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Simulations of the Shashlik EMC Prototype

- Length of the Modules
- Energy Resolution



JUSTUS-LIEBIG-



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Introduction

- Shashlik modules have been modified to achieve a better homogeneity
 - Scintillator tiles for each sub module are produced separately
 - New fibers from KURARAY
 - **TYVEK inbetween lead and scintillator tiles**
 - ...



Each submodule consists of:

- 380 layers of scintillator tiles - 1.5 mm each
- 380 layers of lead plates - 275 μm each
- **760 layers of TYVEK - 175 μm each**
- air gaps - $\sim 12.5 \mu\text{m}$ each

design length of the active part: $\sim 68 \text{ cm}$

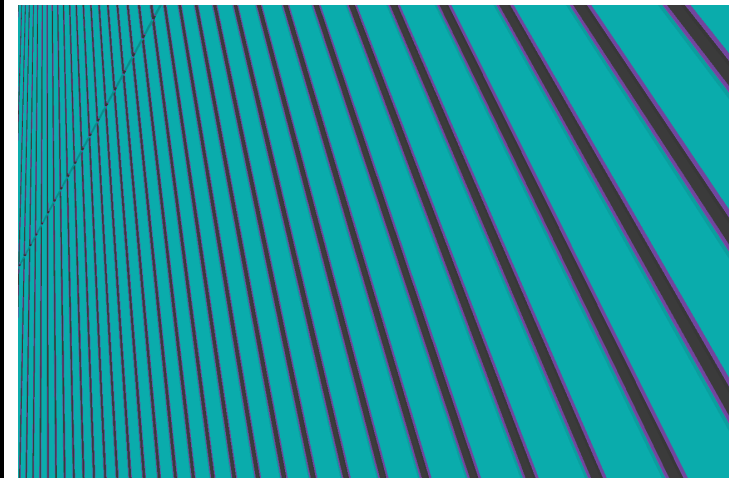
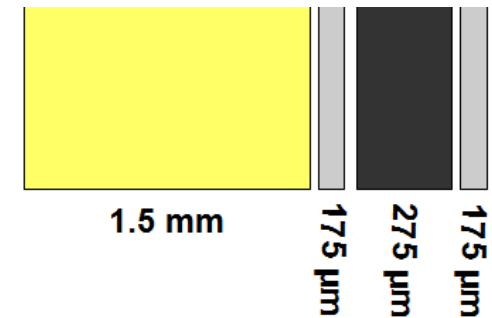
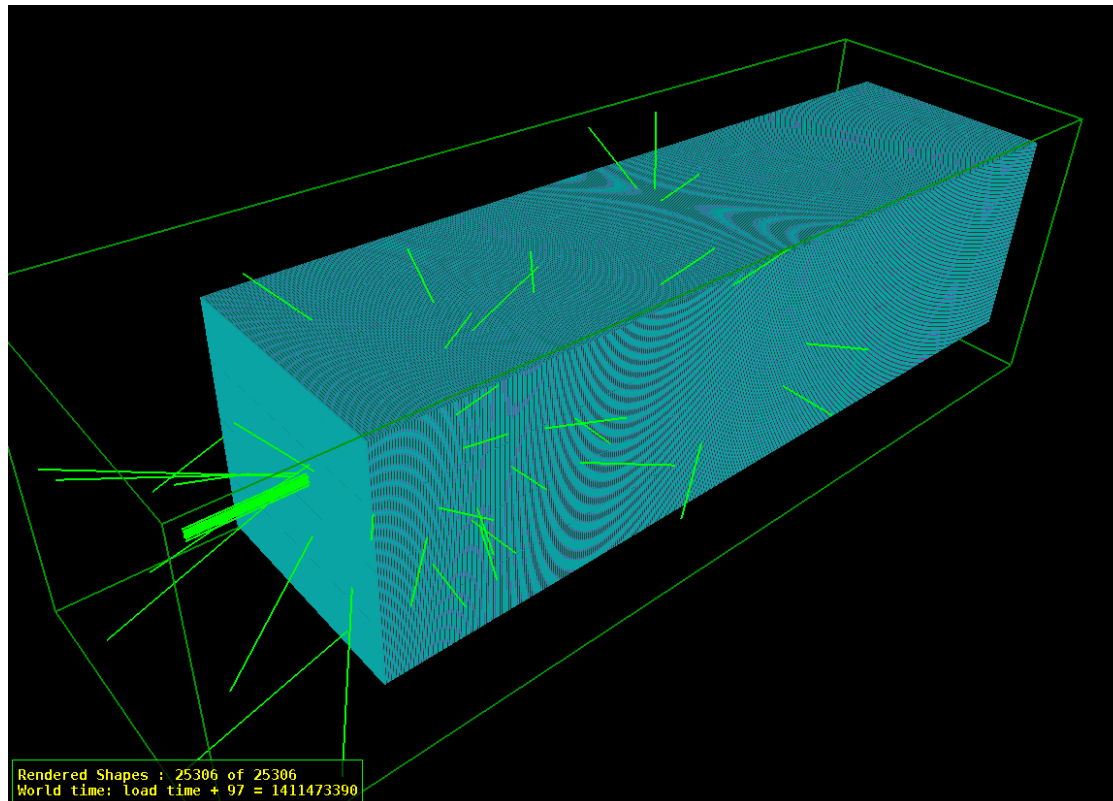
actual active module length: $\sim 81 \text{ cm}$



