

Structures for SiW-ECAL Calorimeter Stacks

Discussion on larger structure for 2022+

Successful testing of 15 layers in November 2021

- low energy e^\pm

Additional layers

- (nearly) ready : 7 FEV13 + 2 COB
- coming “soon” : 8 FEV2.0 (long slab & stack)

Intermediate BT (DESY22-Q1, CERN22-Q3)

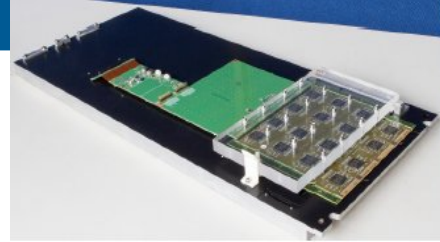
→ Structure(s) for :

- 30 layers of 1×1 ASU
 - $24X_0$ (84,mm) → full shower containment
 - as compact as possible
 - close to ILD design (2 sections)
 - precise positioning
- 15+ layers of 2×1 ASUs
 - For LUXE experiment (16 GeV e^-)
 - to measure dead space between ASUs

Existing structures

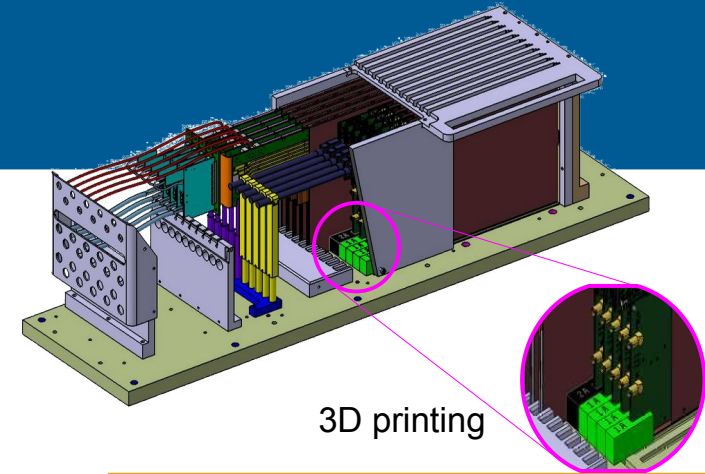
2015 : Aluminium Test boards

- 4 places, alum. case: good perf.



2016-2018 : 1st structure with slabs

- 10 places → 7-10 boards, HDMI+SMB
- Alu case + holder for the U + W sliders

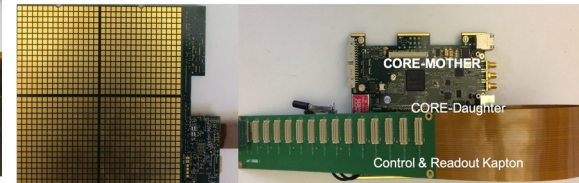
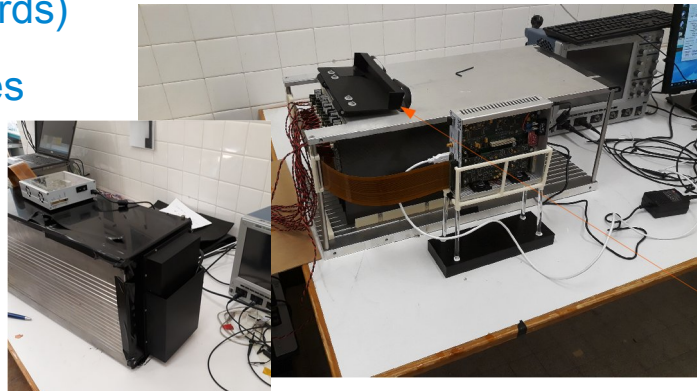
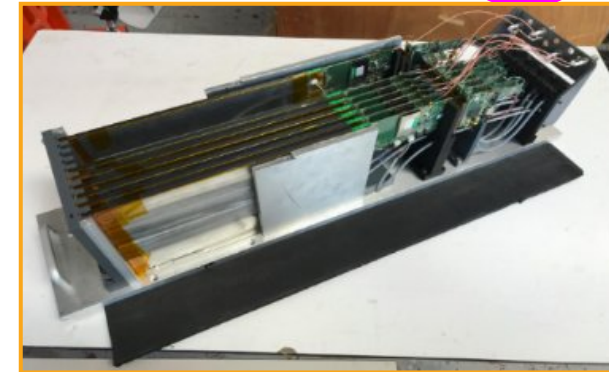


