



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

# Study of alternative HCAL designs for SiD detector

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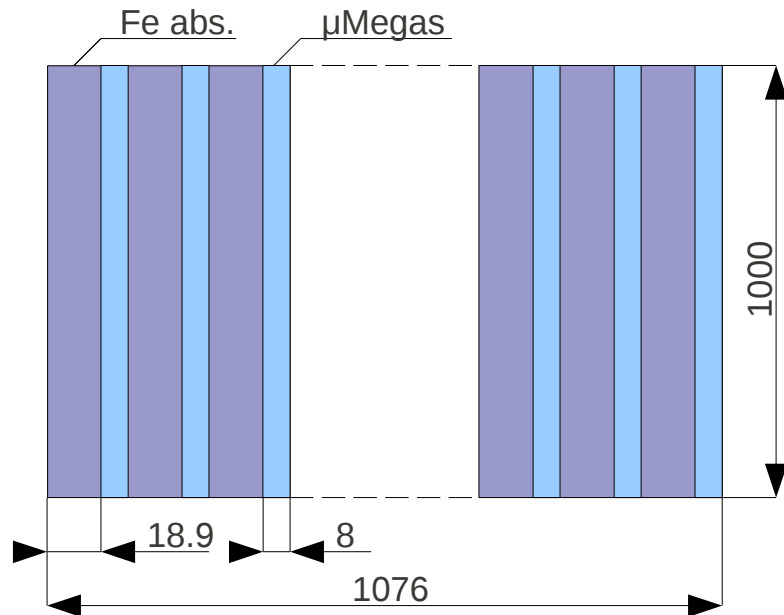
In2p3

# Objective

- The aim is to find an alternative HCAL design for the SiD detector. The new design should be less demanding on the side of calorimeter fabrication and construction, but it should fulfill the requirements on the calorimeter physics performance
- Three alternative HCAL geometries are being investigated and compared with the standard SiD HCAL design
- The study is focus on:
  - Energy shower profiles (lateral and longitudinal)
  - Shower containment and leakage corrections
  - Calorimeter responds and linearity
  - Energy resolution
  - ....

# Calorimeter description

## Standard SiD HCAL geometry

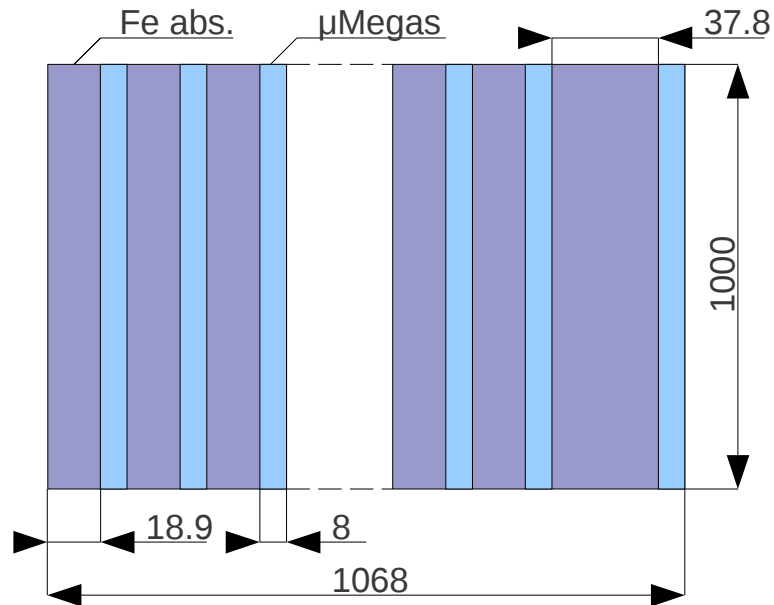


- 40 layers ( $4.5 \lambda$ ):
  - 1.89cm Fe abs. + 0.8cm  $\mu$ Megas
- HCAL dimension:
  - $100 \times 100 \times 107.6 \text{ cm}^3$
- $\mu$ Megas:
  - $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$  readout pads
  - 3mm gas gap + 5 mm passive components

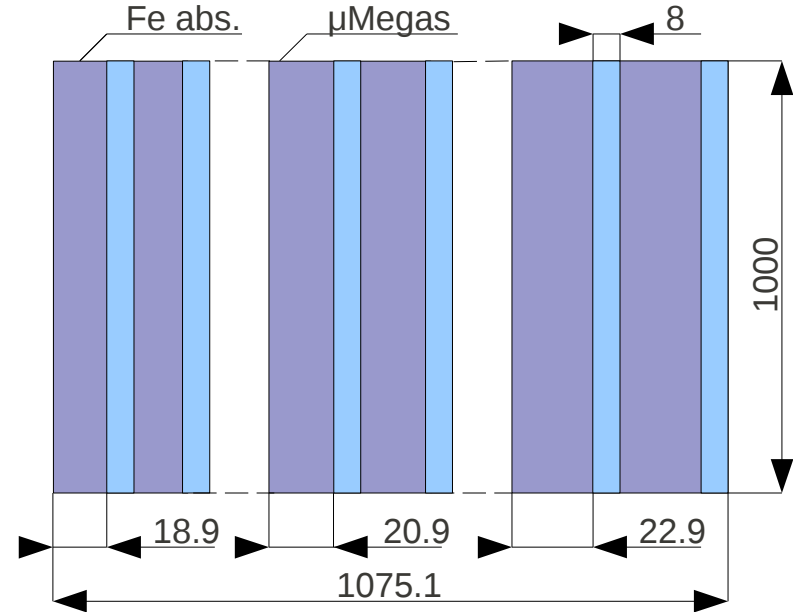
## Consideration for alternative geometries:

- Keep same the overall HCAL dimensions (depth =  $4.5 \lambda$ , 107.6 cm)
- Active part of HCAL is identical for all proposed geometries
- Passive part has been modified in order to improve HCAL mechanical support and to simplify its integration

## 1. HCAL with thick back plate



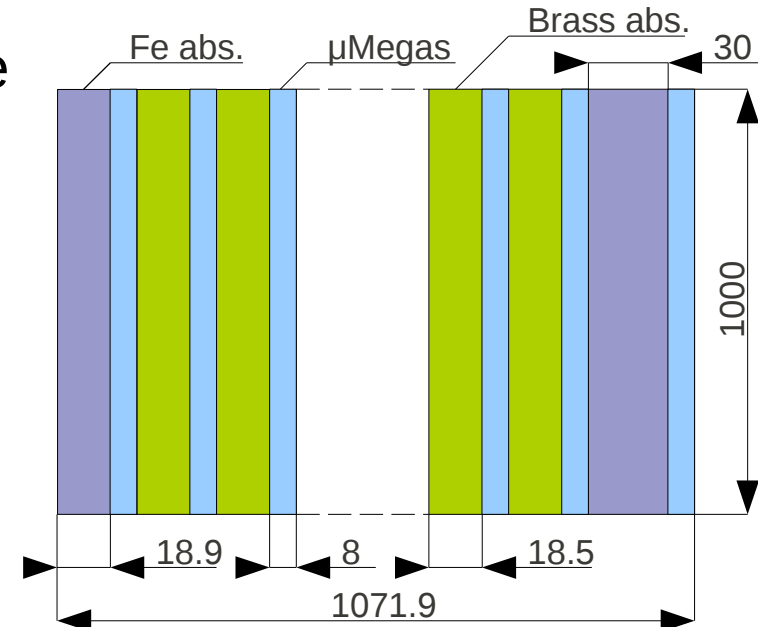
## 2. HCAL with progressive abs. thickness



### Description:

- ad 1. 38 std. layers + 1 layer with double Fe abs. thickness
- ad 2. 30 layers std layers + 5 layers with 2.09 cm Fe abs. + 4 layers with 2.29 cm Fe abs.
- ad 3. 1. std. Layer + 38 layers with 1.85 Brass abs. + 1 layer with 3 cm Fe abs.

