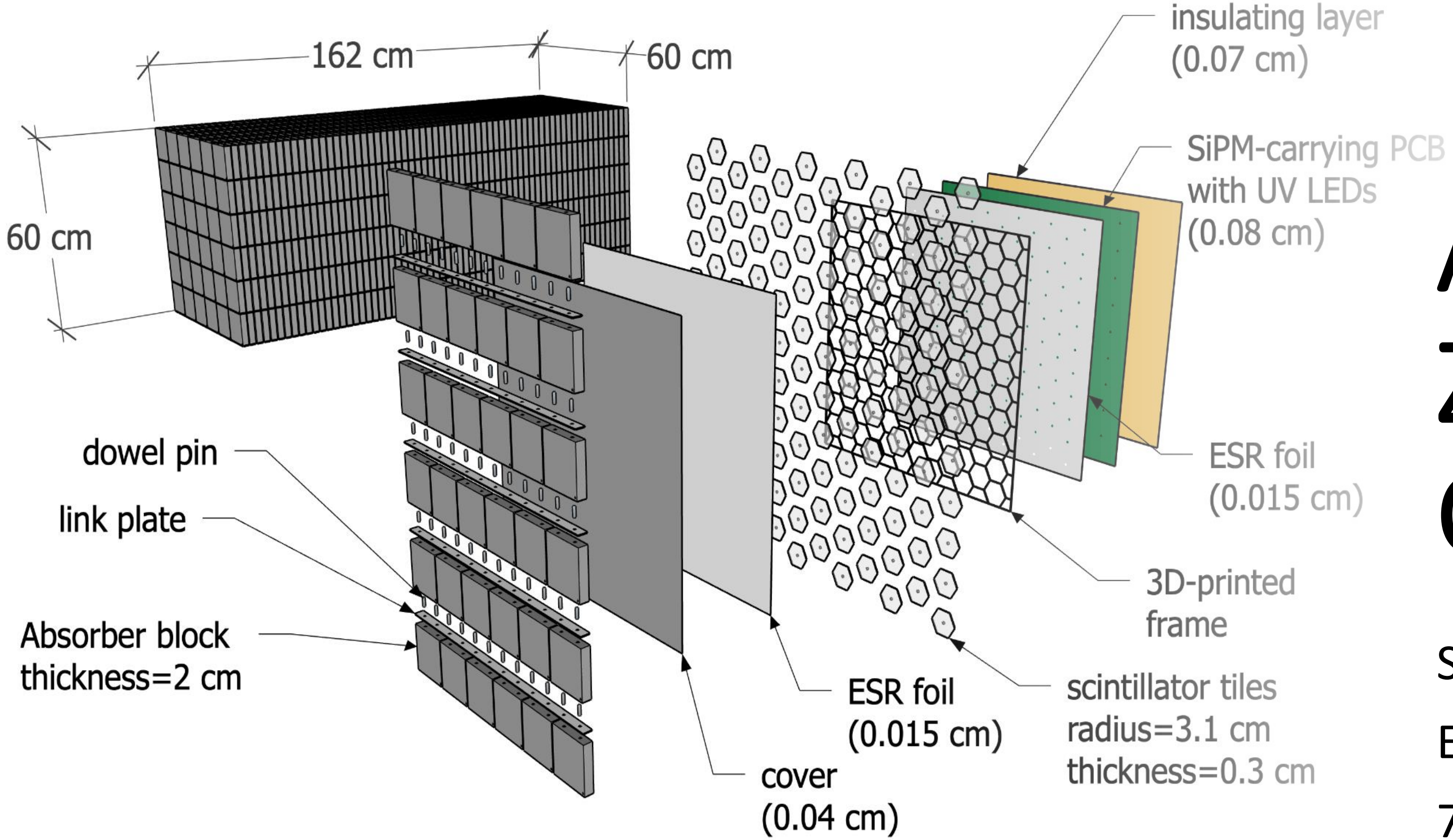


# A SiPM-on-tile Zero Degree Calorimeter

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EIC Early Career Workshop

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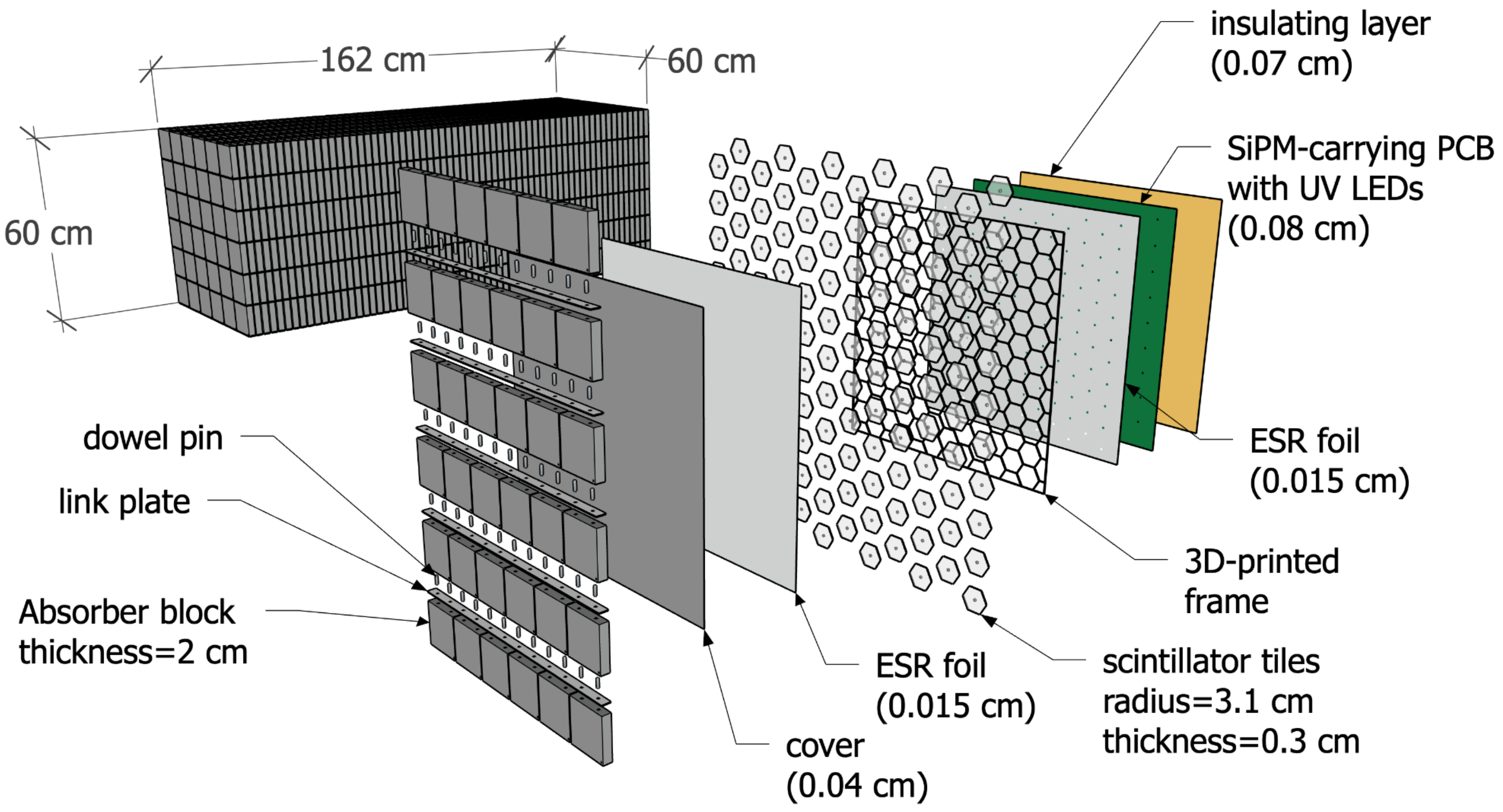
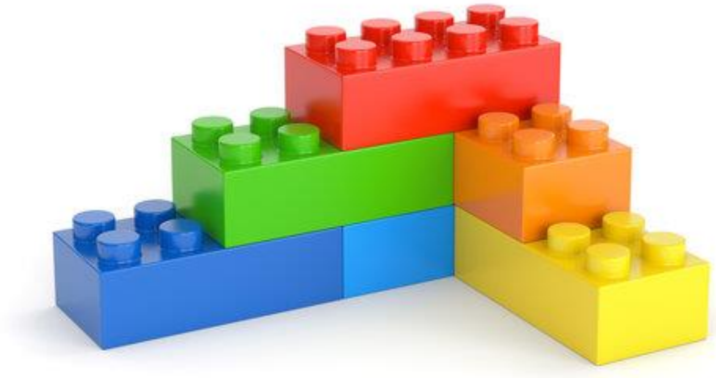
# Motivation

- A Zero Degree Calorimeter would be situated far downstream of the proton beam, where charged particles have been steered away
- The physics goals for the ZDC benefit from high resolution position reconstruction for