

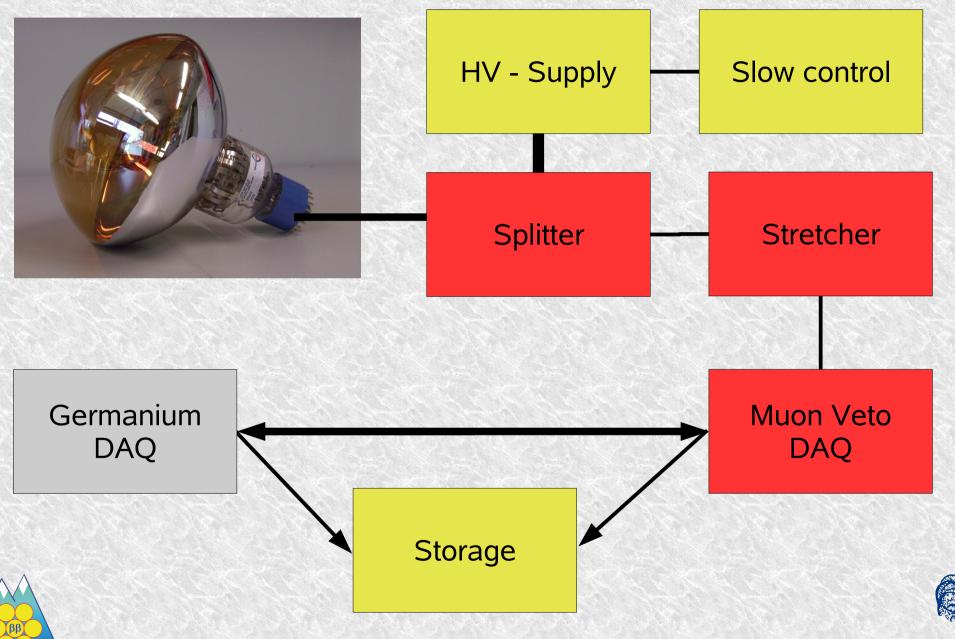
Status of the

Muon Veto DAQ



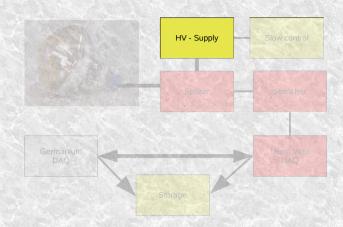
Florian Ritter – Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

PMT Water-Cherenkov





High Voltage



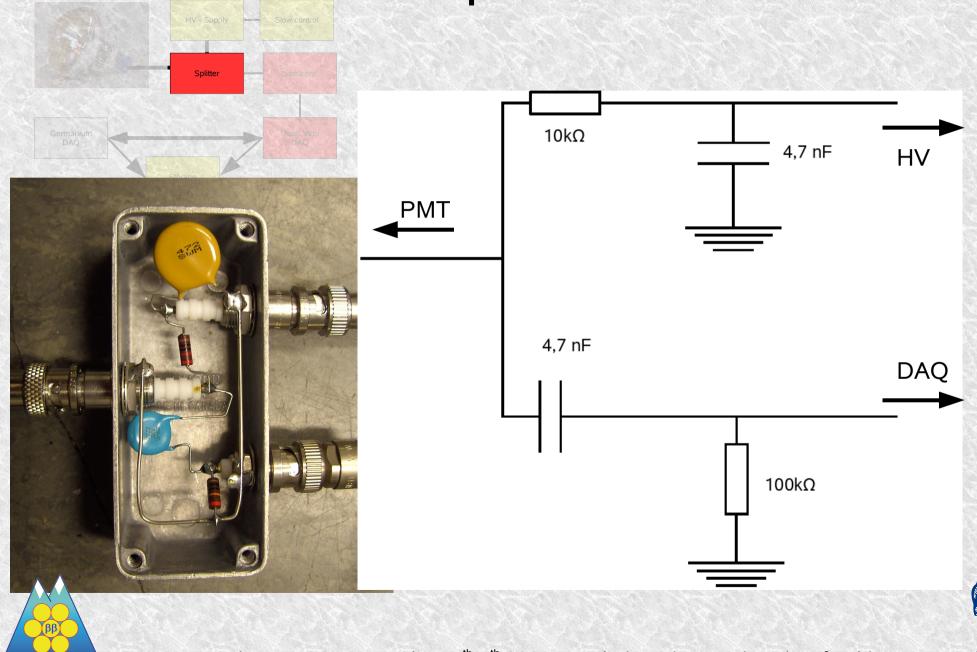
Space for additional Cards

with
6 CAEN A1733P
(12 ch. each
up to 3kV, 3mA
resp. 4kV, 2mA)





