

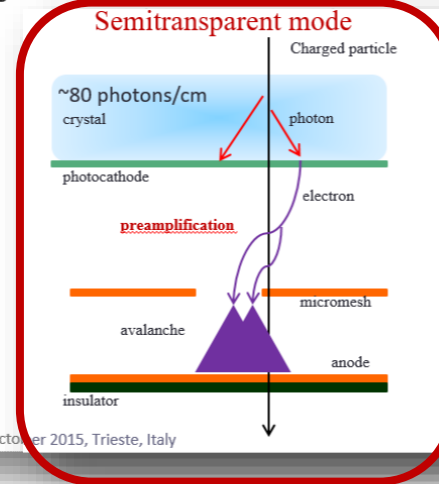
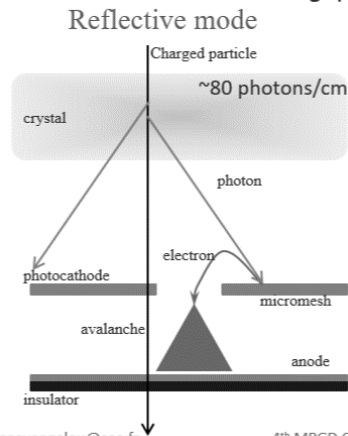
RD51 – H4 – May/June
2016 Test beam

Picosec Setup

Picoseconde

Localizing the e^- creation point

- ✓ Limit the direct gas ionization
- ✓ use a radiator / photocathode electron emitter:
 - Cherenkov light produced by charged particles crossing a MgF_2 crystal
 - Photoelectrons extracted from a photocathode (CsI)
 - ➔ Simultaneous & well localized ionization of the gas (time jitter for the Cherenkov light ~ 10 ps)
 - ➔ Well defined, small drift gap with strong electric field (~ 10 kV/cm), or no drift

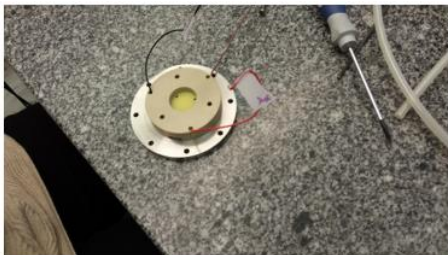
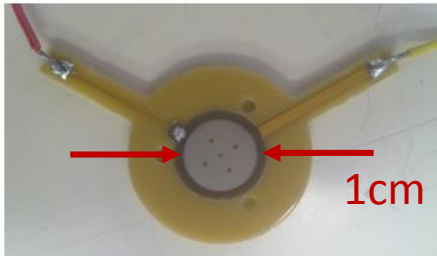
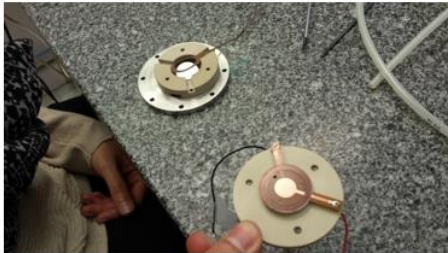
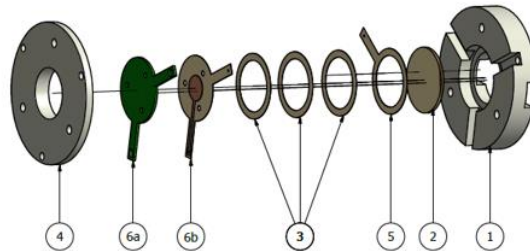


T. Papaevangelou et al. Fast Timing for High-Rate Environments with Micromegas, MPGD 2015 & RD51 Collaboration meeting, 12-17 October 2015 Trieste, Italy

<https://agenda.infn.it/contributionDisplay.py?contribId=83&confId=8839>

<https://agenda.infn.it/getFile.py/access?contribId=83&sessionId=2&resId=0&materialId=paper&confId=8839>

Detector prototype



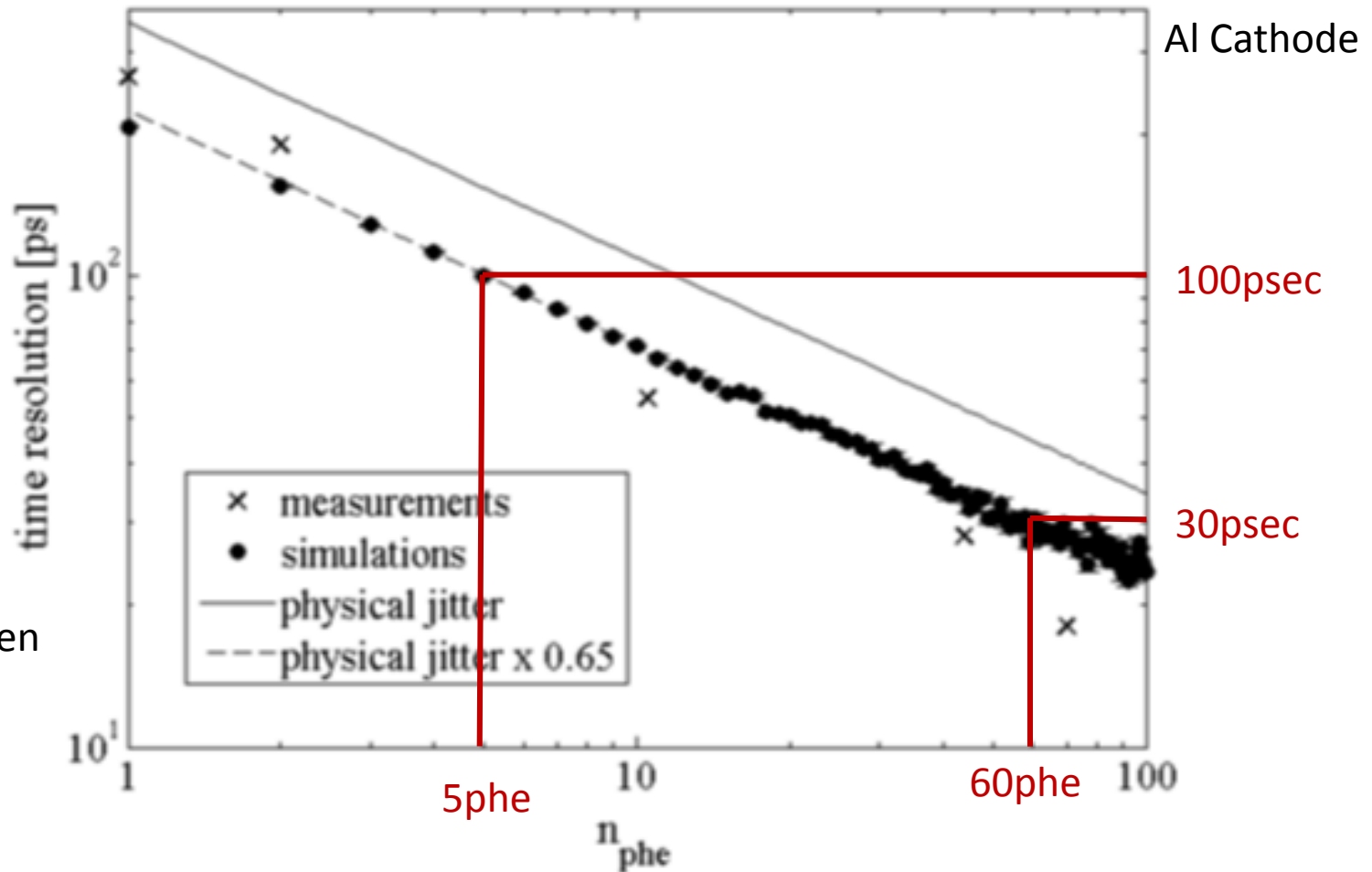
T. Papaevangelou et al. Fast Timing for High-Rate Environments with Micromegas, MPGD 2015 & RD51 Collaboration meeting, 12-17 October 2015 Trieste, Italy

<https://agenda.infn.it/contributionDisplay.py?contribId=83&confId=8839>

<https://agenda.infn.it/getFile/access?contribId=83&sessionId=2&resId=0&materialId=paper&confId=8839>

LIDyL laboratory (CEA/Saclay).

