

Frontend electronics for the backward calorimeter

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for the Mainz EMC group



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Outline

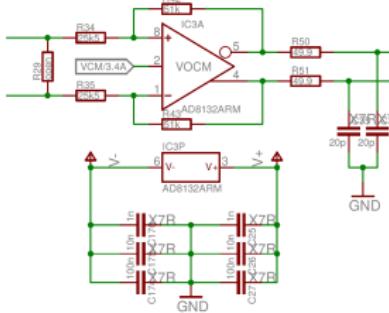
- ▶ Setup description
- ▶ Test data and performances
- ▶ Current and future activities

Setup Overview

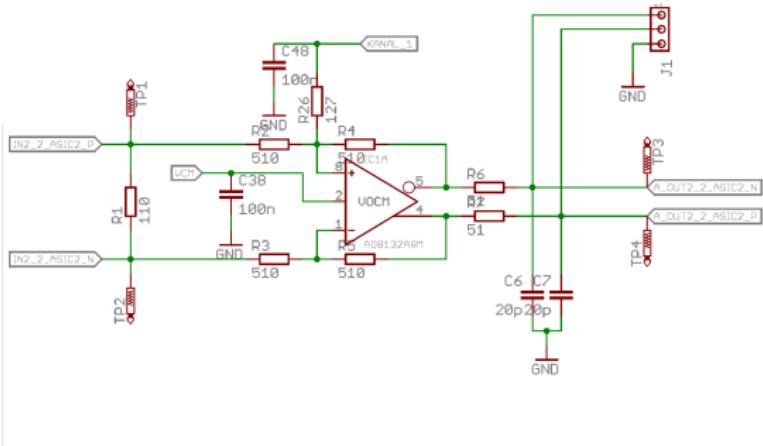
Readout chain:

- ▶ Large Area Avalanche Photodiodes (Hamamatsu)
- ▶ APFEL ASIC (GSI)
- ▶ Distribution board (Mainz)
 - ▶ APD bias voltage
 - ▶ APFEL power supply and programming
 - ▶ Line drivers
- ▶ Sampling ADC
 - ▶ Until now for testing: FEBEX (GSI)
 - ▶ Near future: Uppsala SADC
- ▶ Read-out system
 - ▶ Until now for testing: PEXOR/TRIXOR + Multi-Branch System – MBS (GSI)
 - ▶ Near future: SODANET on TRB

Sender



Receiver

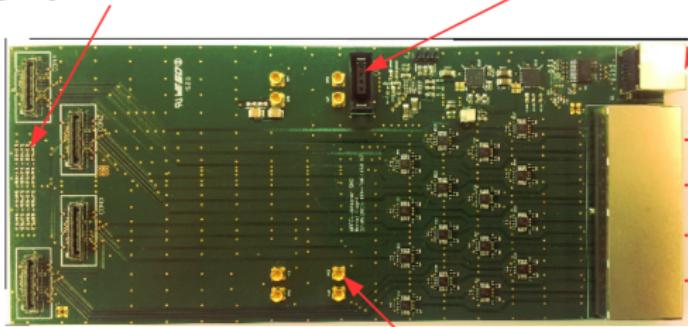


- ▶ High impedance on ASIC side
- ▶ Receiver will be implemented in the ADC input buffer
- ▶ Differential voltage setting at ADC input is useful

Line Drivers

Sender PCB

Geographical APFEL Address



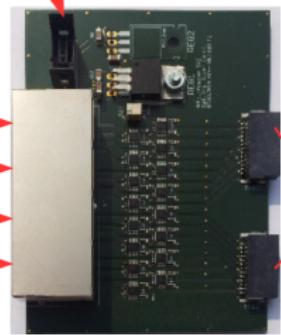
Receiver PCB

Supply Voltage

ASIC Control

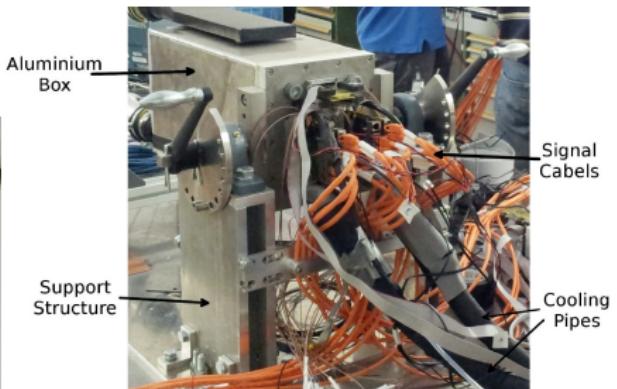
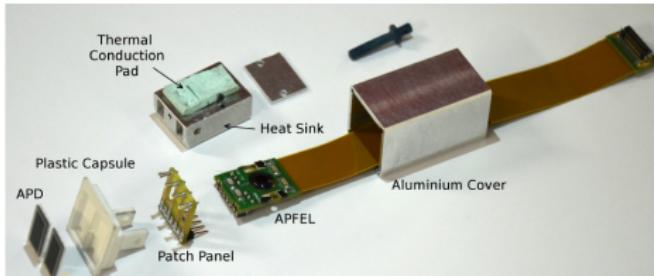
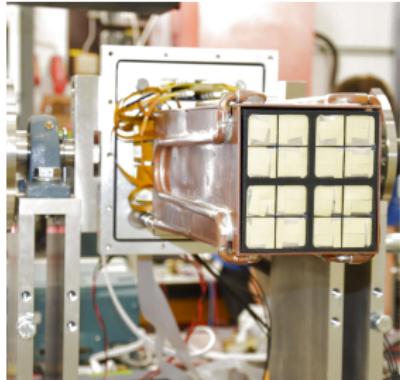
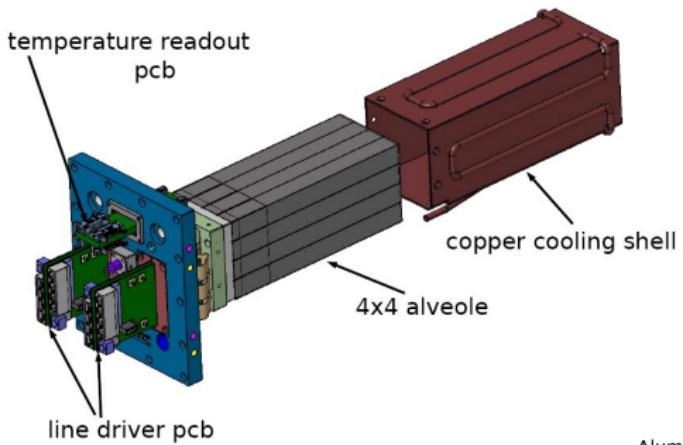
CAT7

