

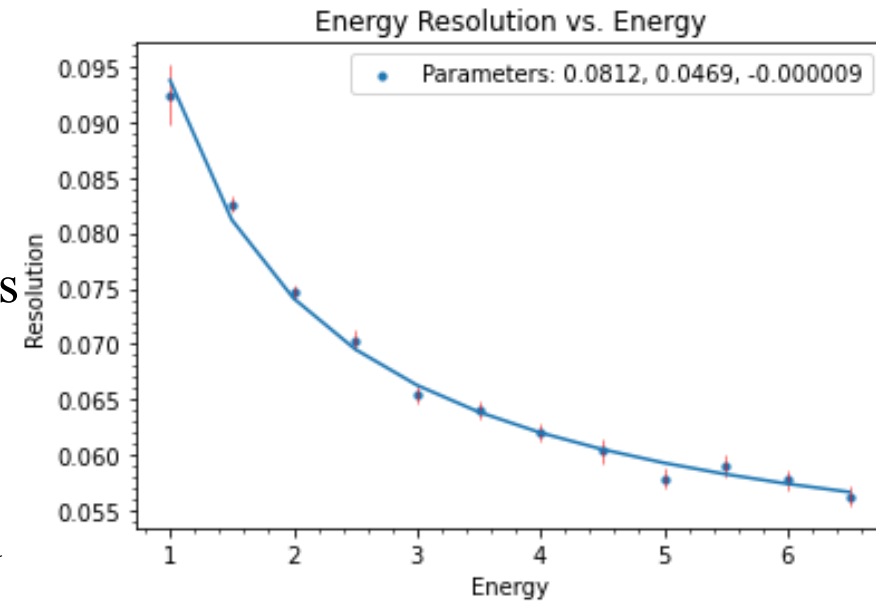
➤ **Plan---from Xiaochao:**

- ✓ run the current simulation with uniform (perfect) scintillator thickness, but with **hit\_z** information
- when extracting energy resolution, instead of adding  $E_{dep} = \text{sum}(\text{all hits})$   $E_{dep\_z}$ , we multiply each  $E_{dep\_z}$  by a random number  $r_i$ , which follows a normal/Gaussian distribution centered at 1 with sigma 0.01 (if 1% non-uniformity in scintillator thickness) and calculate  $E_{dep} = \text{sum}(E_{dep\_z} * r_{ilayer})$ .
- Extract energy resolution as usual. For fair comparison, I think we should use the exact same algorithm to extract energy resolution, and the only difference will be coming from the non-uniformity applied in step (b).
- We can modify  $r_i$  to be Gaussian of different width, or binomial (if scintillators have two distinct thickness but the assembly team doesn't track it, so stack them randomly), or whatever the measurement shows.

➤ **Simulation configuration and analysis codes:** [https://github.com/tianye8001/ECAL\\_summer\\_2024](https://github.com/tianye8001/ECAL_summer_2024)

**Analysis:**

- **analysis\_tree\_solid\_ec.C**---- $E_{end\_ec\_sum} += \text{solid\_ec\_tot} E_{end} \rightarrow \text{at}(j)$ . For each hit, there is a corresponding  $E_{dep}$  for  $avg\_lz$ , which can be randomized according to the above plan.
- **fileReducer\_ec.C**-----get deposit energy in preshower and shower
- **resolution.C**----example code to draw energy resolution plot

