

A W-Si electromagnetic calorimeter for Higgs physics at a linear collider

Higgs Physics

Jet physics

Energy flow

Hermeticity

Granularity 3d

with few simple ideas

Hermeticity: full containment of energy
low angles covered

no cracks

no dead material \Rightarrow ~~inside~~ inside coil

Energy flow in a multi-jet environment \Rightarrow good separation
lepton identification

\Rightarrow granularity 3d \Rightarrow density

very high 3d granularity \rightarrow drop projectivity

E resolution \Leftrightarrow layer structure (sampling)

Choice for a high density pictorial calorimeter
totally inside the coil

ECAL W-Si with tiny cells
HCAL digital "

with a software able to extract all the juice (PG table)

ECAL mechanical structure

40 layers of W and Si

To be optimised

21 mm thick	30	1.4 mm thick	12 X ₀
	10	4.2	12 X ₀

starting at a radius of 1.7 m

⇒ a good area of Si (~ 3000 m²)

dense very small cells 1x1 cm²
Very numerous > 30T

as many as records
in a year!

Mechanical structure

No projectivity eases cracks problem
↓
technical design in particular end caps

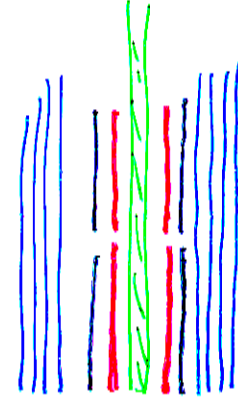
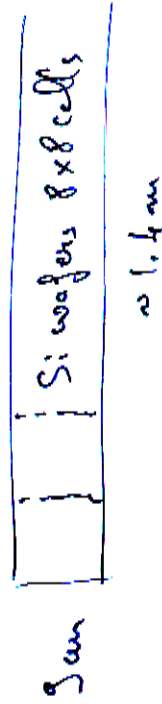
The geometry allows to put the front-end electronics between ECAL and HCAL

A trivial solution to mechanical structure:

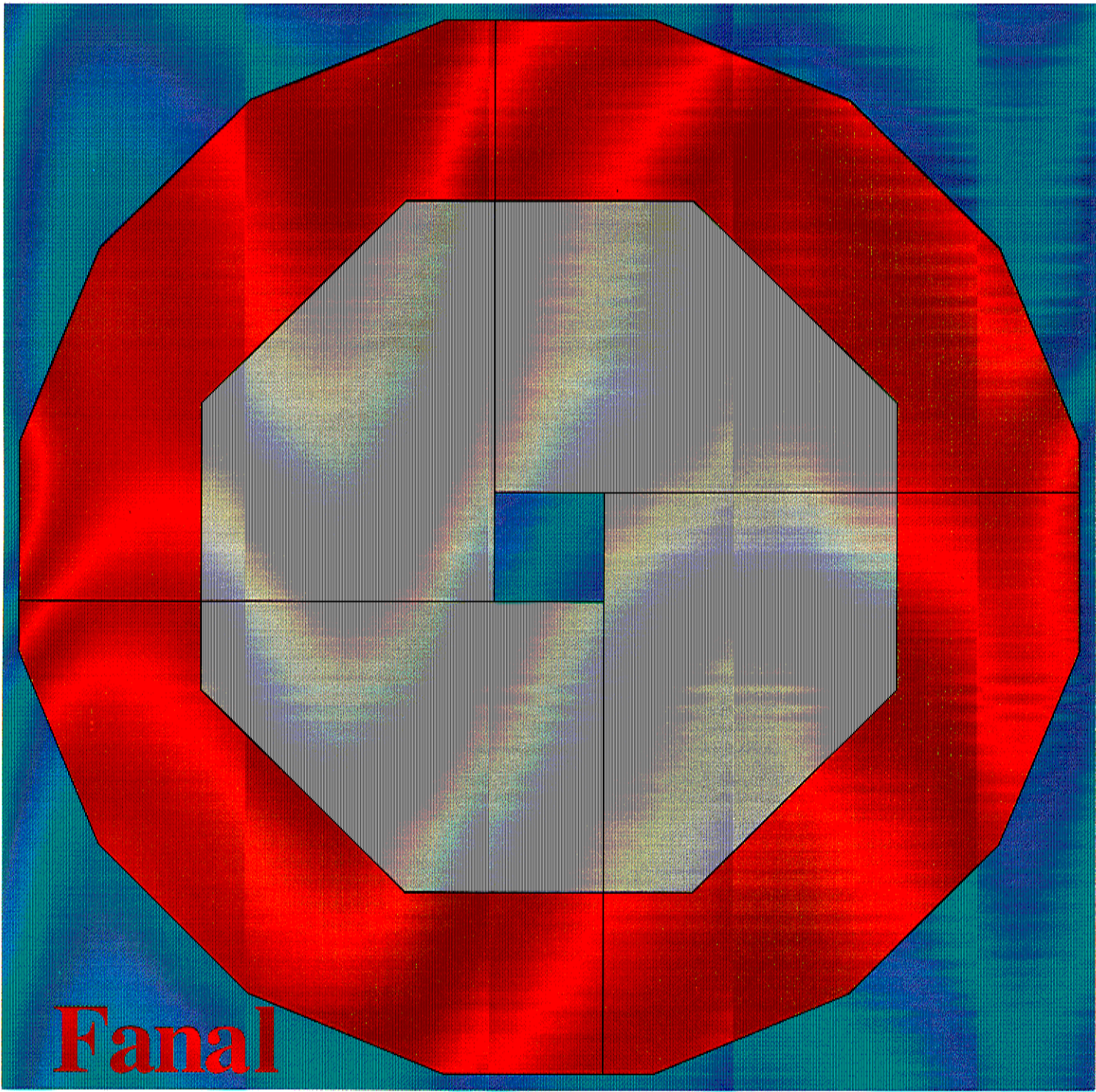
⇒ no large holes but a lot of small ones (with showers)

