



EPICAL-2

Test-Beam Performance of a Digital Pixel Calorimeter

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International Workshop on Future Linear Colliders

16.03.2021

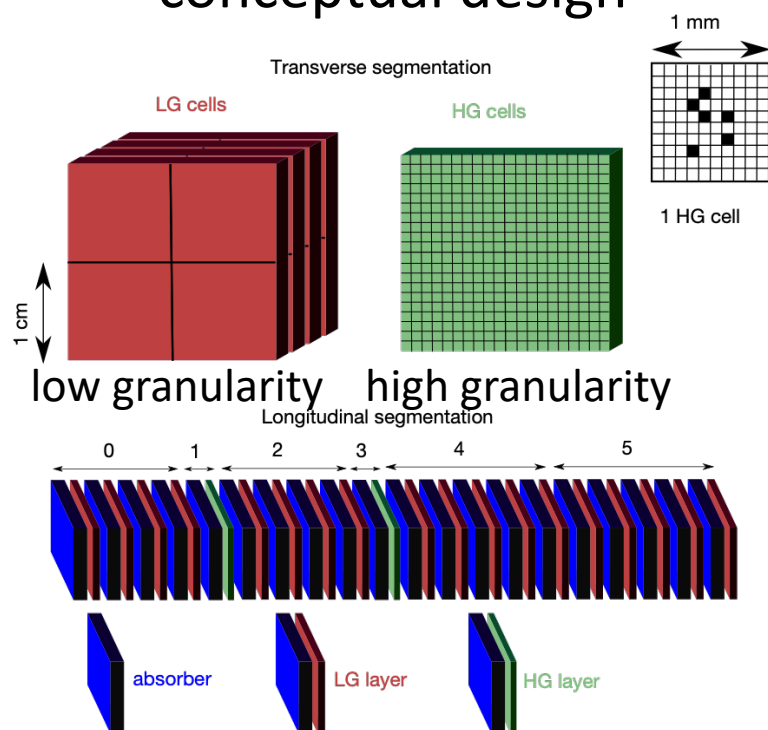
EPICAL-2 Prototype



in the context of R&D
for the ALICE

Forward Calorimeter upgrade

FoCal-E (electromagnetic)
conceptual design



objective:

two-photon separation at few mm distance

- high-granularity layers in FoCal
- CMOS MAPS sensors – binary readout

shower reconstruction

- single shower particle measurement
- 3D shower shapes

effective for particle flow approach

→ digital calorimeter with very small pixels

EPICAL-2 Prototype

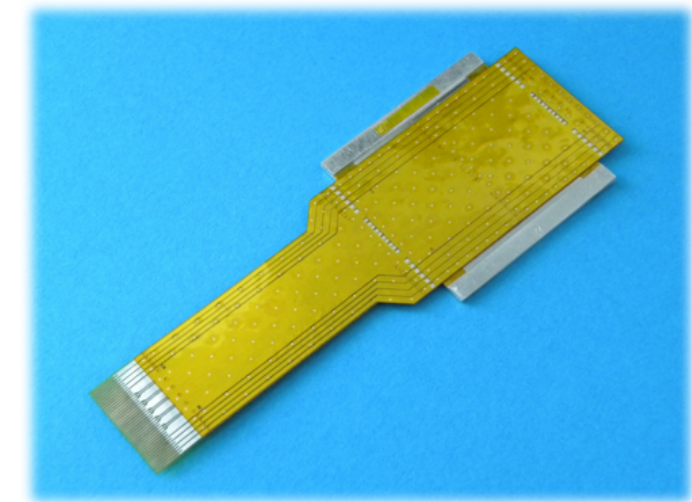
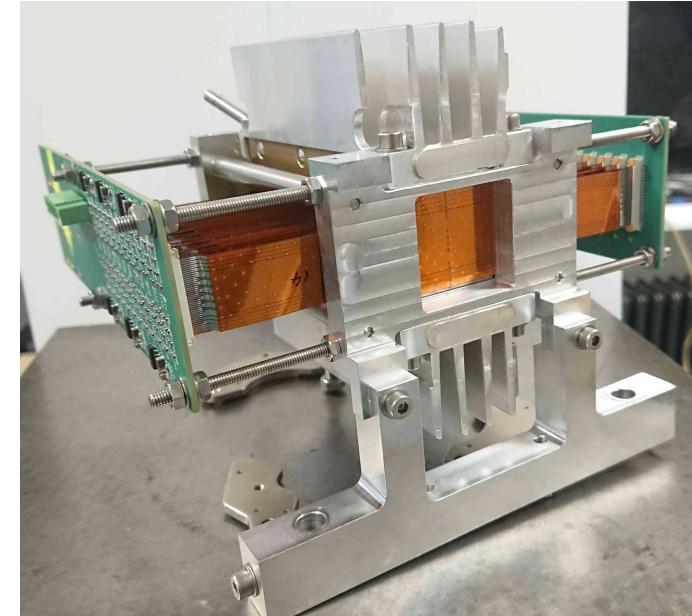
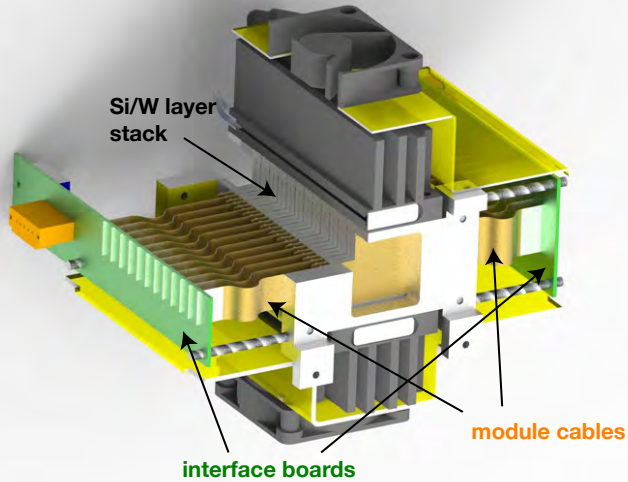
high-granularity digital Electromagnetic Pixel CALorimeter

ALPIDE (MAPS)

- chip size $1.5 \times 3 \text{ cm}^2$
- pixel size $29.24 \times 26.88 \mu\text{m}^2$
- 1024×512 pixel matrix

setup of prototype

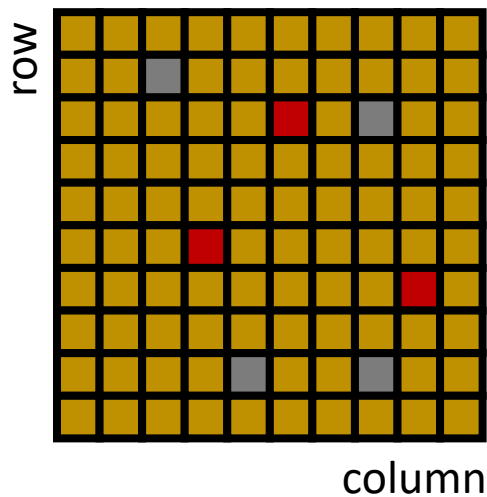
- 24 layers with two sensors each
→ active area $3 \times 3 \text{ cm}^2$ ($R_M \approx 11 \text{ mm}$)
- $48 \times 1024 \times 512 = 25 \text{ M}$ pixels
- 3 mm W ($X_0 = 3.5 \text{ mm}$) absorber per layer
- water cooling system
- trigger: two SiPM scintillation counters



Analysis Setup

pixel masking

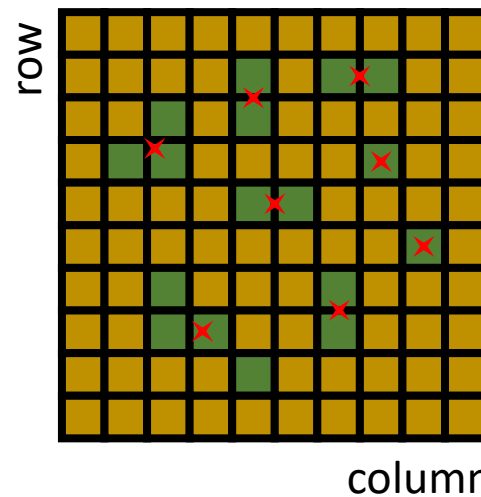
- noisy and dead pixel removal
- input:
 - chip classification from serial testing
 - pedestal runs
 - beam runs



16.03.21

clustering

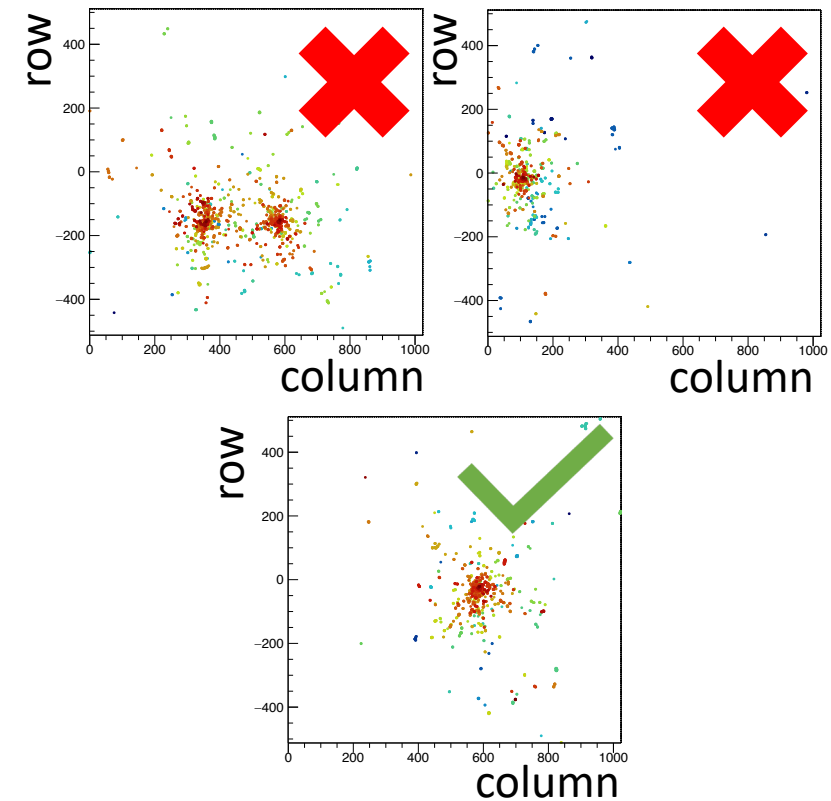
- pixel hits -> cluster
- DBSCAN algorithm
- cluster comprised of adjacent hit pixels (eight neighbors)



