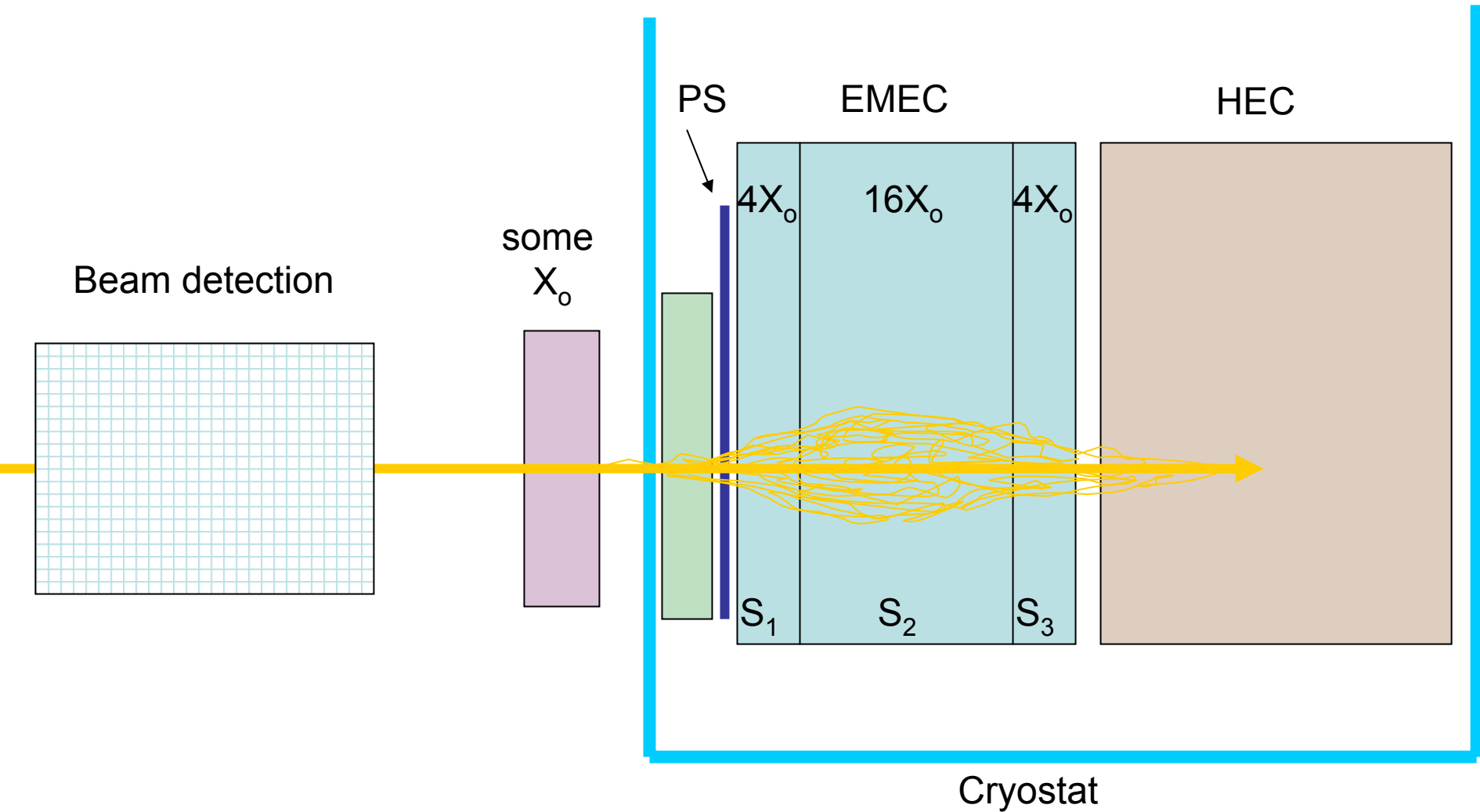


# Testbeam (very schematically)



# Electromagnetic longitudinal shower development

**Depth (in  $X_0$ ) at which the shower has the maximum number of particles:**

(e.g.: <http://rkb.home.cern.ch/rkb/PH14pp/node58.html> )

$$t_{\max} \approx \ln ( E / \varepsilon ) - c \quad \left( \text{with: } \varepsilon \cong 550 \text{ MeV}/Z \quad c \cong 1 \text{ for electrons} \quad (Z_{\text{Pb}} = 82) \right)$$

