

LUXE • FCAL • DRD Calo • AITANA • IFIC, CSIC-UV

Progress on LUXE ECAL analysis

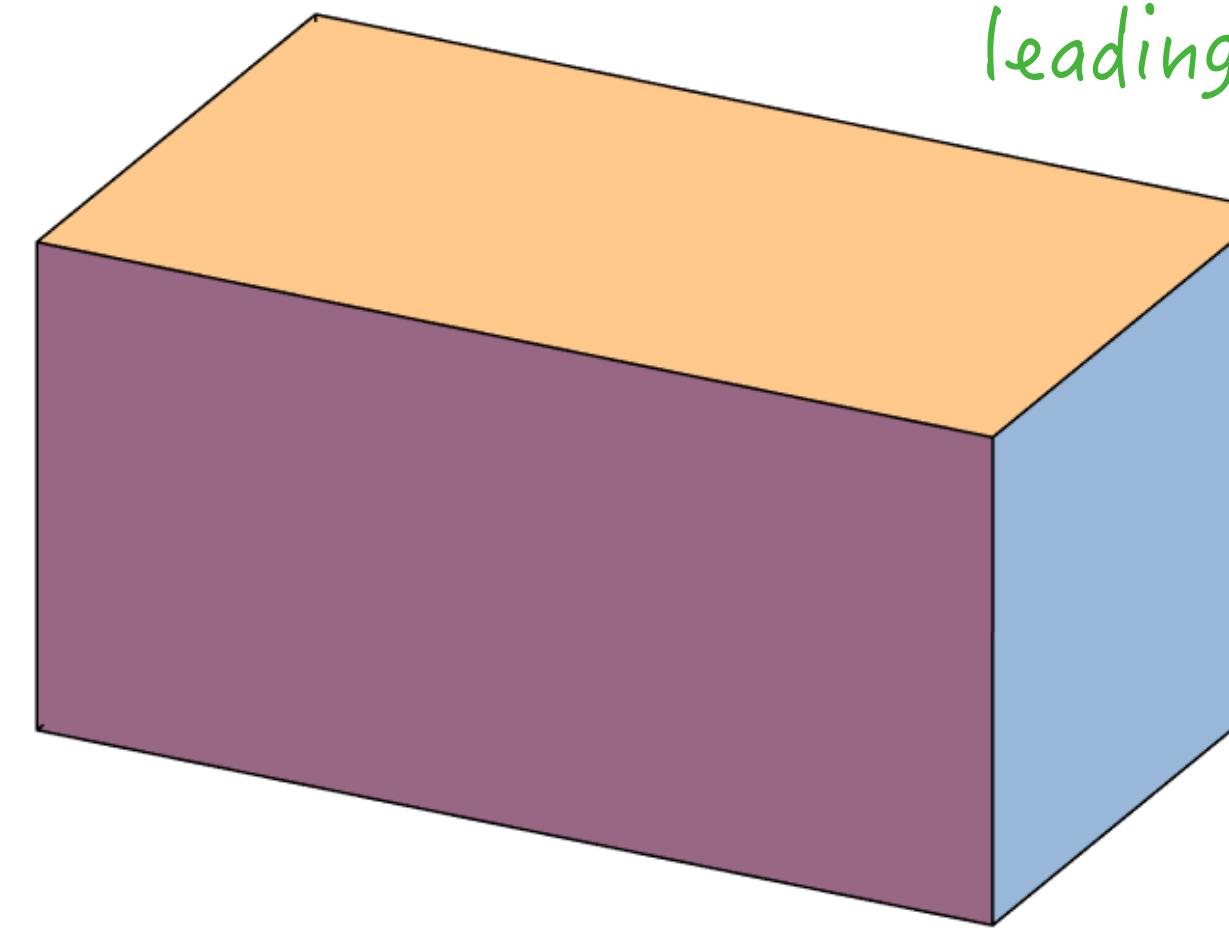
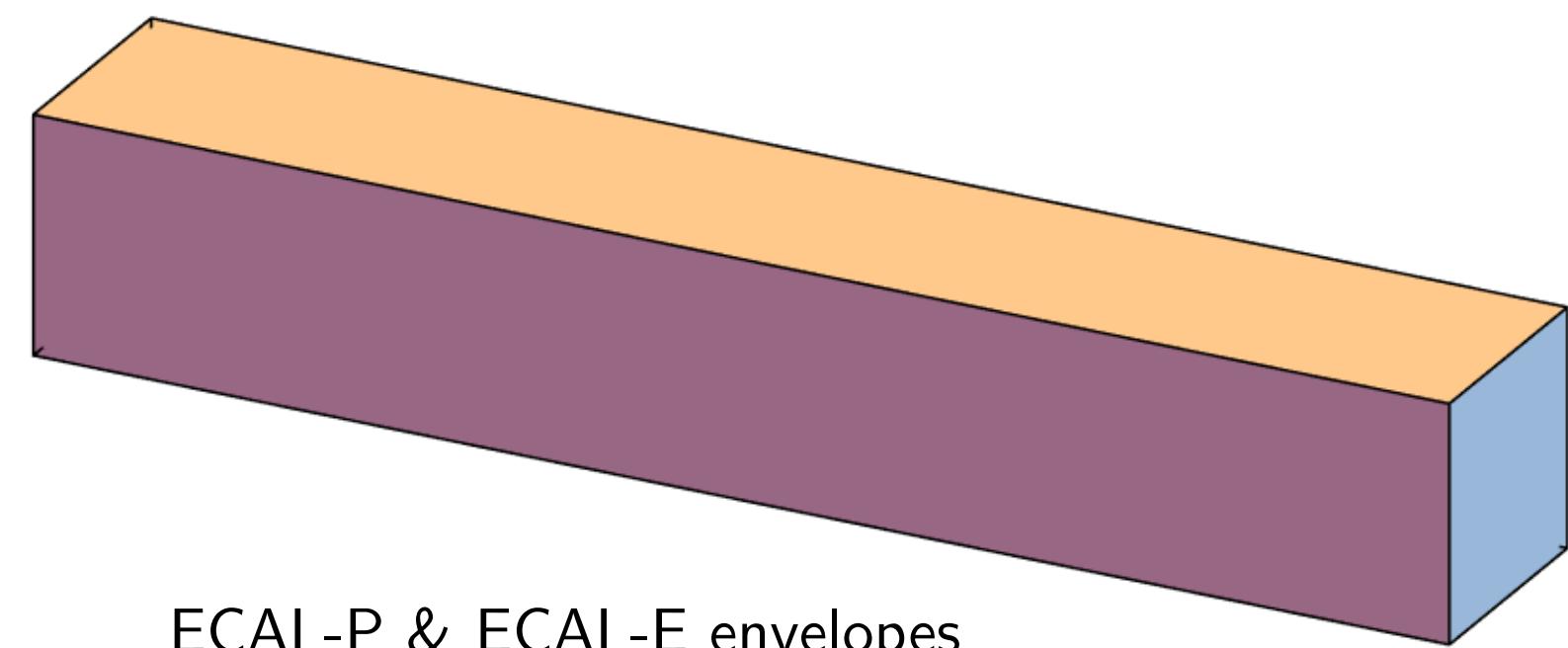
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2026-01-26

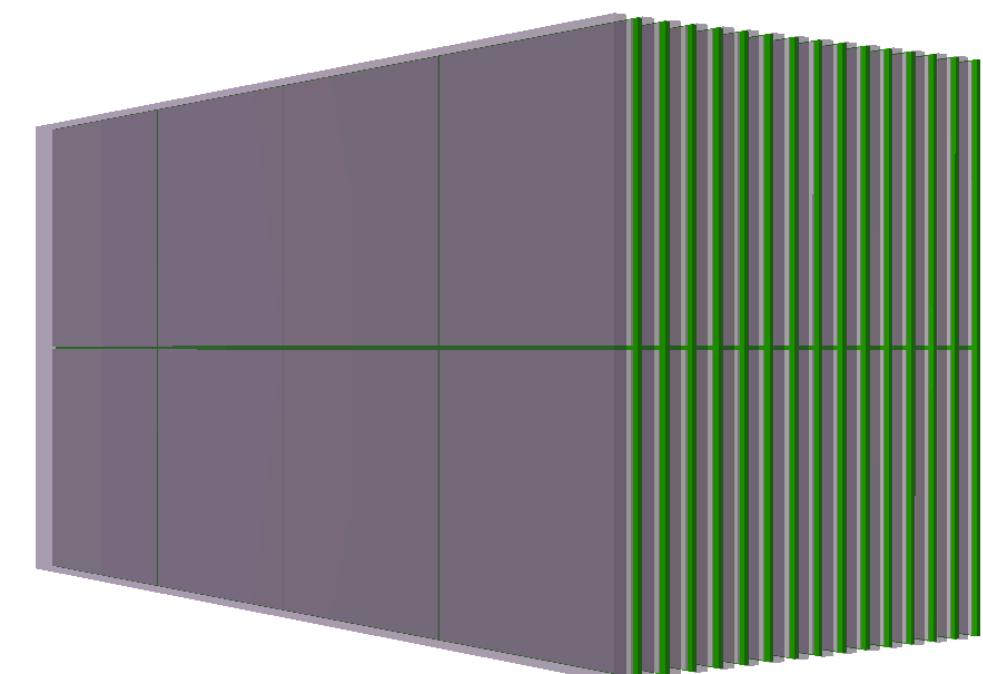
LUXE ECALs

ECAL-E => ECAL-NPOD

leading candidate!



- ECAL-P:
 - $540 \times 90 \times 90 \text{ mm}^3$
 - $96 \times 16 \times 20$
- ECAL-E:
 - $360 \times 180 \times 225 \text{ mm}^3$
 - $64 \times 32 \times 15$
- Sandwich sampling calorimeters
- CALICE prototype in beam test campaigns
- Thicker tungsten
- Thicker silicon



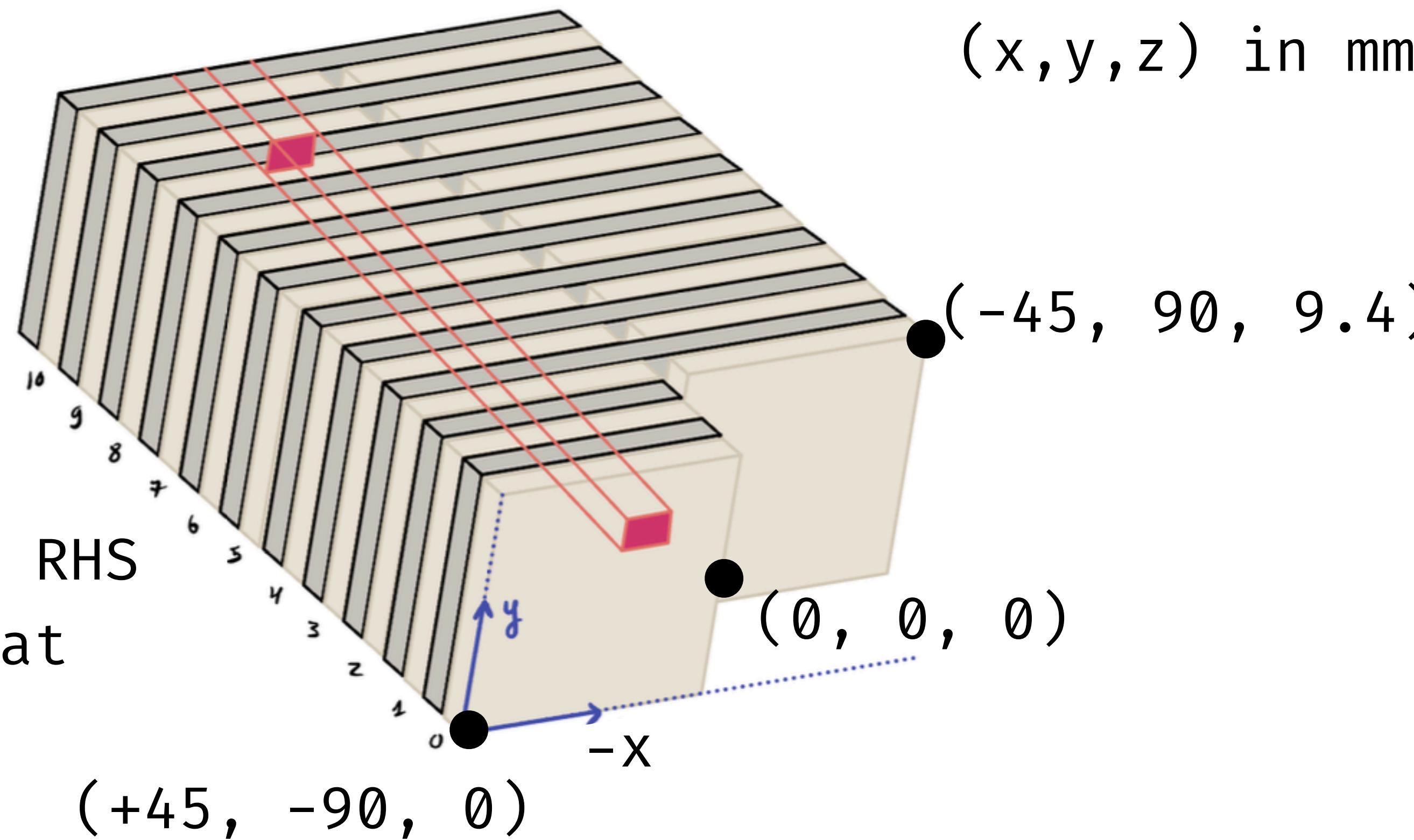
ECAL-P group (FCAL-LUXE)



ALL RESULTS ARE PRELIMINARY!

Coordinate system in mm

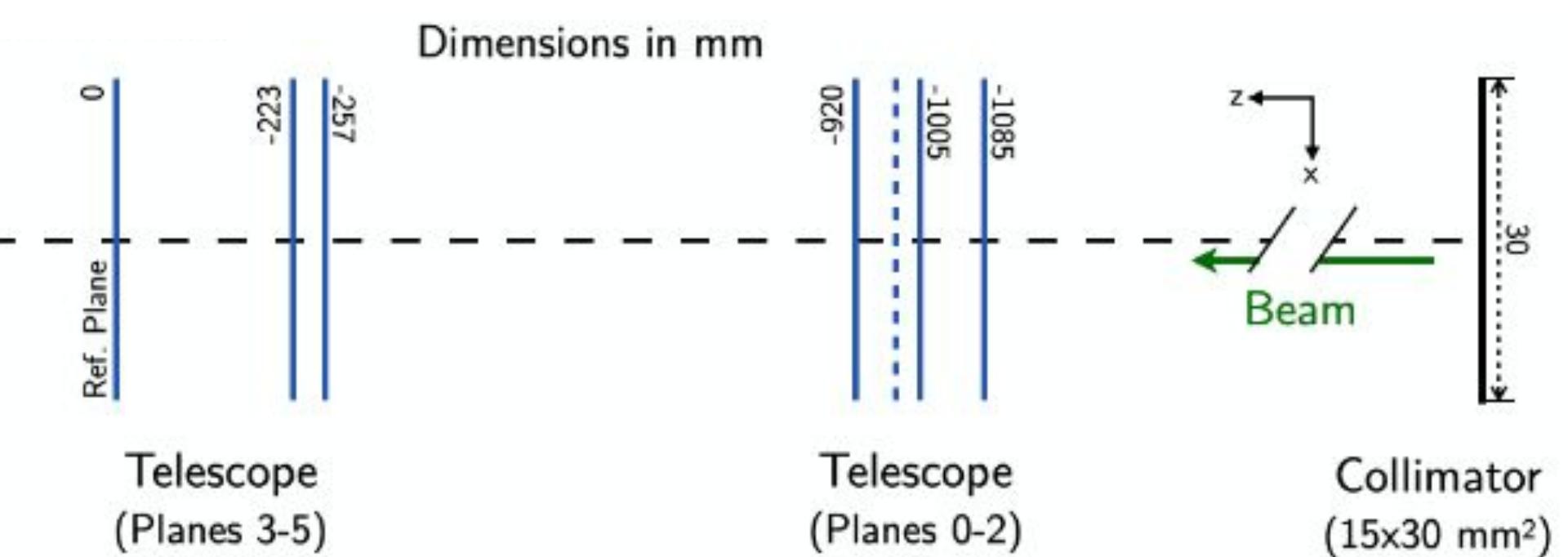
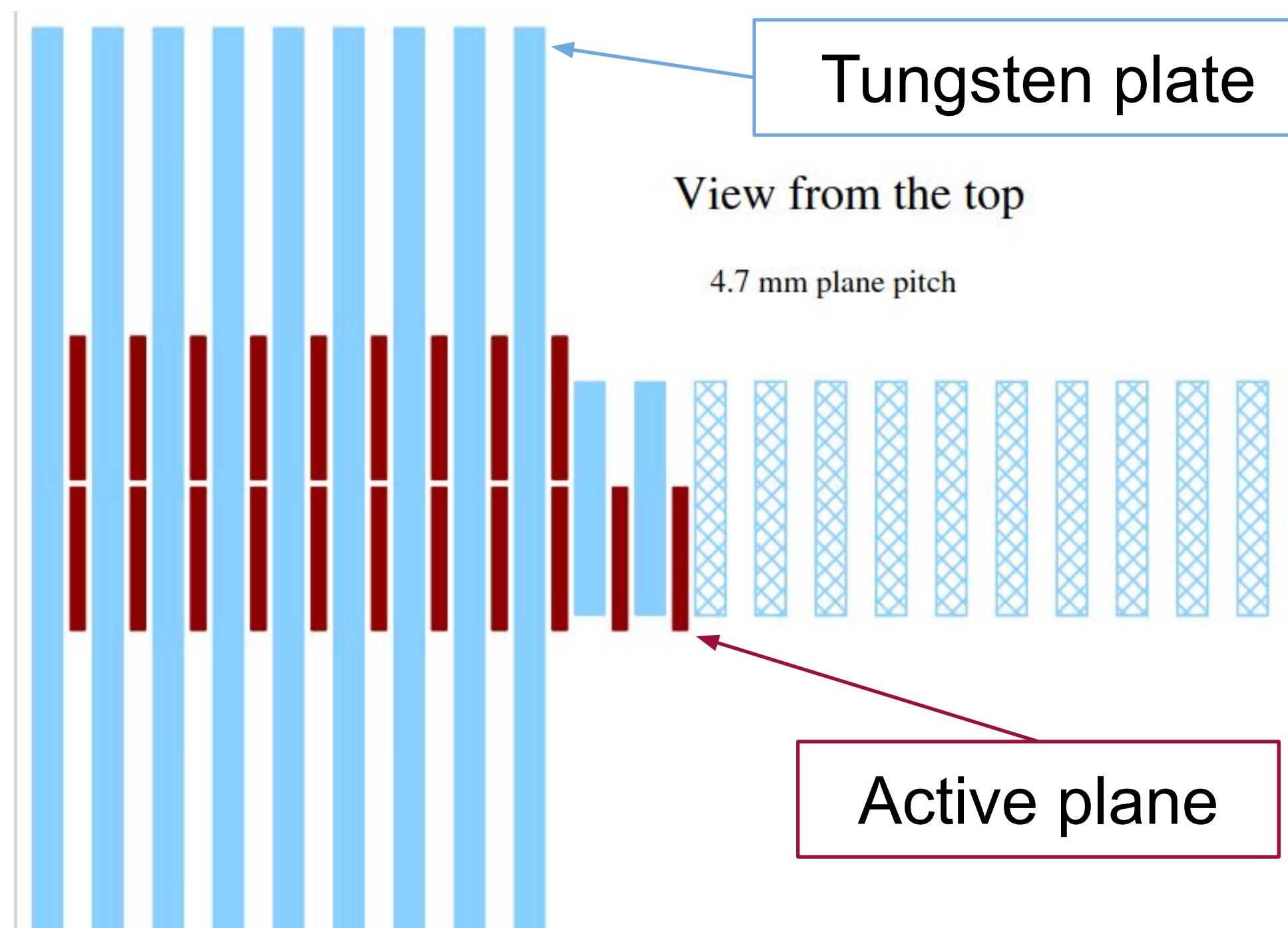
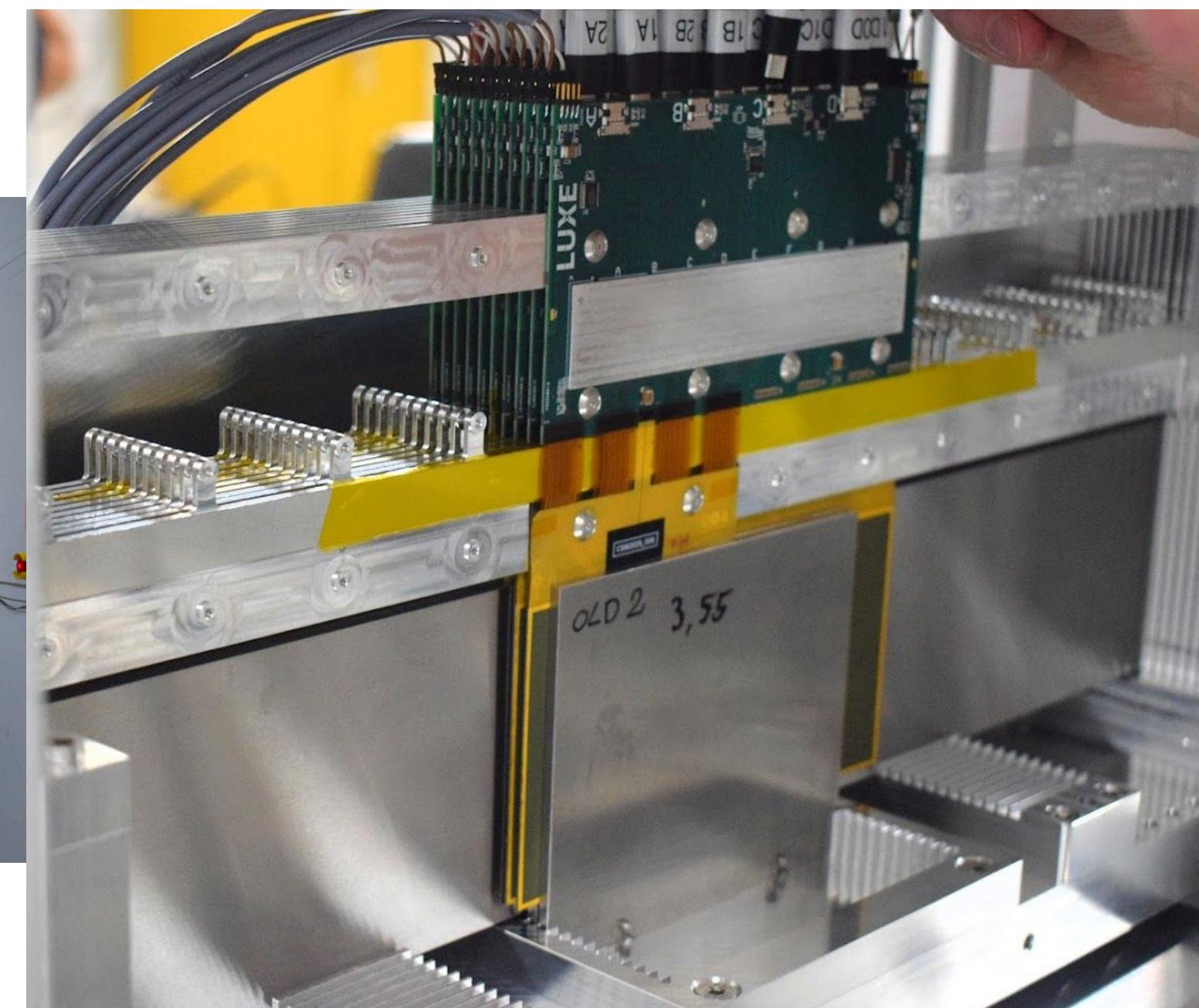
- Revert x-axis to keep RHS
- Keep $z = 0$ plane afloat



