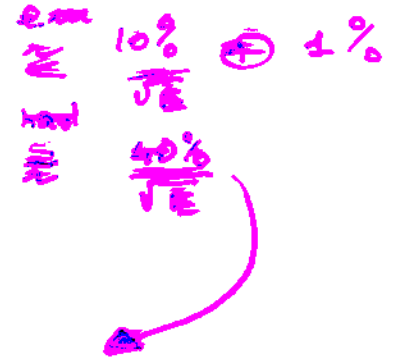


STATUS OF CALORIMETRY DISCUSSION AND SITE'S REPORTS

REQUIREMENTS

- HIGH GRANULARITY
- ~ GOOD E RESOLUTION $\Delta E/E$
- $0/\pi$ SEPARATION \rightarrow LONG. SEGM.
FOR ECAL
- H. CAL INSIDE COIL
+



SOLUTIONS*

- SHASHLIK (CDR'S)* \rightarrow PROTOTYPE STUDIES
(CALEIDO)
- PAD-PLATE CALORIMETER
- VERY COMPACT CALORIMETER
(DREAM CAL, BRAZIL'70 CAL)
- OTHERS (CRYSTALS, LAr)

QUESTIONS (PTO)

*PRESENTATIONS BY V. KORBEL, S.C. BRIENT, P. STEFFEN, P.C.

CALEIDO TEST RESULTS

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

CERN-EP/98-200

December, 16 1998

An electromagnetic shashlik calorimeter with longitudinal segmentation

A.C. Benvenuti¹⁾, I. Britvich⁶⁾, T. Camporesi²⁾, P. Checchia⁵⁾, A. Fenyuk⁶⁾, V. Hedberg³⁾, V. Lishin⁶⁾, M. Margoni⁵⁾, M. Mazzucato⁵⁾, V. Obraztsov⁶⁾, M. Paganoni⁴⁾, V. Poliakov⁶⁾, F. Simonetto⁵⁾, F. Terranova⁴⁾, E. Vlasov⁶⁾.

Abstract

A novel technique for longitudinal segmentation of shashlik calorimeters has been tested in the CERN West Area beam facility. A 25 tower c.m. calorimeter has been built with vacuum photodiodes inserted in the first 8 radiation lengths to sample the initial development of the shower. Results concerning energy resolution, impact point reconstruction and e/π separation are reported.

(To be submitted to Nuclear Instruments and Methods A)

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \left(\frac{3.6\%}{\sqrt{E}} + 0.5\% \right) \oplus \frac{0.13}{E}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{\pi}}{E} = \frac{0.9 \text{ cm}}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 0.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$e/\pi: \quad E_{\pi} = 4 \times 10^5 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{or} \quad E_0 = 30\% \quad (\text{50 GeV } \pi)$$

¹⁾ Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Bologna and INFN, Bologna, Italy

