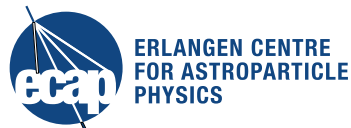


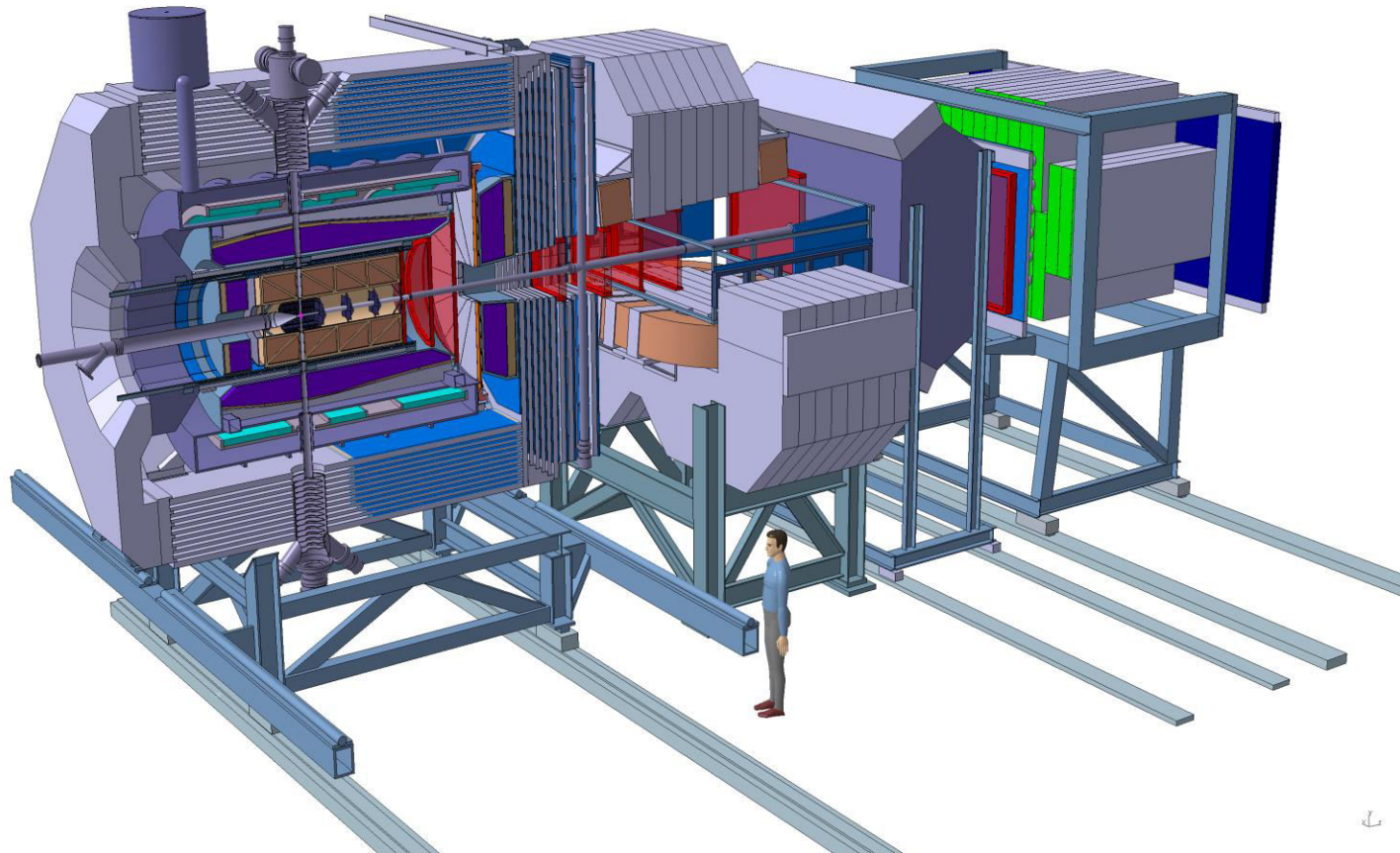
# Fast SiPM Readout of the PANDA TOF Detector

ERLANGEN CENTRE  
FOR ASTROPARTICLE  
PHYSICS

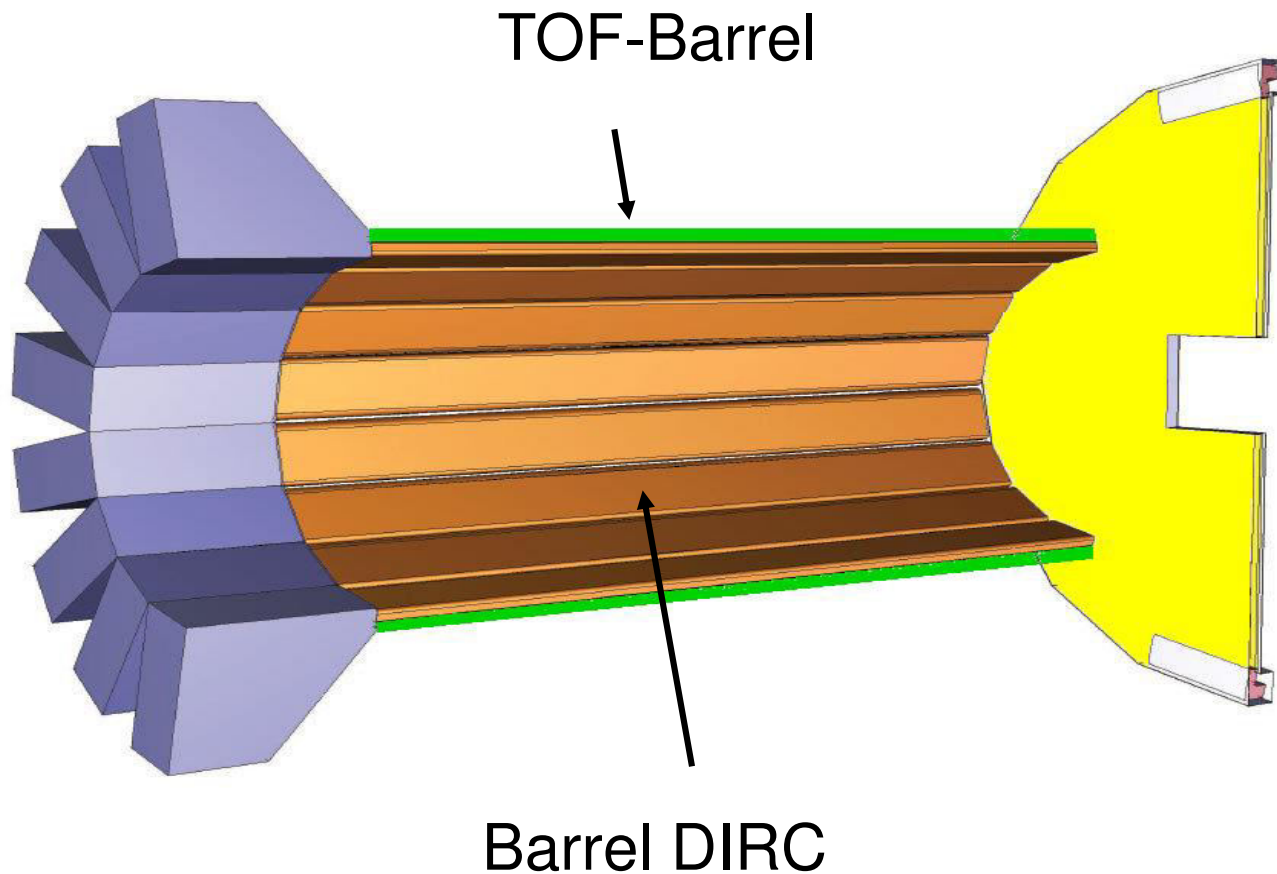
M. Böhm, A. Lehmann, M. Pfaffinger, F. Uhlig  
Rauischholzhausen, 13.11.2015



