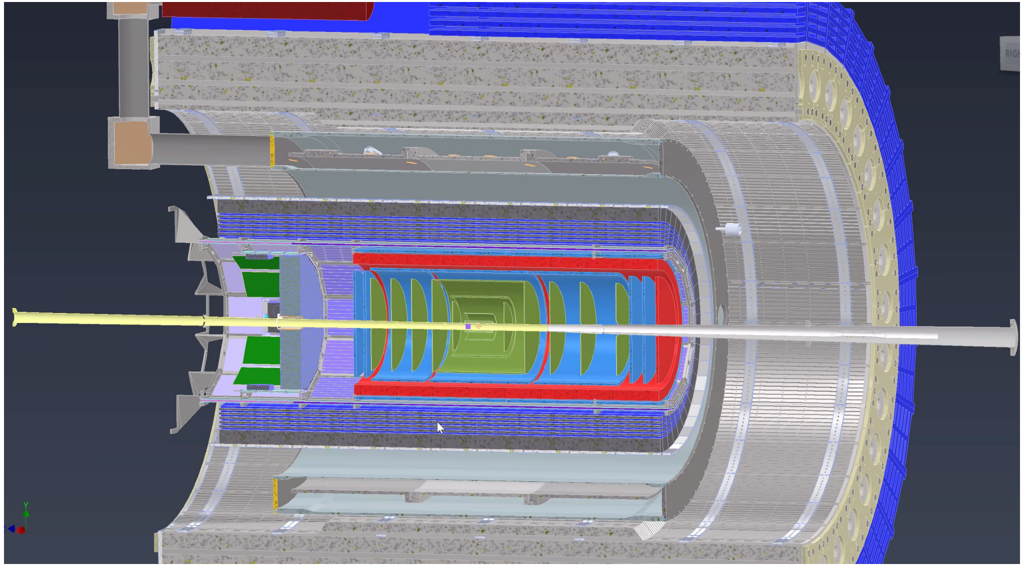


MPGD - ECT

μ – Rwell endcap trackers for the EPIC detector at EIC

Annalisa D'Angelo
University of Rome Tor Vergata & INFN Rome Tor Vergata Rome – Italy

Outline

Scope of the MPGD endcap trackers in the EPIC detector.

Pseudo-rapidity coverage: effective η ranges
Technical performance requirements
Detector Geometry: Envelope and Active Regions
Integration of MPGD endcap trackers in the ePIC detector

Detector technology

2D – readout challenges and test beam results
Hybrid GEM-μRwell technology & μTPC readout
(X,Y) readout – 500 μm pitch

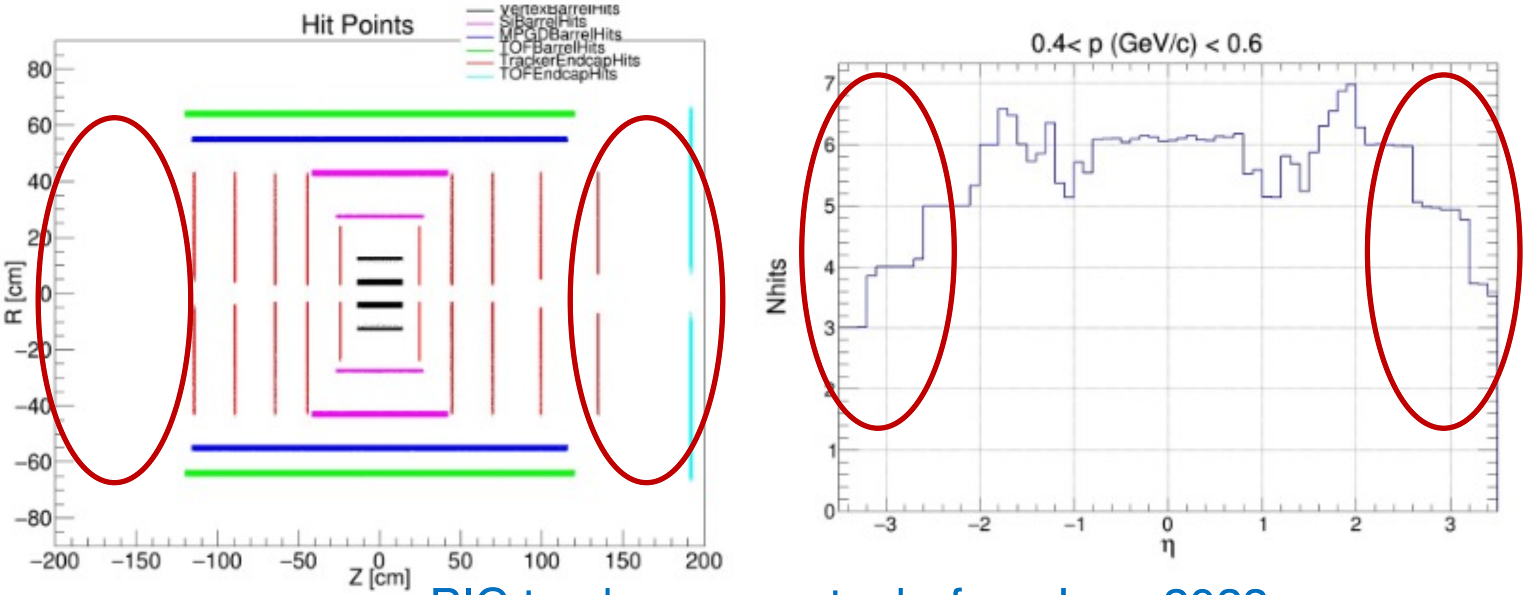
INFN Involvement

Fabrication and Assembly Plans
Timeline
Workforce
Financial Plan

Summary

Scope of the MPGD endcaps in ePIC detector tracking

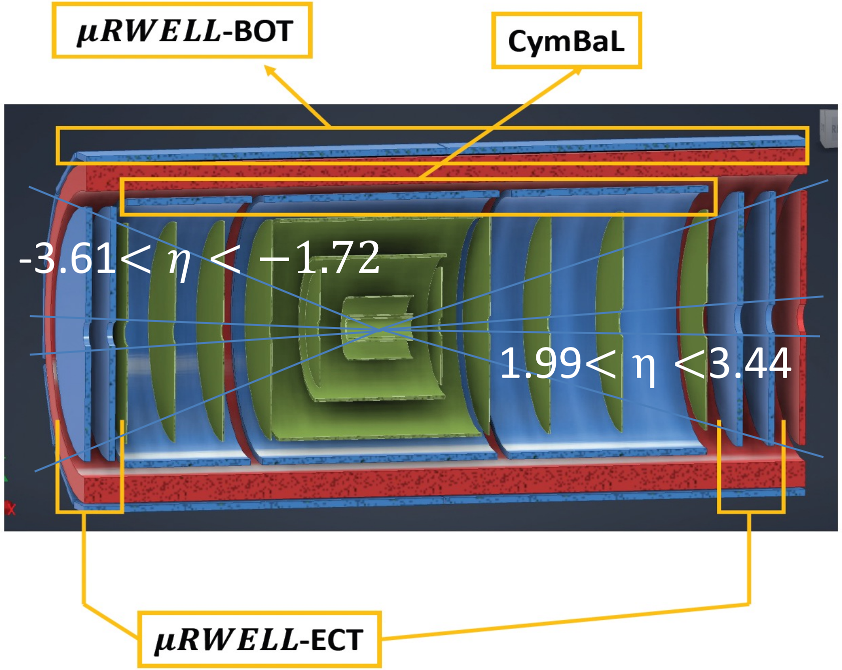
- In May 2023, MC simulations showed that the **tracking** configuration in the **endcap** regions of the ePIC detector, which will experience the **highest backgrounds** in the experiment, **would not provide enough hit points** in the |η| > 2 region for good pattern recognition.

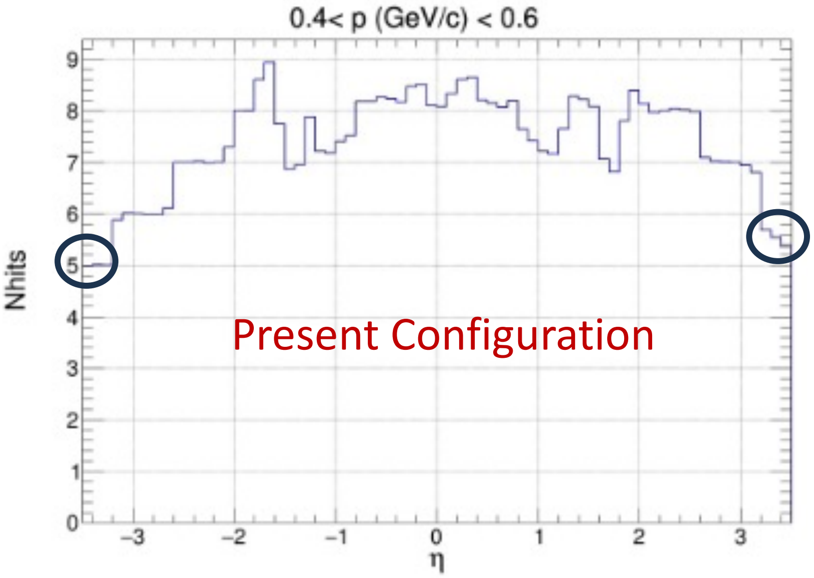


ePIC tracker geometry before June 2023

Scope of the MPGD endcaps in ePIC detector tracking

- Adding **two MPGD Endcap Tracking (ECT) disks** both in the **hadronic** and in the **leptonic regions** increased the number of hits in the $|\eta| > 2$ region to improve pattern recognition.





Present ePIC tracker geometry

Technical Performance Requirements

Time resolution 10 ns or less to provide tracking timing

- Fast rise time ~ 20 ÷ 50 ns
- Peaking time 50 ns
- Sampling faster than 50 MHz

Low material budget

- 1-2 % X_0 - it will be the minimum compatible with the chosen technology

Spatial resolution: 150 μm or better

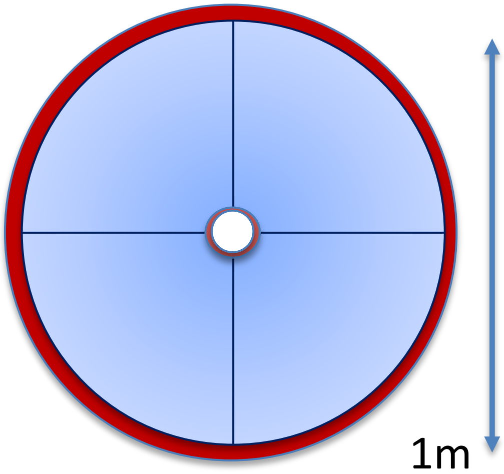
- <150 μm intrinsic spatial resolution for perpendicular tracks
- Technological optimizations to retain 150 μm resolution for inclined/curved tracks

High Efficiency

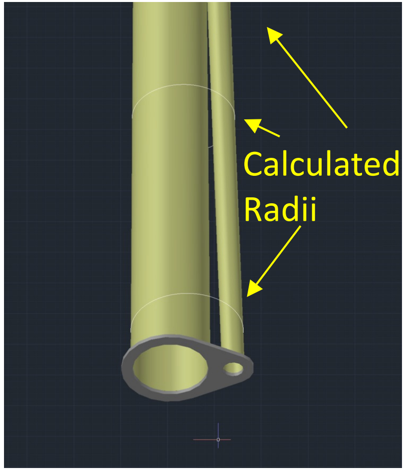
- Single detector efficiency ~ 96 –97 % → 92 –94 % combined efficiency for two disks

Detector Geometry: Envelope and Active Regions

MPGD Disk	Max Z Pos (cm)	Disk Outer Radius (cm)	Outer Active Reg. radius (cm)	Calculated Beam pipes radii (mm)	Offset (mm)	Disk Inner Radius (cm)	Inner Active Reg. radius (cm)
HD MPGD 2	163.5	**50**	45	55.8	22.5	9	10.5
HD MPGD 1	150.5	**50**	45	53.1	19.9	9	1.5
LD MPGD 1	-112.5	**50**	45	37.7	-3.1	4.5	6.0
LD MPGD 2	-122.5	**50**	45	39.2	-3.4	4.5	6.0



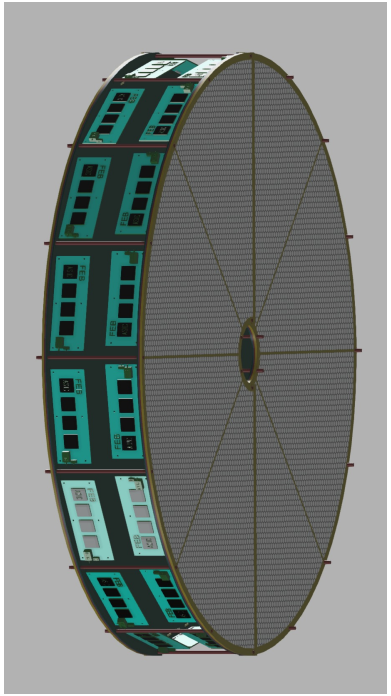
- Two couples of disks: Lepton/Hadron Disks
- The geometric envelope should **include the electronics front-end boards**
- 50 cm external radius/45 cm active region radius – including 5cm outer ring for services.
- Different internal hole dimensions due to divergent beam pipes: 4.5 cm (LD)/9 cm(HD)

