

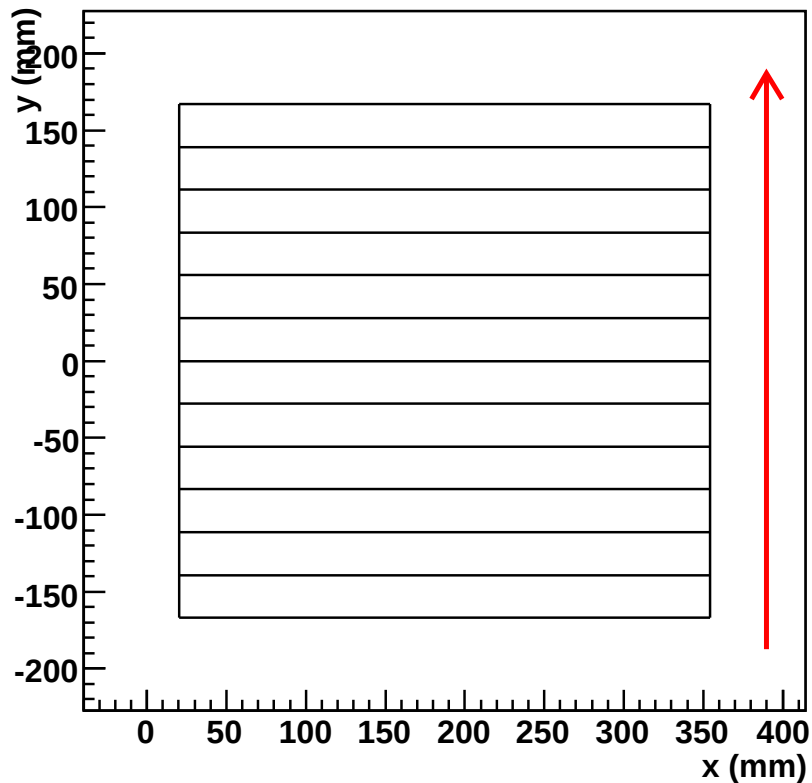
Data/MC detailed crystal comparison

- still trying to understand/qualify/quantify the calibration problem
- we have already compared the total energy and the layer energies between data and simulation
- here is the comparison of the crystals energies

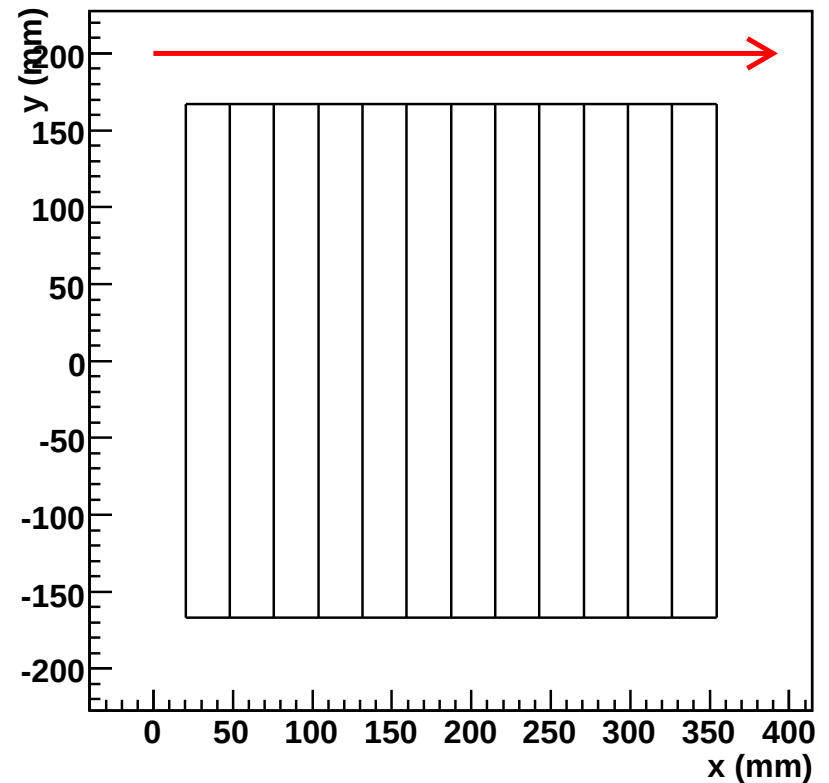
Position dependence

The energy of the crystals depends very much on the impact position of the electron