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event selection

- single particles
- minimal lateral leakage



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Data Taking Setup

① Cosmic Muons

- May through October 2020 at Utrecht University
 - charged particle tracks from cosmic muons
- ≈ 9000 events

② Electron Test Beam

- February 2020 at DESY TB22
 - electron (positron) beam
 - beam energies:
1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0 and 5.8 GeV
 - incident angles:
 0° , 2° , 10° , 20° and 180°
 - various beam positions
 - detector temperatures:
 20°C , 25°C and 30°C
- ≈ 44 million events

Data Taking Setup

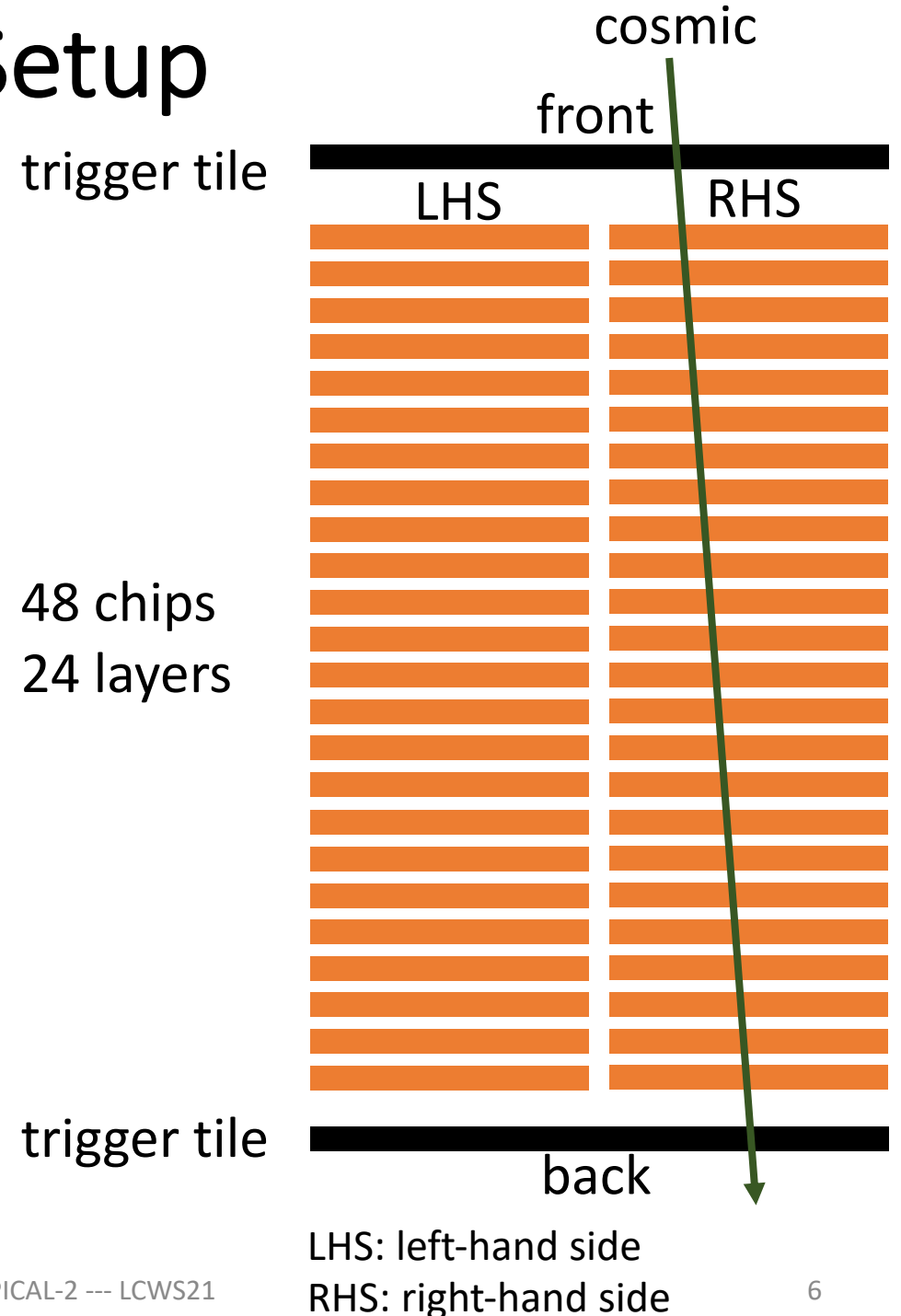
1 Cosmic Muons

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non-showering particle

- well-defined track
- uniform mean energy deposition over all layers

→ alignment, calibration

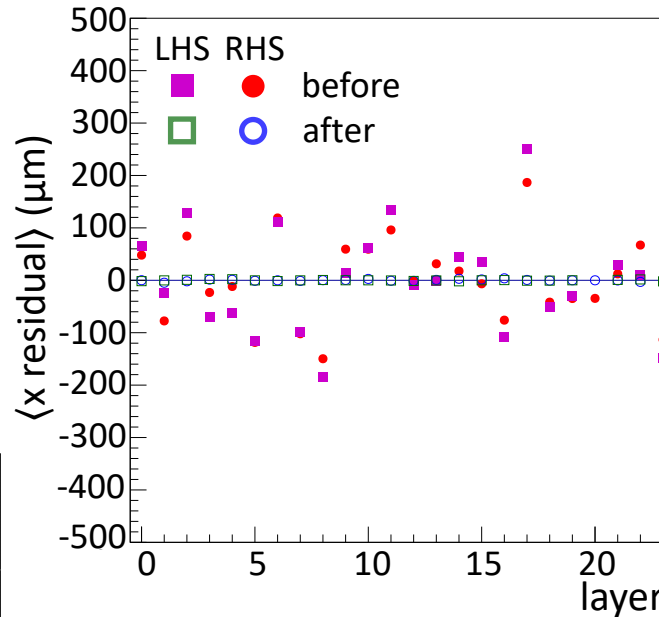


Alignment

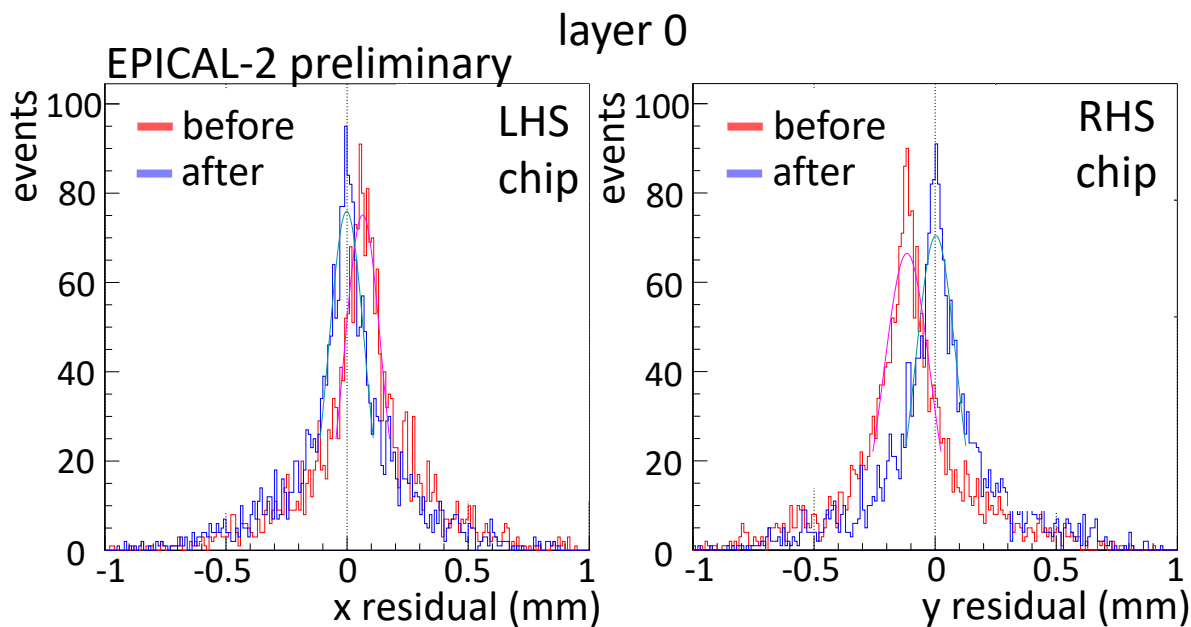
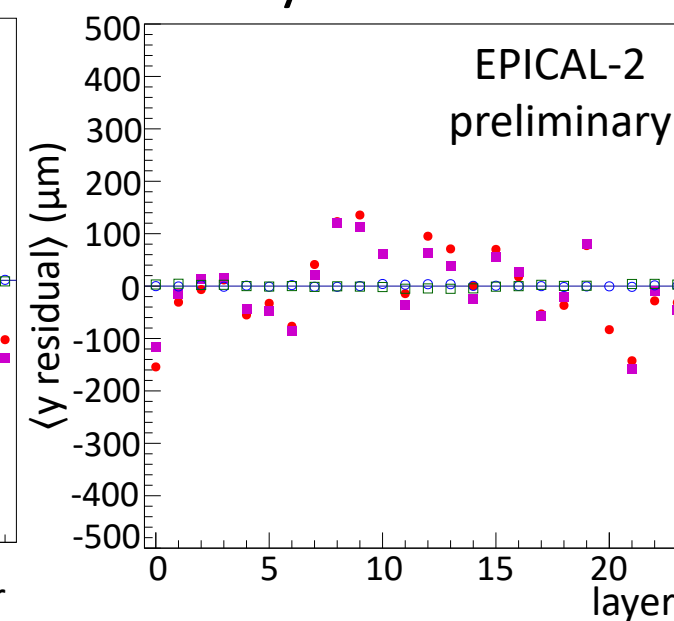
chip-by-chip alignment

