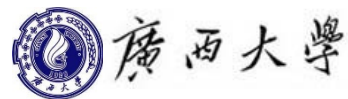


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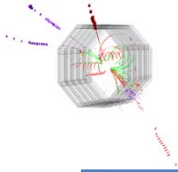
# Status of HCAL

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Hongbang Liu (on behalf of the CEPC-HCAL Group)



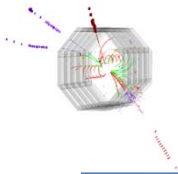
*CEPC-SPPC Symposium*  
*April 8-9, 2016*



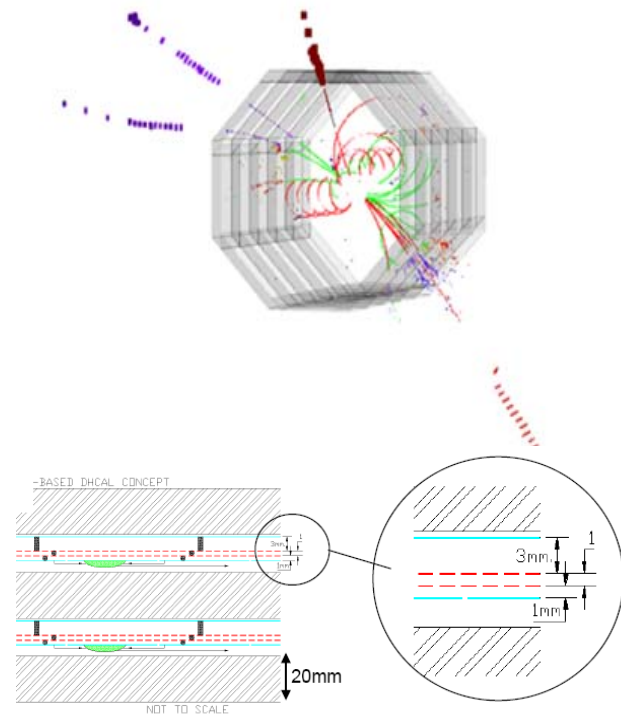
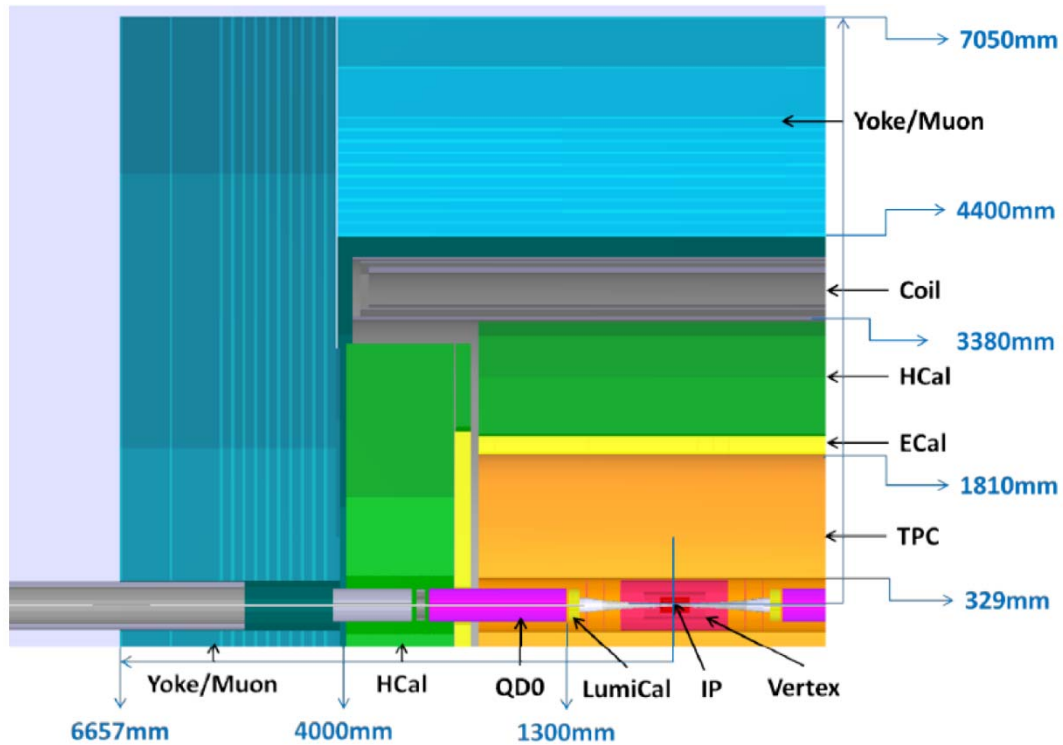
# Outline

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- Motivation
- Hadron Calorimeter
  - RPC
  - THGEM
  - GEM
- Electronics
- Simulation & Optimization
- Future plan for CEPC HCAL

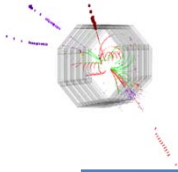


# HCAL-CEPC



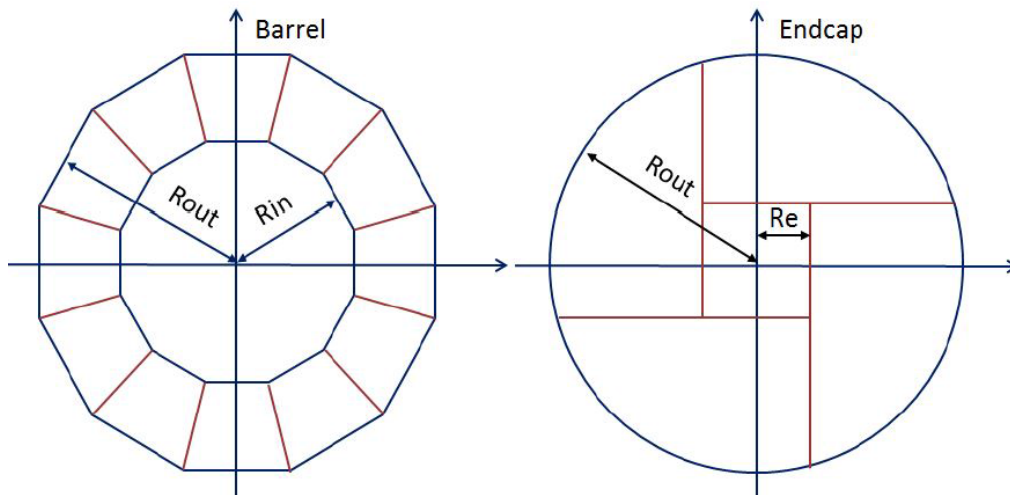
Requirements for calorimeter:  
inside the coil,  
with thin active medium,  
with extremely fine segmentation

RPC, GEM, THGEM as  
sensitive detector for  
HCAL.