Ti:sapphire laser (Coherent MIRA 900) 120 fs pulses at 550 nm.



New
measuremen
ts done..
Analysis in
progress

T. Papaevangelou et al. Fast Timing for High-Rate Environments with Micromegas, MPGD 2015 & RD51 Collaboration meeting, 12-17 October 2015 Trieste, Italy

<https://agenda.infn.it/contributionDisplay.py?contribId=83&confId=8839>

<https://agenda.infn.it/getFile.py/access?contribId=83&sessionId=2&resId=0&materialId=paper&confId=8839>

Test Beam Goal: study the performance with MIPs, radiator and CsI

The Set Up

Tracker3

5mm hole VETO scintillator
10cm x 10cm scintillator

MCP-PMT

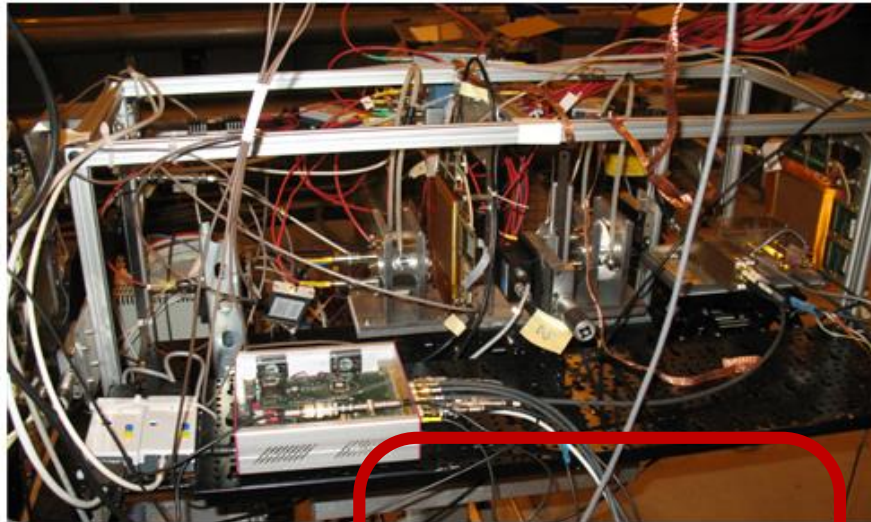
Triggering,
Tracking and
Timing

Tracker2

5mm x 5mm scintillator

5mm x 5mm scintillator

Tracker1



DUT

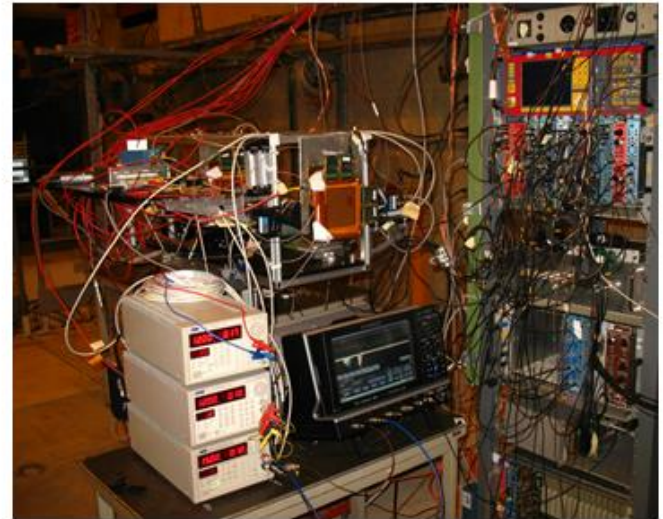
Picosec2

Picosec1

APD

DAQ

SAMPIC



Oscilloscope

SRS

Detectors and measurements
performed

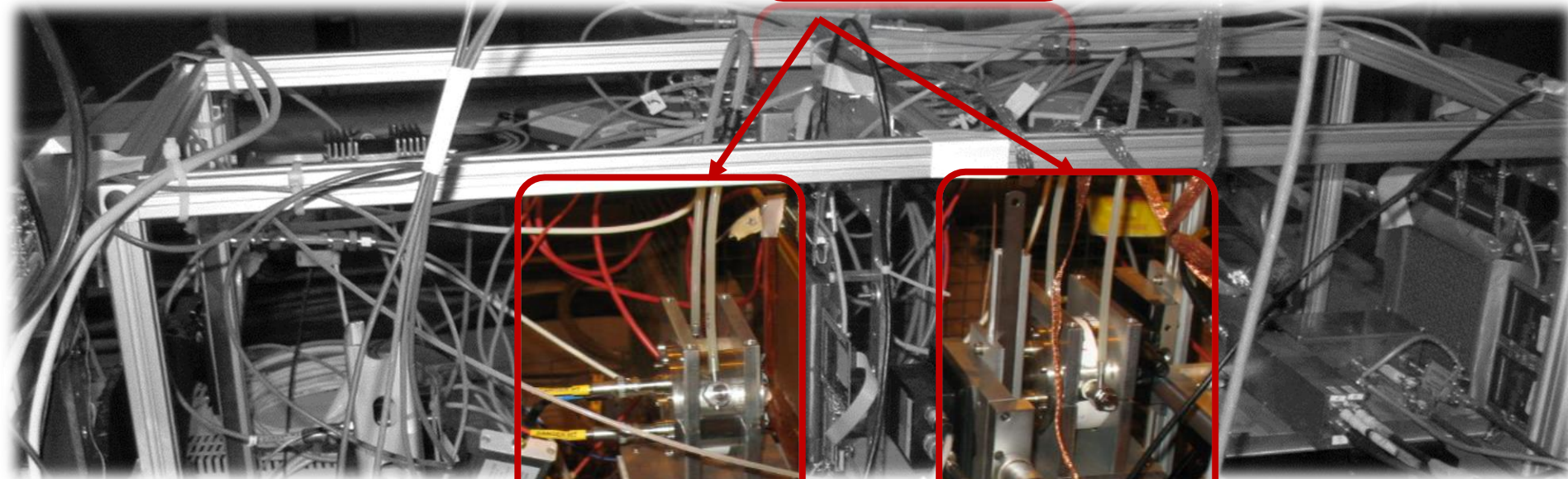
Photocathodes (from Saclay):

1. CsI
2. Al

Radiator: MgF2 (3mm for CsI, 5m for Al)



Remarkable work done in Saclay for the photocathodes evaporation (Mariam Kebbiri)



Measurements Performed:

1. CsI and Ne-CF4-C2H6 80-10-10 (Sealed)
2. CsI and Al in Ne-CH4 95-5 (Sealed)
3. CsI in Pure CO2 (Sealed)
4. Al in Pure CO2 (Flushed)

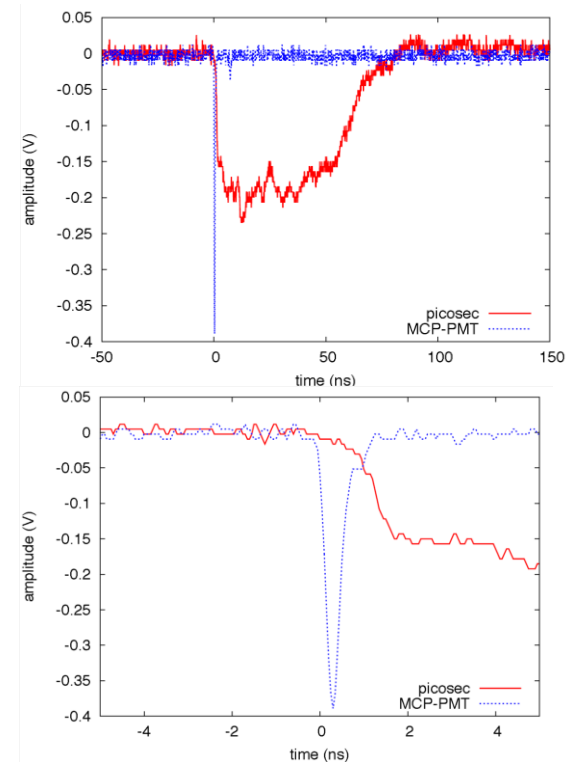
Thanks to the Saclay colleagues Philippe Legou and Olivier Maillard that made a great job on improving the internal cabling, signal routing and grounding

Thanks to the COMPASS colleagues (Yann Bedfer et al.) for providing us some help with the gas

No results will be shown for the moment..
But (as appetizer)....

in Ne-CF₄-C₂H₆ we reached...

