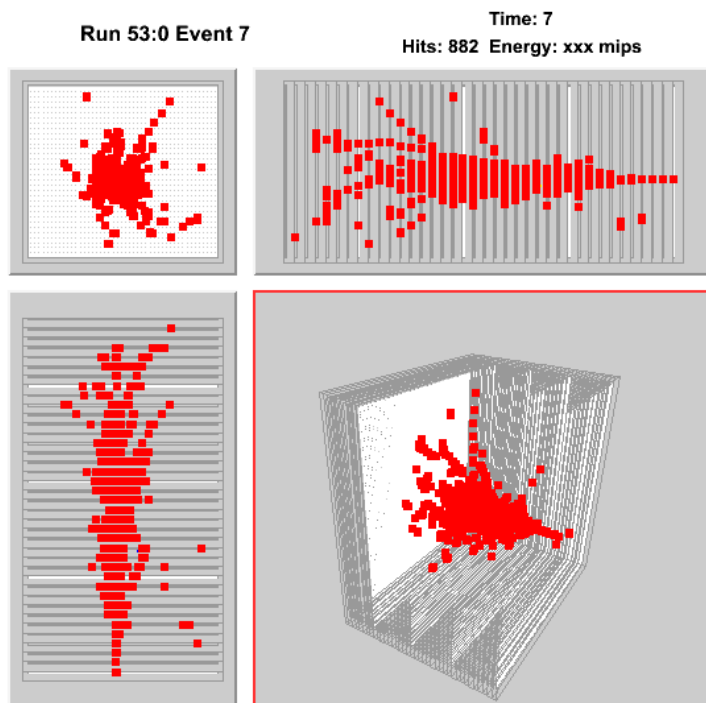


# Overview of the RPC DHCAL Project



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SiD Meeting  
International Linear Collider Workshop 2010  
Institute of High Energy Physics  
Beijing, People's Republic of China  
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# RPC DHCAL Collaboration



## Argonne

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Pat De Lurgio  
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François Corriveau  
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## UTA

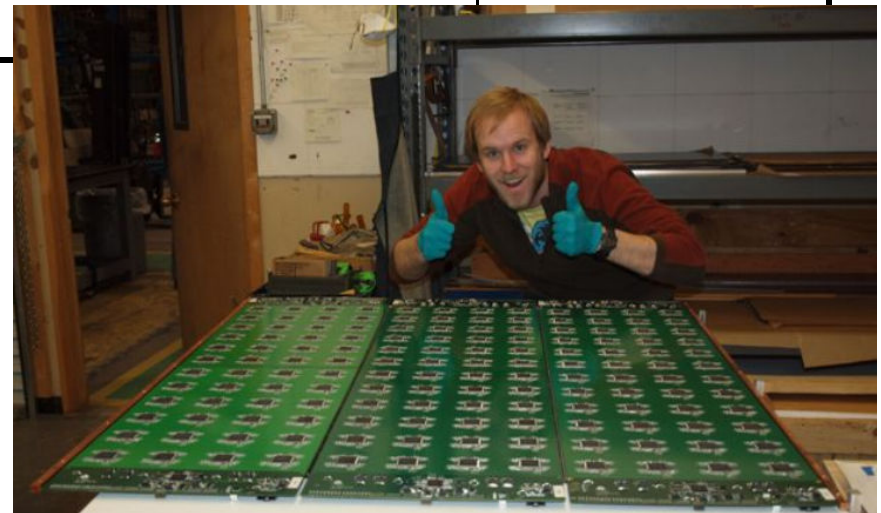
Jacob Smith  
Jaehoon Yu



RED = Electronics Contributions  
GREEN = Mechanical Contributions  
BLUE = Students  
BLACK = Physicist

# Current status

R&D phase	Refereed papers	Status
Initial RPC studies with analog readout	1 Nucl. Instr. Meth.	Completed
Vertical slice test with digital readout	5 JINST (last paper published on February 24, 2010) 1 <sup>st</sup> PhD thesis completed	Completed
Physics prototype	-	Ongoing
Technical prototype R&D	-	Nothing much yet



