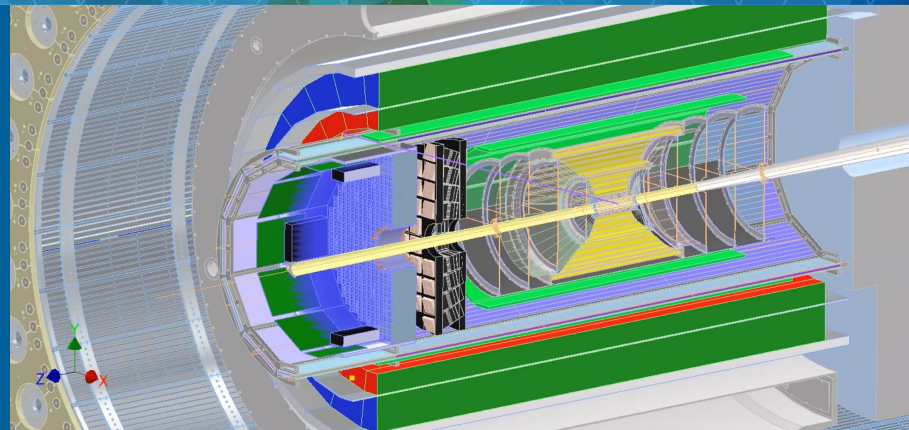


BECal Meeting

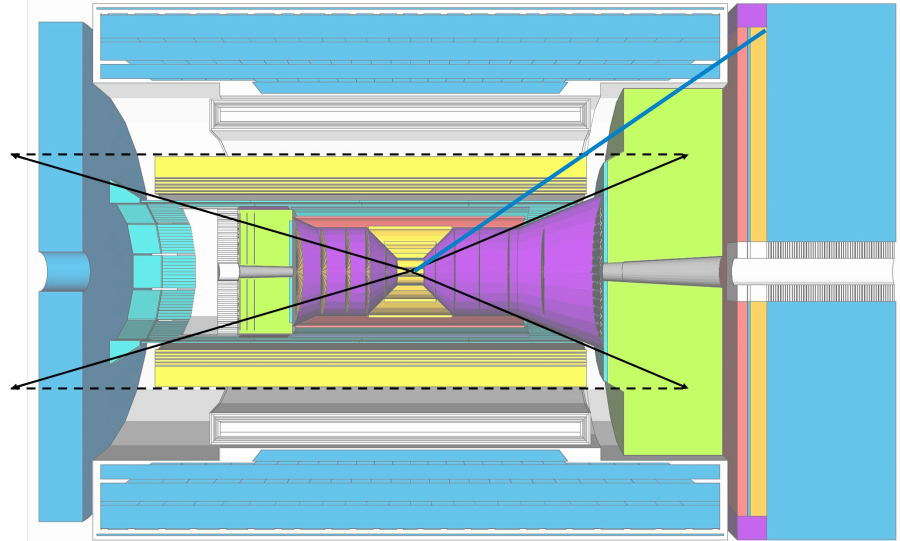
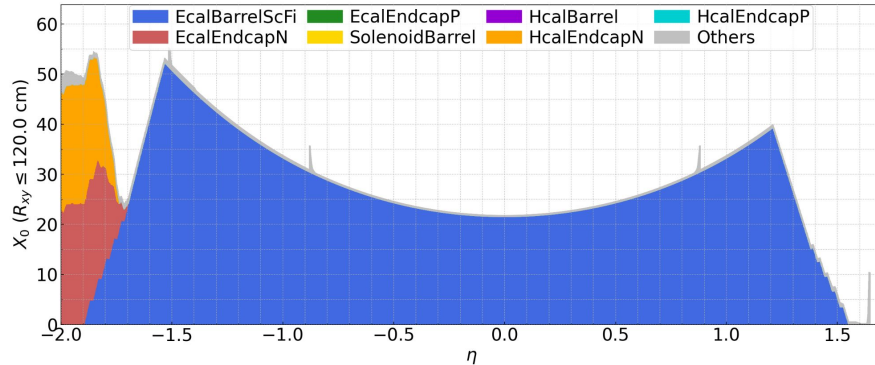
Barrel Electromagnetic Calorimeter Geometry Optimization



