

# HCAL task status report



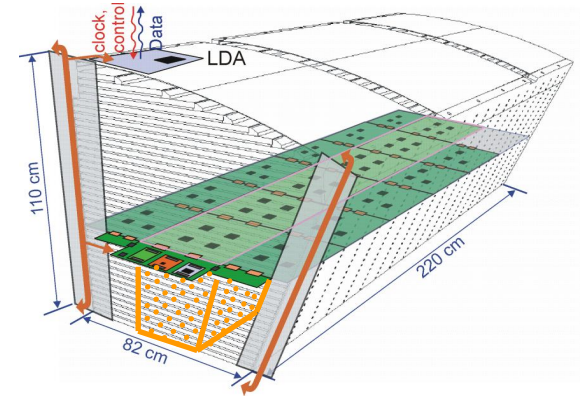
Mathias Reinecke  
Erika Garutti



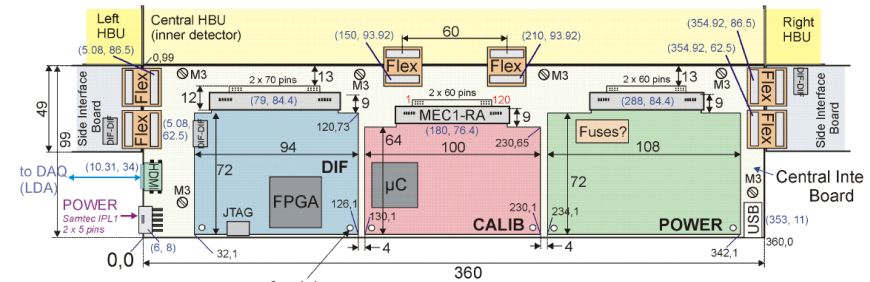
5<sup>th</sup> EUDET annual meeting  
DESY, 30 Oct. 2010

# Deliverables

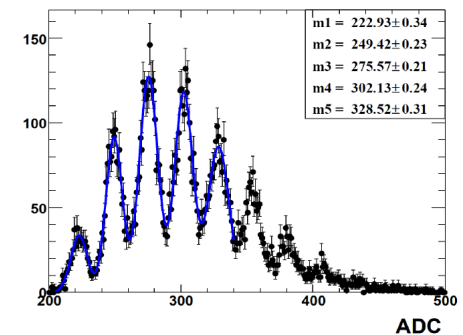
1. HCAL mechanical structure



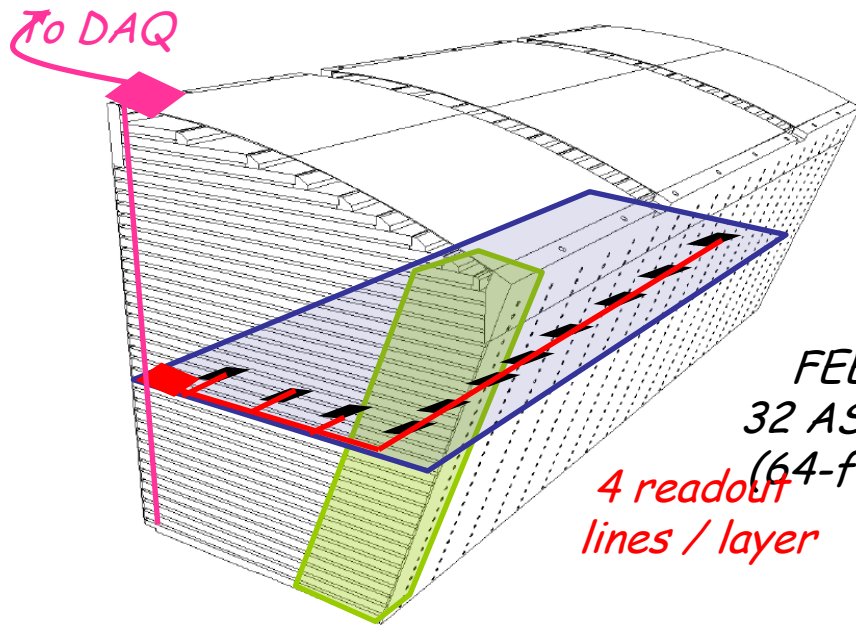
2. HCAL readout integrated electronics



3. HCAL LED calibration system

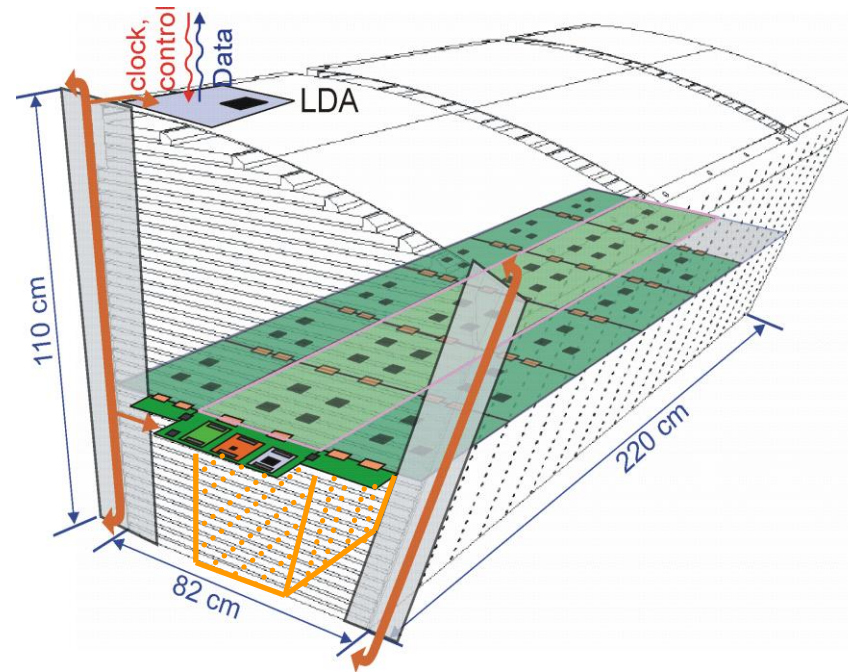


# 1. Mechanical structure



FEE:  
32 ASICs  
(64-fold)  
4 readout  
lines / layer

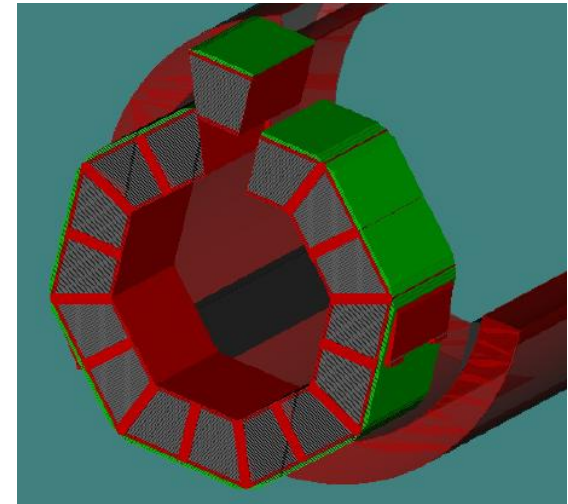
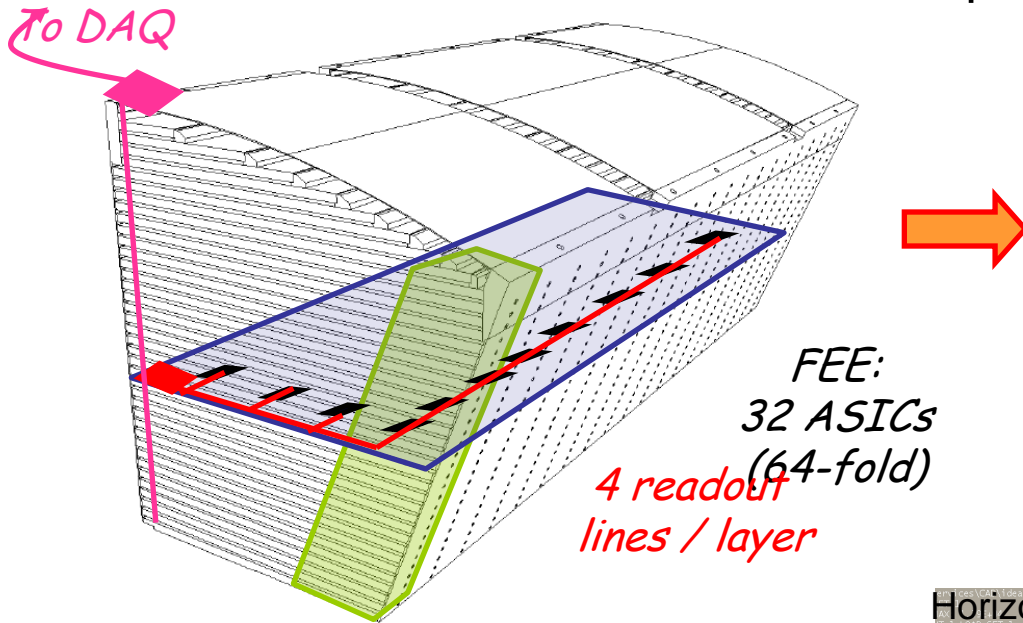
Kickoff meeting 2006: the idea