(3D model by Nofar)

Testbeam 2025 at DESY

- 270M Events in total with energies from 1 to 5.6 GeV
 - Tracker mode (no absorber)
 - $9 X_0$
 - $11 X_0$
 - XY Scan
 - -15 to 15 degrees runs
 - Shower tail study runs
 - $15 X_0, 18 X_0$, and $21 X_0$



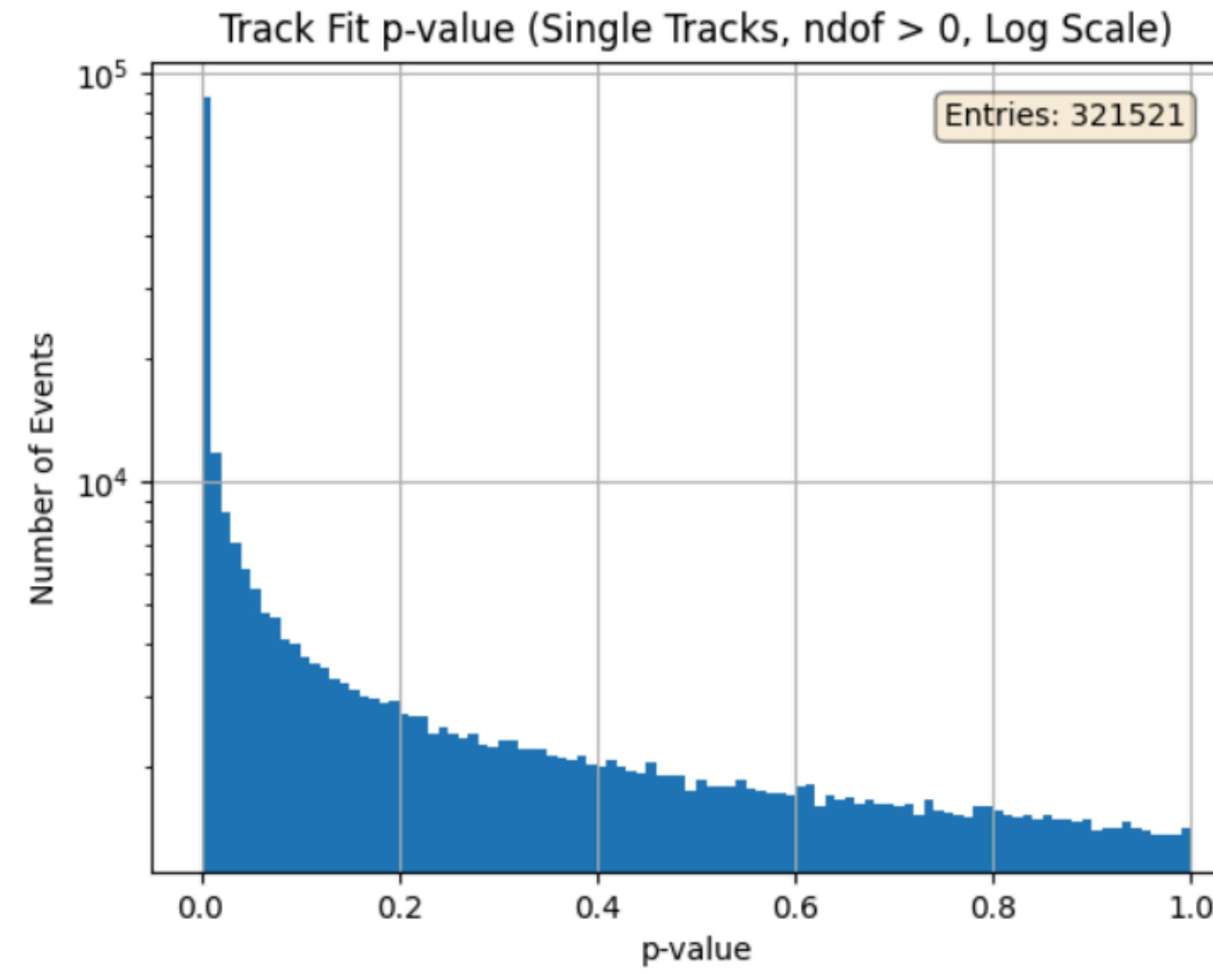
TB data readiness

- Telescope
 - First user of the "new ALPIDE" telescope
 - Tracking & alignment with Corryvreckan (tested in 2022)
- Detector
 - Online zero-suppression data (tested in 2022)
 - Offline debug data (tested with 3 methods)
- Telescope-detector alignment
 - Hough transform
 - Unbinned likelihood
 - Alignment inside the detector

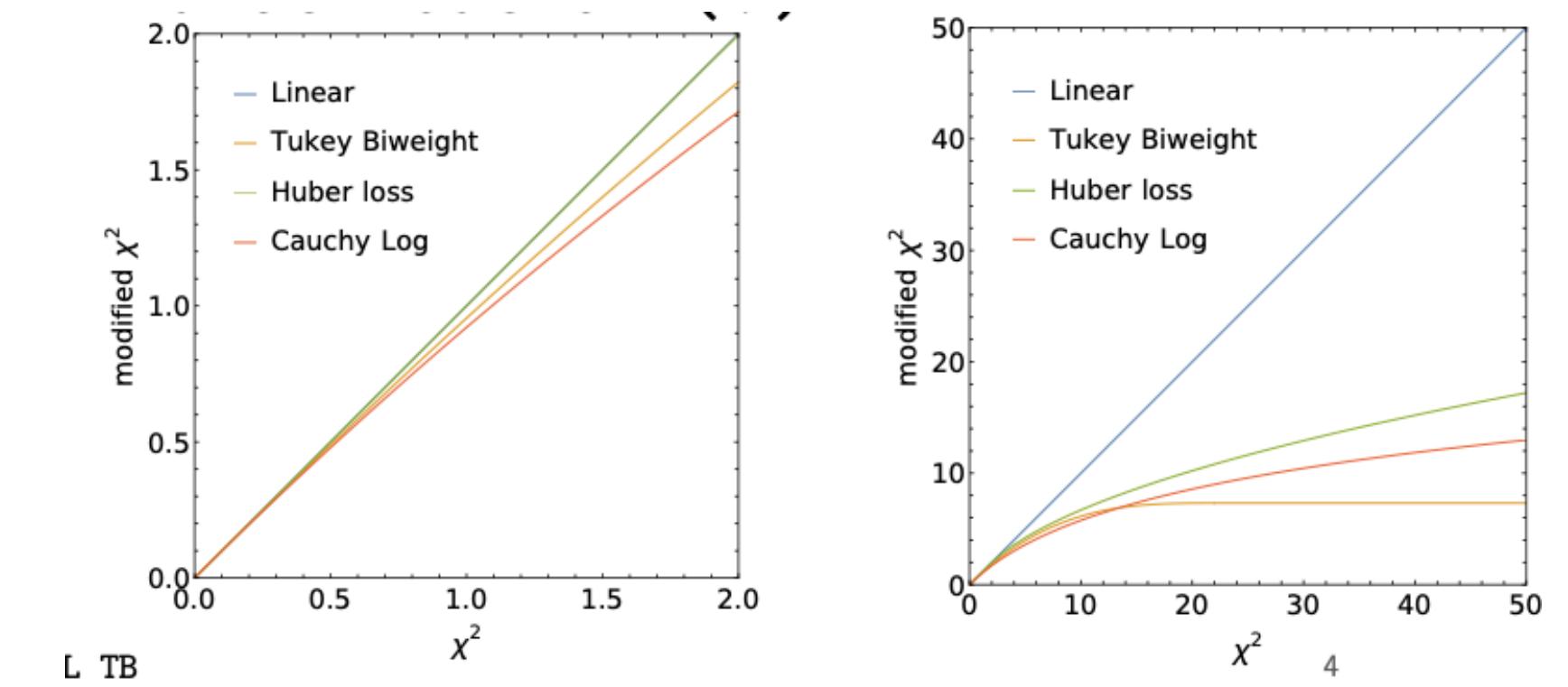
Telescope: data error

Caribu error (fixed after TB)

Telescope: quality

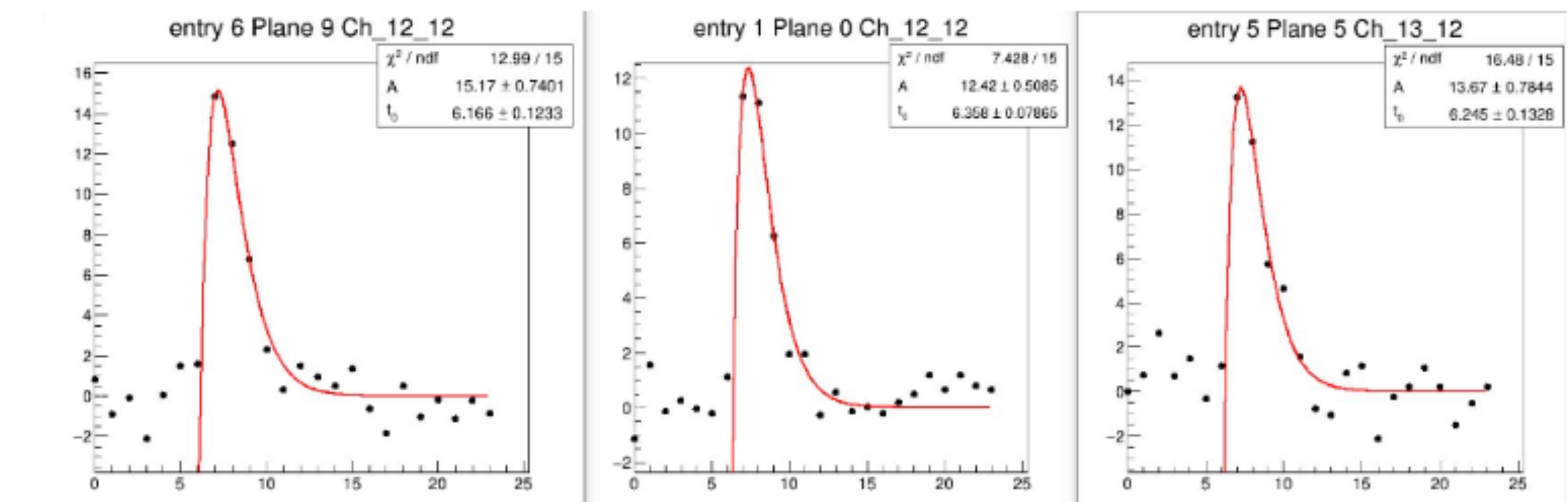


Strange p-value distribution of tracking
(related to different statistics)



Detector: amplitude/ToA finding

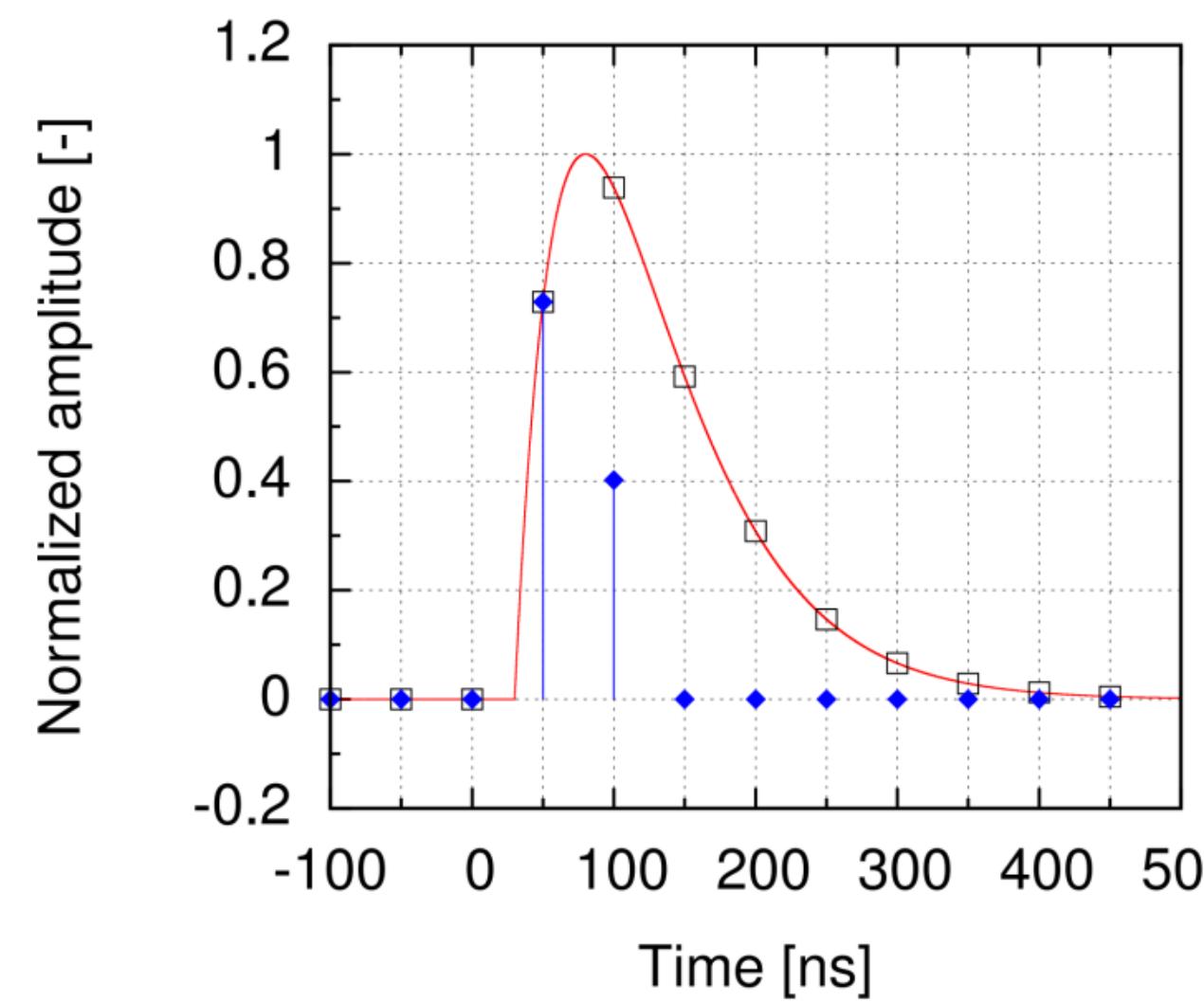
- Offline debug data analysis
 - **Dawid:** **Deconvolution (used in production)**
 - Melissa: CR-RC curve fitting
 - Arkadiusz's method (WIP)
- All three methods seem to agree



CRRC curve fitting implemented by Melissa

Deconvolution

Without beam clock (e.g. cosmic muons) ADC sampling is asynchronous with FE pulse



FE pulse

$$|V_{\text{front-end}}(t)| = \frac{q_{\text{in}}}{C_{\text{feed}}} \left(\frac{t}{\tau_{\text{sh}}} \right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{\text{sh}}}}$$

- ADC samples
- ◆ Digital filter (FIR) samples d_i

$$d_i = v_i - 2e^{-\frac{T_{\text{smp}}}{\tau_{\text{sh}}}} v_{i-1} + e^{-\frac{2T_{\text{smp}}}{\tau_{\text{sh}}}} v_{i-2}$$

Amplitude A and time of arrival (TOA) t_0 reconstructed as, respectively, weighted sum and ratio of two non-zero d_i samples, output from FIR digital filter

