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HADRONIC SHOWER DEVELOPMENT
IN TILE IRON-SCINTILLATOR CALORIMETRY

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1 The Calorimeter

We report on an experimental study of hadronic shower profiles detected by the prototype of the ATLAS Barrel Tile Hadron Calorimeter (Tile calorimeter) [1]. The innovative design of this calorimeter, using longitudinal segmentation of active and passive layers provides an interesting system for the measurement of hadronic shower profiles. Specifically, we have studied the transverse development of hadronic showers using 100 GeV pion beams and longitudinal development of hadronic showers using 20 – 300 GeV pion beams. The prototype Tile Calorimeter used for this

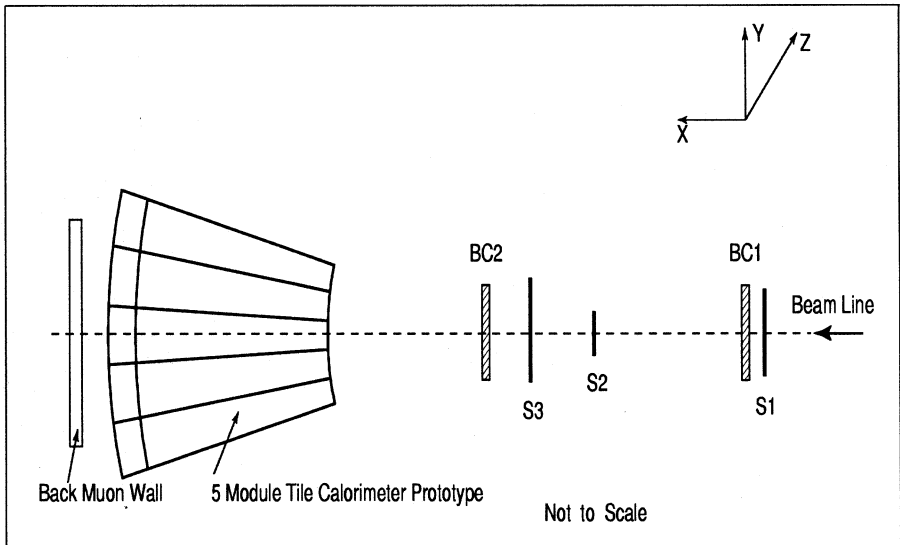


Figure 1: Schematic layout of the experimental setup (side view).

study is composed of five modules stacked in the Y direction, as shown in Fig. 1. Each module spans $2\pi/64$ in the azimuthal angle, 100 cm in the Z direction, 180 cm in the X direction (about 9 interaction lengths, λ_I , or about 80 effective radiation lengths, X_0), and has a front face of 100×20 cm² [2]. The iron to scintillator ratio is 4.67 : 1 by volume. The modules are divided into five segments along Z and they are also longitudinally segmented (along X) into four depth segments. The readout cells have a lateral dimensions of 200 mm along Z , and longitudinal dimensions of 300,

400, 500, 600 mm for depth segments 1 – 4. The calorimeter was placed on a scanning table that allowed movement in any direction. Upstream of the calorimeter, a trigger counter telescope (S1, S2, S3) was installed, defining a beam spot approximately 20 mm in diameter. Two delay-line wire chambers (BC1 and BC2), each with (Z, Y) readout, allowed the impact point of beam particles on the calorimeter face to be reconstructed to better than ± 1 mm [3]. “Muon walls” were placed behind (800×800 mm²), shown in Fig. 1 as “Back Muon Wall”, and on the positive Z side (400×1150 mm²), not seen in Fig. 1, of the calorimeter modules to measure longitudinal and lateral hadronic shower leakage. The data used for the study of lateral profiles were collected in 1995 during a special Z -scan run at the CERN SPS test beam. The calorimeter was exposed to 100 GeV negative pions at a 10° angle with varying impact points in the Z -range from -360 to 200 mm. A total of $> 300,000$ events have been analysed. The uniformity of the calorimeter’s response for this Z -scan is estimated to be 1% [4]. The data used for the study of longitudinal profiles were obtained using $20 - 300$ GeV negative pions at a 20° angle and were also taken in 1995 during the same test beam run.

2 Radial Energy Density Extracting

There are several methods for extracting the radial density $\Phi(r)$ from the measured distributions of energy depositions. One method was used in the analysis of the data from the lead-scintillating fiber calorimeter [5]. Another method for extracting the radial density is to use the marginal density function $f(z)$ which is related to the radial density $\Phi(r)$ [6],

$$\Phi(r) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{d}{dr^2} \int_{r^2}^{\infty} \frac{f(z) dz^2}{\sqrt{z^2 - r^2}}. \quad (1)$$

We used the sum of three exponential functions to parameterize $f(z)$ as

$$f(z) = \frac{E_0}{2B} \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i e^{-\frac{|z|}{\lambda_i}}, \quad (2)$$

where z is the transverse coordinate, E_0 , a_i , λ_i are free parameters, $B = \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i \lambda_i$, $\sum_{i=1}^3 a_i = 1$ and $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z) dz = E_0$. The radial density function, obtained by integration and differentiation of equation (1), is

$$\Phi(r) = \frac{E_0}{2\pi B} \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{a_i}{\lambda_i} K_0(r/\lambda_i), \quad (3)$$

where K_0 is the modified Bessel function. We define a column of five cells in a depth segment as a tower. Using the parametrization shown in equation (2), we can show that the energy deposition in a tower can be written as

$$E(z) = E_0 - \frac{E_0}{B} \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i \lambda_i \cosh\left(\frac{|z|}{\lambda_i}\right) e^{-\frac{h}{2\lambda_i}}, \quad \text{for } |z| \leq \frac{h}{2}, \quad (4)$$

$$E(z) = \frac{E_0}{B} \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i \lambda_i \sinh\left(\frac{h}{2\lambda_i}\right) e^{-\frac{|z|}{\lambda_i}}, \quad \text{for } |z| > \frac{h}{2}, \quad (5)$$

where h is the size of the front face of the tower along the z axis.

