
GEM DHCAL Update: KPiX Electronics

Jacob Smith Presenting
University of Texas at Arlington
LCWS08

Outline

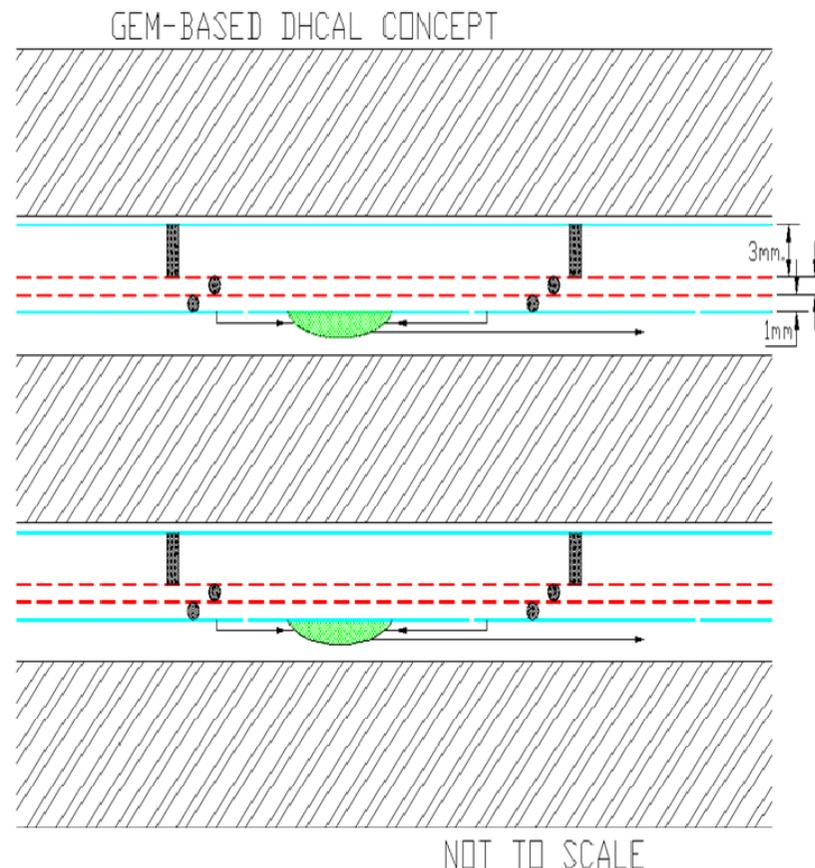


- GEM Background
 - Motivation and Calorimeter Concept
 - Test Beam Results (QPA02 Fermilab Preamp)
- KPiX Version 4
 - Calibration with Chamber
 - Source Data
 - Simulation
- KPiX Version 7
 - Calibration with new Chamber
- Conclusions

GEM-based Digital Calorimeter Concept



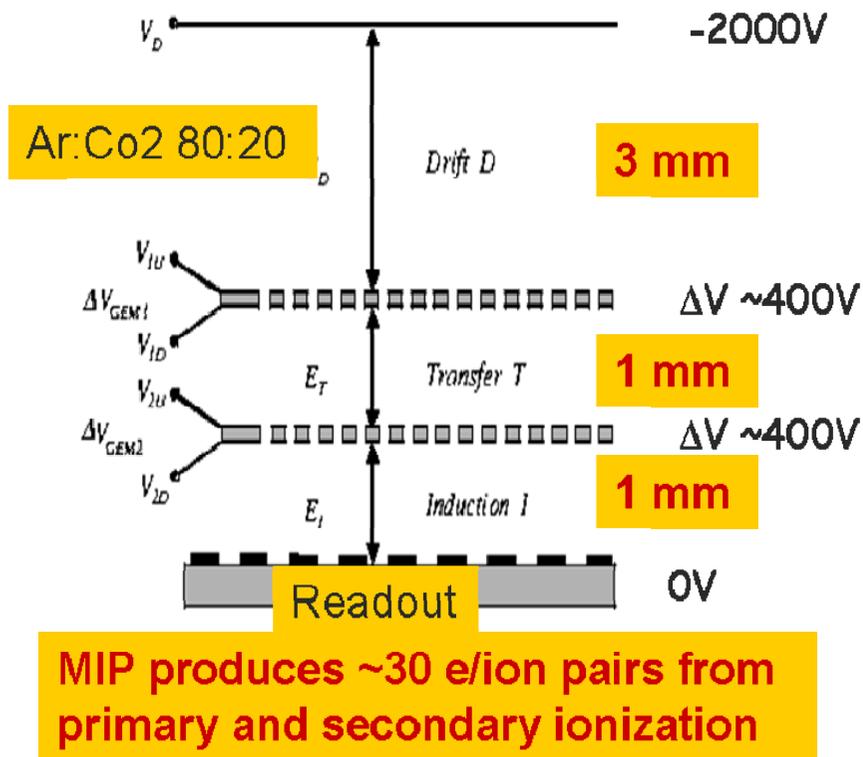
- Flexible: configuration allows cells of anode pads on order of cm^2 for high granularity
- Robust: survives $\sim 10^{12}$ particles/ mm^2 with no performance degradations
- Fast: based on electron collection (\sim few ns rise time)
- Recovery: can handle high rates
- Simple Gas: Ar:Co₂
- Reduce nominal operating voltage: 2kV for double GEM
- Utilize Double GEM technology



GEM Technology

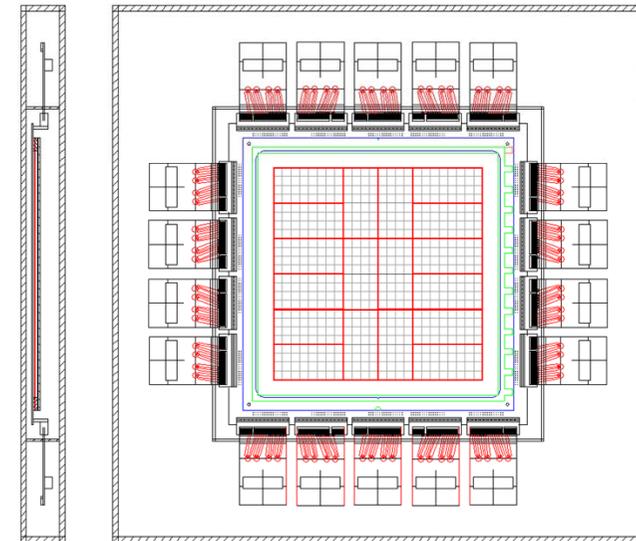
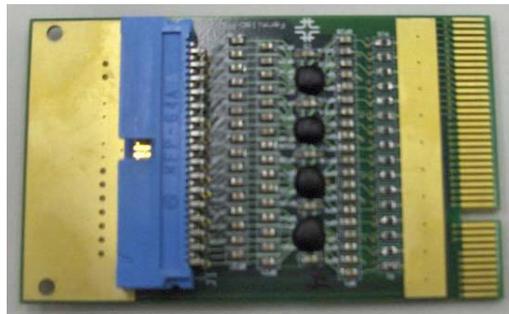
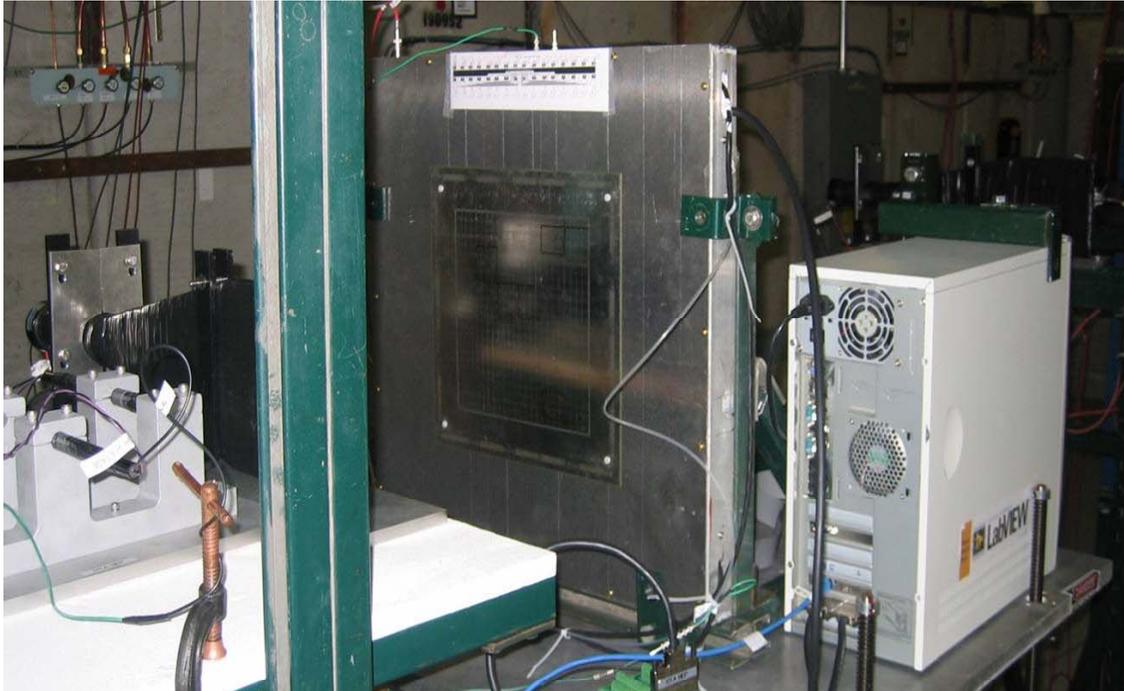


