

SC Diamond Detector FE Electronics for MIPs Timing

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of
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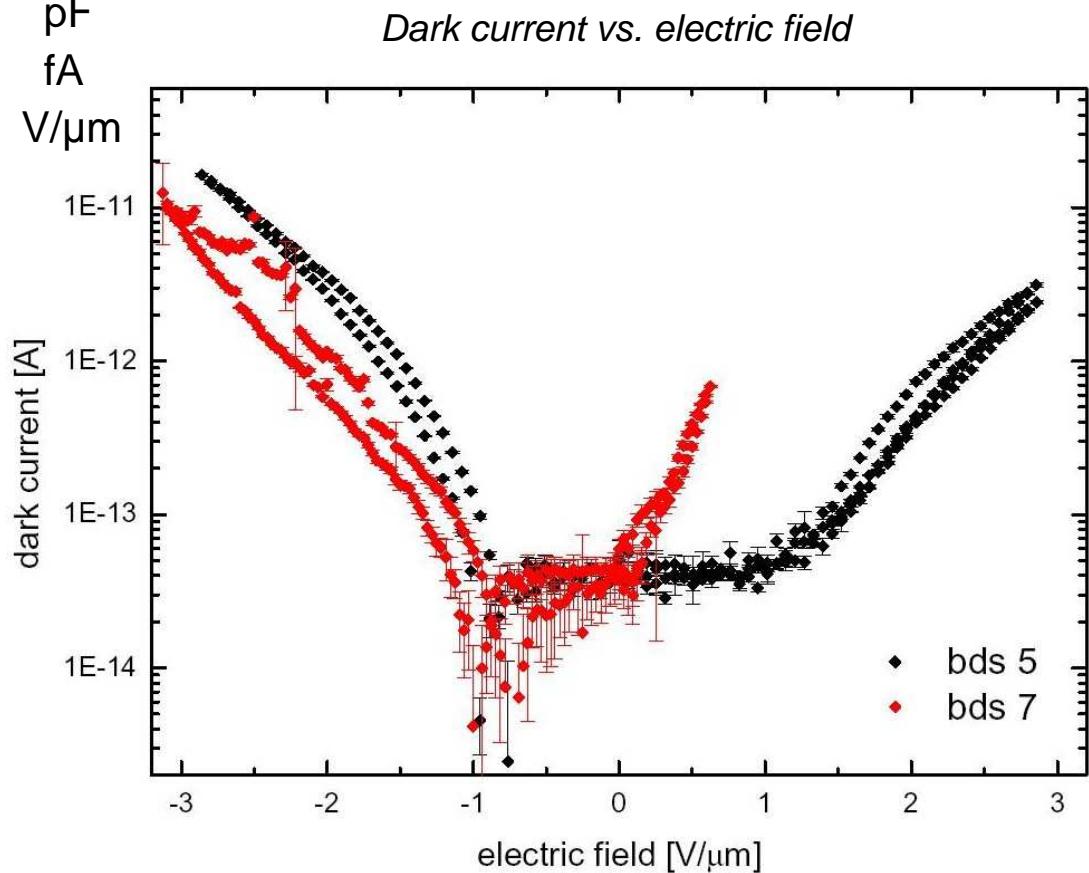
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Signal Source

SC-DD characteristics

Det. no.	bds5	bds7
Crystal dim.	5x5x0.315	5x5x0.320 mm ³
Contact diam.	3.5	3.5 mm
area	9.62	9.62 mm ²
nature	50 nm Cr + 100 nm Au	
Capacitance	1.54	1.52 pF
Dark current	50	50 fA
Electric field	±1	-1 V/μm

$$C_D(pF) = 50.46 \cdot \frac{S(mm^2)}{d(μm)}$$



Signal Source

SC-DD signal

Shape: trapezoidal

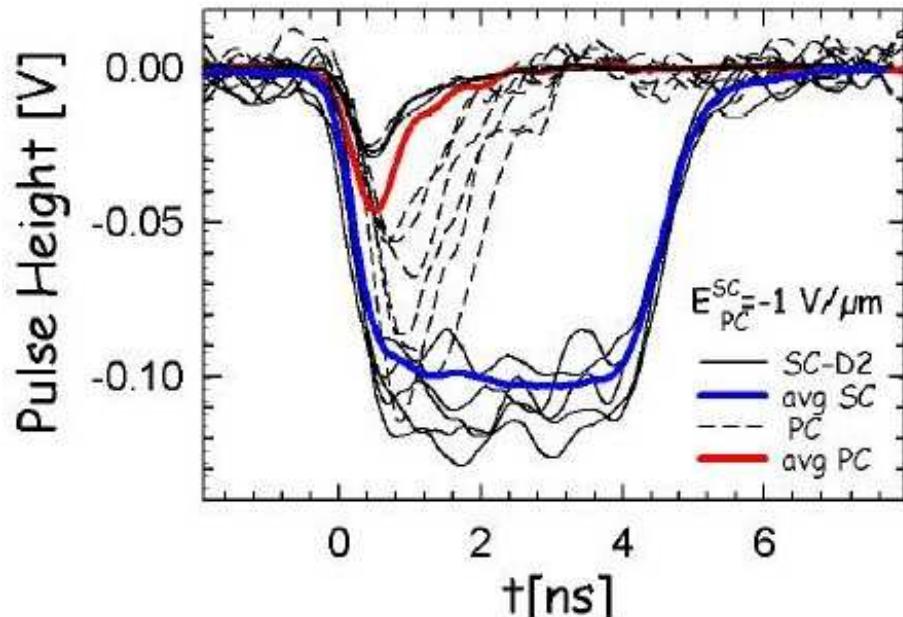
$t_r < 200\text{ps}$ (incl. 150ps DBA contribution)

$t_{\text{FWHM}} \sim 1\text{ns}/100\mu\text{m}$

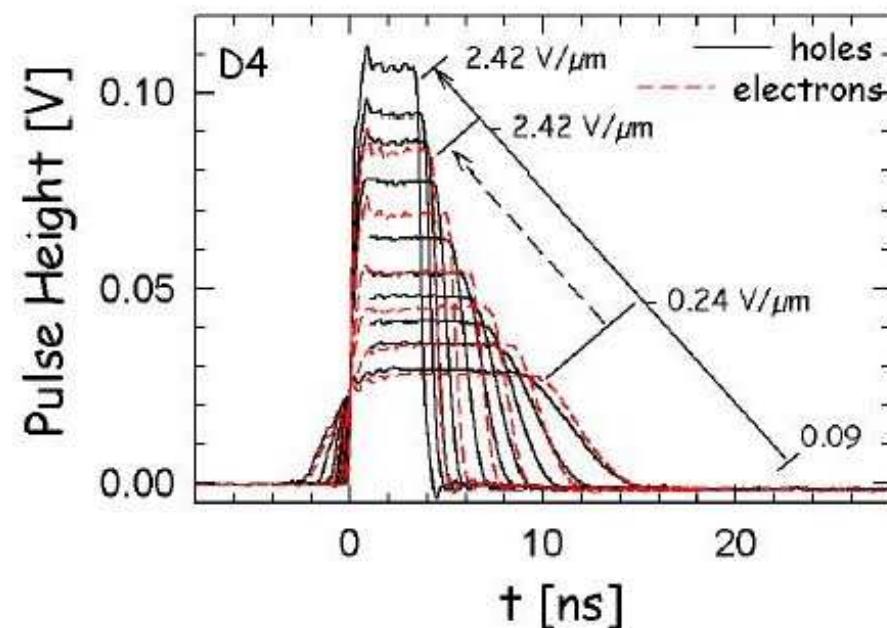
$$\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\text{MIP}}^{\text{DD}} \approx 36 \text{ e}/\mu\text{m}$$

$$Q_{\text{MIP}}^{300\mu\text{m}} \approx 11000\text{e} = 1.75\text{fC} \xrightarrow{\text{CSA}} 1.75\text{mV} (\text{C}_F=1\text{pF})$$

