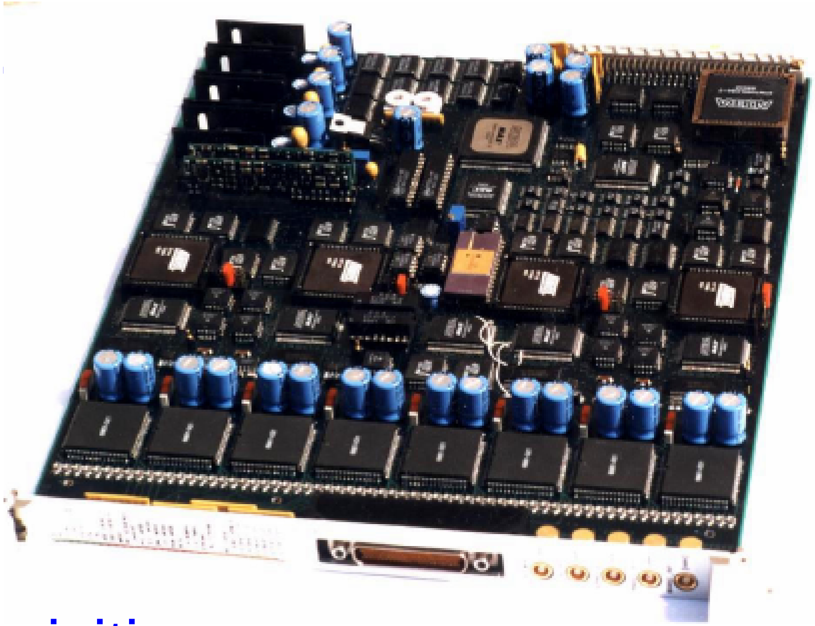
Electronics ..



and Data Acquisition

Electronics and Data Acquisition

To achieve optimal performance (resolution, timing, etc.) the detector and its readout electronics have to form a well matched unit.

Signal Acquisition:

- signal amplitude, shape > energy deposit in detector
- signal time > time of particle passage

Signals are usually

- small (order of pC $\approx 10^6$ e-, PMT, wire chambers)
- very small (order of fC $\approx 10^3$ e-, Si or micro gas detectors)
- short (order of μs, scintillators, thick detectors)
- very short (order of ns, thin detectors)
- and the detector is at a certain distance from readout unit (can be up to 100m)

Signals need to be

- amplified
- shaped
- discriminated
- digitized
- transferred

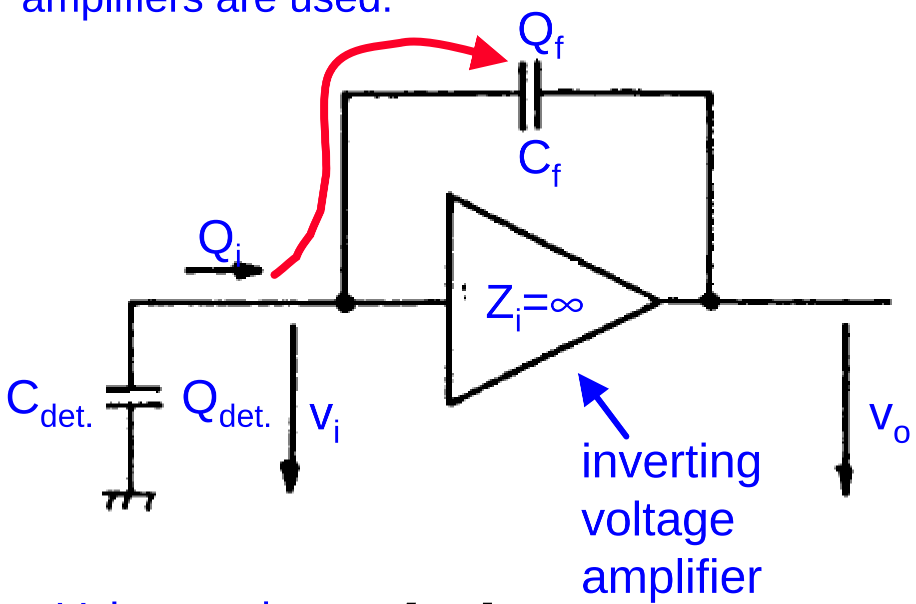
Signals are subject to distortions

- intrinsic, noise
- external (pickup, voltage instabilities, bad grounding)

Often the ratio signal / noise (S/N) is the figure of merit !

Amplification of signals

To be independent of signal shape often <u>charge sensitive</u> amplifiers are used:

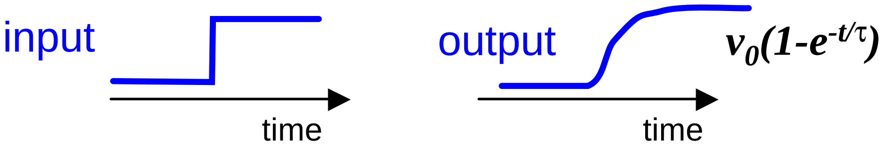


Helmuth Spieler
LBNL

- Voltage gain $A = -dV_0/dV_i$
- $Q_f = Q_i$ because $Z_i = \infty$
- Effective input capacitance $C_i = Q_i/v_i = C_f(A+1)$
- Gain $A_Q = dV_0/dQ_i = A/C_i = A/(A+1)/C_f \approx 1/C_f$

- A certain fraction of the charge stays on the detector and will not be detected: $Q_i/Q_{det.} = (1+C_{det}/C_i)^{-1}$
- C_i must be >> $C_{det.}$

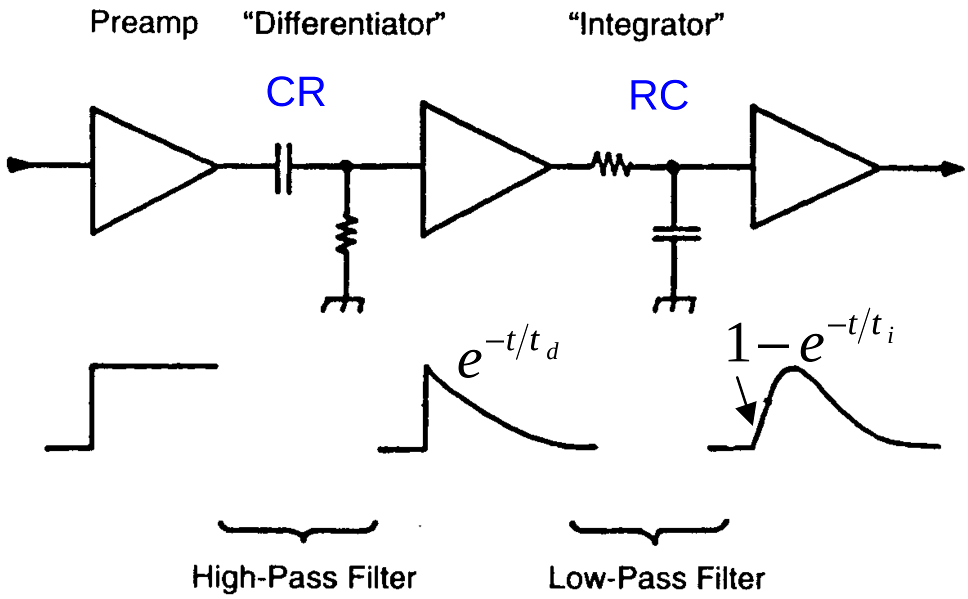
- An amplifier is automatically also a shaper



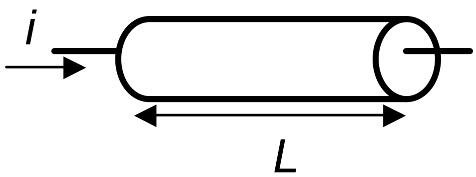
$\tau = C_D/\omega_0 C_f$

- Every detector needs its properly designed amplifier.

