Vacuum Photo Tetrodes for PANDA?



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- Manufacturer: RIE, Petersburg, Russia
- 4-electrode systems (photo cathode, 2 dynodes, anode)
- Arrangement of electrodes?
- Dimension: length 45.5 mm, diameter 21.5 mm, silicon base with wires
- Supply voltage 1200 V (D_1 : +500 V, D_2 : +1000 V, if cathode grounded)
- Quantum efficiency P=0.14...0.20 % (stated by RIE)
- Gain G=24...45 (stated by RIE)
- Dark current $I_D=1...10$ nA (stated by RIE)
- (Hamamatsu R2148MOD: P=0.23, G=8, $I_D=0.1$ nA)
- Radiation hard up to at least 1.5 kGy (stated by RIE)
- Magnetic field strength tolerance (?)
- First 10 pieces recently arrived at Bochum (2 at Basel)

- VPTT read out by Basel VPT preamp
- Additional (external) coupling capacitor to cope with higher supply voltage
- Separate HV supplies for dynodes and anode
- External filter circuits



Performance



- \bullet All plots: Preamp output signals, vertical scaling 5 mV/div
- Sometimes (tube related?) several hundred millivolts amplitude!
- 'Activity' spans from occasional signals to explosions of bursts
- 'Fireworks' show up/vanish spontaneous, almost immediateley after supply of HV or hours later, generally last several hours

Performance



- Most (all?) of the structures may be described as combinations of 'capacitor charge-discharge'-like curves...!?
- Definitely tube effect!
 - > tried different/removed filter circuits
 - ▷ tried different preamps (Basel (w/o filter circuit), commercial)
 - \triangleright tried different HV power supplies



- Switching off HV on $(D_1?)$, D_2 or A causes even higher amplitude structures
- Vertical scaling: 5 V per division!
- Preamp killing procedure!



- Unlike VPTs clear noise signals triggerable (about 1...2 Hz)
- P*G ranking:
 - \triangleright 7, 10, 3, 8, 4, 9, 5, 2, 1 (measurement)
 - $\triangleright 10, 2, 9, 3, 8, 5, 7, 6, 1, 4$ (RIE)
- Discrepancy may be caused by different light source (DC vs. pulser, spectrum?)
- Very high microphony (even fans in readout rack affect baseline!)

Performance





- B-field variation 0...1.2 T (maximum field at VPTTs in endcap)
- VPTT orientation to B-Field: 0 and 17° (maximum VPTT angle)
- \bullet Gain variation of -15% to +25%
- (Hamamatsu VPTs: 0°: -1%, 17°: -10%)

- We are just in the process of measuring the first delivered VPTTs from RIE
- Need to understand and prevent 'fireworks' effects
- Check with RIE about P*G measurement
- Separate gain measurements
- Dark current measurements
- Variation of voltages, voltage distribution (Basel?)
- More B-field measurements (different angles)