3D printing

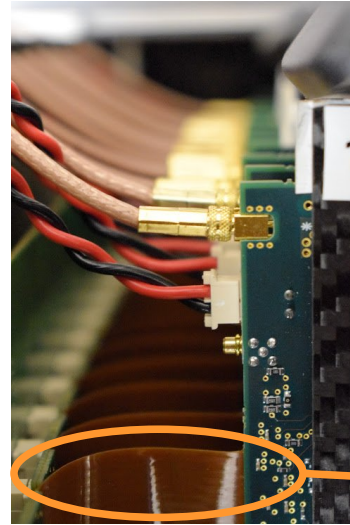
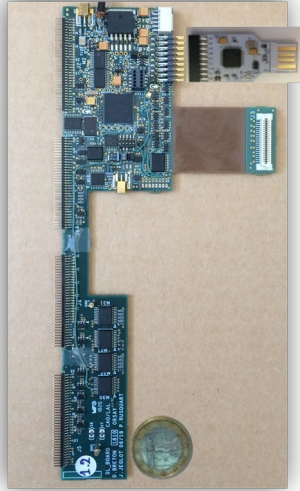
All with fixed spacing

2019-2021+ : SLBoards

- 15/17 places (7-15 boards)
- Alu base plate + grooves
- W on the C plates
- Cooling



Current detector interface card (SL Board) and zoom into interface region



Complete readout system

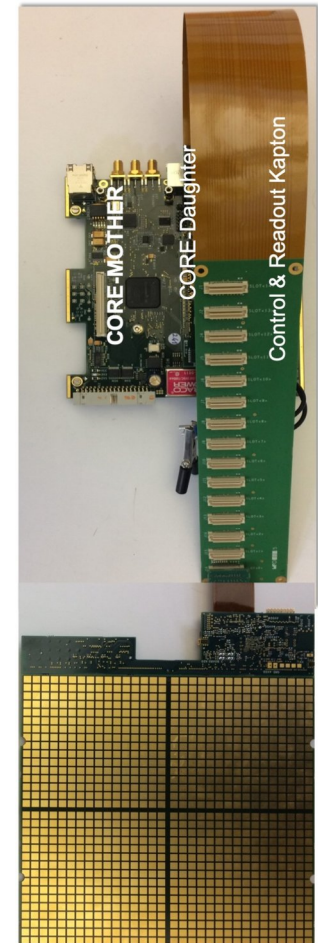
More compactness
⇒ Less flexibility
~ in CRK

margin ~ $\pm 2 \times 2$ cm ?

- “Dead space free” granular calorimeters put tight demands on compactness
- Current developments in CALICE meet these requirements
- Can be applied/adapted wherever compactness is mandatory
- Components will/did already go through scrutiny phase in beam tests

