

# Longitudinal non-uniformity

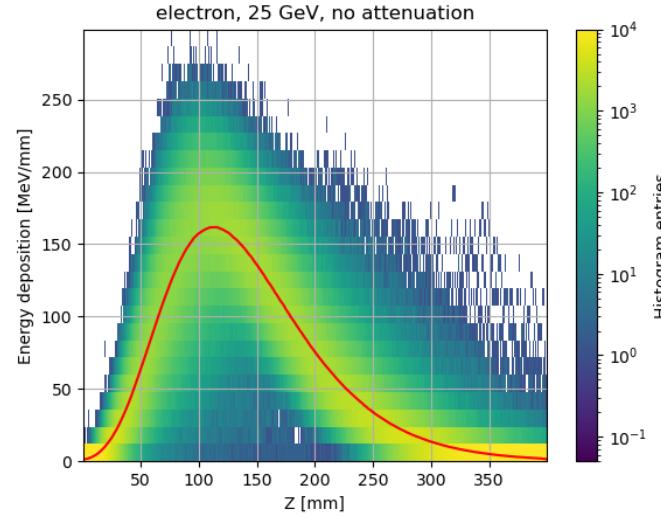
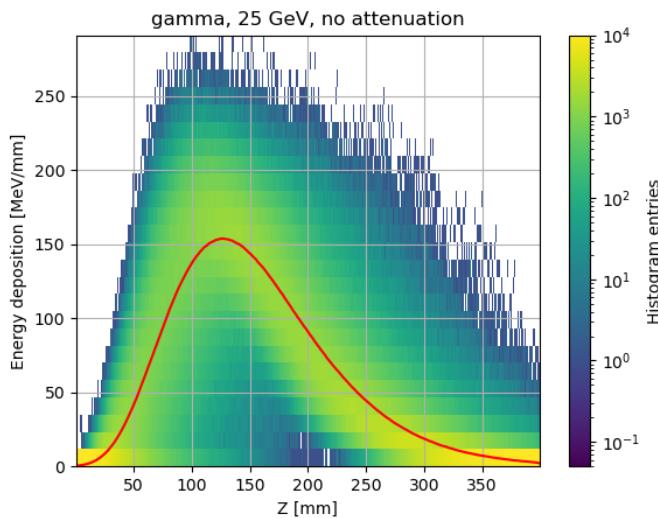
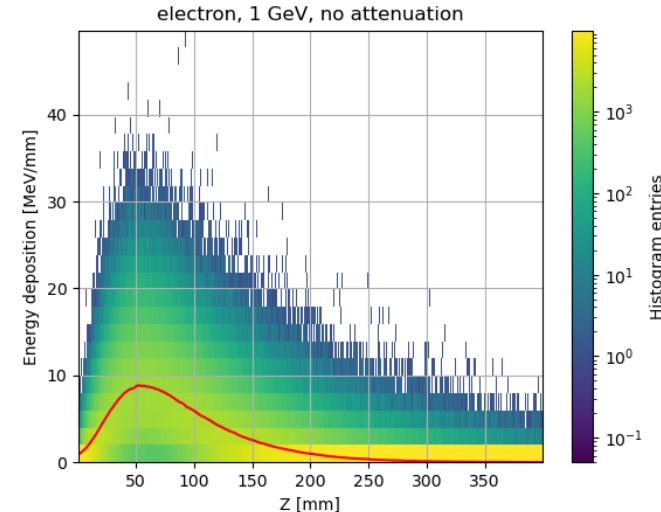
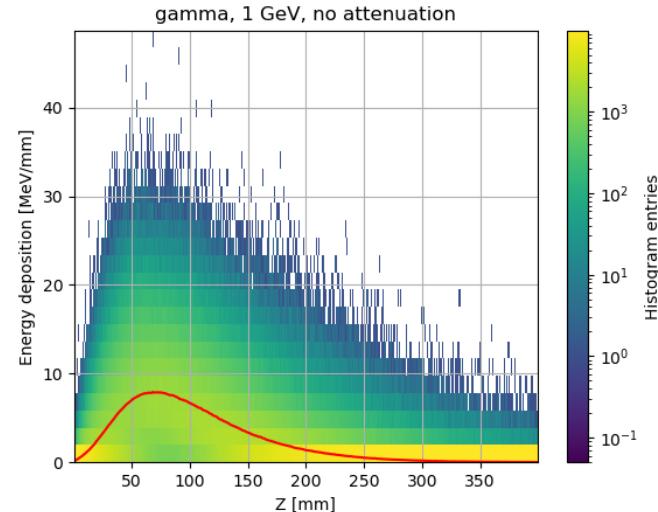


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# Shape of average shower energy deposition.

□  $\bar{E}(z_i) = \frac{1}{10000} \sum_{k=1}^{10000} E_k(z_i)$

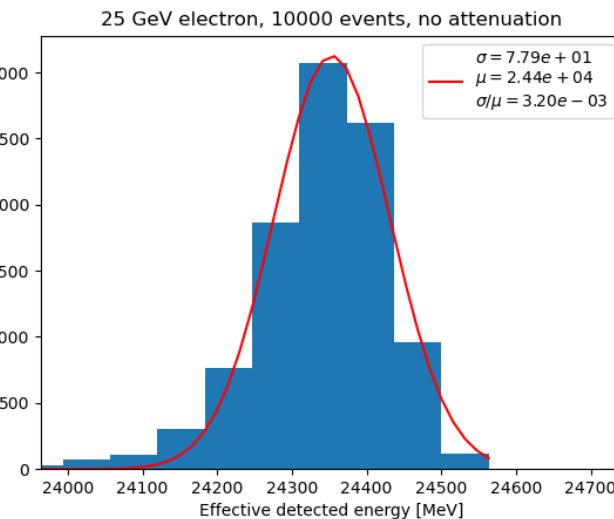
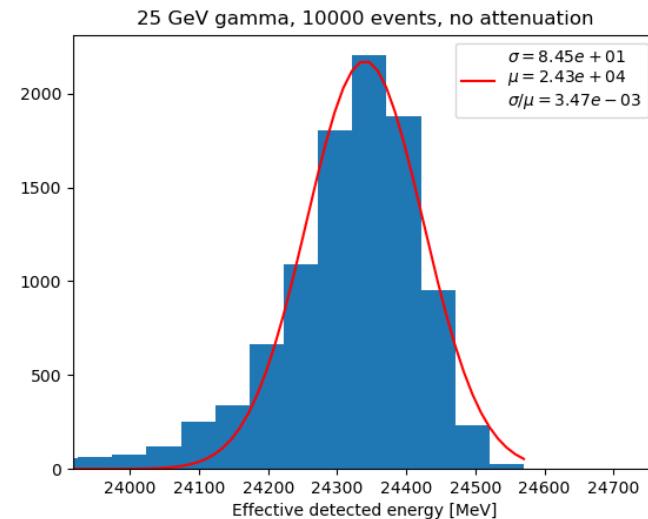
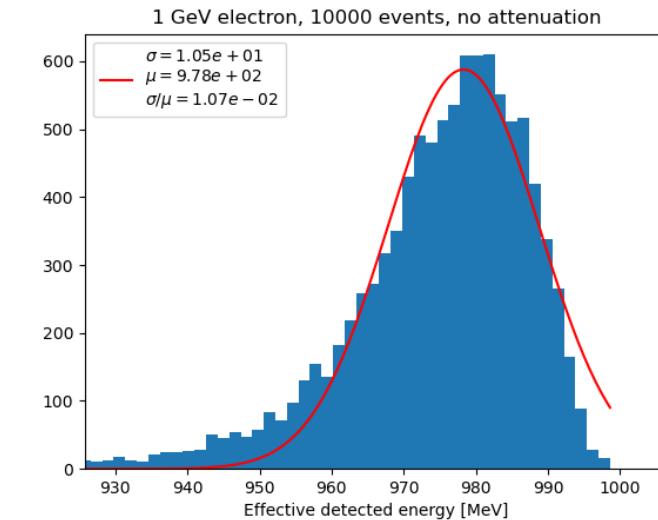
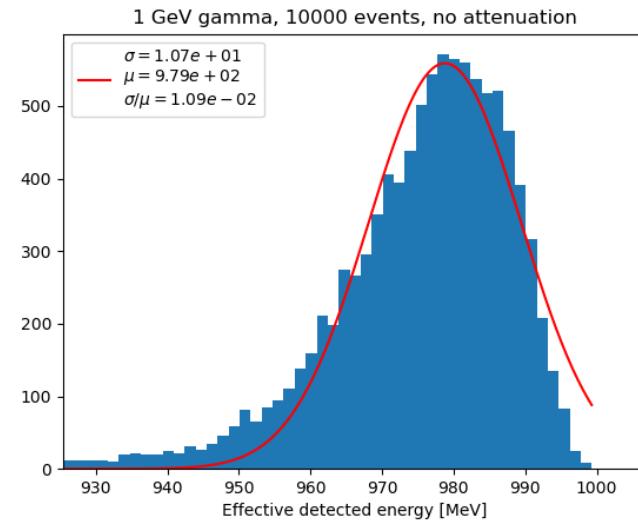
□  $E_k(z_i)$  - energy deposited in the i-th slice during k-th event.



