

A SiPM-based readout system for the CBM's RICH

FAIR next generation scientists - 8th edition workshop

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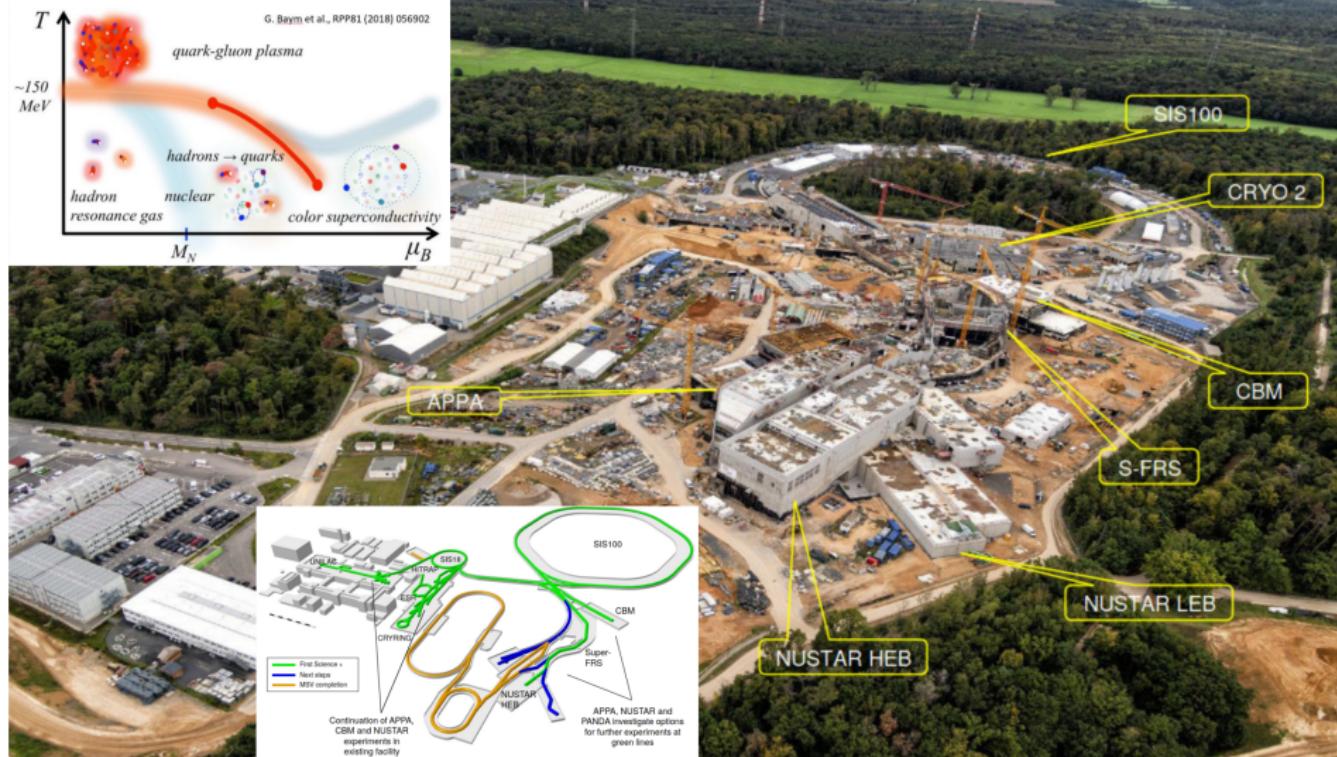
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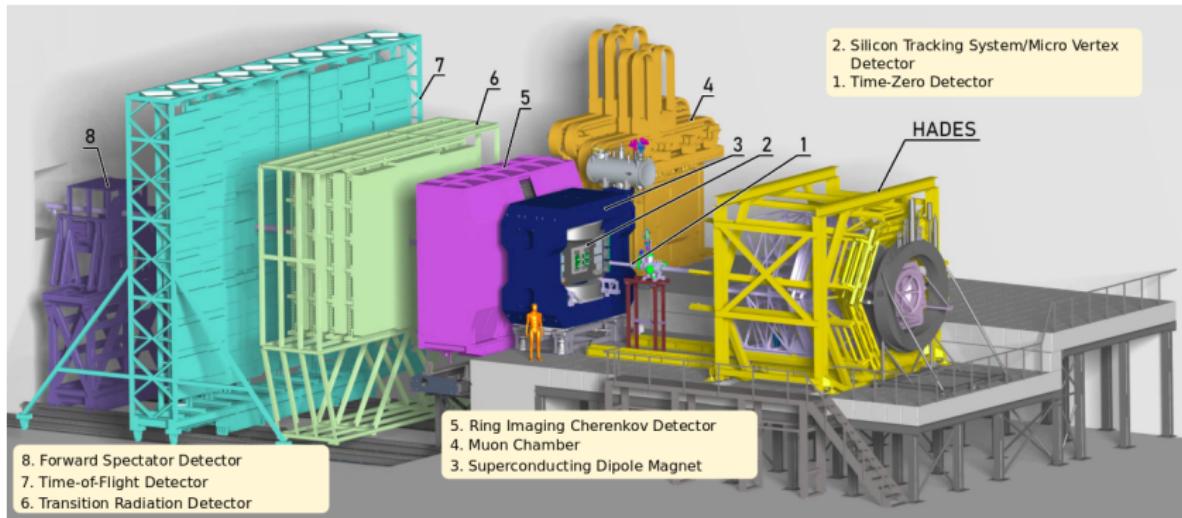


FAIRNESS

CBM at FAIR (Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research)



