

Time development of hadronic showers in a Highly Granular Analog Calorimeter.

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DESY
Hamburg, 3rd July 2018



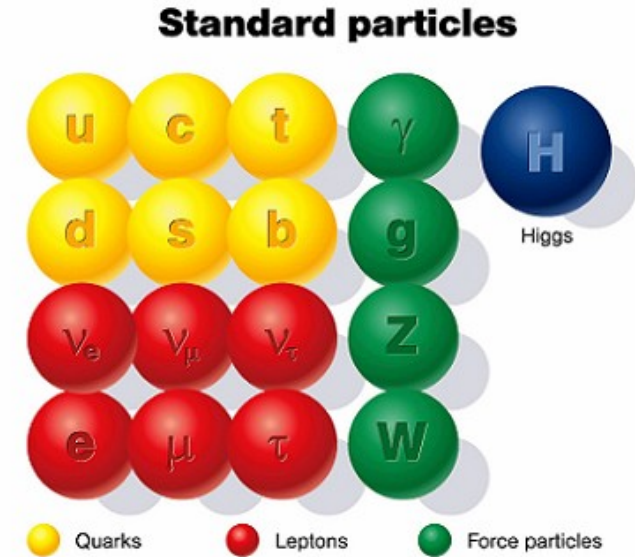
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- Motivation for a lepton collider and the ILC
- Particle Flow Calorimetry
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- The CALICE AHCAL
- Timing study in muon, electrons and pions beams
- Application of timing in the ILD detector



The Standard Model of Particle Physics.

The best description of our Universe so far



The Higgs Boson.

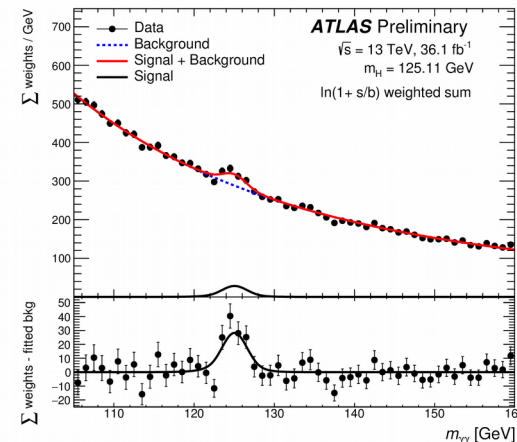
The cornerstone of the SM

Discovered at the LHC in 2012

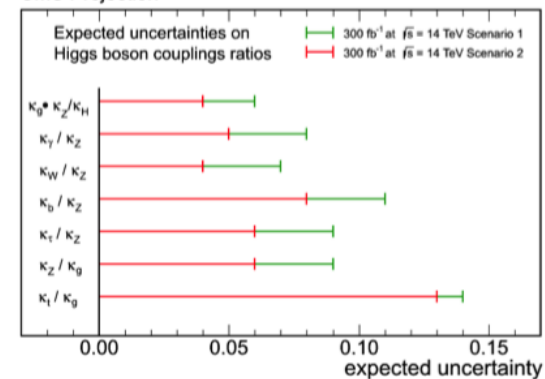
- First evidence of the **Higgs mechanism** predicted by Higgs-Englert-Brout
- Compatible with the SM predictions
- Potential to reveal **new physics beyond the Standard Model**
- **Deviation of couplings to the SM in the percent level**

Properties of the Higgs

- Important **free parameter** of the SM
- Higgs boson mass: $125.09 \pm 0.21(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst.})$ GeV (CMS+ATLAS combined)
- Projected uncertainty on couplings between 5-20% (300 fb^{-1})
- **More precise measurement is needed**



CMS Projection



Precision Measurements.

