

# ILD HCAL Calibration with Track Segments in Hadron Showers

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# Outline

- What about Cosmics?
- Reminder: Track segments in hadronic showers in the CALICE AHCAL
- Simulations for the full ILD barrel HCAL
- Luminosity needs for calibration: Rough estimates
- Summary, consequences for calibration strategy

# Calibration: What about Cosmics?

- Cosmic muons are the classic particles for a MIP calibration: Can we use them?
  - Vertical Flux at surface  $\sim 160 \text{ Hz/m}^2$  above 1 GeV,  $\sim 20 \text{ Hz/m}^2$  above 10 GeV (only this will give us full penetration)

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- ⇒ In almost any scenario, the detector will be deep underground!  
Muons lose 10 GeV in  $\sim 20 \text{ m}$  of rock, this translates into a factor of  $\sim 2$  for the rate...
- ⇒ Necessary calibration times quickly get prohibitive the deeper we go....

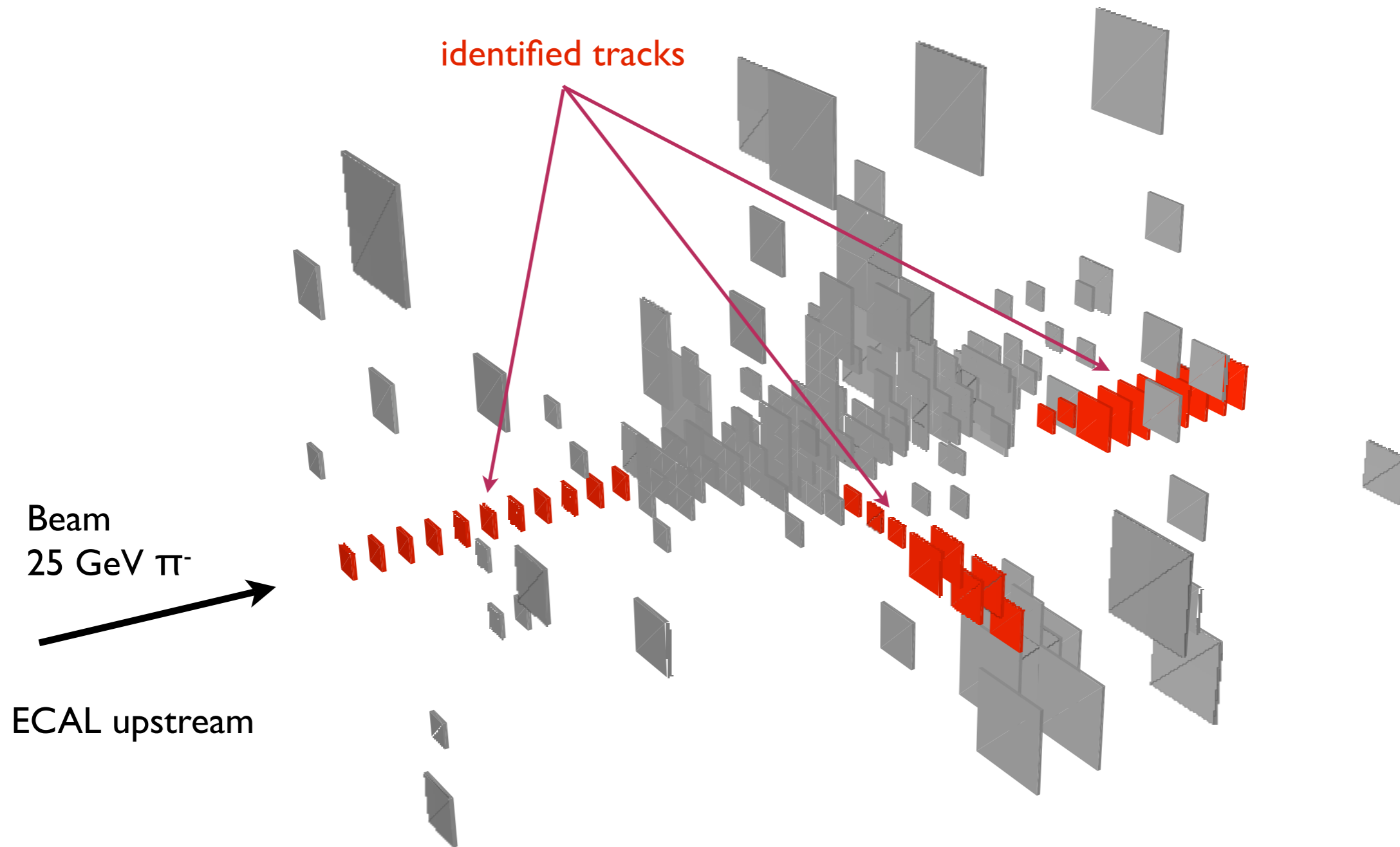
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**Alternative calibration scenarios are clearly necessary!**

# Reminder: Track Segments in Hadronic Showers in the CALICE HCAL

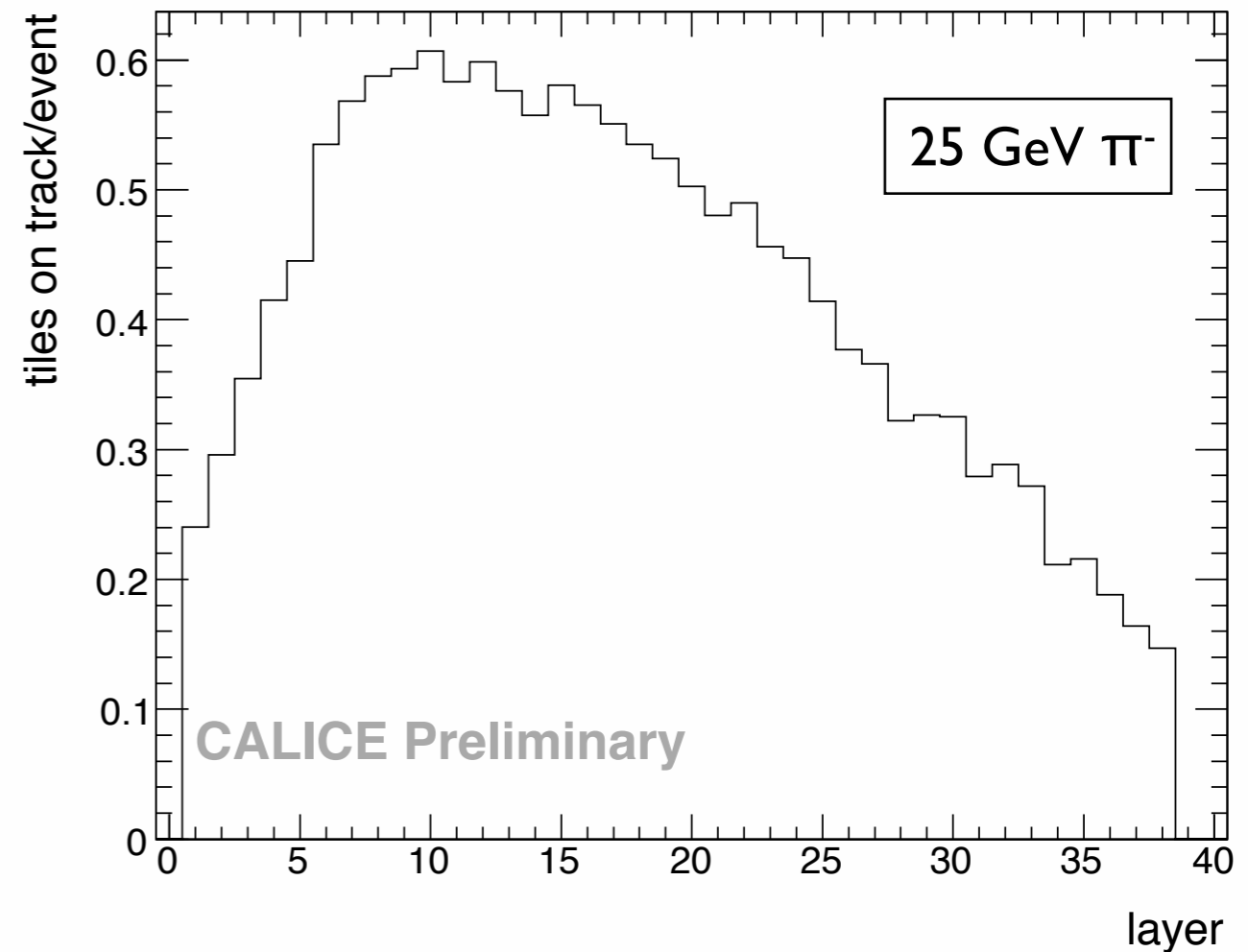
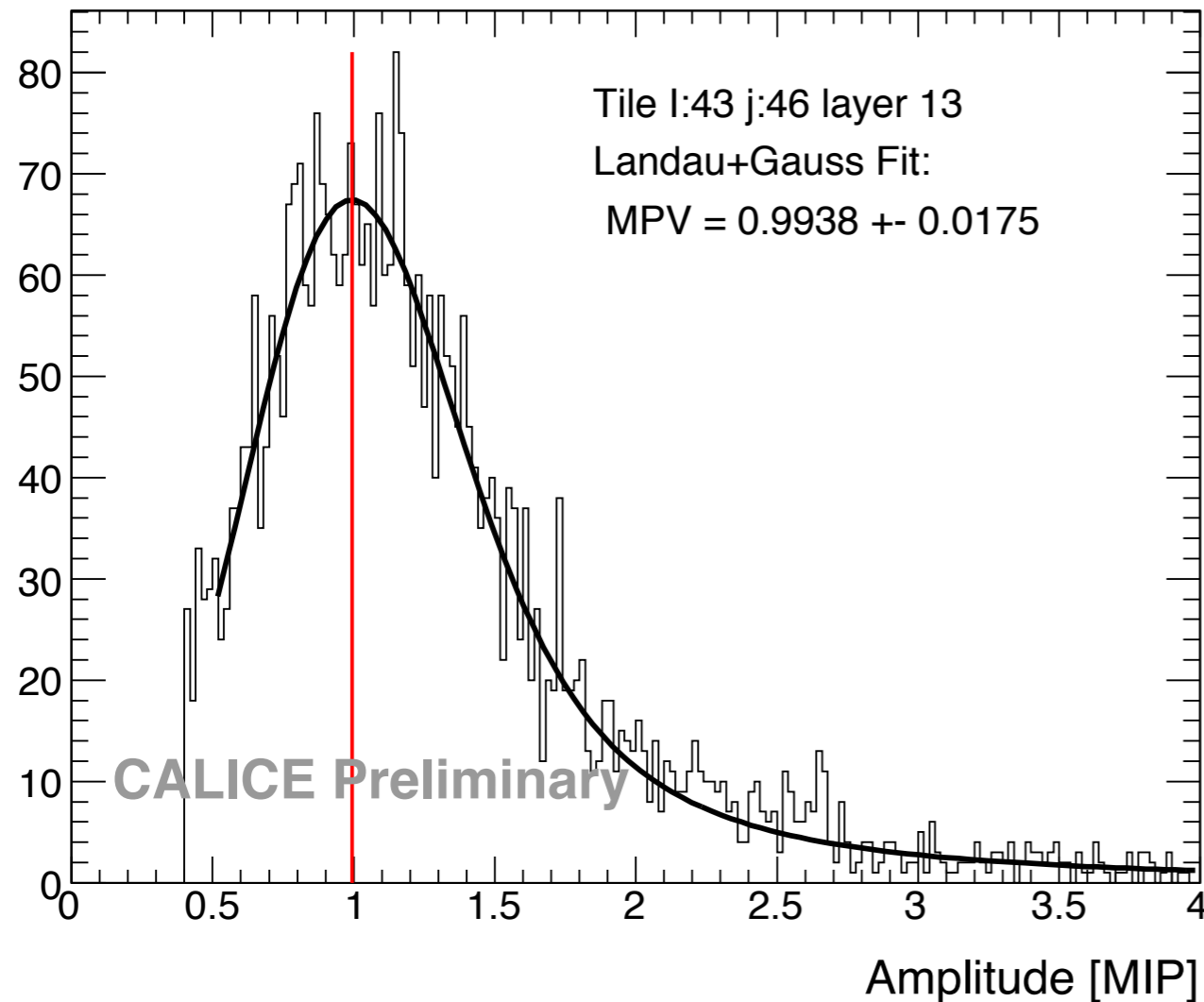
# Tracking in Hadronic Showers works in HCAL!



