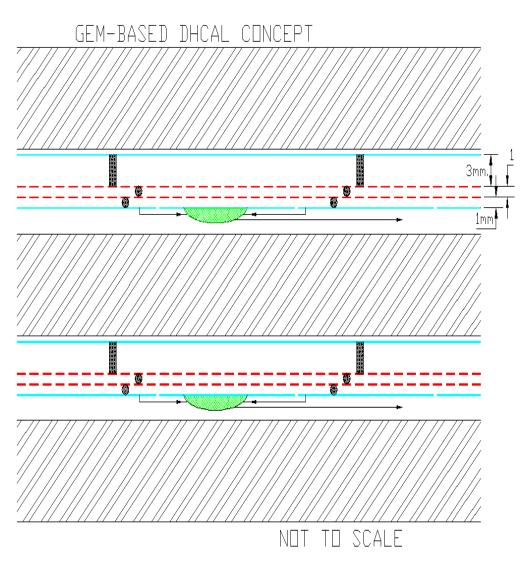
GEM-based Digital Hadron Calorimetry for SiD

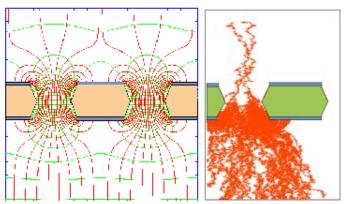
Andy White
For the GEM-DHCAL Group

U. Texas at Arlington, (and SLAC)

With many thanks to our SLAC (KPiX) and ANL (DCAL) colleagues!

GEM/DHCAL active layer concept





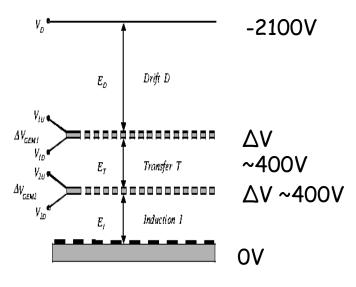


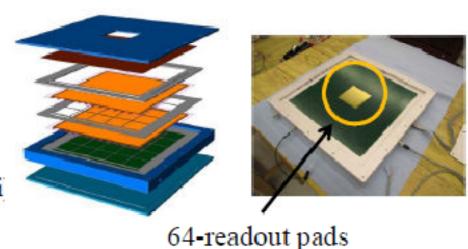
Fig. 1: Schematics of a double-G EM detector.