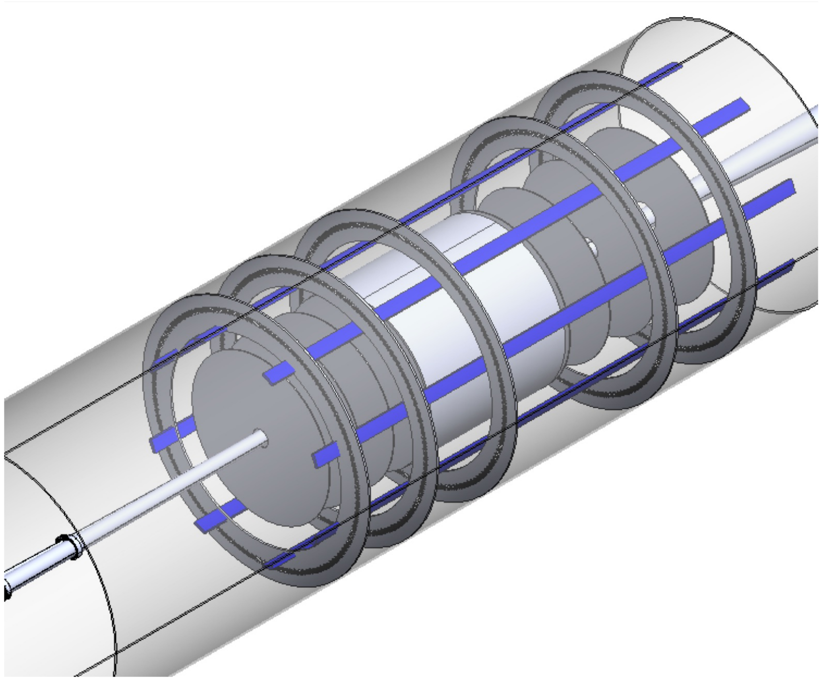


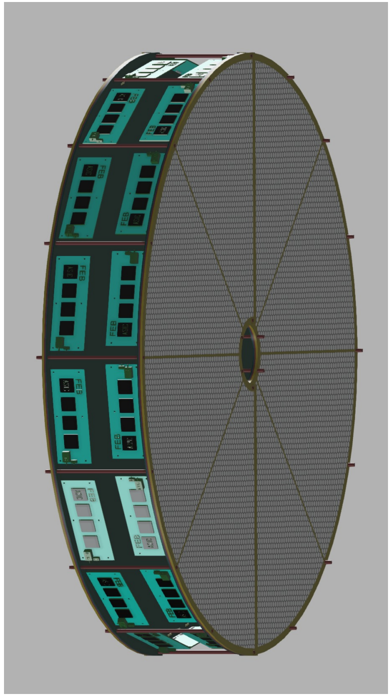
Endcap Detectors Integration in ePIC

The assigned envelope will include the detectors and the FEB electronics.

The disks will be attached together and to the support frame under design.

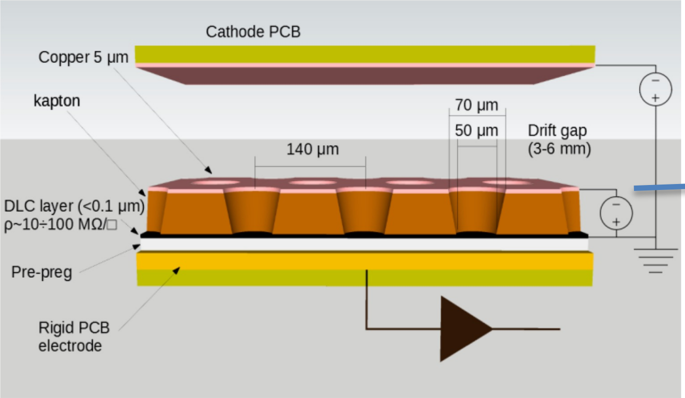




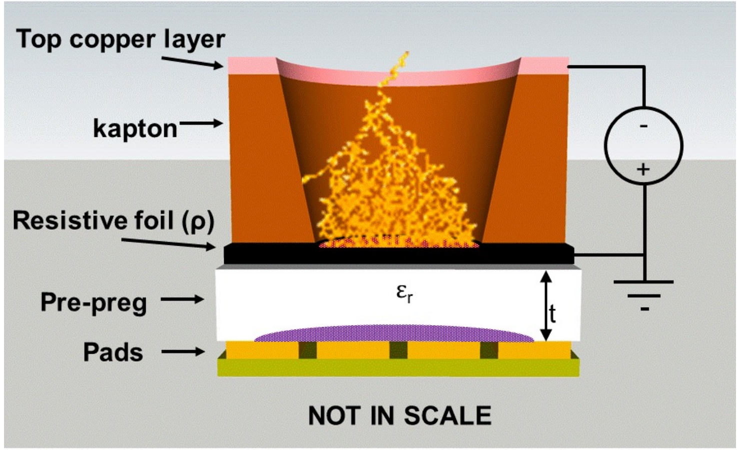


Detector Technology Choices

μ-RWELL



G. Bencivenni et al.; 2015_JINST_10_P02008



The **μ-RWELL** is a Resistive MPGD detector (Micro Pattern Gas Detector)

Standard Gas mixture: $Ar{:}CO_2{:}CF_4$ 45:15:40 mixture (it also works with $Ar{:}CO_2$ «green» mixture)

The device is composed of two elements:

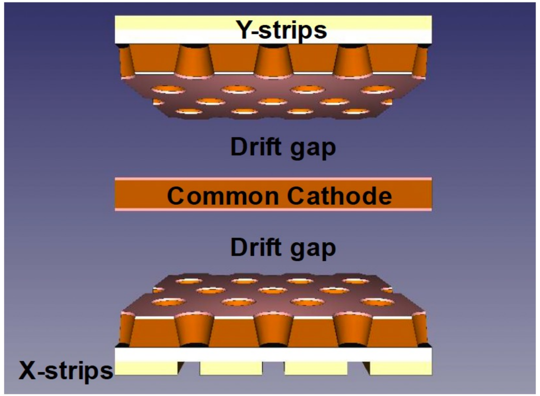
- drift/cathode PCB defining the gas gap ($5\mu m\ Cu$ layer on the bottom side)
- μ-RWELL_PCB (detector core) Multilayer circuit: $Well\ Pattered\ Polyimide \oplus$ resistive film $\oplus$ readout PCB

The "WELL" acts as a multiplication channel for the ionization produced in the gas of the drift gap

The resistive stage ensures the quenching of the spark amplitude

2-D Tracking layouts

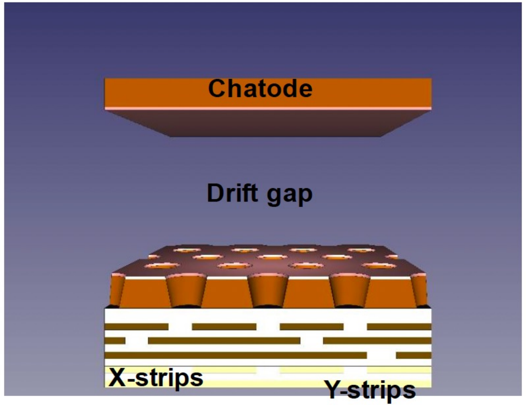
N.2 u-RWELLs 1D (2⊗1D)



October 2022 test beam

- 780 mm pitch
- 300 mm width
- 10 x 10 cm^2 active surface
- 128 channels

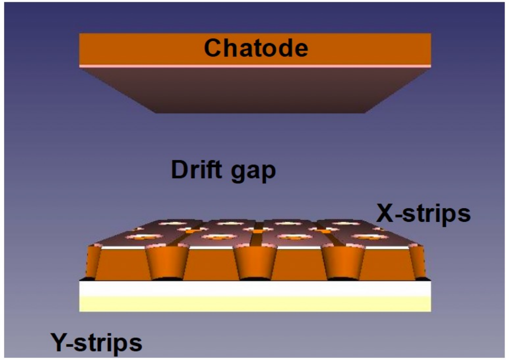
u-RWELL - Capacitive Sharing r/out



June 2023 test beam

- 1200 μm pitch
- 300 μm vs 1000 μm strips width
- 10 x 10 cm^2 active surface
- 83 channels
- "Compass-like" strip configuration
- Capacitive sharing

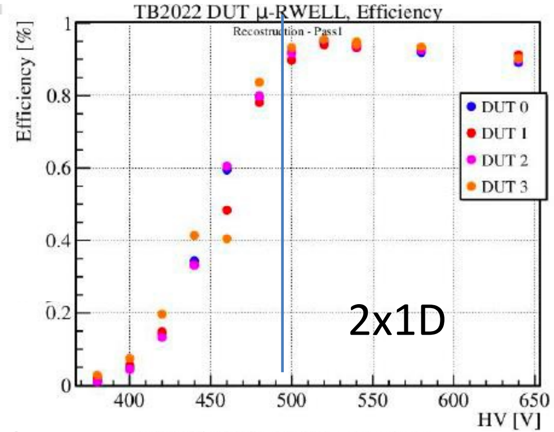
u-RWELL TOP r/out

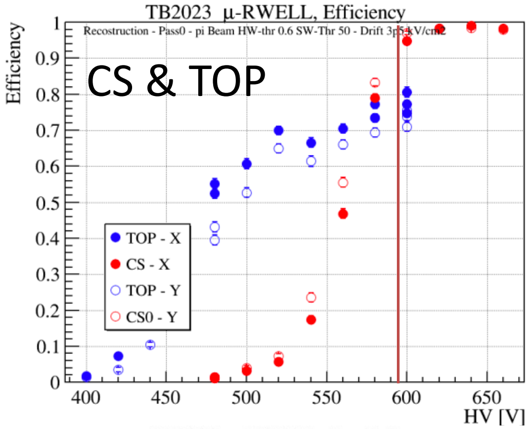


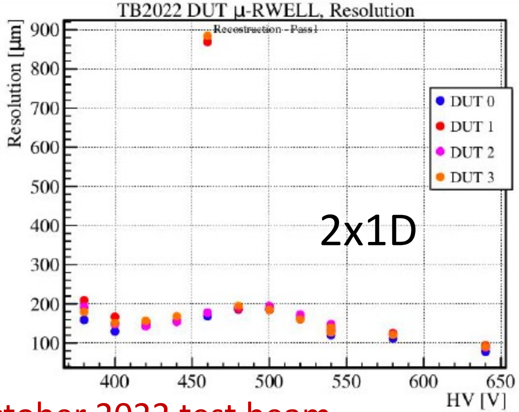
June 2023 test beam

- 780 μm pitch
- 300 μm width
- 10 x 10 cm^2 active surface
- 128 channels
- X –strips Top read-out
- Y – strips standard read-out

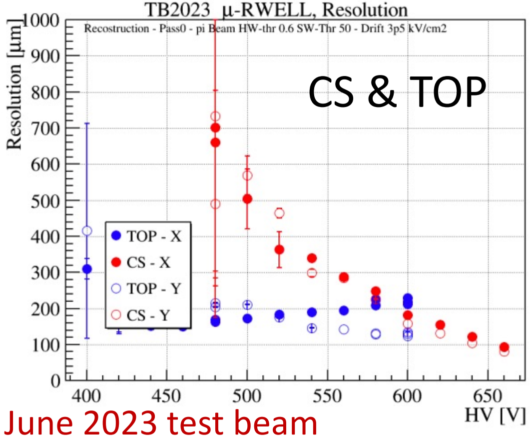
2-D Tracking layouts







October 2022 test beam



June 2023 test beam

1D pitch 0.78 mm

Reference performances:

- 96% efficiency
- 120 μm resolution

CS pitch 1.2mm

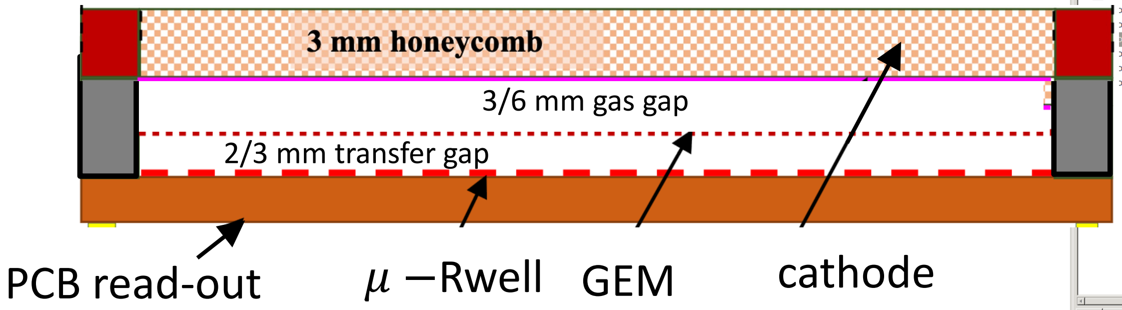
- Due to the charge spread the working point is shifted to high voltage/gain
- Spatial resolution improves at high gain reaching 150 μm with a strip pitch of 1.2 mm

Top-r/out pitch 0.78 mm

- low-voltage/gain operation but low efficiency level (80%) due to the geometrical dead zone on the segmented amplification stage

Detector Technology Choices: GEM+μRwell

GEM - μRwell Technology



- 2D CS readout reduces the gain from 10^4 to 3-4 10^3 → the detector stability is put at risk
- GEM- μRwell hybrid configuration has been chosen to increase the gain in the 10 000 ÷ 20 000 range
- 2D strip read-out using a "COMPASS-like" scheme
- 500 μm pitch guarantees a spatial resolution better than 150 μm (no need of capacitive sharing))
- A gas gap lager than 3 mm is compatible with single detector efficiency larger than 96%

μ-RWELL + GEM

Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research, A 936 (2019) 401–404

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/nima

Development of μ-RWELL detectors for the upgrade of the tracking system of CMD-3 detector

L. Shekhtman *, G. Fedotovich, A. Kozyrev, V. Kudryavtsev, T. Maltsev, A. Ruban

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ARTICLE INFO

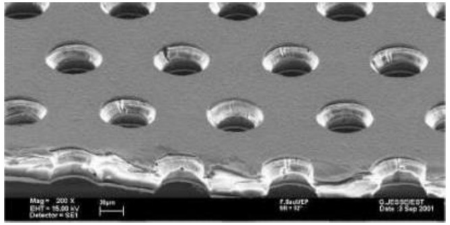
Keywords:
Tracking detectors
Micro-RWELL
Micro-pattern gas detectors

ABSTRACT

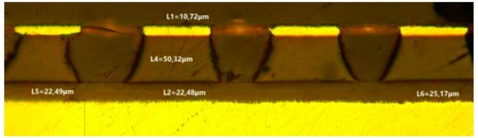
An upgrade of tracking system of Cryogenic Magnetic Detector (CMD-3) is proposed using microresistive WELL technology. CMD-3 is a general purpose detector operating at the VEPP-2000 collider at Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics and intended for studies of light vector mesons in the energy range between 0.3 GeV and 2 GeV. The new subsystem consists of double-layer cylindrical detector and the end-cap discs. Two prototypes, micro-RWELL and micro-RWELL-GEM were built and tested. Gas amplification of micro-RWELL detector was measured with several gas mixtures and maximum gain between 20000 and 30000 was observed. However, maximum gain is fluctuating from measurement to measurement by a factor of 2 and thus a safety margin of 2–3 is needed to provide reliable operation of the device. In order to increase the signal GEM was added to micro-RWELL, new prototype was tested with the same gas mixtures and gains above 10^5 have been demonstrated. Time resolution achieved for both prototypes are 7 ns for micro-RWELL and 4 ns for micro-RWELL-GEM.