ADC



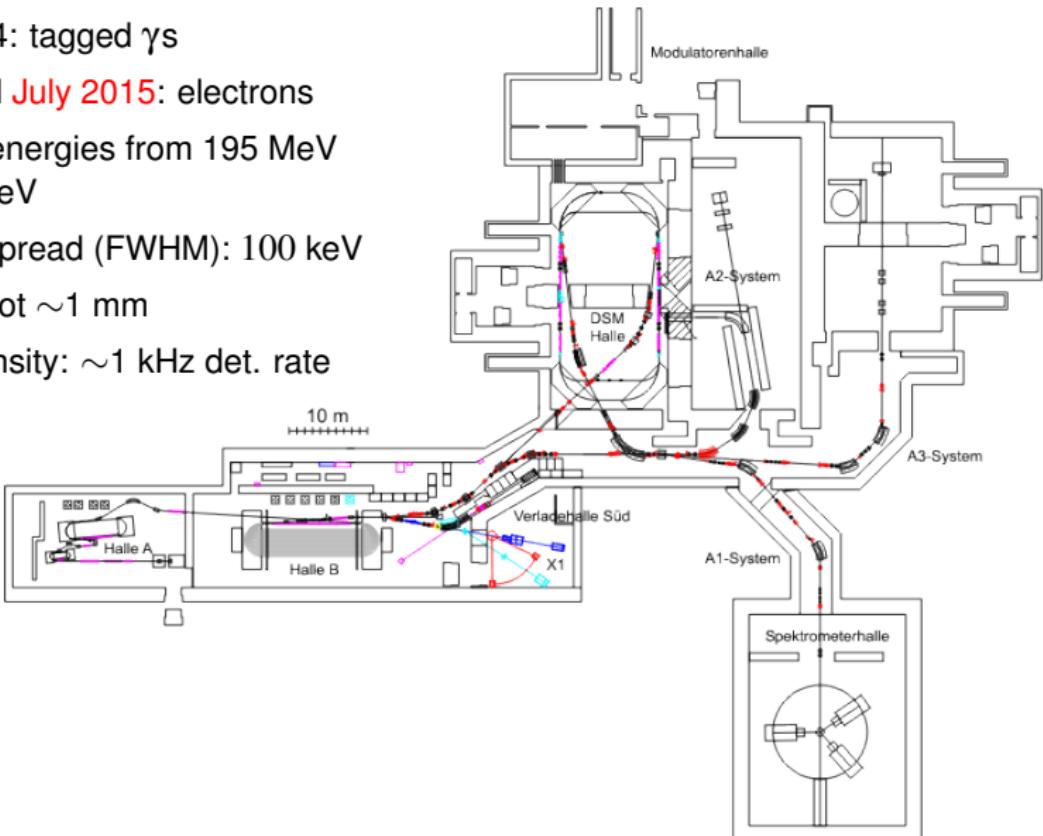
$$4 \times \text{APFEL} \times 2 \text{ APDs} = 8 \text{ Bias Voltages}$$

Prototype “Proto16”



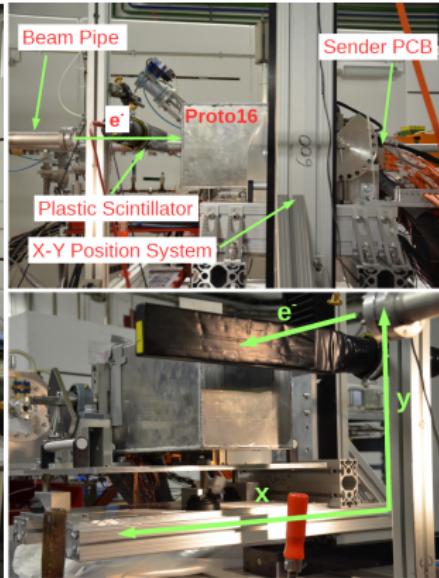
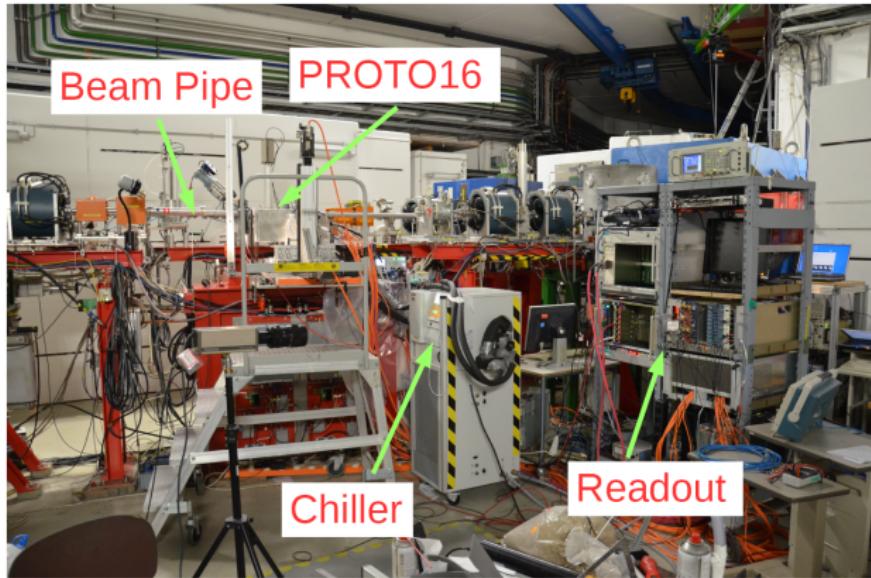
Beam tests at MAMI

- ▶ July 2014: tagged γ s
- ▶ June and **July 2015**: electrons
- ▶ 5 beam energies from 195 MeV to 855 MeV
- ▶ Energy spread (FWHM): 100 keV
- ▶ Beam spot ~ 1 mm
- ▶ Low intensity: ~ 1 kHz det. rate



