

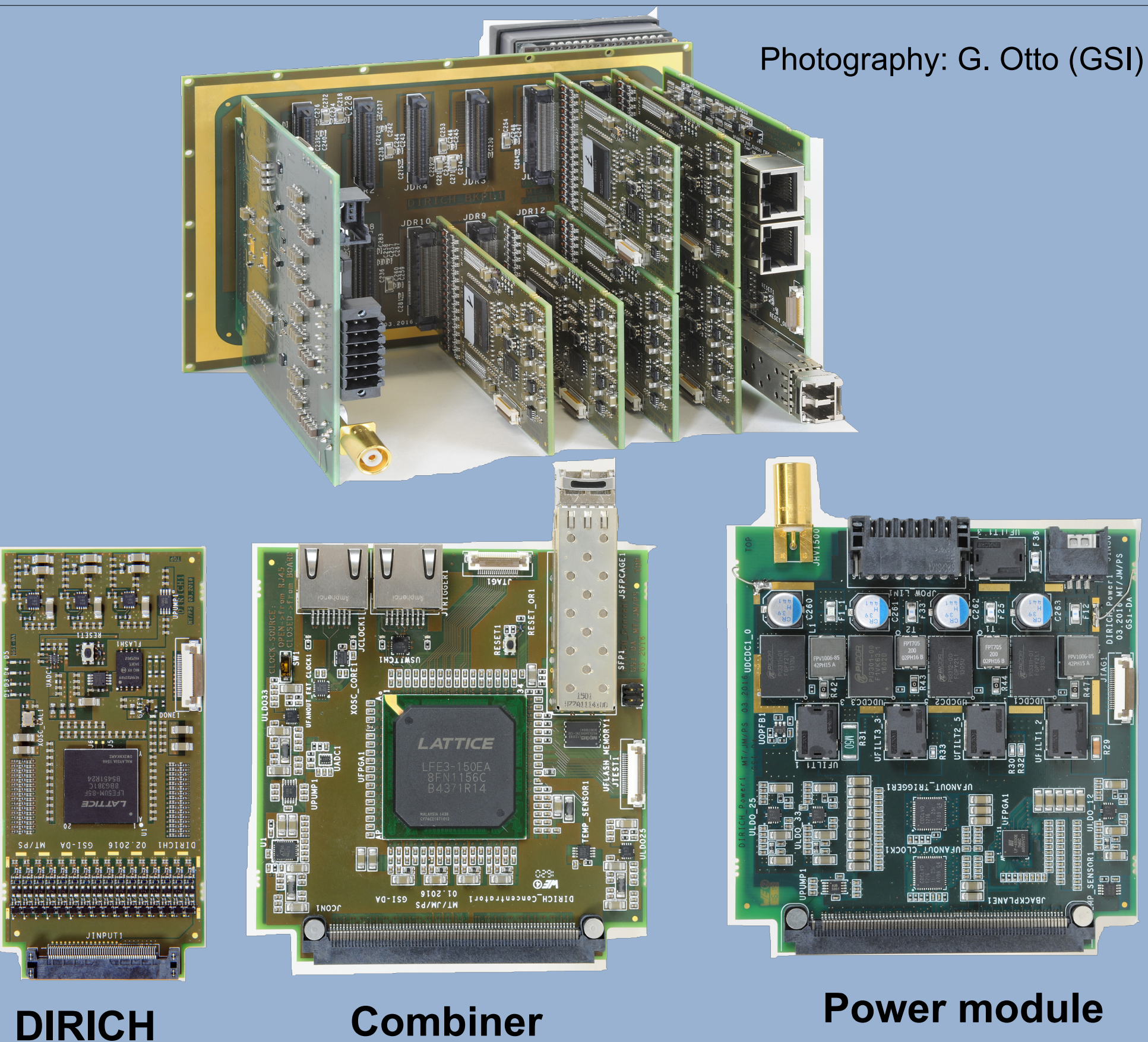
# Qualification of DIRICH readout chain

P. Subramani<sup>1</sup>, J. Förtsch<sup>1</sup>, J. Michel<sup>3</sup>, C. Pauly<sup>1</sup>, D. Pfeifer<sup>1</sup>, M. Traxler<sup>2</sup>, K.-H. Kampert<sup>1</sup>  
for the CBM RICH- and TRB collaboration  
contact: subramani@uni-wuppertal.de



<sup>1</sup>Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Germany, <sup>2</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Germany, <sup>3</sup>Goethe Universität Frankfurt, Germany

## DIRICH readout chain



- Low power modular FPGA based readout chain.
- Six 64ch HAMAMATSU H12700 MAPMTs and readout electronics connected by backplane which provides light and gas tight seal.