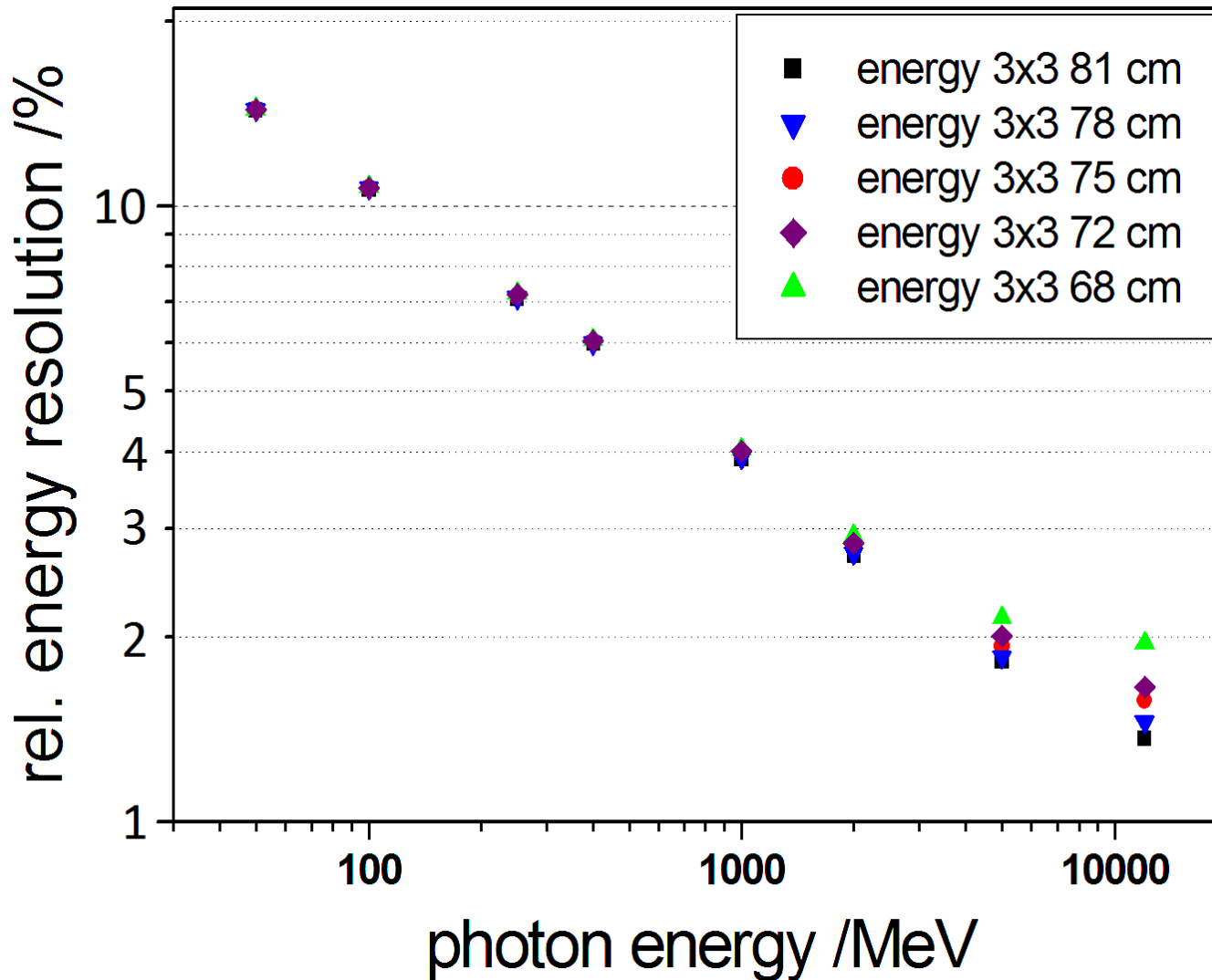
modules are too long

Introduction

- The shashlyk prototype has been implemented in GEANT 4
- A photon beam with the experimental characteristics has been used to study the performance



