

Digitization and electron data

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Outline

Two parts:

- 1 Closer look at MC used for CALICE Analysis Note: Electron data with the CALICE tile AHCAL prototype at the CERN testbeam (Sebastian Richter)
- 2 Single cell studies (Sergey Morozov)

Analysed positron runs

CERN August 2007 (hcal only):

beam energy	run number	particle
10 GeV	350118	e+
15 GeV	350117	e+
20 GeV	350114	e+
25 GeV	350113	e+
30 GeV	350111	e+
40 GeV	350110	e+
50 GeV	350128	e+

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MC digitization

Basic data:

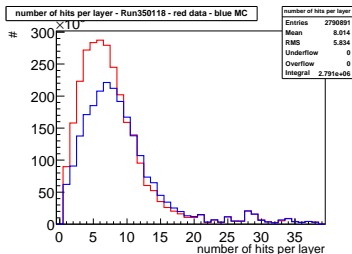
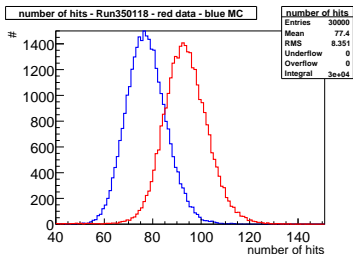
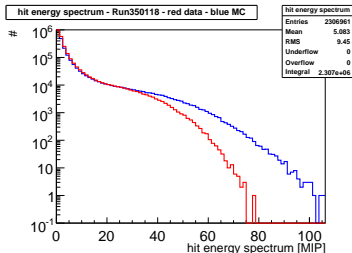
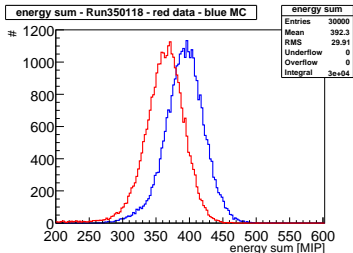
- Mokka detector model: TBCern07
- beam position adjusted

Brief reminder of effects simulated so far:

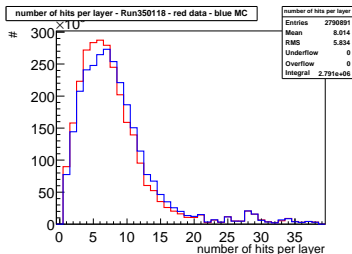
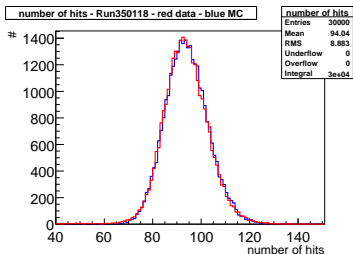
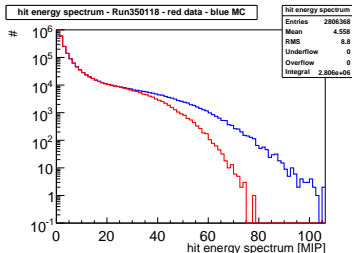
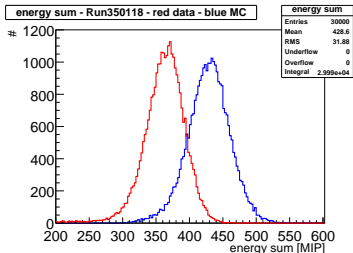
- optical crosstalk: light leaks to direct neighbours
- SiPM saturation simulation and correction
- SiPM pixel statistics
- noise: pedestal subtracted random trigger events overlaid

Next slides will show impact of (some of) these effects.

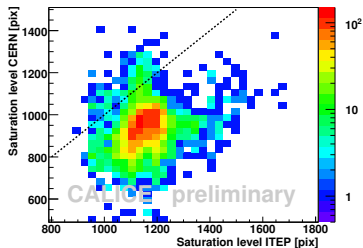
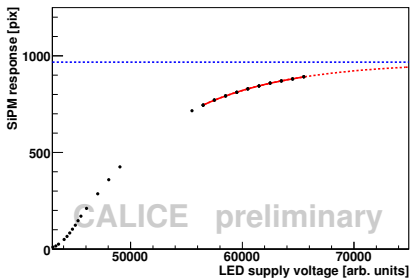
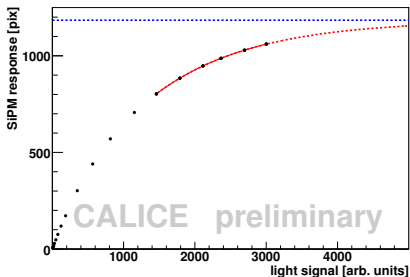
red = data (10 GeV e+), default reconstruction
 blue = MC (10 GeV e+), no optical crosstalk



red = data (10 GeV e+), default reconstruction
 blue = MC (10 GeV e+), 10% optical crosstalk