# Physics prototype construction status

Task	Status	Comment
<b>RPC construction</b>	40% done	Much more tedious than anticipated
<b>Cassette construction</b>	Design complete 1 <sup>st</sup> prototype assembled Material in hand, design not yet blessed	Costly, but not very labor intensive
<b>Front-end electronics</b>	Prototypes fully debugged Boards in fabrication	Pursued a very conservative approach
<b>Back-end electronics</b>	DCOL 100% done New TTM in fabrication	
<b>Low voltage</b>	Power supplies in hand 1 <sup>st</sup> distribution box assembled and tested Parts for all units on order	
<b>High voltage</b>	Units in hand Computer controlled program completed	
<b>Gas system</b>	Gas mixer completed and tested Decision to built 2 <sup>nd</sup> distribution rack Parts on order (partly in hand)	
<b>DAQ software</b>	Implemented into CALICE framework 99% complete	
<b>Event builder and display</b>	Event building started Event display complete	
<b>Data analysis</b>	Started to reconstruct tracks in CR data	Lots of experience from VST
<b>Simulation</b>	RPC response simulated Implementation of DHCAL into MOKKA ongoing	

# Construction steps and quality assurance

## Assembly of RPC

- Measurement of gas tightness
  - Measurement of chamber thickness
  - Assembly of HV connection
    - High voltage tests
    - Measurement of noise rate, efficiency and pad multiplicity

## Installation into cassettes

- Cosmic ray testing of completed cassettes

- Test gluing joints (noise run)
- Gluing of pad- and front-end boards
- Testing of readout-boards

## Assembly of readout-boards

# Construction: a few early comments...

## RPC assembly

Very labor intensive (not expected to be so bad)  
Precision at  $< 100 \mu\text{m}$  level needed  
Glass is cheap, but also breaks (we are learning)  
Glass spraying has been a struggle

Current assembly technique not viable for ILC type calorimeter (x 100 larger)

**But current activity invaluable for the development of future assembly techniques**

## Electronic readout

Worry about being overwhelmed with rare errors in large system (400,000 channels)  
Opted for VERY conservative approach  
Detailed (torture) tests at every step in the design and prototyping process  
Confident that this will pay off

**Unless you build a larger system you'll never  
know where the real problems are  
It is not possible to foresee every problem**

# Physics prototype plans

Task	Dates	Comments
Construction	Complete by June 30 <sup>th</sup>	Should not slip much more...
Cosmic ray testing of cubic meter	April through August	
Installation into Mtest	in September	
1 <sup>st</sup> data taking period	October	DHCAL standalone (with TCMT)
2 <sup>nd</sup> data taking period	December	Combined with ECAL
3 <sup>rd</sup> data taking period	Early in 2011	DHCAL standalone or combined
Disassembly and shipping of stage	March 2011	Hard deadline

