CALICE SiW Electromagnetic Calorimeter

Testbeam performance and results

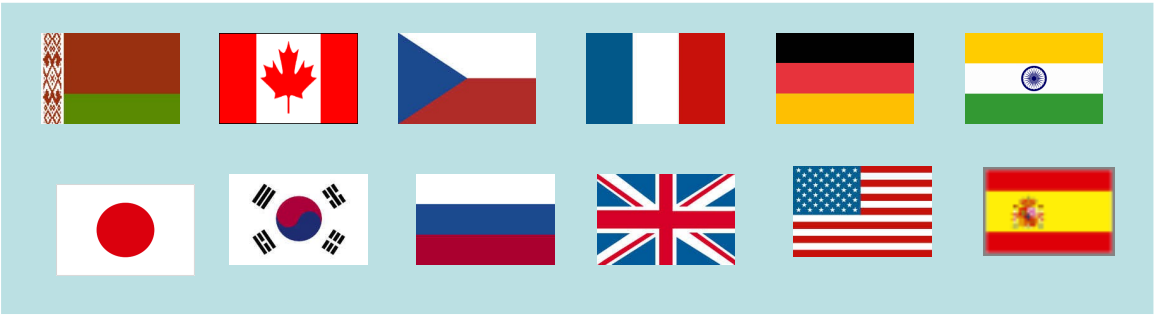
Roman Pöschl
LAL Orsay

- The Calice Collaboration
- SiW Ecal Prototype
- Testbeam Results
- Future Developments
- Summary and Conclusion

The CALICE Collaboration

Calorimeter for ILC

Calorimeter R&D for the ILC



~230 physicists/engineers
from 12 Countries 3 Regions

- Integrated R&D effort

- Benefit/Accelerate Detector Development due to *common* approach

Projects within Calice

First generation prototypes

- W-Si **ECAL** complete, in use in testbeam
  (European Project)
- W-Scintillator strip **ECAL** in construction,
  test beam@DESY , **Spring 2007**
  (Asian Project)
- Tile **HCAL** with SiPM (MEPHI/Pulsar) r/o complete
  and in used in testbeam

- Digital **HCAL** under development
  Small Prototype North American DHCAL in FNAL
  Testbeam Summer 07
  First tests of European DHCAL
- **Tail Catcher** and **Muon Tracker TCMT** (North America. DESY)

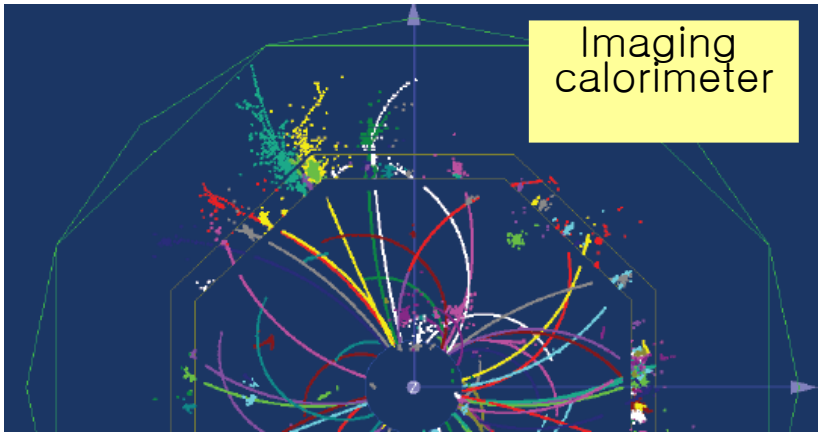
Projects benefit from

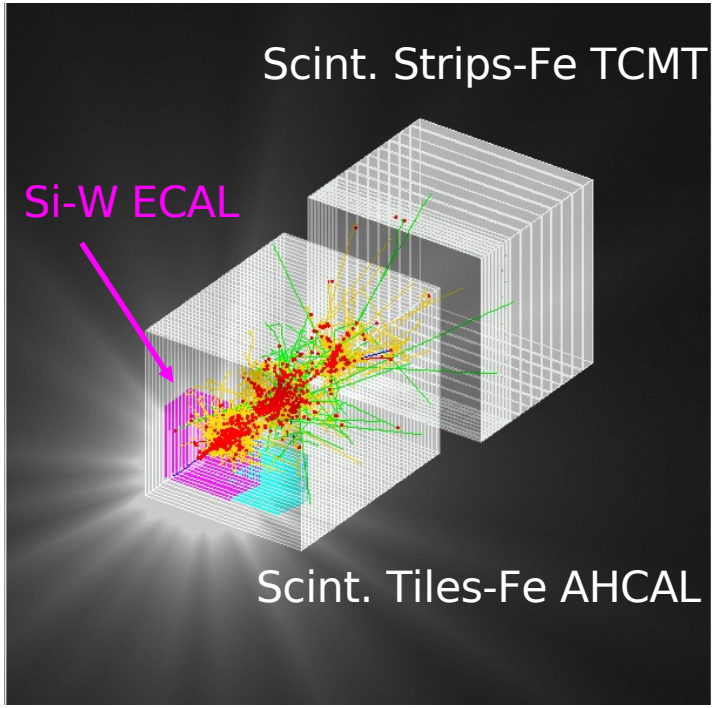
Common DAQ
Common Software
Common infrastructure, e.g. DESY testbeam
Common testbeam planning

The Calice Mission

Final goal:

A highly granular calorimeter optimised for the Particle Flow measurement of multi-jets final state at the International Linear Collider



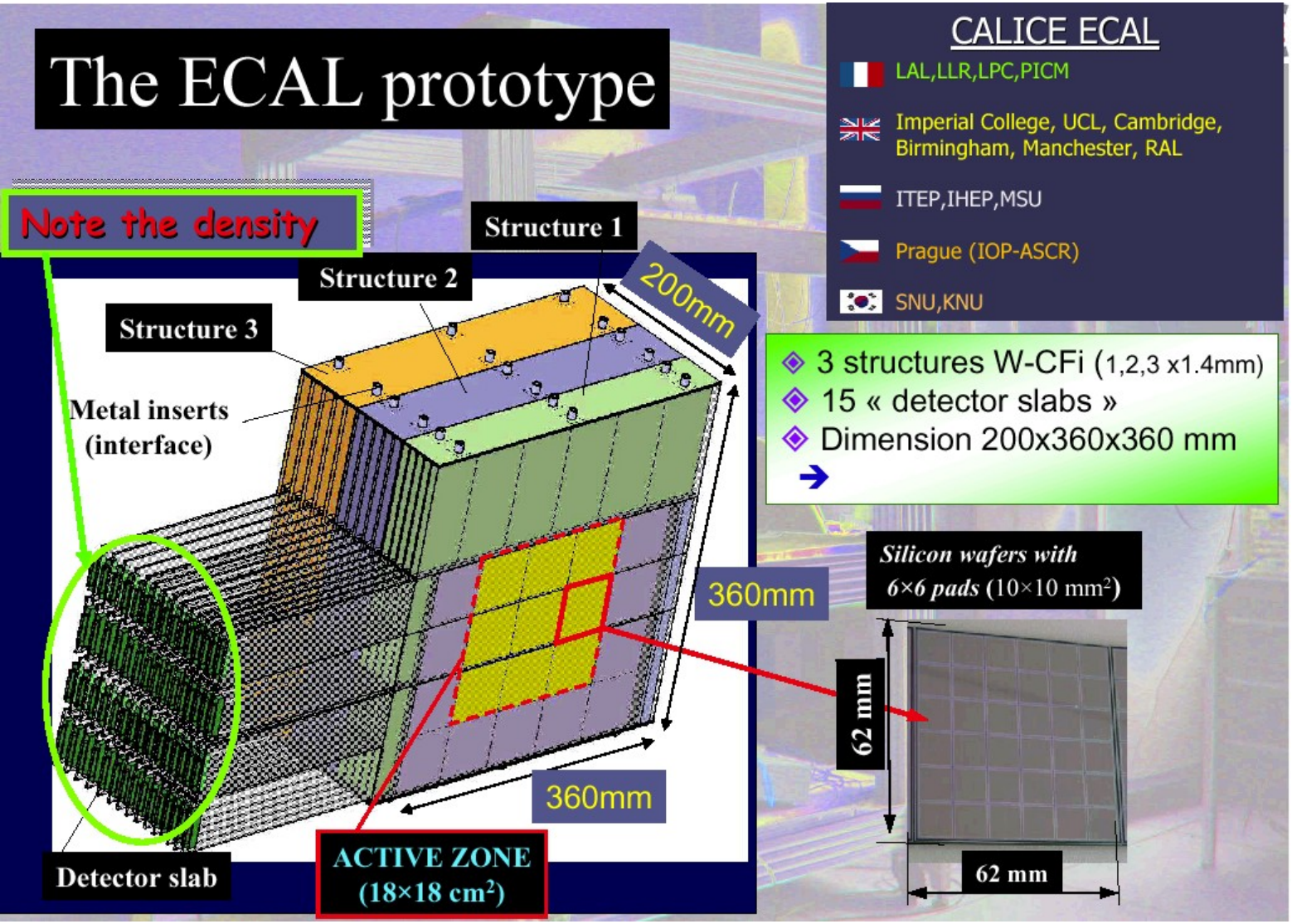


Intermediate task:

Build prototype calorimeters to
- Establish the technology
- Collect hadronic showers data

with unprecedented granularity to
- tune clustering algorithms
- validate existing MC models

Ecal Prototype - CALICE Collaboration

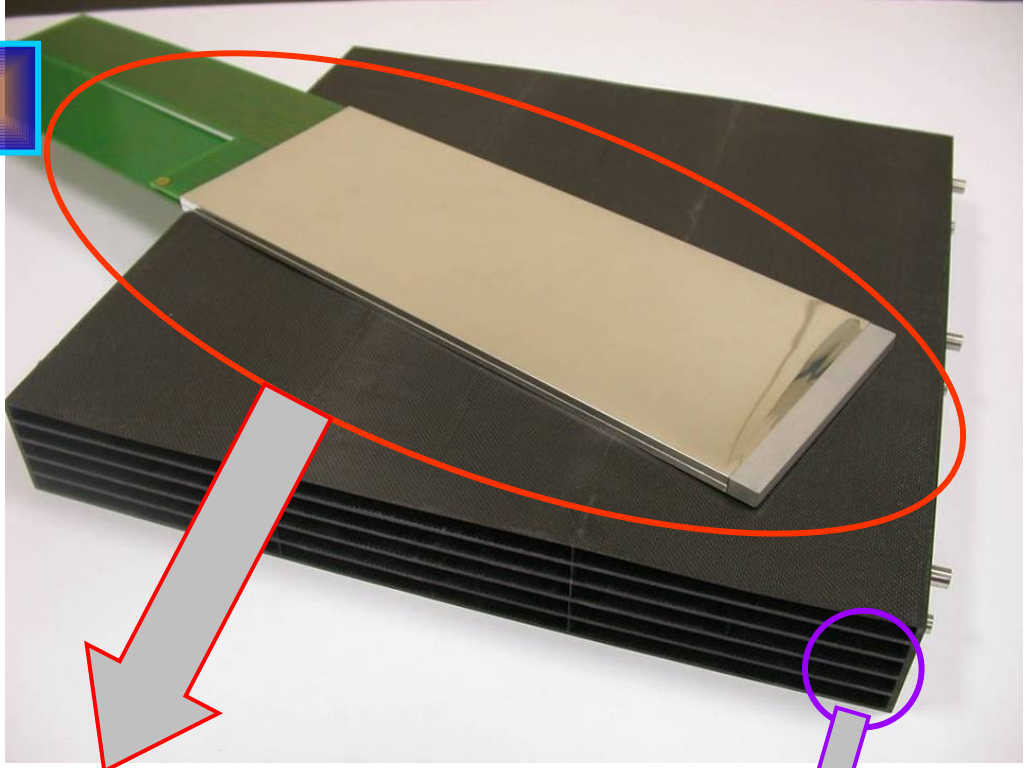


- W as absorber material
- Signal extraction by “Silicon Wafers”
- Extreme high granularity 1x1 cm^2 cell size
- Detector is optimized for particle separation