Invented by Fabio Sauli/CERN

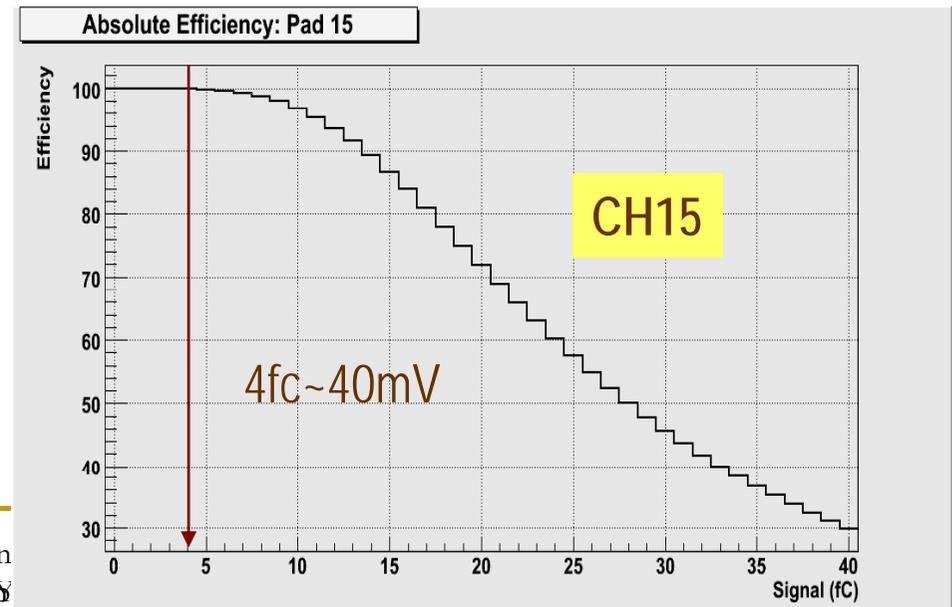
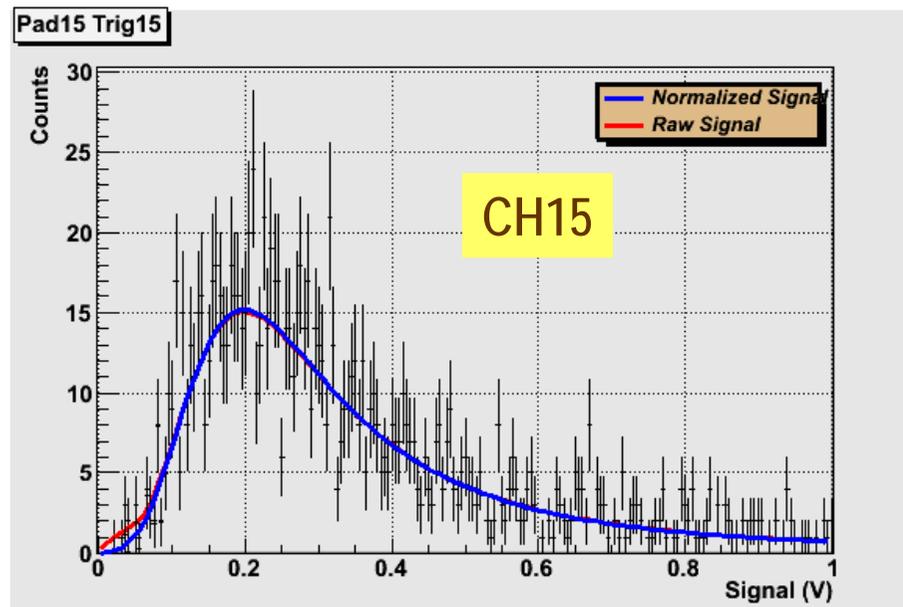
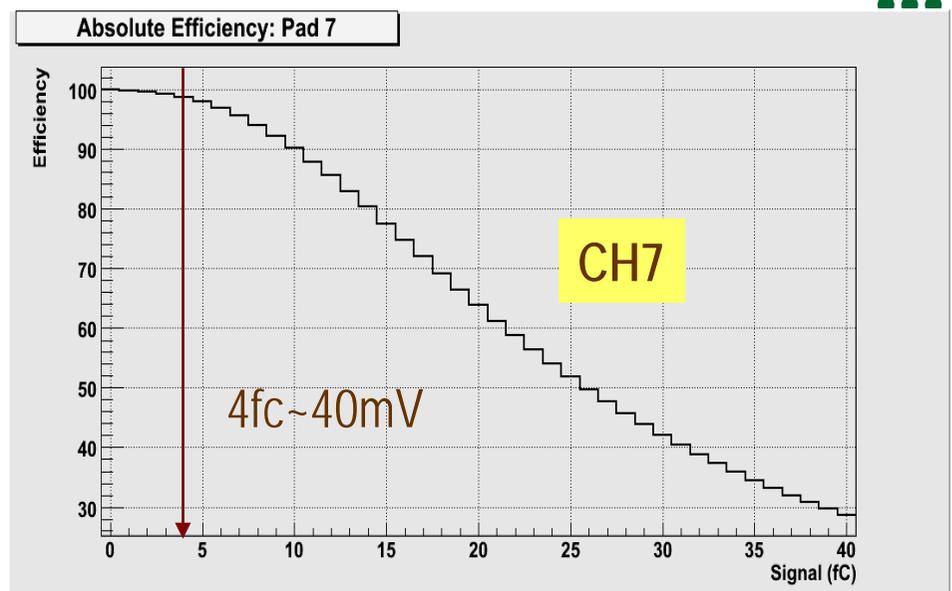
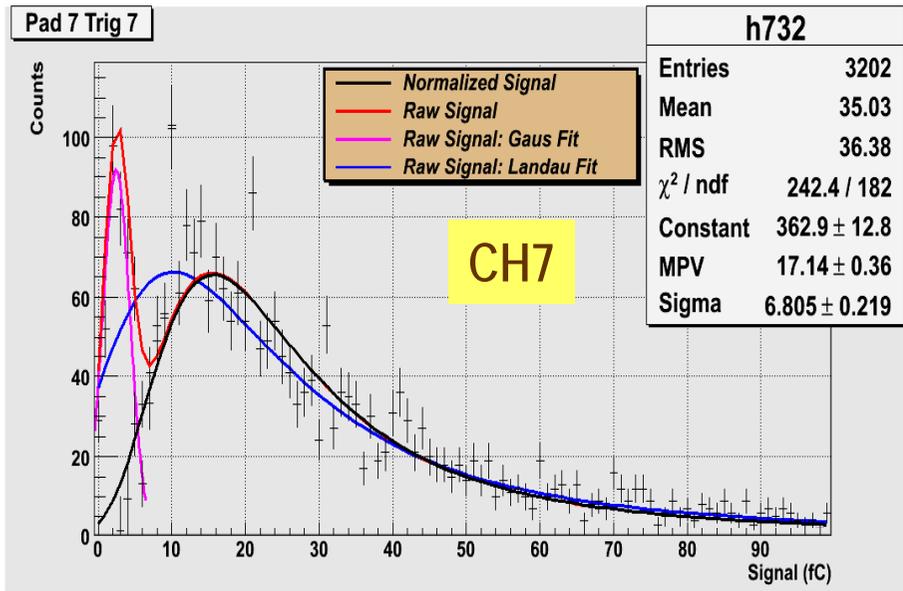


