Calibration issues for the CALICE 1m^3 AHCAL

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- **Equalization of the cell response in AHCAL**
- **MIP & Gain & Saturation of SiPMs**
- **Validation of the AHCAL calibration**

Calibration chain: ADC to MIP

AHCAL signal chain:

Particle shower → MIPs → scintillator → photons (UV) → SiPM (non-linear) → photo-electrons → amplification → electronics

$$E_i[MIP] = \frac{A_i[ADC]}{C_i^{MIP}} \times f_{sat}^{-1}(A_i[pix])$$

Calibration:

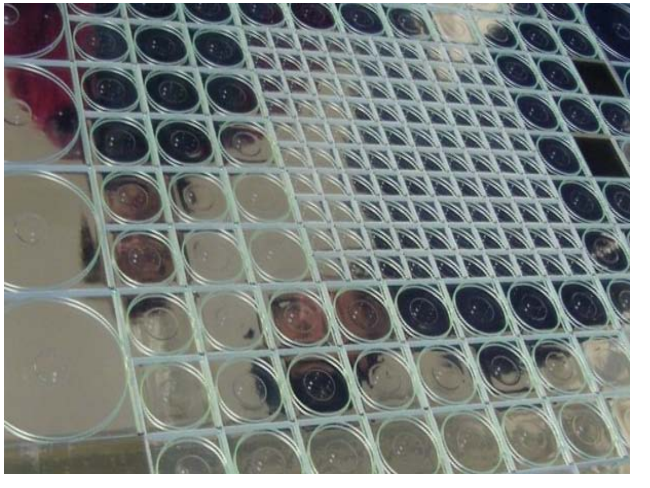
convert detector signal into number of MIPs deposited by particle traversing the tile & correct for non linear response of SiPM & scale vis. MIP to tot. dep. energy in GeV

$$f_{sat}(A_i[pix]) = f_{sat}\left(\frac{A_i[ADC]}{I_C} \times G_{pix}\right)$$

What do we need:

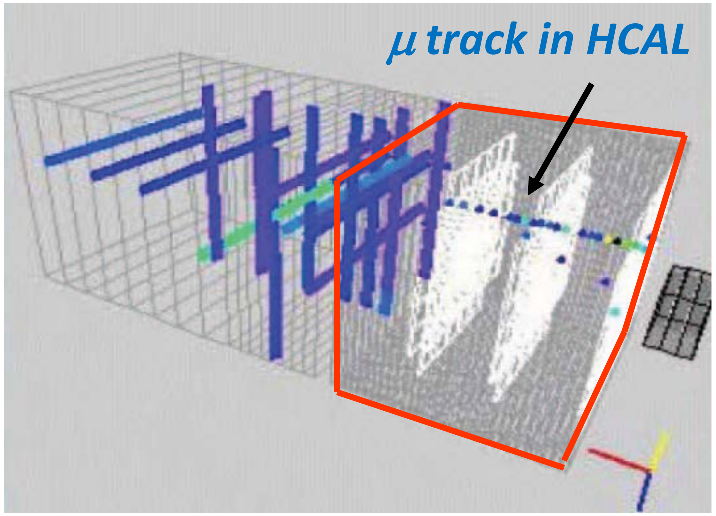
Lightyield in [pix/MIP]:

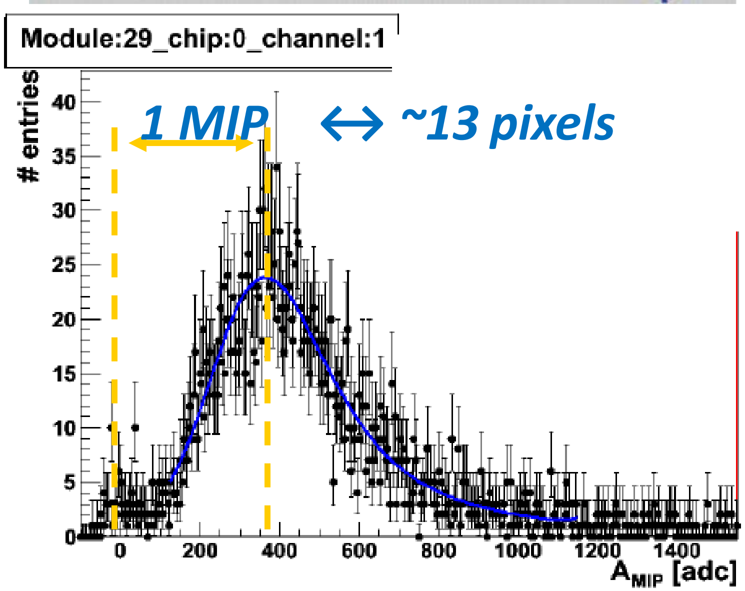
- **MIP amplitude** in ADC bins ... C_i^{MIP}
- **SiPM gain**: (CalibMode) ADC bins converts to pixel ... G_{pix}
- **Electronics Intercalibration**: between PM/CM mode ... I_C
- **SiPM response function:** corrects the non-linear response of the SiPM ... $f_{sat}(A_i[pix])$



Cell response equalization with MIP

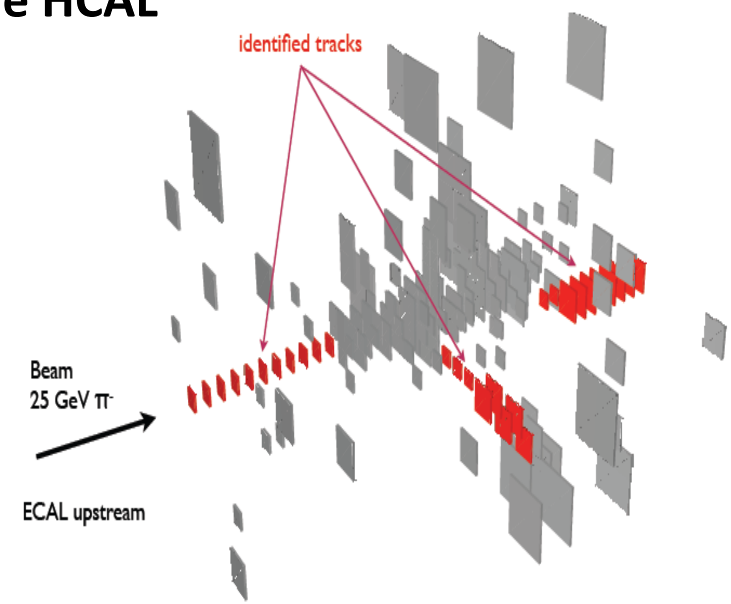
Using muon signal





Using pion shower

select MIP stubs using the high granularity of the HCAL



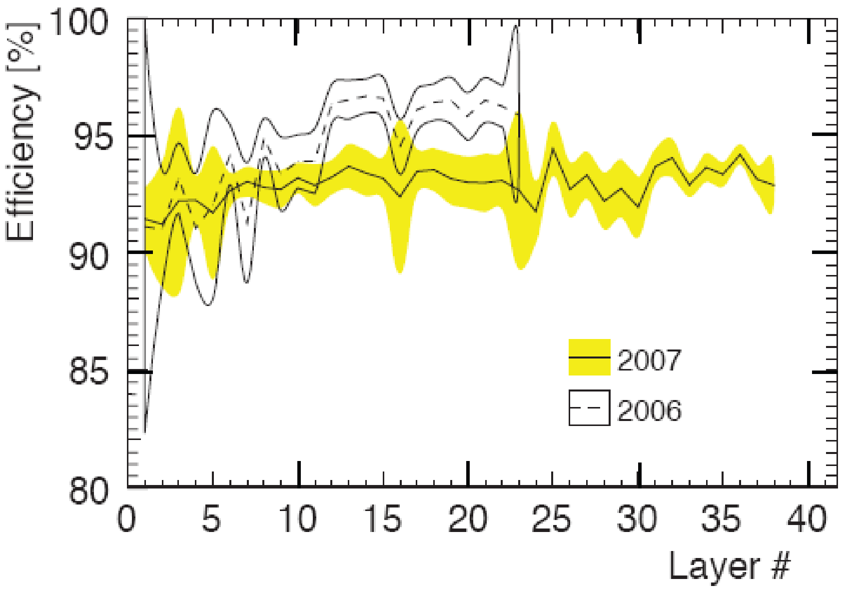
Luminosity requirement for in-situ calibration with MIP stabs from jets (ILC detector)

