

# Simulation Study in Various Configurations of ECAL

Hiroki Sumida

H.Ueno, Y.Sudo, T.Suehara, T.Yoshioka, K.Kawagoe,  
T.Takeshita, K.Kotera, D.Jeans,  
CALICE Asia group, ILD ECAL group

Kyushu Univ., Shinshu Univ., Univ. of Tokyo



# ILD ECAL

- Fine granular detector is necessary for PFA

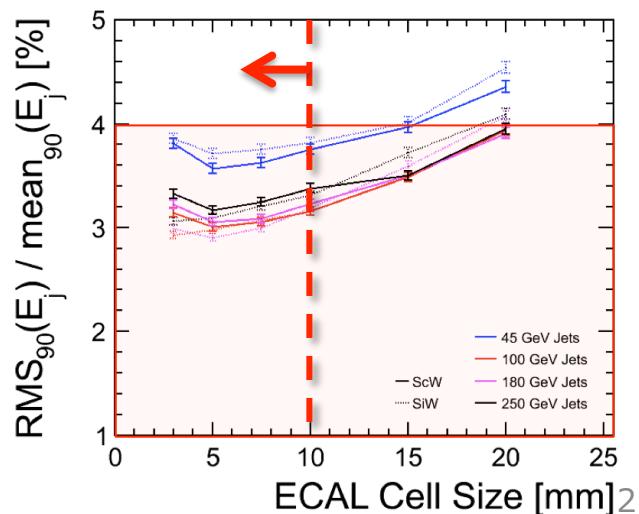
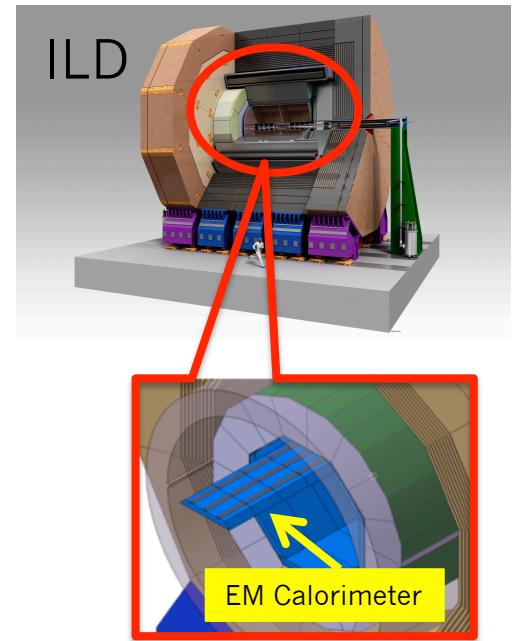


**Requirement : pixel size <1cm<sup>2</sup>**



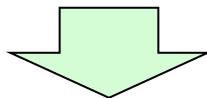
- ILD ECAL : Sampling calorimeter
  - Absorber : **Tungsten**
  - Candidates of sensitive detector
    - **Pixelized silicon**
    - **Scintillator-strip + MPPC**

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_M &: 9.3\text{mm} \\ X_0 &: 3.5\text{mm} \end{aligned}$$



# Study Goal

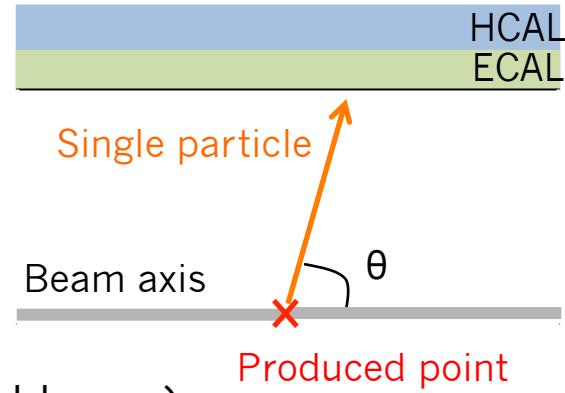
Study of parameter effects  
by changing some parameters **independently**



Systematic optimization of calorimeter

- **Longitudinal structure** mainly affects single particle resolution
  - thickness, the number of layers
- **Transverse structure** mainly affects confusion
  - pixel size, Si/Sc (or Hybrid) , overall size
- **Jet Energy Resolution depends on both structures**
  - : Subjects of the study this time

