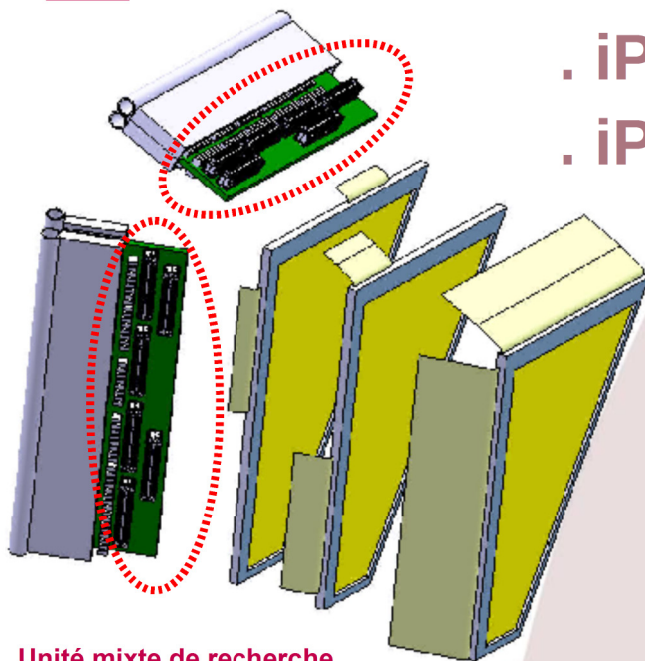


iPACI status

Tuesday 24th Jan
2017

- . GASPARD and iPACI
- . iPACI v1 measurement results
- . iPACI v2 design progress



Unité mixte de recherche

CNRS-IN2P3
Université Paris-Sud

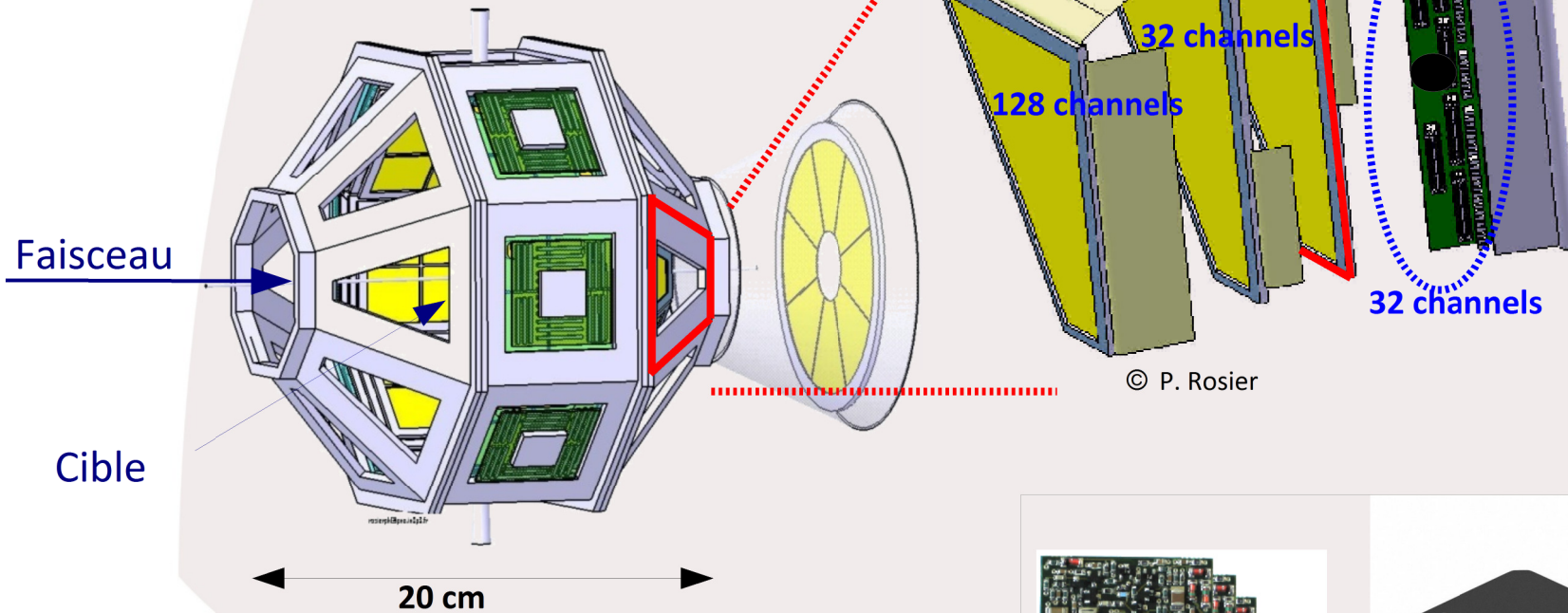
91406 Orsay cedex
Tél. : +33 1 69 15 73 40
Fax : +33 1 69 15 64 70
<http://ipnweb.in2p3.fr>



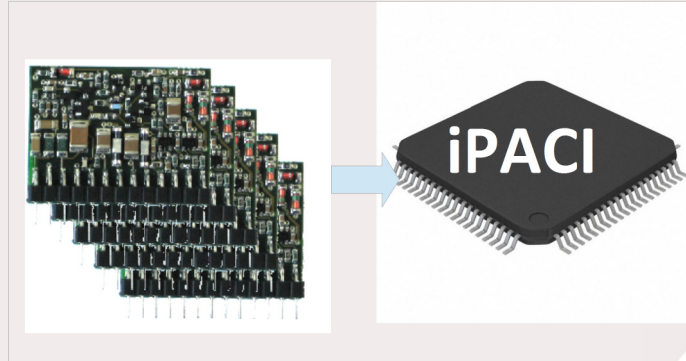
Patrice **RUSSO**
Emmanuel **RAULY**
Jean-Jacques **DORMARD**
Eric **WANLIN**

