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- Reprint to p

Tested part position

- Outline:
 - Setup description and data measured
 - MC description
 - Basic performance for electrons
 - Basic performance for pions
 - Noise cuts study
 - Conclusions

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• Setup:

- Combined test of three LAr detectors in ATLAS forward region
- Quite complicated area crack between EM/HAD endcap and forward detector

on 2D view of calorimeters the tested region is marked by red line one Module0 of EMEC Inner Wheel (lead, accordion shape), readout segmentation 0.1 x 0.1 (η x ϕ) one quadrant in phi of HEC (parallel) flat copper plates), readout segmentation 0.1 x 0.1 in outer and 0.2 x 0.2 in inner wheel one quadrant in phi of FCAL (EM) part copper, HAD part tungsten alloy with cylindrical electrodes, parallel to beam), readout segmentation not projective, $\sim 0.2 \ge 0.2$ dead materials between calorimeters and in front of FCAL close to the ATLAS case (no beam pipe...), trying to be as close as possible to "nominal" situation setup placed in H1 cryostat in CERN North Hall, using the H6 beam line

 \blacklozenge slanting a setup to be "projective" at $\eta \sim 2.8$



Performance of the ATLAS Liquid Argon Endcap Calorimeter in Beam Tests

- Limited acceptance, because of space constraint in H1 cryostat
- Warm and Cold Tail Catchers are TB specific devices to help identify a longitudinal leakage





Performance of the ATLAS Liquid Argon Endcap Calorimeter in Beam Tests

Data:

- Readout was done with various prototypes and versions -1 of final ATLAS electronics, therefore parameters not directly transferable to a data taking
- Various scans were performed (e-, pi, position (x- and y-), energies 6-200GeV in fixed points)
- Electronics calibration in a similar way as envisaged for ATLAS
- Noise:
 - Some problem with prototype of HEC Power supply found, source of coherent noise, but it was possible partially to correct it
 - noise is measured from *empty calo cells*, or using estimate from *first reading sample x suppression factor* (taking into account suppression done by filtering used for signal amplitude reconstruction)
 - also typical cluster noise shown for EM and had. clusters

	Cell noise [MeV]	Estimate [MeV]	Cluster EM	Noise [MeV]	
EMEC2	80	80	EMEC , 0.15	550	8 R. 9
EMEC3	60	60	EMEC, 0.25	1300	O Ray
HEC0	200	190	FCAL, 0.25	1100	50 cm
HEC1	280	250	Cluster HAD	Noise [MeV]	FMFC/HI
HEC2	460	420	EM/HEC, 0.3	4200	
FCAL1	240	180	EM/HEC , 0.5	7100	TE
FCAL2	370	315	FCAL, 0.3	3100	
			FCAL, 0.5	6700	



MC:

- Most simulation done so far with G4 7.1p01, only recently switched to a newer versions (coupled to a ATLAS releases used for analysis), not final results yet
- Physics list used QGSP_GN and QGSP_BERT, the second one used for comparison with data – better description, specially of shower shape
- to check the MC geometry vertical scan with electrons
- open symbols are MC on all following plots





Electron linearity in standard impact points

cone clusters - clear
 visible that R<0.15 does
 not collect enough signal

 cone 0.25 cluster very close to MC expectation, 0.15 shows difference at low energies

 "topo 633" topological cluster (more about topological clustering in a talk of G. Pospelov) expected behaviour – comparable with cone+3σ cut

 3x3 and 5x5 are standard towers used in EM calo for e/γ reconstruction

Basic performance for electrons:



Electron resolution for standard points

- cone and 3x3 clusters easy to subtract noise
- topo 633 cluster average noise subtracted
- EM 3x3 cluster with a "standard" EM corrections – gives the best result
- FCAL MC is worse than data – but it's much closer to data with newer G4 (new multiple scattering ?) and ATLAS sw. release

Basic performance for pions:

Y-scan of 200 GeV pions over a crack

- reasonably well described
- position of standard impact points showed
- MC is QGSP GN, e.m. scale is fixed with electrons

hint, that early showering in MC is present here

EM layers

FCal1

EMEC total

EMEC 1

EMEC 2



-200

Mean signal [GeV]

100

50

-100

• Basic performance for pions:

Linearity of pions in two standard impact points (e.m. scale, MC is QGSP_BERT)

- ◆ cone clusters R<0.4, 0.5</p>
- \bullet topo cluster 420 and R=0.5 with 2σ cell cut
- reasonably well described for higher energies and larger cluster
- discrepancy seen for lower energies



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Basic performance for pions:

- Energy resolution of pions in two standard impact points (MC is QGSP_BERT)
 cone clusters R<0.3, 0.5
- noise subtracted in data event-by-event estimated for cone, no noise in MC
- one calibration constant per layer in cone
- ◆ MC is close for constant term and too optimistic for sampling term different to HEC TB, there were a good description with G4. (Both QGSP_GN and QGSP_BERT physics lists shows this difference.)



Lateral shower profile:

- X-scan of 60 GeV pions over a EMEC/HEC region (data are full, MC open symbols)
- each profile is energy summed in one phi-bin
- reasonably well described, small difference on far tails
- MC is QGSP_BERT, still some hint on early showering (EM part slightly more energy on tails, HAD slightly less)

EMEC

0



Total

·····

-100

10⁻²

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Noise cuts analysis

scale and resolution for electrons, , -3 means no cut at all:





• Conclusions:

- Performance of ATLAS LAr Endcap calorimeters in the crack region (2.5 < | η |
 < 4.0 was studied in beam test, and is basically understood
- This test closes the extensive program of beam-testing the ATLAS LAr endcap calorimeters modules, started already at 1996
- Standard parameters of noise, response and resolution extracted
- Expected parameters for electrons seen, well compared with MC
- For pions MC does not describe data perfectly (larger response and better resolution) at low energies, quite good description at higher energy
- Limited acceptance makes results very sensitive to a proper shower description in MC, here QGSP_BERTINI physics list gives better results (not all possible physics list tested yet)
- First paper accepted for publication in NIM A (describing in more details what was presented here)
- Next paper will follow, containing the results presented by next speakers