

Thick-GEM sampling element for DHCAL: First beam tests & more

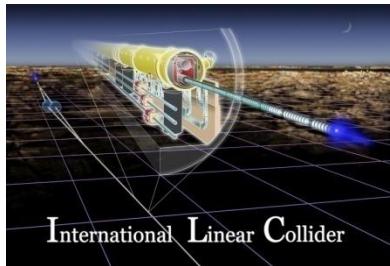
A. Breskin, R. Chechik, M. Cortesi, L. Arazi, M. Pitt
Weizmann Institute of Science – Israel (RD51)

A. White, S. Park, J. Yu
UTA – USA (RD51)

J. Veloso, H. Natal da Luz, C. Azevedo, D. Cavita
Aveiro & Coimbra Univ. – Portugal (RD51)

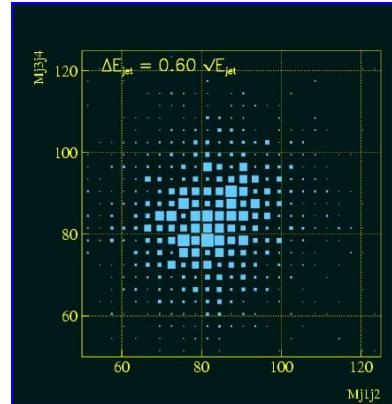
M. Breidenbach, D. Freytag, G. Haller, R. Herbst
SLAC - USA

Digital Hadron Calorimetry for ILC



Precision studies of new physics

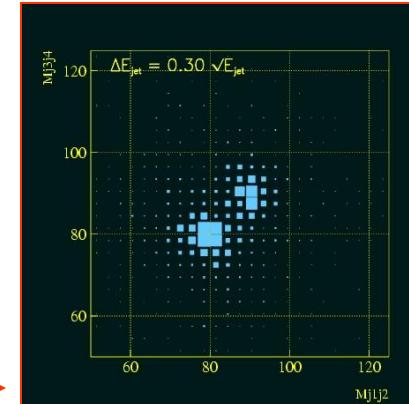
ILC: Separate W,Z boson masses on event-by event basis



$60\%/\sqrt{E}$

Best JET
resolution with
traditional
calorimetry

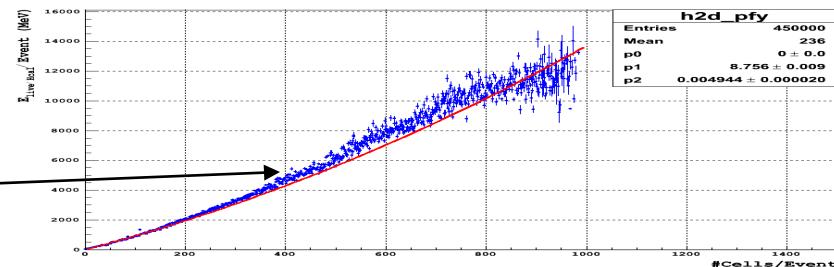
Need $30\%/\sqrt{E}$



Generally need $\sigma/E_{jet} \sim 3-4\%$

Digital calorimetry

associate “hits” with charged tracks, remove hits, measure neutrals in calorimeter using **hits vs. energy**



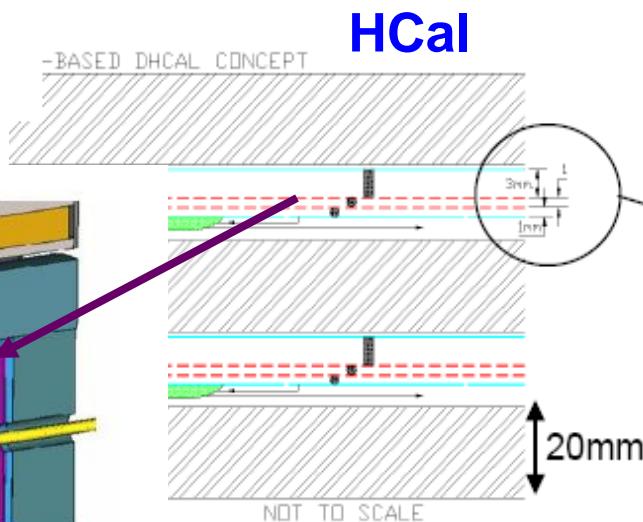
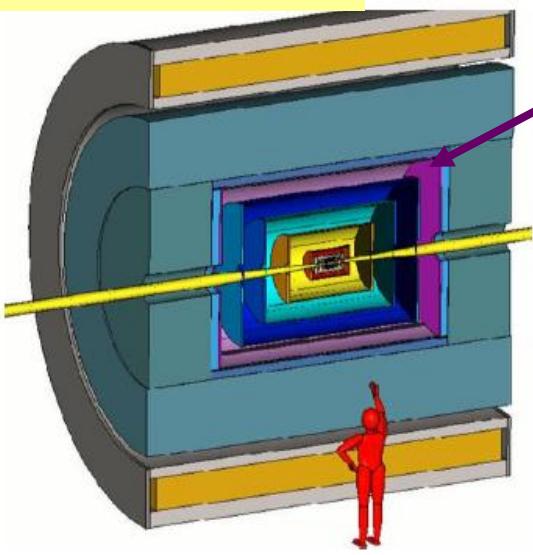
Particle Flow Algorithms now achieve the required energy resolution!

Requires thin, efficient, highly segmented, compact, robust medium,
(competitors: D-GEM, Micromegas, RPC, THGEM)

New concept for DHCAL: THGEM

A. White et al UTA

General detector scheme

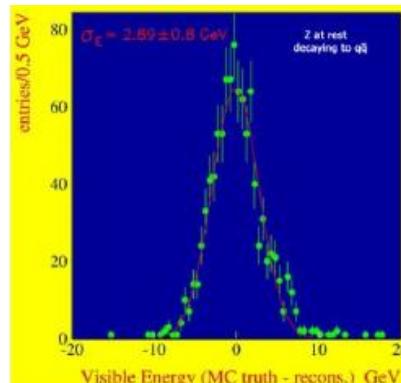
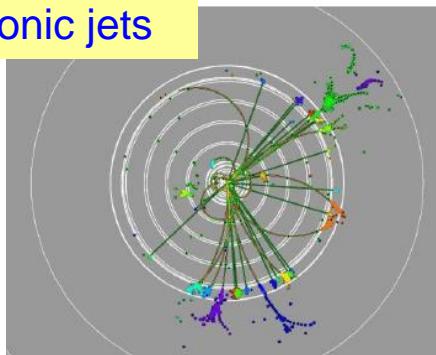


D-GEMs @ UTA:
1m² in process

~6.5mm

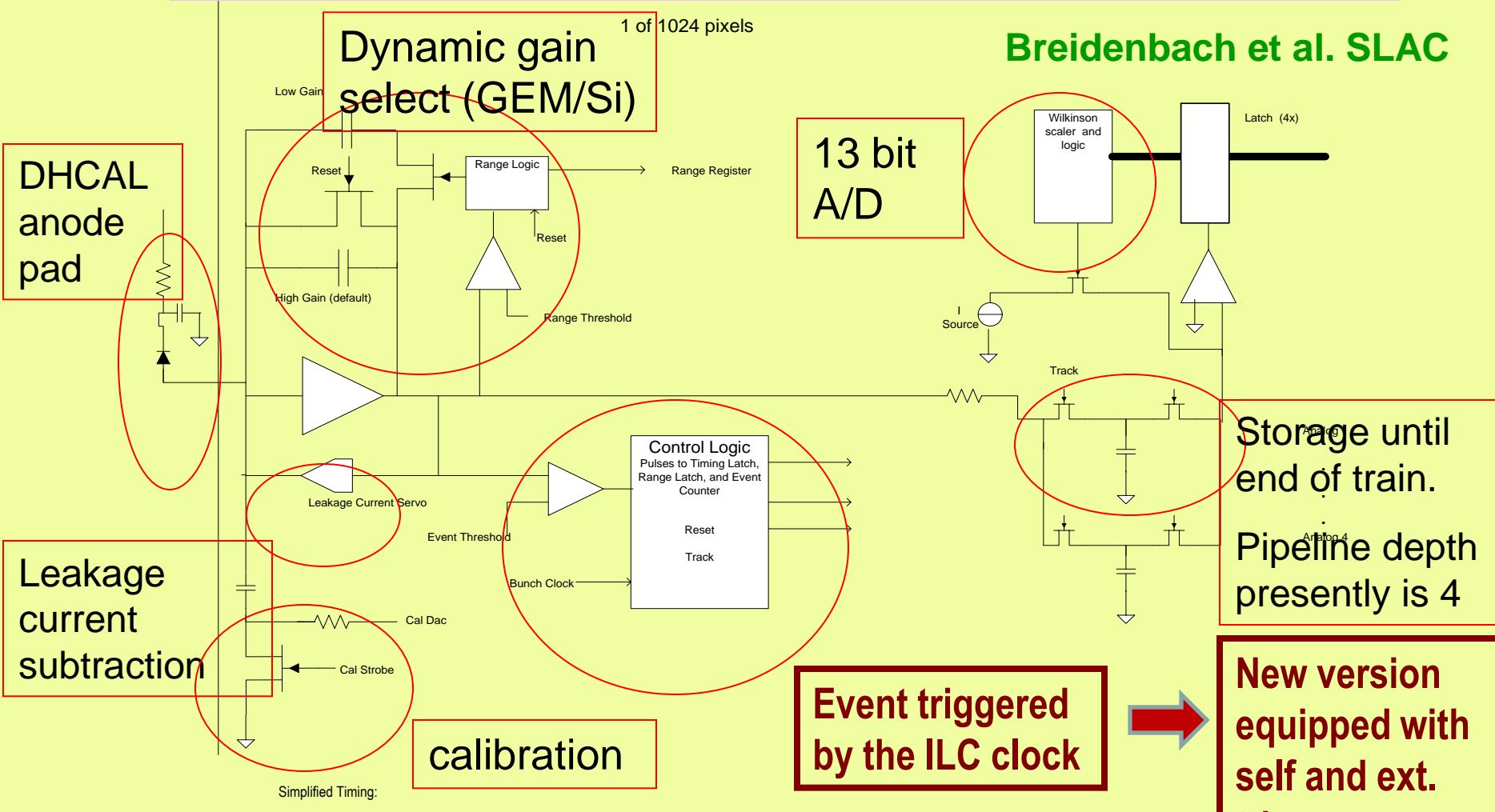
Sampling jets + advanced pattern recognition algorithms
→ Very **high-precision jet energy** measurement.

