Laboratoire d'Annecy-le-Vieux
de Physique des Particules

Physics performance of a DHCAL with various absorber materials

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Introduction

Motivation:

- Better understanding of DHCAL generally
- The first qualitative view on DHCAL global performance

Study performed:

- Study of the main calorimeter characteristics such as:
  - Response
  - Linearity
  - Energy resolution
  - Shower shape
  - Containment
- Comparison of various absorber materials: Fe, W, Pb
- Comparison of analog and digital readout
- Dependency on the readout threshold

Simulation tools:

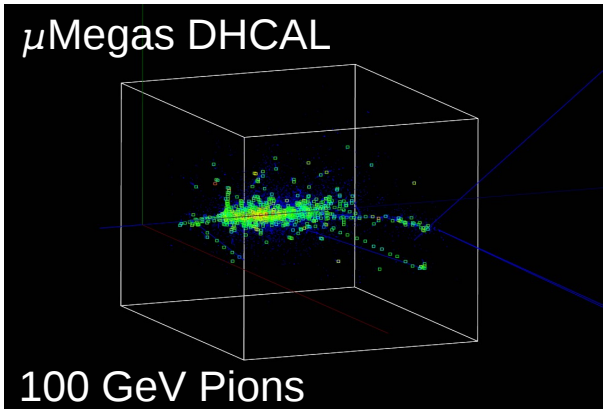
- SLIC (Geant4) simulation tools with LHEP physics list
- lcsim.org analysis framework

Generated data: π^-: 3, 10, 50, 100, 150, 200 GeV

Calorimeter configuration

Calorimeters description:

- Sampling calorimeter with 80 layers (9 λ)
- Active medium: Gas (3 mm of Ar/Isobutane)
- Passive medium: Fe or W or Pb
- 1x1 cm^2 cell size
- Readout: - analog (dep. energy or charge)
  - digital (nb of hits above threshold)



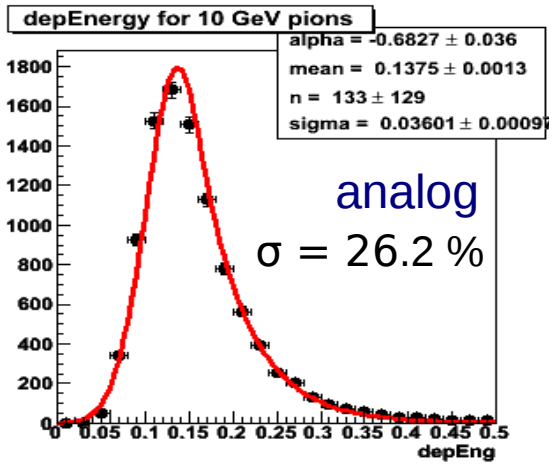
Calorimeter with Fe absorber:

- Passive material: total 9 λ (including 4 mm thick steel cover)
- Active layer: 6 mm (3 mm of gas + 3 mm detector materials)
- Dimension: 200 x 200 x 200 cm^3

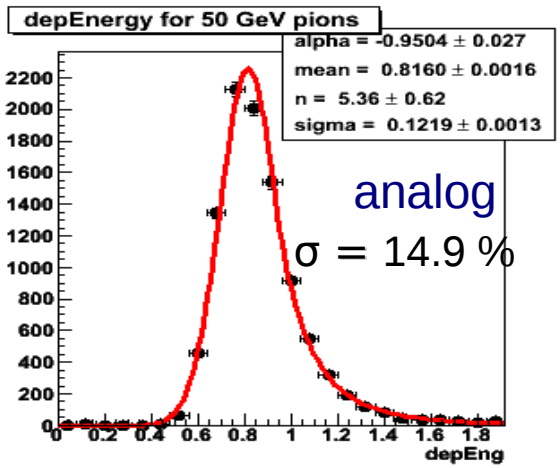
Calorimeter with W and Pb absorbers:

- Passive material: 9 λ (absorber material only)
- Active layer: 6 mm (3 mm of gas + 3 mm detector materials) + 4 mm of Al cover (32 cm in total (0.8λ))
- Dimensions: - W: 200 x 200 x 170.16 cm^3
  - Pb: 200 x 200 x 239.44 cm^3

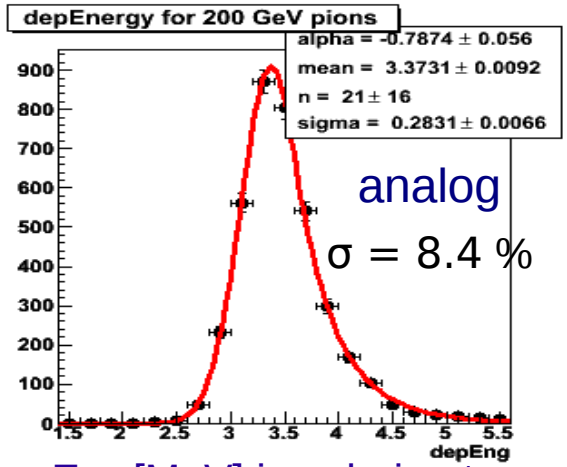
Analog vs digital readout, W abs.



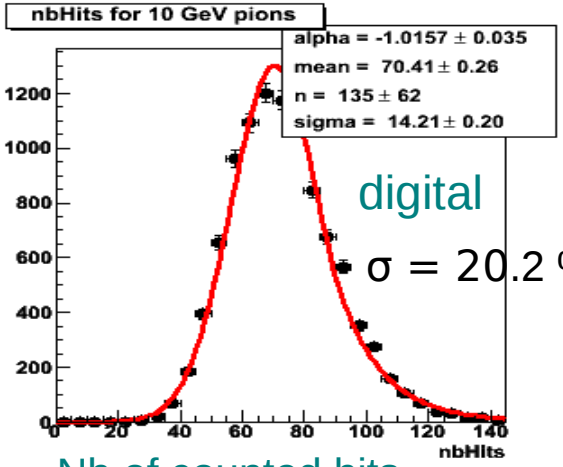
E_{dep} [MeV] in calorimeter



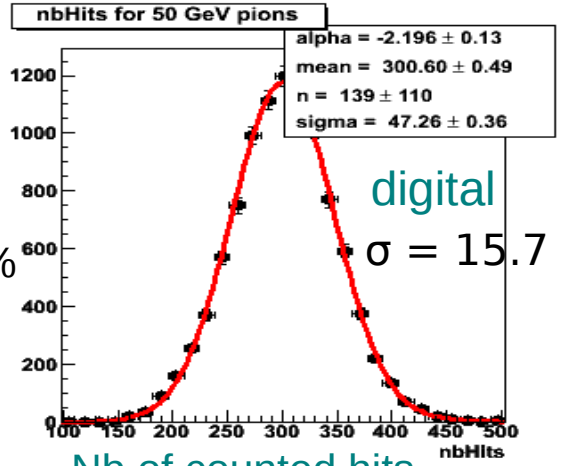
E_{dep} [MeV] in calorimeter



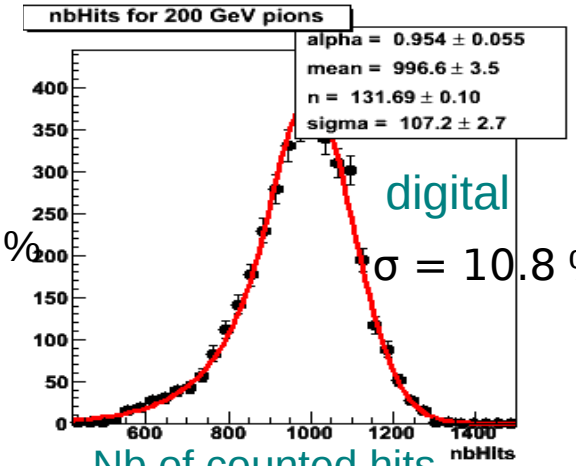
E_{dep} [MeV] in calorimeter



Nb of counted hits

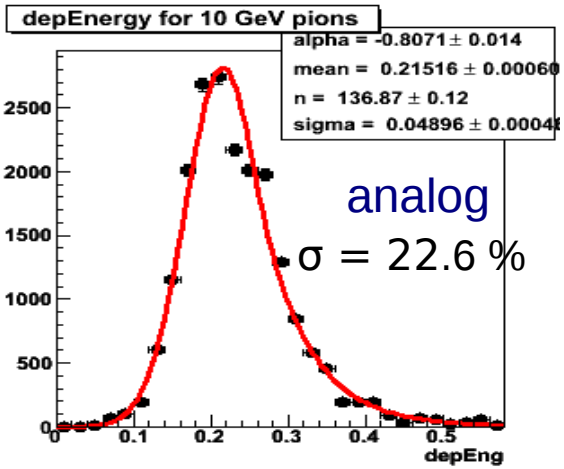


Nb of counted hits



Nb of counted hits

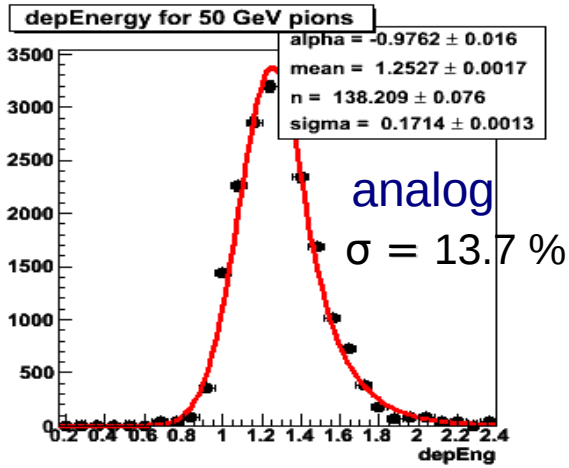
Analog vs digital readout, Fe abs.