GHT meeting

GASPARD: GAMMA SPectroscopy and PARTicle Detection

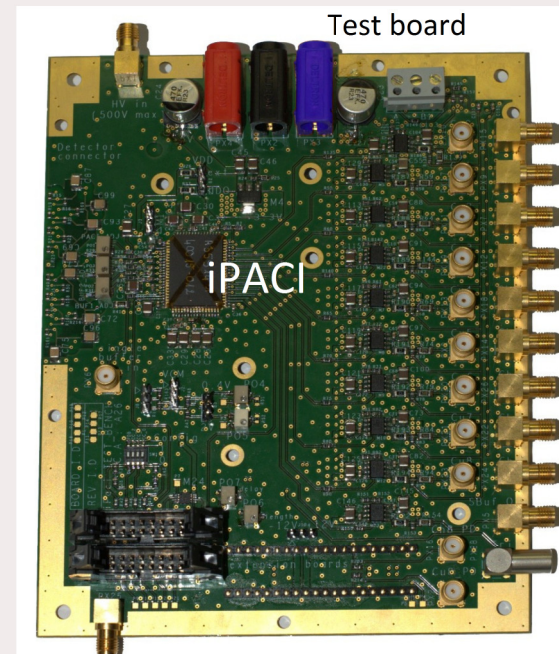
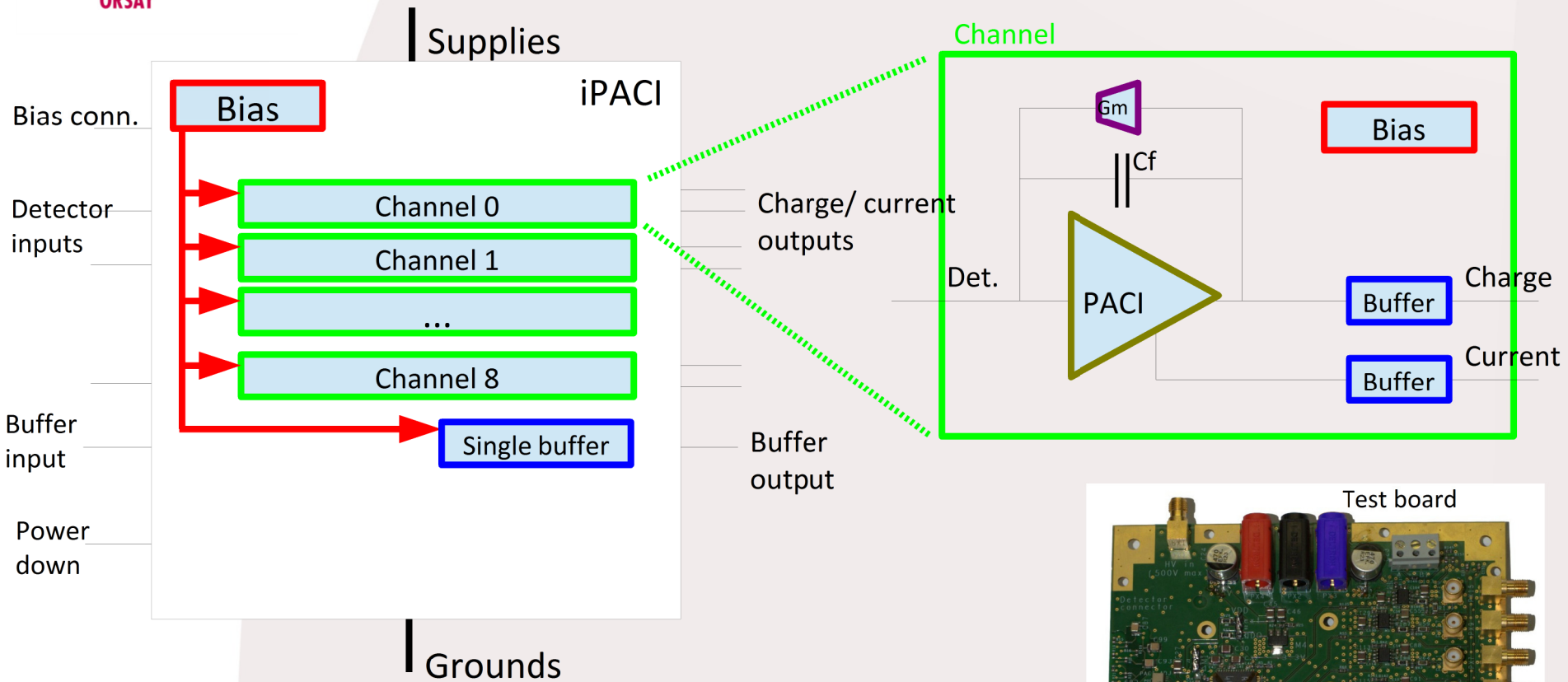


© P. Rosier



GHT meeting

Architecture iPACI v1



Measured with generator:

- . 30mW/ch on 3.3V supply
- . Charge Gain : 36.4 mV/MeV
- . Current Gain : 8317 Ohm
- . 50MeV linearity ($< 1\%$ INL)
- . 12keV FWHM resolution (baseline) with detector
- . 130MHz AC system BW with 20pF input load
- . 83nA RMS on [1k, 10MHz] on Current output... (?)

Measured in alpha:

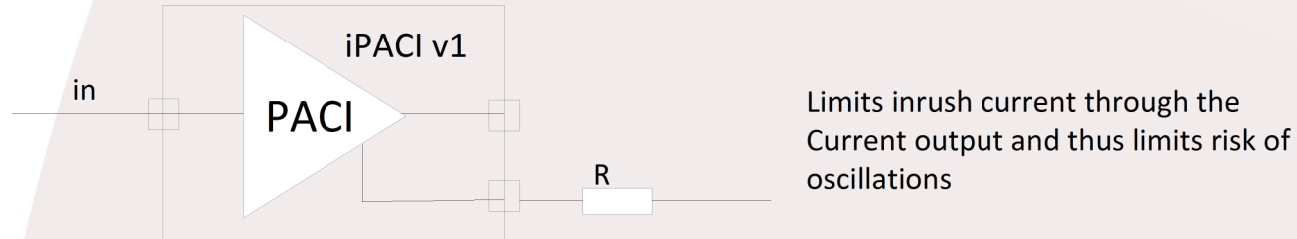
- . 40keV FWHM with actual detector (still trying to improve the figure)
- . 26keV FWHM with test detector

