



环形正负电子对撞机  
Circular Electron Positron Collider

# Status of CEPC Calorimeters

Haijun Yang (SJTU)

For the CEPC-Calo Group

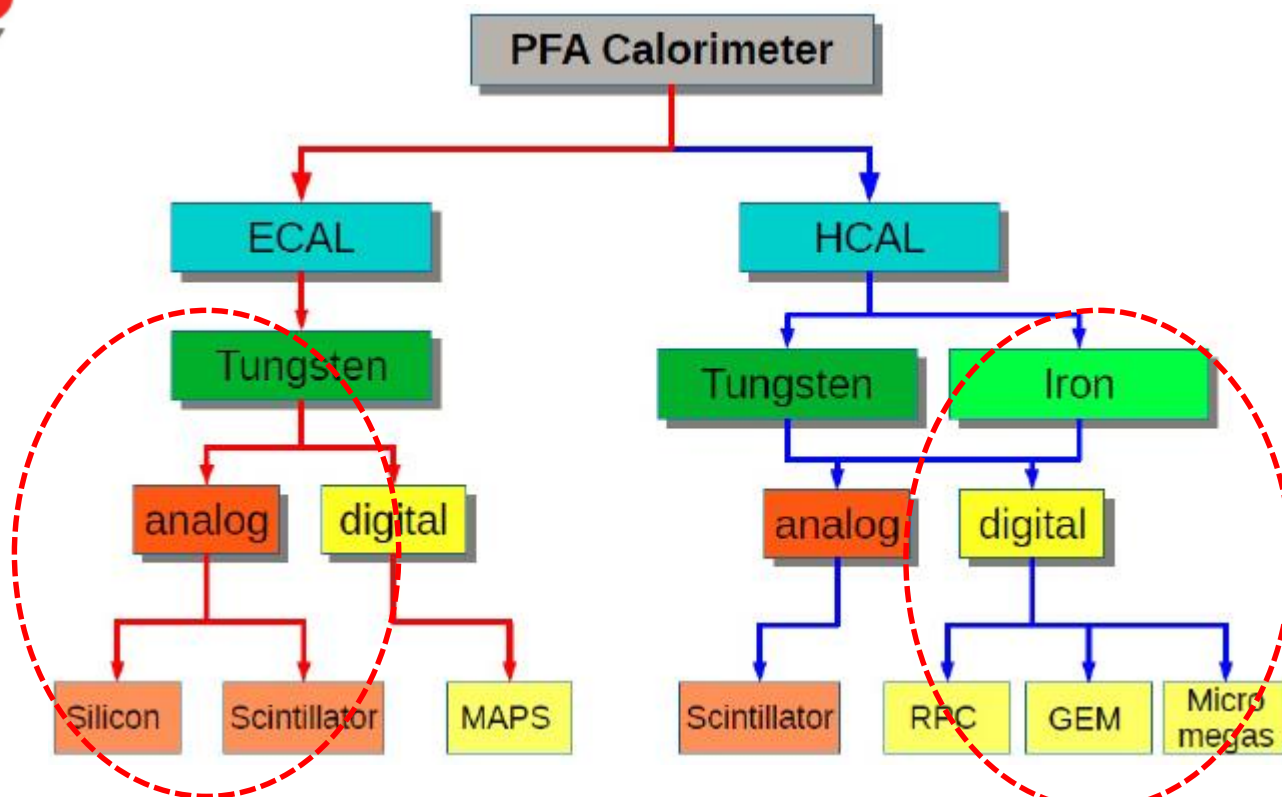
CEPC Physics and Detector Group Meeting

November 4, 2016

# CALICE: Imaging Calorimeter



<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CALICE/CalicePapers>



**Readout cell size:**  $144 - 9 \text{ cm}^2 \rightarrow 4.5 \text{ cm}^2 \rightarrow 1 \text{ cm}^2 \rightarrow 0.25 \text{ cm}^2 \rightarrow 0.13 \text{ cm}^2 \rightarrow 2.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2$

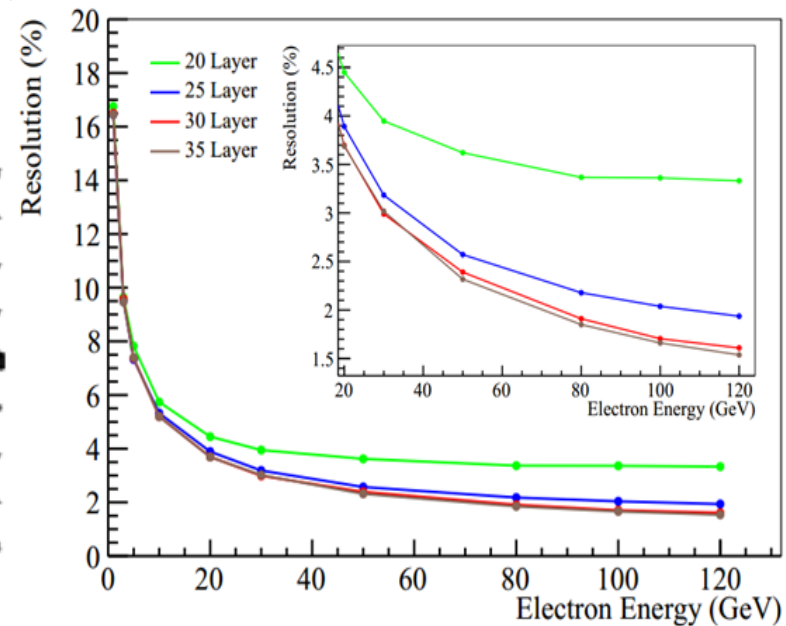
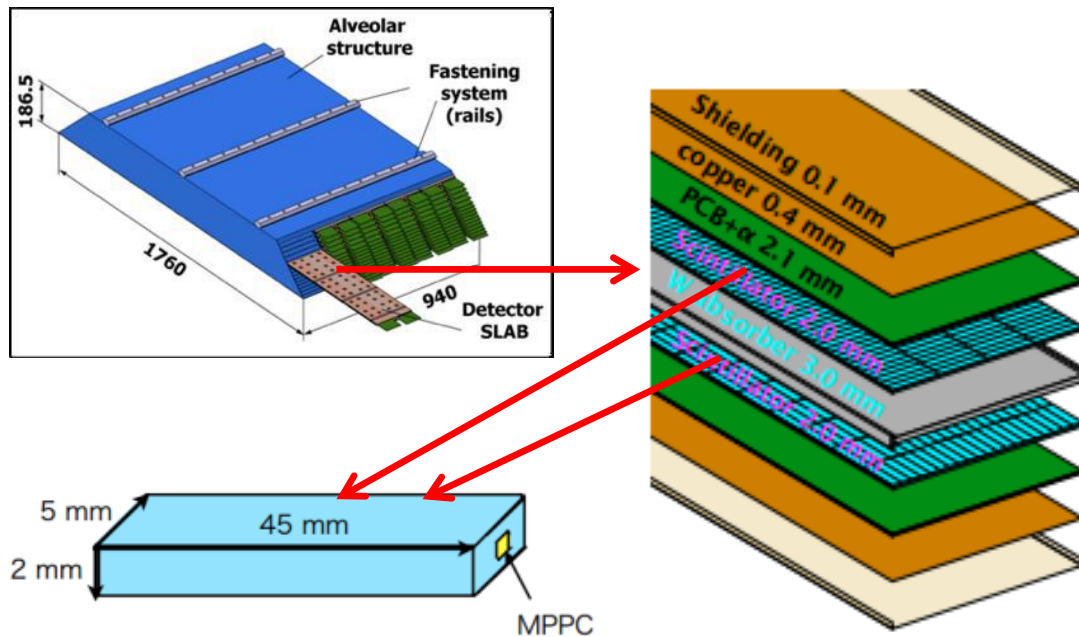
**Technology:**      Scintillator + SiPM/MPPC      Scintillator + SiPM/MPPC      Gas detectors Silicon      Silicon      Silicon      Silicon (MAPS)

# ECAL: Scintillator-W

Zhigang Wang et.al.

**A super-layer (7mm) is made of:**

- Plastic scintillator (2mm) + Tungsten plate as absorber (3mm thick)
- A readout/service layer (2mm thick)



**Scintillator + W + Scintillator**

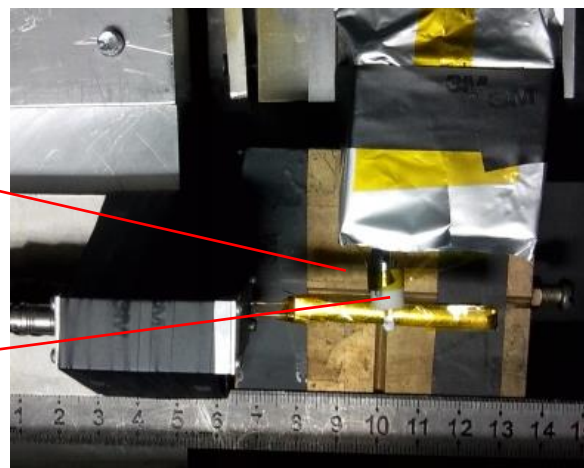
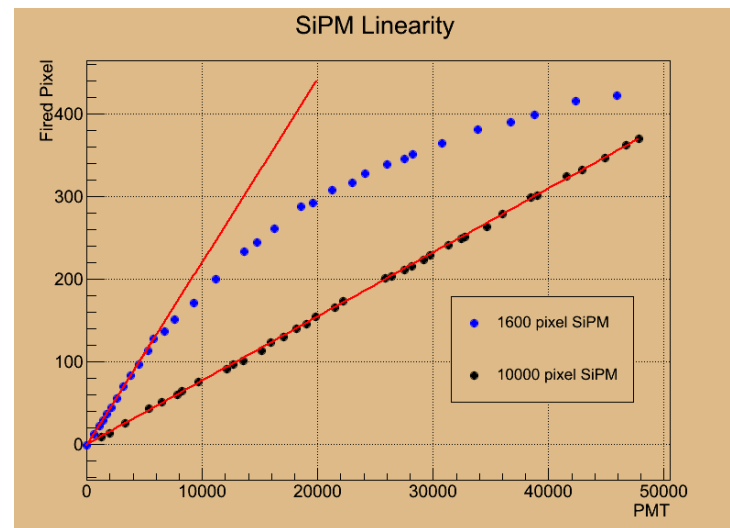
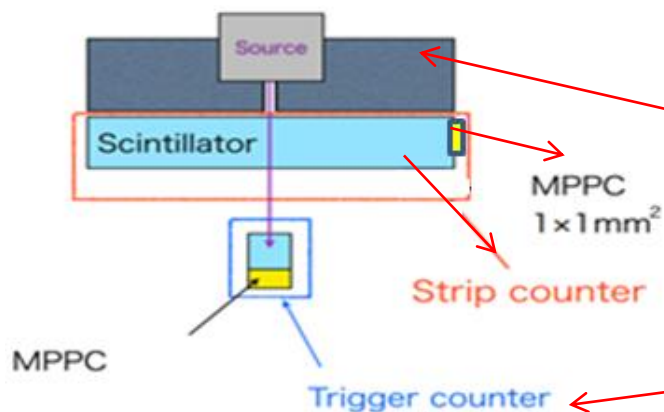
- The energy resolution of 25GeV electron is about 3.3% (cf. CALICE TB results)
- To achieve required energy resolution, the number of layers should be ~ 25.

# Test of SiPM (IHEP, USTC)

➔ SiPM linearity range depends on number of pixels.

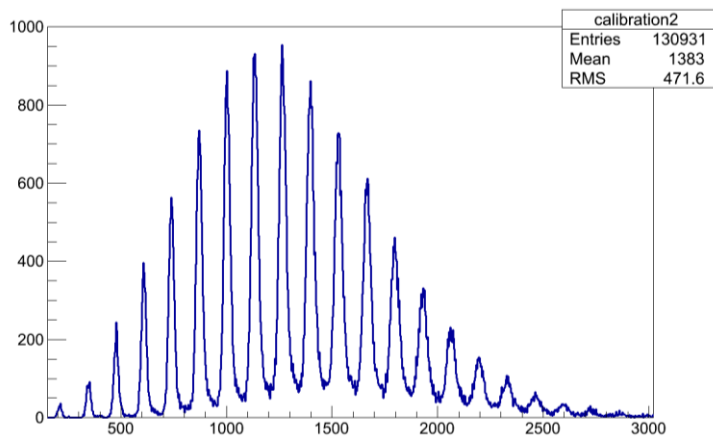
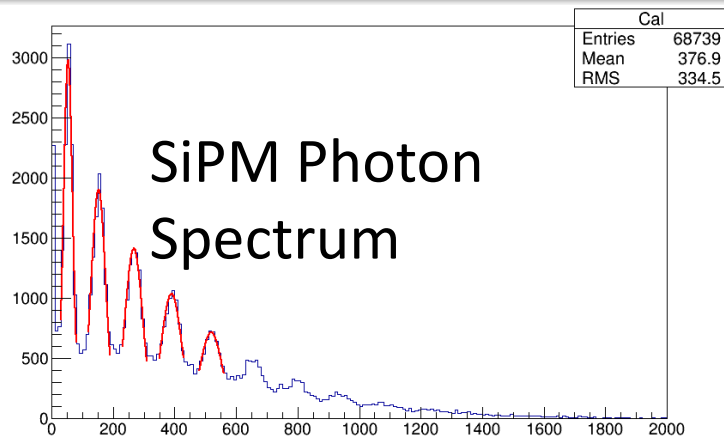
➔ Photon detection efficiency for SiPM (10 $\mu$ m) is about 1/3 of that for SiPM (25 $\mu$ m).

