

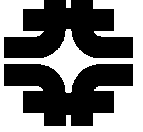


# Preliminary results on Single particle resolution in Segmented detector

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# Outline



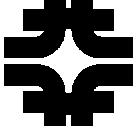
- MC Files Used for :
  - Single Particles
- Basic Idea of the Analysis:
  - Calibration using electrons
  - Calibration using pions
- Results (Energy Resolution) :
  - Single Pions
- Conclusions/Ongoing Work

# MC Files Used



- The MC files used are the ones the Adam has produced so far for :
  - A Segmented detector made out of lead glass composed of 10000 layers of 1 mm thickness each.
  - Single pions of energies 1- 5 & 10 GeV
  - Single electrons of energies 1- 5 & 10 GeV
  - The layers are “grouped” in various configurations of “active” (only ionization light read out) and “Cherenkov” (only Cherenkov light is read out) layers.
- These single files are used in order to “calibrate/correct” the detector response  
*(so far only “ideal case” where each single particle resolution is estimated using its calibration/correction factors)*

# Simple Correction (using Total Information)



- Calibration using electrons :
  - Using the response of the segmented detector to electrons, we calculate the ratio of the total deposited energy due to ionization  $E_{sc}$  to the total deposited energy due to Cherenkov radiation  $E_{ce}$ :

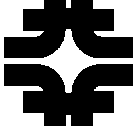
$$\text{Cal}_e = E_{sc}/E_{ce} \quad (1)$$

- Then, using the response of the segmented detector to pions we calculate the function “f” such that:

$$E_{sc}/E_p = f(1 - E_{ce} \times \text{Cal}_e/E_{sc}) \quad (2)$$

where  $E_p$  is the incident energy of the pion.

# Simple Correction (using Total Information)



- After obtaining from the previous step:

$$- \text{Cal}_e = E_{sc}/E_{ce} \quad (1) \quad \text{AND}$$

$$- E_{sc}/E_p = f(1 - E_{ce} \times \text{Cal}_e/E_{sc}) \quad (2)$$

- We calculate the Jet energy  $E_{out}$  :

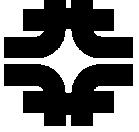
$$E_{out} = E_{sc}/f(1 - E_{ce} \times \text{Cal}_e/E_{sc}) \quad (3)$$

# Different Segmentations studied so far

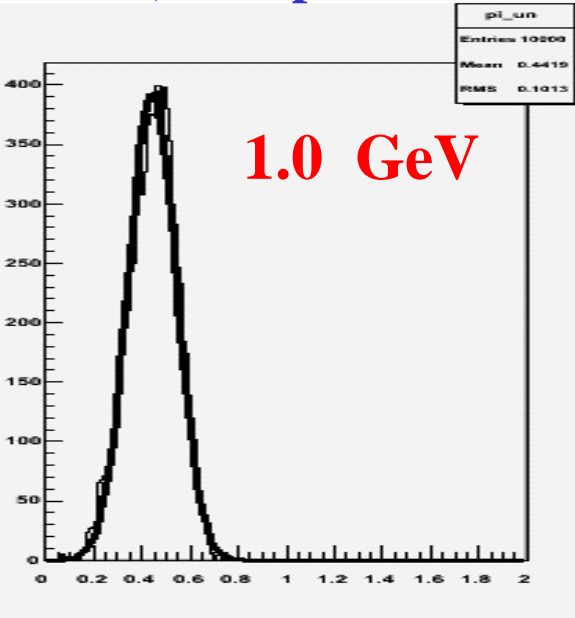
- The goal of the analysis is to study the energy resolution (corrected using , the simple (“overall”) correction first, and un-corrected) of the segmented calorimeter as a function of :
  - *Sampling fraction and thickness of Active Layers*
  - *Sampling fraction and thickness of Cherenkov layers*
- So far we have studied and will show preliminary results on the following configurations:
  - *Active layer 3 (mm) Cherenkov layer 2 (2 mm)*
  - *Active layer 30 (mm) Cherenkov layer 2 (2 mm)*
  - *Active layer 30 (mm) Cherenkov layer 4 (2 mm)*
  - *Active layer 30 (mm) Cherenkov layer 8 (2 mm)*
  - *Active layer 30 (mm) Cherenkov layer 20 (2 mm)*
  - ***HOMOGENOUS CASE FOR COMPARISON***

