

The DHCAL Data Analysis



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CALICE Meeting, Prague, September 10 – 12, 2007

Data Samples

I) Cosmic ray data

Taken in June – July

1 – 6 RPCs in stack (as becoming available)

Runs typically 14 hours → ~ 1000 events

II) FNAL test beam data

Taken in July – August

4 – 9 RPCs in stack (as being operational)

Runs typically 5,000 – 10,000 events

Beams of protons, pions, electrons and muons

Many more
details in my
talk to-morrow

All results preliminary

I) Cosmic Ray Data

Trigger

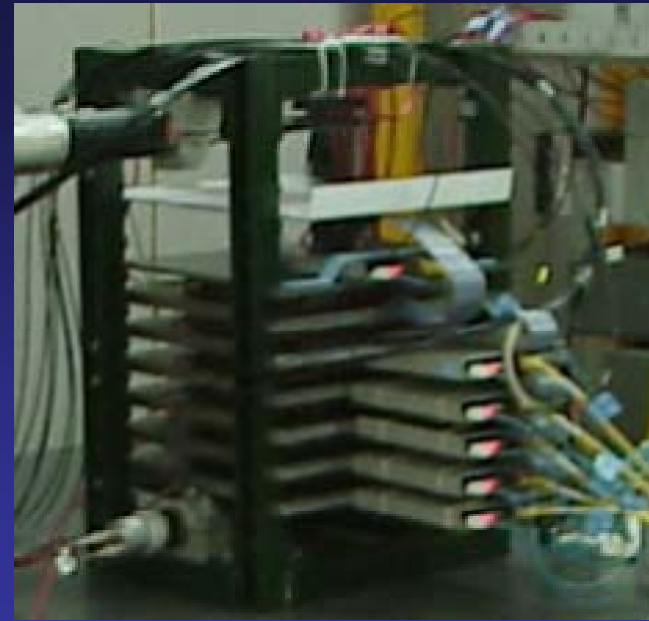
Coincidence of 4 scintillation counters
Small fake rate ($< 1\%$)
 $\sim 3 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$ acceptance

RPCs

Horizontal: up to 6
Each $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ area

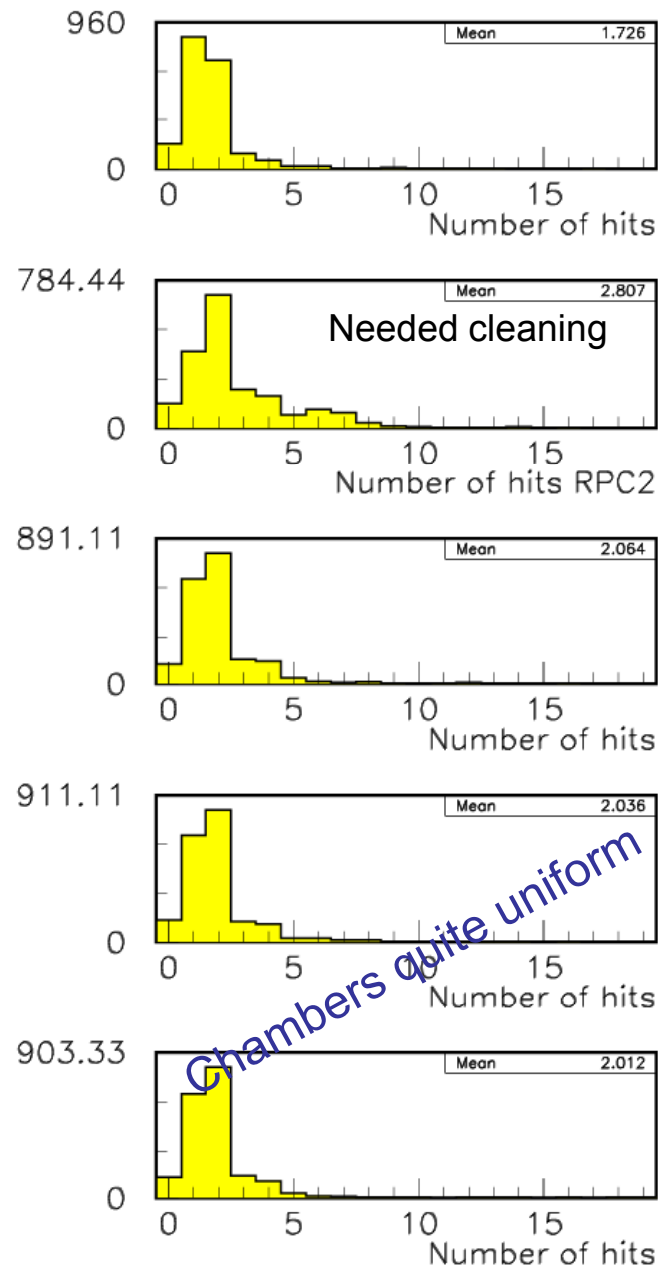
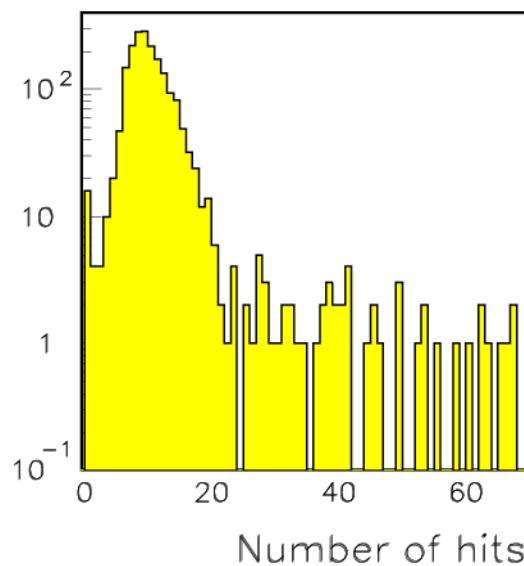
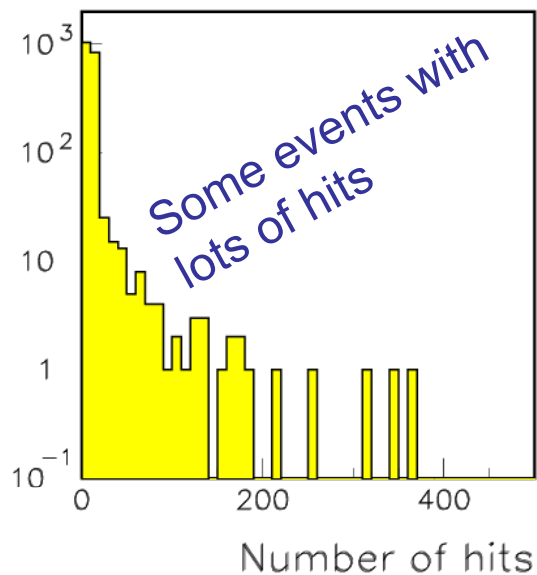
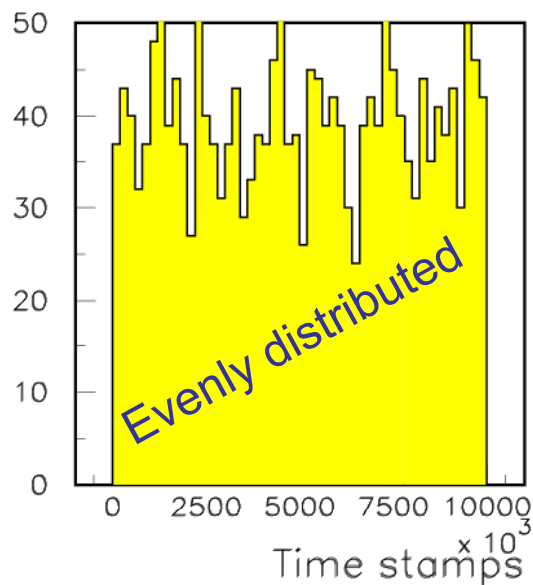
Same readout as for test beam

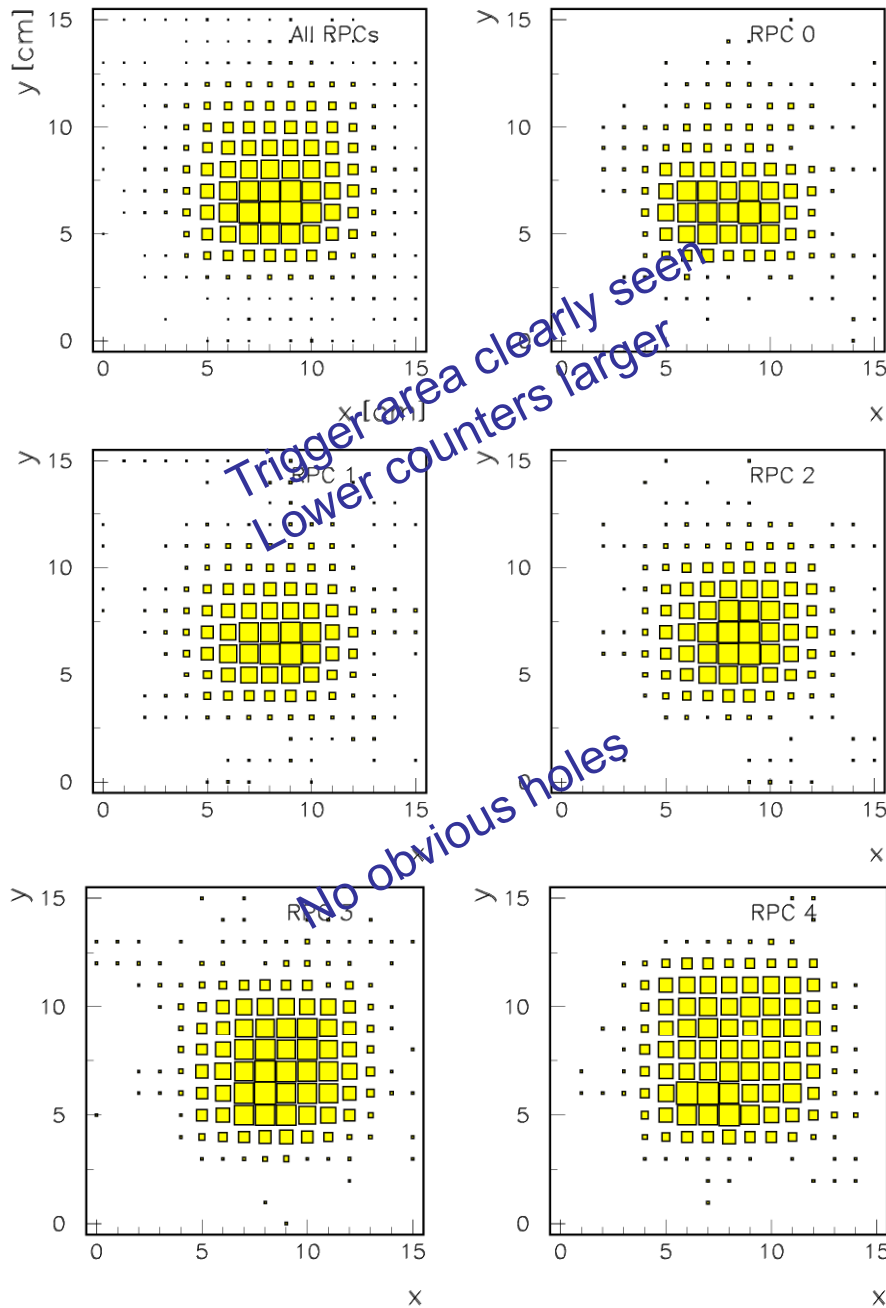
Pad-, FE-boards with DCAL chips
 $\rightarrow 16 \times 16 \text{ cm}^2 = 256$ channels
Data concentrators
Data collector
Time and trigger module