analog

σ = 22.6 %

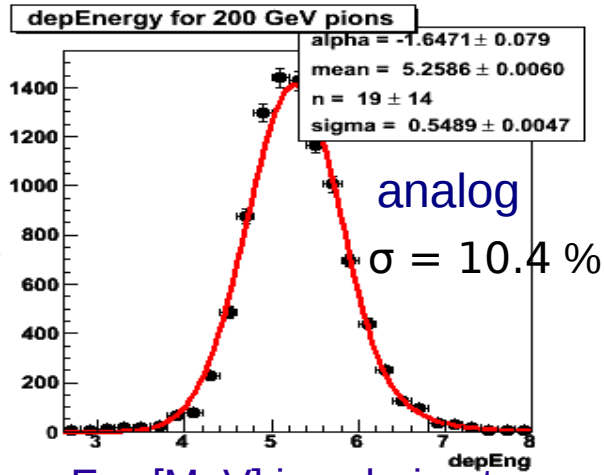
E_{dep} [MeV] in calorimeter



analog

σ = 13.7 %

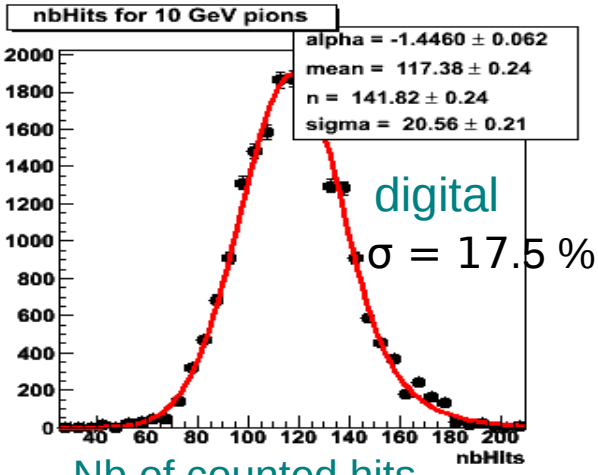
E_{dep} [MeV] in calorimeter



analog

σ = 10.4 %

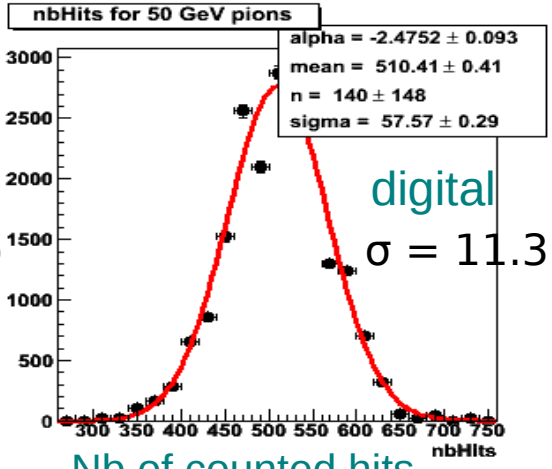
E_{dep} [MeV] in calorimeter



digital

σ = 17.5 %

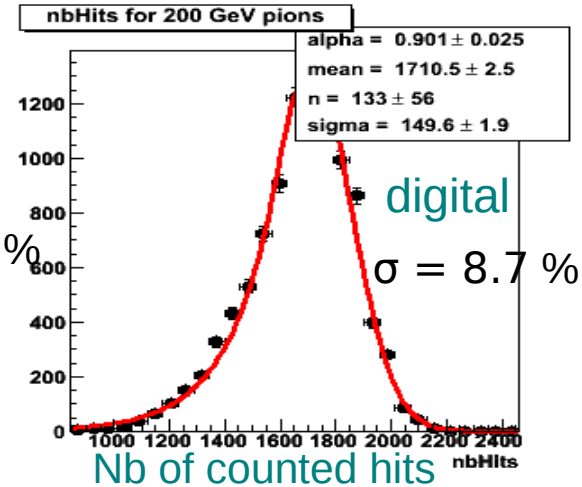
Nb of counted hits



digital

σ = 11.3 %

Nb of counted hits

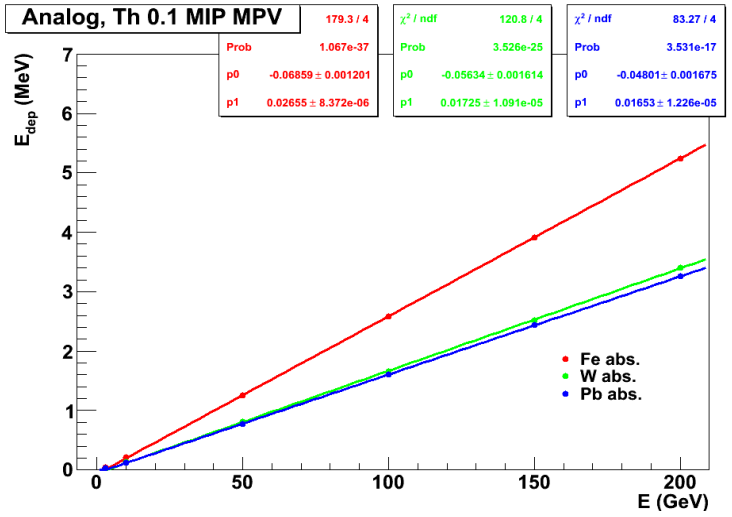


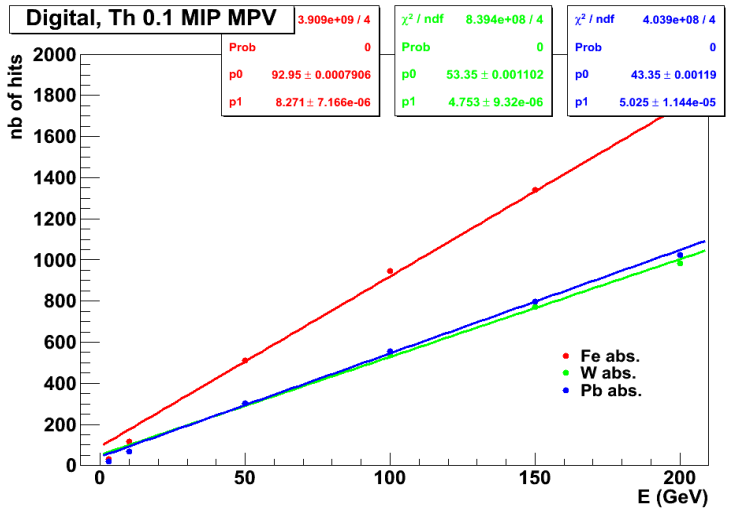
digital

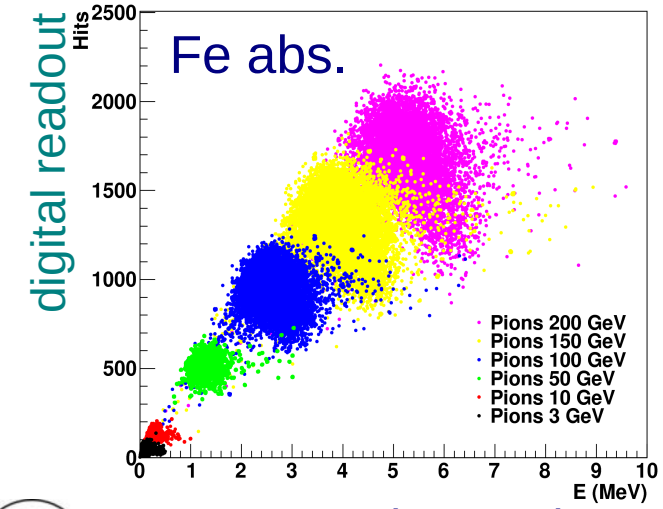
σ = 8.7 %

Nb of counted hits

Response for various abs.