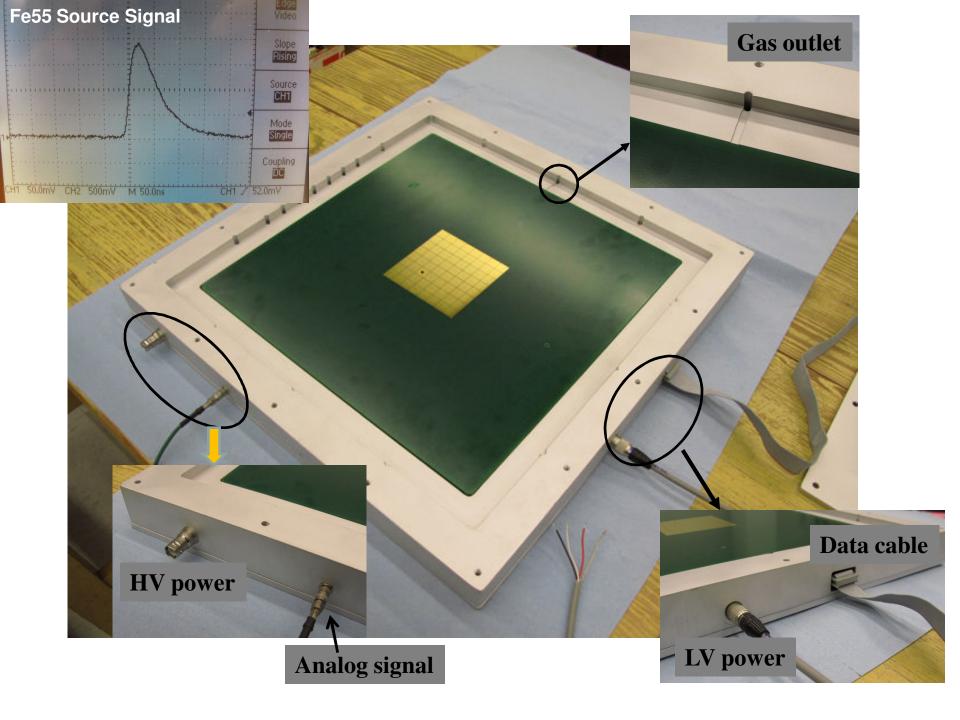
GEM DHCAL Developments

- GEM detector with an optimal gas flow spacer design constructed and integrated with SLAC KPiX V7 (64-channel) readout.
- Two dimensional readout of 30cm x 30cm chamber using KPiX successful.
 - Benchmark Fe⁵⁵ from single channel analog electronics
- Three additional $30cm \times 30cm$ chambers constructed.
 - One at ANL for DCAL chip readout testing (for 40-layer stack)
 - Two at UTA for continued chamber characterization
- Completed the design of 30cm x 100cm GEM foil.
 - Construction of first five 30cm x 100cm foils has begun at CERN GDD workshop, Feb. 2010
- Mechanical design considerations for large chamber construction in progress.

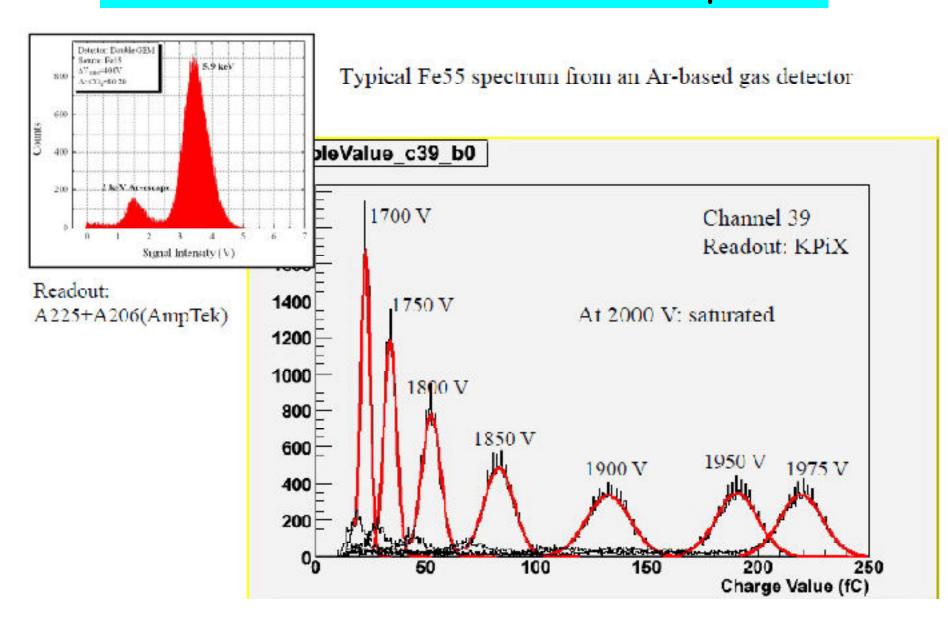
30cm × 30cm GEM with 8x8 pads

- ➤ GEM Foils(3M)
- Chamber
- 310x310 mm²
- Active area: 280x280 mm²
- Active gas room
 - 350x350x6 mm³ \rightarrow For 3/1/1 gaps(d/t/i
- ➤ 64 readout channels(1x1 cm²)



