

CALICE
Calorimeter for **ILC**

*Status of the
ECAL analysis paper*



Cristina Cârloganu

Clermont Ferrand

Aiming for two analysis papers using the 2006 data (to be merged eventually depending on the achieved timescales)

- ◆ **Response to normally incident electrons**
(resolution, linearity, uniformity, ...)
- ◆ **Shower radial and longitudinal development**

First paper was to

- follow closely the hardware paper
- be ready by January

Title :

Response of the CALICE Si-W Physics Prototype to Electrons

Data:

Normally incident electrons/positrons
August and October CERN campaigns

Results:

- ◆ Data/MC comparisons
- ◆ Resolution and linearity (out of gap events)
- ◆ ECAL only corrections for the interwafer gap (global / layered)

1. Introduction

2. Experimental setup and collected data

3. The ECAL prototype

4. Monte Carlo simulation

5. Electron Selection

6. Performance studies

7. Interwafer gaps correction

8. Conclusion

1. Introduction

- ILC physics highlights
- ECAL performance goals
- Prototyping and testbeam

2. Experimental setup and collected data

3. The ECAL prototype

4. Monte Carlo simulation

5. Electron Selection

6. Performance studies

7. Interwafer gaps correction

8. Conclusion

1. Introduction

- ILC physics highlights
- ECAL performance goals
- Prototyping and testbeam

2. Experimental setup and collected data

- Testbeam setup
- Mechanical alignment
- Summary of the collected data

3. The ECAL prototype

4. Monte Carlo simulation

5. Electron Selection

6. Performance studies

7. Interwafer gaps correction

8. Conclusion

1. Introduction

- ILC physics highlights
- ECAL performance goals
- Prototyping and testbeam

2. Experimental setup and collected data

- Testbeam setup
- Mechanical alignment
- Summary of the collected data

3. The ECAL prototype

- Conclusion of the hardware paper on the detector performance
- Number of dead cells
- Noise level
- Stability

