

# MICROMEGAS DHCAL

W-DHCAL workshop, Annecy

C. ADLOFF for A. ESPARGILIÈRE

LAPP

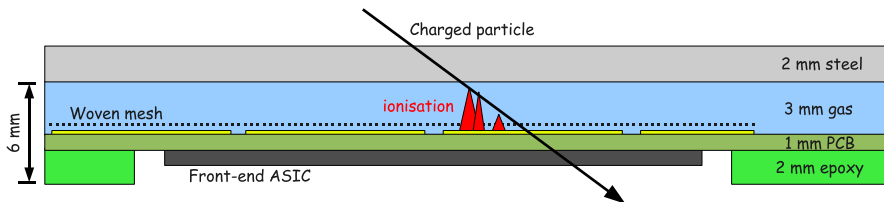
September 24, 2009

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# SIMULATION ACTIVITIES

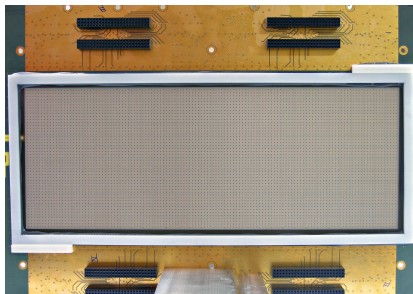
- Cubic Meter Simulation (Jan Blaha):
  - Better understanding of DHCAL generally
  - The first qualitative view on DHCAL global performance
  - Study performed:
    - Study of the main calorimeter characteristics
    - Comparison of various absorber materials: Fe, W, Pb
    - Comparison of analog and digital readout
    - Dependency on the readout threshold
- High Energy Physics Simulation (J. J. Blaising)

# MICROMEGAS DEVELOPMENTS FOR DHCAL ACTIVE LAYER



## General Features

- Robustness, industry process
- Low voltage ( $V_{\text{mesh}}$  &  $V_{\text{drift}} < 500 \text{ V}$ )
- $120 \mu\text{m}$  amplification gap
- $1 \text{ cm}^2$  pads readout
- Needs for low noise electronics
- Needs for reliable sparks protection



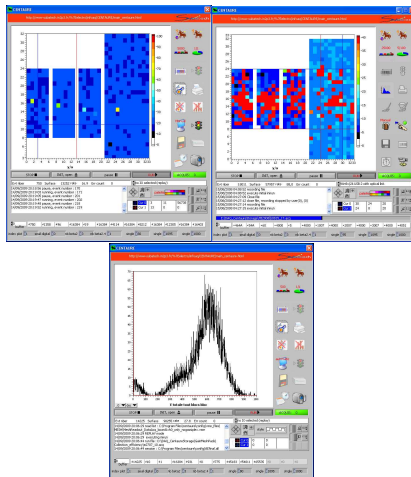
# ELECTRONICS AND ACQUISITION

DAQ (D. Roy)

## CENTAURE for analog readout

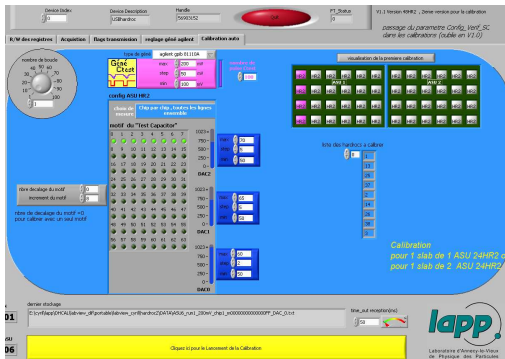
CENTAURE used for analog data acquisition and online monitoring

- Developed by D. Roy (SUBATECH, Nantes)
- GASSIPLEX chips on external boards
- Mesh readout



### LabVIEW for digital readout

- Home made software for chips characterisation
- HARDROC1, HARDROC2 (input for calibration) and DIRAC chips
- Development for cosmic data acquisition ongoing