05/02/2023

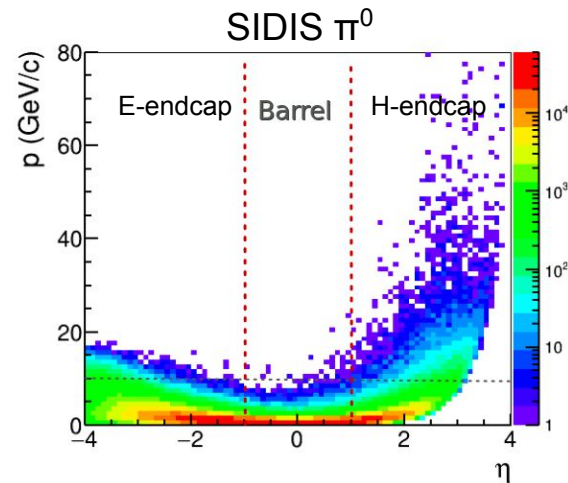
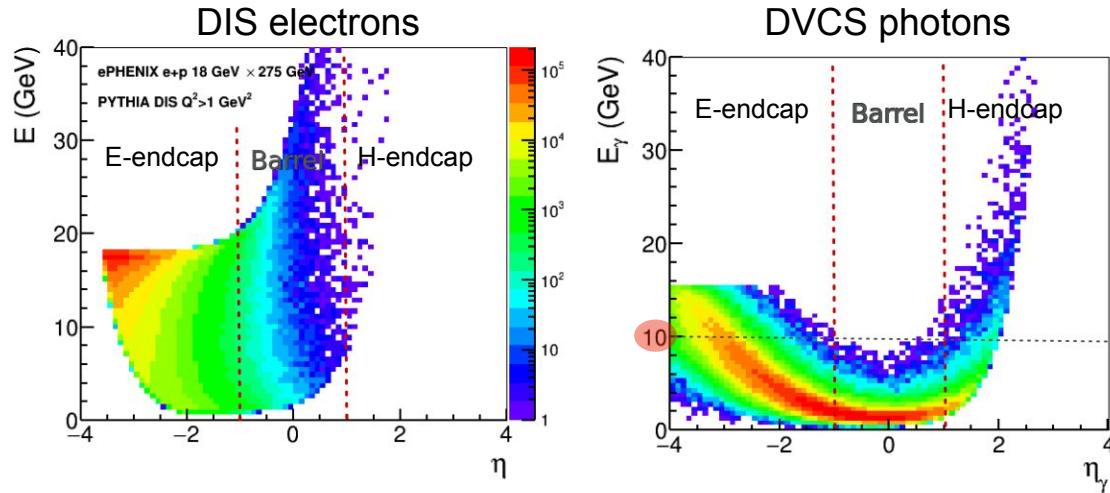
Question: Can we make the calorimeter less deep?

- **Barrel ECal is currently $\sim 21 X_0$ deep**
 - Driven mostly by the high-energy electron response (up to ~ 40 GeV)
 - Plus: Deeper calo \rightarrow more interaction length (inner HCal)
- **Can we make it less deep?**
 - We could gain in lower weight and price. How much?