# Event wise weighted deposited E. distribution .

□  $E_k = \sum_{i=1}^{400} E_k(z_i)$

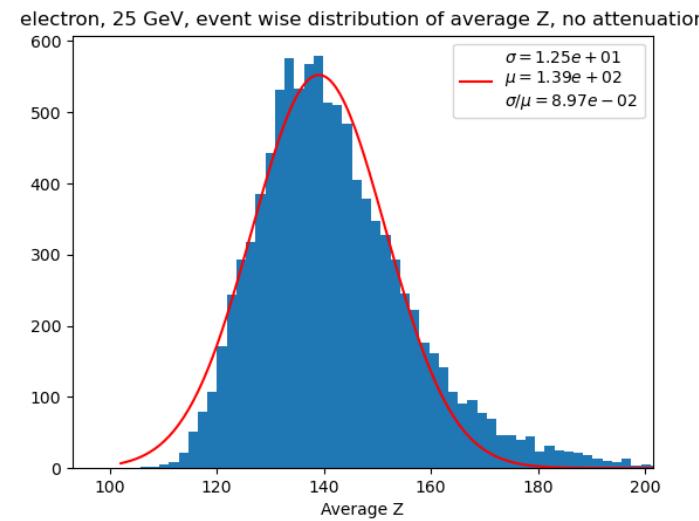
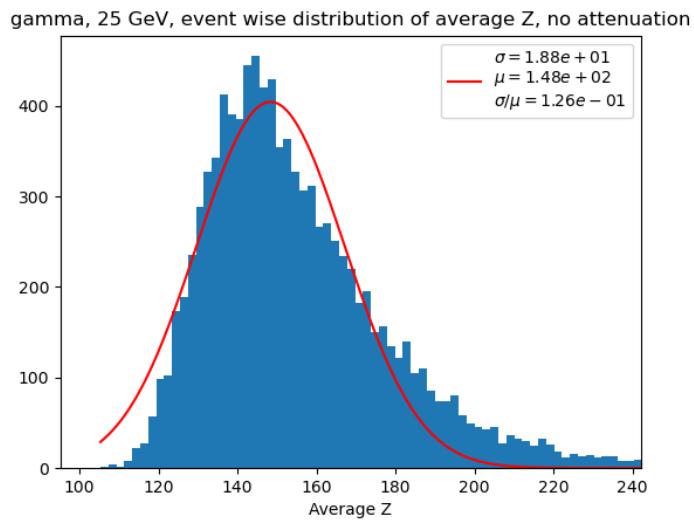
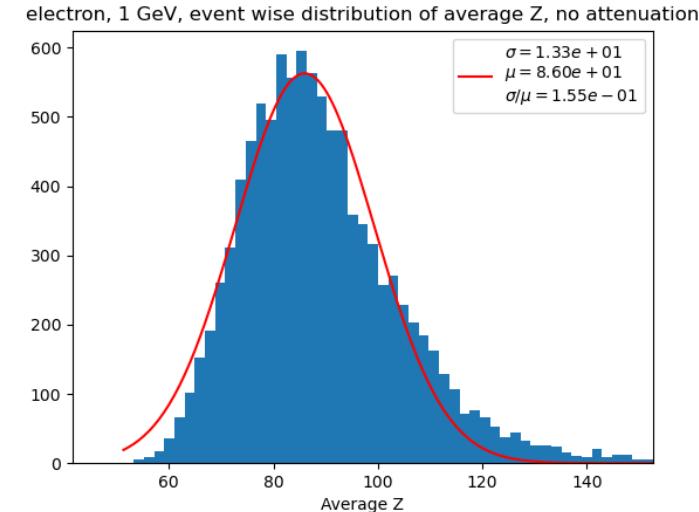
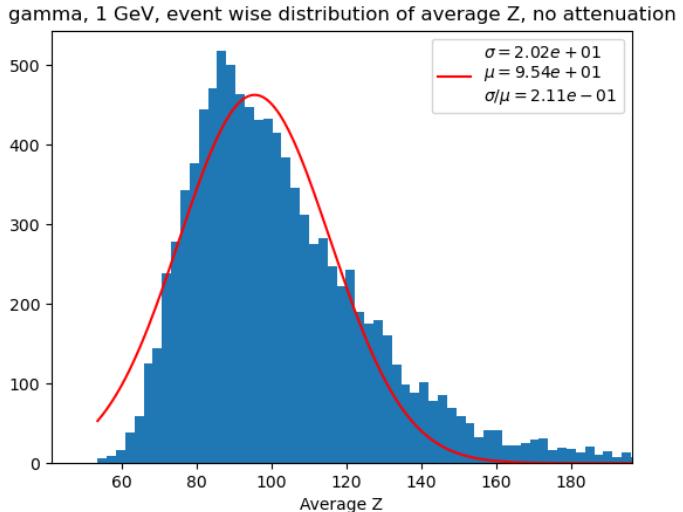
□  $E_k(z_i)$  – energy deposited in the i-th slice during k-th event.



# Average Z coordinate of the shower

□  $\overline{Z}_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{400} z_i E_k(z_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{400} E_k(z_i)}$

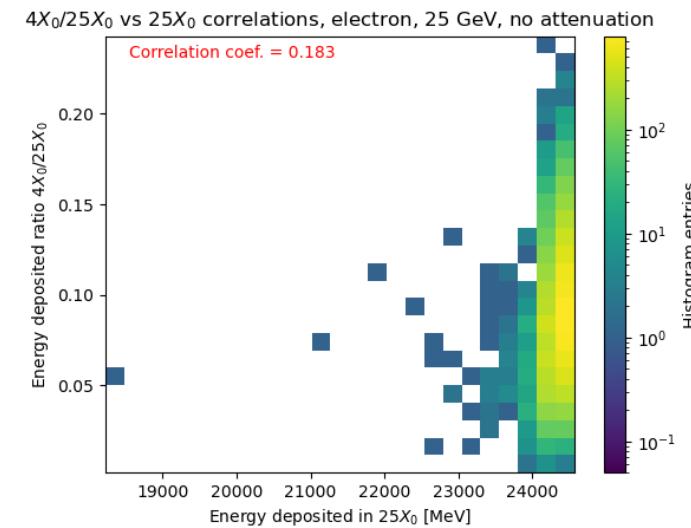
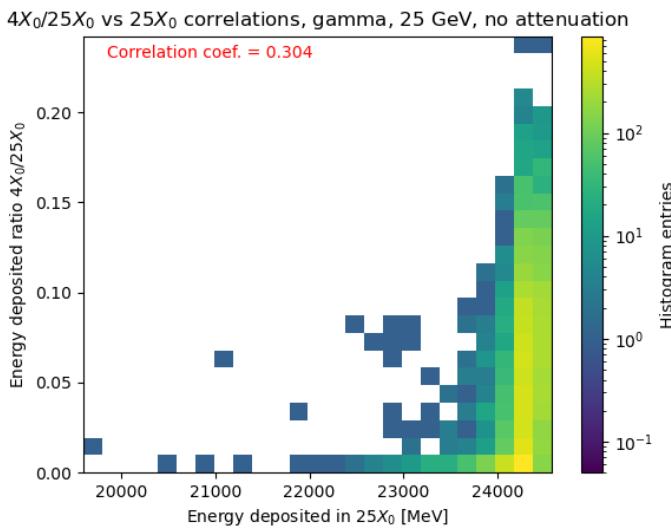
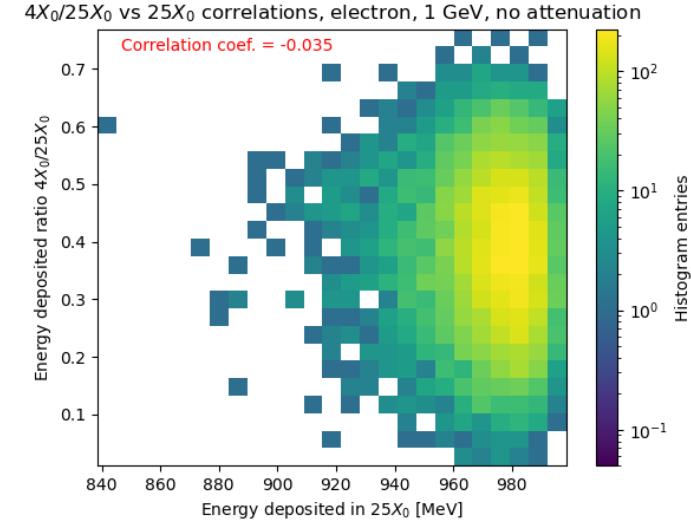
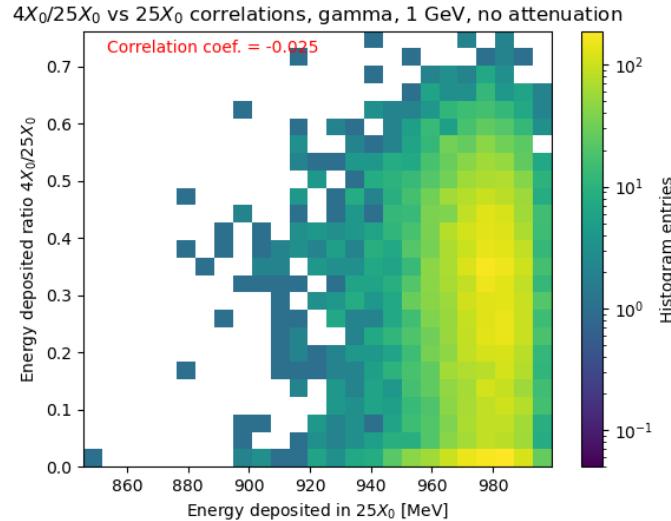
□  $E_k(z_i)$  - energy deposited in the i-th slice during k-th event.