even layer -> Y dependence

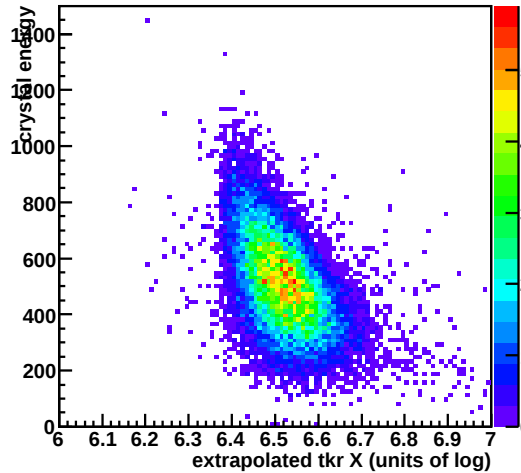


odd layer -> X dependence

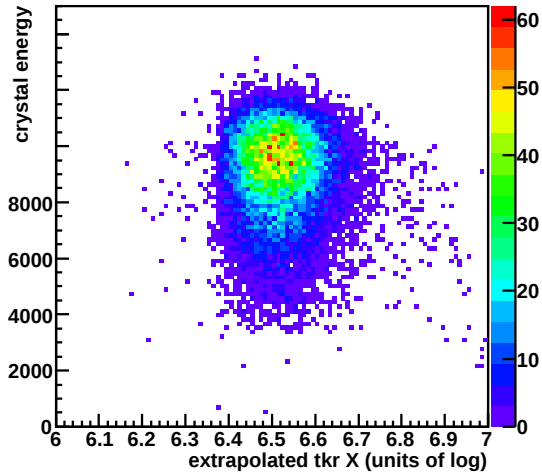


layer 5 $\Rightarrow$ looking at the energy of the crystals versus X

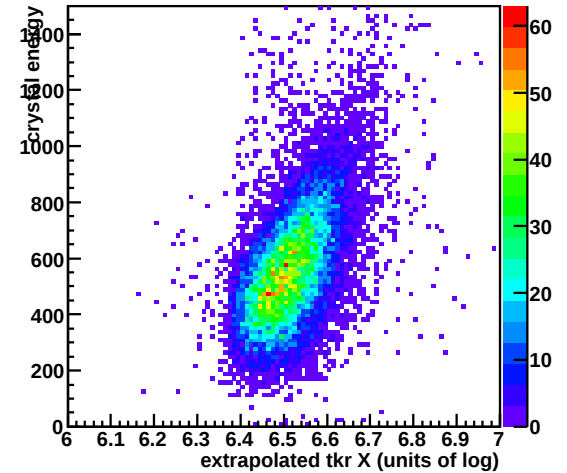
layer 5 log 5



layer 5 log 6

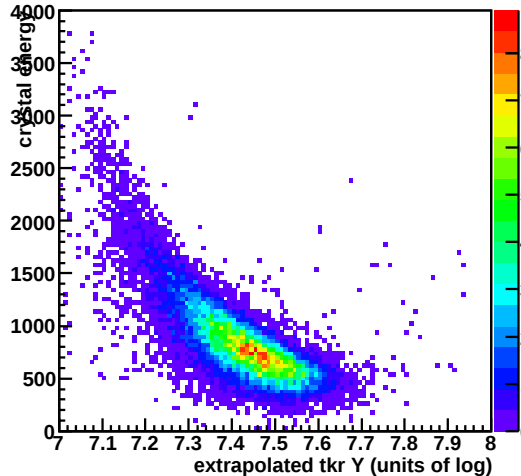


layer 5 log 7

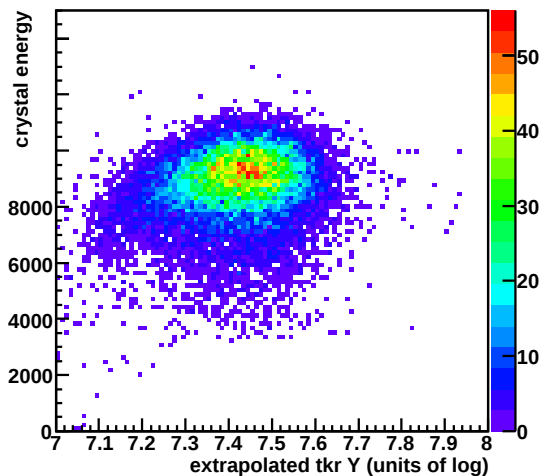


layer 6 $\Rightarrow$ looking at the energy of the crystals versus Y

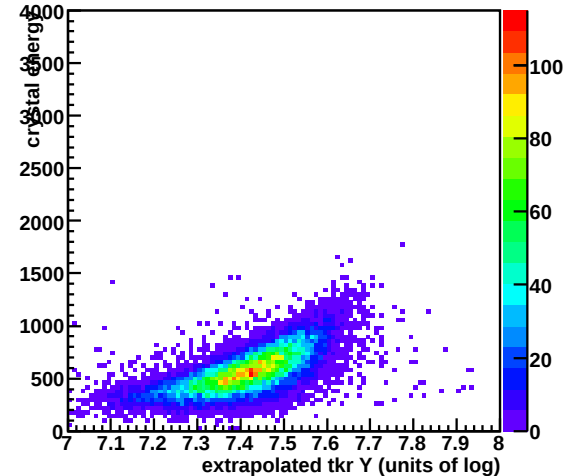
layer 6 log 6



layer 6 log 7



layer 6 log 8

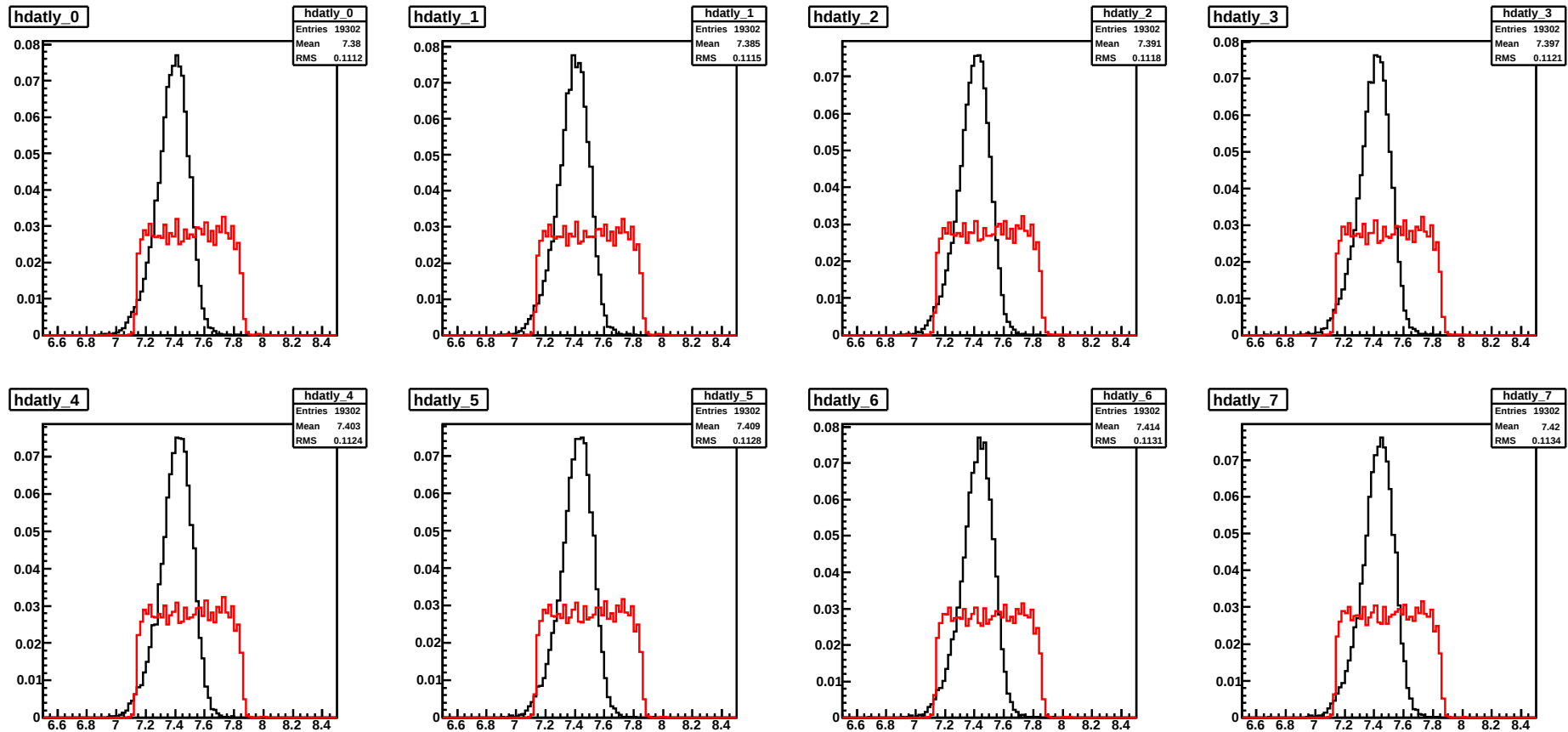


Data/MC comparison

red : MC (Beamtest-0162)