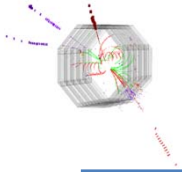


# Hadron Calorimeter

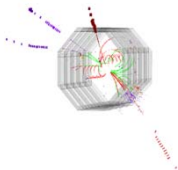
- The HCAL consists of
  - a cylindrical barrel system:  
12 modules
  - two endcaps: 4 quarters
- Absorber: Stainless steel



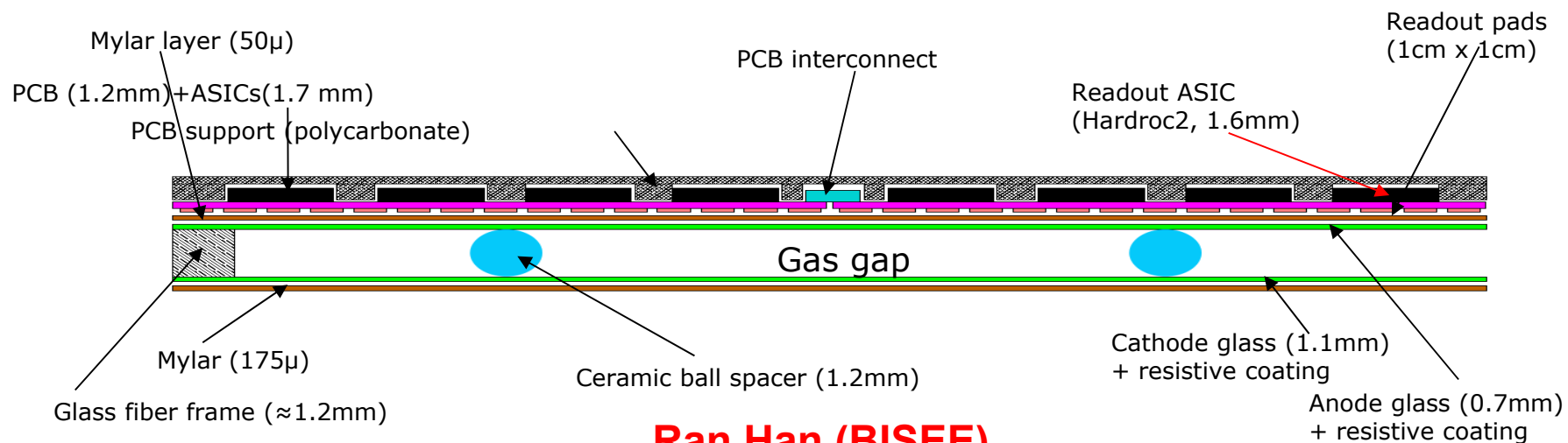
- ❑ **Active sensor**
  - 6mm thickness
  - MIP detection efficiency 95%
  - RPC
    - $1 \times 1 \text{ m}^2$
  - Thick GEM or GEM
    - $0.5 \times 1 \text{ m}^2$
    - $1 \text{ MHz/cm}^2$
- ❑ **Readout (  $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$  )**
  - Digital ( 1 threshold)
  - Semi-digital (3 thresholds)



- 
- HCalo detector group meeting
    - IHEP、SJTU、UCAS、GXU、XJTU、BISUU 、 ...
    - <http://indico.ihep.ac.cn/category/322/>
  - Calo-Optimization group meeting
    - IHEP、SJTU、UCAS、 ...
    - <http://indico.ihep.ac.cn/category/355/>

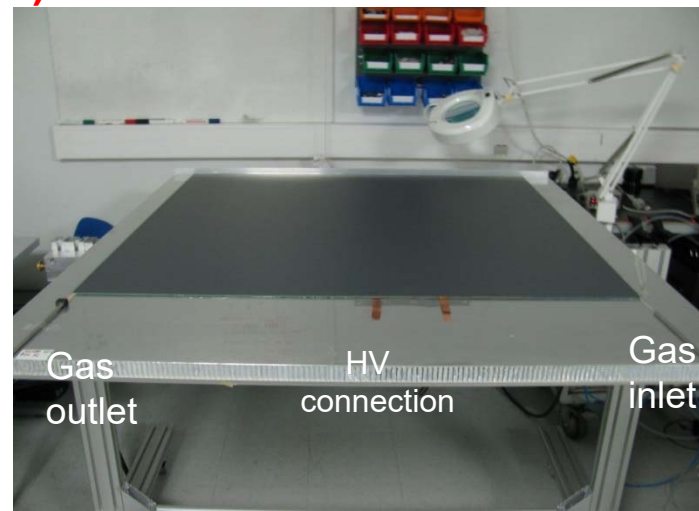


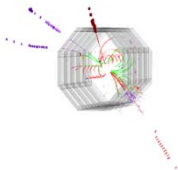
# Large GRPC R&D



## Ran Han (BISEE)

- Negligible dead zone (tiny ceramic spacers)
- Large size:  $1 \times 1 \text{ m}^2$
- Cost effective

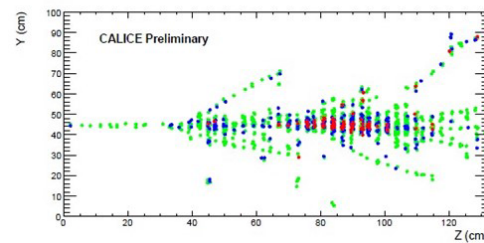
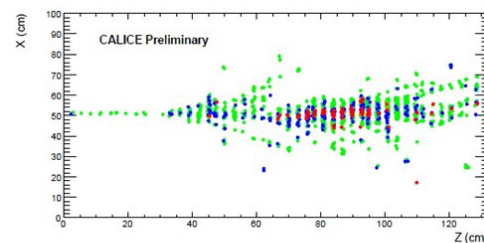
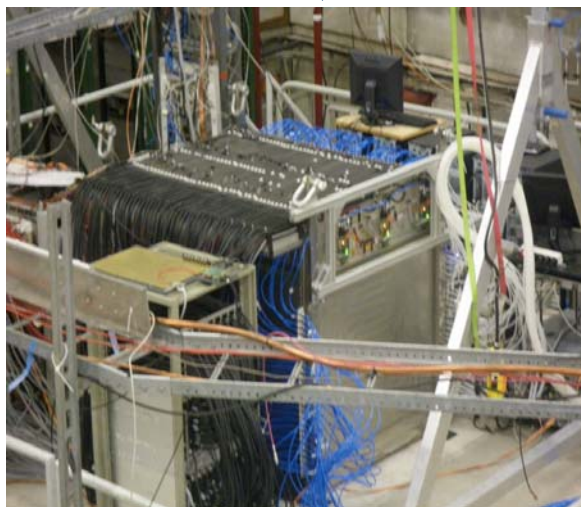




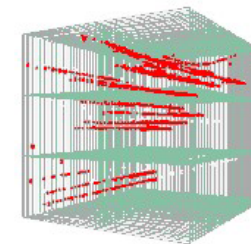
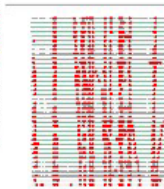
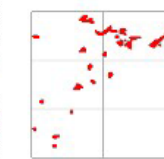
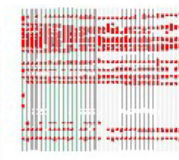
# Prototypes of DHCAL with RPC

## ■ Prototypes of DHCAL based on RPC

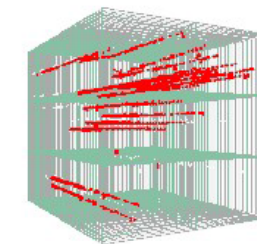
- ANL (J. Repond, L. Xia et.al.)  
1m<sup>3</sup>, 3 thresholds, TB at CERN in 2014.12
- IPNL (I. Laktineh, R. Han et.al.)  
1m<sup>3</sup>, 1 threshold, TB at CERN/Fermilab



