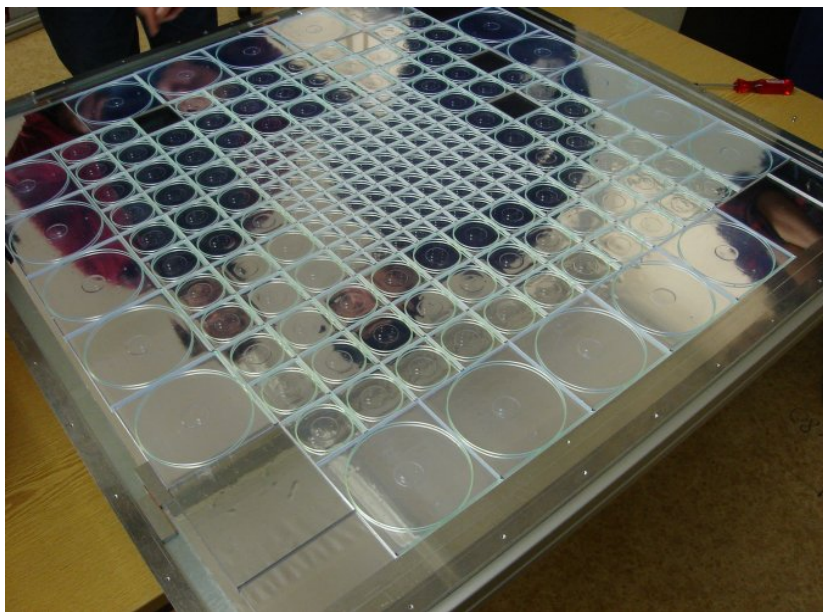


Scintillator HCAL overview



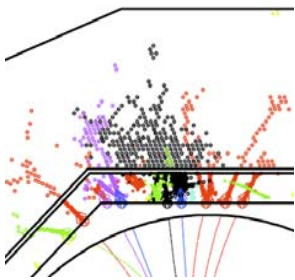
Felix Sefkow



TILC09

Tsukuba, Japan, April 19, 2009





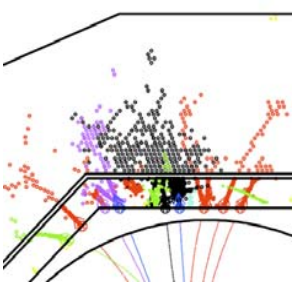
Outline

The physics prototype

- Detector understanding and performance
- New results on energy resolution and shower shapes

The technical prototype

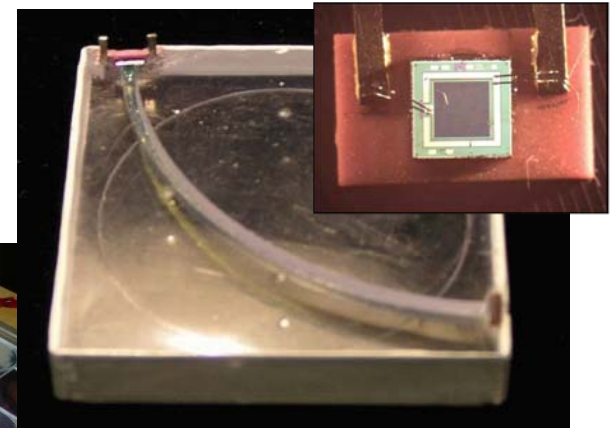
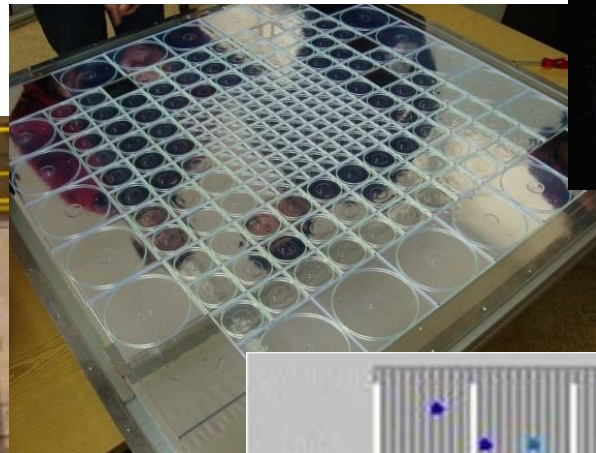
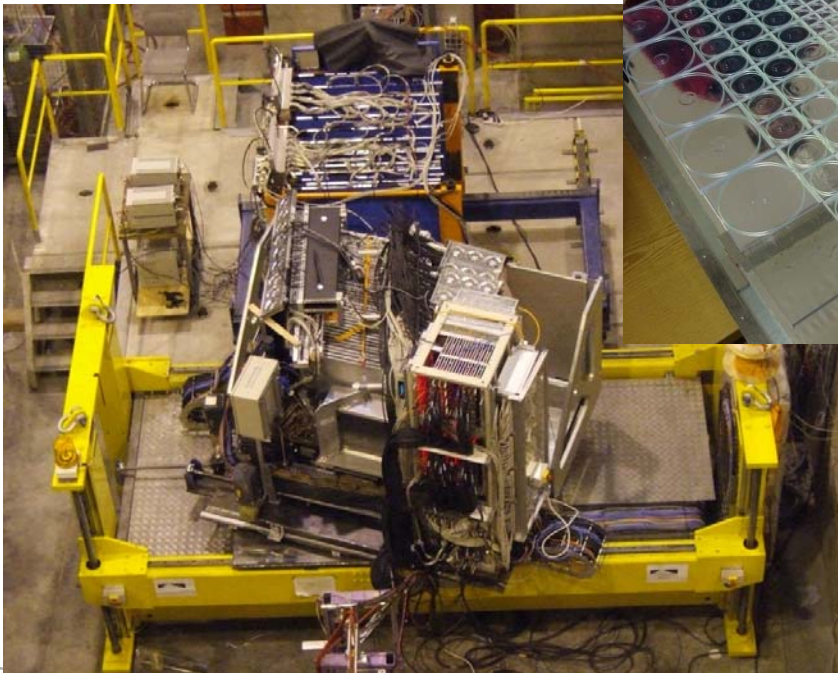
- Status, options and challenges



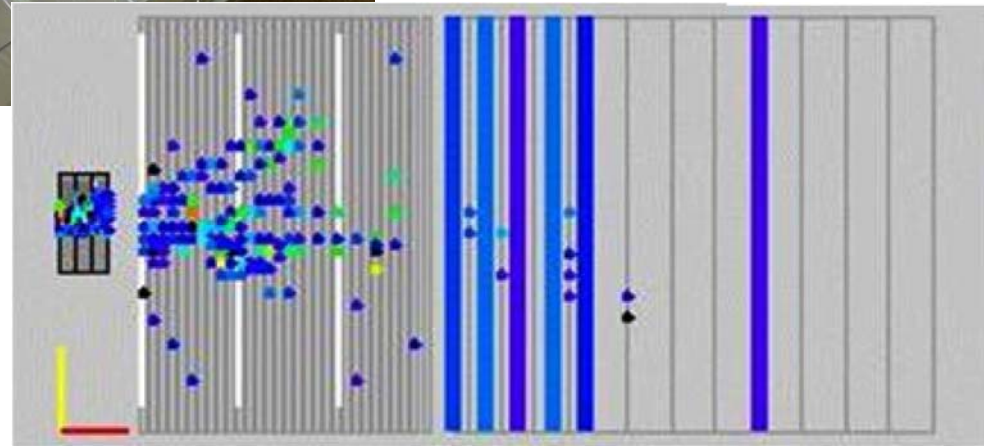
Test beam prototype

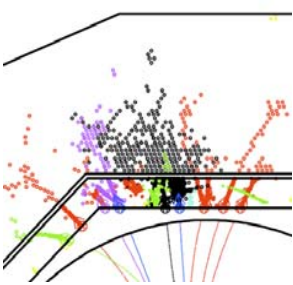
- 38 steel layers a 2cm, 4.5λ
- 7608 tiles with SiPMs
- Tests at CERN 2006-07, FNAL 2008-09