- Time resolution < 100ps
- nphe > 5
- Efficiency.. Practically 100%




with Al photocatode and 5mm radiator almost fully efficient...

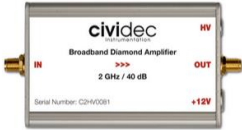
in CO₂ we got (nicely shaped) signal...

Data Acquisition

Signal processing and Data acquisition



C2 Broadband Amplifier, 2 GHz, 40 dB



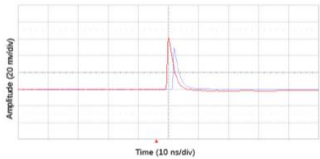
View in 3D

The C2 Broadband Amplifier is a low-noise current amplifier with an analog bandwidth of 2 GHz and 40 dB gain. Its speed and radiation hardness are optimized for use as a front-end amplifier for diamond beam monitors.

Parameters

- Type: Broadband current amplifier
- Gain: 40 dB
- Bandwidth: 1 MHz - 2 GHz
- Polarity: Non-inverting
- Linear range: ± 1 V

THE C2 IS THE IDEAL FRONT-END AMPLIFIER FOR SINGLE PARTICLE DETECTION AND FAST TIMING APPLICATIONS.



C2 fast pulse response

Amplitude (20 mV/div)

Time (10 ns/div)



WaveRunner 625Zi

2.5 GHz, 20 GS/s, 4ch, 16 Mpts/Ch DSO with 12.1" WXGA Color Display. 50 ohm and 1 Mohm Input. 40 GS/s and 32 Mpts/Ch in interleaved mode.

https://cividec.at/index.php?module=public.product_show&id=15&cat=0

Timing

Time reference (about 200ps Rise Time measured in beam)

HAMAMATSU
PHOTON IS OUR BUSINESS

MICROCHANNEL PLATE-
PHOTOMULTIPLIER TUBES (MCP-PMT)
R3809U-50 SERIES

FEATURES

- High Speed
Rise Time: 160 ps
IRF (Instrument Response Function) [®]: ≤ 55 ps (FWHM)
- Low Noise
- Compact Profile
Useful Photocathode: 11 mm diameter
(Overall length: 70.2 mm Outer diameter: 45.0 mm)

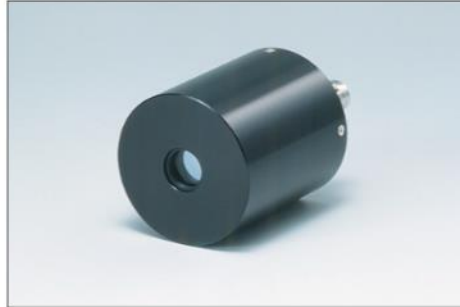
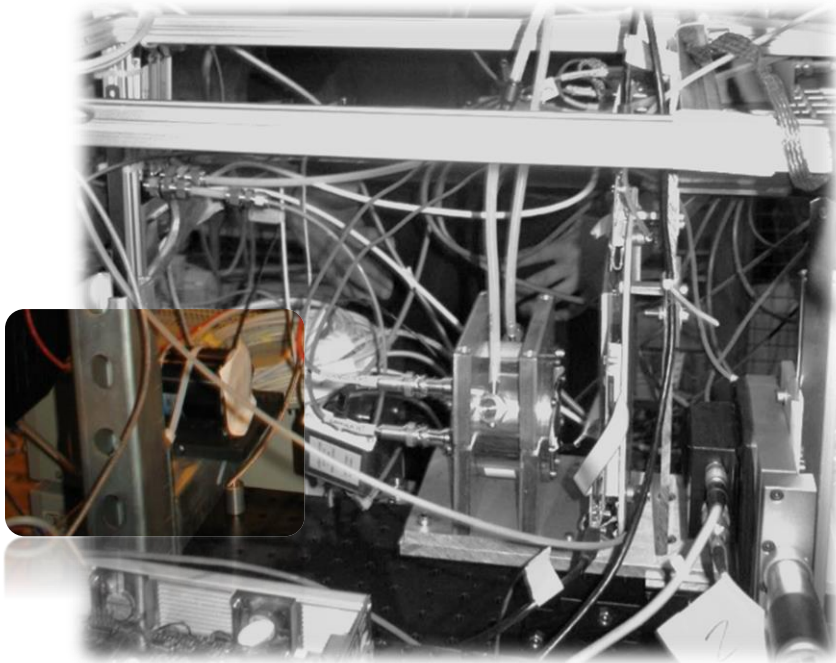
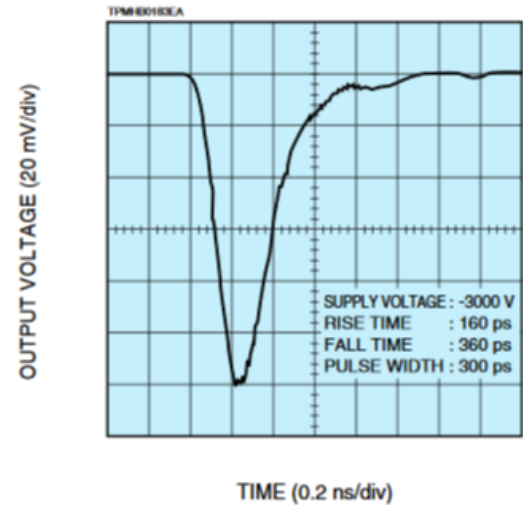