Scintillator strip irradiated with  $\beta$  collimated (1mm) from  $^{90}\text{Sr}$

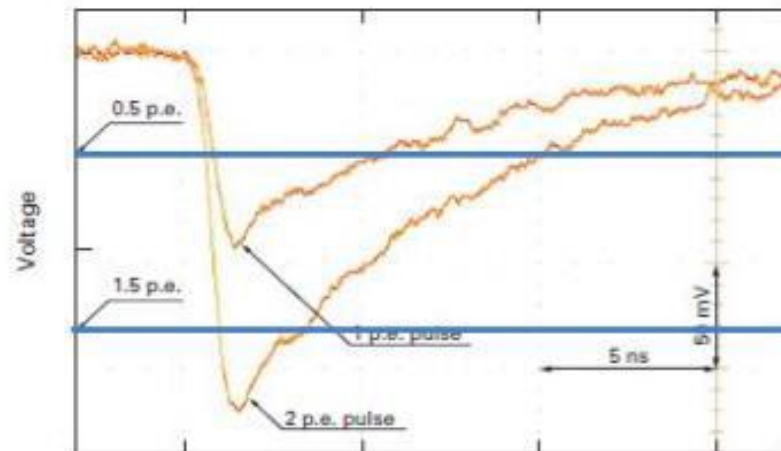


# Test of SiPM (IHEP, USTC)

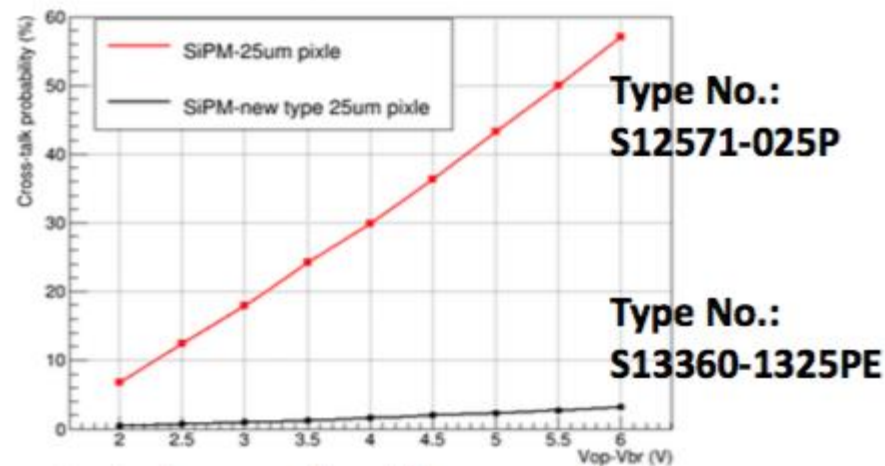
Z.G. Wang, Y.L. Zhang et.al.



Excellent photon counting



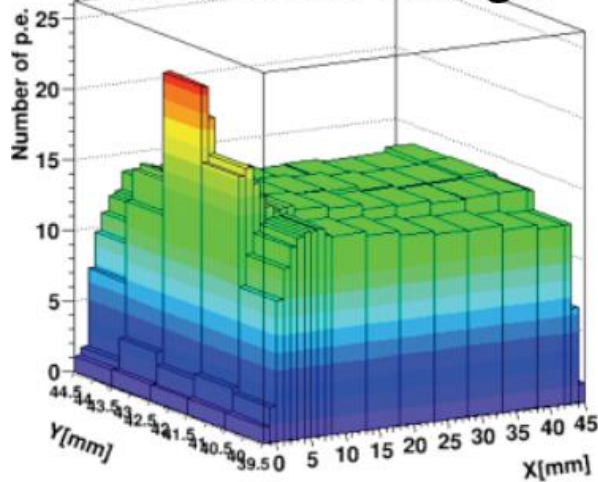
Cross talk rate = Events (> 1.5p.e)/Events (>0.5p.e)



# Optimization of Sct. Strip

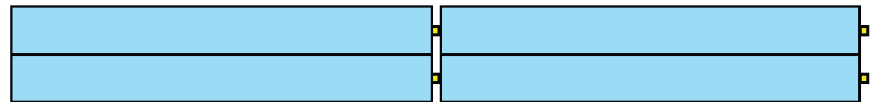
Z.G. Wang et.al.

Baseline design

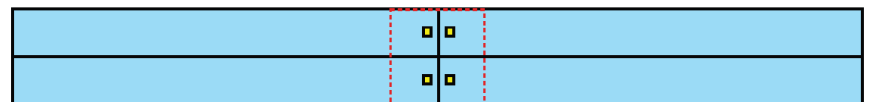


Optimizing the geometry and connection of scintillators.

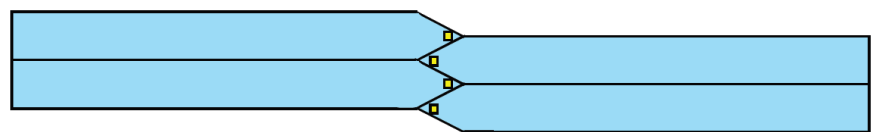
Normal



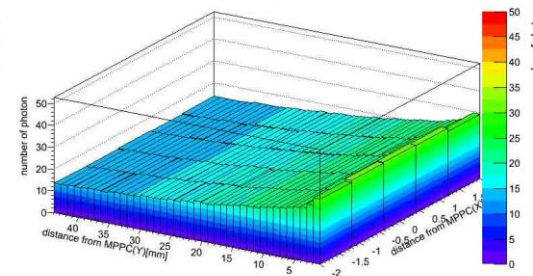
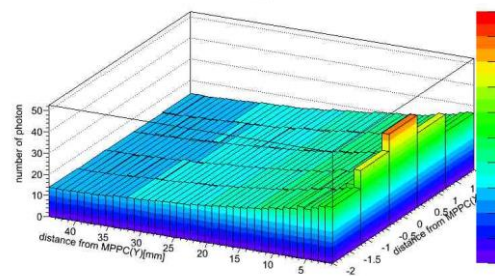
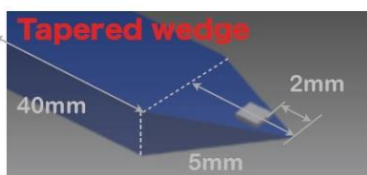
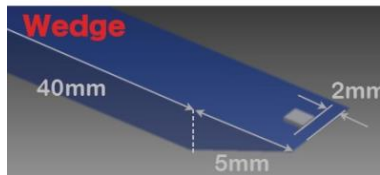
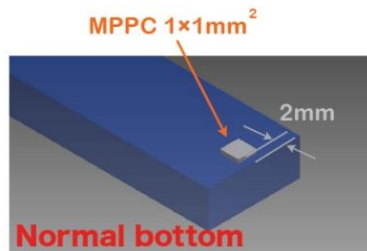
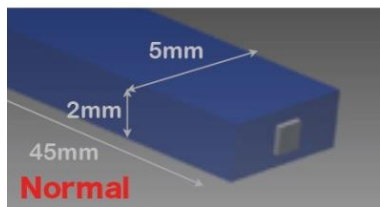
Wedge



Tapered wedge

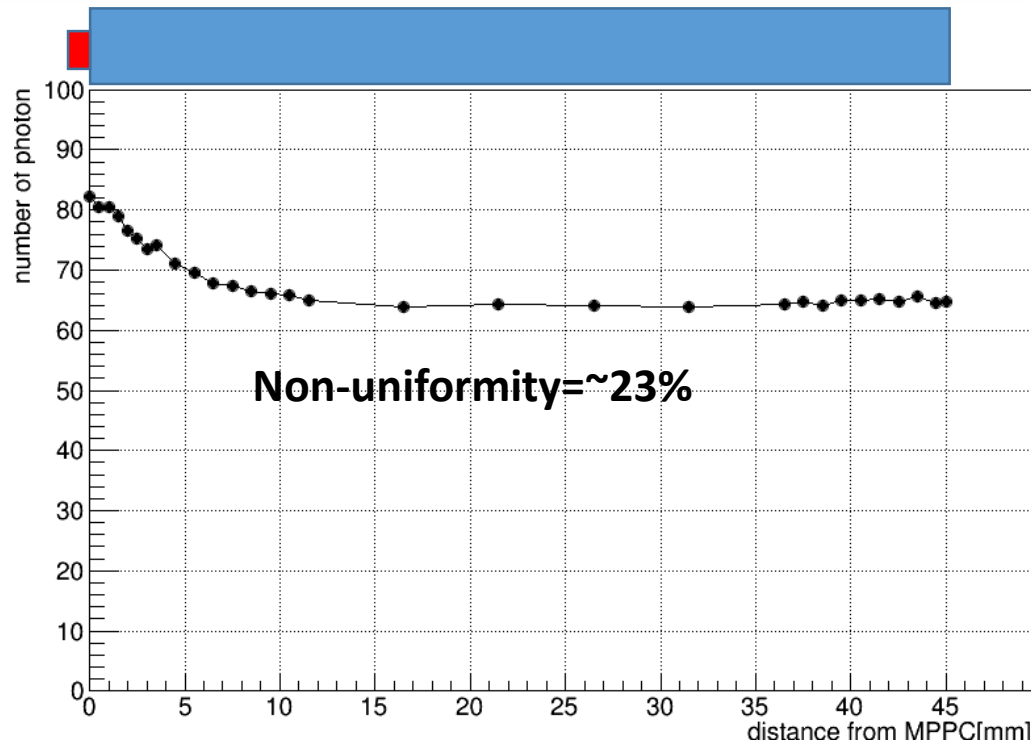


SiPM area:  $1 \times 1 \text{ mm}^2 \rightarrow 0.25 \times 4 \text{ mm}^2$ :





# Strip Structure Optimization



Z.G. Wang  
Hang Zhao  
Tao Hu (IHEP)

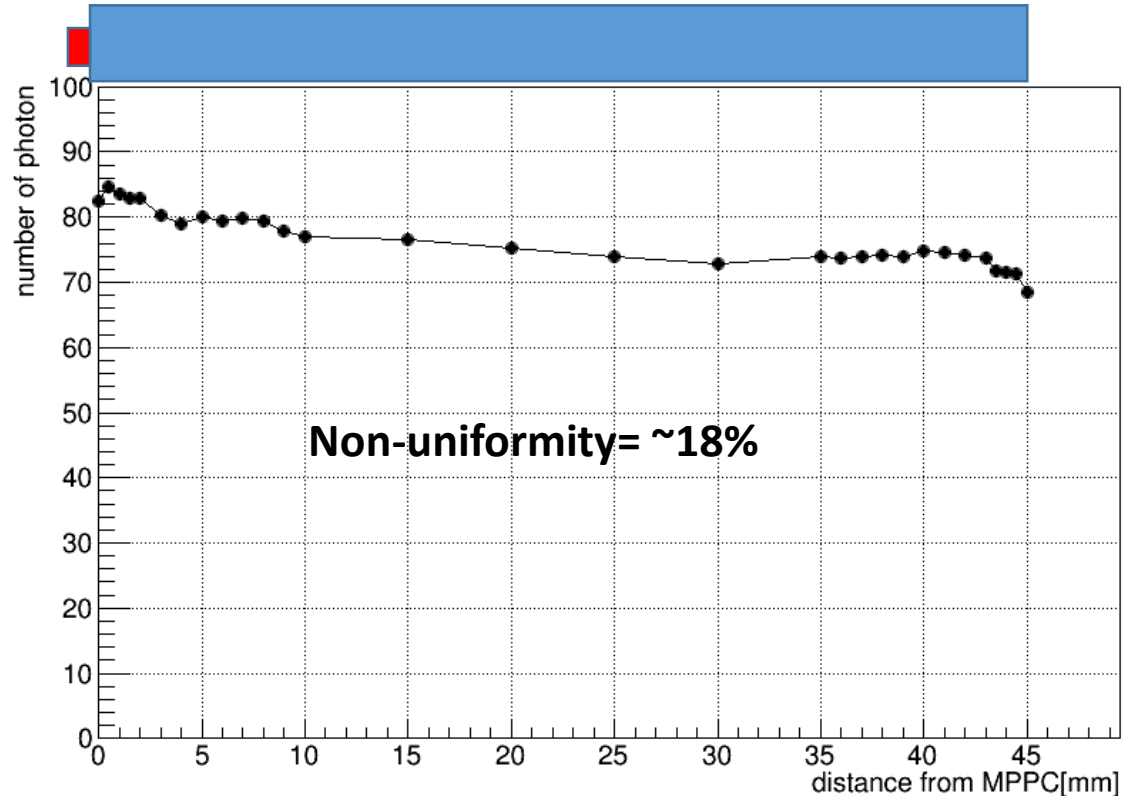
Scintillator strip: 5mm\*45mm\*2mm

**Baseline design of the CEPC ScW ECAL readout structure:**

**1 Peaky structure close to SiPM**

**2 Dead gap caused by SiPM**

# Optimization: Rough Surface

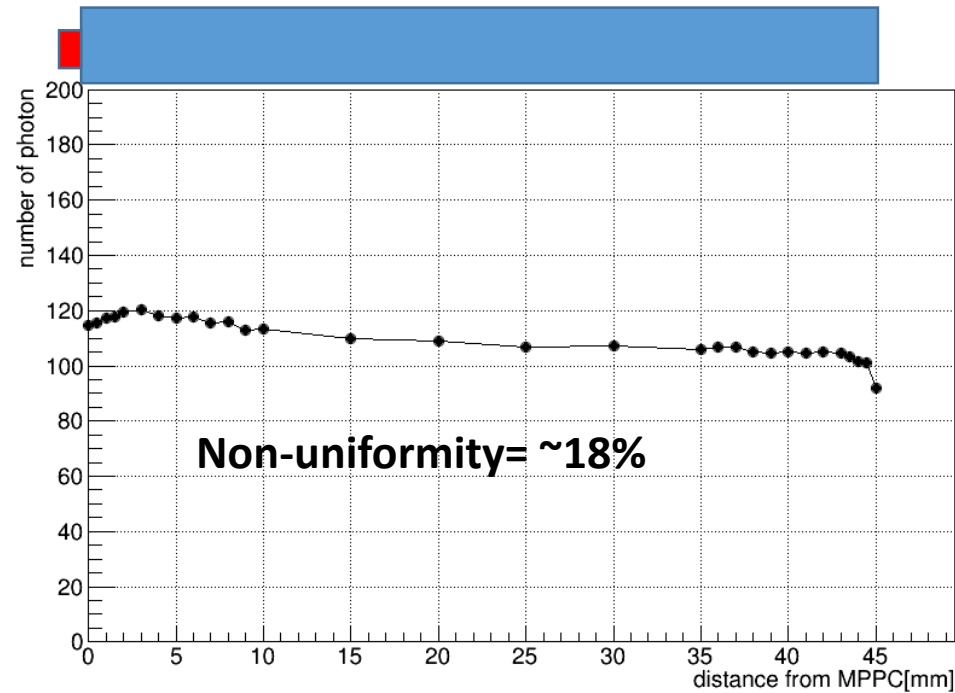
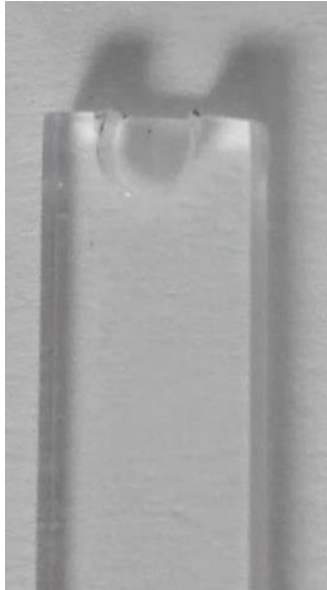