## 3. HCAL with Fe and Brass absorbers



# Set-up

## Material properties:

Material	$\rho$ [g.cm <sup>-3</sup> ]	$x_0$ [cm]	$\lambda$ [cm]	$x_0/\lambda$
Fe	7.87	1.76	16.78	0.11
Brass	8.32	1.52	16.36	0.09

## Geometry details:

Geometry	# layers	Length [cm]	Depth [ $\lambda$ ]
FeAbs	40	107.6	4.51
FeAbs_TBP	39	106.8	4.51
FeAbs_PAT	39	107.5	4.74
BrassAbs	40	107.2	4.57

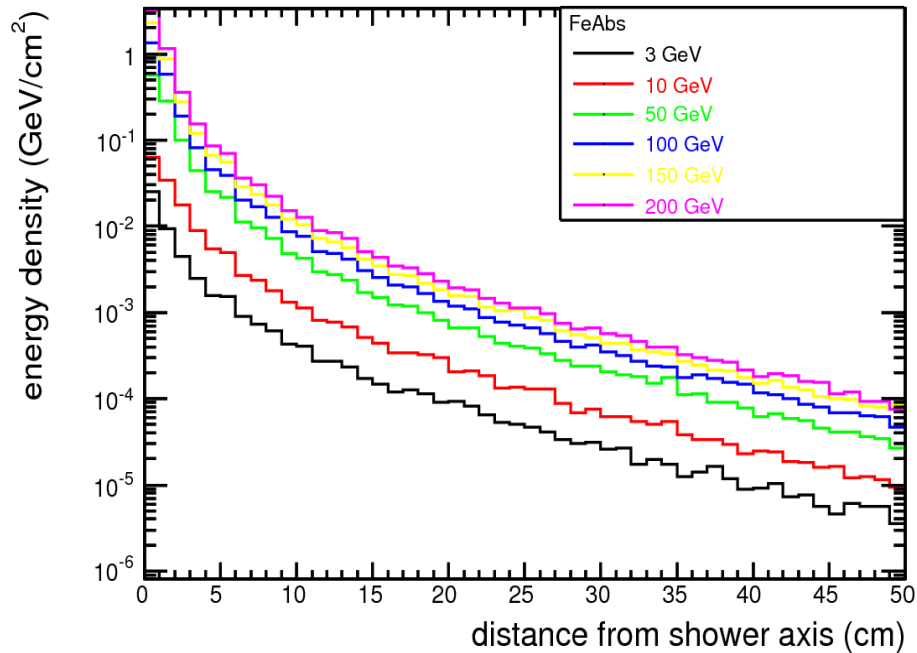
## Simulation data:

- 10 kevents of negative single pions
- Chosen energies: 3, 10, 50, 100, 150, 200 GeV
- QGSP\_BERT physics list

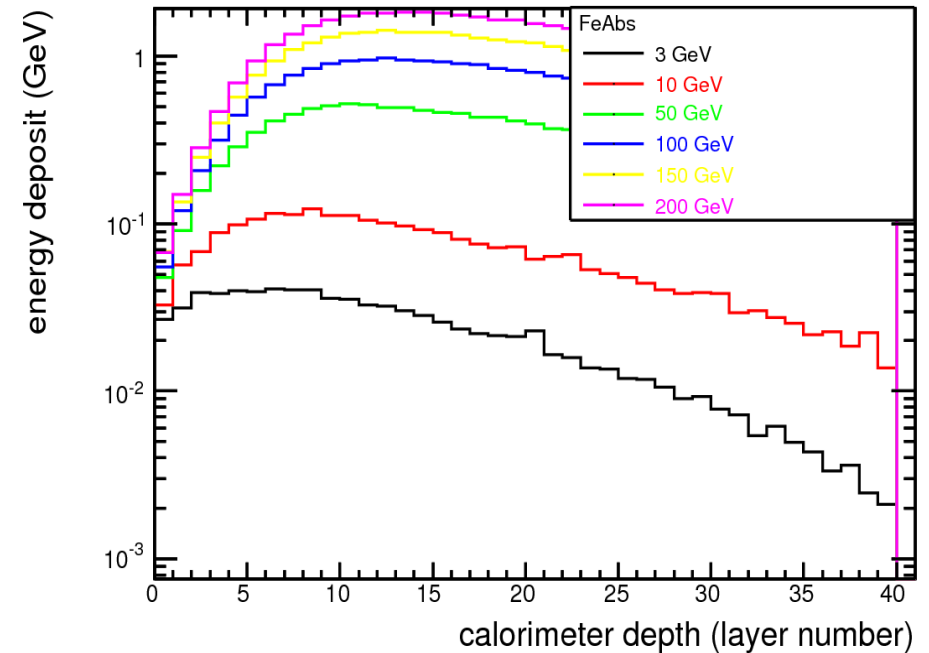
# Energy shower profiles

Example for the standard HCAL geometry, 0.1 MIP MPV threshold

Lateral profile integrated over full depth



Longitudinal profile

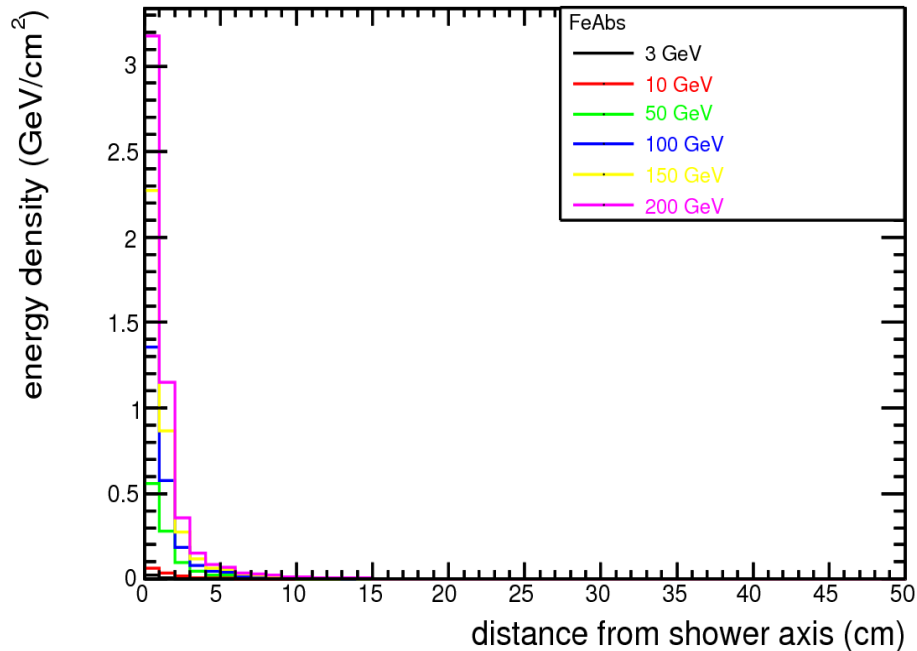


- Very small lateral leakage even for higher energy
- For energy 50 GeV and higher, the leakage at rear of the calorimeter needs to be taken into account and corrected for resolution study