4. Monte Carlo simulation

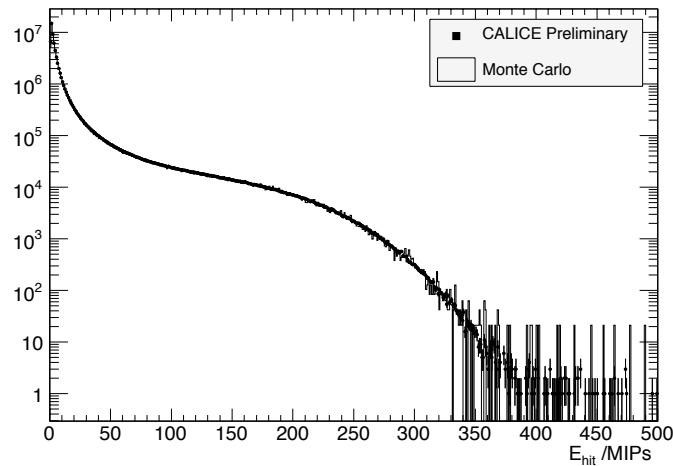
5. Electron Selection

6. Performance studies

7. Interwafer gaps correction

8. Conclusion

E Ecal hits /mips



1. Mokka

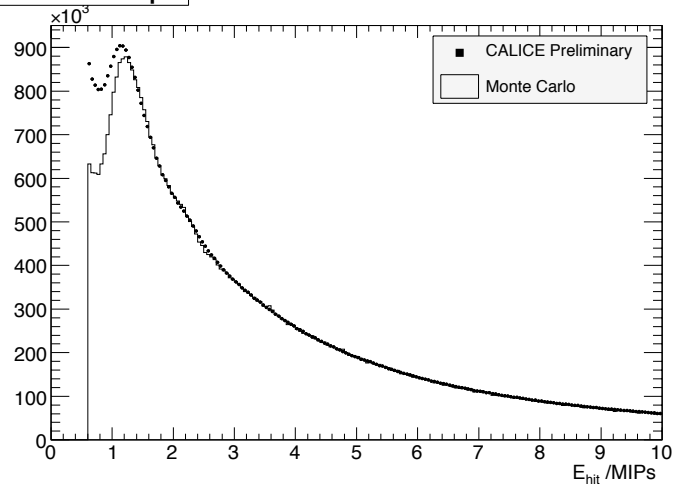
beam description

2. Digitisation

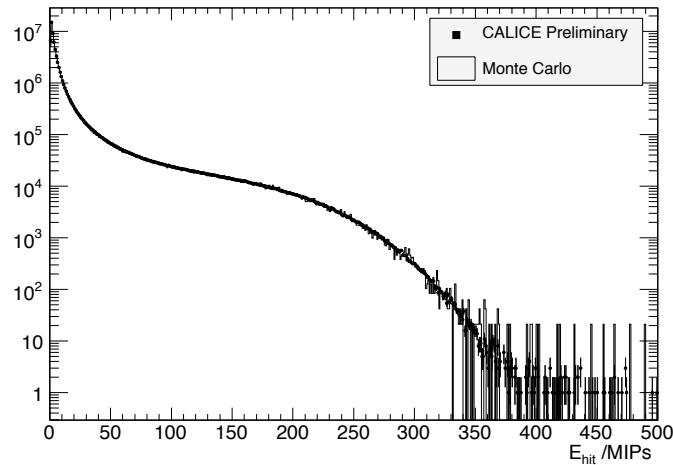
drift chambers
ECAL

3. Data / MC comparison

E Ecal hits /mips



E Ecal hits /mips



1. Mokka

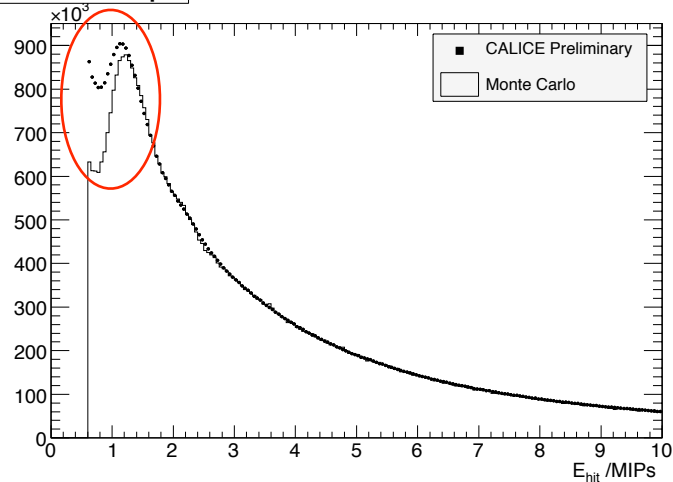
beam description

2. Digitisation

drift chambers
ECAL

3. Data / MC comparison

E Ecal hits /mips

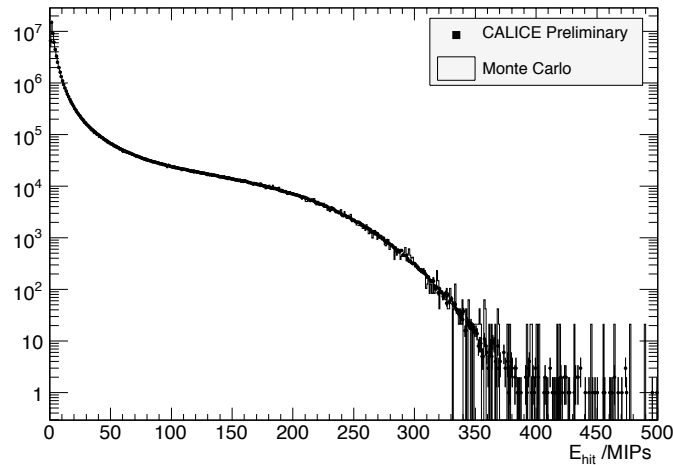


Long standing item

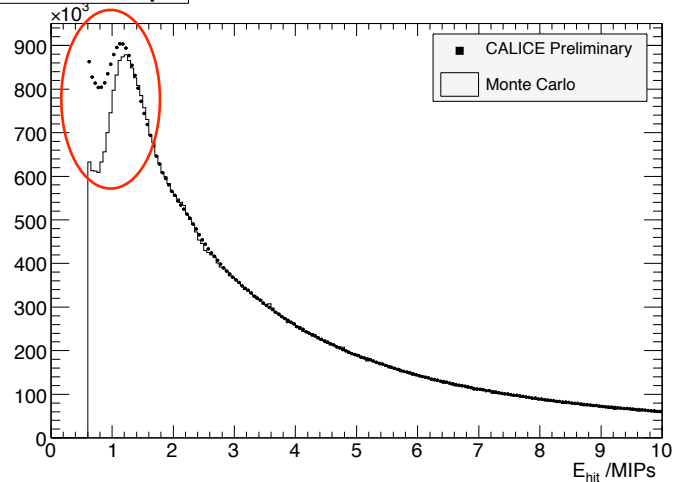
Waiting anxiously for the digitization effect

Trying to link it to square events

E Ecal hits /mips



E Ecal hits /mips



Long standing item
Waiting anxiously for the digitization effect
Trying to link it to square events