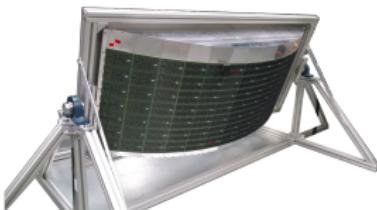
The CBM's RICH



RICH



Camera

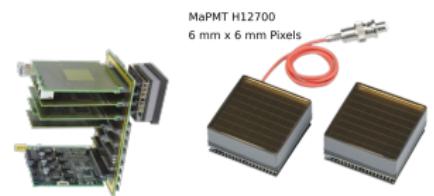


Backpanel



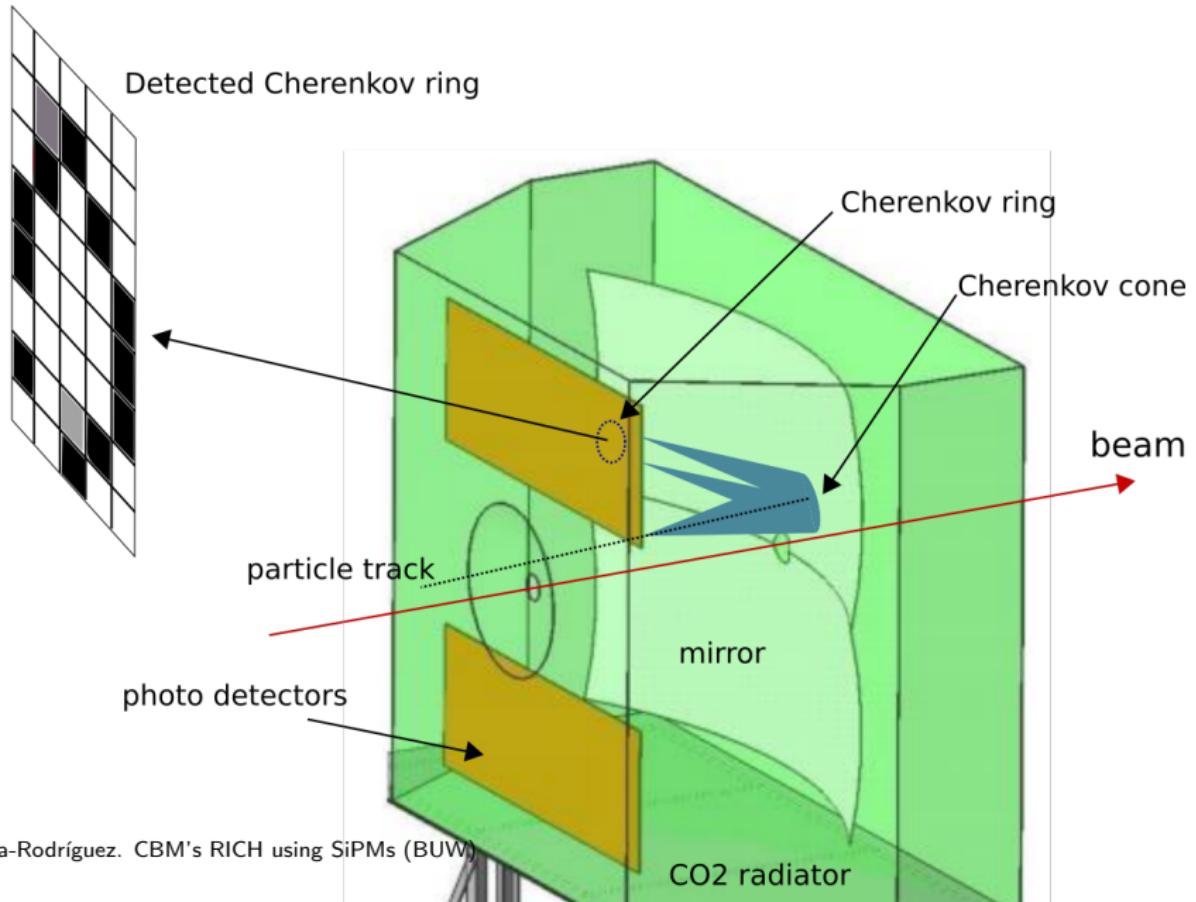
6 MaPMTs per backpanel
2 DIRICHs per MaPMT
Combiner and power module