# **4X0/25X0 vs 25X0 correlations**

□ Correlation of two variables:

1. energy deposited in the entire detector
2. ratio of energy deposited in the first 64 mm (4X0) to energy deposited in the entire detector



# Slice weight calculation

- ❑ No mirrors at the entry facet:

$$W(z_i) = Ae^{-\frac{500[\text{mm}]-z_i[\text{mm}]}{L}}$$

- ❑ With mirrors at the entry facet:

$$W(z_i) = A \left( e^{-\frac{500[\text{mm}]-z_i[\text{mm}]}{L}} + 0,7e^{-\frac{500[\text{mm}]+z_i[\text{mm}]}{L}} \right)$$

- ❑ Coefficient  $A$  ensures that  $\int W(z) dz = 1$

- ❑  $L = 667$  mm for O2 fibers

- ❑  $L = 1500$  mm for Y11 fibers

25 GeV Gamma

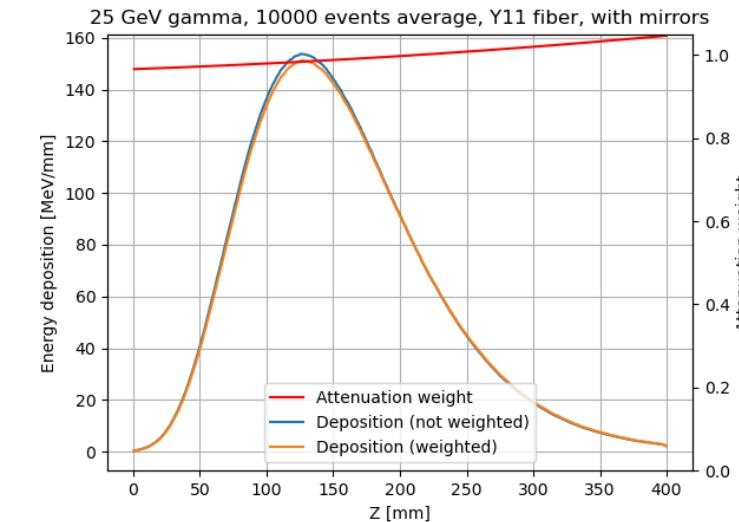
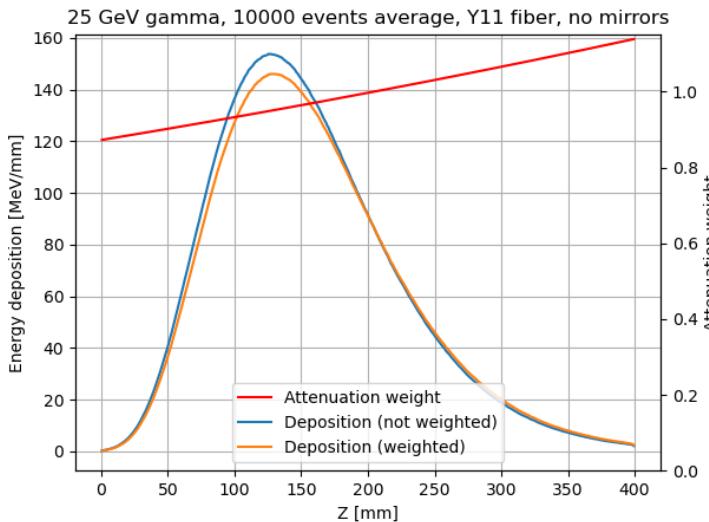
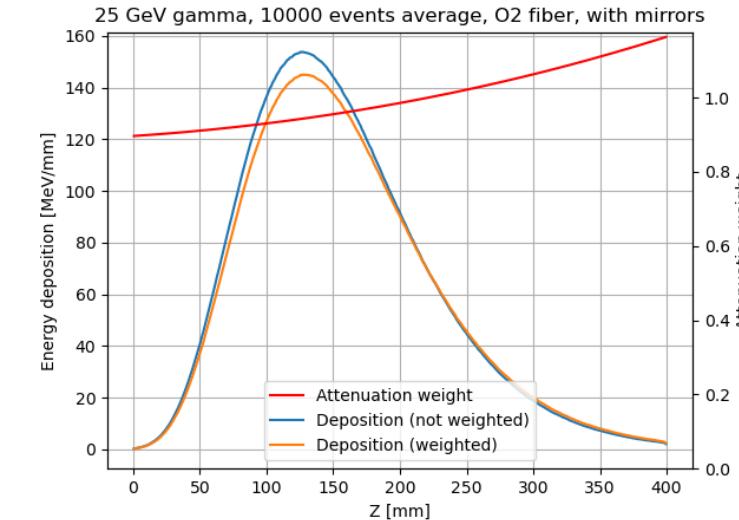
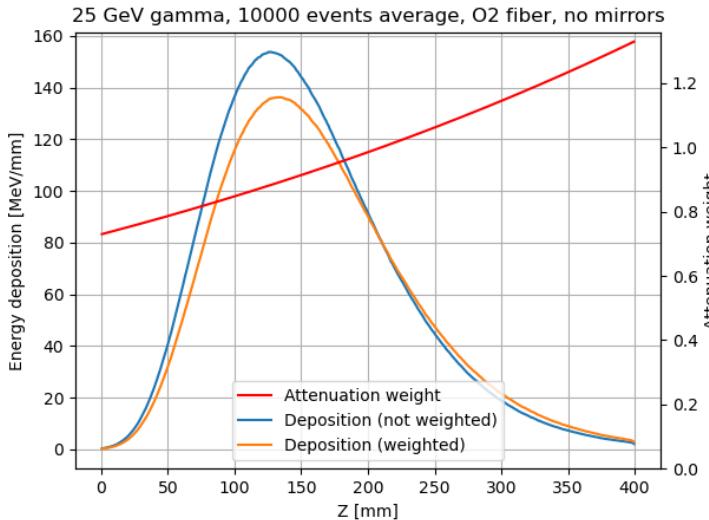


# Average weighted energy deposition shape. 25 GeV, γ

□  $\bar{E}(z_i) = \frac{1}{10000} \sum_{k=1}^{10000} E_k(z_i) W(z_i)$

□  $E_k(z_i)$  - energy deposited in the i-th slice during k-th event.

□  $W(z_i)$  - attenuation weight

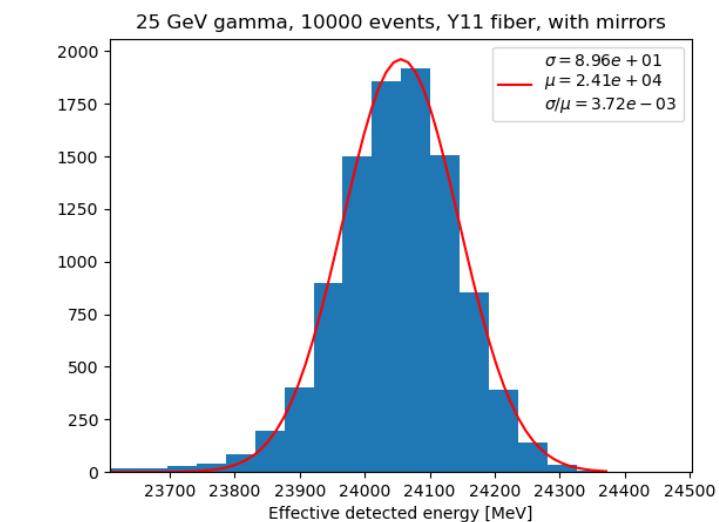
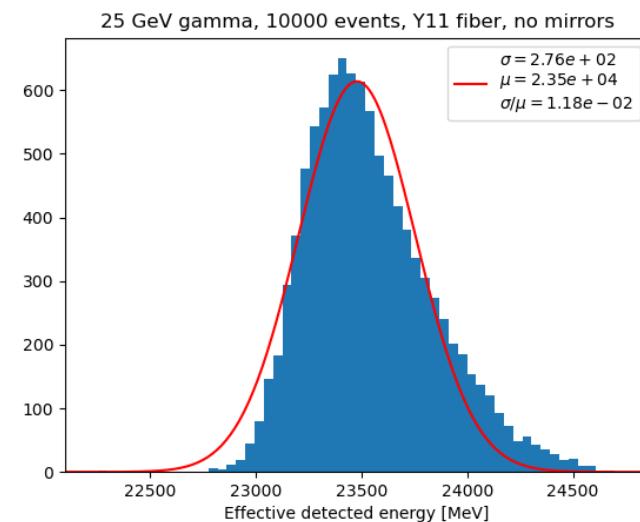
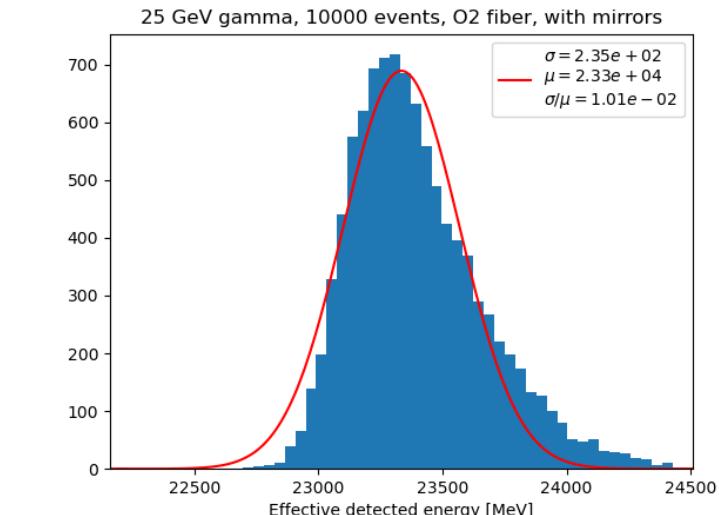
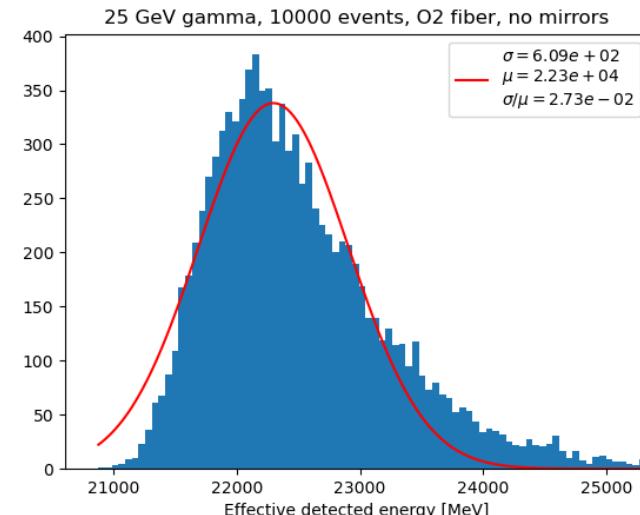