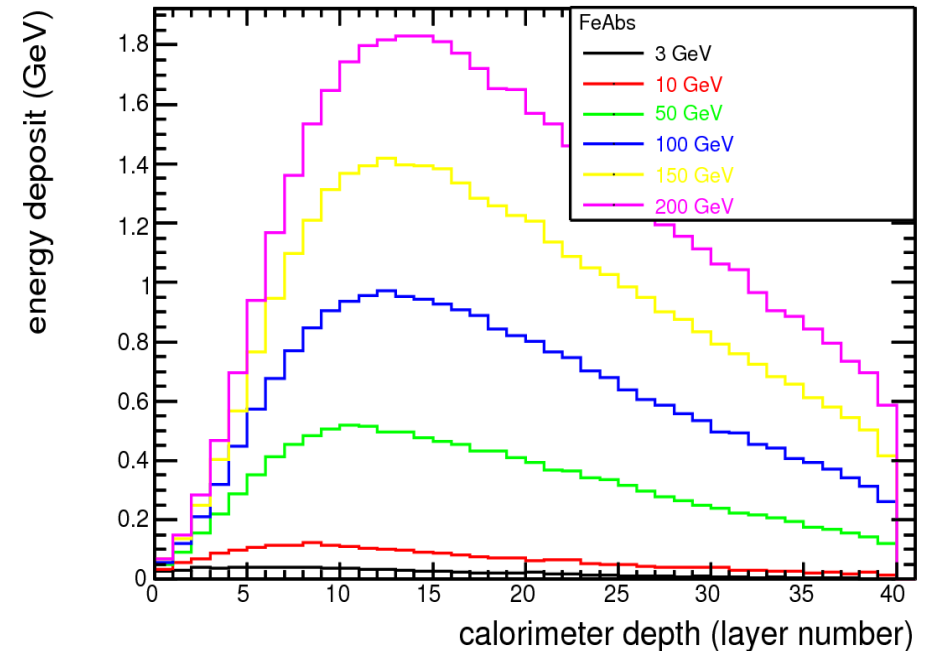
# Energy shower profiles

Example for the standard HCAL geometry, 0.1 MIP MPV threshold

Lateral profile integrated over full depth



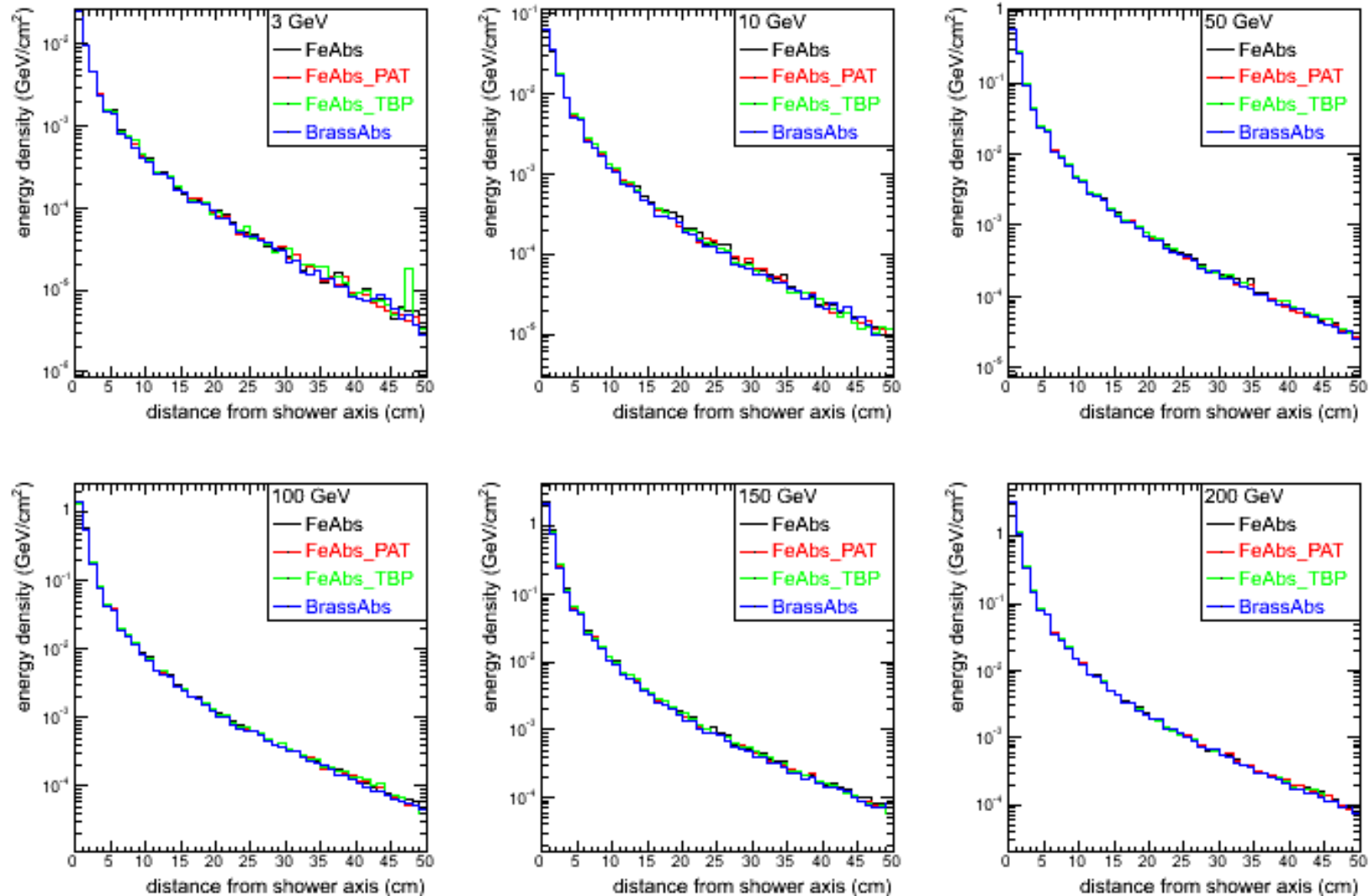
Longitudinal profile



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# Lateral profiles for different geometries

0.1 MIP MPV threshold

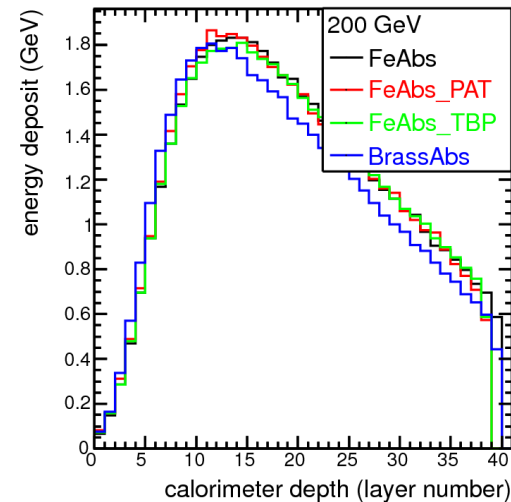
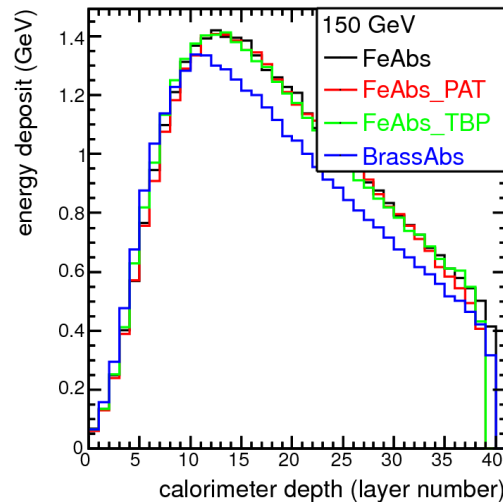
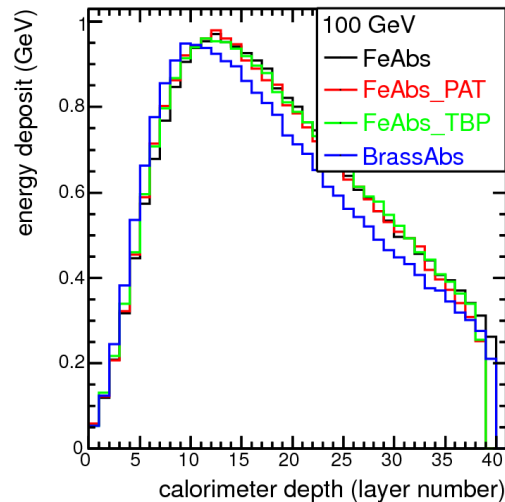
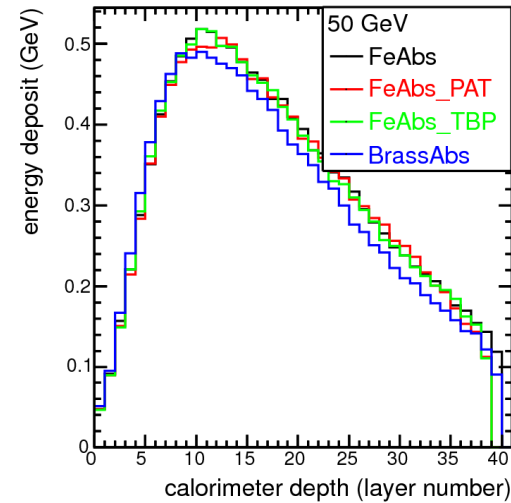
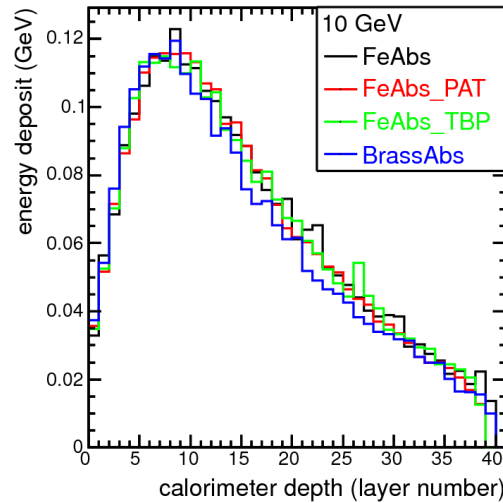
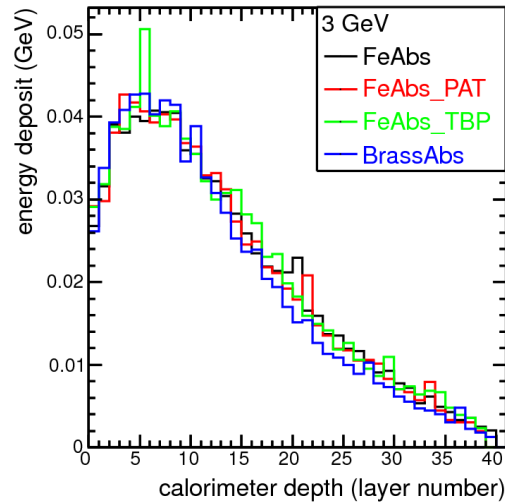


- Lateral profile integrated over the full HCAL depth is identical for all geometries