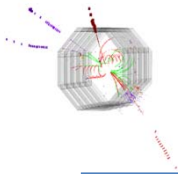
**80 GeV Pion**



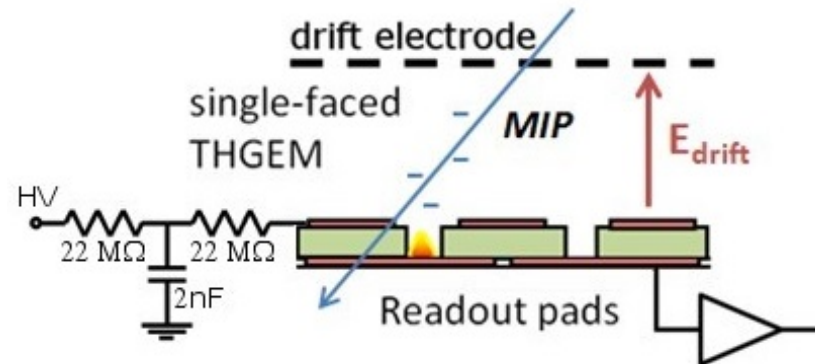
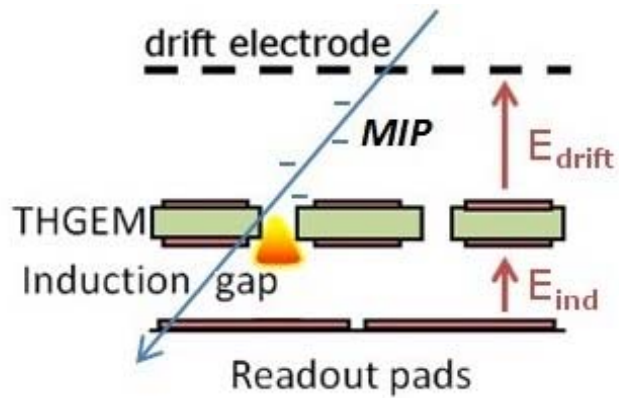
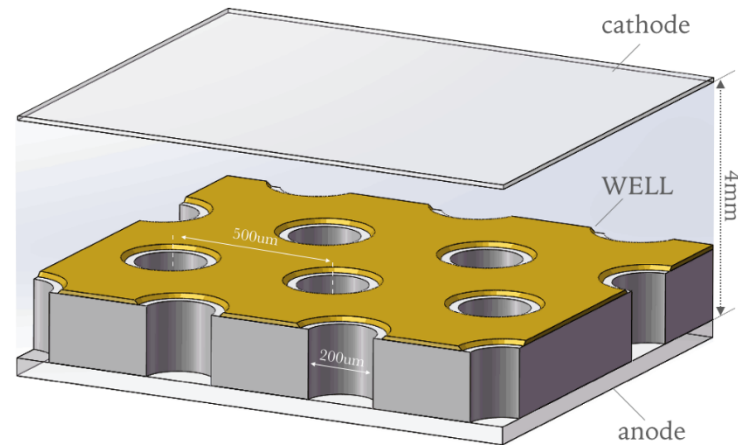
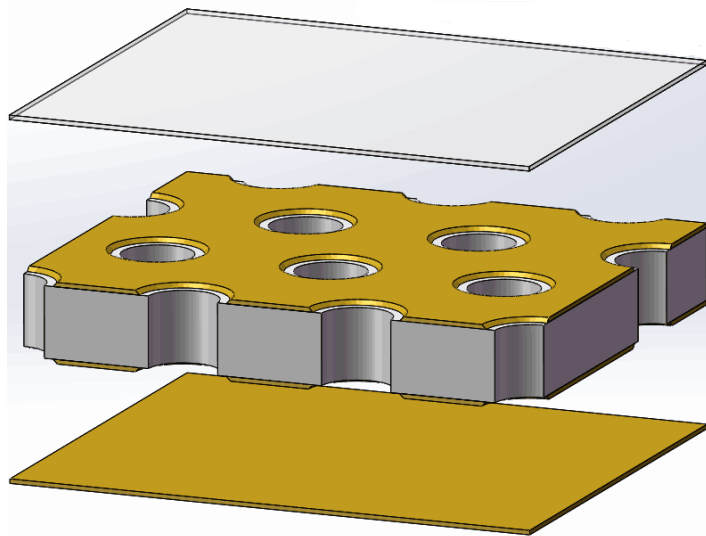
**Multi-muons**



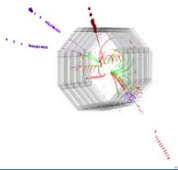




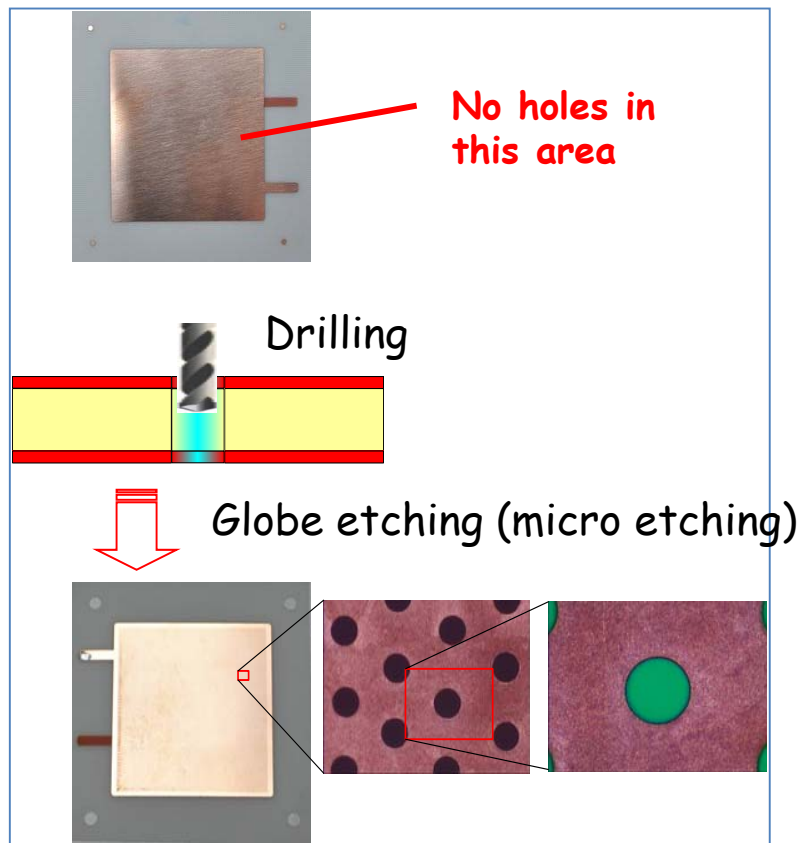
# THGEM & Well-THGEM



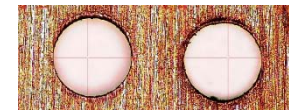
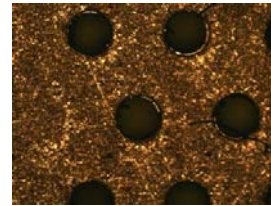




# THGEM production

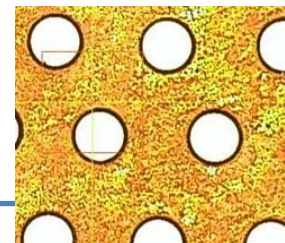
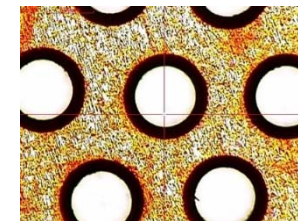
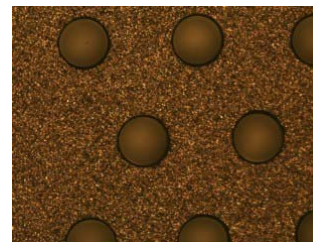


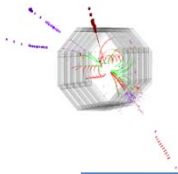
## 1. Mechanical drilling or laser drilling