→ Tungsten slabs ($0.9 \times 1.4 \text{ m}^2$) are wrapped in an epoxy-carbon fibre composite leaving space for detector elements

Getting the signals out



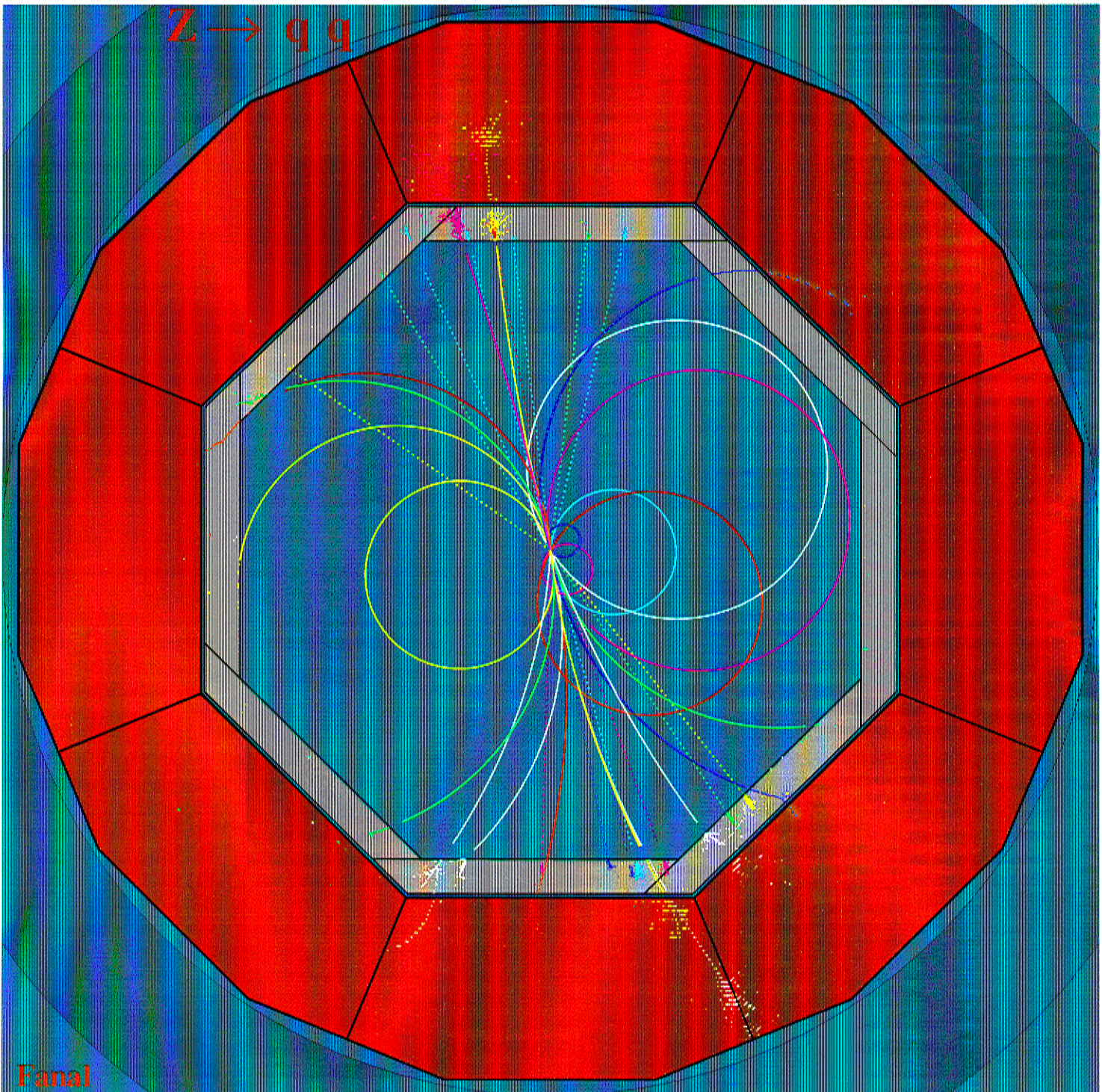
1 layers of flat cables wires $\varnothing 50 \mu$
spacing 300μ
W core
Si wafers
Connection printed boards



