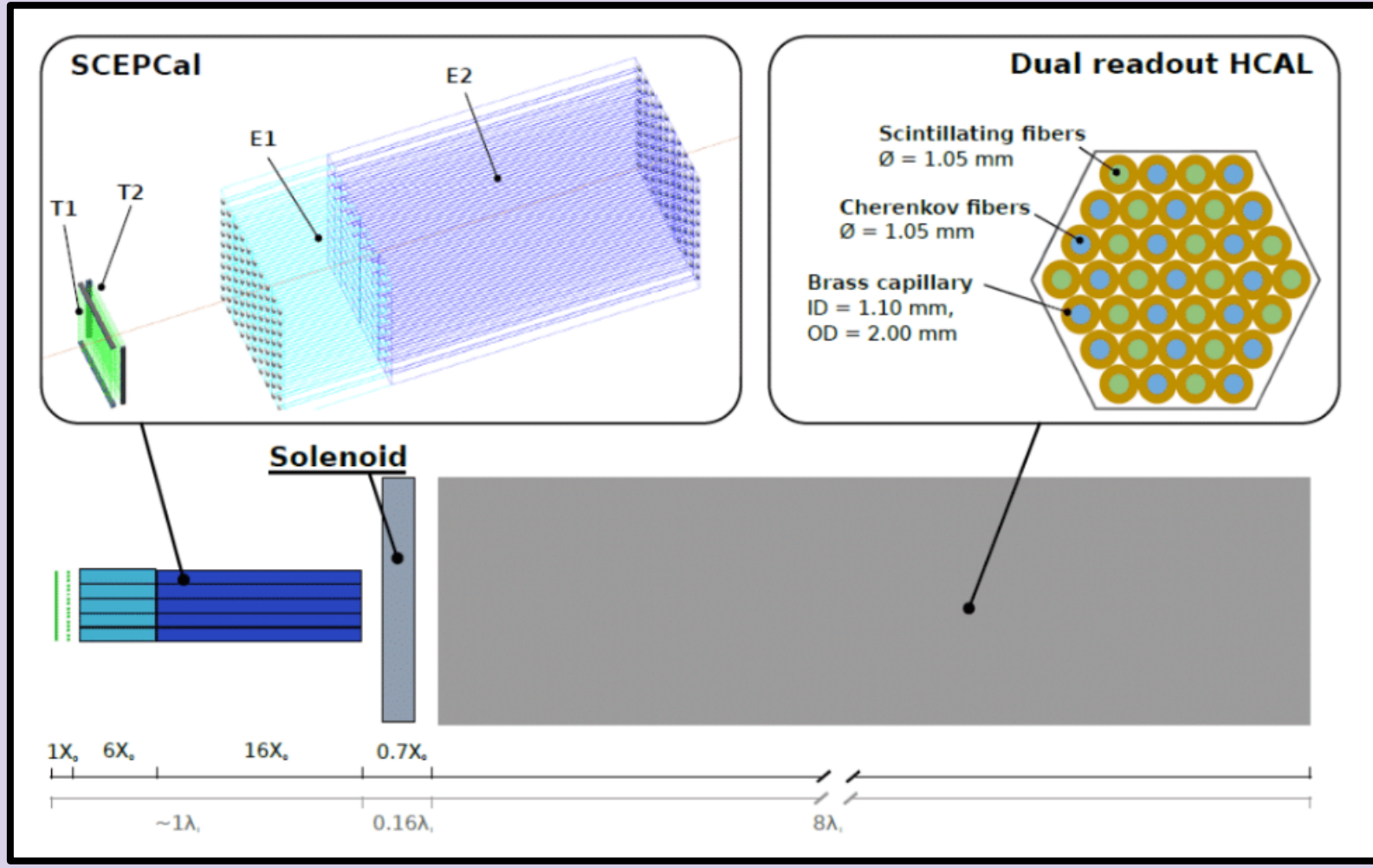


S. Nabili on behalf of CalVision Collaboration

## Segmented DRO: Crystal ECAL + Fiber HCAL

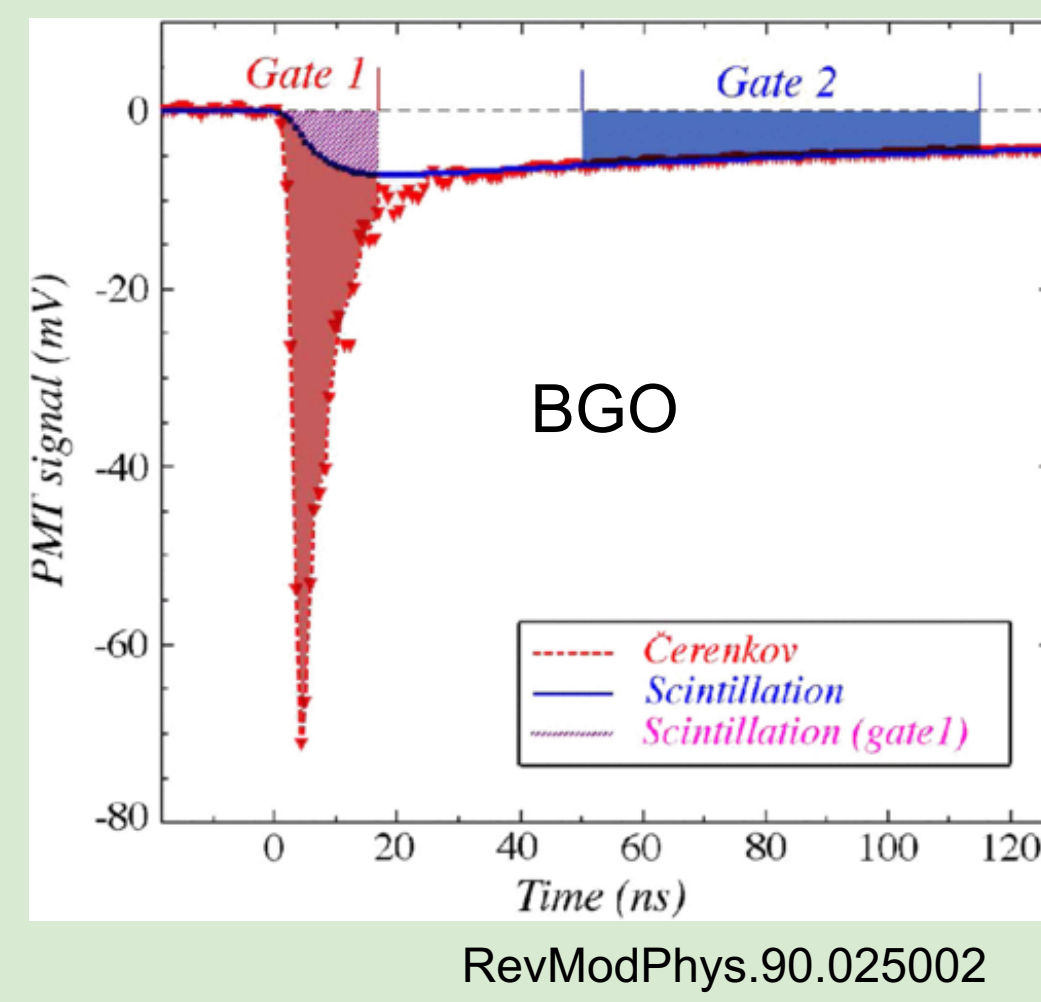


- ❖ Timing layer
- ❖ **SCEPCal: Segmented Crystal Electromagnetic Precision Calorimeter**
- ❖ Thin Solenoid
- ❖ DREAM/RD52 Style HCAL
- ❖ Enhance with precision ECAL + IDEA concept fiber HCAL