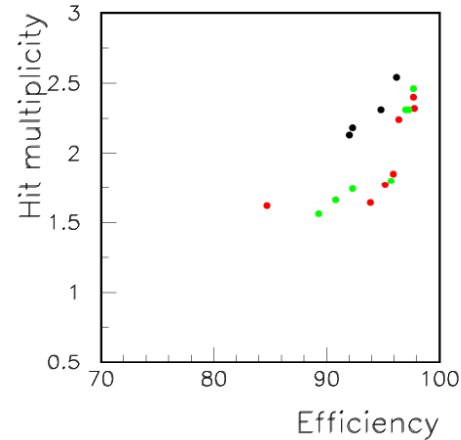
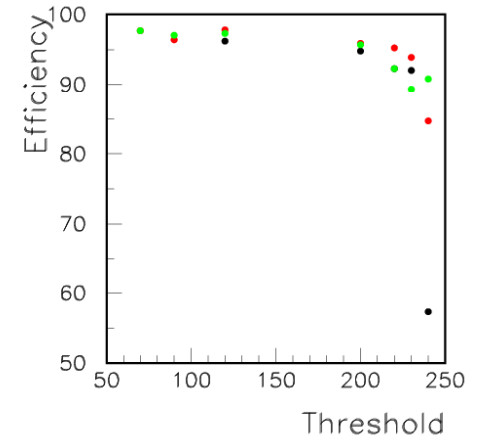
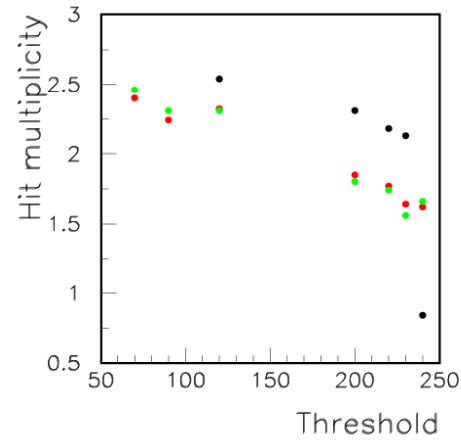
Runs with HV ~ 7.0 kV

Example: Run 59 with
THR = 200





Use chambers 0 & 4 to track



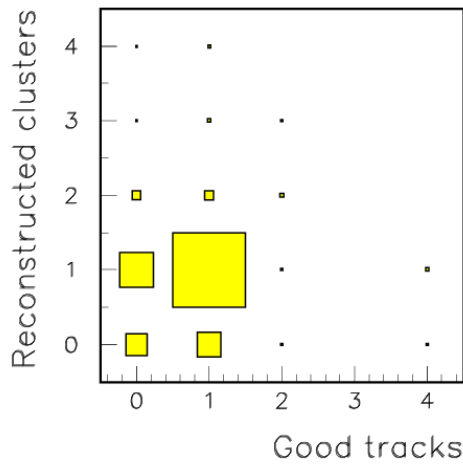
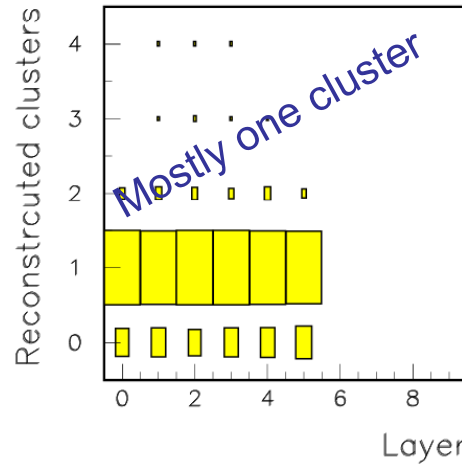
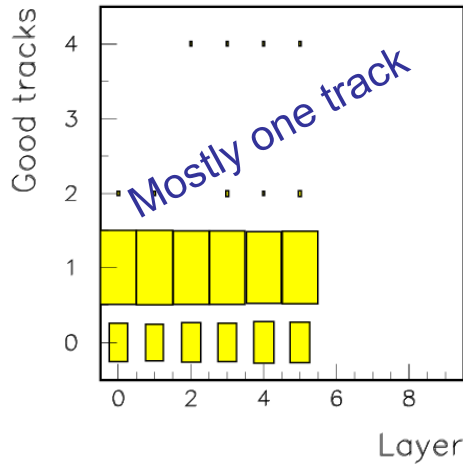
RPC 1
RPC 2
RPC 3

Need to operate at lower voltage

Runs with HV = 6.3 kV

With calibrated HV supplies

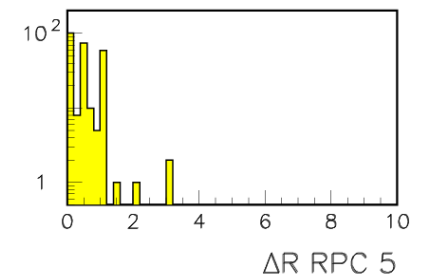
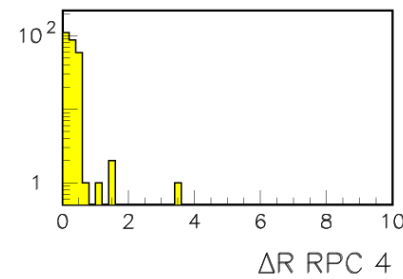
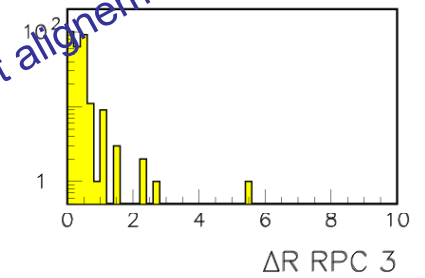
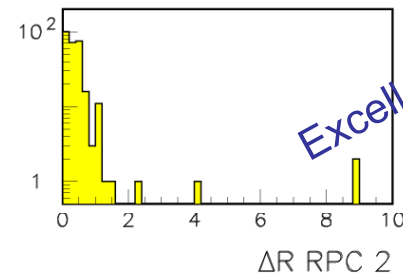
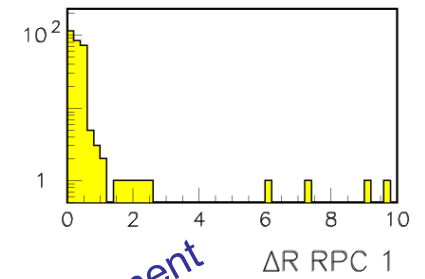
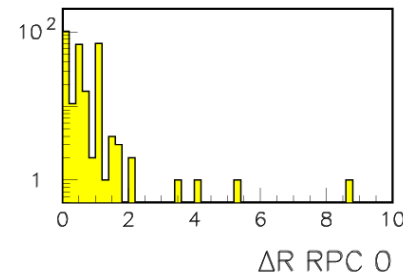
Look for closest cluster to extrapolated track

