

53<sup>rd</sup> International Winter Meeting on Nuclear Physics

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# Fast Frontend Electronics for high luminosity particle detectors

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Matteo Cardinali

# Requirements

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- high luminosity experiments

(rare decays, exotic resonances, ...)



- high count rates ( $10-10^3$  kHz)
- large number of channels ( $>10^3$ )

# Requirements

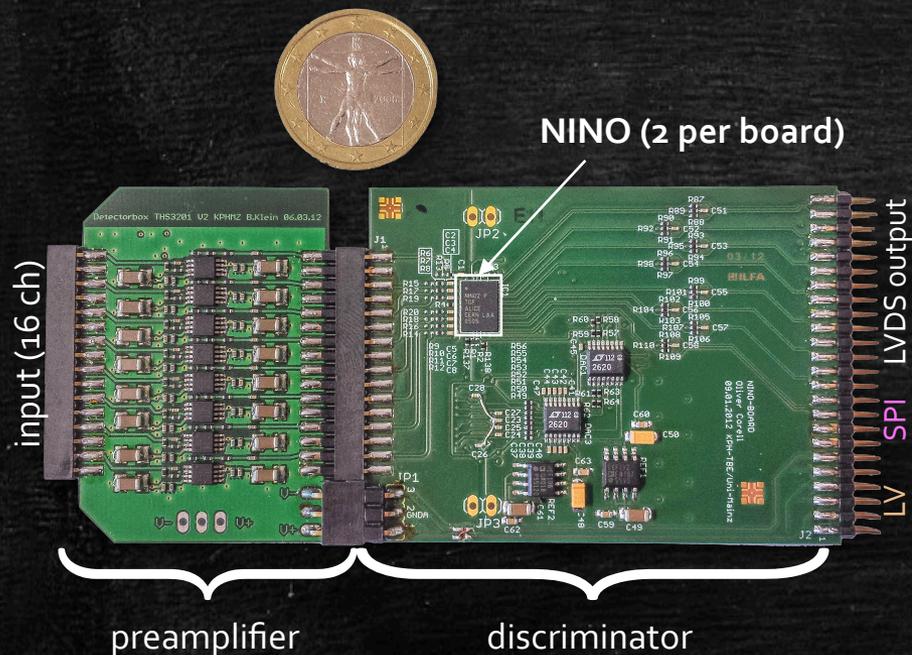
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- high precision detectors  
(event reconstruction, PID, ...)  
→ { timing resolution ( $<100$  ps)  
charge measurement

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- high precision detectors  
(event reconstruction, PID, ...)
  - timing resolution ( $<100$  ps)
  - charge measurement
- versatile design based on discriminators
  - PANDA Barrel DIRC (Cherenkov light) → small signals
  - A<sub>1</sub> Neutron Detector (plastic scintillator) → large signals

# A Modular Design

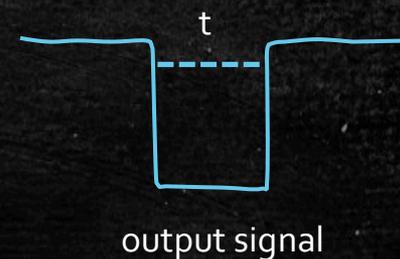
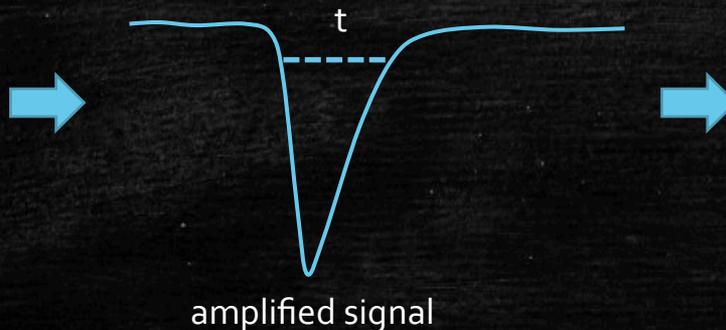
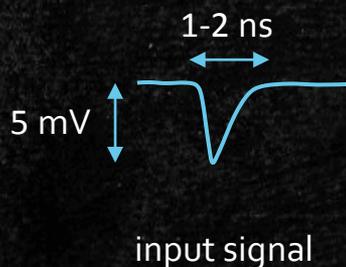


## Discriminator card

- NINO ASICs from CERN
  - differential chip
  - sustained rate  $\gg 10$  MHz
- single ended mode
- individual channel threshold
- time over threshold
- LVDS output
- 70 mW/ch