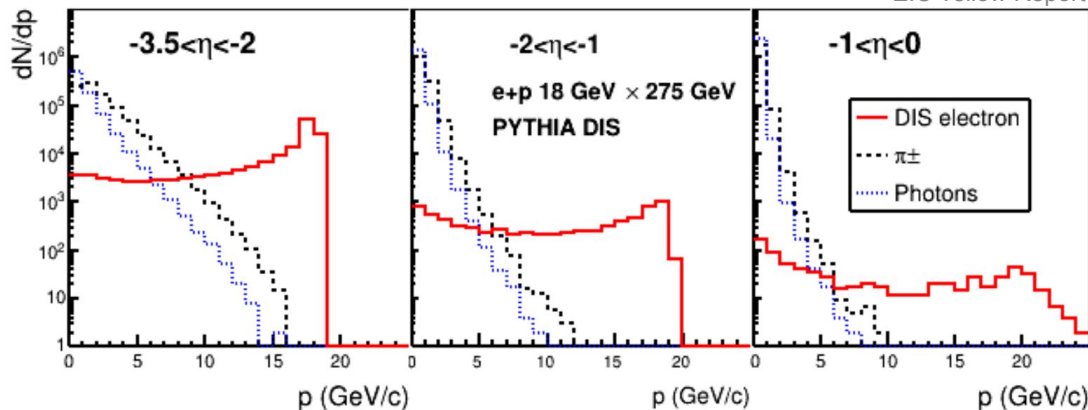


EIC Calorimetry Requirements

EIC Yellow Report



EIC Yellow Report



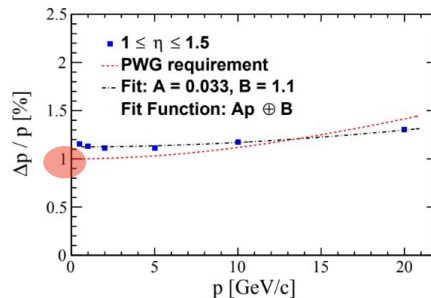
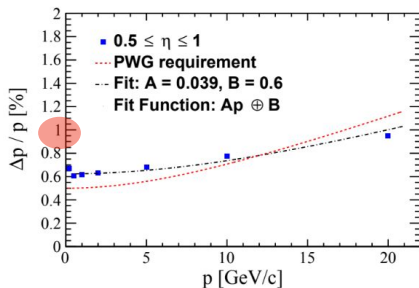
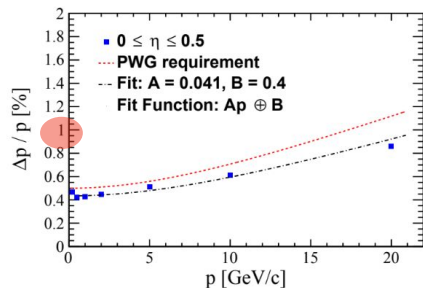
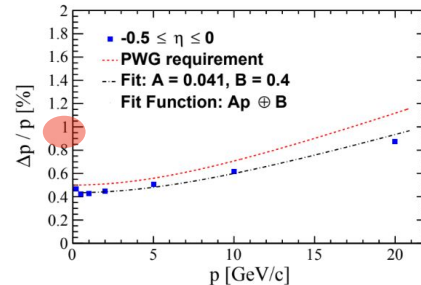
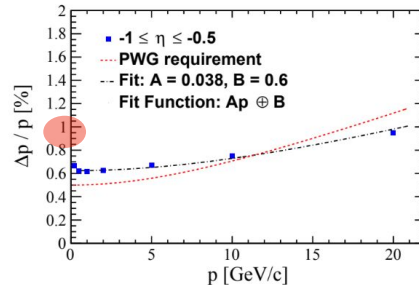
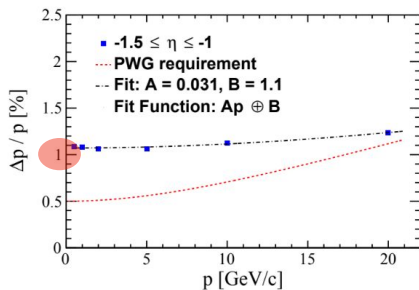
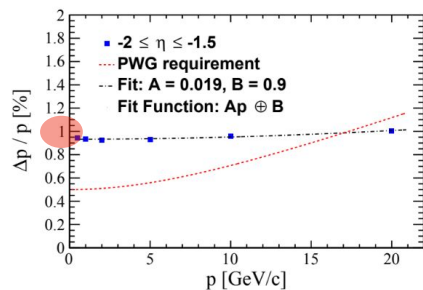
e/π separation:

- Depends on momentum and η
- Tightest constrain from parity violating asymmetries 10^{-4}
- ΔG requires $\sim 10^{-3}$

Electron momentum determination

- Will electron momentum will be measured by tracking with superior resolution?
 - Barrel ECal covers region $\eta = (-1.7, 1.2)$

Brycecanyon 22.11.2 single pion, truth seeding with no smearing

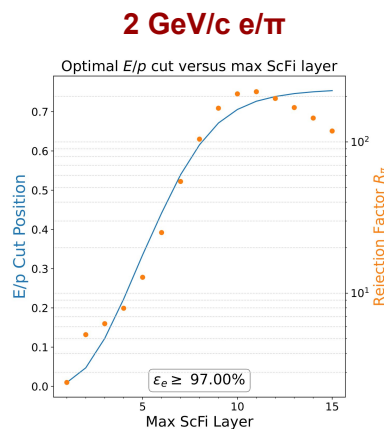


ECal Energy resolution
 $\sigma = \sim 5.2\% \sqrt{E} \oplus 1\% \text{ at } 21X_0$

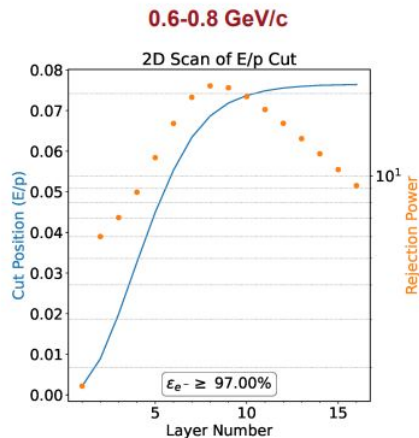
Electron/pion separation

Leans on the AstroPix layers response and E/p cut at different depth of the calorimeter from SciFi/Pb