- **Conditions**
  - Longitudinal thickness of absorbers are changed
    - Resolution of single particles
    - Resolution and confusion term of Jets
    - **Whole thickness of ECAL is adjusted to be almost equal for each configuration**
  - Pixel size of Silicon is changed
    - Resolution and confusion term of Jets



- **Simulation : ilcsoft (v01-16-02)**
  - number of events : 10,000 events
  - Shot angle :  $74.52^\circ < \theta < 104.48^\circ$  ( photon and kaon ),  
All direction ( Jets )

# Confusion Term

- **Confusion term**

- is caused by the identification error of PFA
  - is defined as the following equation

$$\text{Confusion term} = \sqrt{\text{JER}_{\text{PandoraPFA}}^2 - \text{JER}_{\text{PerfectPFA}}^2}$$

- **PerfectPFA**

- Use hits and track information of MC particles for clustering and particle-identification
  - Can lead energy resolution without the identification error

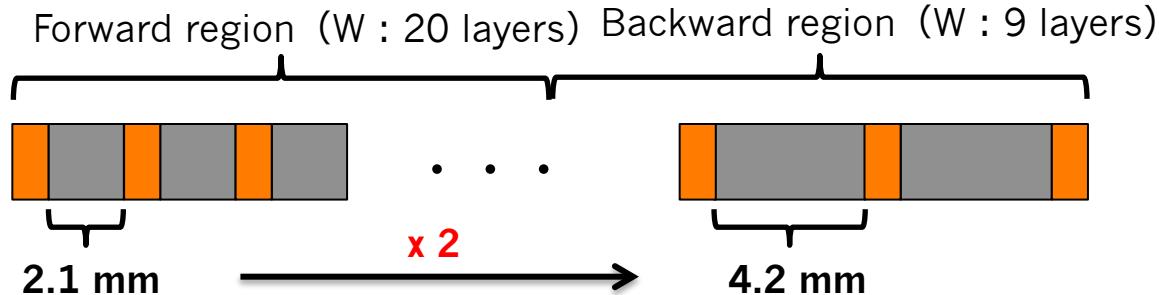
# Absorber Thickness

- Configurations

※ Si : 0.5mm

## Default

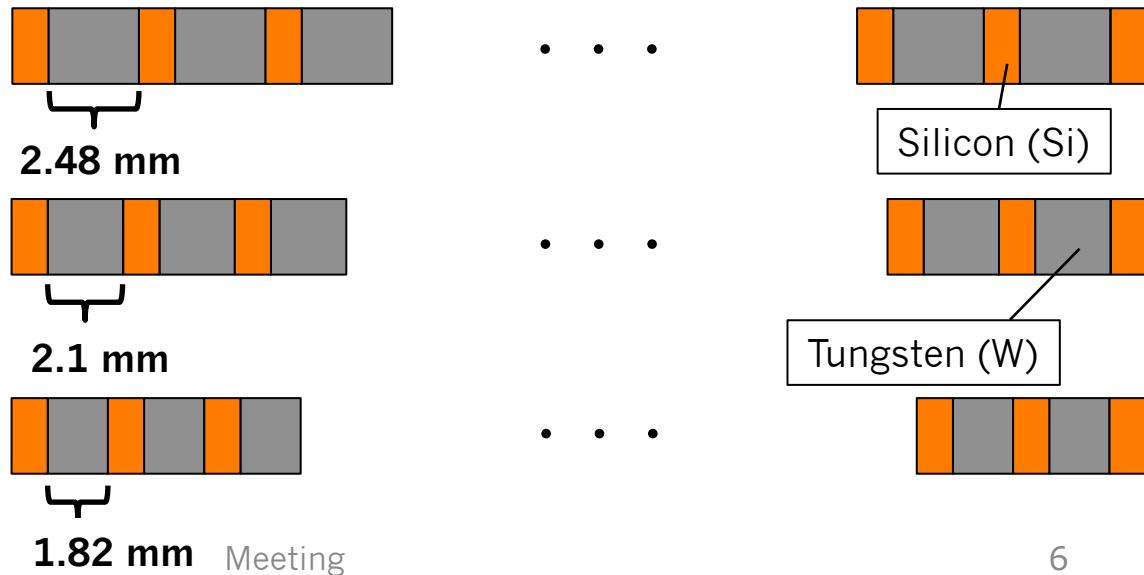
Whole thickness :  $22.8X_0$



All absorbers have the same thickness

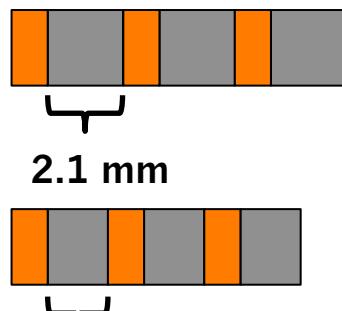
## W\_33 layers x 2.48 mm

Whole thickness :  $23.38X_0$



## W\_39 layers x 2.1 mm

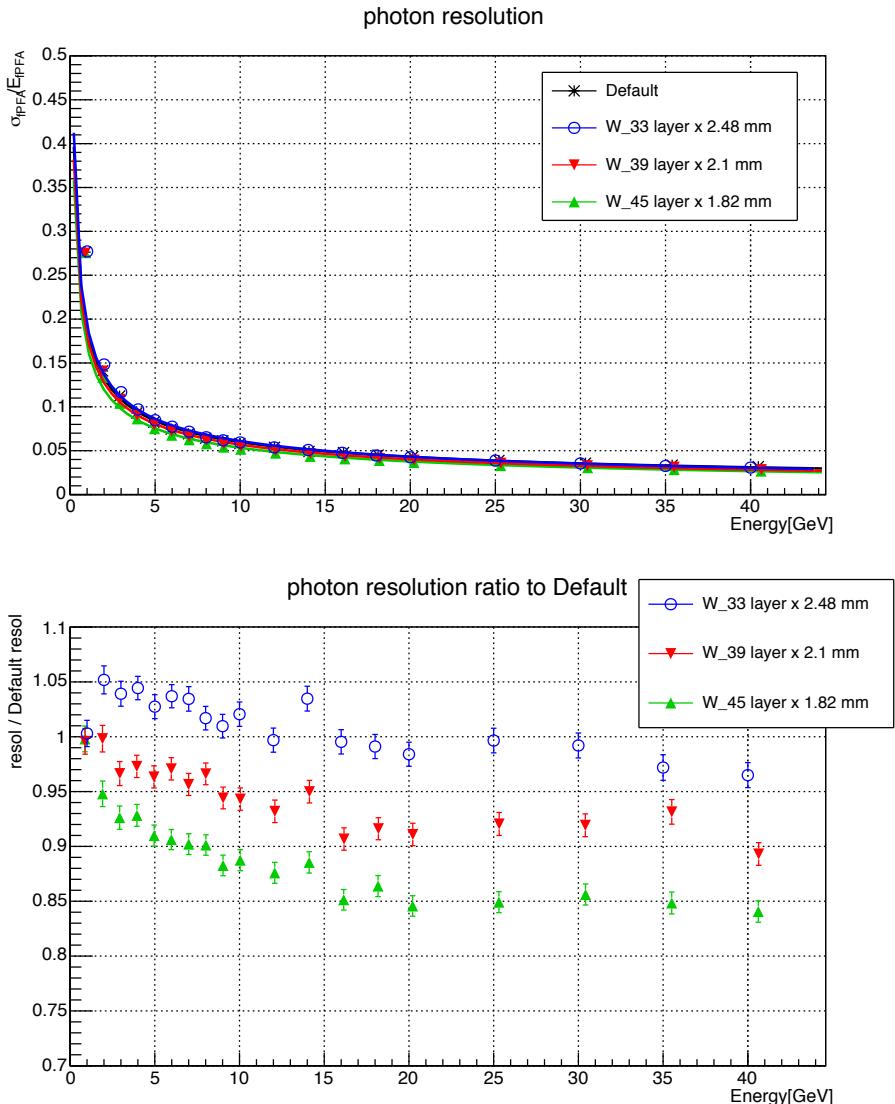
Whole thickness :  $23.4X_0$



## W\_45 layers x 1.82 mm

Whole thickness :  $23.4X_0$

# Energy Resolution of Single Photon

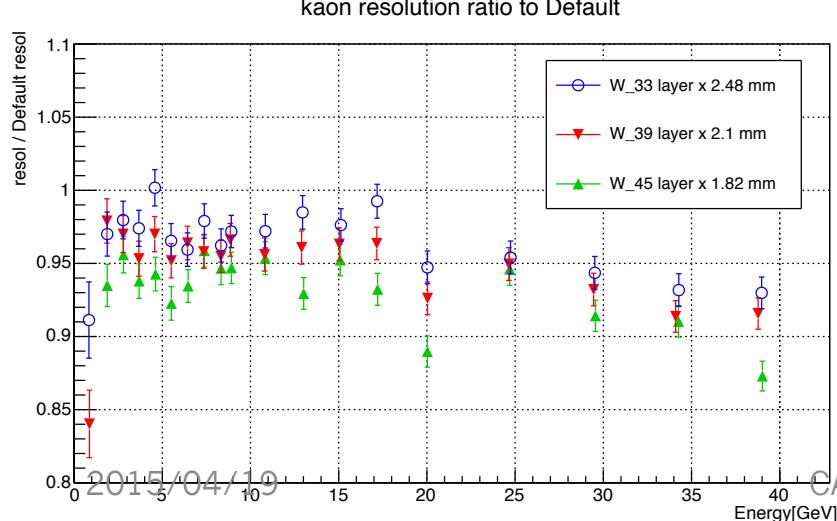
