

# Test Beam DESY@2022/03

Adrián Irles\*  
on behalf the SiW-ECAL team

*\*AITANA group at IFIC – CSIC/UV*

**IFIC**  
INSTITUT DE FÍSICA  
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**CALICE**

**Ciemat**  
Centro de Investigaciones  
Energéticas, Medioambientales  
y Tecnológicas

  
**Irene Joliot-Curie**  
Laboratoire de Physique  
des 2 Infinis



  
LPSC  
Grenoble

  
LPNHE  
PARIS

  
**OMEGA**  
Microelectronics

  
CNRS  
IN2P3  
Les deux infinis

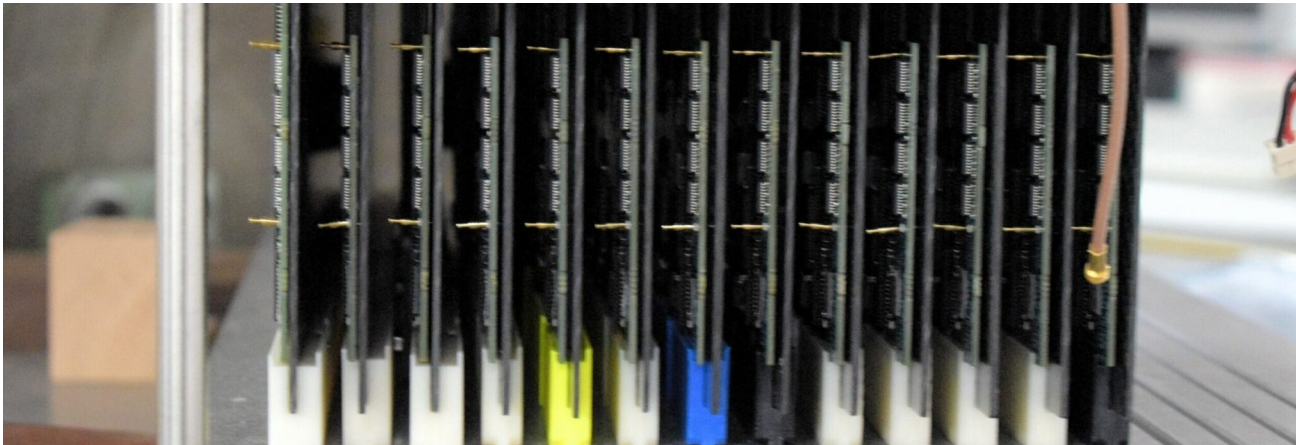
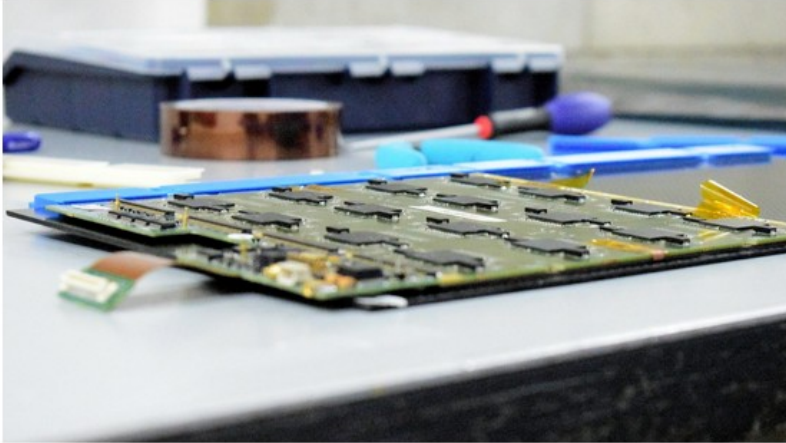
  
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THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO



- ▶ Testing 15 stack with 15k readout cells
- ▶ New ultra compact DAQ able to cope with the complexity of having 15k readout cells
  - See J. Maalmi's talk
- ▶ Commissioning of the setup
  - See R. Poeschl's talk
- ▶ This talk (some selected results from the SiW-ECAL pre-CALICE meeting )
  - Technical tests (hold-scan, different gains...)
  - A brief overview of the layer performance (single cell performance)
  - First showers

# Test Beam DESY 2021-22





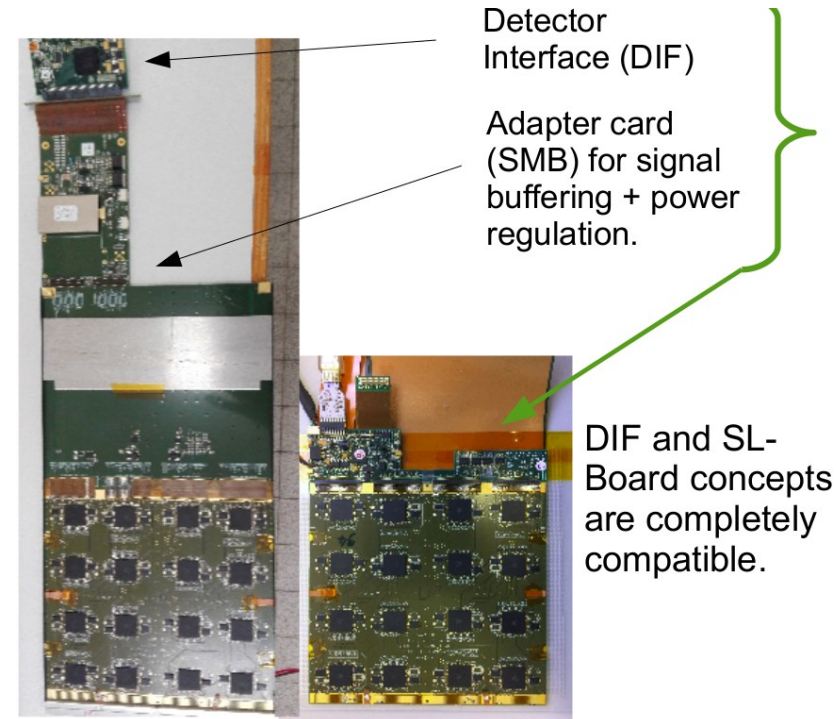
► 4 layers are “resurrected”

- Not operative before for different reasons

► 9 more layers have been “rebuild” → to adapt them to the new ultracompact DAQ

► 4 new layers

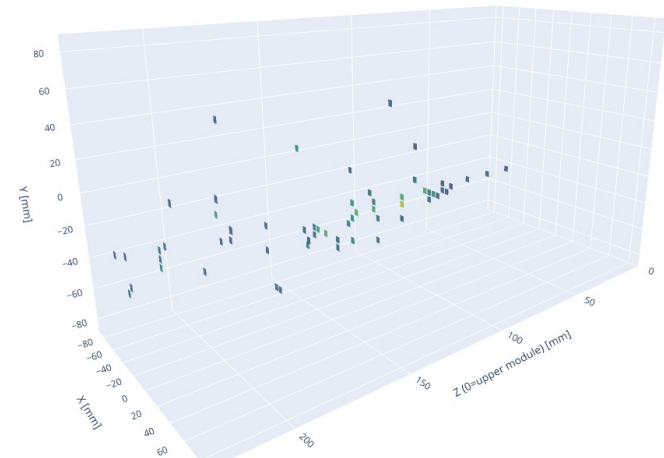
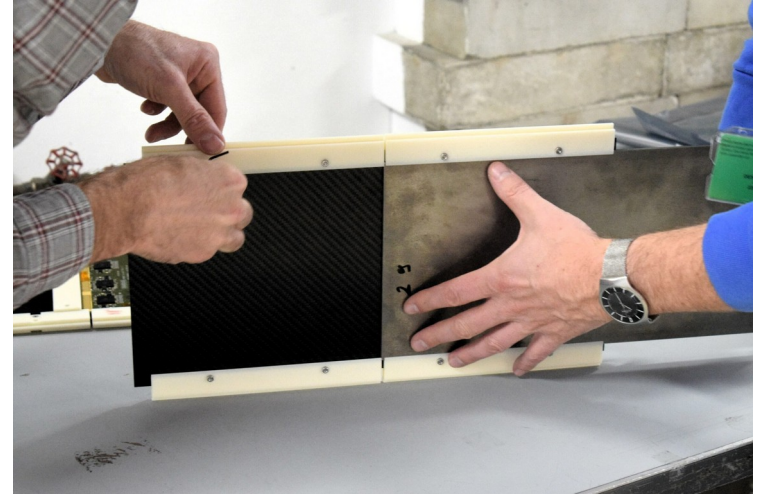
- 2 of them with sensors glued in two separated batches (one sensor for test, the other 3 one year later)