# Panda Detector - Overview



## Panda Detector – Barrel DIRC and TOF



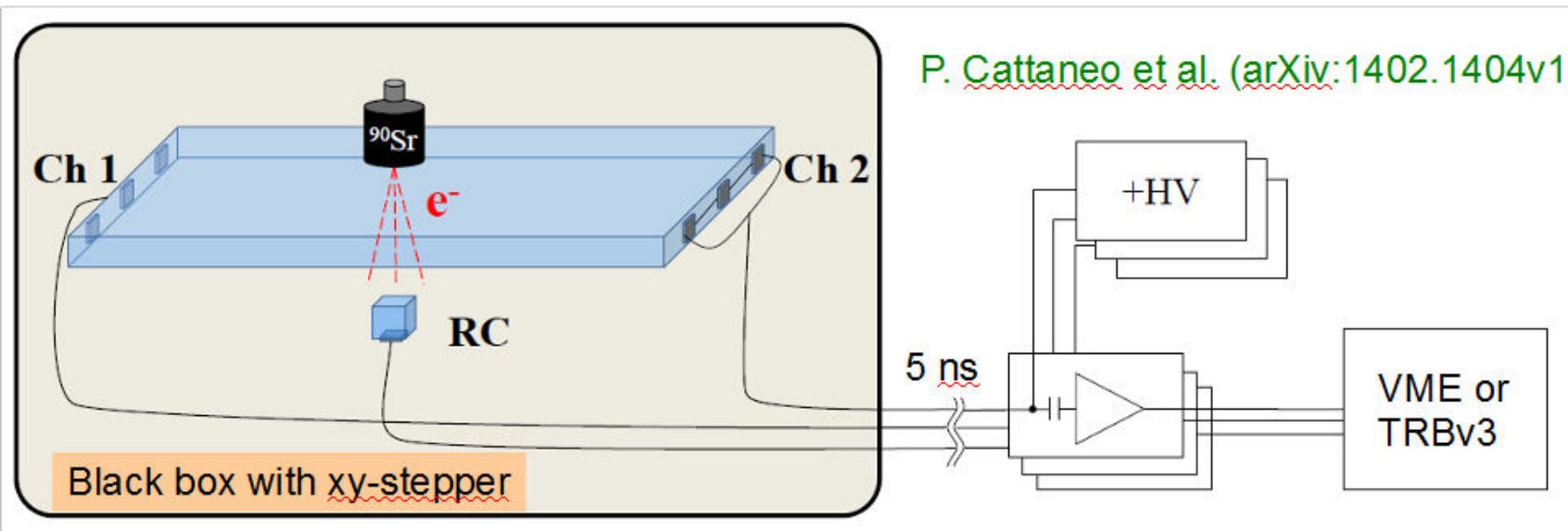
## Motivation

- Event timing and particle identification for PANDA detector at FAIR
- Time of Flight (TOF) using small scintillation detectors
- Investigate different scintillator geometries and sensor (SiPM) configurations with respect to time resolution
- SciTils
  - Was first planned,  $30 \times 30 \times 5 \text{ mm}^3$  with 1 sensor per side
  - Showed only moderate time resolution ( $\sim 100 \text{ ps}$ ) -> Probably caused by photons distributed over large area and small photon solid angle -> many reflections
- SciRods
  - E.g.,  $120 \times 5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^3$  with 1 sensor per side
  - Use only totally reflected photons -> More collected photons arrive in shorter time window -> Better time resolution

## Measurement Setup

**Source:** 1  $\text{mCi}$   $^{90}\text{Sr}$  with 1 mm aperture

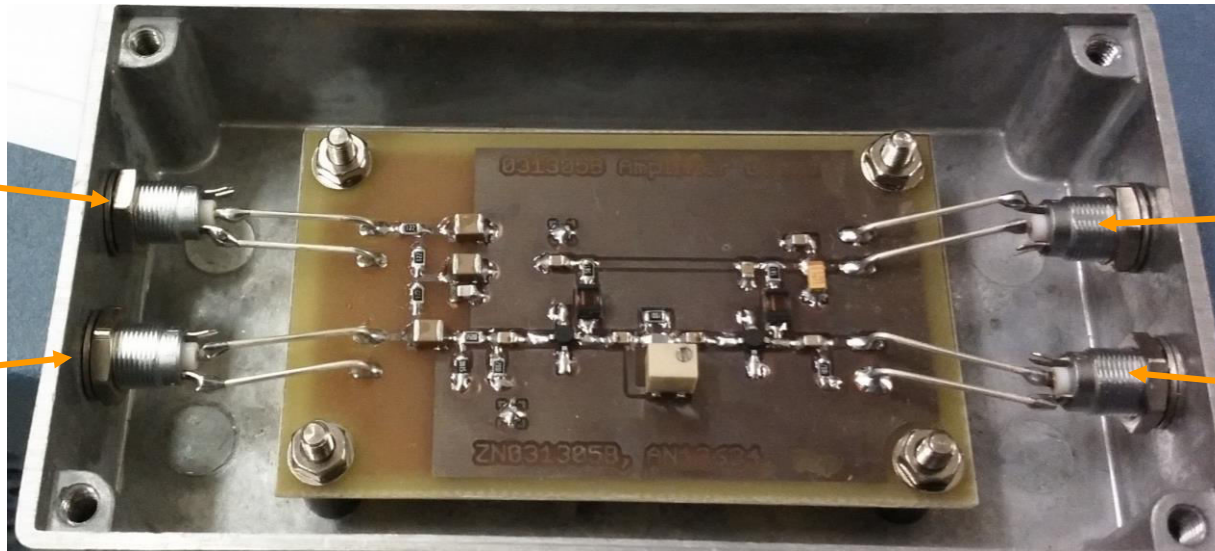
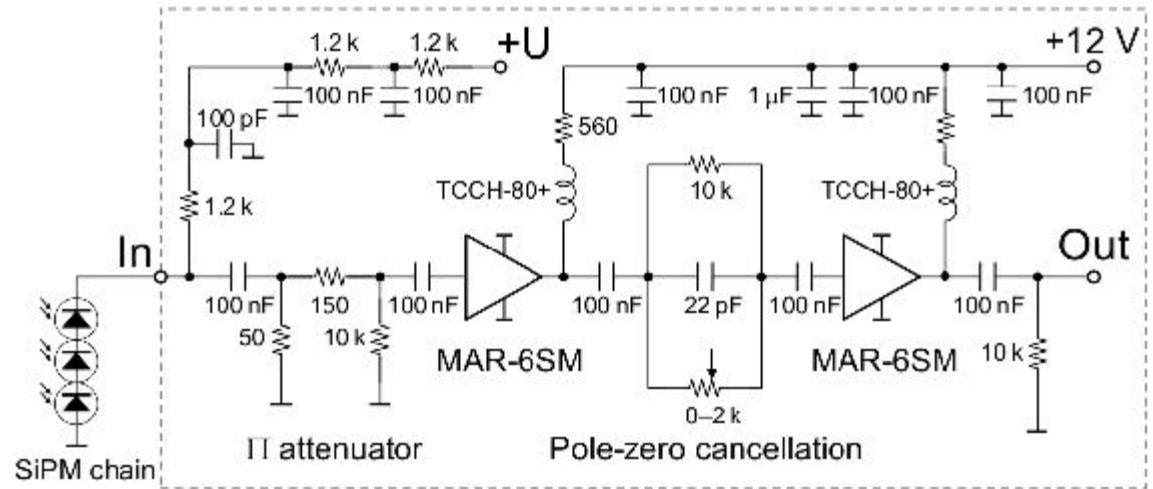
**Trigger Scintillator (RC):**  $5 \times 5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^3$