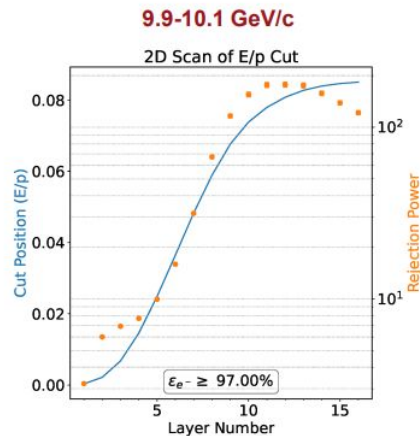
- Side SiPM readout of SciFi/Pb on at different depths (SciFi/Pb layers)
- One layer = 17 rows of fiber (~2 cm) - lightguide surface attached to the calo (2x2 cm²)



Optimal cut at $15.73 X_0$
(layer 11)

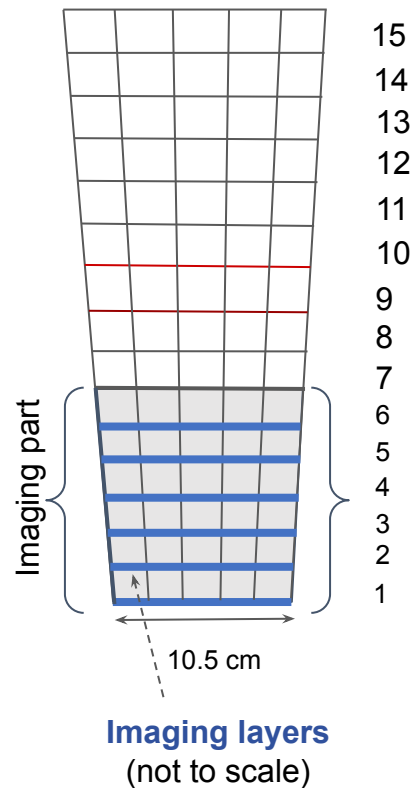


Optimal cut at $15.77 X_0$
(layer 8)



Optimal cut at $16.15 X_0$
(layer 12)

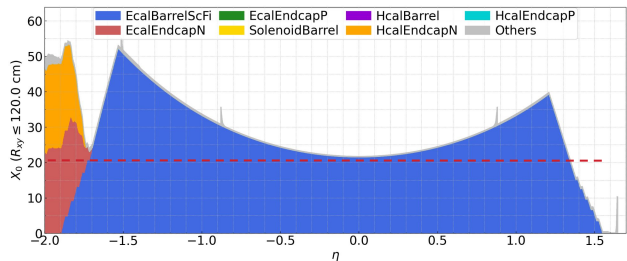
EPIC
1/48th of the barrel
side view



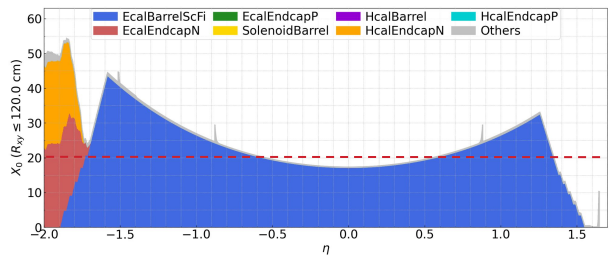
Plots at $\eta = 0$

Let's try to drop 2 SciFi/Pb layers

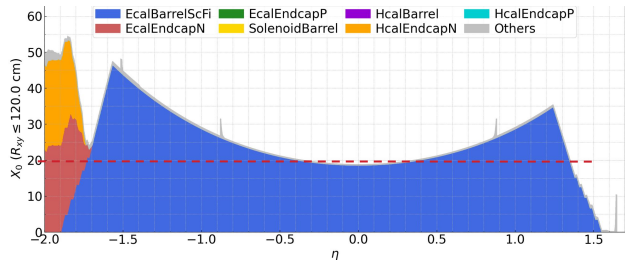
- Currently 15 layers x 17 fibers = 15 x 2.074 cm (SciFi/Pb only) = 15 x 1.43 X_0 = ~21.45 X_0