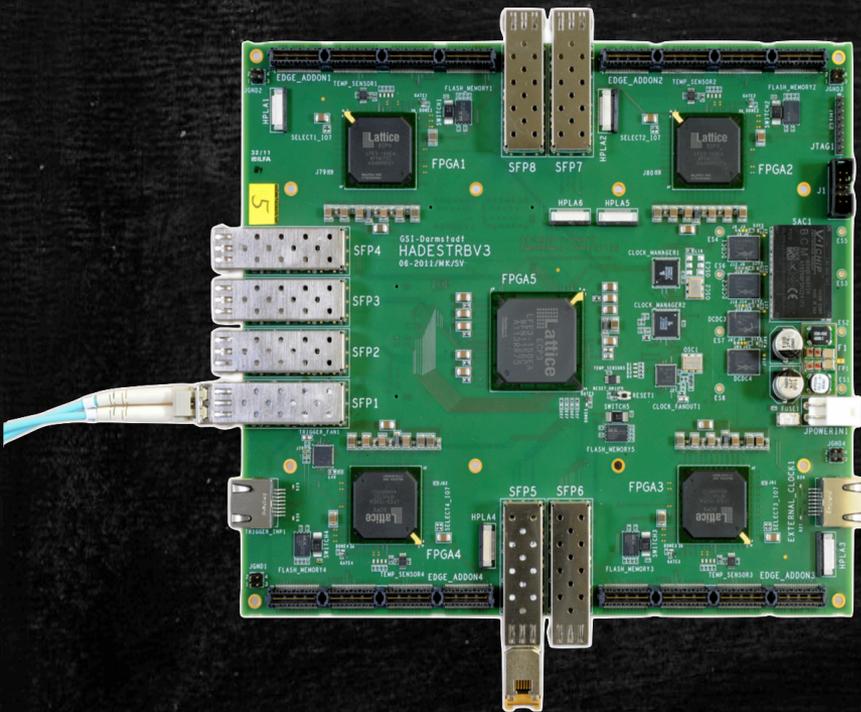
## Optional preamplifier

- current feedback amp (THS3201)
- 18 dB (unitary gain bandwidth 1.8 GHz)



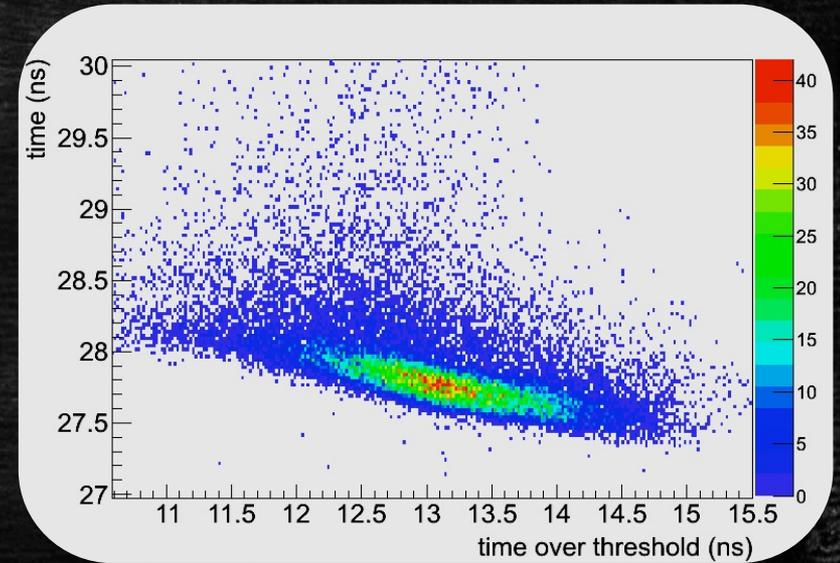
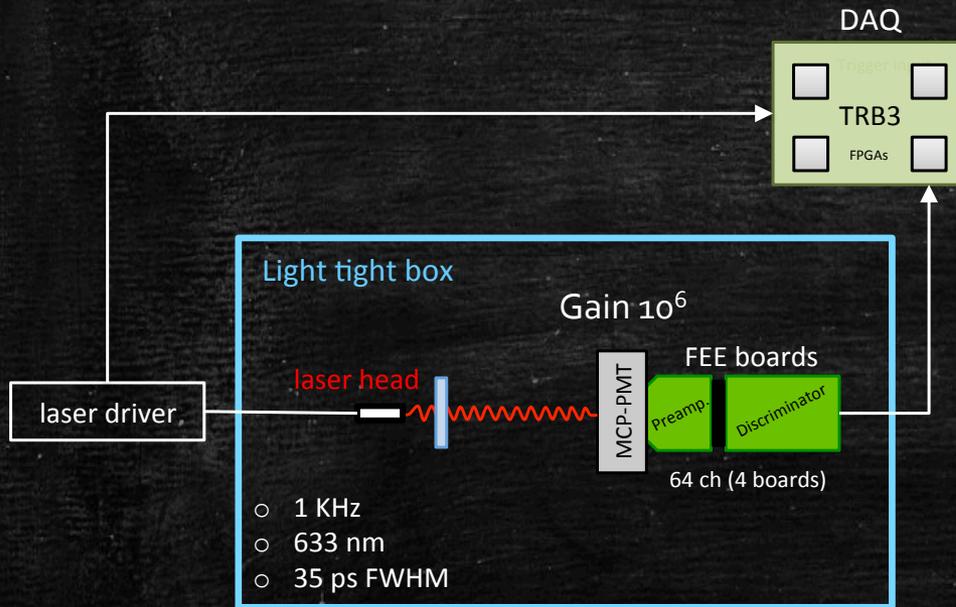
# The Readout System