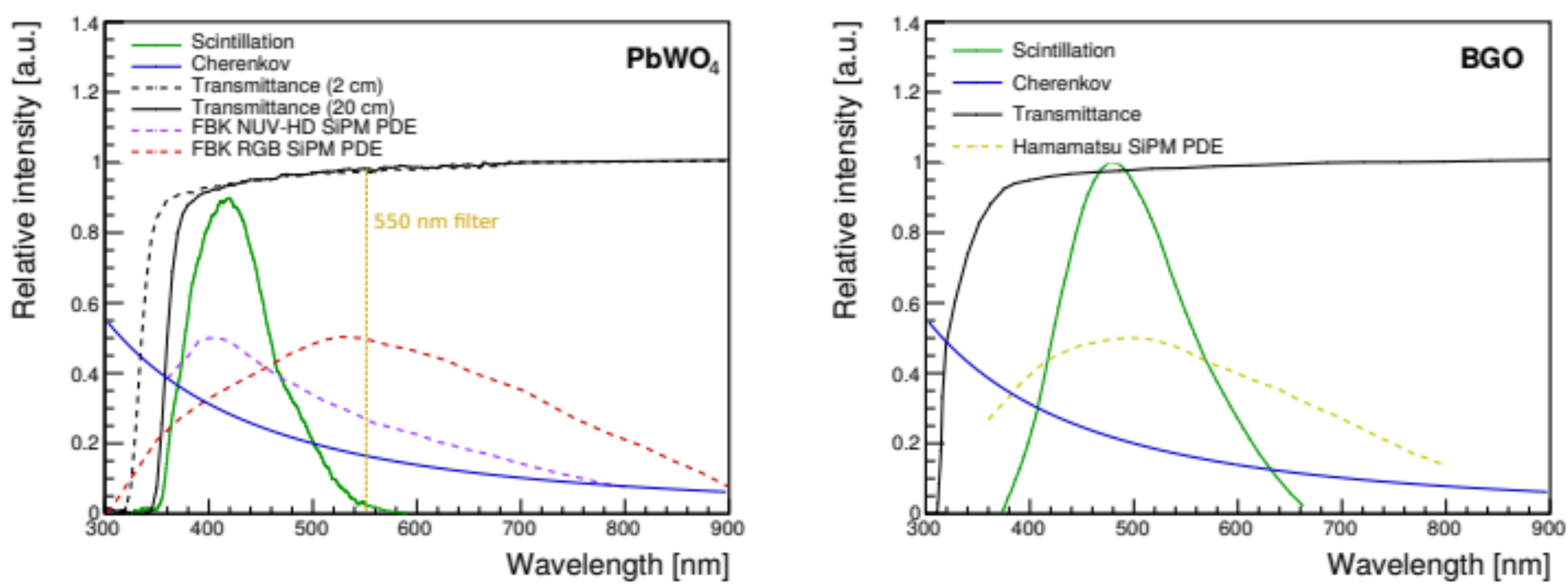
GEANT simulation, reference: arXiv:2008.00338

## Scintillation vs Cerenkov Light

- ❖ Different crystal types: PWO, BGO, PbF2 + heavy glasses
- ❖ Scintillation and Cerenkov separation using timing and wavelength
- ❖ Scintillation optical spectrum is narrower than → use filter to distinguish C vs S
- ❖ Cerenkov light propagate faster than scintillation light