Figure 8: Typical Output Waveform



Thanks Sebastian and Stefano Mazzoni
CERN - Beam Instrumentation Group

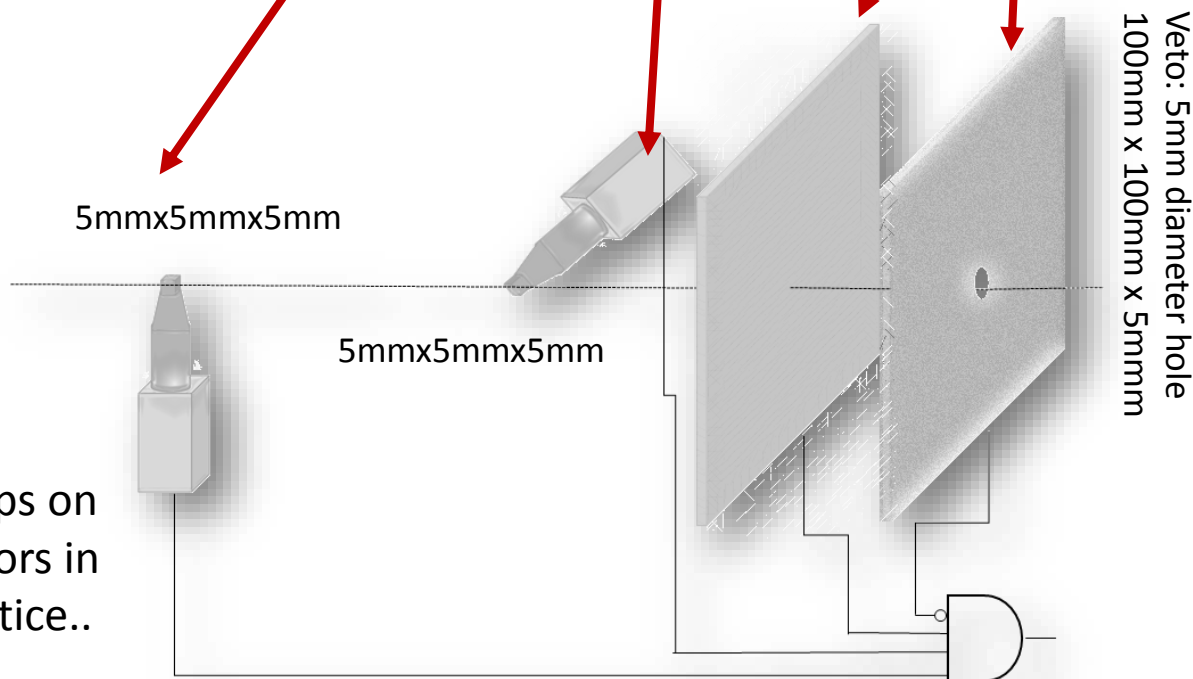
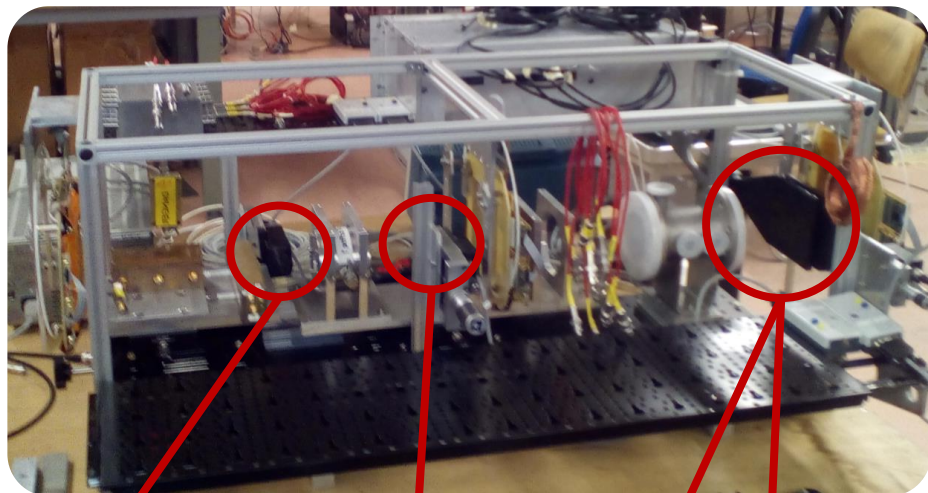
.. The most loved present for the aimed
measurements

Events Selection (Triggering and tracking)

Triggering Scintillators System:

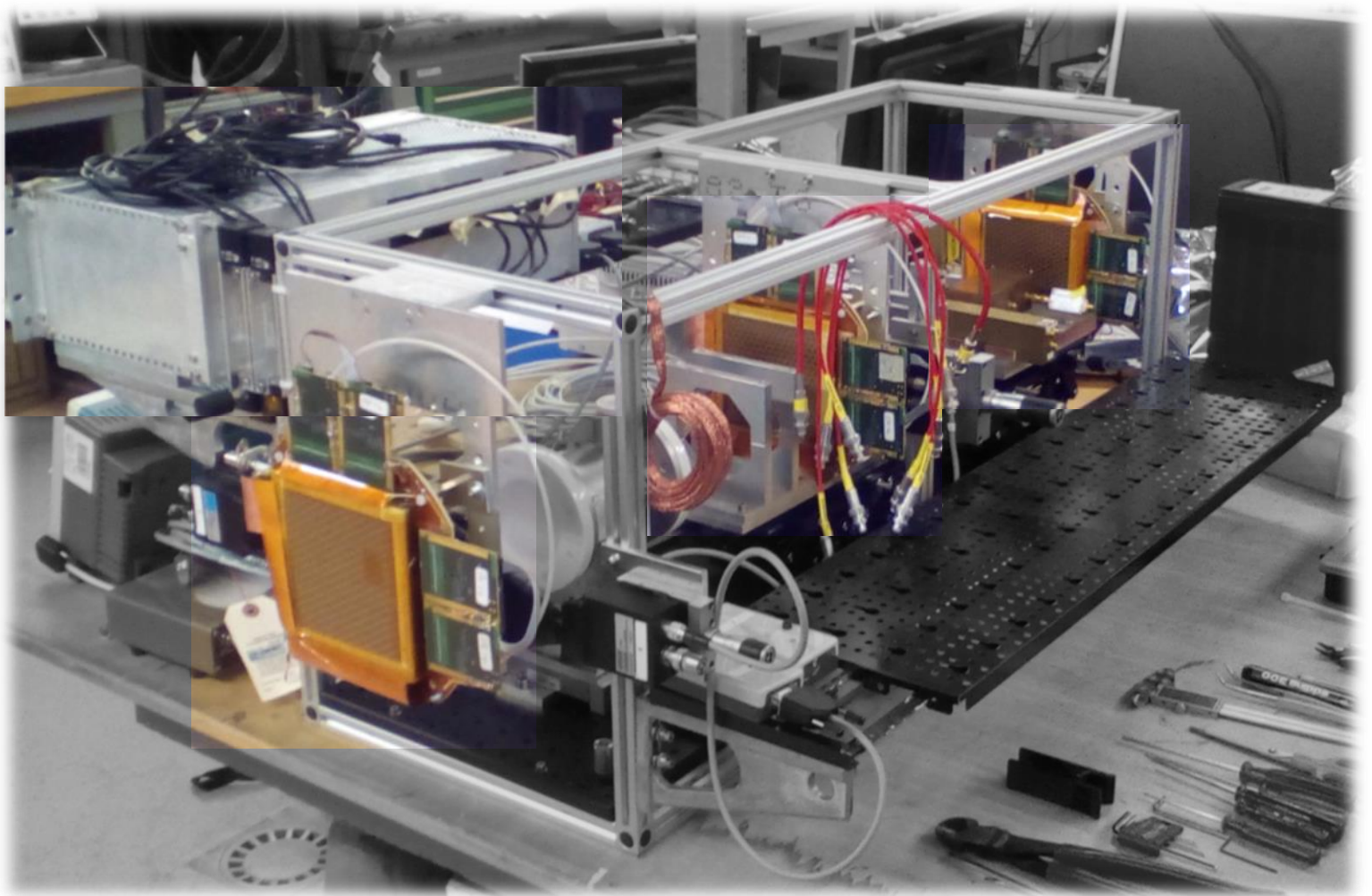
Efficiency measurement:
Triggering Area smaller than
Detector Active Area

Single muon event selection:
Rejection of high multiplicity
events (showers produced in
our system) – VETO scintillator
5mm diameter hole



Essential help from Raphael Dumps on
defining and making the scintillators in
time for the beam.. with short notice..
Thanks!