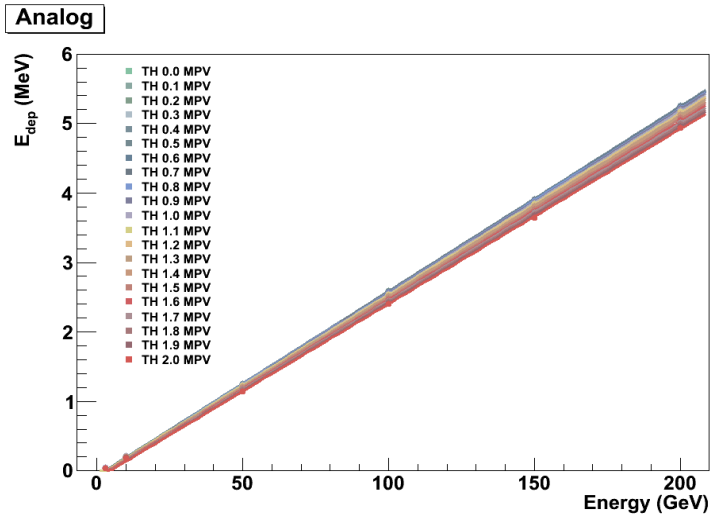


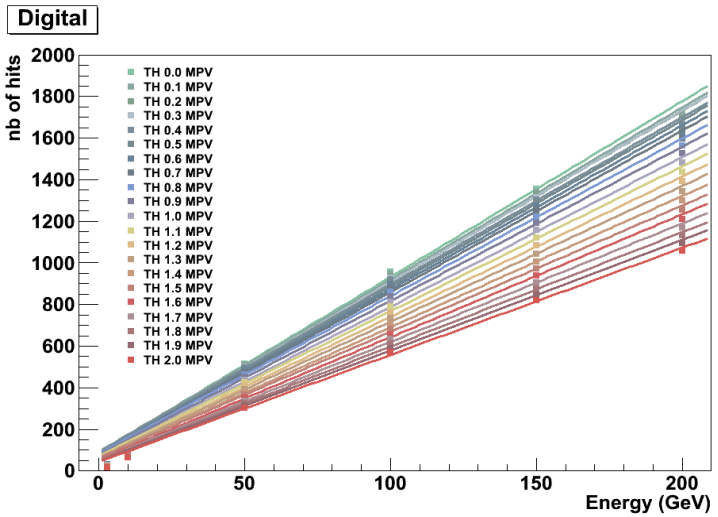


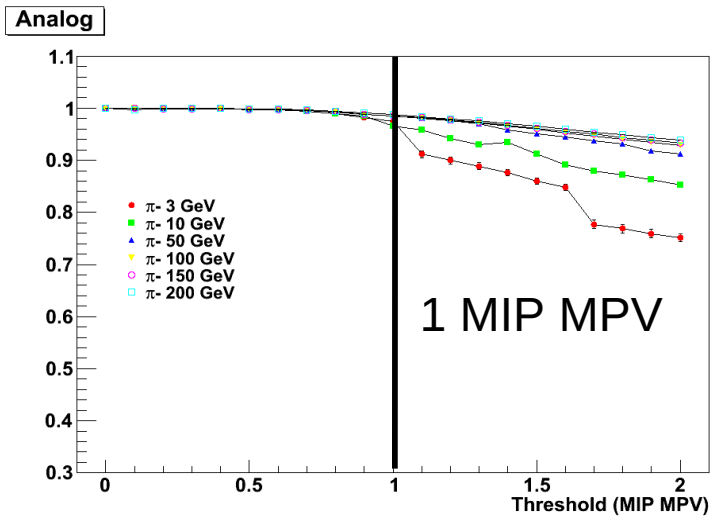


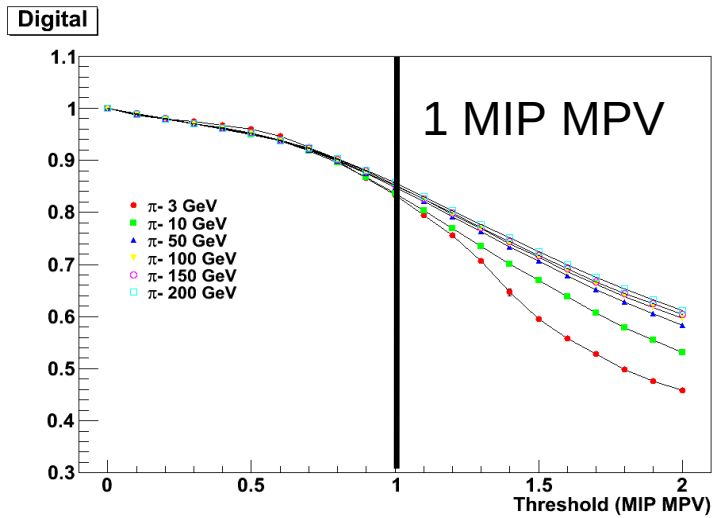
- More visible energy is for the Fe due to its longer X_0 and R_M in comparison with W and Pb absorbers
- Number of counted hits is well correlated with E_{dep}. Digital readout can be used in a wide energy range
- The saturation effect is seen for higher energy → semidigital readout must be considerd

Response vs threshold, Fe abs.