L. Shekhtman, Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research, A 936 (2019) 401–404

Drift Gap: Shekhtman **3mm** – LNF+Roma2 **6mm**



Transfer Gap: Shekhtman **3mm** – LNF+Roma2 **3mm**

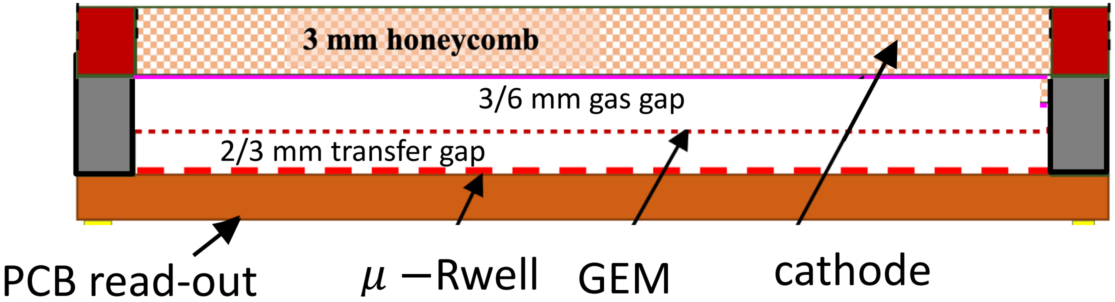


Developed for **CMD3 upgrade disks** (4 sectors 50×50cm^2)

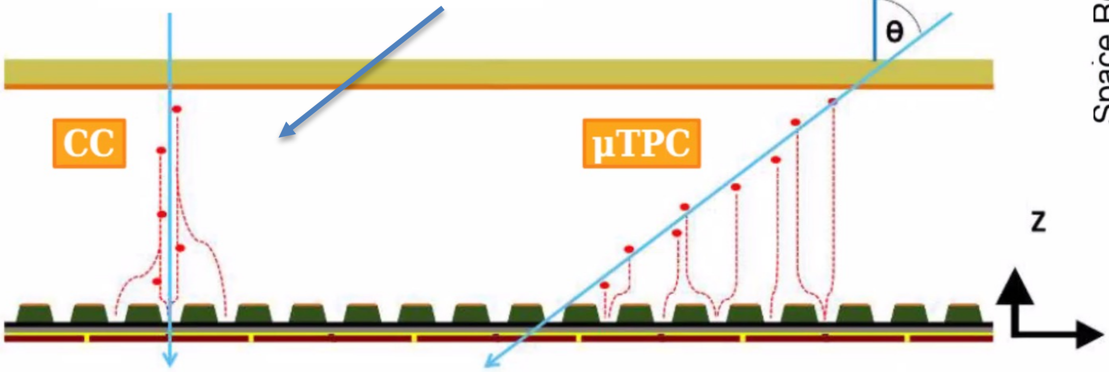
The GEM **must be** stretched: sizes larger than 50×50cm^2 could be critical (depending on the gas gaps size).

Detector Technology Choices: GEM+μRwell+ μ TPC

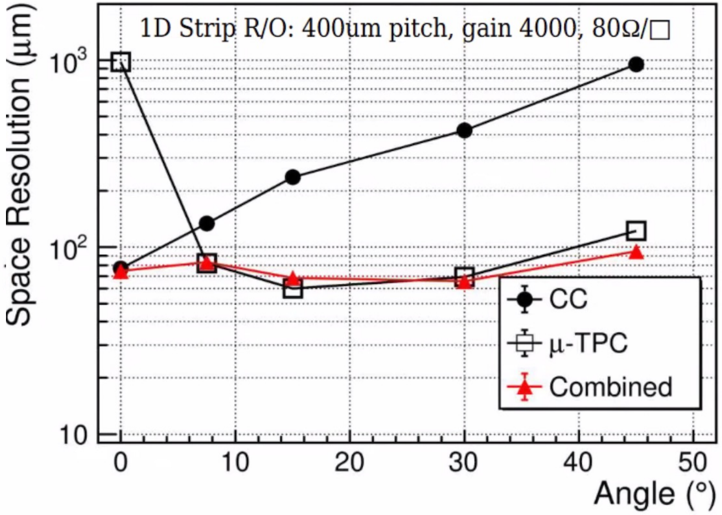
GEM - μRwell Technology



CC= Charge Centroid



Combinig the CC and μTPC reconstruction (through a wheighted average) **a resolution well below 100 μm** could be reached over a wide incidence angle range.

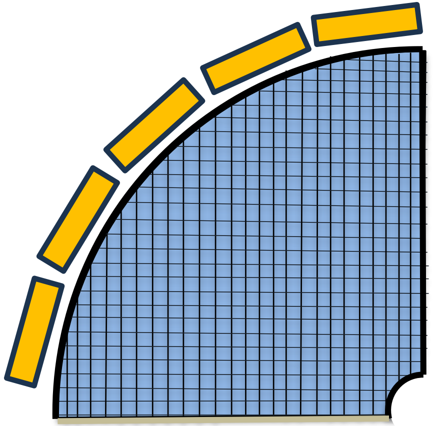


Next test beam Oct/Nov 2024

Detector Technology Choices: (X,Y) vs (R,φ) read-out

(X, Y) read-out geometry

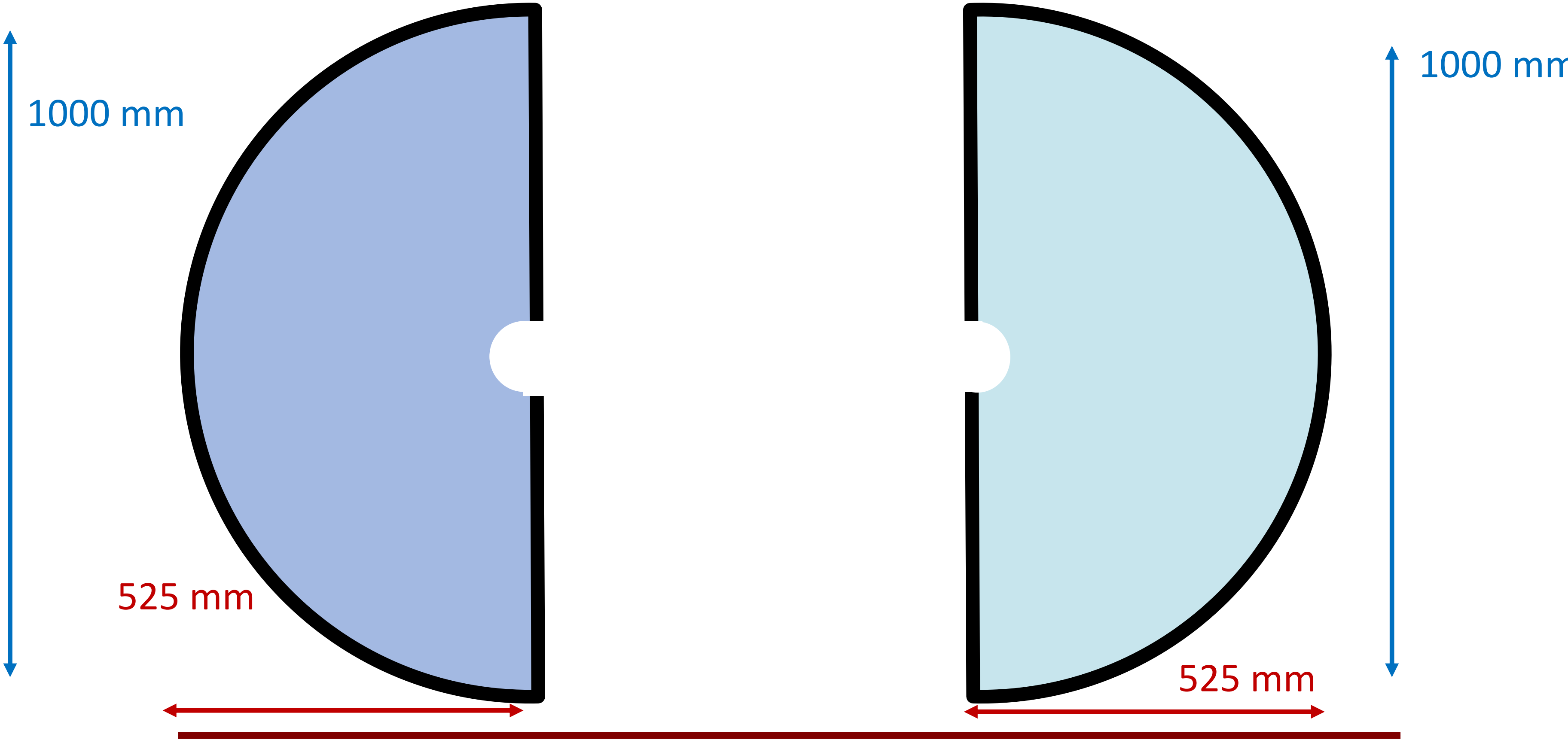
PROs	CONs
The strip length does not vary much along the active area	Alignment is critical
All readout FE hybrids may be located outside the active area	Routes to read-out connectors must be accurately studied



- (X, Y) readout is preferred vs (R,φ) – no FEB on the active area
- 500 μm pitch → better than 150 μm intrinsic position resolution

- **Strips routing details is being studied**

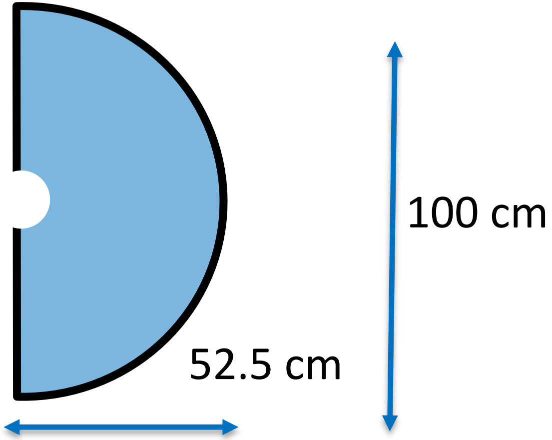
Detector Technology Choices: Detector sectors overlap



The two half disks will have 2 cm of active area overlap

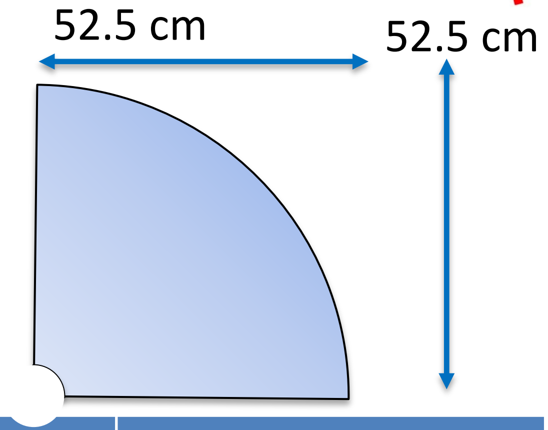
ePIC Endcaps – open options

2 semi-circles



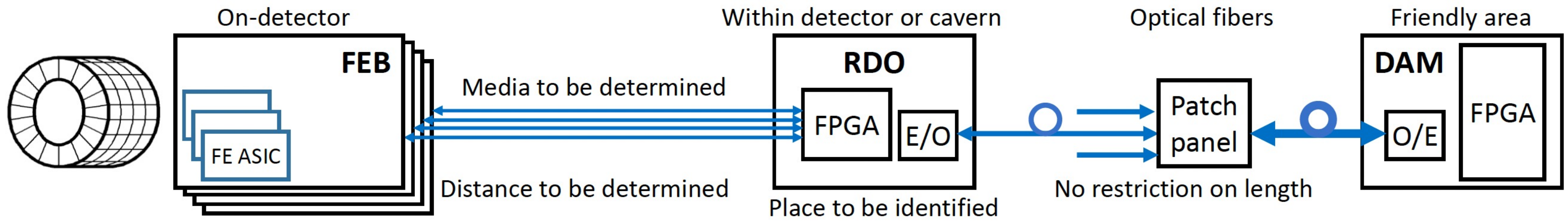
PROs	CONs
One vertical/horizontal overlap only – less material	Larger detector surfaces are more difficult to handle.
The two endcaps may be rotated by 90° one respect to the other to recover overall symmetry	Longer strips: → Readout should be segmented into two sectors to avoid too long strips

