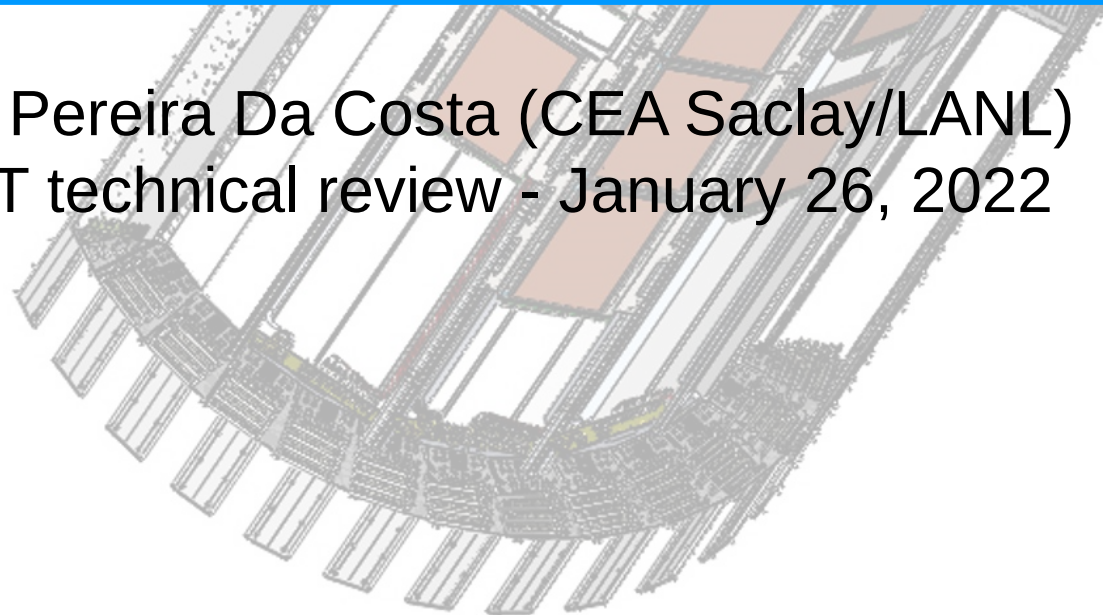


# TPOt overview

Hugo Pereira Da Costa (CEA Saclay/LANL)  
TPOt technical review - January 26, 2022



- Detector concept, mission and merit
- TPOT highlights since last C&S review (Sept 2021)
- Work force, cost and schedule
- Summary

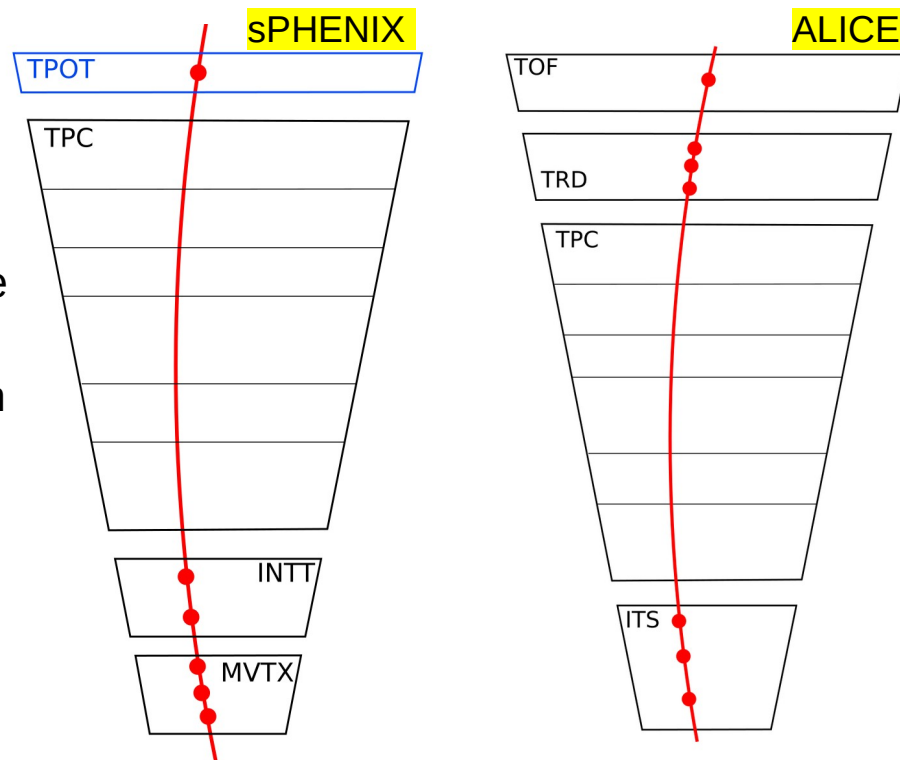
TPOT = TPc Outer Tracker

Located on the outside of the SPHENIX TPC

## Mission:

provide an additional space point on the outside of the SPHENIX TPC, in a fraction of the acceptance, to calibrate the TPC (i.e. **beam-induced space charge distortions**)

Similar role as TOF and TRD for ALICE, albeit in a fraction of the total acceptance



Adapted from [EPJ. Web Conf. 245 \(2020\) 01003](#)  
Not to scale

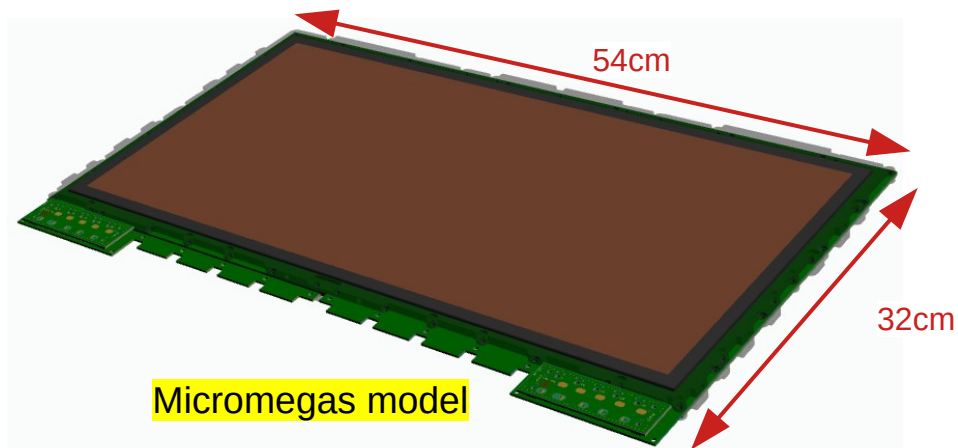
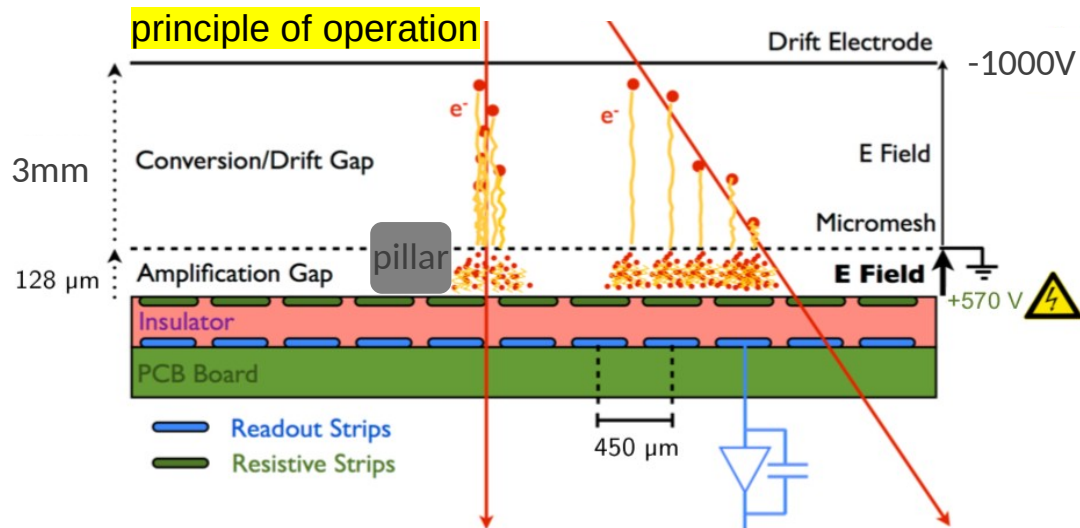
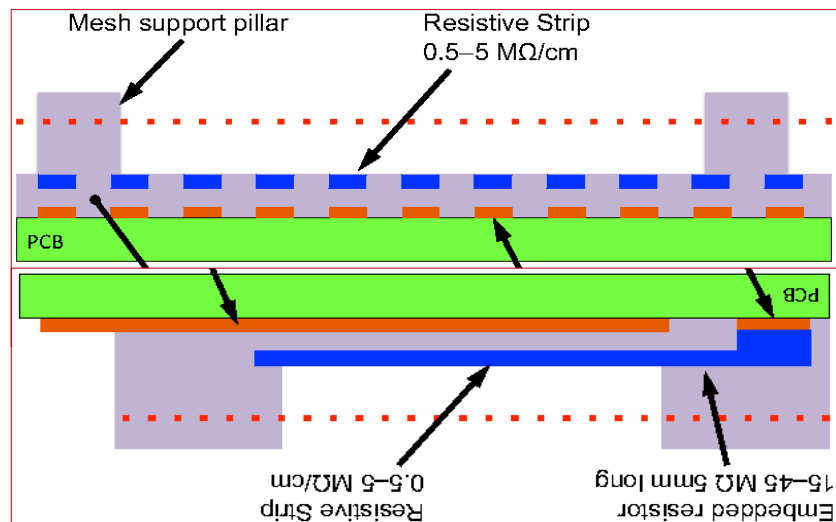
# Detector technology