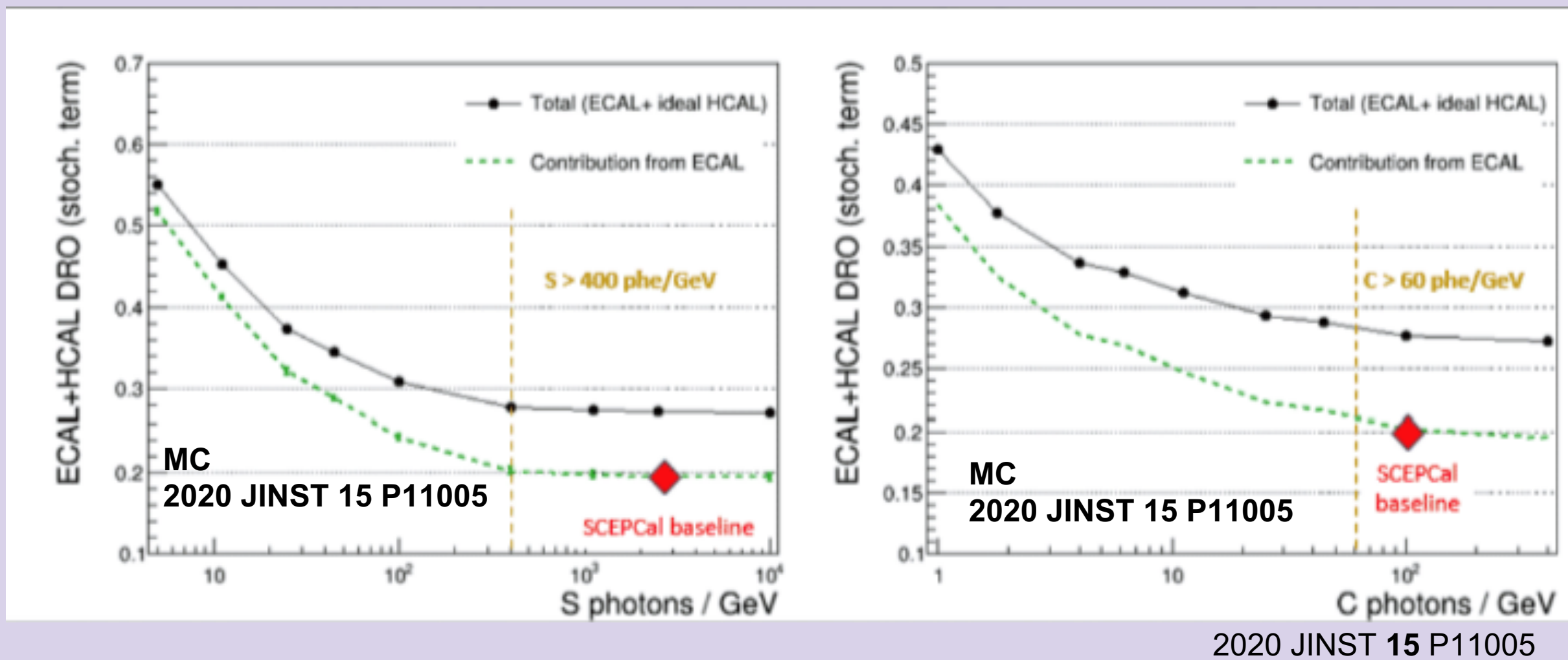
- ❖ Crystal transparency where Cerenkov light is most intense (near NUV) is poor → using filter beyond scintillation spectrum ( $\lambda > 550 \text{ nm}$ )



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## Test Beams Purpose

- ❖ Focus: understanding photon collection in PbWO4, PbF2, BGO and BSO single crystals
- ❖ Goals: Acquire enough sampling statistics for Cerenkov ( $\sim 60/\text{GeV}$ ) and scintillation photons ( $\sim 400/\text{GeV}$ ) to attain better resolution