- Gas Electron Multiplier - gaseous ionizing detector
- Charge multiplication occurs in avalanches through foils – apply 400V over 65 μ m foil
- Minimum Ionizing Particles produce # of electron/ion pairs dependent on size of drift gap

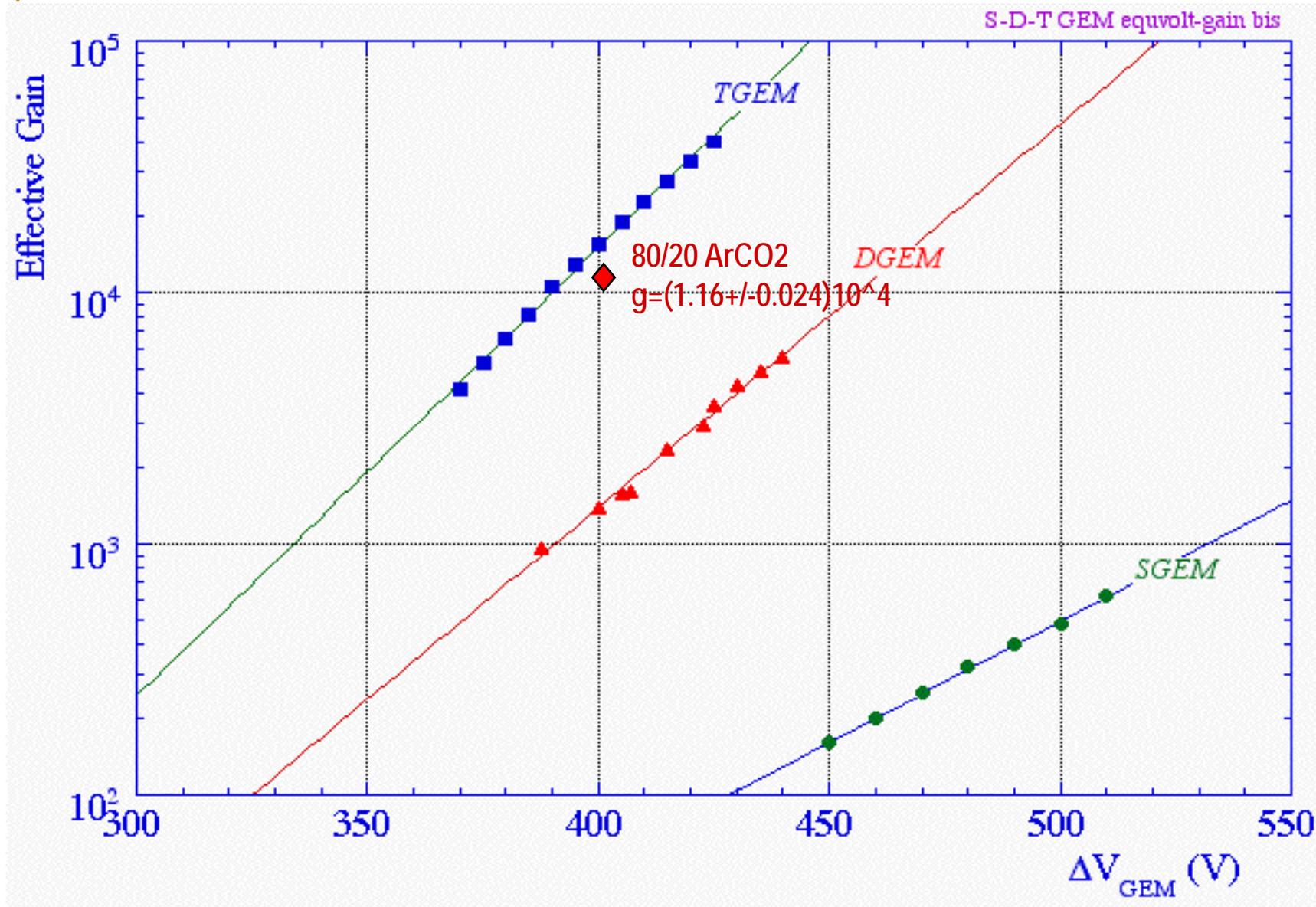
GEM at the FNAL Test Beam – 120 GeV



GEM Chamber Responses and Absolute Efficiency



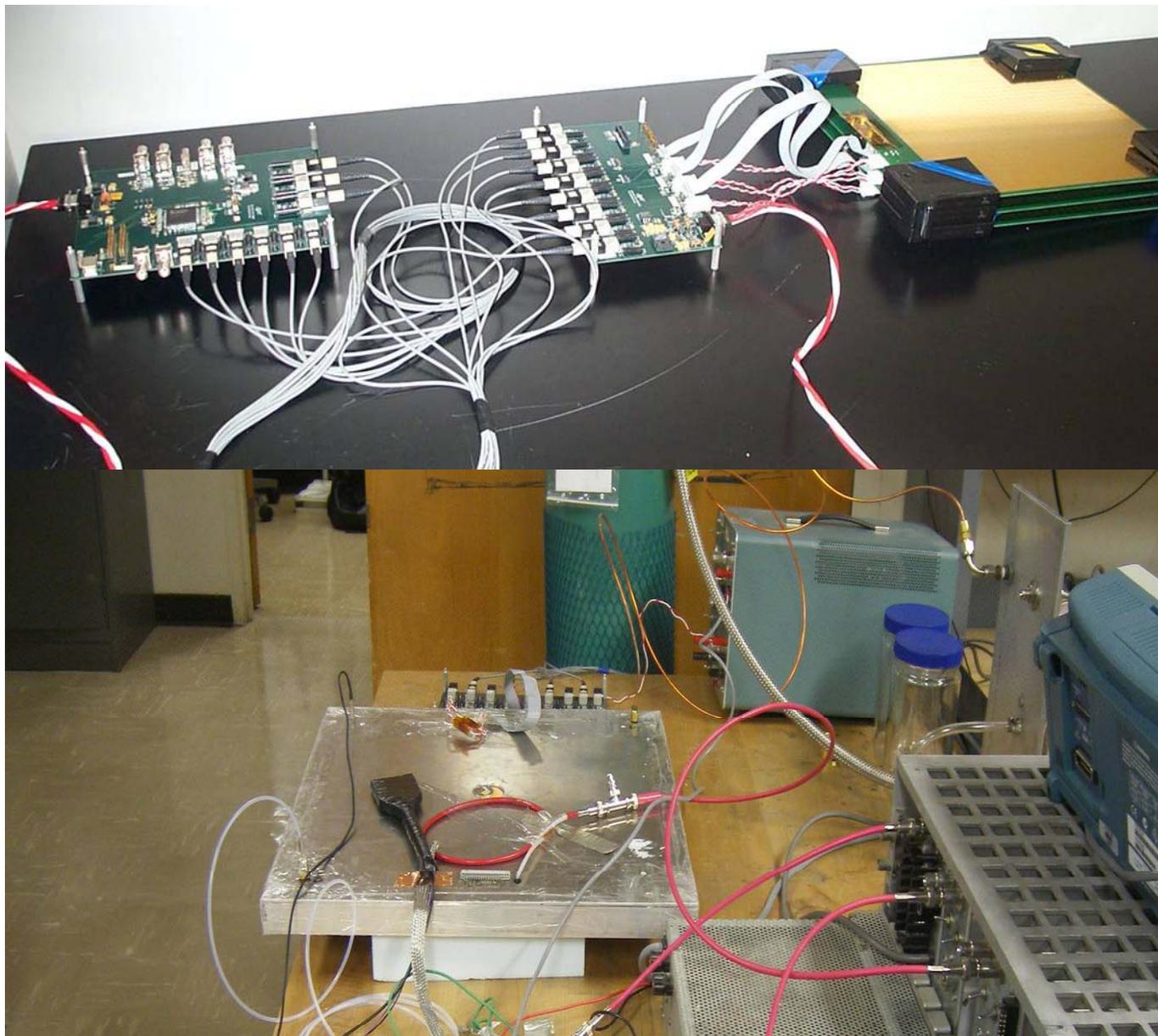
UTA GEM Chamber Gain



Outline



- KPiX Version 4
 - Calibration with Chamber
 - Source Data
 - Simulation
- GEM Background
 - Motivation and Calorimeter Concept
 - Test Beam Results (QPA02 Fermilab Preamp)
- KPiX Version 7
 - Calibration with new Chamber
- Conclusions



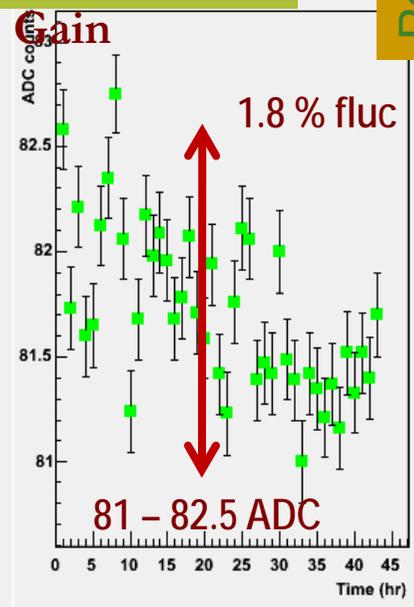
KPiX Version 4 Calibration