### X-DAQ

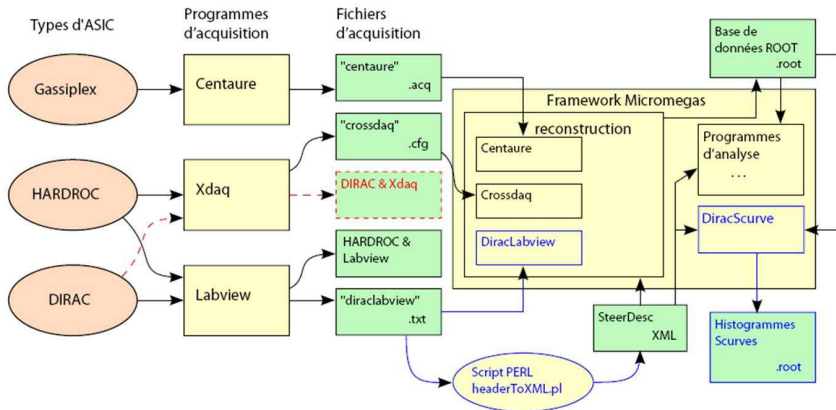
- Developed at IPNL
- Used for fast data acquisition
- Works for HARDROC1 and 2
- Development for DIRAC ongoing

### Aspects

- Fast running
- html control interface
- **need expert on site**

# Analysis Framework

(J. Jacquemier)

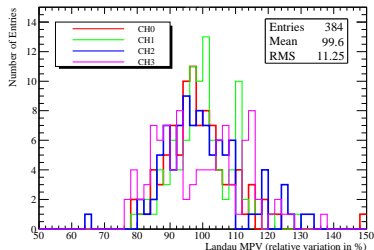
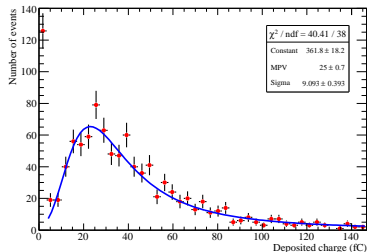


# MICROMEAS analog prototypes performances

Characteristics (A. Espargilière)

## Beam test 2008 Results

- Overall gain disparity  $\approx 11\%$  ( $384 \text{ cm}^2$ )
- Efficiency = 97% at 1.5 fC
- Maximum Multiplicity < 1.1 at 1.5 fC

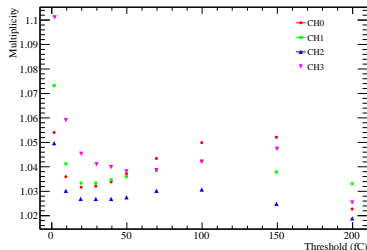
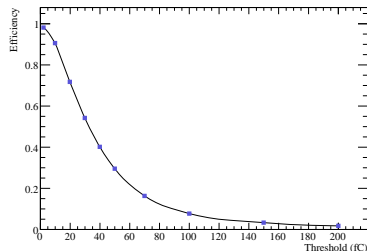


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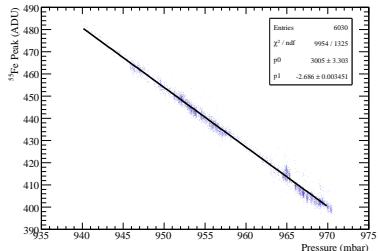
# MICROMEGAS analog prototypes performances

Environmental Study (M. Chefdeville)

## X-Ray Study

- Two-week long data acquisition
- 5.9 keV photons from  $^{55}\text{Fe}$
- Dependency of response versus  $P$  and  $T$
- Method for gain correction established:

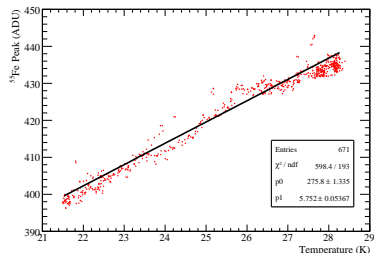
$$f_x = 1 - C_x \cdot \Delta(x)$$



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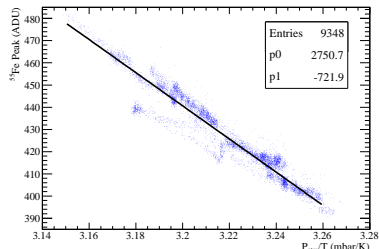
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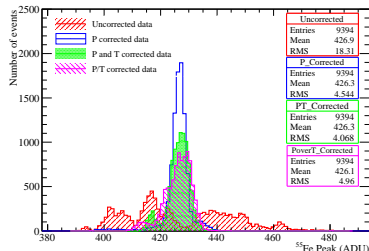
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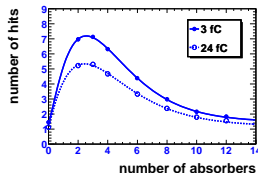
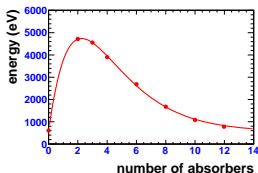