# Test Beam

- ▶ **DESY offers non-spilled beams of 1-6GeV (e-, e+)**
- ▶ **15 layers with 1024 readout cells each**
  - More than any LHC calorimeter
  - But it fits in a suitcase
- ▶ **4 weeks in total**
- ▶ **~3 weeks of commissioning and “training”**
  - Mechanical structure (adding or removing the tungsten plates)
  - New and continuously improving DAQ and online monitoring tools
  - New semi-online monitoring tools
  - Hold values, gain optimization, Threshold optimization, single cell calibration, etc



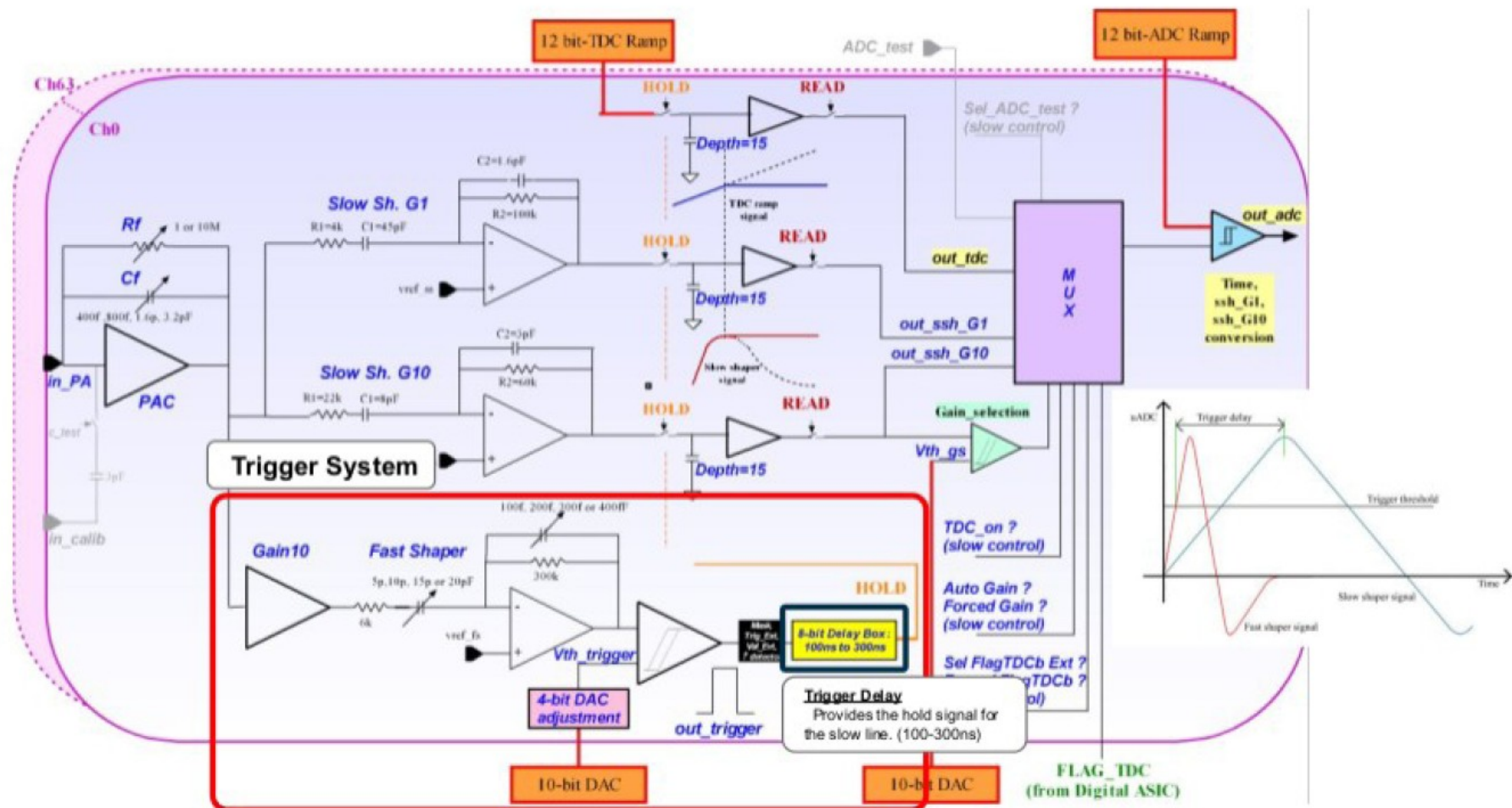
- Work in progress
- Runs with and without tungsten
- Pedestal Runs
- Holdscan runs (TB2021)
- Different gains
- Threshold optimization
- etc

run#	type	pos x	pos y	window, delay (ms)	Beam rate/hz	Slab 0 rate/Hz	Stat Offline	stat slab 0 kHits	length / mins	start time	Rem
050270	3.0 GeV	-130.1	+26.9	1, 10	20 Hz	250	31000	7.788	5	17:05	Cycle ~ 70/s; 10Mbits/s Frames = ??
050271	3.0 GeV	-130.1	+26.9	1, 4	20 Hz	350	38470	10.953	5	17:11	Cycle ~ 125/s; 14Mbits/s 37903 cycles, 55398 frames
050272	3.0 GeV	-130.1	+26.9	1, 2	20 Hz	400	44620	12.560	5	17:16	Cycle ~ 180/s; 16Mbits/s 57579 cycles, 57912 frames
050273	3.0 GeV	-130.1	+26.9	1, 19	20 Hz	175	3024	3.560	5	17:25	Cycle ~ 40/s; 7Mbits/s 12402 cycles, 23206 frames
050274	3.0 GeV	-130.1	+26.9	2, 2	20 Hz	500	19350	10.572	5	17:33	Cycle ~ 120/s; 20Mbits/s 37903 cycles, 55398 frames but saturations everywhere ! (see plots)
050275	3.0 GeV	-130.1	+26.9	4, 2	20 Hz	600	56190	8.494	5	17:39	Cycle ~ 80/s; 24 Mbits/s 61707 cycles, 22320 frames but saturations everywhere (flat distrib)
050276	3.0 GeV	-130.1	+26.9	2, 2	12 Hz	350	65800	6.798*0.7	5	18:19	Cycle ~100 /s; 15 Mbits/s 36446 cycles, 67533 frames tres peu de saturation (max in slab 6 ~ 250/(14*750) = 2%
050277	3.0 GeV	-130.1	+26.9	1, 2	12 Hz	300		9.363*0.5	5	18:19	Cycle ~200 /s; 12 Mbits/s 58634 cycles, 72657 frames

