

# ePIC MPGD trackers – Current Detector Design

**K. Gnanvo on behalf of the MPGD-DSC**

EPIC Detector TIC Weekly Meeting

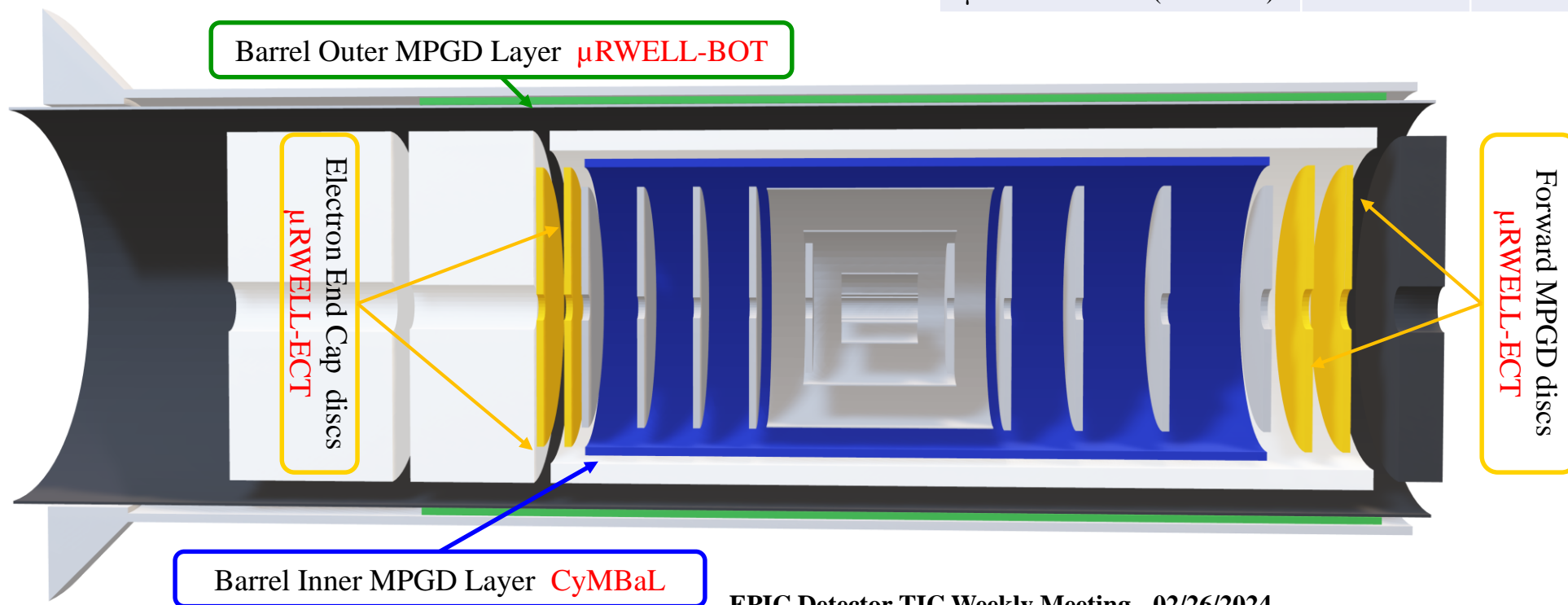
February 26, 2024

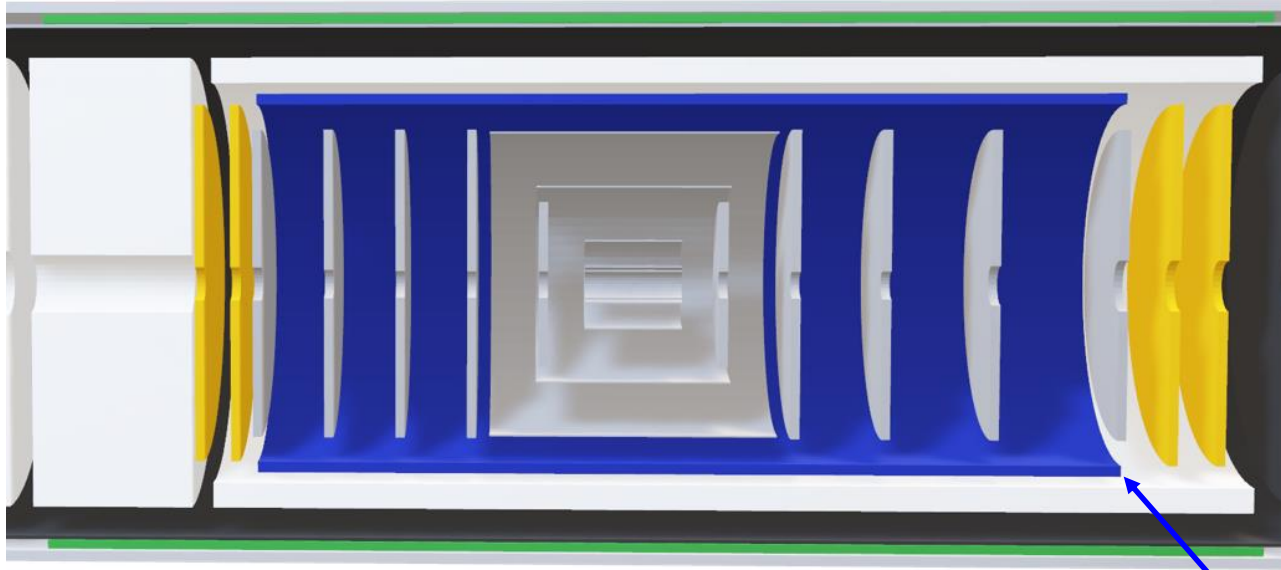
- ❖ Inner Barrel: Cylindrical Micromegas Barrel Layer (CyMBaL)
- ❖ Thin-gap GEM- $\mu$ RWELL Barrel Outer Tracker ( $\mu$ RWELL-BOT)
- ❖ End Cap Disc: GEM- $\mu$ RWELL End Cap Tracker ( $\mu$ RWELL-ECT)
- ❖ ePIC MPGD Readout Electronics

## ePIC MPGD trackers

- MPGD trackers in ePIC provide additional hit points and fast timing hit to the core Si trackers for pattern recognition background rejection and hit information to the PID detector in the barrel region
- Two MPGD technologies in ePIC:
  - **Micromegas** (inner barrel tracker)
  - **GEM- $\mu$ RWELL hybrids** (outer barrel layer and end cap discs)

Detector	Zmin [cm]	Zmax [cm]	Rmin [cm]	Rmax [cm]
CyMBaL	-105	135	50.25	52.25
$\mu$ RWELL-BOT	-164.5	174.5	72.5	75
$\mu$ RWELL-ECT 1 (Forward)	148	150.5	7.01	50
$\mu$ RWELL-ECT 2 (Forward)	161	163.5	7.01	50
$\mu$ RWELL-ECT 1 (Backward)	-112.5	-110	4.65	50
$\mu$ RWELL-ECT 2 (Backward)	-122.5	-120	4.65	50

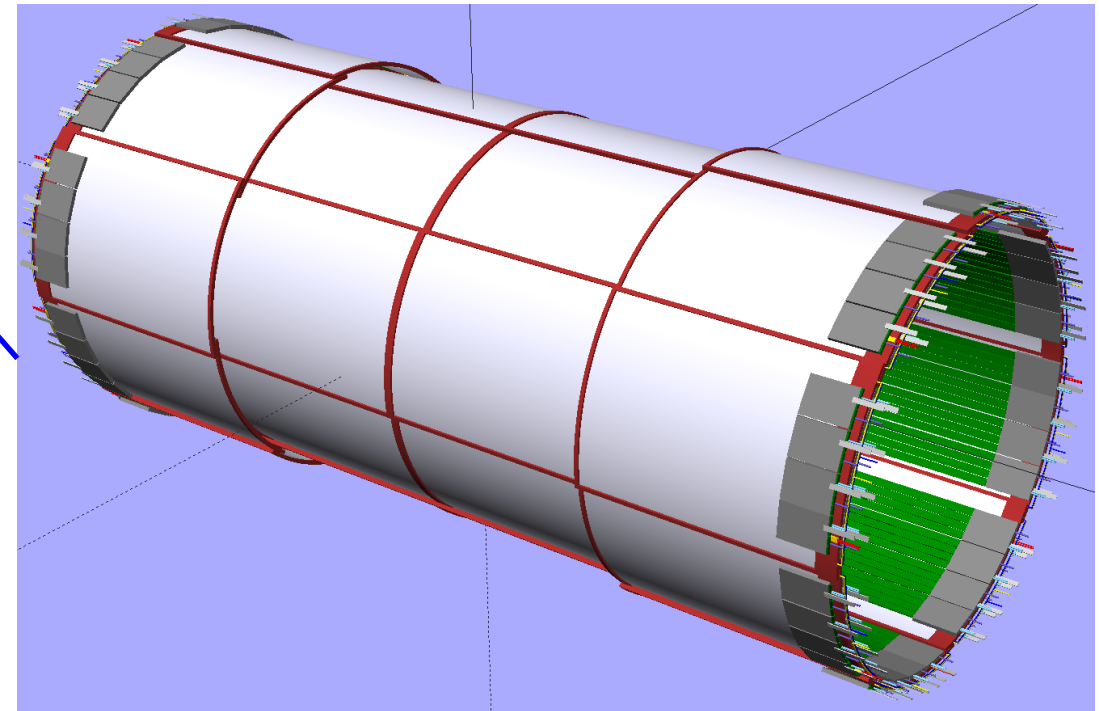




Material from **Francesco's slides** @ Workshop for Inner Detector Support Structures and Cooling

[https://indico.bnl.gov/event/22387/contributions/87642/attachments/52775/90266/Inner\\_detector\\_workshop\\_CyMBaL\\_2024\\_02\\_20.pdf](https://indico.bnl.gov/event/22387/contributions/87642/attachments/52775/90266/Inner_detector_workshop_CyMBaL_2024_02_20.pdf)

