

# HCal Running Experience

#### Current status of HCal monitoring and calibration



Niels Meyer, DESY EUDET 2008, Amsterdam October 6, 2008





Prototype

38 layers, 2cm steel 216 or 141 cells/layer 3x3cm<sup>2</sup> to 12x12cm<sup>2</sup> Readout via SiPM

Test beam operation at CERN and FNAL since 2006, combined running with SiW or SciW Ecal and TCMT



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Lightyield: MIP response on the SiPM scale [pixel/MIP]







Gain depends on over-voltage above breakdown, thus is sensitive to biasvoltage and temperature

Amplitude dependence even stronger due to same-sign effect on Geiger efficiency

Bias voltage adjusted to compensate for temperature in order to stabilize light yield



## Compensate for T Drifts



Temperature variations over one measurement period (few weeks) can be substantial

Applying measured slopes corrects coefficients correctly





# Indirect Extrapolation

Taking full MIP calibration is much more efford, measuring T-slopes not feasible for full detector

Try to use Gain behaviour be used to extrapolate MIP coefficients

Promising ansatz, but large uncertainty dominated





### SiPM Saturation



Response curves measured on bare SiPM on test-bench

In-situ tests show lower maximum amplitude (SiPM not fully illuminated)

In-situ response not normalizable to photon intensity over full dynamic range  $\Rightarrow$  use test-bench curve and scale by ratio of saturation levels



#### EM Response CERN 2007



Calorimeter for II



Average corrections for temperature and saturation effects

No calibration uncertainties in digitization, yet



## EM Shower Profile

Good agreement w/ MC in general, confirm early shower start in data observed already by SiW Ecal (additional material in CERN beamline)

Few layers show relatively large deviations, however





# EM Single Cells

Select particles hitting center-tile and look at spectra along shower axis

Some cells show large data/MC discrepancy

Average corrections insufficient on level of individual cells more complex





Conclusions

- Smooth and stable operation in 3<sup>rd</sup> year of combined test-beam running
- Studied temperature and voltage dependence in detail, use voltage adjustment to compensate for large temperature shifts
- More detailed adjustment by extrapolating calibration coefficients over T-difference between data and calib runs necessary
- Average slopes already give satisfactory results on global quantities, with remaining data/MC differences on single-cell level