# Results : Energy Resolution of Single Pions

(Example of corrected and uncorrected response for the 3-2 case)

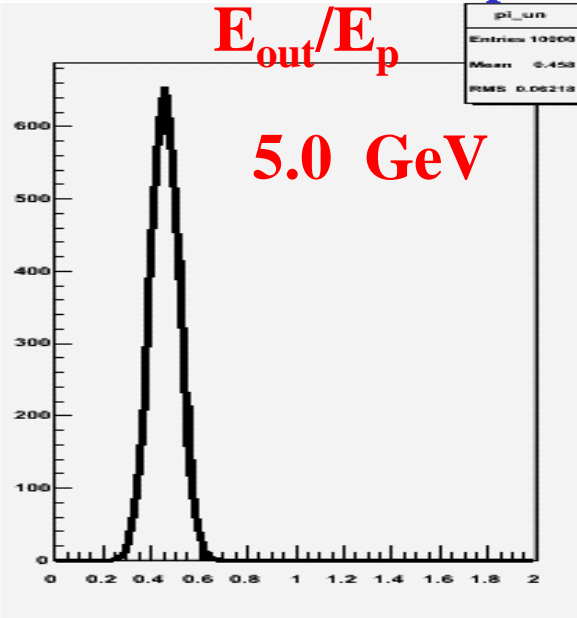


1.0 GeV

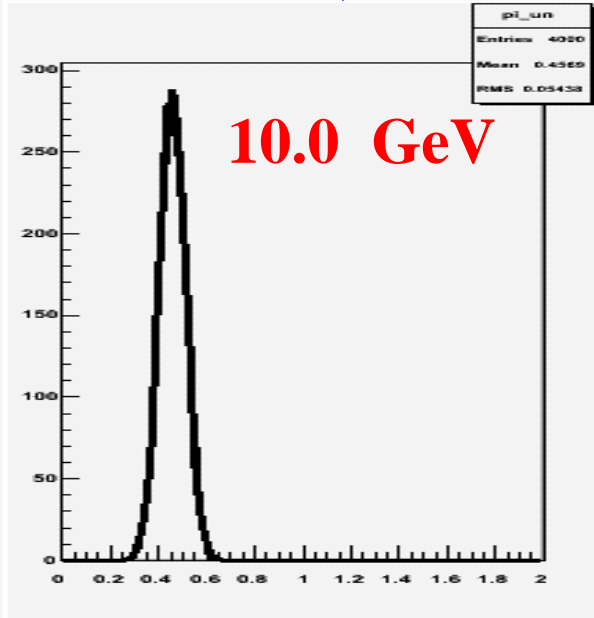


$E_{out}/E_p$

