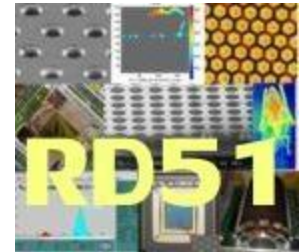


GEM Digital Hadron Calorimetry

Andy White, U. Texas at Arlington*



- Introduction
- What has been done?
- 2D readout with KPiX chip
- TGEM Beam Test at CERN
- Large GEM Foil Certification
- Large Chamber Mechanics Design
- Summary



• From talk given by J. Yu at CALICE Meeting - September 2010
and talk by A. Breskin at RD51 meeting in Bari - October 2010

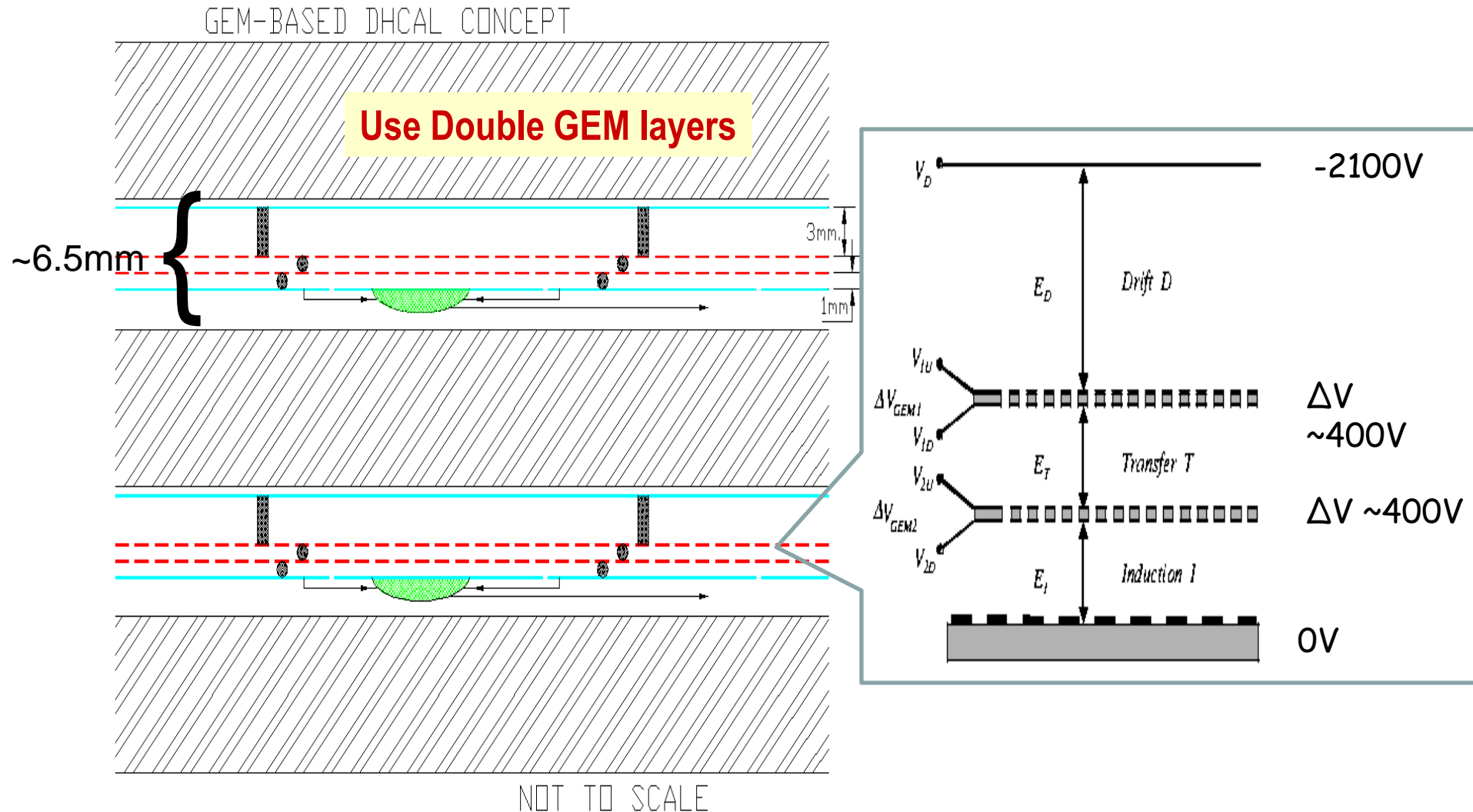
Acknowledgments

- GEM foil based detectors designed and constructed by Dr. Seongtae Park, UTA with help of UTA students.
- GEM foils from 3M, and (more recently) from CERN - much assistance from R. D'Oliveira and RD51 colleagues.
- THGEM based detectors designed and constructed by Amos Breskin and colleagues from Weizmann Institute, and Joao Veloso and colleagues from U. Aveiro and U. Coimbra.
- Facilities and help of RD51 MPGD Collaboration for CERN Test Beam.
- KPiX electronics and anode pad boards supplied by SLAC group of M. Breidenbach, G.Haller, D.Freytag and R. Herbst
- DCAL electronics for large area GEM's - G.Drake and colleagues, ANL.

Why GEM?

- Flexible configurations: allows small anode pads for high granularity
- Robust: survives $\sim 10^{12}$ particles/mm² with no performance degradations
- Based on electron collection, \sim few ns rise time
- Short recovery time \rightarrow can handle high rates
- Uses simple gas (Ar/CO₂) – no long-term issues
- Runs at relatively low HV (\sim 400V across a foil)
- Stable operations
- ...and thick-GEM – all the above and easier mechanics/handling, greater stability?

GEM-based Digital Calorimeter Concept

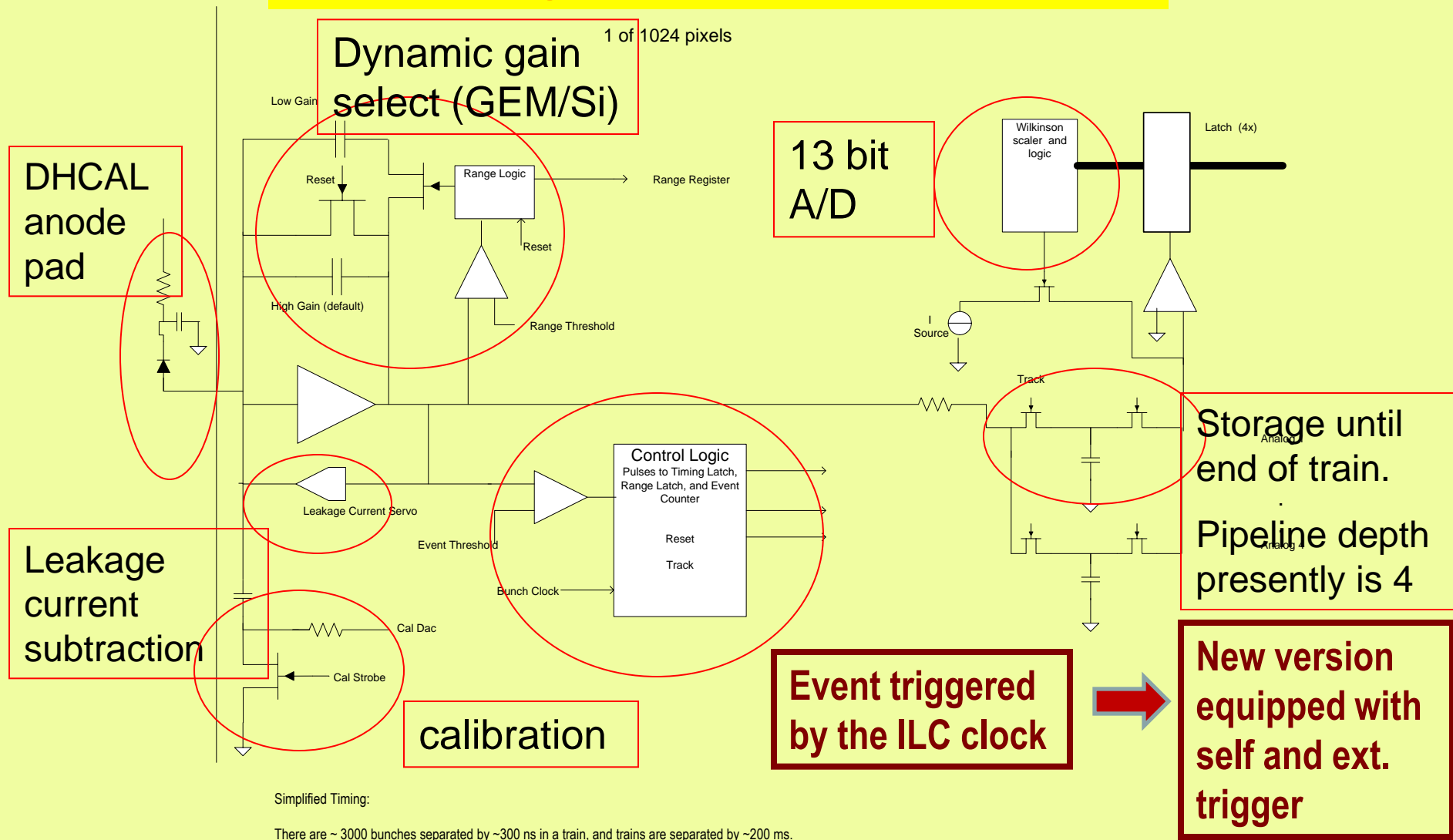


What has been done so far?

- Bench tested with various source and cosmic ray
 - Used QPA02 chip based preamp
 - Verified the signal shape, responses and gain
- Took a beam test at a high flux electron beam
 - Prototype chamber built with 3M's 30cmx30cm GEM
 - Used QPA02 chip based preamp
 - Verified that the chamber can survive
- Took two beam tests at FNAL's MTBF
 - Used QPA02 chip based preamp
 - 8 GeV pion beams and 120GeV proton beams
 - Measured chamber responses, efficiencies and gain

