

HPS ECal & Trigger

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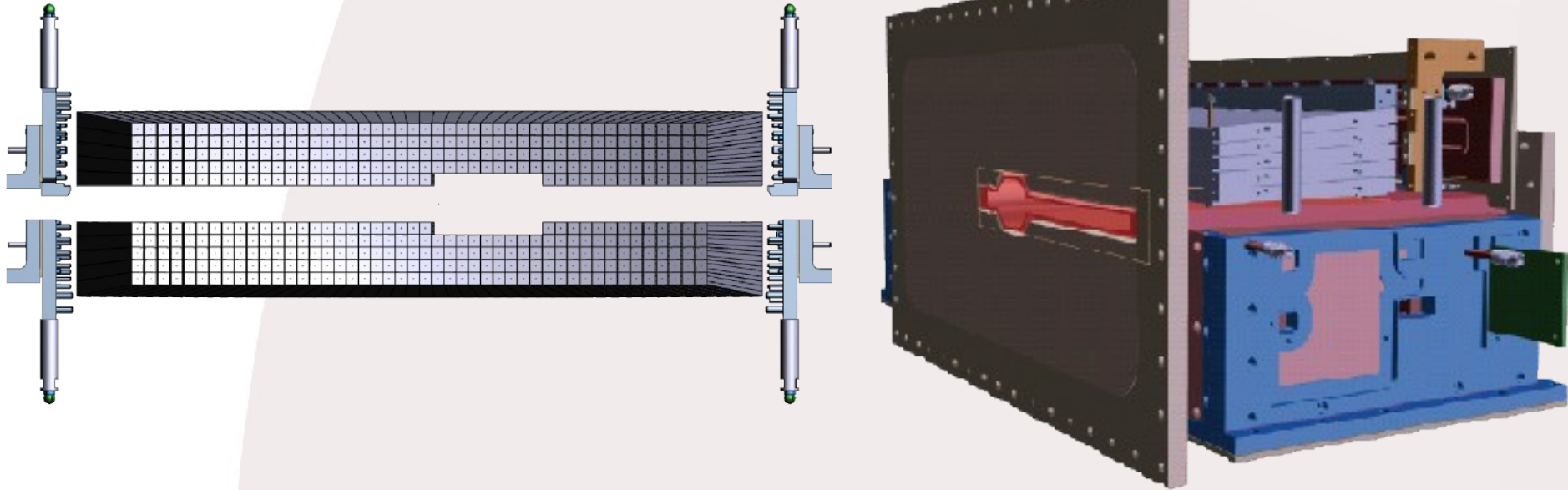
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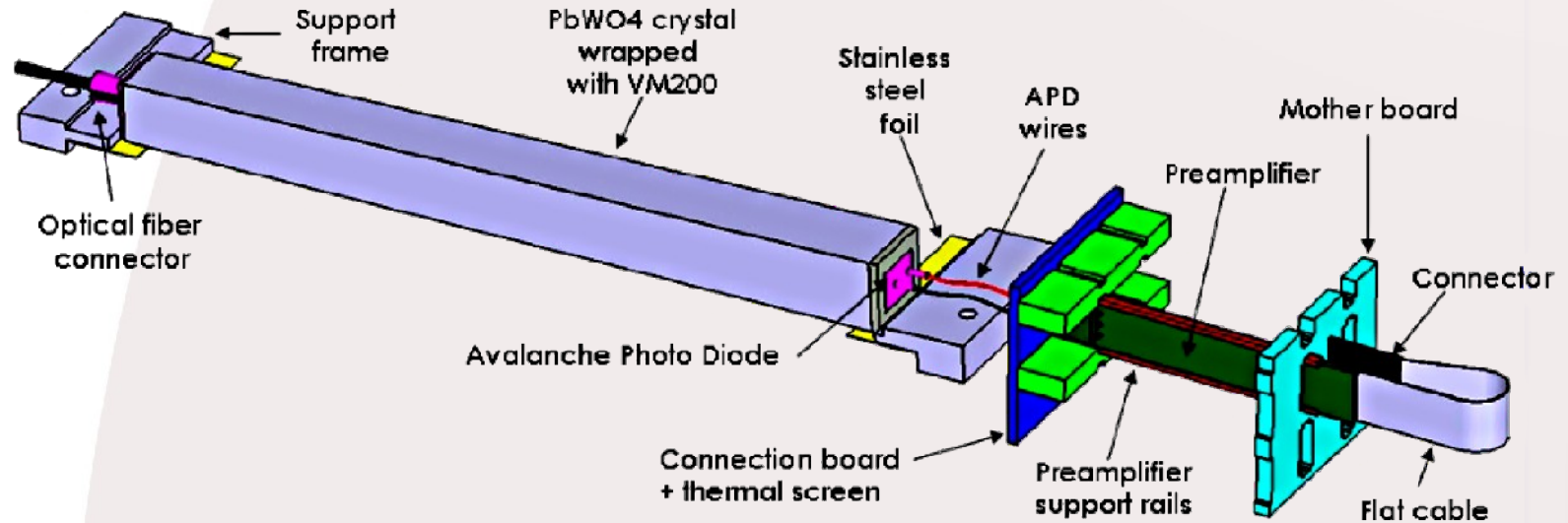
The ECal