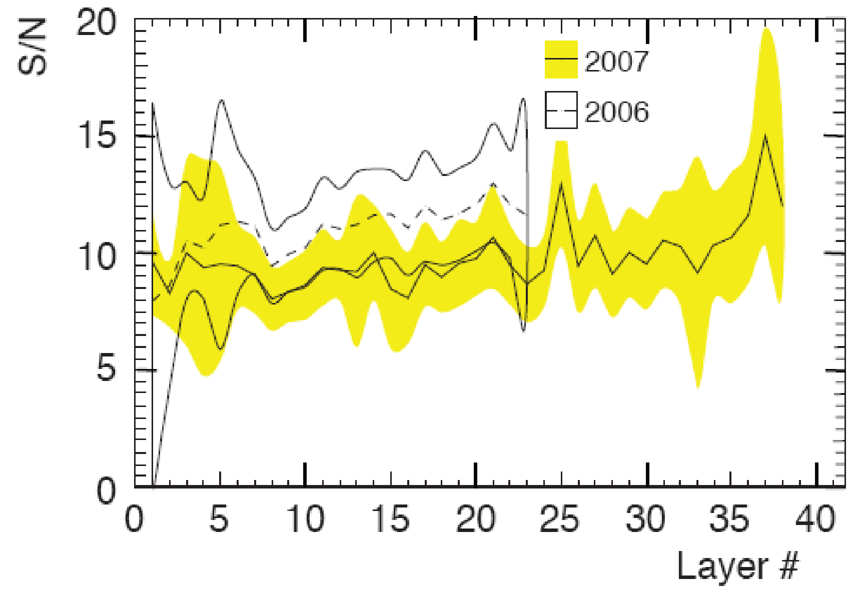
	Luminosity at 91 GeV	Luminosity at 500 GeV
layer-module to 3% to layer 20	1 pb^{-1}	1.8 fb^{-1}
layer-module to 3% to layer 48	10 pb^{-1}	20 fb^{-1}
HBU to 3% to layer 20	20 pb^{-1}	36 fb^{-1}

more statistics obtained from $Z_0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$ events

MIP calibration

Calibration obtained at CERN with ~2 M muon events (80 GeV)
- broad muon beam covering the whole 1x1 m^2 calorimeter face
- minimum 500 events required for a good fit ($G \otimes L$) in one cell





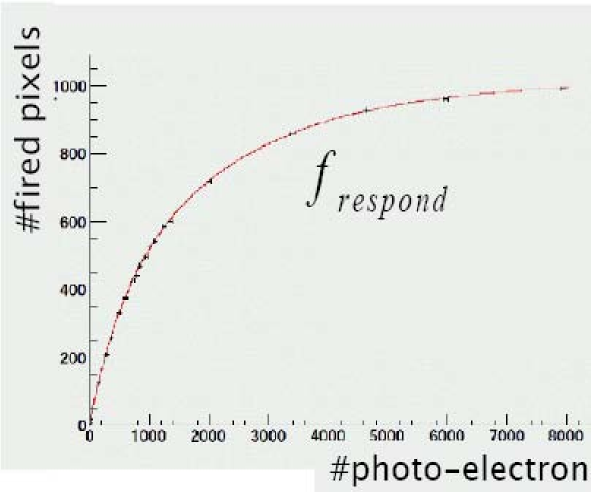
➢ **MIP detection efficiency above 0.5*MIP threshold ~ 93%**

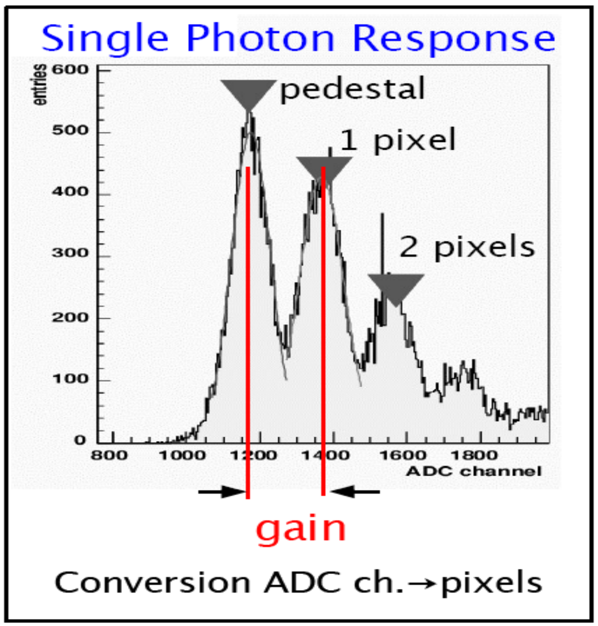
➢ **Signal to noise ratio ~10**

➢ **MIP error uncertainty (coming mainly from fits) is 2% of energy scale**

Importance of monitoring/calibration

SiPM response is non-linear

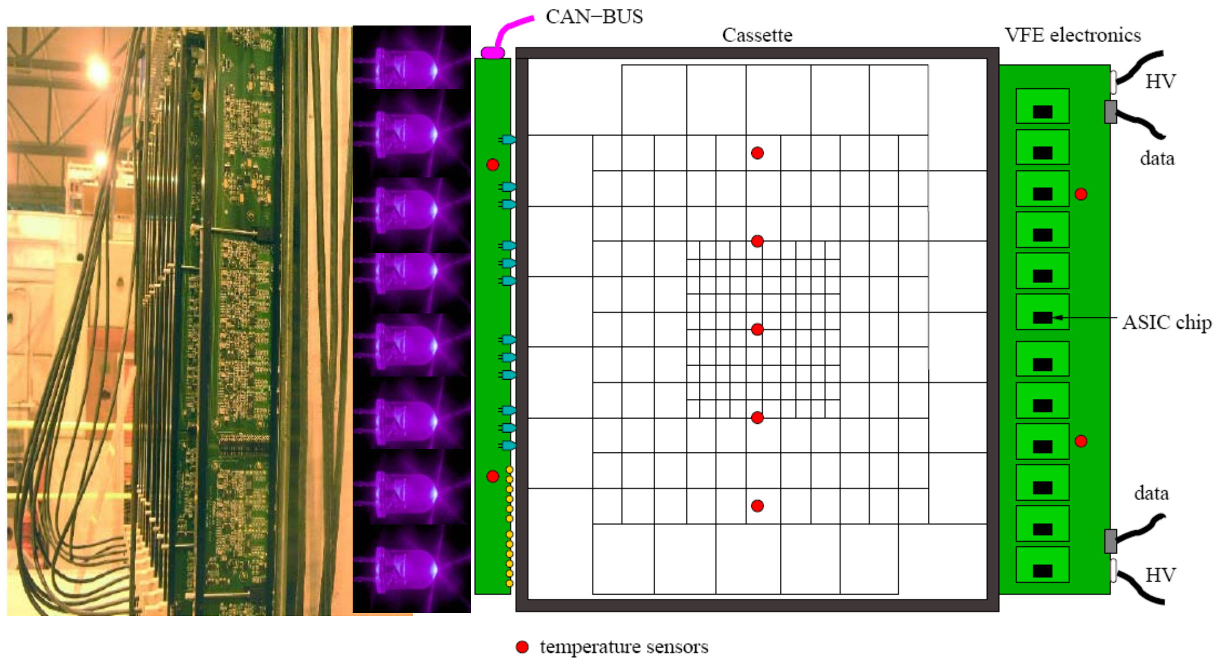




Redundant calibration system delivers:

- **Low intensity light for SiPM Gain calibration**
- **High intensity of light for saturation monitoring**
- **Medium intensity light for electronics intercalibration**

AHCAL layer (1CMB=12LEDs) = 216 tiles



- ***Light intensity for 7608 channels within factor 2***
- ***> 94% calibration efficiency on full calorimeter***

SiPM gain calibration

- Gain extracted from a multi-Gaussian fit to LED calibration data

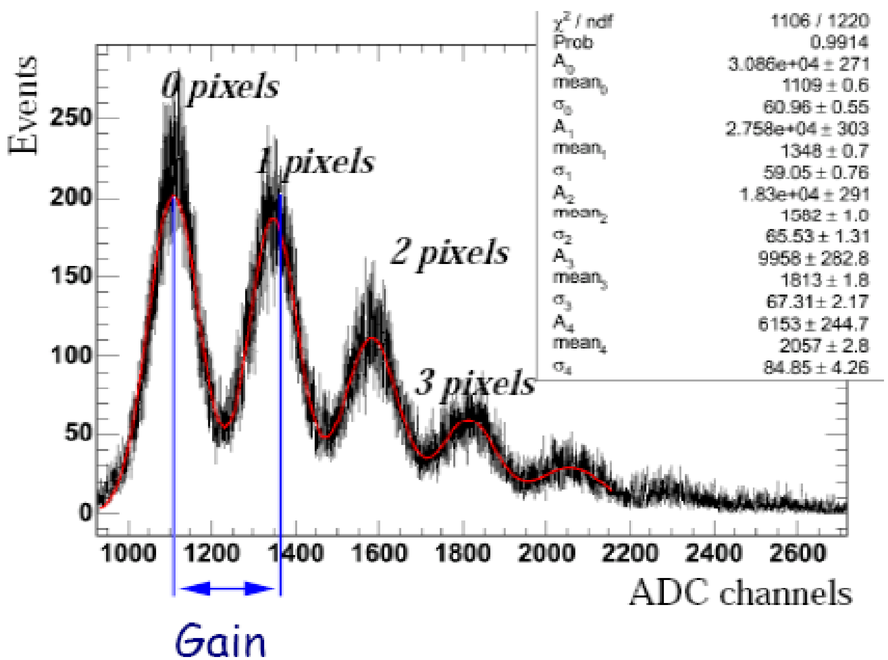
~15 min data taking necessary for one gain scan

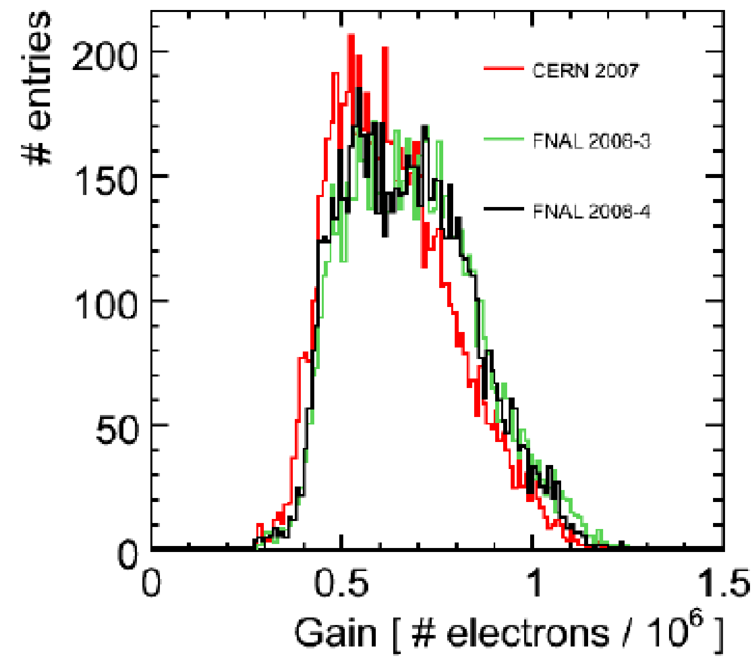
- Repeated ~every 6-8h during data taking

Efficiency (#ch. calibrated):

CERN 96%, FNAL 97% ➔ Mainly quality of LED system

➢ Uncertainty on Gain determination (mainly due to fit) is ~2% for good cells





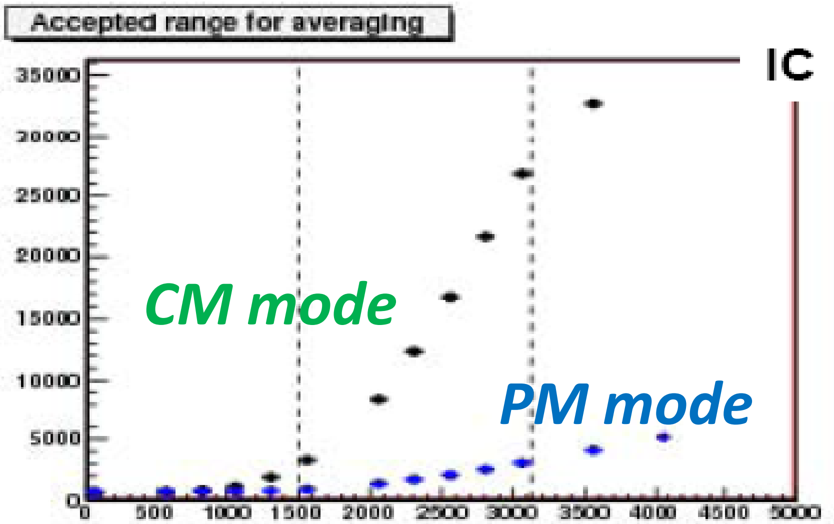
ASIC mode inter-calibration

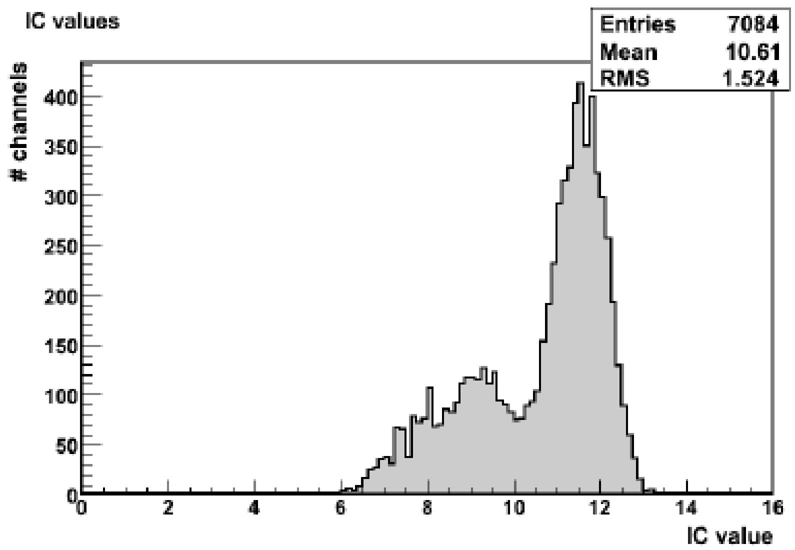
- values for 94% of all channels (6-13)
- ≈ 4% of channels failed due to problems with the CMB hardware
- ≈ 2% dead channels
- method efficiency near 100%