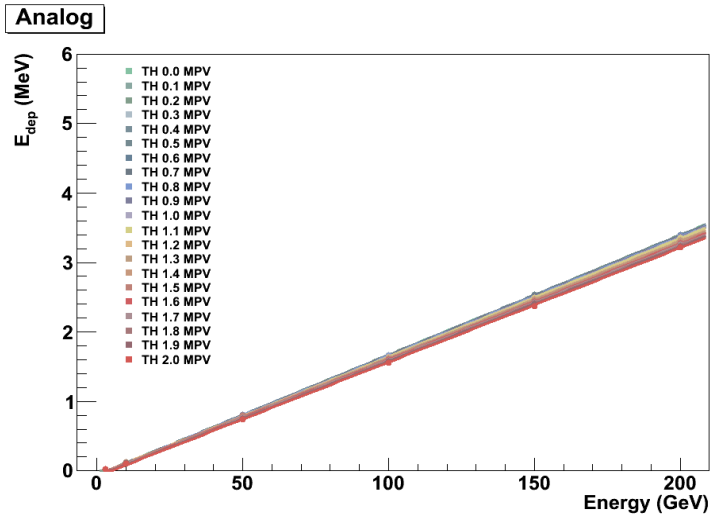


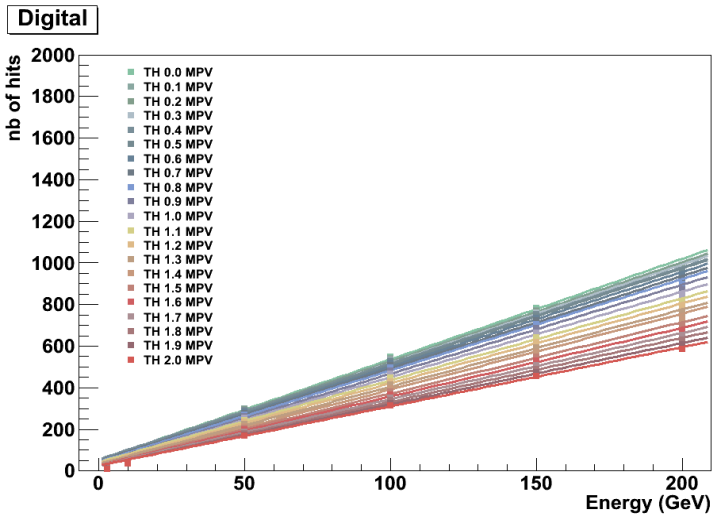


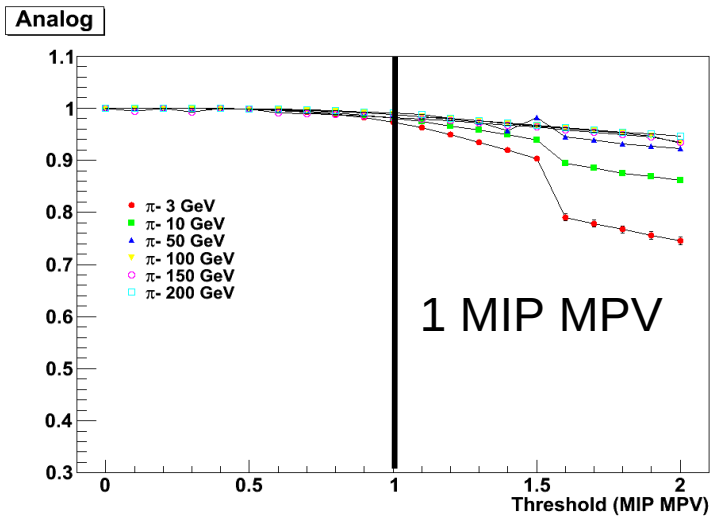


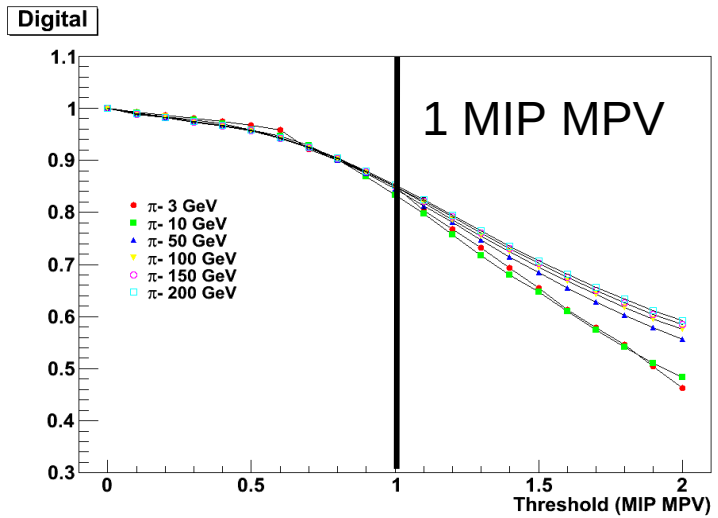


Response vs threshold, W abs.