Scintillator strip: 5mm\*45mm\*2mm

**The uniformity of rough surface strip is better than polished**



# Optimization: Drill hole



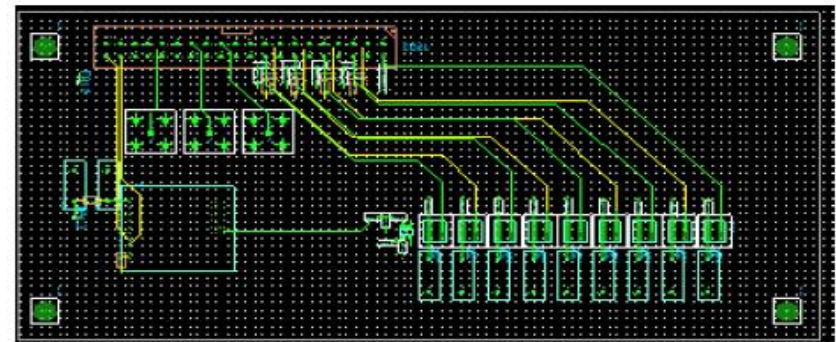
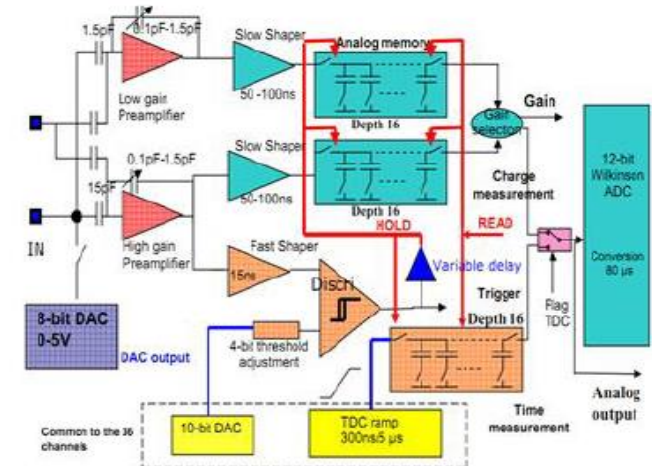
Scintillator strip: 5mm\*45mm\*2mm

**The dead gap is eliminated.**

**The photon number increases, need further tests !**

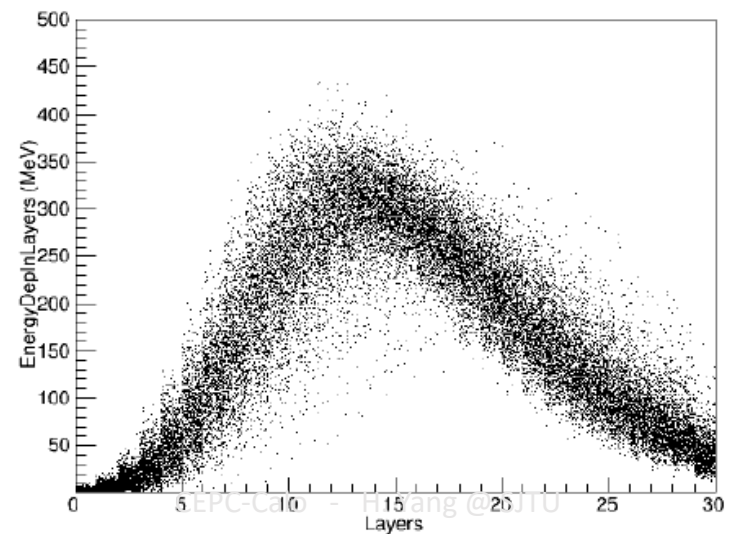
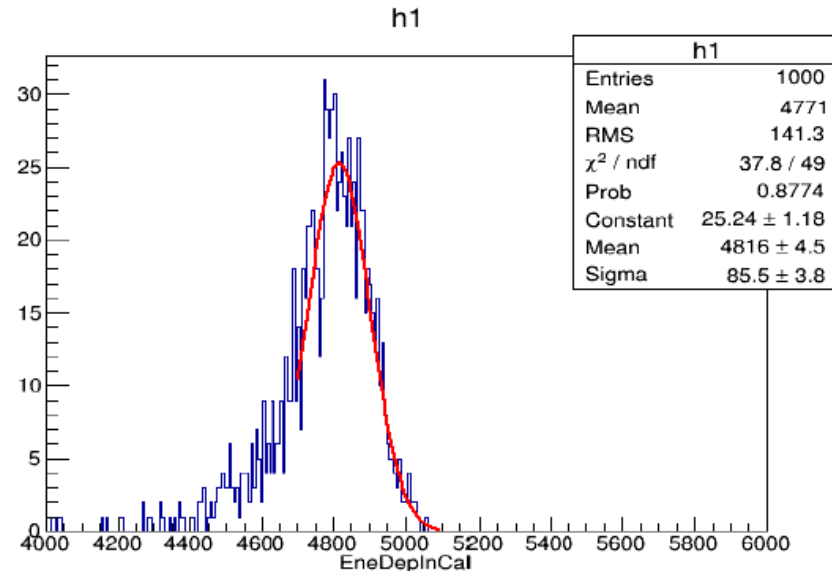
# Electronics Board of ECAL

- The PCB Board of ECAL ,which based on the SPIROC2b chips, has been designed and produced
- The FPGA firmware is being designed
- Yunlong Zhang, Shensen Zhao, Jianbei Liu (USTC)



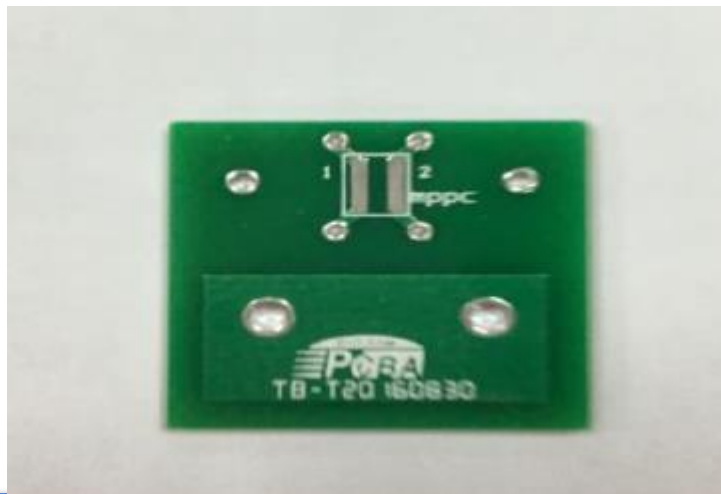
# Standalone MC Package

- A standalone simulation program based on GEANT4 code has been developed to study the capability of ECAL
- example: 100GeV e-
  - ▣ The energy deposition in Plastic scintillator is 4.8 GeV
  - ▣ Resolution:1.8%



# The Purchase Order

- The VA Chips and FPGAs order has arrived
- The Si-PMT samples and HV power also has arrived



# CEPC HCAL

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

## Active sensor

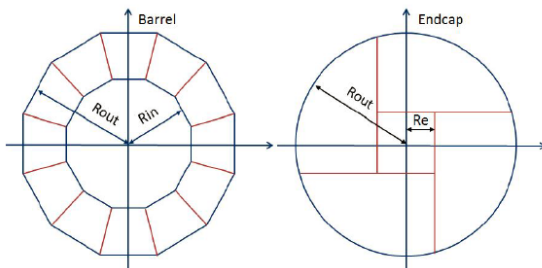
- Glass RPC
- Thick GEM or GEM

## Readout ( $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$ )

- Digital ( 1 threshold)
- Semi-digital (3 thresholds)

## CEPC DHCal OPTIMIZATION

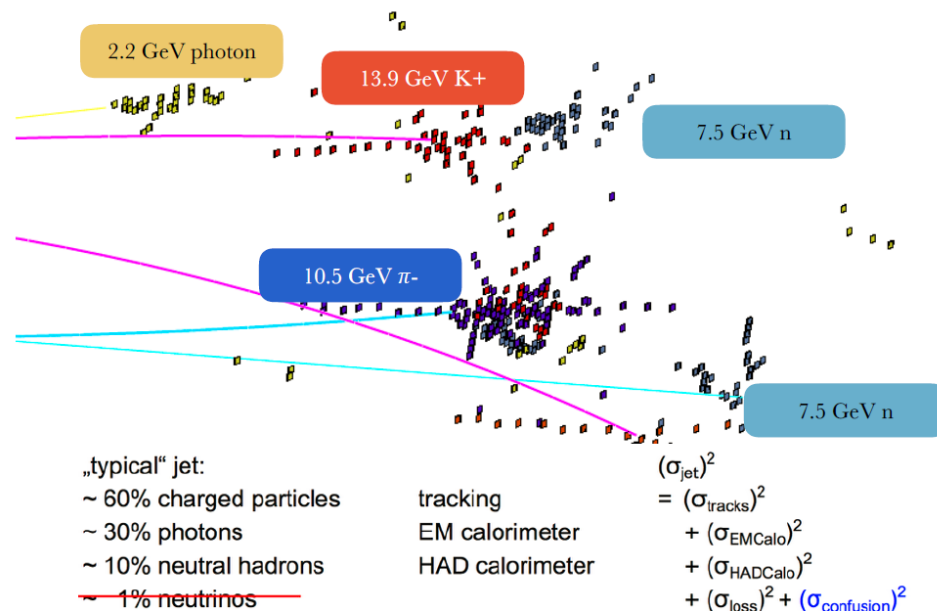
- To full fill the requirements of CEPC PFA, the DHCal is optimized by the following:
  - layers of DHCal, scanned from 20 layers to 48 layers.
  - size of each cell, scanned from 10 mm to 80 mm.
  - digitization (Q spectrum, spatial resolution, semi-Digi, etc..)



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

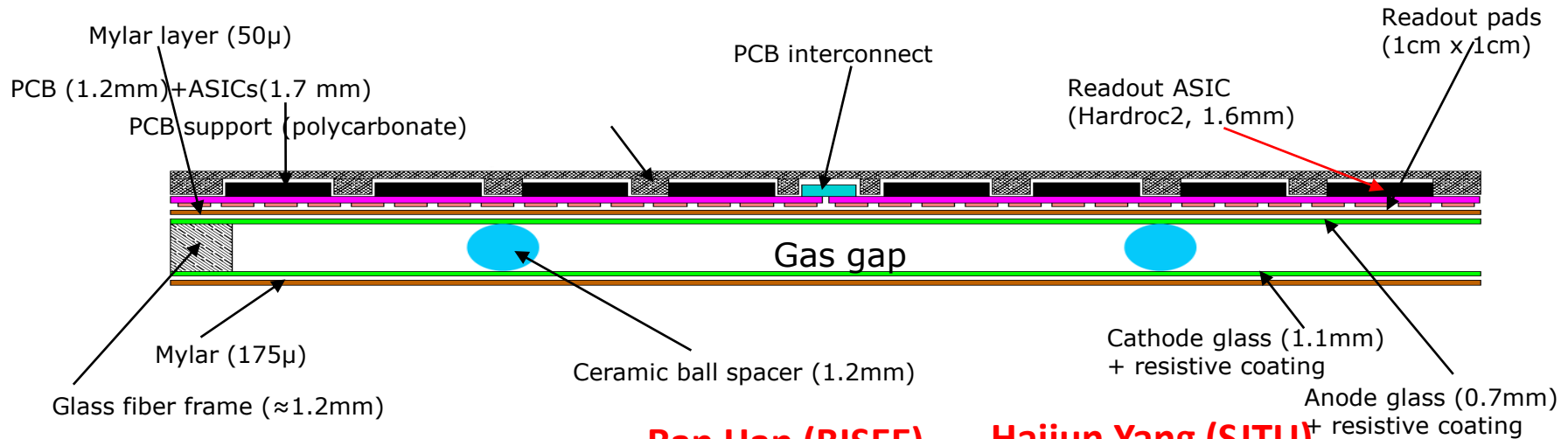
## SIMULATION - PRELIMINARY

By [Shi CHEN](#) (UCAS)