neutrons, which works well with a high granularity SiPM-on-tile imaging calorimeter design
- Although SiPMs are susceptible to radiation damage, an easily accessible design can allow for regular annealing and replacing
- Using iron absorber plates can reduce cost, simplify construction, and compensation can be done via software

# A SiPM-on-Tile ZDC for ePIC

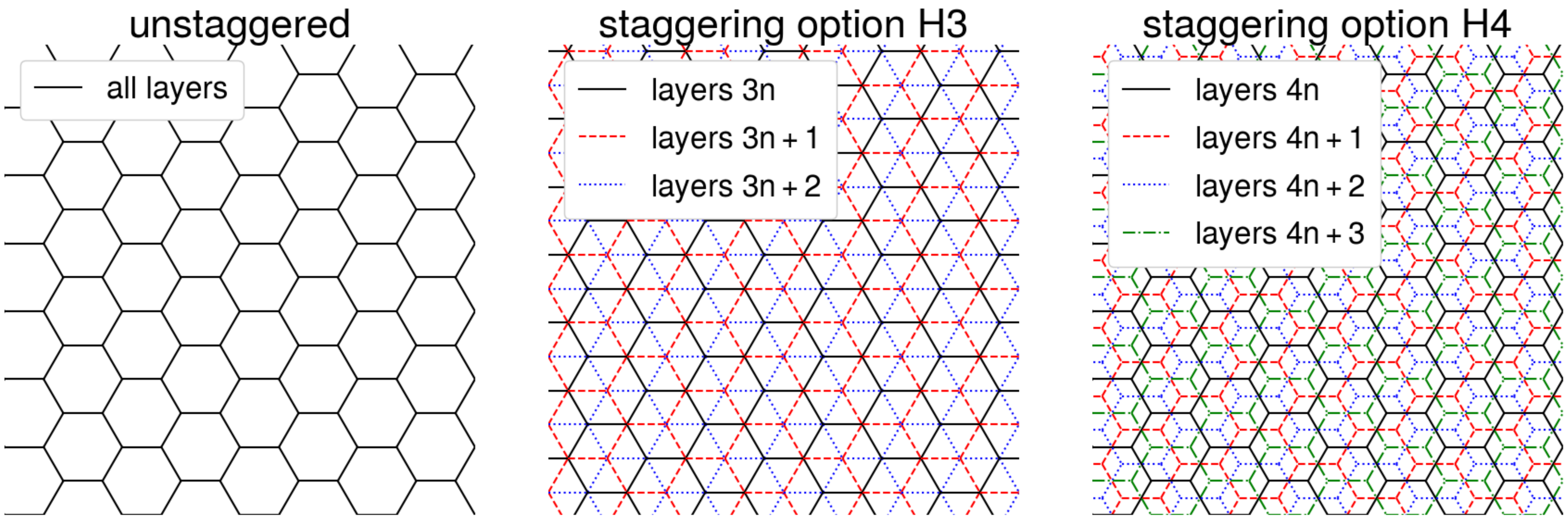
- Reuses STAR-HCAL Fe blocks
- Utilizes a similar SiPM-on-Tile design as the calorimeter insert
- Uses ~5x5 $cm^2$ hexagon tiles



