

# Forward Endcap

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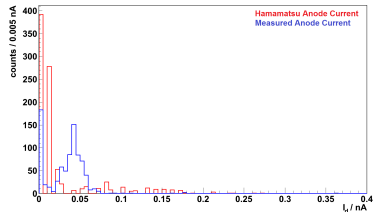
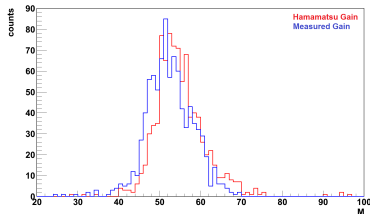
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**RUB**



- VPTTs
  - All PANDA units screened now
  - Determination of preamp gain (incl. Bonn cosmics setup)
- APD preamps
  - Stability vs. gain
- Signal shaping in forward endcap
- APD subunit output differences
  - Some more understanding
  - Some more questions
- APDs - Pulsed vs. DC measurements
- Inner hole walls material?
- Crystal damage
- Summary

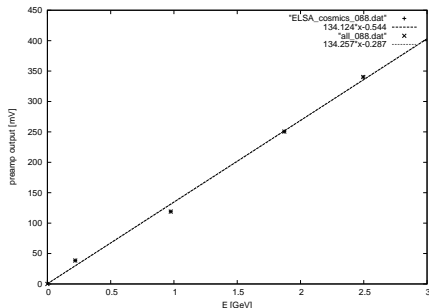
# VPTTs



- All PANDA VPTTs screened now
- Gain and dark current distributions fully acceptable
- Ready to sort by gain and start to build subunits
- All 1500 V-voltage divider PCBs already available from Basel

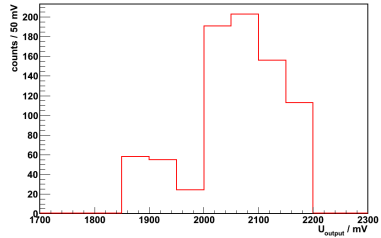
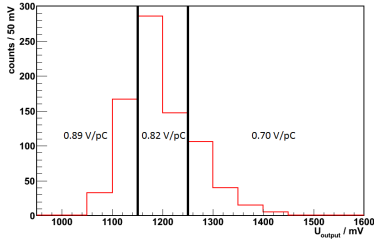
# VPTT preamps

- Problem: What gain (mV/pC output) should the preamps have in order to properly cover the dynamic range needed ( 2 V @ 12 GeV), taking tube gain distribution and B-field losses of tube gain into account
- Last year's ELSA beam time data finally consistent with recent Bonn cosmics setup measurements



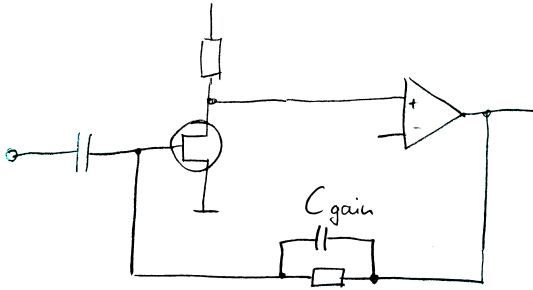


# VPTT preamps



- Idea: Narrowing the distribution by manufacturing three different preamps (higher gains)
- Resulting in a use of the full dynamic range and a somewhat narrower distribution

# VPTT preamps



- Gain determined by capacitor in negative feedback loop
- Some test pieces in the estimated gain range manufactured in Basel and given to Bochum

## VPTT preamps

| s/n | $C_{gain}$ | gain <sub>BSL</sub> | gain <sub>BO</sub> | $t_{rise,BSL}$ | $t_{rise,BO}$ | noise <sub>BSL</sub> |
|-----|------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 504 | 0.5 pF     | 800 mV/pC           | 880 mV/pC          | 250 ns         | 32.7 ns       | 2.5 mV               |
| 516 | 0.5 pF     | 830 mV/pC           | 933 mV/pC          | 220 ns         | 37.2 ns       | 2.7 mV               |
| 616 | 0.6 pF     | 800 mV/pC           | 769 mV/pC          | 220 ns         | 33.0 ns       | 2.5 mV               |
| 640 | 0.6 pF     | 760 mV/pC           | 760 mV/pC          | 220 ns         | 32.2 ns       | 2.6 mV               |
| 700 | 0.7 pF     | 660 mV/pC           | 676 mV/pC          | 170 ns         | 29.8 ns       | 2.6 mV               |
| 774 | 0.7 pF     | 690 mV/pC           | 677 mV/pC          | 180 ns         | 29.7 ns       | 2.9 mV               |

