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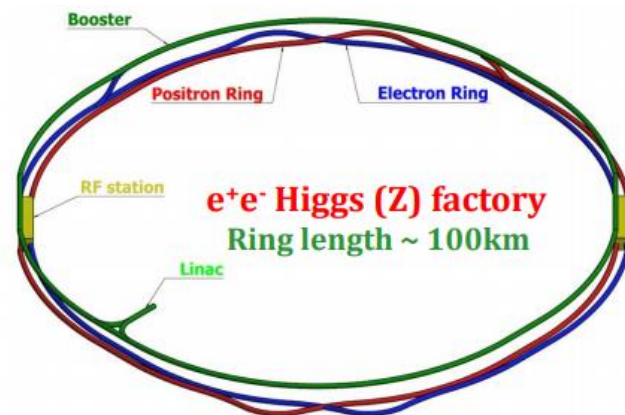
Design of Readout Electronics for CEPC Semi-Digital Hadronic Calorimeter Pre-research

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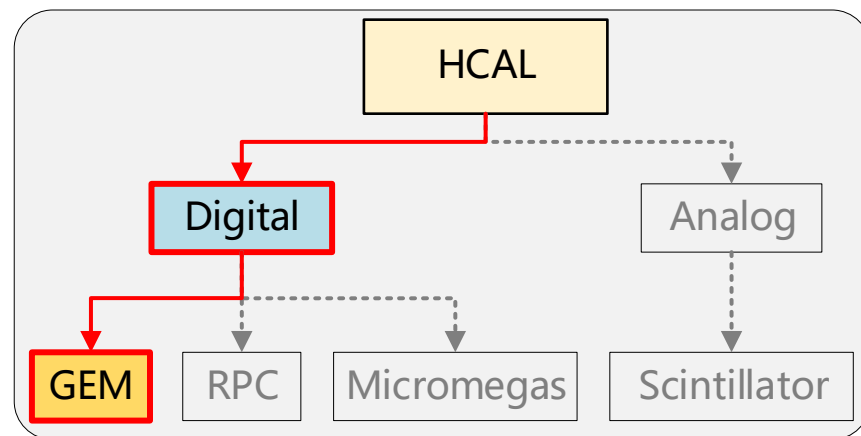
- CEPC