- Scintillator rods read out at opposite sides with MPPCs
  - Without and with wrapping (white paper and aluminum)
  - Measure pulse heights  $N_{pe}$  ( $\rightarrow$  number of photons)
  - Measure time difference  $T_{diff}$  ( $\rightarrow$  time resolution)
- xy-Scans of scintillator surface in 1-4 mm steps

# Amplifier Layout

- Source: arXiv 1402:1404



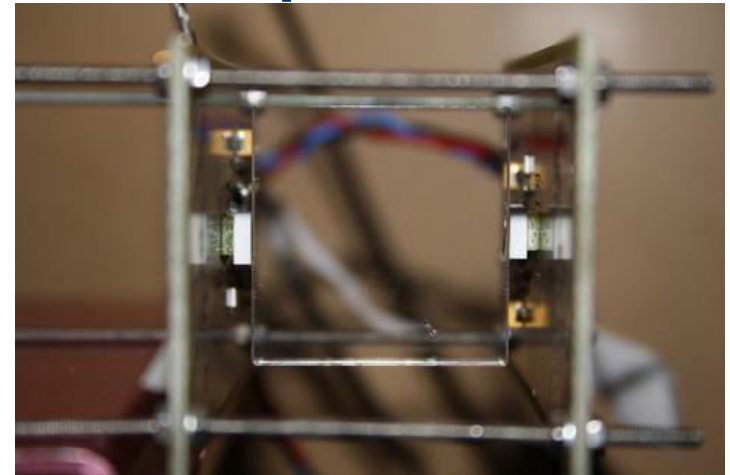
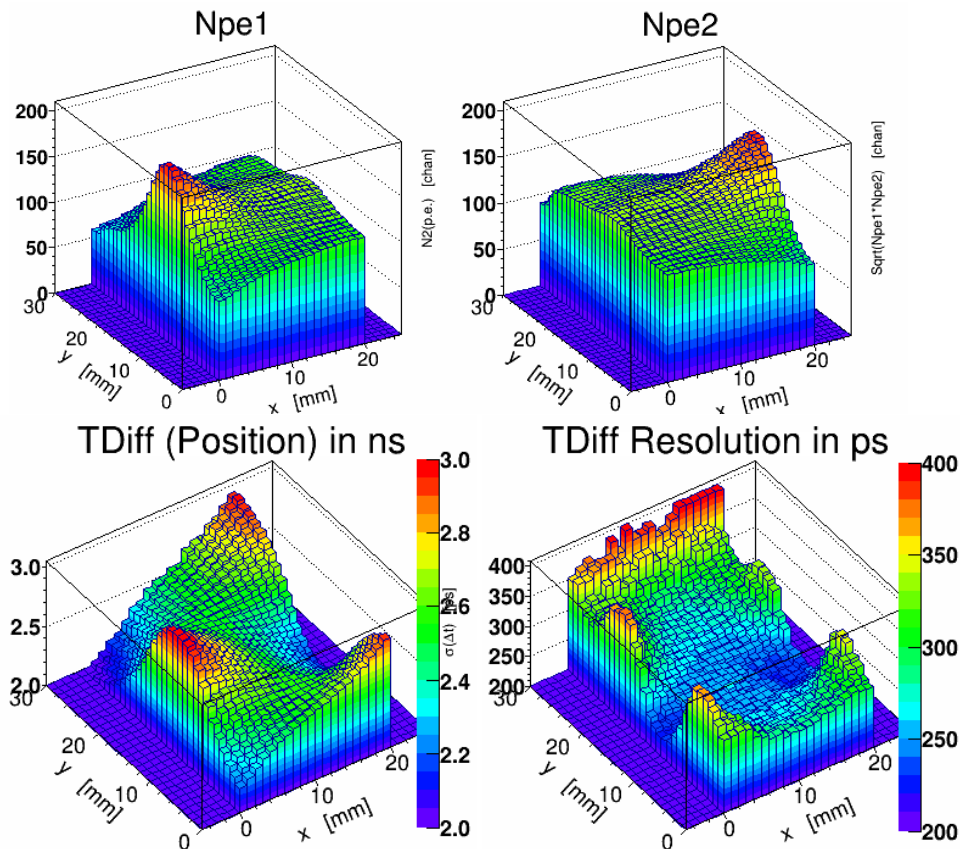
SiPM Voltage

To SiPM

+12 V

Signal Out

## SciTiScans (Npeand TDiff) with 1 sensor per side

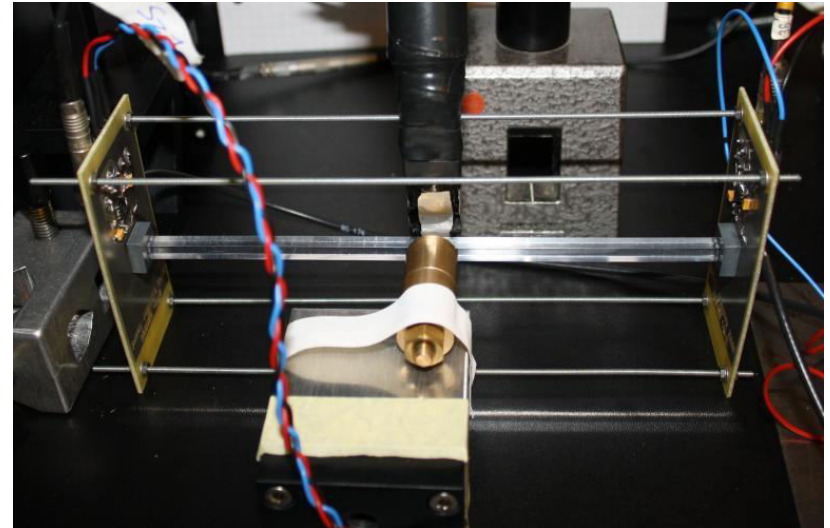


Scintillator: BC408  
 $5 \times 30 \times 30 \text{ mm}^3$   
 MPPC S12652-050C

- Highest Npe close to MPPC and fewer far away from MPPC
- Best time resolution close to sensors, overall resolution 110-190 ps