# MICROMEGAS analog prototypes performances

Shower Measurements (M. Chefdeville)

- Micromegas behaviour in 2 GeV electron:
  - Stable and high gain during test period (a few HV trips over 12 days)
  - correction for  $P, T$  variations, pads intercalibration
- Energy and number of hit distributions:
  - Show a similar trend with the number of absorber
  - Longitudinal hit distribution maximum reached slightly deeper
  - Transverse hit distribution shows larger RMS at first shower stages
- Future plans
  - Comparison with simulation
  - Take data at different energies at next beam test (next week)



## First embedded electronics on a MICROMEAS

- Single DIRAC chip  $8 \times 8$  pad MICROMEAS chamber
- 10,7 mm thickness

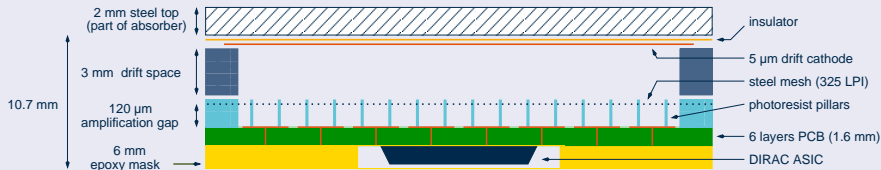


Figure: design of a bulk MICROMEAS with embedded electronics

## First DIRAC operative test (Beam test 2008, August)

- Single ASIC 8×8 pad MICROMEAS chamber
- Very first test of bulk MICROMEAS with embedded digital readout
- **fully successful**
- Raw multiplicity of 1.1

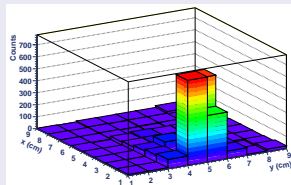
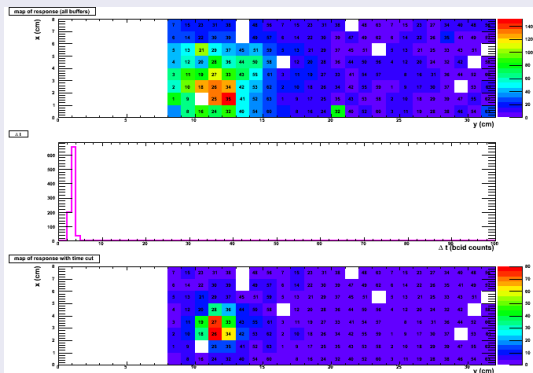


Figure: Beam profile obtained with digital readout using the DIRAC ASIC.

# Tests with digital electronics

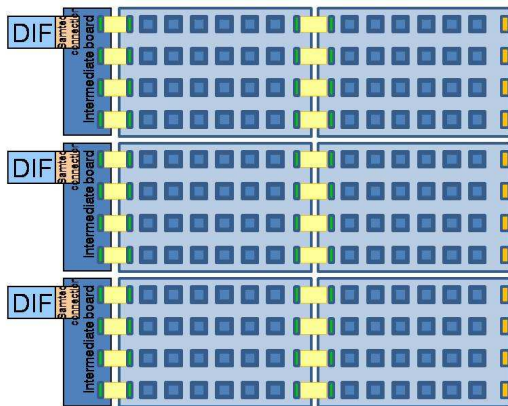
## First HARDROC1 operative test on MICROMEAS (Beam test 2009, May)

- Beam profile observed w and w/o scintillator coincidence
- bad chip configuration  $\implies$  data mostly corrupted
- Raw efficiency estimated around 60%



# Square Meter Project

Layout (N.Geffroy)