**Shower depth for 95% longitudinal containment:**

$$T_{95}[X_0] \approx t_{\max} + 0.08 \cdot Z + 9.6$$

**Parametrization for average differential longitudinal energy deposit:**

$$DE = k \cdot t^{(a-1)} \cdot e^{-bt} \cdot dt \quad \left( \text{with: } k = E b^a / \Gamma(a) \right)$$

**Integrate this up to some depth  $t'$  :**

$$E_{t'} = E \int_0^{t'} \frac{\tau^{a-1} e^{-\tau}}{\Gamma(a)} d\tau = E \cdot \text{GAMDIS}(\tau', a) \quad \left( \text{with: } \tau = bt \right)$$

CERN Library function

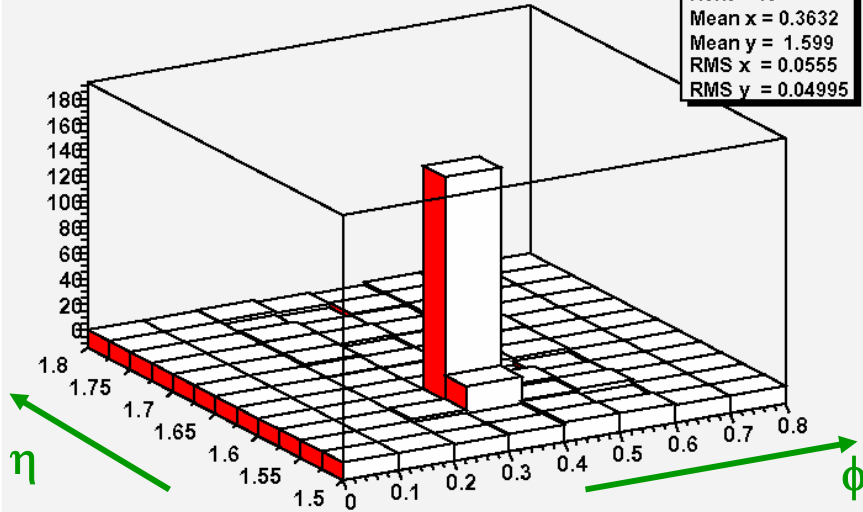
**Differentiate DE and set to zero (for shower maximum):**

$$\Rightarrow t_{\max} = (a-1) / b$$

# 148 GeV e

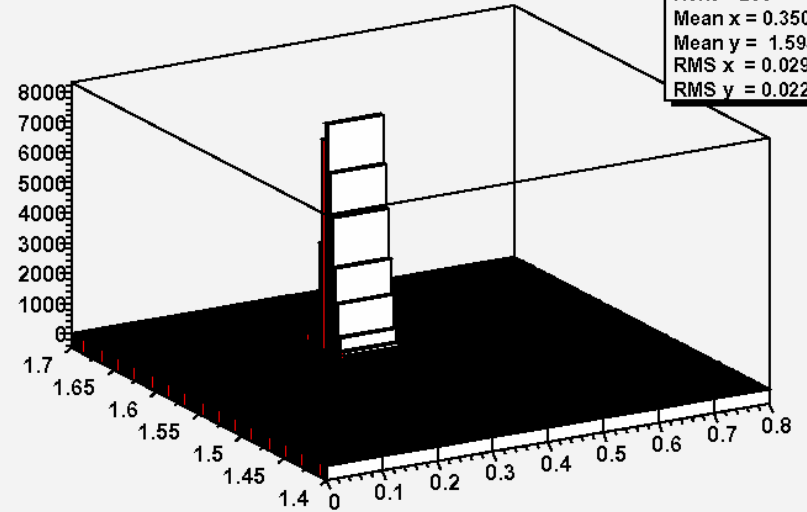
EtaPhiEmec0\_0

EtaPhiEmec0\_0  
Nent = 48  
Mean x = 0.3632  
Mean y = 1.599  
RMS x = 0.0555  
RMS y = 0.04995