Beam position

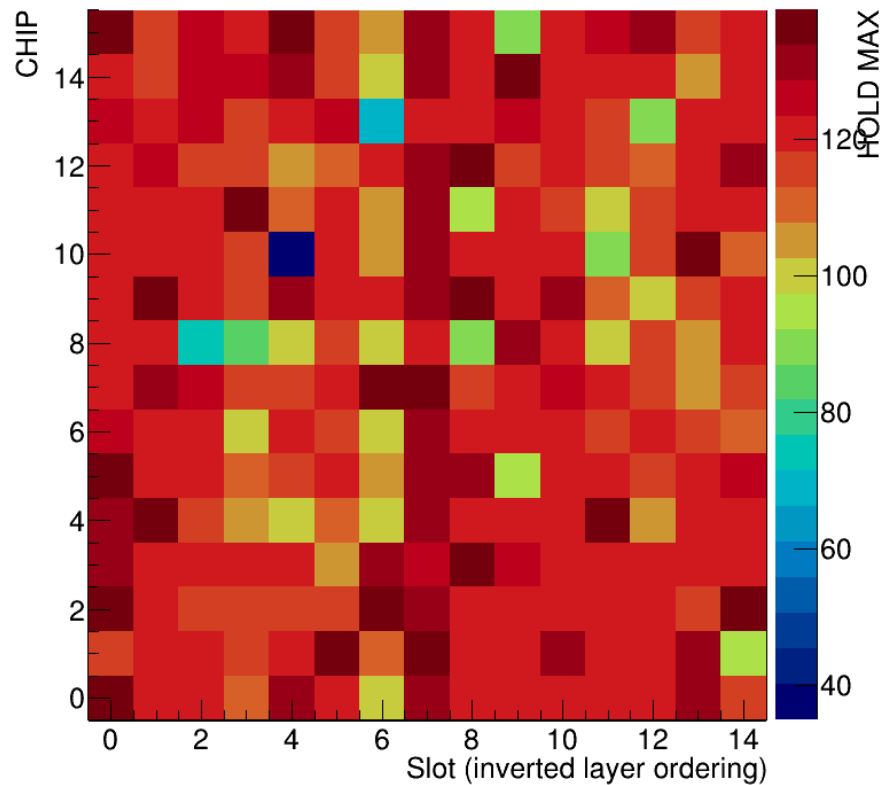
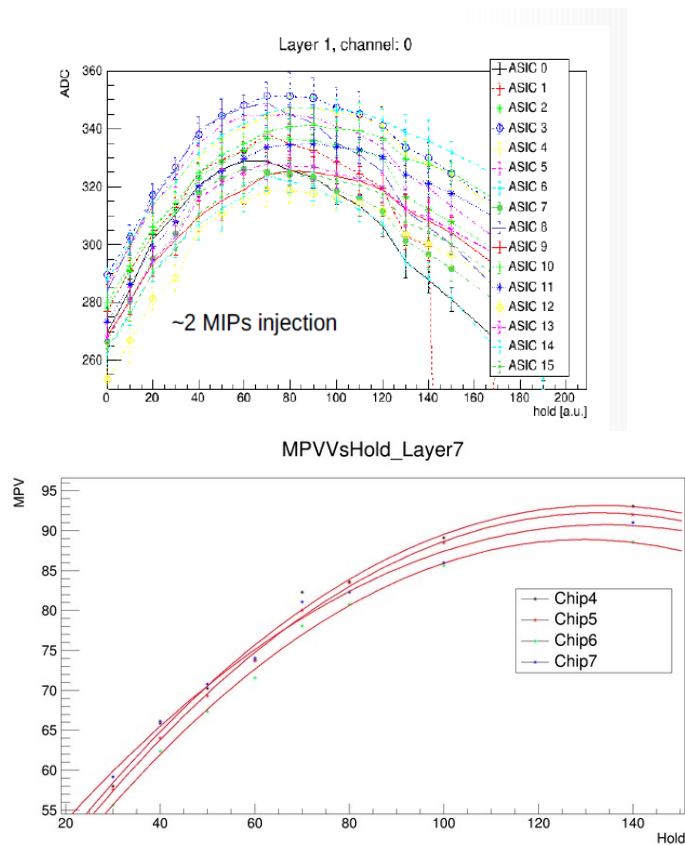
- 3.0GeV\_W\_Pos-130+27\_run\_050278
- COB mapping was now fixed for chip 15.

run#	type	pos x	pos y	Window, delay	Beam rate/hz	Slab 0 rate/Hz	stat slab 0 kHits	length / mins	start time	Rem
	3.0 GeV	-89.9	+26.9	2,2	20 Hz					lower right corner = slab 2, pad (16,8)
run_050278	3.0 GeV	-130.1	+26.9	2,2	12 Hz	400		72	19:26	lower left corner = slab 2, pad (8,8)
run_050279	3.0 GeV	-35.0	+112.5	2,2	12 Hz	(slab2) 600			21:30	Upper right corner
	3.0 GeV	-130.1	+112.5	2,2	20 Hz					Upper left corner



- Done at the lab with pulses... quite different results compared with beam

hold\_coreslot\_chip





► Two set of gains used:

- LowElectrons Gains (or DESY gains) = 1.2pF for 320um wafers and 0.8pF for 500 and 650um wafers
- ILCElectrons (or CERN gain) = 6pF

► For the DESY gain,

- Pedestal and mip calibrations are estimated for the high and low branches

► For the CERN gain

- only the high gain branch

..

layer position	SLABs before 01/04/2022	Slabs from 01/04/2022 onwards
0	34 fev13 650um	20 (fev11)
1	35 fev13 650um	21 (fev11)
2	33 cob 500um	34 fev13 650um
3	29 cob 500um	35 fev13 650um
4	19 (fev11) 320um	19 (fev11) 320um
5	20 (fev11) 320um	33 cob 500um
6	21 (fev11) 320um	29 cob 500um
7	30 fev12 500um	30 fev12 500um
8	31 fev12 500um	31 fev12 500um
9	24 fev12 500um	24 fev12 500um
10	25 fev12 500um	25 fev12 500um
11	22 (fev11) 320um	22 (fev11) 320um
12	18 (fev11) 320um	18 (fev11) 320um
13	23 (fev10) 320um	23 (fev11) 320um
14	17 (fev11) 320um	17 (fev11) 320um

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5	20 (fev11) 320um	33 cob 500um
6	21 (fev11) 320um	29 cob 500um
7	30 fev12 500um	30 fev12 500um
8	31 fev12 500um	31 fev12 500um
9	24 fev12 500um	24 fev12 500um
10	25 fev12 500um	25 fev12 500um
11	22 (fev11) 320um	22 (fev11) 320um
12	18 (fev11) 320um	18 (fev11) 320um
13	23 (fev10) 320um	23 (fev11) 320um
14	17 (fev11) 320um	17 (fev11) 320um

## Coherent noise source identification in multi channel analysis

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1401.7095.pdf>

T. Frisson\*<sup>1</sup> and R. Poeschl<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratoire de L'accélérateur Linéaire (LAL), CNRS/IN2P3,  
Orsay, France

May 4, 2021

- ▶ “The goal is to identify and characterize dissociable noise sources in a multi channel systems. This method cannot separated noise sources which affect exactly the same set of channels. In this case, the noises sources are processed as a single source. We consider a system with  $N$  channels. “
- ▶ “Each channel  $\mathbf{k}$  is affected by an incoherent noise source  $\mathbf{I}_\mathbf{k}$  and  $N_c$  coherent noise sources ( $\mathbf{C1}_\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{C2}_\mathbf{k}$ ,...  $\mathbf{CN}_\mathbf{k}$ ). We assume that all noise source distributions are Gaussian and independant.”

$$\sigma_i^2 = \sigma_{I_i}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{N_c} \sigma_{C_i^j}^2 \quad (1)$$

The covariance matrix element from the two channels  $i$  and  $k$  is expressed by:

$$\text{cov}(i, k) = \delta_{ik} \sigma_{I_i} \sigma_{I_k} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_c} \sigma_{C_i^j} \sigma_{C_k^j} \quad (2)$$

where:

$$\delta_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = k \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq k \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

The covariance matrix element can also be determined from the data:

$$\text{cov}_{Data}(i, k) = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N_{event}} (A_i(n) - \mu_{A_i})(A_k(n) - \mu_{A_k})}{N_{event}} \quad (4)$$