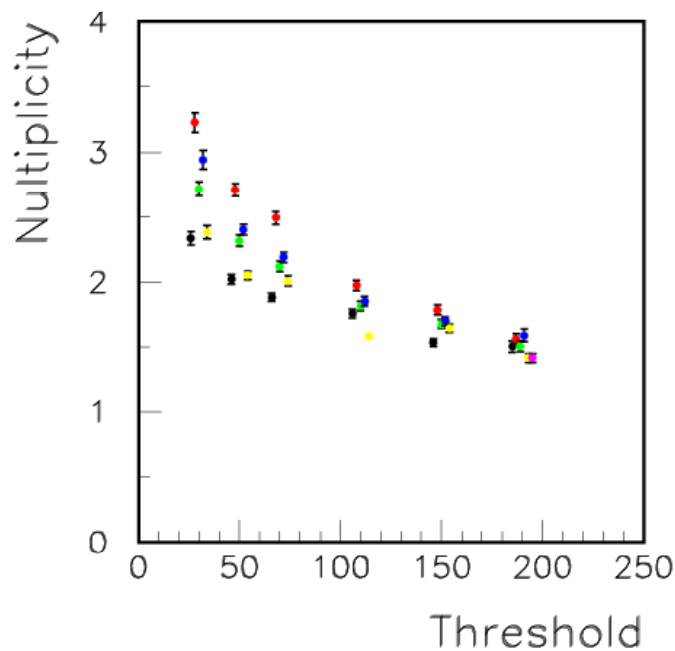
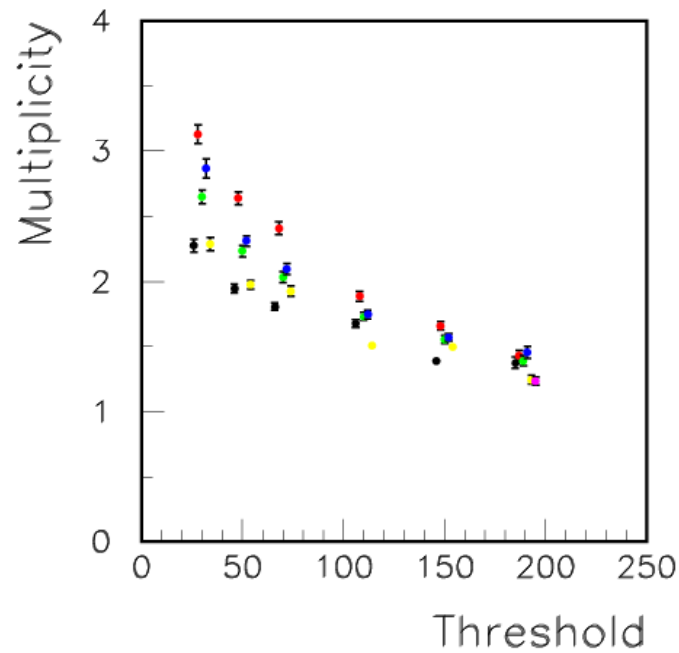
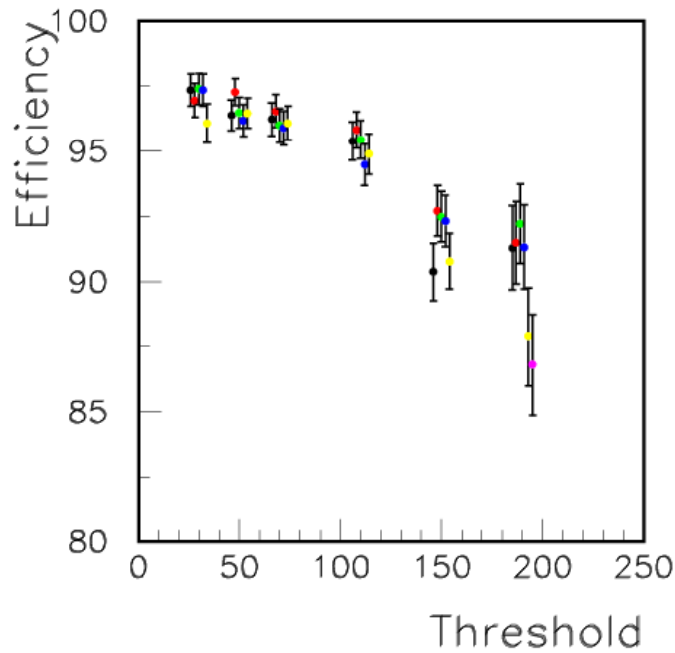


Cluster hits in each layer
(cells touching each other)

Use surrounding
layers to define track
(layer 0 uses 1 & 2
layer 1 uses 0 %2 etc.)

Look for aligned clusters



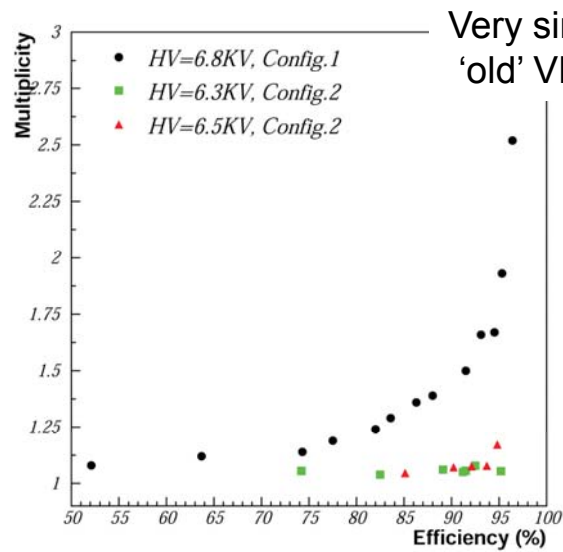
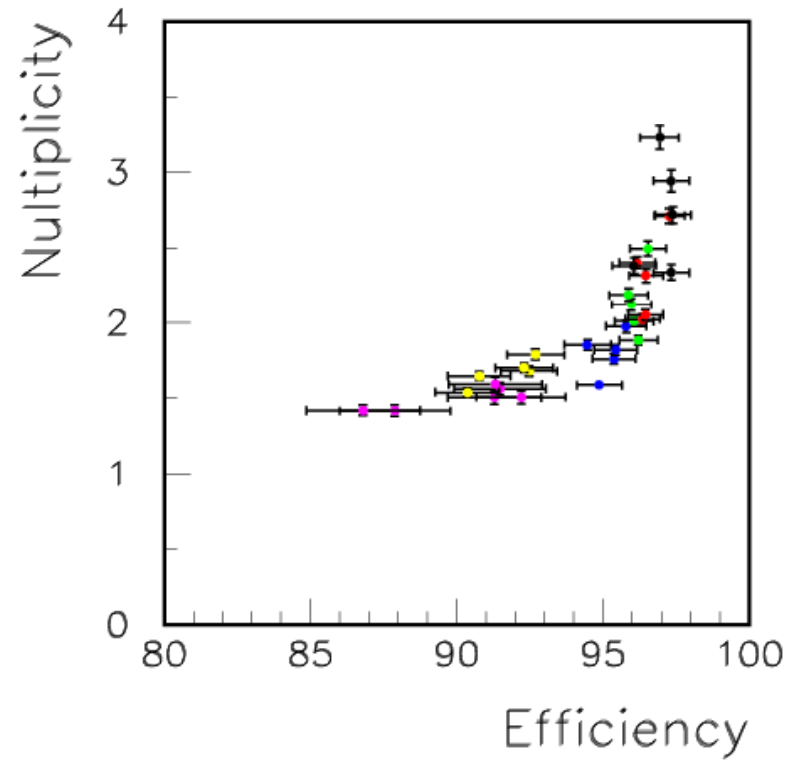
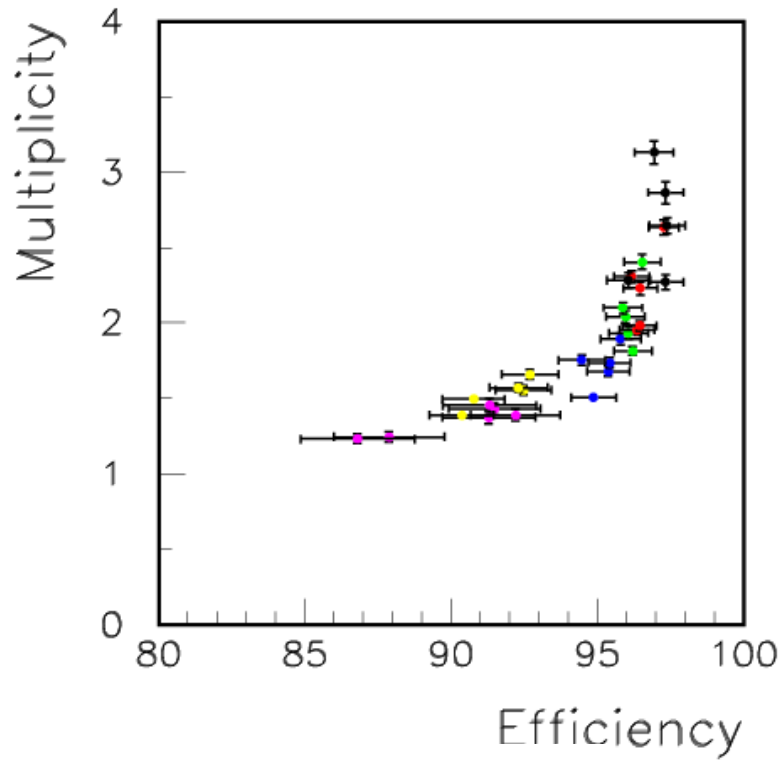


- RPC 0
- RPC 1
- RPC 2
- RPC 3
- RPC 4
- RPC 5

Multiplicity includes 'zeros'
 Multiplicity excludes 'zeros'

