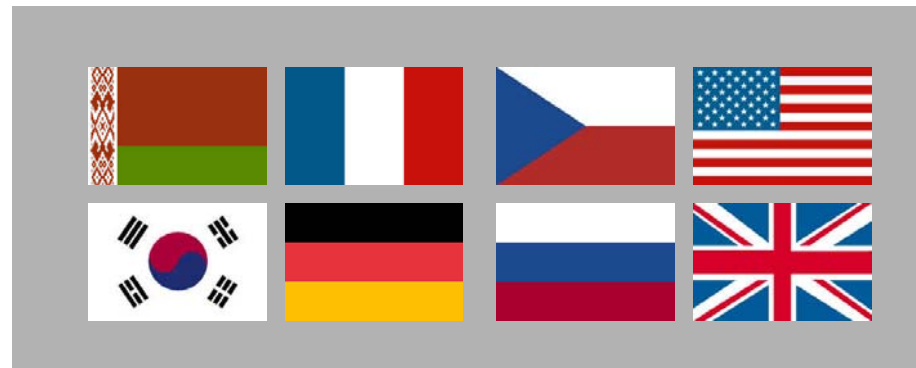


# CALICE

## Calorimetry for LC

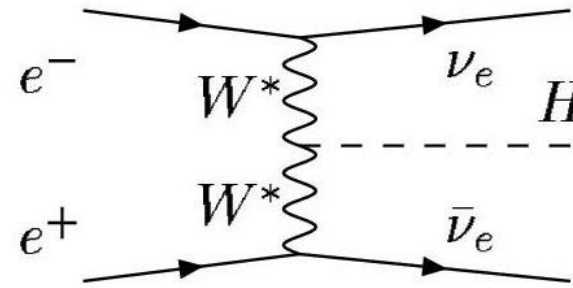
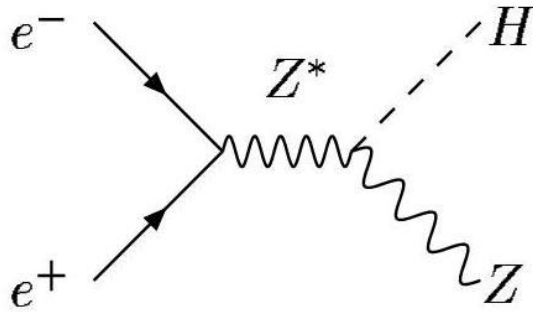
- Physics motivation
- Calorimetry
  - ▶ Design Considerations
  - ▶ CALICE
  - ▶ Status
- Future
- Summary



168 physicists  
28 institutes  
8 countries

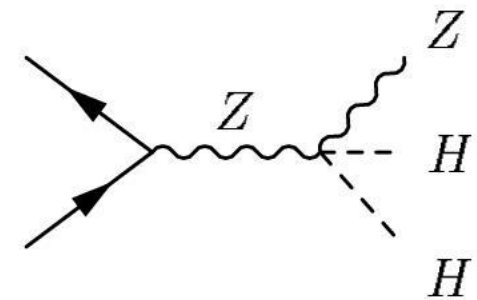
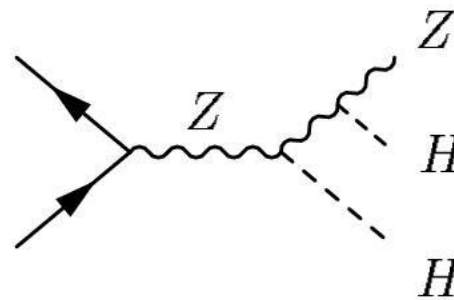
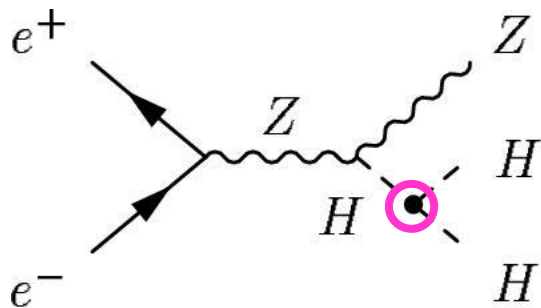
UK: Bham, Cambridge, Imperial  
Manchester, RAL, UCL

# Physics



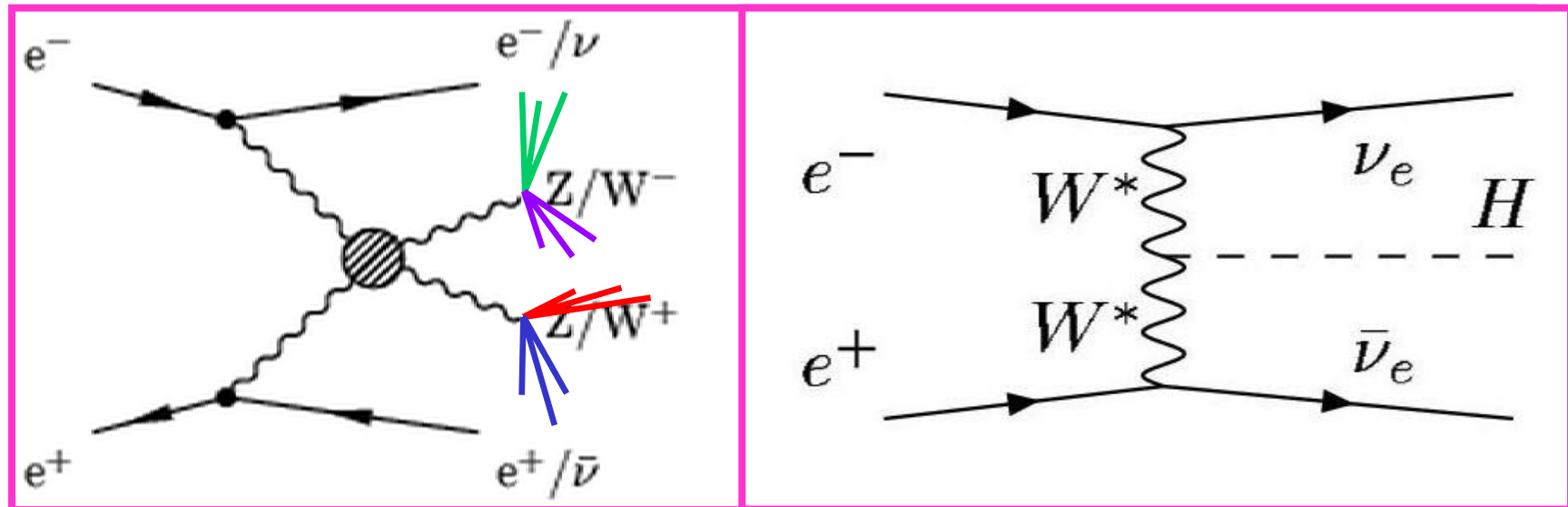
- Higgs (or equivalent) will be discovered at LHC
- Detailed properties
  - ▶ Mass, coupling,  $J^{PC}$
  - ▶ Only accessible via  $e^+e^-$  of model
- H self-coupling, implies known  $m_H$  and  $\langle\phi\rangle$ , test consistency

New: see LHC-LC Study Group,  
 Georg Weiglein et al.,  
 hep-ph/0410364 (485 pages)