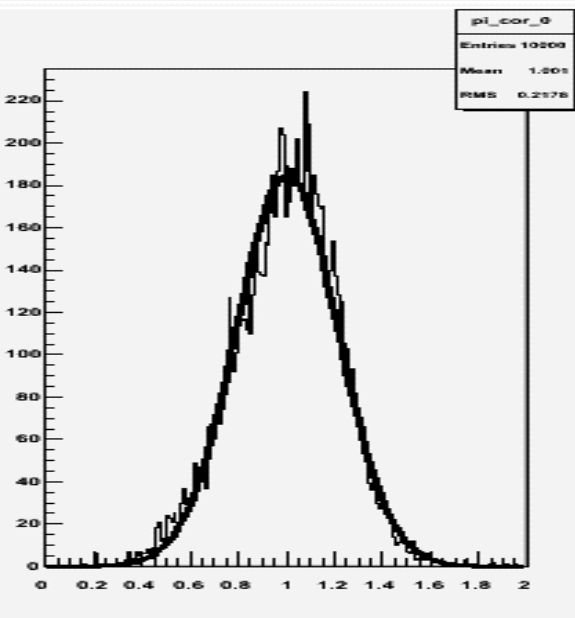
5.0 GeV



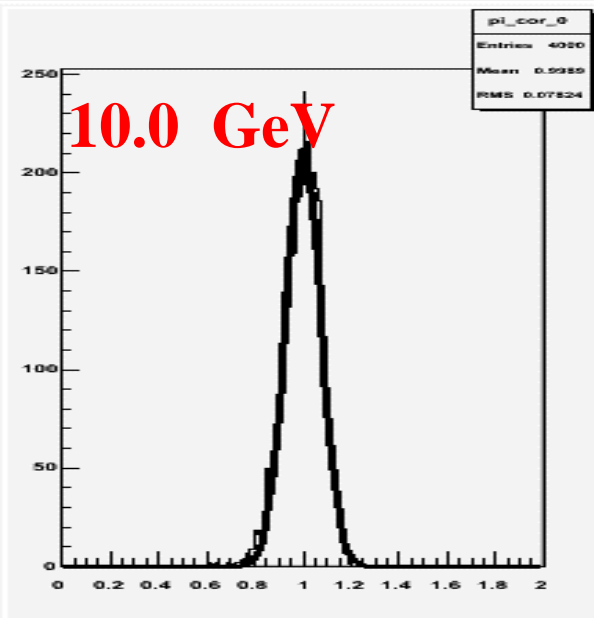
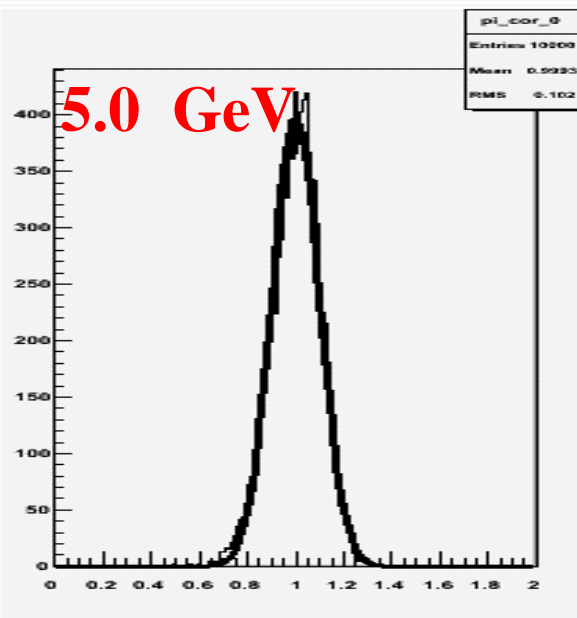
10.0 GeV



5.0 GeV

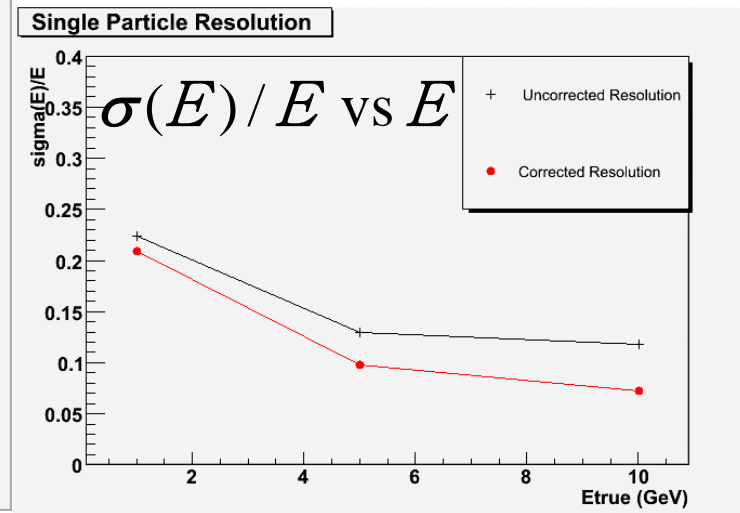
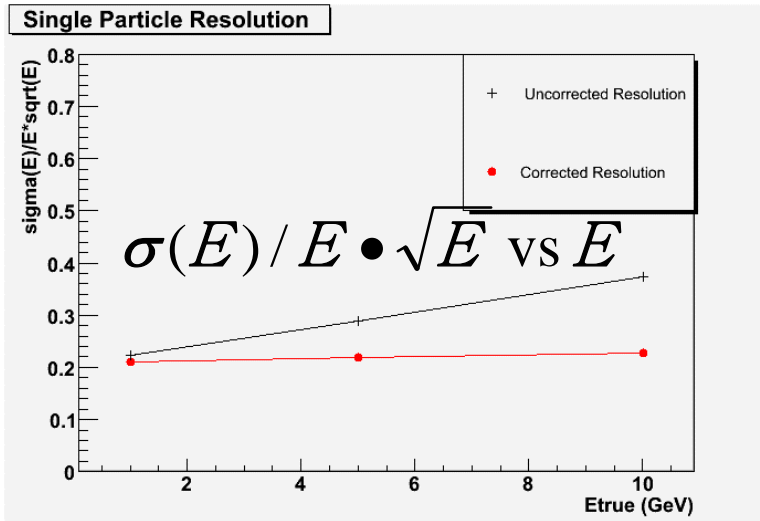