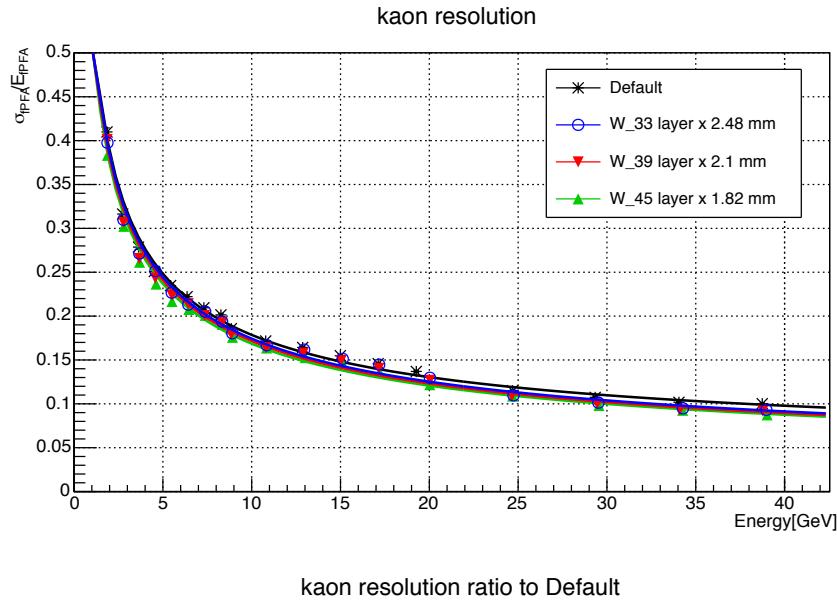


|             | stoch. [%]                         | const. [%]                        |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Default     | <b><math>17.18 \pm 0.06</math></b> | <b><math>1.80 \pm 0.04</math></b> |
| W_33 x 2.48 | <b><math>18.88 \pm 0.07</math></b> | <b><math>0.73 \pm 0.11</math></b> |
| W_39 x 2.1  | <b><math>17.53 \pm 0.06</math></b> | <b><math>0.72 \pm 0.09</math></b> |
| W_45 x 1.82 | <b><math>16.44 \pm 0.06</math></b> | <b><math>0.51 \pm 0.12</math></b> |

Fit function : 
$$\frac{\sigma}{E} = \sqrt{\frac{(\text{stoch.})^2}{E} + (\text{const.})^2}$$

- improvement of const. term  
→ **Resolutions are better than default value at high energy (maximum 16%)**