black : run 700002024

determining the common position interval

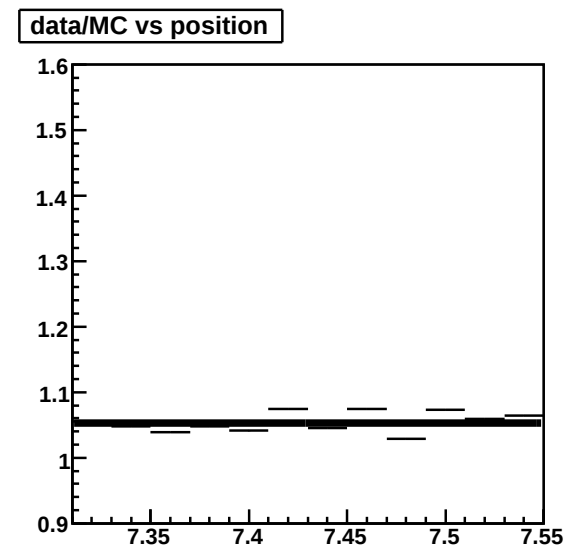
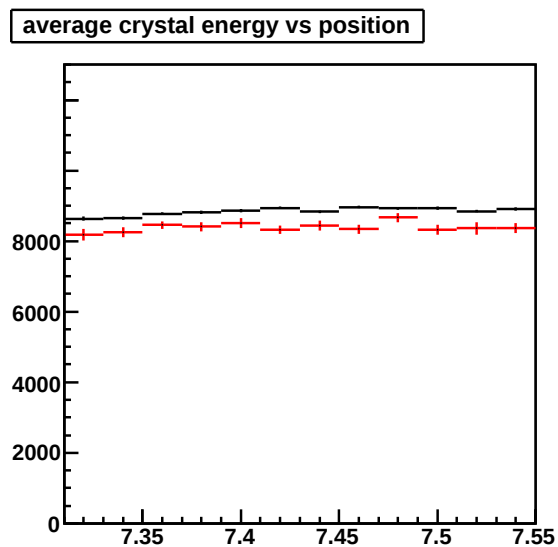
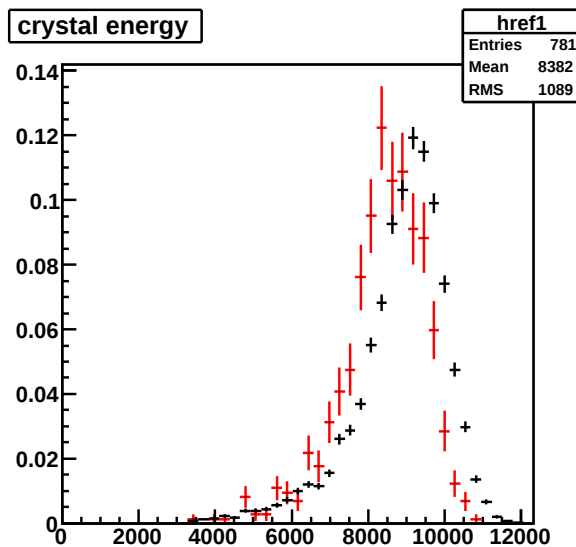


Data/MC comparison

red : MC (Beamtest-0162)

black : run 700002024

determining the fraction of the average energy as function of the position



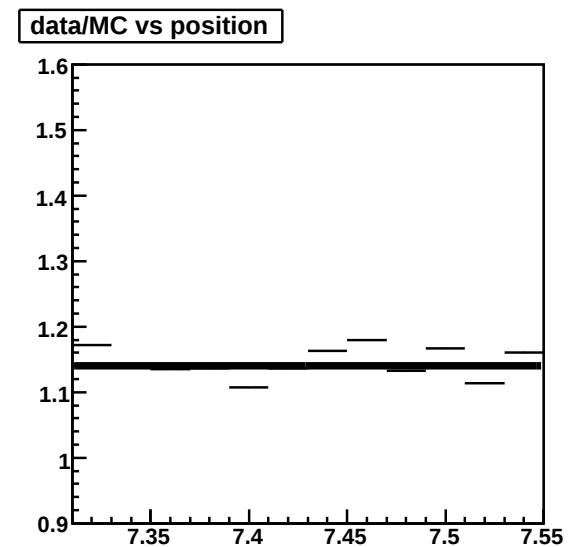
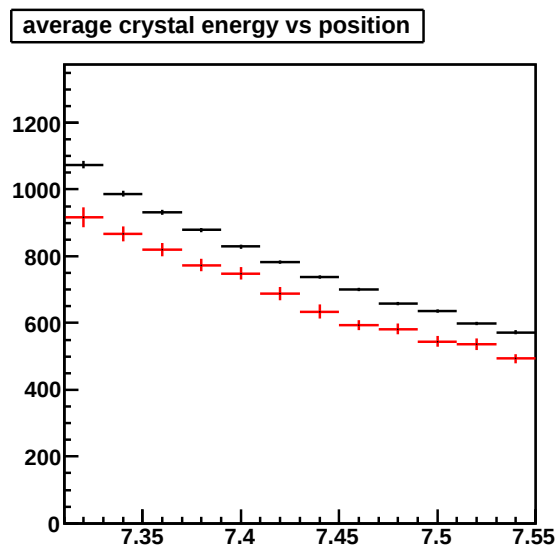
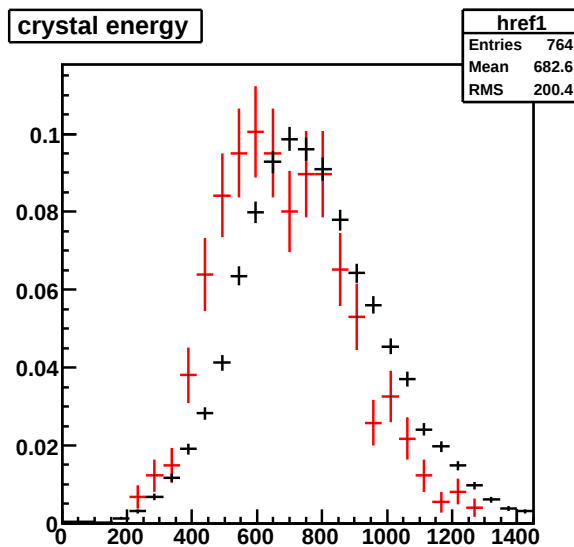
Data/MC comparison

red : MC (Beamtest-0162)

black : run 700002024

when the crystal is not along the electron trajectory, the average energy is not constant anymore