### DIRICH front-end module (FEB) :

- Reads out half MAPMT (32 + 1 channels).
- Each channel features own inverter amplifier, FPGA based discriminator and TDC (Lattice ECP5).
- Leading and trailing edge measurements → Time over Threshold.
- Leading edge timing precision ~ 20 ps RMS.

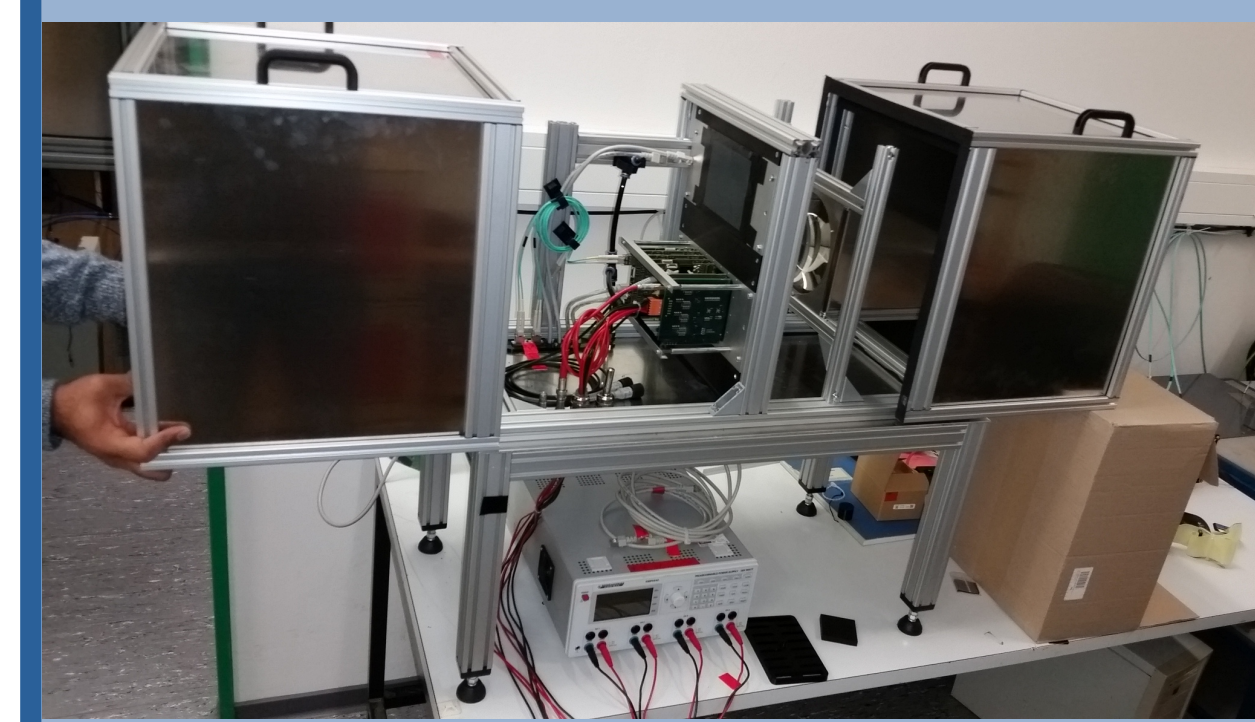
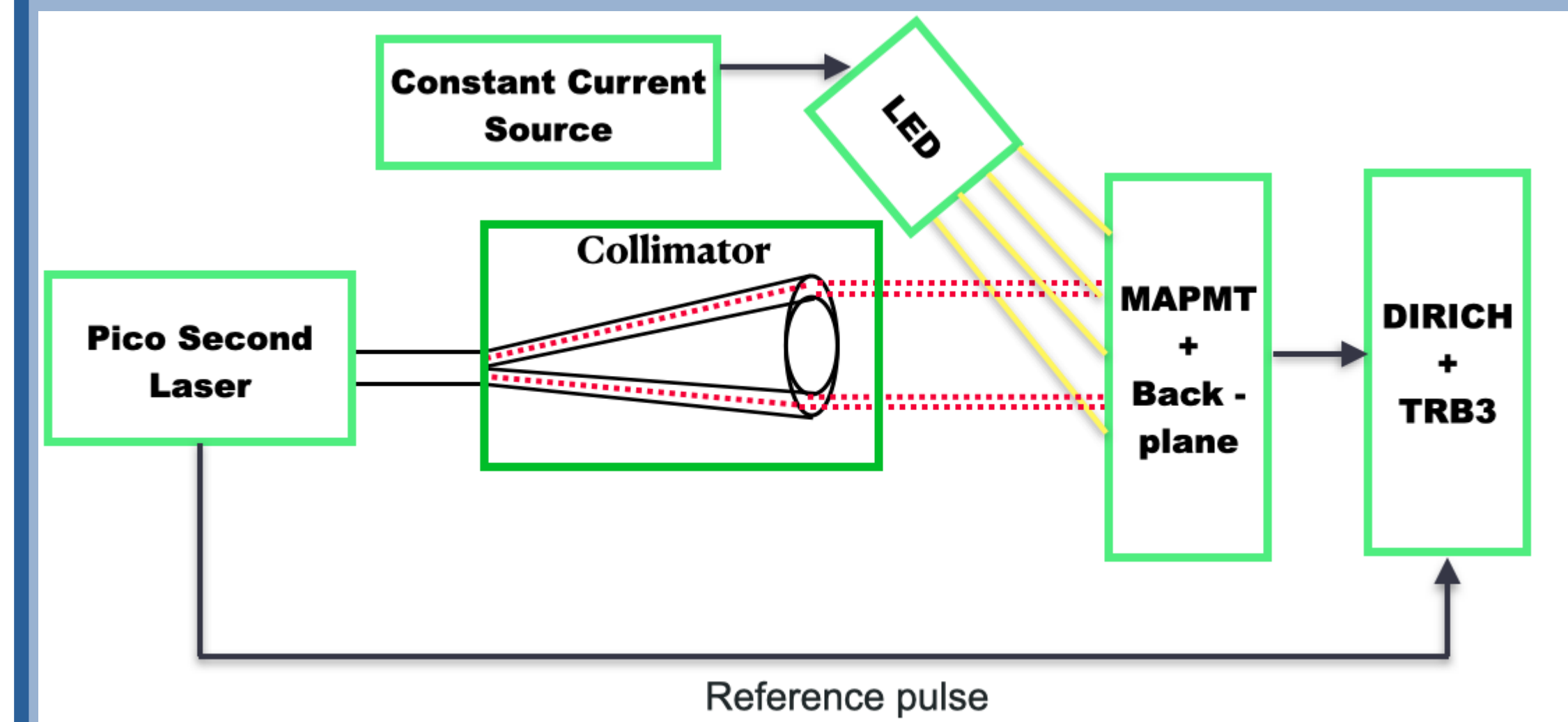
### Combiner module :