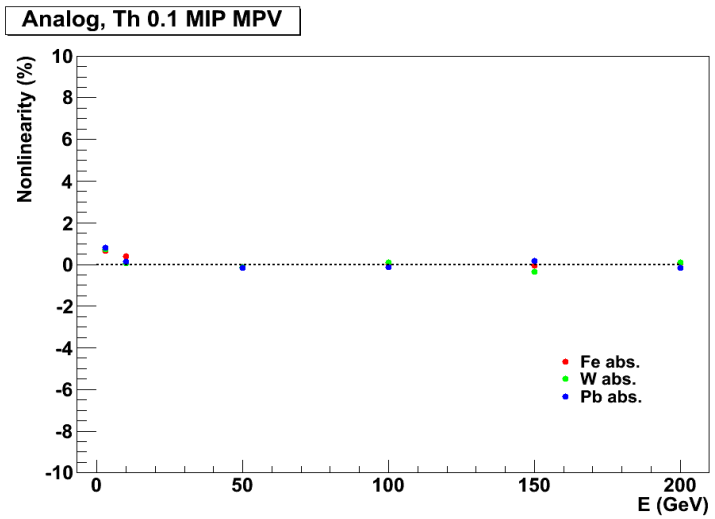


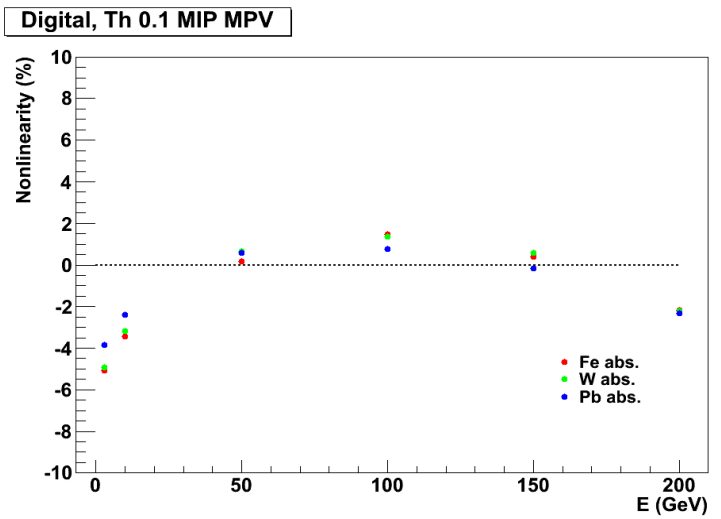


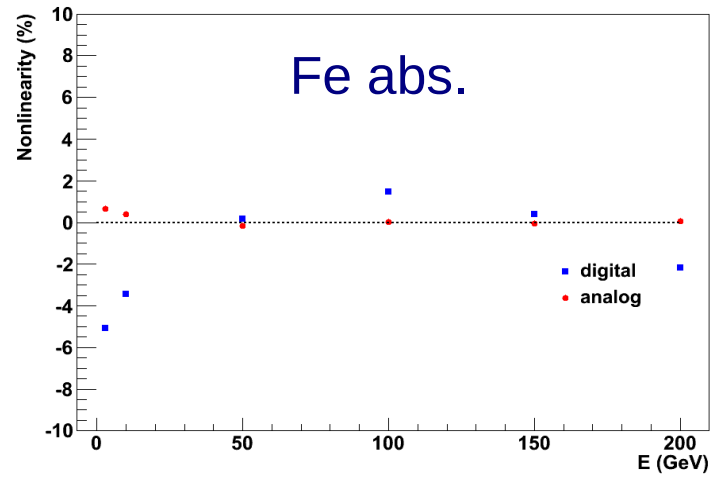


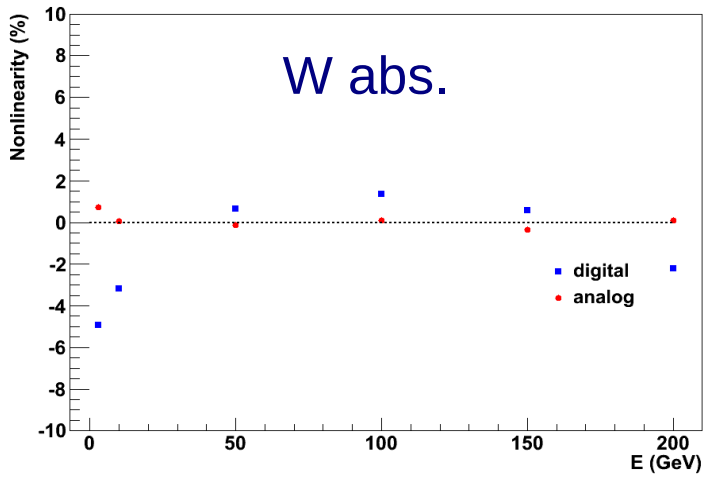


Calorimeter linearity

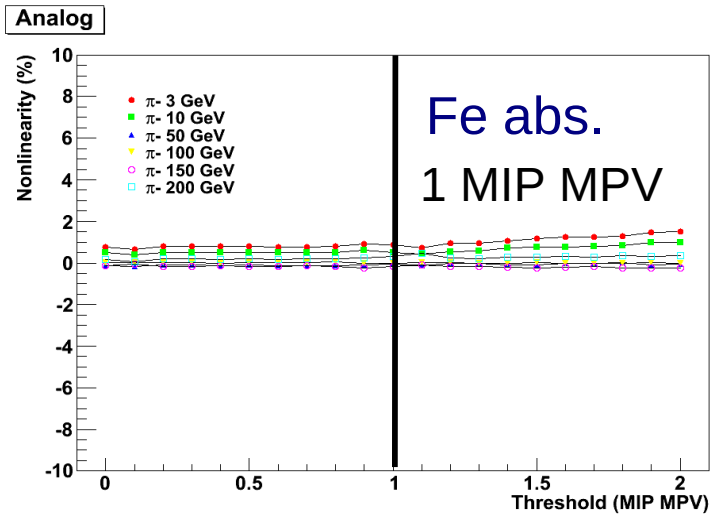


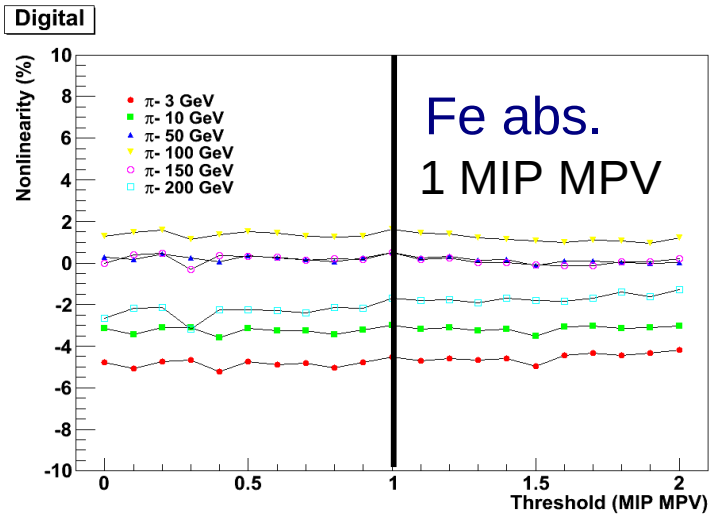


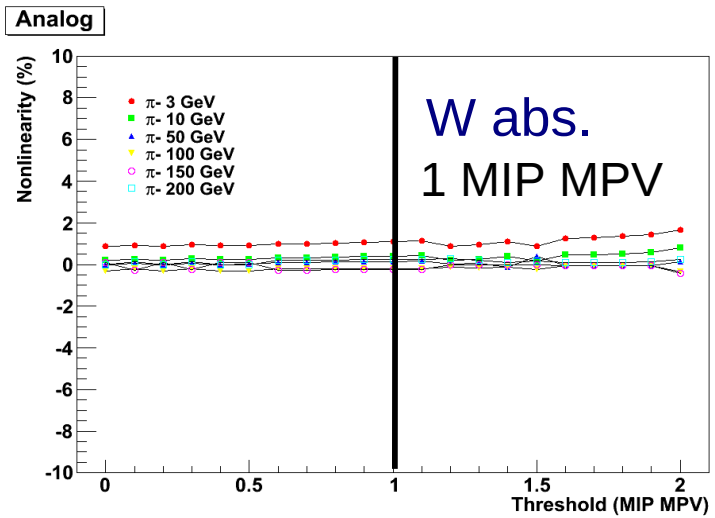


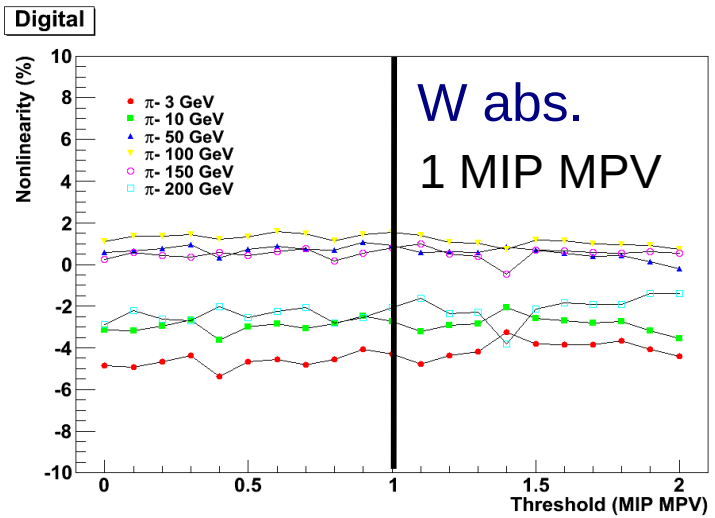


Linearity vs threshold

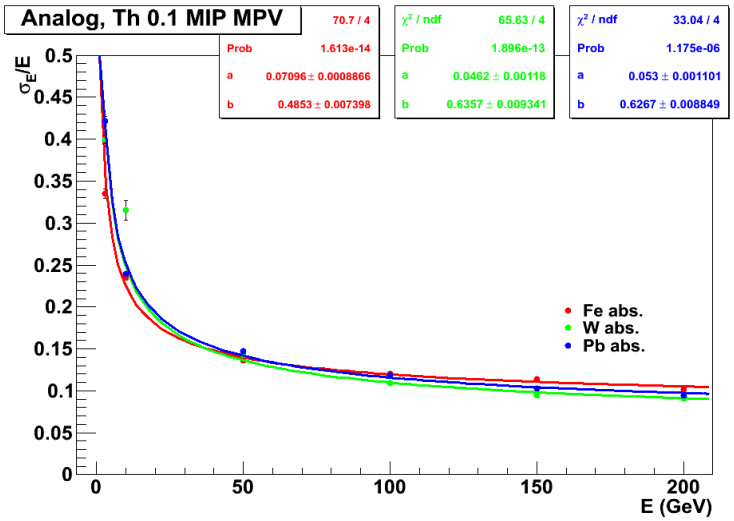


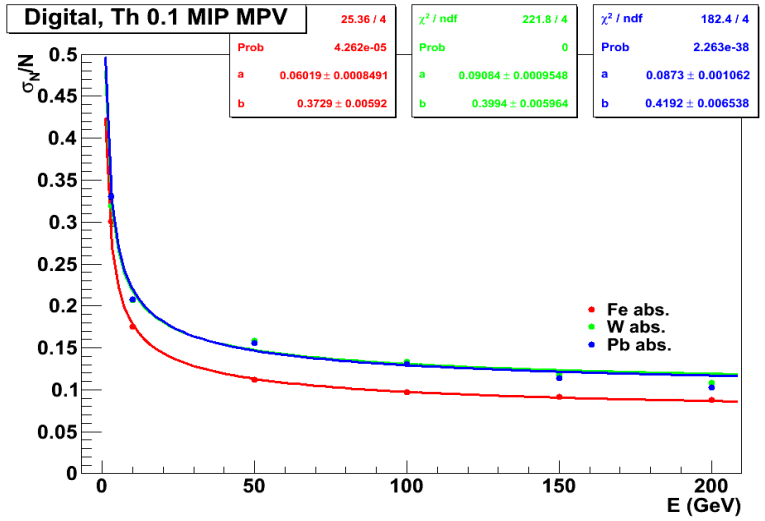


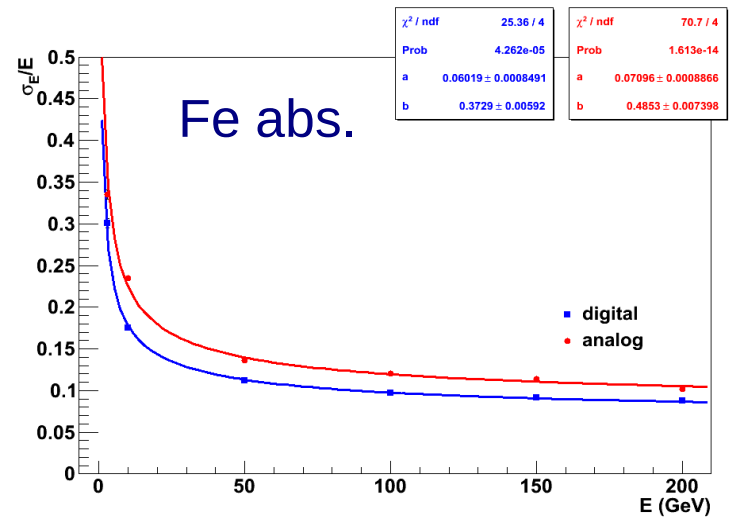


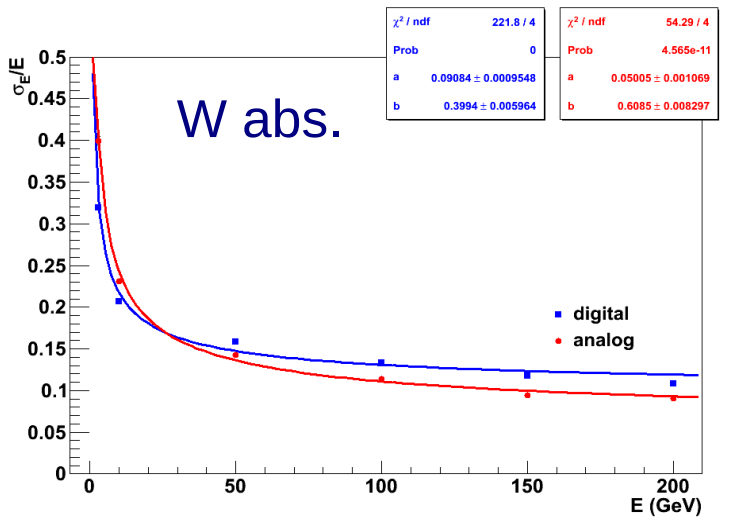


Energy resolution