Comparison of a 295 μm PC-DD signal
and a 500 μm SC-DD signal



Averaged α -induced signal from a 393 μm SC-DD at different electric fields



Timing errors

The resolution of TOF measurements is affected by:

- **Walk** = time error due to signal amplitude spread
 - can be compensated knowing amplitude (energy) spectra
 - spectrometric chain → SA
- **Jitter** = time error due to electronic noise and finite signal slope

$$\sigma_t = \frac{\sigma_N}{\left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{thr}}$$

- can be minimized by high S/N and fast Tr
- fast, low noise chain → CSA+FA

Reasons for a CSA solution

S/N ratio – formula

→ Dominant noise sources are considered:

- thermal noise of input resistor(R_{in}) for VA

$$= \sqrt{4KTR_{in}f_{VA}}$$

- channel noise (g_m) of input device for CSA

$$= \sqrt{4KT \frac{0.7}{g_m} f_{CSA}}$$

$$\frac{(S/N)_{CSA}}{(S/N)_{VA}} = 1.2 \cdot T_w \cdot \sqrt{\frac{g_m}{R_{in}}} \cdot \frac{1}{C_T} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{f_{VA}}{f_{CSA}}}$$

where:

- (DD) • T_w = transit time in detector = W/V_s
 (W = DD thickness, V_s = saturation velocity)

→ MIP signals referred to input are:

- (CSA) • g_m = slope of CSA input device

- C_T = total input capacitance
- f_{CSA} = bandwidth of CSA

- (VA) • R_{in} = input impedance of VA

- f_{VA} = bandwidth of VA

$$\bullet U_{VA} = V_s \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta x} \right) \cdot R_{in}$$

$$\bullet U_{CSA} = W \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta x} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{C_T}$$

where:

$$\left. \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta x} \right|_{MIP}^{DD} \approx 36 \text{ e}/\mu\text{m}$$

Reasons for a CSA solution

S/N ratio – estimation

(DD) • $T_w = 3\text{ns}$ ($W = 300\mu\text{m}$)

(CSA) • $g_m = 45\text{mA/V}$
 • $C_T = C_D + C_{in} + C_P + C_F = 7\text{pF}$
 $C_D = 1.5\text{pF}$ $C_P = 1.5\text{pF}$
 $C_{in} = 3\text{pF}$ $C_F = 1\text{pF}$
 • $f_{CSA} = f_{VA}$

(VA) • $R_{in} = 50\Omega$
 • $f_{VA} = f_{CSA}$

	CSA	VA
MIP input signal (μV)	247	28.8
Spot noise, input ref. (nV/SR Hz)	0.51	0.91
S/N	$\frac{484 \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{f_{CSA}}}$	$\frac{32 \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{f_{VA}}}$
$\frac{(S/N)_{CSA}}{(S/N)_{VA}}$	15.3	

Reasons for a CSA solution

Rise time – formula

$$T_r^{CSA} = 2.2 \cdot \tau_r = 2.2 \cdot \frac{C_T}{C_F} \cdot \frac{C_C}{g_m}$$

where:

$$C_T = C_D + C_{in} + C_P + C_F$$

C_F =feedback capacitance

C_C = dominant pole capacitance

g_m = slope of CSA input device

$$T_r^{VA} = \sqrt{[2.2 \cdot (C_D + C_P) \cdot R_{in}]^2 + t_{VA}^2}$$

where:

t_{VA} = gain stage rise time

Rise time – estimation

$$T_r^{CSA} = 1\text{ns} \quad \leftarrow \quad C_T = 7\text{pF}$$

$$C_F = 1\text{pF}$$

$$C_C = 3\text{pF}$$

$$g_m = 45\text{mA/V}$$

$$T_r^{VA} = 360\text{ps} \quad \leftarrow \quad C_D = 1.5\text{pF}$$

$$C_P = 1.5\text{pF}$$

$$R_{in} = 50\Omega$$

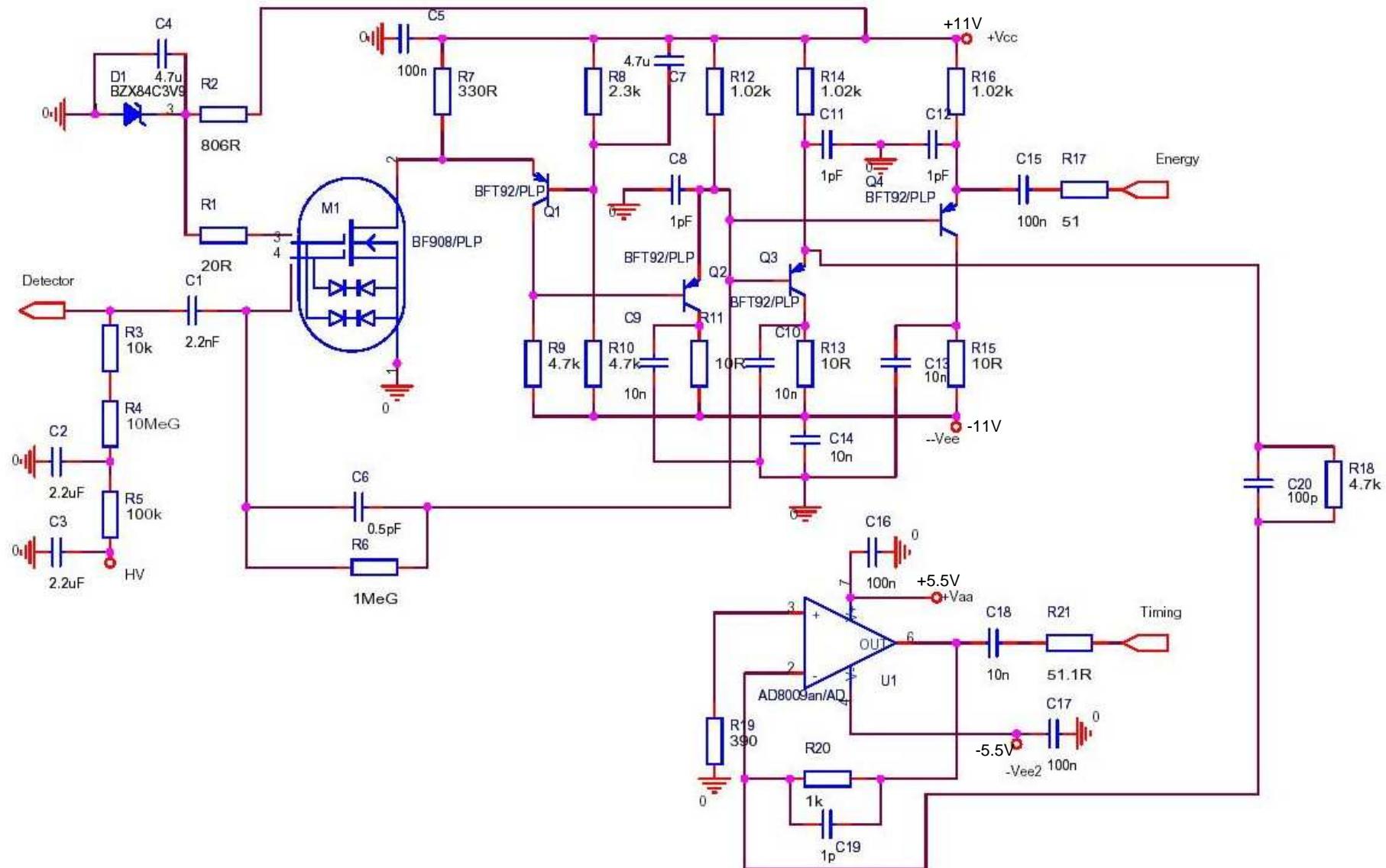
$$t_{VA} = 150\text{pS}$$

(DBA – Peter Moritz)