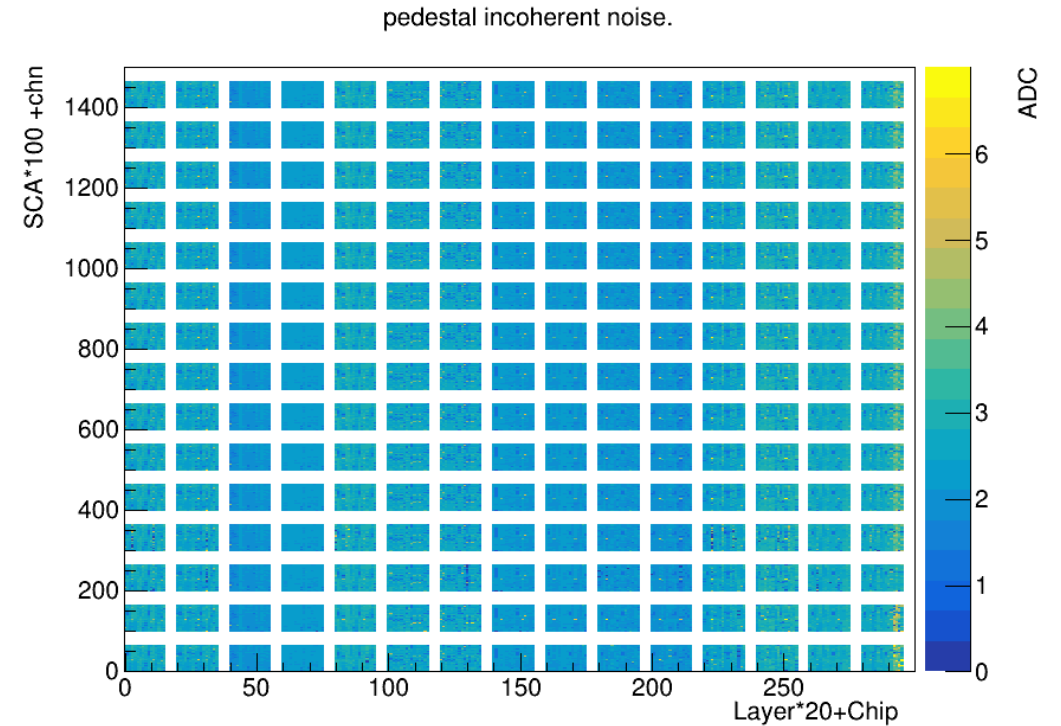
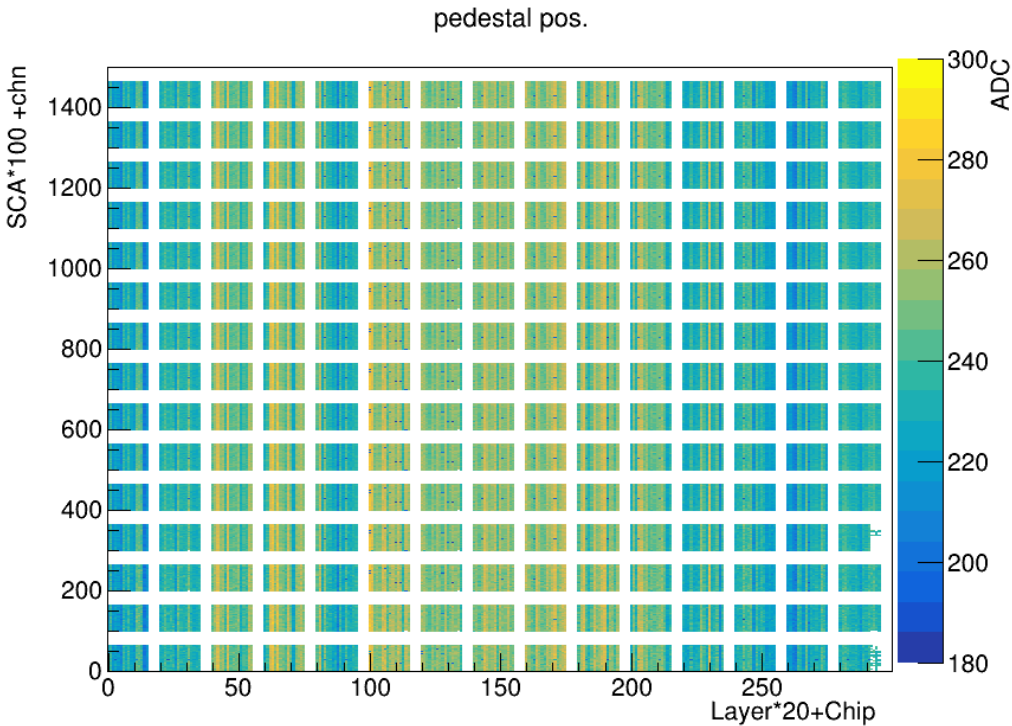
Measured amplitud if no hit

Pedestal position →  
calculated as simple  
histogram Mean

- ▶ The average pedestal is calculated on the fly
  - No gaussian fit is performed
- ▶ Following same recipe than in the CALICE note, we get the convergence with 2 coherent noises



# Pedestal position and incoherent noise



# Layer 7, slab30 FEV12 sk2a, 500um (reference slab)

## ► 1) Pedestal map

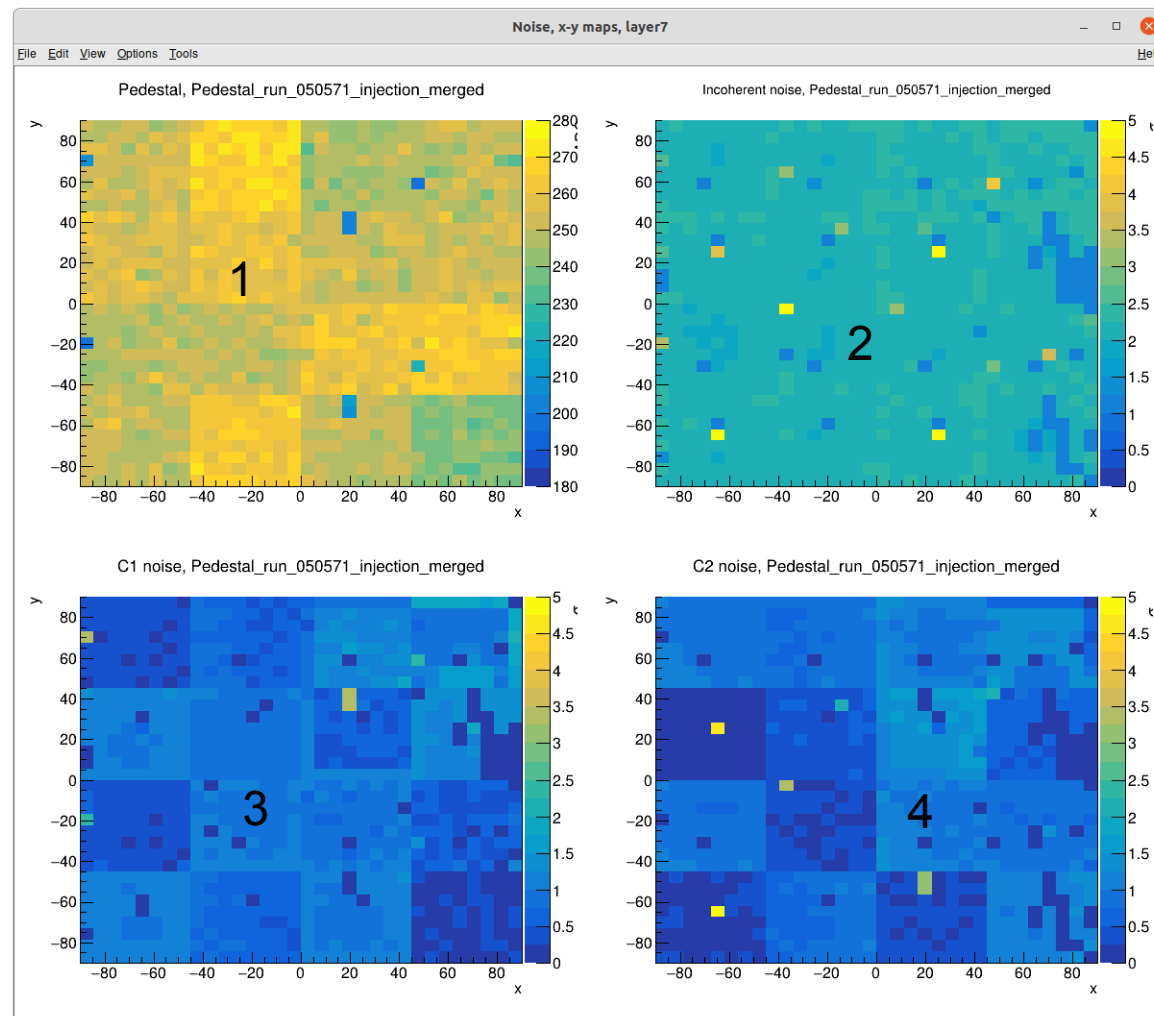
- Few channels are off
- These are usually seen as noise sources (FEV10/11/22)

## ► 2) Incoherent noise map

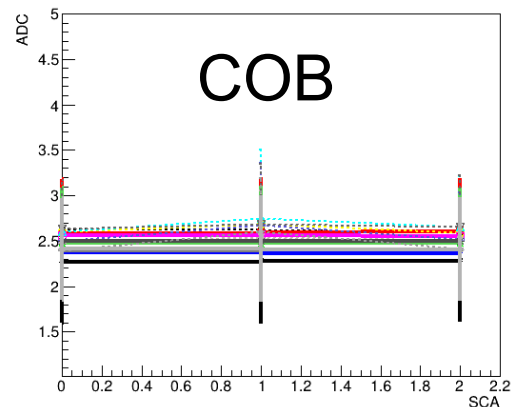
- The masked channels (37 plus more) have lower widths
- Some near 37 channels have large noise contributions