Simulated event
w 2 hadronic jets



Reconstructed jet:
Simulated energy resolution
 $\sigma/E_{jet} \sim 3\%$
(CALICE)

KPiX Analog Readout for GEM & THGEM DHCAL



There are ~ 3000 bunches separated by ~300 ns in a train, and trains are separated by ~200 ms.

Say a signal above event threshold happens at bunch n and time T0.

The Event discriminator triggers in ~100 ns and removes resets and strobes the Timing Latch (12 bit), range latch (1 bit) and Event Counter (5 bits).

The Range discriminator triggers in ~100 ns if the signal exceeds the Range Threshold.

When the glitch from the Range switch has had time to settle, Track connects the sample capacitor to the amplifier output.

The Track signal opens the switch isolating the sample capacitor at T0 + 1 micro s. At this time, the amplitude of the signal

Reset is asserted (synched to the bunch clock). Note that the second capacitor is reset at startup and following an event while processing an event)

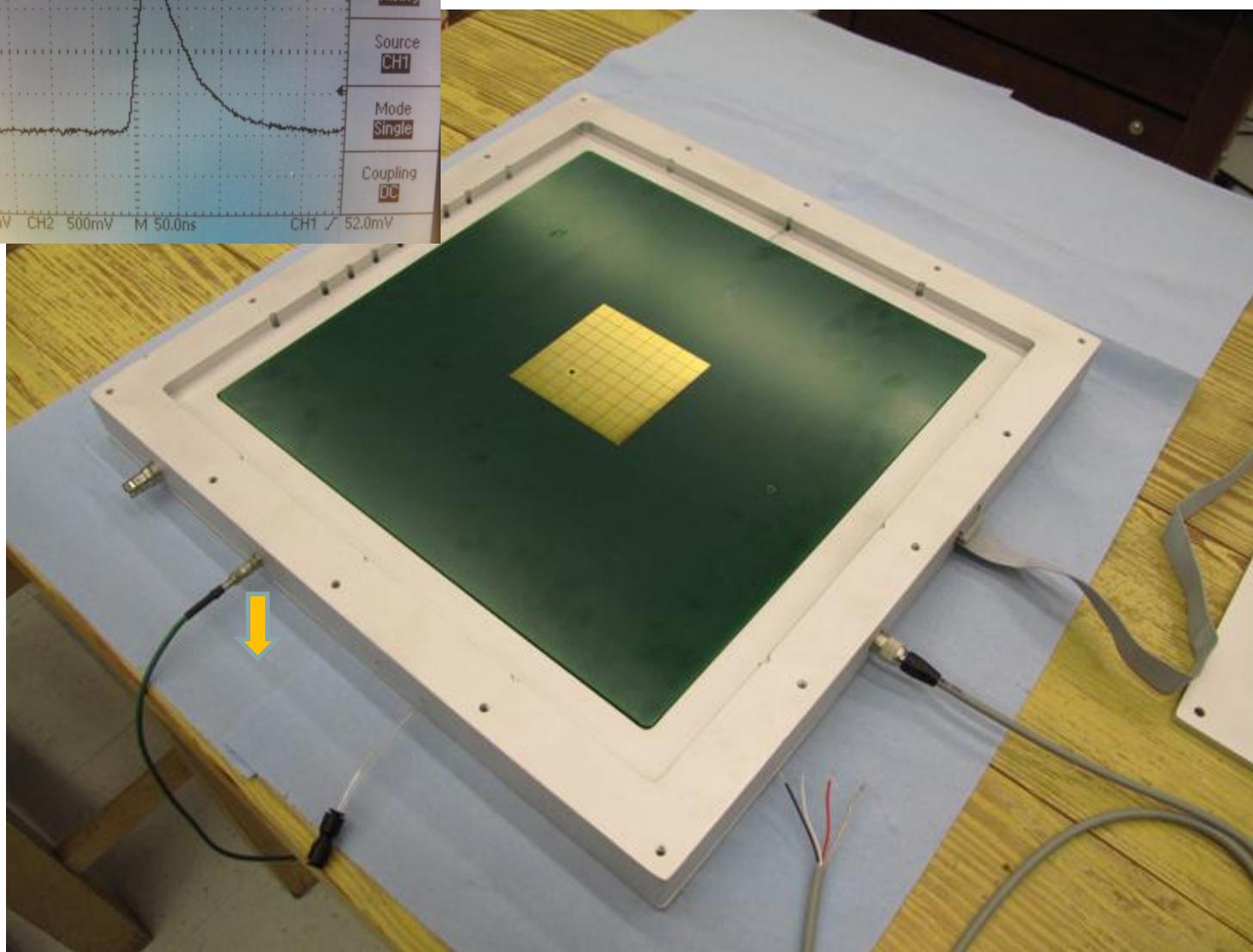
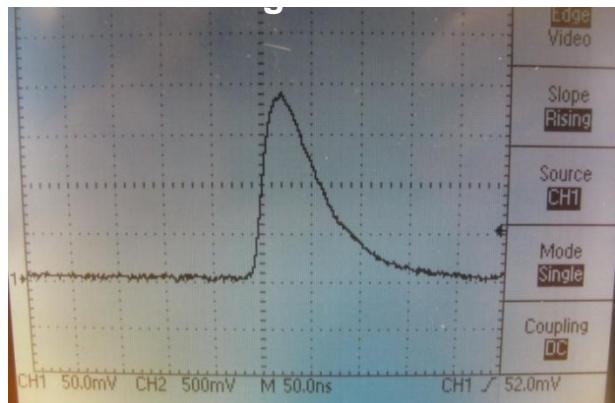
The system is ready for another signal in ~1.2 microsec.

After the bunch train, the capacitor charge is measured by a Wilkinson converter.