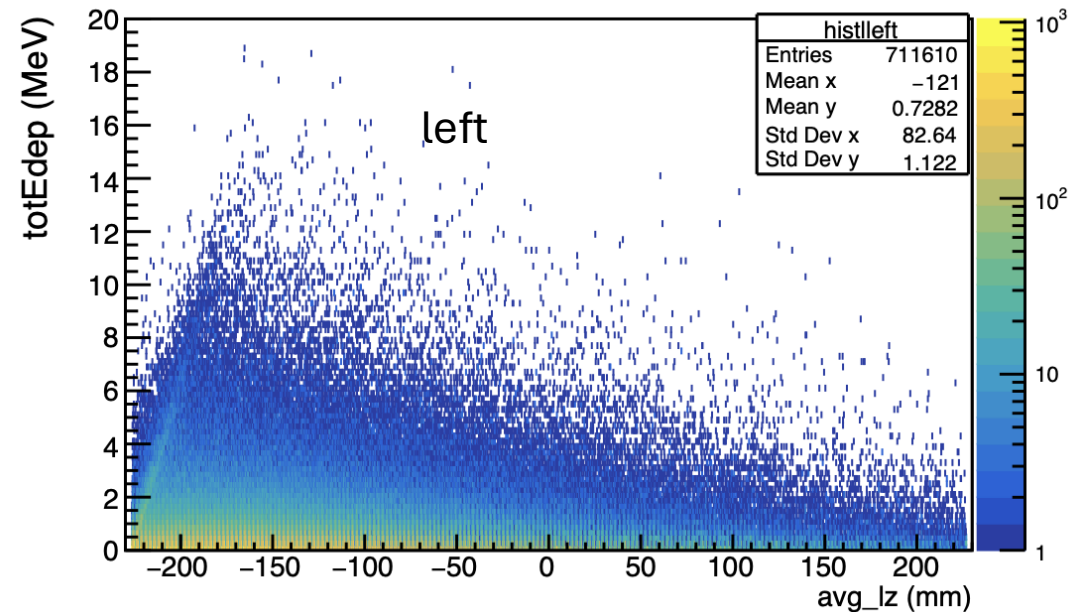
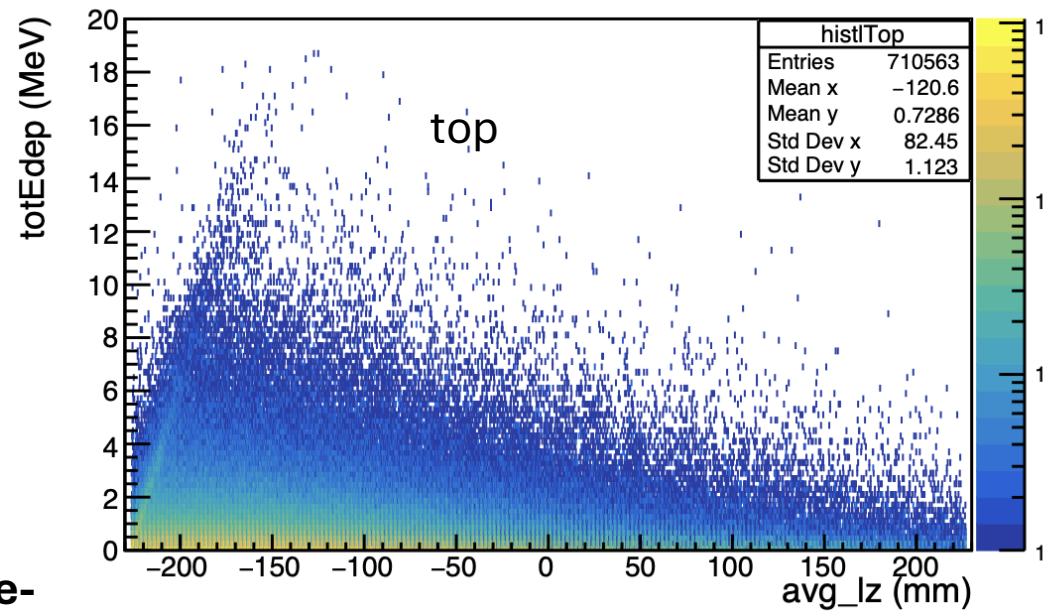