Energy resolution for different module lengths

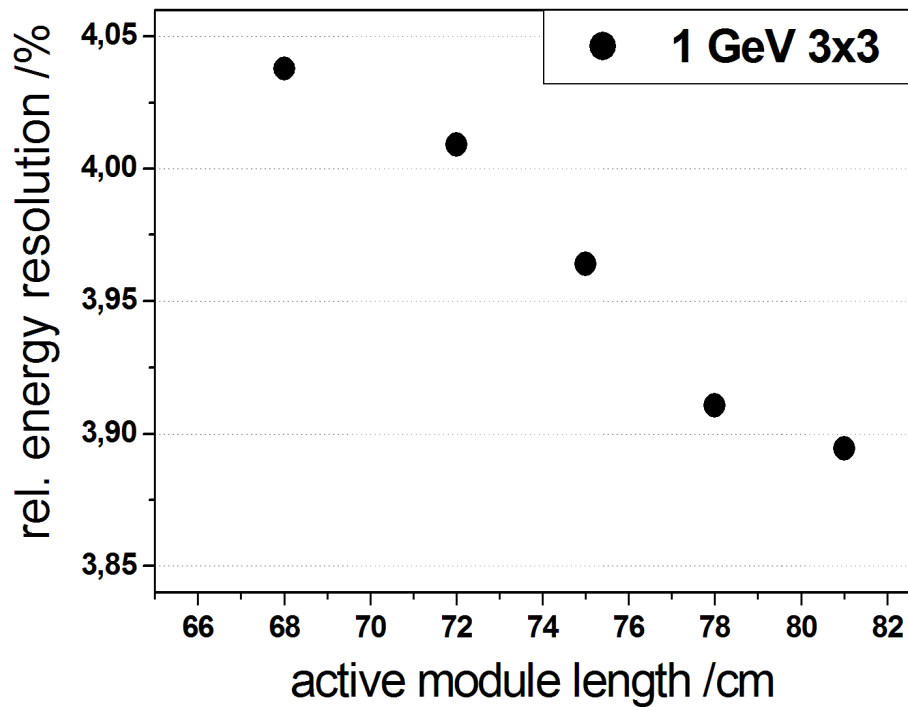


**Only energy
deposition in
scintillator tiles**

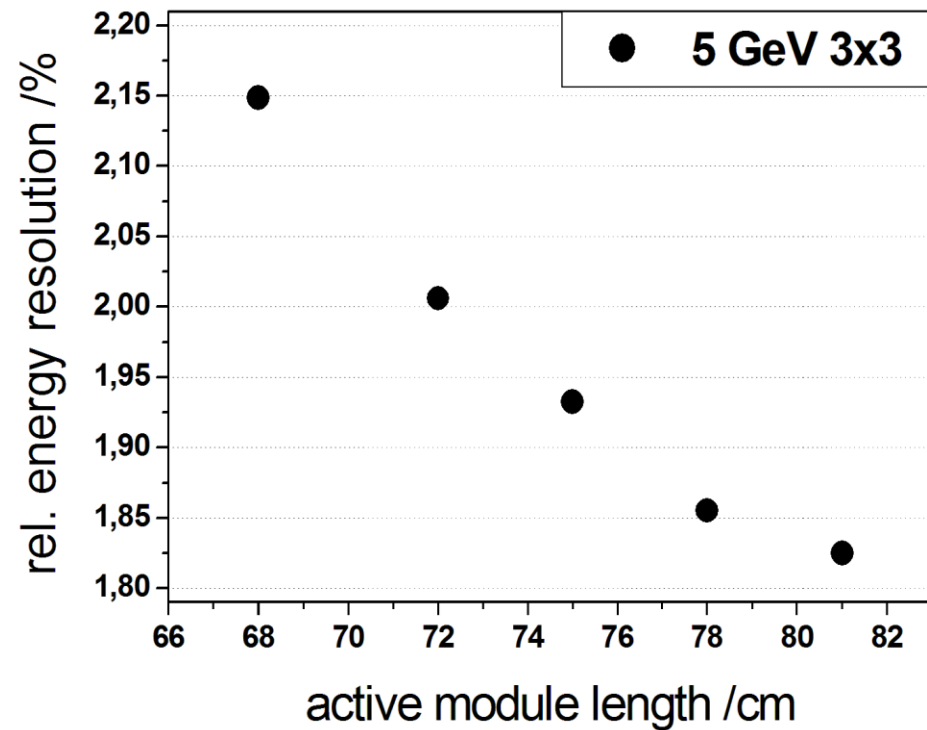
**actual module
length
~ 81 cm**

**design length
~ 68 cm**

