

# The Semi-Digital Hadronic Calorimeter (SDHCAL) prototype

*Tuesday, 3 October 2017 09:40 (20 minutes)*

The successful running of the technological prototype of the Semi-Digital Hadronic CALorimeter (SDHCAL) proposed to equip the future ILD detector of the ILC has provided excellent results in terms of energy linearity and resolution and also tracking capabilities. Stability with time of the prototype is also successfully tested.

To validate completely the SDHCAL option for ILD, a new R&D activities have started. The aim of such activities is to demonstrate the ability to build large detectors ( $> 2\text{m}^2$ ). The construction of efficient detectors of such a size necessitates additional efforts to ensure the homogeneity and the efficiency of these large detectors.

Another important point of the new activities is to use a new version of the HARDROC ASIC that was used in the prototype with success. The new version has several advantages with respect to the one used in the SDHCAL prototype such as the zero suppression and the I2C protocol.

Another development is the DAQ electronic board. A new one is proposed. In addition to a reduced size to cope with the ILD requirements, new features are being implemented. A TCP/IP protocol is adopted in the new card to ensure the coherency of the data transmission. The TTC protocol is also to be used to distribute the clock to the different ASIC on the electronic board. The new DAQ board is being conceived to have the capability to address up to 432 ASICs of 64 channels each.

600 new HARDROC has been already produced and tested, and the electronic boards are being produced now. In addition, some new few DAQ boards are now under tests.

A new cassette, to host the active layer while being as before a part of the absorber, is being also conceived. The challenge is to maintain a good rigidity to ensure the perfect contact between the electronic board and the GRPC and also to facilitate the dissipation of the ASIC heating.

Finally, the mechanical structure of the new prototype will use a new welding technique to reduce the dead zones and provide less deformed structure. Few attempts using the electron beam welding technique to build small setup have been realized at CERN.

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**Session Classification:** Prototypes, upgrades and concepts