Measured on beam:

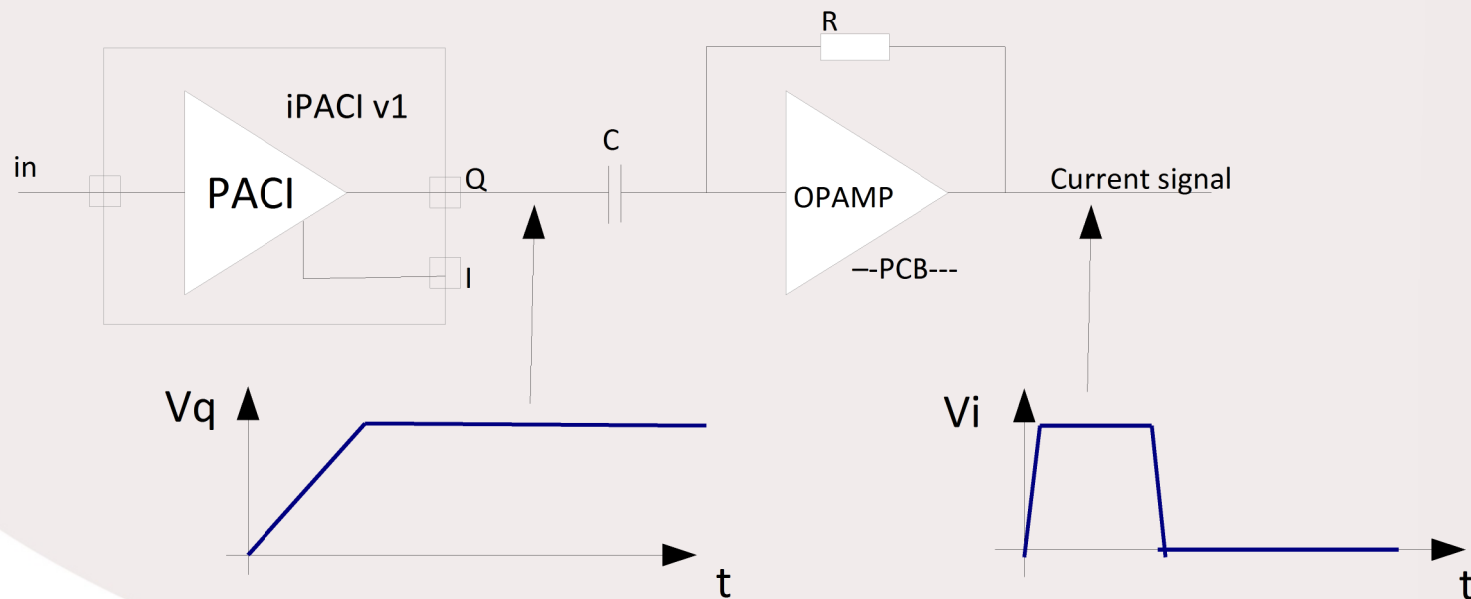
- . Oscillations issues in May 2015. No useful data.
- . Beam test to be done again with modified setup:
 - Current output BW limitation
 - Differentiation of the Charge output