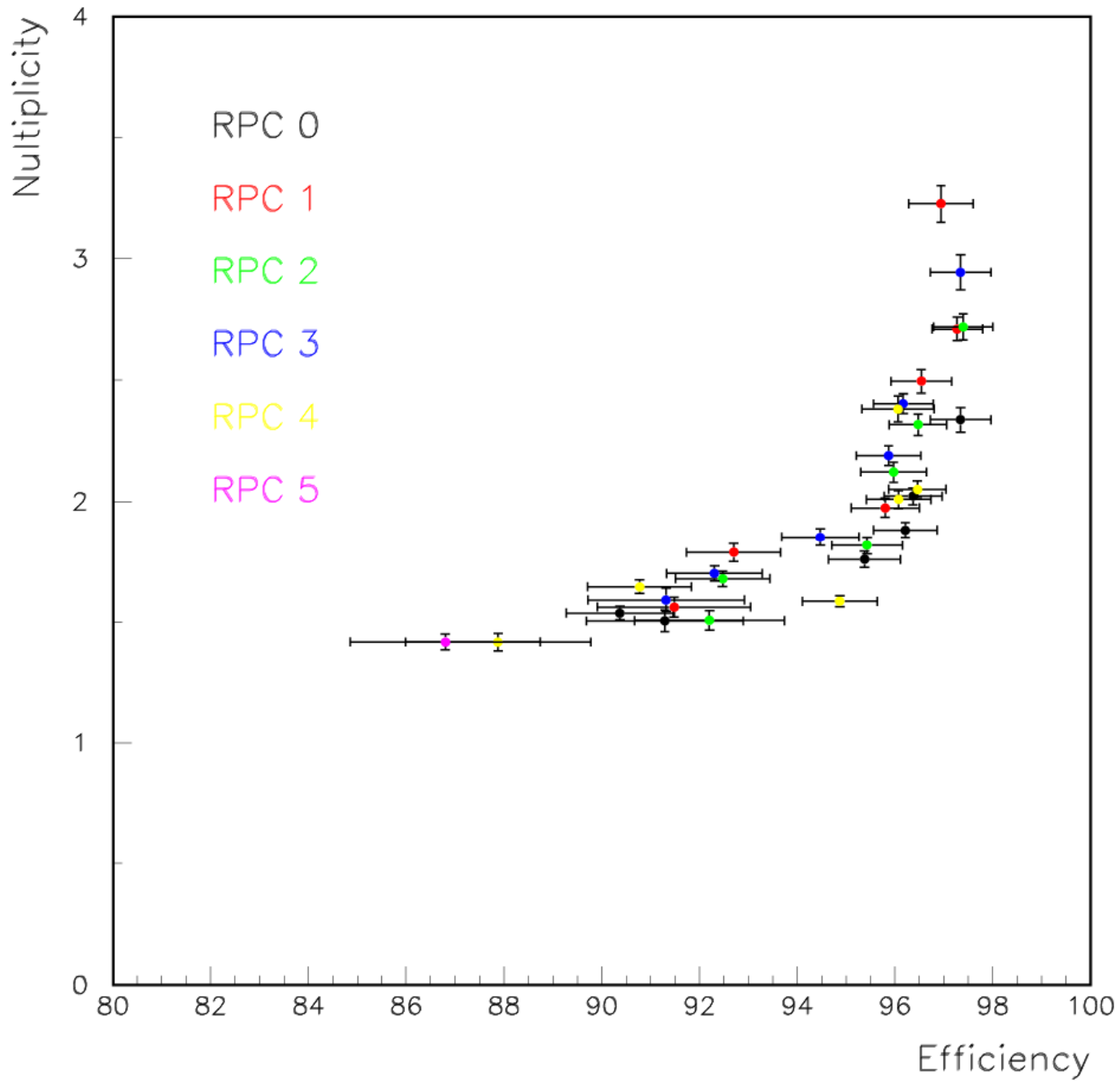
Errors on efficiency
 → binomial

Errors on m(n)ultiplicities
 → RMS/\sqrt{N}



Very similar to results with 'old' VME digital readout

- Threshold = 30
- Threshold = 50
- Threshold = 70
- Threshold = 110
- Threshold = 150
- Threshold = 190



Some differences between chambers

Still needs to be studied in detail

II) FNAL Test Beam Data

Trigger

Coincidence of 2 scintillation counters ($19 \times 19 \text{ cm}^2$)
Significant rate of fakes

RPCs

Vertical: up to 9
Each $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ area

Analysis

All results obtained during data taking
Very preliminary!!!

Publications

Aim at writing 5 papers



Data Taking

A) Muon runs

120 GeV protons
Beam blocker in (1 meter of Fe)
Steel+copper absorber plates

Chamber efficiency/pad multiplicity
as function of HV and threshold

B) Pion/positron/muon runs

1,2,4,8,16 GeV/c secondary beam
Included Čerenkov in trigger

Requiring Čerenkov signal (positrons)
Vetoing on Čerenkov signal (pions/muons)
Additional Fe-absorber (muons)

EM and hadronic showers

Steel+copper absorber plates

C) Proton runs

120 GeV protons
No beam blocker
Variable rates
PVC absorber plates

Rate capability measurement

-MCR-3721
Doug Jensen 254-4237
EMERGENCY x3131
Randy Col

Handwritten notes and tables on a whiteboard. One table has columns labeled 'e' and 'π'. Another table has columns labeled 'ALL', 'EXO', and 'DONE'. There are also various numbers and checkmarks scattered throughout the board.

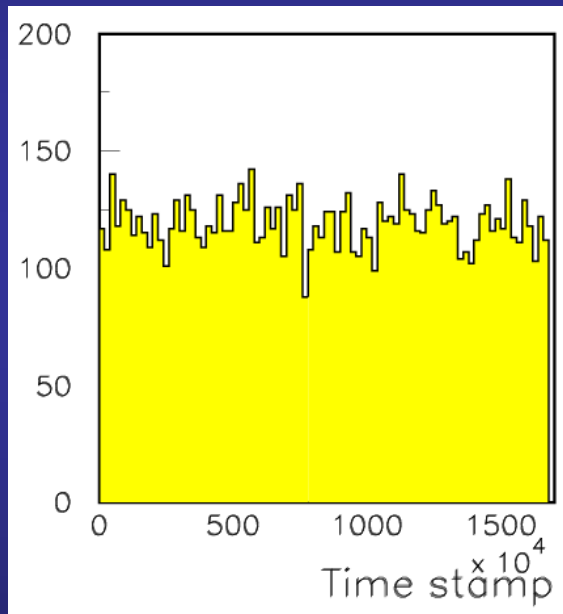
	ALL	EXO	DONE
110			✓
210			✓
30	6.5	6.2 (609)	✓
90	(6.24)	6.1 (594)	✓
150			✓
210			✓
30	6.2	5.9	✓

I) System description

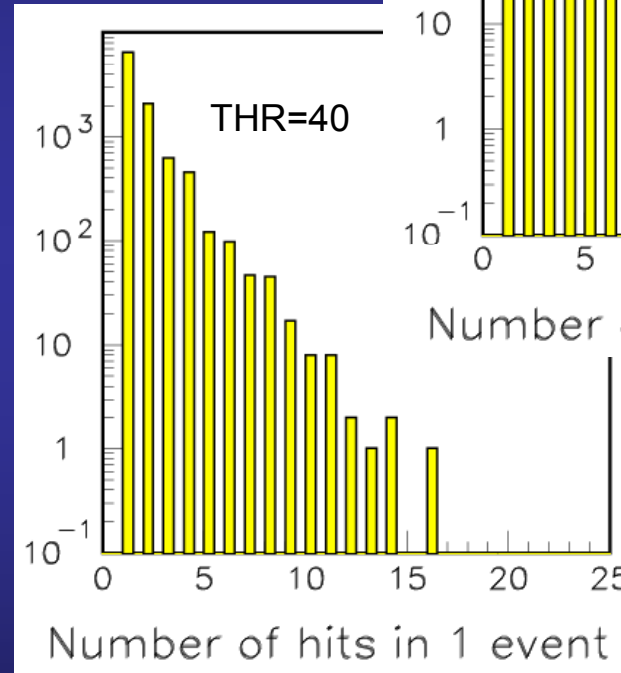
Description of DCAL, Pad-, Front-end board, DCON, DCOL, TTM

Self triggered data: Noise studies

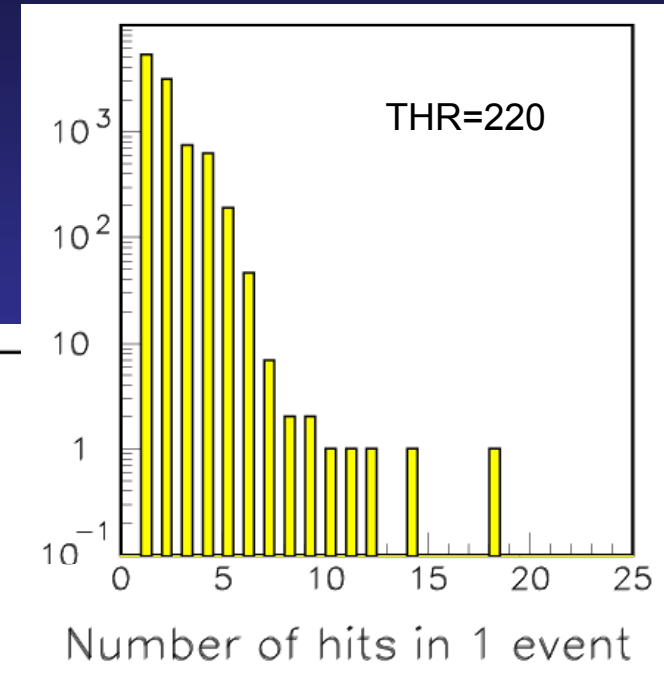
Under different conditions
As function of threshold



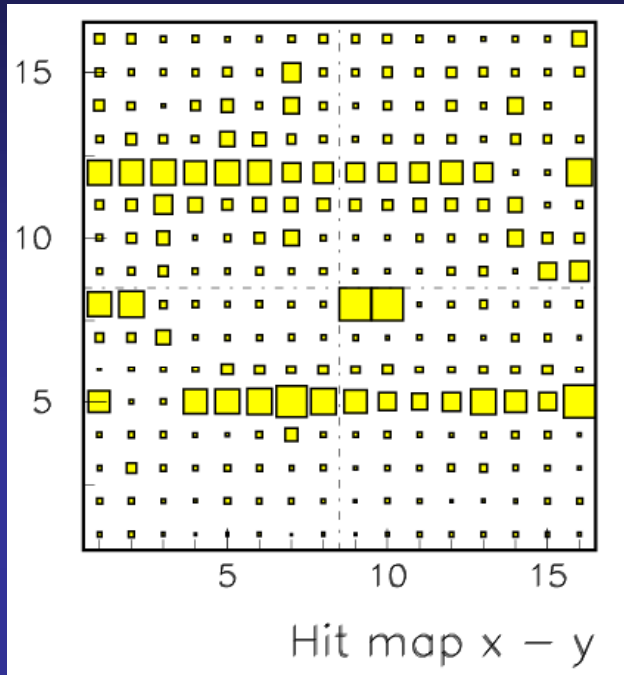
Time stamps evenly distributed



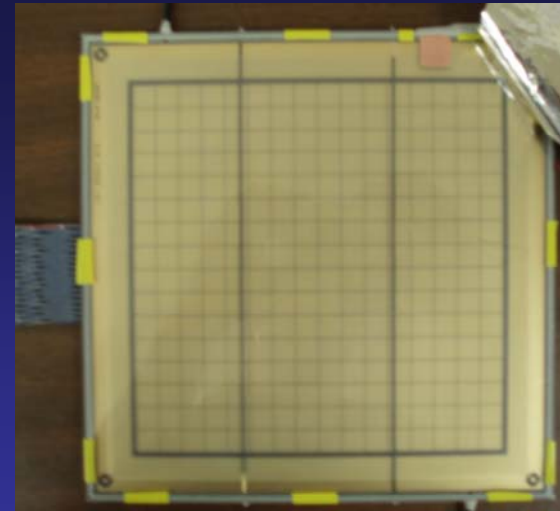
Up to 17 hits/event
Lower multiplicity with higher threshold