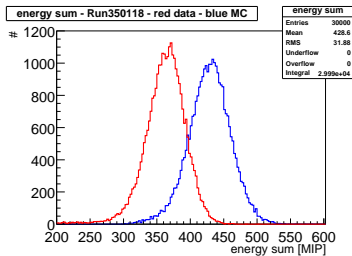
Saturation level



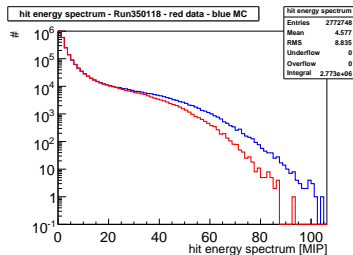
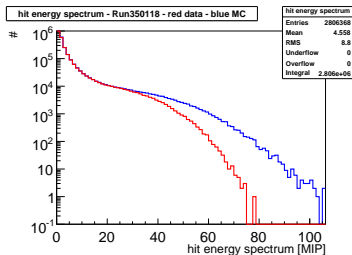
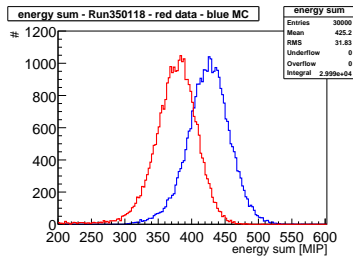
- Saturation level determined using LED runs is $\approx 80\%$ of the level obtained from ITEP
- Geometrical mis-alignment of the fibre with respect to the SiPM causes a reduction of available pixels