- Circular Electron and Positron Collider
- Higgs factory

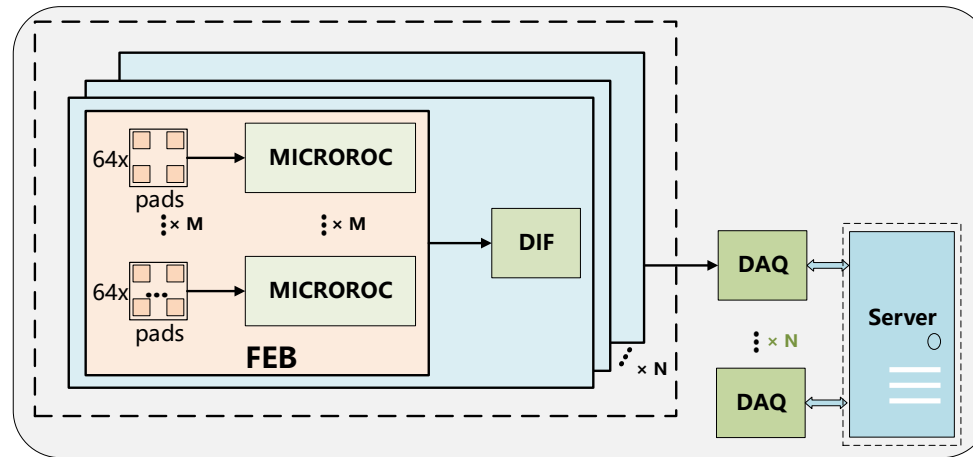


- DHCAL Options

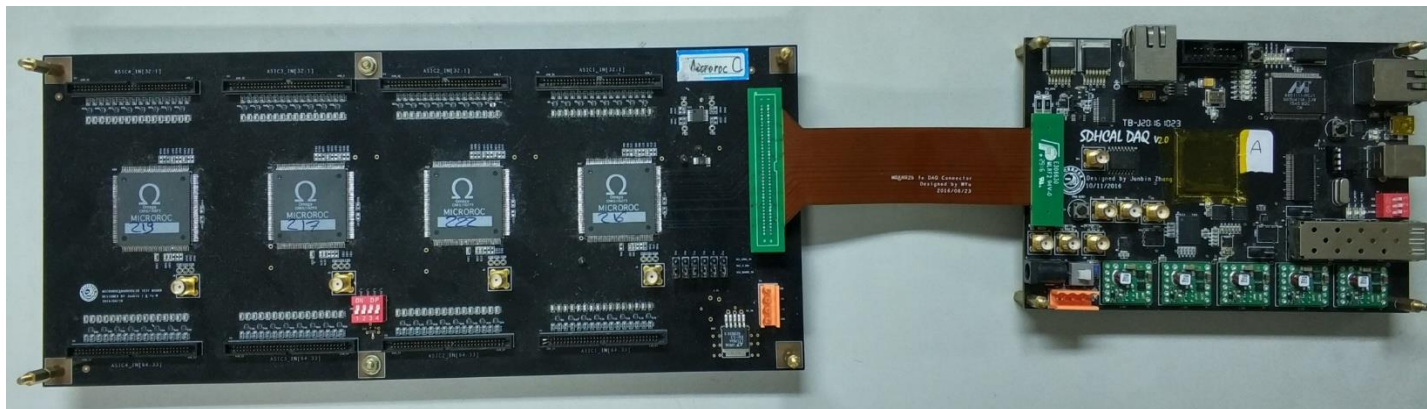
- Only hit information
- PFA HCAL



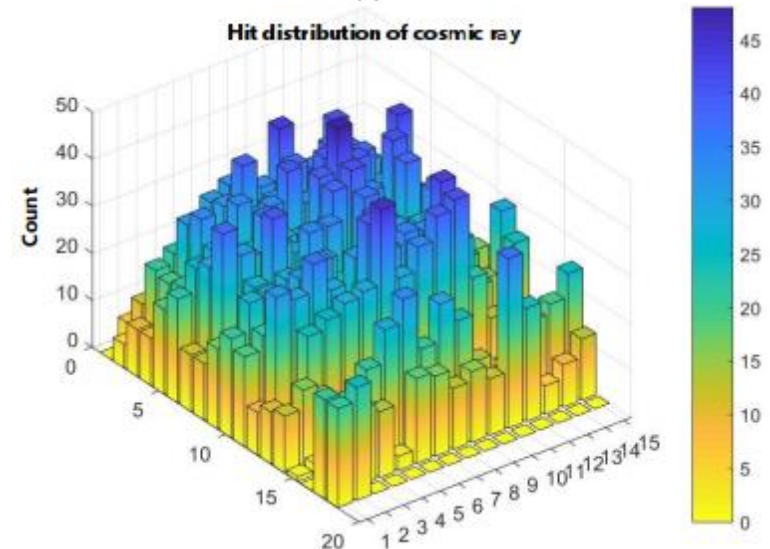
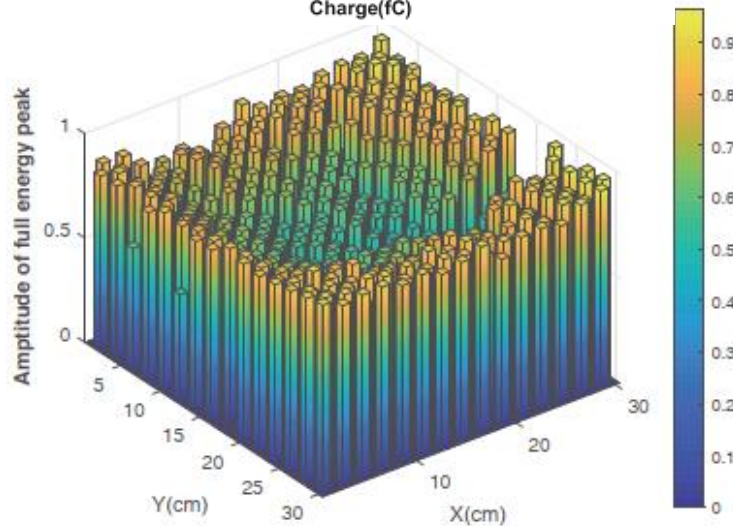
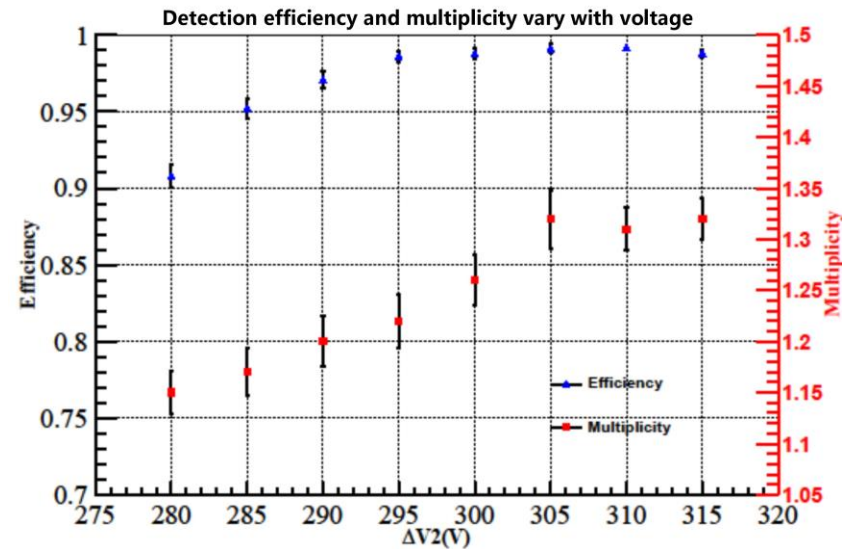
