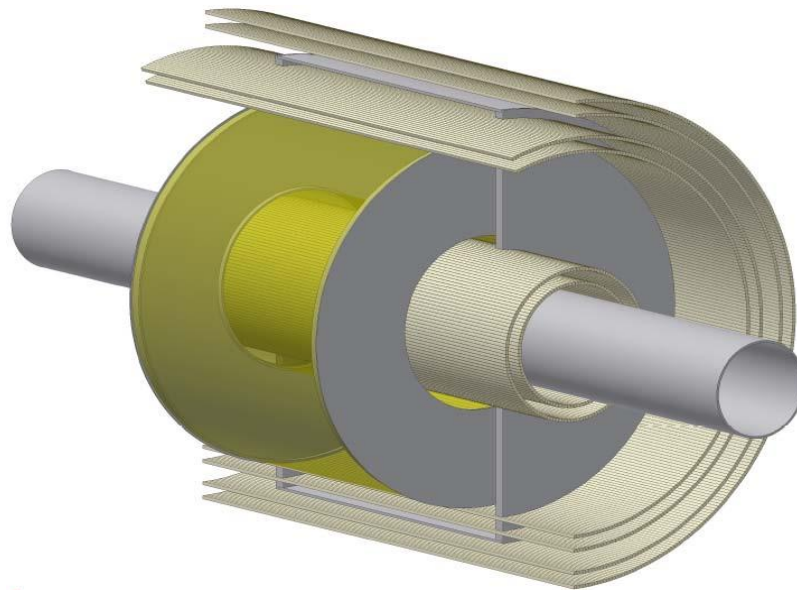


## WP28 activity at LNF-INFN:

SiPM used in a trigger system with scintillating fibers  
results and future plans



A. Scordo (LNF-INFN)

WP28 meeting (Wien, 16 February 2013)

# Contents

The AMADEUS experiment: a brief introduction

Trigger system requirements

MPPC working principle and status of art

10 channels prototype and MPPC characterization

Results of tests on DAΦNE

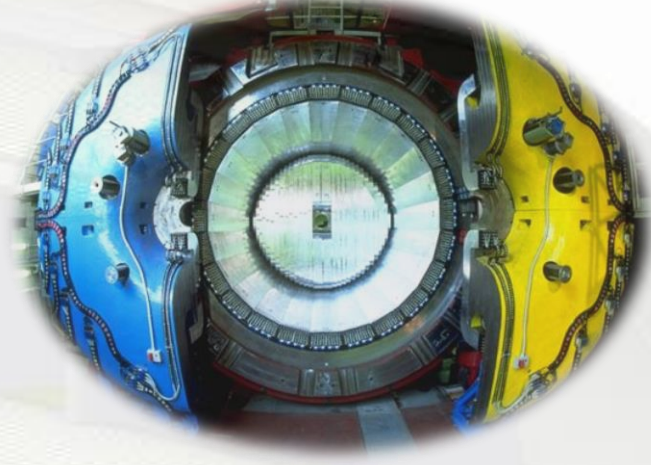
New electronics and 64 channels prototype

Tests on hadronic beam

Conclusions

# The AMADEUS experiment: a brief introduction

ANTIKAONIC  
MATTER  
AT  
DAΦNE: AN  
EXPERIMENT  
WITH UNRAVELING  
SPECTROSCOPY



KLOE

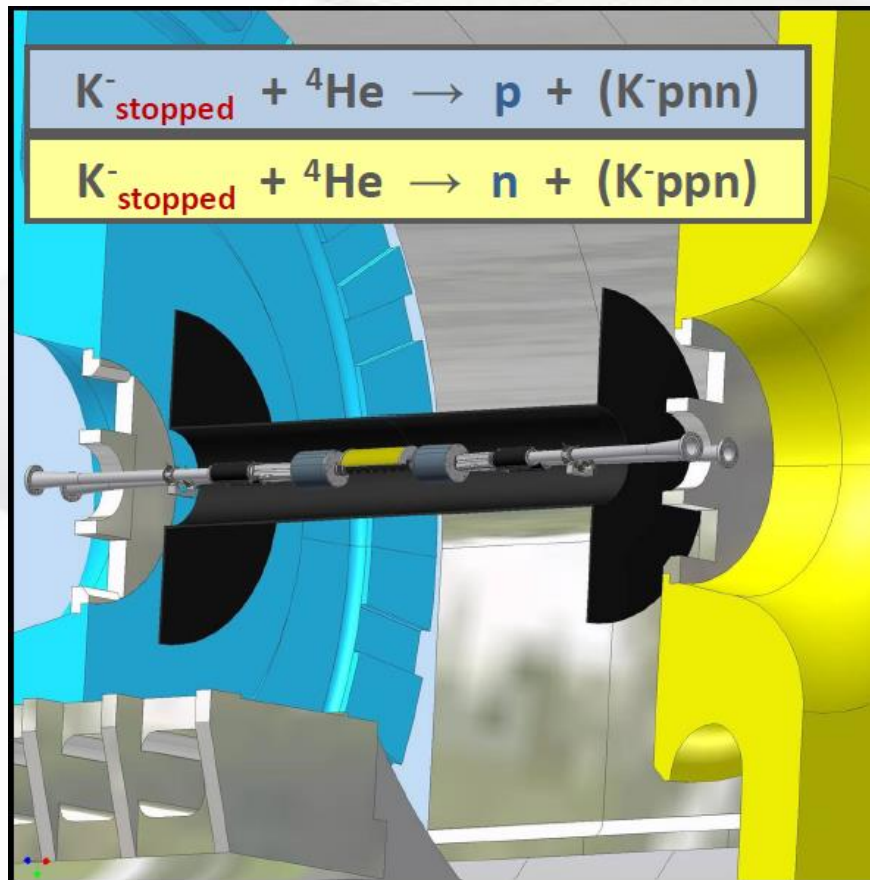
DAΦNE



- The main aim of AMADEUS is to confirm or deny the existence of Kaonic Clusters,
- **EXTENDED PROGRAM:** Low-energy interactions, cross sections in light nuclei, decay of resonance states and exotic channels in nuclear medium will be studied

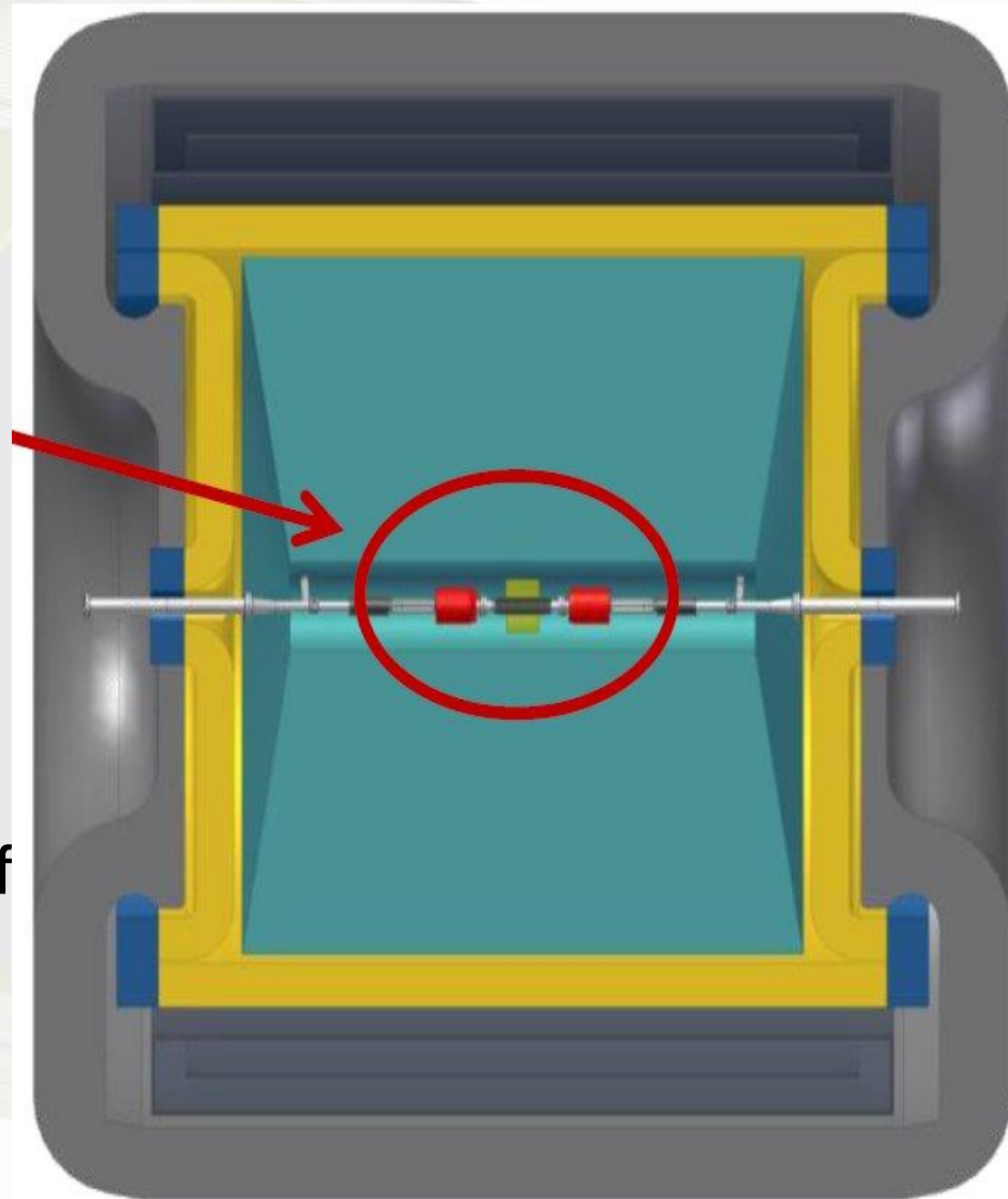


# The AMADEUS experiment: a brief introduction



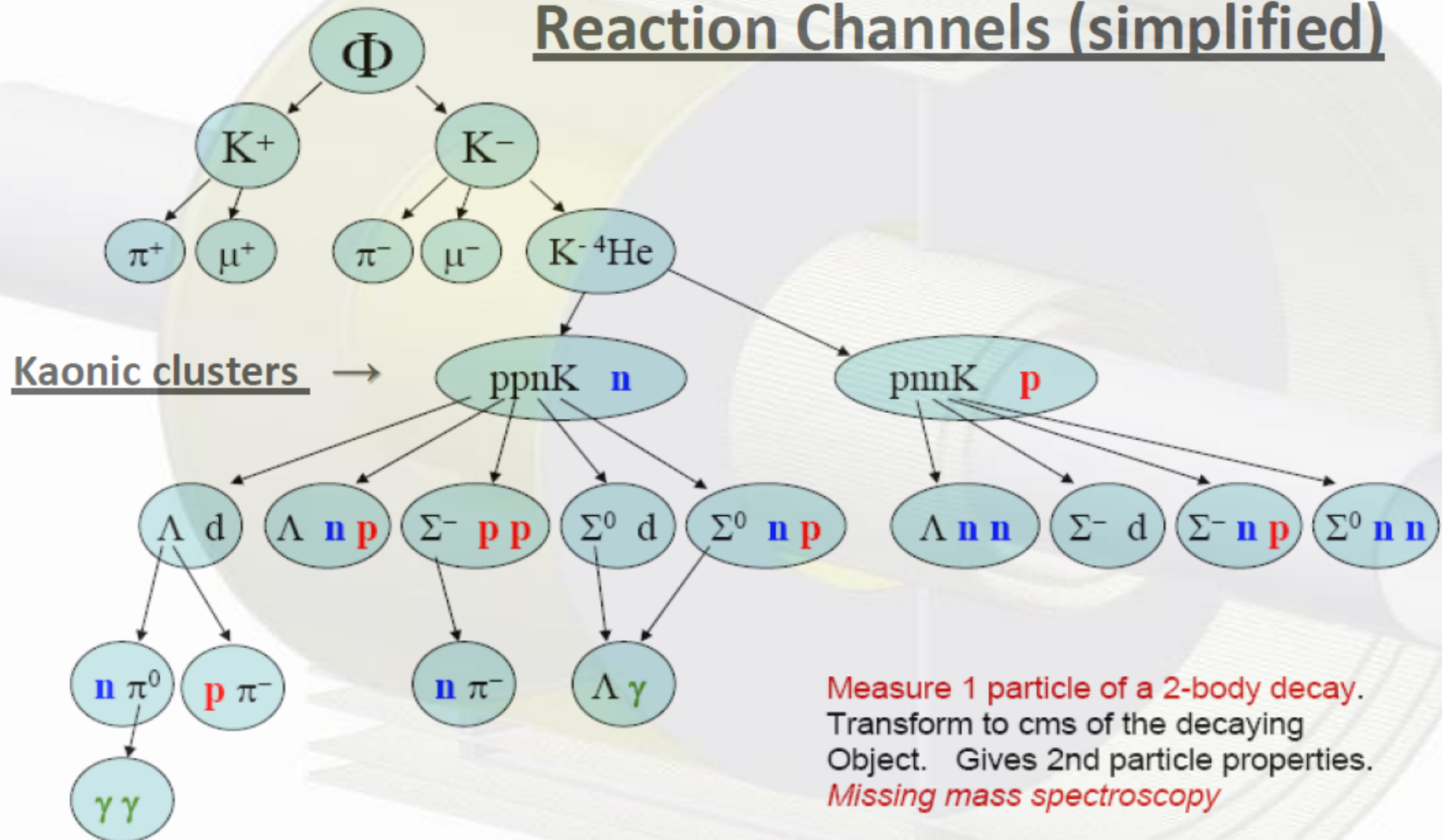
**Target:** A gaseous He target for a first phase of study

First  $4\pi$  fully dedicated setup!