# Energy Resolution of Single K<sup>0</sup><sub>L</sub>



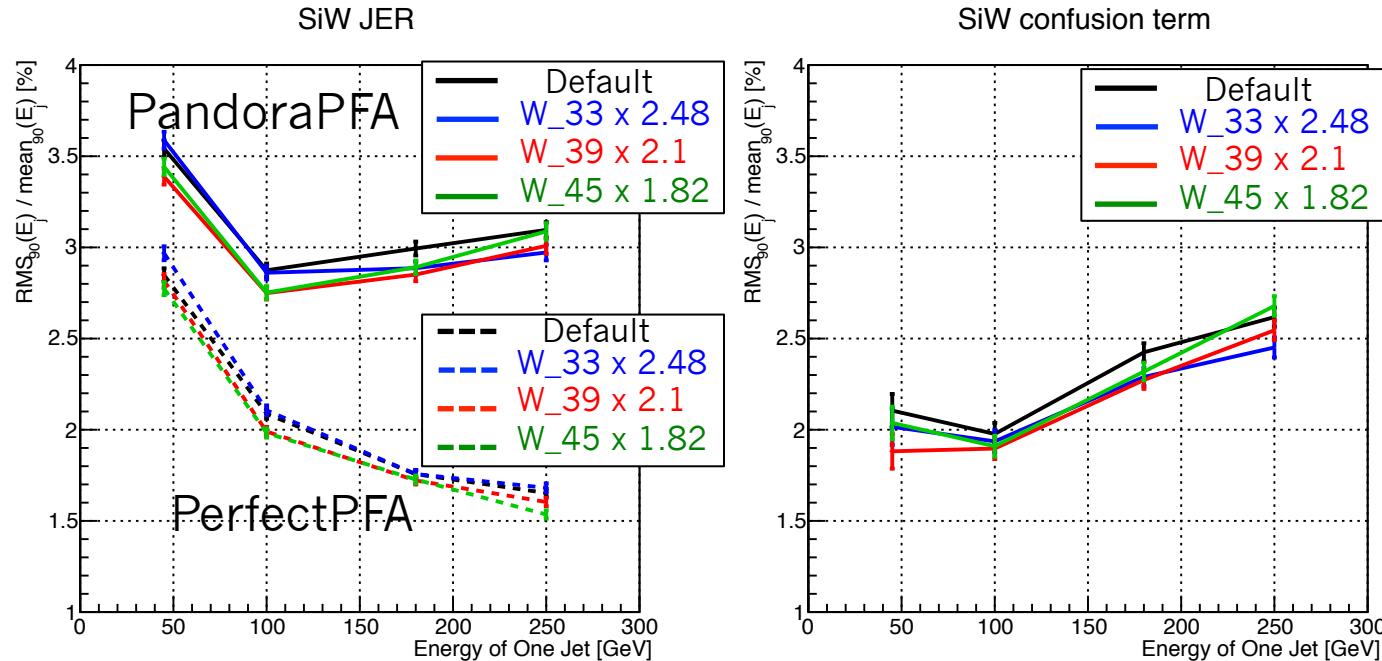
|             | stoch. [%]        | const. [%]       |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Default     | <b>54.14±0.21</b> | <b>4.84±0.14</b> |
| W_33 x 2.48 | <b>53.83±0.20</b> | <b>3.42±0.17</b> |
| W_39 x 2.1  | <b>53.00±0.19</b> | <b>3.29±0.17</b> |
| W_45 x 1.82 | <b>52.23±0.19</b> | <b>3.04±0.18</b> |

Fit function : 
$$\frac{\sigma}{E} = \sqrt{\frac{(\text{stoch.})^2}{E} + (\text{const.})^2}$$

- Improvement of resolution can be caused by the number of absorber in backward region
- The ratio of Energy deposit  
**ECAL : HCAL = 4 : 6**