# Schematic of RPC

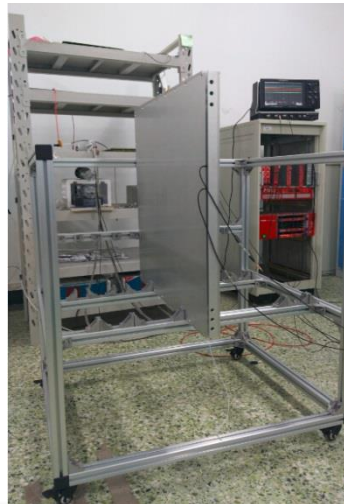


**Ran Han (BISEE)**

**Haijun Yang (SJTU)**

## Large area gRPC:

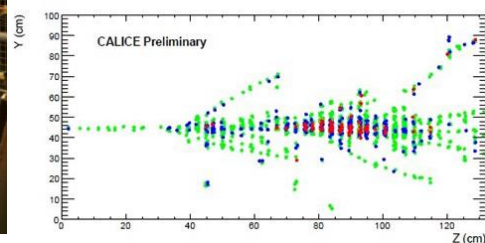
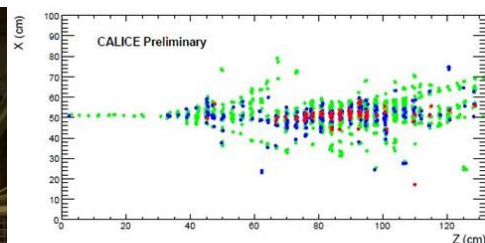
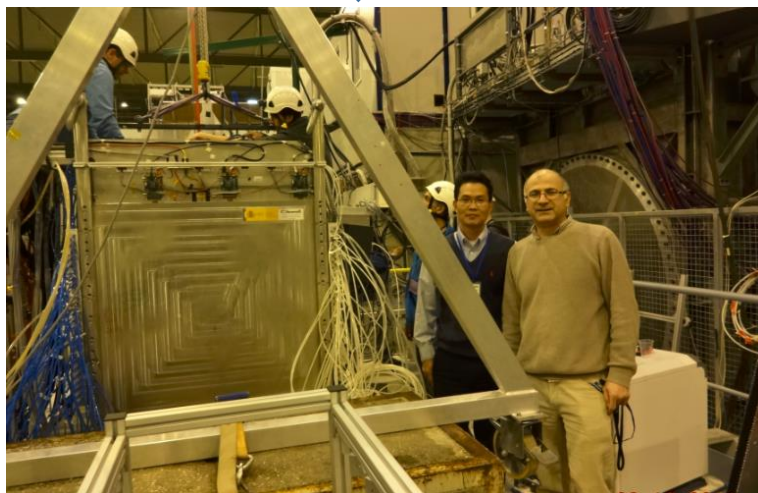
- ✓ Negligible dead zone (tiny ceramic spacers)
- ✓ Large size:  $1 \times 1 \text{ m}^2$
- ✓ Cost effective
- ✓ Efficient gas distribution system
- ✓ Homogenous resistive coating



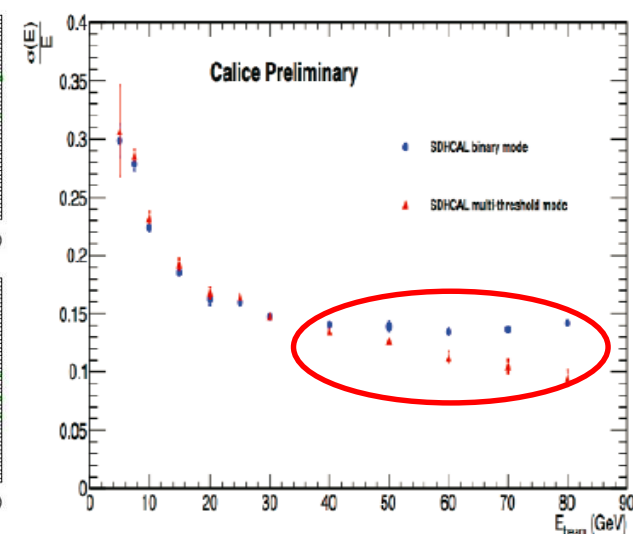
# DHCAL with RPC

## Prototypes of DHCAL based on RPC

- ANL (J. Repond, L. Xia et.al.)  
**1m<sup>3</sup>, 1 threshold, TB at CERN/Fermilab**
- IPNL (I. Laktineh, R. Han, B. Liu et.al.)  
**1m<sup>3</sup>, 3 thresholds, TB at CERN since 2012**



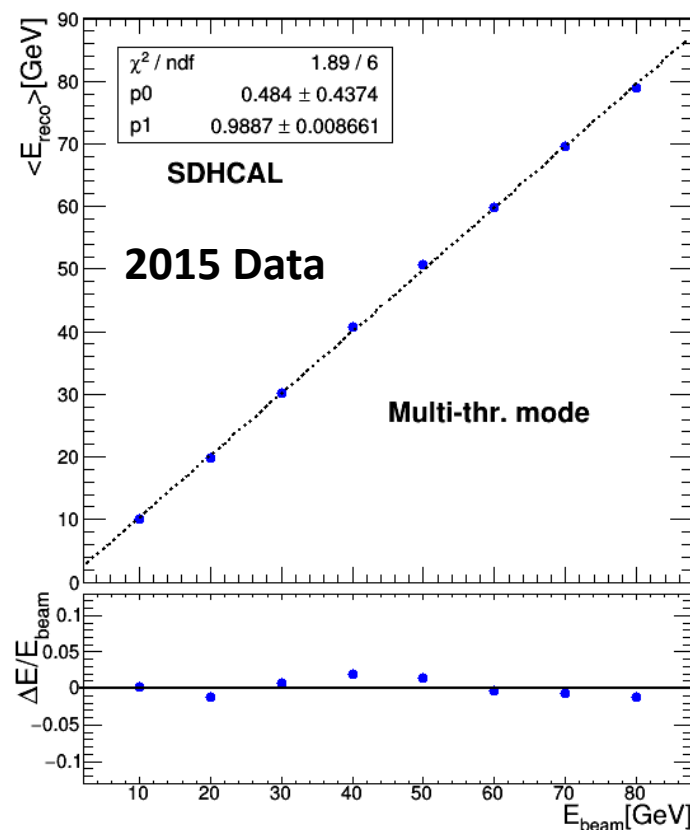
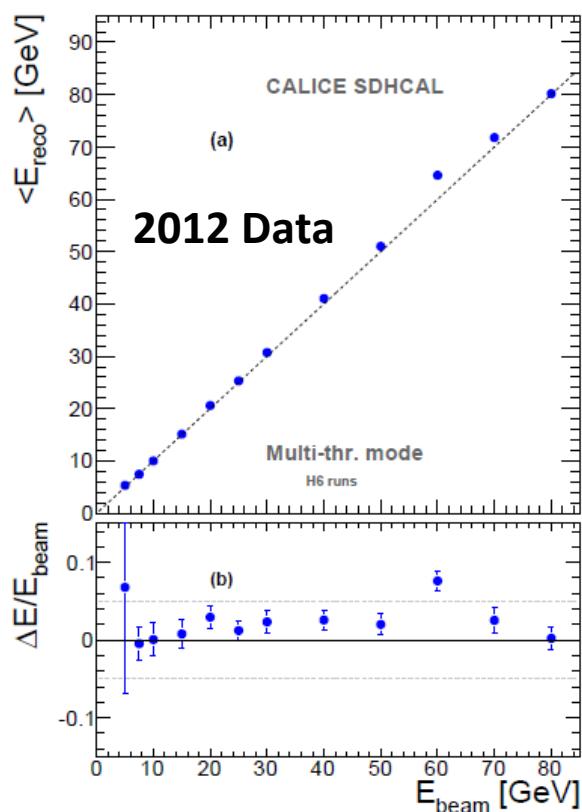
80 GeV Pion





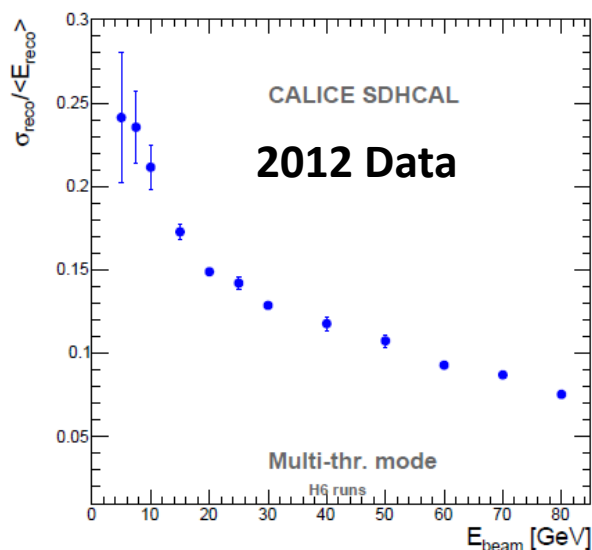
# DHCAL with RPC

Collaborating with Imad Laktineh at IPNL since Sept. 2016, Bing Liu was attending TB at CERN in Oct. 2016 and analyzing 2015 data now. He will apply for joint Ph.D program (CSC) between SJTU and IPNL.

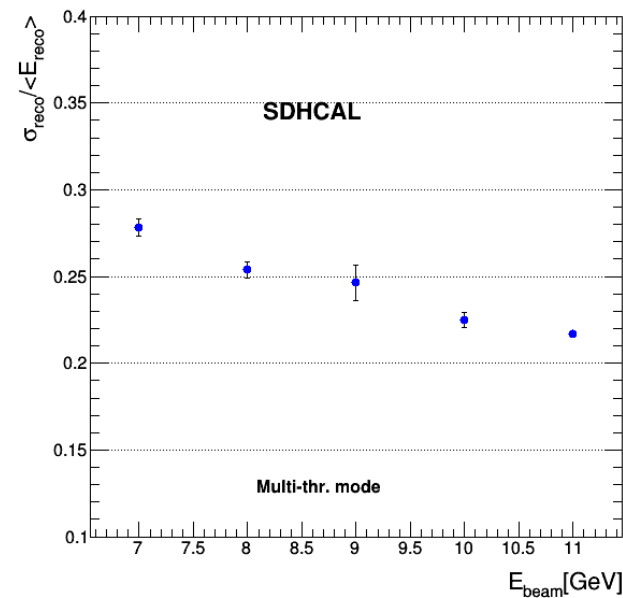
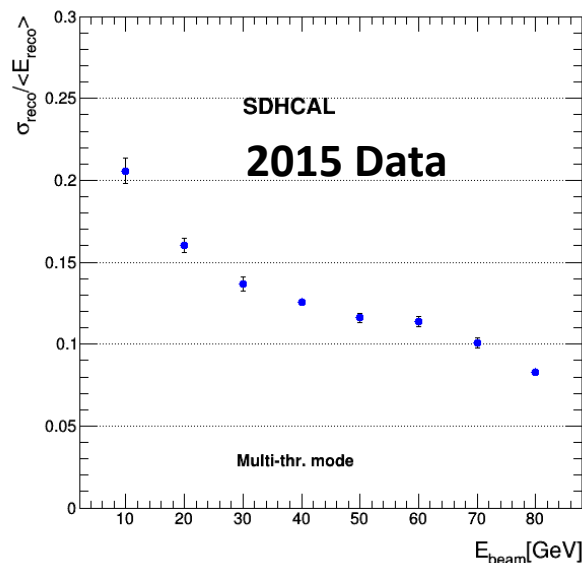
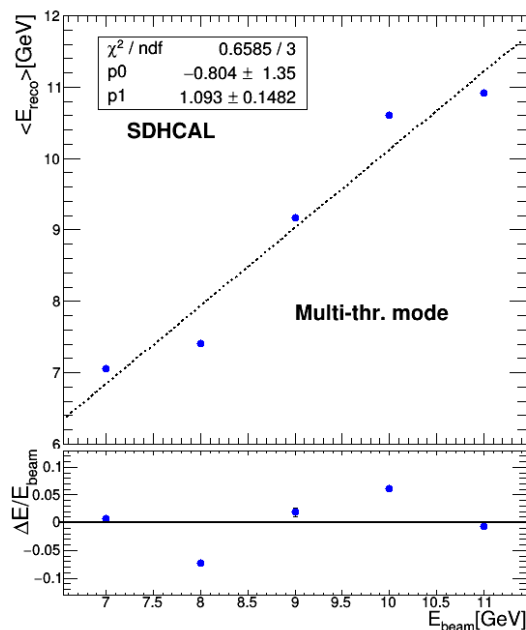


# DHCAL with RPC

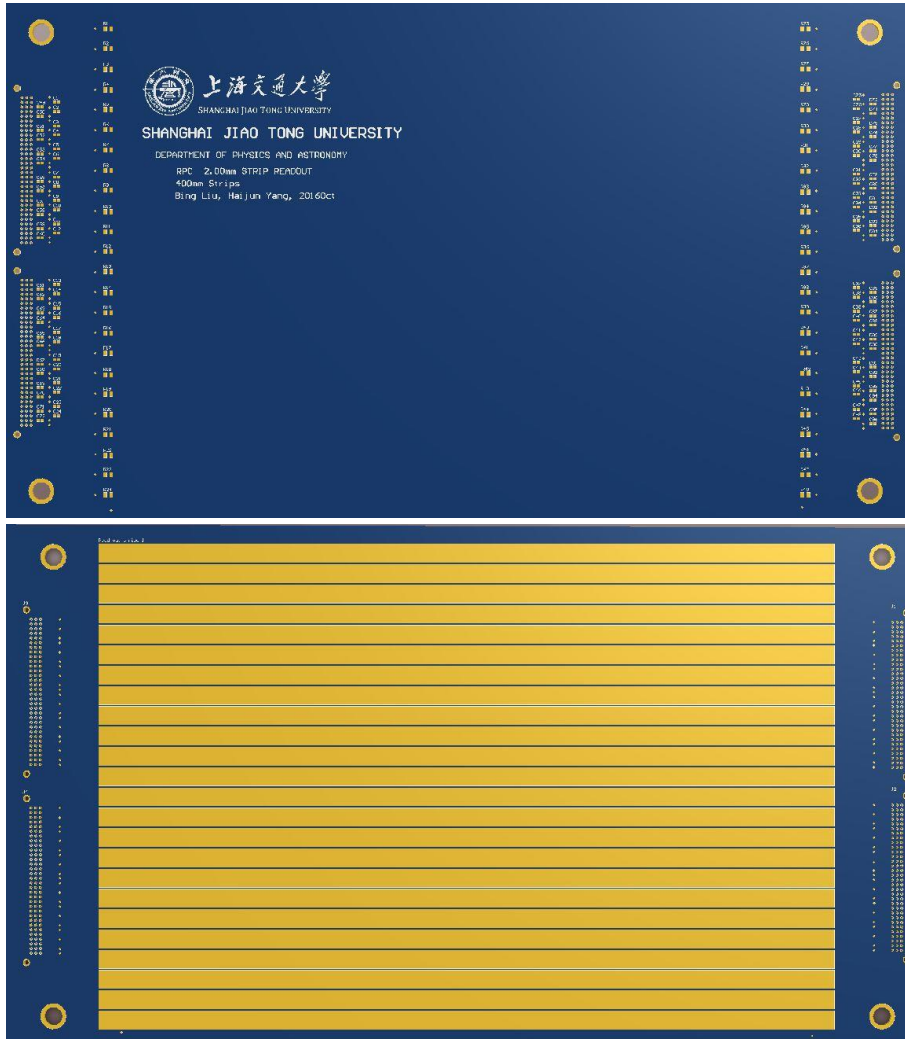
Bing Liu (SJTU)