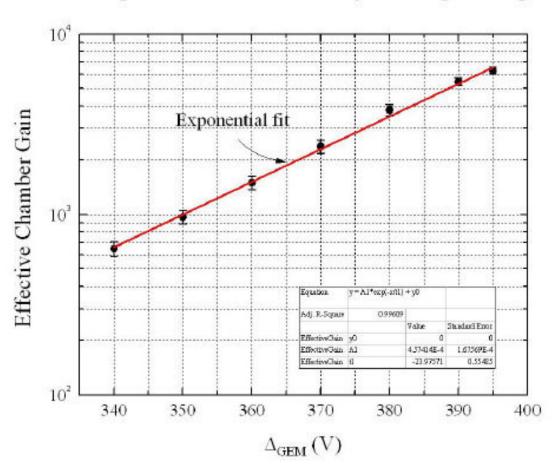


30cm × 30cm GEM with 8x8 pads



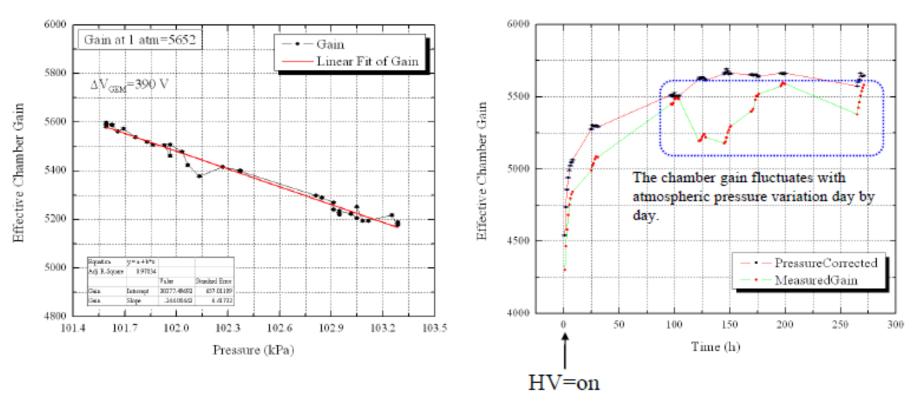
30cm x 30cm GEM with 8x8 pads

Chamber gain increases nonlinearly with high voltage



30cm × 30cm GEM with 8x8 pads

$$HV = 1950V (\Delta V_{GEM} = 390 V)$$



We use an open gas system (gas flows at atmospheric pressure).

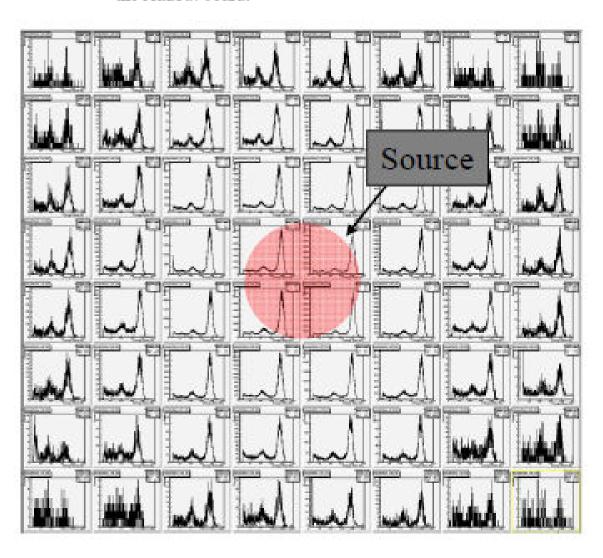
Thus, pressure inside chamber is affected by the atmospheric pressure directly.

This pressure change affects the chamber gain.

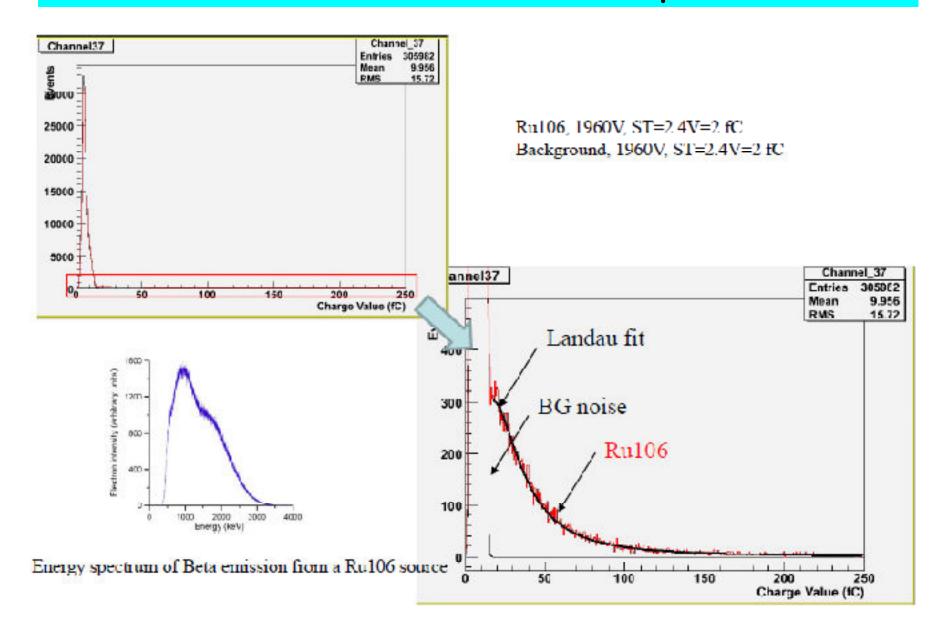
The chamber gains were recalculated to the values at 1 atm.

