Results from particle beam tests of the ATLAS liquid argon endcap calorimeters

- Beam test setup
- Signal reconstruction
- Response to electrons
    - Electromagnetic Scale
- Response to pions
    - weighting using energy density

CALOR 2004
Perugia, Italy
Mar 29 – Apr 2, 2004

ATLAS HEC: Canada, China, Germany, Russia, Slovakia
ATLAS EMEC: France, Russia, Spain

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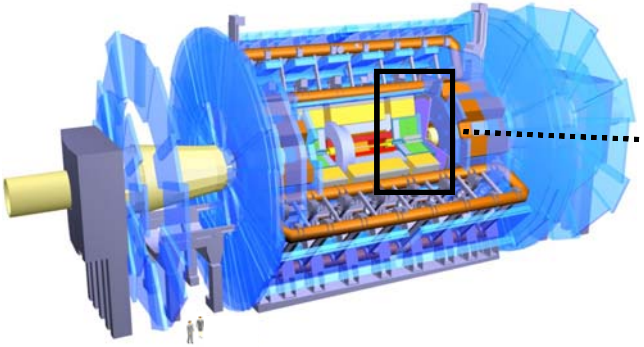
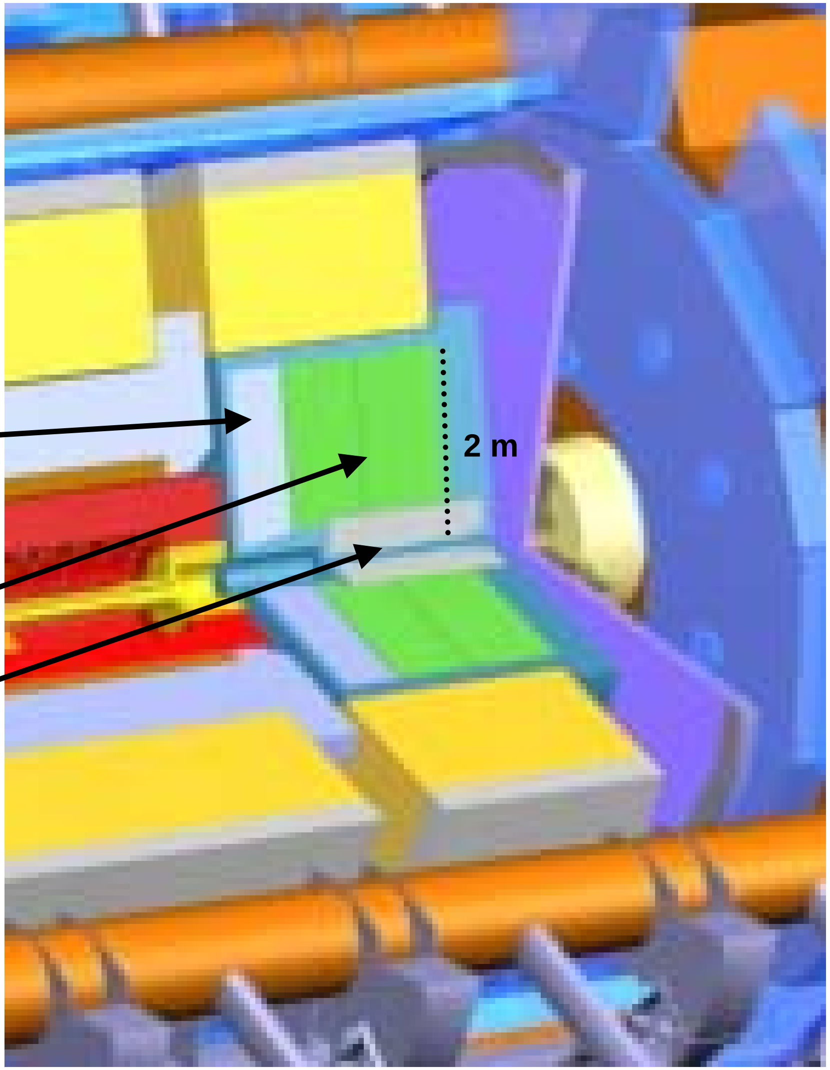
University of Victoria
Physics and Astronomy

ATLAS Endcap LAr Calorimeters





Electromagnetic endcap
with presampler

Hadronic endcap

Forward

See M. Vincter’s talk

Electromagnetic Endcap Calorimeter

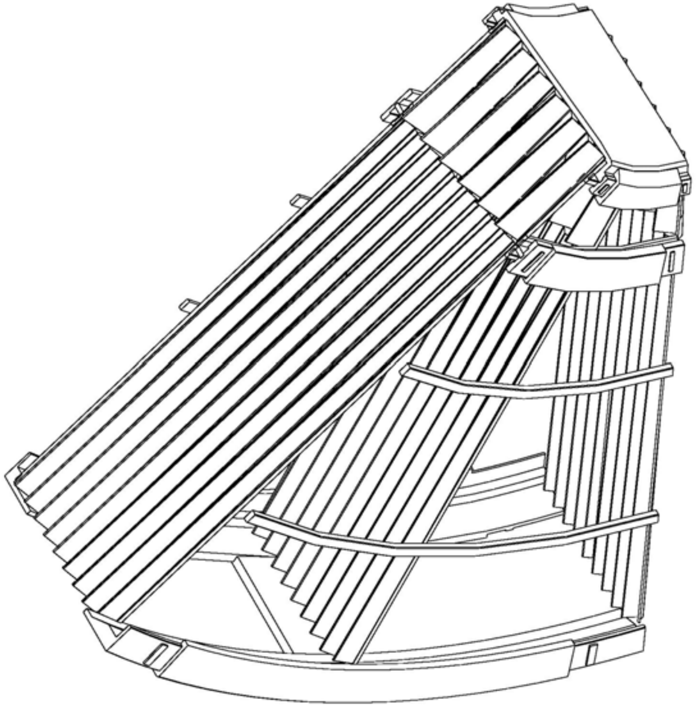
- EMEC absorber structure
  - Pb absorbers arranged radially, no azimuthal cracks
  - folding angle and wave amplitude vary with radius
  - inner and outer wheels
- EMEC readout structure
  - layer 0 (presampler)

    $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\varphi = 0.025 \times 0.1$
  - layer 1 (front): ≈ 2 to 4 X_o

    $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\varphi = 0.025/8 \times 0.1$
  - layer 2 (middle): ≈ 16 to 18 X_o

    $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\varphi = 0.025 \times 0.025$
  - layer 3 (back): ≈ 2 to 4 X_o

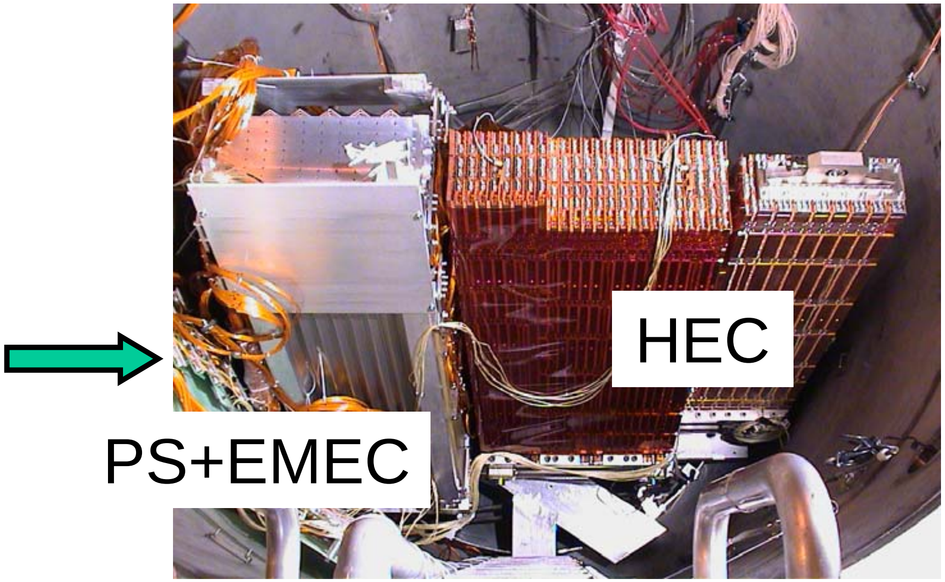
    $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\varphi = 0.050 \times 0.025$