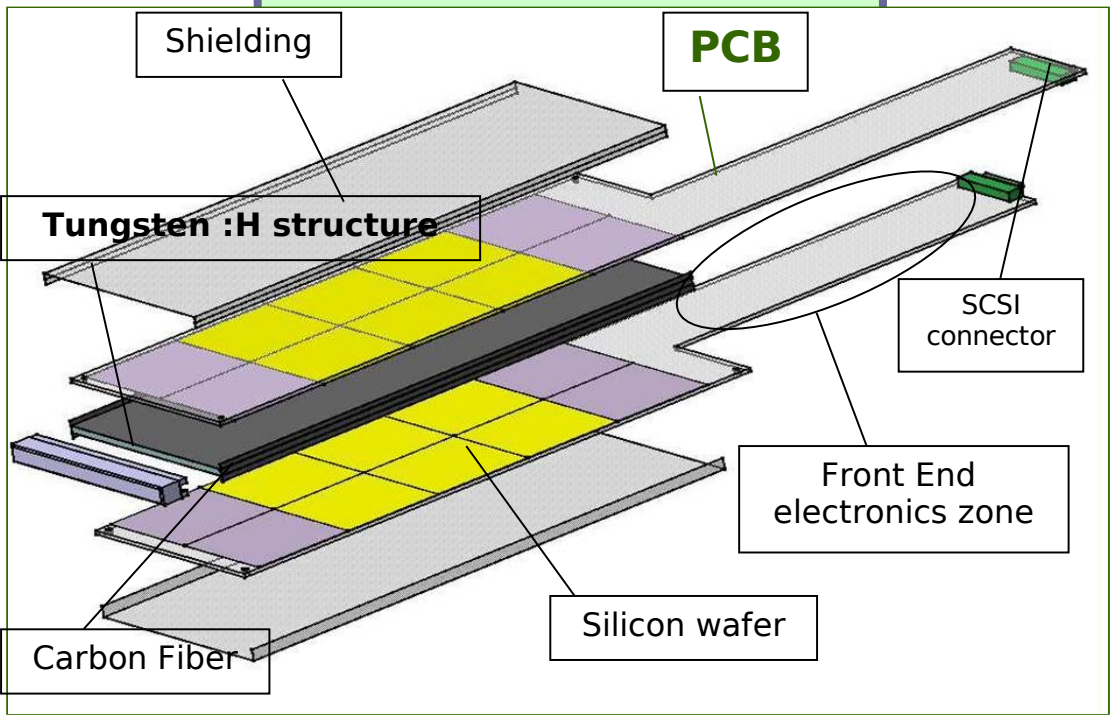
Alveolar structure & Slab

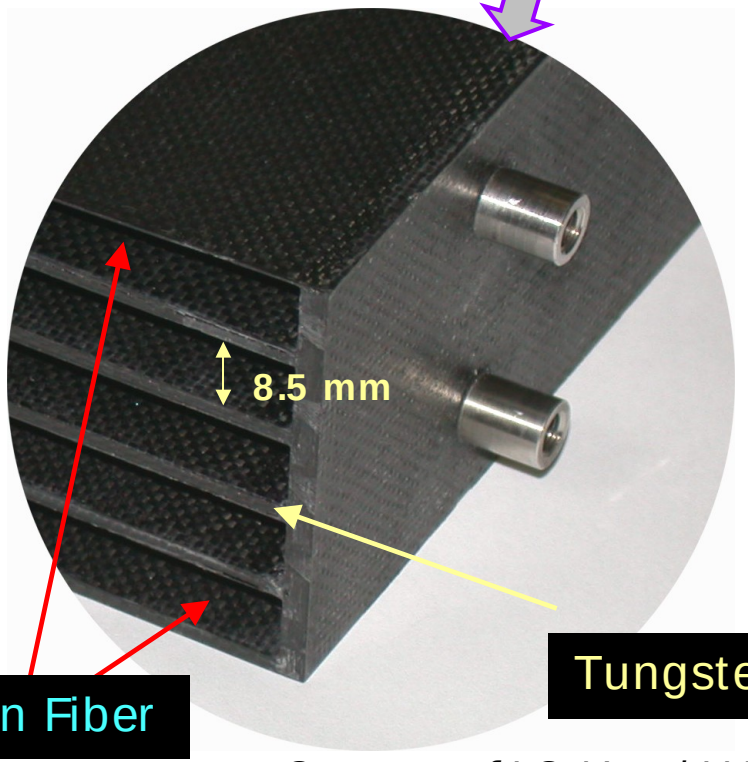
- Design and fabrication of alveolar structures
  with associated moulds
  - Alveolar structures : 3 / 3

- Design and fabrication of 30 type H structures with associated moulds
  - H with W = 1.4 mm : 10 / 10
  - H with W = 2.8 mm : 10 / 10
  - H with W = 4.2 mm : 10 / 10



Detector slab





Courtesy of J.C. Vanel LLR

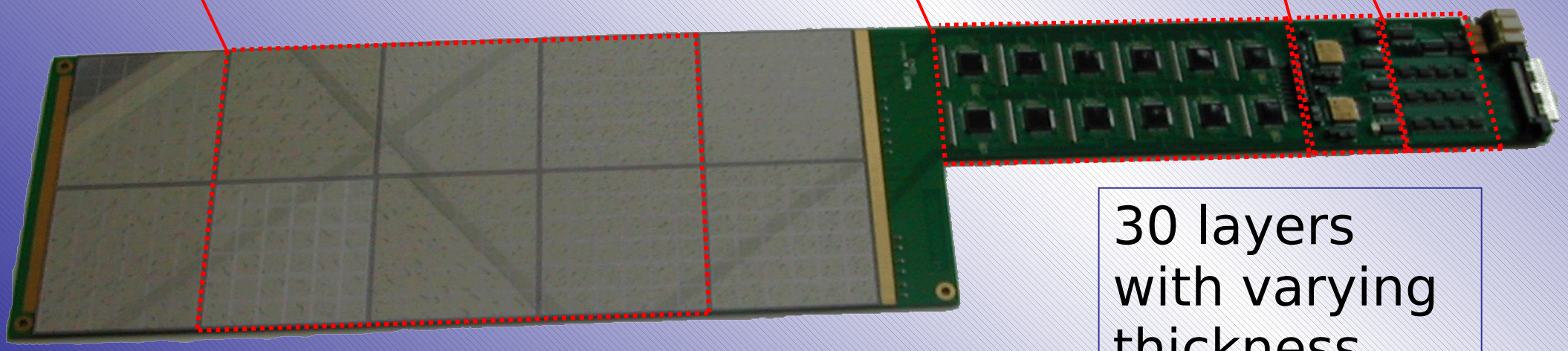
Front-end PCB

6 active wafers
Made of 36 silicon PIN diodes
216 channels per board
Each diode a 1 cm² square

2 calibration switches chips
6 calibration channels per chip
18 diodes per calibration channel