CyMBaL

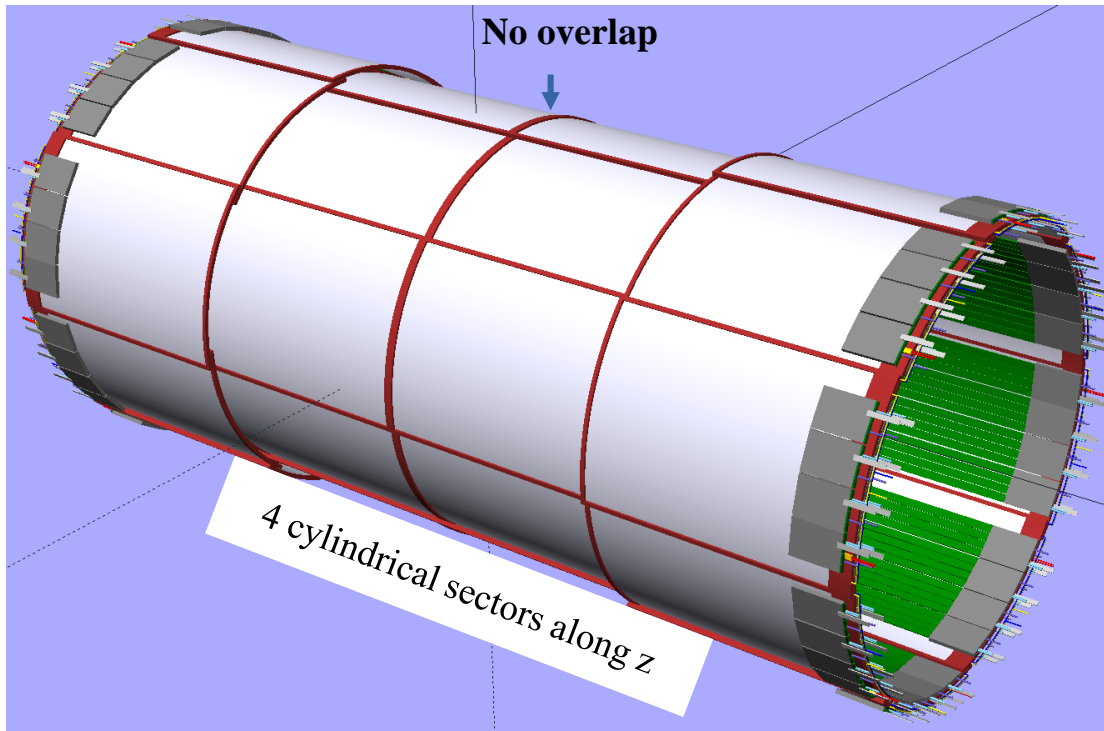


### CyMBaL

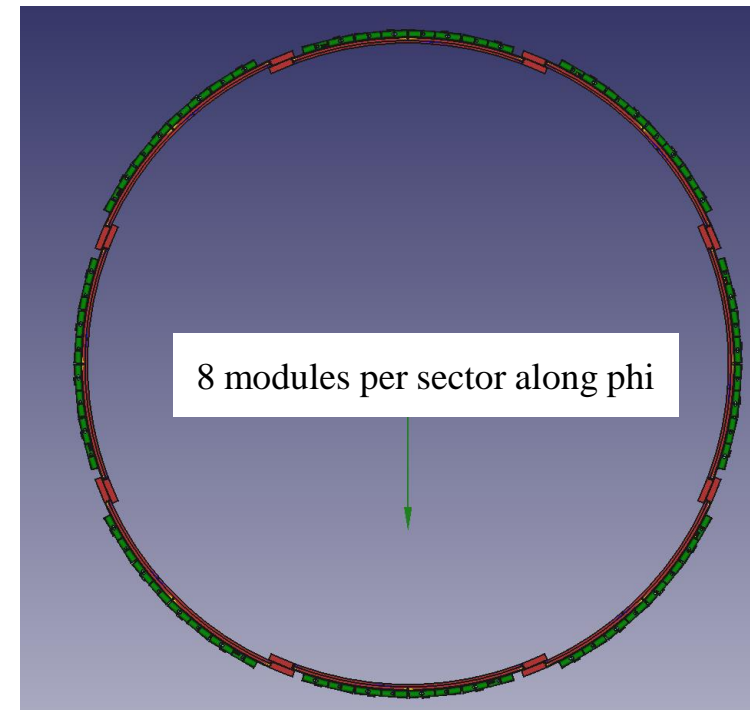
- ❖ Part of the Inner detector (central tracker) with Si trackers and AC-LGAD
- ❖ Fast timing and additional hit point to complement the Si tracker for pattern recognition and background rejection
- ❖ **Single layer based on curved 2D Micromegas modules**
- ❖ Technology: evolution of the CLAS12 Micromegas, 1D → 2D
- ❖ Hermetic in phi and z with 4 cm acceptance gap in the middle → no overlap

CyMBaL : a single layer of curved 2D Micromegas modules

- ❖ Length in z -105 cm, 135 cm
- ❖ Envelop in radial direction 5 cm → 2 radii layers:
  - 50 cm for two central modules and 52.5 cm for the two outer modules
- ❖ Use a single module design to simplify manufacturing and assembly
- ❖ Hermetic in phi and z with 4 cm acceptance gap in the middle → no overlap

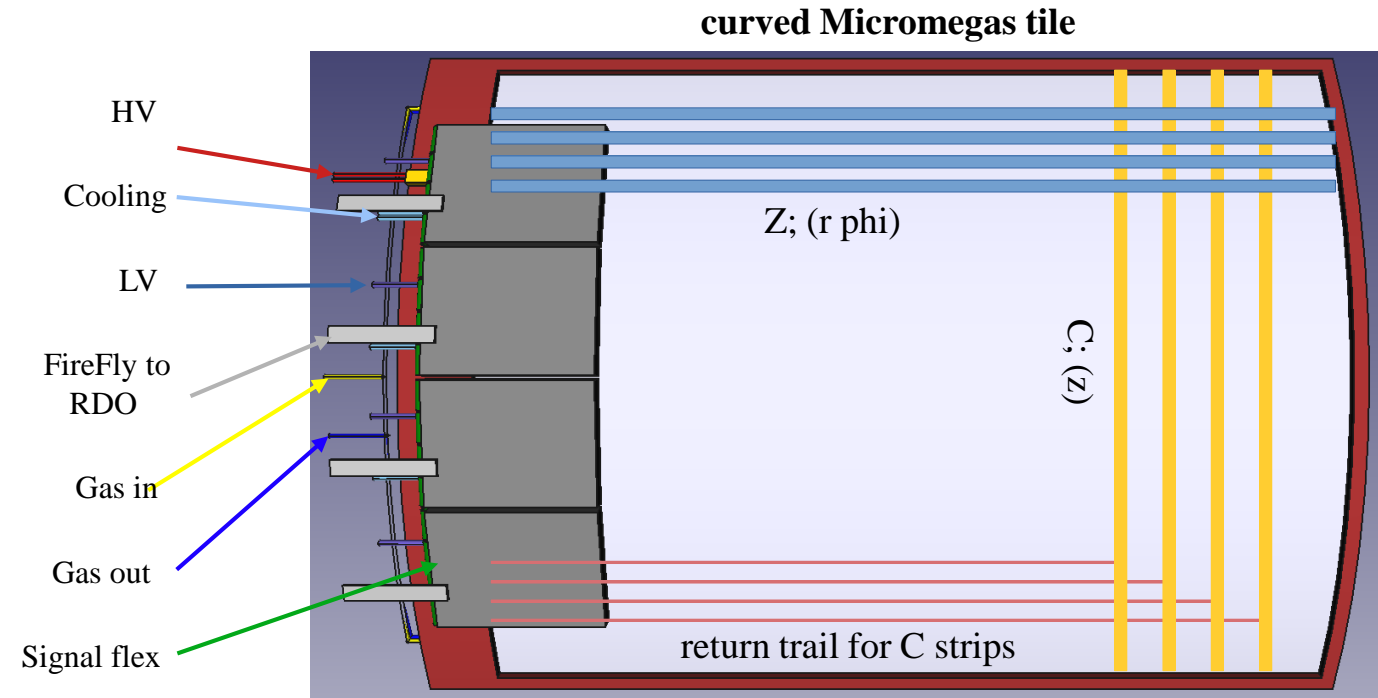
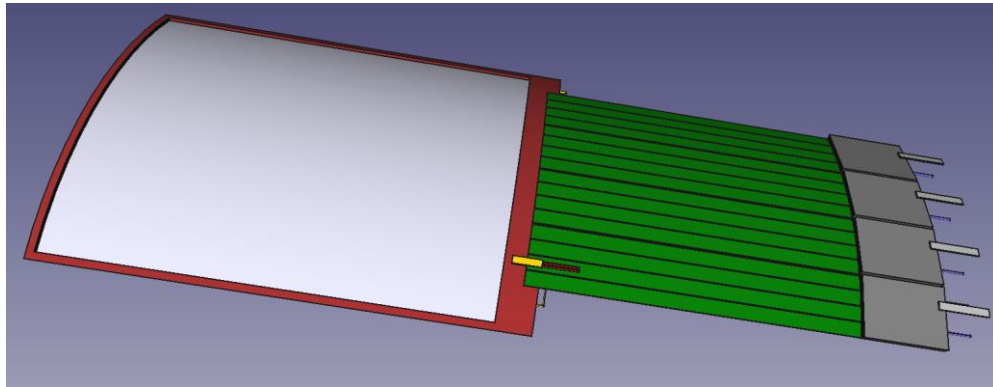


Total of 32 Micromegas tiles



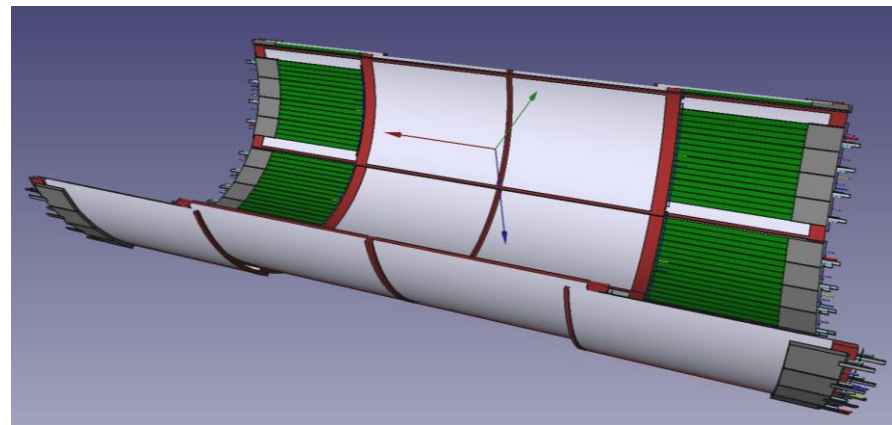
**Module characteristics:**

- ❖ Thickness: 1 cm
- ❖ Total Size:  $65 \times 46 \text{ cm}^2$  and active area:  $59 \times 44 \text{ cm}^2$
- ❖ ~1 mm pitch in both directions → 1024 strips per tile
- ❖ 32 channels per connector → 32 connectors



**On-detector front end board (FEBs)**

- ❖ SALSA chip under development @ Saclay / San Paulo
- ❖ 4 FEB per tile assuming 4 ASICs per FEB:
  - Thickness of FEB: ~1cm
  - 1 × 8 ch FireFly per FEB to the RDO
  - 2 flex cables (green) per 64-ch SALSA ASIC → 8 / FEBs
  - LV & Cooling in and out, possibly in series



**Services:**

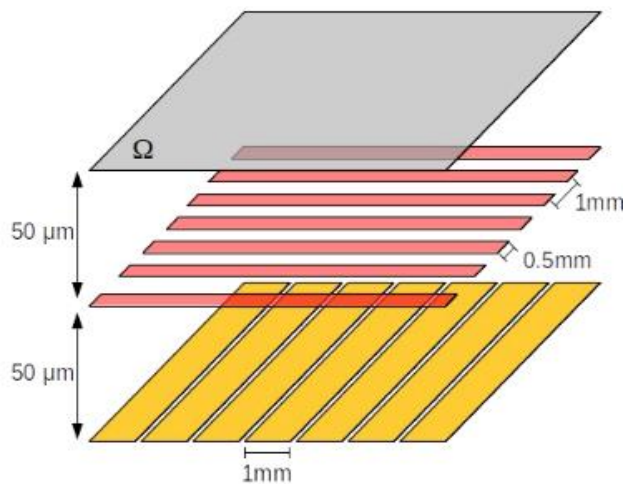
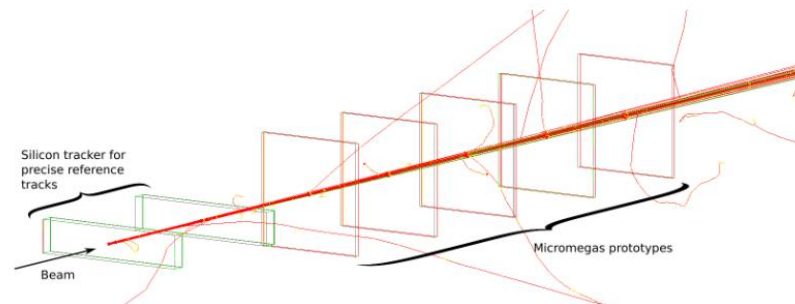
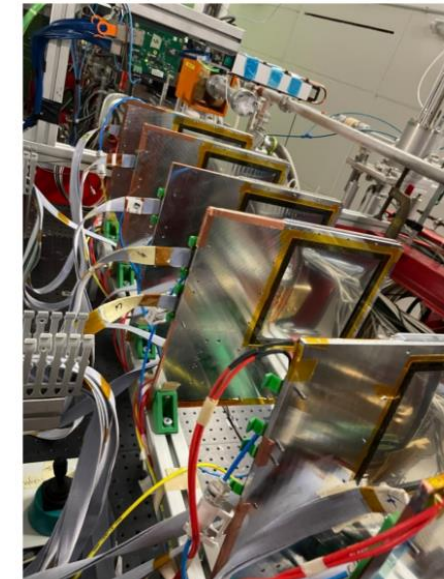
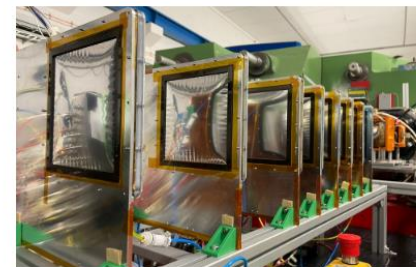
- ❖ HV: 2 channels (drift and resistive layer)
- ❖ Gas: 2 tubes (in and out) → Two tiles can be in series

Beam test at MAMI

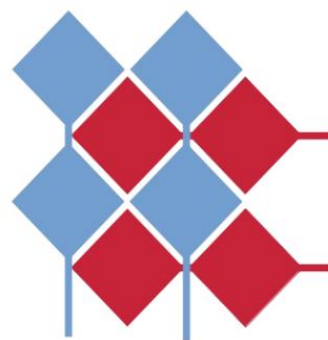
Development of 2D readout Micromegas for ePIC

- ❖ Study of various 2D strip readout options
- ❖ Several 10 cm x 10 cm prototypes tested in beam at MAMI June 2023
- ❖ Resistive readout with high surface resistivity  $\sim 10 \text{ M}\Omega/\square$
- ❖ X and Y strips on two different layers
  - ❖ Straight strips & ASACUSA like pattern

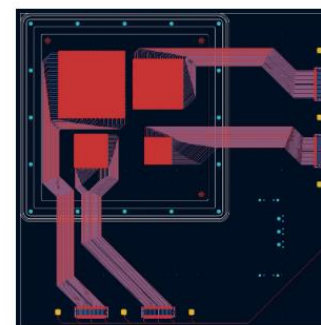
- In June 2023, beam test on a 880MeV electron beam at MAMI in Mainz.
- We tested prototypes with different variations of readout patterns and resistive patterns.