- Combines data from 12 DIRICH-FEBs to 2.4 Gbit link to common readout interface.
- Distributes clock input to individual FEBs.

### Power module :

- Distributes high voltage for PMTs (~ -1000V).
- Distributes low voltages to read out modules via onboard DCDC converters (32V → {1.1, 1.2, 2.5, 3.3V}).

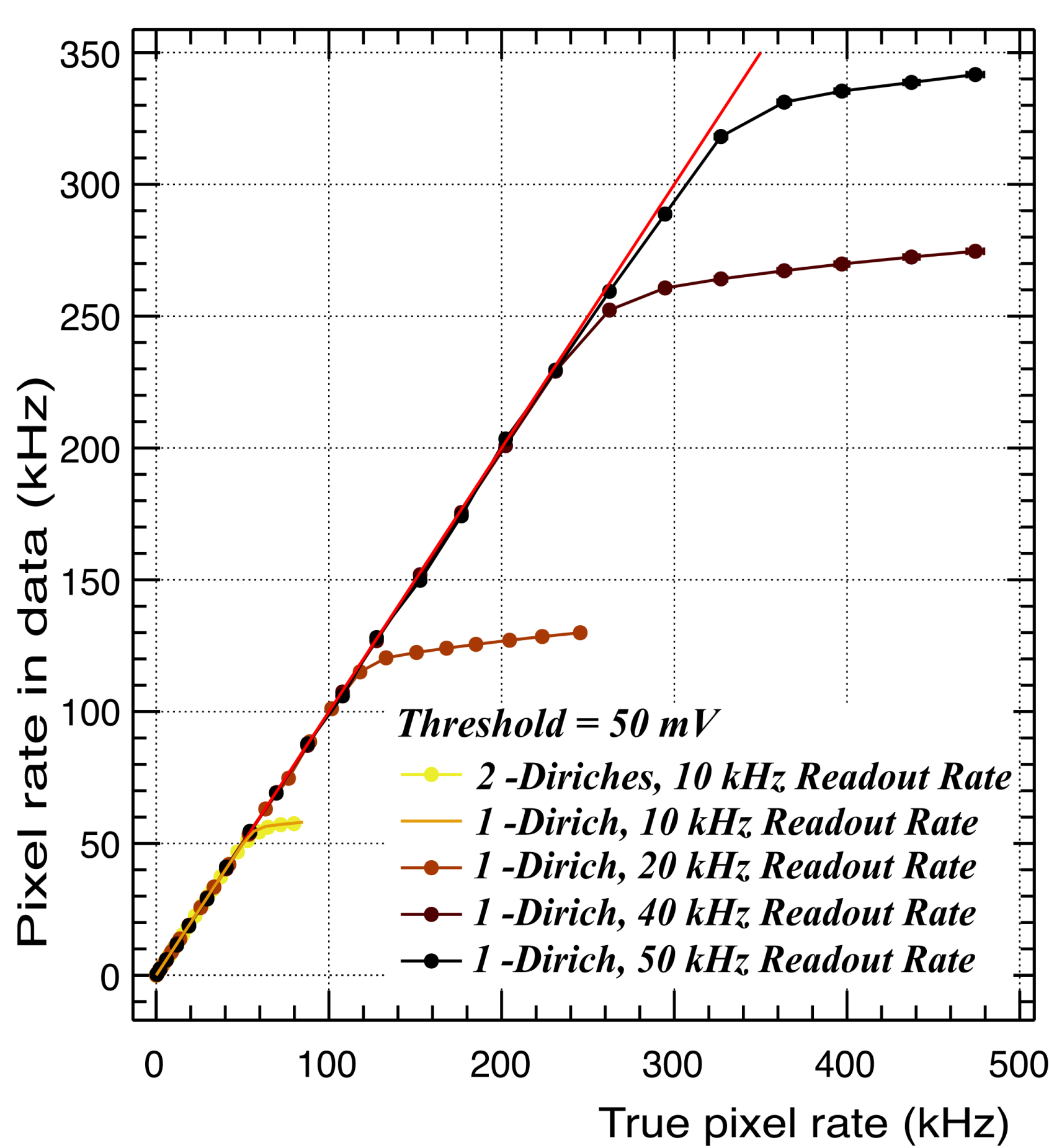