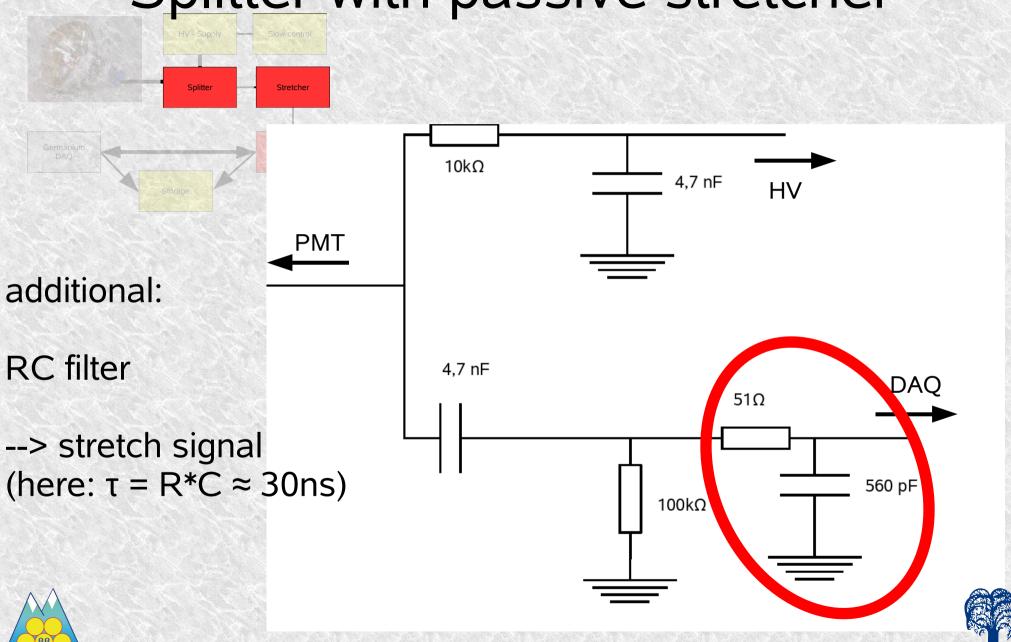
Splitter





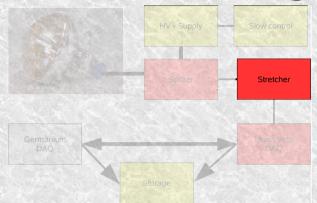
GERDA

Splitter with passive stretcher





Stretcher - why?



Idea: Use mainly same electronics as for Ge-DAQ (Phase II)

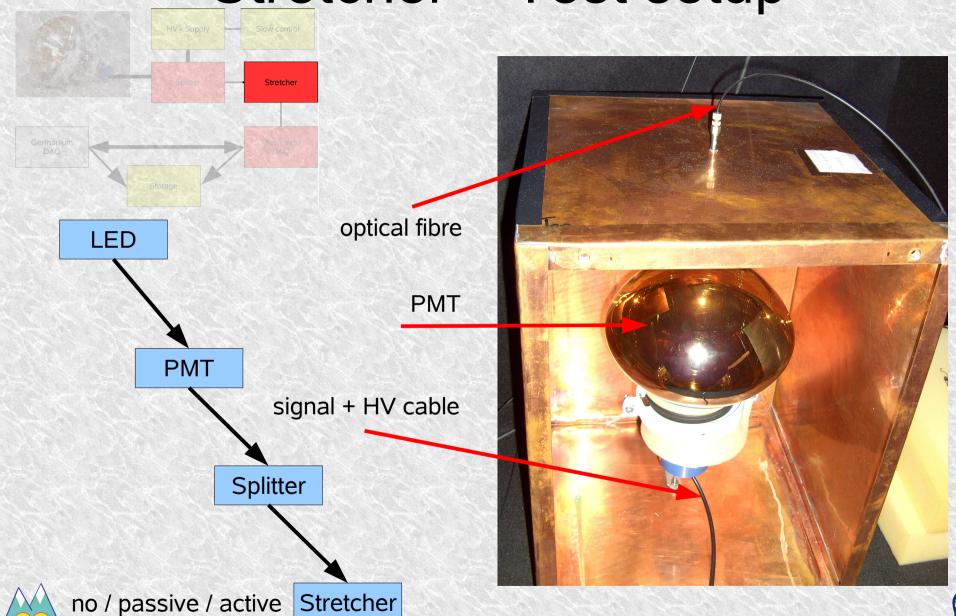
Problem: Width of typical single photon signals: ~ 20ns