²⁾ CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland

³⁾ Department of Physics, University of Lund, Lund, Sweden

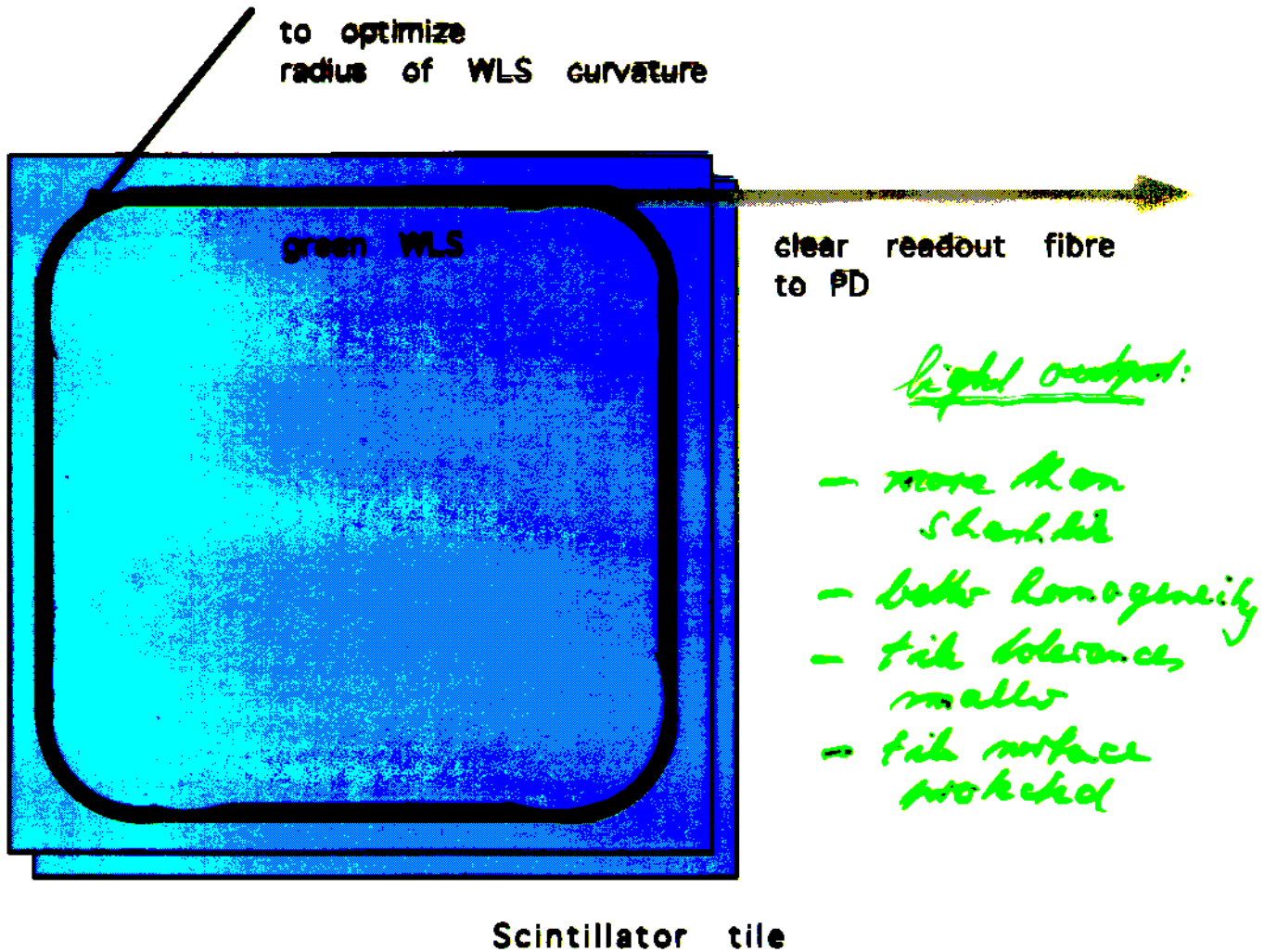
⁴⁾ Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano and INFN, Milan, Italy

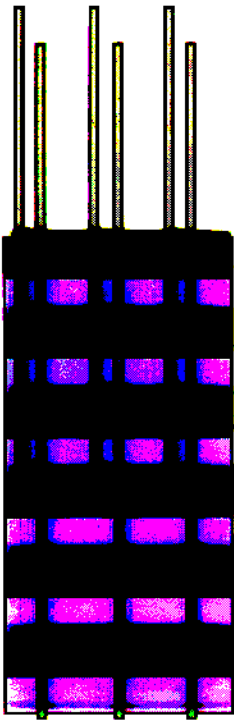
⁵⁾ Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Padova and INFN, Padua, Italy

⁶⁾ Institute for High Energy Physics, Serpukov, Russia

Tile Pad-Readout:

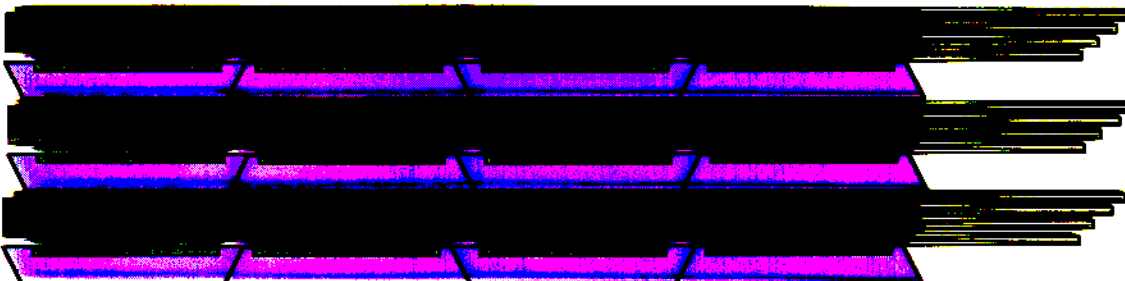
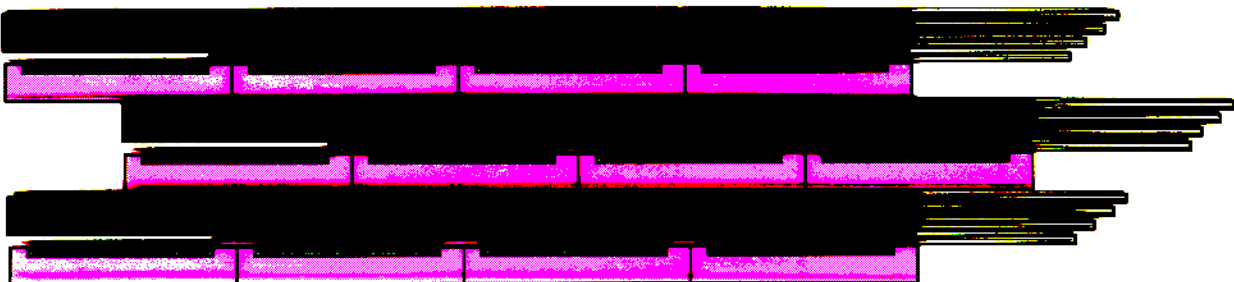
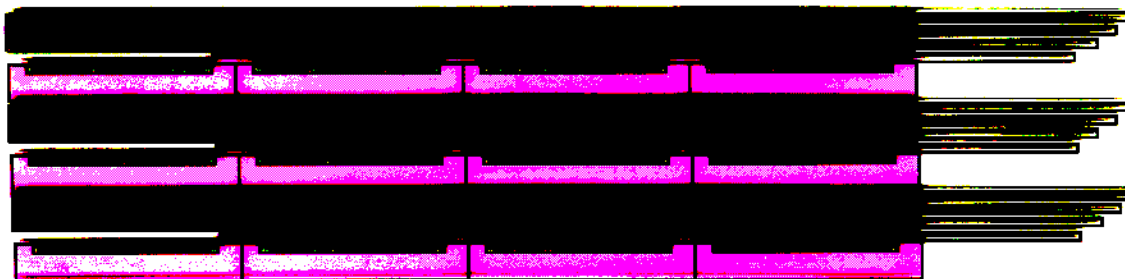
- to be tested for homogeneity
