

Detector Day, March 25, 2024

Barrel Imaging Calorimeter

eRD115

03/25/2024

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for the Barrel Imaging Calorimeter DSC

Argonne National Laboratory





R&D Motivation

EIC Calorimetry Requirements

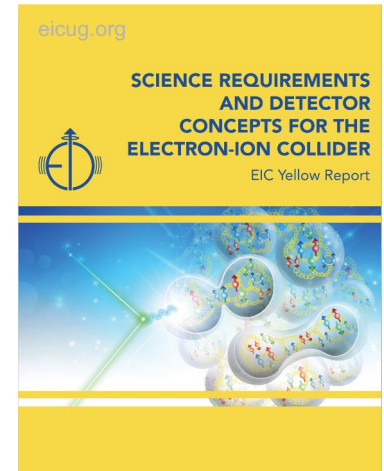
Barrel ECAL in EIC Yellow Report

EIC Community outlined physics, detector requirements, and evolving detector concepts in the [EIC Yellow Report](#).

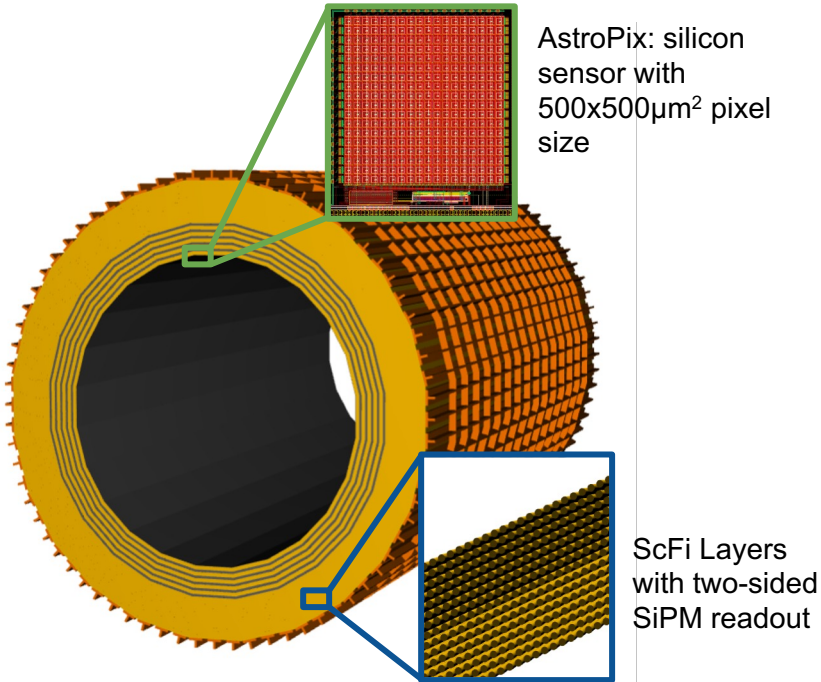
EIC Yellow Report requirements for Barrel EM Calorimeter

- Detection of electrons/photons to measure **energy and position**
- Require **moderate energy resolution** $(7 - 10)\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus (1 - 3)\%$
- Require **electron-pion separation up to 10^4** at low momenta in combination with other detectors
- Discriminate between **π^0 decays and single γ up to ~ 10 GeV**
- **Low energy photon** reconstruction ~ 100 MeV

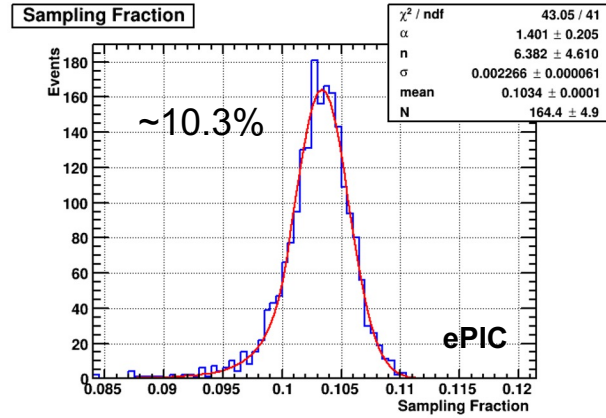
Challenges: e/π PID, γ/π^0 discrimination, available space



Barrel Imaging Calorimeter: General Overview



- **4(+2) layers of imaging Si sensors** interleaved with **5 Pb/ScFi layers**
- Followed by a **large section of Pb/ScFi section**
- Total radiation thickness $\sim 17.1 X_0$
- Sampling fraction $\sim 10\%$



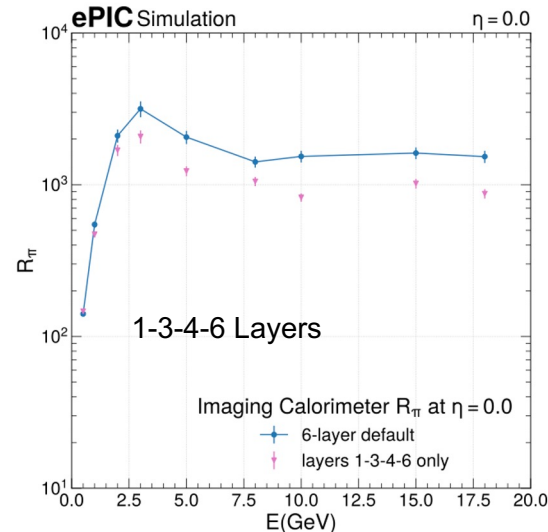
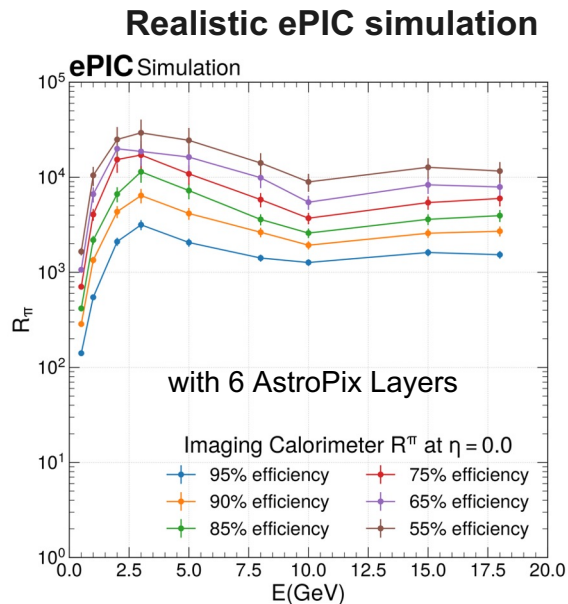
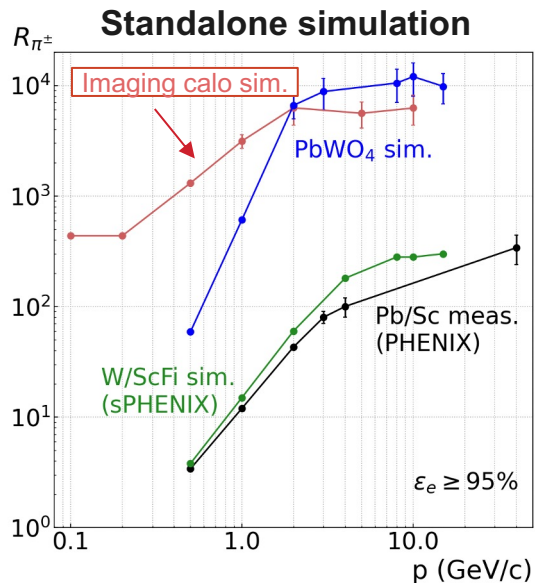
Simulations of **single photons** at $\eta=0$ ($\sim 17.1 X_0$)

$$\text{Sampling fraction} = \frac{\Sigma E_{\text{fibers}}}{E_{\text{thrown}}}$$

Energy resolution - Primarily from Pb/ScFi layers (+ Imaging pixels energy information)

Position resolution - Primarily from Imaging Layers (+ 2-side Pb/ScFi readout)

Barrel Imaging Calorimeter: Performance Example



- **Goal:** Separation of electrons from background in Deep Inelastic Scattering (DIS) processes
- Method: **E/p cut (Pb/ScFi) + Neural Network** using **3D position and energy info** from imaging layers
- e- π separation exceeds **10^3** in pion suppression at **95% efficiency** above 1 GeV in realistic conditions!