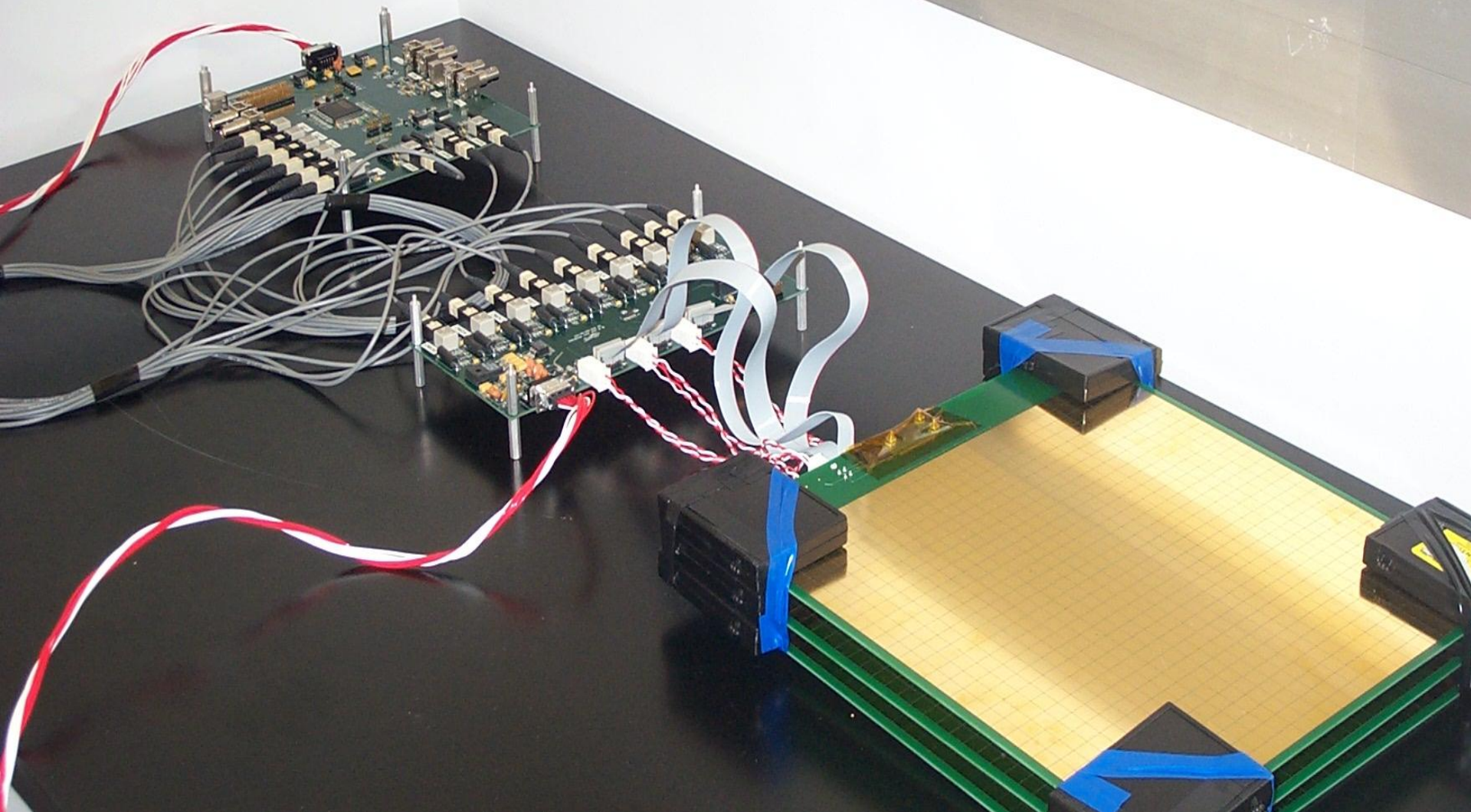
...Initial thick-GEM tests at CERN

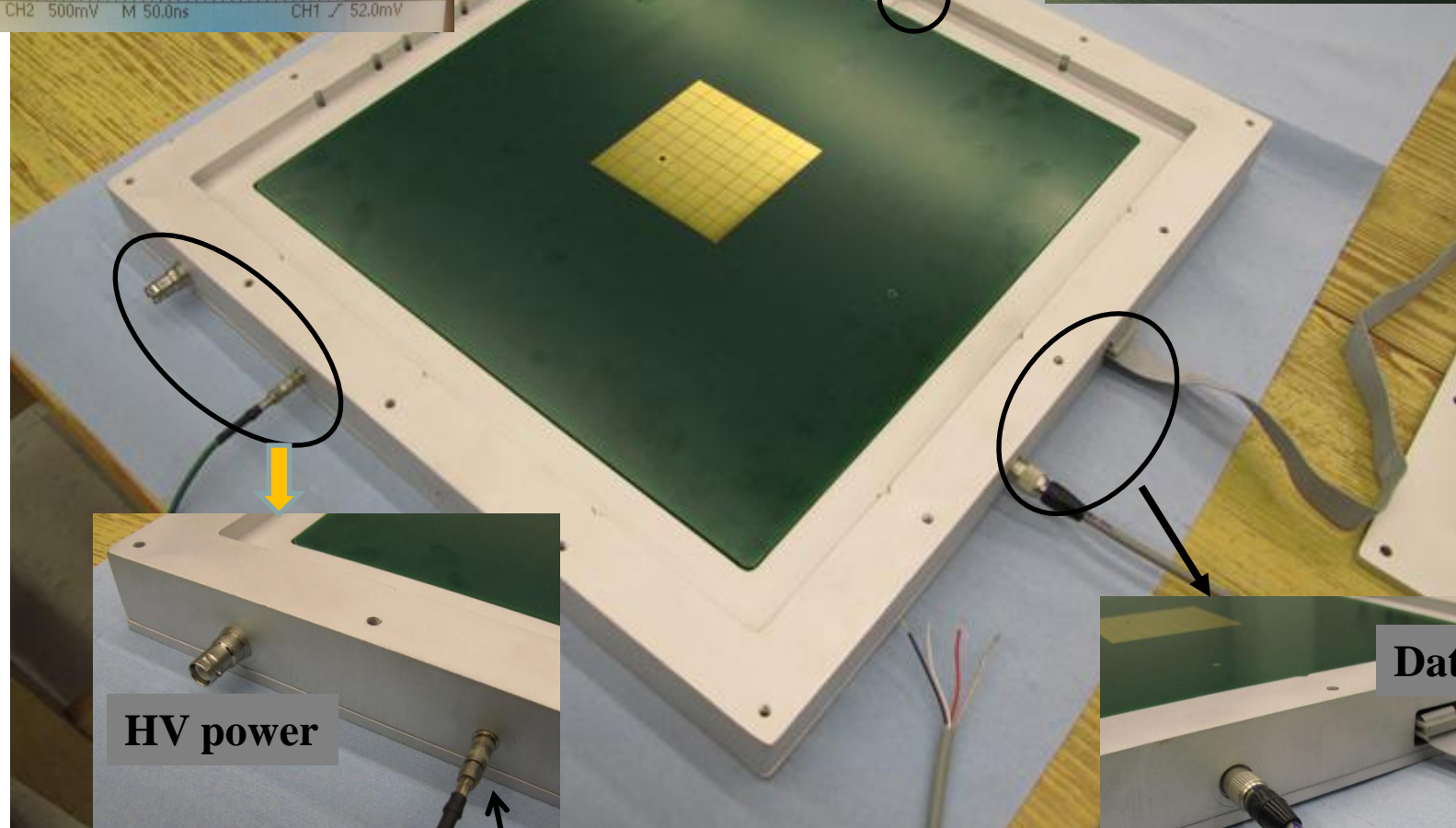
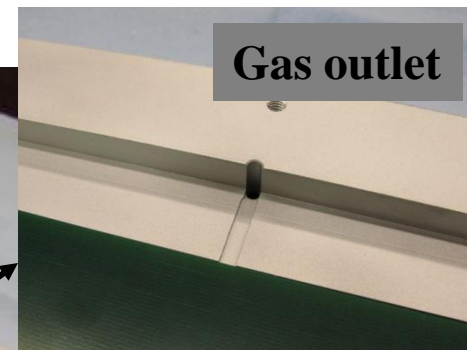
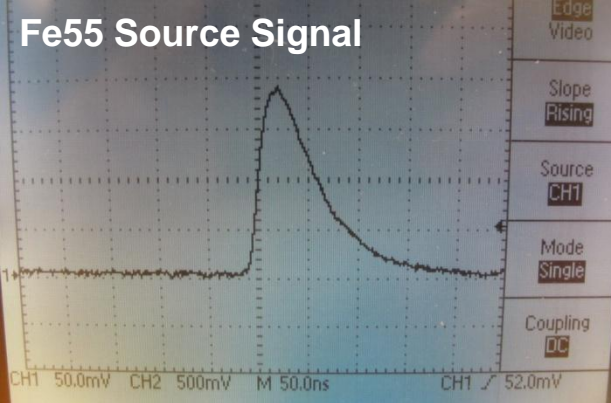
KPiX Analog Readout for GEM DHCAL



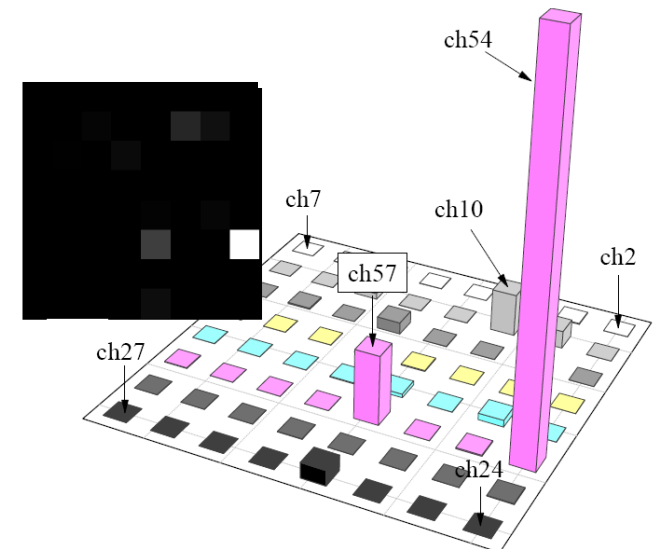
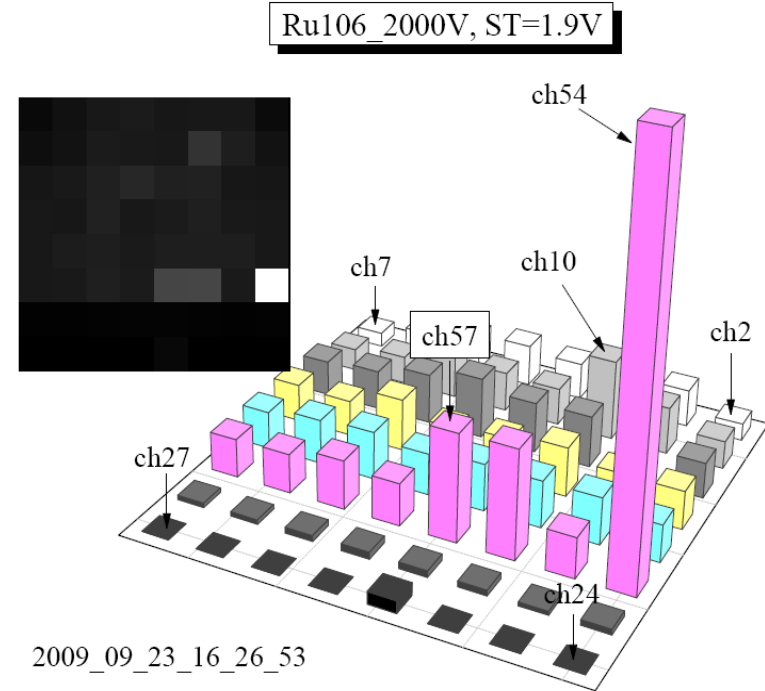
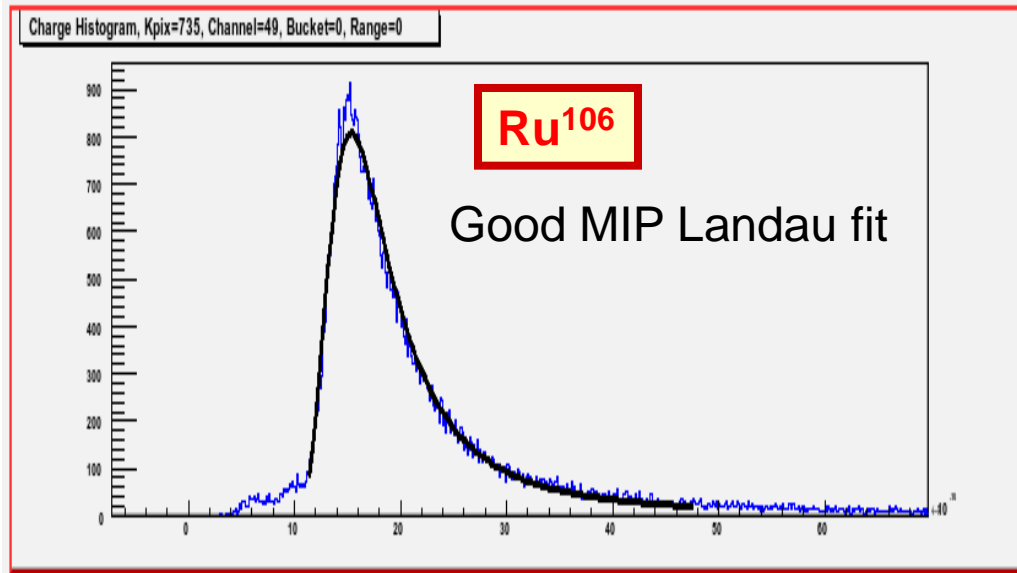
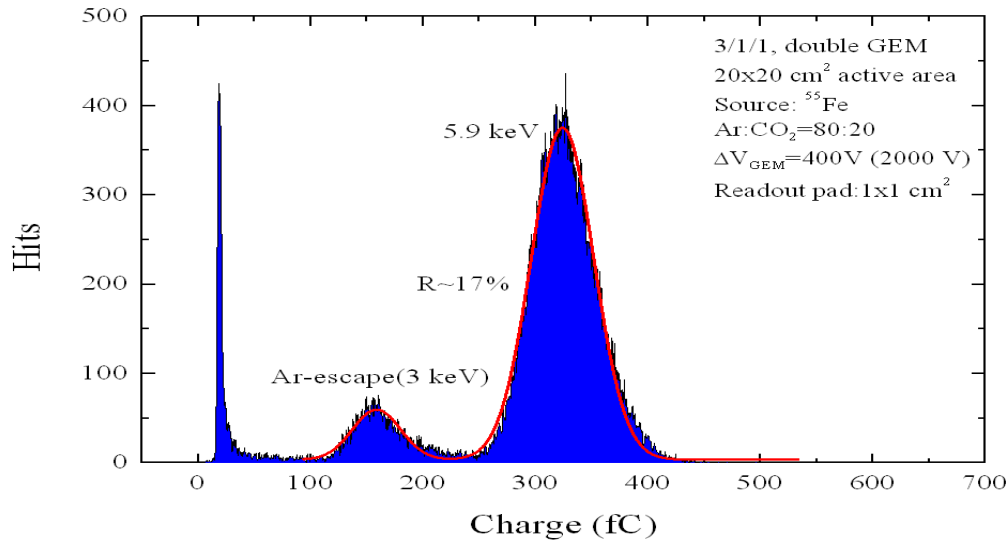
- 1024 channel 13 bit ADC chip
- Developed for Si/W ECAL@ SLAC

