UTA GEM DHCAL Progress

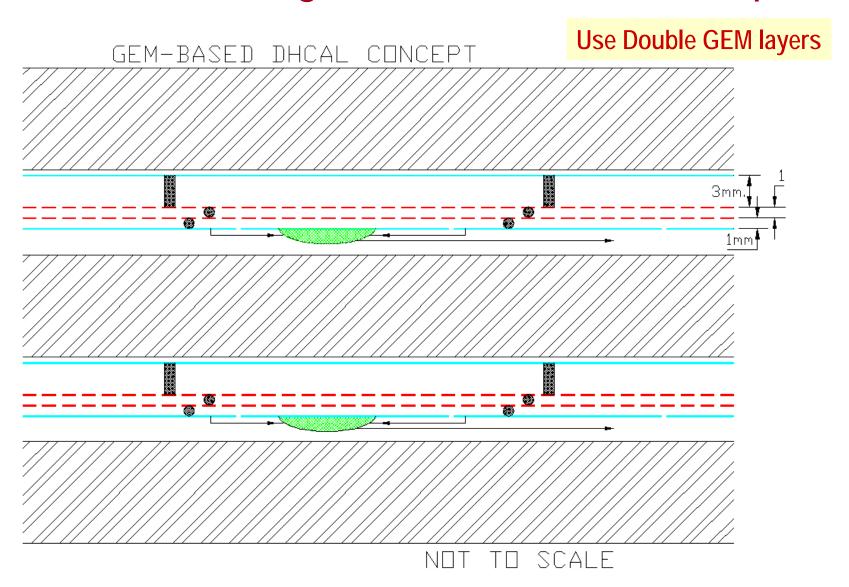
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For GEM/DHCAL Group
June 2006

- Introduction
- 30cmx30cm 3M GEM Foils
- 30cmx30cm Prototype GEM chamber
- KAERI electron beam exposure
- What next?
- Conclusions

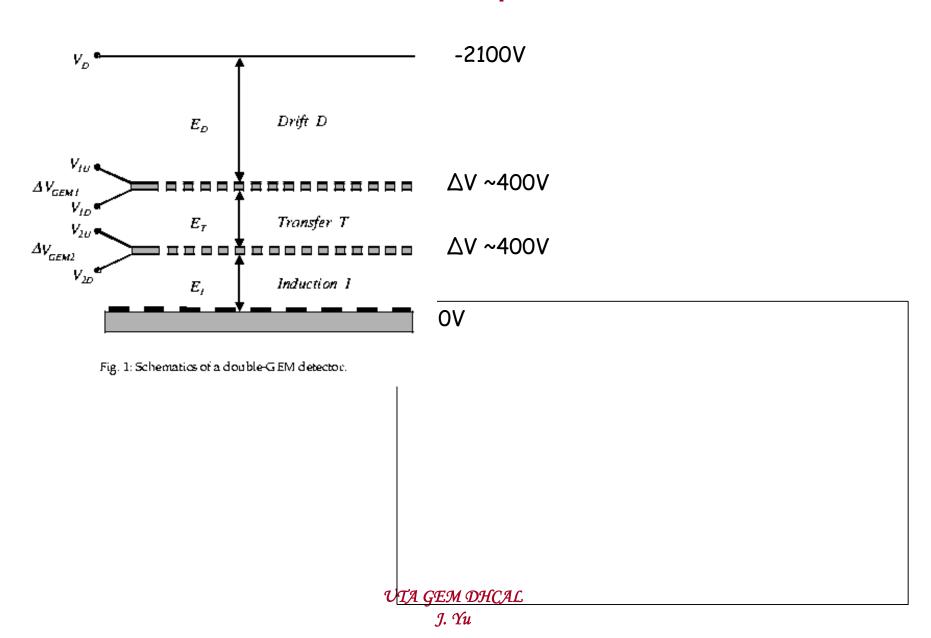
Why GEM's?

- Flexible configurations: allows small anode pads for high granularity.
- Robust: survives ~10¹² particles/mm² with no changes.
- Fast: based on electron collection, ~few ns rise time.
- Uses simple gas (Argon/CO2) no long-term issues.
- Runs at low HV (~400V across a foil).
- Stable operation.