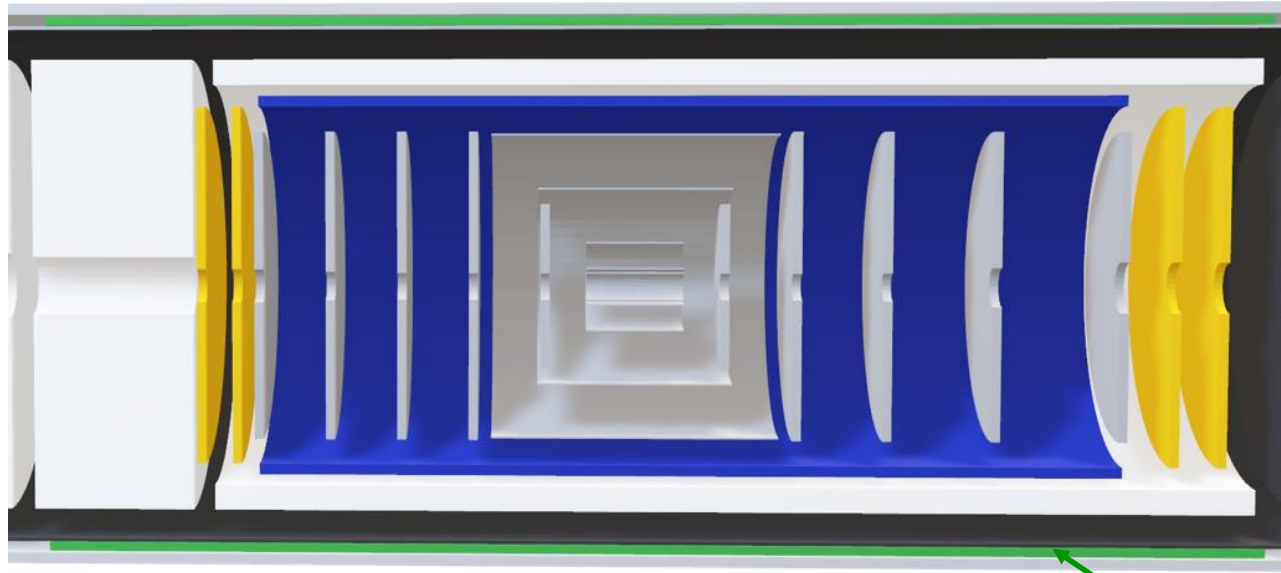
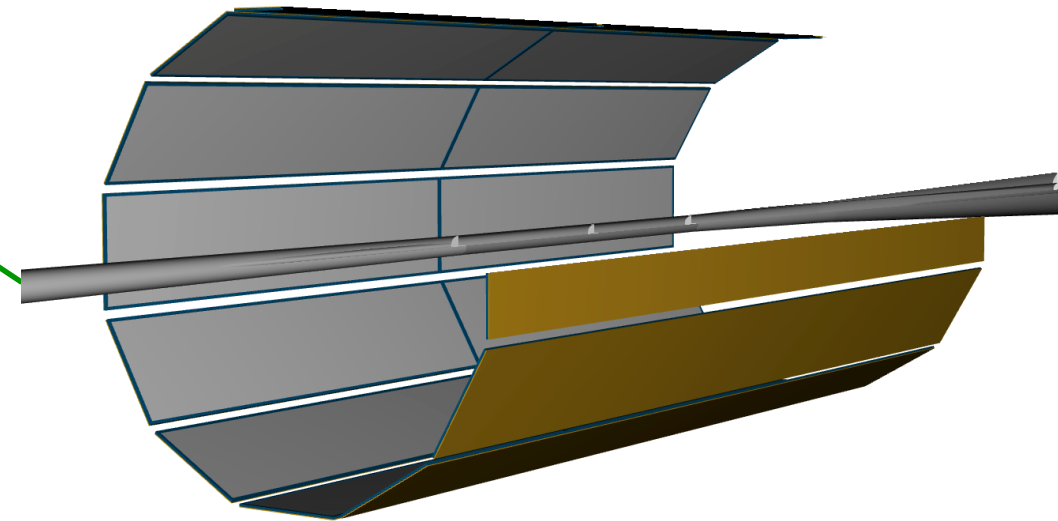
Straight strip pattern



ASACUSA-like pattern

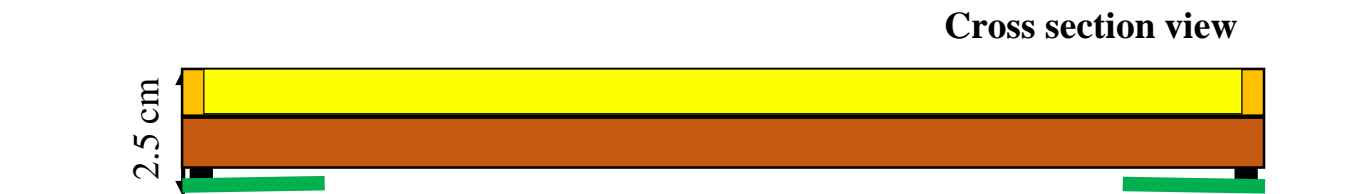
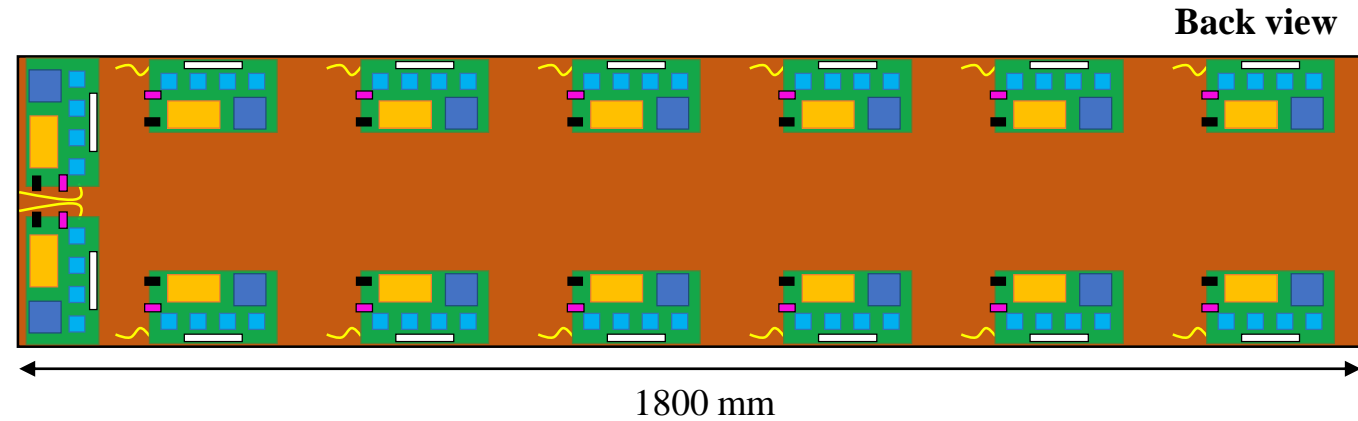
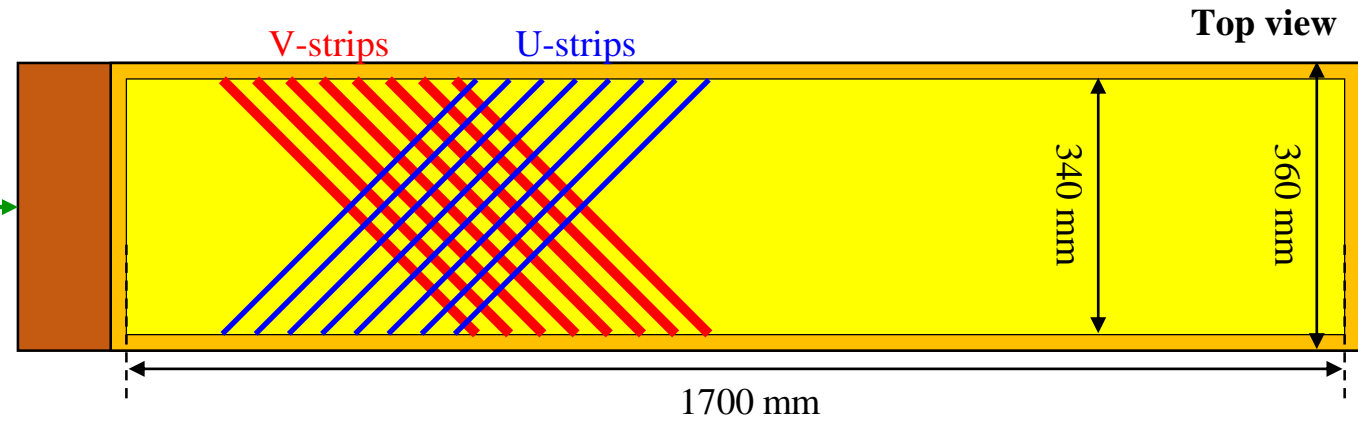
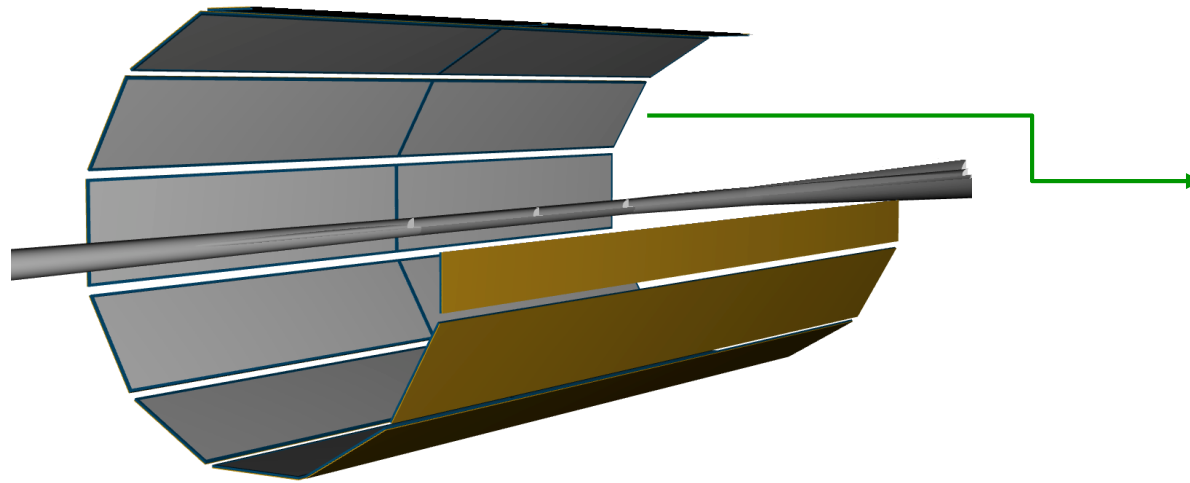