- to optimize readout





Shashik or Tile Calorimeter?

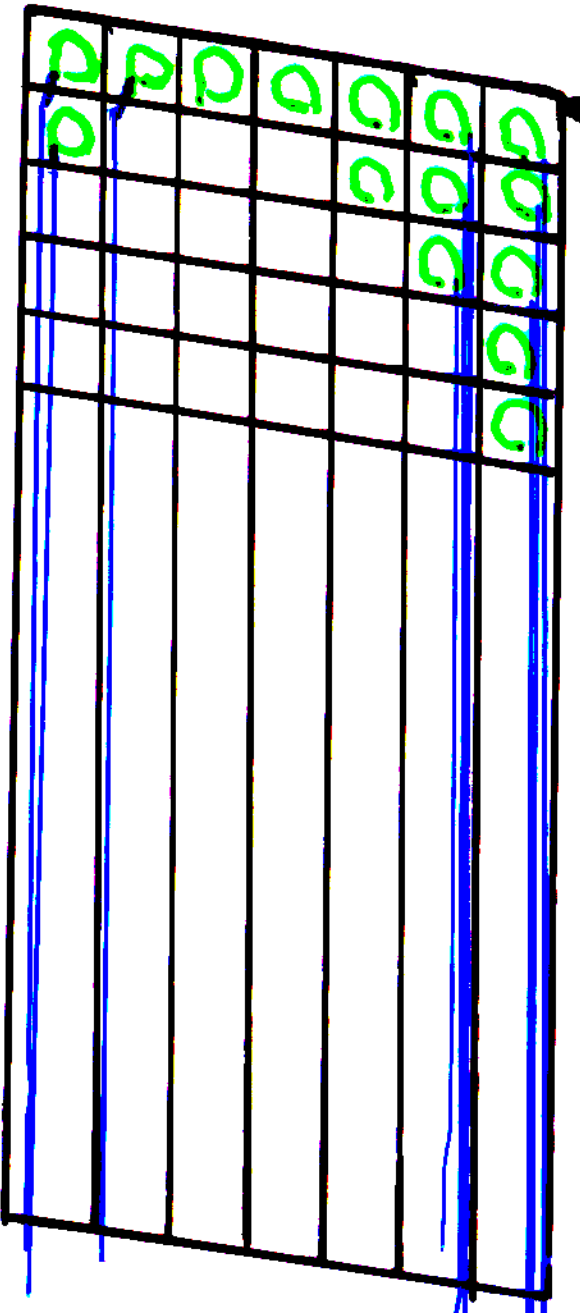
Tile Calo Alternatives:



Cracks are only critical in Θ , not in Φ

15.2.99, VK

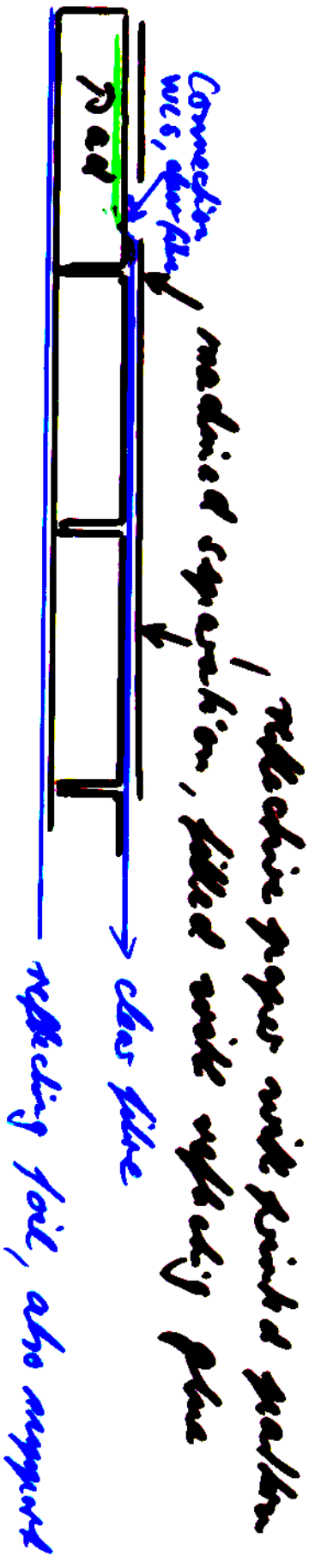
Scintillator - PAD - Plate



clear fibre end

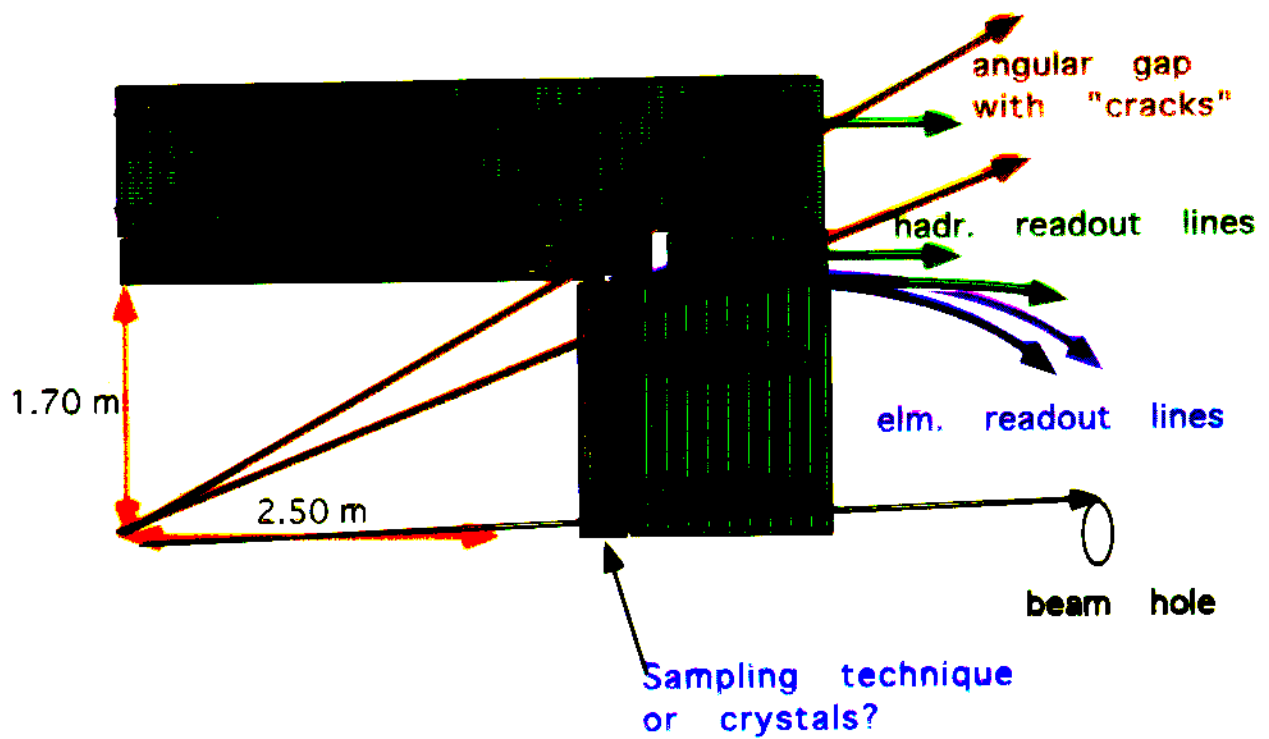
ca 0.6 x 3m

O WS fibre in groove



"hermetic" calorimeters,
- the problems:

**modularity,
support,
service,
readout,
beamhole**



Which calorimeter

ECAL

- Si+W 25X0, 1 λ_I
- Granularity/segmentation
cells size 1.5cm x 1.5cm x 1X0
25 segmentations
- thickness
25 times (.35(W)cm + 0.4(signal) + Si) = 20 cm