Use modular design to cover key sections of the TPC acceptance

Each module consists of two back-to-back 1D bulk, resistive Micromegas detectors

See presentation by Maxence

## Micromegas module early design



# Detector configuration

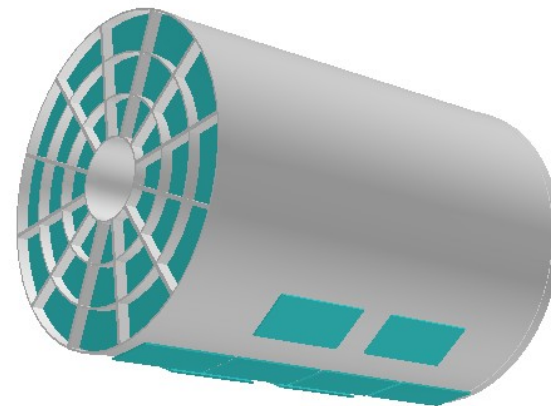
Following C&S review recommendations, consider year-1 configuration only:

- 8 modules (16 detectors) located at the bottom of the TPC
- Bottom-most sector has 4 modules to have full longitudinal coverage
- Immediate neighbor sectors have 2 modules each to validate extrapolation procedure to sectors which do not have Micromegas modules
- Calibration provided by TPOT in limited acceptance extrapolated to full acceptance using well established procedure

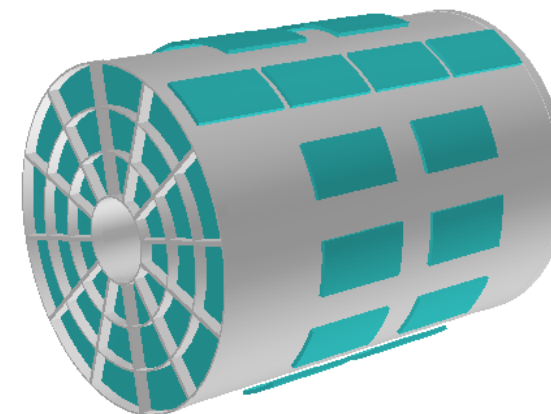
Reasons for the reduction of scope:

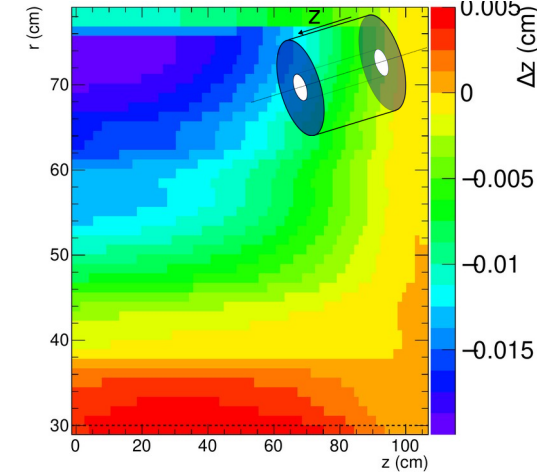
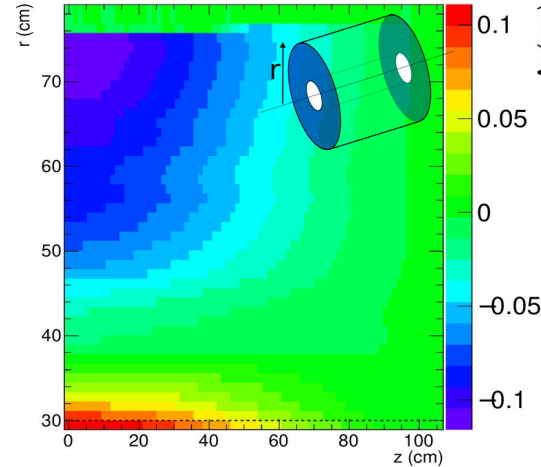
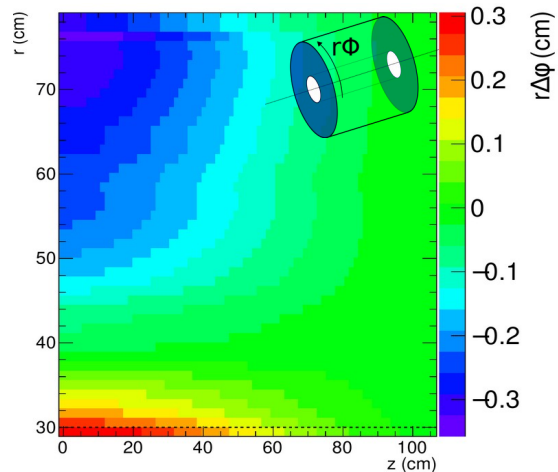
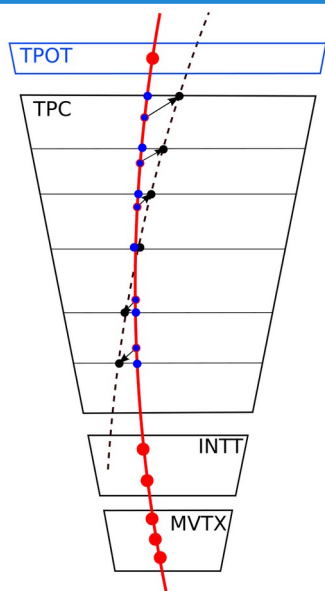
- Cost, schedule
- Impossibility to install anything after sPHENIX start of operation

Current (**final**) TPOT configuration



Full configuration at C&S review



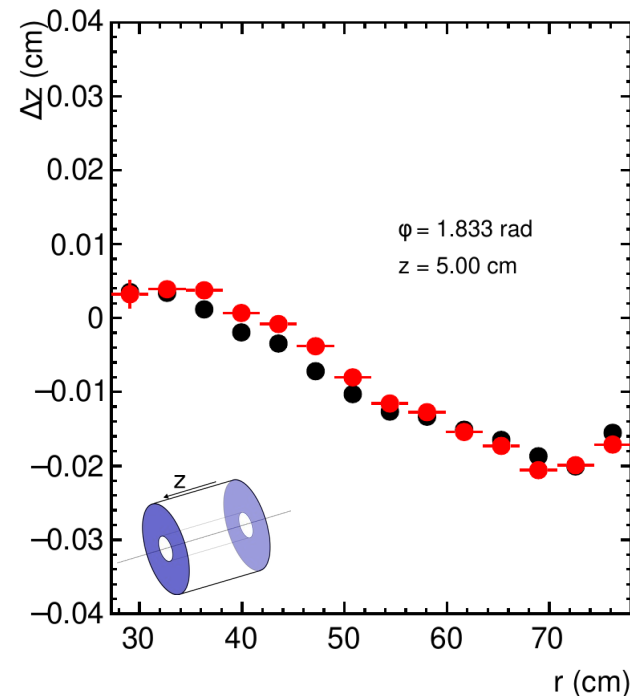
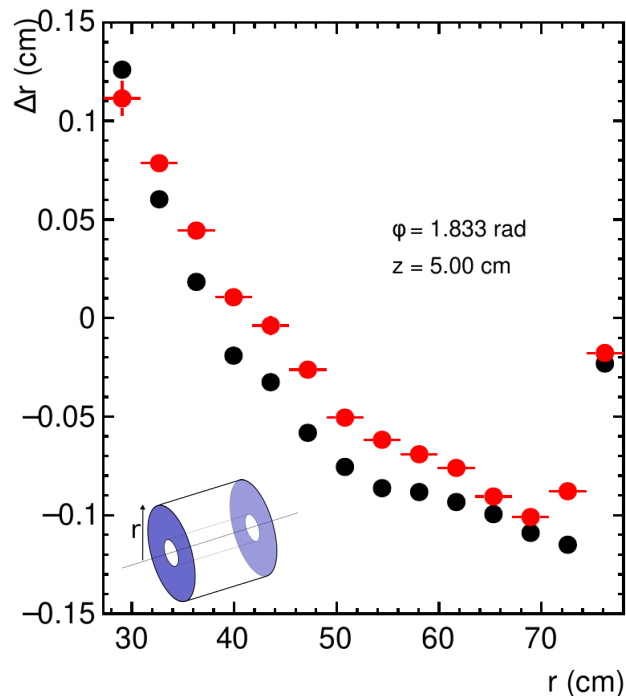
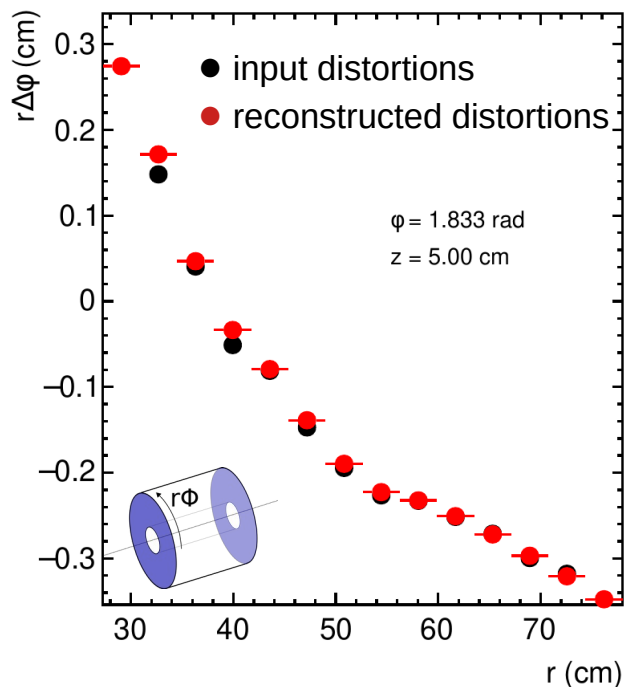


