

A detailed 3D cutaway diagram of the PANDA detector, showing its complex internal structure. The diagram illustrates various components including the target area, tracking detectors, and calorimeters, all arranged in a cylindrical geometry around a central beam line. Different colors are used to distinguish between various detector layers and support structures.

Interfaces to HESR and PANDA from the LMD Point of View

Prometeusz Jasinski

For the PANDA luminosity detector group

09.12.2014

Collaboration meeting: DCS

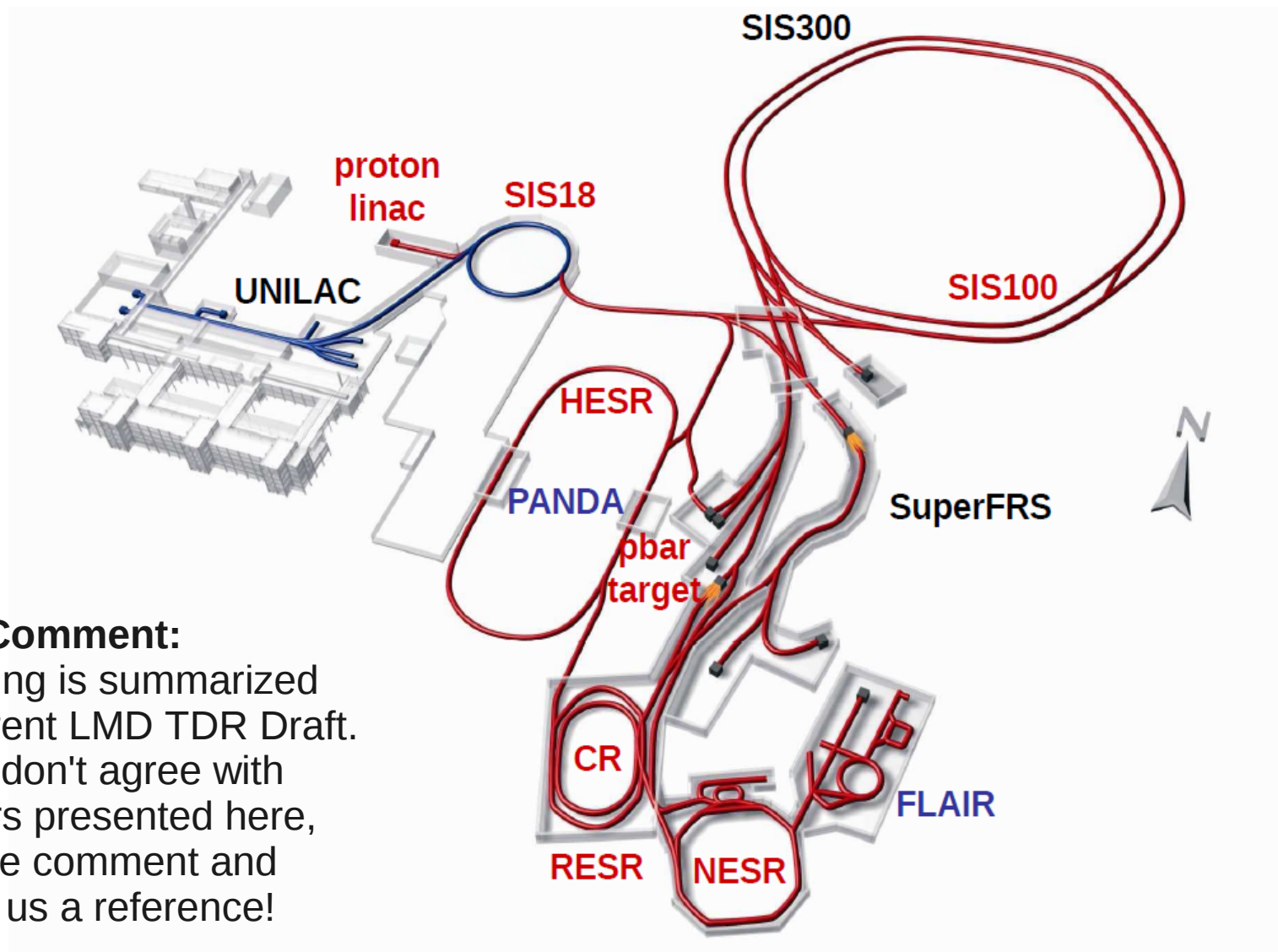


JOHANNES GUTENBERG
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



Helmholtz-Institut Mainz

Some „facts“ on HESR

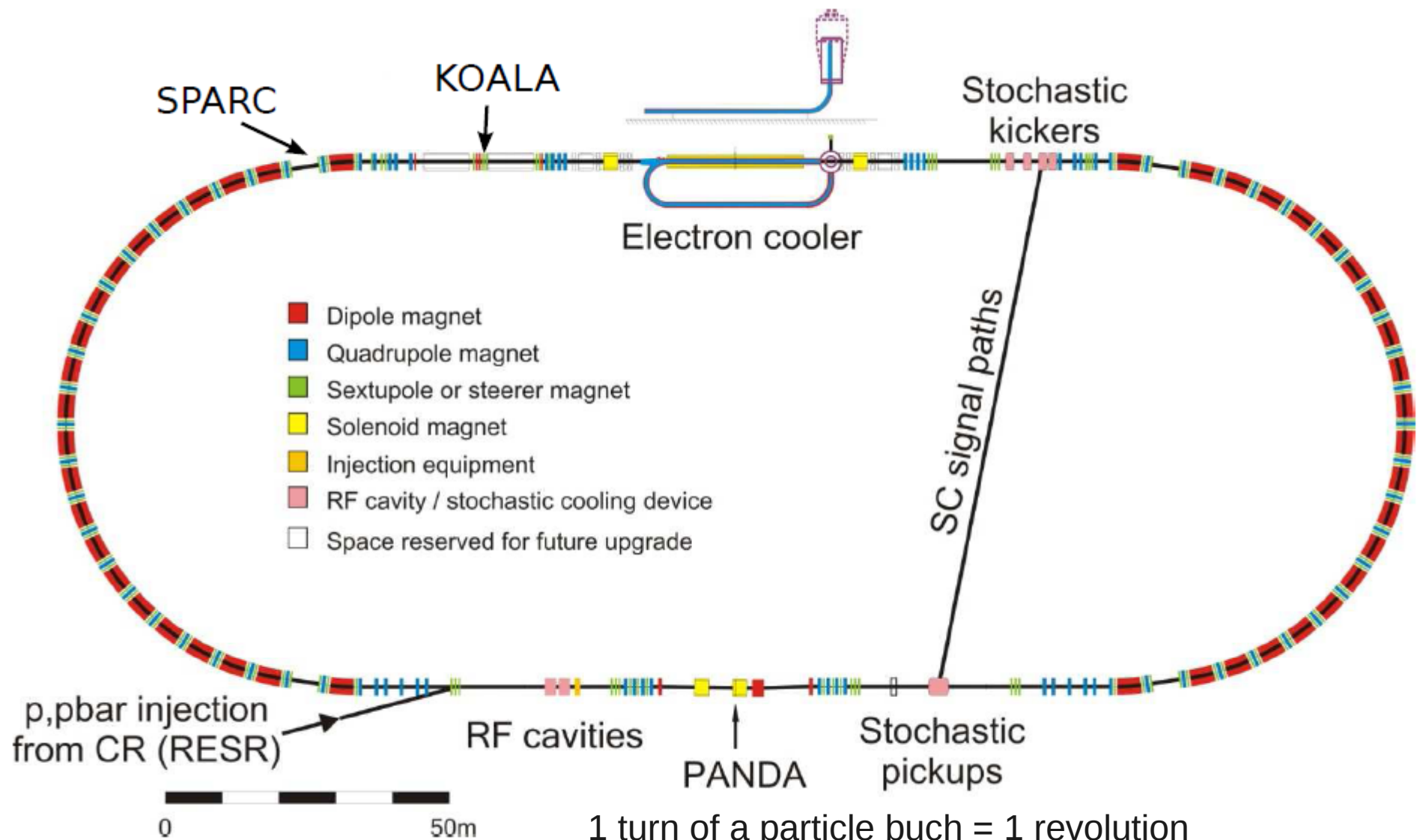


Comment:

Everything is summarized
In our current LMD TDR Draft.

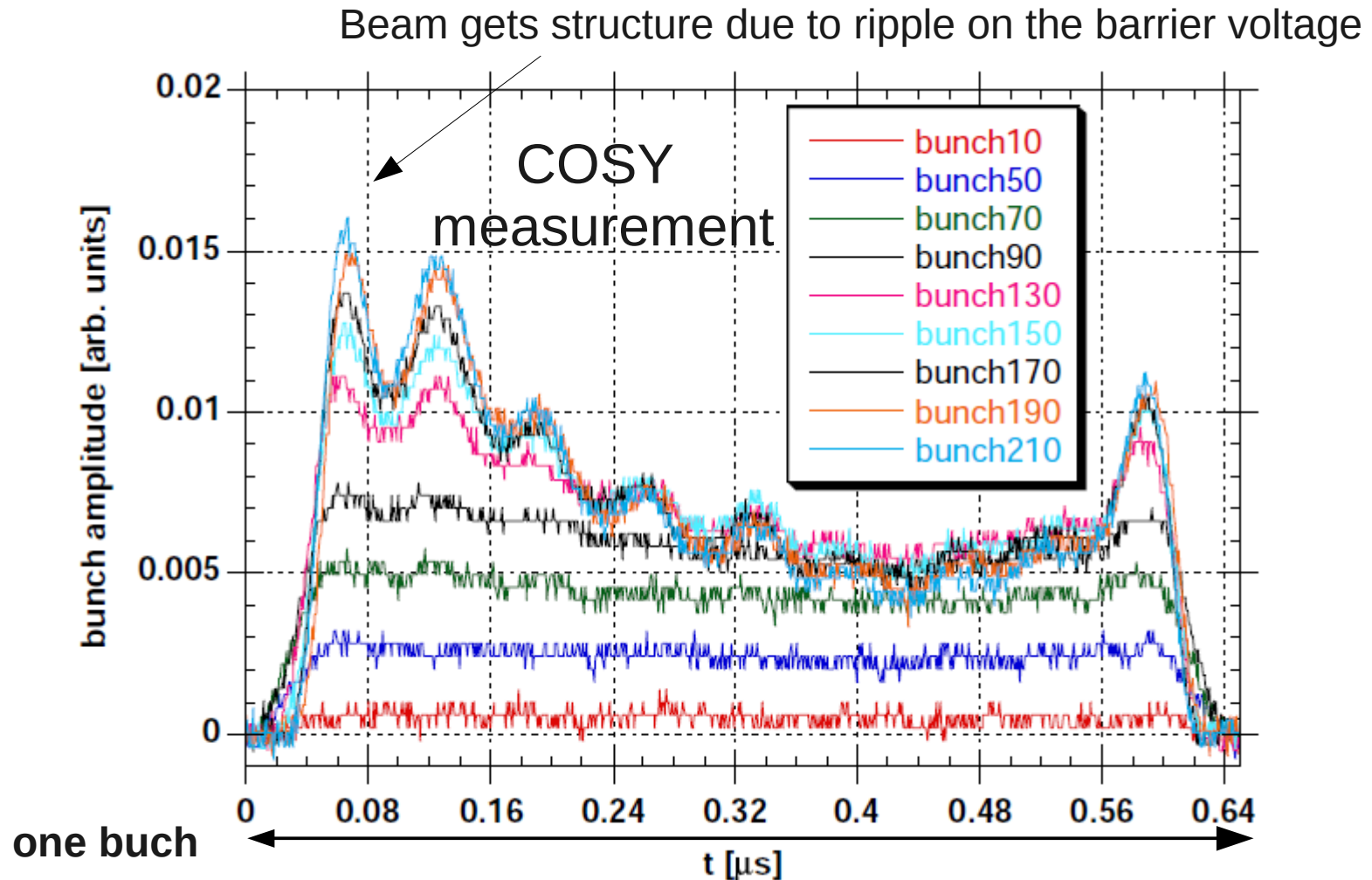
If you don't agree with
Numbers presented here,
Please comment and
Send us a reference!