The calorimeter and its vacuum box

- 442 Crystals of PbWO_4
- Used for electron/positron identification
- Provide signal for the trigger

The Detection Chain

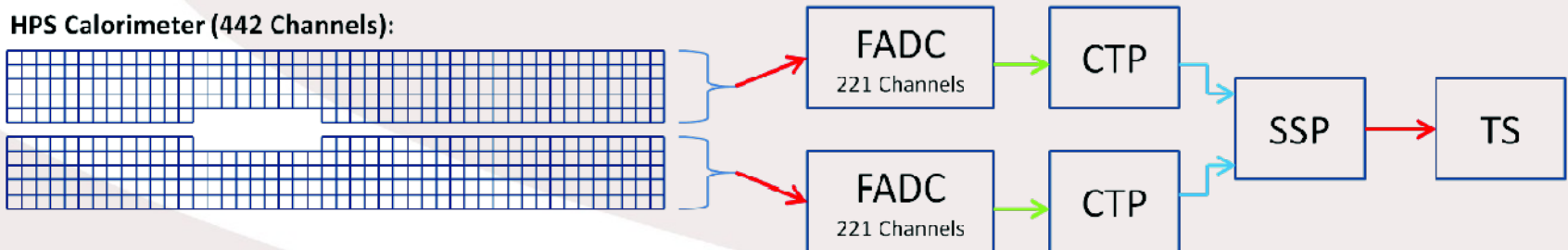


- **Detection Chain**

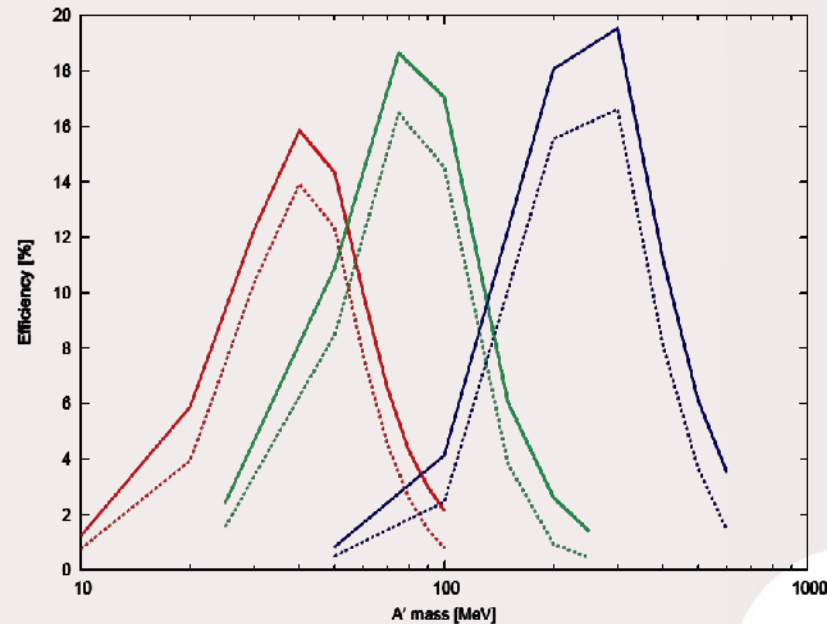
- Light produced in the crystal
- Processed by Avalanche Photo-Diode (APD)
- Amplified with preamplifier
- Signal sent to FADC
 - Trigger path
 - Readout path