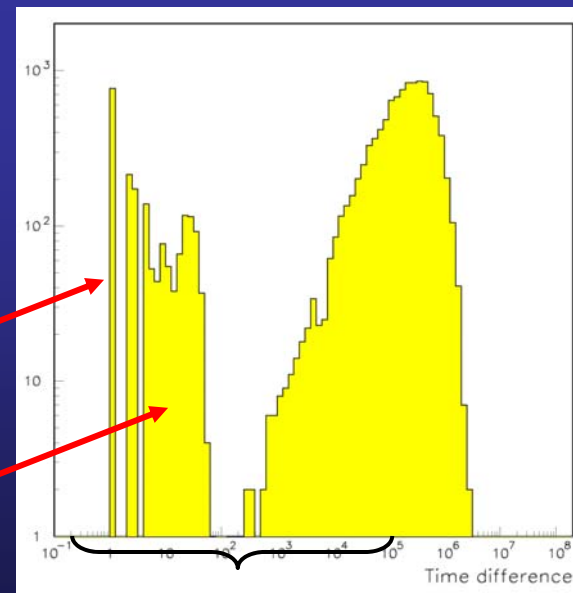
Self triggered data: Noise studies



Hits along fishing lines!



Time difference between hits in different ASICs



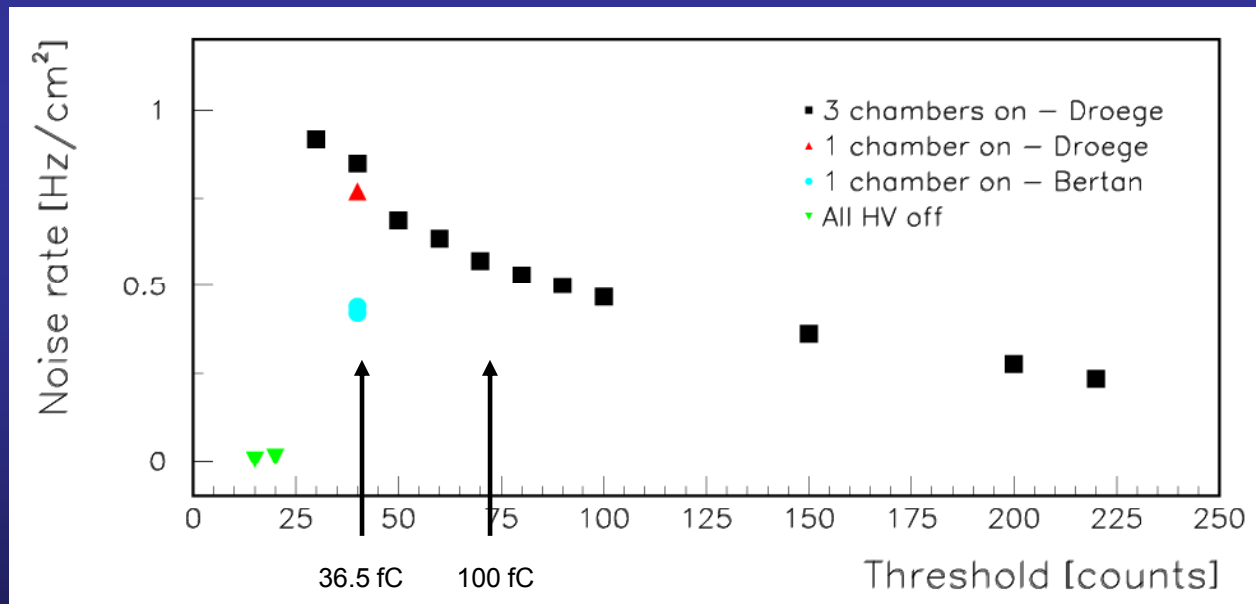
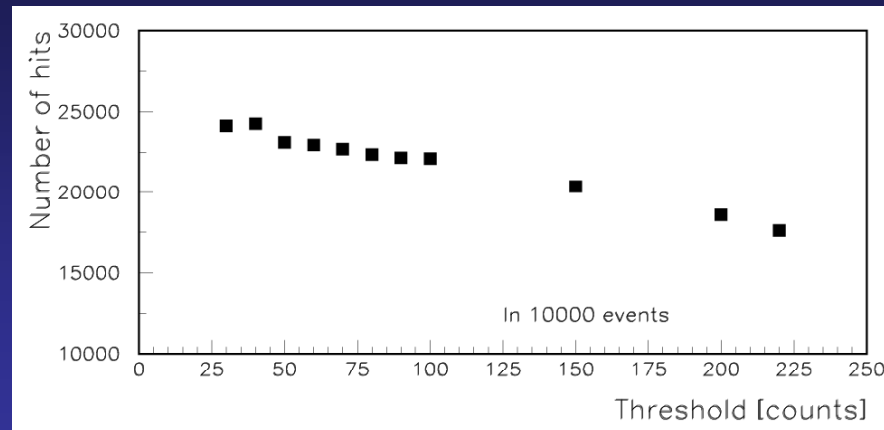
Coherent noise

Software glitch
(gone now?)

As expected

Self triggered data: Noise studies

Multiplicity decreases with higher threshold



Noise rate of electronics ~ 0
Noise rate < 1 Hz/cm²

Compare SiPMs: Noise rate ~ 1 MHz ~ 100 kHz/cm²
Noise rate in 1 m³ prototype section: 2 · 10⁻² hits/100 ns

II) RPC Calibration

Analysis of Muon data

Example

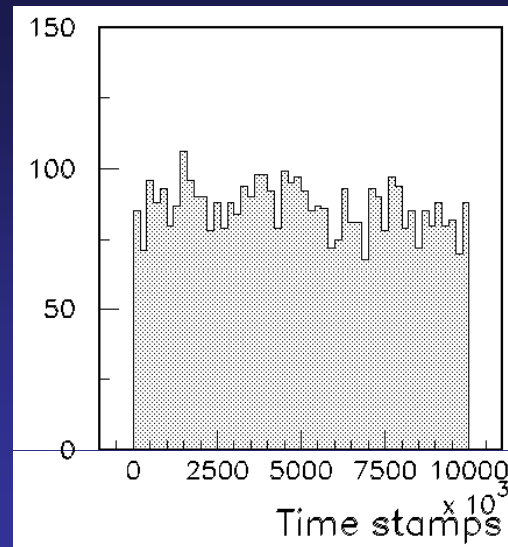
HV = 6.3/6.0

THR = 110 (DAC counts)

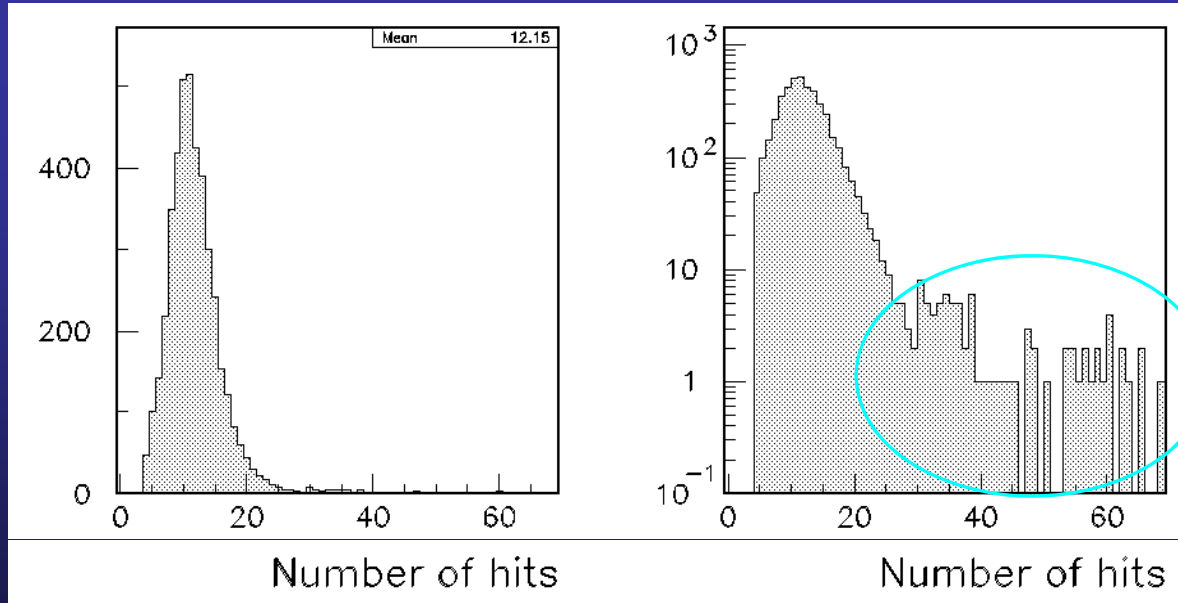
Minimal cuts

At least 4/9 layers with hits

At most one cluster in first layer



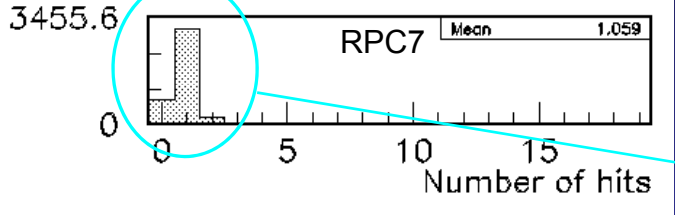
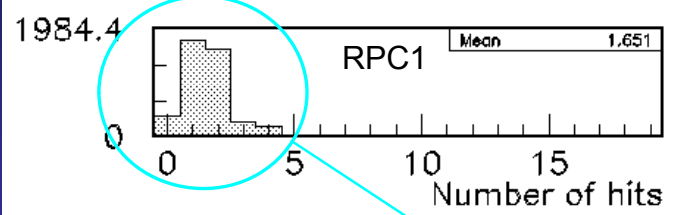
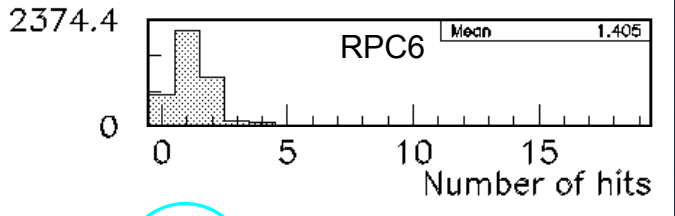
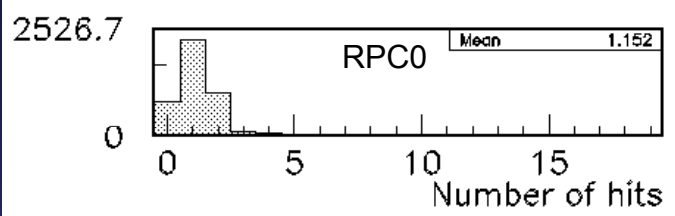
Time-stamps evenly distributed