## 2. Etching:

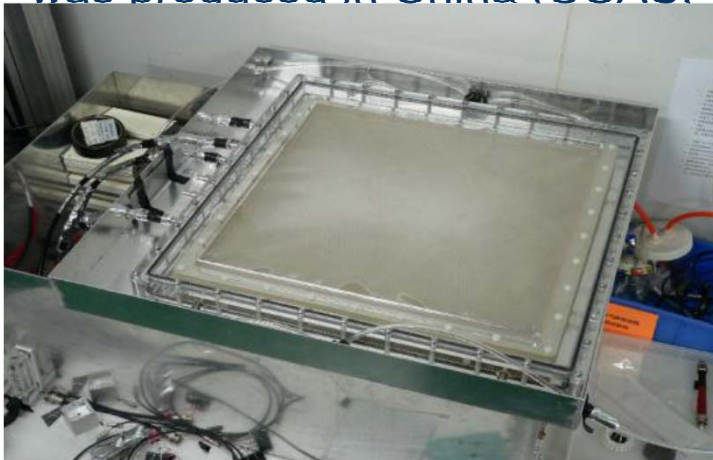
globe etching,  
mask etching,  
electrical chemical etching



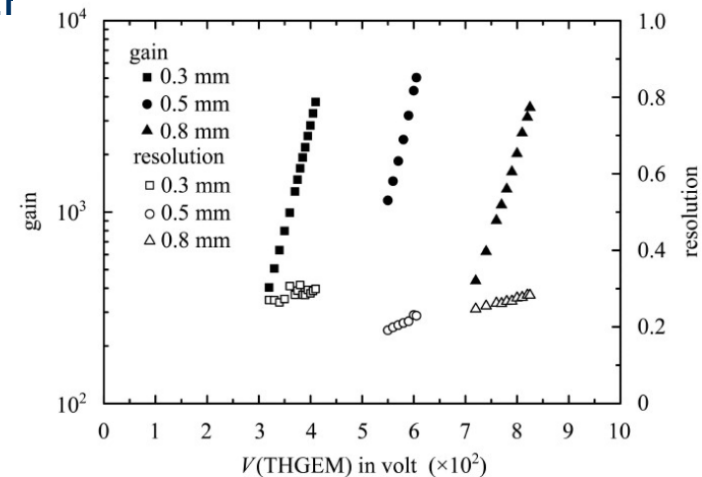
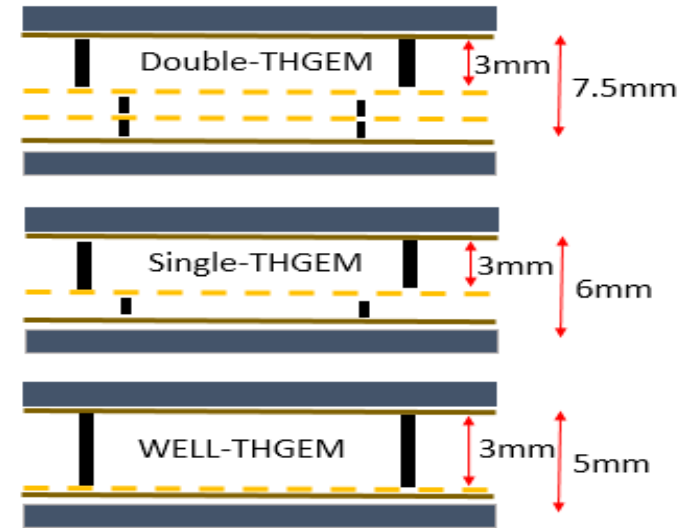


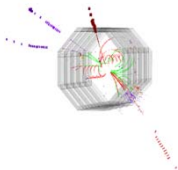
# DHCAL based on THGEM

- Four THGEM options are explored:
  - Double - THGEM
  - Single - THGEM
  - WELL – THGEM
  - Hybrid - THGEM
- WELL-THGEM is optimal choice  
Thinner, lower discharge
- 40 × 40 cm<sup>2</sup> of THGEM (below)  
was produced in China (UCAS, GXU, IHEP)



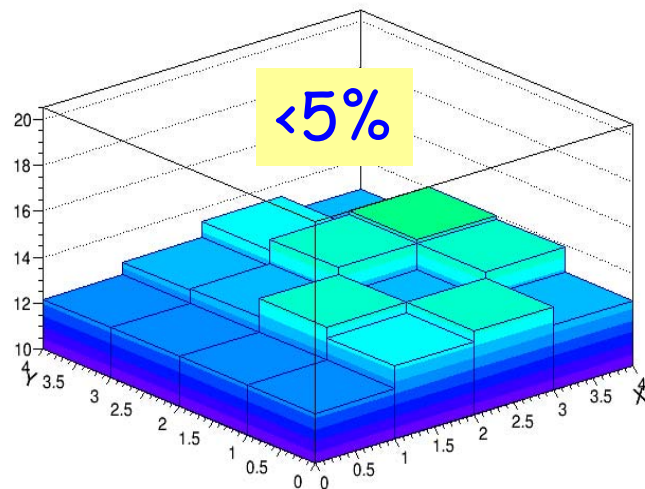
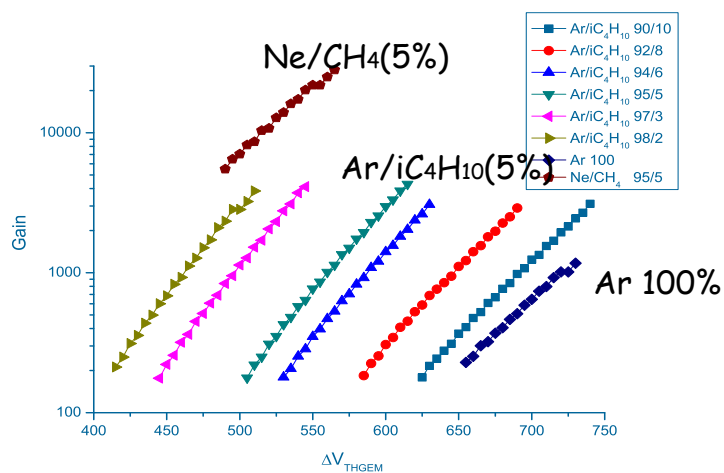
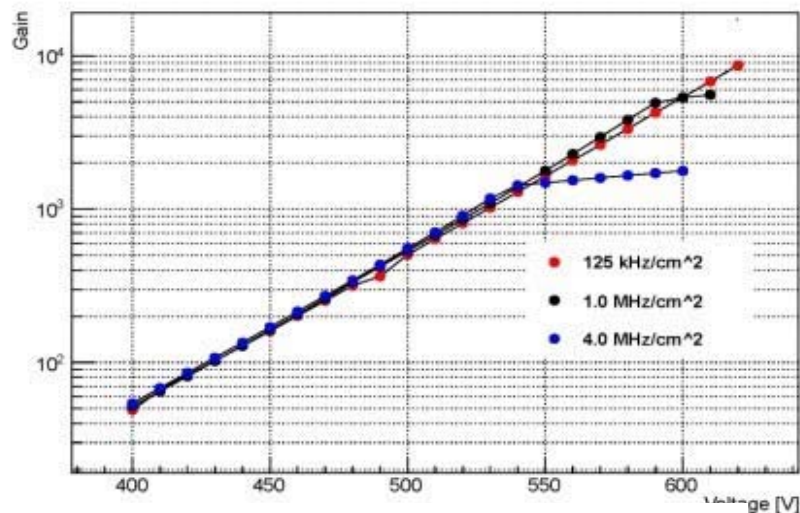
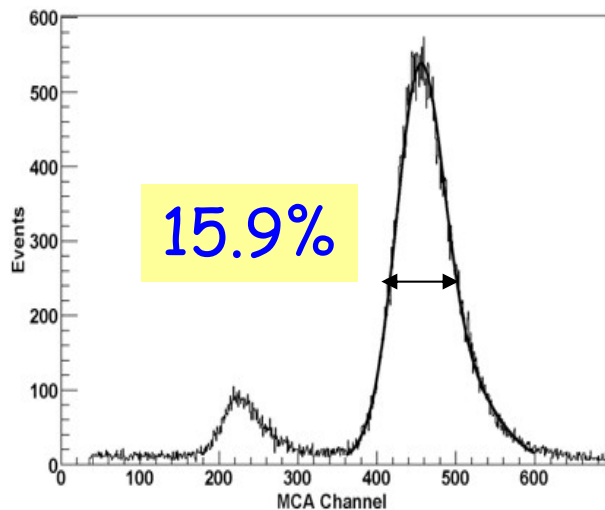
Boxiang Yu (IHEP)

