Status of the CEPC Sci-ECAL R&D

Yazhou Niu[1,2], Shensen Zhao[1,2], Yunlong Zhang[1,2], Zhongtao Shen[1,2], Zhigang Wang[1,3], Mingyi Dong[1,3], Yong Liu[1,3], Jianbei Liu[1,2]

1. State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics
2. University of Science and Technology of China
3. Institute of High Energy Physics

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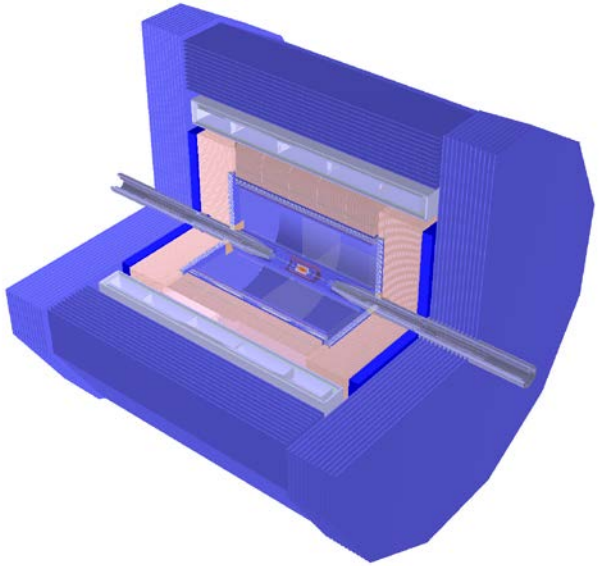
Outline

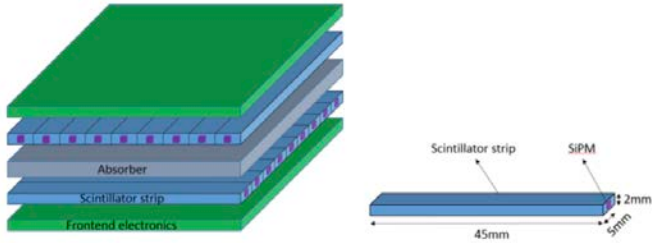
- Introduction
- Studies on CEPC Sci-ECAL sensitive cell
- CEPC Sci-ECAL prototype design and development
- EBU commissioning and project schedule
- Summary

Introduction

- A fine-grained Sci+W calorimeter concept has been adopted as one of the CEPC ECAL options.
- There is a R&D program dedicated to the CEPC Sci-ECAL option that was started in 2016.
- The R&D goal is to build and characterize a technological Sci-ECAL prototype to validate the CEPC Sci-ECAL design.
- Collaborating with the Sci-ECAL effort in Japan to fully explore the synergy between CEPC and ILC in detector R&D.



CEPC detector concept



Strip Sci-ECAL concept for CEPC

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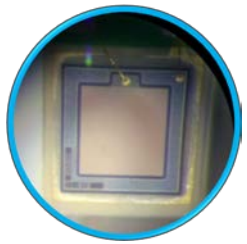
SiPM dark-count rate and cross-talk probability



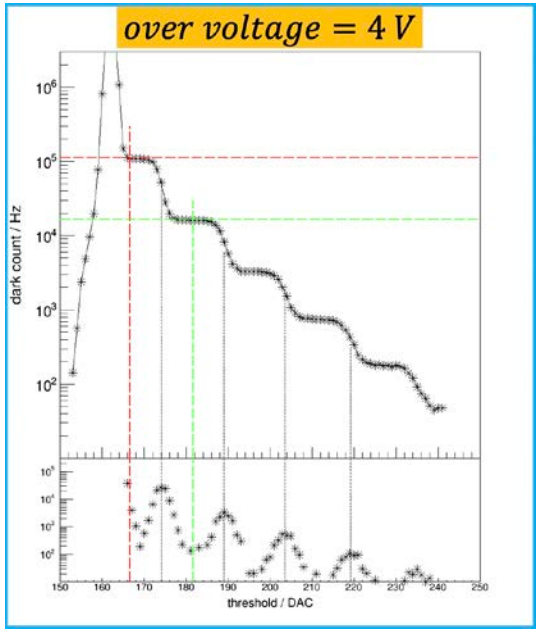
Baseline SiPM

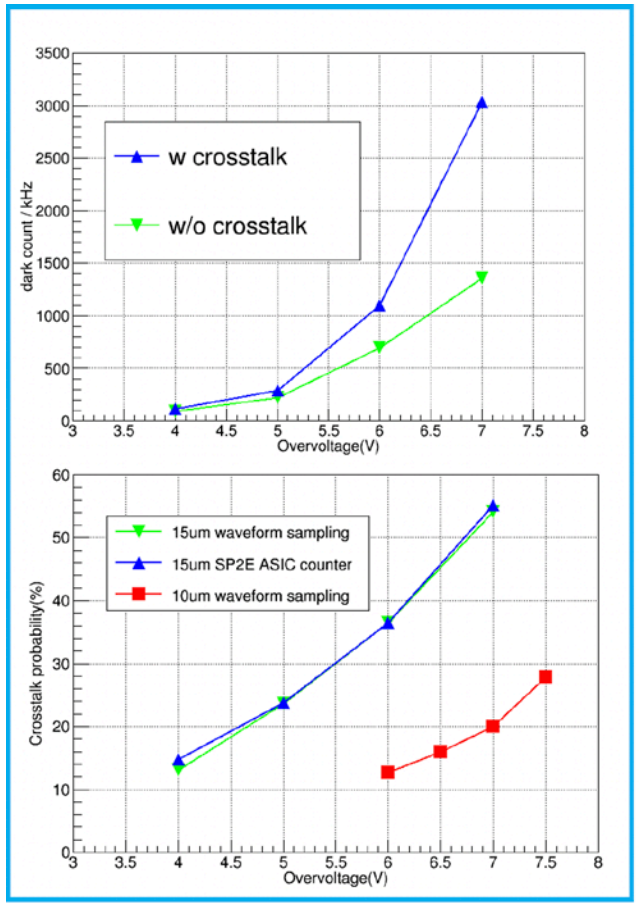
Hamamatsu S12571-010P

- size: $1mm \times 1mm$
- pitch: $10\mu m$
- number of pixels: 10K

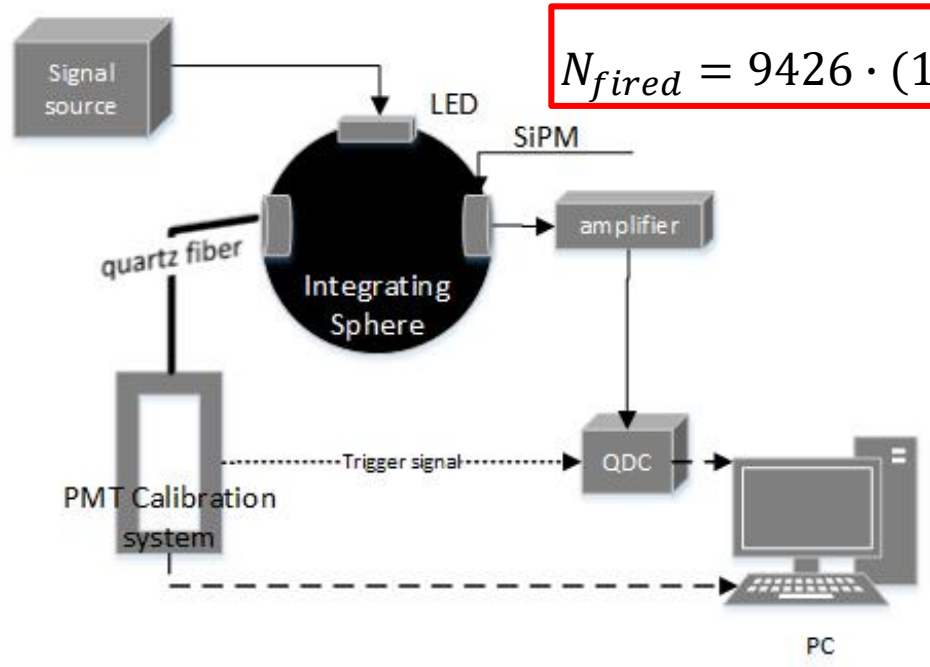
* Threshold for dark count: >0.5 p.e.
* Threshold for cross talk: >1.5 p.e.

- Dark count and cross talk are important aspects of SiPM performance
- Dark count rate is ~100kHz at nominal operation voltage
- Cross-talk probability is ~15% for the SiPM with a 15-um pitch and 8% for the 10-um one.
- Dark count rate and cross-talk probability both increase rapidly with increasing over-voltage.