⇒ interesting to check that the fraction data/MC is constant



100 GeV

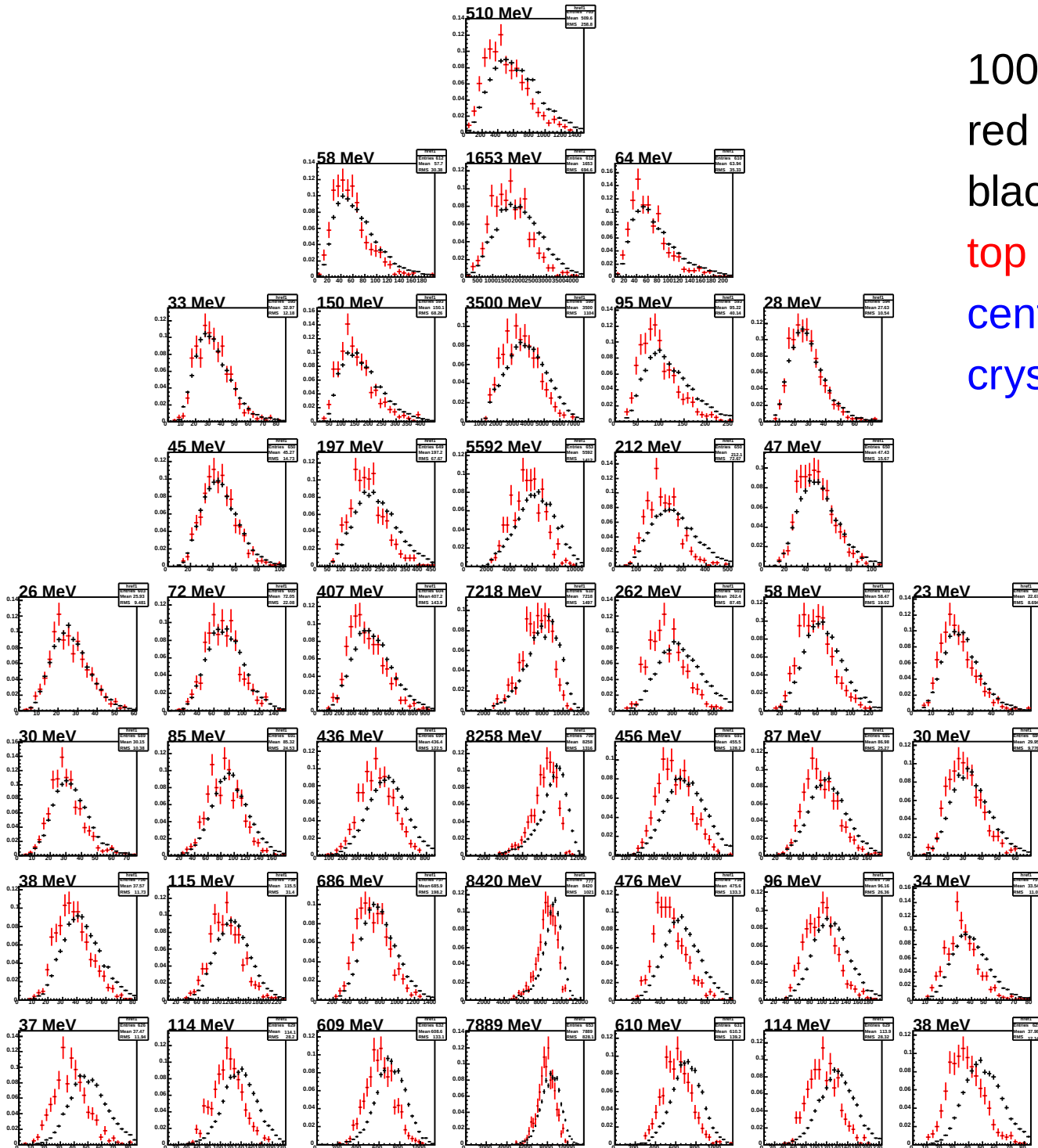
red : MC (Beamtest-0162)

black : run 700002024

top to bottom : layer 0 to 7

central column :

