Physics with Electrons and Photons at the CMS experiment

Colin Jessop

University of Notre Dame

The CMS Collaboration

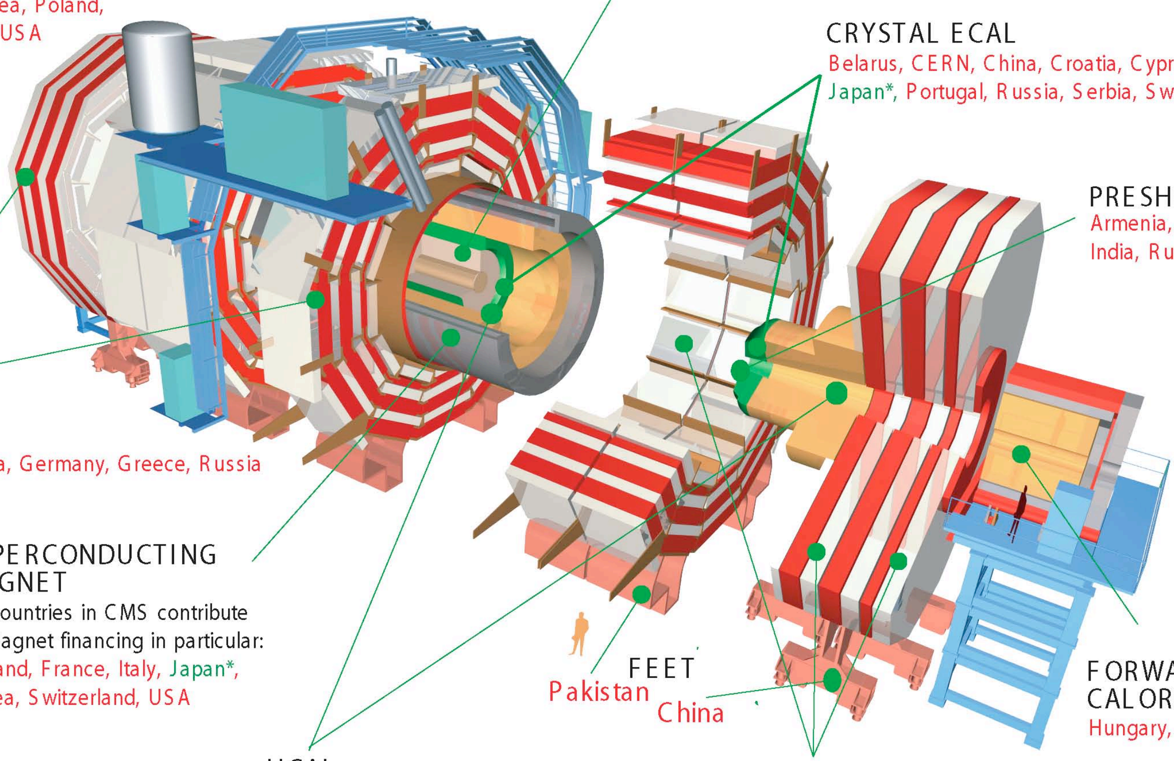
37 Countries, 155 Institutes, 2000 scientists (including about 400 students) October 2006

TRIGGER, DATA ACQUISITION & OFFLINE COMPUTING
Austria, Brazil, CERN, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, UK, USA

TRACKER
Austria, Belgium, CERN, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan*, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland, UK, USA

CRYSTAL ECAL
Belarus, CERN, China, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Italy, Japan*, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, UK, USA

PRESHOWER
Armenia, CERN, Greece, India, Russia, Taiwan



RETURN YOKE
Barrel: Czech Rep., Estonia, Germany, Greece, Russia
Endcap: Japan*, USA

SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNET
All countries in CMS contribute to Magnet financing in particular: Finland, France, Italy, Japan*, Korea, Switzerland, USA

FEET
Pakistan
China

FORWARD CALORIMETER
Hungary, Iran, Russia, Turkey, USA

HCAL
Barrel: Bulgaria, India, Spain*, USA
Endcap: Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
HO: India

MUON CHAMBERS
Barrel: Austria, Bulgaria, CERN, China, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain,
Endcap: Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Korea, Pakistan, Russia, USA

Total weight	:	12500 T
Overall diameter	:	15.0 m
Overall length	:	21.5 m
Magnetic field	:	4 Tesla

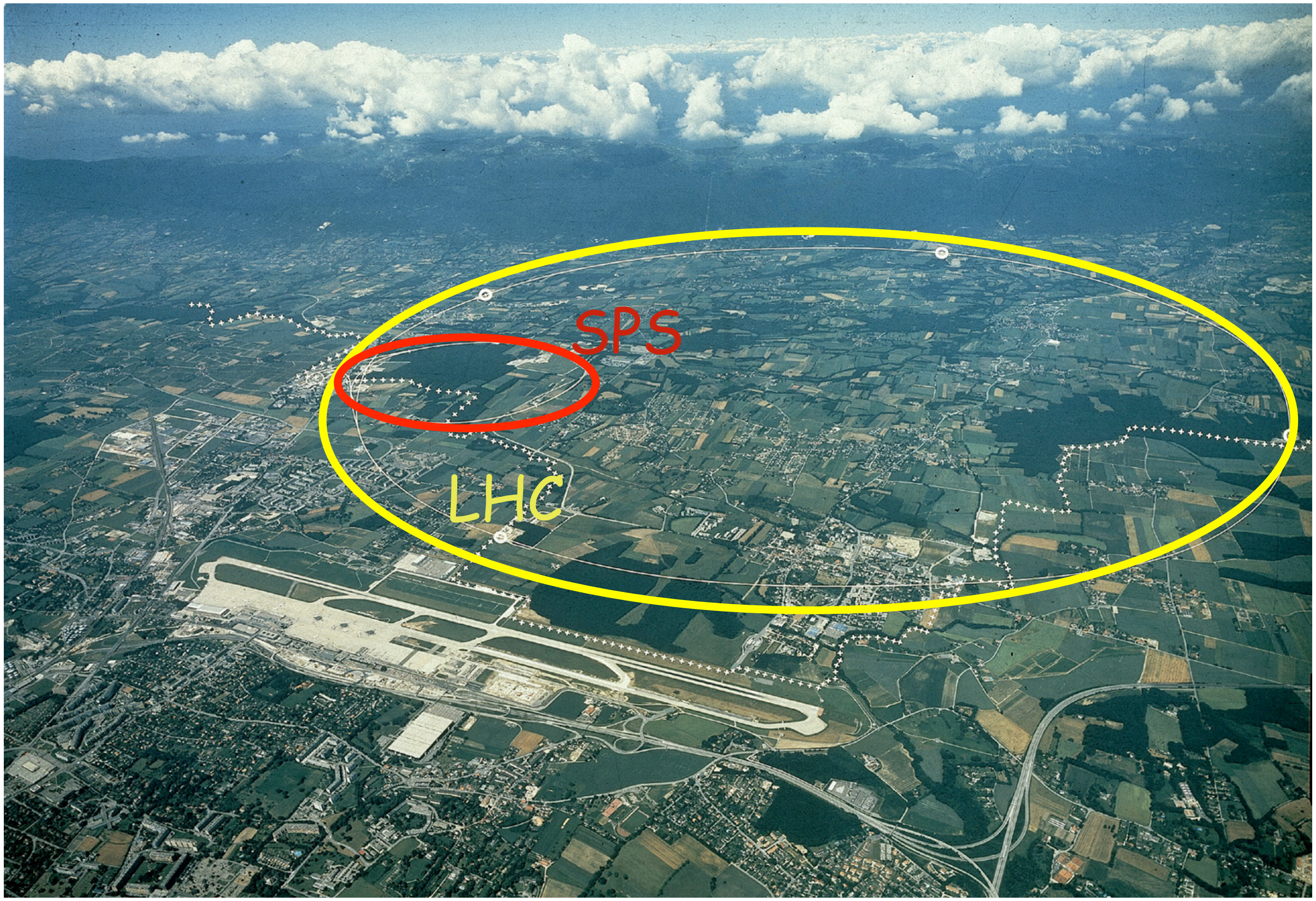
* Only through industrial contracts

Contents

- Motivation: Why e/γ are important to CMS program. What are the challenges.
- Brief revision of Energy Loss Mechanisms for electrons and photons
- Choice of ECAL technology. Construction and Current Status
- Reconstruction of Photons and Electrons illustrated with case studies of H->$\gamma\gamma$, H->ZZ

NB: My groups contributions are to e/γ reco software, ECAL commissioning and operation, testbeams, DAQ.

Primary Goal of LHC



14 TeV pp

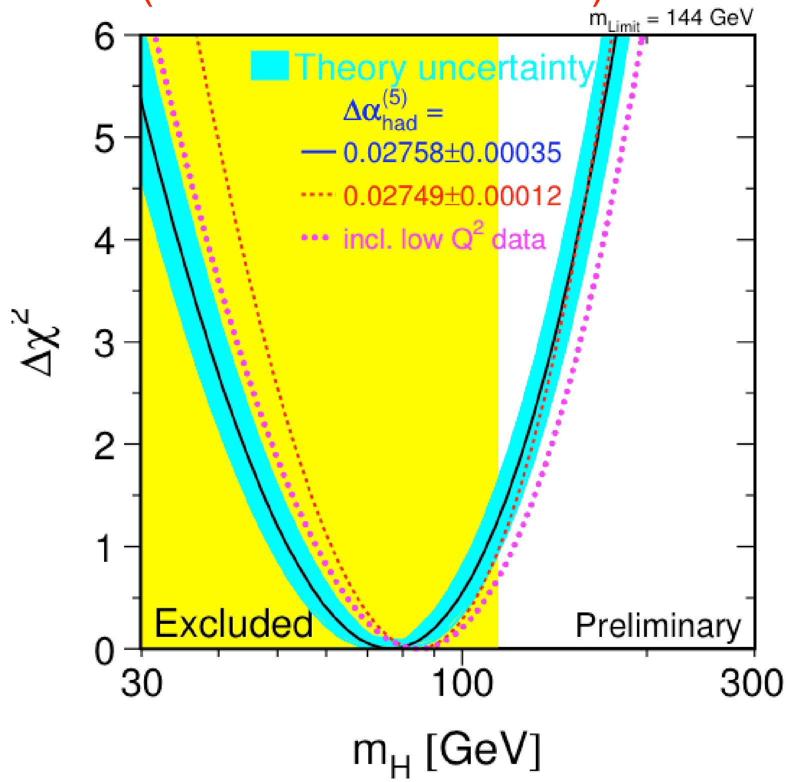
L=10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}

Effectively a high energy gluon collider

To Understand the Mechanism of Electroweak Symmetry Breaking - The Higgs

Standard Model Higgs Constraints

(LEP EWWG March 07)



95% Confidence Limits (Spring 2007)

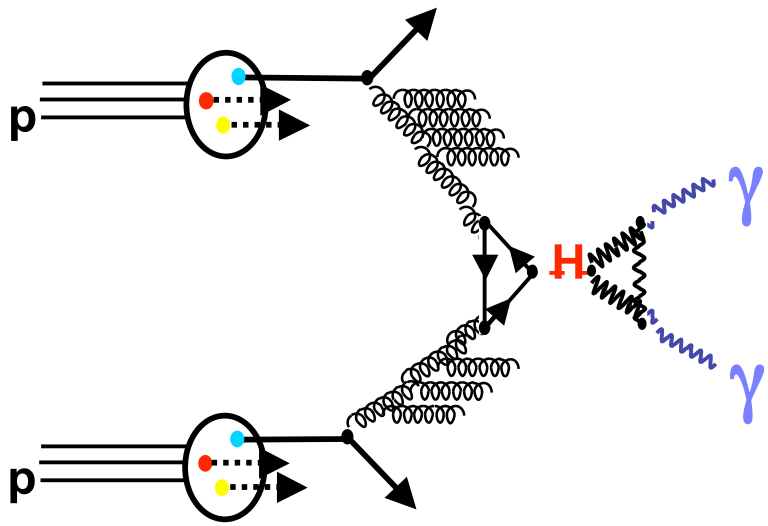
m_H > 114.4 GeV (Direct Search)

m_H < 182 GeV (Inferred from constraints on radiative corrections to measured M_W,M_t …. + Direct search limit)

If the minimal standard model is correct expect a "low" mass Higgs (~100 to 200 GeV)

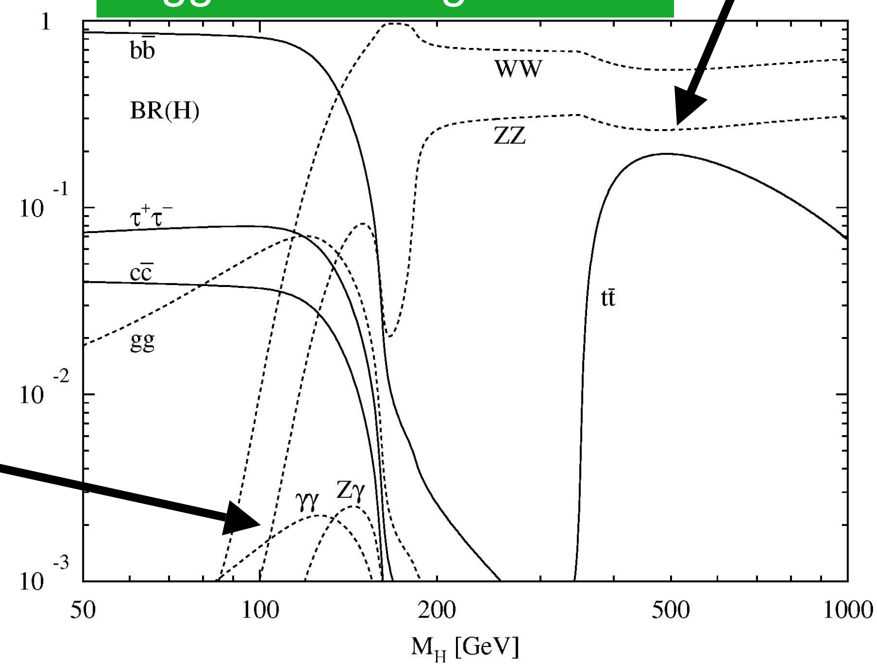
Higgs Production and Decay

Dominant Higgs Production Mechanism



H->ZZ*, Z->e+e-

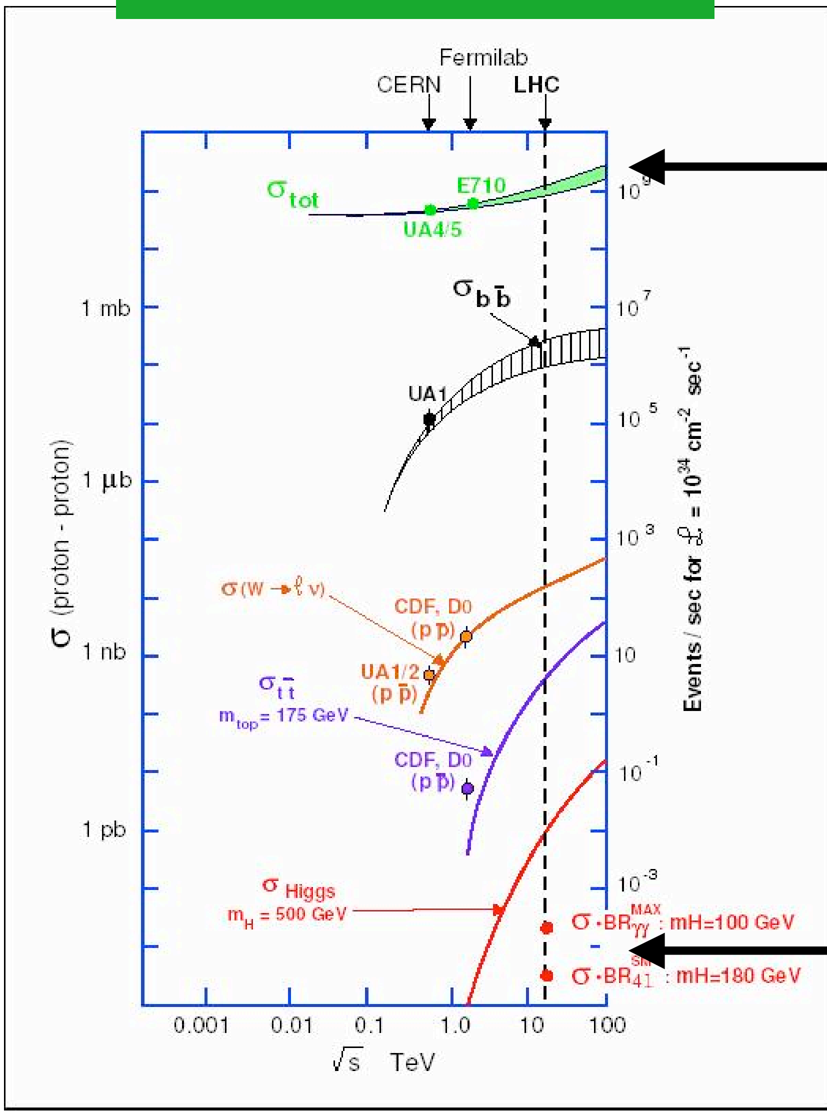
Higgs Branching Fraction



Br(H->γγ)~0.1% but can fully Reconstruct this decay from the photons

The Challenge

Production Cross-sections



$\sigma_{total} \sim 100\text{mb}$

Find one event in 10^{13}

$\sigma.Br(H\text{->}\gamma\gamma) \sim 10^{-11}\text{mb}$

Backgrounds

Most of σ_{total} is due to jet production

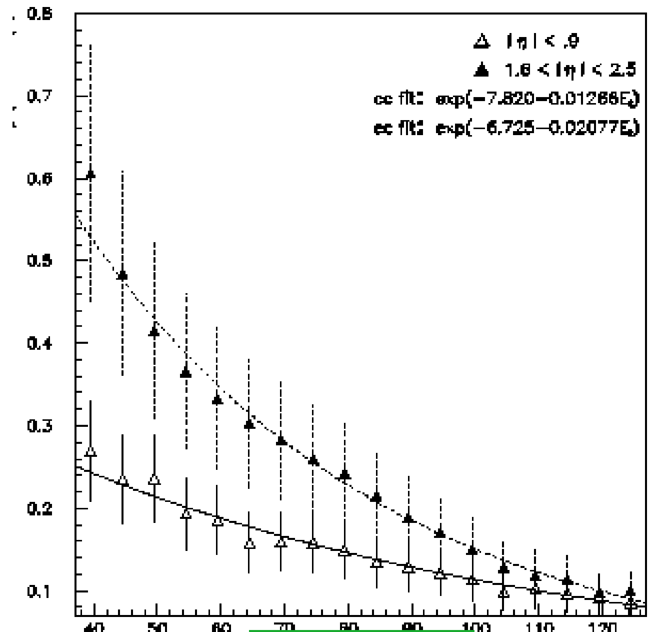
From D0 at Tevatron:

Probability Jet to fake photon ~ 1 in 10^4

Jet to fake electron ~ 1 in 10^5

Also backgrounds from real e/γ but these tend to be smaller and more manageable

Probability Jet fakes Photon x 10^{-3}

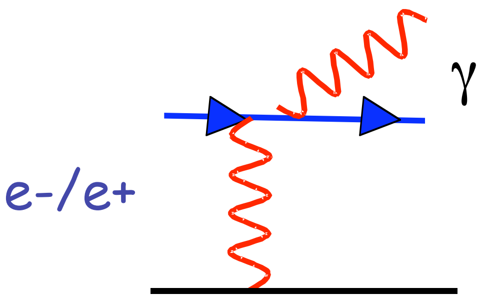


Et (GeV)