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

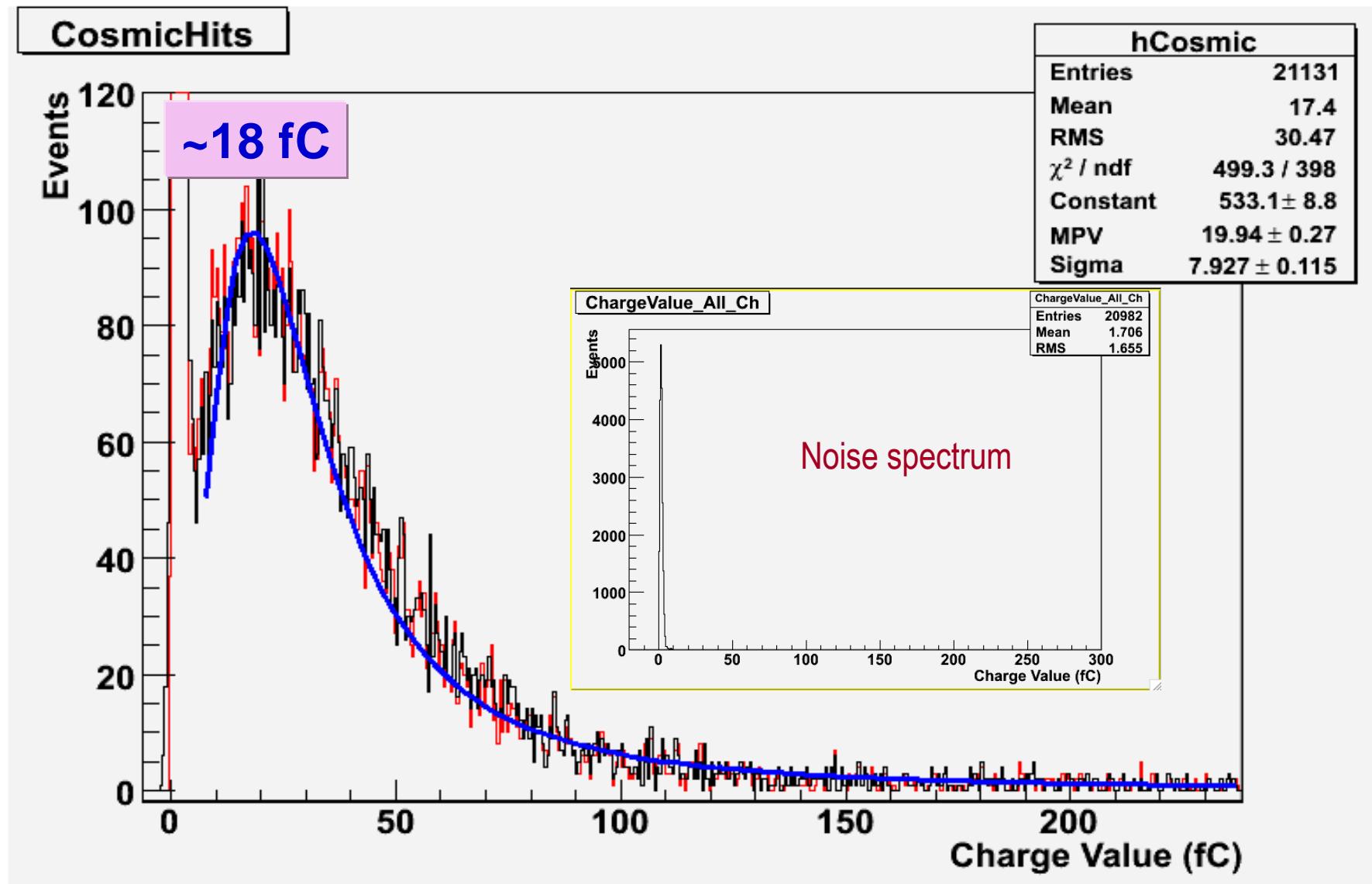
D-GEM / 64 anode-pads + KPiX

30x30 cm D-THGEM/KPiX



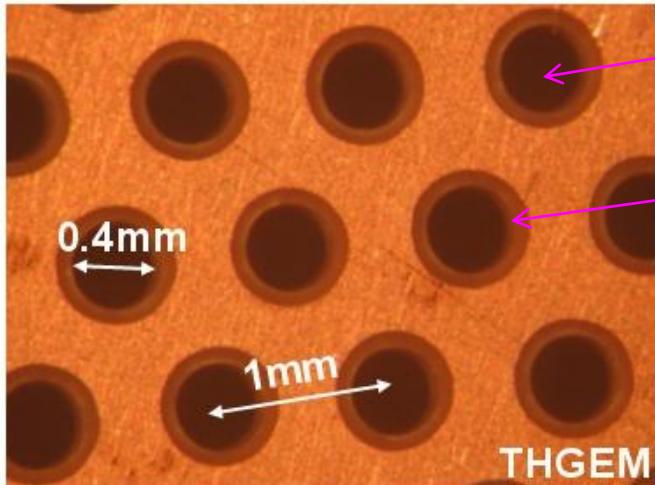
A. White et al UTA

D-GEM / kPiX with Cosmics - with Ext. Trigger

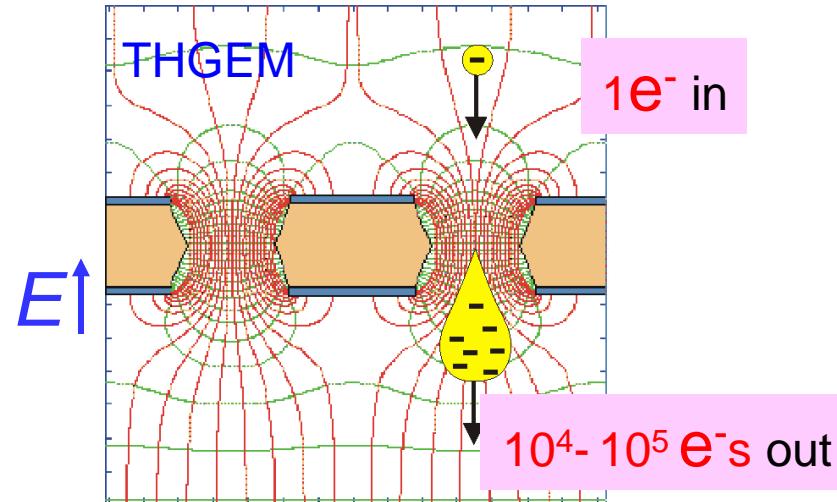


Thick Gas Electron Multiplier (THGEM)

~ 10-fold expanded GEM



Thickness 0.5-1mm



THGEM advantage for DHCAL:
SIMPLE, ROBUST, LARGE-AREA
Cheap: Printed-circuit technology
Digital counting →
gain fluctuations not important

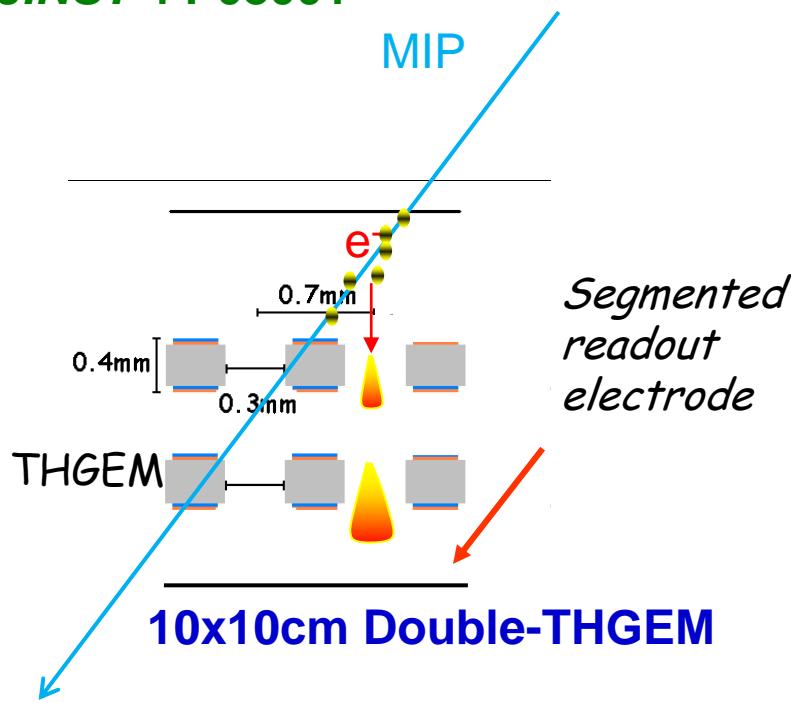
THGEM Recent review
NIM A 598 (2009) 107

Double-THGEM: 10-100 higher gains

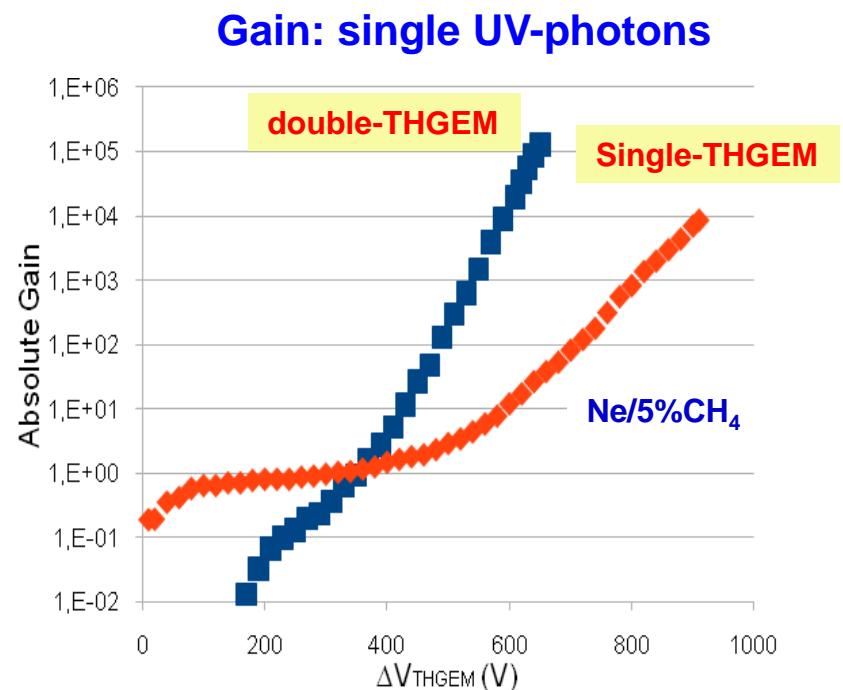
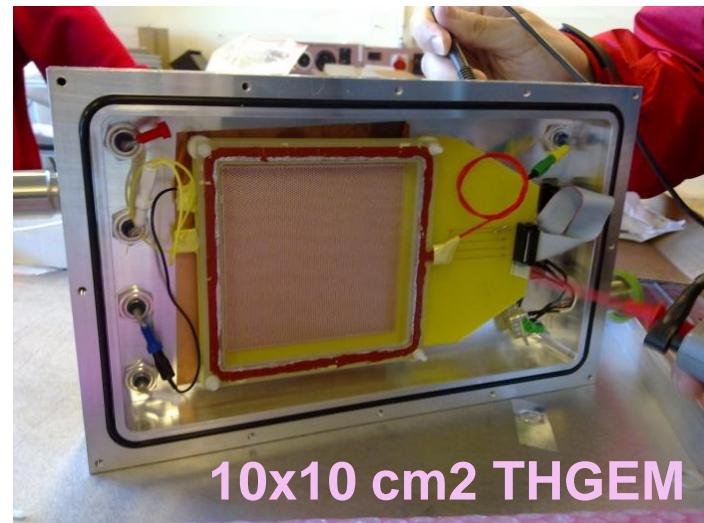
- Robust, if discharge no damage
- Effective single-electron detection
- Few-ns RMS time resolution
- Sub-mm position resolution
- >MHz/mm² rate capability
- Broad pressure range: 1mbar - few bar