# High Performance Calorimetry

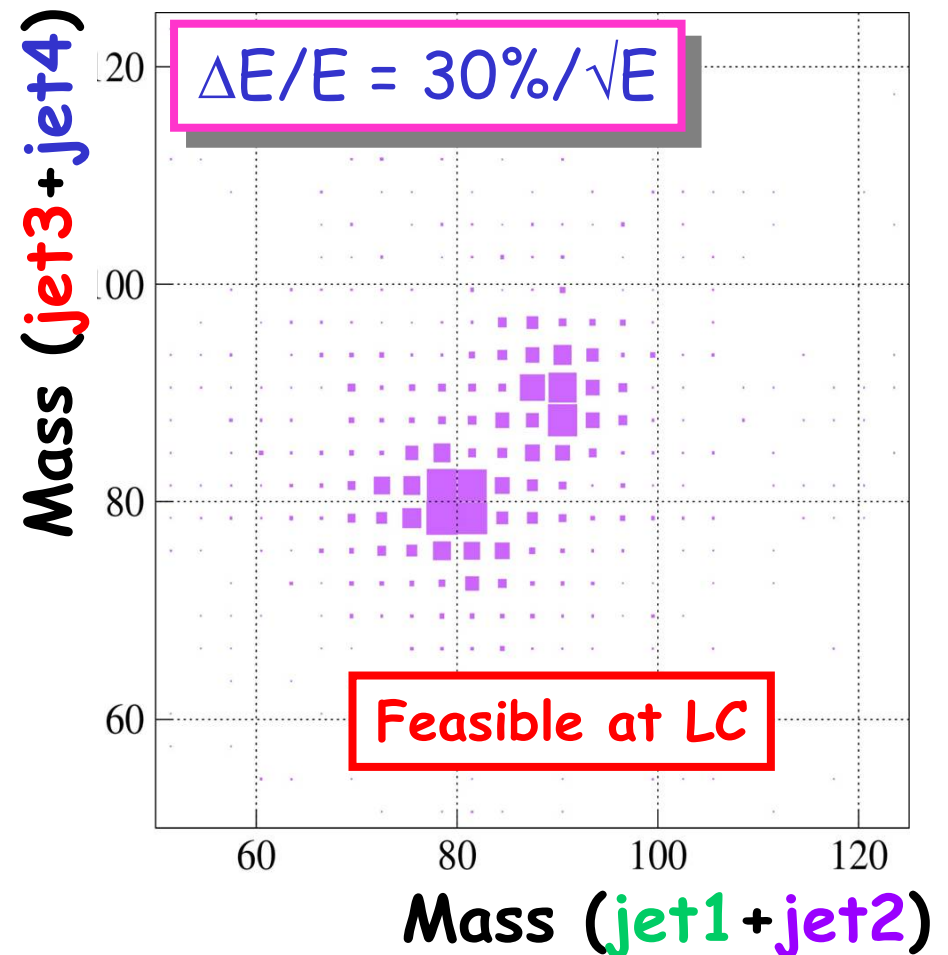
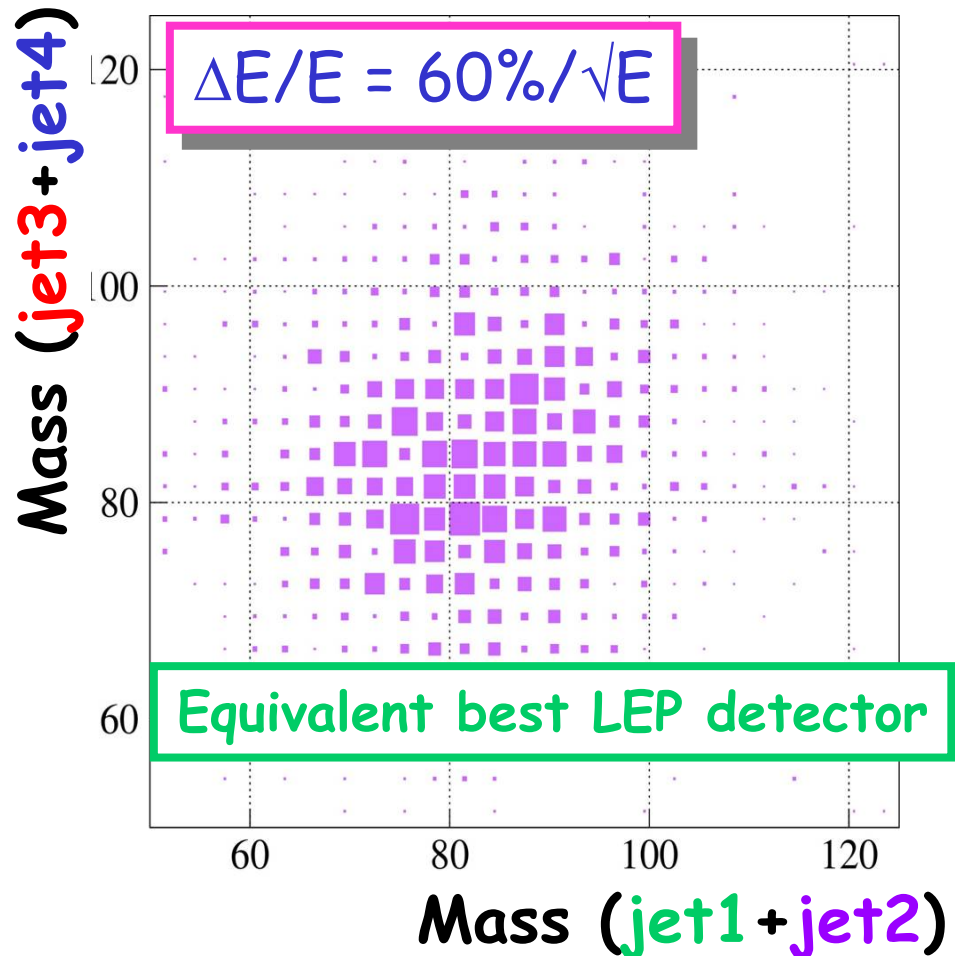
- Essential to reconstruct **jet-jet** invariant masses in hadronic final states, e.g. separation of  $\nu\nu W^+W^-$ ,  $\nu\nu Z^0Z^0$ ,  $tth$ ,  $Zhh$



Little benefit from beam energy constraint, cf. LEP

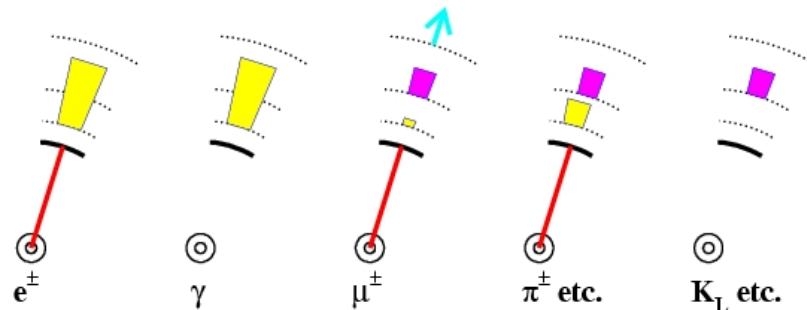
# High Performance Calorimetry

- Essential to reconstruct **jet-jet** invariant masses in hadronic final states, e.g. separation of  $\nu\nu W^+W^-$ ,  $\nu\nu Z^0Z^0$ ,  $tth$ ,  $Zhh$



# High Performance Calorimetry

- Essential to reconstruct **jet-jet** invariant masses in hadronic final states, e.g. separation of  $\nu\nu W^+W^-$ ,  $\nu\nu Z^0Z^0$ ,  $tth$ ,  $Zhh$
- LEP/SLD: optimal **jet reconstruction** by **energy flow**
  - ▶ Explicit association of tracks/clusters
  - ▶ Replace poor calorimeter measurements with tracker measurements - **no "double counting"**



- ▶ Charged particles (62%): **measured in tracker**
- ▶ Photons (27%): **ECAL** separates  $\gamma$ 's from hadronic debris
- ▶ Neutral hadrons (10%): **ECAL & HCAL**

# ECAL Design Principles

- Measure 100% EM energy
    - ▶ shower containment in ECAL,  $\Sigma X_0$  large
  - Resolve energy deposited by individual particles
    - ▶ small  $R_{\text{moliere}}$  and  $X_0$  - compact and narrow showers
  - Separation of hadronic/EM showers
    - ▶  $\lambda_{\text{int}}/X_0$  large,  $\therefore$  EM showers early, hadronic showers late
  - Minimal material in front of calorimeters
  - Strong magnetic field
    - ▶ lateral separation of neutral/charged particles
    - ▶ keeps a lot of background inside beampipe
  - Active medium: Silicon
    - ⇒ Pixel readout, minimal interlayer gaps, stability
- ECAL, HCAL  
inside coil  
(cost!)