- Unique Capabilities
 - Integrated calibration operation
 - Pedestal distribution (mean, width)
 - Gains calibrations (slope)
 - Onboard DAC injects charge through readout electronics
 - 3 Gain modes available: normal, double, low
- Time Dependence of Calibration Constants
 - Calibration Constants: pedestal, noise (width), gain
 - Performed two sets of calibrations each two days apart for a 19 and 24 hour time in one hour periods
 - Plot the constants

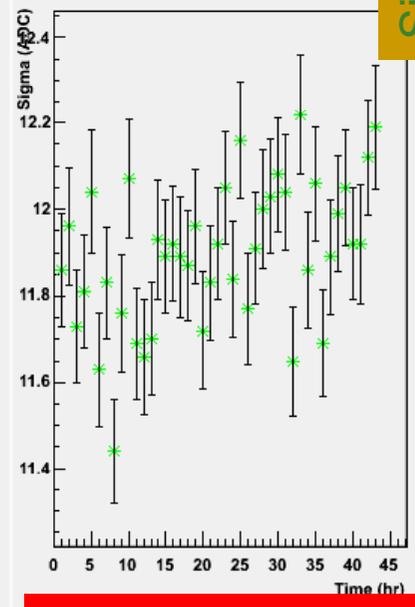
Normal

Ped



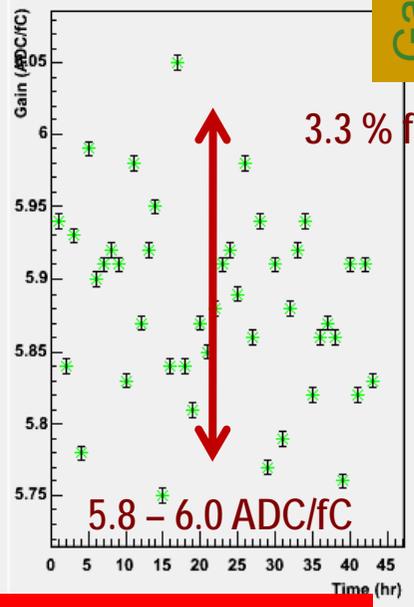
Norm_Sigma

Sig



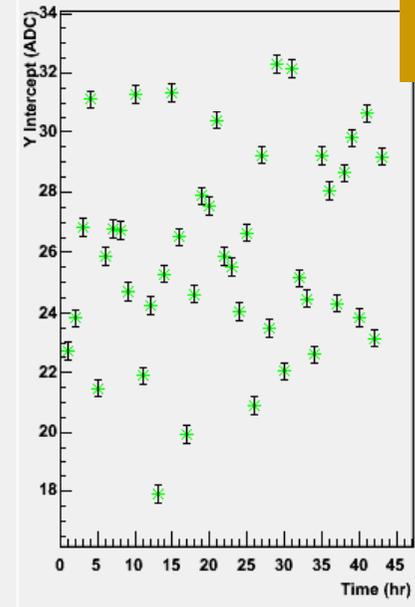
Norm_Gain

Gain



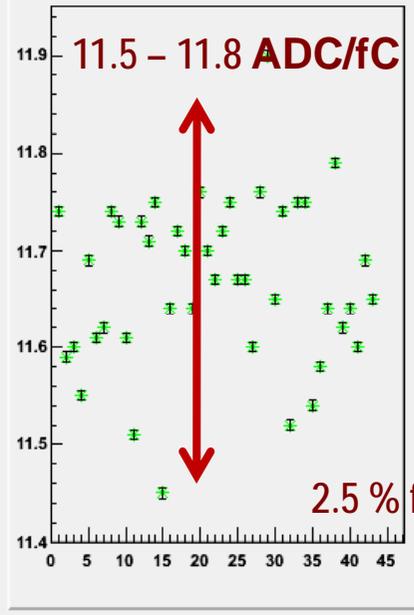
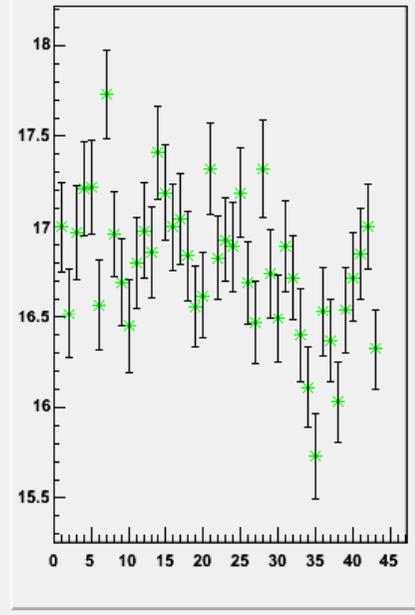
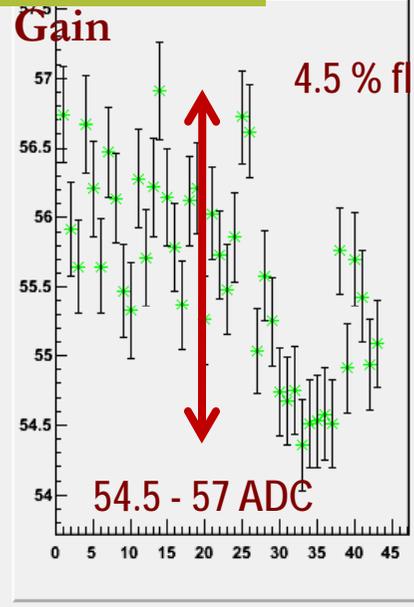
Norm_Yint