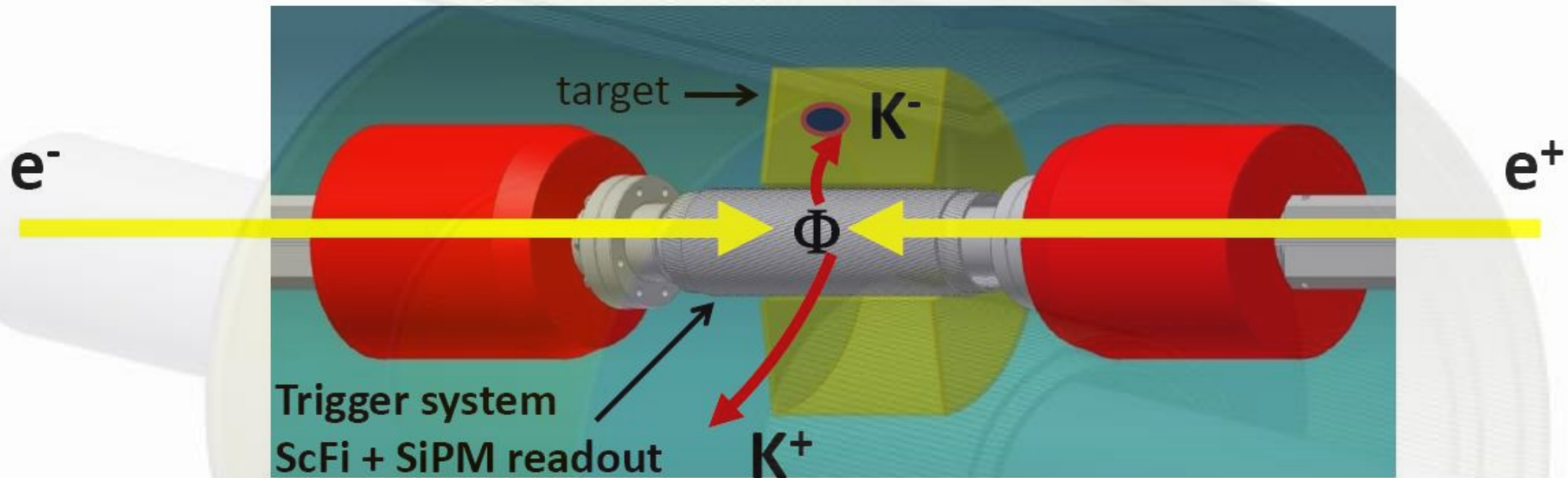
# The AMADEUS experiment: a brief introduction

## Reaction Channels (simplified)



**Measure all outgoing particles** to obtain the  
total cms energy = *invariant mass of the object*

# Trigger system



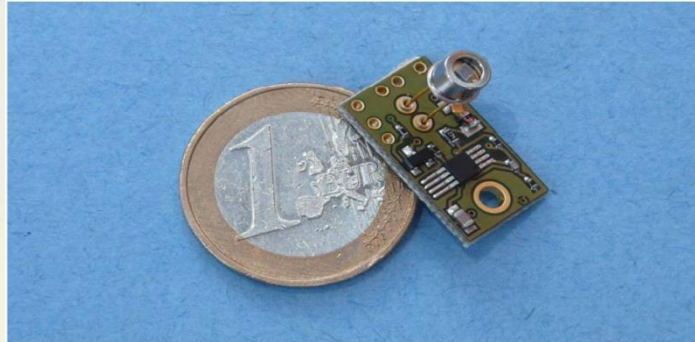
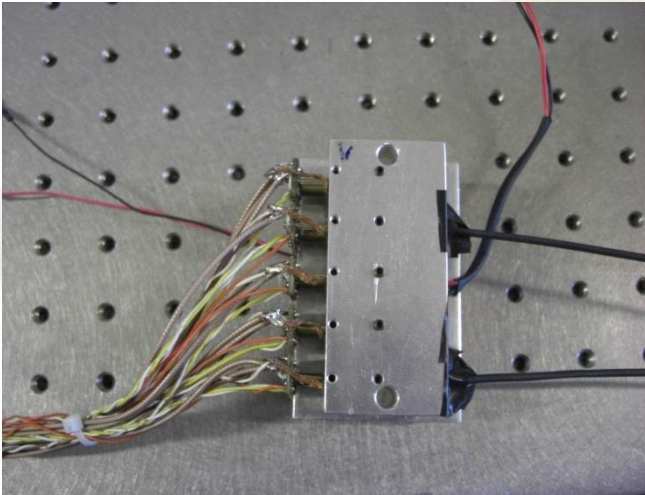
- 1) Small dimensions ✓
- 2) Working in magnetic field ✓
- 3) Working at room temperature
- 4) Very good time resolution ( $\sigma \sim 300$  ps)
- 5) High efficiency

➡ Multi Pixel Photon Counters (MPPC)



# First prototype and MPPC characterization

Pre-Amplifiers (X 100)

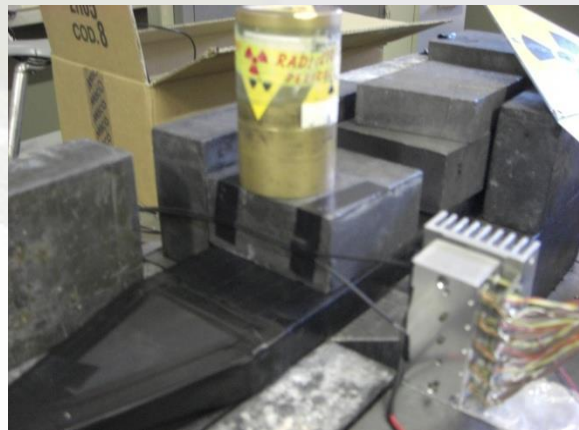
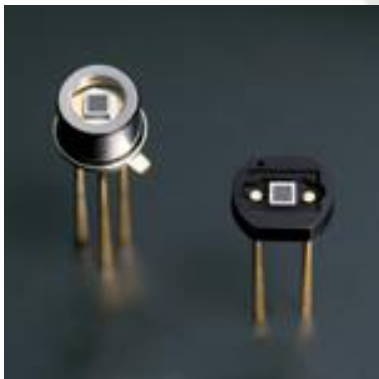


5 Channels HV  
power supply  
(stability better than  
10 mV)

Scintillating fibers  
Bicron BCF-10 (blue)

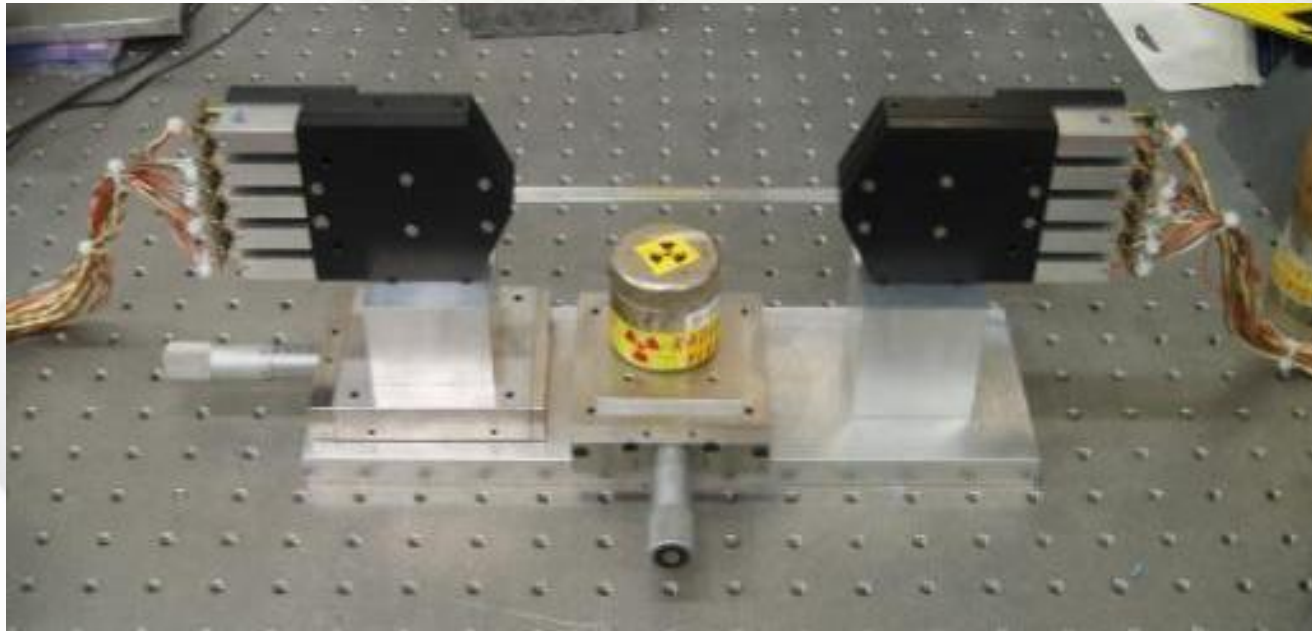


SiPM (HAMAMATSU U50) (400 pixels)  
Operating voltage ~70V



•Sr90 beta source (37 MBq)

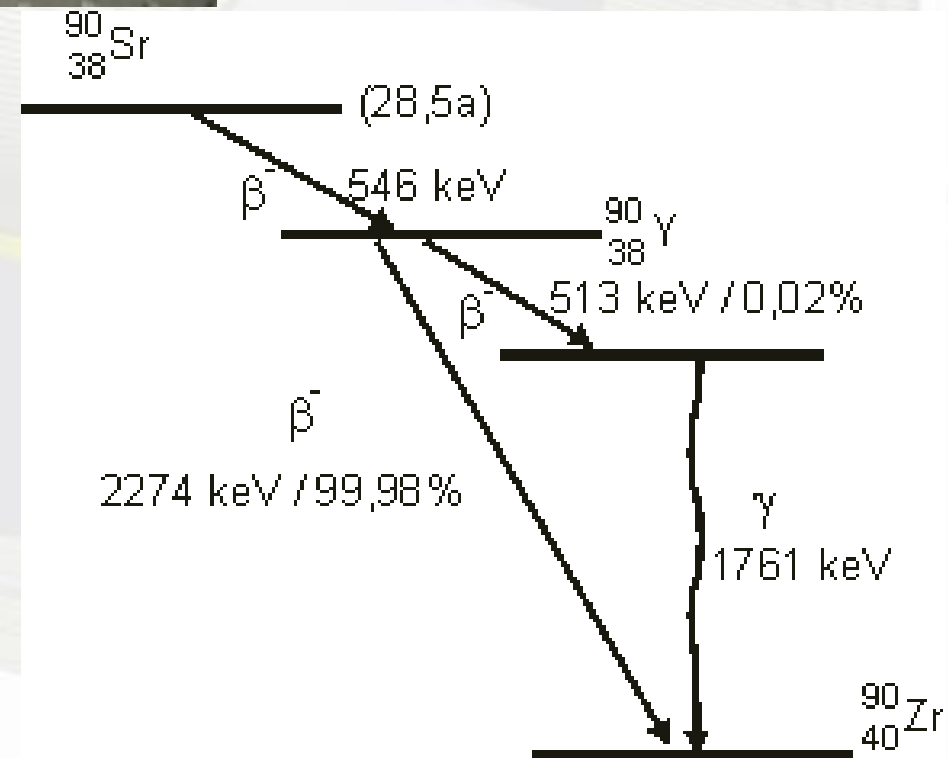
# First prototype and MPPC characterization



Is cooling  
needed ?

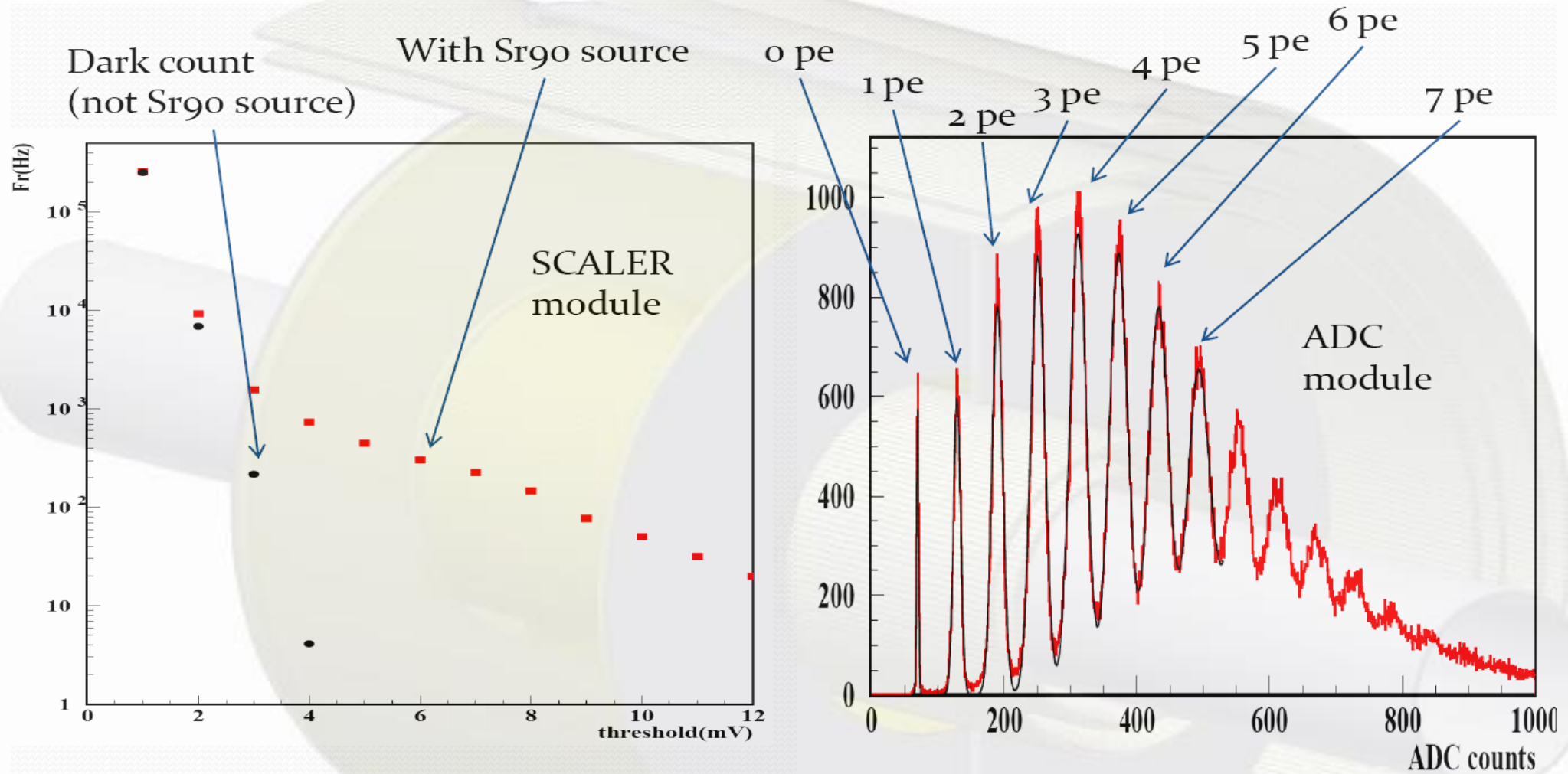
A scintillating fiber is activated  
by a beta Sr90 source