Tracking System: Triple GEM and SRS/APV25



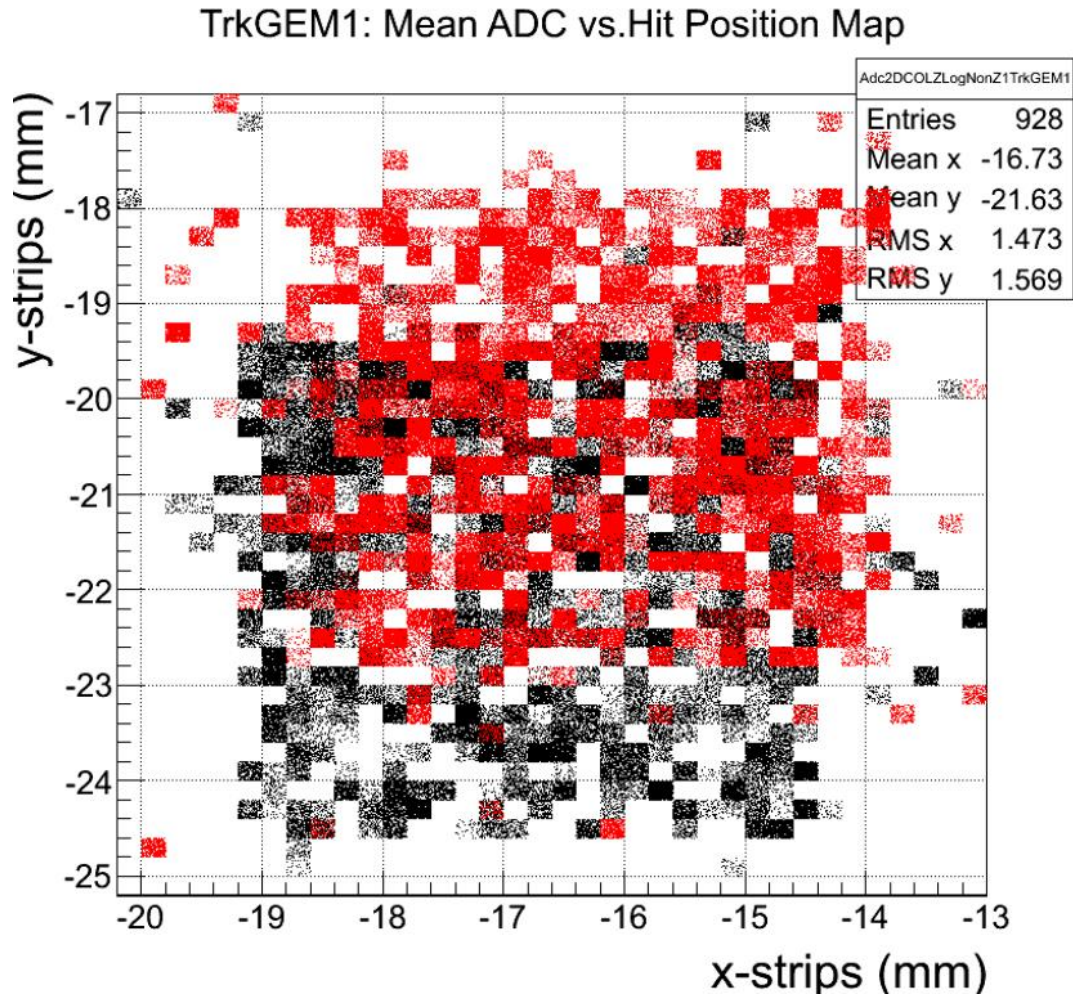
Alignment of scintillators and detectors.

Validate the capability of selecting clean (pure muon) events.

Synchronized data taking with the oscilloscope (uniformity of detector response,...)

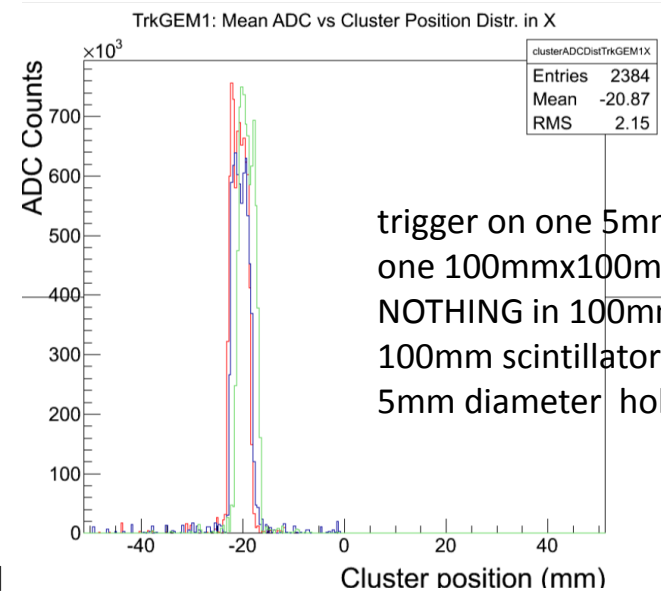
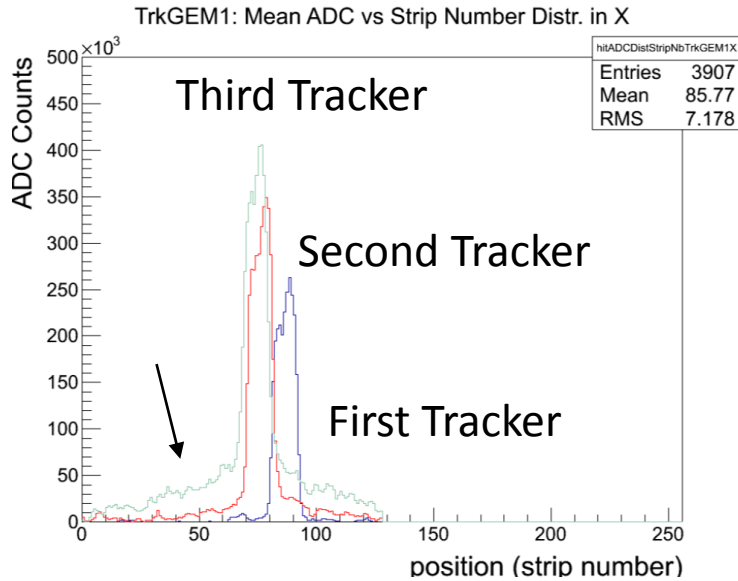
Three Triple GEM, XY readout, 400um pitch

Triple GEM tracker for alignment of scintillators and detectors



Misalignment (before the last alignment step) of the two 5mm x 5mm scintillators

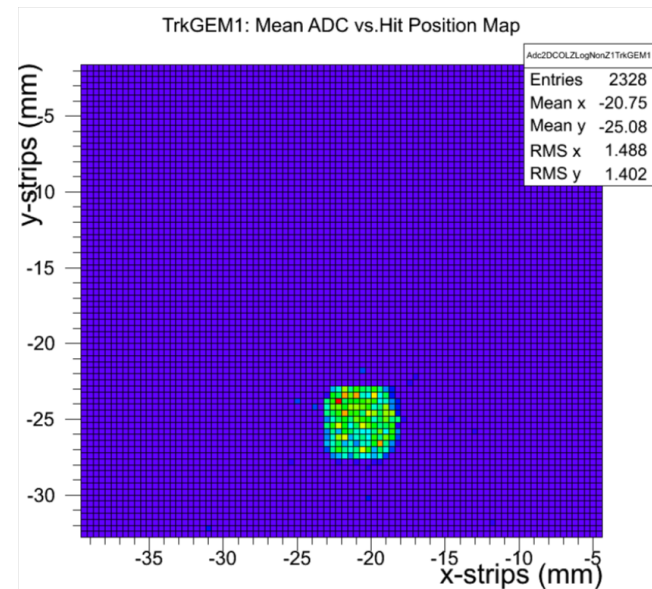
Triple GEM tracker to validate the capability of selecting clean (pure muon) events



→

VETO
scintillator
IN
(plus improved alignment)

VETO scintillator out (before final alignment – trigger on one 5mmx5mm and one 100mmx100mm scintillator)