- ❖ Plans for beam test at CERN in 2024 with muon beam to minimize multiple scattering
- ❖ Mock up for a full size prototype

 $\mu$ RWELL-BOT **$\mu$ RWELL-BOT**

- ❖ Provide hit and directional tracking information for DIRC in addition to pattern recognition and additional timing hit point for central tracker
- ❖ Flat long rectangular thin-gap MPGD detector (active area 34 cm  $\times$  170 cm)
- ❖ 2 modules along z direction and 12 modules along radial axis
- ❖ Same segmentation as the DIRC bars in ePIC detector
  - Modules installed in the ECAL support structure under DIRC bars





**24  $\mu$ RWELL-BOT modules**

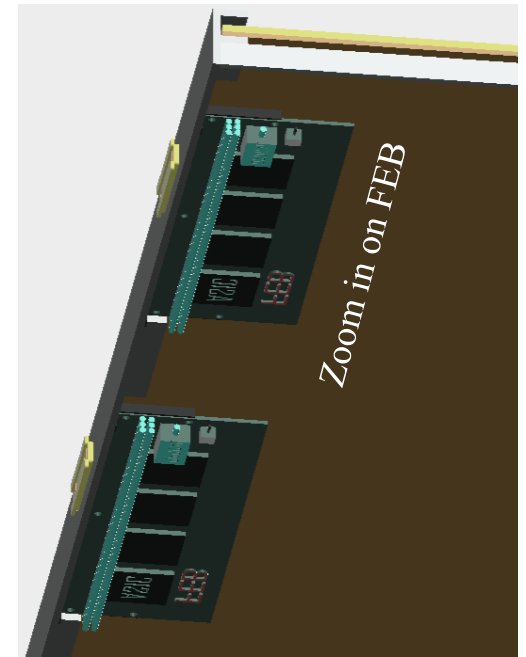
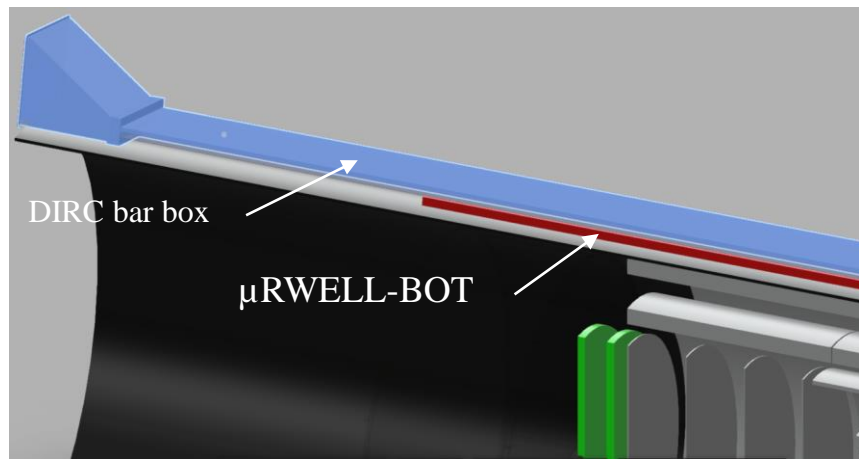
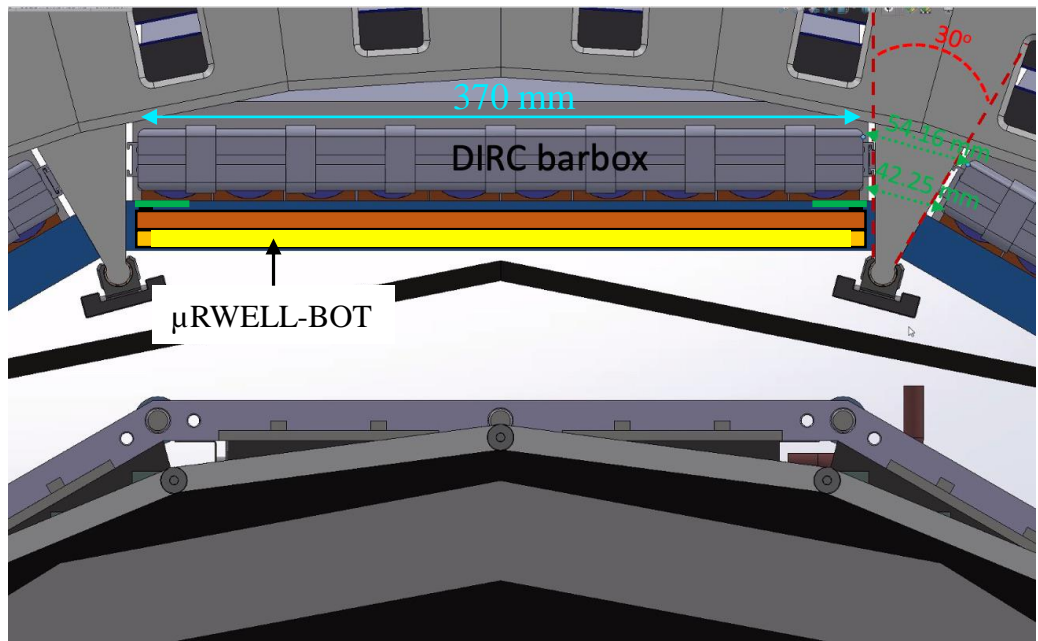
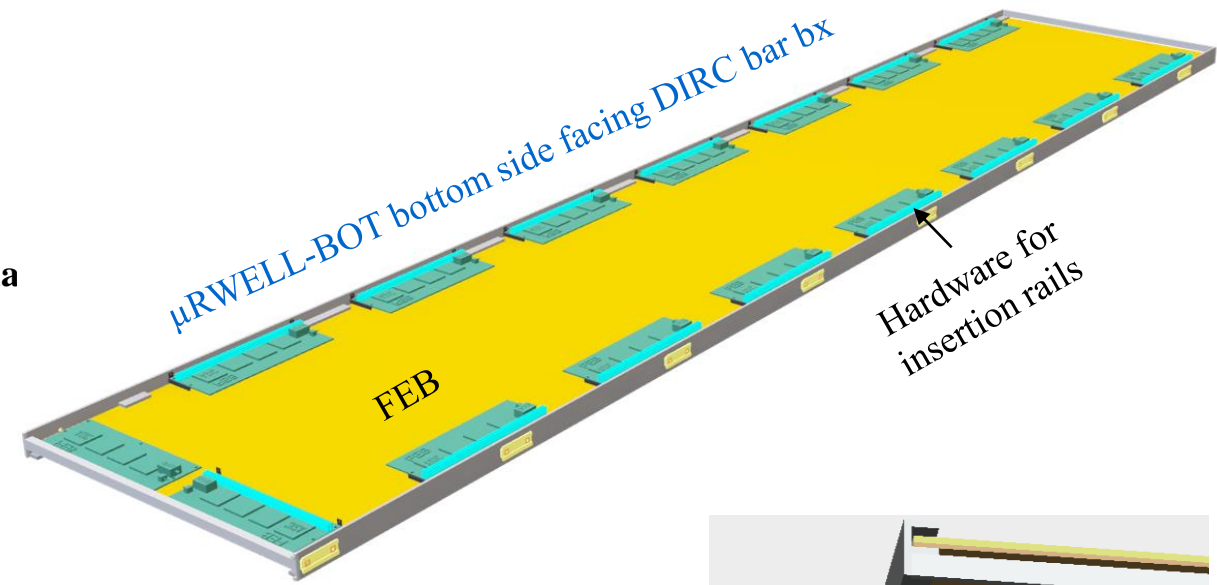
- ❖ Thin-gap (1-mm drift) hybrid amplification GEM- $\mu$ RWELL detector
- ❖ Capacitive-sharing U-V strips readout layers(45<sup>o</sup> stereo angle)
- ❖ Pitch:  $\sim$ 1.14 mm (1792 U-strips and 1792 V-strips per modules)

**On-detector Front End Boards (FEBs) based on SALSA chips**

- ❖ 14 FEB / modules (assuming 4 SALSA chips i.e 256 e-ch / FEB)
- ❖ Total of 336 FEB for the full 24-module  $\mu$ RWELL-BOT
- ❖ Direct connection on the back of the modules (no need for flex cables)
- ❖ Likely different FEB design than for CyMBAL
  - Driven by space constraints

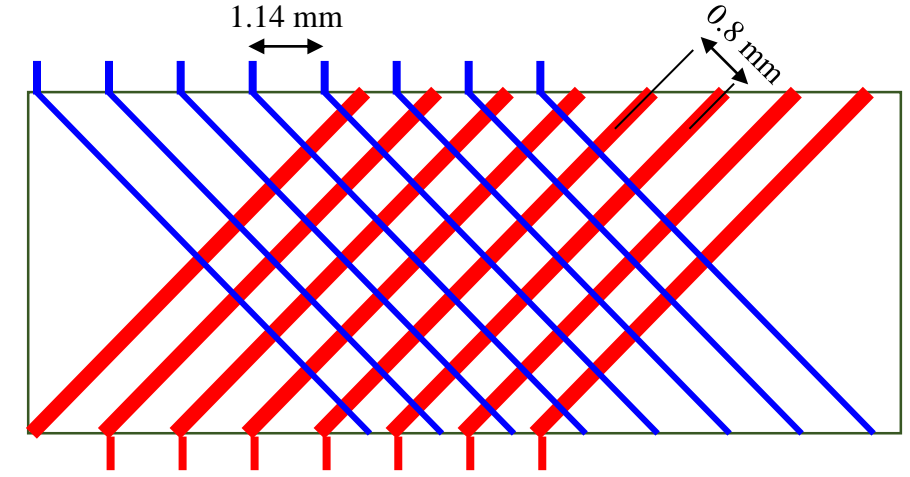
**Status of integration of  $\mu$ RWELL-BOT into ePIC**

- ❖ Installed in the ECAL support structure underneath the DIRC bar box
- ❖ Working out real estate “conflict” with our DIRC colleagues
- ❖ Preliminary design include FEB boards, HV and LV cables, Gas and HV services
- ❖ Lots of progress over the past 3 months with the CAD drawings (**Seung Joon @ Jla**)
  - Design of the module is in advance stage → still working on final details
- ❖ Preliminary design with FEB boards, HV and LV cables, Gas and HV services
- ❖ Virtually no space left in the envelop after the integration of the complete module

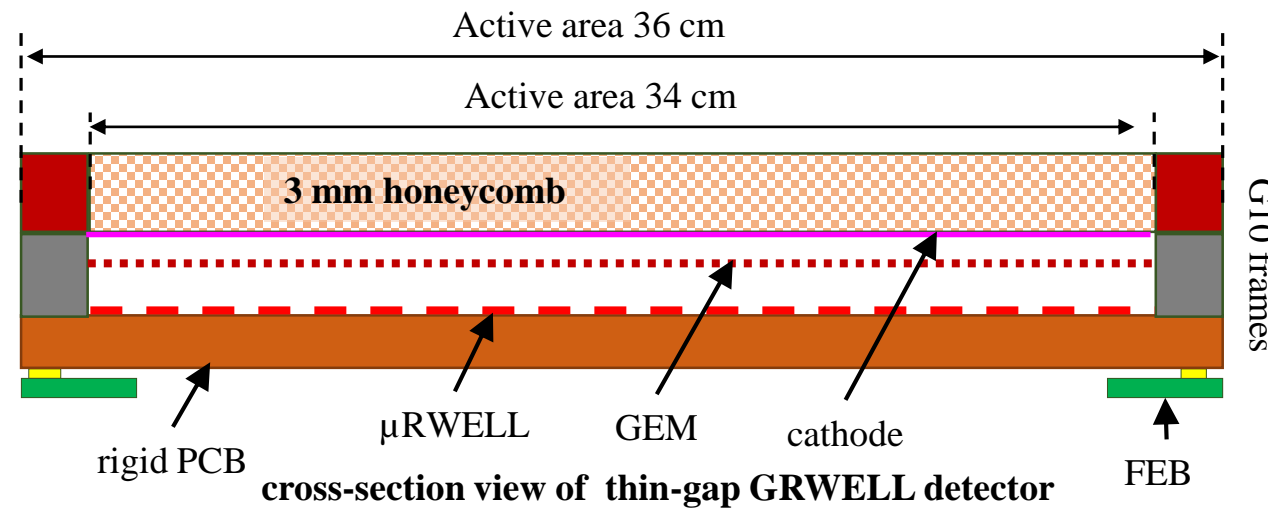


Thin-gap GEM- $\mu$ RWELL design (tg-GRWELL)