## TDC Readout Board 3 (TRB3)



- developed in GSI
  - *multi hit TDC* based on FPGAs
  - **10 ps** RMS time precision
  - 700 kHz max data readout rate
  - **67 MHz** max hit rate
- [C. Ugur et al., JINST 7 (2012), Co2004]

# Laser Studies



- Realistic conditions
  - ✓ single photon
- Electronics characterization
  - ✓ thresholds definition
  - ✓ Time over Threshold proportional to time walk

$$t_{corr} = t_{meas} - (q + m \cdot ToT)$$

$$\sigma_{SP} \approx 122 \text{ ps} \rightarrow 72 \text{ ps}$$

40% improvement

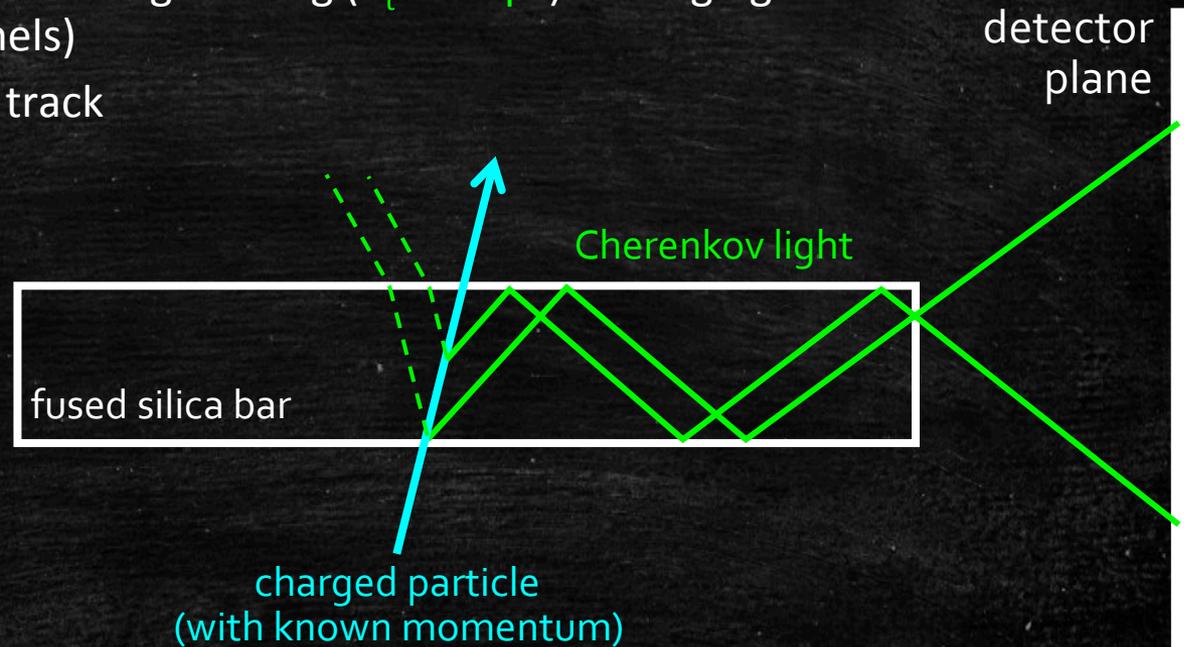
# DIRC detector

## Detection of Internally Reflected Cherenkov light

- fused silica bar ( $n \approx 1.47$ ) for production and transmission of Cherenkov light
- particle identification through timing ( $\sigma_t < 100$  ps) & imaging (about 15.000 channels)
- 15 – 20 photons per track