- **Trigger system**
 - Timing directly provided by FADCs
 - One Crate Trigger Processor (CTP) per side
 - Form clusters every 4 ns
 - Time coincidence in a given cluster (8 ns)
 - Send cluster information to SSP
 - Sub-System Processor (SSP)
 - Time coincidence between clusters (4 ns)
 - Topological selection

HPS Calorimeter (442 Channels):



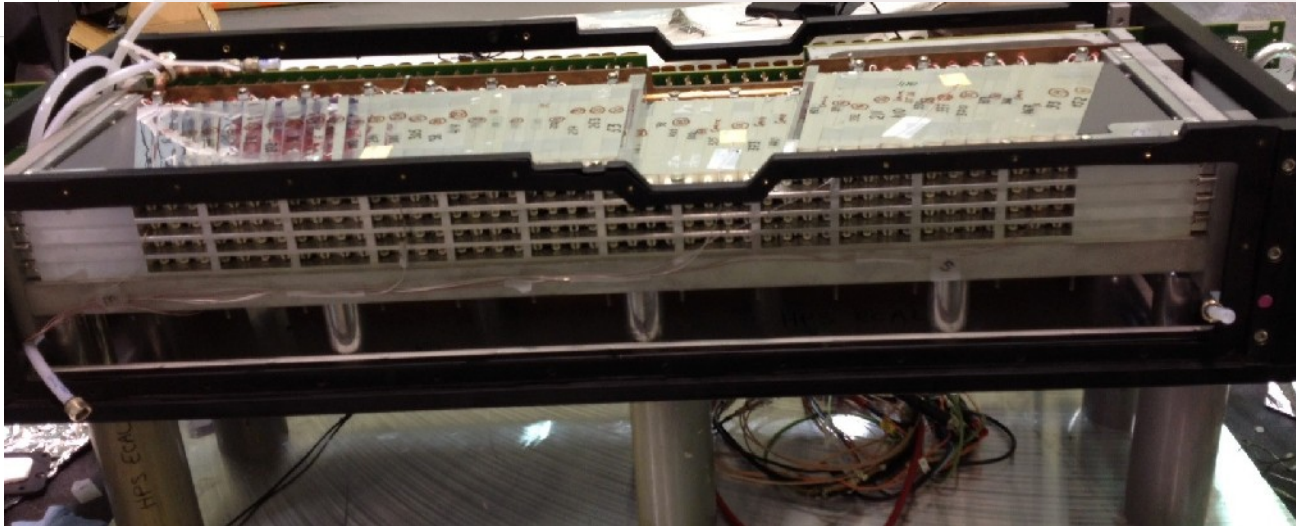
- **Cluster finding**
 - Look at energy deposit for all 3x3 configurations of crystal
 - Look for maximum configuration if several neighboring clusters pass the threshold
- **Topological Selection**
 - High energy sum
 - Time coincidence
 - Reduced energy difference
 - Coplanarity
 - Energy slope



- **Maximum rate for electronics 43 kHz**
- **Monte-Carlo Simulation**
 - Reproduce bunches of electrons
 - We simulated 50 millions bunches per energy
 - Simulation also helped determine trigger cuts

Sample	Rate (kHz)
1.1 GeV beam background	15.7 ± 0.4
1.1 GeV beam background+tridents	18.3 ± 0.4
2.2 GeV beam background	11.2 ± 0.3
2.2 GeV beam background+tridents	15.8 ± 0.4
6.6 GeV beam background	10.2 ± 0.3
6.6 GeV beam background+tridents	12.6 ± 0.4
6.6 GeV beam background+tridents+pions (FLUKA)	13.4 ± 0.4
6.6 GeV beam background+tridents+pions (G4)	13.5 ± 0.4