## Low Energy Region (7 – 11 GeV)



# Design of PCB for RPC



Bing Liu, Haijun Yang (SJTU)

**24 strips with 1cm/strip,  
gap = 1mm, length = 40cm**

- PCB Output: 3 bins  $\times$  32 column = 96 pins
  - Molex DIN 41612 connectors (receptacles)



- NINO Input:
  - Molex DIN 41612 connectors (headers)



# Calorimeter Optimization

Jifeng Hu, Jing Li, Liang Li, Haijun Yang (SJTU)

## ■ Software versions,

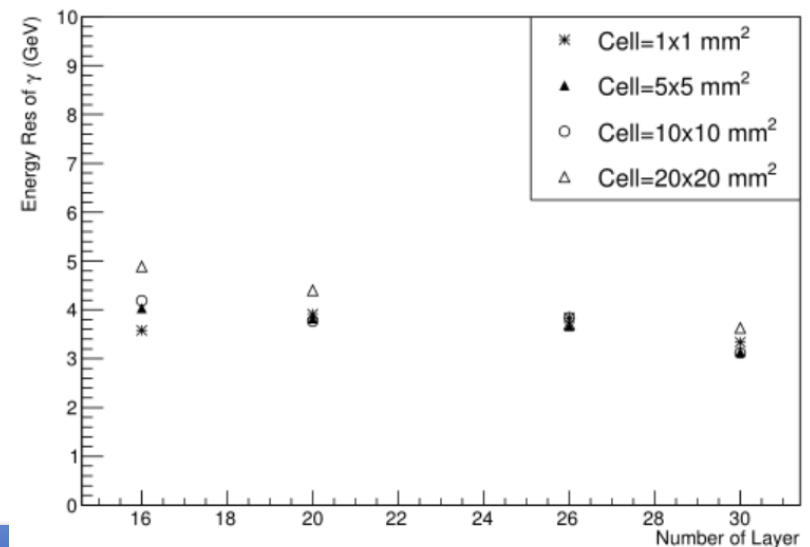
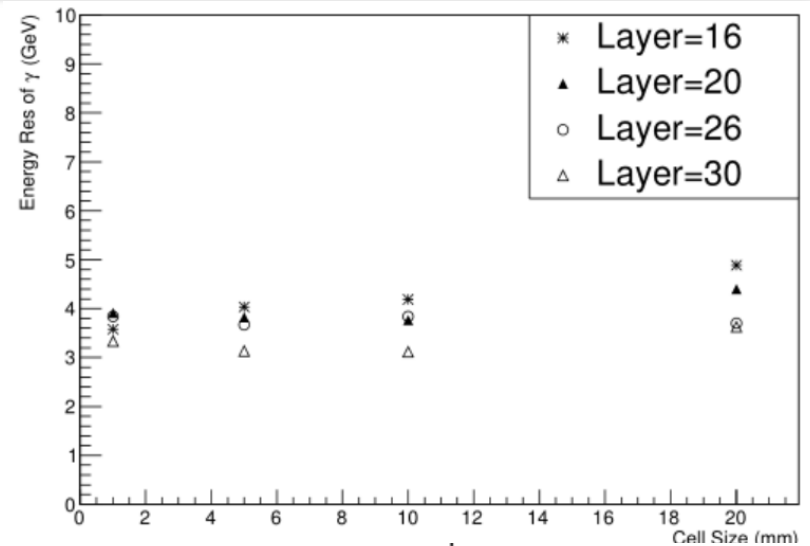
- Simulation: Mokka-08-03
- Reconstruction: Arbor\_KD\_3.3 plus track-related processors
- Digitization : G2CDArbor

## ■ Samples,

- $e^-/\gamma$  single particle, energy@5,10,20,50,100 GeV
- $ee \rightarrow ll\gamma\gamma @ \sqrt{s} = 250 \text{ GeV}$ , 1000 Events.

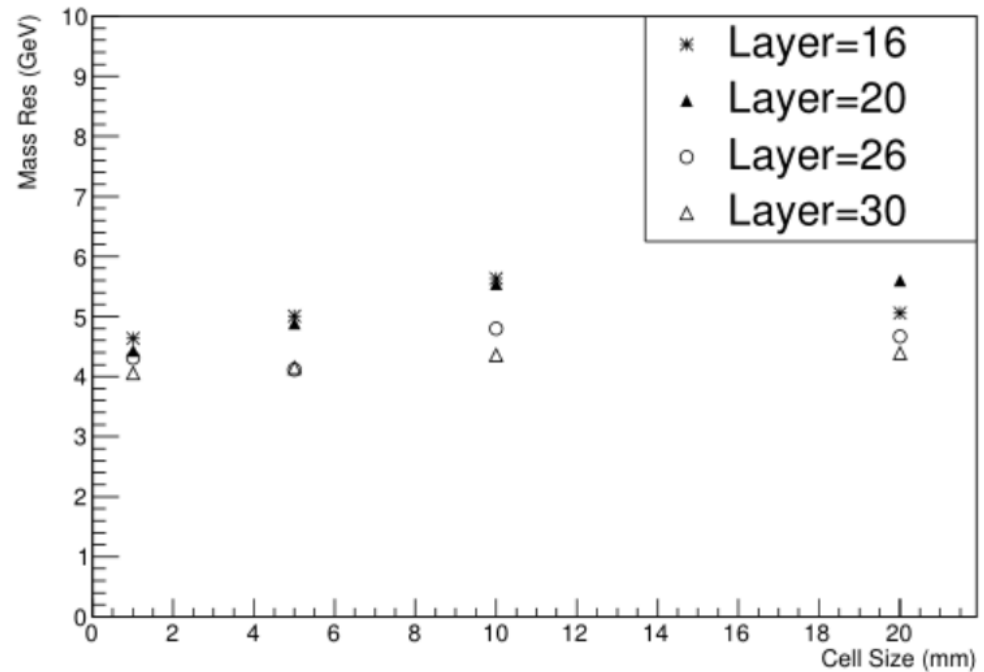
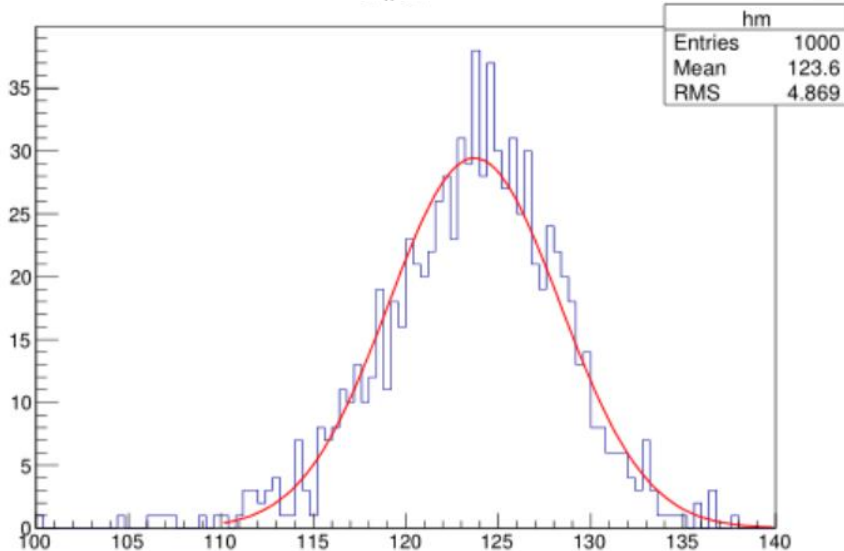
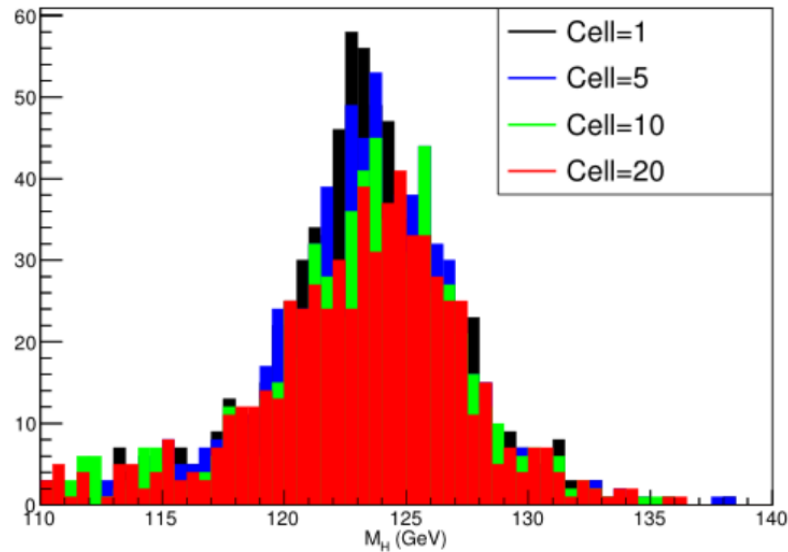
## ■ Geometry: cepec\_v1 using SiW in ECAL,

- Cell size @ 1X1, 5X5, 10X10, 20X20 mm
- Number of layers @ 15, 19, 25, 29
- fixed total material.
- other parameters will be investigated.



# Calorimeter Optimization (ECAL)

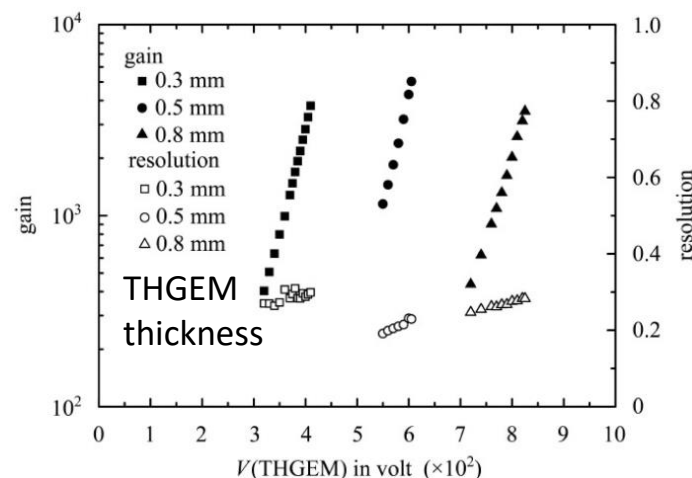
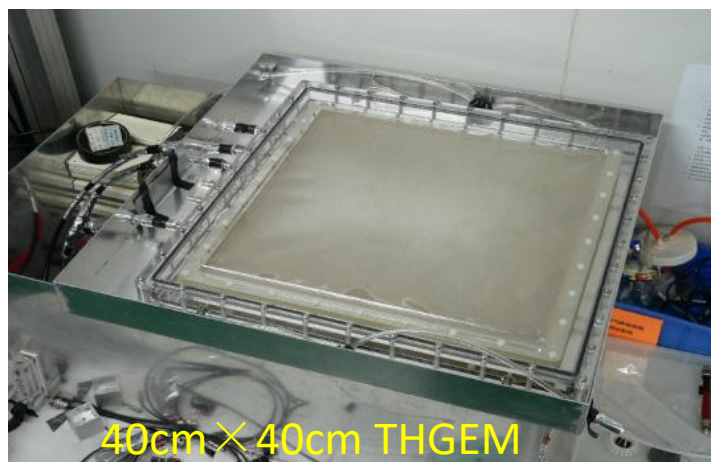
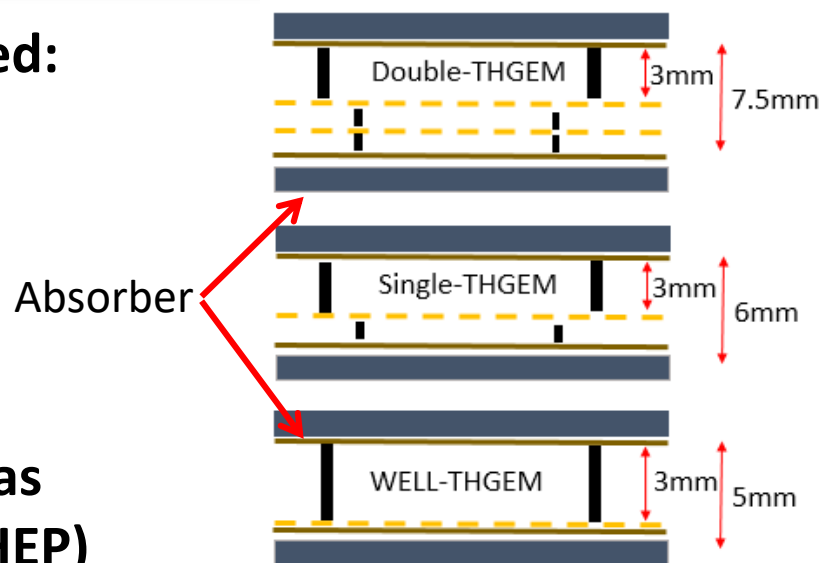
Jifeng Hu, Jing Li, Liang Li, Haijun Yang (SJTU)



# DHCAL based on THGEM

Boxiang Yu (IHEP)

- Three THGEM options are explored:
  - Double - THGEM
  - Single - THGEM
  - WELL - THGEM
- WELL-THGEM is optimal choice  
Thinner, lower discharge
- $40 \times 40 \text{ cm}^2$  of THGEM (below) was produced in China (UCAS, GXU, IHEP)