# Long. profiles for different geometries

0.1 MIP MPV threshold

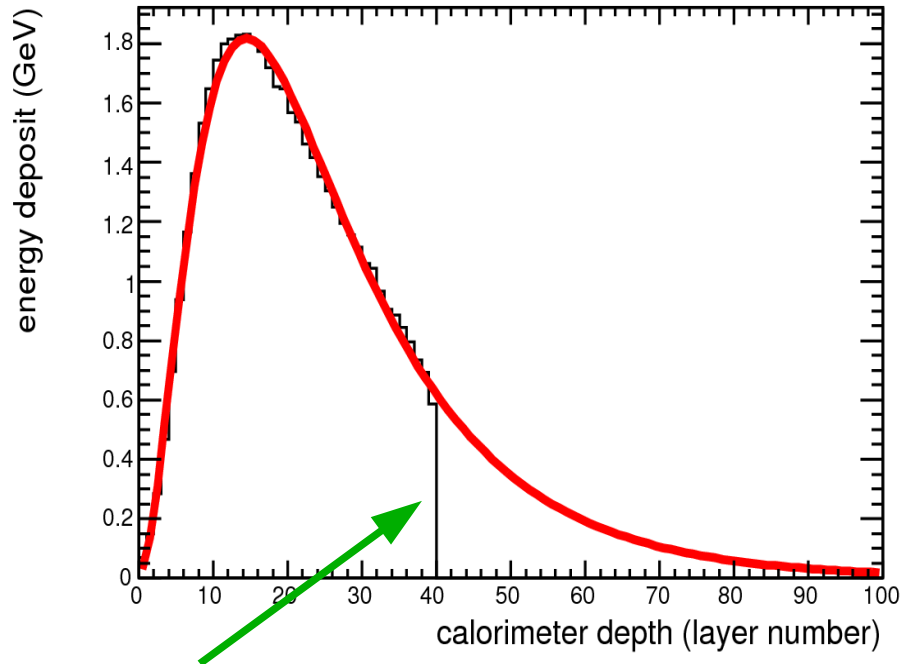


- Expected difference between Fe and Brass calorimeter is clearly seen (Brass has higher density and smaller  $X_0/\lambda$ )

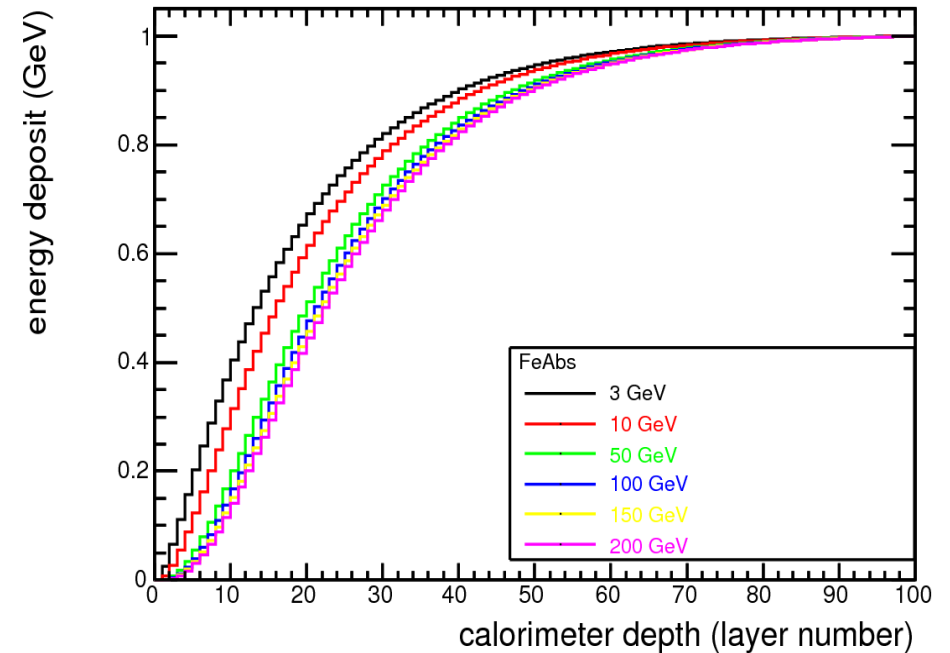
# Longitudinal profile parametrization

Example for the standard HCAL geometry, 200 GeV, 0.1 MIP MPV TH

Long. profile and fit, 200 GeV



Long. containment



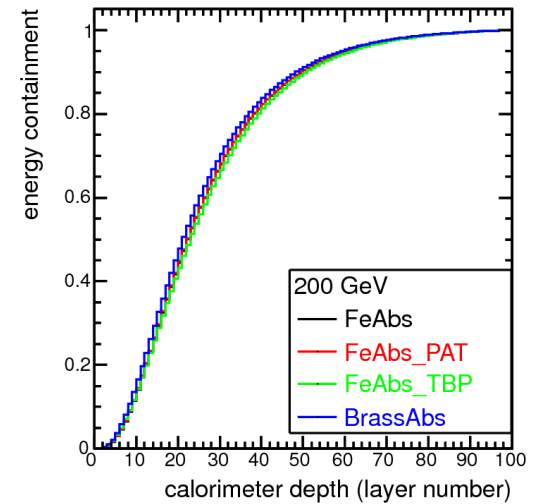
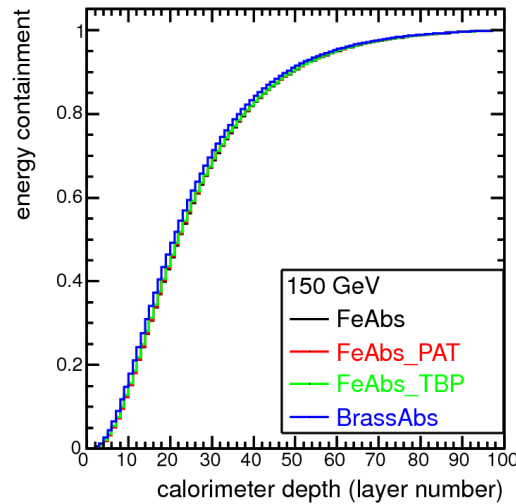
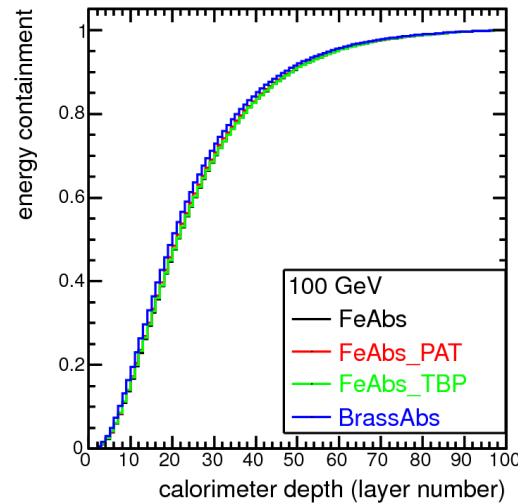
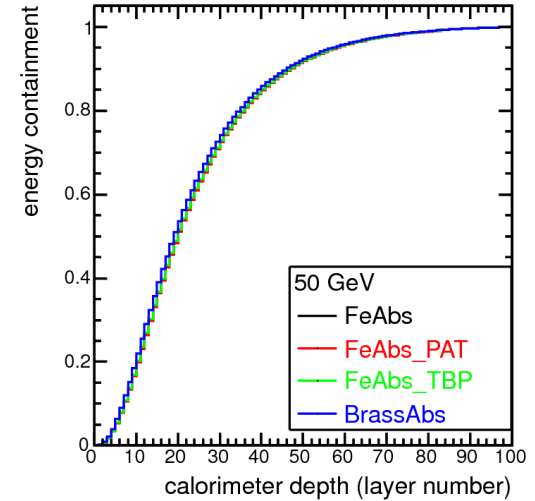
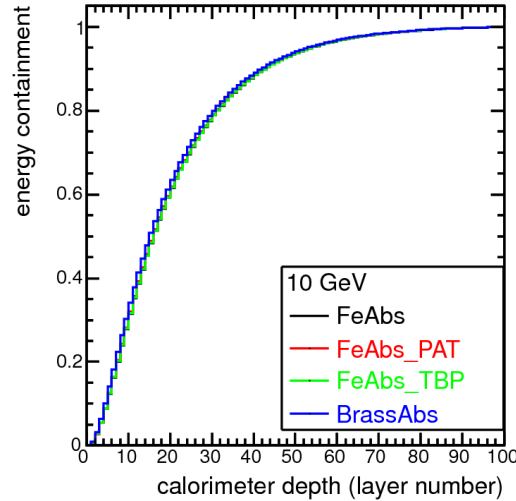
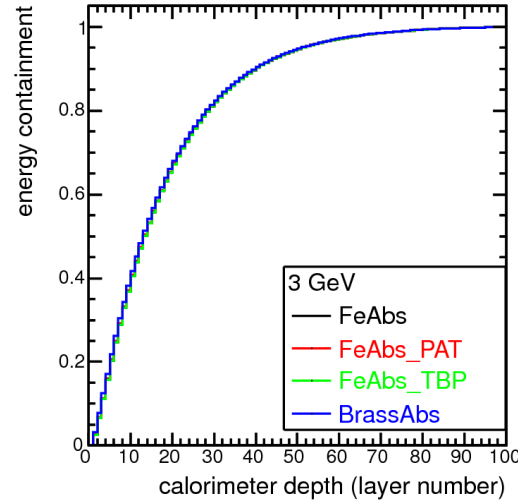
Last layer (#40)