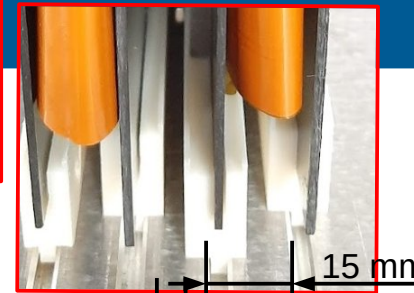
Vincent.Boudry@in2p3.fr

Brainstorming on structures

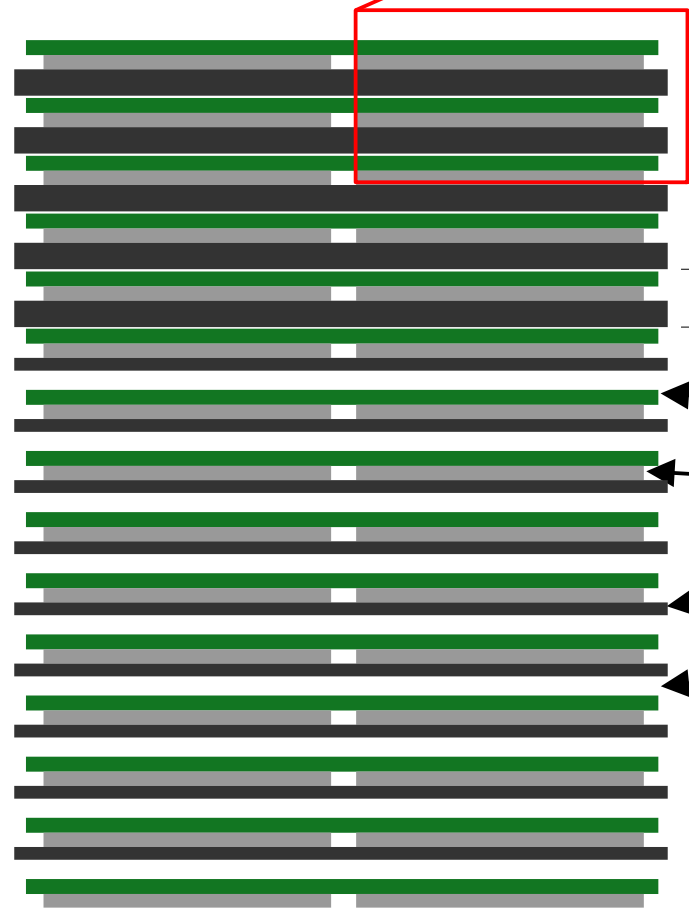


DESY21

Gap ~ 1 mm ?



15 mm
4 mm ?



$\times n$

15 Layers

~5.4mm air gap from sim.

- $\delta z = 15 \text{ mm} \leq 1 \text{ mm}$ due to SLboard pins, ...

- $\sum W = 5 \times 4,2 \text{ mm} + 9 \times 2,1 \text{ mm} = 10.8 X_0$

PCB

Wafer

W

Gap

$\times 2n$



Main goal:

- Test DAQ with AHCAL (+telescope ?)

Secondary goal:

- Have some contained showers ?

Same structure as DESY21

- Same 15 layers
- all with 4.2 mm of W

$$15 \times 4.2 \text{ mm} = 63 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow 18 X_0$$

Requires:

- Additional W layers (avail. at LLR)
- Reprint some “4.2” support structures
 - Can we gain on positioning precision ?
 - ± 1 mm ?

CERN22 ~ June – September ? (if accepted)

Noiser EM environment

- → Faraday Shielding
 - keep cooling...

Integrate more layers ?

- DESY21 + 7 FEV13 + 2 COB ? = 24 layers
- 24X0 (84mm) → $8 \times 2.1\text{mm} + 16 \times 4.2\text{mm}$
- 2 readout partitions

New structure needed

- What form ?

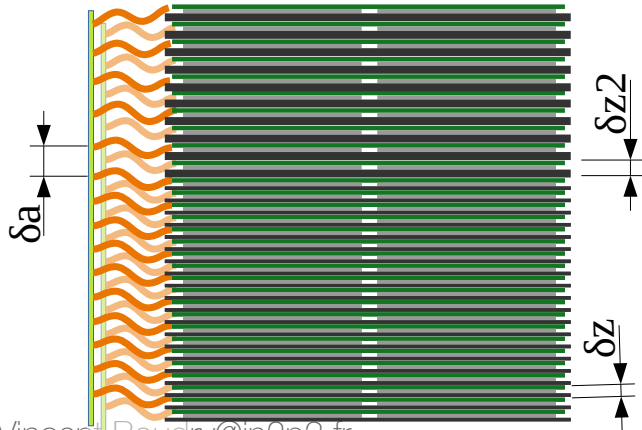
Option 1: Pile-ou-Face (upside-down)