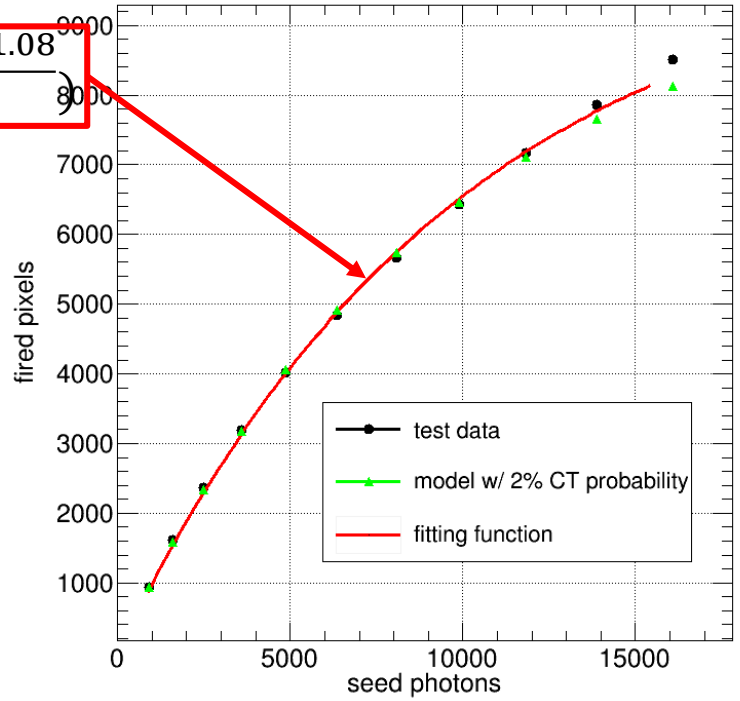




SiPM saturation effect

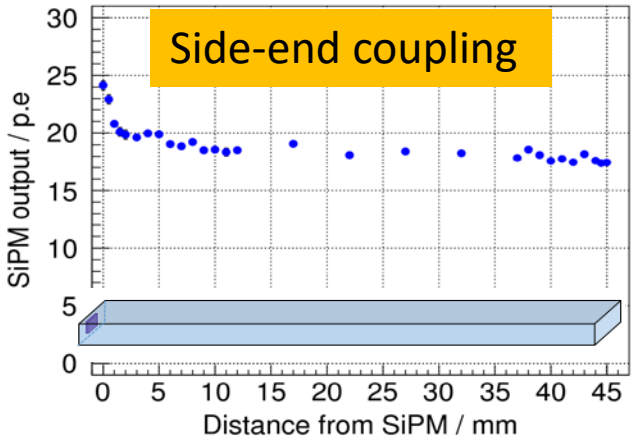


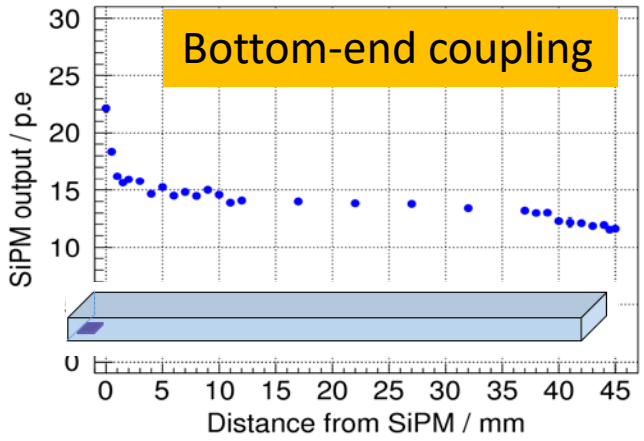
$$N_{fired} = 9426 \cdot (1 - e^{\frac{-N_{photon} \times 1.08}{9426}})$$

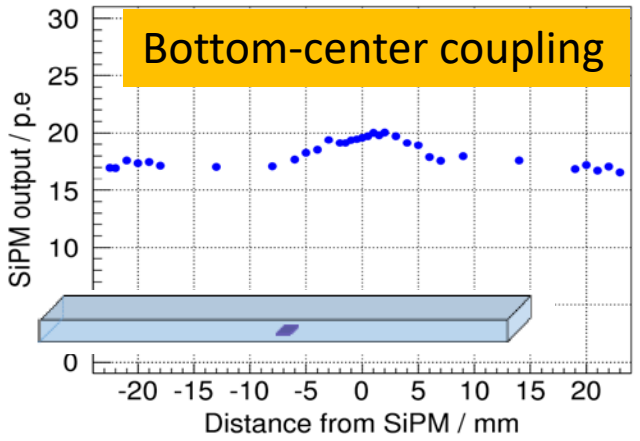


- SiPM would be subject to saturation at exposure of large amounts of light
- SiPM saturation behavior was tested and can be described very well with a function
- With corrections, the dynamic range of the S12571-010P SiPM can reach 15,000 photons within an uncertainty of 3%

Scintillator strip – SiPM coupling optimization

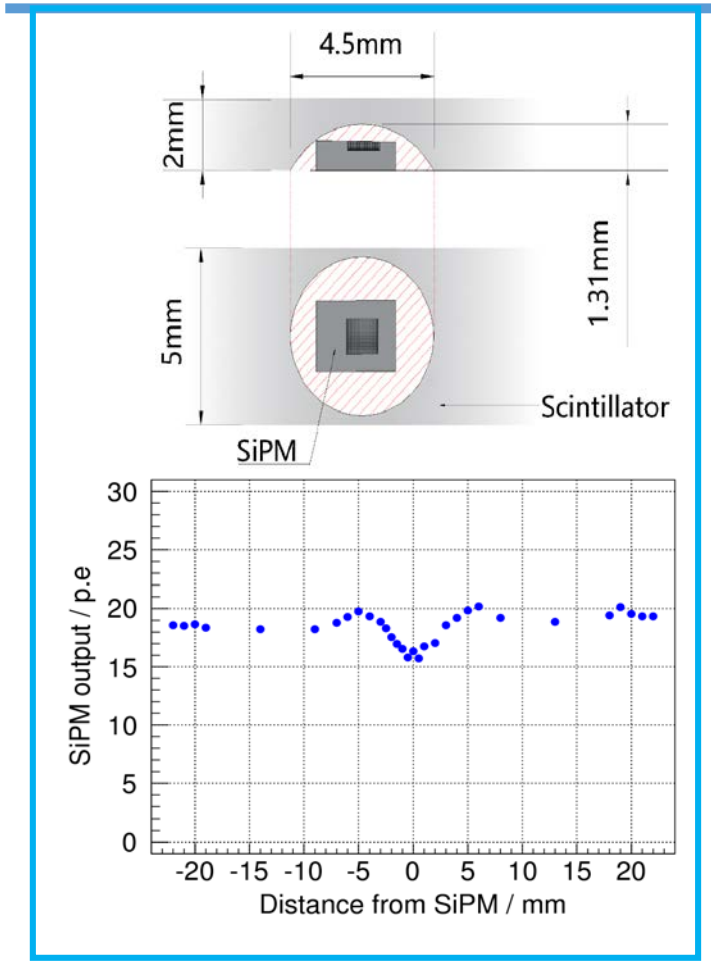


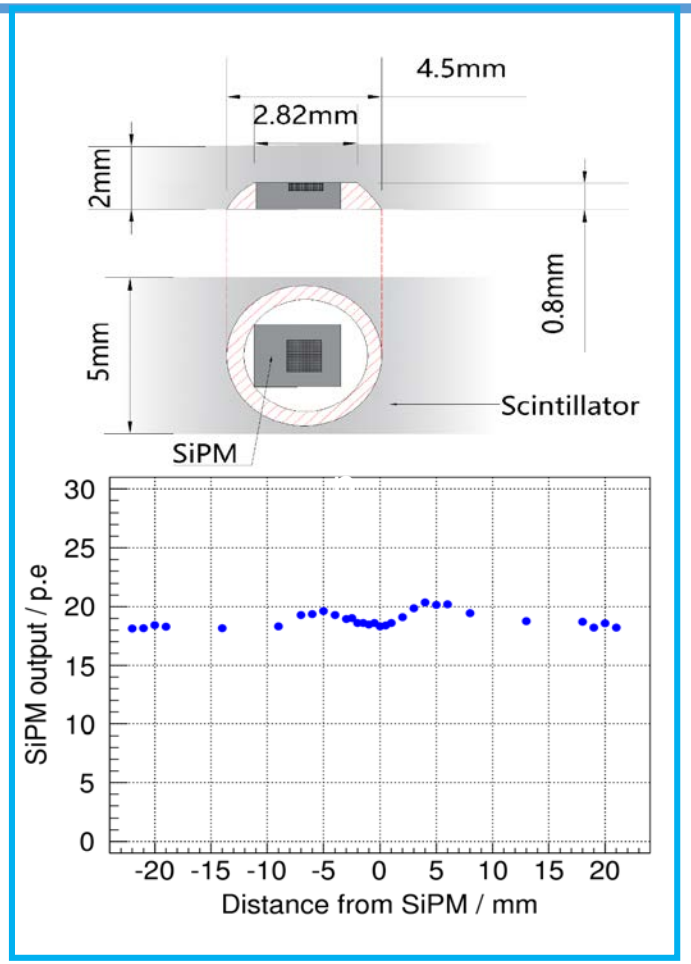


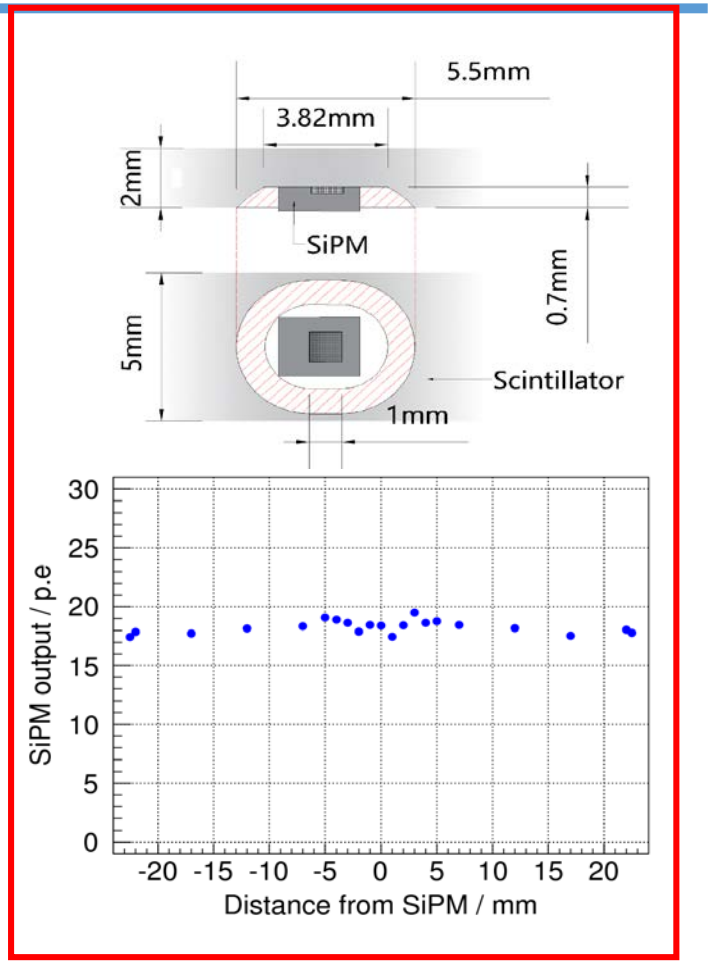


- Three coupling modes investigated: side-end, bottom-end and bottom-center
- Uniformity of light yield along the strip is important to the ECAL energy resolution
- Bottom-center coupling gives the best uniformity with additional advantages:
  - Avoiding the dead area between scintillators introducing by SiPMs
  - Simplifying sensitive layer assembling
  - Allowing for large-size SiPM for a large dynamic range