## SciRod time resolutions

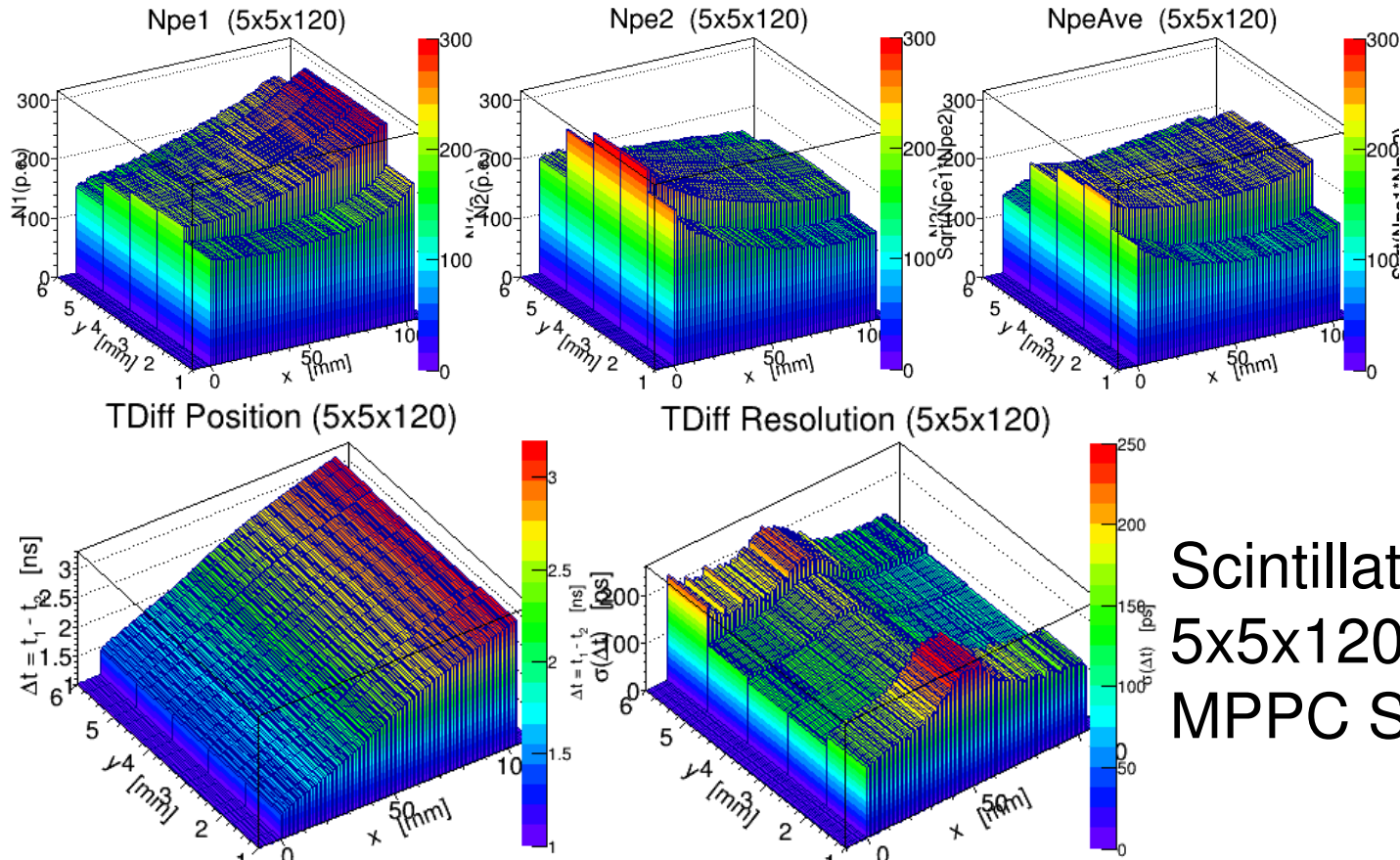
- Sensor: MPPC S12652-050C
- Slight dependence along scintillator length



	BC408	BC420
5x5x120 mm <sup>3</sup>	81 ± 12	68 ± 10
5x5x50 mm <sup>3</sup>	83 ± 6	62 ± 5



## SciRod Scans (Npe and Tdiff)



Npe ist...

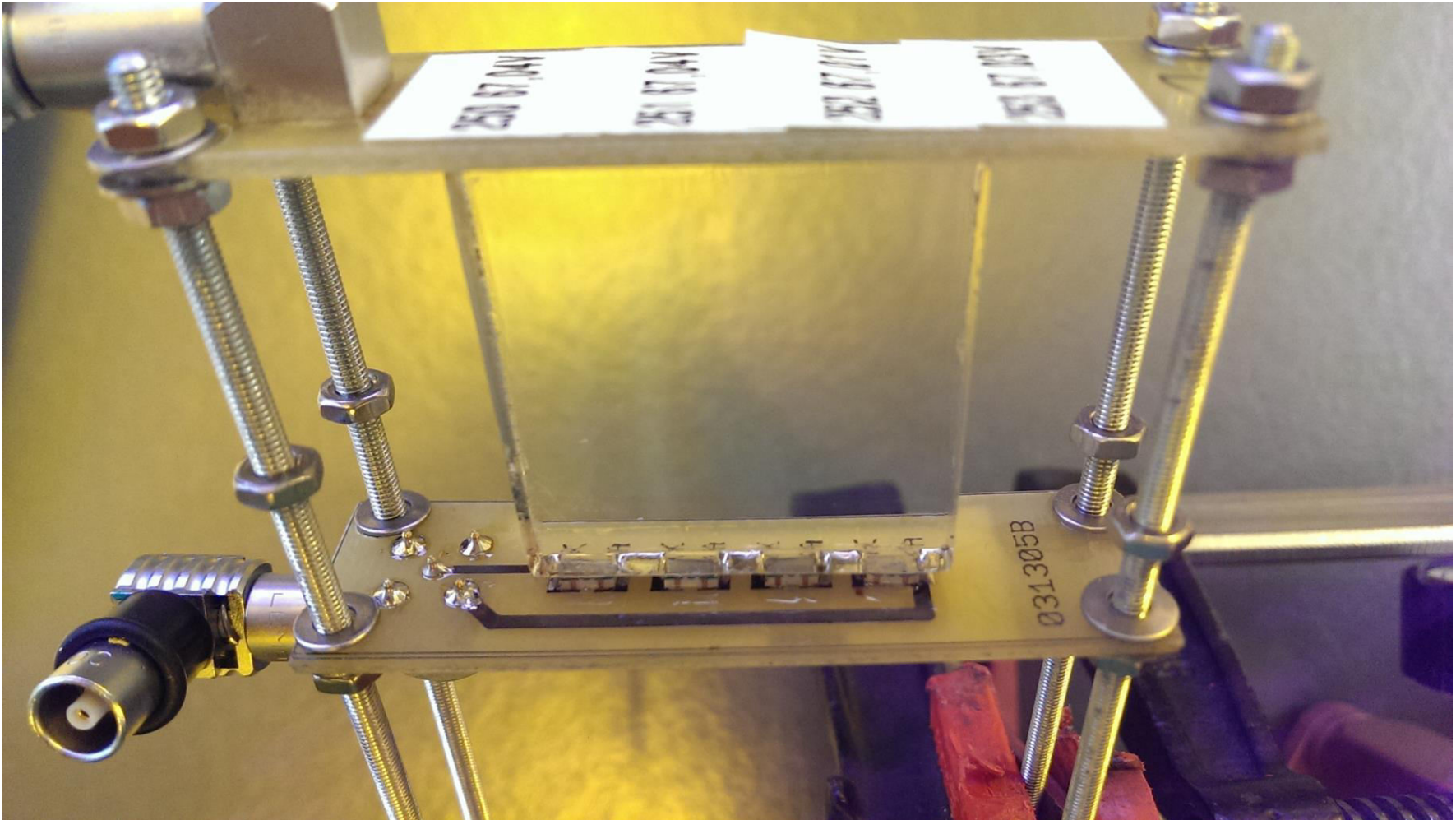
Scintillator: BC420  
5x5x120 mm<sup>3</sup>  
MPPC S12652-050C

- Smooth slope, very good time resolution  $\sim 50$  ps
- Possible to determine x-position