- Three groups of preamps with nominal the same gain
- Pulse shape (rise time) slightly depends on gain (adjusted by C), absolute values depend on pulser rise time
- Signal to noise ratio seems to even slightly improve with rising gain

- All gain determining capacitors in feedback loop  $\pm 0.05$  pF (about 10 % of nominal value)
- The necessary three preamp gains (0.89, 0.82, and 0.70 V/pC) just differ in the range of 10 %
- However, the measurements imply more precise components
- Even finer gain adjustment impossible ( $C_{gain}$  already in sub-pF range)
- Real preamp gain will be measured for every single piece
- There is still some room for afterwards group-wise gain tuning by varying HV ( $\pm 20$  %)
- So we finally order the three nominal gain ranges defined by 0.5, 0.6, and 0.7 pF  $C_{gain}$  (quantities  $\rightarrow$  Tobias)

- Problem: Achieve low enough preamp gain w/o oscillation susceptibility (in order to be able to maintain an APD gain as close as possible to 200)
- Gain change: vary capacitance in negative feedback loop
- It is very hard to tell what causes a preamp or a setup with preamps to start oscillating:
  - Temperature
  - Shielding
  - Cabling (propagation via power supply)
  - High or low intensity light pulser signal injection

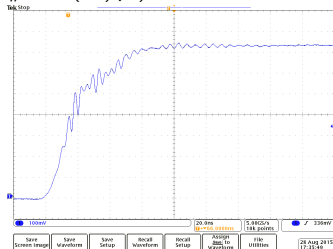
## APD preamps

| serial number | C [pF] | gain [mV/pC] | rise time [ns] |
|---------------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| 1002          | 2.2    | 210          | 17.2           |
| 1005          | 1.5    | 364          | 20.5           |
| 1008          | 1.8    | 324          | 20.0           |
| 1013          | 2.2    | 212          | 17.0           |

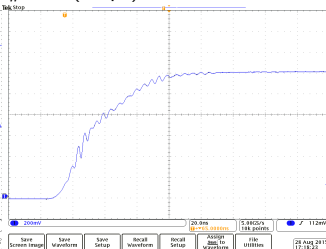
- Preamp # 1013 was the most stable 'low gain' one so far (getting oscillating below -20 °C only - in the past)
- However, we were not able to cause any of the preamps listed to oscillate recently (not even the one oscillating in the past)
- In certain cases all preamps show ringing with oscillation frequency in rising edge

# APD preamps

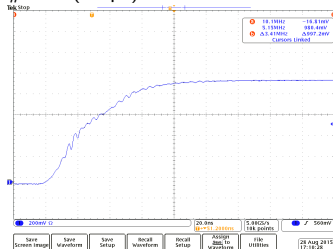
# 1013 (2.2 pF)



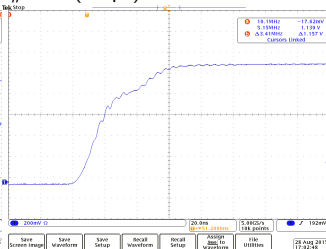
# 1005 (1.5 pF)



# 1008 (1.8 pF)



# 1002 (2.2 pF)



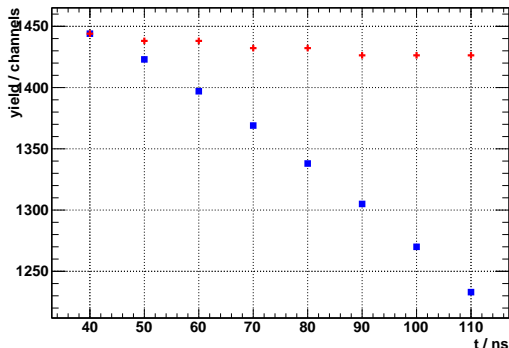
- In order to go on building a new APD unit we decided for 32 pieces with 1.8 pF gain determining capacitor to be build by Basel
- This is the version a little higher in gain (hence a little more stable) as the one we observed oscillating in the past...
- Mount this unit to Proto192 as this is the best test bed for oscillation susceptibility
- What APD gain will this preamp version finally allow to use? (Answer depends on some other problems to be solved...)