Design of the bottom-center coupling







- The uniformity of the sensitive cell with a racetrack-shaped dimple can reach 4%

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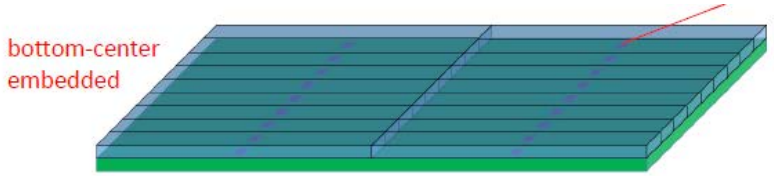
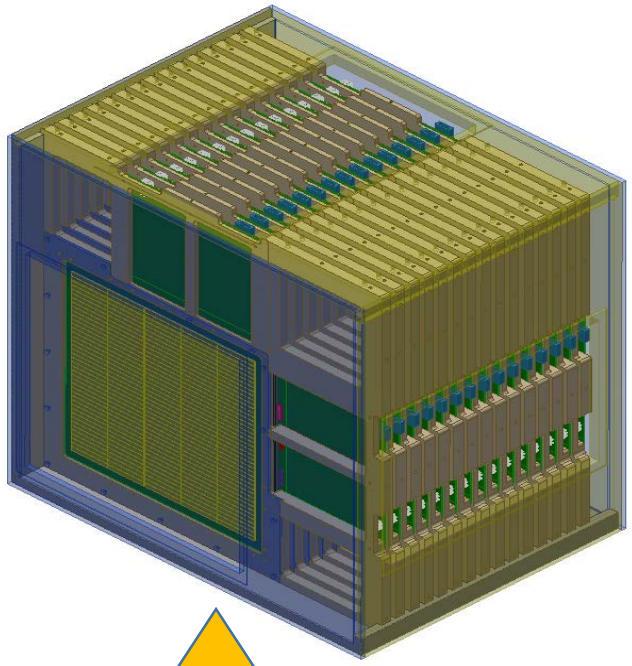
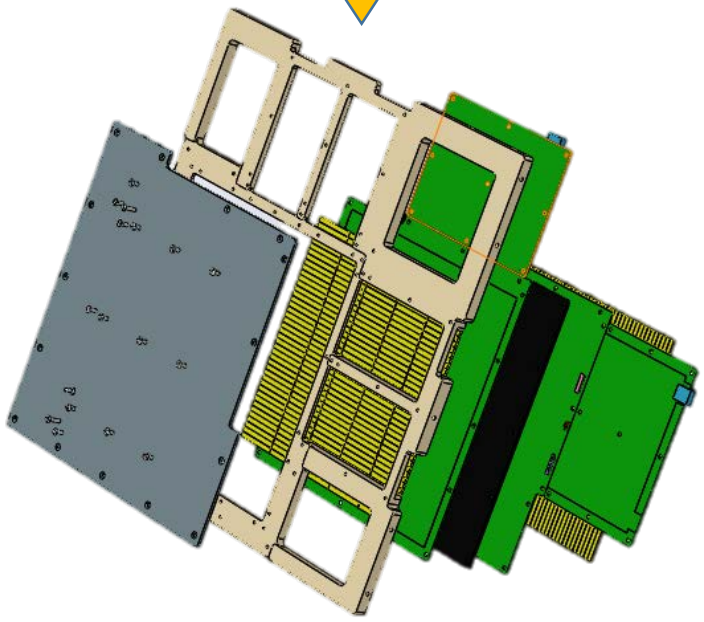
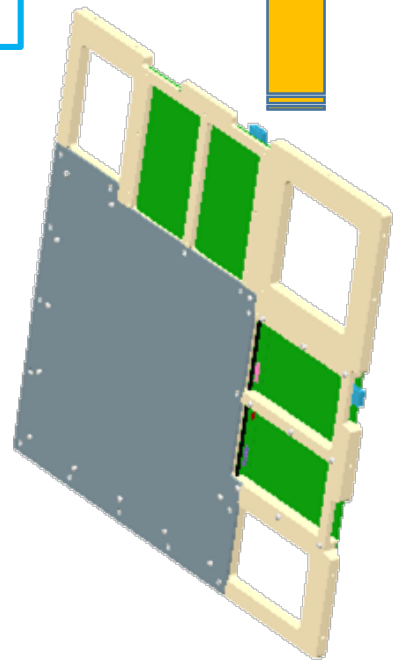
CEPC Sci-ECAL prototype design



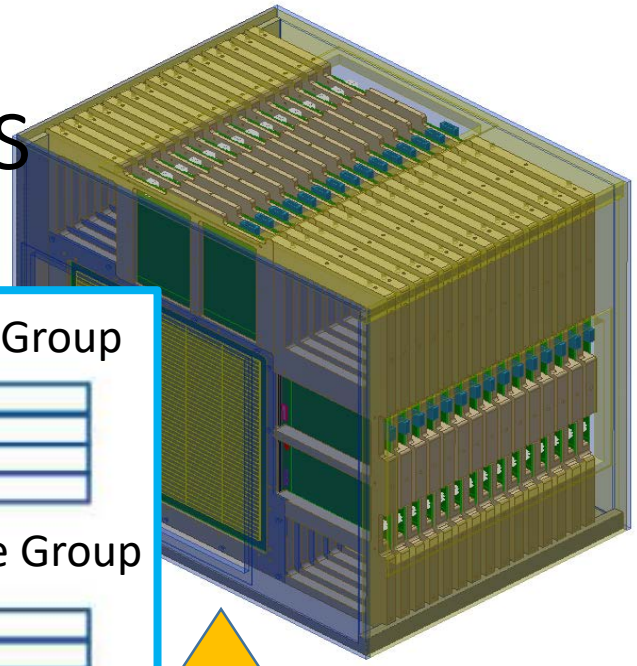
- 210 channels / EBU
- 30 EBUs + 30 DIFs
- 15 “super-layers”
- Full ECAL prototype