$$\frac{T_r^{CSA}}{T_r^{VA}} \approx 3$$

Charge Sensitive Amp and Fast Amp

CSA and FA – circuit diagram



Charge Sensitive Amp and Fast Amp

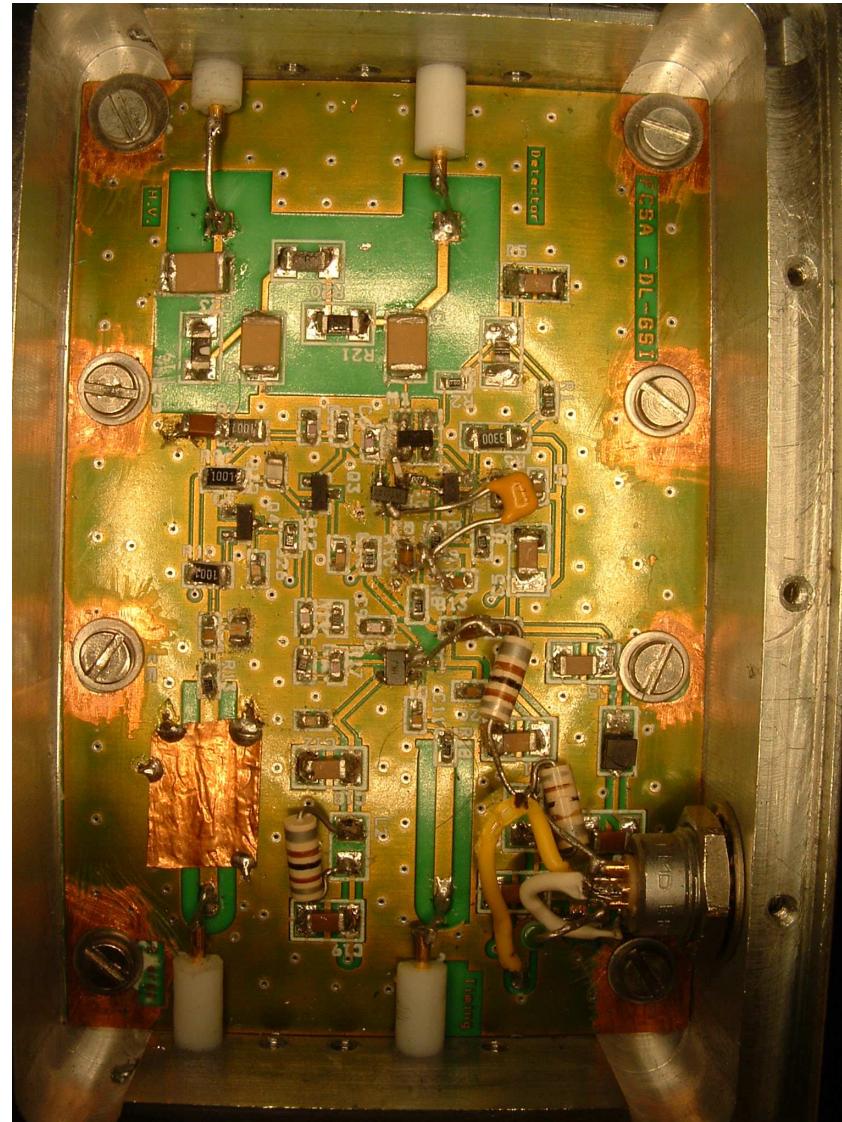
CSA and FA – view

BF908

- Dual-gate MOSFET, 1GHz
- Depletion type
- $y_{fs} = 43 \text{ mA/V}$ (typ)
- $C_{iG1-s} = 3.1\text{pF}$ (typ)
- $\text{NF} = 0.6 \text{ db}$ (typ) / 200MHz
 $= 1.5 \text{ db}$ (typ) / 800Mhz
- $I_{DSS} = 3-27 \text{ mA}$
 $(U_{DS} = 8V, U_{G2-S} = 4V, I_D = 15mA)$