GEM-based Digital Calorimeter Concept



GEM – Operation

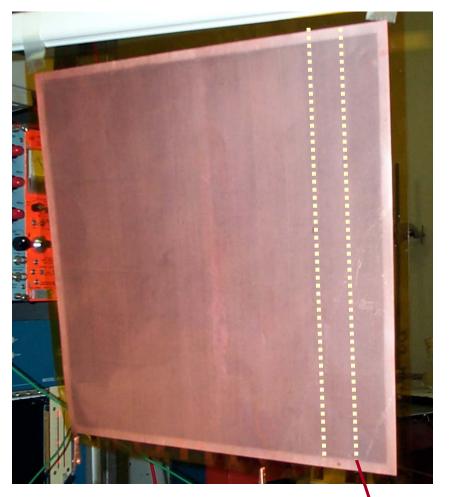


GEM Foils From 3M

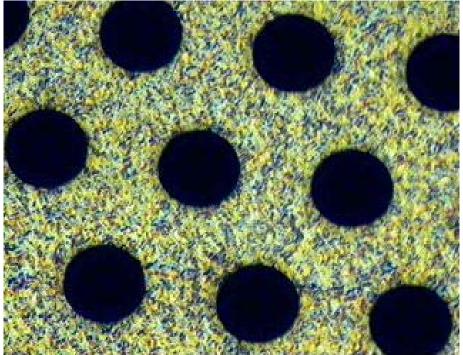
- 30cm x 30cm foils made with three types of coating:
 - Bare copper
 - "organic polymer" coating
 - gold plating
- HV tests made on all three types
 - Prefer to use the uncoated foils.
- New 30cm x 30cm chambers will be built w/ uncoated foils
- 3M is setting up a formal internal project to develop larger foils for the 1m³ prototype stack
 - 30x30cm² foil did not require 3M process modification

30cm x 30cm 3M GEM foils

12 HV sectors on one side of each foil.

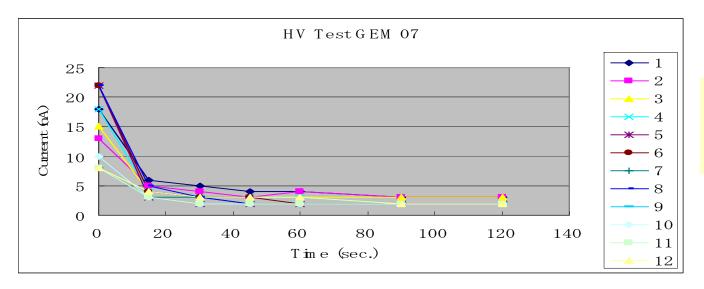


Magnified section of a 3M GEM foil.

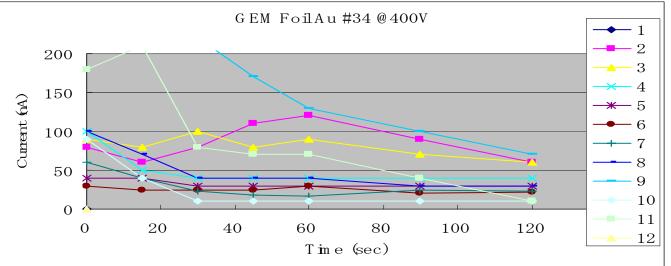


HV Sector Boundary

HV Tests on 30cmx30cm 3M GEM foils



Uncoated foils settle at below 5nA in less than 1 min



Au coated foils settle at 20 – 70nA and take longer to settle

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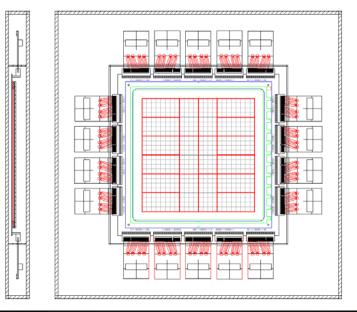
30cm x 30cm GEM Chamber Development

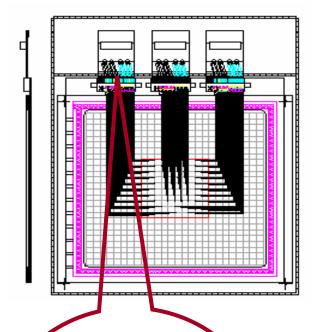
- Foils HV tested and certified
- Jigs made to mount foils, stack chamber.
- Initial multilayer 30cmx30cm anode board made to work w/ Fermilab QPA02-based preamp cards
- Verify aspects of chamber operation:
 - Stability
 - pulse characteristics (cf. 10cm x 10cm chamber using CERN foils)
- Exposed at 10MeV electron beams at Korea/KAERI beam tests in May

