

TALK SUMMARY

No many new inputs since last time...

- Design principles
- Prototype description
- Construction (+SI pad) details
- **Test Beam results**
- **Conclusions**

*LCcal: Official INFN R&D project, official DESY R&D project PRC R&D 00/02

<http://www.pd.infn.it/~checchia/lccal/Welcome.html> ,

<http://conference.ippp.dur.ac.uk/cdsagenda/fullAgenda.php?ida=a041> or in
LC-DET-2003-014, LC-DET-2003-101, Proceedings....

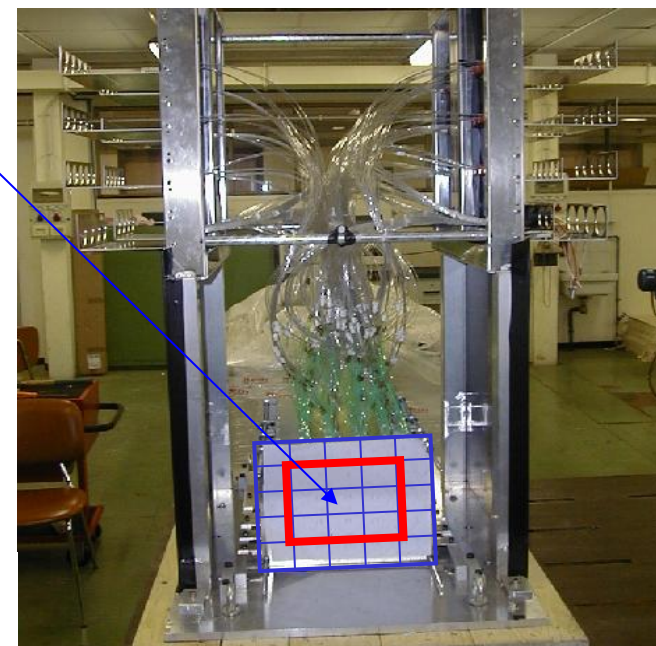
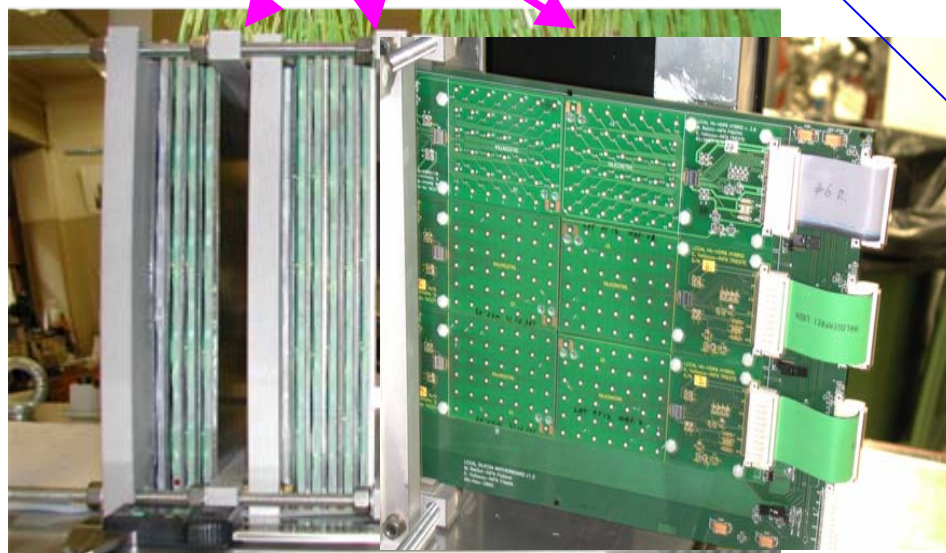
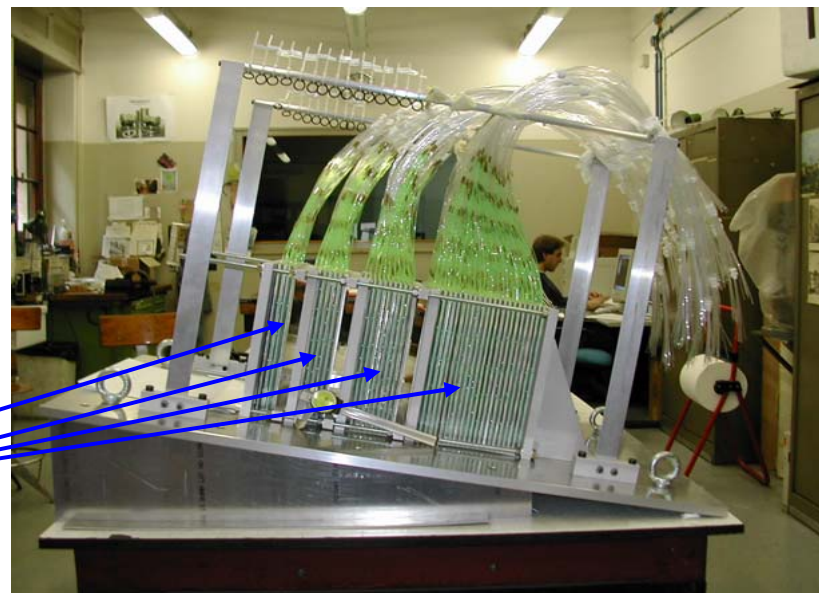
Contributors (Como, ITE-Warsaw, LNF, Padova, Trieste): M. Alemi, A. Anashkin, M. Anelli, M. Bettini, S. Bertolucci, E. Borsato, M. Caccia, P.C, C. Fanin, J. Marczewski, S. Miscetti, V. Morgunov, B. Nadalut, M. Nicoletto, M. Prest, R. Peghin, L. Ramina, F. Simonetto, E. Vallazza

Prototype description

- 45 layers
- $25 \times 25 \times 0.3 \text{ cm}^3$ Pb
- $25 \times 25 \times 0.3 \text{ cm}^3$ Scint.: 25 cells $5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$
- 3 planes: $252 .9 \times .9 \text{ cm}^2$ Si Pads at: 2, 6, 12 X_0

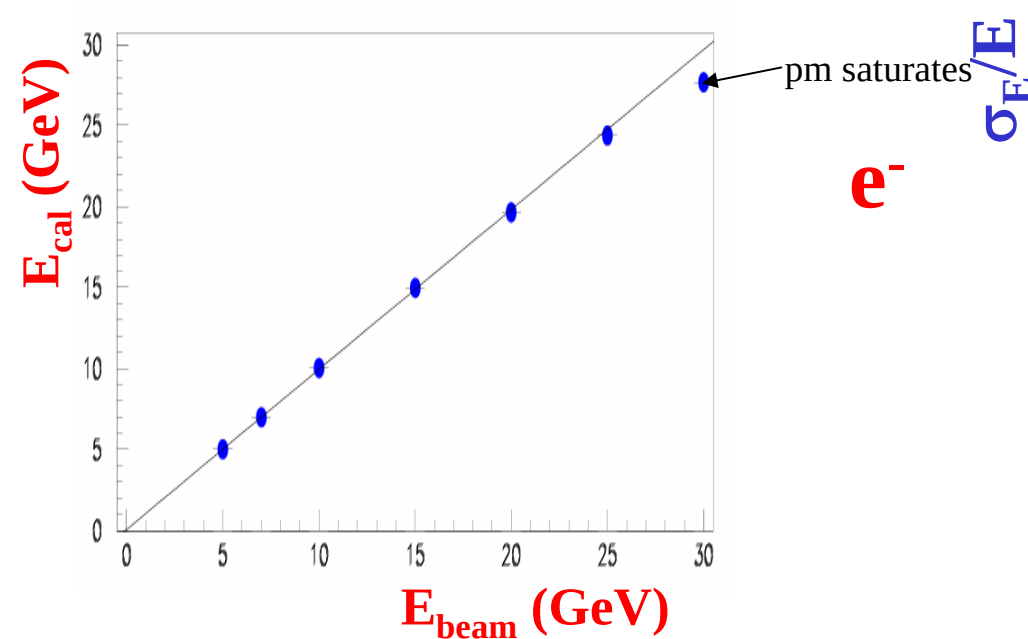
Fibres grouped into 25x4 bundles making a 4-fold longitudinal segmentation in the 3x3 central cells

Slots for the insertion of the 3 Si pad planes (Motherboard).