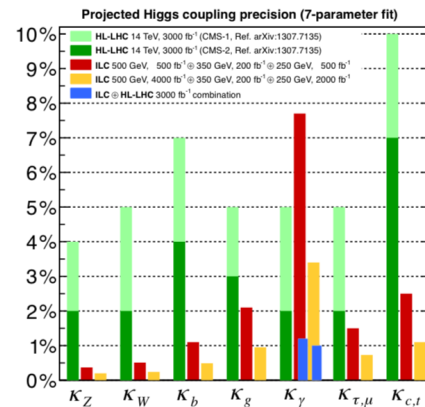
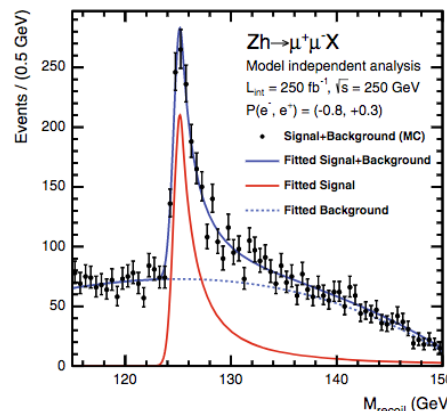
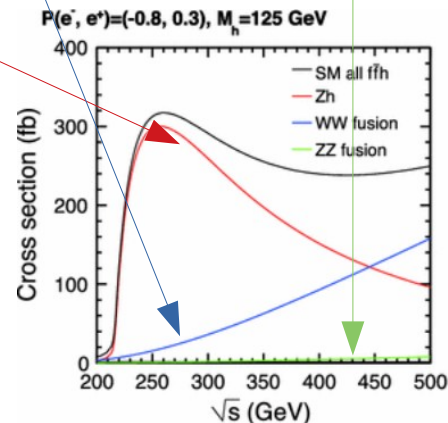
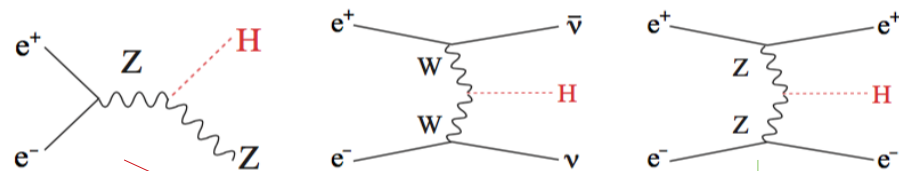
Beyond the LHC - The case for a lepton collider

Higgs boson mass:

- Recoil technique $m_{recoil}^2 = (\sqrt{s} - (E_{l+} + E_{l-}))^2 - |\mathbf{p}_{l+} + \mathbf{p}_{l-}|^2$
- Model-independent measurement (no assumption on the Higgs decay)
- Precision of 32 MeV on the Higgs mass with 250 fb⁻¹ at 250 GeV

Couplings to the Higgs

- Precision below few percents for most couplings
- Highest decay BR(H → b \bar{b}) (~ 58%)
- Relies on jet energy measurement → minimize the uncertainty



The International Linear Collider.

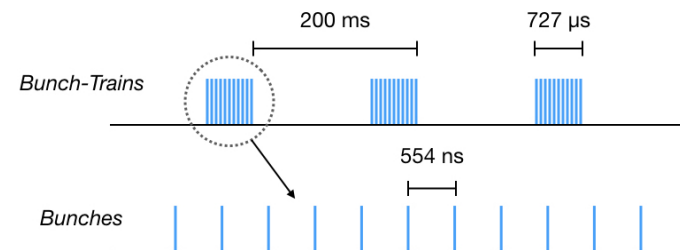
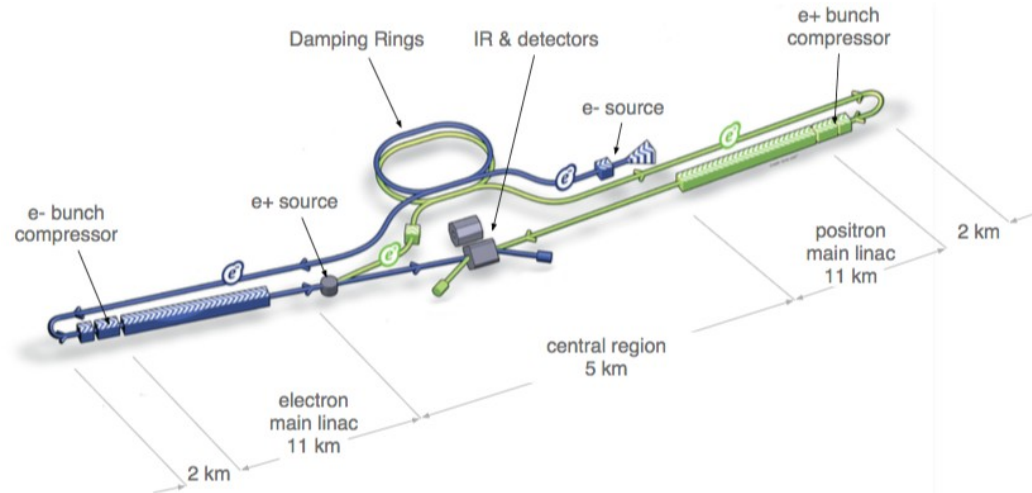
A future lepton collider