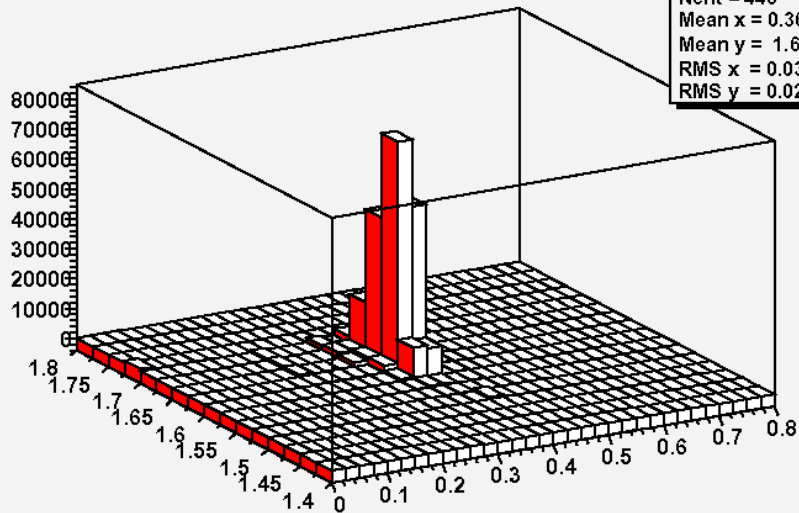
EtaPhiEmec1\_0

EtaPhiEmec1\_0  
Nent = 288  
Mean x = 0.3503  
Mean y = 1.594  
RMS x = 0.02901  
RMS y = 0.0225



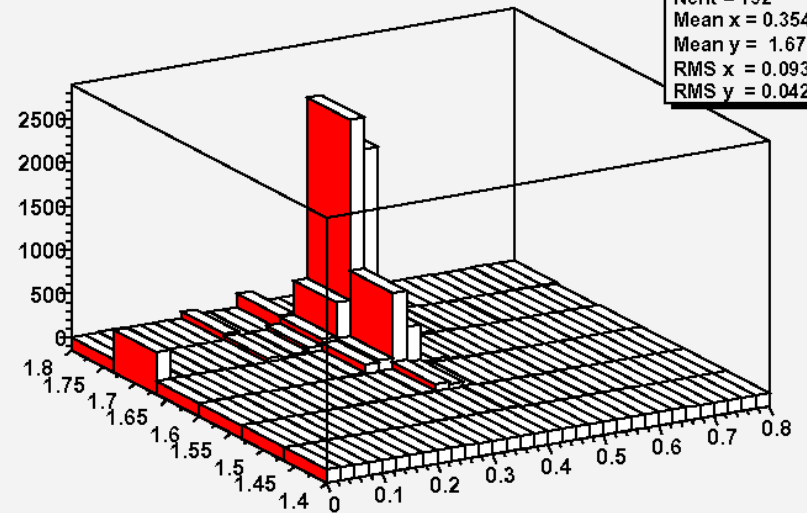
EtaPhiEmec2\_0

EtaPhiEmec2\_0  
Nent = 448  
Mean x = 0.3684  
Mean y = 1.627  
RMS x = 0.0337  
RMS y = 0.02747