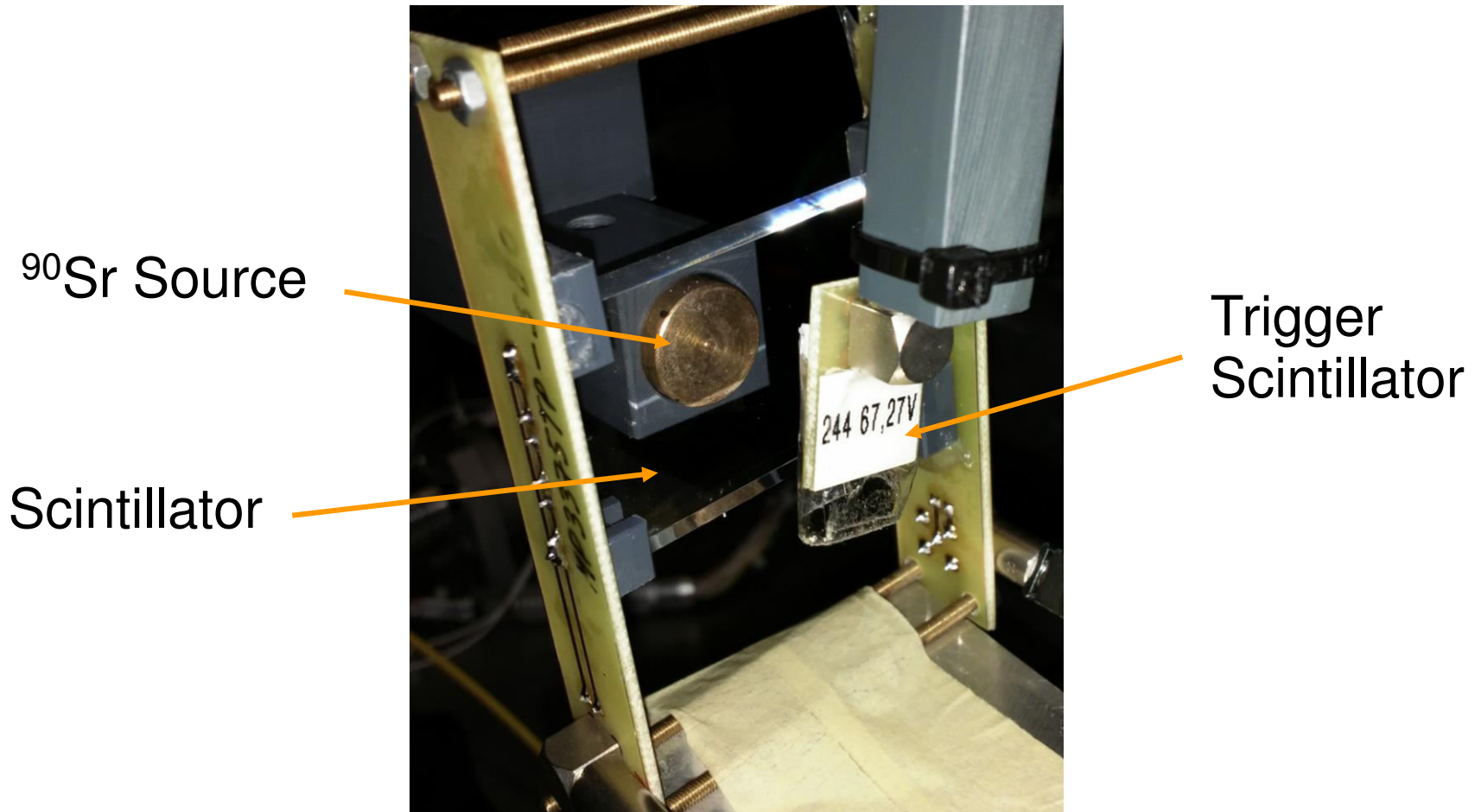
## Motivation - more than 1 sensor per side

- Possible advantages
  - Collection of more scintillation photons
    - More solid angle
    - Better time resolution
  - Better geometrical coverage
    - Catch more photons from corners
    - more homogeneity in light collection and time resolution across surface
  - Sensors in series -> Reduced readout capacity
    - Faster signal rise time
    - Better time resolution

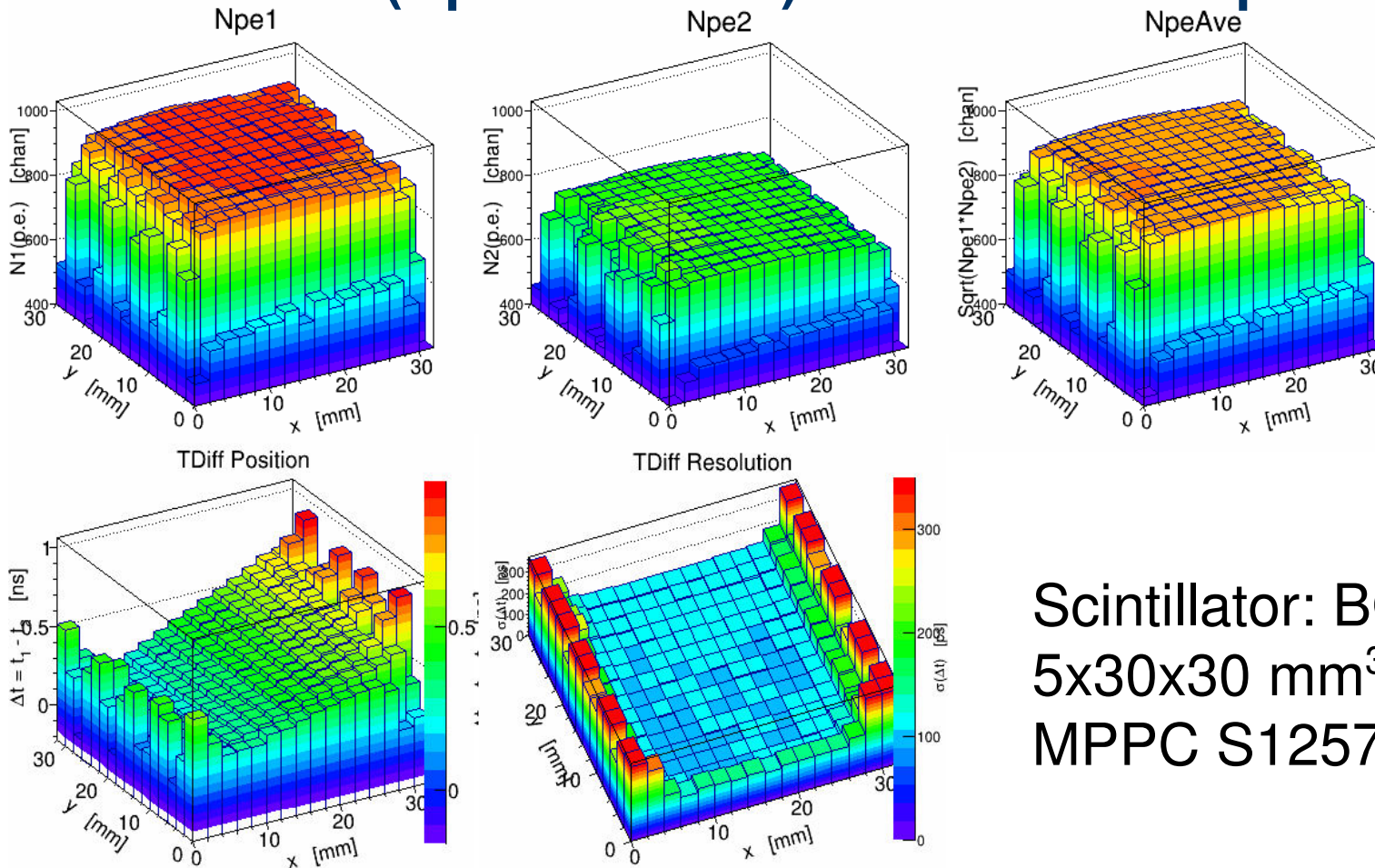
## Motivation - more than 1 sensor per side