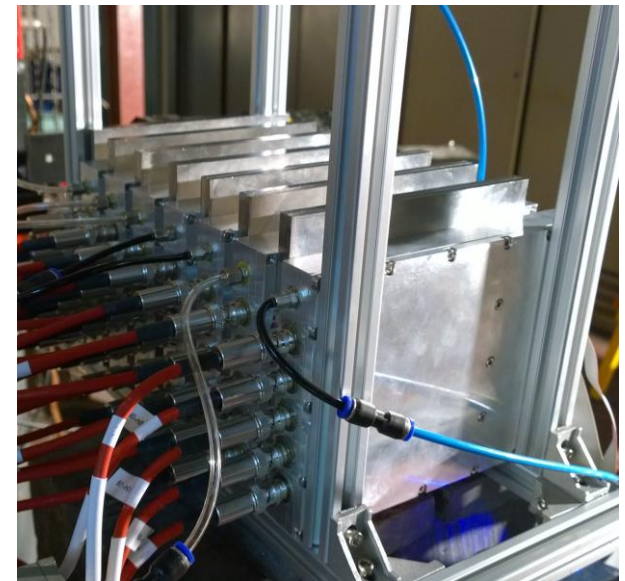
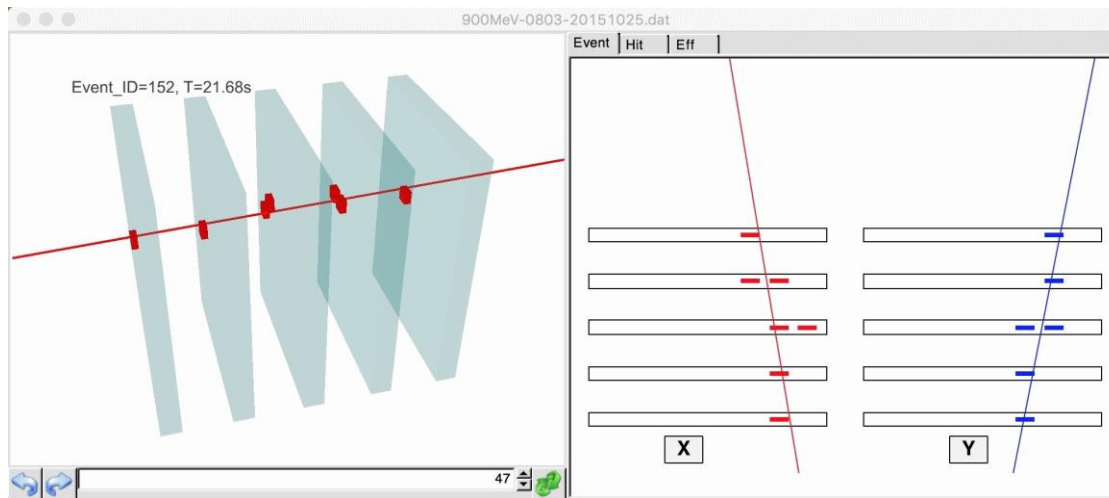
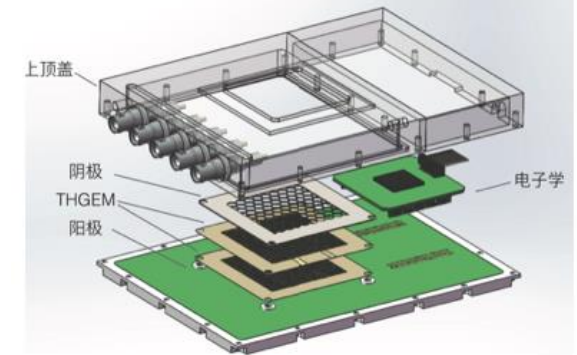




# WELL-THGEM Beam Test @ IHEP

- 7 THGEMs were installed, and 5 of them were used, and flushed with Ar/iso-butane = 97:3.
- 1 threshold, binary readout
- 900 MeV proton beam was used
- 5x5cm<sup>2</sup> sensitive region  
→ 20 x 20 cm<sup>2</sup>

Hongbang Liu, Qian Liu (UCAS)



# Calorimeters R&D Plan (near term)

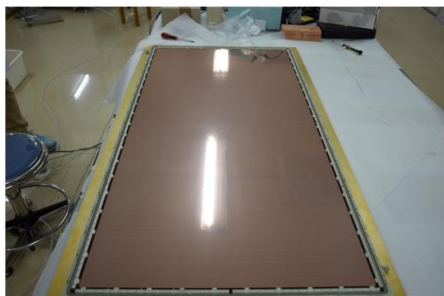
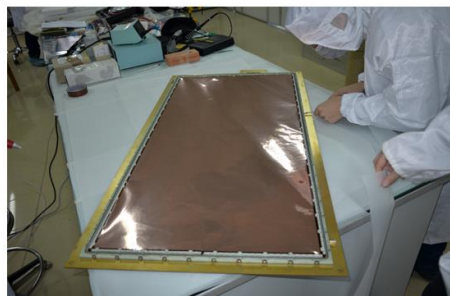
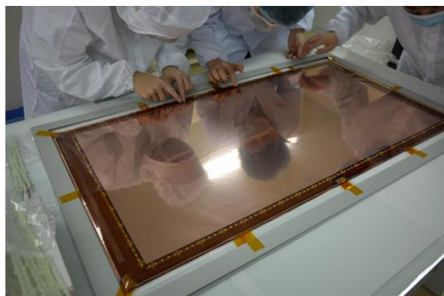
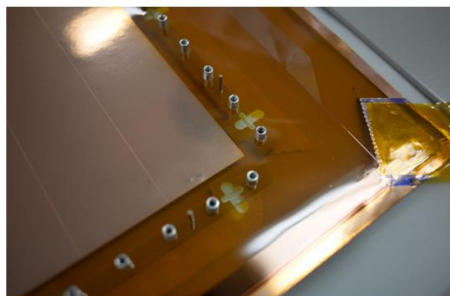
- IHEP: Zhigang Wang, Hang Zhao, Tao Hu
  - ▣ SiPM Test
  - ▣ Scintillator strip optimization
- USTC: Yunlong Zhang, Shensen Zhao, Jianbei Liu
  - ▣ Si-PMT linearity test
  - ▣ Electronics board design and test
- SJTU: Haijun Yang, Liang Li, Jifeng Hu, Bing Liu, Jing Li
  - ▣ SDHCAL performance study, PCB design
  - ▣ Calorimeter design based on benchmark  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  and  $WW$
- IHEP+UCAS: Boxiang Yu, Qian Liu, Hongbang Liu
  - ▣ Thick GEM study with large active area ( $20 \times 20 \text{cm}^2$ )

# Backup Slides

# Large-area GEM @ USTC

Jianbei Liu (USTC)

## GEM assembly using a novel self-stretching technique

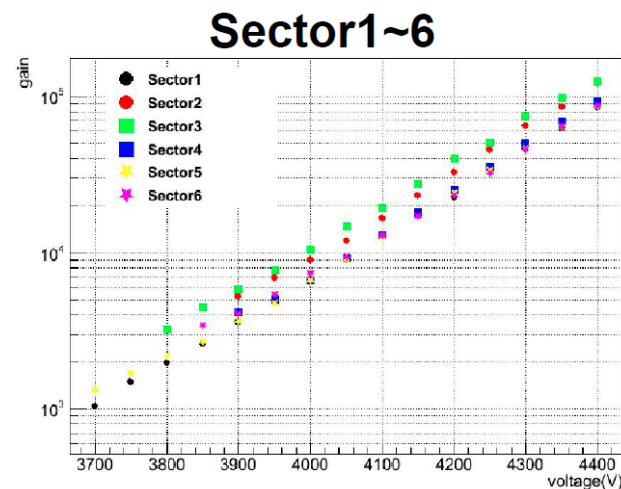


- Large-area GEM ( $0.5 \times 1 \text{m}^2$ ) is one of main detector R&D focuses at USTC recently.
- Technology has been developed and matured to produce high-quality GEM detectors as large as  $\sim 1 \text{m}^2$  that are also applicable to CEPC DHCAL.

## APV25 GEM readout



## INFN APV25 chip



- ➔ Resolution uniformity  $\sim 11\%$
- ➔ Gain uniformity  $\sim 16\%$
- ➔ Can reach gain of  $10^4$  at 4000V

# 科技部国家重点研发计划

## “高能环形正负电子对撞机相关的物理和关键技术预研究”

### 课题四：探测器关键技术预研

课题编号：2016YFA0400404

本课题分为四个探测技术研究方向：

- (1) 硅探测器ASIC芯片设计
- (2) 时间投影室关键问题研究
- (3) 电磁和强子量能器关键技术研究
- (4) 大动量范围粒子鉴别技术研究

项目负责人：高原宁（清华大学）

课题负责人：杨海军（上海交通大学）

参加单位：高能所、科大、清华、华师、交大

参加骨干13人：4正高、8副高、1中级

团队成员：4职工、5博士后、15研究生





# CEPC Calorimeters for MOST project

ECAL: 2 Faculty, 1 Postdoc(牛顺利), 2 Ph.D students, 2 Master students

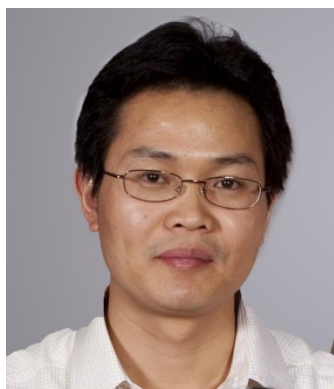


王志刚 (副研, 高能所)



张云龙 (副研, 科大)

HCAL: 3 Faculty, 1 Staff, 1 Postdoc(胡继峰), 3 Ph.D, 2 Master students



杨海军 (教授, 交大)



俞伯祥 (副研, 高能所)

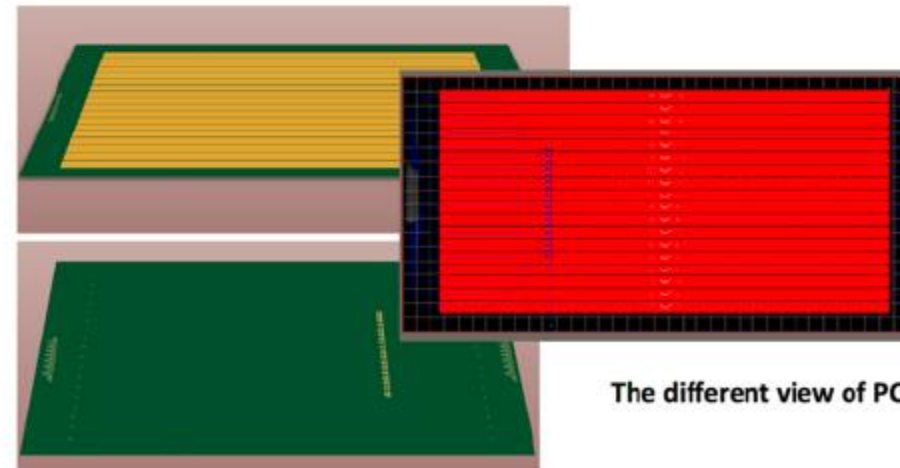
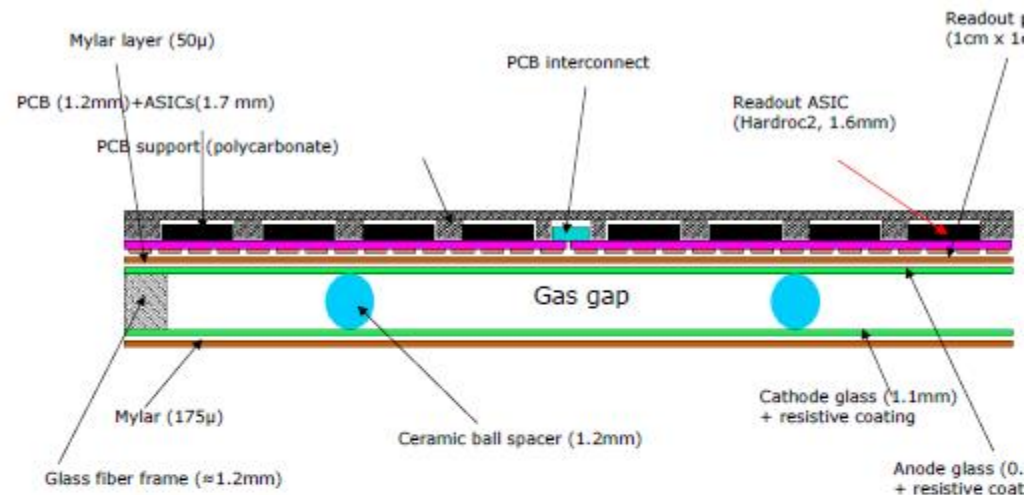


李昕 (副研, 科大)



## ► Large Glass RPC R&D

- Negligible dead zone
- Large size:  $1 \times 1 \text{ m}^2$
- Cost effective
- Efficient gas distribution system
- Homogenous resistive coating



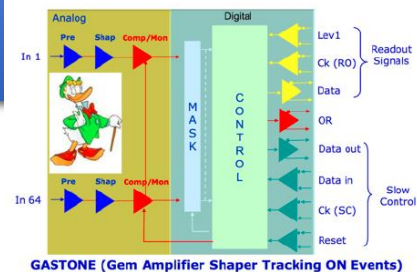
The different view of PCB

# CONCLUSION

- Detector simulation:
  - Granularity of calorimeters optimization
  - Number of layers of calorimeters optimization
  - Digitization (RPC/GEM/THGEM)
- Detector R&D
  - RPC (Glass RPC, Polyamide RPC)
  - GEM (double GEM structure, self-stretching)
  - THGEM (Well-THGEM, double THGEM structure)

# DAQ SYSTEM: GASTONE

From Qian LIU/Hongbang LIU  
(UCAS / GXU)



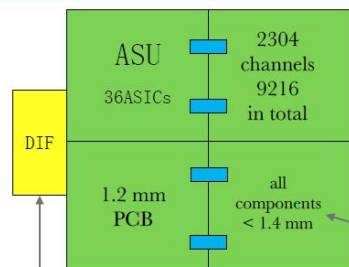
|                    |                                           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| N channels         | 64                                        |
| Chip dimensions    | 4.5 × 4.5 mm <sup>2</sup>                 |
| Input impedance    | 120 Ω    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



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# HARDROC/MICROROC

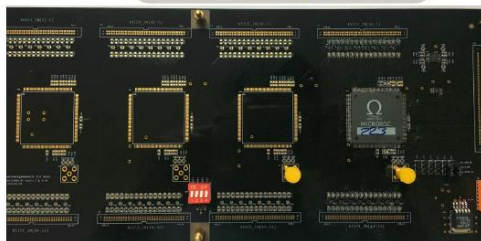
From Jianbei LIU (USTC)



| Multi-thresholds | channels | Dynamic range |
|------------------|----------|---------------|
| Hardroc2         | 64       | 10fC~10pC     |
| Hardroc3         | 64       | 10fC~50pC     |
| Microroc         | 64       | 1fC~500fC     |

MICROROC is dedicated chip for GEM/MICROMEGAS. MICROROC (pin pin compatible with HR2b) is based on HR2b same back-end, same readout format, same pinout, only the preamplifier is changing.