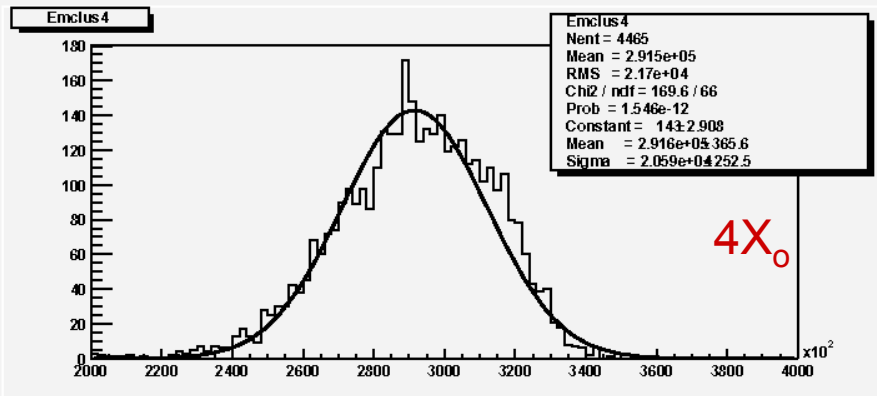
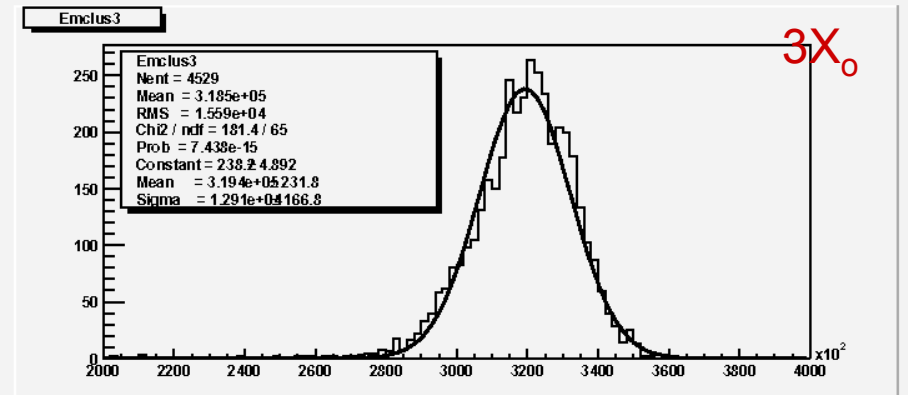
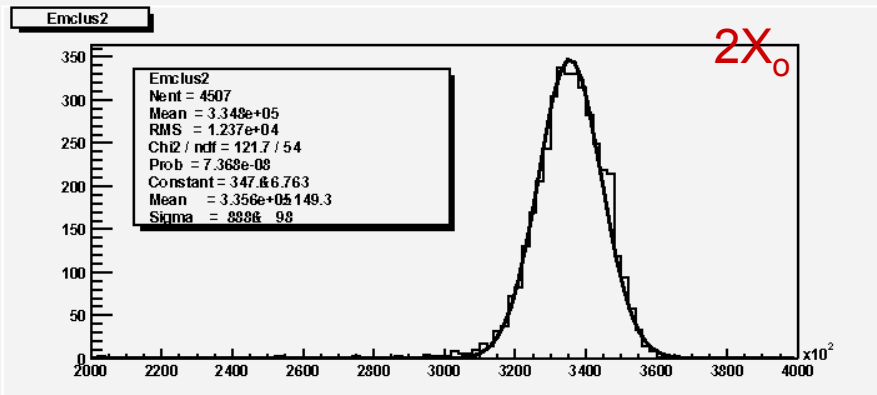
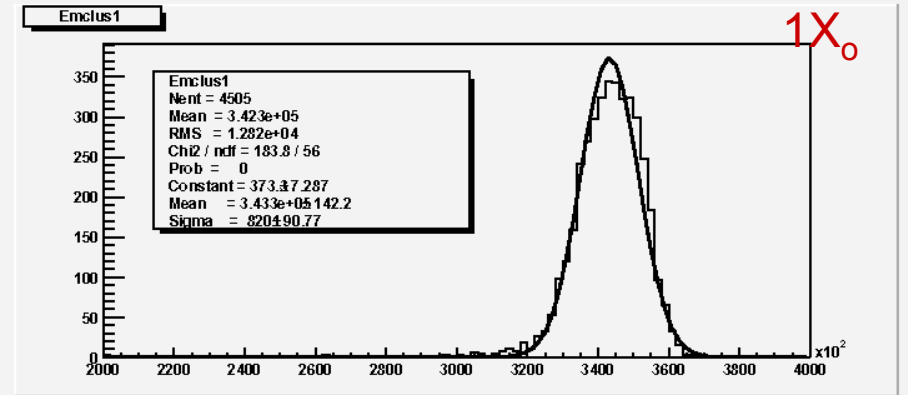
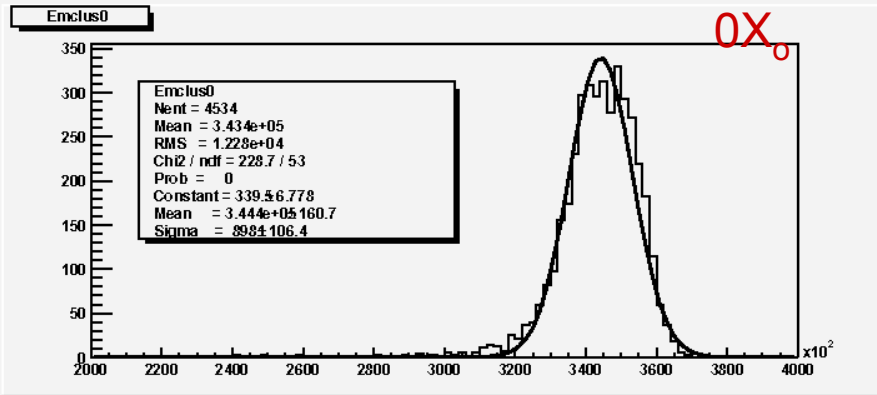