Results and perspectives - iPACI v1

1. BW limitation on the current output



2. Differentiation enables generation of a current signal on PCB

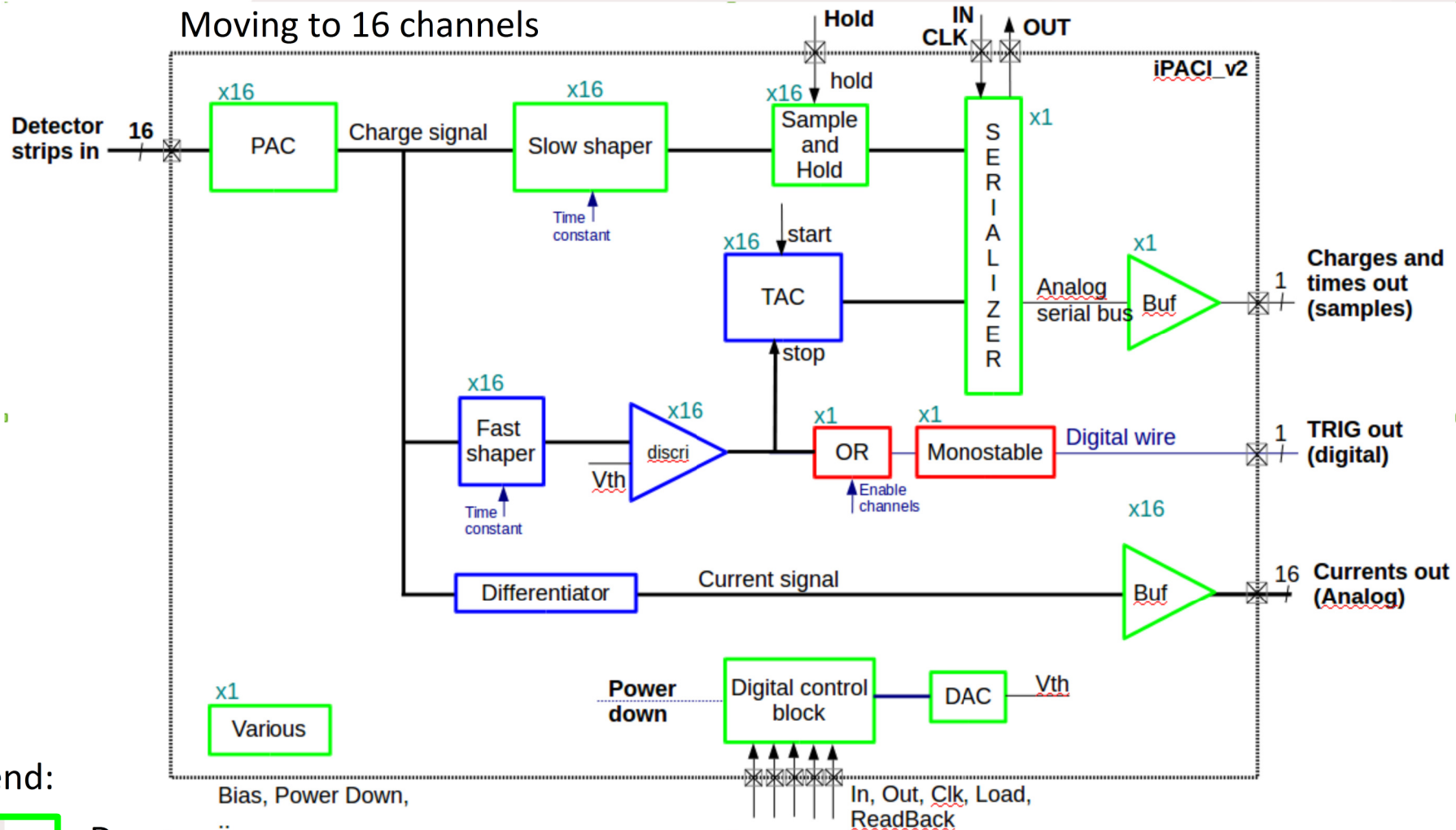


Preferred solution !

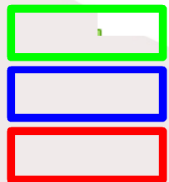
IPACI v2 architecture

Integrate: slow shaper, S/H, serializer, ...

Moving to 16 channels



Legend:



Done

Started

To be done

GHT meeting

Performance (simulated):

- 70meV / 200MeV modes

- About 15keV FWHM resolution on the charge path (after 400ns internal analog shaper)
- 150 MHz BW
- About 15 mW/ch consumption
- 17nA RMS on current output [1k, 10MHz]. PACI was 13.5nA

Stability issue:

- We'll get oscillations with 16 channels ON at the same time.
 - Need to plan for external differentiator option

Next runs:

- End of February 2017
- Beginning of June 2017

Questions ?

iPACI v1

GASPARD architecture

Differentiator circuit design

iPACI v2

iPACI v1 performance (Linearity, BW,
Resolution)

Baseline noise vs Alpha
resolution

Reliability issue

Oscillations



GHT meeting

Architecture study – Option 1 - Reminder

Purpose of study was:

Propose architectural options for GASPARD electronics and derive:

- Functionality
- Performance
- Area requirements
- Consumption involved
- Planning & cost

Check feasibility vs Mechanics and Physics

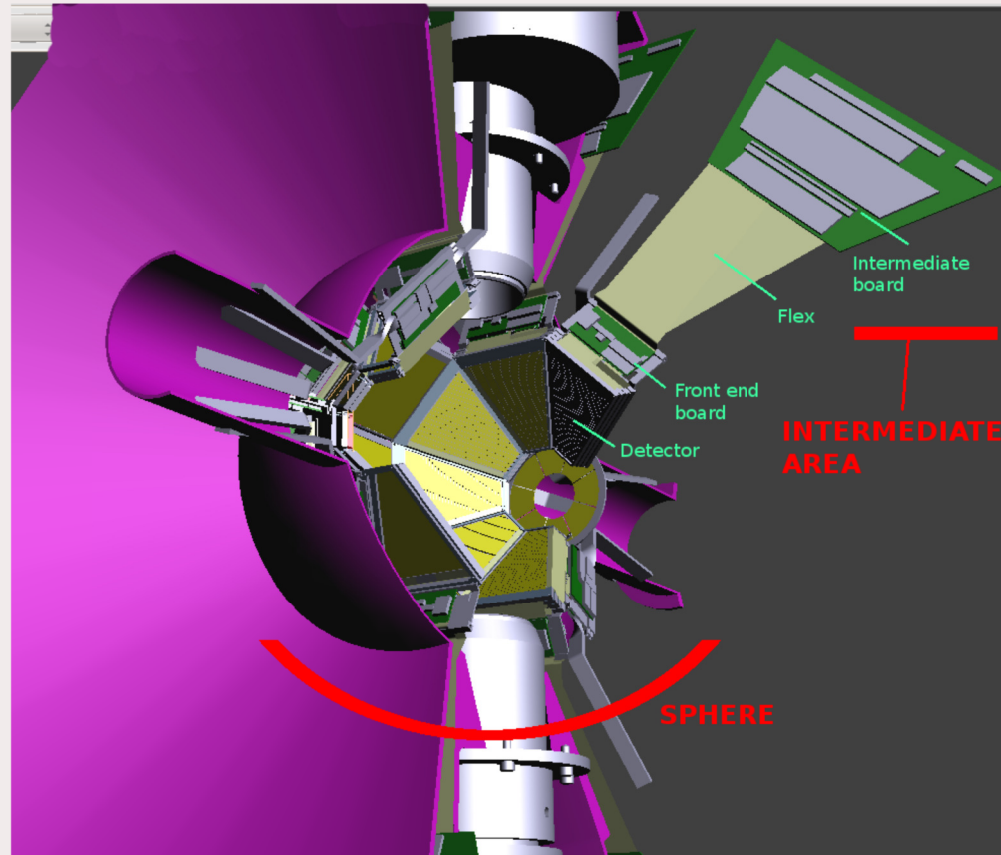
Proposed:

- System architecture
- ASIC architecture
- Consumption quote
- Area quote

Status

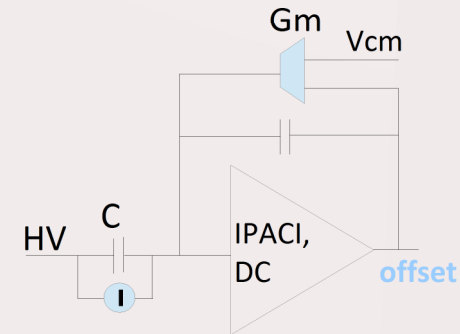
-No progress. Data still available if requested