Energy resolution vs module lengths

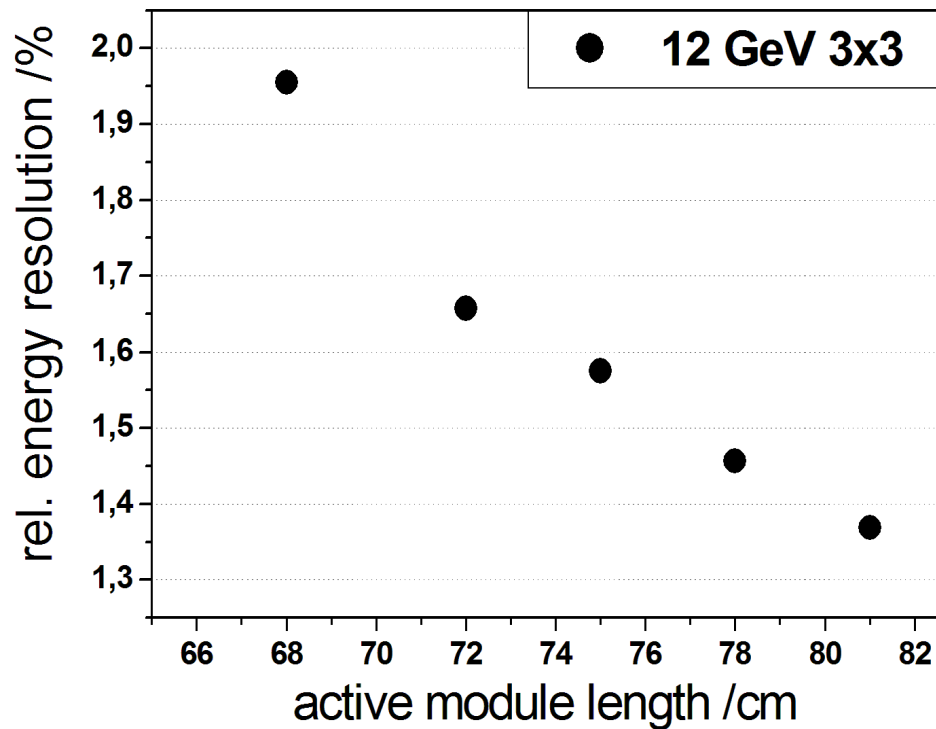


$\sigma/E - 0.15 \%$



$\sigma/E - 0.33 \%$

Energy resolution vs module lengths



$\sigma/E - 0.58 \%$

- Significant loss in resolution!