- --> 100MHz sampling rate of FADCs too slow for sampling of PMT signals
- --> stretch the signals (to ~ 100ns width) for better signal processing



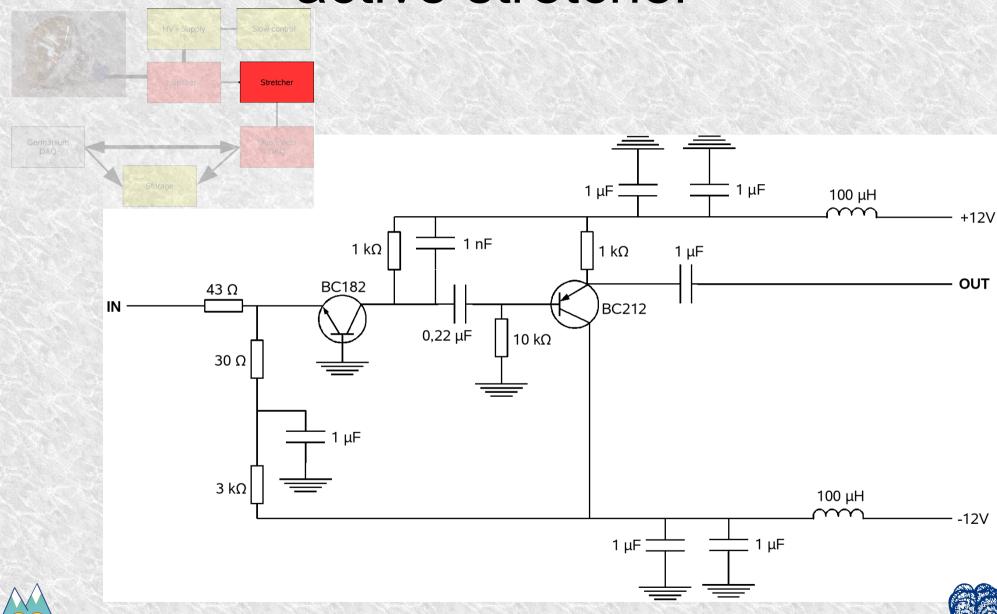


Stretcher - Test setup



GERDA Meeting, LNGS, November, 5th-7th 2007 - Florian Ritter, University of Tübingen

active stretcher





without stretcher

HV - Supply

Slow control

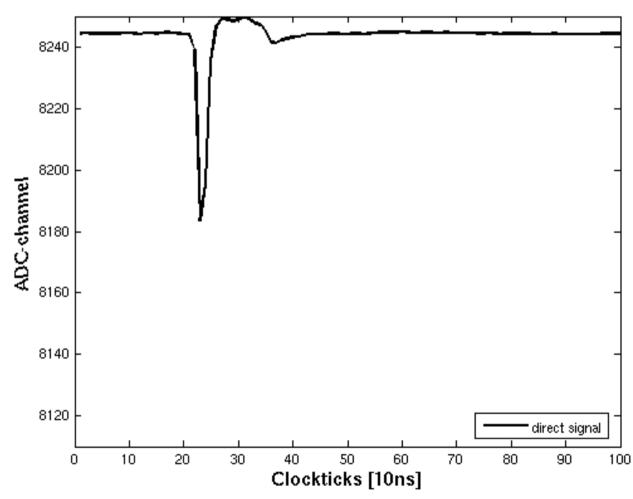
Splitter

Stretcher

Muon V
DAQ

average pulses (Sum over 1000 pulses)