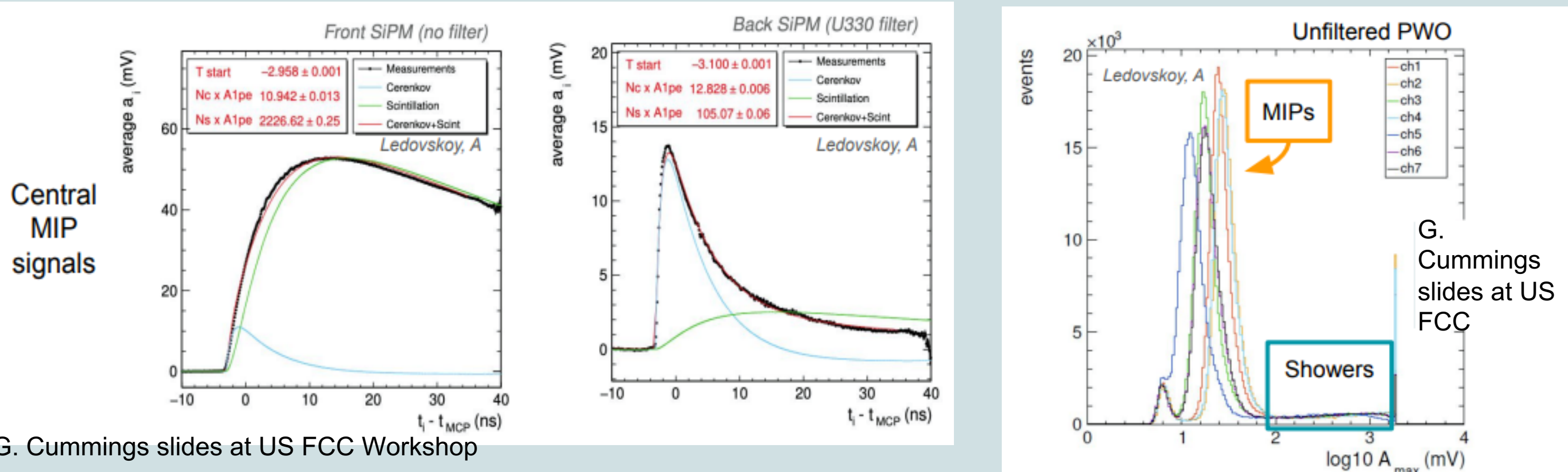
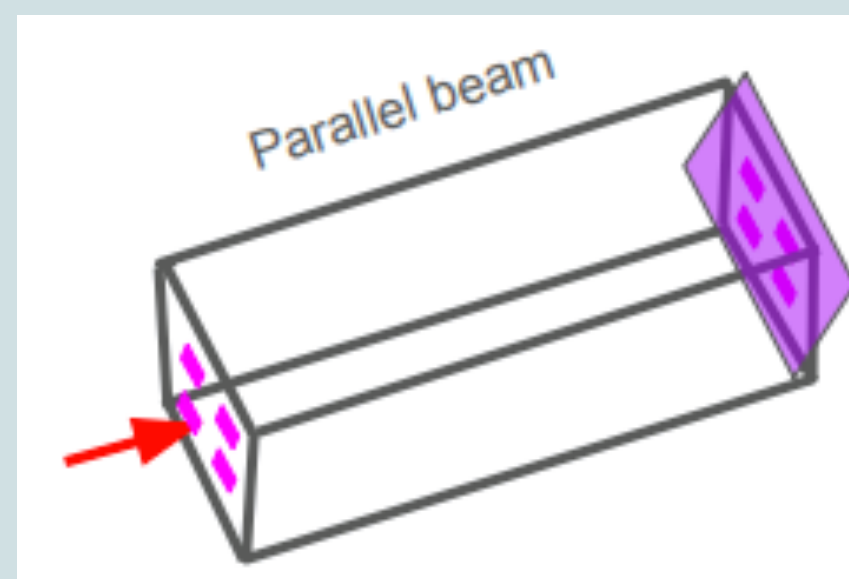


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## Single Crystal DRO: Test Beams

- ❖ FNAL facility with 120 (GeV) proton test beam(s):

- PWO4/BGO short crystals
- Material, angle and absorption filter scans
- Study: MIP + shower, angular dependence of light collection and S, C components, timing
- take Scintillation shape from unfiltered channels
- deconvolute with BGO scint function to get Cerenkov



G. Cummings slides at US FCC Workshop

### FNAL test beam conclusions:

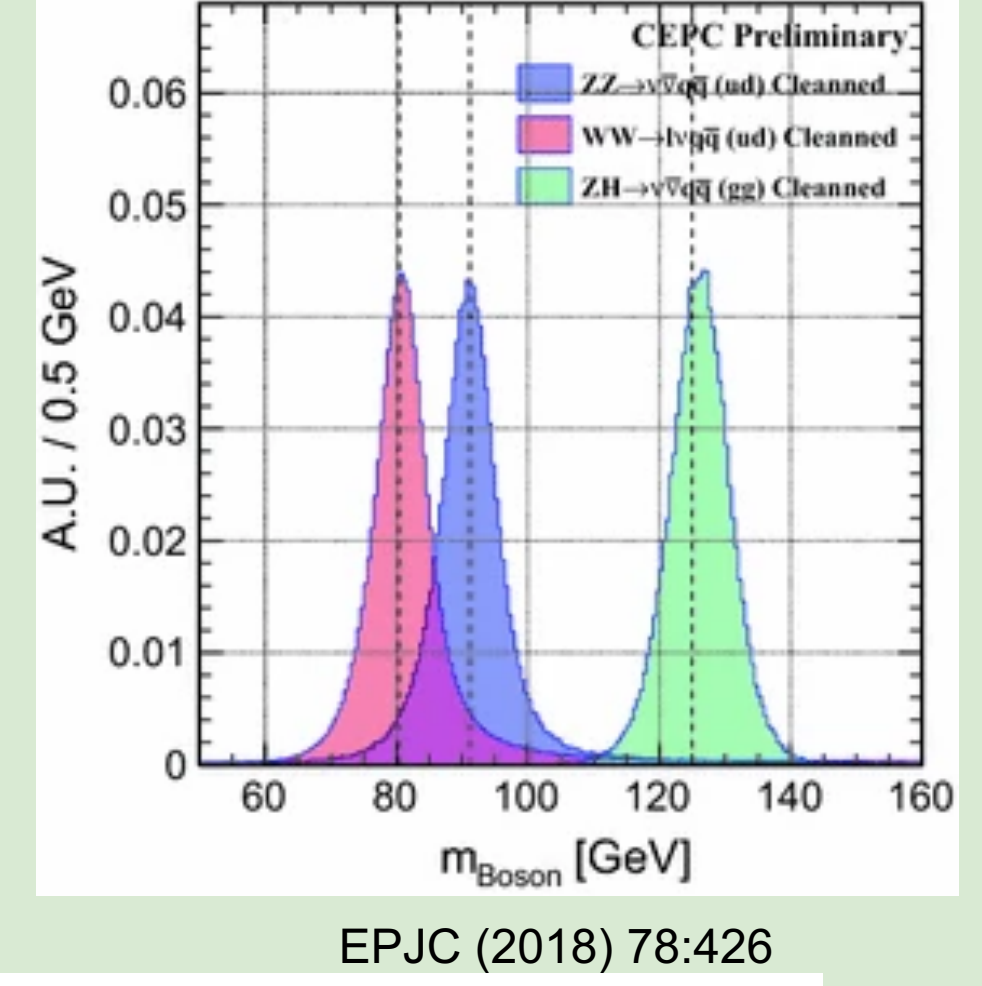
- Need larger crystal to improvement tracks with photo-statistics
- Separation Promising for BGO, PWO4 separation is harder since scintillation light is faster → needs to use better filters