Multi-Anode Photomultiplier

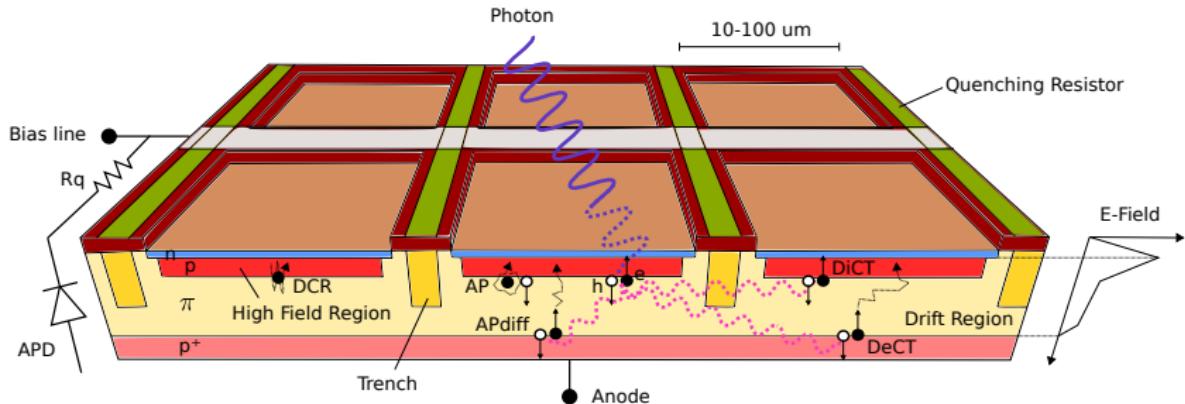


MaPMT H12700
6 mm x 6 mm Pixels

Cherenkov Ring detection



SiPM fundamentals



Uncorrelated noise

DCR, dark count rate

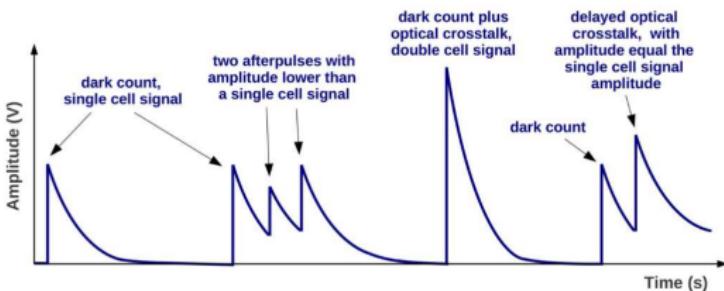
Correlated noise

AP, afterpulsing

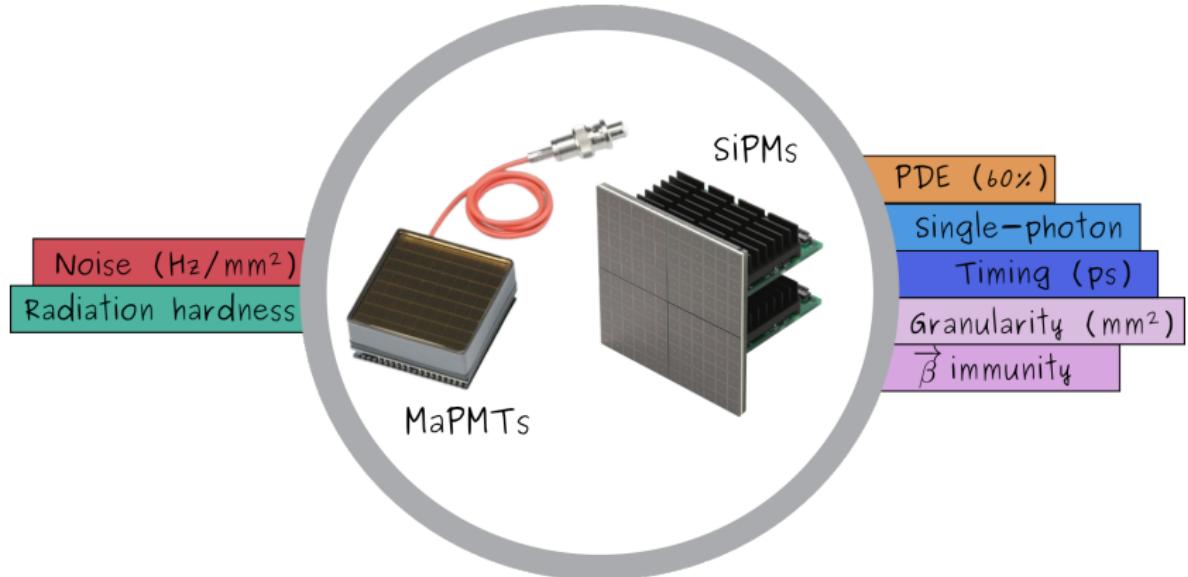
APdiff, diffusion afterpulse

DiCT, direct crosstalk

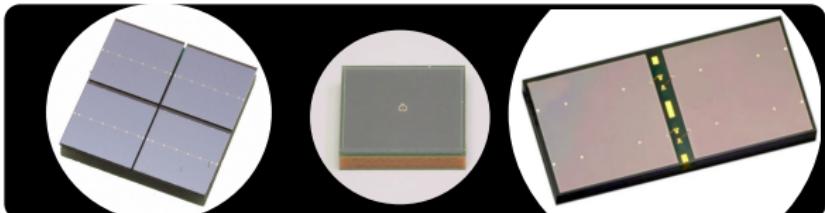
DeCT, delayed crosstalk



Comparing MaPMTs and SiPMs



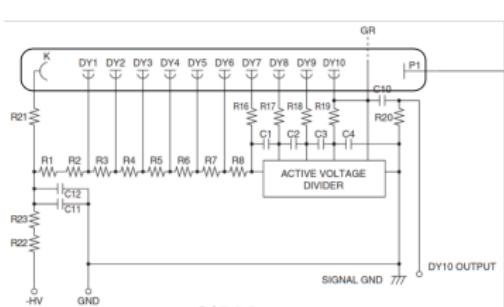
SiPM selection



	MICROFJ-60035 OnSemi	S14160-6050CS Hamamatsu	AFBR-S4N66P024 Broadcom
Vendor	OnSemi	Hamamatsu	Broadcom
A. area (mm^2)	6×6	6×6	6×6
Pixel pitch (μm)	35	50	40
V. operating (V)	30	40	45
PDE (%)	50	50	63
Wav. peak (nm)	420	450	420
Gain ($\times 10^6$)	6.3	2.5	7.3
DCR (kHz/mm²)	150	100	125
Crosstalk (%)	25	7	23
Afterpulsing (%)	5	-	1
Price/Pixel (€)	41	86.2	37

Design requirements

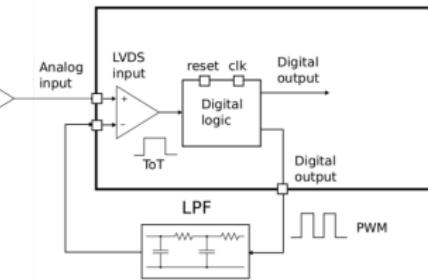
MaPMT channel



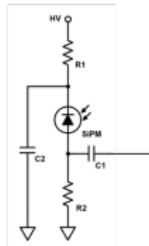
Requirements

- ~ mV amplitude
- ~ ns FWHM
- ± polarity

DIRICH channel



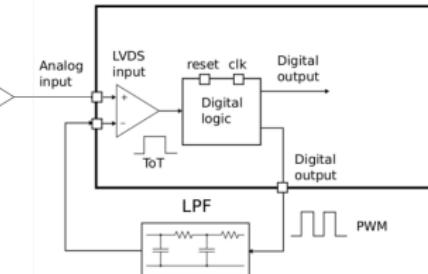
SiPM



Signal conditioning

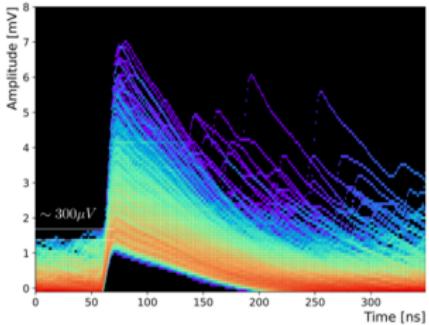
- * Shaping
- * Filtering
- * Amplification ...