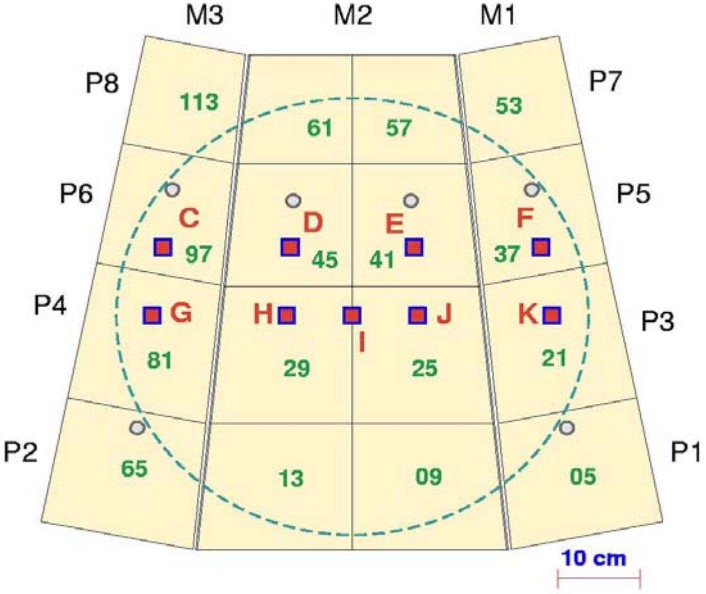
HEC-EMEC beam test configuration

H6 beam area at the CERN SPS

- $e^{\pm}$, $\mu^{\pm}$, $\pi^{\pm}$ beams with 6 GeV $\leq$ E $\leq$ 200 GeV. Here report on $e^{\pm}$, $\pi^{\pm}$.
- 90^{o} impact angle: non-pointing setup (not like ATLAS)
- beam position chambers
- optional additional material upstream (presampler studies)



front face of HEC seen through the EMEC

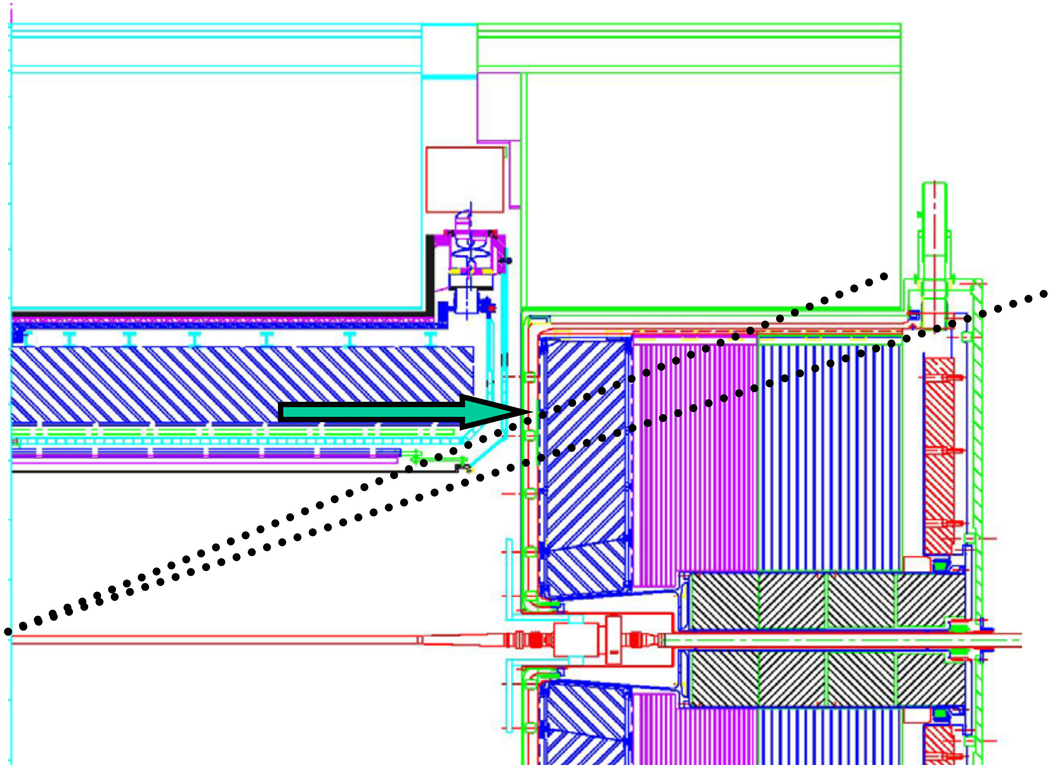


Main goals of the HEC-EMEC beam test

- Determination of the hadronic calibration constants in the ATLAS region $1.6 < |\eta| < 1.8$
- Development of hadronic energy reconstruction methods
- Monte Carlo simulation validation and extrapolation to jets

Other goals are to test

- detector operation
- electronics
- software framework



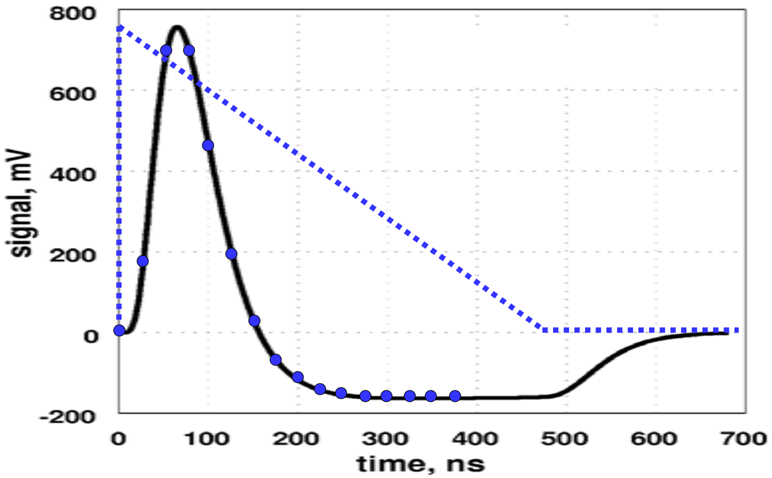
Signal reconstruction

Optimal filtering

- need known physics signal shape $g(t)$
- discrete (Δt = 25 ns) measurements (signal + noise): $y_i = Sg_i + b_i$
- autocorrelation matrix from noise runs: $B_{ij} = \langle b_i b_j \rangle - \langle b_i \rangle \langle b_j \rangle$
- estimate signal amplitude S with $\tilde{S} = \sum a_i y_i = \mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{y}$
- minimize $\chi^2(\tilde{S}) = (\mathbf{y} - S\mathbf{g})^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{B}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - S\mathbf{g})$
- solution is given by the optimal filtering weights $\mathbf{a} = \dfrac{\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{g}}{\mathbf{g}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{g}}$

Signal shape

- obtained directly from data
- or obtained from calibration pulses and detailed knowledge of difference between signal pulse shape and calibration pulse shape

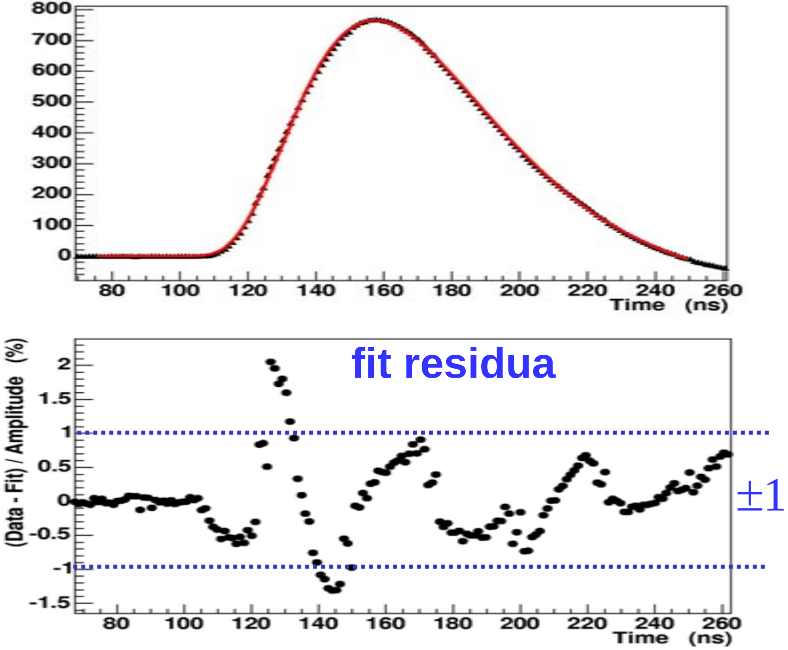


HEC calibration: ADC to nA

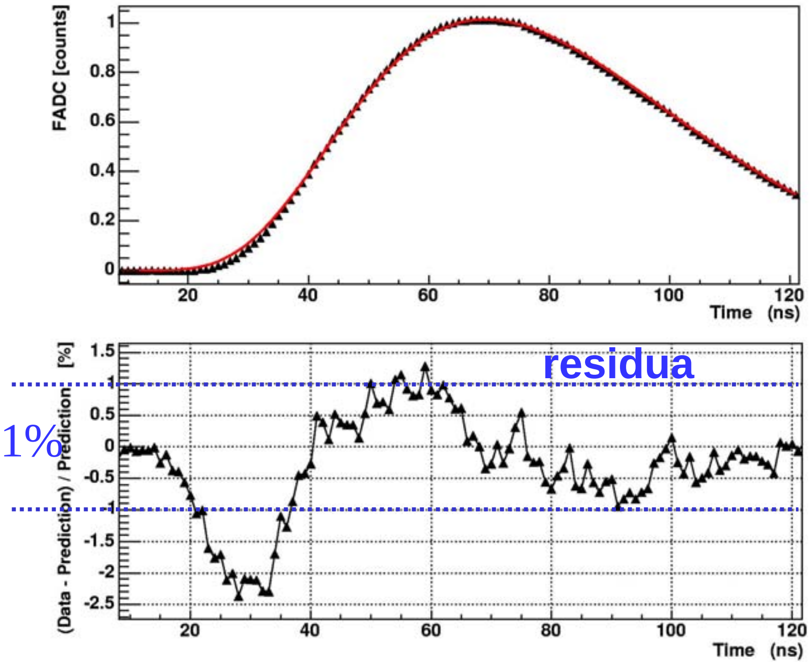
Calibration pulse height

- crucial to understand the channel-by-channel variation in the difference in pulse height and shape between data and calibration signals
- electronics modeling
- predict signal pulse from calibration pulse to about 1%

