

Study of energy resolution vs energy, number of layers and sampling

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Dependence in energy
- 3 Dependence in number of layers
- 4 Dependence in sampling

Introduction

Samples

Total is always $24 X_0$:

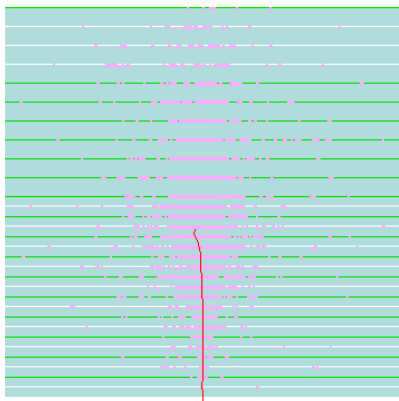
- **Energy:** 30 layers, 20 @ $0.6 X_0$, 10 @ $1.2 X_0$:
 - 2 500 events at 1,2,5,10,15,20 GeV,
 - 1 000 events at 30,40,50 GeV,
 - 500 events at 60,75,100 GeV,
 - 200 events at 150 GeV, 100 events at 200 GeV.

- **Number of layers:** 1 000 events at 10 GeV, with N layers, $2/3N$ @ $0.6 \times 30/N X_0$, $1/3N$ @ $1.2 \times 30/N X_0$:
 - $N=30,28,26,24,22,20,18,16,15,14,13,12,11,10,9,8$.

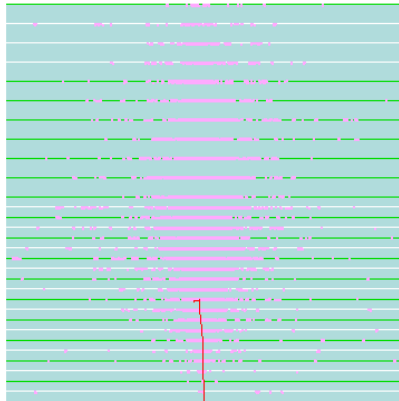
- **Sampling:** 1 000 events at 10 GeV, with 30 layers, following $20 \times a + 10 \times a \times (1 + b) = 24 X_0$:
 - $b = 0$, $a = 0.80 X_0$, $b = 0.5$, $a = 0.69 X_0$,
 - $b = 1$, $a = 0.60 X_0$, $b = 1.5$, $a = 0.53 X_0$,
 - $b = 2$, $a = 0.48 X_0$, $b = 2.5$, $a = 0.44 X_0$.

Very simple detector: only Si and W

e^- 100 GeV, $10 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^3$

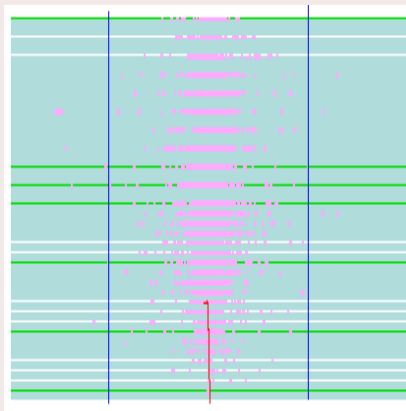


e^- 200 GeV, $10 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^3$

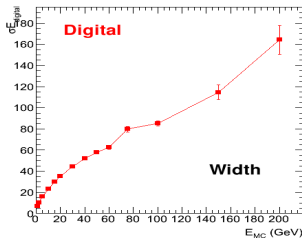
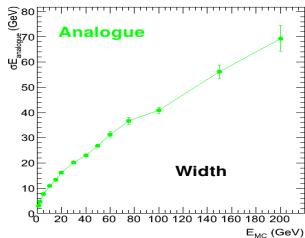
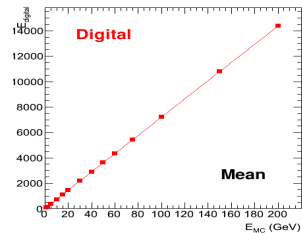
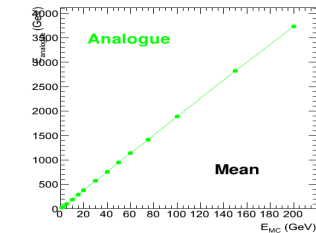


10 × 10 cm too small ??