## Measurement set-up



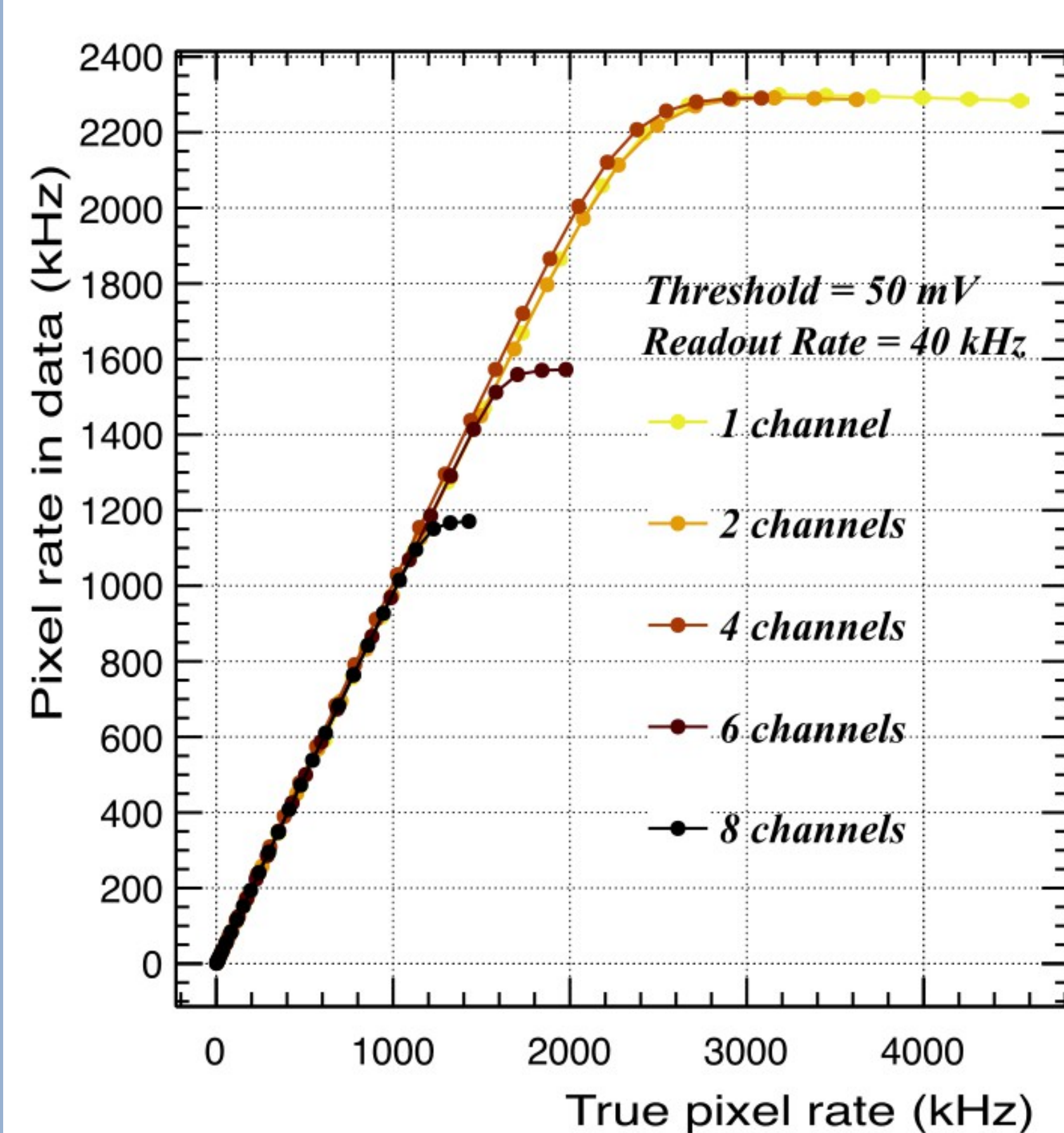
- 1 Backplane, 12 DIRICH-FEBs, 6 MAPMTs.
- Enclosed by light tight box to allow for single photon measurements.
- Quasi free-streaming readout using regular readout trigger (provided to FEBs by trigger readout board (TRB3)).
- 2 light sources : Picosecond pulse Laser (Ring), Pulsed LED (homogeneous).