10.0 GeV

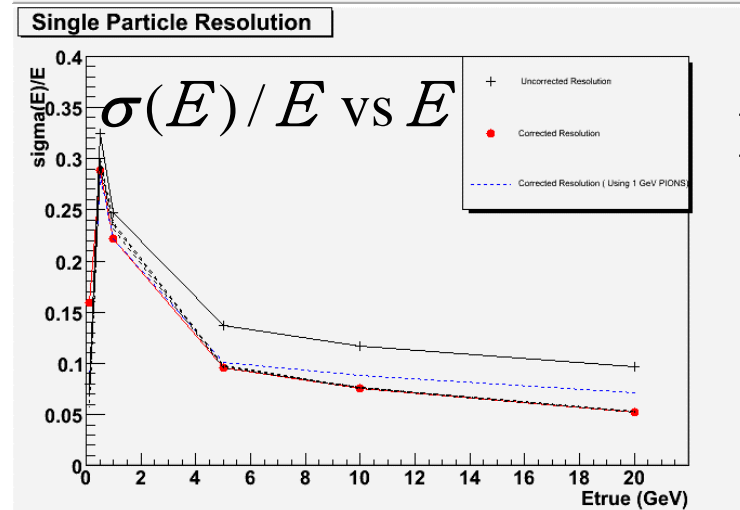
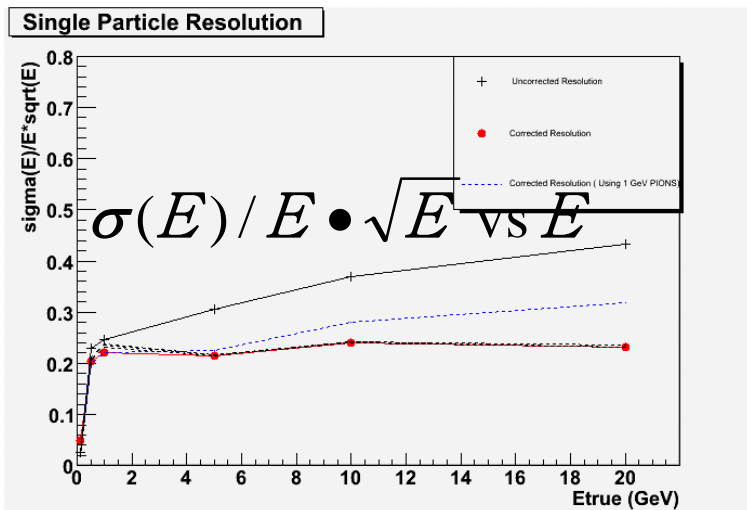


# Results : Energy Resolution of Single Pions

(Energy Resolution for the 3-2 case)