# Jet Energy Resolution

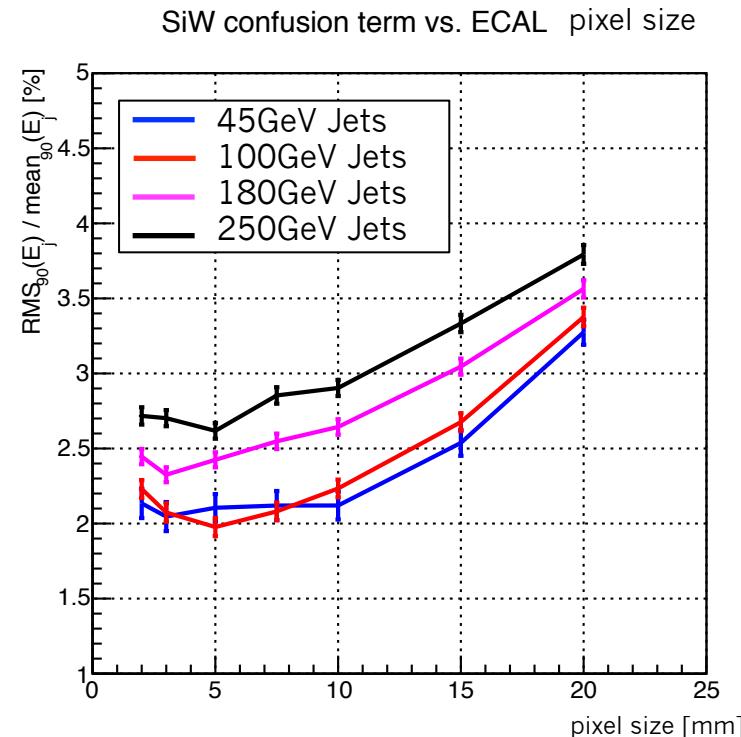
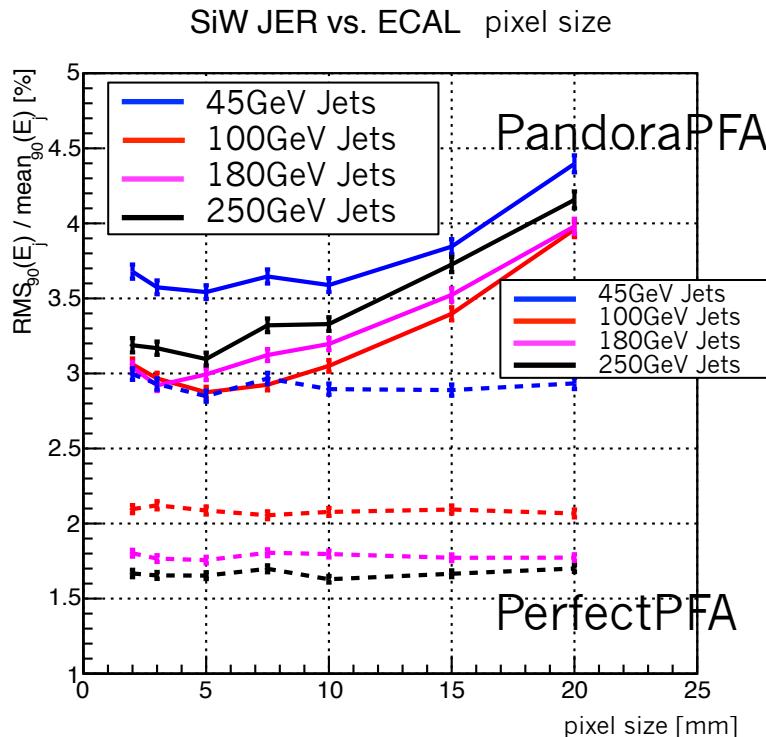
- di-jet ( $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ )



- No significant differences between three configurations except Default can be seen for Jet Energy Resolution
- Confusion terms between all configurations are almost equal

# Pixel Size

- Pixel size : 2.0, 3.0, 5.0, 7.5, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0 mm
- Configuration : Default
- In previous study, the resolution at 3.0mm was worse than that of 5.0mm



- This result is the almost same as previous result
- Clustering area was optimized for 2.0 and 3.0 mm
- The degradation should be improved using other parameters

# Summary and Outlook

- **Optimization of Si ECAL**

- Longitudinal thickness of absorbers
  - Jet Energy Resolution : No significant difference can be seen (except default)
  - Confusion terms : All configurations have the almost same values
- Pixel size of Si
  - The misclustering in PFA is suggested to lead the degradation of resolution at 2.0 and 3.0mm