GEM-DHCAL/KPiX boards with Interface and FPGA boards

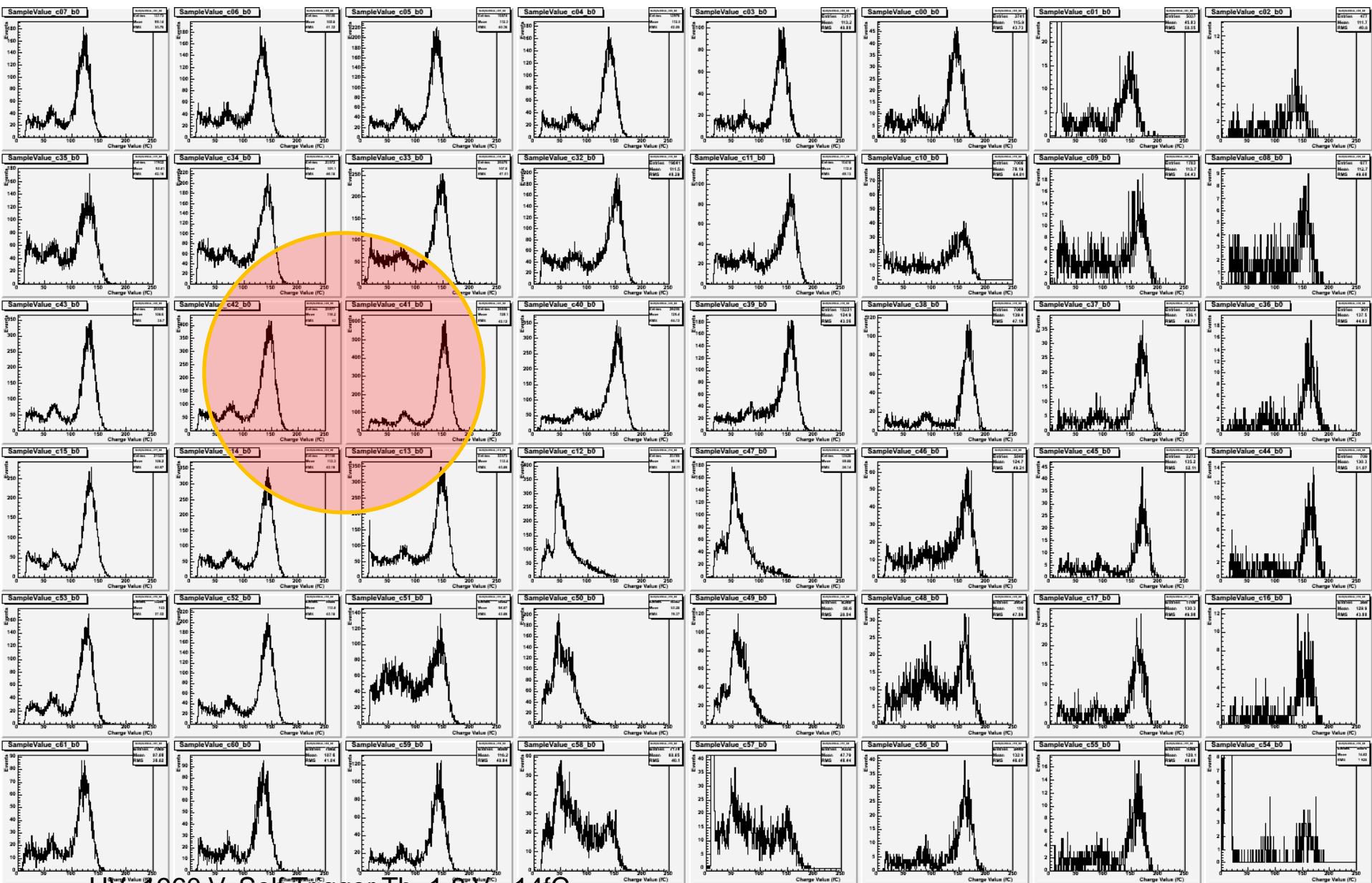




GEM+kPiX Fe^{55} and Ru^{106} Spectra

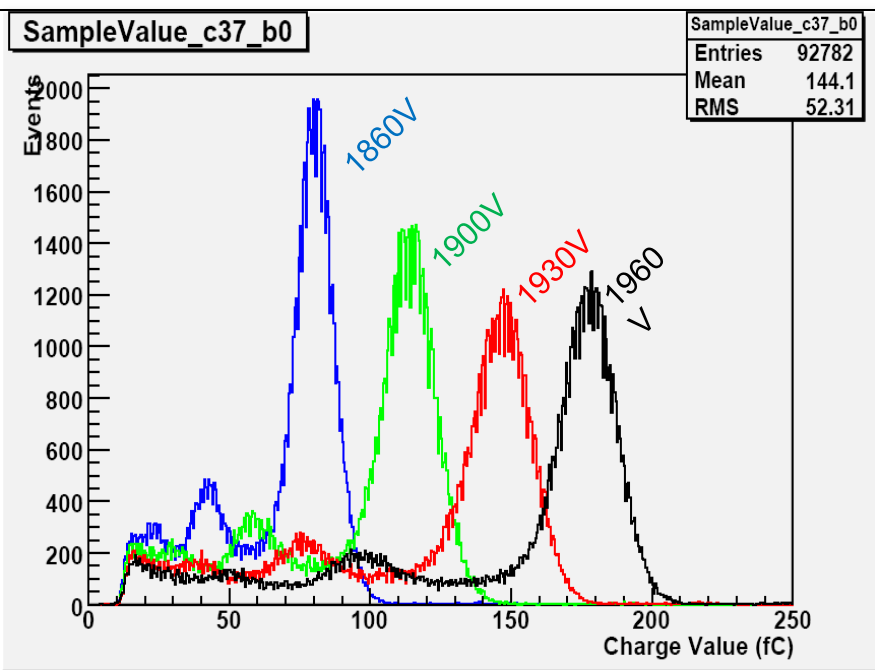


Histogram Map for Fe55

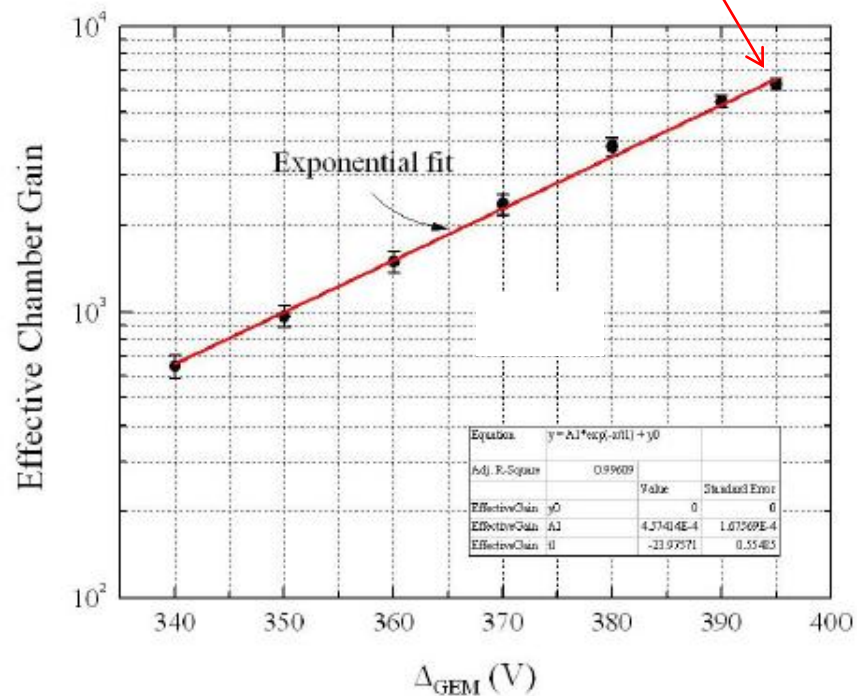


HV=1960 V, Self Trigger Th=1.8 V= 14fC

Gain vs HV

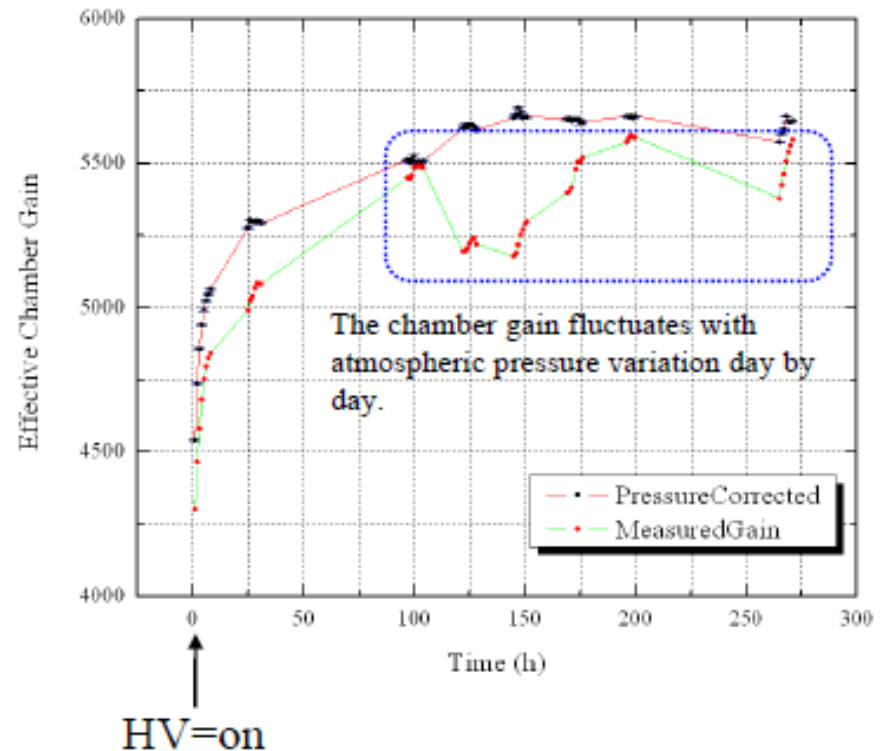
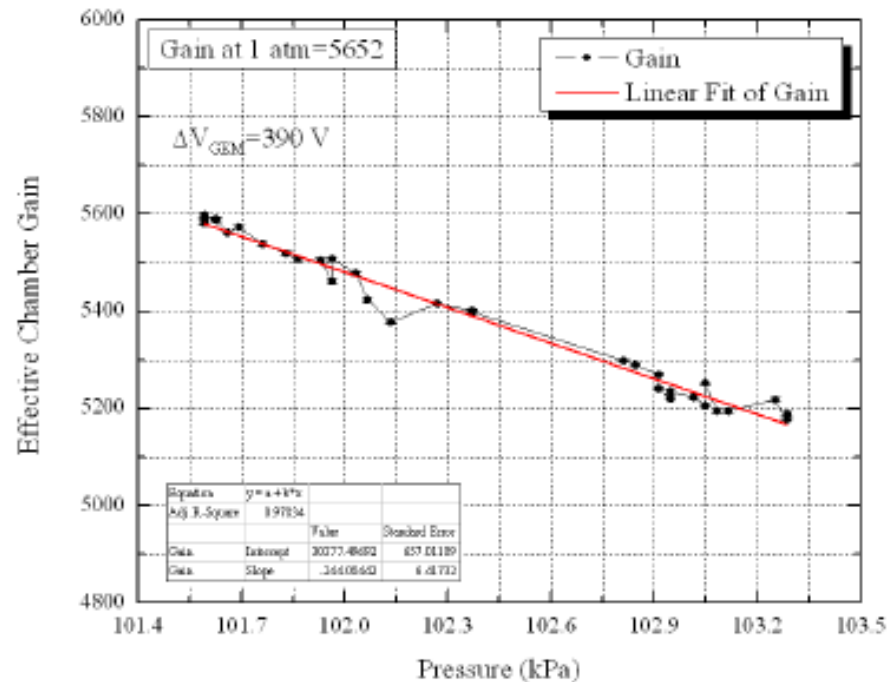