Expected time averaged beam-induced space charge distortions in the TPC

Magnitude of the expected distortions:

- up to 3mm along  $\phi$
- up to 1.2 mm along  $r$
- up to 200  $\mu\text{m}$  along  $z$

Typical timescale before significant variations: 1/2h



Ability for TPOT to reconstruct time-averaged beam induced distortions in the TPC

- Remaining difference in  $|\Delta r| < 200\mu\text{m}$  being investigated (likely tracking artifacts)
- Procedure to extrapolate the measured distortions in the rest of the acceptance uses diffuse laser central membrane data (see backups)

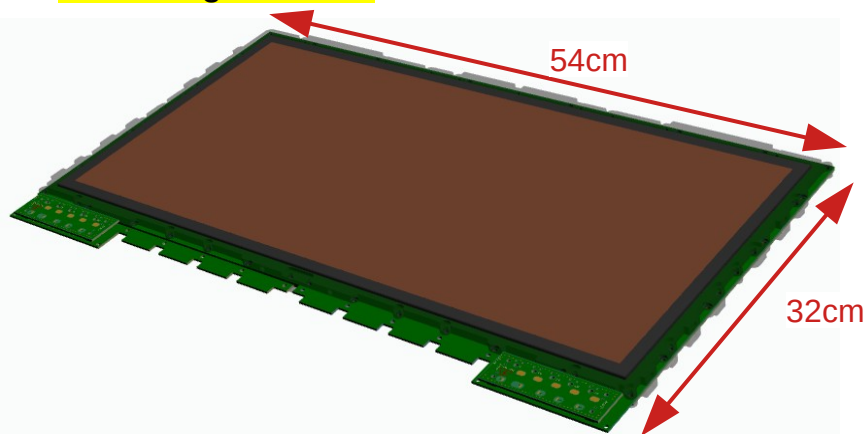
# TPOT Highlights



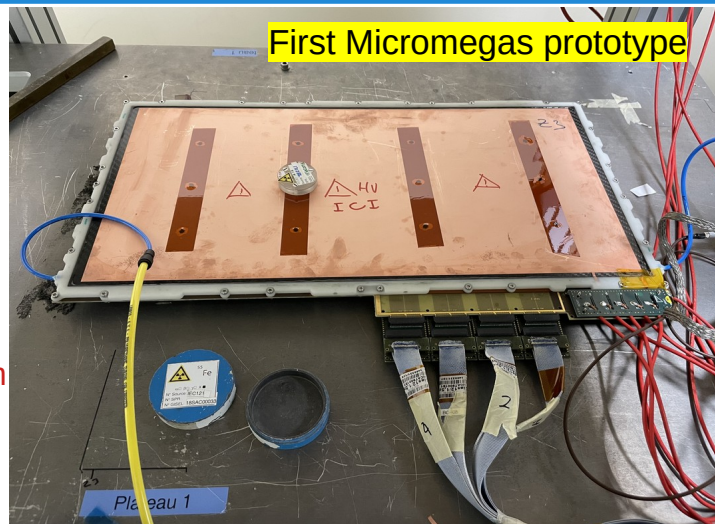
- TPOT received **green light to proceed** from BNL NPP ALD, Haiyan Gao, on November 9 2021
- Project funded by BNL + in-kind contributions from Saclay, MIT and LANL
- **in-kind contributions have been decisive for getting the green light from BNL**
- Contract BNL-Saclay for producing 20 Micromegas detectors (\$337.5k) is being finalized
- TPOT dedicated budget line opened at BNL early January 2022 and first purchase orders placed
- We have weekly meetings to discuss progress on detector, mechanics, electronics, etc.

# Micromegas detectors

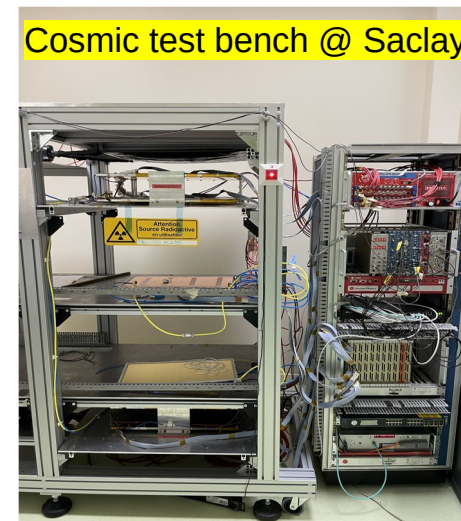
Micromegas model



First Micromegas prototype



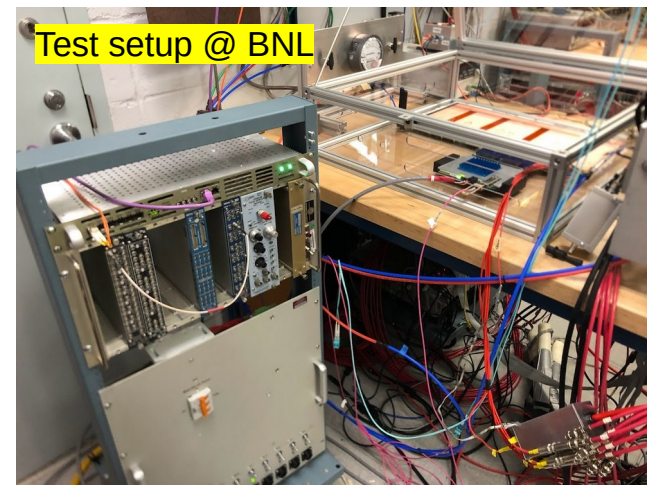
Cosmic test bench @ Saclay



- First Micromegas prototype build at Saclay (z-view, 2mm pitch, straight strips, Ar/iC4H10 95/5)
- Tested at Saclay with FE55 source and cosmic test bench using in-house electronics (DREAM)
- Sent to BNL late Dec. 2021 for testing with final electronics (SAMPA)

See presentations by Maxence, Takao

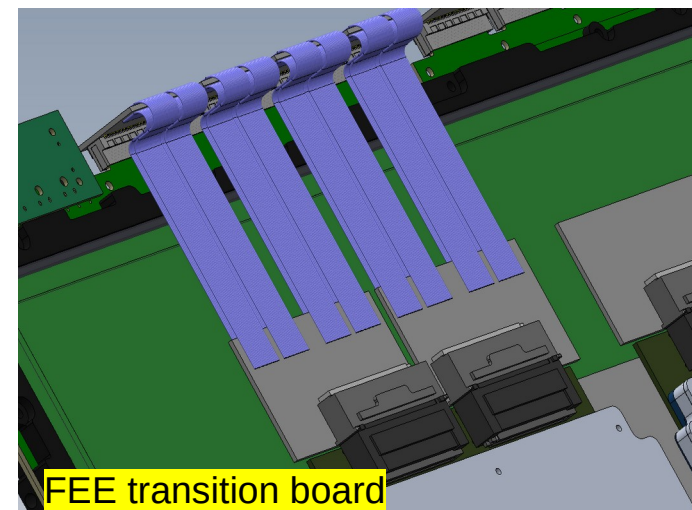
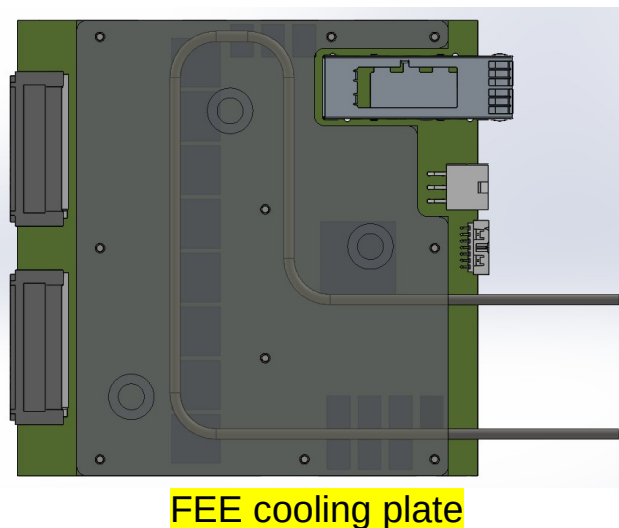
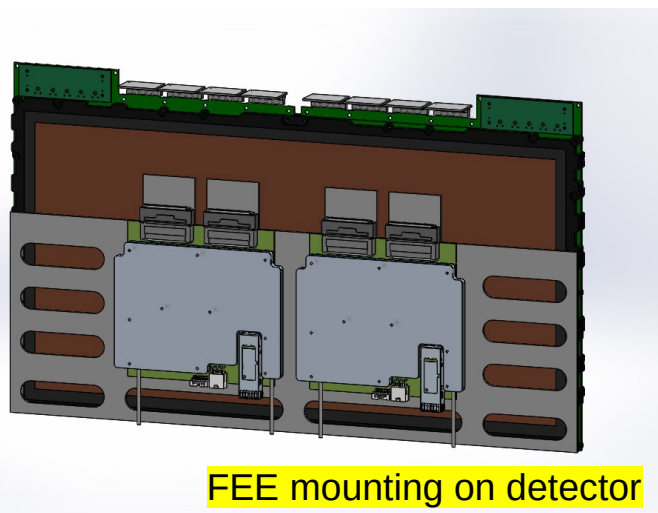
Test setup @ BNL