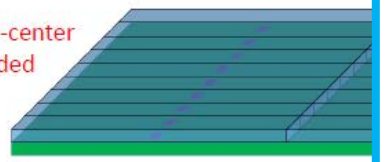




Contributions from Japanese groups

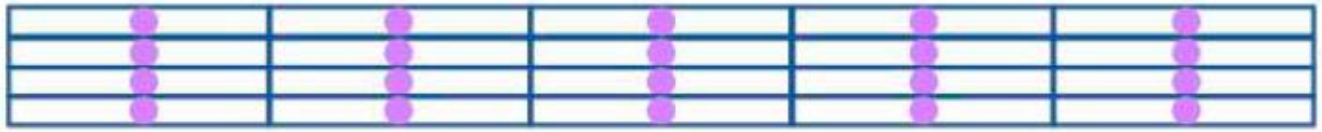


bottom-center embedded



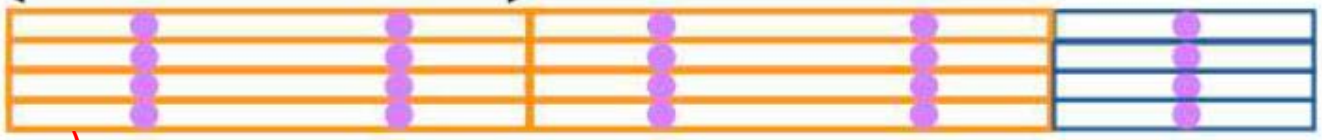
45mm

Single SiPM readout by Chinese Group



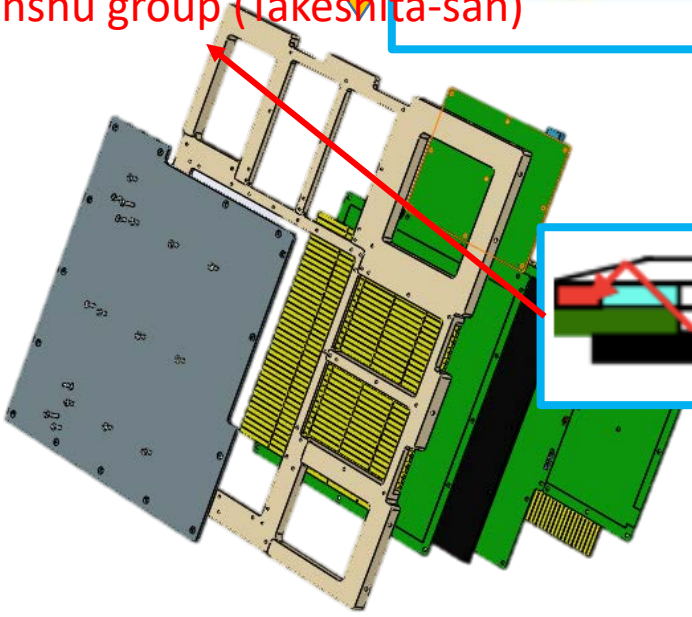
90mm

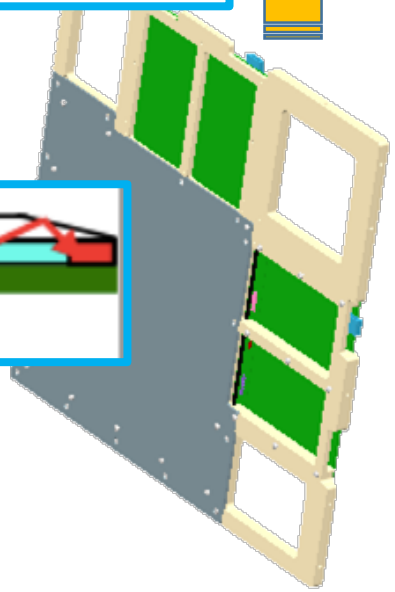
Double SiPM readout by Japanese Group



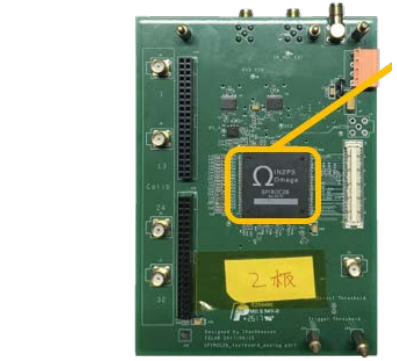
By Tokyo group (Wataru)

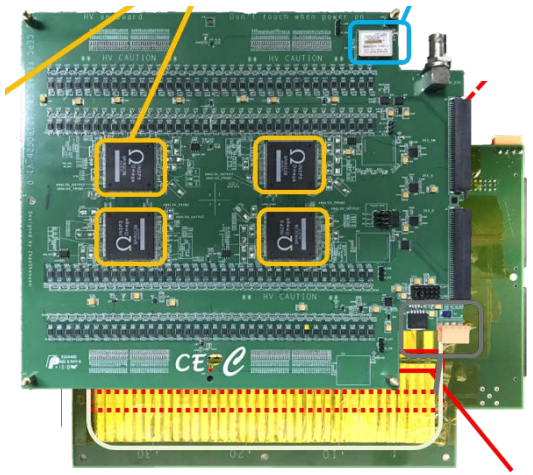
By Shinshu group (Takeshita-san)



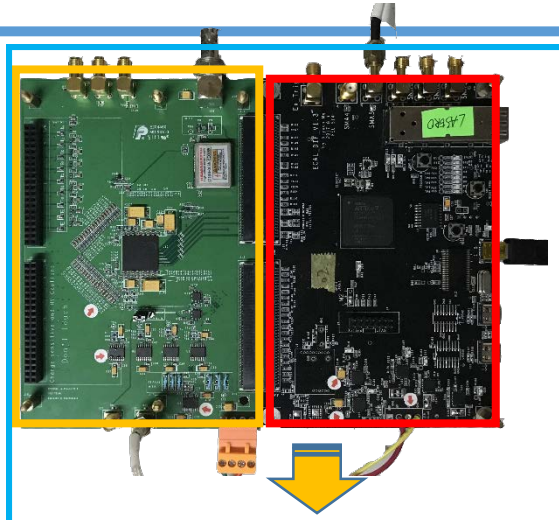


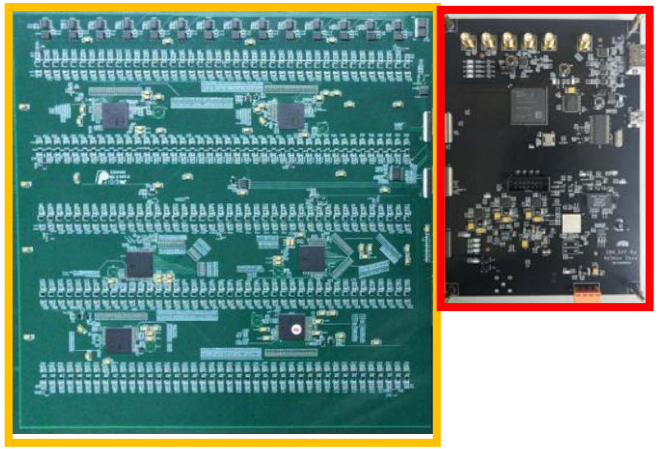
Readout electronics development history



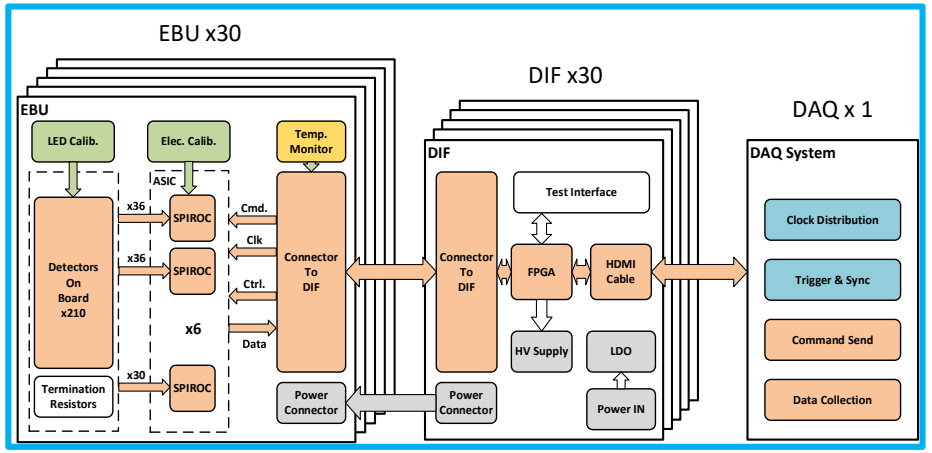


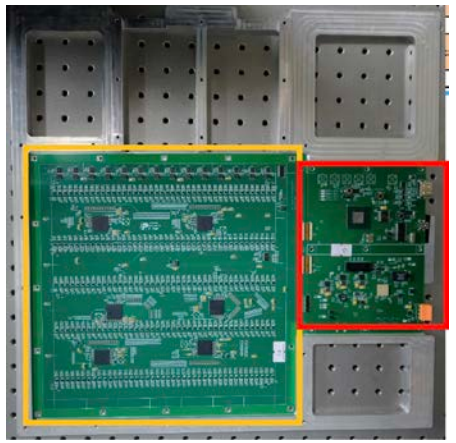
EBU with SP2b 144channels





EBU with SP2e 210channels





EBU with SP2e + DIF

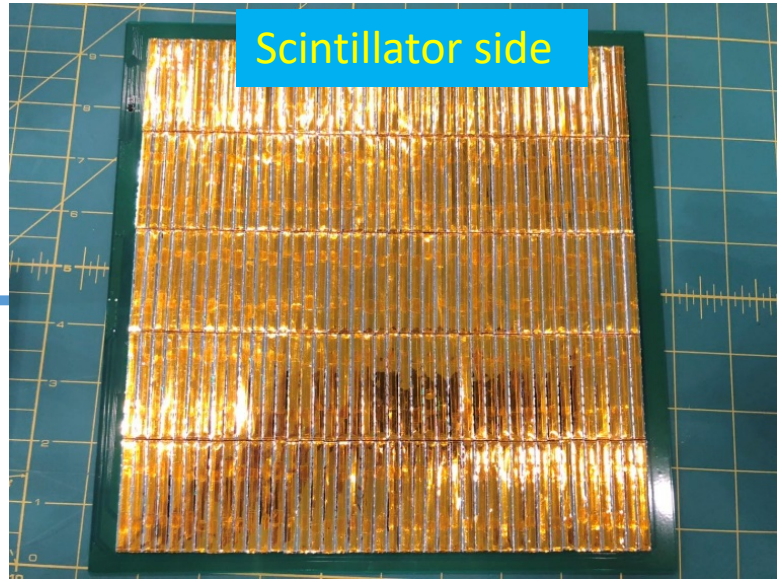
Electronics aging test

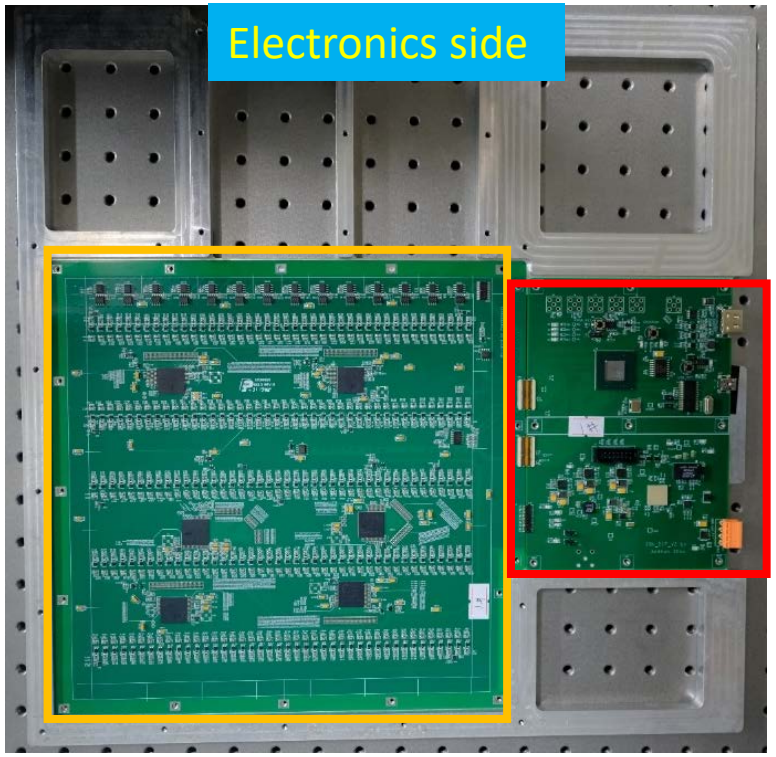
2019/12/26 ~ 2019/12/28

- Aging test for 48 hours with 50℃
- No high voltage applied on SiPM
- Recorded hourly the current passing through each layer
- Performed electronics calibration every 3 hours
- Powered down every 12 hours for a half hour down time