Gain: THGEM in Ne-mixtures

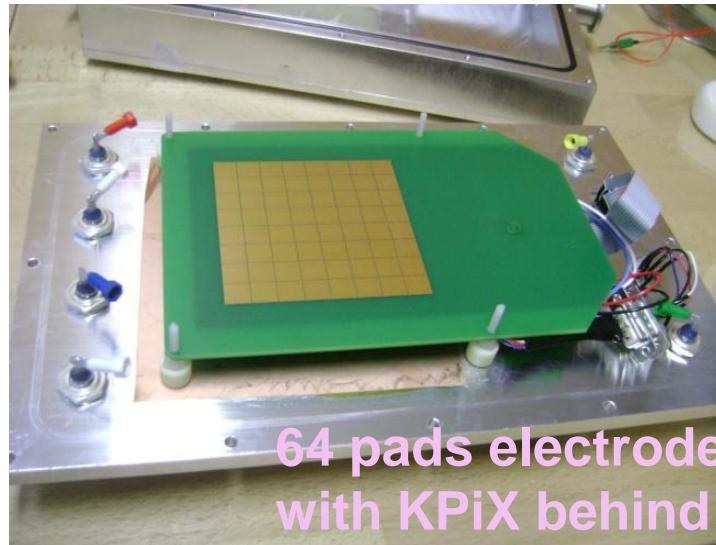
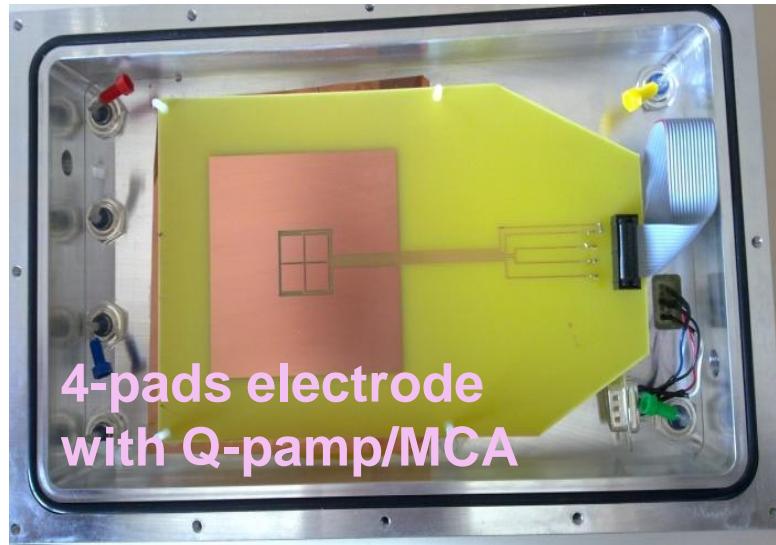
2009 JINST 4 P08001



- High gain in Ne mixtures
- **2-THGEM: higher gains/lower HV**
- But: low ionization ($n_{tot} \sim 40$ e/MIP)



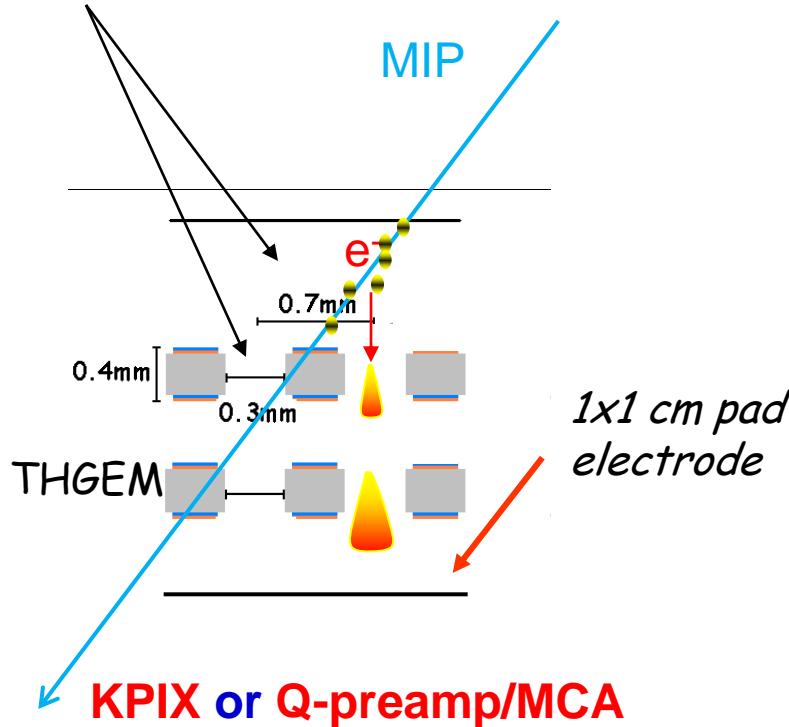
CERN test-beam detector



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

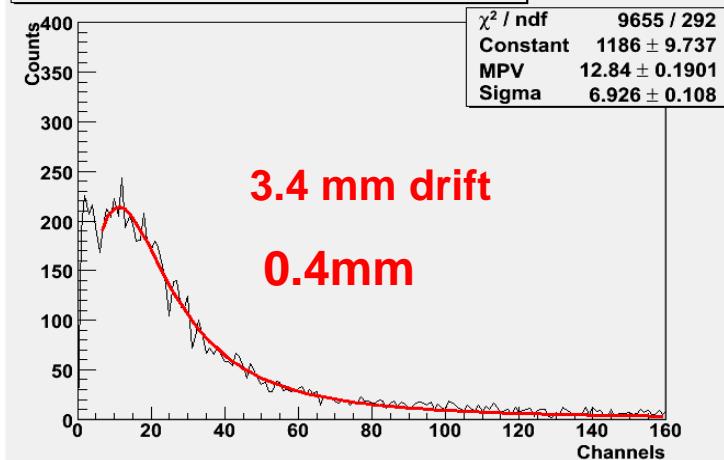
Here we had:

0.5mm holes / 1mm space



2-THGEM BEAM TESTS with Q-preamp/MCA

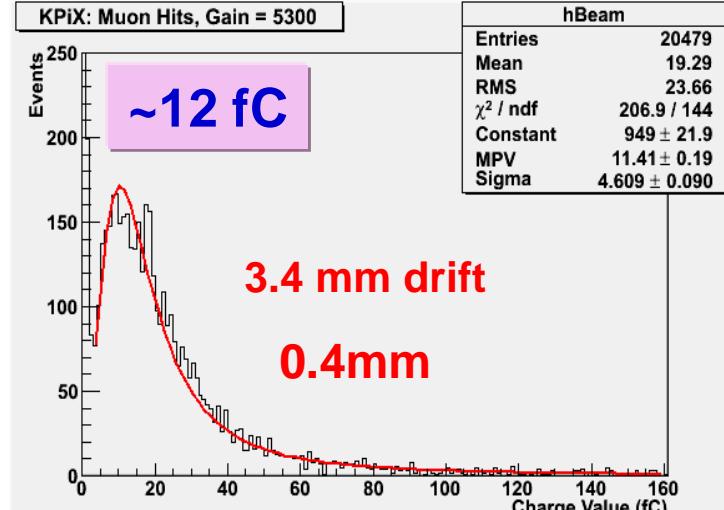
Muons with MCA, using 1cm² scintillator, THGEM Gain=5000