TPOT uses same electronics and back-end as TPC (SAMPA, FELIX, EBDC)

Developments specific to TPOT:

- mounting of the FEE boards on the detector
- FEE cooling plates
- FEE-to-detector transition boards

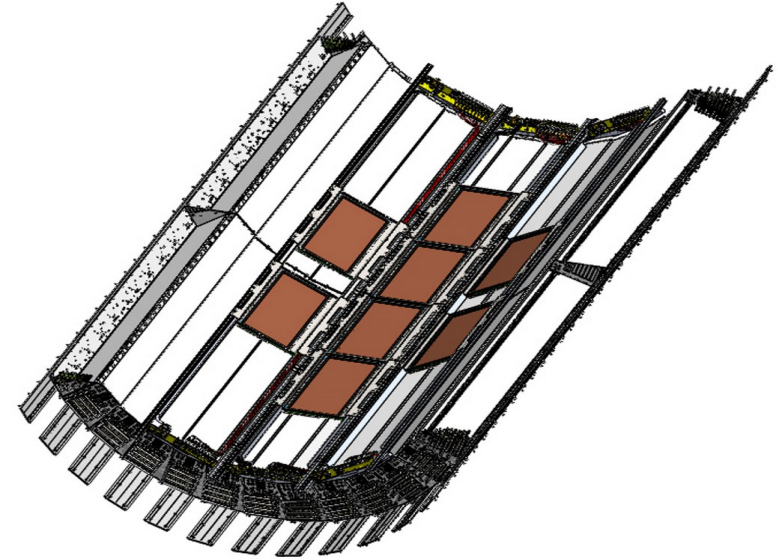


Test of SAMPA electronics + Micromegas prototype at BNL is ongoing

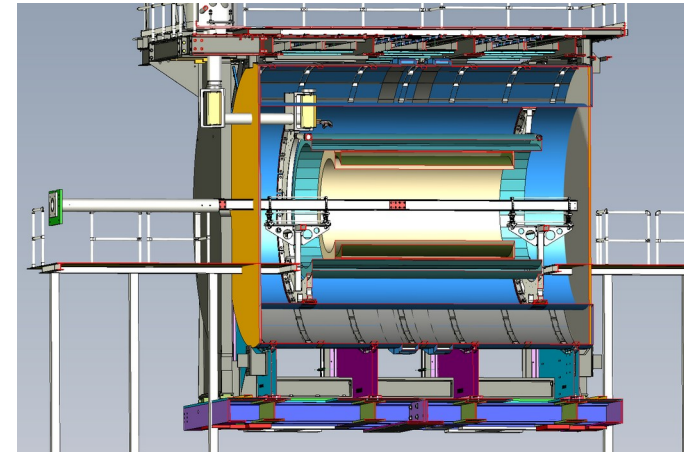
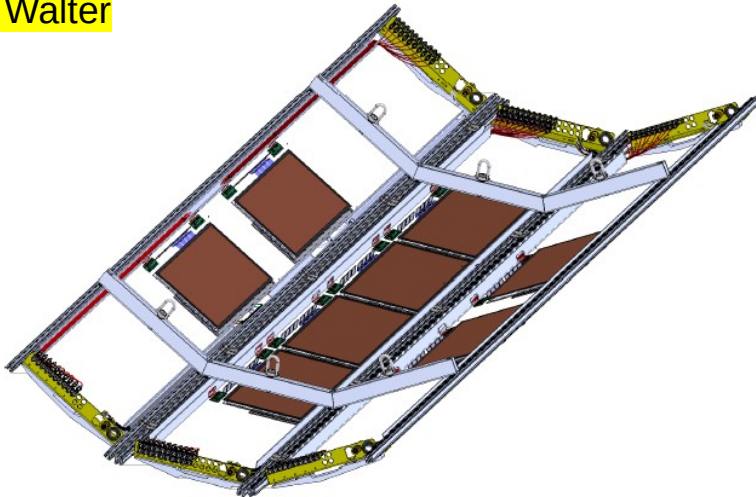
See presentations by Walter, Takao

# Mechanical integration and installation

- Detectors are assembled, face down, on three *ladders*, one in front of each relevant sector at the bottom of the TPC, and connected to patch panels, at each end of the ladder
- Each ladder can be assembled, connected and tested independently from sPHENIX
- Ladders are mounted between EMCAL and TPC, at the bottom of the TPC, on “picture frames” attached to iHCAL
- Three ladders will be installed at once as a *cradle* using the same I-Beam as that used to insert the TPC

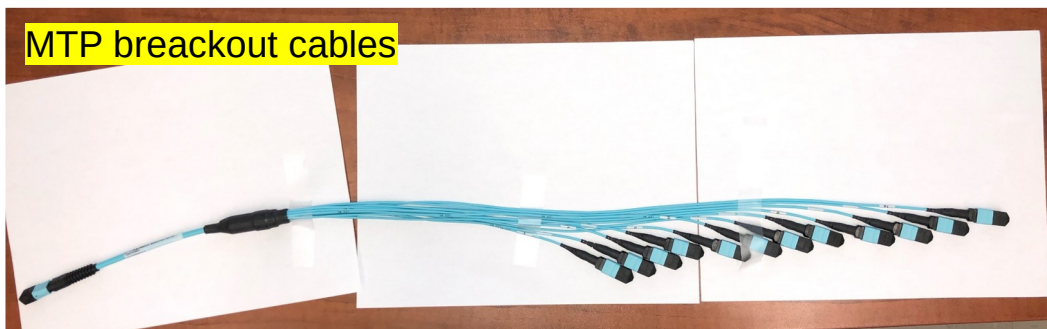


See presentation by Walter



# Cables and services

- Services to TPOT are:
  - Low Voltage for FEE power
  - Cooling for the electronics
  - High Voltage for detector operation
  - Gas for detector operation (Ar/iC4H10 95/5)
  - Fibers for data transfer and FEE configuration
- We filled the sPHENIX [Interface Control Document](#)  
First step towards defining needed rack space and cable routing
- Cable and power supply definition is ongoing
- Gas system and flammable gas detection under study



MTP breakout cables

HV power supply and mainframe



LV cables

See presentations by Takao, John, Rob

# Work force, cost and schedule

# Work force

Saclay	LANL	MIT	BNL
Maxence Vandenbroucke Stephan Aune Arnaud Bonenfant Audrey Francisco Cyril Goblin Aude Grabas Irakli Mandjavidize Ana Wills H.P.	Walter Sondheim Eric Renner Hubert van Hecke Dave Lee Bade Sayki	Jim Kelsey, Christopher Vidal	John Haggerty Takao Sakaguchi Bob Azmoun John Kuczewski Rob Pisani  consulting from: Dan Cacace Connor Miraval Rich Ruggiero, etc.
12 FTE.month (engineering) 15 FTE.month (technician)	4 FTE.month (engineering)	4 FTE.month (engineering)	2 FTE.month (all)

All physicist and engineering resources provided as in-kind by Saclay, LANL, MIT, BNL

# Work force (cont.)

Project Management	H. Pereira Da Costa, J. Haggerty
Micromegas detector	M. Vandenbroucke, S. Aune, A. Francisco, I. Mandjavidize, A. Grabas, C. Goblin, Ana Wills, B. Azmoun
Electronics	T. Sakagushi, J. Kuczewski, B. Azmoun, I. Mandjavidize, A. Grabas
Mechanics (support and Installation)	W. Sondheim, C. Vidal, E. Renner, S. Aune, D. Cacace, C. Mirraival, R. Ruggiero
Services, Gas, ES&H, interface to BNL	J. Haggerty, T. Sakaguchi, R. Pisani
Software and simulations	H. Pereira Da Costa, A. Francisco, B. Sayki

Several names appear multiple times, but **all aspect are covered**

Additional resources for installation, commissioning will come from

- Saclay, provided that travel restrictions allow it
- BNL, benefiting from fact that most installation can happen at the same time as for the TPC (i.e. cabling, gas tubing, etc.)
- SBU (undergraduate students). Verbal agreement with Tom Hemmick (TPC L2 manager)



# Cost breakdown

	projected (\$)	projected+ contingency (\$)	current (\$)	current+ contingency (\$)
Production Contract with Saclay	291,000	349,200	<b>337,500</b>	<b>337,500</b>
FEE transition board	16,000	19,200	<b>20,880</b>	<b>20,880</b>
HV Power Supply	22,000	26,400	<b>37,300</b>	<b>37,300</b>
HV Cables			1,500	2,100
LV cables	1,700	2,040	2,400	2,880
FEE boards* + Fibers	5,608	6,910	8,620	10,530
FEE cooling plates	6,400	8,960	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,600</b>
FEE Backend (FELIX, EBDC, mighty-JACK, sort-out box ) *	14,000	16,800	14,000	16,800
FEE Mechanics	25,000	35,000	25,000	35,000
Mechanical Support	50,000	80,000	50,000	80,000
Flammable gas detection	10,000	13,000	<b>11,150</b>	<b>11,150</b>
Gas system parts (gas purity analyzer)			<b>6,950</b>	<b>6,950</b>
Cooling system	10,000	13,000	10,000	13,000
<b>Total (\$)</b>	<b>451,700</b>	<b>570,500</b>	<b>528,900</b>	<b>577,700</b>