1. Mokka

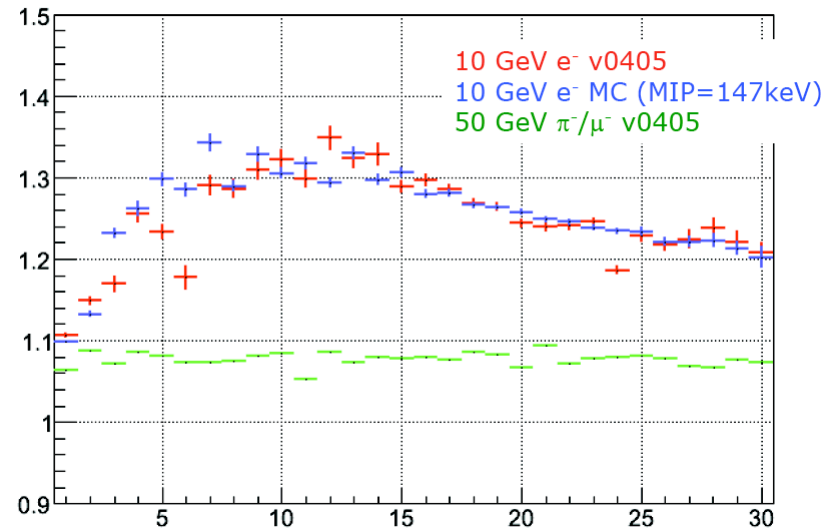
beam description

2. Digitisation

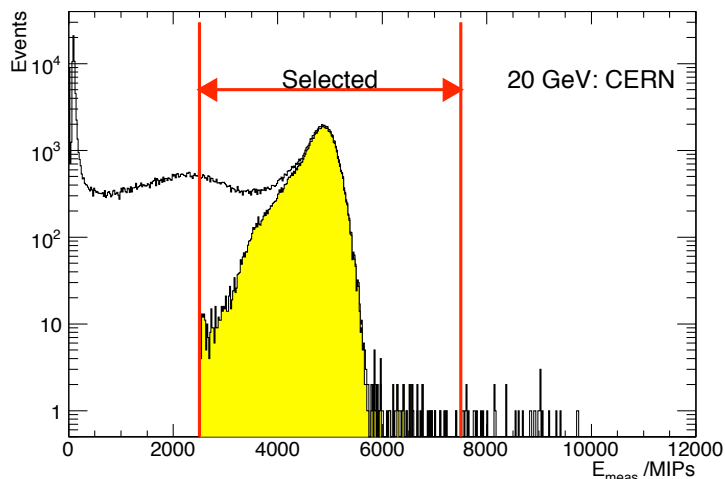
drift chambers
ECAL

3. Data / MC comparison

Most Probable Value



1. Electron selection based mainly on total energy deposit in ECAL



use of Cerenkov gives about the same results as ECAL only selections

2. Rejection of electrons showering in front of ECAL

asks for only one cluster in ECAL

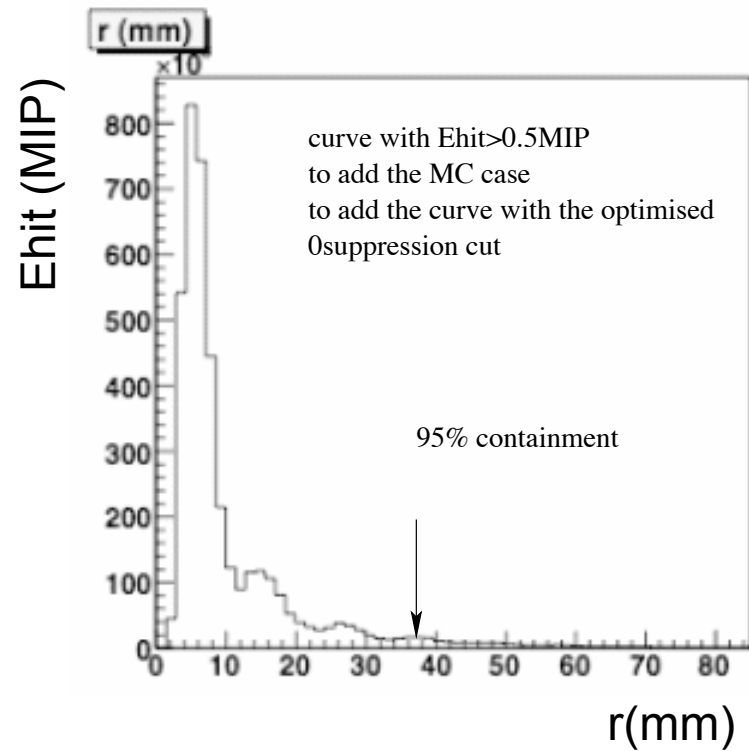
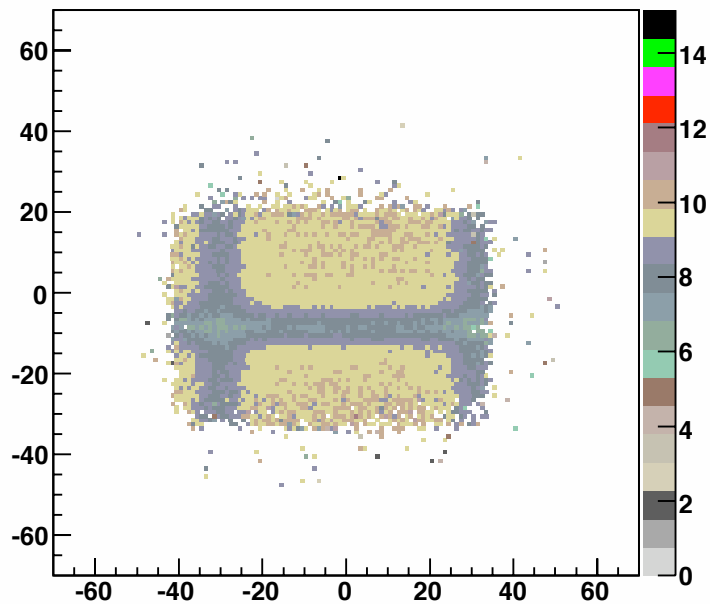
3. Tracks outside the gaps

4. Showers well contained in ECAL

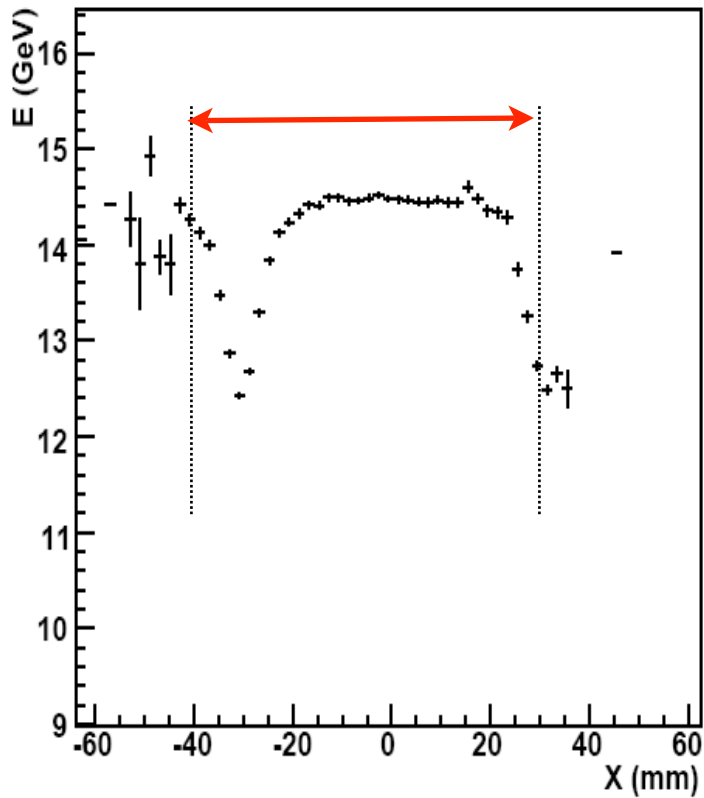
6. Rejection of the beam halo per run basis