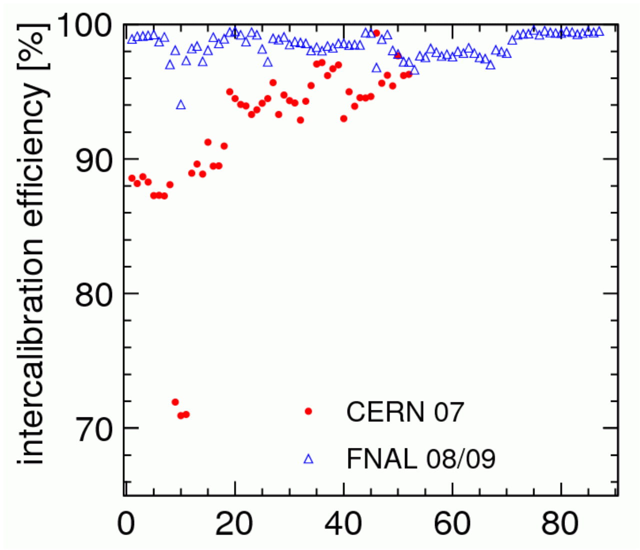
- stability: 2% RMS over data taking period

➔ stability & efficiency better later (FNAL)

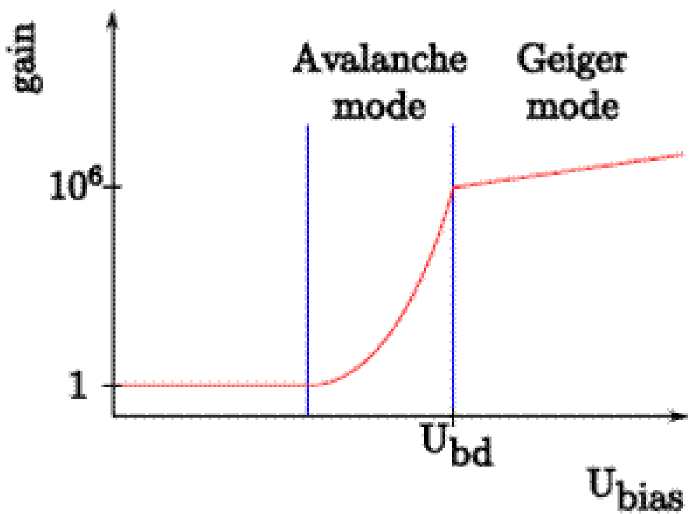
➢ IC coefficient uncertainty is better than 1 %

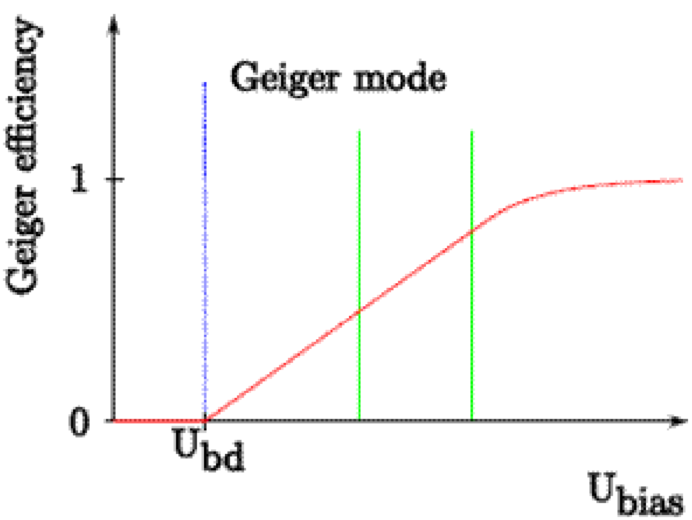






Temperature and voltage dependence

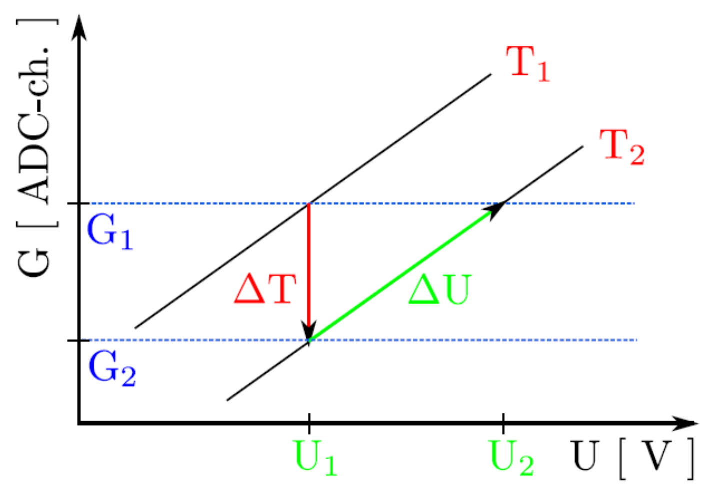




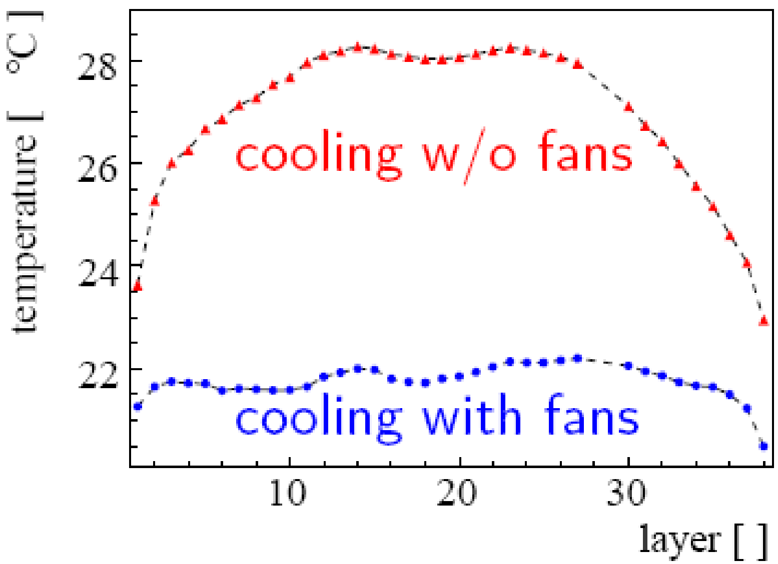
- **SiPMs (operated in Geiger mode):**
  Gain *G*, Geiger efficiency *ε*
- ***G, ε ∝ ($U_{bias} – U_{bd}$)*** **O(2%/100mV)**
- ***U_{bd} → T ∝ G, ε ∝ (-T)*** ***-1.7%/K***
- ***Muons response A_{MIP} ∝ ε × G)*** ***-3.7%/K***