*With ECAL and TCMT
common readout electronics*



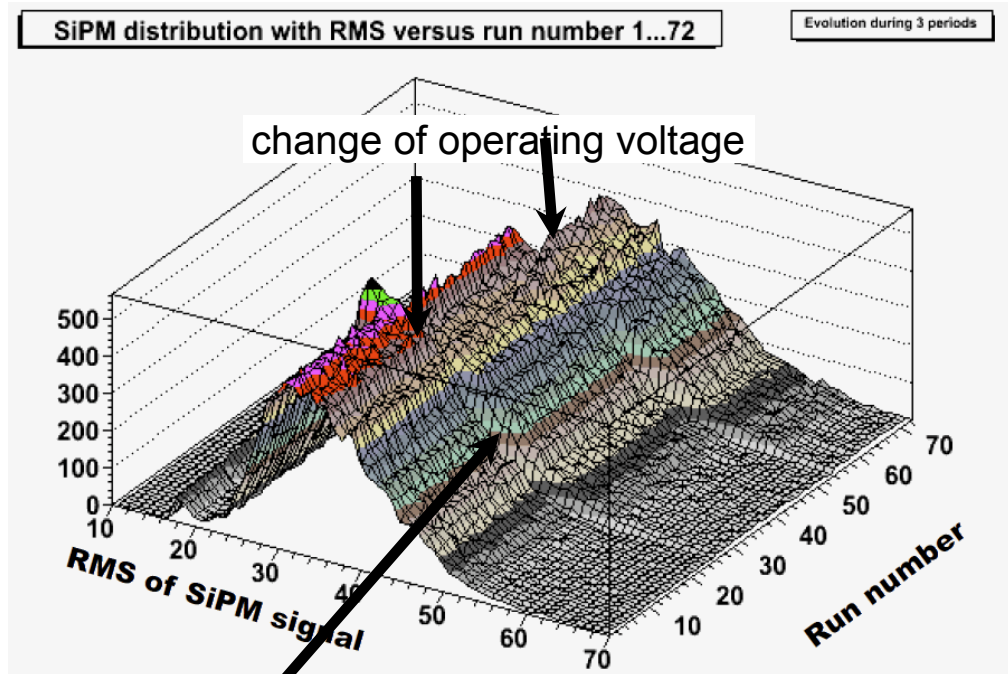
Noise occupancy 10^{-3}





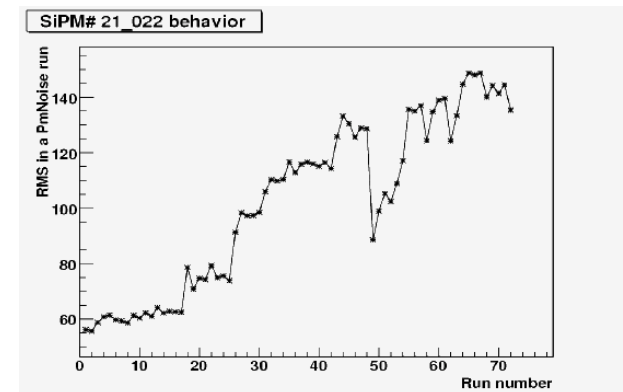
Long-Term Stability

- Monitoring of pedestal distribution to detect changes in status and potential aging



intercontinental move: CERN to FNAL

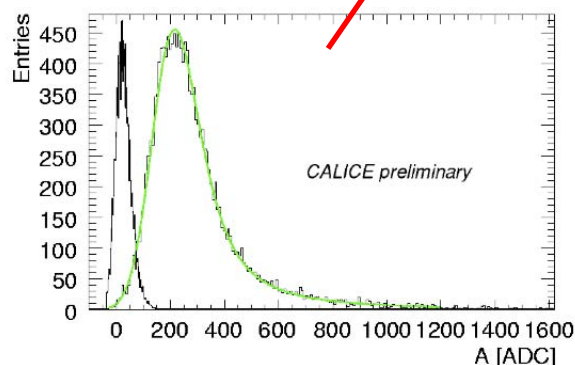
*stable performance over long period CERN - FNAL 2007-08
small increase of dead channels
(total < 3 %, bad solder)*



only 8 out of 7608 SiPMs show increasing noise levels with time

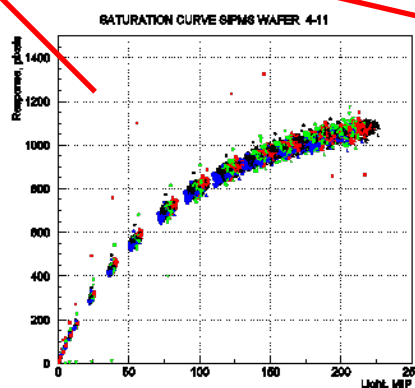
Calibration

- $E(\text{MIP}) = A / A_{\text{MIP}} * f(A/A_{\text{pixel}})$ $A = \text{signal in ADC counts}$

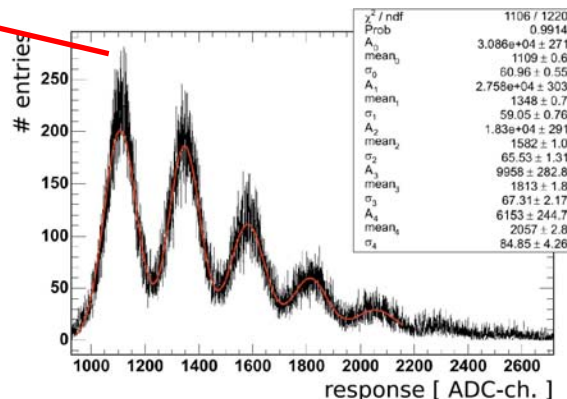


MIP calibration:
1.5 days in test beam

At LC: use tracks in
hadron showers
See talk by S.Lu
tomorrow

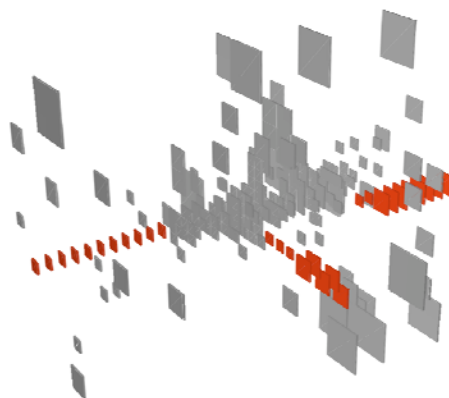


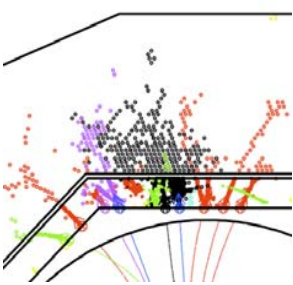
SiPM response function
From test bench



Gain auto-calibration:
Low intensity LED light
Single photo-electrons

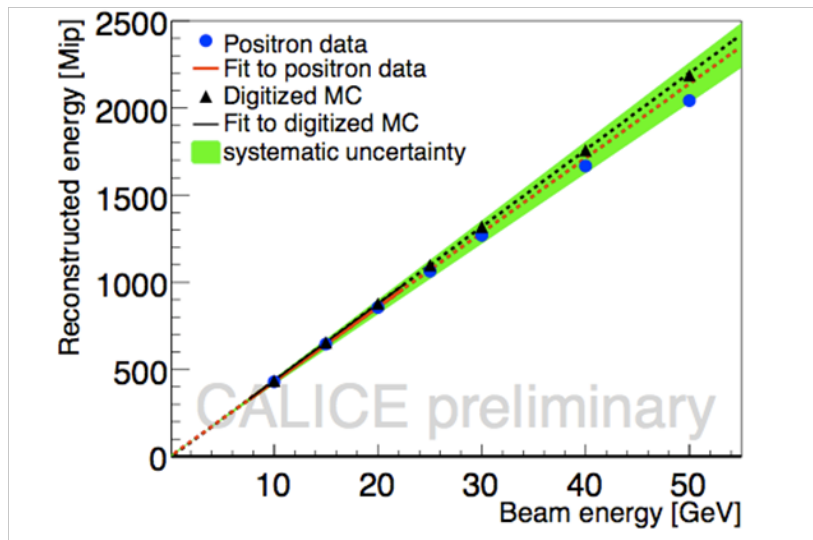
Temperature monitoring:
Correct MIP and gain
Future: compensate by HV
adjustment



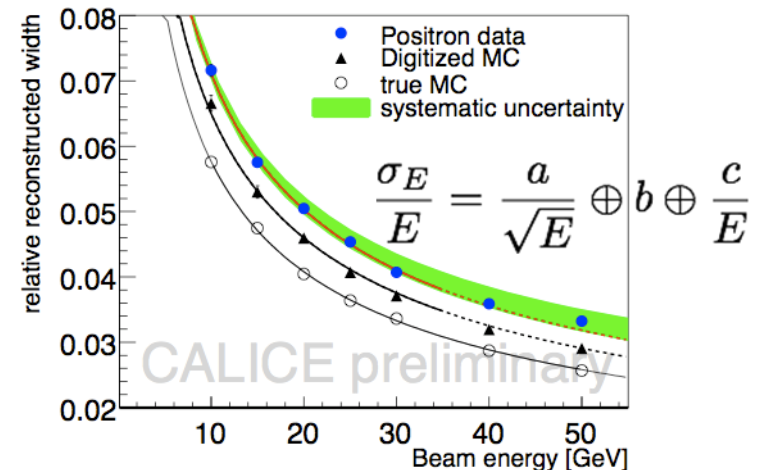


Verification: e.m. showers

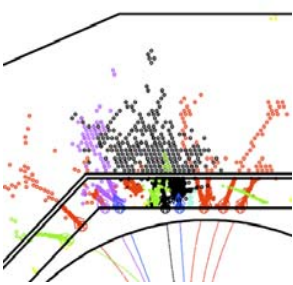
- Use electron data (no ECAL in front) to validate detector understanding and calibration
- Simulation includes p.e. statistics, SiPM non-linearity, electronic noise, light cross talk between tiles, and overlaid hits from random trigger events; tile non-uniformity underway