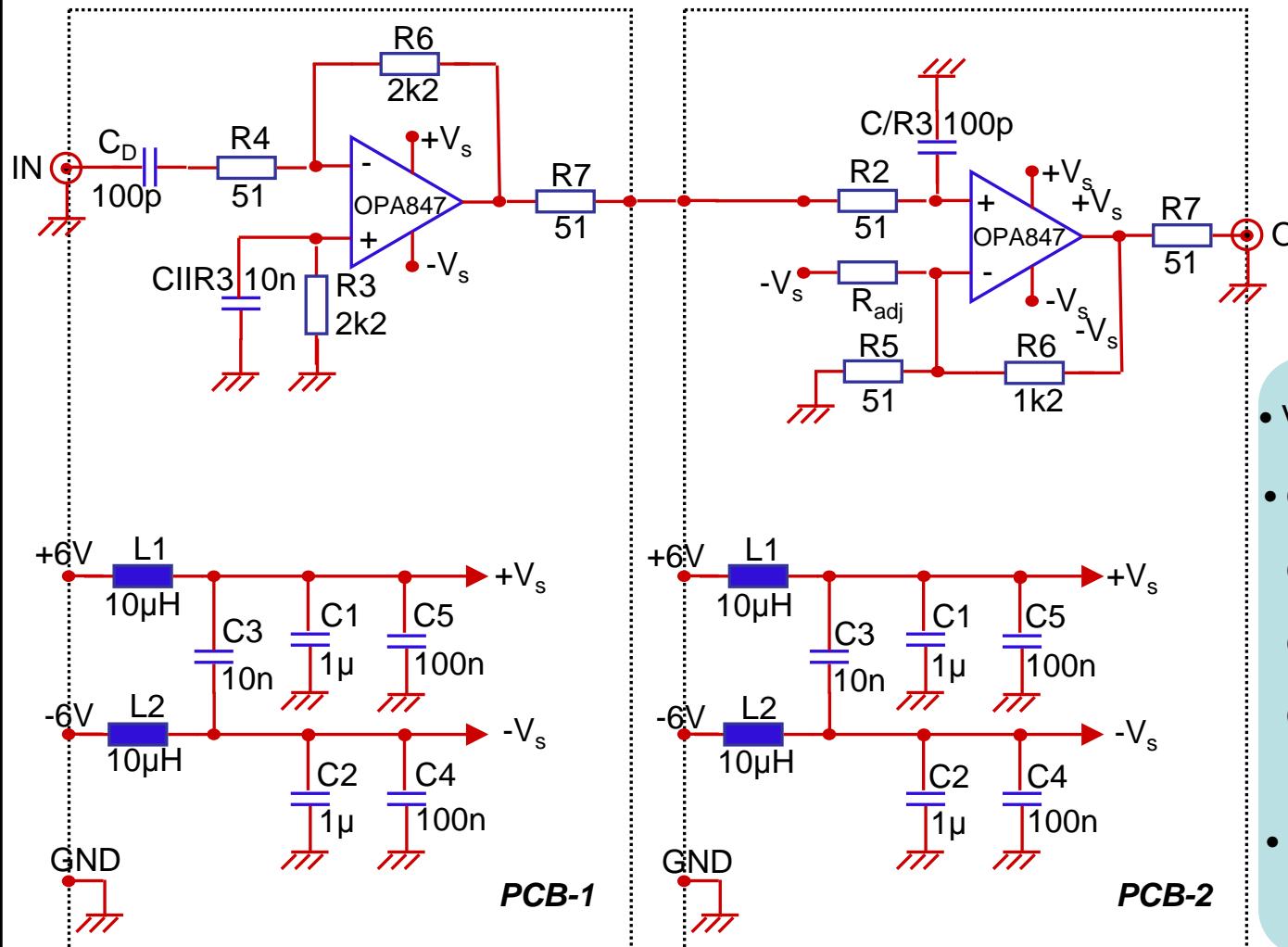
AD8009

- Current feedback type
- GBP = 1GHz
- $G = 10 \quad B = 350 \text{ MHz}$
- $e_n = 1.9 \text{ nV/SR Hz}$
 $i_n^+ = 46 \text{ pA/SR Hz}$
 $i_n^- = 41 \text{ pA/SR Hz}$



Shaping Amp

SA – circuit diagram



OPA 847

- Voltage Feedback type

- GBP = 3.9 GHz

G = +12 B = 600 MHz

G = +25 B = 350 MHz/1ns

G = -44 B = 240 MHz/1.5ns

- $e_n = 0.85 \text{ nV/SR Hz}$

$i_n = 2.5 \text{ pA/SR Hz}$

Shaping Amp

SA – specifications

GAIN: ≈ 200 , inverting

SHAPING: CR-RC, 10 ns

$T_R \leq 6.4$ ns $T_P = 12$ ns

$T_F \leq 28$ ns $T_{FWHM} \leq 20$ ns

BANDWIDTH: 31.6 MHz
(6.6 MHz – 38.2 MHz)

OUTPUT RANGE: linear $\pm 2V$,
max. $\pm 2.2V$

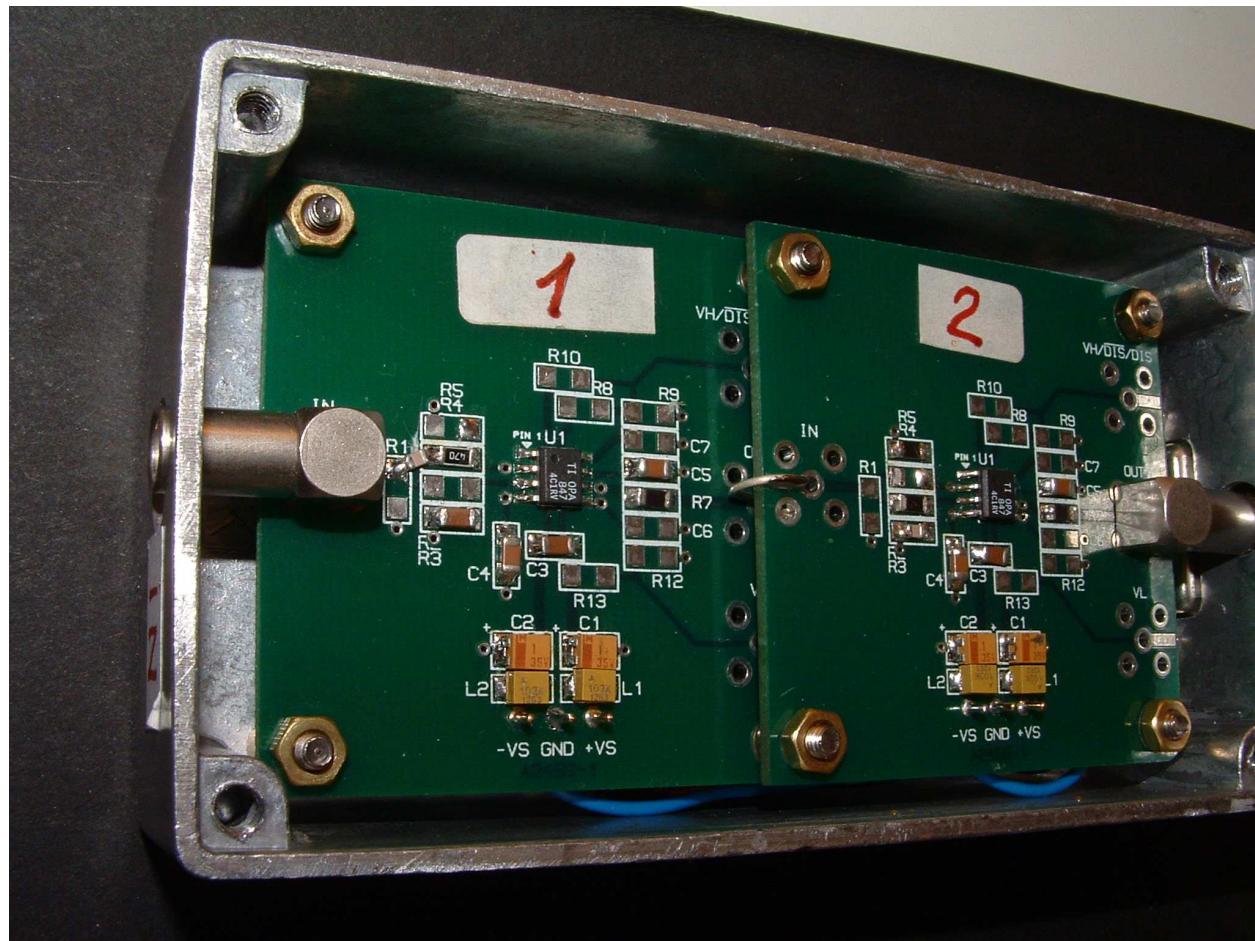
DC OUTPUT LEVEL: $\leq 1mV$

NOISE: $\leq 10mV_{pp}$ (output)
 $\leq 8.5\mu V_{RMS}$ (input)
 $\leq 1.5 nV/SR Hz$ (input)

INPUT: 50 ohms, AC coupled, SMB connector

OUTPUT: 50 ohms, DC coupled, SMB connector

POWER SUPPLY: $\pm 6V/36mA$, 9 pins connector (NIM)