Both ends are coupled to  
detectors;  
one is used as trigger





# First prototype and MPPC characterization



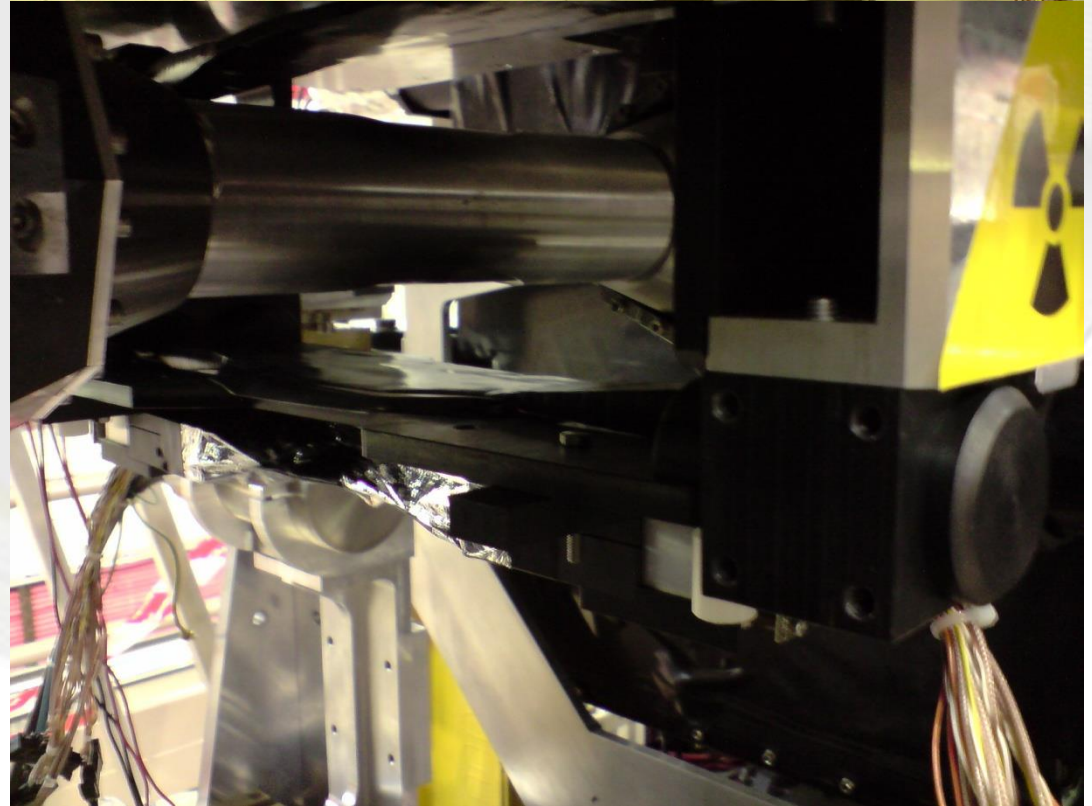
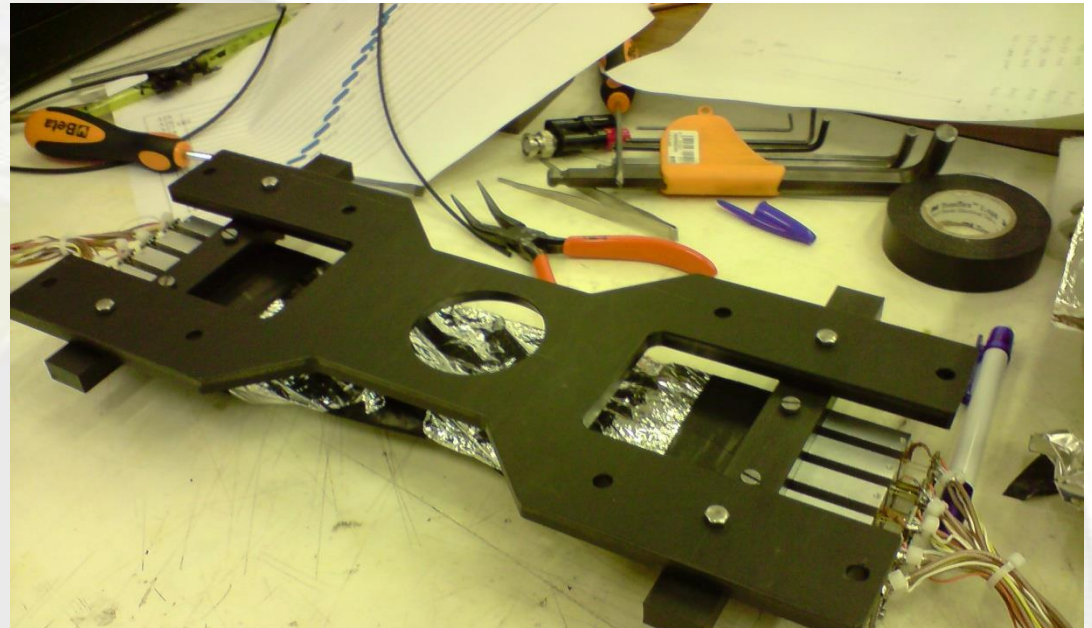
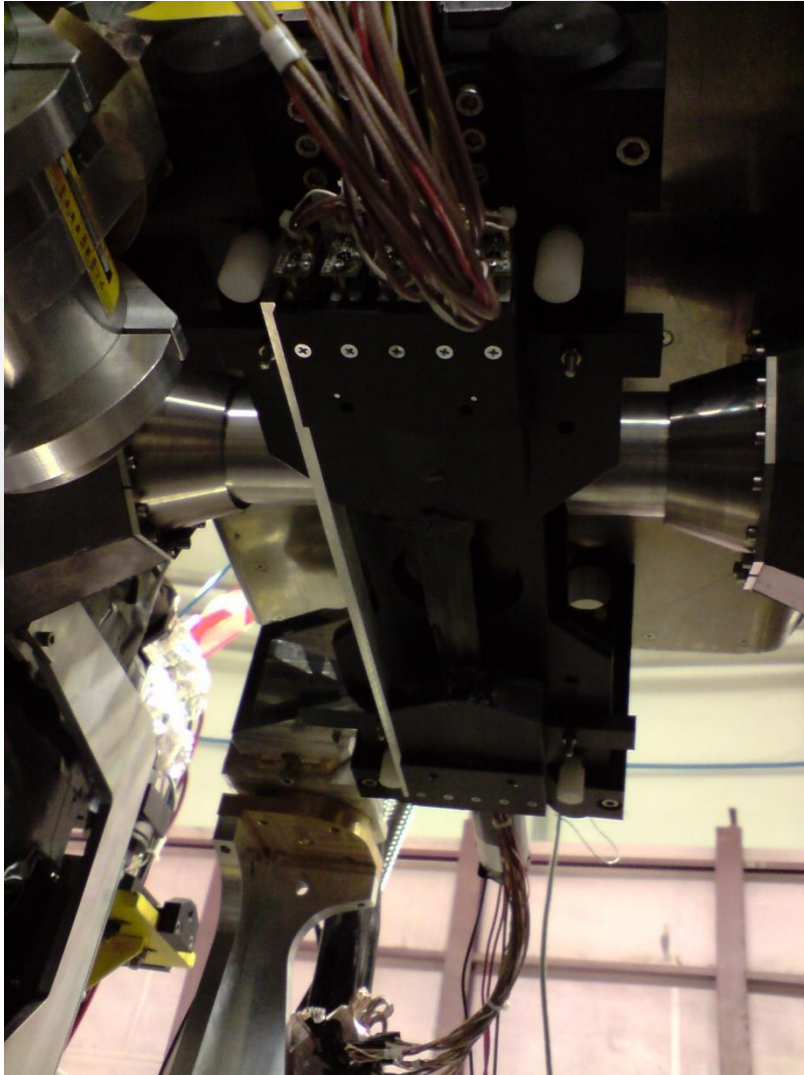
Studying rates with and without the beta source, it turned out that starting from the 4<sup>th</sup> p.e. peak, dark count contribute is negligible

This means that non cooling is needed in this case!!!!

# Requirements

- 1) Small dimensions ✓
- 2) Working in magnetic field ✓
- 3) Working at room temperature ✓
- 4) Very good time resolution ( $\sigma \sim 300$  ps)
- 5) High efficiency

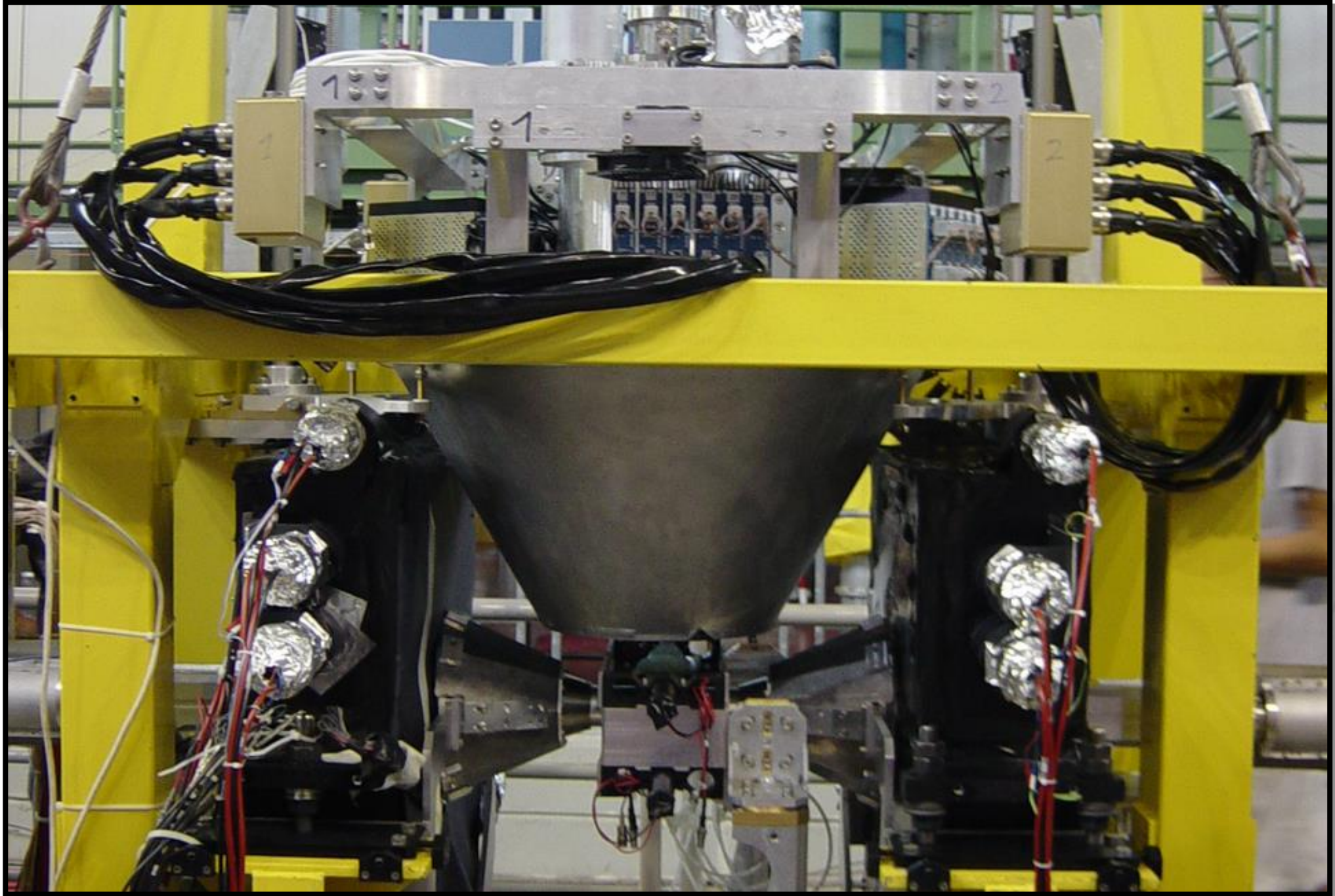
# Results of tests on DAΦNE



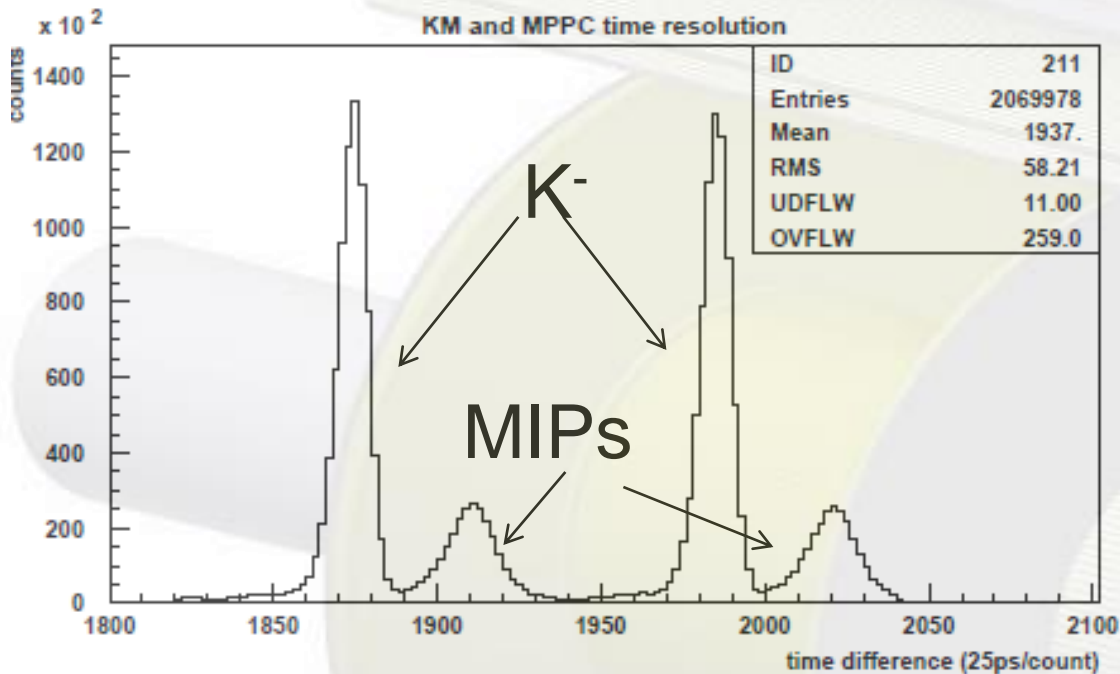
22-24 January 2009



# Results of tests on DAΦNE



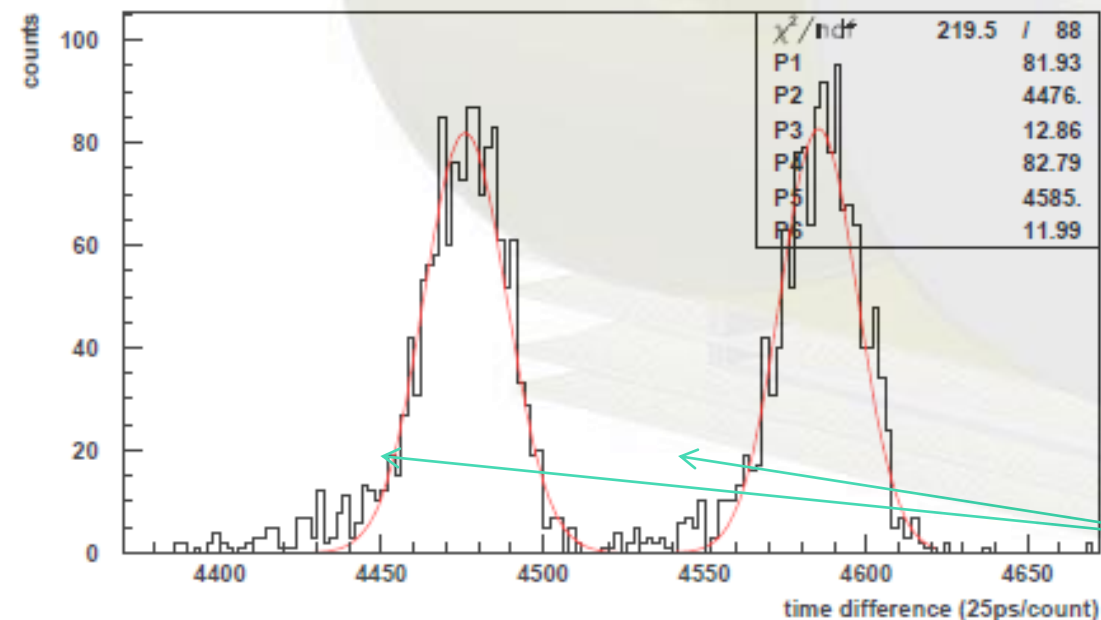
# Results of tests on DAΦNE



Kaon Monitor TDC  
(upper/lower coincidence)