Need very selective trigger and excellent e/γ reconstruction capabilities and jet rejection

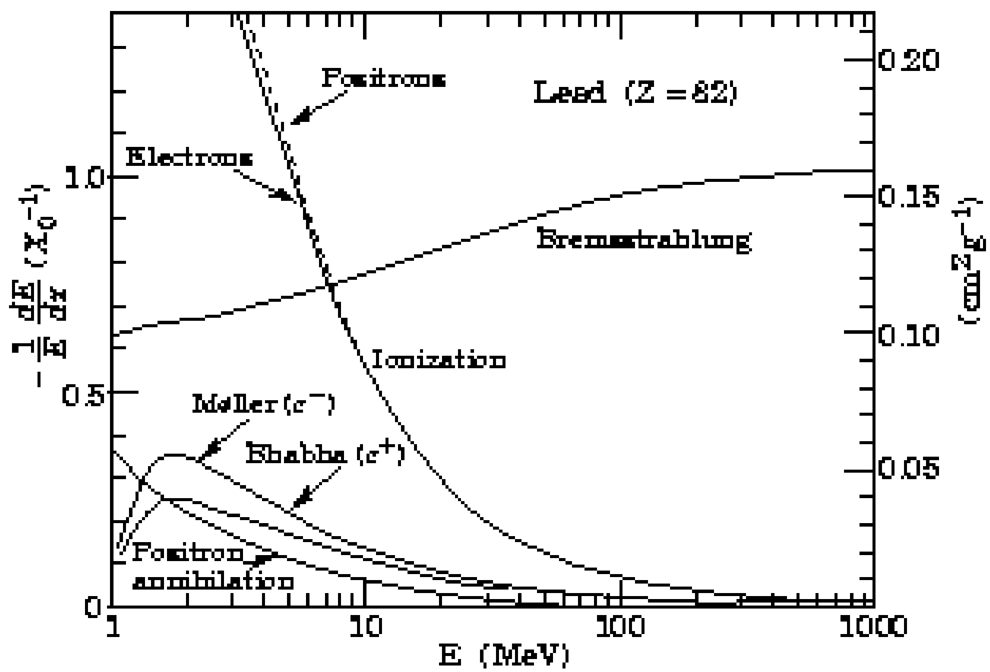
Very Brief Revision of Electron/Photon energy loss in matter

Electron/Positron Energy Loss in matter



Bremstrahlung (radiation of photon)

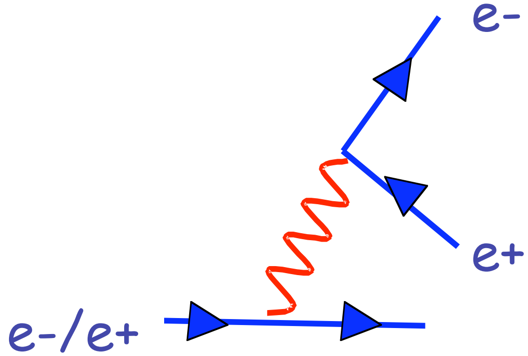
Correctly described by Bethe-Heitler Model



$$\frac{dE}{dx} = -\frac{E}{X_0} \qquad X_0 = \frac{180A}{Z^2}$$

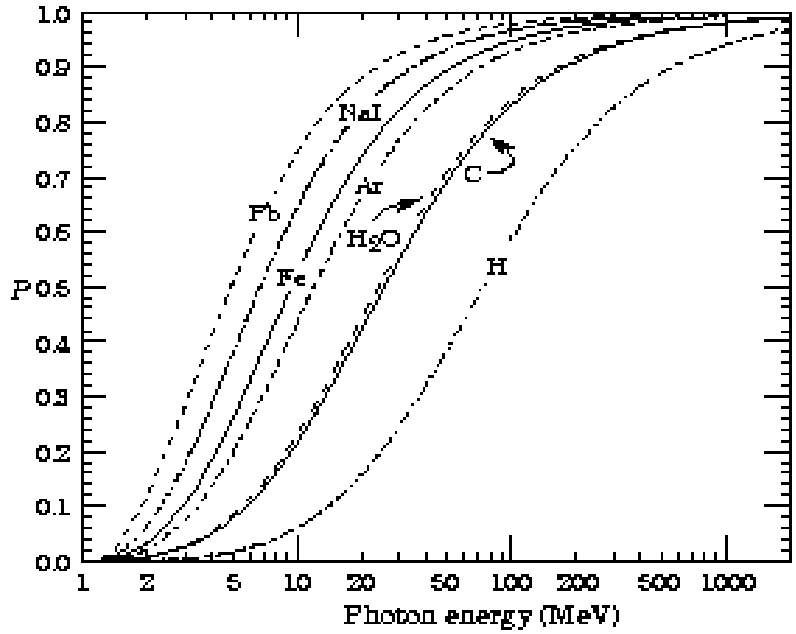
Electron energy loss primarily by Brem at E > E_c (~20 MeV) and ionization below. Brem Radiation probability depends on radiation length X_0

Photon Energy Energy Loss



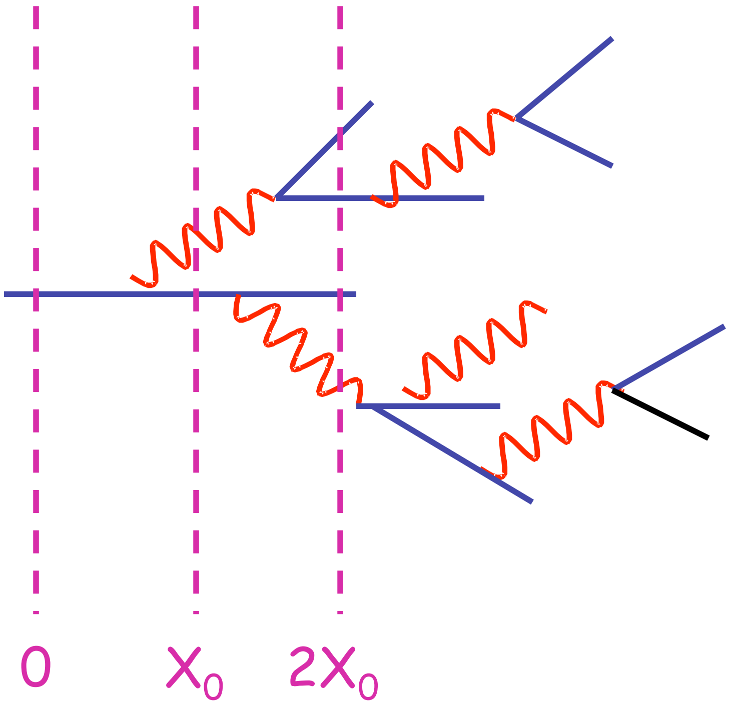
Pair Production

P=probability of pair production



Photon energy loss primarily pair production at E > E_c (~20 MeV) and Compton Scattering below

Brem+ Pair Production = Electromagnetic Showers



A reasonable model of this process:

1. Each electron $E > E_c$ travels $1\ X_0$ and gives up 50% E to photon

2. Each photon travels $1\ X_0$ and pair produces with 50% E to each

3. Electrons with $E < E_c$ lose energy by ionization

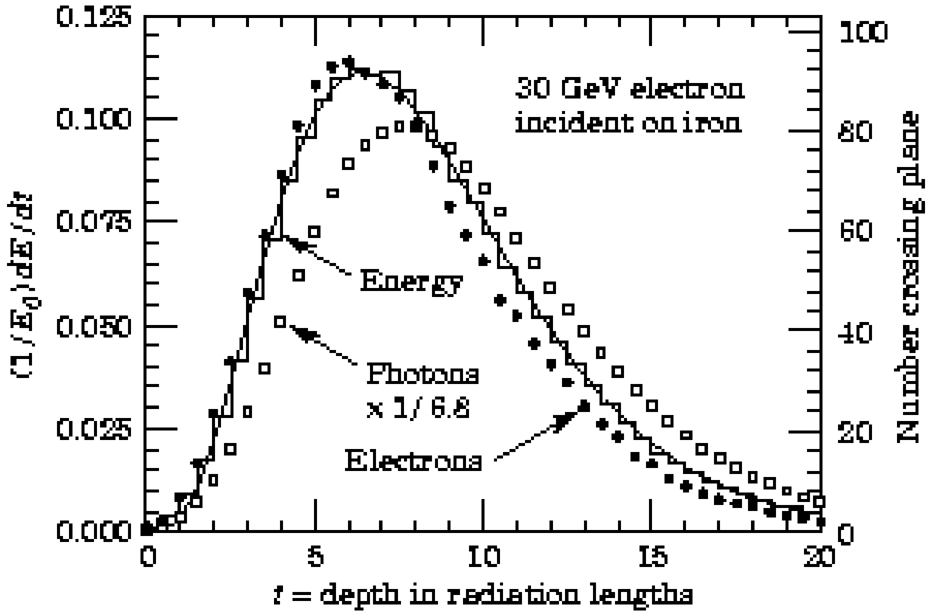
Can show that Max number of shower particles occurs at: $X_{\max} \propto \ln(E_0/E_c)$

Total charged track length: $L \propto \dfrac{E_0}{E_c}$

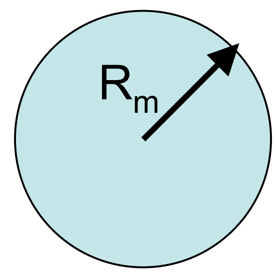
Measure Energy by measuring L with ionization or scintillation

Electromagnetic shower Profile

Longtitudal Profile



Lateral Profile



Moliere Radius: $R_m \approx X_0$

(from multiple scattering)

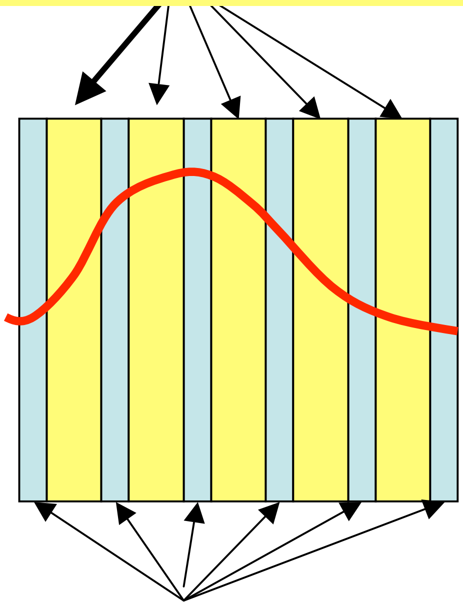
To contain >99% shower need depth of material ~ 25 X_0

To measure lateral position accurately need segmentation ~ X_0

Sampling vs Total Absorption Calorimeter

Sampling Calorimeter

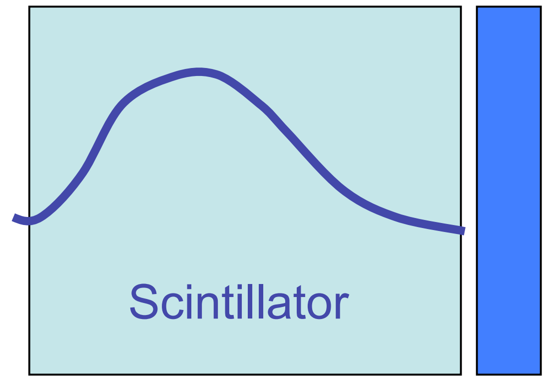
Lead- causes shower



Active Detector (ionization chamber or scintillator) to measure total track length L

Cheap with poor resolution
~2.5% for 100 GeV Photon

Total absorption calorimeter



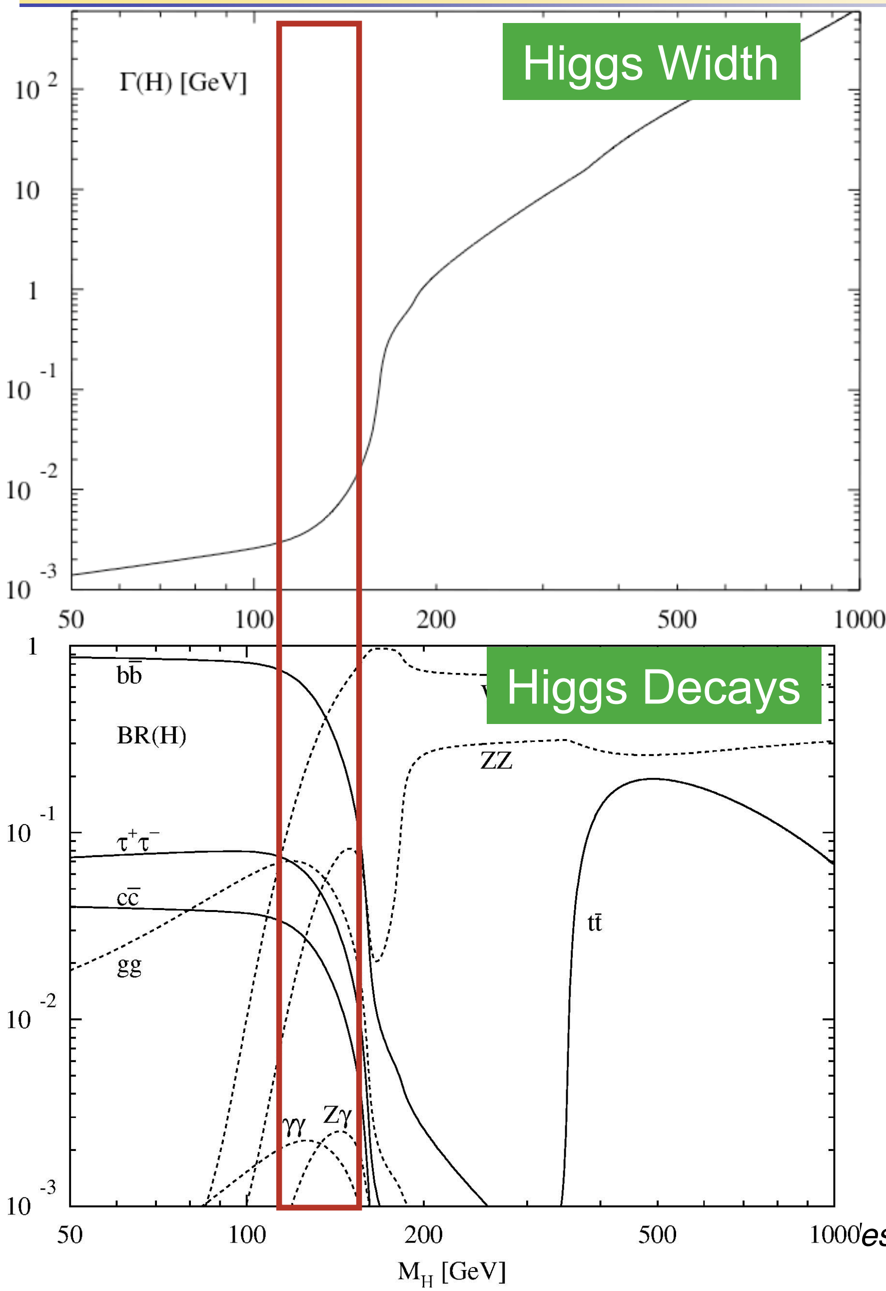
Photon Detector

Scintillator both causes shower and is active detector

Expensive with good Resolution ~0.5% at 100 GeV

CMS ECAL Technology Choice

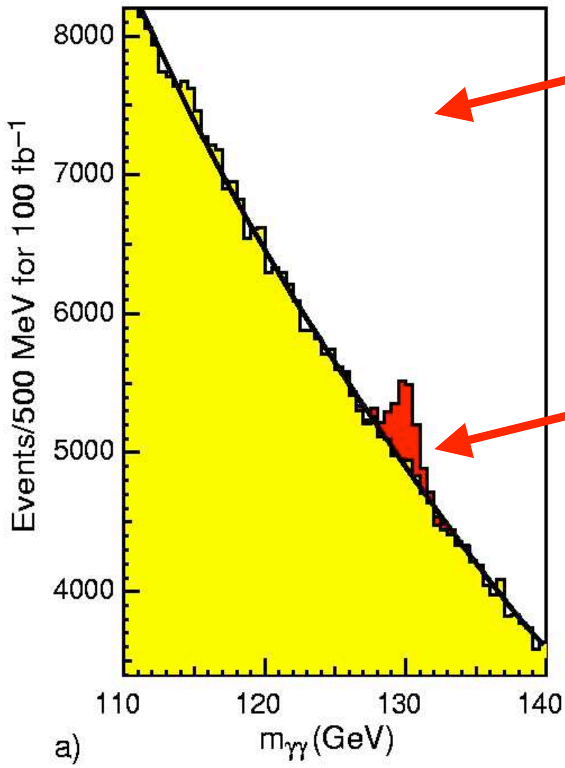
Higgs Width



Less than 10 MeV (0.01% of M_H) in H->γγ range

When reconstruct the resolution of $M_H(\gamma\gamma)$ will be dominated by experimental resolution

Reconstruction of H->γγ



Measure photons in ECAL and form invariant mass $m_{\gamma\gamma}$

$$m_{\gamma\gamma} = \sqrt{2E_{\gamma 1}E_{\gamma 2}\left(1-\cos\theta_{\gamma 1,\gamma 2}\right)}$$

Width of peak determined by Energy resolution

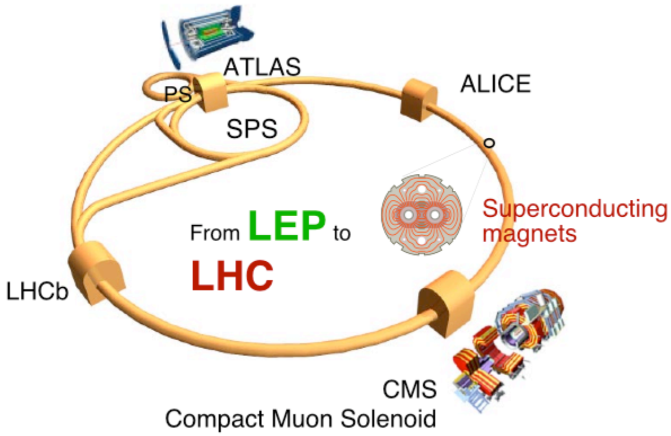
$$\frac{\Delta m_{\gamma\gamma}}{m_{\gamma\gamma}} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\Delta E_{\gamma 1}}{E_{\gamma 1}} \oplus \frac{\Delta E_{\gamma 2}}{E_{\gamma 2}} \oplus \frac{\Delta \theta_{\gamma\gamma}}{\tan\left(\theta_{\gamma\gamma}/2\right)}\right]$$

(angular resolution also but limited by vertex resolution)

The significance of signal maximized by best possible energy resolution in calorimeter. Use total absorption calorimeter

(Note this plot for 100 fb^{-1} = year 2012-2013)