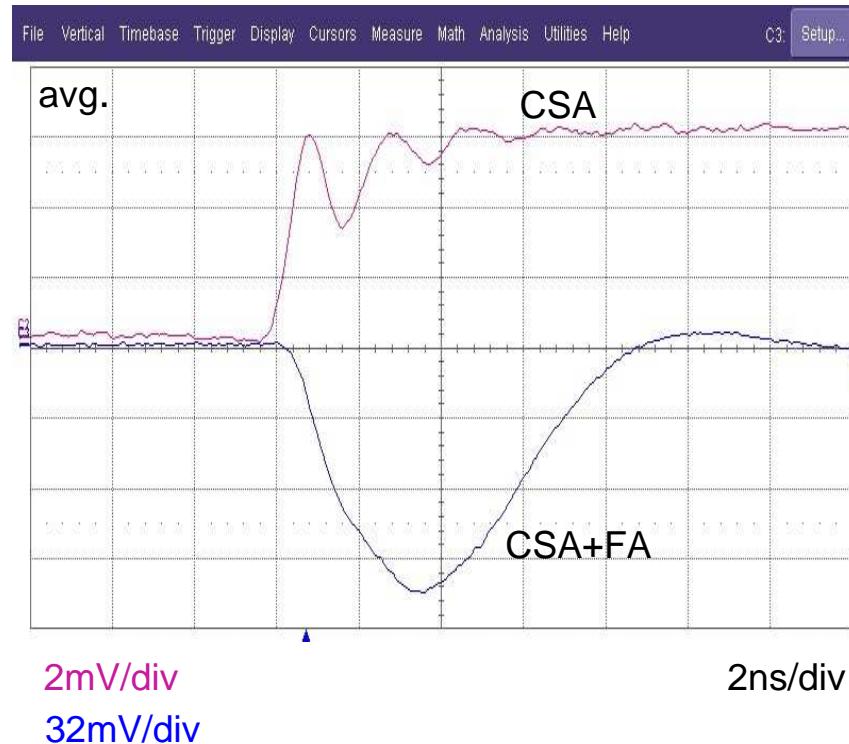
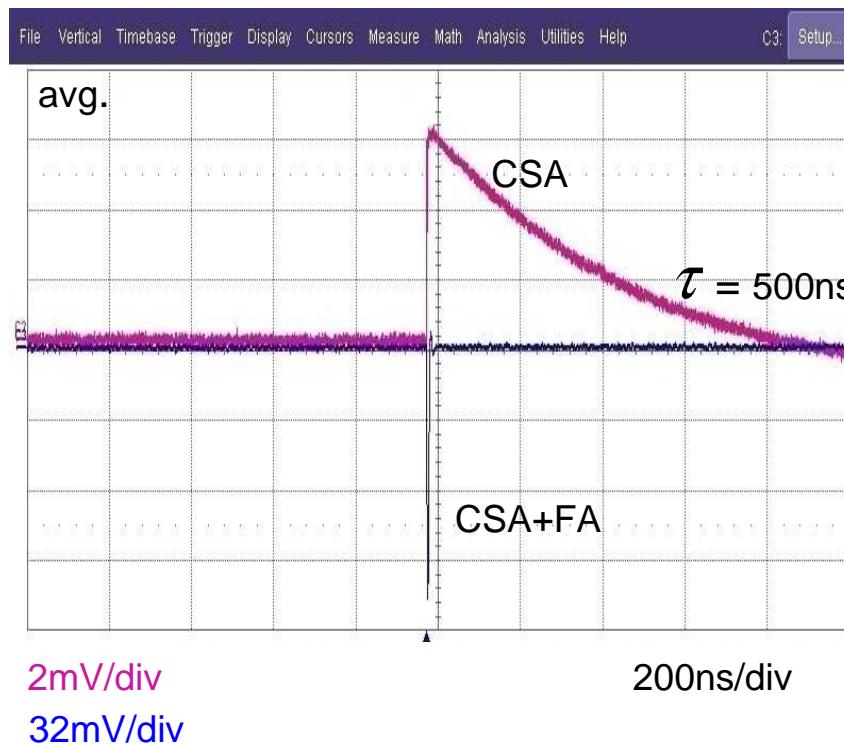
Measurements

Pulser tests (A)

CSA output (avg.)

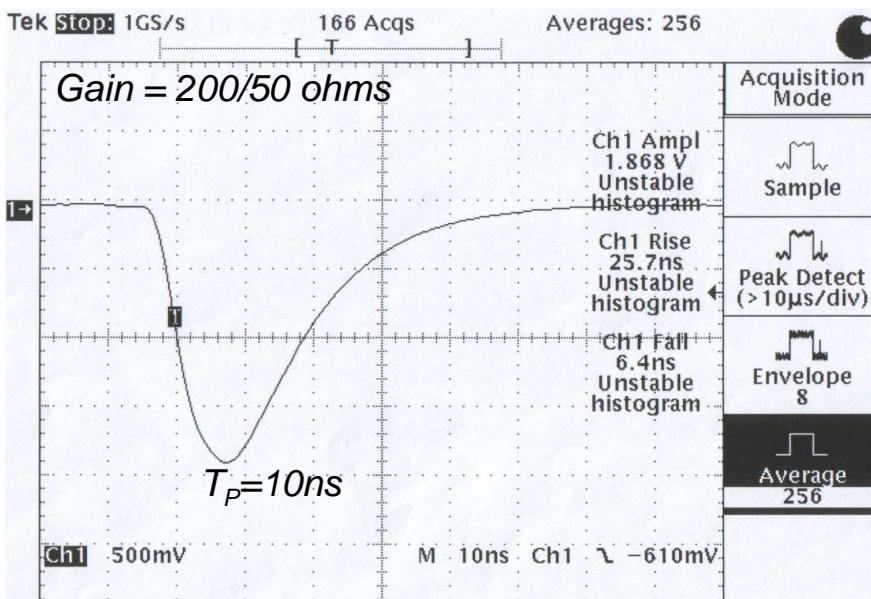
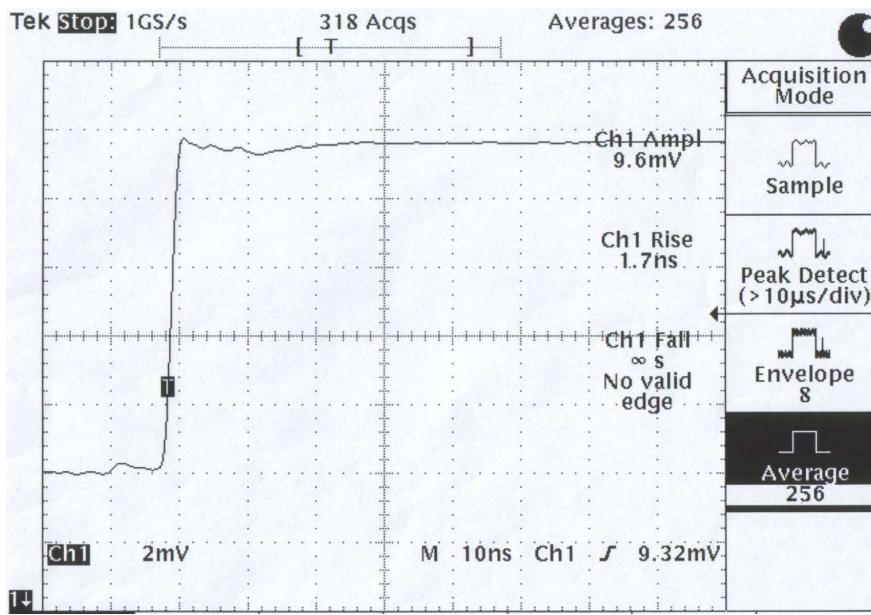
CSA+FA output (avg.)