Beam tests at MAMI

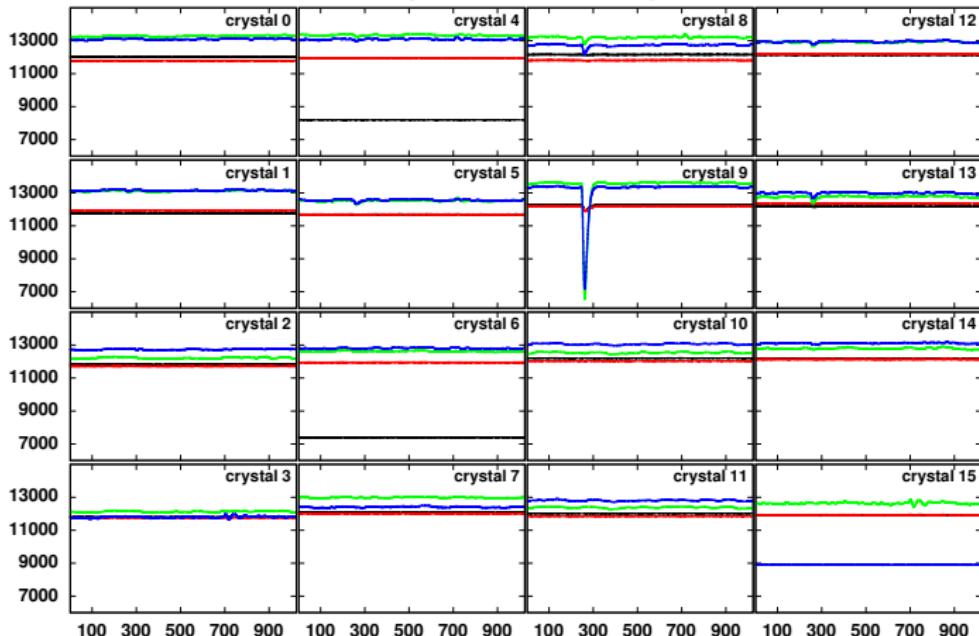
- ▶ XY-table for centering each crystal on beam
- ▶ Plastic scintillator for coincidence event triggering



Raw data

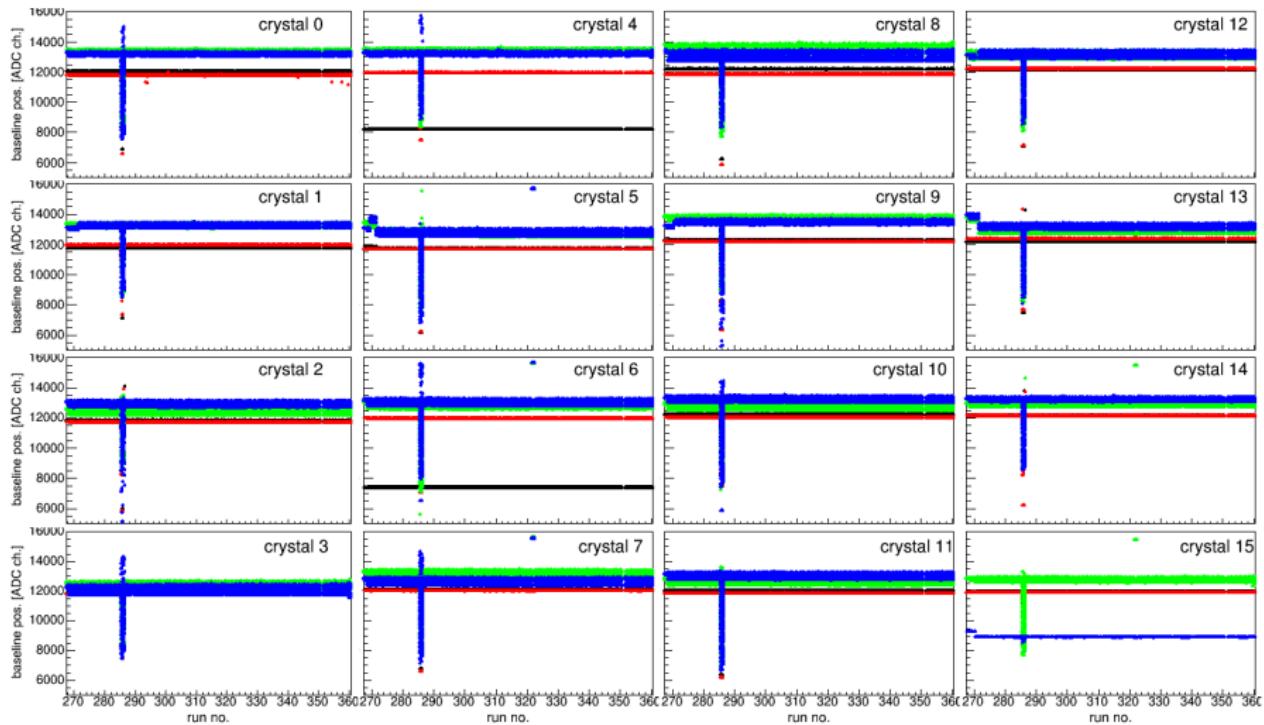
- ▶ 64 traces pro event (16 crystals×2 APD×2 amplifications)
- ▶ Trace length: 20 μ s (1024 samples)
- ▶ Event recording rate up to 1.4 kHz
- ▶ Amount of data per beam test: \sim 1 TB