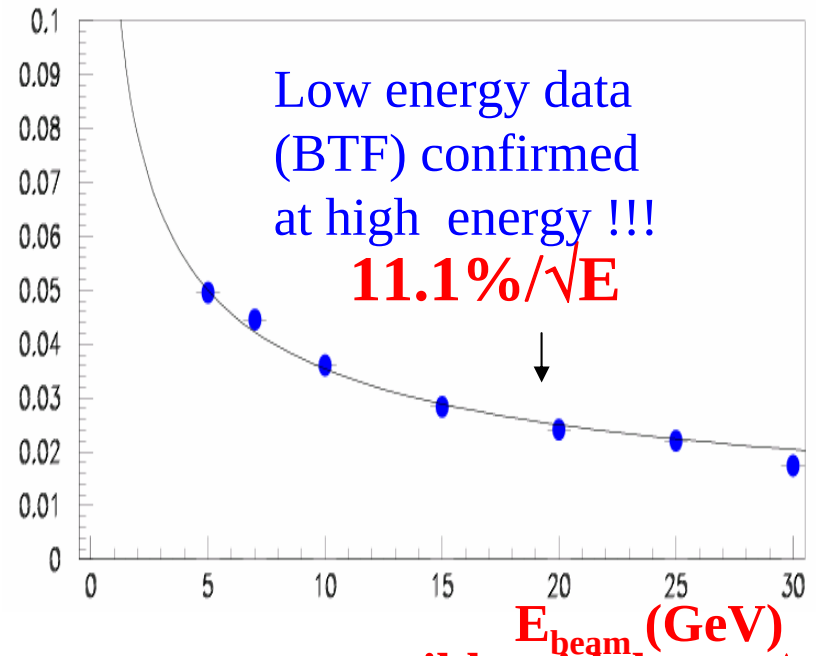


Test beam results: Linearity and Energy Resolution

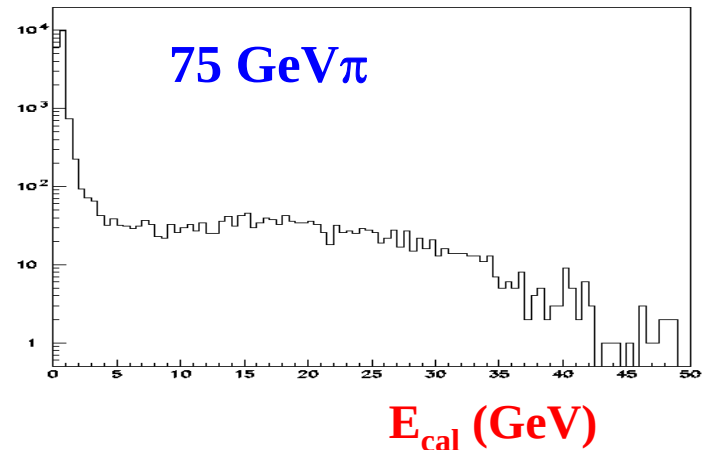
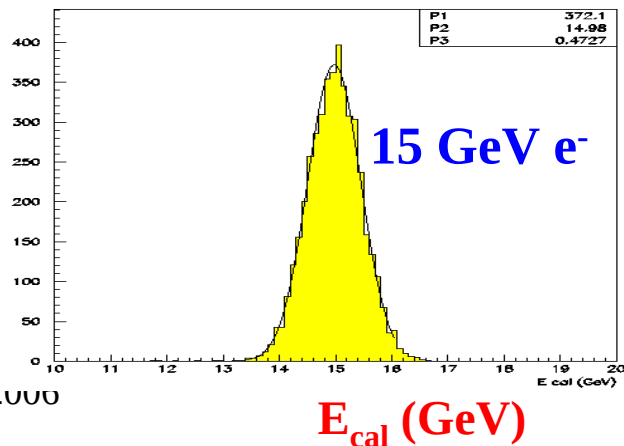
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PM calibration from m.i.p. signal



Constant term compatible with beam Δp



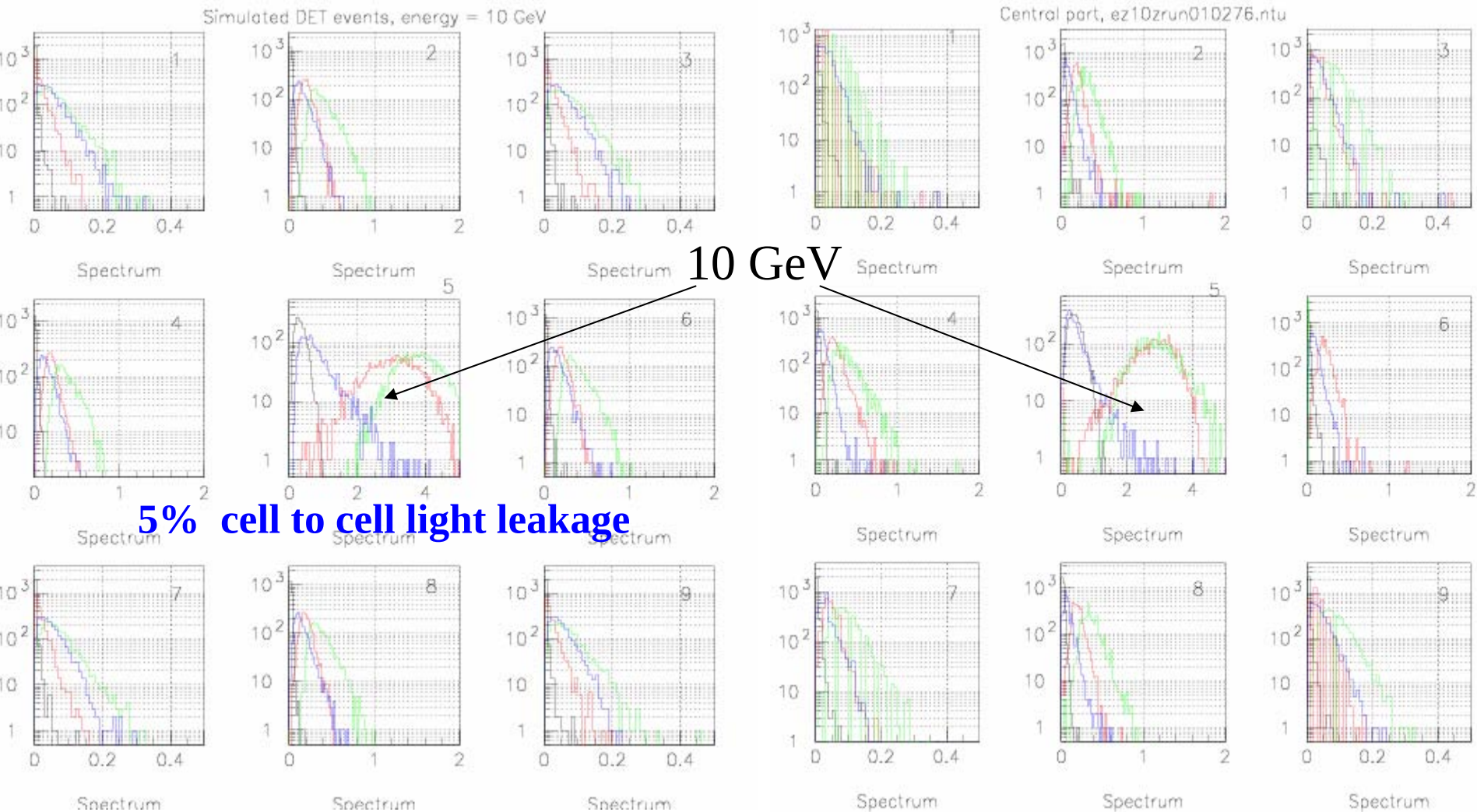
Test beam results: Comparison with MC

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Simulation (Geant 3*)