Analytical description:

$$\frac{dE}{dz} = N \left\{ \frac{wX_0}{a} \left( \frac{z}{X_0} \right)^a e^{-bz/X_0} {}_1F_1(1, 1+a, (b - \frac{X_0}{\lambda}) \frac{z}{X_0}) + \frac{(1-w)\lambda}{a} \left( \frac{z}{\lambda} \right)^a e^{-dz/\lambda} {}_1F_1(1, 1+a, (d-1) \frac{z}{\lambda}) \right\},$$

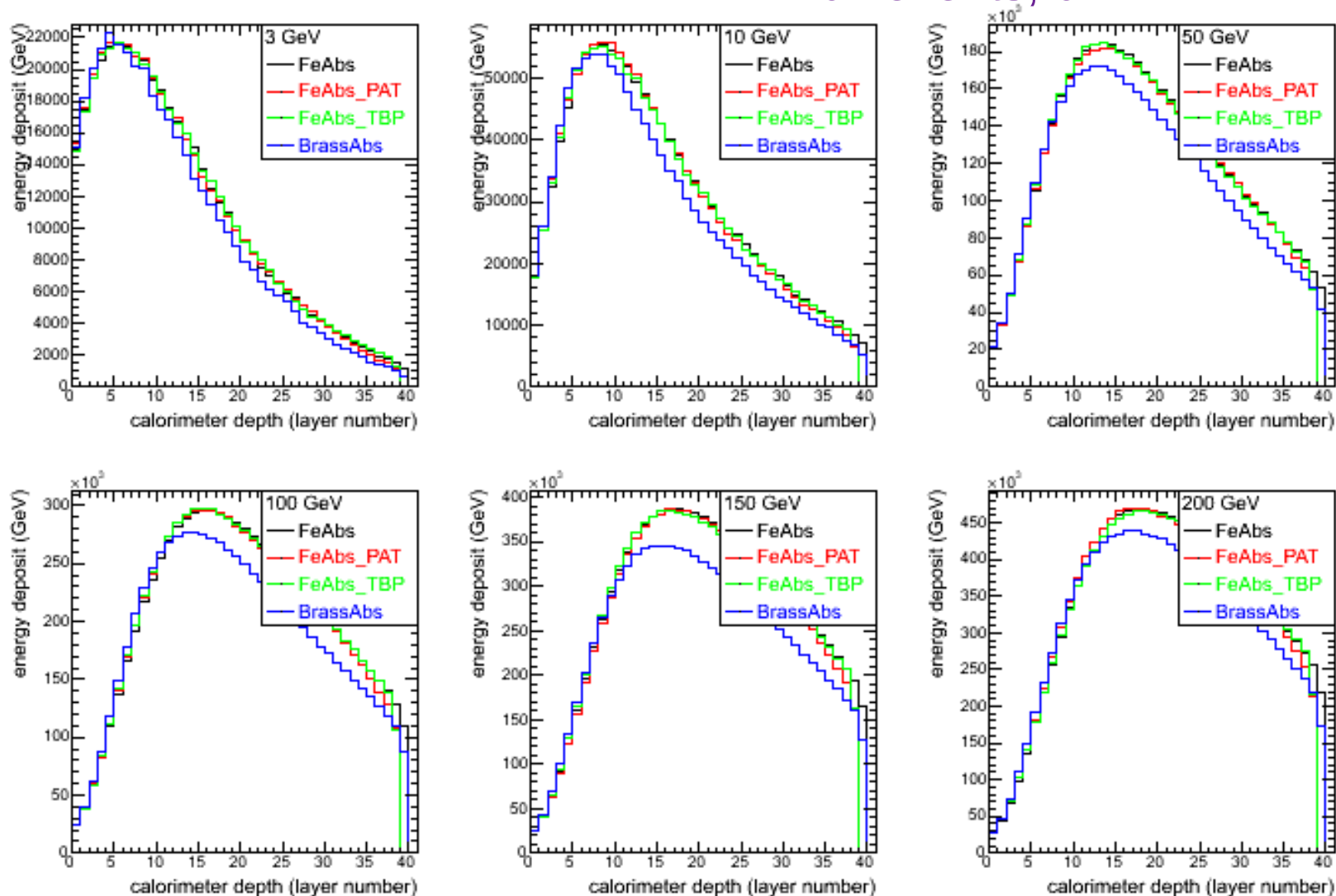
# Long. containment for different geometries

0.1 MIP MPV threshold



# Long. profiles for digital readout

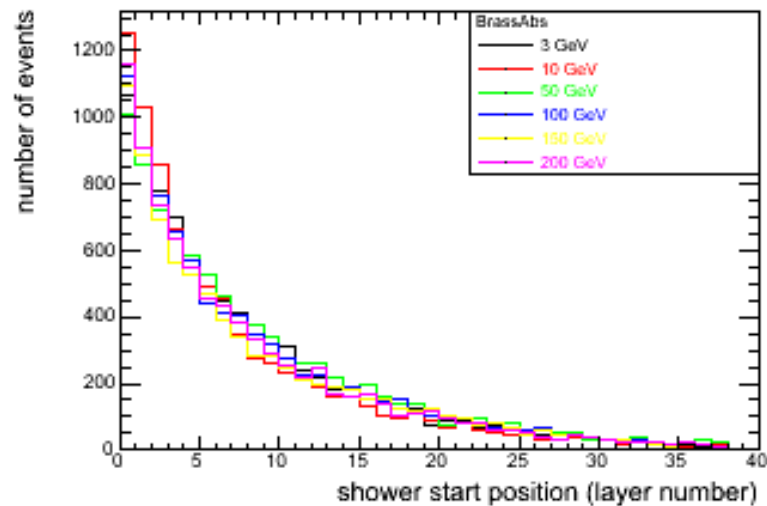
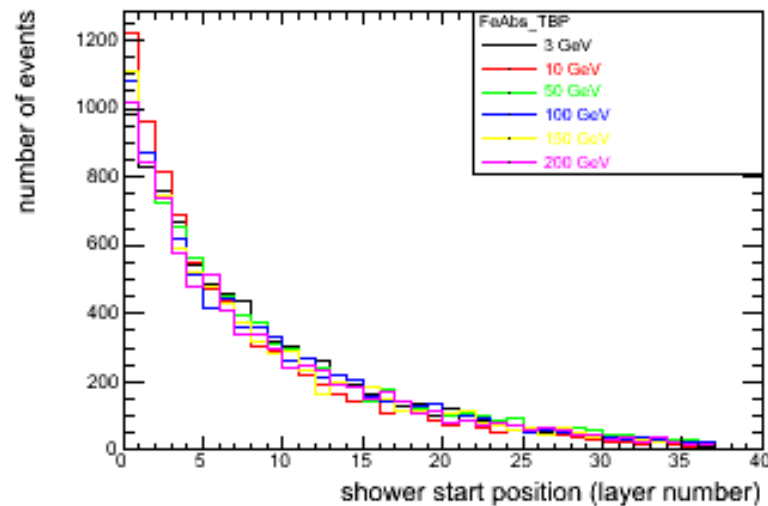
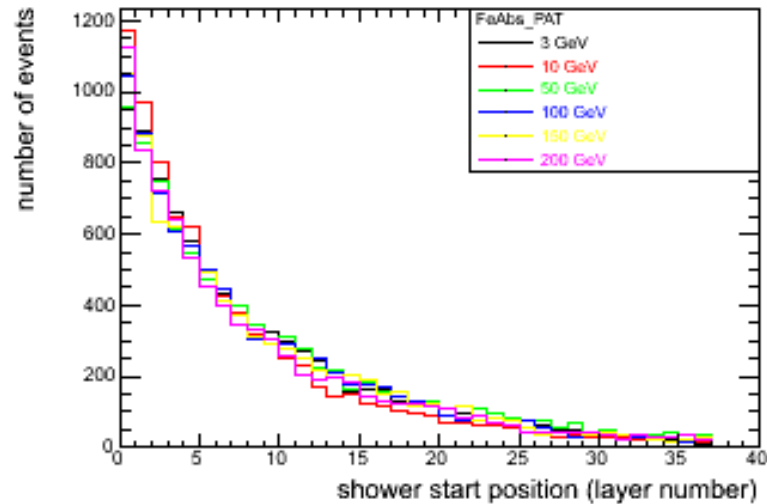
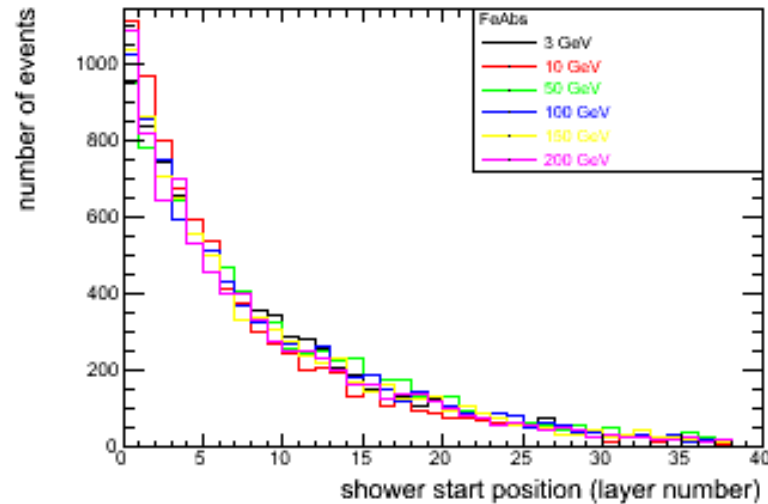
10 kevents, 0.1 MIP MPV threshold