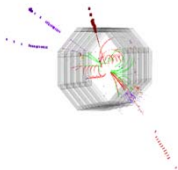




# Performance of THGEM

H. Liu , Q. Liu (UCAS , GXU)





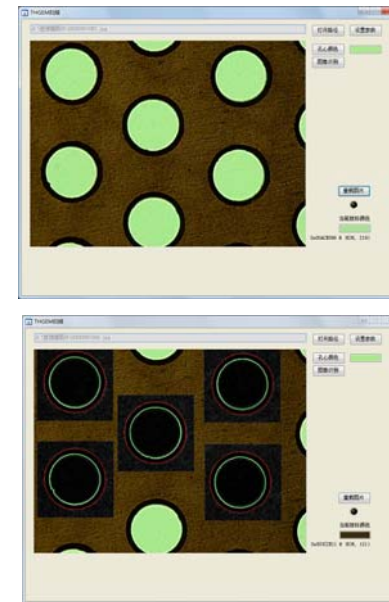
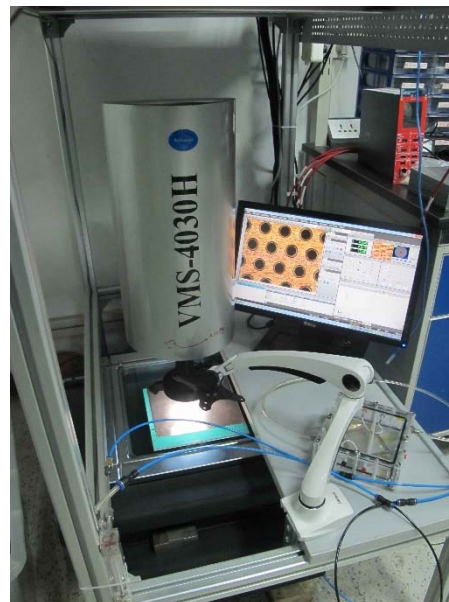
# Large area THGEM Testing @UCAS

## Gain Uniformity Scan



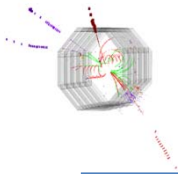
- Gain Uniformity Testing
  - Scan area  $60 \times 60 \text{ cm}^2$

## THGEM Microtopography Analysis



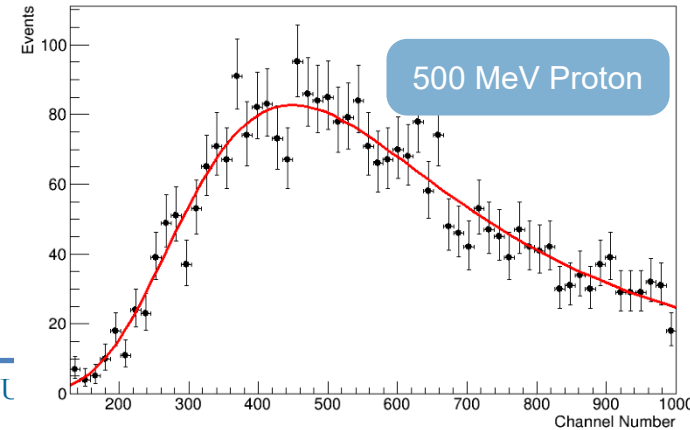
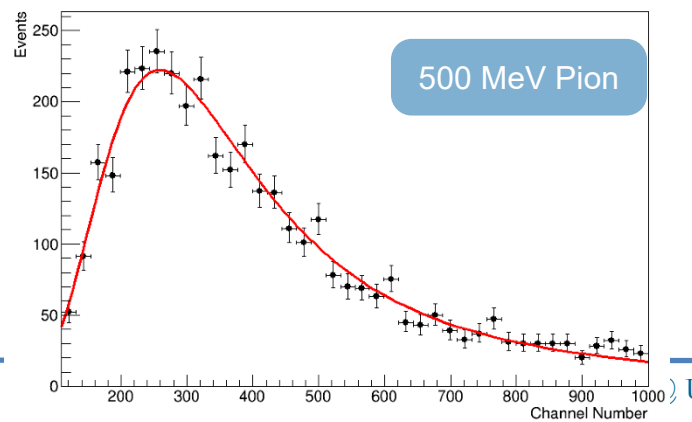
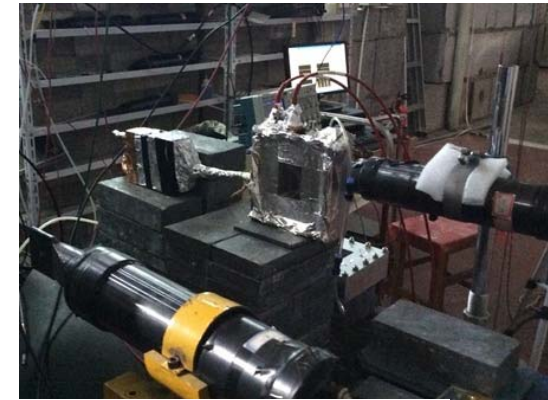
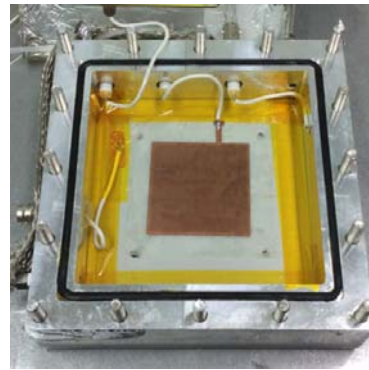
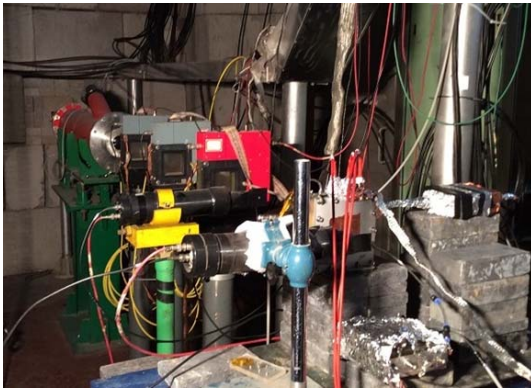
- Microtopography Analysis
  - Scan area  $30 \times 40 \text{ cm}^2$
  - Find the imperfect holes automatically

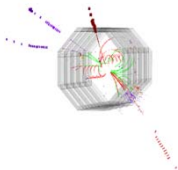




# Beam test

- The detection efficiency of well-THGEM was measured with the BEPC pion and proton beams.
- Efficiency:
  - Ar/iso (97/3) ,Gain  $\sim$  2000; Eff (proton)  $>$  93%; Eff(Pion)  $>$  82%
  - Ne/CH4 (95/5) ,Gain  $\sim$  9000; Eff (proton)  $>$  99%; Eff(Pion)  $>$  94%