12 FLC_PHY3 front-end chip
18 channels per chip
13 bit dynamic range

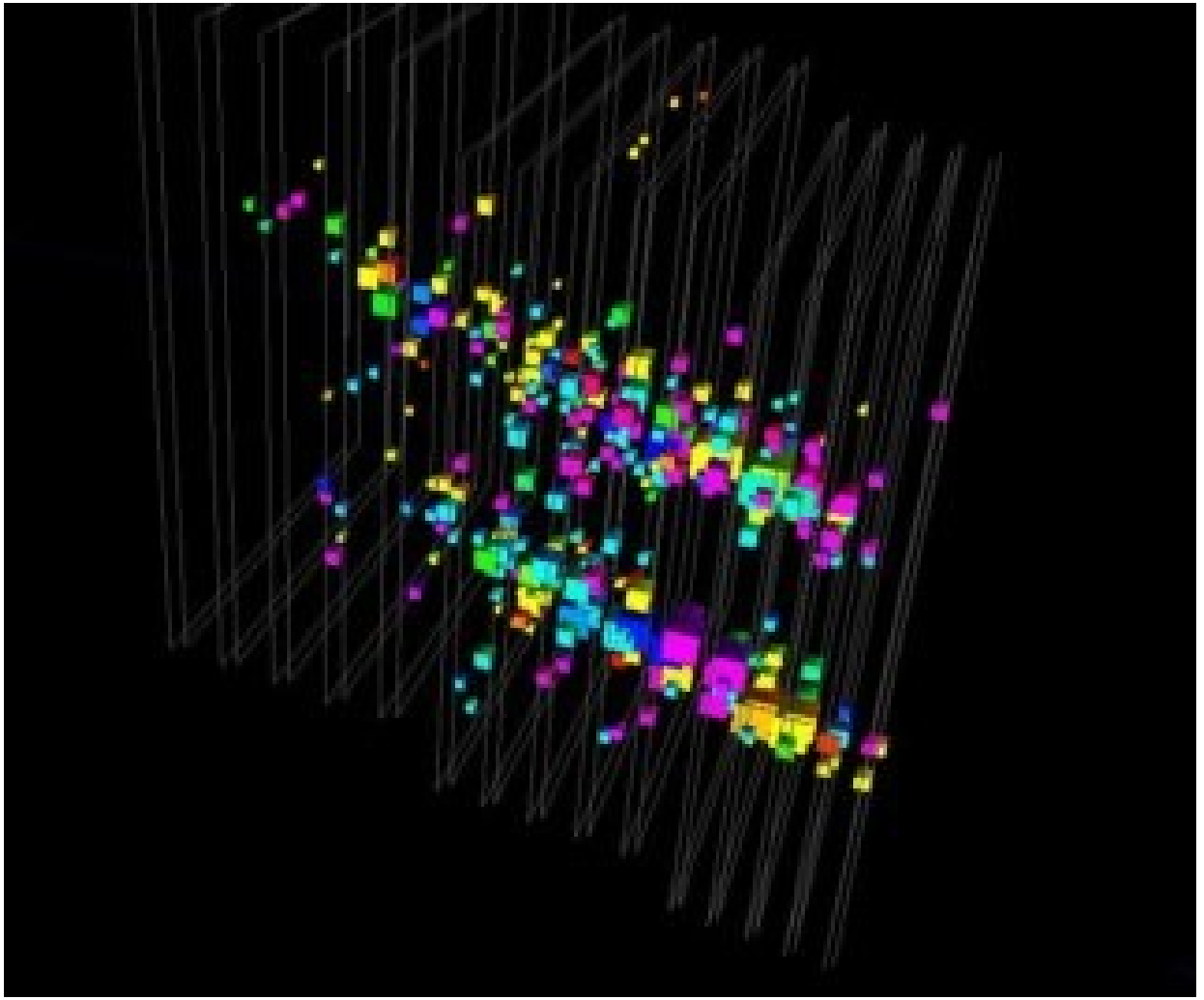
Line buffers
To DAQ part
Differential



30 layers with varying thickness

Courtesy of J.C. Vanel LLR

Ecal in Testbeam @ CERN



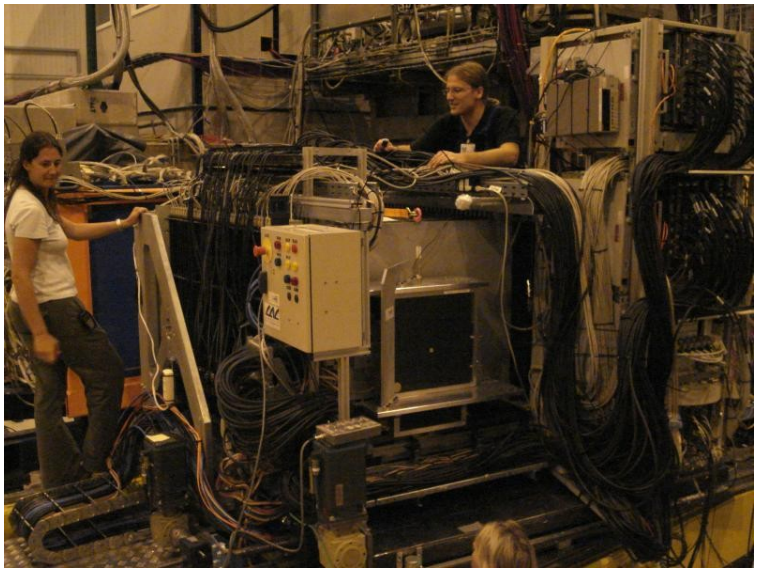
... and indeed it can separate particles !!!

Particle distance ~5cm – No confusion!!!!

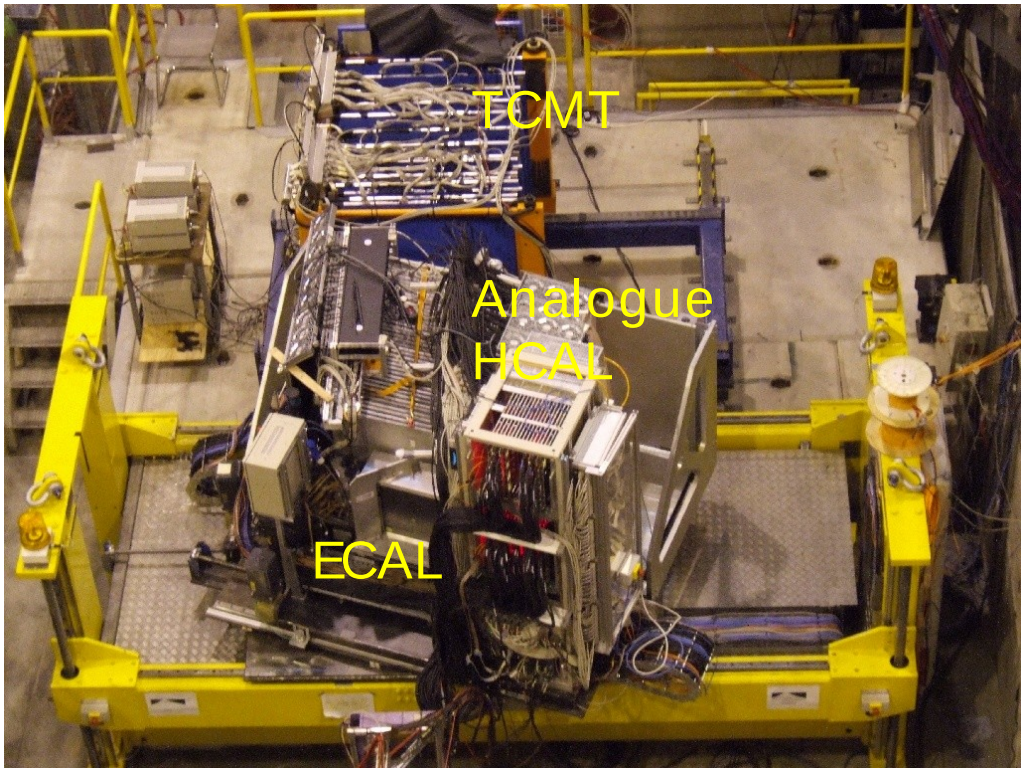
CALICE Testbeam Data Taking

CALICE collaboration is preparing/performing large scale testbeam

Data taking in Summer 2006/2007



Testbeam Setup at CERN 2007



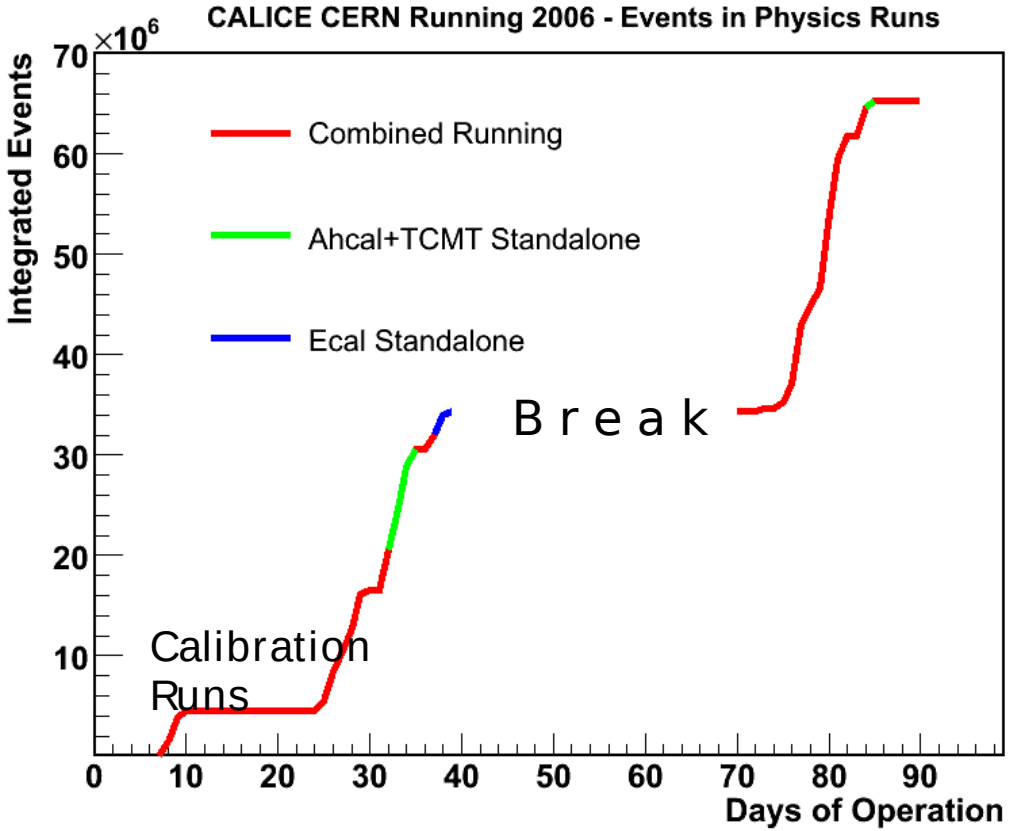
Slabs slit into alveolas

Data taking 2006 2/3 equipped Ecal

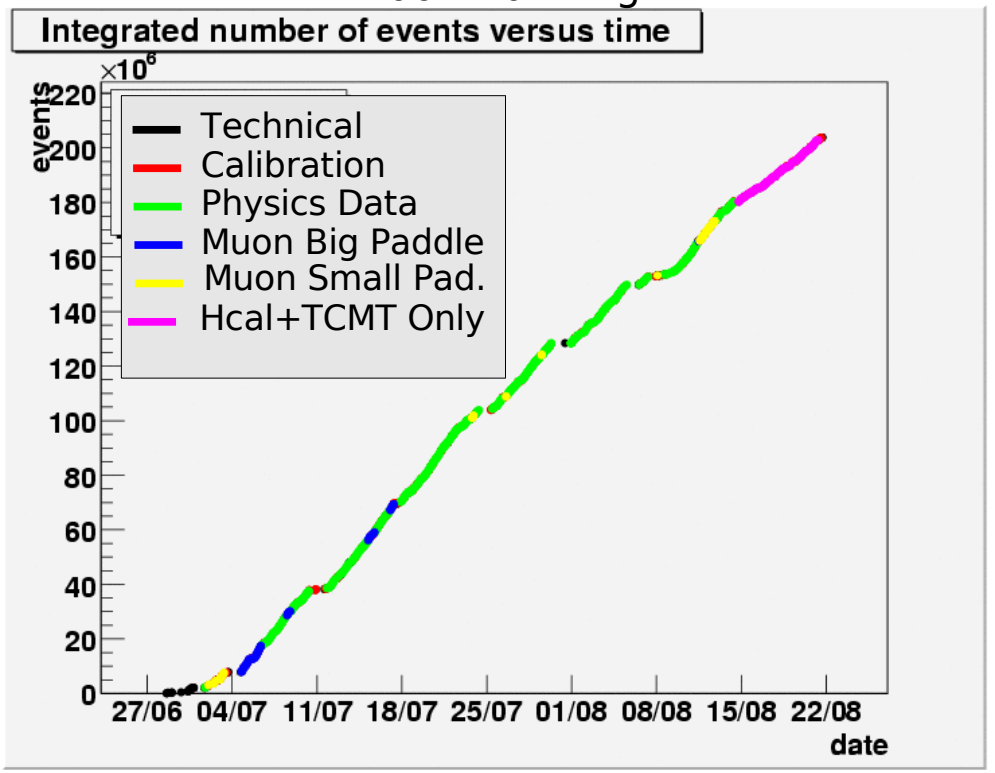
Data taking 2007 (nearly) fully equipped Ecal