Final alignment and full coincidence

Synchronous data acquisition
between picosec and tracker

DAQ Synchronization: Oscilloscope and Tracker SRS/APV25 readout

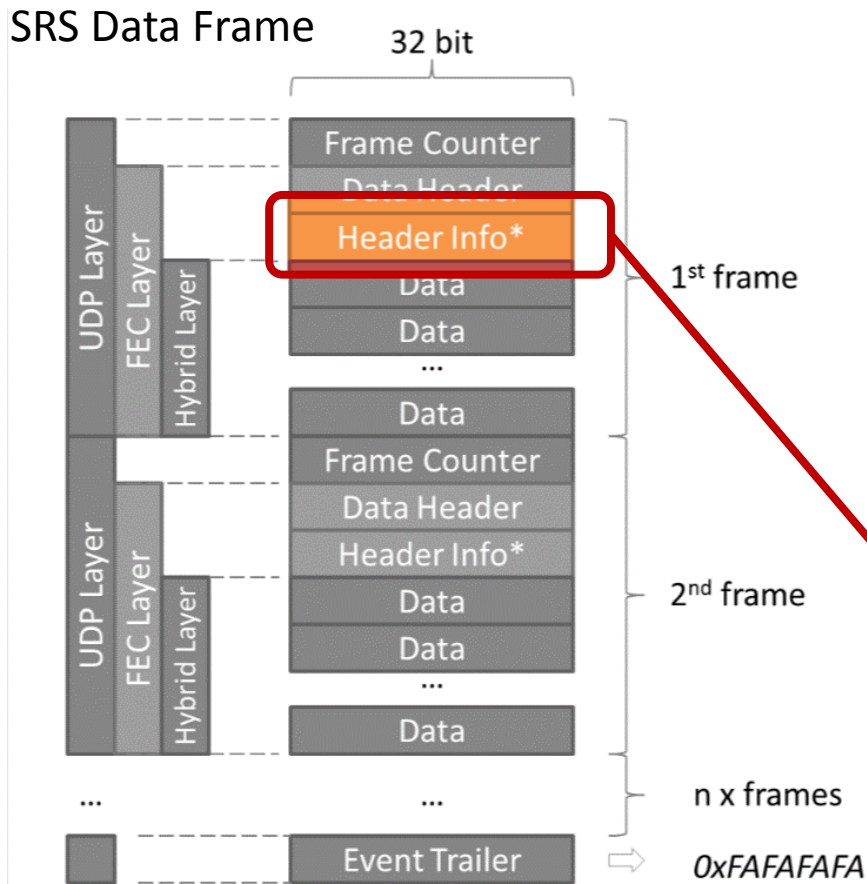


Figure 1. SRS general DAQ data format

Trigger Counter (written in each data frame of each APV) sent out in the “NIM OUT” FEC output (Michael upgrade in the FEC firmware) to be read in the oscilloscope together with the MCP and picosec signals

2.2.ADC data format

A. FEC Layer

- **Data Header.** The ADC data format is identified in the *Data Header* field by the ASCII characters "ADC", followed by the ADC channel number (*unsigned byte*):

	Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
General format	H0	H1	H2	C#
ADC mode	"A"	"D"	"C"	C#

- **Header Info:** one 32-bit word (reserved – controlled by the [EVBLD_EVENTINFODATA](#) register of the APV Application Port)

Bit	31 - 16	15 - 8	7 - 0
Name	HINFO_LABEL	HINFO_SEL	reserved
Descr.	Run label that can be copied in the most significant bytes of HEADER INFO FIELD of every event	Selects the content of HEADER INFO FIELD (see table)	

Table 1. EVBLD_EVENTINFODATA register

HINFO_SEL	HEADER INFO FIELD			
	31 - 24	24 - 16	15 - 8	7 - 0
0x01	TRIGGER COUNTER (2 bytes)		EVBLD_DATALENGTH	
0x02	TRIGGER COUNTER (4 bytes)			
Other	HINFO_LABEL		EVBLD_DATALENGTH	

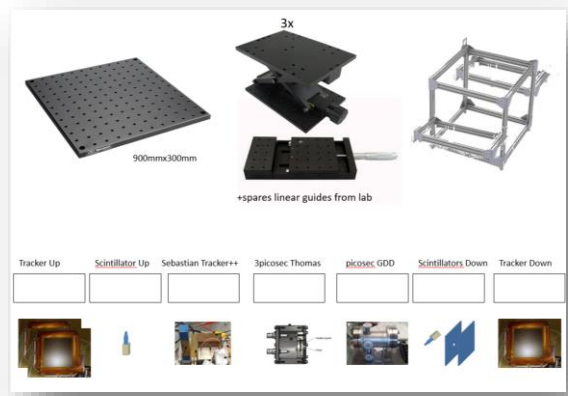
Table 2. Content of HEADER INFO FIELD function of HINFO_SEL



Mechanical support and alignment
(internal and global with the beam)

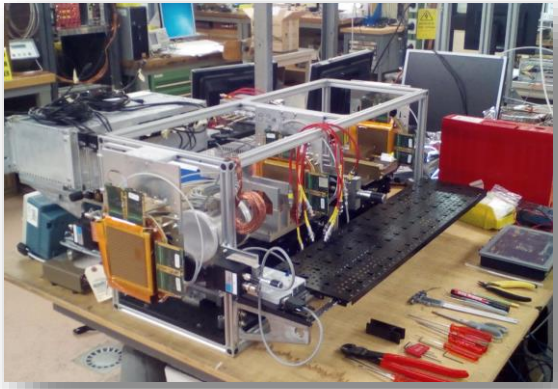
Internal alignment: the new tracker with linear motion system

Status of the tracker two weeks before the beam



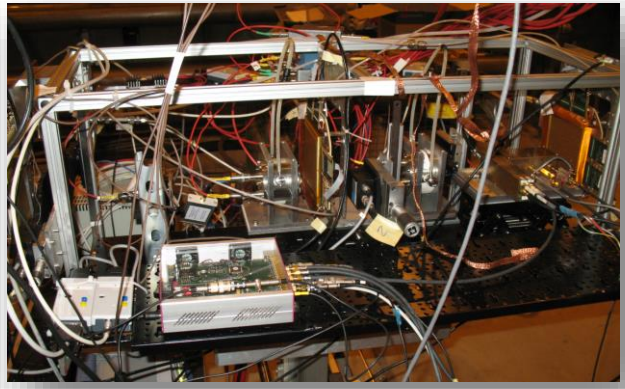
only sketches and drafts...

Status of the tracker two days before the beam (no physicist still around)



ready to go...

Status of the tracker after one day in the hands of physicist



Super grazie to Miranda and her student for the impressive work done in a very short time



Global Alignment: Geometry Survey for the alignment with the beam

H4 TEST

25/05/2016

From :

Benoit CUMER

EN/ACE

Antje BEHRENS

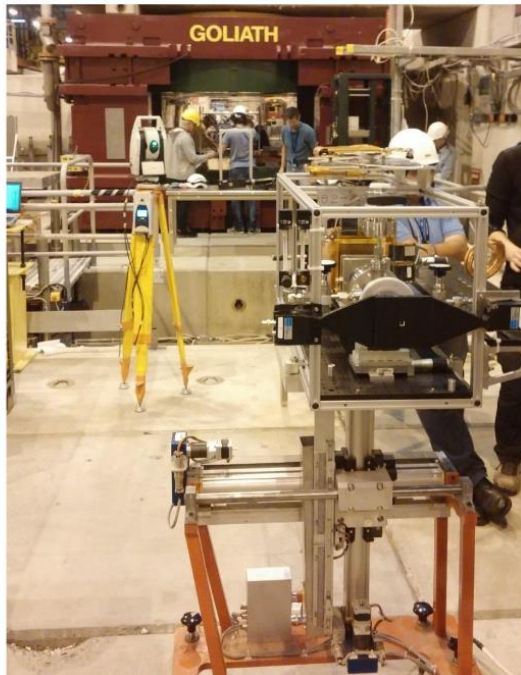
EN/ACE



H4 TEST

ADJUSTMENT OF RD51 PICOSEC TRACKER

Measurement of May 25th, 2016



Remotely
controllable
table
(M. Jeckel)