Same side readout but up-side-down

- 2 core modules

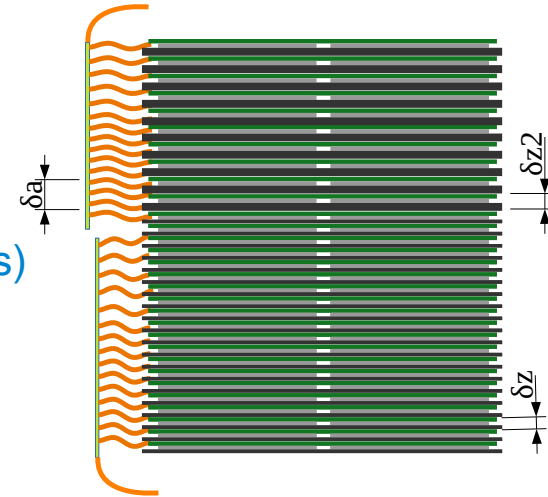
Interleaved :

- interleaved (1 up 1 down)
 - $\rightarrow \delta a = \delta z2$ (~15mm) \rightarrow new CRK ?
 - or is the flexibility of kaptons enough ?



Front/Back

- 1 RO from the front (could be 1st 9 layers)
- 1 RO from the back (last 15 layers) ?



Open Questions:

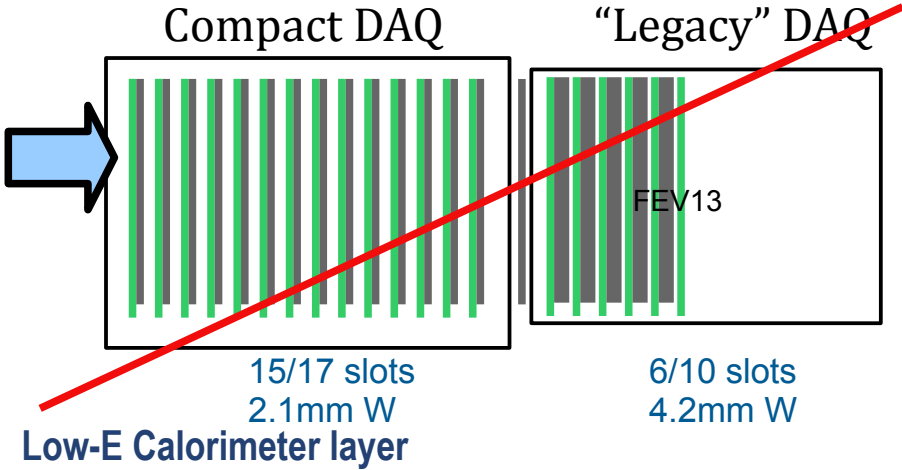
- FEV13 shifts : OK if in front ?
- Compactness \leftrightarrow Flexibility
- 1 set of ASU is “back to the beam” (interleaved)

2nd stack for 15 X₀ ECAL ? (2020 proposal)

Combined structure

To be readout by 2×15 ladder in Nov ?