Some „facts“ on HESR



1 turn of a particle bunch = 1 revolution
 Revolution frequencies $f = 443 \text{ kHz} - 521 \text{ kHz}$ (1.5-15 GeV/c)
 Revolution period $T = 2.26 \mu\text{s} - 1.9 \mu\text{s}$ (1.5 – 15 GeV/c)

Bunch Structure in Barrier Bucket Mode (Physics at PANDA)



MOPD068

Proceedings of IPAC'10, Kyoto, Japan

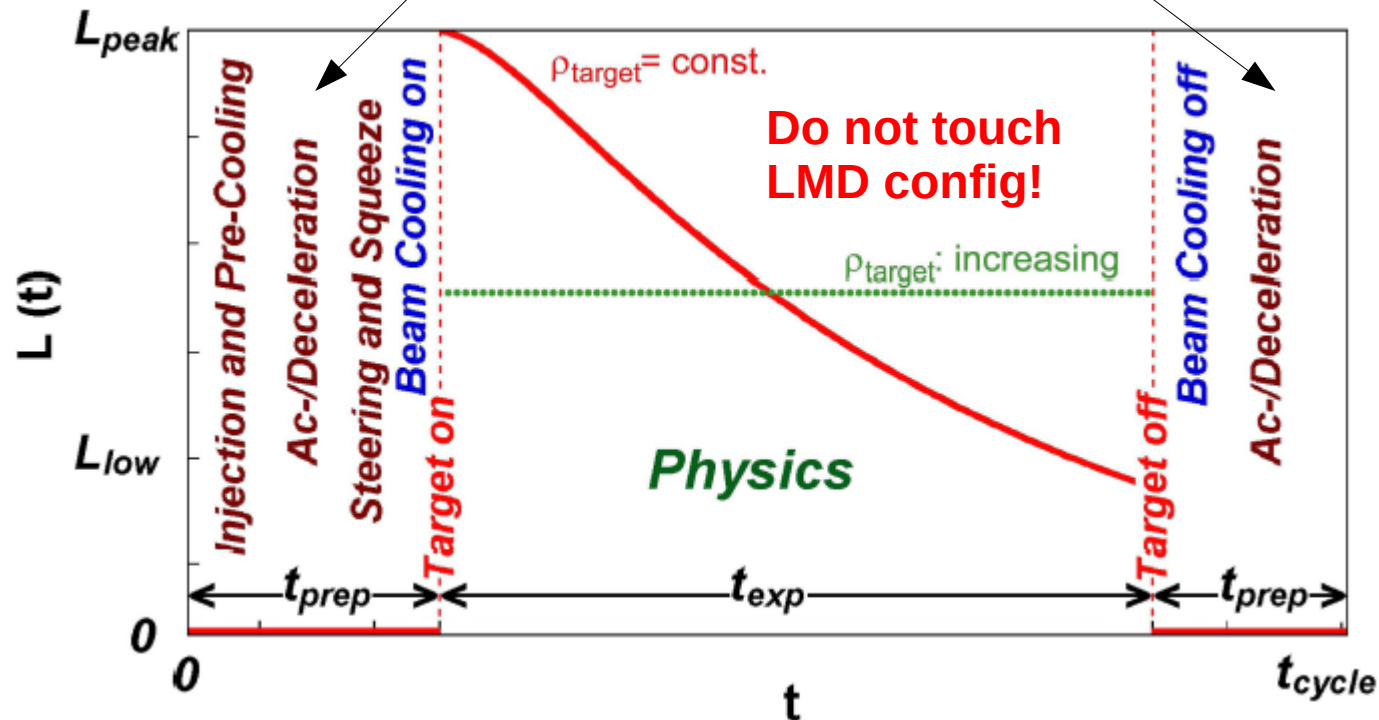
STOCHASTIC MOMENTUM COOLING EXPERIMENTS WITH A
BARRIER BUCKET CAVITY AND INTERNAL TARGETS
AT COSY-JUELICH IN PREPARATION FOR HESR AT FAIR