$$Q_{TEST} = 6fC$$

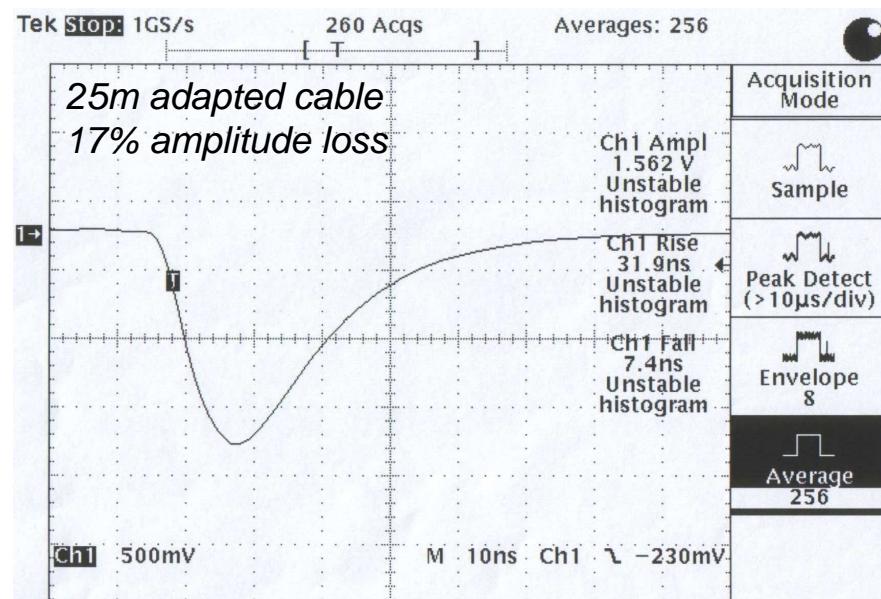
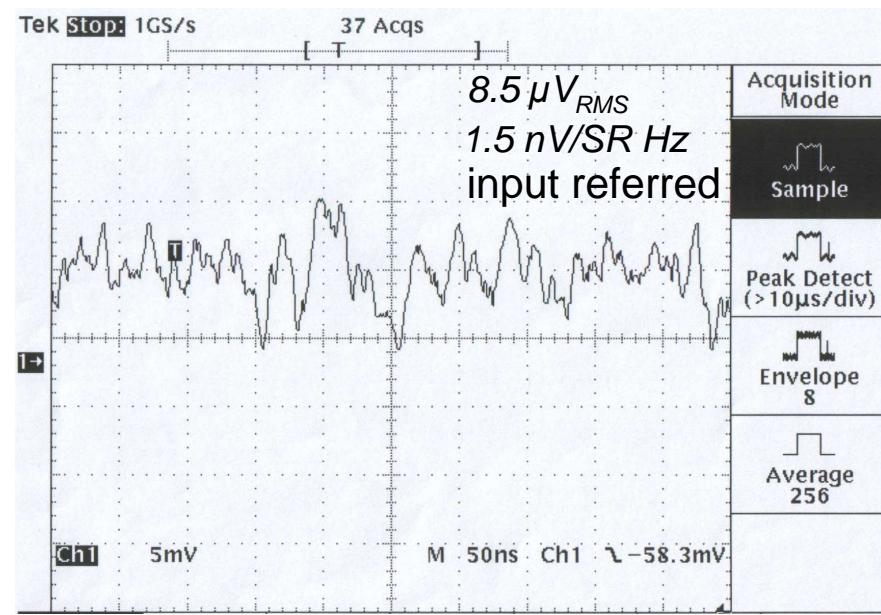


Measurements

Pulser tests (B)

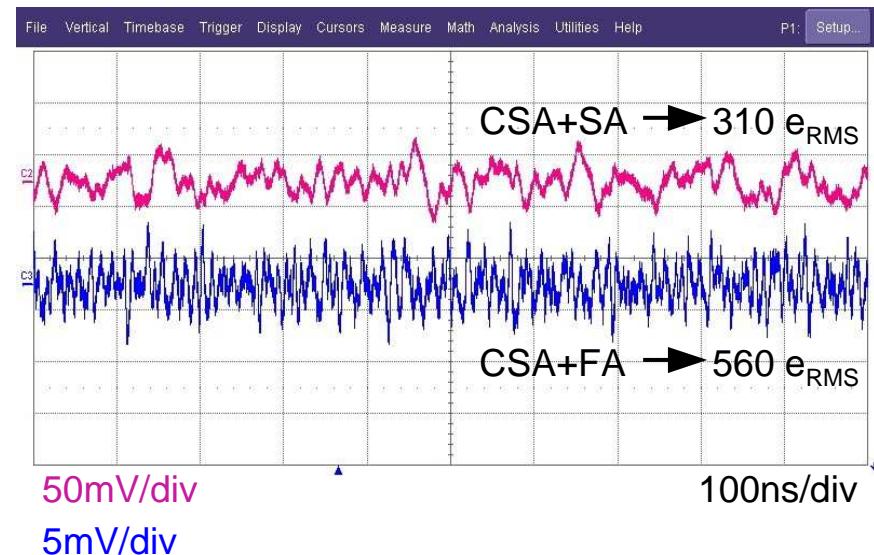
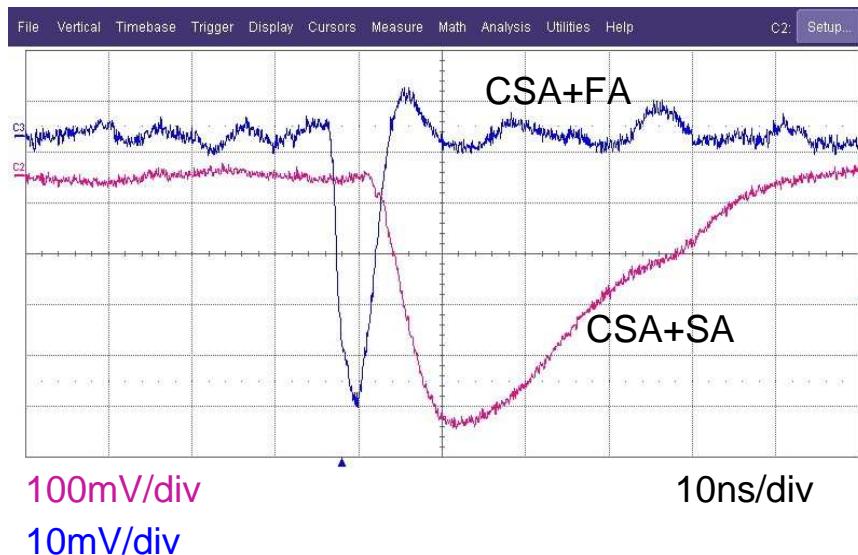
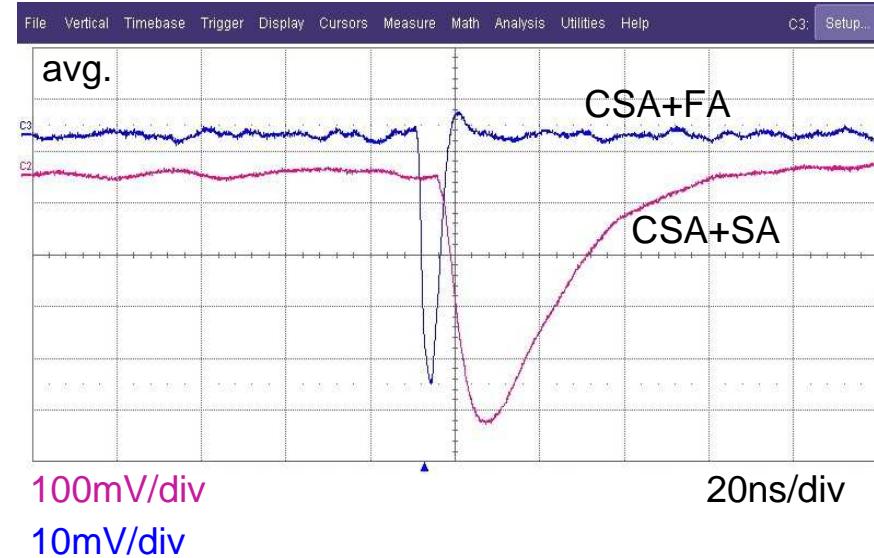
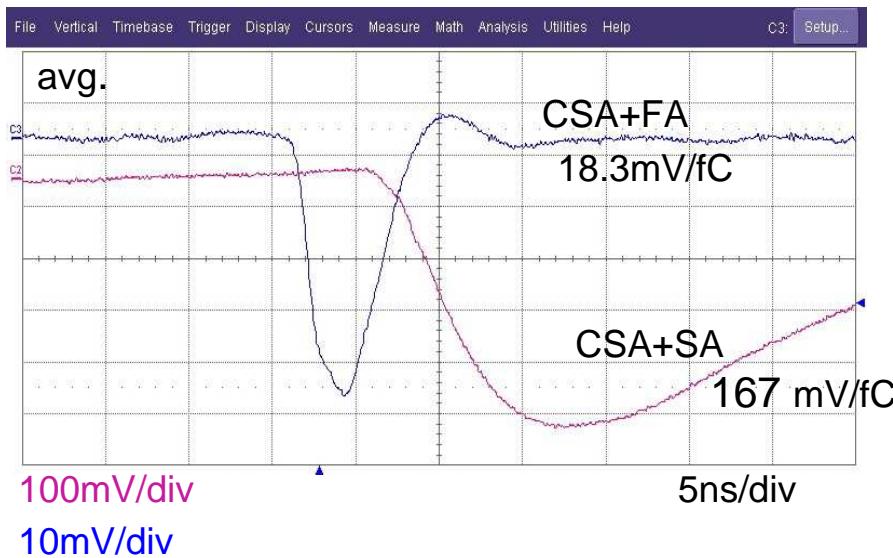