2010: evolution of the design

# Mechanical structure

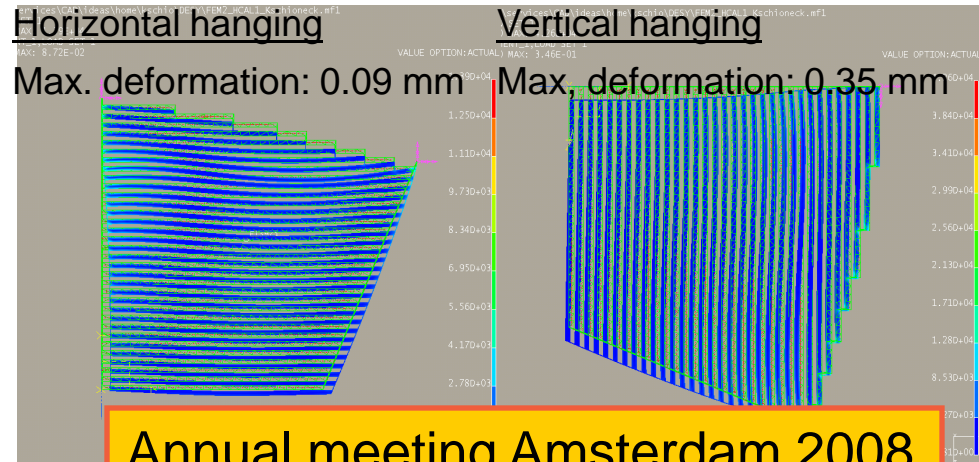
Steps towards module0 of an ILC detector



Kickoff meeting 2006: the idea

Challenges:

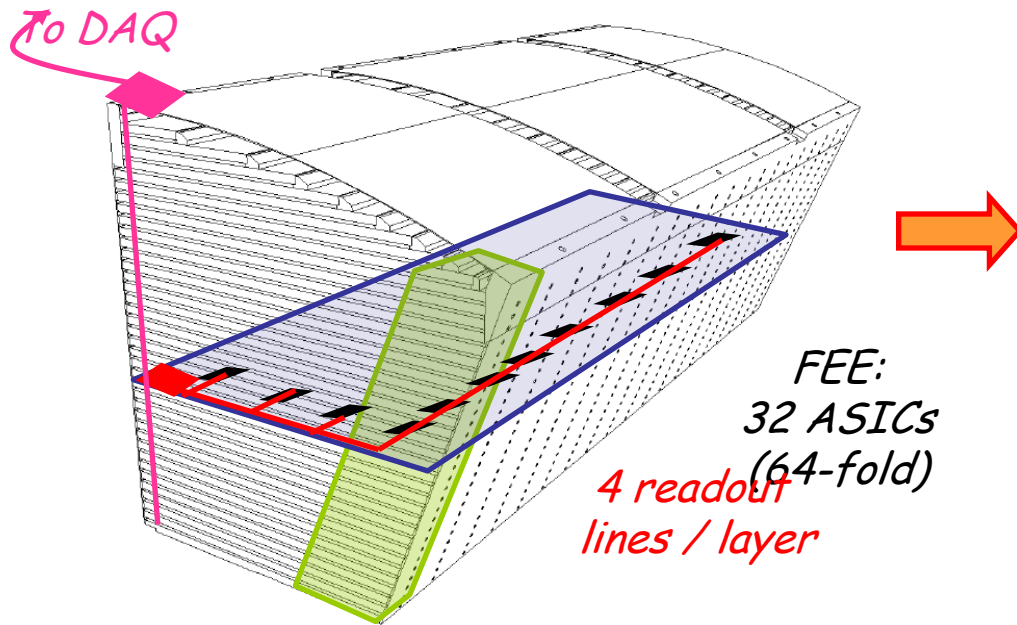
- prove stability (FE calculation)
- meet tolerance requirements (e.g. flatness of absorber plates)



Annual meeting Amsterdam 2008



# Mechanical structure



Kickoff meeting 2006: the idea

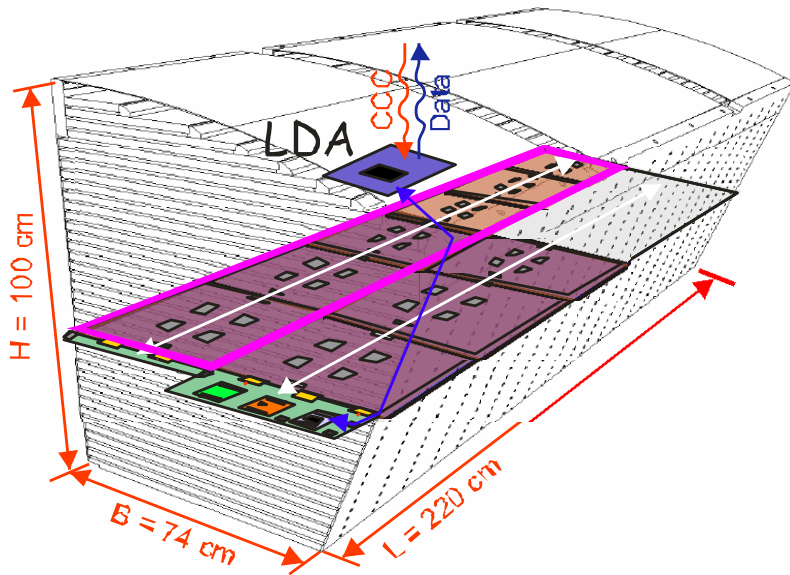
## Challenges:

- prove stability (FE calculation)
- meet tolerance requirements (e.g. flatness of absorber plates)



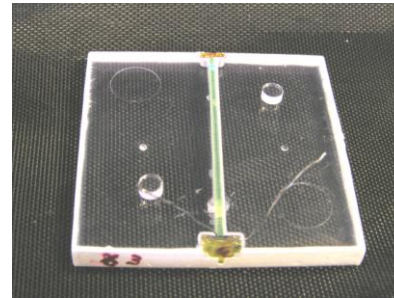
2160 mm sub-module plates  
after roller leveling  
max 1 mm deviation

## 2. Filling the structure with life

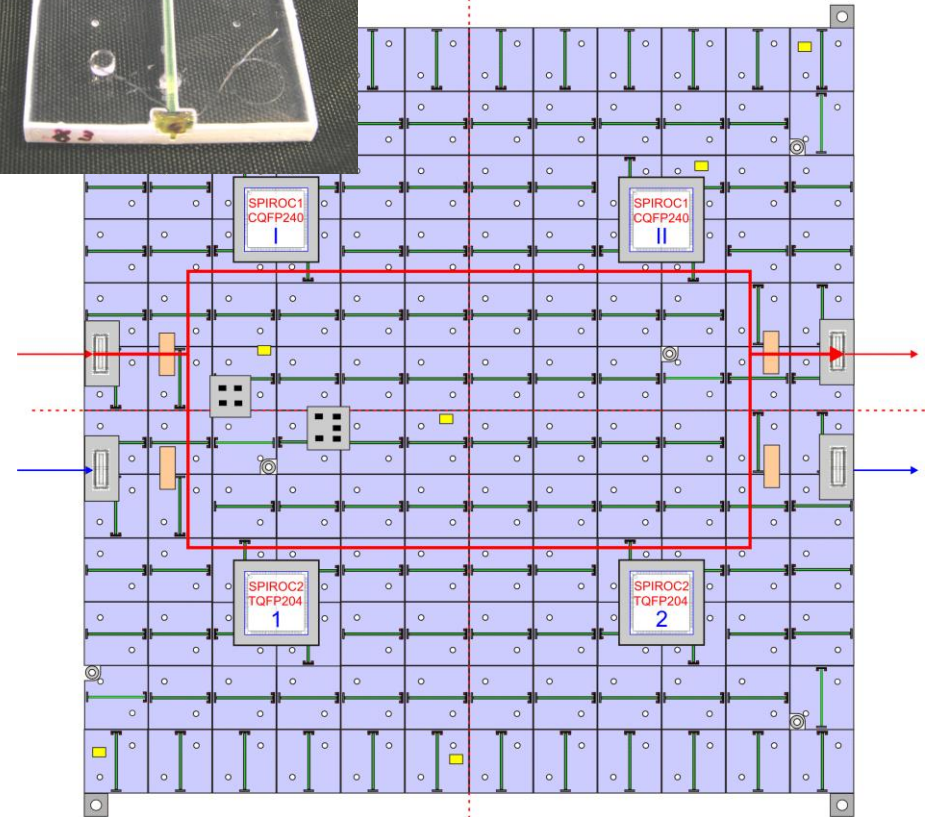


Intermediate design 2008/2009

Use scintillator tiles from first user of EUDET infrastructure (ITEP)