GEM Foil Frame Mounting Jig

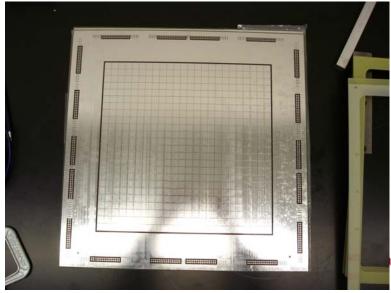


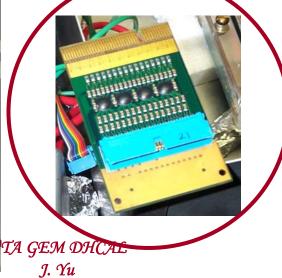
Anode Board & Preamp for 30cm x 30cm Chamber





Anode boards designed to read 96 pads in the center





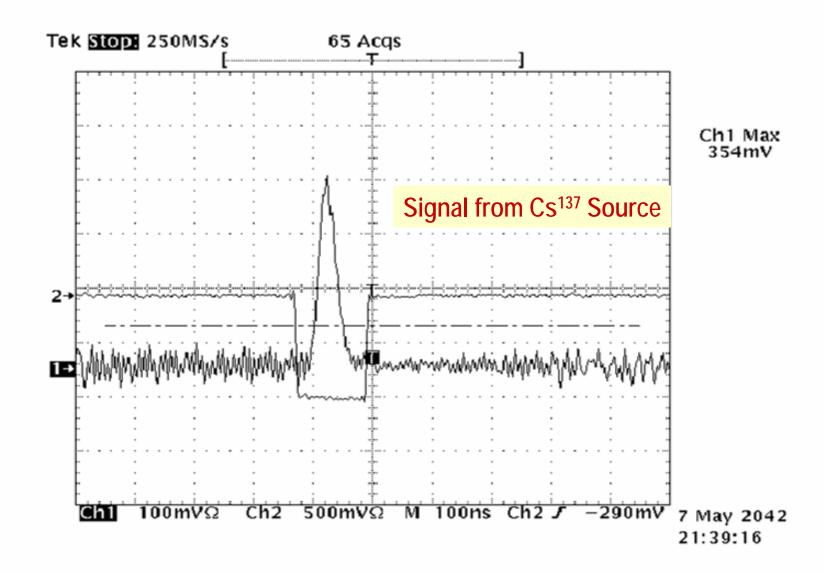
Use 32 channel FNAL preamps

30cm x 30cm GEM Chamber for KAERI Beam Exposure



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30cmx30cm D-GEM Detector Signal



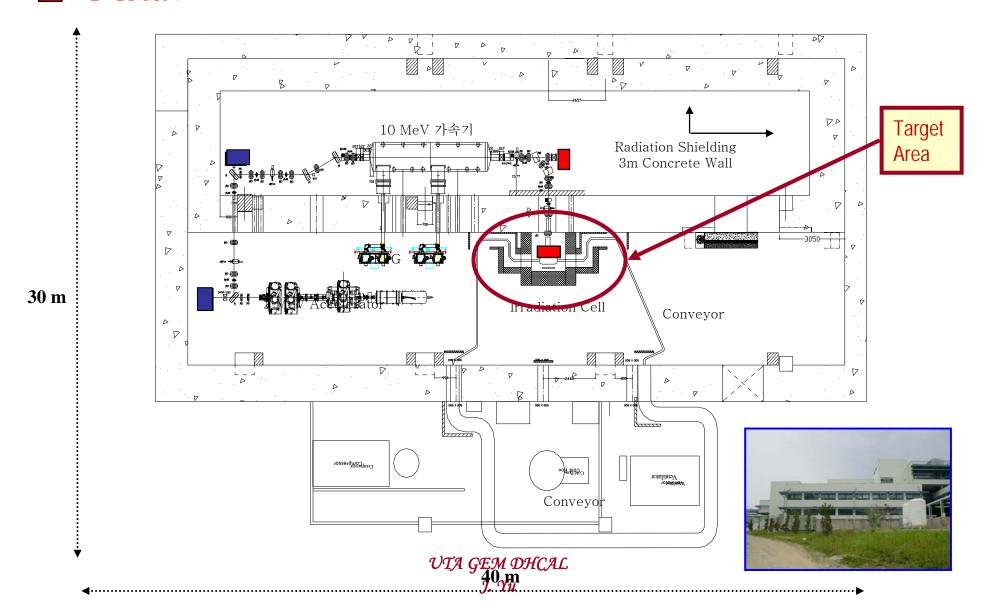
KAERI Low-Med E Exposure Facility

지하: 330평 지상: 170평

총 면적 : 500평

■ 0.3~2 MeV

2~10 MeV



UTA GEM Chamber in KAERI Electron Beam

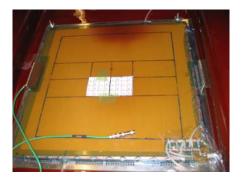


e- beam: 10¹⁰ particles in 30ps pulse ~every 43μs

Scans 4cmx60cm area every 2 seconds

4-pad area (2cm x 2cm) exposed to scanning beam for ~2000 sec.