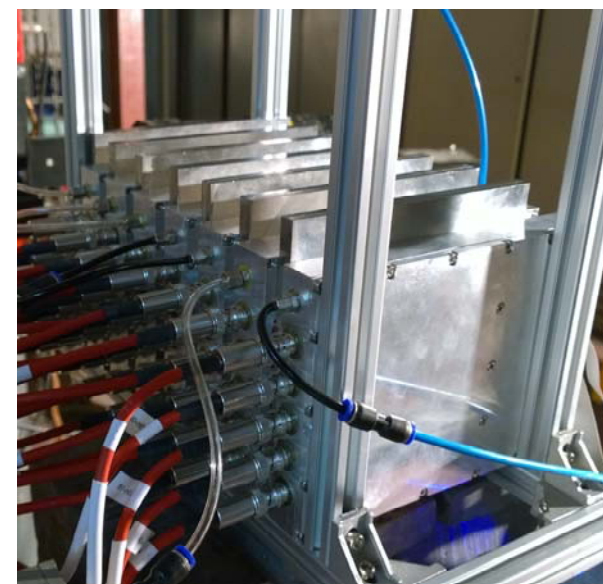
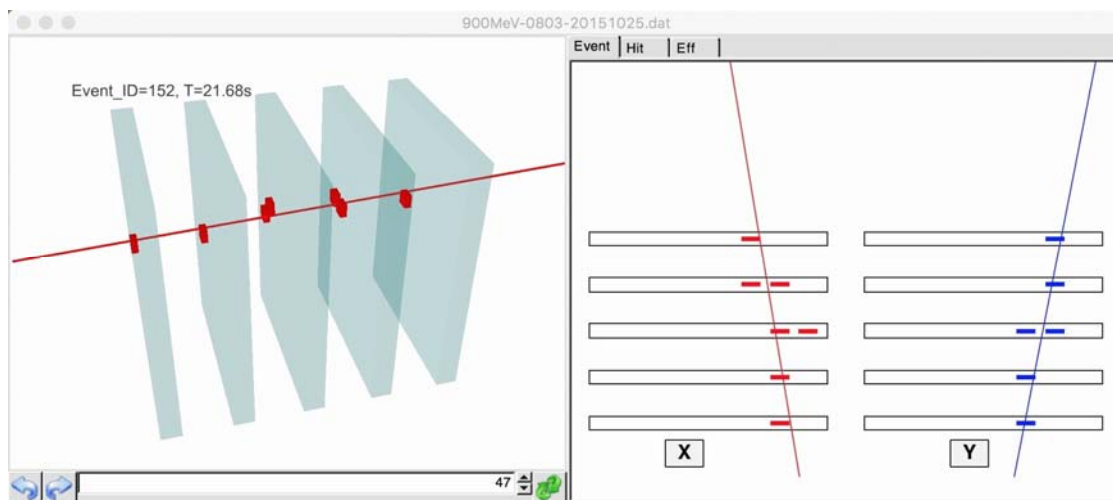
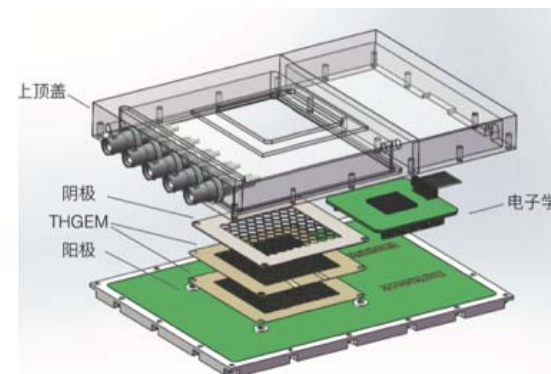


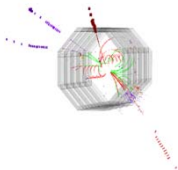


# THGEM Beam Test in Oct., 2015

S. Chen , W. Huang(UCAS)

- 7 THGEMs were installed, 5 of them were used, and flushed with Ar/iso-butane = 97:3.
- 1 threshold, binary readout
- 900 MeV proton/pion beam used
- 5cm x 5cm sensitive region

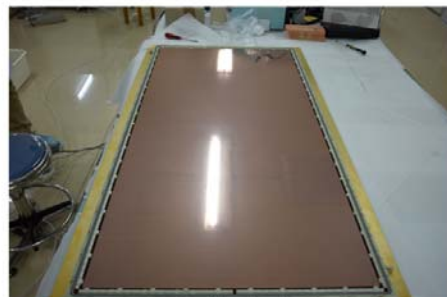
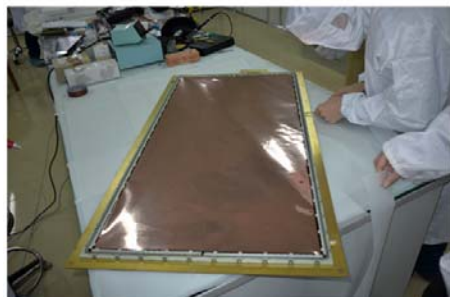
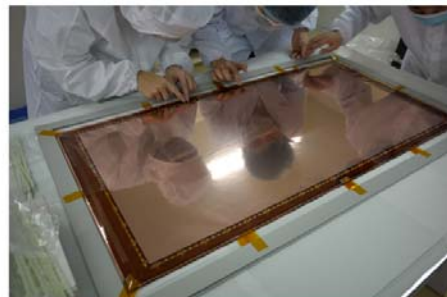
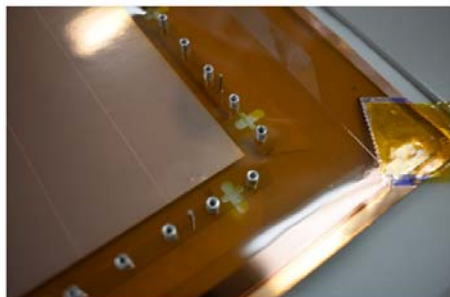




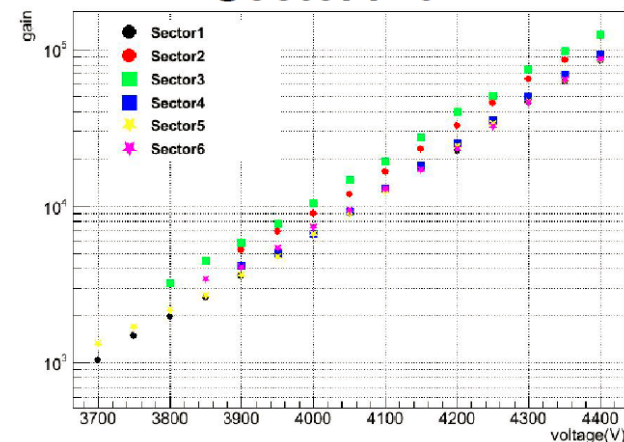
# Large-area GEM @ USTC

GEM assembly using a novel self-stretching technique

Jianbei Liu (USTC)



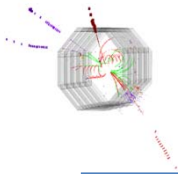
Sector1~6



- Large-area GEM (0.5x1m<sup>2</sup>) has been one of the main detector R&D focuses at USTC.
- Technology has been developed and matured to produce high-quality GEM detectors as large as ~1m<sup>2</sup> for CEPC DHCAL.