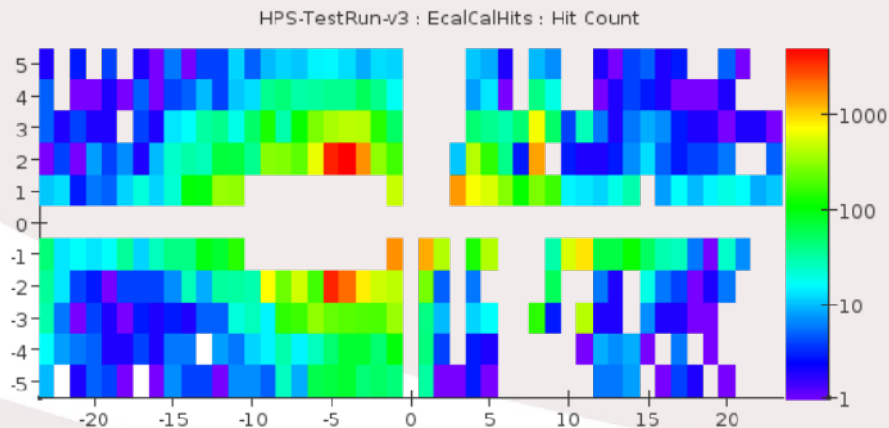
TABLE XVIII: Trigger rates using various background samples, with statistical uncertainties.



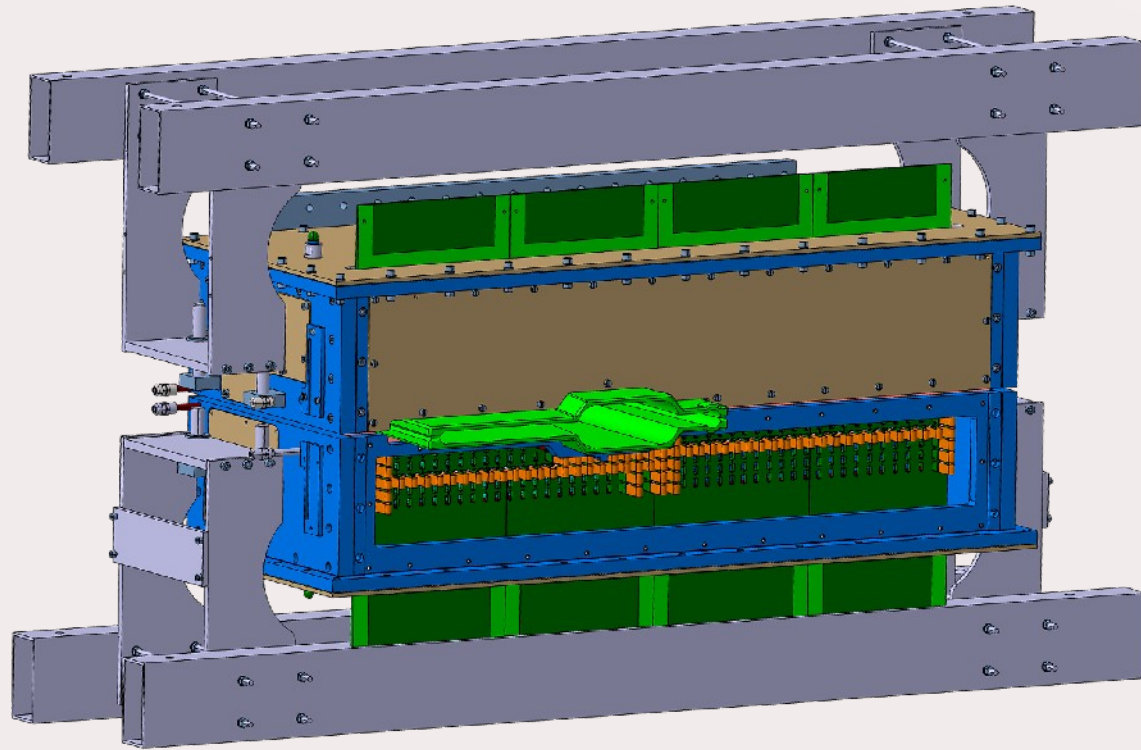
- **Mostly the final detector**
 - Same crystal pattern
 - Same cooling system
 - Same mechanical structure
- **Few differences with final ECal**
 - Several repairs and upgrade in electronics
 - More precise Mechanical mounting system
- **One big addition**
 - Light monitoring system