4 Quadrants

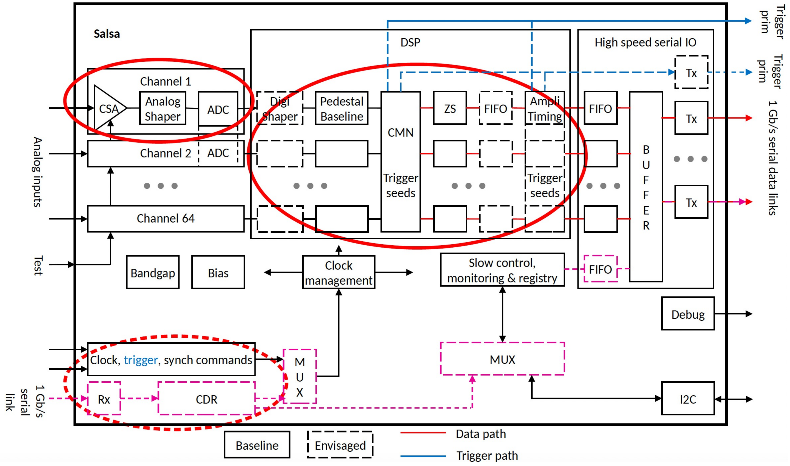


PROs	CONs
Smaller dimensions are easier to handle	Two vertical and horizontal overlapping regions – more material
Each endcap is intrinsically symmetric	We need to study how to attach two quadrants in a semi-circle
Strips length are shorter	
GEM foils easier to stretch	

FEB – RDO – DAQ electronics

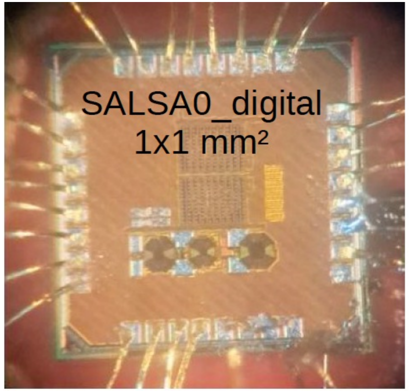


Preliminary design of SALSA



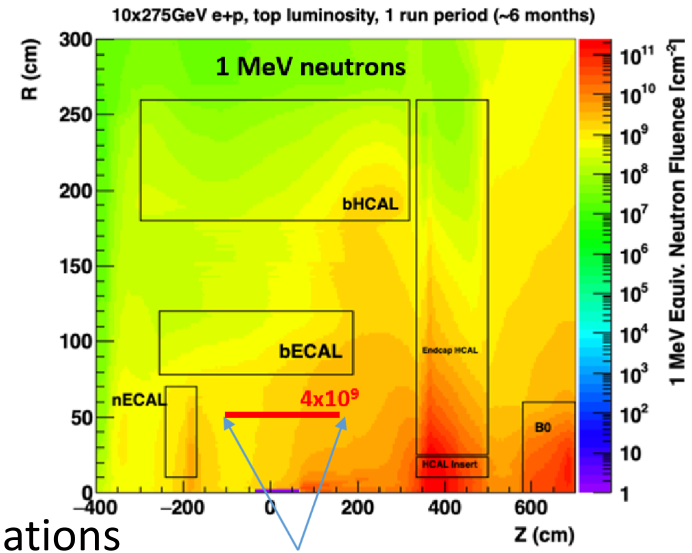
- FEB is based on new **SALSA** chip designed and produced by the **Saclay/San Paulo group** for all MPGD detectors

- Specific FEB form factor must be designed to fit each detector requirements



More on Technical Performance Requirements

- **Rate Capability**
  - Not critical ~ 1 kHz/cm^2 or less
- **Radiation Hardness**
  - Not critical for the detectors
  - Important for FEBs and RDO electronics boards
- **Temperature Stability**
  - Not critical for the detector performances
  - Detector calibration should consider gas pressure variations
- **Electronics power consumption and cooling**
  - SALSA ASIC consumption ~ 15 mW/channel at 1.2V → 60 W/disk
  - Air vs liquid cooling is under study at Saclay



INFN Involvement timeline

August 2023: Interest of INFN groups to contribute to the MPGD trackers

- 1 year time to make the final decision about the INFN responsibility of the endcap construction
- Joined DRD-1 and eRD108 communities

December 2023: Direct contact with ePIC management (Rolf Ent)

- ePIC/DOE management agreed that INFN takes the leadership of MPGD ECT
- eRD108 → PED project: 30 k$ from DOE to provide a design by the end of 2024.

March 2024: Incremental Design and Safety Review (PDR)

- Detector technical choices and project design communicated to the management
- Very positive feedback

May 2024: MPGD ECT working group reinforced

- Interest expressed by Paolo Musico (INFN GE) and local RM TV digital electronic group to contribute to the FEB design
- Interest expressed by Temple University to contribute to the Lepton Disks construction
- Support from the local INFN Director: electronics workshop and clean room

Involved Institutions & Workforce

INFN Workforce:

- **Roma Tor Vergata**

Coordinator: A. D’Angelo,

Detector Hardware and QA: E. Sidoretti (PhD) A. Fantini, L. Lanza, Post Doc

Simulation & Reconstruction: L. Lanza, A. Fantini, R. Di Salvo

FEB Electronics: R. Ammendola

- **Genova**

FEB Electronics: Paolo Musico, M. Battaglieri (streaming ro)

- **Catania**

Simulation & Reconstruction: Mariagela Bondi’

The work will be performed in close connection with:

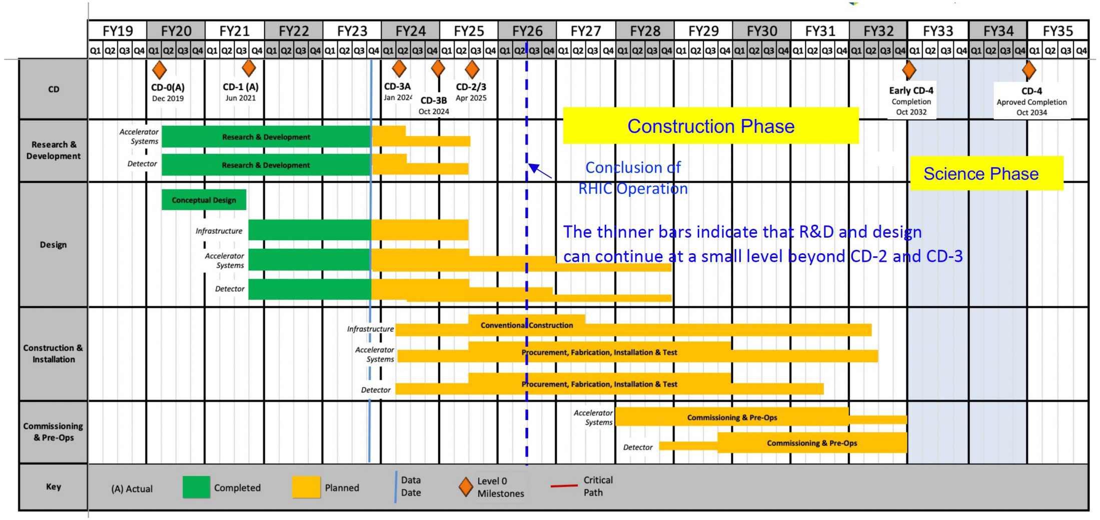
the group of Gianni Bencivenni @ INFN LNF and with the JLab detector group (Kondo Gnanvo, Seung Joon Lee)

INFN coordinates the GEM-μRwell MPGD ECT – for both the Hadron and Lepton Disks

- **INFN will provide the Hadron Disks and related electronics as In-kind contributions**
- **Temple U.** (Bernd Surrow , Matt Posik, ….) have expressed interest for the Lepton Disks.

Fabrication and Assembly Plans

- Design by end of 2024
- 2025 - 2026 pre-production and Engineering Test Article
- 2027 - 2029 production & QA
- 2030 Commissioning & Installation



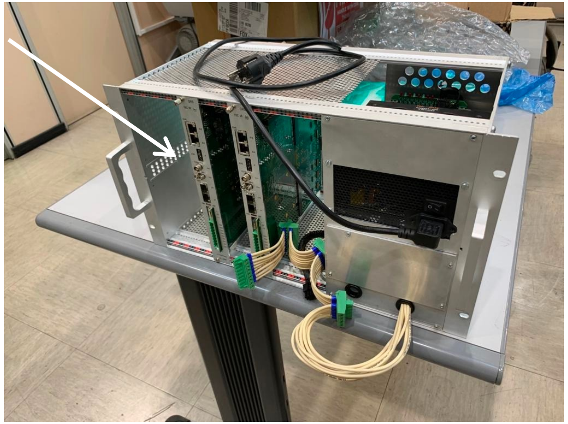
MPGD Timeline			DURATION (years)
START DATE	END DATE	DESCRIPTION	
3/1/24	12/31/24	Detectors Overall Design	<1
1/1/25	12/31/26	Pre - Production	2
1/1/27	31/12/29	Production & QA	3
1/1/30	6/1/30	Commissioning & Installation	0.5

Financial Plan

EIC_NET	INFN R&D				Total R&D	Tot YTD		INFN in-kind (kEU)				DoE funds (kEU)			TOT YTD
Year	tracking	dRICH	uRWELL	SRO			Year	SVT	dRICH	uRWELL	TOT	eRD	PED	Construction	
2019	0	19	0	5,5	24,5	24,5	**2019**					58,9	0	0	58,9
2020	0	33,5	0	6,5	40	64,5	**2020**					53,4	0	0	112,3
2021	0	72	0	6	78	142,5	**2021**					58,8	0	0	171,1
2022	0	149,5	0	0	149,5	292	**2022**					244	0	0	415,1
2023	0	198,5	0	6	204,5	496,5	**2023**					360	45,5	0	820,6
2024	15	349	5	15	384	880,5	**2024**					373,5	87	0	1281,1
ePIC								**INFN In-Kind (kEU)**							
							Year	SVT	dRICH	uRWELL	TOT				
2025	60	200	20		280		**2025**	0	450	30	480				
2026	40	100	30		170		**2026**	180	1300	40	1520				
2027					100		**2027**	180	1400	200	1780				
2028							**2028**	270	1450	100	1820				
2029							**2029**	220	800	80	1100				
2030							**2030**	50	400	50	500				
								900	5800	500	7200				
								Total IKC (EU)		7200					
								EoI Target (total)		7200					

50 k€ R&D + 500 k€ core

Infrastructures – synergies with JLAB12



2025 RM TV Activity

- Design a first Engineering Test Article
  D-shaped vs 4 quadrants prototypes development to assess the chosen solution

- Produce and Test small prototypes with μTPC read-out scheme

- Contribute to the TDR

2025 Roma TV Financial Requests. (2.6 FTE)

Capitolo	Motivazione	K Euro
Missioni	Test Beam + coll. meetings	18
Consumo	Miscela di gas e minuteria	10
Inventariabile	Schede CAEN Canali HV	10
Apparati	Prototipi	30

Summary

In the last year INFN has gained the leadership of the MPGD endcap trackers (ECT)

- The role has been recognized by the DOE and ePIC managements
- The main technological choices have been indicated

Detector technology

2D – readout challenges and test beam results
Hybrid GEM-μRwell technology & μTPC readout
(X,Y) readout – 500 μm pitch

INFN Involvement

Fabrication and Assembly Plans
Timeline
Workforce
Financial Plan

Summary

Back-up Slides

The µ-RWELL (Micro Resistive Well Detector)

The **µ-RWELL** is a Resistive MPGD detector (Micro Pattern Gas Detector)
Used Gas : $Ar:CO_2:CF_4$ 45:15:40 mixture (it also works with $Ar:CO_2$ «green» mixture)
The device is composed of two elements:

- drift/cathode PCB defining the gas gap ($5\mu m\ Cu$ layer on the bottom side)
- µ-RWELL_PCB (detector core)
  - Multilayer circuit: $Well\ Pattered\ Polyimide$ ⊕ resistive film ⊕ readout PCB

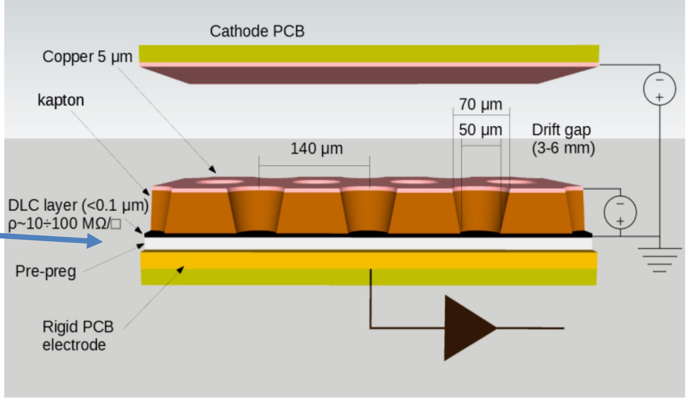
Amplification stage: → 50 µm thick Kapton (Apical®) foil
With a 5 µm Cu layer on the top side

Resistive stage: → DLC (*Diamond-Like-Carbon*) film sputtered on the bottom side of the polyimide foil

Surface resistivity: $\rho = 10 \div 100\ M\Omega/\square$

↳ the resistivity is function of DLC thickness

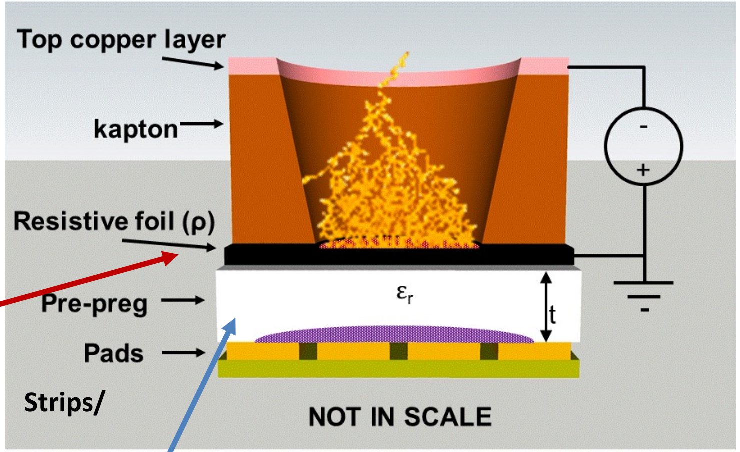
The resistive layer strongly suppresses the transition from streamer to spark
=> Allows to achieve ***large gains*** *(> 10^4), without affecting the capability to operate under* ***high particle fluxes***