## Motivation - more than 1 sensor per side



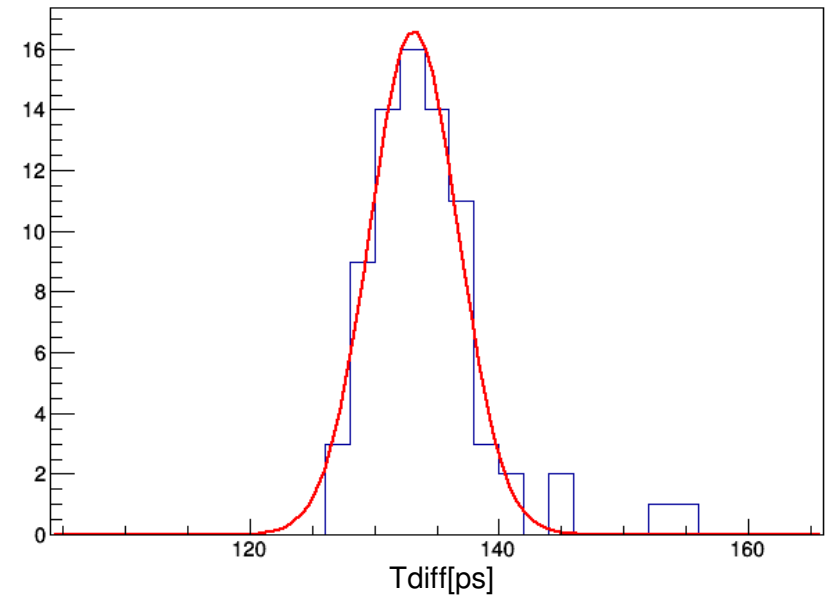
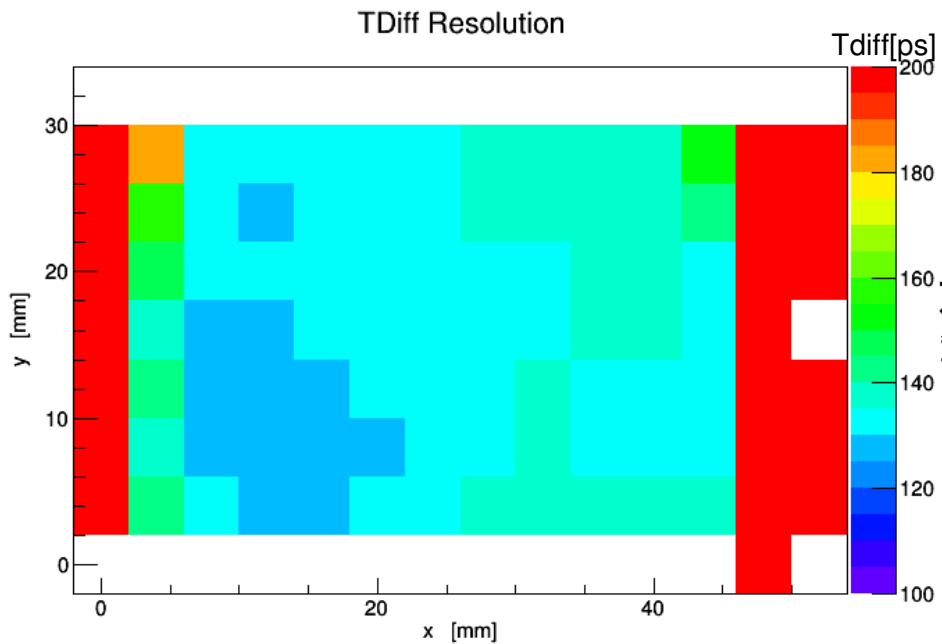
# SciTiI Scans (Npe and TDiff) with 4 sensors per side



Scintillator: BC420  
 $5 \times 30 \times 30 \text{ mm}^3$   
 MPPC S12572-050P

- Npe and TDiff distributions much smoother than with 1 sensor per side

## Comparison between different configurations



$$\text{Time resolution } \sigma_t = \frac{T_{Diff}}{2}$$

## Comparison between different configurations - Different scintillators

- Scintillator: 5x30x50 mm<sup>3</sup>, -20mV threshold
- Sensor: Hamamatsu S12572-050P, 4 per side in series

	Unwrapped 4V	Unwrapped 6V	Paper 4V	Paper 6V
BC420	93 ± 4	72 ± 3	84 ± 3	68 ± 2
BC418	92 ± 3	74 ± 2	79 ± 2	67 ± 2
BC408	135 ± 4	95 ± 2	-	-

$\sigma_t$  [ps]

## Comparison between different configurations - Wrapping the scintillator

- BC420, 5x30x120 mm<sup>3</sup>
- Sensor: Hamamatsu MPPC S12572-050P, 4 per side in series

	Unwrapped	Paper	Aluminum foil
$\sigma_t$ [ps]	$83 \pm 3$	$80 \pm 2$	$76 \pm 2$
$N_{pe}$ [chan]	$658 \pm 12$	$700 \pm 15$	$743 \pm 10$

- BC418, 5x30x30 mm<sup>3</sup>
- Sensor: Ketek PM3350TP-SB0, 4 per side in series

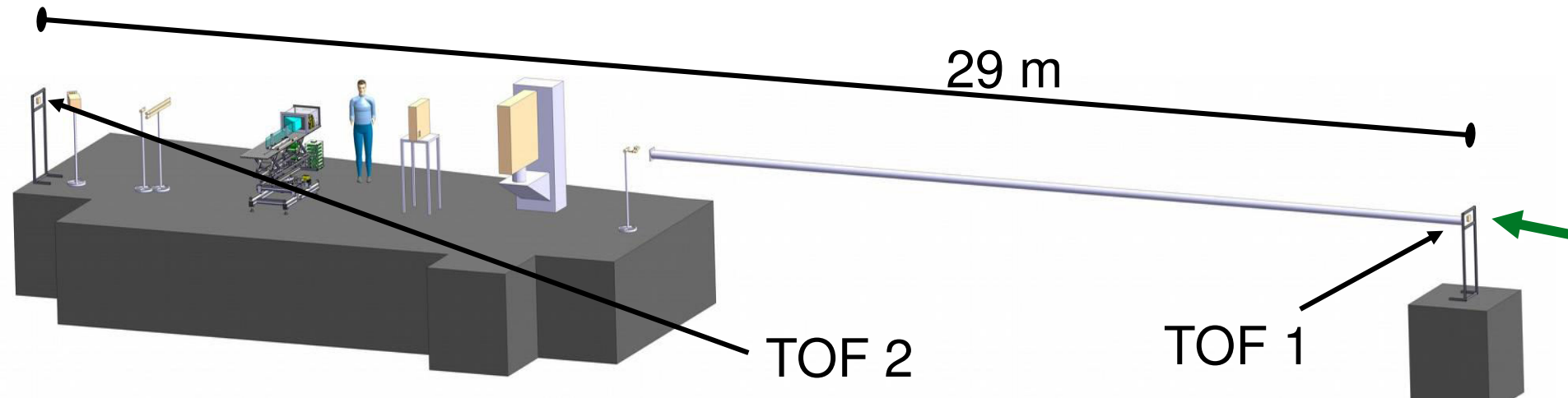
	Unwrapped	Paper	Aluminum foil
$\sigma_t$ [ps]	$53 \pm 2$	$48 \pm 1$	$45 \pm 1$
$N_{pe}$ [chan]	$321 \pm 8$	$420 \pm 3$	$448 \pm 1$