From Blane

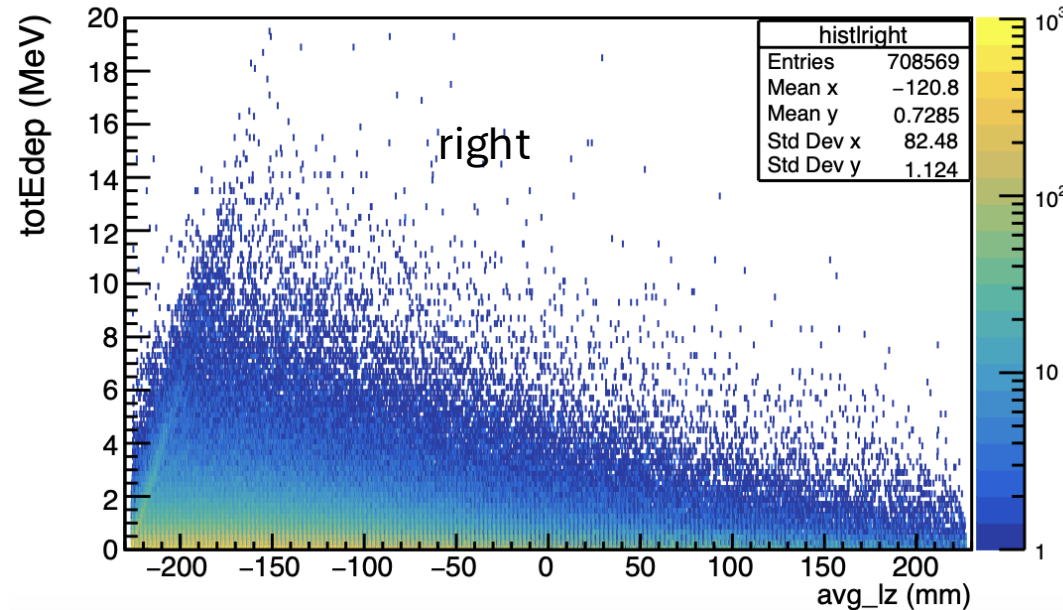
totEdep:avg\_lz {totEdep&gt;0 &amp;&amp; id%10000==1}

TW=0 ns

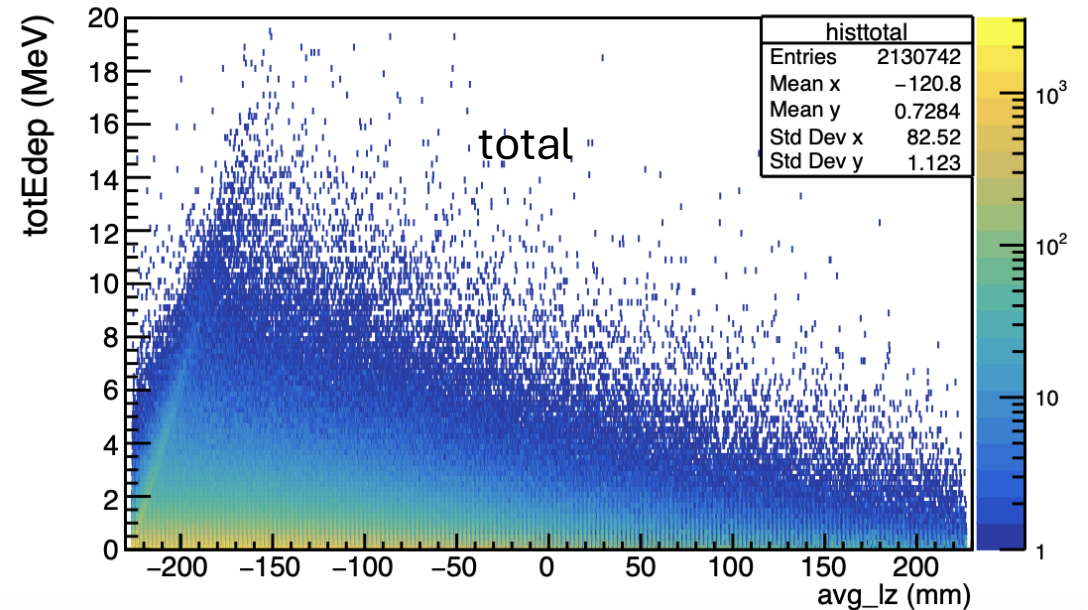
totEdep:avg\_lz {totEdep&gt;0 &amp;&amp; id%10000==2}