Data taking 2008 fully equipped Ecal

CALICE - CERN Data taking 2006/2007



2007 Running



~200 Millions Events in 'Physics' Runs

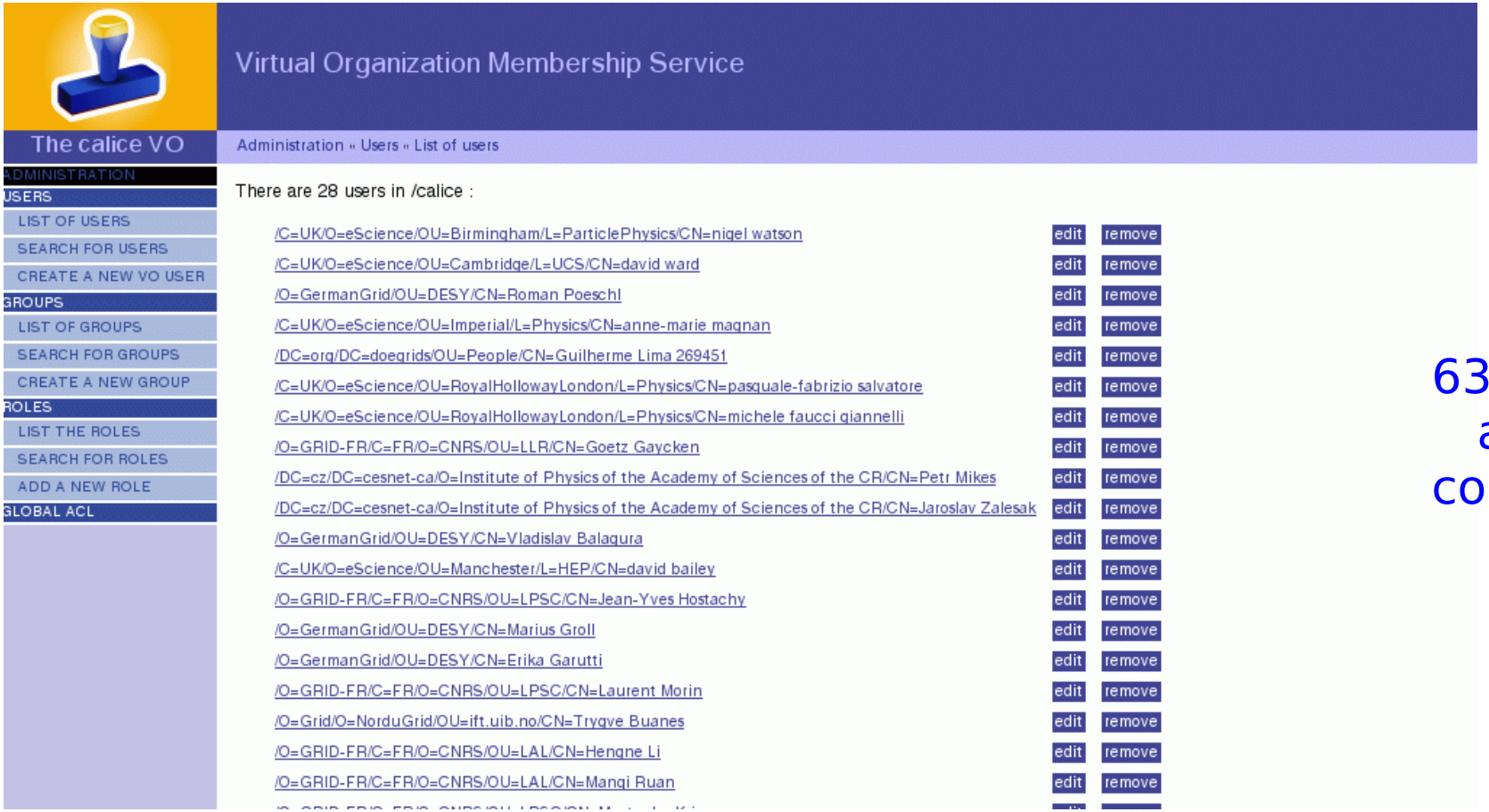
+

O(50 Mio). Muon Calibration Events)

~90%of the statistics collected with SiW Ecal included

The Virtual Organisation - vo calice

Hosted by DESY:
Page for registration is https://grid-voms.desy.de:8443/voms/calice



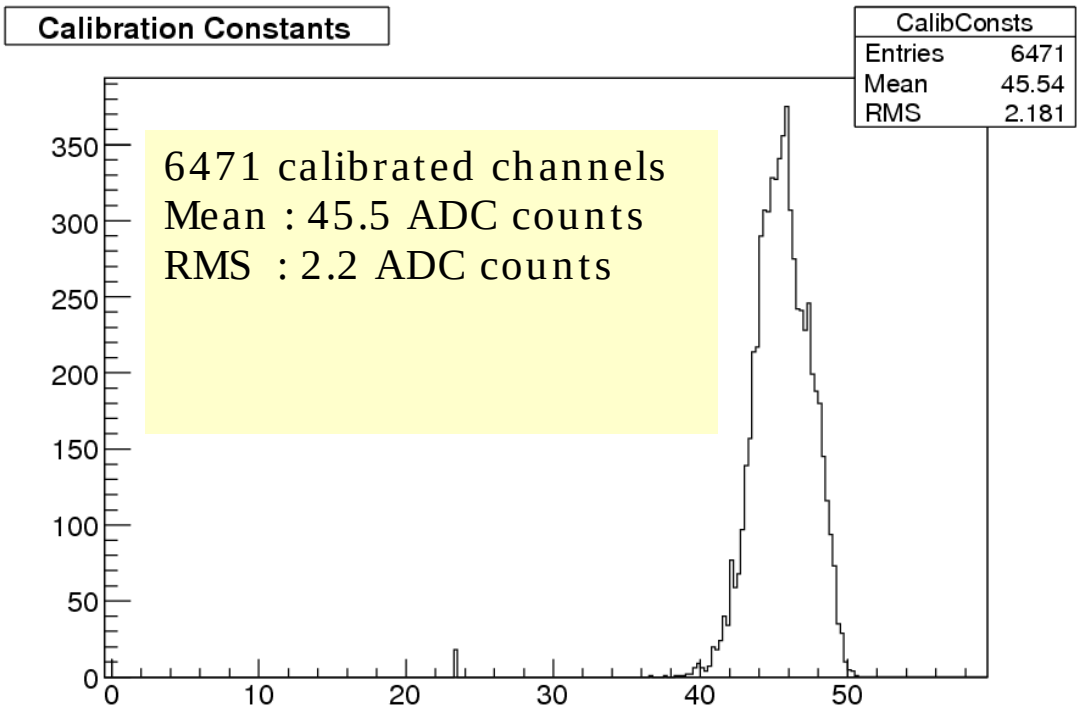
63 Members and counting ..

VO Manager: R.P./ LAL, Deputy: A. Gellrich/ DESY

Data management and processing by using the grid

ECAL (relative) calibration 2006

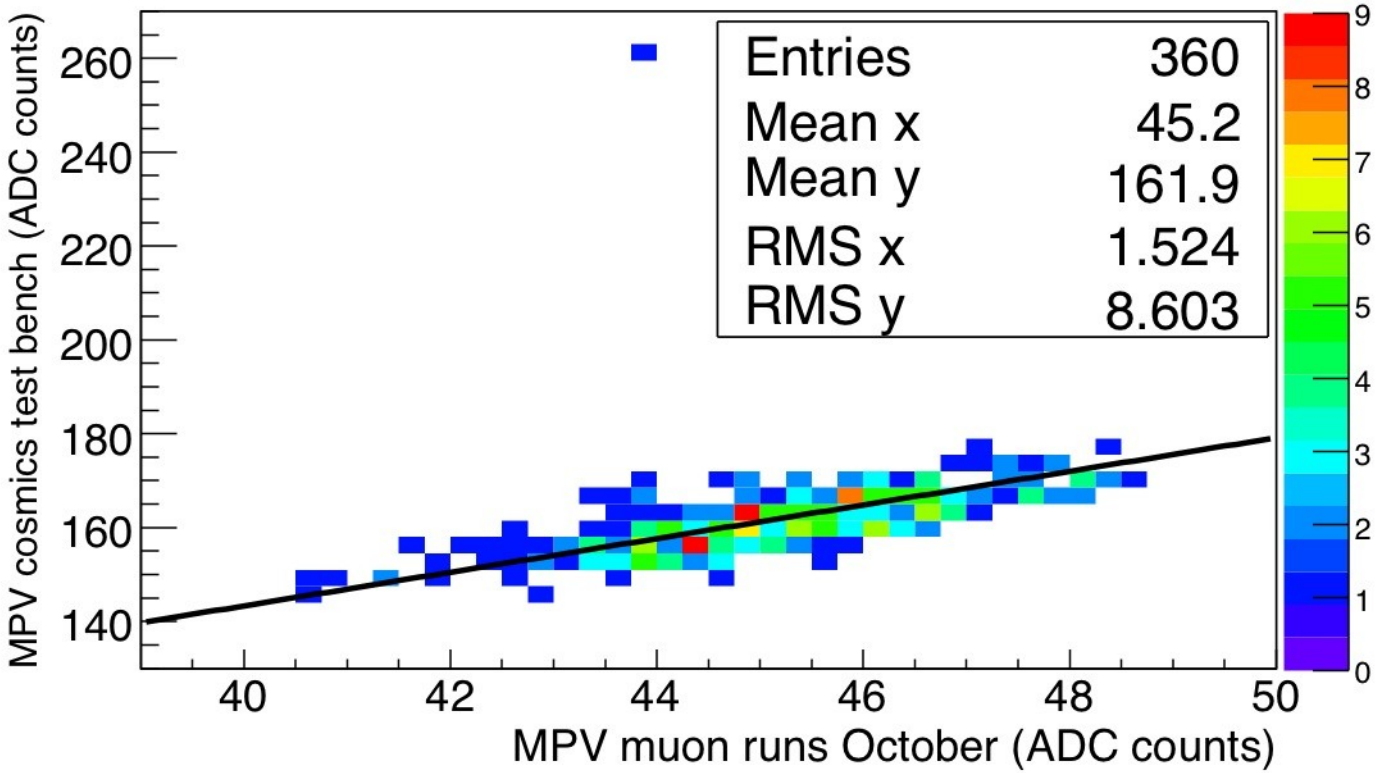
- Statistics ~18M events
- Taken with another experiment upstream ➔ wide spread muon beam
- Procedure:
  - reject noise with a fixed cut at 25 ADC counts (~0.5MIP)
    - selection of MIP-like tracks : $15 \leq N_{hits} \leq 40$, in a 2 cm tower
    - fit with a Landau convoluted with a Gaussian



➔only 9 dead channels: 1.4‰ !!
➔ 6403/6471 : 98.9% convergent fit.
➔ 18/6471 needed a special treatment because of high noise.
➔14/6471 have been calibrated using signals in adjacent pads.
➔ One wafer (=36 cells) with a relative calibration : appears to be not fully depleted, 0.517×normal signal !!

Stability

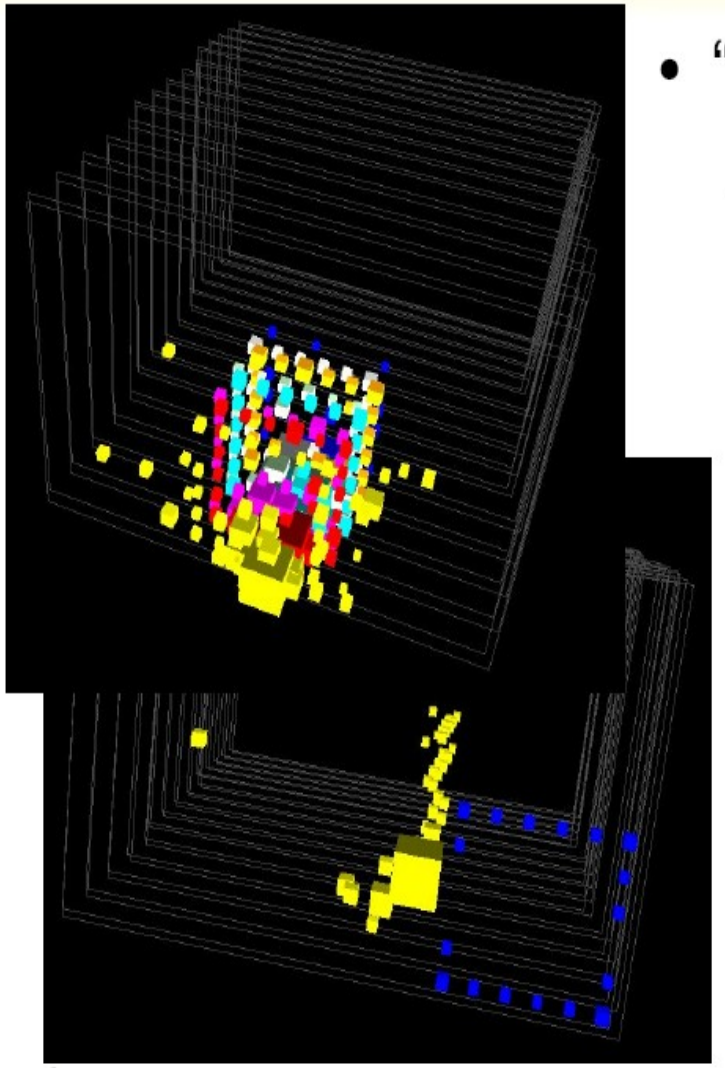
Comparison between calibration constants achieved in situ and on a dedicated testbench