**Status: non-linearity <4% @ 50GeV,
and improving...**

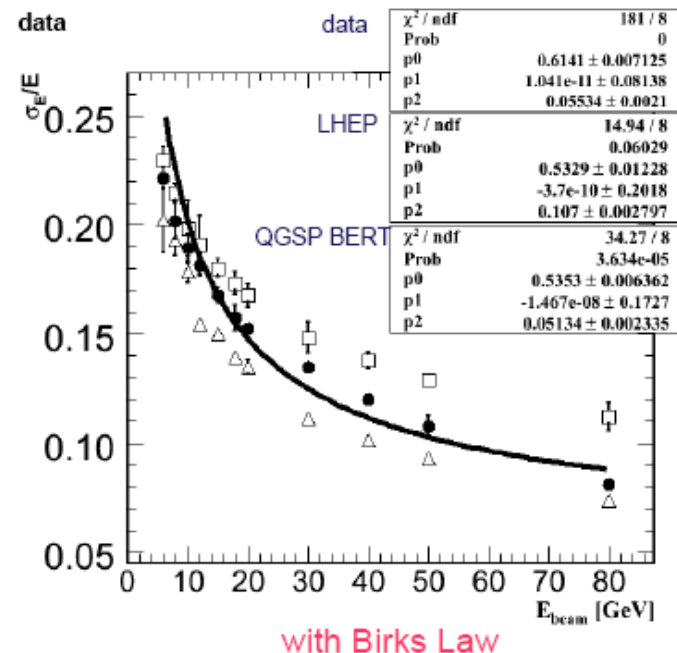
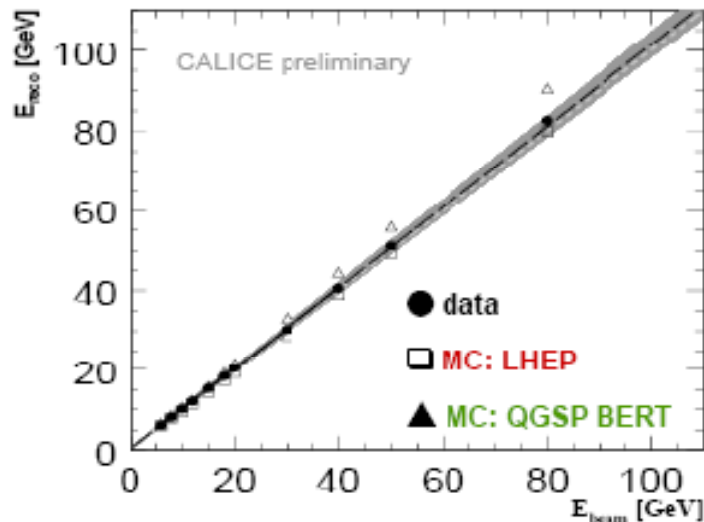


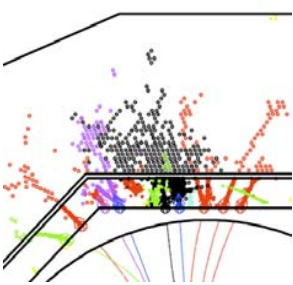
**$a = 22.5 \pm 0.1(\text{stat}) \pm 0.4(\text{syst}) \%$
 $b = 0 \pm 0.1(\text{stat}) \pm 0.1(\text{syst}) \%$
 c fixed to $\sim 60 \text{ MeV}$ (pedestal events)**



Hadron energy: first look

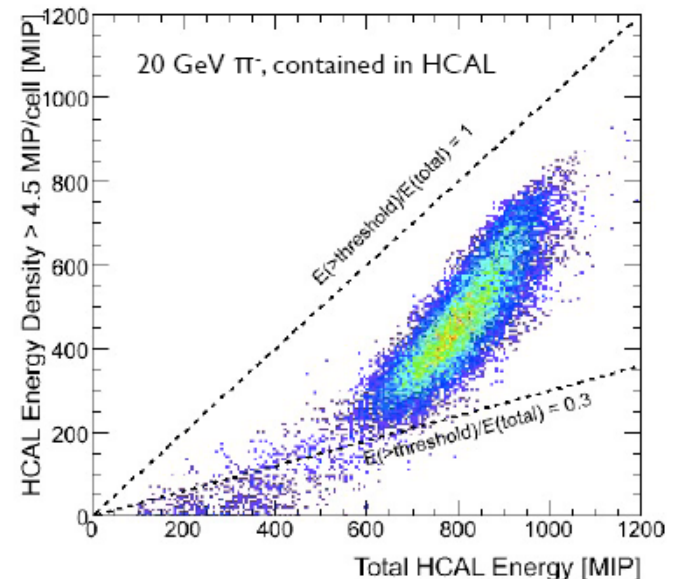
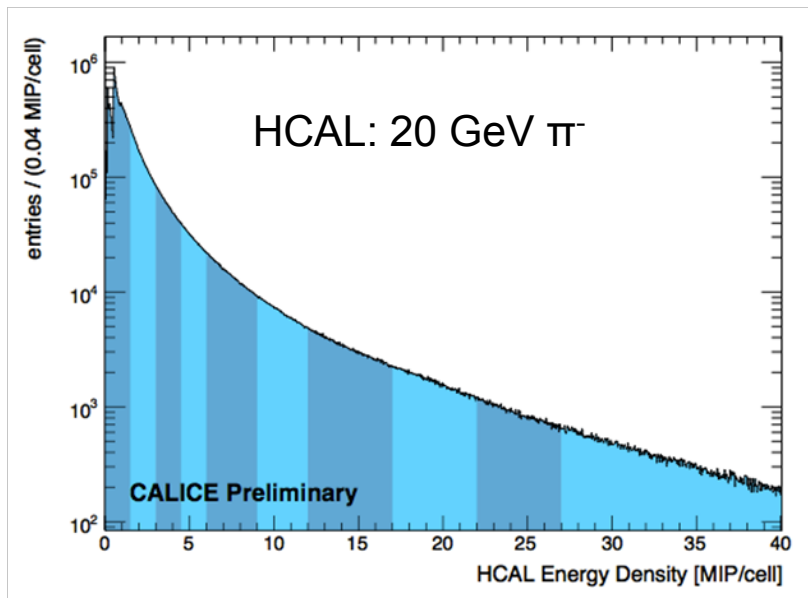
- 2006 data: 23 layers, reduced sampling in rear part
- Compare with different Geant 4 models
 - LHEP
 - QGSP-Bertini (detailed neutron transport)
 - LHC production version
- Reasonable agreement

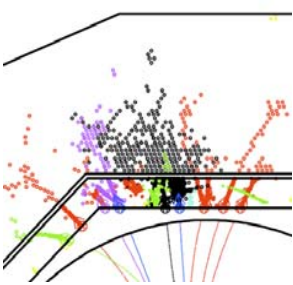




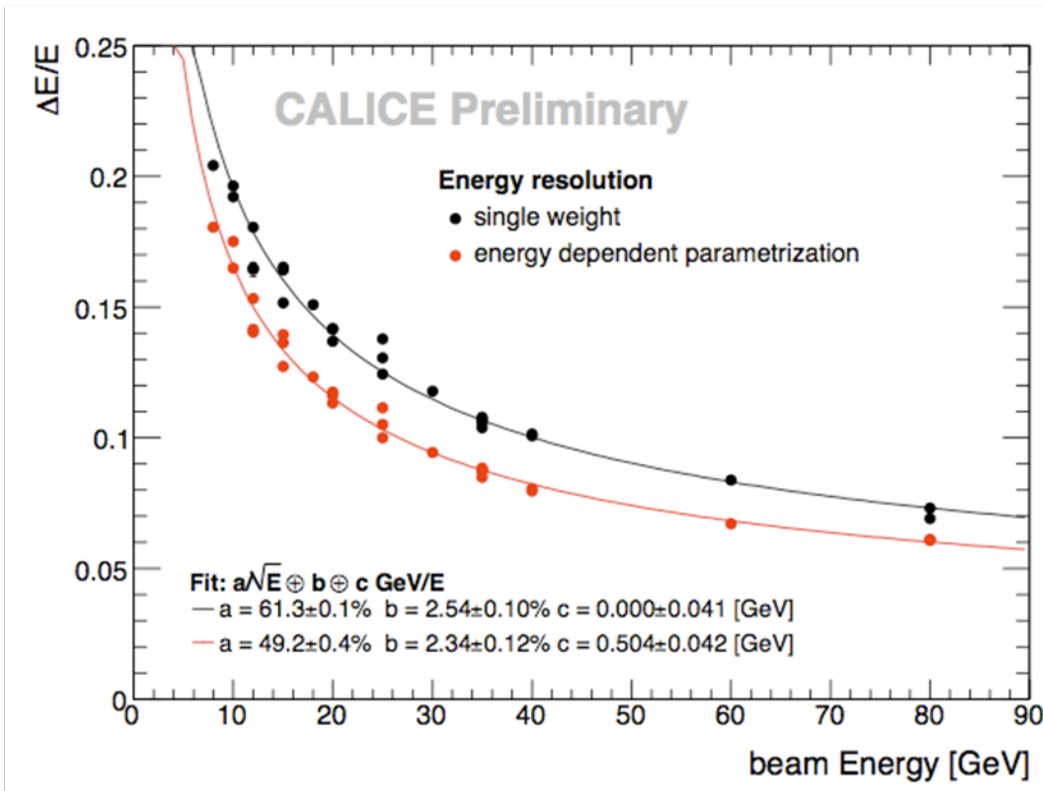
Software compensation

- The AHCAL is (slightly) non-compensating, $e/\pi \sim 1.16$
- Hadronic energy resolution can be improved by applying different weights to a.m type and hadron-type energy depositions
- Simplest approach: cell energy density (E/area)
- Apply energy-dependent weights, (E from unweighted measurement)