– ⇒ novel structure for compact layout



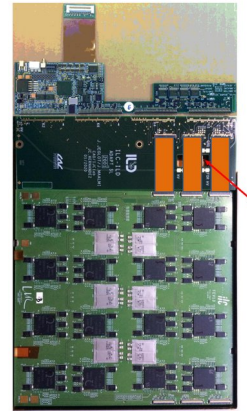
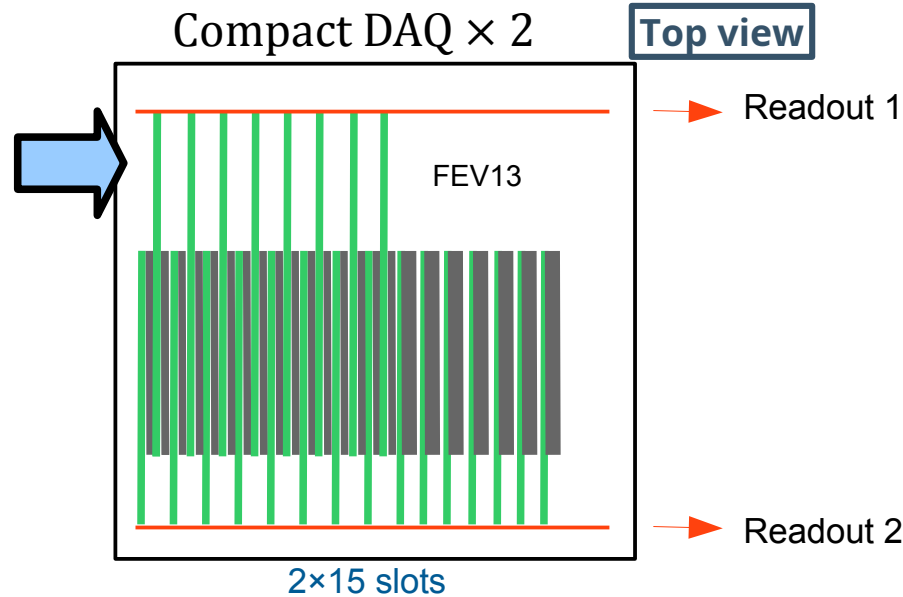
Low-E Calorimeter layer

+ “Core shower” = 4-5 X₀ of W in Front

– ~ same response in all layers

A possible calorimeter layout ?

– Mix perf ⊗ New / Tested ⊗ Shower profile

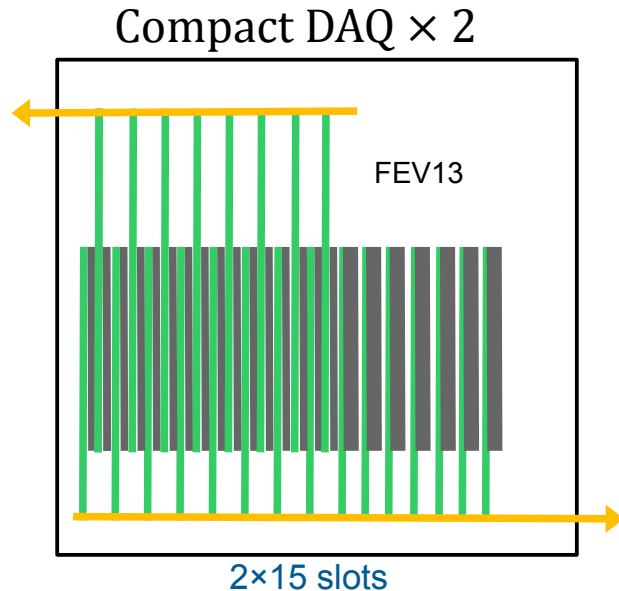


The new St-ADAPT interface board permits the control and readout of a FEV13 by a St-Board. A hole below the 3 laptop cables permits connecting the high voltage for the wires.

'Face-to-Face'

Both side readout :