G. Bencivenni et al.; 2015_JINST_10_P02008

The μ-RWELL principle of operation

The “WELL” acts as a multiplication channel for the ionization produced in the gas of the drift gap



The charge induced on the resistive layer is spread with a time constant:

$$\tau \sim \rho \times c$$

[M.S. Dixit et al., NIMA 566 (2006) 281]:

$\rho \rightarrow$ the DLC surface resistivity

c $\rightarrow$ the capacitance (per unit area), depending on the distance between the DLC and the readout plane

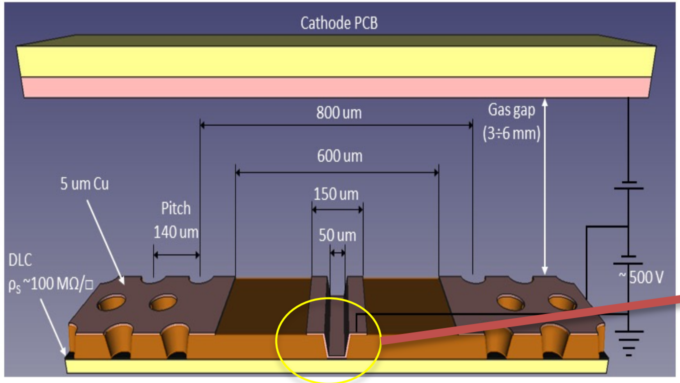
$$C = \varepsilon_0 \times \varepsilon_r \times \frac{S}{t} = 120\, pF \times L(m) \quad - \quad w = 0.2\, mm, \;\; p = 0.4\, mm$$ strip read-out

- The resistive stage ensures the quenching of the spark amplitude
- As a *drawback,* the capability to stand high particle fluxes is reduced, but appropriate grounding schemes of the resistive layer solves this problem

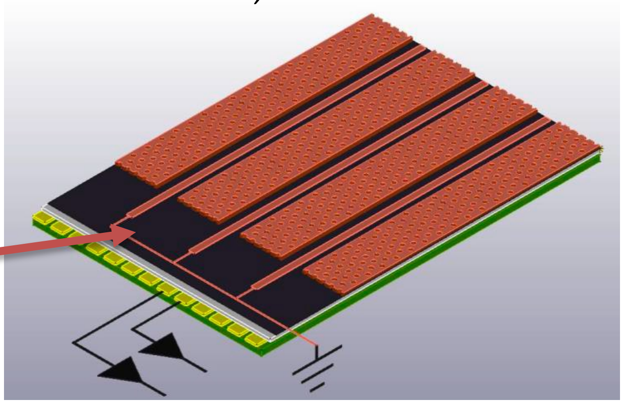
The µ-RWELL Technology

Studies have been focused on the DLC grounding layout to increase the rate capability while maintaining a safe resistivity => The solution is to reduce as much as possible the current path towards the ground connection introducing a high density "**grounding network**" on the resistive stage of the detector

PEP – Patterning-Etching-plating



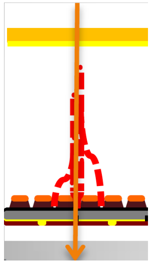
The micro-RWELL layouts for high particle rate, G.Bencivenni et al., 2019-JINST-14-P05014

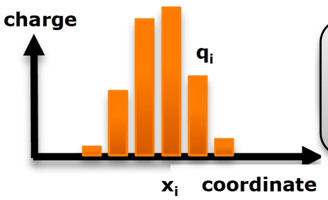


The active area is discontinued by grooves that uncover the DLC; then a copper plating, carefully separated from the copper in the active sectors, is disposed to connect the DLC to the ground.

A small dead zone on the amplification stage must be introduced for high stability operation

The µ-RWELL Technology





$$x_{hit} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot q_i}{Q_{tot}}$$

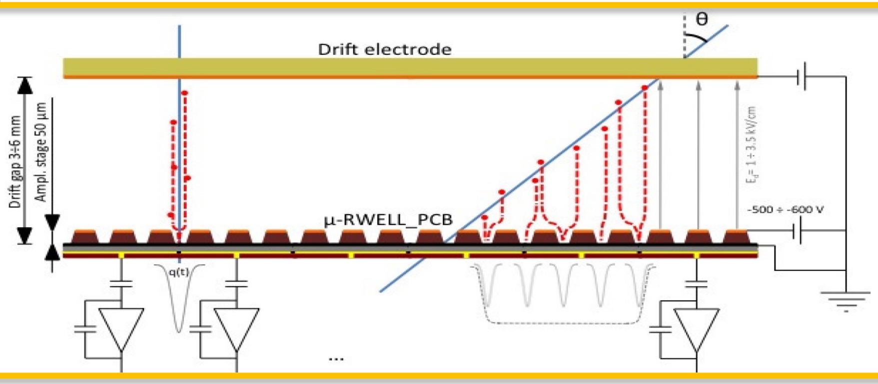
Charge Centroid reconstruction method

↓

The track position is determined as a weighted average of fired strips

↓

GOOD FOR ORTHOGONAL TRACKS



FOR INCLINED TRACKS &/or HIGH B FIELD

the Charge Centroid method gives a very broad spatial distribution on the anode-strip plane.

↓

µTPC reconstruction

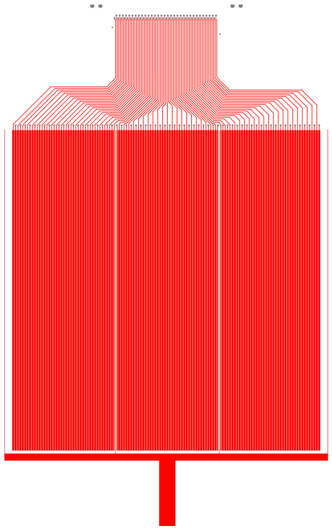
The spatial resolution is strongly dependent on the impinging angle of the track → A non-uniform resolution in the solid angle covered by the apparatus → Large systematical errors.

2D Readout Scheme

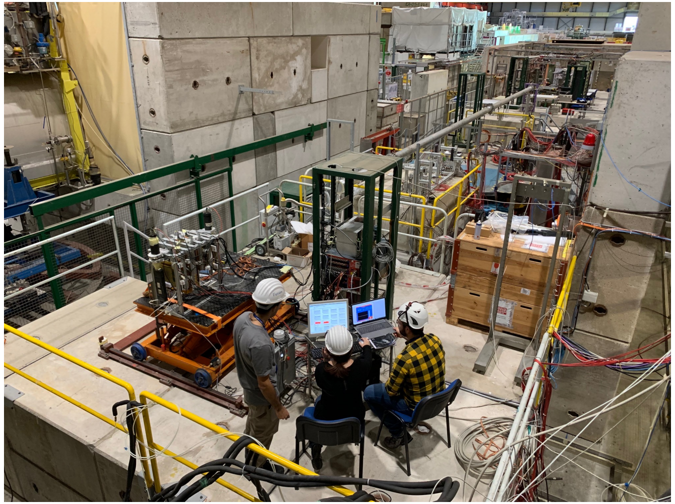
2D – readout: step by step approach

1. The first prototype was a set of 2x1D detectors each having the following specs, rotated by 90 degrees:

- 780 μm pitch
- 300 μm width
- 10 x 10 cm^2 active surfa
- 128 channels



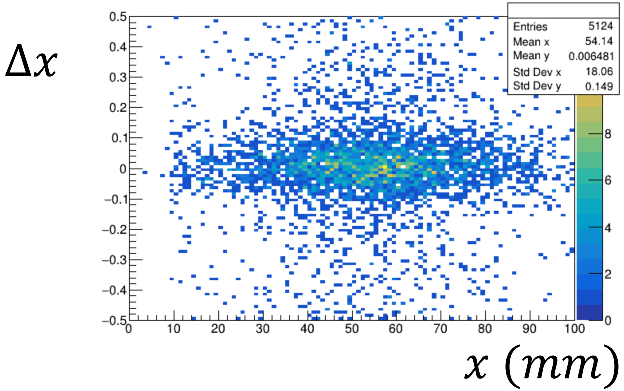
5 – 19 October 2022

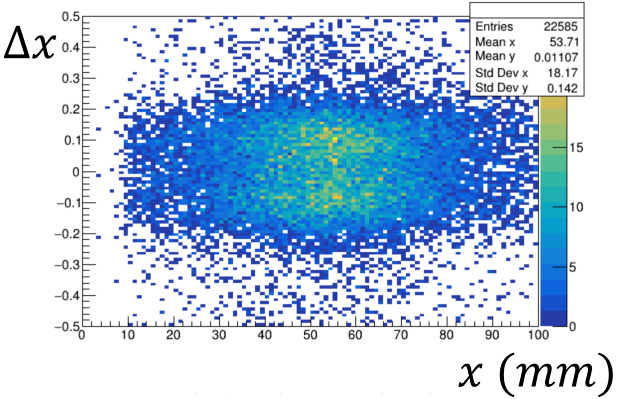


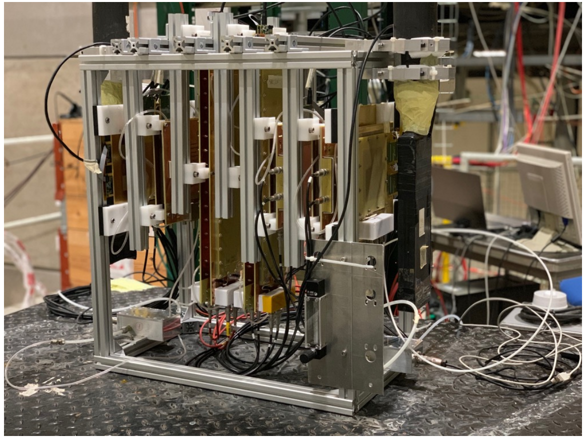
Test Beam: SPS North Area H8

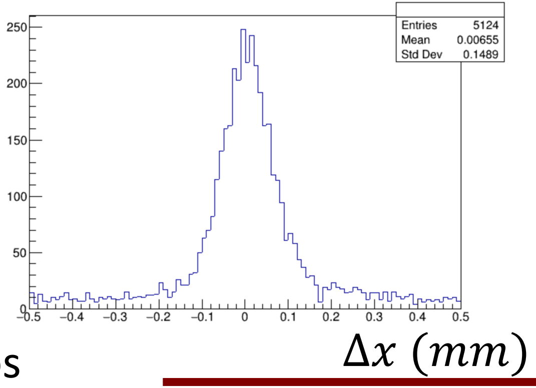
2D Readout Scheme

2D – readout: 780 μm pitch-300 μm width - 10 x 10 cm^2 active surface

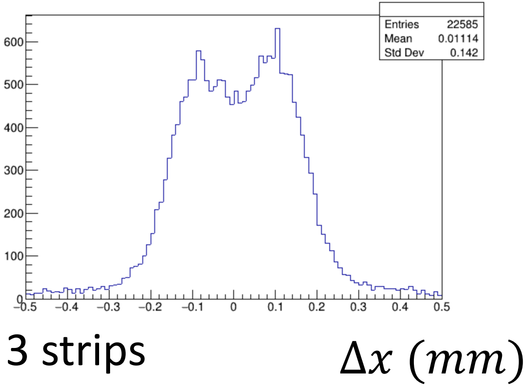








4 strips



3 strips

Increasing the pitch read-out the resolution is strongly affected by the number of strips among which the charge is distributed

2D Readout Scheme

2D – readout: step by step approach

1. 2x1D detectors.

The 2022/2023 tests show that the optimal pitch to obtain 100 μm resolution is the following:

- **400 μm pitch**
- **300 μm width**

2D Readout Scheme

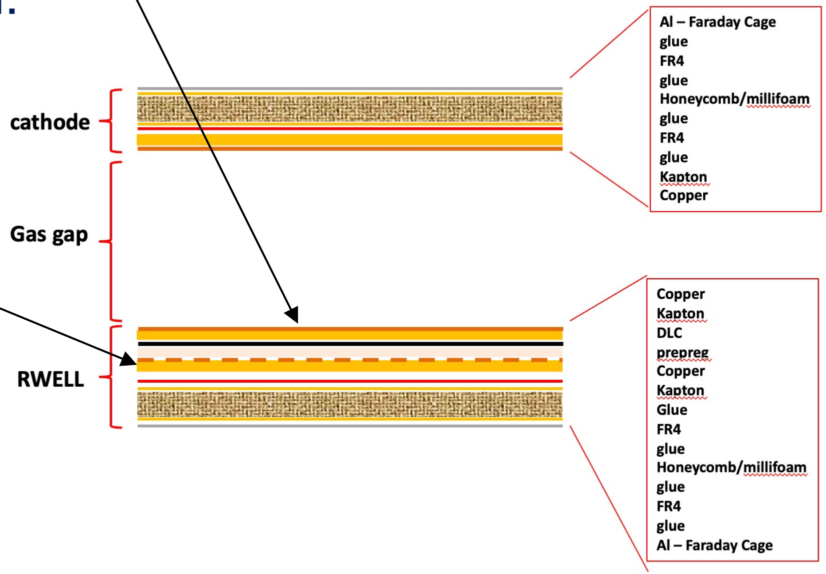
2D – readout: step by step approach

2. The second prototype reads the 2-nd coordinate on the "top" copper layer

Same readout geometry as in the bottom:

- 780 μm pitch
- 300 μm width
- 10 x 10 cm^2 active surface
- 128 channels

The effect charge collection on the «top» layer is the object of investigation.