3\_2 Case



Homogenous Case

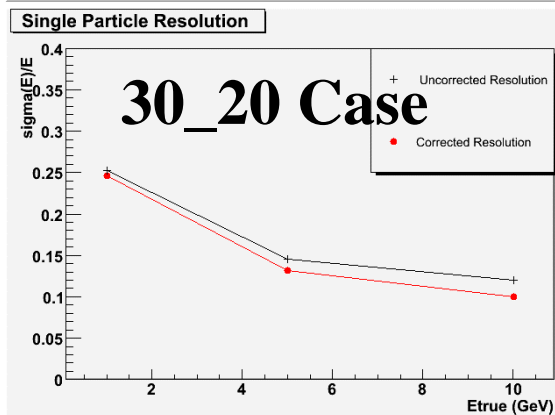
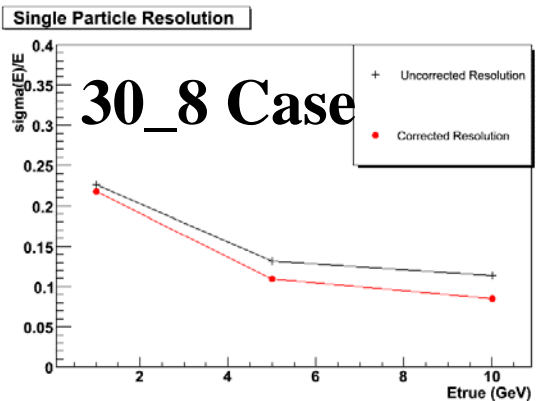
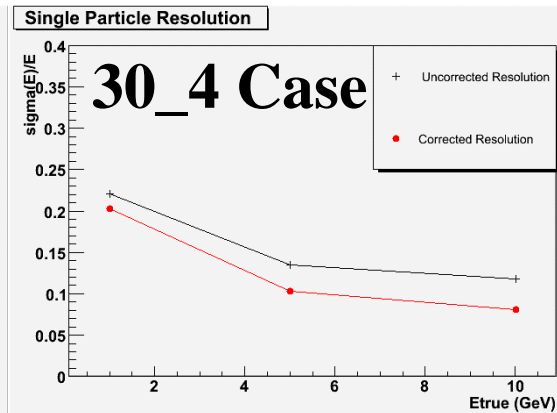
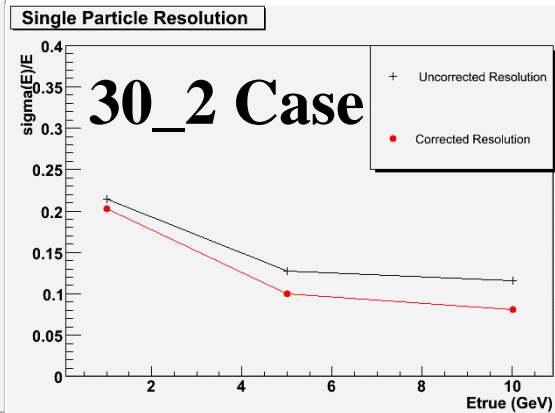
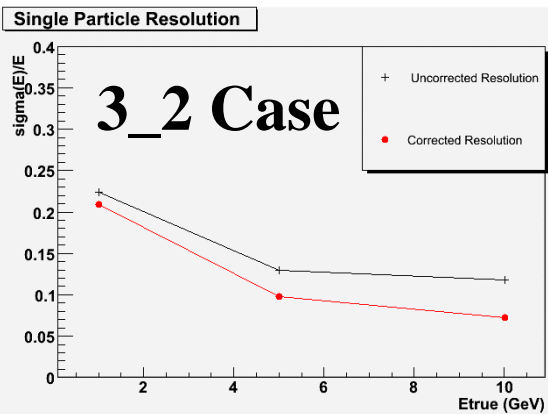
- Black is uncalibrated response , Red is calibrated (corrected) response following the steps of the calibration chain described previously. The energy resolution after the correction is improved. For the 3\_2 case the results are very similar to the large homogenous calorimeter.



# Results : Energy Resolution of Single Pions

Corrected vs Uncorrected for the various cases

$$\sigma(E)/E \text{ vs } E$$



- Black is uncalibrated response , Red is calibrated (corrected) response following the steps of the calibration chain described previously.
- The energy resolution after the correction is always improved with respect to the uncorrected case.