DIRICH channel

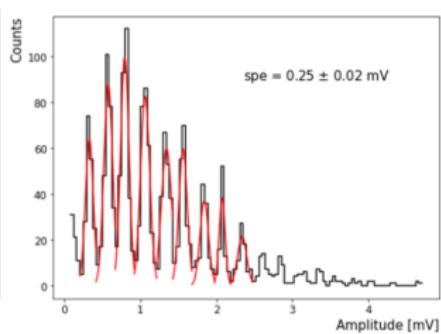
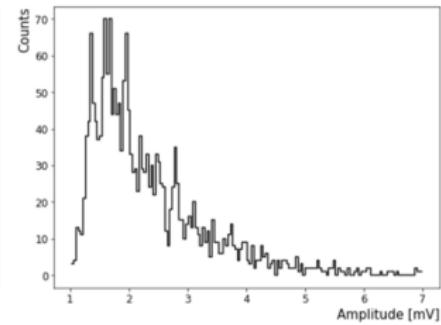
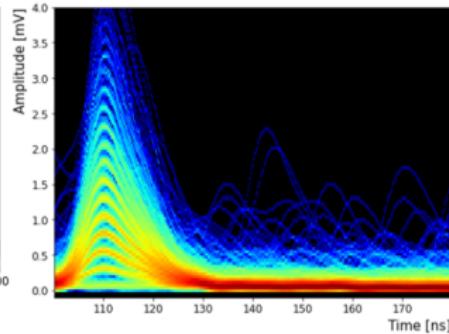
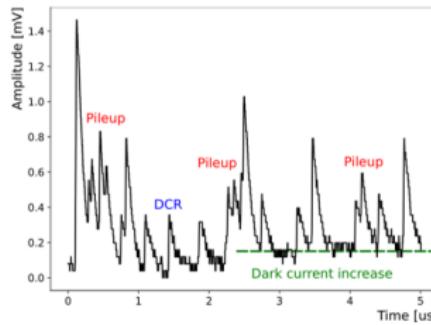
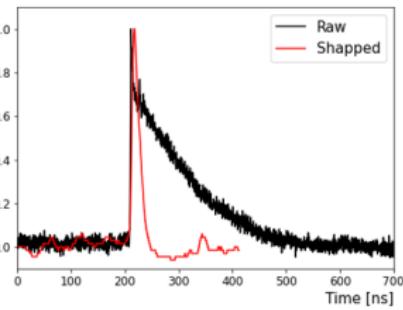


Signal shortening

Raw signal

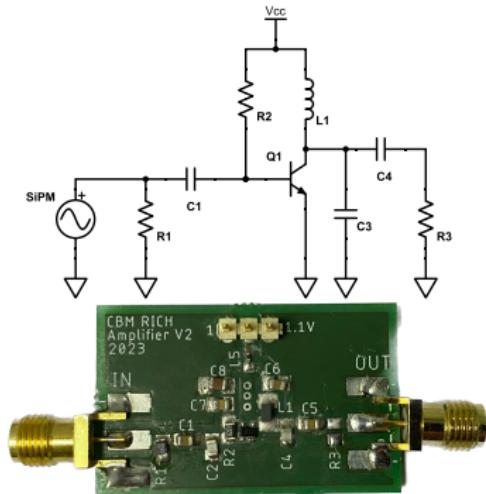


Shortening

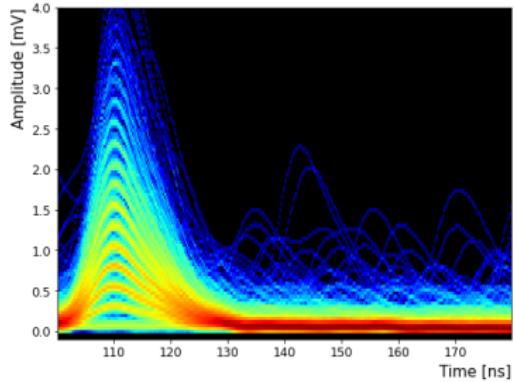


Signal amplification

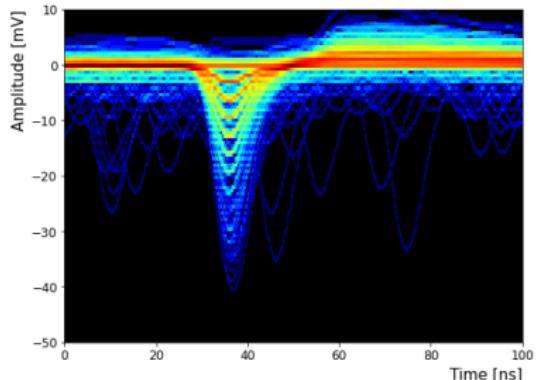
BFU760F RF transistor
Low noise
High linearity
Transition frequency 45 GHz
1.1V/12mA per channel