GHT meeting

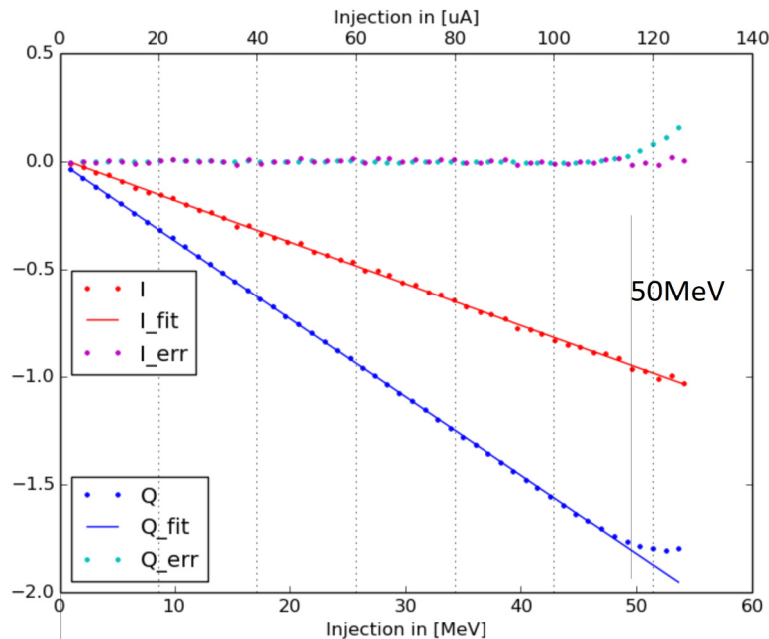


Various Many blocks behave ok, including:

- Bias system (based on a external resistor and Bandgap)
- Power down (can keep only 1 channel ON for power saving)
- Slow control (home-made SPI link)
- HV behaviour (Board stands up to 500V)
- Leakage through DC-blocking caps ($\ll 10\text{nA}$)



Performance : 50MeV ok, with less than 15 keV FWHM noise



Measured I/Q voltages (V)

GHT meeting

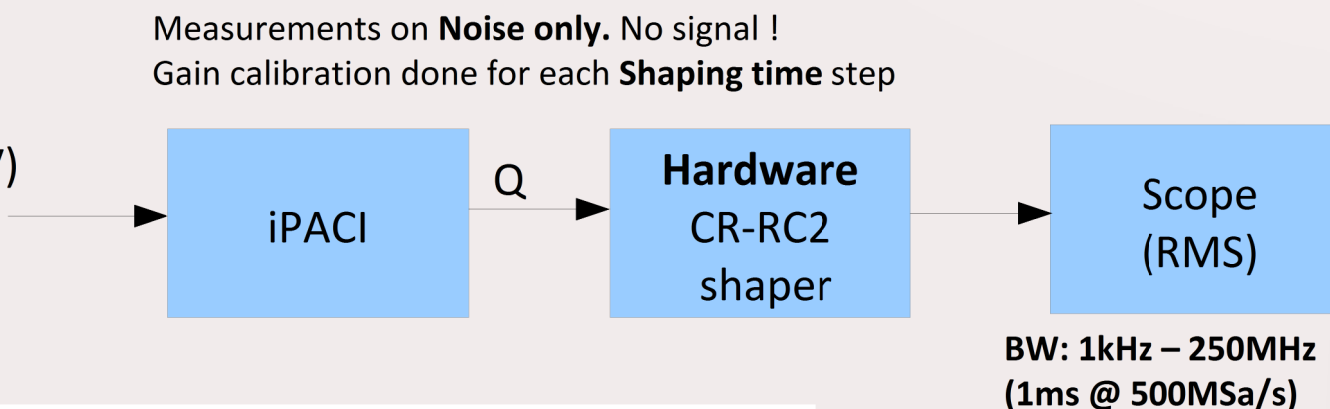
Automated measurement on a test pulse (20ns rise time, swept amplitude)

Charge Gain : 36.37 mV/MeV

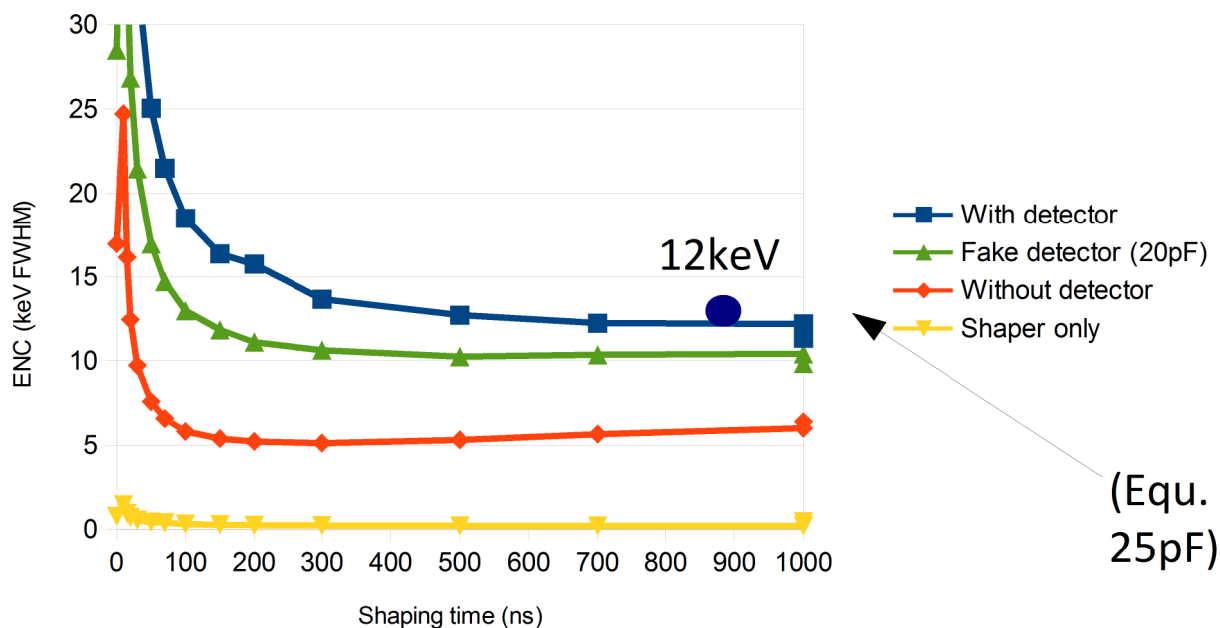
Current Gain : 8317 k Ω

Schematic:

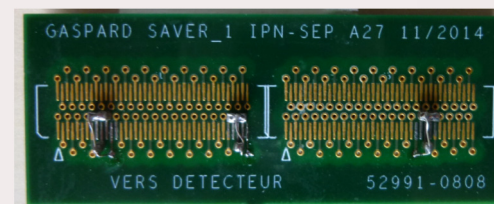
- Actual detector (200V)
- Fake detector
- Nothing



ENC vs Shaping time



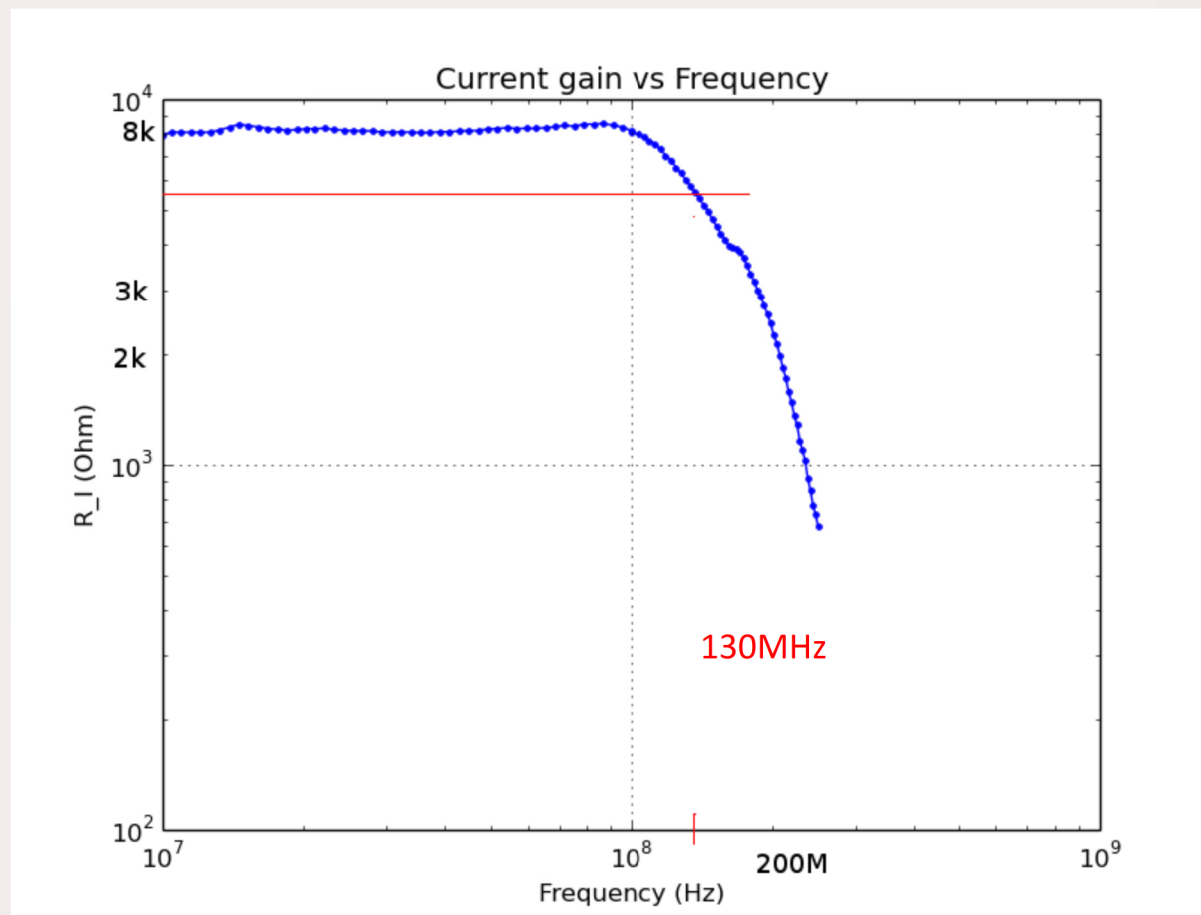
Fake detector: PCB loading each preamp input with 20pF caps.



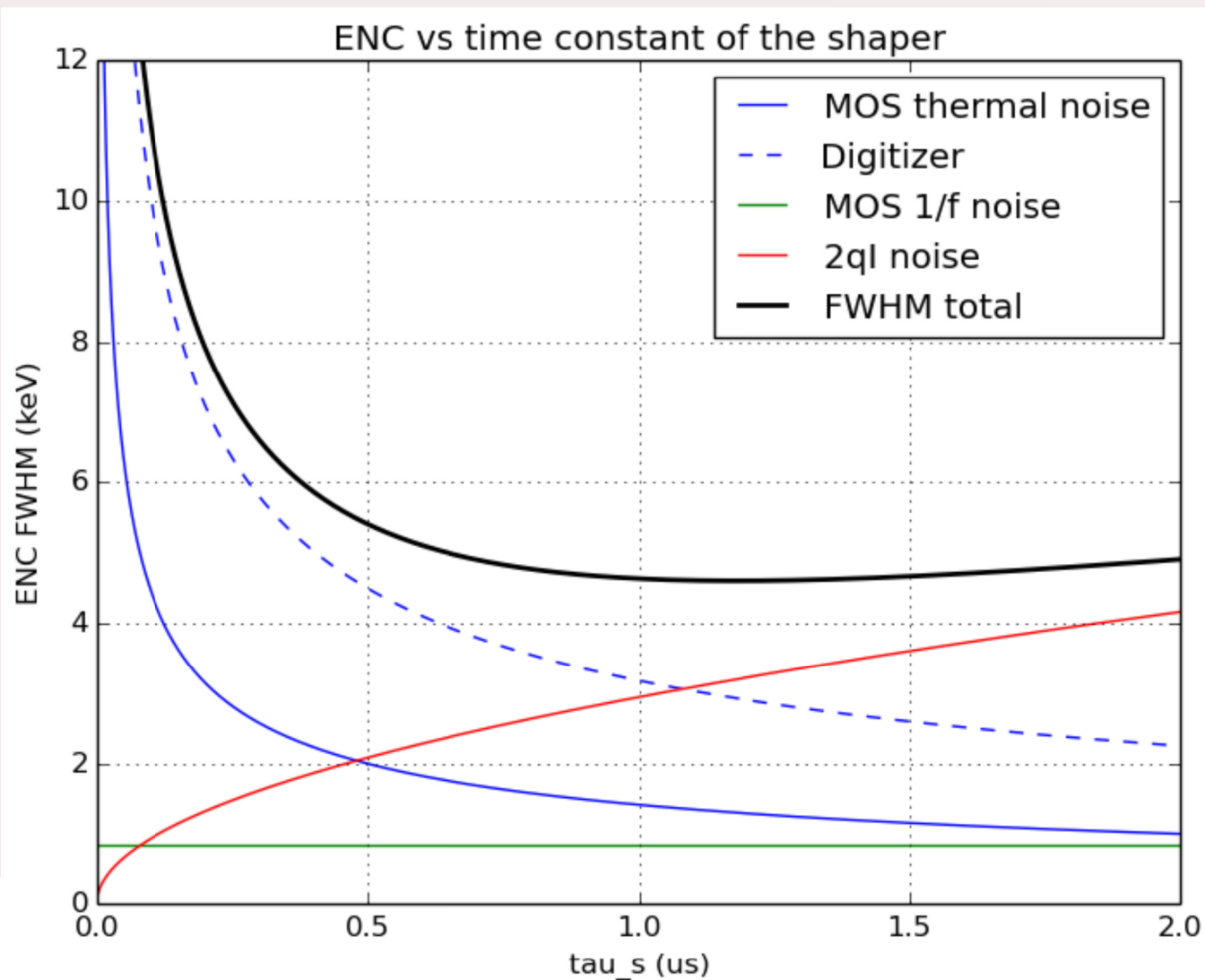
Large signal BW:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BW} &= 2.2 / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot \tau) \\ &= 81 \text{MHz (50MeV)} \\ &= 88 \text{MHz (5MeV)} \end{aligned}$$