7. Reconstructed track position in agreement with the shower barycentre

Energy profile vs xb, yb

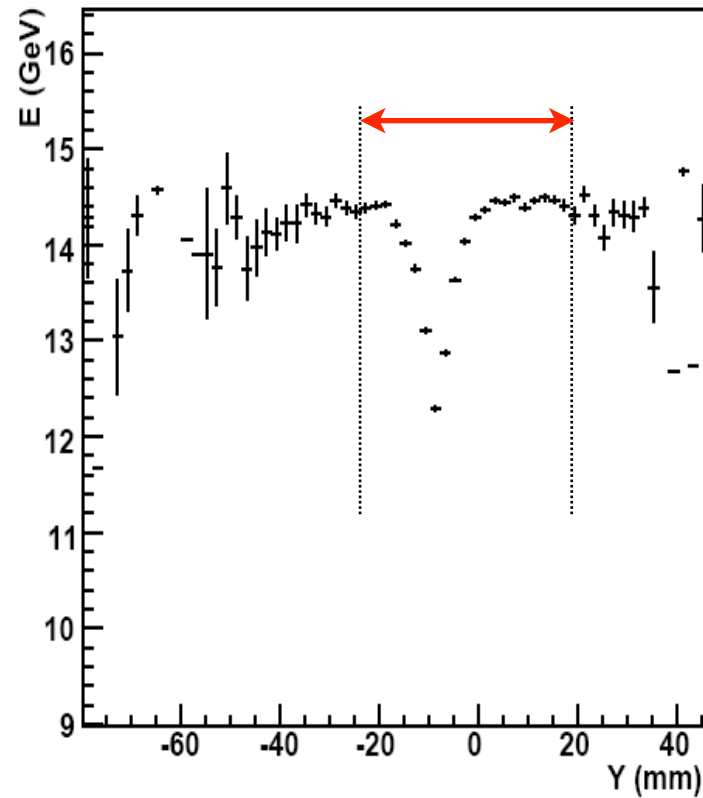


EnergyX



EnergyY

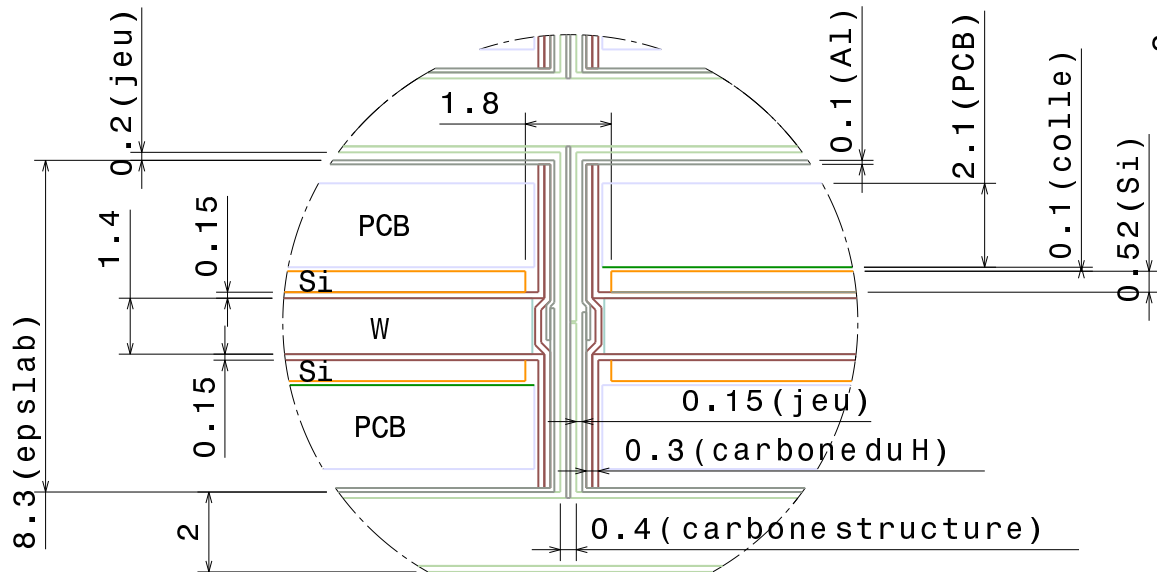
Run 300238 – 15 GeV



1. ECAL Sampling fraction scheme

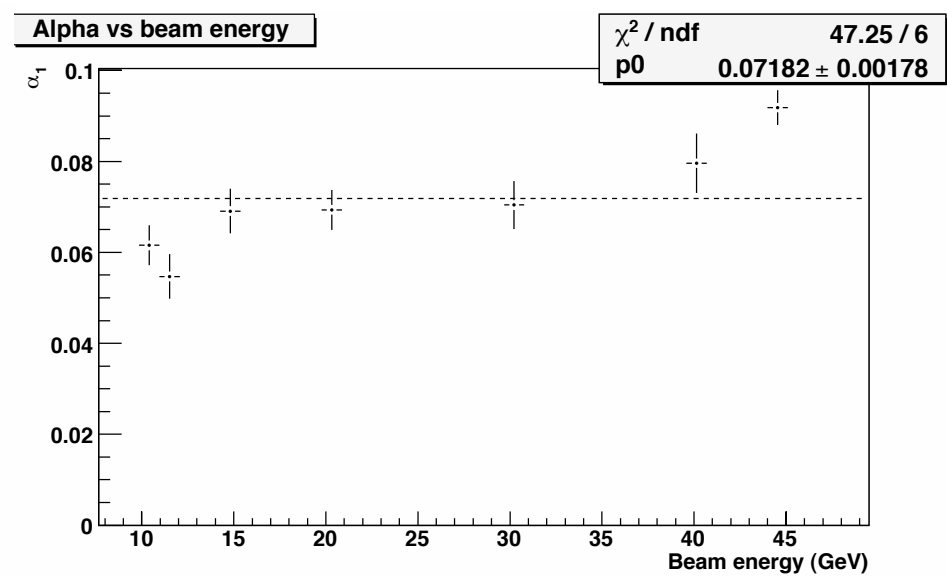
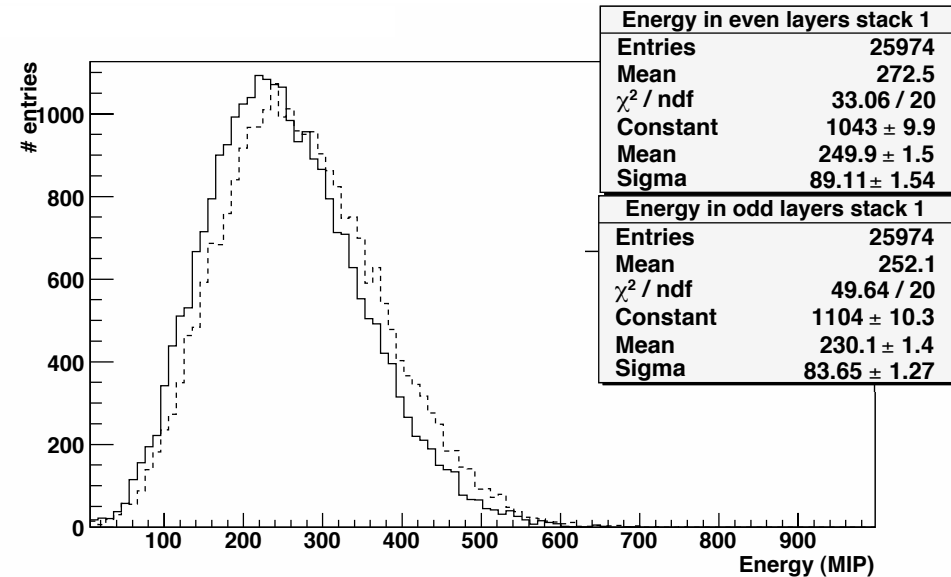
2. Resolution
3. Linearity
- Systematic effects
(pads noise & gain, tracking, beam spread)
- Consistency checks (time stability, e⁺/e⁻ comparison)
-
- ```
graph LR; R[Resolution] --> SE[Systematic effects]; L[Linearity] --> SE; R --> CC[Consistency checks]; L --> CC;
```

$$E_{\text{meas}} = ( \alpha_1 E(1-10) + \alpha_2 E(10-20) + \alpha_3 E(21-30) ) / \beta$$



$$X_0^{W1} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 + \alpha \\ 1 \\ 1 + \alpha \\ \vdots \\ 1 + \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{10} \\ \alpha_{10} + \alpha \\ \alpha_{10} \\ \alpha_{10} + \alpha \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{10} + \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{20} \\ \alpha_{20} + \alpha \\ \alpha_{20} \\ \alpha_{20} + \alpha \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{20} + \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_0^{W1} = \frac{0.4\text{mm}}{3.5\text{mm}}, \alpha_{10} \simeq 2 \text{ and } \alpha_{20} \simeq 3.$$



CIN-002 "Radiation length of the Si-W calorimeter components and impact on the energy resolution", D. Boumediene, <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/pub/CALICE/CaliceInternalNotes/>

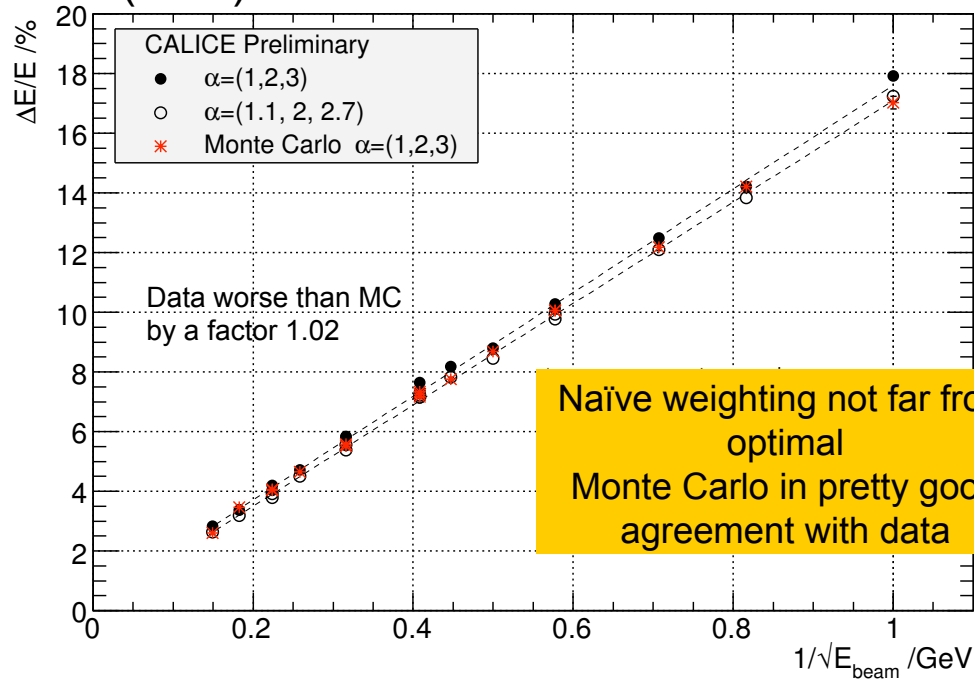
$$\alpha_{2006 \text{ CERN}} = (7.2 \pm 0.18 \pm 1.7)\%$$

The improvement of the order of 0.3% on the sampling term (ct term not affected)