- Find tracks from isolated hits (tiles that don't have energy deposits in their next neighbors on the same layer)



# Cells on Tracks: Amplitudes (Muons & Hadrons)



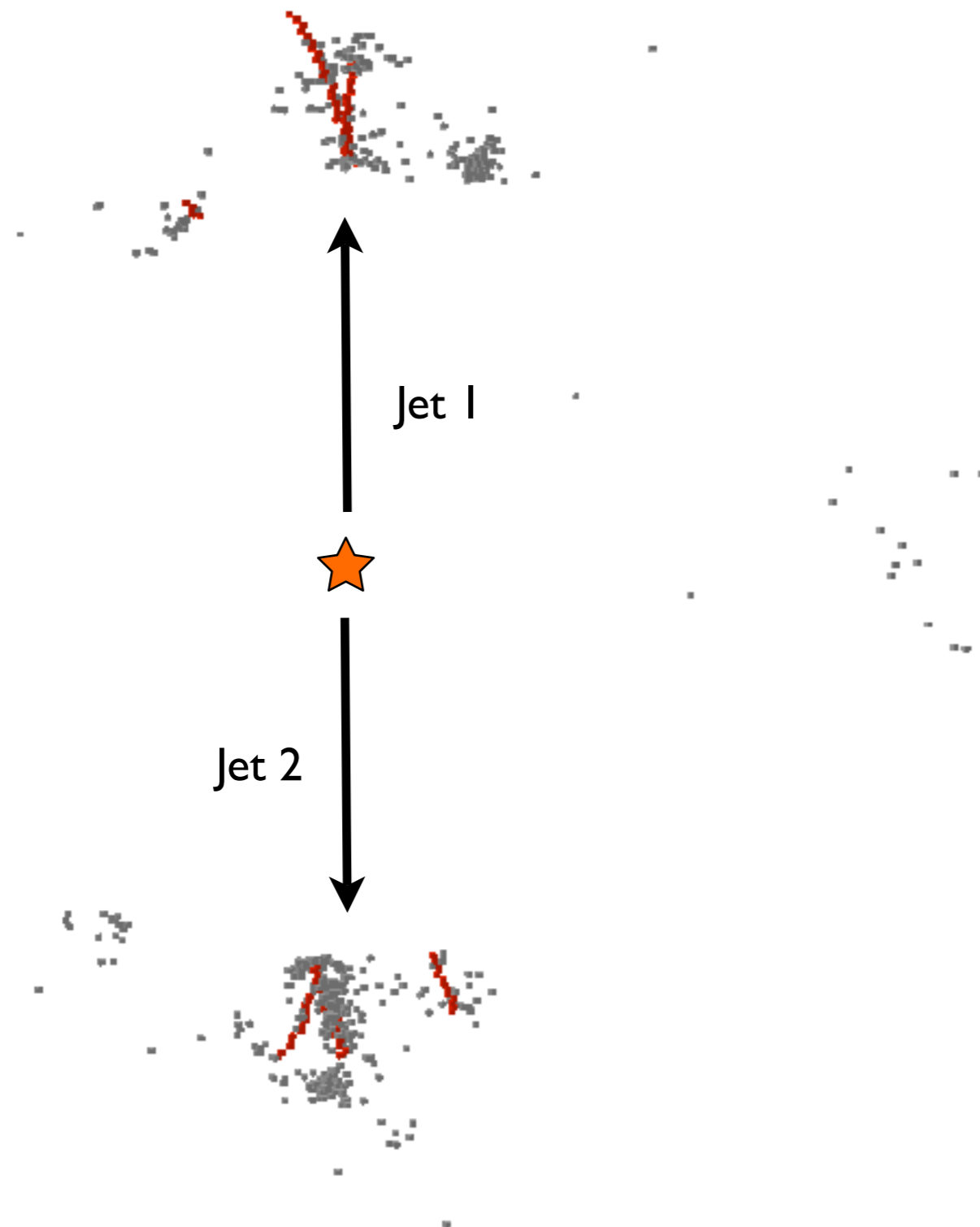
- Track finding applied to Muon runs and Hadron runs:
  - clean spectrum of energy deposit in both cases
  - Most probable value extracted with a Landau+Gauss fit

# Expansion to ILD

# MC Studies in the ILD Detector

- Simulation with the ILD detector geometry
  - Digitization not used, only use raw G4 energy deposits in the scintillator cells
- Tracking algorithm slightly optimized for tracking within ILD: improved acceptance for curved and inclined tracks compared to the algorithm used for the CALICE AHCAL
  - Currently no tracking across module boundaries, no use of data from other detectors (besides HCAL Barrel)
- Simulated  $e^+e^- \rightarrow qq\bar{q}$  and  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  via Z exchange (real Z in the case of 91.2 GeV)