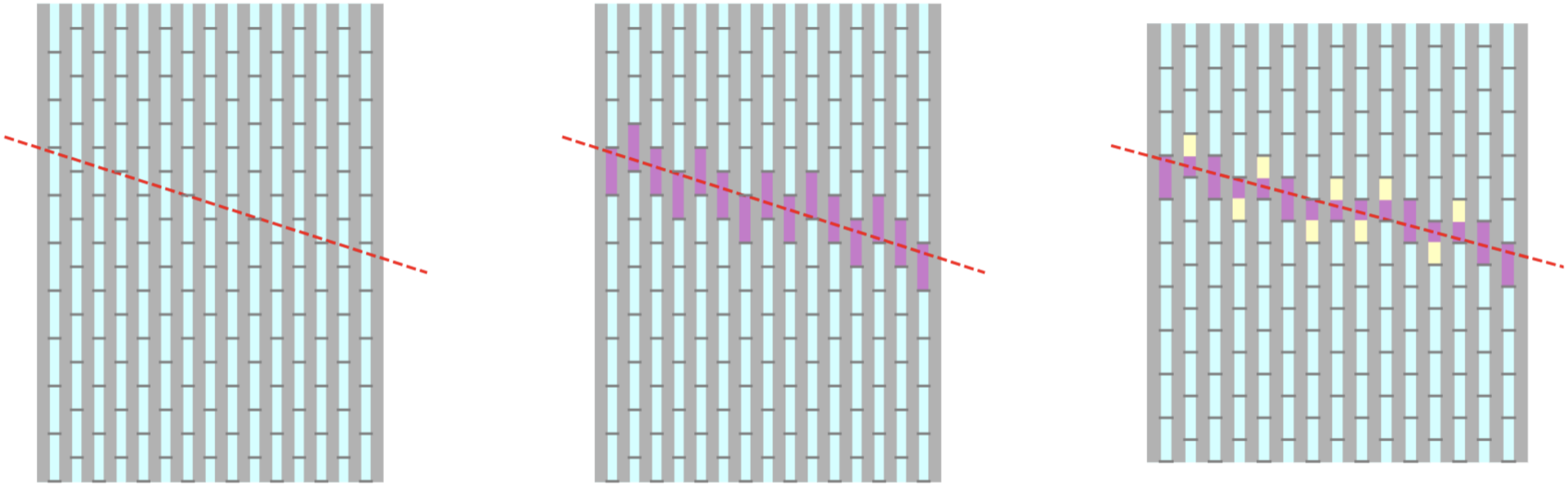



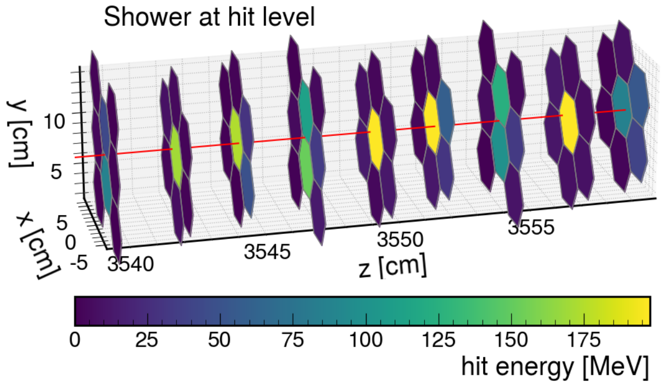
# Tile Staggering

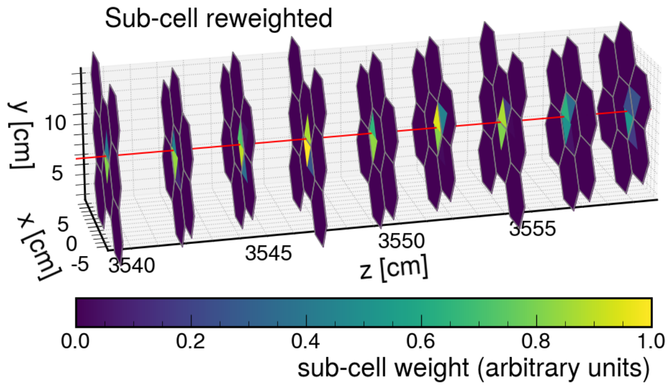
- Hexagons were chosen minimize dead space, and improve tile response uniformity
- Staggering layers can improve angular resolution and optimize performance