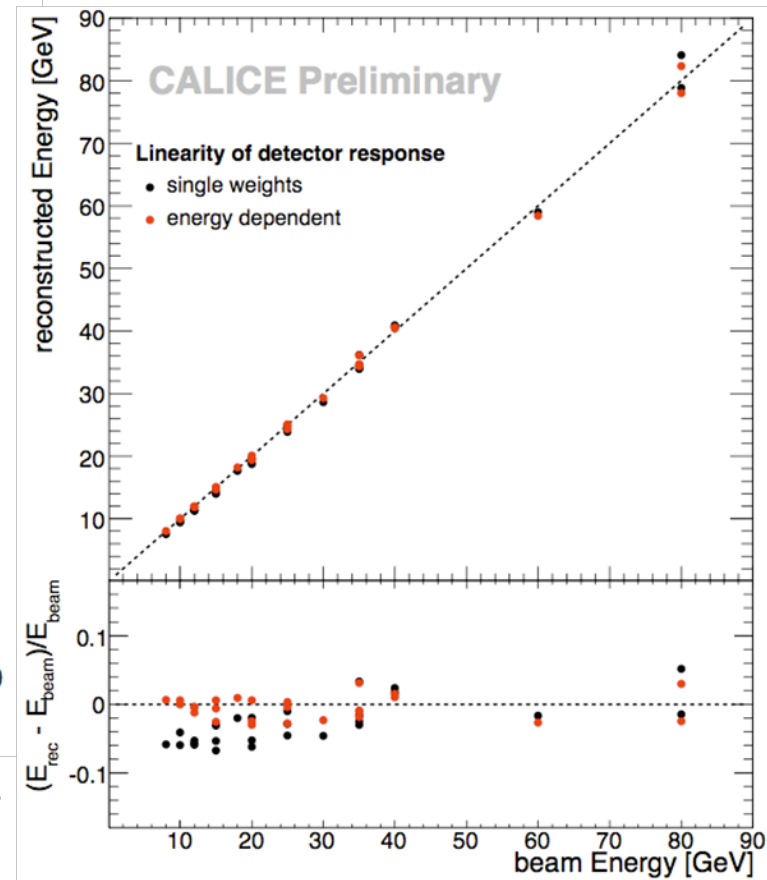


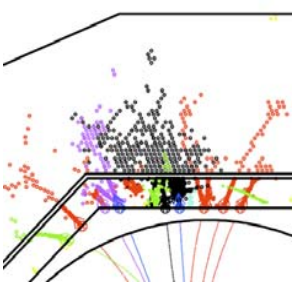


Weighted energy resolution



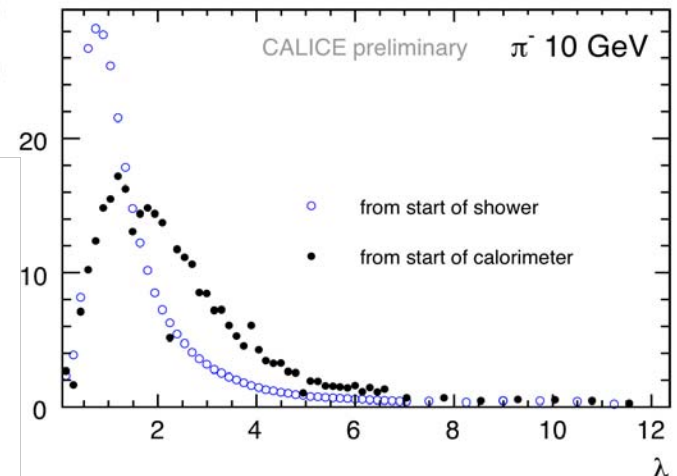
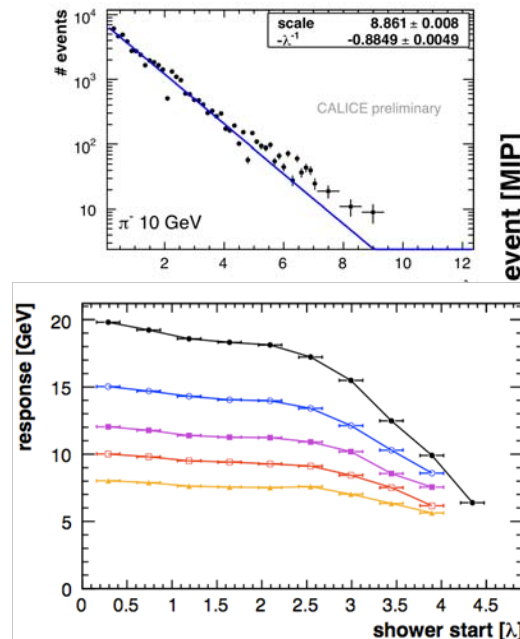
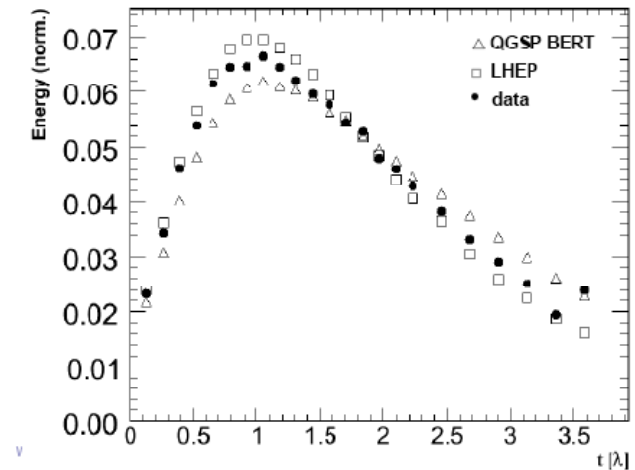
- Stochastic term down from 61 to 49%
- And linearity *improved*

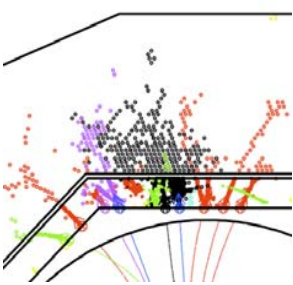




Longitudinal shower profile

- Integral
 - 2006 data, corrected to MC truth
 - Birks' law included
 - Time cut not yet
 - Further suppression of tails
- From starting point
 - Unconvoluted
 - More detailed comparison with models
 - Leakage estimation

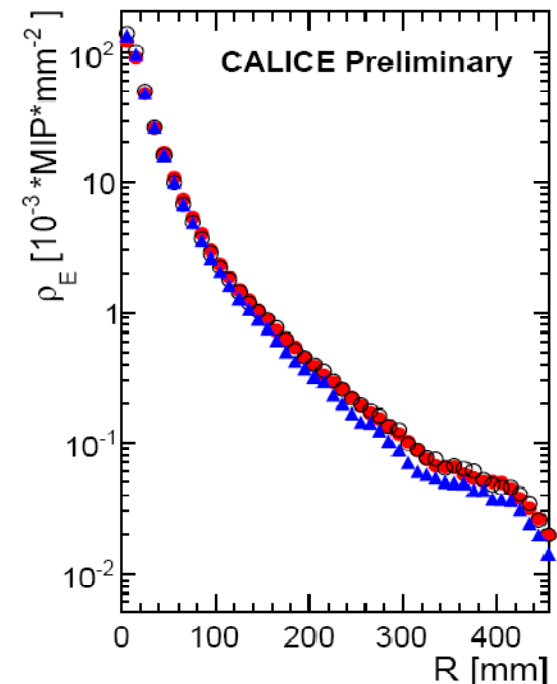
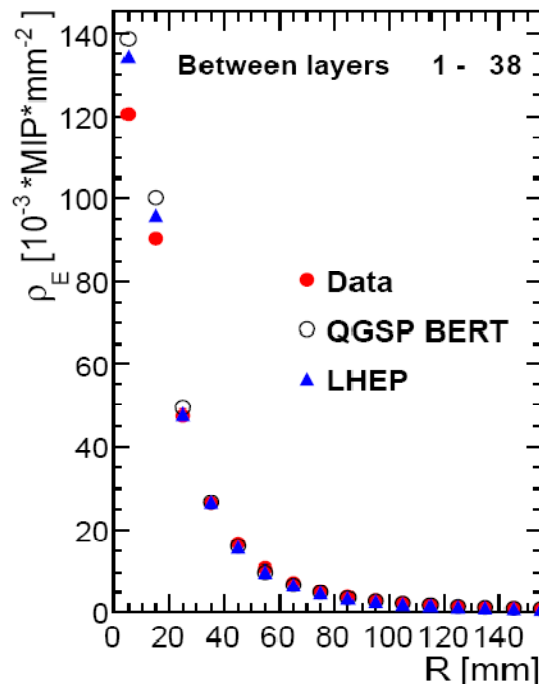


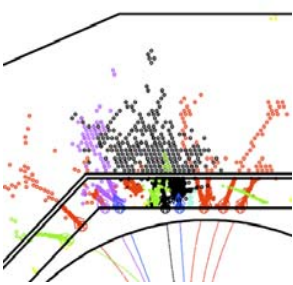


Transverse shower profile

- Important shower property for particle flow performance
- New results, 2007 data
- 18 GeV pions, shower start in HCAL