- Only several hits in a shower for low energies → shower start position can be misled by noisy hits.

# Number of events vs. shower start

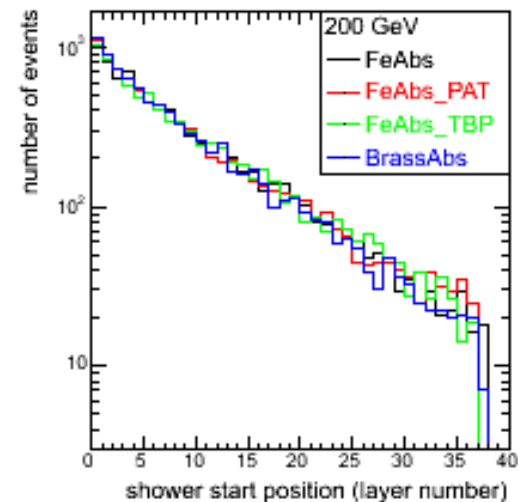
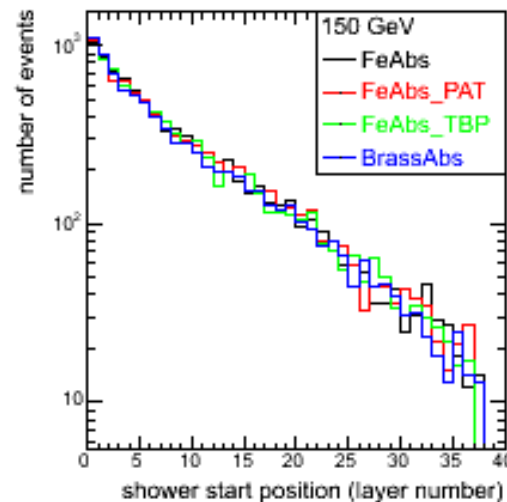
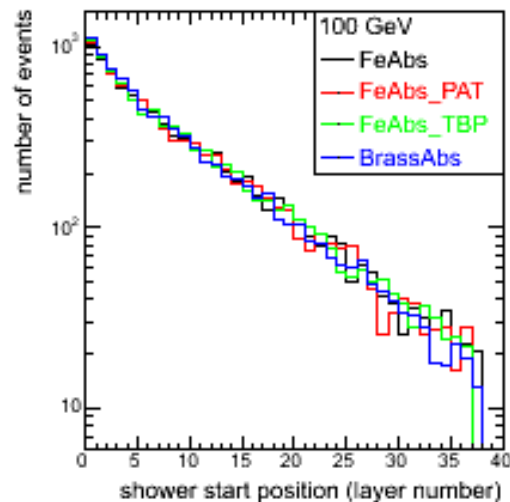
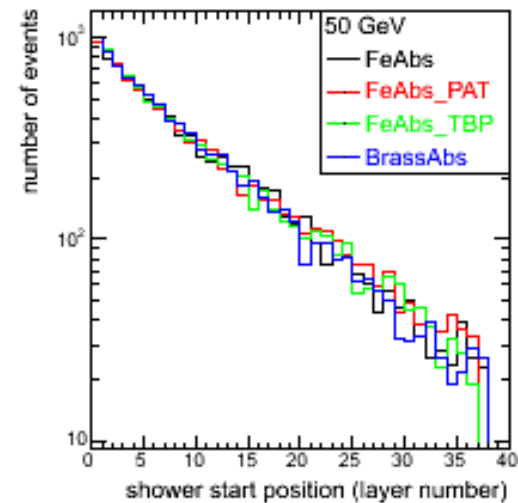
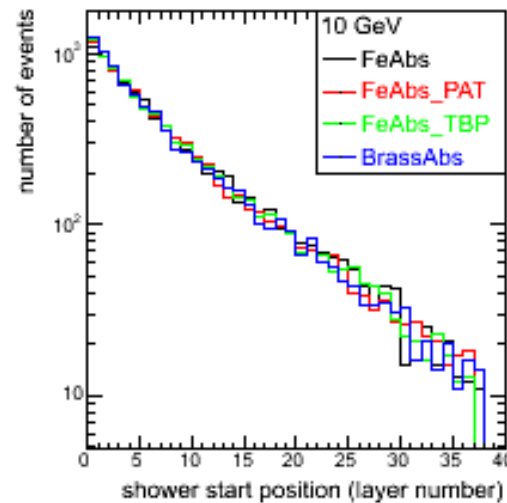
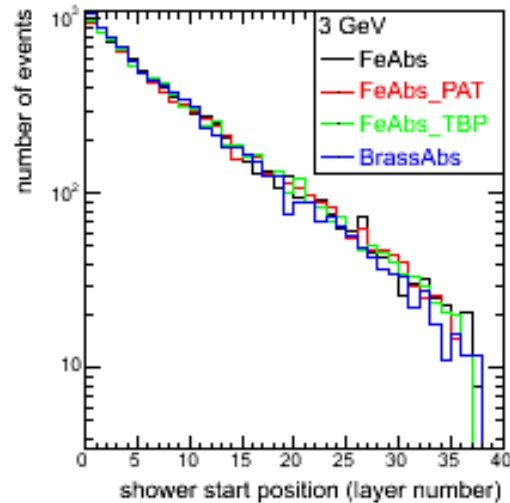
0.1 MIP MPV threshold