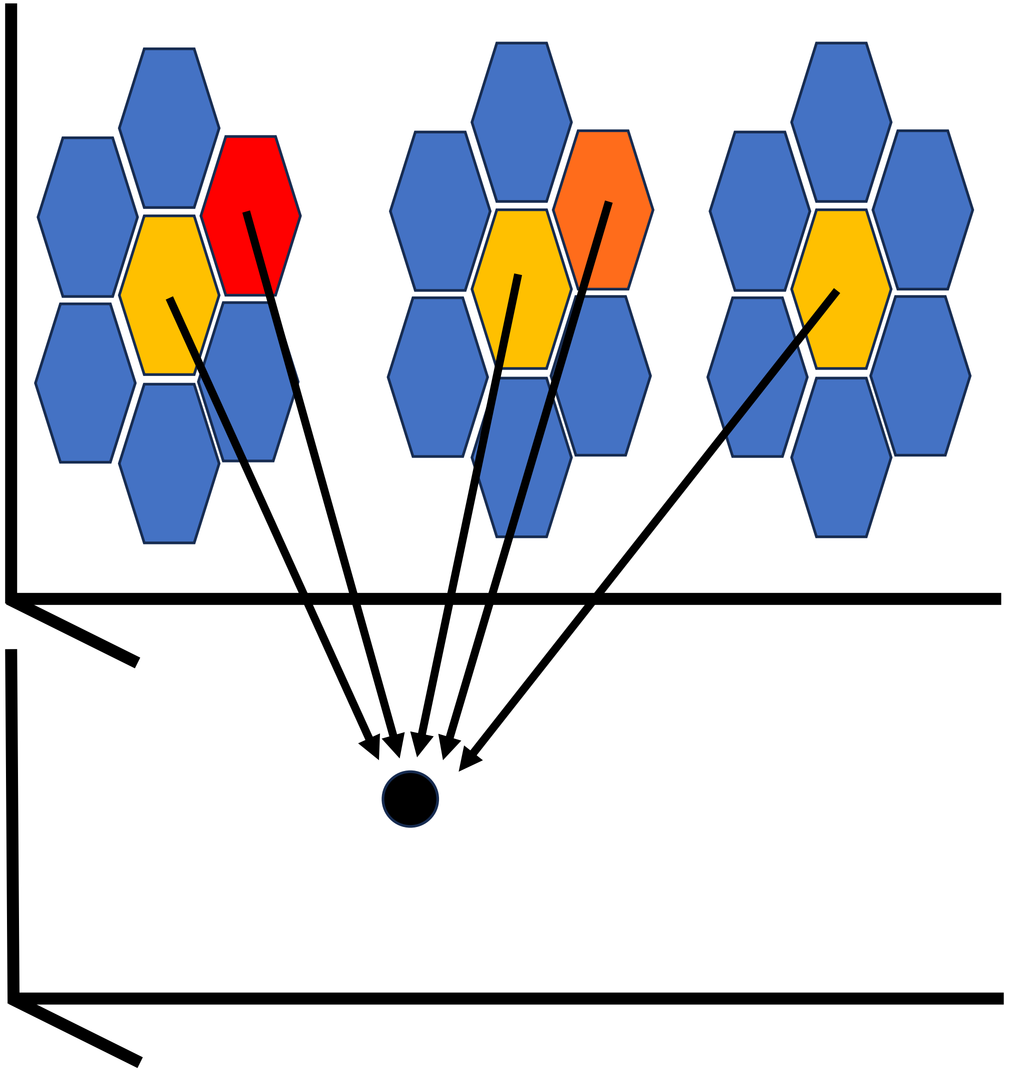
# Tile Staggering





# Traditional Shower Position Reconstruction



$$\vec{x} = \sum_{i \in \text{hits}} \vec{x}_i w_i,$$

$$\text{where} \;\; w_i = \max\left(0, w_0 + \ln \frac{E_i}{E_{\text{tot}}}\right)$$