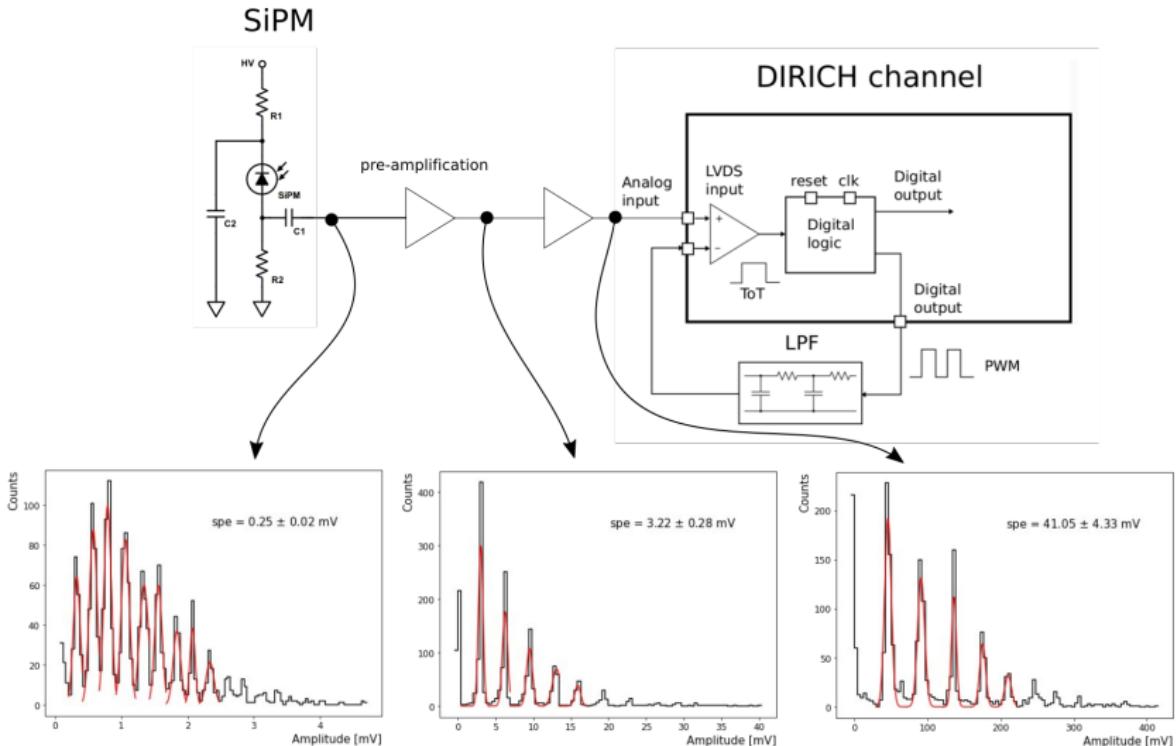
Raw signal



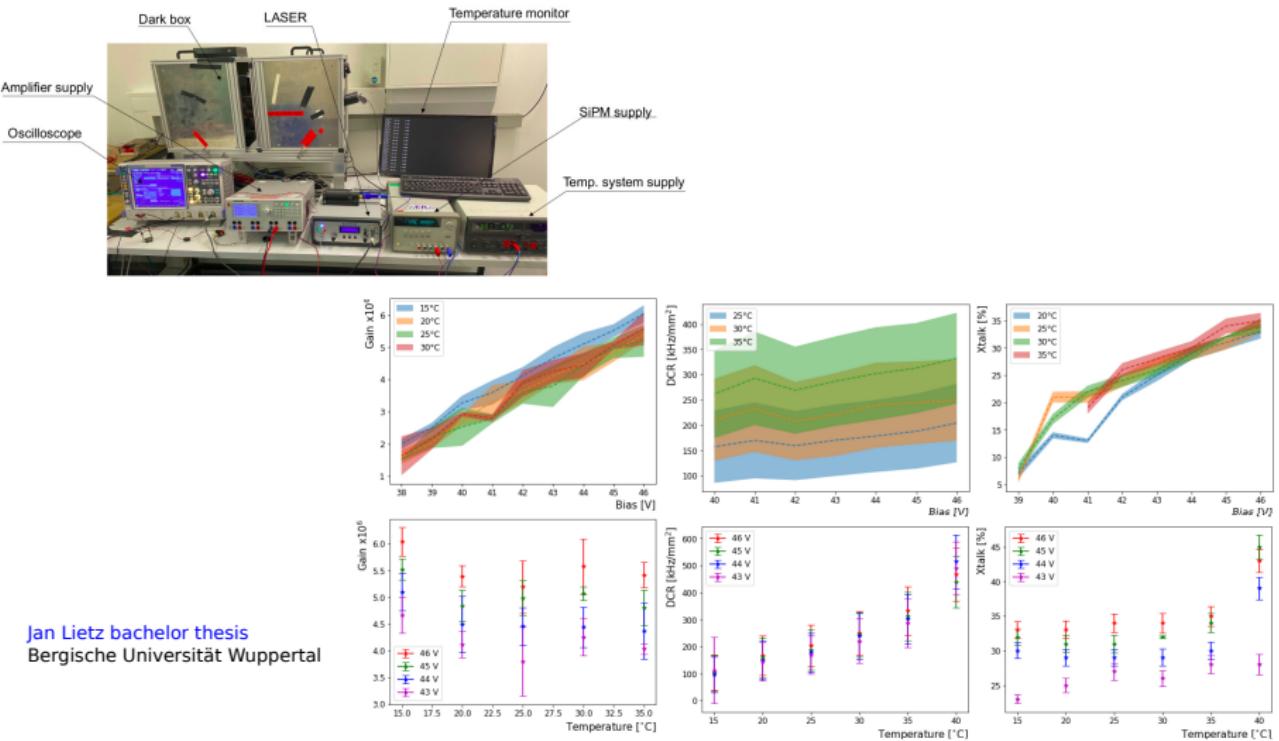
Amplified signal



Signal conditioning chain

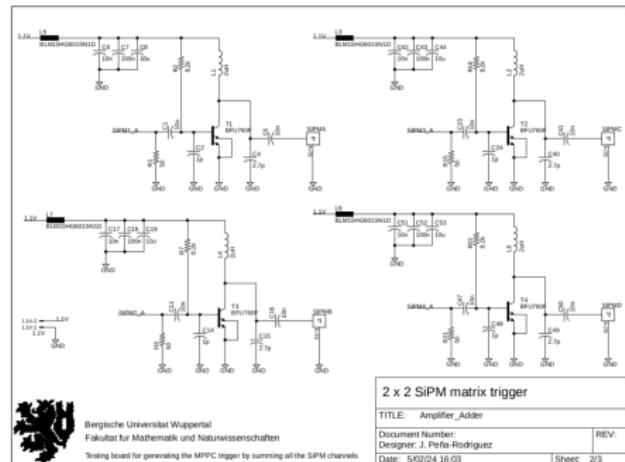
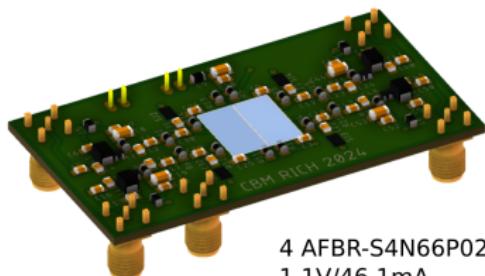


SiPM characterization (Jan's bachelor thesis)