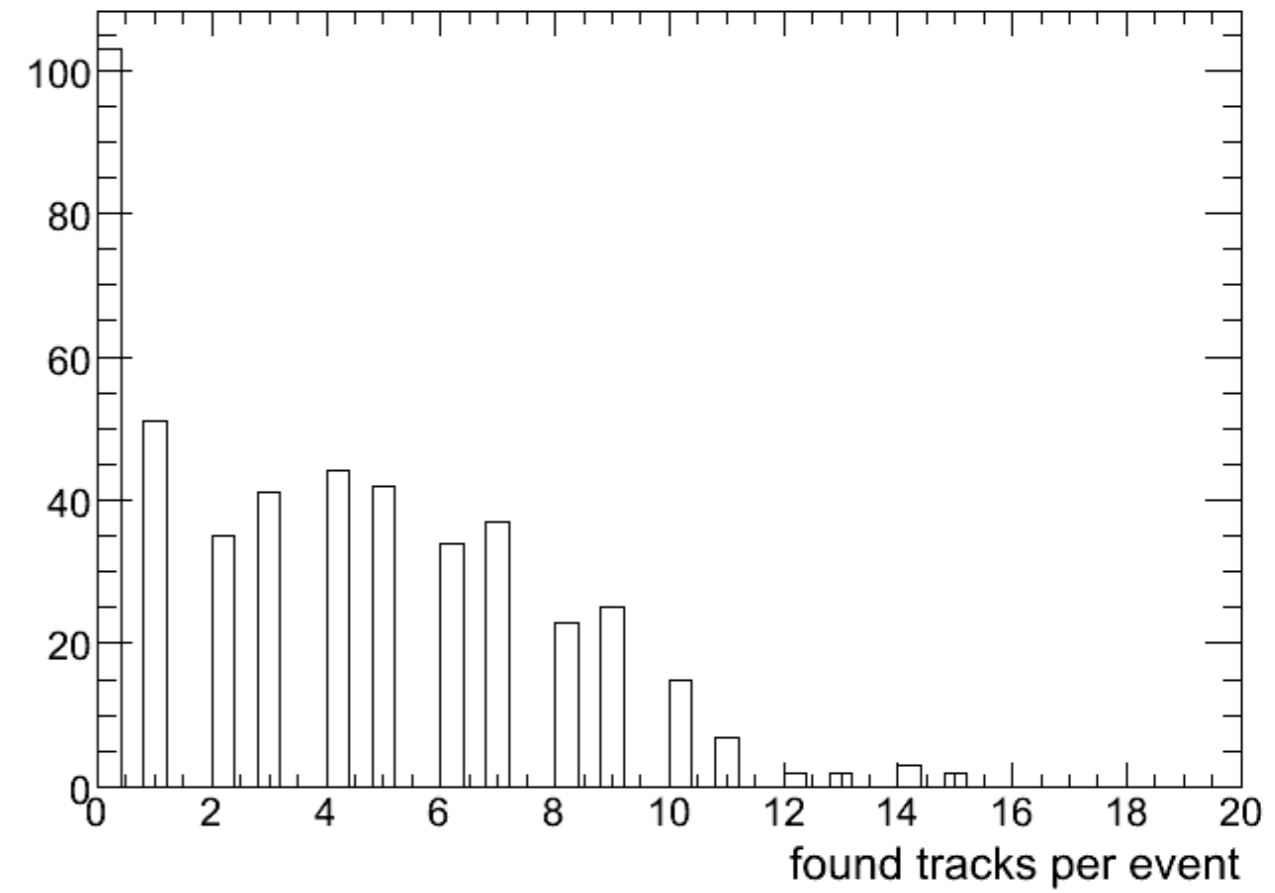
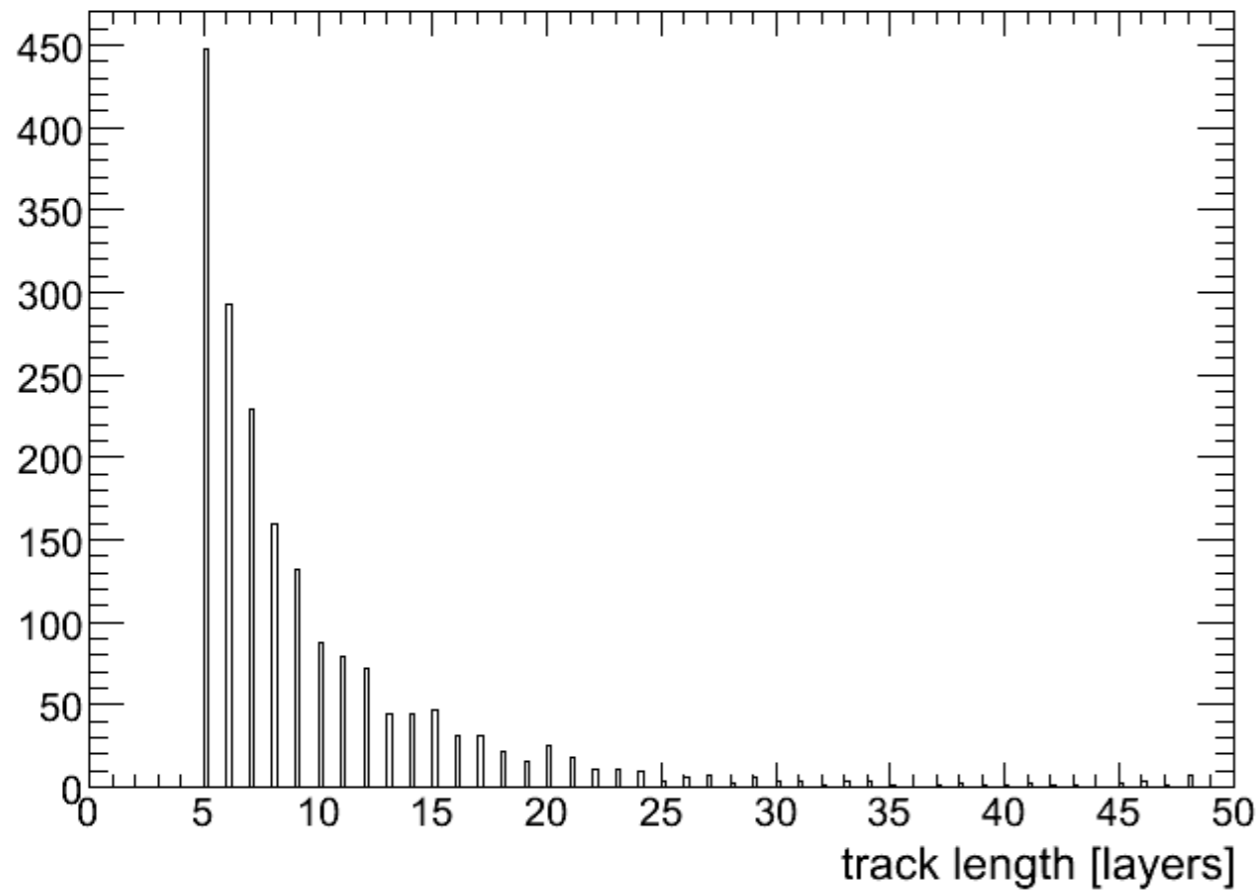
# Expansion to ILD: MC Study



$$Z^0 \rightarrow q\bar{q} @91.2\text{GeV}$$

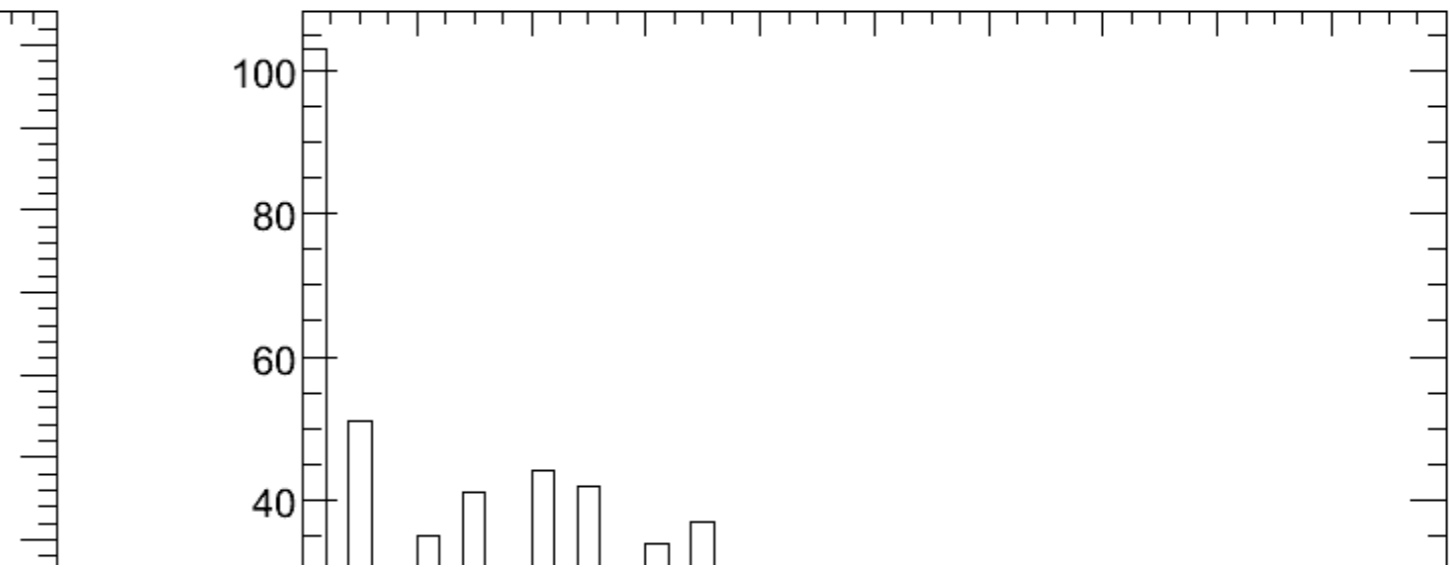
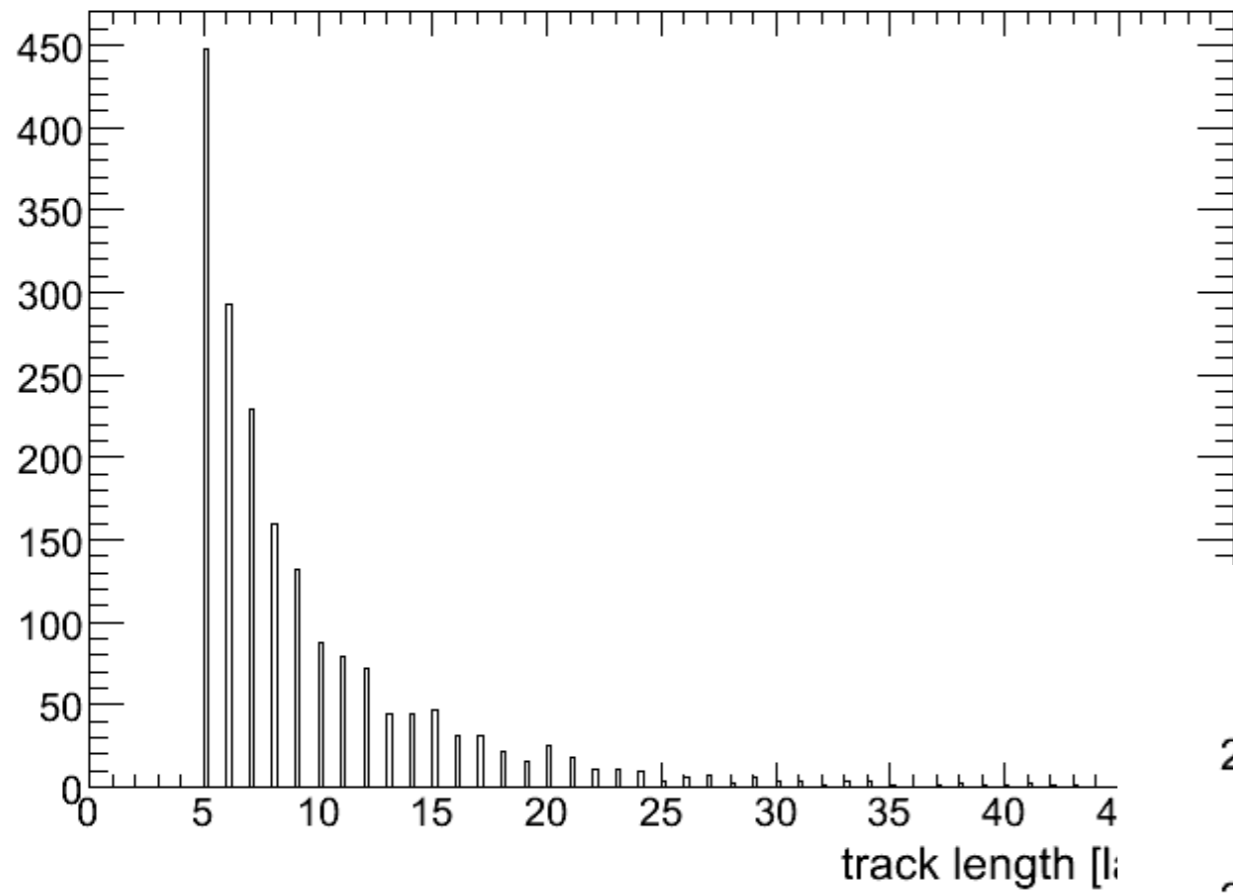
- All hits in the HCAL barrel are shown
  - Two clean back-to-back jets
- Total number of found tracks: 8