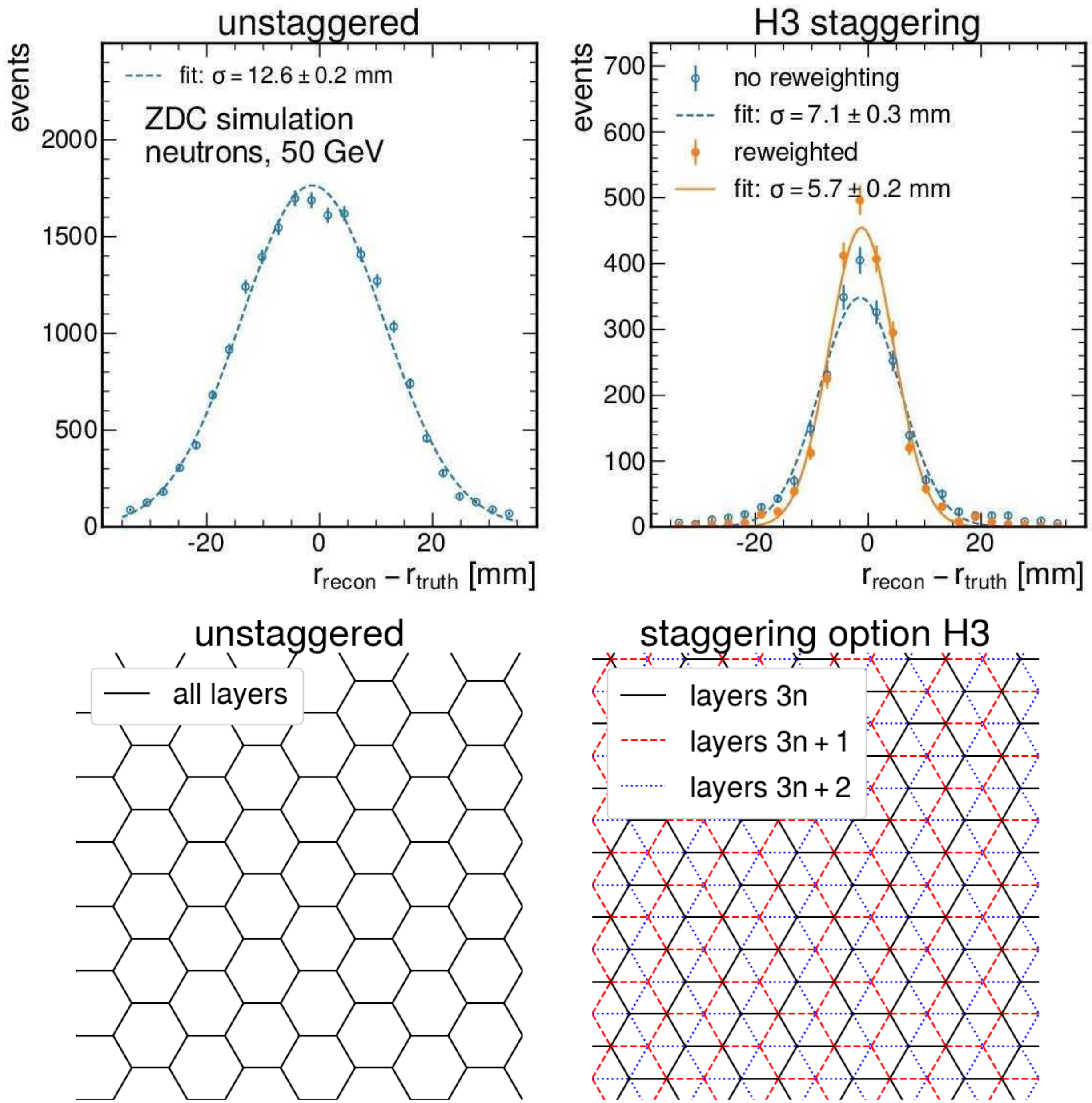
$$\text{using} \;\; w_0 = 4.0$$

- Traditional method of shower position reconstruction uses cell-energy logarithmic weighting
- $\boldsymbol{w}_0$ was picked to be 4.0, but this value was not optimized

# Position Resolution with and without staggering

- Using GEANT4 in the DD4HEP framework, we simulated single 50 GeV neutron events

- We observe significant improvements with staggering, even with a simple algorithm



# Shower Position Reconstruction with Sub-Cell Weighting

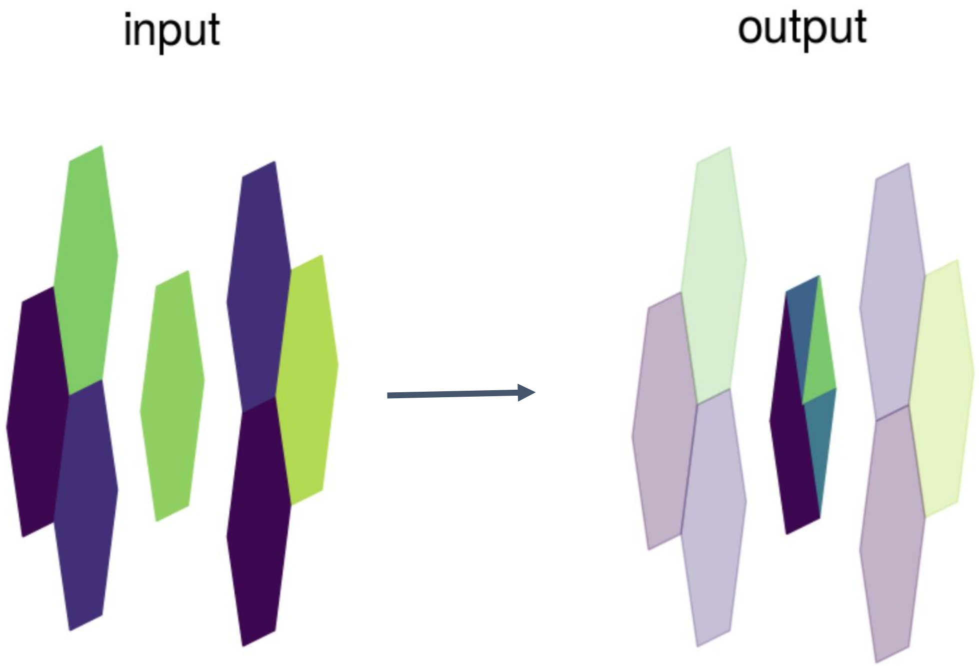
$$\vec{x} = \sum_{i \in \text{subcells}} \vec{x}_i w_i,$$

$$\text{where } \; w_i = \max\left(0, w_0 + \ln \frac{E_i^{\text{rwt}}}{E_{\text{tot}}}\right)$$

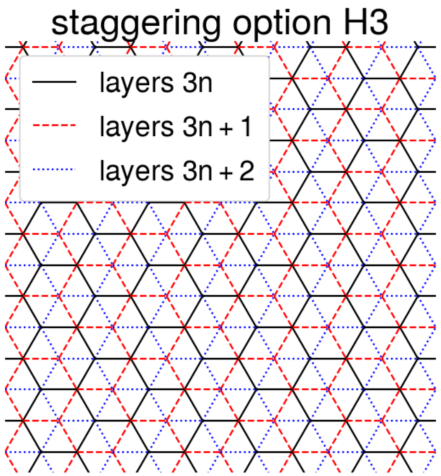
$$\text{using } \; w_0 = 5.0$$

$$E_i^{\text{rwt}} = E_{\text{hit}} w_i^{\text{rwt}}$$

$$w_{\text{rwt}}^i \propto (E_i^{\text{up}} + \epsilon)(E_i^{\text{down}} + \epsilon)$$