# ECAL Design Principles

- Measure 100% EM energy

- ▶ shower

- Resolve energy

- ▶ small  $R_m$

- Separation

- ▶  $\lambda_{int}/X_0$

- Minimal mass

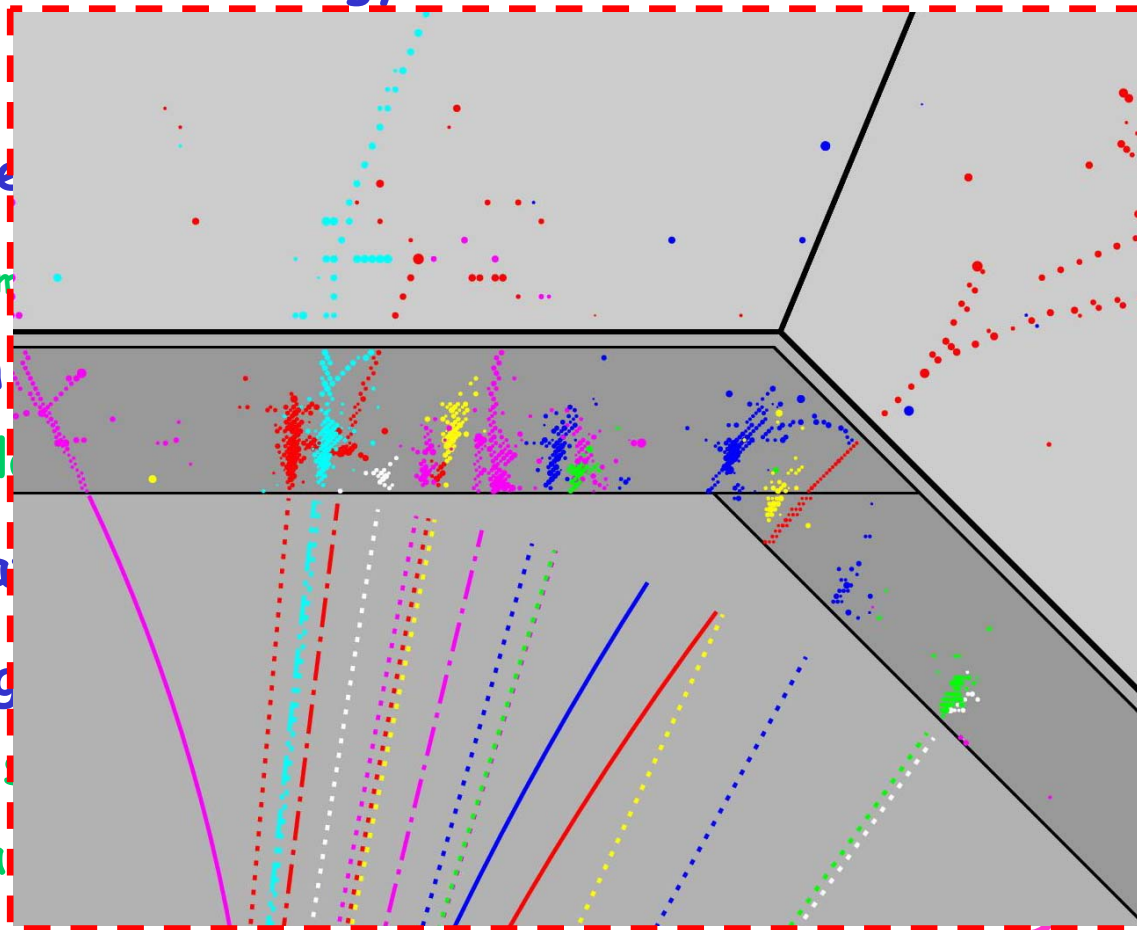
- Strong magnetic field

- ▶ lateral

- ▶ keeps a

- Active medium: Silicon

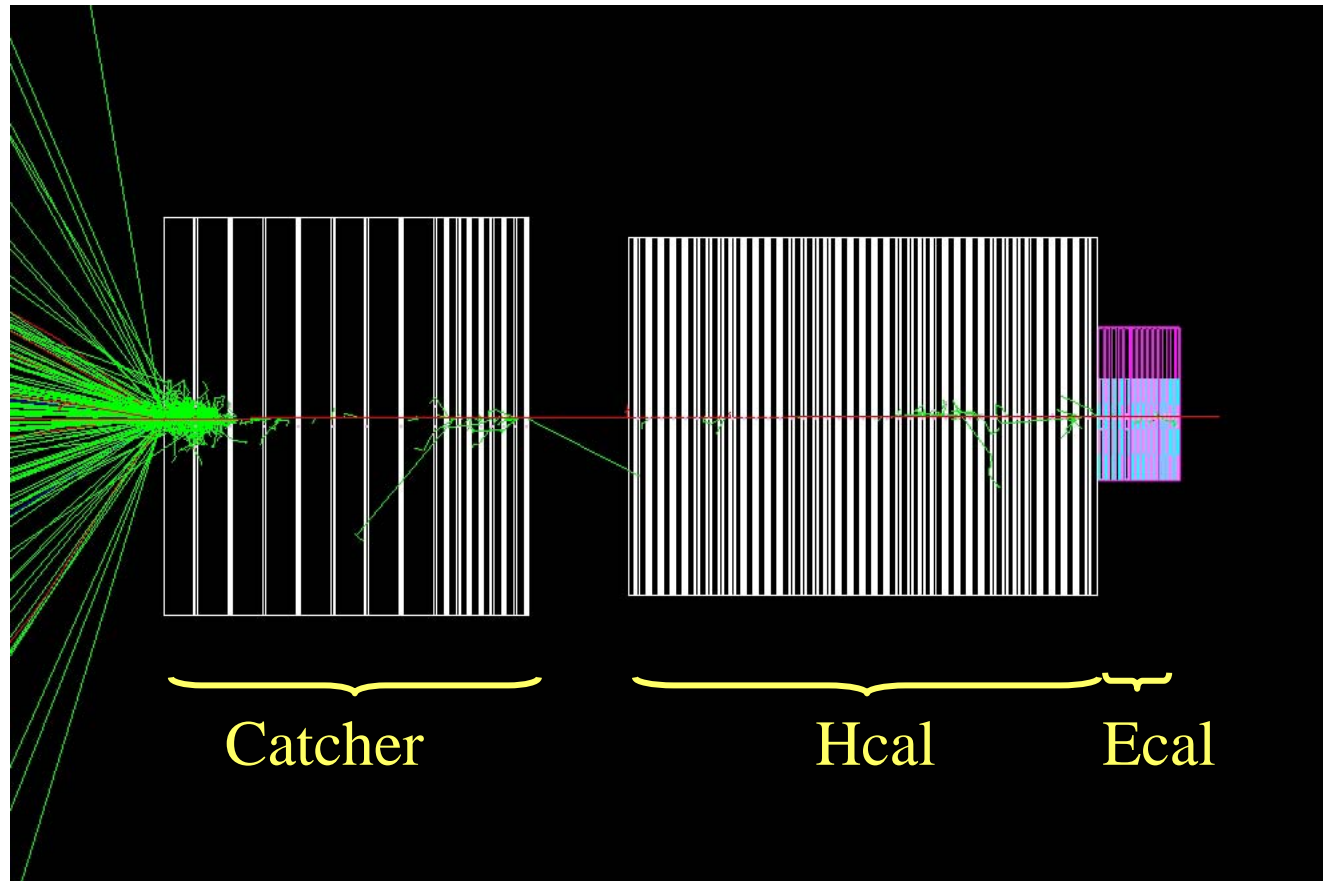
⇒ Pixel readout, minimal interlayer gaps, stability



s late

ECAL, HCAL  
inside coil  
(cost!)