Typical operating point:
Gain ~6000



Pressure Dependence of Gain

$$HV = 1950V (\Delta V_{GEM} = 390 V)$$



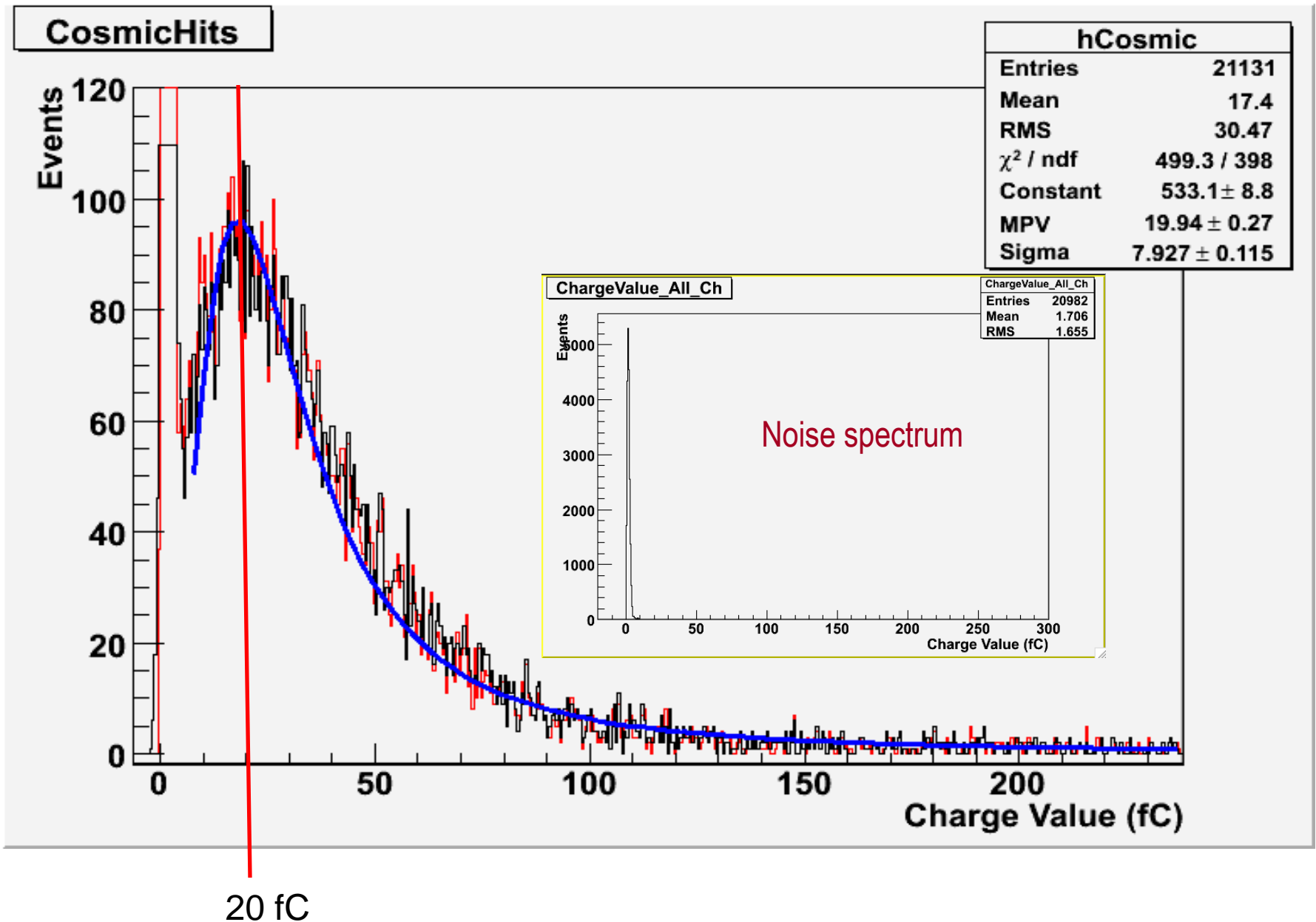
We use an open gas system (gas flows at atmospheric pressure).

Thus, pressure inside chamber is affected by the atmospheric pressure directly.

This pressure change affects the chamber gain.

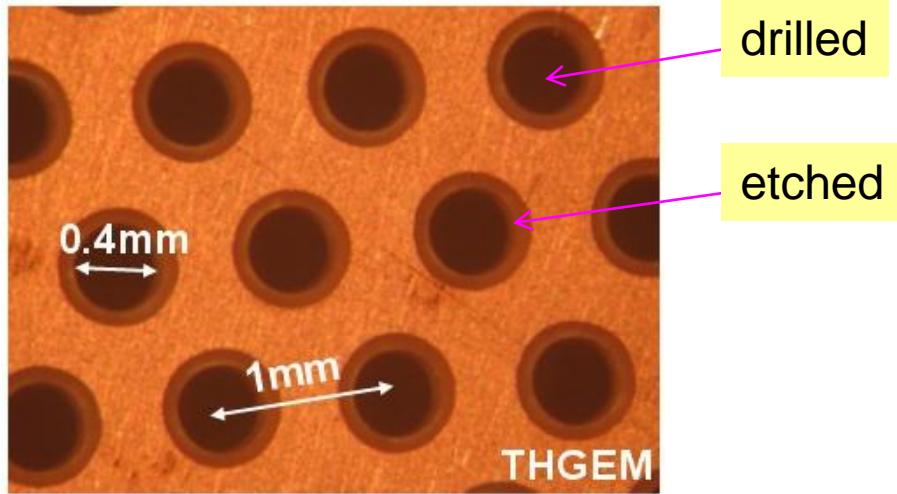
The chamber gains were recalculated to the values at 1 atm.

Cosmic Ray Data with External Trigger – kPiX



Thick Gas Electron Multiplier (THGEM)

~ 10-fold expanded GEM

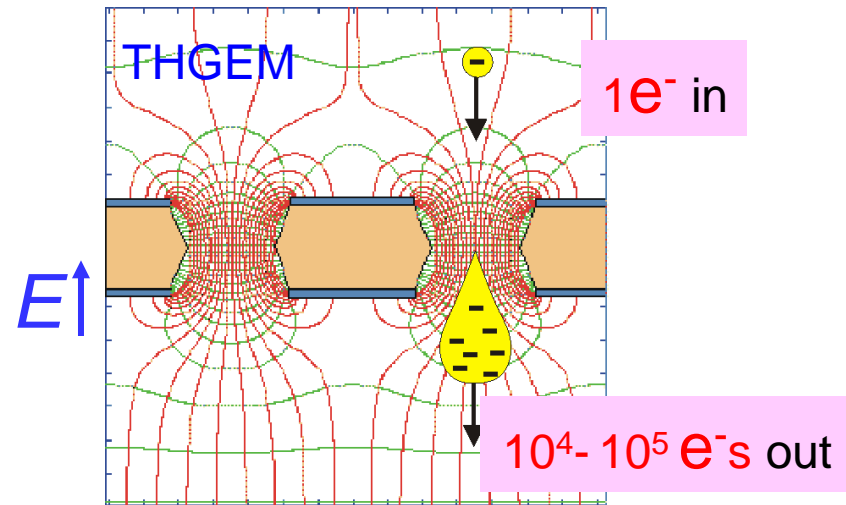


Thickness 0.5-1mm

SIMPLE, ROBUST, LARGE-AREA

- Intensive R&D
- Many applications

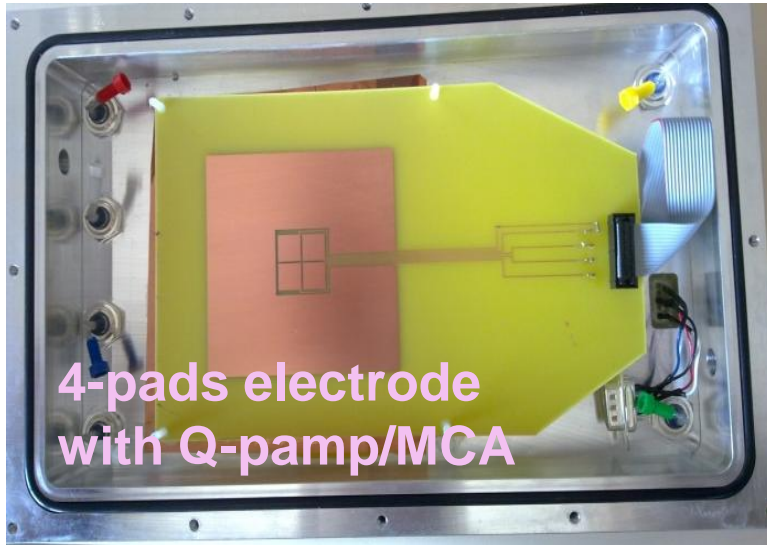
THGEM Recent review
NIM A **598** (2009) 107



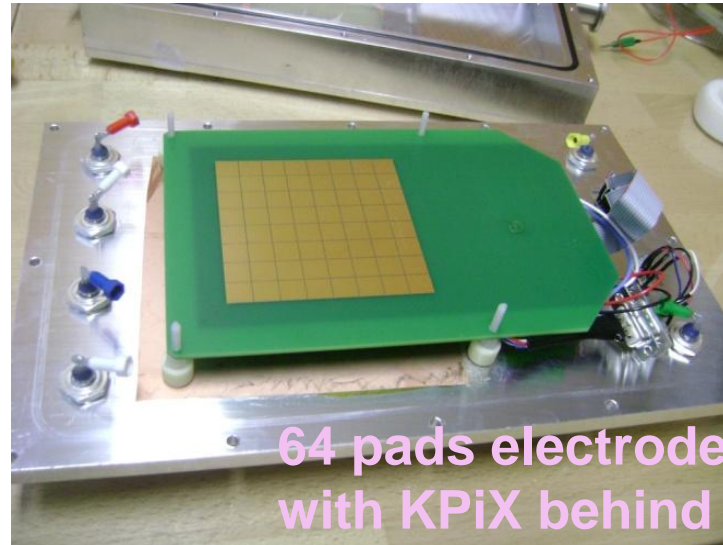
Double-THGEM: 10-100 higher gains

- PCB Based GEM → Cost effective
- 0.5 – 1mm thick PCBs
- Drilled 0.4mm holes with 1mm pitch
- Expected to have higher gain per GEM
- 10cmx10cm tested, up to 30cmx30cm produced