The LHC Environment

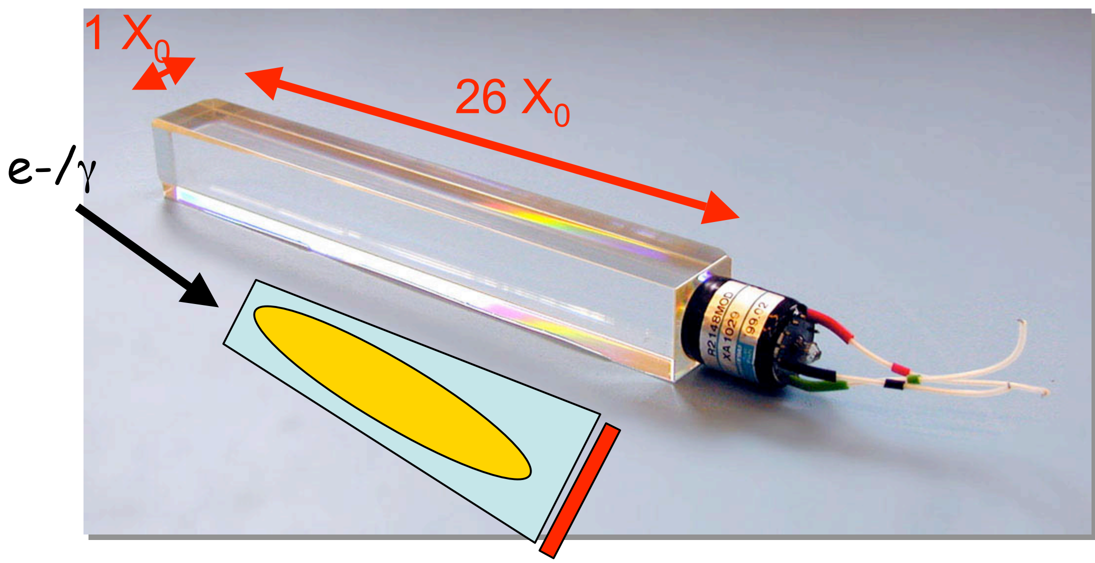


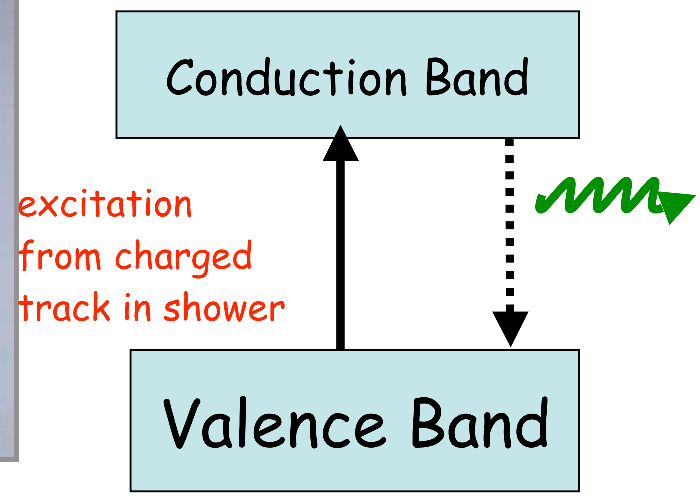
Year	Luminosity x10^{34} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	Integrated Luminosity fb^{-1}
2007	0.005	0.02
2008	0.03	1.2
2009	0.1	4
2010+	1.0	40

Bunch crossing rate : 40 MHz
Every 25 ns : up to 20 p-p interactions and up to 1000 charged particles

Need fast and highly segmented detectors to avoid pileup of events and detectors must be radiation tolerant

Lead Tungstinate ($PbWO_4$) Scintillating Crystal





Very Dense (X_0 = 0.9 cm) – it's a transparent lead brick

Single Crystal which emits fast green scintillation light

Crystal acts as optical waveguide and light internally reflected onto photo-detector

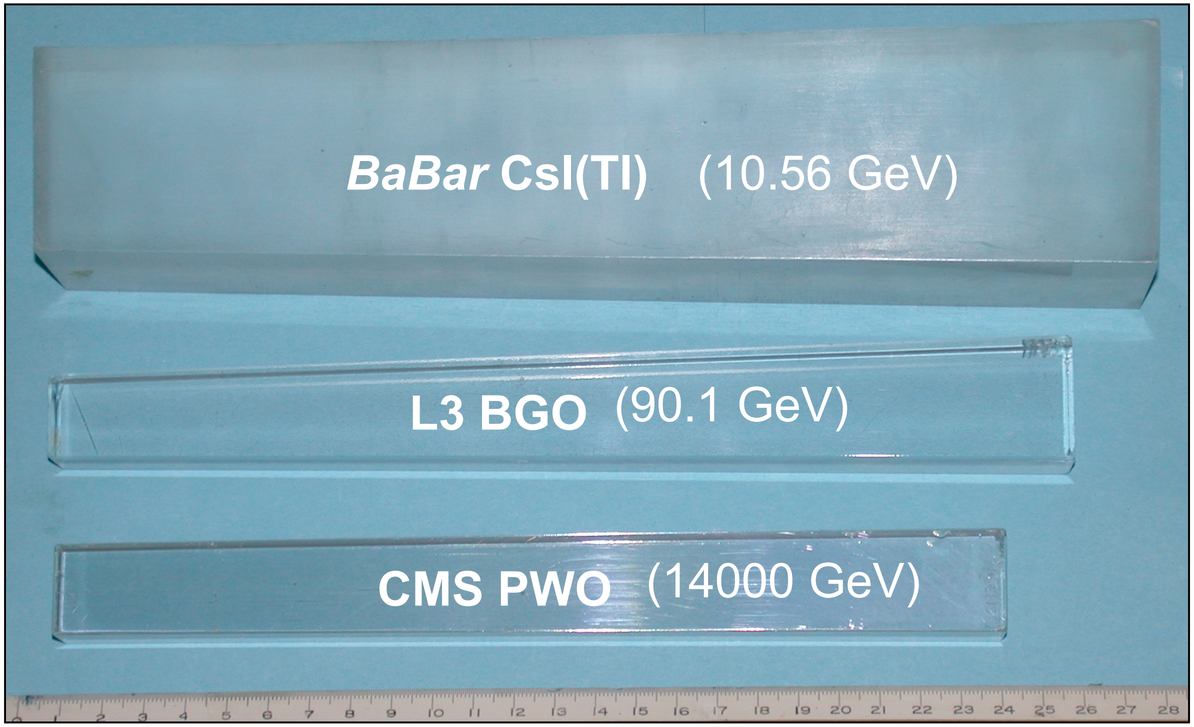
Crystal Calorimeters in HEP

Date	75-85	80-00	80-00	80-00	90-10	94-10	94-10	95-20
Experiment	C. Ball	L3	CLEO II	C. Barrel	KTeV	*BaBar*	BELLE	CMS
Accelerator	SPEAR	LEP	CESR	LEAR	FNAL	SLAC	KEK	CERN
Crystal Type	NaI(Tl)	BGO	CsI(Tl)	CsI(Tl)	CsI	CsI(Tl)	CsI(Tl)	$PbWO_4$
B-Field (T)	-	0.5	1.5	1.5	-	1.5	1.0	4.0
r_{inner} (m)	0.254	0.55	1.0	0.27	-	1.0	1.25	1.29
Number of Crystals	672	11,400	7,800	1,400	3,300	6,580	8,800	76,000
Crystal Depth (X_0)	16	22	16	16	27	16 to 17.5	16.2	25
Crystal Volume (m^3)	1	1.5	7	1	2	5.9	9.5	11
Light Output (p.e./MeV)	350	1,400	5,000	2,000	40	5,000	5,000	2
Photosensor	PMT	Si PD	Si PD	WS[a]+Si PD	PMT	Si PD	Si PD	APD[a]
Gain of Photosensor	Large	1	1	1	4,000	1	1	50
σ_N/Channel (MeV)	0.05	0.8	0.5	0.2	small	0.15	0.2	40
Dynamic Range	10^4	10^5	10^4	10^4	10^4	10^4	10^4	10^5

CMS: High Granularity to decrease occupancy but increases cost (~$80-100 M)

PbWO is fast and radiation hard but has low light yield

Crystal Density: Radiation Length



Full Size Crystals:

BaBar CsI(TI): 16 X_0

L3 BGO: 22 X_0

CMS PWO(Y): 25 X_0

CMS Crystals: (X_0=0.9cm) 23cm in length

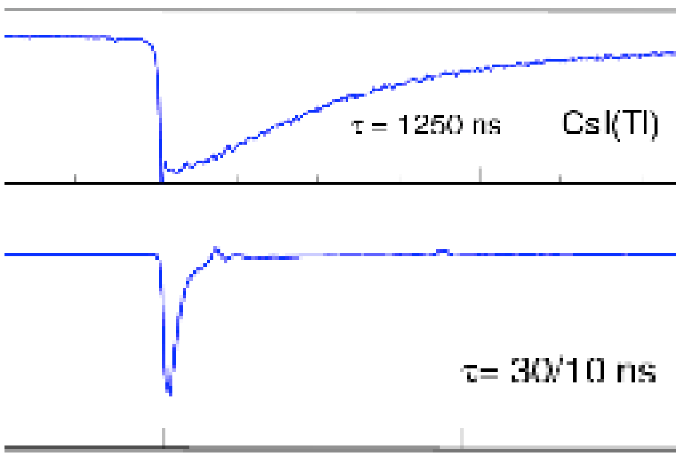
Transverse size of CMS crystals ~ 2.2 cm x 2.2 cm (Moliere Radius = 2.2 cm)

Fast Scintillation to reduce Pileup

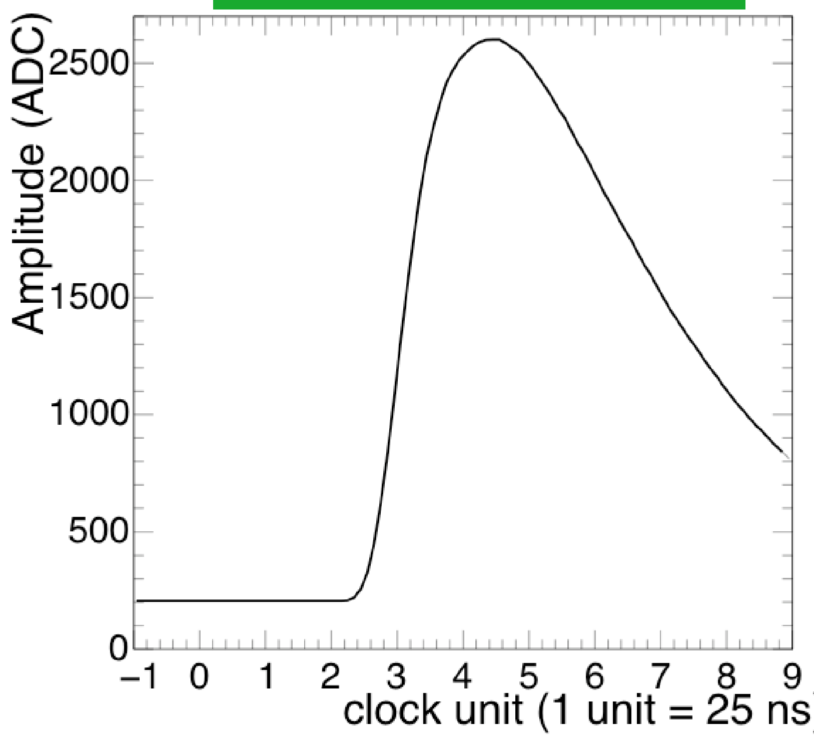
Comparison of Signal Pulse from Crystals

CsI(tl)
BaBar

PbW0
CMS



CMS Sampling window

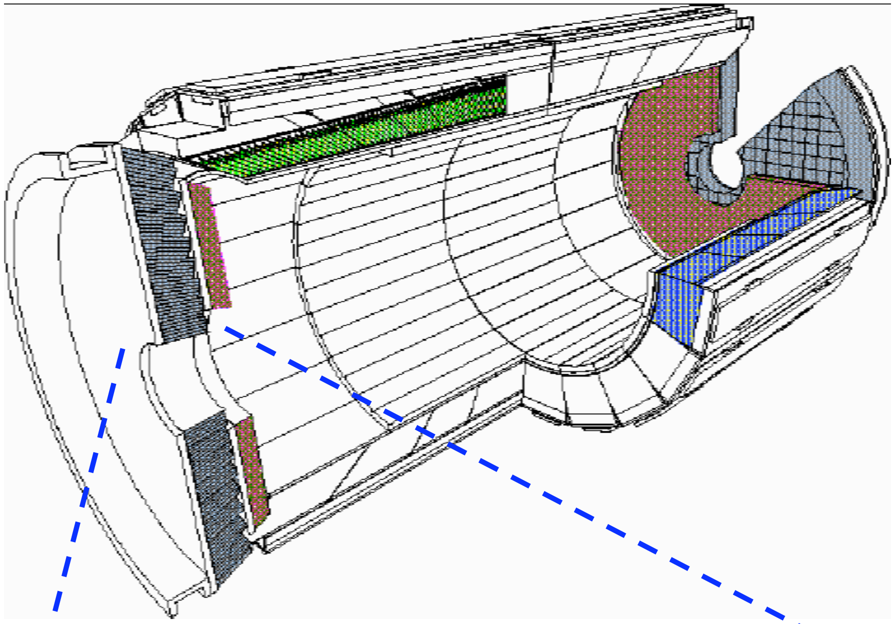


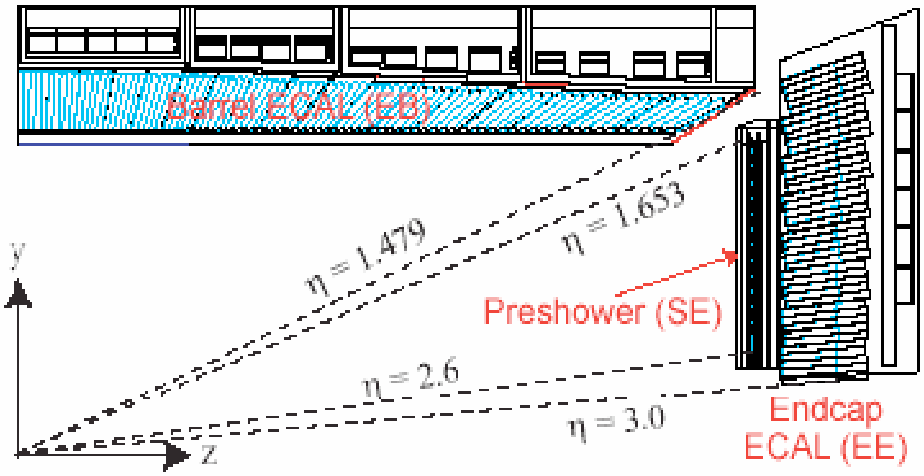
Pileup reduced by fast pulse, granularity.

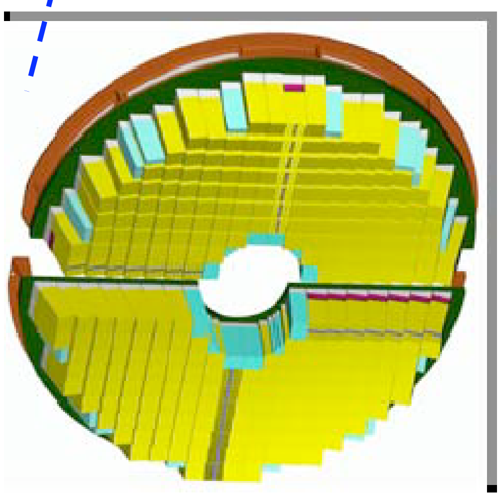
Effects of pileup reduced to negligible with digital filtering of 10 sample (25ns each) Window.

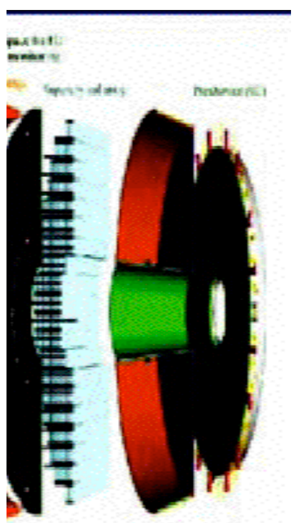
CMS ECAL Construction and Status

The ECAL





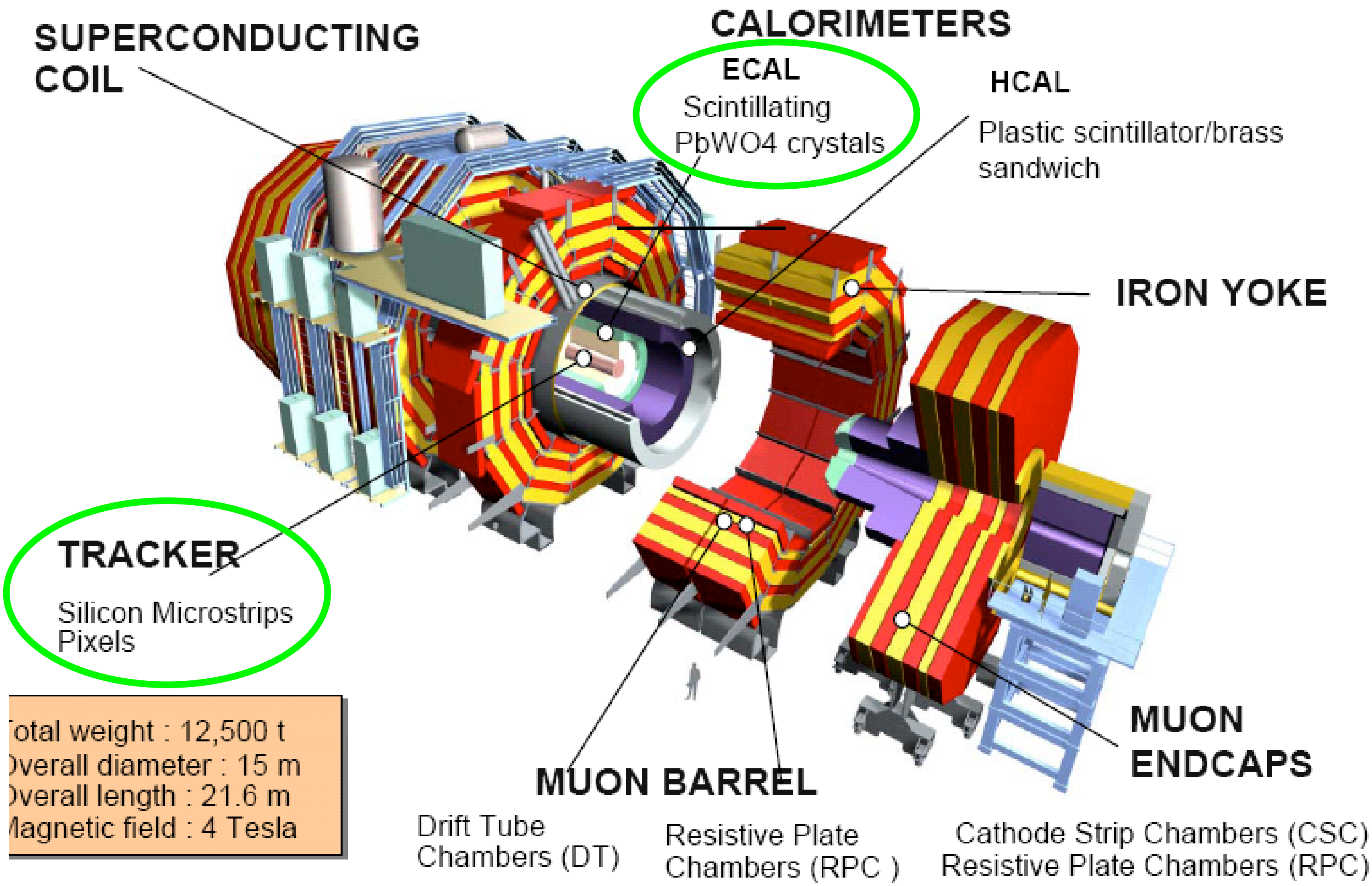




Parameter	Barrel	Endcap
η Coverage	|η|<1.48	1.48|η|<3.0
Granularity (ΔηxΔφ)	0.0175x0.0175	varies in η
Crystal dim (cm^3)	2.18x2.18x23	2.85x2.85x22
Depth in X_0	25.8	24.7(+3)
No. of crystals	61.2 K	14.9K
Modularity	36 supermodules	4Dees