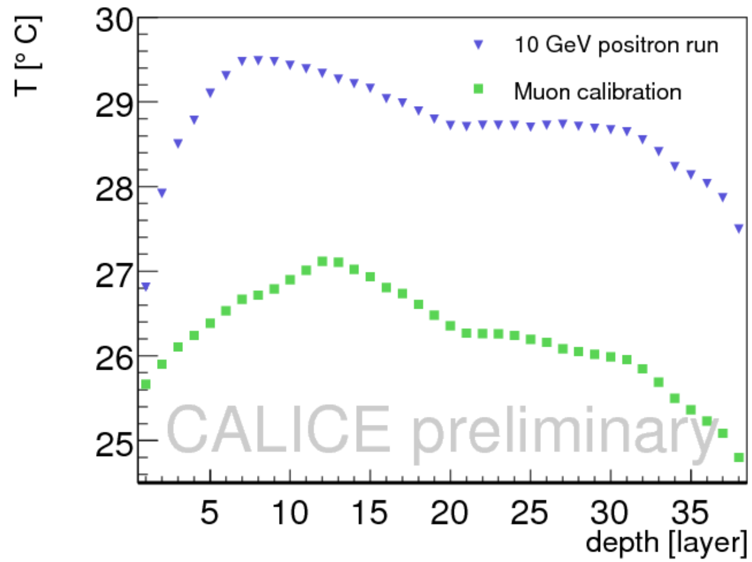
➢ **Compensation of Temperature Changes**
(HV Adjustment, approx. 100mV / 2K)

compensate the effect of T increase (increase of U_{bd}) by increasing the bias voltage (increase of ΔU)
➔*Price to pay: increase of noise above threshold*



Temperature variations at TB





data samples variations

- **gradient along the calorimeter length**
- **gradient across a module (<0.5 deg)**

Important point for a ILC detector:

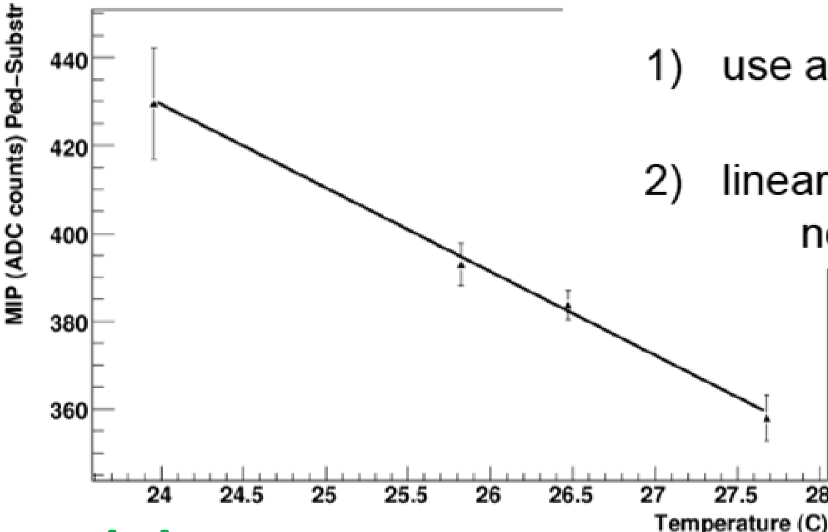
- **cell equalization (with muon) cannot be repeated in situ**
- **test beam calibration can be ported to the ILC detector**
- **what about correction of long term T fluctuation (if any)?**

MIP &Gain T&V dependence

Different methods to determine dA^{MIP} / dT:

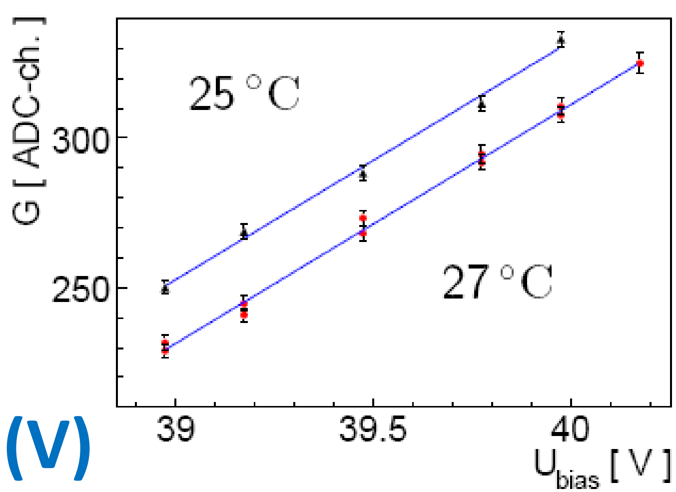
1) use average $1 / A^{MIP}\ dA^{MIP} / dT$ = -3.8 %/K (at 27 °C)

2) linear fit for each channel (χ^2 approach):
need set of mip runs for each point, only few points

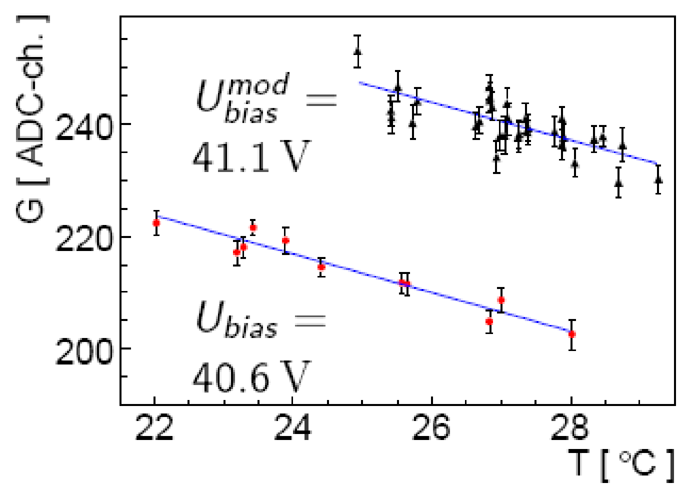


MIP (T)