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

2-THGEM BEAM TESTS with KPIX

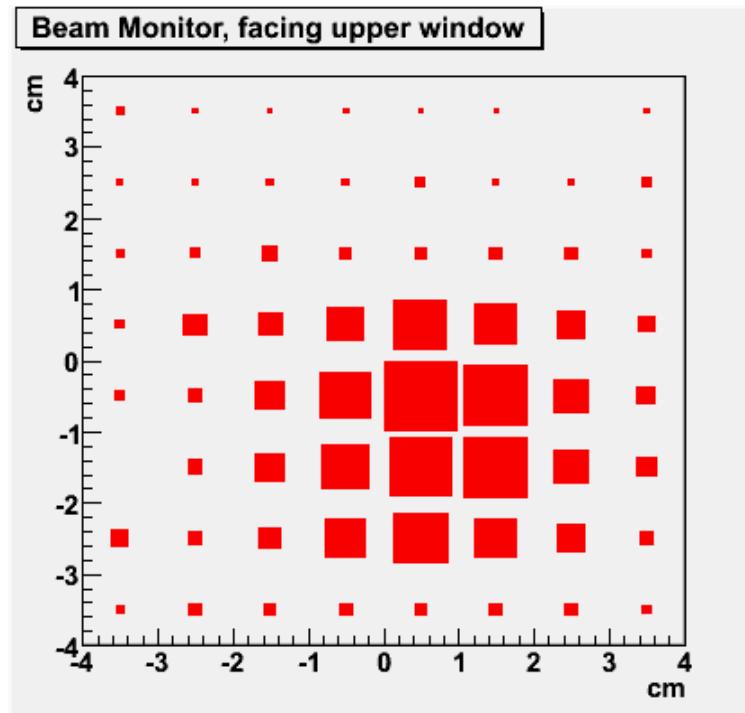
KPIX: Muon Hits, Gain = 5300



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

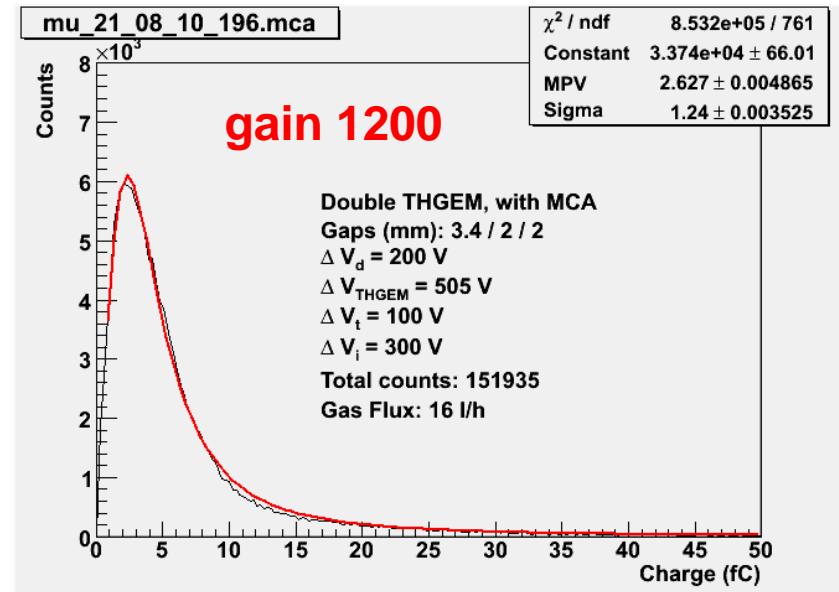
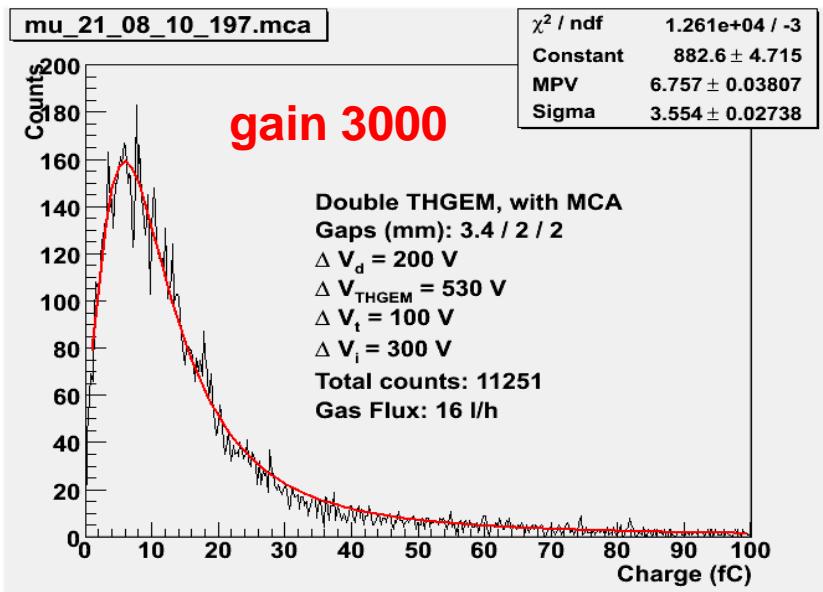
August 2010

Double-THGEM & KPiX



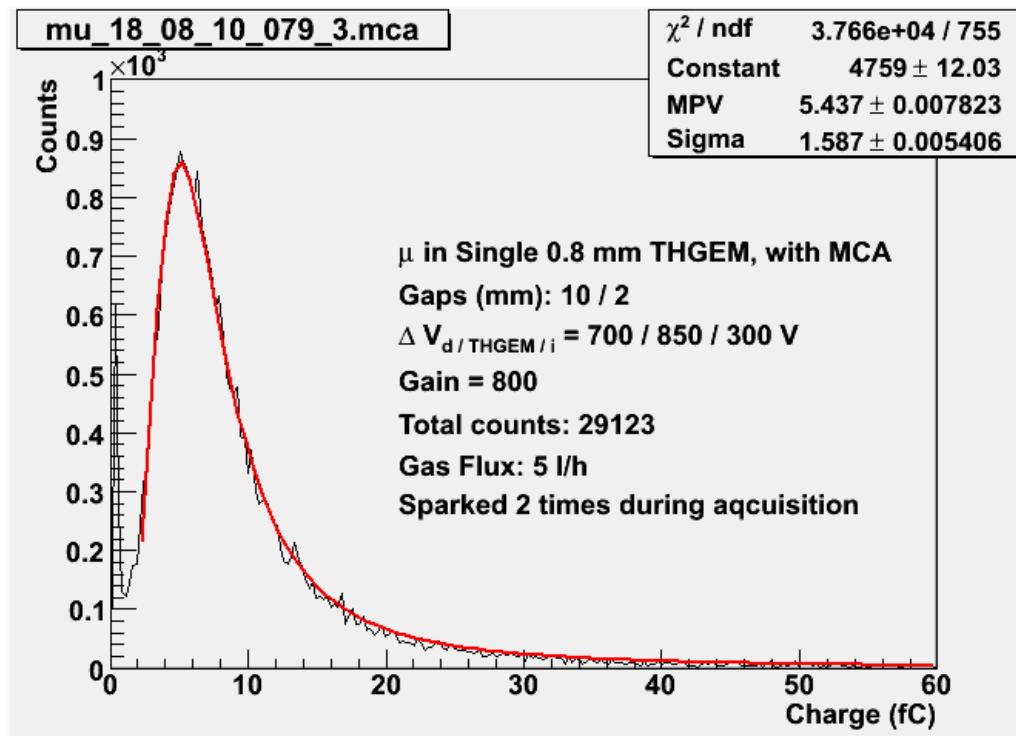
Muon beam profile

Muons with double-THGEM



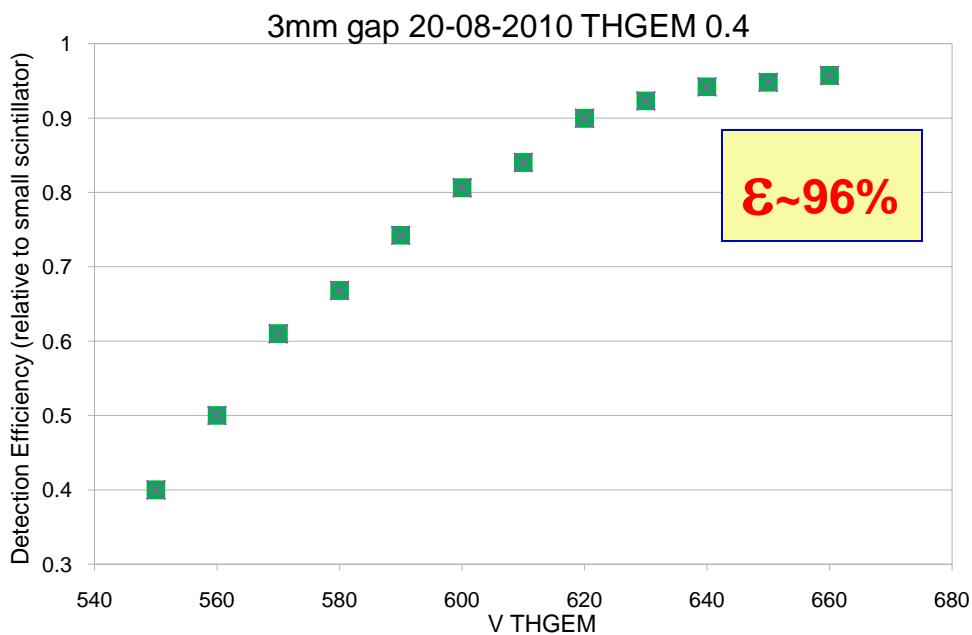
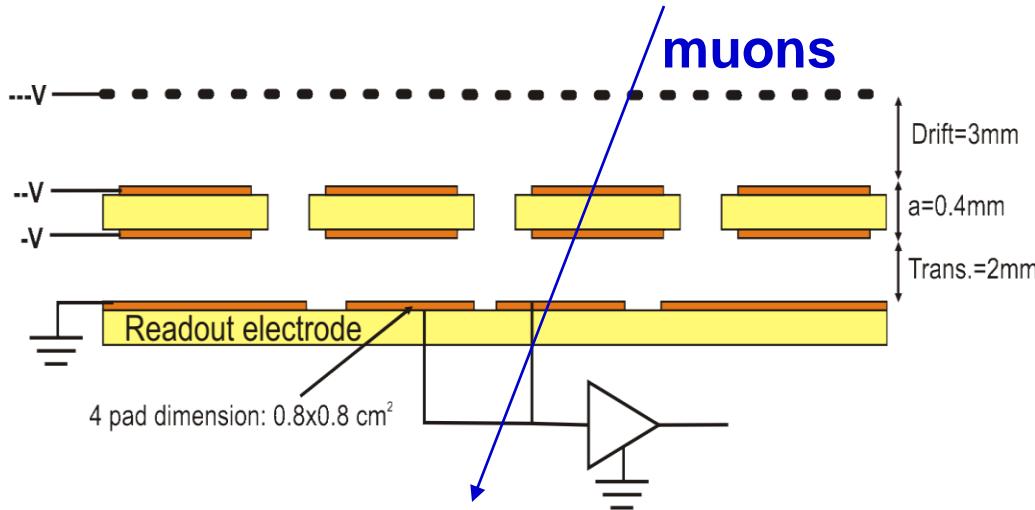
Double-THGEMs in Ne/5%CH₄. Landau distributions recorded with an MCA.
Thickness: 0.4mm
Drift gap: 3.4mm