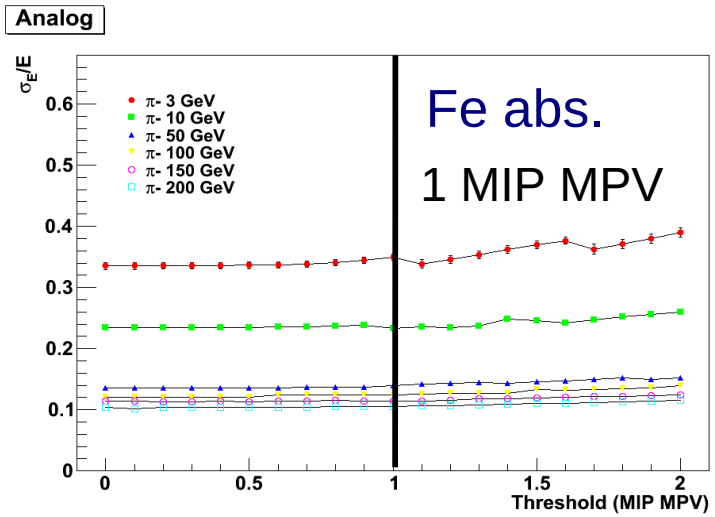


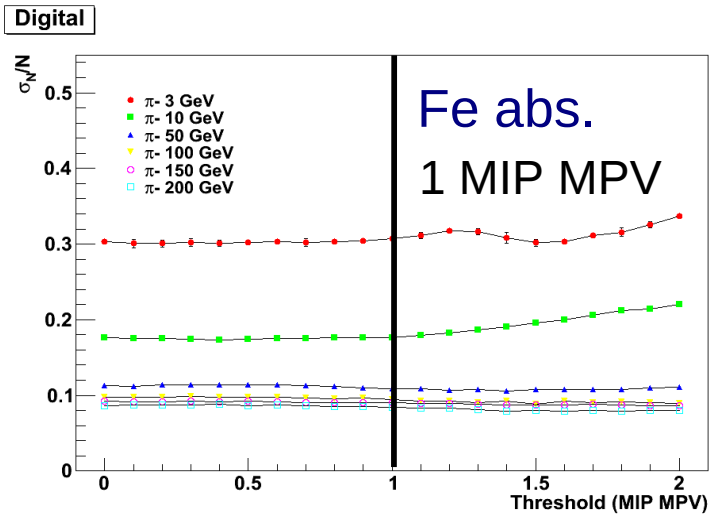


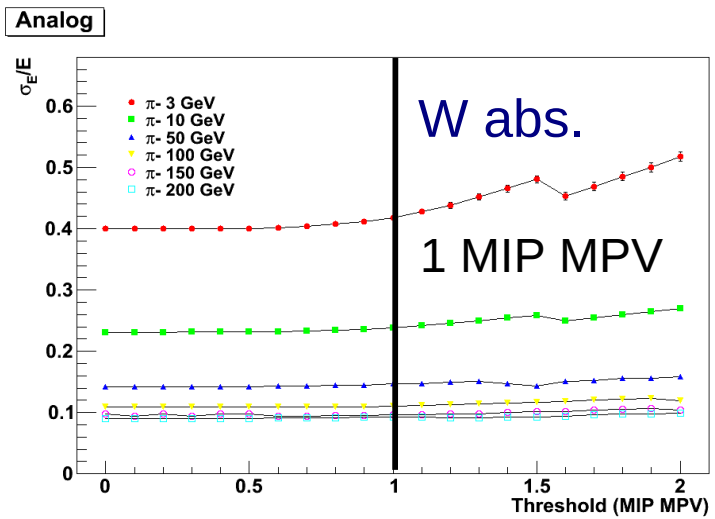


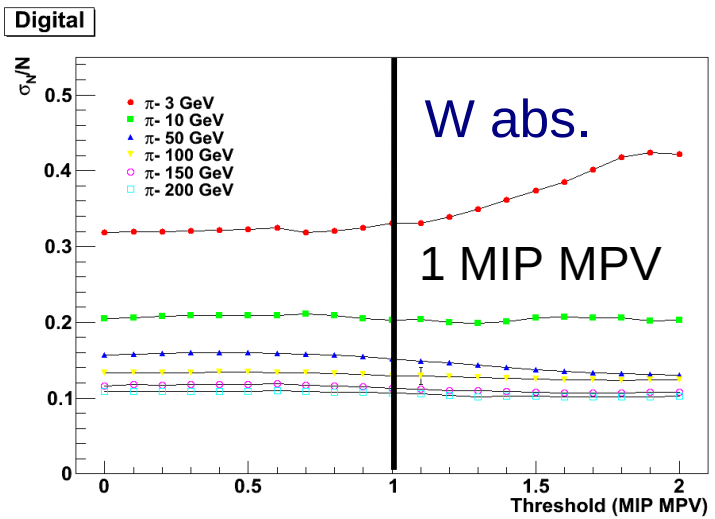


Resolution vs threshold

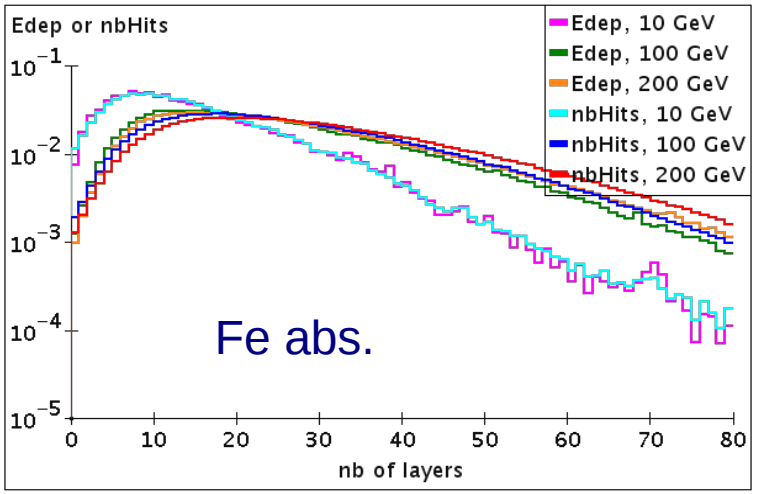


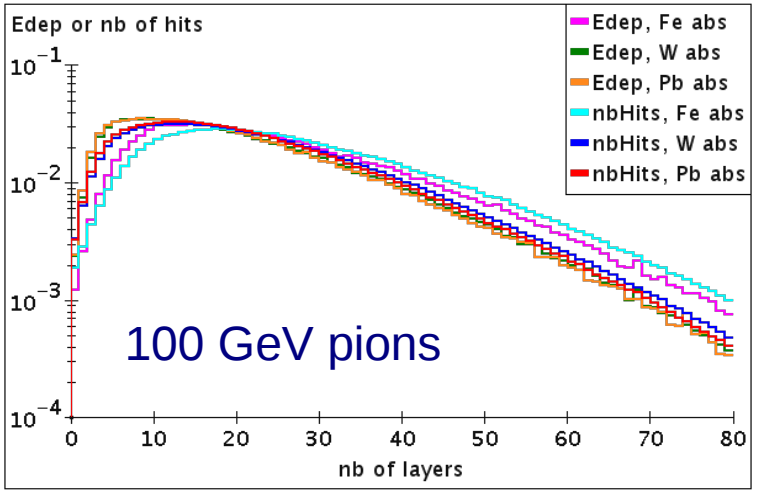


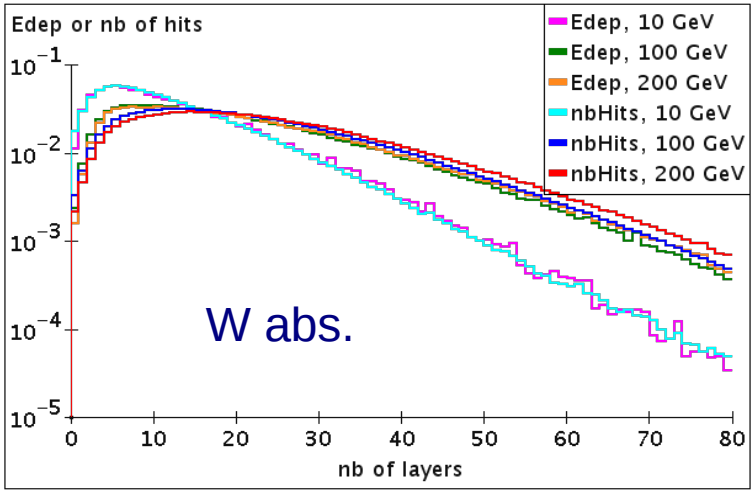




Longitudinal shower profile

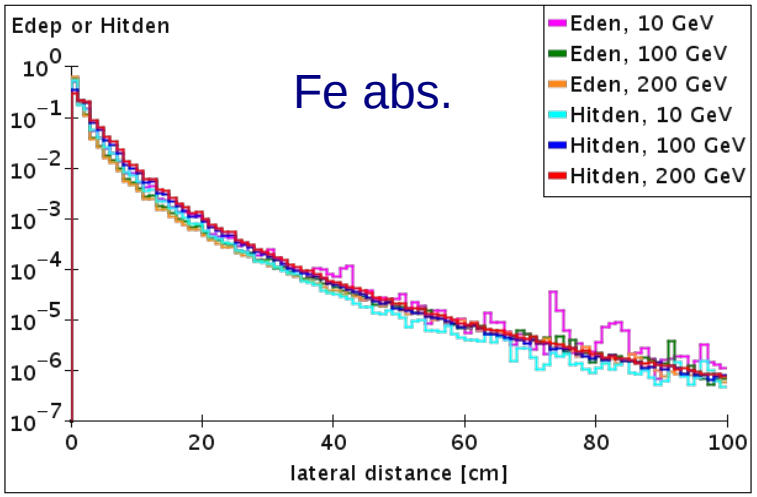


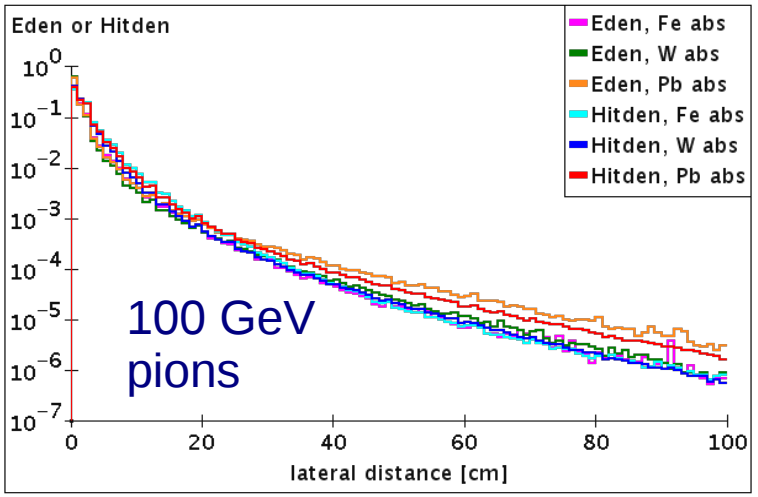


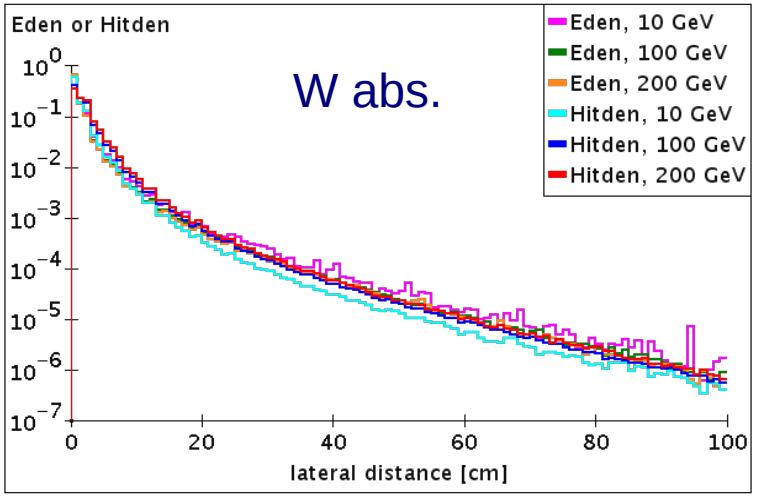


- Shower profile behaves as expected for different absorbers