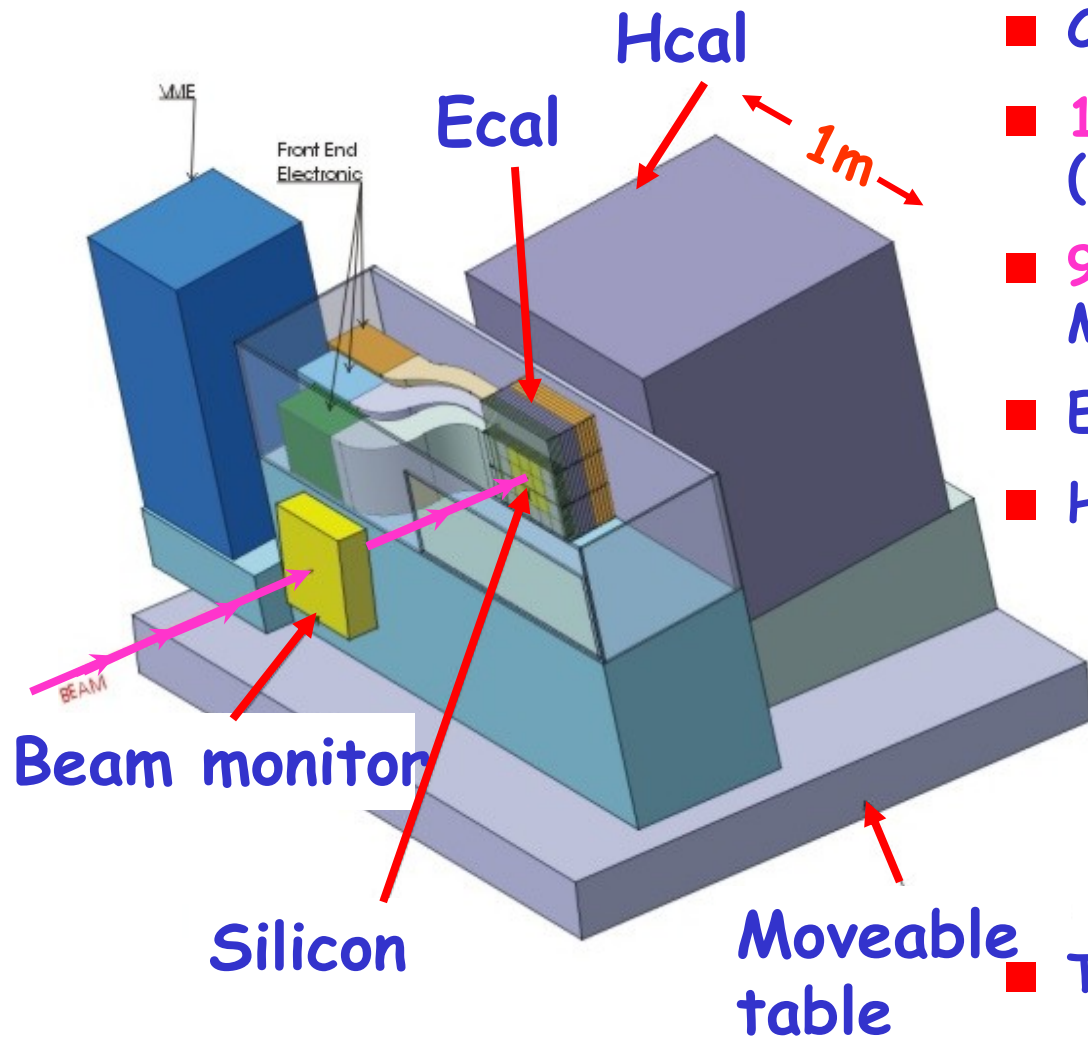
# CALICE Programme



- Fine granularity calorimetry for **energy/particle flow**
- **Integrated ECAL/HCAL R&D**, both h/w and s/w
- Technology demonstration
- **Validate simulation**, allow design optimisation



# Test Beam Prototypes

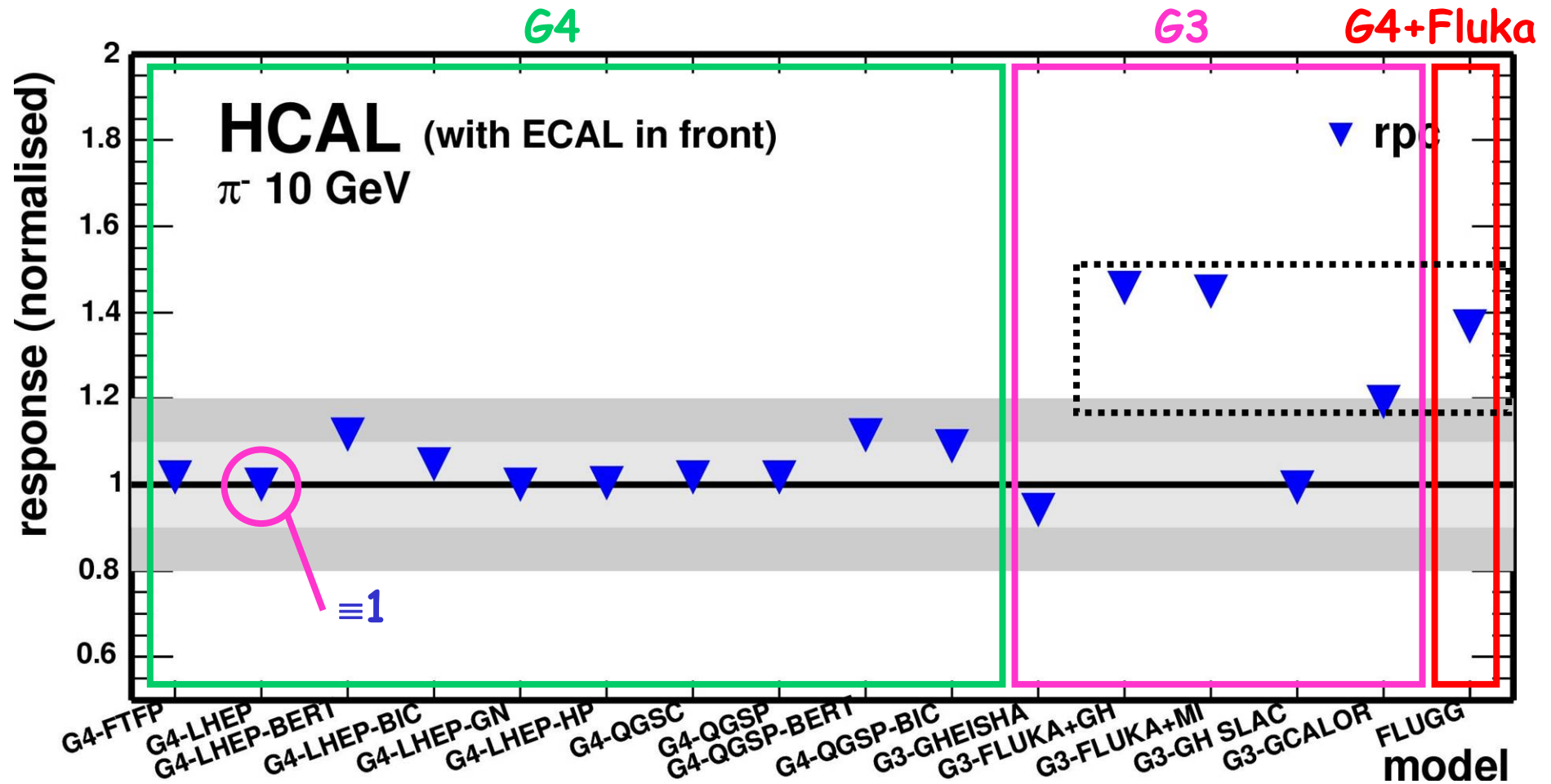


- Combined ECAL & HCAL
- 1/2005: DESY, 6 GeV  $e^-$ , (ECAL only)
- 9/2005+: physics run at FNAL MTBF  $p/\pi^+$  beam
- ECAL: 30 layers
- HCAL: 40 layers Fe +
  - ▶ "digital" pads
    - ⇒ GEM, RPC
    - ⇒ 350k,  $1 \times 1 \text{cm}^2$
  - ▶ "analogue" tiles
    - ⇒ scintillator tiles
    - ⇒ (8k,  $5 \times 5 \text{cm}^2$ )
- Tail catcher/muon tracker steel
  - ▶ 8 x 2cm layers, 8 x 10cm
  - ▶ 5cm scintillator strips

# UK Effort

- Simulation studies
  - ▶ ECAL cost/performance optimisation
  - ▶ Impact of hadronic/electromagnetic modelling on design.
  - ▶ Comparisons of Geant4/Geant3/Fluka
- Provide readout electronics for the ECAL (+HCAL)
  - ▶ DAQ for entire system
  - ▶ Readout and DAQ for test beam prototype
- Reconstruction/Energy Flow
  - ▶ Started work towards ECAL/HCAL reconstruction
  - ▶ Ultimate goal - Generic energy flow algorithm

# <No. HCAL cells hit/event>, 10 GeV $\pi^-$

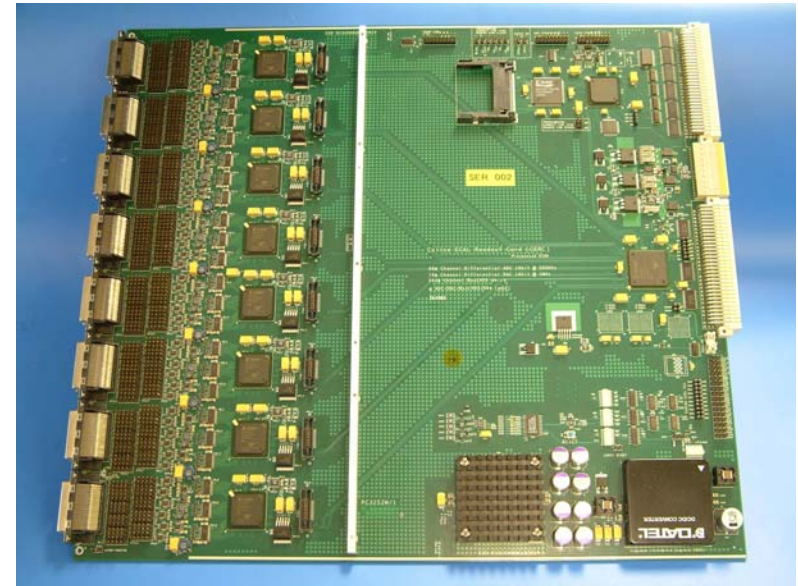


■ RPC HCAL more stable vs. model than scint.