- With 15 layers: ~21.45 X_0

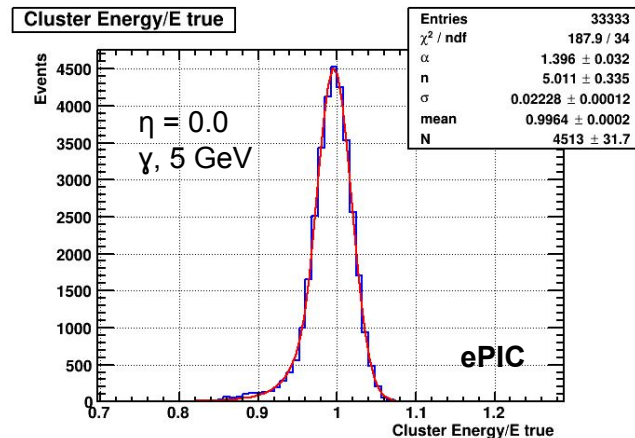
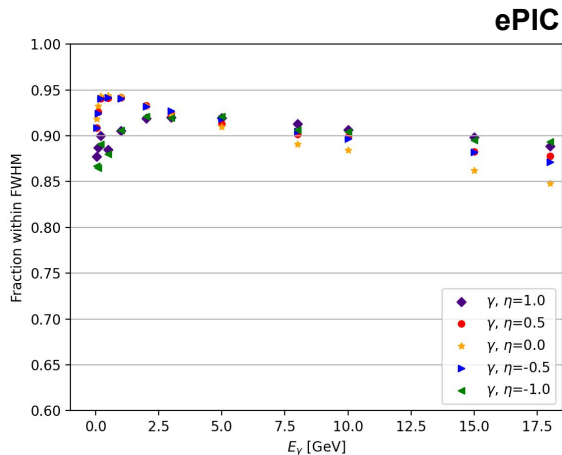
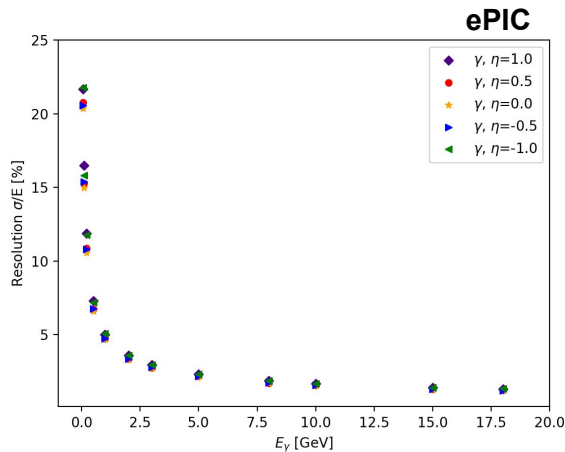


- With 12 layers: ~17.1 X_0



- With 13 layers: ~18.5 X_0

Energy Resolution - Photons - $21 X_0$



Fit parameters

η	a/\sqrt{E} [%]	b [%]
-1	5.1(0.01)	0.47(0.03)
-0.5	4.77(0.01)	0.38(0.02)
0	4.67(0.01)	0.40(0.02)
0.5	4.75(0.01)	0.39(0.02)
1	5.1(0.01)	0.41(0.02)

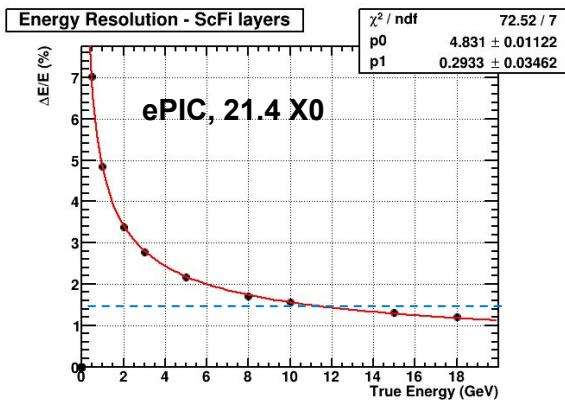
- Based of Pb/ScFi part of the calorimeter
- Resolution extracted from a Crystal Ball fit σ

GlueX Pb/ScFi ECal: $\sigma = 5.2\% / \sqrt{E} \oplus 3.6\%$ NIM, A 896 (2018) 24-42

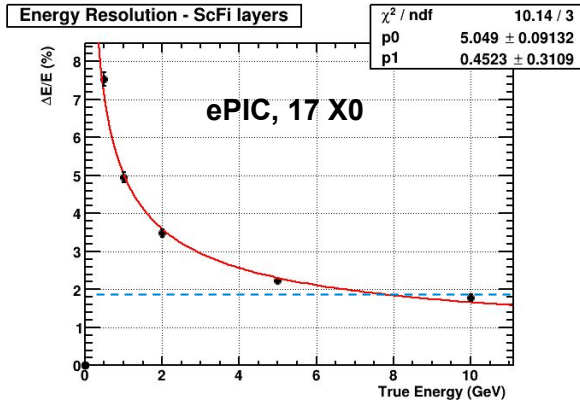
- $15.5 X_0$, extracted for integrated range over the angular distributions for π^0 and η production at GlueX ($E_\gamma = 0.5 - 2.5$ GeV)
- Measured energies not able to fully constrain the constant term