calibration signal (points)
electronics function fit (line)



data signal (points)
prediction (line)

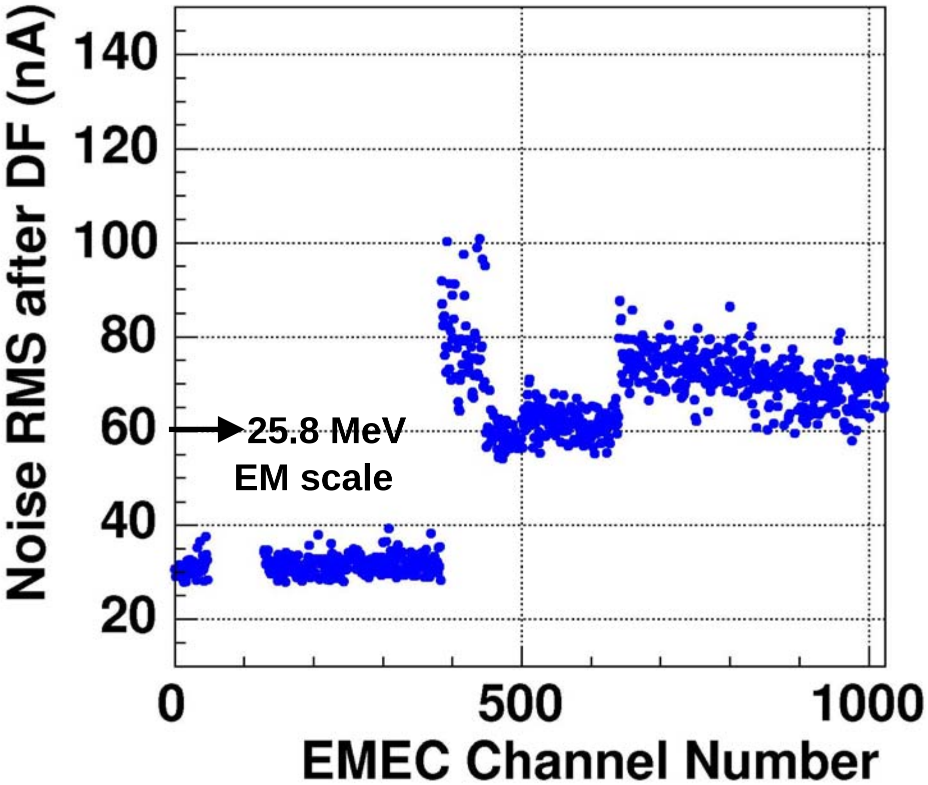


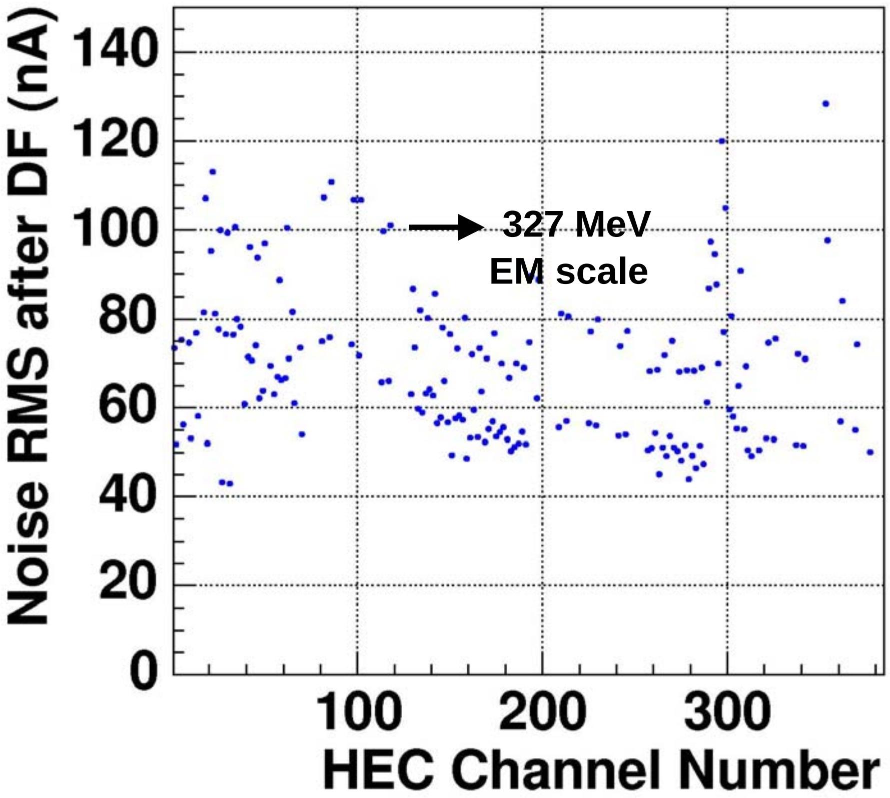
±1%

±1%

Electronic noise

- Electronic noise obtain directly from data
  - EMEC: use muon data and remove hit cells
  - HEC: use first 5 time samples (which are out of signal region)