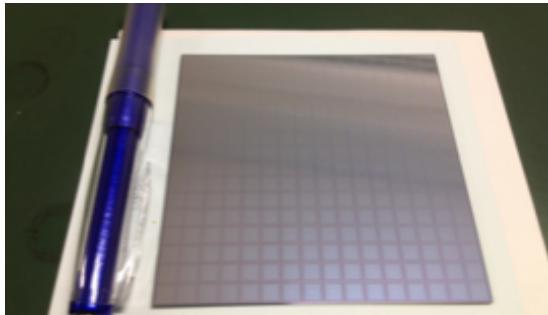
- **Outlook**

- Changing silicon to scintillator in backward region of ECAL
- Different pixel sizes between forward and backward region of ECAL
- Optimization of calorimeter including HCAL

# **BACKUP**

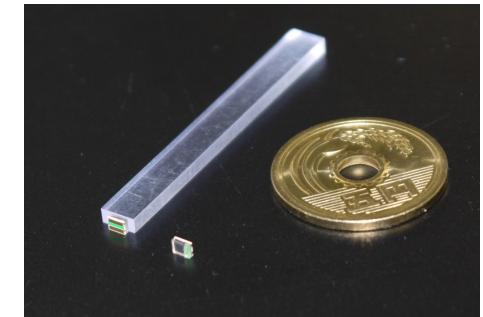
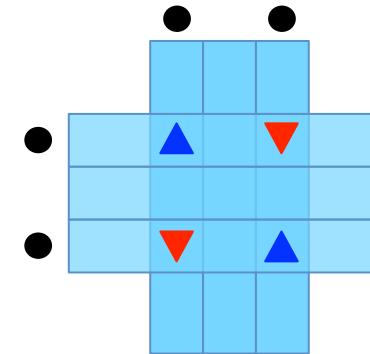
# ILD ECAL

## Silicon



- ✓ Pixel size : 5.5mm x 5.5mm
- ✓ Multi pixels → Good advantage for PFA
- ✓ Expensive

## Scintillator + MPPC

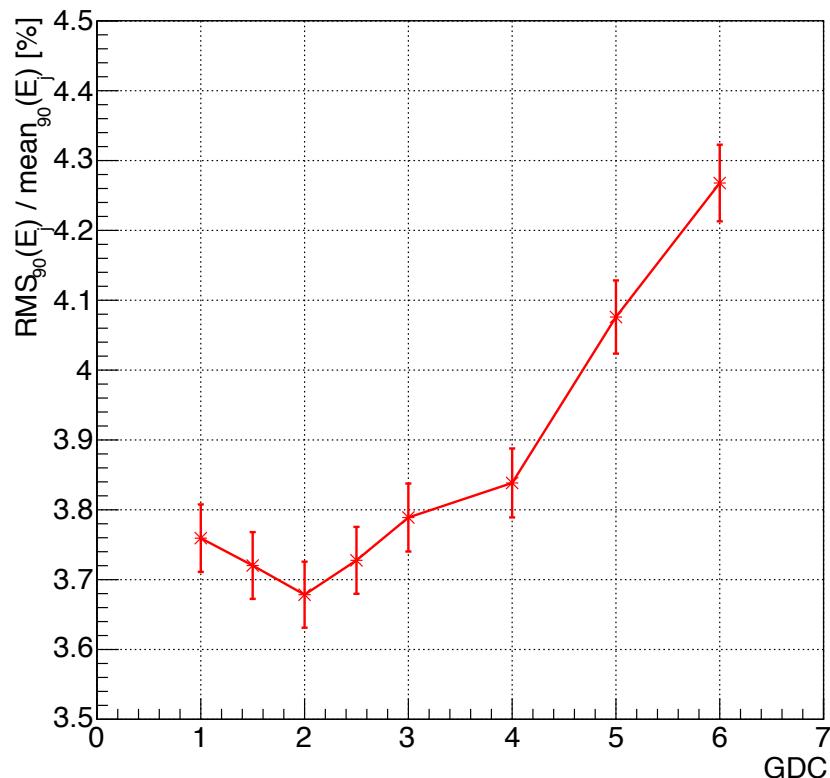


- ✓ Cross arrangement of 45mm x 5mm strips  
→ Position resolution of 5mm x 5mm
- ✓ Relatively low cost
- ✓ Ghost hits which make the precision worse

# Generic Distance Cut

Using 91 GeV di-Jets

Pixel 2.0mm JER vs. GDC



Pixel 3.0mm 91GeV JER vs. GDC