## Rate capability measurement

### Rate limit full DIRICH (32ch)



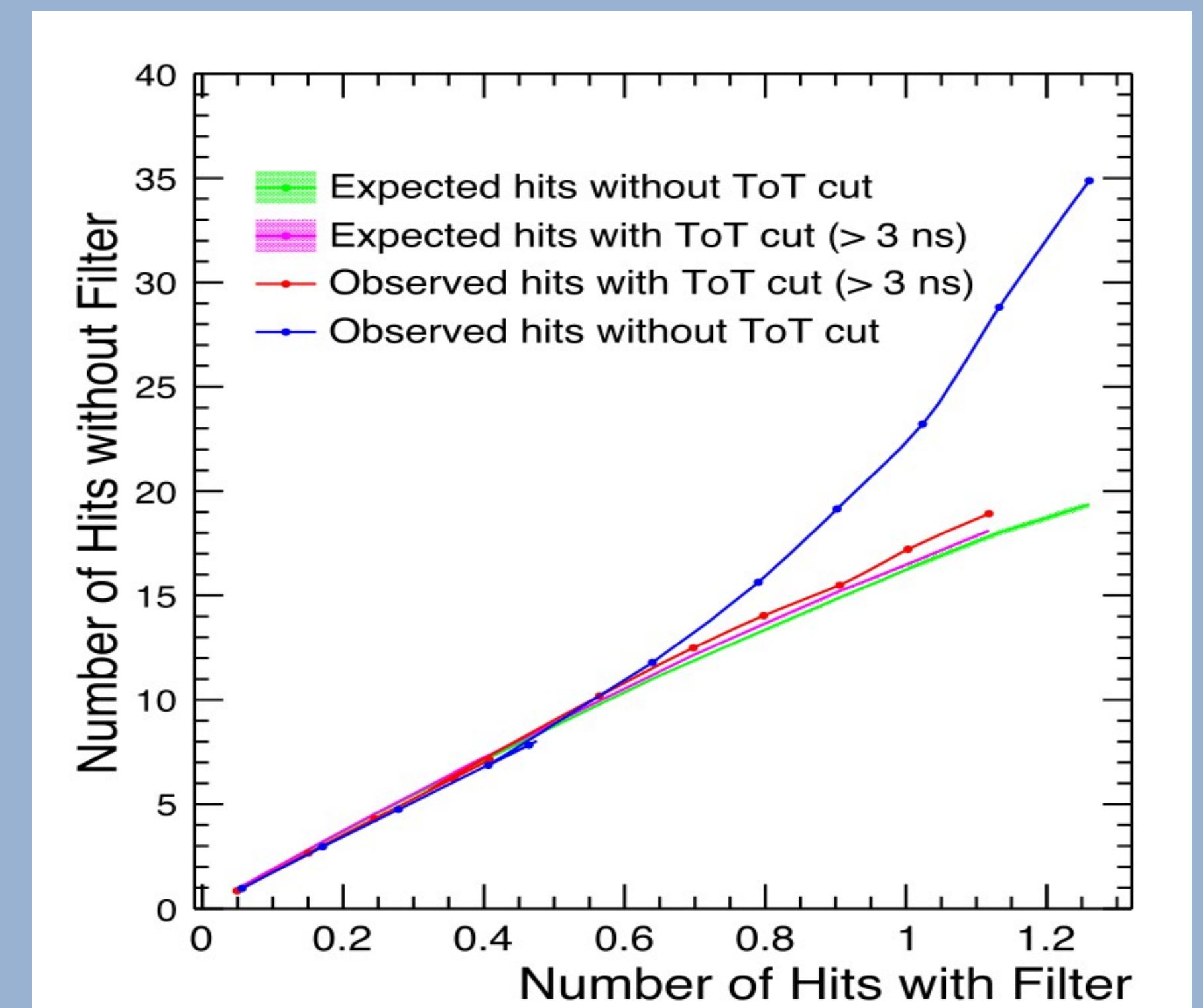
### Rate limit single DIRICH channel



Larger read out rates flush buffers faster leading to saturation at higher data rates.