3 Transverse Behaviour

Figure 2 shows the energy depositions in towers for depth segments 1 – 4 as a function of the z coordinate of the center of the tower and Figure 3 — for entire calorimeter. Here the coordinate system is linked to the incident particle direction where $z = 0$ is the coordinate of the beam impact points at the calorimeter front face. With fine parallel displacements of the beam between -360 mm and 200 mm we expand the tower coordinate range from -760 mm to 600 mm. To avoid edge effects, we present tower energy depositions in the range from -650 mm to 500 mm. The tower energy depositions shown in Figures 2 and 3 span a range of about three orders of magnitude. The plateau for $|z| < 100$ mm ($h/2$) and the fall-off at large $|z|$ are apparent. We used the distributions in Figs. 2 and 3 to extract the underlying marginal densities function for four depth segments of the calorimeter and for the entire calorimeter. The solid curves in these figures are the results of the fit with equations (4) and (5). The fits typically differ from the experimental distribution by less than 5%.

The parameters a_i and λ_i , obtained by fitting, are listed in Table 1. The a_i and λ_i parameters demonstrate linear behaviour as a function of x : $a_i(x) = \alpha_i + \beta_i x$ and $\lambda_i(x) = \gamma_i + \delta_i x$. The values of the parameters α_i , β_i , γ_i and δ_i are presented in Table 2.

4 Radial Energy Density

Using formula (3) and the values of the parameters a_i , λ_i , given in Table 1, we have determined the underlying radial hadronic shower energy density functions, $\Phi(r)$. The results are shown in Figure 4 for depth segments 1 –

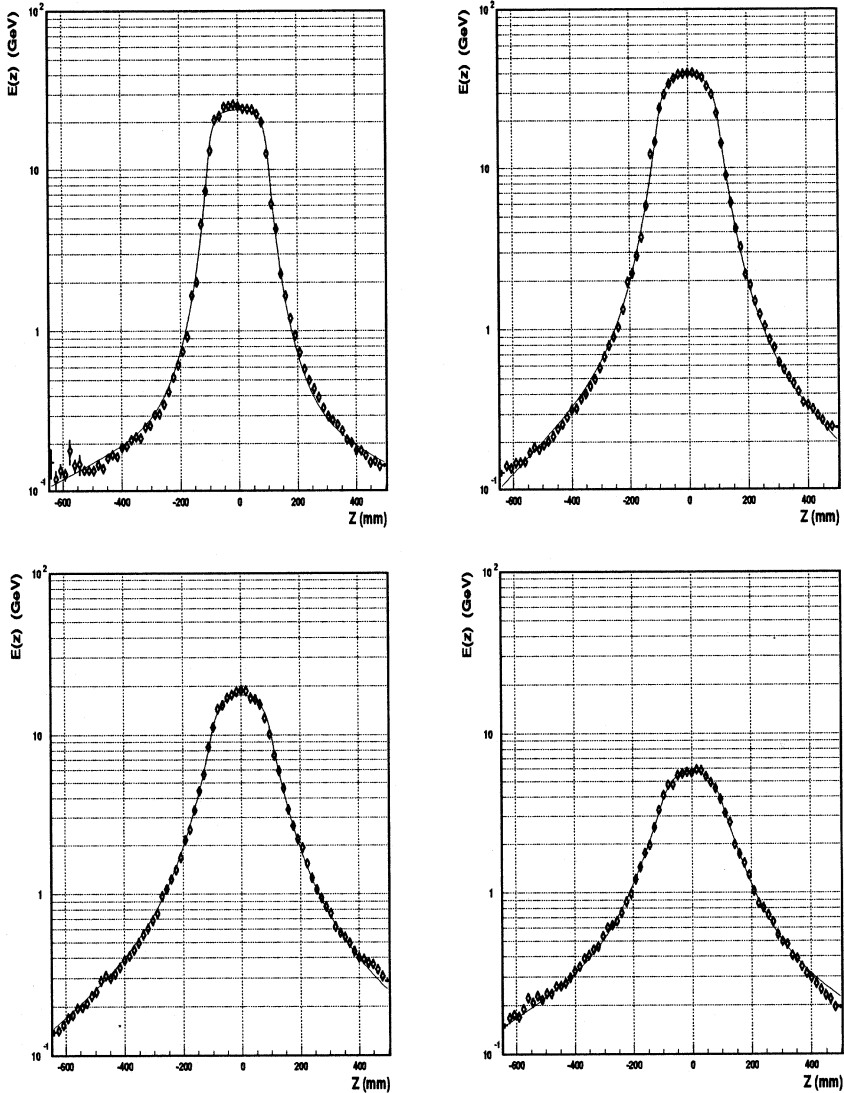


Figure 2: Energy depositions of 100 GeV pions in towers of depth segments 1 – 4 as a function of the z coordinate: top left is for depth segment 1, top right is for depth segment 2, middle left is for depth segment 3, middle right is for depth segment 4. Only statistical errors are shown.