BNL agreed to cover all TPOT fixed costs, including production contract, up to \$600k

Spending are under control, consistent with projections. Carefully monitored

(\*) might drop to zero if using available items from TPC production. See [presentation by Takao](#)

# Cost breakdown (cont.)

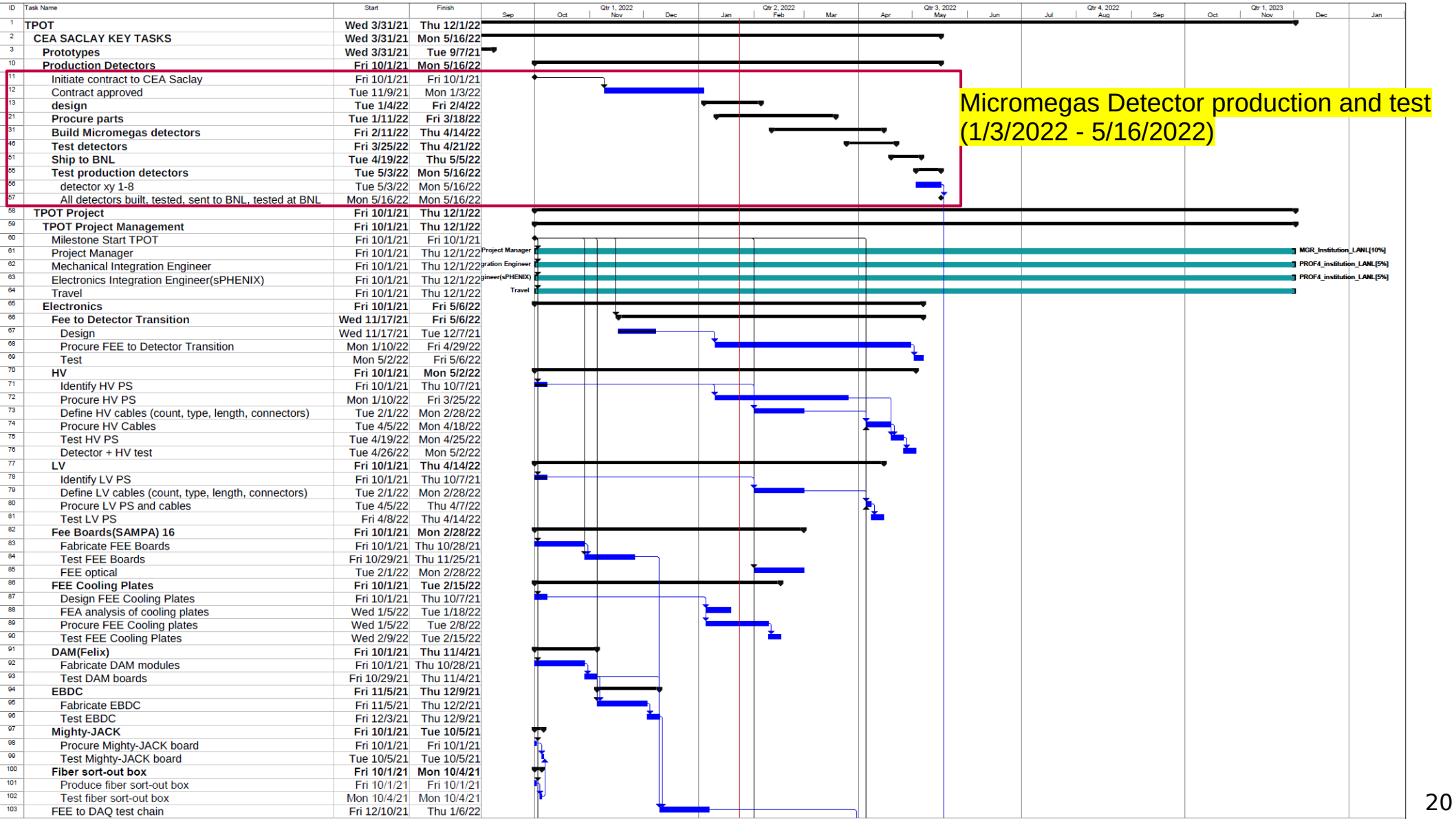
Details of contract with SACLAY for building 20 Micromegas detectors

All person power (physicist, engineer, technician) considered as in-kind, except for dedicated fixed-term contract

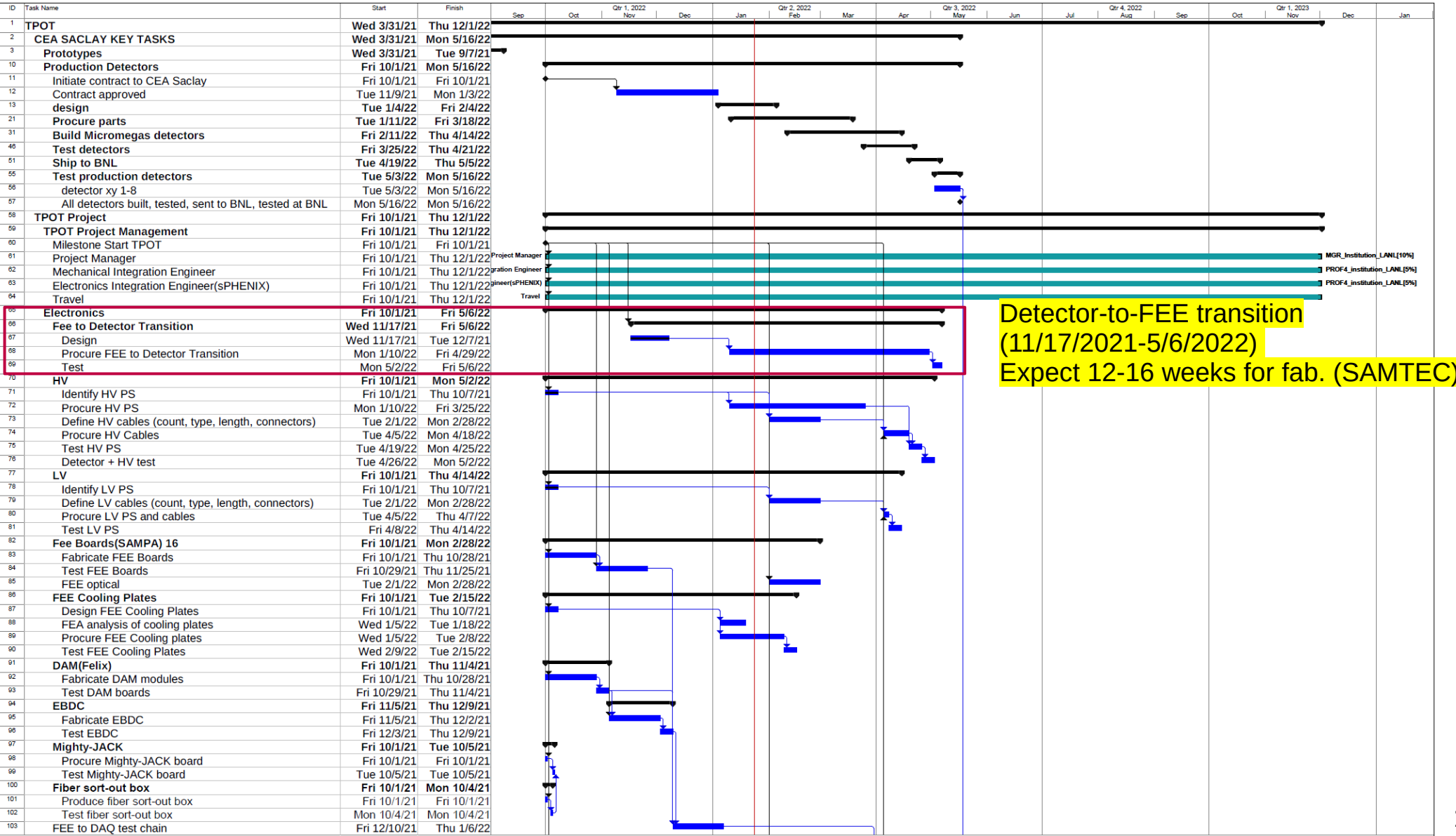
<b>Hardware</b>			
	price	quantity	total (Euro)
PCB	1,068	20	21,360
Resistive Layer	1068	20	21,360
bulk	1,023.5	20	20,470
Drift	445	20	8,900
Mechanics	1,780	20	35,600
HV boards	534	20	10,680
Consumable	26,700	1	26,700
Shipment	4,450	2	8,900
Installation	26,130	1	26,030
<b>Total Hardware</b>			<b>180,000</b>
<b>Human Resources</b>			
Fixed term contract			90,000
<b>Total (Euro)</b>			<b>270,000</b>
<b>Total (\$)</b>			<b>337,500</b>