# Event wise weighted deposited E. distribution . 25 GeV, γ

□  $E_k = \sum_{i=1}^{400} E_k(z_i) W(z_i)$

□  $E_k(z_i)$  – energy deposited in the i-th slice during k-th

□  $W(z_i)$  - attenuation weight

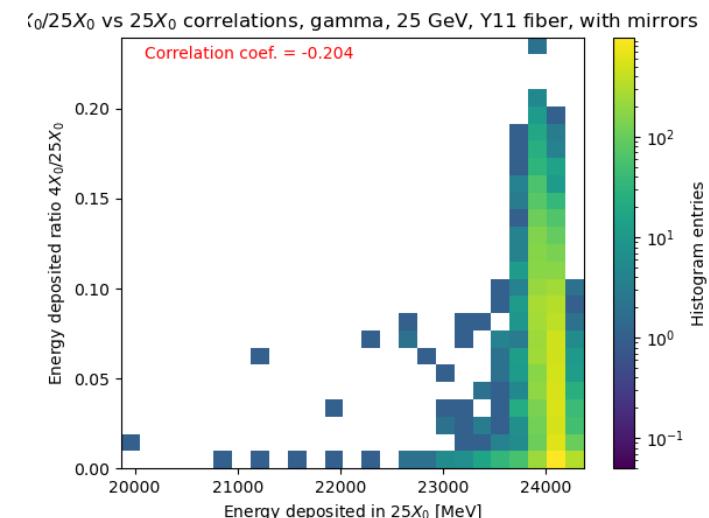
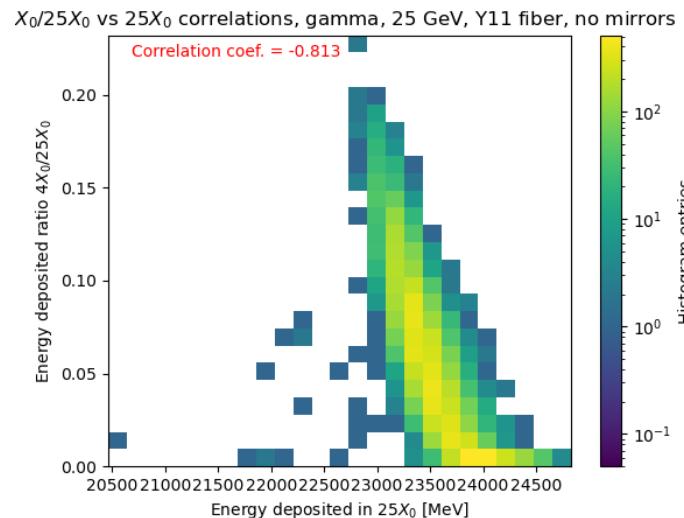
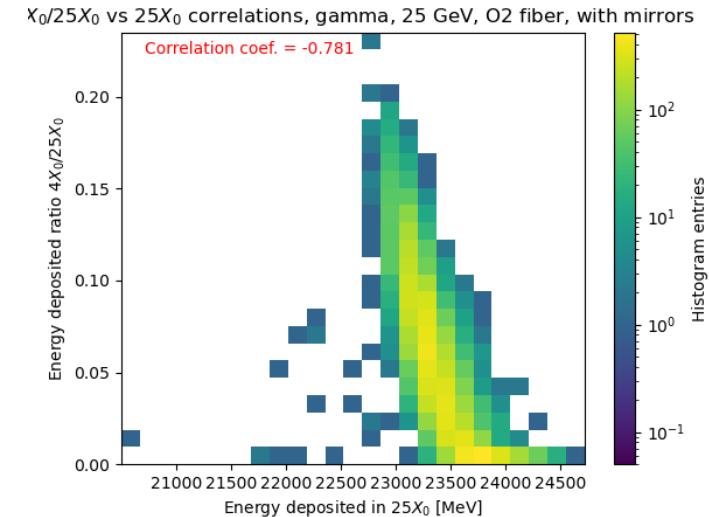
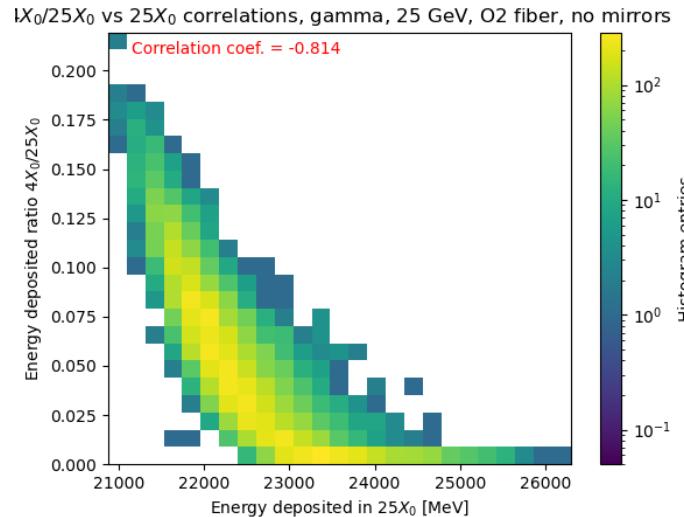


# 4X0/25X0 vs 25X0 weighted correlations. 25 GeV, $\gamma$

□ Correlation of two variables:

1. energy deposited in the entire detector
2. ratio of energy deposited in the first 64 mm (4X0) to energy deposited in the entire detector

□ Energy deposited for each corresponding slice was weighted



# Aggregated numbers

Variable	Fiber type	Mirror	25 GeV gamma	25 GeV electron	1 GeV gamma	1 GeV electron
Energy resolution $\sigma/\mu$	no attenuation		3,47E-03	3,20E-03	1,09E-02	1,07E-02
	O2	no mirror	2,73E-02	1,85E-02	3,40E-02	2,47E-02
		with mirror	1,01E-02	7,07E-03	1,57E-02	1,32E-02
	Y11	no mirror	1,18E-02	8,13E-03	1,86E-02	1,49E-02
		with mirror	3,72E-03	3,38E-03	1,14E-02	1,09E-02
Correlations 4X0/totval vs total	no attenuation		0,304	0,183	-0,025	-0,035
	O2	no mirror	-0,814	-0,781	-0,814	-0,756
		with mirror	-0,781	-0,698	-0,604	-0,445
	Y11	no mirror	-0,813	-0,742	-0,695	-0,548
		with mirror	-0,204	-0,227	-0,281	-0,190

# Conclusions

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- The system with O2 optical fiber gives energy resolution worse than 2%.
- The energy resolution for gammas is slightly worse than for electrons.
- The energy deposited in the first 4X0 (64 mm) is correlated with totally deposited energy. Interesting: the worse the resolution is the better the correlation.
- The characteristics of the system with Y11 fibers are close to the system without attenuation at all.