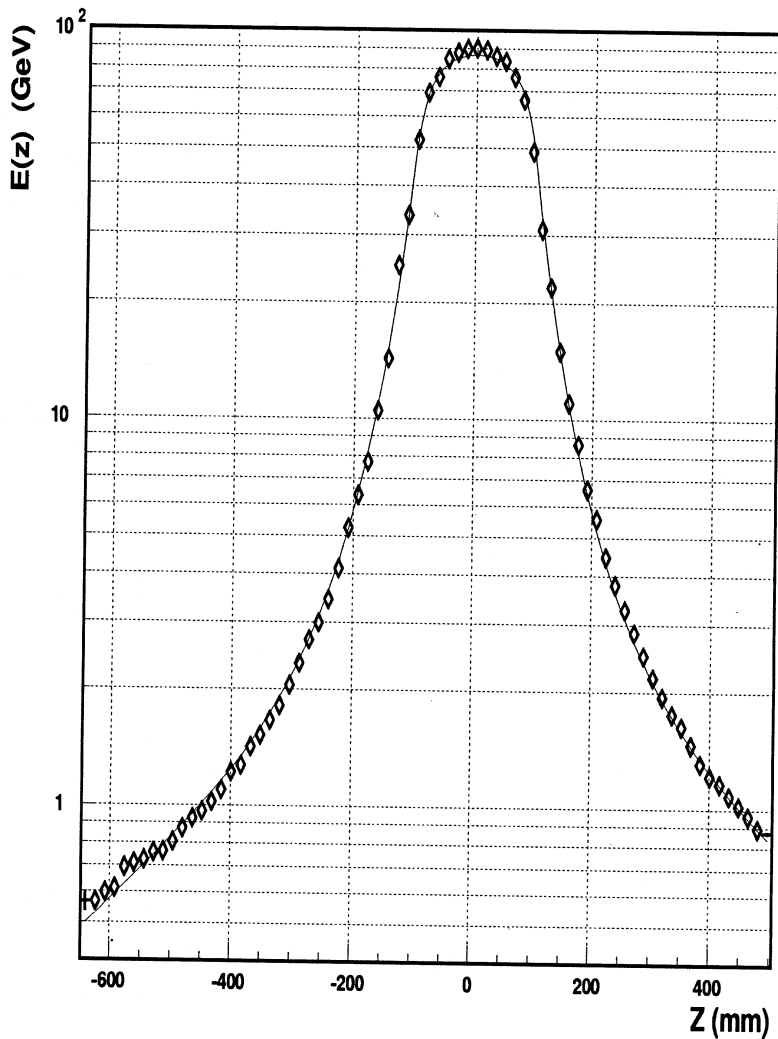


Figure 3: Energy depositions of 100 GeV pions in towers for over all calorimeter. Only statistical errors are shown.

Table 1: The parameters a_i and λ_i obtained by fitting the transverse shower profiles for four depth segments and the entire calorimeter at 100 GeV.

$x(\lambda_\pi^{Fe})$	a_1	$\lambda_1(\text{mm})$	a_2	$\lambda_2(\text{mm})$	a_3	$\lambda_3(\text{mm})$
0.6	0.88 ± 0.07	17 ± 2	0.12 ± 0.07	48 ± 14	0.004 ± 0.002	430 ± 240
2.0	0.79 ± 0.06	25 ± 2	0.20 ± 0.06	52 ± 6	0.014 ± 0.006	220 ± 40
3.8	0.69 ± 0.03	32 ± 8	0.28 ± 0.03	71 ± 13	0.029 ± 0.005	280 ± 30
6.0	0.41 ± 0.05	51 ± 10	0.52 ± 0.06	73 ± 18	0.07 ± 0.03	380 ± 140
all	0.78 ± 0.08	23 ± 1	0.20 ± 0.08	58 ± 4	0.015 ± 0.004	290 ± 40

Table 2: The values of the parameters α_i , β_i , γ_i and δ_i .

	α_i	$\beta_i (1/\lambda_\pi)$		$\gamma_i (\text{mm})$	$\delta_i (\text{mm}/\lambda_\pi)$
a_1	0.99 ± 0.06	-0.088 ± 0.015	λ_1	13 ± 2	6 ± 1
a_2	0.04 ± 0.06	0.071 ± 0.015	λ_2	42 ± 10	6 ± 4
a_3	-0.001 ± 0.002	0.008 ± 0.002	λ_3	170 ± 80	29 ± 23

4 and on the Figure 5 — for the entire calorimeter. The contributions of the three terms of $\Phi(r)$ are also shown.

The function $\Phi(r)$ for the entire calorimeter has been compared with the one for the lead-scintillating fiber calorimeter of Ref. [5], that has about the same effective nuclear interaction length for pions [6]. The two radial density functions are rather similar as seen in Fig. 6. The lead-scintillating fiber calorimeter density function $\Phi(r)$ was obtained from a 80 GeV π^- grid scan at an angle of 2° with respect to the fiber direction. For the sake of comparing the radial density functions of the two calorimeters, the distribution from [5] was normalised to the $\Phi(r)$ of the Tile calorimeter. Precise agreement between these functions should not be expected because of the effect of the different absorber materials used in the two detectors, the values of e/h are different, as is hadronic activity of showers because fewer neutrons are produced in iron than in lead.