# Properties of Tracks: Z Resonance

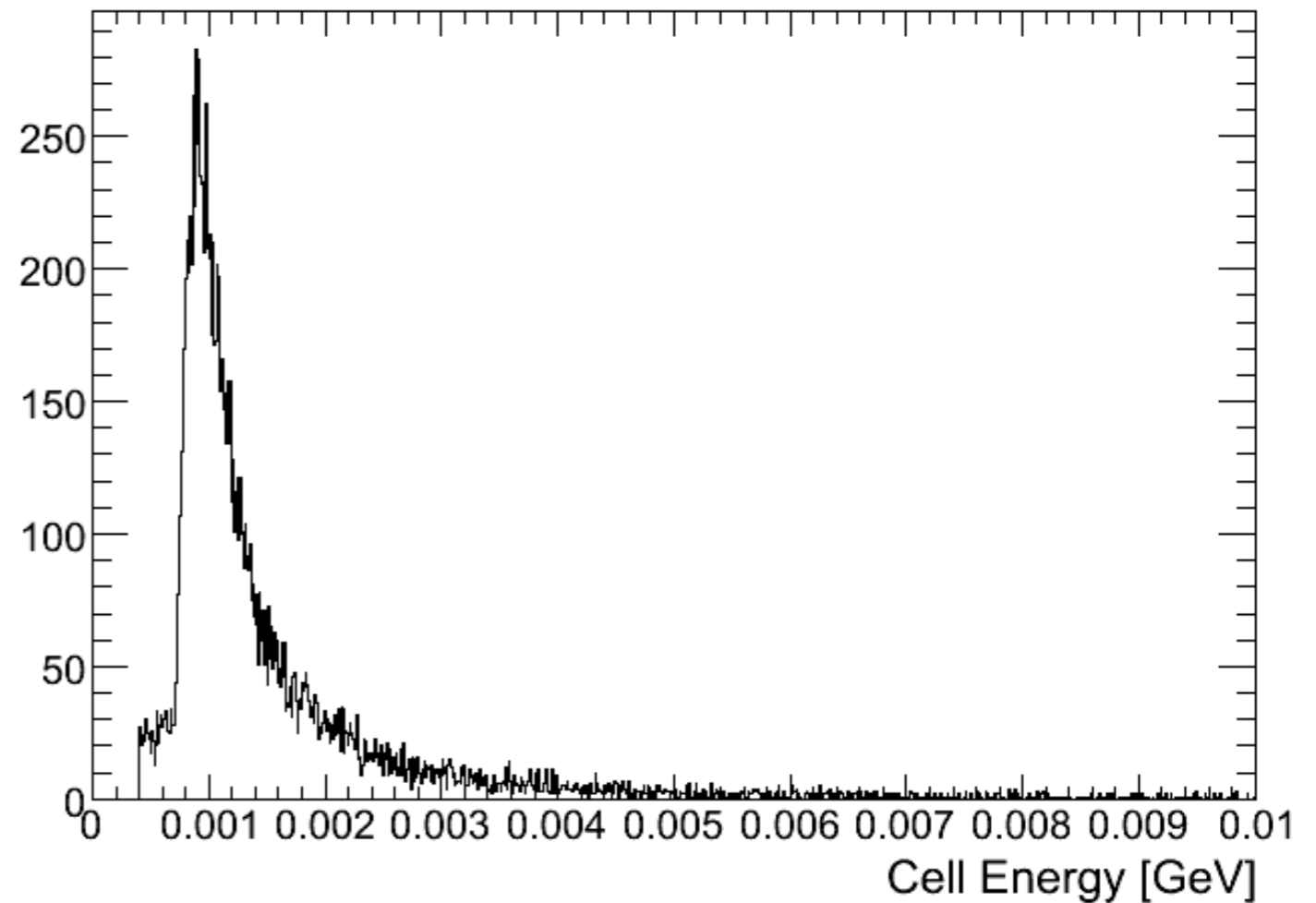


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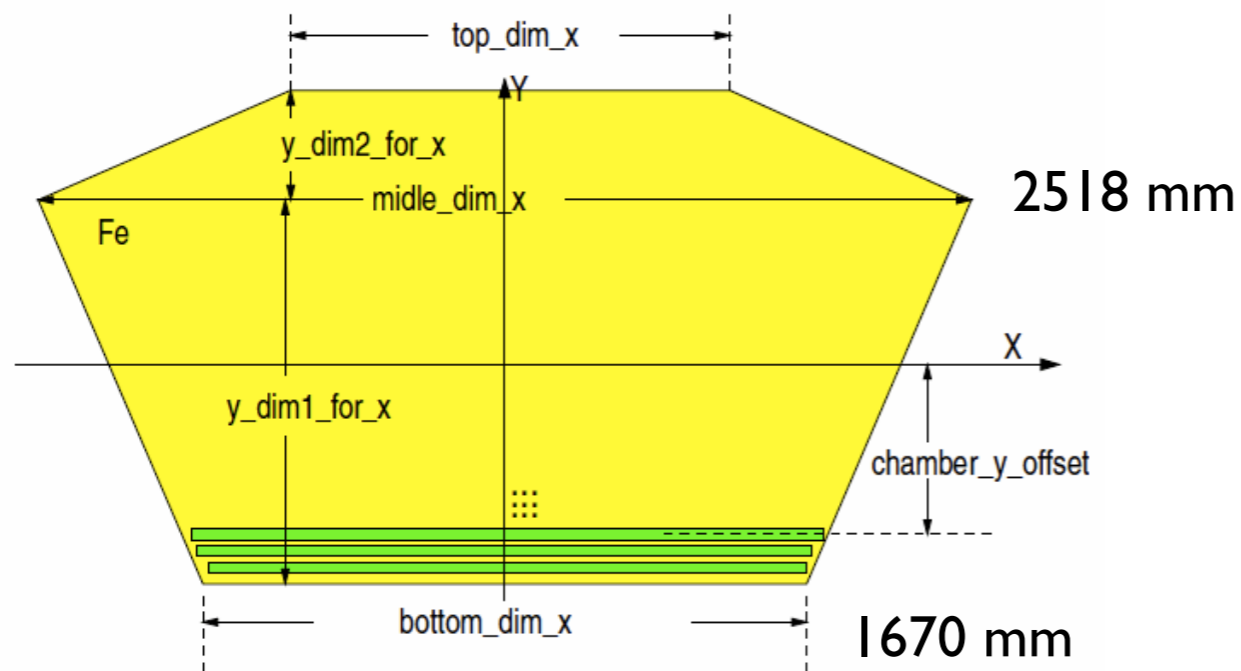
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# So: How much is needed?

- For a good calibration (e.g. very well defined MIP peak):  $\sim 1000$  Entries per cell

## Rough ballpark estimate:



The ILD HCAL module:  
average x dimension  
 $\sim 2094$  mm, corresponds to  
70 cells of  $30 \times 30$  mm<sup>2</sup>

