Status of FDIRC prototype in CRT test at SLAC

(running now with a new BLAB2 chip)

J. Va'vra, SLAC

FDIRC tests in CRT

• People involved at present:

- Gary Varner, Larry Ruckman, Kurtis Nishimura from Hawaii University
- Jerry Va'vra and David Aston from SLAC

• Aim:

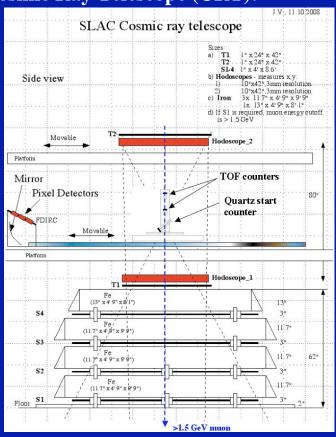
- Verify that the new ASIC-based BLAB2 waveform digitizing electronics can deliver a similar performance as the old SLAC CFD/TDC- based electronics, which was successfully tested in the ESA beam test.
- Prepare CRT for tests with a final FDIRC SOB made of a solid fused silica.

• Status:

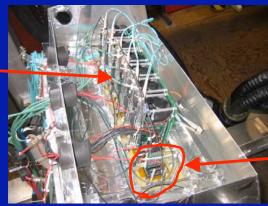
- Some things seem to work well: DAQ, CRT tracking, trigger, start counter resolution.
- We are working on (a) understanding of the timing resolution with the BALB2 chip, and (b) understanding of the CRT software to fully reconstruct Cherenkov images in 3D
- I am presenting some plots from my data analysis program from a point of view of a user of the chip, not a designer of it. Still very preliminary!! Presenting the progress report only.

FDIRC tests in CRT

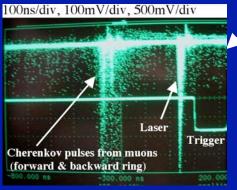
Cosmic Ray Telescope (CRT):



BLAB2 electronics



Analog Monitoring

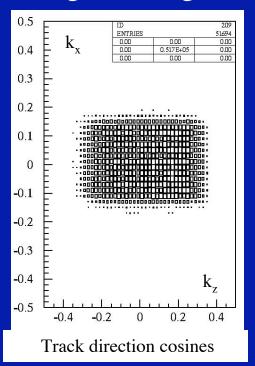


Old SLAC amplifier for monitoring purposes

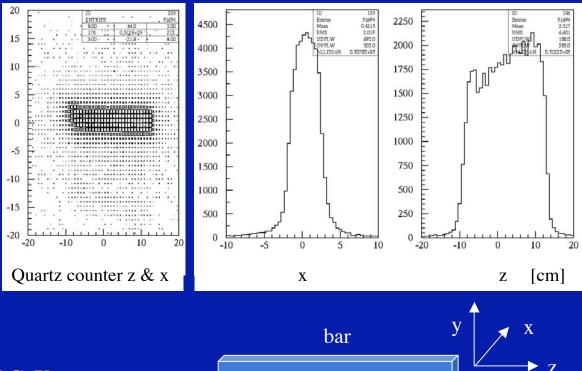
- T1*T2*Qtz_counter rate ~ 12k/24 hours, T1*T2*S1*Qtz_counter rate ~ 6k/24 hours
- Slot 1 has an old SLAC amplifier; slots 2-7 have new BLAB2 chip electronics.

CRT tracking

Angular range



Tracking resolution

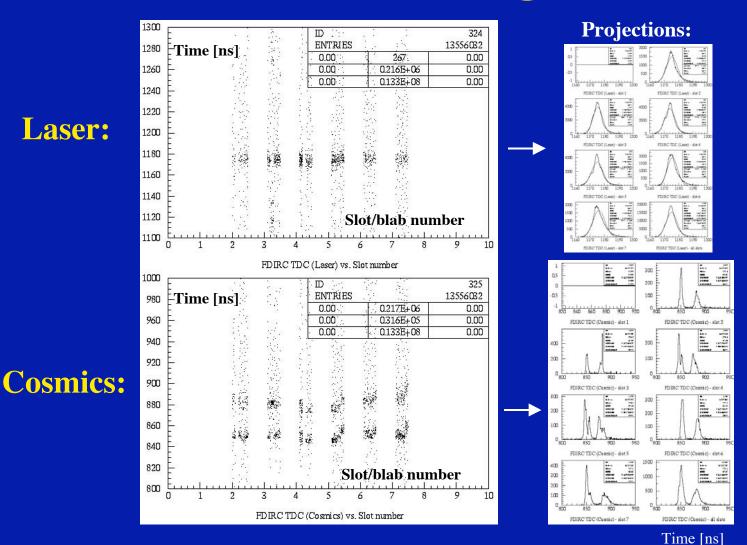


- Minimum energy cutoff < 1.5 GeV
- Angular resolution ~ 1.5 mrads
- Positional resolution < 1 cm