EtaPhiEmec3\_0

EtaPhiEmec3\_0  
Nent = 192  
Mean x = 0.3546  
Mean y = 1.673  
RMS x = 0.09308  
RMS y = 0.04294



# $\Sigma E (S1 + S2 + S3)$ [nA]

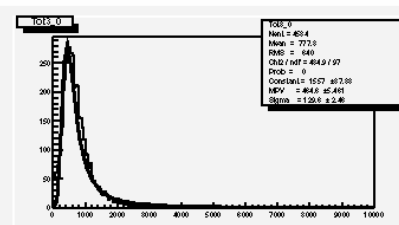
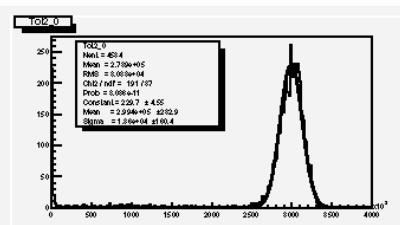
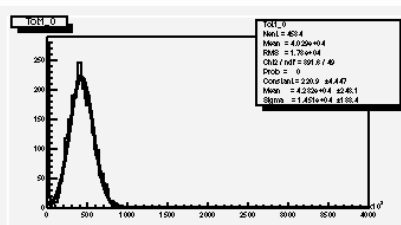
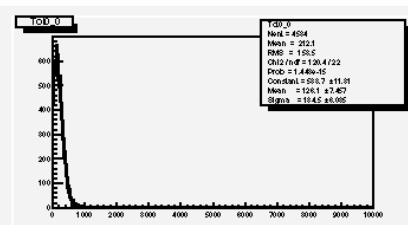
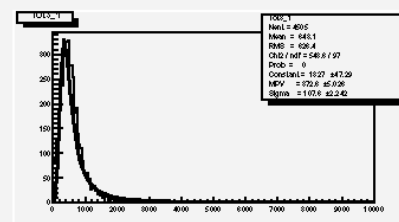
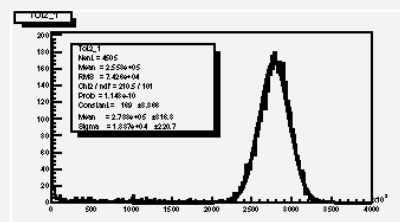
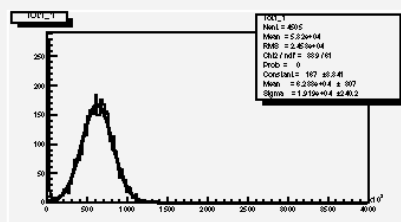
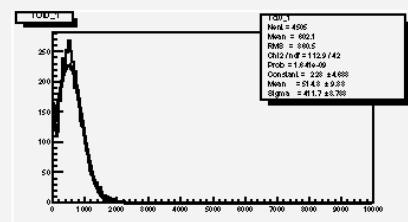
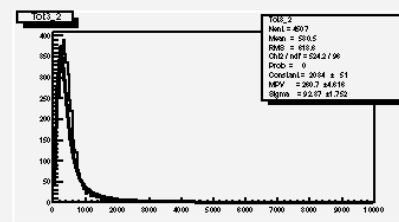
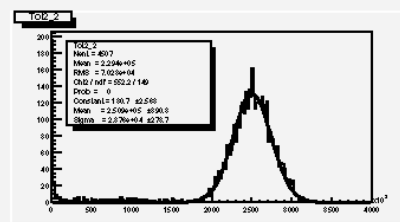
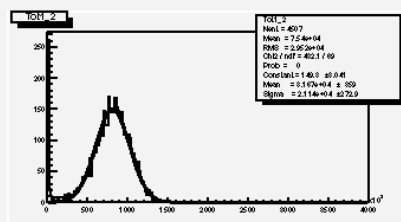
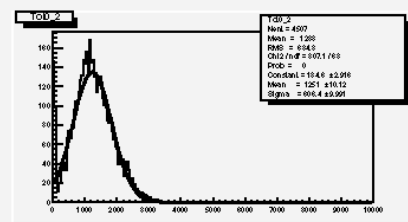