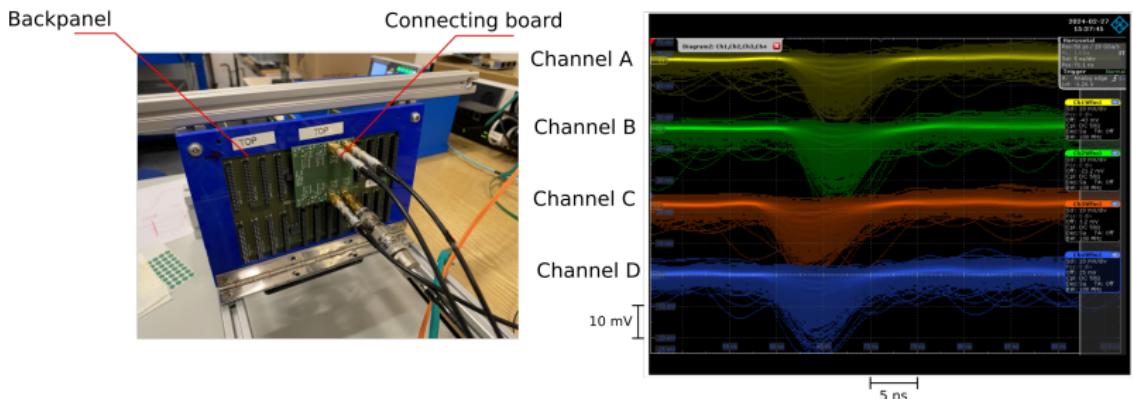
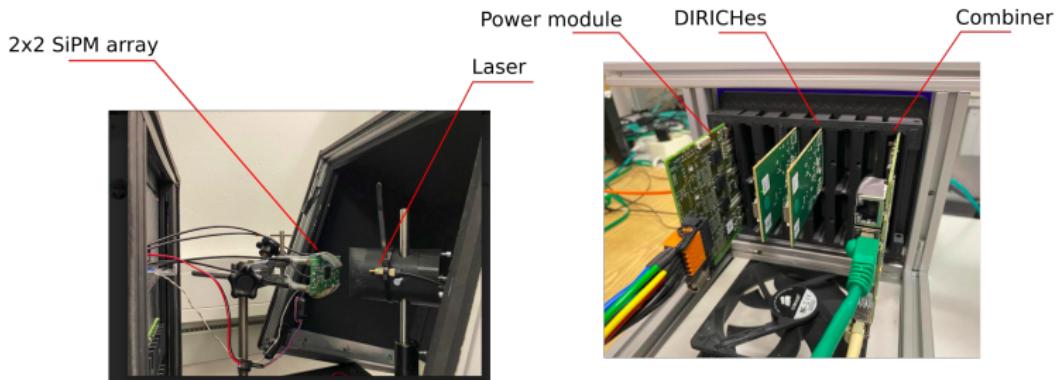


Jan Lietz bachelor thesis
Bergische Universität Wuppertal

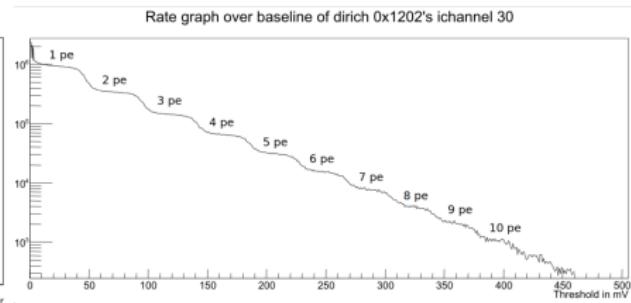
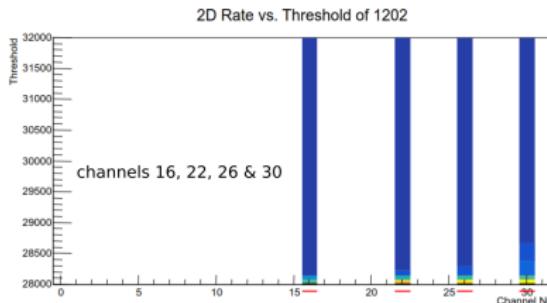
Toy prototype: 2x2 SiPM array