- ❖ DESY test beam with 2 to 4 (GeV) electron beam:

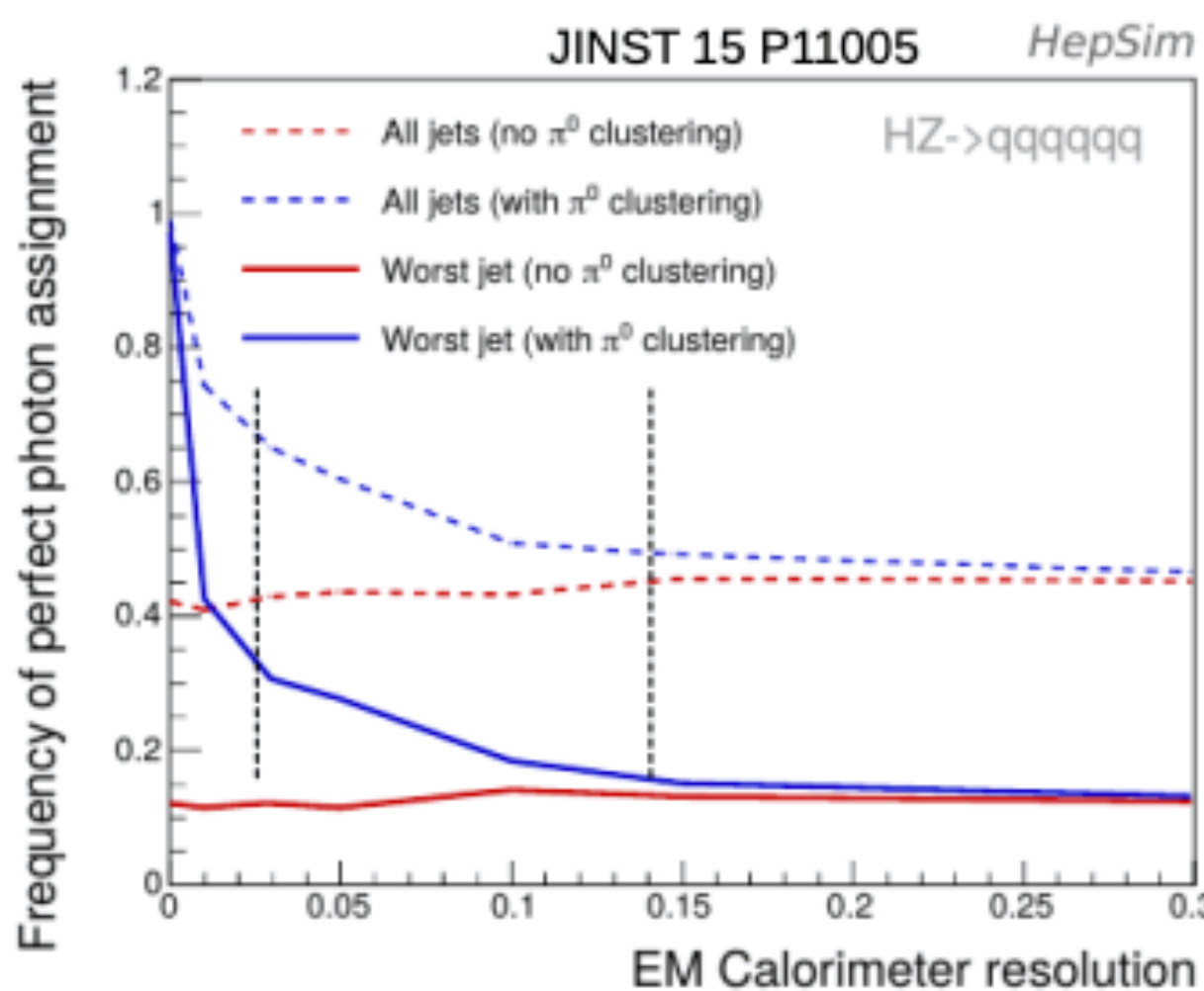
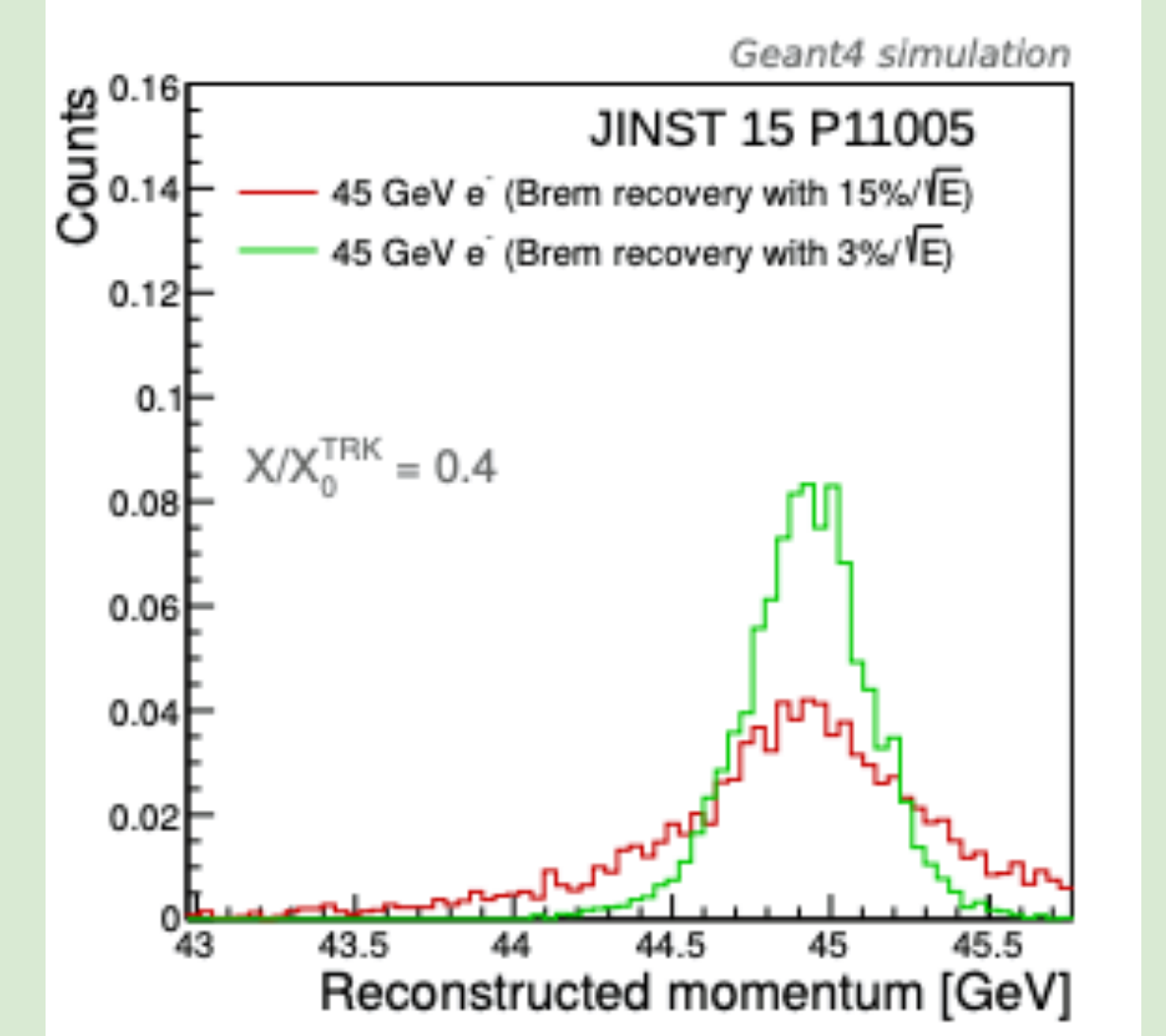
- PWO4/BGO/BSO/PbF2 long crystals
- Material, angle, and filter scan
- Faster electronics