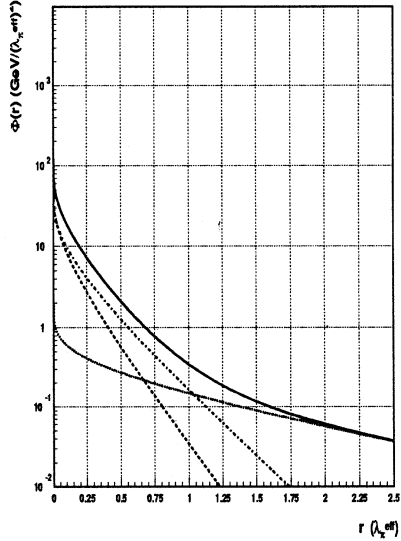
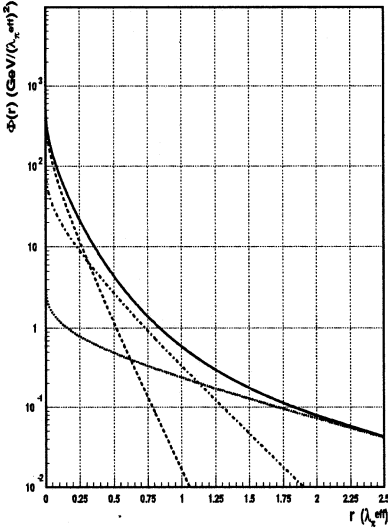
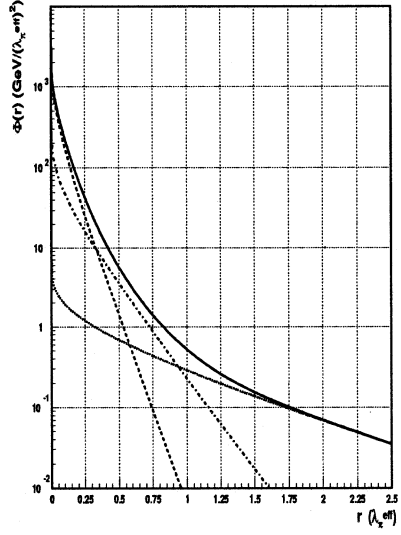
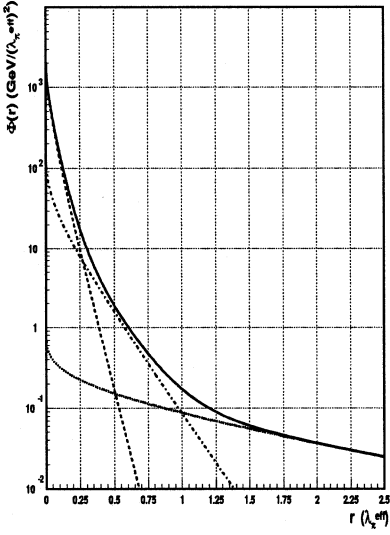


Figure 4: Radial energy density, $\Phi(r)$, as a function of r for Tile calorimeter for depth segments 1 – 4: top left is for depth segment 1, top right is for depth segment 2, middle left is for depth segment 3, middle right is for depth segment 4. The solid lines are the energy densities $\Phi(r)$, the dashed lines are the contribution from the first term from, the dash-dotted lines are the contribution from the second term, the dotted lines are the contribution from the third term.

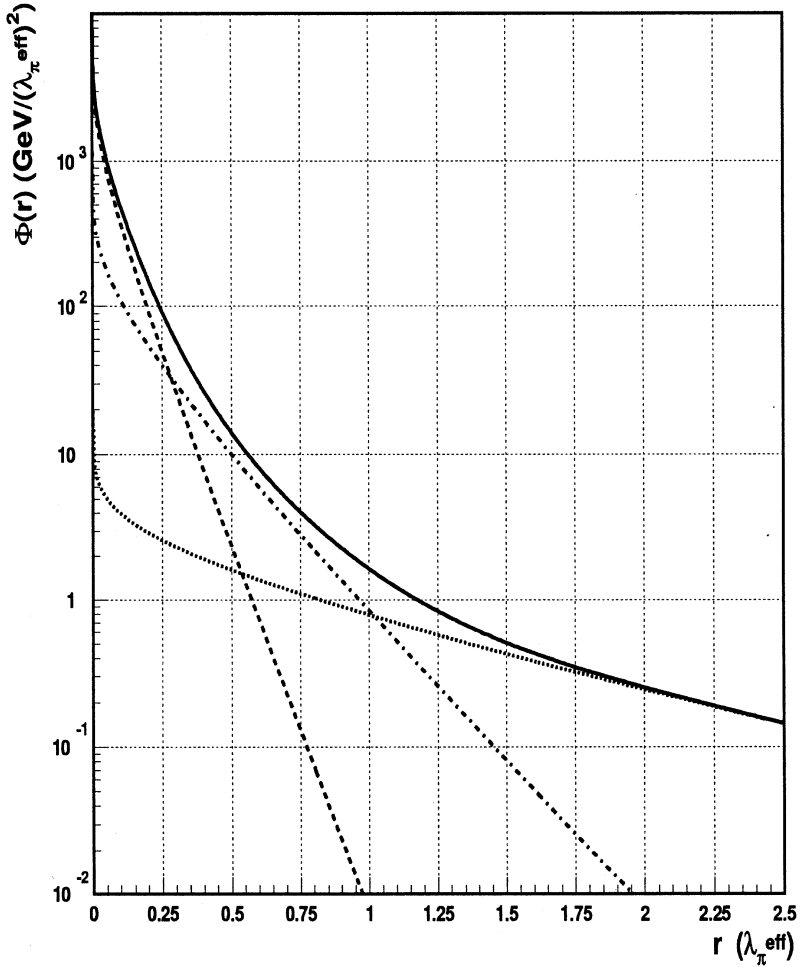


Figure 5: Top: Radial energy density, $\Phi(r)$, as a function of r for Tile calorimeter for entire calorimeter. The solid lines are the energy densities $\Phi(r)$, the dashed lines are the contribution from the first term from, the dash-dotted lines are the contribution from the second term, the dotted lines are the contribution from the third term.