CERN test-beam detector



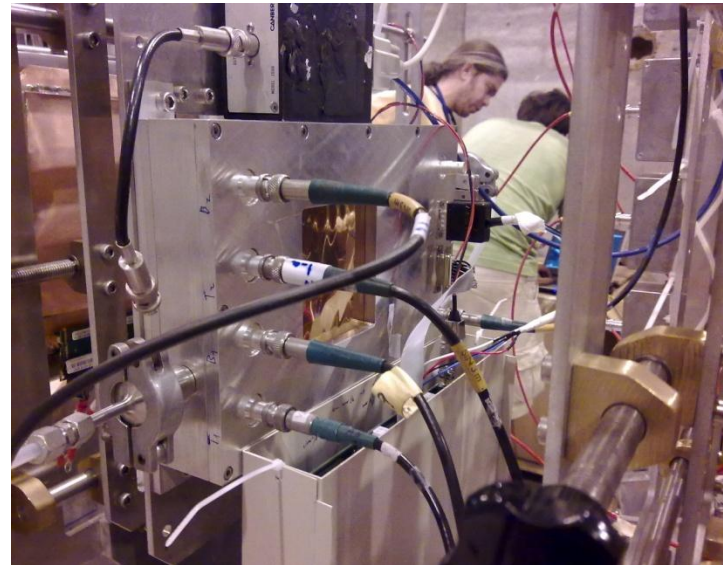
4-pads electrode
with Q-pamp/MCA



64 pads electrode
with KPiX behind



Installation
at CERN

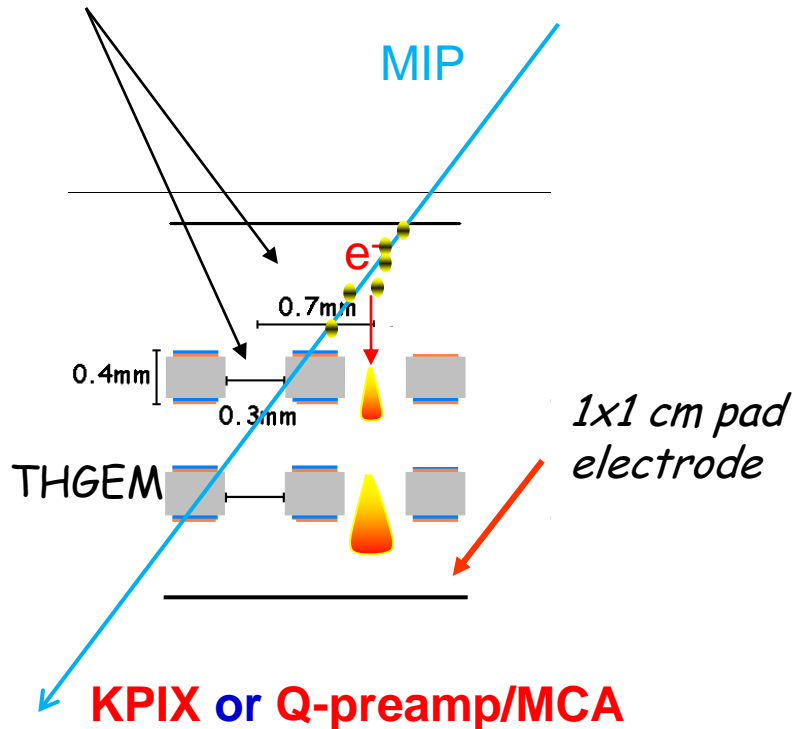


August 2010, and now back at CERN test beam...

Muons w Double-THGEM KPIX or Q-preamp/MCA

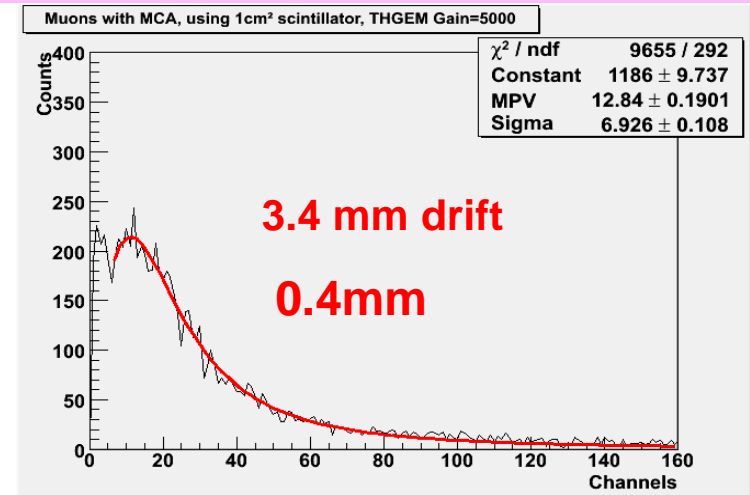
Here we had:

0.5mm holes / 1mm space



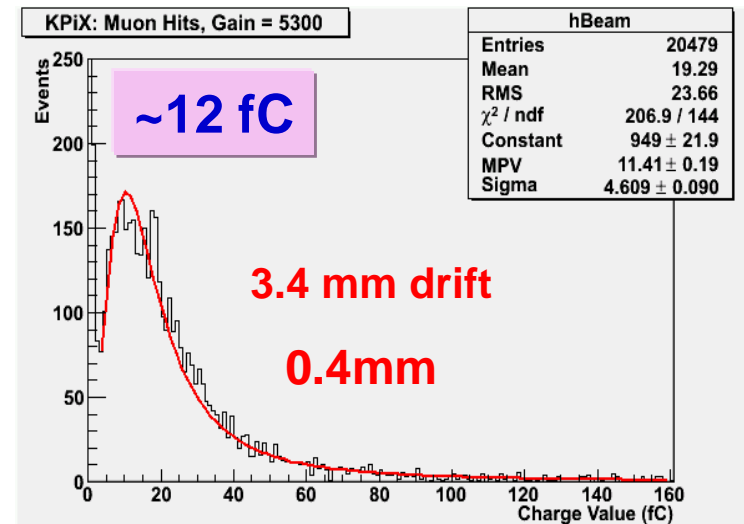
August 2010

2-THGEM BEAM TESTS with Q-preamp/MCA



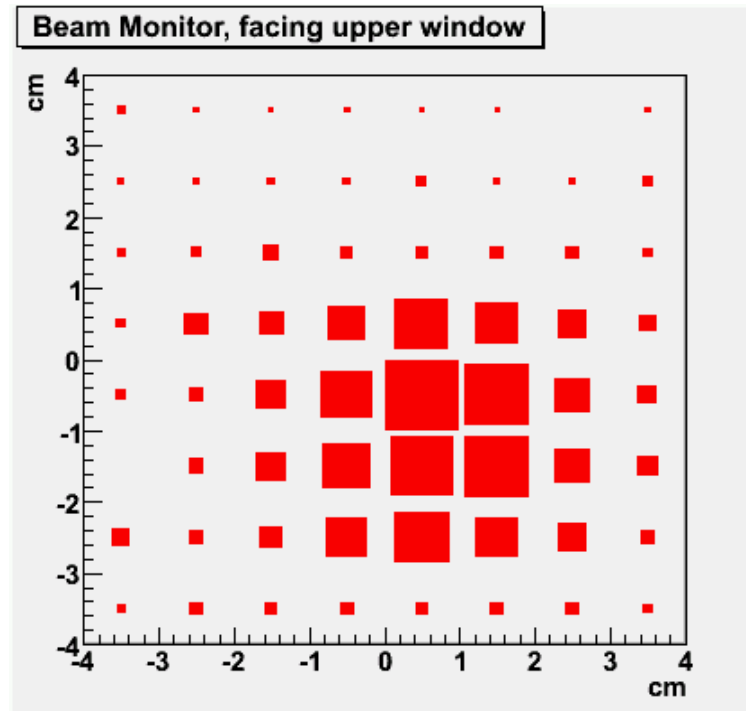
Double-THGEM, Ne/5%CH₄; Average gain ~5000

2-THGEM BEAM TESTS with KPIX



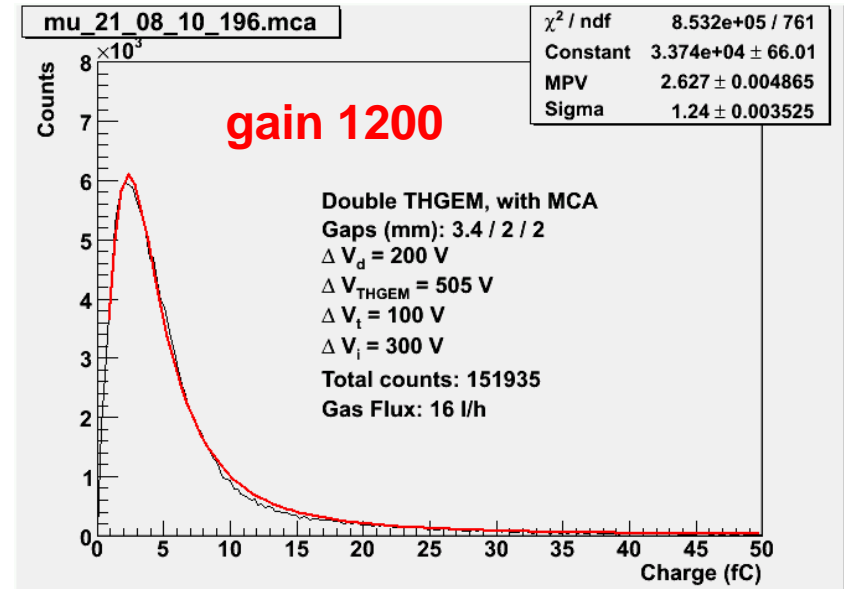
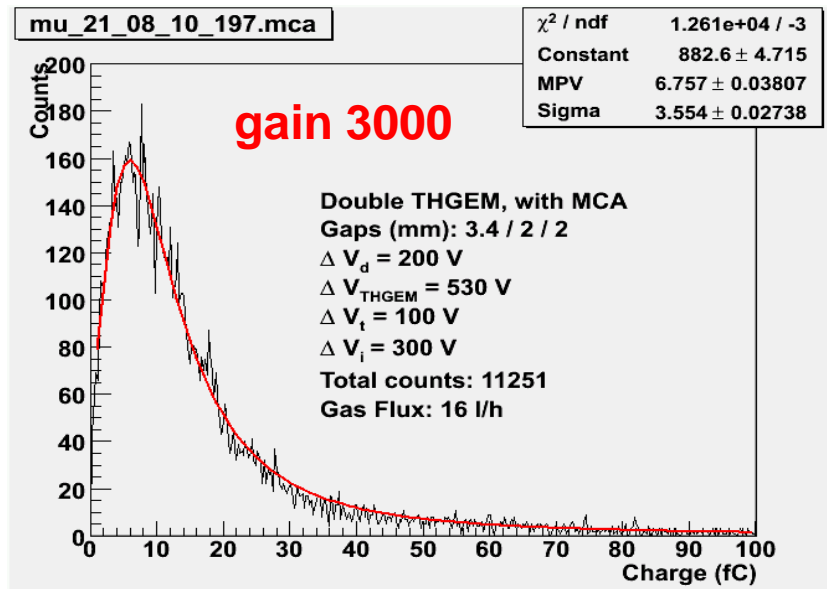
Double-THGEM, Ne/5%CH₄; Average gain ~5300

Double-THGEM & KPiX



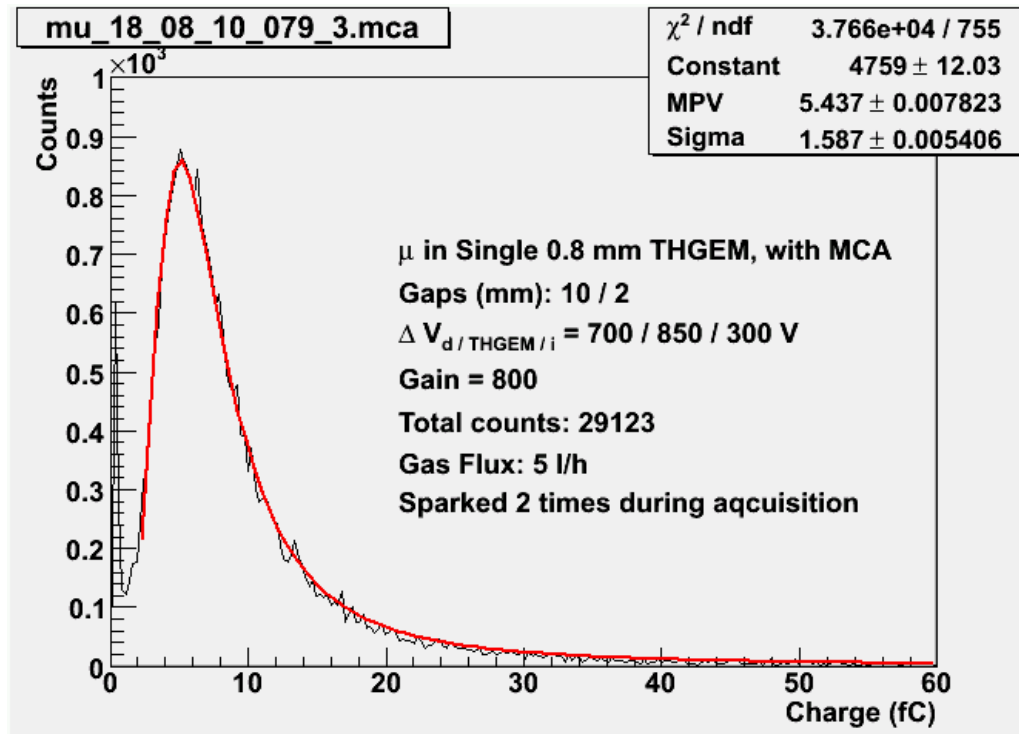
Muon beam profile

Muons with double-THGEM



Double-THGEMs in Ne/5%CH₄. Landau distributions recorded with an **MCA**.
Thickness: 0.4mm
Drift gap: 3.4mm