Reaching the best precision

- Linear lepton collider at $\sqrt{s} = 250$ GeV
- Upgradable to 500 GeV – 1 TeV
- High luminosity: $2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
- Low background/High statistics
- Well defined initial state

Machine operating in a 5 Hz scheme:

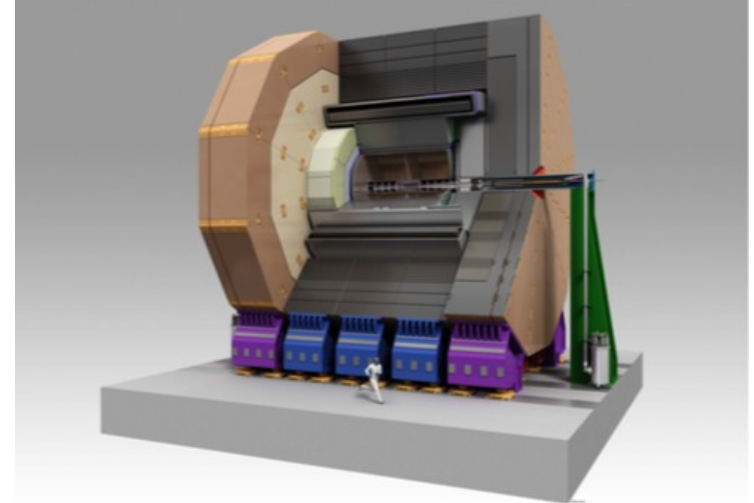
- Bunch-Trains spaced by 200 ms
- Bunches separated by 554 ns



The International Large Detector.

A particle flow driven detector

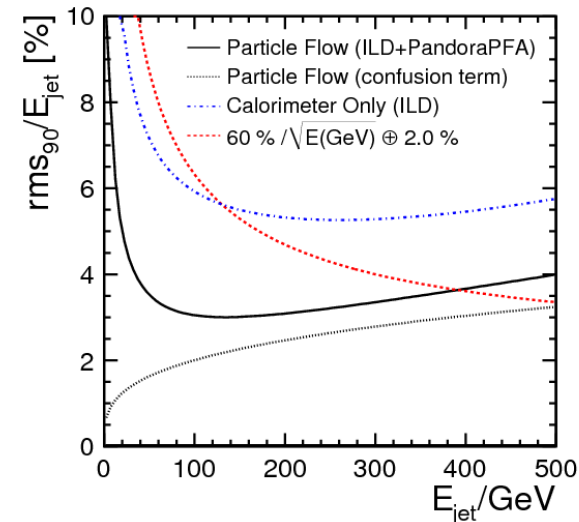
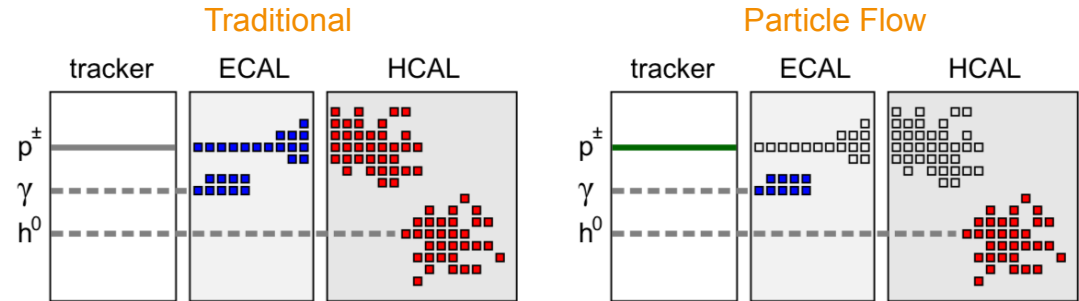
- General purpose detector
- Excellent tracking:
 - Momentum resolution $\sigma_{1/p_T} = 2 \times 10^{-5} GeV^{-1}$
 - Impact parameter resolution $\sigma_{r\phi} = 5 \mu m \oplus \frac{10}{p \sin^{3/2}\theta} \mu m$
 - 3.5 T magnetic field
- Highly granular calorimeters (millions of channels)
 - ECAL Energy Resolution $\sim 10\%/\sqrt{E}$
 - HCAL Energy Resolution $< 60\%/\sqrt{E}$
- Optimized for Particle Flow
 - Low material budget in front of the calorimeter ($< 0.5 X_0$)
 - Calorimeters inside the solenoid magnet