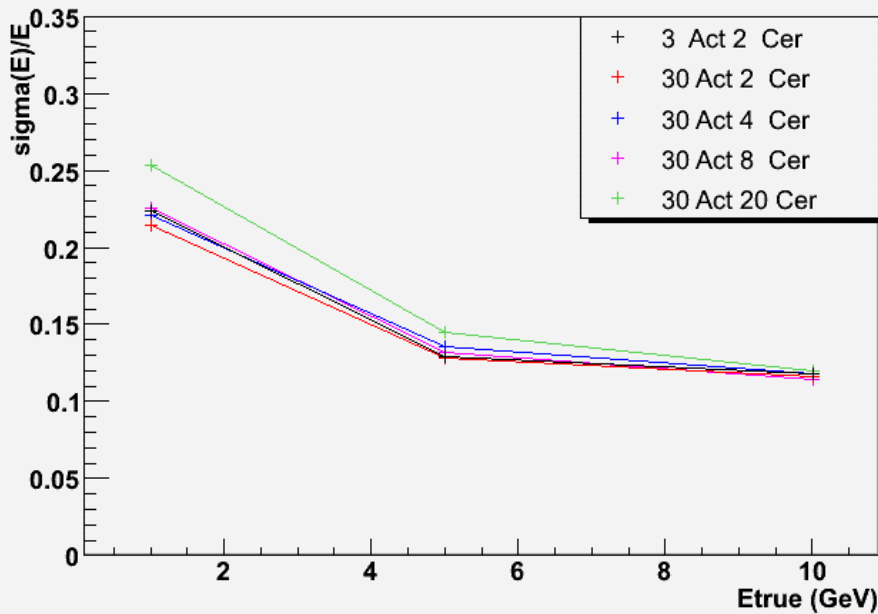
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Corrected vs Uncorrected for the various cases

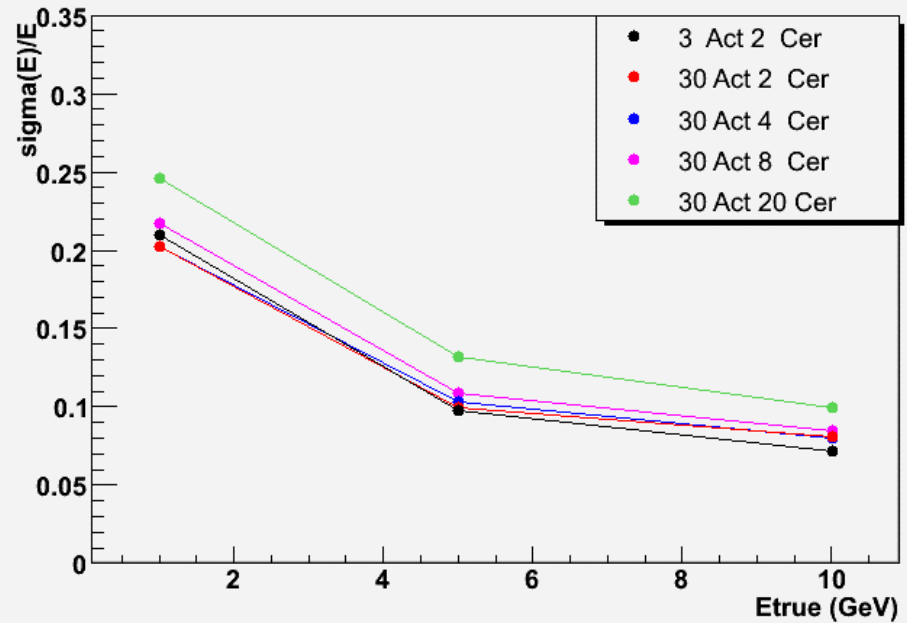
$$\sigma(E)/E \text{ vs } E$$



Single Particle Resolution Uncorrected



Single Particle Resolution Corrected

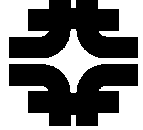


- The energy resolution seems to improve as the thickness of the Cherenkov layer decreases.
- The energy resolution for a very thin active and Cherenkov layer is very good too (3\_2 case)
- The energy resolution for single particles and the simple correction is always better than  $30\% / \sqrt{E}$ .
- I have just started looking at this so I have not fully digested the results yet...