- Analog and digital readouts have almost identical shower profile in a low energy range
- With increasing energy the shift between analog and digital shower profiles increase

Lateral shower profile

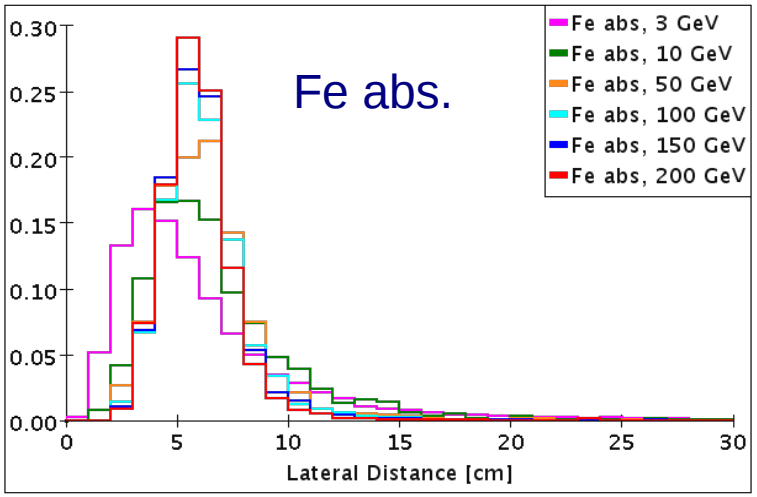


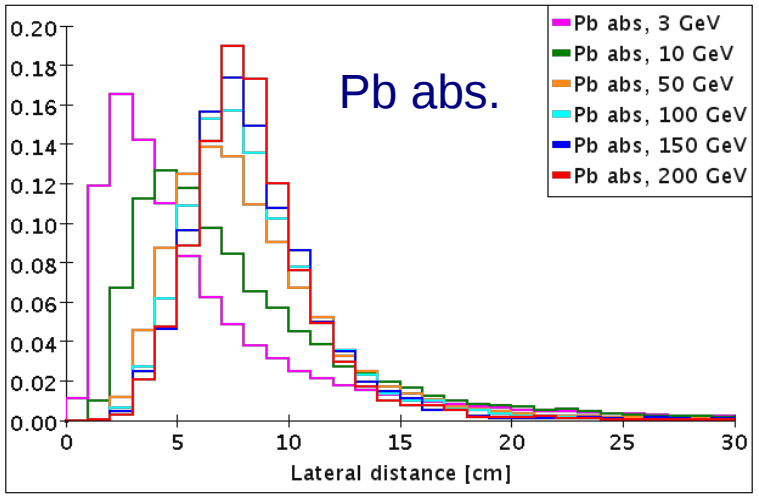


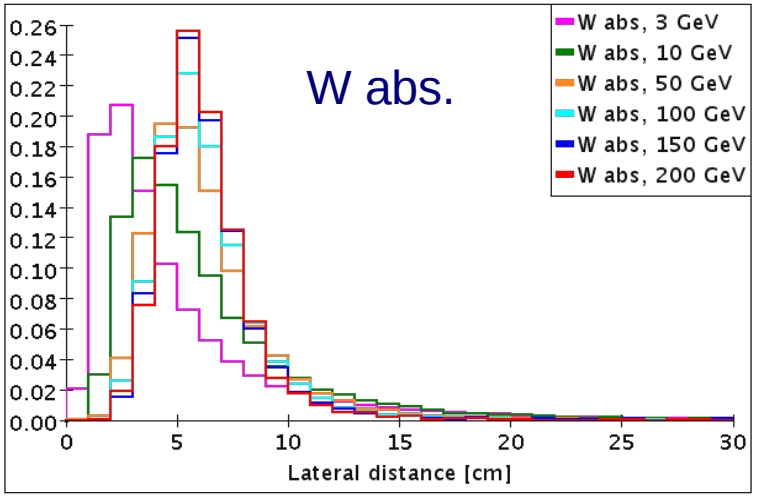


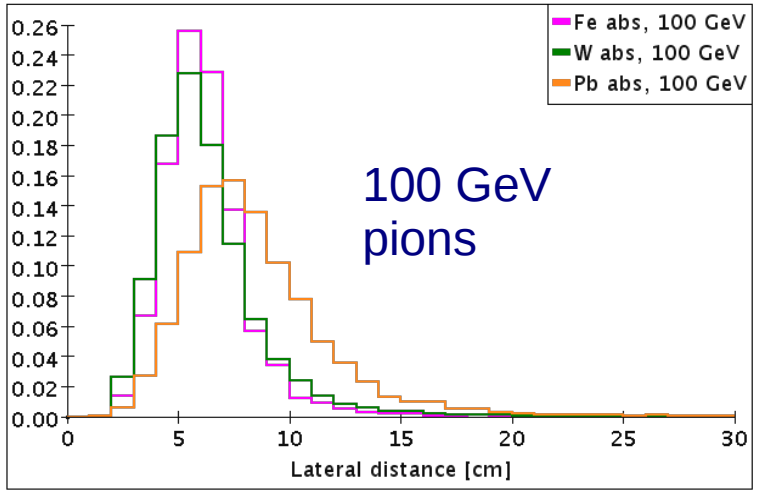
- Difference between analog and digital readout is seen for all the energies
- More hits, in comparison with deposited energy, are counted in the core and less in the tail
- The difference is significantly larger in case W in comparison with Fe absorber