- longitudinal position fixed by absorber
- three parameters for lateral position
 - shift in chip plane (dx, dy)
 - rotation around z axis ($d\Theta$)

x residual



y residual

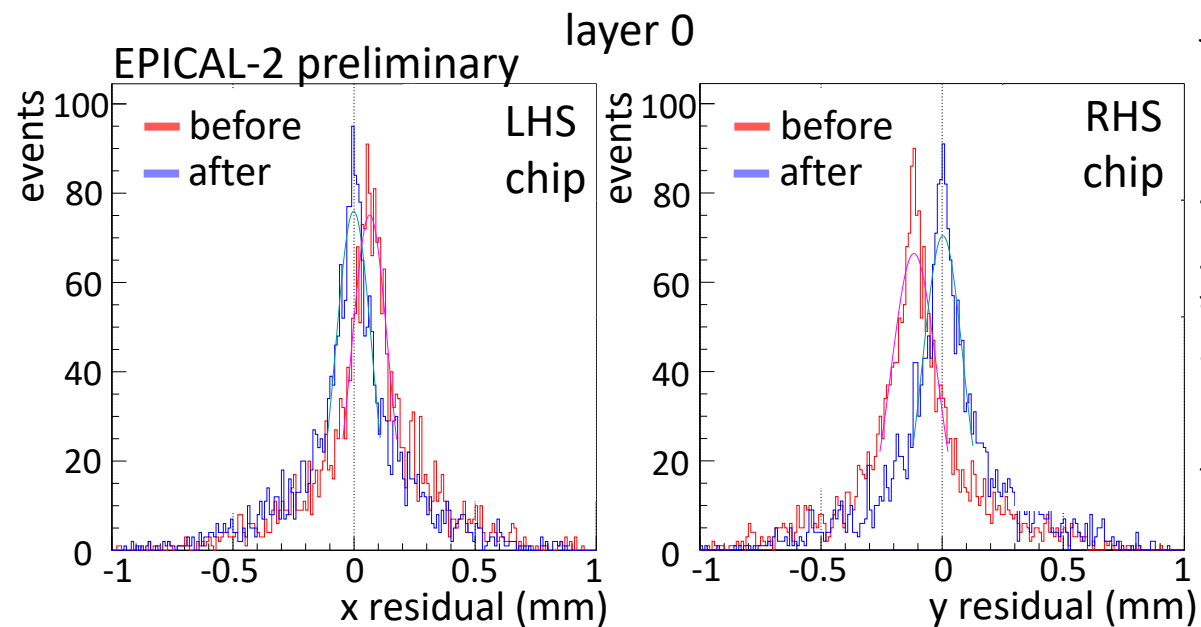


residual: track fit - cluster position

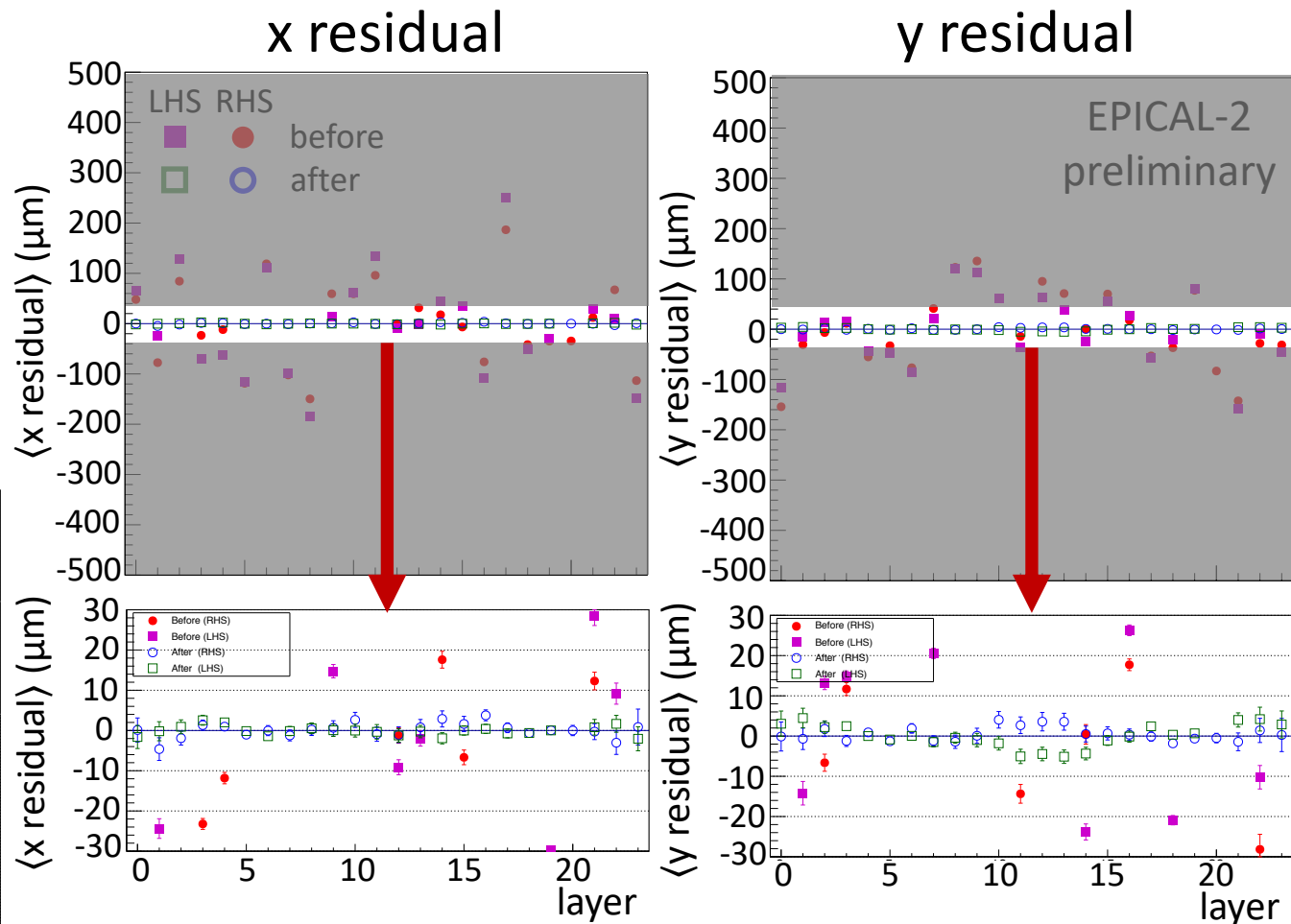
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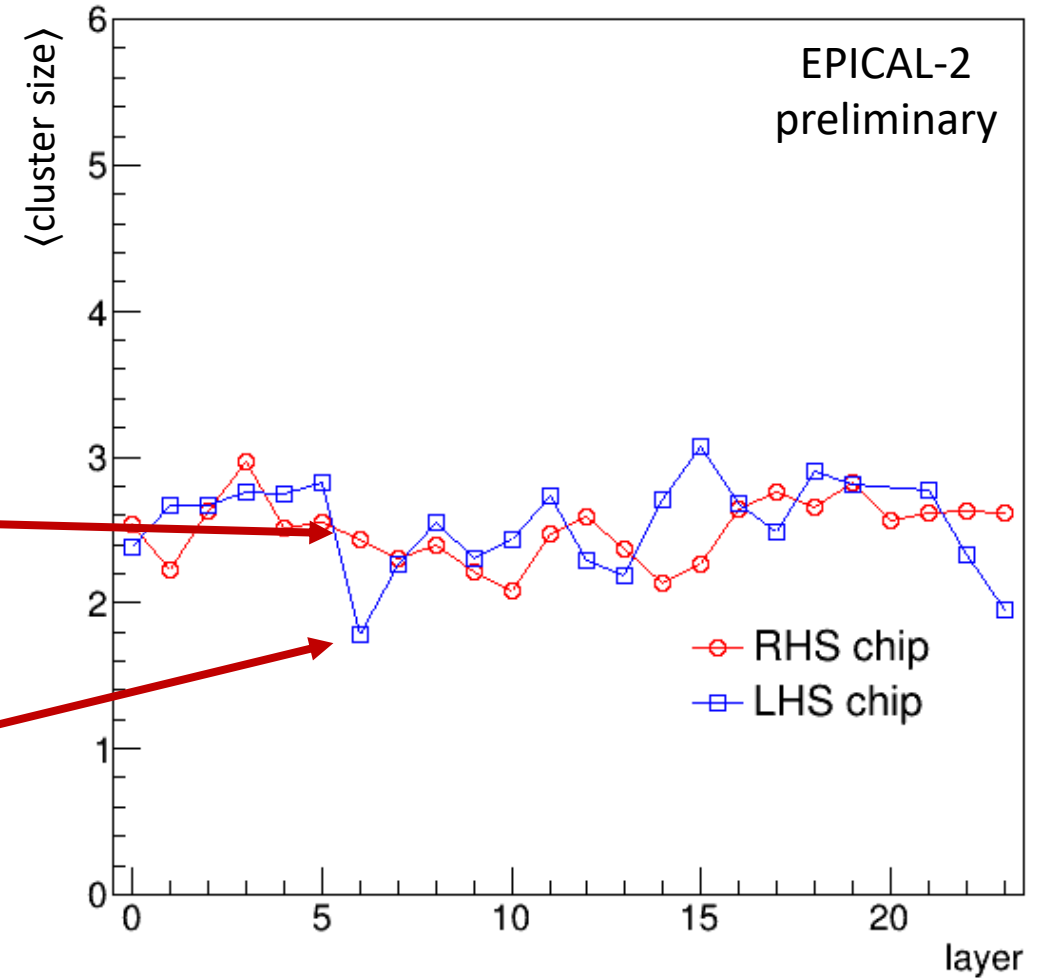
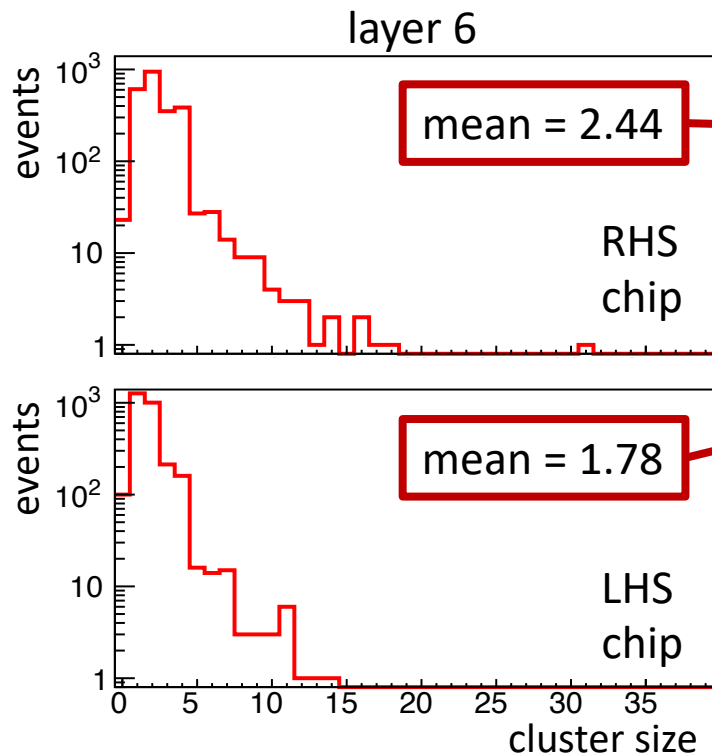