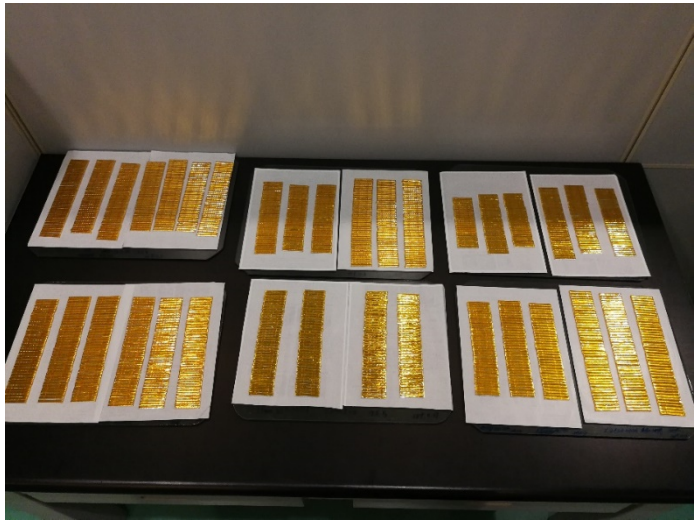
EBU design and development

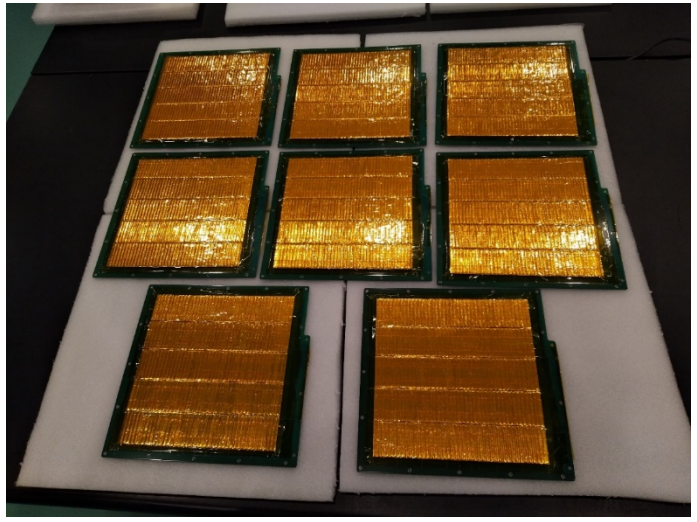
- 210 channels readout with 6 SP2E chips divided into 5 rows and 42 columns
- 24 layers of EBU with 10um SiPMs and 6 layers EBU with 15um SiPMs
- Total thickness is controlled under 6mm excluding DIF
- Electronics calibration and SiPM operation voltage adjustment realized
- LED calibration and temperature monitoring circuits under test.





Assembling of scintillator strips

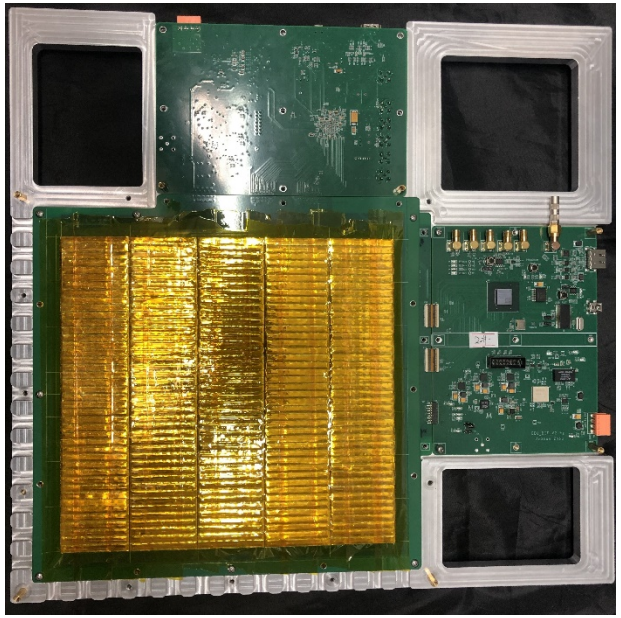


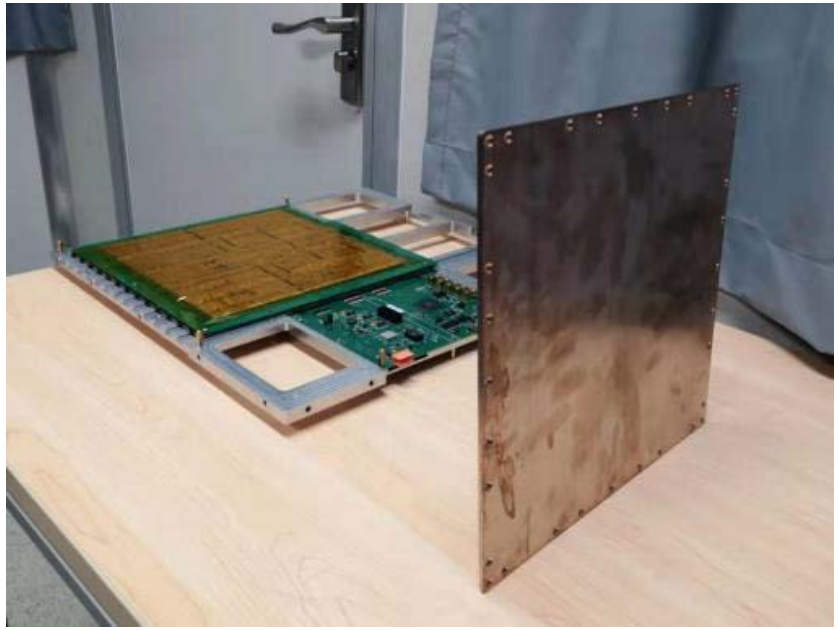


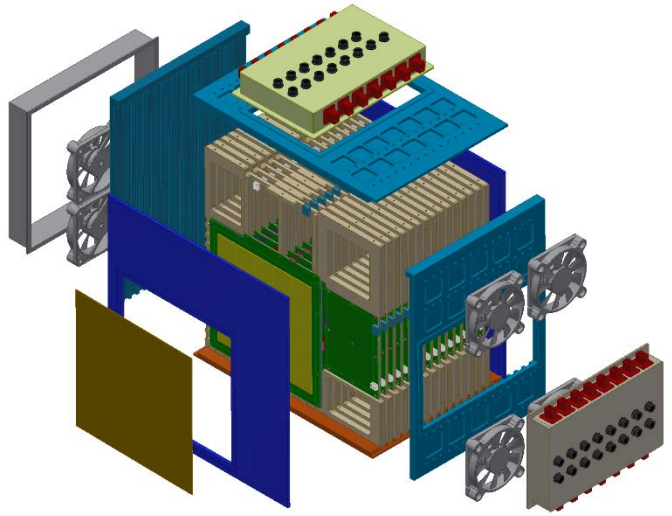
The scintillator strips were wrapped and assembled on EBU boards by Shanghai Institute of Ceramic

- 27 layers of EBU-China finished
- 3 layers of EBU-China will finish asap
- 2 layers of EBU-Japan strips are being shipped to China for assembling.