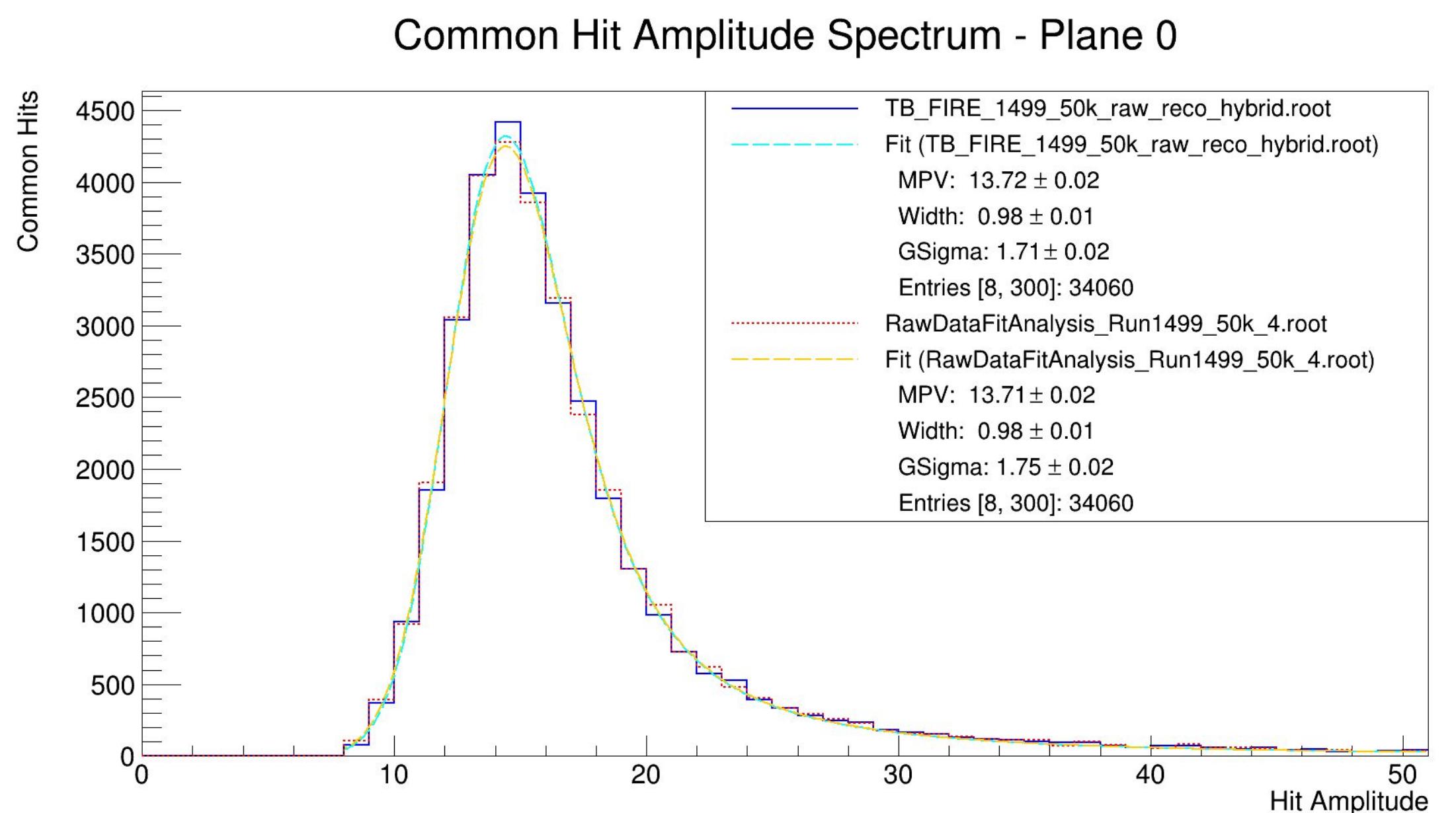
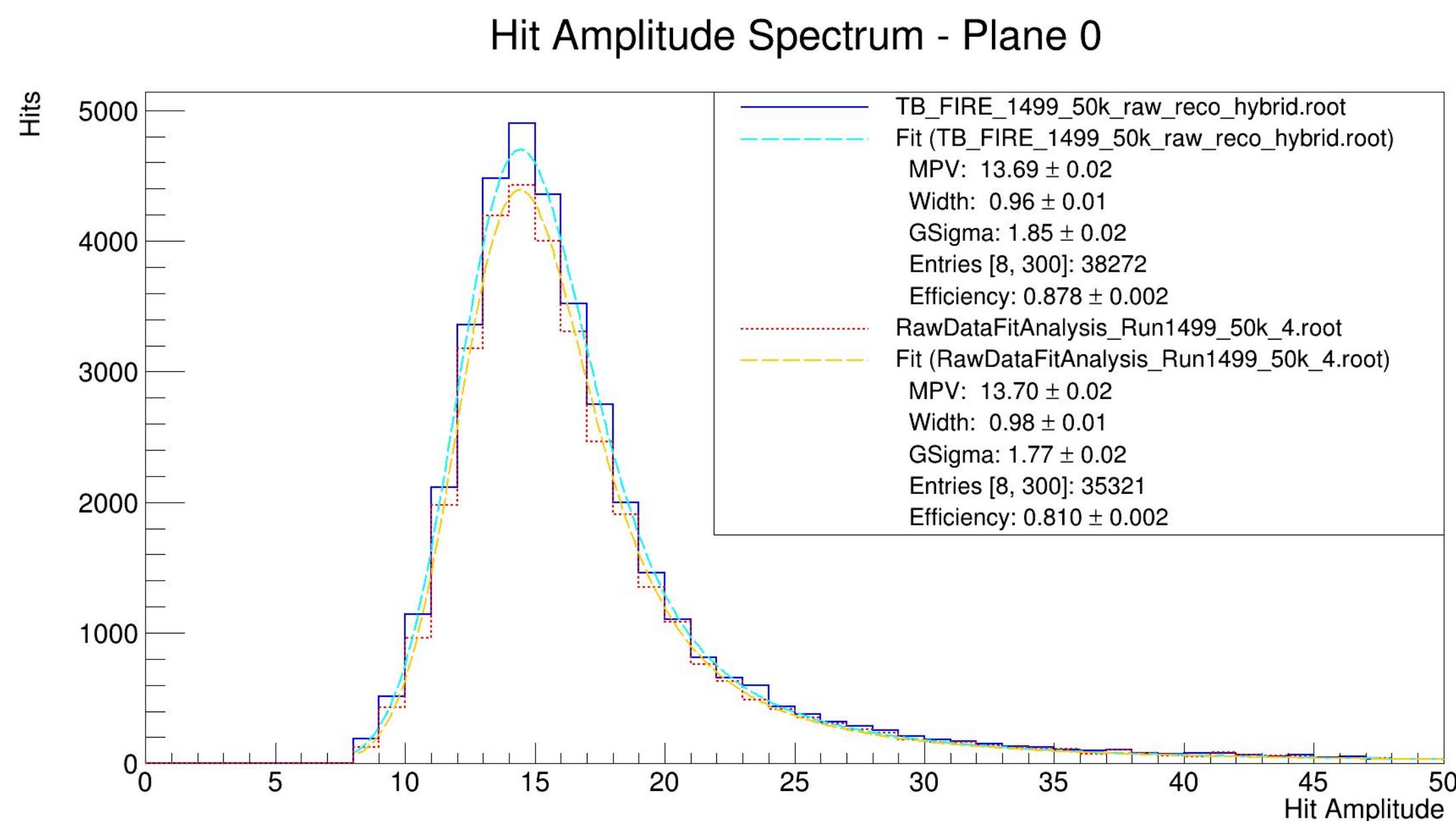
Amplitude

$$A = (d_1 + d_2) \frac{\tau_{\text{sh}} e^{\frac{T_{\text{smp}} - t_0 - \tau_{\text{sh}}}{\tau_{\text{sh}}}}}{T_{\text{smp}} - t_0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{T_{\text{smp}}}{\tau_{\text{sh}}}} \right)}$$

TOA

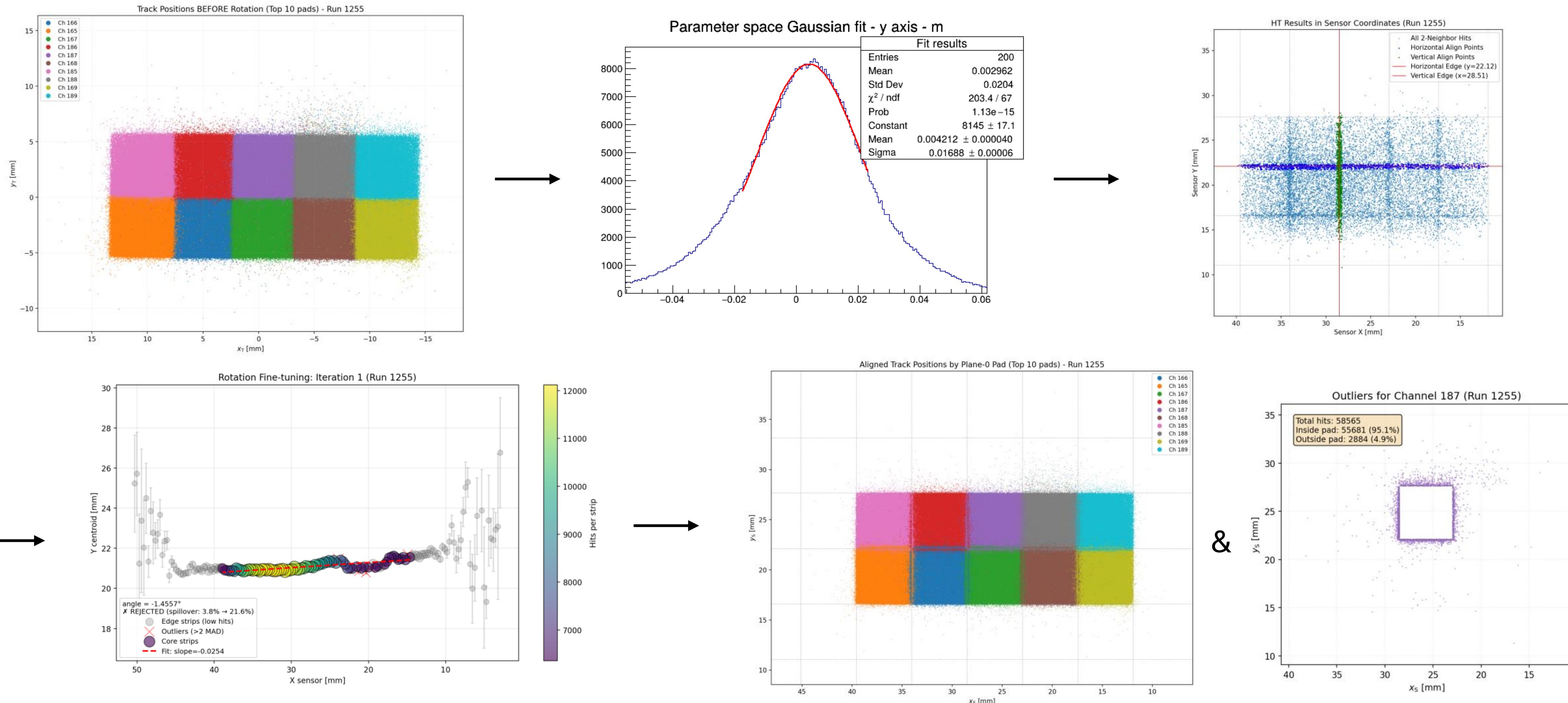
$$t_0 = \frac{\frac{d_2}{d_1} T_{\text{smp}}}{\frac{d_2}{d_1} + e^{-\frac{T_{\text{smp}}}{\tau_{\text{sh}}}}}$$

Deconvolution vs Fit

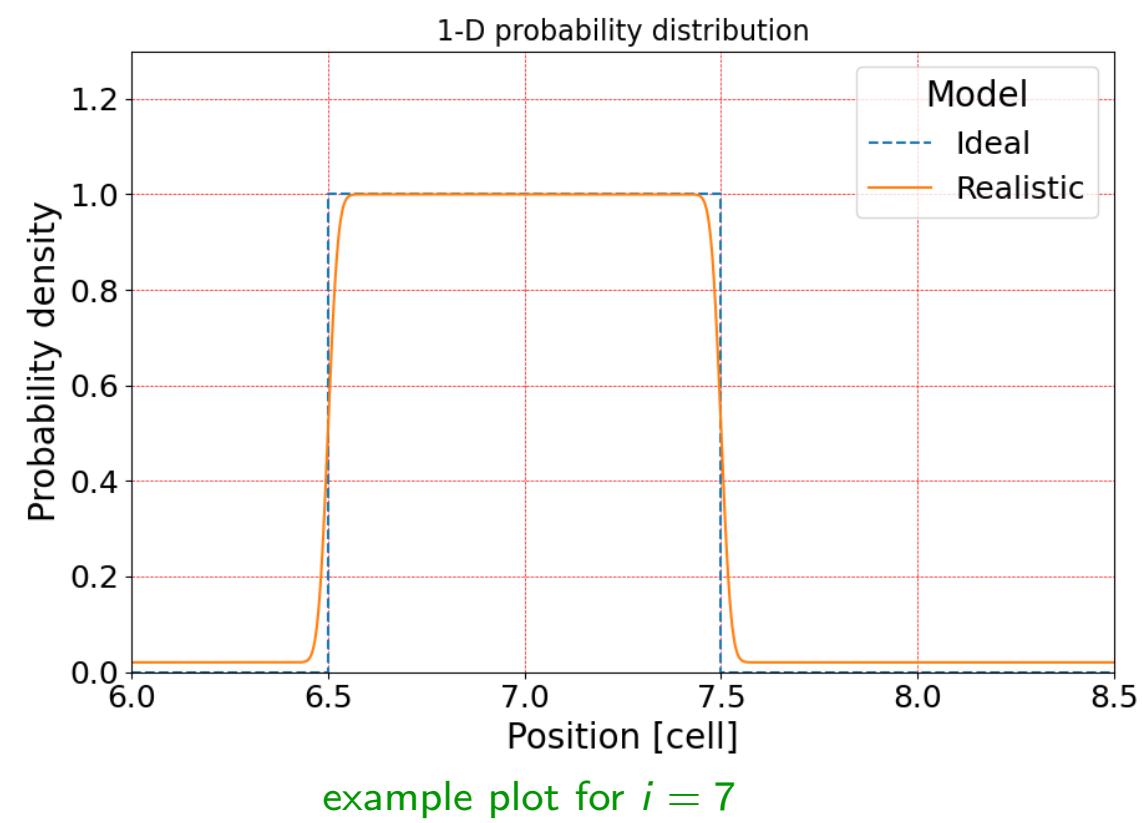


Example for plots

Work by Michal



Likelihood definition



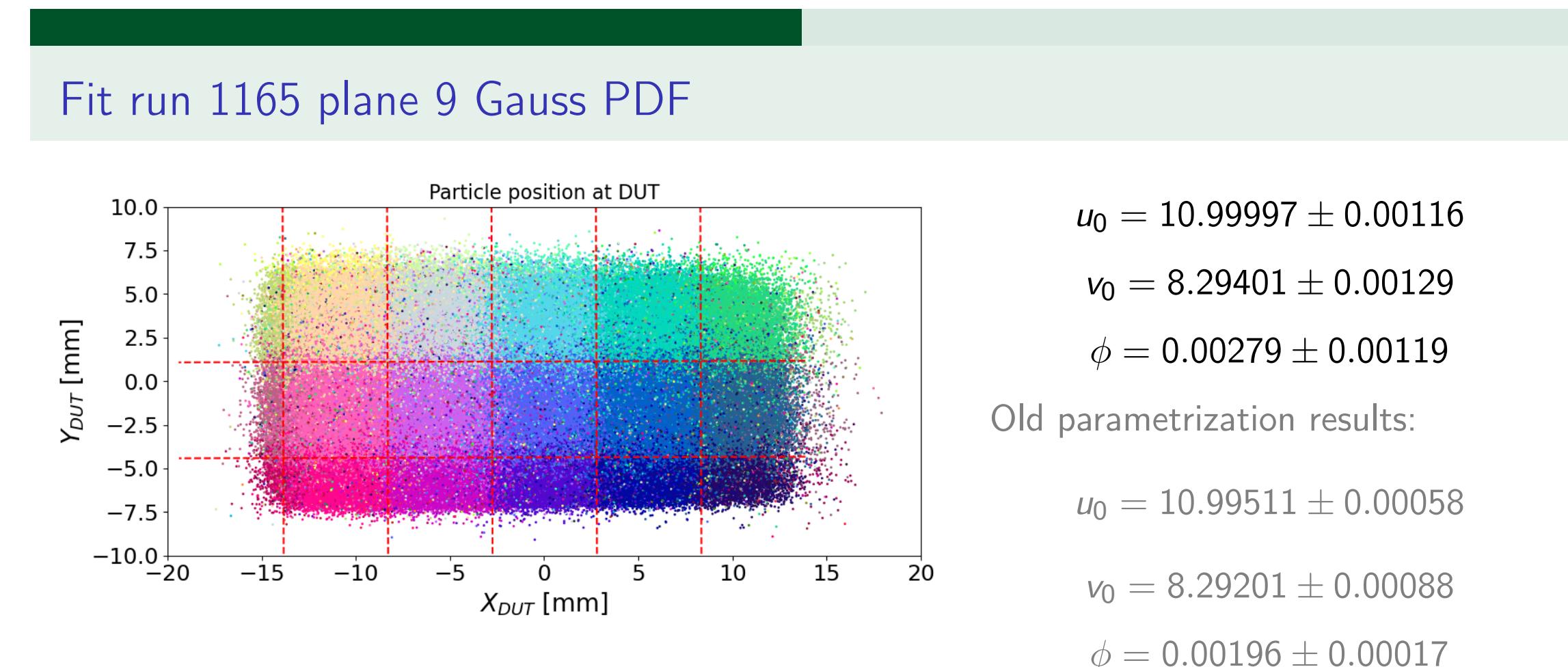
1-D probability density model

Realistic detector, assuming finite telescope position resolution (σ) and noise (p_0):

$$p(v) = p_1 \cdot SF\left(\frac{|u - i| - \frac{1}{2}}{\sigma}\right) + p_0$$

where $SF()$ is the “survival function” of the normal distribution (from SciPy library)

σ can be an additional model parameter
 p_1 and p_0 should rather be fixed



$$p(u, v) = p_1 \cdot \text{PDF}\left(\frac{|u - i|}{\sigma_x}\right) \cdot \text{PDF}\left(\frac{|v - j|}{\sigma_y}\right) + p_0.$$

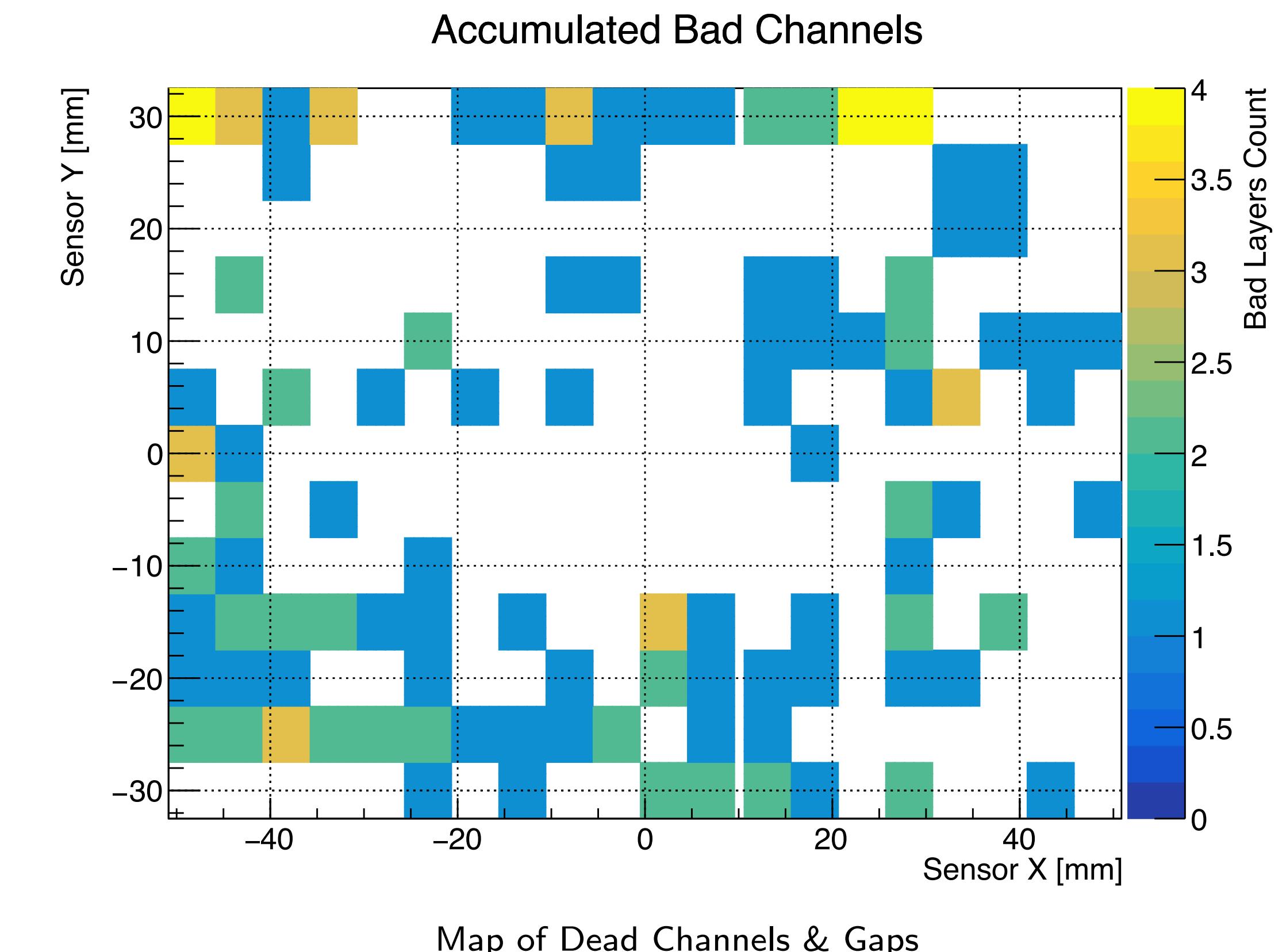
Punch list

- Basic calorimetry
 - [] Longitudinal shower profile (leakage)
 - [] Moliere radius (transverse profile)
 - [] Preliminary energy resolution and linearity
- Specific topics
 - [] Position resolution
 - [] Angular resolution
 - [] Effects from hardware (gap, glue, precision, ...)
- [] Monte Carlo simulation for TB layouts
- [] ...