- Modules have to be 13 cm shorter to fit in the design!
- Cutting means a **reduction of $3.7 X_0$**
→ **Not acceptable**

Solutions:

- Thinner TYVEK sheets
→ 100 μm instead of 175 μm
→ **modules 5.7 cm shorter**
- Shorter Cockroft Walton HV units
→ 8 cm (LHCb) instead of 15 cm (current design)
→ **modules 7 cm shorter**

Reproduction of the experimental energy resolution

- Energy deposition has been simulated with GEANT4
- A light attenuation of 10 % over the complete 81cm has been implemented
→ 0.12 % / cm (*based on measurements*)
- $\sigma_{\text{Noise}} = 0.3 \text{ MeV}$ (*value from beamtime*)

Two methods to reproduce the experimental values:

a) Gaussian smearing of the sim. energy by 3.6 %

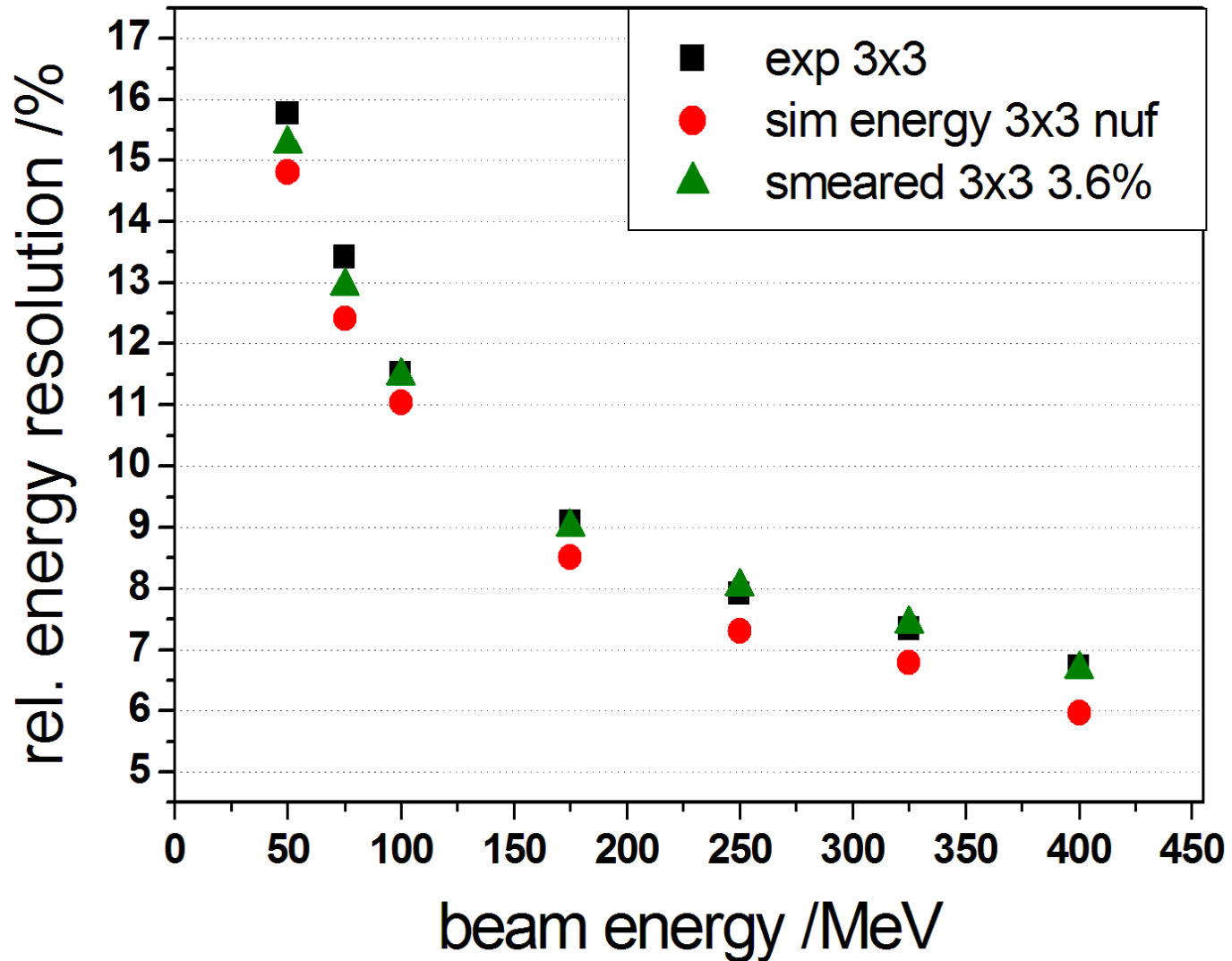
$$E_{\text{smearred}} = \text{Gaus}(E_{\text{scint}}, 0.036 \cdot E_{\text{scint}}) + \text{Gaus}(0, 0.3)$$