H. Stockhorst, R. Maier, D. Prasuhn and R. Stassen, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, Germany
T. Katayama, Tokyo

PANDA future conditions:
DC beam with a fill factor of 80%

The Luminsity Profile

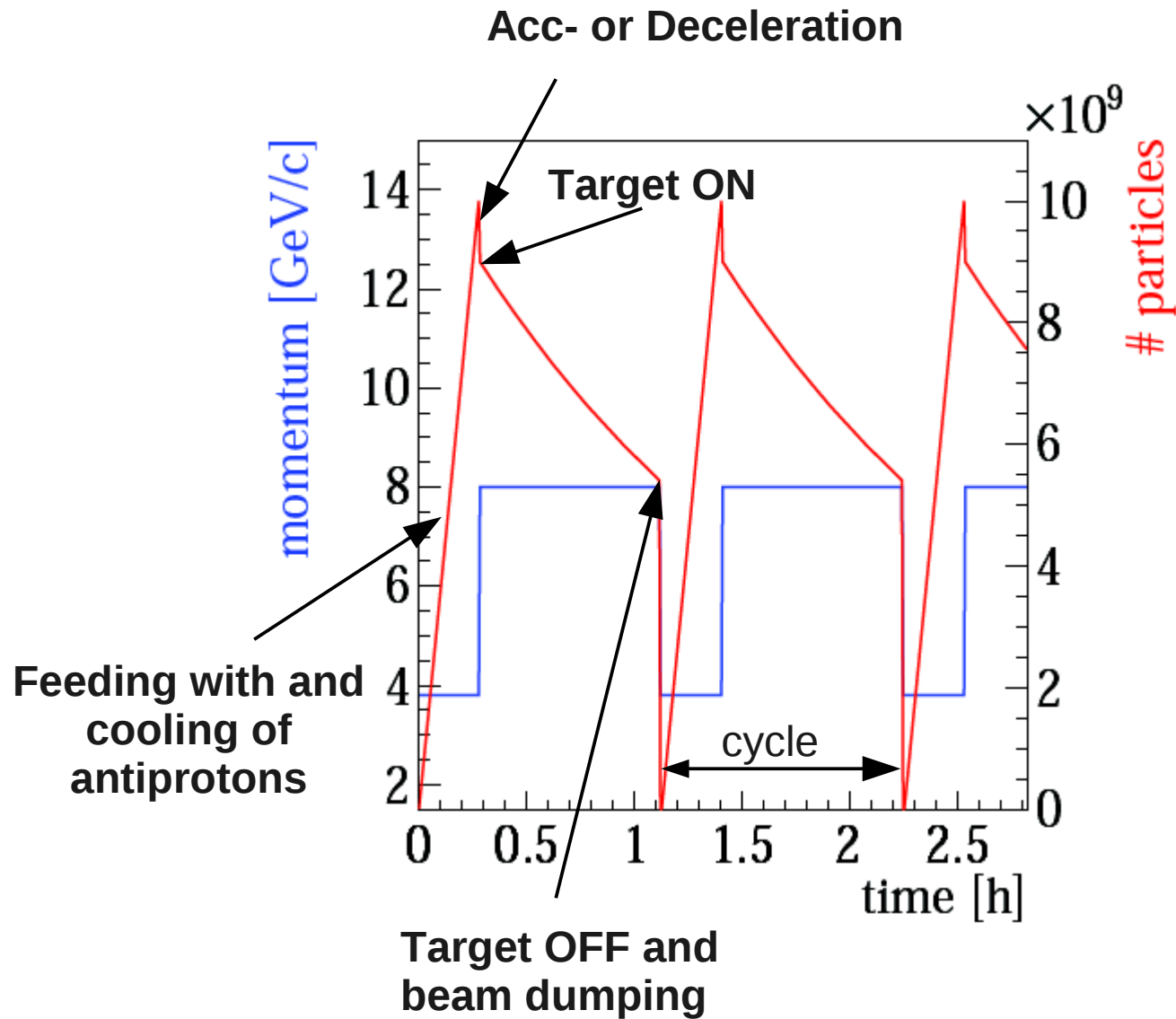
LMD Configuration
only during beam preparation!



$t_{exp} = 9.5 \text{ min} - 32 \text{ min}$; $t_{prep} = 2 \text{ min} - 5 \text{ min}$