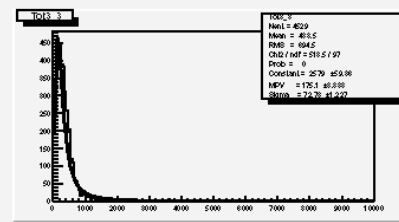
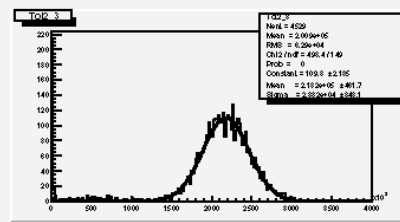
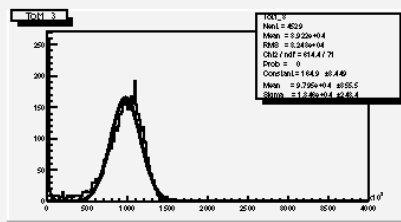
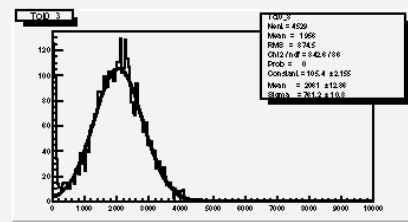
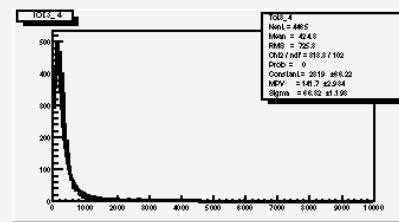
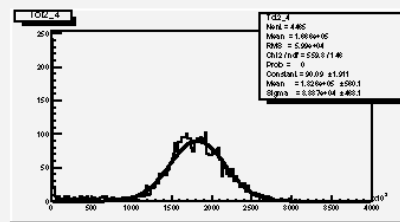
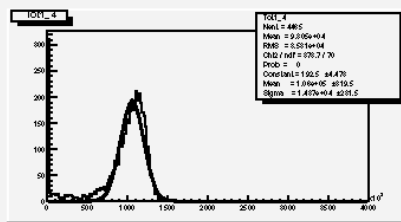
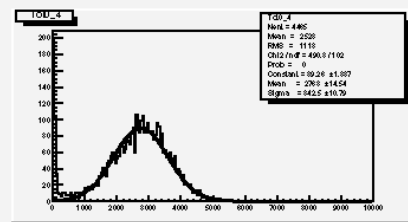


PS

S1

S2

S3

0X<sub>0</sub>1X<sub>0</sub>2X<sub>0</sub>3X<sub>0</sub>4X<sub>0</sub>

Take from EMEC paper:

$$E[\text{GeV}] = E[\text{nA}] \cdot 0.417 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Use:

$$E_{t'} = E \int_0^{t'} \frac{\tau^{a-1} e^{-\tau}}{\Gamma(a)} d\tau = E \cdot \text{GAMDIS}(\tau', a) \quad (\text{with: } \tau = bt)$$