red = data, blue = MC

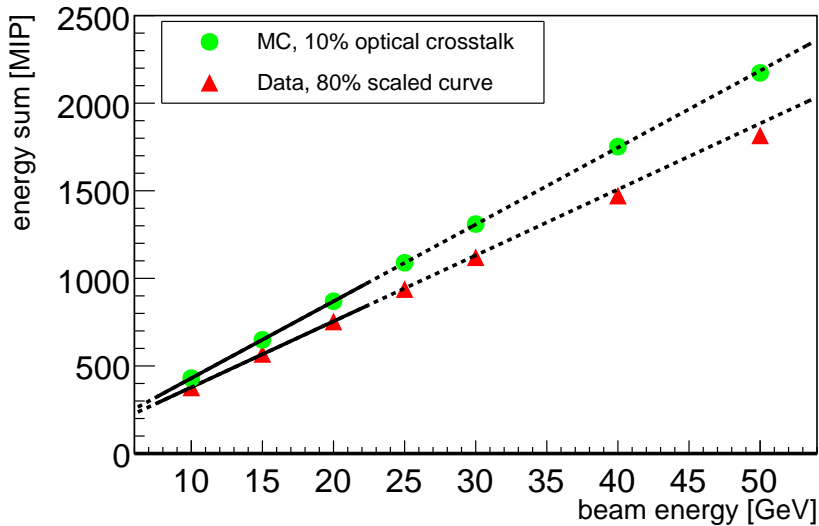
● default ITEP curve



● ITEP curve 80% scaled

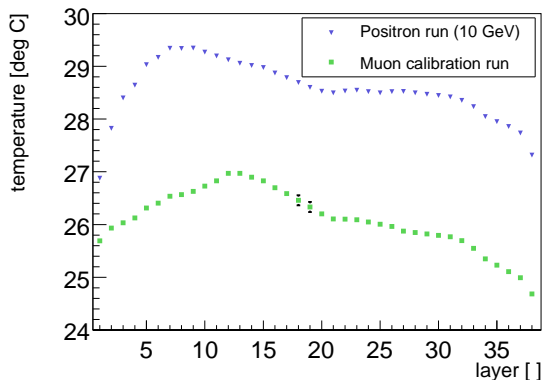


e+ '07: reconstructed energy vs. beam energy



MIP temperature dependence

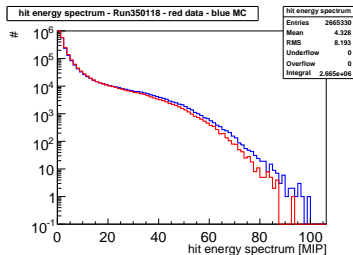
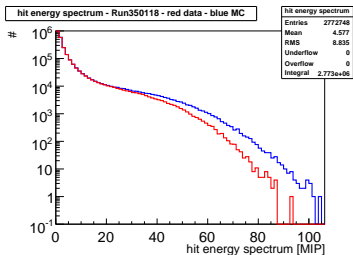
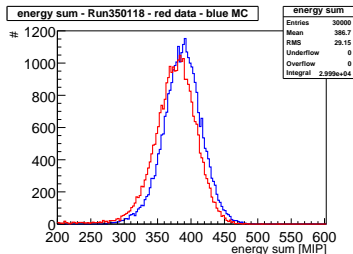
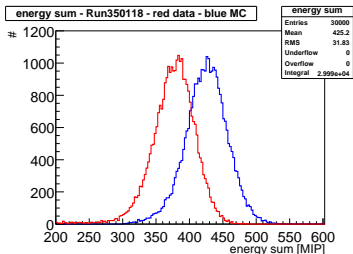
- MIP ($\frac{ADC}{\mu\text{on}}$) decreases with rising temperature
- Positron runs analysed taken during a hot period
- $\Delta T_{e^+} - T_{\text{MIP}} \approx +2.4^\circ$
- No temperature correction currently available for data
 - ▶ \Rightarrow simulate the MIP during positron run
- Assume 10% smaller MIP constants during digitization, but calibrate with plain measured MIPs



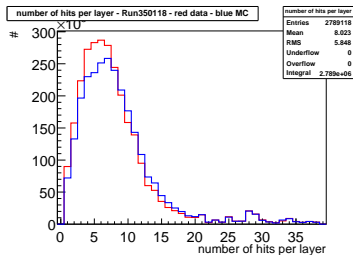
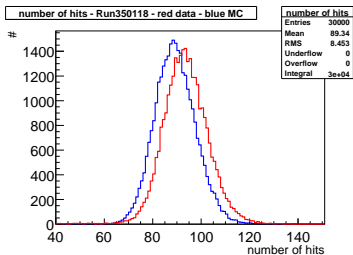
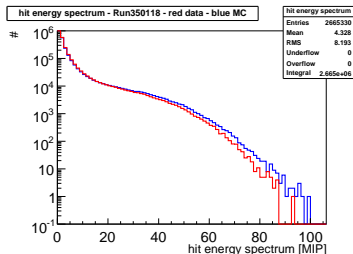
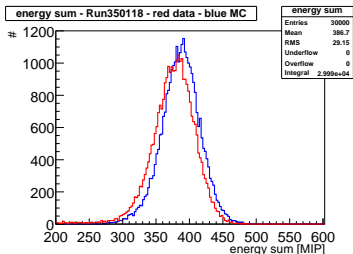
(Temperature extracted by Nils Feege)

red = data, blue = MC

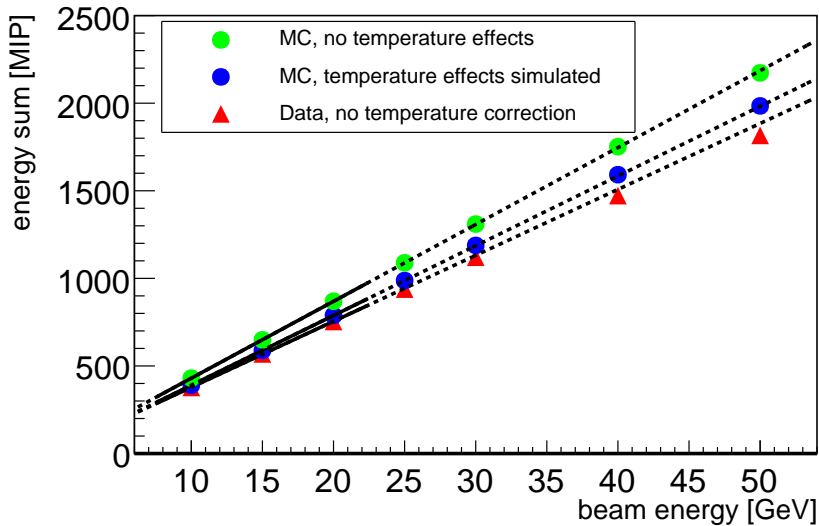
no temperature effects (left), temperature effects simulated (right)



red = data (10 GeV), ITEP curve 80% scaled
 blue = MC, 10% optical crosstalk, temperature effects