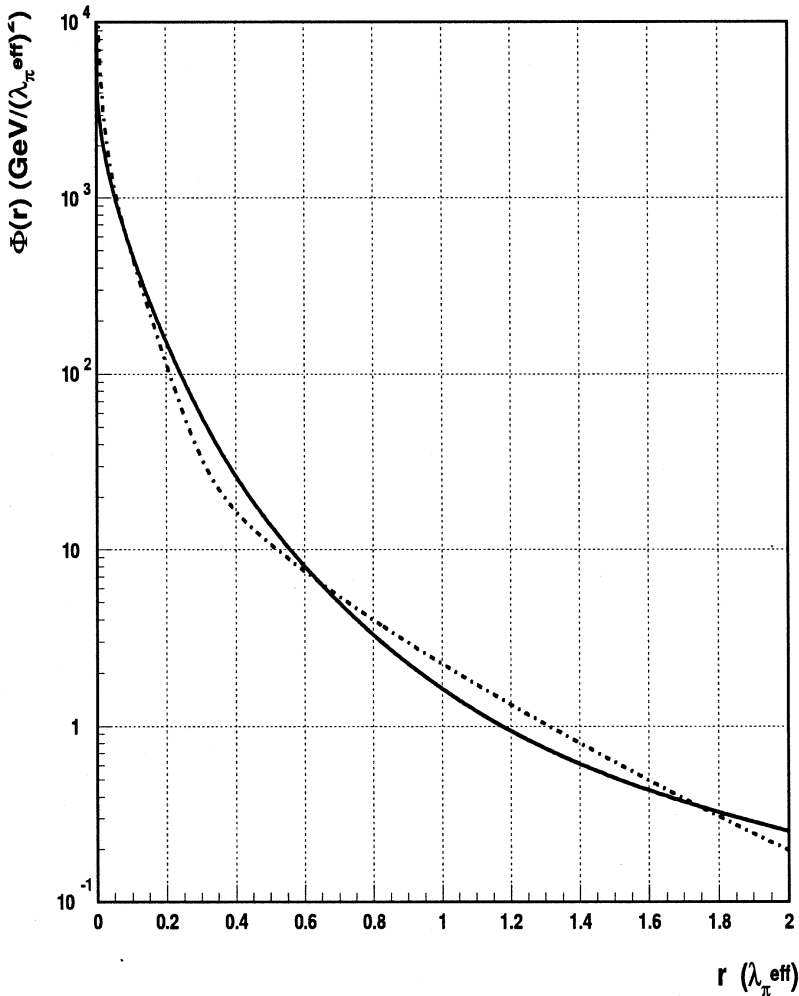


Figure 6: Comparison of the radial energy densities as a function of r (in units of λ_{π}^{eff}) for Tile calorimeter (the solid line) and lead-scintillating fiber calorimeter (the dash-dotted line).

5 Radial Containment

The parametrization of the radial density function, $\Phi(r)$, was integrated to yield the shower containment as a function of the radius $I(r) = E_0 - \frac{E_0 r}{B} \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i K_1(r/\lambda_i)$, where K_1 is the modified Bessel function. The approximation of the data for the radii of cylinders for given shower containment (90%, 95% and 99%) as a function of depth with linear fits are $r(90\%) = (85 \pm 6) + (37 \pm 3)x$, $r(95\%) = (134 \pm 9) + (45 \pm 3)x$, $r(99\%) = (349 \pm 7) + (22 \pm 2)x$ (mm). The centers of depth segments, x , are given in units of λ_π^{Fe} .

6 Longitudinal Profile

Our values of $\Delta E/\Delta x$ together with the data of [7] and Monte Carlo predictions (GEANT-FLUKA + MICAP) [9] are shown in Fig. 7. The longitudinal energy deposition for our calorimeter is in good agreement with that of a conventional iron-scintillator calorimeter. The longitudinal profile may be approximated using two parametrizations. The first form is

$$\frac{dE(x)}{dx} = \frac{E_f \beta^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} x^\alpha e^{-\beta x} \quad (6)$$

where $E_f = E_{beam}$, and α and β are free parameters. Our data at 100 GeV and those of Ref. [7] at 100 GeV were jointly fit to this expression; the fit is shown in Fig. 7. The second form is the analytical representation of the longitudinal shower profile from the front of the calorimeter

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dE(x)}{dx} = N \left\{ \frac{w X_0}{a} \left(\frac{x}{X_0} \right)^a e^{-b \frac{x}{X_0}} {}_1F_1 \left(1, a+1, \left(b - \frac{X_0}{\lambda_I} \right) \frac{x}{X_0} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{(1-w) \lambda_I}{a} \left(\frac{x}{\lambda_I} \right)^a e^{-d \frac{x}{\lambda_I}} {}_1F_1 \left(1, a+1, (d-1) \frac{x}{\lambda_I} \right) \right\} \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

where a , b , d , w are parameters, ${}_1F_1$ is the confluent hypergeometric function. Here the depth variable, x , is the depth in equivalent Fe , X_0 is the radiation length in Fe and in this case λ_I is λ_π^{Fe} . The normalisation factor $N = E_{beam}/\lambda_I \Gamma(a) (w X_0 b^{-a} + (1-w) \lambda_I d^{-a})$. This form was suggested in [10] and derived by integration over the shower vertex positions of the longitudinal shower development from the shower origin. For the parametrization of longitudinal shower development from the shower origin, the

