

## CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction: Seventy Years of Calorimetry</b>	1
1.1	Calorimetry in Thermodynamics	1
1.2	Nuclear Radiation Detectors	1
1.3	Calorimetry in Particle Physics	3
1.3.1	Shower counters	4
1.3.2	Instrumented targets	7
1.3.3	$4\pi$ detectors	14
1.4	Detection Mechanisms	17
1.4.1	Scintillation	18
1.4.2	Čerenkov radiation	20
1.4.3	Ionization	21
1.4.4	Cryogenic phenomena	25
1.5	Choosing a Calorimeter	27
<b>2</b>	<b>The Physics of Shower Development</b>	30
2.1	Electromagnetic Showers	30
2.1.1	Energy loss by charged particles	30
2.1.2	Photon interactions	33
2.1.3	A very simple shower	39
2.1.4	Electromagnetic cascades	40
2.1.5	Scaling variables	44
2.1.6	Electromagnetic shower profiles	47
2.1.7	Shower containment	54
2.2	Muons Traversing Dense Material	55
2.3	Hadronic Showers	59
2.3.1	The particle sector	61
2.3.2	The nuclear sector	71
2.3.3	The interactions of neutrons with matter	83
2.3.4	Hadronic shower profiles	84
2.3.5	Shower containment	95
2.4	Properties of the Shower Particles	97
2.5	Monte Carlo Simulations	101
2.5.1	Electromagnetic showers	102
2.5.2	Hadron showers	105
2.6	Summary of Facts Important for Calorimetry	109
<b>3</b>	<b>The Energy Response of Calorimeters</b>	111
3.1	Homogeneous Calorimeters	112
3.1.1	The response to electrons and photons	112

3.1.2	The response to muons	112
3.1.3	The response to hadrons and jets	113
3.1.4	Summary of important concepts	115
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Sampling Calorimeters</b>	<b>117</b>
3.2.1	The response to electrons and photons	117
3.2.2	Spatial dependence of the electromagnetic response	124
3.2.3	Sampling frequency and electromagnetic response	125
3.2.4	The response to muons	126
3.2.5	Experimental determination of $e/mip$	129
3.2.6	The response to hadrons	131
3.2.7	Energy dependence of the hadronic response	143
3.2.8	Spatial dependence of the hadronic response	146
3.2.9	Time dependence of the hadronic response	149
3.2.10	Material dependence of the hadronic response.	153
3.2.11	The response to jets	156
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Linearity</b>	<b>157</b>
3.3.1	Non-linearity for hadron shower detection	157
3.3.2	Non-linearity for electromagnetic shower detection	158
3.3.3	Presenting results from linearity studies	164
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Compensation</b>	<b>165</b>
3.4.1	The history of compensation	165
3.4.2	The $e/h$ ratio	169
3.4.3	Methods to achieve compensation	171
3.4.4	And how about uranium?	183
3.4.5	Compensation and hadronic energy resolution	184
<b>3.5</b>	<b>The Response of Čerenkov Calorimeters</b>	<b>185</b>
3.5.1	Electromagnetic showers	186
3.5.2	The response to muons	189
3.5.3	The hadronic response	189
<b>4</b>	<b>Fluctuations</b>	<b>196</b>
4.1	The Effects of Fluctuations on the Calorimeter Performance	196
4.2	Signal Quantum Fluctuations	199
4.2.1	Semiconductor crystals	199
4.2.2	Cryogenic detectors	200
4.2.3	Čerenkov calorimeters	200
4.2.4	Scintillation counters	205
4.2.5	How do we measure signal quantum fluctuations?	206
4.3	Sampling Fluctuations	209
4.3.1	Electromagnetic showers	210
4.3.2	Non-electromagnetic showers	221
4.3.3	Angular dependence	224
4.3.4	How to measure (effects of) sampling fluctuations?	227
4.4	Instrumental Effects	232