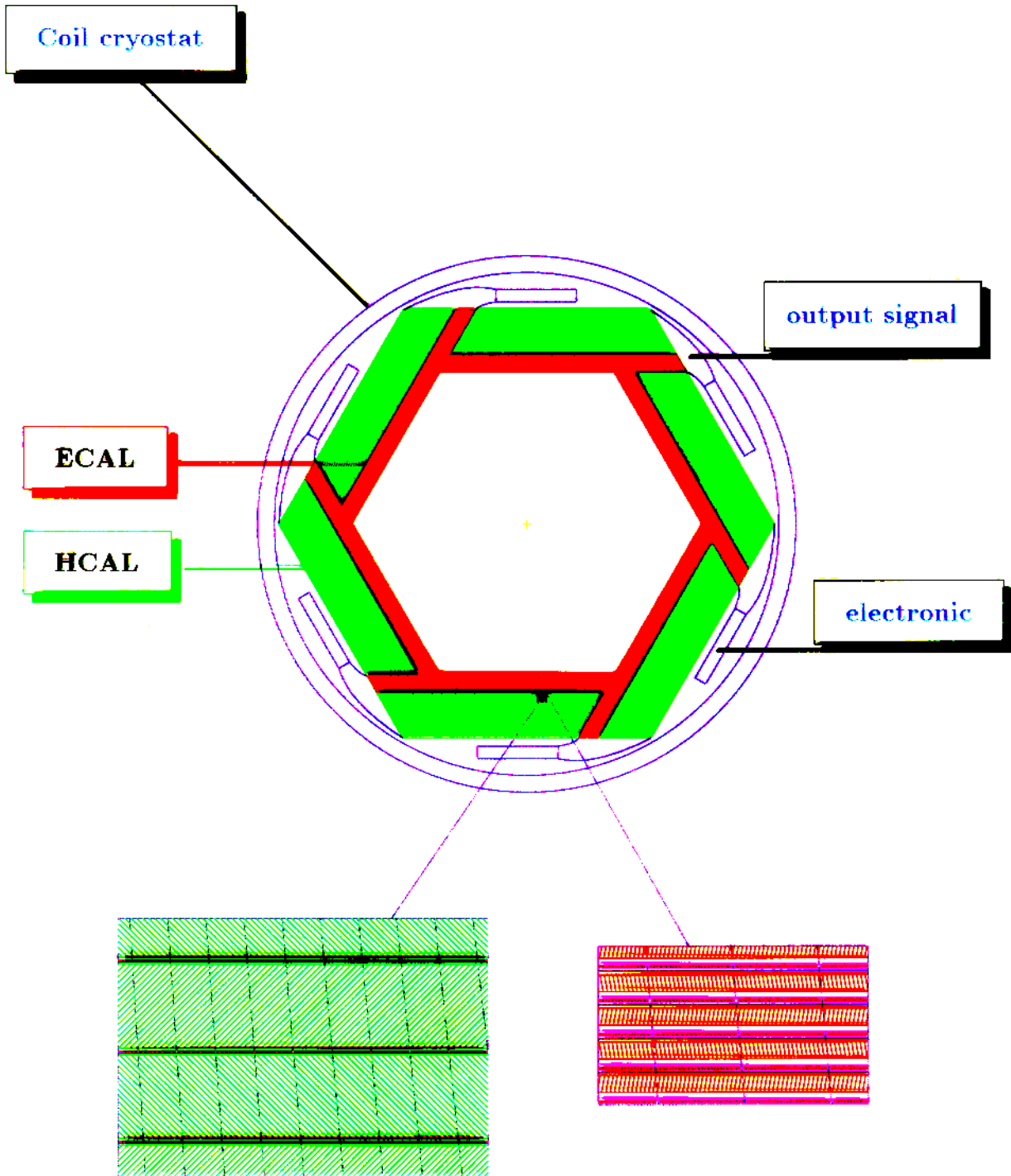
HCAL

- Si+Fe 2 λ_I
- 1.5 x 1.5 x 0.2 λ_I 10 segmentations for 2 λ_I
- thickness
HCAL 33cm(Fe) + 10*.4 + 10cm = 47 cm

some numbers

- A total of about 15 10^6 channels !!!!!
- It is very compact
thickness of about 70cm (a factor of 2 compare to CDR) \Rightarrow gain on Coil and return-yoke

CALOR. BARREL - View XY



Advantages

- **excellent separation** $e - \mu - \pi - \gamma - k^0, n \Rightarrow$ **EFLOW**
- **3D clustering**
 - reconstruct low E photon at $\text{dist.} \geq 1\text{-}2$ cm
 - reconstruct neutral hadron at $\text{dist.} \geq 2\text{-}4$ cm
 - (clearly dependant of E_h and momentum of the closest charged)
 - good rejection of hadronic fake photon
- **direction of calorimetric object**
(noise reduction, interest for specific physics channels)
- **Good expected resolution** could be around $\frac{6\%}{\sqrt{E}}$ for ECAL

Probably the ideal calorimeter

Is it realistic ?