Barrel Imaging Calorimeter: Technology R&D

SciFi/Pb Barrel technology:

Tested extensively for electromagnetic response in energies $E_y < 2.5 \text{ GeV}$

Energy resolution: $\sigma = 5.2\% / \sqrt{E} \oplus 3.6\%^1$
– 15.5 X_0 , GlueX could not constrain the constant term (due to low energies)

General direction of R&D:

Test feasibility of using in the environment of EIC:

SciFi/Pb integrated with the AstroPix sensor layers

benchmarking of high energy simulation performance (e.g., e/π separation, response to pions)

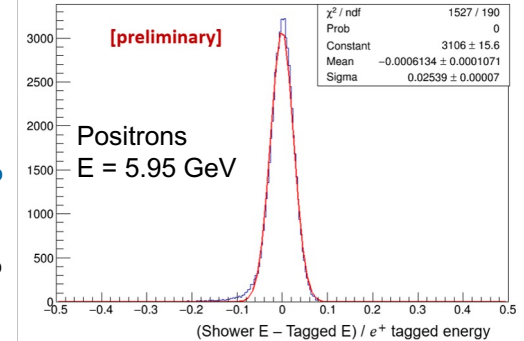
1) GlueX, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A, vol. 896, pp. 24–42, 2018

Snapshot of FY23 R&D:

Hall D, March 2023
Baby BCAL Test

Measured Resolution: $\sim 2.5\%$

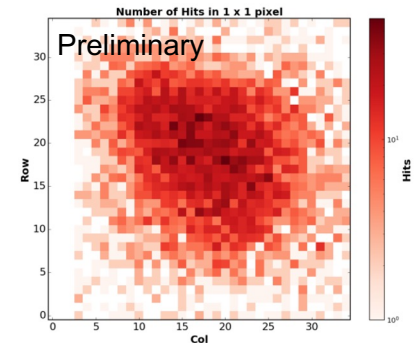
Extrapolated GlueX NIM¹): $\sim 4.2\%$



Trends well below 2% of constant term!

Beam spot hit maps
FNAL, May 2023
AstroPix v3 Test
120 GeV protons

Performs well in much harsher conditions than EIC



EiC Calo Review Recommendations

December 6-7, 2022, Close-Out Report:

Recommendations

✅ **R5** *Do full physics simulation as soon as possible and demonstrate the added value of the imaging stage.*

The system has been extensively simulated in preparation to the Barrel ECal review and following the design optimisation. See, e.g., [review performance talk](#).

- Based on the simulations it has been demonstrated that integration of imaging layers with SciFi/Pb is crucial in achieving the required e/π separation

⚠️ **R6** *Move towards tests of prototypes or more detailed engineering test articles as soon as possible.*

Single-technology prototype tests have been performed (SciFi/Pb with e^+ , AstroPix with p) in FY23, See, e.g. [Hall D Baby BCAL Tests](#), [AstroPix FNAL FTBT Tests](#) and [Irradiations](#)

The performance, including response to pions, needs to be benchmarked in a prototype of the **hybrid integrated system**.

This R&D program is about addressing the R6 Recommendation

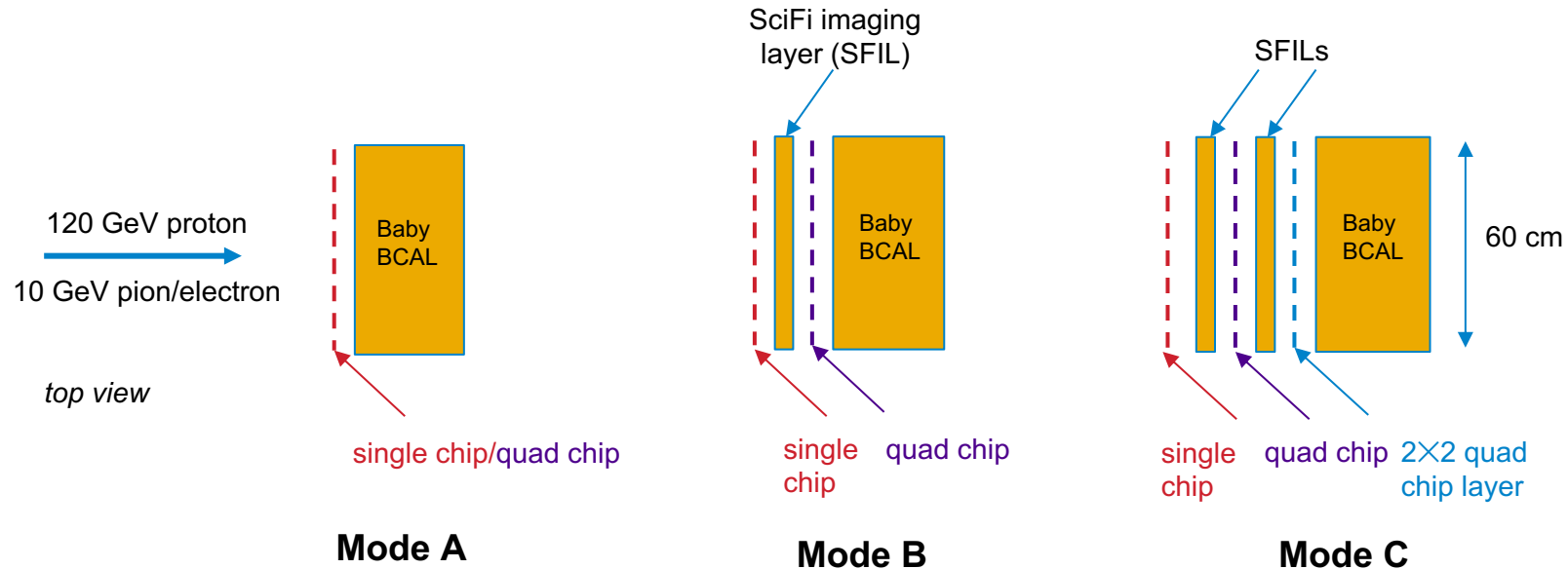


FY24 Goals

FY24 R&D Goals

Goal: Characterize the integrated AstroPix and SciFi/Pb system with a mixed e/π beam and mips, benchmarking the response to charged pions, benchmarking the electron-pion separation capability, and testing the new generation SiPMs.

Possible modes of system integration:



GlueX Baby BCal



120 GeV proton
10 GeV pion/electron

top view



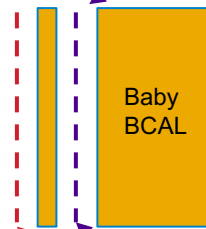
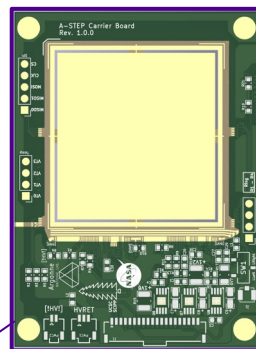
single chip/quad chip

Mode A

v3 chip (2x2 cm²)
carrier board



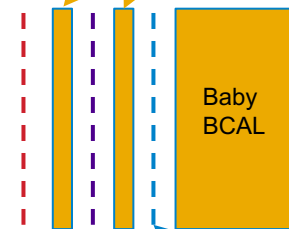
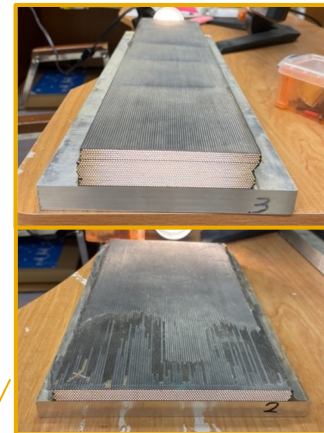
v3 quad chip (4x4 cm²)
carrier board



single chip quad chip

Mode B

SciFi imaging layer (SFIL)



single chip quad chip 2x2 quad chip layer

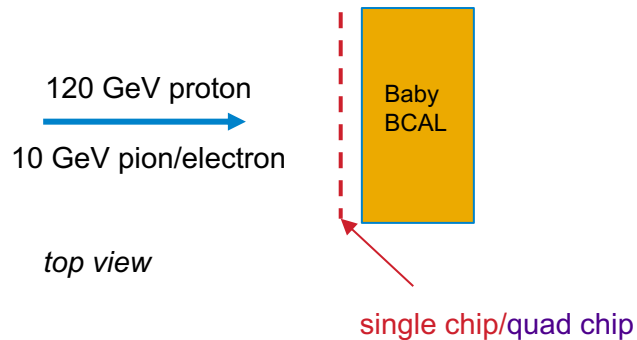
Mode C

60 cm

FY24 Situation

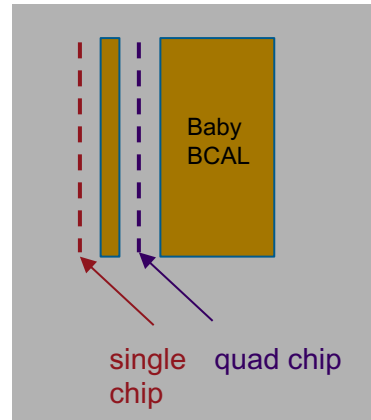
- Due to significant delays in start of the FTBF Beam facility in FY24, **(possibly) only spring '24 1 half-week is available** - originally estimated schedule - **3 full weeks total together with T1224 experiment (ATLAS)**
- **Delays in receiving R&D funds** (Uni of Regina - mid March 2024, Argonne - last Wed)
 - Use cosmics, as much as possible, for integrations. However, readout system needs to be also commissioned in high-occupancy environment of the beam (MIPs/pion-electron).
 - Test SciFi/Pb response to pions (to fold it in the simulation and benchmark e/π response).