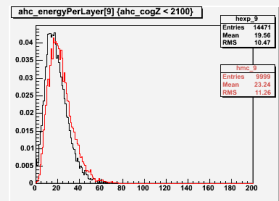
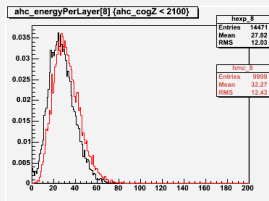
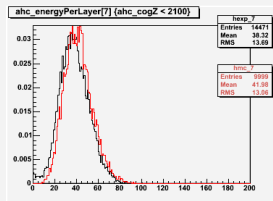
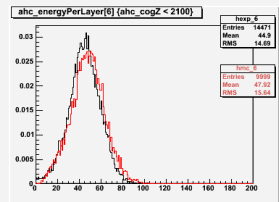
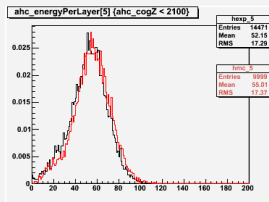
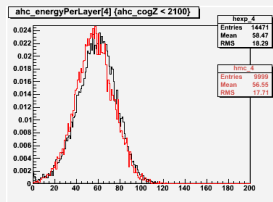
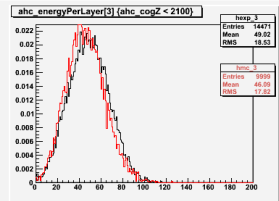
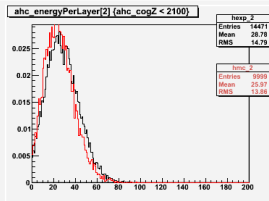
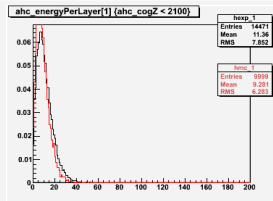


e+ '07: reconstructed energy vs. beam energy

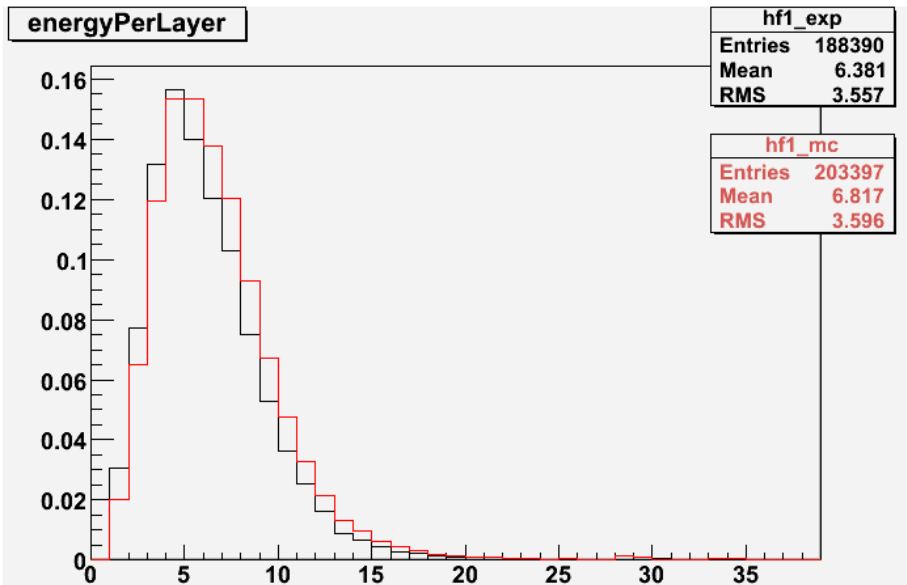


Energy sum per layer:

red = MC, black = data - all effects



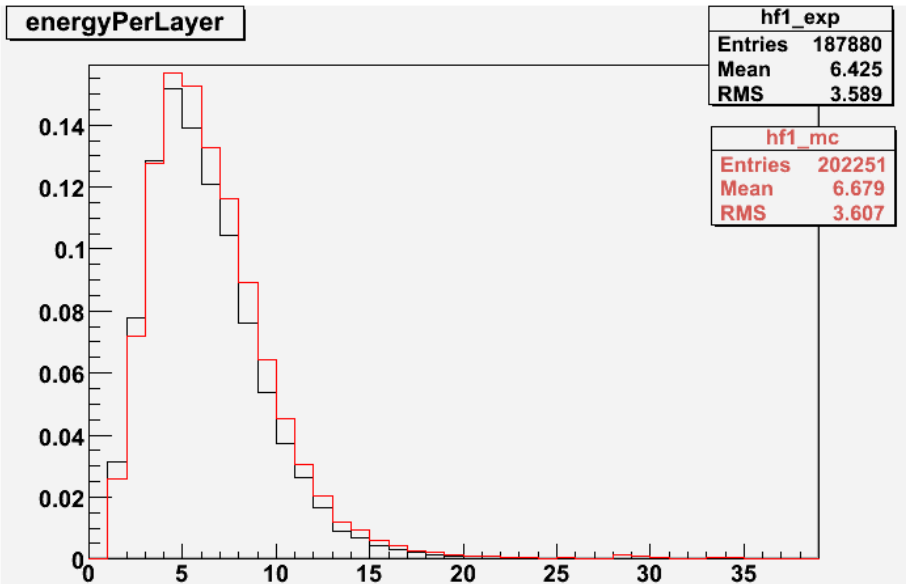
Average energy sum per layer:
red = MC, black = data - all effects



Average energy sum per layer:

red = MC - no temperature effects,

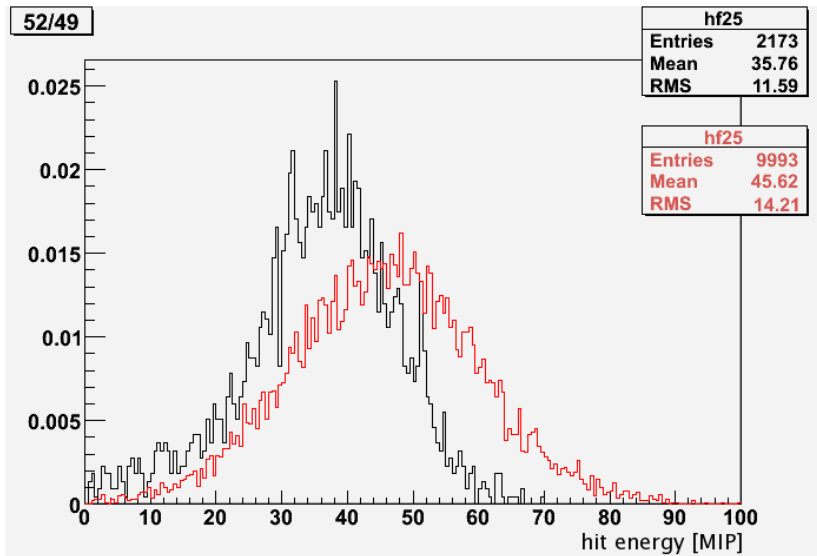
black = data - no saturation adjustment



Single cell in shower maximum:

red = MC - no temperature effects,

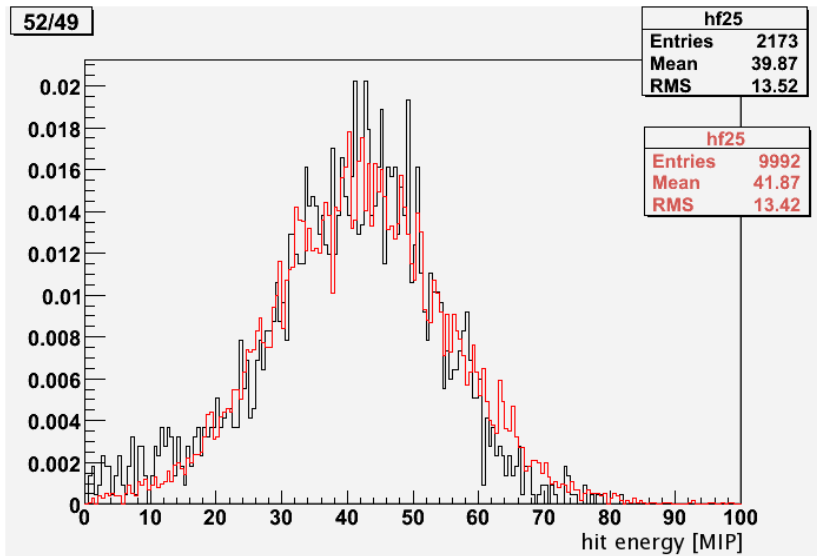
black = data - no saturation adjustment



Single cell in shower maximum:

red = MC - with temperature effects,

black = data - with saturation adjustment



Summary

- Temperature effects have to be taken into account
- $< 6\%$ discrepancy in energy sum and number of hits up to 30 GeV
- \Rightarrow global values agree well
- Analysis on smaller scales started
- \Rightarrow Energy distribution in single cell promising, but further investigation is needed