## Resolution (outside gaps)

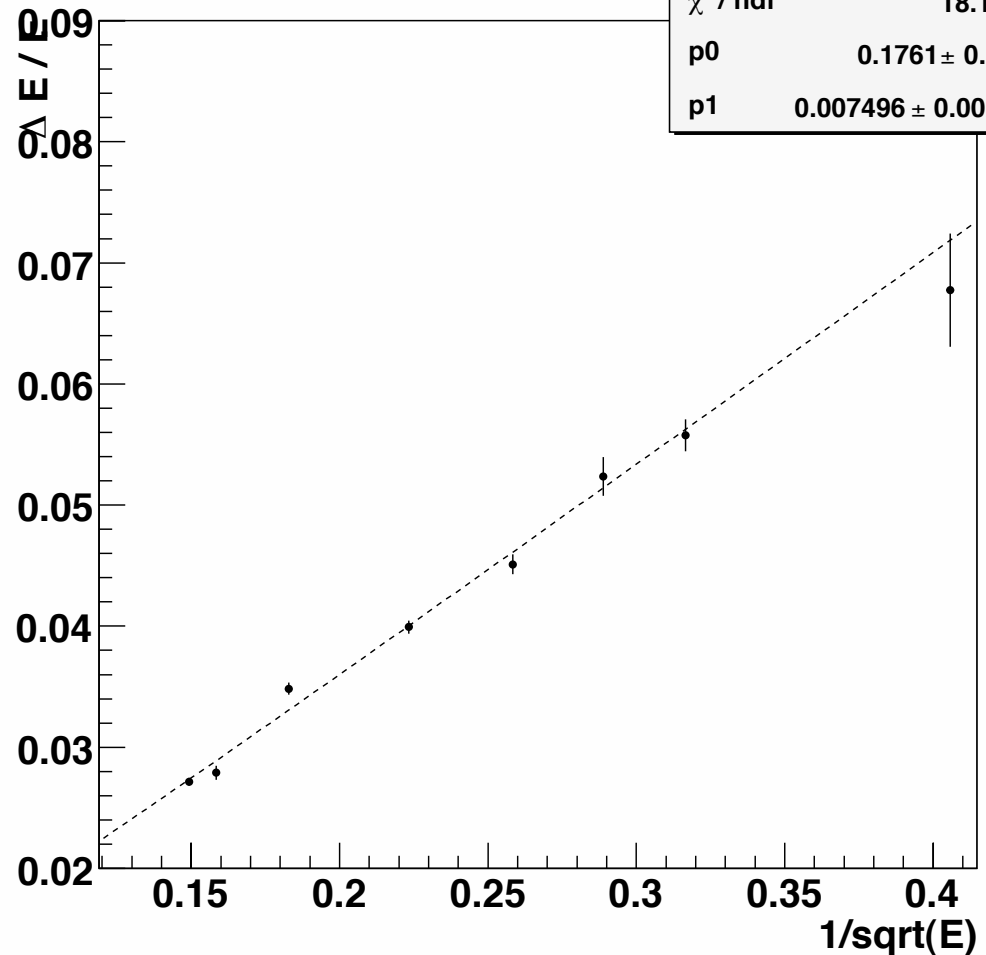
$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} (\%) = \frac{17.7 \pm 0.07}{\sqrt{E} \text{ (GeV)}} \oplus (1.1 \pm 0.08) \quad (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (1, 2, 3)$$



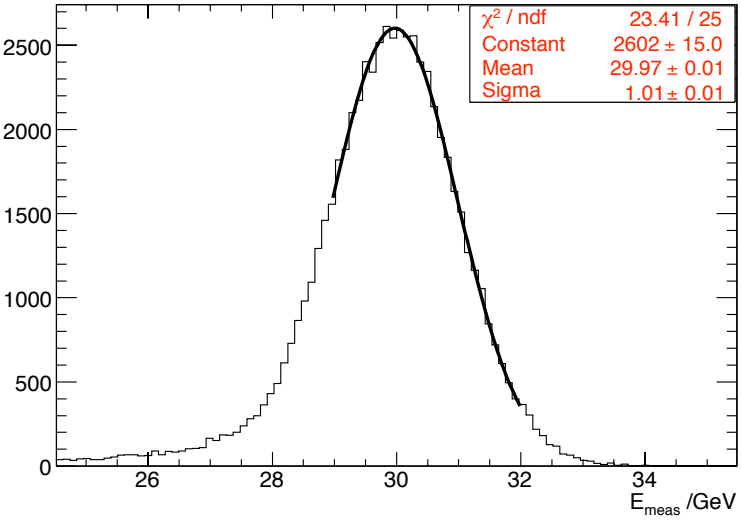
$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} (\%) = \frac{17.1 \pm 0.07}{\sqrt{E} \text{ (GeV)}} \oplus (0.5 \pm 0.15) \quad (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (1.1, 2, 2.7)$$