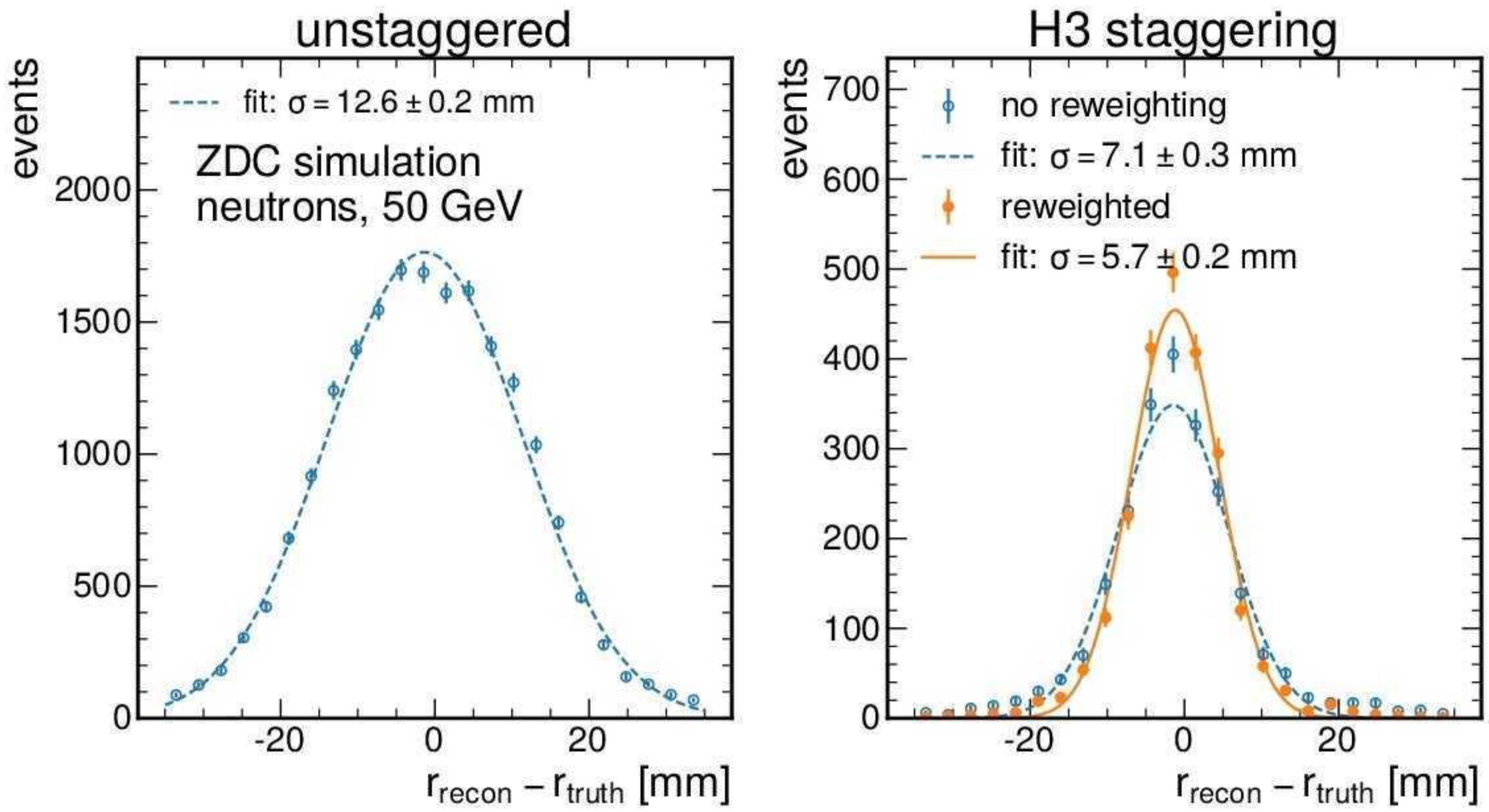



- Each cell is divided into “sub-cells”, with energy contributions from overlapping cells upstream and downstream