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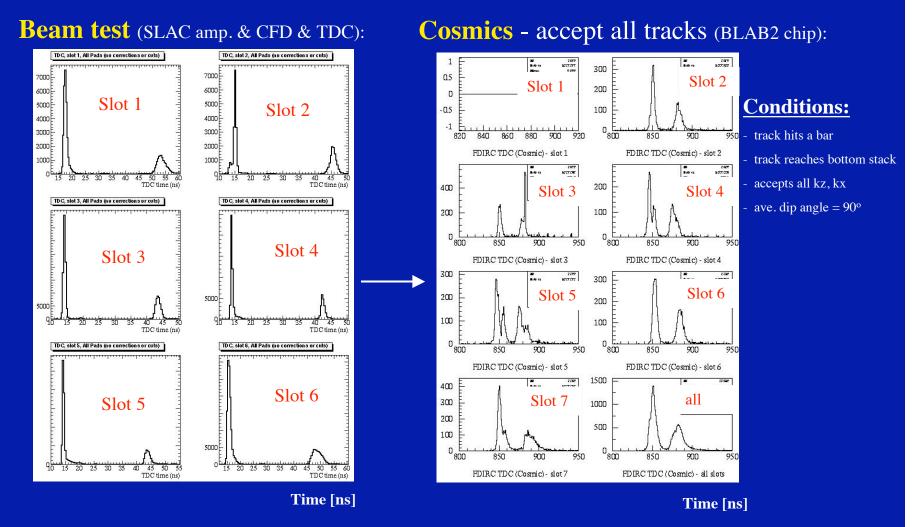
• It seems to work, but a final test will be to get a good Cherenkov angle resolution track directions. It will require some work to make out of it a trully scientific instrument.

Laser & Cherenkov ring in time domain



• The electronics is clearly working. However, we still have a lot of puzzles.

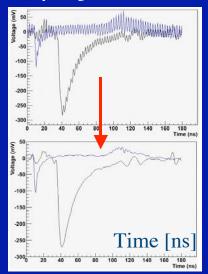
Cherenkov ring: beam test vs. cosmics



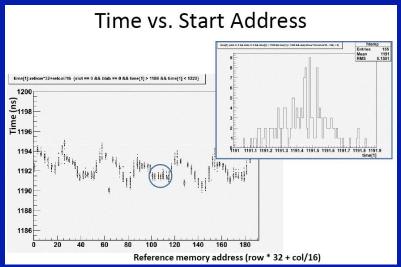
• The timing distributions are broader than in the beam test due to: (a) tracking (no corrections yet for $k_x \& k_z$), plus (b) we still have some BLAB chip puzzles.

Some BLAB2 puzzles

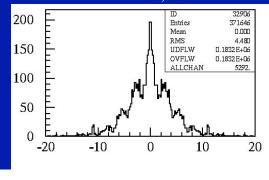
300 MHz oscillation is taken out by a digital filter



The other slower oscillation is not yet understood. There seems to be change of the amplifier gain as a function of clock and repeats every 512 columns, and it depends on even & odd grouping. We hope to correct it as well.

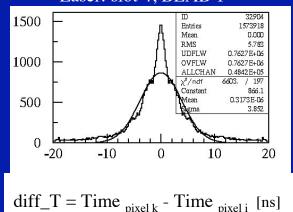






 $diff_T = Time_{pixel k} - Time_{pixel i} [ns]$

Laser: slot 4, BLAB

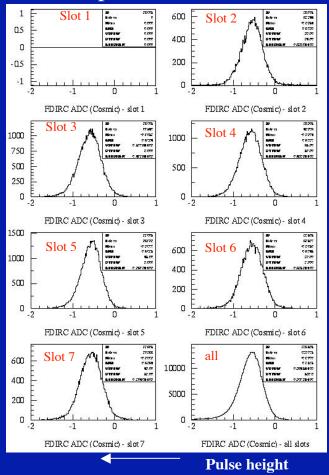


 $diff_T = Time_{pixel k} - Time_{pixel i} [ns]$

 $\sigma_{\rm laser} \sim 2-3 \, \rm ns$

BLAB2 chip measures also pulse heights

Cosmics - accept all tracks (BLAB2 chip):



- This is an advantage as one can interpolate between pads...
- Perhaps the amplifier is saturating a bit. Will be fixed in BLAB3.

A crucial point is to get the MC program going again

• History of people involved in this effort:

- J. Va'vra created design using a manual ray tracing, and gave it to Ivan Bedajanek.
- Ivan Bedajanek created the MC program and verified that the above design was OK.
- Joe Schwiening added a few things to it after Ivan left.
- Alexei Botov made it compatible with a latest version of GEANT 4
- Dave Aston will work on it, and will also take care of the continuity in future
- Larry Ruckman, a student from Hawaii University, just determined the pixel-based constants using Ivan's method. This includes:
 - a) New detector plane geometry, new detector sizes, new pixel sizes, new QE, etc.
 - b) New pixel assignments of k_x , k_y , k_z , top for $\Theta_{dip} = 90^{\circ}$ and for average λ .

• Immediate plans for the pixel-based analysis:

- Correct these MC constants, developed for Θ_{dip} = 90°, for any dip angle in CRT using tracking-based constants of k_x , k_y and k_z .

In parallel

- a) Continute to work on the BLAB2 chip timing resolution issues. Want to check if we can correct some of the effects.
- b) Right now, I am looking at a comparison of the BLAB2 chip electronics with our old SLAC Amp/CFD/TDC analog electronics for a similar running conditions.
- c) Determine what has to be redesign for the BLAB3 chip.