The Reality: Our detector has a lot of dead area

- ① **Inter-sensor Gap:** $\sim 1.72\text{mm}$ spaces between wafers.
- ② **Dead Channels:** Masked noisy or not working pads.

The Effect: When a shower crosses a gap or dead area, artificially decrees measured energy. This creates "dips" in the radial profile and lowers the total energy.



Work by Dawid

Assumption: Electromagnetic showers are **Radially Symmetric**.

The Algorithm - per Radial Ring (width = dr):

- ① Calculate the **Theoretical** number of sub pads within the ring (N_{total}).
- ② Calculate the number of **Active** sub pads (excluding number of dead sub pads within the ring) (N_{good}).
- ③ Scale the measured energy:

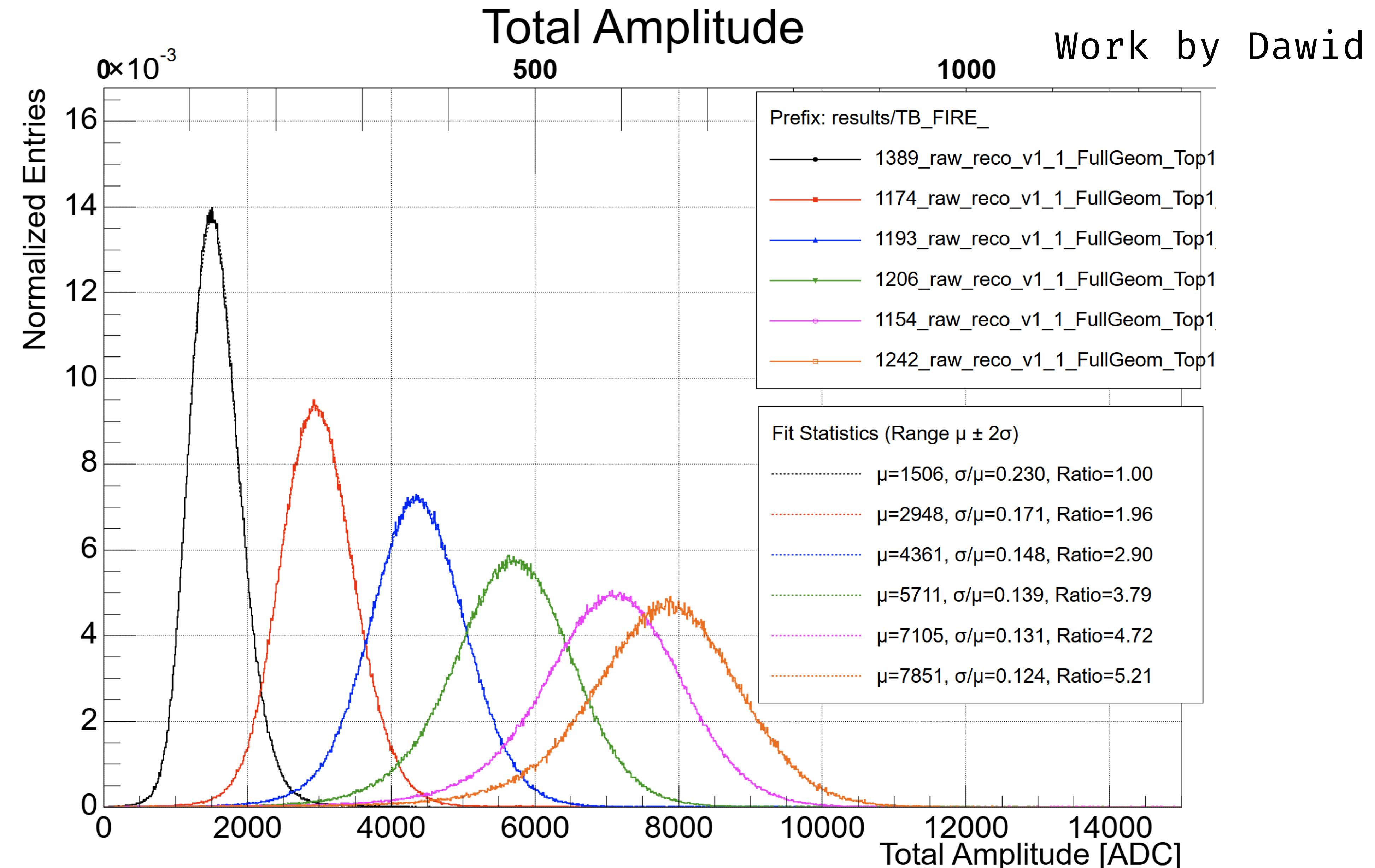
$$E_{corrected} = E_{measured} \times \frac{N_{total}}{N_{good}}$$

Example

If a ring falls 25% into a dead area:

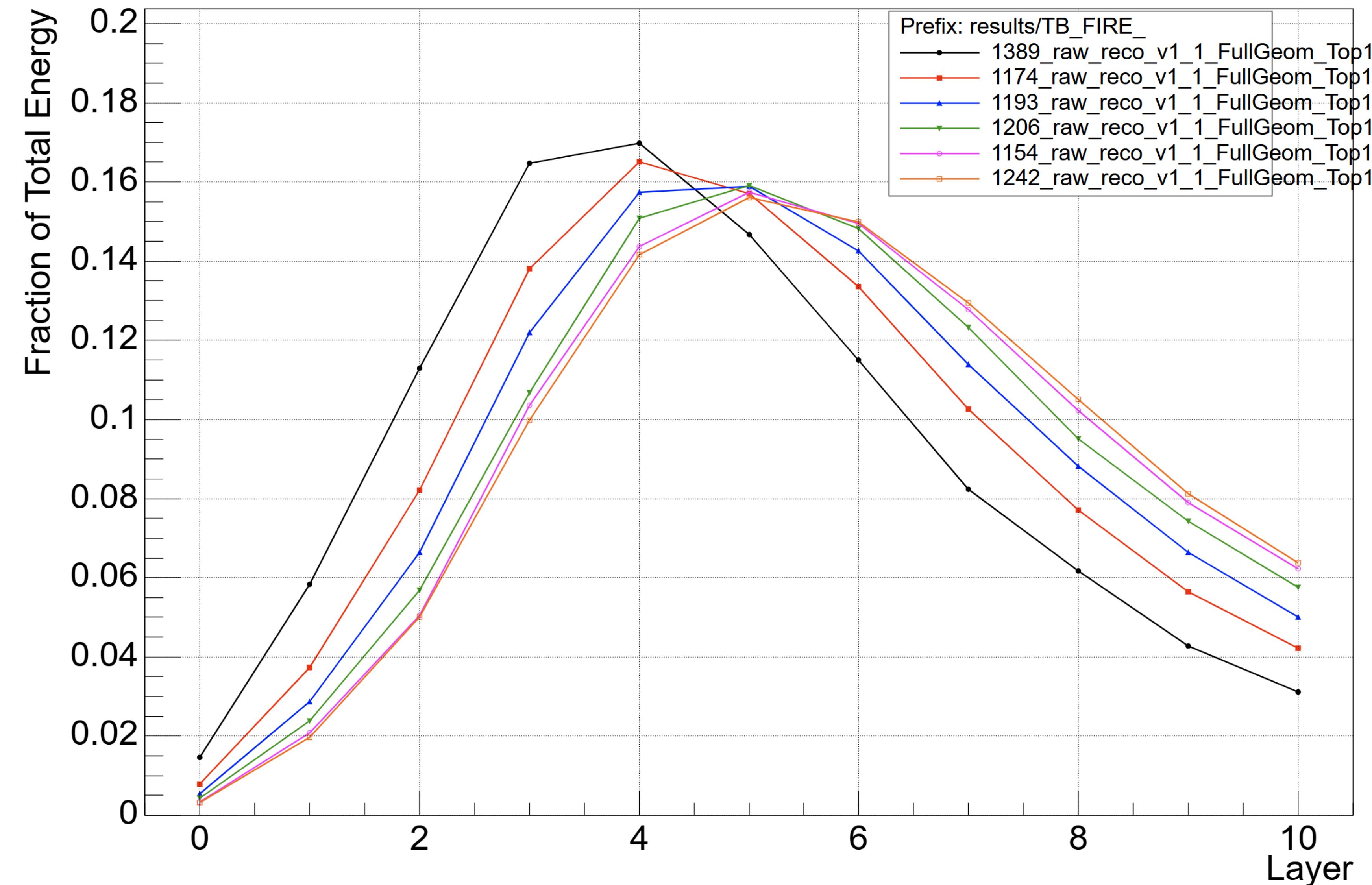
- We only see 75% of the energy.
- We multiply by $1/0.75 = 1.33$.

Result: Comparison for different beam energy



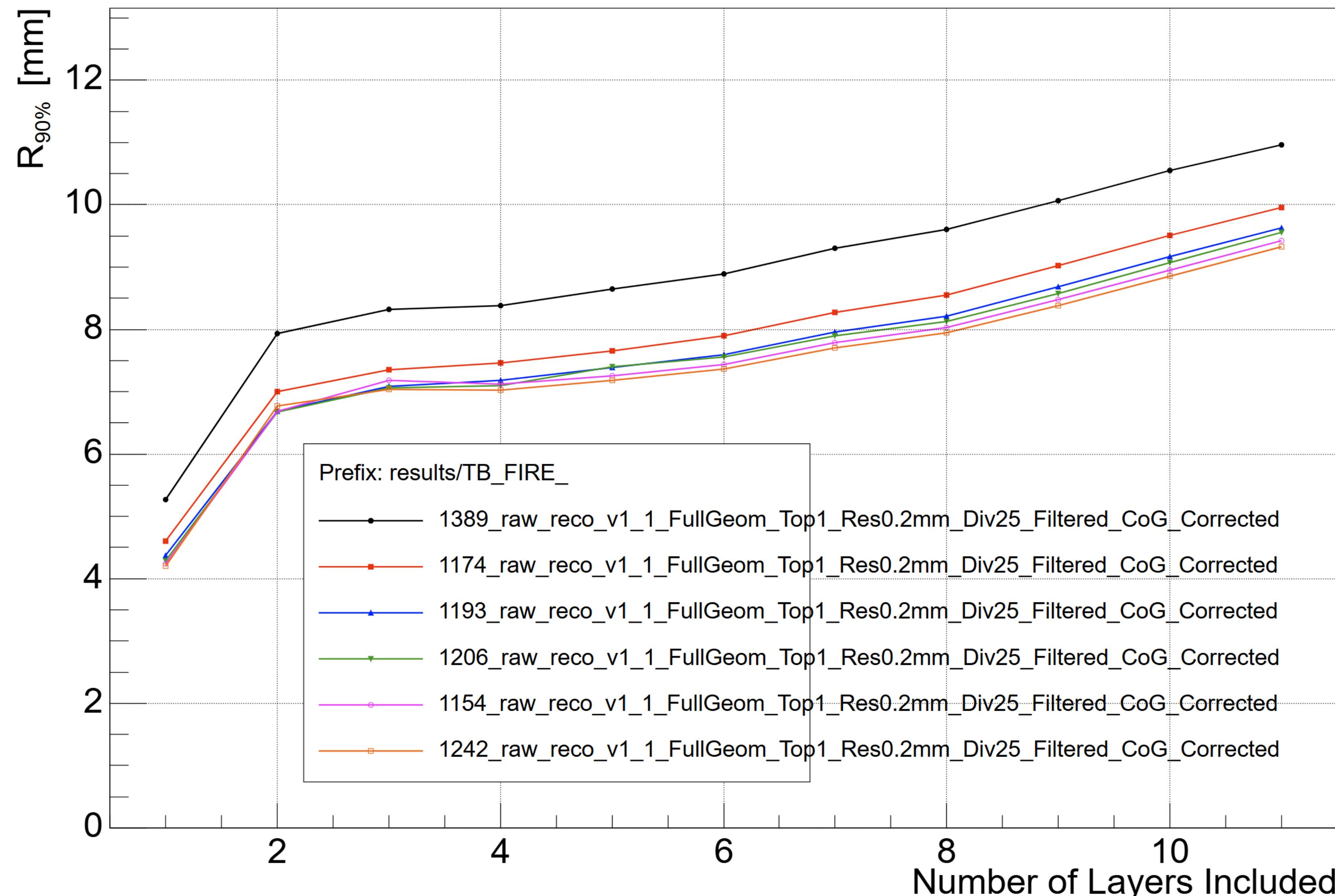
Lateral Profile R

Work by Dawid



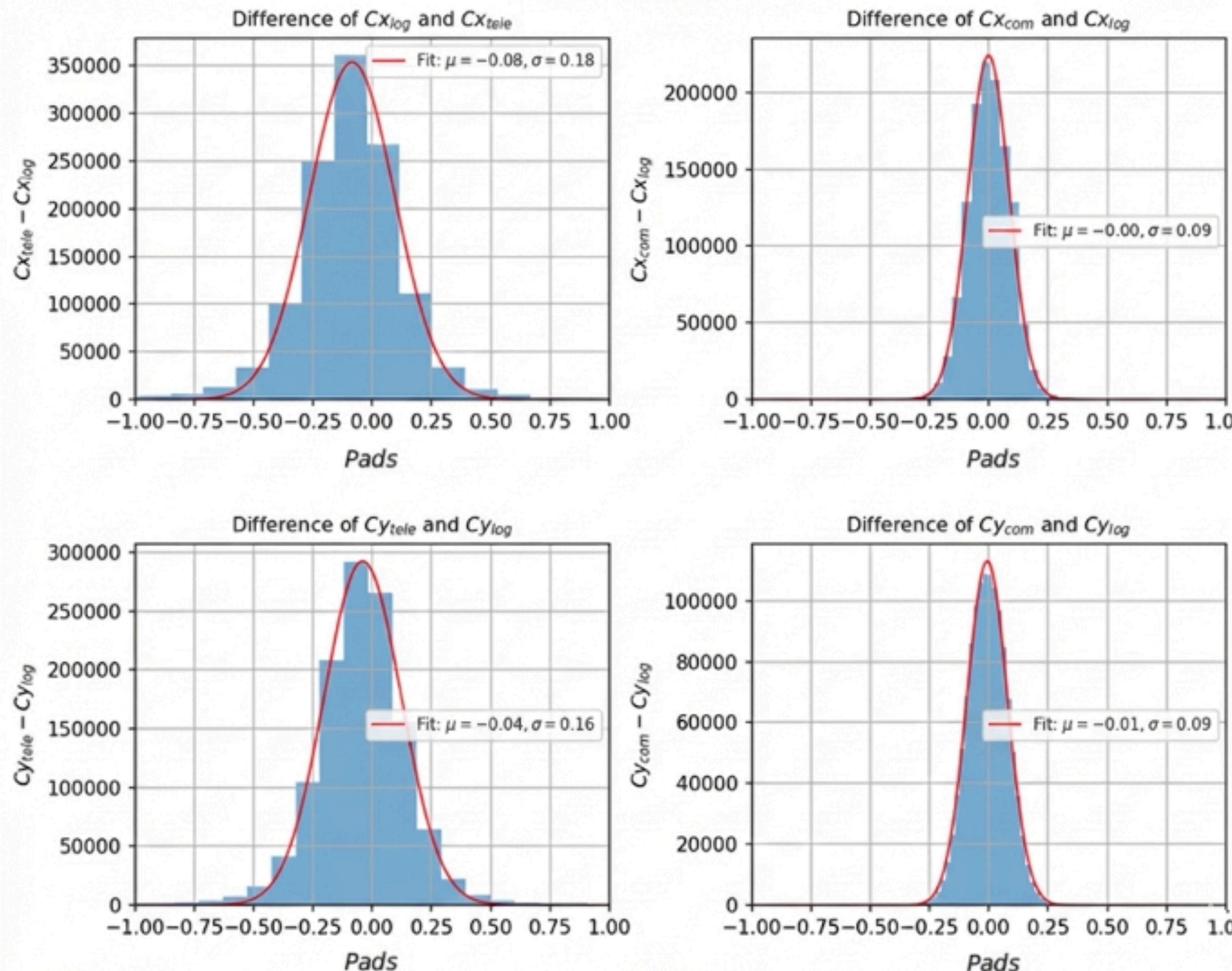
Molière Radius Evolution

Work by Dawid



Position Resolution

Work by Gal



- The center found by logarithmic weighting is calculated by:

$$W_n = \max \{0, W_0 + \ln \frac{E_n}{\sum_n E_n}\}$$

$$C_x = \frac{\sum_n W_n x_n}{\sum_n W_n}$$

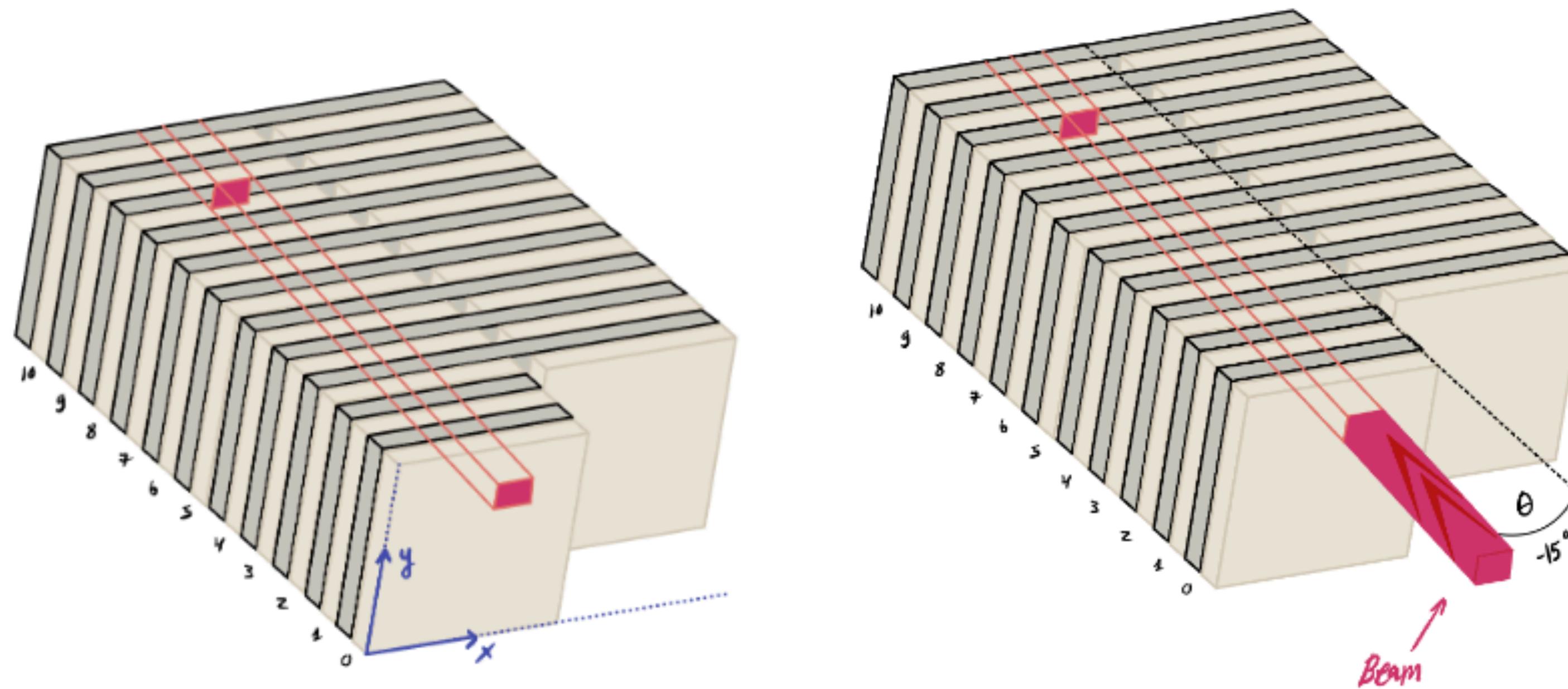
- Optimal value for W_0 was found by **minimizing the variance and the mean of the gaussian fit** to differences from telescope:

$$W_{0opt} = 3$$

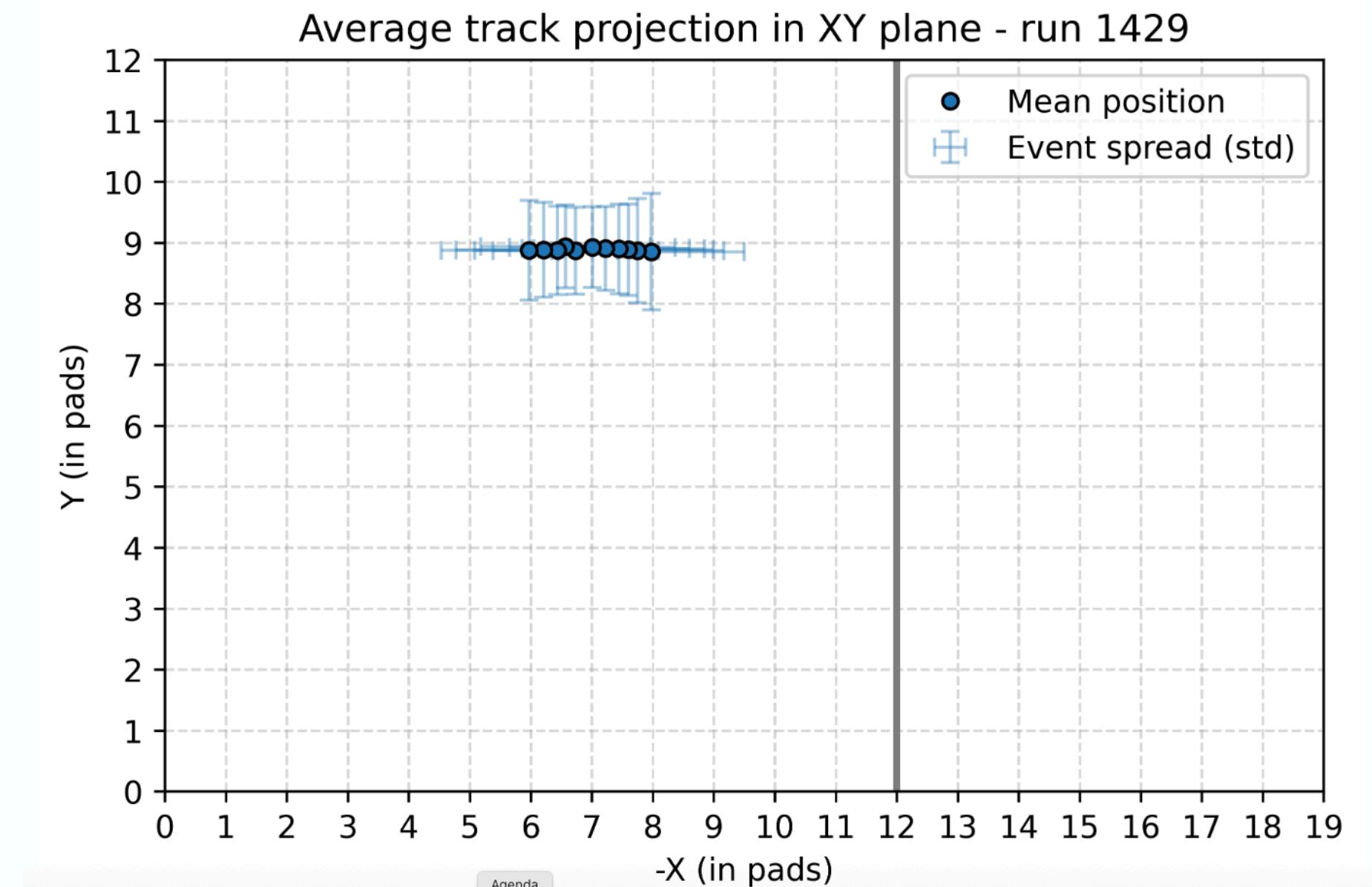
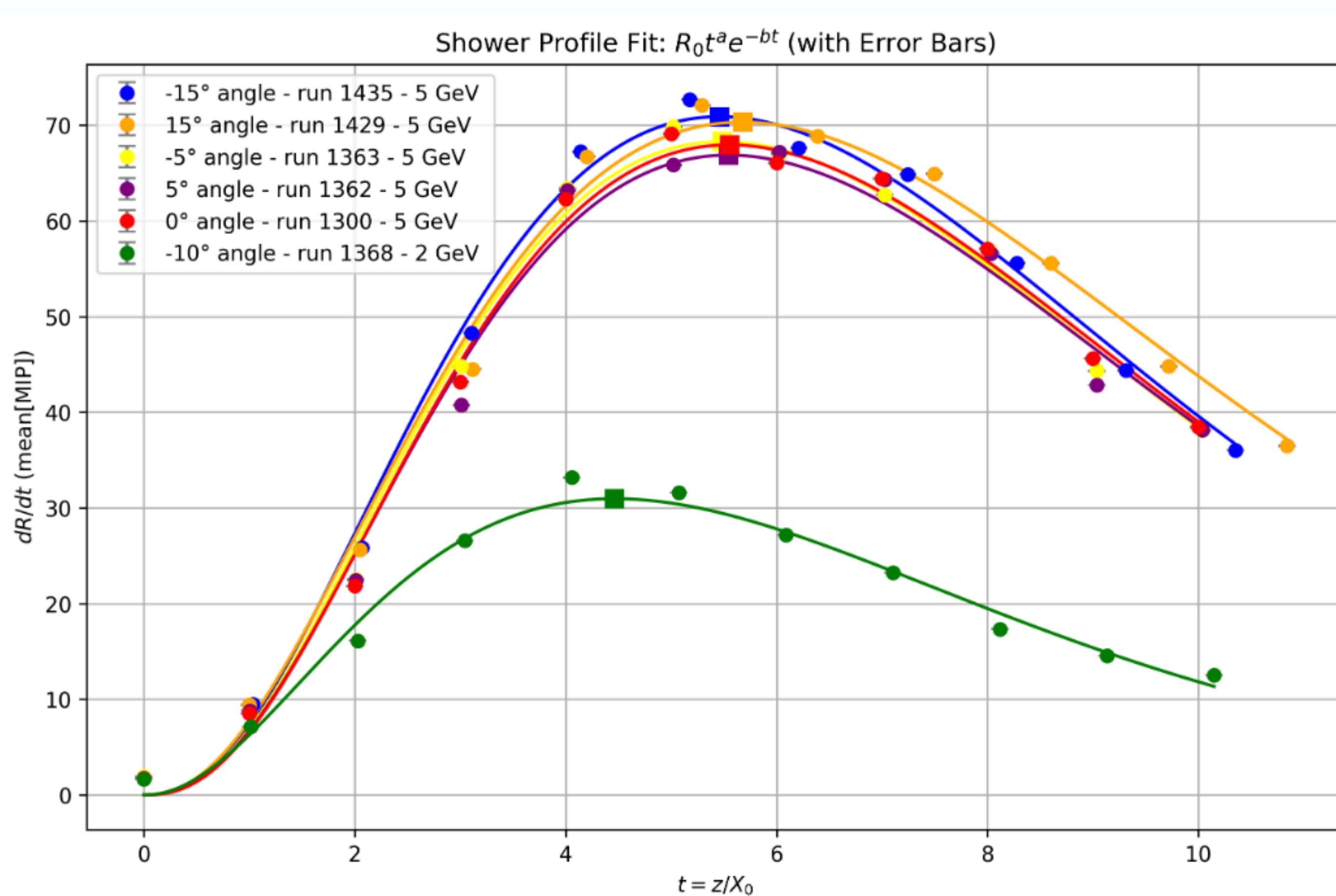
Tested for 3 runs (1154: 5 GeV, 1280: 4 GeV, 1255: 2 GeV)

Angle reconstruction

VISUALISATION

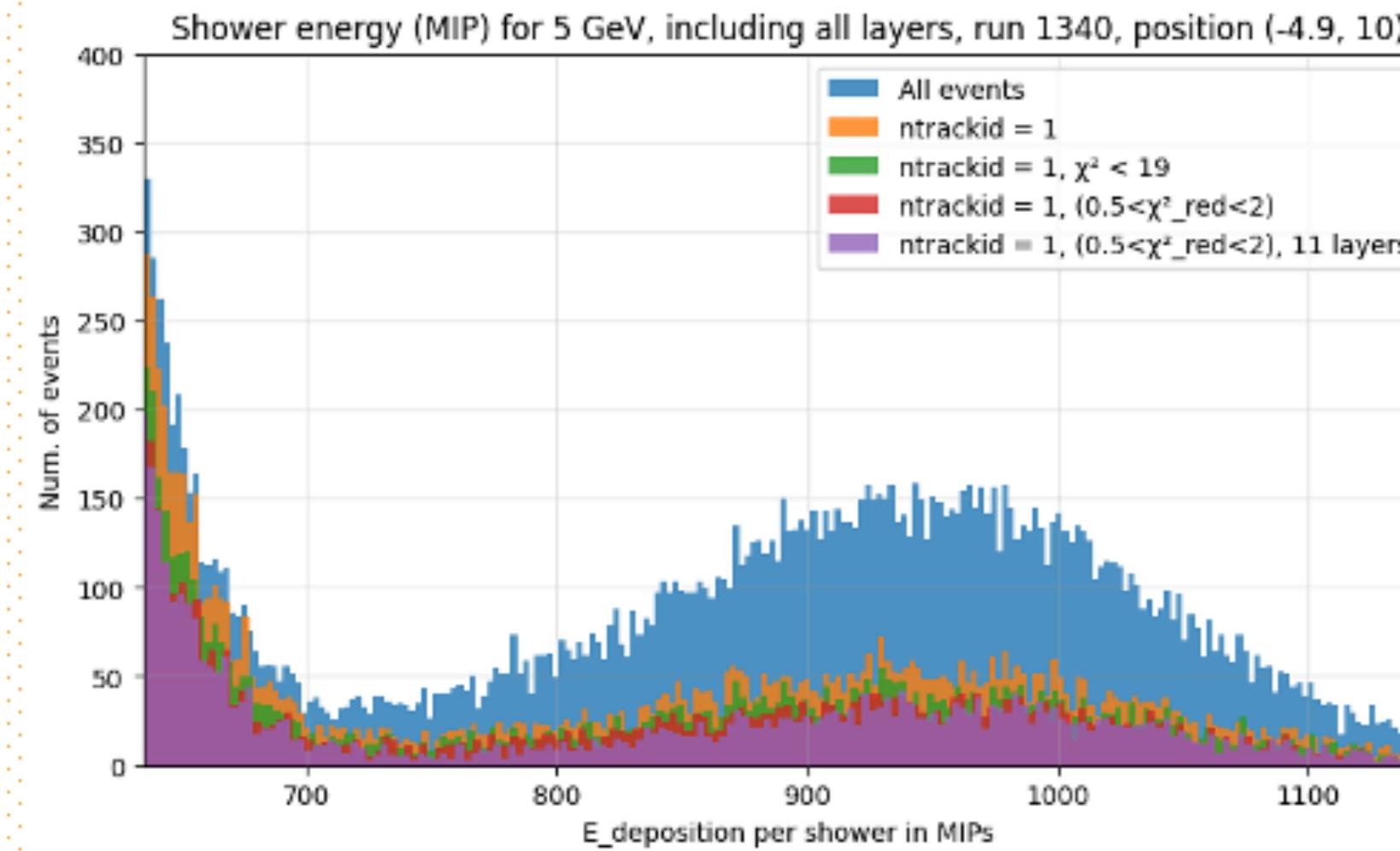
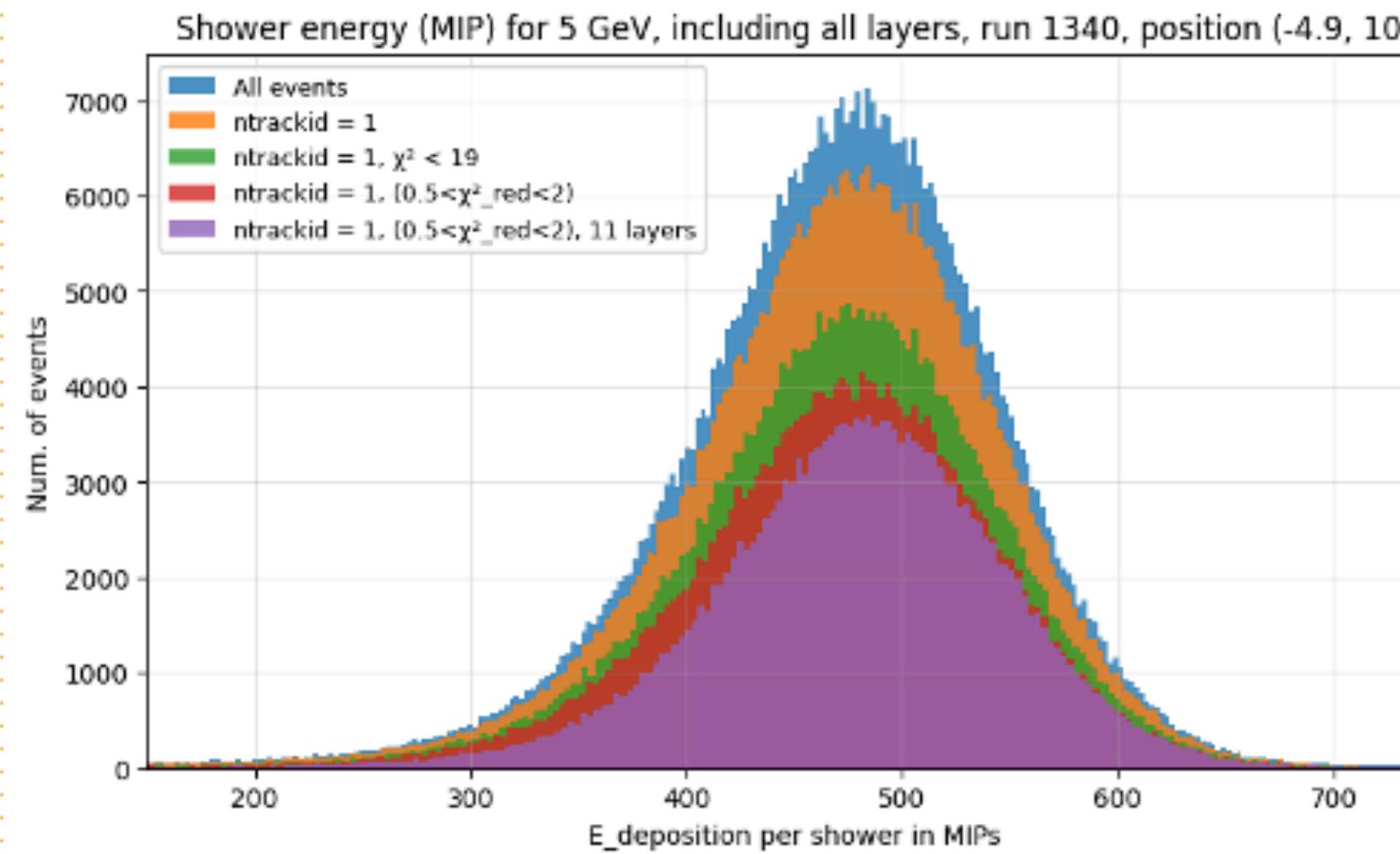


Work by Nofar



As expected, here the peaks of 5 GeV have nearly the same location.

Reconstructed data



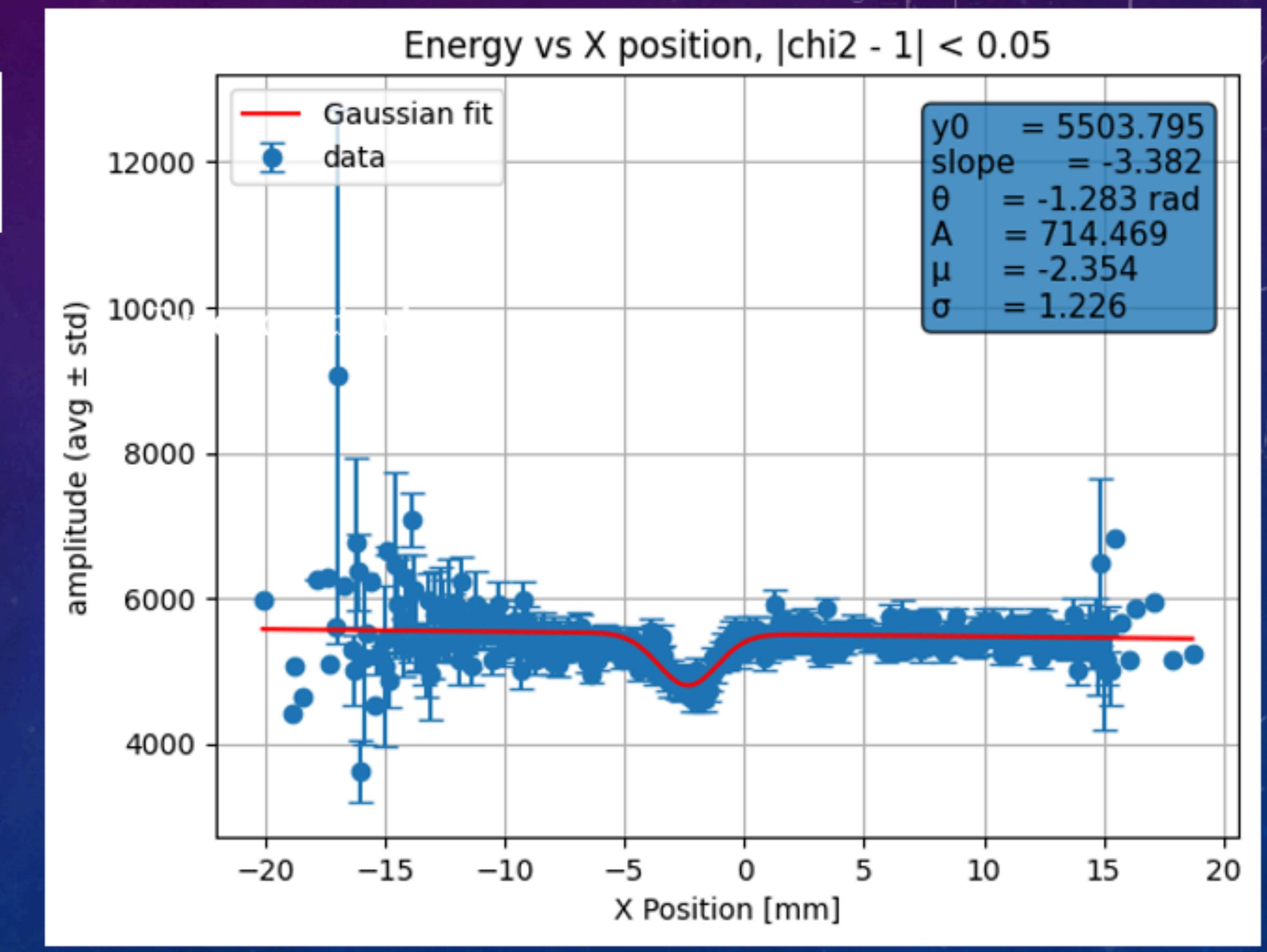
- Lower energies tail duo (probably) to dead channels.
- Peak has shifted to the right, from ~ 440 (ZS) to ~ 480 (Recons.) MIP.
- Percentage of events with all 11 layers (taken from all the data) : 85.93%.
- Percentage of events with all 11 layers (taken from only ntrackid = 1 data sample) : 86.25%.
- Further investigation required about the 2 particles peak. (appear even after filtering)