4.4.1	Electronic noise	233
4.4.2	Variations in sampling fraction	236
4.4.3	Non-uniformity of active elements	243
4.4.4	Other instrumental effects	250
<b>4.5</b>	<b>Shower Leakage</b>	<b>253</b>
4.5.1	Effects of leakage on the calorimetric quality	253
4.5.2	Longitudinal <i>vs.</i> lateral leakage	254
4.5.3	Albedo	261
4.5.4	Monte Carlo studies of shower leakage	262
4.5.5	Escaping shower particles	267
4.5.6	Leakage signal amplification	270
<b>4.6</b>	<b>Fluctuations in “Visible Energy”</b>	<b>272</b>
<b>4.7</b>	<b>Fluctuations in the Electromagnetic Shower Content</b>	<b>274</b>
4.7.1	Pion showers	274
4.7.2	Proton showers	282
4.7.3	Jets	284
<b>4.8</b>	<b>Fluctuations in a Compensating Calorimeter</b>	<b>286</b>
4.8.1	The intrinsic limit to the hadronic energy resolution	286
4.8.2	The Texas tower effect	296
<b>4.9</b>	<b>Catastrophic Effects Caused by a Single Shower Particle</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>4.10</b>	<b>Offline Compensation (Myths)</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Instrumental Aspects</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Construction Principles</b>	<b>309</b>
5.1.1	The tower structure	309
5.1.2	Projective <i>vs.</i> non-projective tower structures	311
5.1.3	Longitudinal segmentation	314
5.1.4	Hermeticity	315
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Readout of Calorimeters Based on Light Detection</b>	<b>330</b>
5.2.1	Homogeneous detectors	330
5.2.2	Sampling calorimeters	334
5.2.3	Operational aspects	339
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Readout of Calorimeters Based on Charge Collection</b>	<b>341</b>
5.3.1	Gaseous active media	341
5.3.2	Liquid active media	344
5.3.3	Solid active media	351
5.3.4	Imaging calorimeters	352
<b>5.4</b>	<b>Front-End Signal Electronics</b>	<b>355</b>
5.4.1	Light-based calorimeters	355
5.4.2	Ionization-chamber calorimeters	365
<b>5.5</b>	<b>Trigger Processors</b>	<b>369</b>
5.5.1	HELIOS’ Energy Flow Logic	369
<b>5.6</b>	<b>Time Structure of the Signals</b>	<b>373</b>
5.6.1	Light-based calorimeters	374

5.6.2	Charge-collecting calorimeters	377
5.7	Auxiliary Equipment	381
5.7.1	Preshower detectors	382
5.7.2	Shower maximum detectors	383
5.7.3	Backing calorimeters	384
5.8	Operation in a Magnetic Field	384
5.8.1	Mechanical and electronic effects	384
5.8.2	Effects on the calorimeter signals	386
5.9	Operation at Very High Luminosity	389
5.10	Radiation Damage	390
5.10.1	The effects of ionizing radiation	392
5.10.2	Dose rate effects	393
5.10.3	Units	397
5.10.4	Radiation damage mechanisms	398
5.10.5	Preventing radiation damage effects	402
5.10.6	Curing radiation damage effects	403
5.10.7	Coping with radiation damage effects	403
5.10.8	Induced radioactivity	405
6	Calibrating a Calorimeter System	407
6.1	Longitudinally Unsegmented Systems	408
6.2	Longitudinally Segmented Systems	408
6.2.1	The basic problem	409
6.2.2	The HELIOS calorimeter	411
6.2.3	Intercalibration with em showers	416
6.2.4	Three compartments – The ATLAS LAr calorimeter	425
6.2.5	Many compartments – The AMS calorimeter	426
6.2.6	Intercalibration with hadronic showers	429
6.2.7	Each section calibrated with its own particles	432
6.2.8	Forcing signal linearity for hadron detection	437
6.2.9	No starting point dependence of hadronic response	440
6.2.10	Dummy compensation	442
6.2.11	The right way	442
6.2.12	Validation	445
6.3	Consequences of Miscalibration	446
6.3.1	Jets at 90 GeV	446
6.3.2	Never intercalibrate with showers!	450
6.3.3	Meaningless $e/\pi$ ratios	452
6.3.4	Calibration and hadronic signal linearity	452
6.4	Offline Compensation	453
6.5	Calibration of Calorimeters with Many Channels	455
6.6	Checking and Maintaining the Calibration	462
6.6.1	Calorimeters with optical readout	462
6.6.2	Calorimeters based on direct charge collection	467

6.7	Conclusions	470
<b>7</b>	<b>Performance of Calorimeter Systems</b>	<b>475</b>
7.1	Energy Resolution	475
7.1.1	Caveats	475
7.1.2	Electromagnetic showers	476
7.1.3	Pion showers	489
7.1.4	Jets and multi-particle events	494
7.2	Position and Angular Resolution	499
7.2.1	Electromagnetic showers	499
7.2.2	Hadron showers	505
7.2.3	Angular resolution	509
7.2.4	Localization through timing	512
7.3	Time Characteristics	514
7.3.1	Čerenkov calorimeters	514
7.3.2	Compensating calorimeters	516
7.3.3	Ionization calorimeters	517
7.3.4	Timing and pile-up	519
7.4	The $e/h$ Ratio for Different Types of Calorimeters	521
7.5	Aspects of (Non-)Compensation	522
7.5.1	The response to pions	523
7.5.2	The hadronic line shape	524
7.5.3	The response to different types of hadrons	525
7.5.4	$E^{-1/2}$ scaling	528
7.6	Particle Identification	531
7.6.1	Electron/pion distinction	531
7.6.2	Muon identification	547
7.6.3	Electron/ $\gamma/\pi^0$ distinction	550
7.6.4	Meson/baryon distinction	555
7.6.5	Neutrinos and LSPs	557
7.7	Particle–Particle Separation	558
7.7.1	Electromagnetic shower doublets	558
7.7.2	Doublets involving hadrons	560
7.7.3	Multiplets involving electrons or photons	562
7.8	(Multi-)Jet Spectroscopy	566
7.9	Calorimeter Tasks in Experiments	569
<b>8</b>	<b>New Calorimeter Techniques</b>	<b>572</b>
8.1	Calorimetry in the TeV regime	572
8.1.1	Hadronic energy resolution	573
8.2	Dual-Readout Calorimetry	574
8.2.1	Initial attempts: ACCESS	576
8.2.2	The DREAM project	578
8.2.3	Crystals for dual-readout calorimetry	585
8.2.4	Tests of crystal-based dual-readout calorimeters	590

