

# Forward Instrumentation of ILC and CLIC detectors

# Collaboration High precision design

# Wolfgang Lohmann, BTU and DESY

On behalf of the FCAL collaboration

Labs involved: Argonne, Vinca Inst, Belgrade, Bukharest IFIN-HH & ISS, CERN, Univ. of Colorado, Cracow AGH-UST, Cracow IFJ-PAN, JINR Dubna, Royal Holloway, NCPHEP Minsk, Santa Cruz, Stanford University, SLAC, Tuhoku Univ., Tel Aviv Univ., DESY (Z.)

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## Very Forward Instrumentation-Example ILD

LumiCal



 precise luminosity measurement, 10<sup>-3</sup> at ILC , 10<sup>-2</sup> at 3 TeV

BeamCal (and Pair Monitor)

- hermeticity (electron detection at low polar angles),
- assisting beam tuning (fast feedback of BeamCal and pair monitor data to machine)

### Challenges:

- radiation hardness (BeamCal),
- high precision (LumiCal) and
- fast readout (both)

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## Detector Design Studies, 500 GeV

## Design studies, background, systematic effects for 500 GeV advanced

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H. Abramowicz, <sup>a</sup> A. Abusleme, <sup>b</sup> K. Afanaciev, <sup>c</sup> J. Aguilar, <sup>d</sup> P. P. Bambade, <sup>e</sup> M. Bergholz, <sup>f,1</sup> I. Bozovic-Jelisavcic, <sup>g</sup> E. Castr C. Coca, <sup>f</sup> W. Daniluk, <sup>J</sup> A. Dragone, <sup>k</sup> L. Dumitru, <sup>f</sup> K. Elsener, <sup>J</sup> T. Fiutowski, <sup>d</sup> M. Gostkin, <sup>h</sup> C. Grah, <sup>f,2</sup> G. Grzelak, <sup>J,3</sup> G. Haller A. Ignatenko, <sup>c,4</sup> M. Idzik, <sup>d</sup> K. Ito, <sup>m</sup> T. Jovin, <sup>g</sup> E. Kielar, <sup>J</sup> J. Kotu S. Kulis, <sup>d</sup> W. Lange, <sup>f</sup> W. Lohmann, <sup>f,1,5</sup> A. Levy, <sup>a</sup> A. Moszczyn O. Novgorodova, <sup>f,1</sup> M. Ohlerich, <sup>f,1</sup> M. Orlandea, <sup>f</sup> G. Oleinik, <sup>n</sup> P. A. Olshevski, <sup>h</sup> M. Pandurovic, <sup>g</sup> B. Pawlik, <sup>J</sup> D. Przyborowski, <sup>d</sup> V. A. Sailer, <sup>f</sup> R. Schmidt, <sup>f,1</sup> B. Schumm, <sup>o</sup> S. Schuwalow, <sup>f</sup> I. Smilja Y. Takubo, <sup>m</sup> E. Teodorescu, <sup>f</sup> W. Wierba, <sup>J</sup> H. Yamamoto, <sup>m</sup> L. Zaw <sup>a</sup> Tel doi: Transform tisk. Network the state transformed tisk. Network the state transformed tisk. Network the state of the transformed tisk. Network the state of the transformed tisk. Network the state of State of the transformed tisk. Network the state of State of the transformed tisk. Network the state of Nuclear schemed state of the state of State of the transformed tisk. Network the state of State of the transformed tisk. Network the state of Nuclear schemed state of State o	2. Ambalathankandy, <sup>d</sup> to, <sup>f</sup> G. Chelkov, <sup>h</sup> I. Emeliantchik, <sup>c</sup> t <sup>*</sup> , <sup>k</sup> H. Henschel, <sup>f</sup> Ila, <sup>f</sup> Z. Krumstein, <sup>h</sup> ski, <sup>f</sup> U. Nauenberg, <sup>n</sup> Ski, <sup>f</sup> U. Nauenberg, <sup>n</sup> (C. Oliwa, <sup>f</sup> Y. Sato, <sup>m</sup> I. Sadeh, <sup>a</sup> anic, <sup>g</sup> K. Swientek, <sup>d</sup> viejski <sup>f</sup> and J. Zhang <sup>p</sup> <b>COUND</b> , <b>COUND</b> ,

#### Systematics of luminosity measurement at 500GeV

Source	Value	Uncertainty	Luminosity Uncertainty
$\sigma_{\theta}$	$2.2{ imes}10^{-2}$ [mrad]	100%	$1.6 \times 10^{-4}$
$\Delta_{\theta}$	$3.2{ imes}10^{-3}$ [mrad]	100%	$1.6 \times 10^{-4}$
a <sub>res</sub>	0.21	15%	10 <sup>-4</sup>
luminosity spectrum			10 <sup>-3</sup>
bunch sizes $\sigma_x$ , $\sigma_z$ ,	$655$ nm, 300 $\mu{\rm m}$	5%	$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$
two photon events	$2.3 \times 10^{-3}$	40%	$0.9 \times 10^{-3}$
energy scale	400 MeV	100%	10 <sup>-3</sup>
polarisation, e <sup>-</sup> , e <sup>+</sup>	0.8, 0.6	0.0025	$1.9 \times 10^{-4}$
total uncertainty			$2.3 imes10^{-3}$

\* 100%= Upper limit – the size of effect is taken as uncertainty

- Cylindrical sensor-tungsten sandwich calorimeter
- Small Moliere radius
- Finely segments
- FE ASICs positioned at the outer radius