Simulations of **GlueX prototype** in ePIC environment agree with data at $E_\gamma < 0.5$ NIM, 596 (2008) 327-337

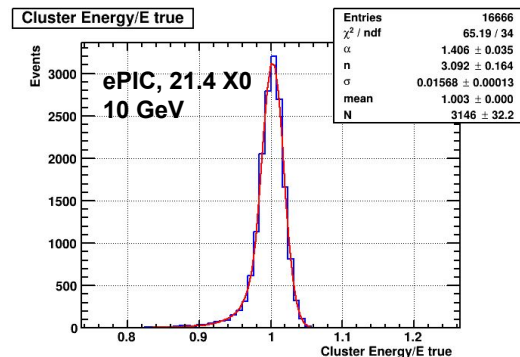
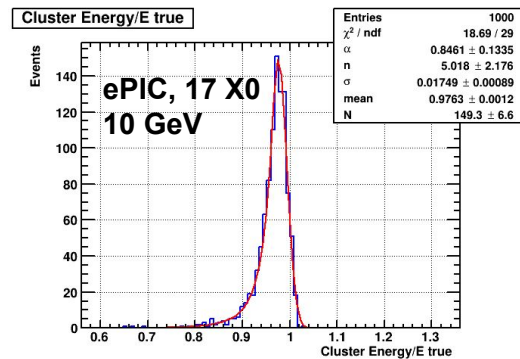
Energy Resolution - Photons - 17 vs 21 X_0



The fit parameters differ a bit from the previous page (I generate here less low energy points)



More statistics in progress, point at 10 GeV has decent statistics



- Based of Pb/ScFi part of the calorimeter
- Resolution extracted from a Crystal Ball fit σ

$$\eta = 0$$

What can we gain?

r_min [cm]	78.3
nb of staves	48
length [cm]	432.5

	15 SciFi/Pb layers	13 SciFi/Pb layers	12 SciFi/Pb layers
Air Space for AstroPix = 1 cm			
Total depth	37.065 cm + 3 cm (Al back plate)	33 cm + 3 cm (Al back plate)	30.843 cm + 3 cm (Al back plate)
Weight of SciFi [kg]	40800	34500	31500
Nb of fibers	1.25M	1.04M	0.94M
Air Space for AstroPix = 2 cm			
Total depth	42 cm + 3 cm	38 cm + 3 cm	35.8 cm + 3 cm
Weight of SciFi [kg]	42400	35900	32700
Nb of fibers	1.29M	10.8M	0.976M

What can we gain?

r_min [cm]	78.3
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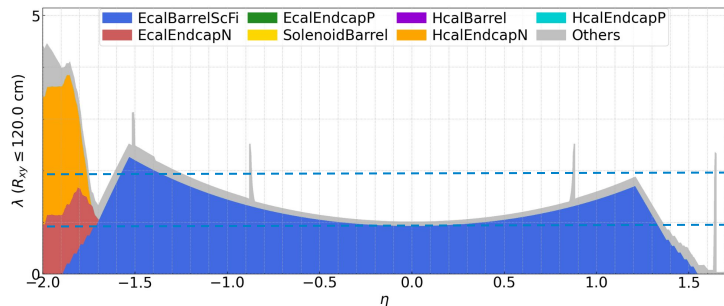
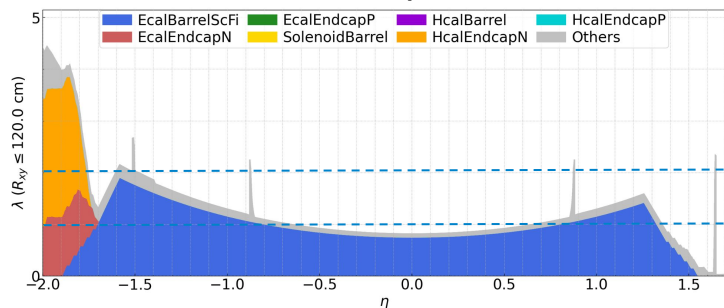
$$310000 \times 4.325 \text{ m} \times 1.09 \text{ \$/m} = \sim 1.46\text{M}$$