- Probability of the interaction decrease exponentially with calorimeter depth

# Number of events vs. shower start

0.1 MIP MPV threshold

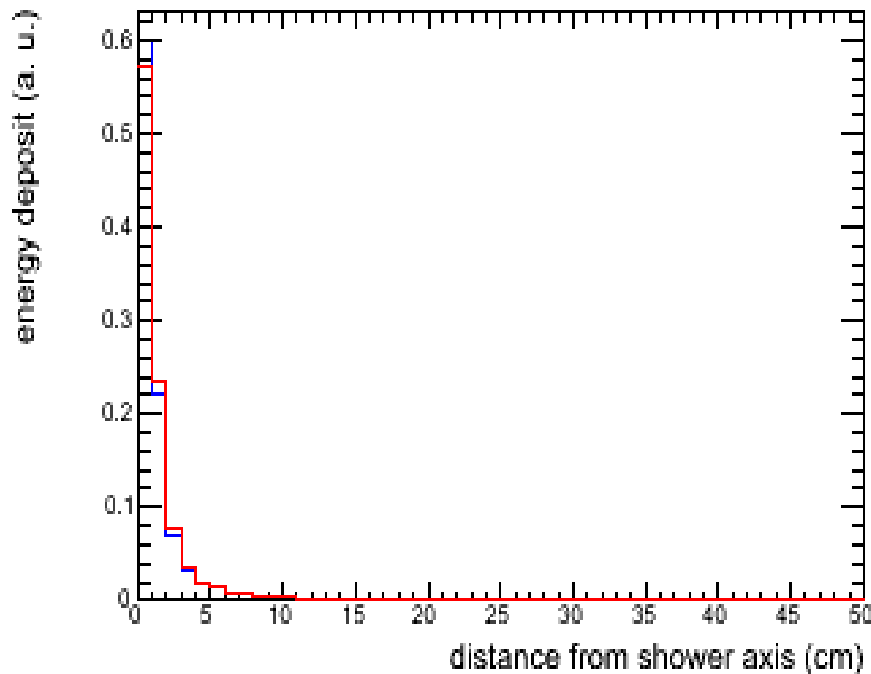


- Dependency should follow  $-1/\lambda$

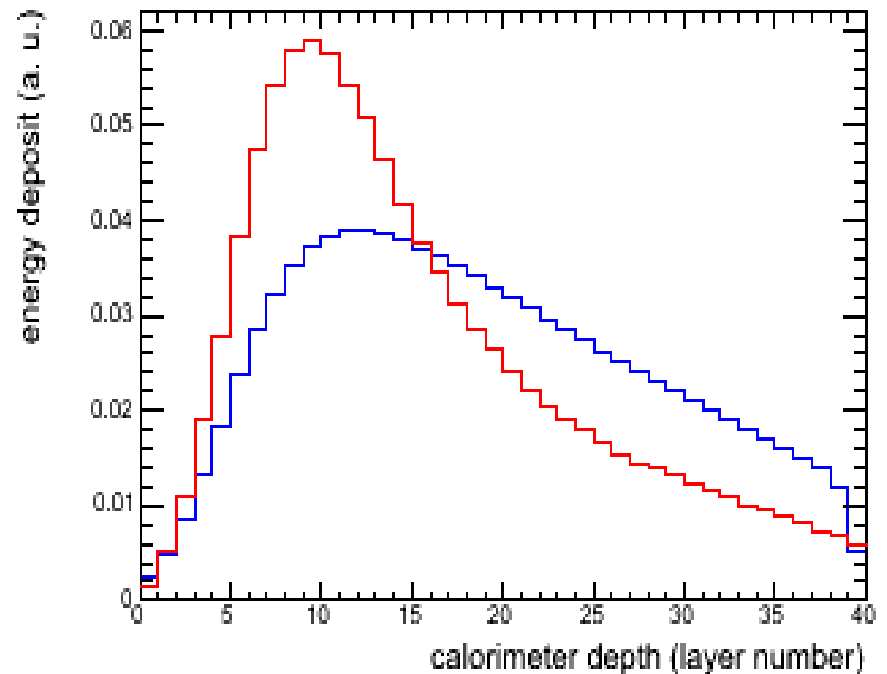
# Number of events vs. shower start

10 GeV pions, standard HCAL geometry, 0.1 MIP MPV threshold

Lateral profile



Longitudinal profile

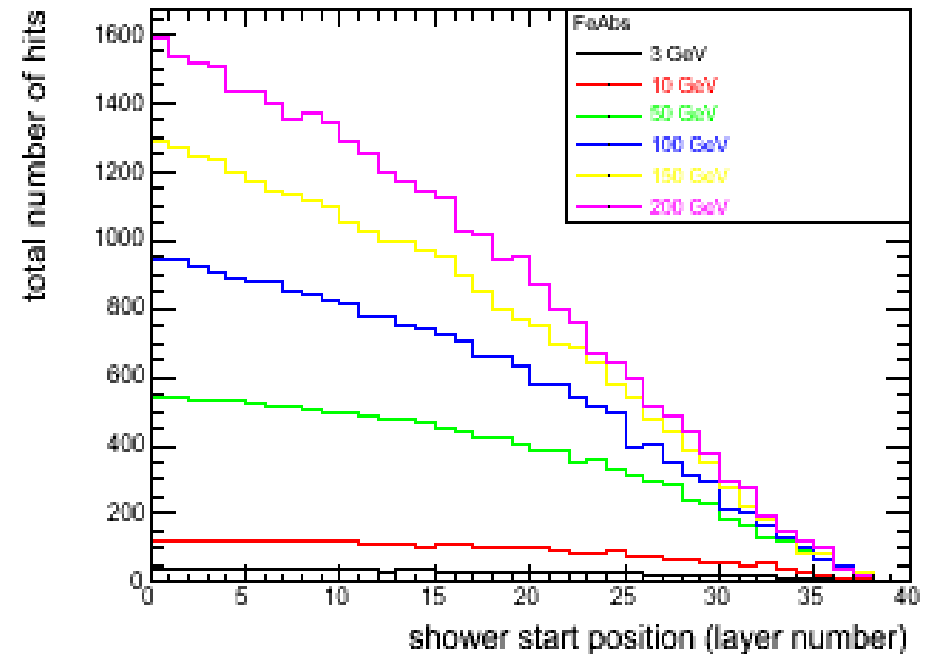
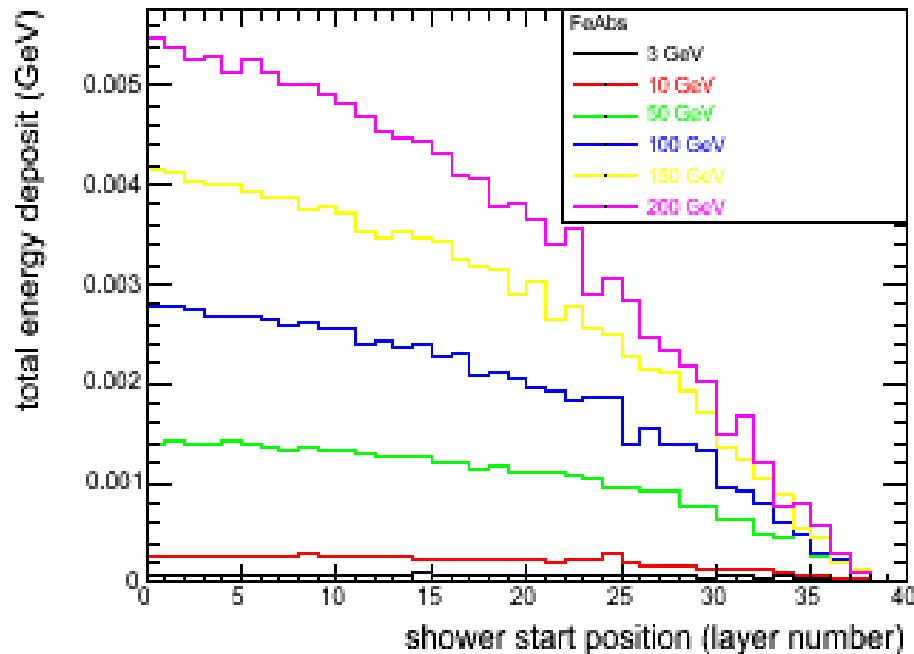


Legend:

- Profiles for all events
  - Profiles for events where shower start within the first 3 layers
- important for event selection for the miniHCAL