Map for Fe⁵⁵ GEM+KPiX7

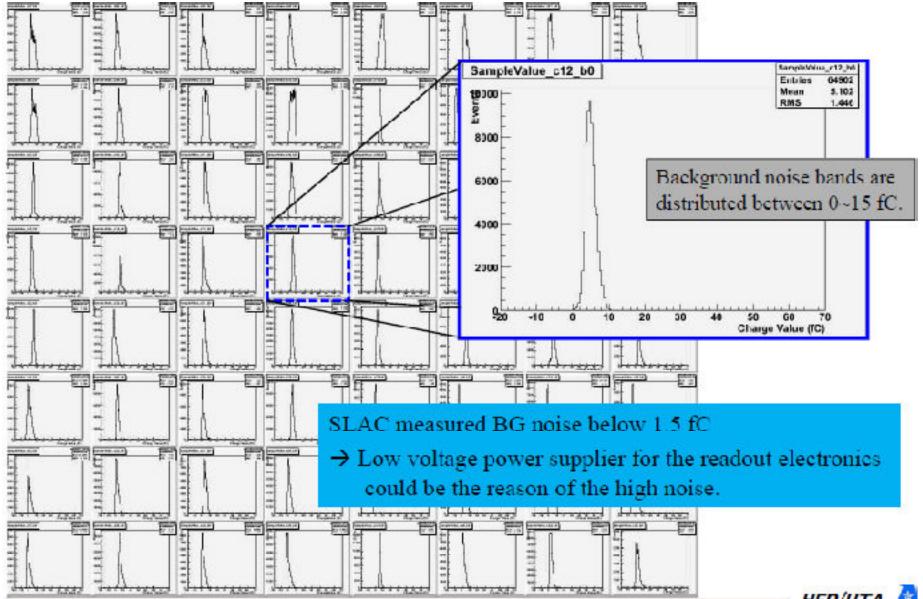
Source (Fe55) was put on the detector window Each histogram corresponds to each anode pad on the readout board.