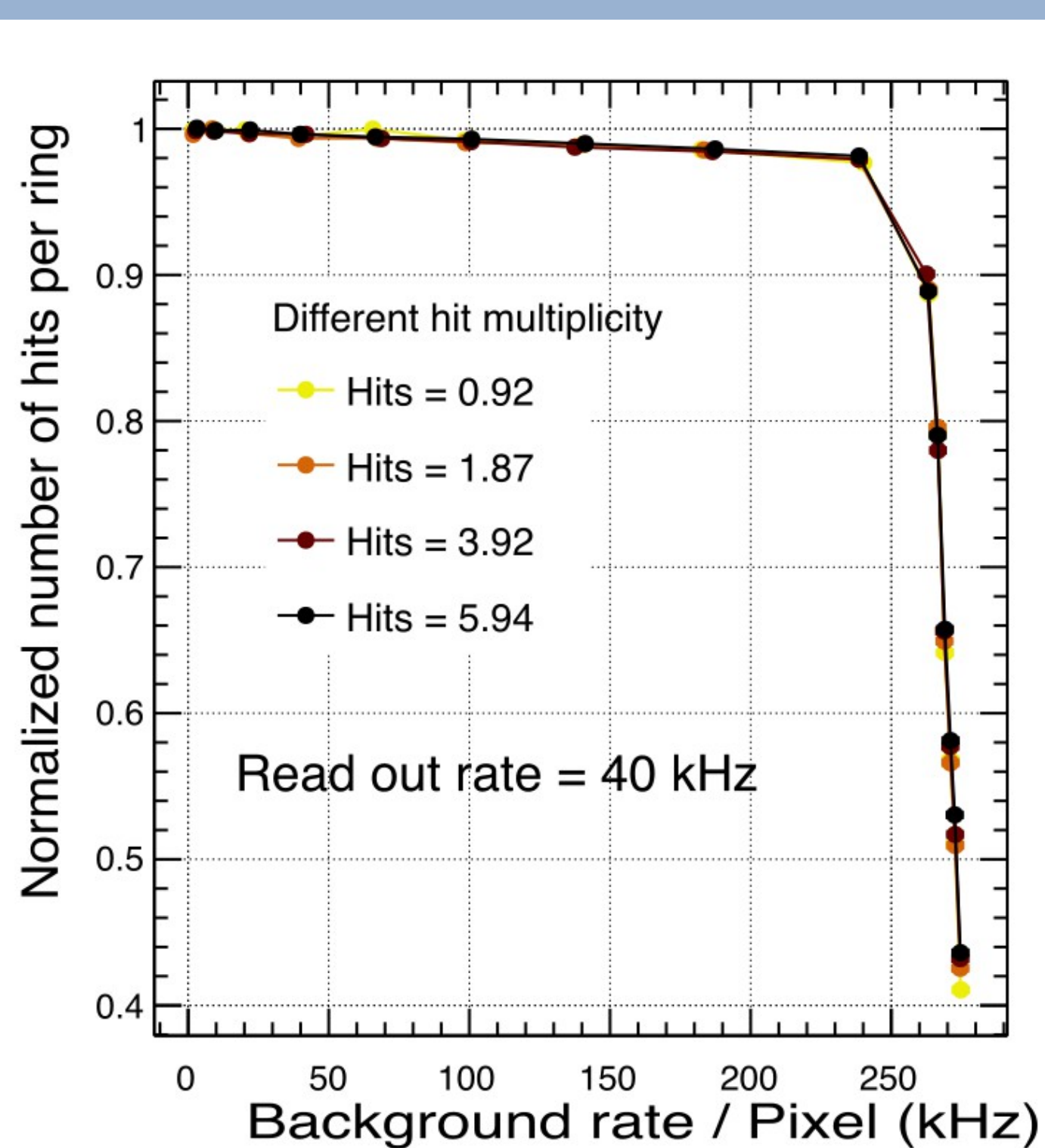
- Reducing number of active channels leads to saturation at higher data rate.
- Overall rate limited by data link, to be increased in future.