We propose to study the feasibility of such a calorimeter

QUESTIONS

- ENERGY FLOW *



CELL SIZE



NUMBER OF CHANNELS



COSTS

- HOW MANY HCAL Ω 'S INSIDE COIL? *



WEIGHT



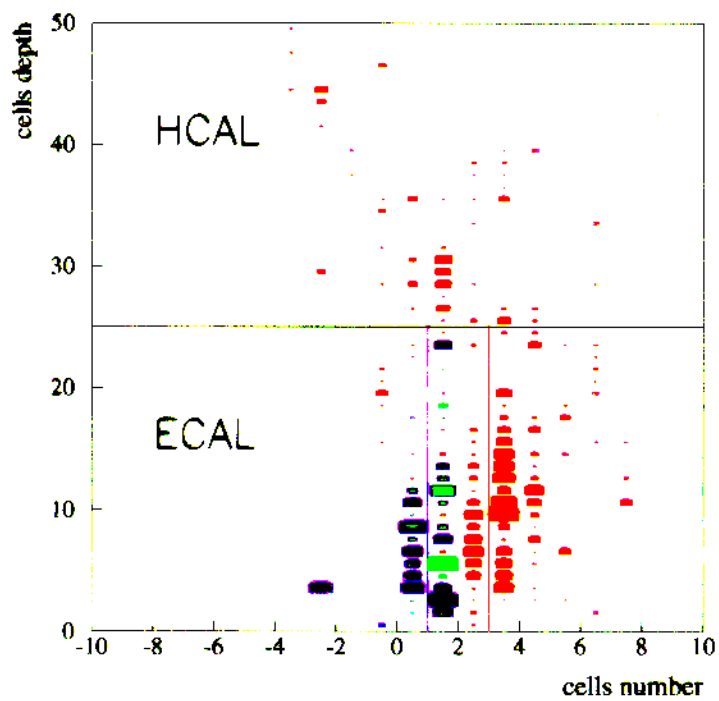
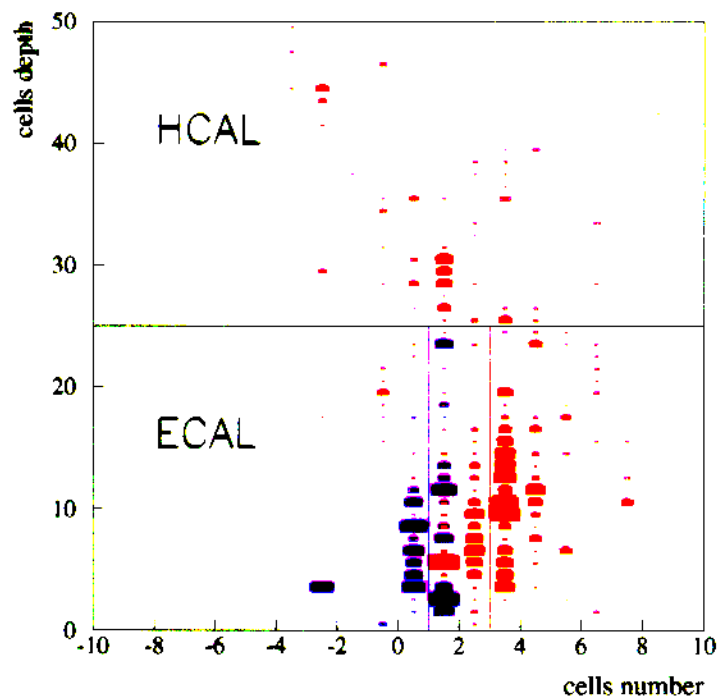
MECHANICAL STRUCTURE