The EDMS document 1689847, containing this report can be found at the following address :

<https://edms.cern.ch/document/1689847>

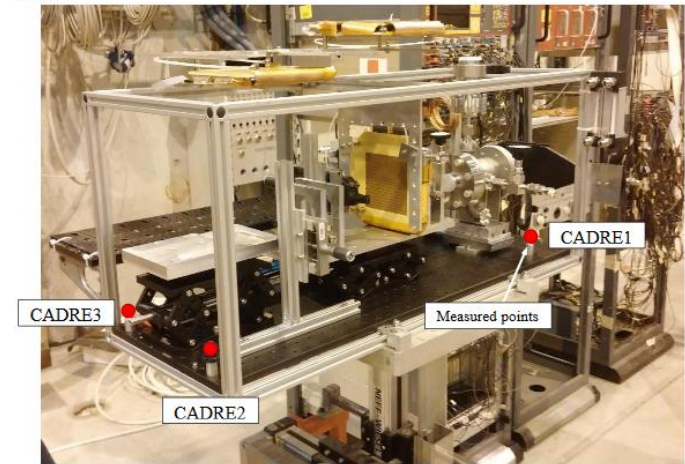


Figure 2 : Measured points on the detector, view from upstream side

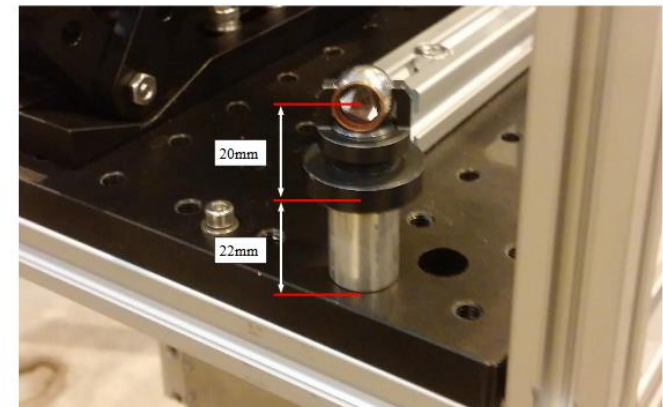
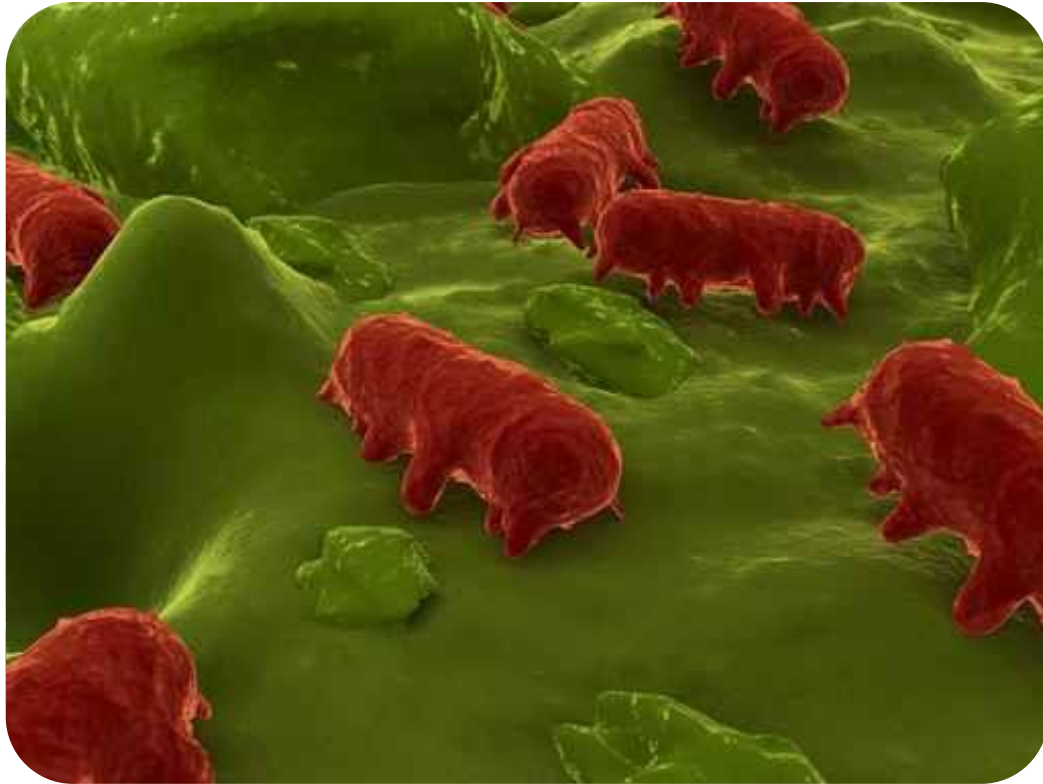


Figure 3 : Measured point on the detector

Special thanks to Antje and Benoit... for their patience

Parallel (Parasitic) Measurements



Joking...



Parasitic measurement with Silicon Sensors (S. White & M. Gallinaro)

RD50

RD50 Workshop June 2016, Torino, Italy



Silicon sensors with internal gain: Optimizing for charged particle fast timing

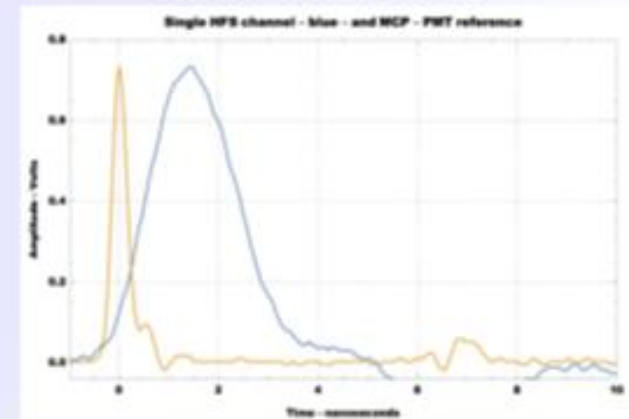
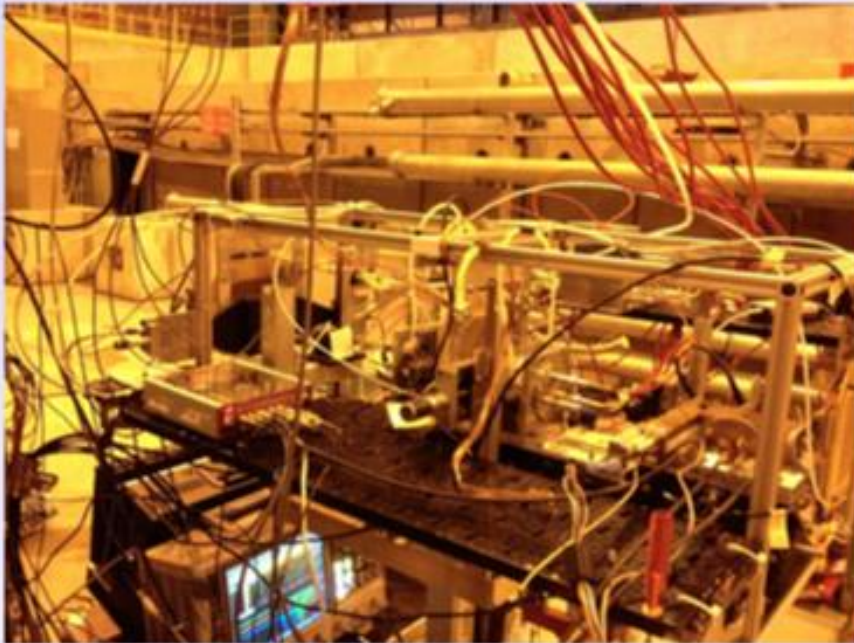
Characterization of
Deep Diffused APDs (non-irradiated) devices from RMD

Ashutosh Bhardwaj (Delhi), Ranjeet Dalal¹ (Delhi), Marco Fernandez Garcia (Santander), Geetika Jain (Delhi), Changuo Lu (Princeton), Michael Moll (CERN), Kirti Ranjan (Delhi), Sofia Otero Ugobono (CERN), Sebastian White (Princeton, CERN)

- OUTLINE:
- Concept of Deep Diffused APDs (“Hyperfast Detectors”)
 - First measurements: Study on homogeneity of response
 - Simulation of charged particle fast timing
 - Outlook

• Sunday 5.6.2016

- Sensors with Sampic readout installed data for next RD



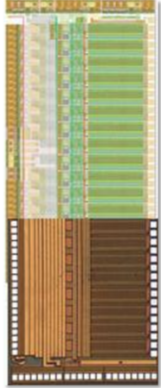
1. Signal trace @ 1800V and 50 dB preamp with MCP-PMT signal
2. Setup showing both the Si telescope on right and the SAMPIC on the left



Parasitic measurements with SAMPIC (S. White & M. Gallinaro)



Frontier Detectors for Frontier Physics
13th Pisa meeting on advanced detectors, May 2015



SAMPIC: A 16-CHANNEL, 10-GSPS WTDC DIGITIZER CHIP FOR PICOSECOND TIME MEASUREMENT

D. Breton², E. Delagnes¹, H. Grabas^{1,3}, O. Lemaire², J. Maalmi²,
P. Rusquart², P. Vallerand²

¹ CEA/Irfu Saclay (France)

² CNRS/IN2P3/LAL Orsay (France)

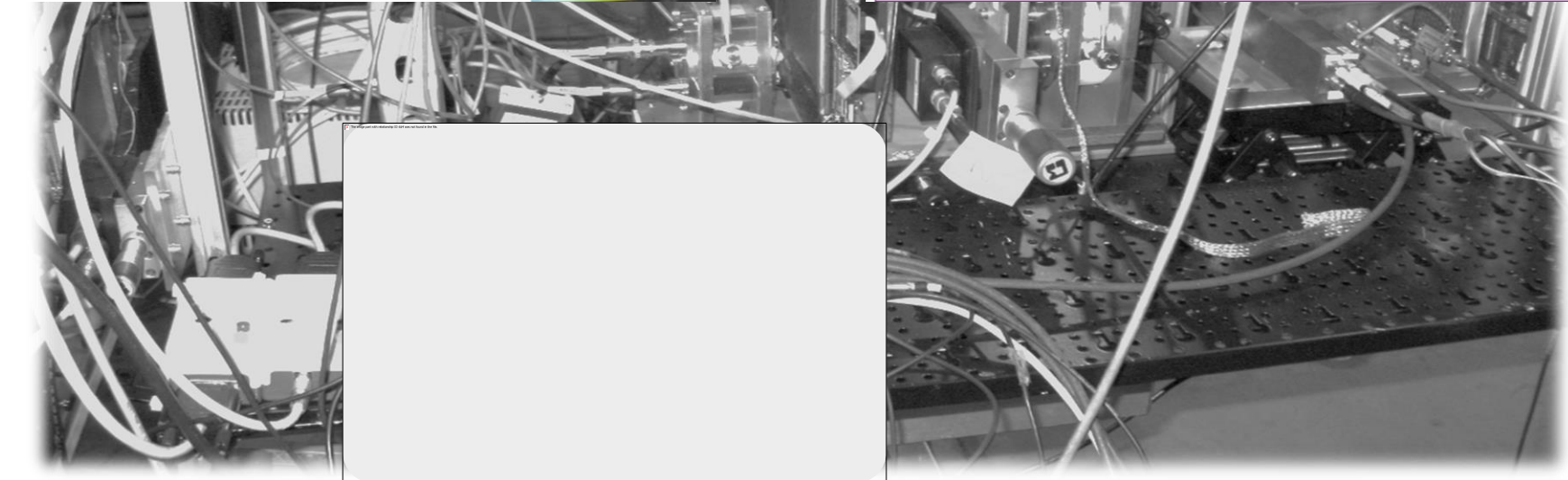
³ Now with SCICPP Santa Cruz (USA)

This work has been funded by the P2IO LabEx (ANR-10-LABX-0038) in the framework « Investissements d'avenir » (ANR-11-IDEX-0003-01) managed by the French National Research Agency (ANR).



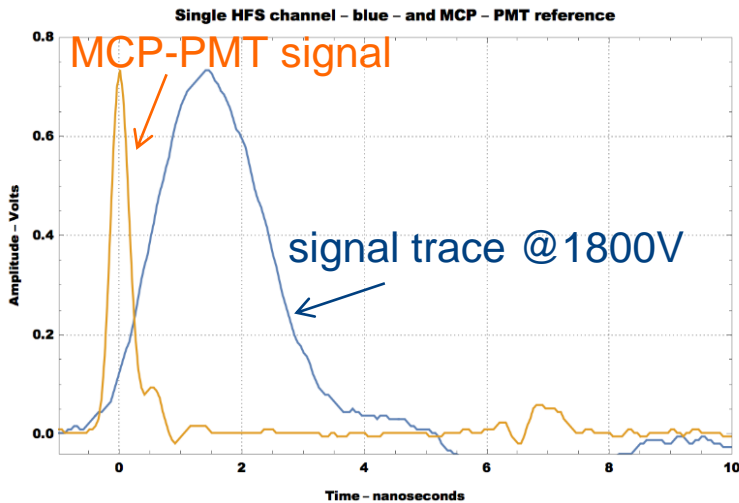
SAMPIC: PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

		Unit
Technology	AMS CMOS 0.18 μ m	
Number of channels	16	
Power consumption (max)	180 (1.8V supply)	mW
Discriminator noise	2	mV RMS
SCA depth	64	Cells
Sampling speed	1 to 8.4 (10.2 for 8 channels only)	GSPS
Bandwidth	1.6	GHz
Range (unipolar)	~ 1	V
ADC resolution	7 to 11 (trade-off time/resolution)	bits
SCA noise	< 1	mV RMS
Dynamic range	> 10	bits RMS
Conversion time	0.1 (7 bits) to 1.6 (11 bits)	μ s
Readout time / ch @ 1Gbit/s (full waveform)	875	ns
Single Pulse Time precision before correction	< 15	ps RMS
Single Pulse Time precision after time INL correction	< 3.5	ps RMS



Test beam @ H4

- Sensors tested in parasitic mode
- Used both scope and SAMPIC multi-channel readout
 - SAMPIC is a waveform and time-to-digital converter
 - allows fine-time measurement (a few ps resolution)



- a) Setup with the SAMPIC and the Si telescope
- b) Signal trace @ 1800V and 50 dB preamp with MCP-PMT signal

Future plans

- We are interested in the August Test Beam (even if GIF++ parasitic)
 - New photocathodes from the CERN Thin Film & Glass service (T. Schneider, M. Van Stenis and C David), Saclay and probably Hamamatsu
 - Secondary Emitters.. diamonds
 - Different/Proper gases – we were not ready for this test beam
 - Different Powering and Readout schema to reduce spark induced damages in case we want to exploit extreme configuration (one cividec killed during the test beam)
 - Resistive micromegas (?)
 - Different Radiators (?)
 - MCP time response characterization



For result you will
have to wait but...

...maybe you can
guess if we were
happy or not ...