## ► 3) coherent noise map (c1)

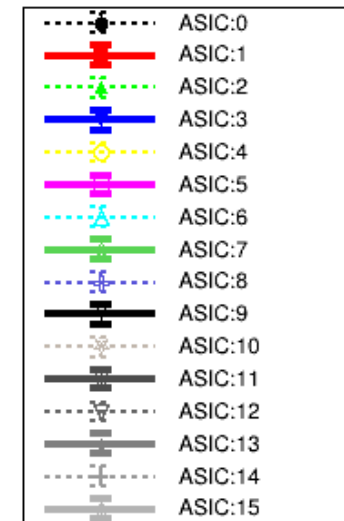
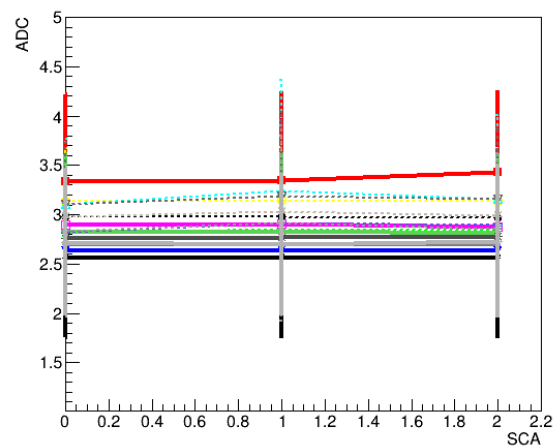
## ► 4) coherent noise map (c2)



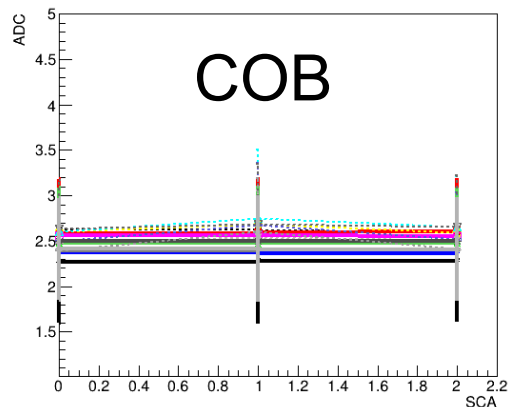
Pedestal Incoherent Noise



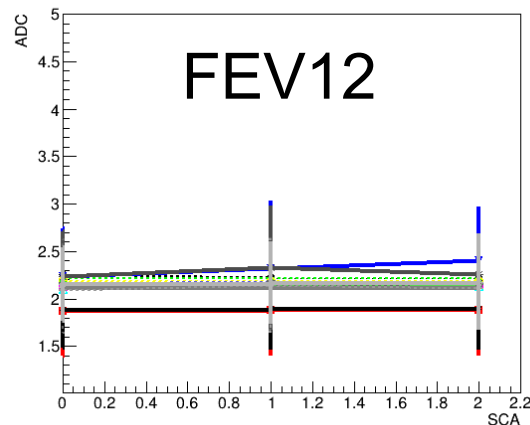
Pedestal incoherent+coherent noise



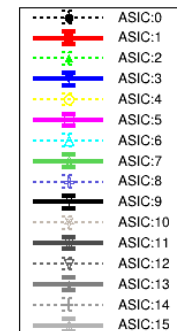
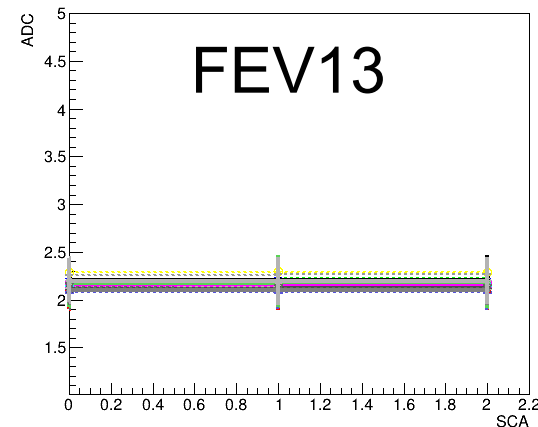
Pedestal Incoherent Noise