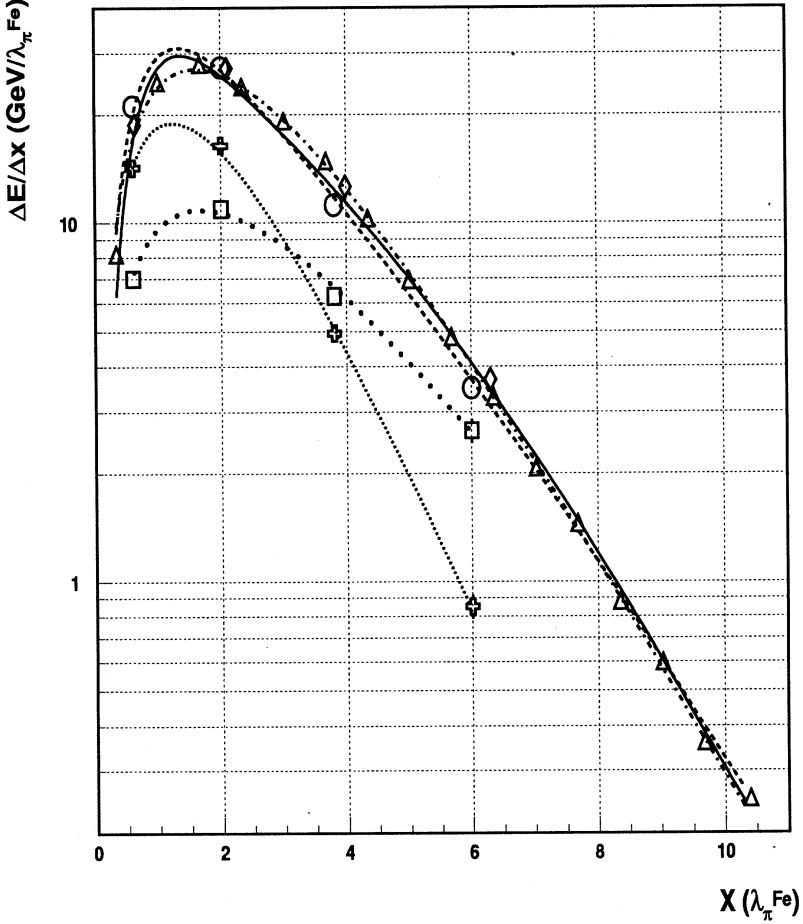


Figure 7: The longitudinal profile (circles) of the hadronic shower at 100 GeV as a function of the longitudinal coordinate x in units of λ_{π}^{Fe} . Open triangles are data from the calorimeter of [7], diamonds are the Monte Carlo (GEANT-FLUKA) predictions. The dash-dotted line is the fit by function (6), the solid line is calculated with function (7) with parameters from [7], the dashed line is calculated with function (7) with parameters from [8]. The electromagnetic and hadronic components of the shower (crosses and squares), together with their fits using (6), are discussed in Section 8.

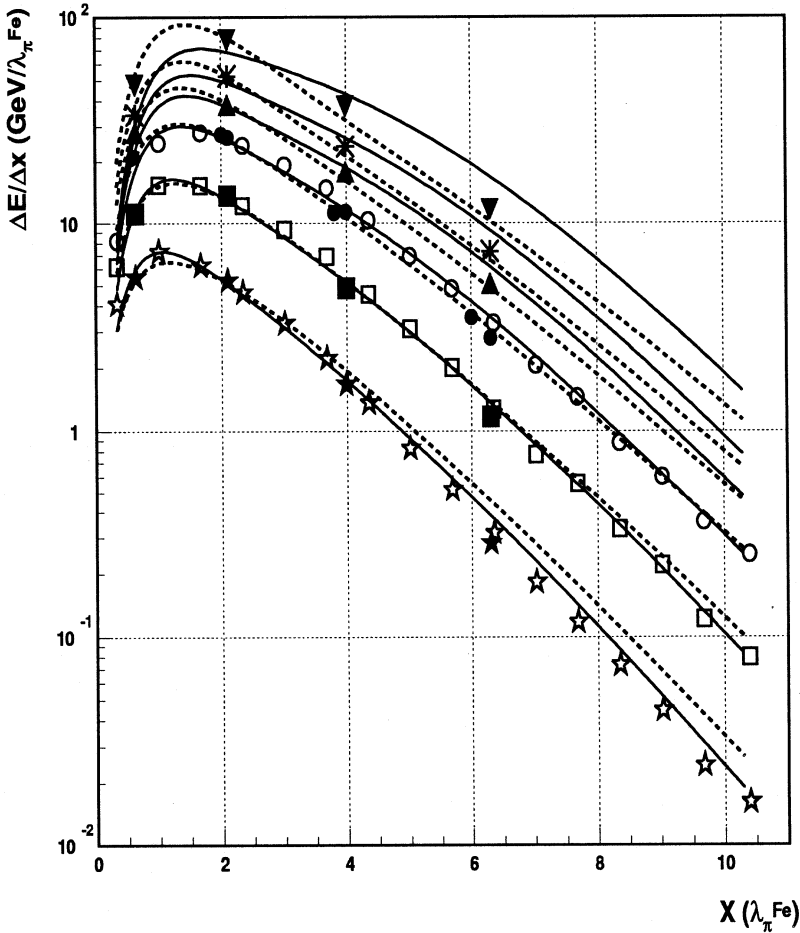


Figure 8: Longitudinal profiles of the hadronic showers from 20 GeV (open stars), 50 GeV (open squares) and 100 GeV (open circles) pions as a function of the longitudinal coordinate x in units of λ_I for a conventional iron-scintillator calorimeter [7] and of 20 GeV (black stars), 50 GeV (black squares), 100 GeV (black circles), 150 GeV (black up triangles), 200 GeV (asterisks), 300 GeV (black down triangles) for pions at 20° and of 100 GeV (black circles) for pions at 10° for Tile iron-scintillator calorimeter. The solid lines are calculated with function (7) with parameters from [7] and the dashed lines are with parameters from [8].