Test Data

— layer 1
— 2
— 3
— 4



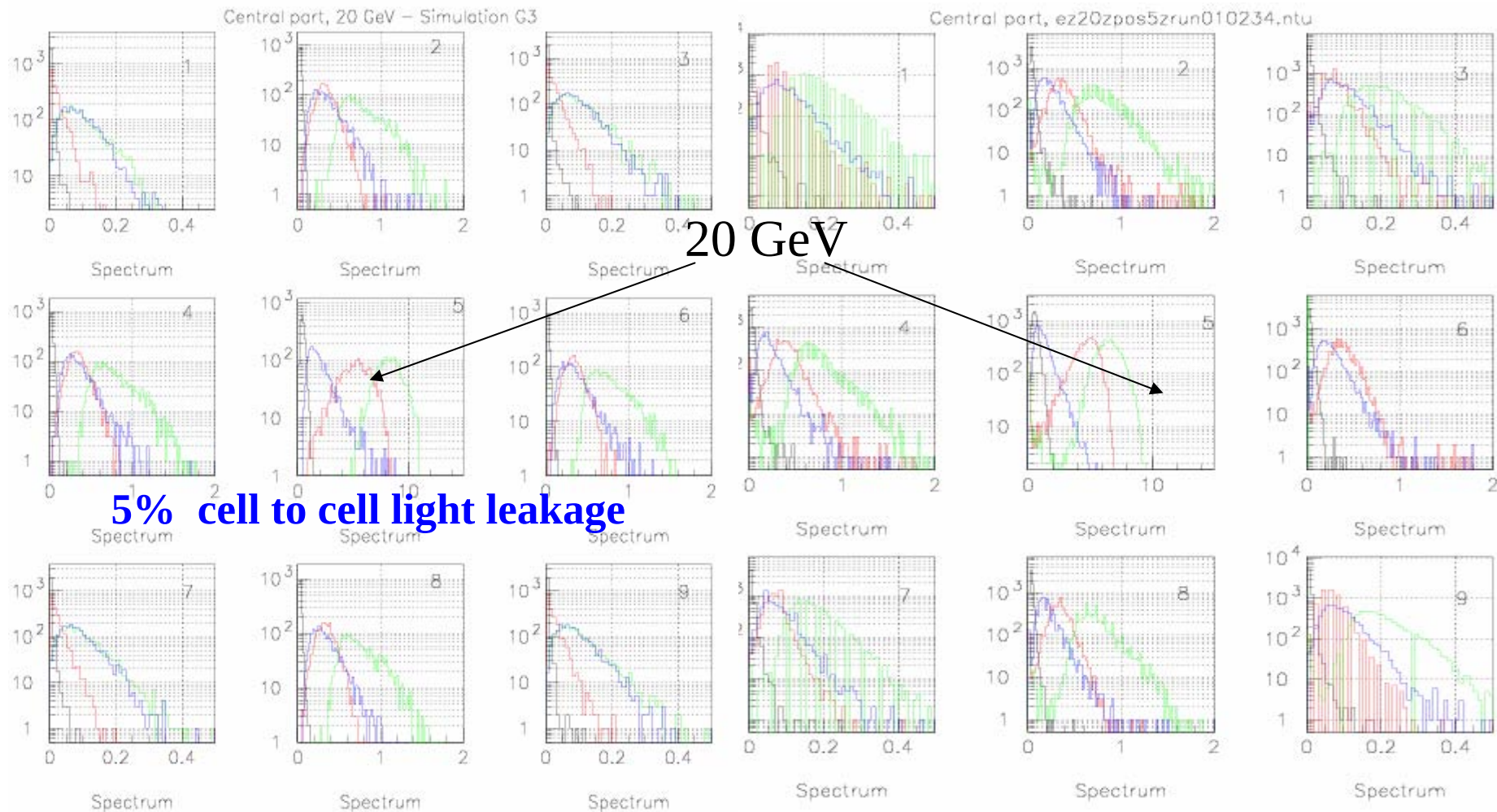
Test beam results: Comparison with MC

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Simulation (Geant 3*)