	15 SciFi/Pb layers	13 SciFi/Pb layers	12 SciFi/Pb layers
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Total depth	37.065 cm + 3 cm (Al back plate)	33 cm + 3 cm (Al back plate)	30.843 cm + 3 cm (Al back plate)
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Summary

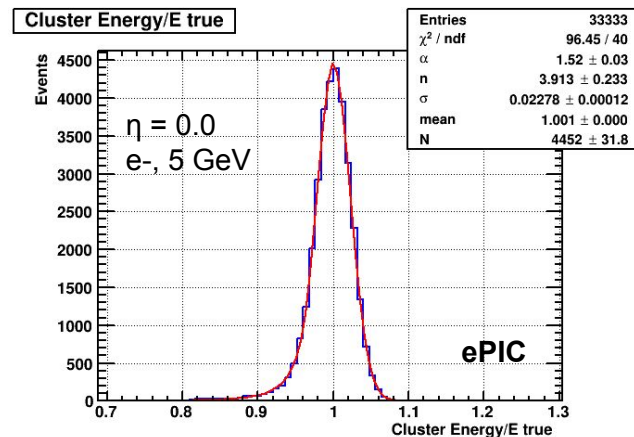
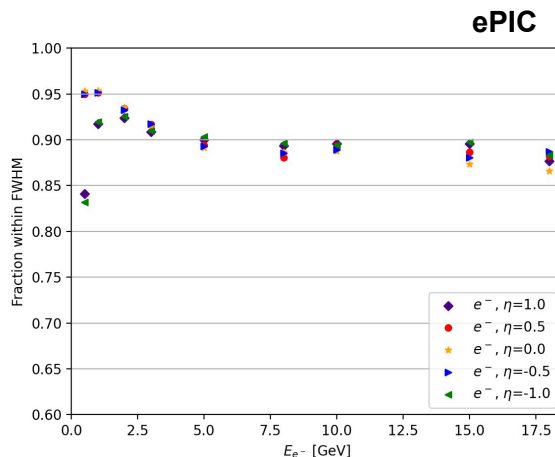
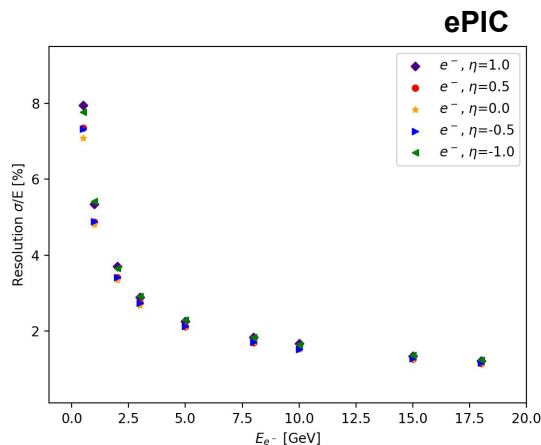
- The photon energy resolution at 10 GeV tested with current simulation changes from $\sim 1.4\%$ - $\sim 1.9\%$
- Energy resolution in the region $\eta = (-1.7, 1.2)$ for electrons driven by tracker (per current simulations)
- Reduction in interaction length:

Less deep calo



Backup

Energy Resolution - Electrons



Fit parameters

η	a/\sqrt{E} [%]	b [%]
-1	5.22(0.02)	0(0.08)
-0.5	4.88(0.01)	0(0.04)
0	4.81(0.01)	0(0.08)
0.5	4.88(0.01)	0(0.04)
1	5.19(0.01)	0(0.06)