# Total energy/hits vs. shower start

Example for the standard HCAL geometry, 0.1 MIP MPV threshold

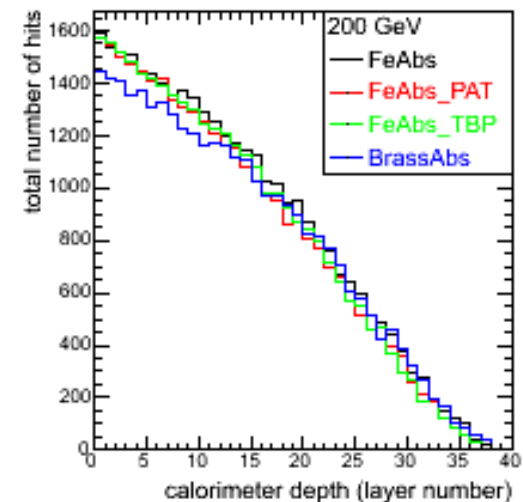
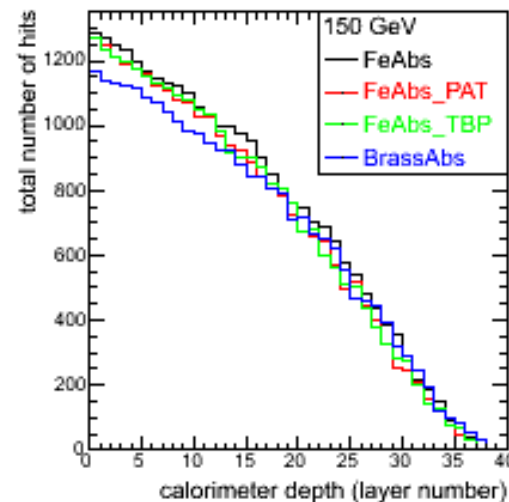
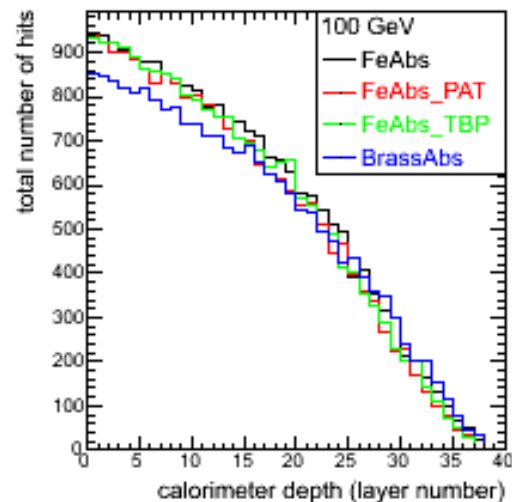
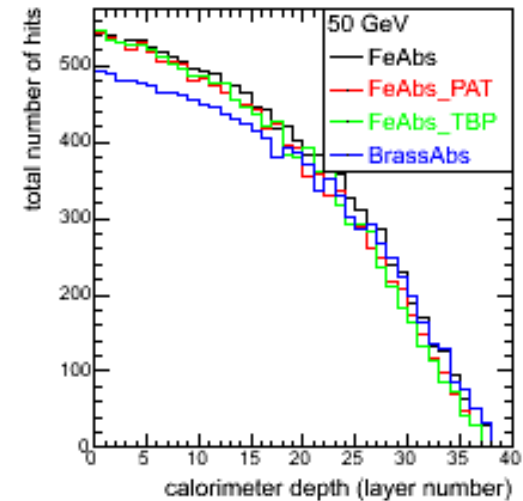
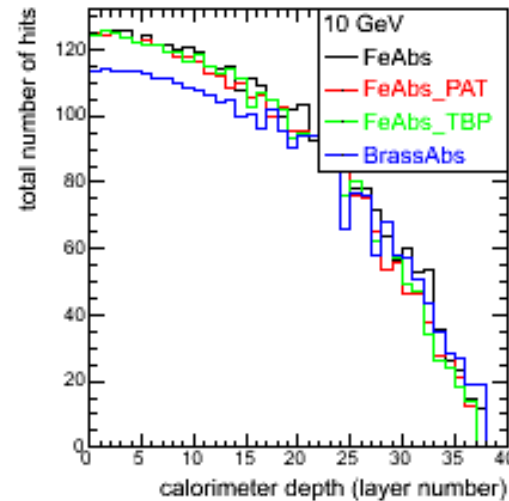
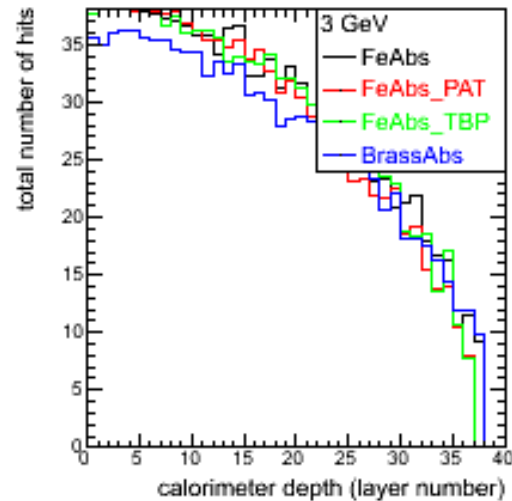


- Total deposited energy or number of counted hits decrease due to the leakage. Sharp fall off is seen when a shower core passes the rear edge of the calorimeter



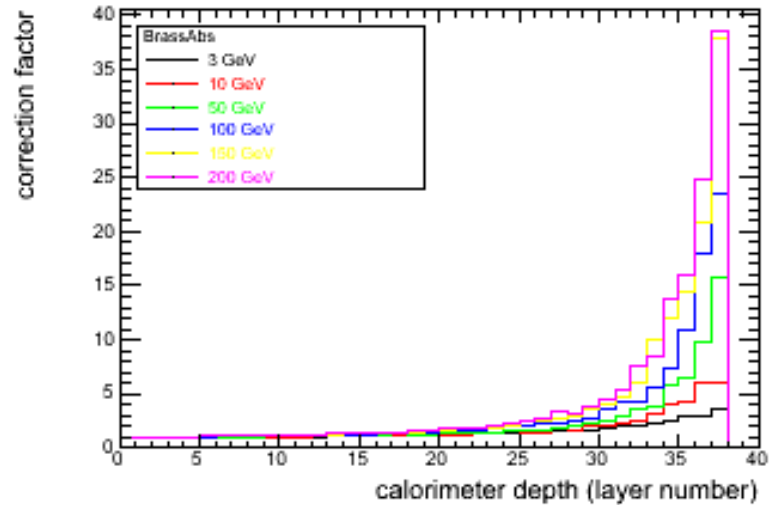
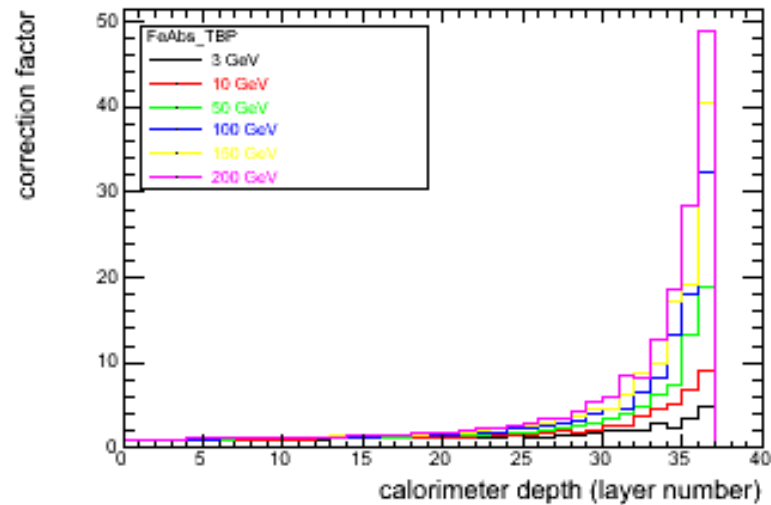
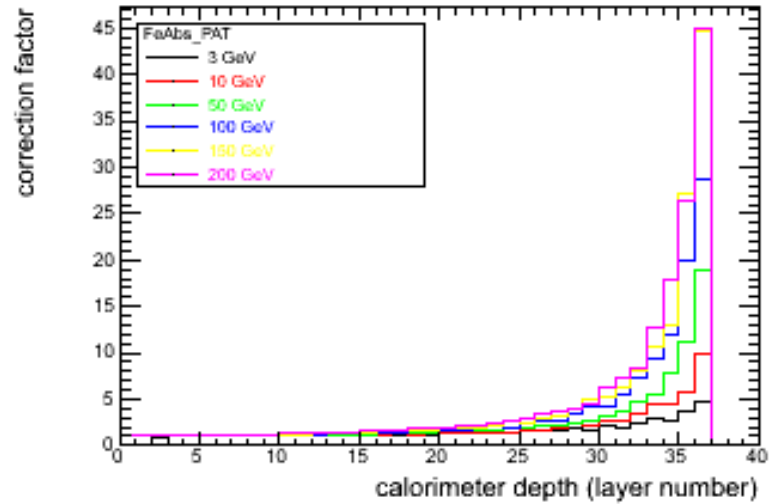
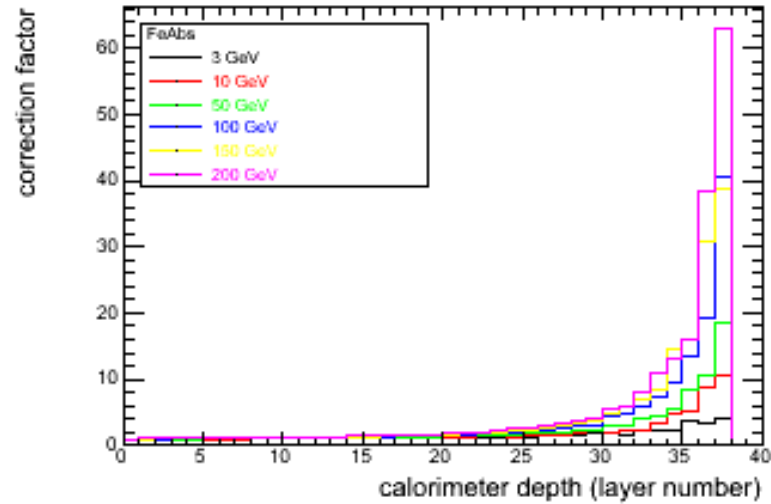
# Total number of hits vs. shower start

Digital readout, 0.1 MIP MPV threshold



# Correction factor for long. leakage

Digital readout, 0.1 MIP MPV threshold



# Correction factor for long. leakage

Digital readout, 0.1 MIP MPV threshold