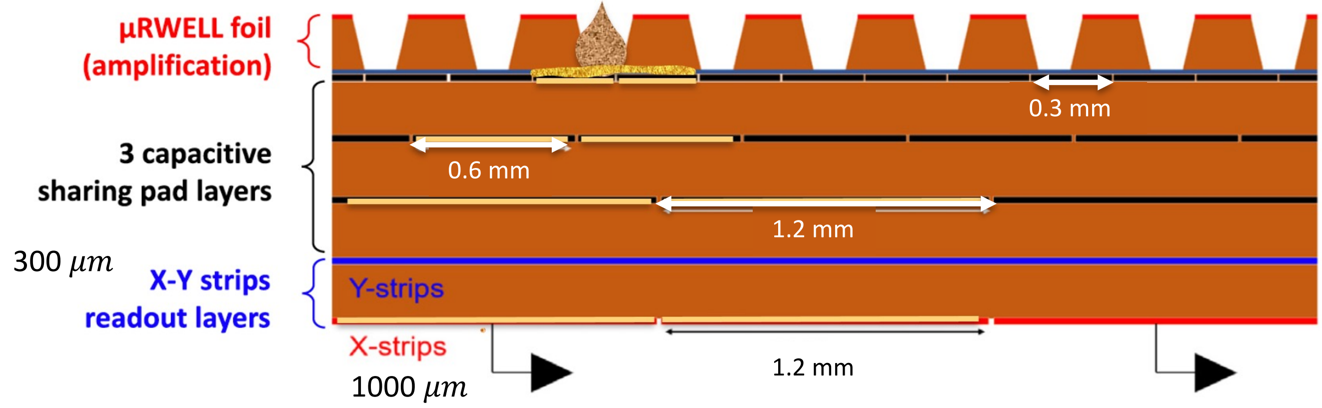


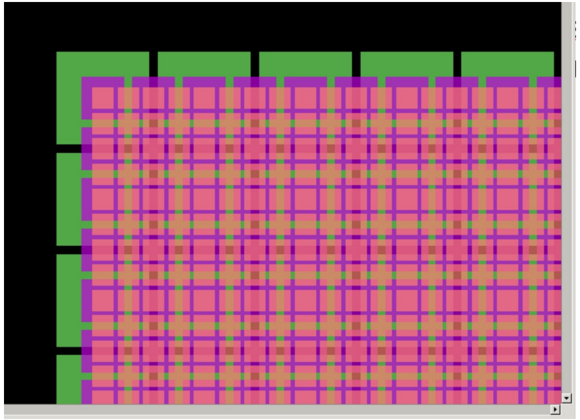
2D Readout Scheme

2D – readout: step by step approach

3. The third prototype reads both coordinates on the bottom in "COMPASS-like" strips configuration with capacity sharing read-out:

- 1200 μm pitch
- 300 μm vs 1000 μm strips width
- 10 x 10 cm^2 active surface
- 83 channels





On-going Activities

TEST BEAM at CERN SPS North Area H8:
16 - 30 October 2024

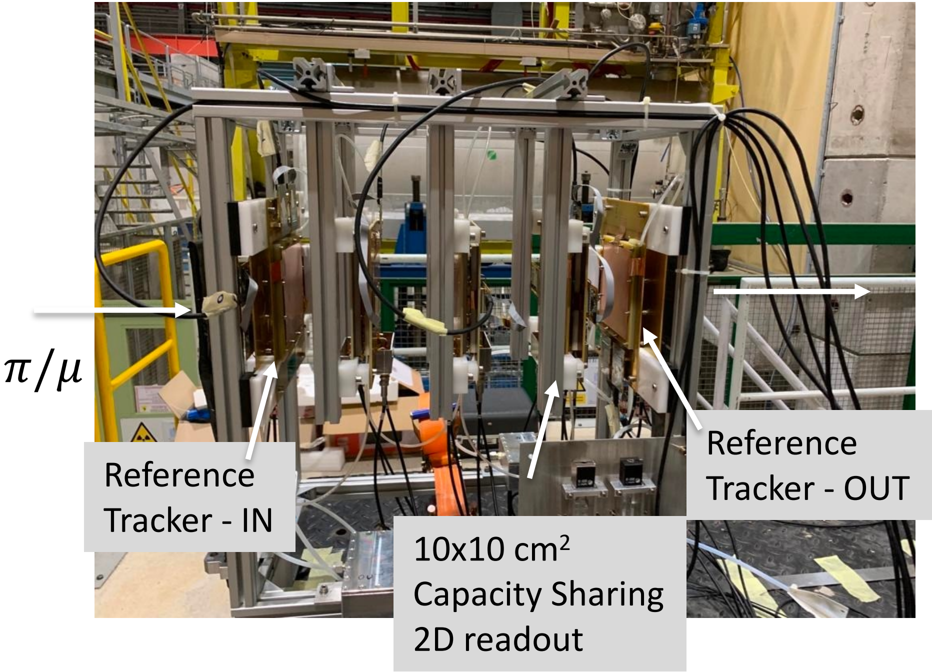
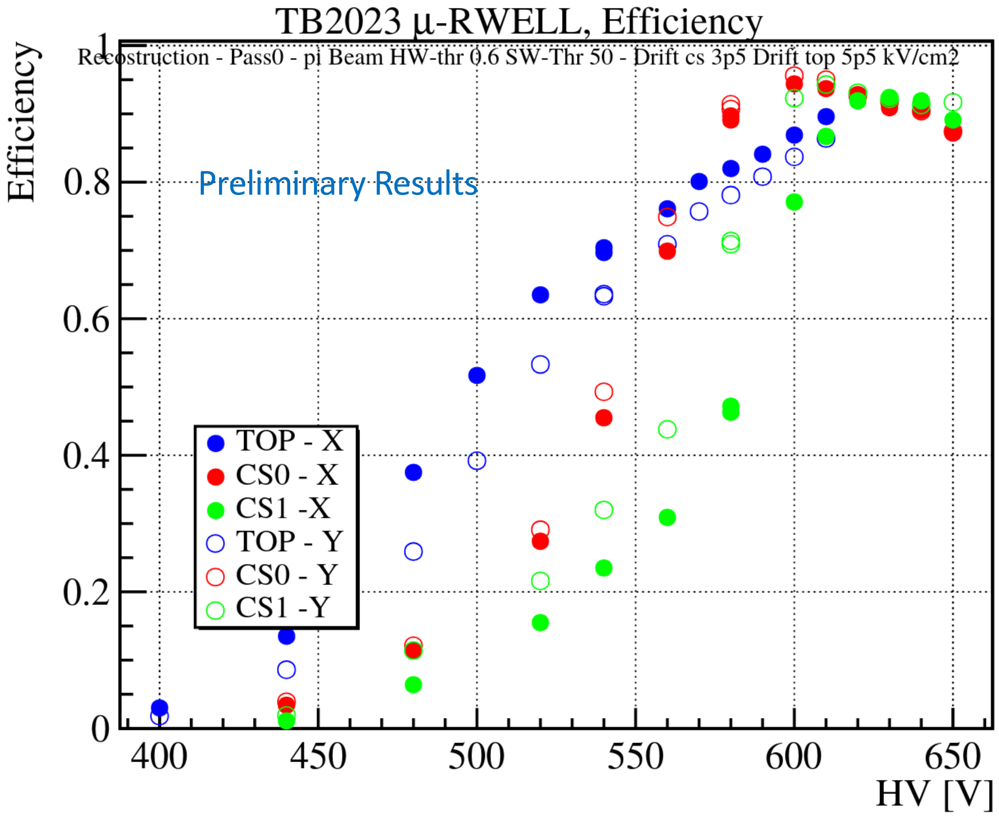


Photo taken during 5 – 19 October 2022 test beam

Preliminary results from June test beam

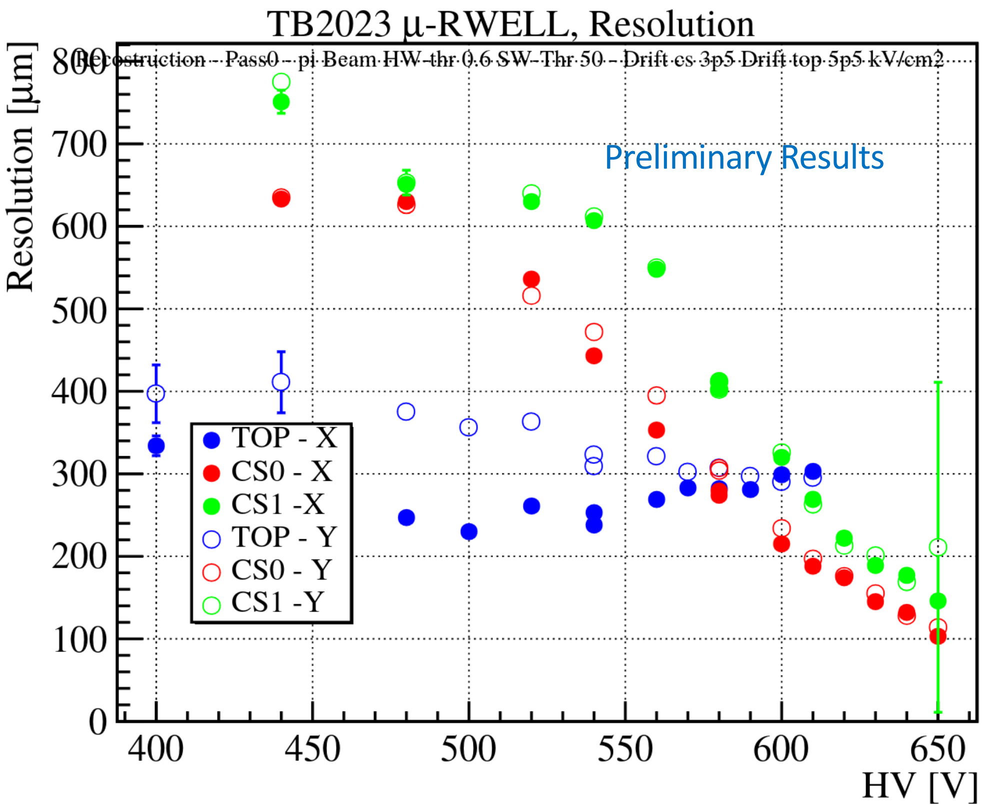


Efficiency

- CS readout reaches a plateau at higher HV values than standard readout scheme.
- TOP readout is not yet at plateau at 600 V

(HV was chosen not to to be raised to higher values)

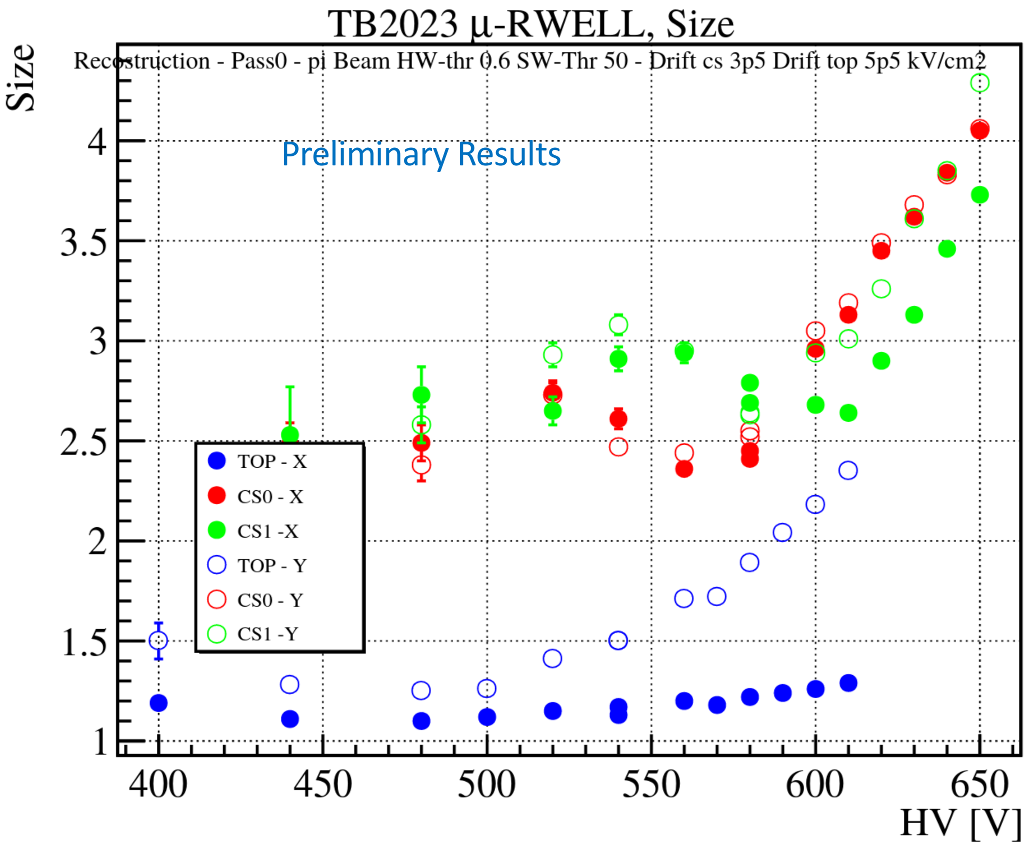
Preliminary results from June test beam



Resolution

- CS readout reaches 100 μm resolution at highest HV values (starting from 1200 μm pitch)
- TOP readout resolution is fixed at 250-300 μm (pitch is 780 μm)

Preliminary results from June test beam



Cluster Size

- CS readout Cluster Size is not lower than 2.5 strips and increases to 4 at higher HV.