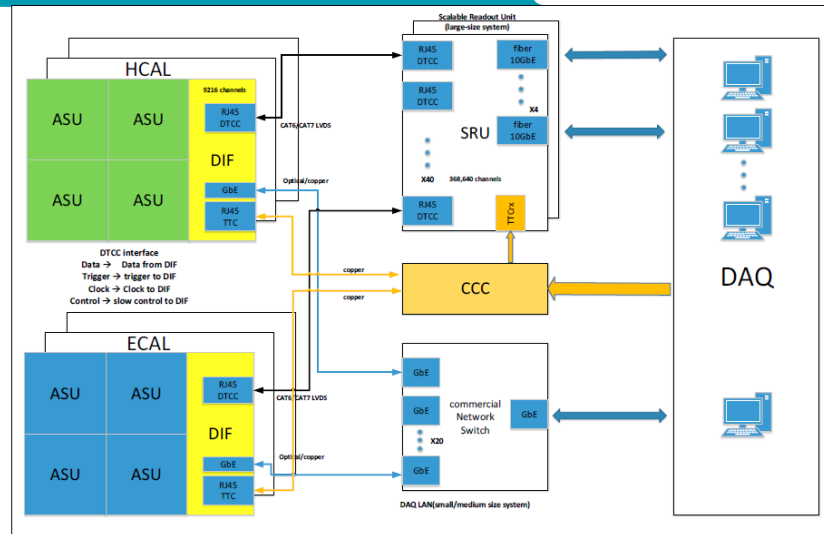
Active Sensor Unit (ASU)  
Test boards



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# DAQ SYSTEM DESIGN

From Jianbei LIU (USTC)

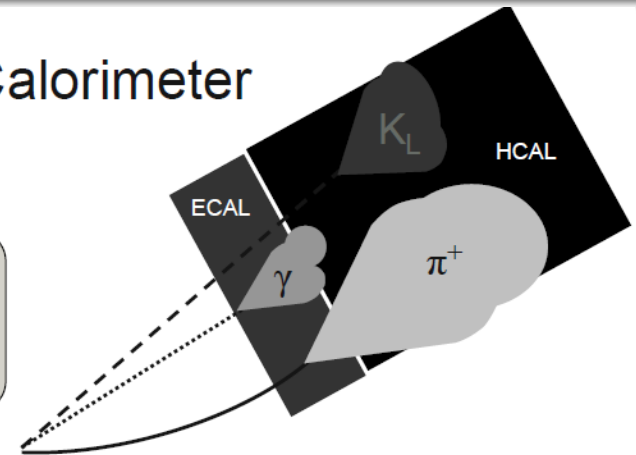
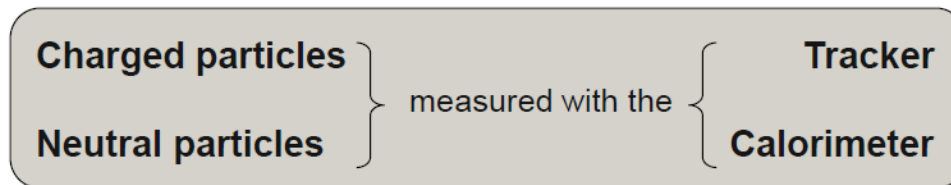


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# Imaging Calorimeter based on PFA

## Particle Flow Algorithms and Imaging Calorimeter

The idea...

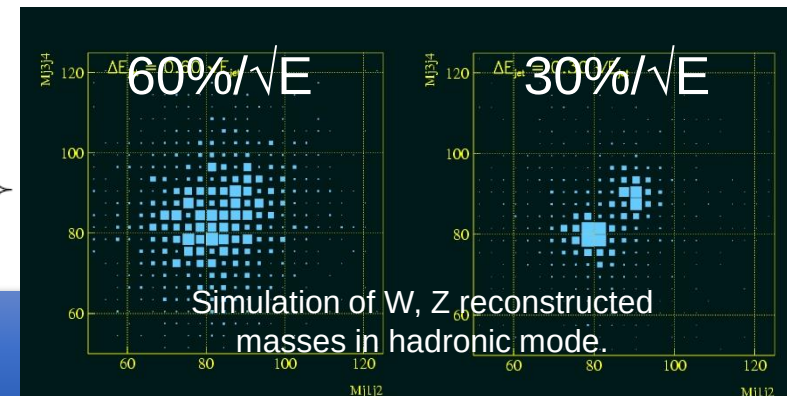


| Particles in jets | Fraction of energy | Measured with                    | Resolution [ $\sigma^2$ ]    |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Charged           | 65 %               | Tracker                          | Negligible                   |
| Photons           | 25 %               | ECAL with $15\%/\sqrt{E}$        | $0.07^2 E_{\text{jet}}$      |
| Neutral Hadrons   | 10 %               | ECAL + HCAL with $50\%/\sqrt{E}$ | $0.16^2 E_{\text{jet}}$      |
| Confusion         |                    | Required for $30\%/\sqrt{E}$     | $\leq 0.24^2 E_{\text{jet}}$ |

}  $18\%/\sqrt{E}$

### Requirements for detector system

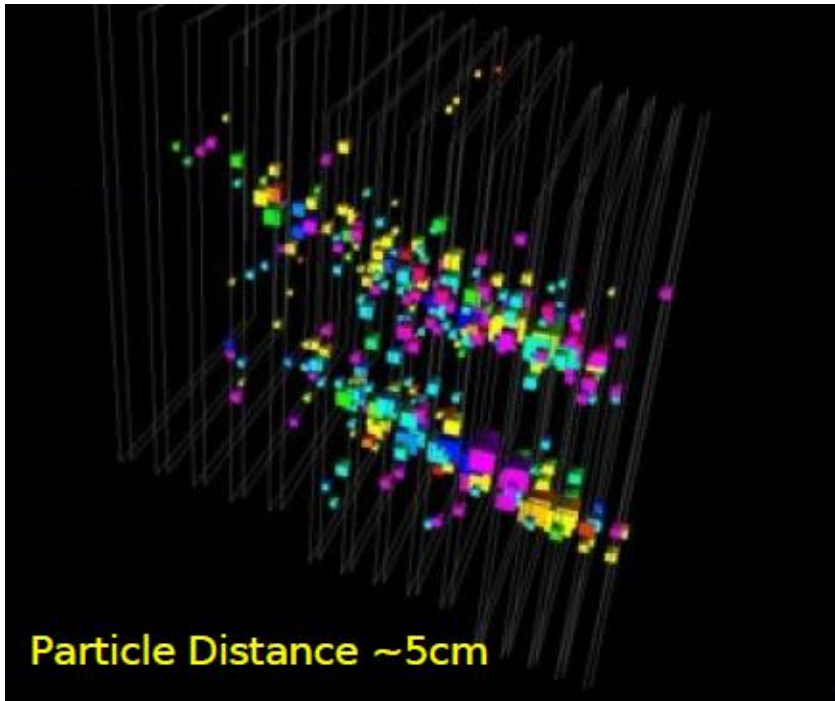
- Need excellent tracker and high B – field
- Large  $R_1$  of calorimeter
- Calorimeter inside coil
- Calorimeter as dense as possible (short  $X_0$ ,  $\lambda_I$ )
- Calorimeter with **extremely fine segmentation**



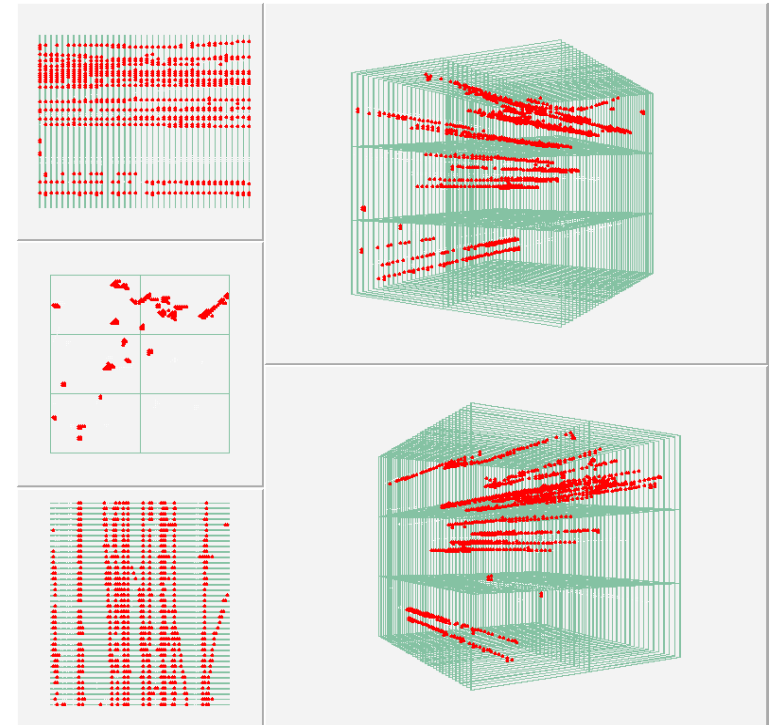


# Imaging Calorimeters

L. Xia @ ANL



Two electrons ~5cm apart  
**SiW ECAL**



~20 muons in 1m<sup>2</sup> area  
**RPC DHCal**

➔ **PFA requires calorimeters to separate the showers of jets.**

# 探测器课题任务分解

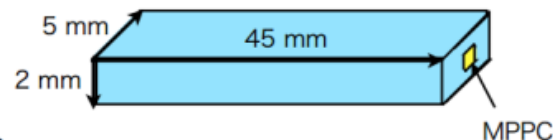
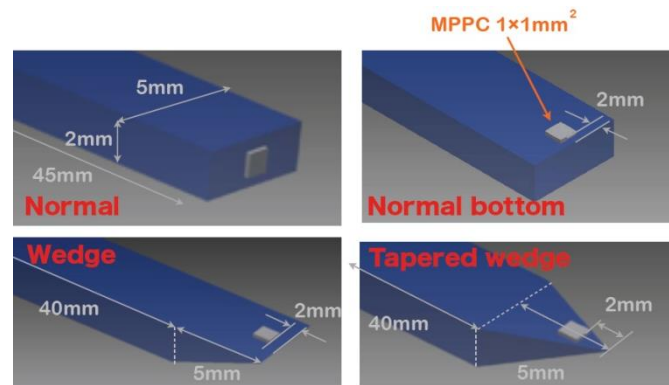
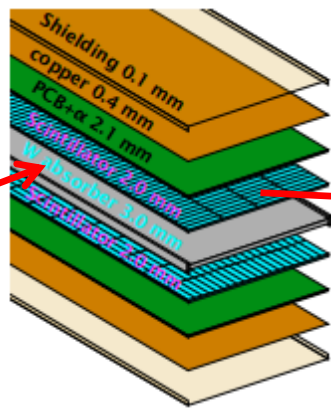
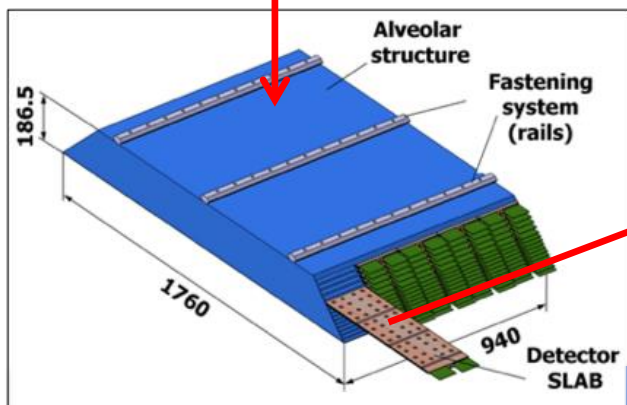
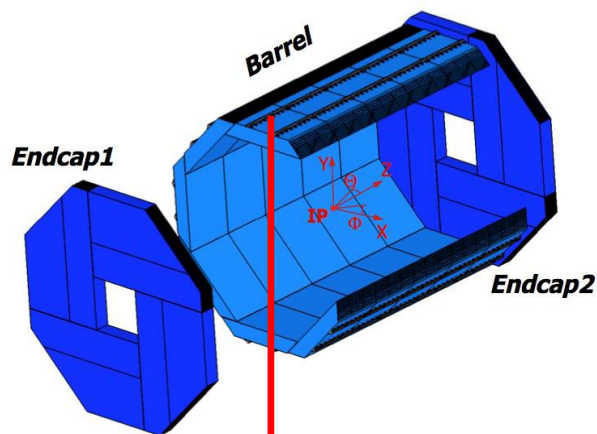
各子课题有多个单位参与研制，分工合作，密切配合。

|           | 高能所                  | 科大            | 清华           | 华师   | 交大            |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|------|---------------|
| 硅探测器      | 芯片设计                 |               |              | 流片测试 |               |
| 时间投影室     | 样机研制、<br>测试          |               | 读出芯片<br>设计测试 |      |               |
| 电磁量能器     | 样机研制、<br>散热研究、<br>测试 | 读出电子<br>学设计   |              |      |               |
| 强子量能器     | ThGEM单元<br>研制测试      | GEM单元<br>研制测试 |              |      | RPC单元<br>研制测试 |
| 环像契伦科夫探测器 |                      | 样机研制、<br>测试   |              |      |               |