Mean shower radius

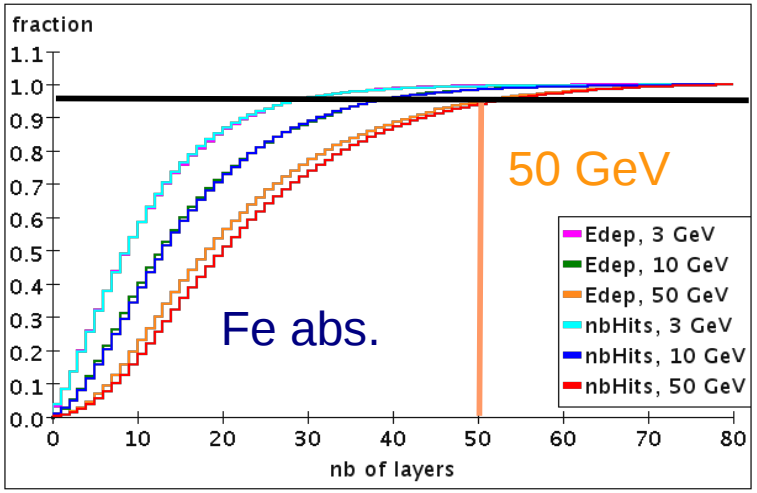


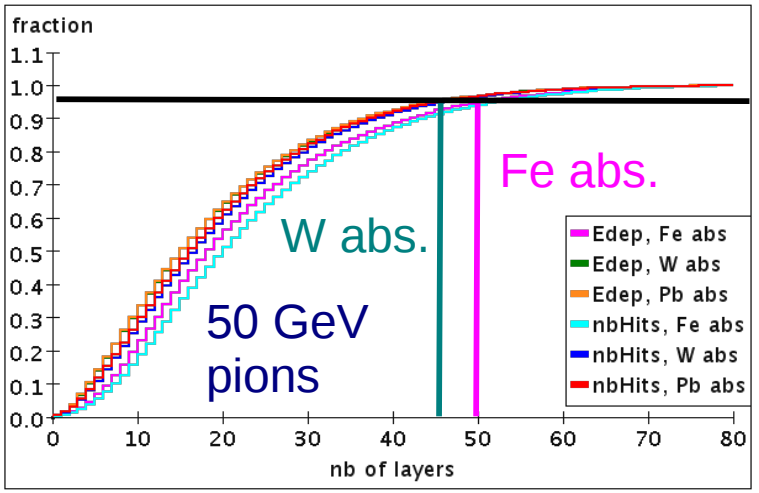


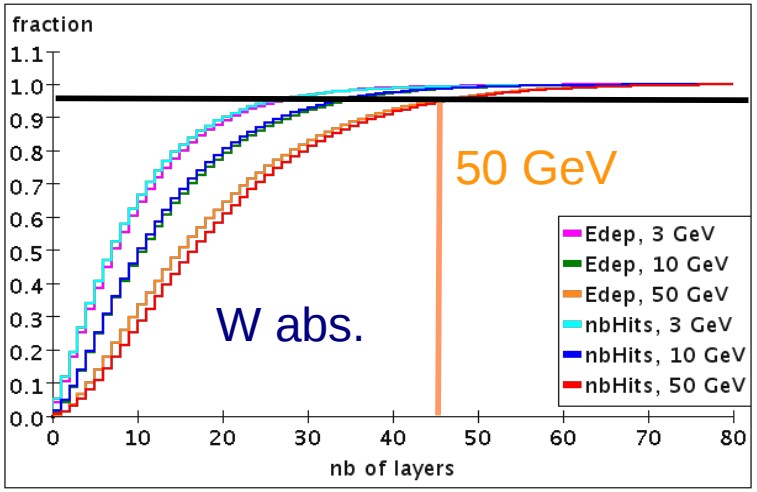




Longitudinal containment

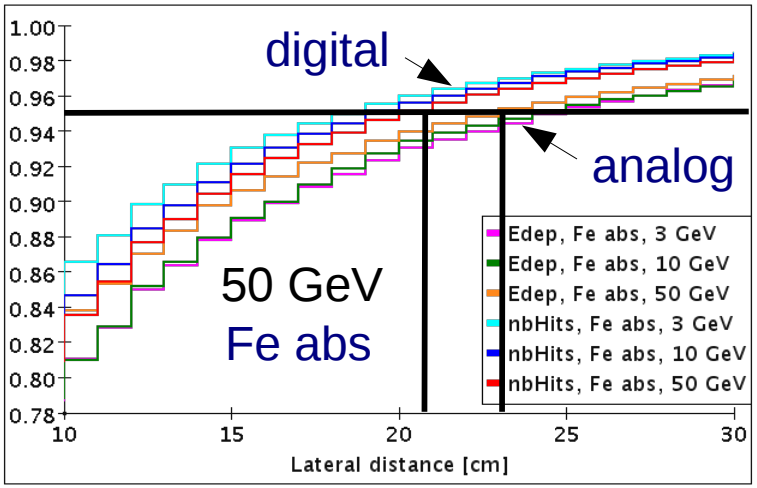


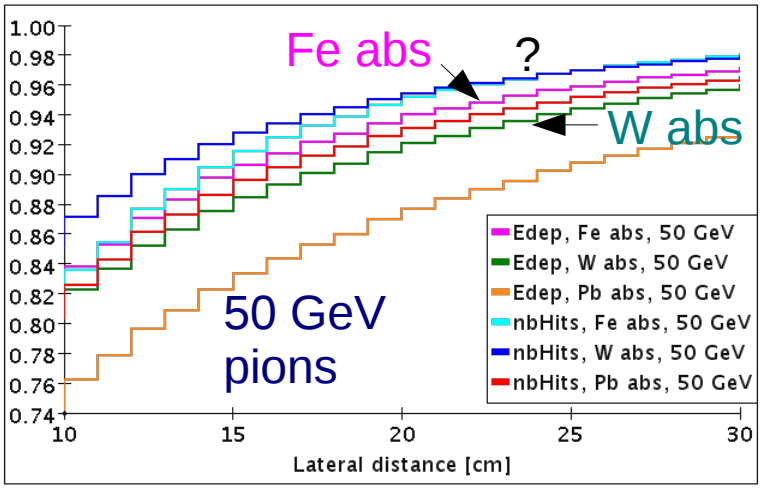


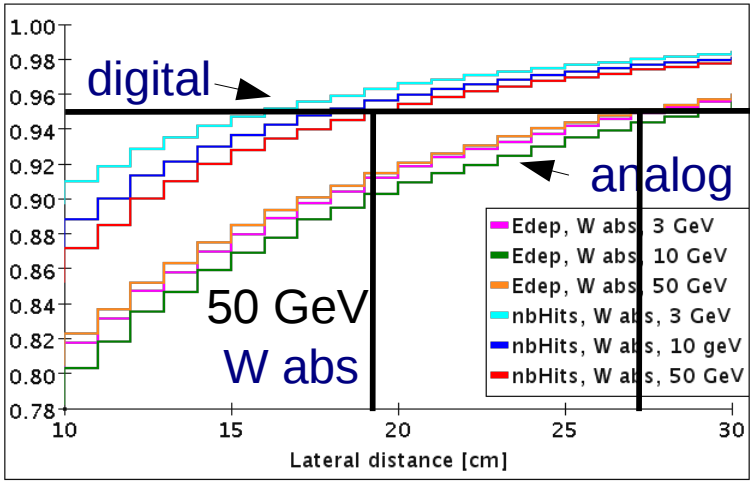


- For Fe absorber, 95 % energy is contained in 50 layers (~5.6 λ) for 50 GeV pions
- In case of W absorber, 95 % energy is contained in 45 layers (~5 λ) for 50 GeV pions
- As the consequence the W absorber needs less λs for the same containment

Lateral containment







- Large difference in containment is seen between analog and digital readout
- For analog readout, 95 % is contained in a radius 23 (27) cm for Fe (W) absorber for 50 GeV pions
- In case of digital readout, 95 % is contained in a radius of ~21 (19) cm for Fe (W) absorber for 50 GeV pions
- This can leads to underestimation in case that only digital information is considered

Summary and conclusions

Linearity has been found similar for all three absorbers and is within 1 % for analog and 5 % for digital readout. The linearity is stable over whole studied thresholds (from 0.0 to 2.0 MIP MPV)

Energy resolution for digital in comparison with analog readout tends to be superior for lower and inferior for higher energy. The best energy resolution, over whole energy range, has been found for Fe absorber. The resolution is stable in a range from 0.0 to 1.0 MIP MPV for both readouts

The significant difference in longitudinal and lateral shower profiles has been found between analog and digital readout. The difference can lead to incorrect estimation of the calorimeter dimension if only digital information is considered

A difference in performance between analog and digital approaches has been identified and will be a subject of further investigation. The study will be also extended from digital (1 bit) to semi-digital (2 bit) readout.

Spare slides

Properties of absorbers

absorber	Z	ρ [g.cm^{-3}]	X_0 [cm]	λ [cm]	R_M [cm]	1 abs. [cm]	80 planes [cm]
Fe	26	7.87	1.76	16.78	1.77	1.9	200
W	74	19.30	0.35	9.97	0.92	1.127	170.16
Pb	82	11.35	0.56	17.6	1.60	1.993	239.44

Stochastic and constant term