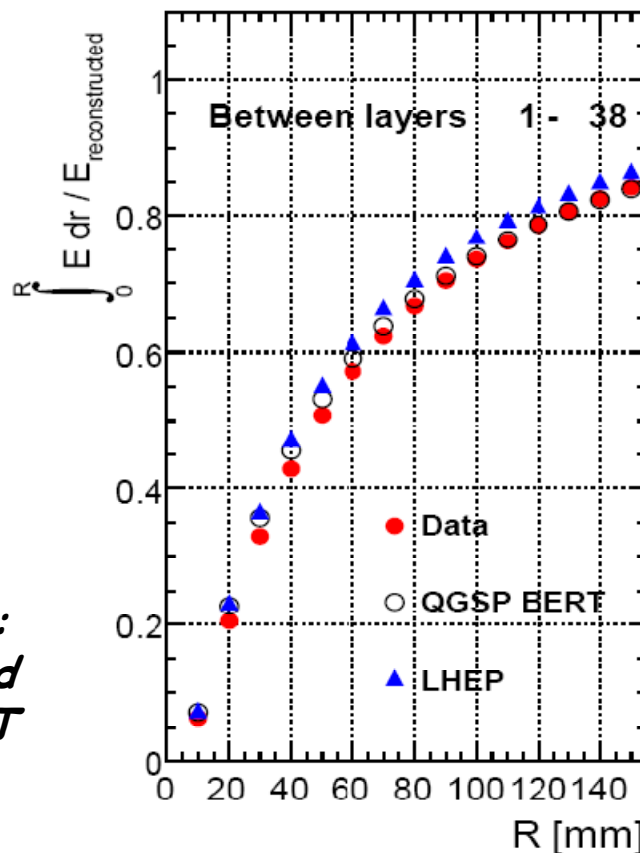
- Extrapolated DC track as reference axis
- Divide HCAL into rings of 10mm width
- Energy density:
E(MIP) per ring area,
summed in depth



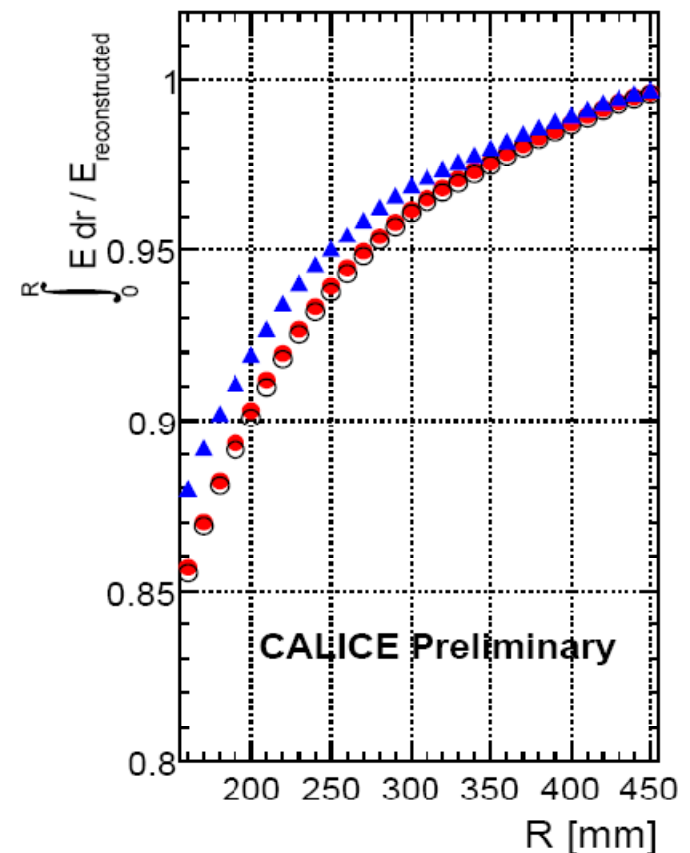


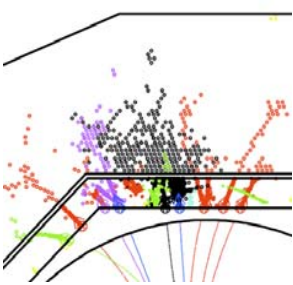
Lateral shower containment

- Integrated lateral energy fraction



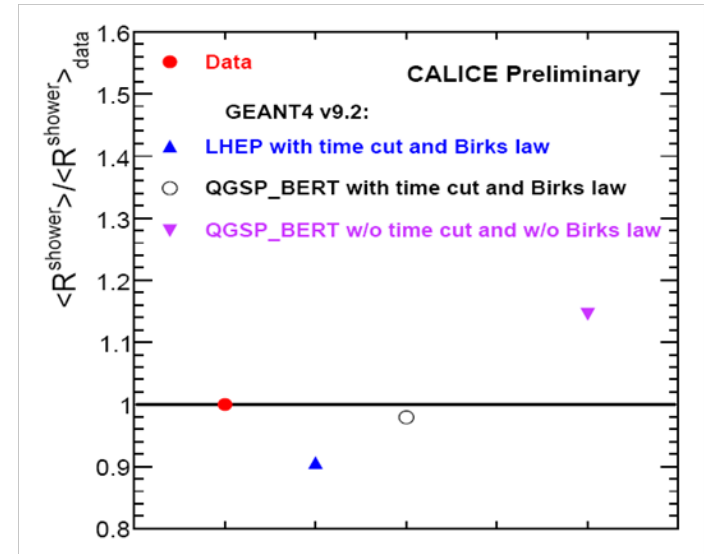
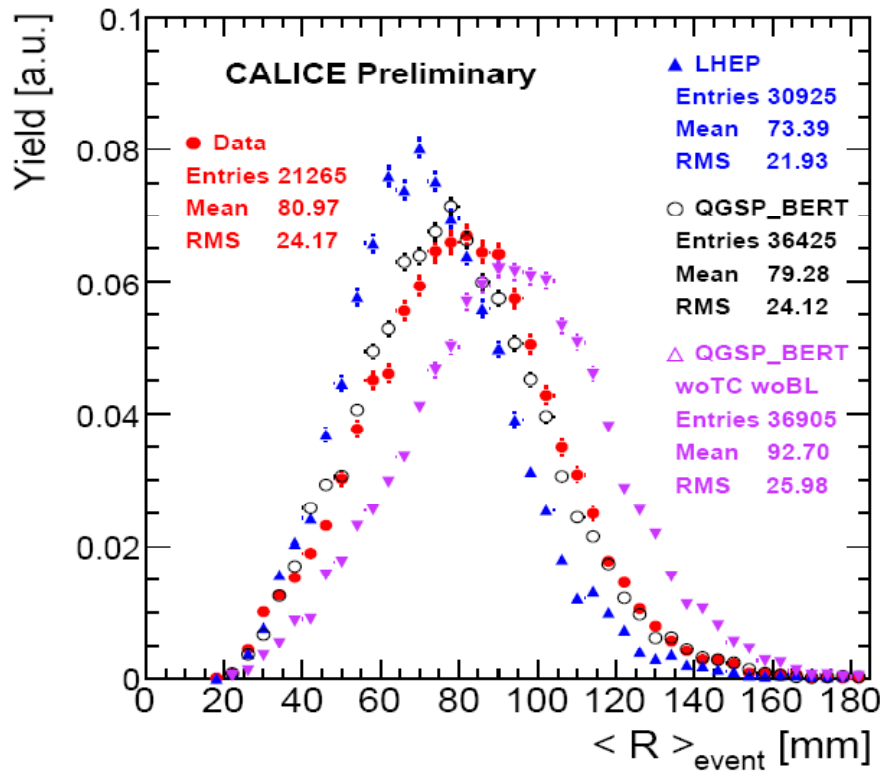
*Core and tails:
well reproduced
by QGSP-BERT*



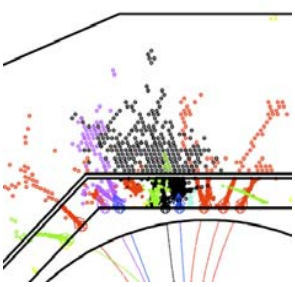


Mean shower radius

$$\langle R \rangle_{event} = \frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot R_i}{\sum_i E_i}$$



- Mean value and event-to-event fluctuations well described
- Proper treatment of neutrons in shower evolution and detector response critical



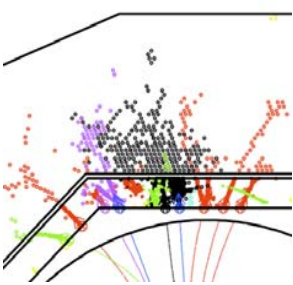
Physics prototype summary:

Detector understanding:

- The SiPM technology has proven to be robust and stable
- The calibration is well under control
- The performance is as expected and understood
- → strong support for predicted PFLOW performance

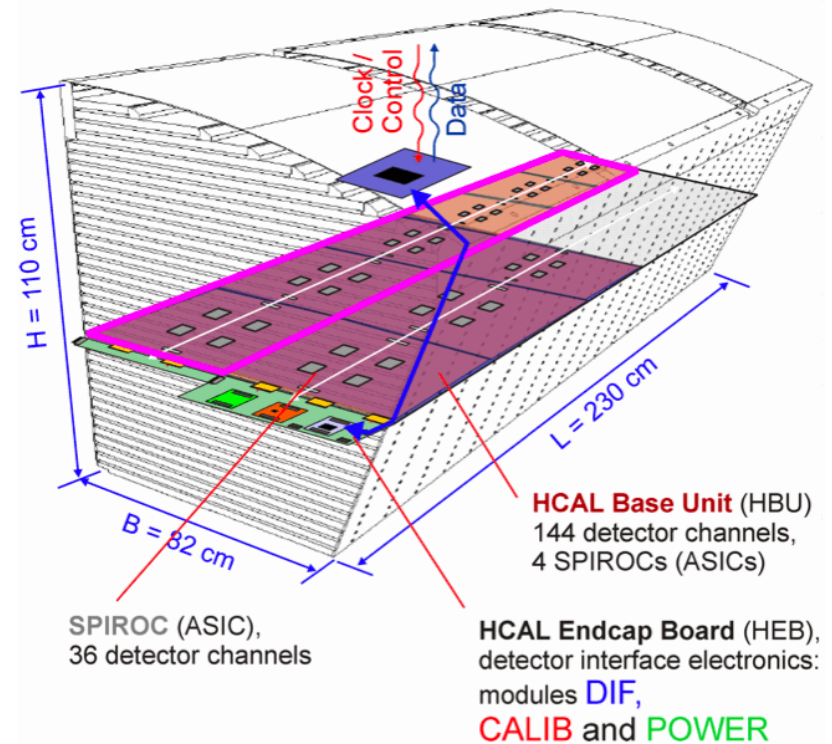
There is still a huge potential for further analysis:

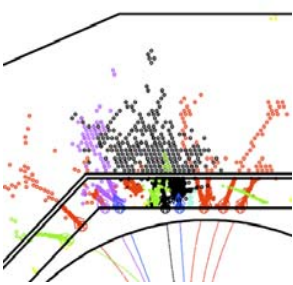
- Shower substructure (e.g. track multiplicity, e.m fraction)
 - "almost a thin target experiment" for model developers
- Compensation techniques
- Particle flow reconstruction with overlay events
- New ideas



Technical prototype

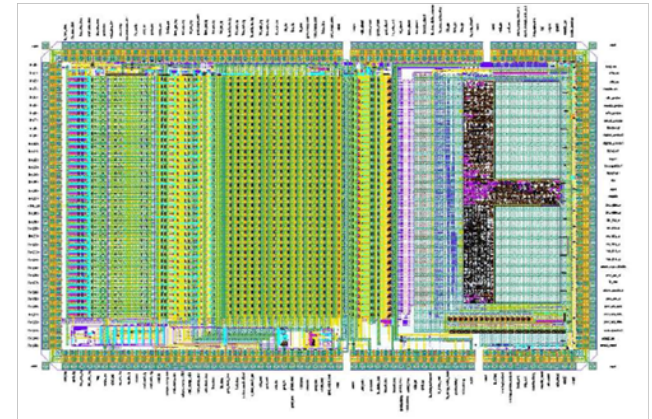
- Towards a scalable and compact detector
- Embedded front end ASICs
- Mechanical structure with minimum dead space
- Options for scintillator and photo-sensor integration



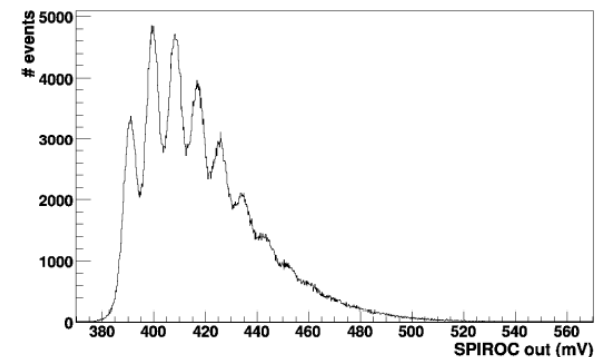


New ASICs: SPIROC

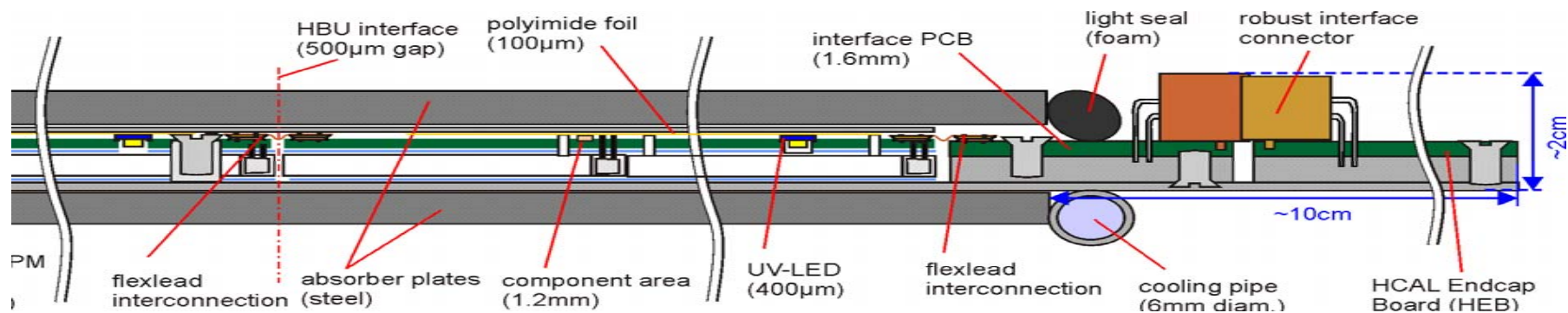
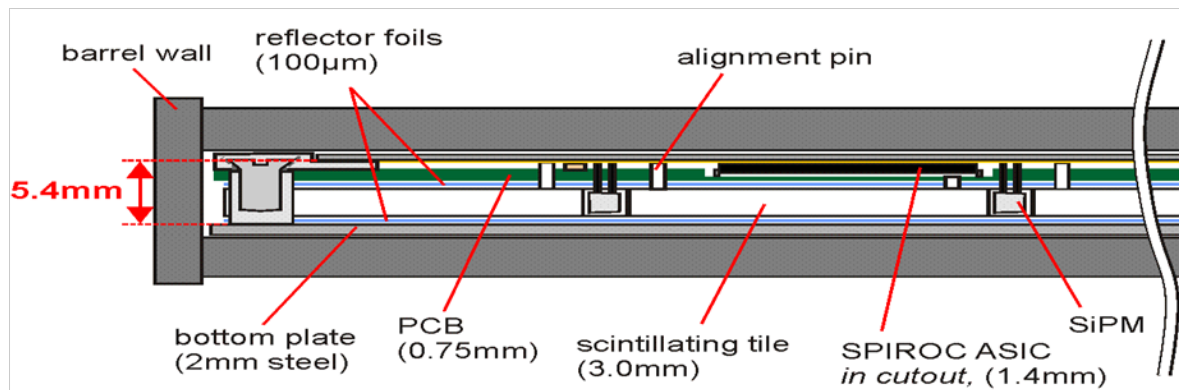
- Electronics is the key
 - See R.Poeschl's talk on 2nd generation ASIC family
 - Power pulsing: 40 μ W / channel
 - Auto-trigger
 - Analogue pipeline
 - ADC and TDC integrated
 - Shown to work with SiPM
 - Digital part tested with DHCAL
- ➔ Major challenges
- Establish full readout and calibration chain
 - On-detector zero suppression requires on-line control of thresholds



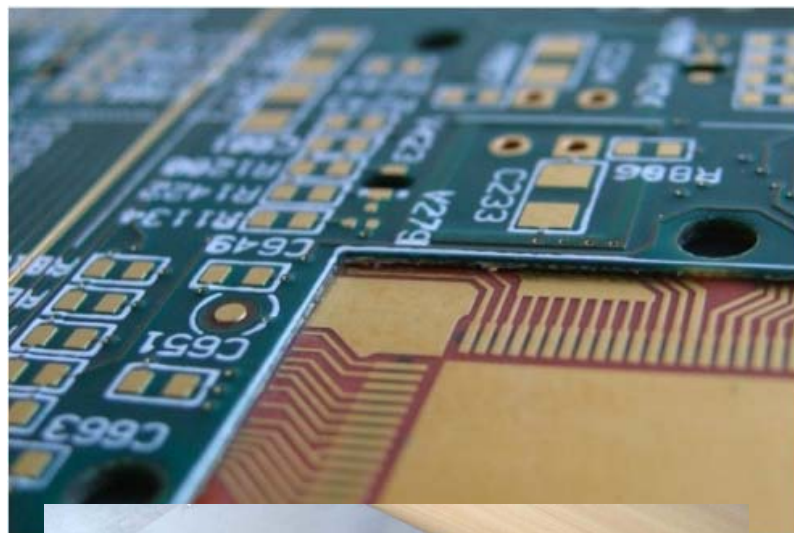
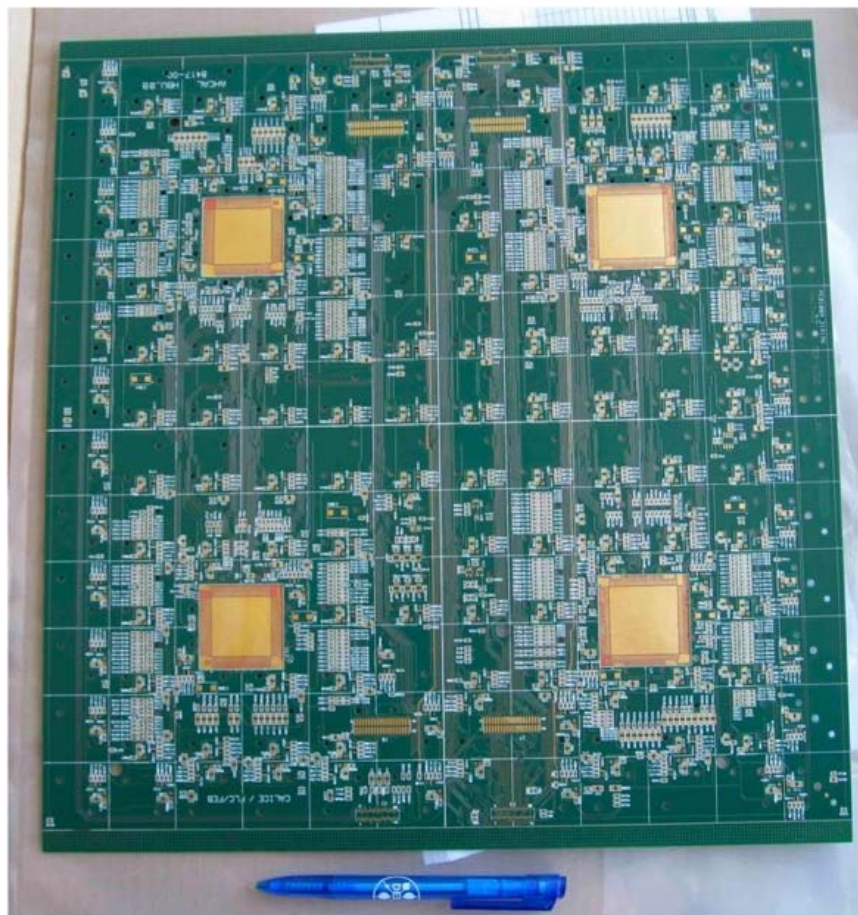
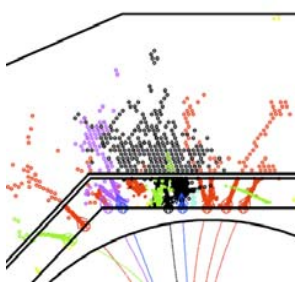
SIPM 753 SPIROC HG 100fF 50ns external hold