■ Models incorporating FLUKA >20% above G4-LHEP

# ECAL Electronics

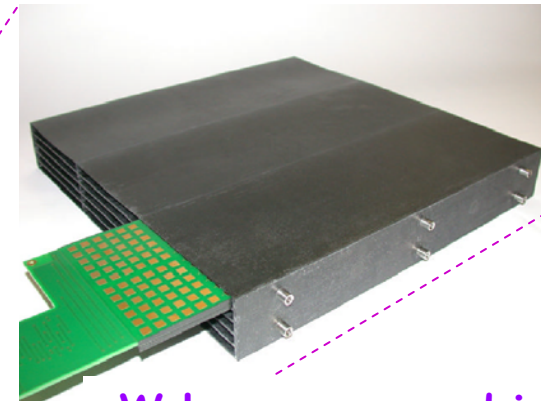
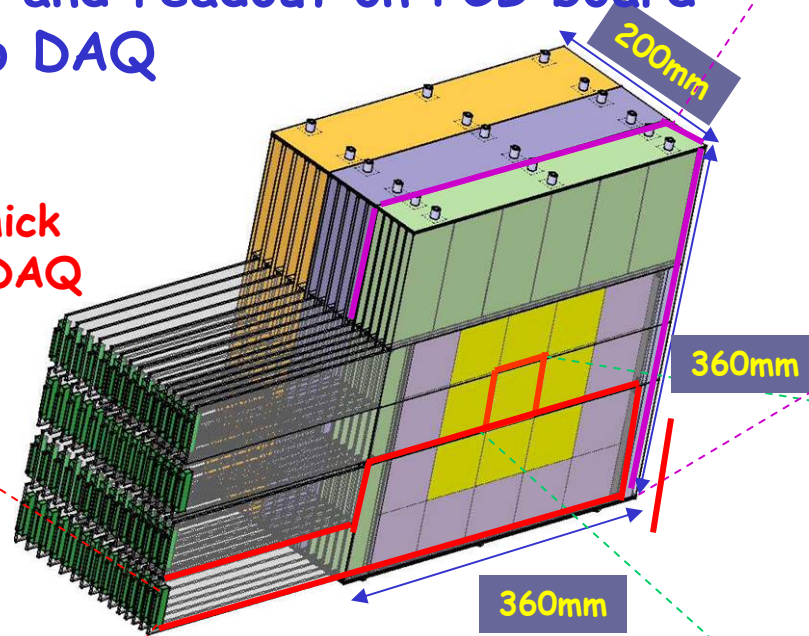
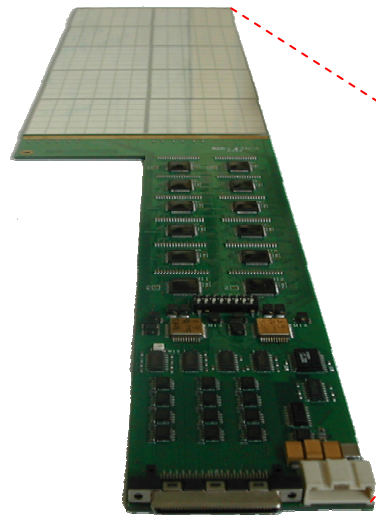
- 30 layer prototype = 9720 channels
- 6 x 9U VME boards
  - ▶ 18 fold multiplexed analogue from 96 VFE chips
  - ▶ On board buffering for 2k events
- Based on CMS FED
  - ▶ Saved time
- Designed/built Imperial, RAL ID, UCL
- Prototypes 11/2003, pre-prod<sup>n</sup>. 5/2004
- Board fab. 10/2004
- AHCAL/TC now to use these also
  - ▶ 7 more boards ordered from RAL



# ECAL Prototype Overview

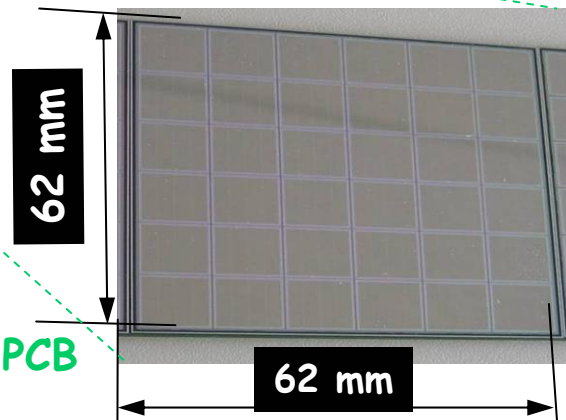
- 30 layers of variable thickness Tungsten
- Active silicon layers interleaved
- Front end chip and readout on PCB board
- Signals sent to DAQ