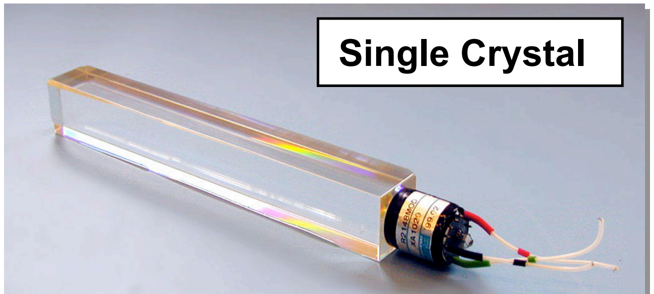
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

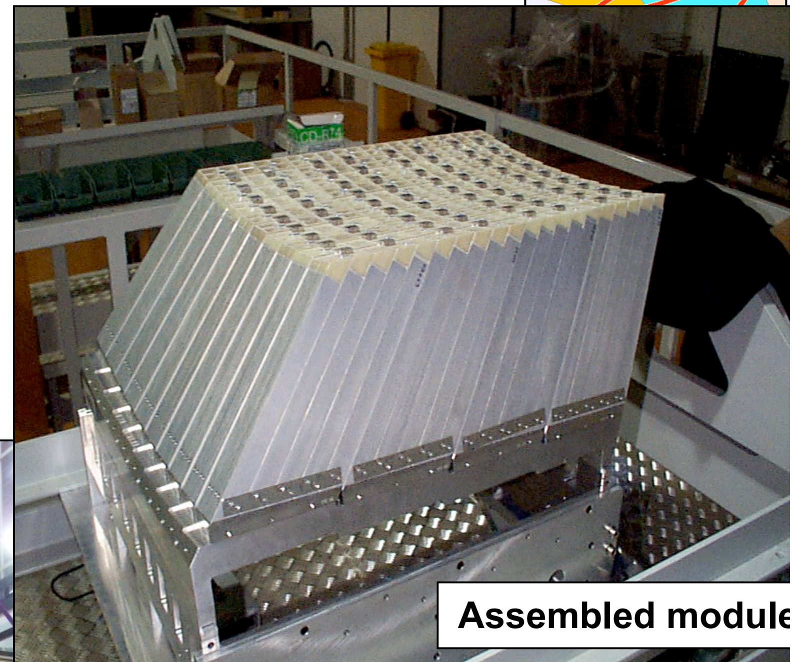
The CMS experiment

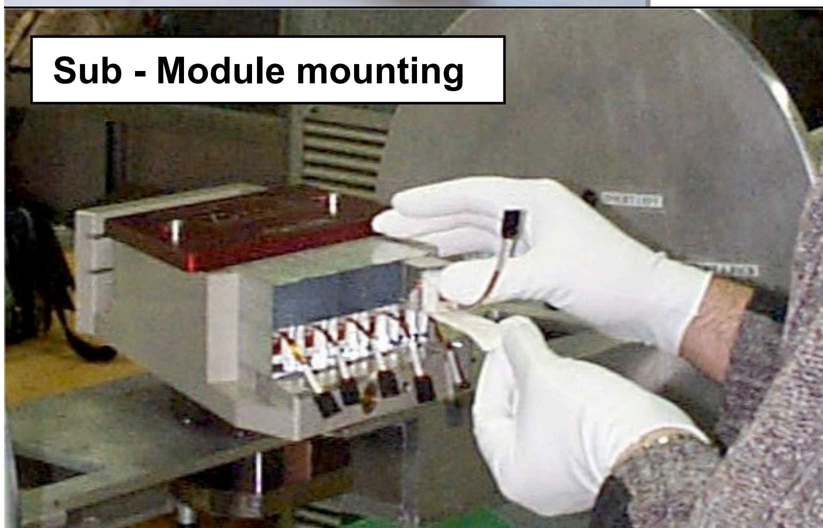


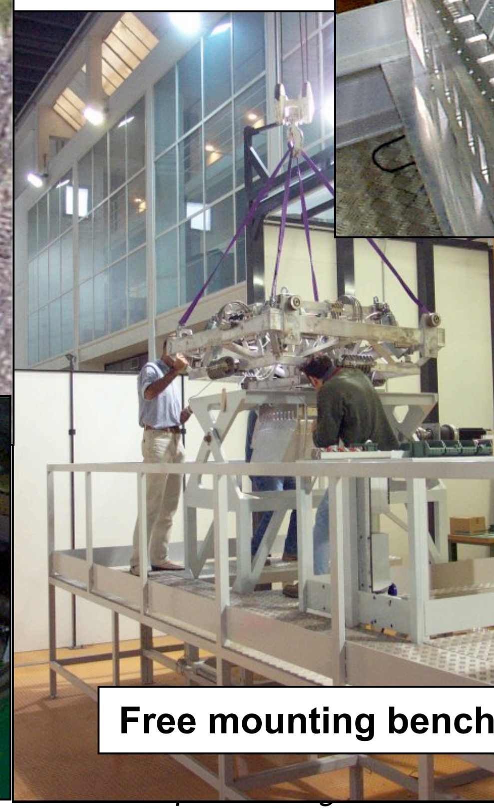
otal weight : 12,500 t
verall diameter : 15 m
verall length : 21.6 m
agnetic field : 4 Tesla

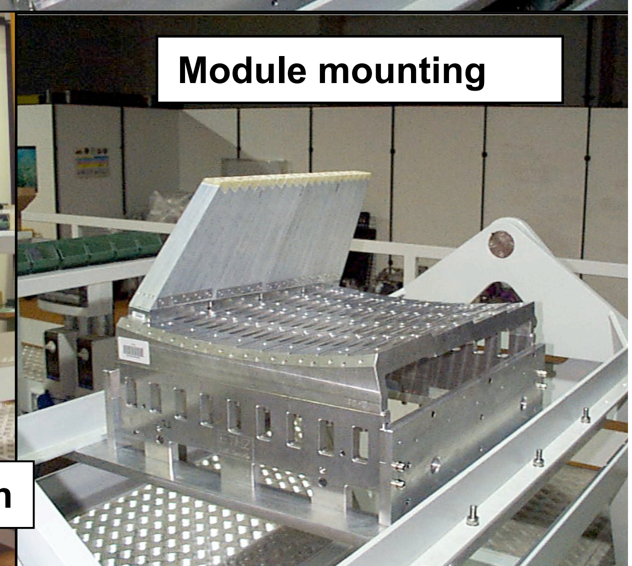
ECAL Crystal Matrix Production

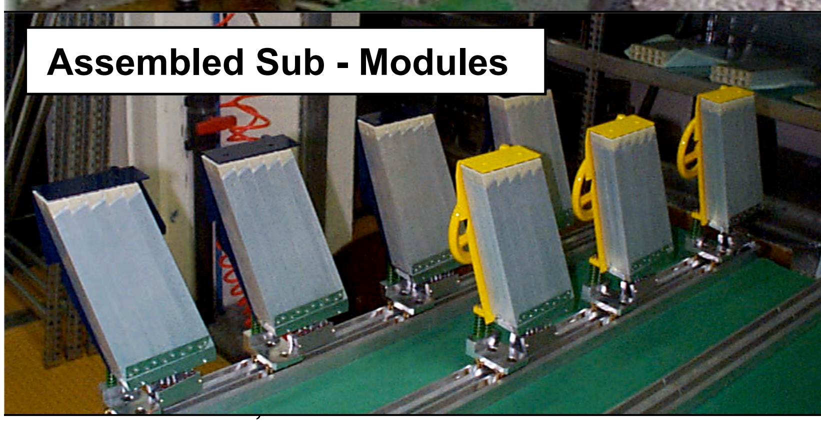






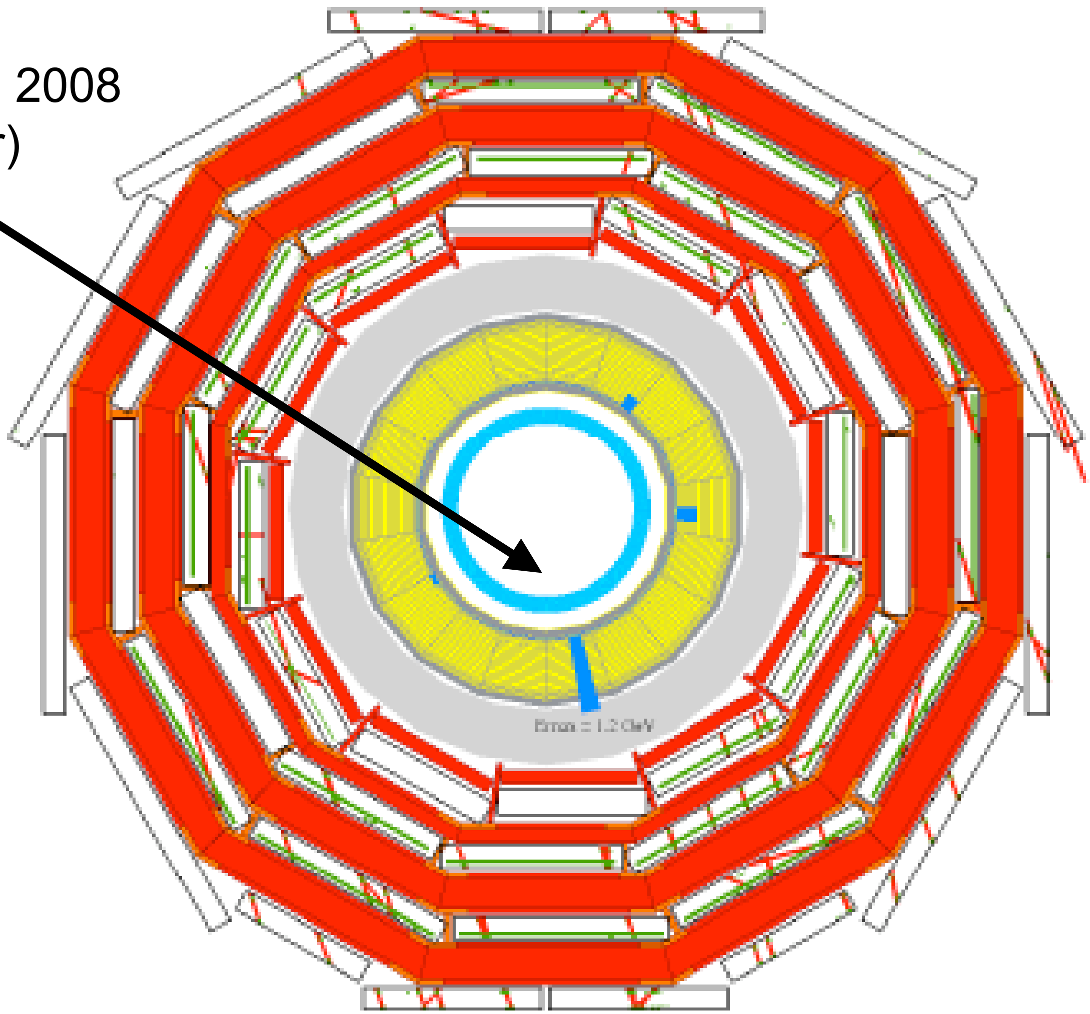






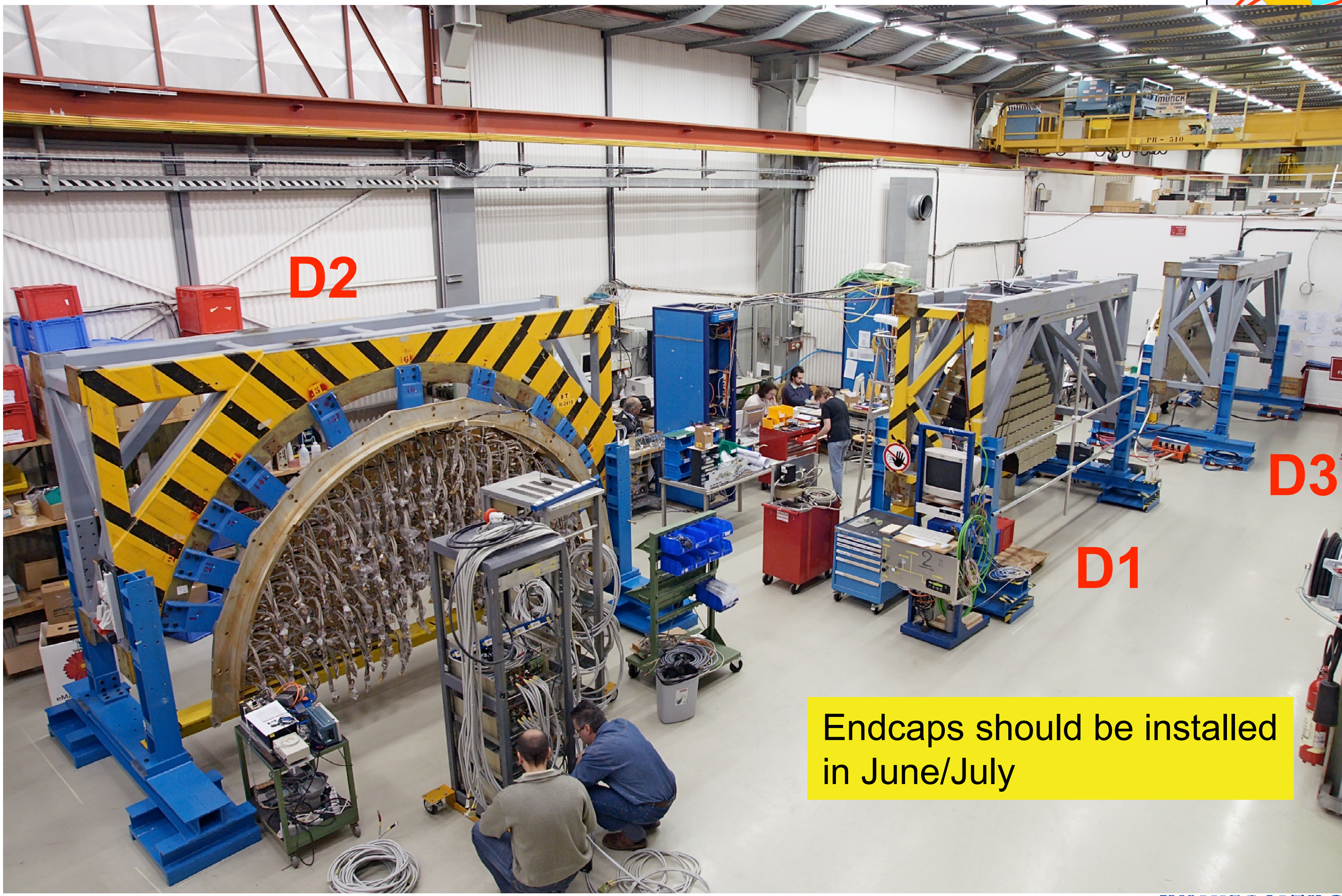
Current Status-I

Barrel Installed
Cosmics in Jan 2008
(with no tracker)



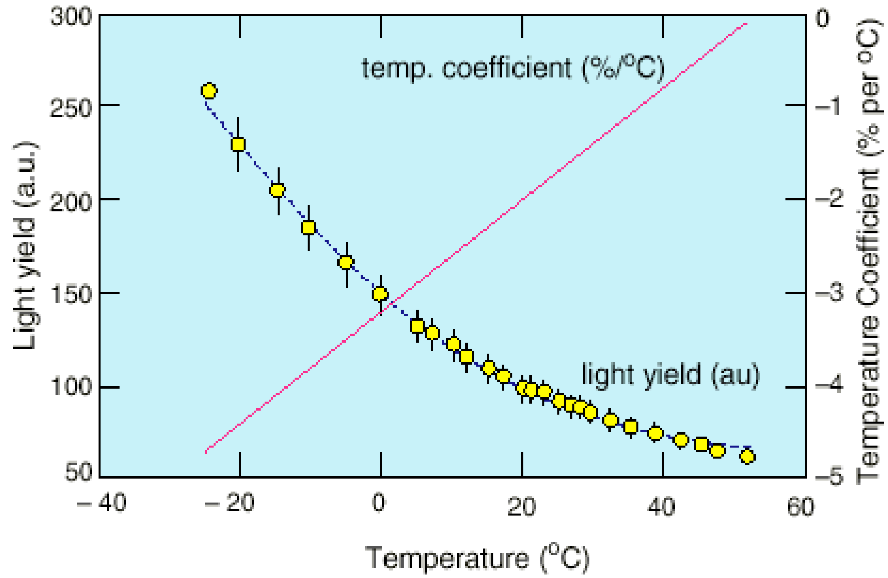
Cosmics with
Tracker in
May/June 2008

Current Status-II

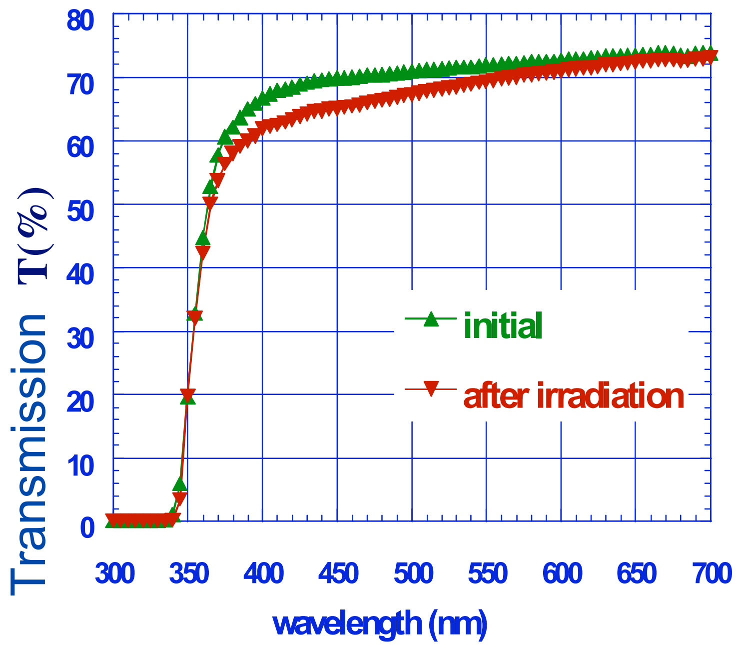


Endcaps should be installed in June/July

Lead Tungstate Properties



Radiation resistant to very high doses.



