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Monte Carlo Simulation of Electromagnetic Showers in the Lead-Glass

The standard JADE LG-tracking does not properly simulate electromagnetic showers. In particular the longitudinal and transversal energy spread is only poorly reproduced. One method to overcome these problems is the well known EGS-algorithm which however is too slow in generating large amounts of MC events as it is required for efficiency calculations.

The scheme being presented in this note is based on a parametrisation of electromagnetic showers in SF5 lead glass (E. Longo et. al., Nucl. Instr. a. Meth., 128(79), 283).

The parametrized energy density function ρ allows to calculate the energy fraction deposited in a single block by

$$f_i = \int_{\text{Block}} \rho \cdot dV \cdot d\Omega \cdot d\phi$$

This integral has to be evaluated in detector coordinates which can only be done with the use of numerical methods. The processing time for an average multihadron event is therefore as large as 5 sec which is too much for an implementation into the standard JADE Monte Carlo chain.

It is however easy to run the new program instead of the standard LG tracking by changing the tracking job according to one of the two following methods.

- insert the source program as a macro

```
%MACRO 'F1IMEI.MCSHOWS(TRLG3)'
```

or

- include the compiled version

```
INCLUDE SYSLIB(TRLG3)
```

The program requires the following additional libraries to be linked

F11MEI.MCSHOWL

F22KAN.LGMTC.L

F22KAN.KZYLIB.LOAD

F22KAN.ANAL.L

some remarks

- the program includes the simulation scheme for muon and hadron energy deposition written by Junichi Kanzaki.
- it is essential to apply a cut on the single block energy to simulate the readout threshold of the LG ADC's. This can be done in the TP-step by changing the variable IPHALG in COMMON /CRDSTA/ to e.g. 28 (MeV). The effect of the readout threshold is demonstrated in the example below.

no readout threshold applied

C1

19	177	44
68	1385146	
1	30	8

BANK LOG1 1 NA OF CLUSTERS 2
 NA 1 BAPNEL PHOTON 1
 E 1.982 FI 173.9 COST 0.059
 NA 2 BAPNEL PHOTON 2
 E 0.453 FI 203.5 COST-0.220

C2

1	9	1
23	297	20
5	40	4

readout threshold of 28 MeV

C1

177	44
68	1385146
30	

BANK LOG1 1 NA OF CLUSTERS 2
 NA 1 BAPNEL PHOTON 1
 E 1.958 FI 174.2 COST 0.062
 NA 2 BAPNEL PHOTON 2
 E 0.381 FI 203.6 COST-0.238

C2

297
40

*Olson*New dE/dx Calibration

Based on the z calibration P. Dittmann has started to develop a new calibration for the measurement of the energy loss dE/dx . His work has been continued and a final calibration is now available for the period 1979 - 1982.

The resulting overall rms resolution (compared with the old one) is:

	I	old	I	new
	I		I	
	I		I	
Bhabhas	I	9 %	I	6.5 %
	I		I	
	I		I	
Pions in multi-	I		I	
hadronic events	I	11 %	I	8.0 %
0.45 < p < 0.6 GeV	I		I	
	I		I	

Here, only tracks with more than 36 hits and $\cos(\theta) < 0.75$ were taken into account.

For the data of 1983 a preliminary calibration is available.

The old program DEDXBN was replaced by a new one which performs:

- Calculation of dE/dx and $\sigma(dE/dx)$
- Comparison with the theoretical value
(J.A.J. Skard, K. Ambrus)

The program is on the general library F11LHO.JADEGL
and is called by:

CALL DEDXBN

The results are stored in the

COMMON /CWORK1/ IER,NTR,TRES(10,60) .

IER = ERRORFLAG:
IER=1000 IF BANK POINTER = 0
IER=4000 IF # OF TRACKS .LE. 0
OR .GT. 60
NTR = # OF TRACKS
ITRES(1, ITR) = NHIT
TRES(2, ITR) = DEDX
TRES(3, ITR) = SIGMA(DEDX)
TRES(4, ITR) = CHISQ(ELECTRON)
TRES(5, ITR) = CHISQ(PION)
TRES(6, ITR) = CHISQ(KAON)
TRES(7, ITR) = CHISQ(PROTON)
ITRES(8, ITR) = JMIN, NUMBER FOR MINIMUM CHISQUARE
1 = P, 2 = K, 3 = PI, 4 = E, 0=NO DEDX
TRES(9, ITR) = MOMENTUM (GEV)
TRES(10, ITR) = MOMENTUM ERROR

The program DEDXBN has to be used in the SUPERVISOR. In this
way the de/dx calibration constants are given automatically
by KLREAD from the general calibration files

F11LHO.AUPDAT1

or

F11LHO.BUPDAT0
F11LHO.BUPDAT1

The results of DEDXBN can be saved by creating a BOS bank
'DEDX' via:

IPATR = IDATA(IBLN('PATR'))

CALL DEDXBK(IPATR)

(The bank number is the same as for the 'PATR' bank.)

The 'DEDX' bank contains:


```

      (1)  :  IER
      (2)  :  NTR

      (3)  :  NHIT
      (4)  :  DEDX
      (5)  :  SIGMA (DEDX)
      (6)  :  CHISQ (ELECTRON)
      (7)  :  CHISQ (PION)
      (8)  :  CHISQ (KAON)
      (9)  :  CHISQ (PROTON)
      (10) :  JMIN
      (11) :  MOMENTUM
      (12) :  MOMENTUM ERROR
    )
    ) 1. track

      (13) :  NHIT
      (14) :  DEDX
      .
      .
      (22) :  MOMENTUM ERROR
    )
    ) 2. track

      .
      .
      .

```

If the 'TP' step was performed with this new version of DEDXBN the results are also available from the 'TPTR' banks.

For the use of DEDXBN the data have to be z recalibrated. This is automatically controlled by DEDXBN. If the 'z calibration flag' (second half word in the 'JETC' bank) is zero the program does:

```
CALL ZSFIT(1)
```

Important:
=====

If the user wants in addition the so called 'hit cleaning' together with a z-s fit he has to CALL ZSFIT(0) before CALL DEDXBN. The hit cleaning removes hits if there is a nearby track within a distance of 3 mm. Without 'hit cleaning' the rms resolution for tracks in multihadronic events is 9.0 % instead of 8.0 % .

The new dE/dx version is also available in the graphics package.