ENERGY LOST AROUND THE GAP

Work by Ben

$$F_{fit}(x) = c + mx + A \cdot e^{\frac{-(x-mu)^2}{(2\sigma^2)}}$$

$$\theta = \arctan(m)$$



Standalone simulation

- Simulations with Geant4

- TB 2025 Configurations identified
- Active plane geometry and sub-layer materials will be applied to Geant4 geometry

Work by Mihai

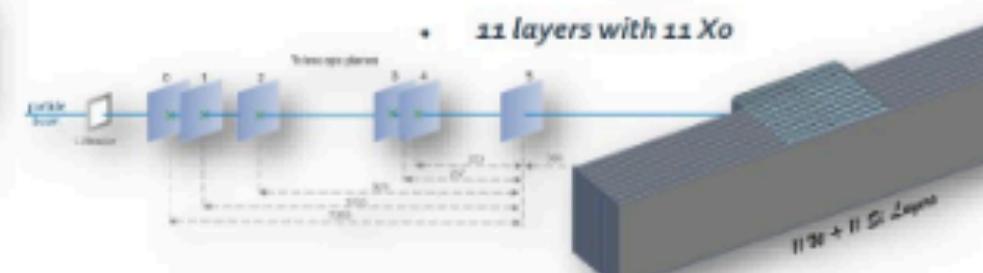
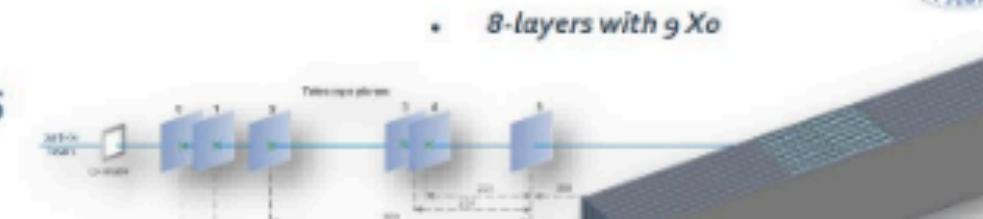
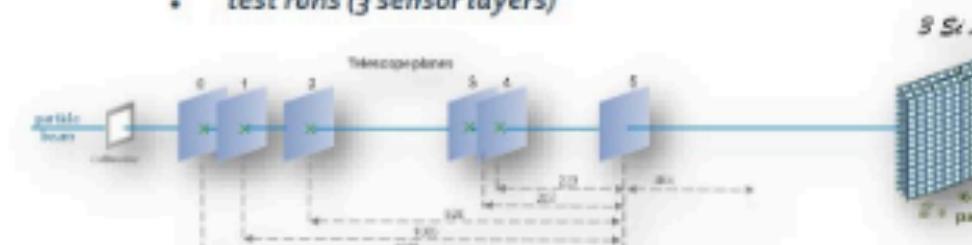
1. Geometries and materials

investigated setups (layouts)

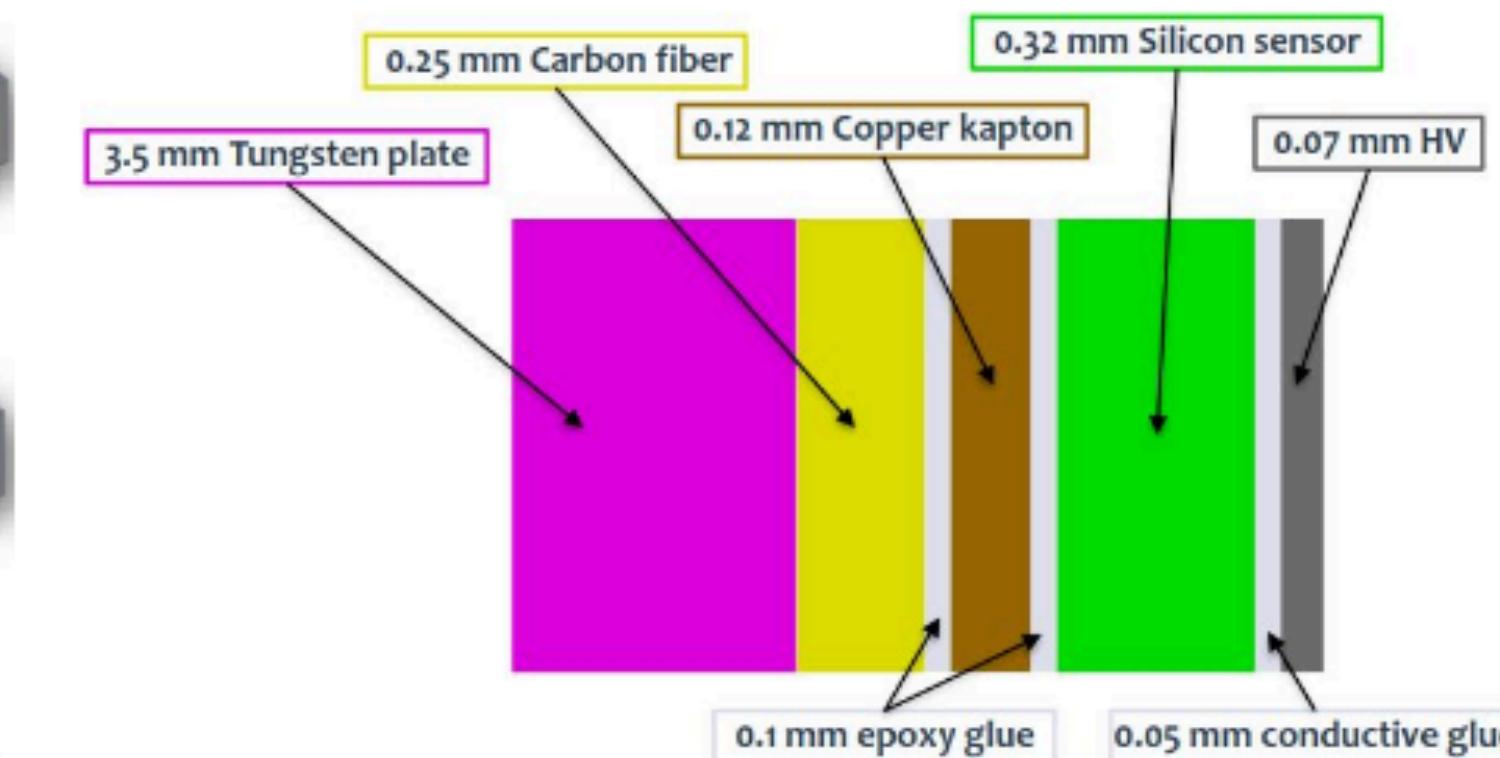
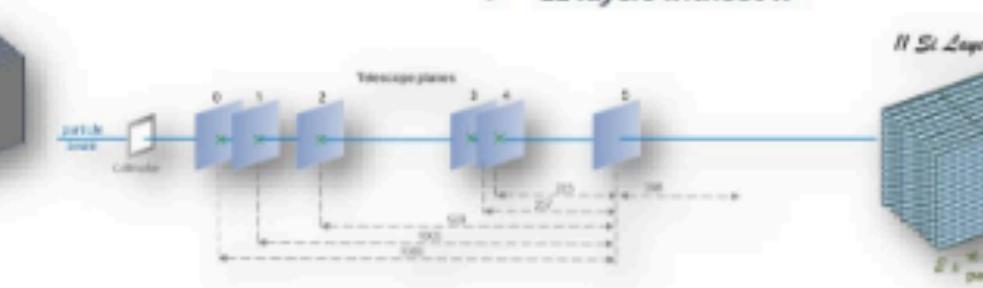
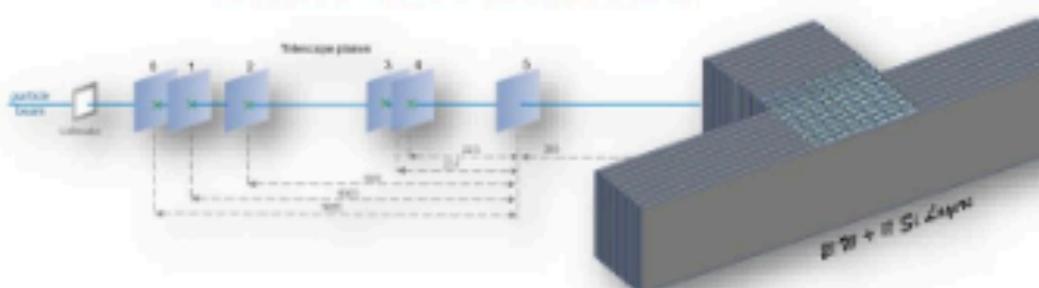
A. Identification of stack configurations used in TB2025

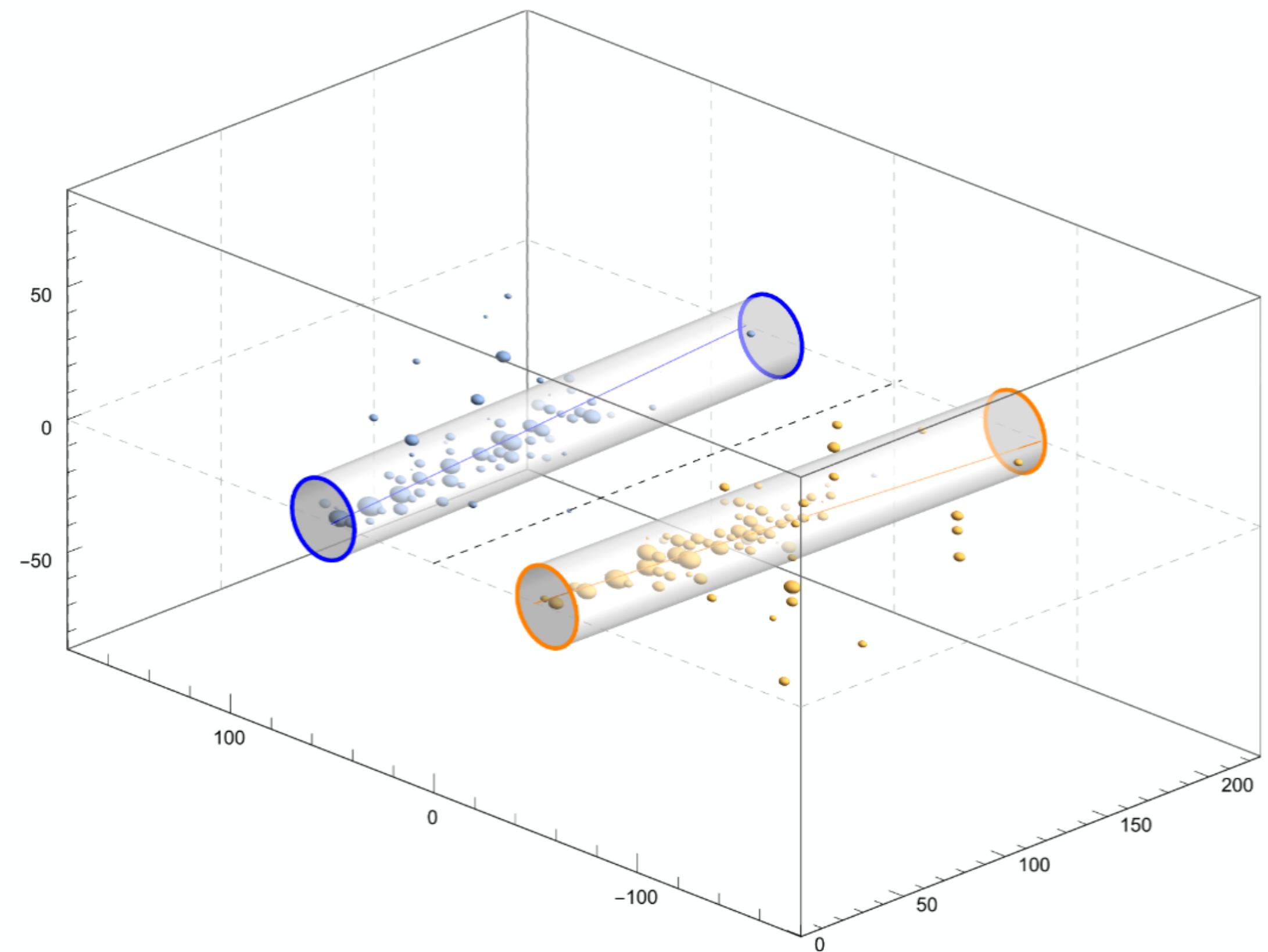
- ~ 5 configurations used in test-beam with some variations

- test runs (3 sensor layers)



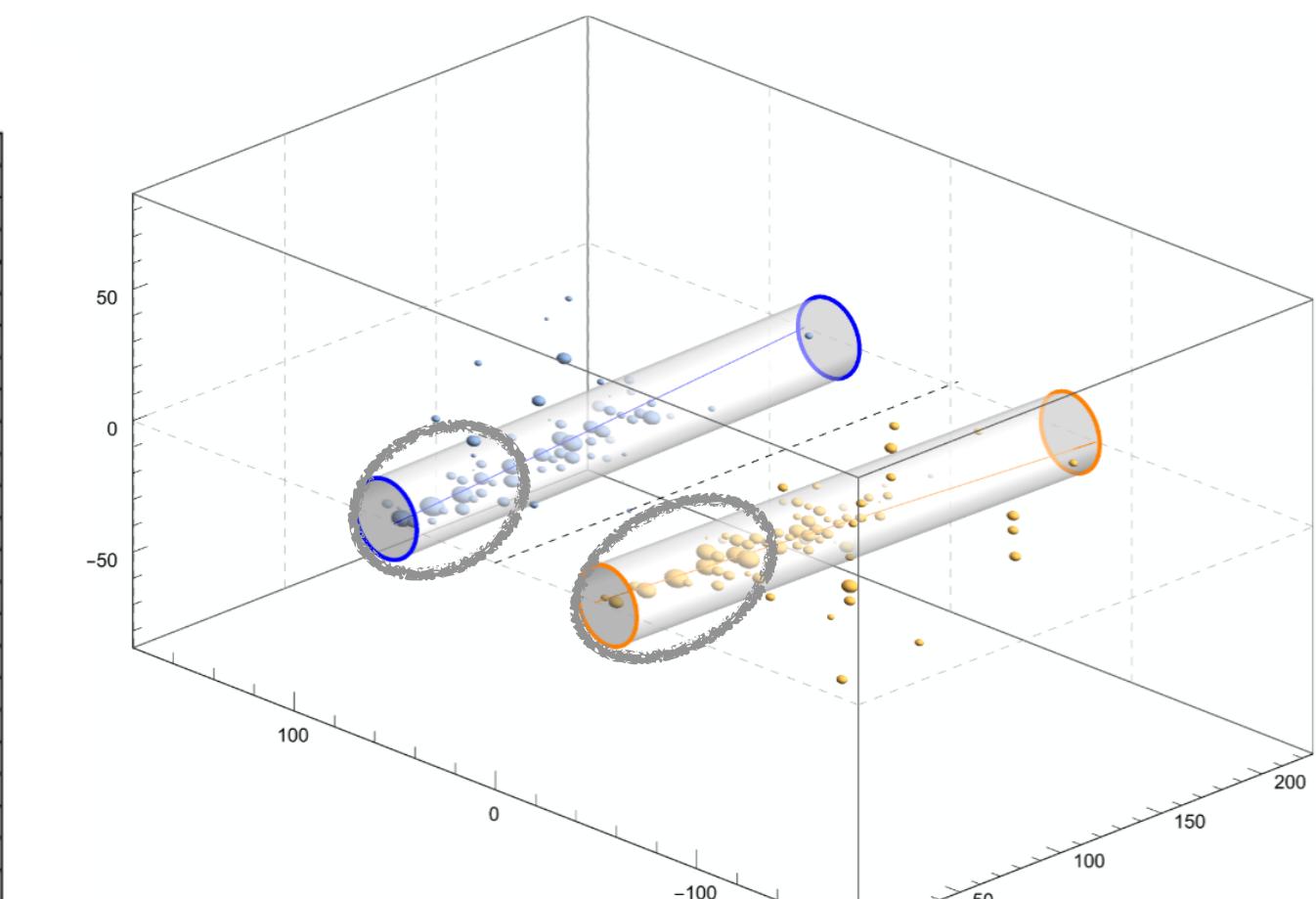
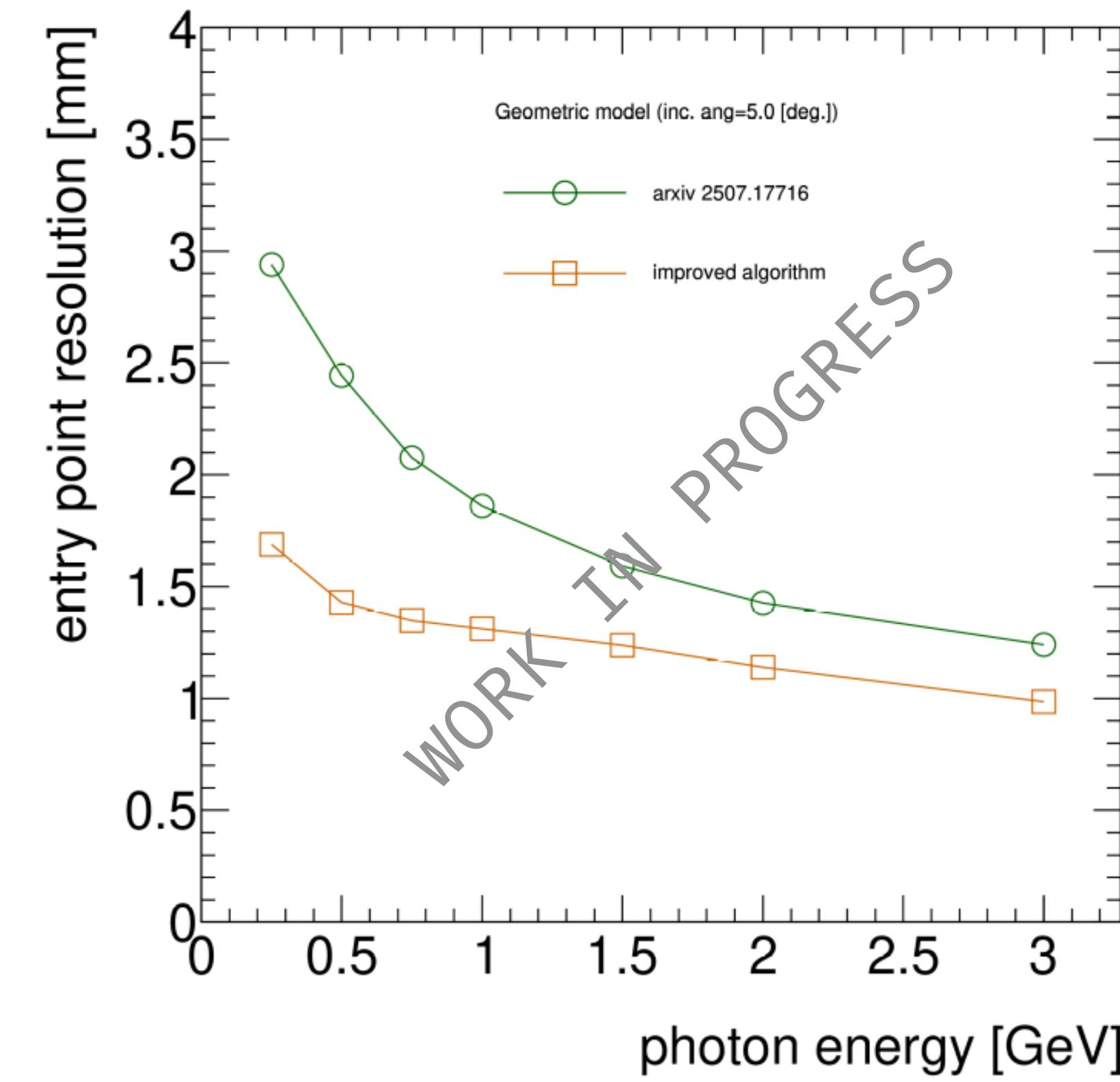
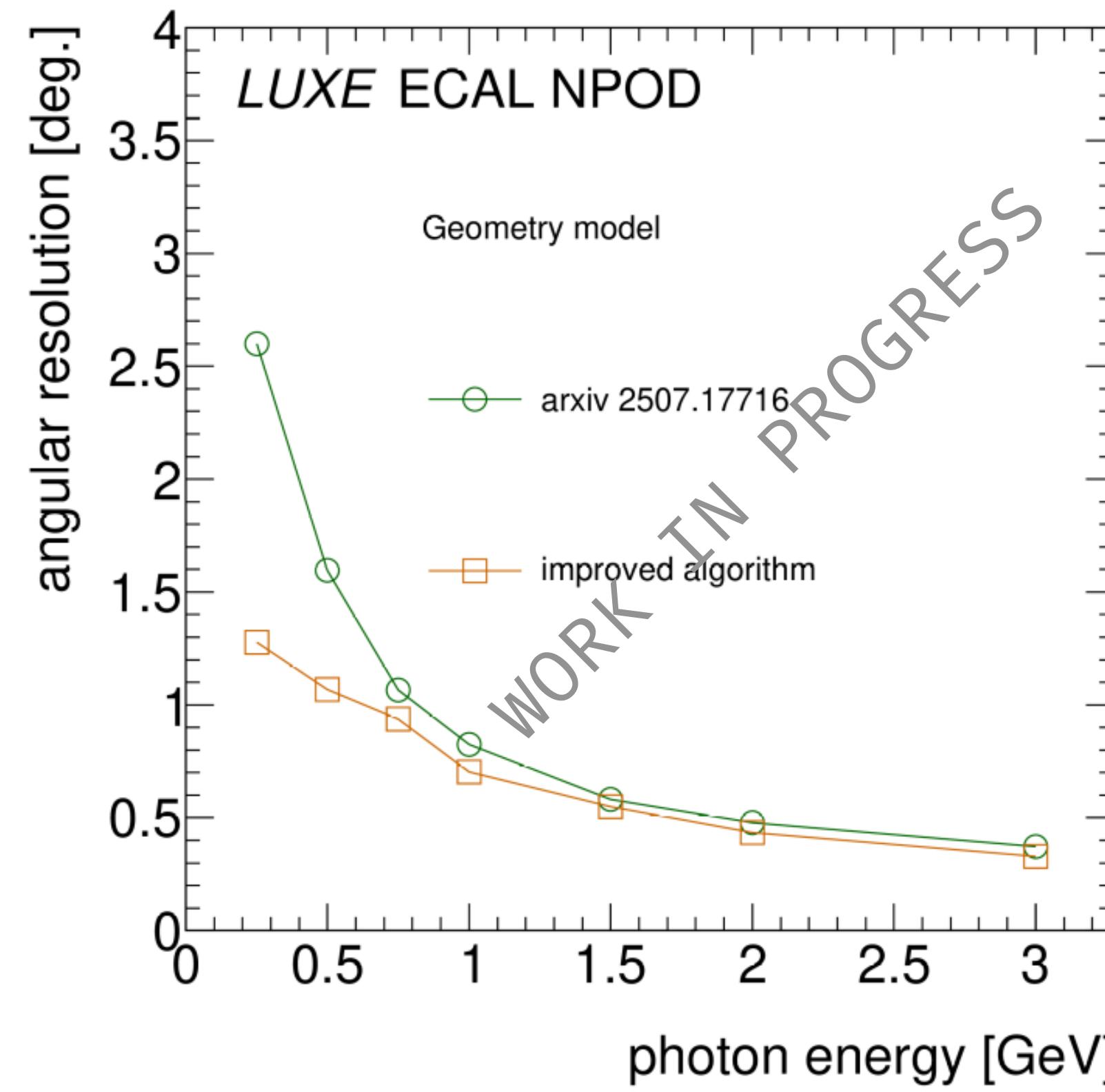
- 11 layers with 21 Xo (also 15 & 18 Xo)