- higher cluster size → better resolution

- TOP readout cluster size is fixed at 1.3
- Bottom readout cluster size increases from 1.5 to 2.3 with HV

Summary of results from June test beam

TOP read-out

- The Top-readout efficiency is 80-82% (compatible with the geometrical acceptance of 87%).
- The efficiency does not show the plateau below 600V HV. The signal produced does not suffer from sharing between the 2 readout views.
- Spatial resolution is 250-350 μm, compatible with pitch/√12

Capacity Sharing read-out

- The CS shows an efficiency plateau at 92-93% as a function of HV from 600 to 660V (too high!)
- The charge spread allows a very good spatial resolution, <100 μm (at high HV).
- The average cluster size increases with HV.

FUTURE ACIVITIES

2D read-out optimization:

- The CS readout could be improved by eliminating one layer of sharing, going from the actual 3 capacitive ones (0.3 - 0.6 - 1.2 mm) down to 2 (0.4 - 0.8 mm).

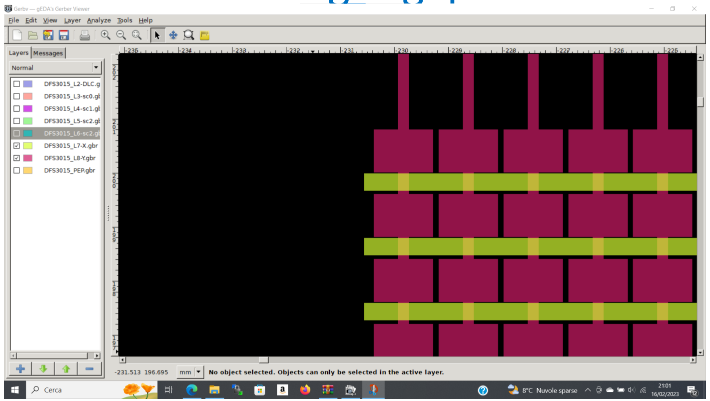
Large Area Detector prototype

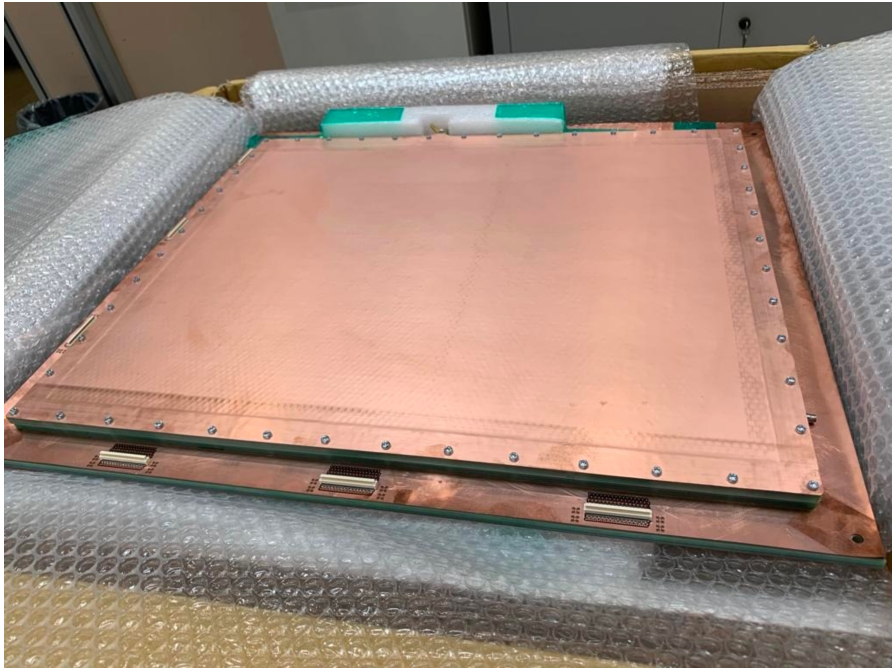
- A first large area 40 x 46 cm [2] detector has been delivered to Roma Tor Vergata and is being characterized **in collaboration with the LNF group lead by Gianni Bencivenni**

1200 μm $pitch$

300 μm vs 1000μm strips

6 mm gas gap





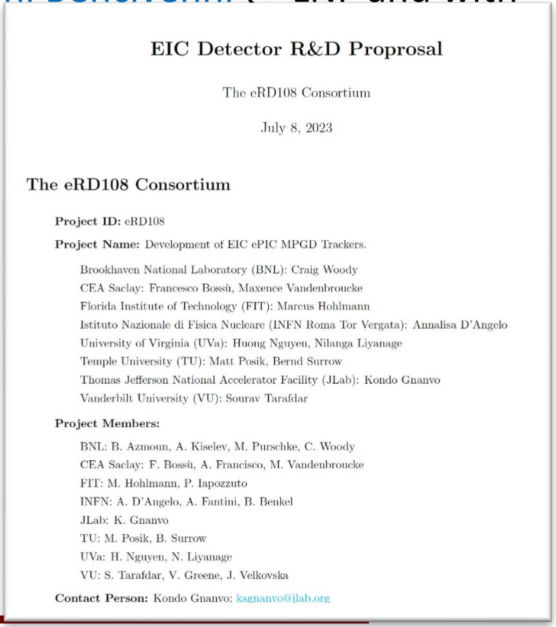
Possible collaboration with EIC MPDG group

INFN Manpower:

- **Roma Tor Vergata:** A. D’Angelo (PO), R. Di Salvo (I ric), A. Fantini (RU), L. Lanza (RTDa), E. Sidoretti (PhD)
- **Genova:** M. Battaglieri (DR), Paolo Musico (INFN) -> Readout electronics (SALSA)
- Roma 1: Evaristo Cisbani (GEM expert) – Catania: Mariagela Bondi’
- The work would be performed in close connection with the group of Gianni Bencivenni @ LNF and with the JLab detector group (Kondo Gnanvo)

Strategy towards the integration in the MPDG Community

- We have explored the space for INFN in the EIC MPGD working group:
    - We joined the eRD108 call for 2024 FY for the R&D on endcap disks
    - We participate to the EIC MPGD weekly meetings
- We have explored the space for the INFN Roma TV group to DRD-1
    - We have submitted the request to join the DRD-1 gaseous detectors WP1 – T2
    - We are in contact with the INFN reference persons



EIC Detector R&D Proprosal

The eRD108 Consortium

July 8, 2023

The eRD108 Consortium

Project ID: eRD108

Project Name: Development of EIC ePIC MPGD Trackers.

Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL): Craig Woody
CEA Saclay: Francesco Bossù, Maxence Vandenbroucke
Florida Institute of Technology (FIT): Marcus Hohlmann
Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN Roma Tor Vergata): Annalisa D’Angelo
University of Virginia (UVa): Huong Nguyen, Nilanga Liyanage
Temple University (TU): Matt Posik, Bernd Surrow
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (JLab): Kondo Gnanvo
Vanderbilt University (VU): Sourav Tarafdar

Project Members:

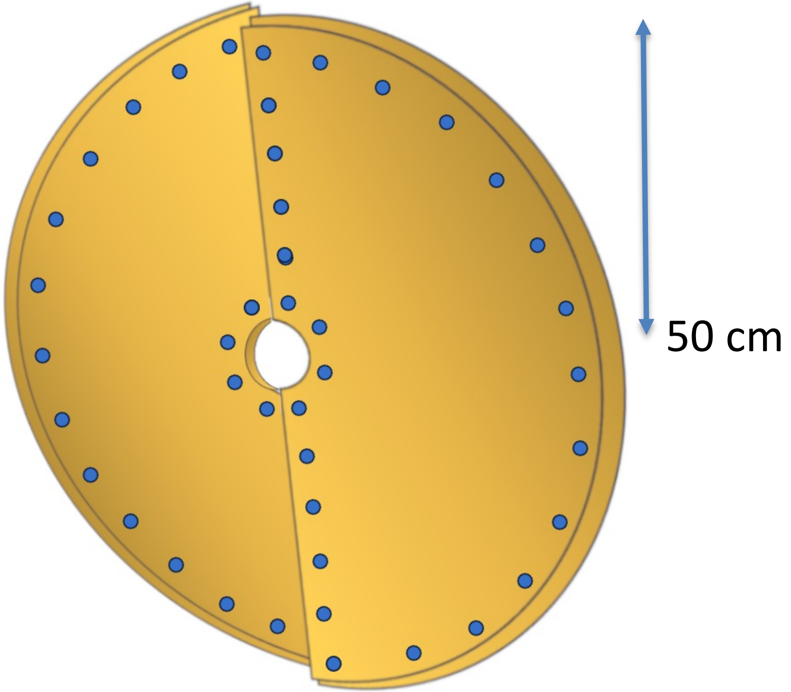
BNL: B. Azmoun, A. Kiselev, M. Purschke, C. Woody
CEA Saclay: F. Bossù, A. Francisco, M. Vandenbroucke
FIT: M. Hohlmann, P. Iapozzuto
INFN: A. D’Angelo, A. Fantini, B. Benkel
JLab: K. Gnanvo
TU: M. Posik, B. Surrow
UVa: H. Nguyen, N. Liyanage
VU: S. Tarafdar, V. Greene, J. Velkovska

Contact Person: Kondo Gnanvo: kagnanvo@jlab.org

Large Area Detector Development for EIC

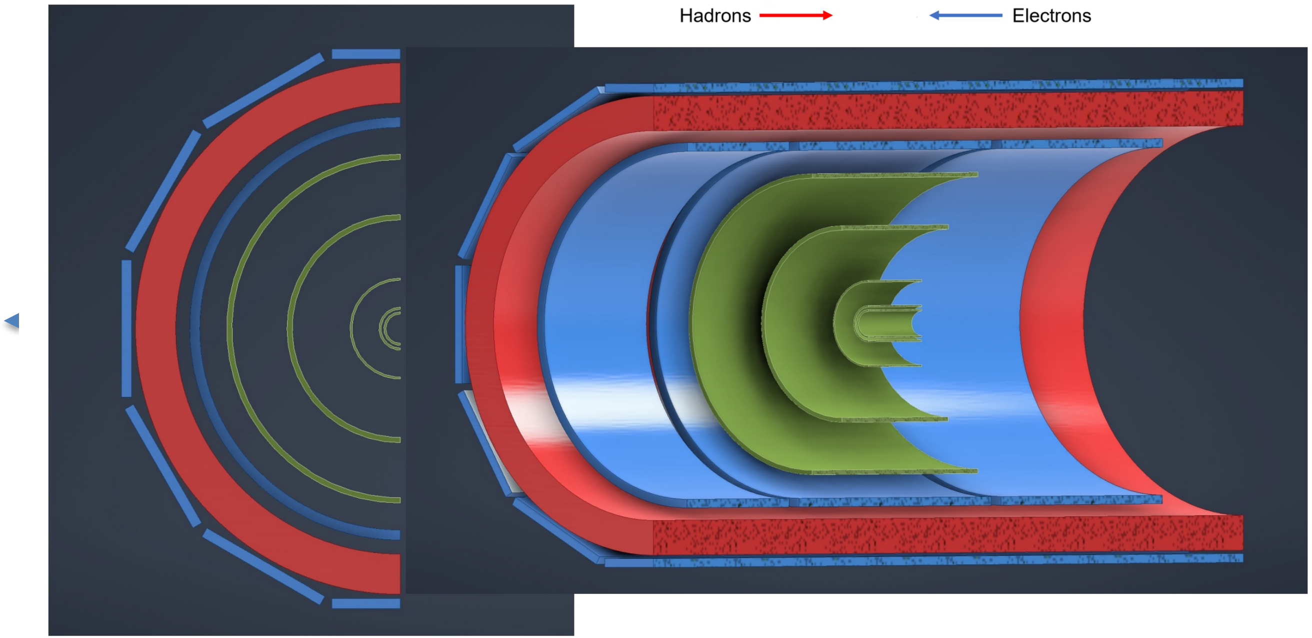
R&D Studies for EIC disks within eRD108 (in collaboration with TU)

- **readout segmentation**: radius and azimuthal coordinates vs. (X,Y) geometry;
- **reduced number of readout channels:** capacity sharing vs. traditional charge collection;
- **2D-readout optimization:** charge sharing among 2 readout layers vs. two 1D readout layers;
- **performance impact of electronics position layout:** on-detector vs. off-detector using flex cabling.