Fanal

↳ the eight fold way

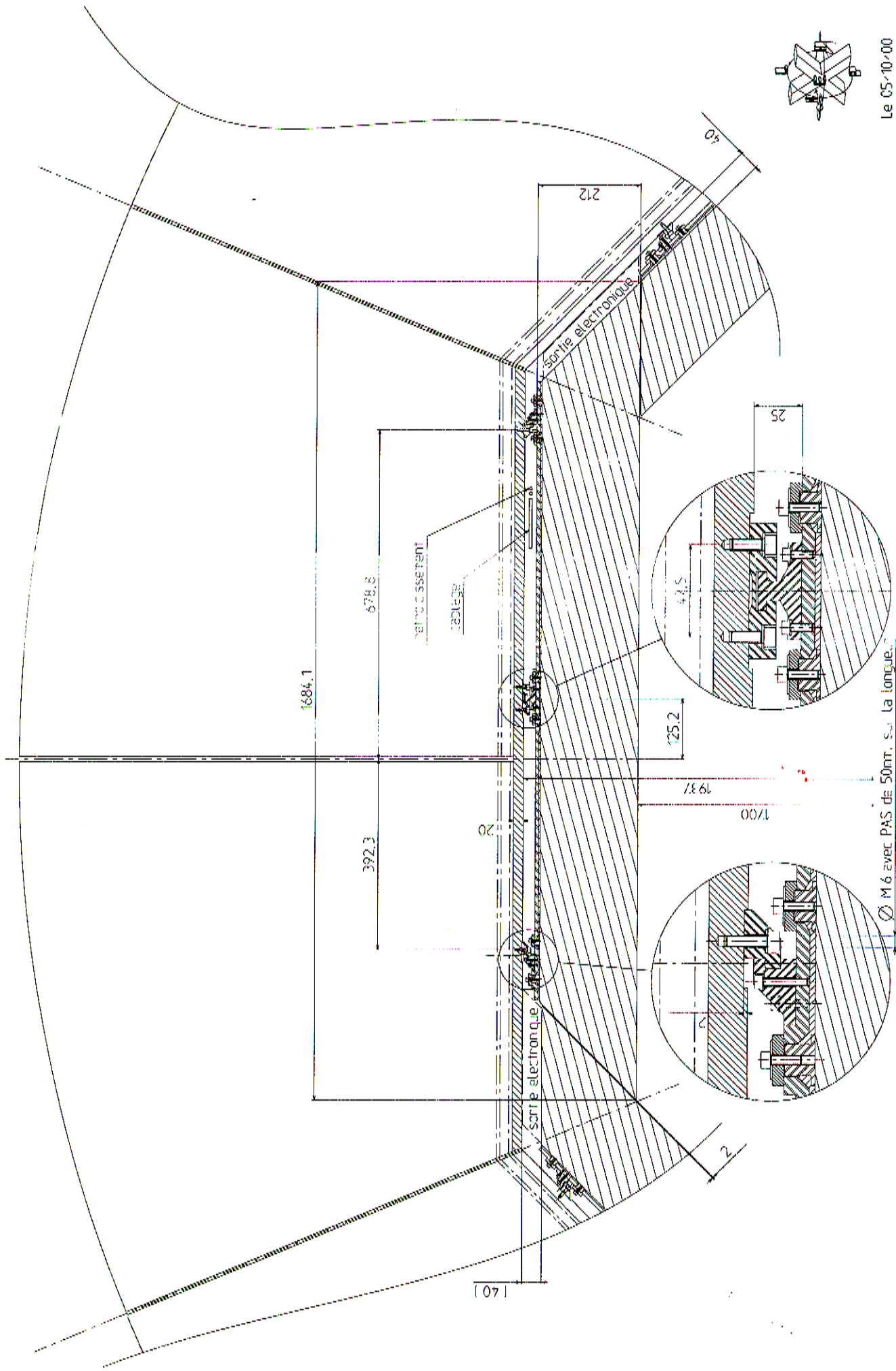
$Z \rightarrow q q$



Fanal

HV L3

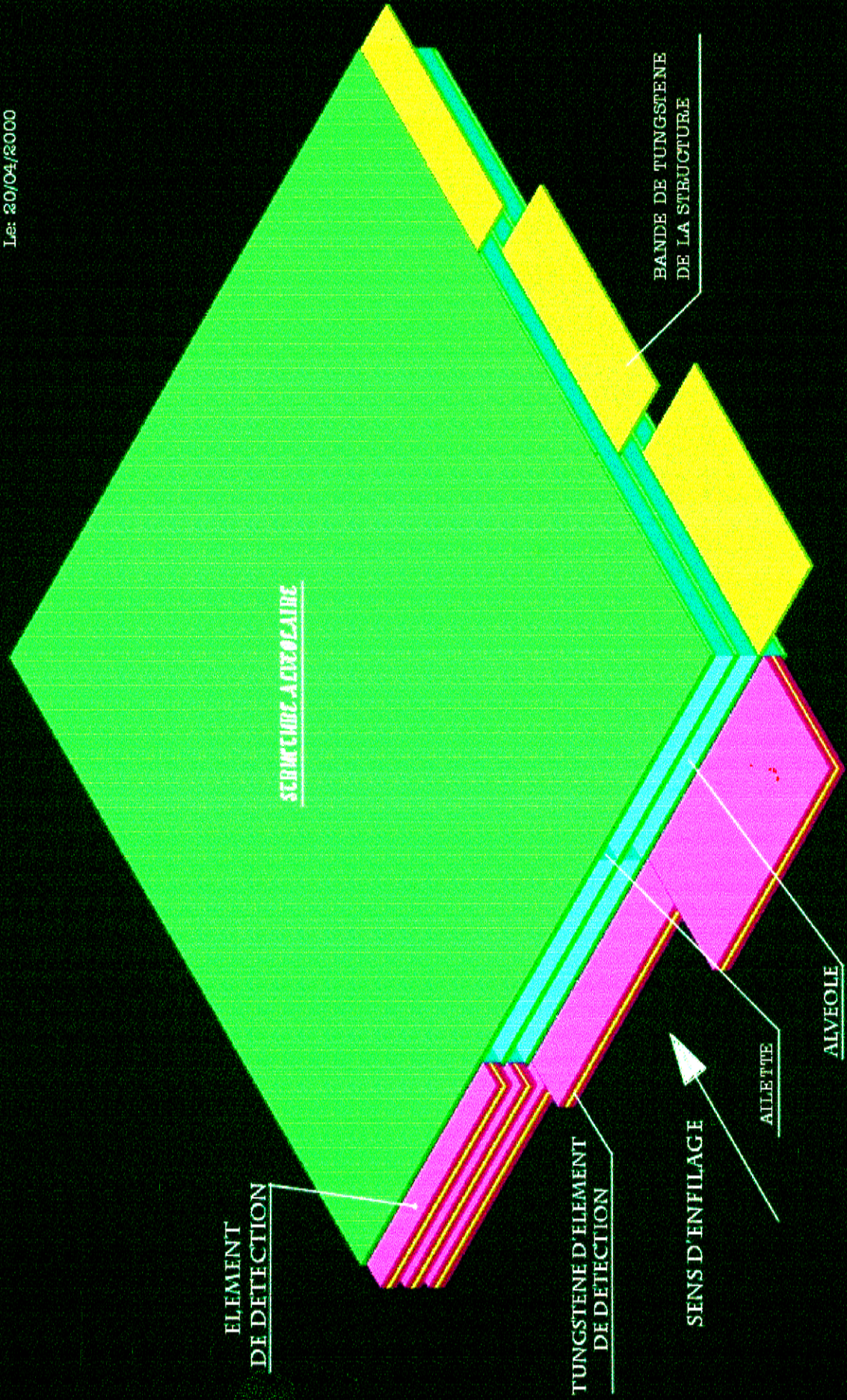