crystals along trajectory



100 GeV

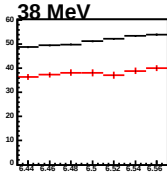
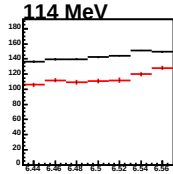
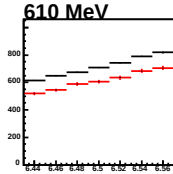
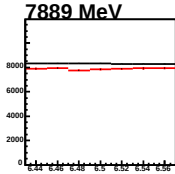
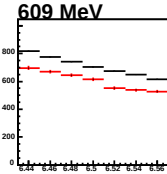
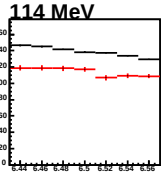
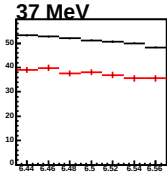
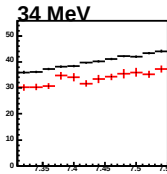
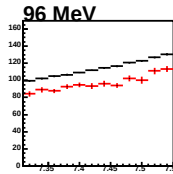
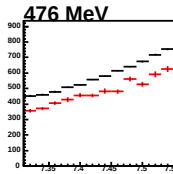
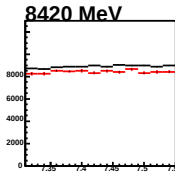
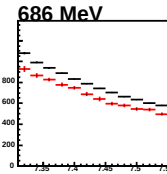
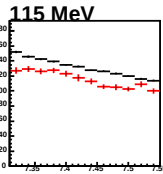
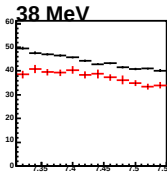
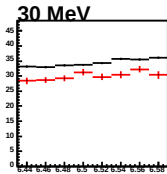
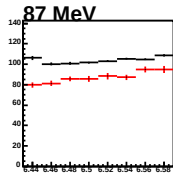
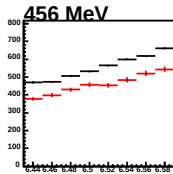
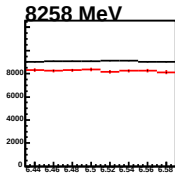
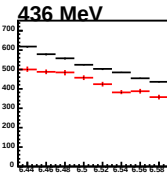
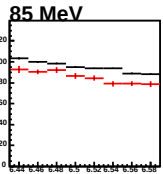
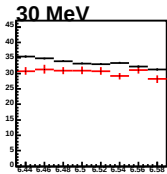
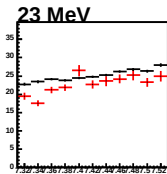
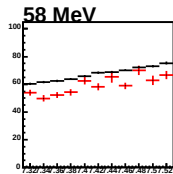
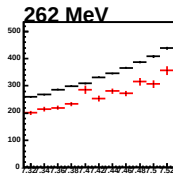
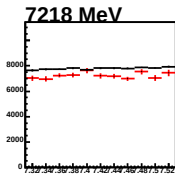
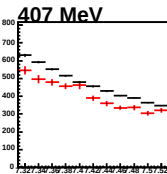
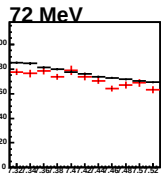
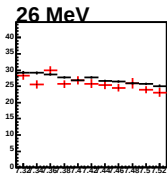
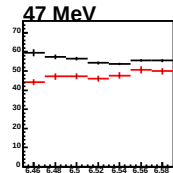
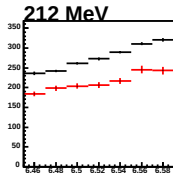
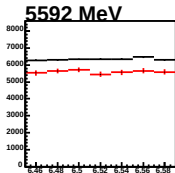
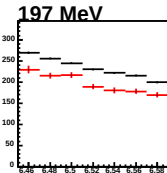
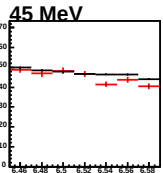
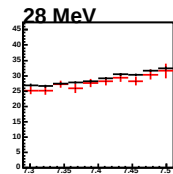
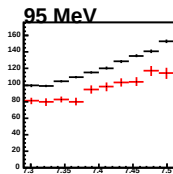
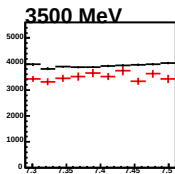
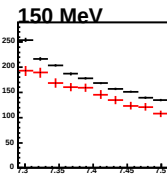
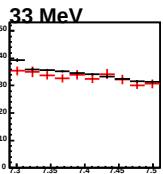
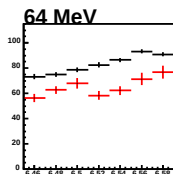
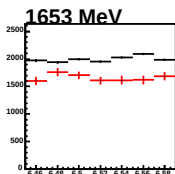
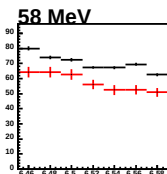
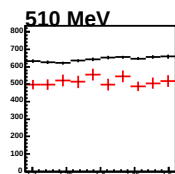
red : MC (Beamtest-0162)

black : run 700002024

top to bottom : layer 0 to 7

central column :

crystals along trajectory



100 GeV

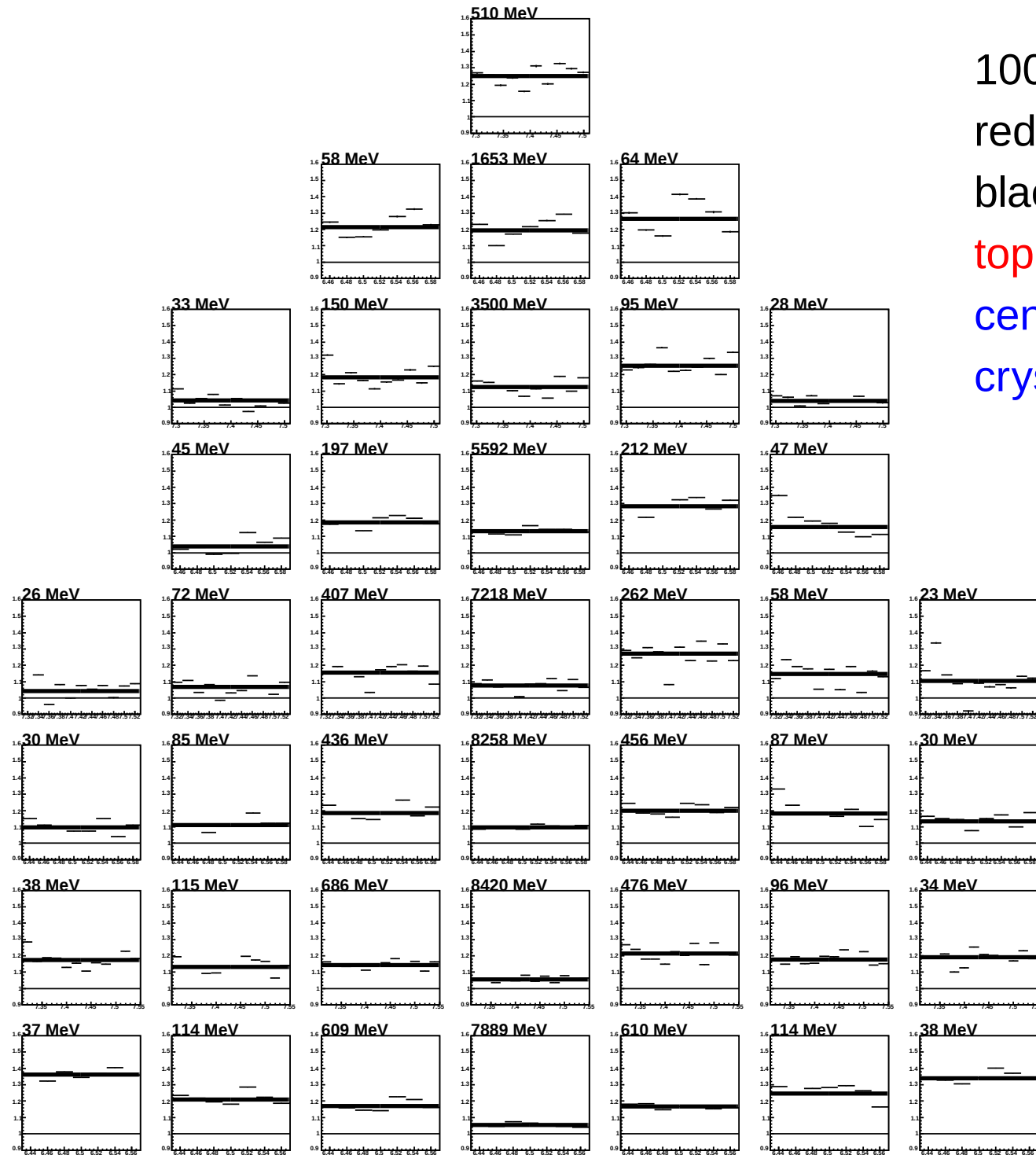
red : MC (Beamtest-0162)