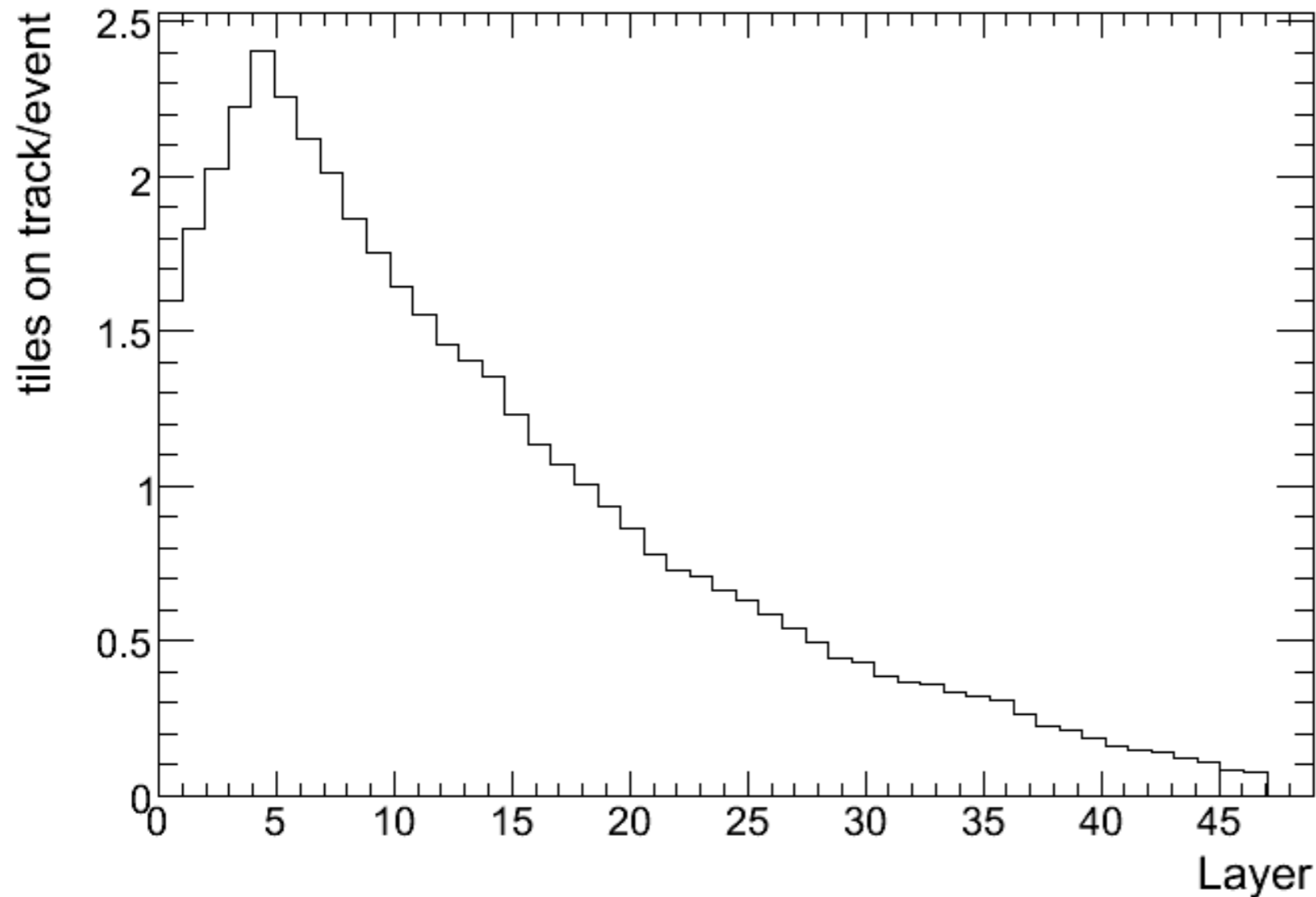
Length in z: 2350 mm,  
corresponds to 78 cells

- ⇒ On average 5460 cells per layer,  
with 16 modules (2 rings a 8 modules):  $\sim 90$ k cells / layer
- ⇒ To get 1000 tracks per cell on average: 90 M tracks per layer

# How much do we get?

- Study at full energy: 500 GeV

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z^0 \rightarrow q\bar{q} @ 500\text{GeV}$$



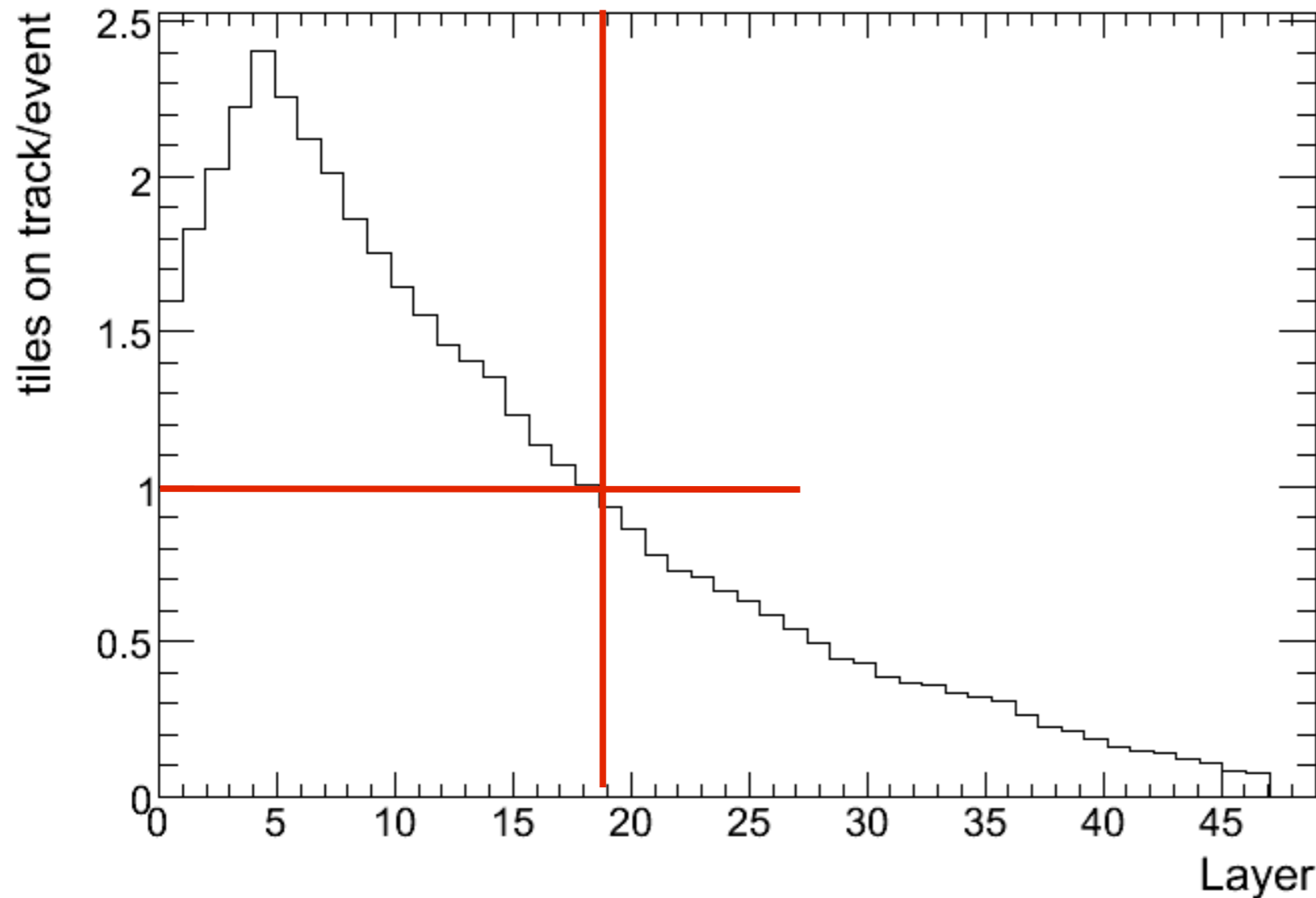
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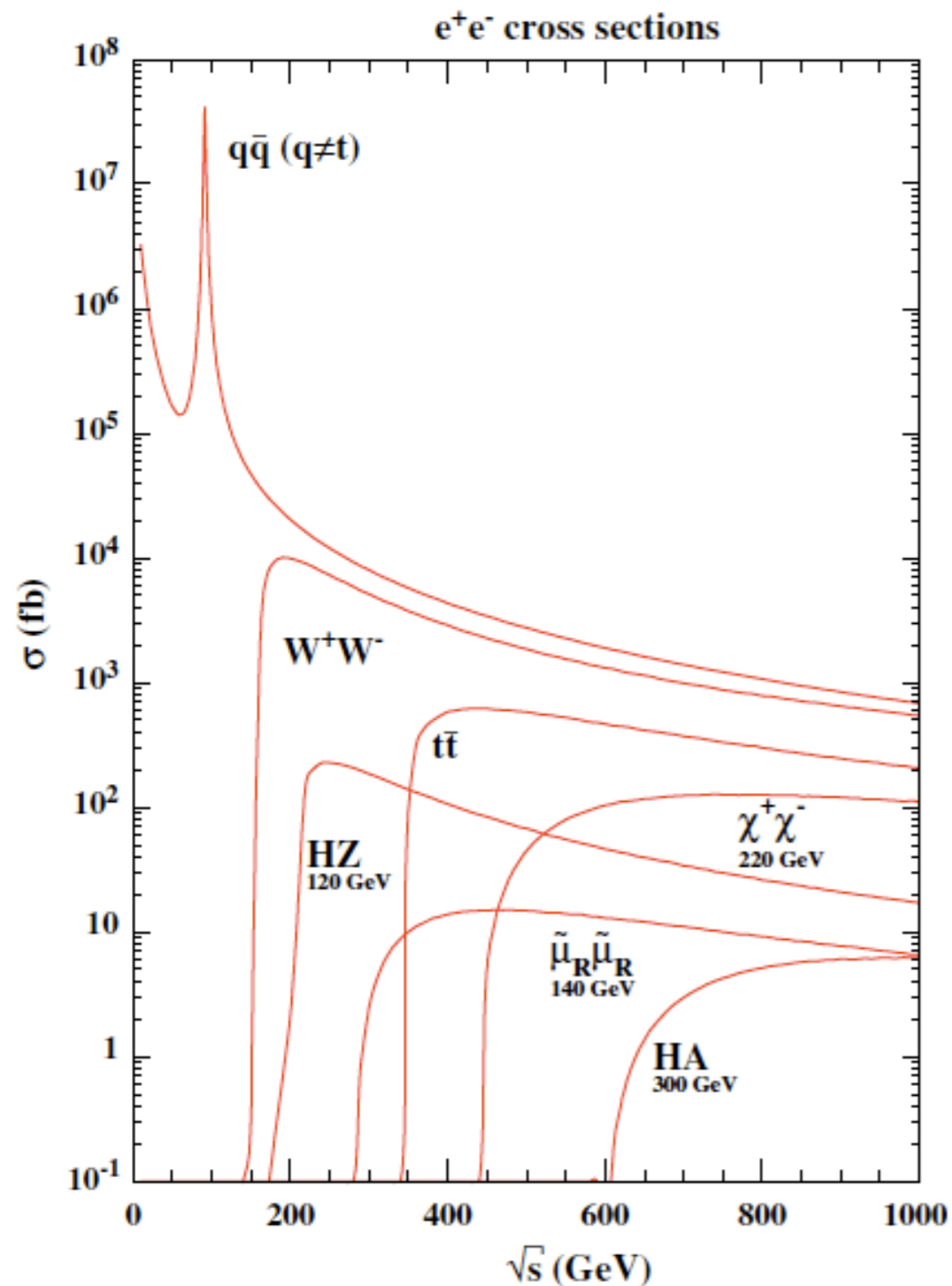


> 1 Track / layer out to layer 18 (counting from 0)

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# What Integrated Luminosity is needed?