Y-int

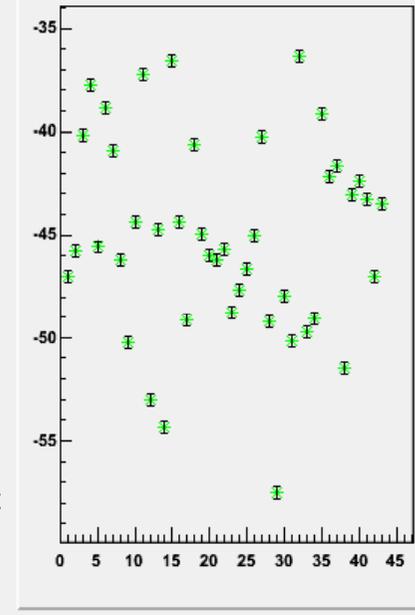


Time Study - Example Channel 43 hours

Double



Double_Yint



KPiX Version 4

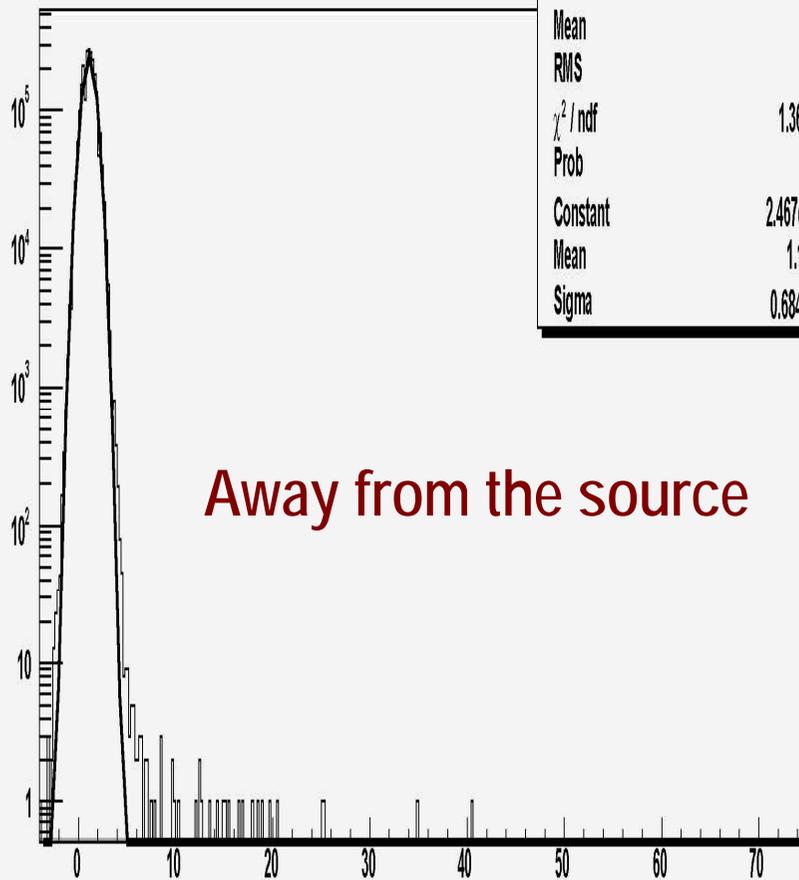


- Source Data
 - Strontium 90 (SLAC source)
- Simulation
 - Estimate MIP response in KPiX/GEM

Reponses to Source (SLAC) - KPiX



Charge, KPiX=0x190, Chan=0x16

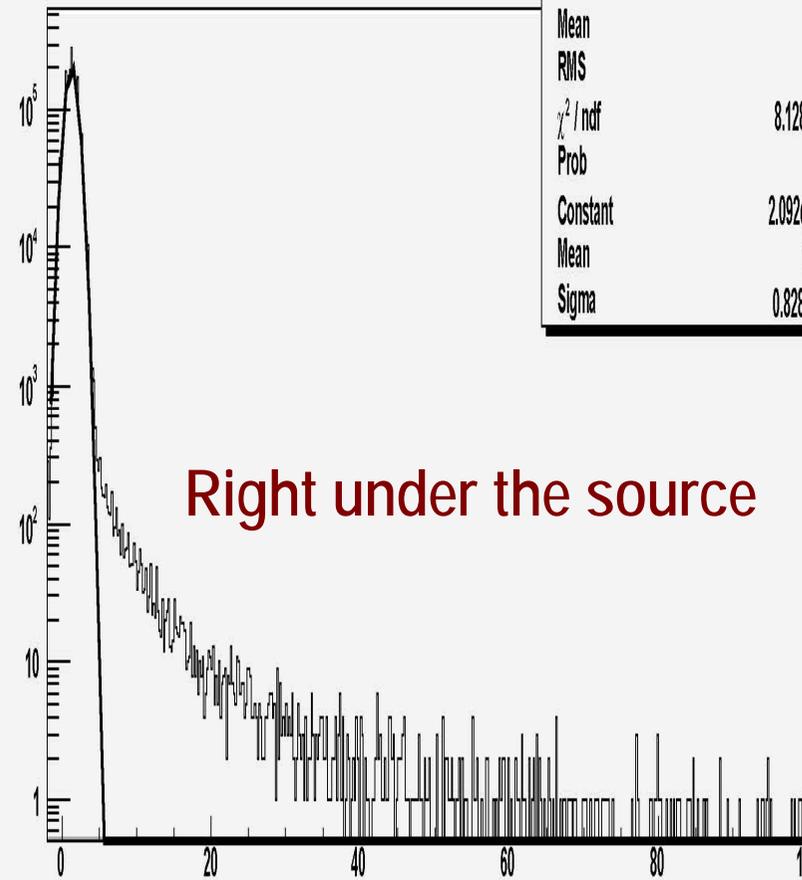


c_0x190_16	
Entries	2253710
Mean	1.109
RMS	0.6997
χ^2 / ndf	1.363e+05 / 74
Prob	0
Constant	2.467e+05 ± 212
Mean	1.108 ± 0.000
Sigma	0.6849 ± 0.0004

Away from the source

Q (fc)

Charge, KPiX=0x190, Chan=0x32



c_0x190_32	
Entries	2253708
Mean	1.316
RMS	1.142
χ^2 / ndf	8.128e+04 / 348
Prob	0
Constant	2.092e+05 ± 174
Mean	1.29 ± 0.00
Sigma	0.8285 ± 0.0004

Right under the source

Q (fc)

Study of Source Data Behaviors



- KPiX Version 4 electronics signal trigger
 - Version 4 periodic reset also causes signal integration to stop early
 - Timing designed for ILC accelerator clock
 - No external trigger scheme for Sr-90
- “Random” trigger produces a large noise contribution in signal distribution that overwhelms signal’s MIP response
- Simulate KPiX v4 effects on expected Landau distribution

