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# Calorimeter nonlinearity for electrons.

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### Nonlinearity measured with charge injection



Nonlinearity for LEX1

- HEX8-8.6\*DAC, adc units 0  $\land \land$ ΔΔ 0 100 200 300 400 500 HEX8, add units
- Nonlinearity for HEX8
  - Red triangles with FHE=127
  - Blue squares with FHE=nominal
- In the region of overlap with LEX1 (HEX8<400) nonlinearity is small compare to LEX1
- For this study I will avoid the end of the region.



## **LEX1 nonlinearity for electrons**



- LEX1 nonlinearity on the axis of 5 GeV electron beam
  - Squares charge injection measurement
  - Deviation at lex1>2500 due to FHE crosstalk in HEX8 (see previous slide)



- LEX1 nonlinearity in crystal 5 when 100 GeV electron beam hits the crystal 4
  - Good agreement with charge injection



#### Nonlinearity for electrons: beam in column 6



 When 100 GeV electron beam hits crystal 6 nonlinearity curve for crystal 5 becomes very different from charge injection



- Correlation of flat part (LEX1>1500) of the left plot versus HEX1 signal in the beam center (crystal 6)
  - Could be explained as a crosstalk from crystal 6 to crystal 5 with 0.5% amplitude



## Discussion

- Strange effect in the intercalibration of LEX1 and HEX8 ranges with electrons could be explained by crosstalk from adjacent crystal having much bigger signal.
- This crosstalk exist in many crystals, but strongly vary from crystal to crystal
- It is possible to extract the amplitude of this crosstalk from electron data and then make a correction during reconstruction.
- I suspect this crosstalk is related to the saturation of LEX1 range and thus could be nonlinear (similar to LEX1 to HEX8 crosstalk for the same crystal end)
- It is possible to measure this effect by columnwise charge injection providing the significant saturation of LEX1 range (CALIBGAIN=OFF)
  - May we turn on the calibration unit and collect this special charge injection run?