SA input, output and noise



Measurements

Pulser tests (C)



CSA+FA output and noise
CSA+SA output and noise
 $Q_{TEST} = 3\text{fC}$

Measurements

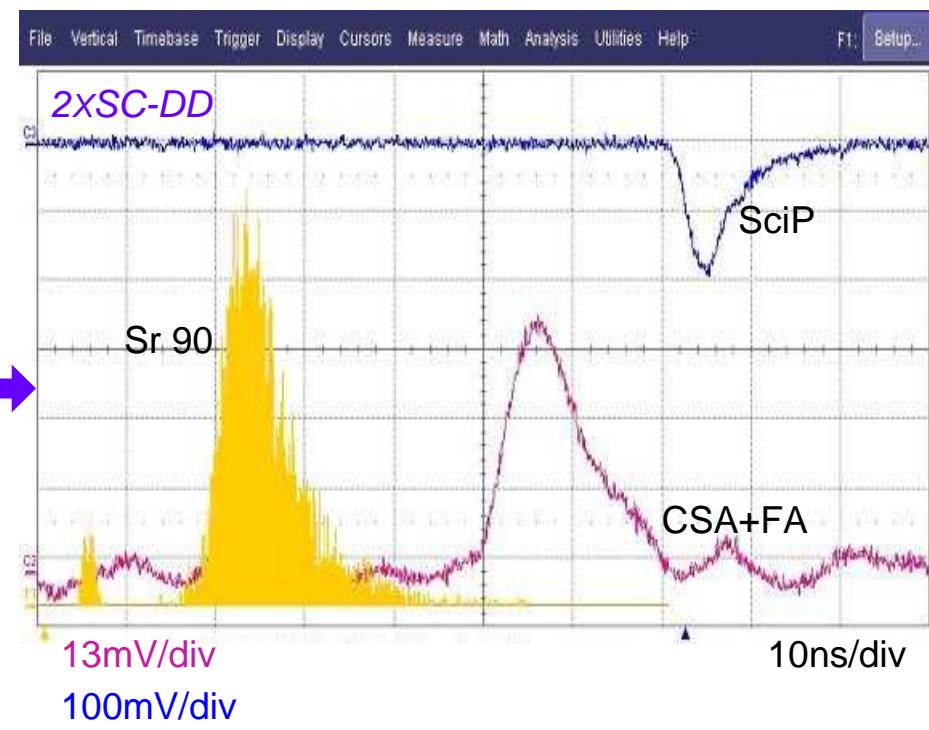
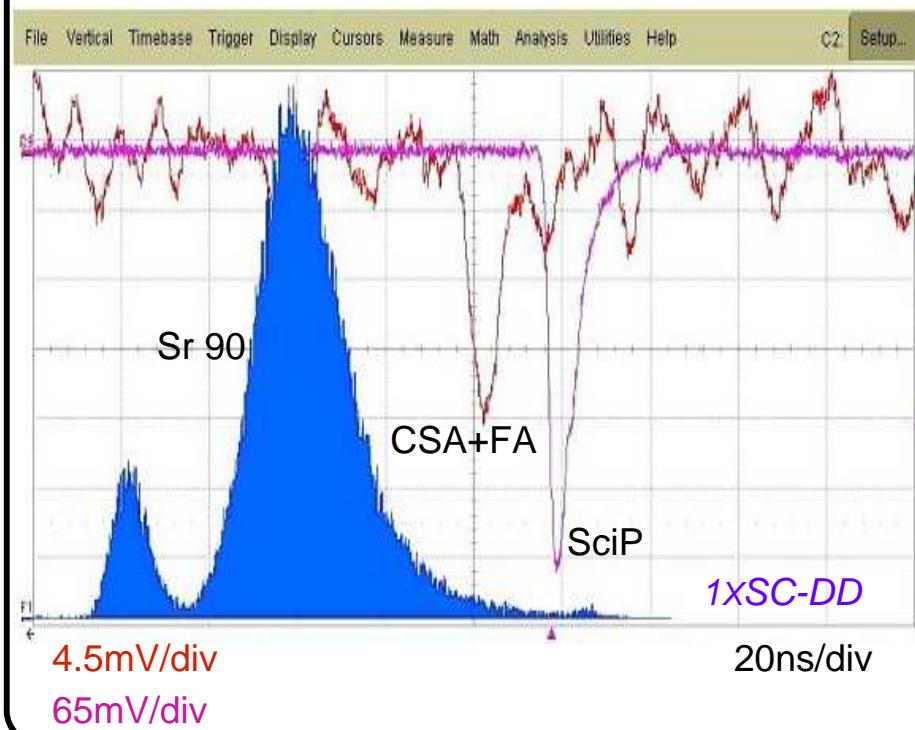
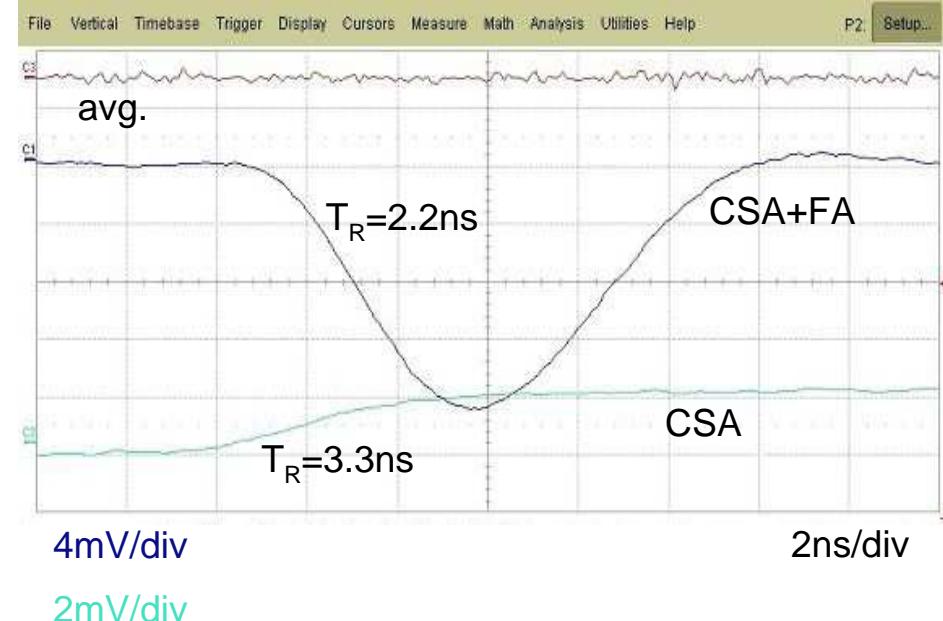
Sr 90/SC-DD tests