Single-THGEM, 10mm drift gap, muons



Single-THGEM with muons
Landau distribution at a gain of 800.
Thickness: 0.8mm
Drift-gap: 10mm

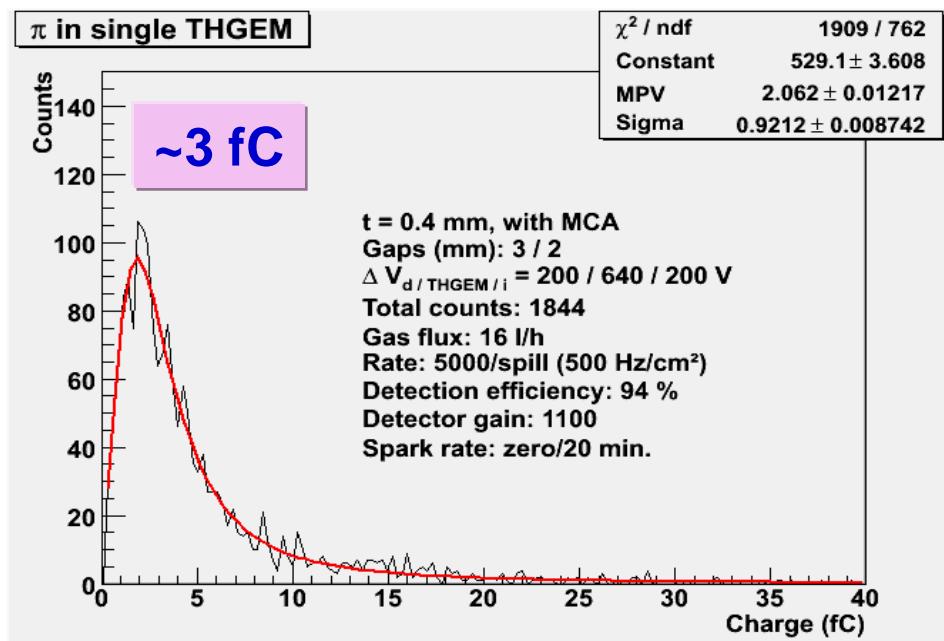
Single-THGEM with muons: efficiency



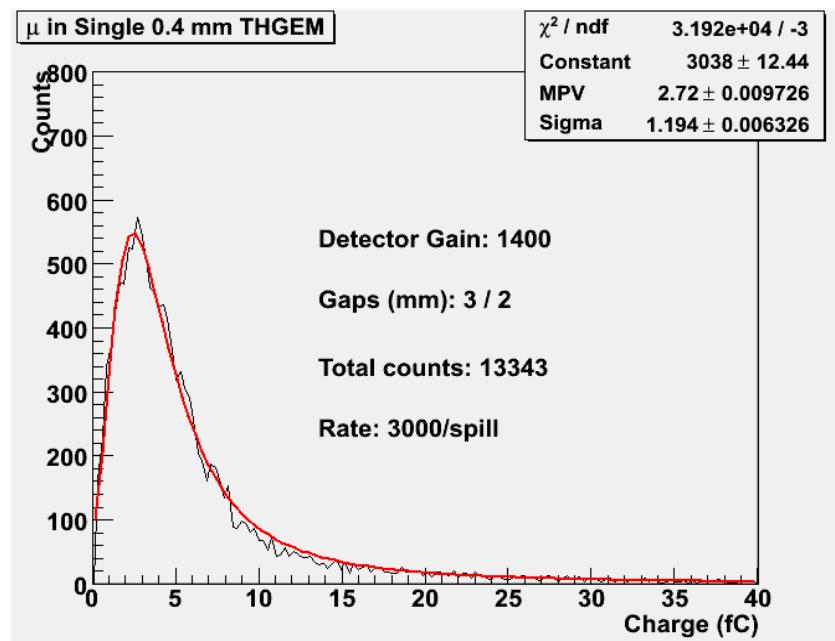
Single THGEM
10x10 cm
Thickness: **0.4 mm**
Particles: muons
Gas: Ne/5%CH₄
Drift gap: **3 mm**
Charge preamp/MCA
0.5 cm² trigger

Single-THGEM/3mm drift

PIONS



MUONS



Measured very low discharge rates even with pions @ rates >>ILC

THGEM: 0.4mm

Gain: 1200-1400

THGEM for DHCAL: next...

- October 2010: run at CERN with muons/pions
- 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
- **OCT RUN**: New multiplier geometries & operation modes
→ **well, gain in ind gap, resistive film...**
- Other gases (Ne/CF4?)

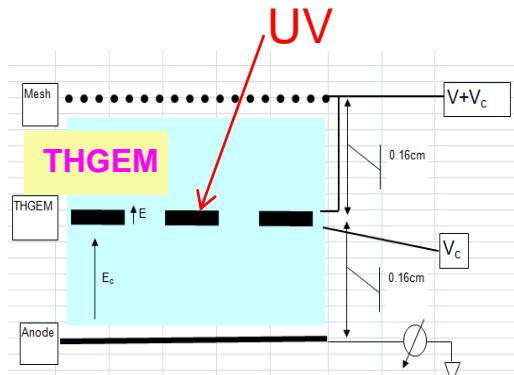
Compact WELL-THGEM

(similar to:

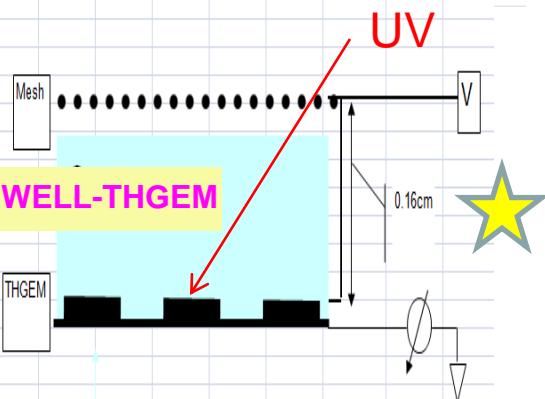
Well-Counter of Bellazzini &
of Alfonsi et al. CRETE 09)

Present goal:

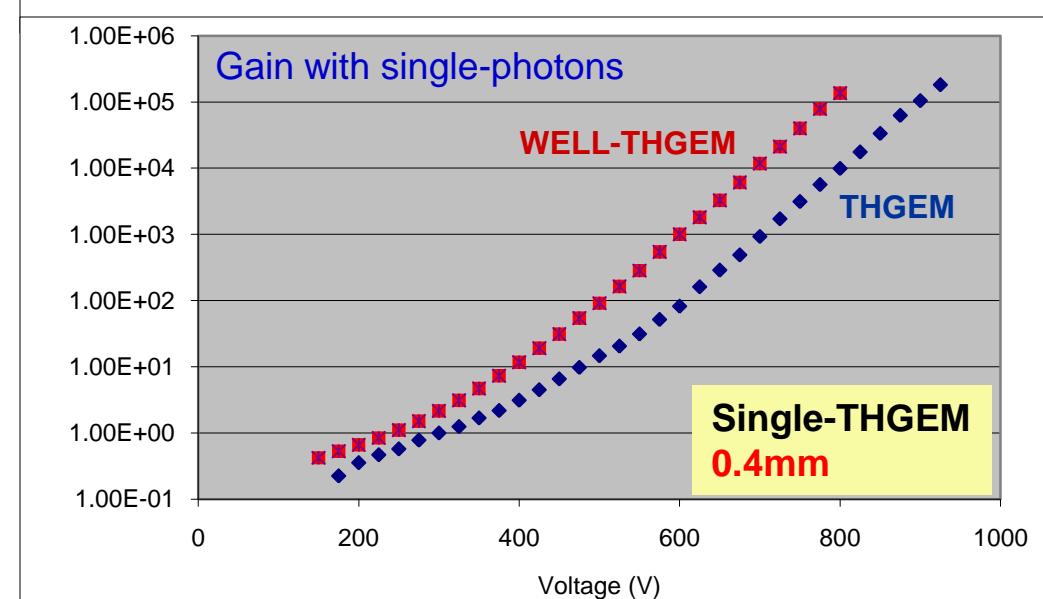
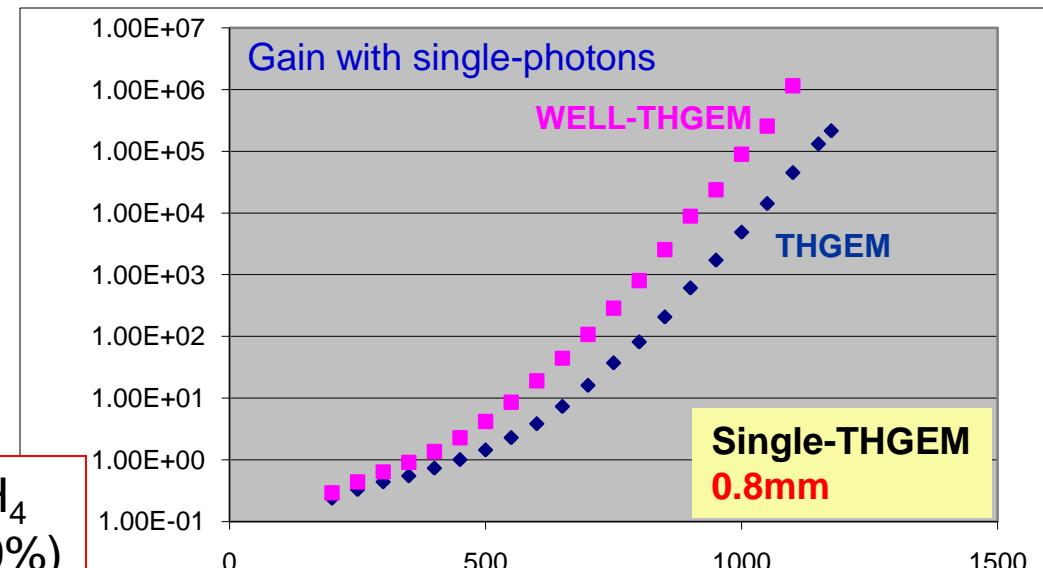
Reduce to minimum multiplier thickness