Single peak resolution  
Is  $\sim 100$  ps

MIP/K separation  $\sim 1$  ns



MPPC tdc spectra

Single peak resolution  
Is  $\sim 300$  ps

Missing MIPs

# Requirements

- 1) Small dimensions ✓
- 2) Working in magnetic field ✓
- 3) Working at room temperature ✓
- 4) Very good time resolution ( $\sigma \sim 300$  ps) ✓
- 5) High efficiency

M. Bazzi et al., Experimental tests of the trigger prototype for the AMADEUS experiment based on  
Sci-Fi read by MPPC, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. in Phys. Res. A 671 (2012) 125.



# New electronics and 64 channels prototype

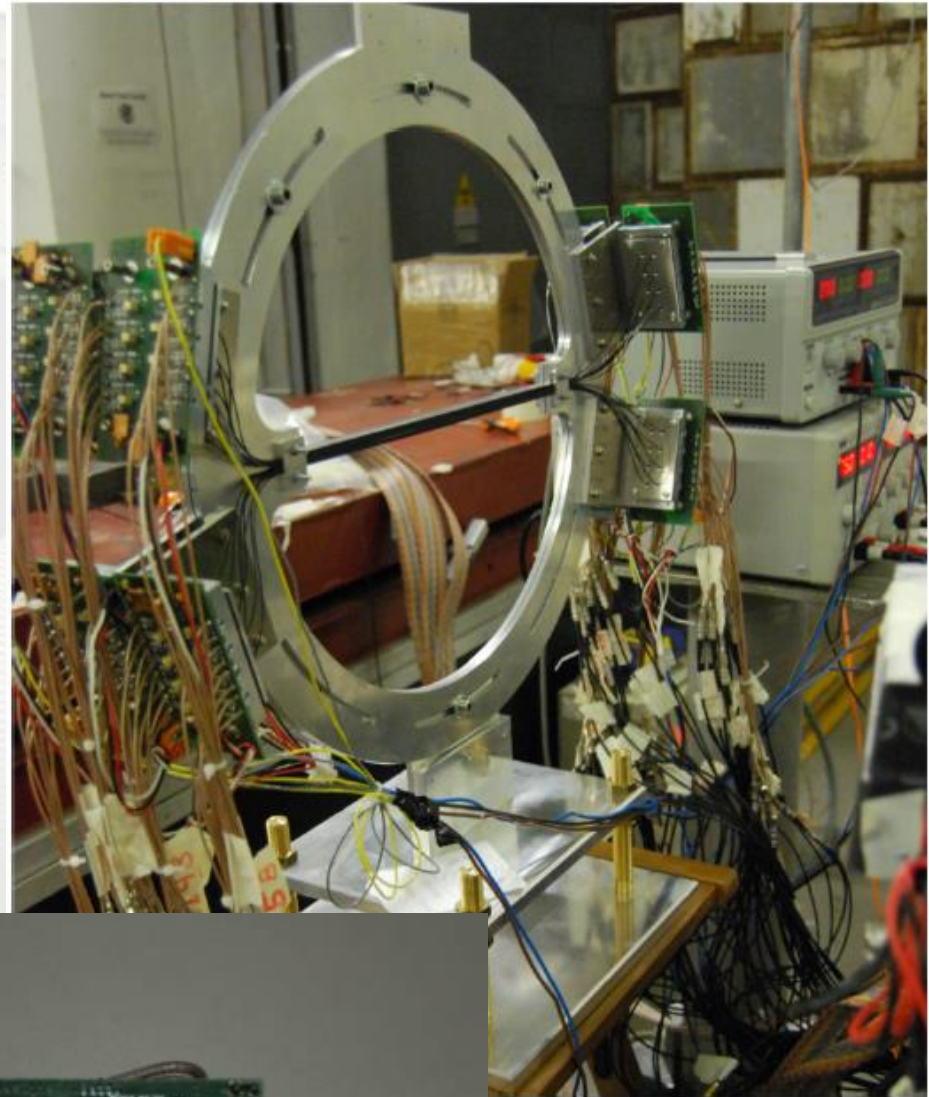
32 Sci-Fi read at both sides

2 independent double layers  
with adjustable angle

Amplification of a factor 10

64 Constant Fraction Discr.

Logic OR of all detectors



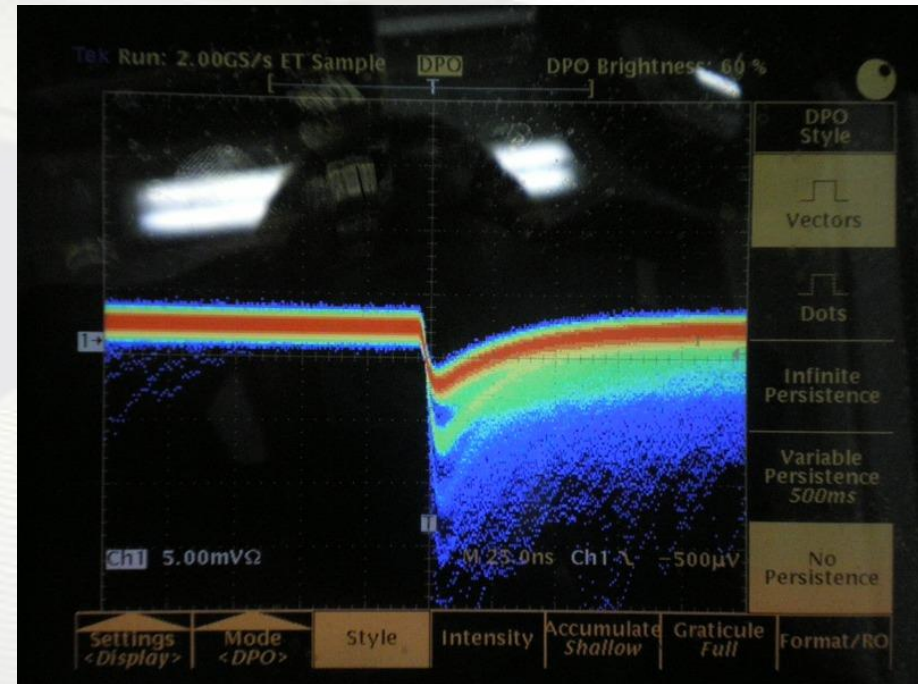
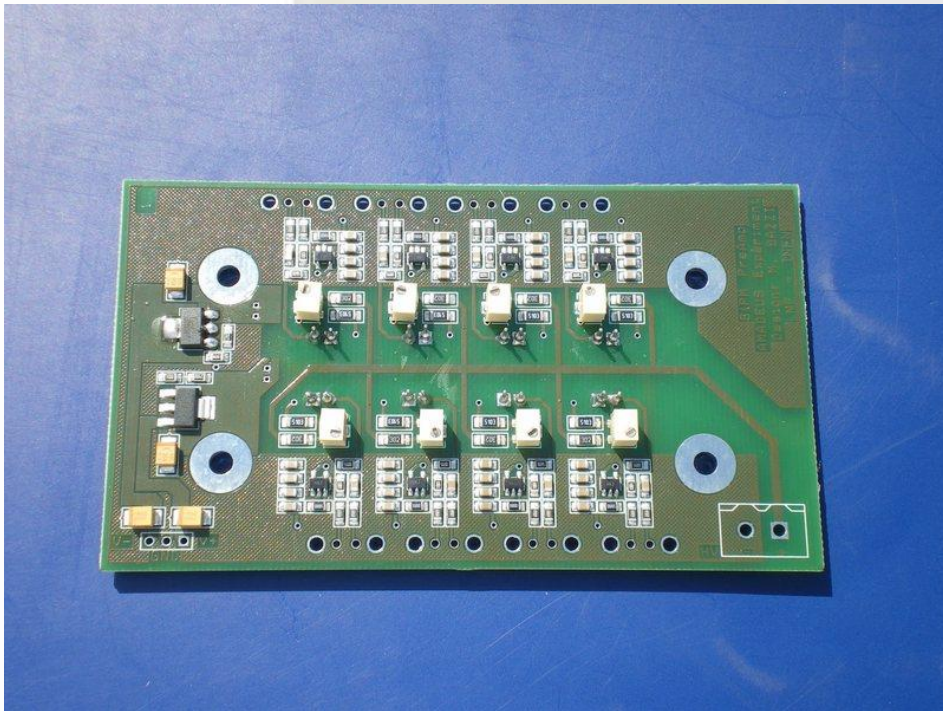
# Preamplifier Board

- A dedicated preamplifier board has been developed for the experimental set-up. Main Characteristics are:
  - 8 SiPM channels
  - Independent and 10% tunable HV supply for each channel
  - LV stability below 0.1%
  - Ultra fast amplifiers
  - Dual output signal per channel
  - Transimpedance amplifier (Gain = 1KOhm)



# Preamplifier Board

- Fast response, 5ns rise time
- 5-10mV per fired pixel
- Quenching time 60ns
- 100uA of photocurrent corresponds to 100mV output (Gain 1KOhm)
- QDC correct lecture tested



QDC spectra consist in a set of peaks whose x-axis position corresponds to the number of fired pixels

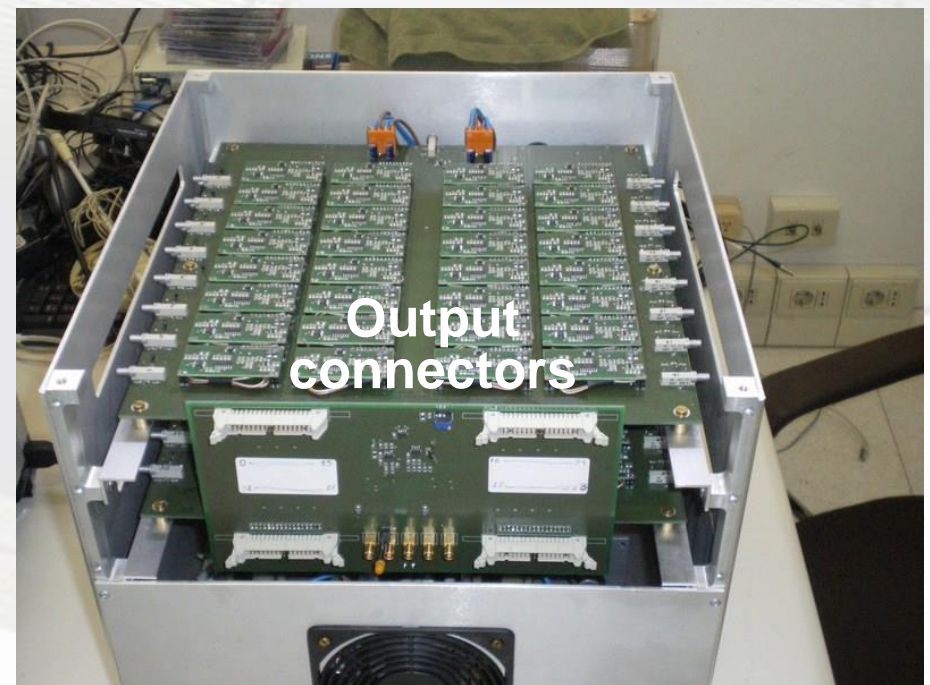
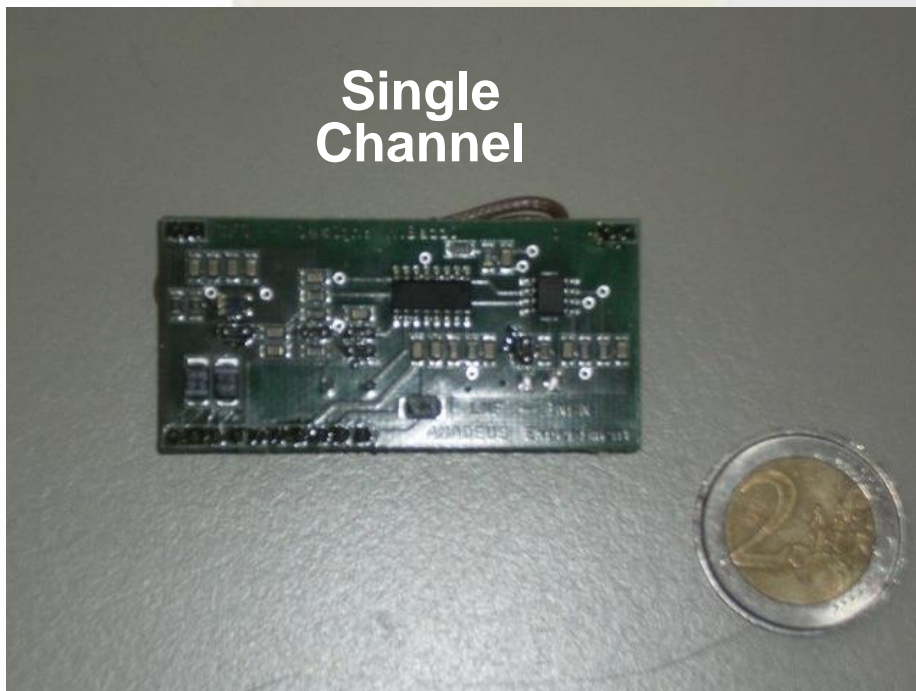
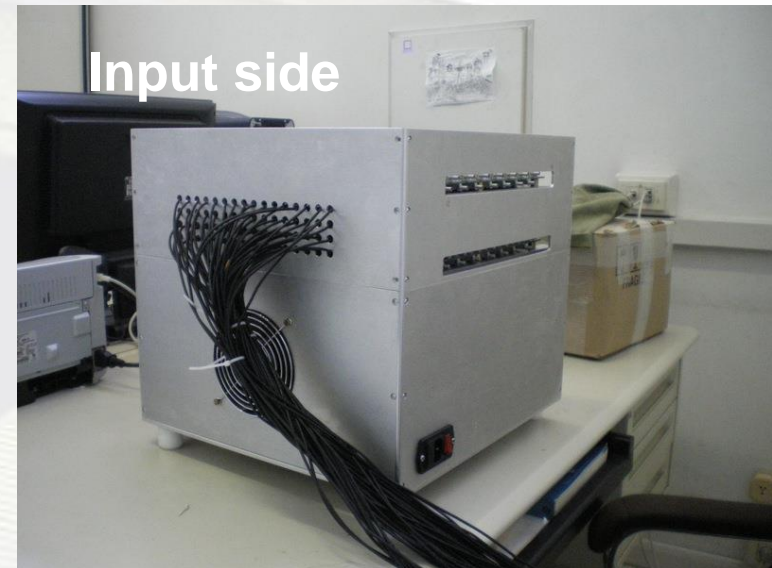