KPiX Monte Carlo Signal

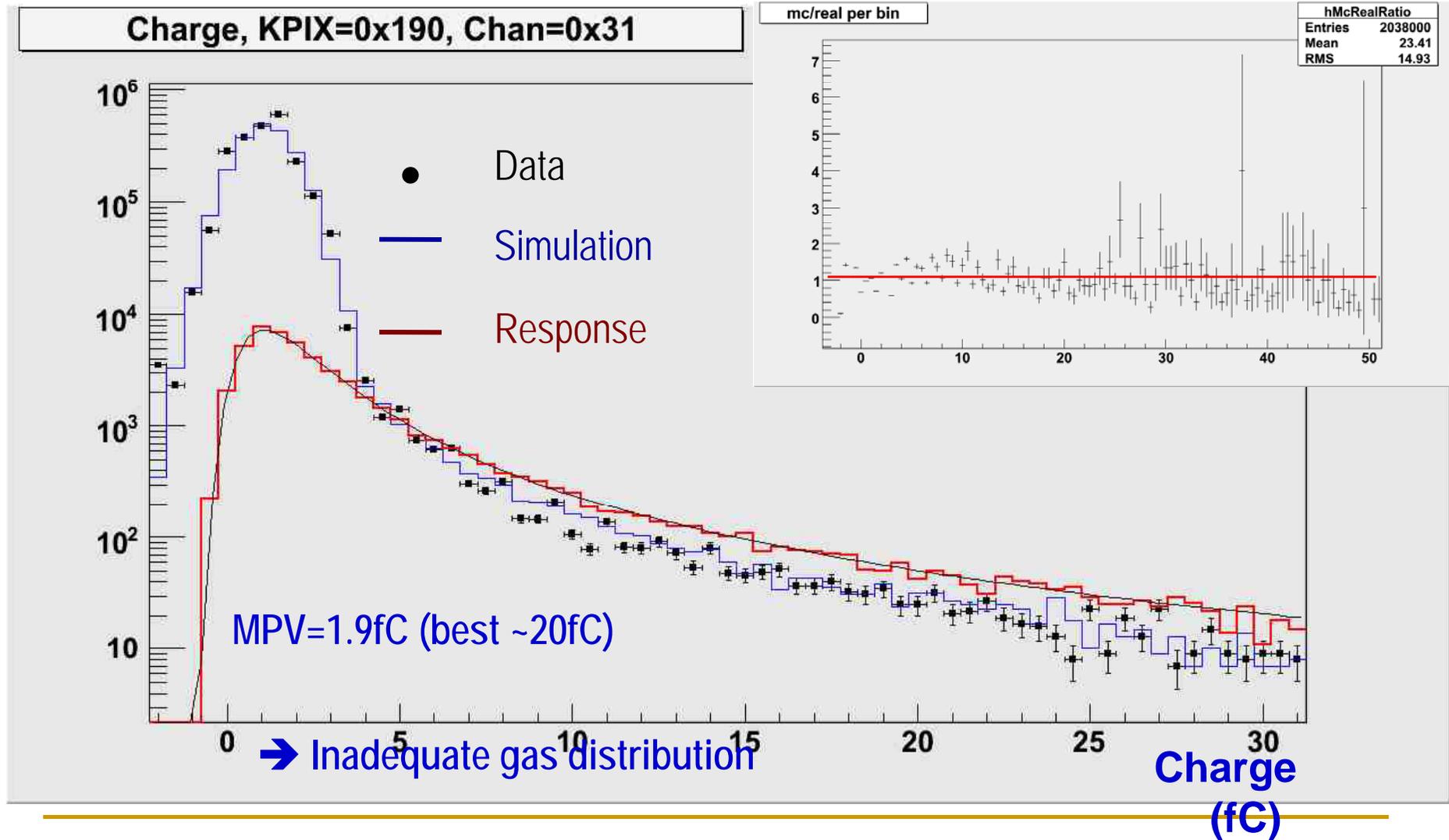


- Need to approximate effect of
 1. Asynchronous running with source
 - Or beam (unless its timed like SLAC's)
 2. Periodic Reset in KPiX
 - Periodic reset replaced with DC Reset that does not interrupt signal integration
- Simulation Procedure
 - Assume GEM ionization charge distribution is Gaussian
 - [Re]Guess initial Landau MIP distribution based on previous GEM chamber MIP responses (beam tests)
 - Simulate periodic reset through random integration of Gaussian
 - Simulate signal's large Gaussian contribution based on real data's noise peak

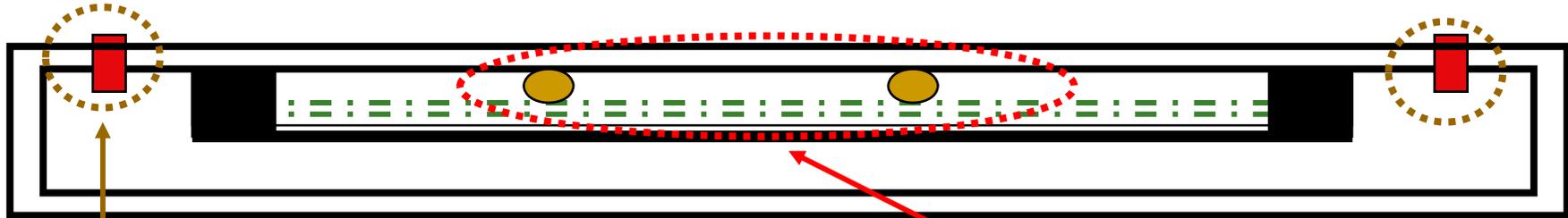
Initial assumed Landau represents chamber MIP response