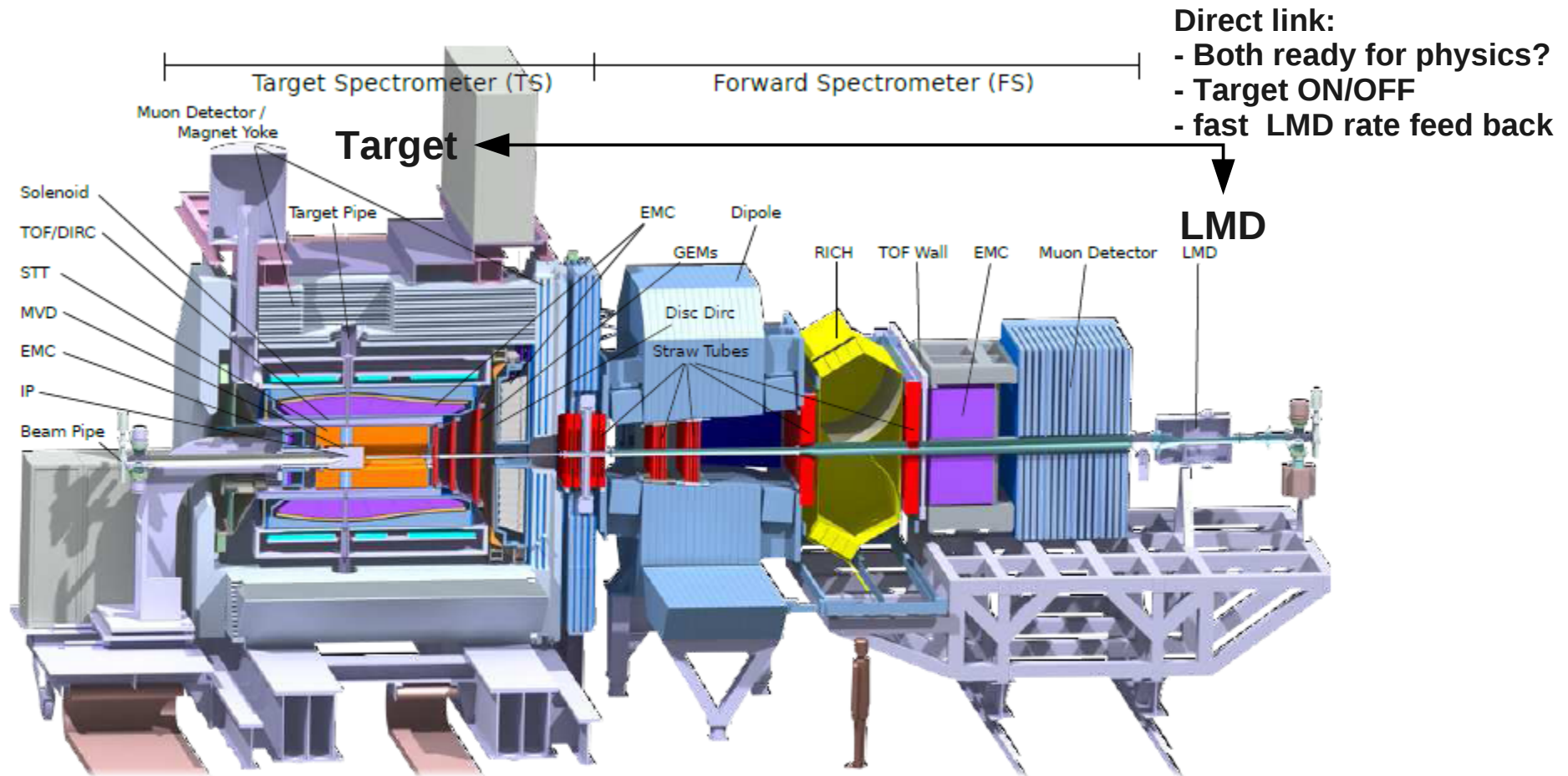
Well, this is the operation WITH the RESR.
But we won't have the RESR for quite a long time.

HESR cycles without RESR



$t_{\text{exp}} = 26 \text{ min} - 65 \text{ min}$; $t_{\text{prep}} = 19 \text{ min} - 22 \text{ min}$