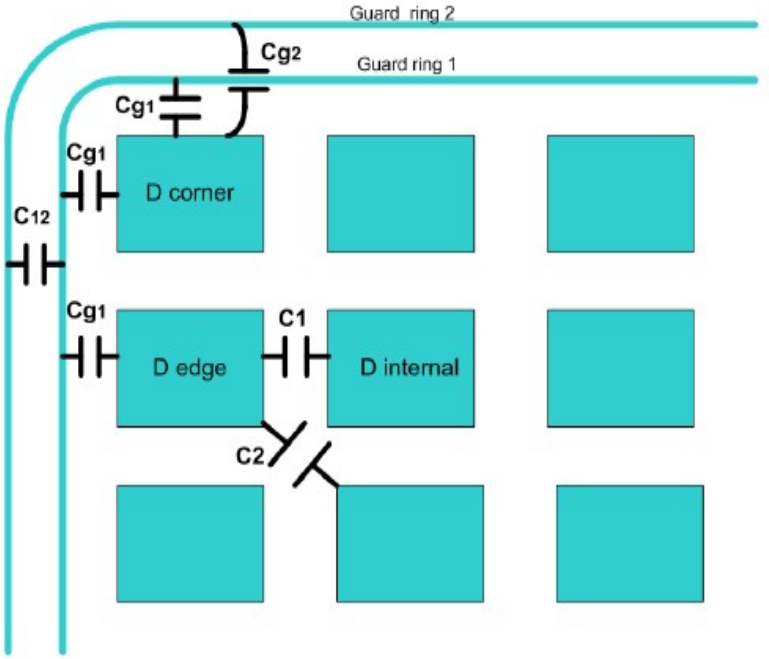
Calibration once achieved can be transported

Important for taking testbeam data at different locations

Not yet perfect - Odds observed during operation



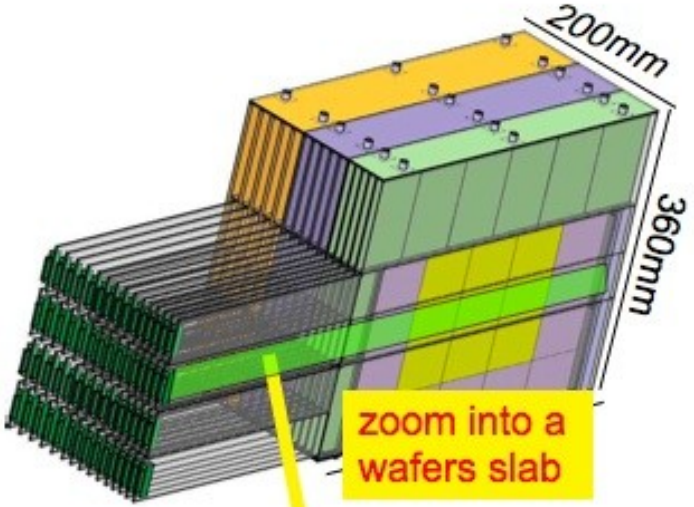
- "Square events"
  - cross talk between guard rings and pixels

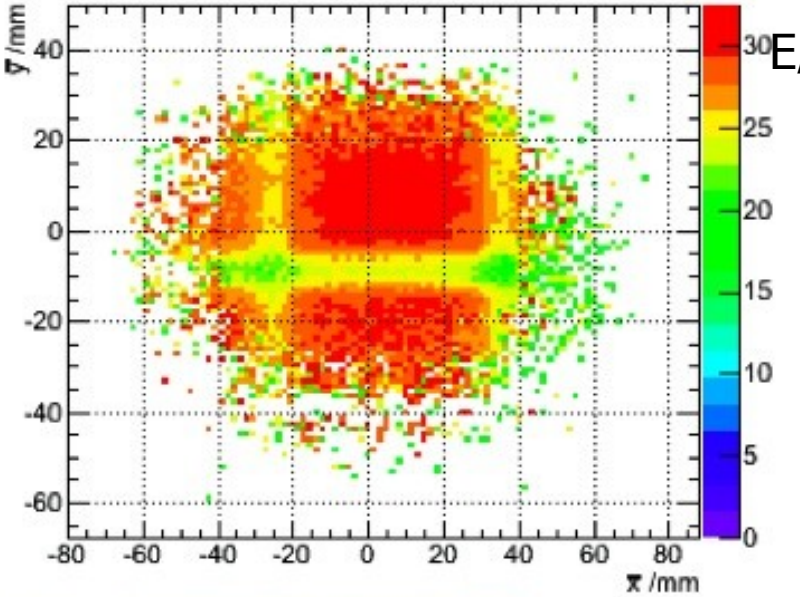


Detailed Investigation is going on (LPC Clermont-Ferrand)

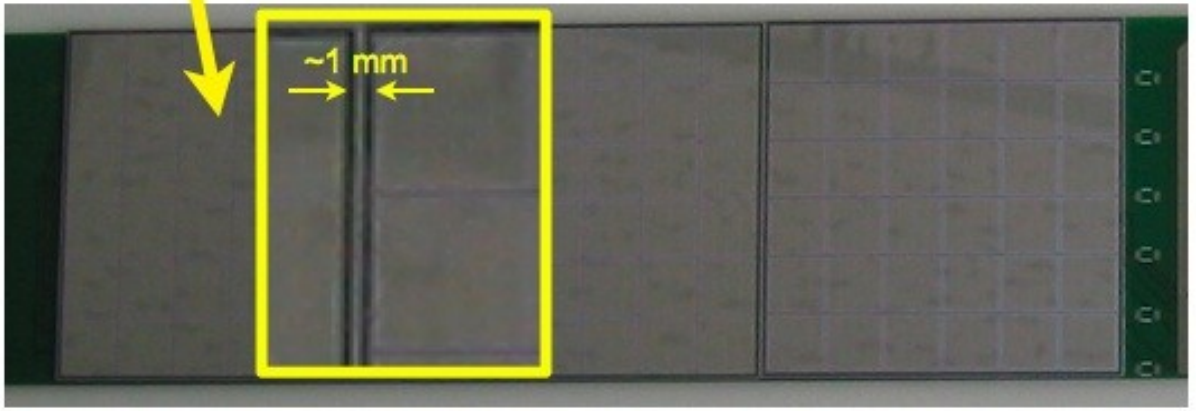
Ecal Energy Resolution I

Dips in energy measurement by inter wafer gaps (needed for isolation)





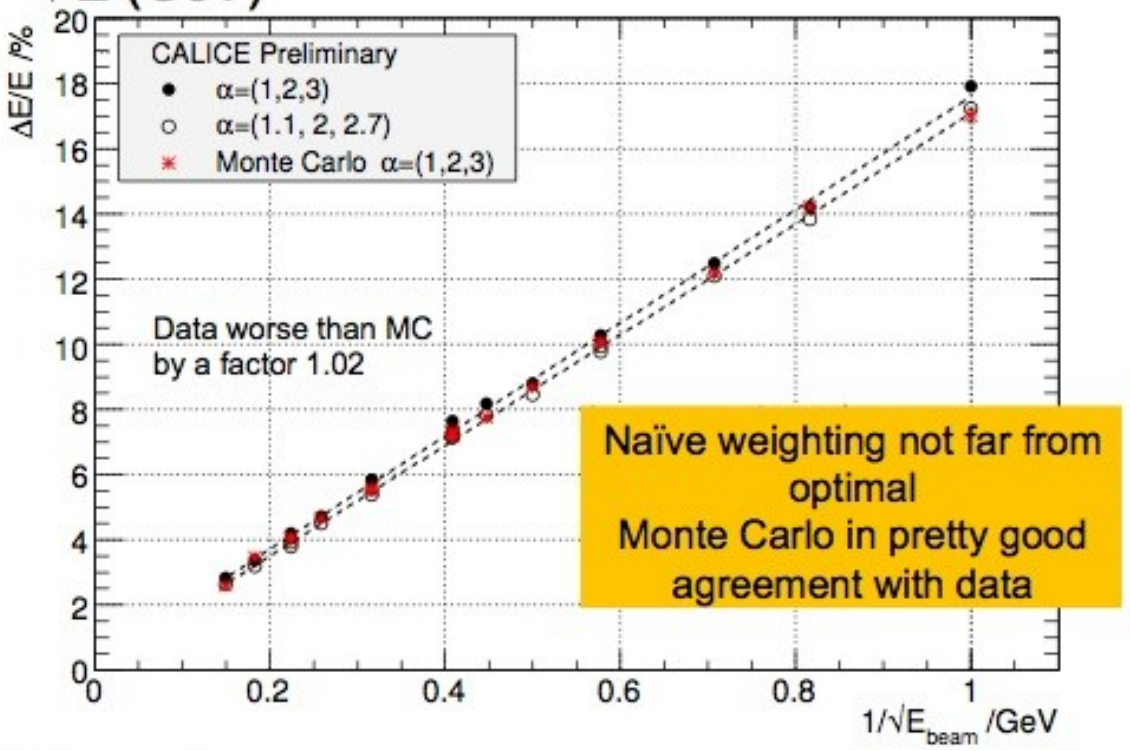
Absolute calibration by comparing E_{dep} on MIP level with beam energy



Need to take geometrical acceptance into account

Energy Resolution II – Results for 2 models of Sampling Fraction

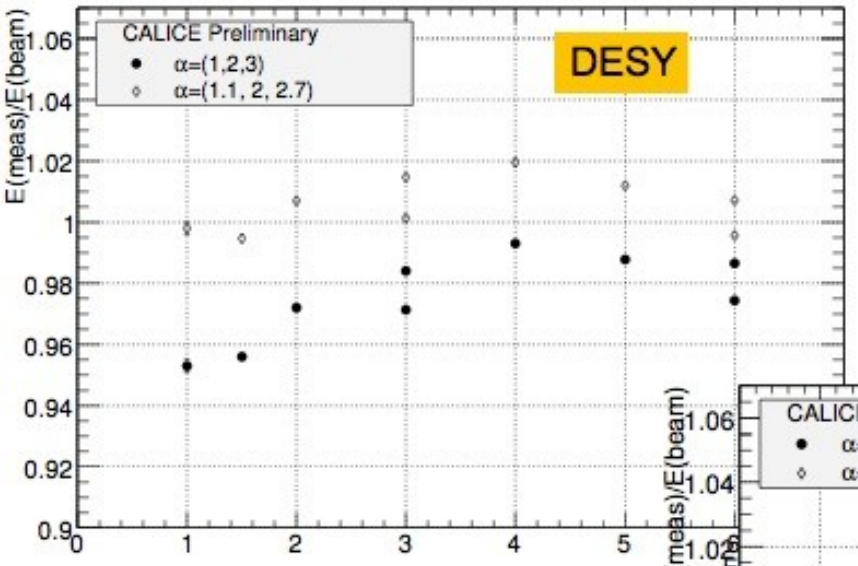
$$\frac{\Delta E}{E}(\%) = \frac{17.7 \pm 0.07}{\sqrt{E\,(\mathrm{GeV})}} \oplus (1.1 \pm 0.08) \qquad (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (1, 2, 3)$$



$$\frac{\Delta E}{E}(\%) = \frac{17.1 \pm 0.07}{\sqrt{E\,(\mathrm{GeV})}} \oplus (0.5 \pm 0.15) \qquad (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (1.1, 2, 2.7)$$