Angular and entry-point resolutions

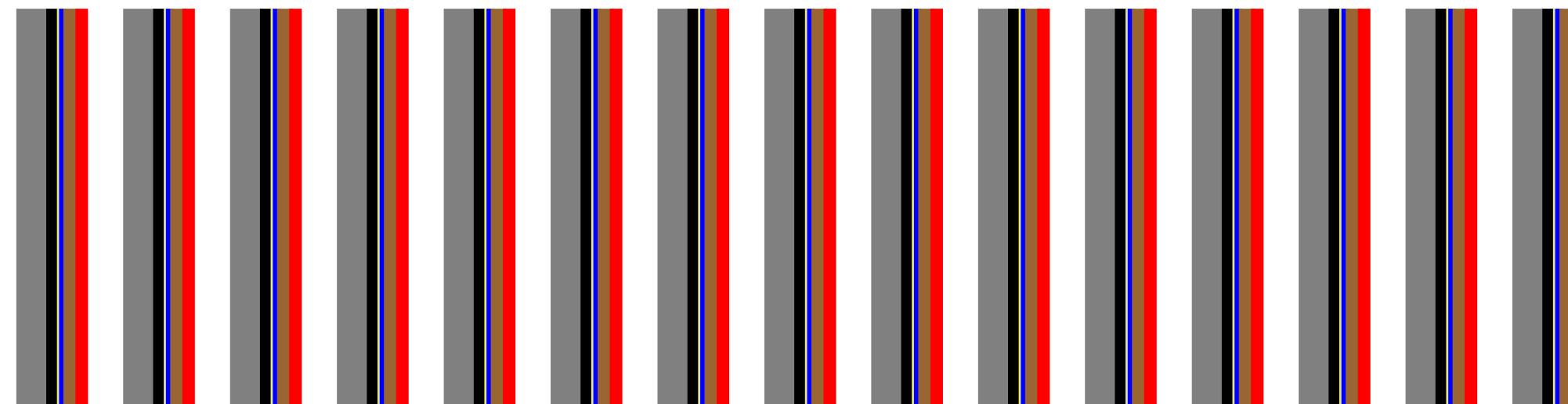
- Furthermore, we focused on the **beginning part** of the cluster core (hits before the barycentre) to improve the resolution.



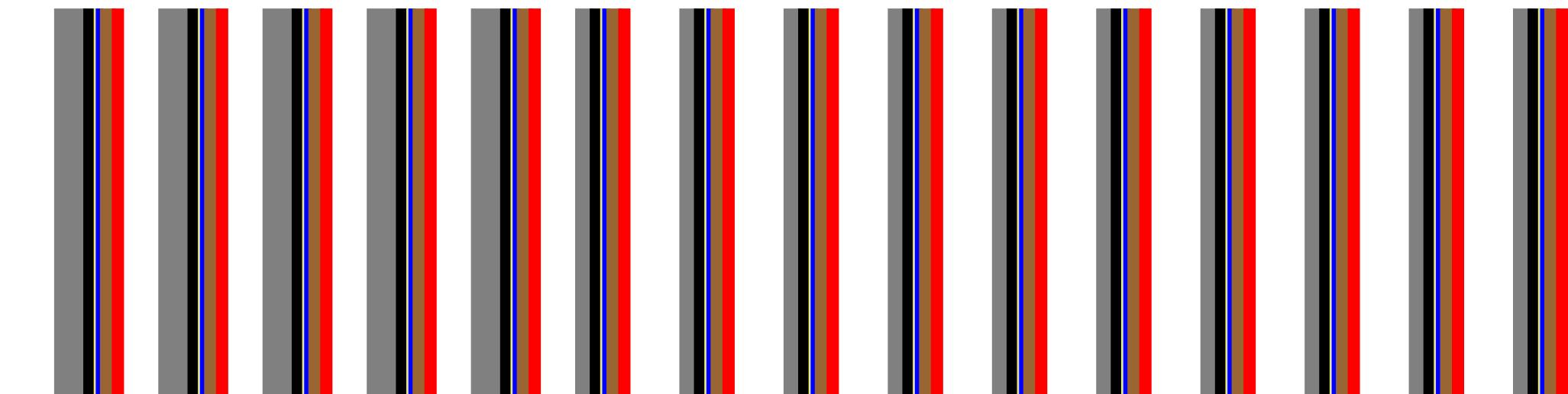
More geometries

- SiW-ECAL prototype is highly modular and relatively easy to modify its geometry, such as total X_0 and repartition ratio.
 - Maintain the 15 mm layer "pitch":

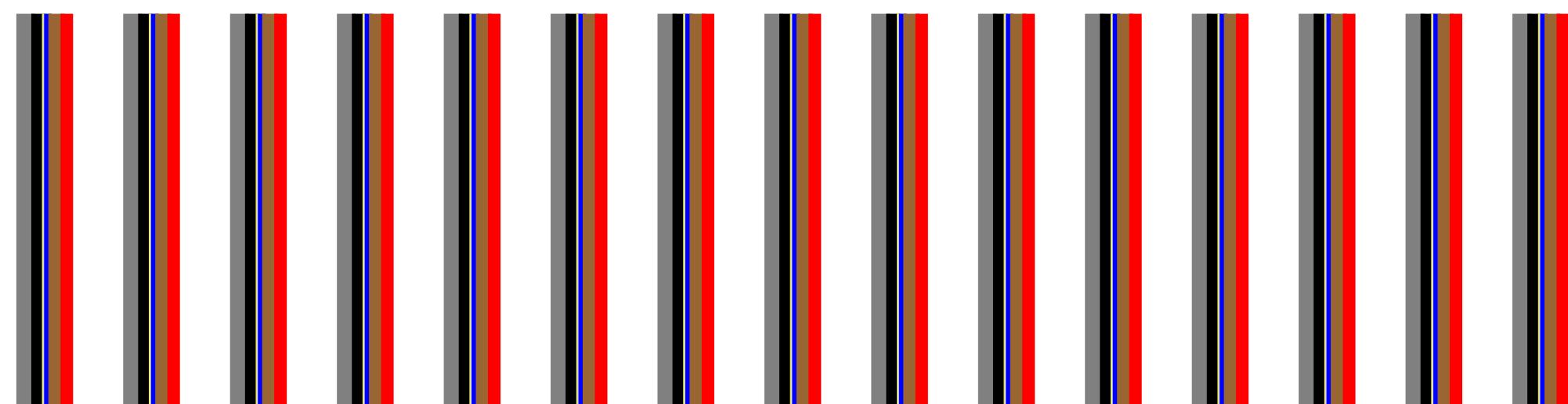
$18X_0$ (15 \times 4.2 mm plates)



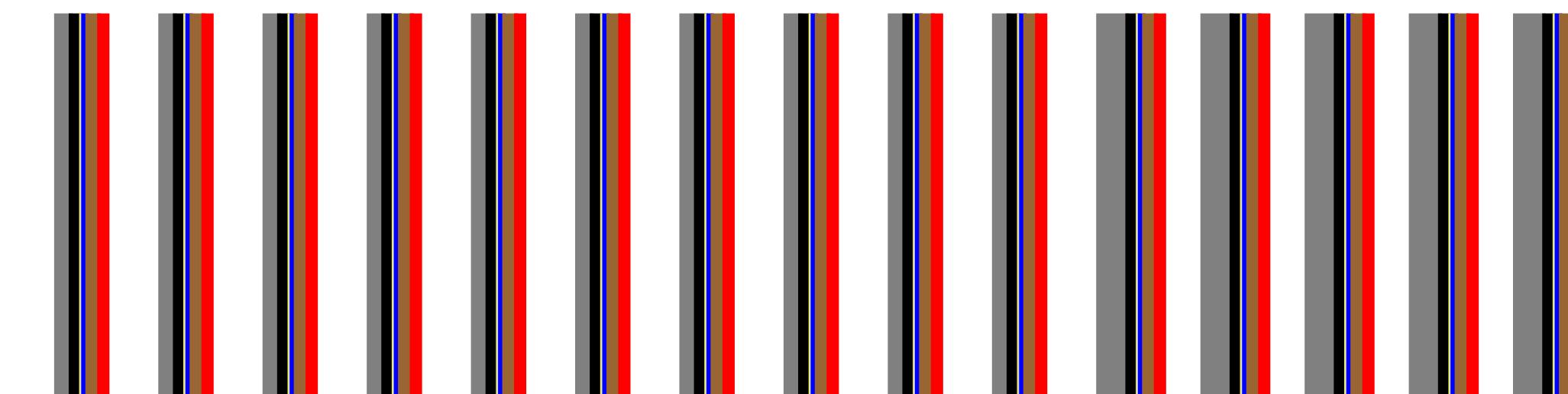
$12X_0$ (5 \times 4.2 mm + 10 \times 2.1 mm)



$9X_0$ (15 \times 2.1 mm plates)

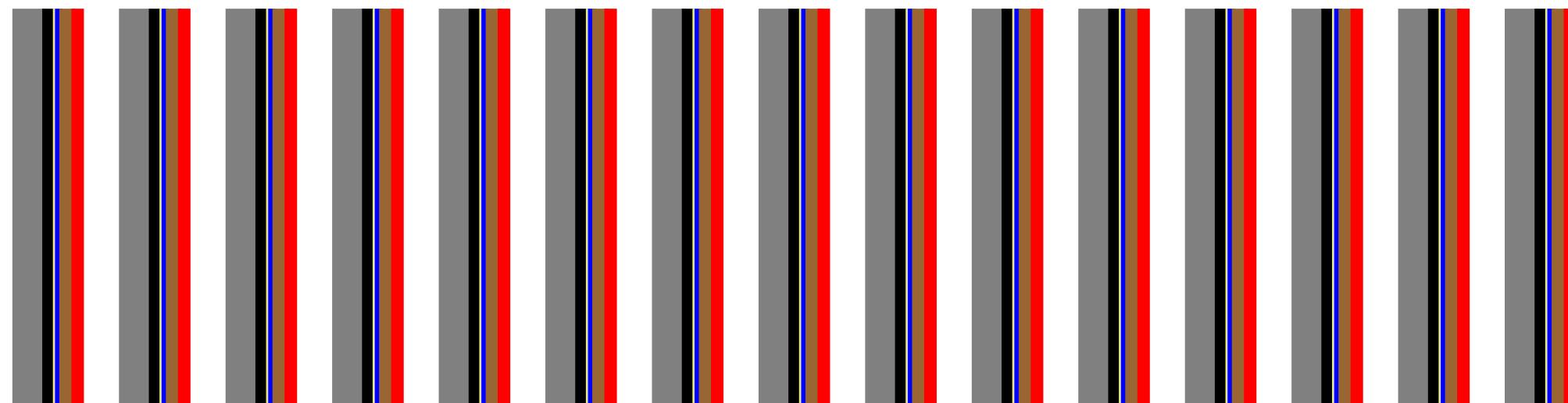


$12X_0$ (10 \times 2.1 mm + 5 \times 4.2 mm)

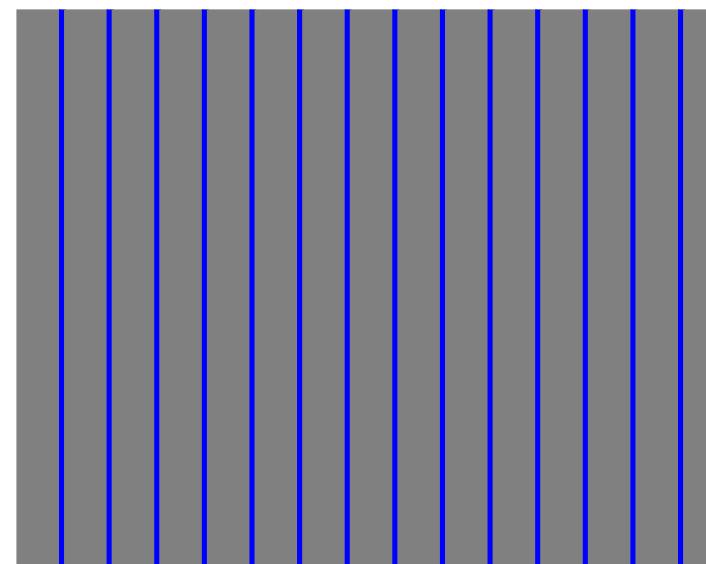


More geometries

- SiW-ECAL prototype is highly modular and relatively easy to modify its geometry, such as total X_0 and repartition ratio.
 - "Squeeze" on the air gap (inspired by HighCompactCalo):



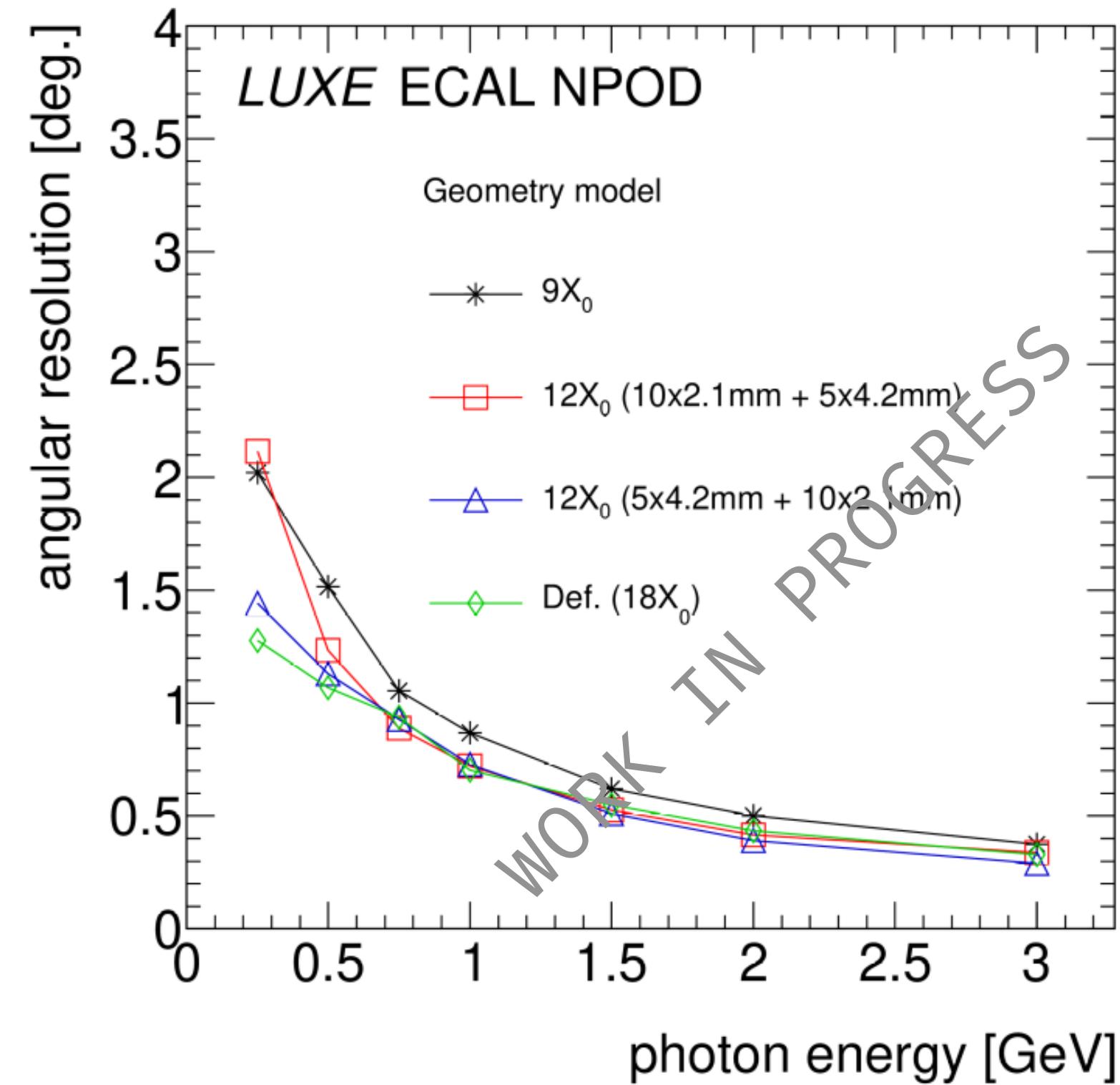
$18X_0$ (15 mm "pitch" between layers)