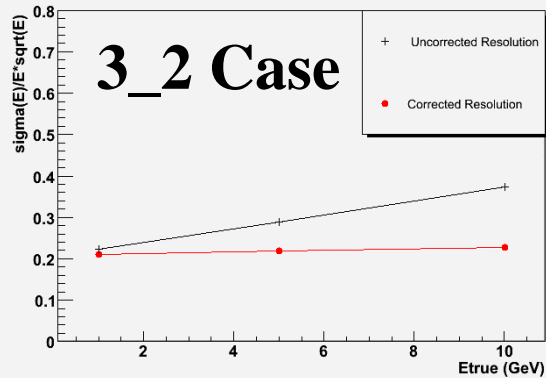
# Results : Energy Resolution of Single Pions

Corrected vs Uncorrected for the various cases

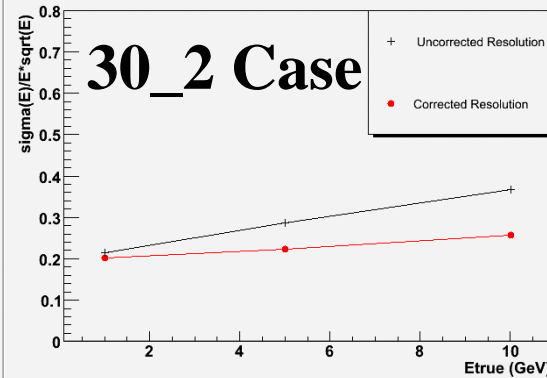
$$\sigma(E)/E$$



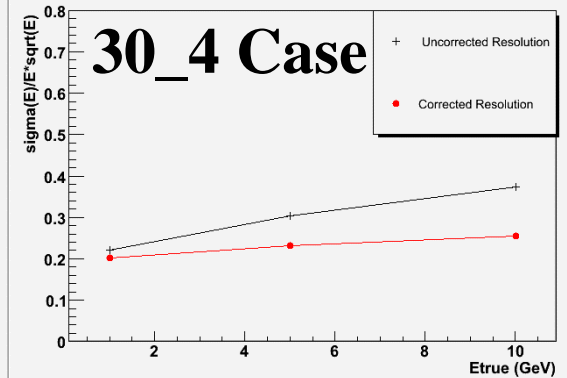
Single Particle Resolution



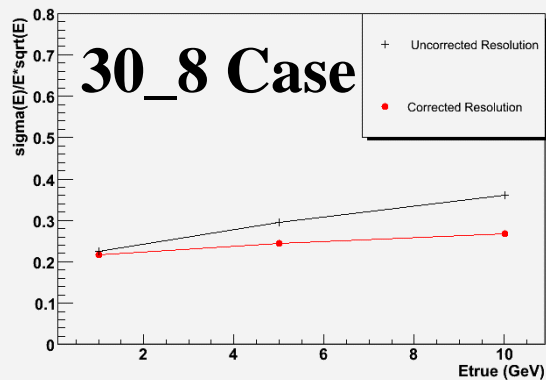
Single Particle Resolution



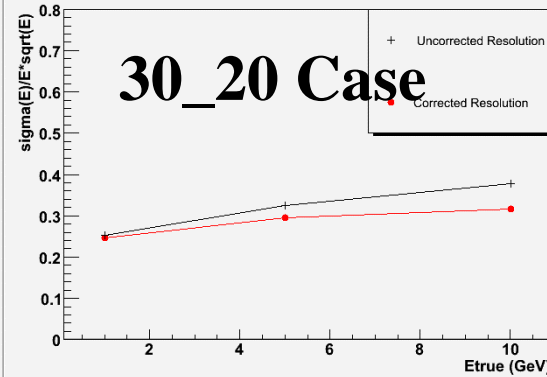
Single Particle Resolution



Single Particle Resolution



Single Particle Resolution



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- The energy resolution after the correction is always improved with respect to the uncorrected case.