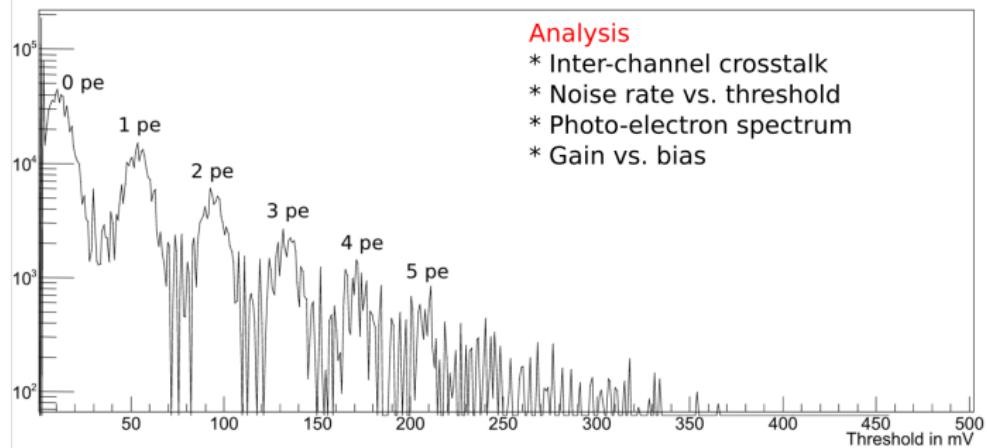
Toy prototype: Measuring setup



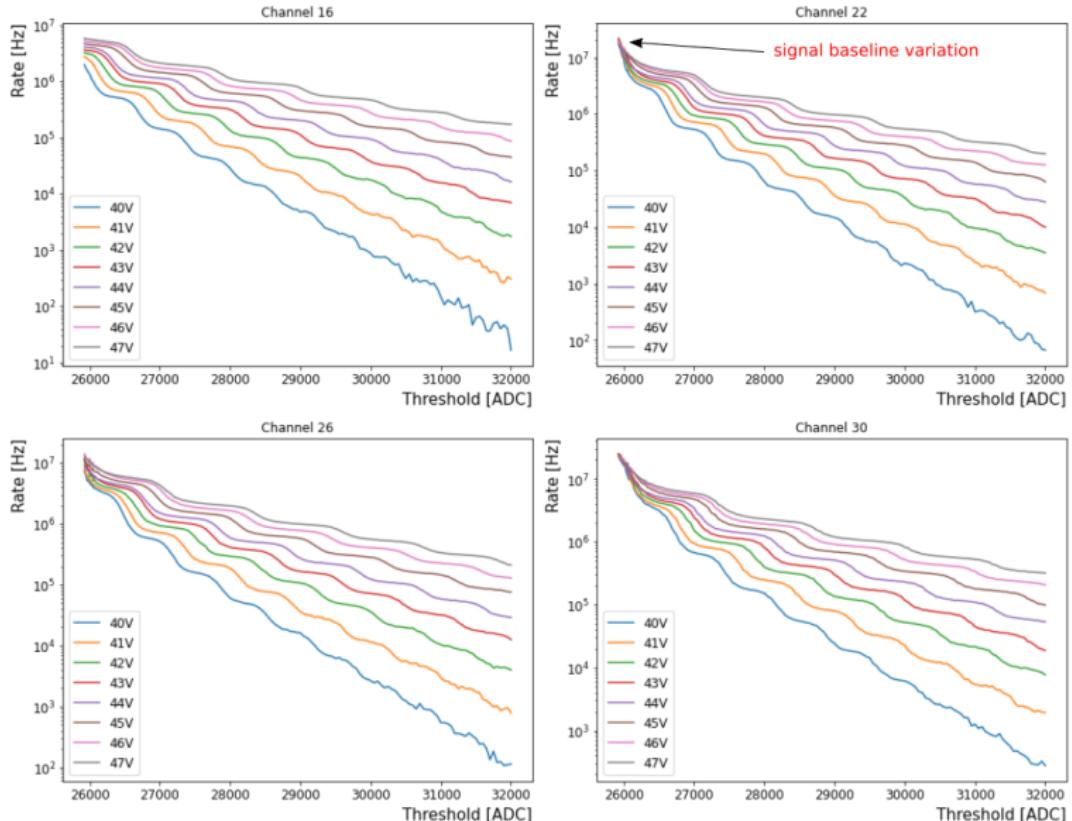
Toy prototype: Analysis



Differentiated rate graph over baseline of dirich 0x1202's ichannel 16



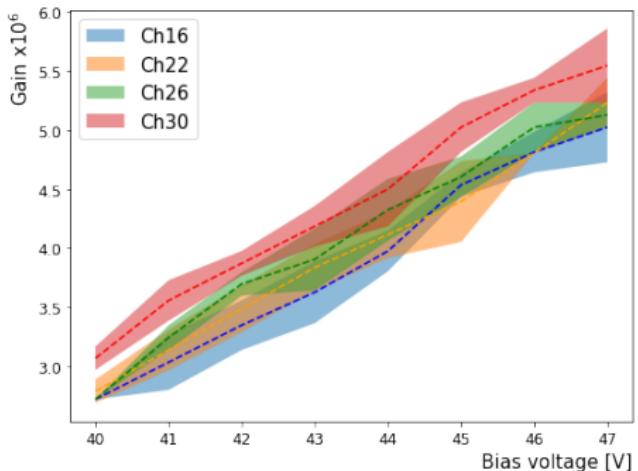
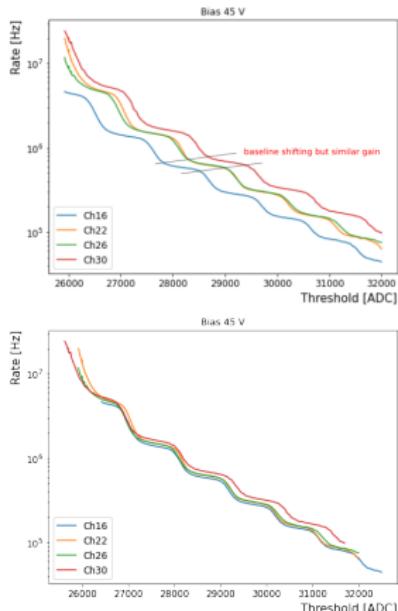
Toy prototype: Noise vs. threshold



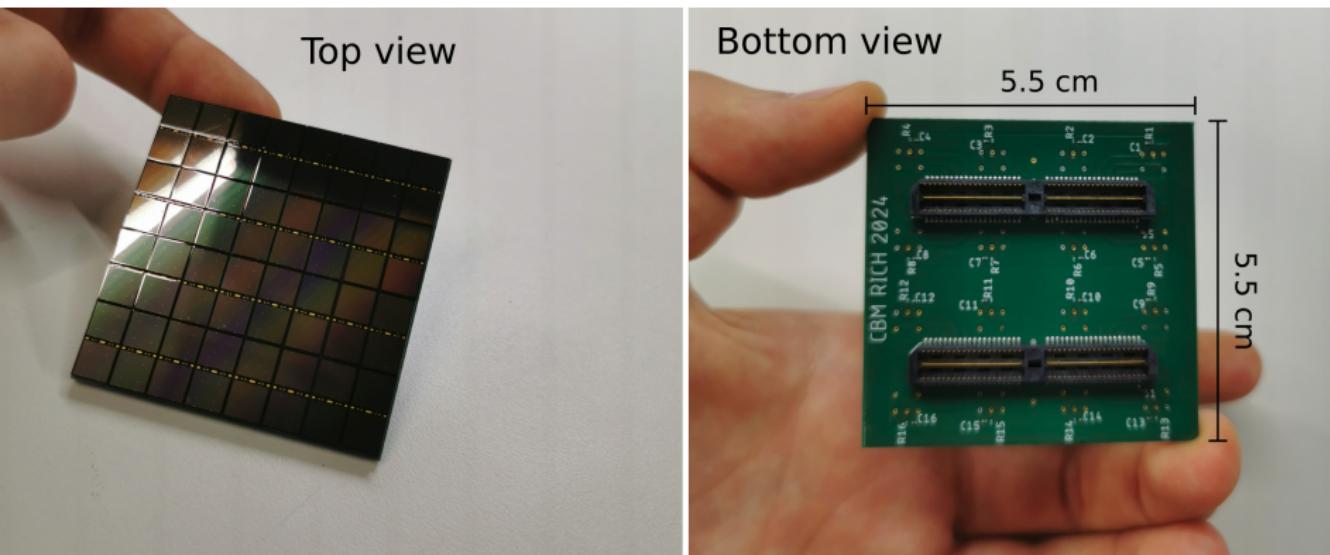
Gain analysis

4 SiPMs set at 45 V/25°C

A baseline shifting is observed (sol. [DiRICH baseline calibration](#)), however the channel gain seems to be similar.