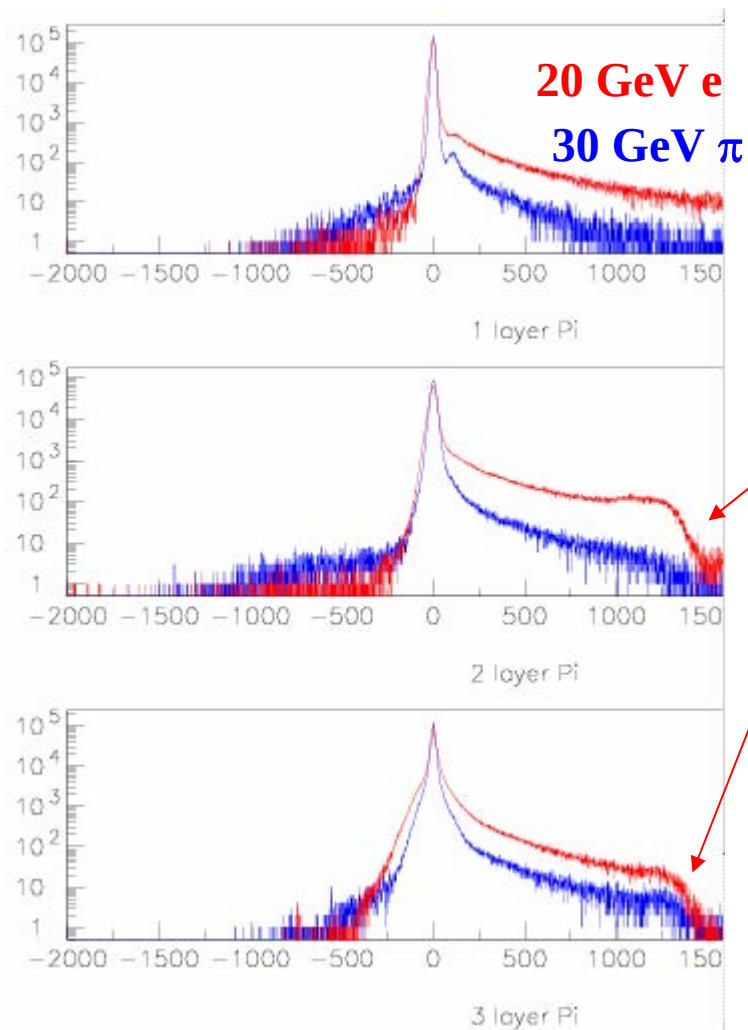
Test Data

— layer 1
— 2
— 3
— 4



*detailed geometrical description by V. Morgunov

Test beam results: Si pad detector

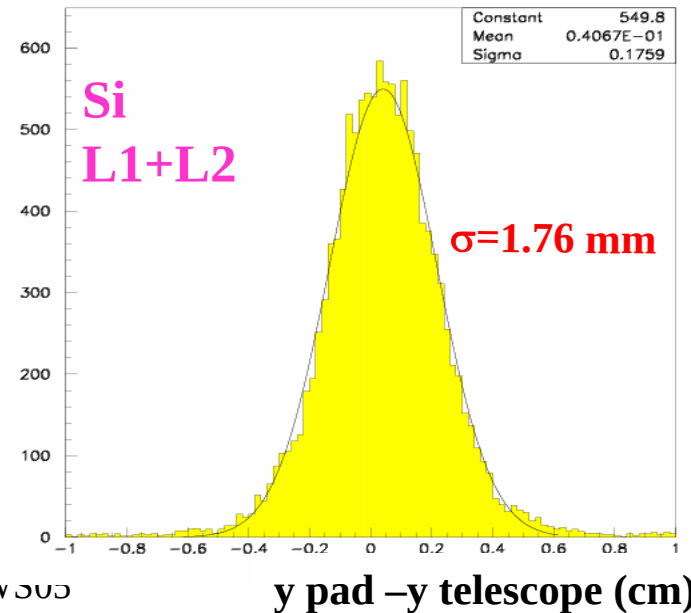
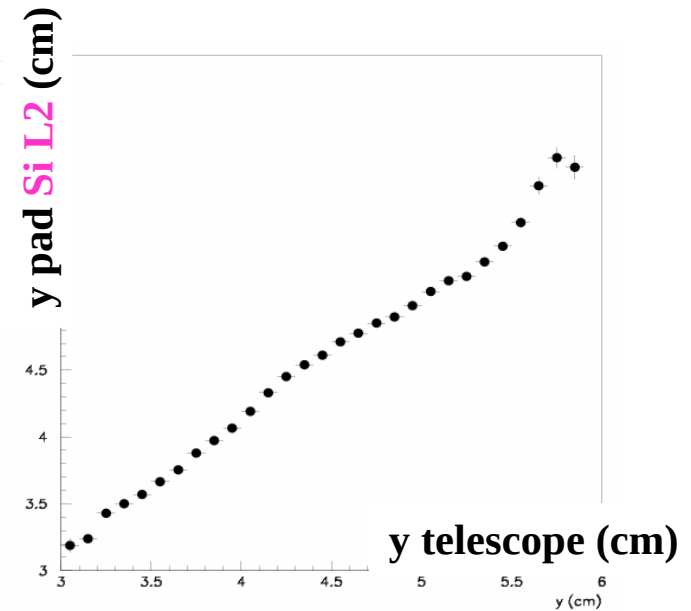
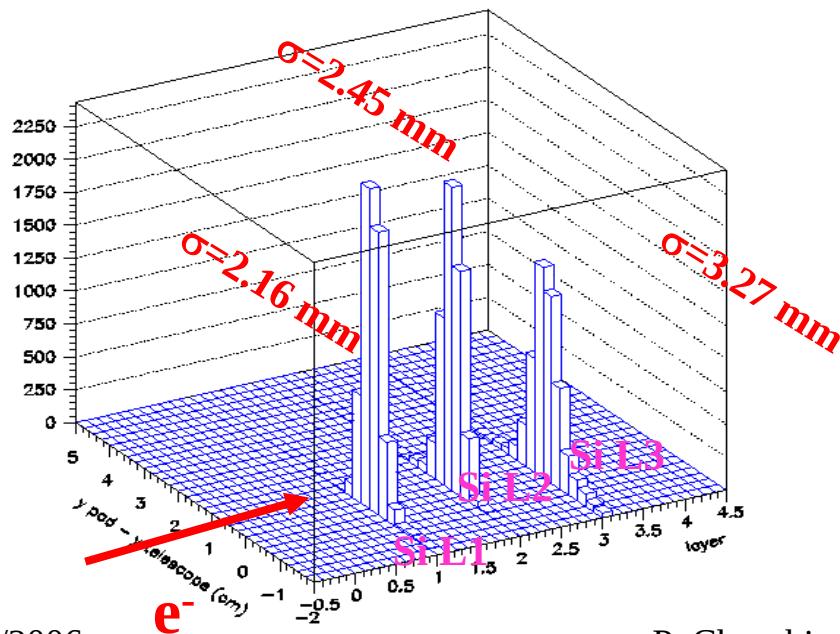


saturation at ~ 15 m.i.p.

Test beam results: Si pad detector (Position Meas.)

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30 GeV
electrons



Test beam results: Si pad detector (Position Meas.)

pad correlated noise not
subtracted

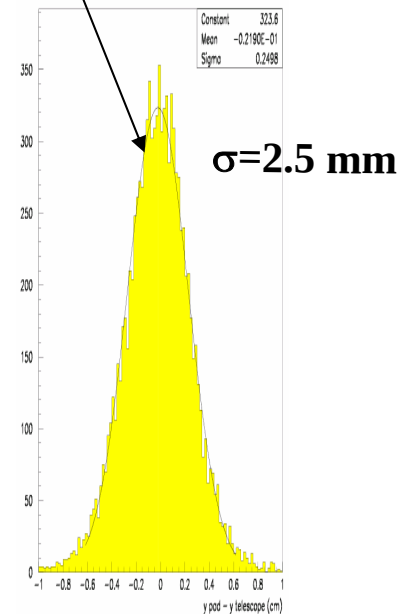
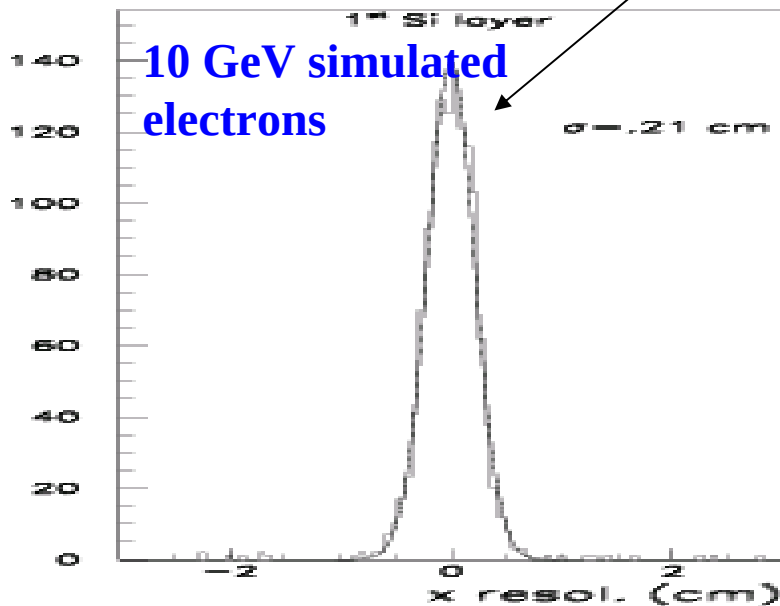
effects of the Front-End saturation
to be studied:

data new algorithm needed (head
and tail) +

simulation of saturation effect

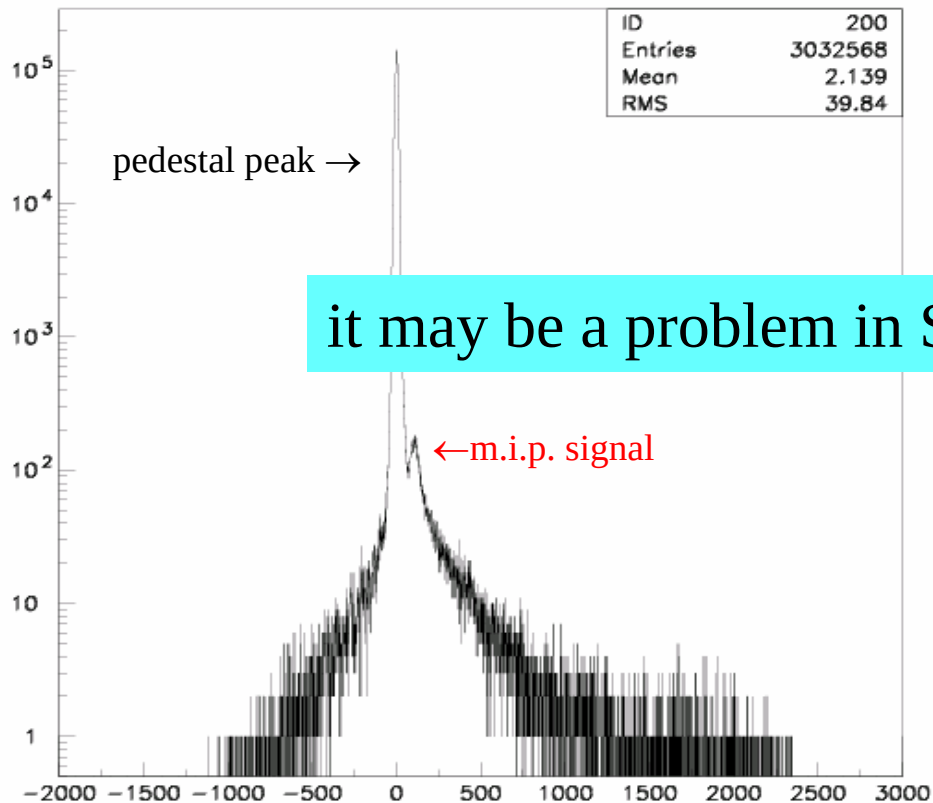
10 GeV
electrons

Position resolution $\sim 2.5\text{mm}$ not
far from Monte Carlo

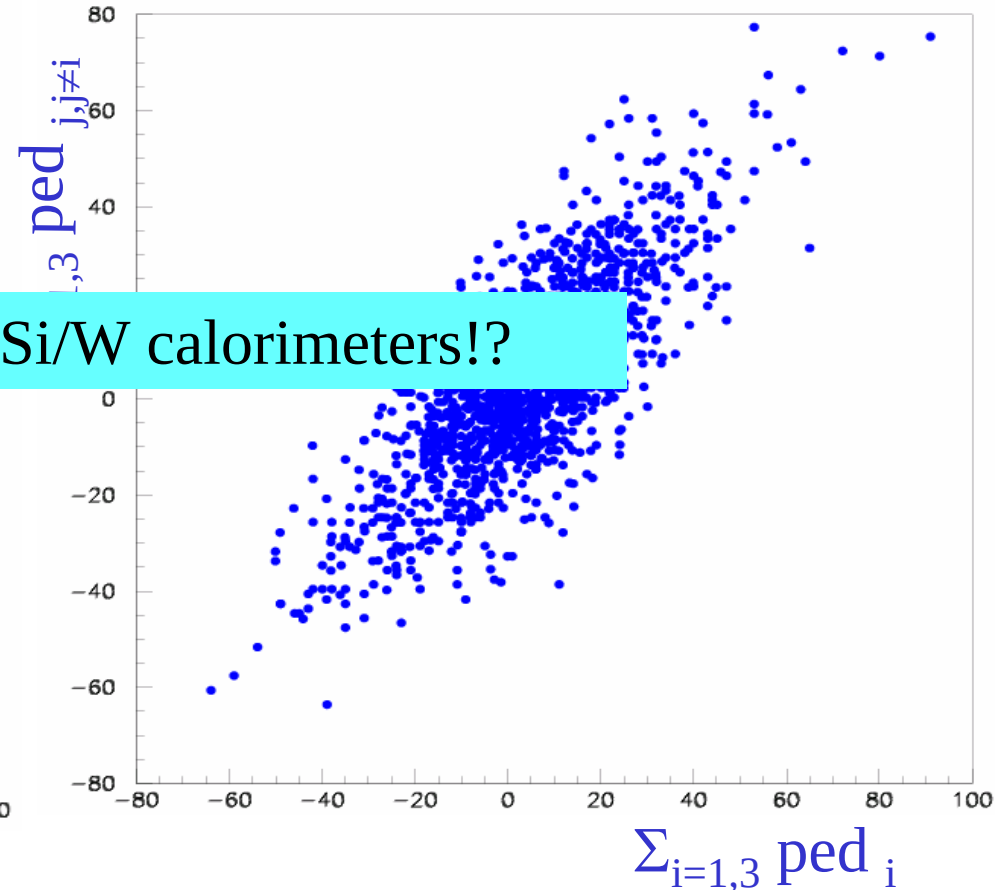


Test beam results: Si pad detector

single pad signal



correlated noise



it may be a problem in Si/W calorimeters!?

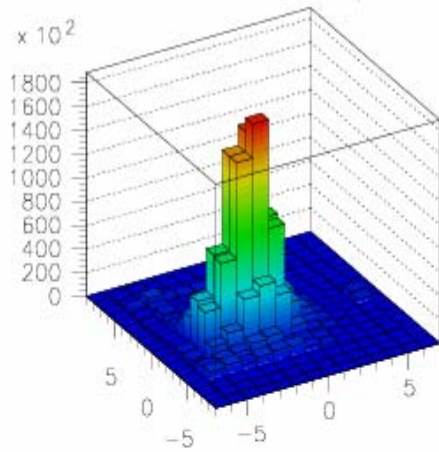
not so easy to subtract it in events with high occupancy in the same detector (6x7 pads) as it happens in e.m. showers

Test beam results: Si pad detector

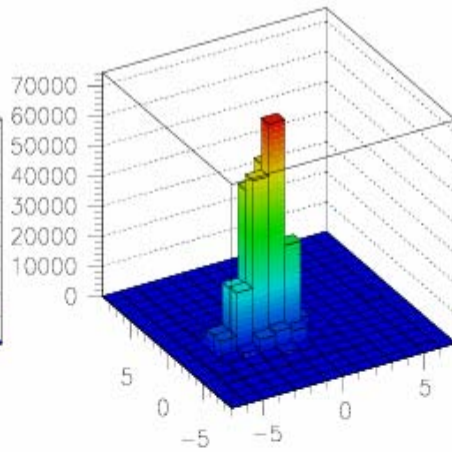
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20 GeV e