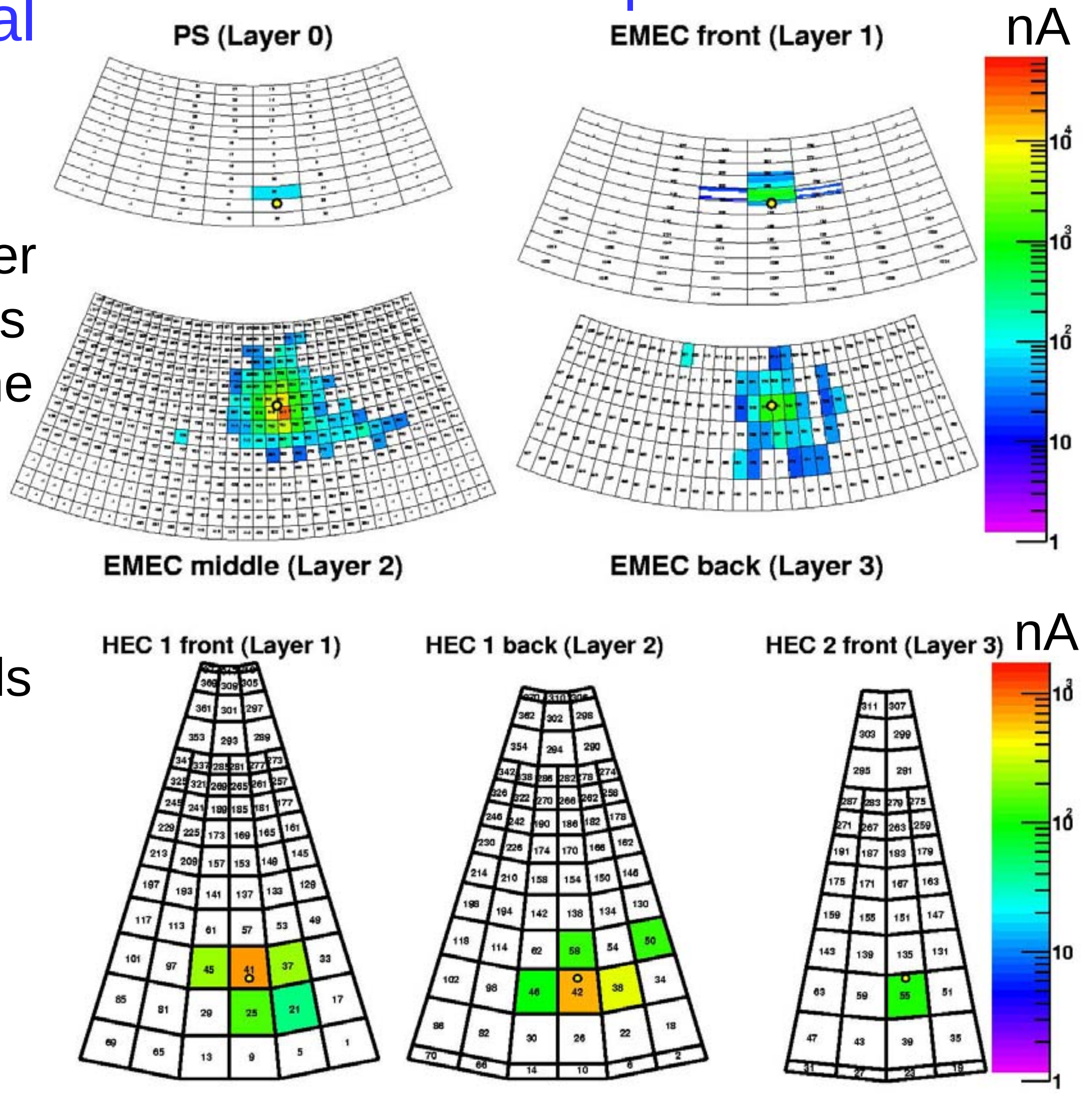




Clustering

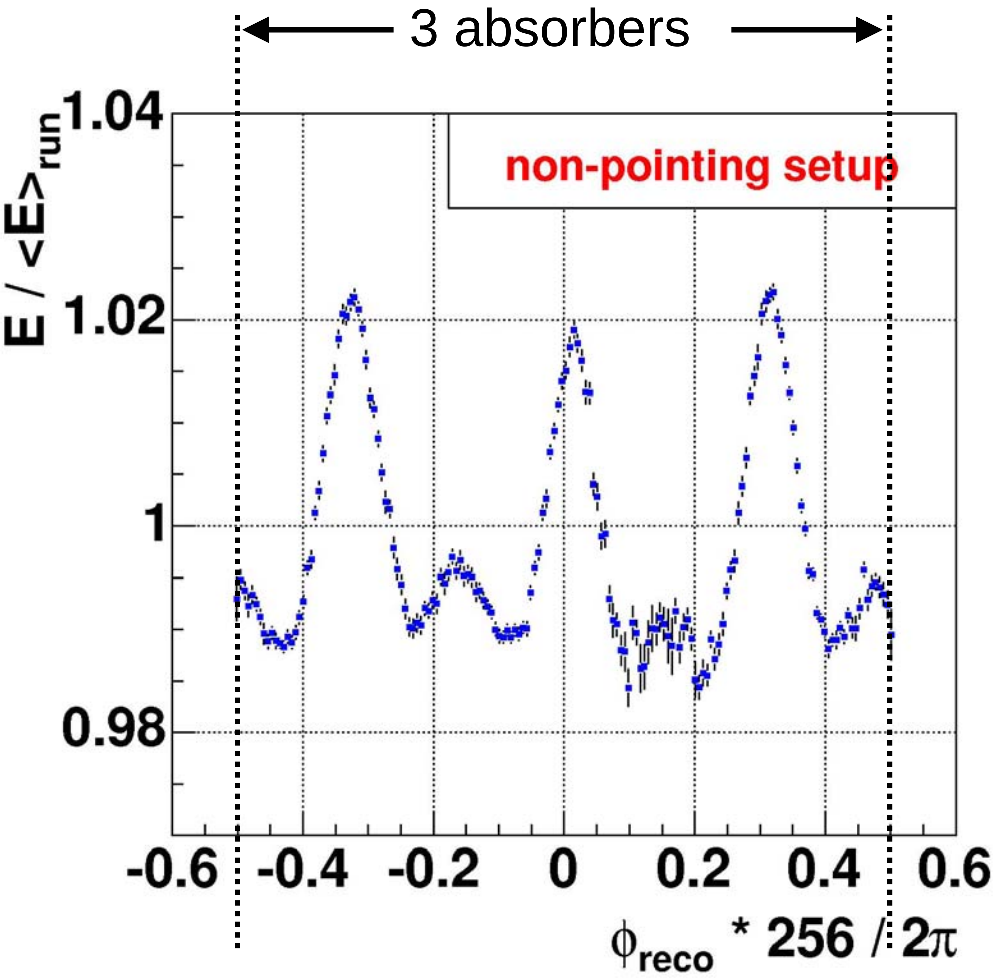
- Cell-based topological nearest neighbor cluster algorithm
  - clusters are formed per layer using neighbours (that share at least one corner)
  - $E_{seed} > 4\sigma_{noise}$
  - $|E_{cell}| > 2\sigma_{noise}$
  - include neighbour cells with $|E_{cell}| > 3\sigma_{noise}$

180 GeV pion



Electrons: geometrical corrections

- φ-dependent correction required
  - electric field and sampling fraction non-uniformities
  - non-pointing setup
  - well understood



- Other smaller η-dependent corrections neglected in this analysis

Electrons: EMEC electromagnetic scale

- Needed as reference for hadronic calibration
- Obtained from beam test data

$$E_{\text{beam}} = E_{\text{dep}} + E_{\text{leak}} = \langle E_{\text{reco}} \rangle + \langle E_{\text{leak}} \rangle$$

where $E_{\text{reco}} = E_{\text{em}}^{\text{EMEC}} \equiv \alpha_{\text{em}}^{\text{EMEC}} I_{\text{vis}}^{\text{EMEC}}$

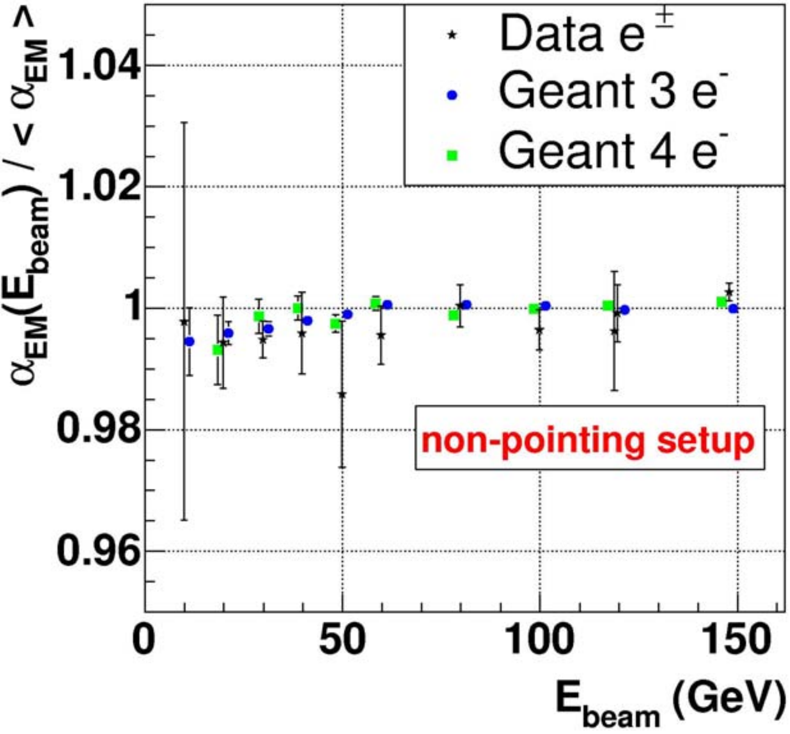
Include ≈ 2% φ-dependent geometrical response corrections

