

Cluster timing and leakage in time at the CEPC baseline Calorimeter

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We discuss the time spectra of showers from photons, muons, and charged pions, simulated in the CEPC electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL). We present an algorithm for timing reconstruction in highly granular calorimeters (HGC). Assuming the intrinsic hit time resolution measured by the CMS collaboration is accessible, the particle Time-of-Flight (ToF) can be measured with a resolution of 5 ~ 20 ps for electromagnetic (EM) showers and 80 ~ 160 ps for hadronic showers above 1 GeV. ToF resolution depends linearly on the timing resolution of a single silicon sensor and improves statistically with increasing incident particle energy. A clustering algorithm that vetoes isolated hits improves ToF resolution. In addition, hadronic showers include extremely slow components. In $Z \rightarrow qq$ events, there is around 1% (10%) ECAL (HCAL) energy deposited after one microsecond, which may leak out from the triggering window of the corresponding event and pile-up into the other events.

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