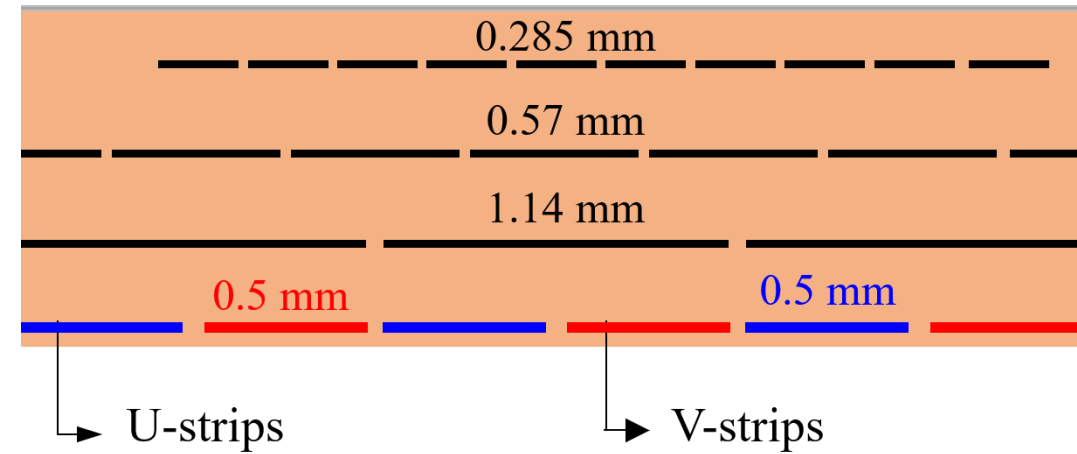
- ❖ Double amplification layers: GEM (preamplification) and  $\mu$ RWELL (main amplification)
- ❖ Thin gap ionization / drift volume
  - 1 mm ionization gap (GEM to cathode) & 2 mm induction gap (GEM to  $\mu$ RWELL)
- ❖ 3-layer capacitive-sharing U-V strip readout
  - Strip pitch: 0.8 mm (along U and V axis)
  - Trace pitch: 1.14 mm along horizontal axis (traces)
- ❖ Connectors on the back of the rigid PCB detector → vias connected strips to connectors
- ❖ The design of the detector module parts will start in a couple of weeks involving interaction with expert at CERN



U-V strip configuration



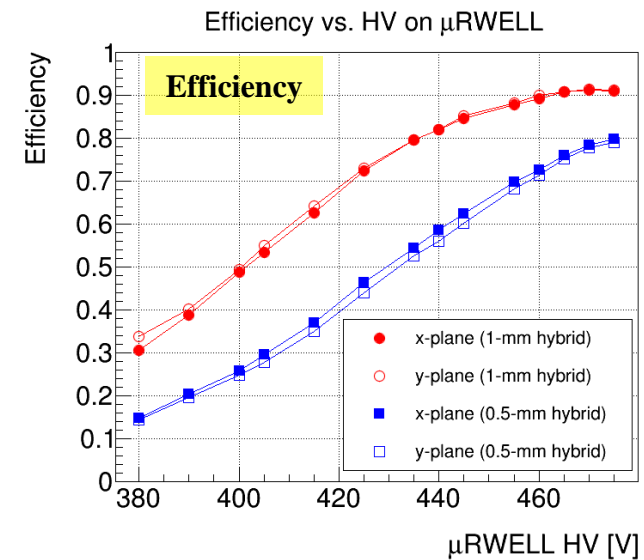
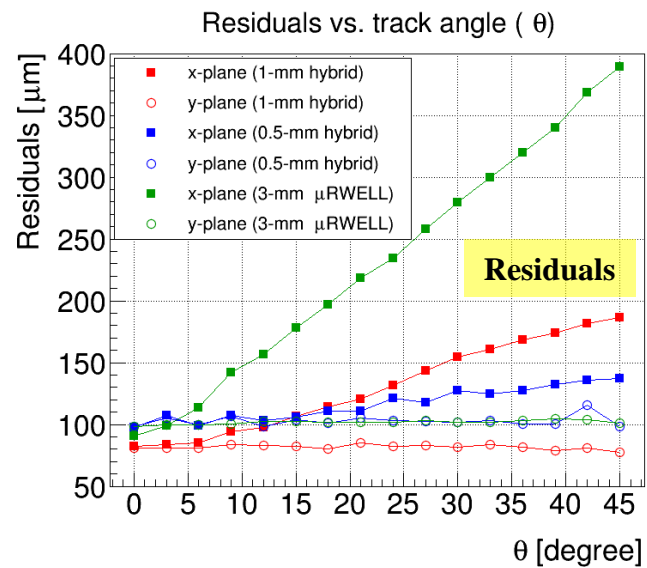
cross-section view of thin-gap GRWELL detector



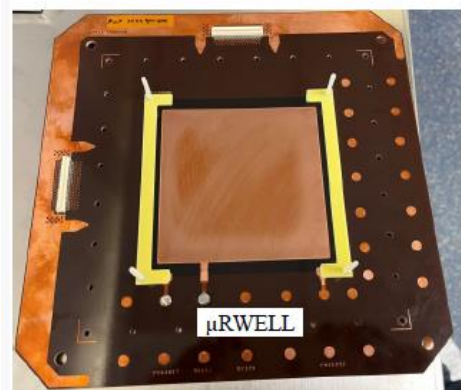
cross-section view of capacitive-sharing U-V readout

**Performance of thin-gap GEM- $\mu$ RWELL protos with track angle**

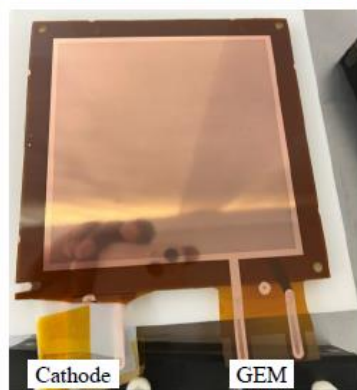
- ❖ Position resolution steadily increases with track angle but thin-gap protos shows better performance at large angle than 3-mm protos
- ❖ Efficiency **is angle-dependent** and varies from ~90% to ~95% for 1-degree and 45-degree tracks respectively for 1-mm GEM- $\mu$ RWELL and from ~75% to ~85% for 0.5-mm GEM- $\mu$ RWELL
- ❖ Strip multiplicity is also angle-dependent. Normalized strip multiplicity plot shows 60% and ~22% increase of the strip multiplicity for 3-mm gap  $\mu$ RWELL and 1-mm GEM- $\mu$ RWELL respectively



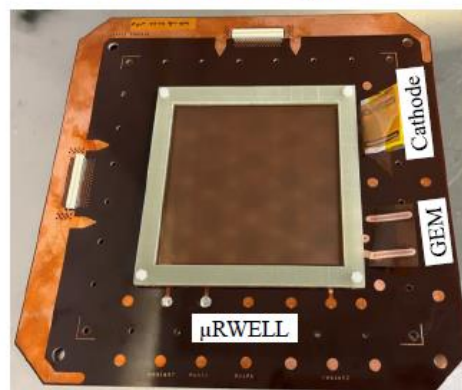
$\mu$ RWELL + readout PCB



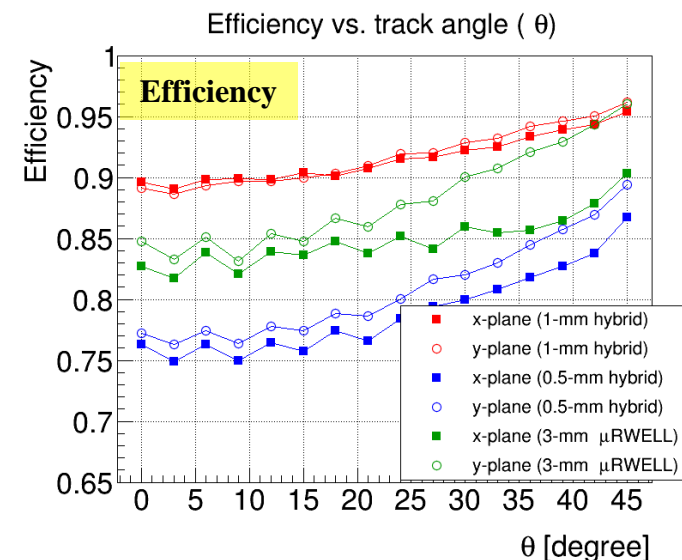
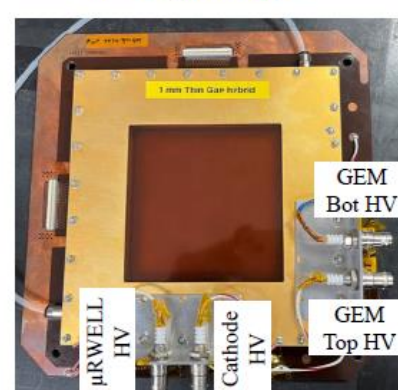
Cathode + GEM block



Stack of the hybrid

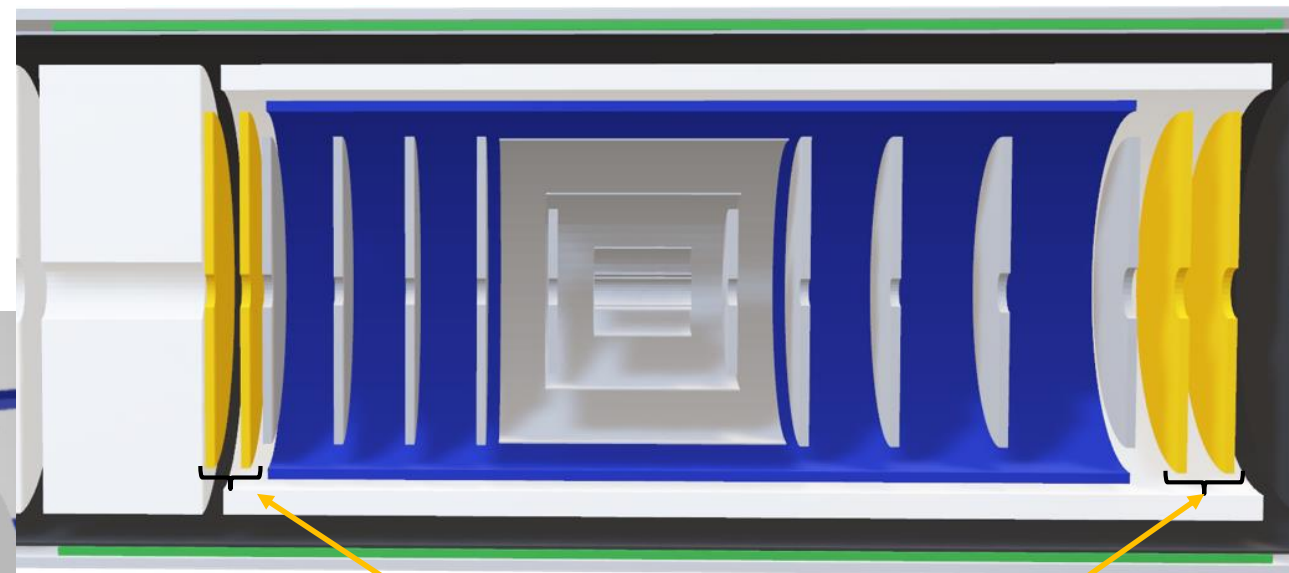
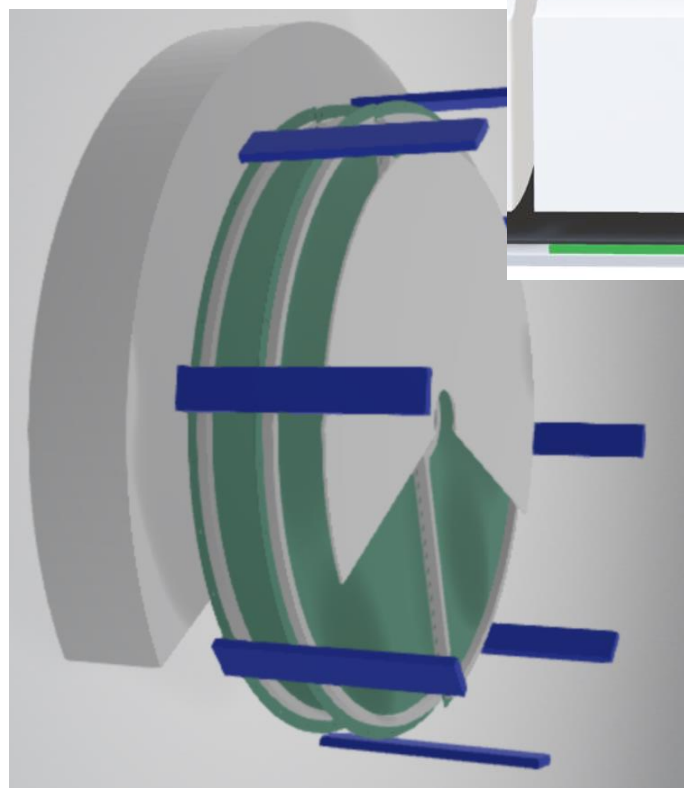