Manufacturing of mechanical structure







- Single layer support structure produced and mounted
- Absorber layer: 3.2 mm 15%-85% Cu-W alloy
- Mechanical framework to be manufactured

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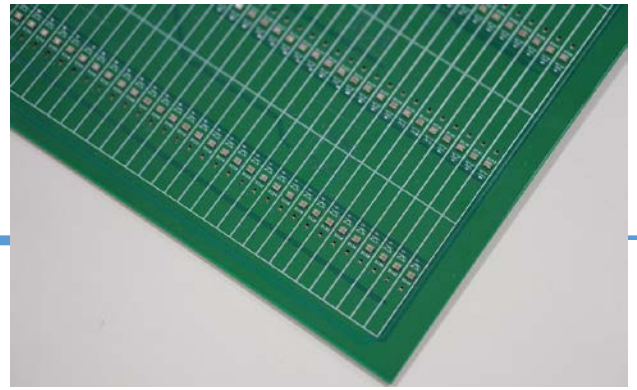
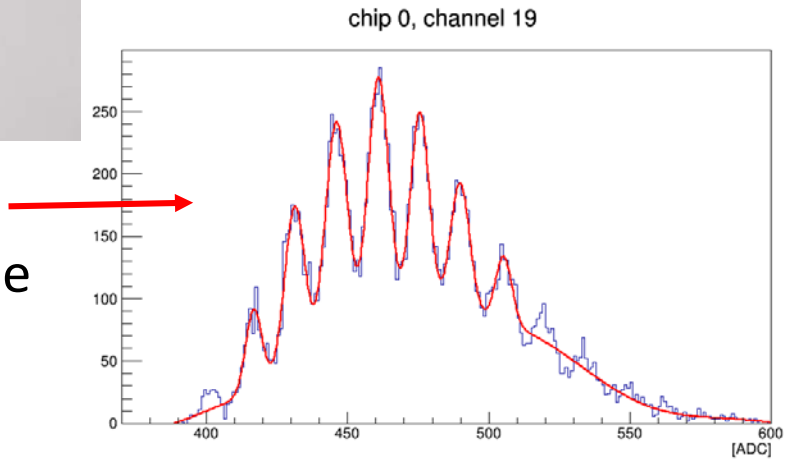
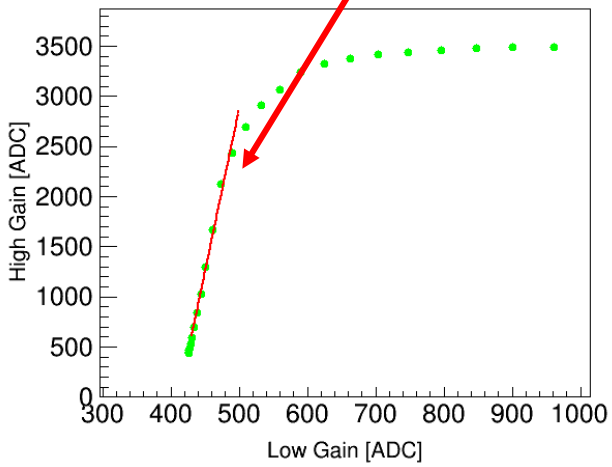
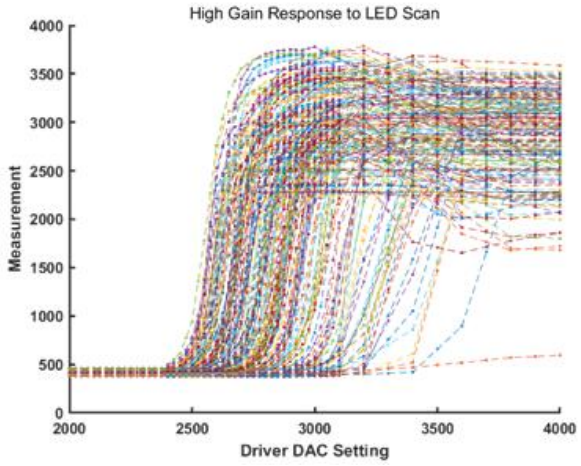
LED calibration

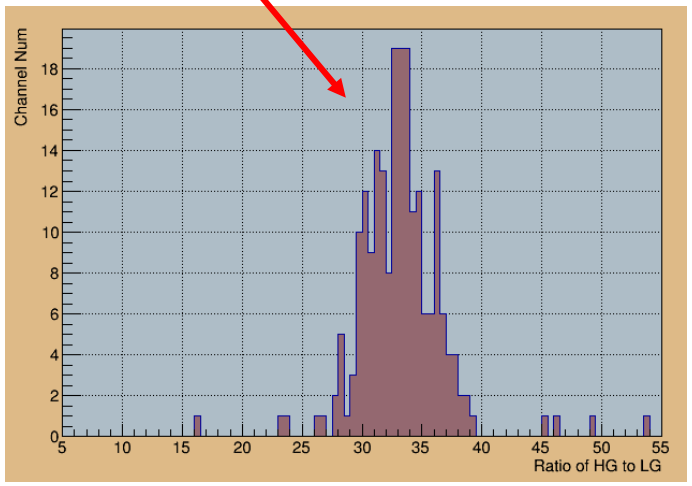


- > Tested SiPM response in all channels
- > Calibrated SiPM gain by single photon electron spectrum
- > Cross-calibrated the high gain and low gain modes of the electronics
- > Determined the linear range of the high gain mode

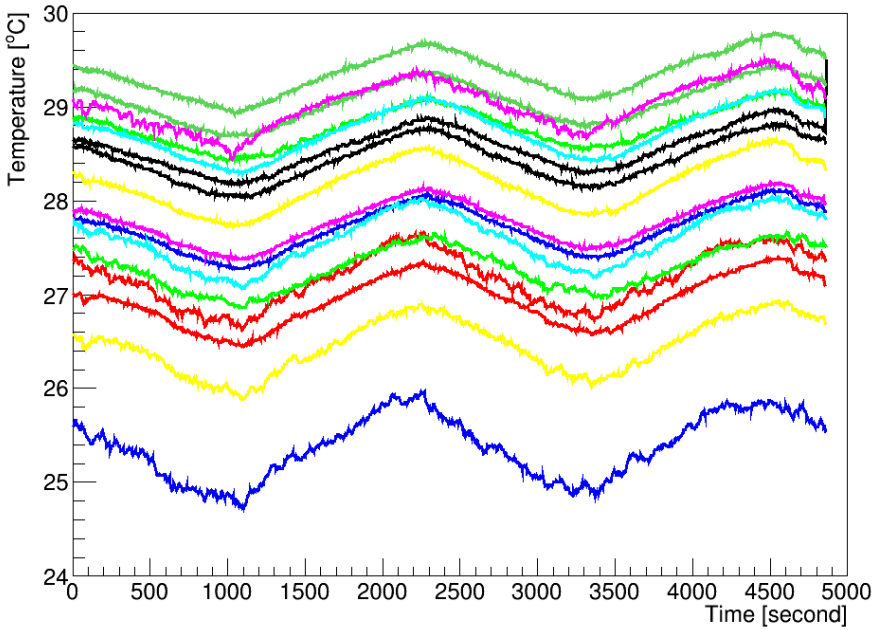


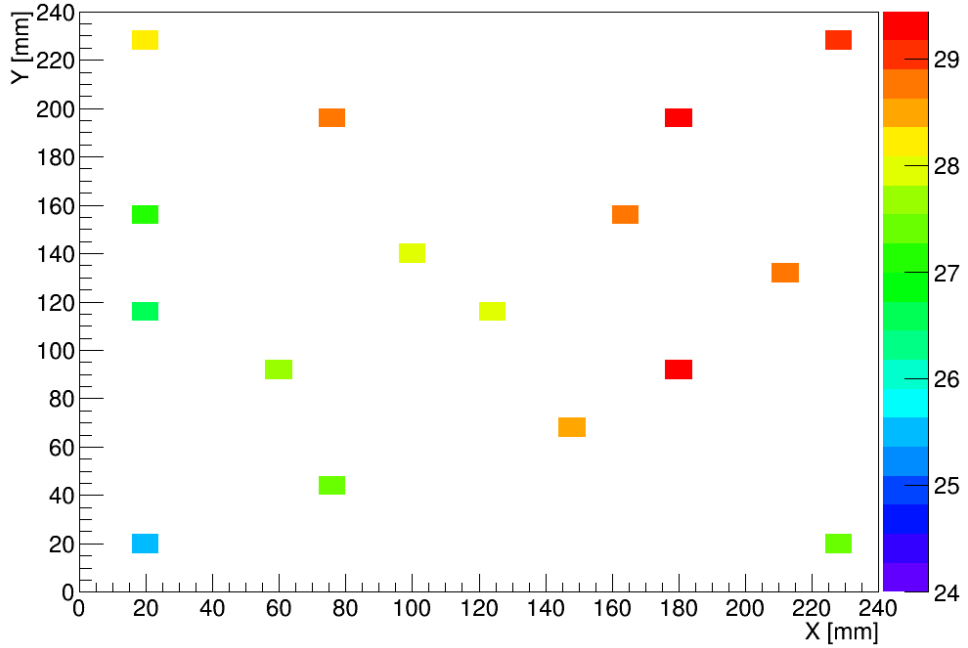






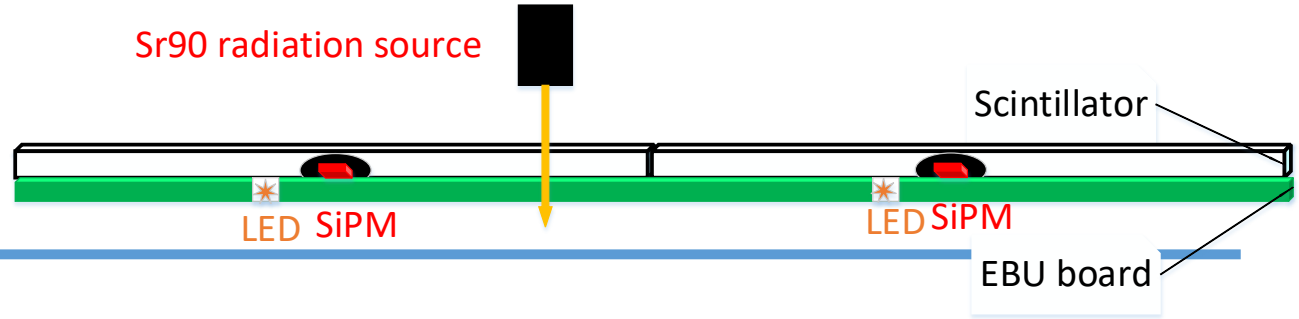
Temperature monitoring





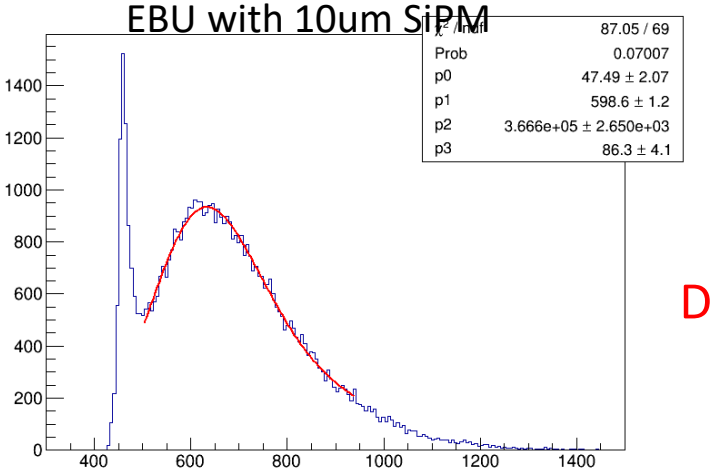
- 16 temperature sensors distributed on one EBU
- Expected precision ~ 0.1 degree
- Calibration of these sensors: to be done
- SiPM compensation function of EBU: to be implemented