## Physics Goal at FCC-ee Calorimetry

- ❖ Distinguish hadronic decay of W,Z,H with Jet energy resolution of  $\sim 3\%$  for clean W/Z separation (hard with traditional calorimetry with  $\sigma_{HCAL} > \sim 50\%/\sqrt{E}$ )
- ❖ Precision reconstruction of exclusive b and tau final state to reduce backgrounds
- ❖ Reduce effect of bremsstrahlung on electron energy resolution



EPJC (2018) 78:426

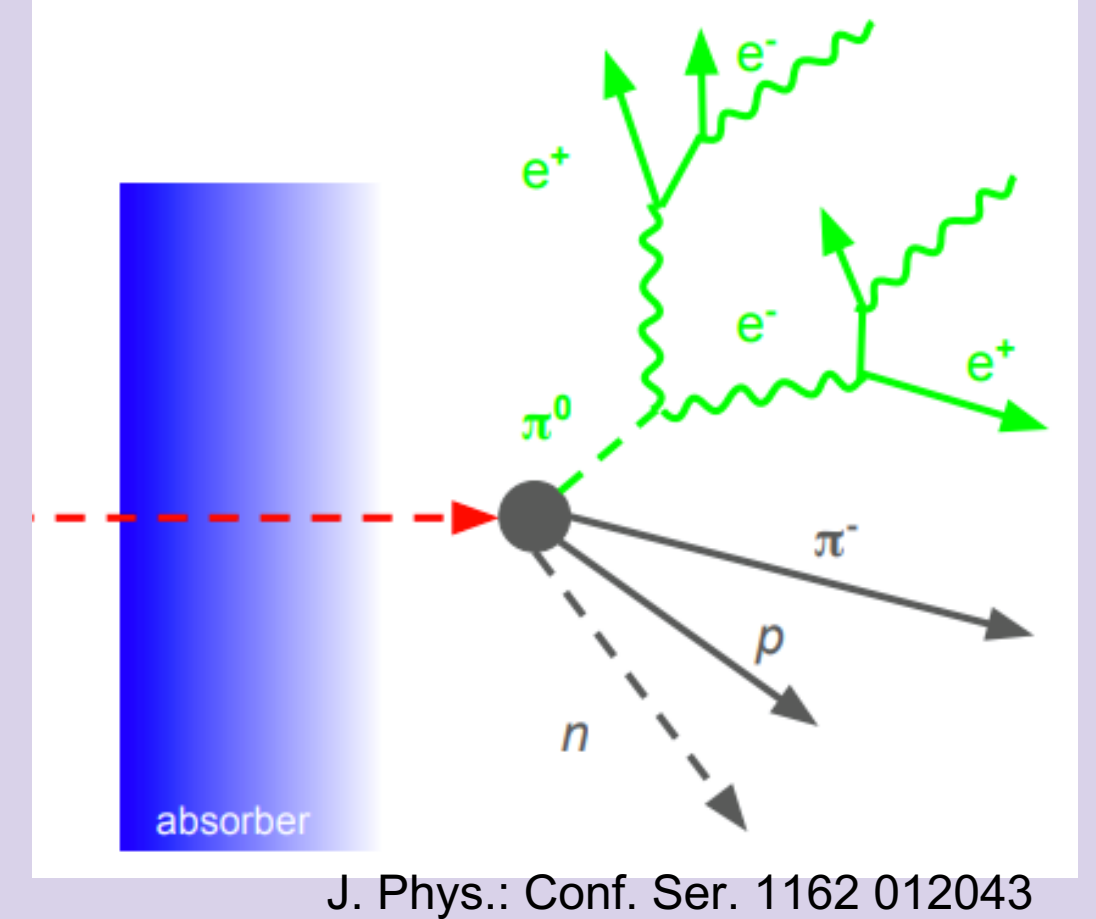