The Luminosity Detector and PANDA@HESR

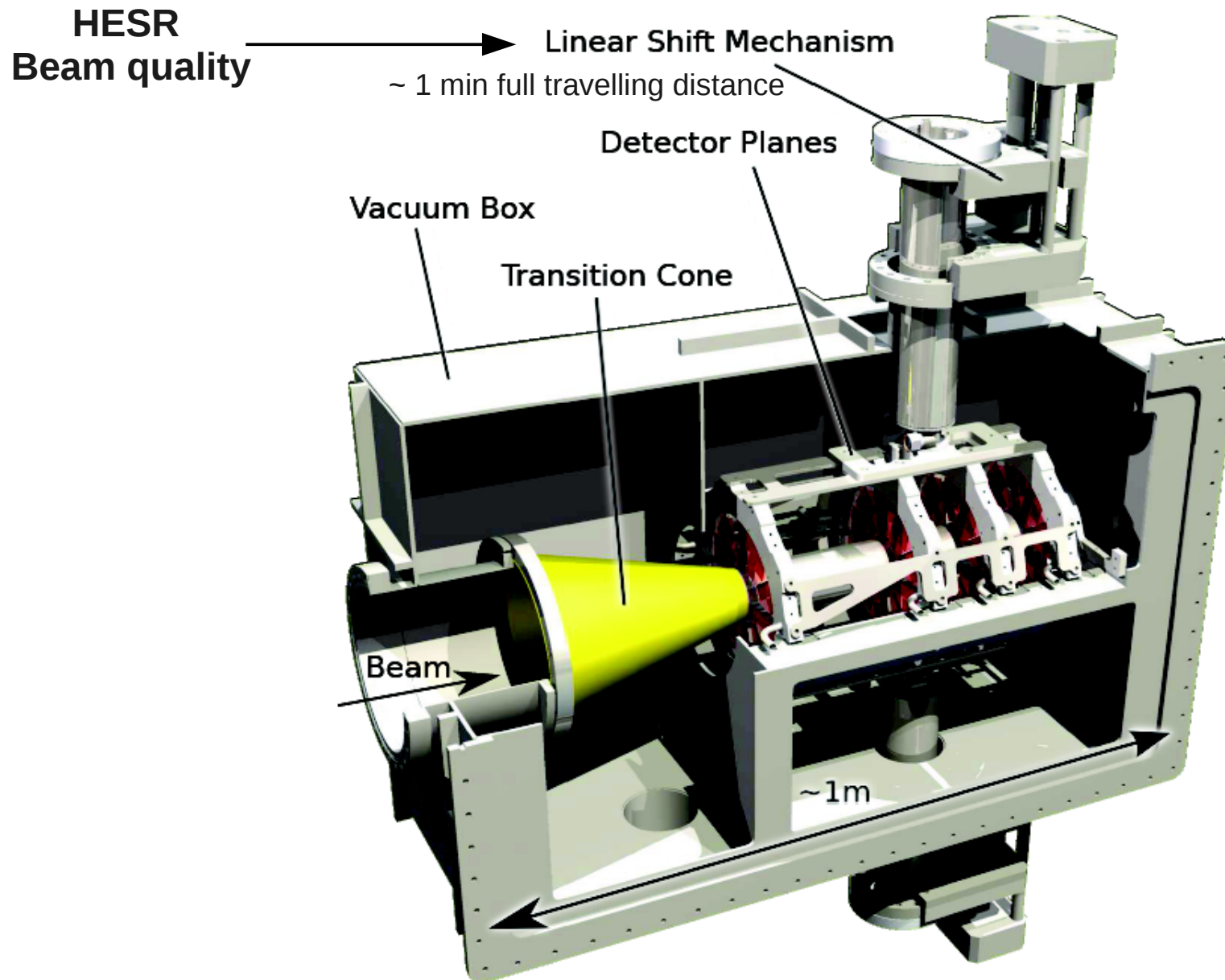


Below 3.8 GeV/c Solenoid field must be reduced down to 1T for 1.5 GeV/c
Dipole field is ramped by HESR according to the beam momentum

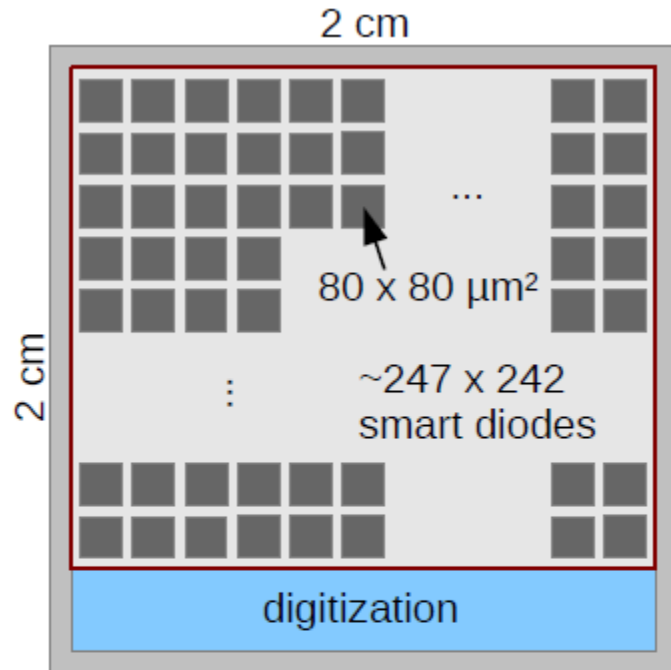
→ **Offline access to the dipole field strength at ANY physics data taking time required!**