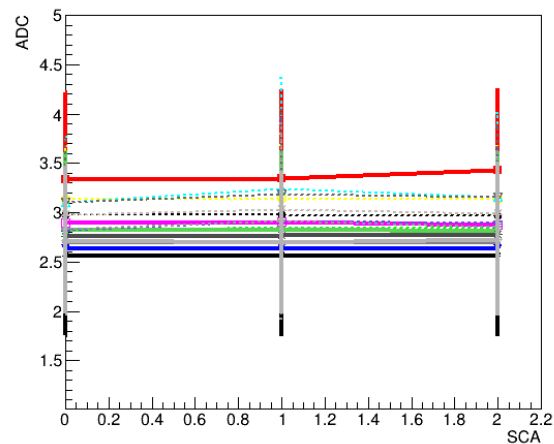
Pedestal Incoherent Noise



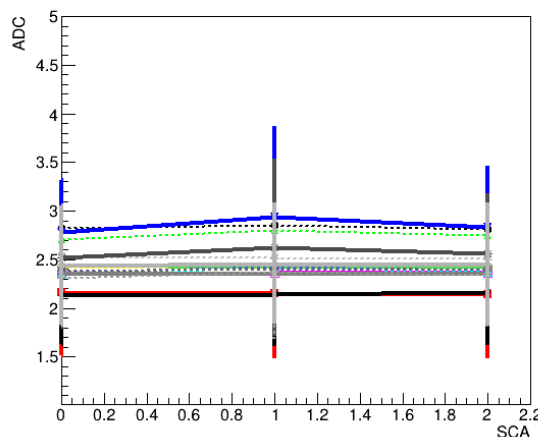
Pedestal Incoherent Noise



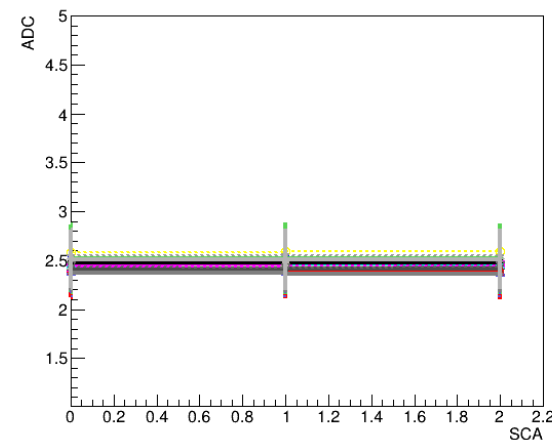
Pedestal incoherent+coherent noise



Pedestal incoherent+coherent noise

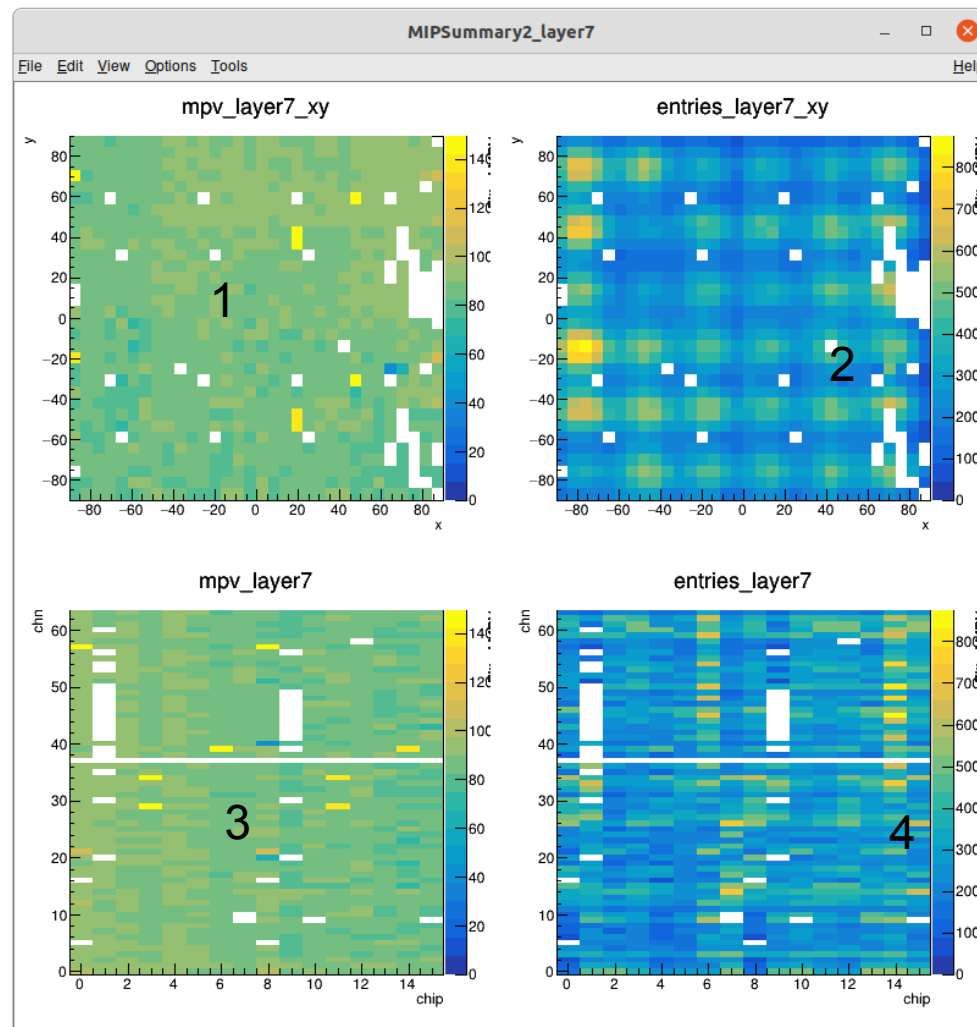


Pedestal incoherent+coherent noise



# Layer 7, slab30 FEV12 sk2a, 500um (reference slab)

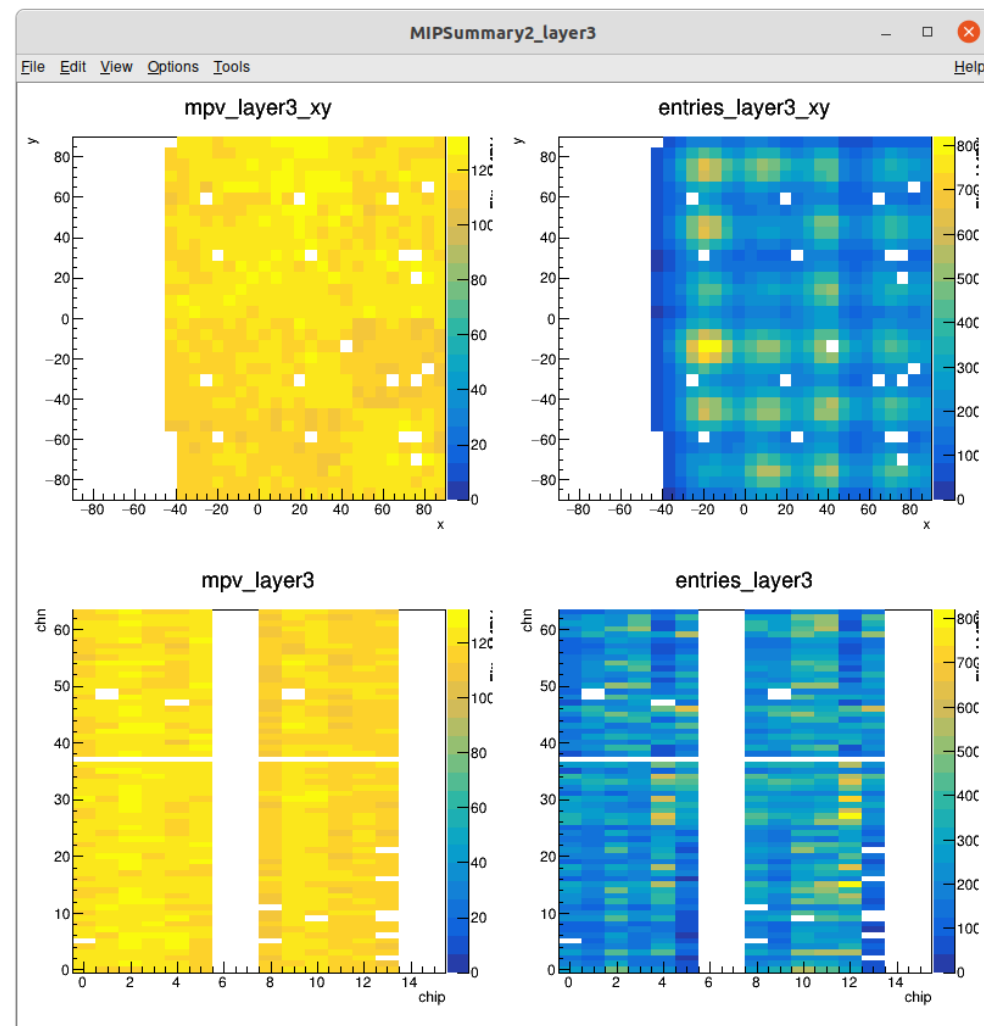
- 1) MPV value (fit to landau+gaussian)
- 2) Number of events in coincidence
  - Simple event building
  - 7 layers in coincidence (+1 bcid)
- 3) & 4) the same bu in chip-chn instad of x-y





# Few more plots

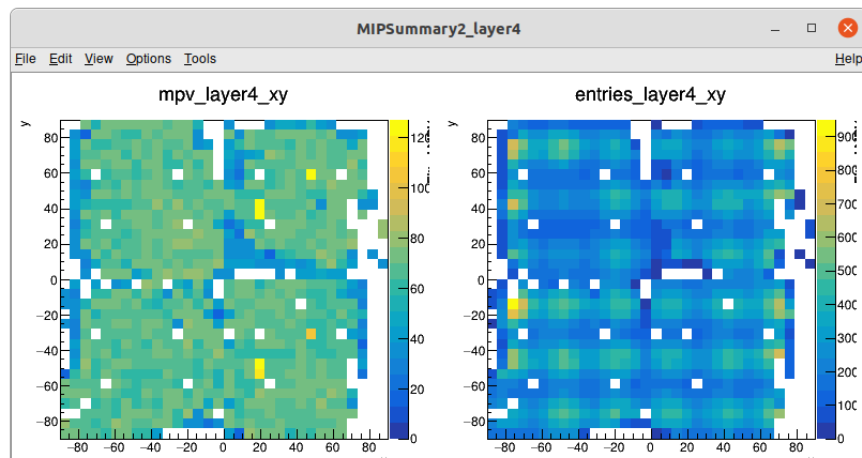
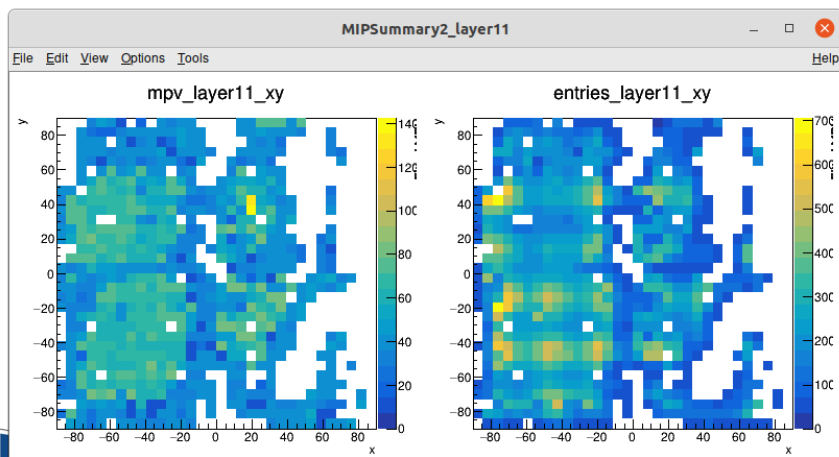
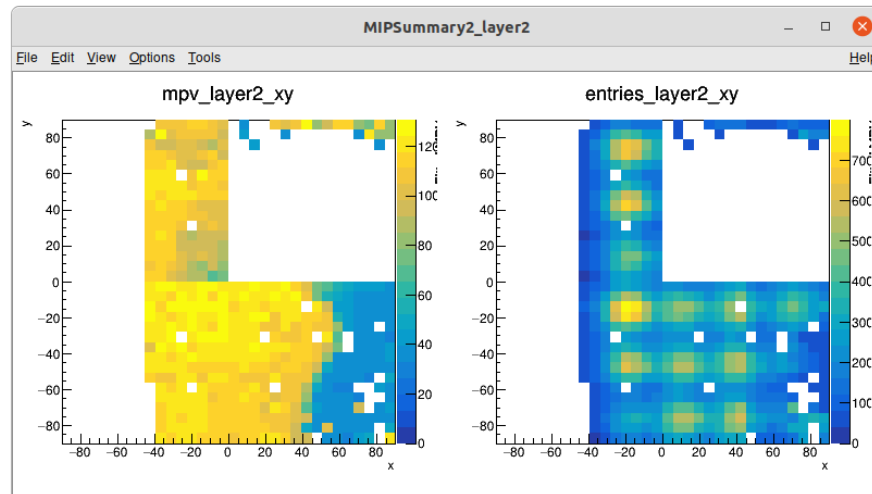
- The empty spaces are corners where we did not shoot the beam