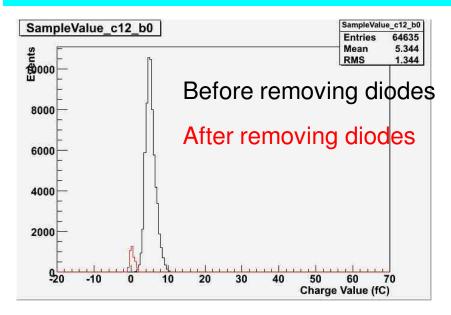
30cm × 30cm GEM with 8x8 pads: 106Ru



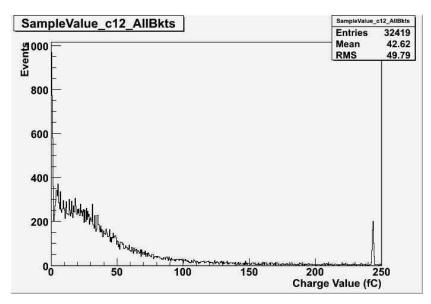
30cm x 30cm GEM with 8x8 pads: Bkgd



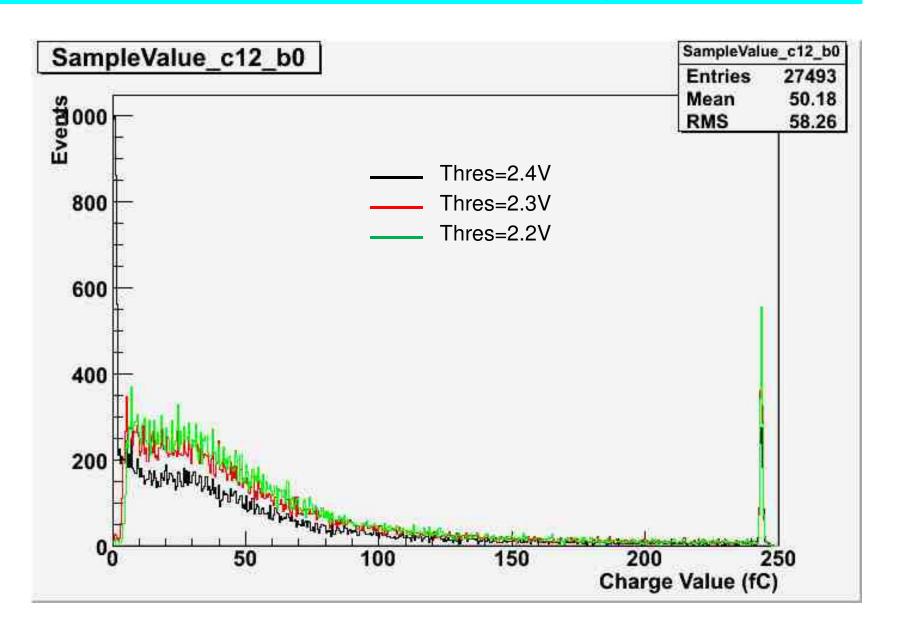
30cm × 30cm GEM with 8x8 pads: 106Ru



Not all e- are Min-I in chamber (+ range of angles) -> use cosmics/beam for next tests



30cm x 30cm GEM with 8x8 pads: 106Ru



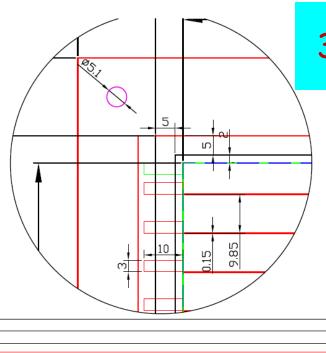
GEM DHCAL Plans

Through mid 2010

- Complete 30cm x 30cm chamber characterization using radioactive source, cosmic ray and particle beams
 - Need to understand electronic noise affecting MIPs
- Start producing 33cm x 100cm GEM foils
- Begin construction of $33cm \times 100cm$ GEM unit chambers and characterize them using source, cosmic ray and particle beams

Mid 2010 - Late 2011

- Complete construction of fifteen $33cm \times 100cm$ chambers and construct five $100cm \times 100cm$ GEM DHCAL planes
- Beam test GEM DHCAL planes in the CALICE beam test stack together with RPC
- If available construct TGEM chambers (initial test of a 10 x 10 cm2 TGEM board with KPiX-7 readout set for May at the Weizmann Institute)