Single-THGEM, 10mm drift gap, muons



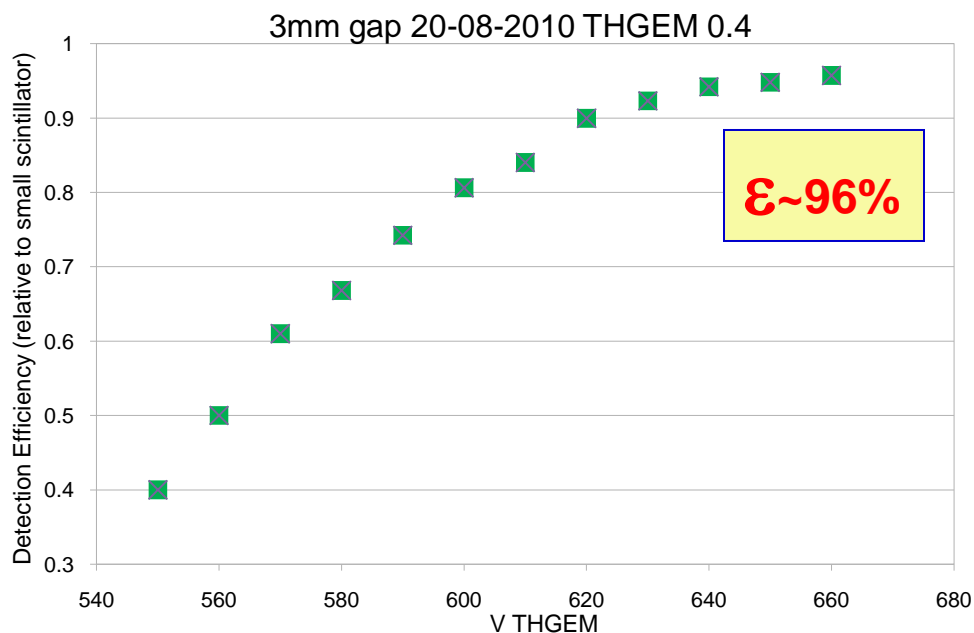
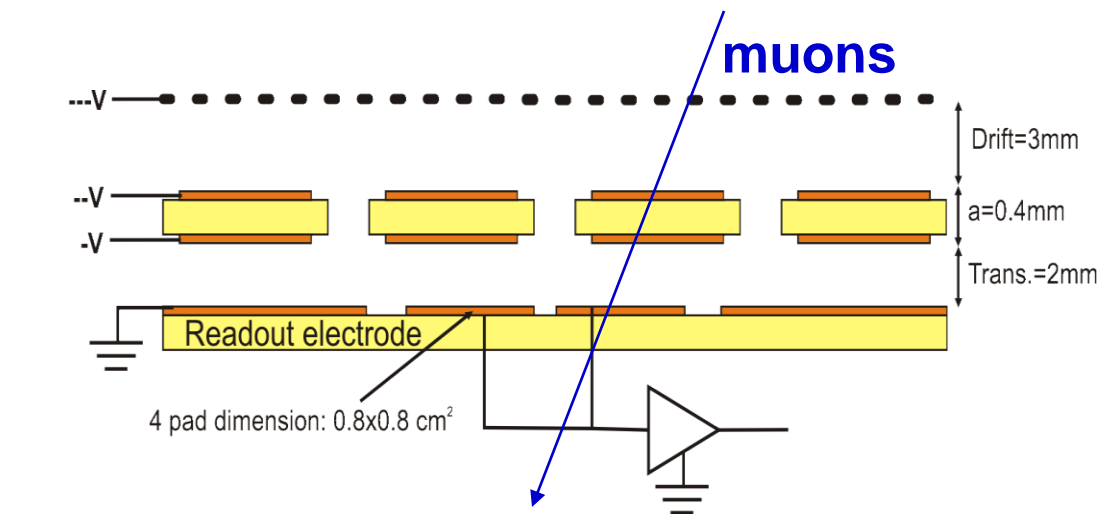
Single-THGEM with muons

Landau distribution at a gain of 800.

Thickness: 0.8mm

Drift-gap: 10mm

Single-THGEM with muons: efficiency



Single THGEM

10x10 cm

Thicknes: **0.4 mm**

Particles: muons

Gas: Ne/5%CH₄

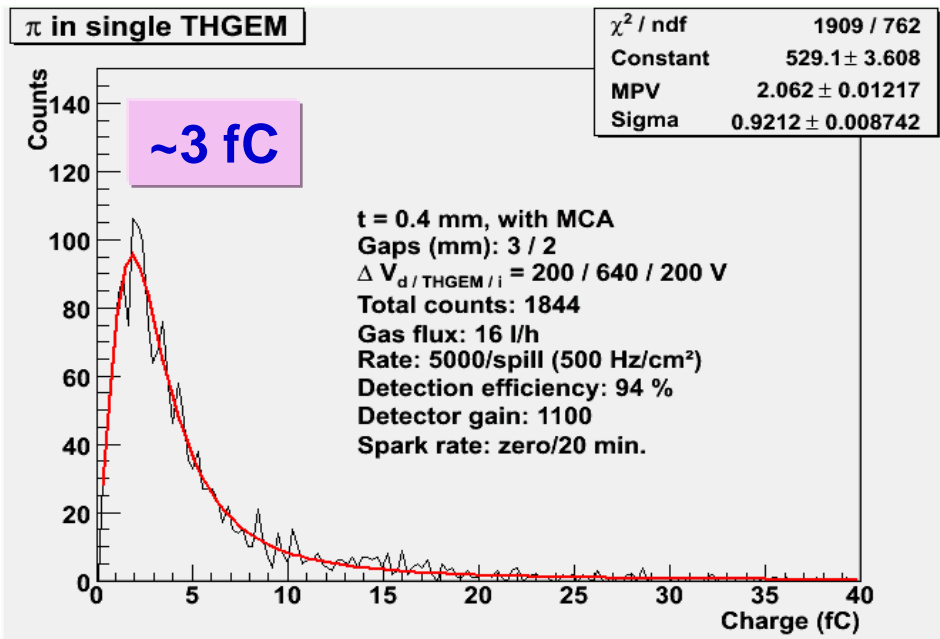
Drift gap: **3 mm**

Charge preamp/MCA

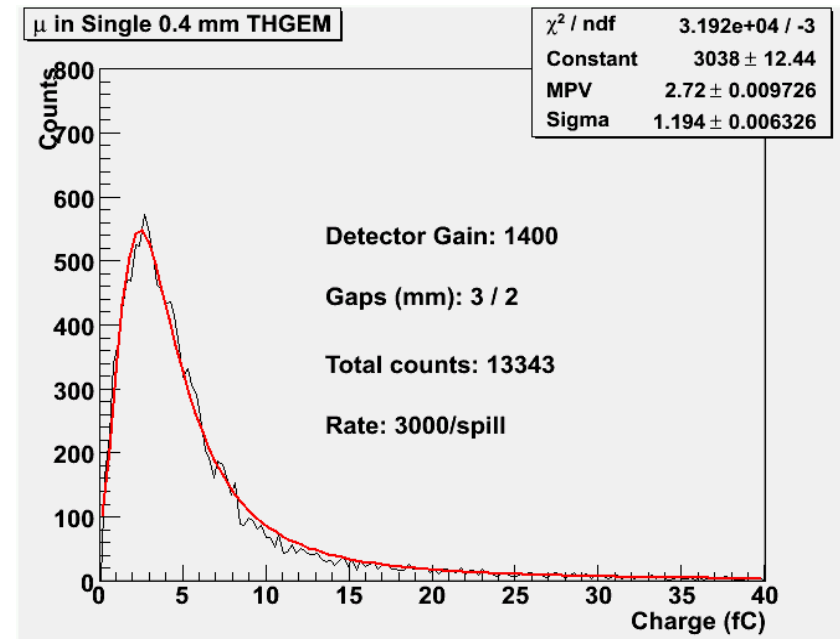
0.5 cm² trigger

Single-THGEM/3mm drift

PIONS



MUONS



Measured very low discharge rates even with pions @ rates \gg ILC

THGEM: 0.4mm

Gain: 1200-1400

THGEM for DHCAL: next...

- **October 2010:** run at CERN with muons/pions – NOW...but no beam until Friday 1600 !!
- Investigations with **1-THGEM & 2-THGEM with KPIX**
- Gain & Efficiency
- Crosstalk between pads
- Discharge rates with μ/π (continuation study)
- With SLAC: improving KPIX protection
- 30x30 cm THGEMs
- Other gases (Ne/CF₄?)

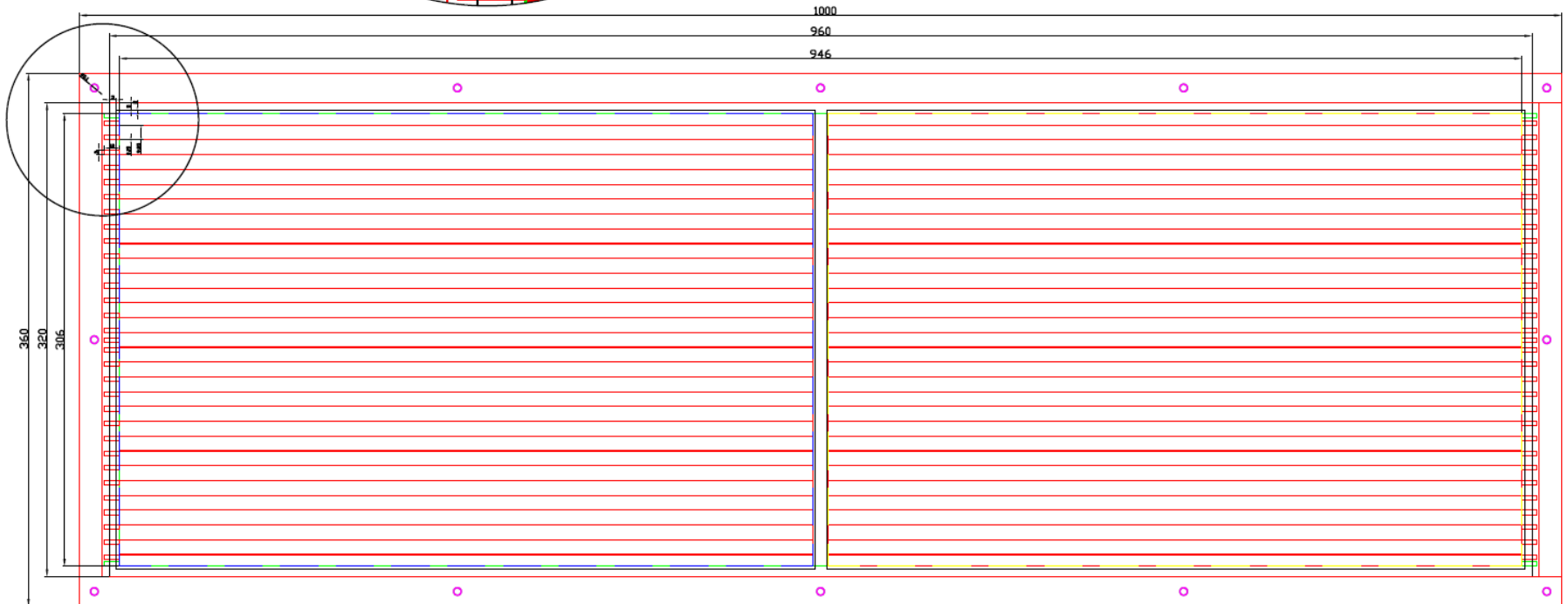
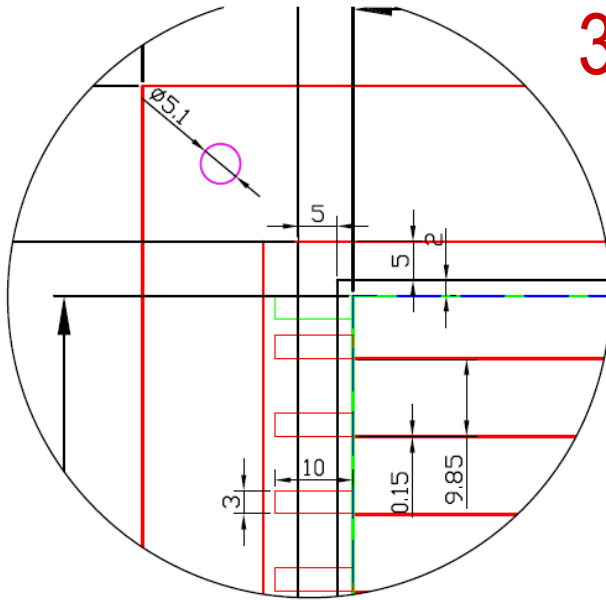
33cmx100cm GEM Foil Design