→ alignment precision better than 10 μm

Calibration

chip-by-chip calibration

- mean from cluster-size distributions
- equalization of mean cluster sizes



→ calibration of chip responses

Data Taking Setup

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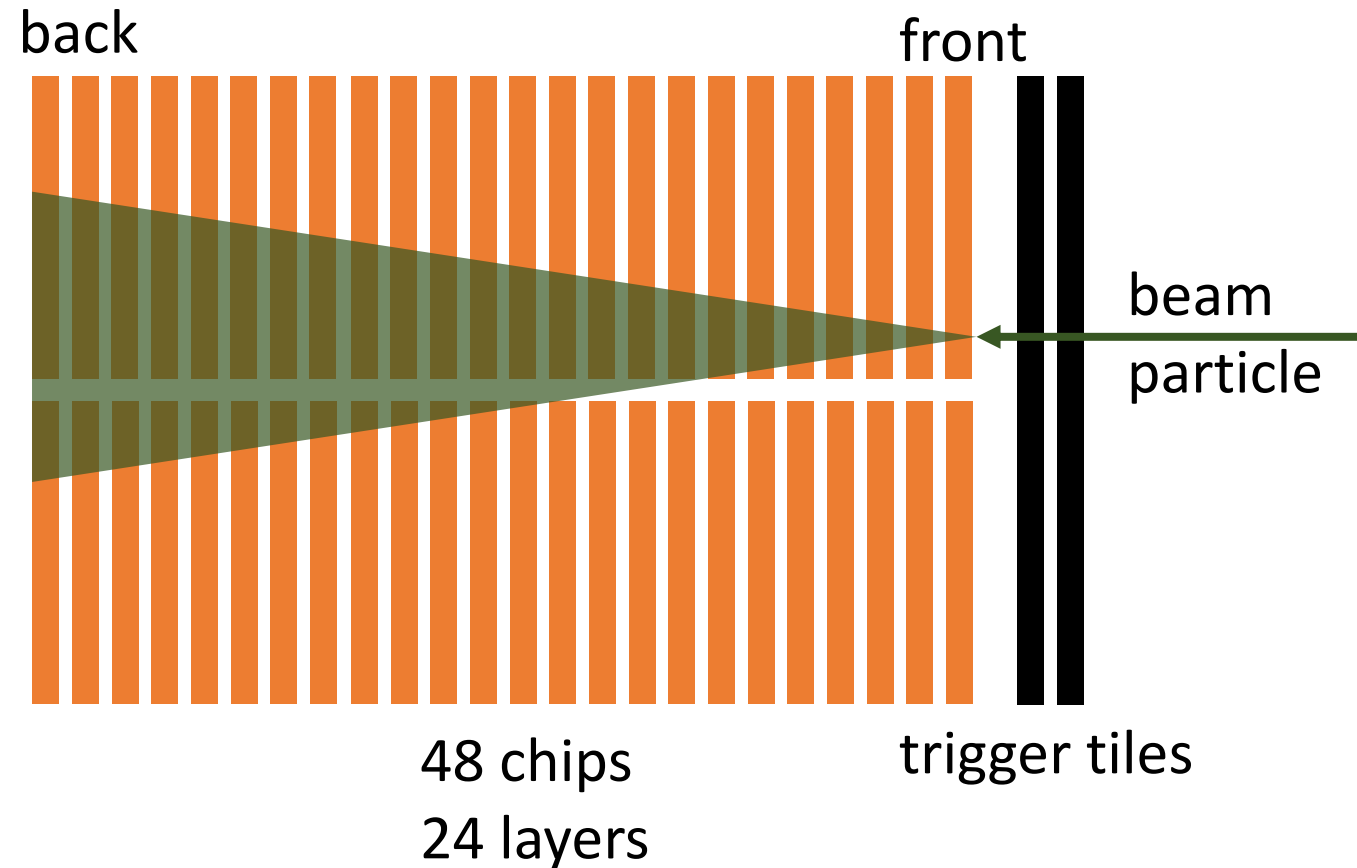
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Data Taking Setup



showering particle

- secondary particle production in absorbers
- number of hit pixels or clusters as calorimeter signal

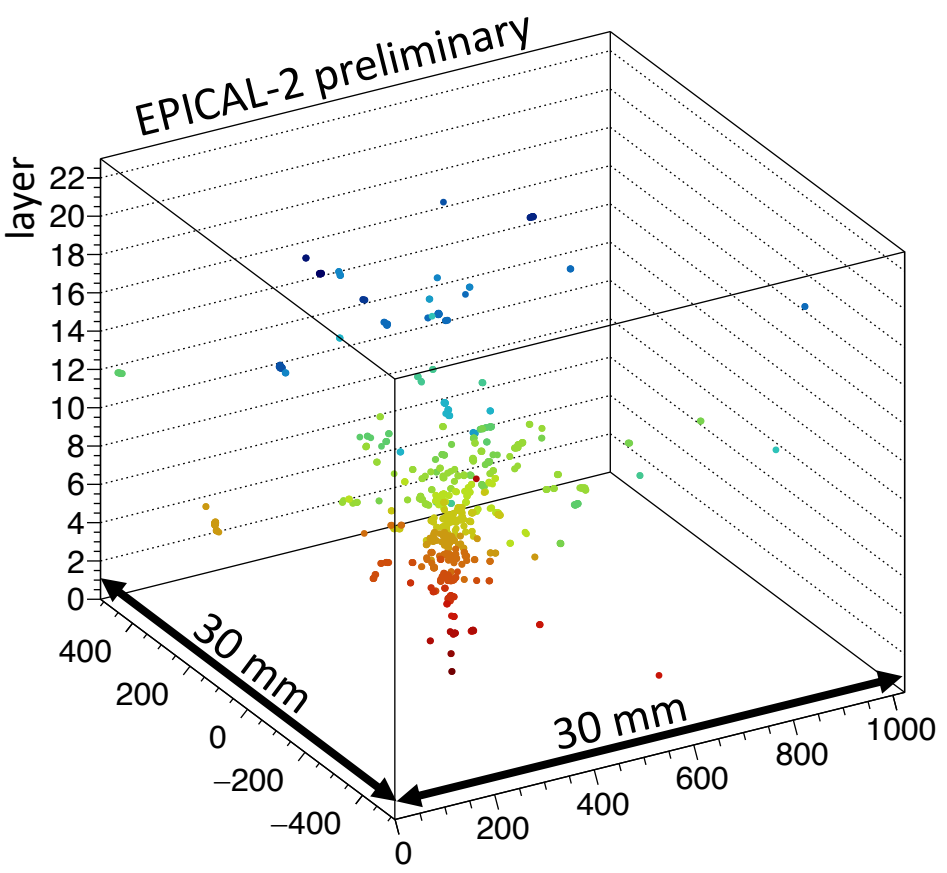
2 Electron Test Beam

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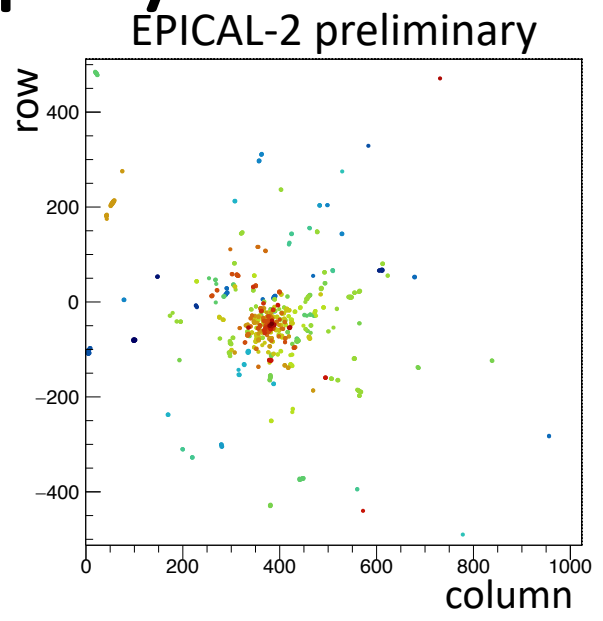
→ **energy linearity, energy resolution, shower profiles**