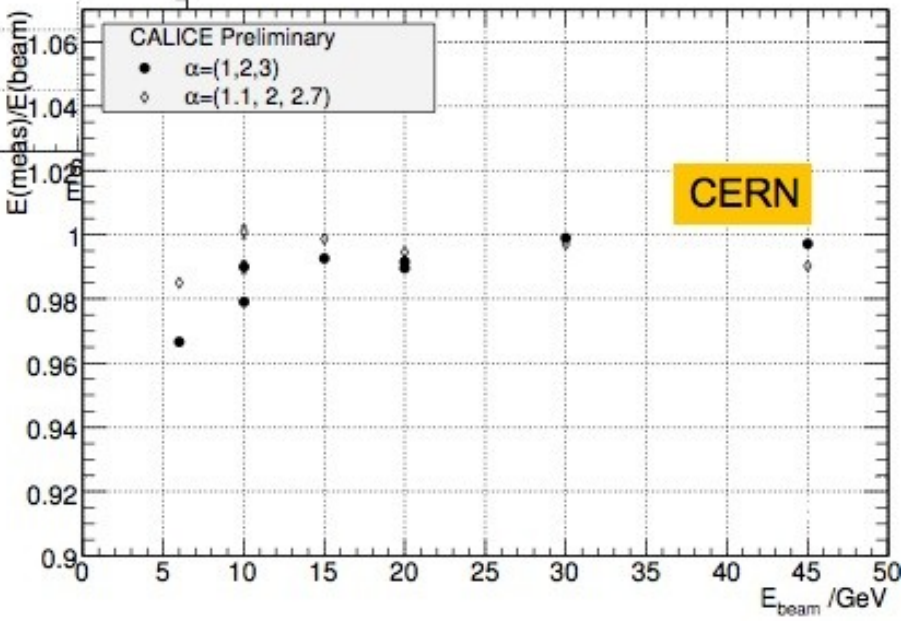
Statistical Term independant of “Sampling Factors”
Good description by Monte Carlo – Mokka/G4
Correct weighting under investigation

Linearity



High Energy Points
measured at CERN
Summer/Autumn 06

Low Energy points
measured at DESY
May 06

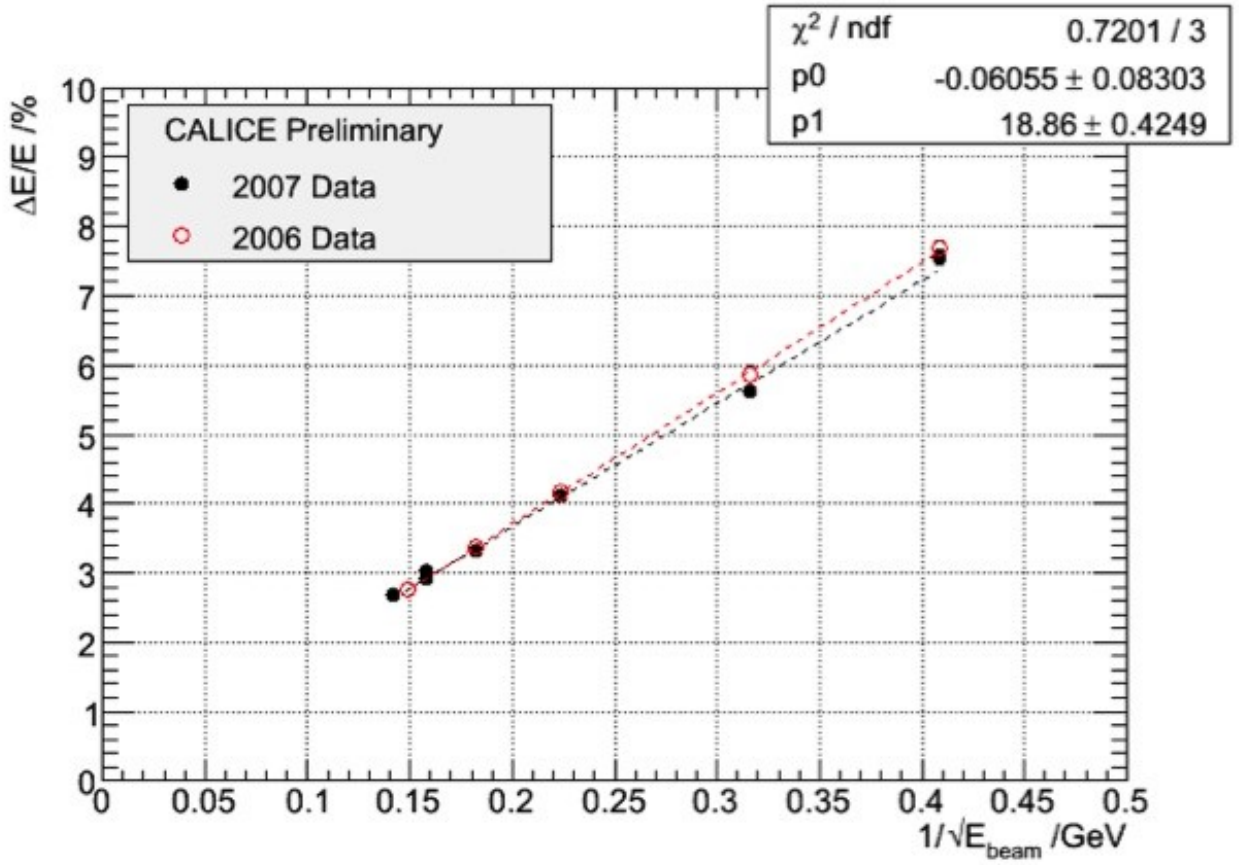


Linearity better than 2% -
Deviations towards low energies might be coupled
to worse beam quality -> under investigation

Towards Analysis of 2007 Data I

Energy Resolution

Results obtained during monitor phase 2007
Calibration for 2006 applied

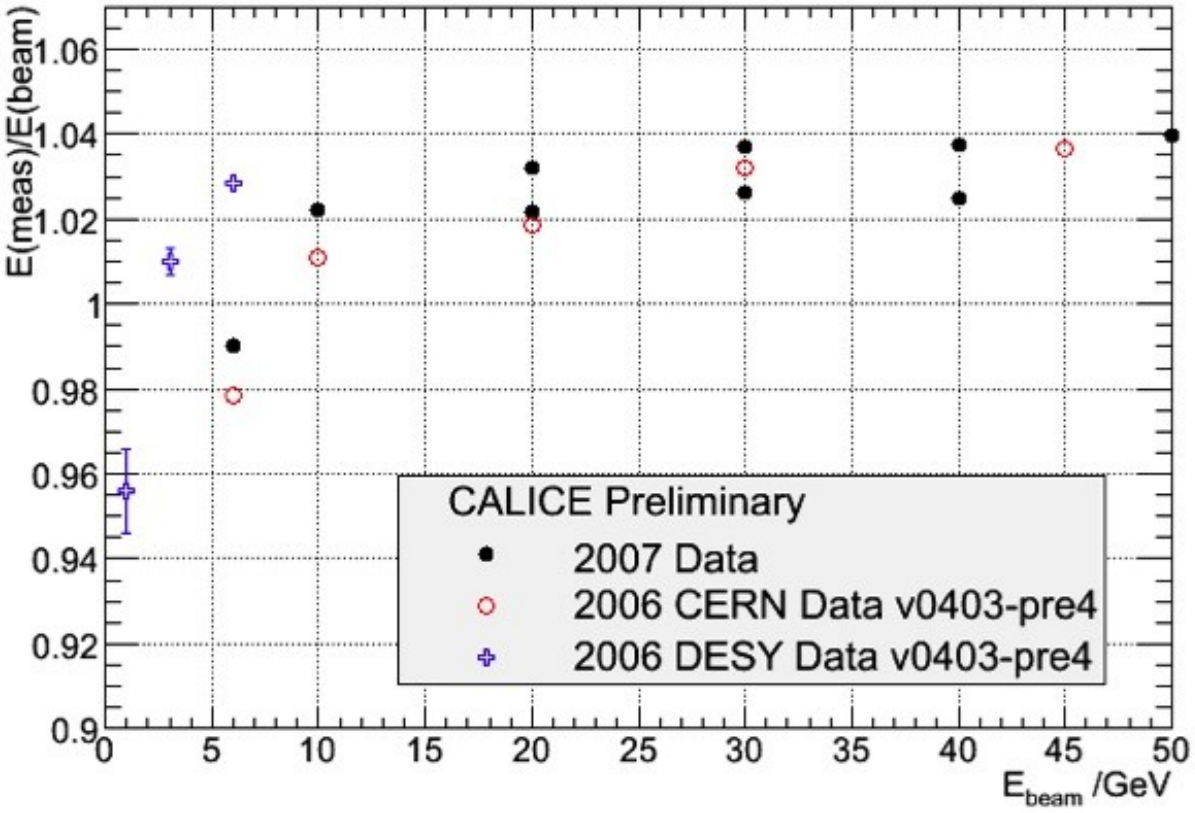


2006 and 2007 are compatible
Details to be understood

Towards Analysis of 2007 Data II

Linearity

Results obtained during monitor phase 2007
Calibration for 2006 applied



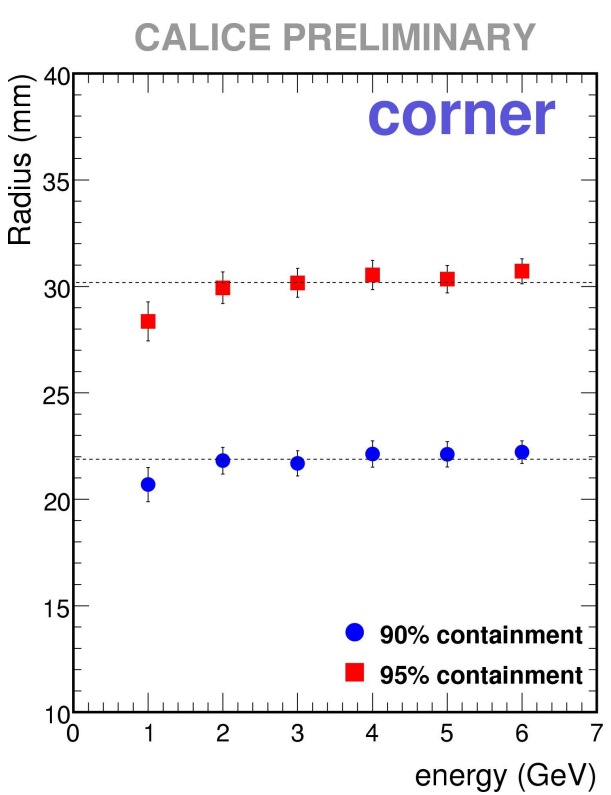
2006 and 2007 data are compatible
Details to be understood