- PCB, with VFE
- 14 layers, 2.1mm thick
- Analogue signals → DAQ

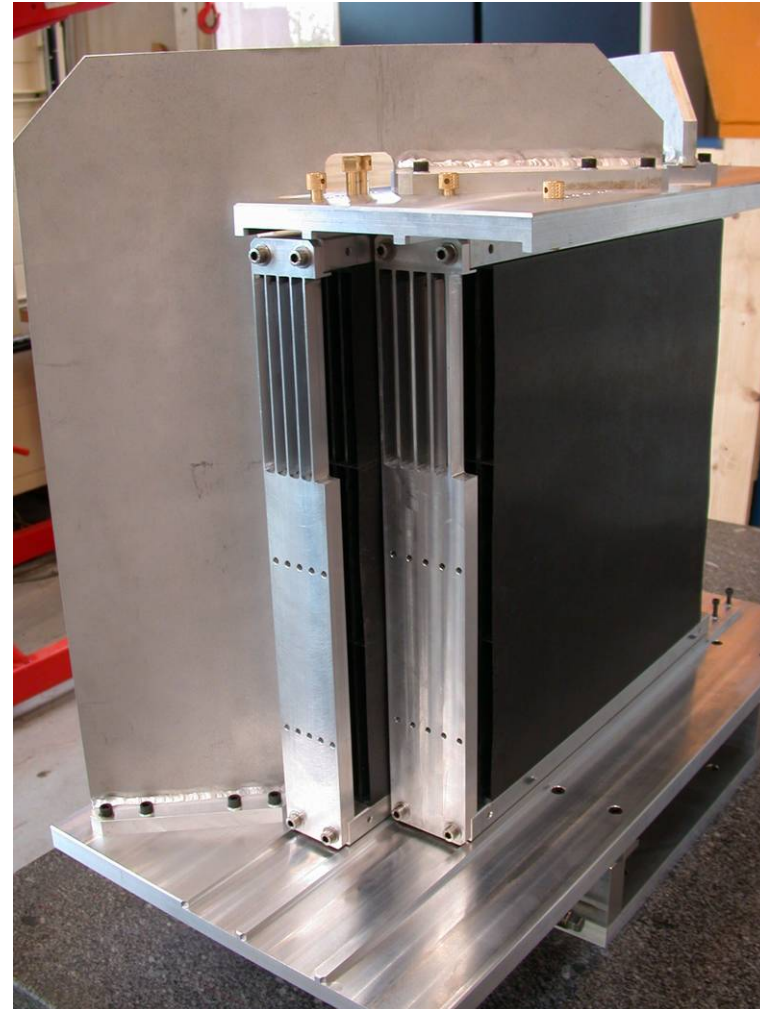


- W layers wrapped in carbon fibre
- PCB+Si layers: 8.5 mm

- 6x6 1x1cm<sup>2</sup> Si pads
- Conductively glued to PCB

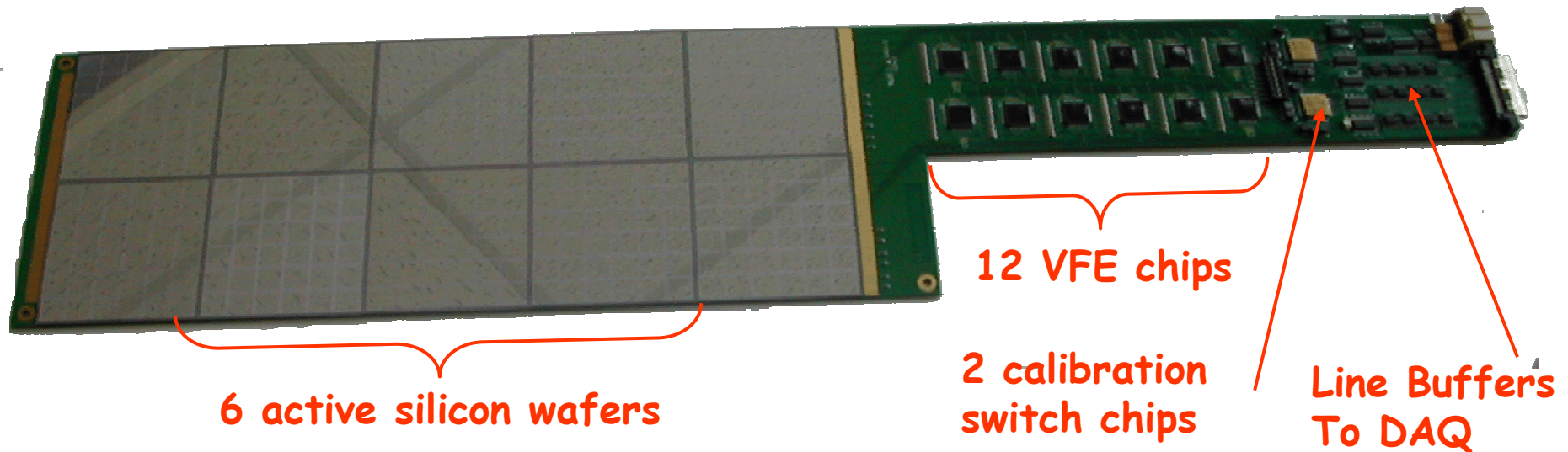
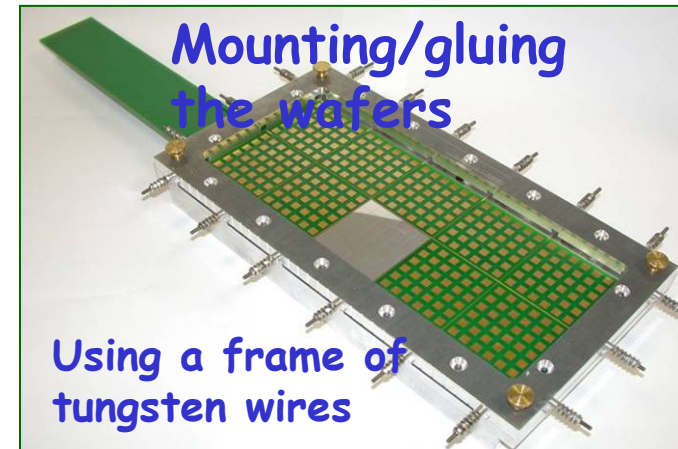


# Mechanical structure for TestBeam



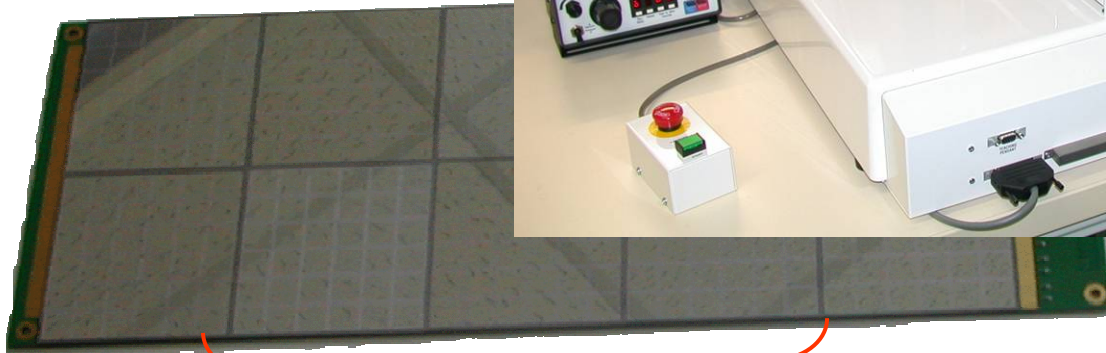
# Production & Testing

- PCB designed in LAL-Orsay, made in Korea (KNU)
- 60 Required for Prototype
- Automation, glue : EPO-TEK® EE129-4
- Glue/place ( $\pm 0.1$  mm) of 270 wafers with 6x6 pads
- ~ 10k points of glue.
- Production line set up at LLR



# Production & Testing

- PCB designed in LAL-PPD (KNU)
- 60 Required for Prototyping
- Automation, glue : E
- Glue/place ( $\pm 0.1$  mm pads)
- ~ 10k points of glue.
- Production line set up



6 active silicon wafers

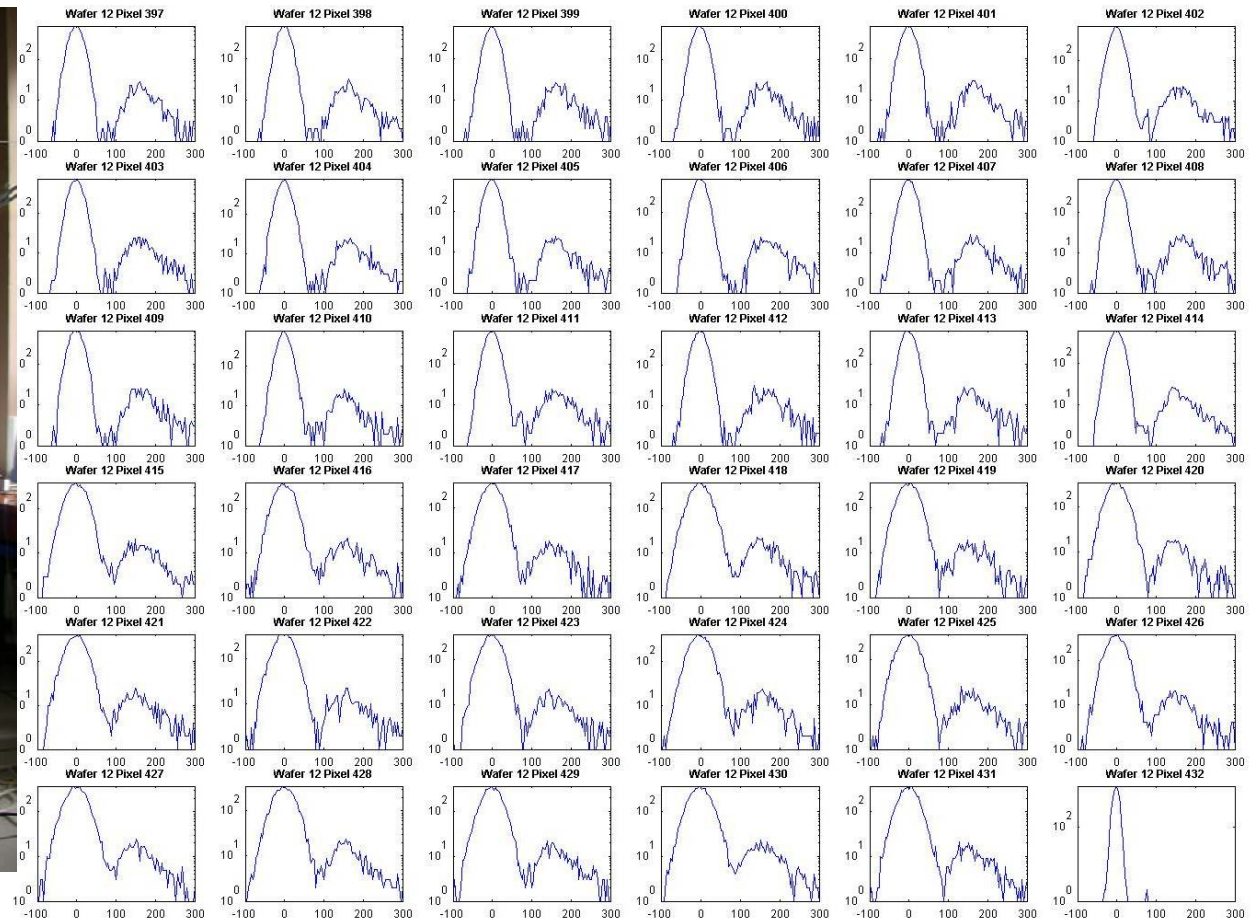
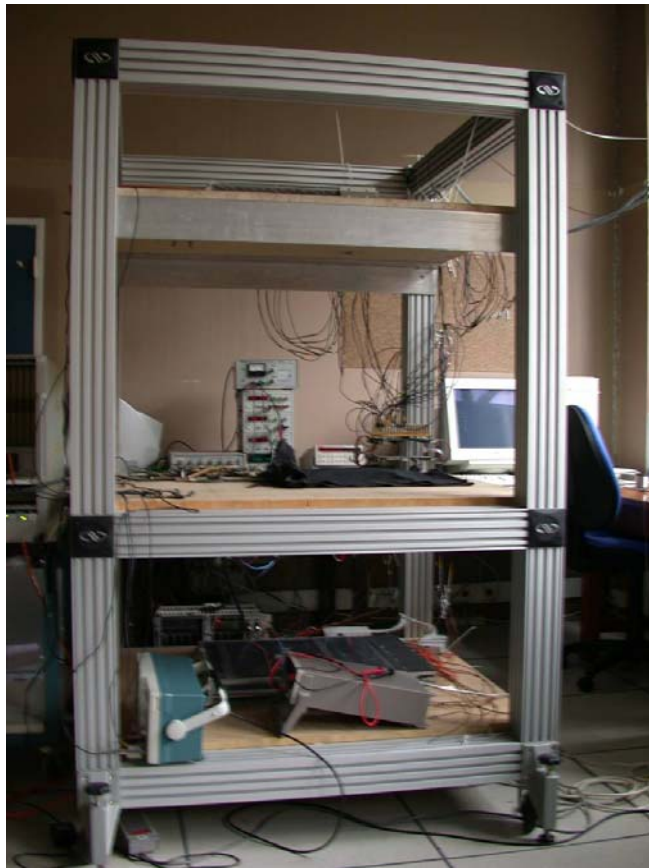
12 VFE chips