Shaping of signals



Noise



$$i = \frac{nev}{l}$$

current i through a sample

$$\langle di \rangle^2 = \left(\frac{ne}{l}\langle dv \rangle\right)^2 + \left(\frac{ev}{l}\langle dn \rangle\right)^2$$

current fluctuations di due to
- velocity fluctuations dv
- number fluctuations dn

- ***dv*** → thermal noise
- ***dn*** → shot noise, ***1/f*** noise

Very useful quantity for characterization of systems:

the equivalent noise charge ENC

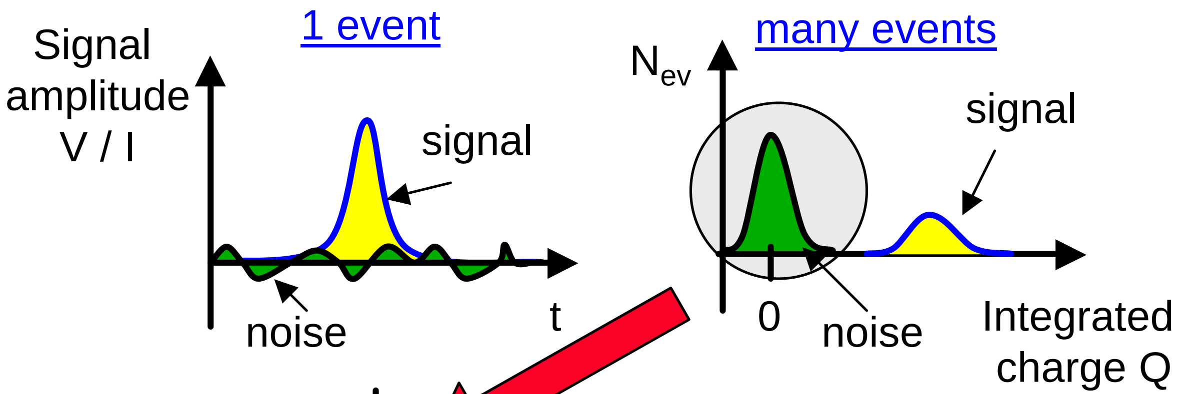
$$ENC = F_v \cdot v_n \cdot C_i \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \oplus F_i \cdot i_n \cdot \sqrt{t}$$

F_v and F_i are numerical factors depending on the details of the noise filtering in the filtering network.

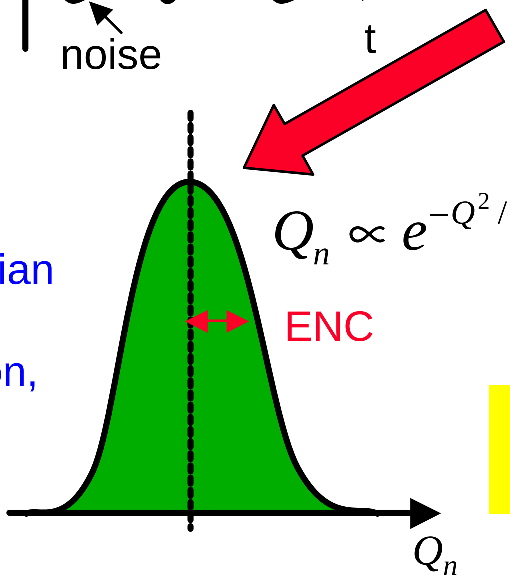
t (ns) peaking time of the shaper

***C_i* (pF)** total input capacitance both from detector and amplifier

v_n(nV/ÖHz), i_n(pA/ÖHz) equivalent spectral current / voltage noise densities



Noise is random → Gaussian charge distribution, centered around 0.

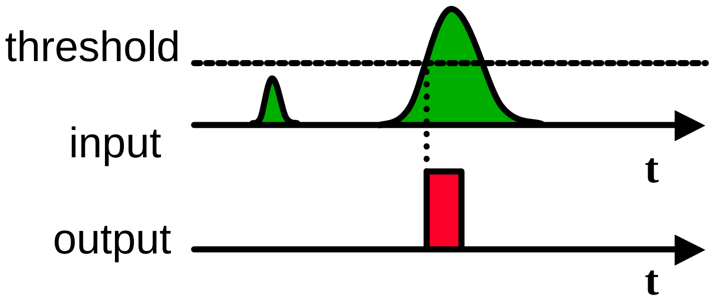


$$Q_n \propto e^{-Q^2/ENC^2}$$

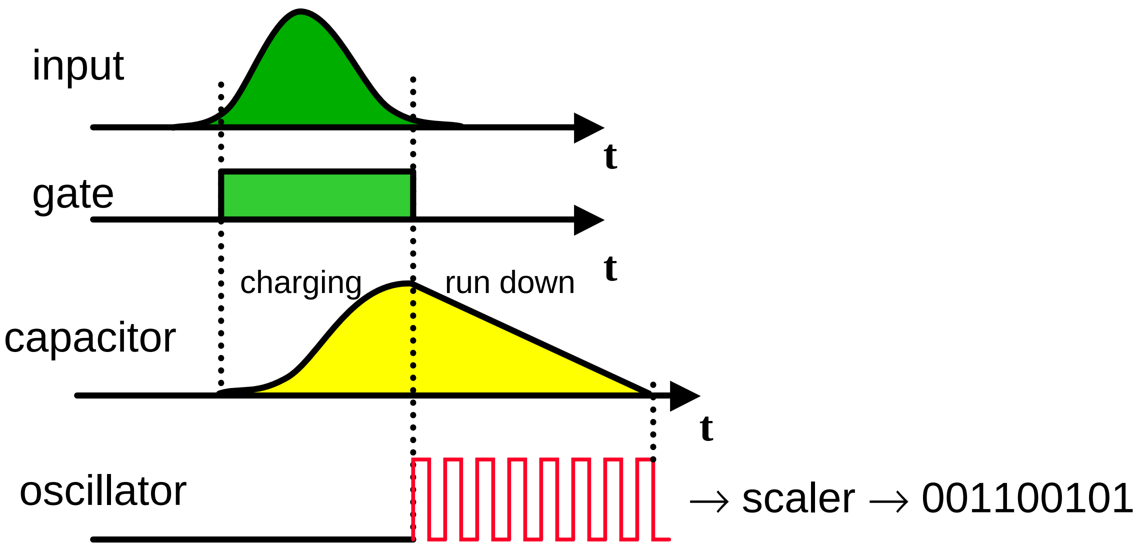
$$S/N = Q_{signal} / ENC$$

Some other frequently used elements

- Discriminator

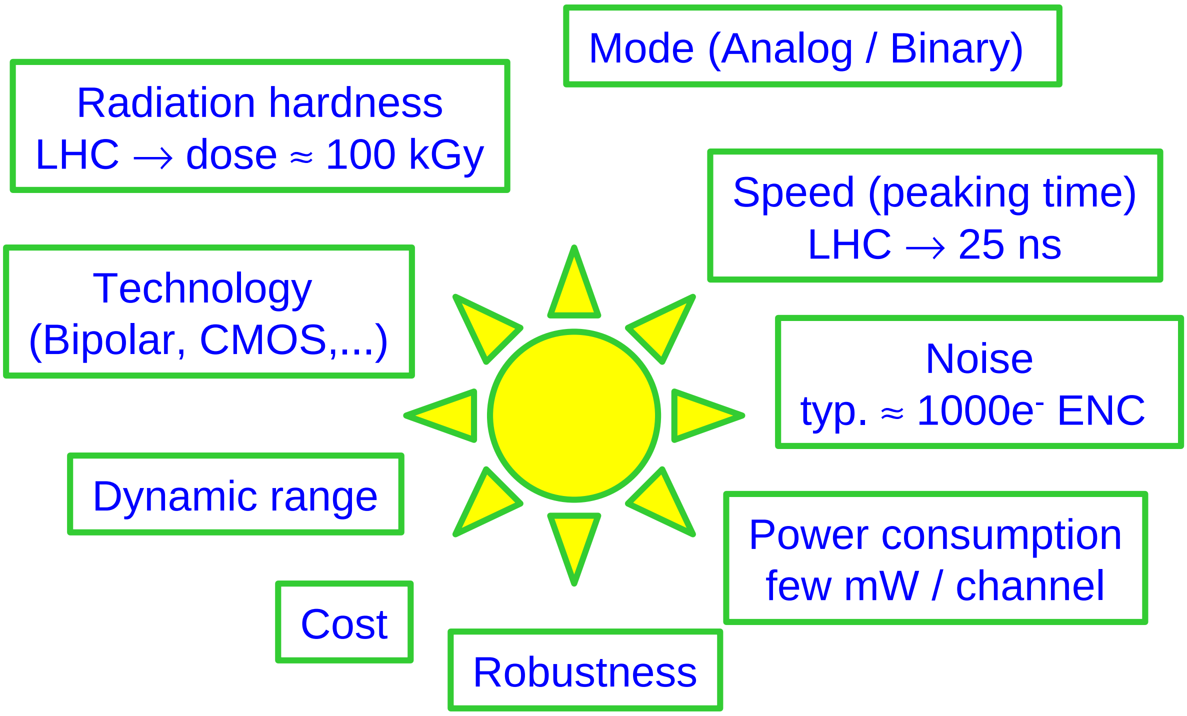


- Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)



- similarly: Time-to-Digital Converter (TDC)