Thank you for your  
attention

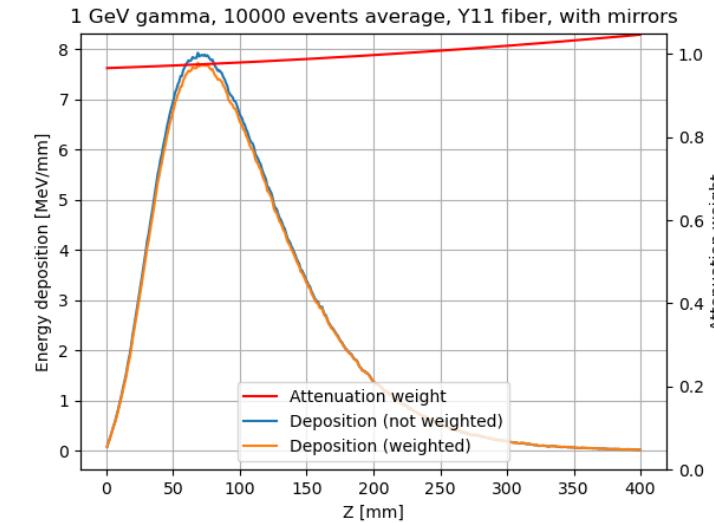
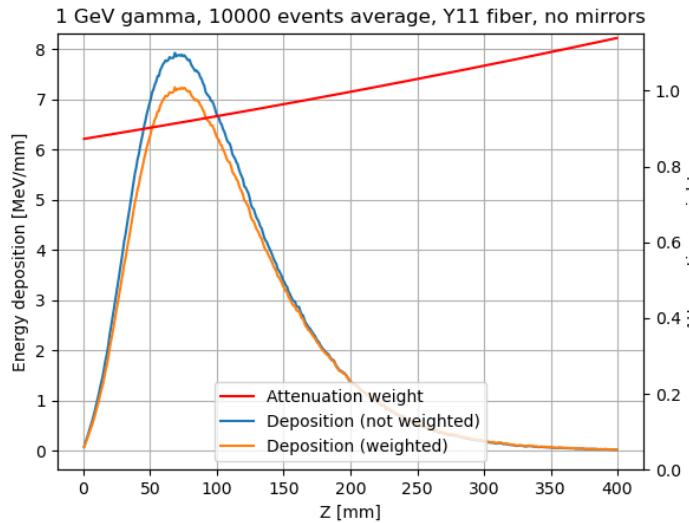
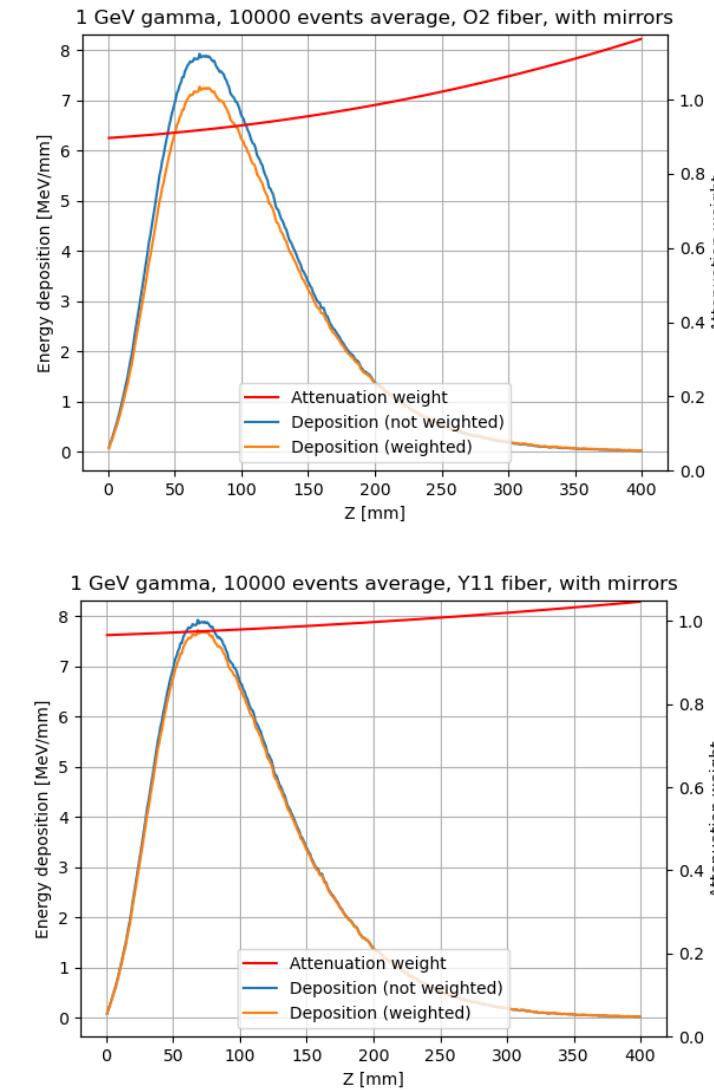
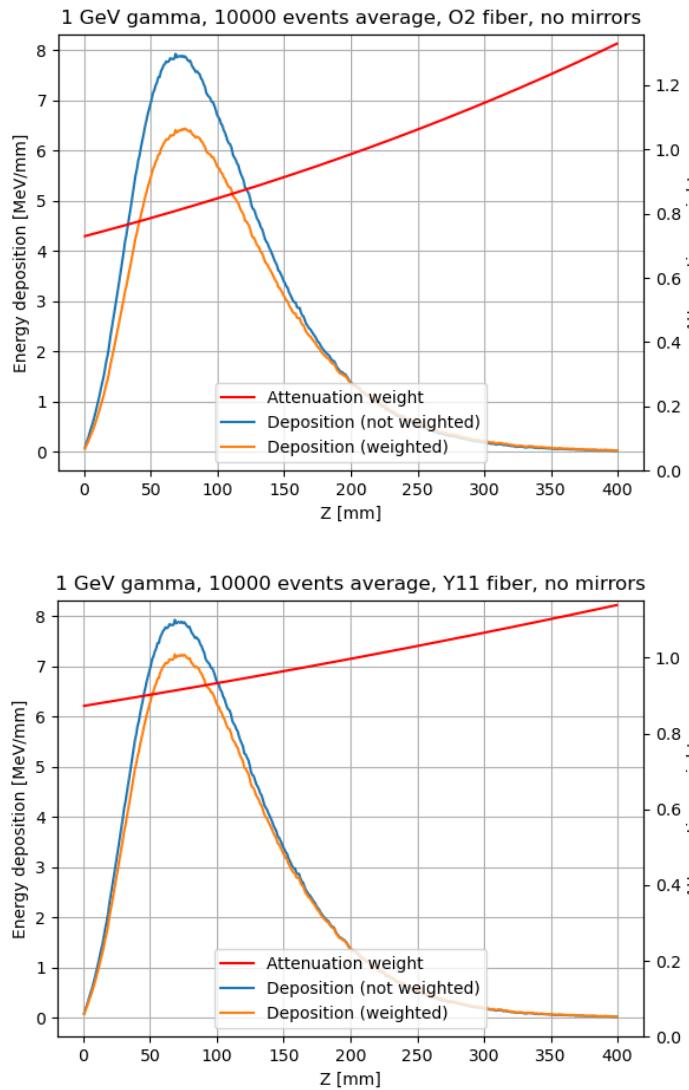
1 GeV Gamma

# Average weighted energy deposition shape. 1 GeV, $\gamma$

□  $\bar{E}(z_i) = \frac{1}{10000} \sum_{k=1}^{10000} E_k(z_i) W(z_i)$

□  $E_k(z_i)$  - energy deposited in the  $i$ -th slice during  $k$ -th event.

□  $W(z_i)$  - attenuation weight

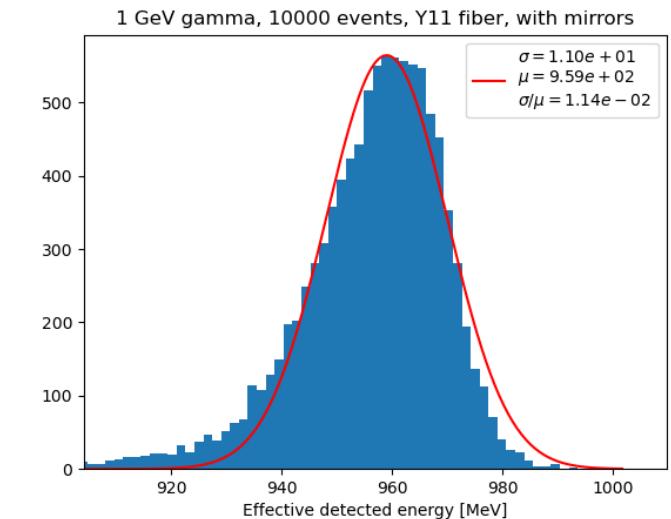
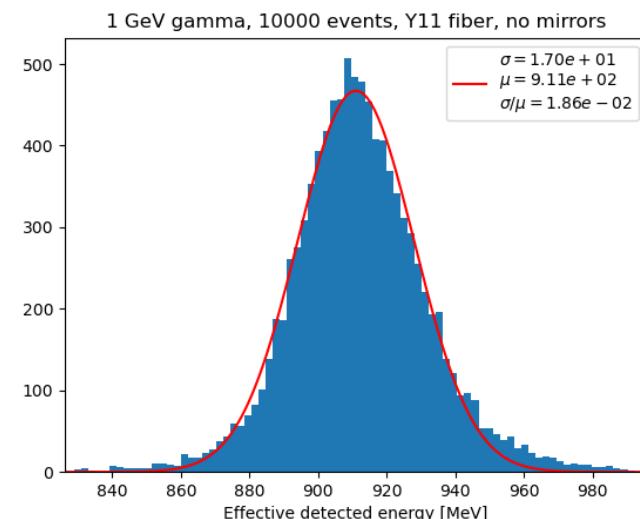
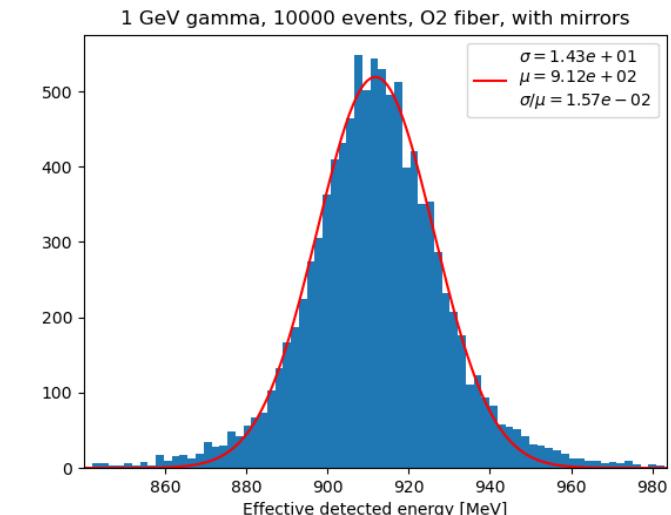
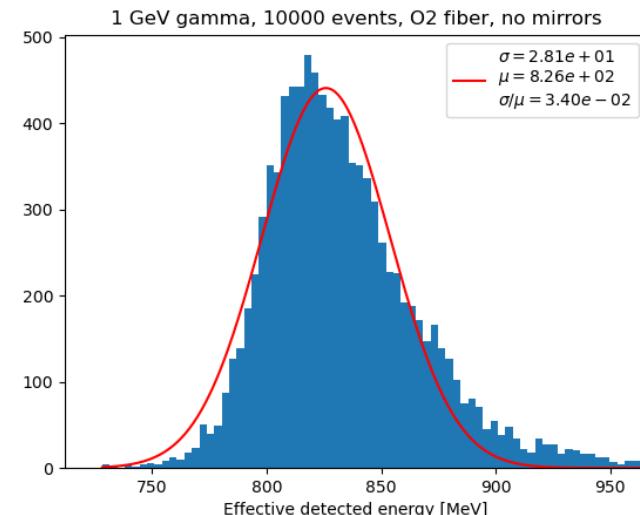