Final prototype



**$\mu$ RWELL-ECT**

- ❖ Provide fast timing and additional hit in forward and backward trackers
- ❖ Planar GEM- $\mu$ RWELL discs
  - ❖ Both thin gap and standard gap been explored
- ❖ 2 discs in either end cap  $\rightarrow$  radius 50 cm
  - ❖ 2 semi-circle or 4 quadrants still under consideration
- ❖ Design and CAD drawings of implementation in ePIC just started
- ❖ Effort led by A. D'Angelo from INFN Roma Tor Vergata
- ❖ Jlab helping with CAD design and inetgration



End Cap MPGD Discs  $\mu$ RWELL-ECT

Material from **Annalisa's slides** @ Workshop for Inner Detector Support Structures and Cooling

[https://indico.bnl.gov/event/22387/contributions/87601/attachments/52771/90294/EIC\\_endcaps\\_Integration\\_feb\\_20\\_2024.pptx](https://indico.bnl.gov/event/22387/contributions/87601/attachments/52771/90294/EIC_endcaps_Integration_feb_20_2024.pptx)

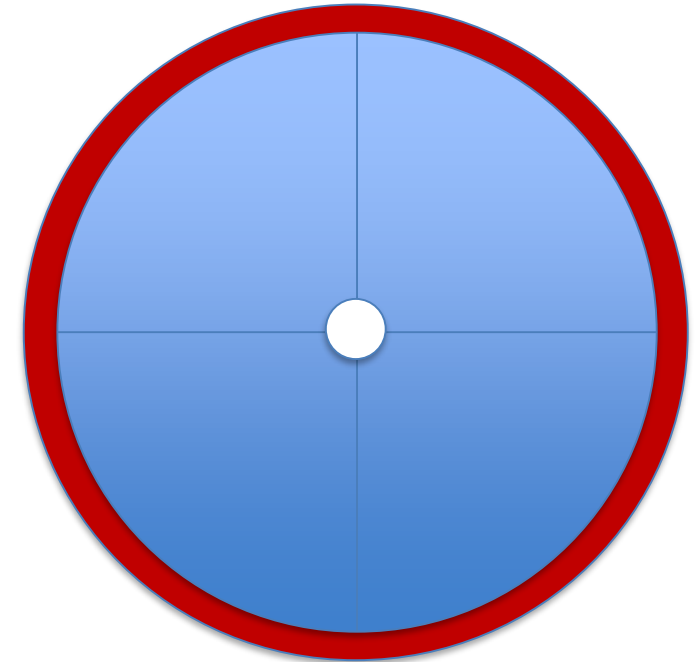
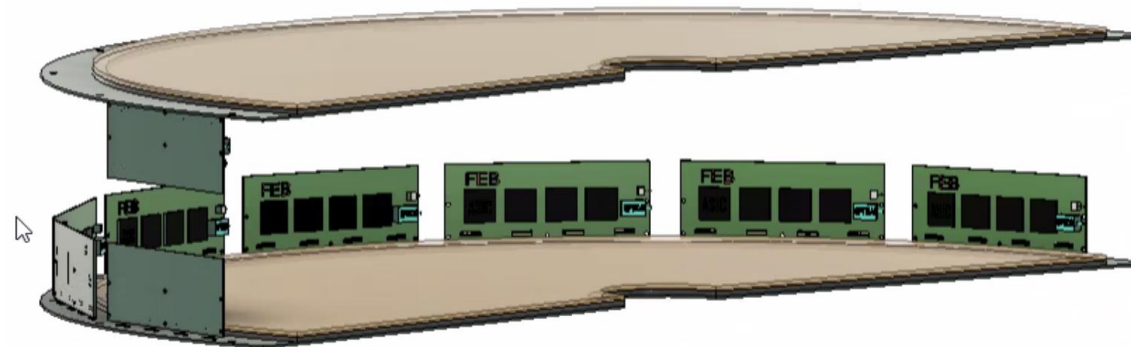
Component	Sub-Component	WBS	Length (cm)	Inner Radius (cm)	Outer Radius (cm)	Offset from Center (cm)	Physical Start (cm)	Physical End (cm)	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Weight (kg)	Technology	Notes
HD MPGD 2			2.5	7.014	50	161	161	163.5	0.02	3.85414078		Weight: based on parametric estimate from SBS Gem Offset: measured from face nearest to interaction point
HD MPGD 1			2.5	7.014	50	148	148	150.5	0.02	3.85414078		Weight: based on parametric estimate from SBS Gem Offset: measured from face nearest to interaction point
LD MPGD 1			2.5	4.635	50	-110	-112.5	-110	0.02	3.89772228		Weight: based on parametric estimate from SBS Gem Offset: measured from face nearest to interaction point
LD MPGD 2			2.5	4.635	50	-120	-122.5	-120	0.02	3.89772228		Weight: based on parametric estimate from SBS Gem Offset: measured from face nearest to interaction point

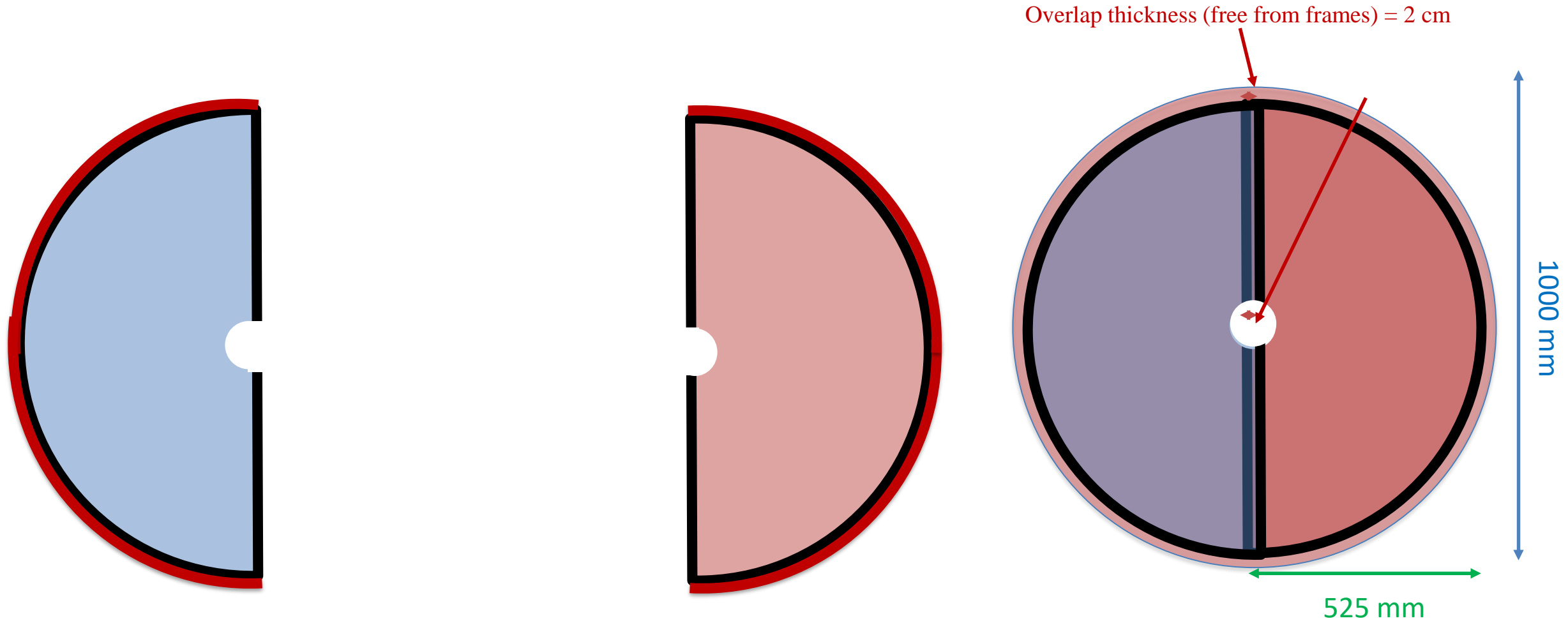
<https://eic.jlab.org/Geometry/Detector/Detector-20240117135224.html>