2 calibration switch chips

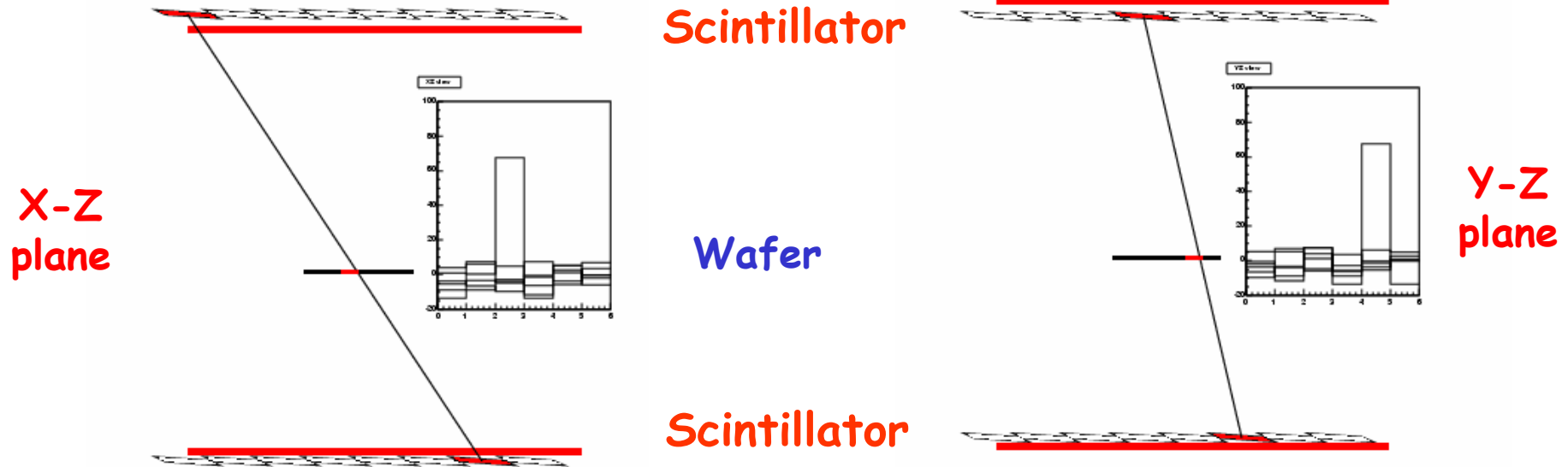
Line Buffers To DAQ



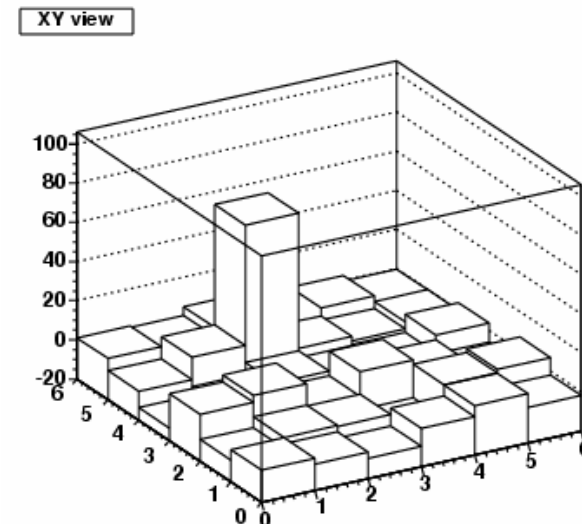
# Cosmics Tests



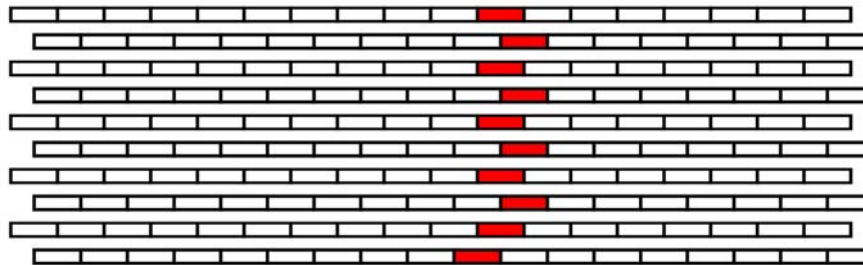
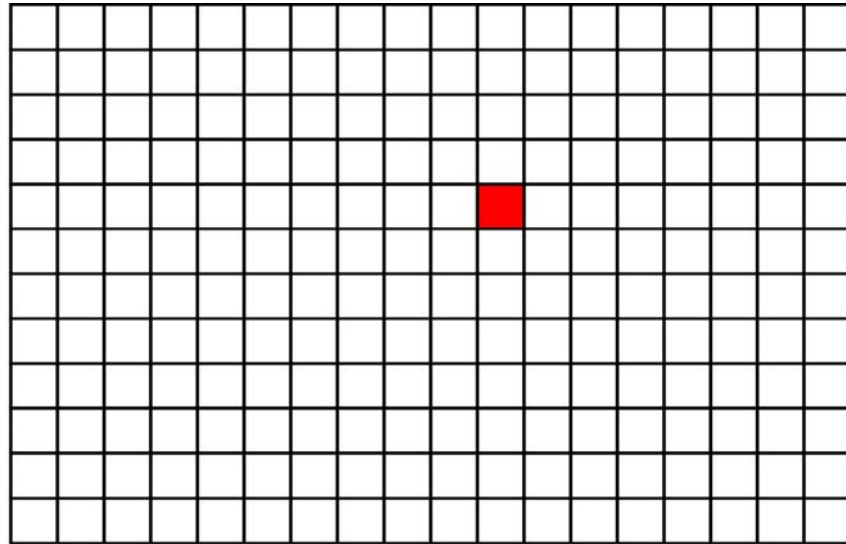
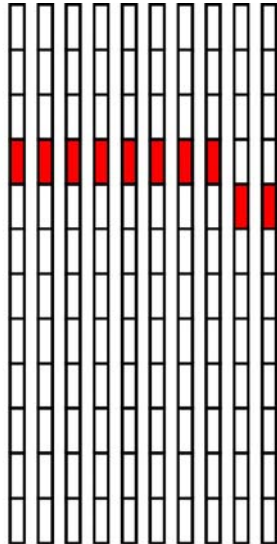
# Cosmics Tests: Single Layer



- Example of Cosmic Event
- Passes through scintillators
- Extrapolated through silicon
- Clear signal above background
- Full readout chain used