INTERFACE ECA - CAL



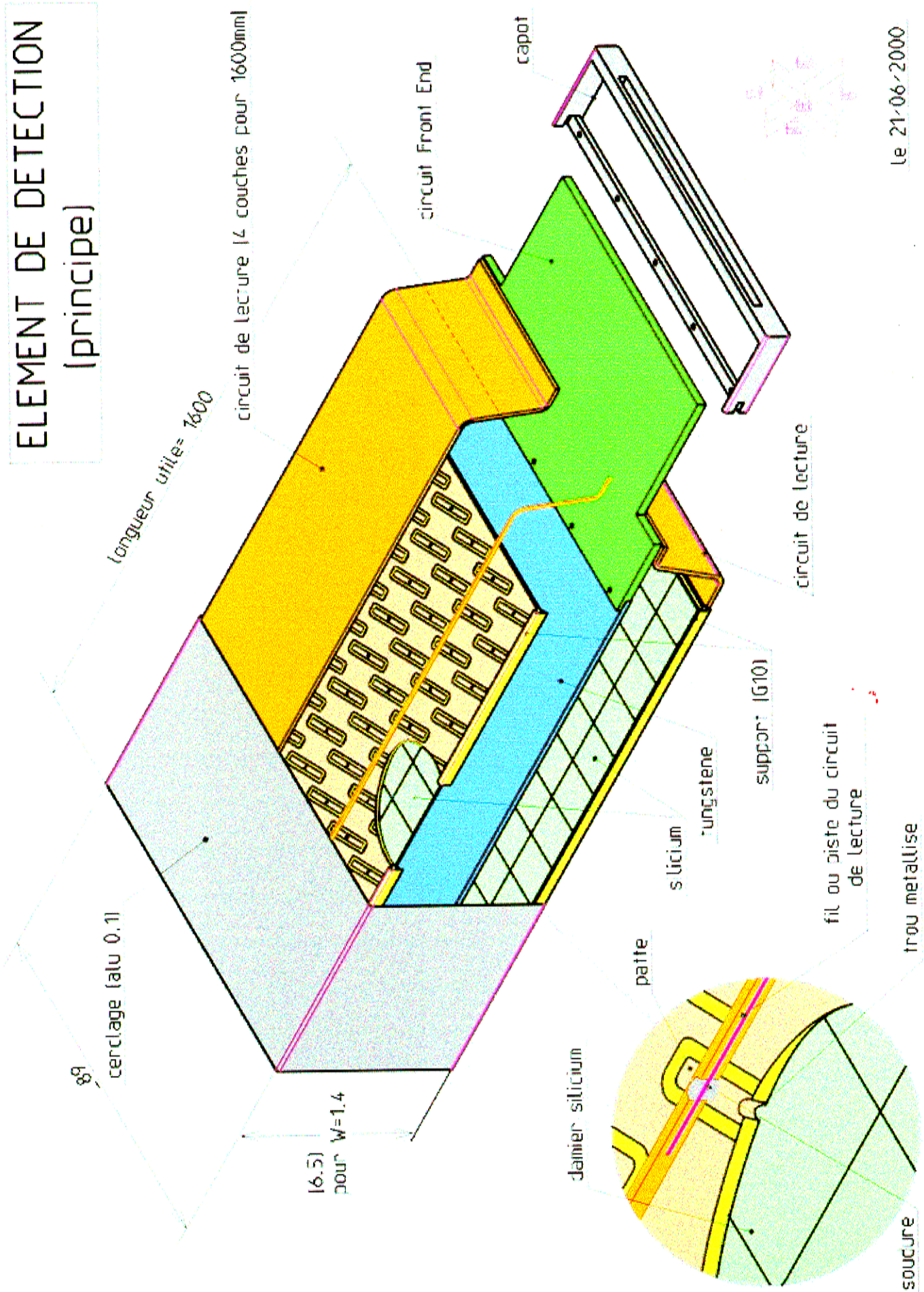
Le C5-10-00

HV
h.h

Ecole Polytechnique
L.P.N.H.E.
Le: 20/04/2000



ELEMENT DE DETECTION (principe)