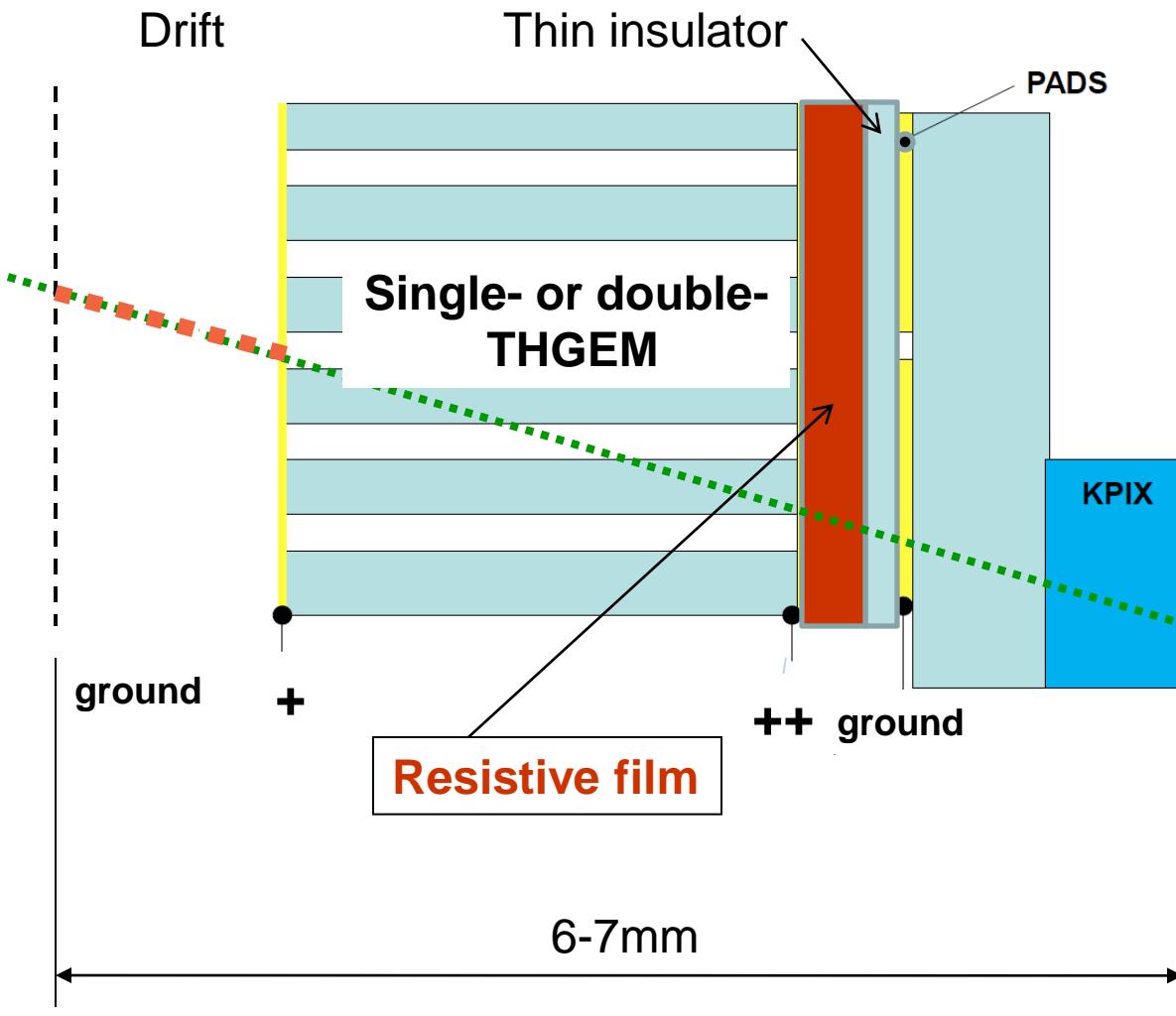
Gas: Ne/CH₄
(%CH₄ ~ 10%)



WELL: lower HV
0.8mm → higher gain



RESISTIVE-WELL-THGEM

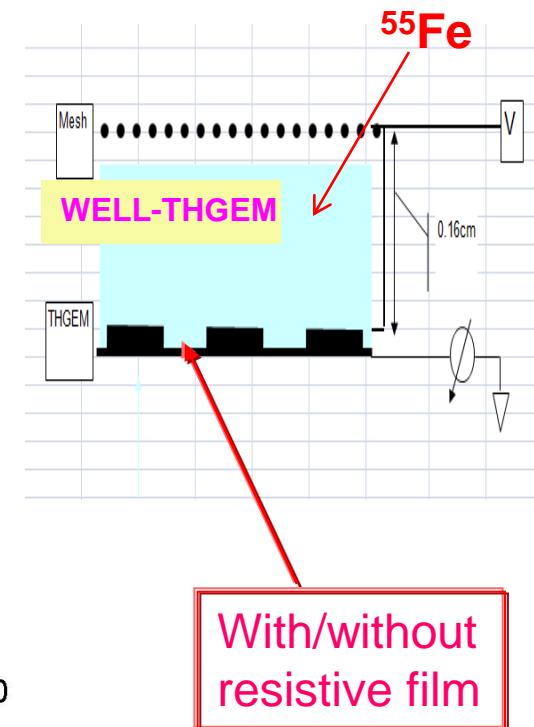
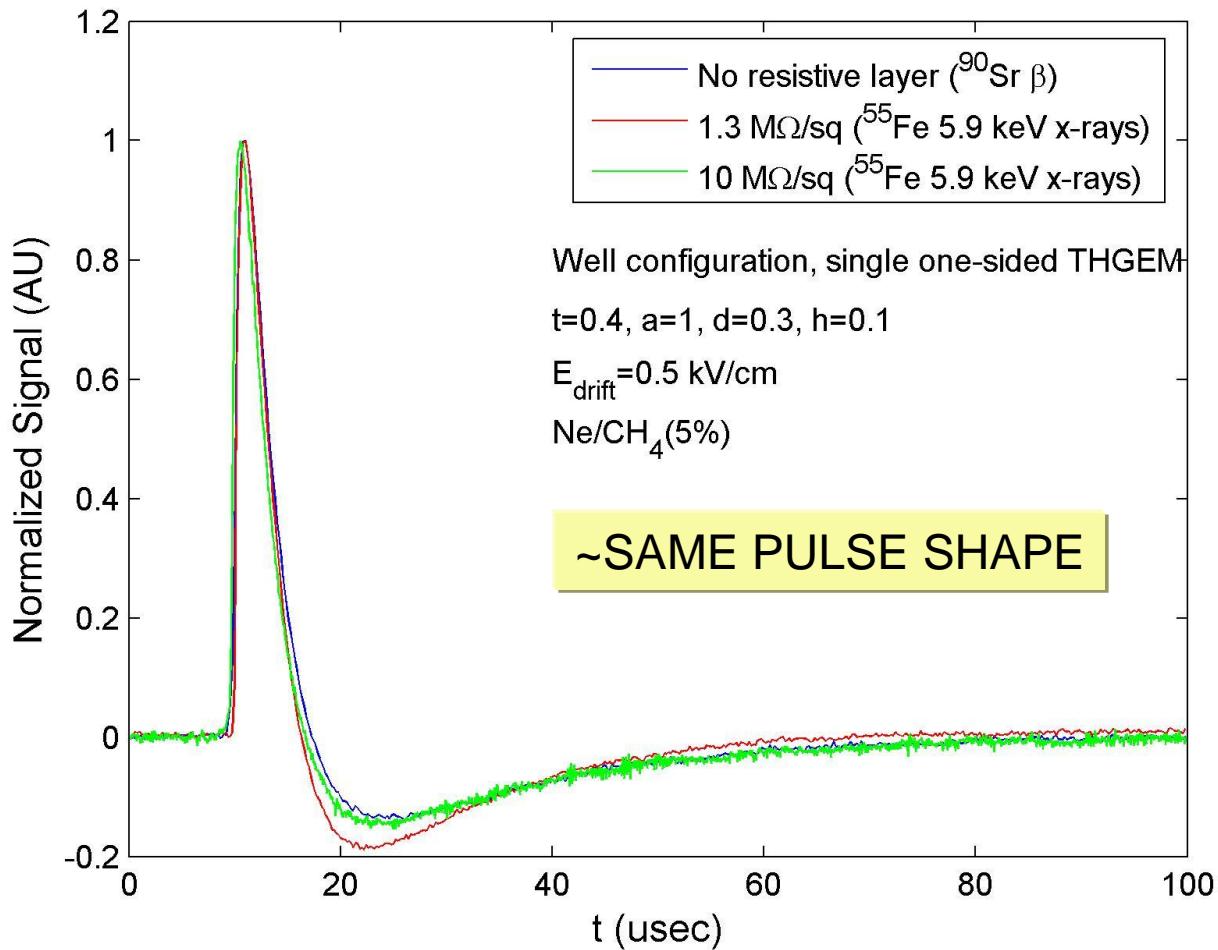