CSA output

CSA+FA output and spectrum

SciP trigger output

SC-DD:
bds5/315 μ m
bds7/320 μ m



Measurements

Sr 90/SC-DD tests

Time and energy spectra

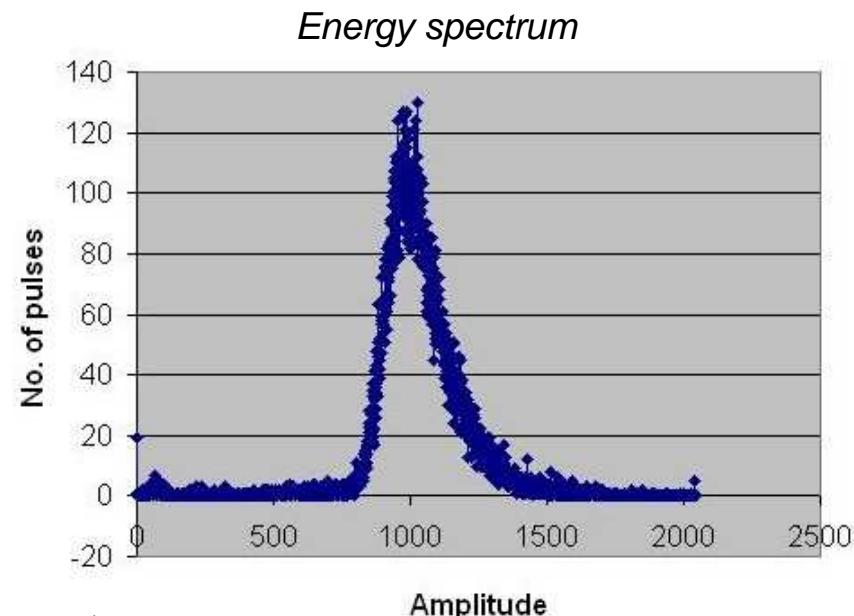
Start: SciP

Det. : 2XSC-DD (bds5+bds7)

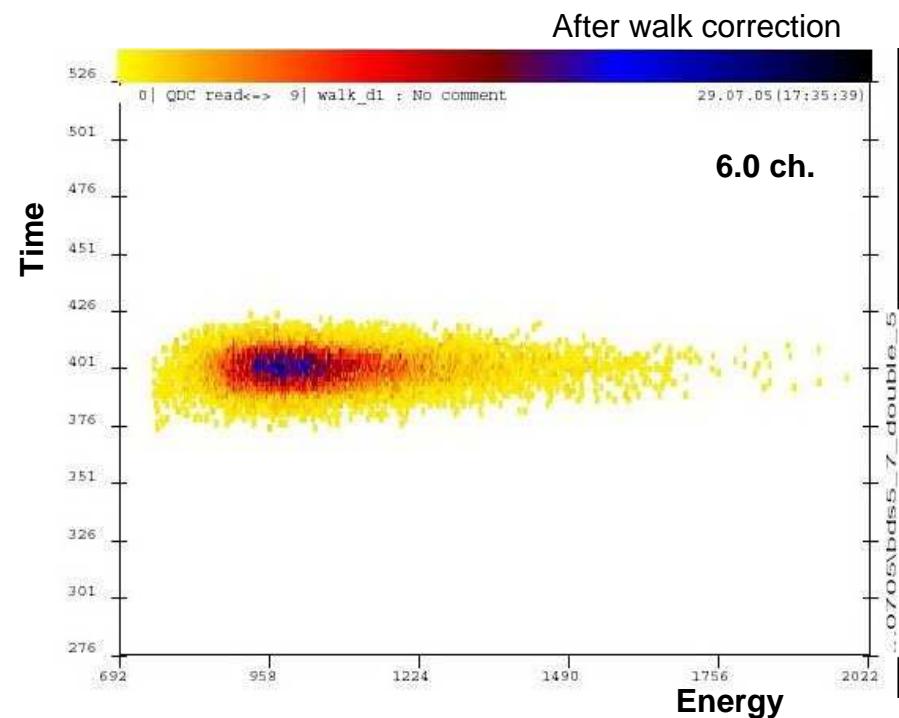
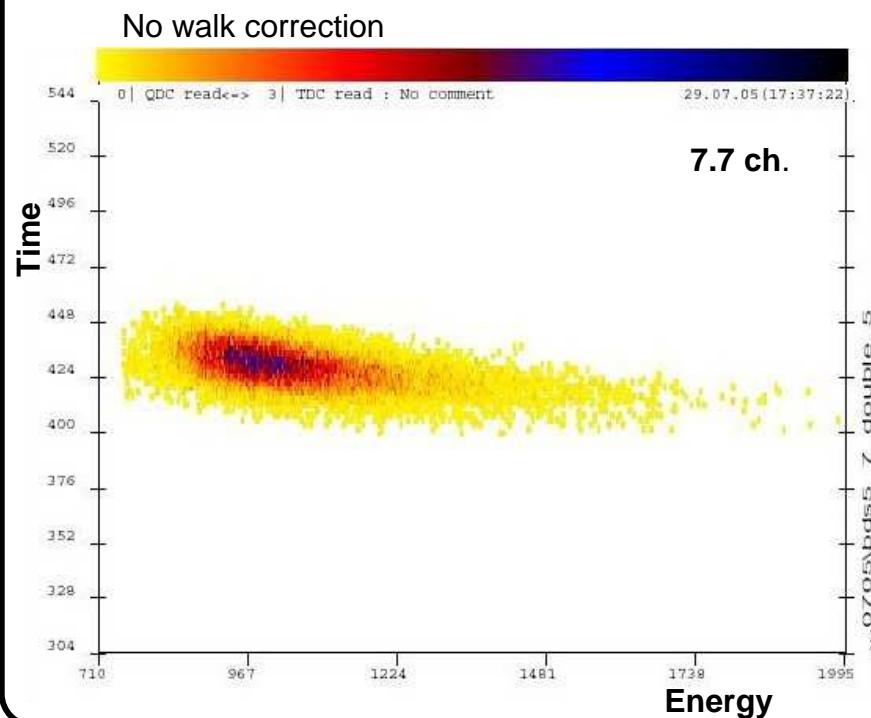
Electronics: CSA+FA, SA

Time calibration: 46ps/ch.

MIP selected



Time – Energy spectra



Summary

First results are promising :

$$S/N \approx 20, T_R \approx 1\text{ns}$$

Next steps:

- focus on $S/N, T_R$
- improvements in:
 - DD-CSA connection, mounting
 - PCB layout design
 - schematic
 - components
- systematic noise measurements/optimisation
- beam tests

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