# Schedule

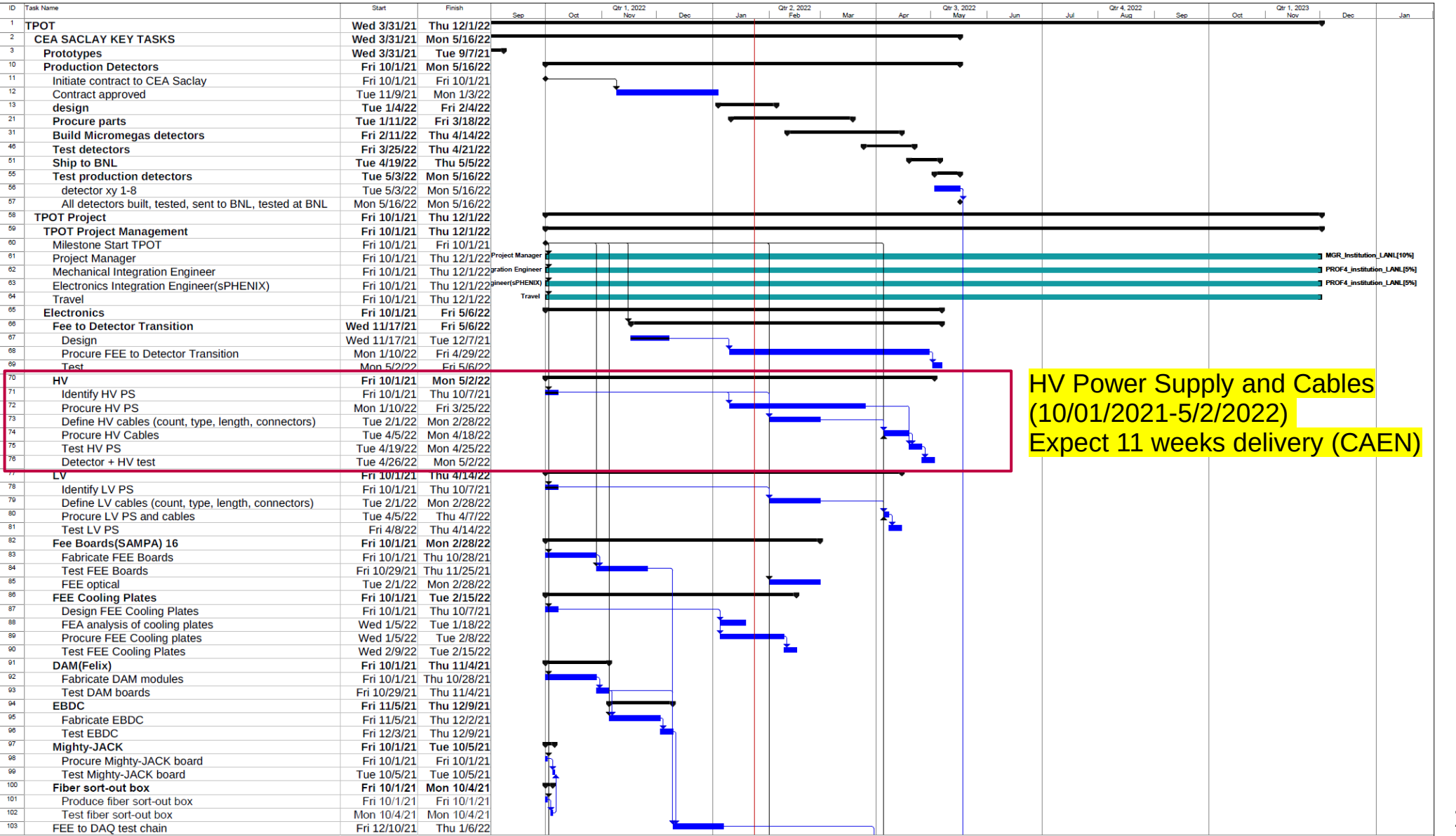
- Original schedule presented at ALD's C&S TPOT Review (1-2 Sept 2021)
- Modified to account for descoping, (8 modules instead of 26)
- Assumes start of project on October 1<sup>st</sup>
- Assumes Micromegas production contract signed on Jan. 10 2021



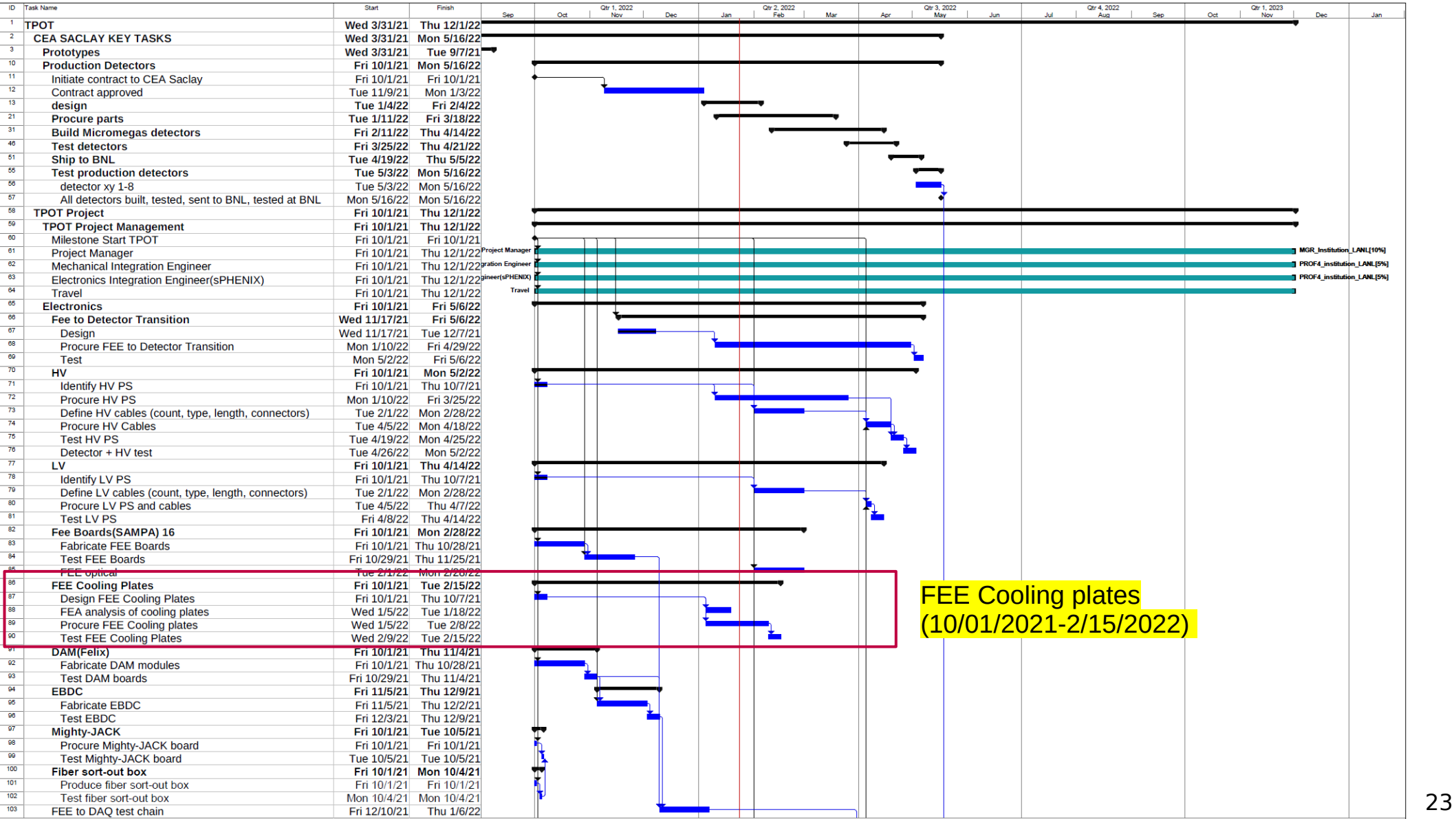
Micromegas Detector production and test (1/3/2022 - 5/16/2022)



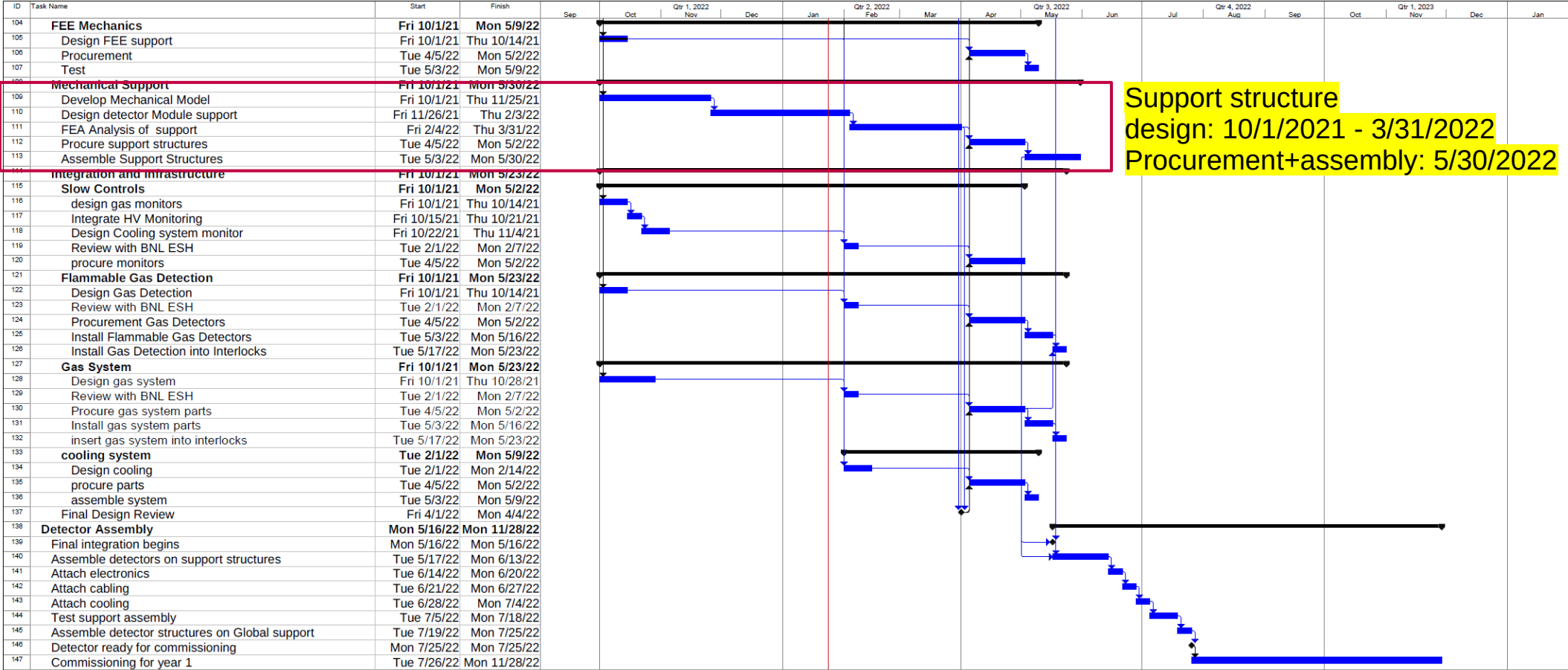
Detector-to-FEE transition  
 (11/17/2021-5/6/2022)  
 Expect 12-16 weeks for fab. (SAMTEC)