- **1/G dG/U = 2%/100mV**
- **1/G dG/dT = -1.7%/K**

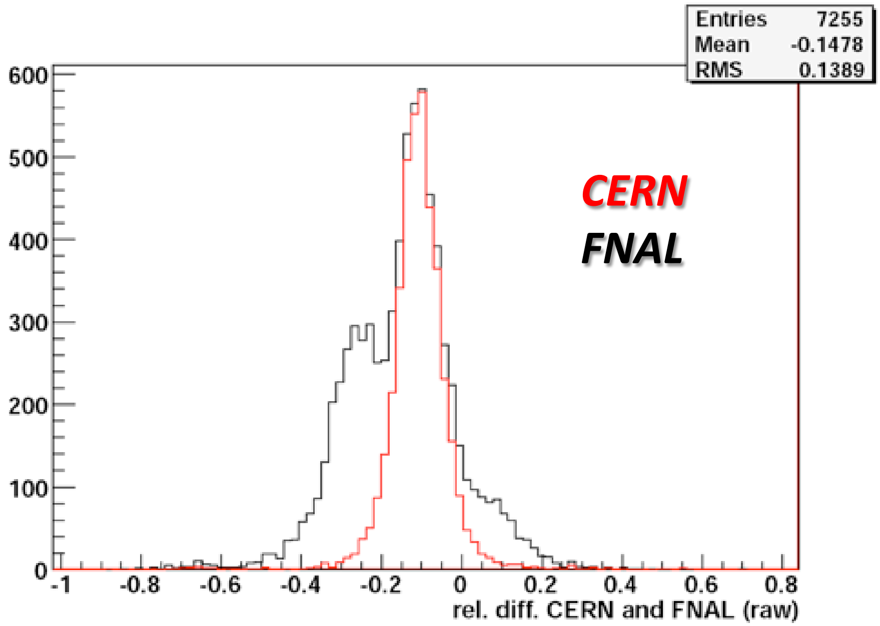


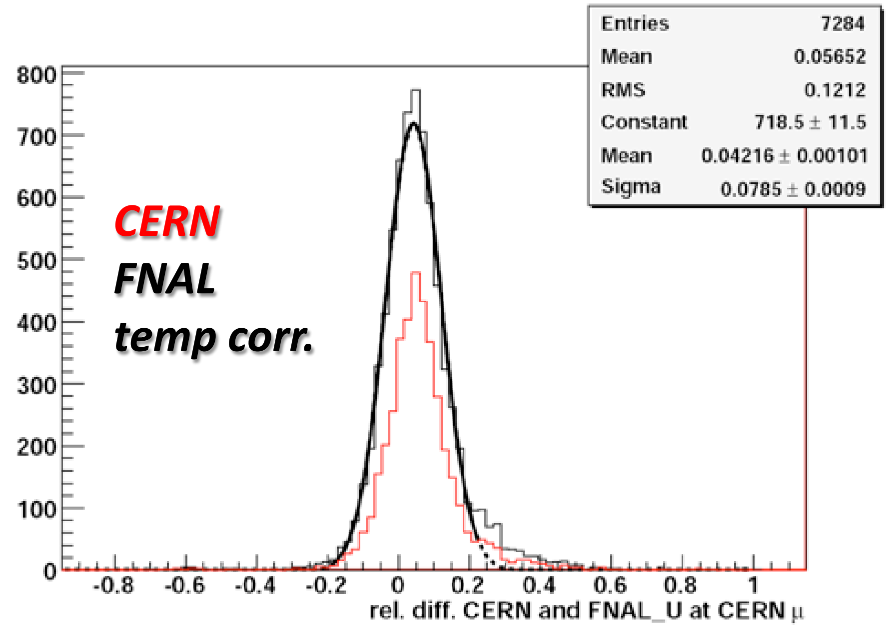
Gain (V)



Gain (T)

Calibration (MIP scale) transfer





- **ΔT=4.5K, Difference before -10.8%, after +4.2%**
- **Still MIP energy scale shift down by 4%**
- **Remaining offset cannot be explained by different muon beam energy (80x32Gev)**
- **still under investigation:**
  - Different reference values affect 1/Mip dMip/dX , X={T,U}
  - Nonlinearity in change of photon detection efficiency dM/dT=dG/dT+dEff/dT (saturation)

→ ***level of ~5% for comparison data FNAL vs CERN (@MIP scale)***

Saturation curves

❑ Saturation curves for single SiPM should be universal…

BUT:

❑ Disagreement between ITEP (bare SiPM) and in-situ (on-tile) measurement

➢ Not all pixels illuminated by WLS light!

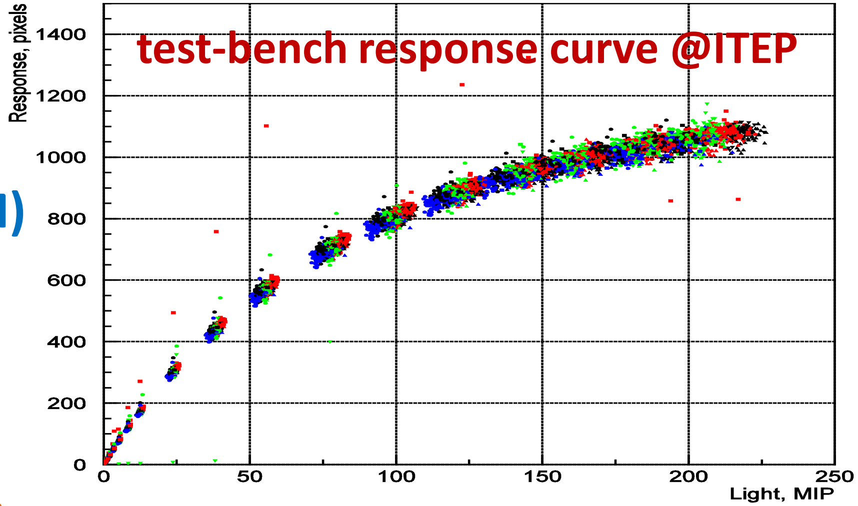
➢ Ratio of geometrical area it is expected that only 78.5 % of the SiPM area (square) is illuminated by the WLF fiber

➢ different number of dead pixels in each SiPM could change this number

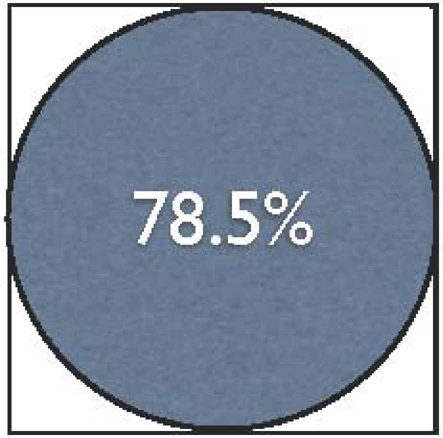
→ **determination saturation factor for each channel separately**

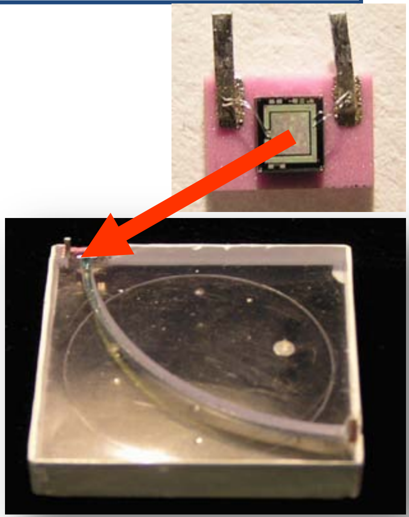
- *extract saturation factor for all channels*
- *apply calibration to pixels & temp corrections*
- *averaged over all runs → consistent results?*