Event Display

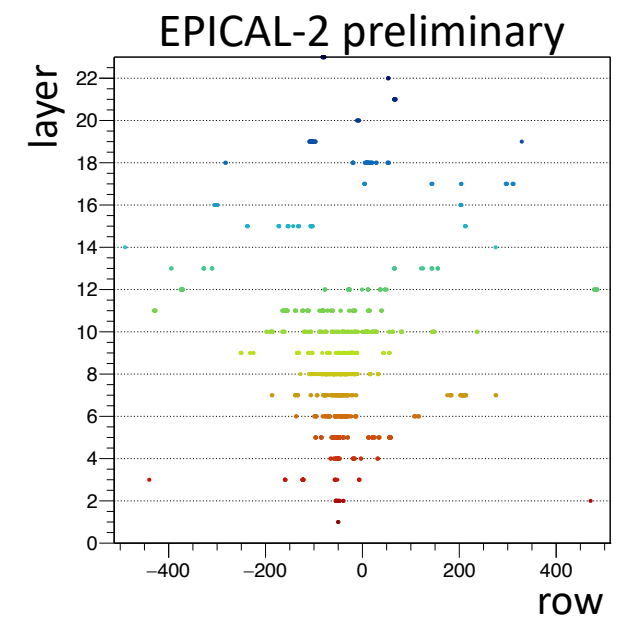
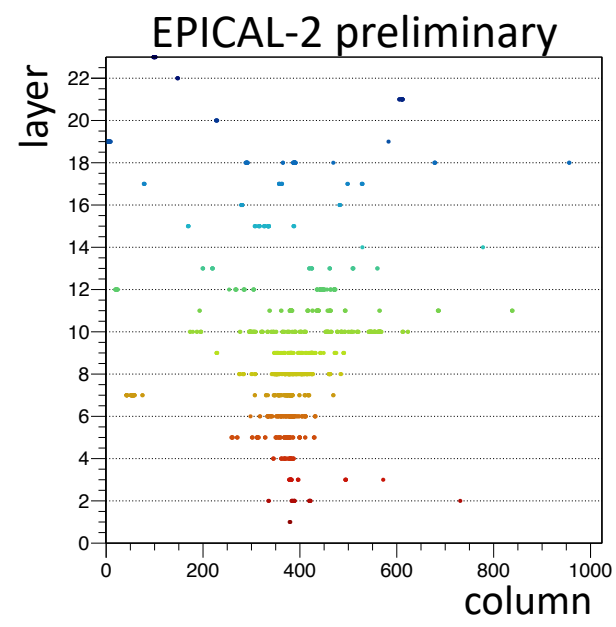
one-electron event
5 GeV
raw data



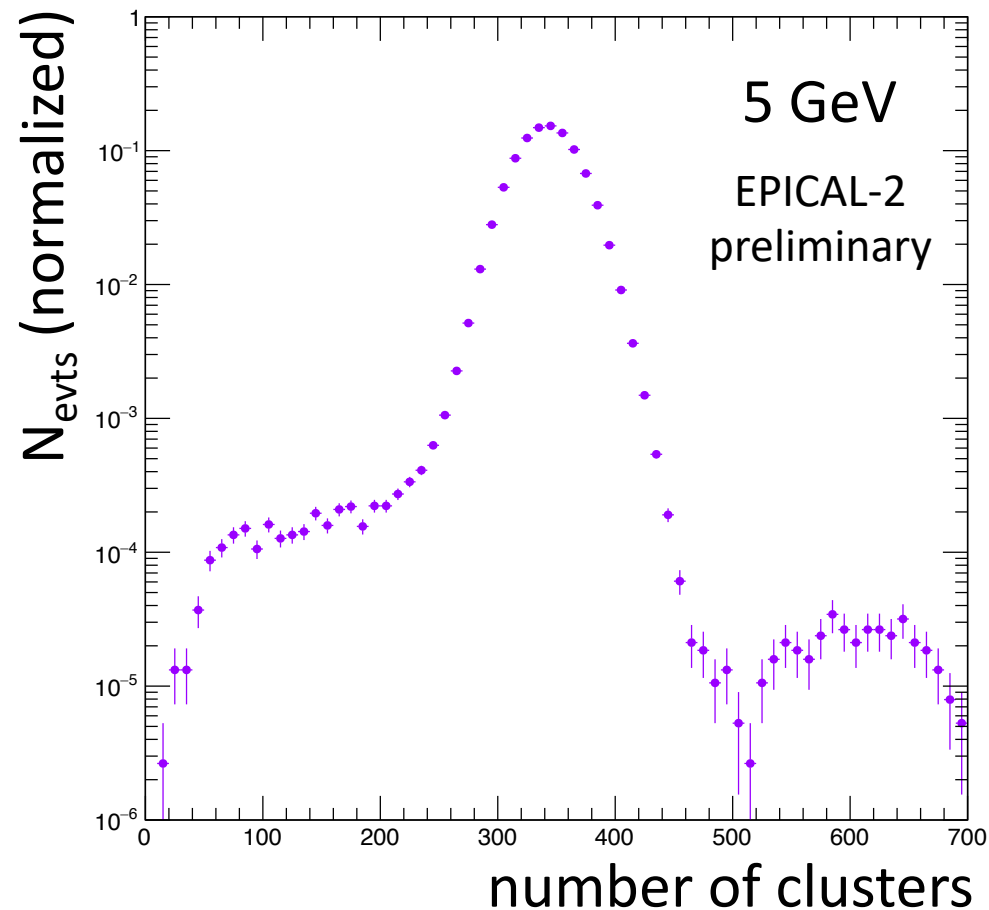
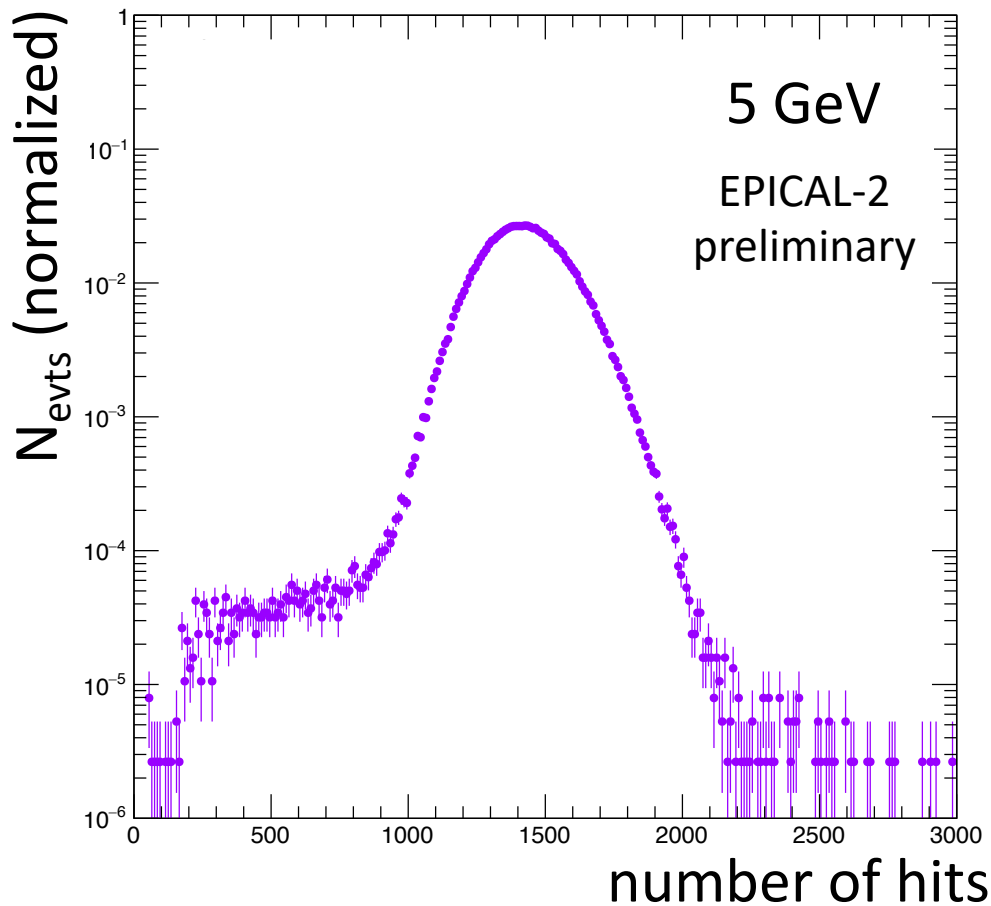
→ detailed evolution of shower