FY24 cosmics and FNAL beam



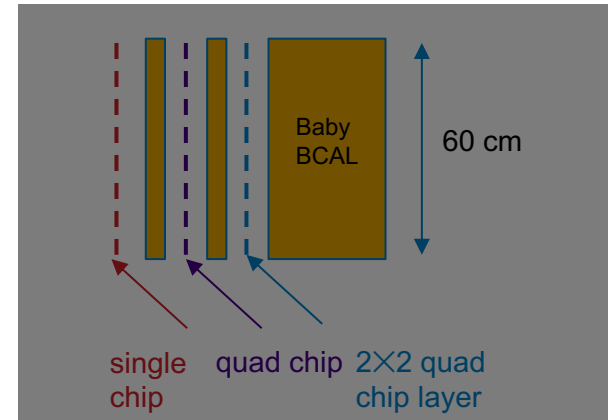
Mode A

FY24 cosmics + FY25 FNAL beam



Mode B

FY25 FNAL beam



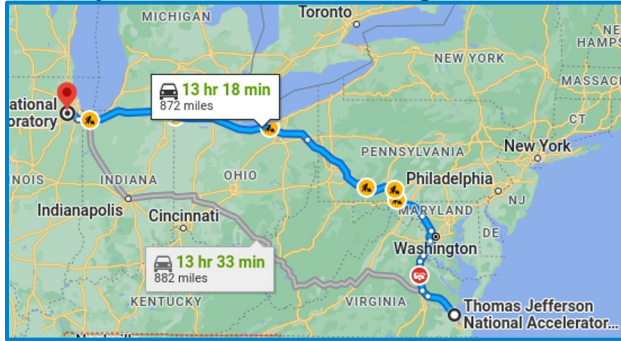
Mode C



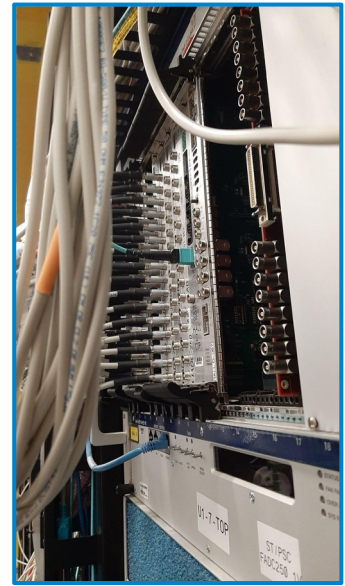
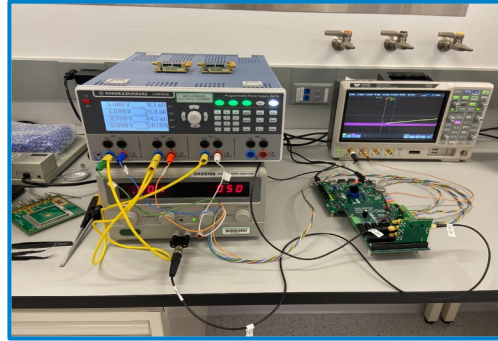
Deliverables and Intermediate Results

FY24 R&D Phase I - Preparations

Baby BCal moved to Argonne



AstroPix set up at Argonne



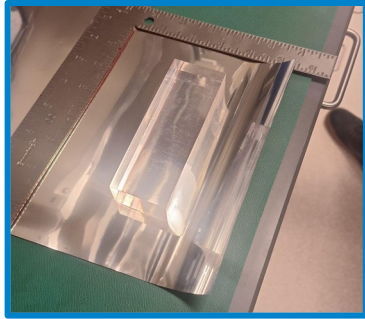
- Shipment of Baby BCAL, SiPM wedges, voltage distribution system, and cables ✓
- Final design of the system fixture ✓
- AstroPix telescope and Baby BCAL assembly ✓

- Performance of chip v3 QA and noise threshold scans ✓
- Calibration with sources ⚠

- Tests of the readout with the FADCs and the CODA-based DAQ system ⚠
- Tests of the AstroPix readout system with and without an external trigger ⚠
- Synchronization of both systems ⚠

Deliverable (M1-M4): Integrated system with DAQ tested with cosmics/sources

FY24 R&D Phase I - Cosmic Setup



Baby BCal Setup for
Cosmics at Argonne



Baby BCal arrives from JLab

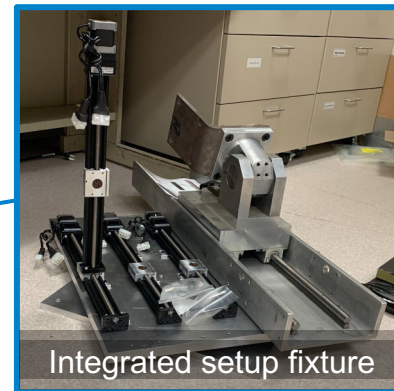
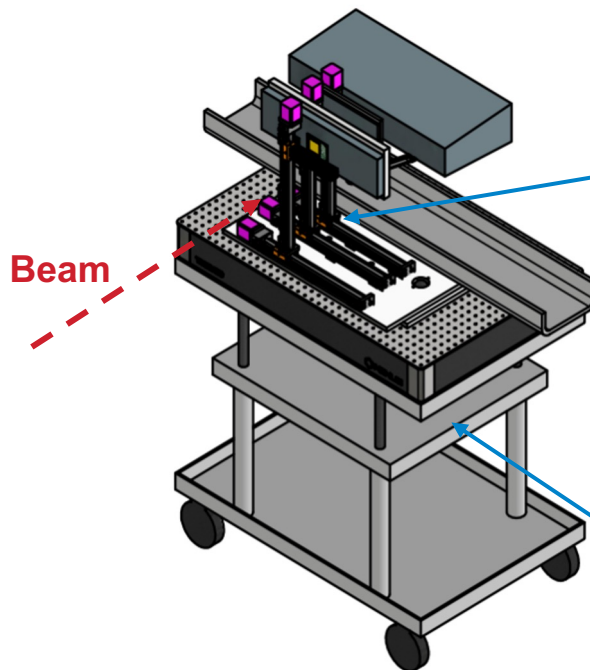
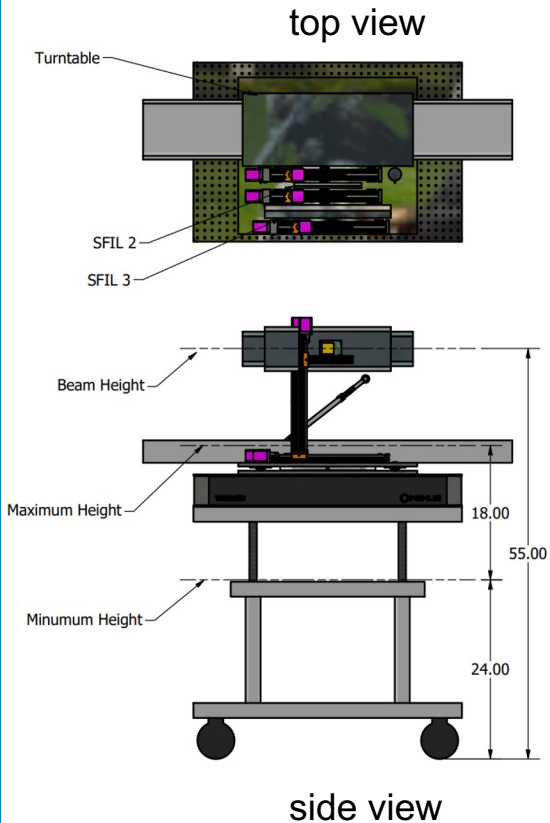


Preparation
and testing of
trigger paddles



Shipment and
assembly of
the setup

FY24 R&D Phase I - Beam Test Setup



FY24 R&D Phase I - Baby BCal Cosmic Tests

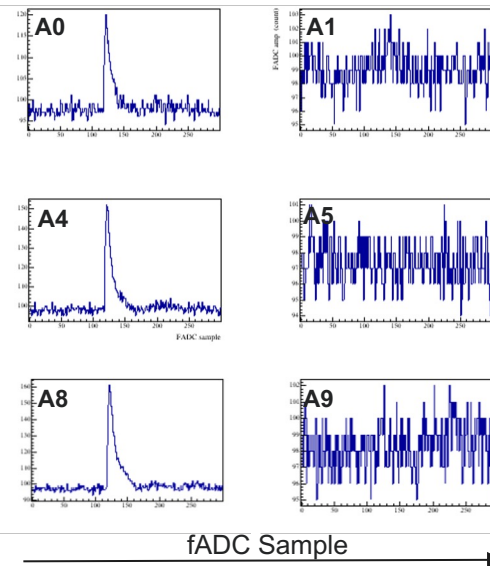
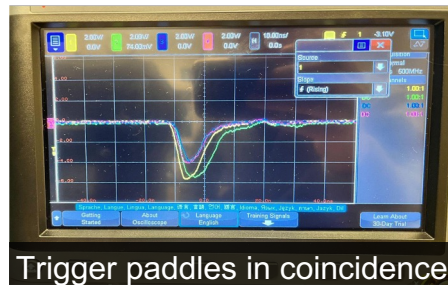
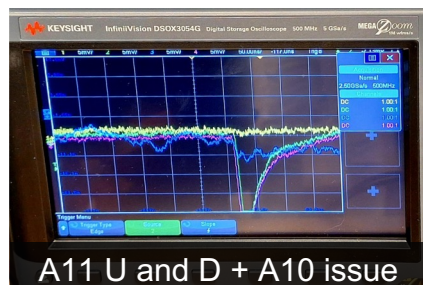
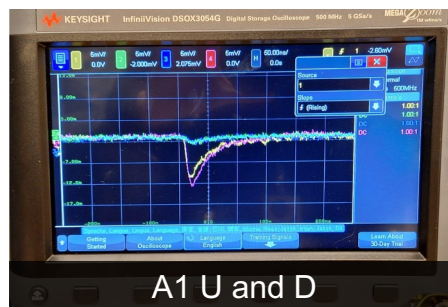
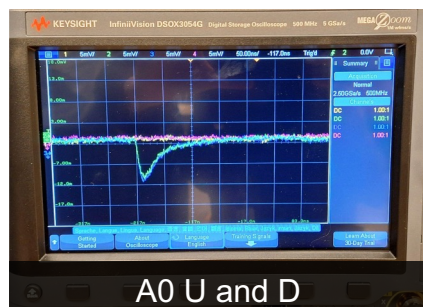
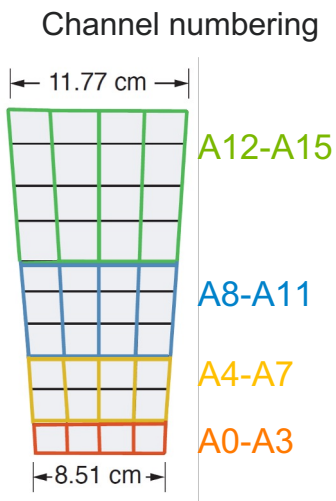
All channels tested on oscilloscope: Upstream (U) and Downstream (D) channels in coincidence

- S12045(X) SiPMs signal summed as shown below
- Only S10 channel has output (known) issue

Work in progress on integration within JLab DAQ with fADC

*Baby BCal testing and data analysis:
Henry Klest, Jonathan Zurling*

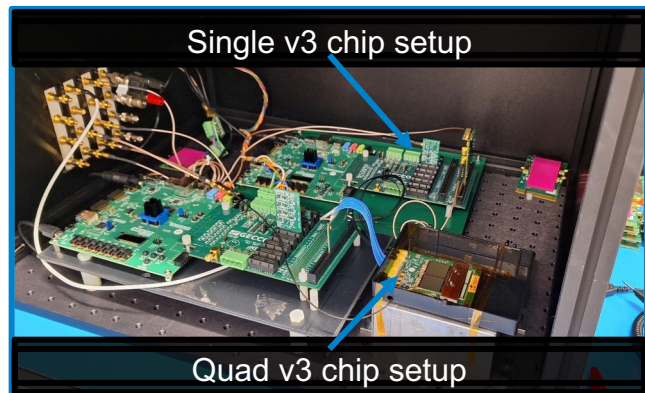
Example fADC amplitudes from a cosmic in Baby BCal



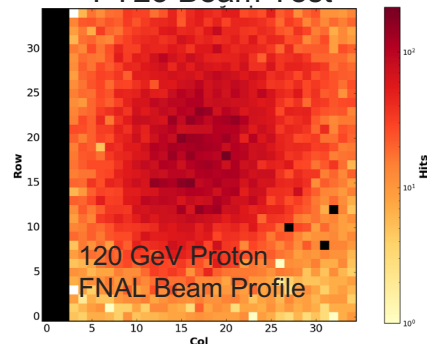
FY24 R&D Phase I - AstroPix Preparations

- AstroPix v3 chips preparation: masking maps and optimal threshold studies
- Calibration with sources in progress and initial tests for the quad chip

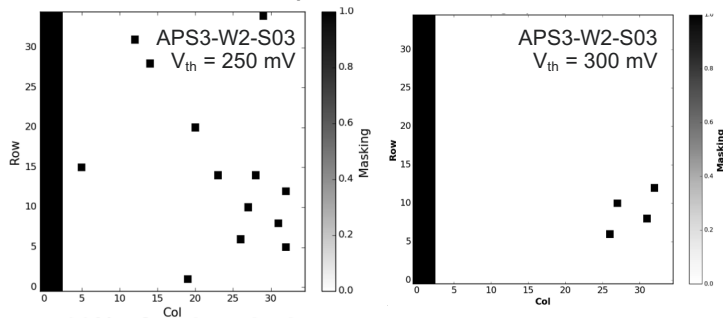
Beam Test FY23 Results: Jihee Kim
Bench Tests FY24: Bobae Kim



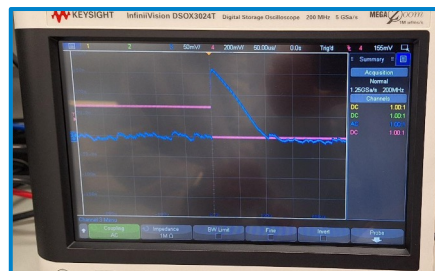
Example Beam Profile
FY23 Beam Test



Example Noise Scans



Analog Signal with Injection



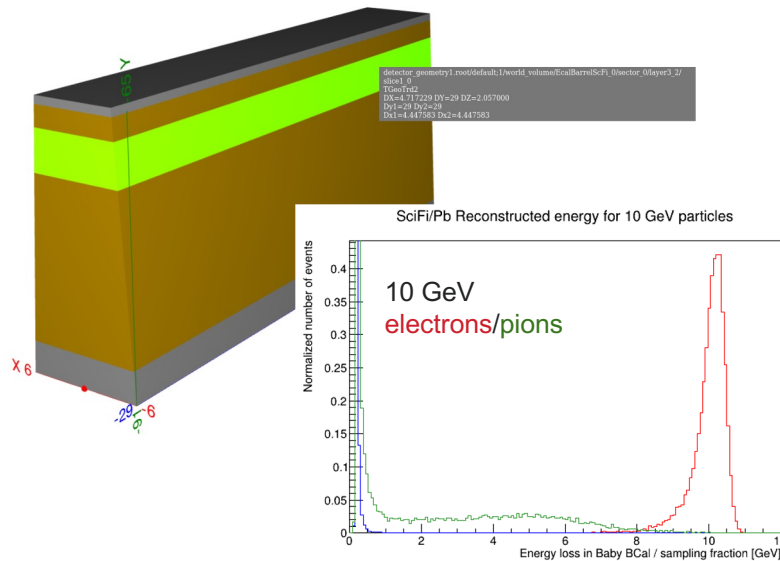
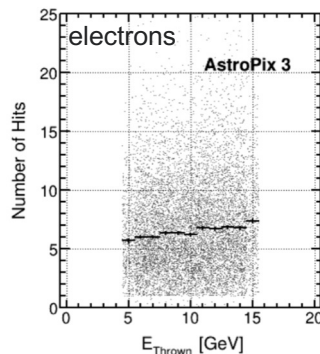
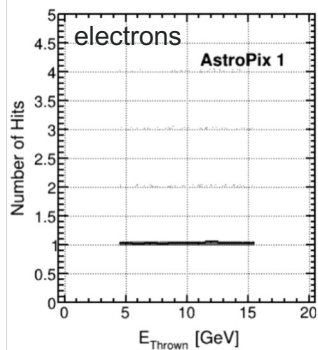
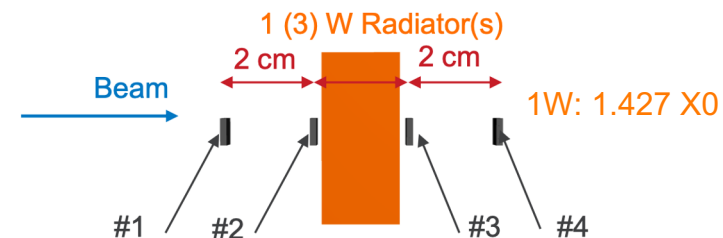
FY24 R&D Phase I - Simulations

AstroPix Simulations: Jihee Kim
Baby BCal Simulations: Jared Richards

- Full simulation of AstroPix and SciFi/Pb matrix implemented for ePIC
- Simulation of effective response including light attenuation and SiPMs responses implemented
 - Based on measured phe statistics from FY23 Baby BCal beamtest in Hall D
- Current effort on implementing the **Baby BCal and AstroPix Prototype geometry**

AstroPix telescope simulations w/ and w/o radiator

Baby BCal geometry implementation

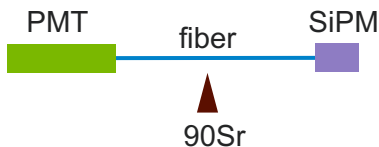


FY24 R&D - Outlook on SFILs @URegina

Phase III - beam and bench tests with SFILs (SciFi/Pb Imaging Layers)

First prototype of custom SiPM readout board

- SensL/onsemi 3x3mm² SiPM (26V)
- Two-stage amplification
- Initial tests with 90Sr source and scintillating fiber
- Next step: tests with S13360 & S14160 SiPMs with modified board



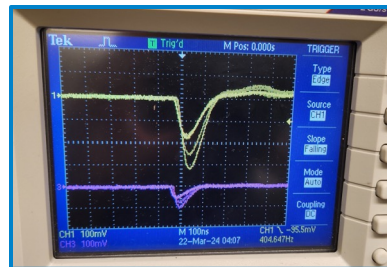
Aiming for 2 SFILs with 1-2 lightguides and SiPMs per side for initial bench and (maybe) beam tests ca. April 29

Deliverables:

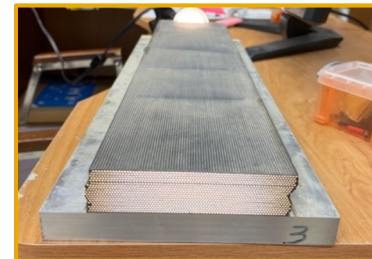
Commissioned system with SFILs DAQ (with cosmics FY24)

Comparison of light output with GlueX and new generation SiPMs

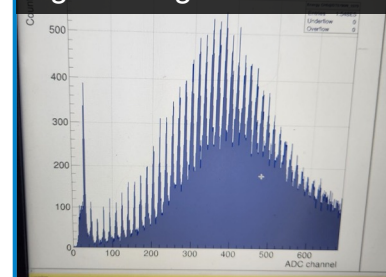
Prototype readout board tests with 90Sr



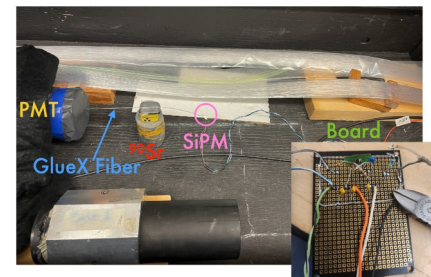
SciFi/Pb Imaging Layer



Digitized signal form SiPM



Test setup for the board



FY24 R&D - Outlook on Possible FBTF Beam

Phase II - Commission integrated setup at the beam and collect pion/electron data



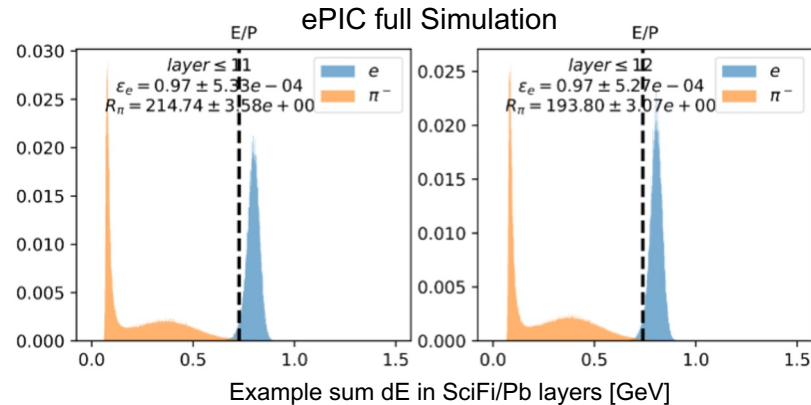
ATLAS
Telescope

BIC Setup

System commissioning:

- Test of DAQ with cosmics and in beam
- Relative gain calibration of photosensor

Deliverable (M6-M7): Commissioned (Mode 1) system with DAQ in FNAL and energy response to π benchmarked










Energy spectrum for e/pi measured in Baby BCal:

- Detector system calibration
- Detector simulation of the e/ π response
- Data analysis for E/p response



Milestones Summary

FY24 R&D Milestones

Milestone	Original Timeline*	Status
M1: Integrated setup with Baby BCal and AstroPix chip designed and built at Argonne	t0 + 3 months Q1 FY24*	Done 
M2: AstroPix chips prepared at the bench for integrated tests with Baby BCal - Q1 FY24	t0 + 3 months Q1 FY24*	Done 
M3: Data Acquisition (DAQ) for the integrated system of Baby BCal and AstroPix chip designed and tested	t0 + 5 months Q1-Q2 FY24*	In progress 
M4: Integrated prototype system tested at the bench with cosmics and/or source	t0 + 6 months Q2 FY24*	In progress 
M5: SciFi Imaging Layer (SFIL) delivered by the University of Regina, integrated, and tested at the bench	t0 + 7 months Q2-Q3 FY 24*	Not done  Work on SFILs started in Regina
M6: Integrated system commissioned at the beam test facility with protons	t0 + 9 months Q3 FY24*	Dependent on the FBTF beam availability 
M7: Response to pions tested in the beam environment and e/pi separation benchmarked in the simulations	t0 + 12 months Q3-Q4 FY24*	Dependent on the FBTF beam availability 

***Assuming Start of Funds in Q1 FY24 (funds available from March 2024)**

Thank you

More details:

BIC Meeting on R&D, Wed March 6

<https://indico.bnl.gov/event/22591/>

Backup

Budget FY24

Item	Units	Price per unit (USD)	Total price (USD)	Institution
Materials: SiPMs	20	\$50	\$1,000	ANL
Materials: Mechanical fixture for SFILs	1	\$2,000	\$2,000	ANL
Materials: HV supply	1	\$10,500	\$10,500	ANL
Overhead on Materials	18%	\$13,500	\$2,400	ANL
Postdoc - AstroPix + DAQ	30% FTE	\$150,000	\$45,000	ANL
SFIL boards - design (industry contract)	1	\$2,000	\$2,000	Regina
SFIL boards - fab and assembly (industry contract)	1	\$3,000	\$3,000	Regina
Postdoc - Baby BCAL + SFILs	25% FTE	\$80,000	\$20,000	Regina
Travel 7 days	3 persons	\$2,500	\$7,500	Regina
TOTAL:			\$93,400	

Materials to instrument, mount and readout SFILs

Postdoc FTEs for design and integration of DAQ, AstroPix tests, and beamtest

Design and fabrication of SiPM boards for SFILs

Postdoc FTEs for the installation and commissioning of the Baby BCAL and SFILs at FNAL, related bench tests, simulation and data analysis, travel for beamtests at FNAL

The R&D program is planned to be accomplished in FY24 (before the CD-2/3 stage)

Open R&D questions

To be completed with the R&D program before CD-3

How detector performance obtained from detailed simulations compare with the measurements in the integrated SciFi/Pb and AstroPix prototype system?