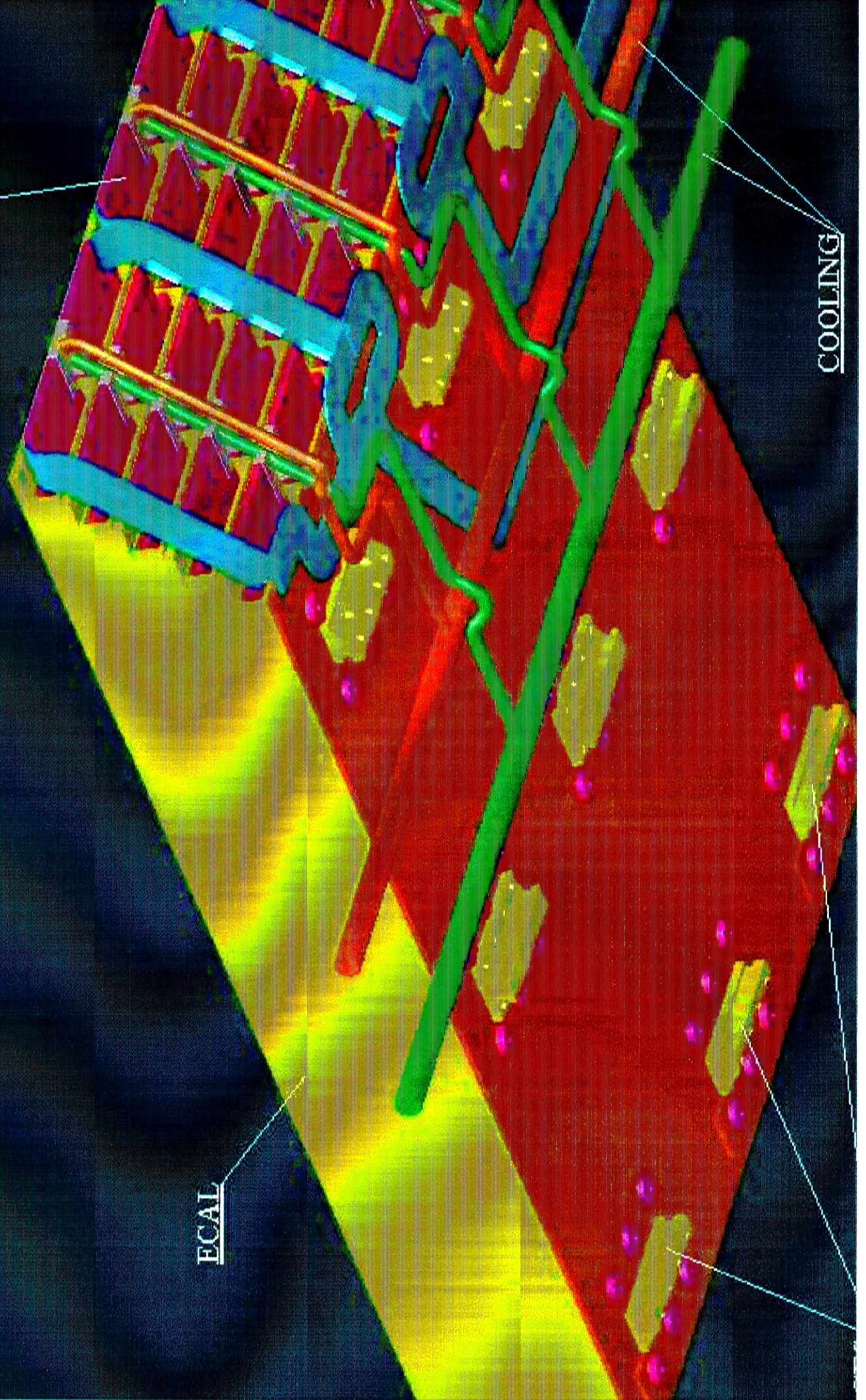


le 21-06-2000

FRONT END

COOLING

ECAL



Electronics and read out

large # of channels with small occupancy.
Dynamics from a fraction of a m.i.p. to max deposit in a cell by 500 GeV electron \Rightarrow 15 bits

precision \Rightarrow 2 gains of 10 bits each
in Tesla quite some time to integrate signal (150 ns)
incoherent noise $\sim 1/10$ of a mip (tested)
coherent?!

Functions amplify cut locally at $\sim 2/3$ of a mip $\epsilon = 97\%$
stamp bunch # address (analogically)
stones

Packaging a detector slab contains about $2 \times 8 \times 140$ cells
to be treated in a tiny space by $(2) \times 8$ chips

Read-out a set of 40 detector slabs can be readout (through a token ring)
and digitized in few ms by one ADC $\Rightarrow \sim 700$ 10bit ADCs + storage
a full train \rightarrow DAQ

HVE

A glimpse at the hadronic part —
(digital solution)

A stainless steel radiator

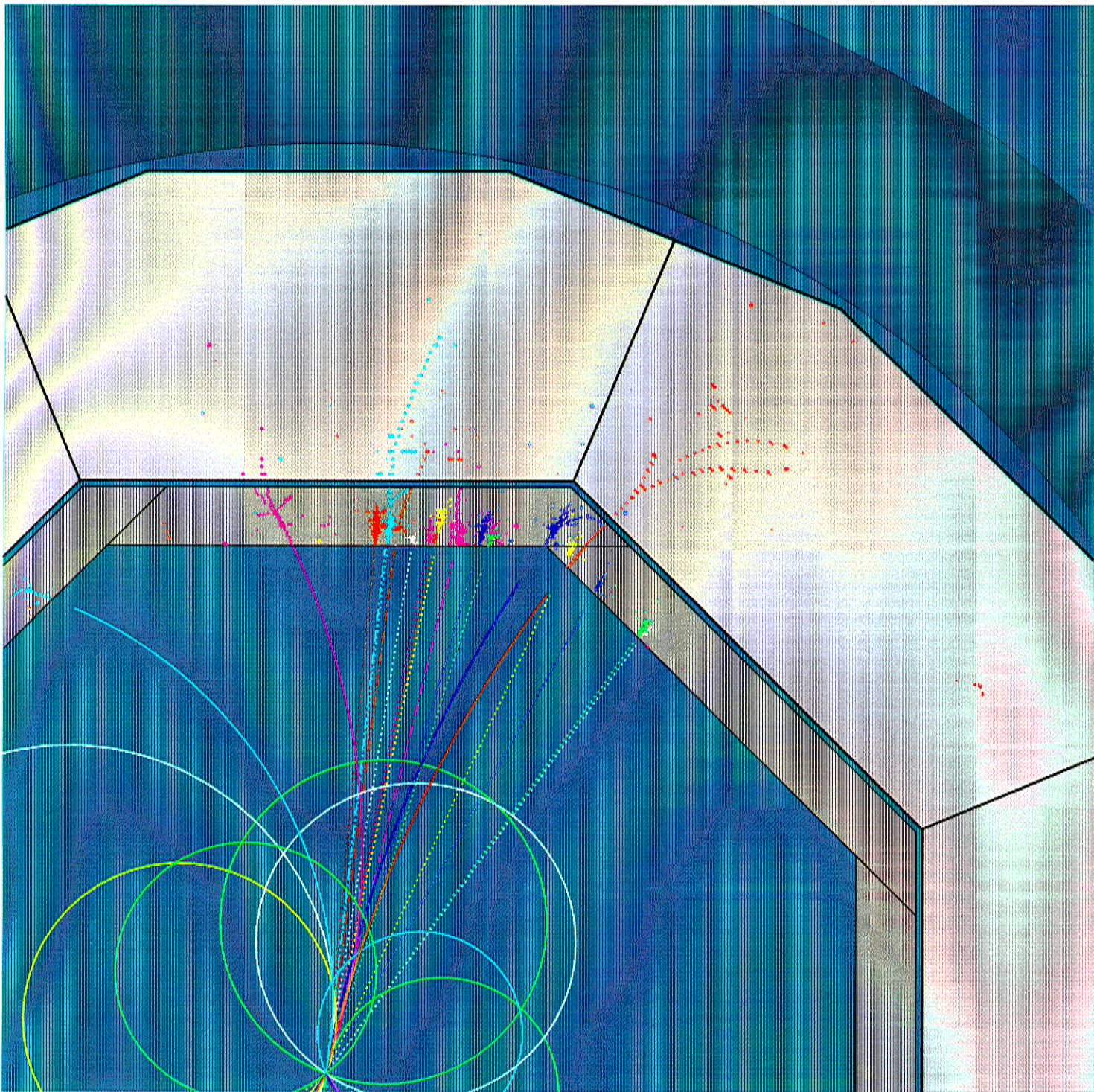
A detector providing a digital signal from small cells