Test Run Issues

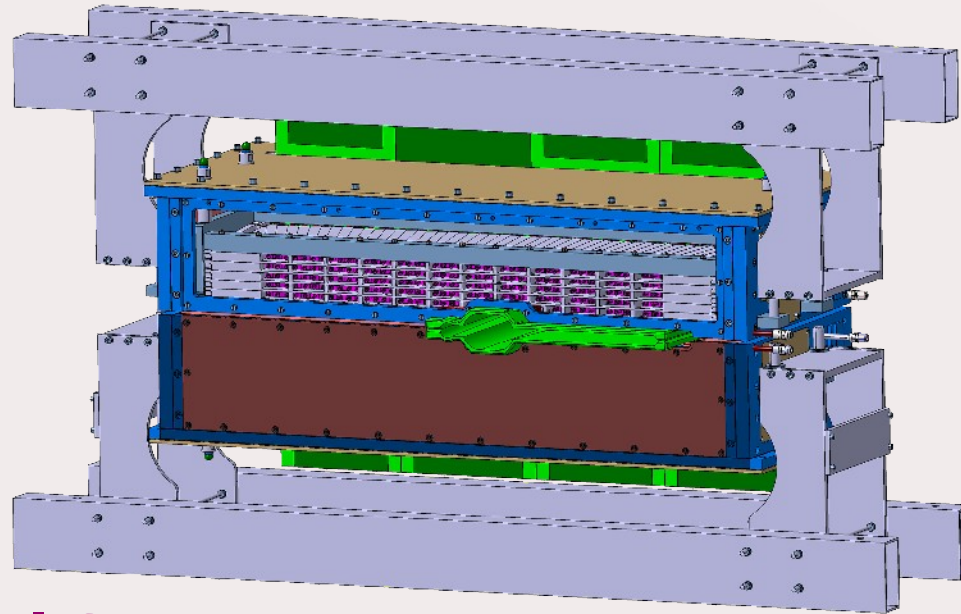
- **Mostly linked to electronics**
 - Two mother boards not working properly
 - HV shortage & HV group issues
 - One FADC not working properly
 - LV control only in the hall
- **Leads to several dead channels**
 - 39 disabled or disconnected
- **Trigger worked as intended**
 - Some problem of gain variations
- **Some difficulties for precise positioning of the ECal**
- **All these can be easily solved**



Mother Board



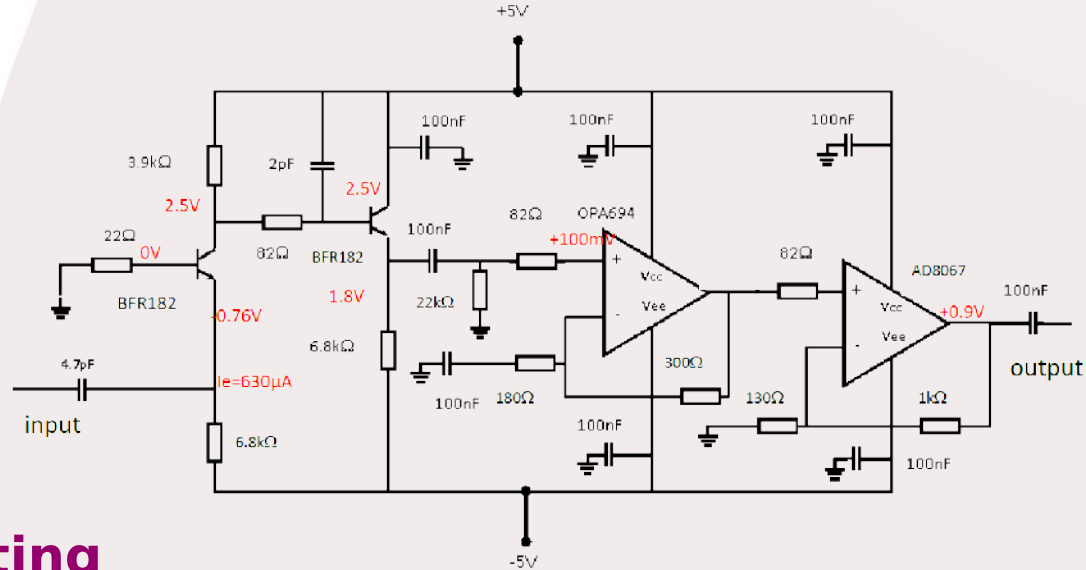
- **Exit through the top/bottom instead of sides**
 - Possible because of the reduction of the ECal size compared to first plans
 - Reduce the constraints to get the signal out of the box
 - From 16 to 11 levels in the board