black : run 700002024

top to bottom : layer 0 to 7

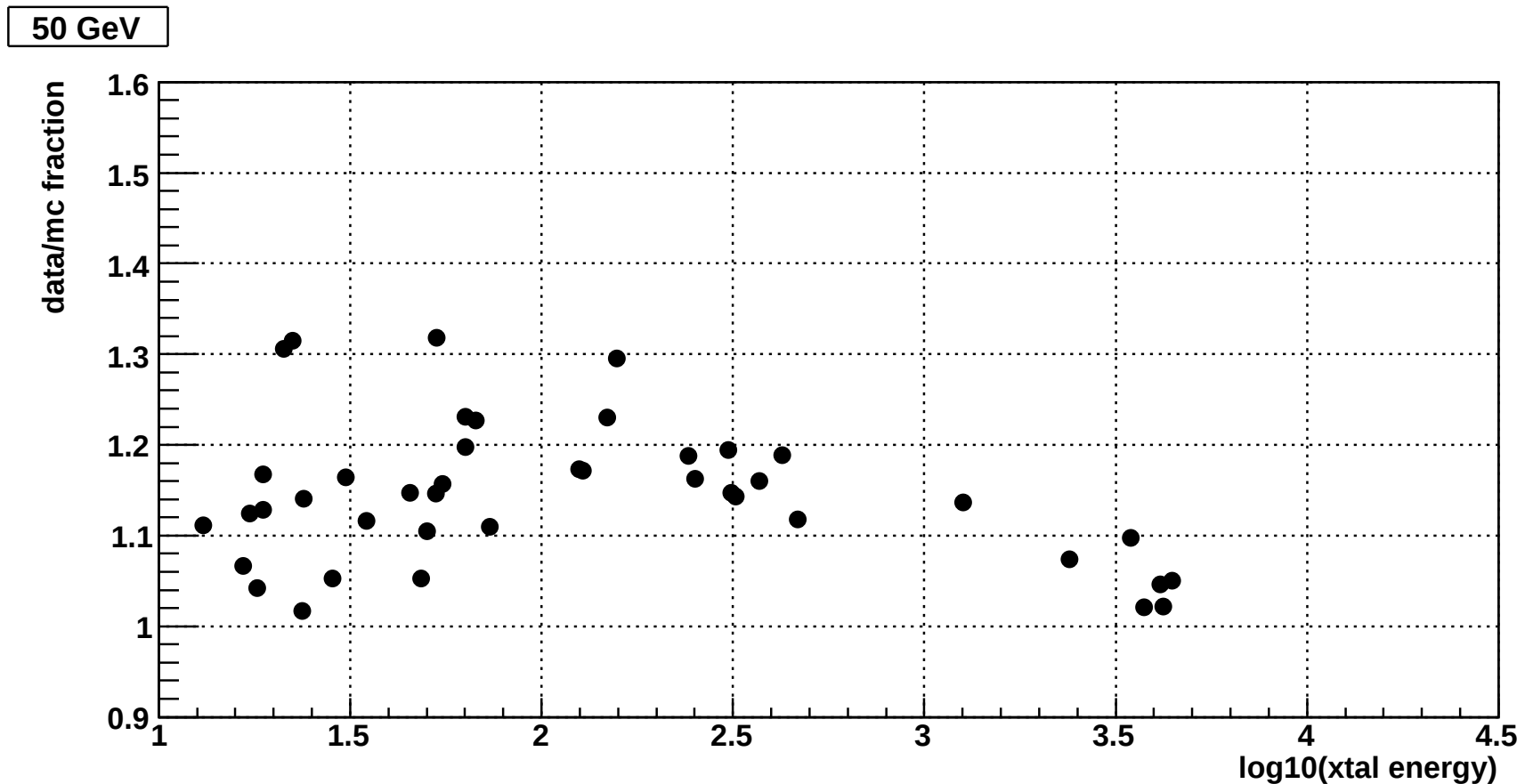
central column :