## Resolution curve

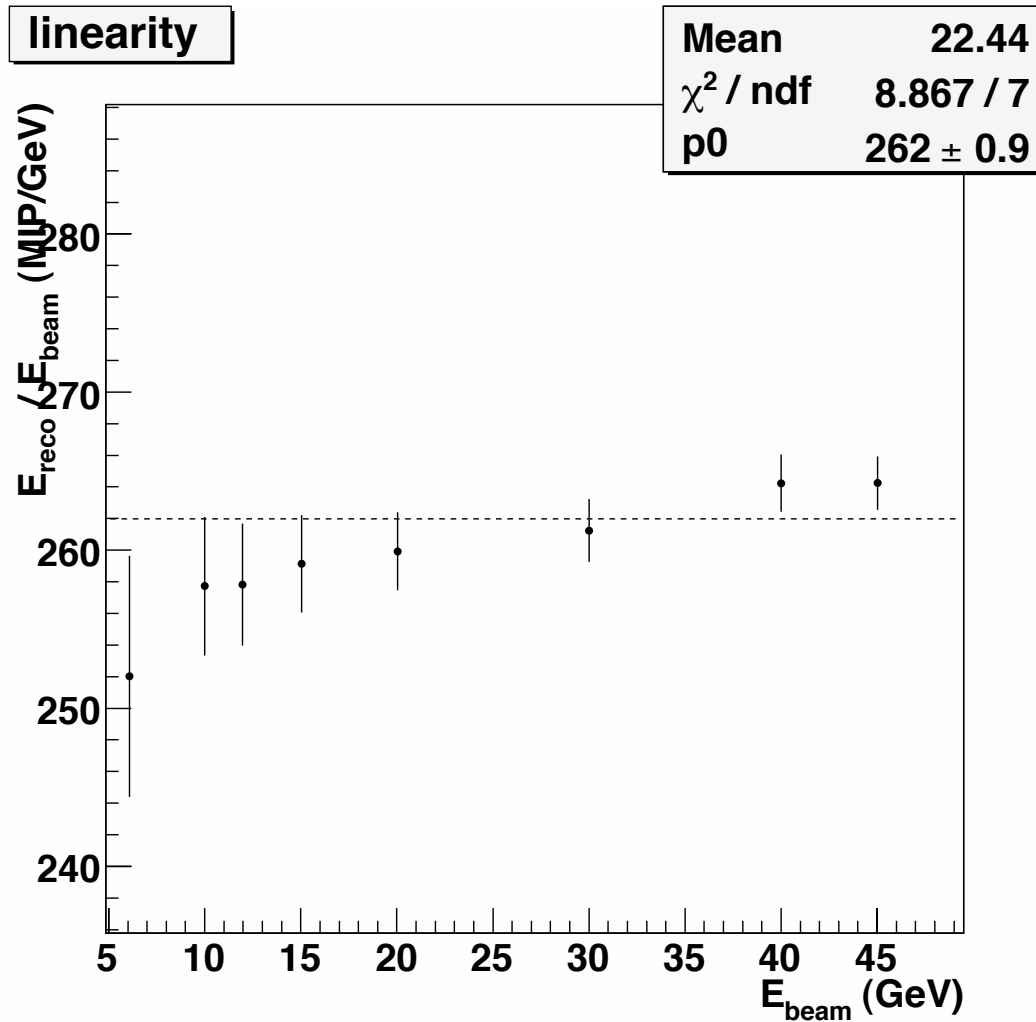
|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Mean                  | 0.2727                  |
| $\chi^2 / \text{ndf}$ | 18.13 / 6               |
| p0                    | $0.1761 \pm 0.0028$     |
| p1                    | $0.007496 \pm 0.002122$ |



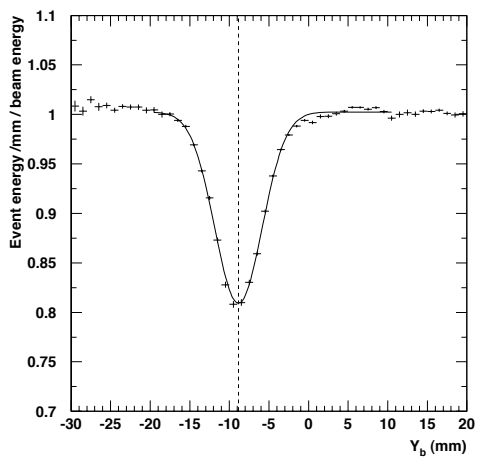
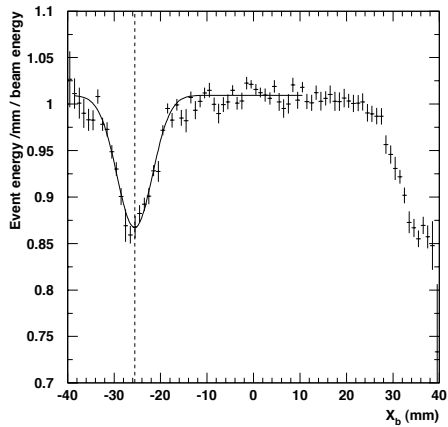
|                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| $\chi^2 / \text{ndf}$ | 23.41 / 25       |
| Constant              | $2602 \pm 15.0$  |
| Mean                  | $29.97 \pm 0.01$ |
| Sigma                 | $1.01 \pm 0.01$  |



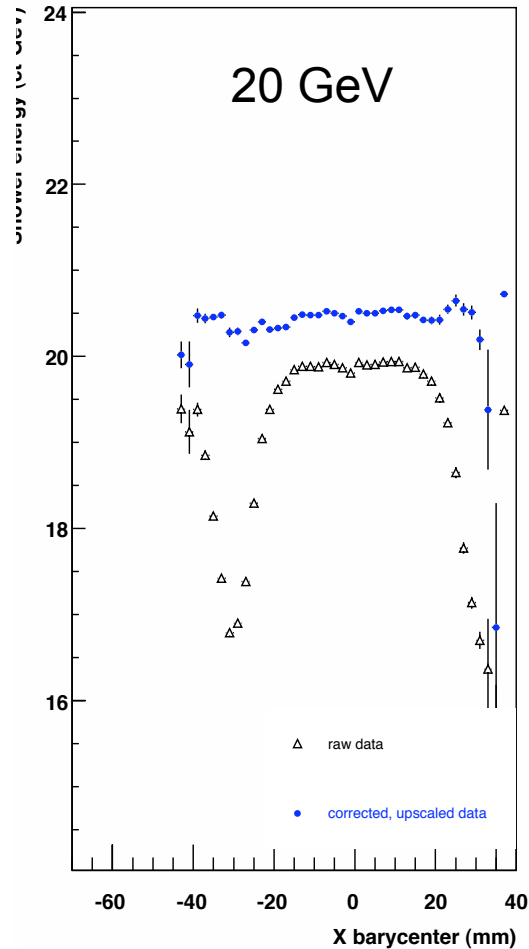
$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} (\%) = \frac{17.6 \pm 0.3}{\sqrt{E} (\text{GeV})} \oplus (0.75 \pm 0.21) \quad (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (1, 2, 3)$$