# Event wise weighted deposited E. distribution . 1 GeV, γ

□  $E_k = \sum_{i=1}^{400} E_k(z_i) W(z_i)$

□  $E_k(z_i)$  – energy deposited in the i-th slice during k-th

□  $W(z_i)$  - attenuation weight

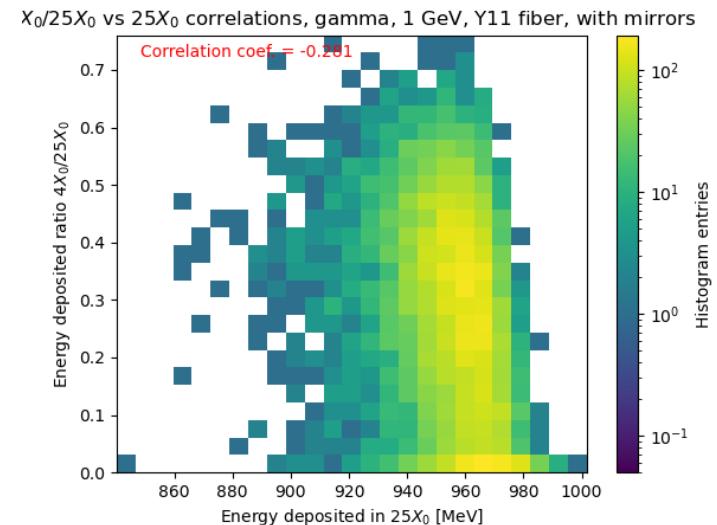
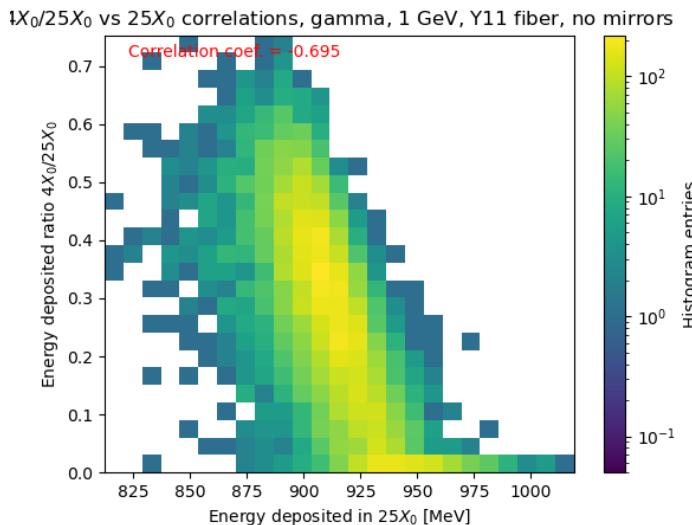
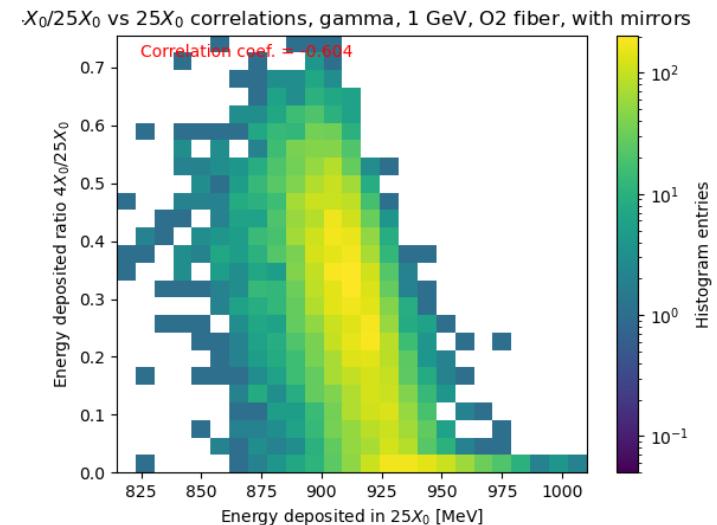
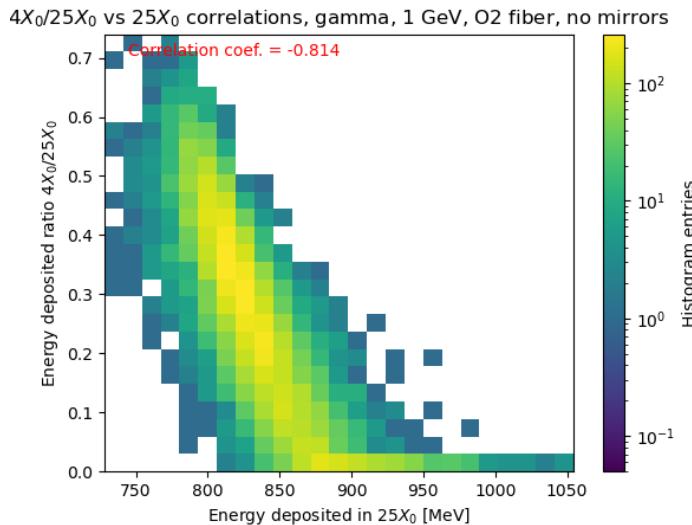


# **4X0/25X0 vs 25X0 weighted correlations. 1 GeV, $\gamma$**

□ Correlation of two variables:

1. energy deposited in the entire detector
2. ratio of energy deposited in the first 64 mm (4X0) to energy deposited in the entire detector

□ Energy deposited for each corresponding slice was weighted



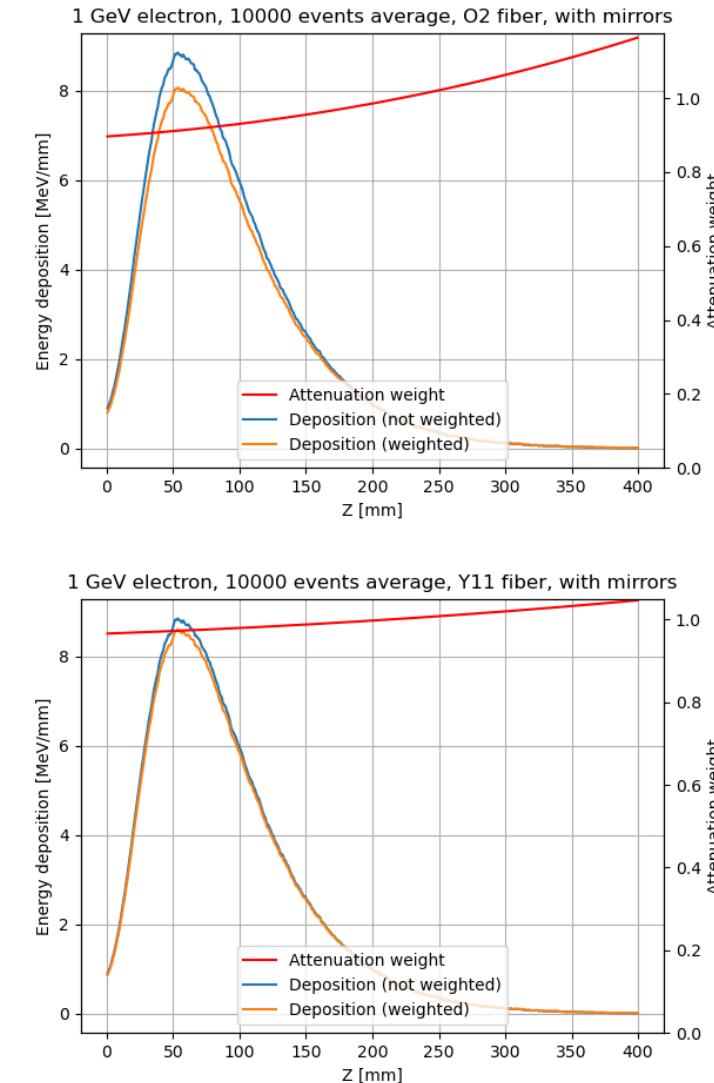
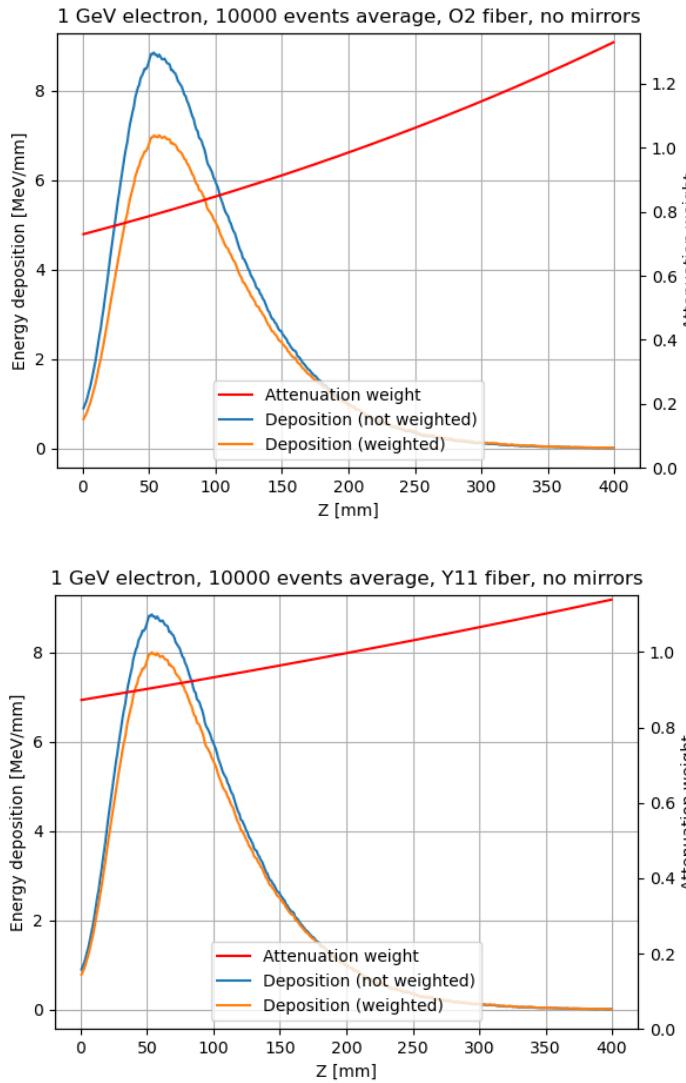
# 1 GeV Electrons