■ : Flat Printed Circuit

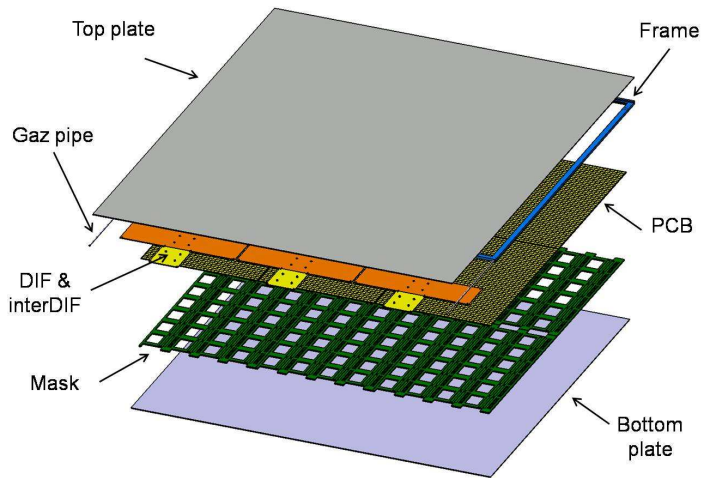
■ : ASIC chip (64 channels)

■ : Hirose connector

■ : Termination component

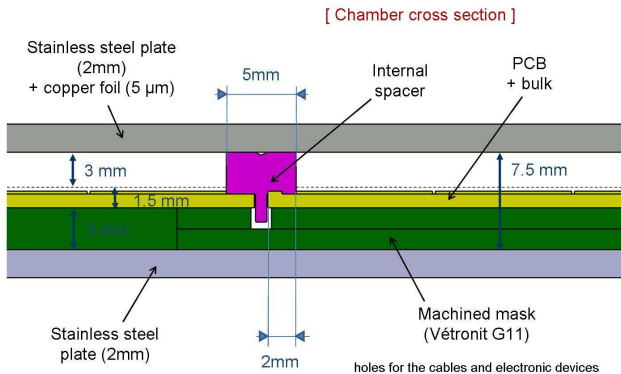
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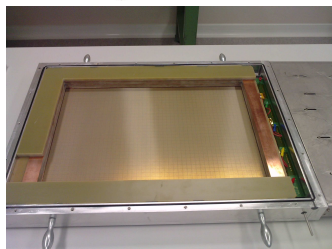
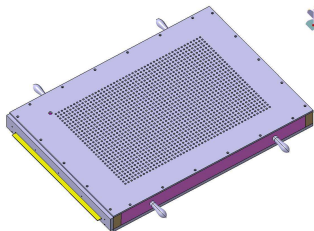
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# Square Meter Project

Test Box (N.Geffroy, F. Peltier)

- Every ASU has to be **tested individually**:
  - Electronics verifications
  - Mesh cooking
  - Get physical signal from the pads ( $^{55}\text{Fe}$  source and/or cosmics)
- **Clean room available** for handling naked mesh ASU
- A **test box** has been built:
  - ASU easily inserted and removed
  - Plexiglass lid for mesh cooking
  - Aluminum lid, drilled above every pad for X-rays injection
  - Drift cathode on the aluminum lid  $\Rightarrow$  3 cm drift gap
  - A fully functional MICROMEAS test chamber

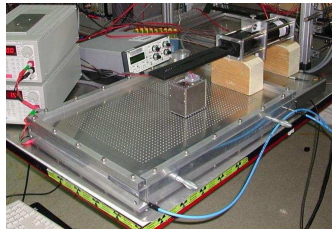
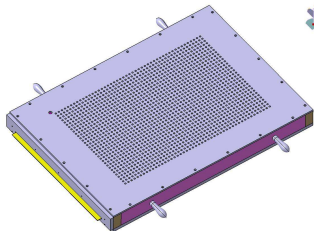




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# Square Meter Project

## Test Box

### First tests of MICROMEGAS HARDROC2 at LAPP

- Two  $32 \times 48$  pad ASU
- 24 HARDROC2 chip each
- Foreseen to equip the  $m^2$  physics prototype

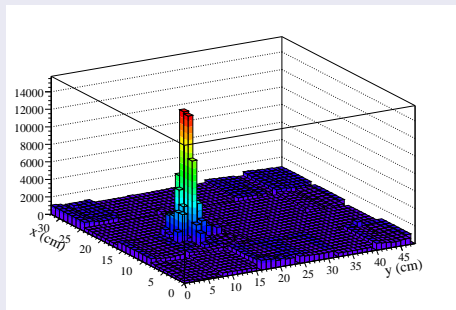


Figure: Response of a  $32 \times 48$  pad ASU after irradiation with an  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  source

# Square meter project

Mechanical Prototype (N.Geffroy, F.Peltier)