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{n\beta}$$

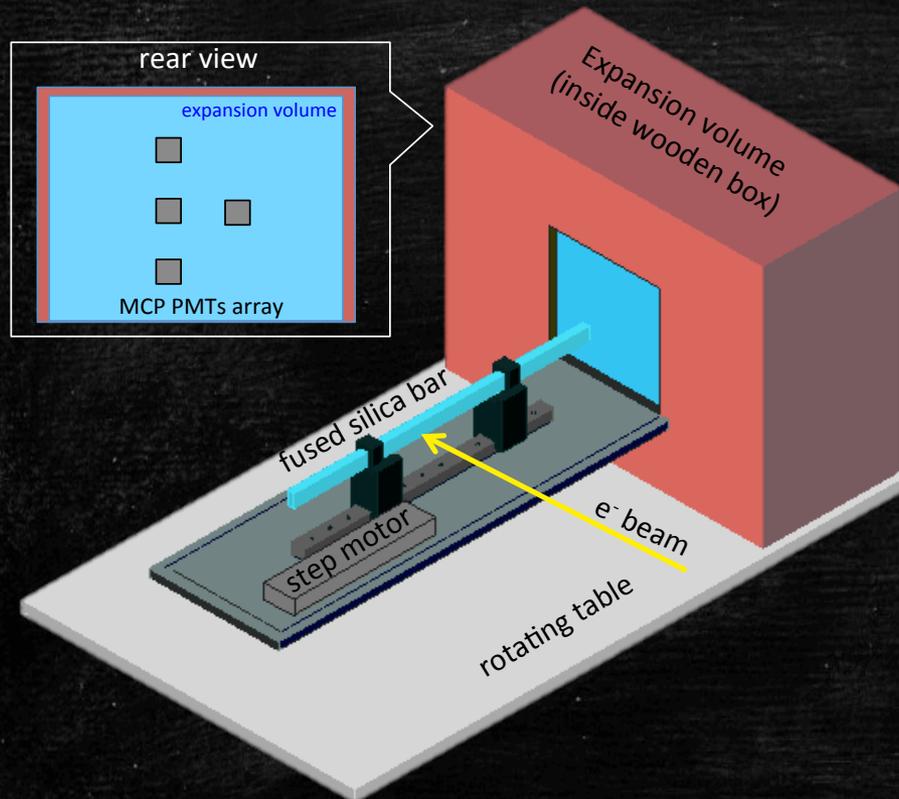
$$\beta > 1/n$$



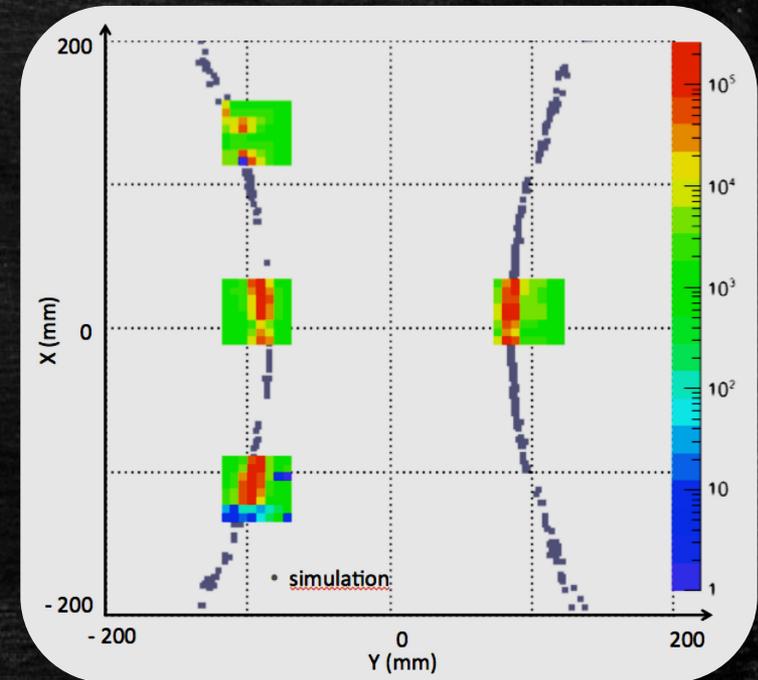
P. Coyle et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. in Phys. Res. A 343 (1994) 292-299

# PANDA barrel DIRC – Test experiment

- 2013, MAMI, 855 MeV  $e^-$  beam
  - 4 Micro Channel Plate photomultipliers
  - 256 readout channels
  - 2-3 detected photons per event