Particle Flow Calorimetry.

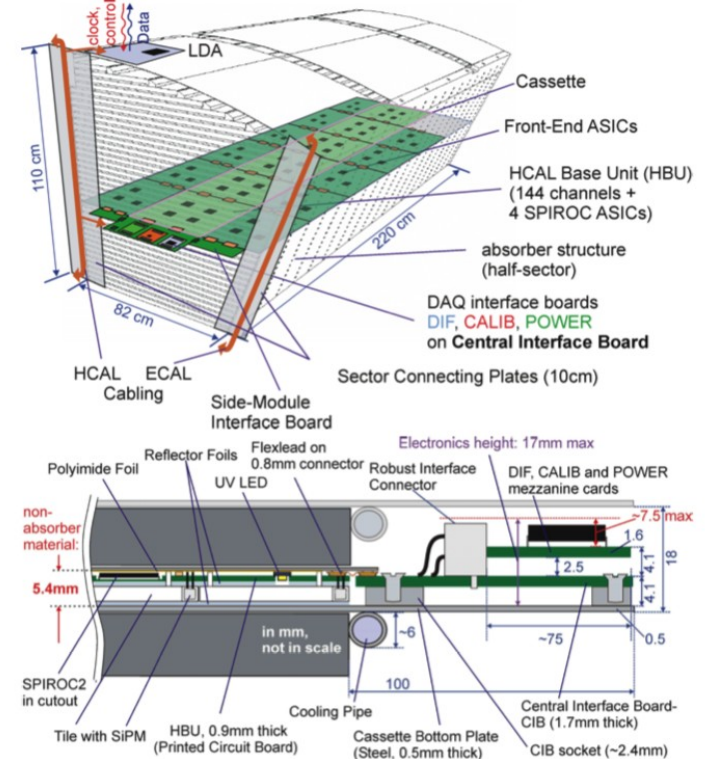
More than traditional calorimetry

- Jet energy carried by 60% charged hadrons, 30% photons and 10% neutral hadrons
- Traditional approach:
 - Sum up all deposited energy in the calorimeter
 - 30% measured in the ECAL
 - 70% measured in the HCAL → poor energy resolution ($\sim 60\%/\sqrt{E}$)
- Particle Flow approach:
 - Each individual particle is measured
 - Best measurement used → charged (tracker)
 - Only 10% measured in the HCAL → reduction of the HCAL poor energy measurement
 - Around 3-4% jet energy resolution in the range of 45 to 250 GeV achieved ($\sim 30\%/\sqrt{E}$ at 100 GeV)