EUDET tile  
MIP at 10p.e.

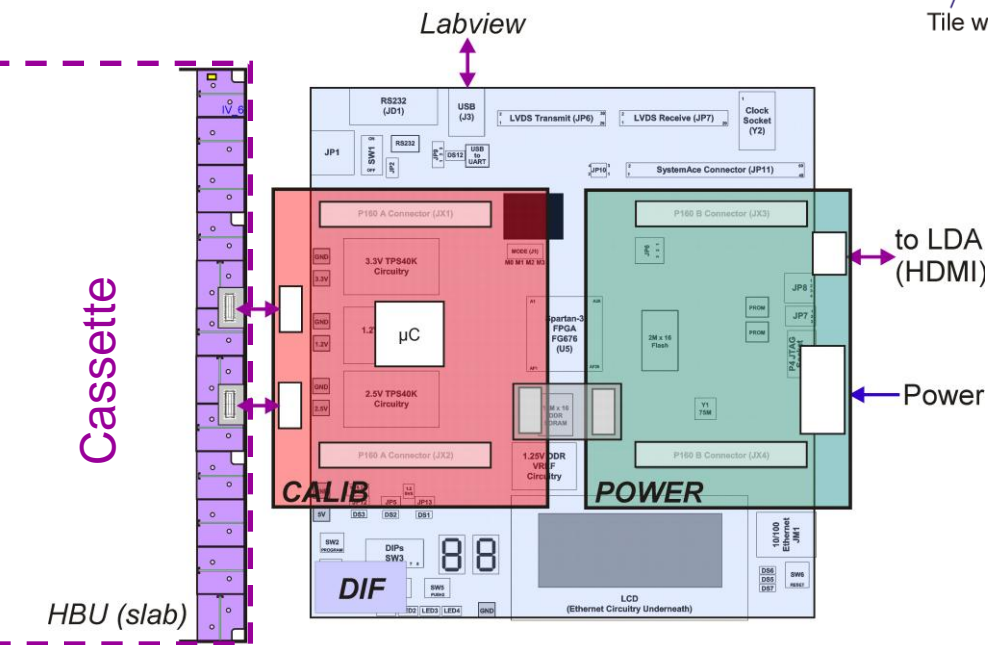
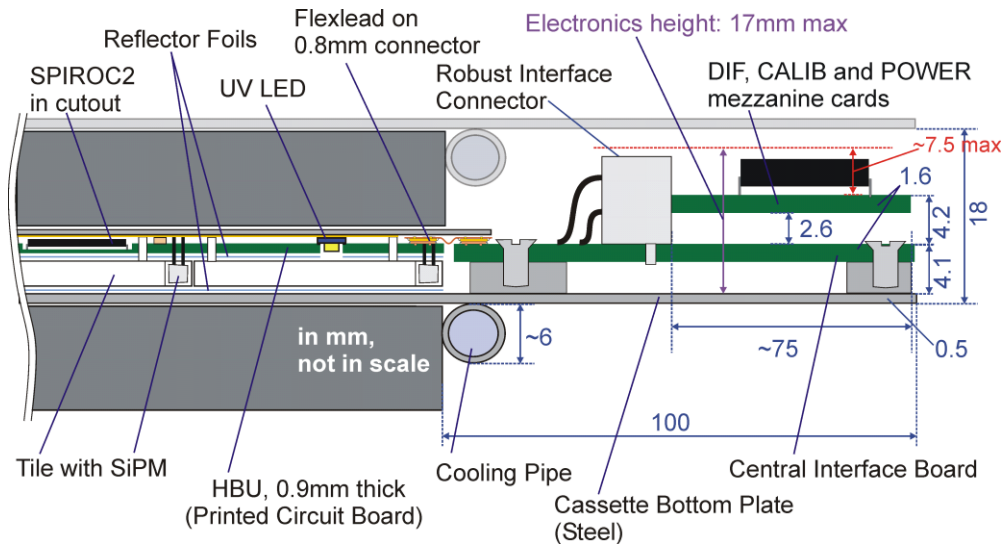


Layout of the cassette for the first EUDET module (HBU0)

# Design of EUDET module (HBU)

## Cross-section:

- each calo layer 18 mm including Fe
- 3 mm scintillator tiles
- one SMD-LED mounted on each tile
- flex-lead connection between boards