Incident  $e^-$  beam at  $57^\circ$



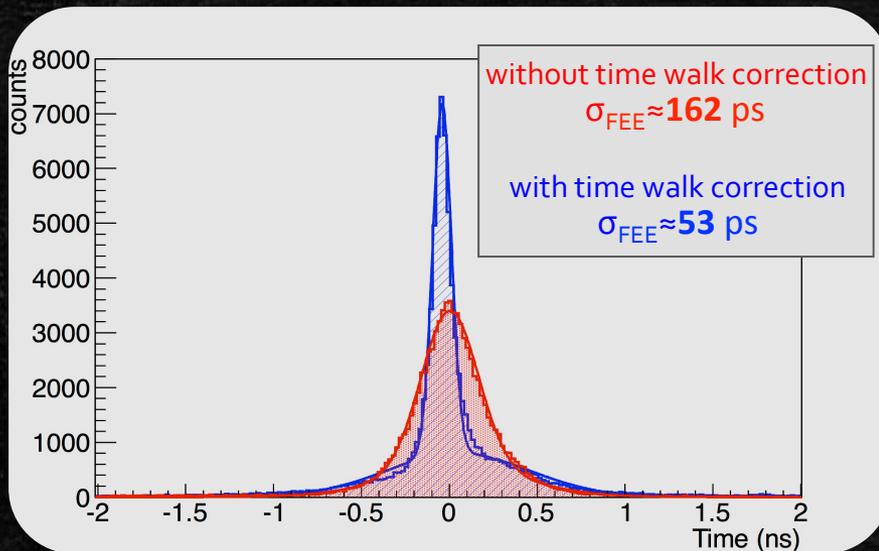
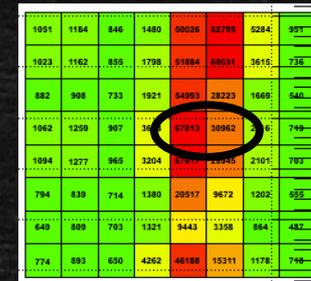
✓ Clear Cherenkov pattern

# PANDA barrel DIRC – Test experiment

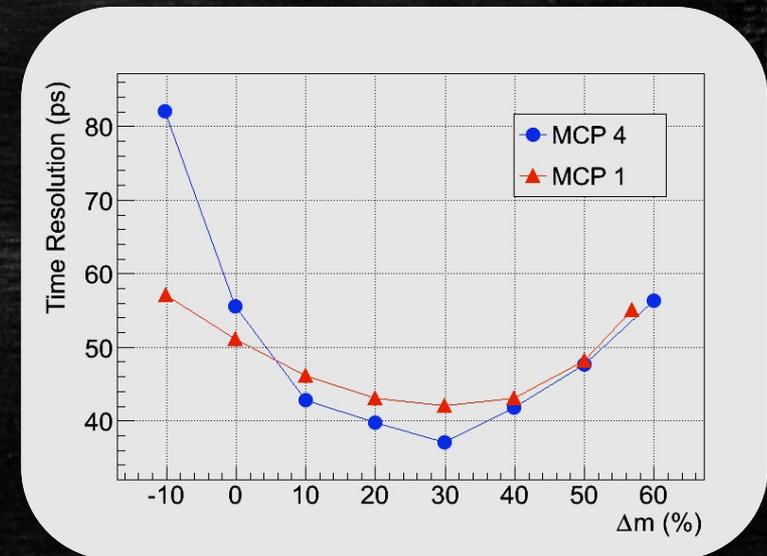
## FEE timing resolution

- ✓ charge sharing between neighbouring pixels (single photo-electron)
- ✓ time walk correction validated
- ✓ optimisation algorithm