# Constant Fraction Discriminator

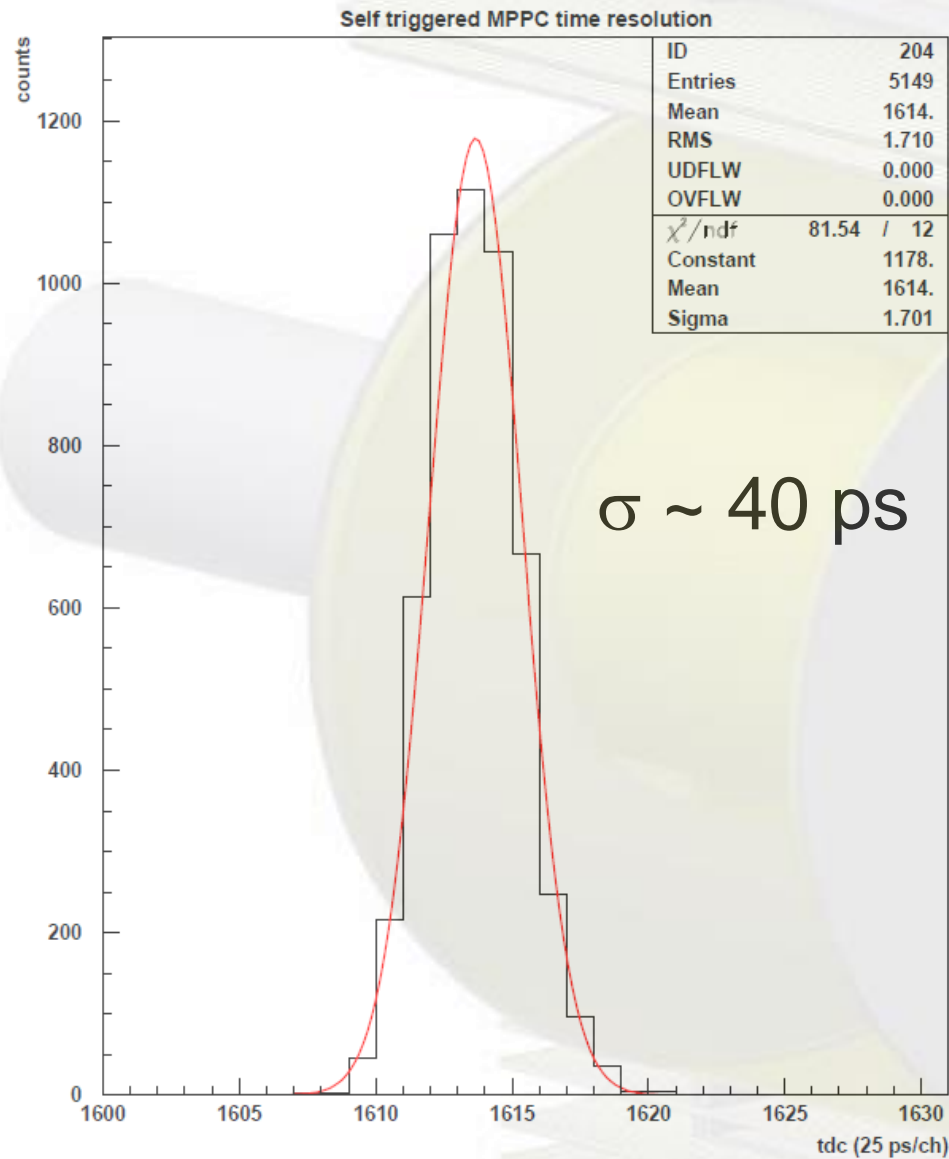
- A constant fraction discriminator has been developed for a large number of channels and to dispose of the correct output data format for TDC.
  - Main characteristic are:
    - 64 input channels (50Ohm terminated)
    - Negative input
    - Selectable threshold 10-1000mV
    - Differential ECL output
    - Minimum input amplitude signal 10mV
    - Minimum input pulse width 10ns
    - Jitter skew below 10ps
    - 230VAC power supply

# Constant Fraction Discriminator

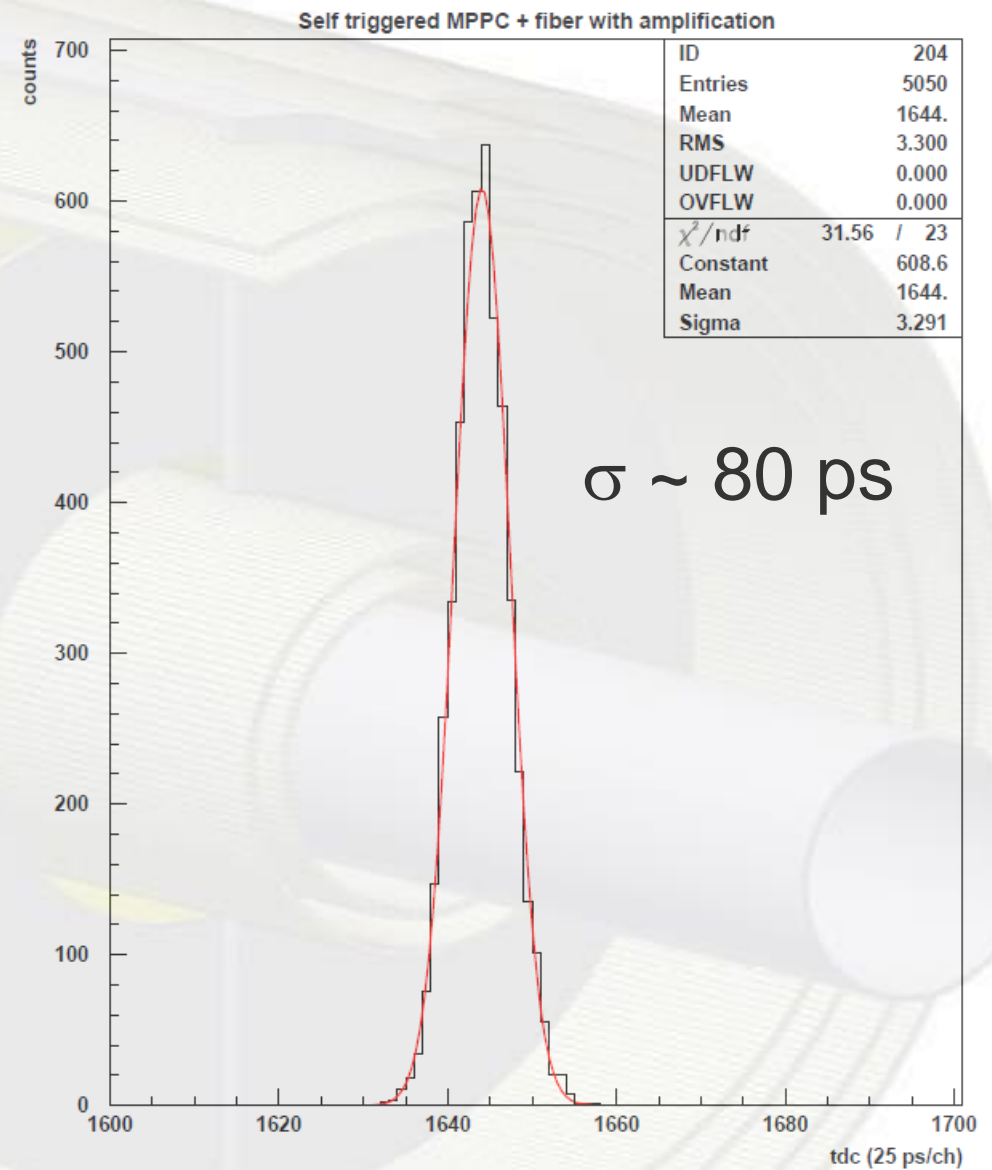
- Piggyback board technique
- Flat twisted cable output connector
- Box provides NIM format GATE signal to TDC & QDC
- Performances compatible with CFDs available on market



# New electronics and 64 channels prototype



Direct laser on MPPC



MPPC + Sci-Fi

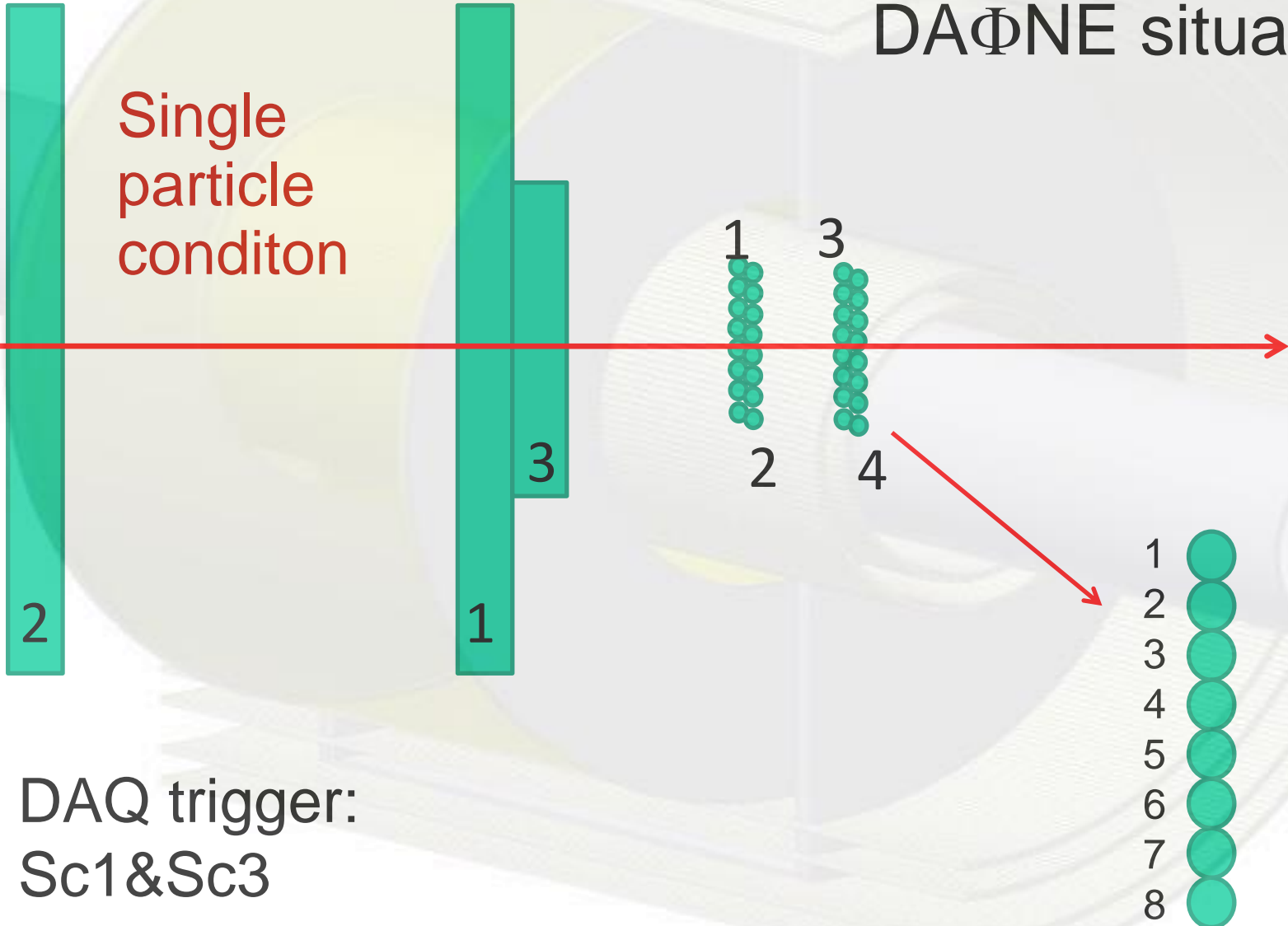


# Tests on hadronic beam

$\pi$ M-1 beam at  
Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI, Zurich)