## Crosstalk suppression using ToT

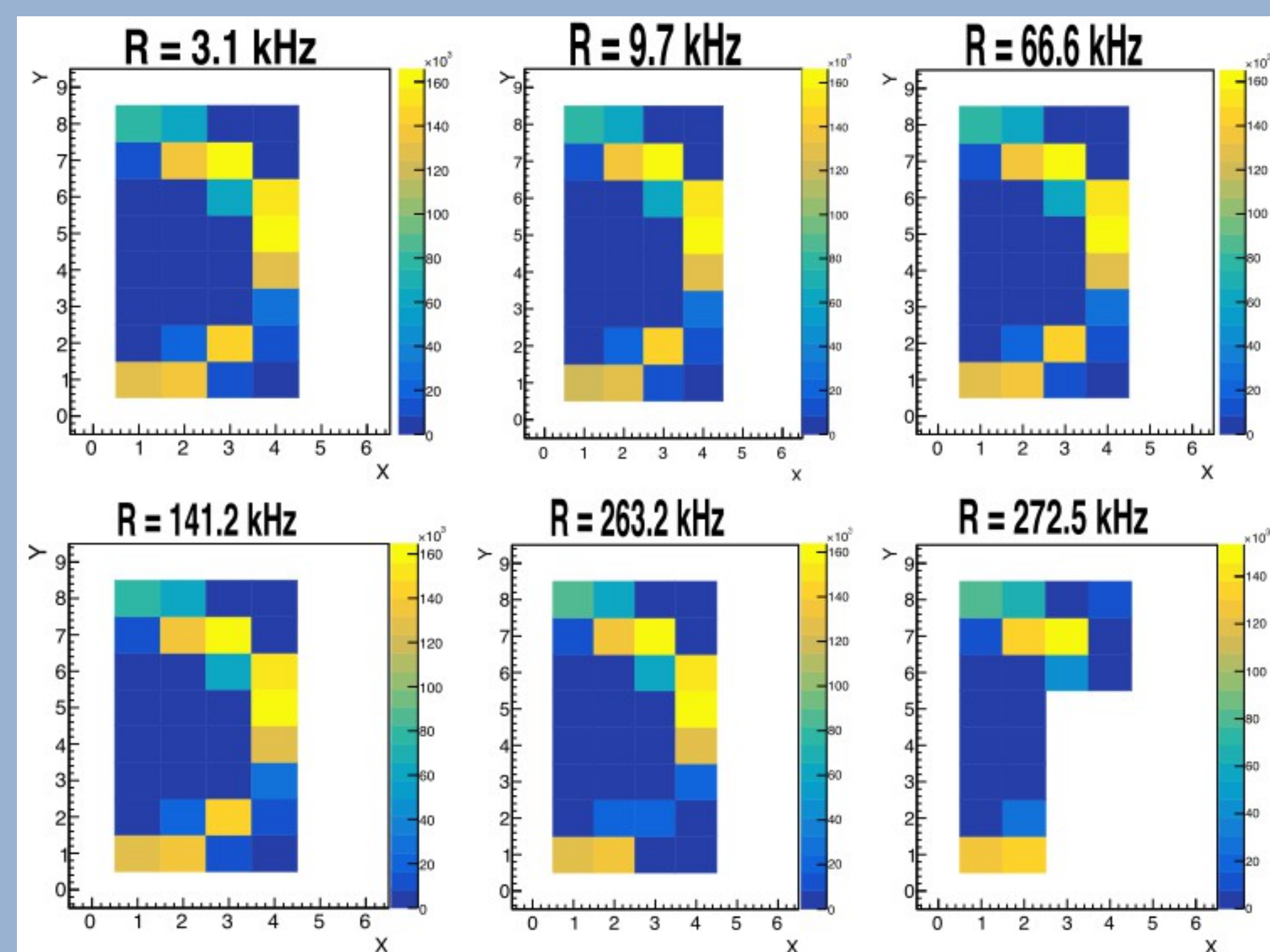


- How does MAPMT occupancy effect crosstalk ?  
→ Compare hit multiplicity with and without the grey filter of known attenuation.
- Linear increase is expected.
- Additional hits are due to crosstalk.
- Crosstalk can be limited by cutting on ToT.