Last update: Jan. 17<sup>th</sup>2024

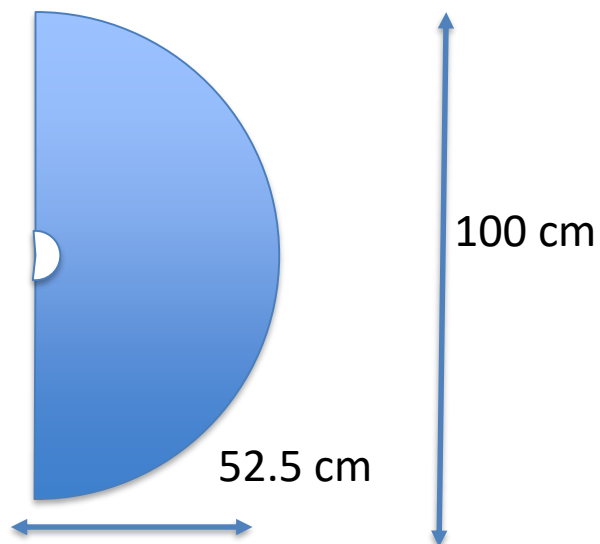
## Endcaps - dimensions

- 50 cm external radius - including frames and services
- 5 ÷ 8 cm inner radius

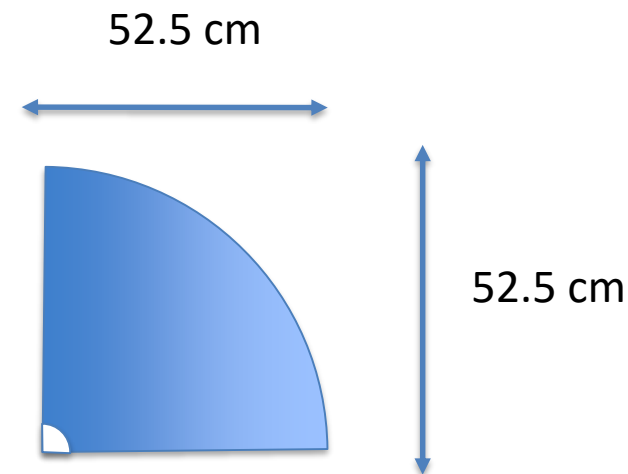




2 semi-circles



4 Quadrants



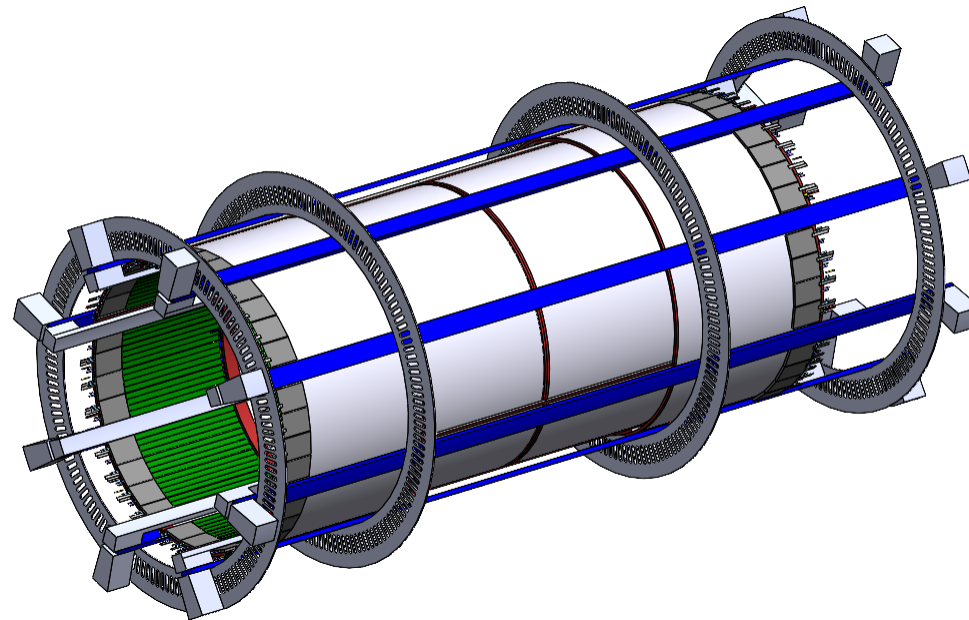
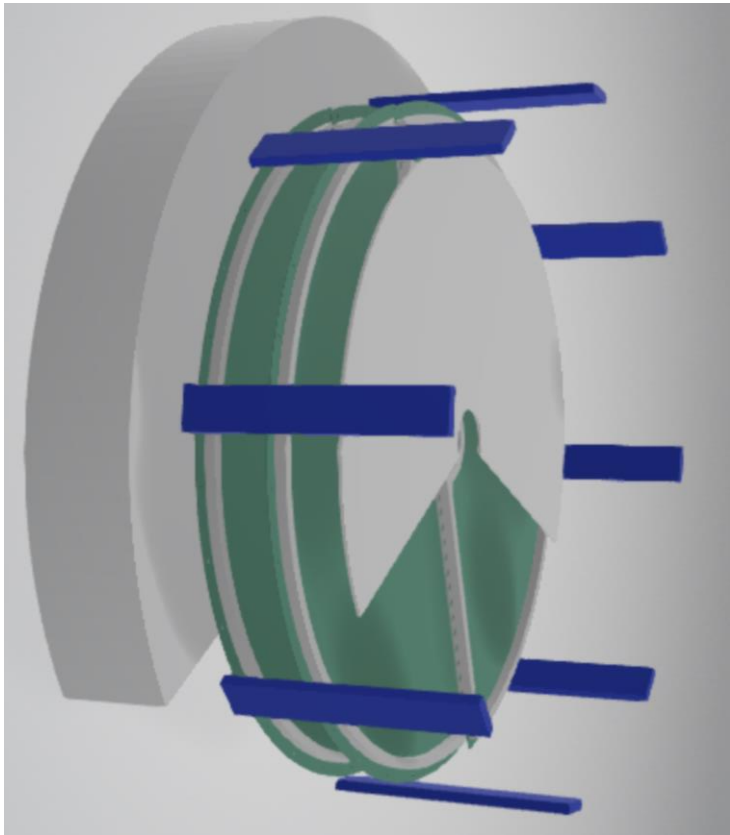
PROs	CONs
One vertical/horizontal overlap only – less material	Larger detector surfaces are more difficult to handle.
The two endcaps may be rotated by 90° one respect to the other to recover overall symmetry	

PROs	CONs
Smaller dimensions are easier to handle	Two vertical and horizontal overlapping regions – more material
Each endcap is intrinsically symmetric	



Status of integration of  $\mu$ RWELL-ECT discs into ePIC

- ❖ Effort just started with Annalisa for the overall design and Seung Joon for the mechanical drawings and integration into ePIC
- ❖ Good understanding of how the end cap discs will be integrated into inner detector support structure (Andy)
- ❖ Still need to finalize the envelop of the  $\mu$ RWELL-ECT → will require to increase the radius of CyMBaL to make room for cables and services
- ❖ Preliminary design with FEB boards, HV and LV cables, Gas and HV services



For each endcap disk (4 disks in total):

- ❖ 16 HV cables
- ❖ 4 gas inlets and 4 gas outlets
- ❖ 32 data cables
- ❖ 32 low voltage cables
- ❖ 2 temperature sensors cables
- ❖ 2 humidity sensors cables
- ❖ 2 dry air inlet and 2 dry-air outlet cooling hoses
- ❖ Space for 32 RDO cards

### Inner Detector Support Structures and Cooling

Tuesday Feb 20, 2024, 8:30 AM → 4:30 PM US/Eastern

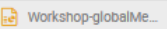
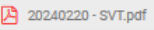

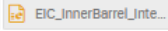
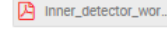

Room 2-219 (Bldg 510)

**Description** Join ZoomGov Meeting  
<https://bnl.zoomgov.com/j/1609466184?pwd=LzlZRMNyOFZpcnVOWVI2NmI5RVVpQT09>

Meeting ID: 160 946 6184  
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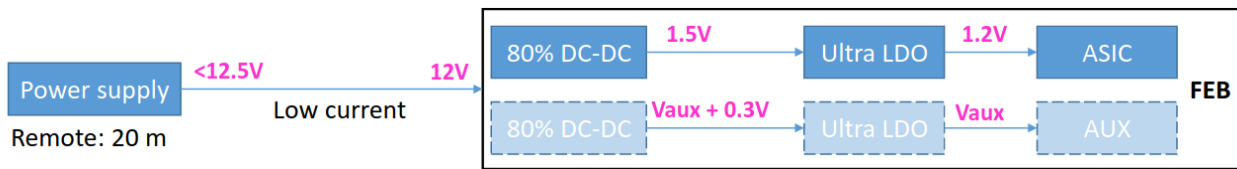
### Action items from the workshop - Rahul's email 02/24/2024

1. Weight estimates for detectors and services:
  - ❖ Silicon Detectors : [Ernst Sichtermann](#)
  - ❖ CyMBaL : [Francesco Bossu](#)
  - ❖ MPGDs ( $\mu$ RWELL) : [Kondo, Seung Joon, Annalisa](#)
2. Services are shown fanned out evenly in the service estimates model. Attachment points for discs and other support features will need space. Extra 25% room should be accounted for that at detector interfaces - [Roland](#)
3. [Andy and Sushrut](#) will develop conceptual design of support structures to the extent that we can get realistic estimates of detector envelopes to subgroups.
4. 1 cm gap is needed for the adjustment of the inner detectors (CyMBaL and  $\mu$ RWELL-ECT).
5. Subgroups need to work with Andy, Sushrut and Roland if any updates to the service estimates, RDOs etc. is needed in the detector volume.
6. Si group only needs 4 two inch ducts or equivalent coming from both side (8 total) to cool entire Si volume using air. Silicon group will be responsible for the design of the cooling layout within the detector volume. Integration group will look into providing air into that volume and let them know if it's possible.
7. Add North-South, Hadron-Lepton and Forward-Backward on the integration and envelope drawings to avoid confusion.

8:30 AM → 9:00 AM	<b>Inner Detector Support Structures and AC LGAD Overview</b> Speaker: <a href="#">Andreas Werner Jung</a> (member@cem.ch)	🕒 30m
		
9:00 AM → 9:30 AM	<b>Si Detectors Design and Cooling Overview</b> Speakers: <a href="#">Ernst Sichtermann</a> (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory), <a href="#">Mera Horne</a>	🕒 30m
		
9:30 AM → 10:00 AM	<b>MPGDs Barrel and Disks Design and Cooling Overview</b> Speakers: <a href="#">Annalisa D'Angelo</a> (University of Rome Tor Vergata & INFN Roma Tor Vergata), <a href="#">Seung Joon Lee</a> (employee@jlab.org; member@jlab.org)	🕒 30m
	 	
10:00 AM → 10:30 AM	<b>Design of the Micro Megs</b> Speakers: <a href="#">Audrey Francisco</a> (CEA-Saclay), <a href="#">Francesco Bossu</a> (CEA-Saclay)	🕒 30m
		
10:30 AM → 10:45 AM	<b>DIRC Overview</b> Speaker: <a href="#">Avishay Mizrahi</a> (MIT LNS)	🕒 15m
		
10:45 AM → 11:00 AM	<b>Break</b>	🕒 15m
11:00 AM → 12:30 PM	<b>Inner Detectors Support Structures Design Details Discussion</b>	🕒 1h 30m
12:30 PM → 1:30 PM	<b>Lunch</b>	🕒 1h
1:30 PM → 3:00 PM	<b>Si Detectors and cooling detail design discussion</b>	🕒 1h 30m
3:00 PM → 4:00 PM	<b>MPGDs Barrel and Disks Details</b>	🕒 1h
4:00 PM → 4:30 PM	<b>Summary and Steps Forward</b>	🕒 30m

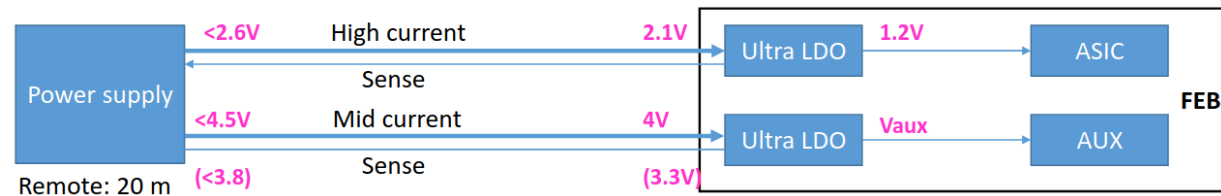
From Irakli's presentation at the DAQ meeting: <https://indico.bnl.gov/event/22316/>

### DCDC on (or close by) FEBs



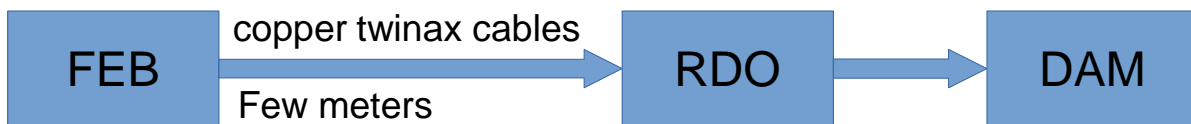
PRO: Small cross section cables  
 CON: DCDC might be bulky

### LDO based powering scheme



PRO: No DCDC on FEBs  
 CON: Large cross section cables for high current delivery

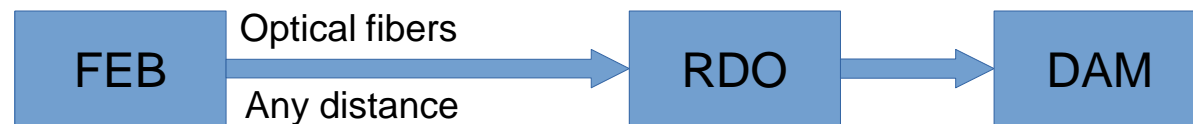
### FEB-RDO: on copper twinax cables



PRO: no intelligence on FEBs  
 CON: RDO MPGD specific, radiation hard, space?