Designed to work with DCAL boards

Active area 468x306 mm²

Number of HV sectors = 32x2=64

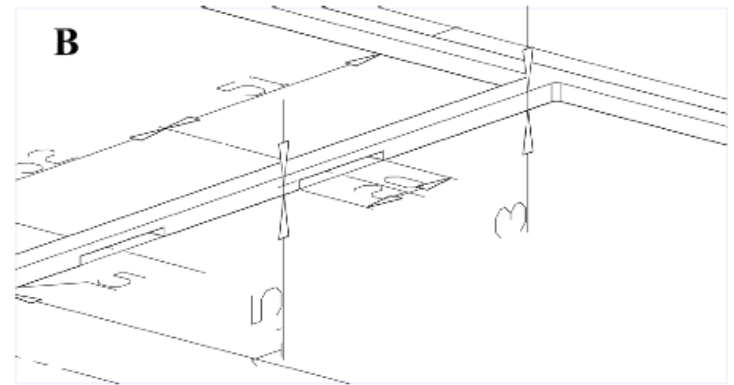
HV sector dimension= 9.9x479.95 mm²



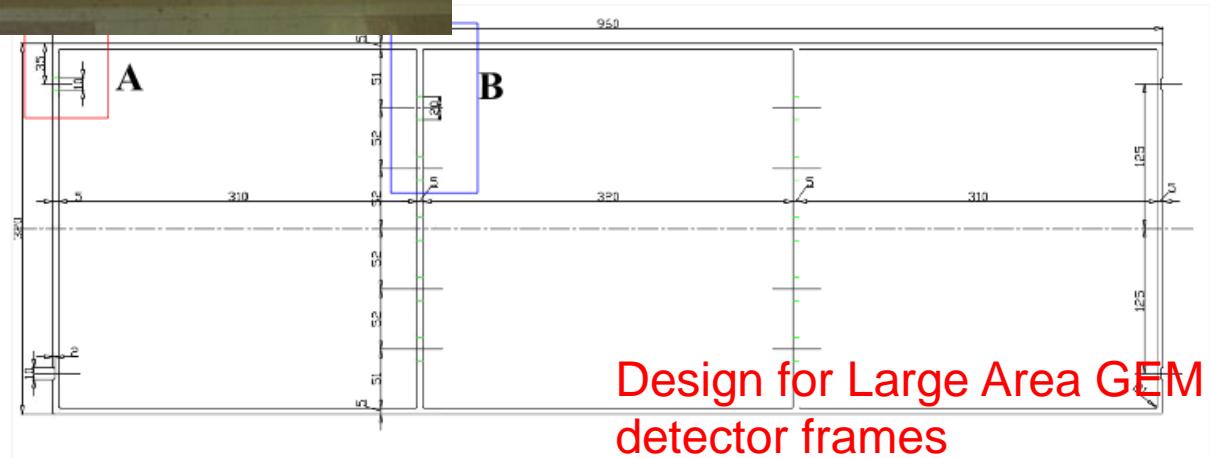
33cmx100cm Large Area GEM



First 5 of 33cmx100cm GEM foils delivered by CERN early July, 2010

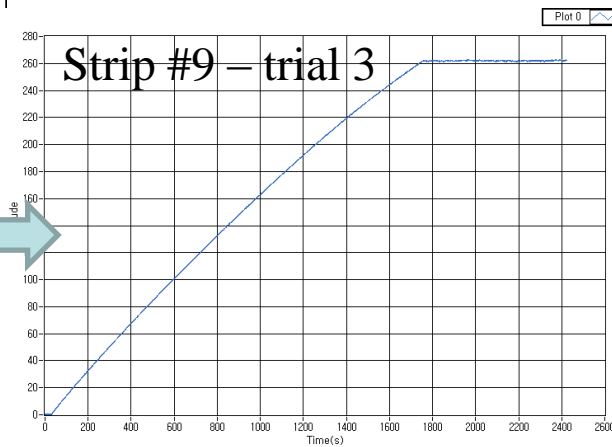
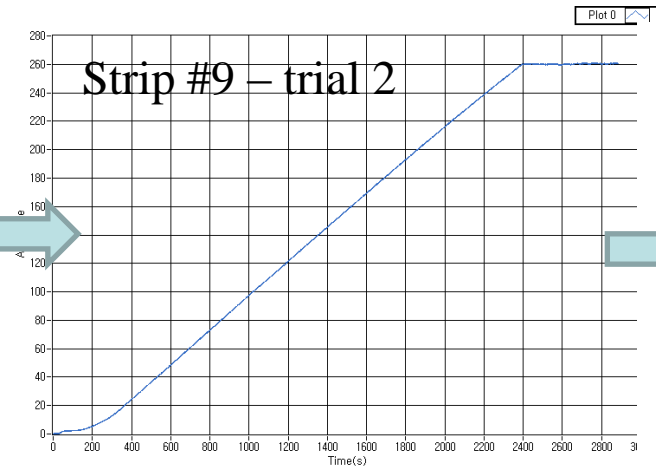
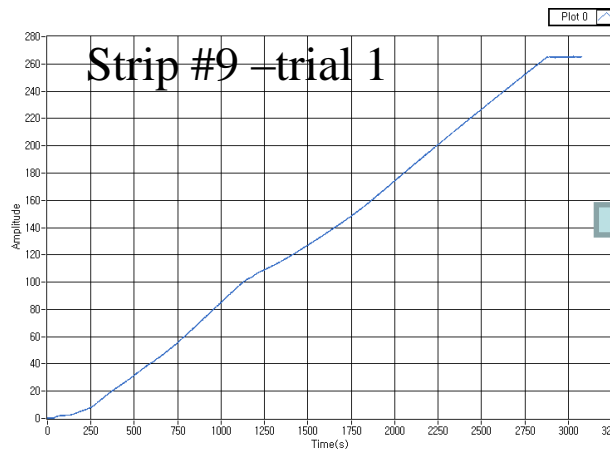
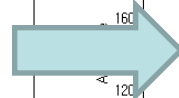
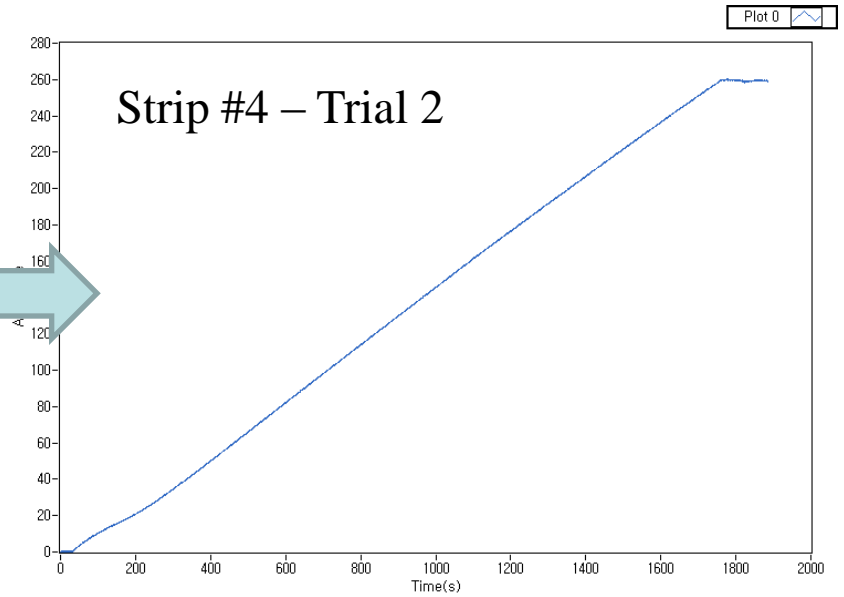
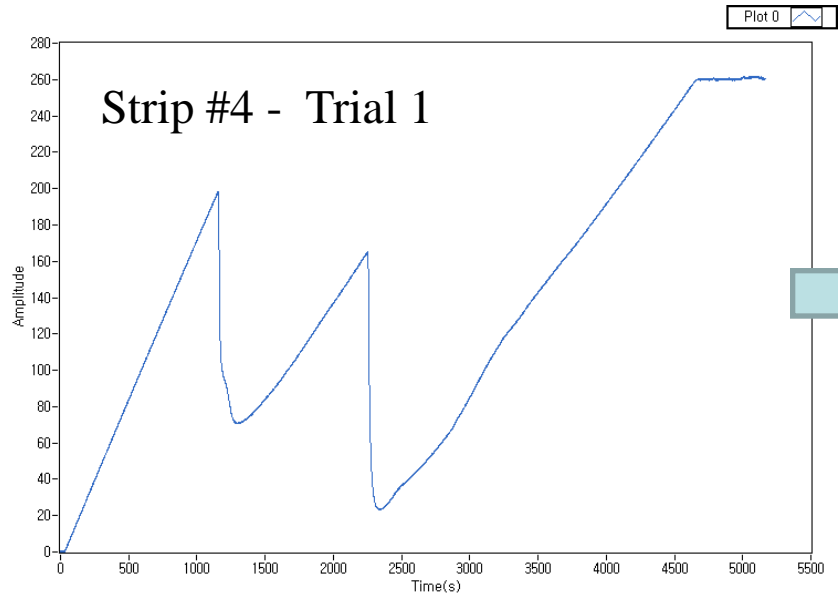