Pad amplitudes, 20 GeV el, A.G.T. 0.3*MIP



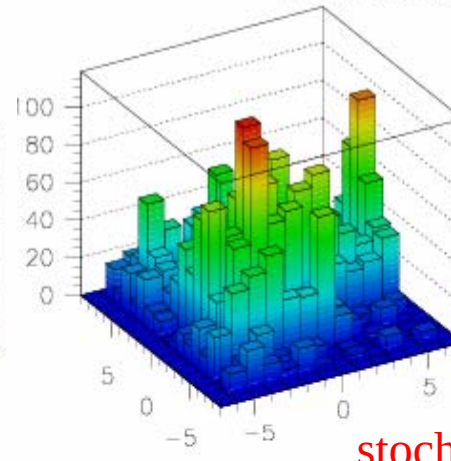
Si profile all layers



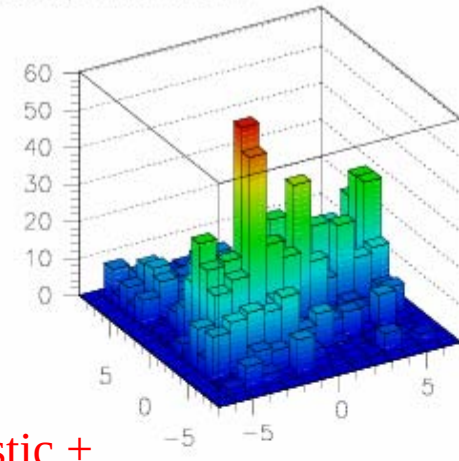
Si profile 1-st layers

30 GeV π

Pad amplitudes, 30 GeV pi, A.G.T. 0.3*MIP

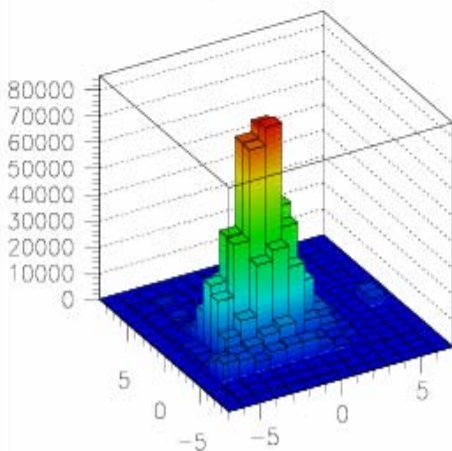


Si profile all layers

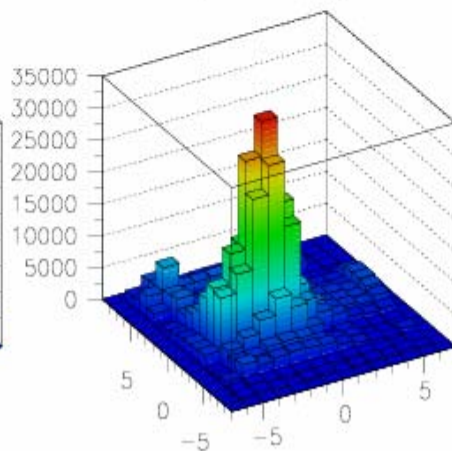


Si profile 1-st layers

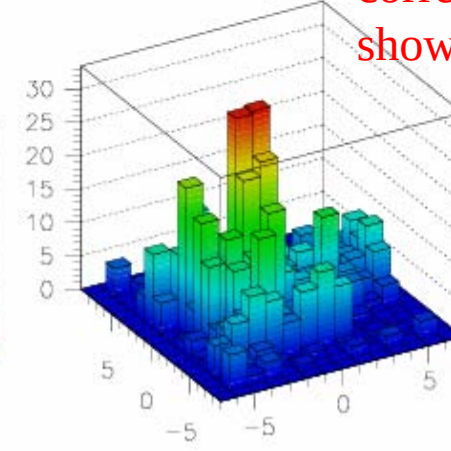
stochastic +
correlated noise
showing up



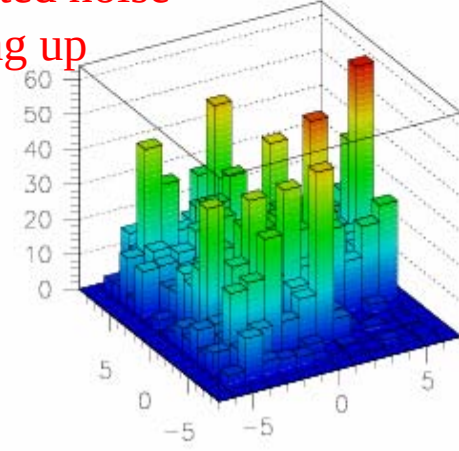
Si profile 2-nd layers



Si profile 3-d layers



Si profile 2-nd layers



Si profile 3-d layers

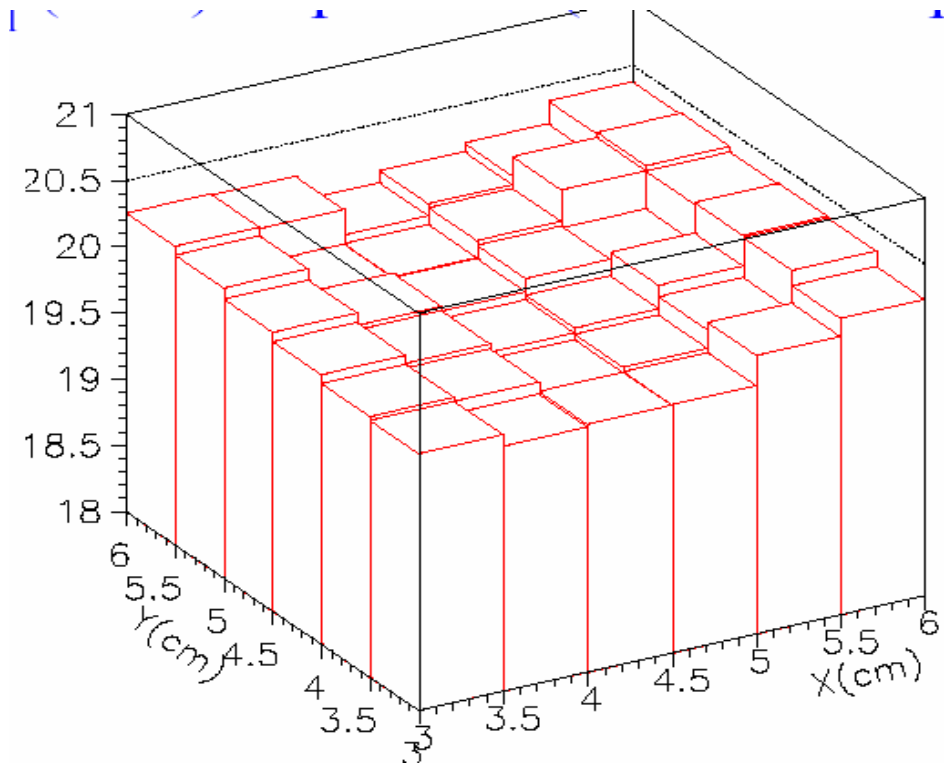
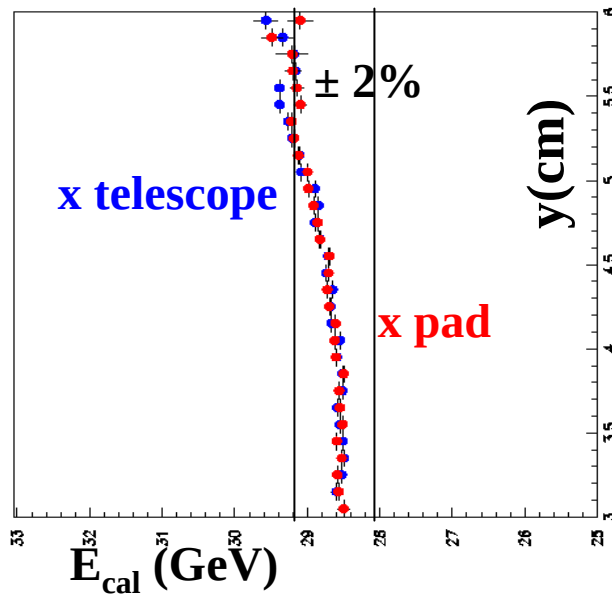
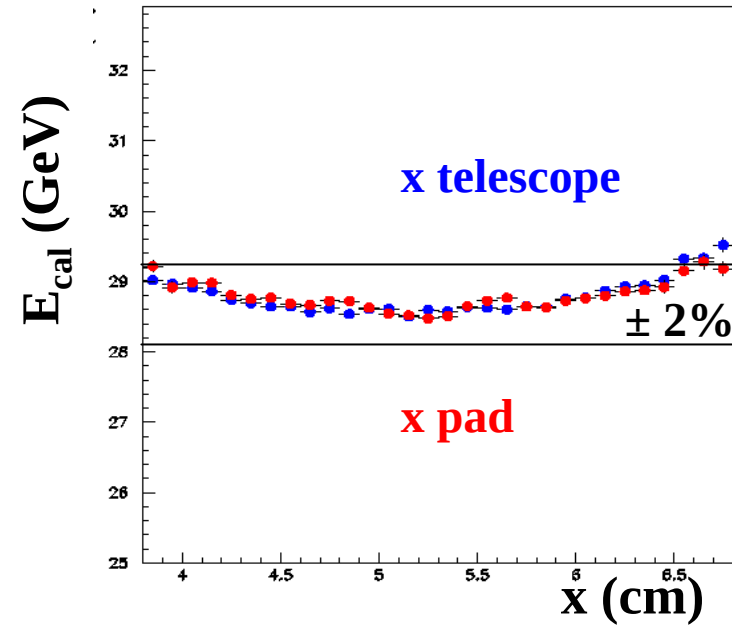
Test beam results: uniformity in (light) Energy response