Small signal BW:



Backup – Shaper output noise vs Shaping time

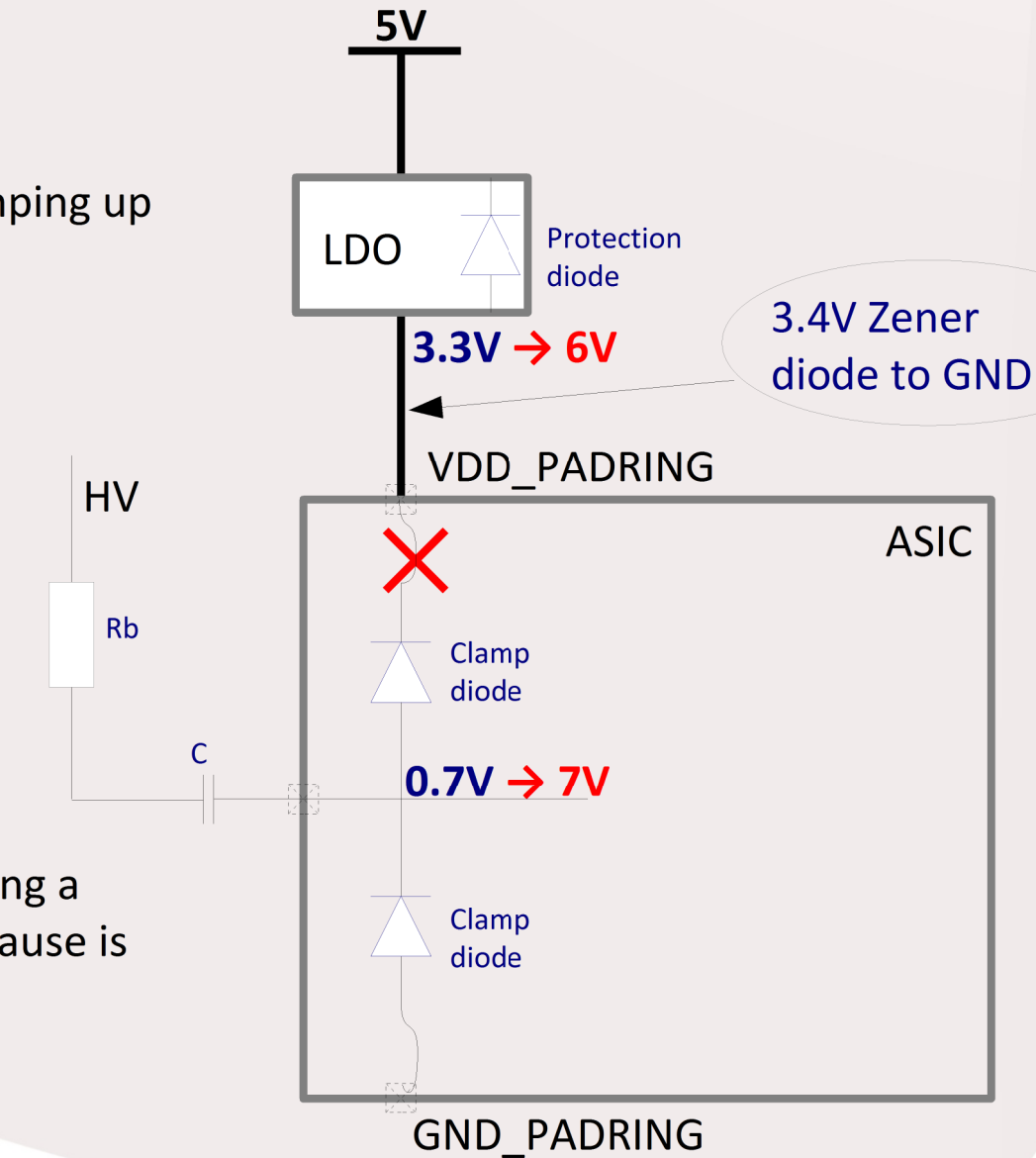


GHT meeting

- Reliability

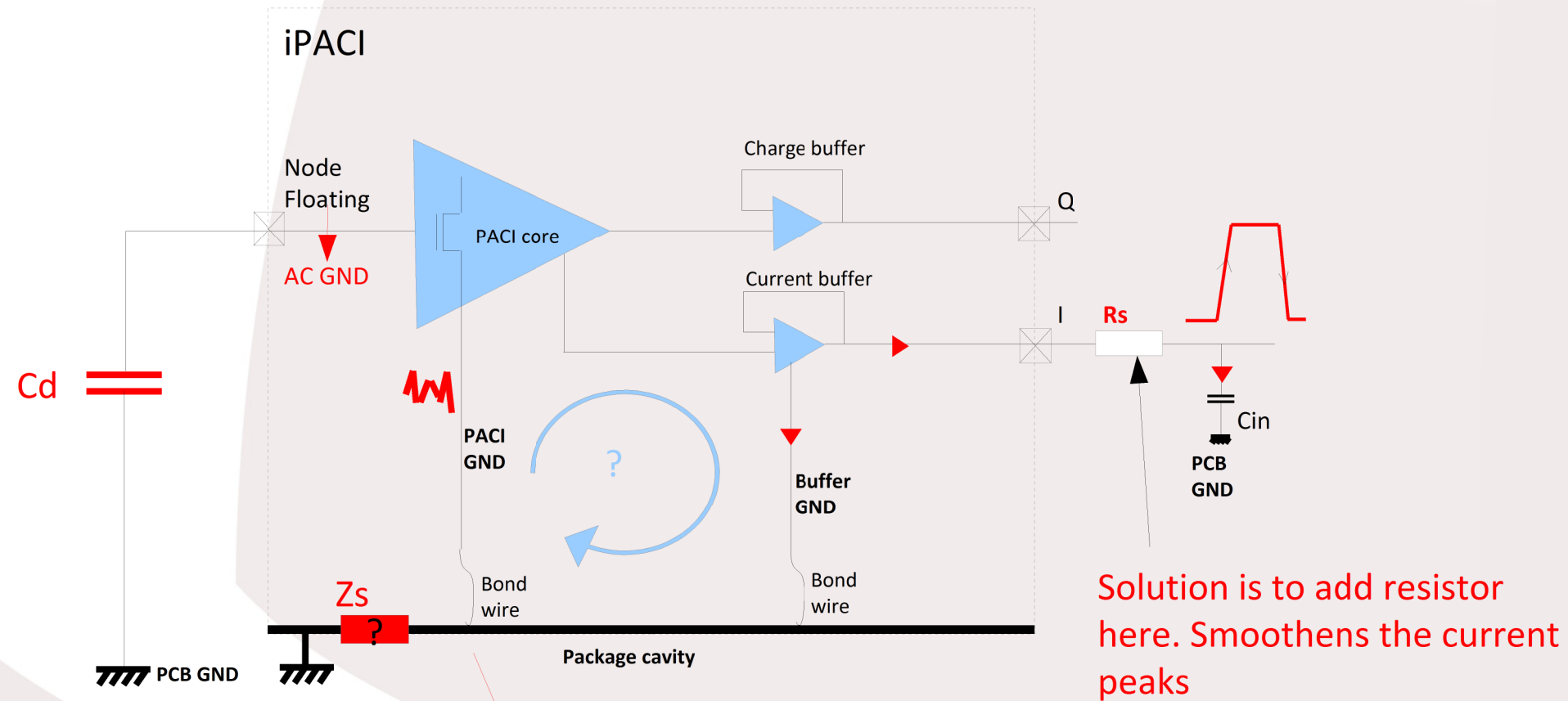
Many chips damaged while ramping up (or down) the HV bias

- Issue seems solved after inserting a zener diode on VDD node but cause is not fully understood.



GHT meeting

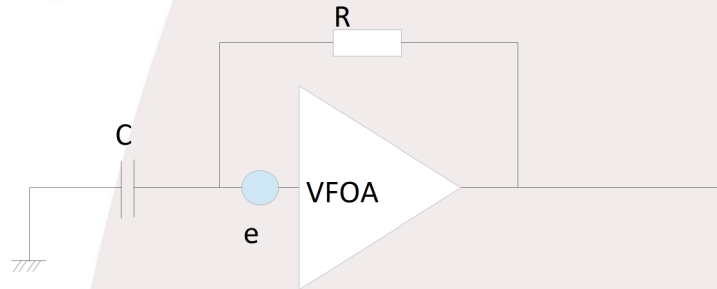
- Oscillations when detector present



We should try to bond it directly to the pin
And utilize more bond wires

GHT meeting