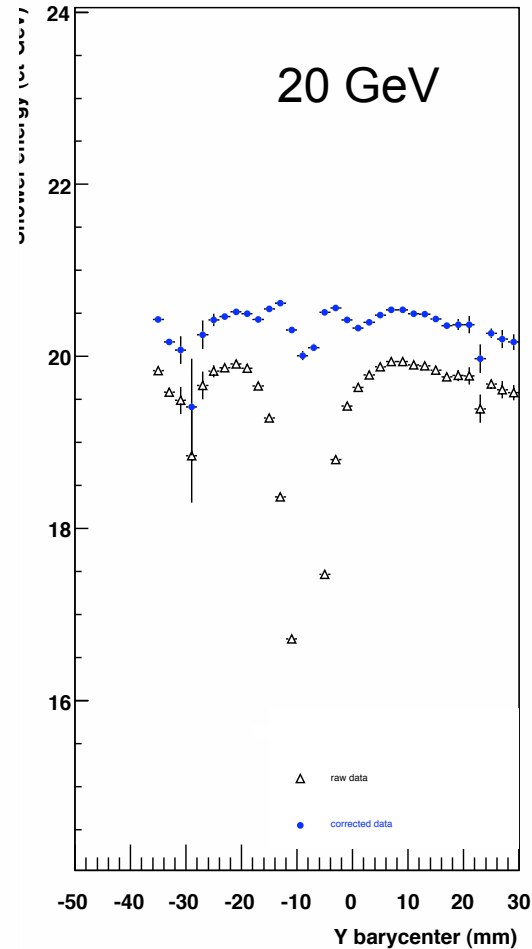
Error on the beam:  $\frac{\Delta E}{E} = 0.5\% \oplus \frac{0.15 \text{ GeV}}{E}$



Energy profile vs xb



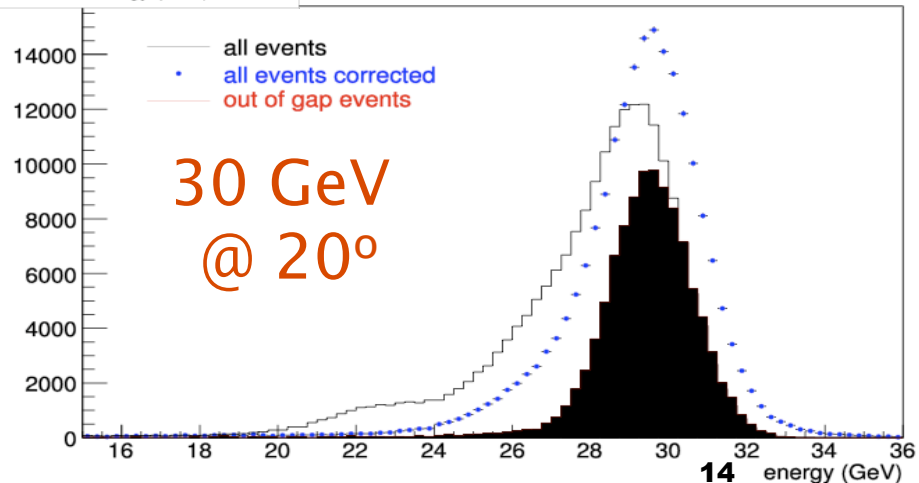
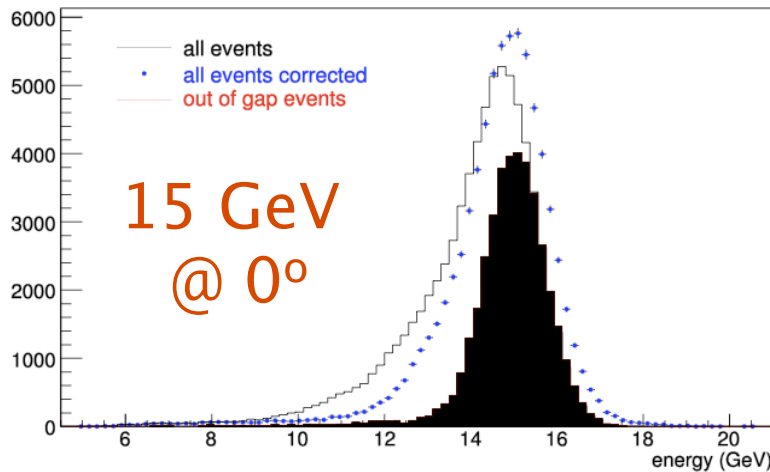
Energy profile vs yb



## Layer per Layer correction

- AIM
  - ↳ Fit a correction for each layer
  - ↳ Width fixed :  $\sigma_x = \sigma_y$  and taken from global y correction
  - ↳ Amplitude : fitted in the 2 dimensions
  - ↳ Position :
    - Y : fixed, taken from global fit
    - X : fitted for each layer
  - ↳ Translate layer number (+ angle) to a number of  $X_0 \Rightarrow$  defines a correction that can be applied at any beam angle
- $X_{bl}, Y_{bl}$  (= barycenter on the layer) could be replaced with tracking information (intersection track-layer) ... not yet possible for CERN data

## Effect on the energy distribution (2006 data)



D. Boumediene, Calice Collaboration Meeting

As you heard in Djamel's talk, the gaps can be used to inter-align the ECAL layers

also

mis-alignment leads to differences in gap description between MC and data

Now we can check these effects since Mokka was modified in order to take into account  $x$  and  $y$  misalignments

(see Gabriel's talk on Monday)

The data analysis “almost” finalised - MC/data comparison still missing  
- still to perform the consistency checks

If MC available beginning of next week (and the results comprehensible), first draft should be circulated before end of the month

It was agreed to include the shower development analysis and we aim for a complete draft by mid April.