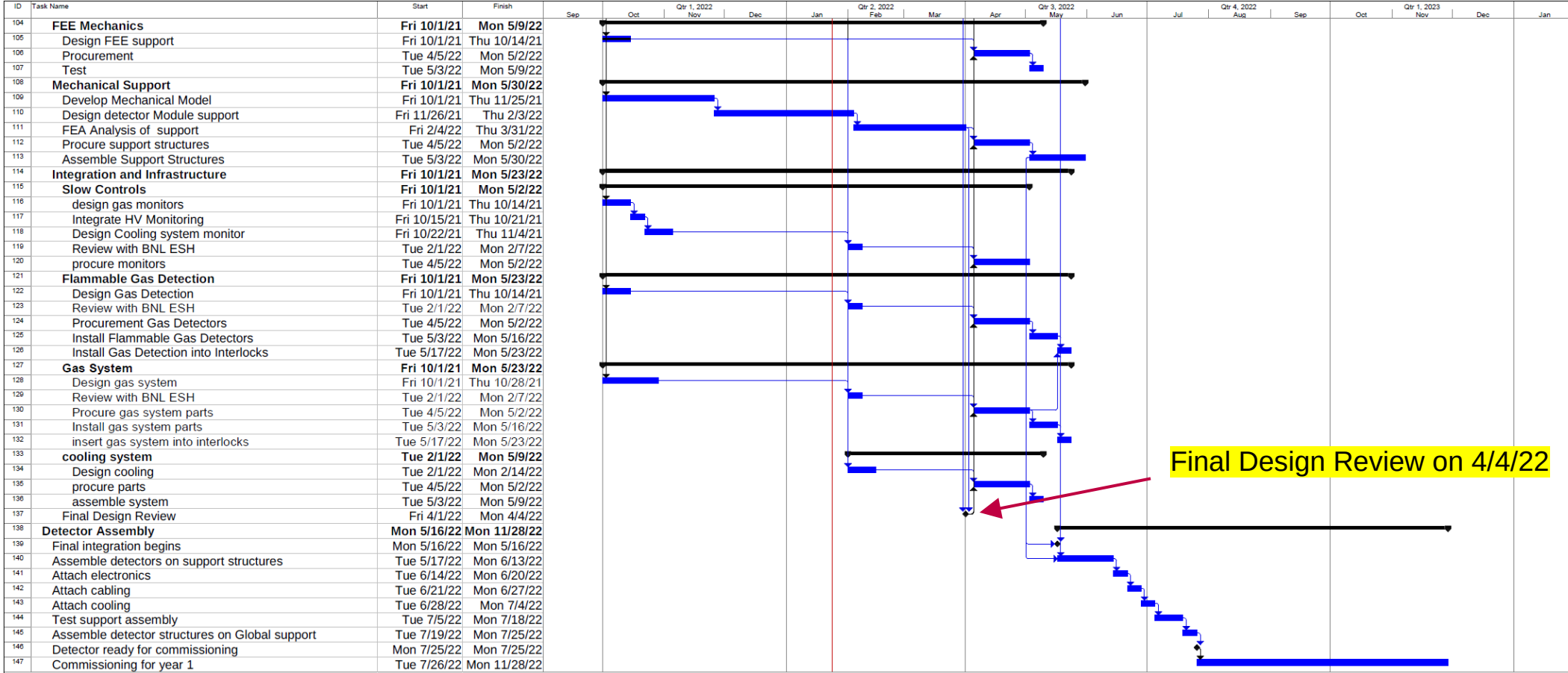
HV Power Supply and Cables  
 (10/01/2021-5/2/2022)  
 Expect 11 weeks delivery (CAEN)

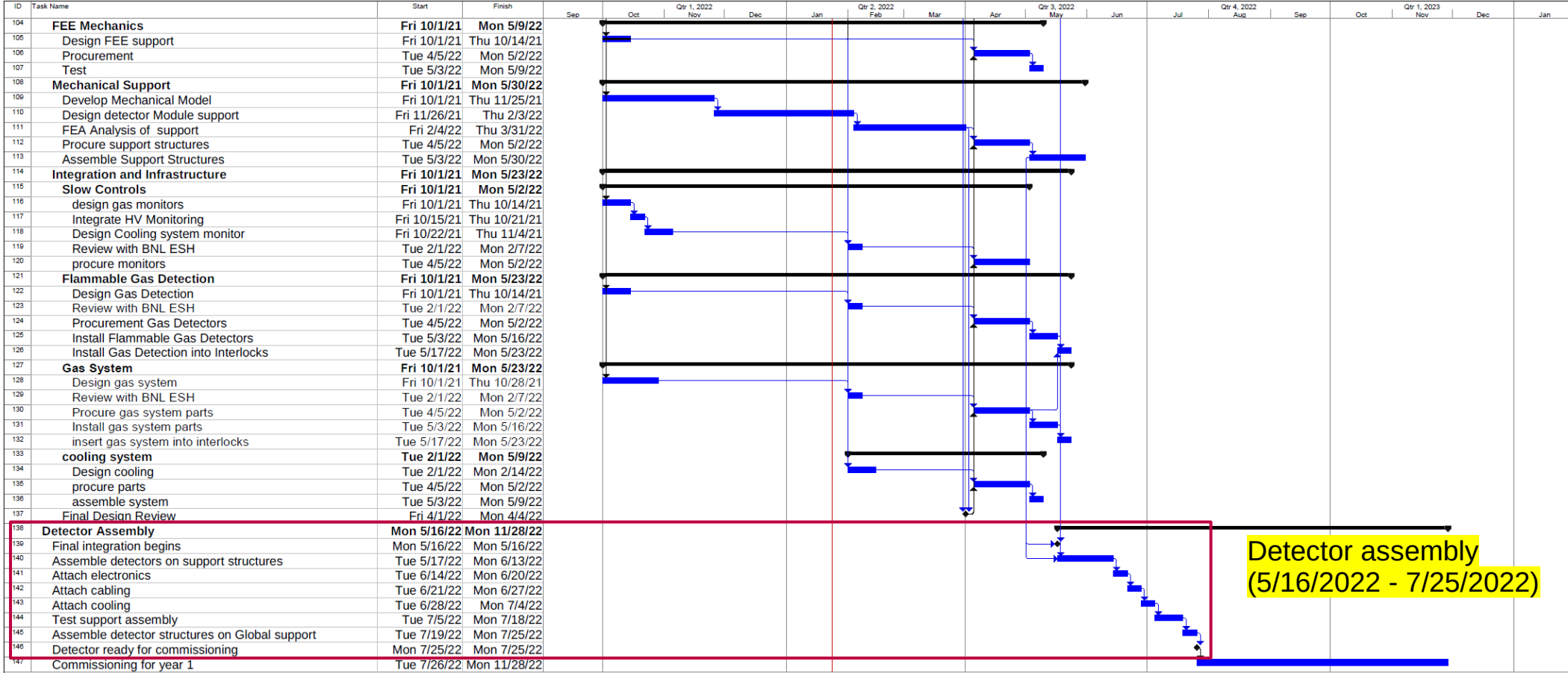


FEE Cooling plates  
(10/01/2021-2/15/2022)









**Detector assembly  
(5/16/2022 - 7/25/2022)**

Schedule consistent with TPOT being installed inside EMCAL before TPC insertion, and **ready for commissioning on 7/25/2022**

# Milestones

01/03/2022	Production detector contract with Saclay
01/10/2022	Micromegas detector prototype available at BNL for testing
01/26/2022	Completed FEE+Detector test at BNL
01/26/2022	Technical review
03/24/2022	First Micromegas module constructed at Saclay
03/31/2022	Mechanical support structure design completed
04/04/2022	Final design review
04/05/2022	All Micromegas modules constructed at Saclay *
04/12/2022	Completion of Saclay in-house tests of all 10 Micromegas modules *
05/05/2022	All Micromegas modules built, tested, sent to BNL, tested at BNL *
05/16/2022	Everything (detector, mechanical support, FEE, HV, LV, etc.) ready for final integration into sPHENIX
07/25/2022	Detector assembled and installed inside sPHENIX EMCAL, before TPC insertion. Ready for commissioning

(\* ) milestones as they appear in contract with BNL.