## A usefull model

- Test various assembly possibilities on small samples
- Establish an assembly process
- Train on building a prototype w/o real ASUs
- Perform mechanical tests
- Verify gas tightness



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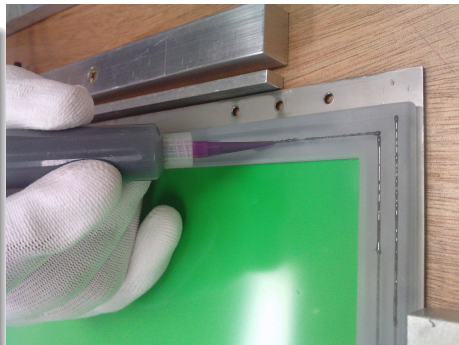


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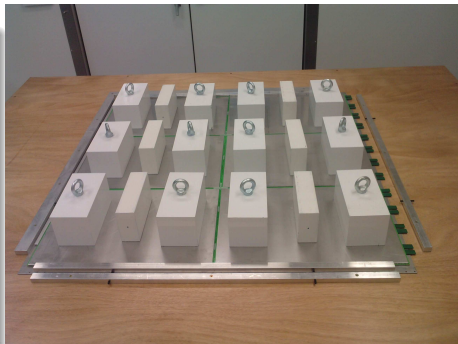


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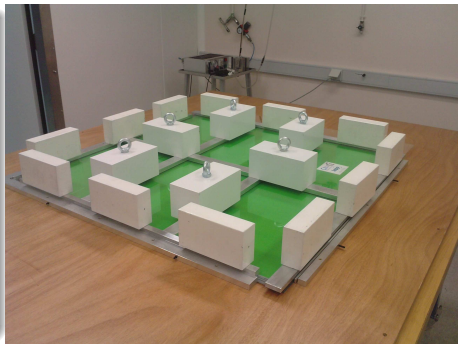


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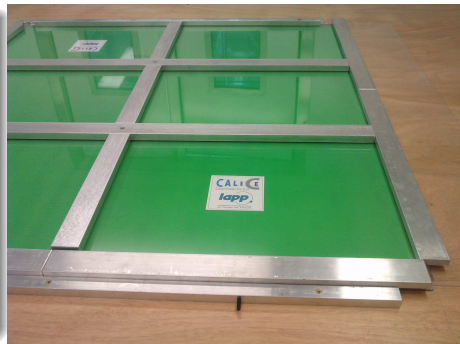


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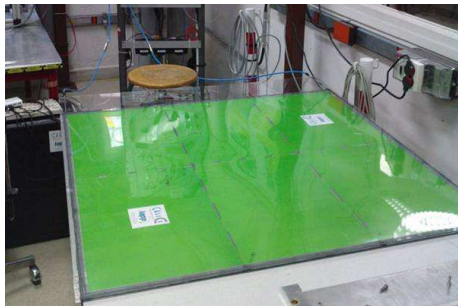




# Square Meter Project

Physics Prototype (N.Geffroy, F.Peltier)

- 1 week needed for assembly



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- A third of the  $m^2$  will be equipped (2 ASUs)



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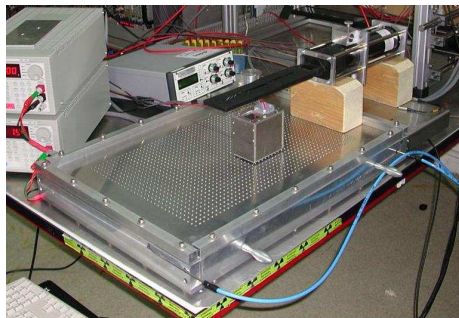
- 1 week needed for assembly
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- Both ASUs are under intensive tests to prove their reliability before integration to the  $m^2$



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Physics Prototype (N.Geffroy, F.Peltier)

- 1 week needed for assembly
- A third of the  $m^2$  will be equipped (2 ASUs)
- Both ASUs are under intensive tests to prove their reliability before integration to the  $m^2$
- next : Physics  $m^2$  assembly