The leakage is only outside the cluster, hence measurable. It is < 3% for E_{beam} > 30 GeV

$$\alpha_{\text{em}}^{\text{EMEC}} = \frac{E_{\text{beam}} - \langle E_{\text{leak}} \rangle}{\langle I_{\text{vis}}^{\text{EMEC}} \rangle}$$

$$= (0.430 \pm 0.001 \pm 0.009) \text{ MeV/nA}$$

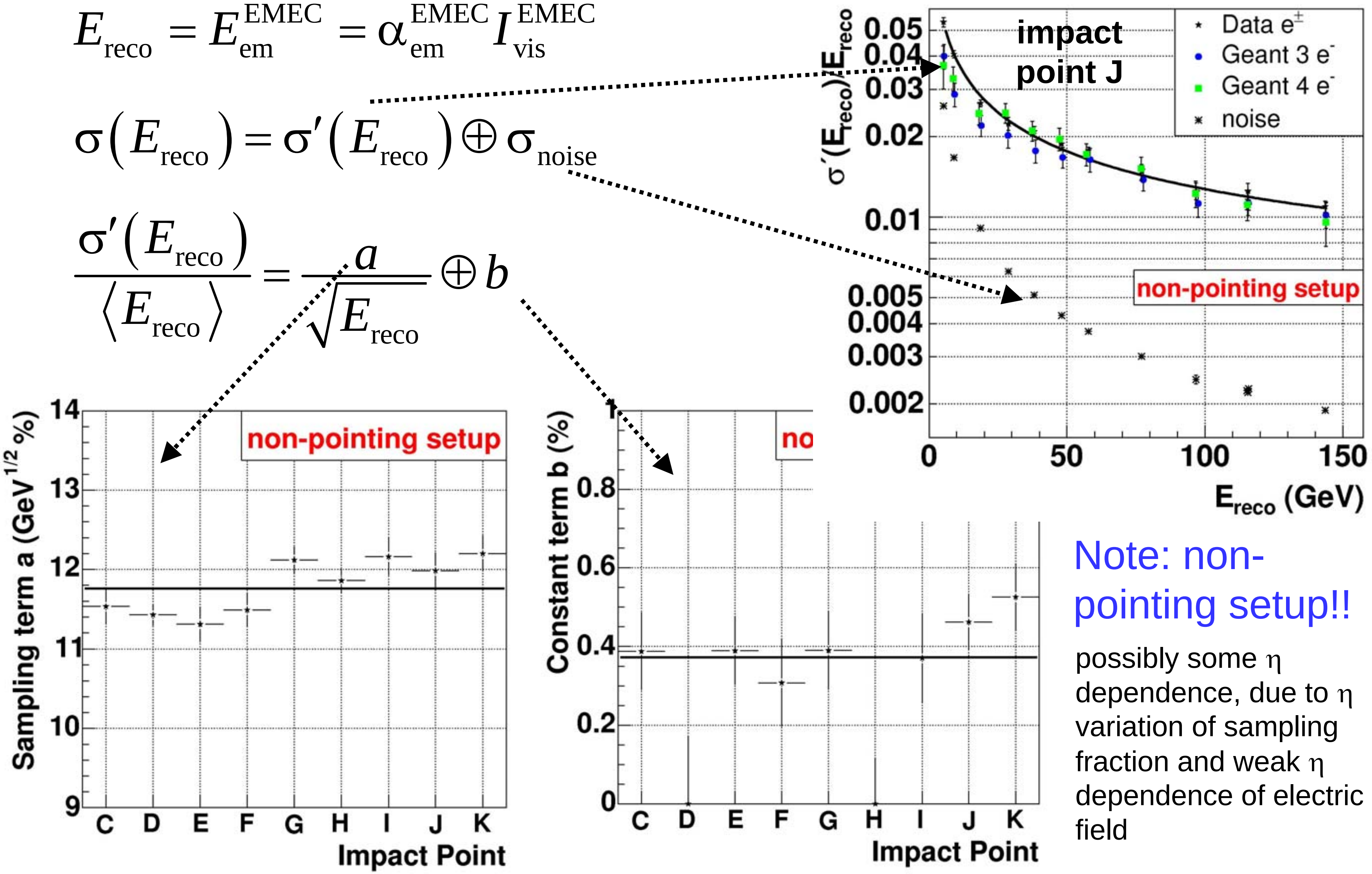
signal shape uncertainties and η dependent corrections which have not been applied



Linearity better than ±0.5%

- MC simulation: See D. Salihagic's talk

Electrons: energy resolution



$$E_{\text{reco}} = E_{\text{em}}^{\text{EMEC}} = \alpha_{\text{em}}^{\text{EMEC}} I_{\text{vis}}^{\text{EMEC}}$$

$$\sigma\left(E_{\text{reco}}\right) = \sigma'\left(E_{\text{reco}}\right) \oplus \sigma_{\text{noise}}$$

$$\frac{\sigma'\left(E_{\text{reco}}\right)}{\left\langle E_{\text{reco}}\right\rangle} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{E_{\text{reco}}}} \oplus b$$

Note: non-pointing setup!!

possibly some η dependence, due to η variation of sampling fraction and weak η dependence of electric field

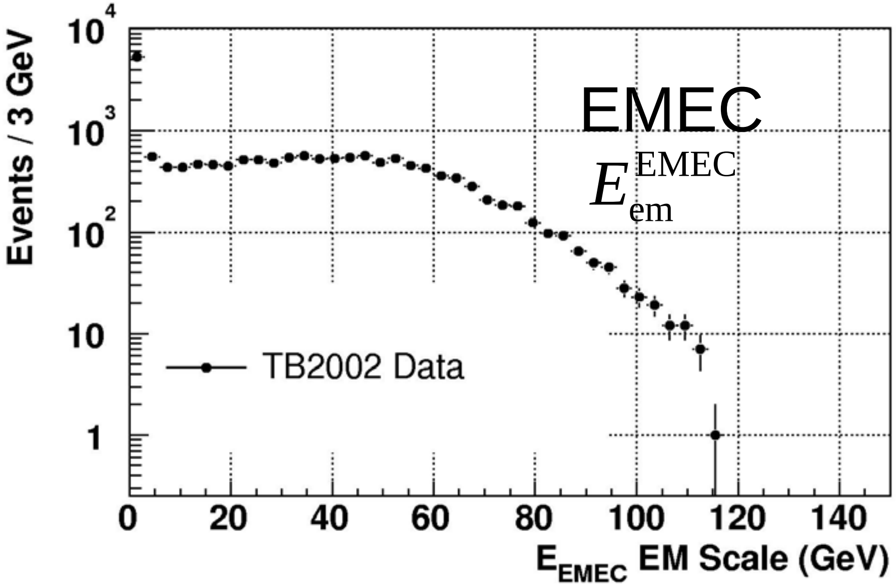
Pions: response

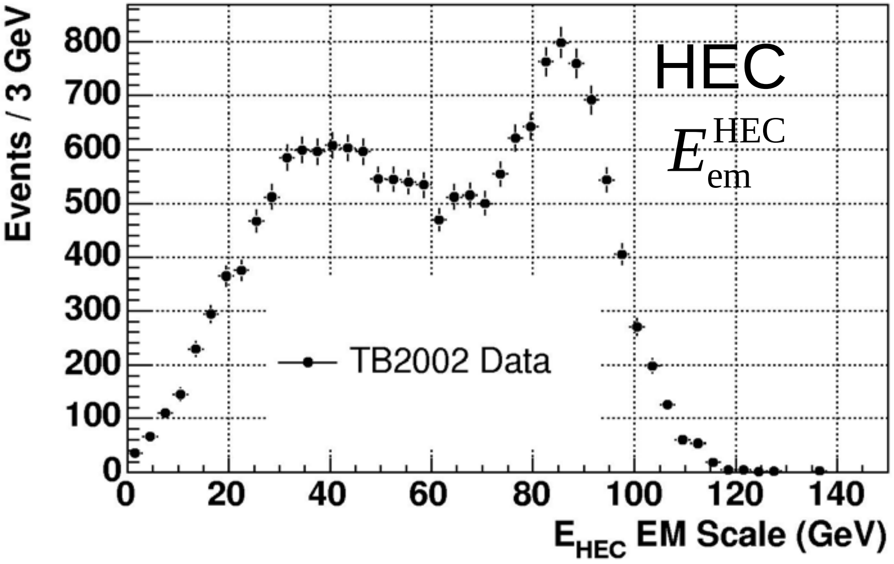
- Use HEC EM scale from previous TB, modified by new electronics, and EMEC EM scale obtained here

$$\alpha_{\mathrm{em}}^{\mathrm{EMEC}} = (0.430 \pm 0.001 \pm 0.009) \ \ \mathrm{MeV/nA} \qquad E_{\mathrm{em}}^{\mathrm{EMEC}} \equiv \alpha_{\mathrm{em}}^{\mathrm{EMEC}} I_{\mathrm{vis}}^{\mathrm{EMEC}}$$

$$\alpha_{\mathrm{em}}^{\mathrm{HEC}} = (3.27 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.03) \ \ \mathrm{MeV/nA} \qquad E_{\mathrm{em}}^{\mathrm{HEC}} \equiv \alpha_{\mathrm{em}}^{\mathrm{HEC}} I_{\mathrm{vis}}^{\mathrm{HEC}}$$

- Example: 120 GeV pions in EM scale





Pions: cluster weighting

- EMEC and HEC are non-compensating calorimeters
  - corrections (weights) are required (over the EM scale constants)
  - various weighting methods are being investigated
- Cluster weights as a function of EM energy density

$$E_{\text{beam}} = E_{\text{dep}} + E_{\text{leak}} = \left\langle E_{\text{reco}} \right\rangle + \left\langle E_{\text{leak}} \right\rangle$$

$$E_{\text{reco}} = w^{\text{EMEC}} E_{\text{em}}^{\text{EMEC}} + w^{\text{HEC}} E_{\text{em}}^{\text{HEC}}$$