→ **PANDA Hall probe → DCS?**

The Luminosity Detector



LMD Sensors



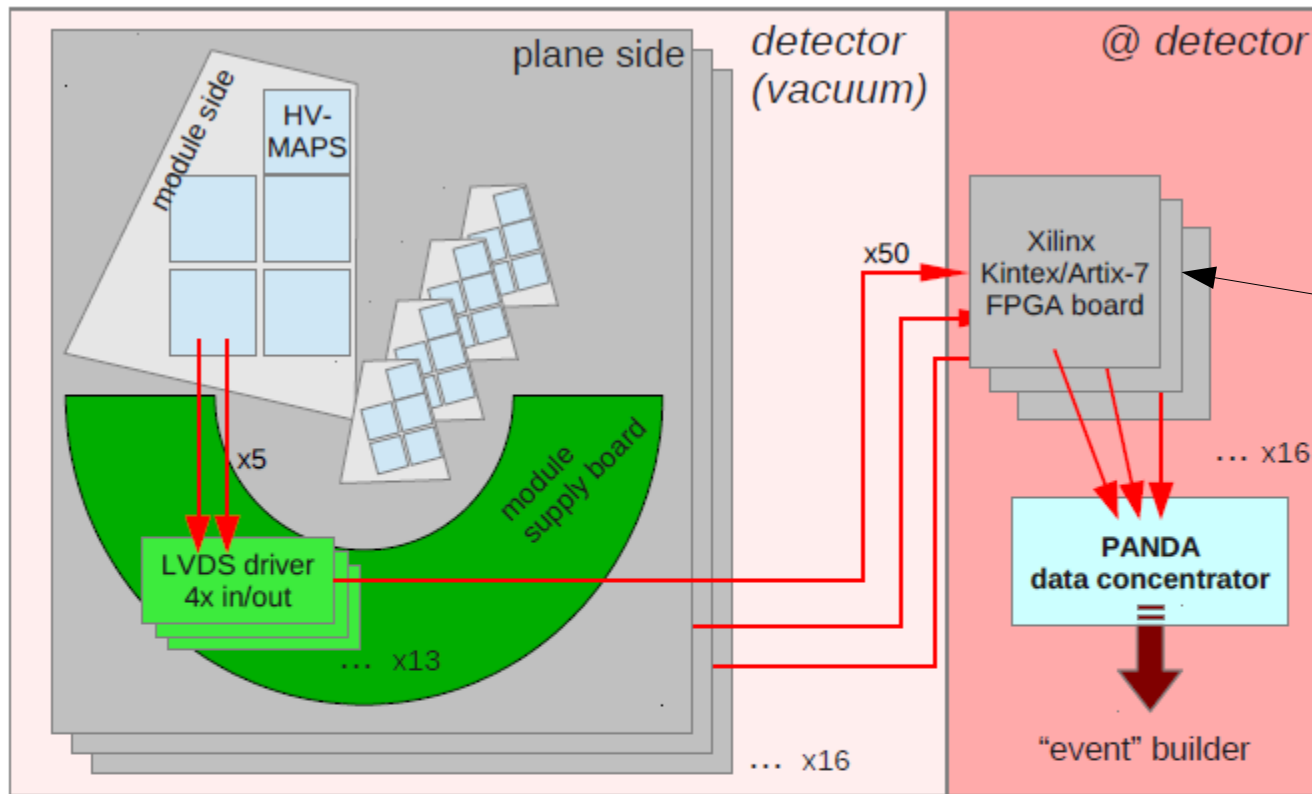
type	pads	traces on module flex cable	description
data	6	4	data output (LVDS @ 800 Mbps)
clock	2	2	system clock (LVDS @ 40 MHz)
SPI	4	4	Slow control
ground	10	6	GND
low voltage (LV)	5	1	high current 1.8 V
LV sense	1	1	sense line low voltage
VSSA	1	1	analog voltage 1.5 V
HV	2	2	60 V
Temperatur	2	2	NTC on chip
Fast reset	2	2	synchronized reset (LVDS)
Test pulse	2	2	test pulse
Reset	2	2	asynchronous reset
Monitor	2	2	discriminator output
Total	41	31	

Table 3.1: Overview of number and usage of PADs on the HV-MAPS.

Figure 3.4: Simplified layout of the final HV-MAPS design (Not to scale)

In total 400 HV-MAPS in the LMD
Send time information of hits encoded
with a gray counter at 40MHz (25ns)

DAQ of HV-MAPS



HESR burst number
or revolution signal?