8.2.5	Benefits of neutron detection	593
8.2.6	The RD52 fiber calorimeter	596
8.2.7	Other RD52 results	609
8.2.8	Challenges	617
8.3	Particle Flow Analysis	617
8.3.1	The importance of calorimetry for PFA	618
8.3.2	PFA at LEP, the Tevatron and the LHC	619
8.3.3	PFA calorimeter R&D	622
8.3.4	Calibration	627
8.3.5	PFA algorithms	631
8.3.6	Experimental checks of the PFA approach	636
8.3.7	Future applications of PFA in particle physics	640
8.4	Concluding remarks	640
<b>9</b>	<b>Analysis and Interpretation of Test Beam Data</b>	642
9.1	Analysis of the Measured Test Beam Data	643
9.1.1	Biased event samples	643
9.1.2	Using the calorimeter data for event selection	649
9.1.3	Separate tests of em/hadronic calorimeter sections	650
9.1.4	Miscalibration	652
9.1.5	Calibration and hadronic signal linearity	656
9.1.6	Concluding statements	657
9.2	Interpretation of the Results of Beam Tests	658
9.3	Reporting the Results of Beam Tests	659
9.3.1	Quoting energy resolution in terms of $x\%/\sqrt{E}$	660
9.3.2	Elimination of important resolution contributions	661
9.3.3	The importance of signal linearity	665
9.3.4	Single hadrons vs. jets, electrons vs. $\gamma$ s	668
9.3.5	Misleading presentation of results	673
9.3.6	Concluding remarks	675
<b>10</b>	<b>Calorimeters for Measuring Natural Phenomena</b>	677
10.1	SuperKamiokande	677
10.1.1	Physics goals	677
10.1.2	Experimental requirements	681
10.1.3	The detector	682
10.1.4	Calibration and monitoring	688
10.1.5	Particle identification and event reconstruction	696
10.1.6	Selected results	699
10.2	Natural Water Based Telescopes	704
10.2.1	Introduction	704
10.2.2	Performance characteristics	707
10.2.3	The projects	719
10.3	Arctic Ice	726
10.3.1	Ice vs. Water	726

10.3.2 AMANDA/IceCube	728
10.3.3 Scientific results	730
10.3.4 Acoustic signals	733
10.4 Calorimetry in the Earth's Atmosphere	733
10.4.1 Shower development in the atmosphere	734
10.4.2 Čerenkov light production in atmospheric showers	736
10.4.3 Atmospheric Čerenkov calorimetry	739
10.4.4 Atmospheric scintillation calorimetry	743
10.4.5 The Pierre Auger Observatory	749
10.4.6 The KASCADE-Grande experiment	757
10.5 Outlook	758
<b>11 Contributions of Calorimetry to the Advancement of Science</b>	760
11.1 Discovery of the Intermediate Vector Bosons	760
11.1.1 Historical context	760
11.1.2 The detectors	766
11.1.3 Detecting the bosons	768
11.1.4 Epilogue	773
11.2 Atmospheric Neutrino Detection	775
11.2.1 Neutrino oscillations	776
11.2.2 The original (Super)Kamiokande results	779
11.2.3 Epilogue	783
11.3 The Higgs Boson	788
11.3.1 Introduction	788
11.3.2 Considerations for the Higgs search	789
11.3.3 The discovery	792
11.3.4 Epilogue	793
11.4 Outlook	794
<b>A Notation and Abbreviations</b>	797
A.1 Variables and their Units	797
A.2 Abbreviations	798
<b>B Properties of Materials Used in Calorimeters</b>	800
B.1 Calorimetric Scaling Parameters	800
B.2 Nuclear Properties	801
B.3 Scintillating Materials used in Particle Physics Experiments	802
B.4 Noble Liquids used in Calorimeters	803
<b>C Overview of Calorimeter Systems</b>	804
<b>D Illustration credits</b>	816
<b>References</b>	823
<b>Index</b>	845