Event example: 315 MeV on crystal 9



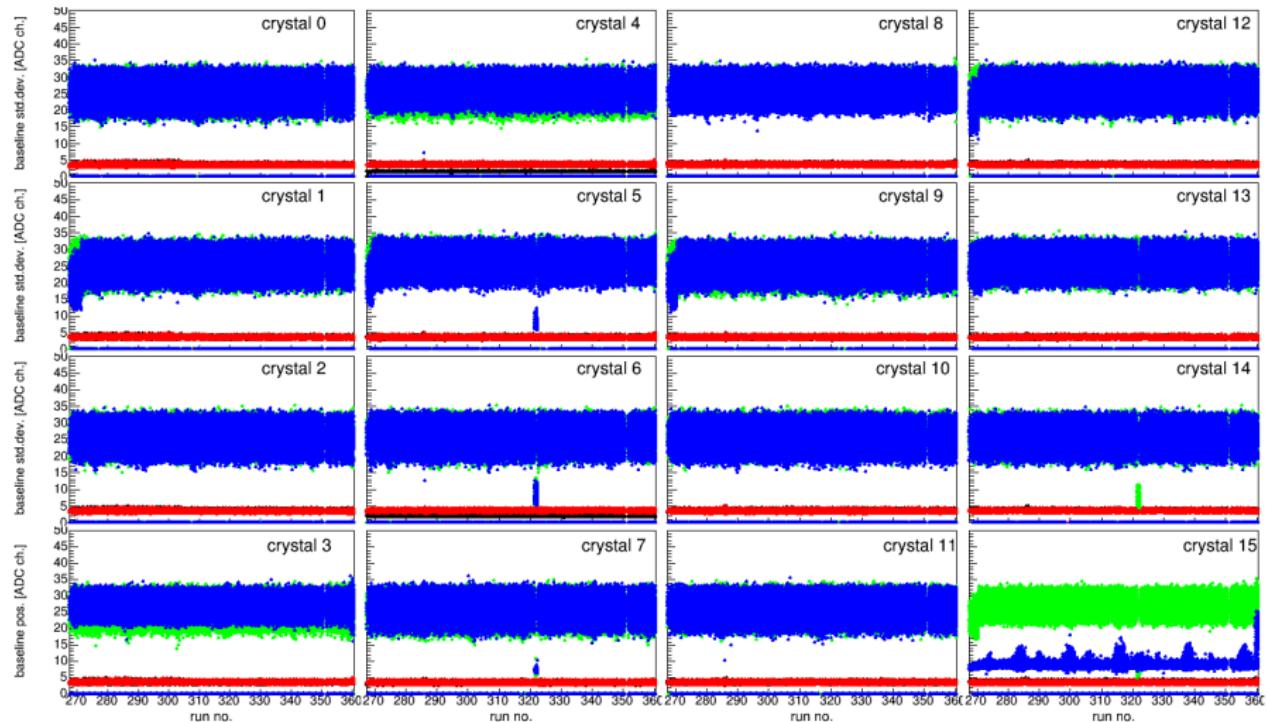
Detector stability

Baseline position

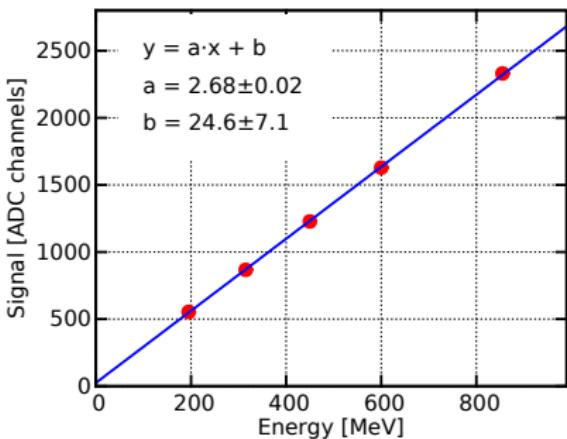
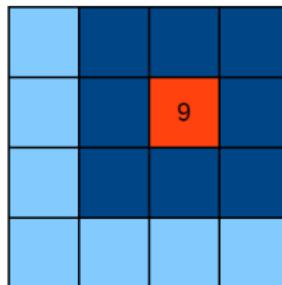
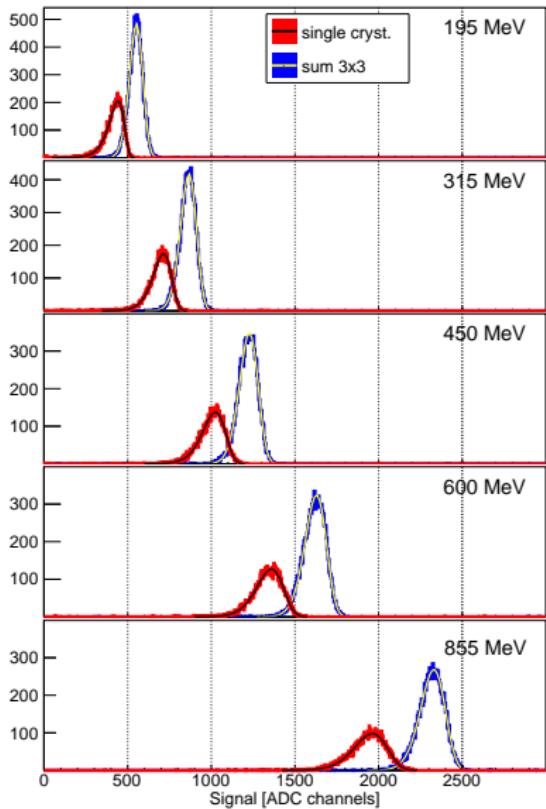


Detector stability

Baseline standard deviation



Detector response



Performance requirements

Relative energy resolution

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = [a] \oplus \frac{b}{\sqrt{E/\text{GeV}}} \oplus [c/E]$$

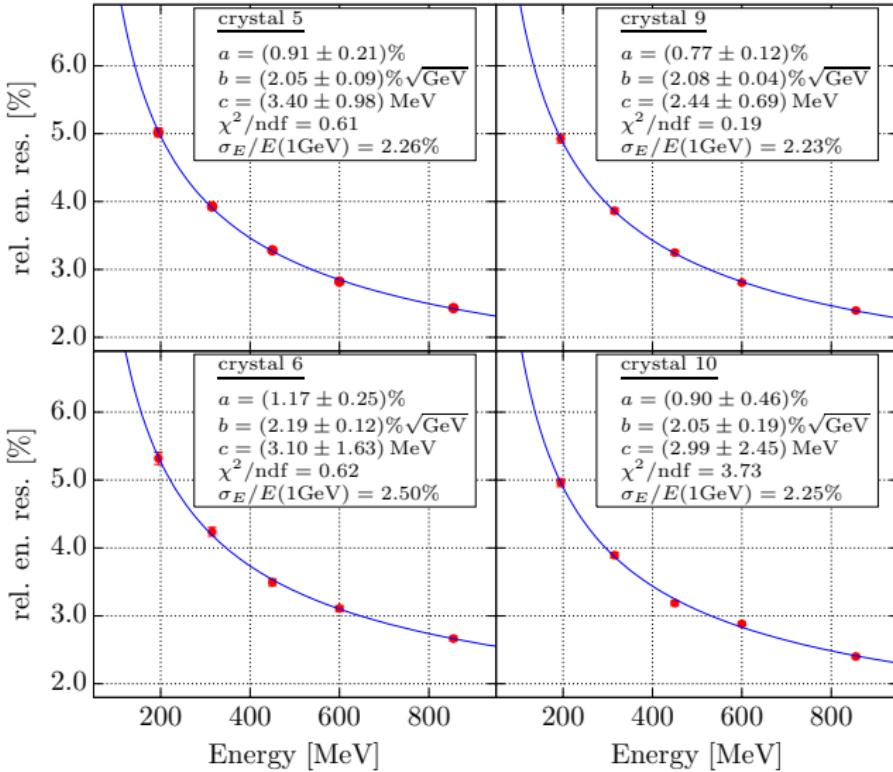
- ▶ Relevant here: electronic noise contribution c/E
- ▶ TDR requirement: $c = 1 \text{ MeV}$