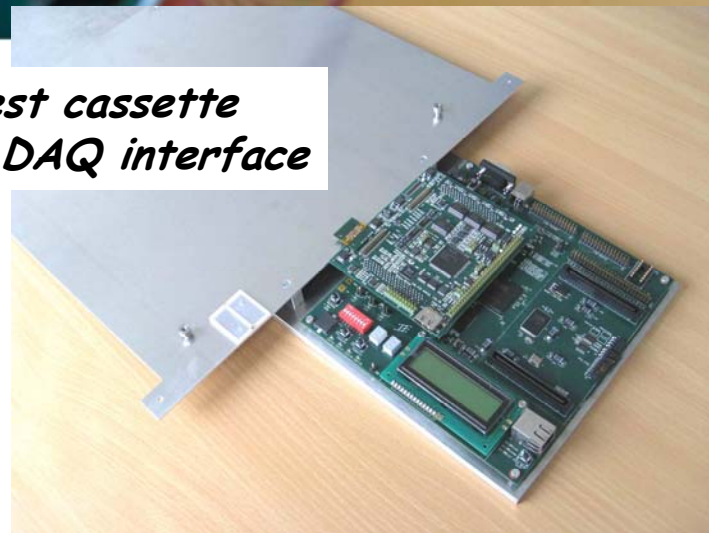
Readout layer

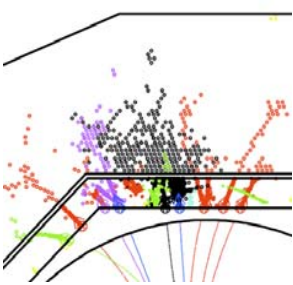


Readout board



*Test cassette
with DAQ interface*

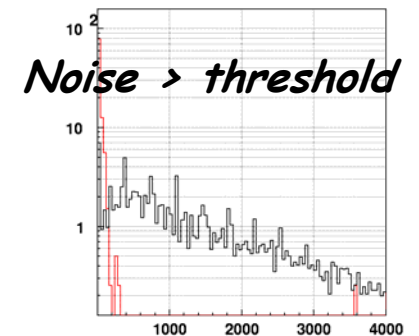
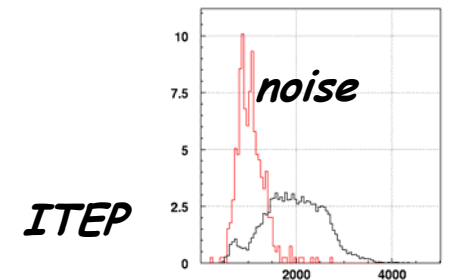
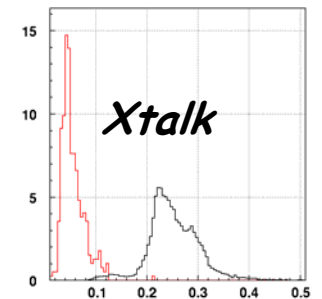
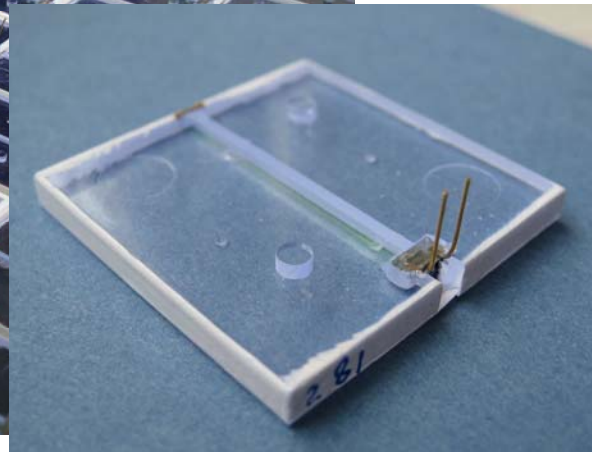
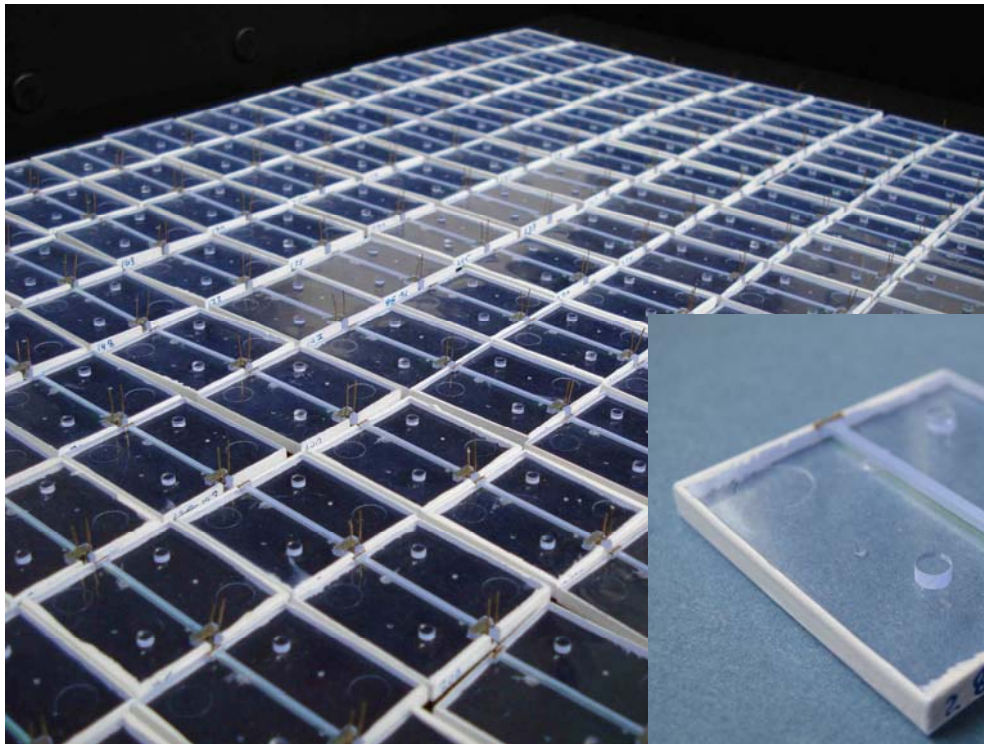


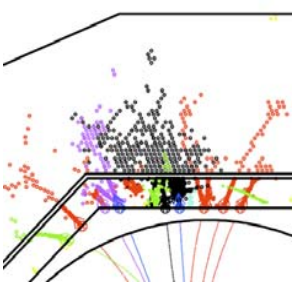


New tiles and SiPMs

- First 144 tiles from ITEP
 - Larger set underway for 2m layer
- SiPMs (MRS-APDs) from CPTA