## Prototype zero (EUDET module):

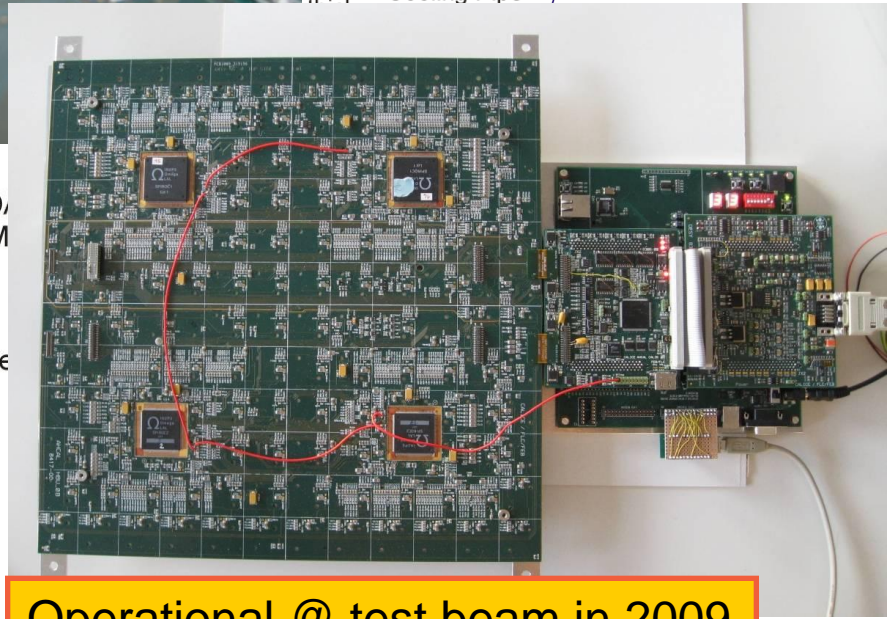
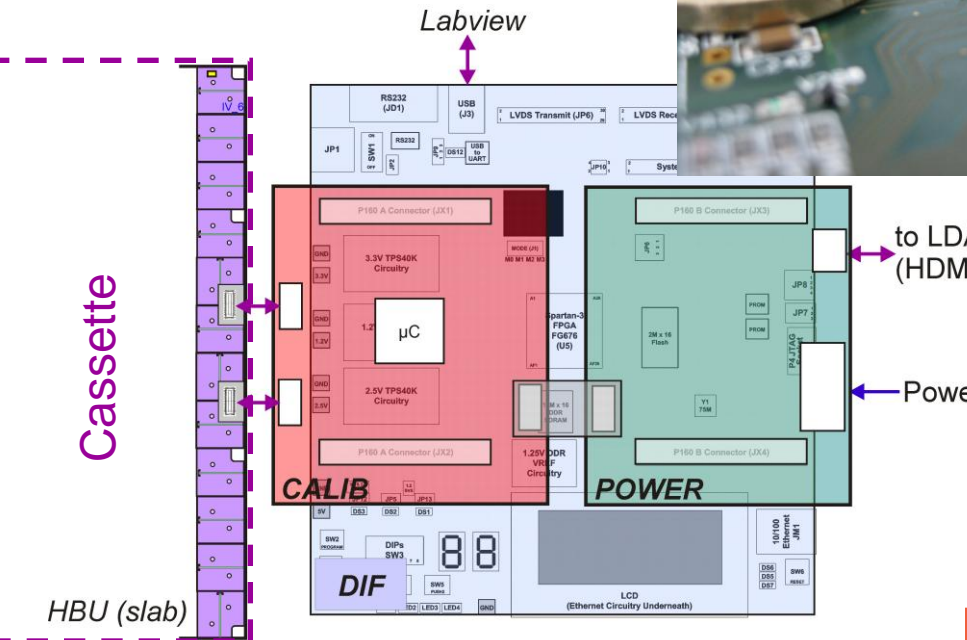
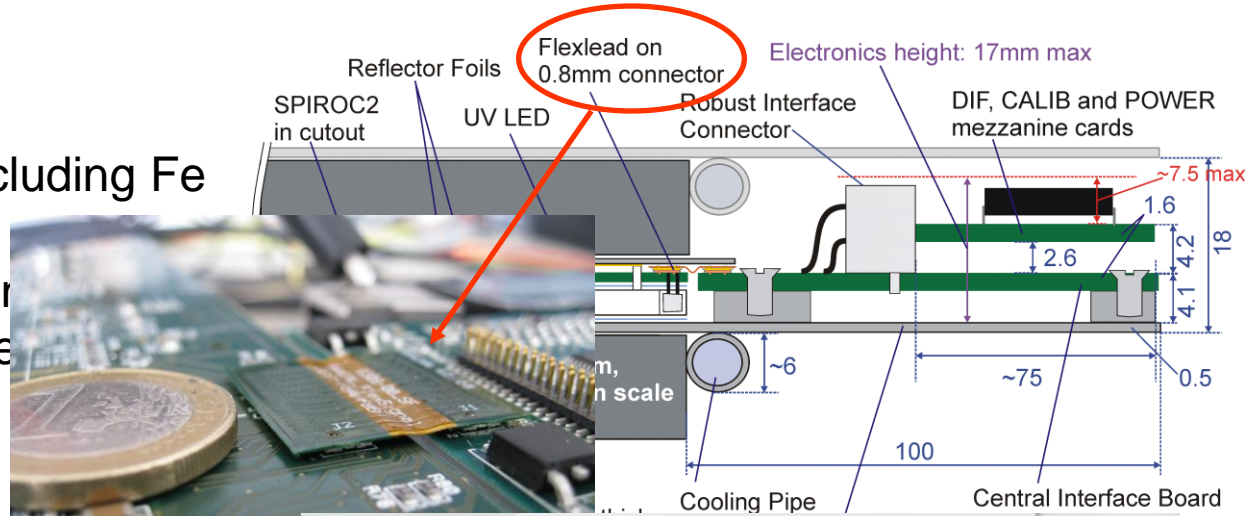
- Not official detector interface, calibration and power boards
- use commercial products instead
- not compatible in size, but available



# Design of EUDET module (HBU)

## Cross-section:

- each calo layer 18 mm including Fe
- 3 mm scintillator tiles
- one SMD-LED mounted on each tile
- flex-lead connection between tiles



Operational @ test beam in 2009



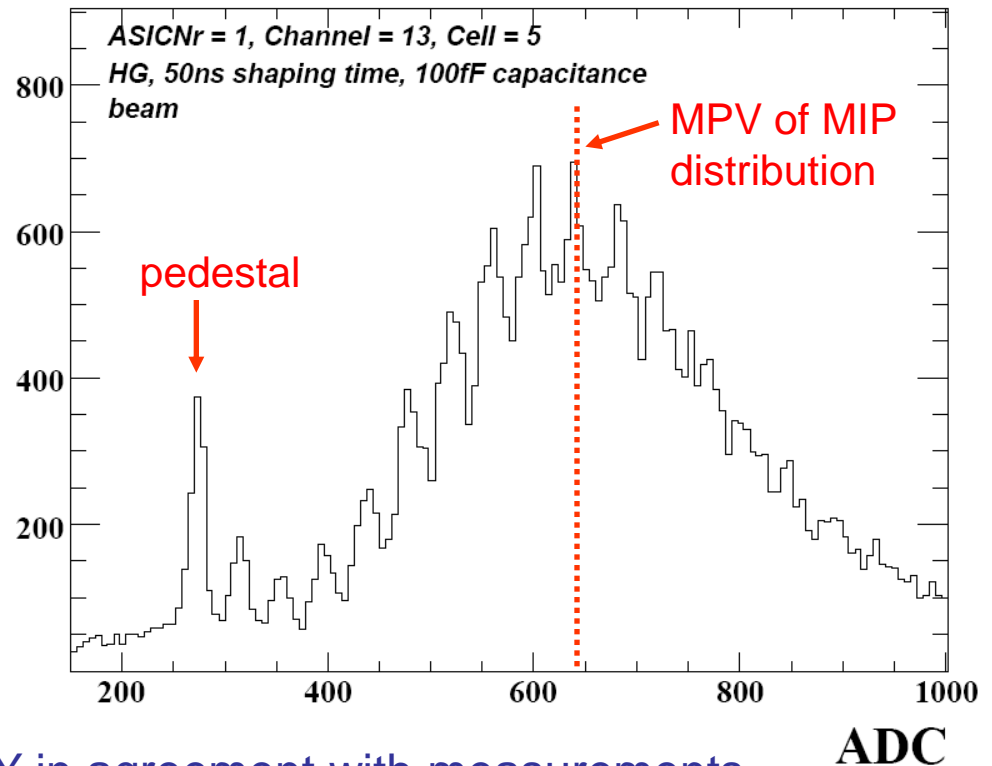
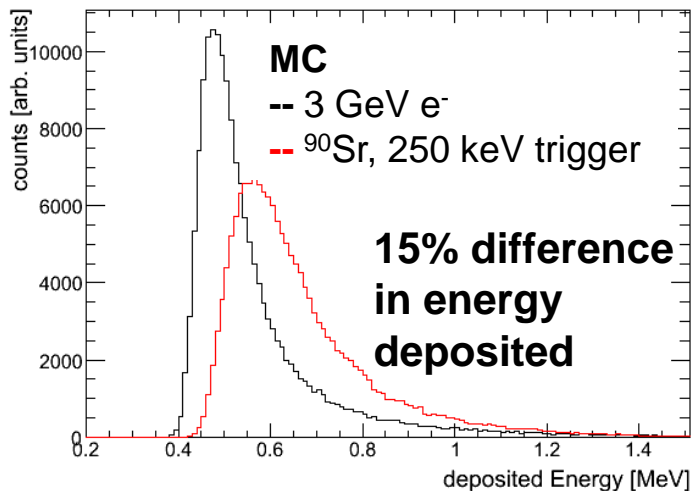
# First look at test beam results

First cassette of AHCAL engineering prototype exposed to 3 GeV  $e^-$  beam at DESY  
( no absorber plates )

- At MIP level S/N  $\sim 45$
- Single p.e. spectrum visible in MIP energy distribution
- SiPM gain:  $G_{LED} = G_{MIP}$  ( $\sim 42$  ADC ch.)
- LY = 9 pix / MIP (3 GeV  $e^-$ )