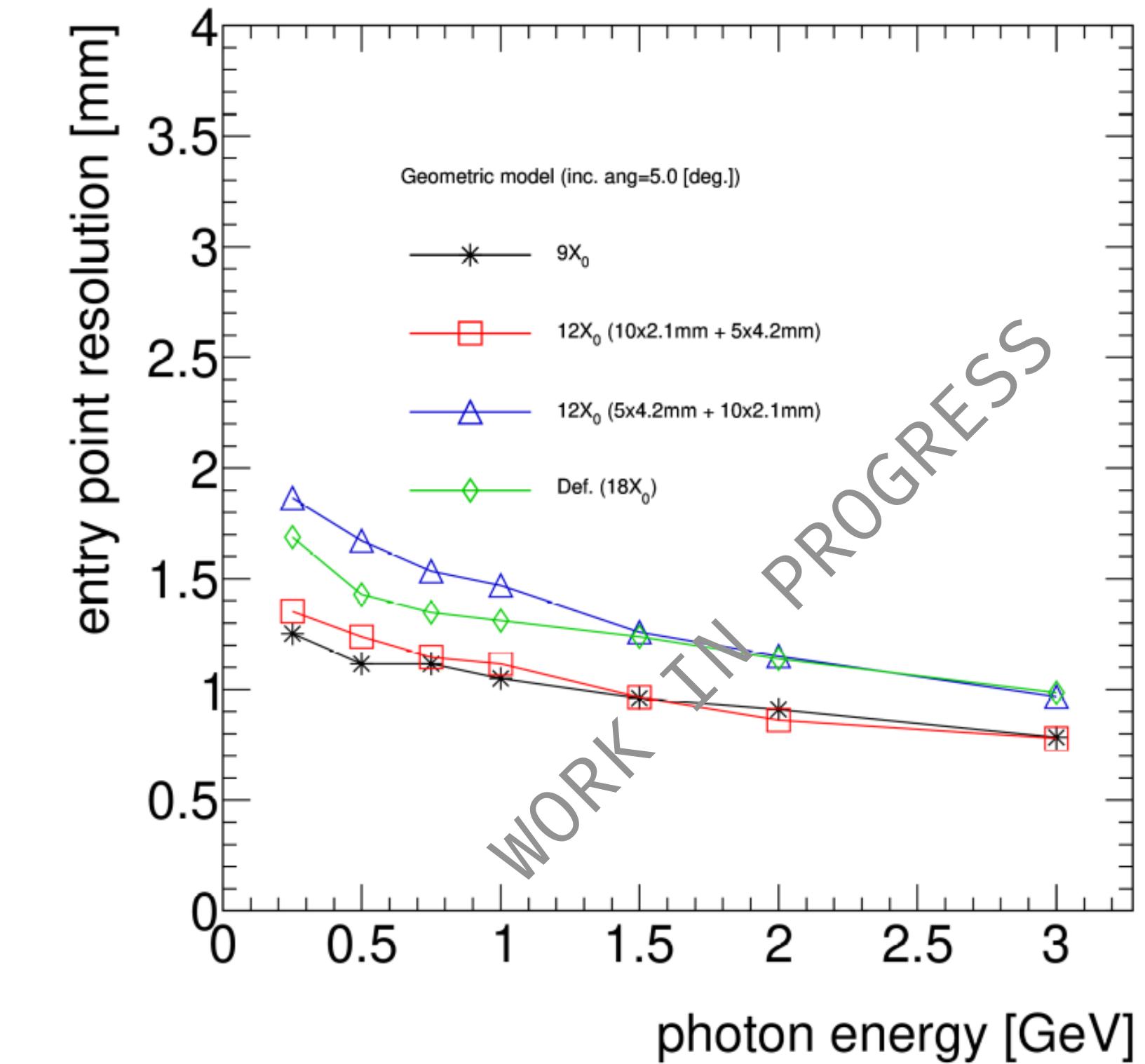
$18X_0$ (no air between layers)

More geometries: Results

- We kept the algorithms unchanged.



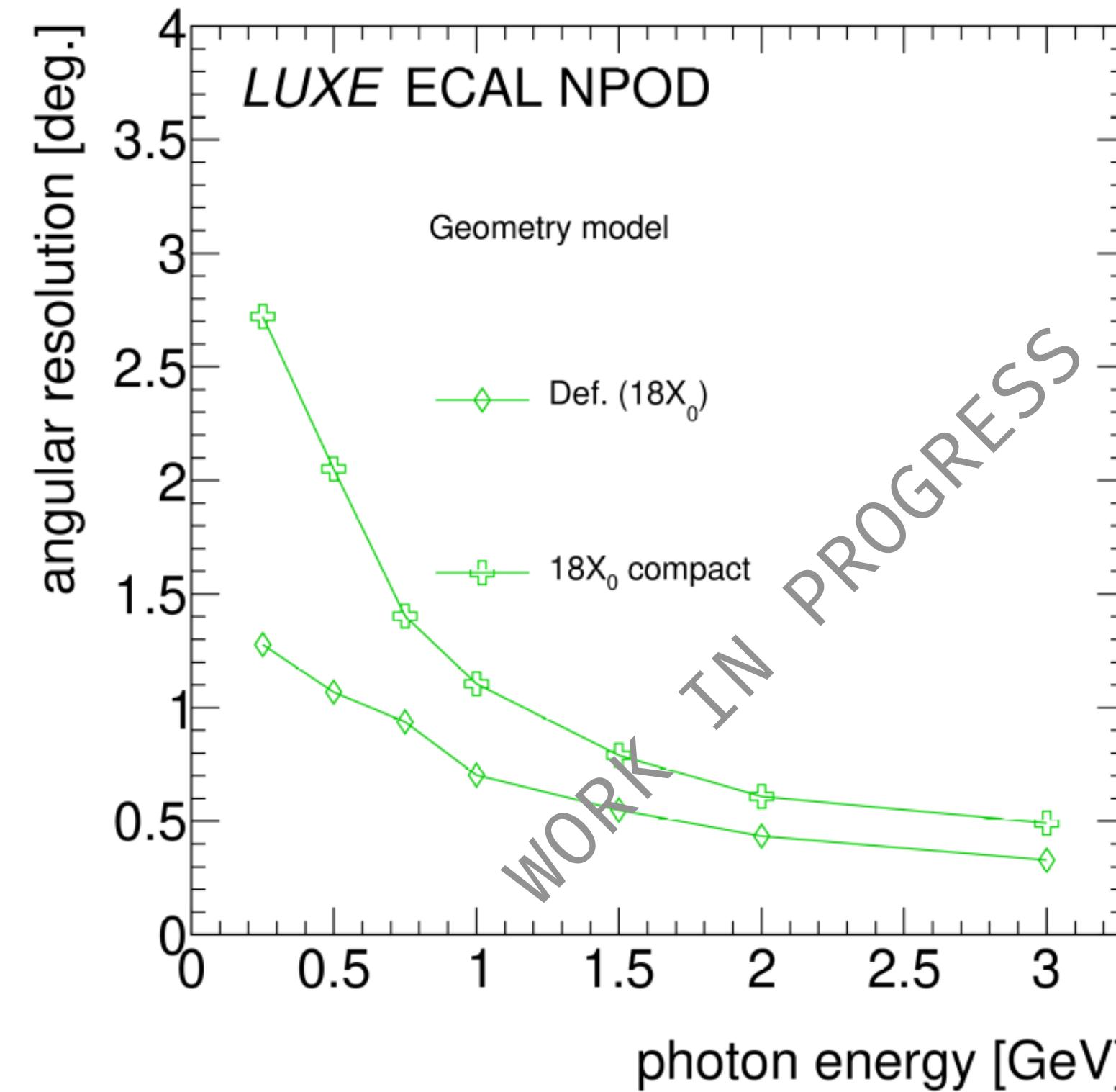
More W improves the angular resolution



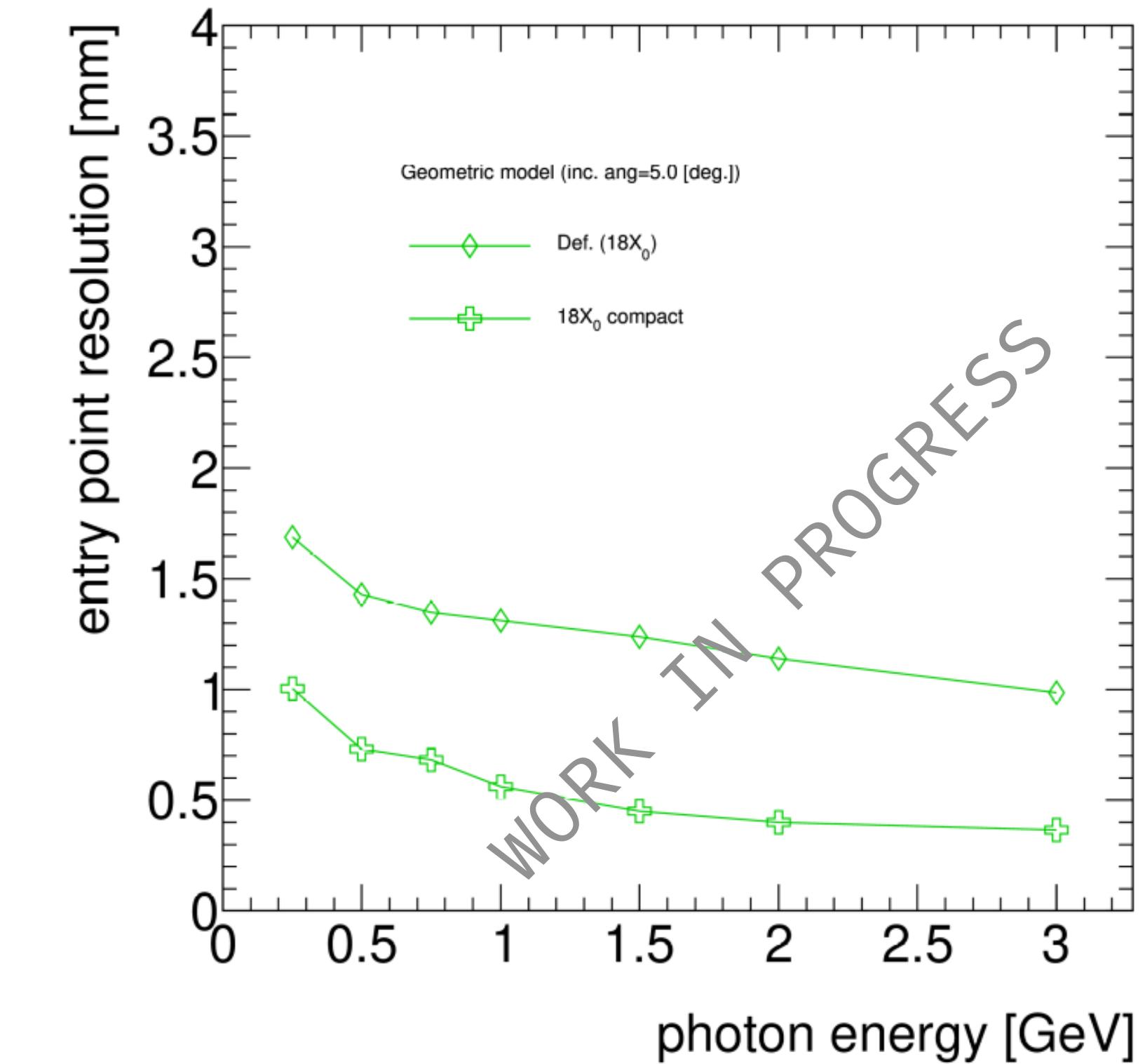
... but seems to worsen the entry point resolution

More geometries: Results

- We kept the algorithms unchanged.



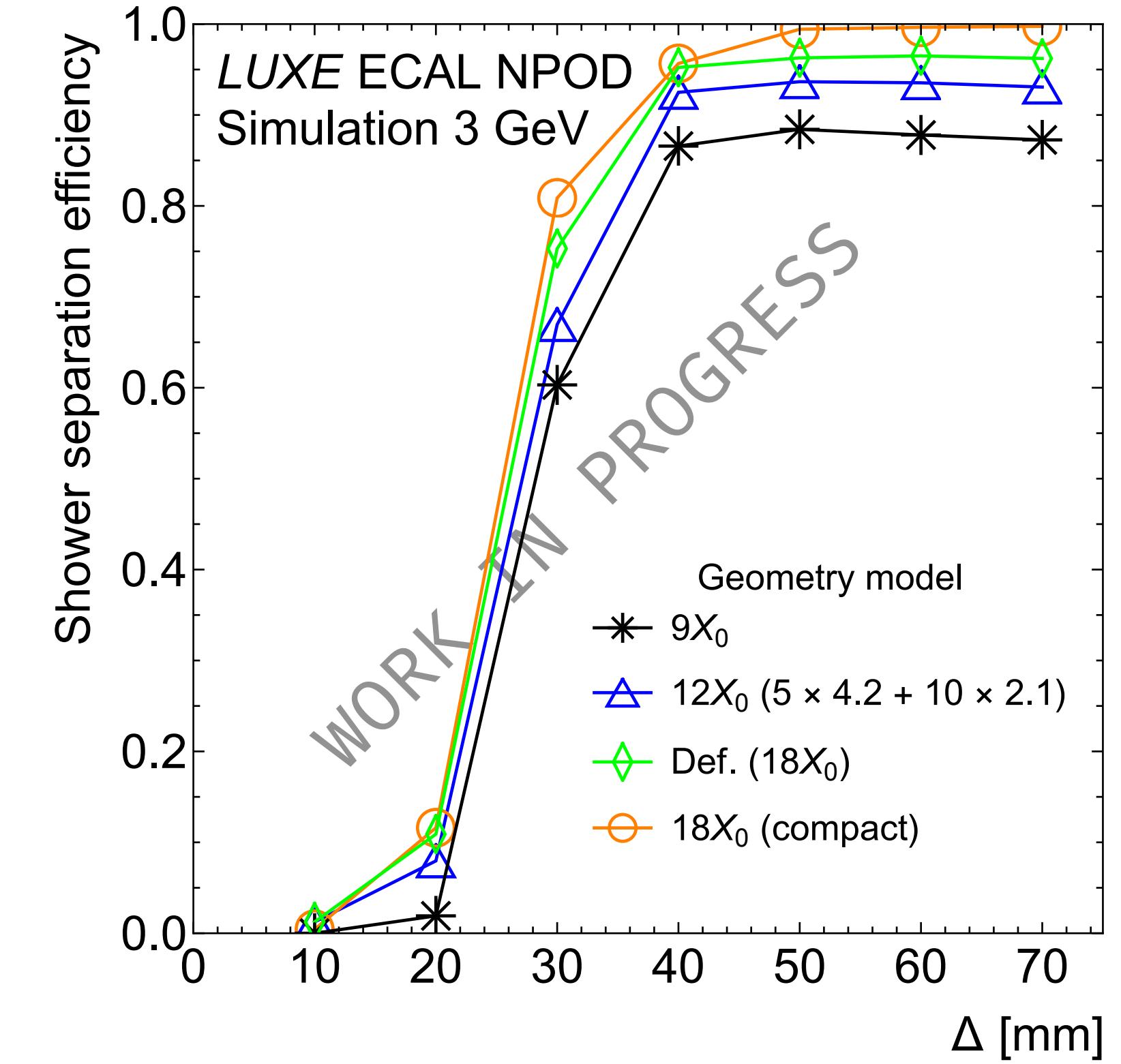
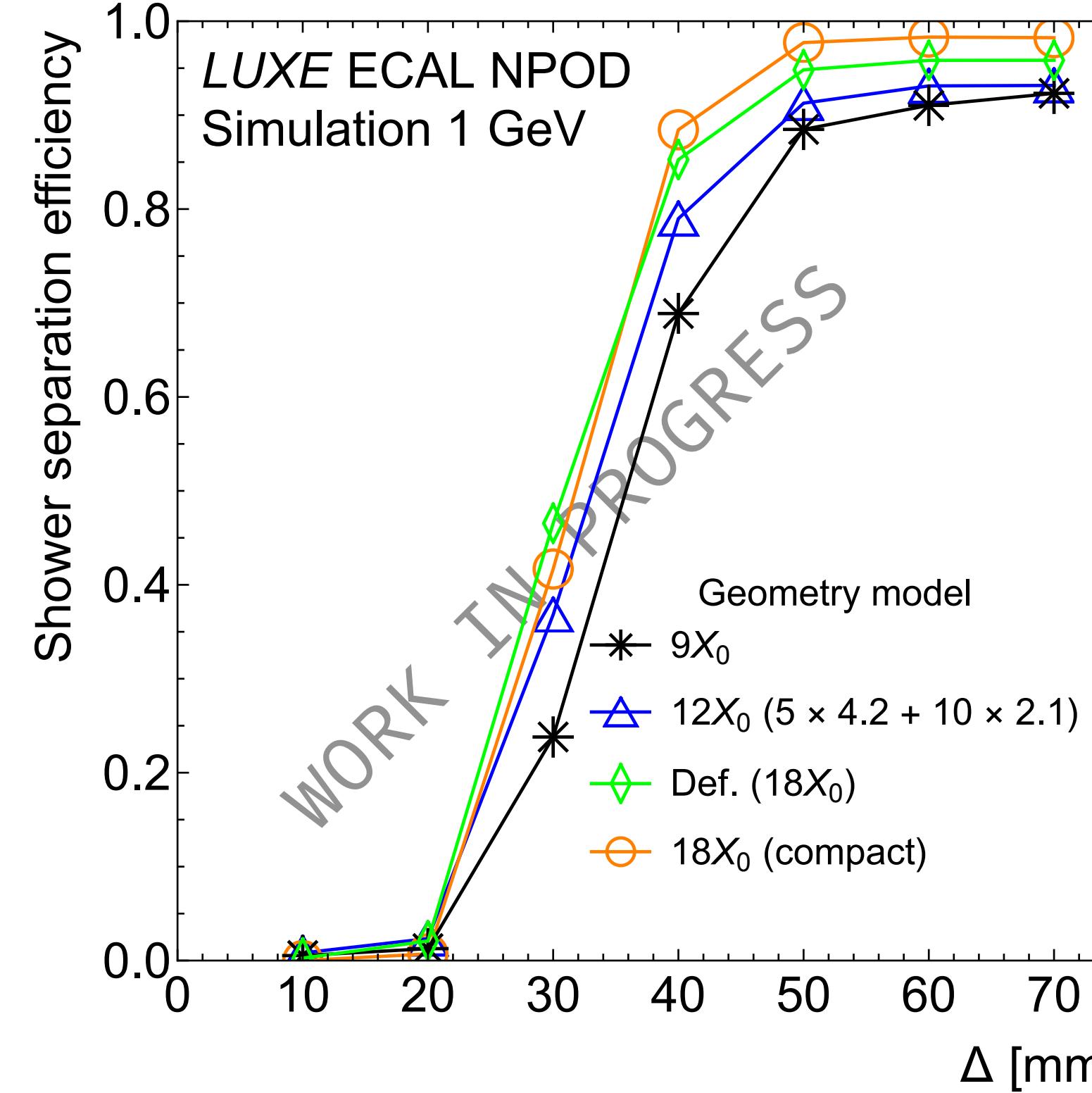
More compactness aggravates
the angular resolution



... but benefits the
entry point resolution

More geometries: Results

- We kept the algorithms unchanged.



Compactness and more W generally improve the shower separation efficiency, but the critical point for Δ remains at 40-50 mm.