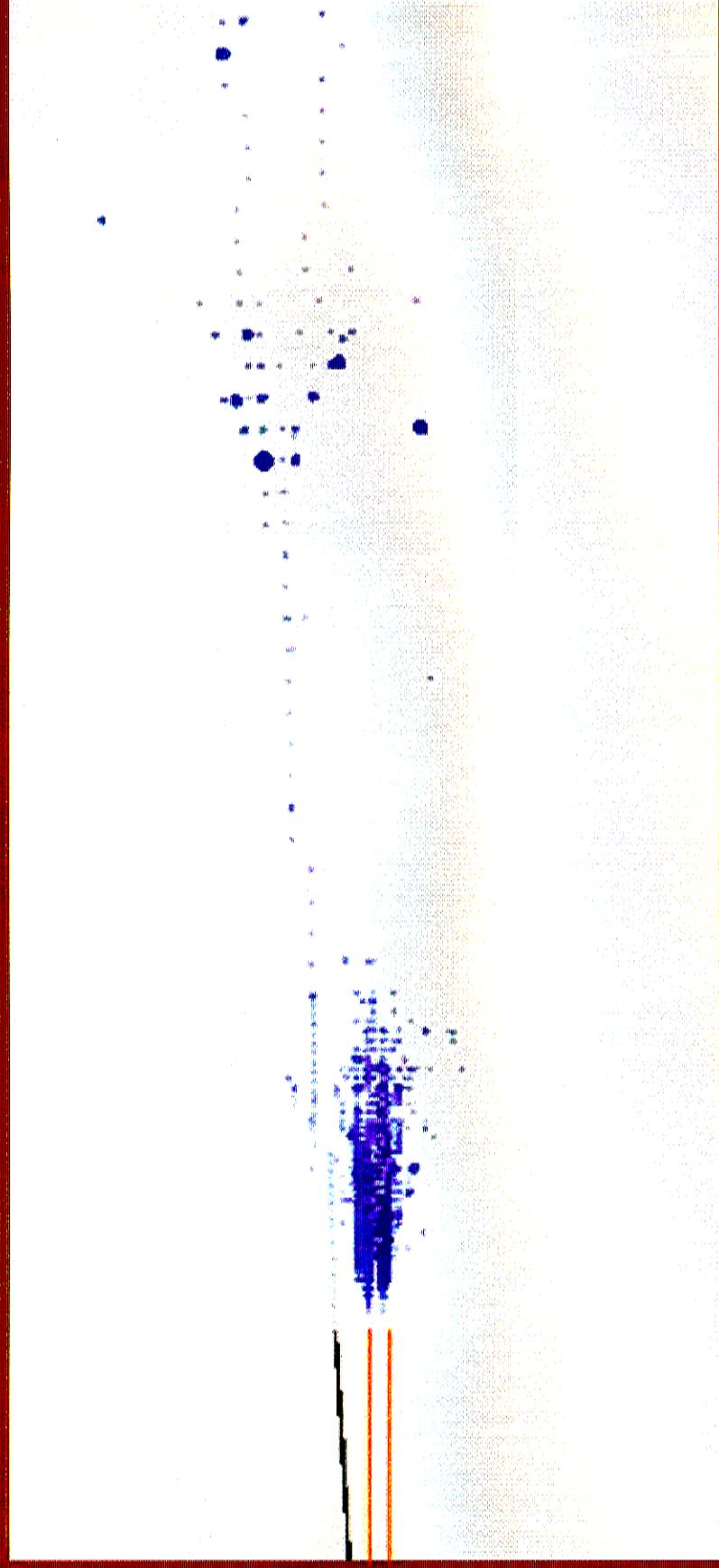
Streamer or Geiger or RPC cells
read by shift registers -

▷ The resolution obtained that way compares well
with an analog measurement

from ALEPH and simulation

Excellent pattern.





300 GeV $\tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau \rho$

$\rho \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$

TESLA

A high granularity ECAL and HCAL

Cell size $1 \times 1 \times 0.5 \text{ cm}^3$

Back to bubble chambers?

Performance (talk by P. Gay)

from a Geant4 study (talk by P. Dora de Freitas)

Photons

Efficiency and rate of fakes see plots

Energy resolution $\approx 0.12/\sqrt{E}$ \approx flat in angle

Position resolution $1/\sqrt{E} + 0.4$ mm

Angular resolution $60/\sqrt{E}$ mrad

Neutral hadrons

→ talk by P. Gay

Jets visible energy resolution $0.17/\sqrt{E}$ if no neutral hadrons

photon collection \approx intrinsic resolution

$< 0.4/\sqrt{E}$ with hadrons (≈ 2 times better than Aleph)