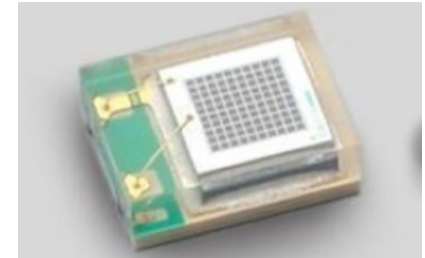
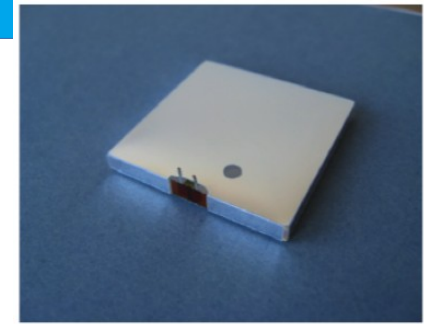
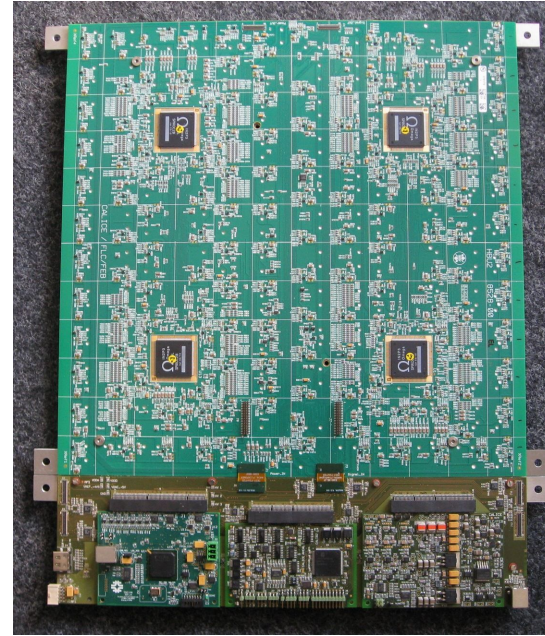
The CALICE Analog Hadron Calorimeter Concept.

A highly granular calorimeter



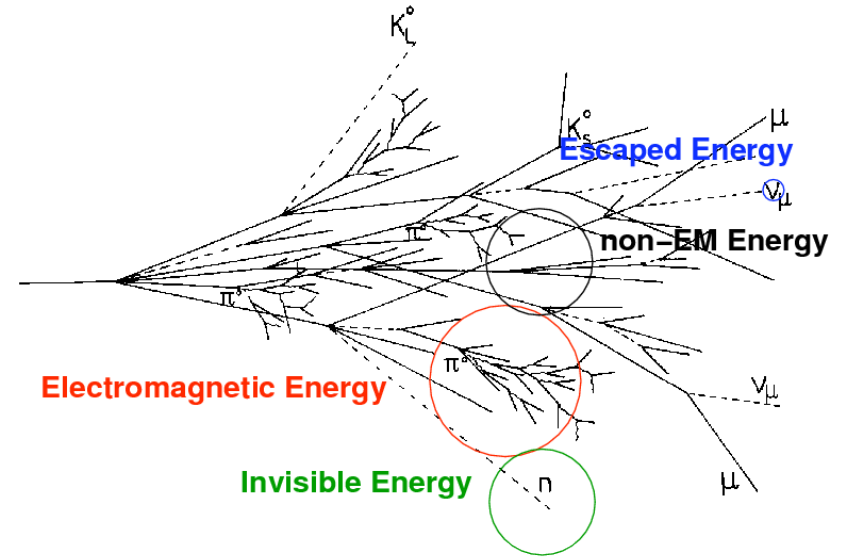
The CALICE Analog Hadron Calorimeter Concept.

A highly granular calorimeter



Hadronic showers.

Focus on the time development



Hadronic showers.