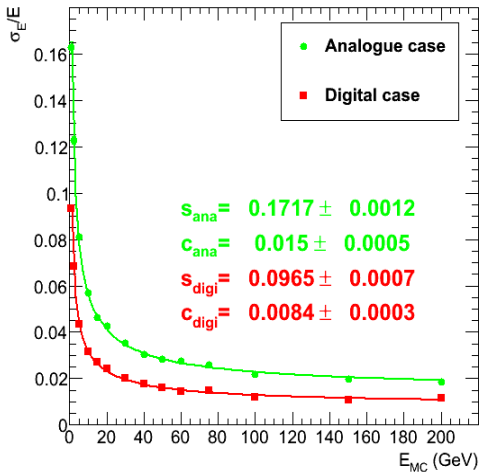
e^- 200 GeV, $20 \times 20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^3$

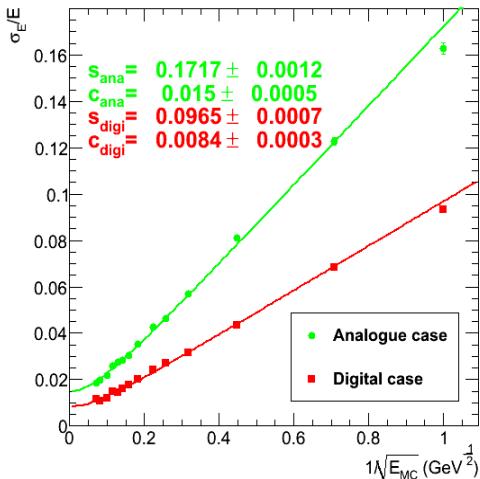


Reconstructed energy and width vs generated energy



Resolution vs E

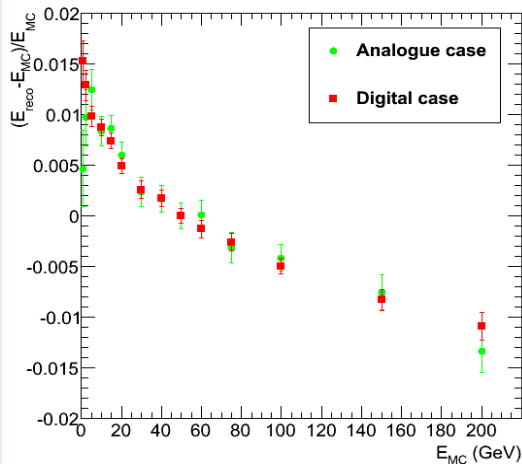


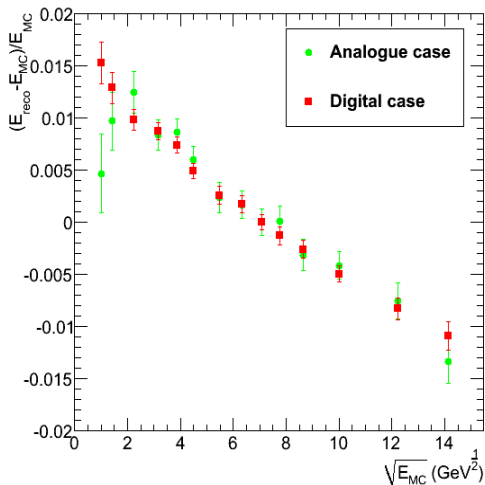
Resolution vs $1/\sqrt{E}$ 

Linearity vs E

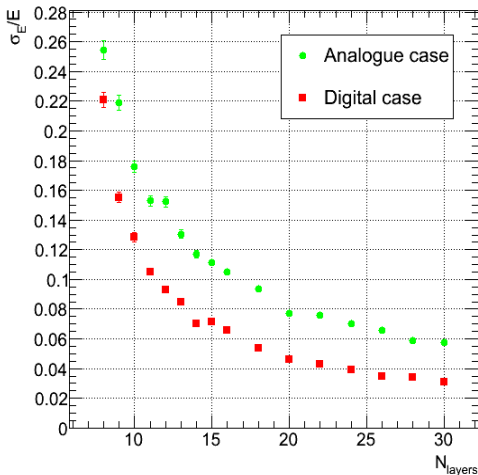
Definition

- Calibrate E_{epi} and E_{bulk} on E_{MC} at 50 GeV.
- Draw $\frac{E_{reco}^{calib} - E_{MC}}{E_{MC}}$ vs E_{MC} .



Linearity vs \sqrt{E} 

Resolution vs N_{layers}



Resolution vs sampling