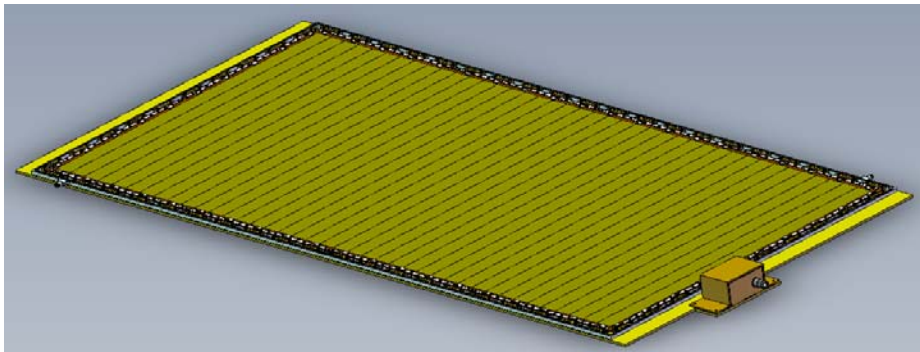
- ➔ Resolution uniformity ~11%
- ➔ Gain uniformity ~16%
- ➔ Can reach gain of 10<sup>4</sup> at 4000V



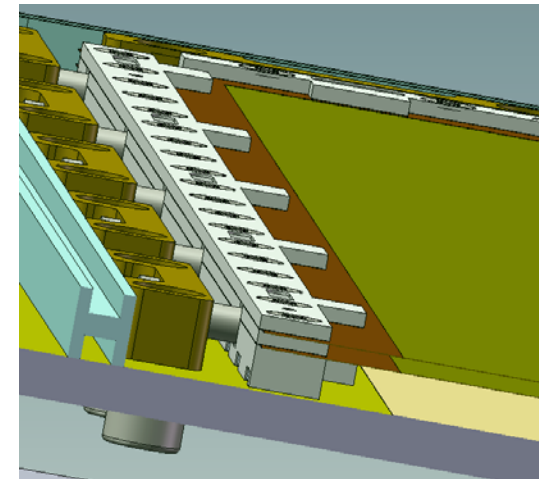


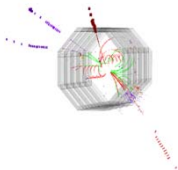
# Conceptual Design for DHCAL GEM

- Detector size: 1m\*0.5m, limited by GEM foil size
- Double-GEM structure (3mm-1mm-1mm) adopted to minimize the thickness of detectors to accommodate the compactness requirement of DHCAL.
- Double-GEM can still produce reasonable gain under safe operation condition according to our measurements and experience.



**Mechanical design already finished !**





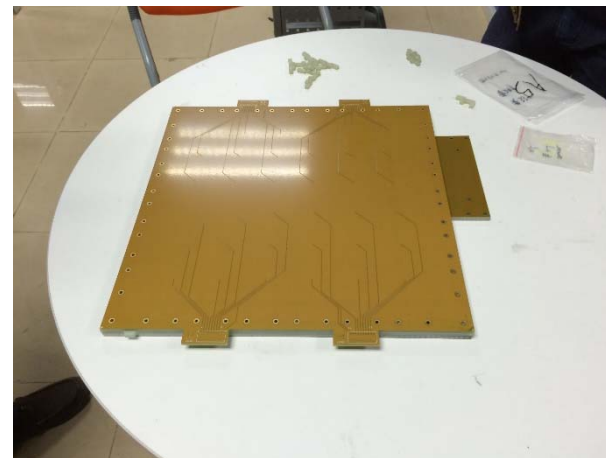
# Double-GEM prototyping

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- Starting with 30cm\*30cm. All components have been made ready. Detector to be assembled soon.

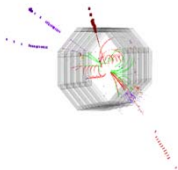


Drift PCB and main frame



Readout PCB





# Electronics Readout System R&D

## ASICs : HARDROC2

64 channels

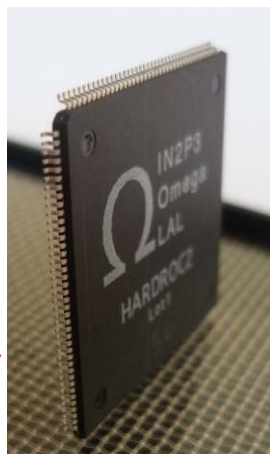
Trigger less mode

Memory depth : 127 events

**3 thresholds**

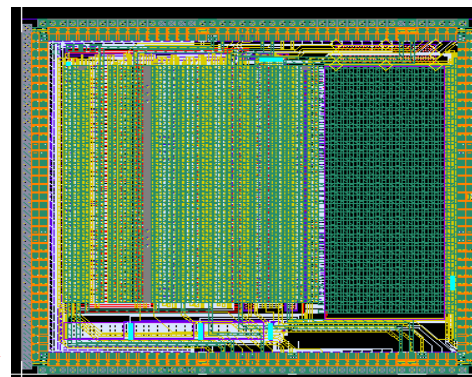
Range: 10 fC-15 pC

Gain correction → **uniformity**



4.3mm

4.7 mm



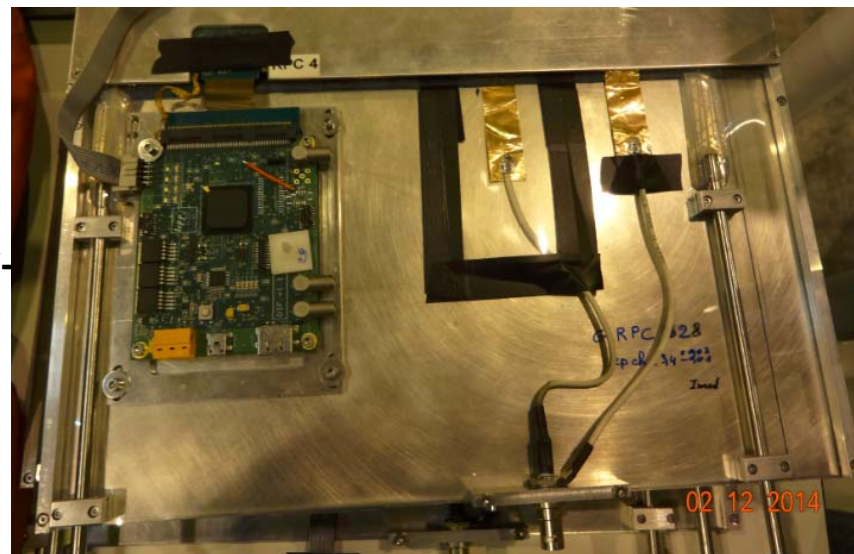
**Imad Laktineh (IPNL)**



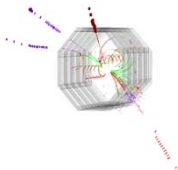
**Printed Circuit Boards (PCB)** were designed to reduce the cross-talk with 8-layer structure and buried vias.

Tiny connectors were used to connect the PCB two by two so the 24X2 ASICs are daisy-chained. 1x1m<sup>2</sup> has 6 PCBs and 9216 pads.

DAQ board (DIF) was developed to transmit fast commands and data to/from ASICs.