But:

Temperature dependence ~2.2%/^{O}C
→ Stabilise Crystal Temp. to ≤ 0.1^{O}C

Formation and decay of colour centres in dynamic equilibrium under irradiation
→ Precise light monitoring system

Low light yield (~1% NaI)
→ Photodetectors with gain in mag field

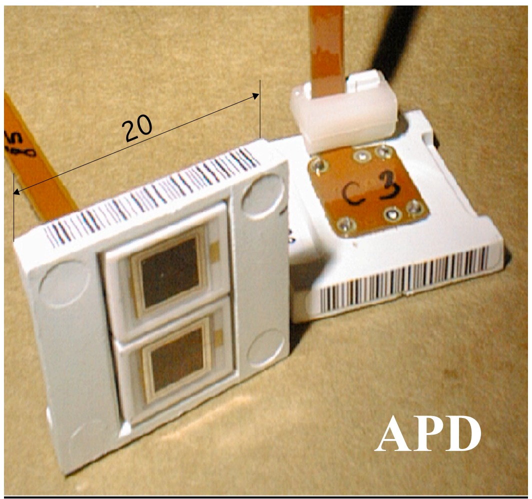
Specially Developed Photodetectors

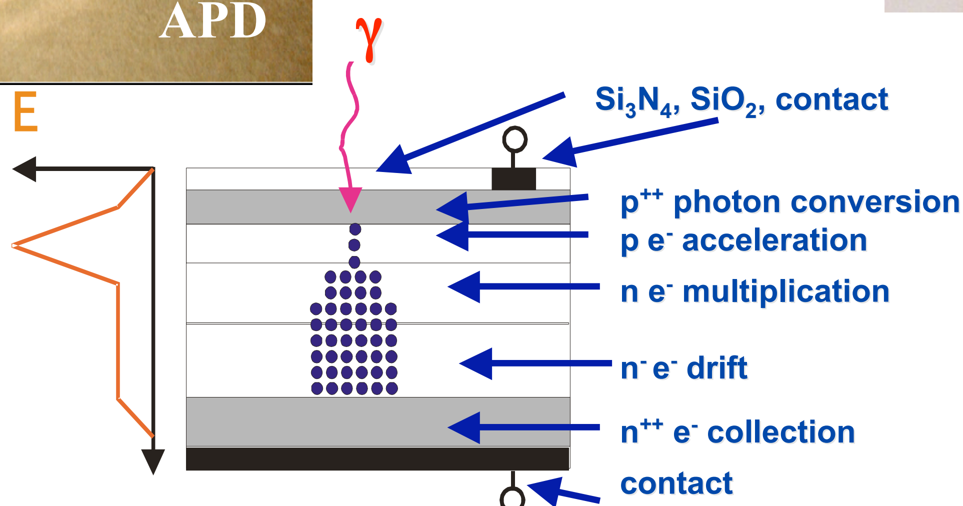
Barrel : Avalanche photodiodes

Two 5x5 mm^2 APDs/crystal

- Gain: 50 QE: ~80%

- Temperature dependence: -2.4%/^{O}C



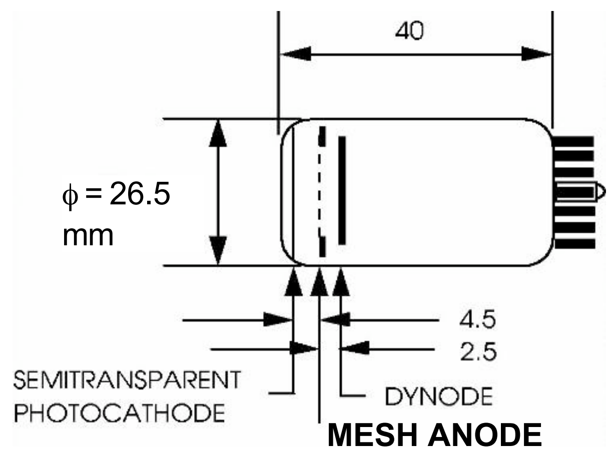


Endcaps: Vacuum phototriodes

More radiation resistant than Si diodes (with UV glass window)

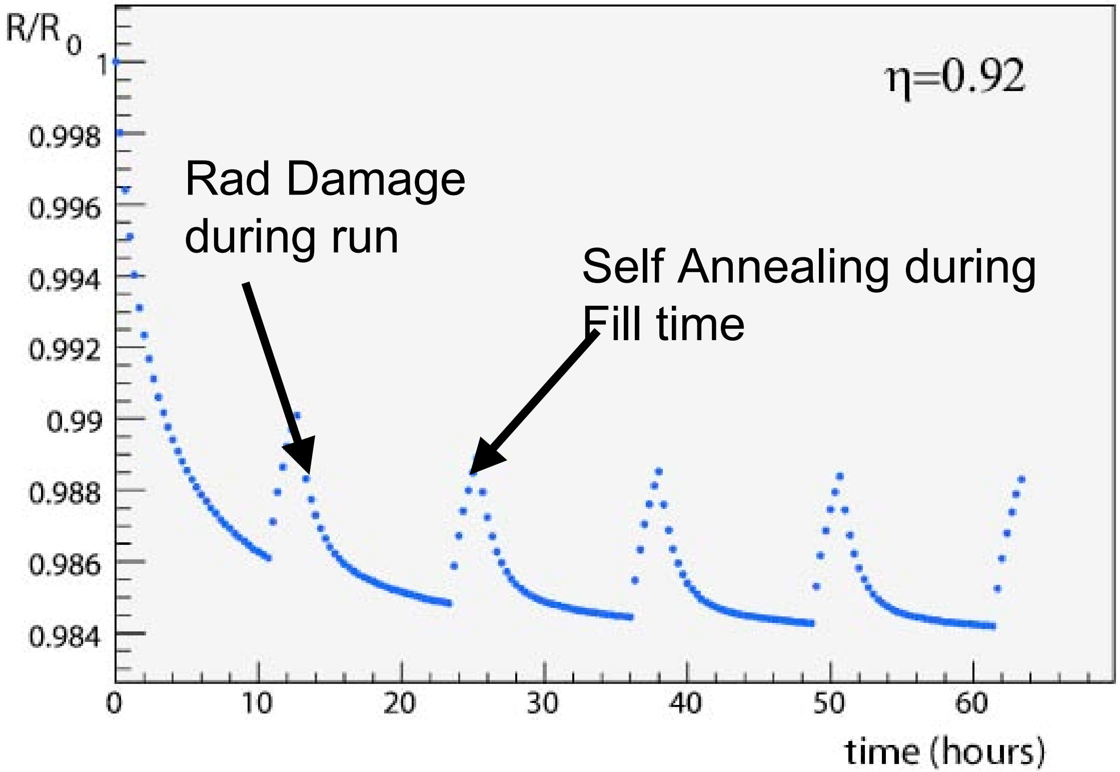
- Active area ~ 280 mm^2/crystal

- Gain 8 - 10 at B = 4 T Q.E. ~ 20% at 420 nm



UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

Monitoring and Calibration



Transparency changes from 1-2% (Barrel) to > 10% (endcap) over course of a run

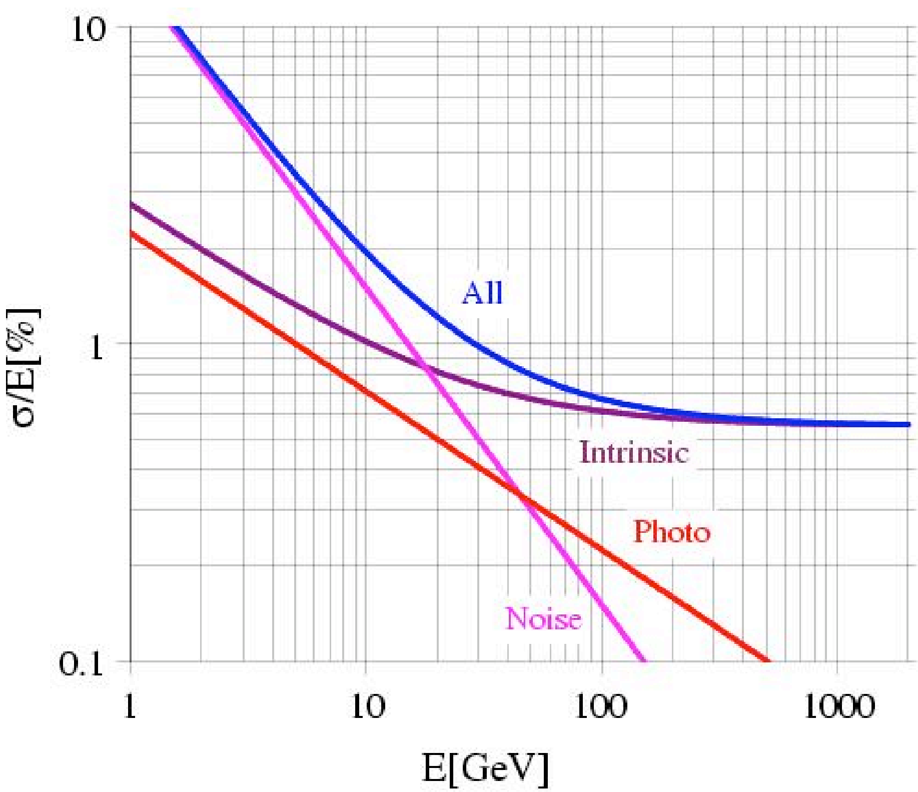
Precision Laser Monitoring System essential to avoid Severe resolution degradation

In situ Calibration from W->eν, π^0->γγ , Z^0 ->e+e-, Z->μμγ essential to Achieve design performance

PWO Crystal ECAL Resolution

(Measured in Ideal conditions at testbeam. Reality later.)

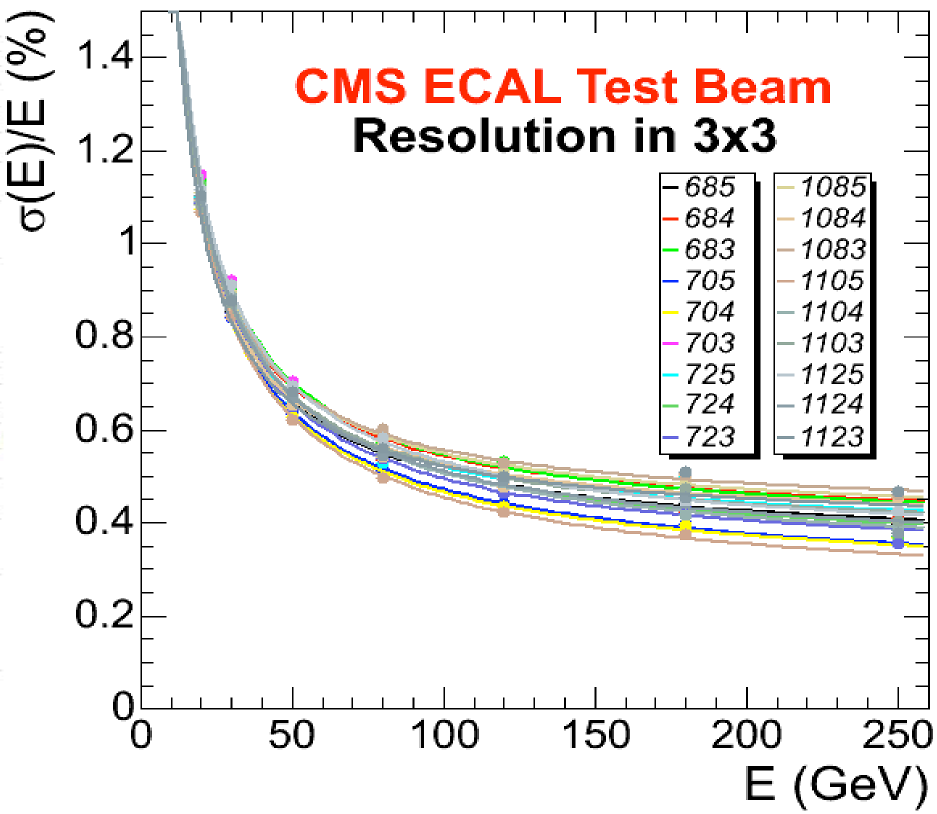
Designed Resolution



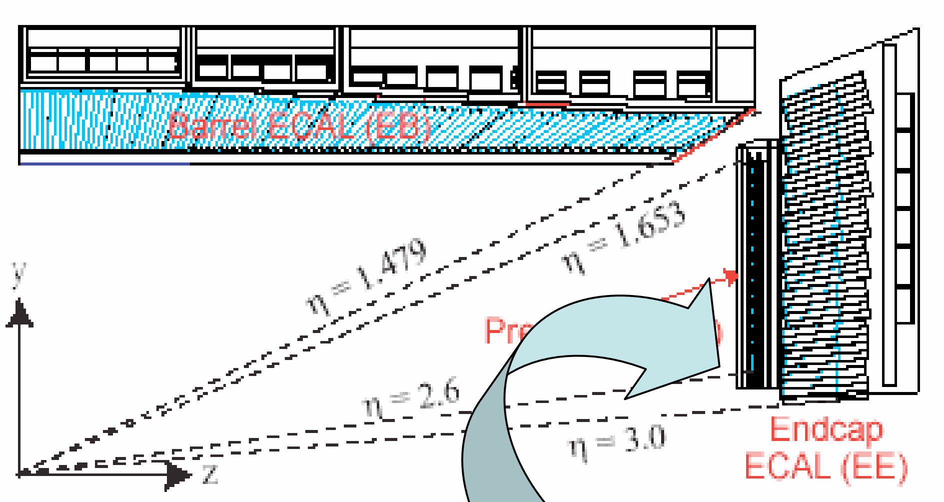
Measured Resolution

σ(E)/E < 1% if E > 25 GeV

σ(E)/E ~ 0.5% at 120 GeV

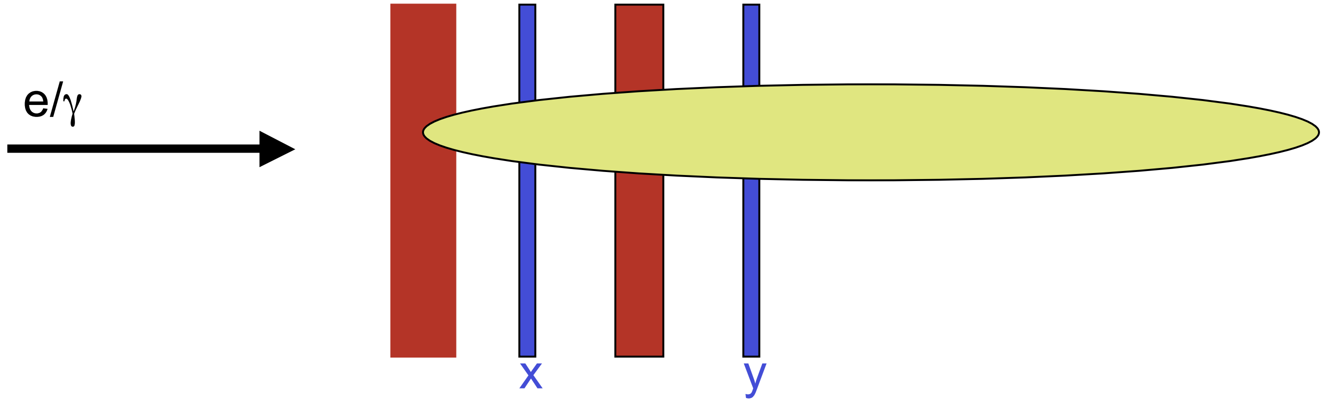


Preshower Detector



Initiates early showering and measures position accurately with silicon strips

Lead Radiator



Silicon Strips

Preshower Detector for π^0 rejection

H->$\gamma\gamma$ photons: Barrel 20-50 GeV
Endcap 50-100 GeV
(50% γ in endcap)

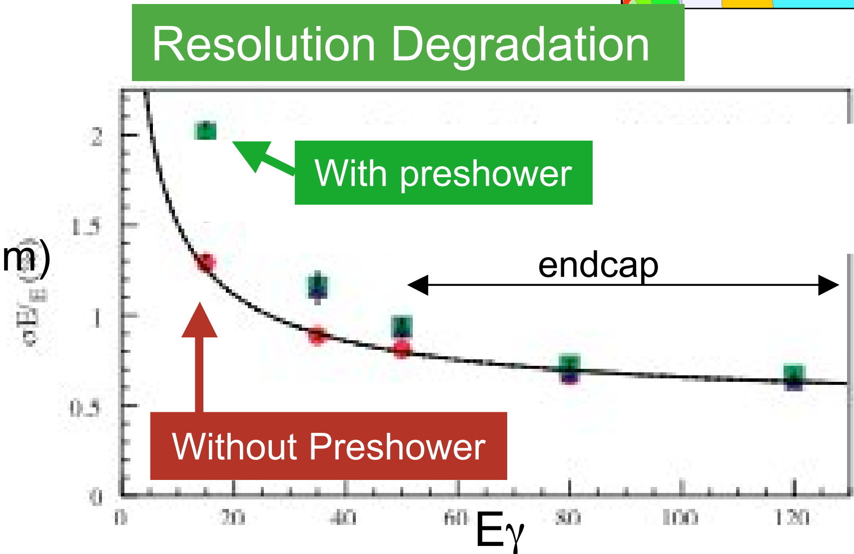
Photon Seperation (crystals 22mm x22mm
Preshower Si strips 1.9 mm)

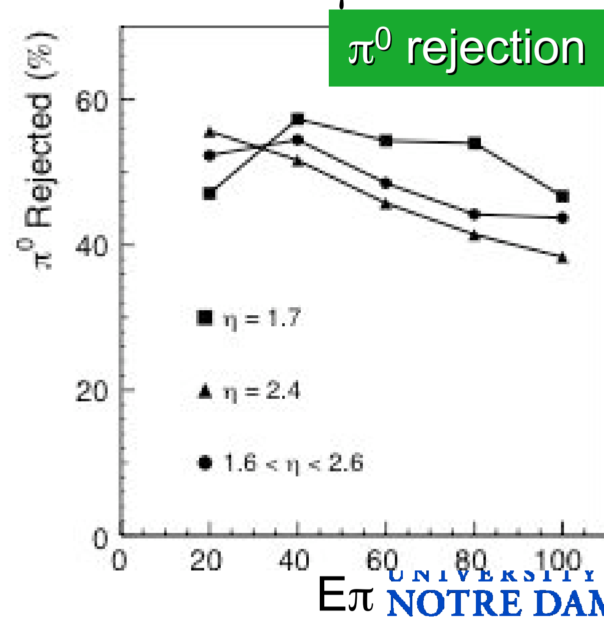
$E_{\pi}0$ (Gev)	$<\Delta x\ \gamma\gamma>$ (mm)
25	25
50	15
200	4

Resolution degradation due to shower fluctuations significant at low E only

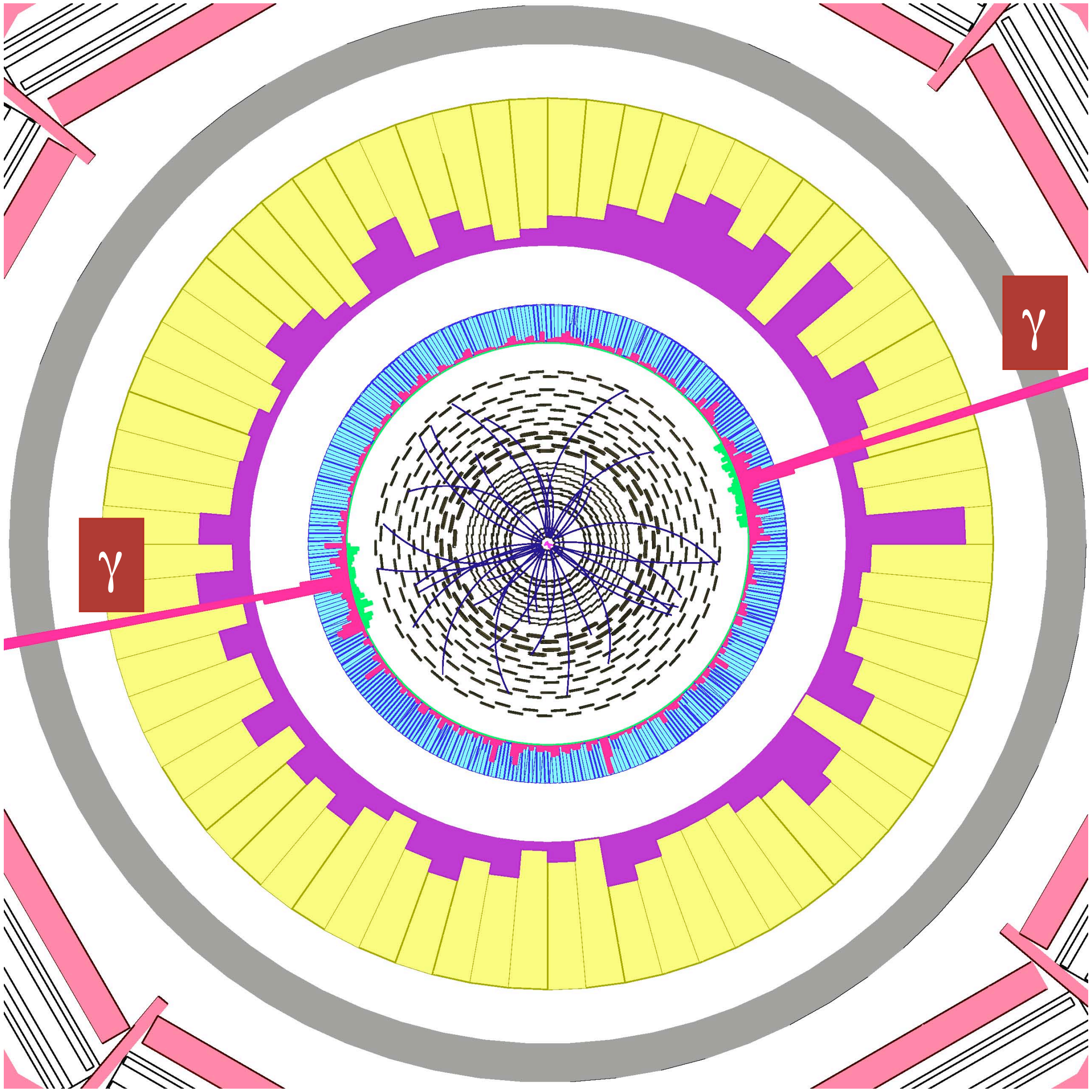
Barrel - lateral shower profile
Endcap - Preshower