color coding
→ layers



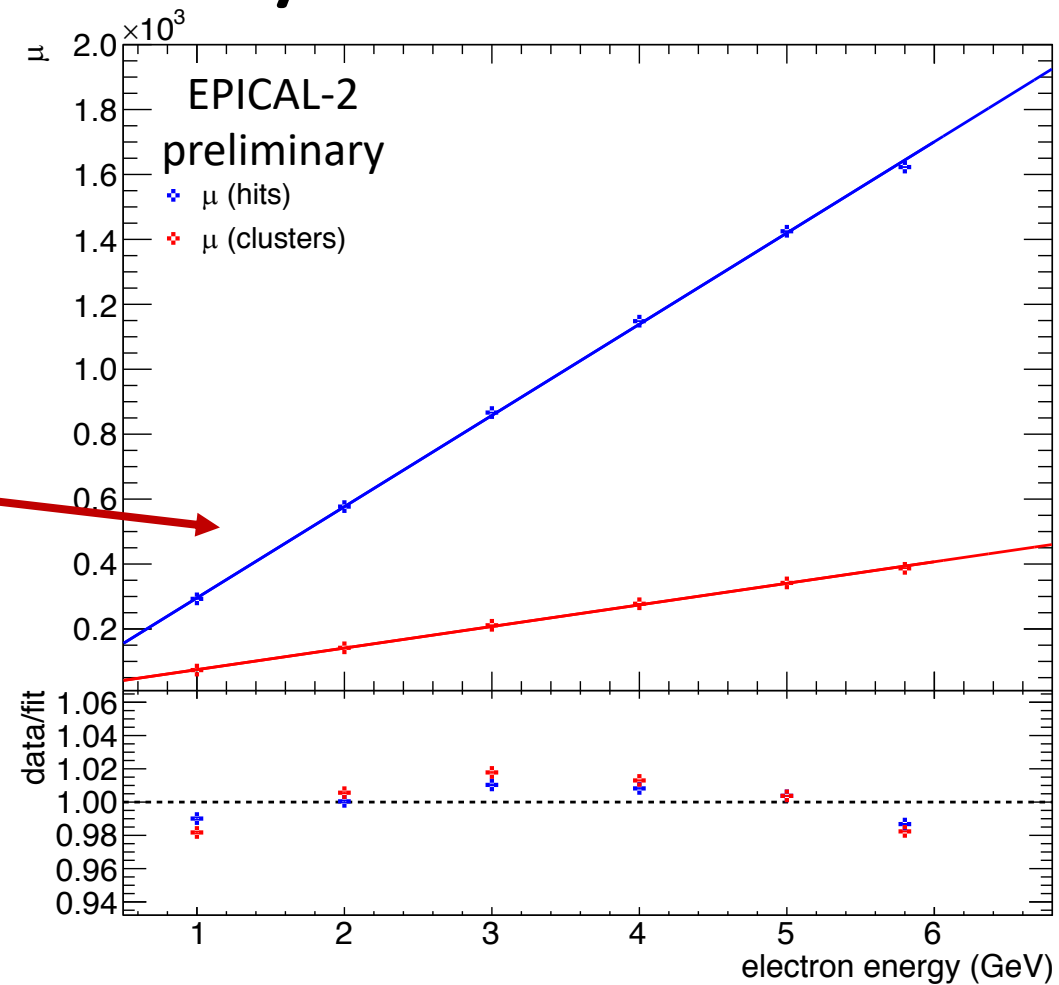
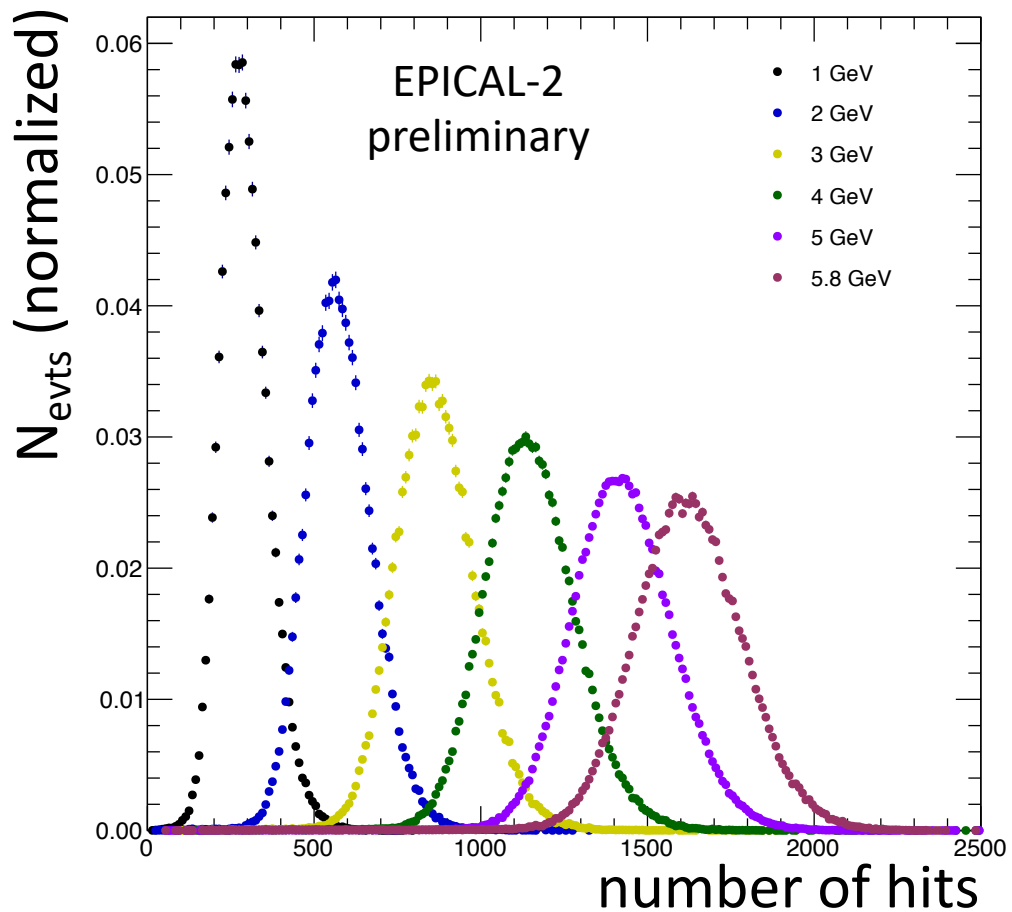
Signal Distribution



- Gaussian shape
- small asymmetry
- narrower shape for clusters

→ arithmetic mean and standard deviation of distribution

Energy Linearity

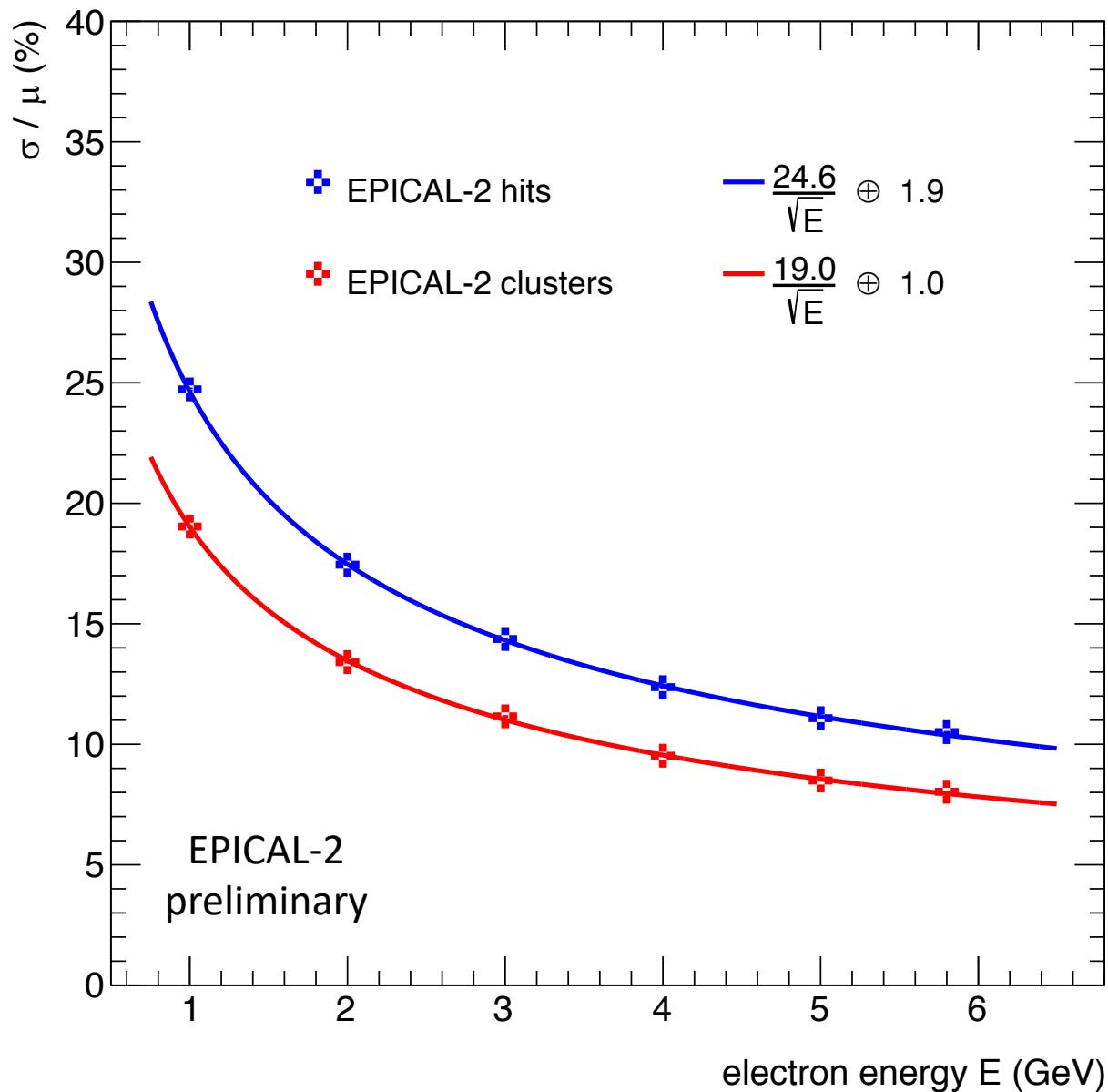


arithmetic mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ) of hit and cluster distributions

- dependence of mean on test-beam energy
- similar performance for hits and clusters