Advantages:

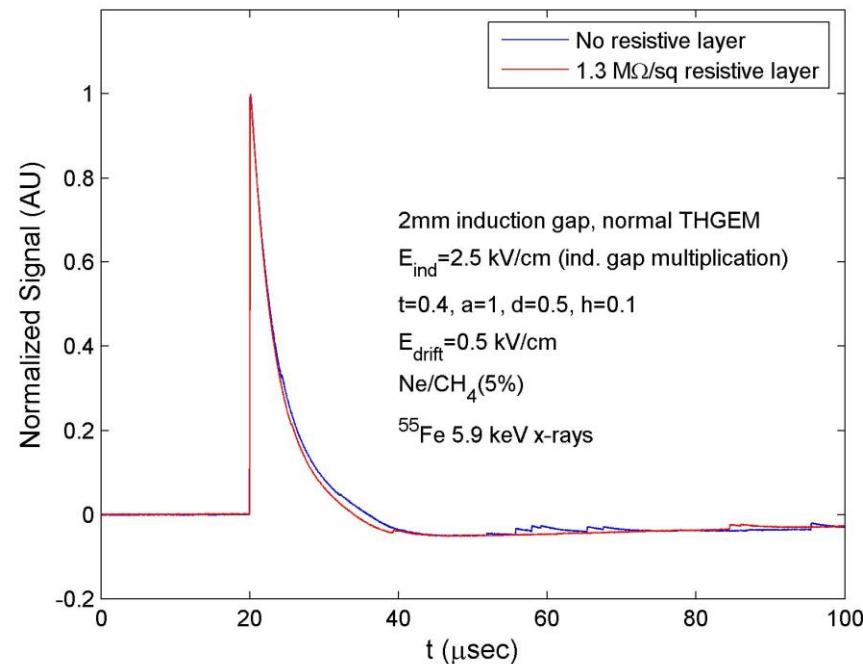
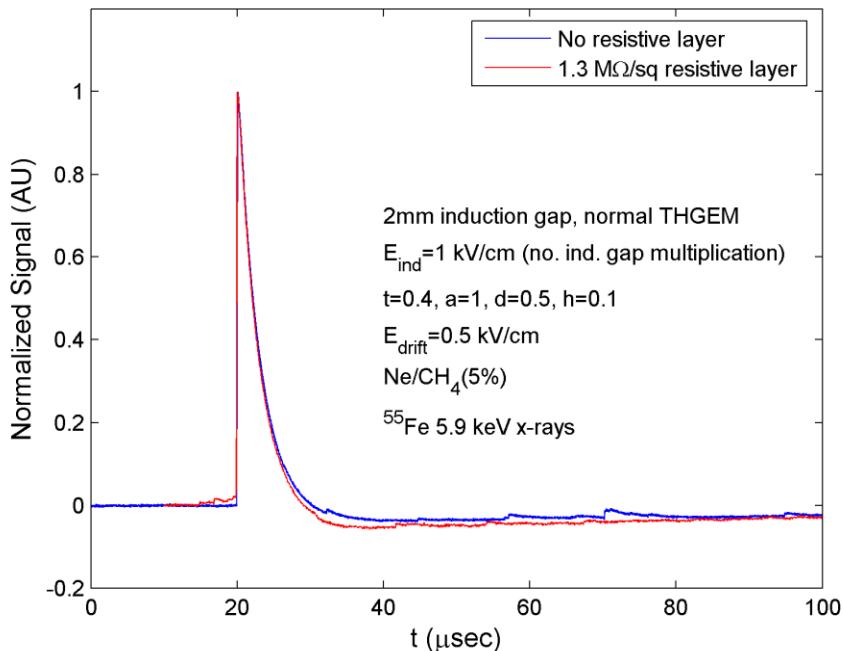
1. No induction gap
2. Ground on both external electrodes
3. Spark-protection of electronics

UNDER INVESTIGATIONS
@ Weizmann

Well: Charge pulses on pad

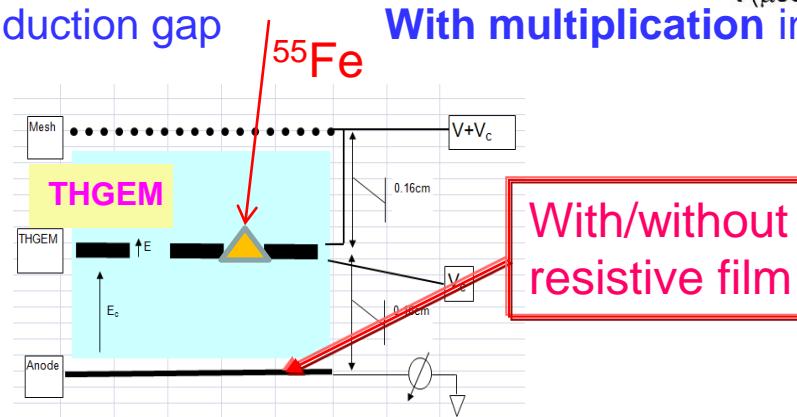


THGEM: Induction gap configuration: effect of adding a resistive layer ($1.3 \text{ M}\Omega/\square$)



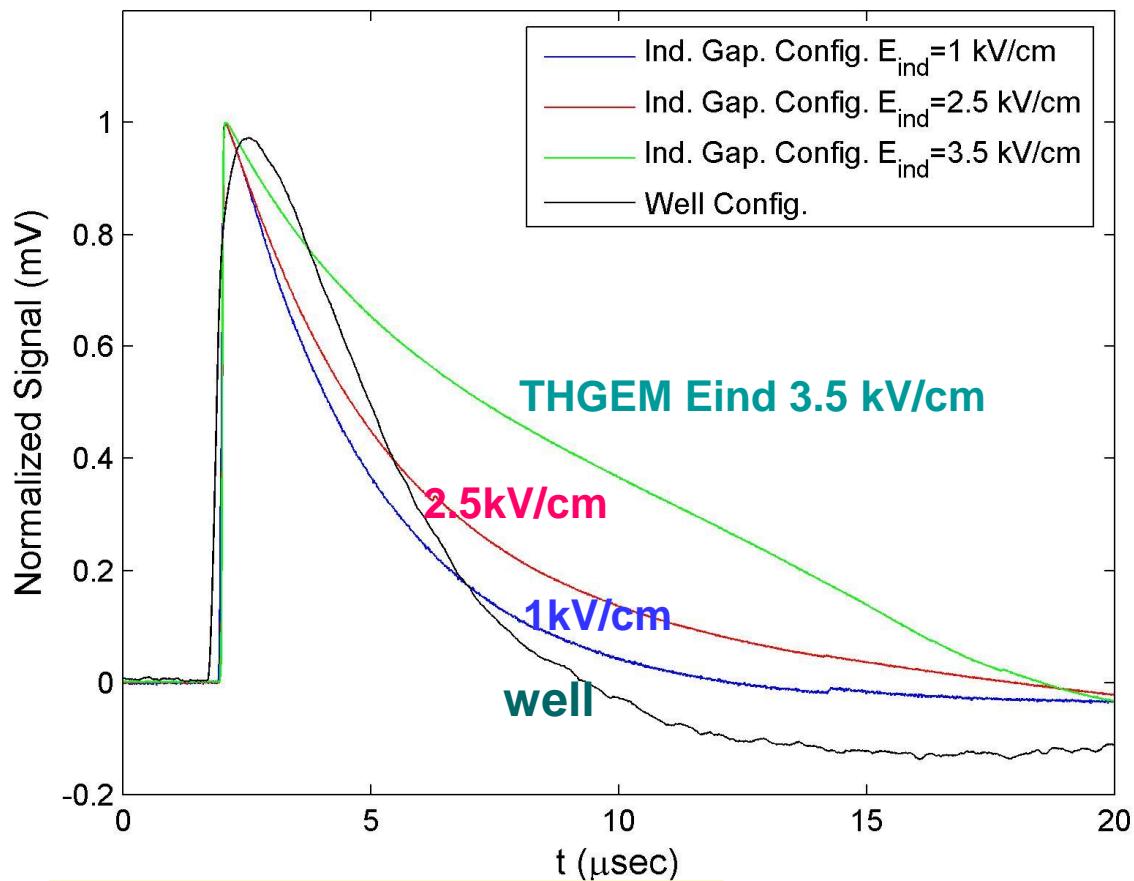
Without multiplication in the induction gap

With multiplication in the induction gap



THGEM Charge pulses

WELL, THGEM and with multiplication in induction gap



**Gain in induction gap:
Broader pulse (IONS!)
Might be beneficial for KPiX**