- 2 core modules



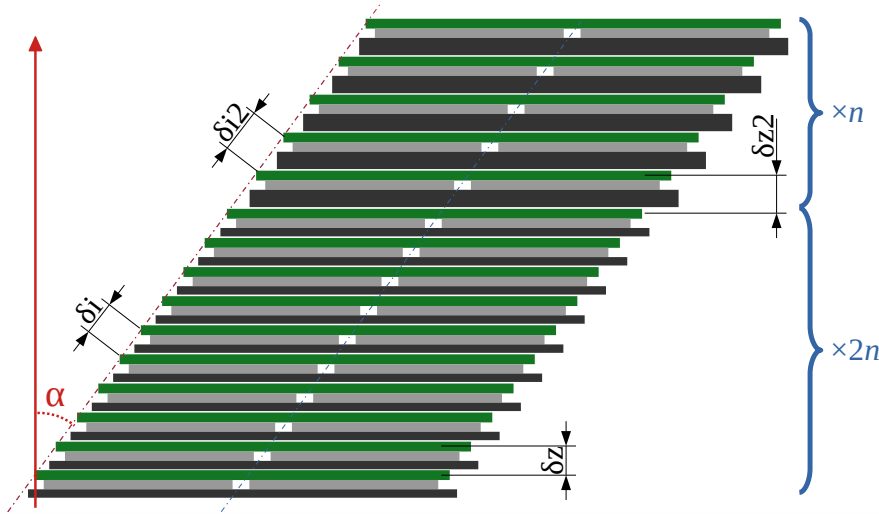
Open questions:

- 1 set of ASU is reversed, by either:
 - 180° / beam axis (readout 2 \neq heights)
 - 360° / ASU center (readout at the same level, but ASU "back-to-beam")
- Partitions:
 - 1 partition for FEV13 + another ASU (shifted)
 - mix ?

Interleaved vs Front/Back

- interleaved:
 - $\rightarrow \delta a = \delta z_2 (\sim 15\text{mm}) \rightarrow$ new Connector boards ?

CERN23 : Compacter layout ILD-like design ?

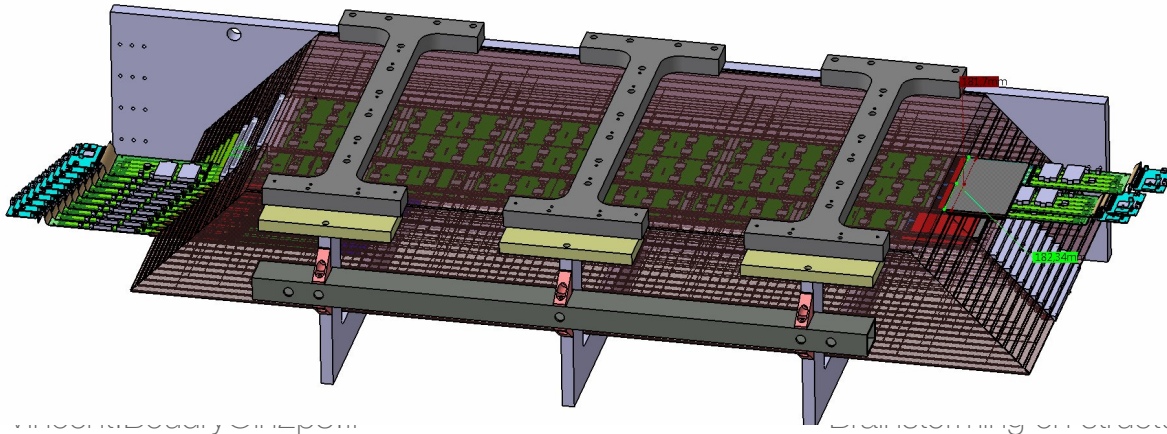


For ILD :

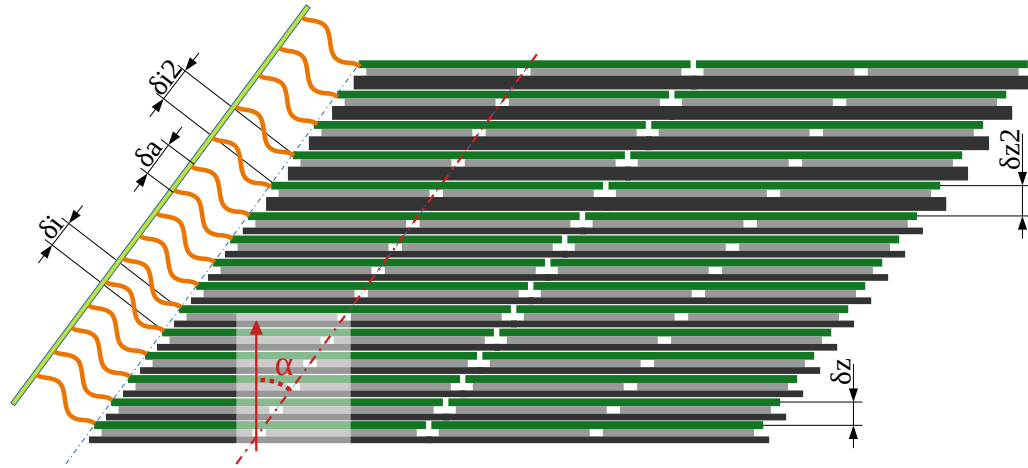
- $\alpha = 45^\circ$
- $\sum W = 24 X_0 / 84 \text{ mm}$