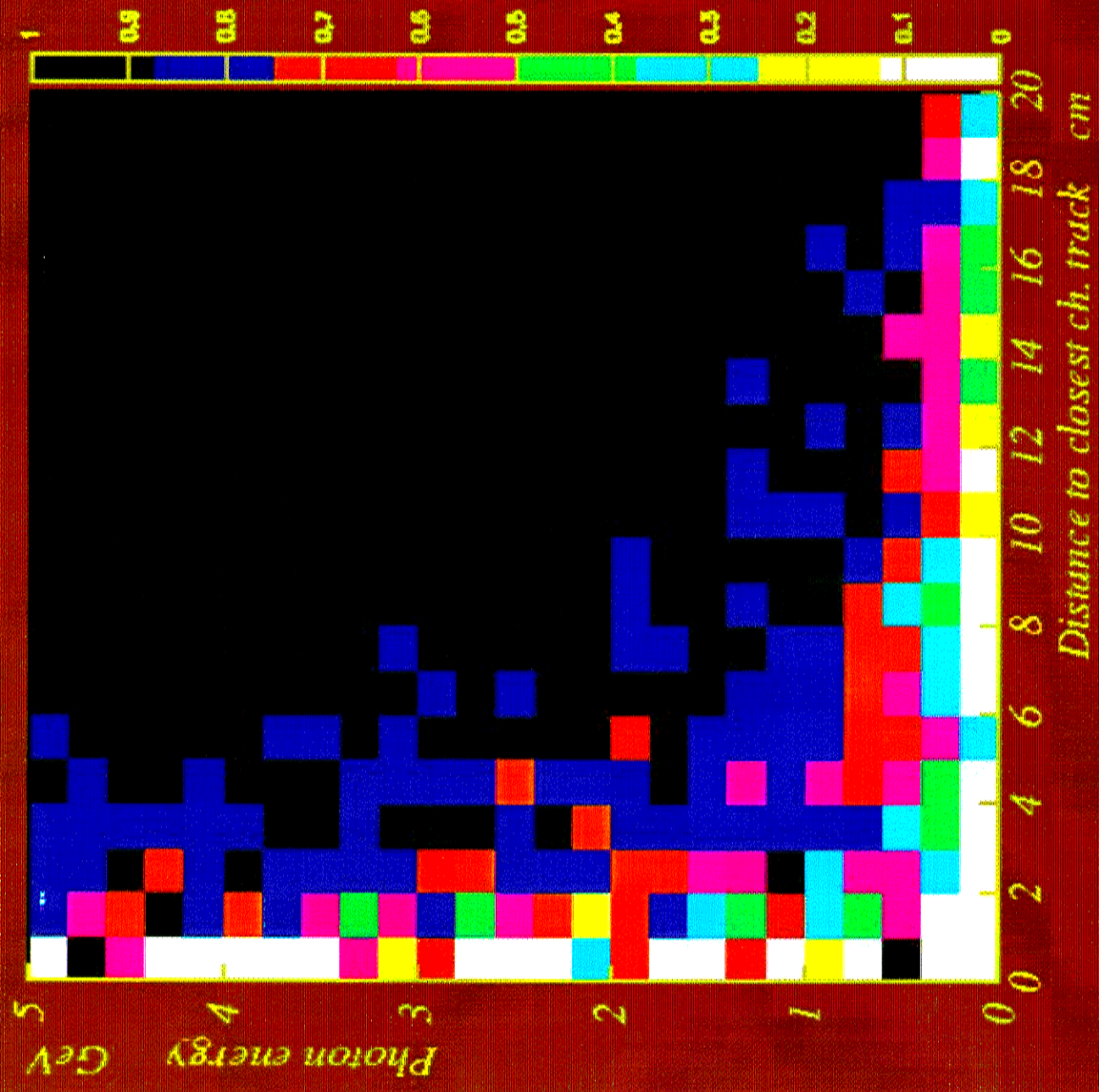
dominated by HCAL \Rightarrow work on pattern, resolution

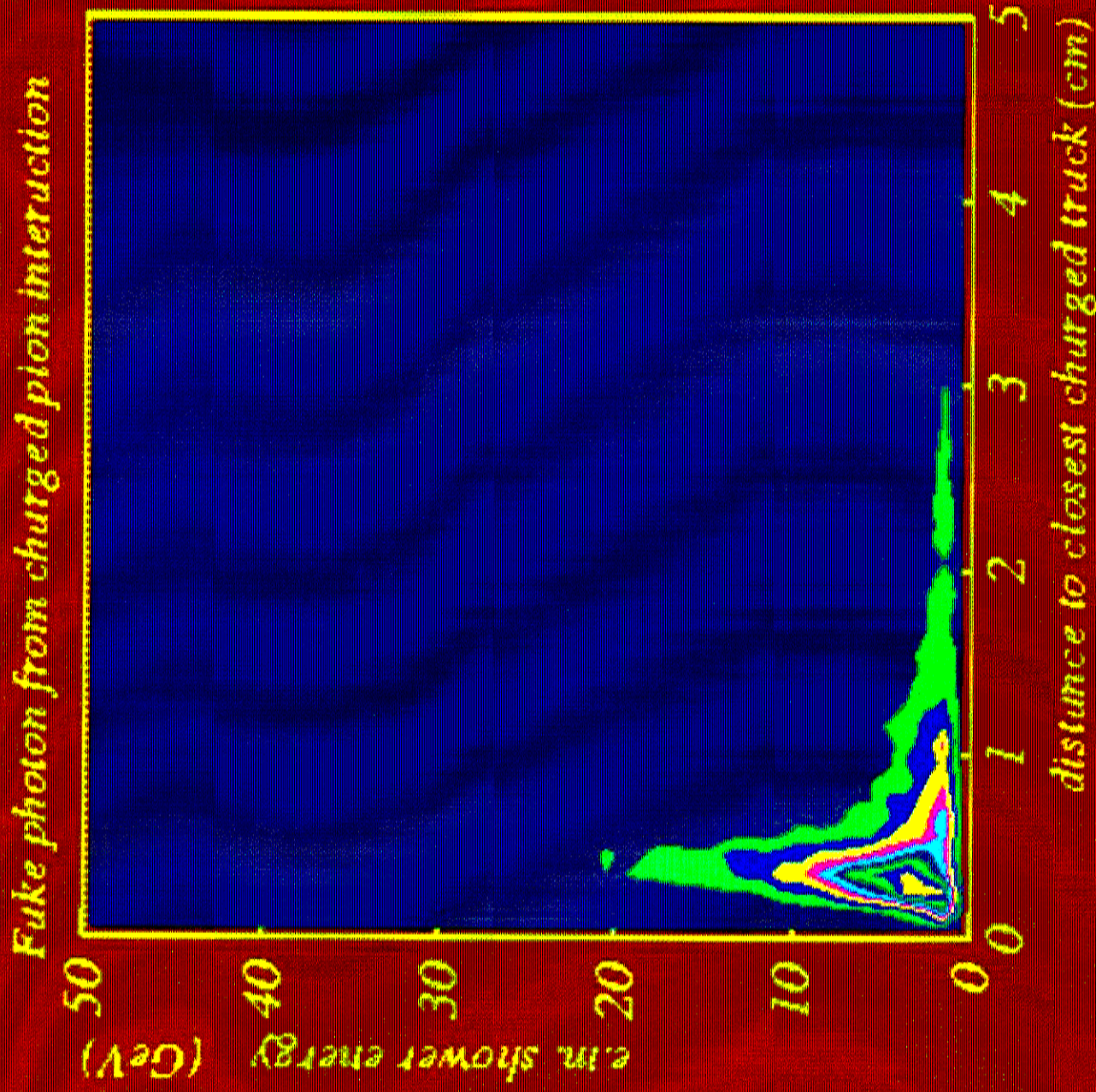
Identification of isolated e and μ ($p > 2 \text{ GeV}$) $\epsilon = 99.8\%$ for continuation $< 10^{-3}$