30 GeV e^-

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disuniformity $< 2\%$

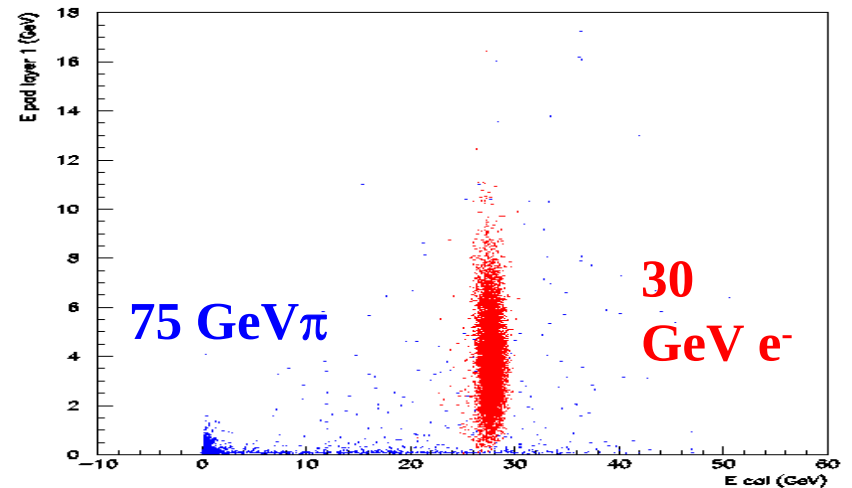
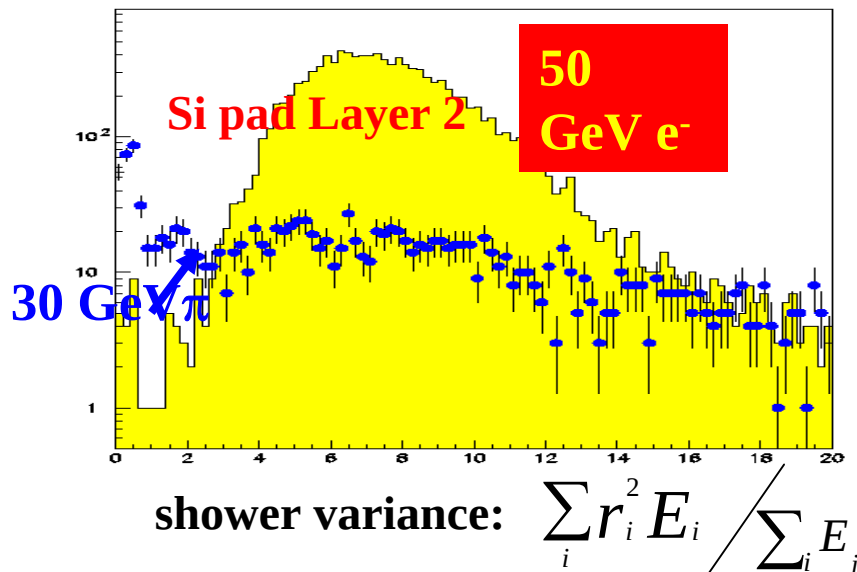
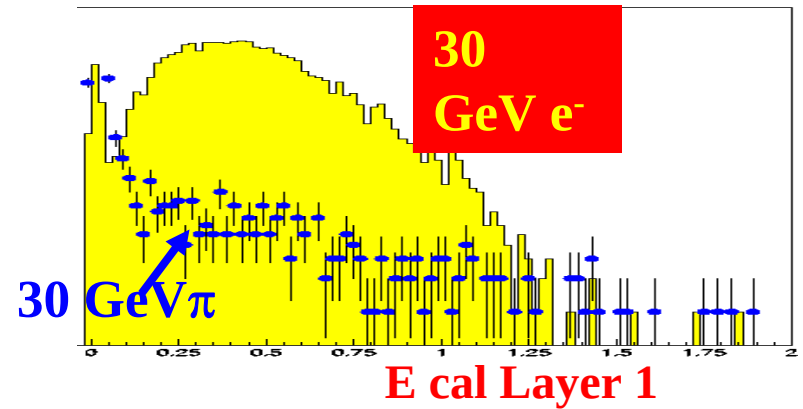
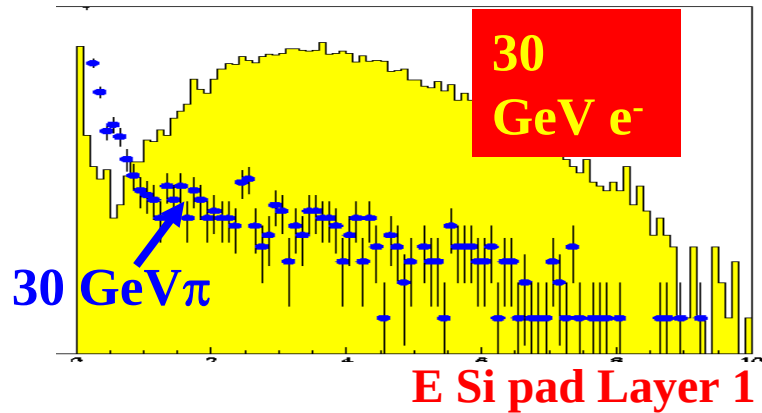
correction from pad reconstruction
can be applied!



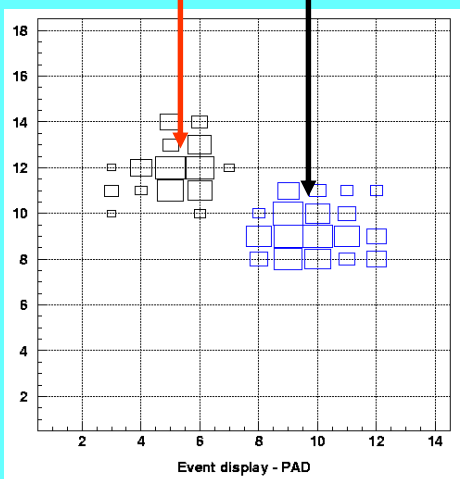
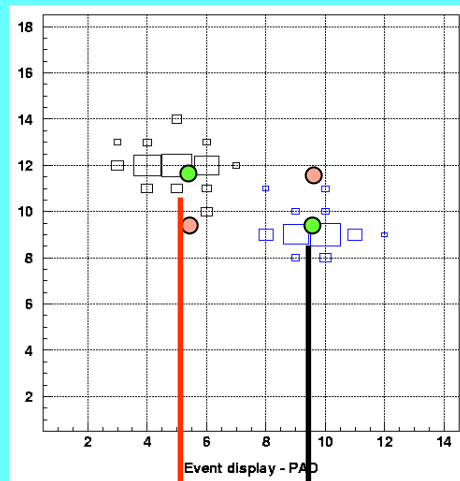
Test beam results: (e/π rejection)