CyMBaL - Inner Detector Workshop

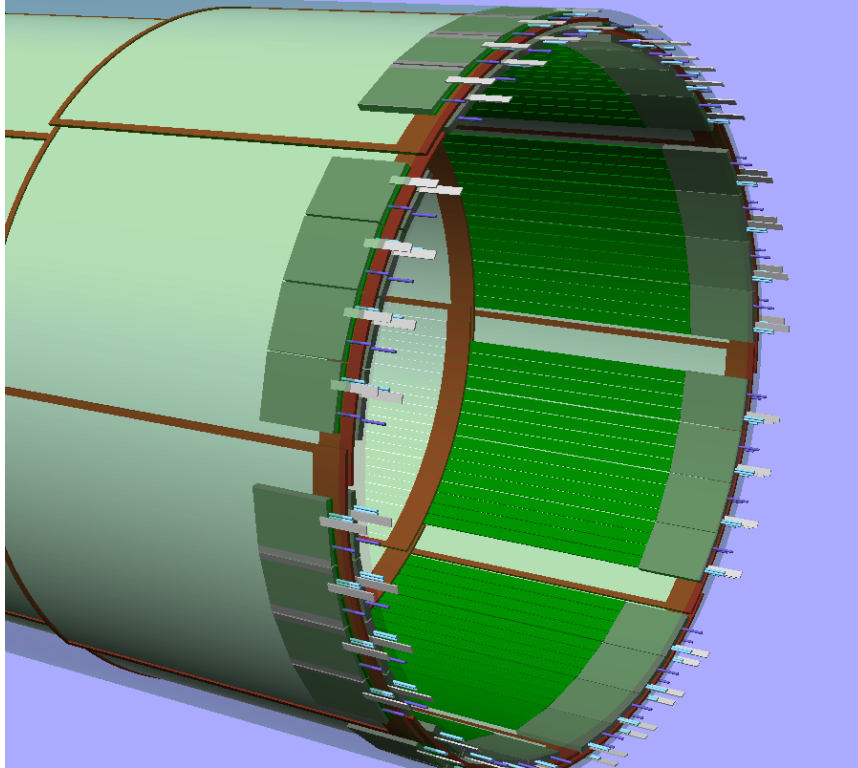
### FEB-RDO: on optical fibers



PRO: small cross section for service and no problem of space for RDO  
 CON: intelligence on FEB, consumption, radiation hardness

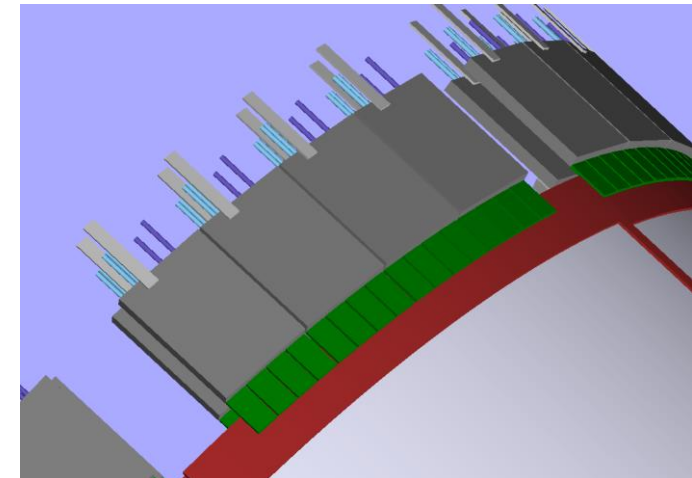
- 
- ❖ Design of all three ePIC MPGD tracking layers is ongoing and in good shape
  - ❖ CAD drawing and integration in ePIC detector made progress with regular meeting with the Integration and support structures groups
  - ❖ This include our first understanding of the services and cables need for these detectors
  - ❖ A couple of technical details regarding integration and detector envelops still need to be addressed
  - ❖ Very productive workshop took place at BNL on 02/20/2024 to discuss issues regarding mechanical support structure and cooling and cabling of the inner detector
  - ❖ R&D and PED effort of the various technologies ongoing with positive initial performance results from beam test in 2023

Back up

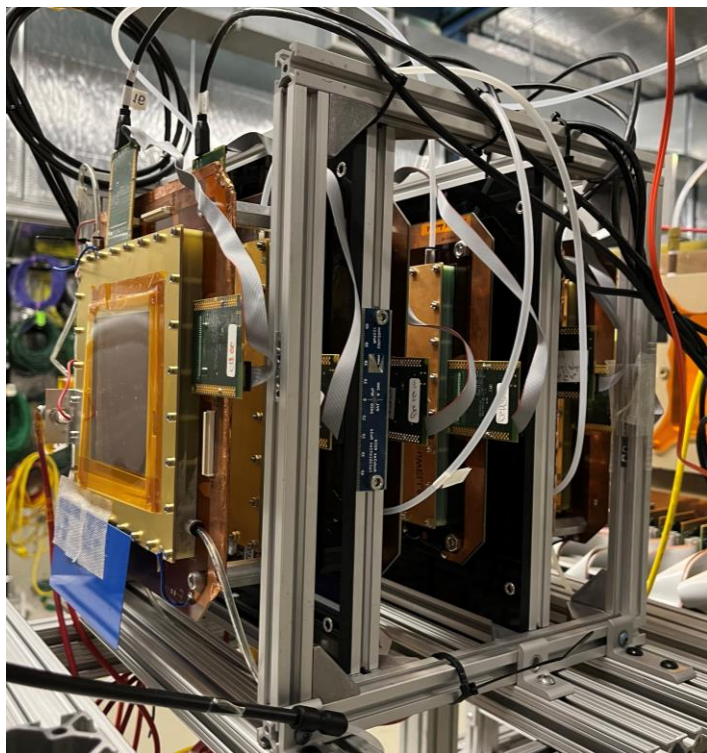


- $Z = [-1050, 1350]$  mm
- $r = [500, 550]$  mm (green shade in the picture)
- Assumptions for the radial keeping zone:
  - Thickness of a tile structure  $\sim 1$ cm
  - Thickness of FEB  $\sim 1$ cm
- But this is still a crude (and safe) estimate:
  - We need better estimates for the FEB (see later)
  - Results from the mechanical mock up (later in the year)

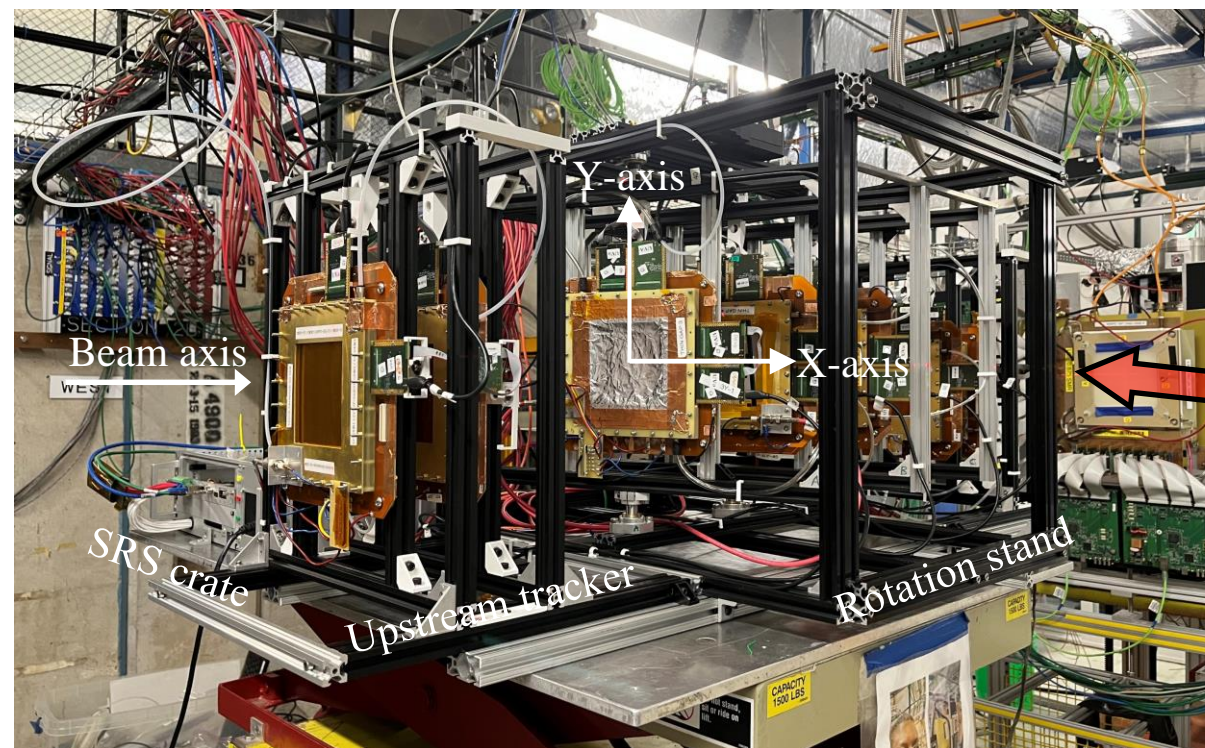
- FEB on the extremities of the system to avoid too much material in the active region
- The inner modules will need longer flex cables ( $\sim 50$ cm) to bring the signals to the FEB
- QUESTION: If the 5cm radial keeping zone is not available, we could save some radial space by moving the FEBs close to the modules
- Is there enough space in  $z$ ?



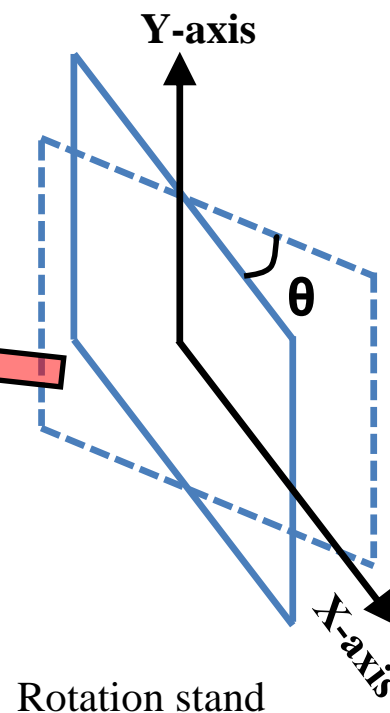
- ❖ All ten various **thin-gap MPGD** prototypes successfully were tested in the 120 GeV proton beam at the Fermilab Test beam Facility (FTBF) in June 2023
- ❖ Multi-institution common test beam with two tracking telescopes running simultaneously with 5 prototypes tested for efficiency and position resolution studies
- ❖ Several prototypes tested with both Argon and Krypton based gas mixture to study best gas for efficiency
- ❖ Test also performed against standard 3-mm gap GEM and  $\mu$ RWELL prototypes for position resolution performance

**Setup I:** HV scan setup

- ❖ Efficiency with different gas mixtures
- ❖ 2 thin-gap prototypes in the stand
- ❖ 4 trackers: 2 upstream & 2 downstream

**Setup II:** Spatial resolution vs. angle scan setup

- ❖ Rotation stand rotate the X-Y plane by an angle  $\theta$  (0 - 45 degrees) w.r.t to Y-axis
- ❖ Up to 3 thin-gap prototypes tested in the rotation stand at the time
- ❖ 2 trackers upstream and 2 downstream on a fixed separate stand



### Production and procurement of GEM foils and $\mu$ RWELL PCBs

- ❖ GEM foils and  $\mu$ RWELL will be produced by CERN MPT workshop (aka Rui's workshop)
- ❖ Production of these components will start after the design is validated with the PED pre-production modules (may need 2 iterations)
- ❖ Design validation is expected to be complete by mid 2025
- ❖ **Korean GEM Production facility express interest in fabricating GEM foils and  $\mu$ RWELL for ePIC MPGDs**
  - ❖ Facility located at the Korean Institute of Basic Science (IBS) → The group is already member of the ePIC collaboration and just join the MPGD-DSC
  - ❖ The equipment were relocated from Mecaro (semi conductor company) that produces large GEM foils for CMS GEMs
  - ❖ **Inseok Yoon will present the status of this Korean GEM facility at our next General MPGD-DSC meeting March 07**

### Assembly and characterization of $\mu$ RWELL-BOT module

- ❖ Three institutions expresses interest for the assembly, full characterization and QA of the  $\mu$ RWELL-BOT modules
  - JLab, Florida Tech and University of Virginia → all 3 sites have extensive experience with MPGD projects for NP and HEP experiments
    - **It is critical to maintain these experience within ePIC MPGD-DSC for MPGD production**
- ❖ Total of **30  $\mu$ RWELL-BOT modules** (24 production + 6 spares) for the barrel outer tracker
  - 3 month for the assembly and full characterization and QA of one  $\mu$ RWELL-BOT module
  - Assuming production is conducted in parallel in the 3 assembly sites → 2.5 years for all 30 modules
  - Assuming production start January 2026 → all 30  $\mu$ RWELL-BOT modules will be on site at BNL July 2028
- ❖ We welcome additional institutions interested in joining the ePIC MPGD the effort