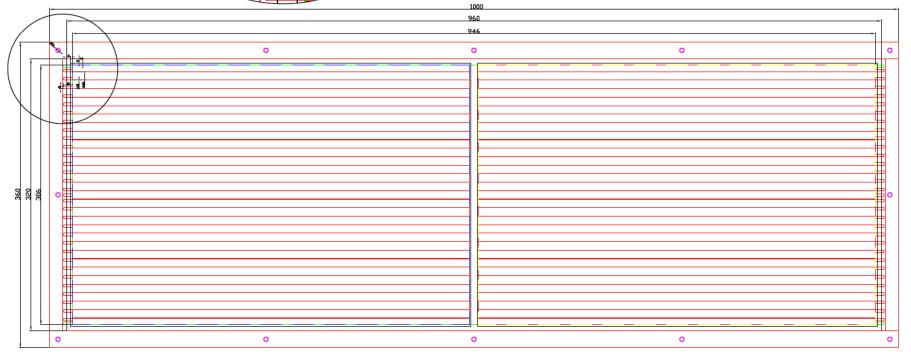


30cm×100cm GEM Foil Design

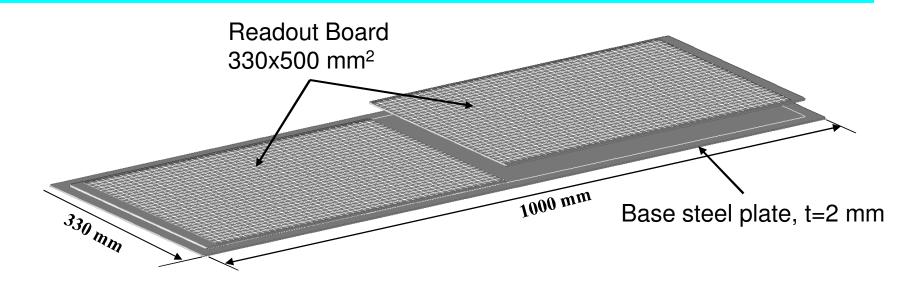
Active area 468x306x2 mm²

Number of HV sectors = 32x2=64

HV sector dimension= 9.9x479.95 mm²

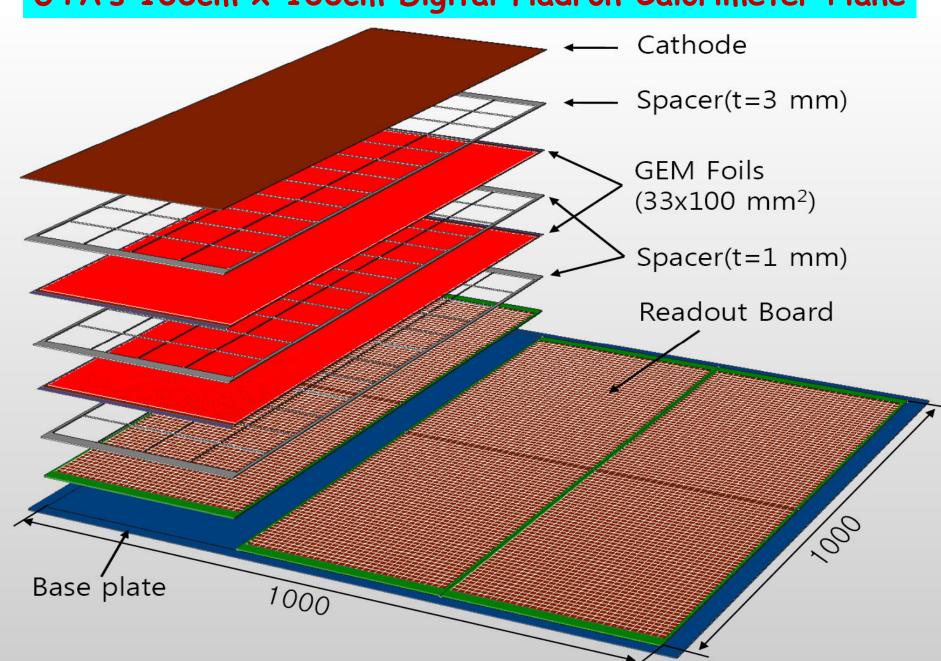


33cm×100cm DHCAL Unit Chamber Construction

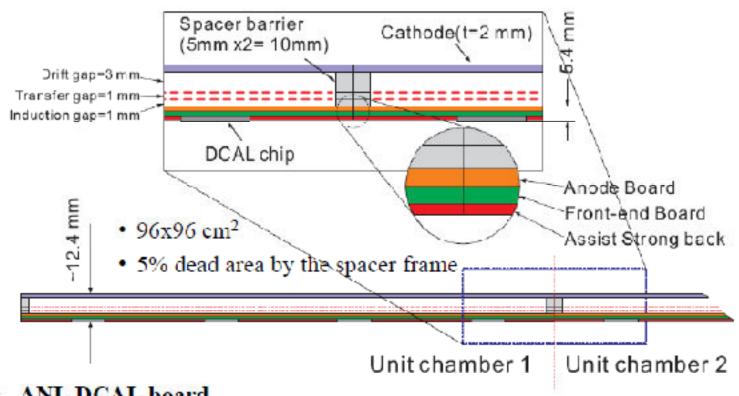




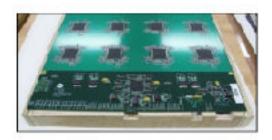
UTA's 100cm x 100cm Digital Hadron Calorimeter Plane



UTA's 100cm × 100cm Digital Hadron Calorimeter Plane



ANL DCAL board



Pad board: 320x480x1.5 mm³

Front-end board: 320x555x1.5 mm³

GEM DHCAL Beam Test Plans

- Phase I \rightarrow Completion of 30cm \times 30cm characterization
 - Mid 2010: using one to two planes of 30cm x 30cm double GEM chamber with 64 channel KPiX7
- Phase II → 33cm x 100cm unit chamber characterization
 - Mid 2010 mid 2011 at MTBF: Using available KPiX chips and DCAL chips
- Phase III → 100cm x 100cm plane GEM DHCAL performances in the CALICE stack
 - Early 2011 Late 2011 at Fermilab's MTBF or CERN
 - Five 100cm x 100cm planes inserted into existing CALICE calorimeter stack and run with either Si/W or Sci/W ECALs, and RPC planes in the remaining HCAL