- ❖  $\pi^0$  reconstruction and jet matching, e.g. photon matching in 6 jet event

## Challenges of Hadron Calorimeter

Hadronic jets components:

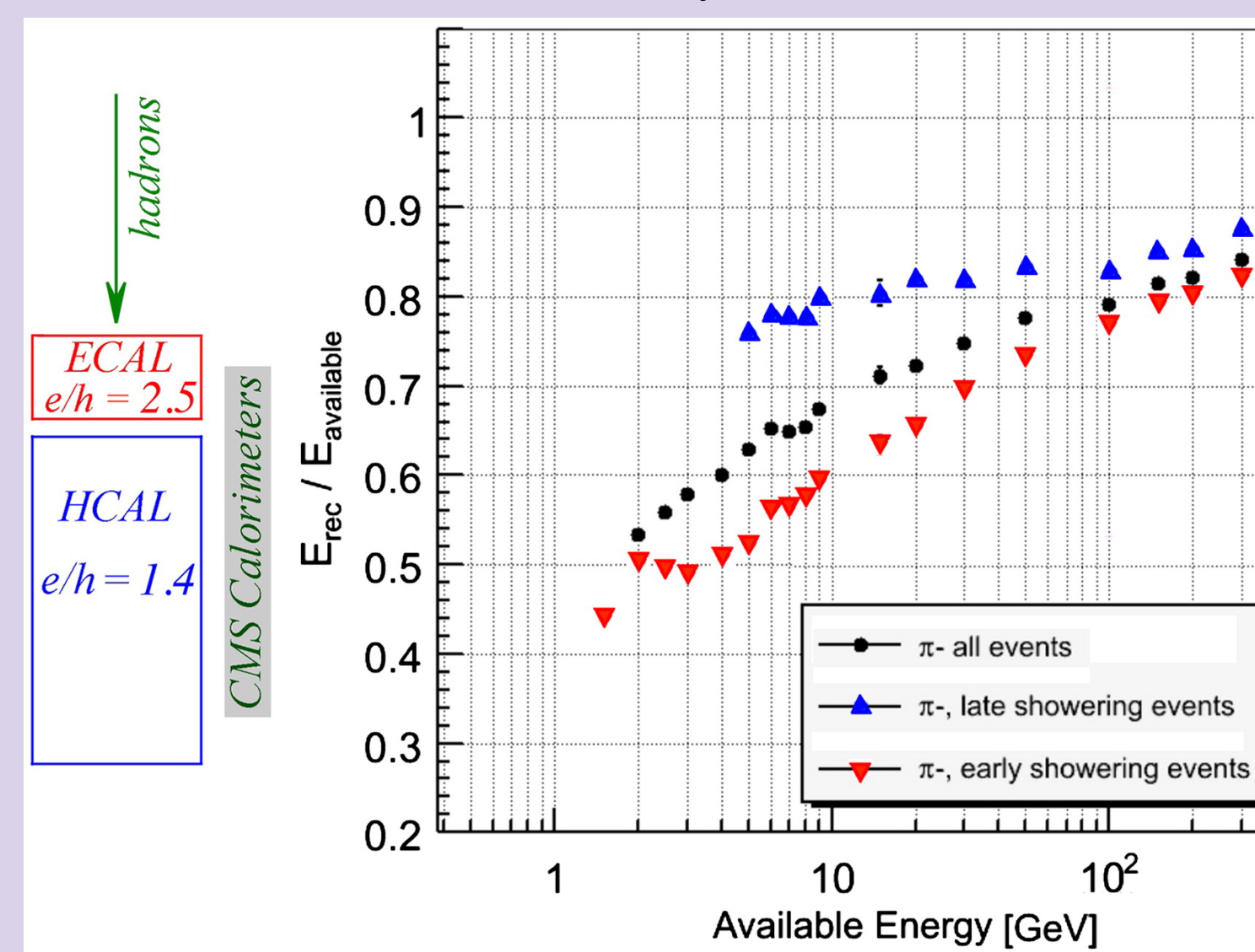
- ❖ EM fraction: relativistic and charged
- ❖ Hadronic fraction: slower compared to EM fraction; invisible nuclear binding
- ❖ EM to hadronic ratio fluctuates events by events
- ❖ Detector response to EM energy deposition differs from hadronic energy deposition