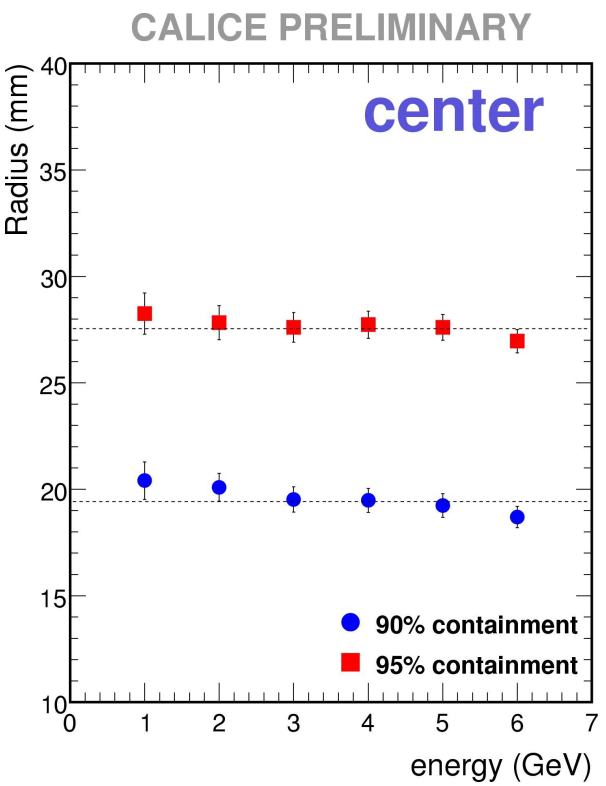
“The SiW Ecal has high granularity and we can probe an electromagnetic shower down to its core in great detail”

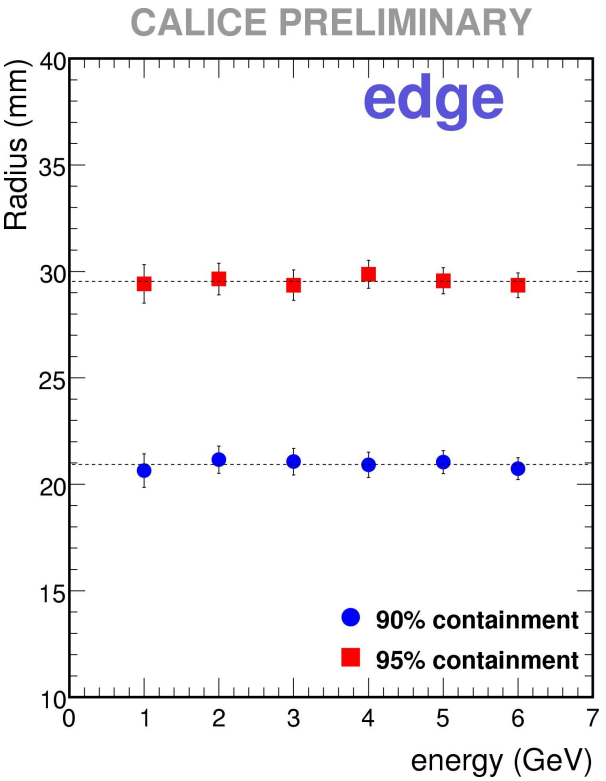
G. Mavromanolakis at Calice internal Meeting

Transversal Containment - Finding the Moliere Radius of the Calorimeter

Definition $R_M = R_{90\%}$







R_M 20mm independant of the energy

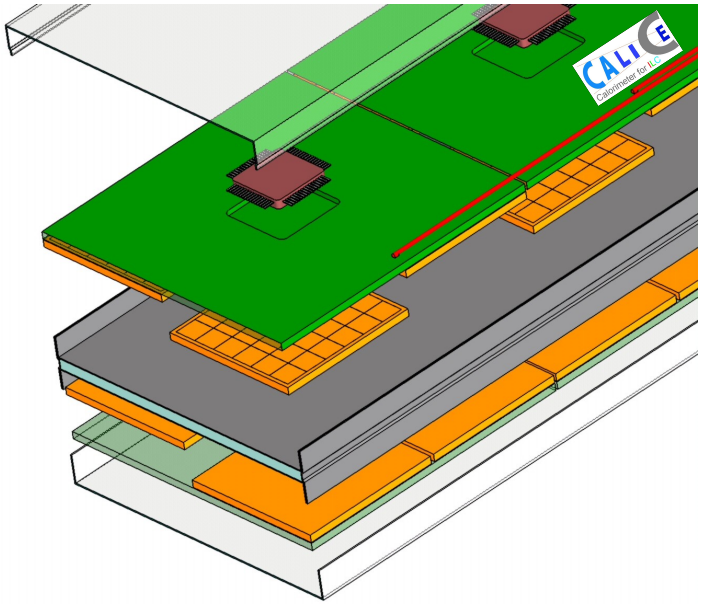
Slight energy dependancy for 95% containment

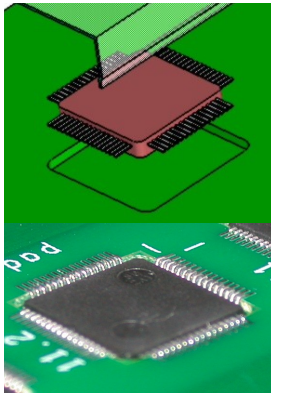
Sensitivity to low energy component of elm. Shower

Scaling between 90% and 95% energy containment?

Towards an ILC Detector – Interleaved Electronics Test 2007

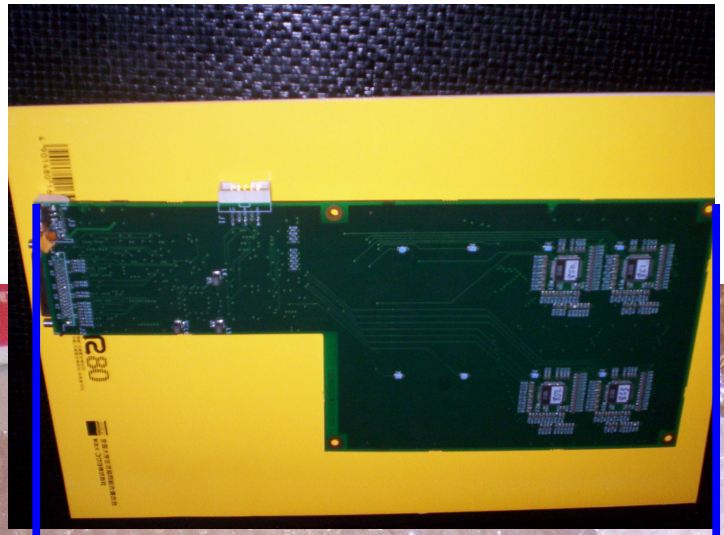
Calorimeter Electronics to be interleaved with layer structure



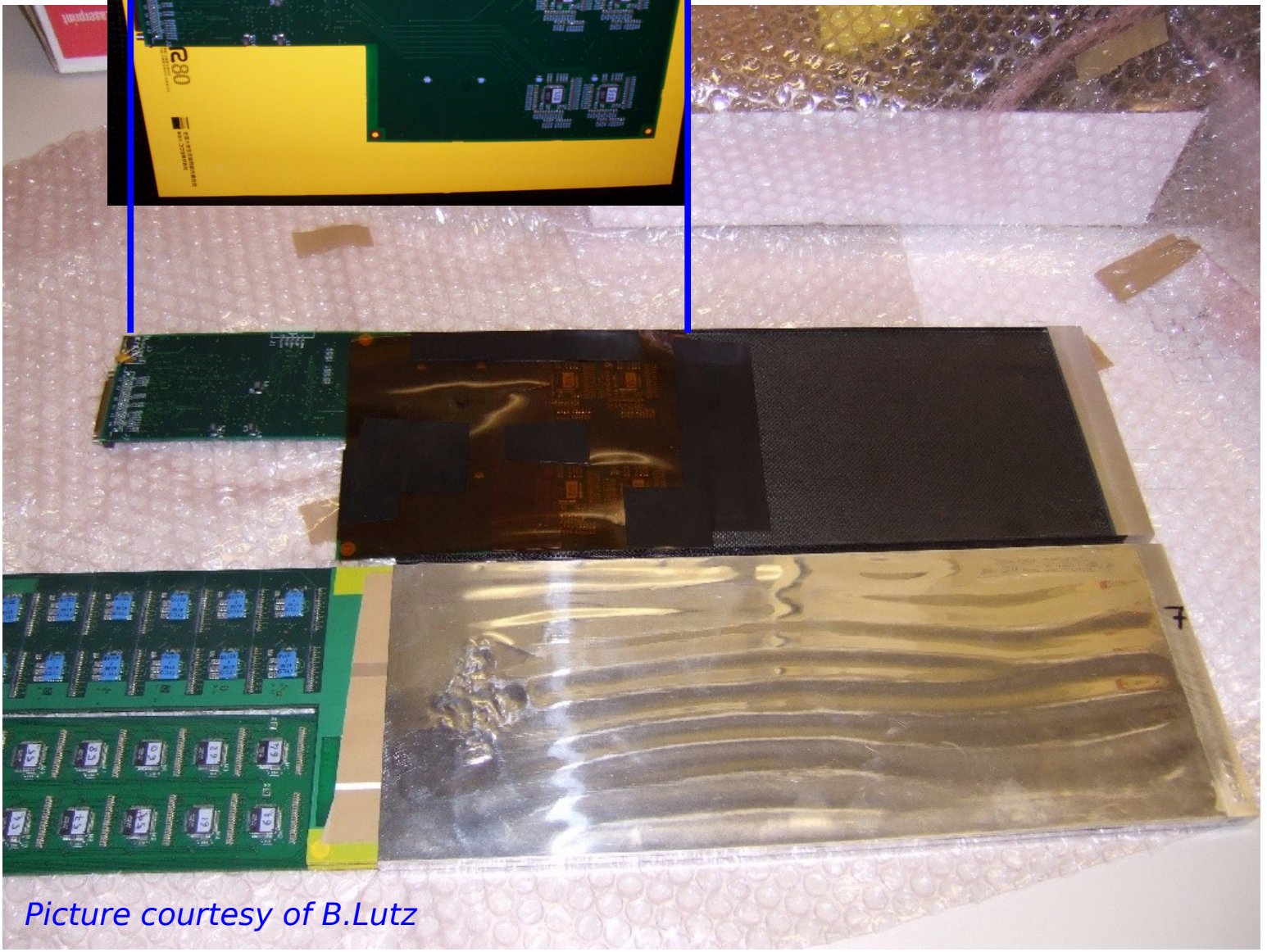


Do high energetic showers create signals directly in electronics ?
If yes, rate of faked signals ?