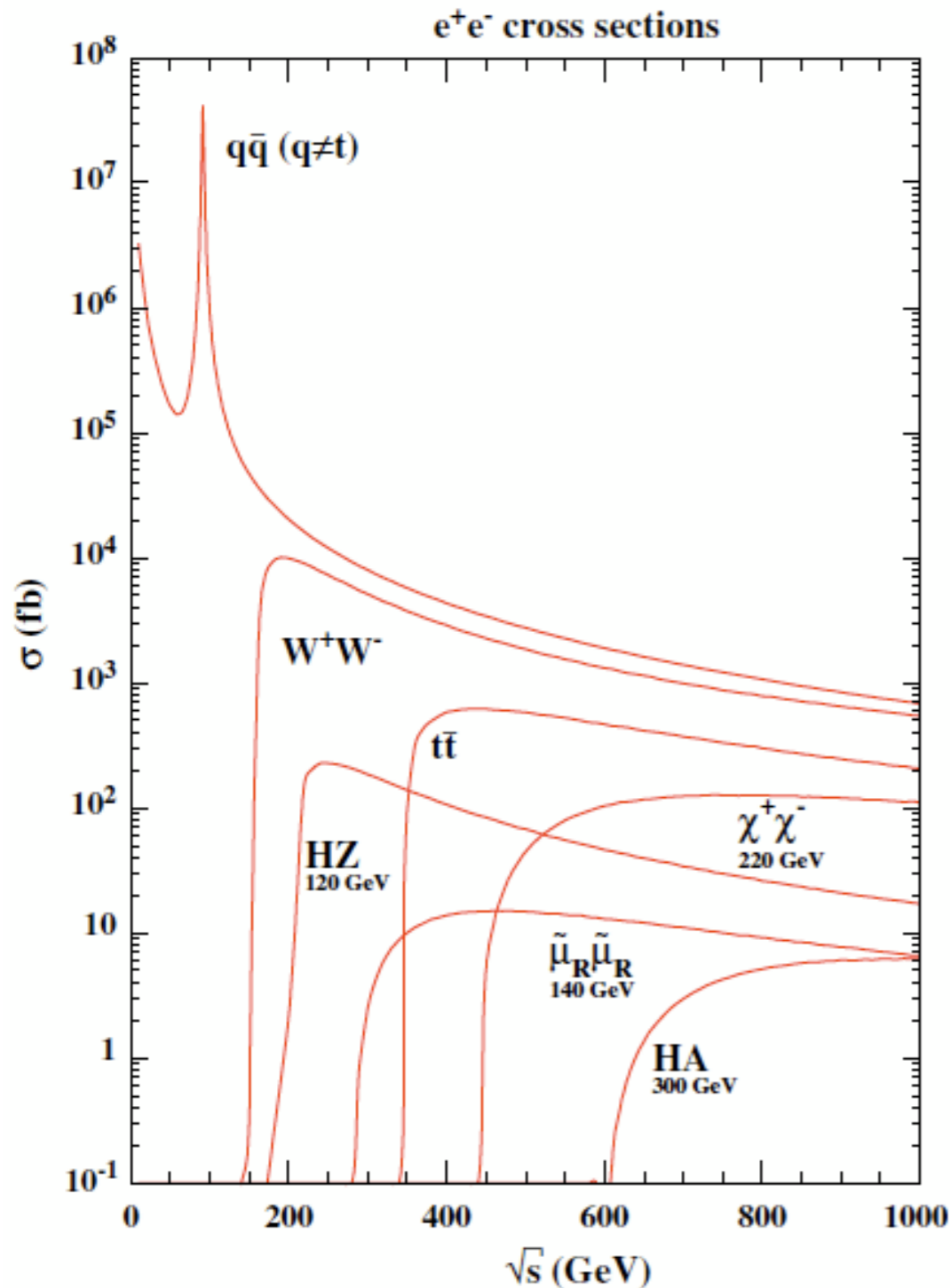
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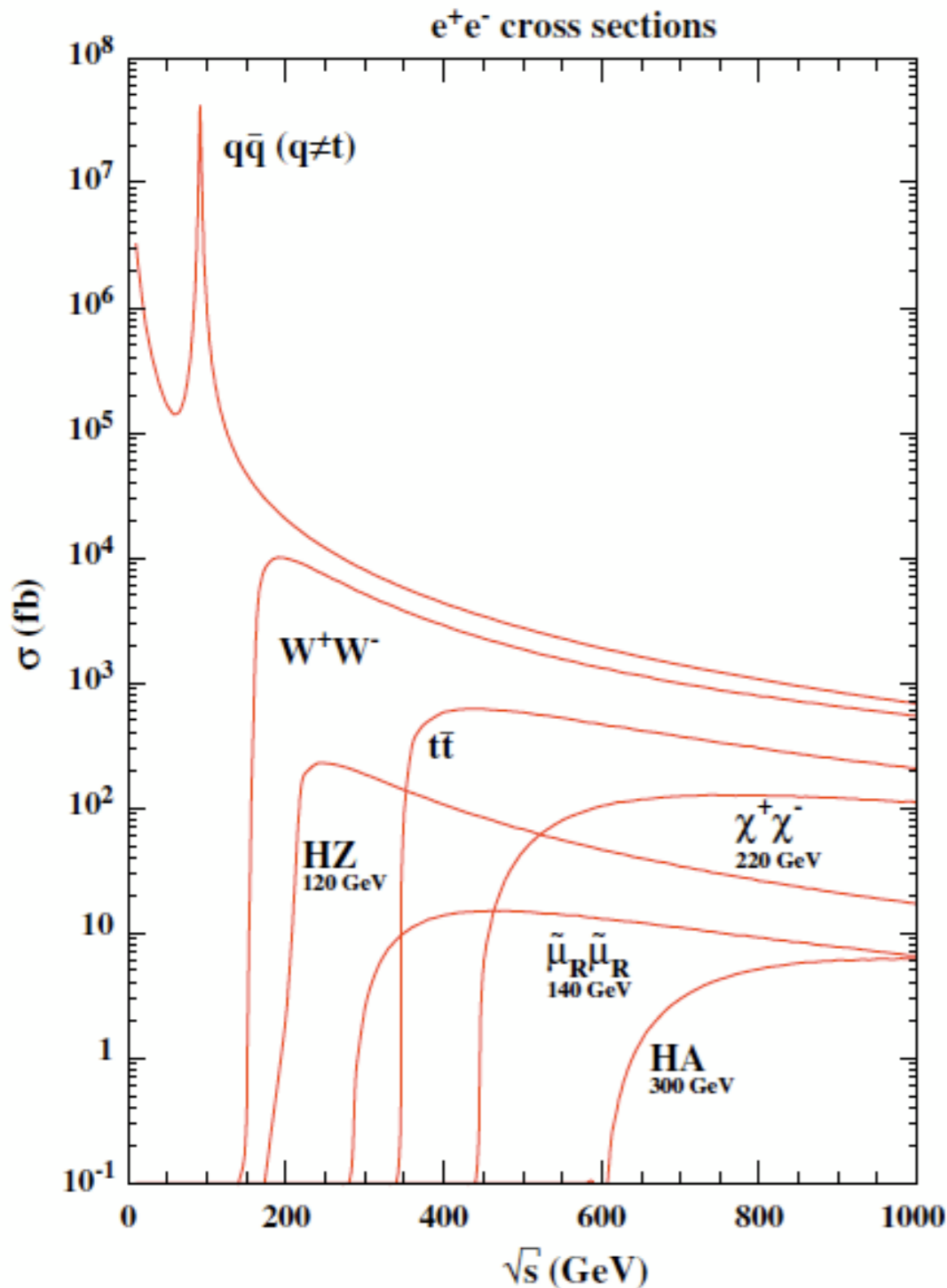