## Hit efficiency versus rate

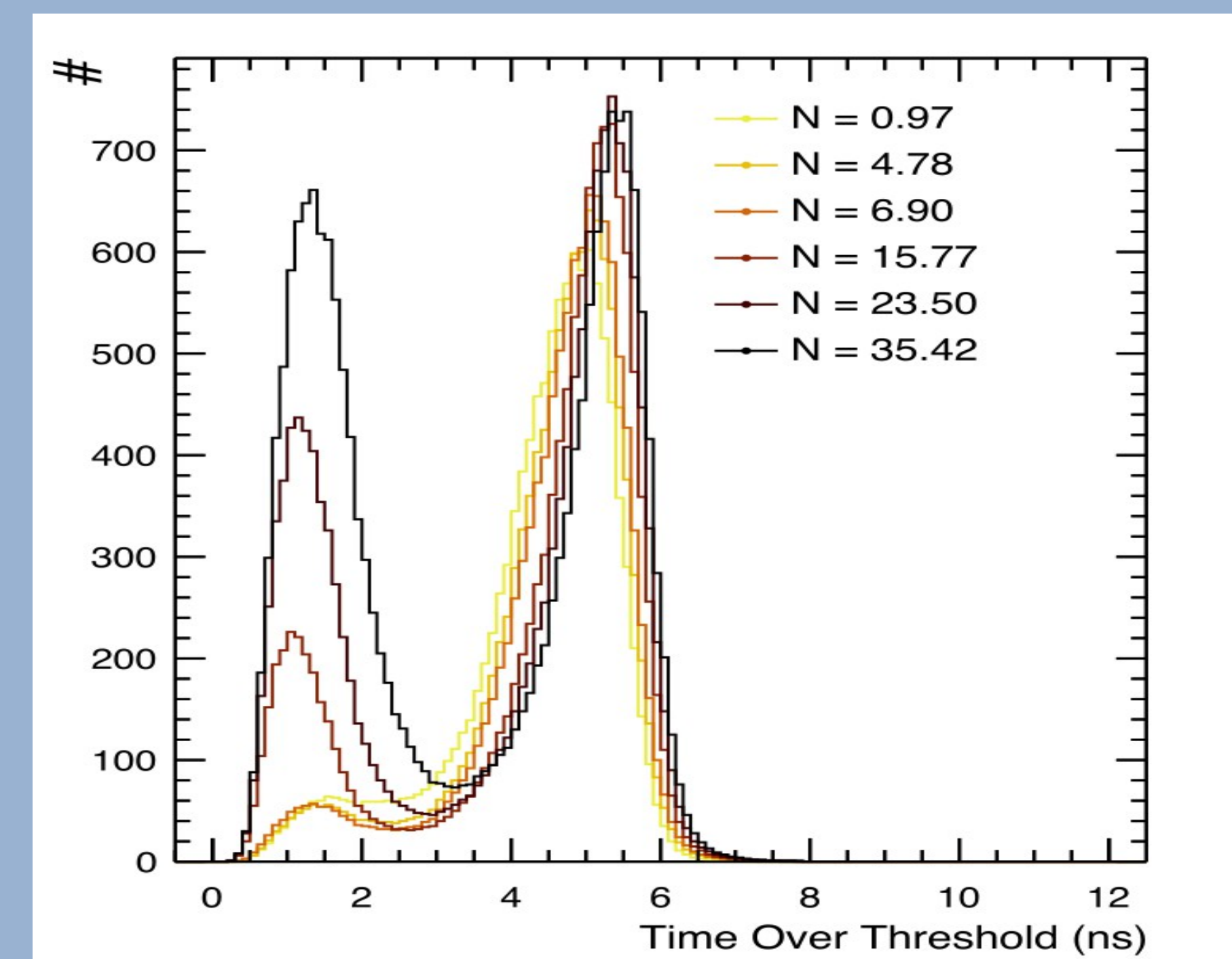


## Ring quality at different background rates



Background rate homogeneously distributed over full MAPMT.

## ToT response of PMT for different occupancies



## Summary

- The DIRICH works for high single photon rate with good purity of data ( up to 2.2 MHz per pixel readout rate of 40 kHz in the measurement).
- Applying ToT cut on signal helps differentiating single photon hits from crosstalk hits efficiently.