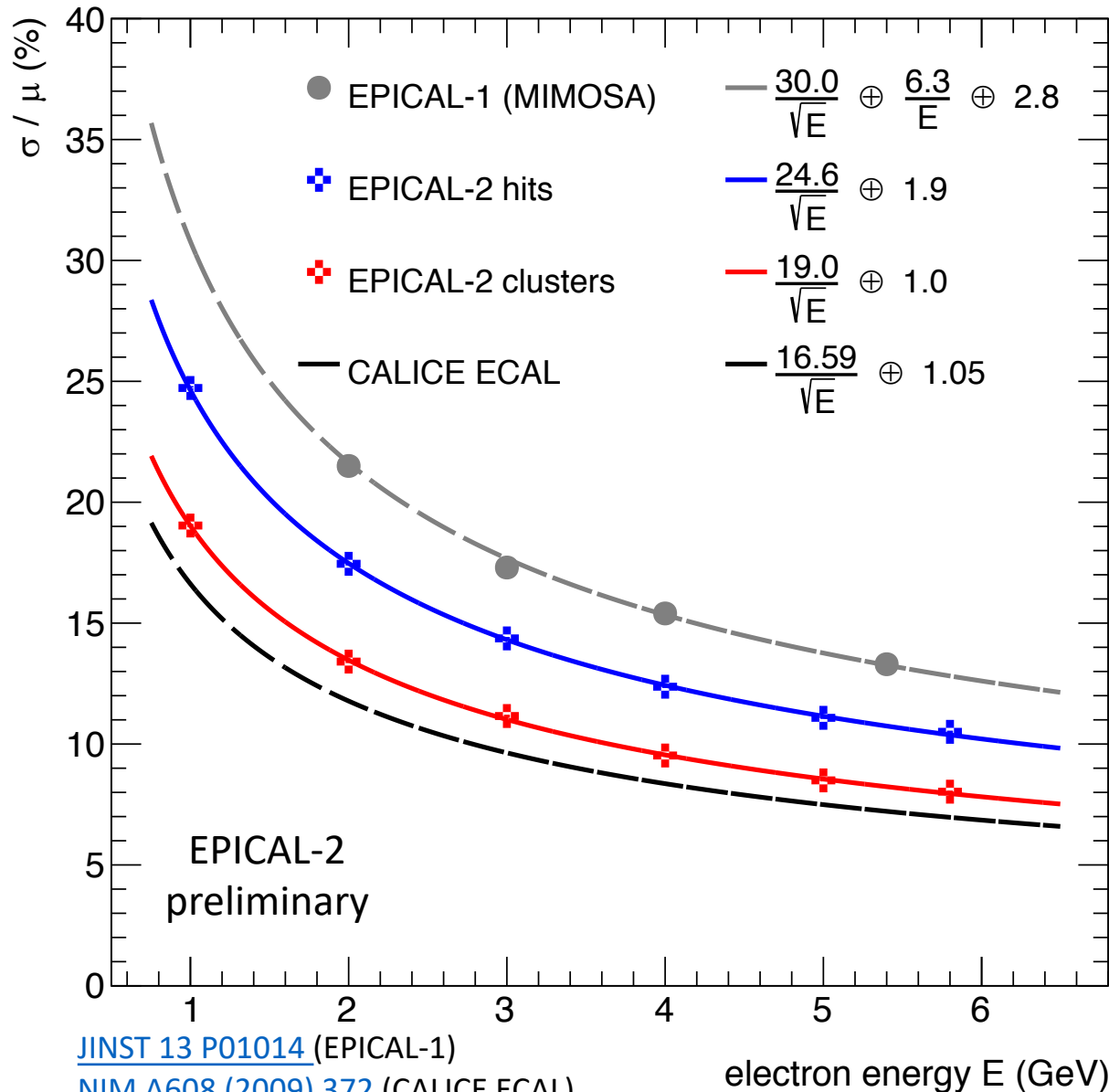
→ preliminary energy-linearity check

Energy Resolution



- arithmetic mean and standard deviation from corresponding distributions:
- noise term negligible
 - better performance for clusters

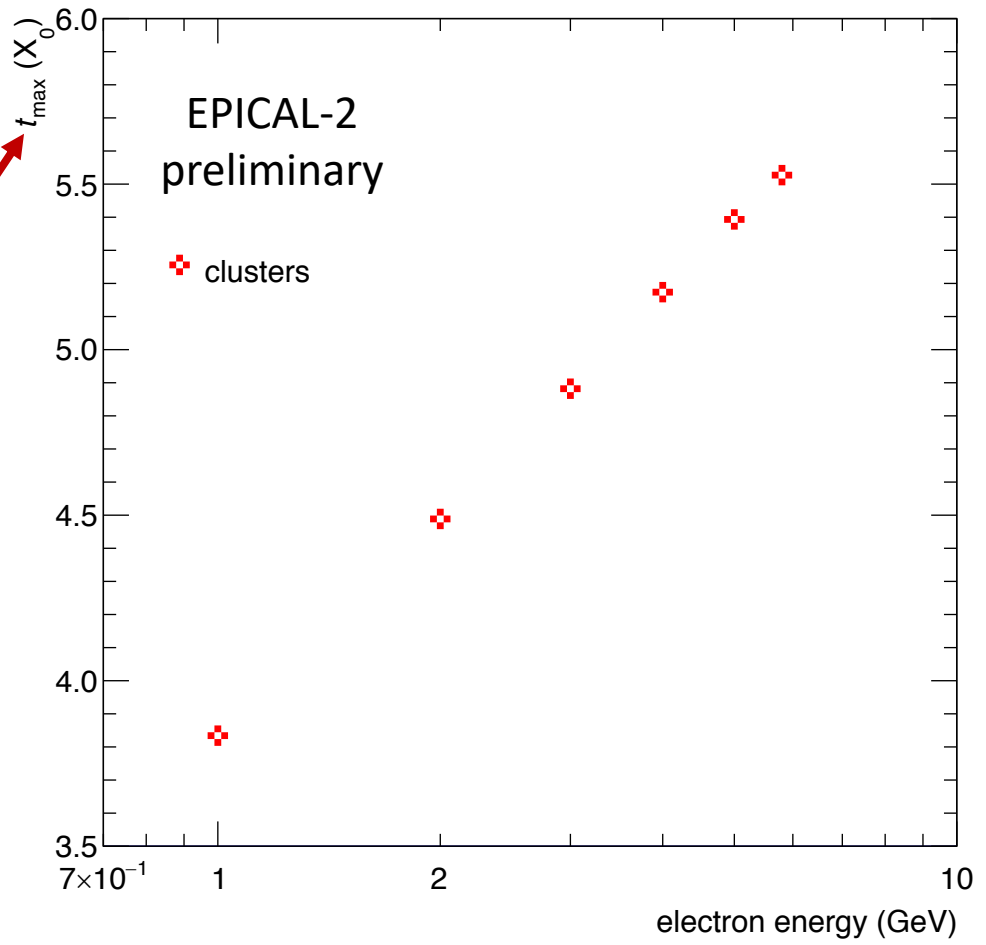
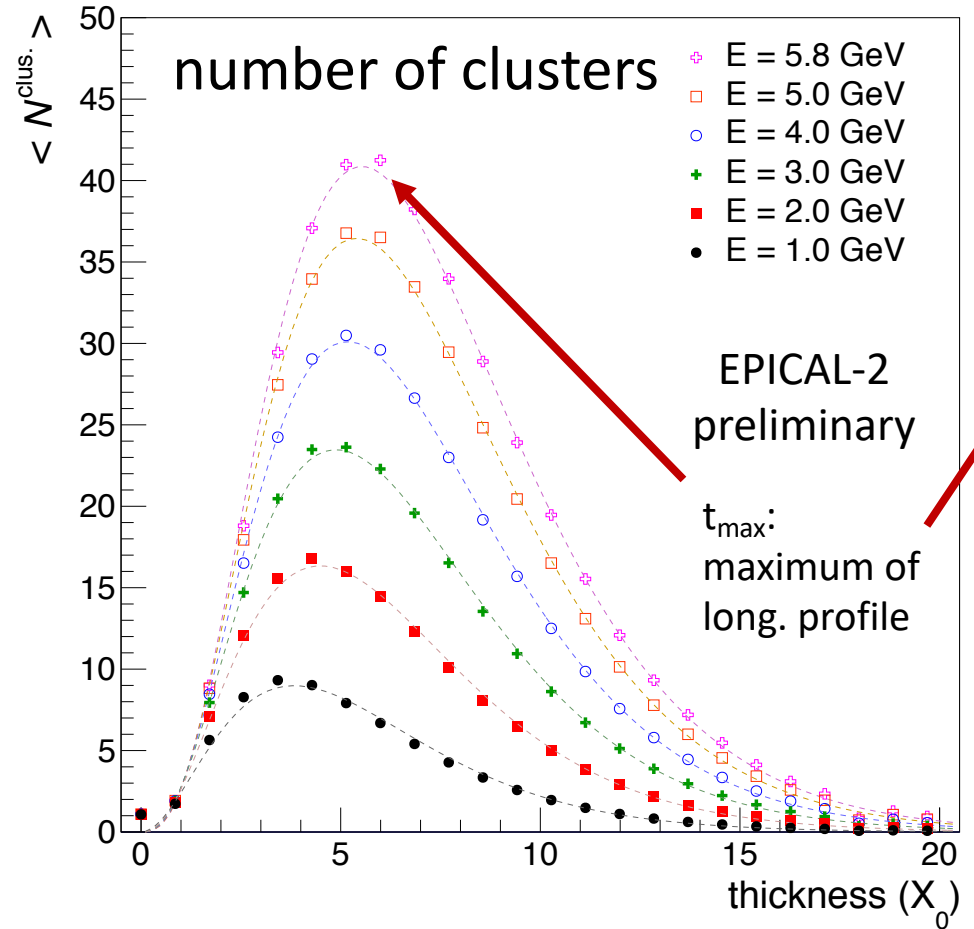
Energy Resolution