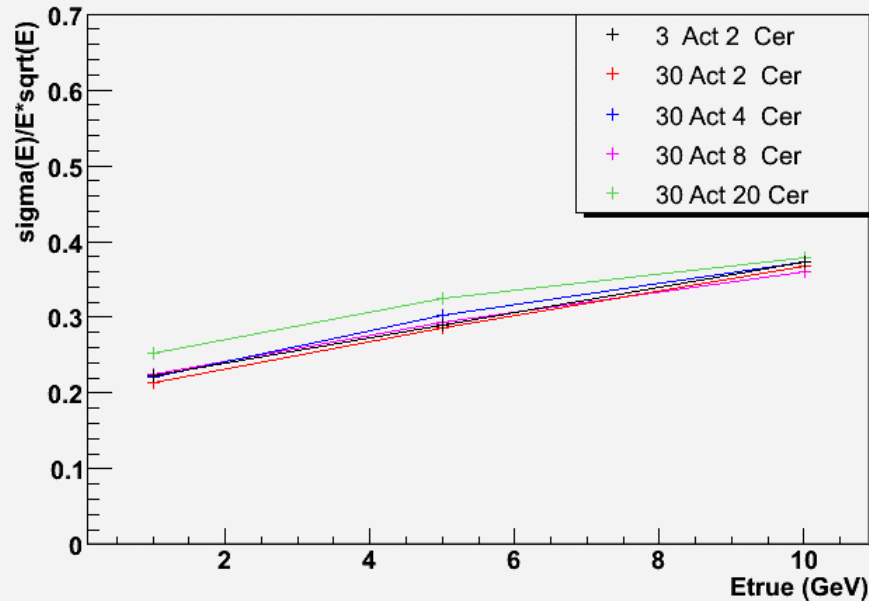
# Results : Energy Resolution of Single Pions

Corrected vs Uncorrected for the various cases

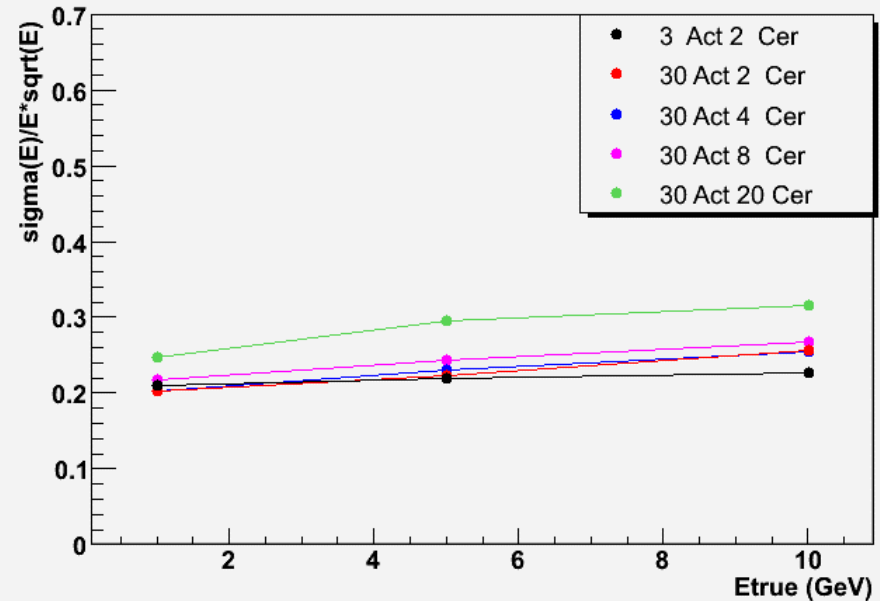
$$\sigma(E)/E$$



Single Particle Resolution Uncorrected



Single Particle Resolution Corrected



- The energy resolution seems to improve as the thickness of the Cherenkov layer decreases.
- The energy resolution for a very thin active and Cherenkov layer is very good too (3\_2 case)
- The energy resolution for single particles and the simple correction is always better than 30% /  $\sqrt{E}$ .
- I have just started looking at this so I have not fully digested the results yet...

# Summary & Conclusions



- We have just started to study the response and energy resolution of a Segmented Calorimeter for various “active” and “Cherenkov” layer thicknesses.
- For the single particle case and when using the “simple” (using total ionization and Cherenkov light) correction the results are very promising (energy resolution better than  $30\% / \sqrt{E}$ ), and for thin active and Cherenkov layers (3\_2 case) very close to the “homogenous” case.
- We would like to repeat this study for more “cases” (ie active and Cherenkov layer thicknesses) and understand the results better.
- Once we determine the “optimum” segmentation we would like to perform the study using Jets (as we did for the homogenous case) and perhaps develop a more “sophisticated” correction procedure .