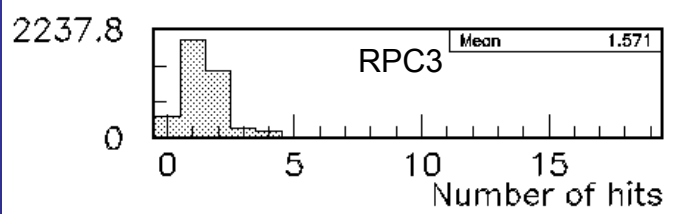
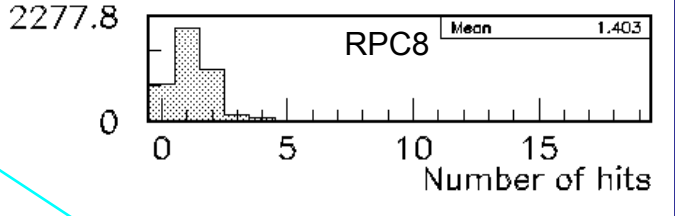
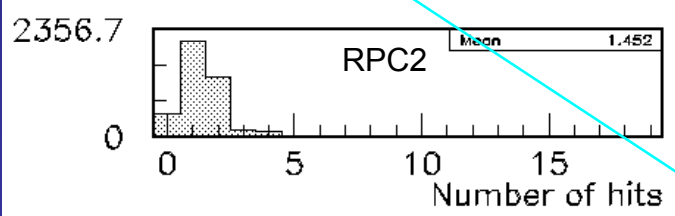
Multiple particles?
Coherent noise?

Summed over all layers (0 – 8)

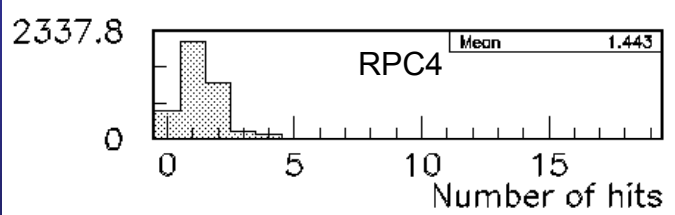
As expected



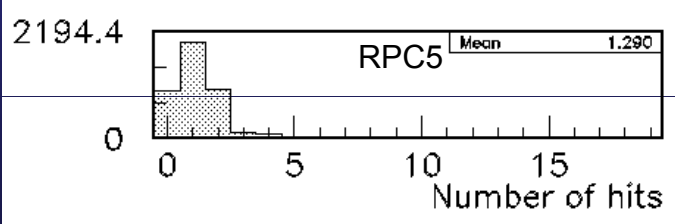
Exotic chamber
(one glass RPC)

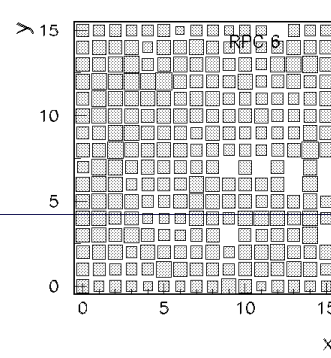
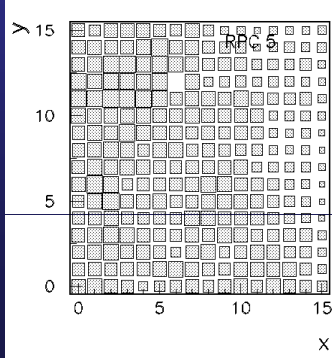
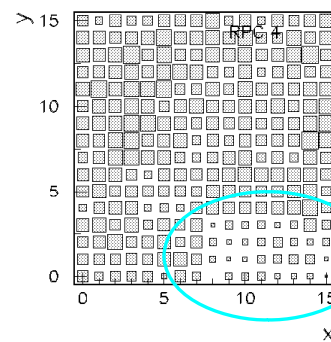
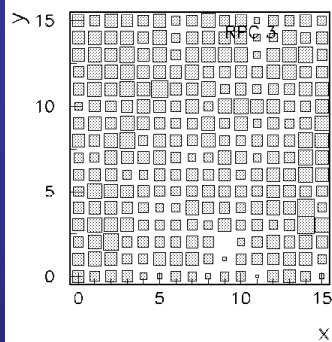
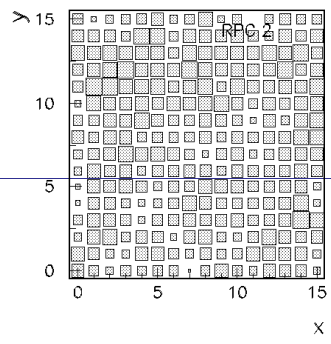
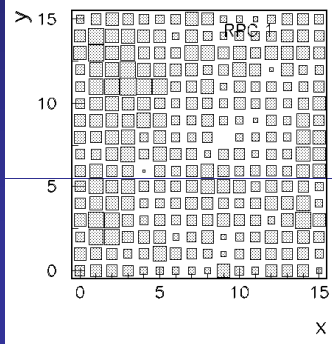
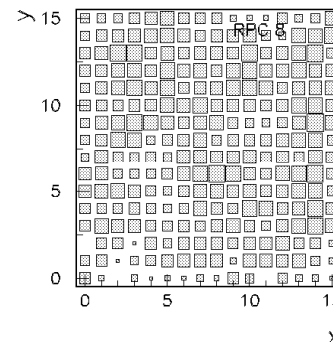
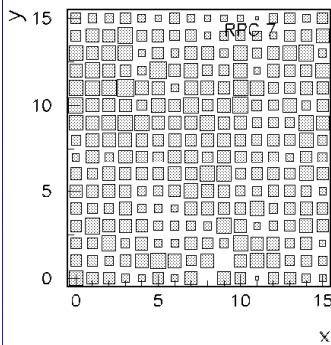
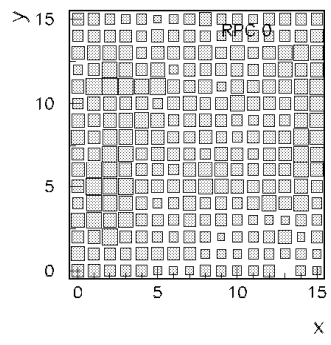
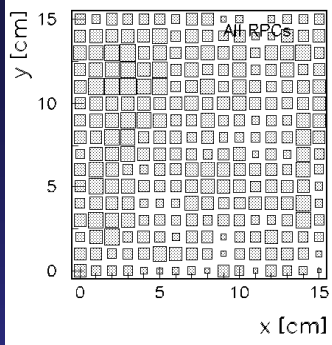


Needed cleaning
(humidity?)
Behaved better afterwards



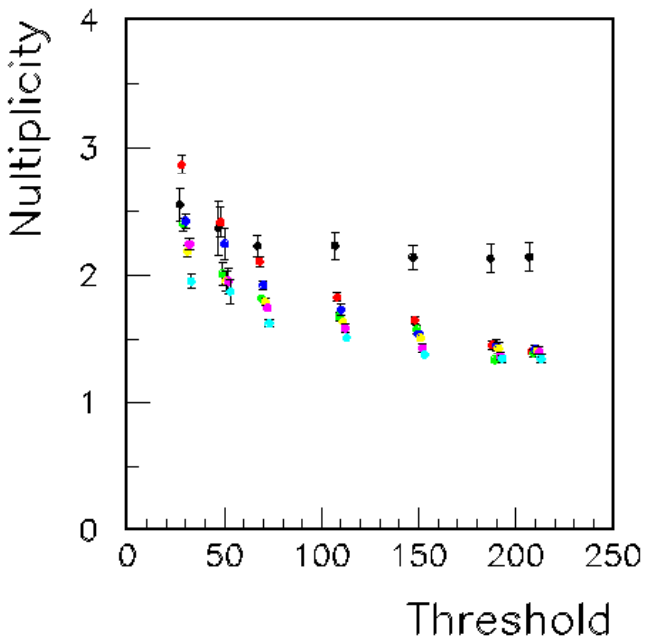
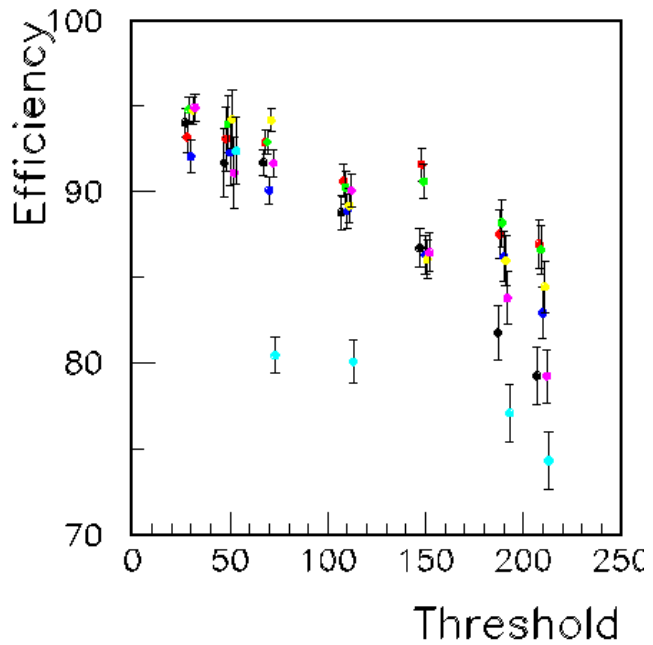
Chambers surprisingly uniform
Exotic chamber has lower multiplicity