# Few more plots

## ► Some slabs present problems...

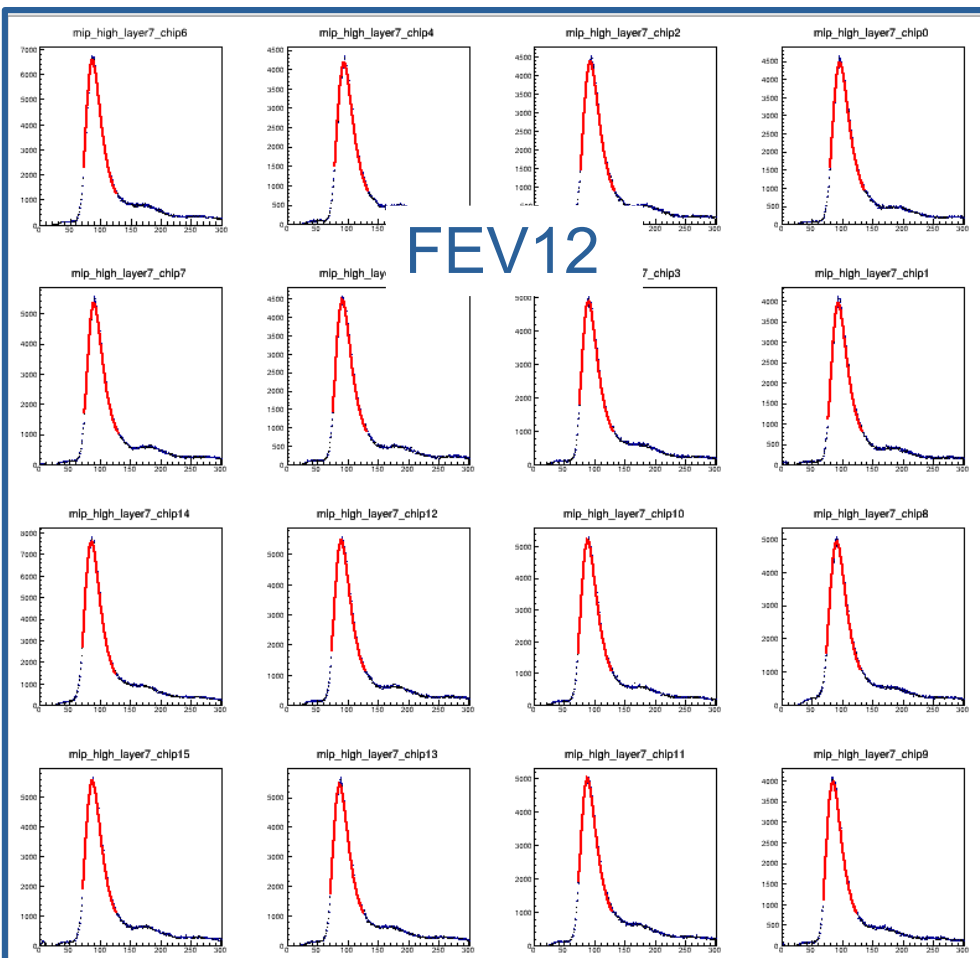
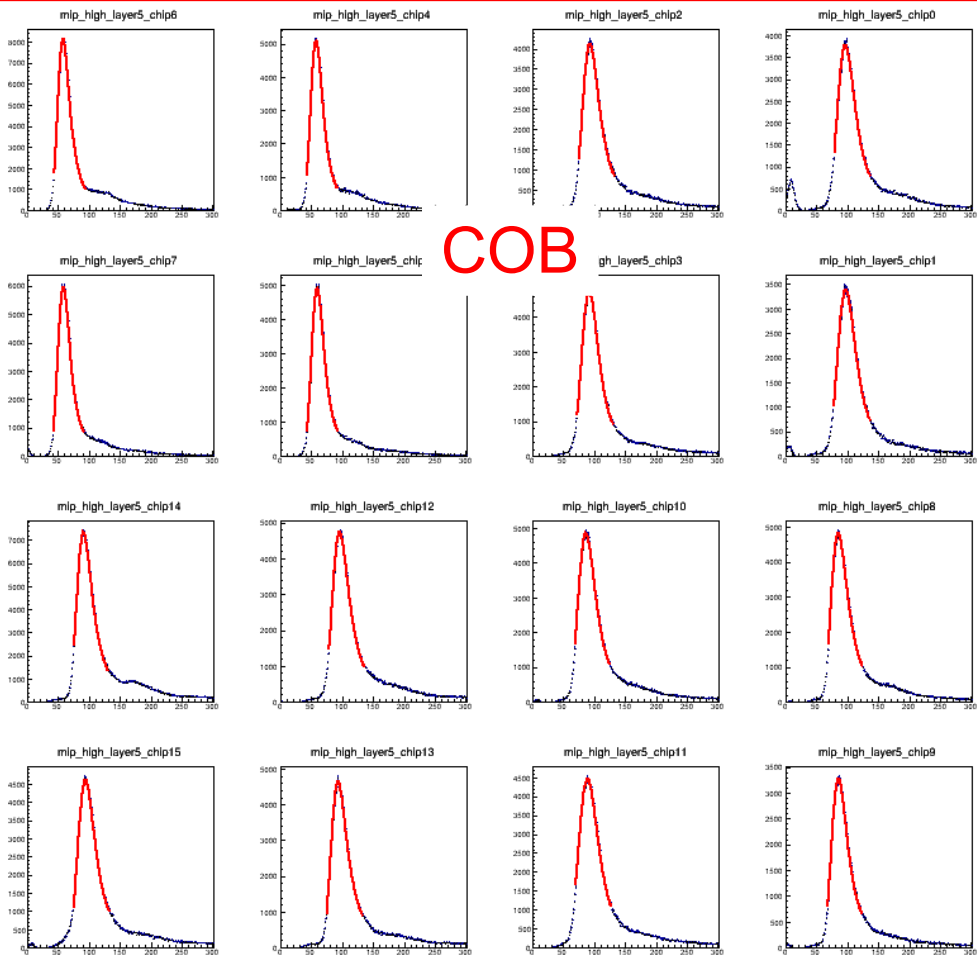
- Associated to detachment of wafers (glued)
- Worrisome situation than is to be understood with high priority
- $\sim 1/3$  of 15 slabs seem difficult to be recovered
- Other slabs are in the pipeline (at least 3 equipped FEV13s + 2 new boards FEV12/COB/orFEV2.)