For endcap, rejection improved by x2 with little degradation in resolution

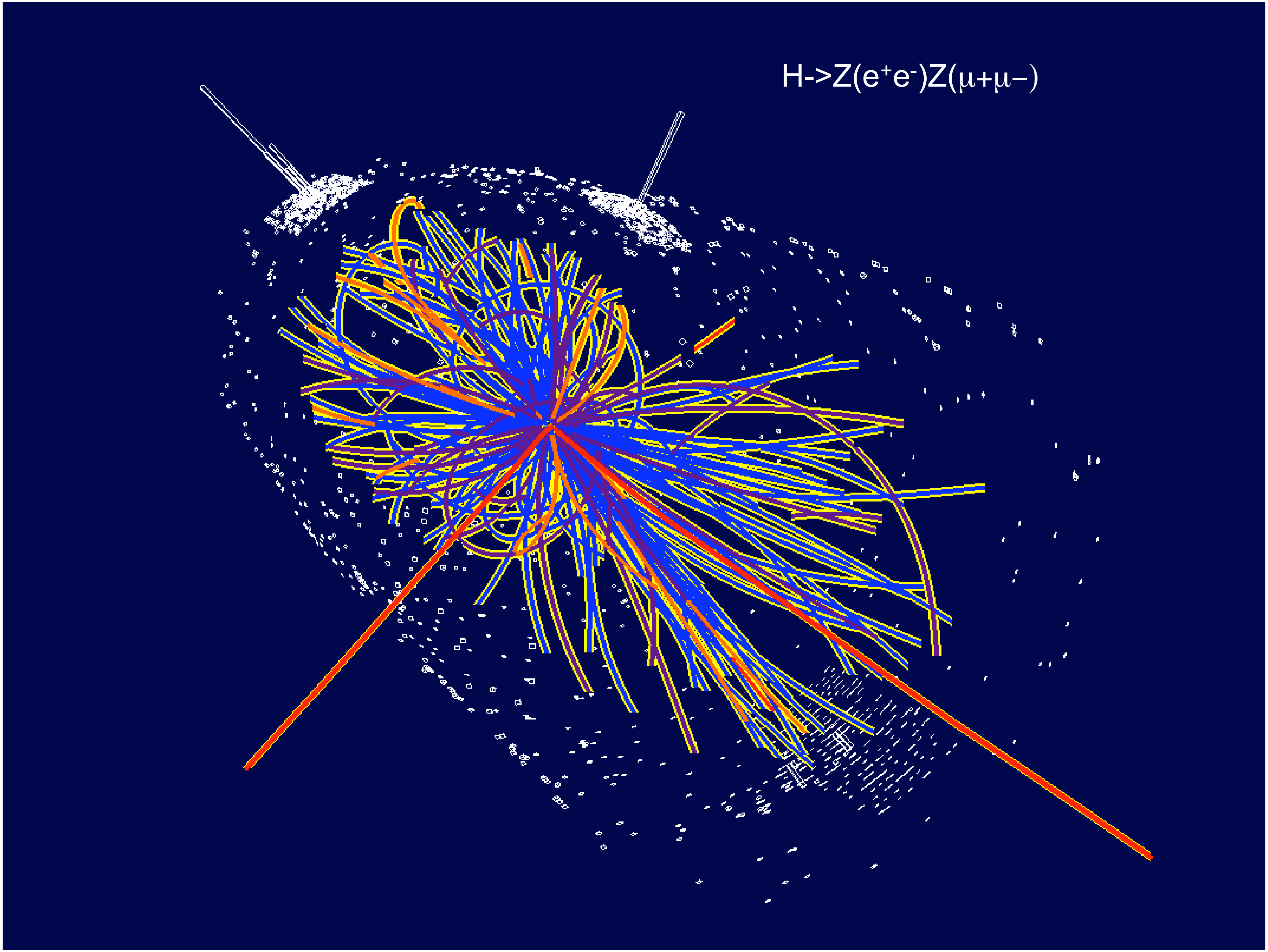




H->γγ Event

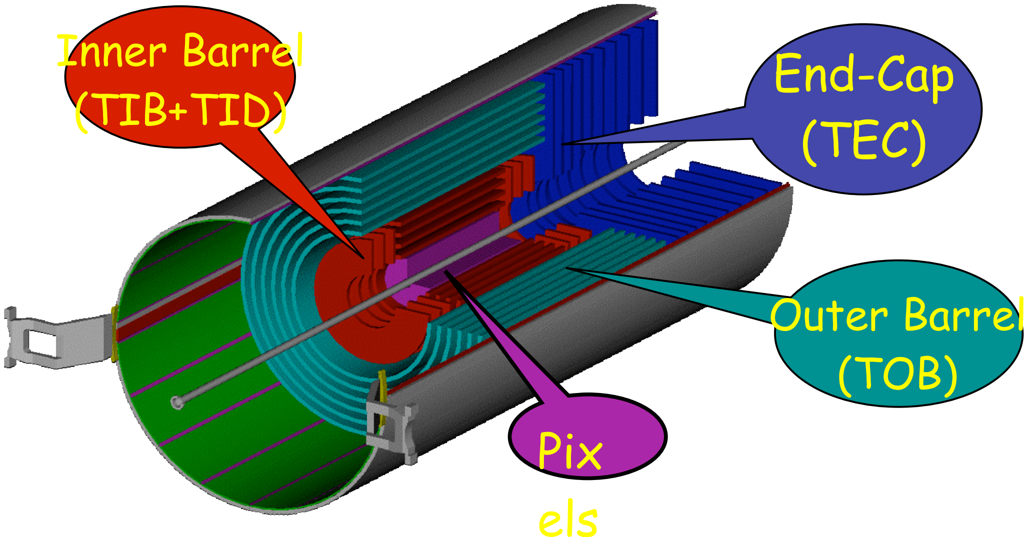


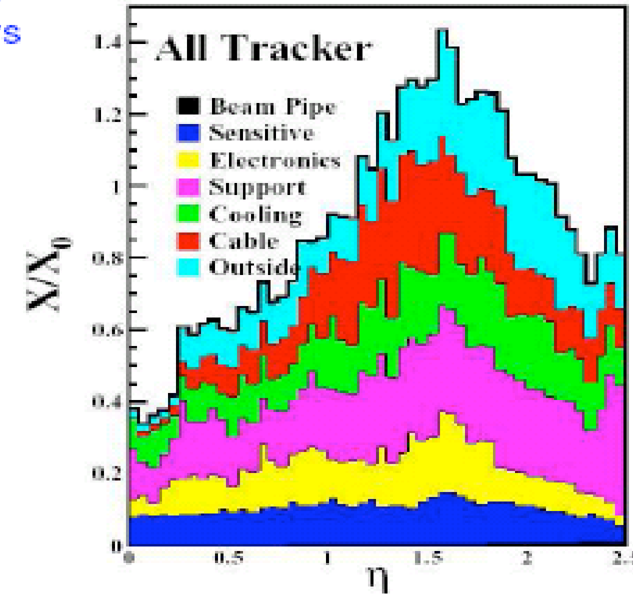
Note EM shower localized to just a few crystals


H->Z(e+e-)Z(μ+μ−)

Selection and reconstruction of e/γ

Material in Front of Calorimeter



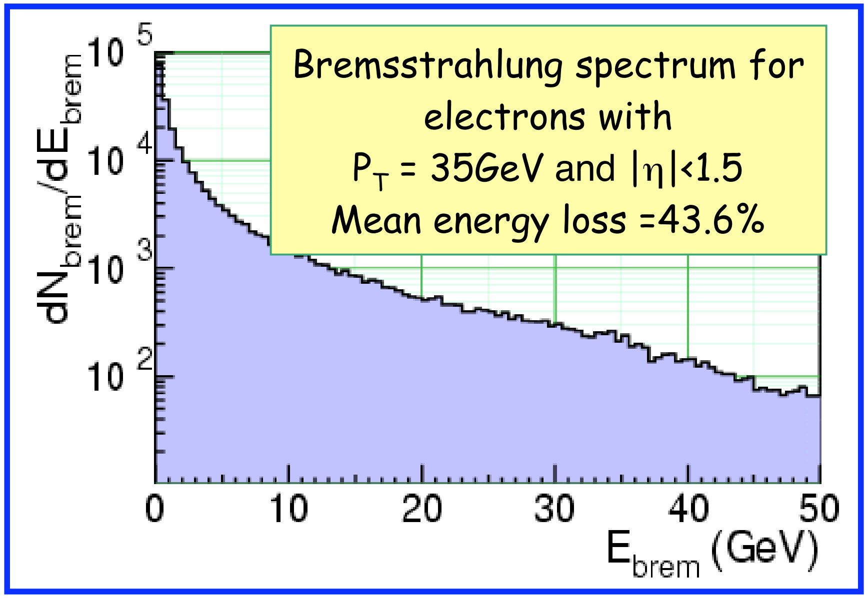


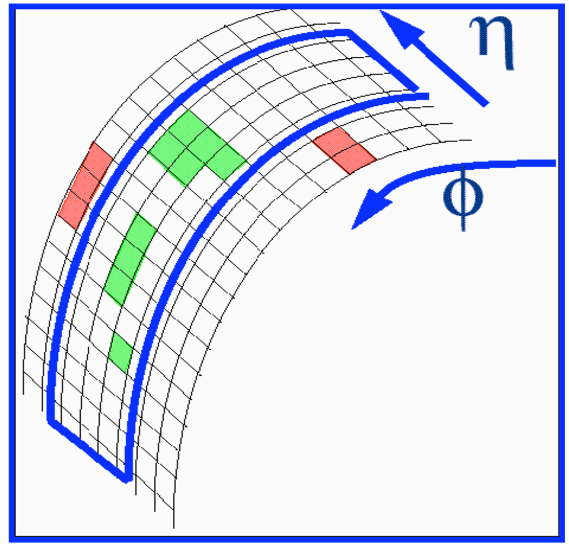
Unusually large amount of material in front of Calorimeter (0.4 to 1.4 X_0) from Silicon tracker (c.f. BaBar 0.4 X_0)

1. Causes Electron Bremstrahlung
2. Causes Photons to pair produce

Significantly degrades resolution and Efficiency to reconstruct good e/γ

Electron Bremstrahlung



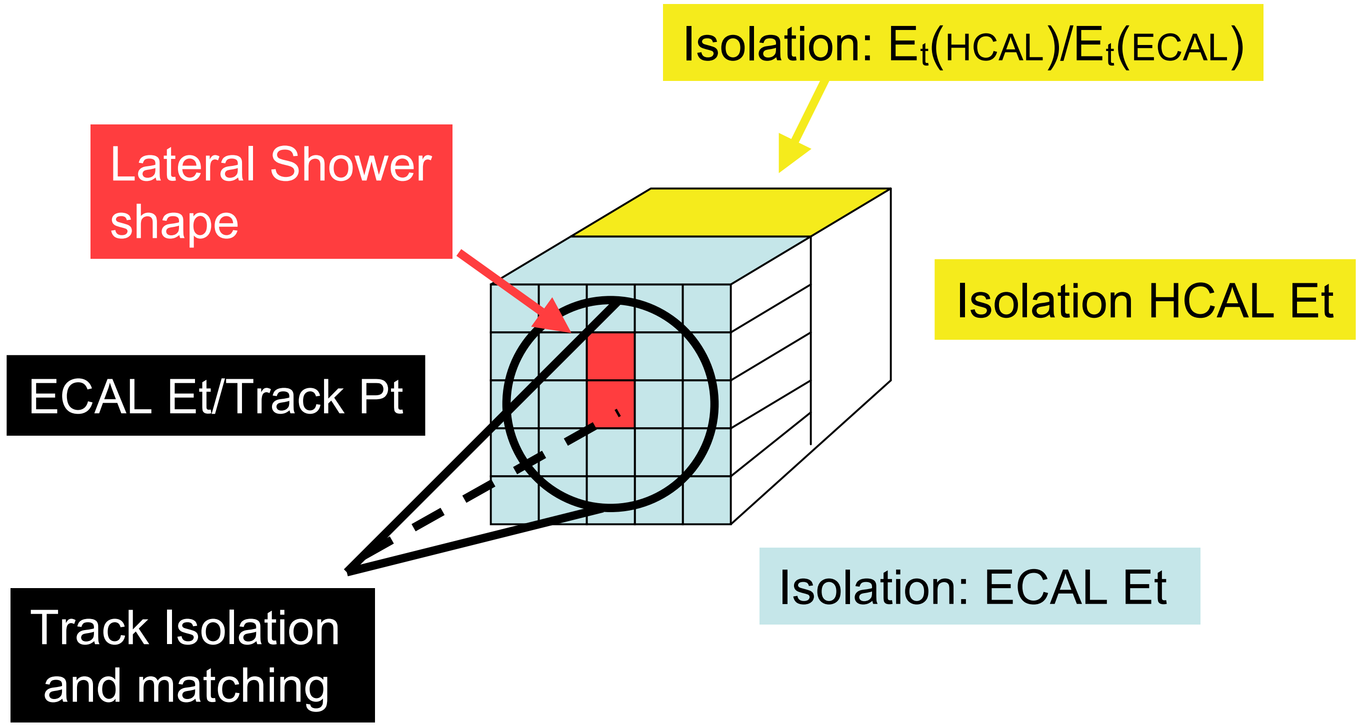


Electrons brem in tracker material and bend in ϕ in 4T mag field so cluster energy is distributed in ϕ.

35% electrons radiate more that 70% of energy before ECAL
10% 95%

Reducing Jet background to e/γ

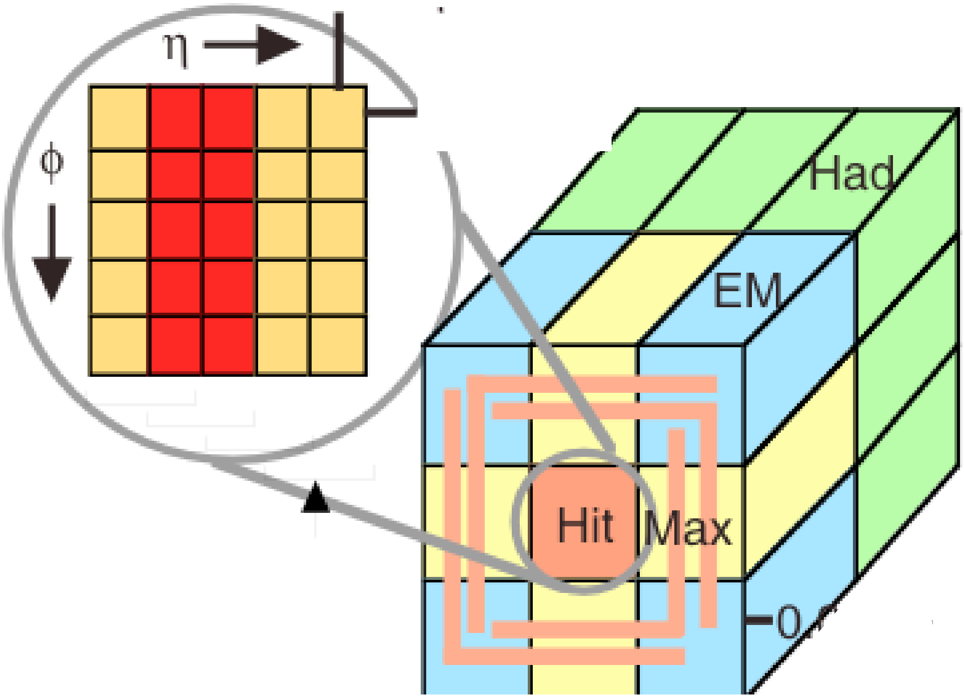
Four tools: Shower Shape, Isolation, Track Matching, E/P

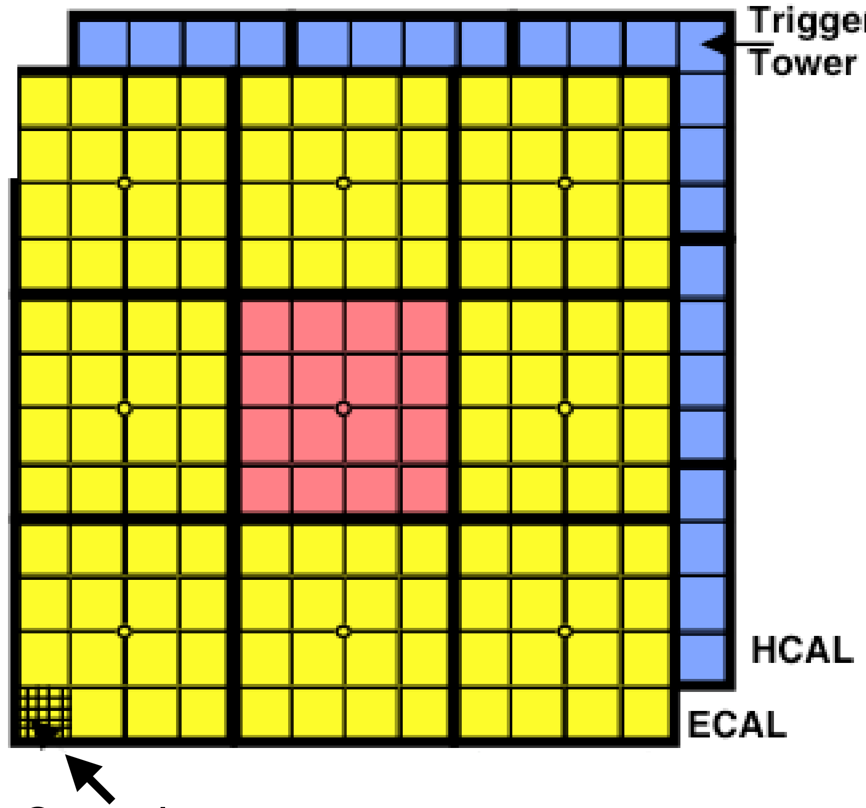


Level 1 Triggering (Hardware)

Lateral profile in η slices

Isolation using trigger towers





No tracks in trigger so e/γ is just a cluster. Use isolation and lateral shape to reduce jet background.