b) Calculation of the light yield and its statistical error based on empirical values

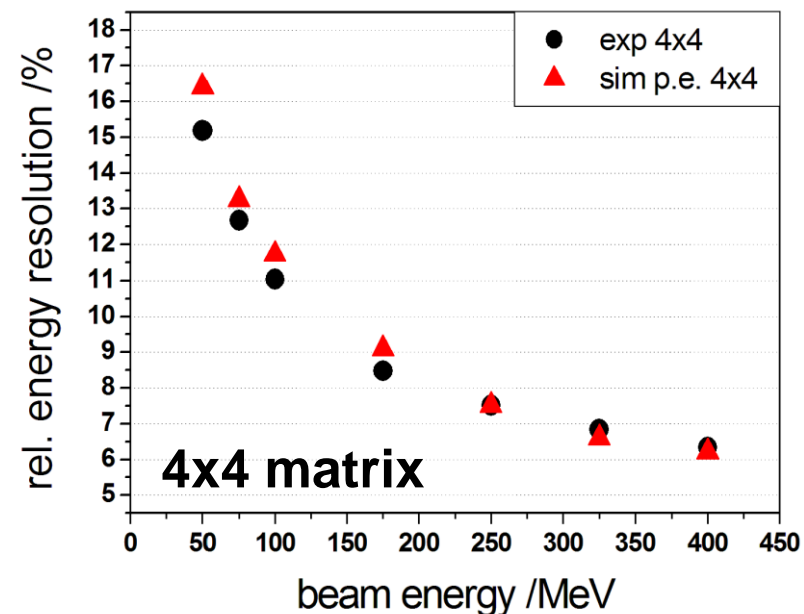
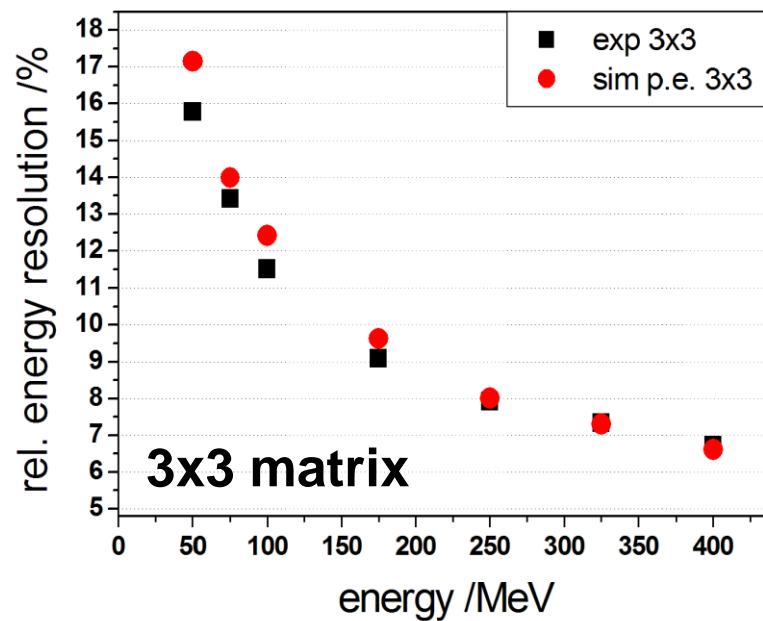
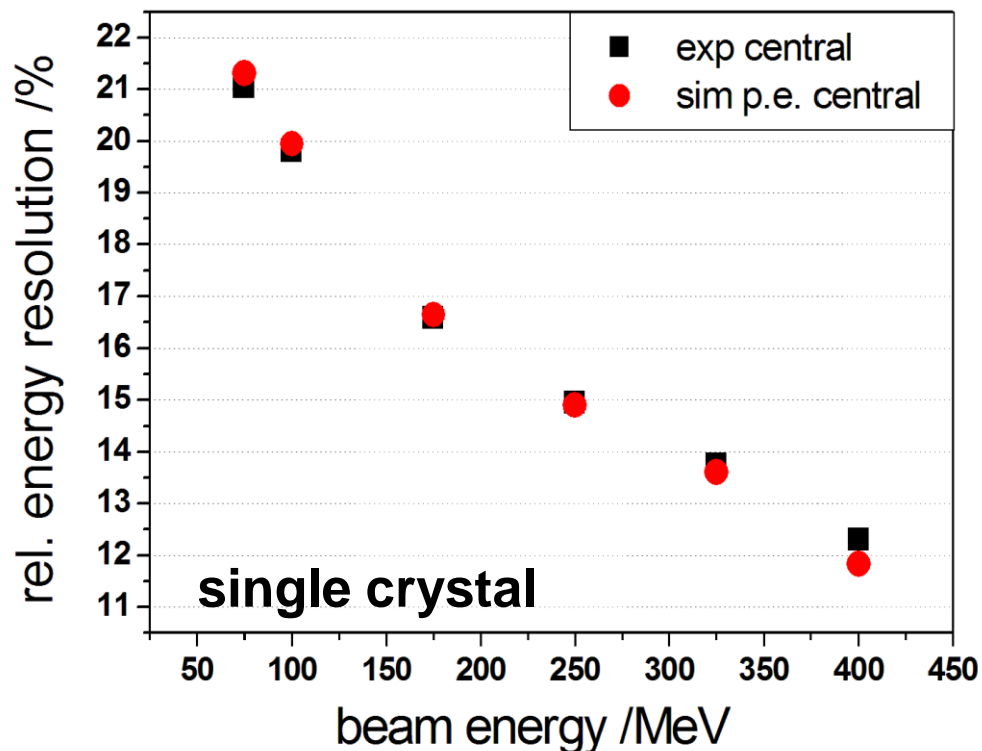
$$LY = \text{Gaus}(E_{\text{scint}} \cdot pe / \text{MeV}_{\text{scint}}, \sqrt{E_{\text{scint}} \cdot pe / \text{MeV}_{\text{scint}}}) + \text{Gaus}(0, 0.3 \text{ MeV} \cdot pe / \text{MeV}_{\text{scint}})$$

$$pe / \text{MeV}_{\text{scint}} = \frac{pe_{\text{corr}}}{\% E_{\text{dep.scint.}}} = \frac{3.875}{0.37} = 10.5 \quad pe_{\text{corr}} = pe_{\text{measured}} \cdot \frac{QE_{\text{PMT1}}}{QE_{\text{PMT2}}} = (2.8 + 0.3) \cdot \frac{25\%}{20\%} = 3.875$$