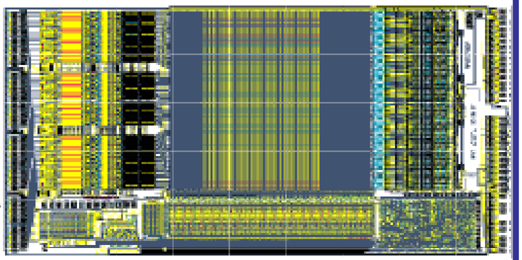
Electronics systems: Some design issues

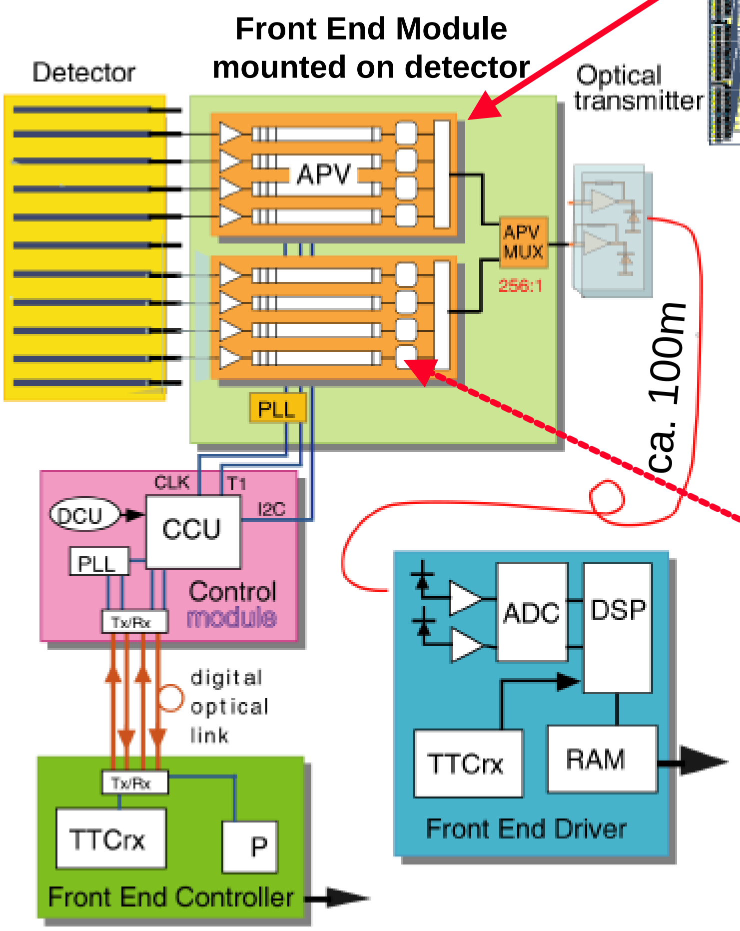


- Some parameters are conflicting, e.g. speed ⇔ power consumption or analog mode ⇔ cost.
- Every subdetector (Si-tracker, e.m. or hadron calorimeter, muon system, etc.) will weight constraints differently.

Overview of an acquisition front end

- CMS inner tracker electronics



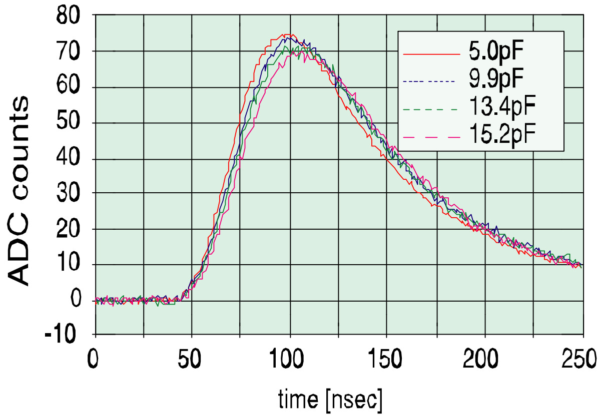


APV6 chip (128 channels)

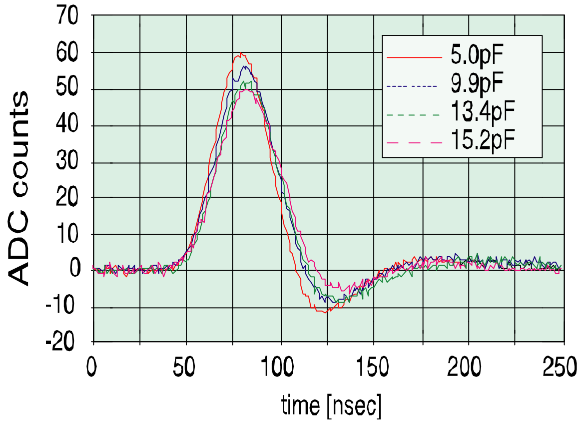
τ_{peak} = 50 ns

needs to work in de-convolution mode to determine bunch crossing unambiguously.

Peak mode



Deconvolution mode



Trigger (much more details in Clara Gaspar's lectures)

What is it ? A system defining the conditions under which an event shall be recorded.

Why is it needed ?

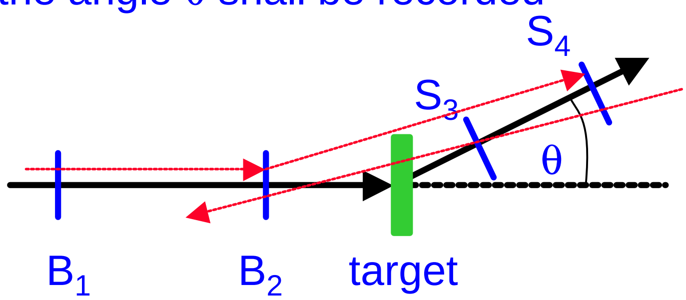
- Selection of interesting events
- Suppression of background
- Reduction of recorded data size

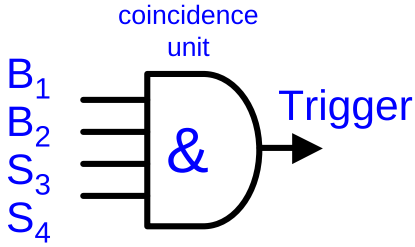
- Recording data takes time t_{rec}, typically several ms / event.
- If rate R of selected events is not small compared to $1/t_{rec}$, deadtime will be produced. The recorded event rate will then be smaller than the real event rate:

$$\frac{R'}{R} = 1 - R' t_{rec}$$

R : real event rate
R' : recorded event rate

A very simple example of a trigger: A scattering experiment where only beam particles scattered from the target under the angle θ shall be recorded

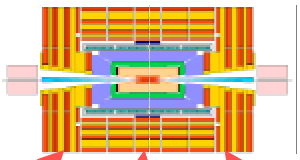




Condition for recording:
$T = B_1 \cap B_2 \cap S_3 \cap S_4$

All other events → will be rejected.

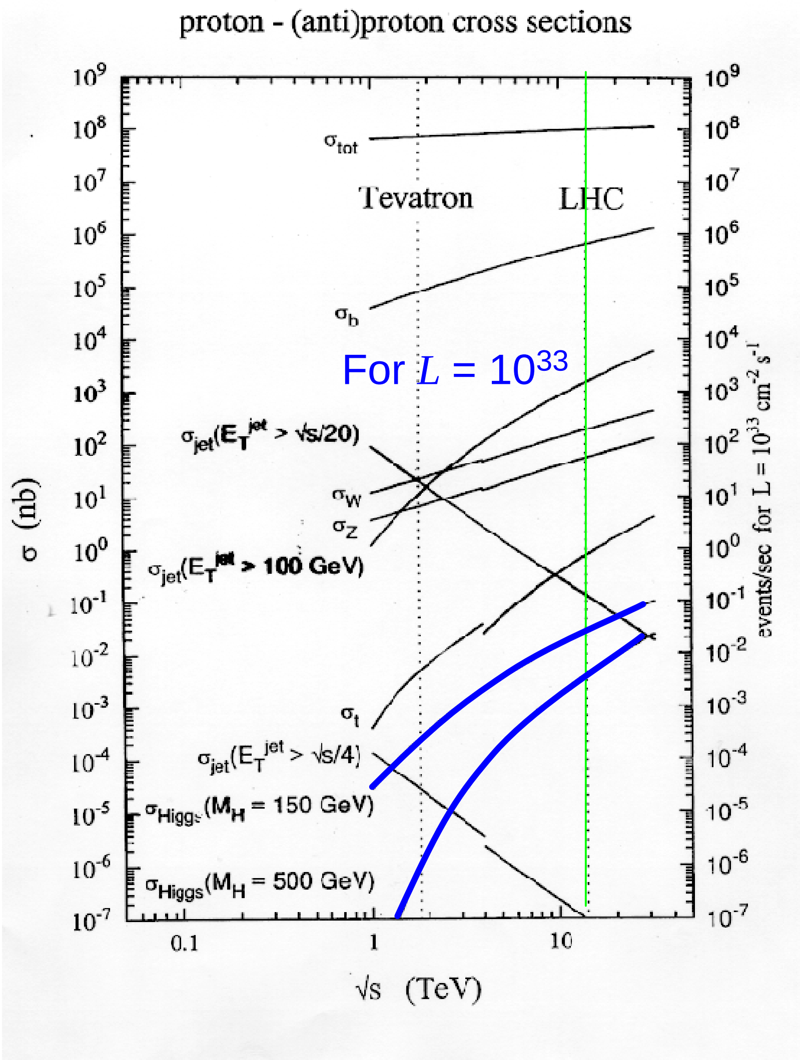
In modern experiments, trigger systems must be much more selective.

Trigger = f ()

event data

detector parameters

physics channel



LHC

Interaction rate:
~ 10^9 events/second
An experiment can record
~ 100 events/second
(event size 1 MB)

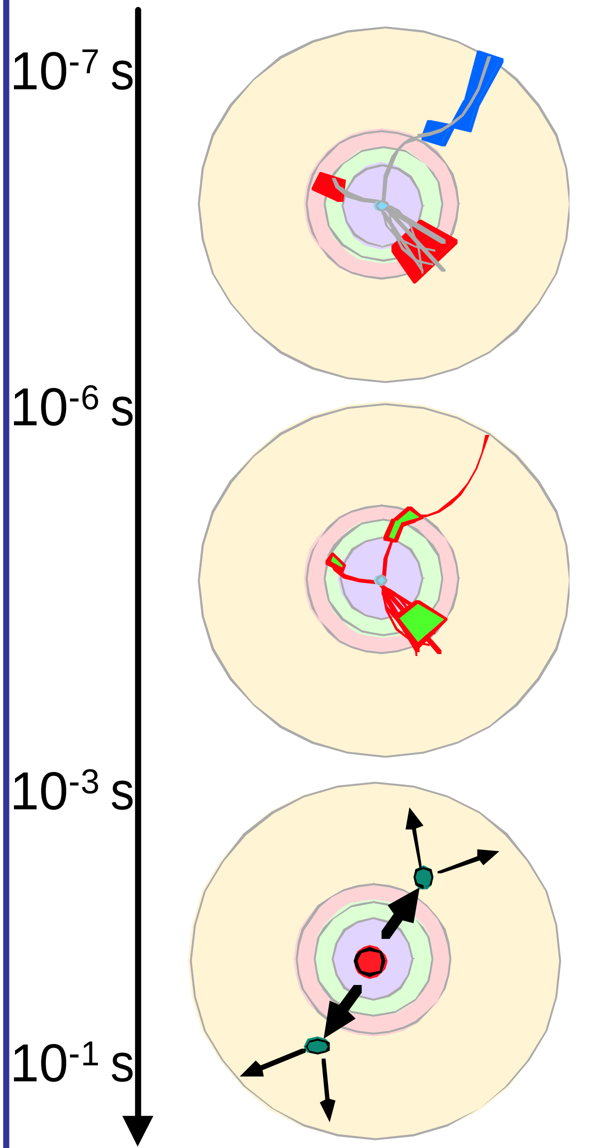
⇒ necessary trigger rejection
~ 10^7

“interesting” event rate (H, t, Susy):
very few events/sec.

Trigger decision is taken on several (usually 3) levels.
Increasing complexity and selectivity.

All data of previous level has to be stored until subsequent trigger decision has been taken.

Level “0”: Event rate: 10^9 Hz. Detector channels: 10^7 - 10^8
DAQ is running constantly at 40 MHz. Data flow ≈ 10^{16} bit/sec

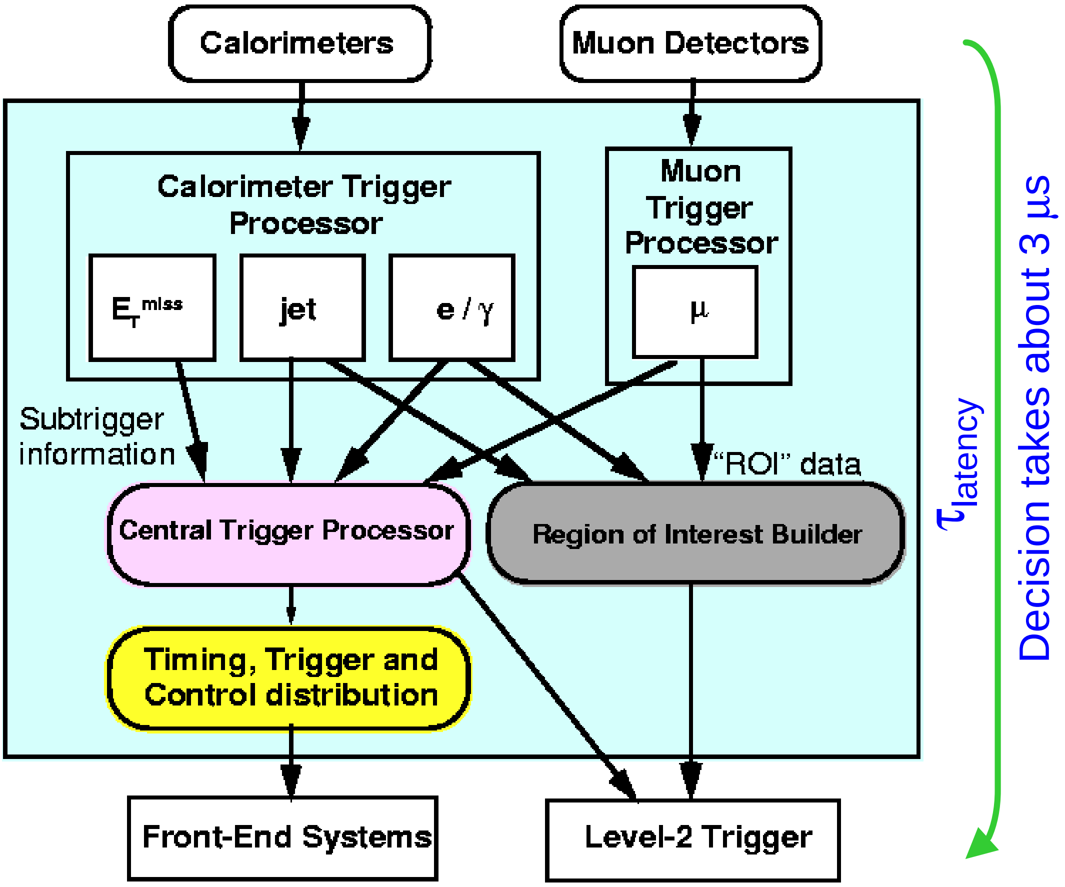


Level-1 trigger: coarse selection of interesting candidate events within a few µs. L1-rigger output rate ≈ 100 kHz
Implementation: specific hardware (ASICS, FPGA, DSP)

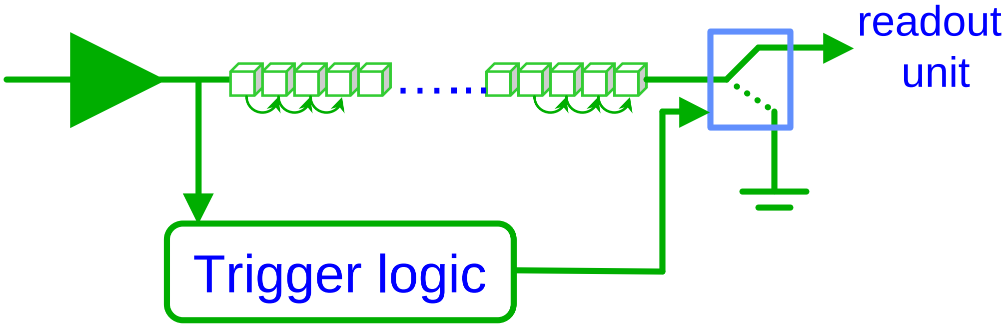
Level-2 trigger: refinement of selection criteria within ≈ 1 ms.
L2 output rate: ≈ 1 kHz
Implementation: fast processor farms.

Level-3 trigger: identification of the physical process. Writing data to storage medium.
L3- output rate: 10 - 100 Hz
Event size: ≈ 1 Mbyte.
Implementation: fast processor farms.

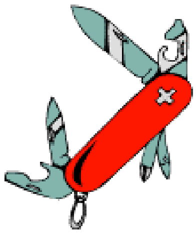
Example: ATLAS level-1 trigger

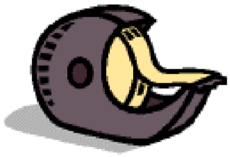


The L1 trigger is deadtimeless. The trigger decision must be taken every 25 ns!
During the trigger latency time the data of each single detector channel must be stored in pipelines of 128 cells length.

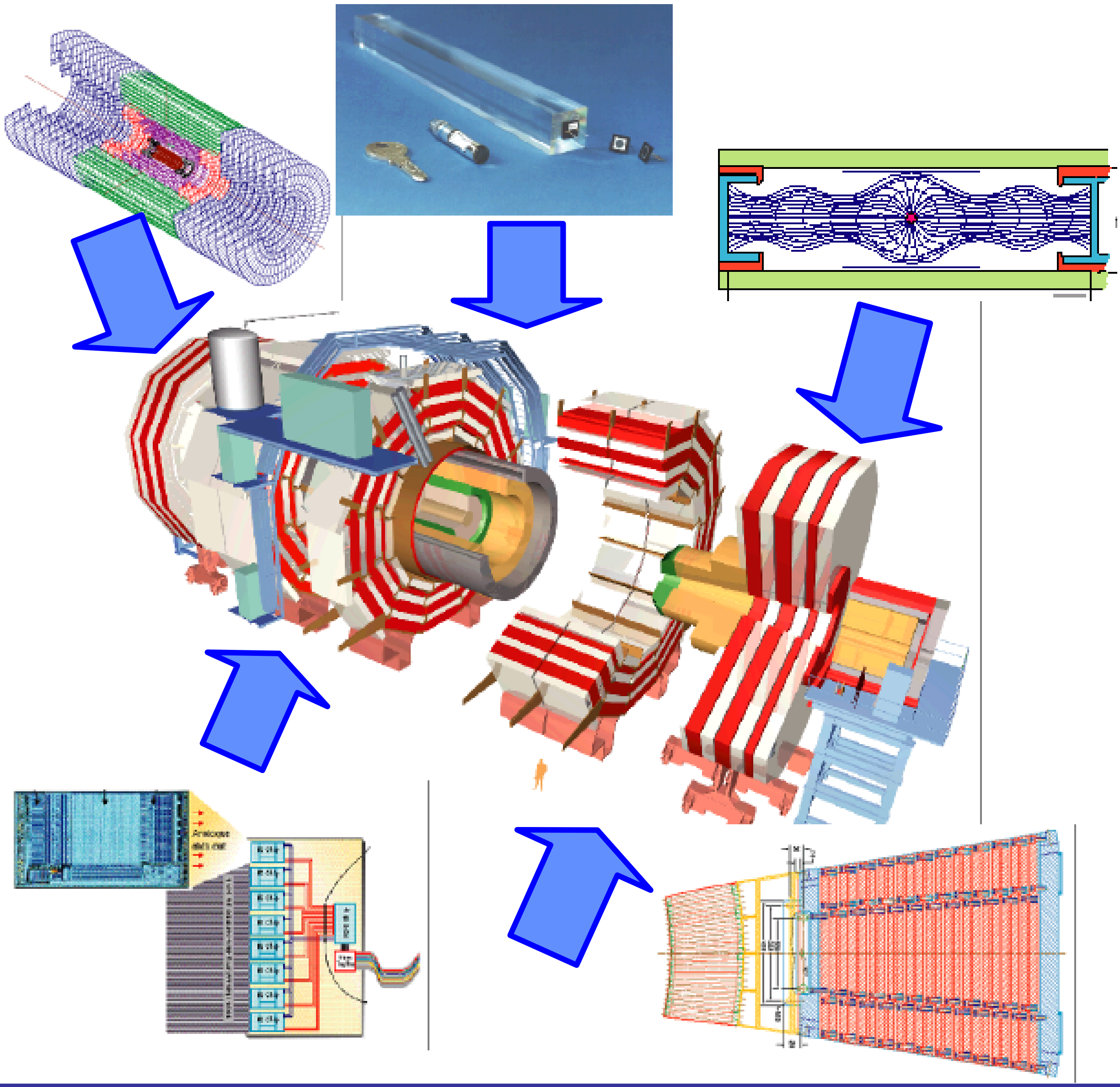


Let's find some tools …





and put everything together !



Detector Systems

Remember: we want to have info on...

- number of particles
- event topology
- momentum / energy
- particle identity

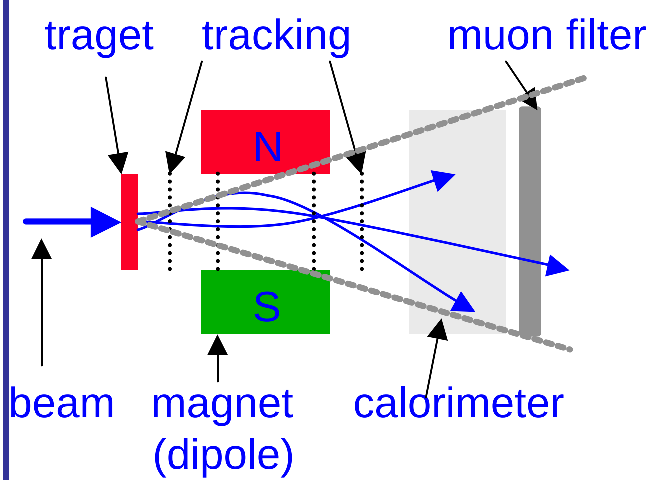
} Can't be achieved with a single detector !

⇒ integrate detectors to detector systems

Geometrical concepts

Fix target geometry

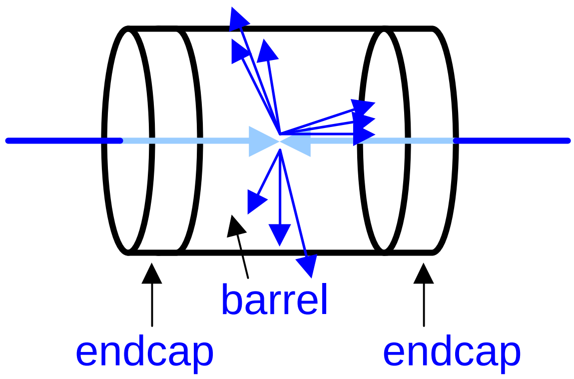
"Magnet spectrometer"



- Limited solid angle $d\Omega$ coverage
- rel. easy access (cables, maintenance)

Collider Geometry

"4π Multi purpose detector"

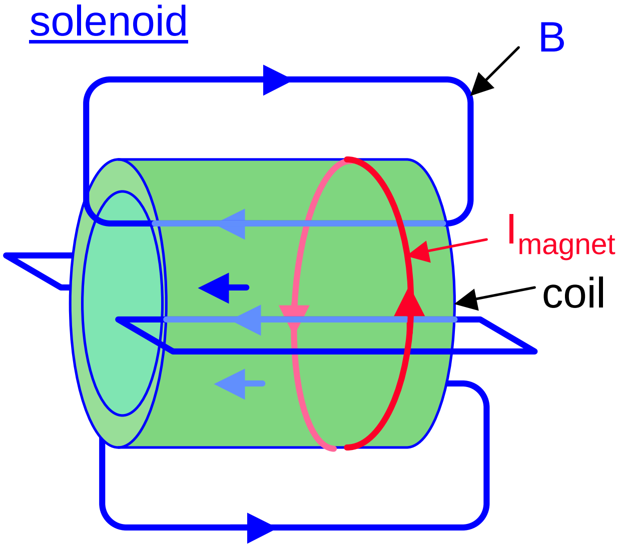


- "full" $d\Omega$ coverage
- very restricted access

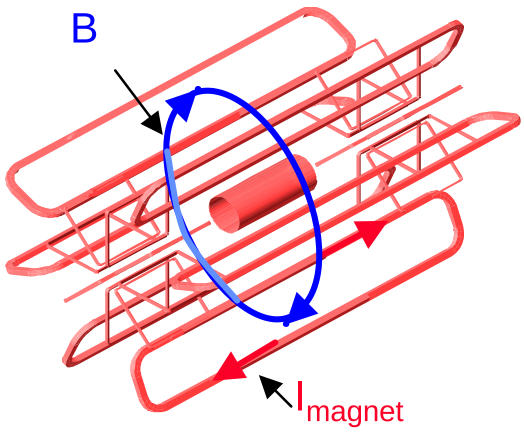
collider geometry cont.

Magnetic field configurations:

solenoid



toroid



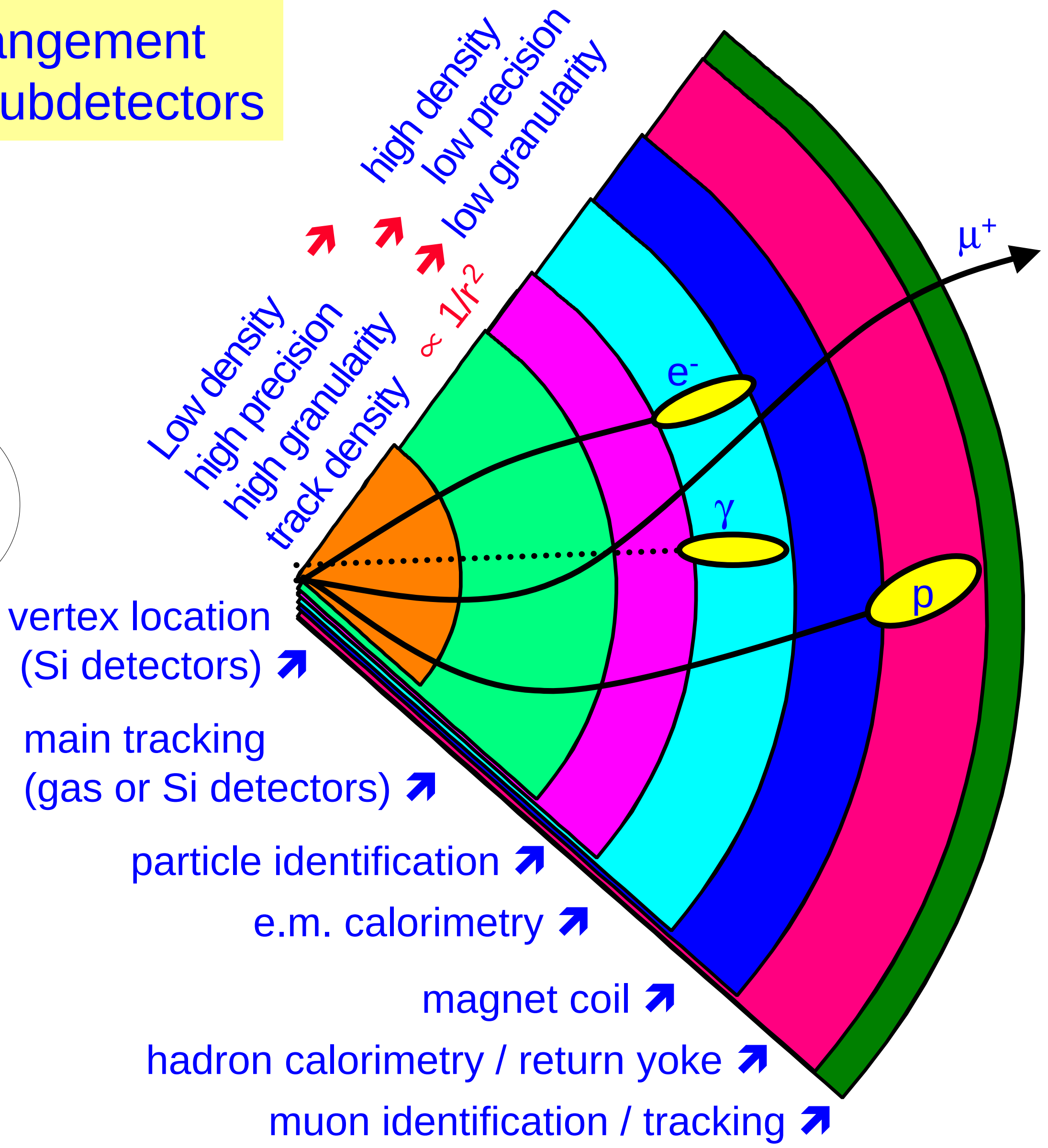
+ Large homogenous field inside coil
- weak opposite field in return yoke
- Size limited (cost)
- rel. high material budget

Examples:
- DELPHI (SC, 1.2T)
- L3 (NC, 0.5T)
- CMS (SC, 4T)

+ Rel. large fields over large volume
+ Rel. low material budget
- non-uniform field
- complex structure

Example:
- ATLAS (Barrel air toroid, SC, 0.6T)

Typical arrangement of subdetectors



ATLAS and CMS require high precision tracking also for high energetic muons → large muon systems with high spatial resolution behind calorimeters.

Some practical considerations before building a detector

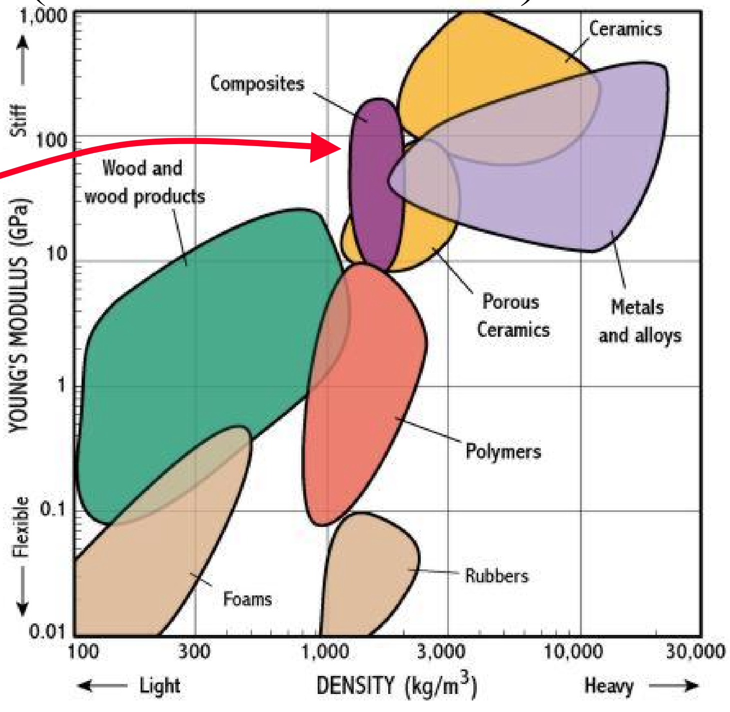
Find compromises and clever solutions …

- Mechanical stability, precision ⇔ distortion of resolution (due multiple scattering, conversion of gammas)
- Hermeticity ⇔ routing of cables and pipes
- Hermeticity ⇔ thermal stability
- Hermeticity ⇔ accessibility, maintainability
- Compatibility with radiation

… and always keep an eye on cost

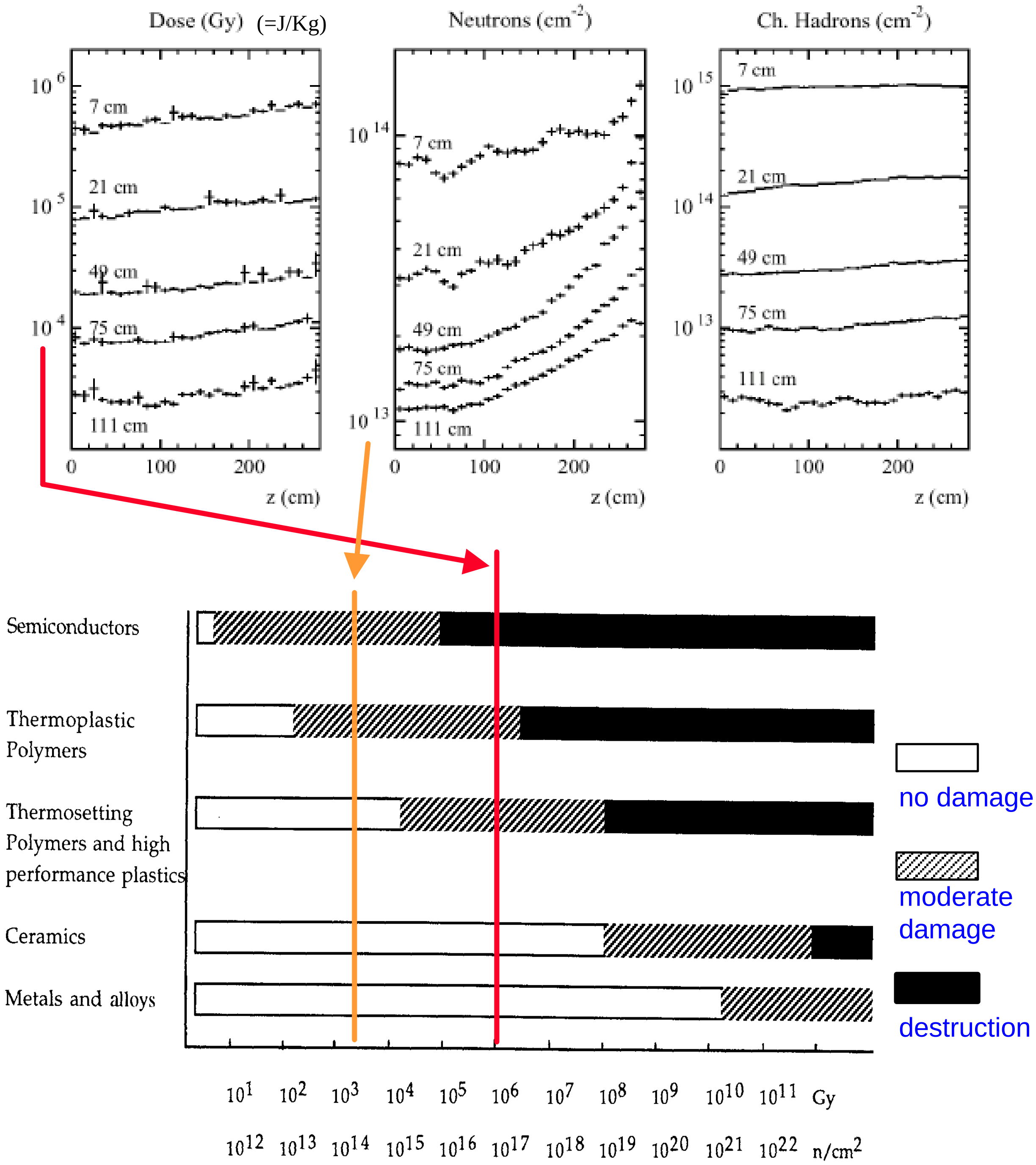
$$E[\mathrm{N/m^2}] = \frac{F/A}{\Delta L/L} \qquad \left(\text{Young's modulus} = \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{strain}}\right)$$

Composites are very interesting candidates, e.g. glass or carbon fiber reinforced epoxy materials.

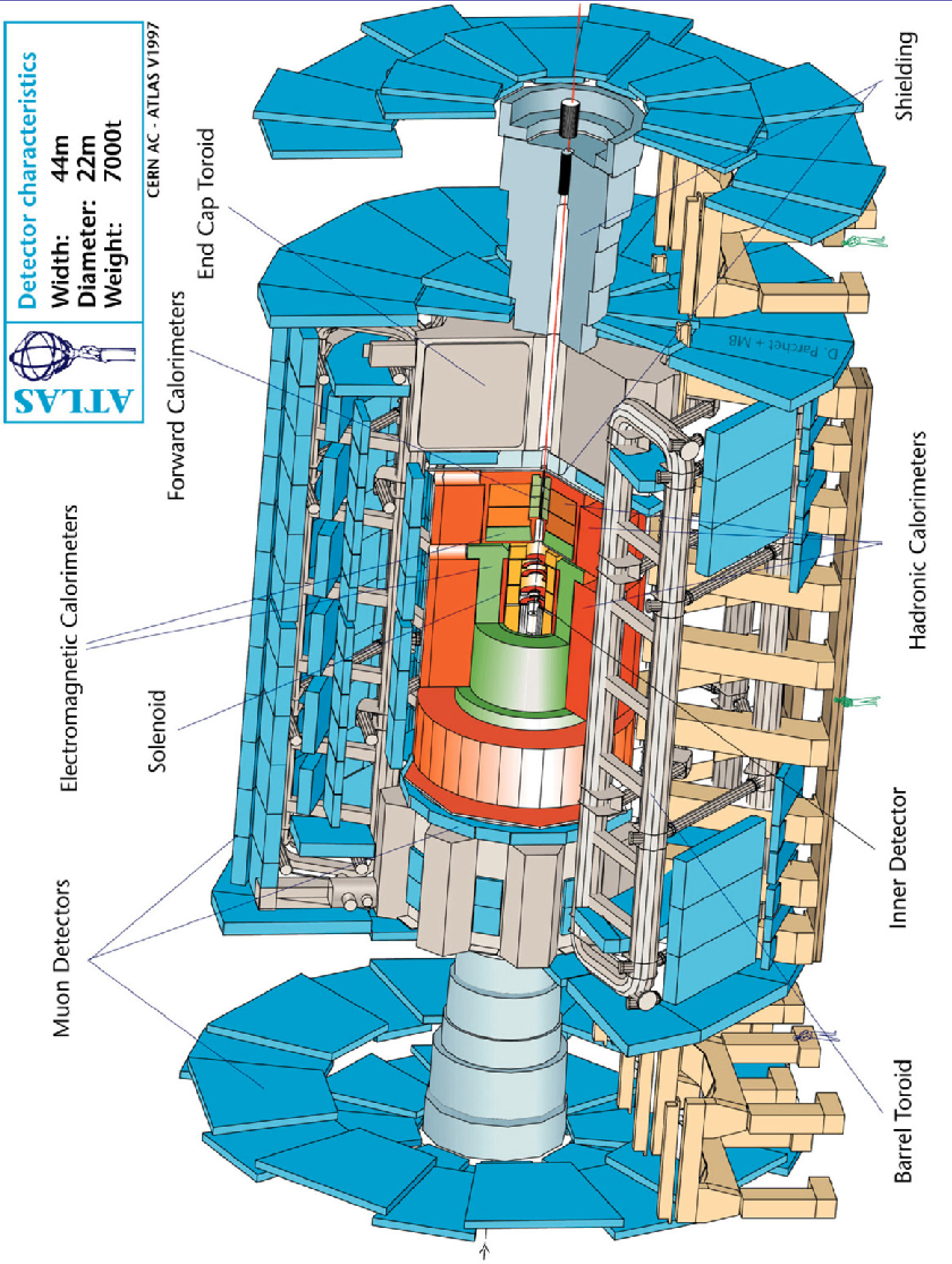


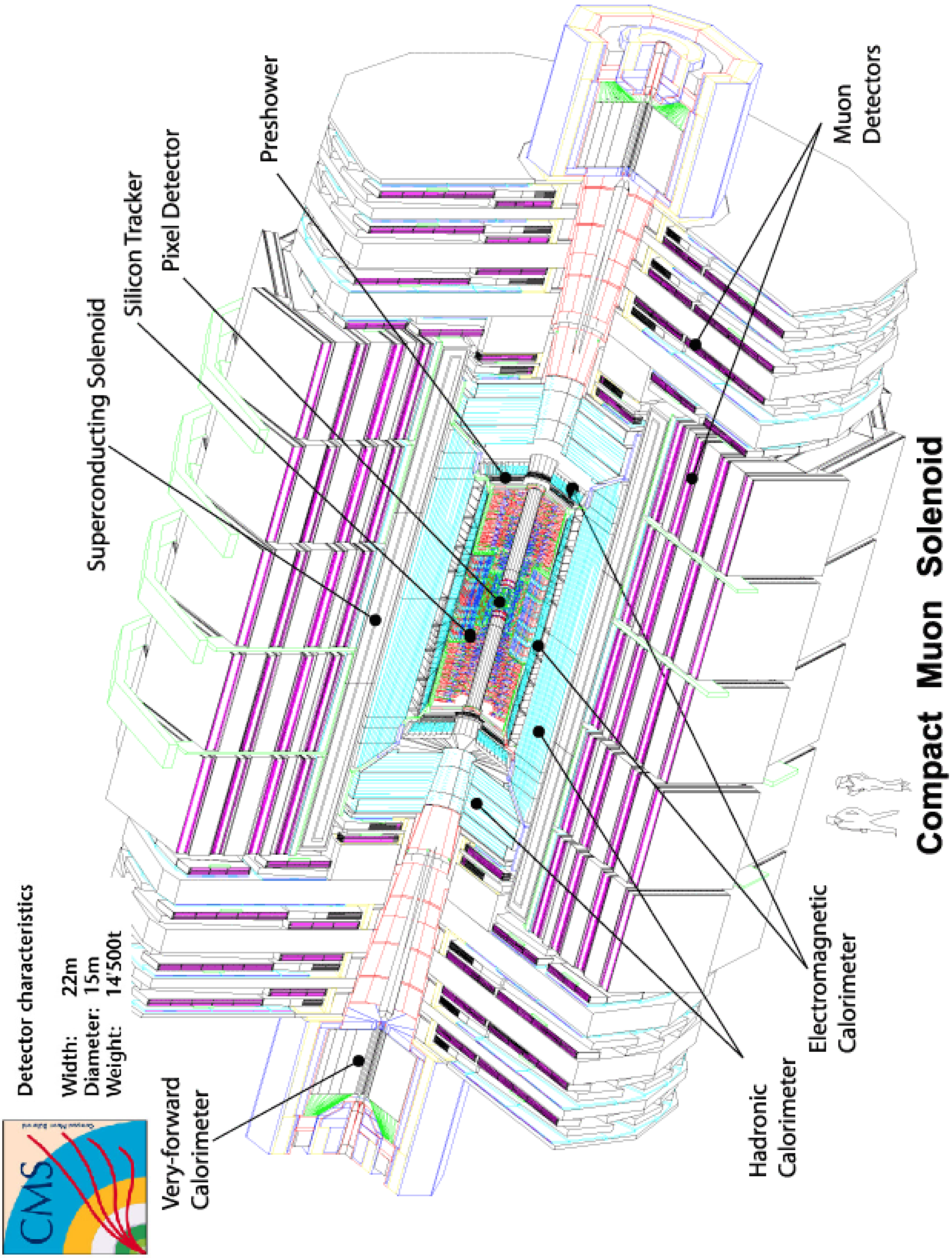
Radiation damage to materials

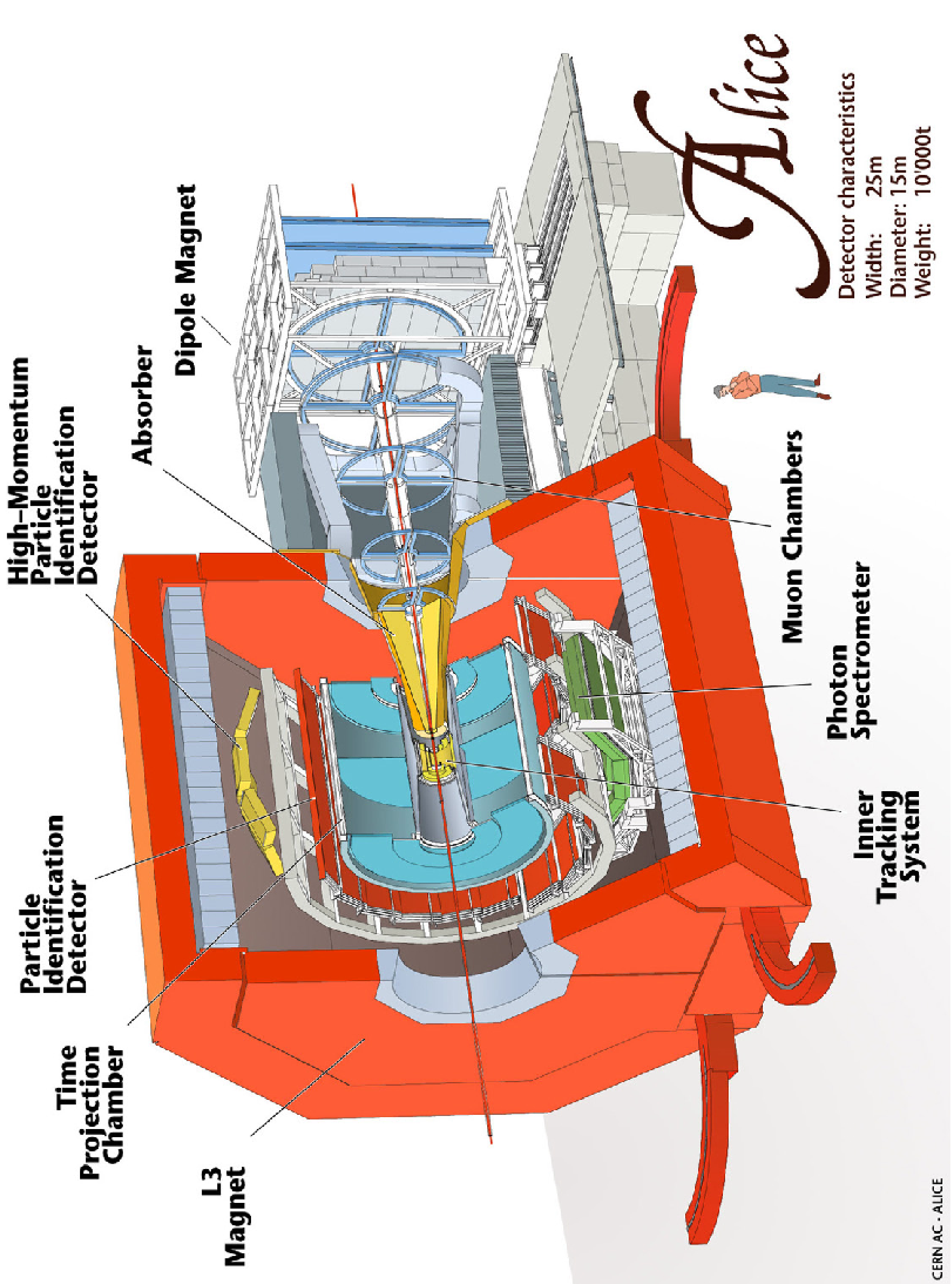
Radiation levels in CMS Inner Tracker (0 < z < 280 cm)

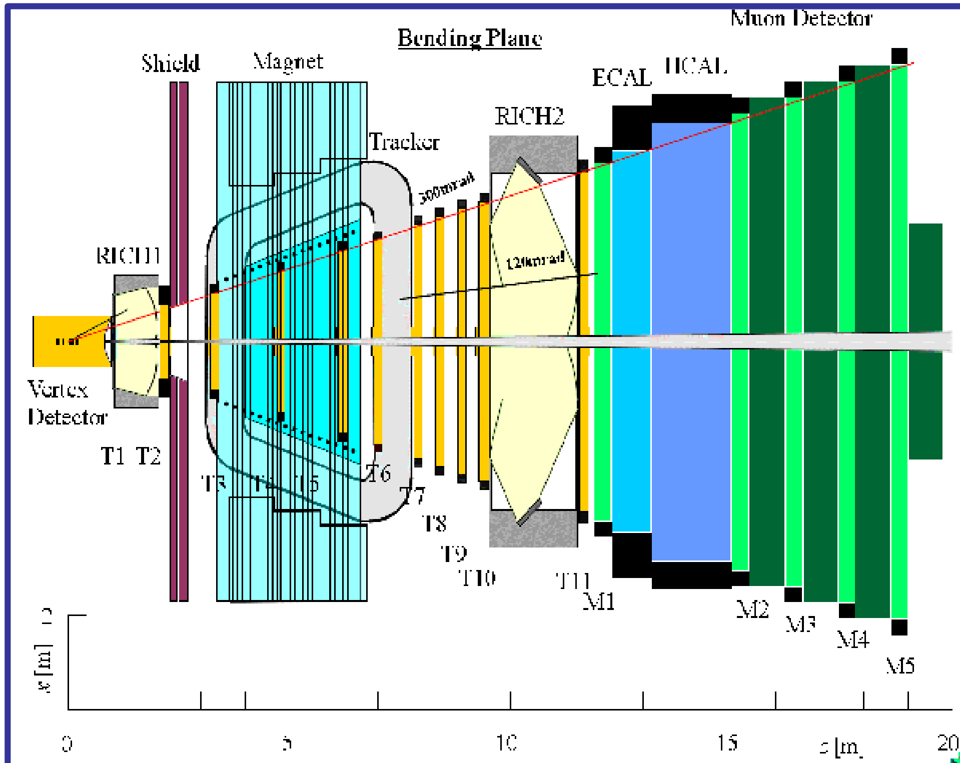


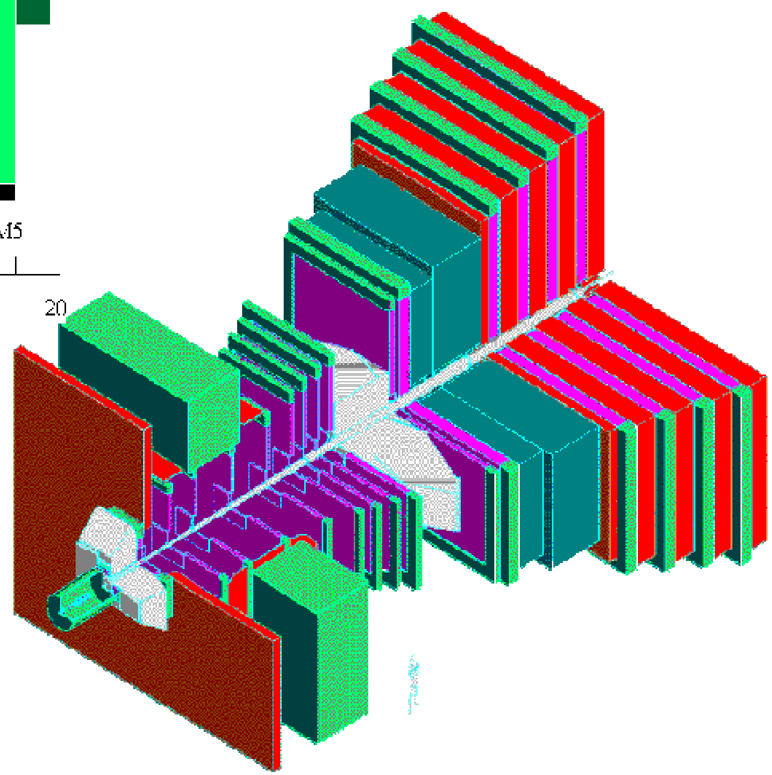
H. Schönbacher, M. Tavlet, CERN 94-07


Detector characteristics
Width: 44m
Diameter: 22m
Weight: 7000t
ATLAS
CERN AC - ATLAS V1997
End Cap Toroid
Forward Calorimeters
Electromagnetic Calorimeters
Solenoid
Muon Detectors
Shielding
Hadronic Calorimeters
Inner Detector
Barrel Toroid


Detector characteristics
Width: 22m
Diameter: 15m
Weight: 14'500t
Very-forward Calorimeter
Superconducting Solenoid
Silicon Tracker
Pixel Detector
Preshower
Muon Detectors
Hadronic Calorimeter
Electromagnetic Calorimeter
Compact Muon Solenoid


High-Momentum Particle Identification Detector
Absorber
Dipole Magnet
Muon Chambers
Photon Spectrometer
Inner Tracking System
Particle Identification Detector
Time Projection Chamber
L3 Magnet
Alice
Detector characteristics
Width: 25m
Diameter: 15m
Weight: 10'000t
CERN AC - ALICE





Detector Characteristics

Length: 20 m
Width: 12 m
Height: 12 m
Weight: 2'000 tons