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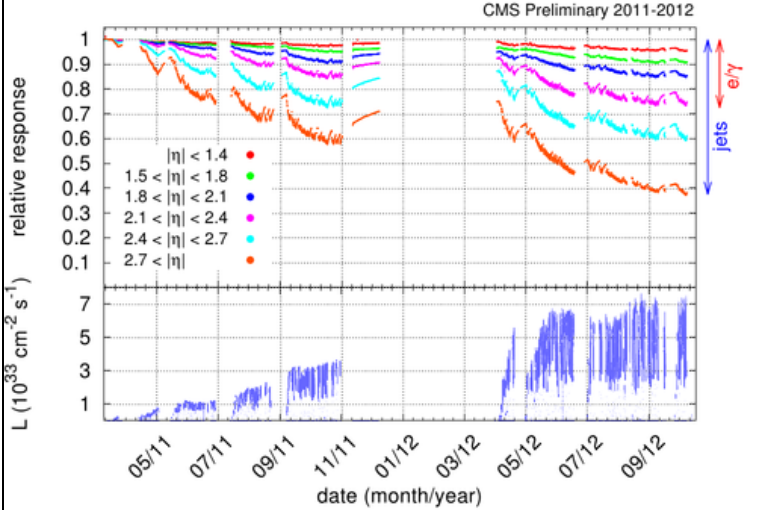
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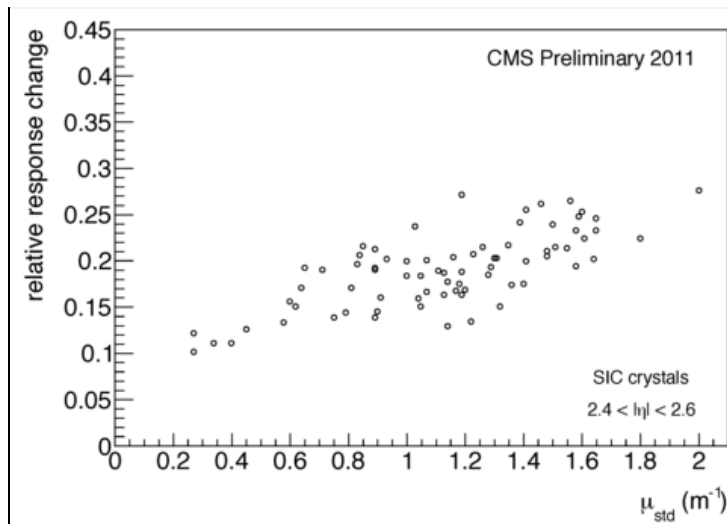
ECAL response variations due to LHC irradiation

Abstract: Plots of the ECAL response to laser monitoring light in CMS during 2011 and 2012. The dependence vs time, eta and crystal radiation hardness are shown

CDS entry [↗](#)

iCMS entry [↗](#)

Figure	Caption
<p>pdf version</p> 	<p>Relative response to laser light (440 nm) measured by the ECAL laser monitoring system, averaged over all crystals in bins of pseudorapidity, for the 2011 and 2012 data taking periods</p> <p>The response change observed in the ECAL channels is of the order of a few percent in the barrel, while it reaches up to 25% in the most forward endcap regions used for electron and photon reconstruction. The response change is up to 60% in channels closest to the beam pipe. These measurements are used to correct the physics data.</p> <p>This is an update of the plots appearing in CMS-DP-2012/007 and CMS-DP-2012/015, and includes measurements taken up to October 2012. The bottom plot shows the instantaneous LHC luminosity delivered during this time period.</p> <p>Out of date: this plot has been superseded by this plot</p>
<p>pdf version</p>	<p>Correlation between relative change of response from ECAL monitoring data, and the absorption coefficient, μ_{std}, induced in crystals by a standard irradiation</p> <p>The relative change of response is computed between 6--September--2011 and 4--October 2011. The parameter μ_{std} is measured from a standard irradiation, performed during crystal quality control measurements, prior to their installation in CMS. Crystals produced by Shanghai Institute of Ceramics (SIC), and installed in CMS in the eta range $2.4 < \eta < 2.6$, are plotted.</p>



The presence of a correlation proves that a fraction of the signal loss is due to a change in crystal transmission from ionizing radiation damage.

The positive intercept of the correlation hints at the presence of a fraction of signal loss, uncorrelated with μ_{std} , which could be caused by other sources, like losses in VPT response or cumulative losses from hadron specific changes in crystal transmission.

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