## CERN Beamtime 2015 - Setup

### ● Setup

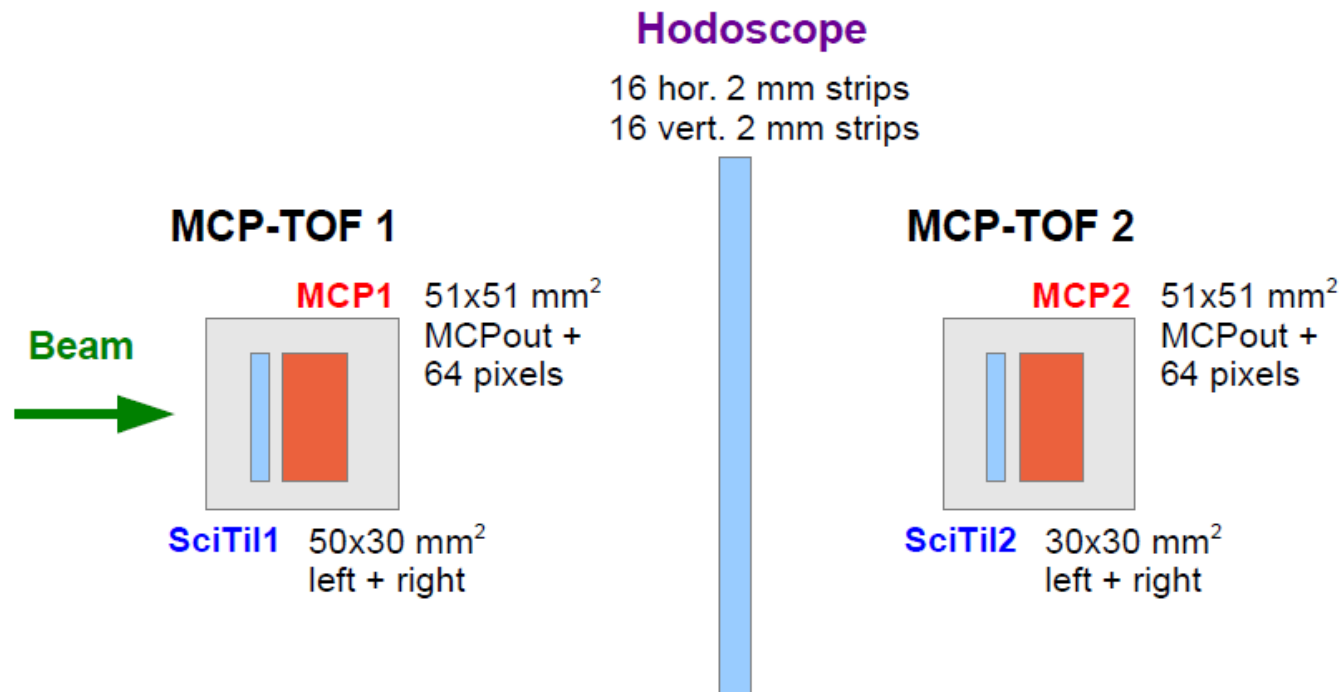
- Two TOF-Stations, 29 m apart
- Beam 2-10 GeV/c containing mainly Protons, Pions, Electrons and Kaons



## CERN Beamtime 2015 - Setup

### ● Setup

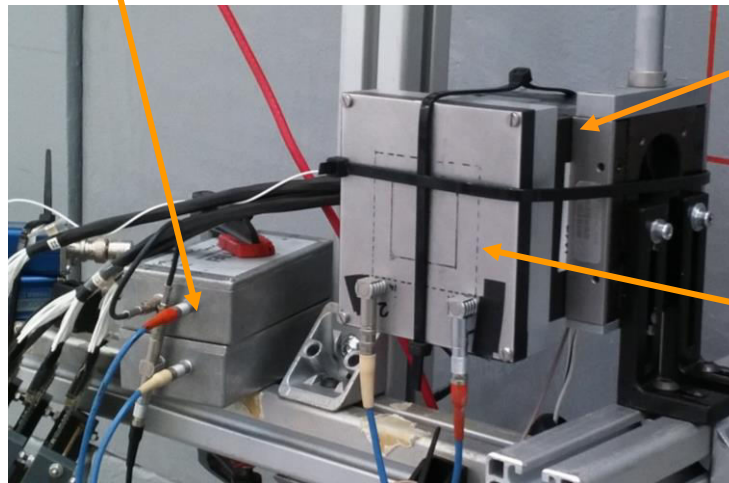
- Two TOF-Stations, 29 m appart
- Beam 2-10 GeV/c containing mainly Protons, Pions, Myons ans Kaons



## CERN Beamtime 2015 - Setup

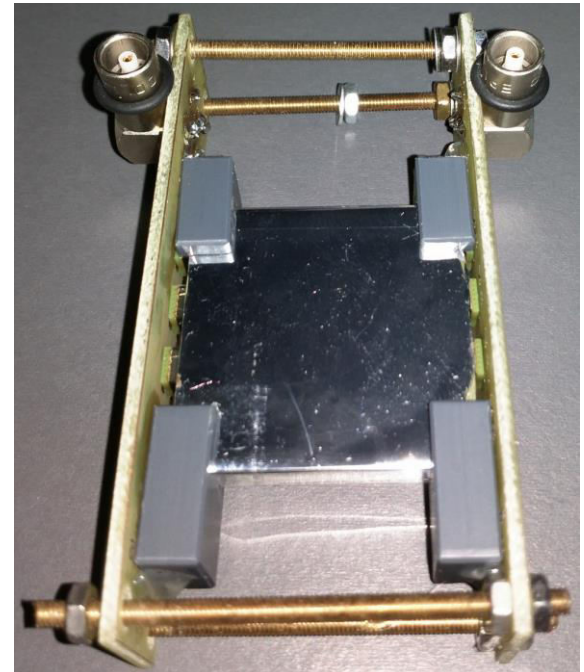
- Setup
  - 5x3 cm<sup>2</sup> and 3x3 cm<sup>2</sup> BC418 Scinsillators
  - Photon detection with 4 Ketek sensors per side in series