# Signal shaping in forward endcap

- Old Proto192 shaping circuit inappropriate
  - Non-linear I/O curve
  - Band pass edge in signal region  
→ very sensitive to signal rise time (LP vs. scintillation pulse)
  - Improper I/O impedance matching

Schmidt Shaper / Canberra2010 Risetime Response

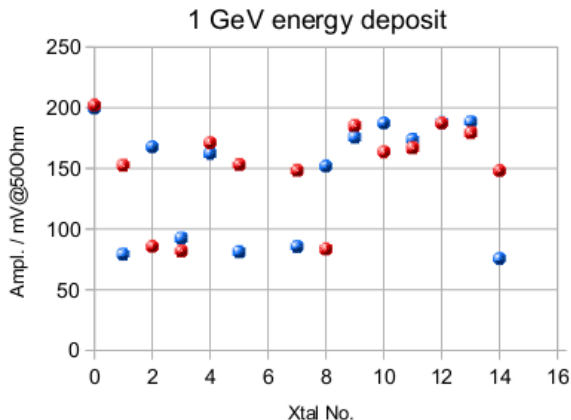


# Signal shaping in forward endcap

- New design necessary
  - Transfer shaping (completely) to digital regime (FPGA)?
  - At least one analog hardware shaping stage needed
  - Otherwise blocking of  $\times 16$ -range by high output preamp signals
  - $\rightarrow$  blind to small signals piling up on large ones
  - Matching of 2.2 V single ended preamp output (w/ floating baseline) to 1 V differential ADC input
  - Is a perfect matching ADC board really unaffordable?  
(Instead of a reuse of the barrel design)

# APD subunit output differences

- It is still not fully understood where the differing output signals of two APDs sitting on one crystal come from
- ELSA 2014 beam time results:



# APD subunit output differences

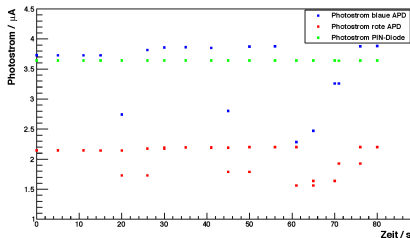
- Checking relative APD quantum efficiencies  
(gain already checked to be properly adjusted by correct HV)
- Some APD-preamp units of the subunit fell off due to insufficient curing time of the coupling adhesive (3, 5, 7, C)
- Setup:  
PIN-referenced light pulser → light mixer → APD-Preamplifier unit  
precise positioning!
- Relative quantum efficiencies turn out to be very similar for all units checked!
- Deviations in percent range:  
3: 0.99%, 5: 0.84%, 7: 1.63%, C: 2.41%

# APD subunit output differences

- With the QE test setup we can as well do the measurement including crystal (for the APD units still attached)
- Units measured that way show much larger differences!
- One unit (# 5) fell off after first measurement (incl. crystal) → second measurement w/o crystal
- W/o crystal we measure very similar QE values on the same 2-APD unit!
- There seems to be a geometrical/optical effect causing the two APDs on one crystal to receive different amounts of light!
  - Tapering? (Very subtle in forward endcap) → Simulation...

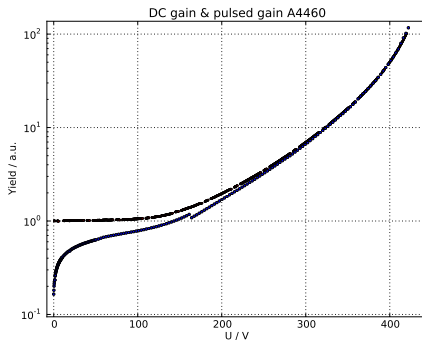
# APD subunit output differences

- Previous “w/ crystal” vs. “w/o crystal” measurement done on a ‘naked’ crystal (no reflective foil)
- The DF 2000 MA crystal cover is an additional source of problems
- Pressing the foil to crystal surface drastically changes signal outputs (20-40 %)
- How does this result translate to the situation inside a subunit (e.g. horizontal vs. vertical mounting)?