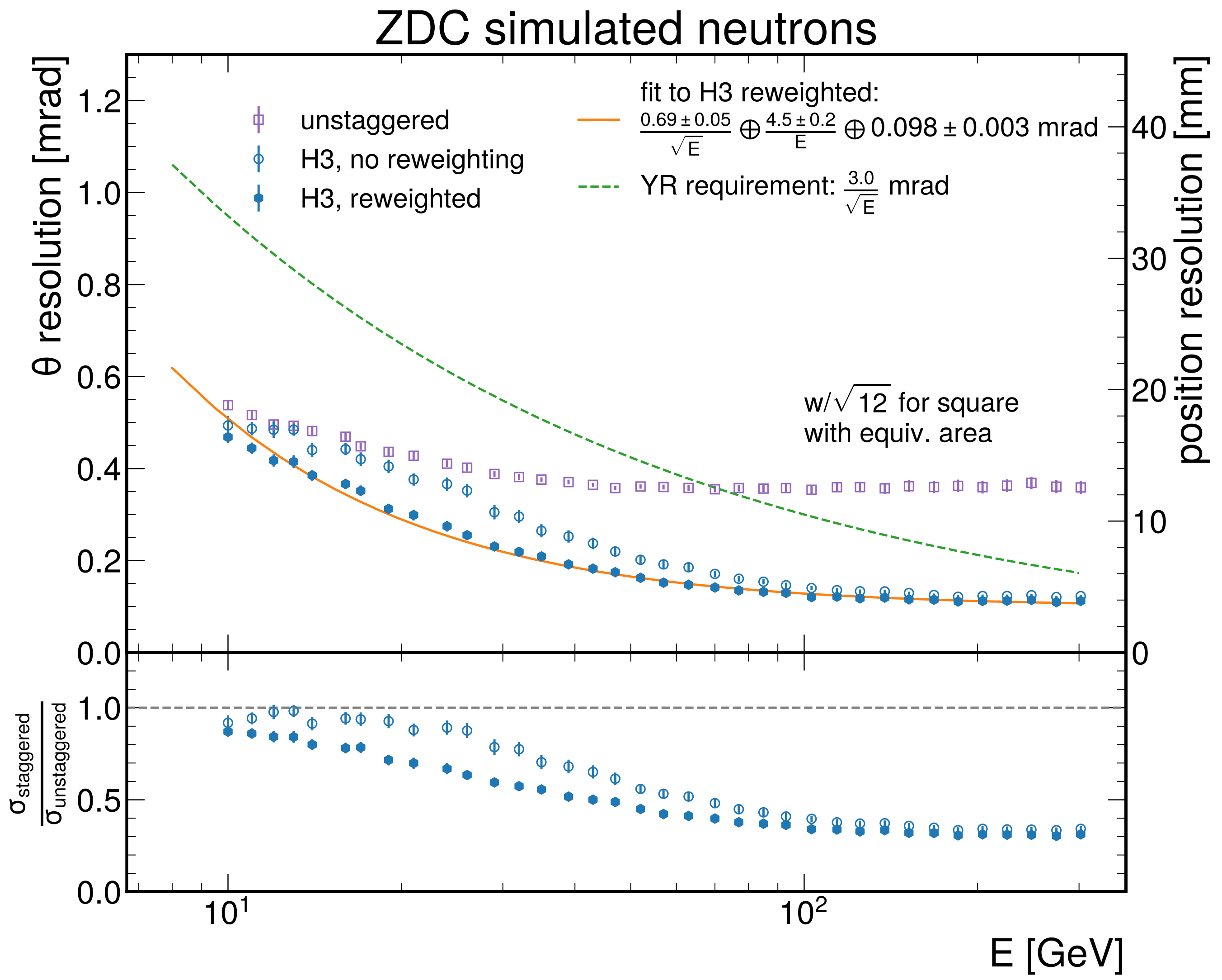

Credit to Dr Sebouh Paul for developing the HEXSPLIT algorithm

# Staggering and sub-cell reweighting improves position resolution by factor of 2!



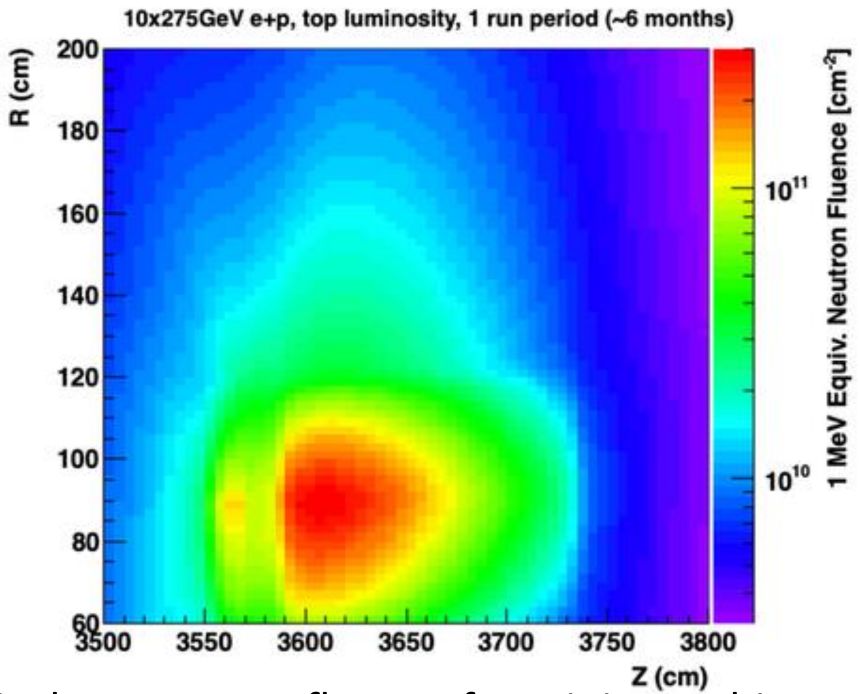
# SiPM-on-tile ZDC Position Resolution

- Simulated performance exceeds Yellow Report requirements
- Position reconstruction algorithm can be optimized further
- Detector geometry parameters can be tuned to improve performance even further, such as cell size