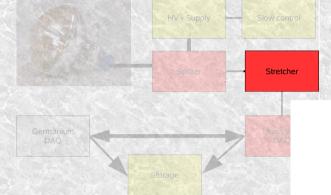
direct signal:
 rise time: ~ 10ns
 (due to sampling)



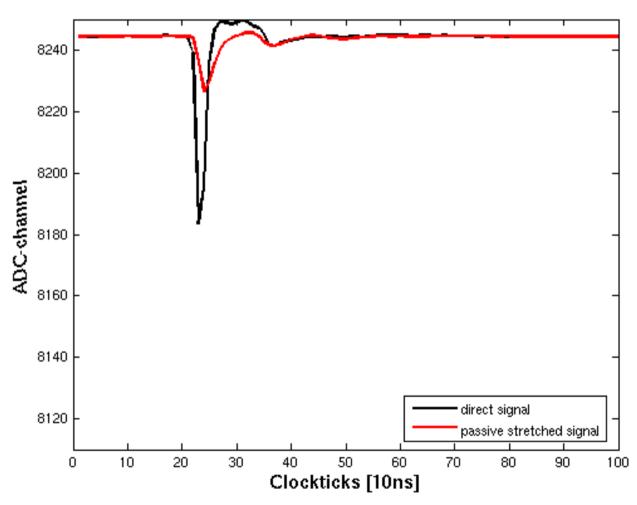


with passive stretcher

average pulses (Sum over 1000 pulses)



- direct signal:
 rise time: ~ 10ns
 (due to sampling)
- passive signal:
 rise time: ~ 30ns
 but: less ampl.





with active stretcher

HV - Supply Slow control

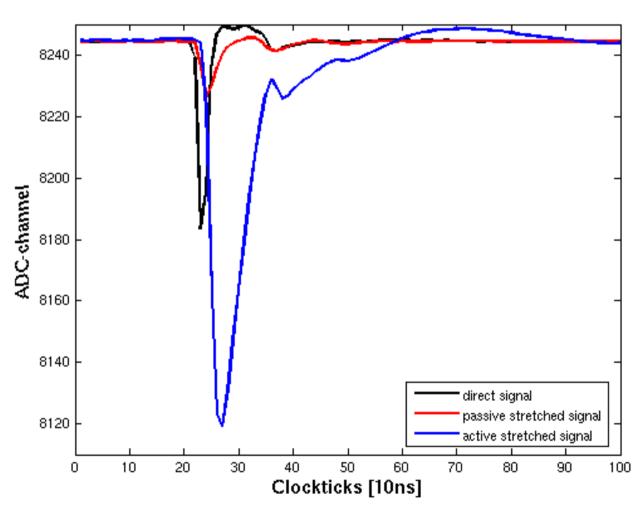
Splitter Stretcher

Muoa V DAQ

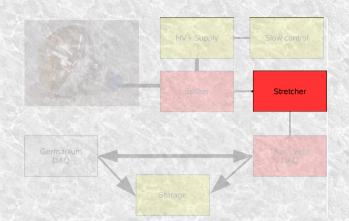
Stringe

average pulses (Sum over 1000 pulses)

- direct signal:
 rise time: ~ 10ns
 (due to sampling)
- passive signal: rise time: ~ 30ns but: less ampl.
- active signal:
 rise time: ~ 40ns