MIP test with Sr90



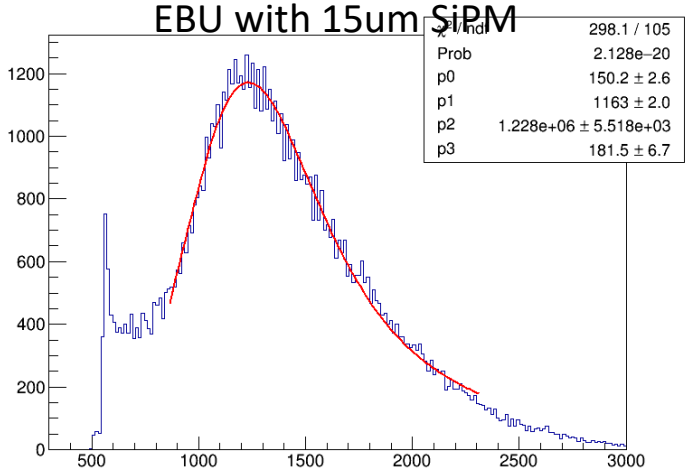
- Tested two layers of EBUs with 10um SiPM and 15um SiPM, respectively.

EBU with 10um SiPM



Distinct MIP signals in both cases

EBU with 15um SiPM

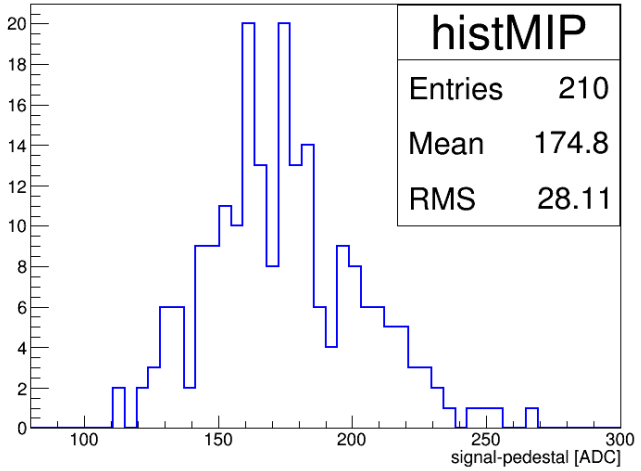


- 25ns shaping time for both 10um and 15um SiPM
- Self-trigger(auto-trigger) with 16 memory cells
- SiPM on recommended operation voltage
- Spectrum fit: $landau \otimes gaus$

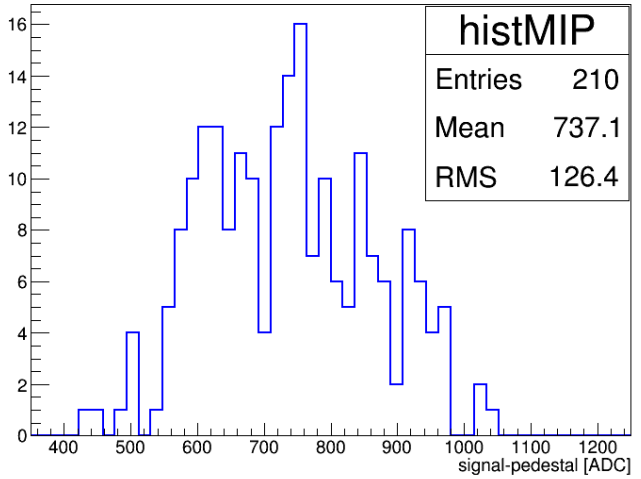
MIP signal amplitude

- MIP variation: RMS / MIP MPV ~ 16% for 10um and ~ 17% for 15um
- Signal over Noise Ratio: MIP MPV / Pedestal RMS ~ 35 for 10um and ~ 135 for 15um
- Negligible variation between 16 memory cells