Characterization from producer

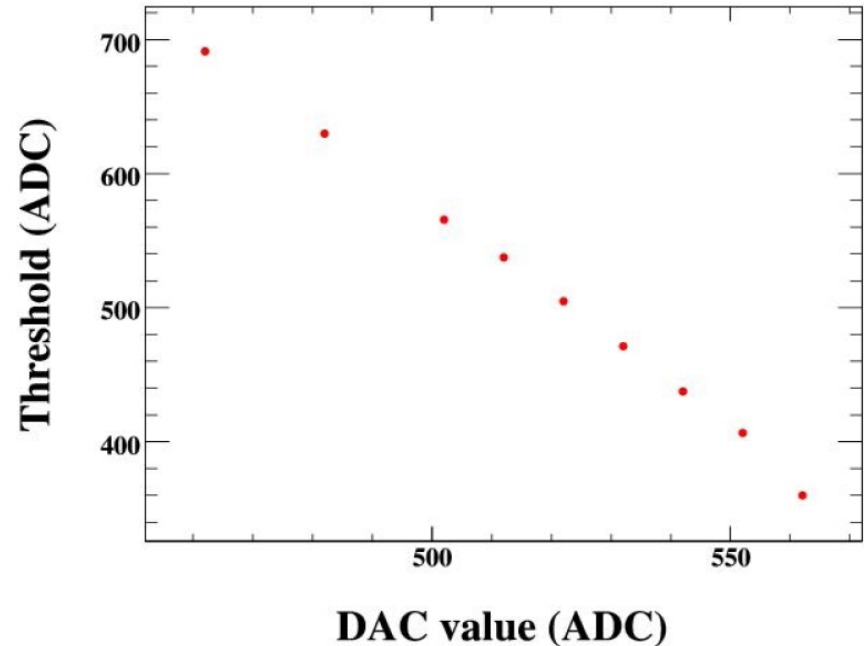
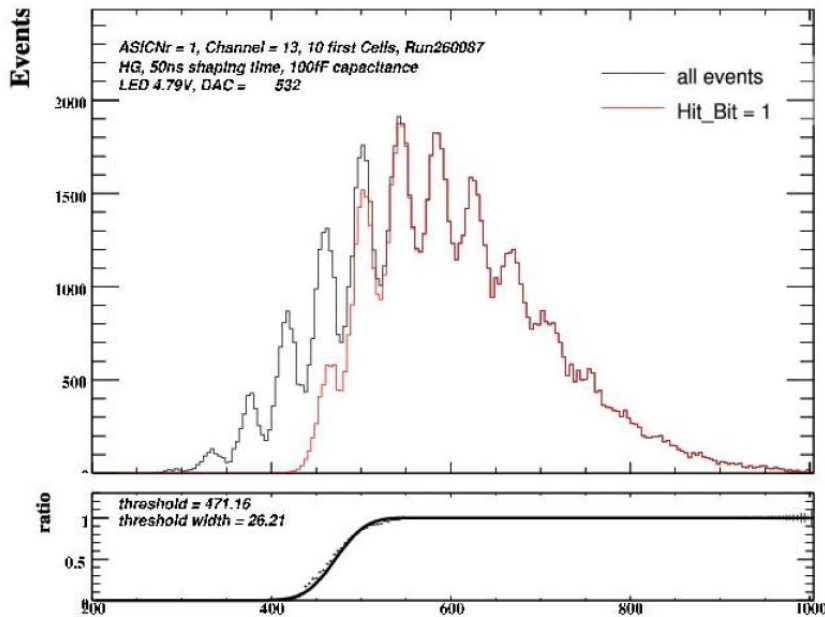
LY = 10.3 pix / MIP (1-3 MeV  $e^-$ ,  $^{90}\text{Sr}$ )



→ LY in agreement with measurements from producer, considering different energy deposited by reference  $e^-$

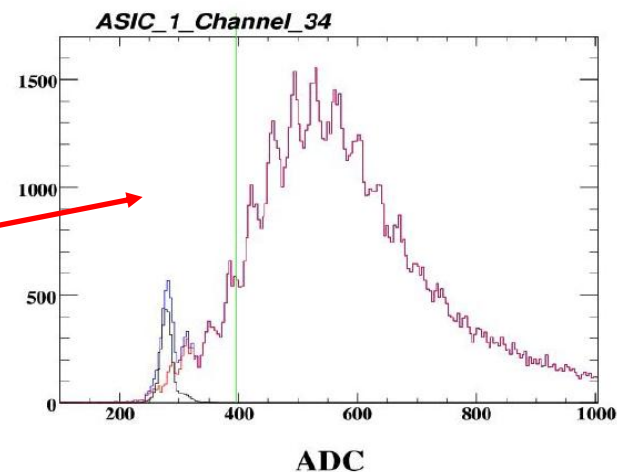
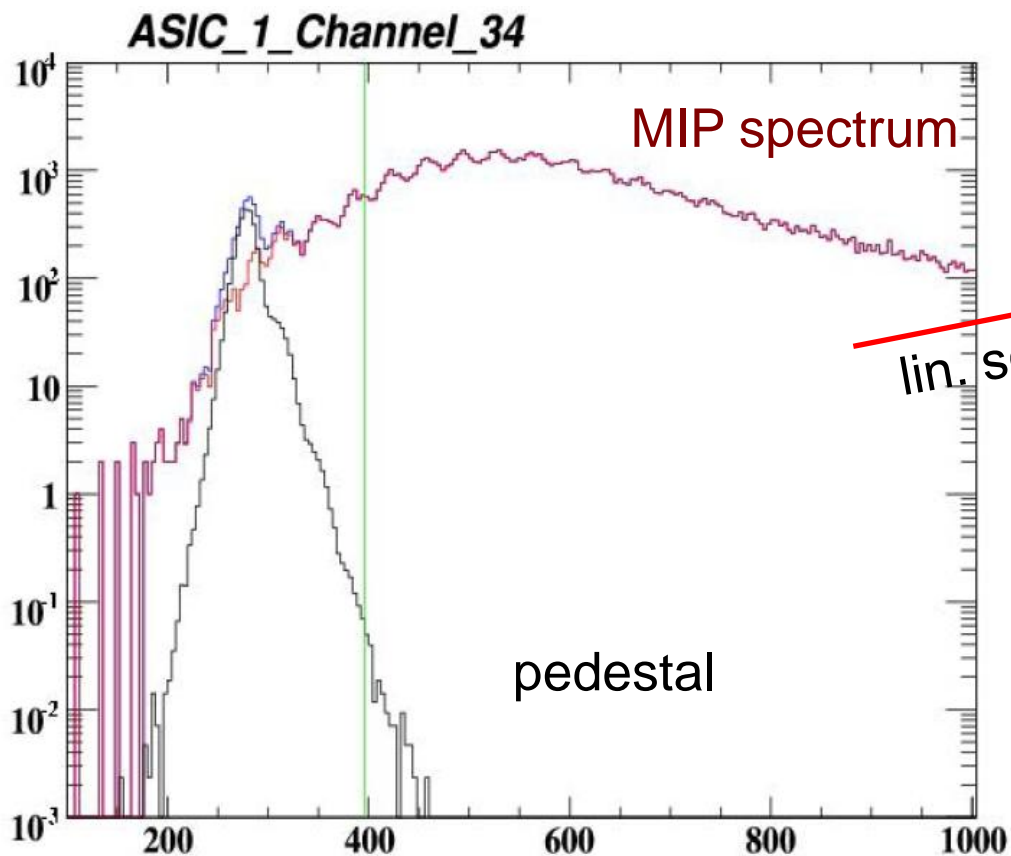
# Test of the auto-trigger mode of SPIROC

Aim: understand how to set the auto-trigger threshold (DAC) for an input MIP signal, and study the auto-trigger behavior