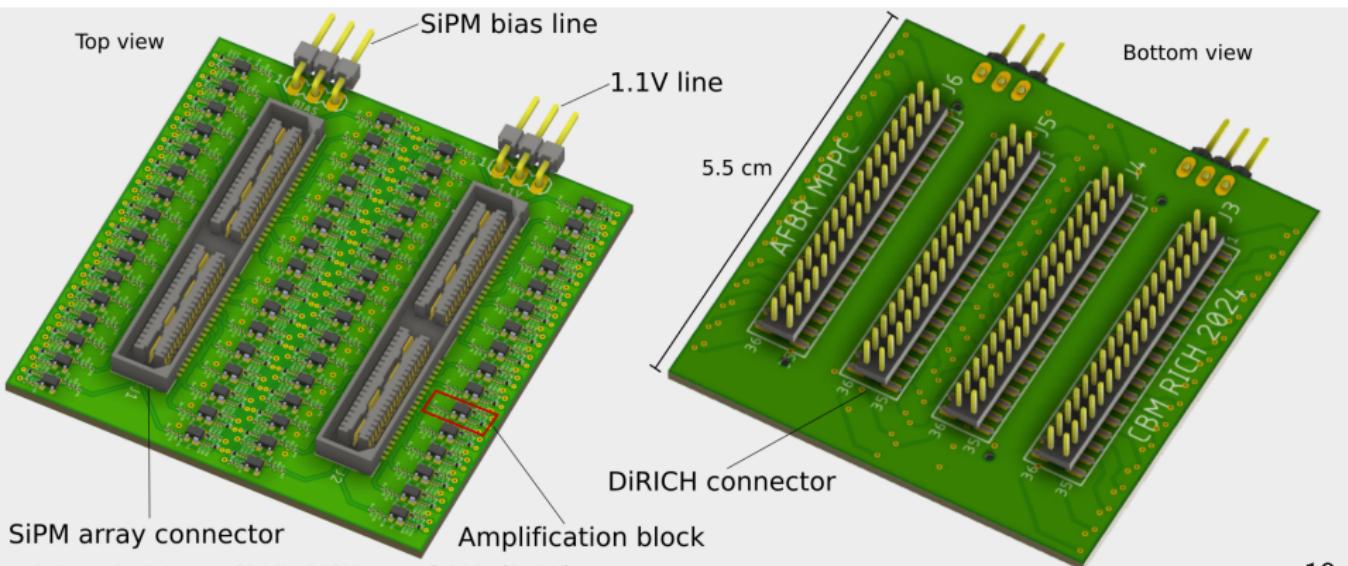
8x8 SiPM array



Thanks to GSI (M. Traxler's team) for PCB soldering!

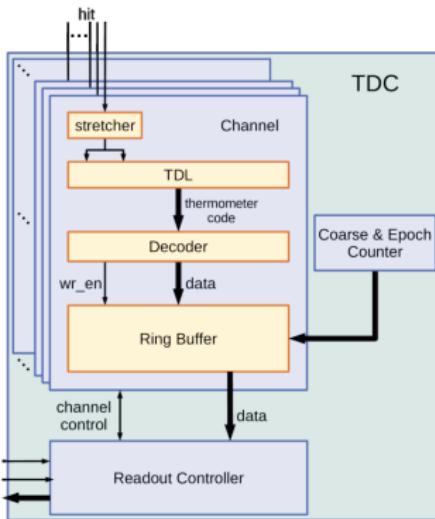
Amplification board

- 64 amplification channels
- $5.5 \times 5.5 \text{ cm}^2$ PCB
- 2 high-density SAMTEC connectors (QSE-040-01-F-D-A)
- ~ 700 components
- $0.77 \text{ A}/1.1 \text{ V} \sim 0.84 \text{ W}$
- 5 W per panel (6 SiPM arrays)

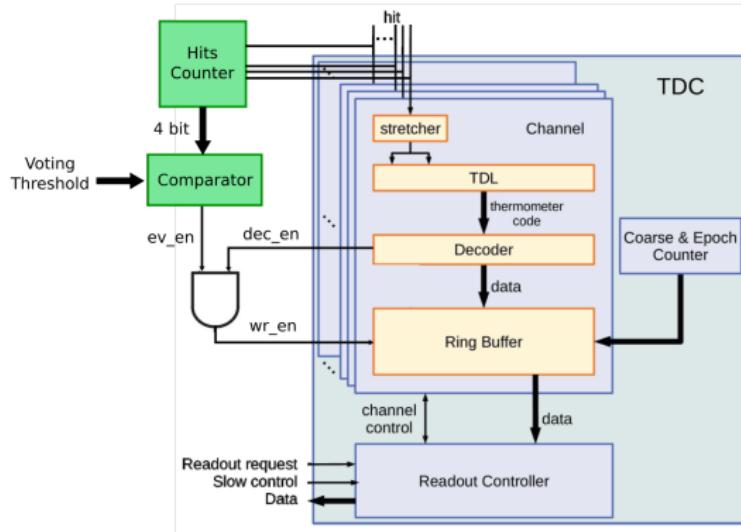


Triggering system concept

MAPMT FPGA Architecture



SiPM FPGA Architecture



Summary: Hardware

- Complete characterization of SiPM's performance depending on temperature and over-voltage
- Design of the SiPM signal conditioning (shortening & amplification) warranting linearity, photo-electron resolution, low power consumption, and scalability.
- 2×2 SiPM array designed and tested (threshold scanning, photo-electron resolution, no inter-channel crosstalk)
- Design of an 8×8 SiPM array. **PCB under assembly and soldering!**
- Design of the amplification board for 64 SiPM channels

Outlook

- 8×8 SiPM array characterization (temperature, bias voltage, radiation damage)
- Ring signal detection under synchronized conditions
- FPGA triggering modification for free-streaming detection

Thanks!

Backup