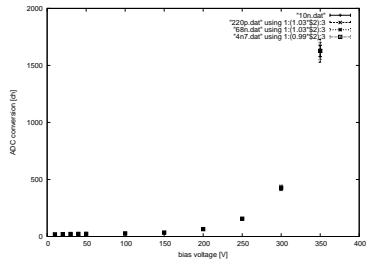
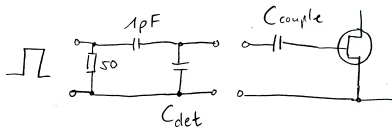
# APDs - Pulsed vs. DC measurements

- Some input to the still puzzling “DC” vs. “pulsed” APD characteristic curve differences
- Some time ago there was the idea to check if the HV dependent APD capacity in conjunction with the fixed coupling capacitor may cause differences



# APDs - Pulsed vs. DC measurements

- Characteristic curves for four different coupling capacities (220pF, 4.7nF, 10nF, 68nF), light pulser → APD
- I.e. variation of coupling capacity at every single HV position
- No differences observable

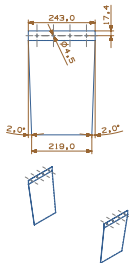


- We also varied the equivalent capacity (modelling the APD w/ and w/o bias) on a charge injection circuit while keeping the coupling capacity constant → no effect!

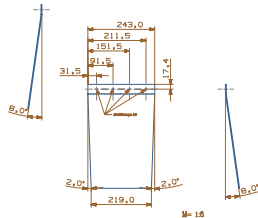


# Inner hole walls material?

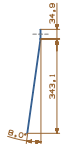
- Low density (no metal),  
shadows acceptance of forward spectrometer
- Thermoplast (thin, kinked shape - no milling)
- Non hazardous  
(halogen free, flame retardant: CERN approved)
- If anyone has an idea - please tell us



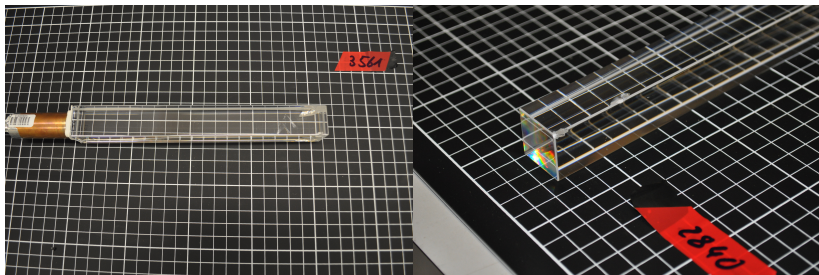
Inner stiffener ring  
Material: PVC t-3  
Stk.: 2



Inner stiffener ring 1300-17  
Material: PVC t-3  
Stk.: 2



# Crystal damage



- There are a lot of damaged crystals in the dismantled APD subunit!
- All damages within the first 4 cm from front face
- Has anyone observed the like before?
- Did the unit accidentally touch ground?

# Crystal damage

| Kristallnummer: | Ort der Beschädigung: |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 3561            |                       |
| 3466            |                       |
| 3573            |                       |
| 3557            |                       |
| 2840            |                       |
| 3575            |                       |
| 3643            | /                     |
| 3572            | /                     |
| 3578            | /                     |
| 3463            |                       |
| 2842            |                       |
| 3468            |                       |
| Abgefallen:     |                       |
| 3553            | /                     |
| 3462            | /                     |
| 3646            | /                     |
| 3554            | /                     |

quasi leicht quasi nix  
sehr kleine Schramme an Seite (nahe Frontfläche)

Front view

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 3463 | 2842 | 3573 | 3554 |
| 3573 | 3462 | 3575 | 3553 |
| 2840 | 3572 | 3468 | 3537 |
| 3646 | 3466 | 3561 | 3643 |

# Summary

- VPTTs
  - All tubes delivered and screened
  - All voltage divider PCBs manufactured by Basel
  - Necessary preamp gains finally determined, ordered
  - All cables delivered
  - So we can start to build all VPTT-units
- APDs
  - 32 gain modified preamps ordered from Basel
  - Received 32 APDs from GSI
  - → build new test subunit (stability, ...)
- We need to redo the shaping and test it!
- Quite some (new) problems to be solved
  - Unequal APD outputs (optical/geometrical cause)
  - Understand DC/pulsed APD characteristic curves
  - Suitable plastic for inner endcap hole?
  - What caused the crystal damages in the dismantled APD subunit?