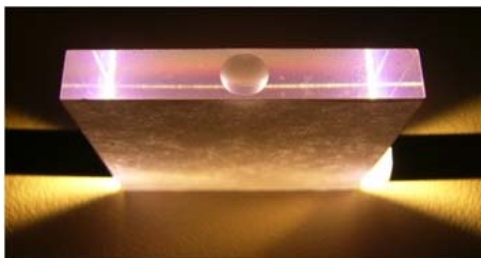
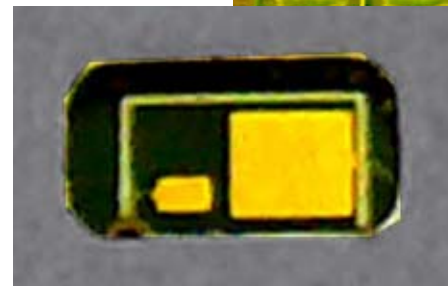
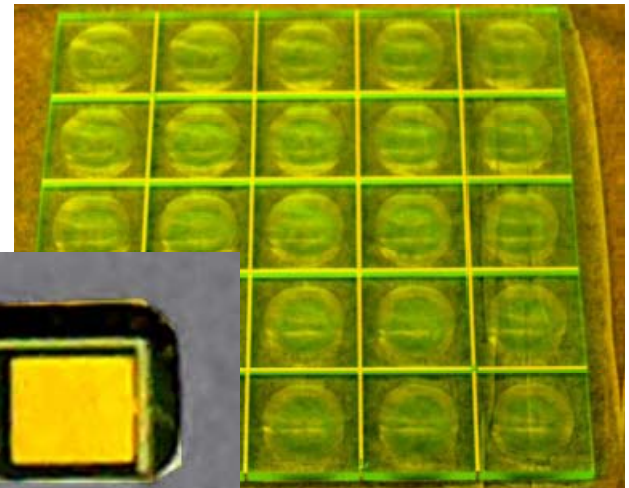
*Improved properties
w.r.t. PPT SiPMs*



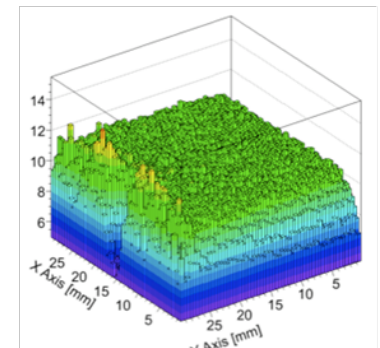
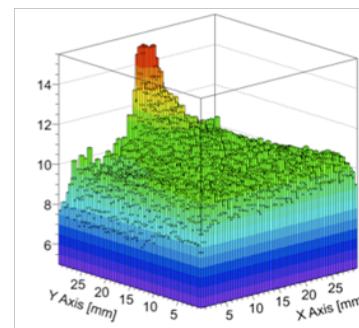


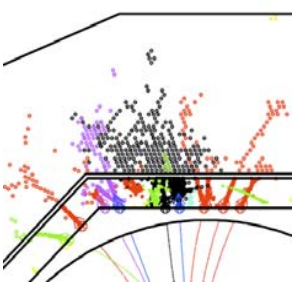
Other coupling schemes

- Surface-mounted MPPCs
- Scintillator cells with dimple to compensate non-uniformity
 - See NIM paper by NIU group
- Strips a la Sci ECAL
- New idea from MPI group
 - Dimple for direct coupling from the side



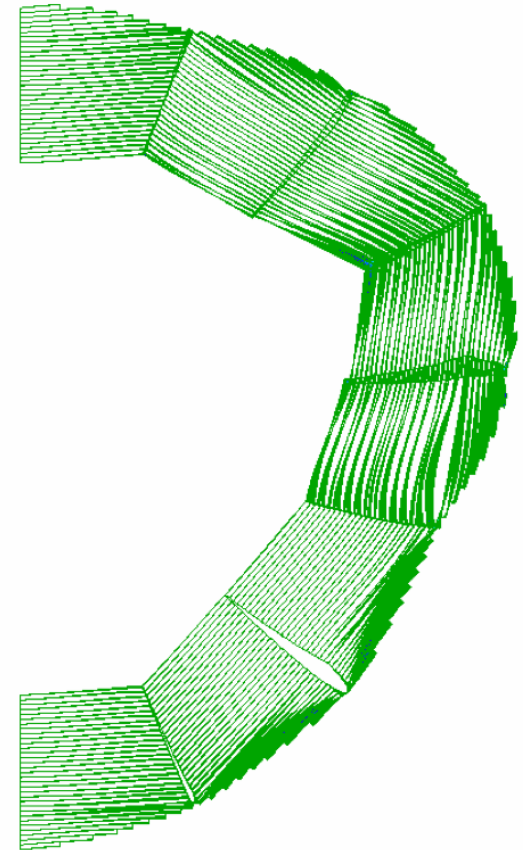
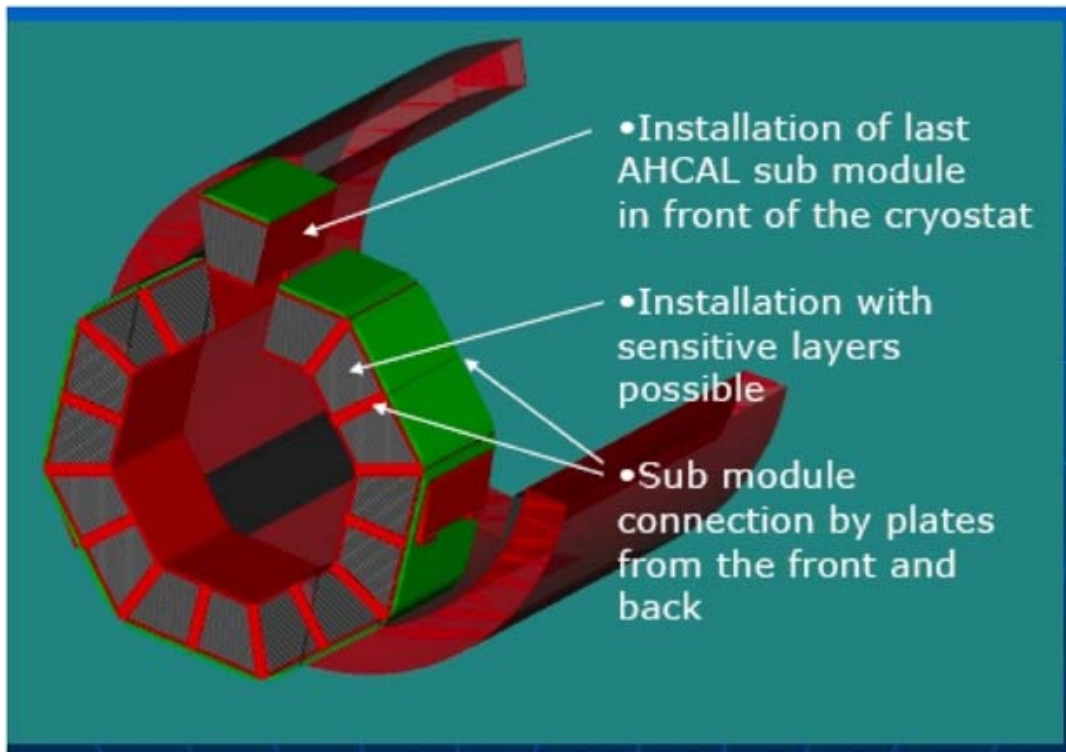
Scintillator HCAL





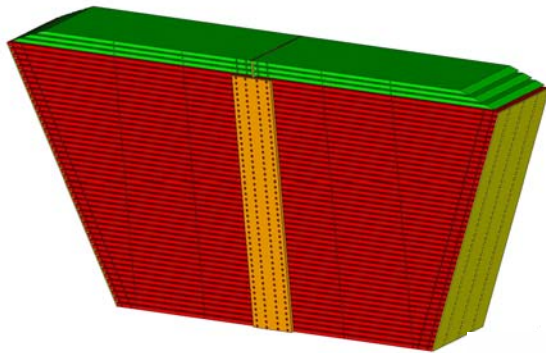
Mechanical structure

- Motivated by ILD, similar to SiD



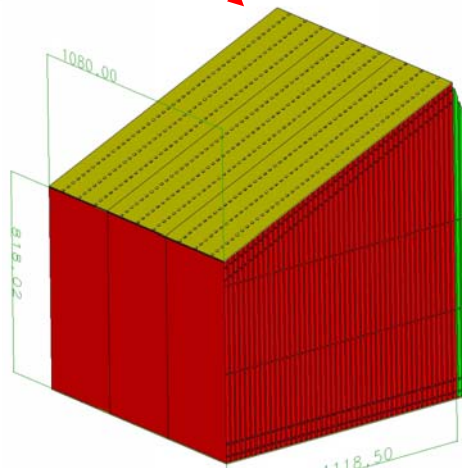
Prototyping

- Horizontal and vertical cross sections
- Scalable structure

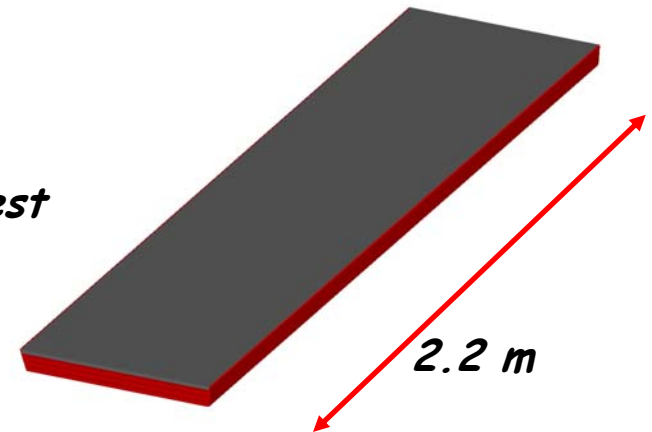


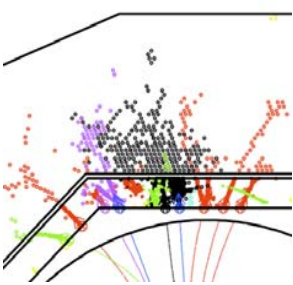
Mechanical tests
Depth = 1 HBU
e.m showers

2 units:
Had showers



Long layer test





Technical prototype summary

- This is how the team sees it:

