

The highly granular Silicon-Tungsten Electromagnetic Calorimeter technological prototype for the International Large Detector.

A. Irles on behalf of the CALICE SiW-ECAL group

Laboratoire de l'Accélérateur Linéaire, Centre Scientifique d'Orsay, Université de Paris-Sud XI, CNRS/IN2P3, F-91898 Orsay Cedex, France

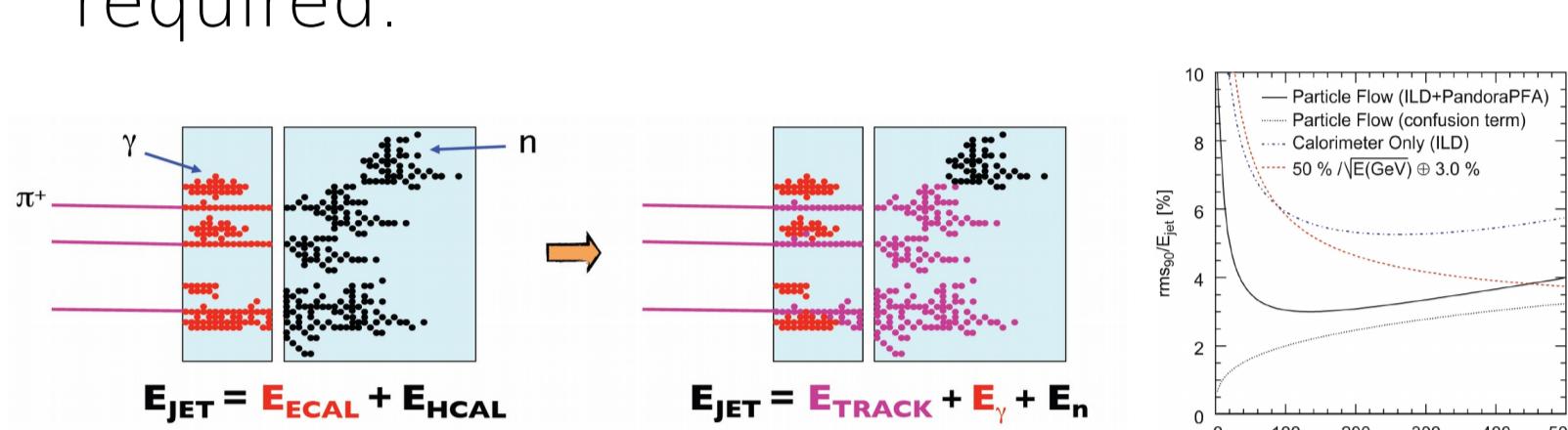
Particle Flow Calorimetry for future Linear Colliders

- Particle Flow (PF) is based on **high granularity calorimeter** to **identify single particles** and choose the better energy measurement of them.

- Compactness and full hermeticity is required.

- This introduces several **technological challenges**:

- Huge amount of cells requires auto-triggered front-end electronics (i.e. only the ECAL barrel will have 10^8 channels)
- Hermeticity leaves little space for digital readout and active cooling.
- Power pulsed front-end electronics.
- Self-supporting mechanical structures.

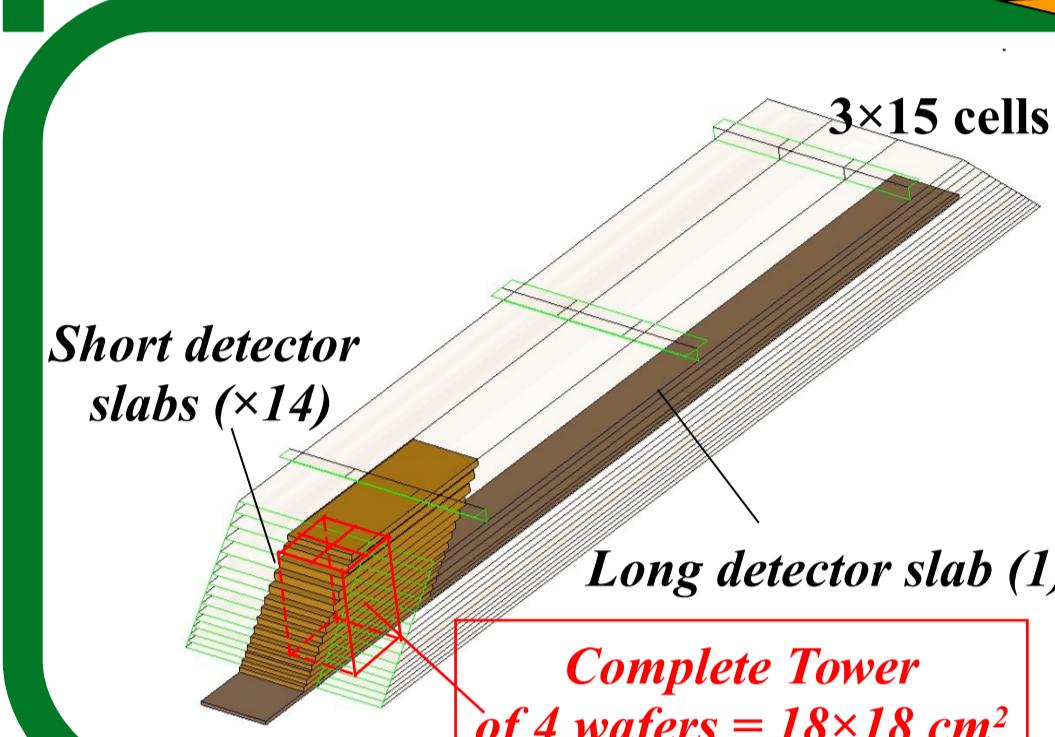
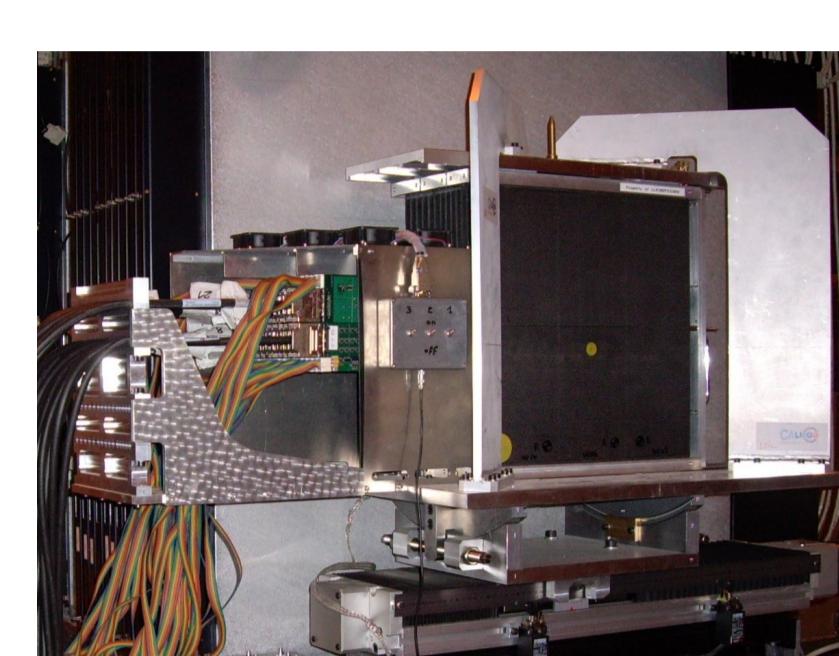


SiW-ECAL : an ECAL for ILC

- 3 structures : $24 X_0$ ($10 \times 1.4\text{mm} + 10 \times 2.8\text{mm} + 10 \times 4.2\text{mm}$)
- Sizes : $380 \times 380 \times 200 \text{ mm}^3$
- Thickness of slabs : 8.3 mm ($W=1.4\text{mm}$)
- VFE outside detector
- Number of channels : 9720 ($10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$)
- Weight : $\sim 200 \text{ Kg}$

Physics Prototype (2005-2009)

Validation of Particle Flow (running together with the Analogue HCAL of CALICE at Fermilab and CERN)



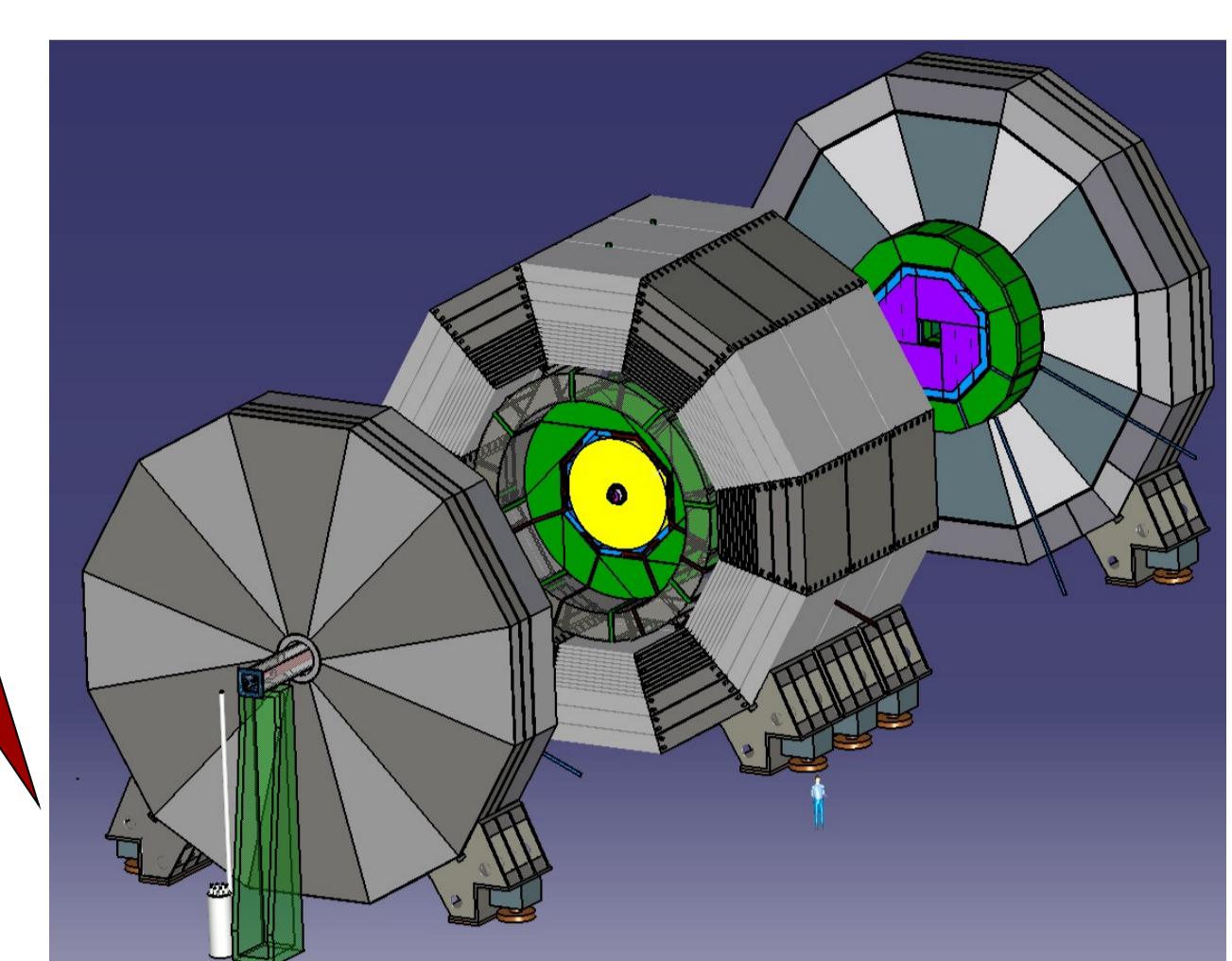
Technological Prototype

Establish the technology, provide shower data to test PF in deep, tune MonteCarlo models and address main **technological challenges**.

- 1 structure : $\sim 23 X_0$ ($20 \times 2.1\text{mm} + 9 \times 4.2\text{mm}$)
- Sizes : $1560 \times 545 \times 186 \text{ mm}^3$
- Thickness of slabs : 6 mm ($W=2.1\text{mm}$)
- VFE inside detector
- Number of channels : 45360 ($5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2$)
- Weight : $\sim 700 \text{ Kg}$ structures : $24 X_0$

LC detector

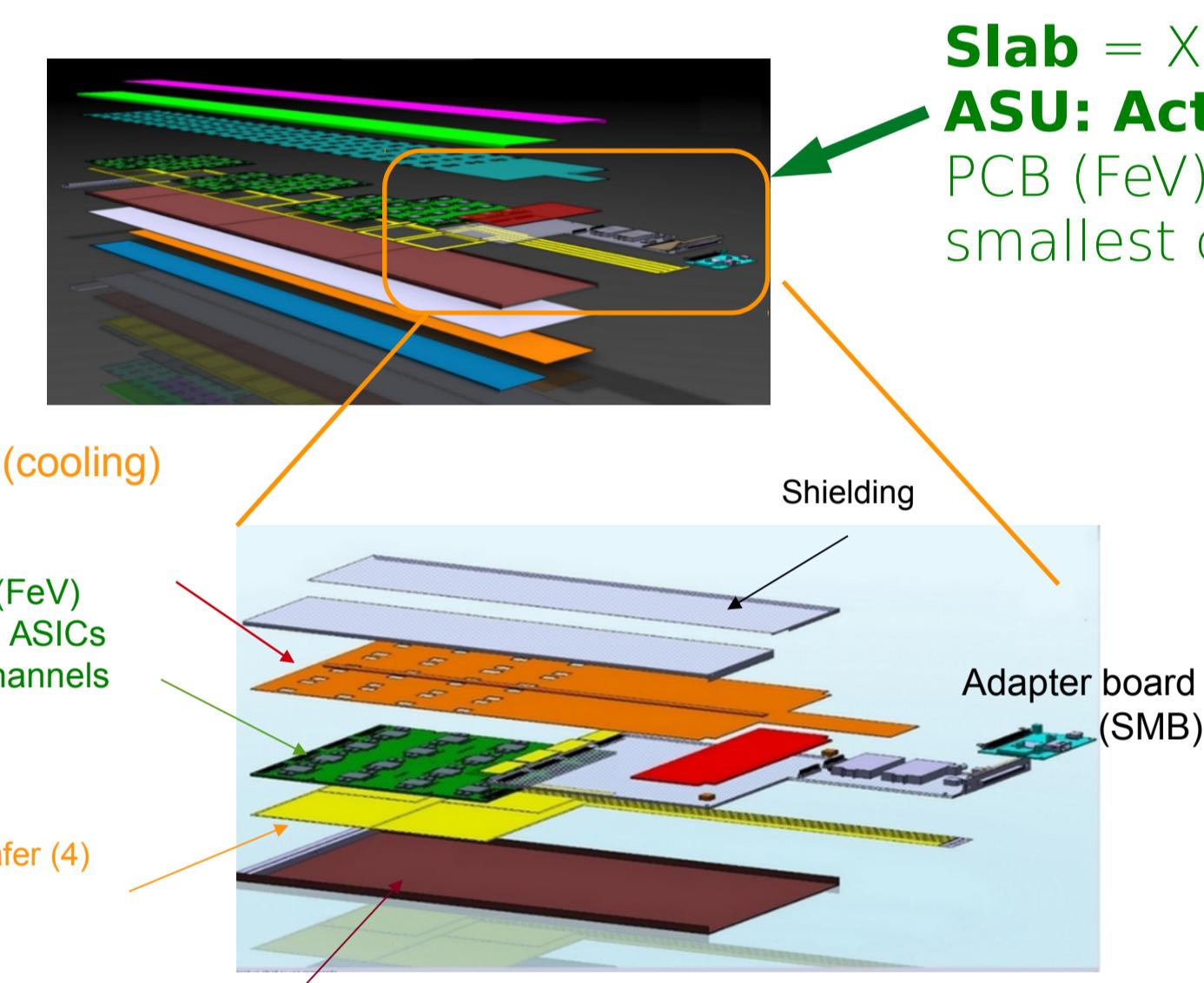
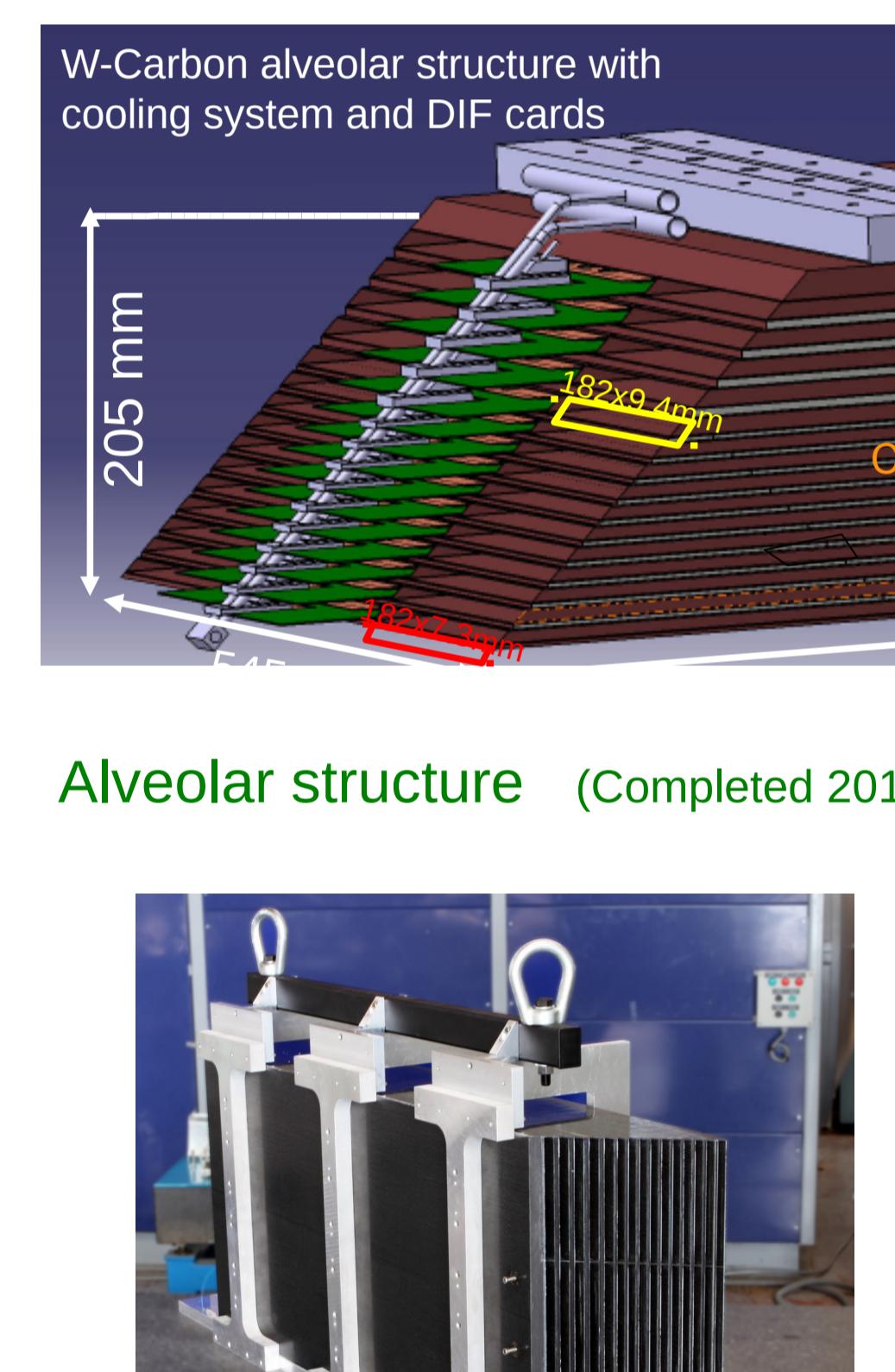
Combining Physics and Technological Prototype (see ILD poster by W. Oonari)



- Electromagnetic Calorimeter :
 - Cells : $110 \cdot 10^6$
 - Total Weight : $\sim 130 \text{ t}$

Calorimeters placed inside a magnetic coil

The SiW-ECAL technological prototype



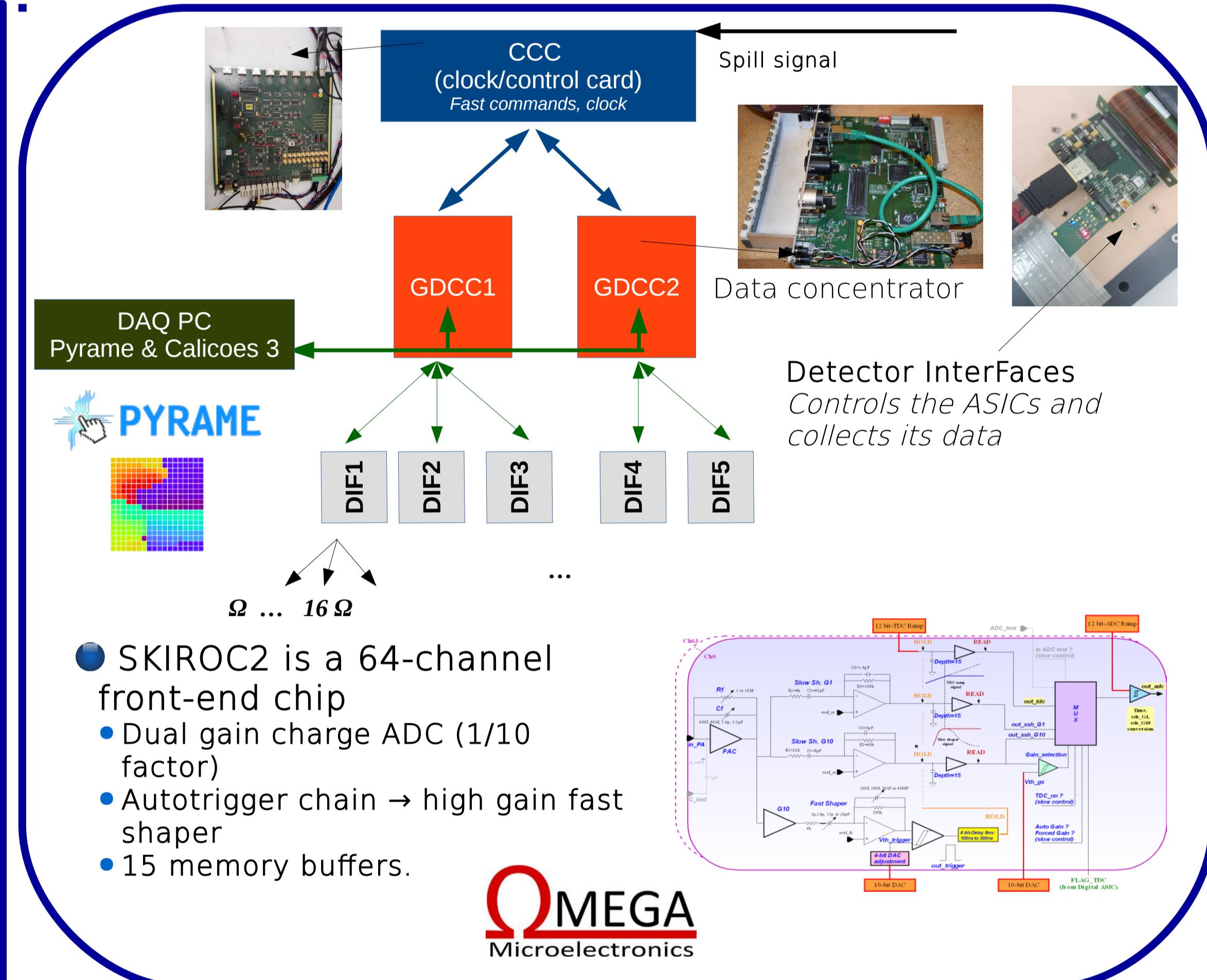
Slab = X ASU + front end electronics
ASU: Active Signal Unit. Consists in a PCB (FeV) + 16 ASICS and 4 wafers. Is the smallest detector module.



Design guidelines : compactness and full hermeticity

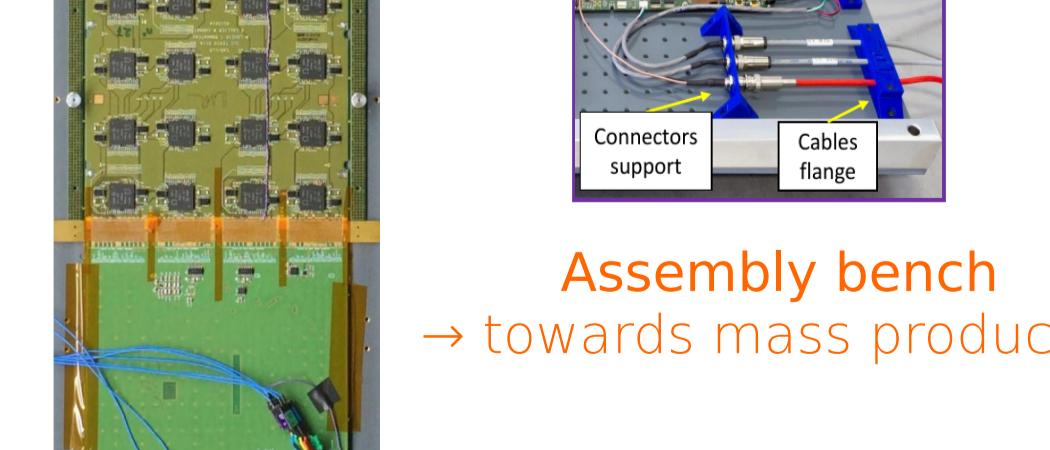
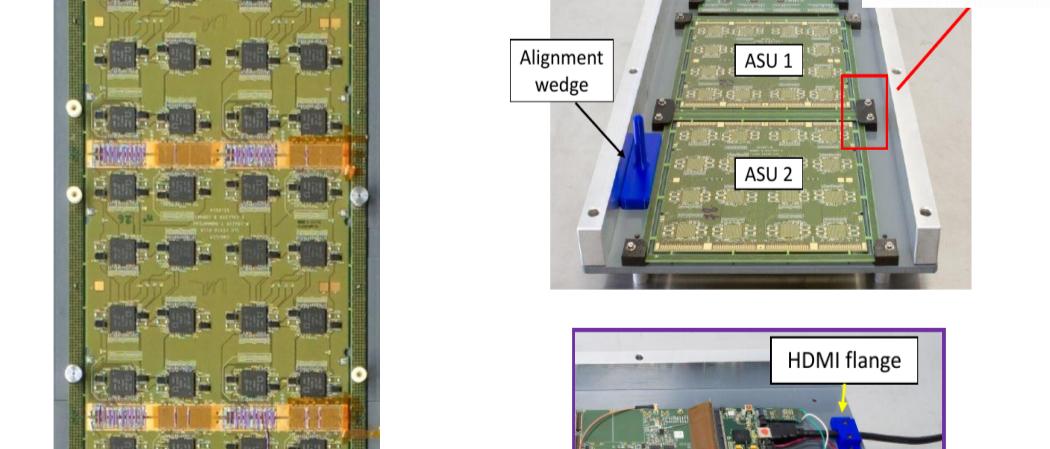
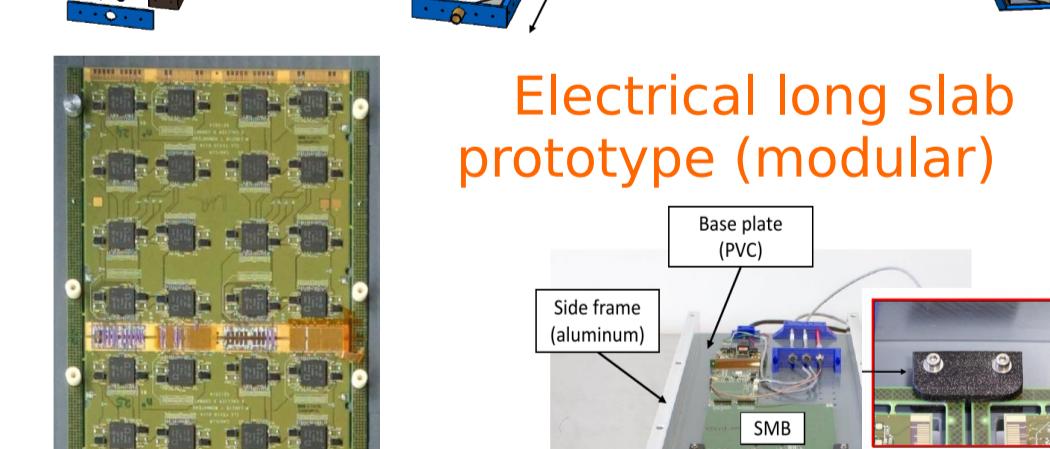
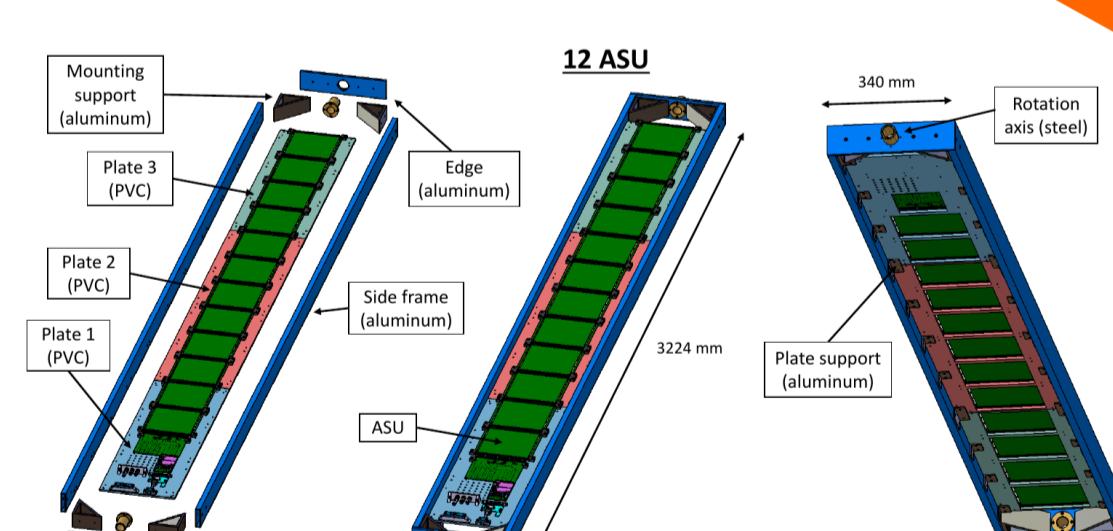
DAQ

Generic DAQ and concentrated Electronics



Long slabs of $\sim 2\text{m}$ for the barrel region

: mechanical, electrical and electronical challenges.



Interconnectivity as a major challenge

SiW-ECAL TP

P-I-N Diodes Silicon Sensors

Design

Designed for ILC : Low cost, 3000 m²

Minimized number of manufacturing steps

Target is 25 EUR/cm²

Now : 10 EUR/cm² (Japan)

Use of floating guard-rings



EUDET layout

Prototype from Hamamatsu

I(V) and C(V) characterization

Breakdown voltage >500V

Current leakage <4 nA/pixel (chip is DC coupled)

Full depletion at <100 V

(~40 V with 320 μm , ~70 V with 500 μm)

Null C(V) slope to avoid dC/dV noise

R&D on crosstalk

Segmented guard-rings layout as an option.

Simulation models at silicon or Electrical level

average contribution to E_{tot}

$E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{GW}} = \sum_{i=\text{cells}} E_i$

CALICE Work in progress

320, C

320, B

320, A

Performance in Beam Test

- June 2017, TB24 1 & 2(PCMag) at DESY



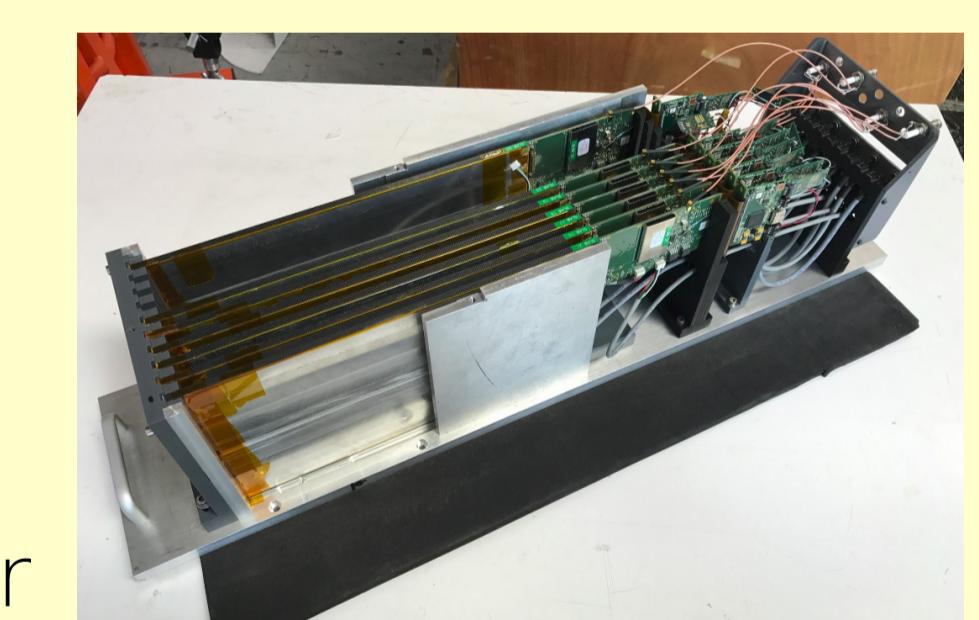
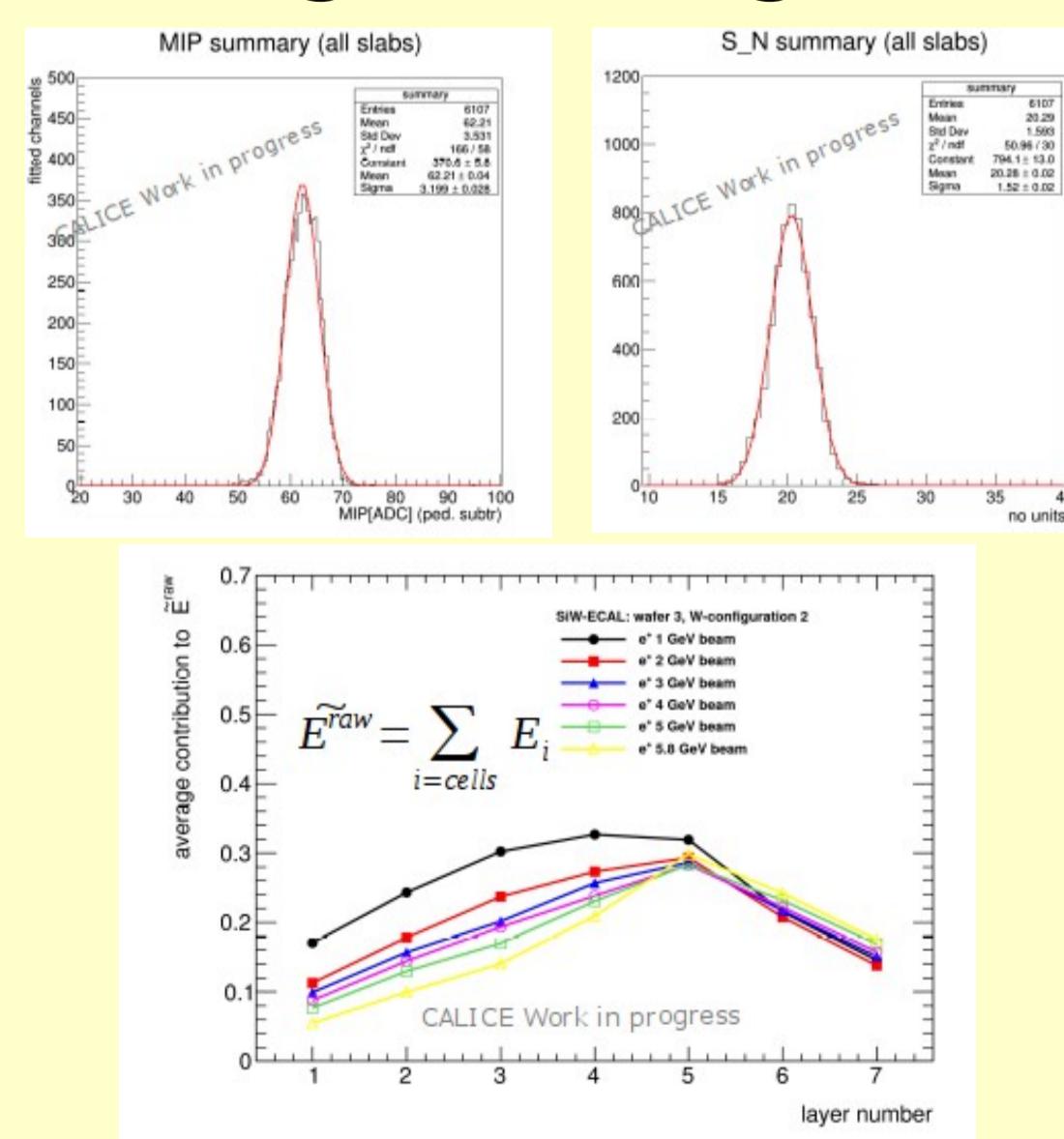
- 7 shorts slabs : 7168 channels

- Running in PowerPulsing and ILC spill mode.

- Calibration using 3 GeV positrons as MIPs.

- Run in Magnetic field (up to 1 T) → no failures or loss of performance observed.

- Tungsten Program Positrons with energies 1-5.8 GeV



Very good S/N performance in all the SLABS with and without magnetic field : S/N ~ 20 , calibration homogeneity per cell of 5 %
First peek at shower response looks very promising

Ready for analysis, more integration and data taking !