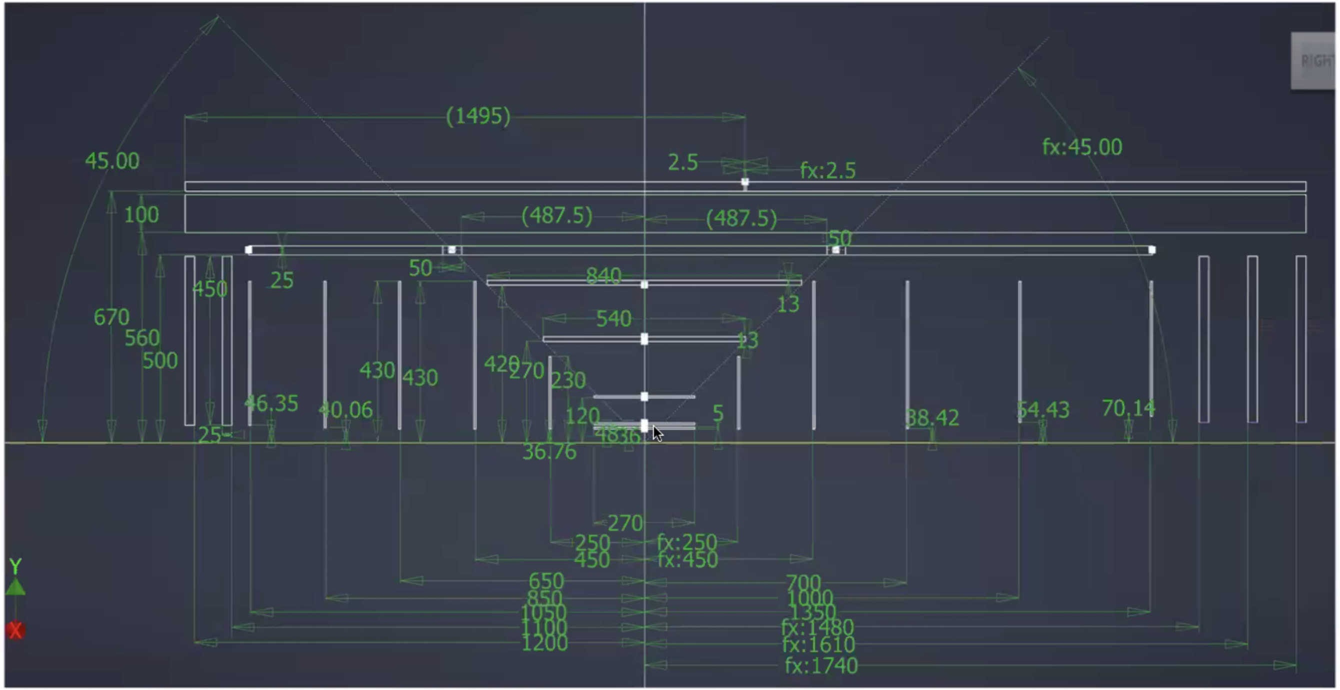
Conceptual design example for an MPGD endcap disk with stacked overlapping half-disks to maximize acceptance.

The Latest Configuration of ePIC detector tracking



re-inforced role of MPGD

The Latest Configuration of ePIC detector tracking



- Two forward discs
  50 cm radius
- Two backward discs
  50 cm radius
- Cylinder inside the ToF, segmented in three longitudinal sectors
  56 cm radius
- Barrel inside the DIRC: same DIRC segmentation in planar tiles, divided into two longitudinal sectors
  67 cm radius

re-inforced role of MPGD

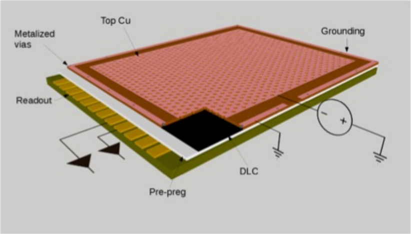
The µ-RWELL Developments: *High-rate capability and improved grounding scheme*

Studies have been focused on the DLC grounding layout to increase the rate capability while maintaining a safe resistivity => The solution is to reduce as much as possible the current path towards the ground connection introducing a high density "grounding network" on the resistive stage of the detector

2015 2017 2018 2020 time

R&D on low-rate layout

R&D on high-rate layout *(grounding network also in the active area)*

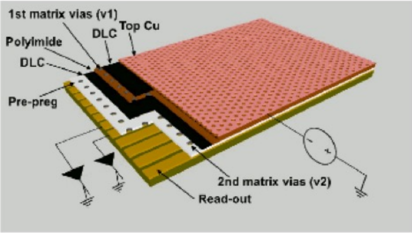


SRL_Single-Resistive-Layer

the DLC grounding is provided all around the active area.

$detection\ efficiency$:

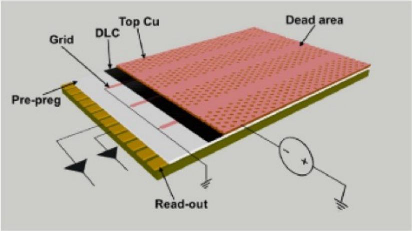
$\frac{G}{G_0} \sim 1\ up\ to\ 35\ kHz/cm^2$



DRL-DoubleResistive Layer

Two DLC layers connected by a matrix of conductive vias and grounded by a further matrix of vias to the readout electrodes

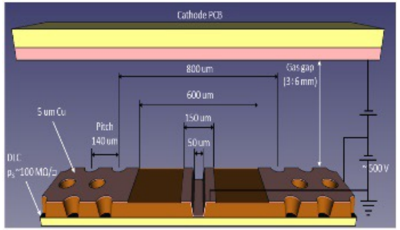
$\frac{G}{G_0} > 0.90\ up\ to\ 3MHz/\ cm^2$



SG –Silver Grid

a SRL with a 2-D grounding conductive strip lines realized on the DLC layer.

$\frac{G}{G_0} > 0.90\ up\ to\ 20MHz/\ cm^2$



PEP-Patterning-Etching-plating

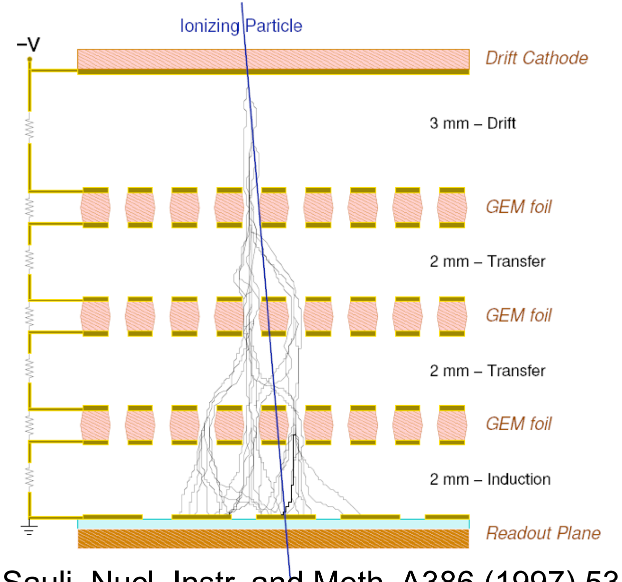
the grounding grid of the DLC is patterned by ***etching a groove in the base material from the top***

$\frac{G}{G_0} > 0.90\ up\ to\ 20MHz/\ cm^2$

The CLAS12 DC TRACKING UPGRADE

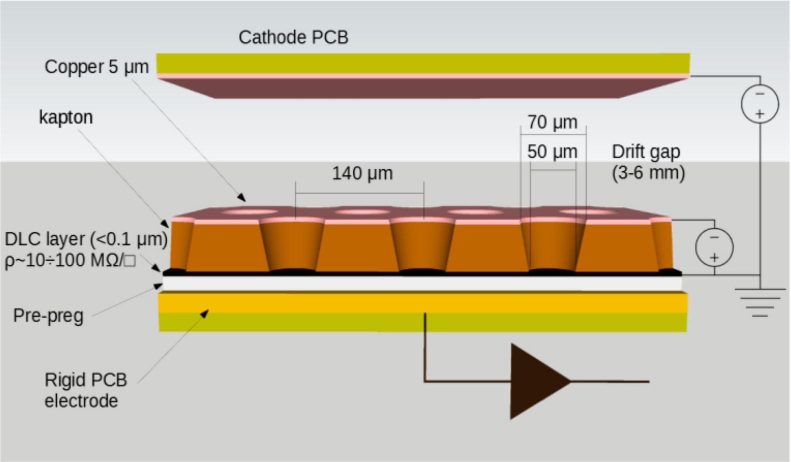
Two MPGD detector technologies have been discussed, triple-GEM and μ-RWELL

- Large area triple-GEM detectors have been used in experiments (PRad, SBS, ...).



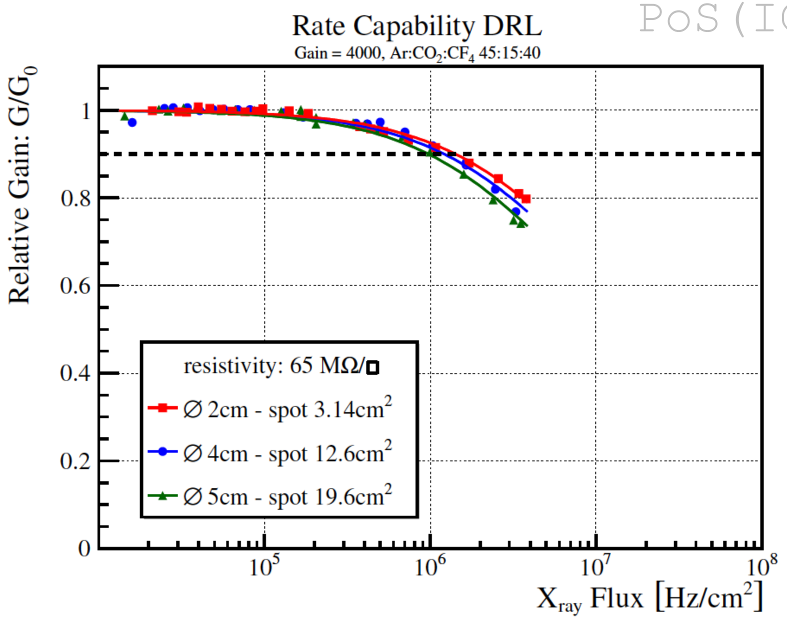
F. Sauli, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A386 (1997) 531

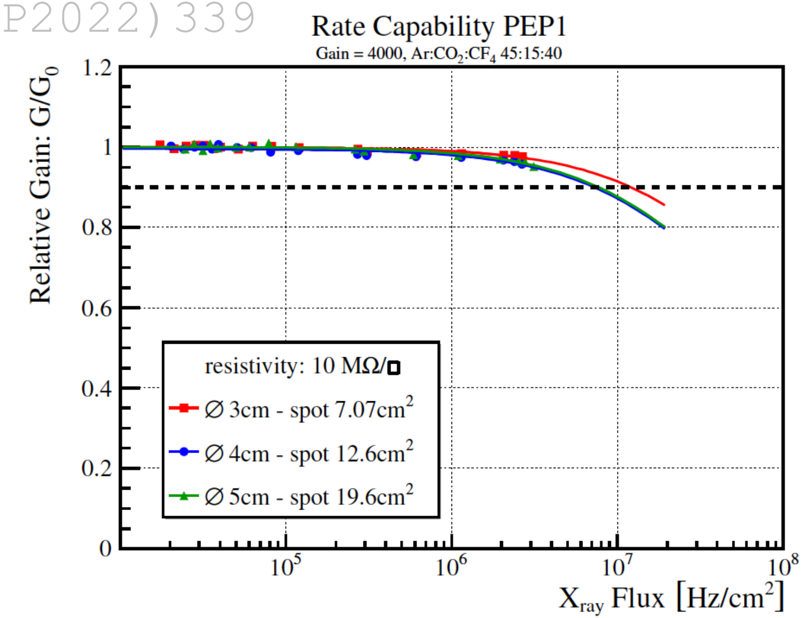
- μ-RWELL technology is new, only small prototypes have been tested:
  → will require extensive R&D.
- μ-RWELL detector is best suited for CLAS12:
  – low material budget, easy to build, less support structures in the active volume of the detector.



G. Bencivenni et al.; 2015_JINST_10_P02008

The High-Rate solution: PEP



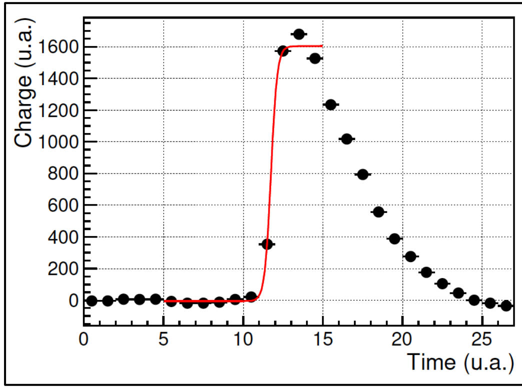


Rate capability measured with 5.9 keV X-rays with Double Layer µ-RWELL (DRL) and with PEP

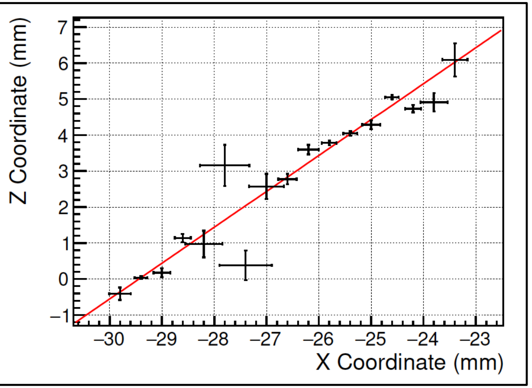
NB: a photon flux around 1 MHz/cm², which corresponds to a m.i.p. rate of 3 MHz/cm².

A possible solution : ***μTPC reconstruction***

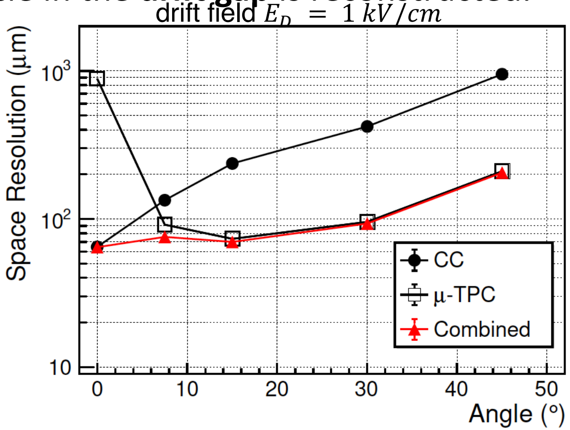
- The electrons created by the ionizing particle drift towards the amplification region
- In the μTPC mode from the **knowledge of the drift time** and the **measurement of the arrival time of electrons**, the **track segment in the gas gap is reconstructed**
- The **fit of the analog signal** gives **the arrival time of drifting electrons**.
- By the knowledge of **the drift velocity,** the 3D trajectory of th ionizing particle in the **drift gap** is reconstructed.



Integrated charge as a function of the sampling time



Example of a track reconstruction using the TPC algorithm.



Comparison of the **CC** and μTPC reconstruction algorithms in function of the impinging angle