# Average weighted energy deposition shape. 1 GeV, e-

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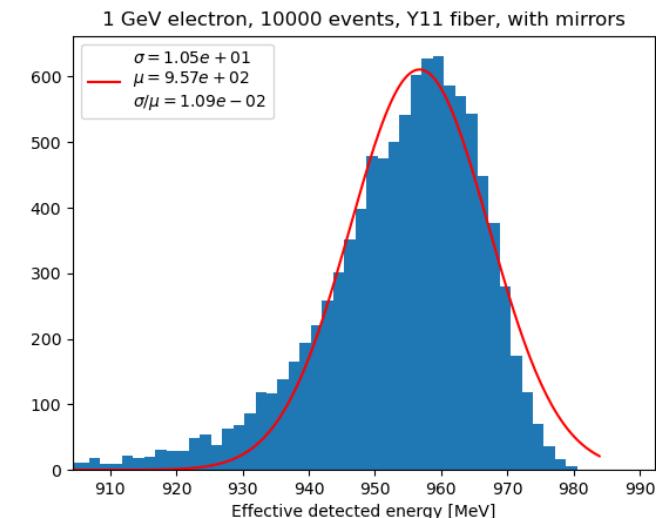
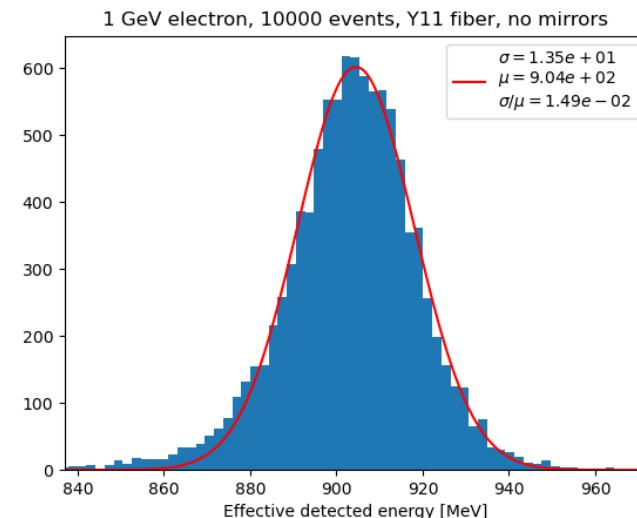
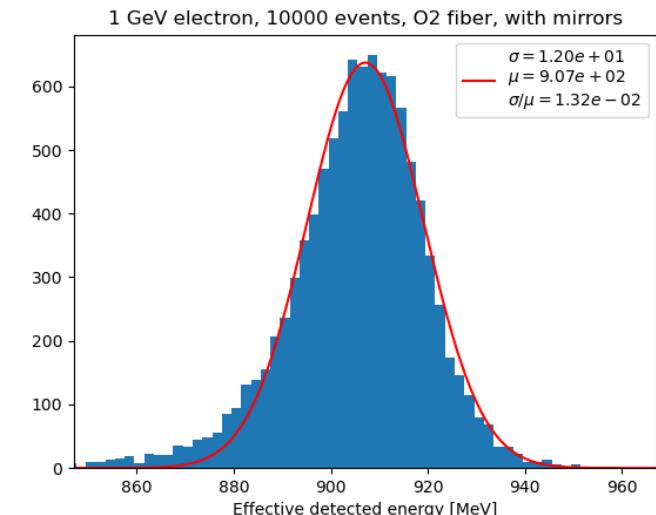
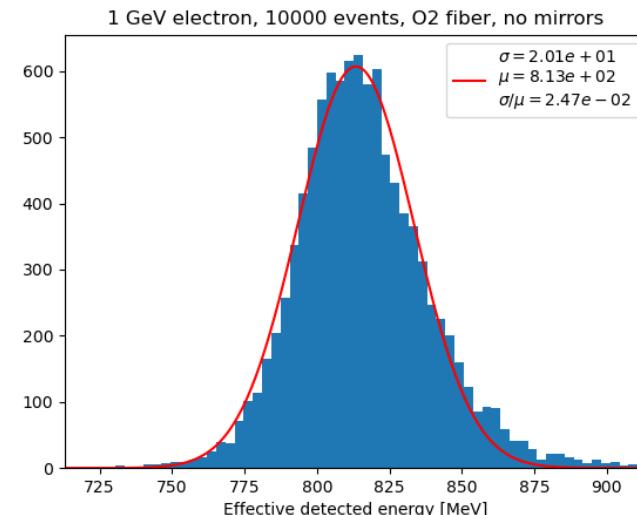


# Event wise weighted deposited E. distribution . 1 GeV, e-

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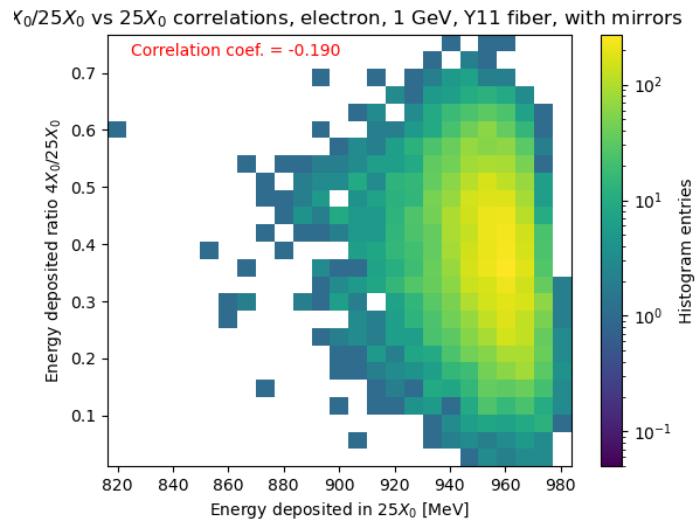
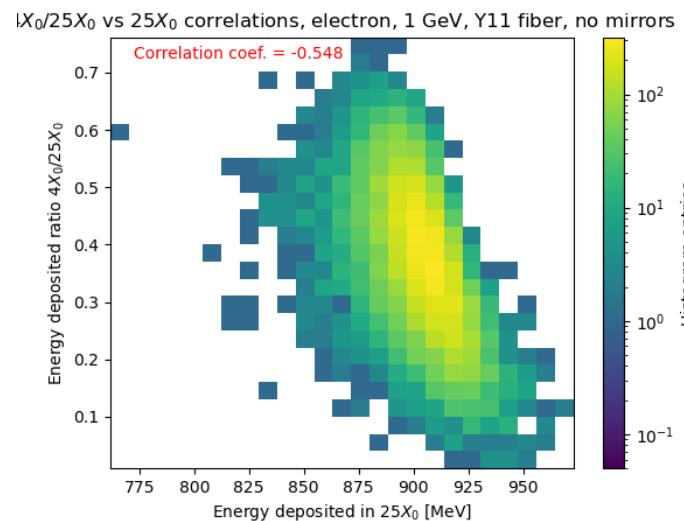
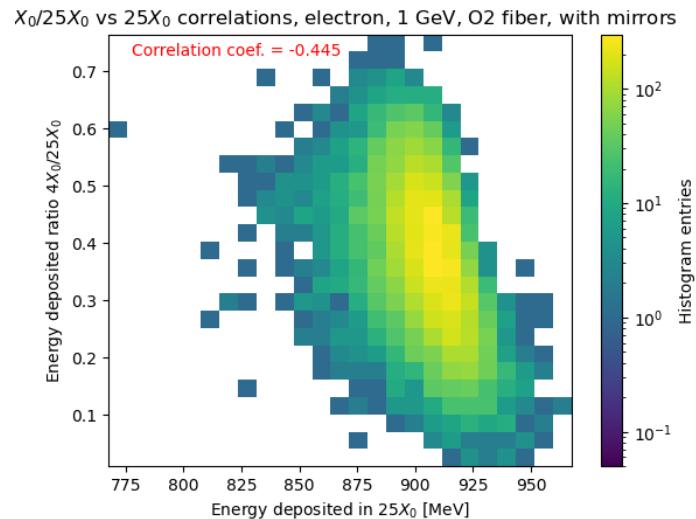
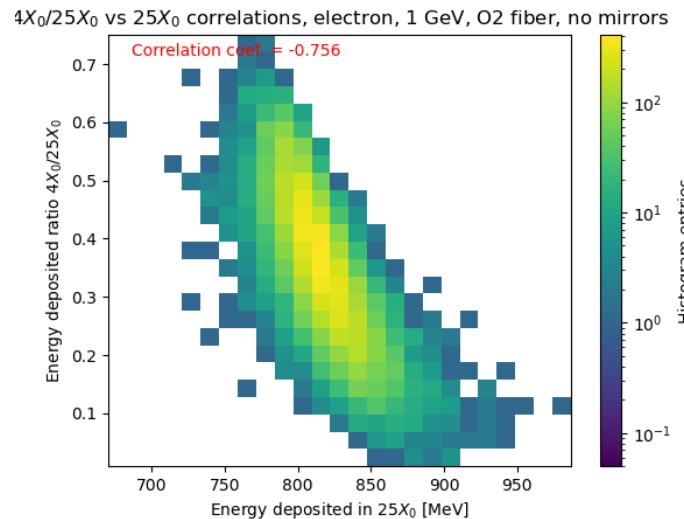