- If real data and MC match

MC and Real – Sr90 KPiX v4

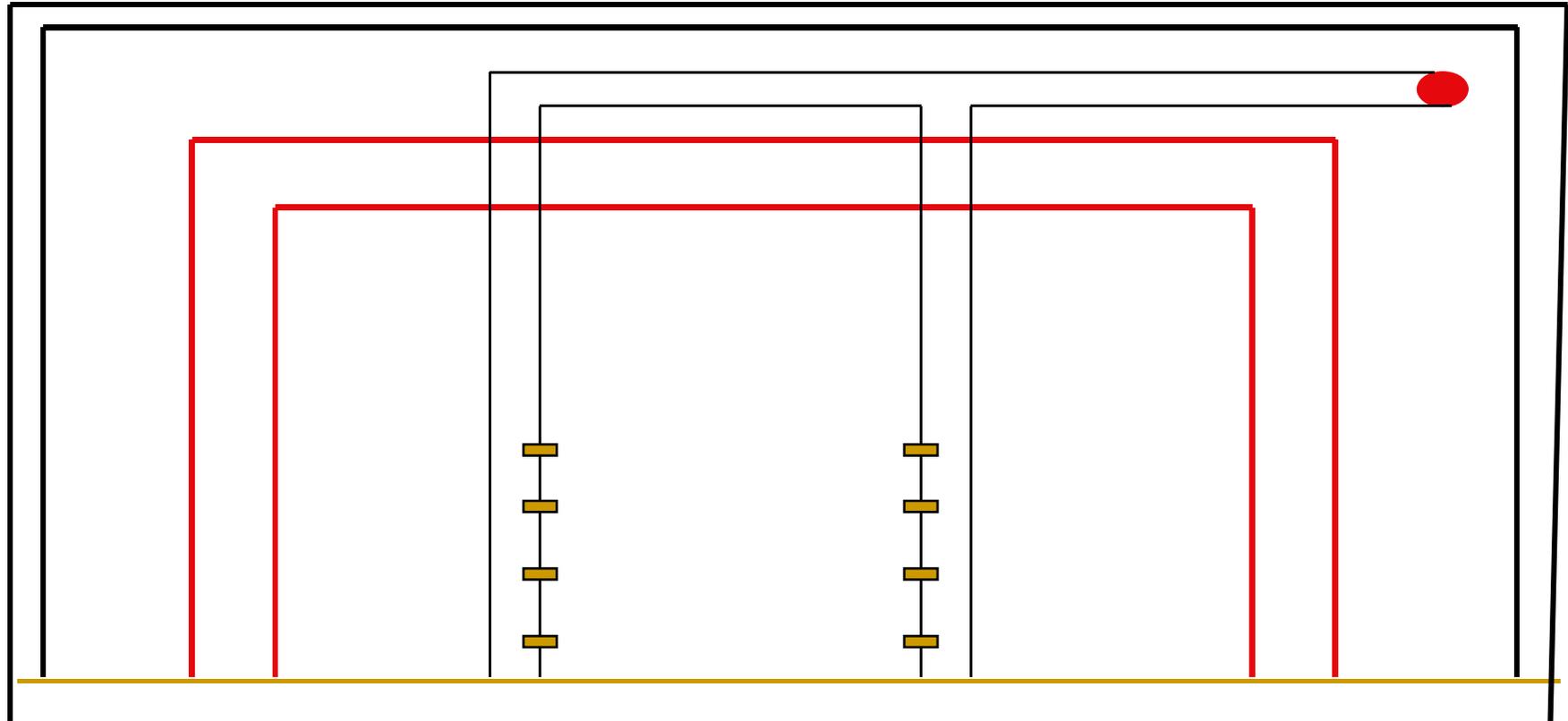


Direct Forced Gas Supply System



Old way gas passes main chamber

New way gas injected in main chamber

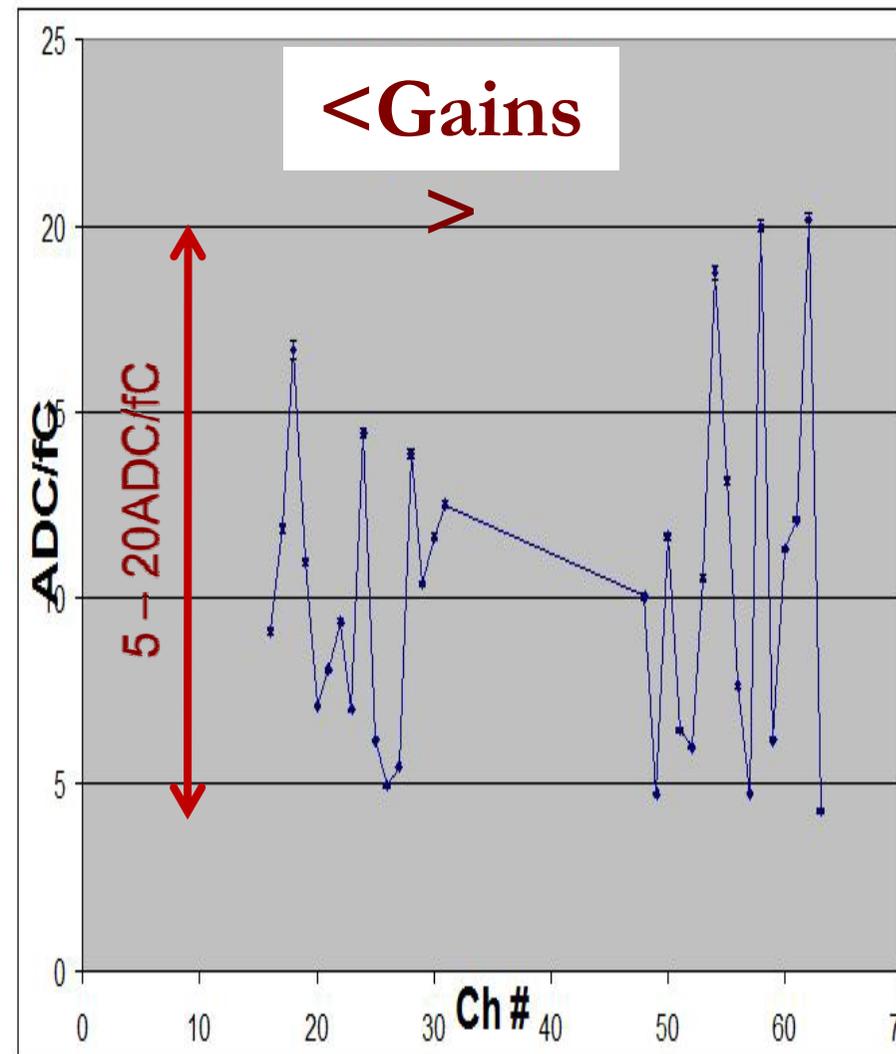
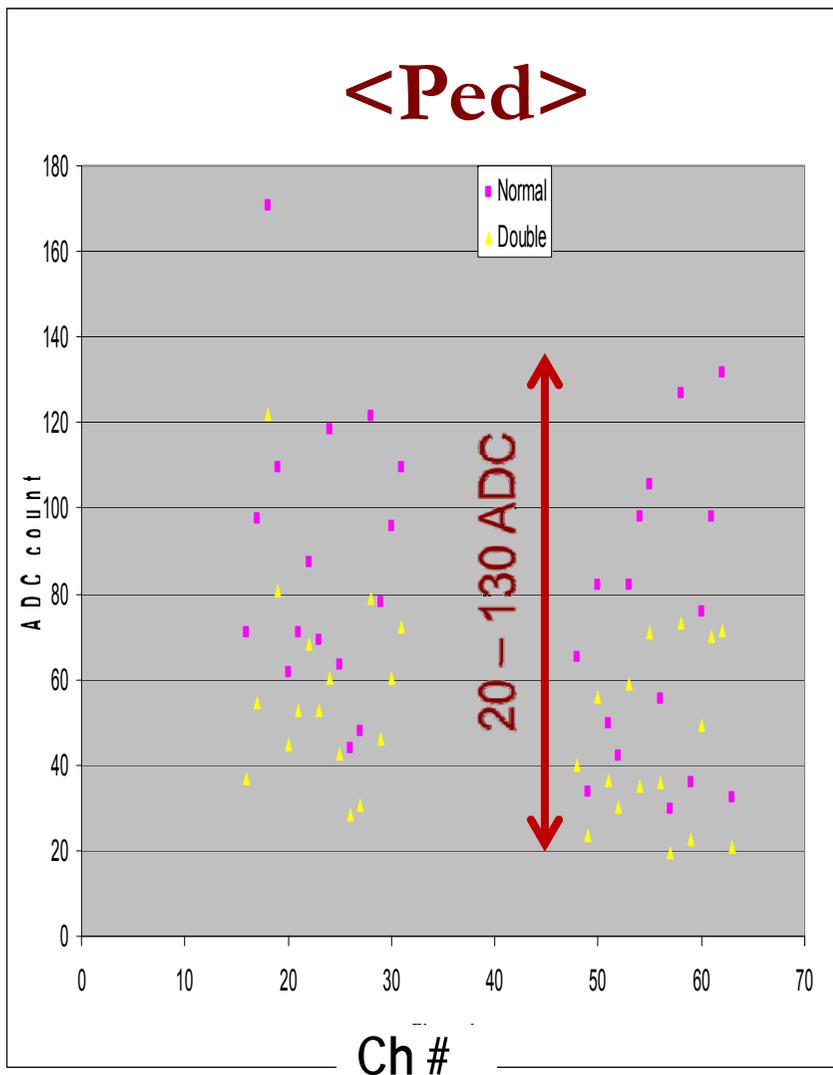