High Level Trigger (HLT)

L1: Possible to trigger on combination of up to four isolated or non isolated clusters.

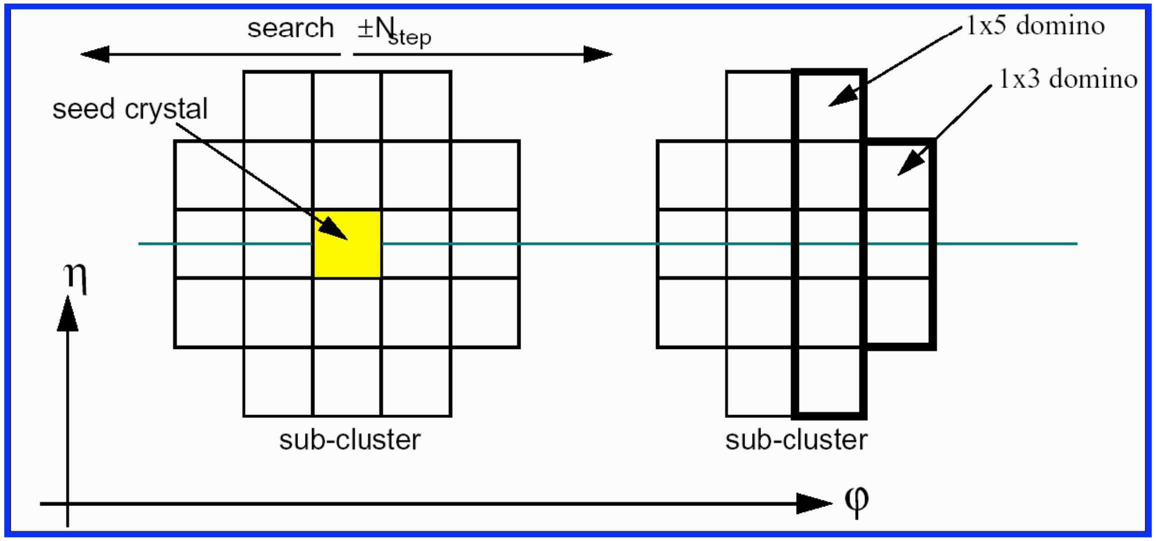
Thresholds: (~100% efficient for H->$\gamma\gamma$ and H->Z(ee)Z(ee) with e/γ in fiducial region)

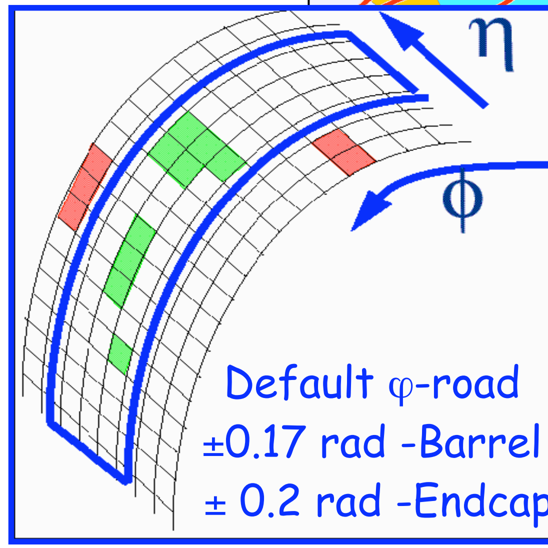
Single Isolated: Et > 23 GeV
Double Isolated: Et > 12 GeV
Double Non-Isolated: Et > 19 GeV

HLT: Software trigger that adds, superclustering, tracking and partial or full reconstruction to give a full set of analysis tools for jet rejection.

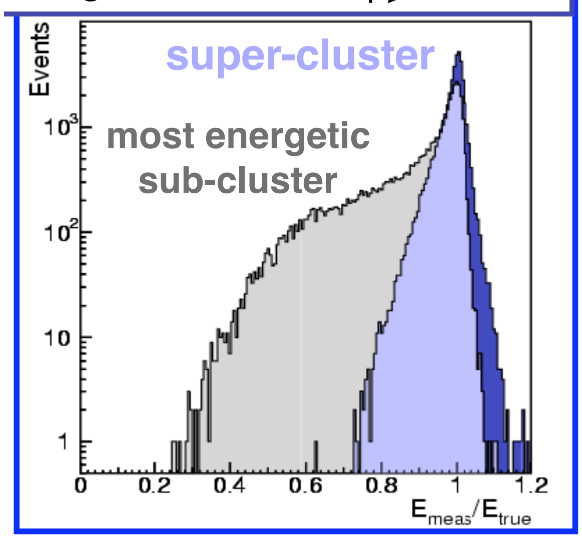
Bremsstrahlung recovery in clustering

For a single e/γ that does not brem or convert cluster size is typically about 3x3 crystals (94% Energy contained)





Single electrons $P_{T} > 30$GeV

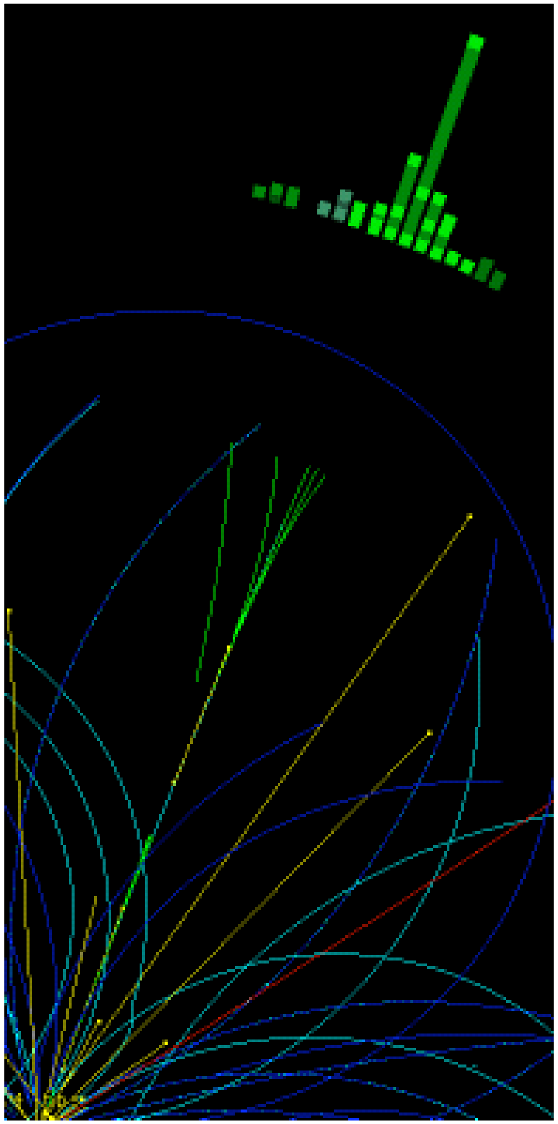


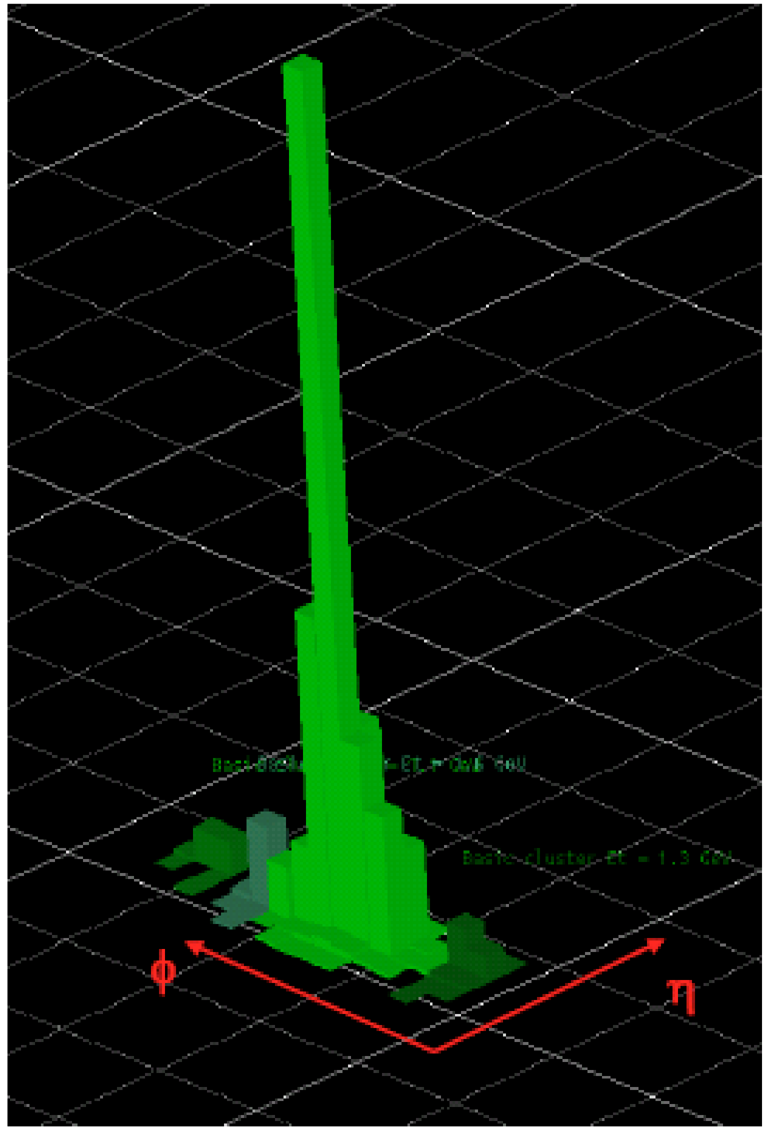
Recover Brem by making "superclusters" which are a cluster of clusters in ϕ.

(Hydrid/Island algorithms for Barrel/endcap)

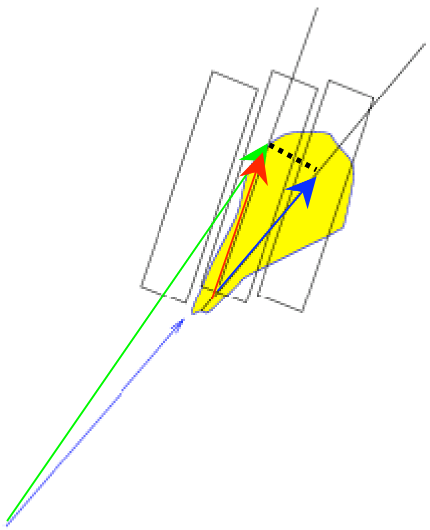
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

Example of an Electron reconstructed in ECAL



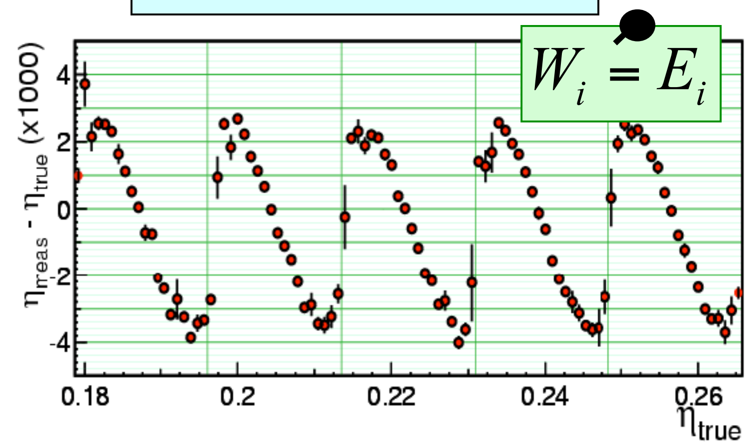


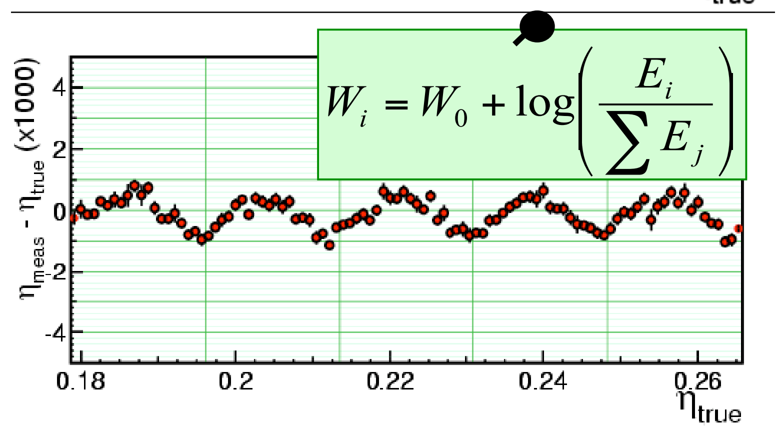
Cluster Position Algorithm



Off-pointing
Xstals

Cluster position





Crystals are non-projective to avoid
Leakage in cracks

Position of Xstal: shower max projected onto
xstal axis

Use log E weighting to calculate centroid
as E degrades exponentially

Electron Reconstruction using ECAL and tracker

1. Find SuperCluster in ECAL

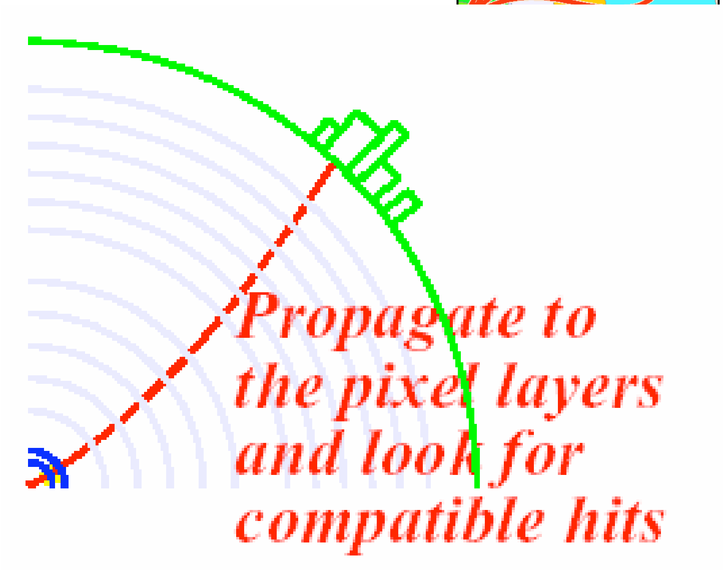
2. Use primary vertex to construct a presumed trajectory between SuperCluster and Vertex

3. Look for pixel hits in window about trajectory

4. Using pixel seeds build trajectory in to out and look for associated silicon tracker hits

5. Fit trajectory

6. Correct Cluster Energy for energy loss in material

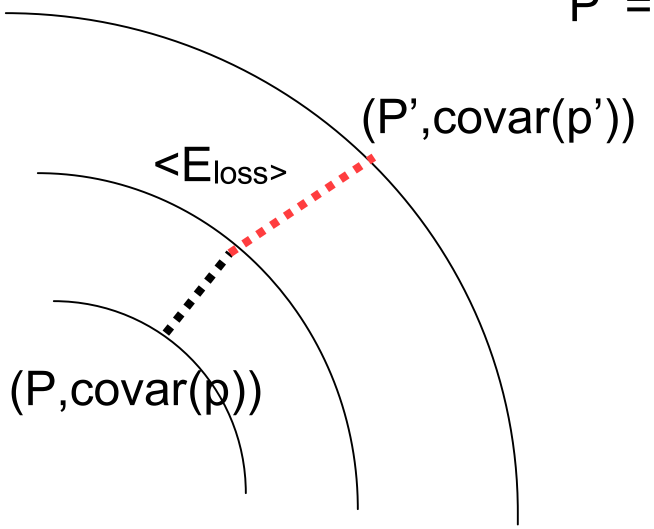


Electron tracking uses Gaussian Sum Filter (GSF) which takes into account the effect of the interaction of the material in the tracker on the trajectory

The Gaussian Sum Filter (GSF)Tracker

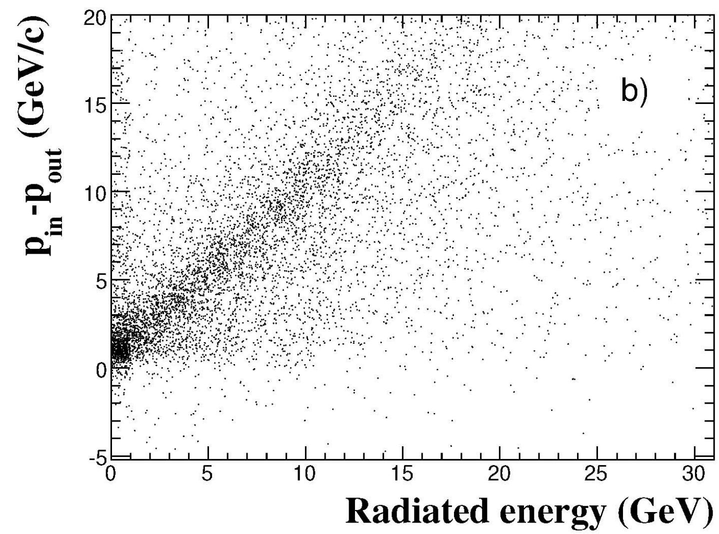
Kalman Filter introduced to take into account of energy loss in material when technology moved from gas to denser silicon trackers.