Spacer for drift gap

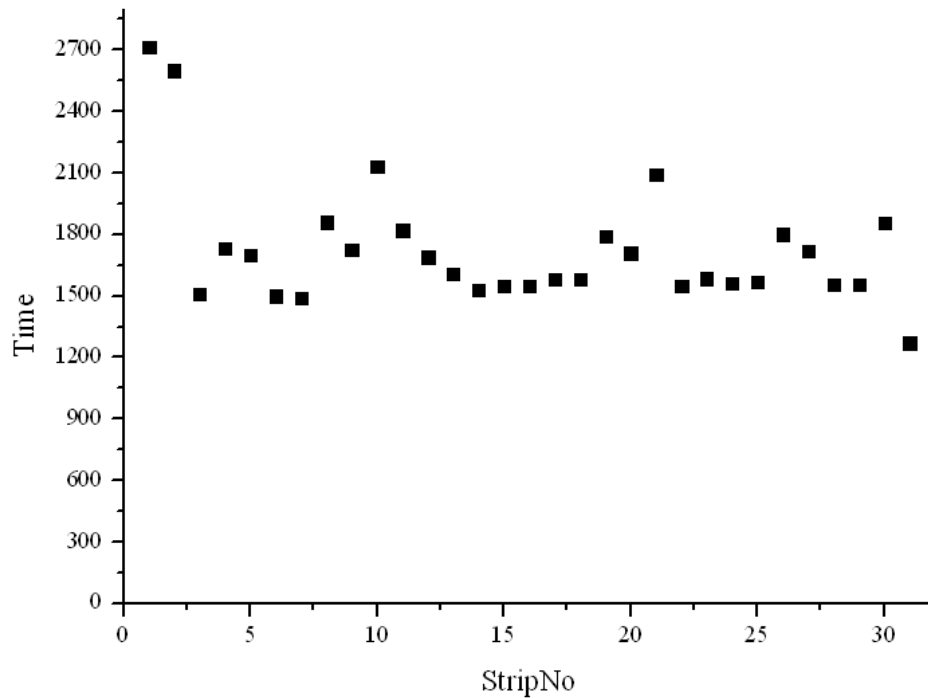


Design for Large Area GEM detector frames

Temporal Behavior of Strips

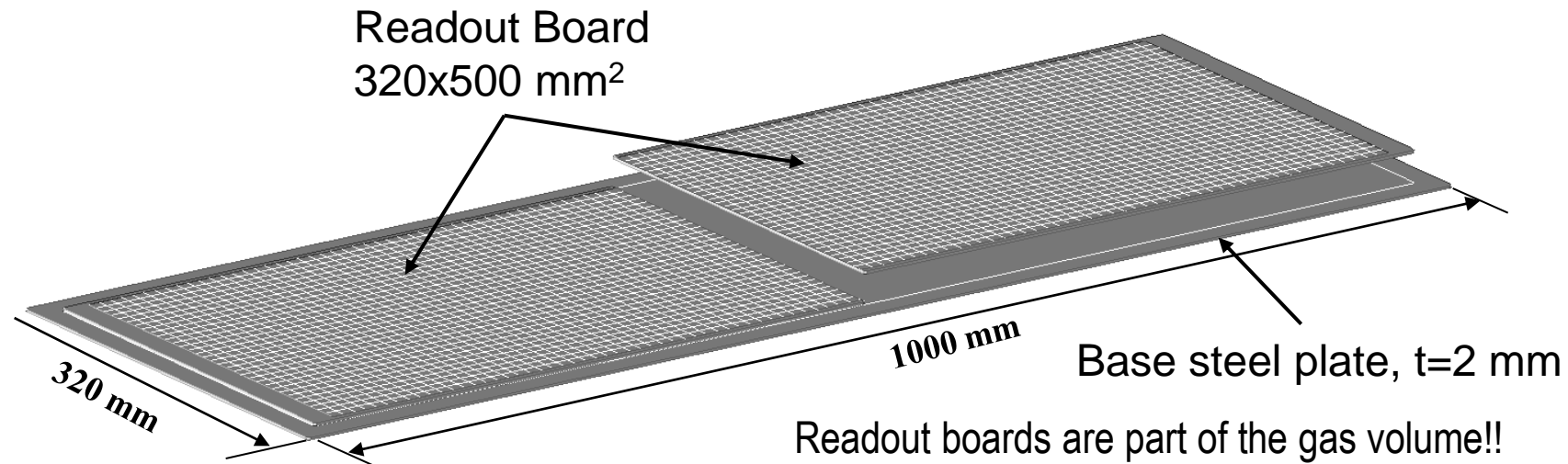


Times to reach full charge saturation



- Indication of general health of each strip
- Most of them reach full charge up in 30min
- Two strips took 15min longer
- Resistance of each strip is over 260GOhms!!

33cmx100cm DHCAL Unit Chamber Construction



Readout boards are part of the gas volume!!
How do we mate these together with minimal dead area?

2mm steel strong-back + thin cathode layer

3mm

1cm thick support
from G10 spacers

1mm

We might be able to avoid this dead zone
by gluing the two boards directly together!!

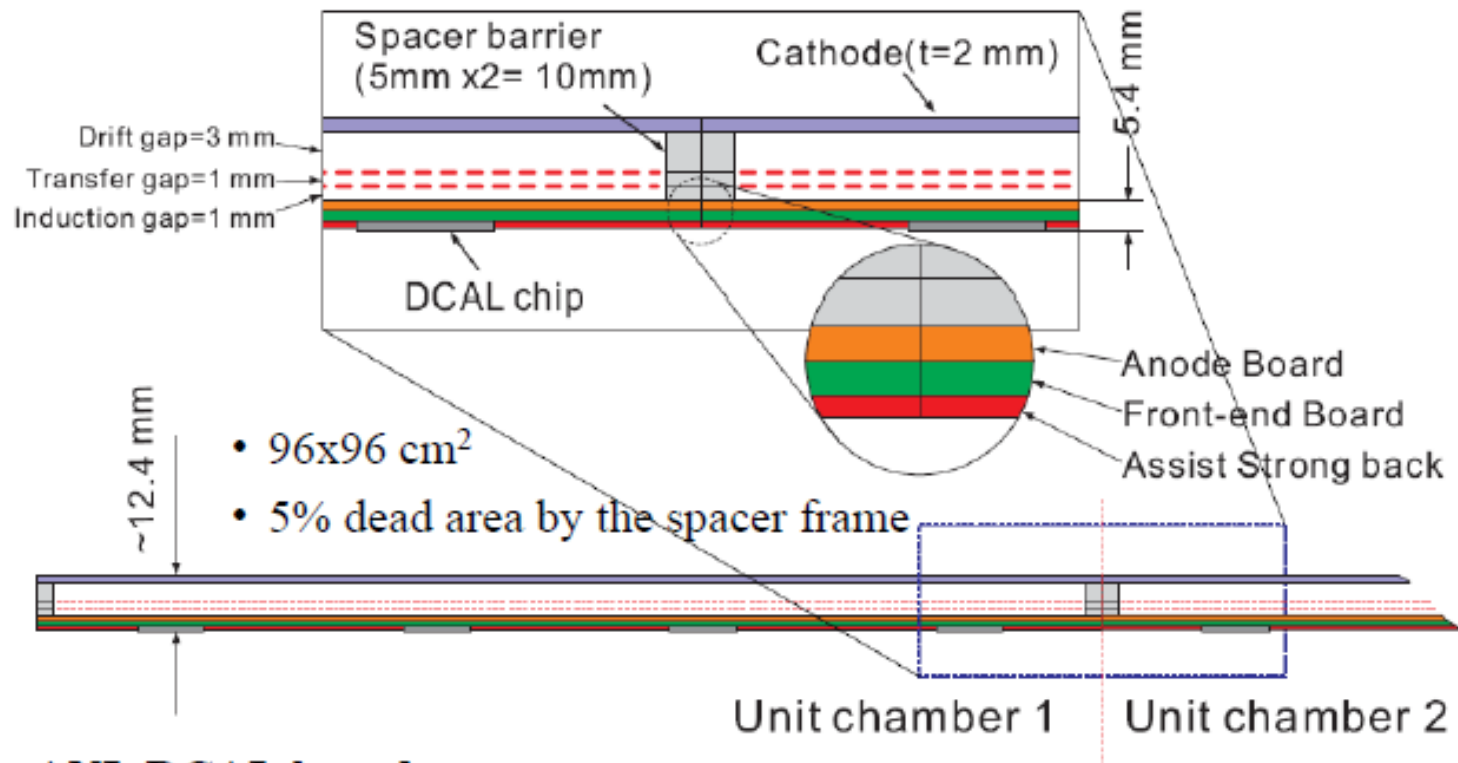
1mm

1mm pad board

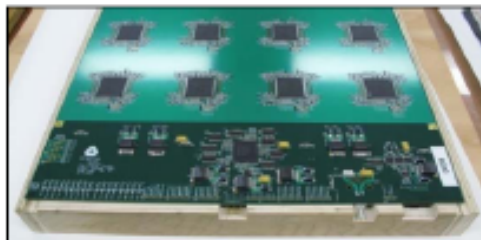
2mm FE board

1mm assist strong back

UTA's 33cm x 100cm DHCAL Unit Chamber



➤ ANL DCAL board

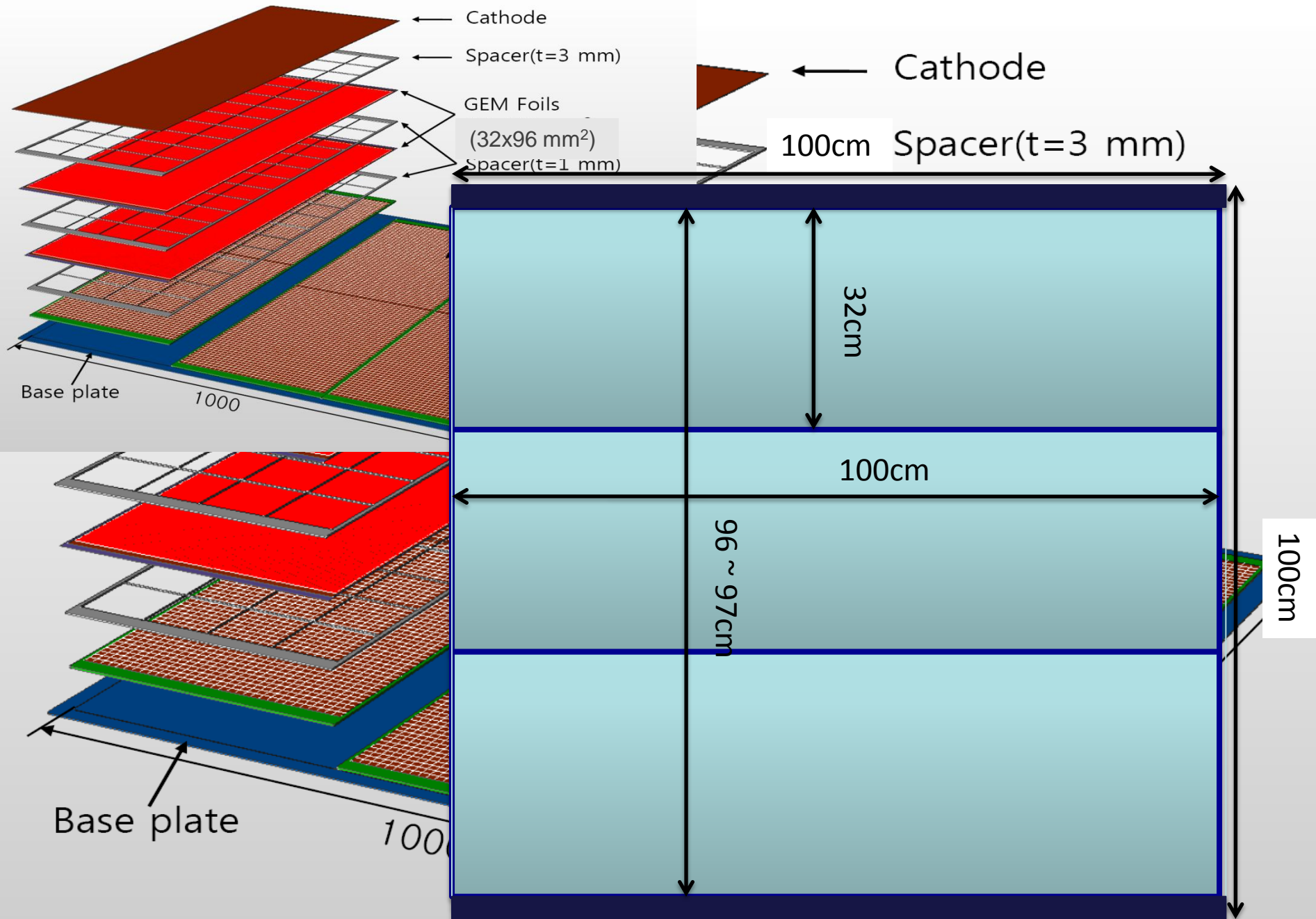


Pad board: 320x480x1.5 mm³

Front-end board: 320x555x1.5 mm³

Glue the boards directly
on their edges??

UTA's 100cmx100cm Digital Hadron Calorimeter Plane



GEM DHCAL Plans

- Phase I → Completion of 30cm x 30cm characterization
 - Mid 2010 – Early 2011: using one to three planes of 30cm x 30cm double GEM chamber with 64 channel KPiX7 and DCAL chips
 - Oct. 2010: Joint Test with THGEM/KPiX at CERN (Using RD51 setup)
- Phase II → 33cm x 100cm unit chamber construction and characterization
 - Early 2011 – late 2011 at FTBF: Using available KPiX chips (V9?) and DCAL chips
- Phase III → 100cm x 100cm plane GEM DHCAL performances in the CALICE stack
 - Late 2011 – Late 2012 at Fermilab's FTBF *or CERN*
 - Five 100cm x 100cm planes inserted into existing CALICE calorimeter stack and run with either Si/W or Sci/W ECALs, and RPC or other technology planes in the remaining HCAL

Summary

- Steady progress has been made reading out 30cmx30cm GEM prototype chambers with 64 channel KPiX v7 chips
 - Observed clean characteristic peaks from Fe^{55} and Ru^{106} sources as well as cosmic ray muons
 - Getting ready to beam test these chambers
 - Higher channel count (512 channel) KPiX V9 chips available
 - Pressure dependence measured and data corrected
- TGEM made a quantum jump and had a beam test at CERN
 - Will be having another one in Prevesin NOW! → RD51 setup
- 33cmx100cm unit chamber construction proceeding
 - First 5 foils of 33cmx100cm delivered and one HV tested
- Mechanical design being worked out for constructing 33cmx100cm unit chambers and 1mx1m planes for DHCAL testing