crystals along trajectory



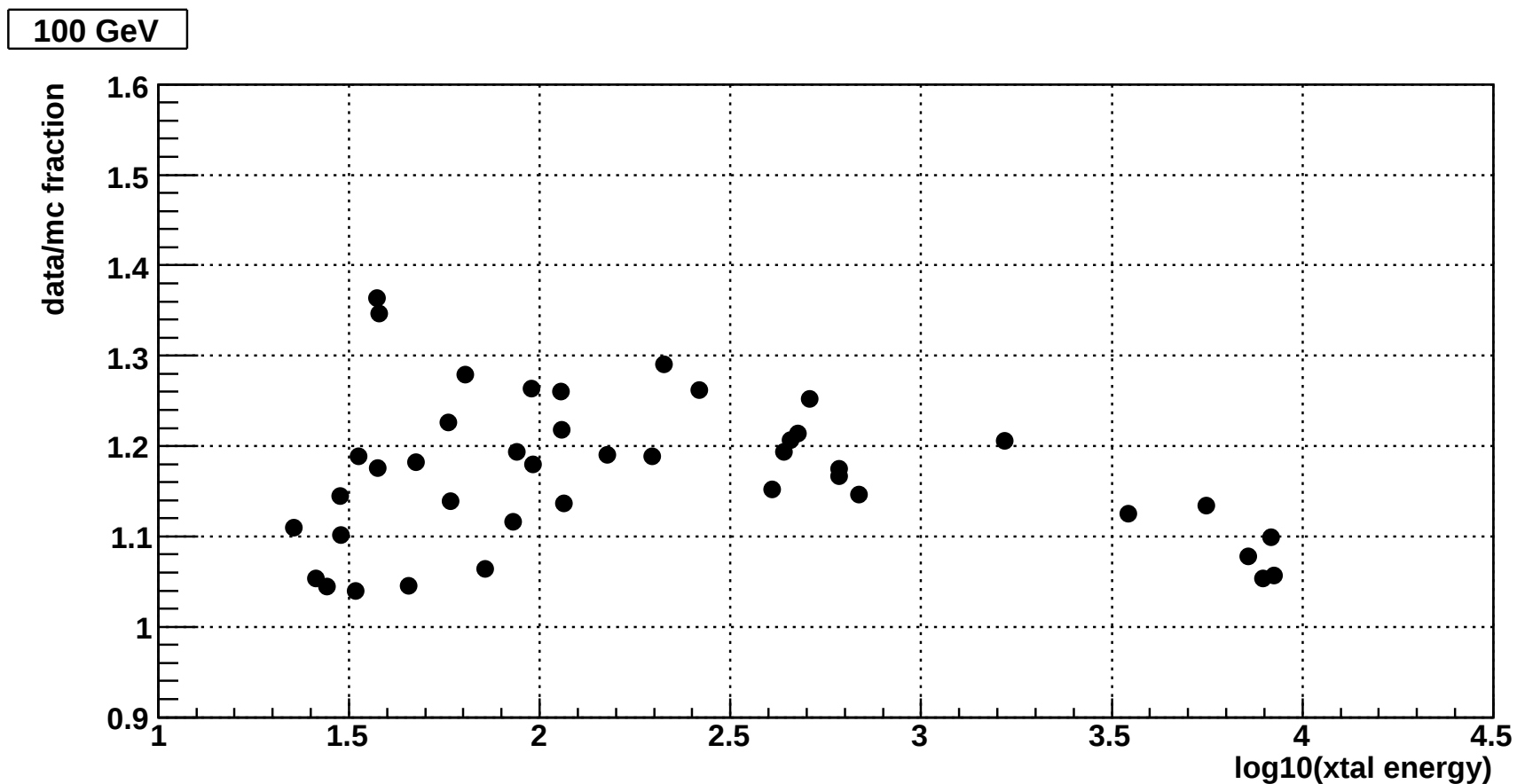
Crystal data/MC fraction 50 GeV

data = run 700002039, MC = Beamtest-0172



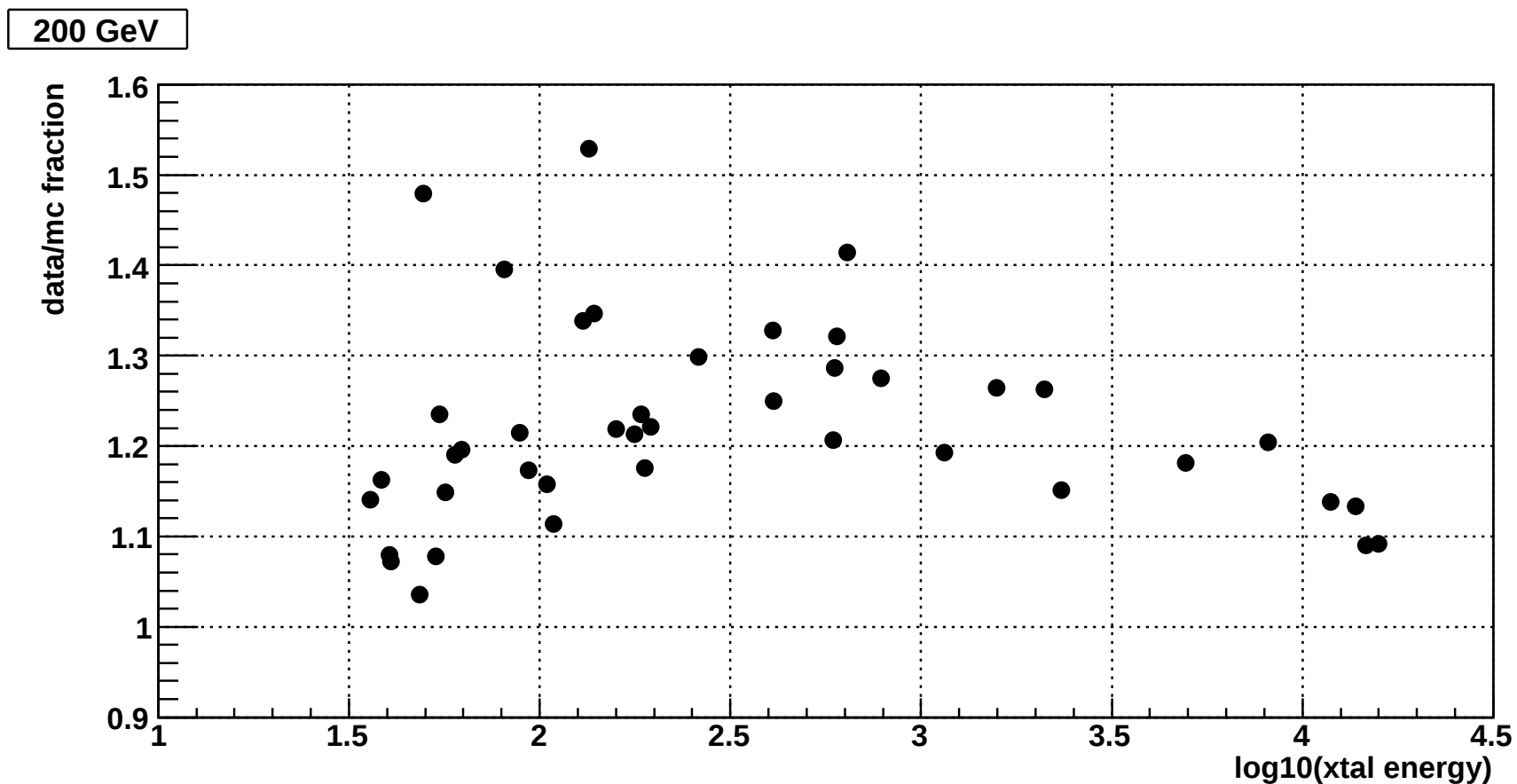
Crystal data/MC fraction 100 GeV

data = run 700002024, MC = Beamtest-0162



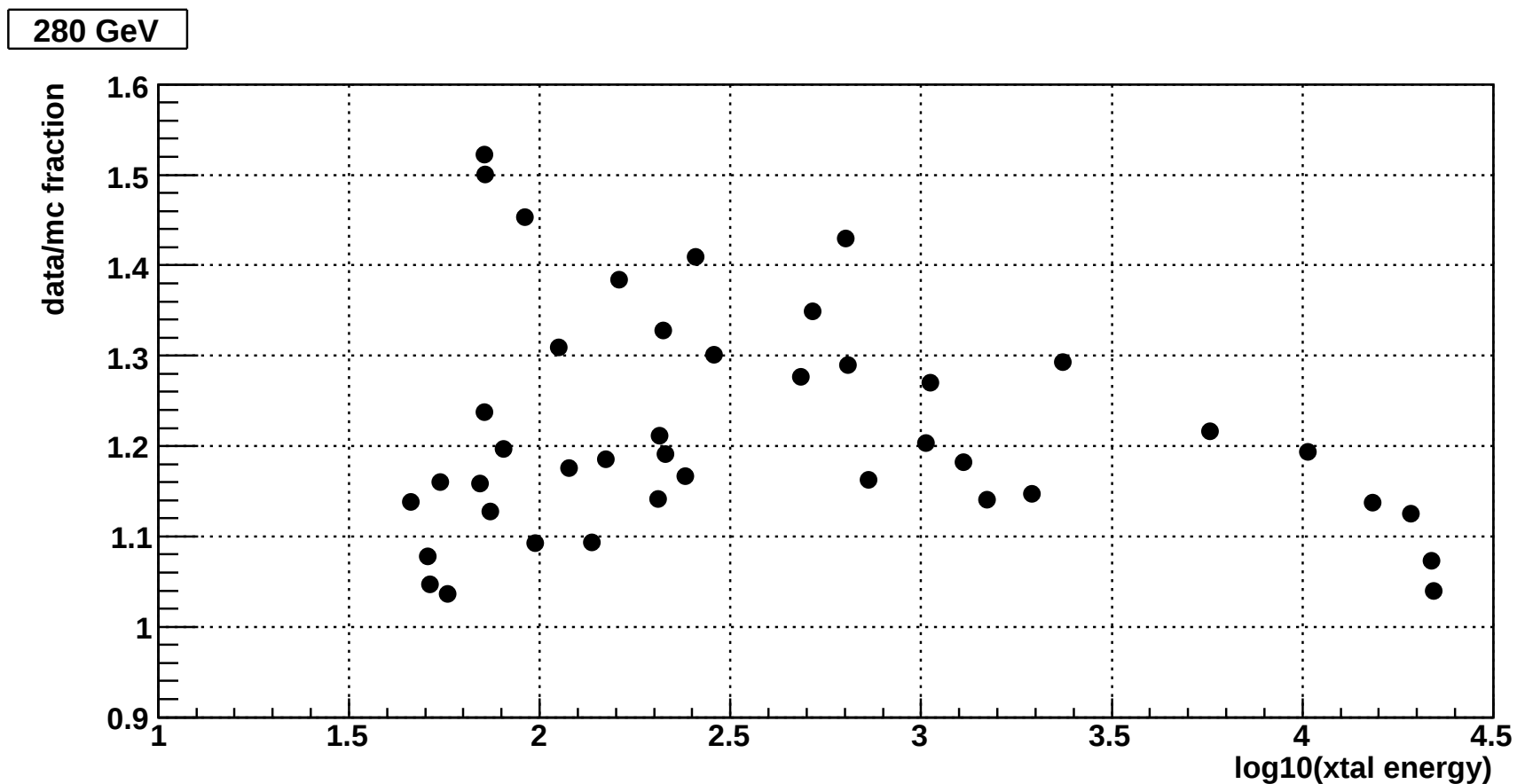
Crystal data/MC fraction 200 GeV

data = run 700001911, MC = Beamtest-0164

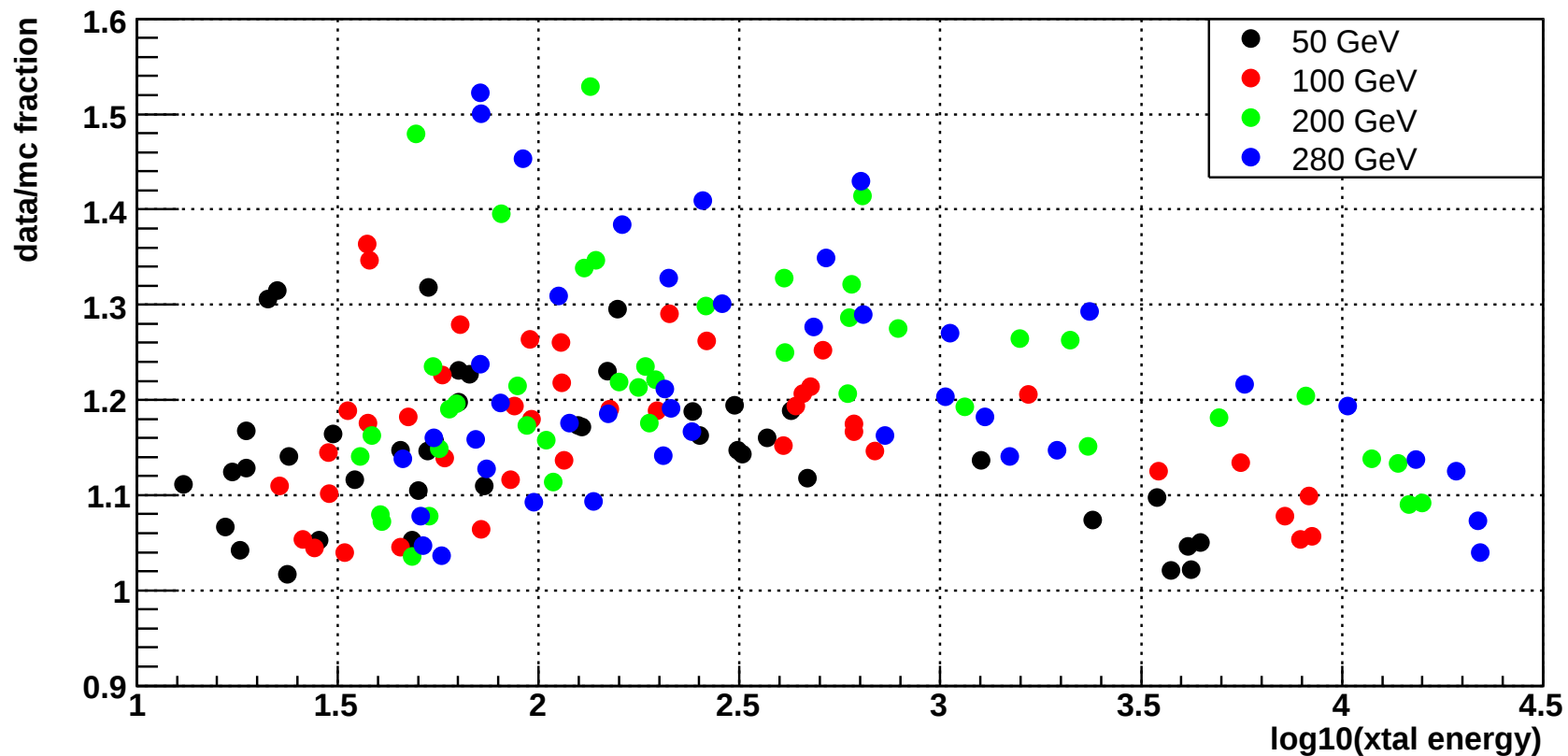


Crystal data/MC fraction 280 GeV

data = run 700001922, MC = Beamtest-0166



Crystal data/MC fraction



Conclusions

- the data/MC fraction versus $\log_{10}(\text{energy})$ exhibits a clear trend
- but :
 - it is not an exact relation
 - it varies with beam energy
- compatible with scintillation effect ?
 - the triggers/spill is 1000 evts for 50, 100, 200 GeV and 500 evts for 280 GeV
 - the data/MC fraction versus $\log_{10}(\text{energy})$ should be exactly the same at least for 50, 100 and 200 GeV