MCP



$$t_{corr} = t_{meas} - (q + m) \cdot ToT$$

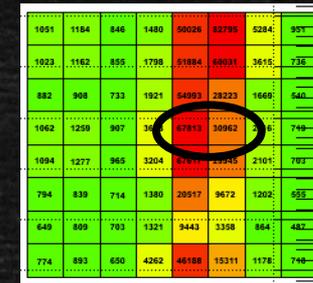


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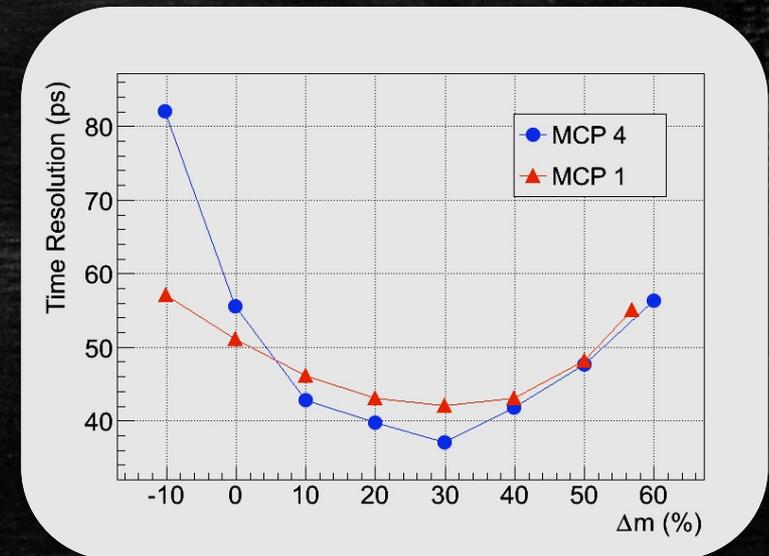
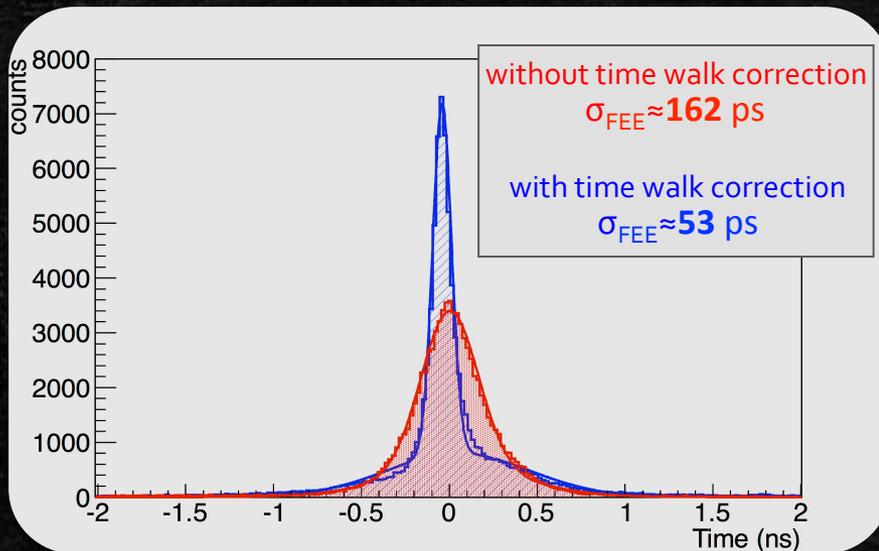
FEE timing resolution

timing resolution ~ 40 ps

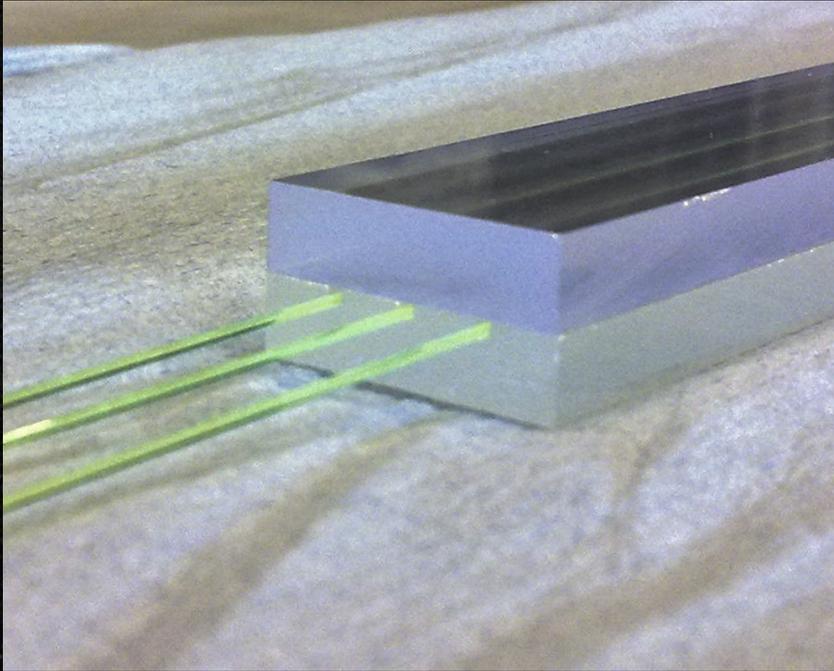
MCP



$$t_{corr} = t_{meas} - (q + m \cdot ToT)$$



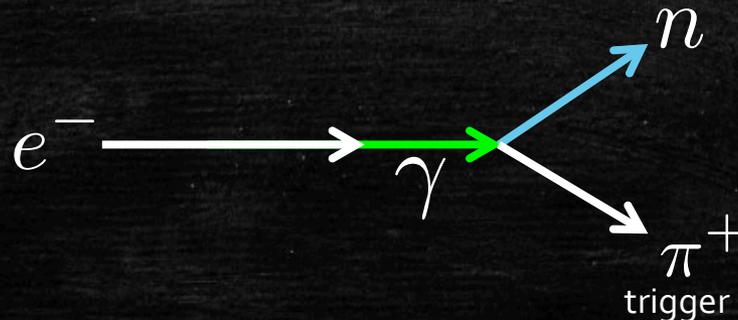
# A1 Neutron Detector



Prototype:

- 2 layers of plastic scintillator bars (64 x 2)
- wavelength shifting fibers
- 4 Multi Anode PMT (64 ch)
- 256 readout channels
- Time over Threshold as particle discrimination

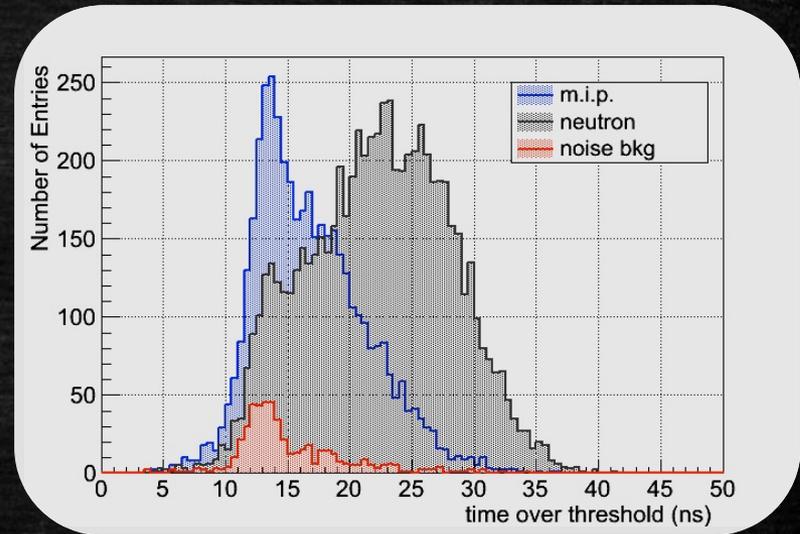
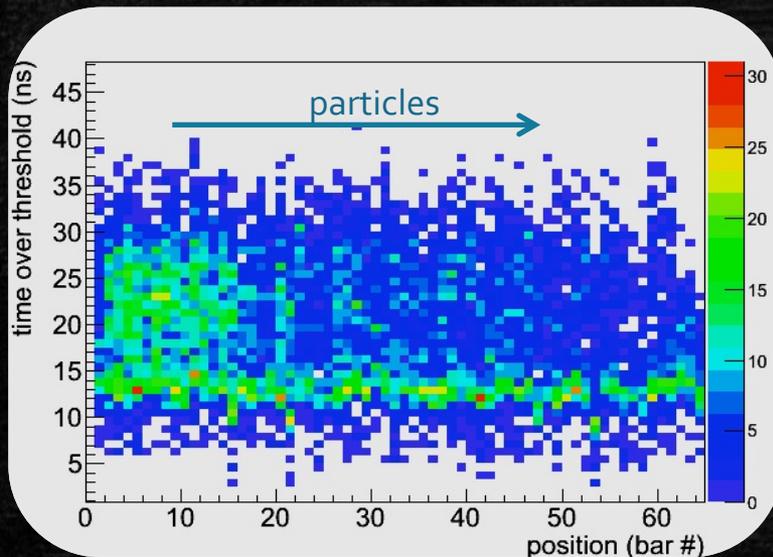
- A1 @ MAMI, Mainz
  - Y. Kohl's poster
- current < 10  $\mu\text{A}$ 
  - several MHz/channel



# A1 Neutron Detector

## Time over Threshold

- ✓ particle identification from A1 spectrometer
- ✓ no saturation effects observed
- ✓ possibility to disentangle between particle species