Signal amplitude = landau peak – pedestal

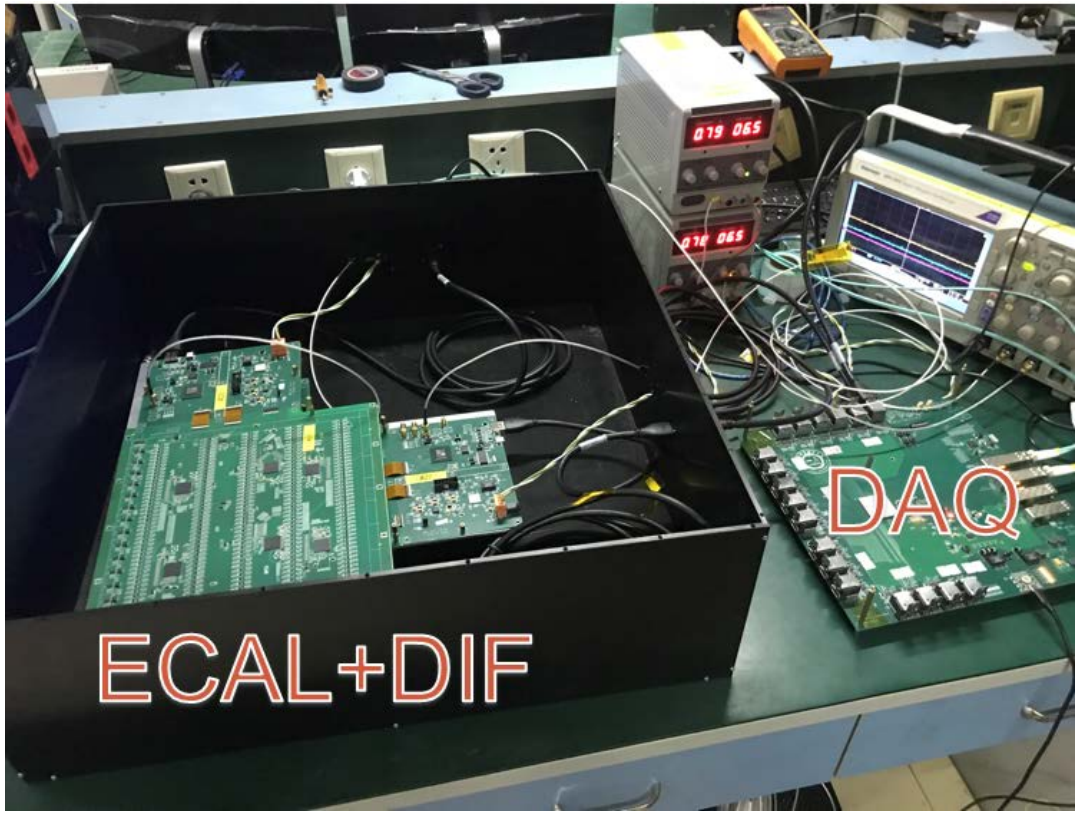


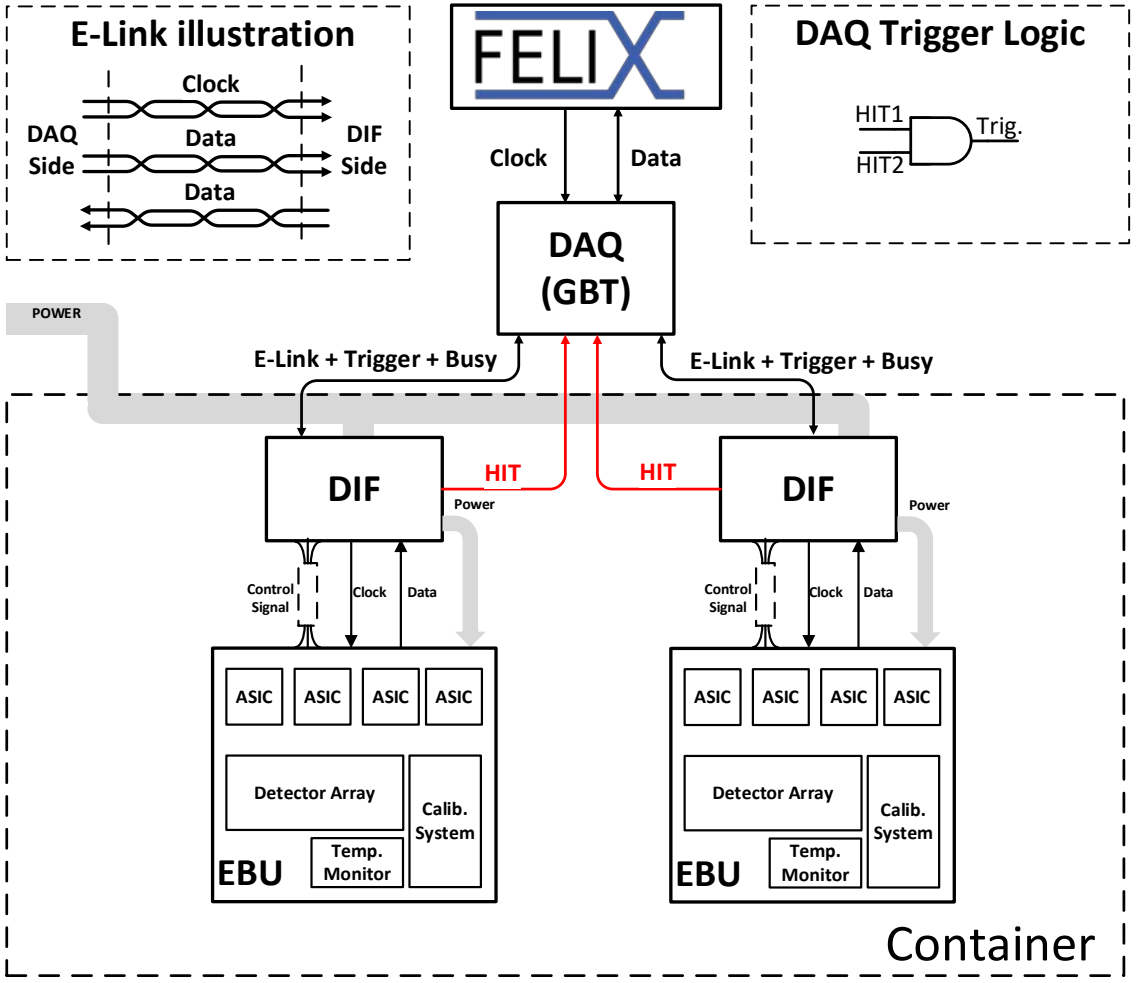
EBU with 10um SiPM (210 channels)



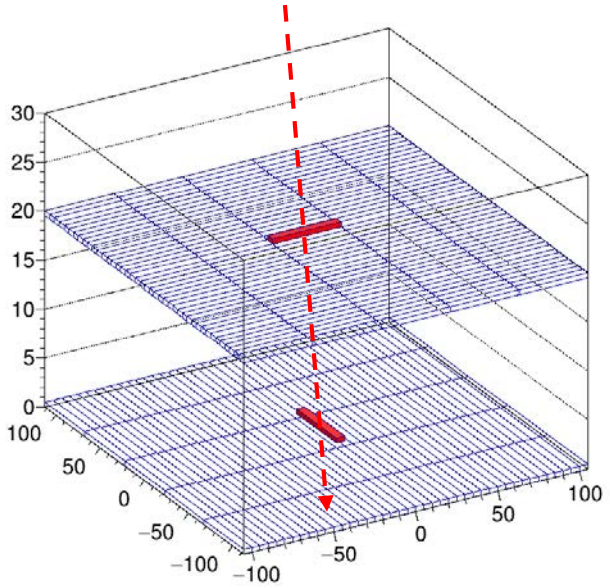
EBU with 15um SiPM (210 channels)

Combined test of two EBUs with DAQ

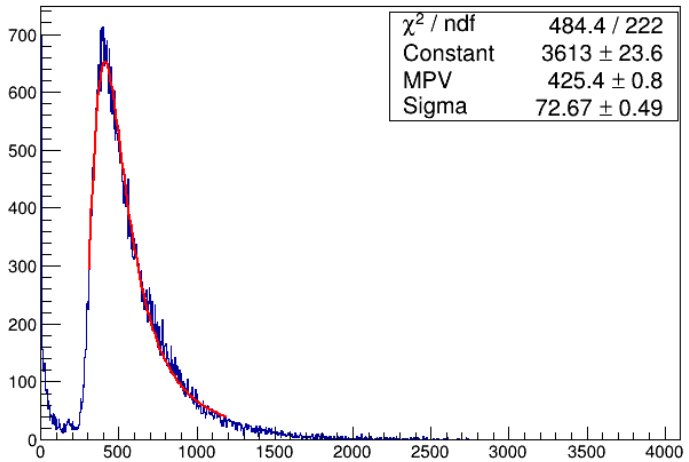




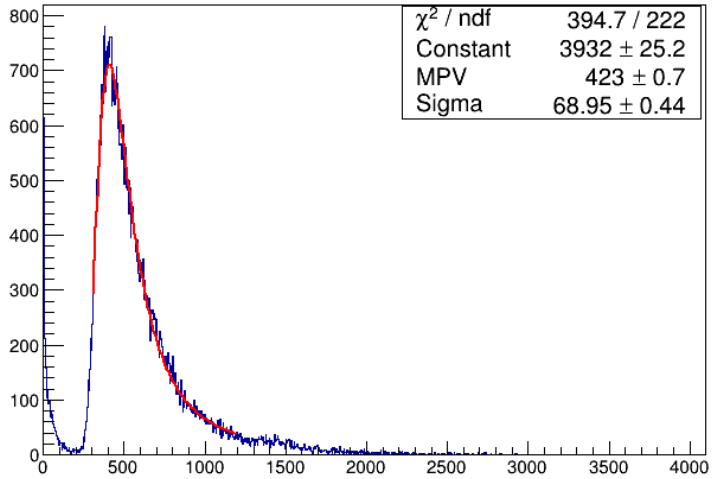
Results from the combined test



EBU-1



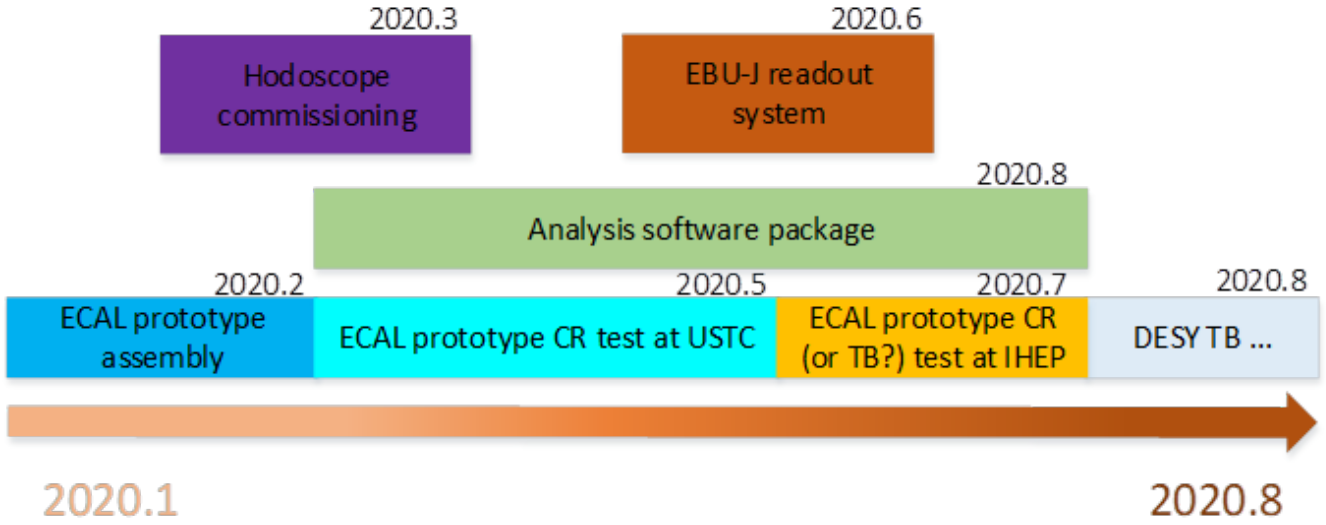
EBU-2



pedestal-subtracted signals with cosmic-rays

- The combined system worked and yielded correct data !
  - Both EBUs functioned well
  - DAQ took data from the two EBUs successfully
  - The two EBUs were properly synchronized

CEPC Sci-ECAL R&D project Schedule



Target Aug.2020: perform test beam in DESY for full ECAL prototype

6-Jul-20	28										
13-Jul-20	29										
20-Jul-20	30										
27-Jul-20	31		BL4S	X	Belle-II PXD	X			AFP-TOF		
3-Aug-20	32		CMS OT 2S	X	Belle-II PXD	X	LCTPC-Pix	X			
10-Aug-20	33		MBI	X	Summer Students	X	LCTPC-Pix	X			
17-Aug-20	34		ATLAS-ITk-TJCMOS	X	CEPC-ECAL	X			CALICE AHCAL	X	
24-Aug-20	35		CMS-Pixel-Phase2	X	CEPC-ECAL	X			CEPC-STCF	X	
31-Aug-20	36		CMS-Pixel-Phase2	X	MUonE	X			CEPC-STCF	X	
7-Sep-20	37		CLIC Pixel	X	ELAD	X			BCGS	X	

Outline

- Introduction
- Studies on CEPC Sci-ECAL sensitive cell
- CEPC Sci-ECAL prototype design and development
- EBU commissioning and project schedule
- Summary

Summary

- CEPC Sci-W ECAL technological prototype is fast emerging
  - ✓ 27 out of 30 layers EBUs have been produced
  - ✓Part of mechanical structure has been manufactured and mounted
  - ✓Two layers of EBUs have been tested and functioned well
  - ✓DAQ commissioned with two EBUs and the combined system worked well
- To do next
  - ✓ cosmic ray test of all EBUs
  - ✓ commissioning of the cosmic-ray hodoscope from the Tokyo group to be ready for full commissioning of the ECAL prototype with cosmic rays