Total number of pixels in a SiPM = 1156

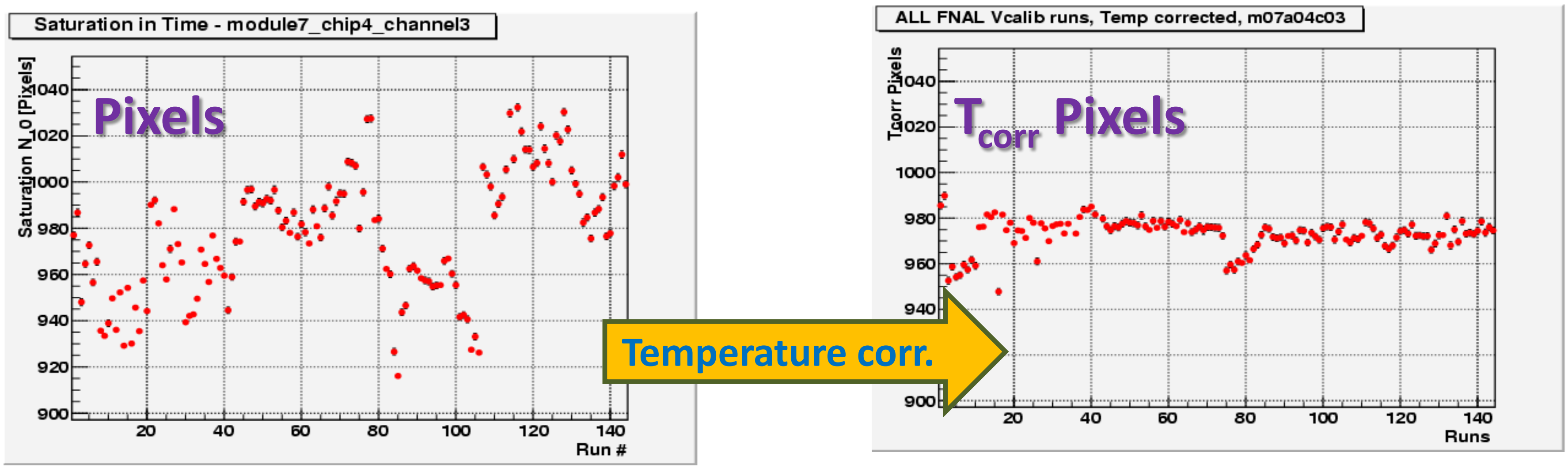


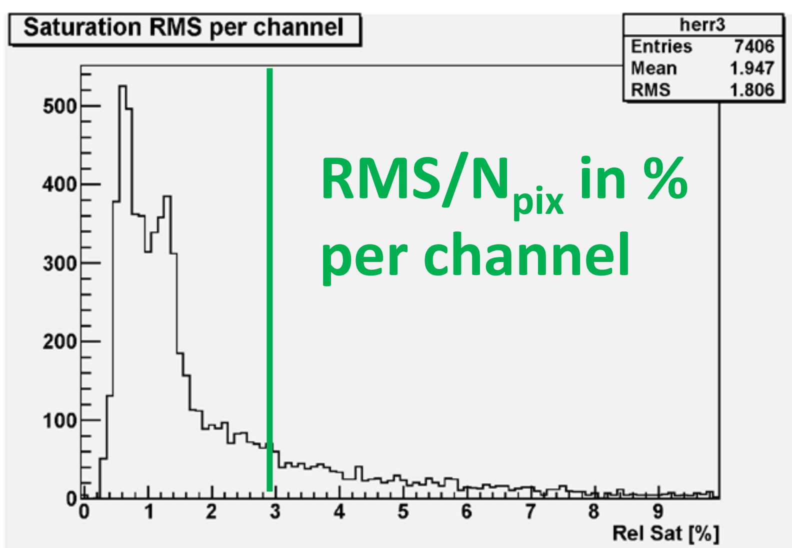
$$A_{pix} = N_{tot}\left[1 - \exp\left(-A_{ph.e.}/N_{tot}\right)\right]$$





Saturation: temperature correction

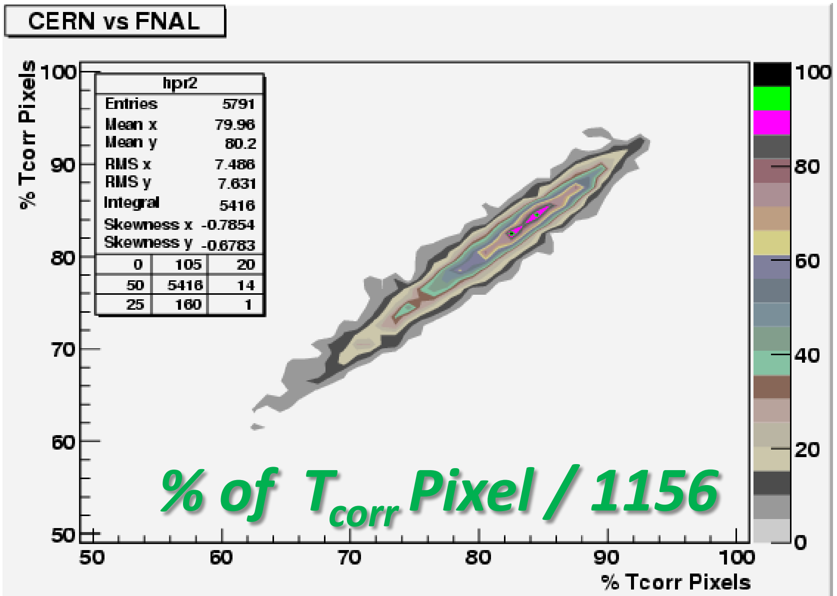


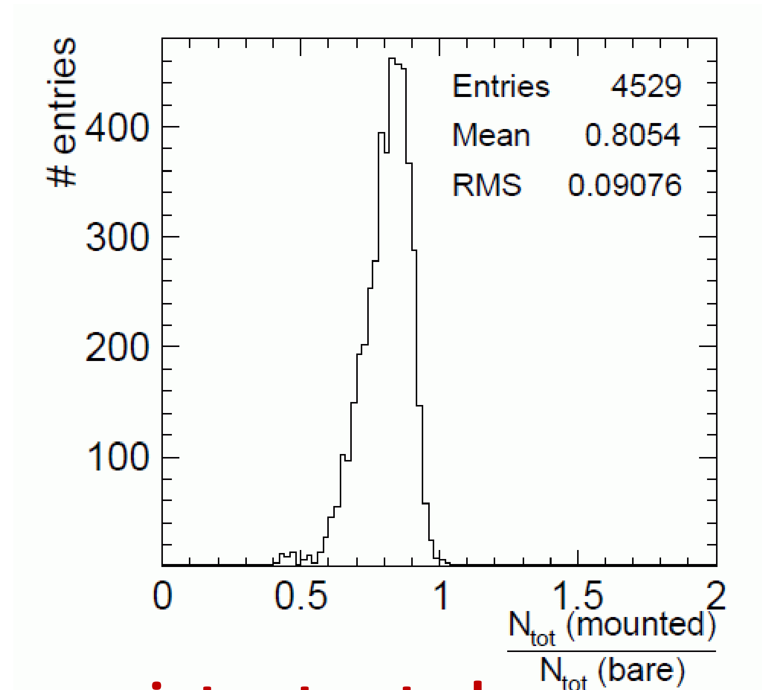


- Temperature correction works well

- Efficiency 97% in TB data period
- 75% (5524 of 7406) channels vary by less 3% of RMS over all data taking time