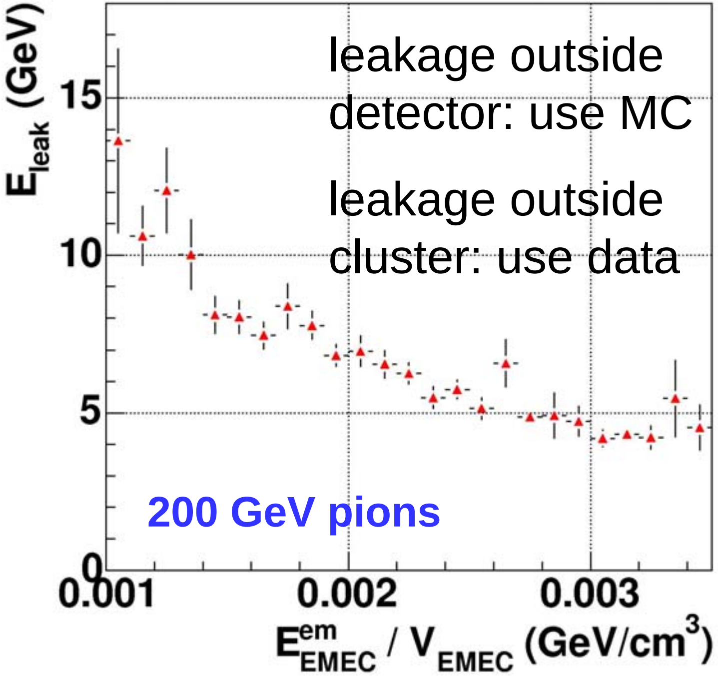
  - the weights should be obtained from MC... not yet available
  - we consider the (H1) form

$$w = C_1 \exp\left(-C_2 \rho_{\text{em}}\right) + C_3$$

$$\rho_{\text{em}} = \frac{E_{\text{em}}}{V}$$

EM energy over cluster volume

total leakage vs *E* density



leakage outside detector: use MC

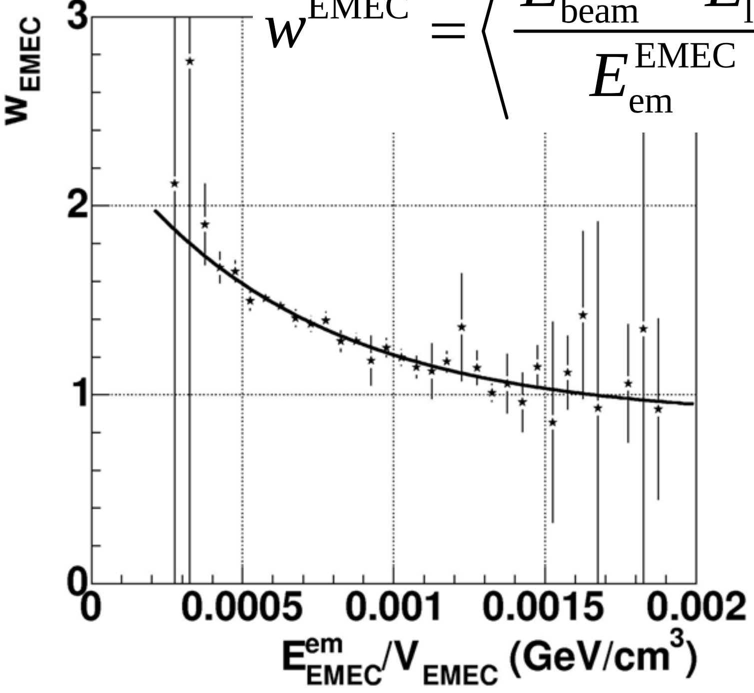
leakage outside cluster: use data

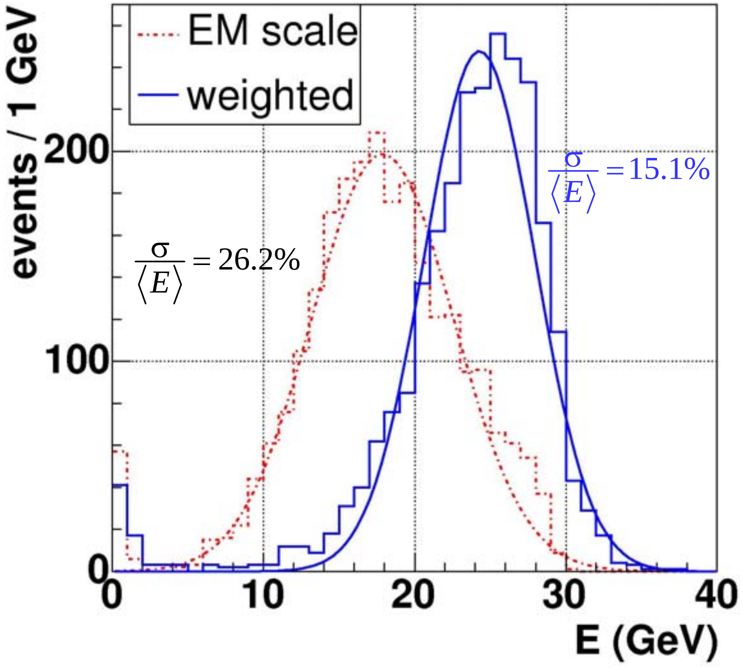
200 GeV pions

Pions: test of cluster weighting procedure

- 30 GeV pions with no energy deposited in the HEC
  - test the procedure without the need for MC **(except for part of lateral leakage)**
  - only EMEC weights required
  - data agrees well with the proposed weights form

$$w^{\mathrm{EMEC}} = \left\langle \frac{E_{\mathrm{beam}} - E_{\mathrm{leak}}}{E_{\mathrm{em}}^{\mathrm{EMEC}}} \right\rangle$$





Pions: cluster weights

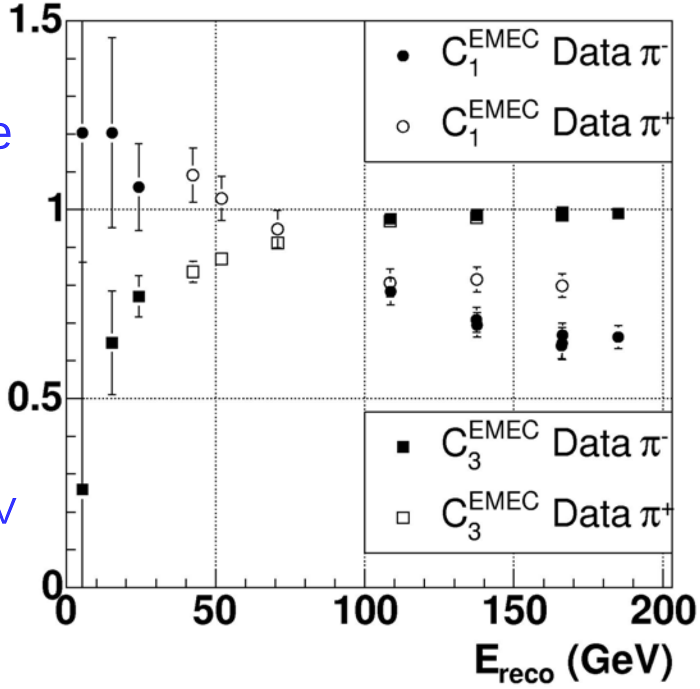
- Obtain weights through the minimization of

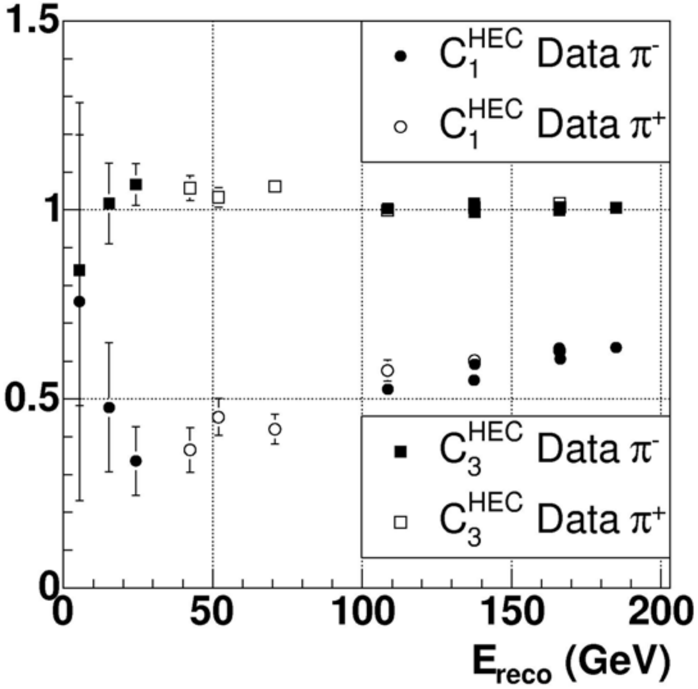
$$\sum_{\text{events}} \left\{ \frac{\left[E_{\text{beam}} - E_{\text{leak}} - E_{\text{reco}}^{\text{EMEC}}\left(\rho_{\text{em}}^{\text{EMEC}}; C_j^{\text{EMEC}}\right) - E_{\text{reco}}^{\text{HEC}}\left(\rho_{\text{em}}^{\text{HEC}}; C_j^{\text{HEC}}\right) \right]}{\sigma_{\text{noise}}} \right\}^2$$

where σ_{noise} is the total electronics noise; cluster noise and electronics noise contribution to the leakage estimate