Stretcher



passive stretched signal loses amplitude

→ amplify signal afterwards / adjust FADCs

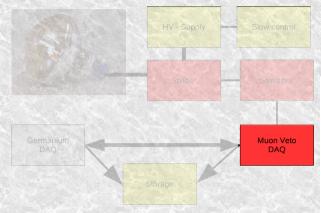
active stretcher exists already

→ use splitter plus active stretcher





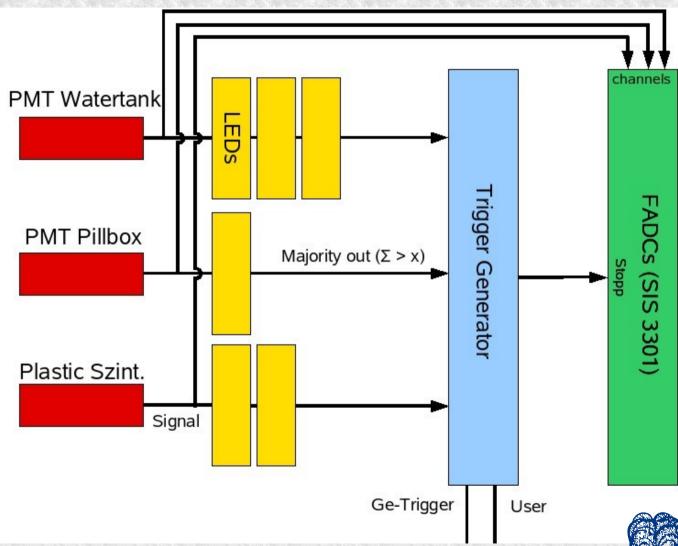
DAQ Setup 1



up to 7 Discriminators (Leading Edge Disc.)

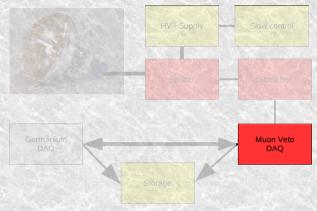
plus one (or more) trigger generator (tbd)

--> cost intensive, triggering on PMTs



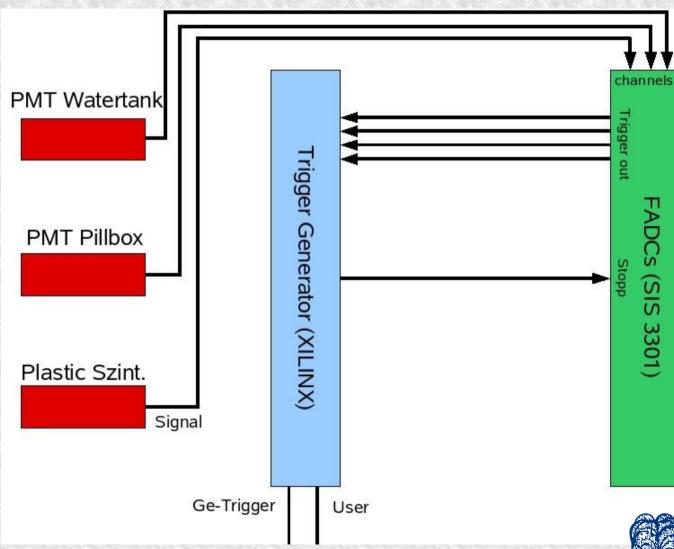


DAQ Setup 2



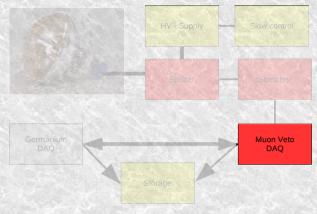
only one trigger generator (XILINX), triggering on "Trigger out" of the FADCs

--> low cost, triggering on FADC



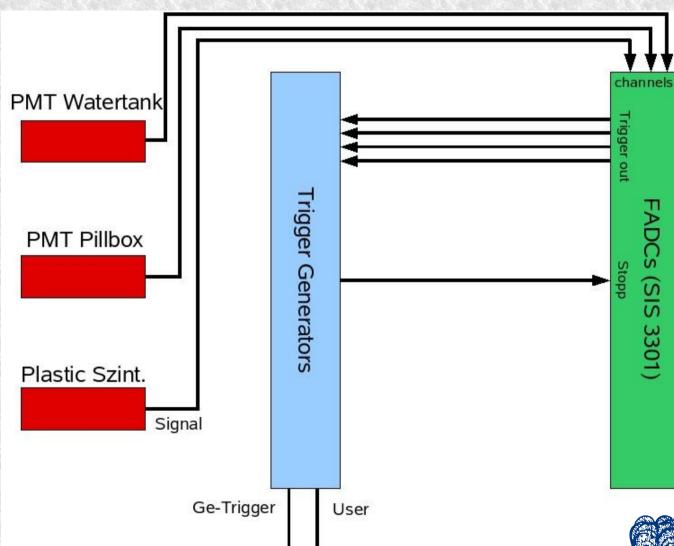


DAQ Setup 3

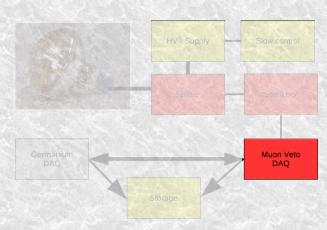


several (conventional) trigger generators, triggering on "Trigger out" of the FADCs