Single crystal energy threshold (E_{xtl})

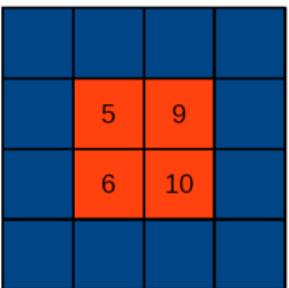
- ▶ Lowest energy distinguishable from noise
- ▶ Below E_{xtl} : contribution shower leakages
- ▶ TDR requirement: $E_{\text{xtl}} = 3 \text{ MeV}$

Energy resolution

Only low gain:



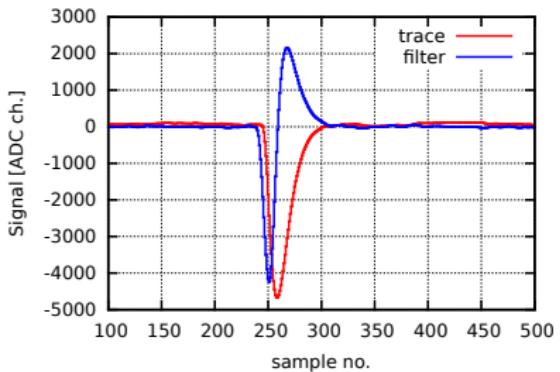
$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = a \oplus \frac{b}{\sqrt{E/\text{GeV}}} \oplus \frac{c}{E}$$



Single crystal energy threshold

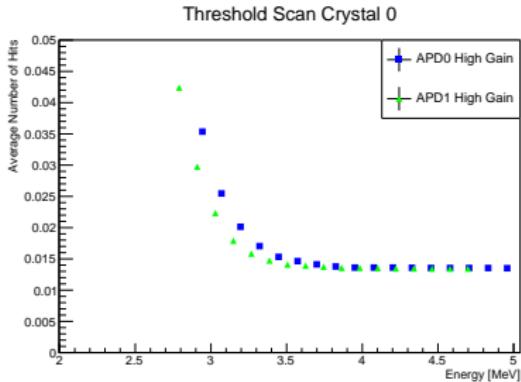
Hit detection filter

- ▶ Simple moving average + first derivative
- ▶ Robust, effective and simple
- ▶ Easy threshold conversion into energy
- ▶ Not yet implemented: time over threshold



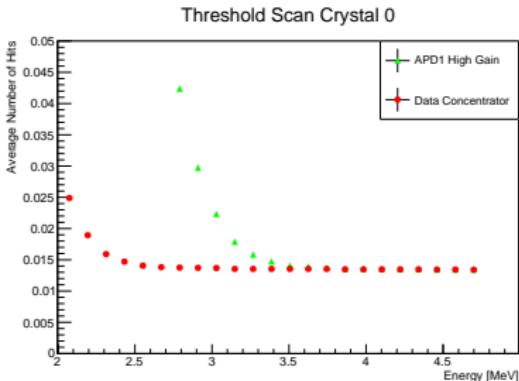
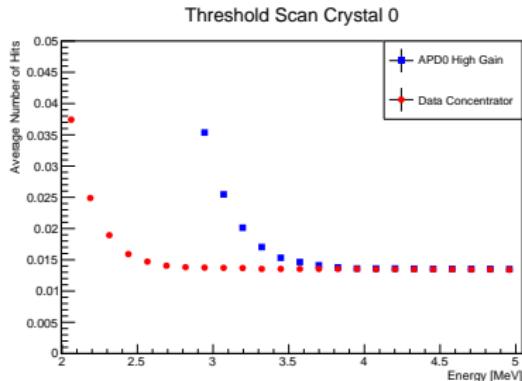
Threshold scan

- ▶ Setting threshold on filtered trace
- ▶ Varying threshold
- ▶ Counting off-trigger hits
- ▶ Expected probability: Rate \times trace time $\sim 800 \text{ Hz} \times 17 \mu\text{s} = 1.36\%$
- ▶ Noise hit rate ($E_{\text{xll}} = 3 \text{ MeV}$) $\leq 1.3 \text{ kHz}$