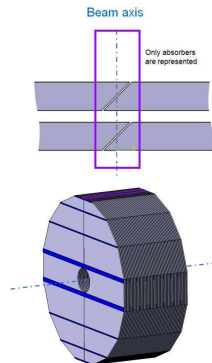
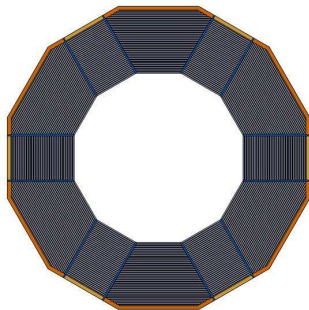
# ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENTS

# SiD DHCAL Mechanical Design

(N.Geffroy)

## SiD HCAL:

- Designed at LAPP
- Taken as a baseline in SiD LOI
- Detailed design needed
- Deeper study foreseen at LAPP (N. Geffroy)
- ⇒ Construction of a module 0

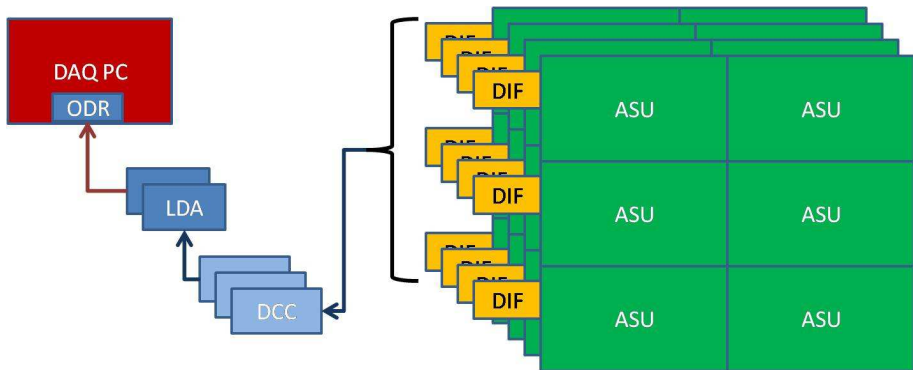


# ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENTS

# Detector InterFace (DIF)

(J. Prast, G. Vouters)

Calice DAQ Scheme:



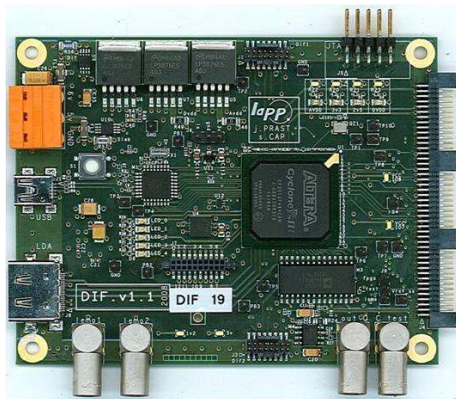
DIF  $\iff$  front-end electronics: data transfer, very front-end chip control



# Detector InterFace (DIF)

(J. Prast, G. Vouters)

- Fully Designed at LAPP  
(J. Prast, S. Cap)
- First intermediate board between ASU and DAQ
- Programmable via VHDL code
- VHDL code implemented at LAPP (G. Vouters)
- Many firmwares available (see C. Drancourt's talk)
- Used in 2008 and 2009  
Eu-DHCAL beam tests:  
MICROMEGAS and RPC



# DIRAC ASICs Characterization and New Developments

( R. Gaglione)

- DIRAC initially developed at IPNL
- Now in tight collaboration with LAPP
- DIRAC2 intensively tested at LAPP
- Best Power pulsing performance (stable at  $2.7 \mu\text{s}$  power-on time)
- Very low threshold achievable ( $<10 \text{ fC?}$ )
- First digital ASIC embedded on a bulk MICROMEAS: tested successfully in 2008 beam test
- DIRAC2  $\text{m}^2$  foreseen for 2010

# CONCLUSION

- Developments of MICROMEGAS chamber as an active layer for DHCAL
  - MICROMEGAS performances in agreement with the DHCAL requirements
  - Digital front-end electronics ready
  - MICROMEGAS related collaborators: CERN (bulk MICROMEGAS) and Saclay (Beam tests ...)
  - Eu-DHCAL collaborators: CIEMAT, IPNL, LAL, LLR
  - Building thin and large area chambers
  - Very good progress toward a 1 m<sup>3</sup> technical prototype
- Other applications of MICROMEGAS now thinkable
  - MICROMEGAS W-HCAL (almost "copy and paste")
  - MICROMEGAS W-ECAL (segmentation and thickness)