--> intermediate cost, triggering on FADCs



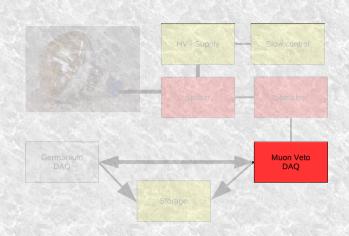




Estimation of random rates (Setup 3)

- Assumed dark count rate for a PMT:
 r_{PM} = 5kHz
- FADC has triggered, when at least one channel exceeds the threshold
- Dark count rate for one FADC with 8 PMTs:
 r_{FADC} = 8*5kHz = 40kHz
- Time window $\tau = 10 \dots 50 \text{ns}$
- random coincidence rate (2FADCs) $r_{rand,2} = r_{FADC} * r_{FADC} * \tau$
- 3FADCs: $r_{rand,3} = r_{rand,2} * r_{FADC} * \tau = (r_{FADC} * r_{FADC} * \tau) * r_{FADC} * \tau$
- * More FADCs: ...



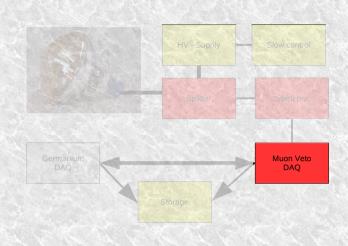


 Monte Carlos: efficiency > 98 % possible (-> Talk by M. Knapp)

Time Window	coincidence	random rate (Hz)
10 ns	3 FADC	1,408
30 ns	4 FADC	0,034
30 ns	3 FADC	12,670
50 ns	4 FADC	0,158
50 ns	3 FADC	35,200







Software:

- FADC readout: done

 (ca. 10 readout cycles (20MB)
 per second possible)
- Leading Edge Disc. handling: done

(Test at a small setup with two PMTs: sucessful)

- combination of both and GUI: not yet completed
- Control of Flasher (LED + optical fibre) for stability tests: tbd





Status Muon Veto DAQ

- Electronics: delivered (as far as decided)
 FADCs have to be ordered
- Software: single parts existing Mainframe in progress

Test of plastic panels in Heidelberg with DAQ

Connection to Ge-DAQ: to be done

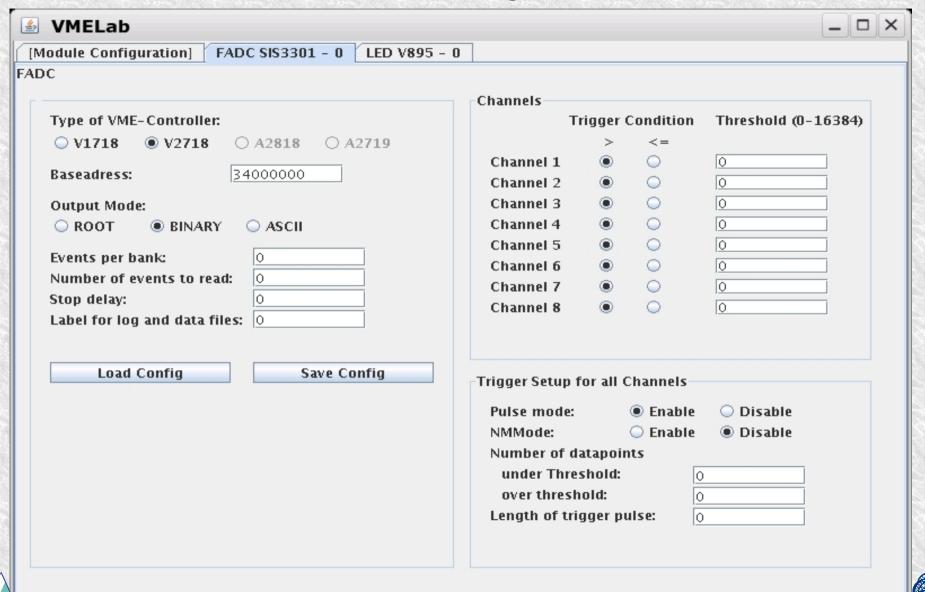




Thank you!







GERDA

Base