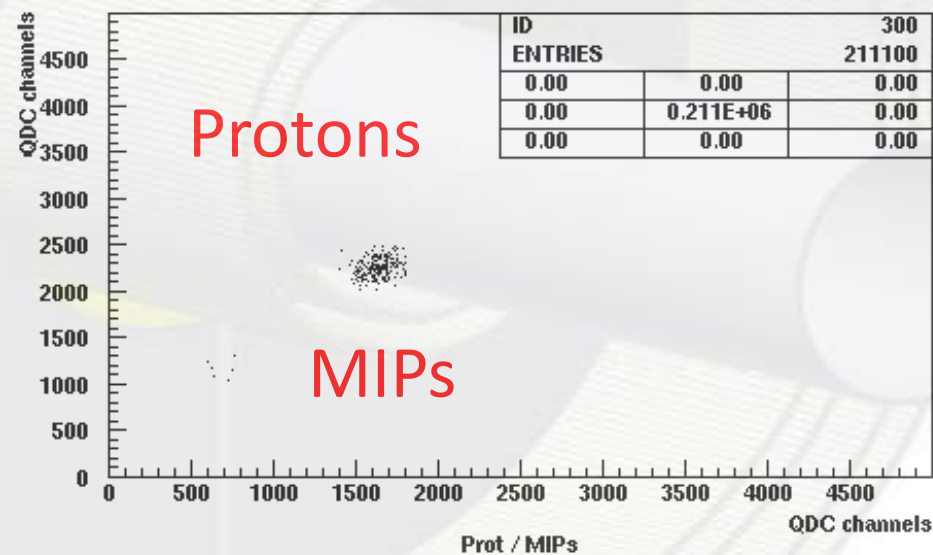
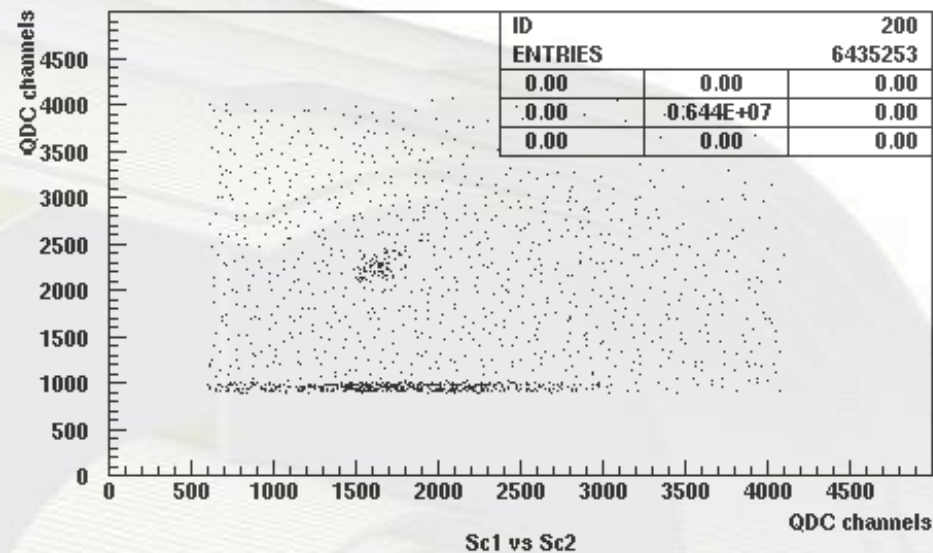
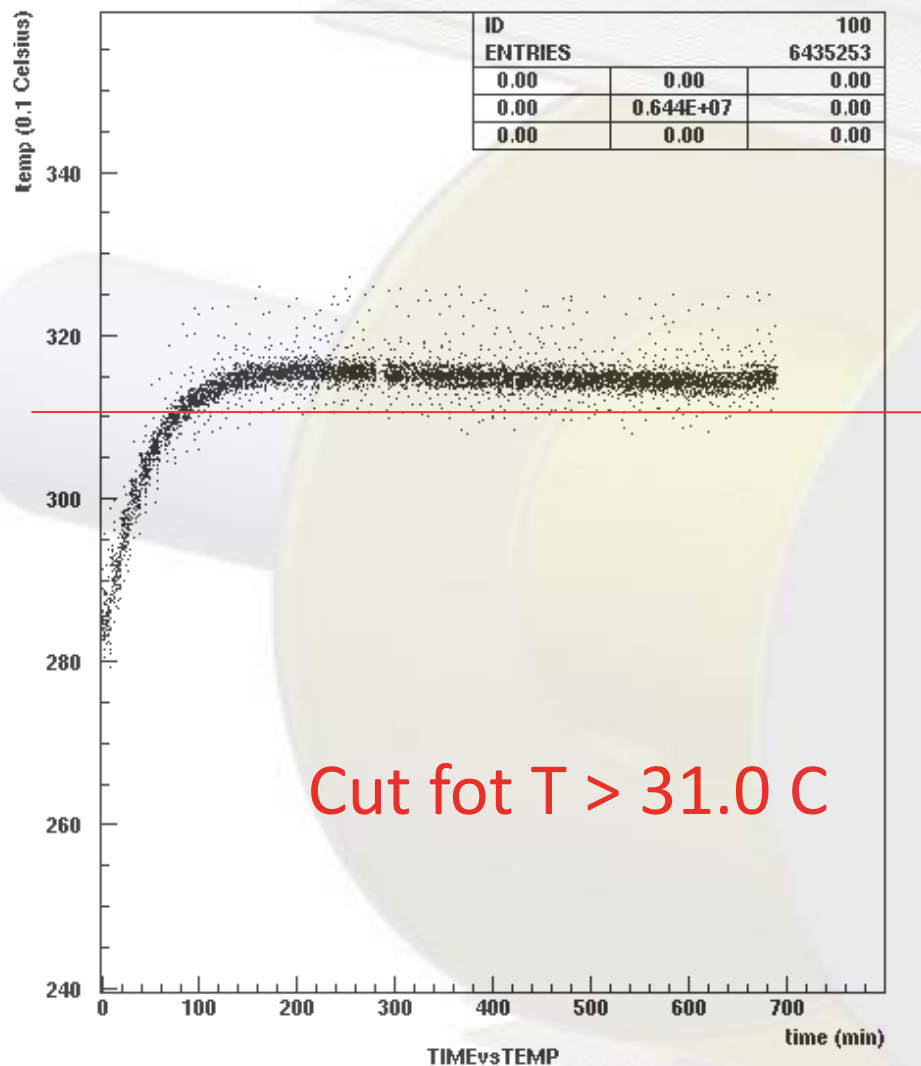
$\pi, \mu, e^-, p$  beam  
(similar to  
DAΦNE situation)

Single  
particle  
conditon



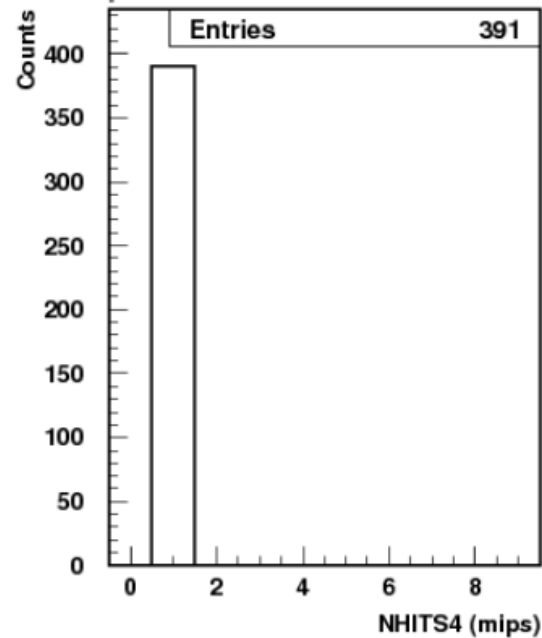
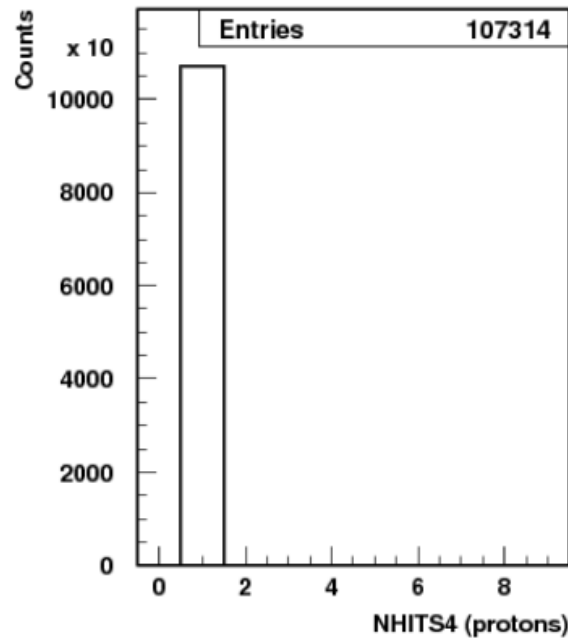
DAQ trigger:  
Sc1&Sc3

# Tests on hadronic beam



Common cuts for the whole analysis

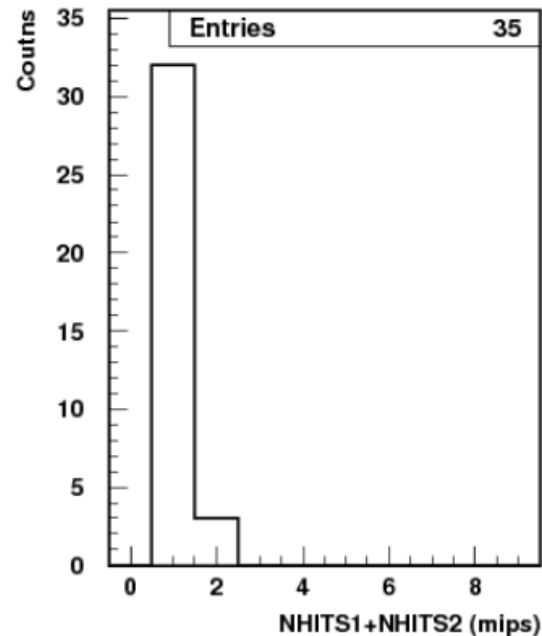
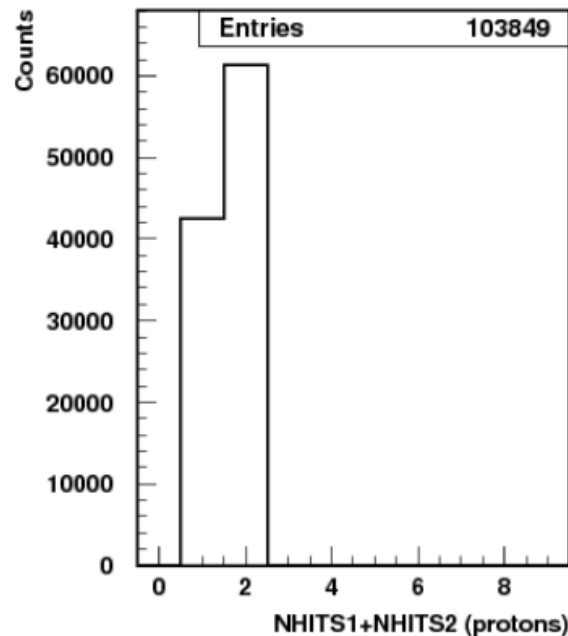
# Tests on hadronic beam: efficiency



$$Eff_{1+2} = \frac{Entr(1 \leq NHITS1 + NHITS2 \leq 2)}{Entr(NHITS4 = 1)}$$

$$Eff_{1+2}^{prot} = (96.8 \pm 0.4(stat))\%$$

$$Eff_{1+2}^{MIPs} = (8.9 \pm 1.5(stat))\%$$



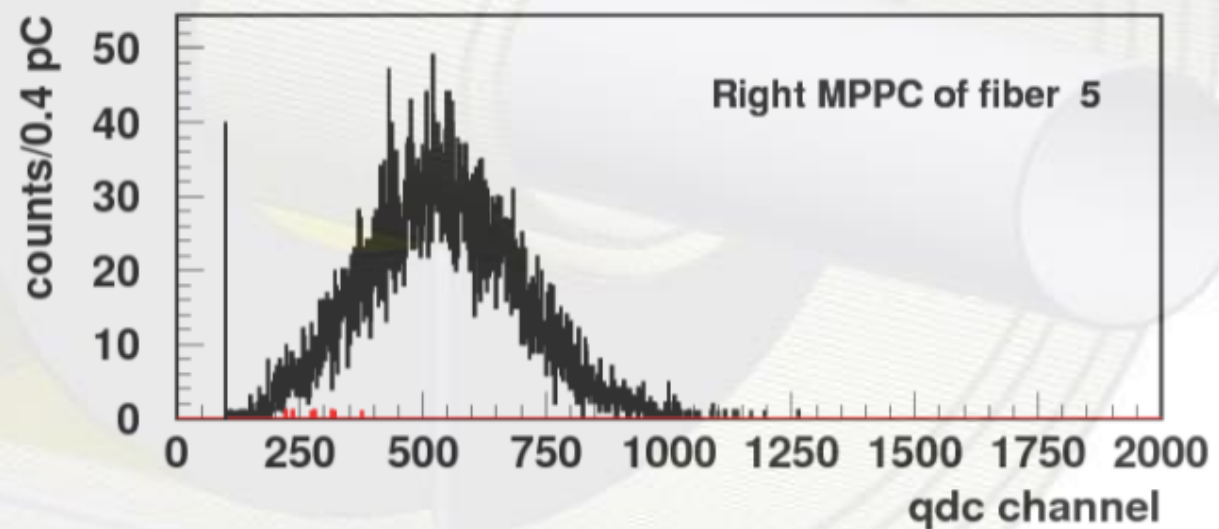
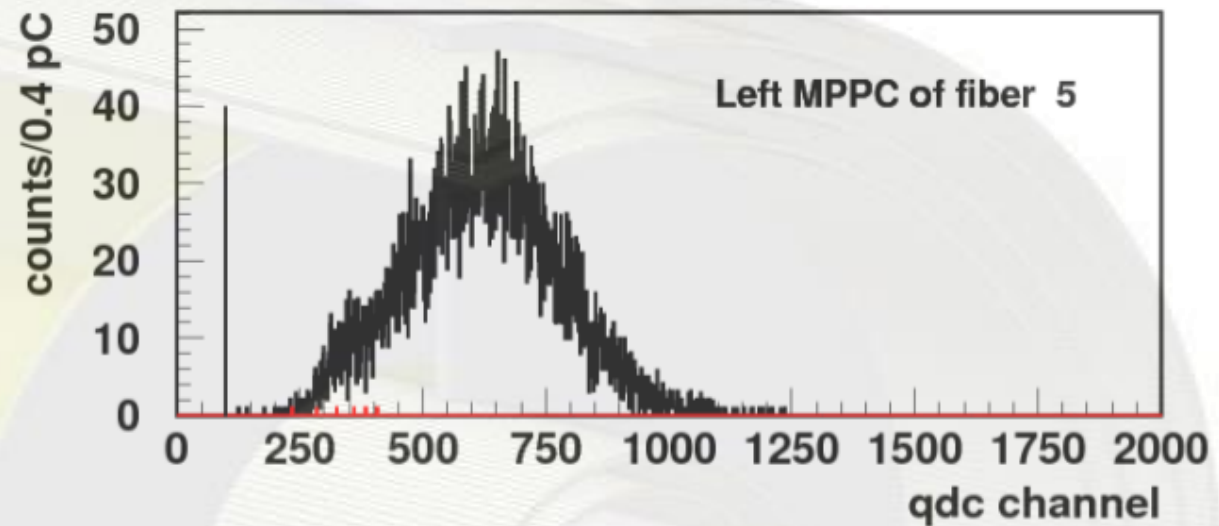
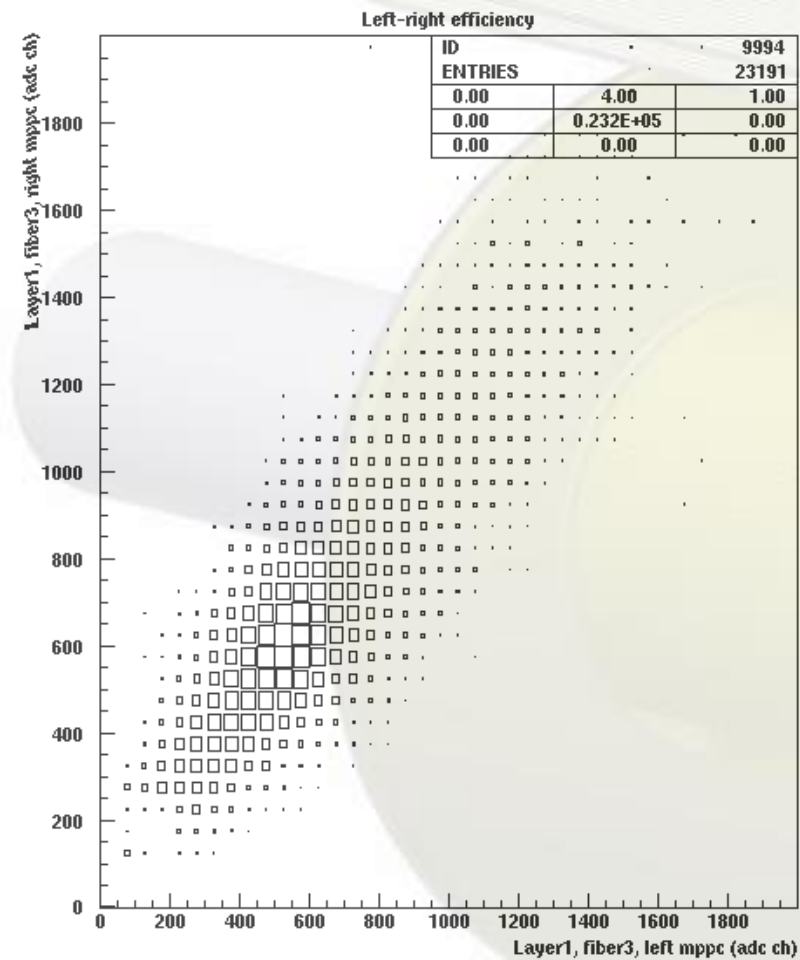
Triggering on 1 fiber:

Triggering fiber in L4	Efficiency of (L1+L2) (%)
1	$91.1 \pm 1.3$
2	$98.3 \pm 1.3$
3	$97.2 \pm 1.3$
4	$97.5 \pm 1.3$
5	$99.1 \pm 1.1$
6	$99.6 \pm 1.6$
7	$98.8 \pm 1.0$
8	$93.2 \pm 1.0$

Double layer efficiency



# Tests on hadronic beam



Perfect correlation and coupling

High trigger capability  
(MIPs rejection)

# Conclusion

- 1) Small dimensions ✓
- 2) Working in magnetic field ✓
- 3) Working at room temperature ✓
- 4) Very good time resolution ( $\sigma \sim 300$  ps) ✓
- 5) High efficiency ✓

Characterization of a scintillating fibers read by  
MPPC detectors trigger prototype for the AMADEUS  
experiment

arXiv:1301.7268v1 [physics.ins-det] 30 Jan 2013



Spare slides

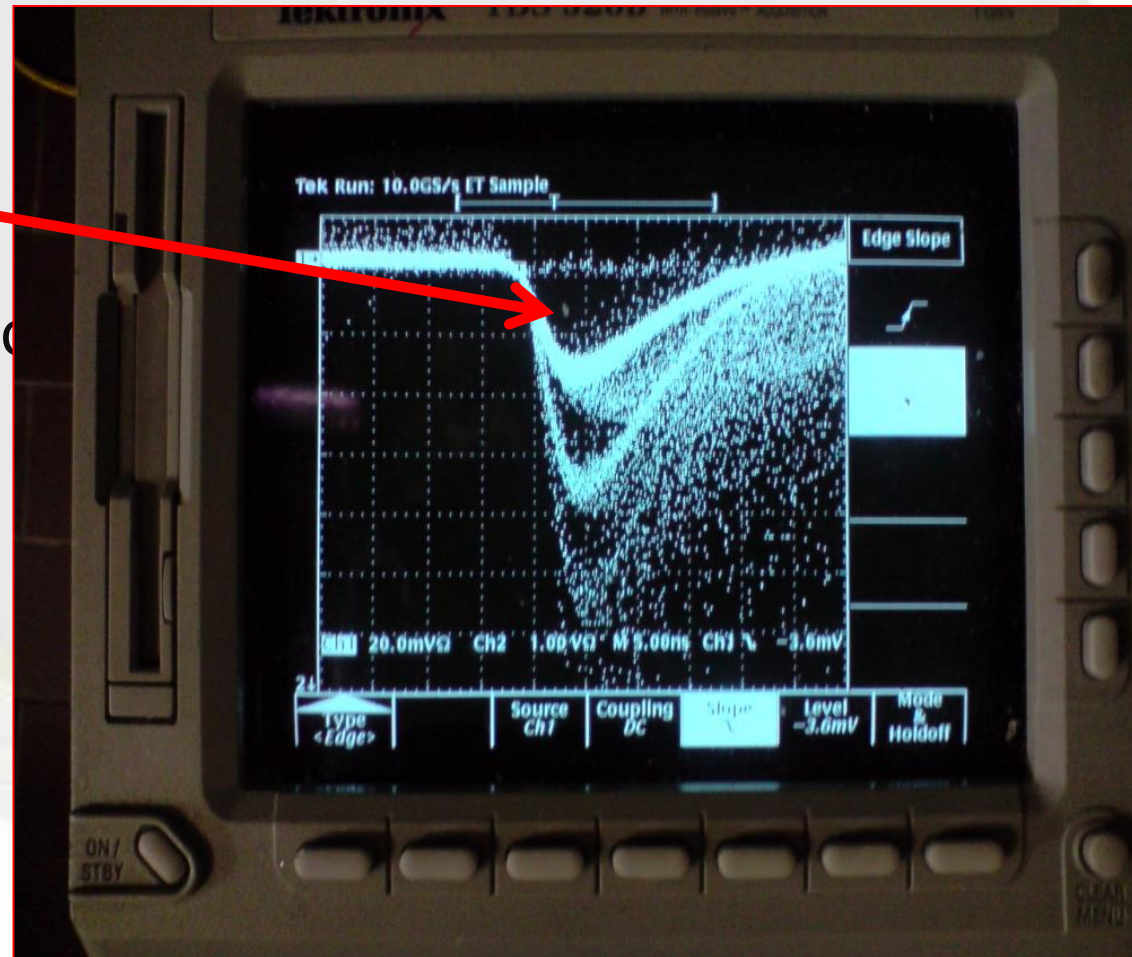


# MPPC : working principle

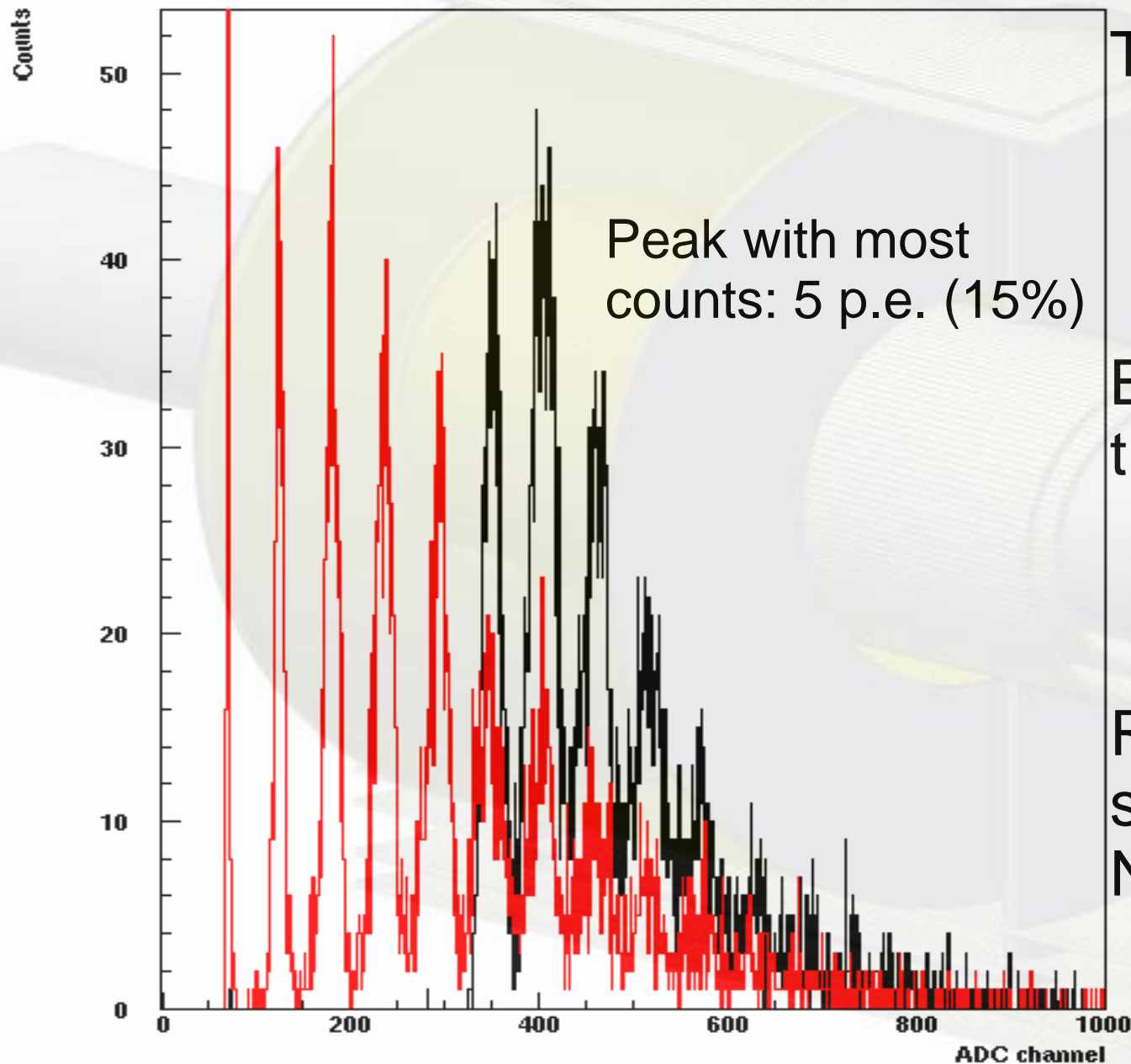
Thermally generated electrons can activate the avalanche process in some pixel, with a high rate of  $10^5$ - $10^6$  Hz (dark current)

The main contribute is a peak corresponding to 1 pixel (photoelectron)

Luminescence of carriers can also be absorbed by another pixel giving a noise signal



# First prototype and MPPC characterization

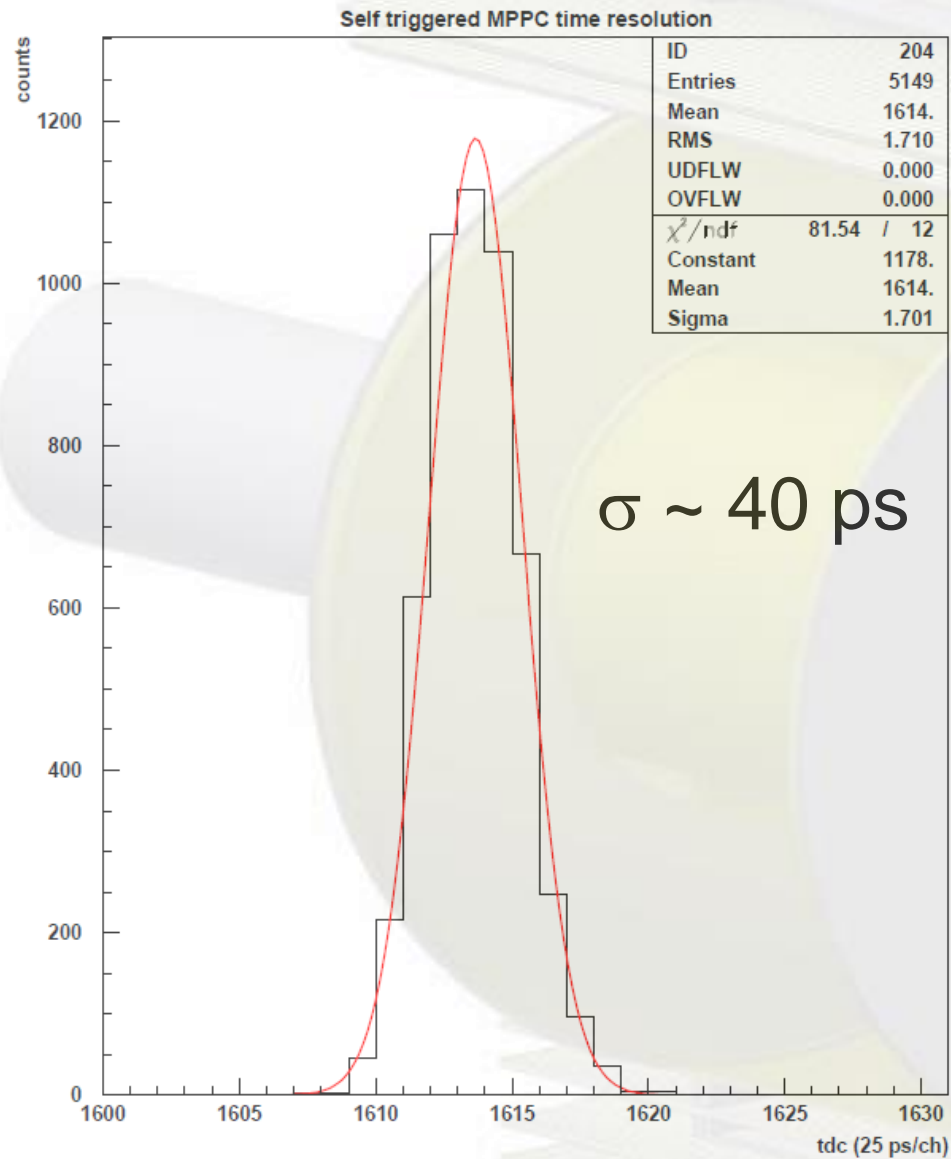


Threshold at 5 p.e.

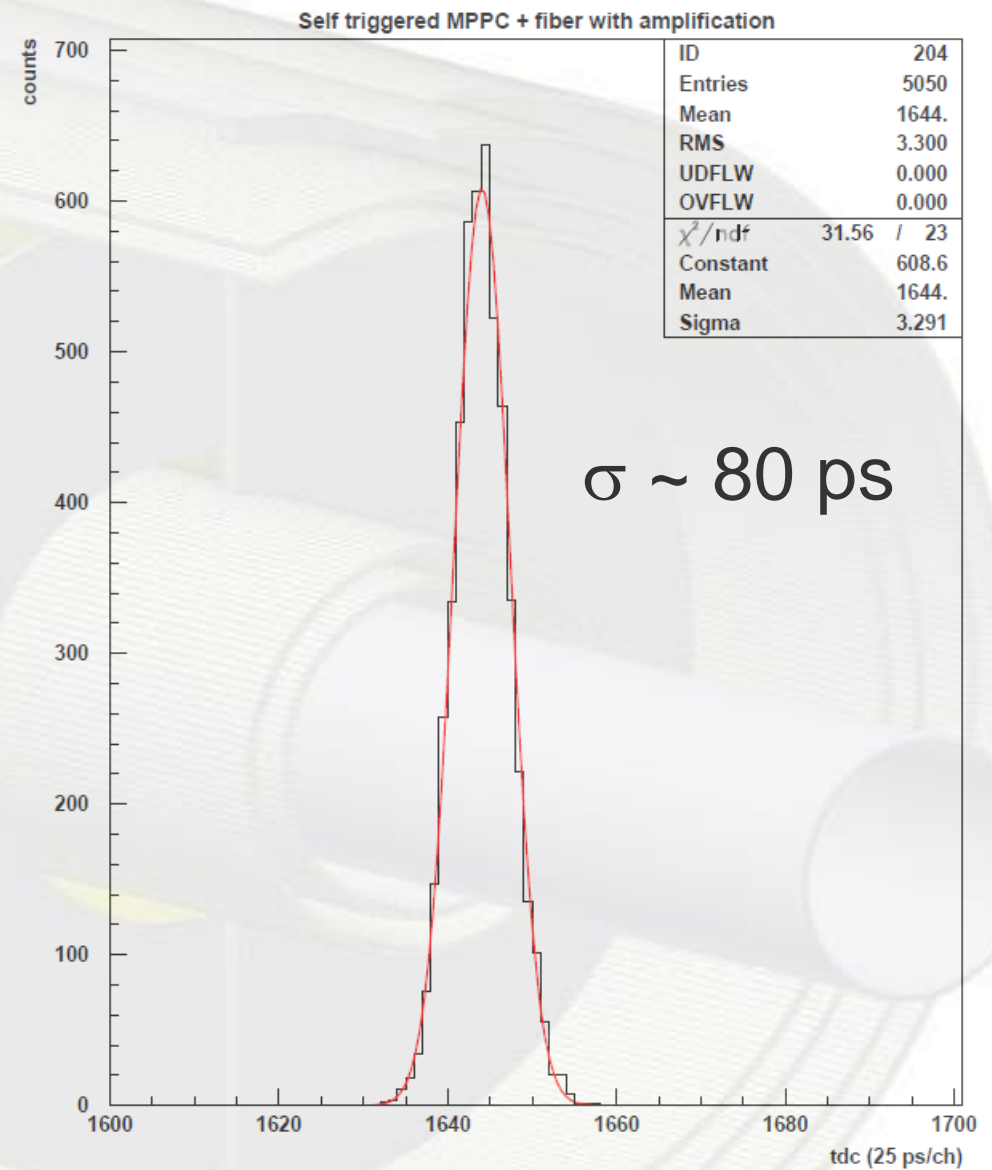
Black spectra are the trigger-used MPPC

Red spectra are the signal outputs of the NON trigger MPPC

# New electronics and 64 channels prototype



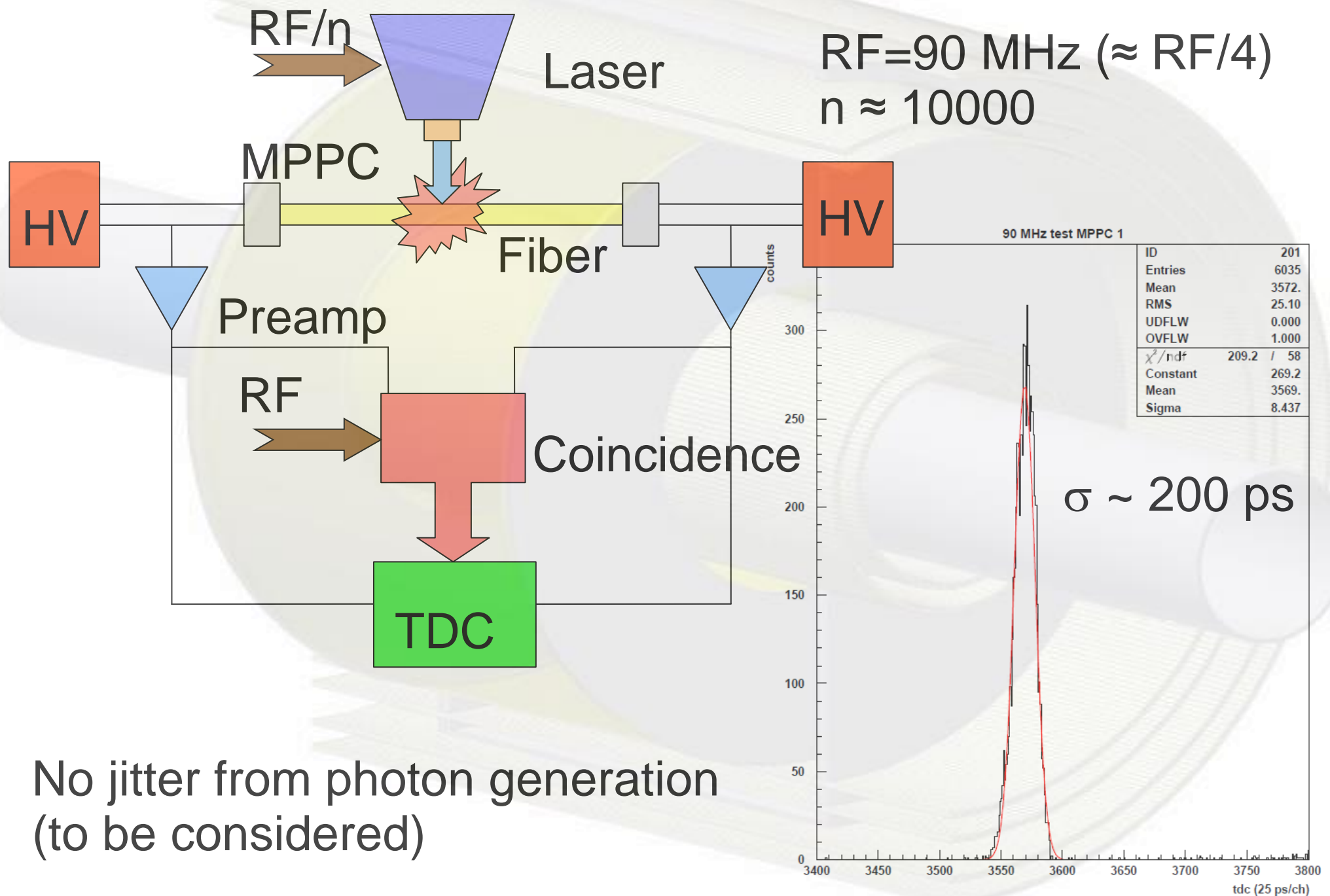
Direct laser on MPPC



MPPC + Sci-Fi



# New electronics and 64 channels prototype



# Tests on hadronic beam: “relative” efficiency

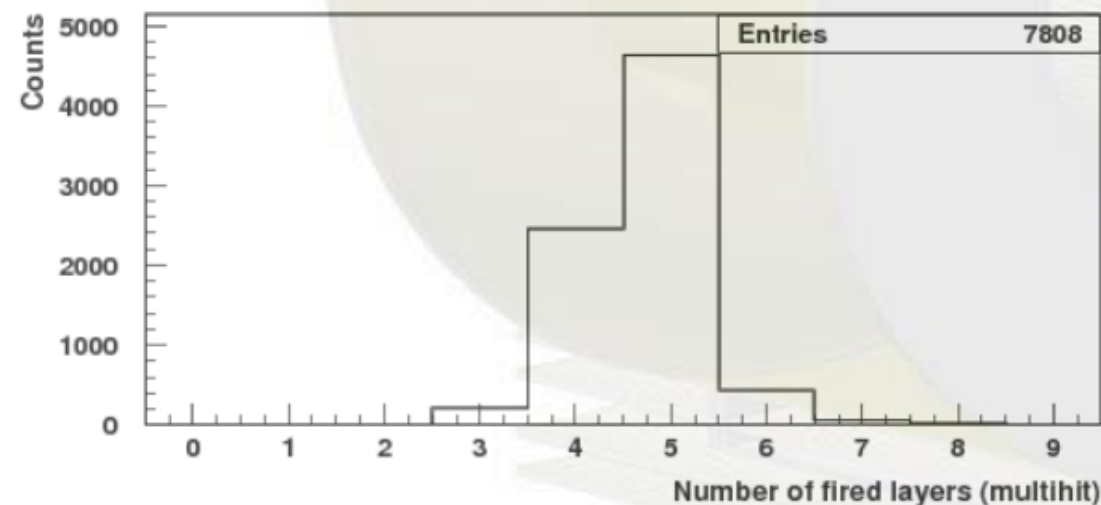
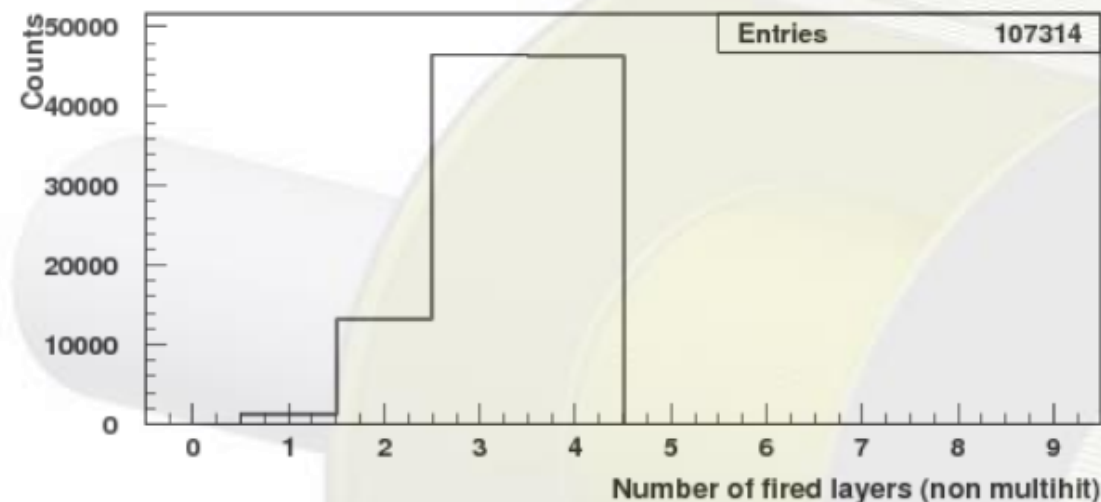
Non Multihit events = 107314

Multihit events = 7808

Multihit/total = 0.068

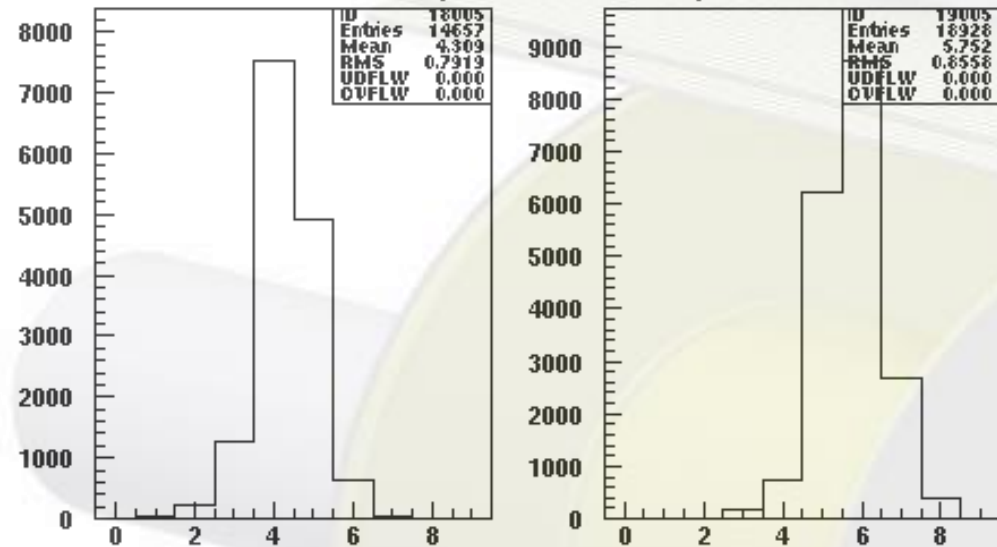


**Single particle configuration !**



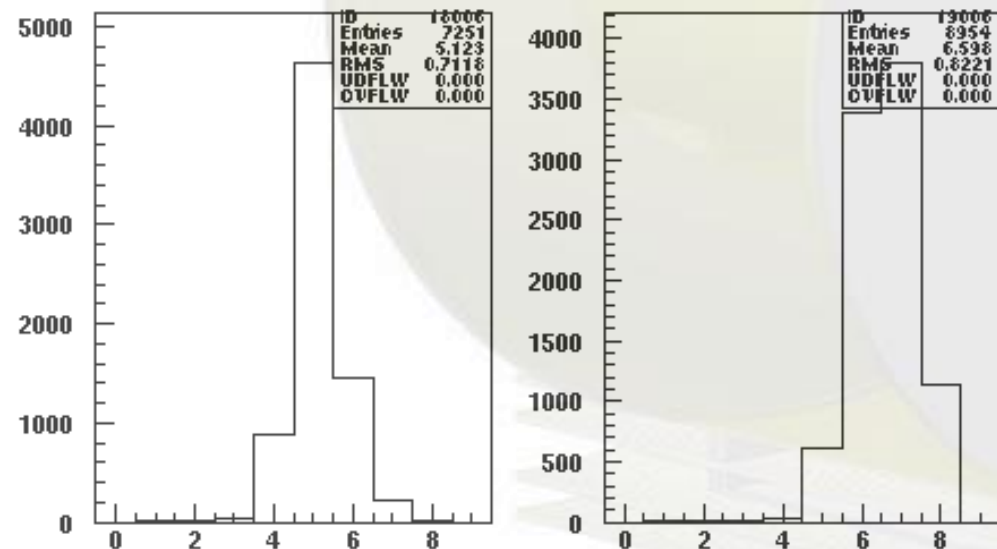
# Tests on hadronic beam

efficiency for fiber 5 and 6 of layer 4



FIBERS1

FIBERS2



FIBERS1

FIBERS2

Selecting a single fiber of the last layer, a geometrical correlation is clearly visible with the fibers of the first 2 layers.

This, together on the request of single hit on each fiber, confirms that we are working in single particle condition

Geometrical correlation