J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 1162 012043

Benefits of using DR in crystal ECAL:

- ❖ EM/had ratio can be inferred from ratio of Cerenkov to scintillation light
- ❖ To compensate for less hadron energy degradation



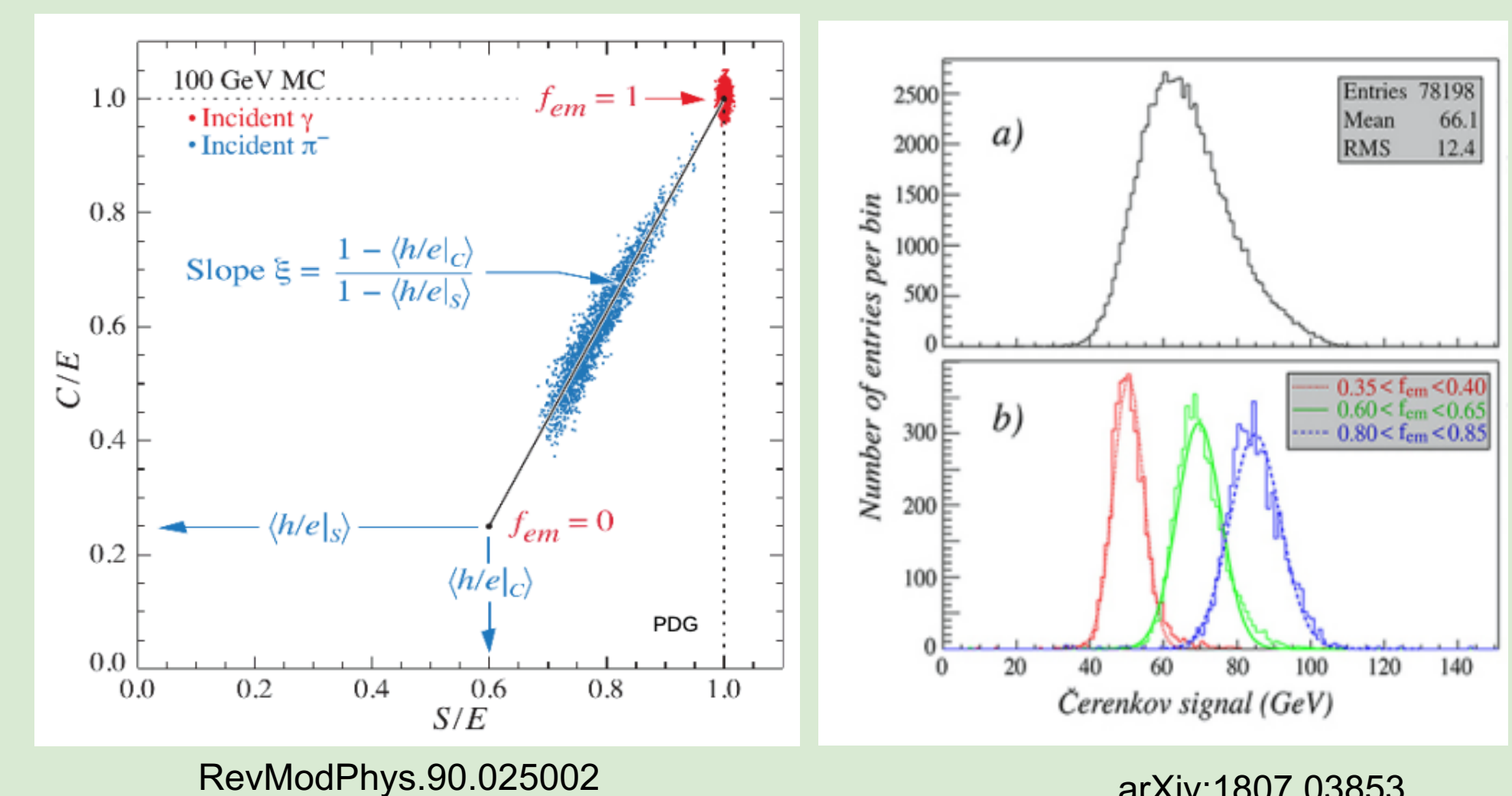
Nuclear Intr. and Meth. A666(80)

## Homogenous DR Crystals

- ❖ Overcome the fluctuations in the number of nuclear breakups by comparing scintillator (sensitive to all charge particles) to Cerenkov light (mostly e+e-)
- ❖ e/h ratio can be inferred from ratio of Cerenkov to scintillation light → proxy to correct for nuclear (invisible) binding energy

$$\xi = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{h}{e}\right)_C}{1 - \left(\frac{h}{e}\right)_S}$$

$$E = \frac{\xi S - C}{\xi - 1}$$



RevModPhys.90.025002

arXiv:1807.03853

## Outlook & References

Started to analyse/understand data from April 2024 DESY test beam with:

- ❖ Larger crystal to improve tracks photo-statistics
- ❖ Faster electronics
- ❖ Wider range of filters



References:

- arXiv:2008.00338
- arXiv:1807.03853
- 2020 JINST 15 P11005
- RevModPhys.90.025002
- Nuclear Intr. and Meth. A666(80)
- J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 1162 012043
- EPJC (2018) 78:426
- G. Cummings presentation at US FCC
- B. Hirosky presentation at CALOR 2024