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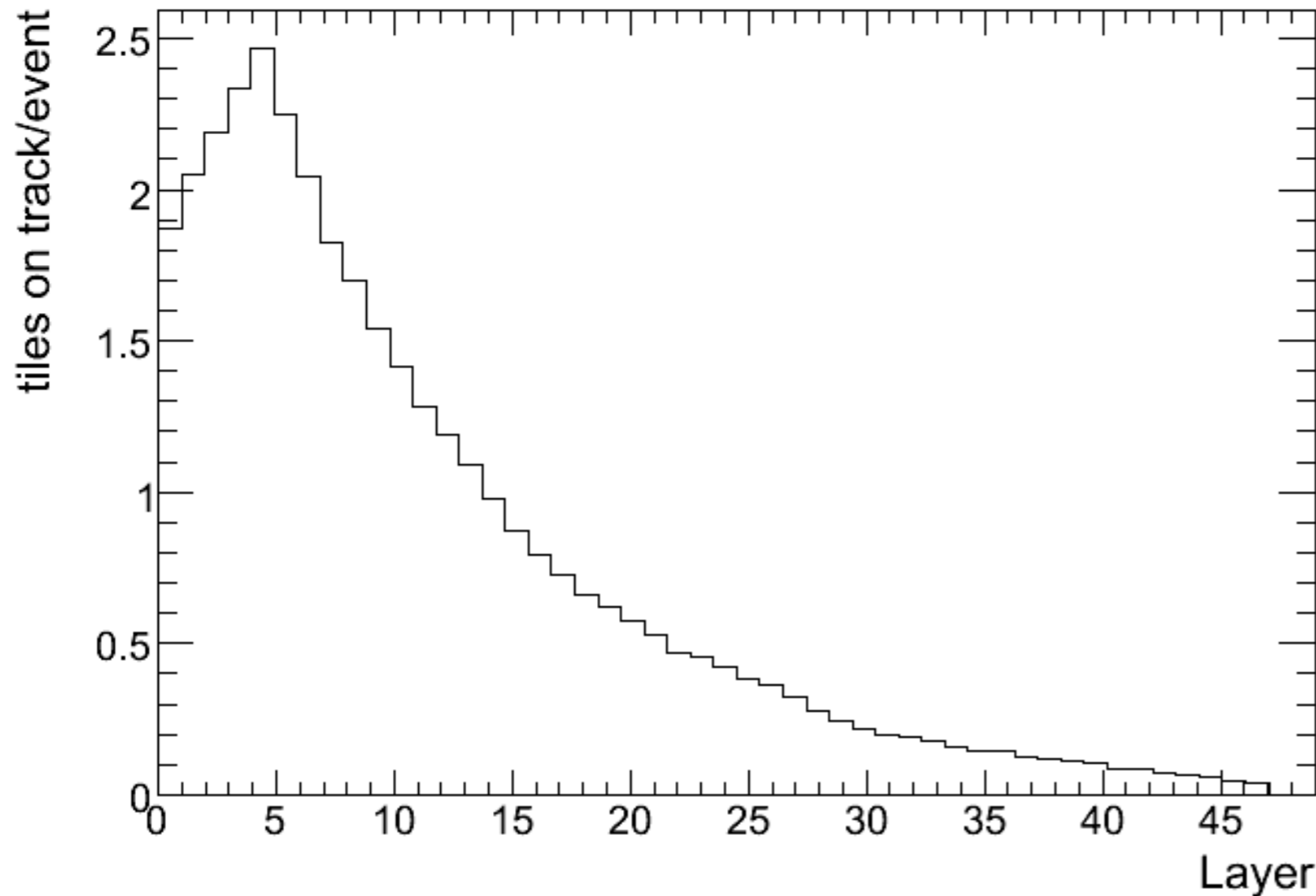
**90 M events  $\Leftrightarrow$  30 ab<sup>-1</sup>**

... no need to say more... but anyway:

at  $L = 2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ :  $\sim 1.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}/\text{day}$

$\Leftrightarrow$  50 years of continuous operation at peak luminosity...

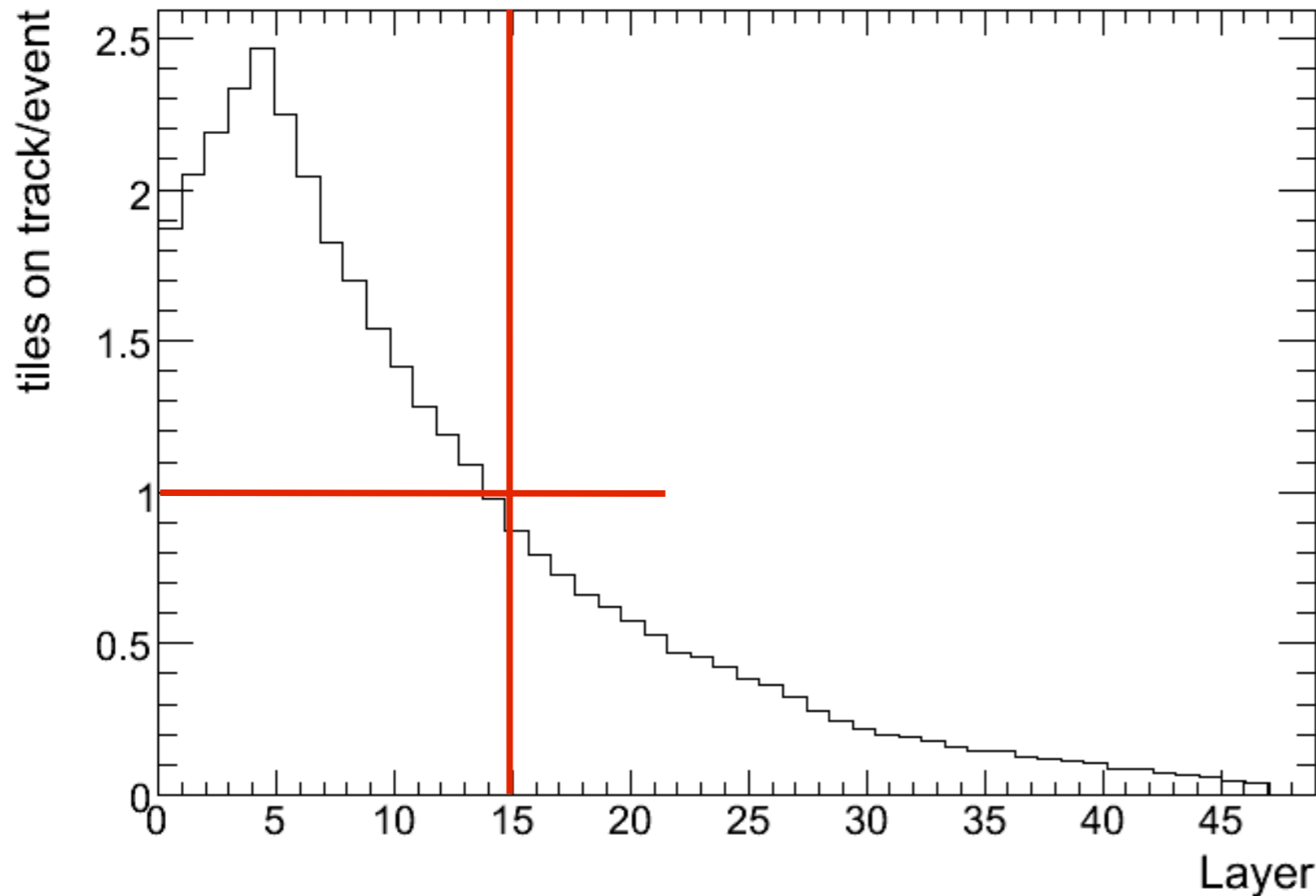
# The Hope: Z-Resonance Running



$$Z^0 \rightarrow q\bar{q} \text{ @91.2GeV}$$

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- Reduced energy leads to faster fall-off of number of tracks with calorimeter layer

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# Z Resonance: Required Luminosity

- Needed event count the same for 500 GeV and Z-Resonance running: ~ 90 M events

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}) @ 91.2\text{GeV} \sim 30 \text{ nb}$$

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$\Rightarrow$  still a lot! Collider Luminosity might be much lower at 91.2 GeV than at 500 GeV:  
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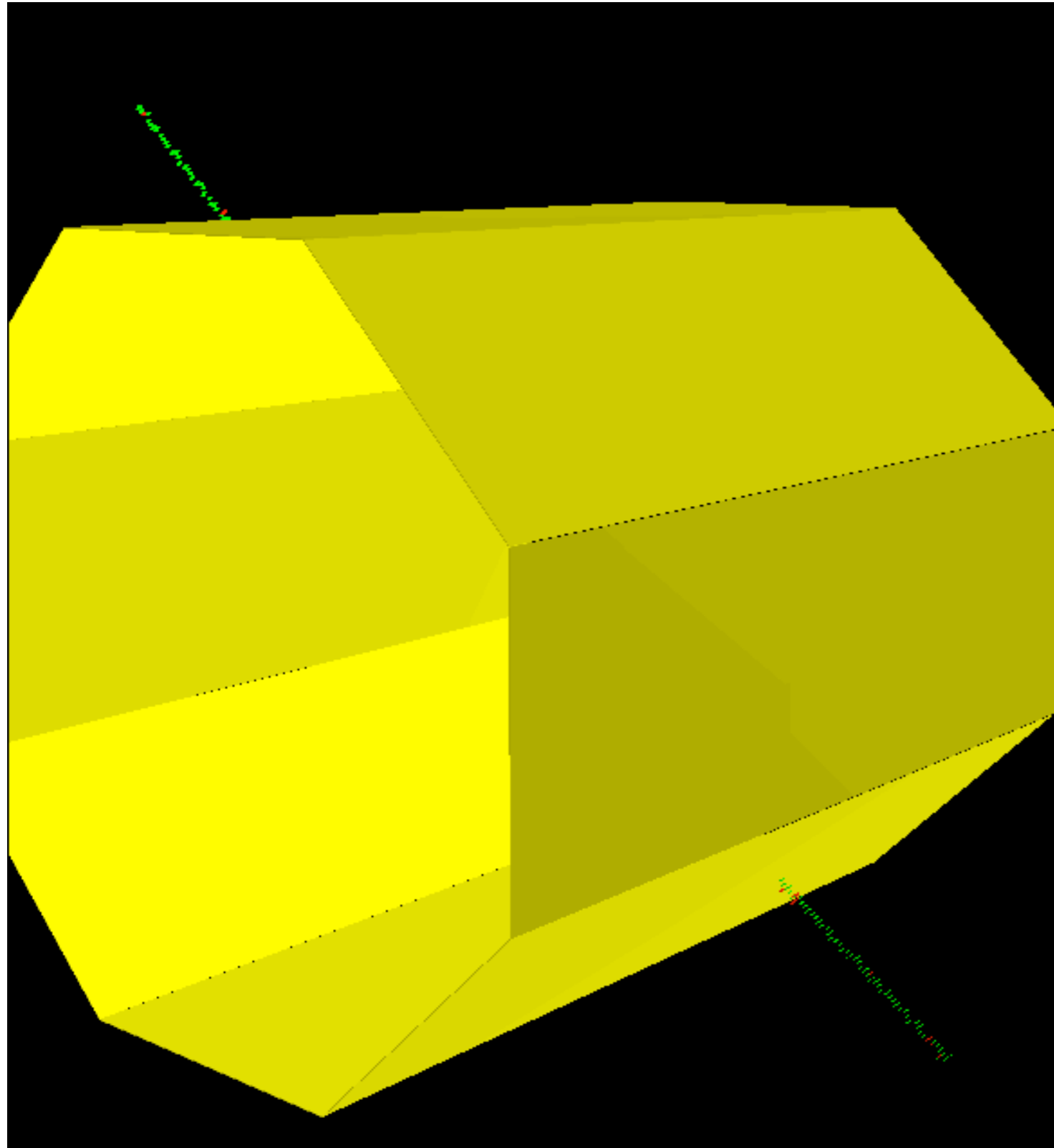
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$\Rightarrow$  lowering of statistics requirement per cell, potential increase in track finding efficiency (not a lot to be expected), and possibly ganging of cells, in particular in later layers, can bring this number down to something that might actually be reasonable:  
With high luminosity at the Z pole, we might be in business after a day or so...