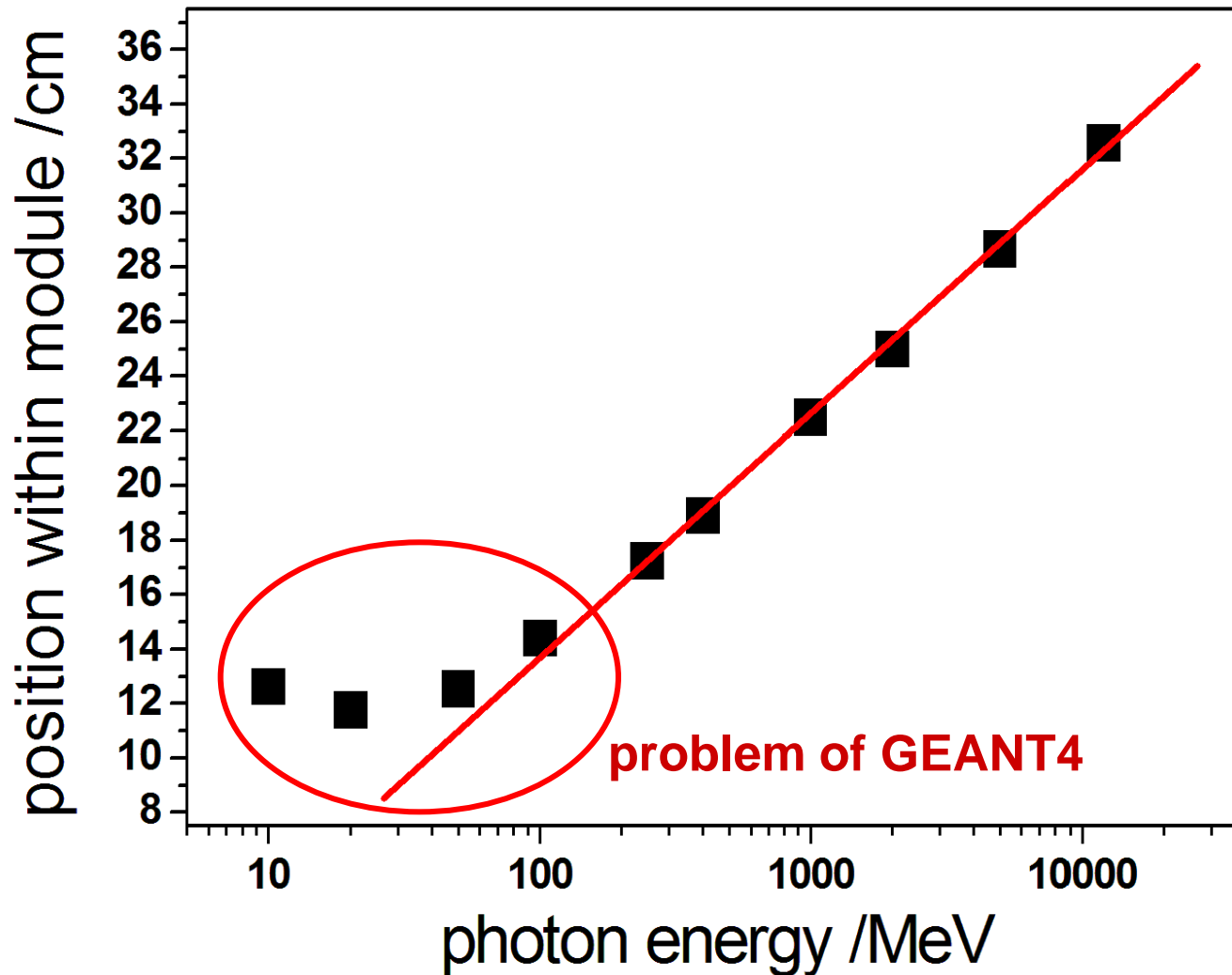
Gaussian smearing of the sim. energy by 3.6 %



Calculation of the light yield



Shower scaling (mean value of the shower distribution)



Thank you for your attention!