$P' = P - \langle E_{loss} \rangle \quad covar(p') = covar(p) - covar(E_{loss})$



More efficient, better covariance matrix, get measure of P_{in} at vertex and at P_{out} at ECAL

Compare P_{in}-P_{out} (tracks) with E_{brem} (ECAL)



Kalman uses Gaussian model of losses. GSF approximates correct Bethe-Heitler model of loss with sum of Gaussians

Classification of Electrons

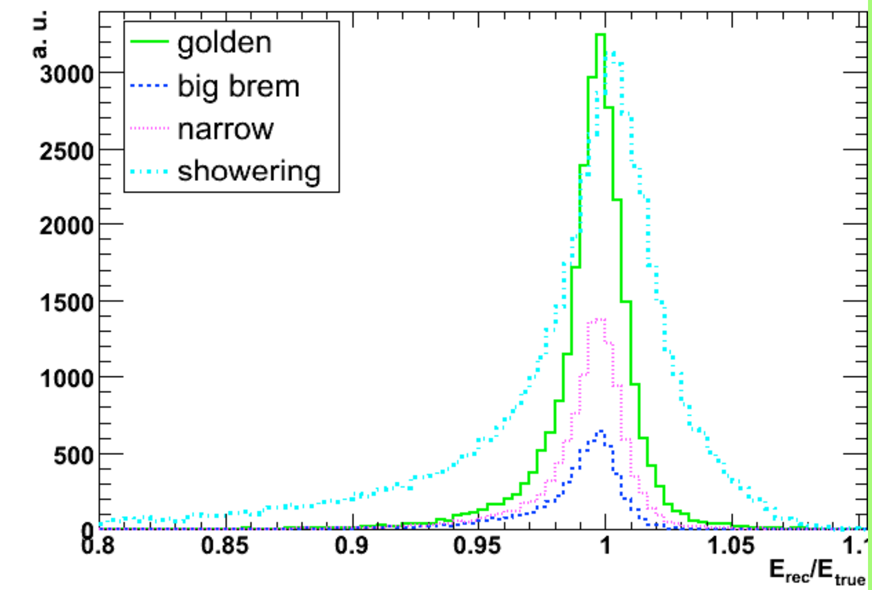
Classified according to whether Brem has been fully Recovered and whether emitted photon has converted
Correlates to resolution

1. Golden Electrons: less than 20% brem which is fully recovered

2. Big Brem: >50% brem which is fully recovered

3. Narrow: 20-50% brem which is fully recovered

4. Showering (Bad). Brem which is not recovered due to photon conversion

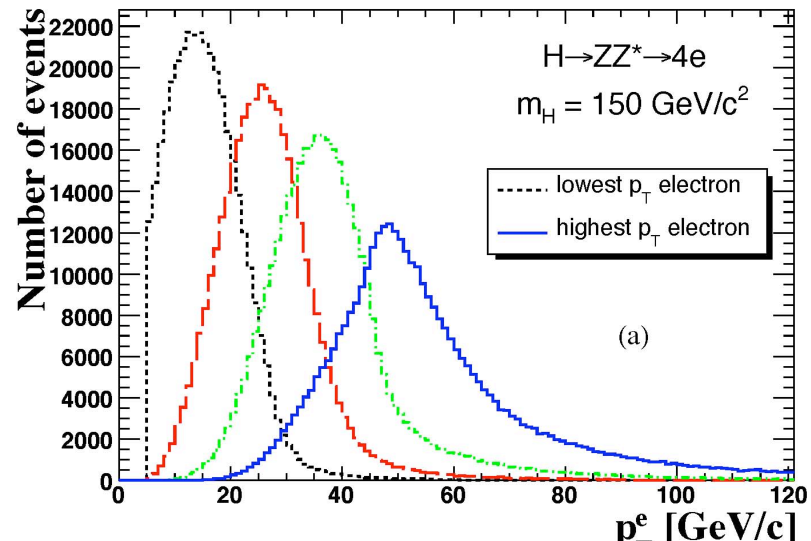


About 60% of electrons between 5 and 100 GeV are in class 4 (Bad)

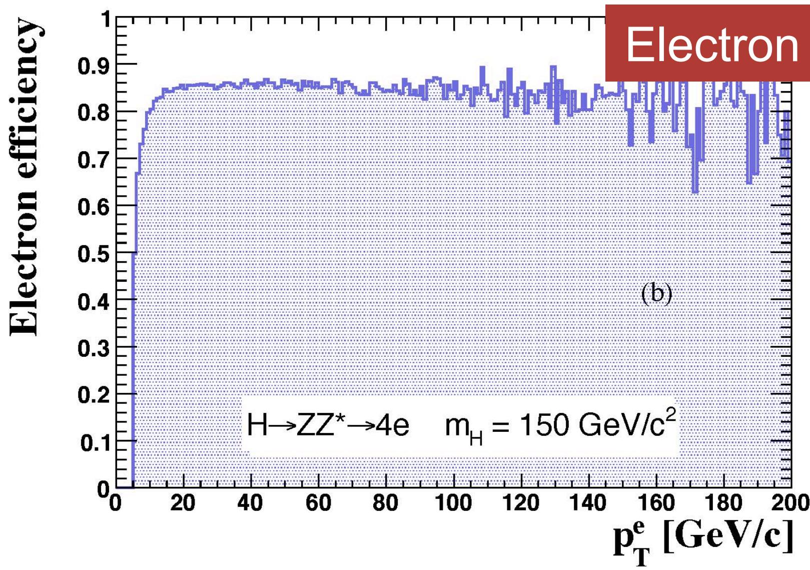
Electron Efficiency for H->Z(ee)Z$^{(*)}$(ee)

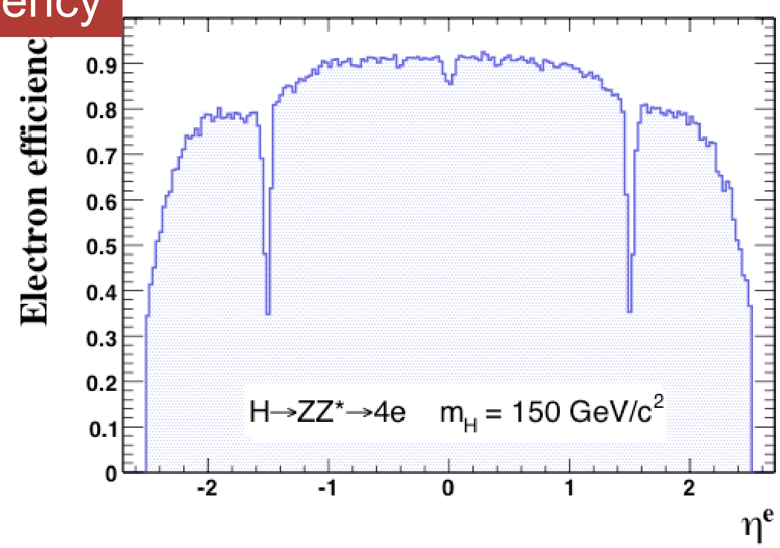
H→ZZ(*)→4e

Using all classes of electron (after Triggering)

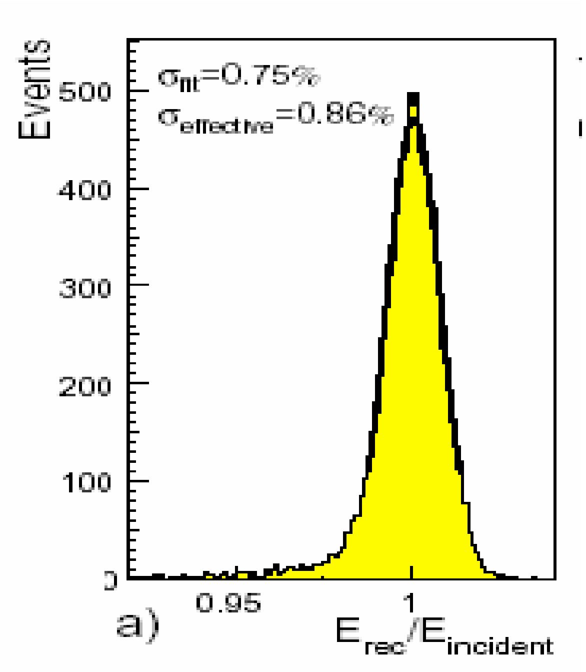


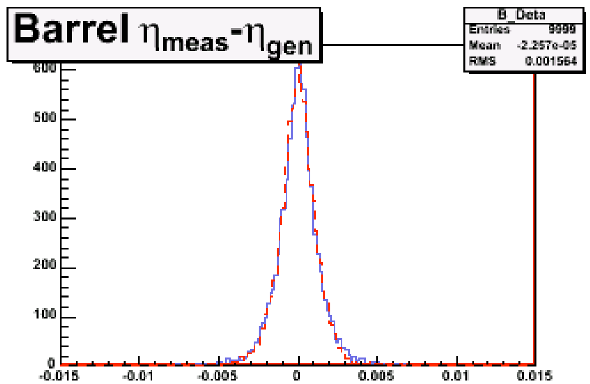
Electron Efficiency

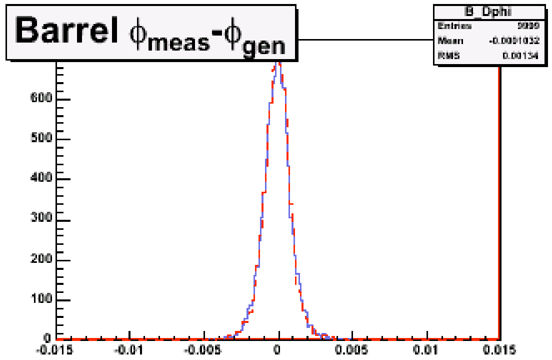




Photon Reconstruction - Unconverted Photons



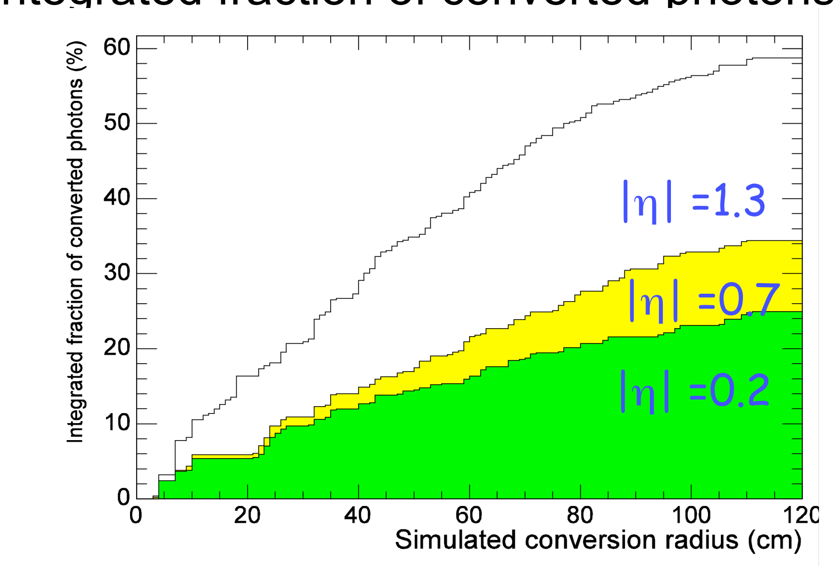




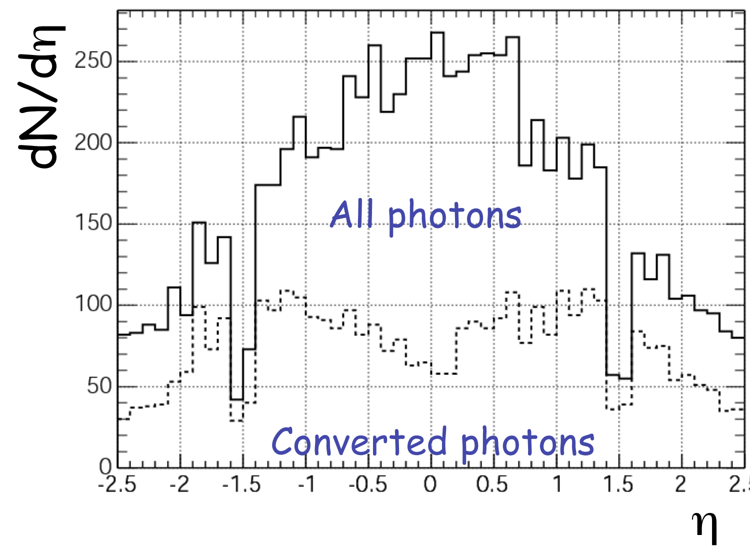
Unconverted photons are easily reconstructed with good Energy and position Resolution but a significant fraction convert due to material

Photon Conversions in H->$\gamma\gamma$

Integrated fraction of converted photons (%)



Simulated photons from H→ $\gamma\gamma$

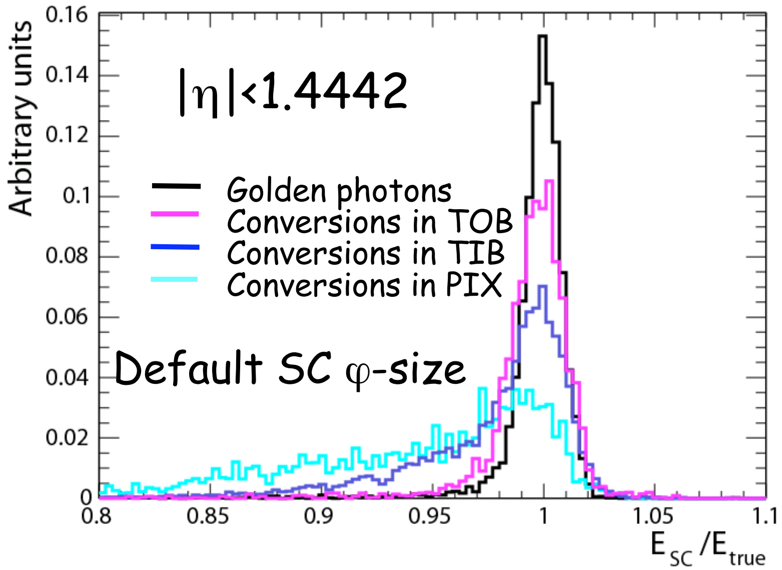


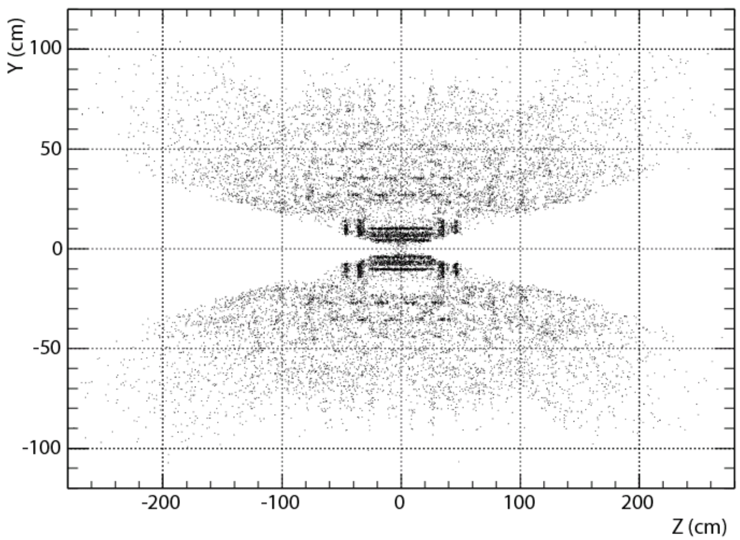
~44% of photons from H→ $\gamma\gamma$ events convert

Of all conversions

- ~25% occur late in the tracker (i.e. with R_{conv} > 85 cm or Z_{conv} > 210 cm) → good as un-converted photons as for energy resolution in ECAL
- ~20% occur very early in the pixel detector

Photon Conversions





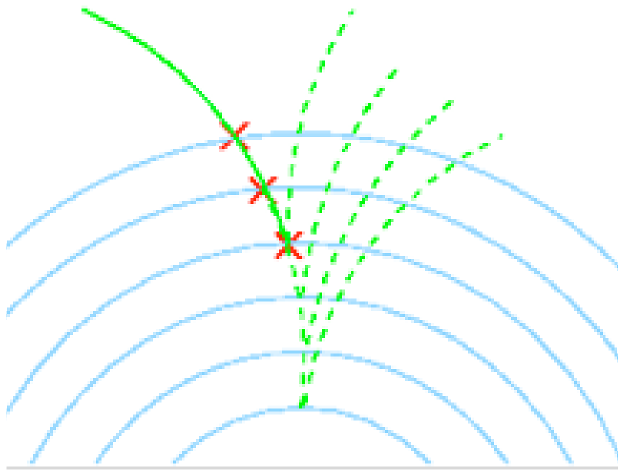
Early conversions (near vertex) degrade resolution significantly if use standard clustering algorithm. Need conversion finder.

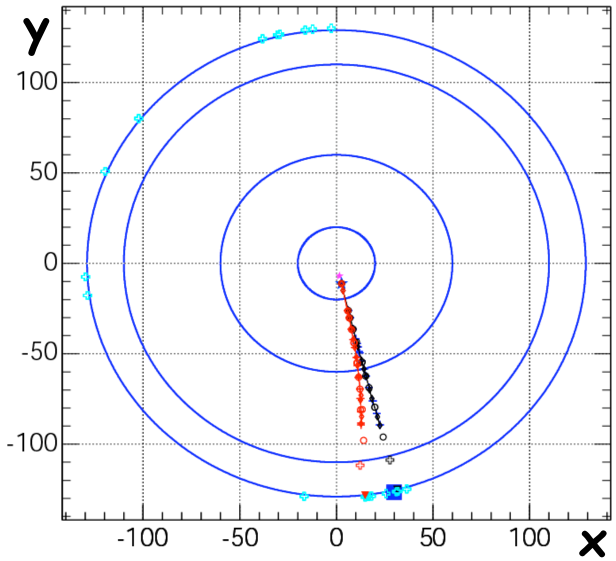
Finding Photon Conversions

Start from SuperCluster

Do out to in tracking with GSF

Find tracks that intersect





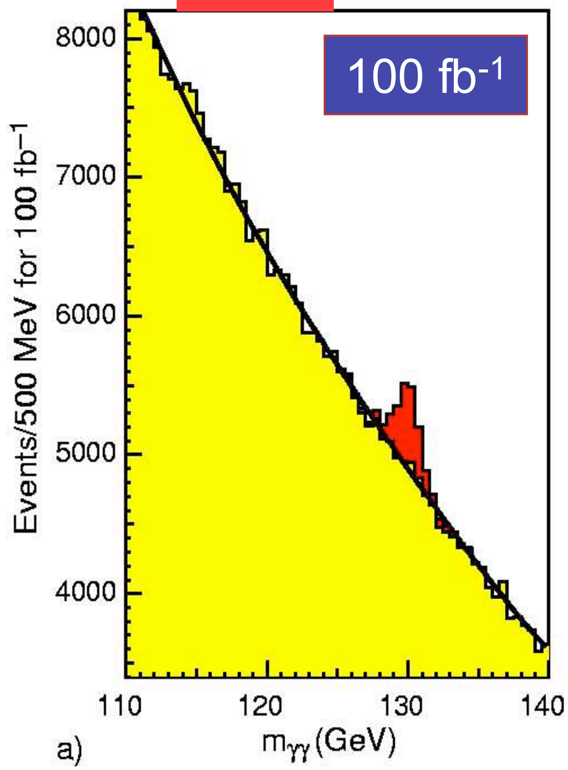
About 75% efficient for R < 0.85 cm (trackers extends to 120cm) Significant Improvement in resolution but still worse than unconverted photons

For R > 0.85 conversions do not degrade resolution since electrons tend to fall within normal supercluster

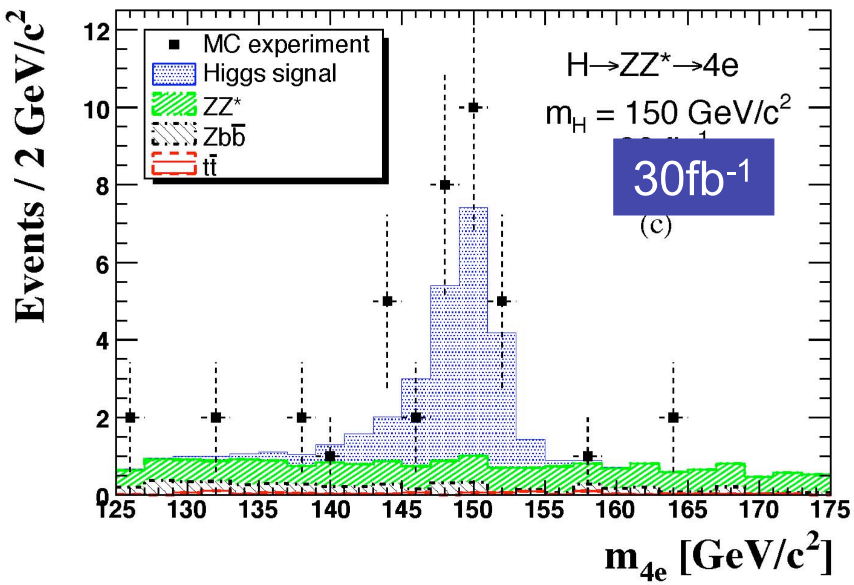
Conclusion

Straight forward counting analysis using e/γ described

H->γγ



H->ZZ*->4e



US Institutes in ECAL / e/γ

US ECAL is managed by Roger Rusack (U Minn.)

Hardware R&D

Caltech: Laser Monitoring System
Minnesota: APD readout

Testbeams, Construction and Commissioning

Caltech,FNAL,KSU,FSU,Minnesota,Notre Dame,Virginia

Calibration, Reconstruction Software and Data Analysis with electrons and photons

Caltech,FNAL,KSU,FSU,Minnesota,Notre Dame,Virginia

All in close collaboration with the many institutes comprising the CMS collaboration !