- MAGNETIC FIELD (i.e. 3-4 T) EFFECTS

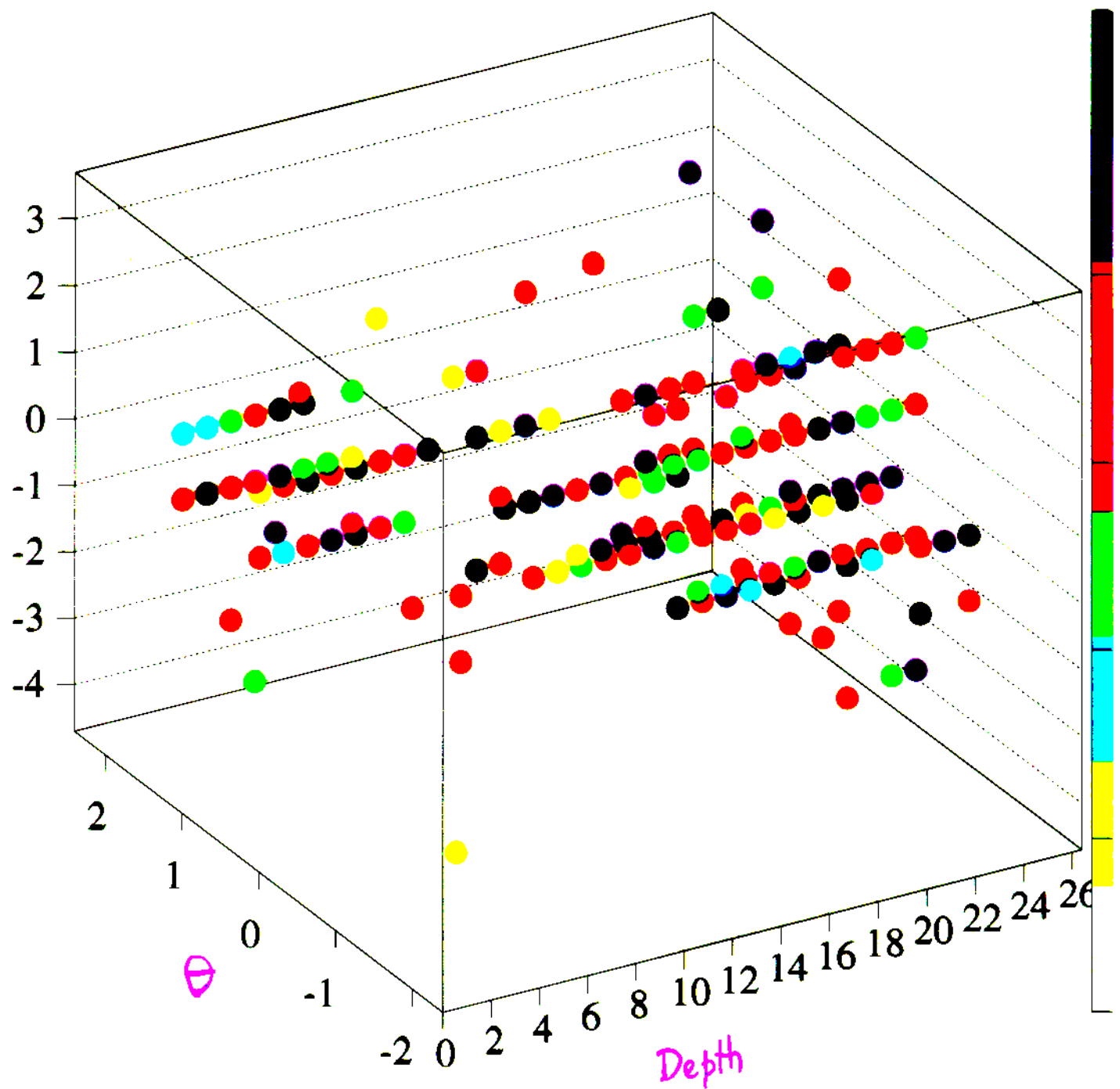
↓ ACCEPTABLE

- END CAPS

PHOTON + Charged PION .



ρ



θ

Depth

Weight estimates for calo version inside coil all weight in to

I. electromagnetic section, barrel,(6m): 150

II. hadr. section, barrel,(6m):

1. λ : 116

2. λ : 126

3. λ : 136

4. λ : 146

5. $\lambda/3$: 51

sum hadr. barrel section = 576

total barrel, elm + hadr. calo, 6m: = 726

added barrel caloweight
(increasing with radius):

30 X0 or 1 λ elm. : 150

1. λ hadr.: 266

2. λ hadr.: 392

3. λ hadr.: 528

4. λ hadr.: 674

5. $\lambda/3$ hadr.: 726

III. electromagnetic section, 2 endcaps: 40

IV. hadr. section, 2 endcaps: 240

sum endcaps =: 280

SITGES *

- CALORIMETER SESSION NOT DEFINED YET (WAIT FOR 'CONTINENTAL, DECISIONS')

● EUROPE :

- 3 TALKS PROPOSED (NOT IN THIS ORDER)

- * ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS
(V. KORBEL)

- * SHASHLIK (CDR-GALEIDO) PROTOTYPE RESULTS
(P.C.)

- * ENERGY FLOW OPTIMIZATION
(J.C. BRIENT)

- MINI MEETING NECESSARY JUST AFTER EASTER

* 4 HOURS PARALLEL SECTION