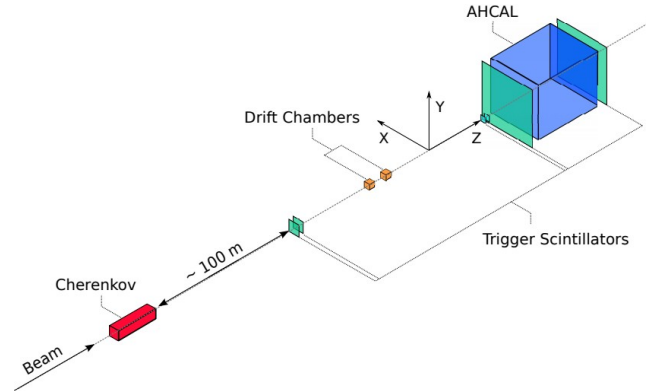
Focus on the time development

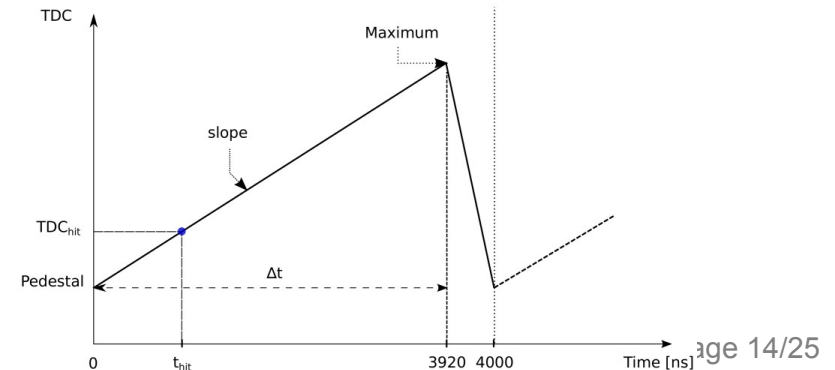
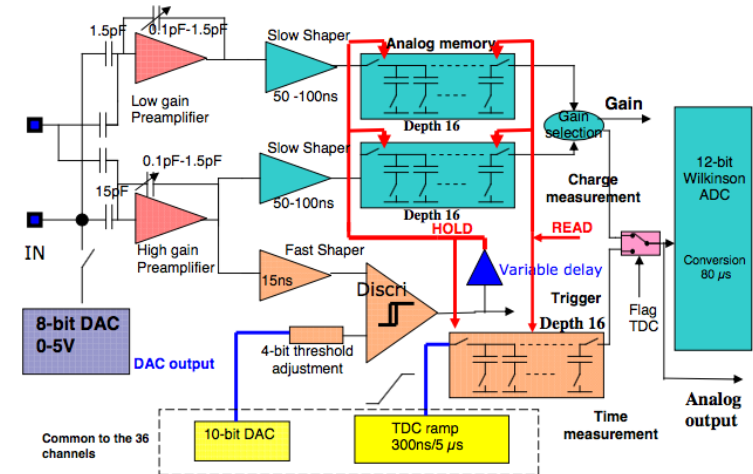


Position in stack Layer (=DIF_ID)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chip-IDs	129 -132	137 -140	233 -236	165 -168	161 -164	157 -160	153 -156	149 -152	145 -148	141 -144

EBU_0 (adapter board)
EBU_2 (old vertical type)
3M HBU3 (Main)
HBU2_14 (TEP new KETEK)
HBU2_X (Mod. 9)
HBU2_VI (Mod. 9)
HBU2_VII (Mod. 7)
HBU2_VIII (Mod. 6)
HBU2_IX (Mod. 5)

