

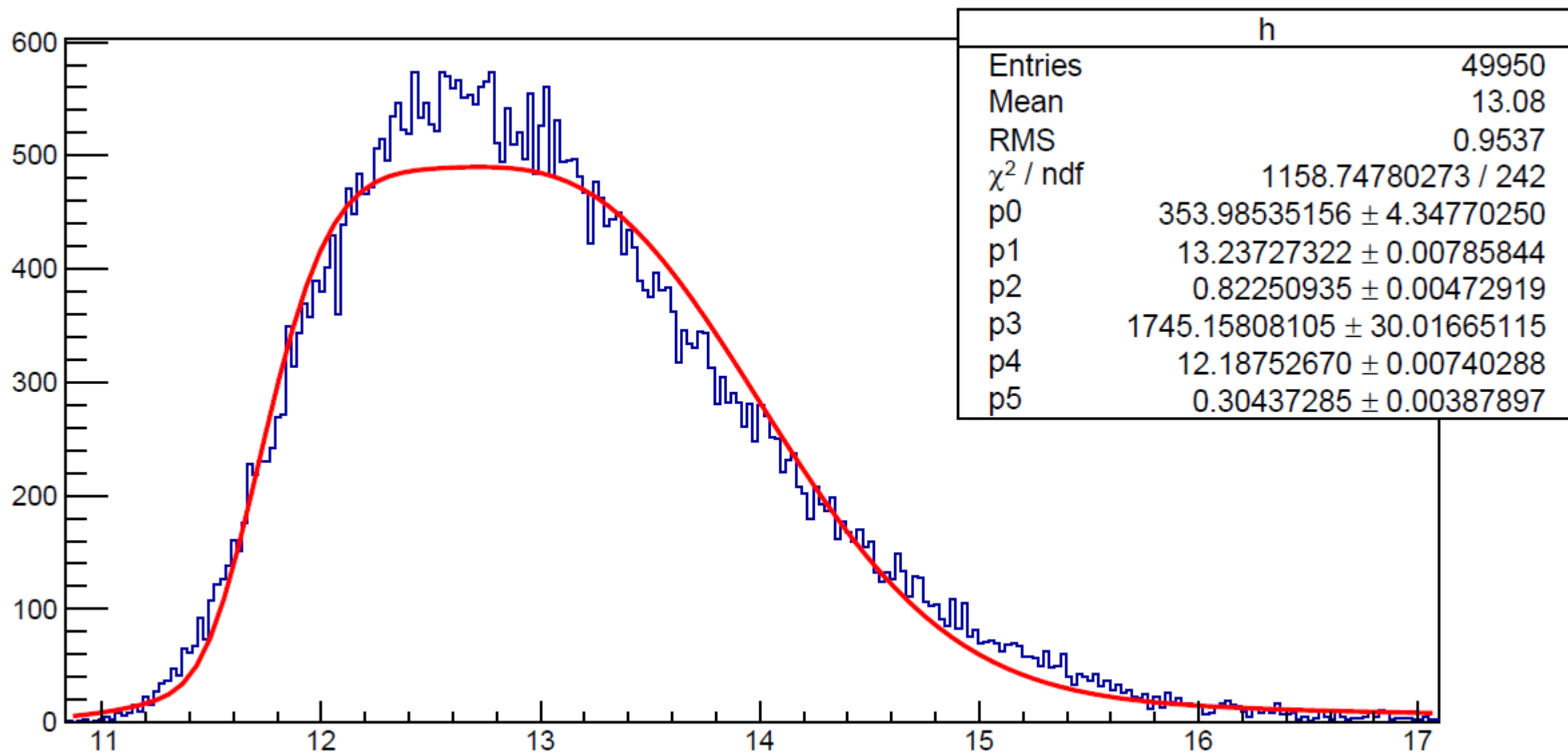
# Landau-Gaussian Convolution

04.28.14

# Landau-Gaussian Sum (I)

- PDF:

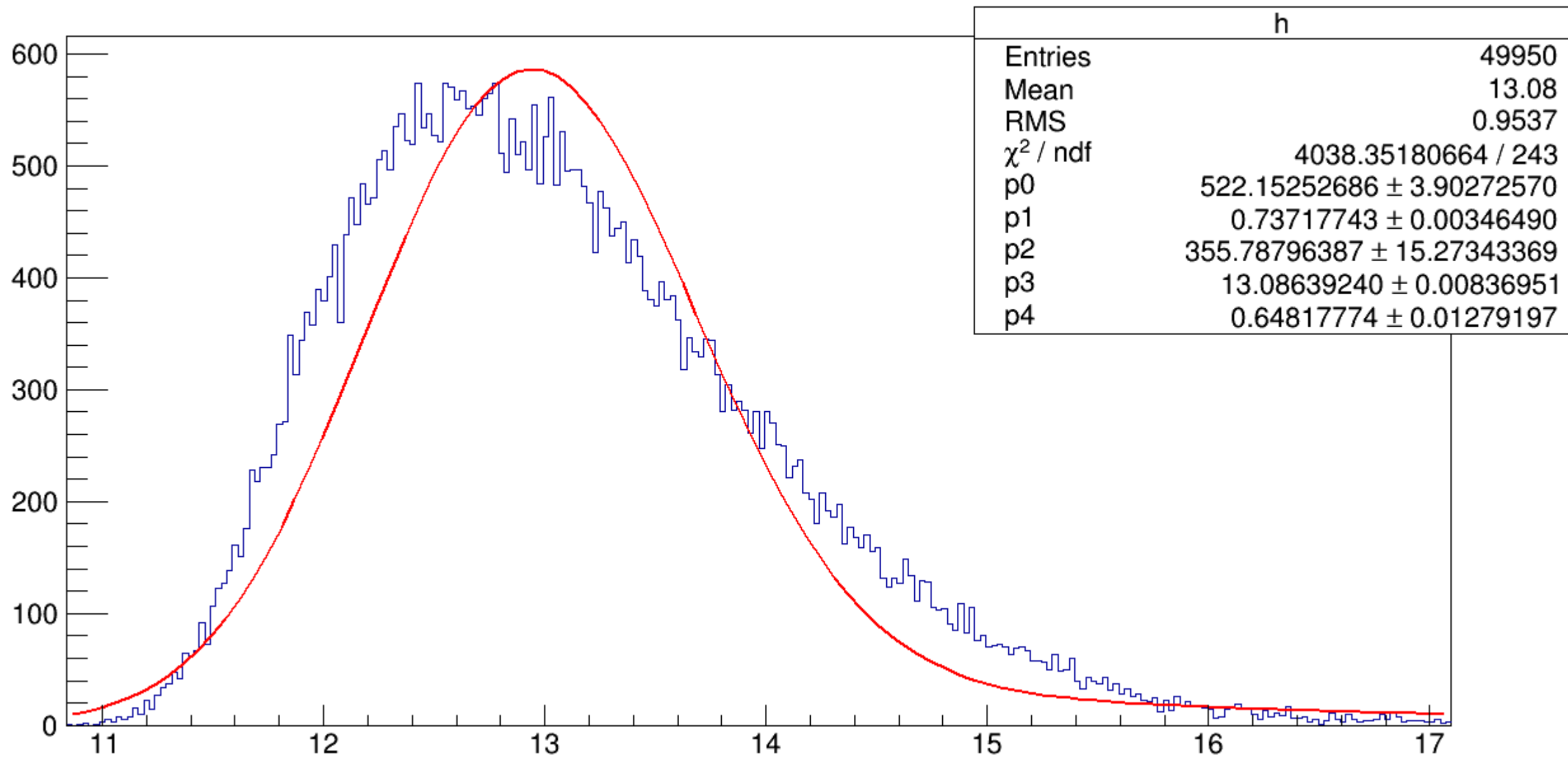
$$[0] * \text{Gauss}(x, [1], [2]) + [3] * \text{Landau}(x, [4], [5])$$



## Landau-Gaussian Sum (II)

- Landau( $x, \alpha, \beta$ )
- $MPV = -0.22278 * \beta + \alpha$
- PDF:  

$$[0] * \text{Gauss}(x, \underbrace{-0.22278 * [4] + [3]}_{\mu}, [1]) + [2] * \text{Landau}(x, [3], [4])$$



# Landau-Gaussian Product

- Deviations in pion and proton energy losses for very thin silicon detectors (<300  $\mu\text{m}$ ):
- Similar thing happens with high-energy muons through thin silicon [here](#) (by Davidek, Leitner).

However, the effects of atomic binding of the electrons have been disregarded in both the Landau and Vavilov theories. The theories can be improved by using a modified cross section to take into account the electron binding energy.<sup>13</sup> The modified energy-loss distributions can be expressed as the convolution of a Gaussian function with a Landau or Vavilov distribution, respectively.<sup>8,10,14</sup> Thus

$$f(\Delta, x) = (1/\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{L,V}(\Delta', x) \times \exp[-(\Delta - \Delta')^2/2\sigma^2] d\Delta', \quad (3)$$

where  $f_{L,V}(\Delta', x)$  is either the Landau or the Vavilov distribution and  $\Delta$  is the actual energy loss.

# Landau-Gaussian Product

- Additionally: high-energy muons through thick iron ([diploma work by Elin Bergeas, Stockholm University](#)).