- **Mechanical Structure**
 - Mostly as developed for the test run
 - Including cooling system and thermal isolation
 - Adaptation for
 - new mother boards
 - light monitoring system
 - Addition of more precise mounting system

(Design from P. Rosier & E. Rindel)

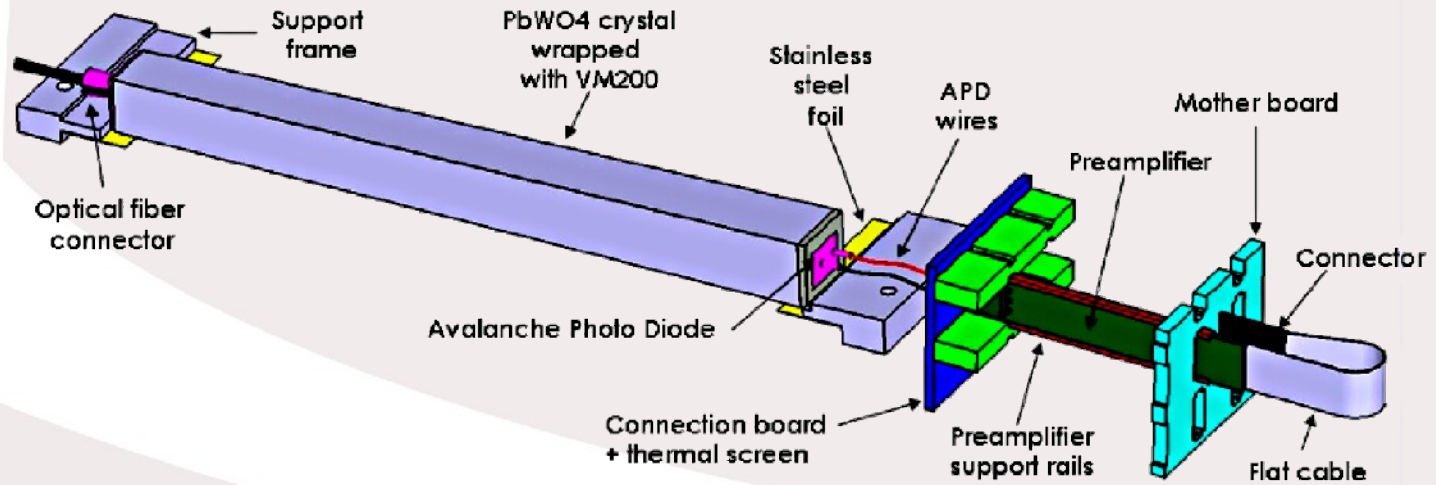
Pre-amplifiers

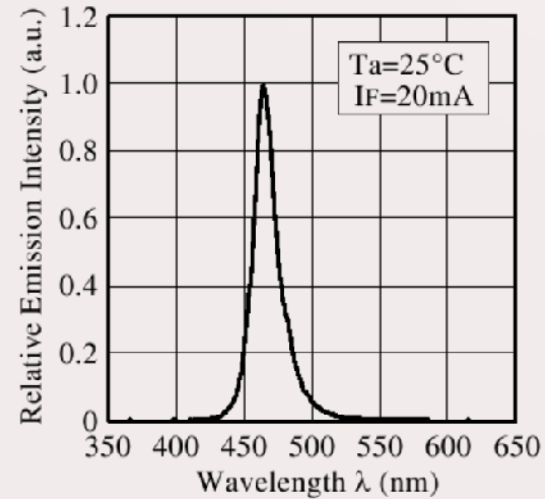
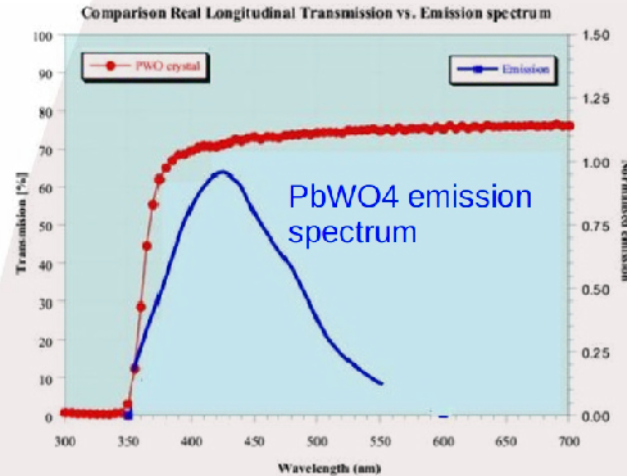


- **New setting**
 - Find the good balance of three parameters
 - gain - speed - noise
 - Adapt to new environment without splitters
- **Need to renew the stock of spares**
- **Tests during the Summer in IPNO**
 - What is the best balance while keeping linearity on the full band width?
- **Production in IPNO end of 2013, early 2014**

Light Monitoring System

- **Used to follow radiation damages and electronics status**
- **Design based on tests in INFN**
 - Place one LED in front of each crystal
 - Including electronics to control the system
- **Use of individual LEDs placed directly in front of each crystals**