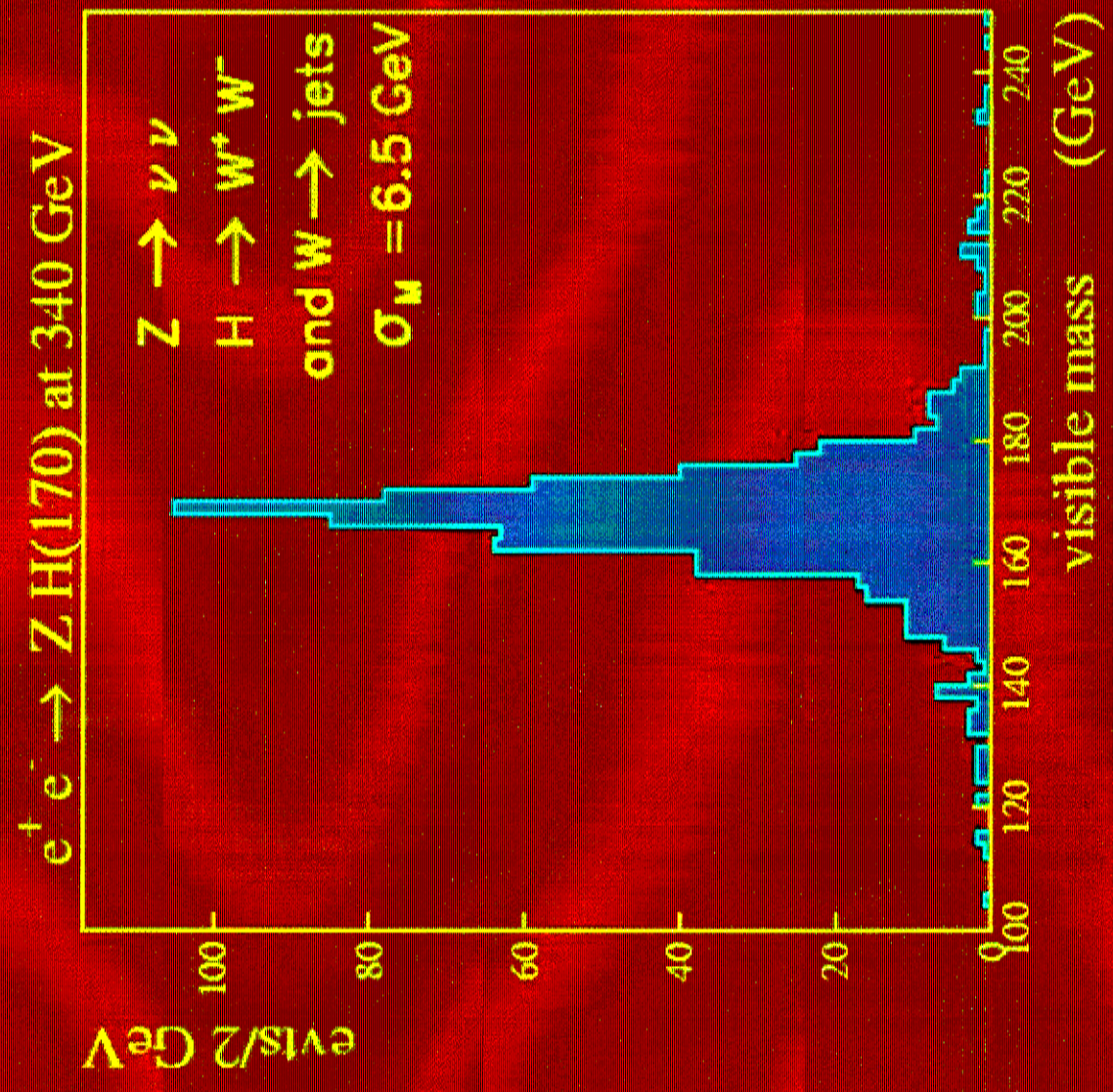
work going on for in jets

Photon efficiency
 as a function of
 - distance to closest
 charge track
 - photon energy

In fact p_T







Conclusions

We have a precise ECAL design for Higgs physics

It seems technically feasible with some delicate areas

- the detector slab or getting the signals out being probably perfect
- the front end electronics integration chips in 2001
- the industrialization of the Si processing to reduce cost.

It remains to be optimised, in particular in its layer structure

The software to exploit its capabilities is an interesting challenge
may bring a lot

The price, as of today (130 M€), is totally dominated by the silicon area.

Its probable evolution is under study - May bring a factor 3

Read the Tesla TDR
when released.