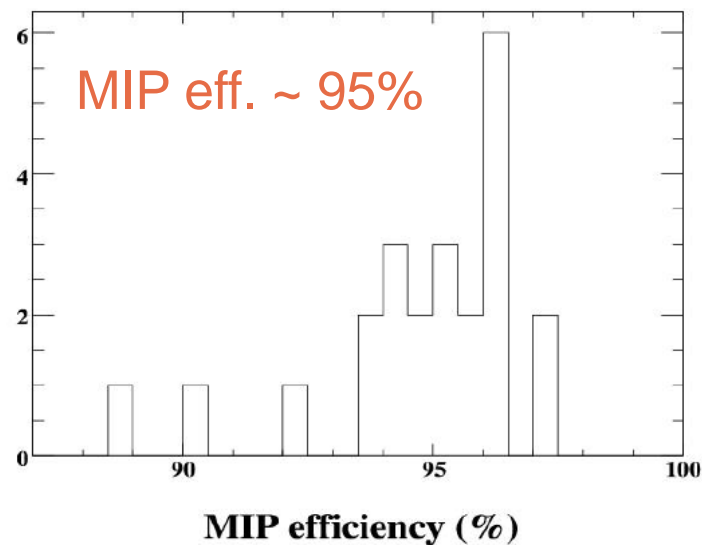


Auto-trigger threshold curve extracted

# Noise above threshold



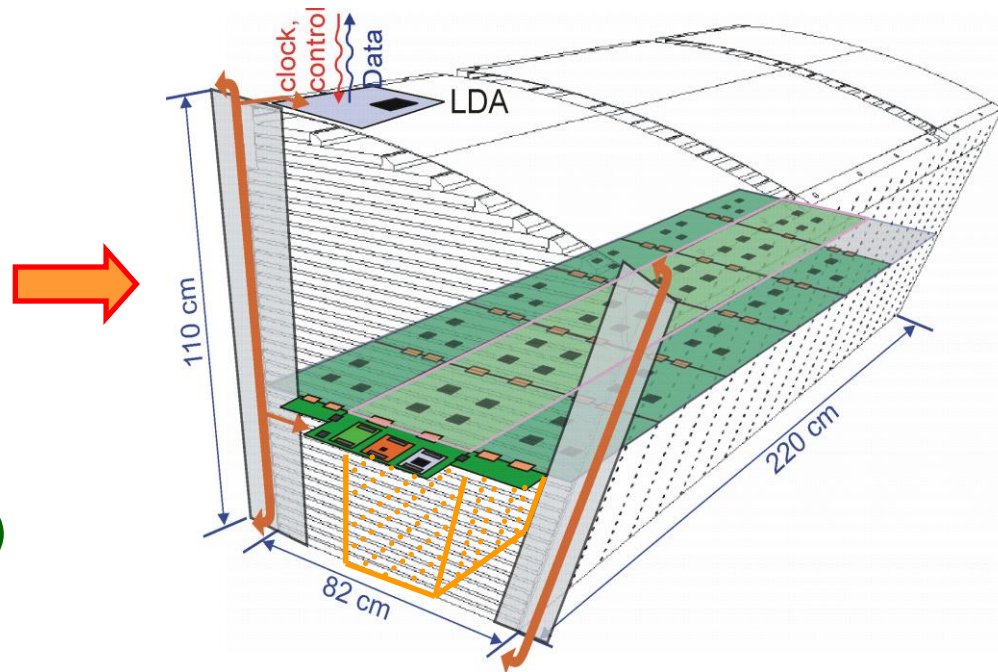
- fix threshold to have  $10^{-4}$  hits / events above threshold
- adjust individual DAC threshold (not possible in current chip)



# Realistic electronics design

Full scale area integration (**slab**)  
(2.2 m calorimeter layer) requires  
redesign of HBU

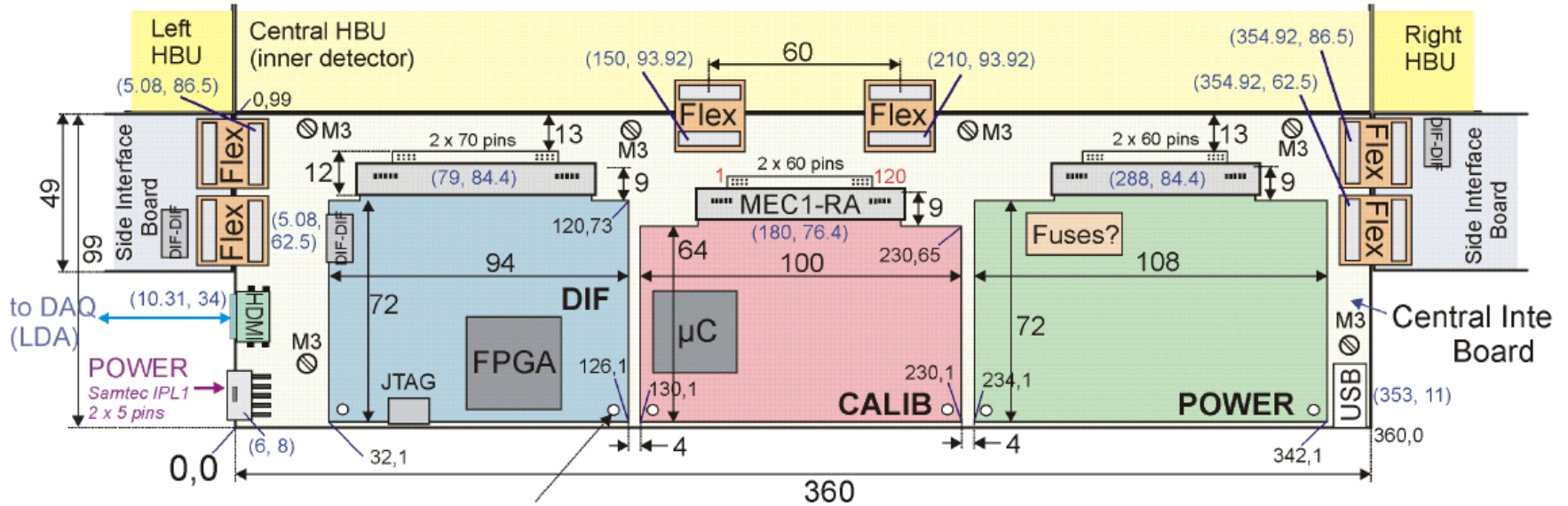
Multi-layer integration (**tower**)  
requires re-design of end-face  
components (DIF, CALIB,  
POWER,PCB support for all cards)



2010: evolution of the design



# Status of electronics redesign



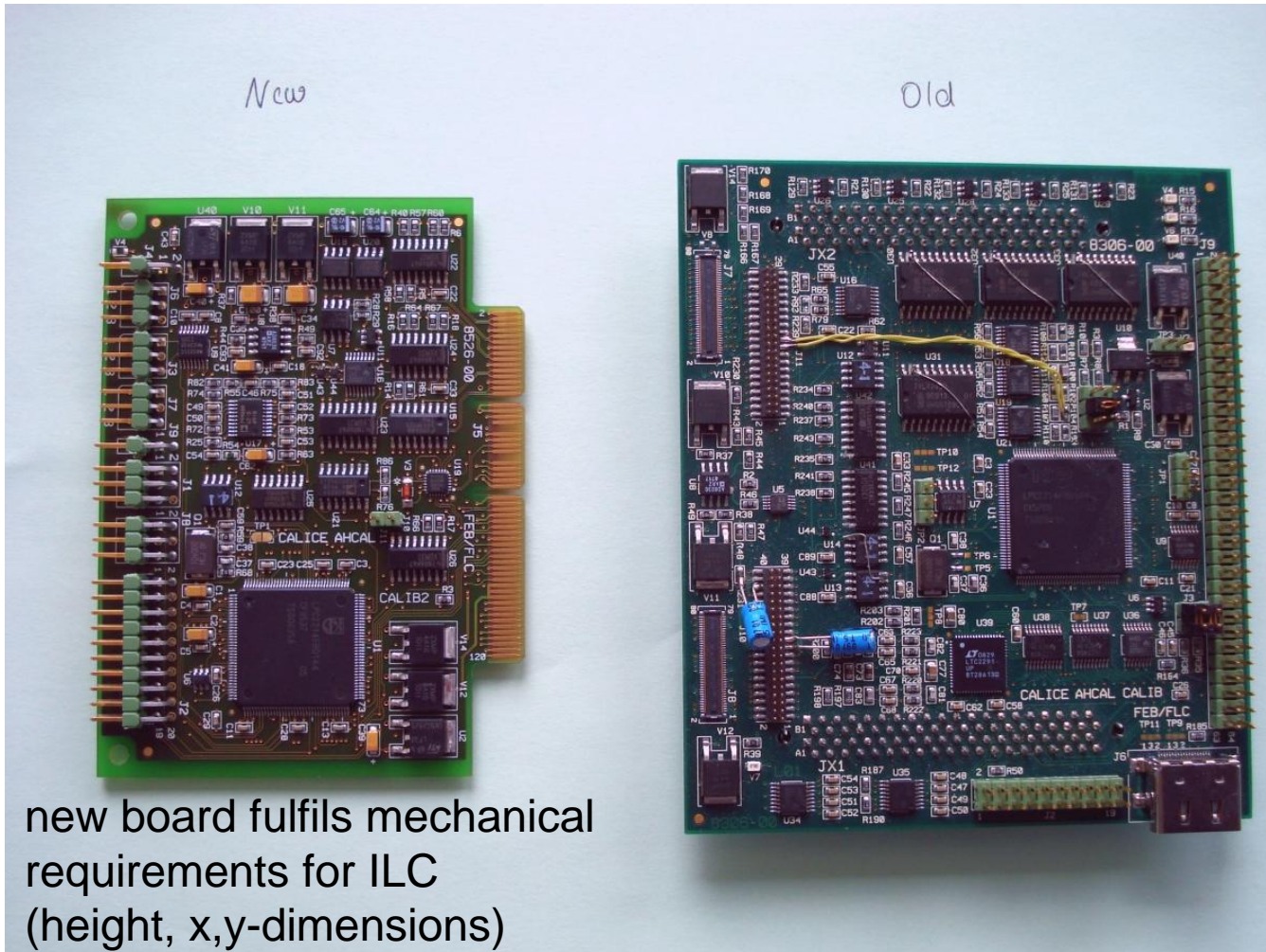
- X done
- X in preparation
- X not started yet