- Physics benchmark of energy response to pions
- Physics benchmark of e/π separation
- Technical benchmark of streaming readout of both technologies

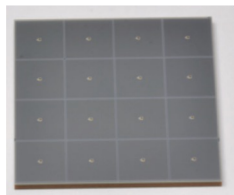
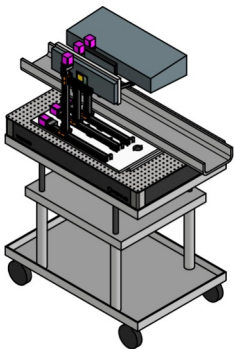
How performance of modern family of SiPMs improves the SciFi/Pb part response wrt the GlueX BCAL response?

- Benchmark light response and calibrate simulations
- Impact on future design studies related to usage of optical cookies, shape of lightguides, etc.
 - **Photon Detection Efficiency** for GlueX SiPMs (Hamamatsu S12045(X)): **~33%**
 - Modern family of SiPMs (e.g. s14160/14161): **~50%** (see backup slides 18-20)

FY24 R&D Plan and Deliverables

Phase III - FNA1 with Mode B/C setup

SFILs



14161-3050-04
array from
Hamamatsu

Integration with SFILs and multi AstroPix Layers

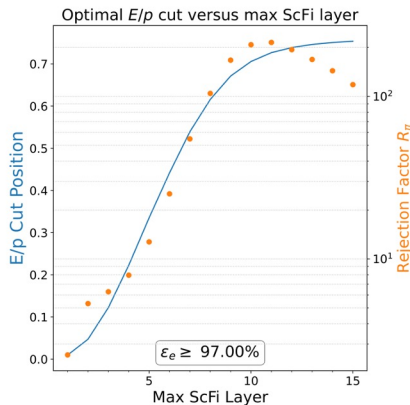
- Design, production and assembly of the SiPMs boards for the SFILs
- Development of mechanical fixture of SFILs modules
- Integration of SFILs into DAQ

Deliverables:

Commissioned system with SFILs DAQ in FNAL

Benchmarked electron/pion separation

Comparison of light output with GlueX and new generation SiPMs



Electron/Pion separation benchmarking

- Detector system simulation
- Detector system calibration
- FNAL Cherenkov measurement of beam composition
- Data analysis from the integrated system

SciFi/Pb - R&D FY23

R&D goals with GlueX Baby BCal prototype

- **SciFi/Pb tested** extensively in for energies $E_\gamma < 2.5 \text{ GeV}$
- **Higher-energy data** important to constrain the constant term of energy resolution
- Obtain **responses to EM showers** to benchmark simulations and provide input to realistic **waveform analysis - Hall D, electrons** (up to $\sim 6.2 \text{ GeV}$), Q2 FY23 - analysis ongoing ([J. Zarling talk](#))
- Planned tests in **FY24 with hadronic beams at FNAL** in integrated system with AstroPix sensor and thin SciFi/Pb layers to benchmark response to hadronic showers

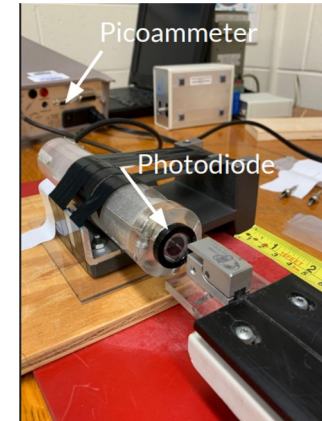
R&D goals with fibers

- **Light output and attenuation length** measurements at University of Regina with single- and double-clad fibers from Kuraray and Luxium - ongoing ([M. Kerr talk](#))

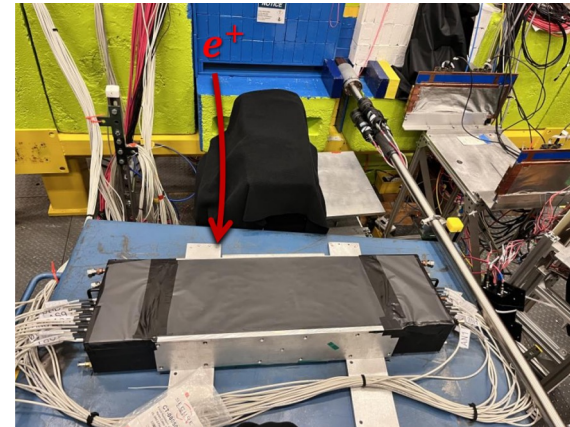
Baby BCal $\sim 15.5 X_0$



Setup at Uni of Regina



Setup at Hall D, JLab



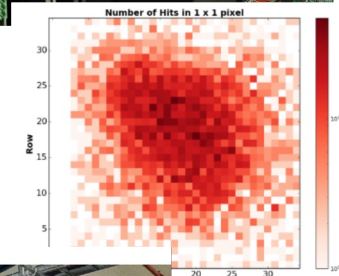
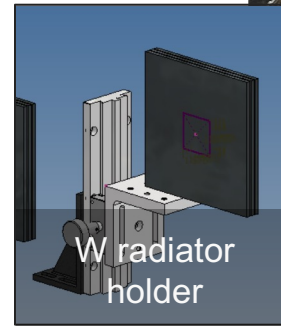
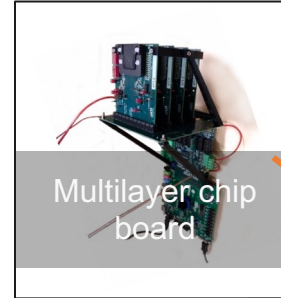
Imaging layers - R&D FY23

R&D program in FY23

- Tests of **AstroPix v2/v3 sensor** in the EM calorimetry environment
 - **Multilayer chip tests** in FNAL with protons, pions and electrons, tests with tungsten radiator, readout aspects (ANL LDRD)
 - Beam tests in February and May 2023
 - **Irradiation test** in the FNAL ITA Facility (ANL LDRD)
 - 9 v2 and 3 v3 samples (passive) + 3 v3 samples (active)

FY24 Plan

- Response to electromagnetic/hadronic shower with multilayer AstroPix v3 prototype integrated with the SciFi/Pb layers and Baby BCal



Snapshots from the Sensor Irradiations

400 MeV protons

9 samples of AstroPix v2 chips prepared for the passive irradiation in the FNAL MTA Facility

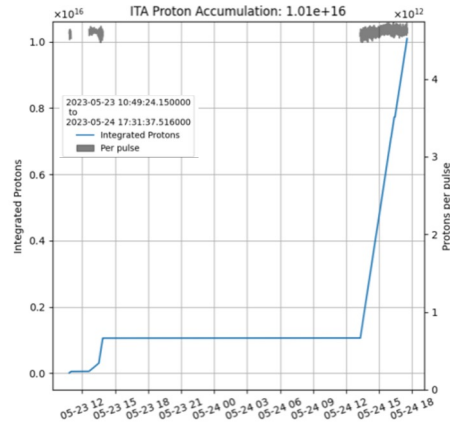
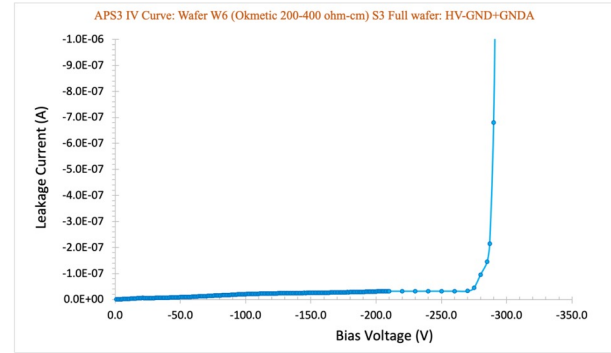
- IV and CV measurements performed for the v2 and v3 chips before irradiations
 - Same measurements will be repeated post irradiation

V2 Irradiation

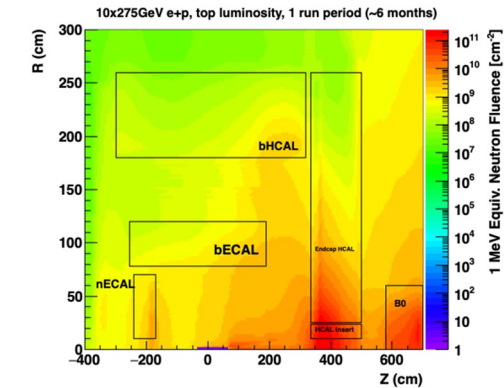
Nb of samples	Doses (400 MeV protons)
3	4.50E+13
3	1.08E+15
2	1.01E+16
1	5.02E+16

V3 Irradiation (low and high ResChips)