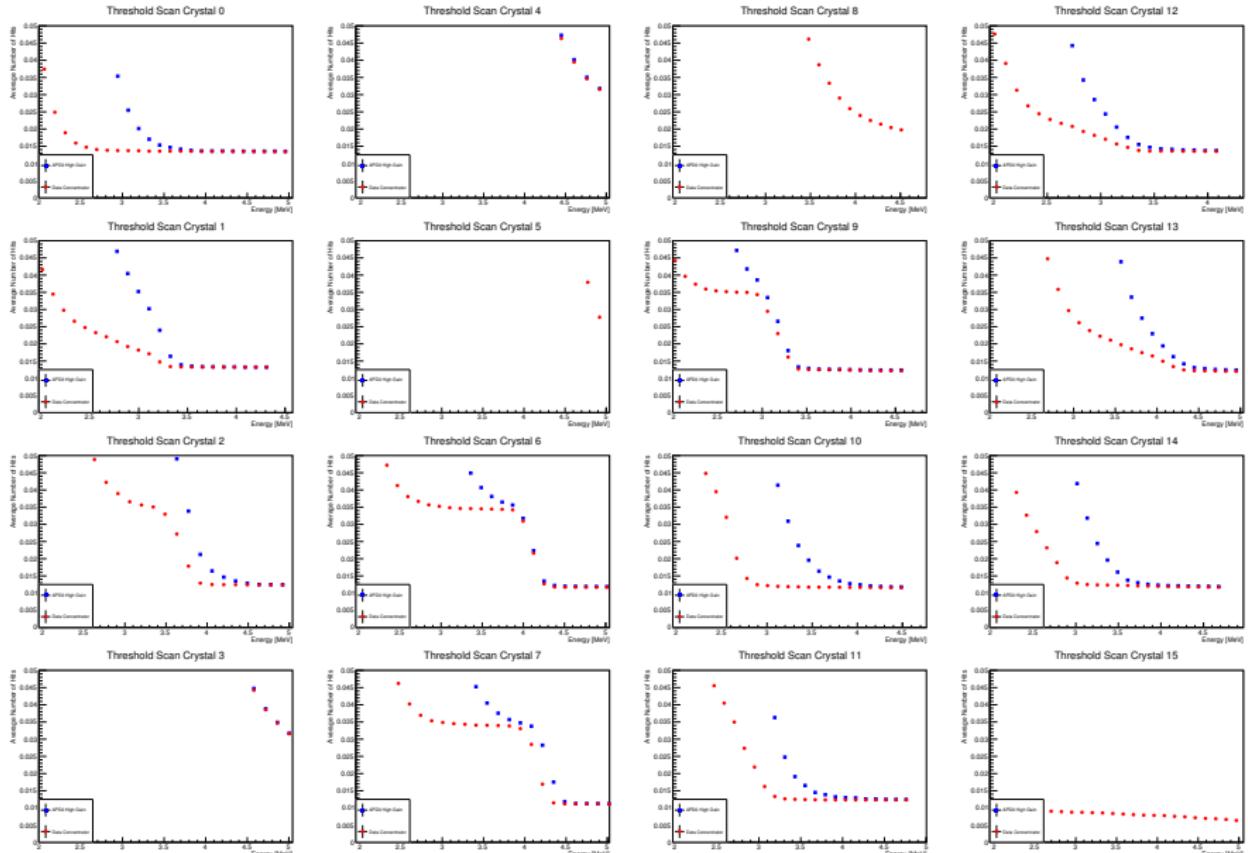


Single crystal energy threshold

- ▶ Logic processing after feature extraction (DC level)
- ▶ Check if both APD see a hit at the same time
- ▶ Improvement of E_{ext} by ~ 1 MeV



Single crystal energy threshold



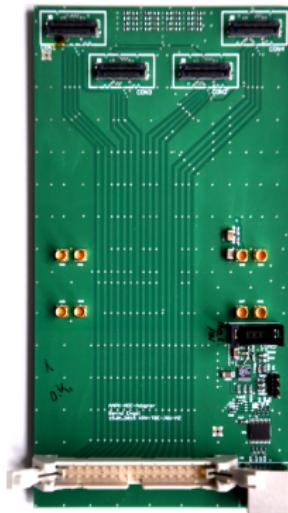
Current activities

- ▶ Update distribution board
 - ▶ Finding noise sources
 - ▶ Add HV splitter



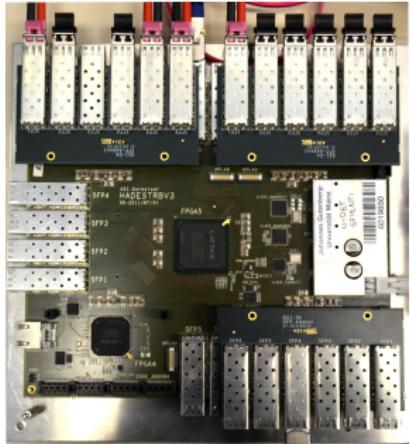
Current activities

- ▶ Update distribution board
 - ▶ Finding noise sources
 - ▶ Add HV splitter
- ▶ Readout without line drivers



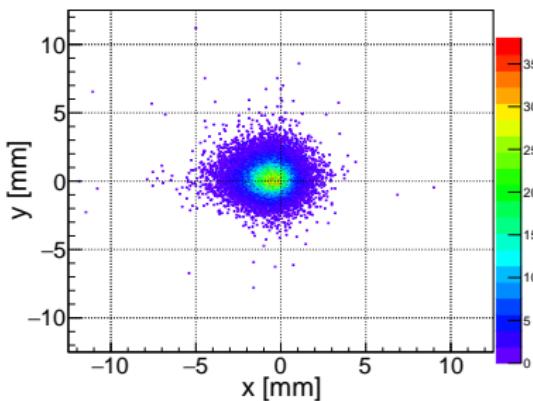
Current activities

- ▶ Update distribution board
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- ▶ Readout without line drivers
- ▶ Uppsala SADC + TRB readout



Current activities

- ▶ Update distribution board
 - ▶ Finding noise sources
 - ▶ Add HV splitter
- ▶ Readout without line drivers
- ▶ Uppsala SADC + TRB readout
- ▶ Position scans
 - ▶ Position dependency of energy res.
 - ▶ Position sensitivity (best with electron beam)

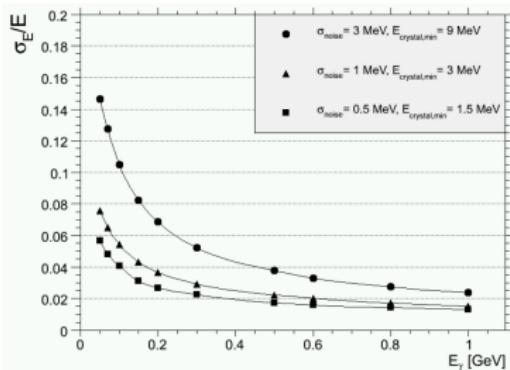


- ▶ Beam energy: 855 MeV
- ▶ Detector alignment accuracy ~ 1 mm
- ▶ Shower centre of mass (linear weights)

Current activities

- ▶ Update distribution board
 - ▶ Finding noise sources
 - ▶ Add HV splitter
- ▶ Readout without line drivers
- ▶ Uppsala SADC + TRB readout
- ▶ Position scans
 - ▶ Position dependency of energy res.
 - ▶ Position sensitivity (best with electron beam)
- ▶ Energy resolution as a function of E_{ext} (high gain data)

From EMC TDR:



Summary

Shown here

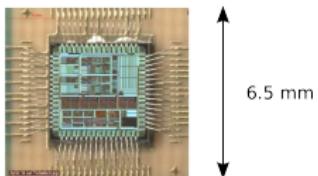
- ▶ Readout chain for the backward calorimeter
- ▶ Test setup at Mainz
- ▶ Data from beam tests
- ▶ Design performances achieved
- ▶ APFEL ASIC suitable for PANDA

To do

- ▶ Finalise the distribution boards/line drivers
- ▶ Include the PANDA ADCs and digital readout chain

Backup

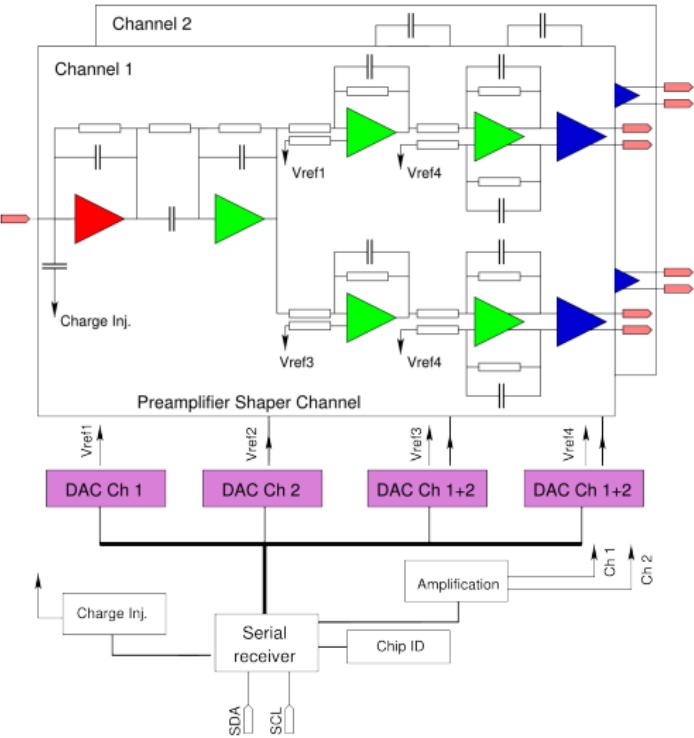
APFEL ASIC



- ▶ reads out 2 APDs
- ▶ charge sensitive preamplifier
- ▶ shaper (pulse width $\sim \mu\text{s}$)
- ▶ 2 main amplifiers (2 gains)
- ▶ 4 differential output channels



- ▶ bonded on a FFC-board
- ▶ power and programming lines
- ▶ HV lines for the APDs
- ▶ output signal lines



P. Wieczorek, H. Flemming, IEEE Nucl.Sci.Symp.Conf.Rec. 2010, 1319-1322

Readout and DAQ

Sampling ADC

- ▶ Febex3b module from the GSI
- ▶ Sampling rate: 50 MSample/s
- ▶ Resolution: 14 bit
- ▶ Input range: $-1\text{ V} \dots +1\text{ V}$

Data acquisition

- ▶ MBS system from the GSI
- ▶ PCI optical receiver (PEXOR) for ADC interface
- ▶ PCI trigger/dead time unit (TRIXOR/EXPLODER)
- ▶ Extensible with VME branch

FEBEX

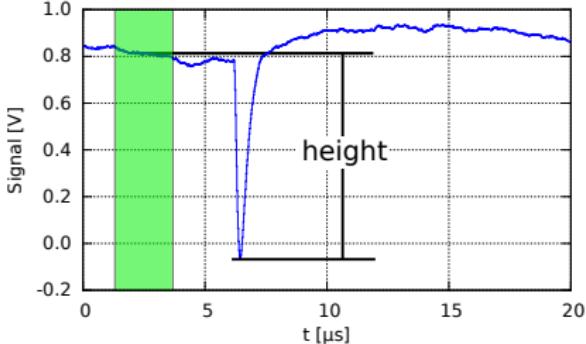
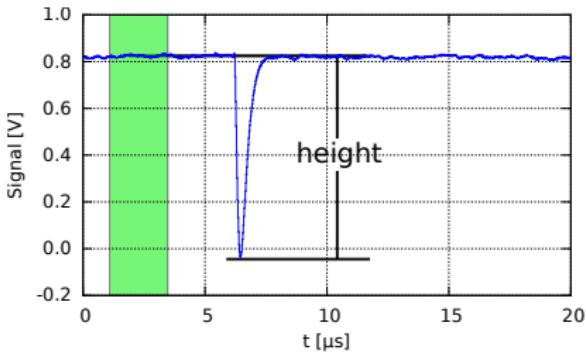


PEXOR

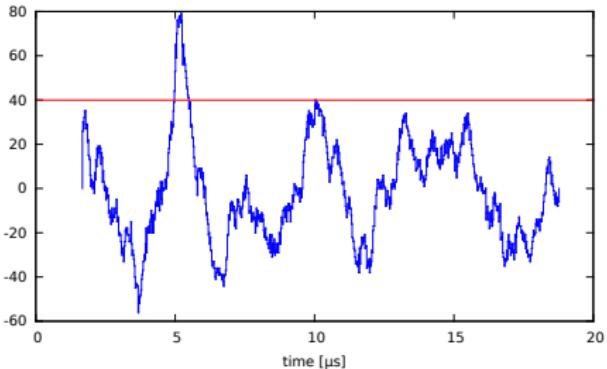
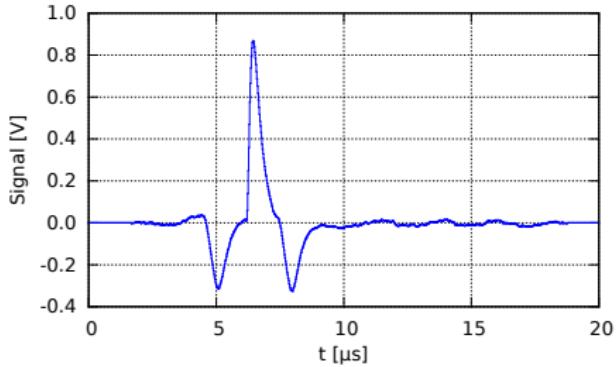
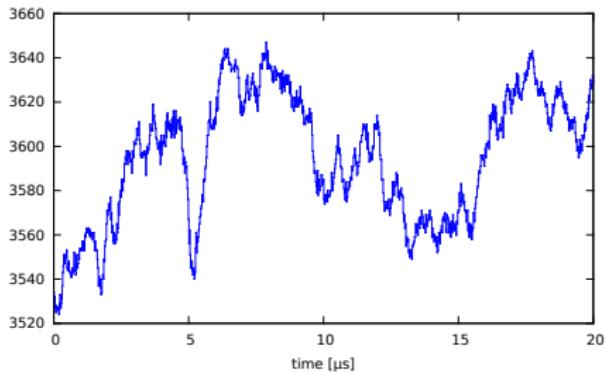
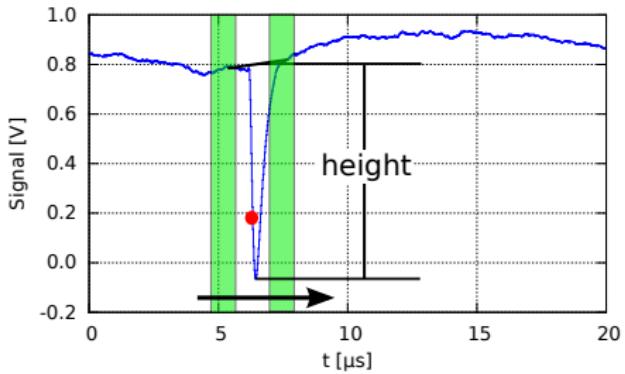