# Cosmics Tests, 10 layers



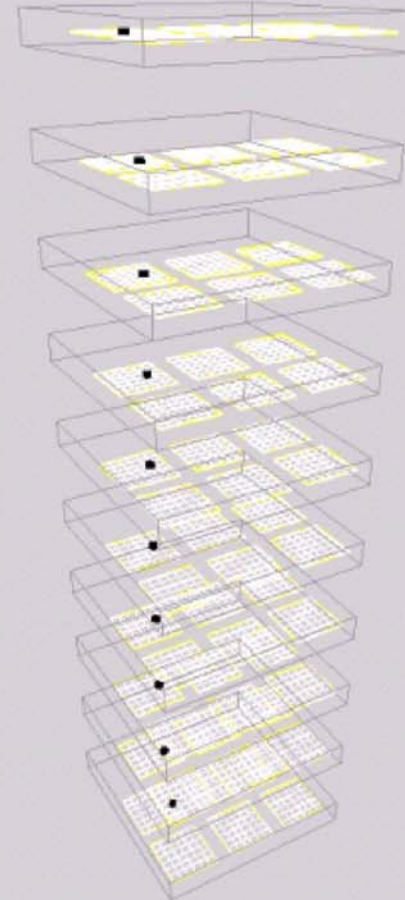
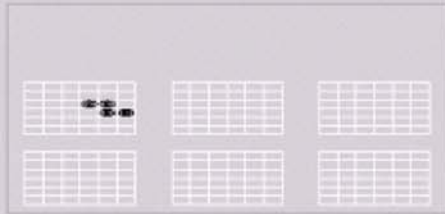
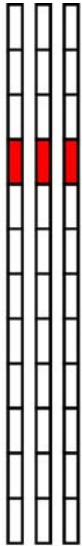
Dec. 2004  
10 layers assembled LLR  
2 production CRC boards  
>10<sup>6</sup> events over  
Christmas  
S/N ~ 9  
This event, Jan. 4

RcdHeader::print() Record Time = 17:52:03:670:136 Tue Jan 4 2005, Type = 5 = event

# Cosmics Tests, 10 layers

Run 1104860743 Event 133

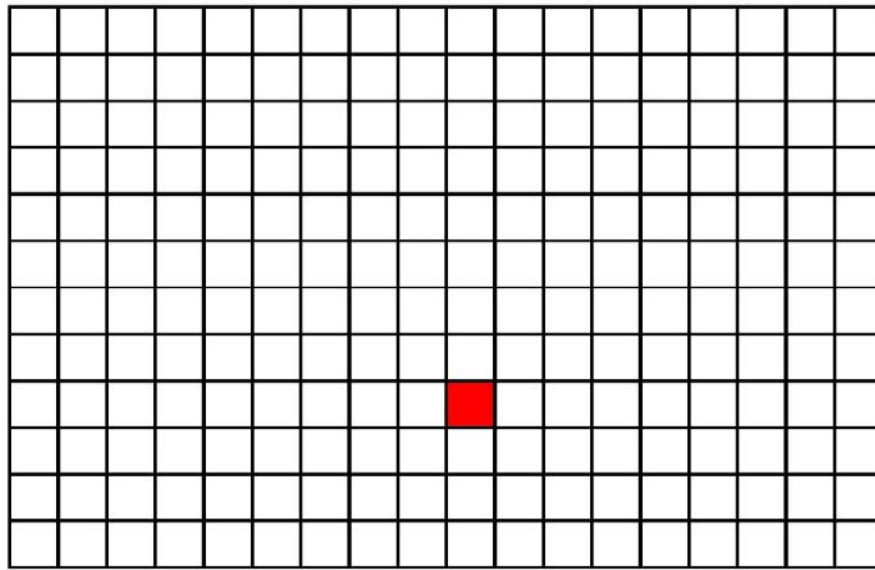
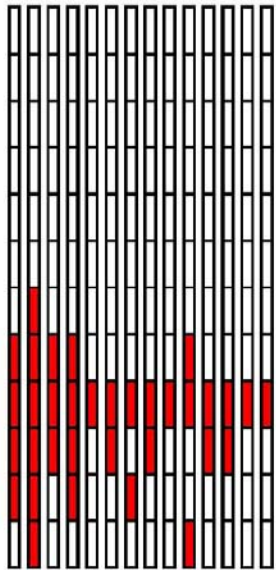
RcdHeader::print() Record Time = 17:47:59:737:785 Tue Jan 4 2005, Type = 5 = event  
DaqEvent::print() Event numbers in run 0, in configuration 0, in spill 0



Rcd

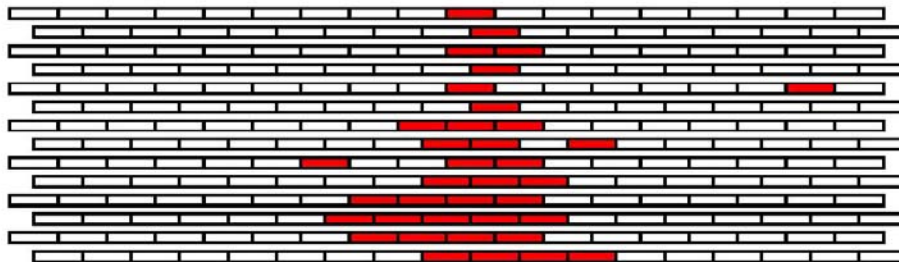
Nigel

# 1<sup>st</sup> Beam Data From DESY



Jan. 2005  
12<sup>th</sup>, H/W arrived DESY  
13-4<sup>th</sup>, assembled  
17<sup>th</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> beam recorded  
This event, Jan. 18

6 GeV e<sup>-</sup>



RedHeader::print() Record Time = 15.54.23.784.456 Tue Jan 18 2005. Type = 5 - event

DaqEvent::print() Event numbers in run 0, in configuration 0, in spill 0

# Calice UK Future Plans

■ 3 )



■ To



■ RH  
fla

■ CA

■ Lai

■ Interesting times ahead.

## Case for Support - CALICE Calorimetry for the International Linear Collider

C.G.Ainsley<sup>2</sup>, R.J.Barlow<sup>4</sup>, G.Boorman<sup>5</sup>, D.Bowerman<sup>3</sup>, J.Crooks<sup>6</sup>, P.D.Dauncey<sup>3,4</sup>,  
M.J.Goodrick<sup>2</sup>, B.J.Green<sup>5</sup>, M.G.Green<sup>5</sup>, C.M.Hawkes<sup>1</sup>, R.Hughes-Jones<sup>4</sup>, S.Kolyn<sup>4</sup>,  
M.Lancaster<sup>7</sup>, G.Mavromanolakis<sup>2</sup>, N.Pezzi<sup>7</sup>, M.Postranecky<sup>7</sup>, D.R.Price<sup>3</sup>,  
F.Salvatore<sup>5</sup>, S.Snow<sup>4</sup>, R.J.Staley<sup>1</sup>, R.J.Thompson<sup>4</sup>, M.A.Thomson<sup>2</sup>, R.Turchetta<sup>6</sup>,  
M.Tyndel<sup>6</sup>, E.G.Villani<sup>5</sup>, D.R.Ward<sup>2</sup>, M.Warren<sup>7</sup>, N.K.Watson<sup>1</sup>, J.A.Wilson<sup>1</sup>,  
M.Wing<sup>7</sup>, O.Zorba<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Birmingham, <sup>2</sup>University of Cambridge, <sup>3</sup>Imperial College London,  
<sup>4</sup>Manchester University, <sup>5</sup>Royal Holloway, University of London,  
<sup>6</sup>Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, <sup>7</sup>University College London

January 14, 2005

### Executive Summary

The International Linear Collider (ILC) is seen by high energy physicists in all regions of the world as the most important new project in the subject. Its physics program has been shown to complement that of the LHC; in particular the ILC will be able to perform many high precision measurements. The CALICE collaboration brings together physicists from all parts of the world who have an interest in calorimetry for an ILC detector. The immediate focus for CALICE is the construction and testing of prototypes of highly granular calorimeters, using technologies suitable for the ILC, in test beams during 2005-6. Five UK groups were approved by the PPRP at the end of 2002 to join CALICE.

The UK contribution was to provide readout electronics and DAQ software for the CALICE electromagnetic calorimeter, and also to contribute strongly to software and analysis efforts. During the past two years, the electronics has been successfully constructed and the prototype is about to move into a test beam. We have also made a leading contribution to the software work in CALICE.

ips?)

See this & other docs at <http://www.hep.ph.ic.ac.uk/~calice/>

London,

# Calice UK Future Plans

- 3 year programme, 2005-08
  - ▶ Fits well with schedule for C/TDR
- Topics
  - ▶ Existing test beam programme
  - ▶ DAQ
  - ▶ MAPS - digital ECAL
  - ▶ Mechanical/Thermal
  - ▶ Simulation
- RHUL recently joined, interest from 1 other group flagged to PPRP
- CALICE **already a global enterprise**, all regions
- Large scope for expansion (\$\$ MAPS, DAQ, endcaps?)
- Interesting times ahead!

Come to PPRP review, 1 Feb. 2005, 10am, Senate House,  
London,