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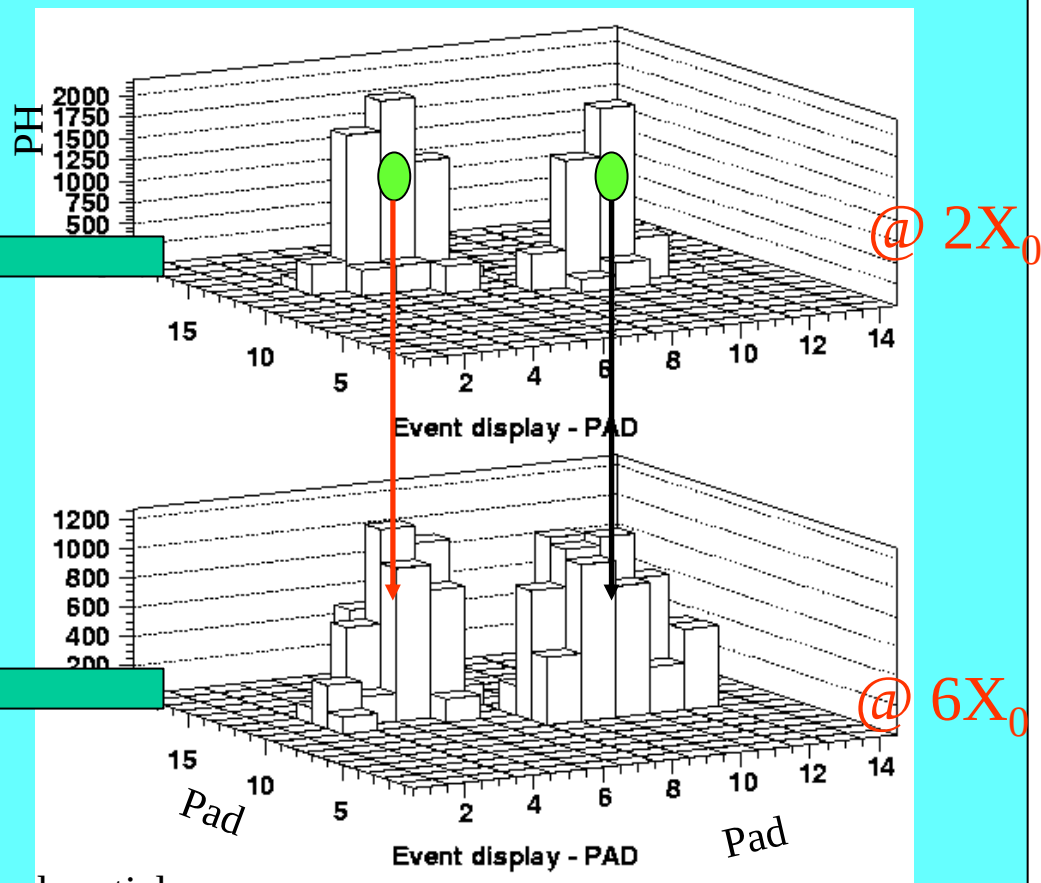
the redundancy of the information on the linear/lateral shower development makes the rejection very easy
(difficult to quantify below 10^{-3} due to beam contamination)



Test beam results: Si Pad two particle separation



- Tracked particle
- Ghost tracks



30 GeV e^-

Conclusions

After the achieved results:

- The LCcal prototype has been built and fully tested.
- Energy and position resolution as expected:
 $\sigma_E/E \sim 11\text{--}11.5\% / \sqrt{E}$, $\sigma_{\text{pos}} \sim 2 \text{ mm}$ (@ 30 GeV)
- Light uniformity acceptable.
- e/π rejection very good ($<10^{-3}$)

Manpower problems to continue

- Study of Detector response during test beam (preliminary to the particle separation).
- **Simulation:** study geometrical-construction optimisation (MC) . Include a calorimeter made following this technique into the general LC simulation and Pattern recognition.
- Combined test with Hcal

backup

Si Production details

MIP Signal to Noise ratio

Theory:

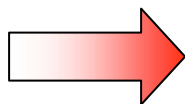
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ENC} = A + \frac{B}{pF} \\ \text{ENC} = \frac{e}{q} \sqrt{\frac{qI_l T_p}{4}} \\ \text{ENC} = \frac{e}{q} \sqrt{\frac{T_p k_B T}{2R}} \end{array} \right.$$

Front-end
 $\approx 1000e^- +$

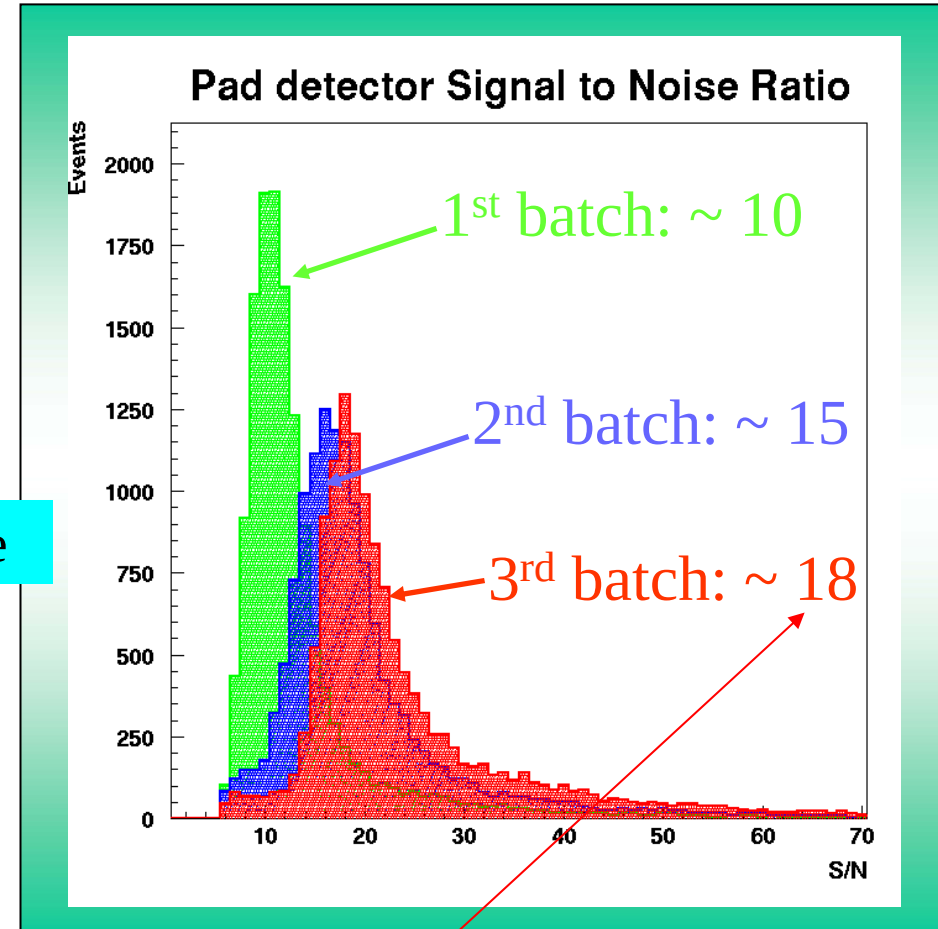
Leakage
 $\approx 30e^- +$

Bias Resistance
 $\approx 230e^- =$

$\approx 1030e^-$



MIP $\sim 23000 e^-$
SNR ~ 22



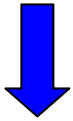
Value close to what achieved for the 3rd batch detectors

Test beam results CALORIMETER (2.1 X₀)

4 layers

m.i.p. → check light output and uniformity in Light collection:

Ratio signal/sigma → lower limit for photoelectrons



$N_{\text{phe}} > 5.1 / \text{layer}$

→ cal(45layers): >220 phe/m.i.p.

good uniformity:

