

Characterization of JUNO Large-PMT electronics in a complete small scale test setup





V. Cerrone^{1,a}, on behalf of the JUNO collaboration

¹ University of Padova ^avanessa.cerrone@studenti.unipd.it





The JUNO experiment

The Jiangmen Underground Neutrino Observatory (JUNO) is a neutrino medium baseline experiment with an expected unprecedented energy resolution of 3% at 1 MeV, under construction in southern China [1,2].

Extensive neutrino physics and astrophysics program [1]

- **Reactor** $\bar{\nu}_e$: 60 IBD/day
- Supernovae burst: 5000 IBD + 2300 ES in 10 s (@ 10 kpc)
- DSNB: 2-4 IBD/year
- Solar ν : O(100)/year
- Atmospheric ν : O(100)/year
- Geo-v: ~400/year

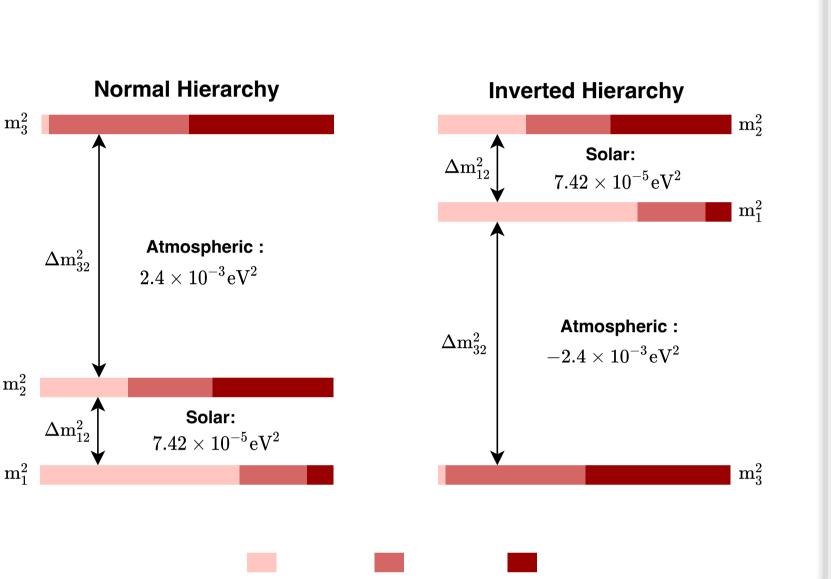
Main physics goals:

- neutrino mass ordering determination @ 3σ in 6years
- measurement of three oscillation parameters with sub-percent precision

Calibration room ~700 m Top tracker underground Earth's magnetic field compensation coils Water pool: 35 kton pure water CD 2400 20" veto PMTs

Central detector (CD):

20 kton liquid scintillator (LS) inside an acrylic vessel (AV) (Ø 35.4 m), supported by a stainless-steel latticed shell



CD PMT system:

~18000 20" (Large-)PMTs

~25600 3" (Small-)PMTs

~1300 pe/MeV expected

photocoverage > 75%

Large-PMT readout electronics

Main tasks: digital conversion of the analog signals from the PMTs, local trigger generation, charge reconstruction, timestamp tagging, temporary storage in local FPGA memory, data transfer to DAQ.

coaxial cable (1.5 m) Front-end and read-out

Electronics specifications [3,4]:

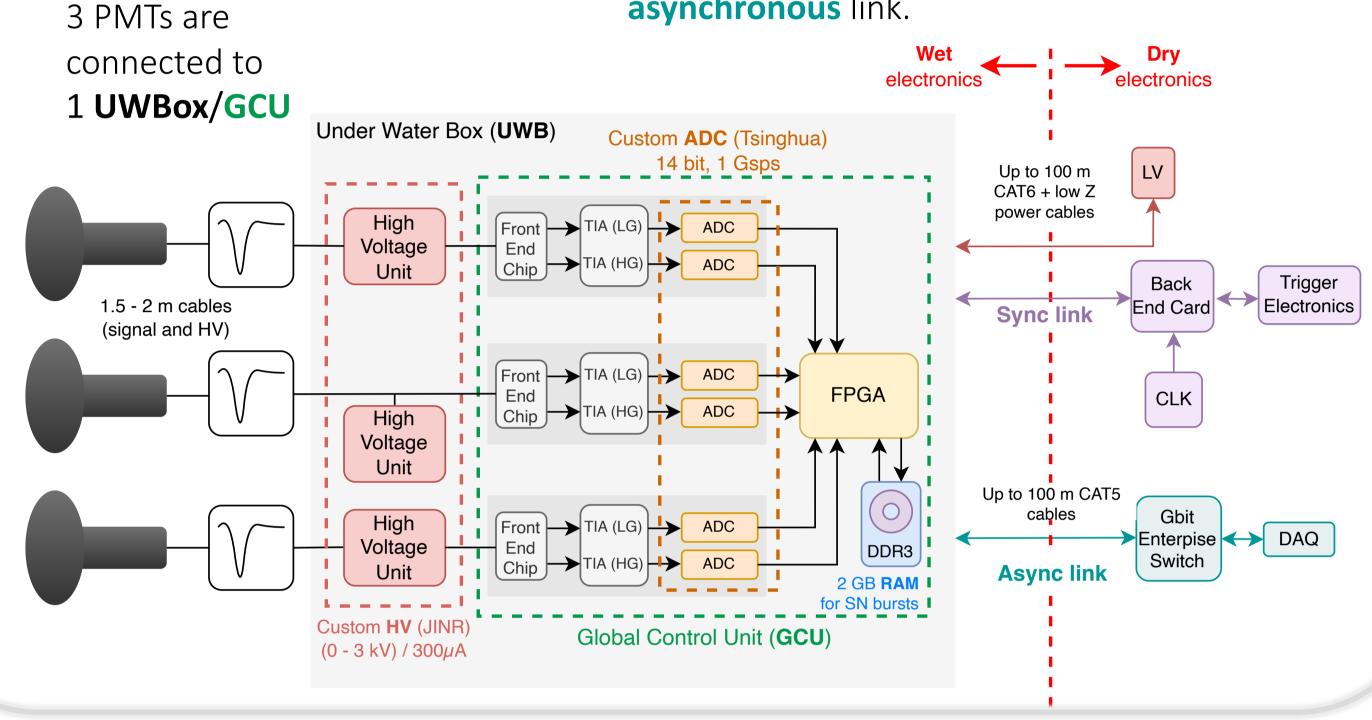
- Waveform sampling: 1 GS/s
- Wide dynamic range: 1-1000 pe
- Acquisition rate up to 10 kHz
- High reliability: 0.5 % failure rate over 6 years
- System synchronization, 8 ns clock alignment

Total components:

- 20012 LPMTs
- 6670 GCUs
- 152 BECs
- 7 RMUs
- 1 Global Trigger Unit

GCUs are the key component in the processing of Large-PMT signals: a thorough characterization is required.

44 GCUs are connected to 1 BEC through the synchronous link and to 1 switch through the asynchronous link.



Tests of the Large-PMT readout electronics at LNL^(*)

Setup 20 | liquid scintillator (LS) 13 boards (GCUs) 39 channels (37 active) with **PMTs** 1 back-end card (BEC) 3 plastic scintillator bars to trigger cosmic muons

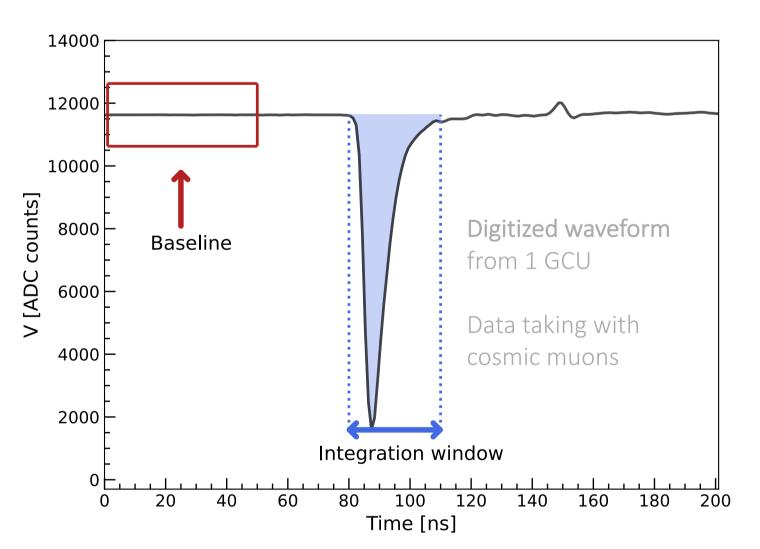


Next step: complete the synchronous link chain with the Global Trigger Unit and test the whole electronic chain.

Note: the PMTs used in this setup are not JUNO's PMTs.

Data taking

- laser
- calibration sources
- cosmic muons
- internal test pulser

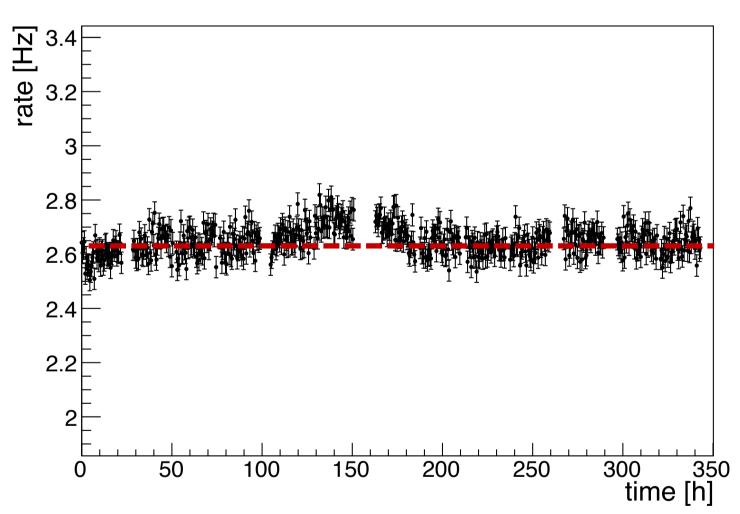


Waveform properties to check:

- baseline
- integrated charge
- noise trigger stability
- packet size validity
- timestamp validity

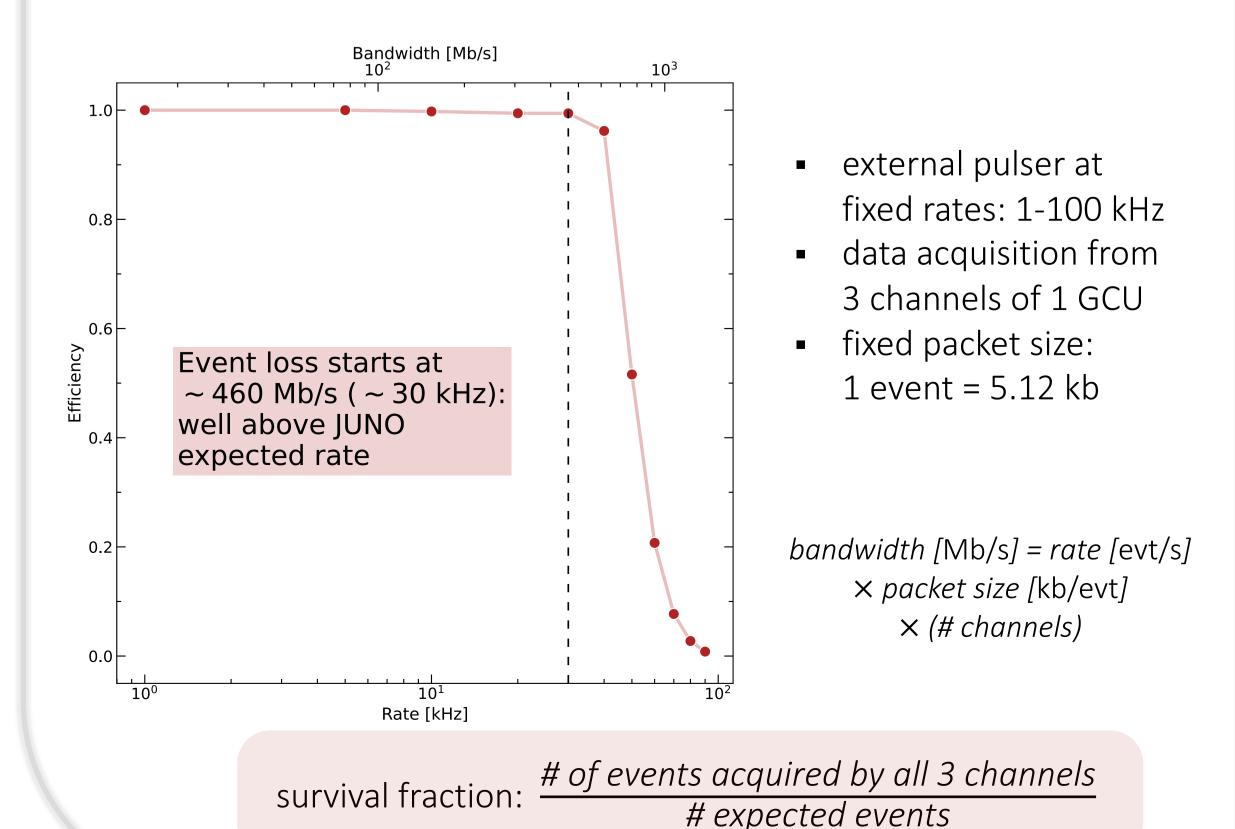
Trigger rate stability

- with cosmic muons (external trigger)
- 13 1-day-long runs over 14 days
- almost 350 consecutive hours of runtime



Measured cosmic muon rate ~ 2.65 Hz. During the test, we verified that all 13 GCUs stayed synchronized over the whole data taking period.

Bandwidth measurement



On-going tests and large-scale integration test

Slow control:

- check parameters:
- temperatures
- internal voltages
- internal currents
- check connection with HVUs

Example: Temperature monitoring

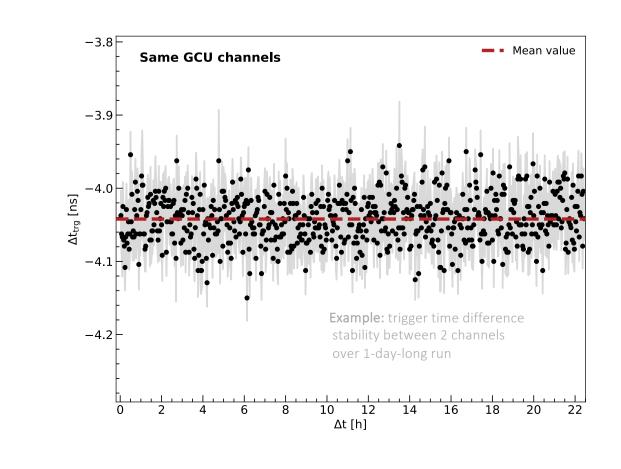
Joy (PD, Italy) with 1 GCU

during underwater test at Y-40 Deep

0.0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 2.0 2.4

Tests with a laser:

- check linearity of the ADCs
- check temporal synchronization of the GCUs:
- Temporal mismatch is inside the expected interval



Integration tests in Kunshan, China:

mass testing of 344 GCUs at production site

See poster by R.Triozzi, Mass testing of Large-PMT electronics at Kunshan for the JUNO experiment

References:

[1] JUNO Collaboration, JUNO Physics and Detector, 2021, arXiv:2104.02565 [2] JUNO Collaboration, Neutrino Physics with JUNO, J. Phys. G43, 3, 030401 (2016), arXiv:1507.05613 [3] JUNO Collaboration, JUNO CDR, 2015, arXiv:1508.07166 (chapter 7) [4] JUNO Collaboration, Embedded Readout Electronics R&D for the Large PMTs in the JUNO Experiment (2020), arXiv:2003.08339

(*) Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro, INFN, Italy