# Neutron Flux Expected in the ZDC Region

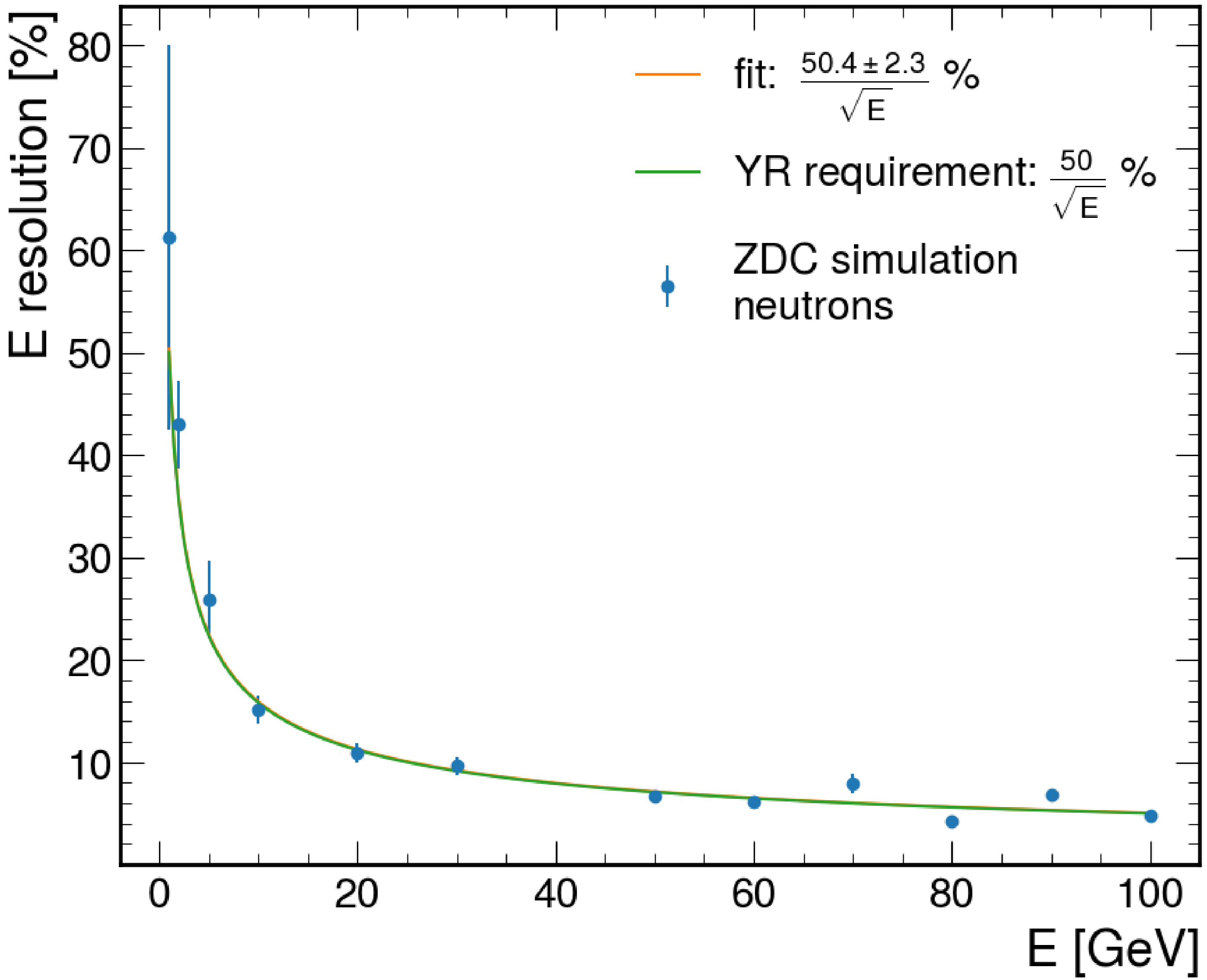
- SiPMs can survive this neutron flux for the course of one run
- After each run, SiPMs can be annealed to recover functionality
- Berkeley radiation test incoming!





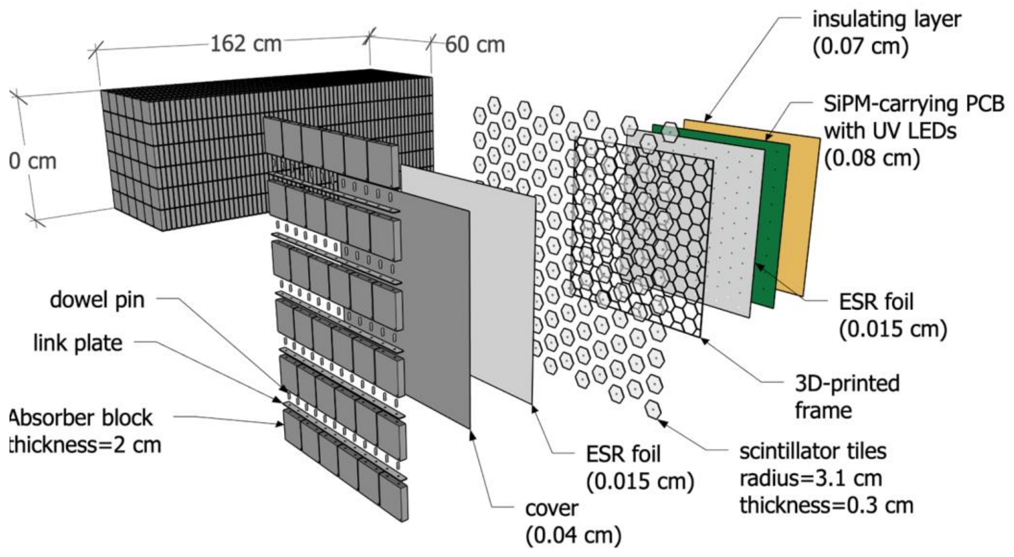
1 MeV equivalent neutron fluence for minimum-bias PYTHIA e+p events at 10x275 GeV at top luminosity for 6 months
https://wiki.bnl.gov/EPIC/index.php?title=Radiation_Doses

# Energy Resolution Before Software Compensation




- No software compensation yields an energy resolution of ~50%/$\sqrt{E}$, meeting the Yellow Report requirement
- Performance can be improved with software reweighting to somewhere between 40-45%/$\sqrt{E}$
- We are carrying out compensation studies similar to what we did with the HCAL Insert

# Summary




- An HCAL Insert-style ZDC meets the Yellow Report requirements for both position and energy resolution
- Compensation via reweighting can take advantage of the high granularity design
- Fe absorber blocks can be recycled from STAR, significantly helping cost and construction
- Each channel can be easily calibrated and monitored individually via LEDs
- SiPMs remain accessible for easy maintenance, annealing will help the ZDC survive in the high fluence environment long-term