	DIF	CALIB2	POWER2	HBU2	CIB	SIB	Flexleads
concept dev., circuit design	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
schematic entry	NIU X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Layout	NIU X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Production	NIU X	X	X	X	X	X	X

DESY Redesigns: module.  
M. Zeribi, H. Wentzlaff,  
M. Reinecke

↓  
Not needed for one slab test

# CALIB2 module vs CALIB1 module

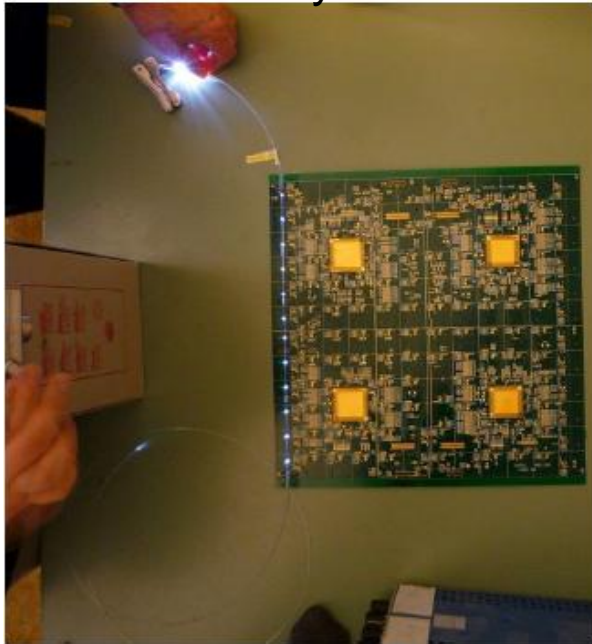


### 3. LED monitoring system(s)

**System task:** SiPM gain calibration via single photoelectron peak spectra (~1-2 p.e.)  
long term stability via response @ medium light (~20-100 p.e.)  
measure SiPM saturation level (~2000 p.e.)

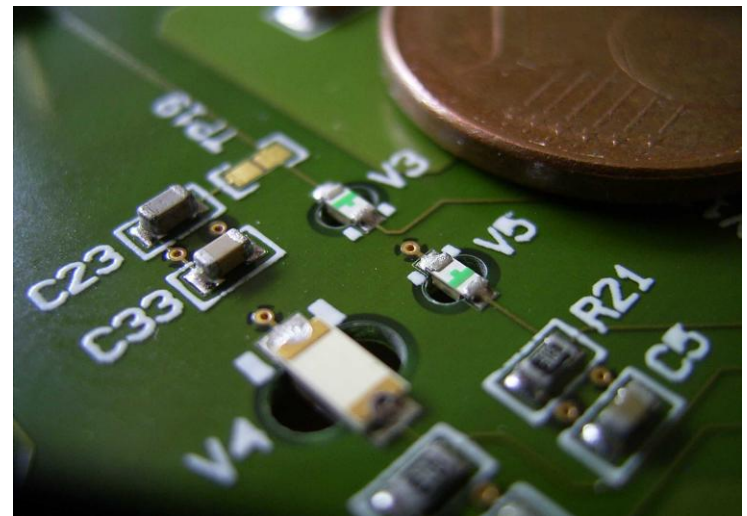
Two technological solutions:

Light distributed by notched fibres



Prague

Light directly on tile by SMD-LED  
- distributed LED



DESY / Wuppertal

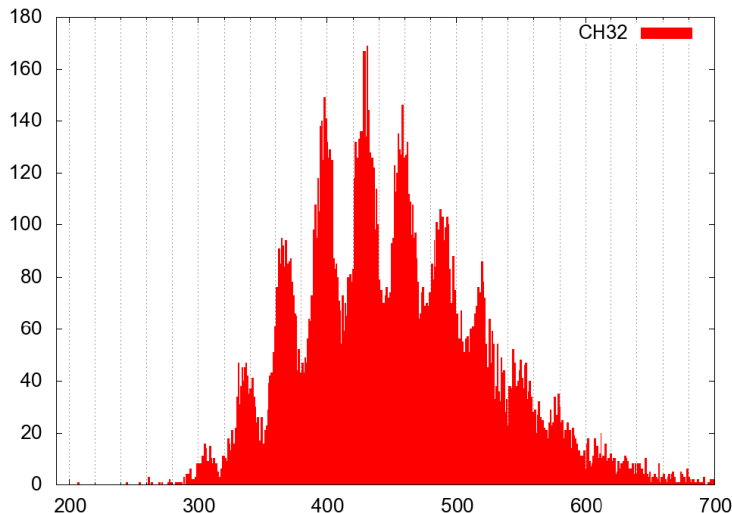


# LED monitoring system(s)

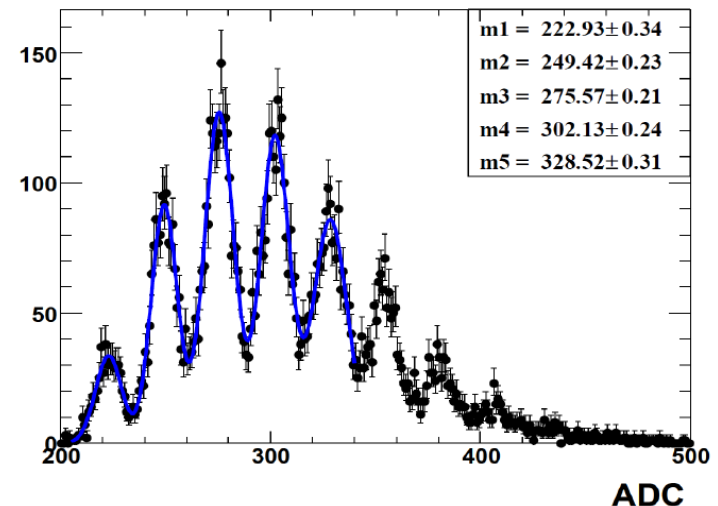
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measure SiPM saturation level ( $\sim 2000$  p.e.)

Two technological solutions:

Light distributed by notched fibres



Light directly on tile by SMD-LED  
- distributed LED



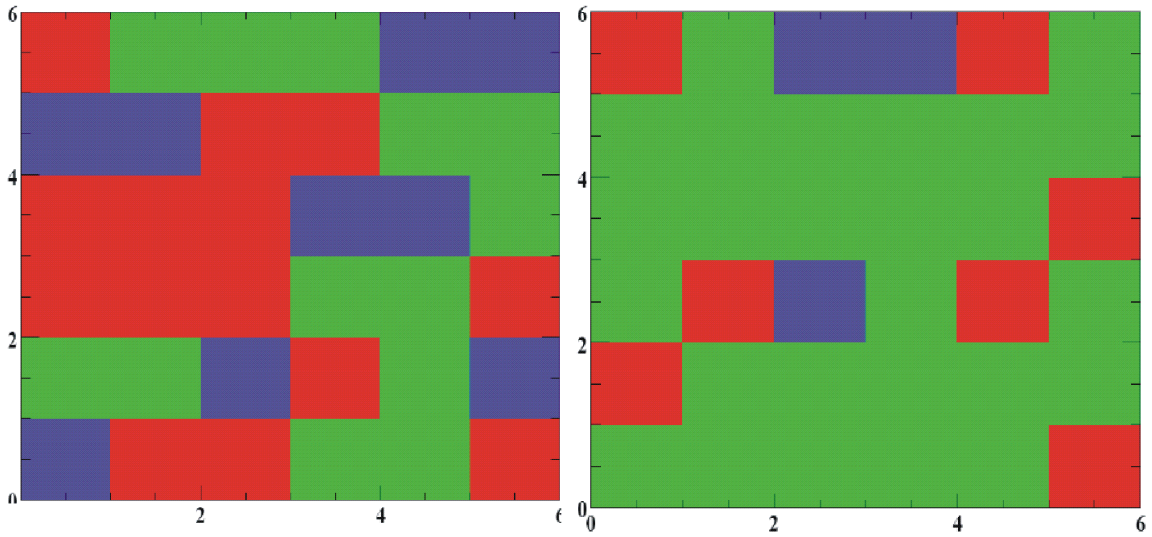
**Both systems commissioned  $\rightarrow$  SiPM gain calibration achievable**  
Next step  $\rightarrow$  reduce spread in light intensity between channels