Outline



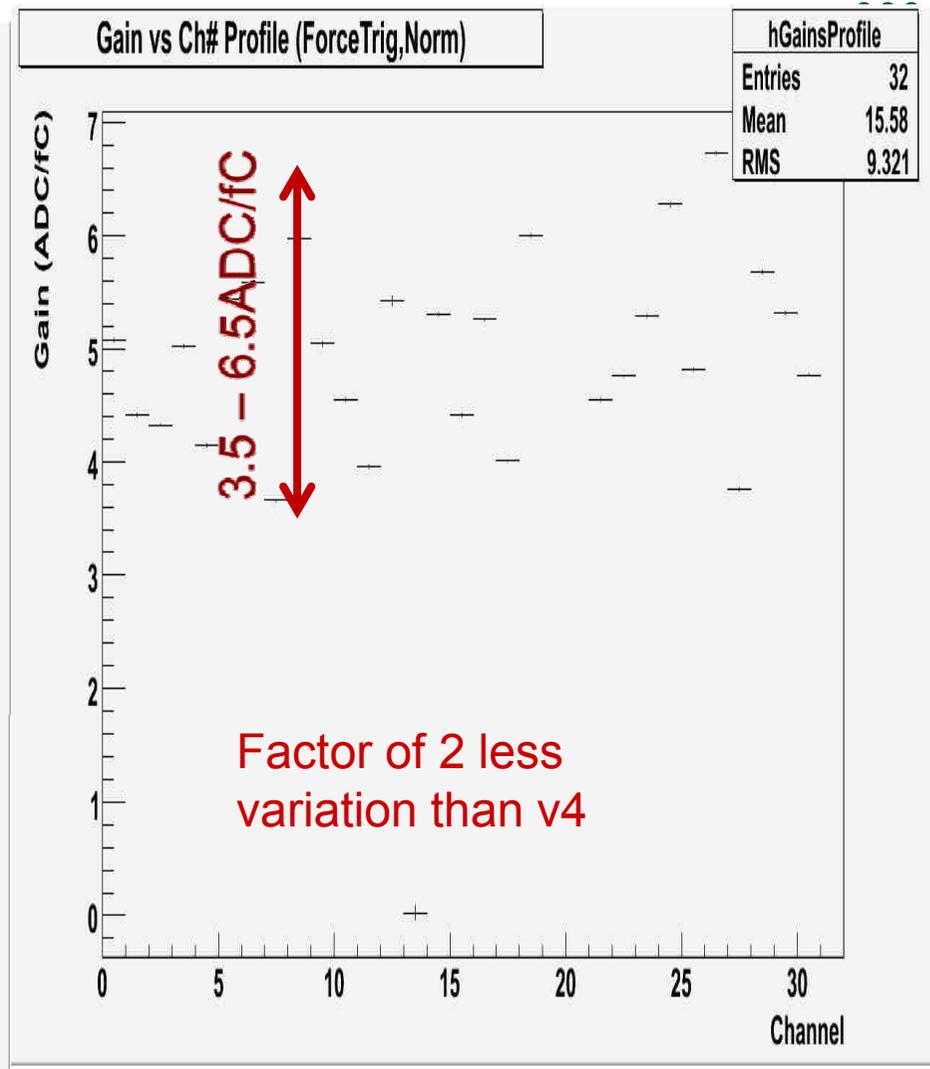
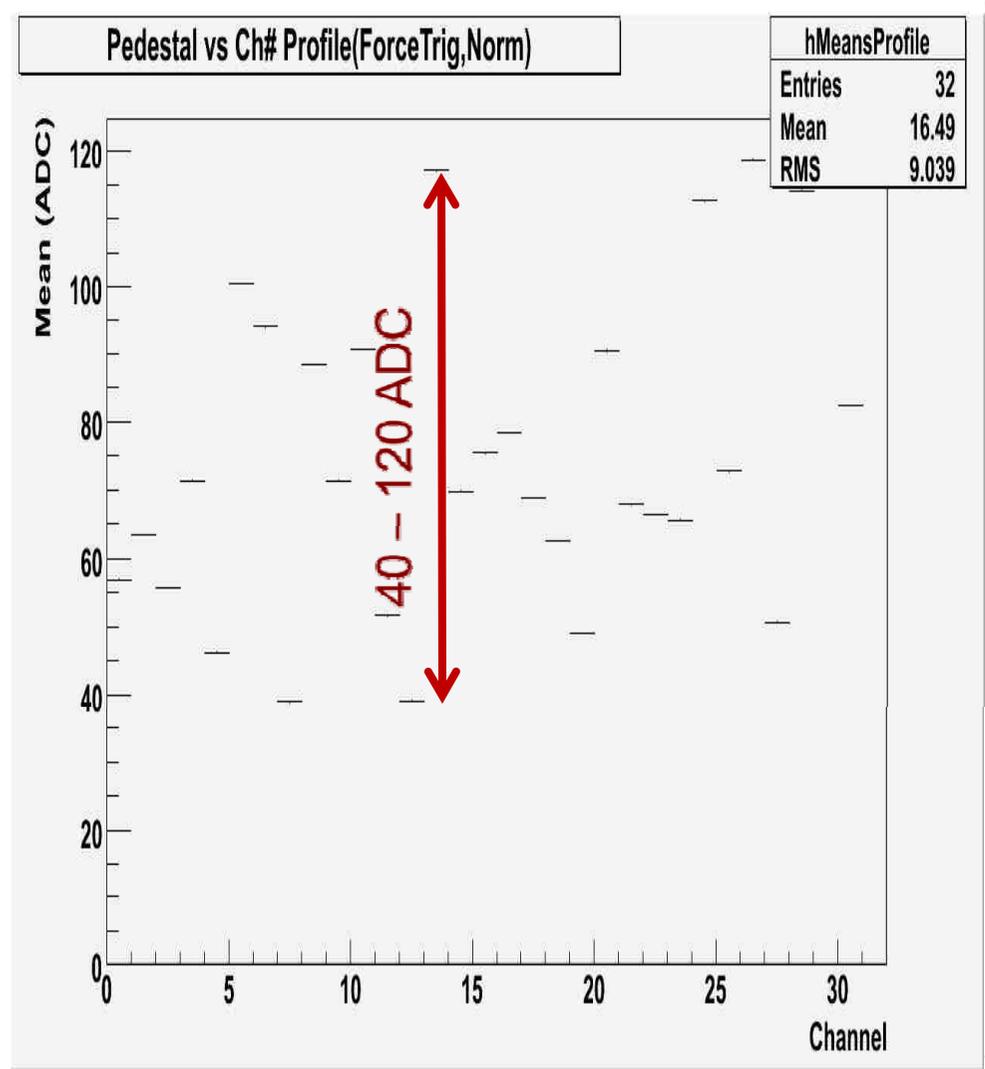
- KPiX Version 7
 - Calibration with new Chamber
 - Compare v4 and v7 calibration constants dependence on ch
- GEM Background
 - Motivation and Calorimeter Concept
 - Test Beam Results (QPA02 Fermilab Preamp)
- KPiX Version 4
 - Calibration with Chamber
 - Source Data
 - Simulation
- Conclusions

Ch to Ch Variations (KPiX 4)





Ch to Ch Variations (KPiX 7)



Conclusions



- Much progress made with 30cmx30cm GEM chambers
- Calibration constants are stable in Version 4
 - More detailed calibration studies for KPiX v7 in progress
 - Expect stability improvement
- KPiX Version 7 gain variation by a factor of 2 less than Version 4
- GEM-KPiX readout integration in progress
 - Working with SLAC team for cosmic and source tests with improved Version7 KPiX
 - External triggering scheme implemented on KPiX v7
- 1mx33cm long foil development with CERN for 1mx1m unit chambers for large scale test
 - 3M Inc. punted on flex circuit division
 - Source, cosmic ray and beam test the chamber
- Looking into large area TGEMs and RETGEM s for the future