



## Results from Beam Test of the CaloCube Prototype

**Vannuccini Elena** On behalf of the CaloCube collaboration The prototype: active material

•CsI(Tl) scintillating crystals (produced by Amcrys)
•3×3×14=126 cubic elements
•3.6 cm side + 0.3 cm gap
•active depth 27 X<sub>0</sub>→1.44 λ<sub>I</sub>





# The prototype: sensors & front-end electronics

#### Excelitas VTH2090 photodiodes

- Large area (9.2×9.2mm<sup>2</sup>)
- **CASIS chip** (developed by INFN-Trieste)
  - Very large dynamic range (0÷10000 MIP)
  - Automatic switching btw low and high (×20) gain mode
  - 16 channels (CSA+CDS shaper)





# Setup of Feb 2013 Beam Test

- ▶ Ion beam extracted from CERN SPS H8 line
- Primary Pb beam on Be target
- > Nuclear fragments A/Z=2, from Deuterium to Iron
- Energy: **12.8** and **30.0 GeV/amu**



# Z-tagging with Beam Tracker (BT)







#### Deuterium 12.8 GeV/amu





Deuterium 12.8 GeV/amu





#### Helium 12.8 GeV/amu





#### Helium 12.8 GeV/amu





Helium 30.0 GeV/amu



Carbon 12.8 GeV/amu

14





0

2

4

6

10

12

Layer Number

14

#### Sodium 12.8 GeV/amu

# Single crystal performance

#### Channel Noise



#### File: data-out/20130204-211823.dat-analyse.root

# MIP signal

D

#### CASIS 1 - Channel 1



# Gain dispersion



Crystal responses equalized by normalizing to 1MIP energy deposit (@peak)

## Single-crystal linearity (1)

D



Courtesy of G. Bigongiari (UniSi)



# Switching from high to low gain



First layer, central cube: He-F-Na

# Single-crystal linearity (2)



Ratio between low and high gain different from nominal one (1/20)?

Courtesy of G. Bigongiari (UniSi)

# Direct energy deposit on photodiode



# Direct energy deposit on photodiode



# Shower study

# Calorimeter linearity

D





## Total energy deposit vs shower start



Shower start  $\rightarrow$  First layer with a hit > 15 MIP (D and He) or 30 MIP (Li)

## Total energy deposit vs shower start



Shower start  $\rightarrow$  First layer with a hit > 15 MIP (D and He) or 30 MIP (Li)

Average shower profile

D



Average shower profile

D





# Total energy distribution



Showers starting on 2° layer

# Total energy distribution



Showers starting on 2° layer

## Energy resolution

D



# Energy resolution



Elena Vannuccini - CaloCube startup meeting 22/01/2014



# Energy resolution

D



# Energy resolution

D



# Data vs Simulation

Possible causes of observed discrepancies:

- Saturation / low-to-high gain ratio
- Uncertainties associated with crystal calibration (ADC-to-MIP conversion, gain equalization)
- ▶ Fluctuation on photon collection efficiency → see Starodubtsev presentation
- ▶ Fluctiations on shower development, not well described by Fluka hadronic model ? → see Papini/Bottai presentation

## Saturation



## Saturation



Signal vs  $Z^2$ 



Signal vs  $Z^2$ 