- arithmetic mean and standard deviation from corresponding distributions:
- noise term negligible
 - better performance for clusters

→ energy resolution superior to previous prototype

Longitudinal Shower Profiles

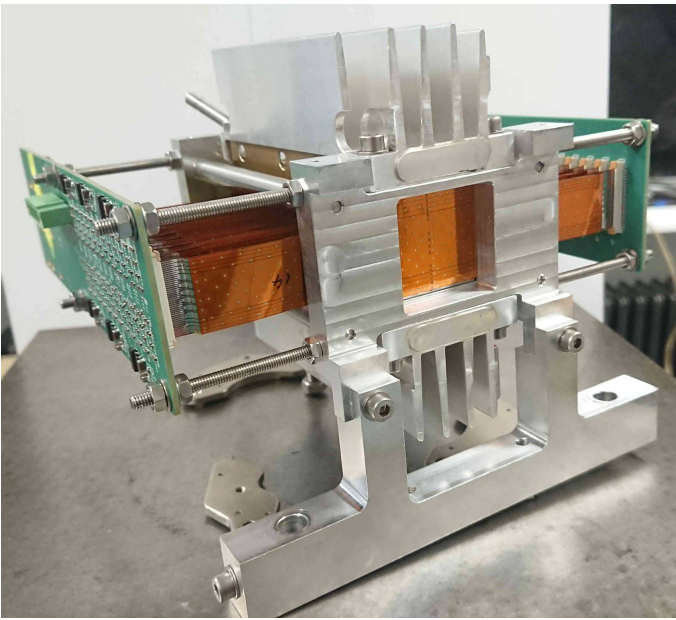


longitudinal shower profiles

- good description with gamma function already for preliminary calibration
- good performance for hits and clusters

→ first step in detailed shower-shape analyses

Summary



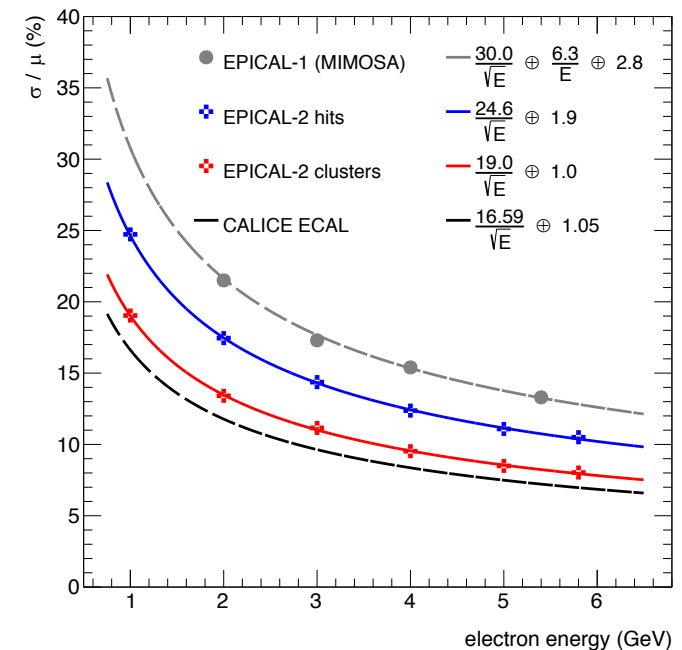
EPICAL-2

- high-granularity digital Electromagnetic Pixel CALorimeter
 - 24 layers of
 - two CMOS MAPS chips ($30 \times 30 \mu\text{m}^2$ pixel size)
 - tungsten absorber
- compact design with very small pixel size

electron test beam

- energy resolution superior to previous MIMOSA prototype
- first step in detailed shower-shape analyses

→ ALICE FoCal requirements satisfied
→ good candidate for ILC application



EPICAL-2 Team

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Utrecht University



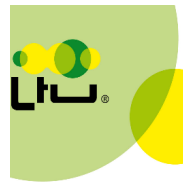
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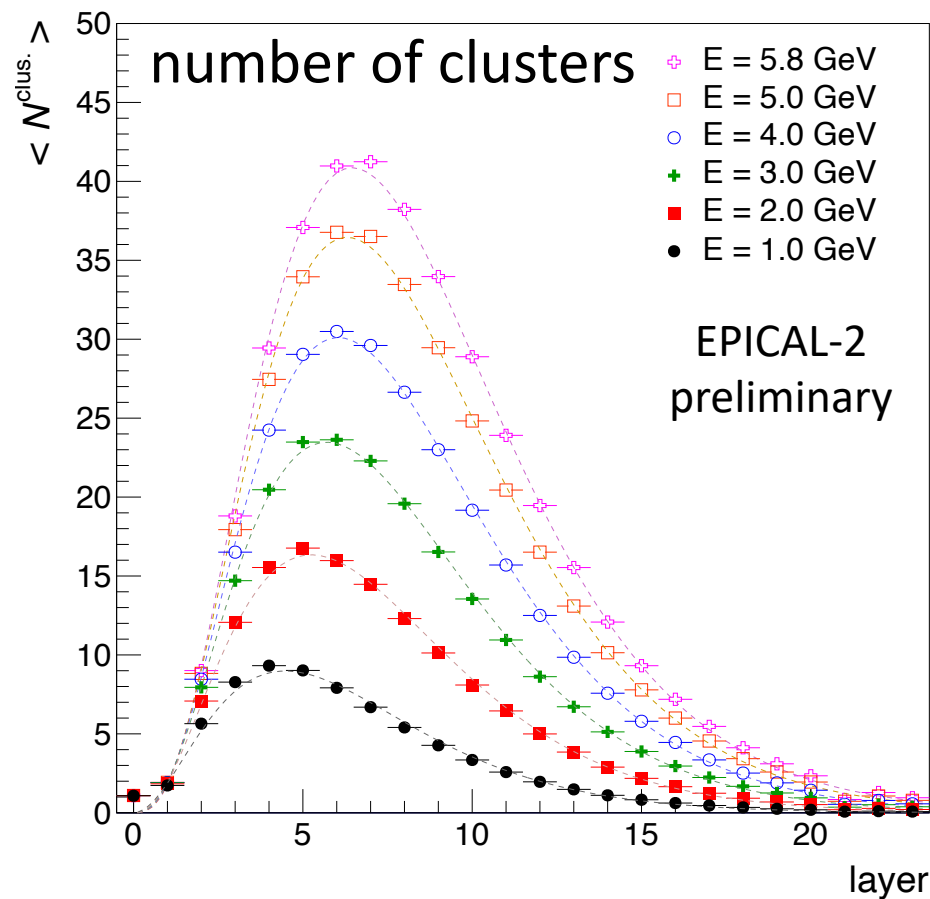
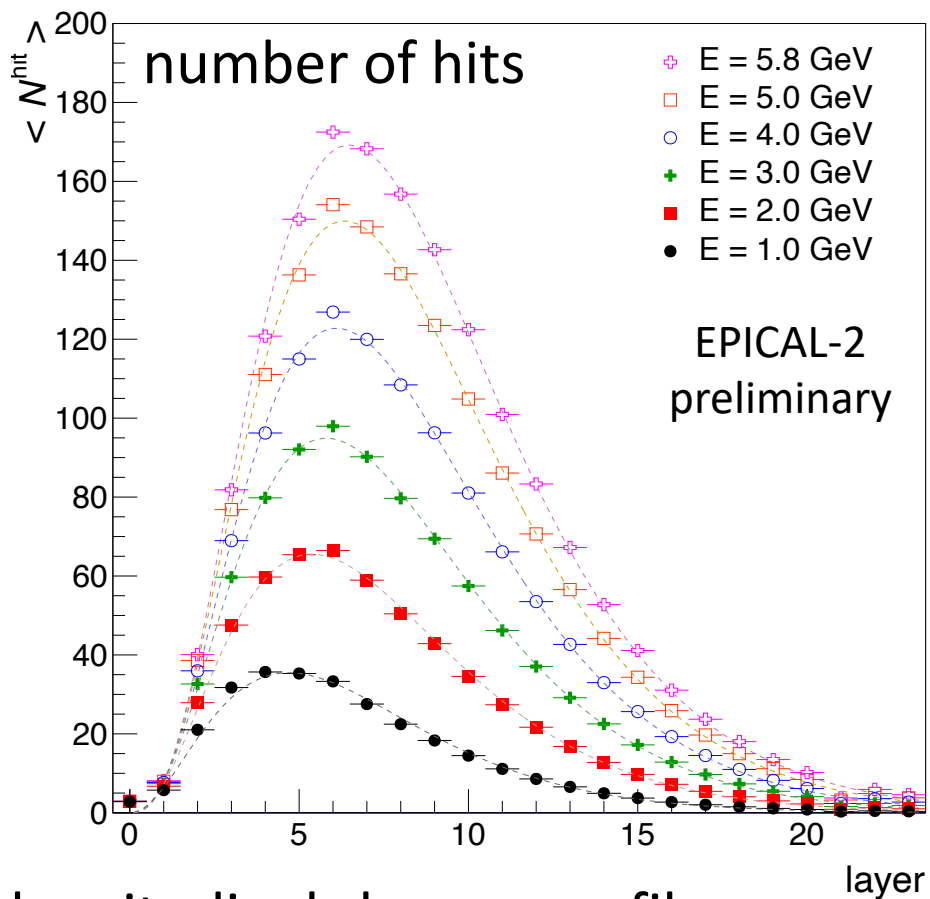
Research and Production Enterprise LTU Kharkiv



Vyacheslav Borshchov
Ihor Tymchuk

backup

Shower Profiles



longitudinal shower profiles

- good description with gamma function already for preliminary calibration
- good performance for hits and clusters

→ first step in detailed shower shape analyses