 - Cheap system compared to optic fibers used for the previous IC calorimeter since each LED costs only ~ 1\$

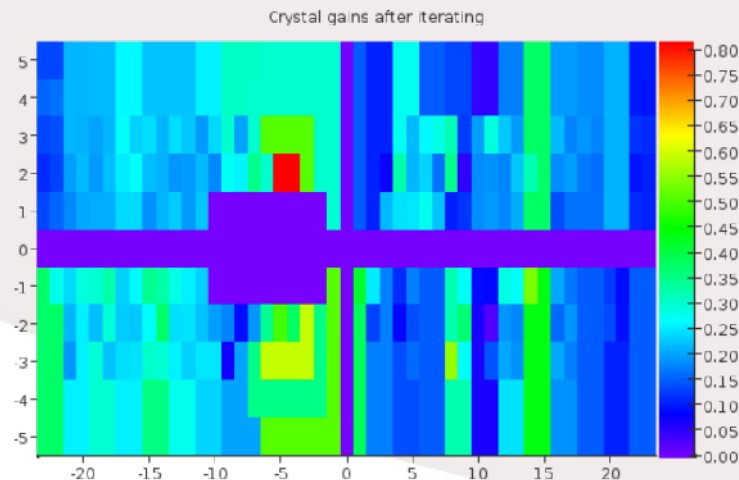




- **Some results are already available**
 - LED was selected to match the PbWO4 emission spectrum
 - LED need to be individually tested
 - factor 2 rejection
 - Very high stability
 - ~2% for a given channel over 100h
 - ~0.1% from one channel to another
- **Other tests are ongoing or planned**
 - How to fix the LEDs to the crystals?
 - Should we use bi-color LEDs?
 - Test radiation damages to the LEDs

(A. Celentano & G. Mini' are testing and developing the system in INFN & a postdoc will also be hired on this project in IPNO)

- **Online monitoring to insure data quality**
 - Characterization of crystals/APD before making the HV groups
 - LED light monitoring system
 - Dedicated cosmic runs (self triggered)
- **Offline calibration**
 - Track based calibration (used in test run)
 - Pi0 mass reconstruction