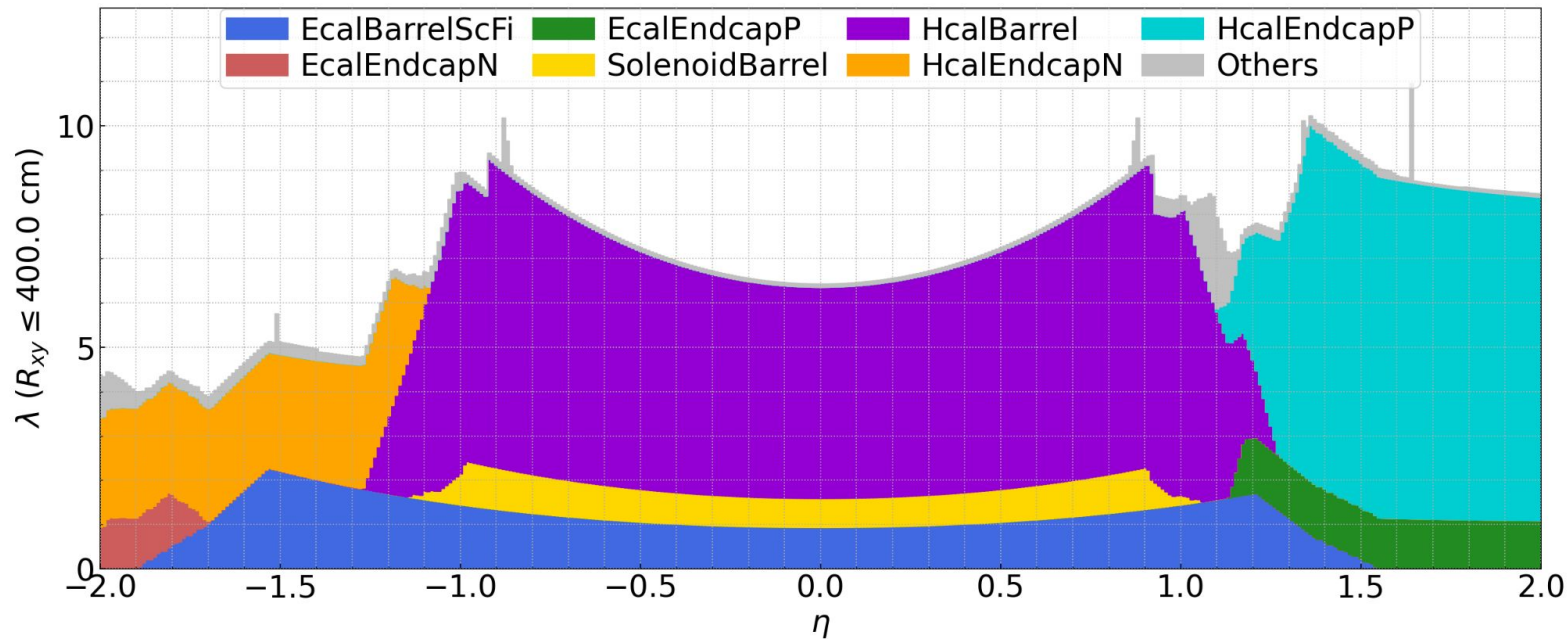
Resolution extracted from a crystal ball fit σ

GlueX Pb/ScFi ECal: $\sigma = 5.2\% / \sqrt{E} \oplus 3.6\%$ NIM, A 896 (2018) 24-42

- $15.5 X_0$, extracted for integrated range over the angular distributions for π^0 and η production at GlueX ($E_\gamma = 0.5 - 2.5$ GeV)
- Measured energies not able to fully constrain the constant term

Simulations of **GlueX prototype** in ePIC environment agree with data at $E_\gamma < 0.5$ NIM, 596 (2008) 327-337

Material Scan



Crystal Ball Function

$$f(x; \alpha, n, \bar{x}, \sigma) = N \cdot \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), & \text{for } \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma} > -\alpha \\ A \cdot \left(B - \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma}\right)^{-n}, & \text{for } \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma} \leq -\alpha \end{cases}$$

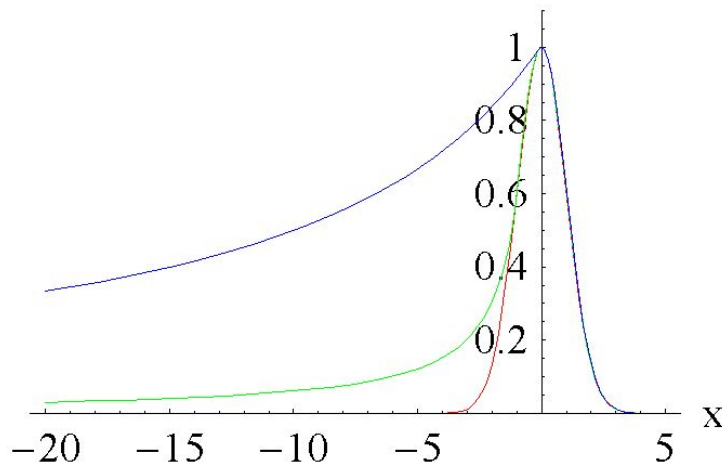
where

$$A = \left(\frac{n}{|\alpha|}\right)^n \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}\right)$$

$$B = \frac{n}{|\alpha|} - |\alpha|$$

Examples of the Crystal Ball function.

Crystal Ball Function



$\bar{x} = 0, \sigma = 1, N = 1$ Red: $\alpha = 10$, Green: $\alpha = 1$, Blue: $\alpha = 0.1$.