well known parametrization suggested by Bock et al. [8] has been used. We compare the form (7) to the experimental points at 100 GeV using the parameters calculated in [8] and [7]. Note that now we are not performing a fit but checking how well the general form (7) together with two sets of parameters for iron-scintillator calorimeters describe our data. As shown in Fig. 7, both sets of parameters work rather well in describing the 100 GeV data. Turning next to the longitudinal shower development at different energies, in Fig. 8 our values of $\Delta E/\Delta x$ for 20 – 300 GeV together with the data from [7] are shown. The solid and dashed lines are calculations with function (7) using parameters from [7] and [8], respectively. Again, we observe reasonable agreement between our data and the corresponding data for conventional iron-scintillator calorimeter on one hand, and between data and the parametrizations described above. Note that the fit in [7] has been performed in the energy range from 10 to 140 GeV; hence the curves for 200 and 300 GeV should be considered as extrapolations. It is not too surprising that at these energies the agreement is significantly worse, particularly at 300 GeV. In contrast, the parameters of [8] were derived from data spanning the range 15 – 400 GeV, and are in much closer agreement with our data.

7 Hadronic Shower Parametrization

The three-dimensional parametrization for spatial hadronic shower development is

$$\Psi(x, r) = \frac{dE(x)}{dx} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{a_i(x)}{\lambda_i(x)} K_0\left(\frac{r}{\lambda_i(x)}\right)}{2\pi \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i(x)\lambda_i(x)},$$

where $dE(x)/dx$, defined by equation (7), is the longitudinal energy deposition.

8 Electromagnetic Fraction

Following [5], we assume that the electromagnetic part of a hadronic shower is the prominent central core, which in our case is the first term in the expression (3) for the radial energy density function, $\Phi(r)$. Integrating f_{π^0} over r we get $f_{\pi^0} = a_1\lambda_1/\sum_{i=1}^3 a_i\lambda_i$. For the entire Tile calorimeter this value is $(53 \pm 3)\%$ at 100 GeV. The observed π^0 fraction, f_{π^0} , is related to

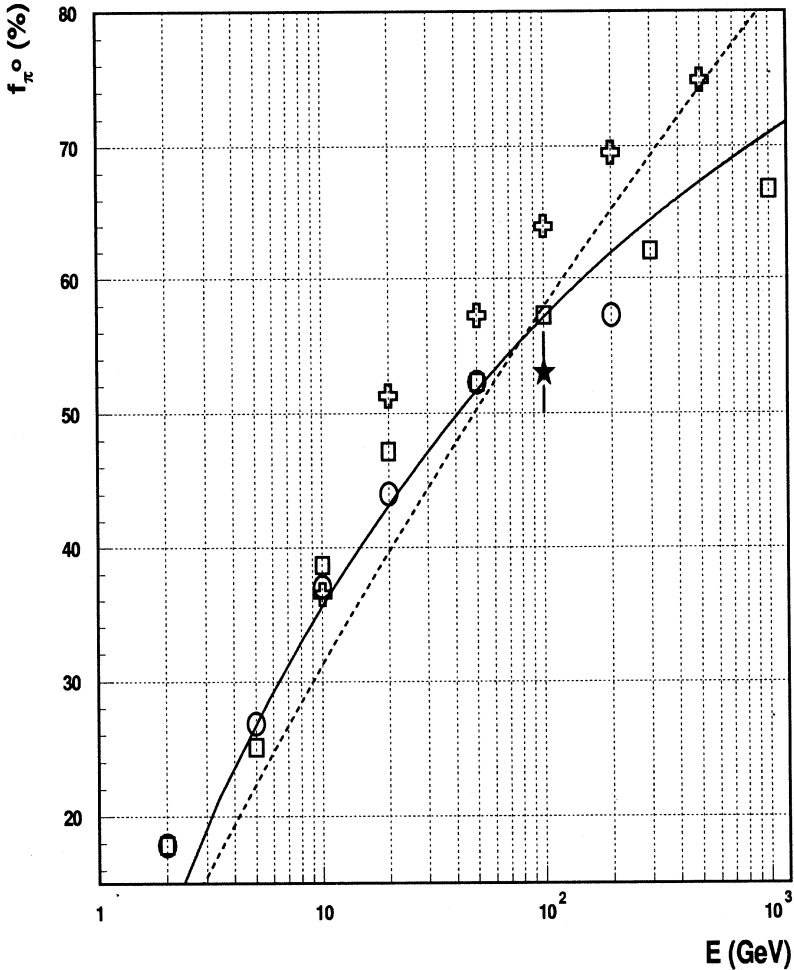


Figure 9: The fraction f_{π^0} in hadronic showers versus the beam energy. The star is our data, the solid curve is the Groom parametrization, the dashed curve is the Wigmans parametrization, squares are the GEANT-CALOR predictions, circles are the GEANT-GHEISHA predictions and crosses are the CALOR predictions.