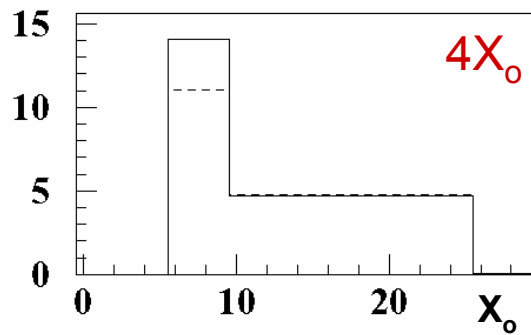
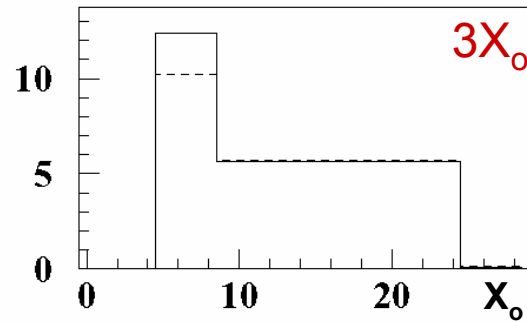
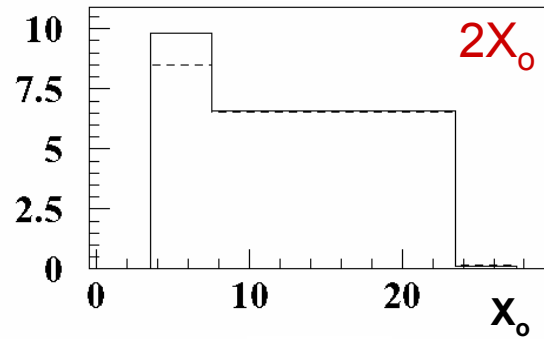
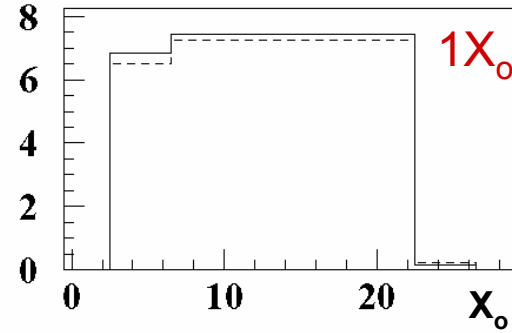
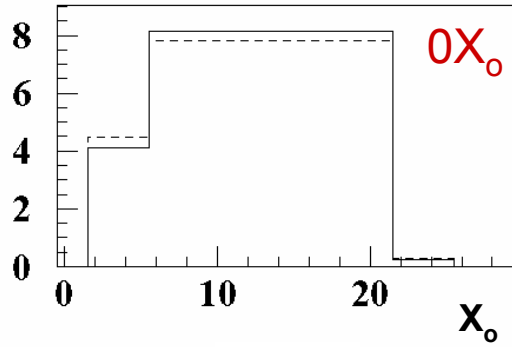
And fit for  $a, b$  and the amount of “junk” in front .

For the fit, calculate the energy deposit in each  $X_0$  interval (plus some assumed “junk” in front of everything) and then sum up the energy over  $4X_0, 16 X_0, 4X_0$  for the 3 depth segments of the EMEC. Compare those segments to the measurements and minimize the  $\chi^2$  (assuming the errors are the  $\sigma$ 's of the Cluster-energy distributions).

With that, get for 148 GeV electrons:

$$a = 6.78 \quad b=0.64 \quad t_{\max} = 9.03 \quad \chi^2 = 7.88 \quad (\text{dof}=11) \quad \text{junk} = 2.02 X_0$$

(results to be taken with a huge grain of salt....)



— theory  
 - - - measurement net

## Old MPI note with about half of the number of beam counters gives:

Cryostat window:  $0.32 X_0$

Air and beam detectors:  $0.24 X_0$

LAr and excluder:  $0.44 X_0$

⇒ **Guess for our beam test:**

Cryostat window:  $0.32 X_0$

Air and beam detectors:  $0.48 X_0$

LAr and excluder:  $0.5 X_0$

PS :  $0.65 X_0$

---

$1.95 X_0$



## Next on the list:

Other energies

Better definition of “clusters”

Hadron showers

Radial shower development