↓
SODA

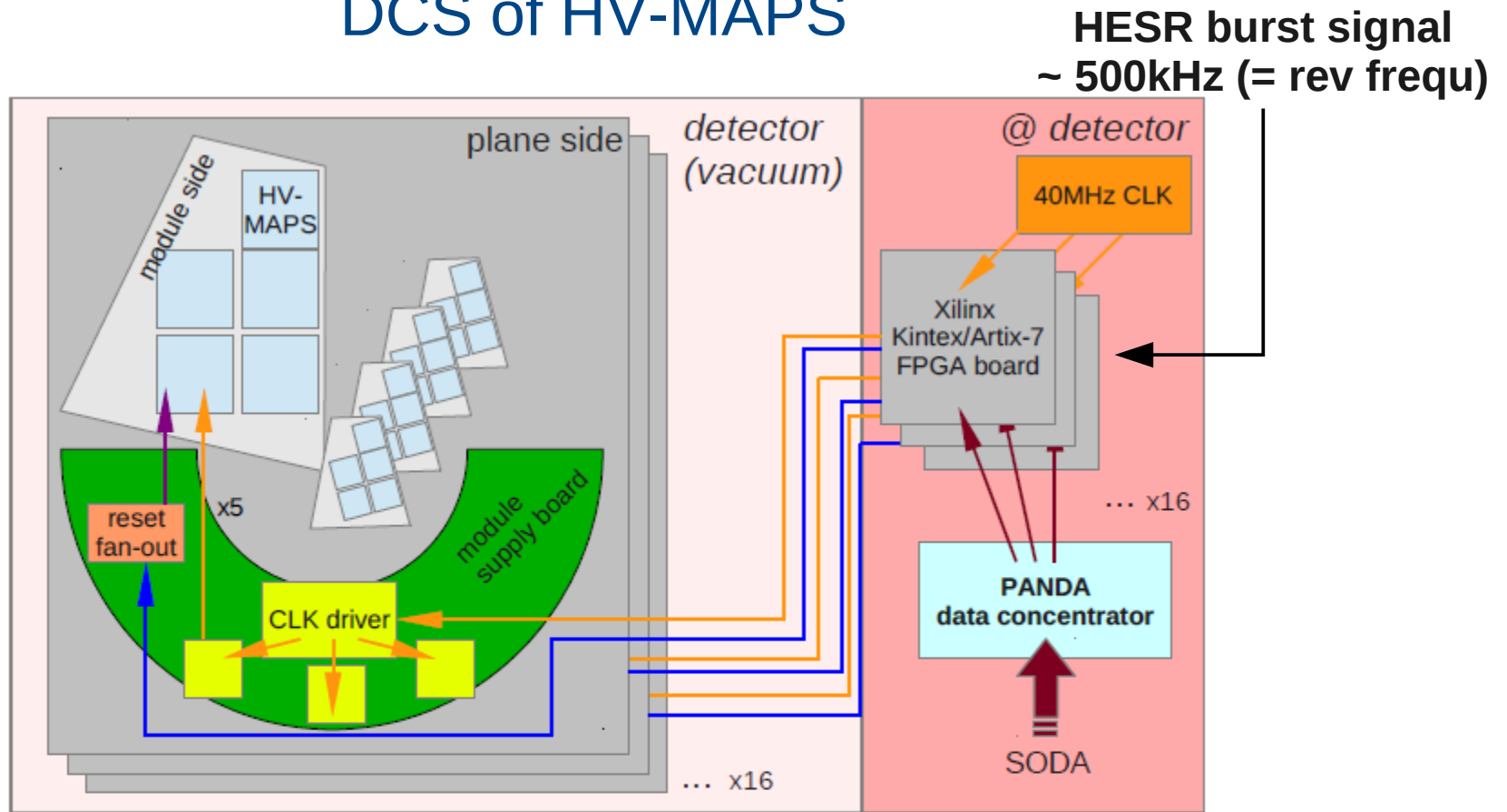
Clk generator

↓
SODA

Distribution system

Delay between LMD hits → FPGA board ~ 1 μ s
Delay between HESR signal → FPGA board = ?
→ **Specifications needed here!**

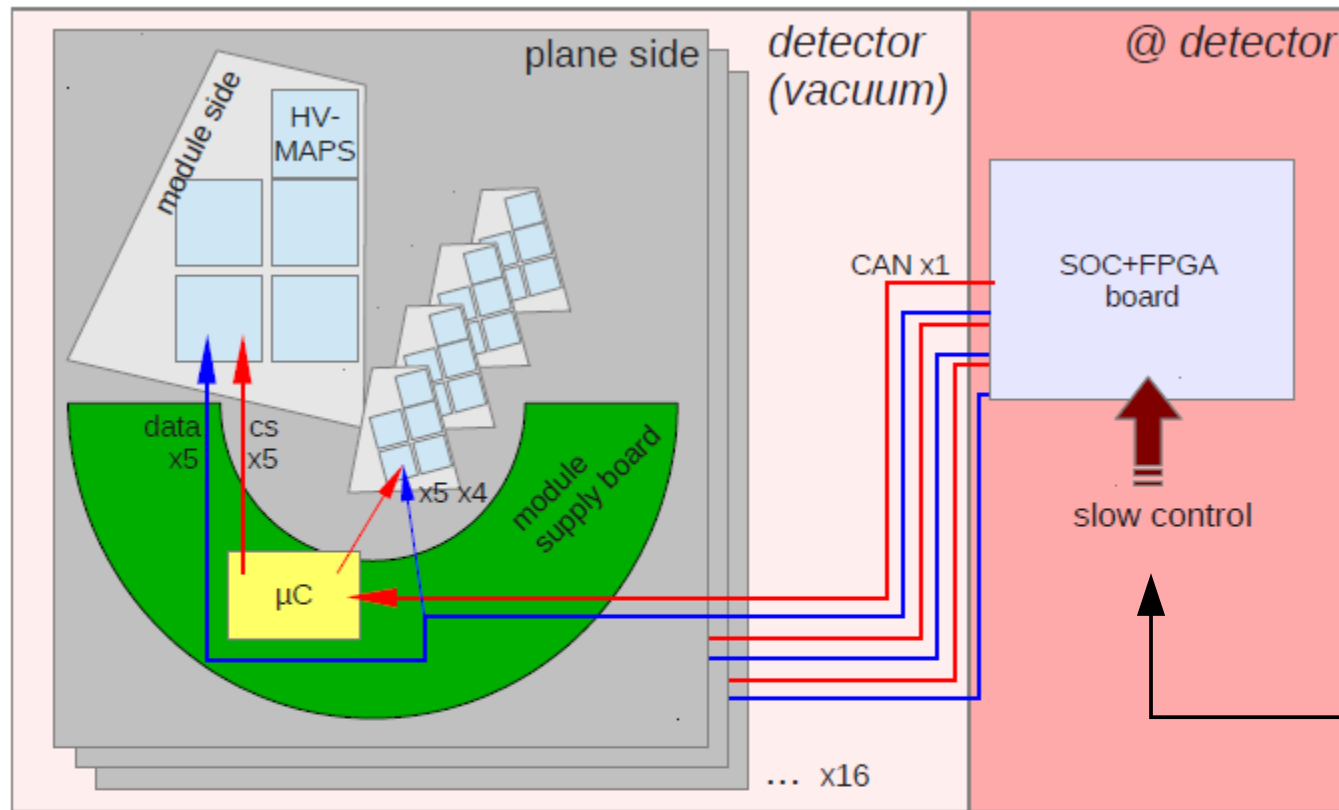
DCS of HV-MAPS



40 MHz clk signal (most probably) directly coupled to SODA 160MHz clk
Synchronous Reset of gray counters on the HV-MAPS:
Fast resets within one ~ 400 ns long burst gap!
→ **Direct link to HESR monitoring equipment**
with low jitter and well known timing specifications needed!
(analogue signal of beam current pickup?)

DCS of HV-MAPS

HESR preparation



~ **15 MB** of sensor settings via SOC+FPGA board configuration during preparation time in an HESR cycle
In the worst case **only 2 min** available for configuration and we are not the only ones in PANDA!
→ **HESR information of middle priority**

Prior to Specifications / DB design : Requirements

See the table...