the intrinsic actual fraction, f'_{π^0} , by the equation $f_{\pi^0}(E) = \frac{e E'_{em}}{e E'_{em} + h E'_h} = \frac{e/h \cdot f'_{\pi^0}(E)}{(e/h-1) \cdot f'_{\pi^0}(E) + 1}$, where E'_{em} and E'_h are the intrinsic electromagnetic and hadronic parts of shower energy, e and h are the coefficients of conversion of intrinsic electromagnetic and hadronic energies into observable signals, $f'_{\pi^0} = E'_{em}/(E'_{em} + E'_h)$. There are two analytic forms for the intrinsic π^0 fraction suggested by Groom [11] $f'_{\pi^0}(E) = 1 - (E/E'_0)^{m-1}$ and Wigmans [12] $f'_{\pi^0}(E) = k \cdot \ln(E/E'_0)$, where $E'_0 = 1$ GeV, $m = 0.85$ and $k = 0.11$. We calculated f_{π^0} using the value $e/h = 1.34 \pm 0.03$ for our calorimeter [13] and obtained the curves shown in Fig. 9. Our result at 100 GeV is compared to the modified Groom and Wigmans parametrizations and to results from the Monte Carlo codes CALOR [14], GEANT-GEISHA and GEANT-CALOR (the latter code is an implementation of CALOR89 differing from GEANT-FLUKA only for hadronic interactions below 10 GeV). As can be seen from Fig. 9, our calculated value of f_{π^0} is about one standard deviation lower than two of the Monte Carlo results and the Groom and Wigmans parametrizations. The fractions $f_{\pi^0}(r)$ for the entire calorimeter and for depth segments 1 – 3 amount to about 90% as $r \rightarrow 0$ and decrease to about 1% as $r \rightarrow \lambda_{\pi}^{eff}$. However for depth segment 4 the value of $f_{\pi^0}(r)$ amounts to only 50% as $r \rightarrow 0$ and decreases slowly to about 10% as $r \rightarrow \lambda_{\pi}^{eff}$. The values of $f_{\pi^0}(x)$ as a function of x are fitted by $f_{\pi^0}(x) = (75 \pm 2) - (8.4 \pm 0.4)x$ (%). Using the values of $f_{\pi^0}(x)$ and energy depositions for various depth segments, we obtained the contributions from the electromagnetic and hadronic parts of hadronic showers in Fig. 7 (top). The curves represent a fit to the electromagnetic and hadronic components of the shower using equation (6). E_f is set equal to $f_{\pi^0} E_{beam}$ for the electromagnetic fraction and $(1 - f_{\pi^0}) E_{beam}$ for the hadronic fraction. The electromagnetic component of a hadronic shower rise and decrease more rapidly than the hadronic one ($\alpha_{em} = 1.4 \pm 0.1$, $\alpha_h = 1.1 \pm 0.1$, $\beta_{em} = 1.12 \pm 0.04$, $\beta_h = 0.65 \pm 0.05$). The shower maximum position ($x_{max} = (\alpha/\beta) \lambda_{\pi}^{Fe}$) occurs at a shorter distance from the calorimeter front face ($x_{max}^{em} = 1.23 \lambda_{\pi}^{Fe}$, $x_{max}^h = 1.85 \lambda_{\pi}^{Fe}$). At depth segments greater than 4 λ_{π}^{Fe} , the hadronic fraction of the shower begins to dominate. This is natural since the energy of the secondary hadrons is too low to permit significant pion production.

9 Summary and Conclusions

We have investigated the lateral development of hadronic showers using 100 GeV pion beam data at an incidence angle of $\Theta = 10^\circ$ for impact points z in the range from -360 to 200 mm and the longitudinal development of hadronic showers using $20 - 300$ GeV pion beams at an incidence angle of $\Theta = 20^\circ$. We have obtained for four depth segments and for the entire calorimeter: energy depositions in towers; underlying radial energy densities; the radii of cylinders for a given shower containment fraction; the fractions of the electromagnetic and hadronic parts of a shower; differential longitudinal energy deposition. The three-dimensional parametrization of hadronic showers that we obtained allows direct use in any application that requires volume integration of shower energy depositions and position reconstruction.

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Развитие адронного ливня

в железно-сцинтилляционном Tile-калориметре

Изучено продольное и поперечное развитие адронного ливня в прототипе адронного железно-сцинтилляционного Tile-калориметра эксперимента ATLAS. В этом калориметре использовано продольное расположение Tile-сцинтилляторов. В результате сканирования пучком пионов с энергией 100 ГэВ получена детальная картина поведения поперечного профиля адронного ливня. Реконструировано распределение радиальной плотности энергии для четырех слоев и всего калориметра. Получена трехмерная параметризация адронного ливня. Приведенные результаты полезны для понимания свойств железно-сцинтилляционных калориметров, для создания алгоритмов быстрого симулирования адронных ливней, для решения многих проблем калориметрии, в которых требуется интегрирование плотности энергии адронных ливней по объему, и при создании будущих калориметров.

Работа выполнена в Лаборатории ядерных проблем ОИЯИ.

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Kulchitsky Y.A.

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Hadronic Shower Development in Tile Iron-Scintillator Calorimetry

The lateral and longitudinal profiles of hadronic showers detected by a prototype of the ATLAS Iron-Scintillator Tile Hadron Calorimeter have been investigated. This calorimeter uses a unique longitudinal configuration of scintillator tiles. Using a fine-grained pion beam scan at 100 GeV, a detailed picture of transverse shower behavior is obtained. The underlying radial energy densities for four depth segments and for the entire calorimeter have been reconstructed. A three-dimensional hadronic shower parametrization has been developed. The results presented here are useful for understanding the performance of iron-scintillator calorimeters, for developing fast simulations of hadronic showers, for many calorimetry problems requiring the integration of a shower energy deposition in a volume for future calorimeter design.

The investigation has been performed at the Laboratory of Nuclear Problems, JINR.

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