Nb of samples	Doses (400 MeV protons)
2	4.50E+13
1	5.04E+15



1-MeV neutron equivalent fluences at EIC



SciFi/Pb layers technology

SciFi/Pb layers follow the **GlueX Barrel Calorimeter**

Energy resolution: $\sigma = 5.2\% \sqrt{E} \oplus 3.6\%$ ¹⁾

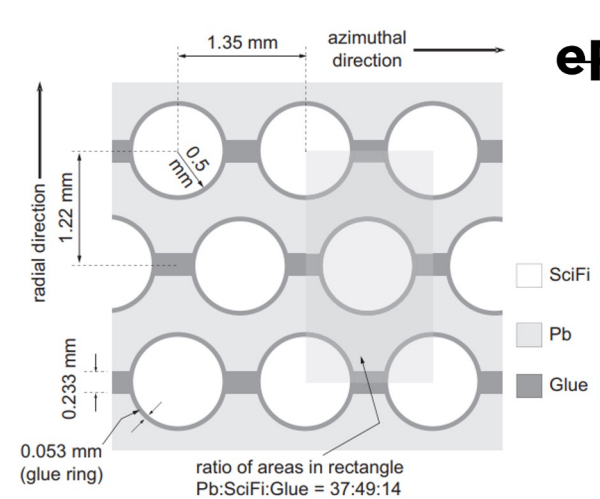
- 15.5 X_0 , extracted for low energy photons $< \sim 2.5$ GeV

Position resolution in z: $1.1 \text{ cm} / \sqrt{E}$ ²⁾

- 2-side SiPM readout, Δt measurement

Mature technology used in Barrel ECALs (GlueX, KLOE)

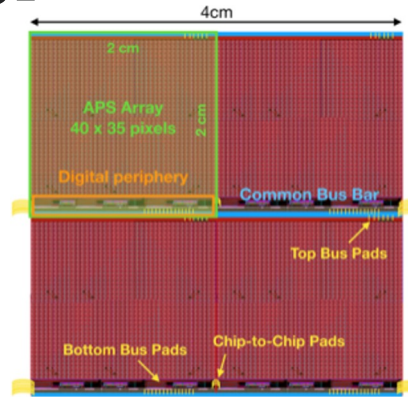
- Detailed studies on **calorimetry performance**, including the light collection uniformity in fibers, light collection efficiencies, etc.
- **Module construction** (lead handling, swaging, SciFi/Pb layers assembly, module machining) fully developed for GlueX
Z. Papandreou, <https://halldweb.jlab.org/DocDB/0031/003164/>
 - Previously used equipment still available (swager machine, presses)
- Assembly and installation of self-supporting barrel based on sPHENIX



1) Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A, vol. 896, pp. 24–42, 2018
2) Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A, vol. 596, pp. 327–337, 2008

Imaging layers technology

Quad chip v3



v3 carrier board



Imaging layers based on AstroPix sensors

- Developed for AMEGOX NASA mission
- CMOS sensor based on ATLASpix3 [arXiv:2109.13409](https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.13409) [astro-ph.IM]

Key features:

- Very low power dissipation
- Good energy resolution
- 500 μm pixel size
- Time resolution ~ 3.25 ns (V4)

AstroPix chip R&D:

v1 (4.5×4.5 mm², 200 μm pixel)

v2 (1×1 cm², 250 μm pixel)

- Both chips tested with γ, β sources and in 120 GeV proton beam
- See results in [arXiv:2209.02631](https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.02631) [astro-ph.IM]

v3 (2×2 cm², 500 μm pixel, **quad chip**)

- Ongoing bench and beam test
- Main prototyping with this chip version

v4 (1×1 cm², 500 μm pixel)

- Engineering run submitted in April 2023

[arXiv:2208.04990](https://arxiv.org/abs/2208.04990) [astro-ph.IM]

Targeted AstroPix v3 performance goals

Pixel size	$500 \mu\text{m} \times 500 \mu\text{m}$
Power usage	< 1 mW/cm ²
Energy resolution	10% @ 60 keV (based on the noise floor of 5 keV)
Dynamic range	~ 700 keV
Passive material	$< 5\%$ on the active area of Si
Time resolution	25 ns
Si Thickness	500 μm

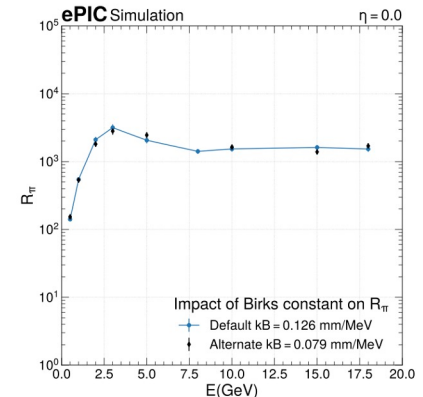
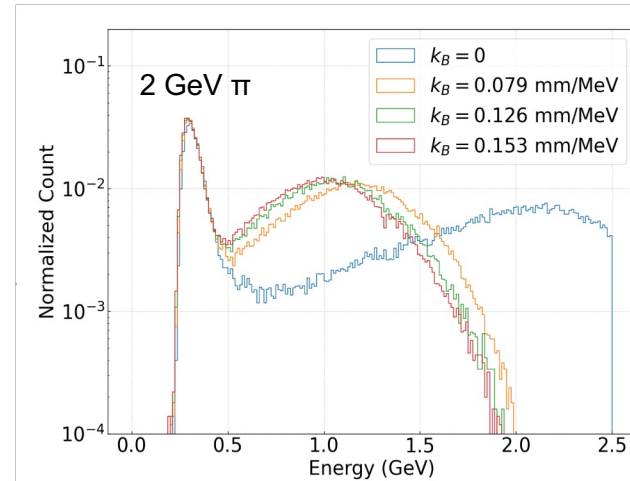
Pb/ScFi

Confidence in the hadron rejection simulation

Birk's constant

- FTFP_BERT physics list and 0.126 mm/MeV Birks constant
 - **The response to pions** in Barrel ECal changes slightly while changing the Birks constant $\sim 38\%$
 - The larger the Birks constant the better E/p separation (pion responses are more “squished”, see the plot)
 - We have shown that **the e/π response leans heavily on imaging layers** (tested with $k_B = 0.079$ mm/MeV with current geometry and stand alone simulations with extreme $k_B = 0$)

Material	k_B [mm/MeV]	Source link
SCSF-78	0.132 ± 0.004	arXiv:2007.08366
BC-408	0.155 ± 0.005	arXiv:2007.08366
Polystyrene fiber, Kuraray SCSF- 81SJ	0.126	arXiv:1106.5649
SCSN-38	0.079	DOI: 10.1109/23.159657

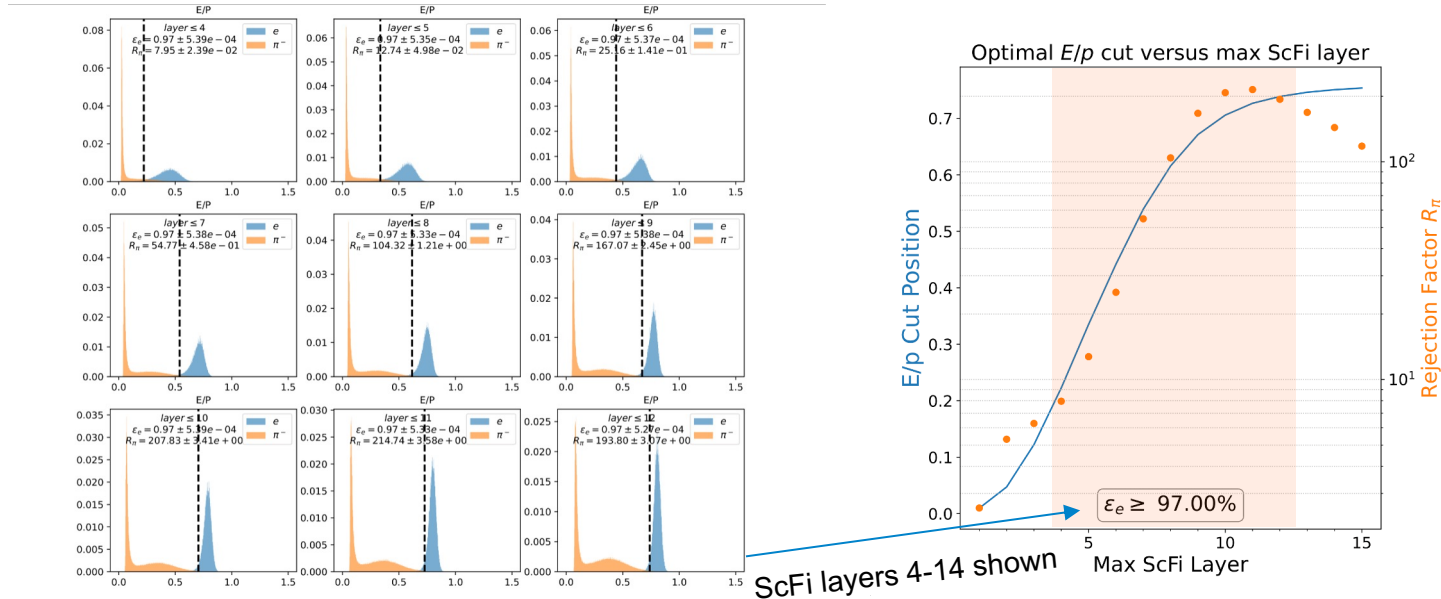


e/ π Separation in Barrel ECal - Method

Steps:

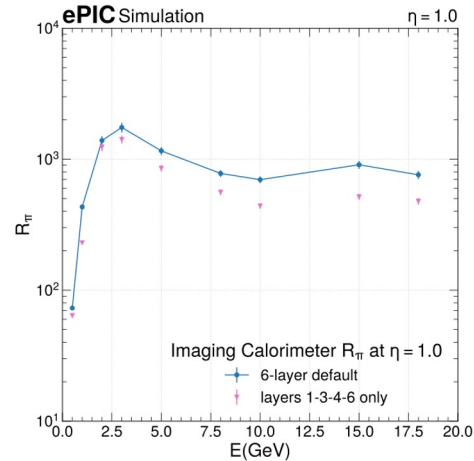
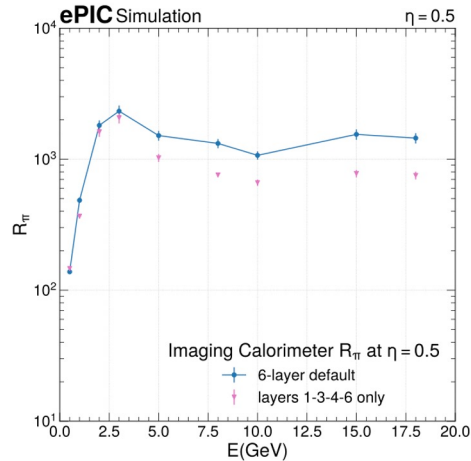
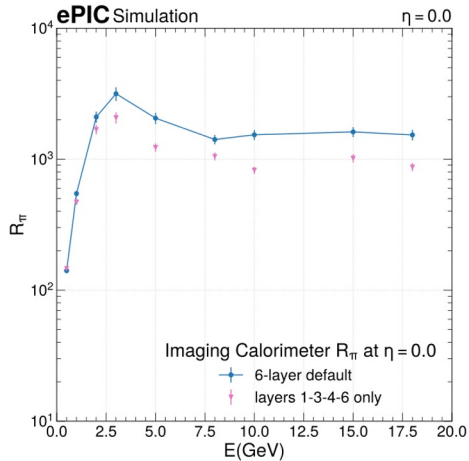
1. **Optimized cut on E/p** from different depth of Pb/ScFi layers at very high electron efficiency
2. **Convolutional neural network** utilizing energy and spatial information for shower (see backup slides for details)

Example for 2 GeV e/ π

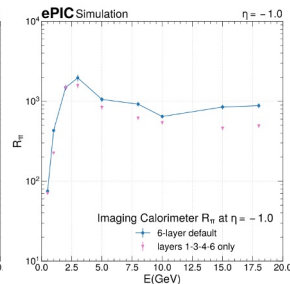
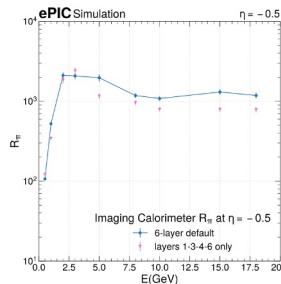


Performance with reduced number of layers

e/π separation at 95% efficiency



4-layer alternate:
layers 1-3-4-6



Default configuration exceeds 10^3 pion rejection almost everywhere

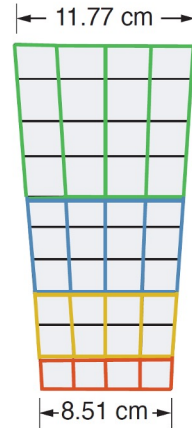
4-layer alternate still performs relatively well at lower energies (where most rejection is needed), larger degradation at higher energies

4-layer alternate seems workable compromise.

SiPM Readout

- **2-side SiPM readout**
- **Lightguides** attached to the sector sides
 - inner surface $\sim 2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$
 - output face $1.3 \times 1.3 \text{ cm}^2$
- SiPMs: S14161-6050-04 array (4x4 array of $3 \times 3 \text{ mm}^2$, $50 \times 50 \mu\text{m}^2$ pixels)
- 12 layers x 5 cells x 2 sides x 48 sectors = 5760 channels

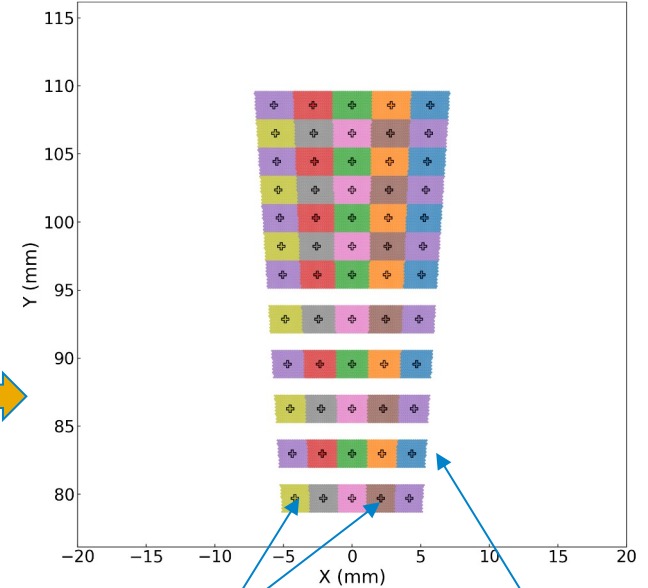
GlueX
1/48th of the barrel
end view



Hamamatsu S12045(X)
4x4 array of $3 \times 3 \text{ mm}^2$
 $50 \times 50 \mu\text{m}^2$ pixels

16 FADC per side
12 TDC per side

ePIC Sector End View
(x-y plane view)



Readout Cell
Layer = 5 cells

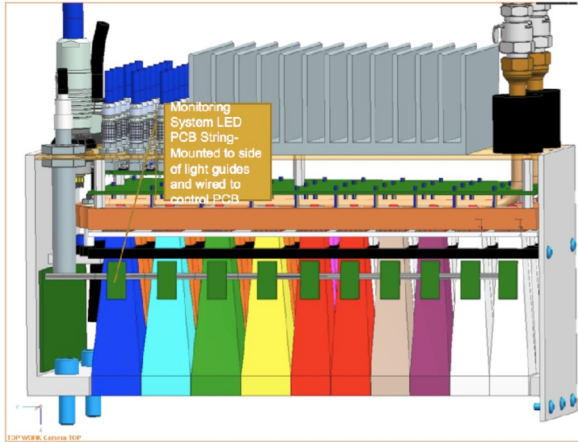
*The area 1 light guide is
attached*

Pb/Sci Layer

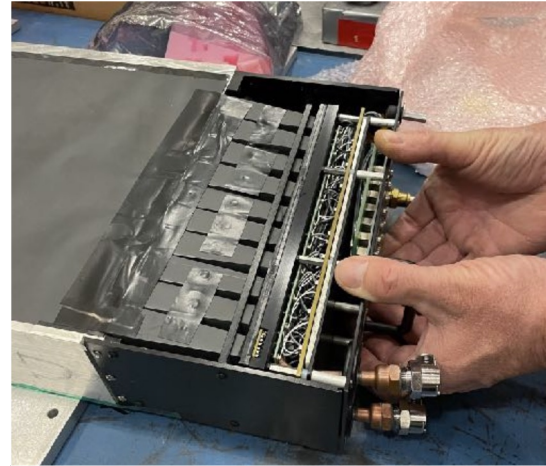
1 sector = 12 layers
1 layer = 17 rows of
fiber

GlueX BCAL Readout Design

- Pb/ScFi readout based on the GlueX BCAL readout
- Footprint excluding external connectors of GlueX BCAL readout box about 14cm
 - Dominated by light guides (~ 8 cm)
- We will likely be able to shrink this somewhat to < 12 cm
 - Space pressure in the forward direction, where space is limited.



CAD drawing of GlueX readout box



Baby BCAL prototype readout box