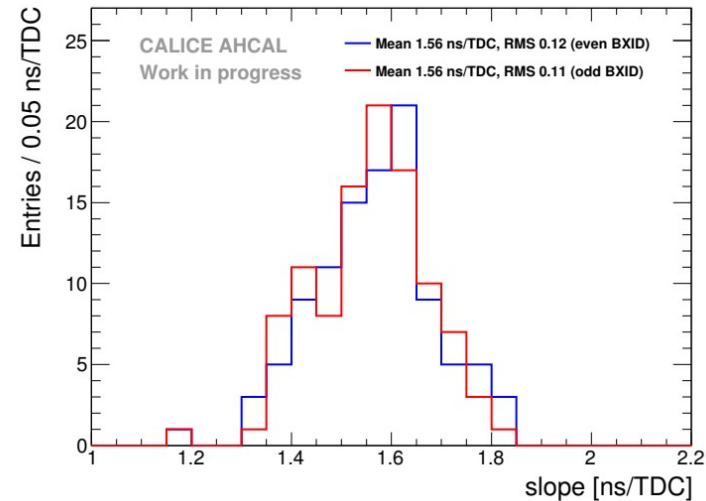
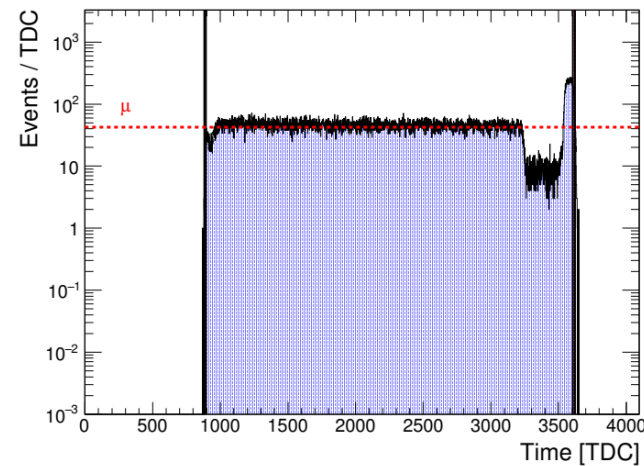
4 x HBU3 - Sensor
(HBU3_1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 12)
2 x HBU2 - Sensor
(HBU2_11, 12, 13, 10, 11)
4 x HBU2 - Ketek repairator
(HBU2_15 to _19)
4 x HBU3 - Sensor
(HBU3_1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 12)





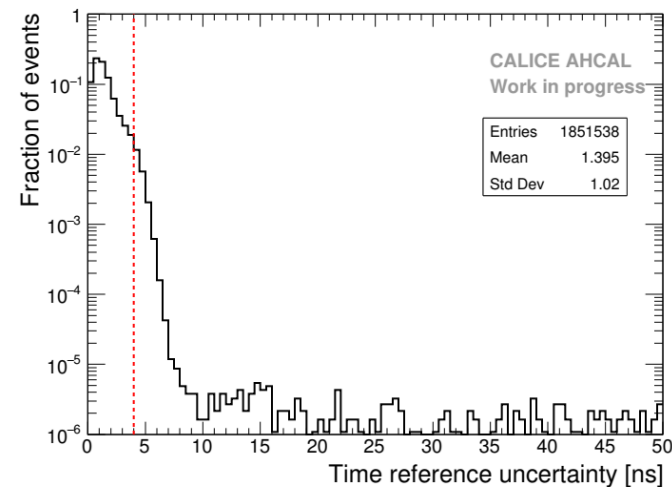
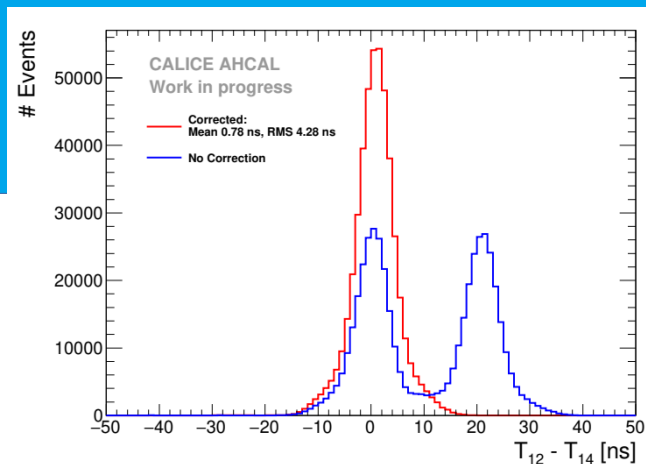
The AHCAL time calibration.