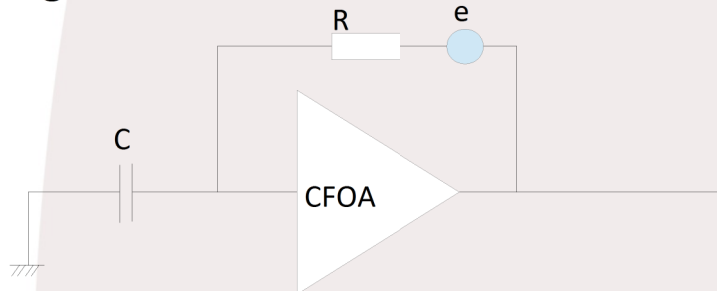
1. Using a VFOA



$$stb(\omega) = G(\omega) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + jRC\omega}$$

2kR, 1pF → pole at 80MHz, right in-band!
=> Always unstable!

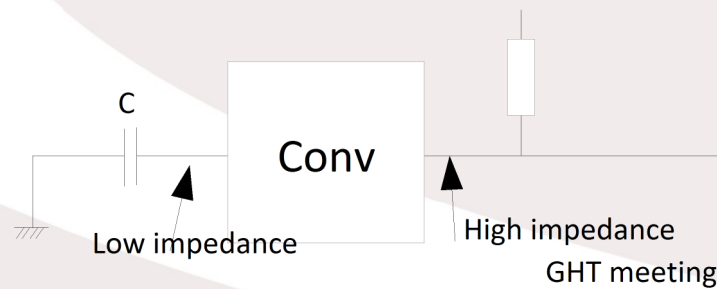
2. Using a CFOA



$$stb(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R}{Z_i(\omega)}}$$

Stability is independent of the R.C constant
(under the hypothesis that input impedance is low!)

3. Using a current conveyor



Open loop system, always stable