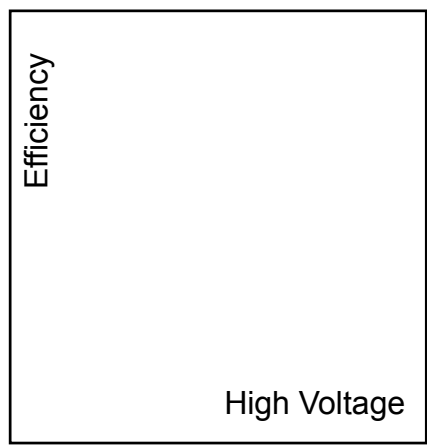
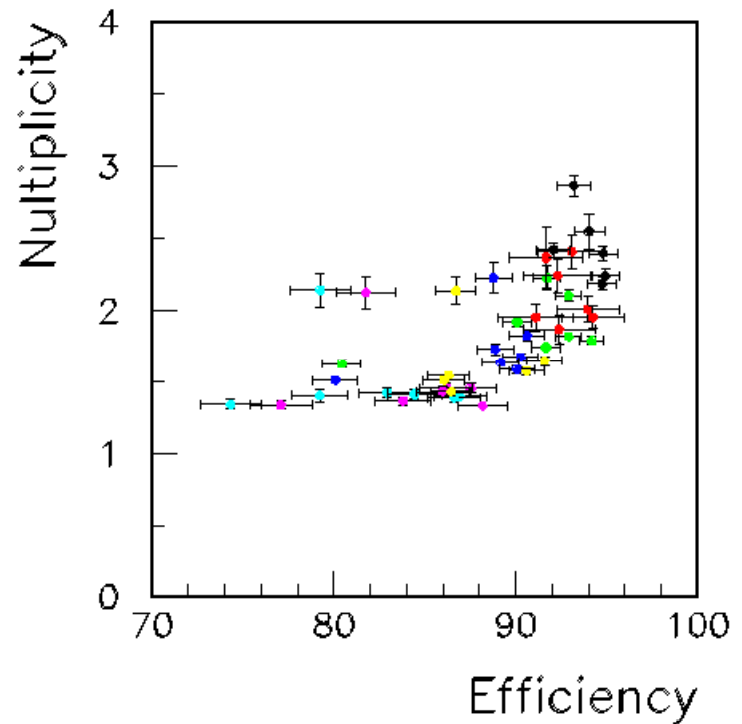


Inefficiency increasing during run
 Traced back to involuntary masking off in FE
 Later solved by resetting masks every 30 seconds
 Improved grounding eliminated the problem

**Chambers quite uniformly illuminated
 Only few (real) holes**



'Online' results
needs cleaning up....



etc...

III) Positron data

Analysis of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 GeV data with Čerenkov requirement

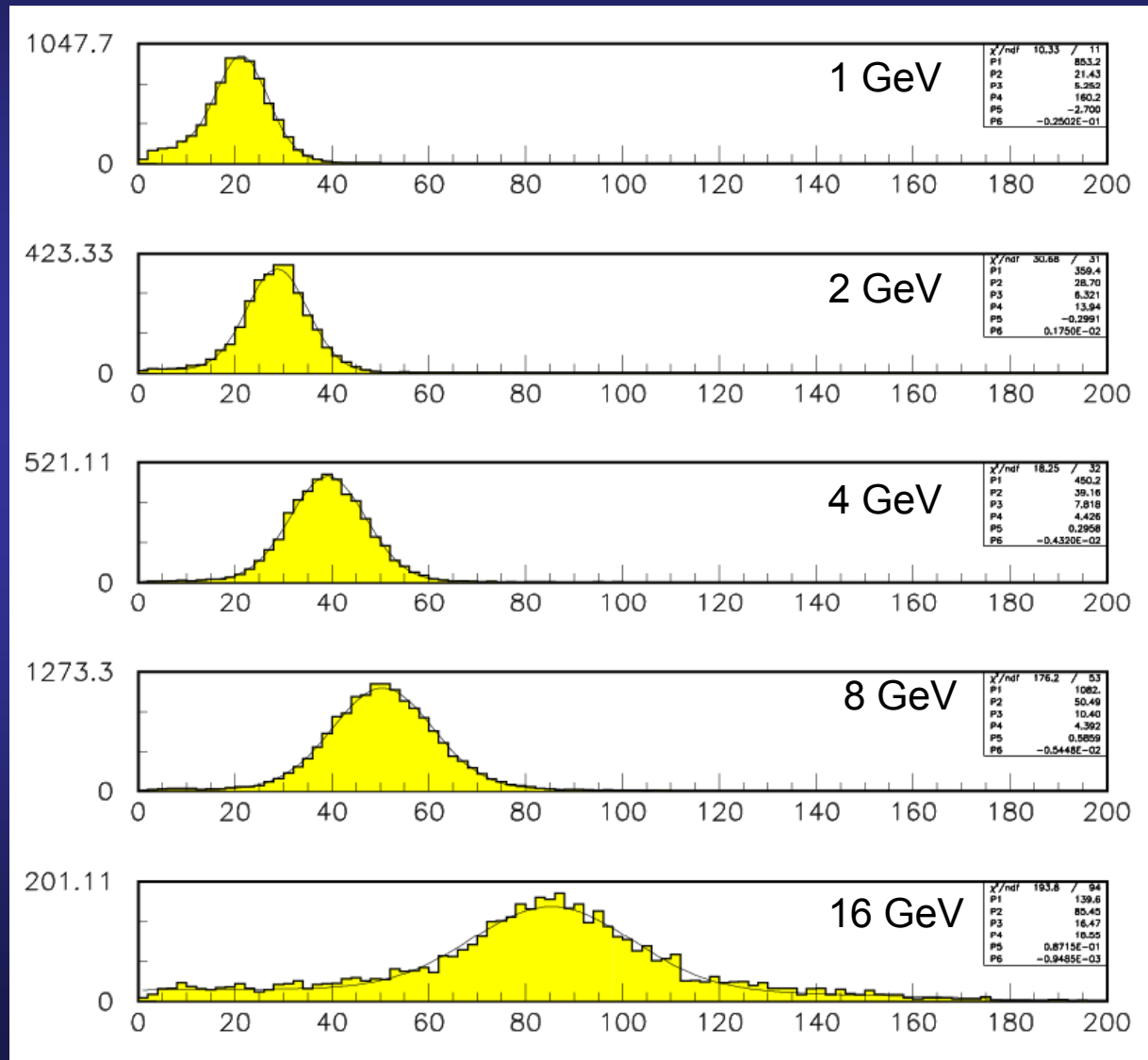
Čerenkov appears to be very pure

Only using RPC 0 – 5

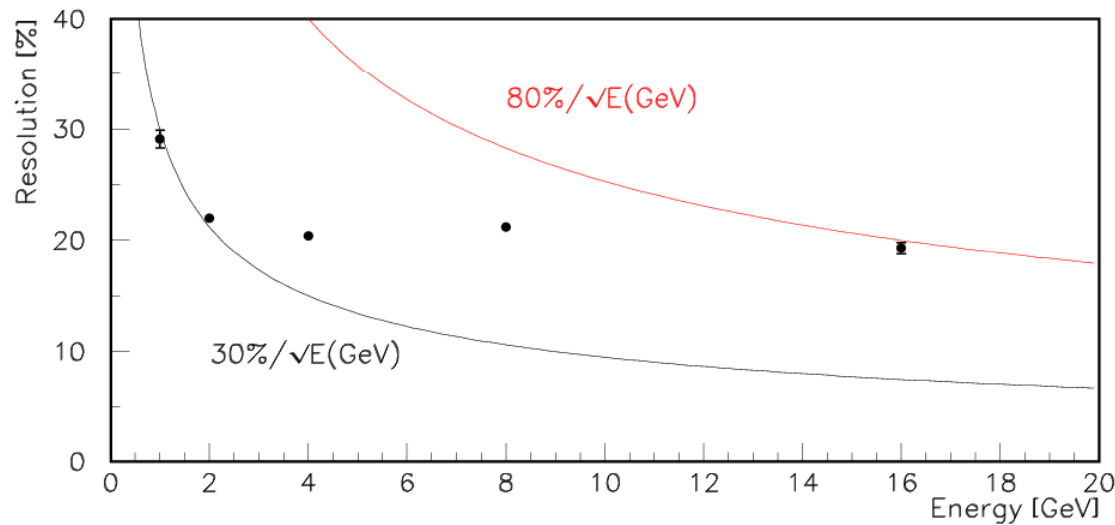
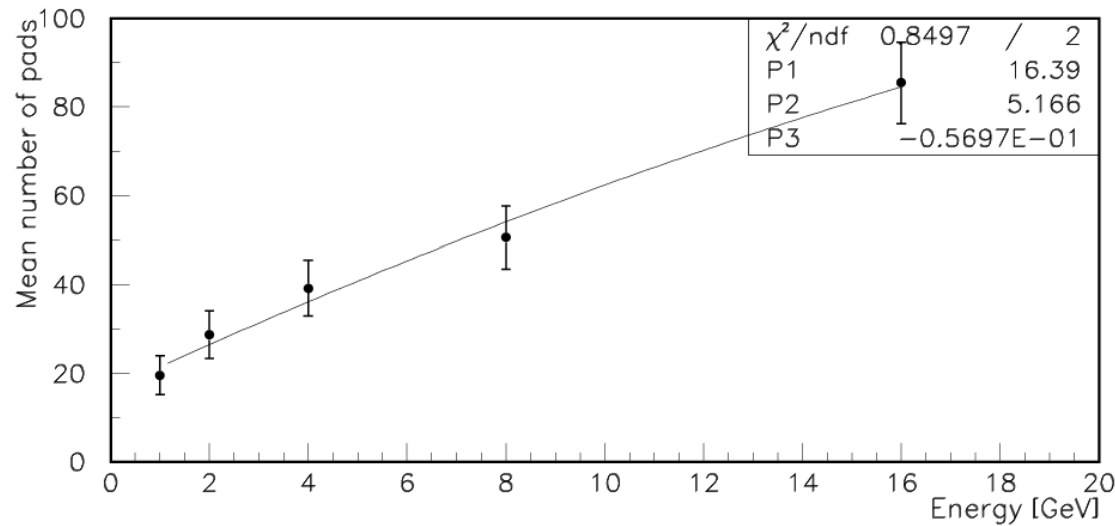
Large leakage