Pulse height determination

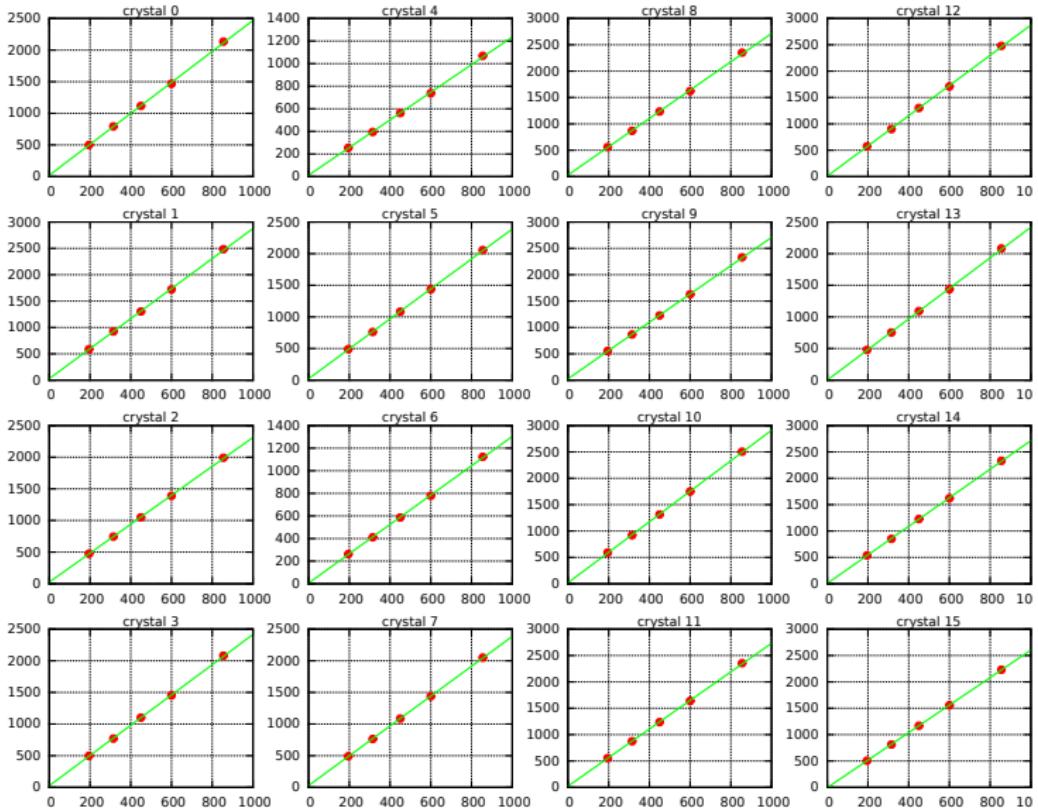
- ▶ Easiest approach:
simple “**baseline restoration**”
 - ▶ calculate baseline on a window
 - ▶ find the maximum
 - ▶ subtract the baseline
- ▶ **Not feasible** with the hum
⇒ adds much more noise



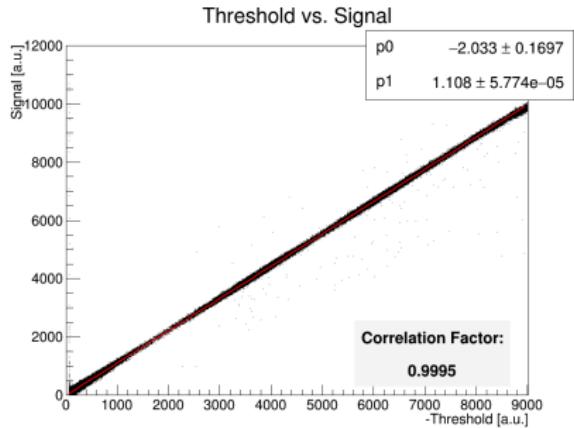
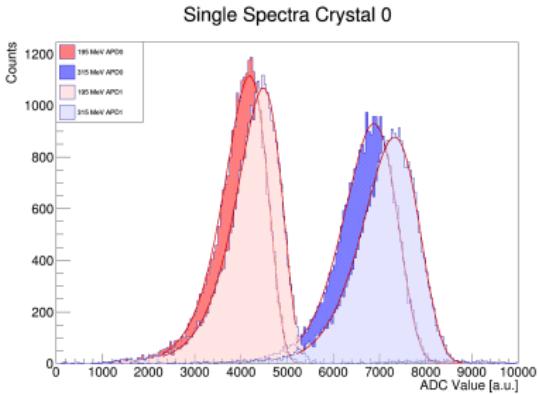
Two-windows filter



Linearity – all crystals



Threshold determination



- ▶ Single crystal energy spectra
- ▶ Deposited energy (Geant4): $(85 \pm 5)\%$ of beam Energy
- ▶ Conversion factor between pulse height and hit finder
- ▶ Very linear dependency

Threshold scans (APD1)