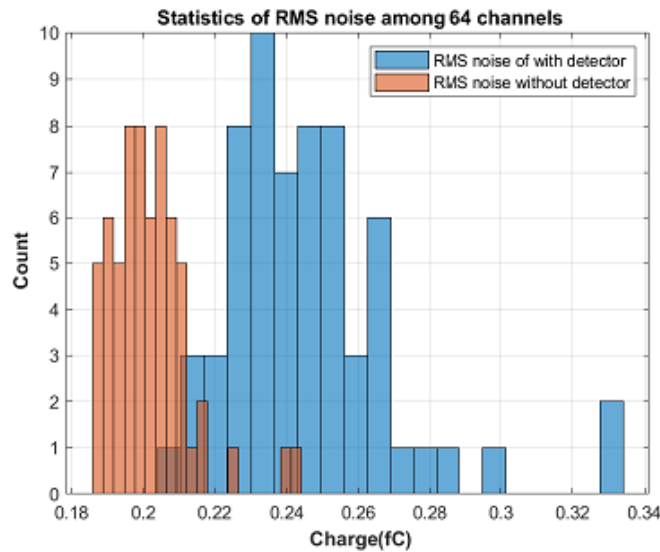
- Readout Structure



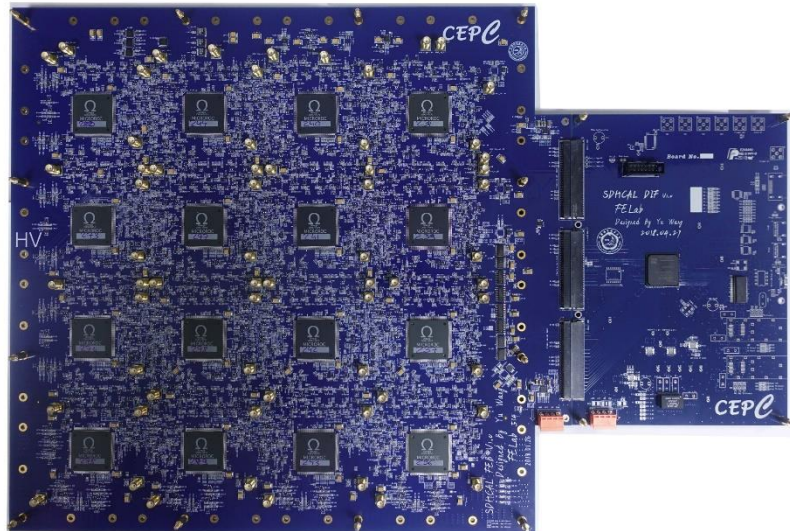
- Phase I design



• Test Result



- Conclusion
 - The readout electronics works well with detector
 - A two bits readout electronics is feasible and affordable
- Next
 - Integrate the electronics on the detector