← Officially on Mtest schedule

← Maybe not so hard

# Simulation

## RPC response

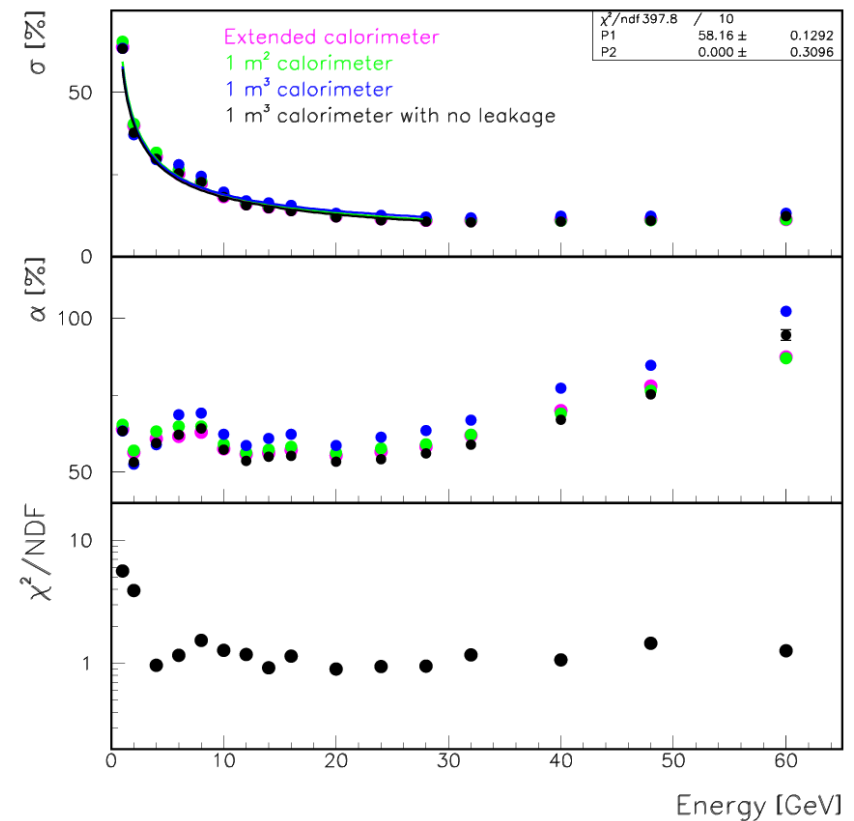
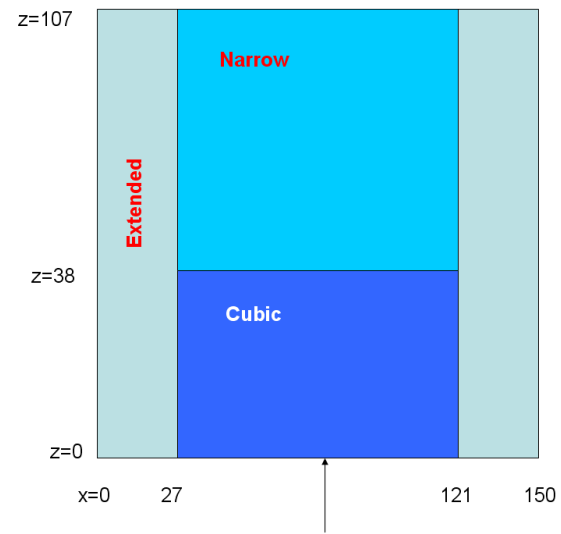
Detailed simulation in standalone program

## Cubic meter response

Studied under various conditions

## Predicted resolution

For contained events expect  $58\%/\sqrt{E}$  up to 28 GeV  
Resolution degrades at higher energies due to saturation (smaller than  $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$  pads needed)  
To 1<sup>st</sup> order resolution does not depend on efficiency and pad multiplicity





# R&D beyond the physics prototype

## **1-glass RPCs**

Will built a few prototypes with current electronics

## **Next version of DCAL chip**

Complete redesign envisaged

Explore recent developments of ultra-low power consumption circuitry

Most likely will not pursue power pulsing (low efficiency for cosmic rays, CLIC?)

## **High/low voltage supply and distribution**

Nothing concrete yet

## **Gas flow/recycling ...**

# Gas recycling

## Our preferred gas

Gas	Fraction [%]	Global warming potential (100 years, CO <sub>2</sub> = 1)	Fraction * GWP
Freon R134a	94.5	1430	1351
Isobutan	5.0	3	0.15
SF <sub>6</sub>	0.5	22,800	114

## Physics prototype

Gas volume ~ 40 liters

Need approximately 10 volume changes/day → 400 liters/day

Testbeam: Operate for say 4 months → 48,000 liters of mixed gas

Corresponds to 45,000 liters or 190 kg of Freon R134a which corresponds to 275 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>

275 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> are emitted from 30,000 gallons of gasoline

Assuming 25 mpg, our emission corresponds to driving your average car 30 times around the globe

**This is not good, but also not disastrous**

# ILC detector type hadron calorimeter

Gas volume  $\rightarrow \times 100$

Data taking: Operate for say 6 years  $\rightarrow \times 20$

Our emission will correspond to driving 50,000 cars around the globe

**Obviously we need recycling, also to contain the cost**

## Two approaches to recycling

Closed circuitry adopted by LHC community

Open circuitry investigated by INO (Indian Neutrino Observatory)

### Closed circuitry

Capture the gas, filter out toxins, and reuse

Currently not successful, due to additional contaminants introduced by filters

### Open circuitry

Freeze out Freon, Isobutan and  $\text{SF}_6$  using different condensation temperatures, remix and use

Complicated system!!!!

Currently problems with plumbing (air in the system)

We have established some contact and hope to be able to collaborate in the future