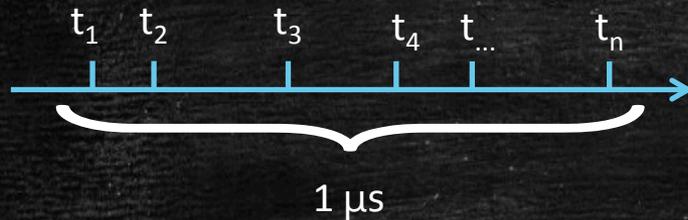


## Response across the layers

- ✓ MIP uniformly distributed
- ✓ neutrons distribution agrees with simulation

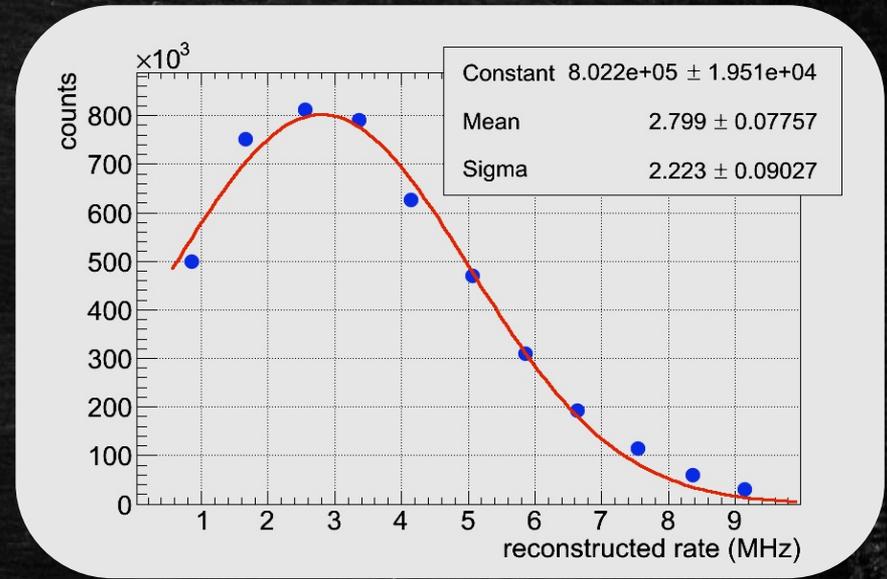
# A1 Neutron Detector

## Rate Studies



$$\text{rate} = \frac{n}{1 \mu\text{s}}$$

- ✓ number of hits in  $1 \mu\text{s}$  -> rate
- ✓ average rate **2.8 MHz/channel**
- ✓ peaks up to **12 MHz/channel**
- ✓ no saturation effects observed



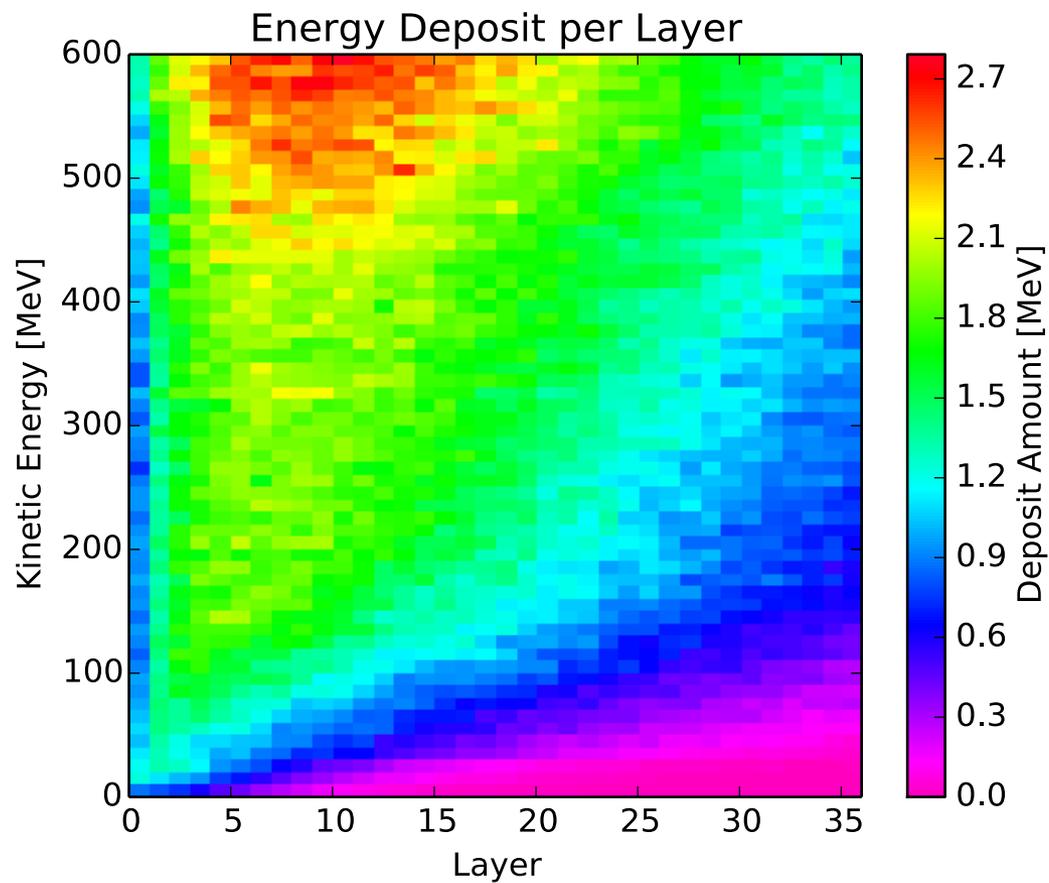
# Summary

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- Versatile frontend electronics design
- Time over Threshold
  - time walk correction (SP case)
  - charge measurement from scintillators
- very small intrinsic resolution: 40 ps
- sustains high rate: 2.8 Mhz

# Backup slides

# A1 Neutron Detector



M. Scoth

# MCP structure