Single Layers:

- 15 FEV10/11/12
- + 7 FEV13
- + 2 COB
- + 8 FEV2.0 = 32 layers



deLUXE set-up

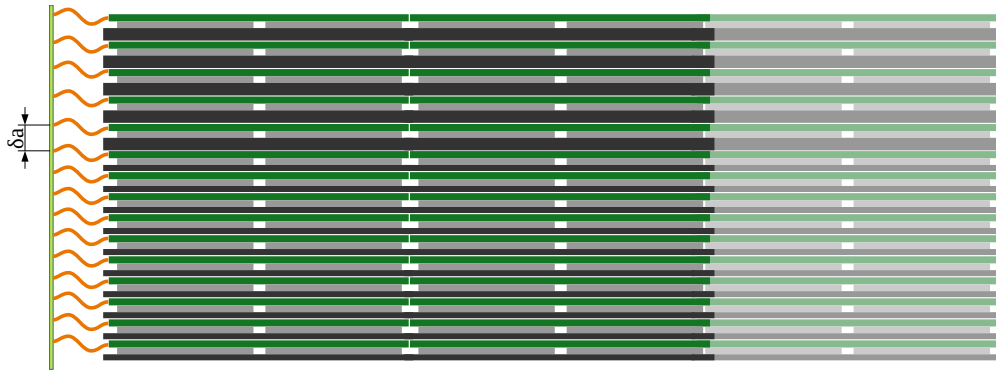


Compatibility of “fixed” δa for RO ?