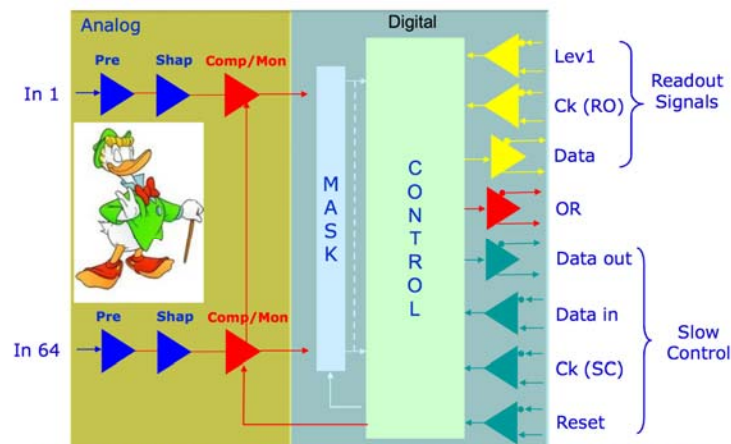






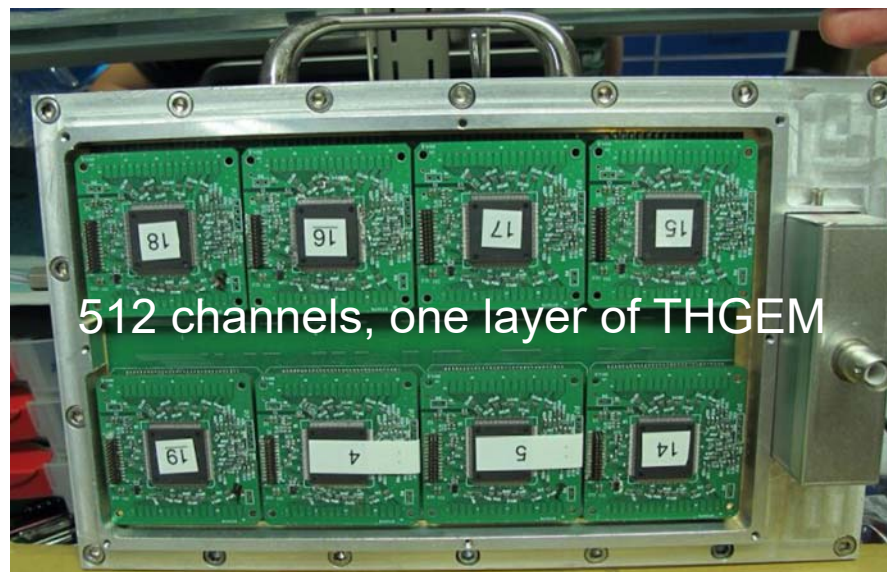
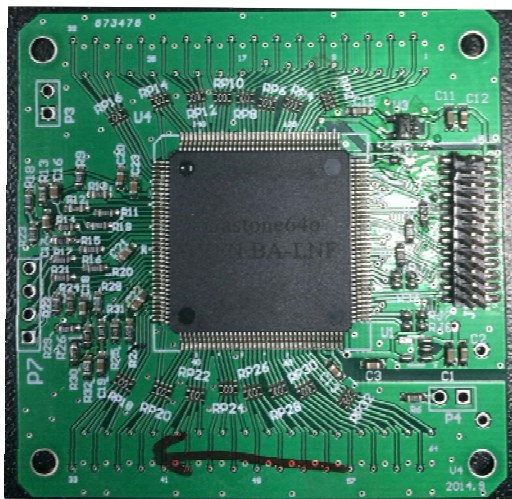
# ASICs : GASTONE

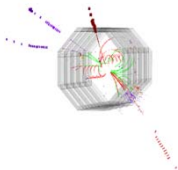
Q. Liu (UCAS)



GASTONE (Gem Amplifier Shaper Tracking ON Events)

N channels	64
Chip dimensions	$4.5 \times 4.5 \text{ mm}^2$
Input impedance	$120 \Omega$
Charge sensitivity	$16 \text{ mV/fC}$ ( $C_{det} = 100 \text{ pF}$ )
Peaking time	$90 \text{ ns}$ ( $C_{det} = 100 \text{ pF}$ )
Crosstalk	$< 3\%$
ENC	$800 \text{ e}^- + 40 \text{ e}^-/\text{pF}$
Power consumption	$\sim 6 \text{ mW/ch}$
Readout	Serial LVDS (100 Mbps)

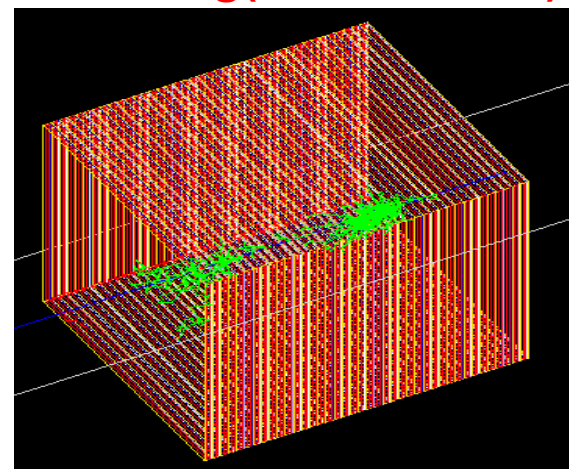




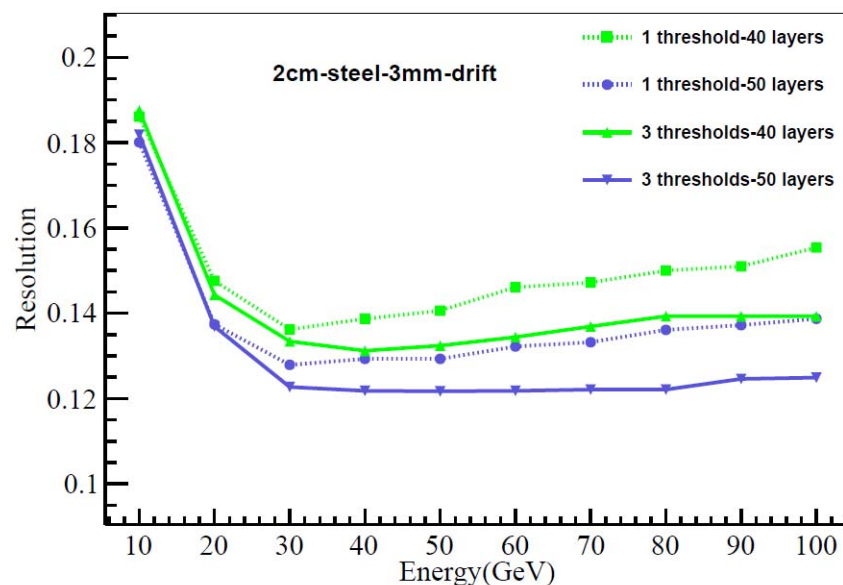
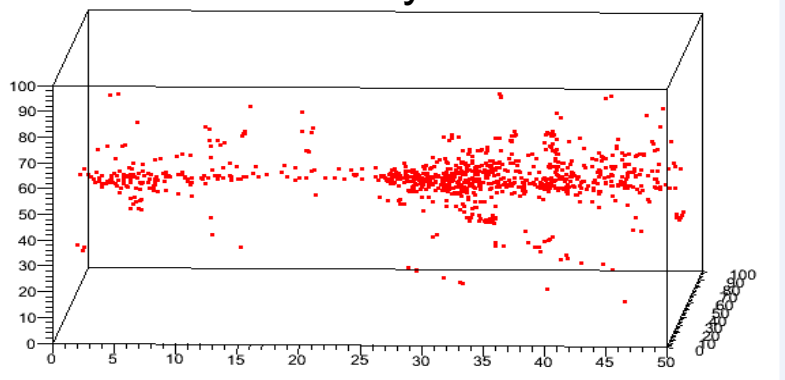
# DHCAL Detector Optimization

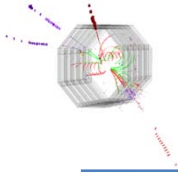
D. Hong(GXU , UCAS)

- DHCAL Simulation and Optimization
  - ❑ Standardalone → Full simulation (eg. single particle,  $ZH \rightarrow qqbb$  events)
  - ❑ Number of layers
  - ❑ Thickness of Absorber
  - ❑ Readout cell size
  - ❑ Thresholds (1, 3, ..)



$1 \times 1 \text{cm}^2$ -50 Layers-100GeV  $\pi^+$



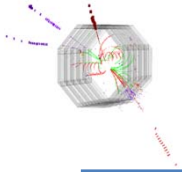


# Future Plan

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- Detector design and optimization
- Granularity of calorimeters
- Number of layers of calorimeters
- Absorber thickness
- Detector R&D(RPC/THGEM/GEM+Iron)
- Readout electronics (PCB, low power VFE ASIC)
- Gas recirculation system
- High voltage distribution system
- Calibration system
- Mechanical: self-support and compact module





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**Many thanks to all members of  
the CEPC HCalo working group.**

**THANK YOU !**