Current schedule have them ~10 days later due to PCB delivery delays.

Does not affect project completion date. See [presentation by Maxence](#)

- A lot of progress on all fronts since ALD's C&S TPOT Review in Sept. 2021, and official green light to move forward on Nov. 9 2021
- Contract with Saclay finalized
- First purchase orders (HV hardware to CAEN, transition boards and cables to SAMTEC) have been placed
- All engineering and physicist needs for TPOT completion are covered by in-kind contributions from Saclay, LANL, MIT and BNL
- Fixed costs are covered by BNL. Costs details are understood and carefully monitored
- Schedule consistent with TPOT installed inside EMCAL and **ready for commissioning on 7/25/2022**

## Charge

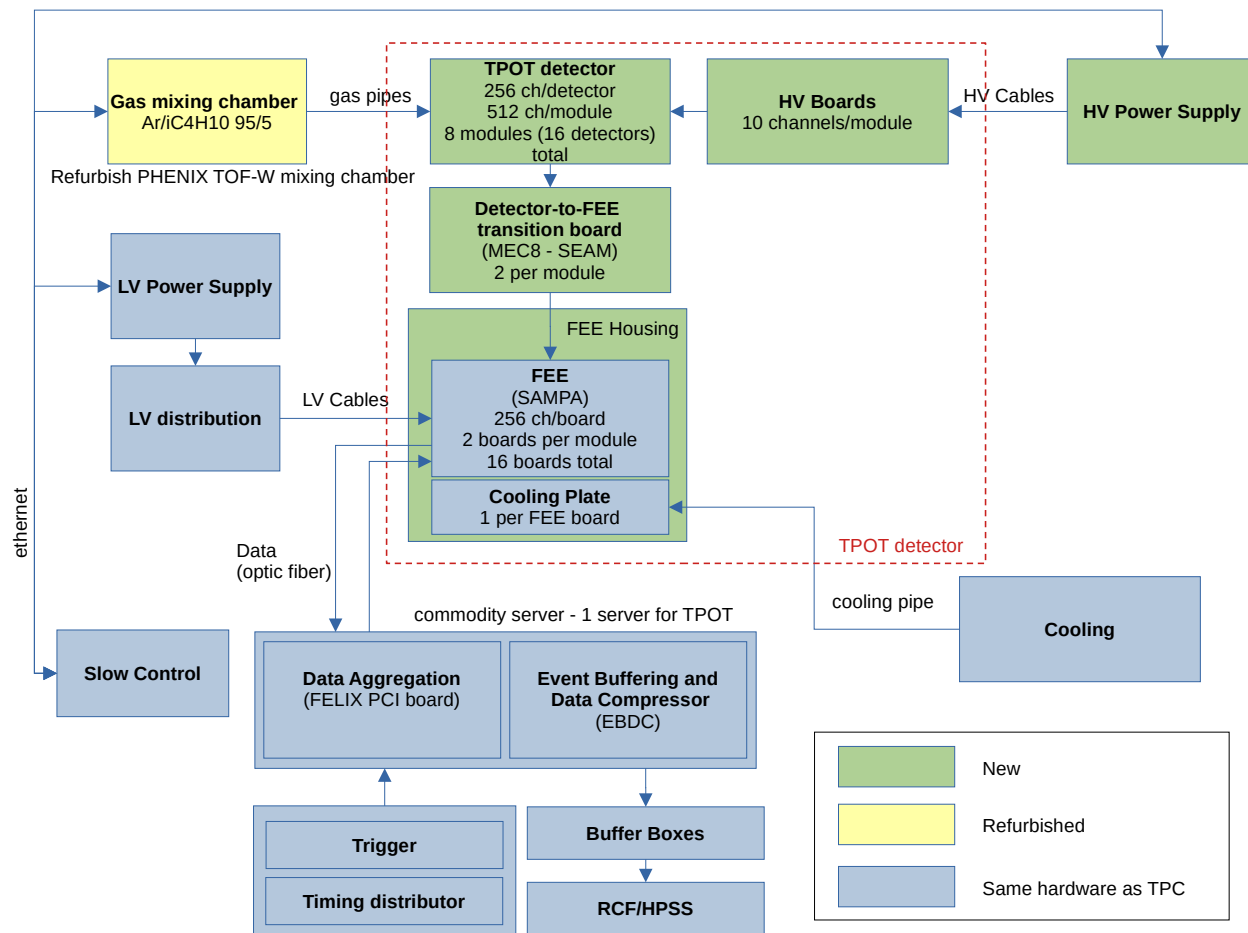
1. Are the technical details of the TPOT for installation and integration in sPHENIX sufficiently mature?
2. Is the gas system properly understood and at a level of maturity that will ensure safe operation of the TPOT and sPHENIX?
3. Is the schedule of the TPOT sufficiently well understood and matched to the plan for installation in sPHENIX?
4. Are the risks introduced by the TPOT upgrade into the successful operation of sPHENIX well understood, and are sufficient plans to mitigate these risks in place?
5. Are the interfaces and integration with sPHENIX and RHIC well understood?
6. Is the ES&H properly managed?
7. Are the costs of the TPOT sufficiently well understood, and are the resource needs required to complete the TPOT upgrade fully identified?

## Agenda

- TPOT Overview - H.P. #3, 7
- Micromegas detector - Maxence Vandenbroucke #1,3
- Electronic and LV - Takao Sakaguchi #1,3,5
- Mechanical support and installation - Walter Sondheim #1,5
- Gas system, flammable gas detection - Rob Pisani #2, 5
- Services, slow control, ES&H - John Haggerty #2,5,6
- Risk assessment and mitigation, summary - H.P #4

**BACKUP**

# Block diagram



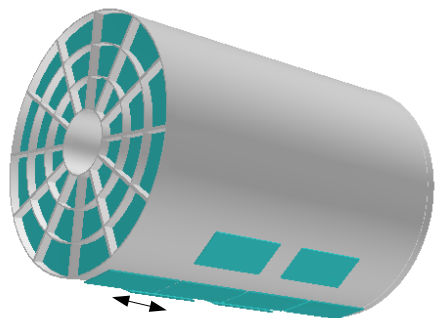
## One TPOT module:

- 2 TPOT detectors
- FEE
- FEE transition board
- HV board
- FEE cooling plate
- FEE Housing

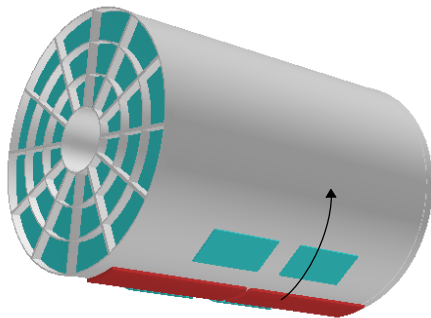
## Services:

- FEE LV
- HV
- Gas
- FEE Cooling

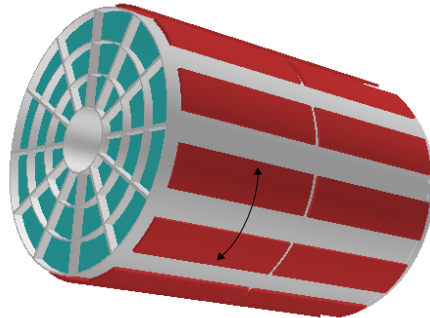
# Distortion extrapolation procedure



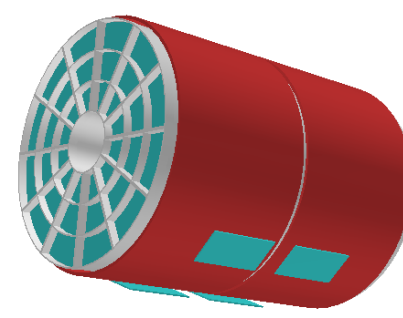
- 1) small z interpolation between Micromegas modules in fully equipped sector



- 2) copy z dependence to other sectors of the TPC using Central Membrane data, and analog currents, for normalization



- 3) Linear interpolation between sectors to cover full acceptance, possibly driven by Central Membrane data/analog currents



- 4) Compare extrapolated distortions to measurements from Micromegas, to validate the extrapolation and assign systematic uncertainties



**Jul. 2019:** First quantitative discussions with sPHENIX about an Outer Tracker detector

**late 2019-early 2020:** first concrete Micromegas proposal to sPHENIX Institutional Board  
creation of a taskforce dedicated to optimize detector design and sPHENIX integration

**Nov. 2020:** writing of a preliminary “management plan” (project description, deliverable, schedule, cost breakdown)

**Dec. 2020:** internal review of the detector proposal with sPHENIX

**Feb. 2021:** setup first contract BNL and Saclay for building prototypes

**Jun. 2021:** presentation at NPP PAC meeting

**Sept. 2021:** Associate Laboratory Director’s Cost & Schedule Review

**Nov. 2021:** Green light from BNL NPP ALD, Haiyan Gao, to proceed with the TPOT project

**Jan. 2022:** TPOT technical Review

# FEE transition board concept drawings