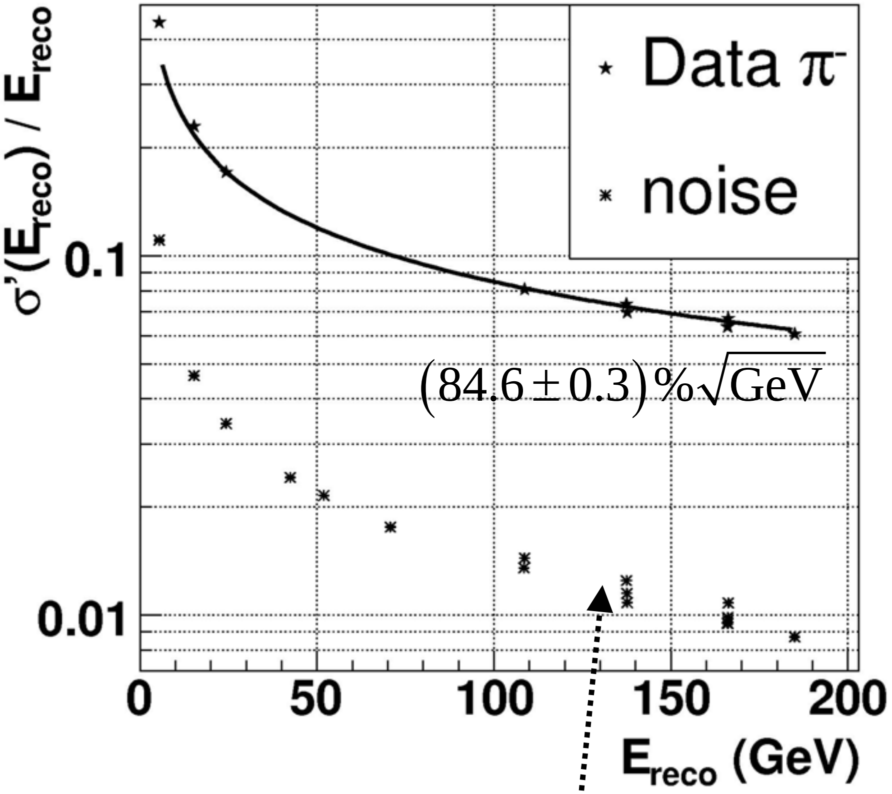
Energy dependence of weights

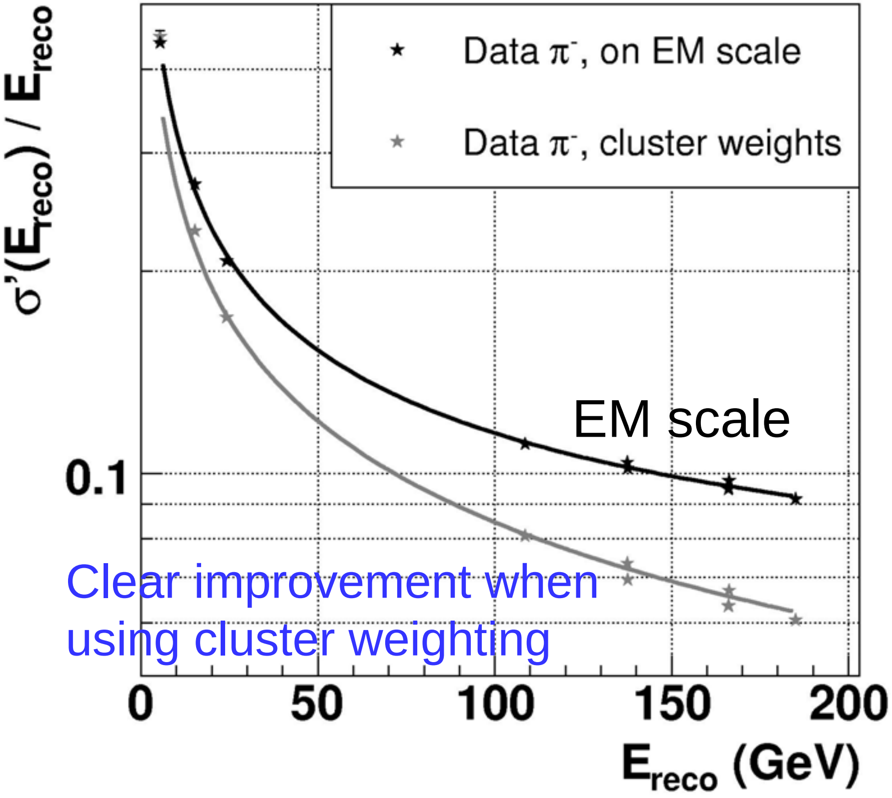
C_1 and C_2 strongly correlated; C_2 fixed to 1500 cm^3/GeV





Pions: energy resolution





Clear improvement when using cluster weighting

$$\sigma\left(E_{\text{reco}}\right) = \sigma'\left(E_{\text{reco}}\right) \oplus \sigma_{\text{noise}}$$

$$\frac{\sigma'\left(E_{\text{reco}}\right)}{\left\langle E_{\text{reco}}\right\rangle} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{E_{\text{reco}}}} \oplus b$$

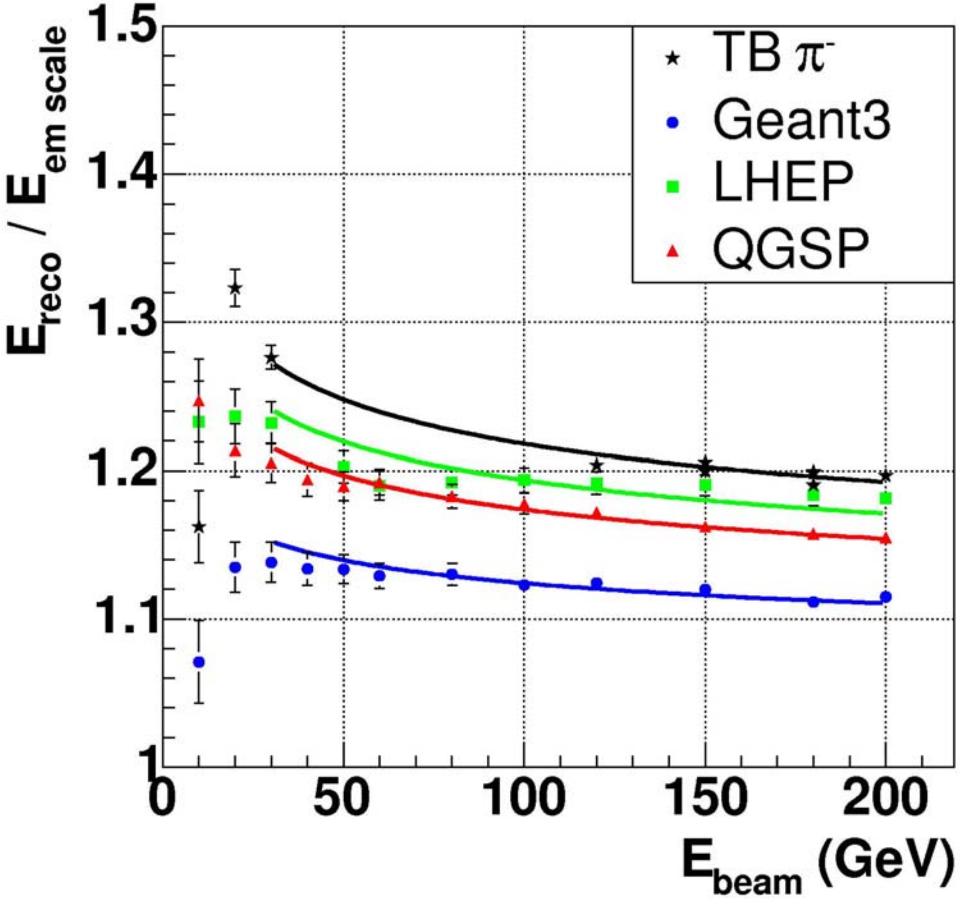
constant term compatible with zero

- Weighting also attempted at cell level: similar results

Pions: e/π ratio

- Effective e/π ratio
  - obtained from the cluster weighting function
  - composite calorimeter: e/h has no direct interpretation... with this warning:
  - π^-: e/h = 1.69 ± 0.1
    using Groom's with E_o' = 1 GeV and *m* = 0.85
- MC simulation: See D. Salihagic's talk