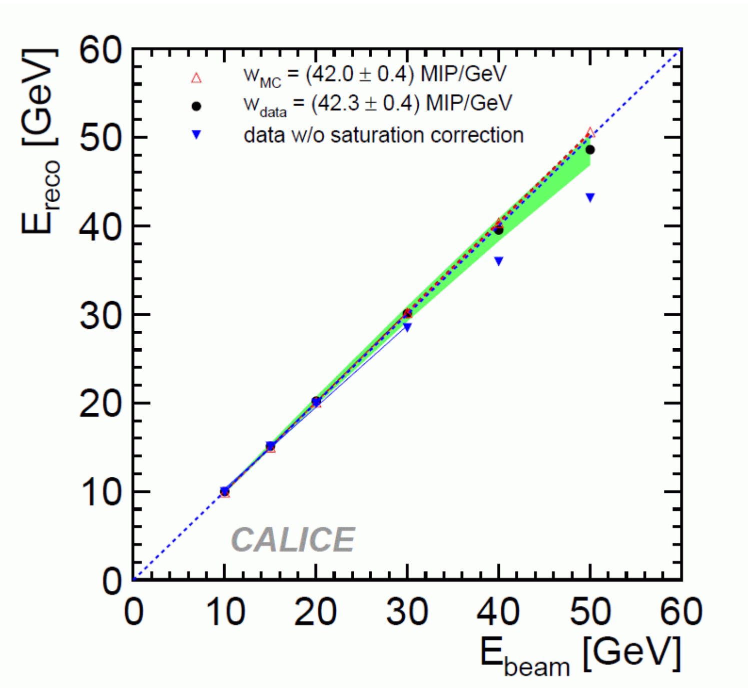
Saturation: FNAL versus CERN

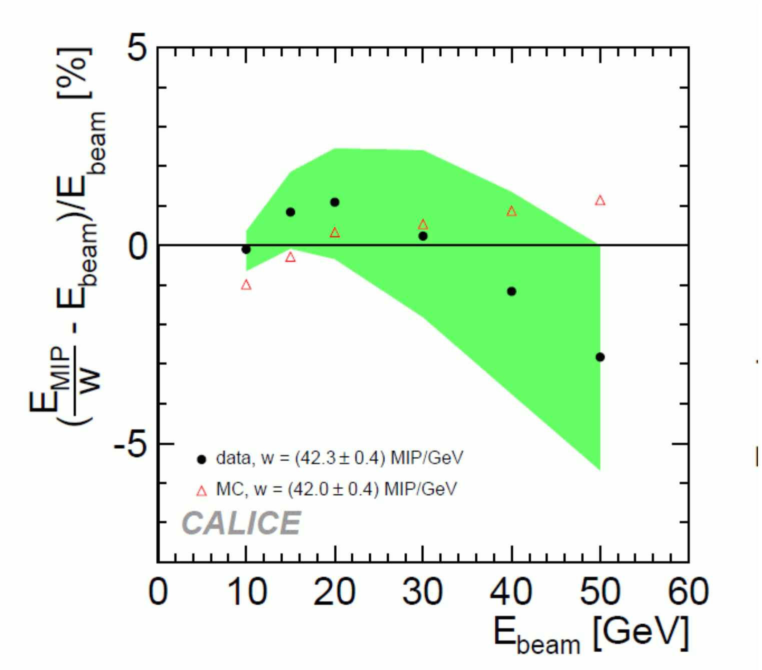




- Good correlation between saturation point extracted from CERN and FNAL data
- Temperature correction cancels the differences in mean.
- Both data sets shows average effective number of pixels at a level of 80% of phys. number (w/ RMS ~ 7%)
- Distribution (lab vs in-situ) N_{mount}/N_{bare} gives 80.5%, with RMS 9%

Current status of calibration

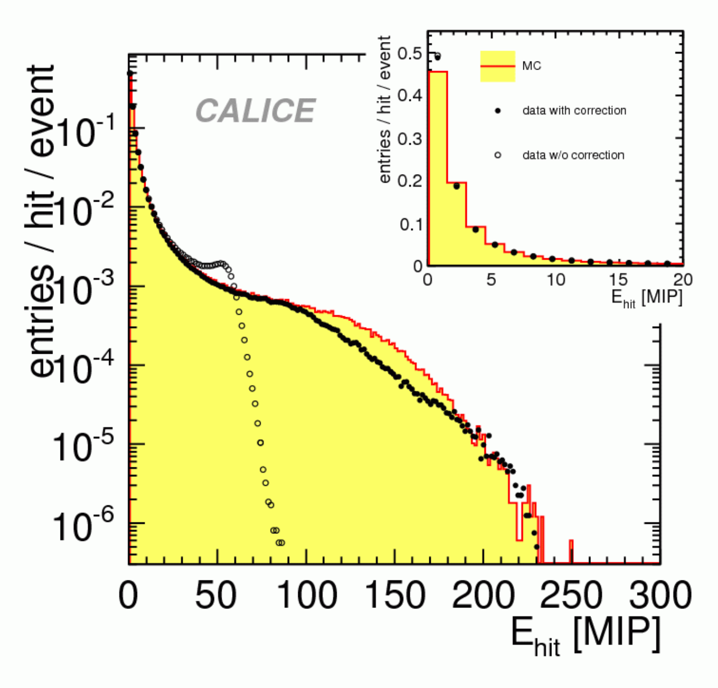




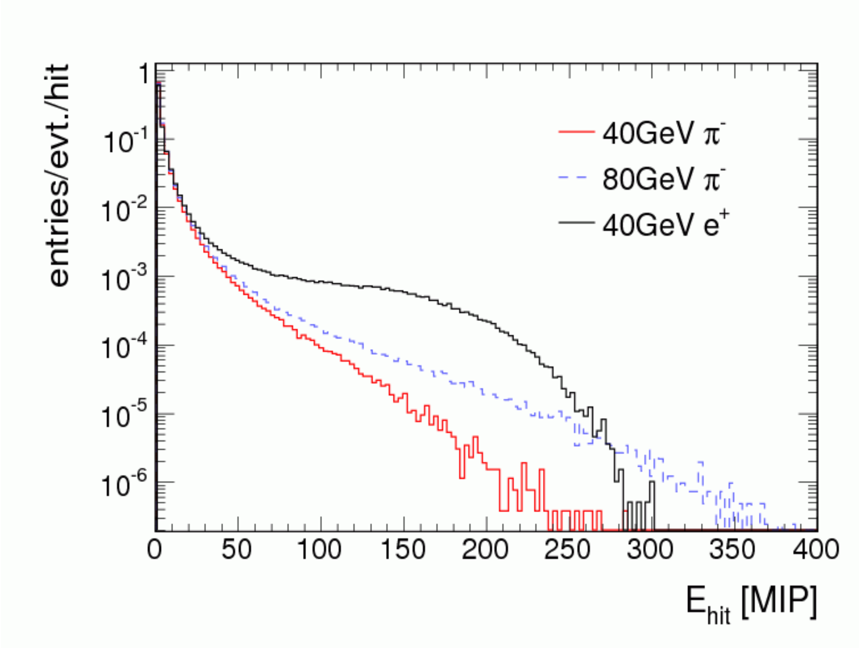
- **Green band indicates variations of the fit result due to calibration uncertainties on both the Gain and saturation scales.**
- **Non-linearity ~3% @ 50 GeV**
- **Remaining non-linearity for > 40GeV electron shower *still under investigation***

Energy scales for hadrons

Saturated EM vs non-saturates



positrons vs pions energy density



- **In hadronic showers smaller energy density (Ehit/MIP) at the same particle E**

→ ***Non-linearity (saturation) effects are less relevant for hadrons***

Conclusion

- We have operated a calorimeter with ~7600 cells read out by SiPM during 4 years test beam campaigns (next ones W-AHCAL in progress)
- The equalization of the cell response is done at the MIP scale
  - light yield ~13 pixels / mip, S/N ~ 10
- SiPM response measured for each device:
  - Lower saturation point measured after mounting SiPM on tile
  - Both data sets FNAL & CERN give consistent results:

    ~80% of pixels illuminated by WLS fiber light
- Transportation of the calibration due to changing temperature and voltage works but still remaining energy shift at MIP energy scale
- Calibration procedure validated with EM data
- Non-linearity effects are less relevant for hadrons