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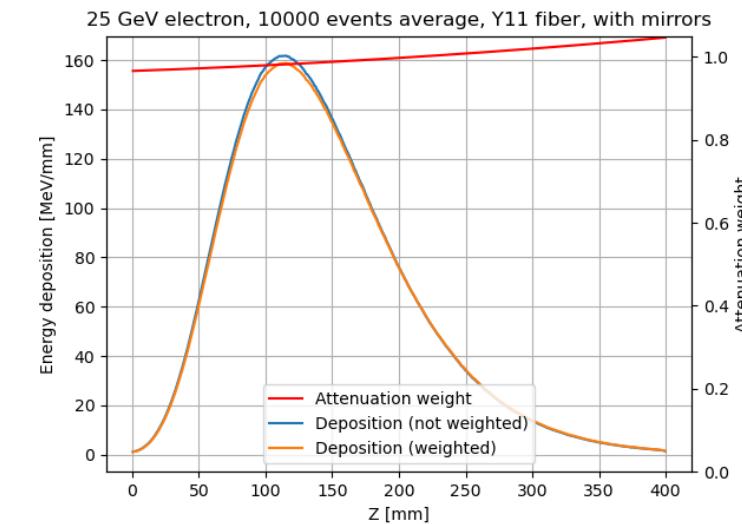
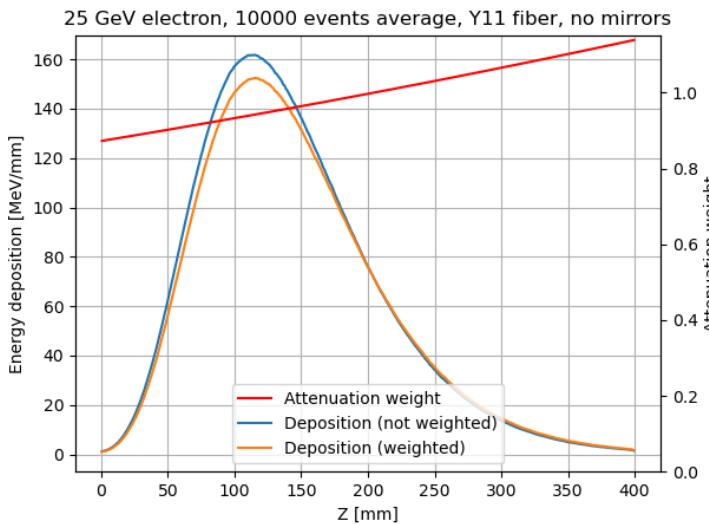
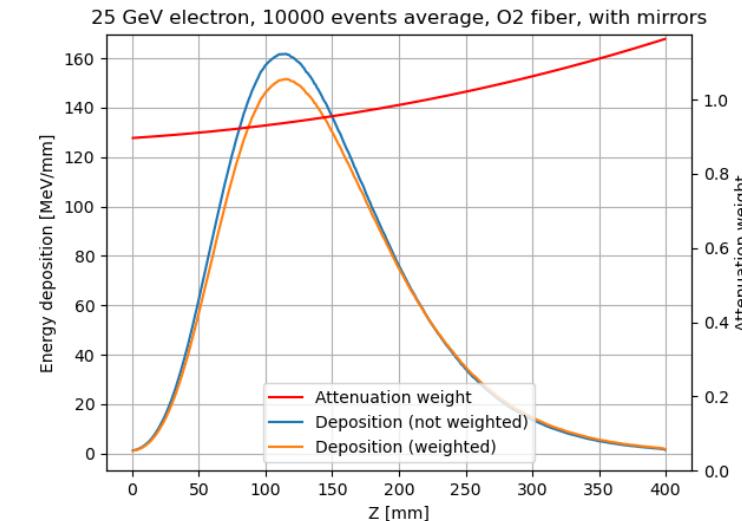
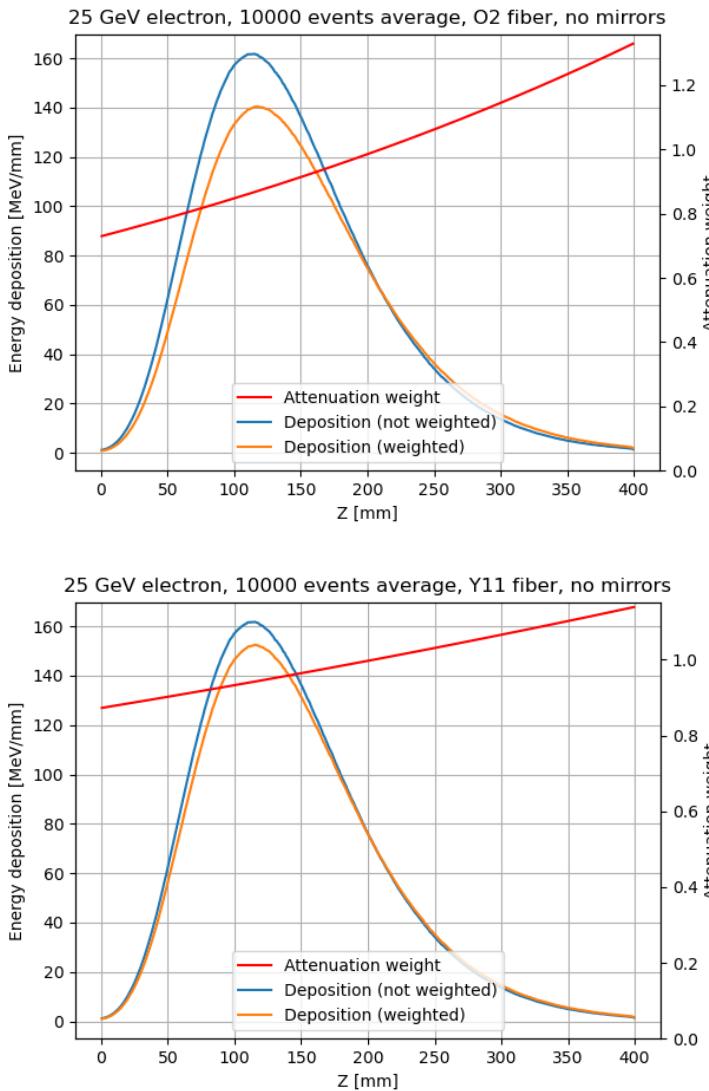
25 GeV Electrons

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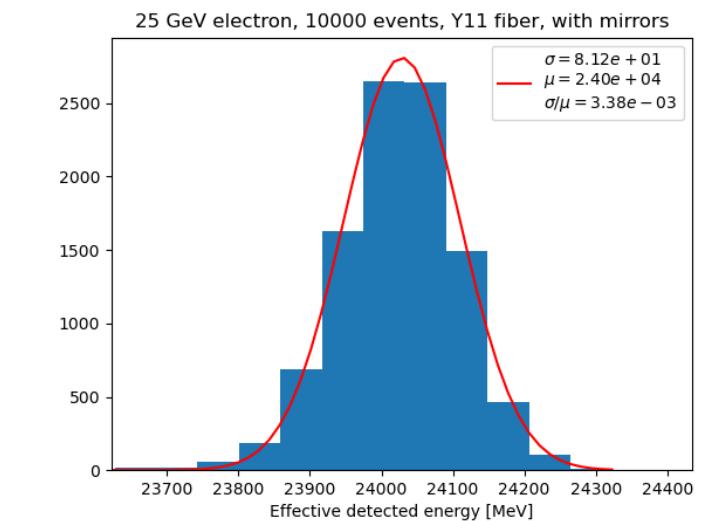
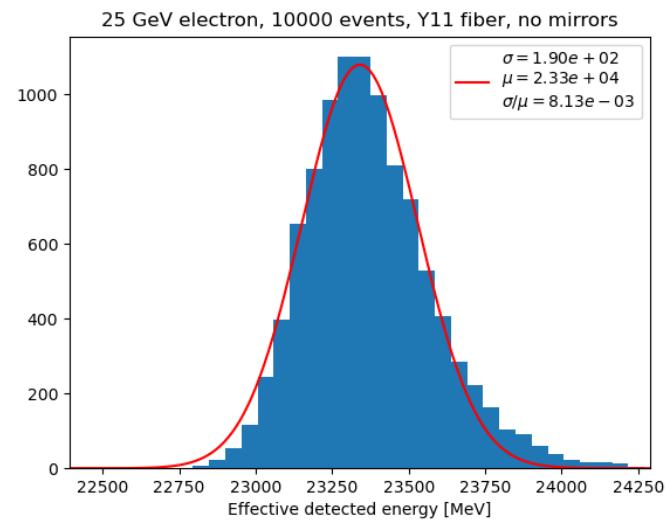
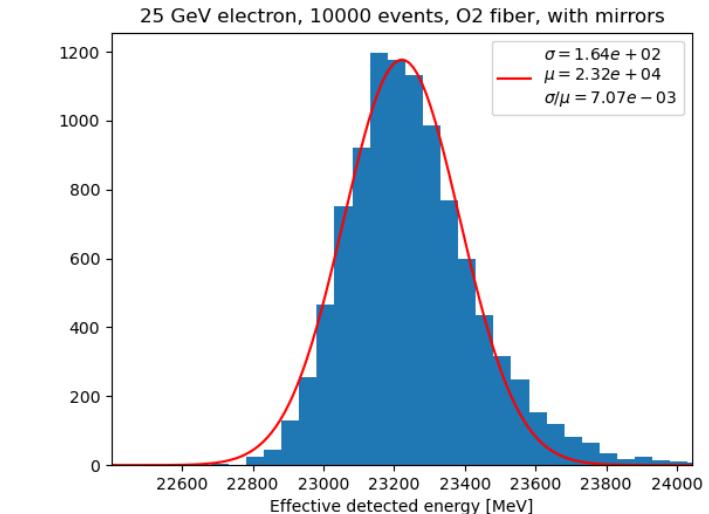
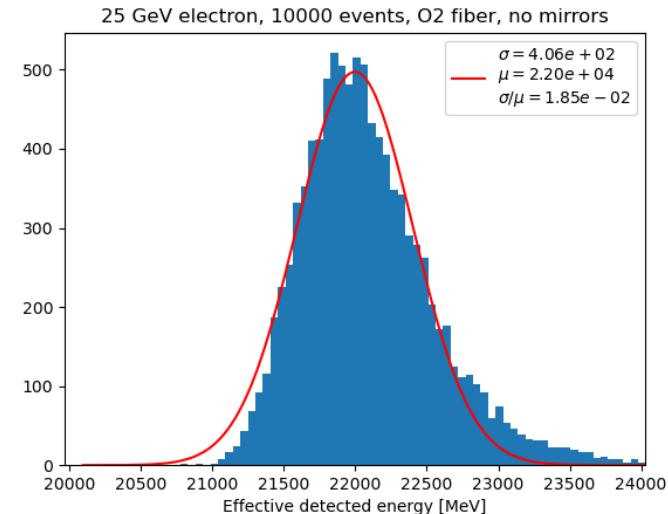


# Event wise weighted deposited E. distribution . 25 GeV, e-

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□ Correlation of two variables:

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