Special PCB in Ecal Prototype during CERN 07 Testbeam – Experimental Setup I



Test PCB
- equipped with
  PHY3 Chip Set



Prepared Slab
- W dummy
- capton and paper
  for electrical shielding

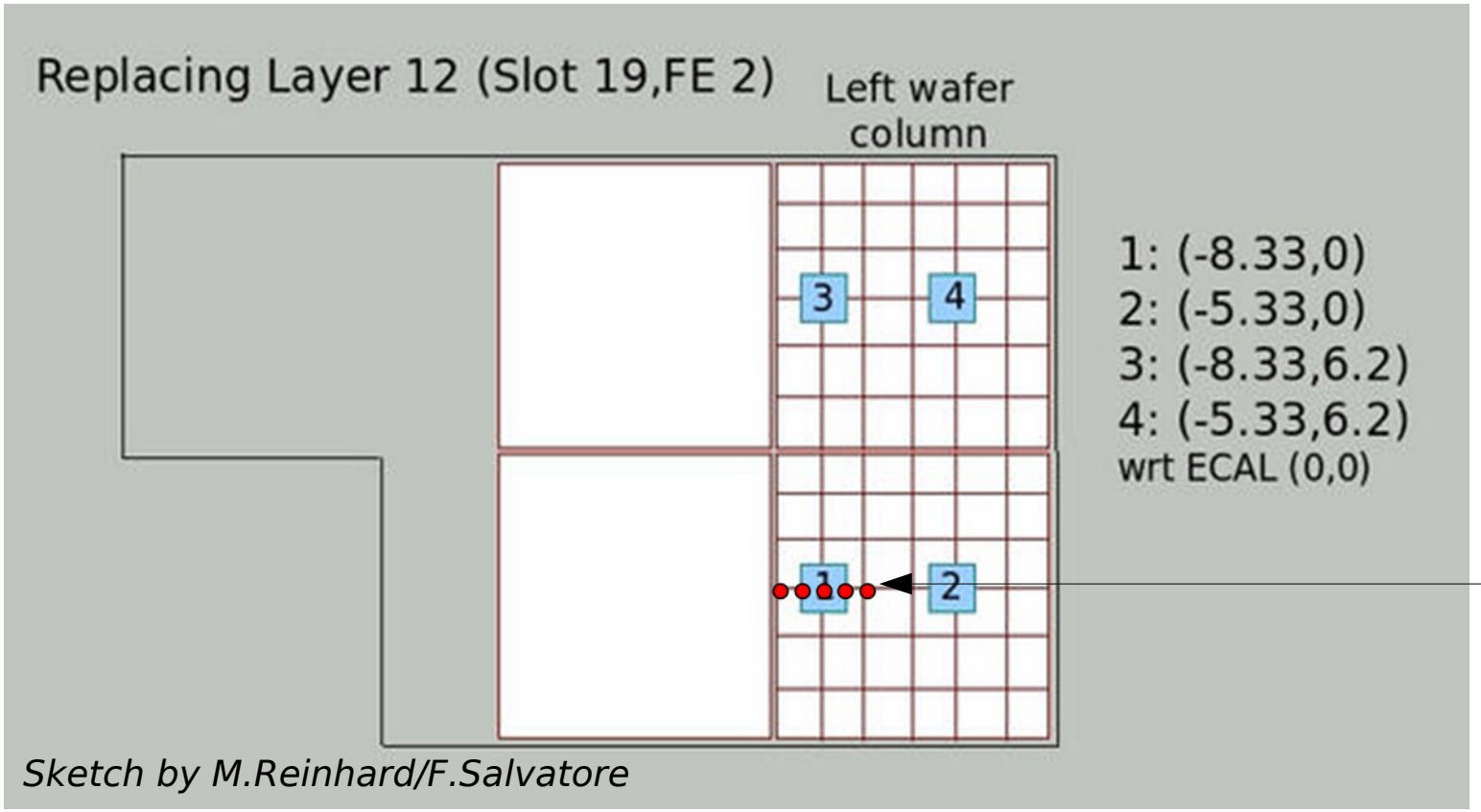
Usual Slab

Picture courtesy of B.Lutz

Special PCB in Ecal Prototype during CERN 07 Testbeam – Experimental Setup II

- PCB positioned at ~ shower maximum

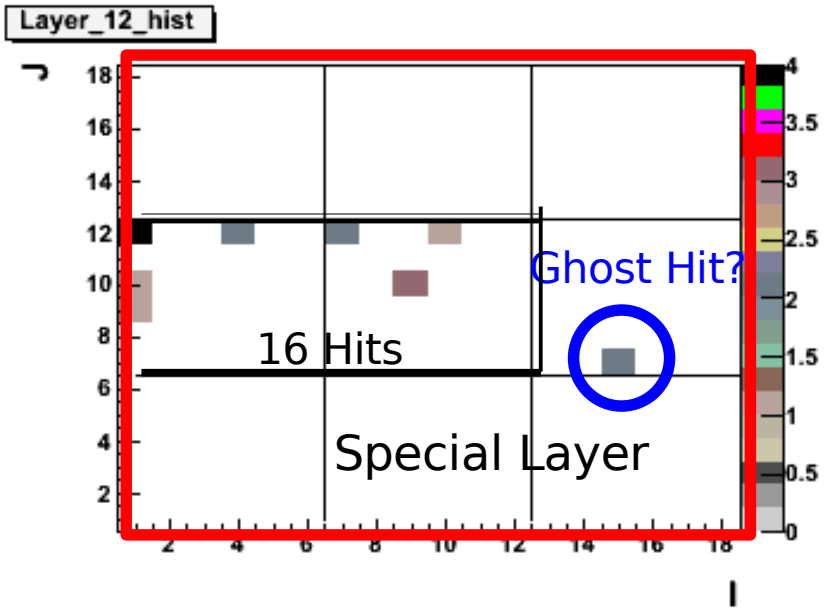
- Schematic view of test PCB - 'Expect' signals from 72 pads, 4x18 = 2 Wafer

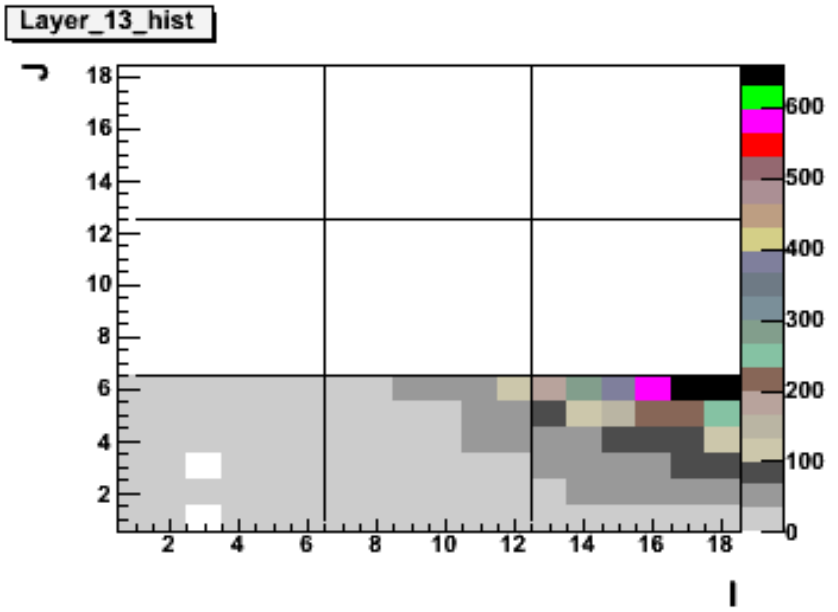


- 7 10^6 Triggers with 90 GeV Electrons (- 1 10^6 with 70 GeV Electrons)
  At least 250 K at each scanning point
  Today: Analysis of 10k Events per analysed run

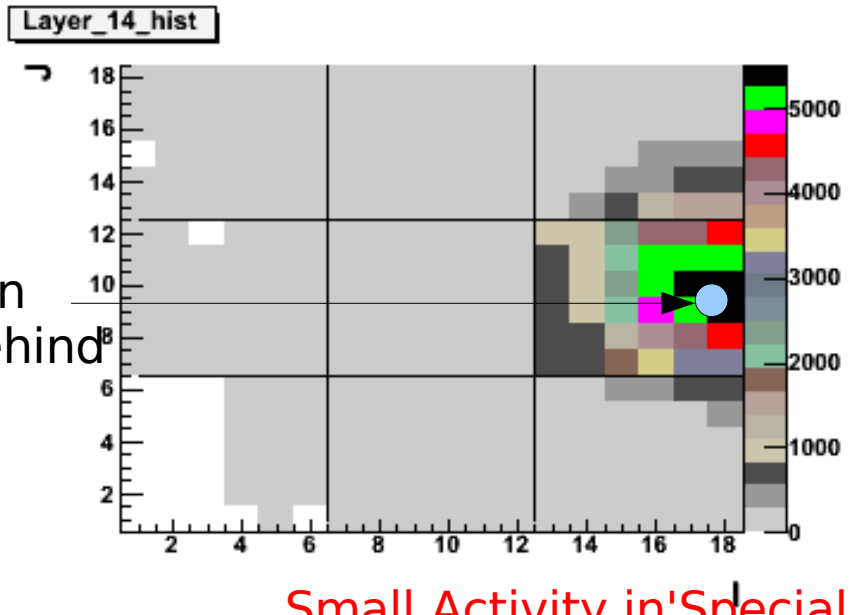
Activity in Special Layer

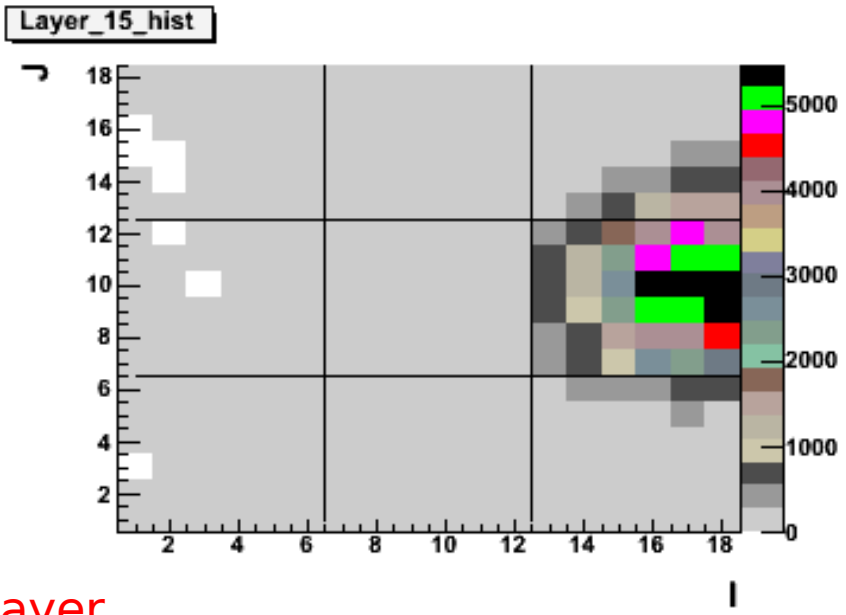
70 GeV e- - Beam Impact at nominal center of Chip 1 (-8.33,0) cm





Projection of Chip I position onto layer behind special layer





Small Activity in'Special' Layer

Result indicates that an ILC detector can be operated with interleaved electronics

Summary and Outlook

- SiW Tungsten Ecal with up to 9400 cells operated successfully during testbeam campaigns 2006 and 2007

- Stable operation with only 1.4‰ dead cells

- Important hints for design of ILC Calorimeter e.g. Square Events

- Energy resolution well described by MC Linearity O(2%)

- For a full overview on results see LCWS Calorimeter Sessions 2 papers on 2006 data under preparation

- First analysis of test with interleaved electronics revealed no show stopper for this technology

- More data/further tests on future electronics at Fermilab test beam start in spring 2008