Remember:

This is an incomplete Digital Hadron Calorimeter



**'Online' results...
needs calibration, comparison to GEANT4**



**Highly non-linear
(as expected)**

**Surprisingly good
resolution**

Shower Radius

Depth in X_0

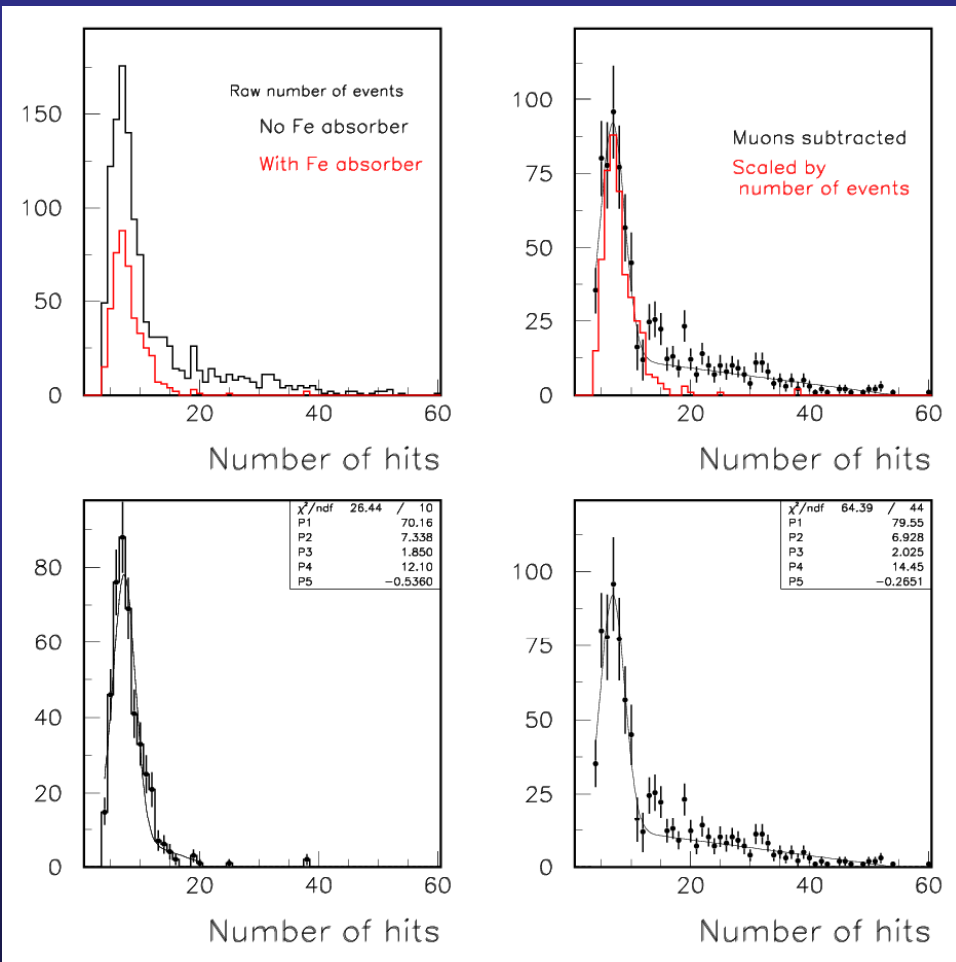
IV) Pion data

Collected data at (1),2,4,8,16 GeV data with Čerenkov veto

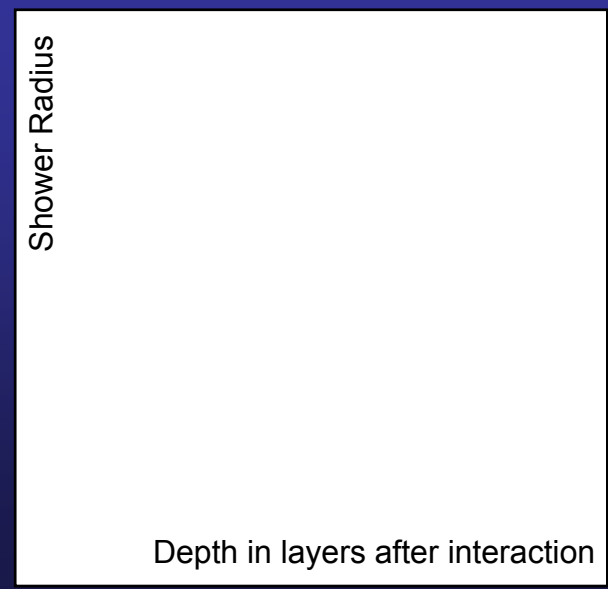
Čerenkov appears to be highly efficient

Data at 2 GeV taken with/without additional iron absorber

**'Online' results...
needs calibration
comparison to GEANT4**



**Clear evidence for π^+ at 2 GeV
($\sim 57\% \pi^+$ and $\sim 43\% \mu^+$)**

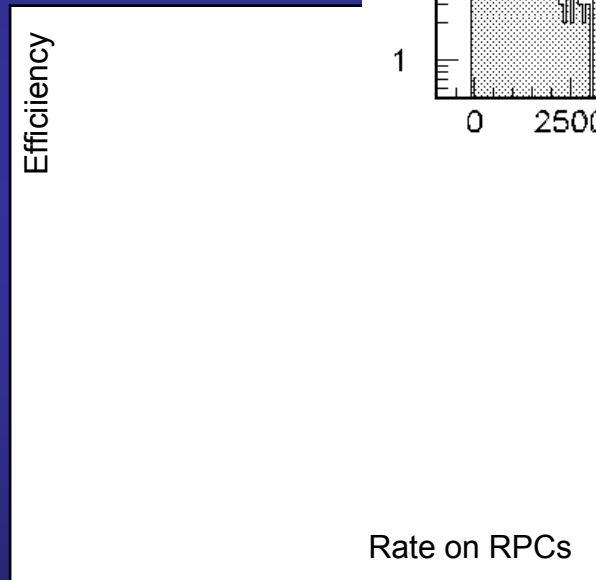
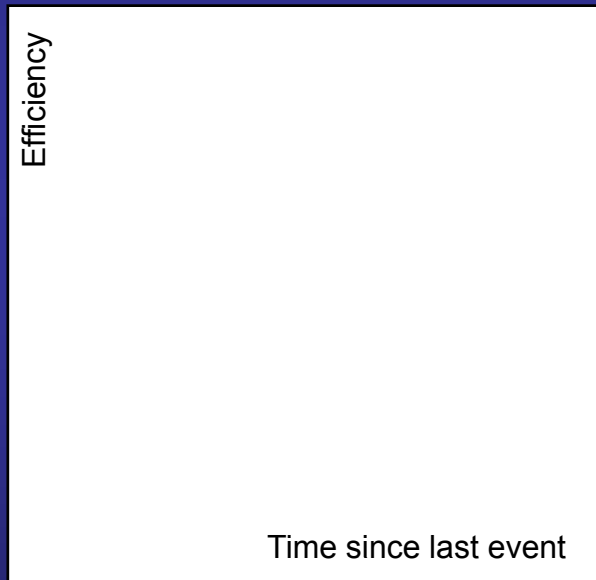


V) Rate capability

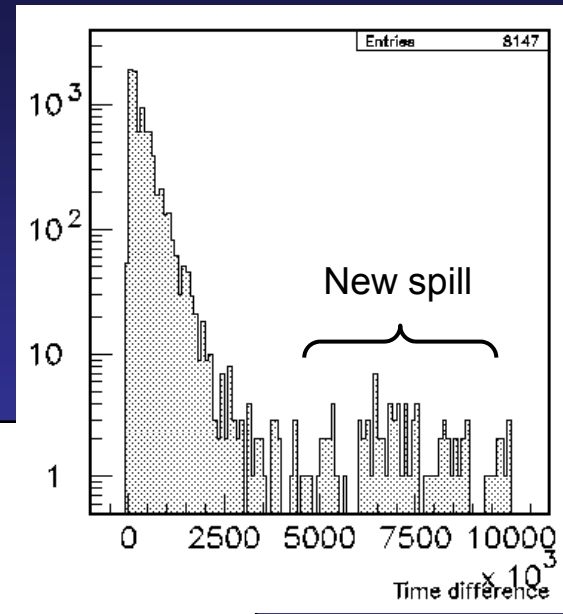
Analysis of 120 GeV proton data with PVC absorber

Short term effects: dead time after individual events

Long term effect: decrease of efficiency with overall rate



Time difference between consecutive events



**Very challenging,
but all data available for precise measurement**

Conclusion

The Vertical Slice Test was entirely successful

We collected large, high quality data sets

The analysis has begun, but a lot remains to be done

We plan on producing 4 – 5 papers

Manpower

Timely publication of results important (funding, visibility...)

People

George Mavromanolakis
José Repond
Lei Xia
(University of Iowa)

} Could use additional help!

Possibilities for additional help

- Graduate students

Analyse VST data
Help build Prototype Section
Participate in Fermilab data taking
Analyse Prototype Section data

} Nice thesis!

- Undergraduate students

Need to work full time for at least 6 months

- Postdocs

Need funds