totEdep:avg\_lz {totEdep&gt;0 &amp;&amp; id%10000==3}



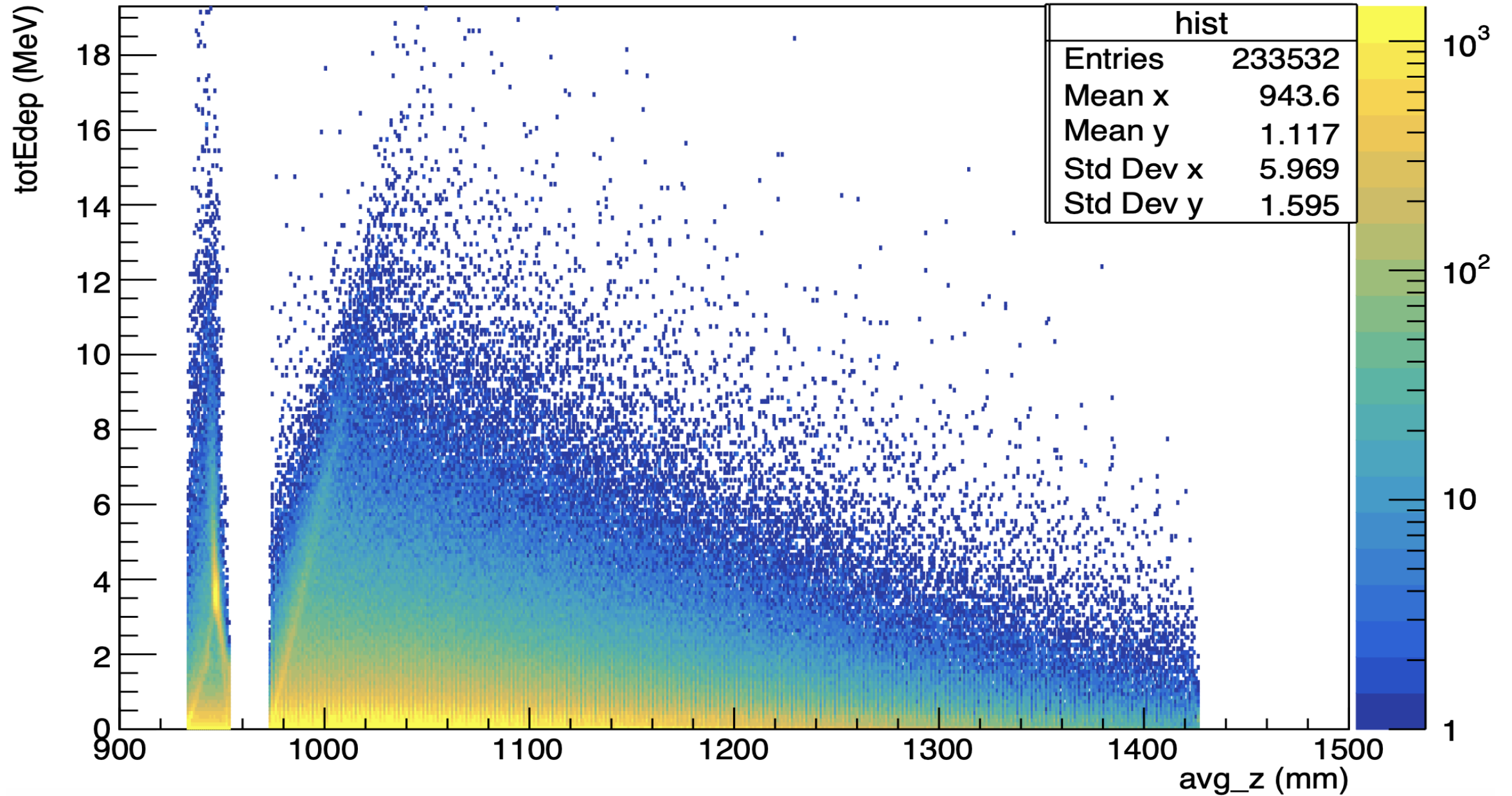
totEdep:avg\_lz {totEdep&gt;0 }



1 GeV e-

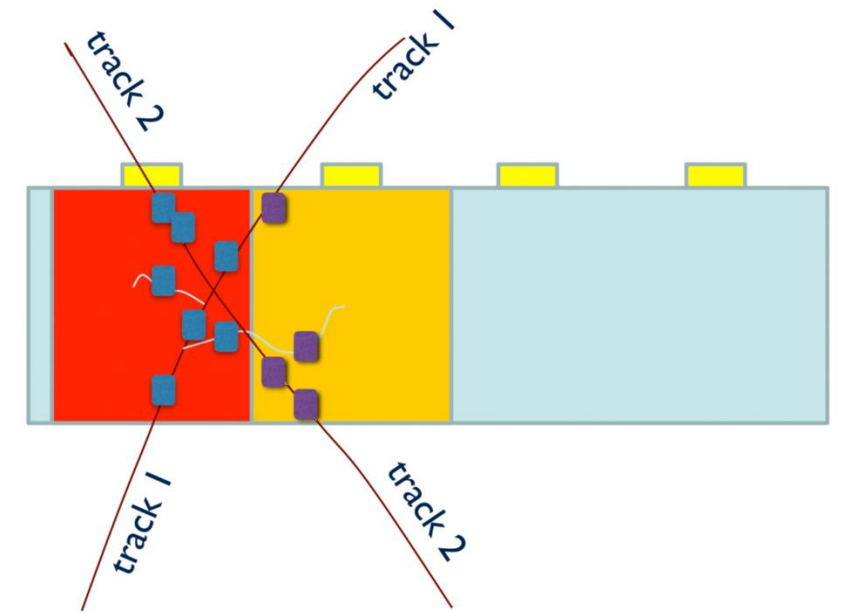
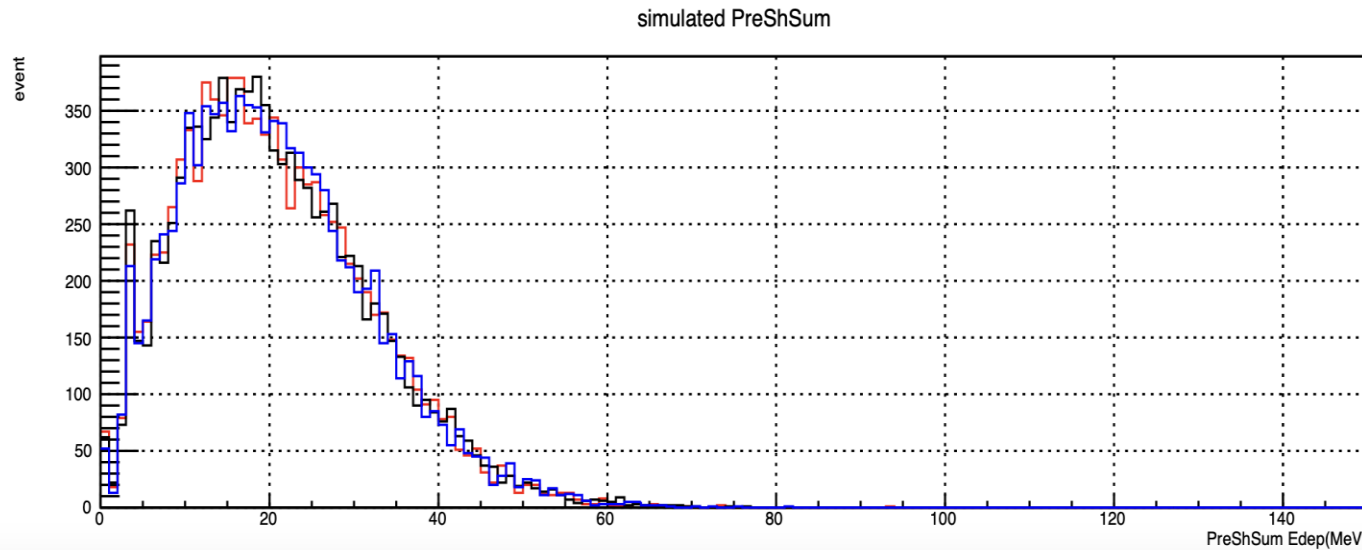
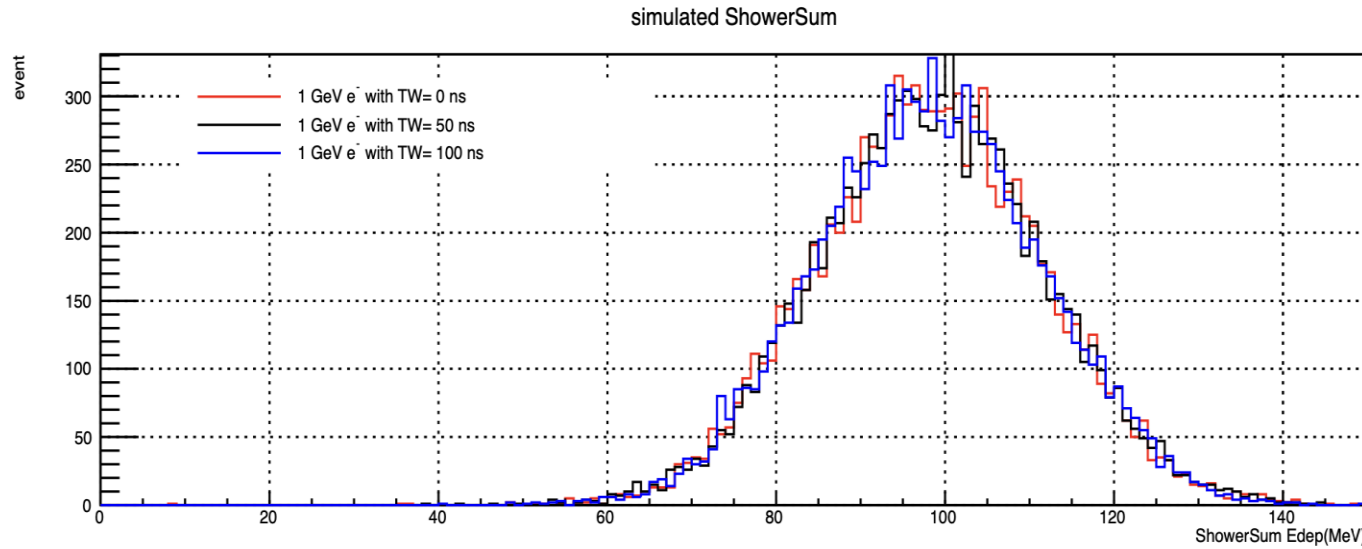
(-234, 234) mm 194 layers Lead:0.05 cm Scint:0.15cm Layer thickness: Lead+scint+gap+paint=0.234 cm

totEdep:avg\_z {totEdep>0}



Backup

# Check TW windows



- Track 1 has 3 (blue) steps in the first red cell and one (purple) step in the second yellow cell.
- Track 1 also has two secondaries; the first one has one step in the red cell and the second one has two steps, one in each cell.
- Track 2 has 2 steps in each cell, within the TW of the previous steps. So its steps do not create new hits but add to the previous hits' steps.
- All the blue steps happens within the detector TW: they constitute one hit.
- All the purple steps happens within the detector TW: they constitute one hit.
- In total, we have two hits. Notice that if the second track was out of the TW, it would generate two additional hits, with two steps each in each cell.

## Root Tree Draw Commands

```
[tianye@ifarm2401 script]$ root -l out.root
```

```
root [0]
```

```
Attaching file out.root as _file0...
```

```
(TFile *) 0x3a92140
```

```
root [1] solid_ec->Draw("totEdep:avg_lz>>hist(200,-234,234,2000,0,20)","totEdep>0 &&  
id%10000 ==1","COLZ")
```