KNU 검출기학교 2022 Fast electronics and DAQ

김상열

노티스

Why Electronics?

Detector + Electronics + Analysis = Experiment Detector + Electronics + X = Development X + Electronics + Analysis = Not Bad?

Detector + X + Analysis = ????



We will see :

- 1. What electronics are used?
- 2. How they work?
- 3. How to make them?

4. Where to sell?

Goal :





Electronics for High energy or Nuclear physics experiment



Power Supply

Frequently used example



Signal from some detectors





Wire chamber, GEM... : gain ~ 10^2 ~3 -> ~ 10^6 ~7 electrons/MeV = ~ pC/MeV



Photodiode, Ion chamber... : gain ~ 1 -> ~ 10^3~5 electrons/MeV = ~ fC/MeV

How to measure signal





Typical detector's capacitance = $10 \sim 1000 \text{ pF}$ and V = Q/C



 \sim nC/100 pF/MeV = \sim V/MeV (OK)



 $\sim pC/100 pF/MeV = \sim mV/MeV$ (?)



~ fC/100 pF/MeV = ~ uV/MeV (X)



When Idet(detector current) is very fast, Isig = Qdet x exp(-t/T) where T = Cd x Rm = 100 pF x 10 Mohm = \sim ms -> very long! Detector signal :

Where it comes from? = Bias Voltage Source (few ~ 10,000 V)



Ibias(max) > Isig + Idark Isig = Signal x Count rate

Bias Filter

PMT example



Bias voltage supplier should supply





If count rate = \sim 100 kcps (when no Dark current)

PMT : nC x 100 kcps x (10 ~ 100 : Divider) = 10 uA -> 1 mA @ a few kV -> W

SiPM : nC x 100 kcps = 10 uA @ 20 ~ 60 V -> mW

Wire chamber, GEM... : pC x 100 kcps = $0.1 \text{ uA} \otimes \text{kV} \rightarrow \text{mW}$



Photodiode, Ion chamber... : fC x 100 kcps = ~1 nA @ a few ~ kV -> uW First thing to do : Preamplifier converts Idet to Voltage signal.



Take a look at PMT oscilloscope shot again



OpAmp basics





Current Sensitive Preamp



V = Qd / Cd = Id x Rt = -dQd/dt x Rt Qd = Q x exp(-t/Rt x Cd) Vo = (1 + Rf/Ri) x Q/Cd x exp(-t/Rt x Cd)



If Ir >> Ic, Ir = Id V - Vo = -Vo = Ir x Rf Vo = -Id x Rf Charge Sensitive Preamp



Filter : Modify preamplifier pulse to better shape for later stage



Low Pass Filter



High Pass Filter

Example of Shaping Amplifier : next to Charge sensitive preamplifier



Voltage Comparator



Discriminator

- 1. To discriminate noise
- 2. To get pulse timing



Leading edge discriminator

- 1. Simple
- 2. Large time walk

Constant Fraction Discriminator



Input pulse is fan out to Pd : Delayed (by 1 – f x Tr) Pa : Attenuated (by f) Then Pd and Pa have same Voltage @ Th Pd has voltage f x Vm @ Th



Logic(or Digital) Signal



	Туре	Low (0)	High (1)	
TTL/LVTTL	Single ended	< 0.8 V	> 2.0 V	
NIM(slow)	Single ended	< 1.5 V	> 3.0 V	
NIM(fast)	Single ended	> -200 mV(-4 mA)	< -600 mV(-12 mA)	
ECL	Differential	< -1.48 V	> -0.81 V	
LVDS	Differential	< 1.0 V	> 1.4 V	

Analog to Digital Converter(ADC)



ADC sampling



Time to Digital Converter(TDC)



Time to Digital Converter



Pulse shaping TDC : resolution ~ 10 ps, multi-hit

Trigger



Combinational Logic



Sequential Logic





Examples of Sequential Logic

Q 0	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	D 3	D 2	D 1	D 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Q 0	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	D 3	D 2	D 1	D 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1



Trigger by combination



Data Acquisition



Standard

CAMAC





Custom

Data Acquisition



Ethernet : 125 MB/s max, ~30 MB/s typically

USB : 500 MB/s max, ~100 MB/s typically



PCI : 63 GB/s max, ~??? typically

Power Supply



Power Supply Example



1. L, N to



- 2. FG to GND
- 3. Check FG & Vare not shorted

4. Variation : V- to GND GND to V1 V+ to V1 + V2 even if V1 is HV!

Example of electronics board : Gamma ray counter board



- 1. Pin PD to detect Gamma ray directly
- 2. Charge sensitive preamplifier
- 3. CR-RC2 shaping amplifier
- 4. Leading edge discriminator
- 5. MCU for counting logic
- 6. USB2 interface
- 7. GPS

Electronics board manufacturing process

- 1. Conceptual design and colleting parts
- 2. Draw schematics
- 3. Draw Printed Circuit Board(PCB) layout
- 4. Solder and assemble parts on PCB
- 5. Write Firmware(MCU, FPGA ...)
- 6. Write Software
- 7. Test and Debug



