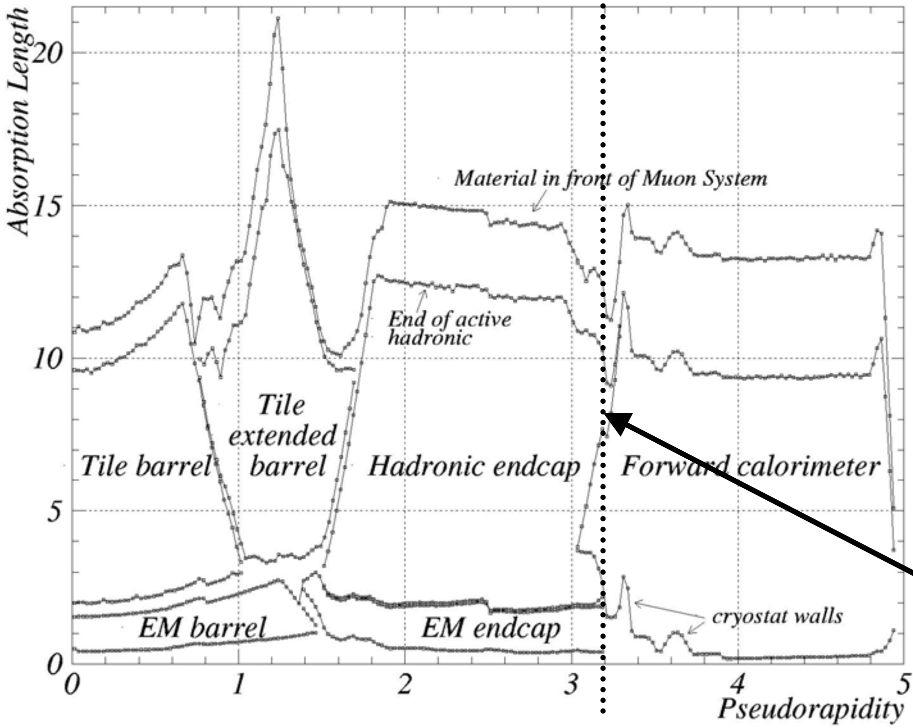
$$\left.\frac{e}{\pi}\right|_{\text{effective}} = \left\langle \frac{E_{\text{reco}}}{E_{\text{em}}^{\text{EMEC}} + E_{\text{em}}^{\text{HEC}}} \right\rangle$$

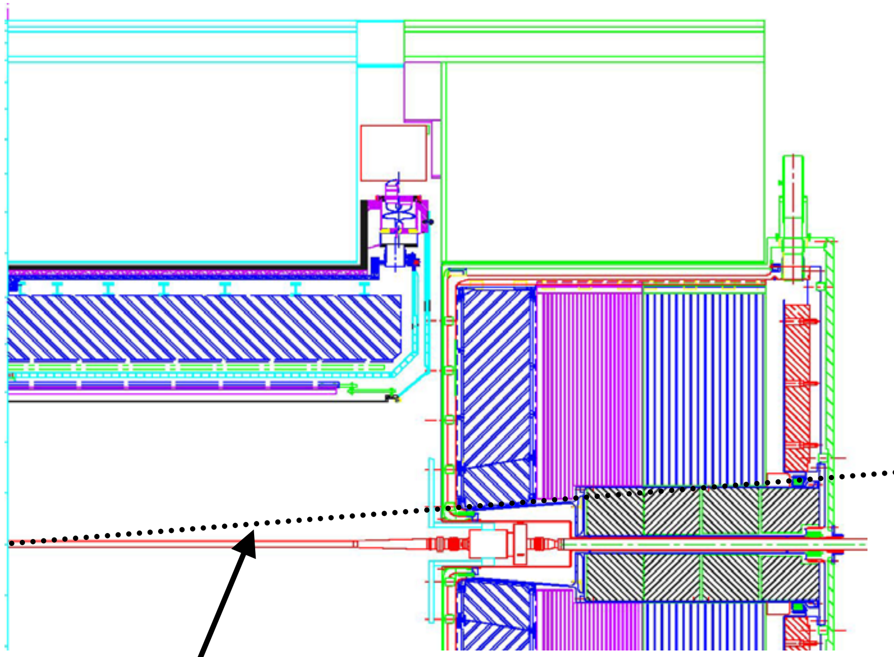


2004 HEC-EMEC-FCAL beam test

- Address the $|\eta|$ interface region

absorption length budget

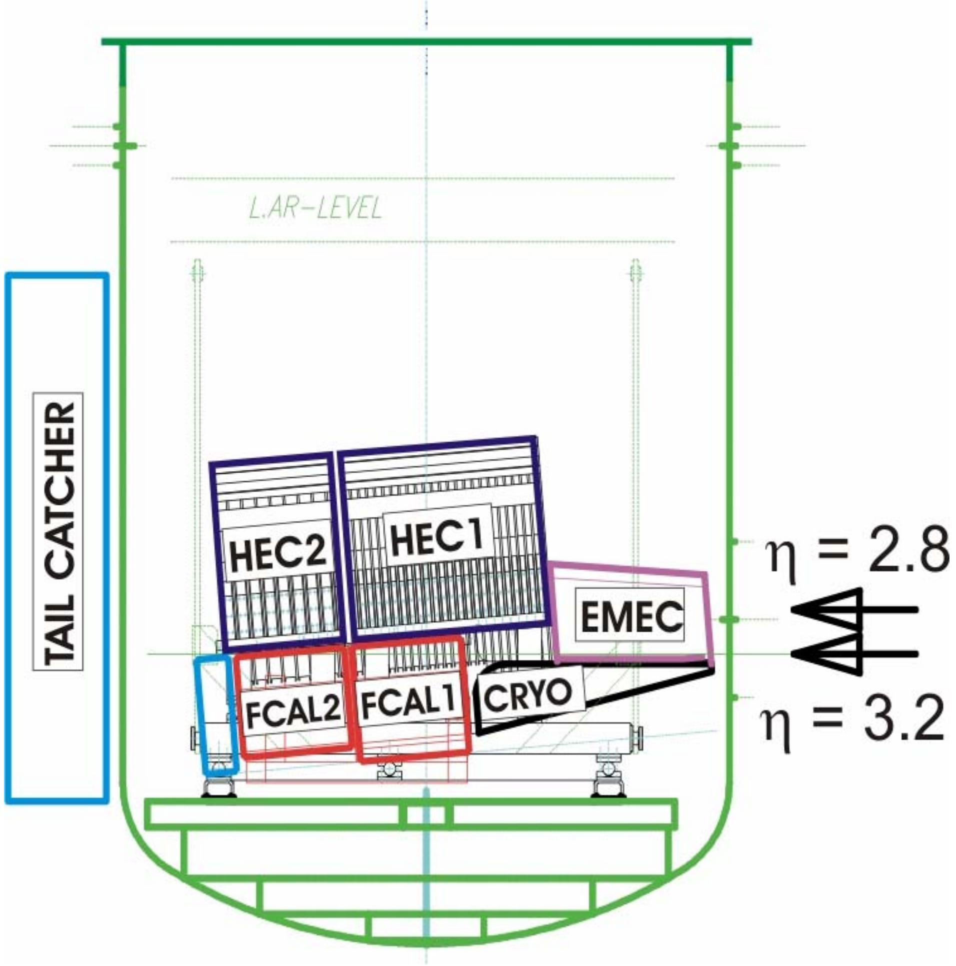




interface around $|\eta| \approx 3.2$

2004 HEC-EMEC-FCAL beam test

- Summer 2004 HEC-EMEC-FCAL combined beam test



- Focus on energy reconstruction in the $2.8 < |\eta| < 3.2$ region
  - special mini-HEC modules to fit in test beam cryostat
  - cold and warm tail catchers
  - beam starts in May

Conclusions

- ATLAS LAr EMEC-HEC beam tests, $1.6 < |\eta| < 1.8$
  - $e^\pm$, $\mu^\pm$, $\pi^\pm$ beam with $6\ \mathrm{GeV} \leq E \leq 200\ \mathrm{GeV}$. Results reported: $e^\pm, \pi^\pm$
- Electronics calibration method to be used in ATLAS
  - optimal filter weights
  - detailed electronic calibration procedure for ADC to nA
  - development of the related software tools
- Test of first steps toward an hadronic calibration strategy
  - clustering; to be improved including 3D clusters and pileup
  - cluster and/or cell weighting
- Remaining calibration tasks
  - use of validated Monte Carlo simulations
  - jet reconstruction and particle identification in jets
- Upcoming HEC-EMEC-FCAL beam tests, $2.8 < |\eta| < 3.2$
  - three-calorimeter forward region