## Calorimeter, general structure



- Tungsten thickness 1 X<sub>0</sub>, 30 layers
- BeamCal sensors GaAs, 500 μm thick
- LumiCal sensors silicon, 320  $\mu$ m thick
- FE ASICs positioned at the outer radius
- BeamCal angular coverage 5.8 43.5 mrad
- LumiCal coverage 31 78 mrad



## Vorward Region Design, ILD



## Vorward Region Design, ILD



Detector Design Studies, 3 TeV Collaboration Design of the forward region of a CLIC detector BeamCal Graphite Y[mm] 150 LumiCal 100 50 QD0 -50 -100 -150



ECal Crossing angle 20 mrad

- BeamCal angular coverage 10 40 mrad
- LumiCal coverage 38 110 mrad
- 40 X<sub>0</sub> depth
- Optimised to minimise backscattered particles April 24, 2012 KILC2012 Daegu

Detector Design Studies, 3 TeV

CLIC challenges:

Collaboration

- Two-photon background in LumiCal (occupancy)
- Read-out speed (.5 ns between BX)
- Luminosity spectrum





The precise knowledge of the spectrum shape and the energy scale of the calorimeter are essential for the precision of the luminosity measurement!

Dedicated meeting at the FCAL workshop May 2012 KILC2012 Daegu

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## CLIC CDR

CLIC CONCEPTUAL DESIGN REPORT

## Vol. 2: Physics and Detectors at CLIC

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Sensor prototypes

## LumiCal



p in n, strip pitch 2.2 mm 40 pieces, joint effort IFJ PAN Cracow, DESY, TAU

# BeamCal



Compensated GaAs several pieces,

Institute in Tomsk, DESY-JINR collaboration (BMBF supported)

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## ASICs

# SLAC-Stanford chip (BeamCal)

- Prototypes in 180-nm TSMC process
- Charge sensitive preamplifier (CSA)
- Analog adder to provide fast feedback
- ADC: 10-bit SAR ADC
- Preparation for beam-test foreseen
  - (A. Abusleme visits Desy for two weeks)

# Pair Monitor readout (Tohuku Univ.)

 Silicon On Insulator (SOI) technology - first The sensor and readout electronics are integrated in the SOI substrate. (monolithic)

SOI 0.2 µm CMOS process
noise : 260 e<sup>-</sup> (+130 e<sup>-</sup>/pF) excepted signal :
20000 e



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# AGH-UST Cracow Readout board, 32 channels

- AMS 350 nm
- 20 Ms/s ADC
- External and self trigger
- Internal or 'beam' clock
- Data transfer via USB
- Power pulsing
- Handshaking with Trigger Logic Unit (TLU)
- Used in several beam-test ventures





## **Beam-Test**



- 50x10<sup>6</sup> trigger
- different areas of the sensor
  - different FE settings (feedback in the FE ASICs)
  - data with FE and external ADC



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Silicon strip planes







Example signal: Signal digitized with ADC ASIC (red) and external ADC (blue)

Preliminary results:

S/N ~ 25 (RC feedback) ~ 17 (FET feedback)

homogeneity of response (uncalibrated)

Analysis still ongoing, Results will be part of the DBD

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Collaboration





Preparation of a prototype Calorimeter:

- Flexible, high precision tungsten structure,
- FE ASICs in 130 nm technology
- Position control devices
- Fully assembled sensor planes, covering  $\geq 30^{\circ}$
- Power pulsing

## Infrastructure common with others:

- Data acquisition
- Tracking in front of the calorimeter

Participating Institutes: AGH-UST (Cracow), CERN, DESY (Zeuthen), IFJPAN (Cracow), TAU (Tel Aviv), (IFIN, VINCA Associated)



### Mechanical structure



- 30 Tungsten absorber plates, 1X<sub>0</sub>
- sensor gap 0.5, 1 and 2 mm
- precision 50 μm
- flexibe, easy exchange of sensor layers

Designed and manufactured by CERN , Physics department, Detector technology group



## **Mechanical Frame**







## First machined permaglass frame

#### tungsten absorber plate inserted

## Sensor plane



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New ASIC prototypes

Future ASICs will be designed and produced in 130 nm IBM technology (AGH-UST Cracow) faster, lower power consumption, radiation hard

- 10 bit SAR ADC (submitted
- in February 2012)
  - 1-2 mW at 40 Ms/s
  - 150 µm pitch
- new FE ASIC, improved ADC (submission in May)
  - Charge sensitive, PZC
  - Gain 0.15mV/fC and 15 mV/fC (switchable)
  - Peaking time 25-100 ns variable
  - 2 mW/channel
- Multichannel version in 2013





## CLIC Electronics (proposal)

Triggerless time and amplitude reconstruction using asynchronous deconvolution or a gated integrator



With a peaking time of 60 ns and S/N = 20 a time resolution Of < 2ns was obtained (simulation and test with dedicated hardware.

More detailed physics background simulations needed!



## Laser Alignment and DAQ



# Alignment Concept (INPAS Cracow)

- Reference for position monitoring QD0
- Laser beams and sensors between QDO and LumiCal
- Laser beams between both LumiCal

# DAQ (INP and TAU)

- Follows the ILD standard (Calice, LCTPC)
- 4 Detector Interface units are ordered
- 1 Link Data Aggregator under test
- Concept not yet finished



## Radiation Damage Study Facility (Santa Cruz)

will allow performing radiation hardness studies under more realistic conditions, e.g. considering also the hadronic component in electromagnetic showers;