# LED Calibration System – Current Activities

SPIROC2\_2

SPIROC2\_1

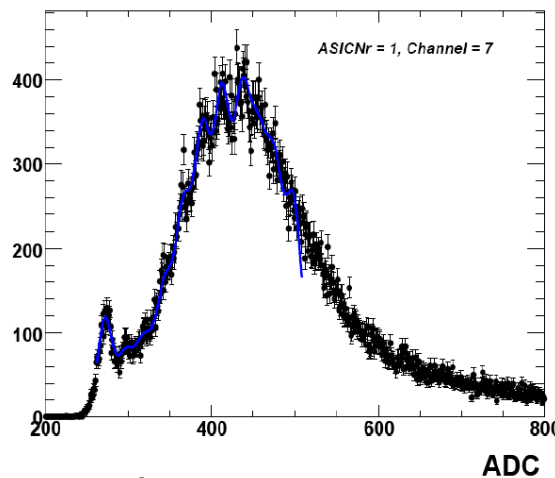
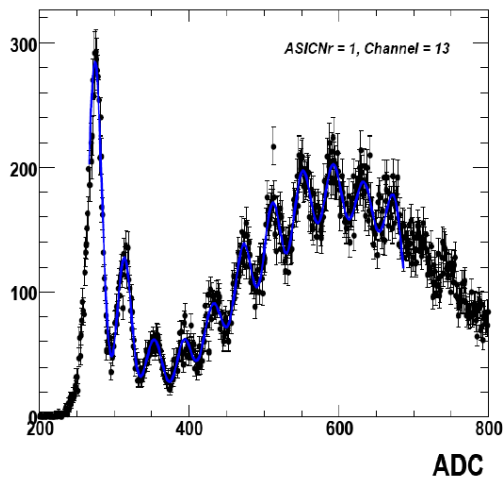


HBU-wide charact. of SiPM single-pixel spectra

green: good single-pixel spectrum

red: SiPM does not show single-pixels

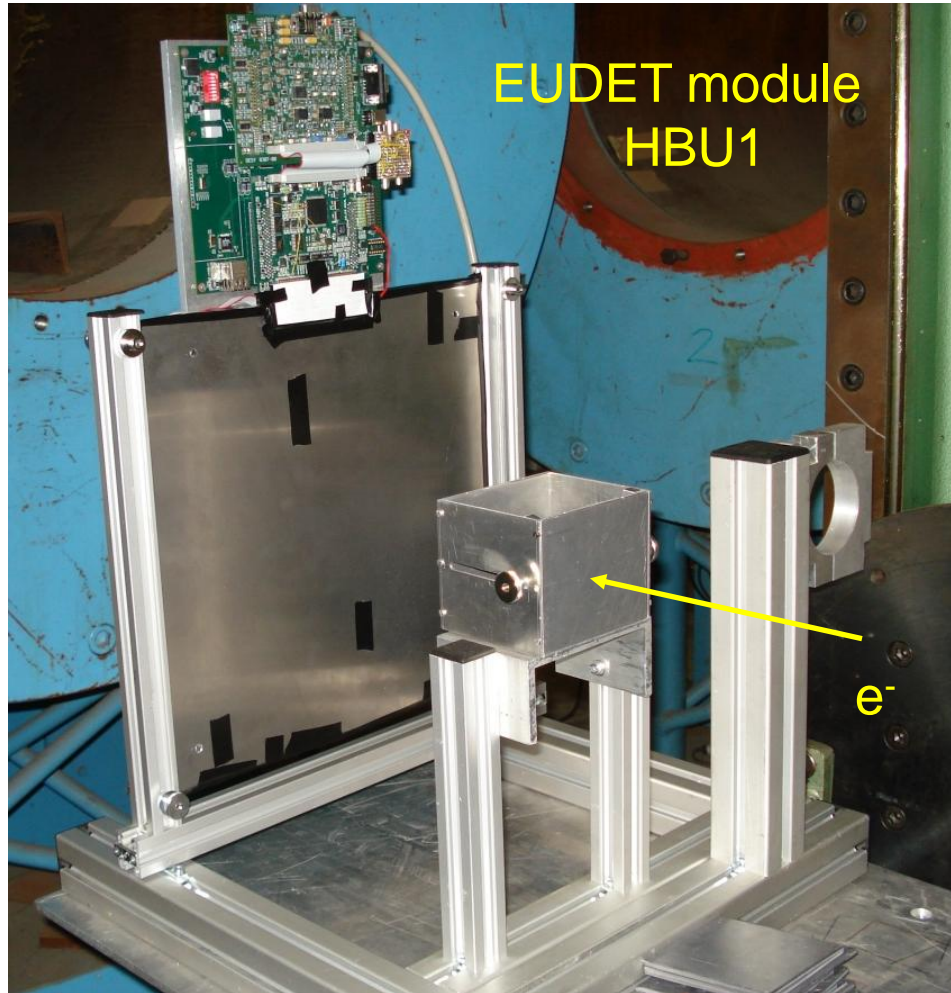
blue: LED or SiPM dead (to be analyzed .....



Development of:  
Automatic fit and gain extraction routines (here: for testbeam MIP signals)

Wuppertal

# First transnational access in DESY TB21



First user of EUDET module:  
ITEP tiles-SiPM systems  
in the DESY TB21.

As part of the program,  
compare the performance of  
the two LED systems:

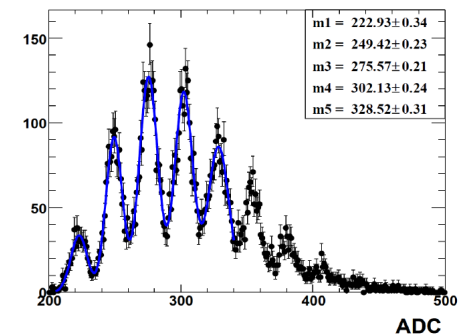
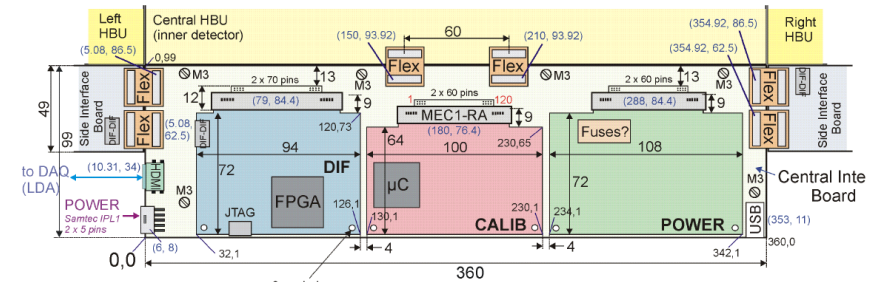
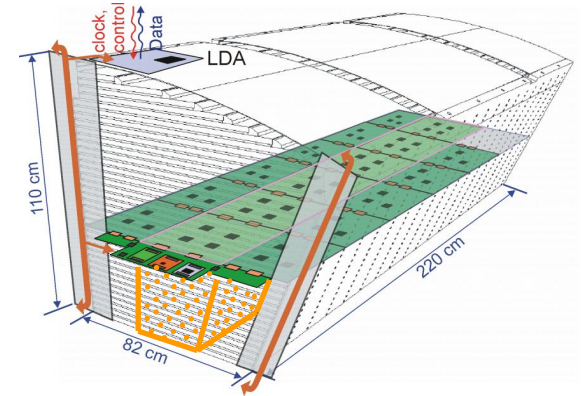
- Prague distribution system
- DESY LED on tile

# Conclusions

1. HCAL mechanical structure

2. HCAL readout integrated electronics

3. HCAL LED calibration system



# Conclusions

1. HCAL mechanical structure  
delivered  
→ stress measurements to come
2. HCAL readout integrated electronics  
delivered  
→ first user test completed  
→ re-design for next generation ready
3. HCAL LED calibration system  
delivered (two systems)  
→ comparison of performance  
ongoing