# 电磁量能器研究目标

## 研究目标和考核指标:

- (1) 解决基于SiPM读出电磁量能器的技术选型问题;
- (2) 实现电磁量能器读出单元颗粒度达到  $5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2$ ;
- (3) 研制小型电磁量能器原理样机;
- (4) 针对CEPC的特点, 研制一套基于两相二氧化碳制冷的主动散热系统, 在 $-20^\circ\text{C}$ 下, 导热量大于 $30\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$ ;
- (5) 发表2-3篇论文。



基于塑料闪烁体和  
硅光电探测器

CEPC-Calo - H. Yang @ SJTU

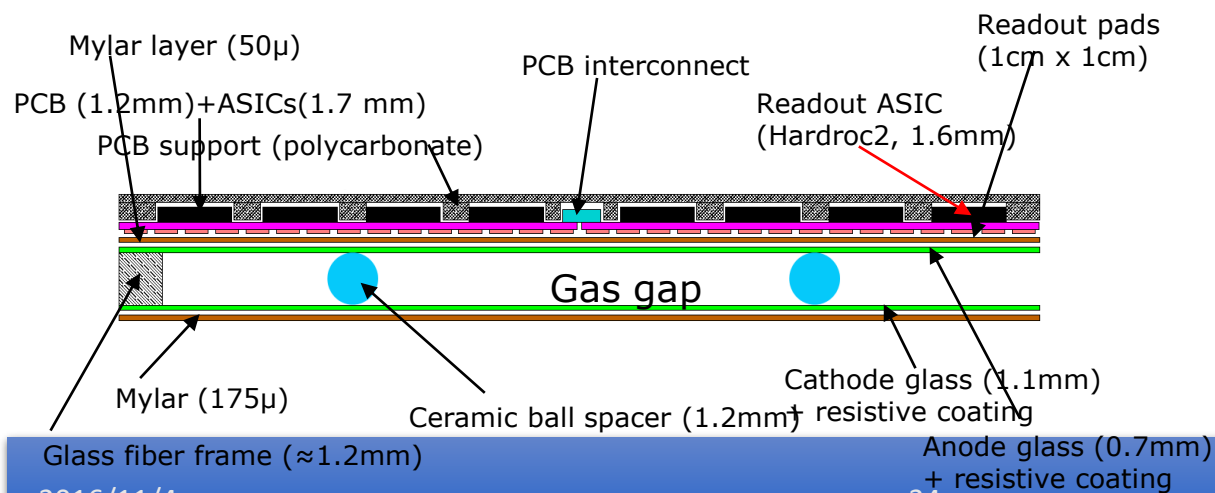


# 强子量能器研究目标

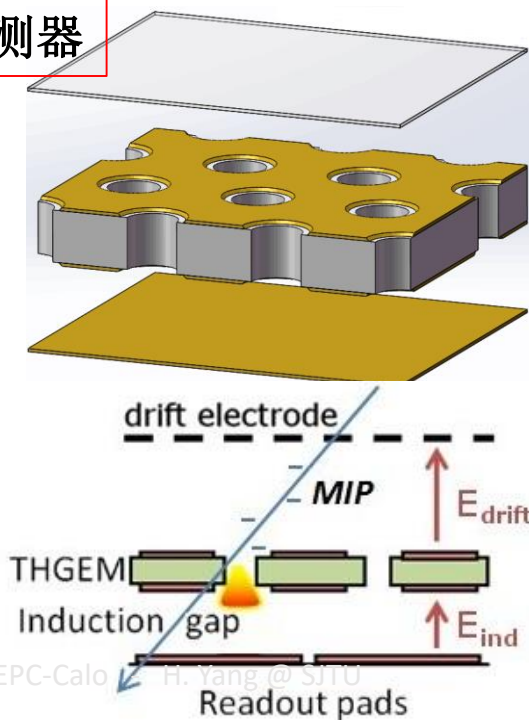
## 研究目标和考核指标:

1. 得到数字强子量能器的技术选型;
2. 在颗粒度达到 $1\text{cm}^2$ 条件下, 掌握厚度小于6mm的气体探测器制作工艺;
3. 制作面积达到 $1\text{m} \times 0.5\text{m}$ 的微孔型探测器单元模型, 探测器的整体增益均匀性好于20%, 计数率达到 $1\text{MHz/s}$ , MIP粒子探测效率好于95%;
4. 制作面积达 $1\text{m} \times 1\text{m}$ 的平板型探测器单元模型, MIP粒子探测效率好于95%;
5. 发表2-3篇论文。

RPC平板型探测器



微孔型探测器



# 科技部项目探测器课题参与人员

## ■ 课题负责人：杨海军

参加单位5家：高能所、科大、清华、华师、上海交大

参加骨干13人：4正高、8副高、1中级

团队成员：4职工、5博士后、15研究生

## ■ 高能所：欧阳群，魏微，卢云鹏，祁辉荣，王志刚，俞伯祥

职工：董明义、董静、张杰、赵梅；

博士后：周扬，鞠旭东，牛顺利，

学生：吴志岗、宋龙龙，张余炼，王海云，赵航，夏莉

## ■ 科大：刘建北，张云龙，李昕，

博士后：张志永，学生：牛亚洲

## ■ 清华：邓智，学生：刘丰，赵馨远

## ■ 华师：孙向明，杨革，职工：肖乐、高超嵩

学生：周威、黄兴、任伟平、刘建超、李雅淑

## ■ 上海交大：杨海军，博士后：胡继峰，学生：刘冰

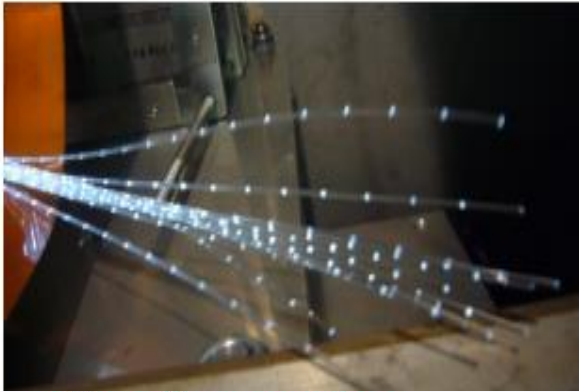
## ■ 拟招聘：1-2名职工，2-3名博士后，8-10名研究生

科技部CEPC预研究项目启动会



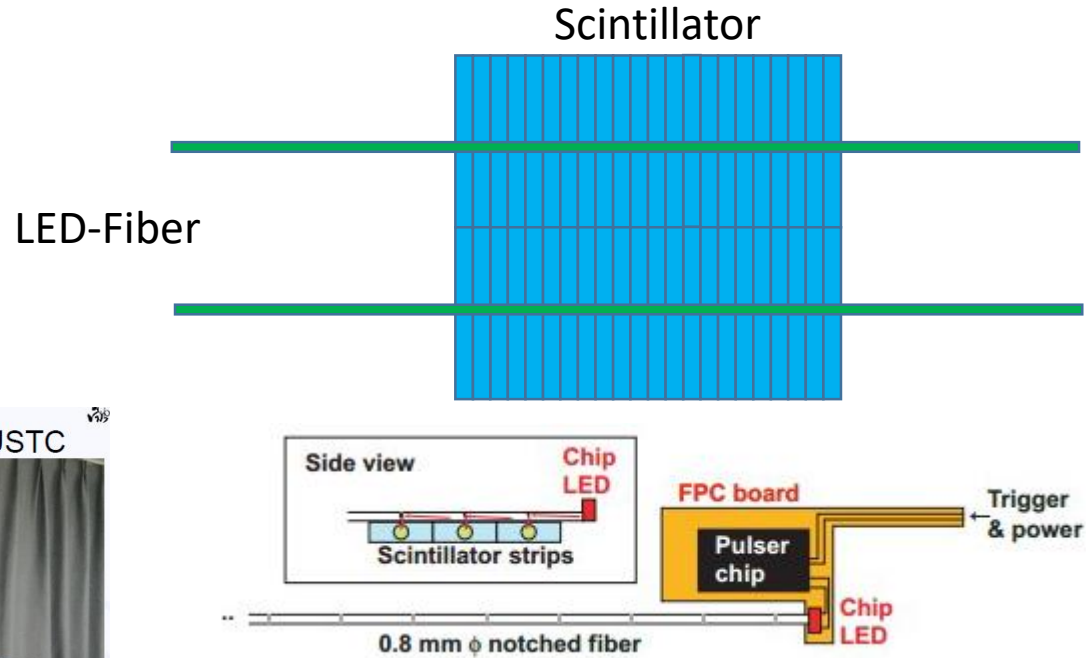
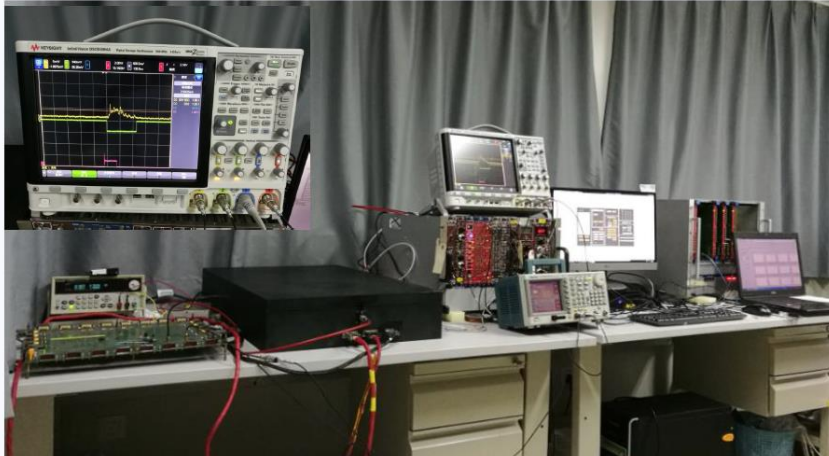
# 塑料闪烁体刻度系统

ECAL塑料闪烁体大约由800万闪烁条组成，需要对其光输出进行监测。  
正在研究光路分配系统，通过监测光电子谱的峰研究SiPM增益的变化！



LED calibration system

USTC



## LED – 光纤刻度系统:

- 脉冲产生器，芯片LED 光导入带孔的光纤
- 带孔光纤把光传递到一组塑料闪烁条



# RPC电子学读出系统

Imad Laktineh (IPNL)

## ASICs : HARDROC2

64 channels

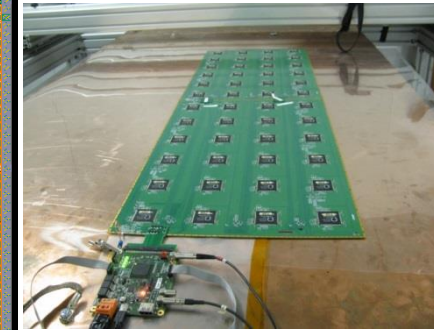
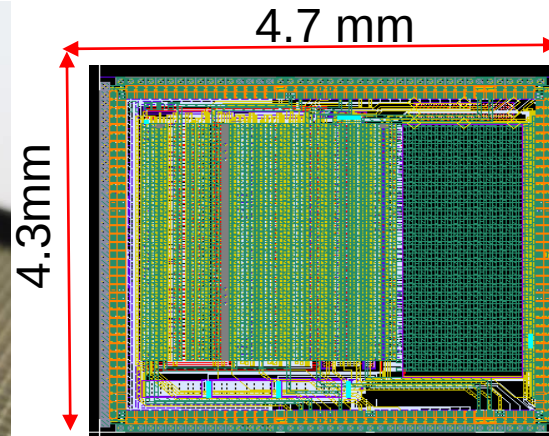
Trigger less mode

Memory depth : 127 events

### 3 thresholds

Range: 10 fC-15 pC

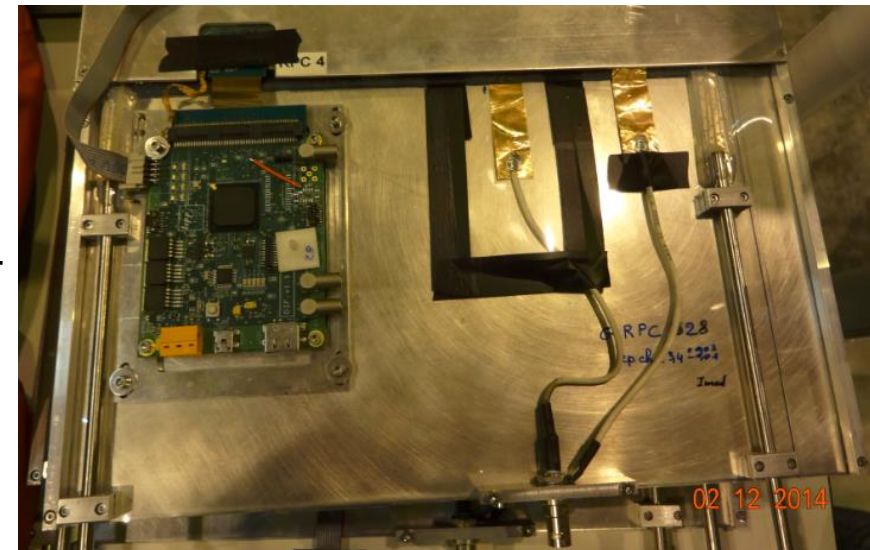
Gain correction → uniformity



**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. 1×1m<sup>2</sup> has 6 PCBs and 9216 pads.

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



# DHCAL Simulation

Boxiang Yu (IHEP)

- Absorber: 2cm stainless steel
- Drift gap: 3mm
- No. of layers: 40, 50
- Ecell = 1, 5 and 10MIP if the charge is above the thresholds typically placed at 0.1, 1.5 and 2.5 MIPs