Poster session 2

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Design of Readout Electronics for CEPC Semi-Digital Hadronic Calorimeter Pre-research

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Introduction

- CEPC is the proposed large Circular Electron-Positron Collider sited at Beijing Higuang factory
- As the final readout channel will be 4×10^6 channels/m², one of appropriate choice for the active part of the hadronic calorimeter is silicon detector with 1 or 2-bit readout, so called digital readout
- The goal of this research is to provide a feasible readout scheme for CEPC Digital-Hadronic Calorimeters (DH-CAL)
- The front-end readout electronics will be integrated with the detector and readout structure is based on scalable readout system
- A double layer GEM using self-aligning technique is used as the active layer

CEPC

- $E_{\text{cm}} = 218\text{GeV}$
- Luminosity $\sim 3 \times 10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- Circumference: 50 ~ 100km

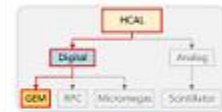
Readout Scheme

Calorimeter Options

Sampling calorimeters with **Particle Flow Algorithms (PFA)** can achieve the required energy resolution. This requires the detector have fine segmentation both laterally and longitudinally. Following figure shows the options for PFA HCAL.

A digital readout system based on **GEM (Gas Electron Multiplier)** is under research.

The required readout pads is $1 \times 1\text{cm}^2$. A detector with effective area need $30 \times 30\text{cm}^2$ is used for pre-research.

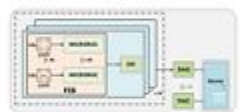


Readout Structure

The readout system is developed on REB (Scalable Readout System). Users can reuse the main system just changing the front-end board.

The whole system includes following parts:

- FER(Front-End Board): Combination of detector and readout ASIC
- DF(Detector Front-End): Control the ASIC and read hit information
- DAQ: Distribute clock and returned to different DF. Gather data to upper server



Readout ASIC

A 64-channel Semi-Digital readout ASIC named MICROROC is chosen for pre-research, which was developed at INFN by OMEGA LAB.

Each channel of the MICROROC chip has:

- A very low noise charge preamplifier with dynamic range from 1fC to 50fC
 - Two different adjustable shapers
 - Three comparators operated in 2-bit
- An on-chip RAM is designed to store the hit information.



Design and Test

Phase I Design

A "Phase I" design is completed to verify the readout structure and test the performance of MICROROC.

A $30 \times 30\text{cm}^2$ GEM detector with its readout plane set shown below. The size of readout pad is 1cm^2 .



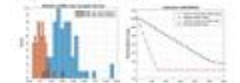
The readout electronics is connected to the readout plane via flexible plate made by Japcon. It contains two parts:

- An FER, able to readout 256 channels
- A DF with multiple readout interfaces such as E-link, SPI, Ethernet and USB

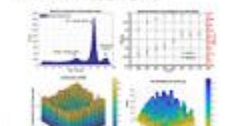


Test Result

The RMS noise with detector is below 0.05fC, which is lower than the **MIP (Minimum Ionizing particle)** signal. And the dynamic range of the low gain shaper is up to 50fC.



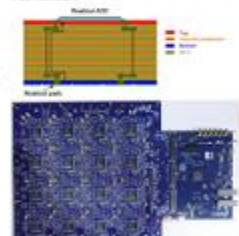
An external ASIC is applied to recover the X-ray energy spectrum and the uniformity of the GEM (left view figure). The efficiency and hit test is done with the cosmic-ray trigger figures.



Next Stage

In order to reduce the "dead area" caused by electronics, a readout plane with embedded front-end electronics is designed.

Shield lateral via technique is used to ensure the signal integrity and gas tightness. The upper figure shows the stack-up of the FER. The lower shows the FER and GEM.



Conclusion

- The readout structure is efficient and the readout electronics can work well with the detector
- The noise is lower than the MIP signal and the dynamic range is up to 50fC
- Two-bit readout electronics with GEM detector is feasible and affordable for the hadronic calorimeter



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