# COB vs BGA

COB

FEV12

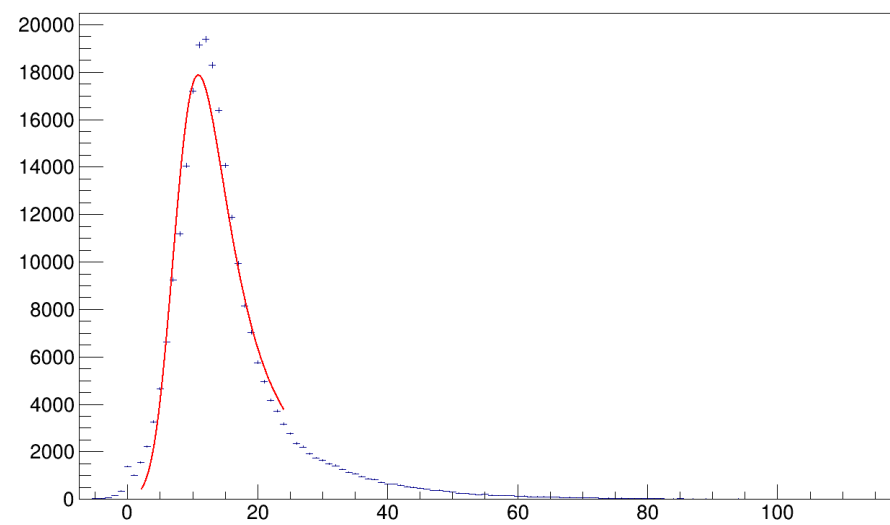
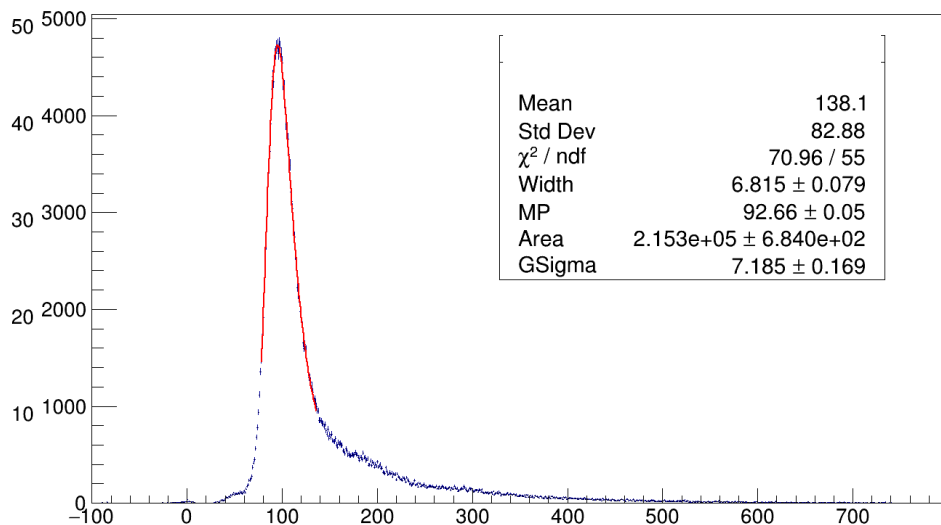


DESY gain  
high gain branch

DESY gain  
low gain branch

mip\_high\_layer5\_chip12

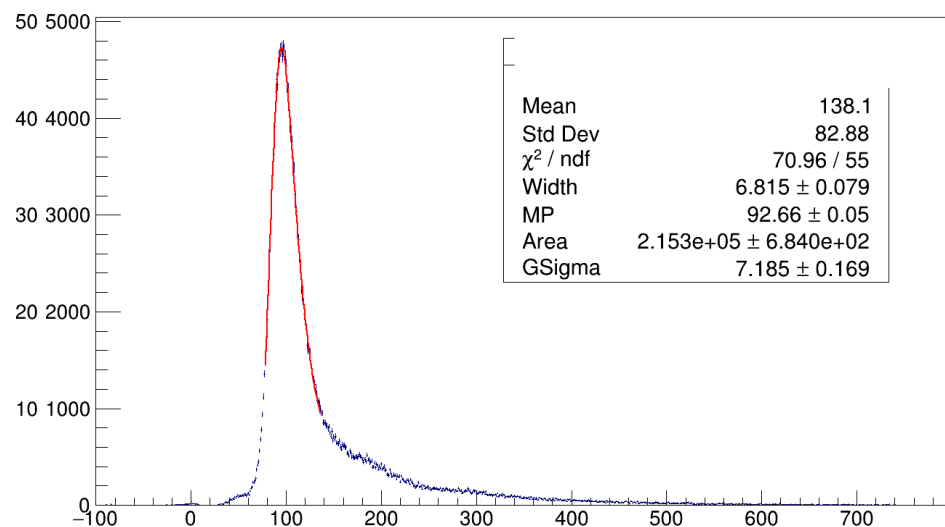
mip\_low\_layer5\_chip12



The low gain branch fits are not as optimal as the high gain...

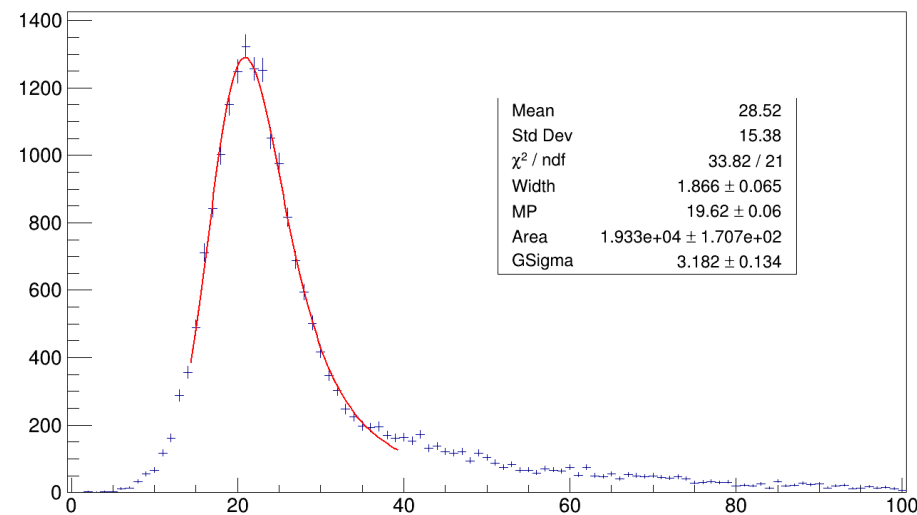
## DESY gain high gain branch

mip\_high\_layer5\_chip12



## ILC gain High gain branch

mip\_high\_layer5\_chip12



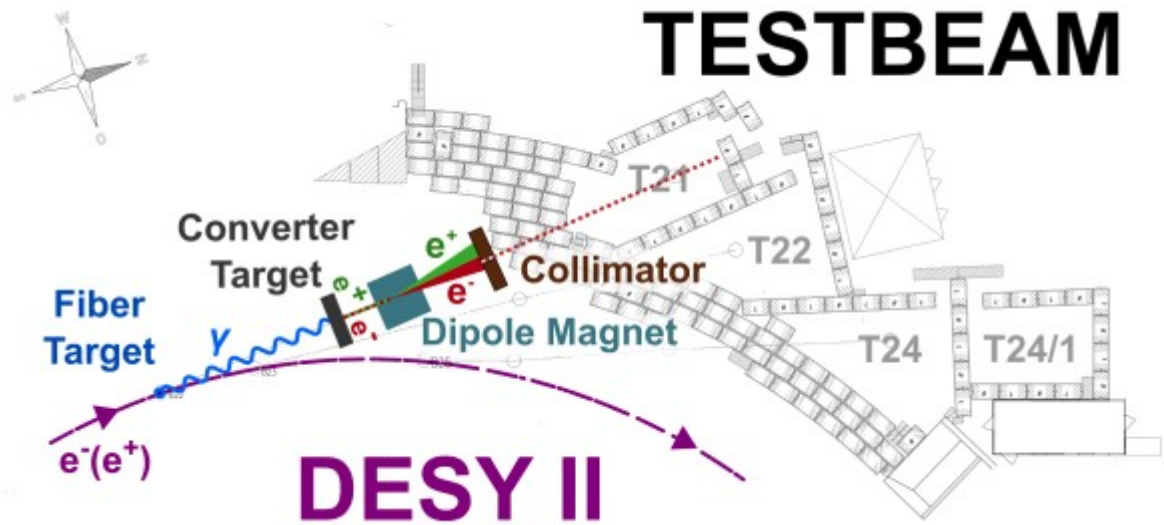
1.2pF vs 6pF  $\sim \times 4.73$



- ▶ We had 4 weeks of training, commissioning and debugging with beam
  - **and data** for calibration and shower studies
  - See J. Kunath and Y. Okugawa's talks on friday (data) and F. Jimenez (simulation)
- ▶ Worrisome situation for  $\sim 1/3$  of slabs related to gluing issues
  - To be understood
  - And to be replaced (for CERN)
- ▶ Next challenge: common running with AHCAL
  - See talk by J. Maalmi
  - Online DAQ based on EUDAQ.

# Lucky to have you...

- ▶ Very strict sanitary requirements
  - But we are extremely happy of having access to beam time.
- ▶ Testbeams are crucial for our community
- ▶ Thanks!



The measurements leading to these results have been performed at the Test Beam Facility at DESY Hamburg (Germany), a member of the Helmholtz Association (HGF)



# COB vs BGA