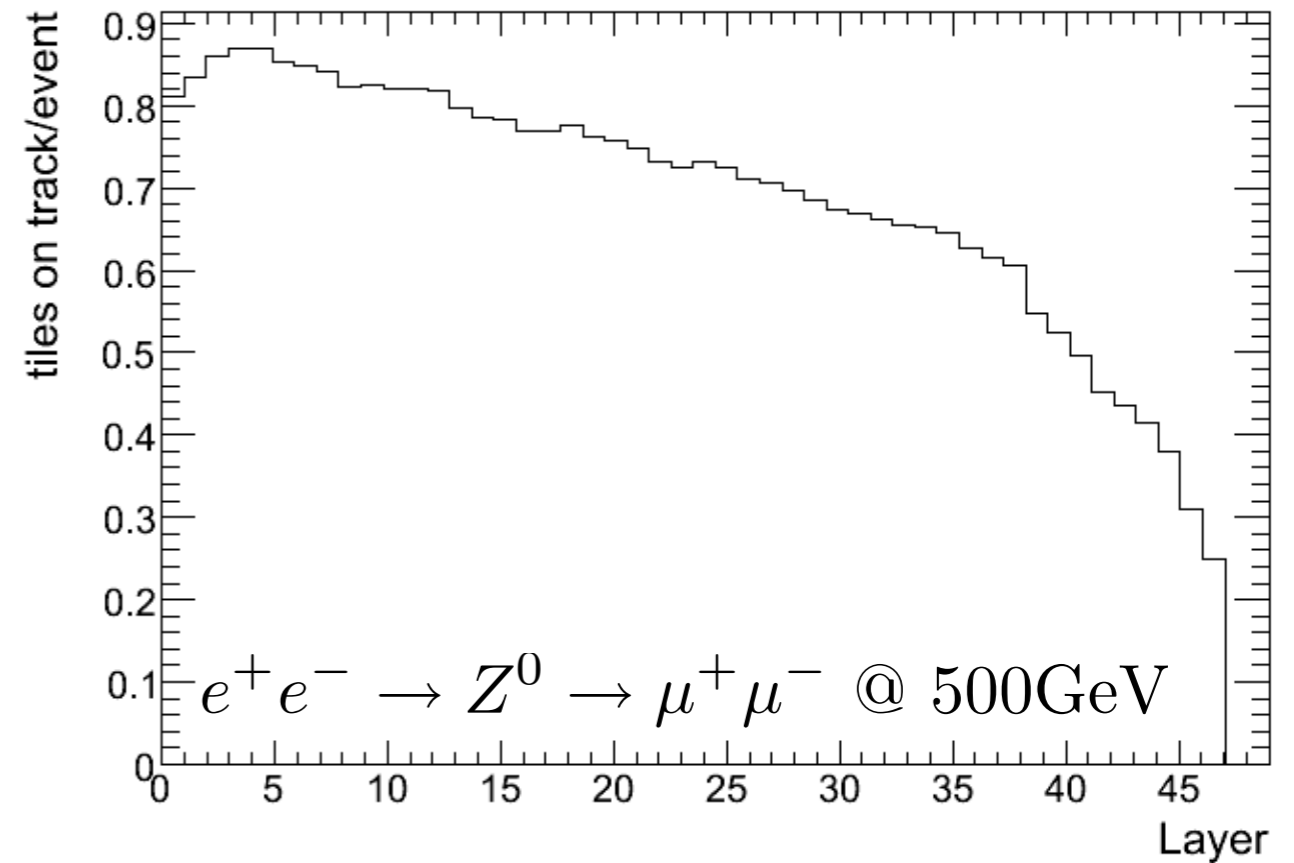
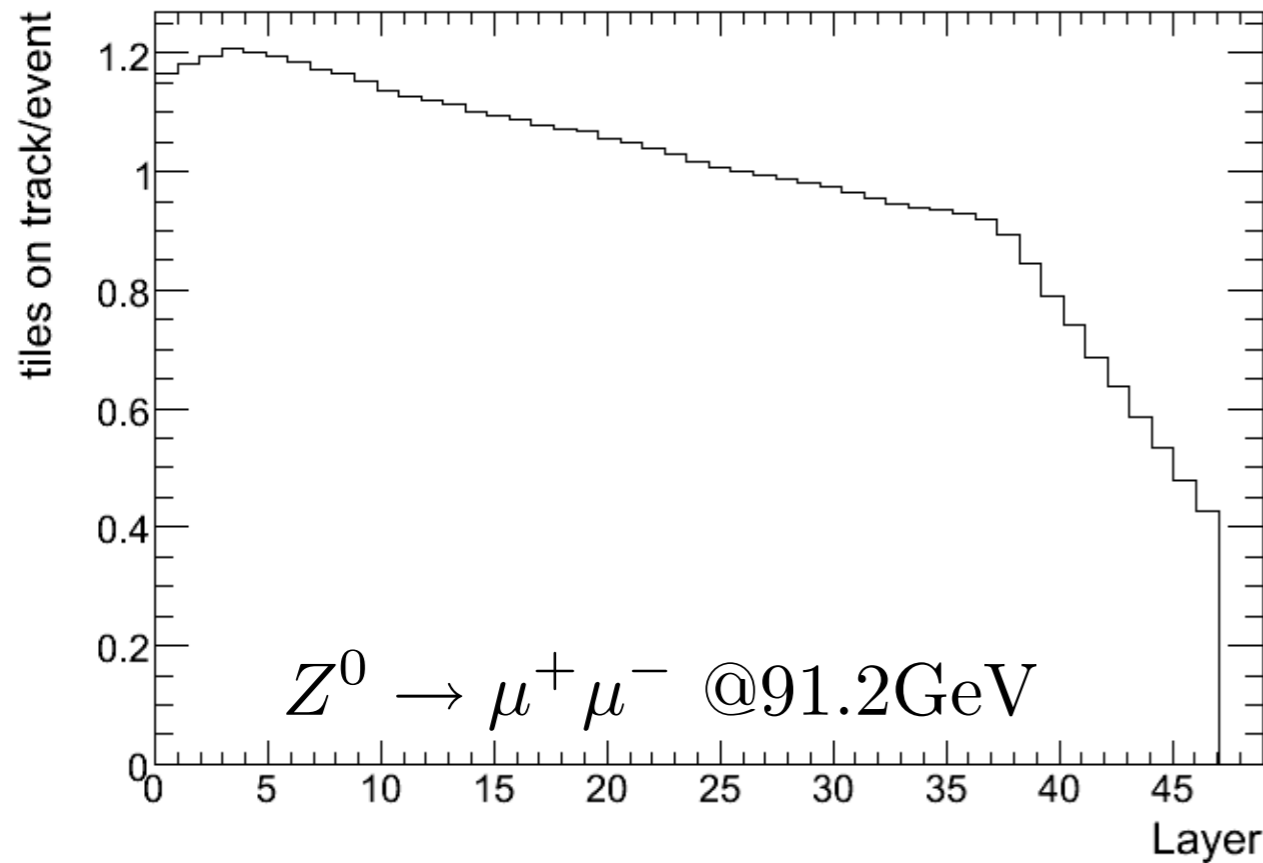
# A Look at Muons



$$Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \text{ @91.2GeV}$$

- Typically beautiful back to back Muons!

# Di-Muon Events: Beautiful Tracks, Lousy Statistics



- Muons penetrate the whole calorimeter: Good statistics almost to the last layer
- But: BR( $Z^0$ ) in Muons: 3.37%, Hadrons: 69.9%  $\Rightarrow$  Factor 20 more hadronic events than Muons
  - At 500 GeV the ratio is more favorable, but the overall cross section is much too low anyway...

# Summary and Consequences for Calibration

- Track segments in Hadronic Showers can be found both in real CALICE data and in ILD MC, the tracks are of high quality, can be used for calibration
- The ILD studies suggest that several 10 M events are needed to get sufficient statistics in most cells of the HCAL to provide a precise intercalibration
  - ▶ Impossible to reach at 500 GeV ( $> 10 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ )!
  - ▶ Cross section at Z-Pole more favorable: a few  $\text{fb}^{-1}$  provide sufficient stats
- Still: Might be too much to allow for a precise cell-by-cell intercalibration using hadronic data (depending in actual Z-Pole Lumi and time available to collect calibration data)
  - ▶ Cell-by-cell intercalibration with MIPs with beam tests of each module, module-to-module calibration with hadronic tracks with real data events can then be obtained very quickly
  - ▶ Clever averaging and ganging to study long-term variations such as changes in light-yield etc. with limited event samples: at 500 GeV  $\sim 20$  days to get 1000+ MIPs /  $\text{m}^2$  for layers  $< 18$

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Track segments in hadronic showers are viable calibration tools, both for granular calibrations at the Z pole and coarser long-term monitoring at full energy.