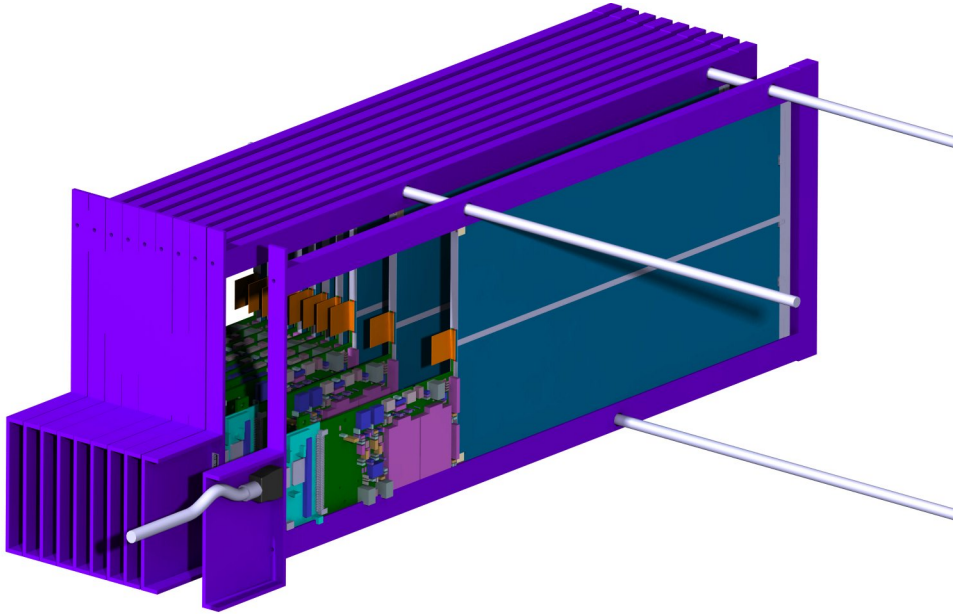
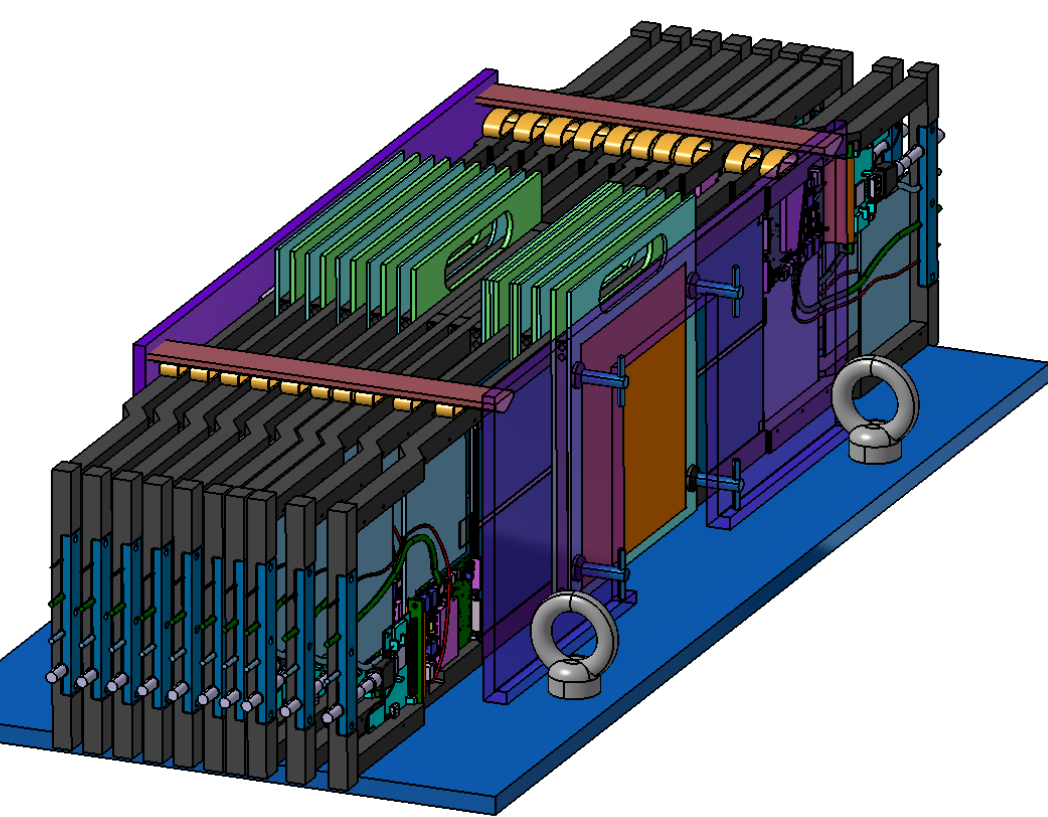
- new RO boards needed
 - also SLboards

Adjustable α ?

- Depends on W / Board thickness vs $\cos(\alpha)$ [see table]



Stackable structure ?



Summary of discussion

For CERN22, need to

- collect dimension information:
 - Min space to next W ? *a priori* δz_2 stays at 15 mm = δa
 - Min space for cooling ?
 - Maximal extension of small kaptons (e)
 - This might fix δz
- Estimate possible spacing between
 - Core Kaptons (d)
 - Layers in different readout partitions (g)
 - distance from last PCB to the HCAL (f)
- Investigate for 1 vs 2 boxes
- See how to maintain the core kaptons
- Enlarge the access trap

Make sketches (Catia v6 for inter-lab collab ?)