A tedious calibration procedure



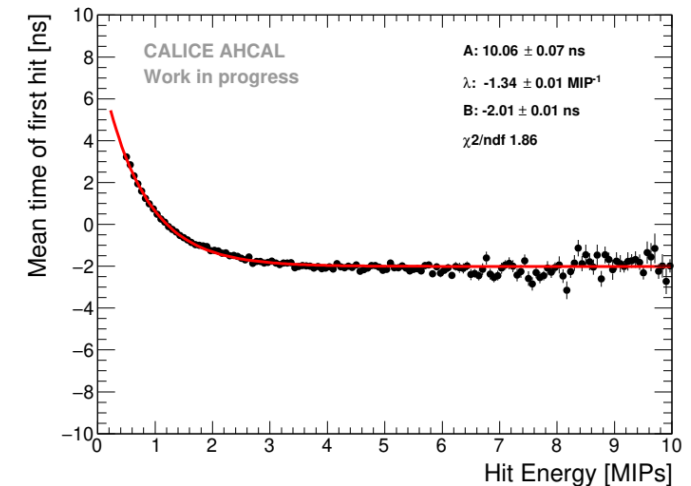
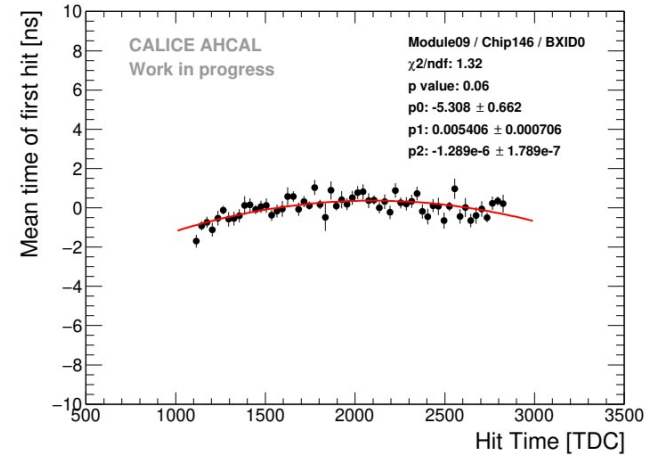
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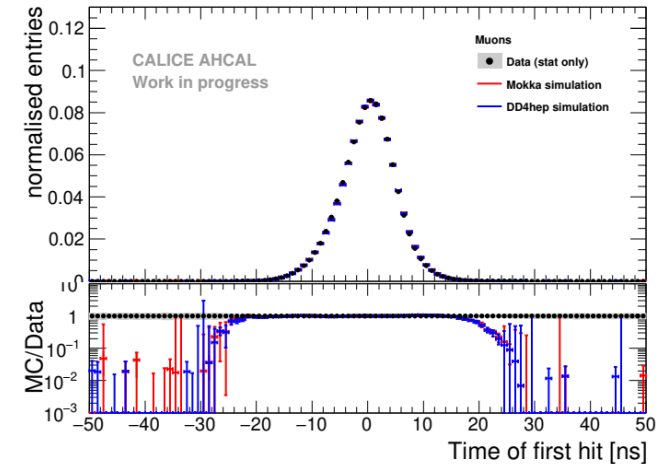
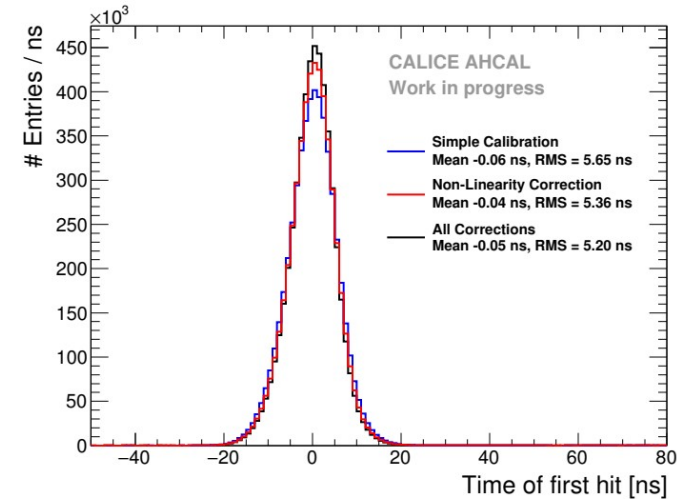
The AHCAL time calibration.

A tedious calibration procedure



The AHCAL time calibration.

A tedious calibration procedure



Cross-checking the time calibration.

Using electrons



Time development of pion showers.

Testbeam results



Possible applications of time measurement.

A whole new area to look



The influence of timing cuts on hadron showers in the ILD detector.



Conclusion.



Backup Slides.

Direct observation of the Higgs coupling to the top quark.

One of the latest LHC discovery