Tasks				Costs (€)				
	Title	Start	End	Lab	Labor	Travel	Material	Total
Mother Boards (MB)	Mechanics for MBs	01/06/13	01/07/13	IPNO	4 000			4 000
	MB Design	01/07/13	01/09/13	INFN	6 000			6 000
	MB Construction	01/09/13	01/11/13	INFN	4 000	1 000	10 000	15 000
	MB Test	01/11/13	01/12/13	INFN	6 000	8 000	3 000	17 000
	Ship to IPN Orsay	01/12/13	15/12/13	INFN			2 000	2 000
	Mechanics Assembly	01/01/14	01/02/14	IPNO	12 000		2 000	14 000
	Ship to JLab	01/02/14	15/02/14	IPNO	1 000			1 000
								59 000
Preamplifiers	PA tests	01/07/13	01/09/13	IPNO	6 000		1 000	7 000
	PA Production	01/11/13	01/03/14	IPNO	9 000		12 000	21 000
	PA Tests	01/01/14	01/04/14	IPNO	4 000			4 000
	Ship to JLab	01/04/14	15/04/14	IPNO	1 000			1 000
								33 000
MS	Mounting System Design	01/12/13	01/01/14	IPNO	4 000			4 000
	MS construction	01/01/14	01/02/14	IPNO	1 000	2 000	2 000	5 000
								9 000
LMS	LED LMS Design	01/07/13	01/12/13	INFN	6 000	3 000		9 000
	LED holder production	01/09/13	01/12/13	INFN	4 000		5 000	9 000
	LMS prototyping	01/10/13	01/01/14	INFN	1 000	3 000	5 000	9 000
	LMS mechanic	01/12/13	01/01/14	IPNO	4 000		2 000	6 000
	Procurements LMS	01/12/13	01/02/14	IPNO			15 000	15 000
								48 000
Ecal	Crystal characterization	01/12/13	01/02/14	INFN	10 000	10 000	8 000	28 000
	Assemble ECal	01/02/14	01/06/14	IPNO	12 000	16 000		28 000
	Test and calibrate ECal	01/06/14	01/08/14	IPNO	6 000	8 000		14 000
	Ecal installation	01/08/14	01/09/14	IPNO		4 000		4 000
								74 000
	TOTAL	01/06/13	01/09/14	INFN	37 000	25 000	33 000	95 000
	TOTAL	01/06/13	01/09/14	IPNO	64 000	30 000	34 000	128 000
	TOTAL	01/06/13	01/09/14	IPNO + INFN	101 000	55 000	67 000	223 000

Emphasis here on European contribution

- INFN committed to
 - MB Design and construction
 - LMS Design
 - Crystal characterization tooling & manpower
- IPNO committed to
 - All mechanic design and most construction
 - Preamplifier design and production
 - LMS construction
 - Manpower for ECal assembly

Total 223 k€ (290 k\$)

+ contingency 65k€

Does not include physicist/postdoc salaries

- **ECal is already in good shape**
 - Core elements are ready
 - Crystals, mechanics and DAQ electronics
- **Many improvements are planned**
 - Various replacements/improvements in electronics
 - Small adjustments in mechanics
 - Addition of a light monitoring system
 - Most work will be carried on by the European partners
- **Test run showed that trigger works as expected**
 - No major change here but will take advantage of ECal upgrades

- **ANR young researcher grant**
 - 256,880€ (~330k\$)
 - Dedicated to HPS
- **Budget**
 - 95k€ two years of post doc
 - 55k€ of travels
 - 100k€ of equipment
 - Thanks to Italians, significant savings (65k€)
 - 10k of overhead
- **Labor**
 - Labor is provided by the lab without charge to the project

- **Orsay have ~65k€ extra money on ANR grant dedicated to HPS (already secured) and has an application pending for 350k€ more**
- **INFN will also apply for local funding (~250k€)**
- **If one of the grant application is successful it will lead to**
 - Reduction of preamplifiers gains (reducing noise and/or timing)
 - Allow better calibration with cosmic muons
 - But will make the schedule tight for replacement
 - Travel money is included in INFN grant to have technicians come to JLab to help for the replacement