G10 boards in the exposed area discolorized. But no damage to the GEM foils

UTA GEM-DHCAL Beam Exposure

- Beam scans ~600mm x 40mm area every 2 sec, with 30ps pulse of 10^{10} e⁻/pulse over a 5 cm² area \rightarrow ~ 10^9 e⁻/sec on an anode pad.
- Total exposure ~2000sec
- → Estimate ~2 x 10¹² e⁻/pad (~ 1.6 x 10⁻² mC/mm²) accumulation
- → GEM chamber continued normal operation.

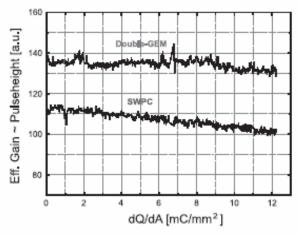


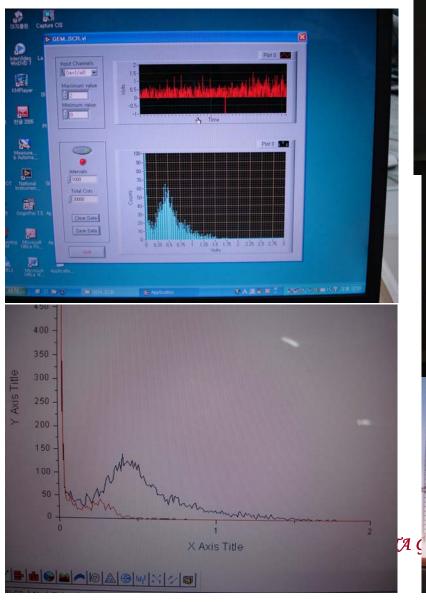
Fig. 3. Previous aging measurement of a double-GEM detector with Ar-CO₂ (70:30): effective gain versus accumulated charge dQ/dA.

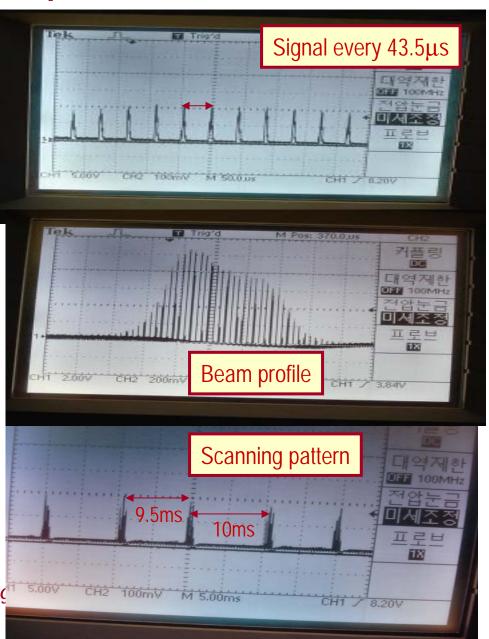
- Much above total hits/10y/pad at ILC
- Much below any damage region for decrease in gain.

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KAERI Beam Exposure Results

CNU Chamber Labview output





What next?

- Fall 2006: Prototype test at FNAL
 - Much reasonable beam intensity
 - Two additional 30cmx30cm chambers
 - Use FNAL preamp+100channel PCI based ADC
- Early 2007: Slice test at FNAL
 - Joint with RPC
 - Read out using DCAL and kPix chips
 - Use two 30cmx30cm chambers
 - Working on developing 1mx30cm foils for sections of 1m³ prototype
 - If 3M develops larger foils in time, we might try them out.

What next?

- Mid 2007
 - Large anode board test
 - Start producing GEM chambers for 1m³ prototype if funding allows
 - Numerous tests, including beam tests, as the large chambers get produced
- Late 2007/early 2008
 - Completion of 1m³ stack
 - Beam test w/ full depth in 2008

Conclusions

- UTA 30cmx30cm chamber built and exposed to low energy electron beam in May 2006
 - First operation of the chamber in the beam
- Larger foil (30cmx1m) development on going with 3M
 - First set available in Fall 06
- Additional beam tests in Fall 06 and early 07
 - Decision on readout chip expected after slice test
- 1m³ prototype test in 2008 w/ available funding