### Amplifiers



MCP

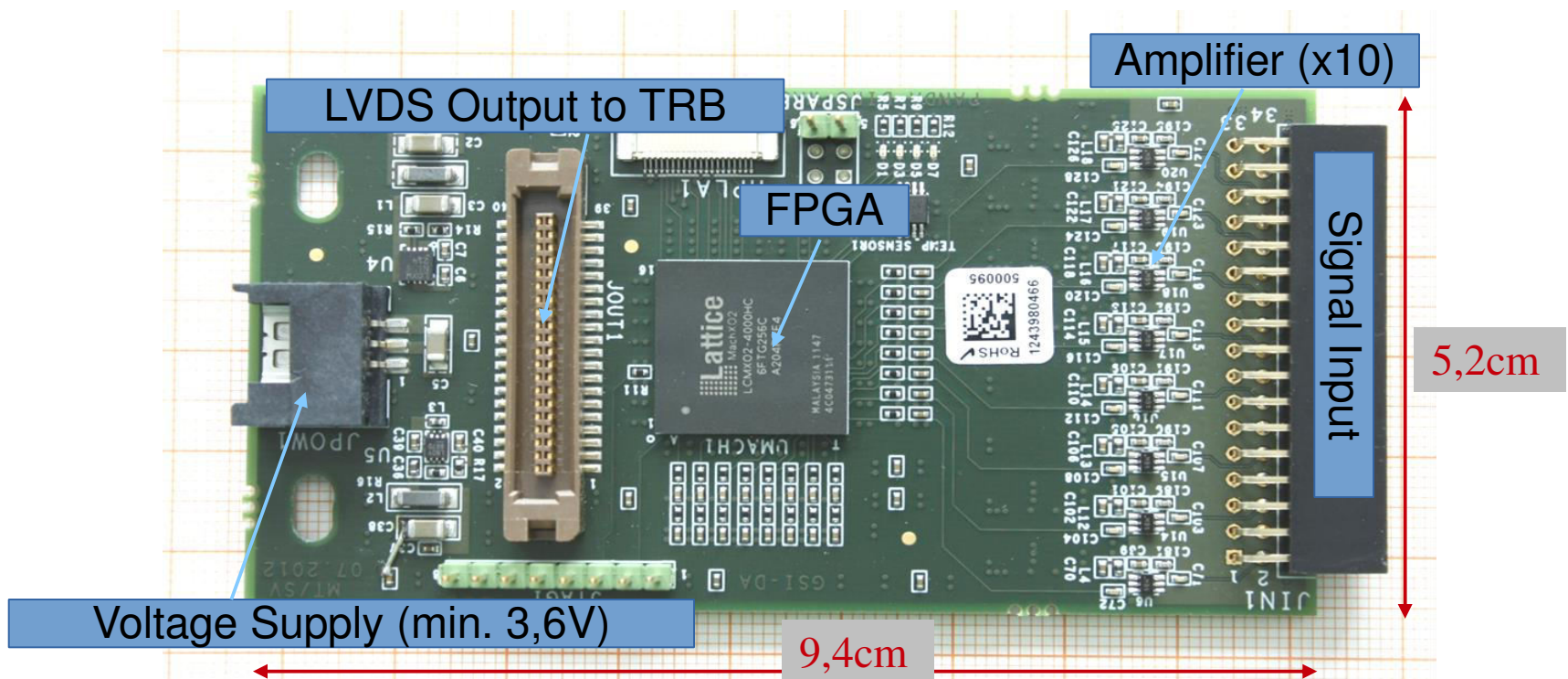
SciTil



# CERN Beamtime 2015 – Readout

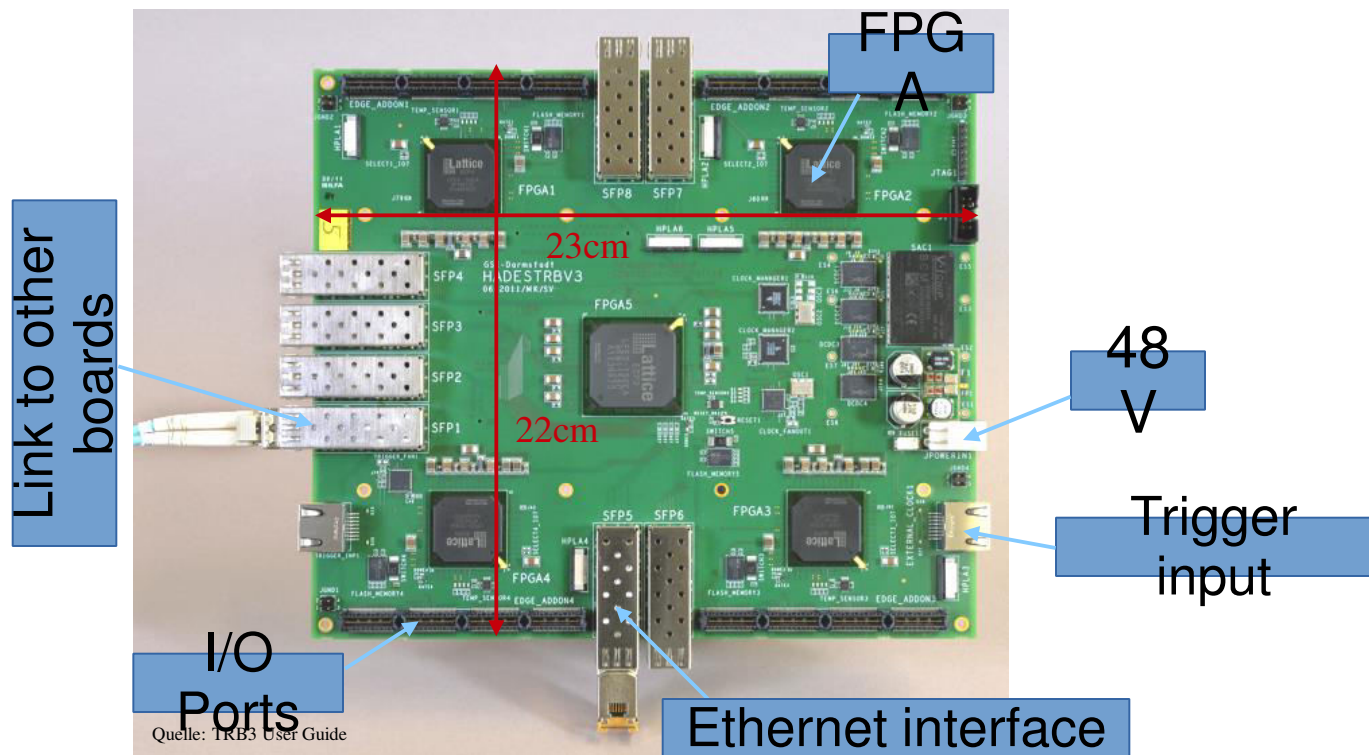
- Padiwa

- 16 Channels input, LVDS output
- Threshold selection and other settings via TRB3 board



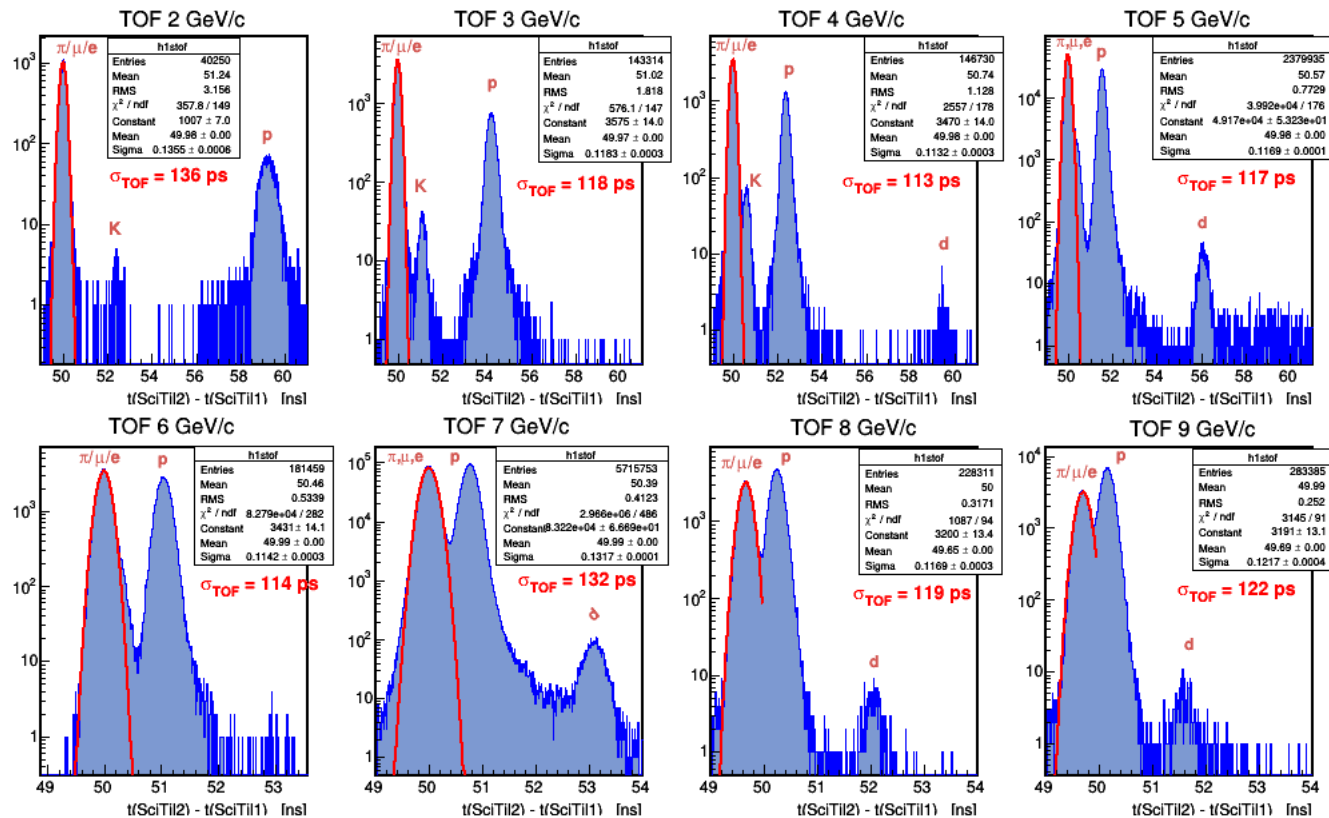
# CERN Beamtime 2015 – Readout

- TRBv3
  - FPGA based TDC and trigger board with 256 TDC channels/board
  - 3.6ps time resolution possible (~10ps with 256 chans)



# CERN Beamtime 2015 – Results

- SciTil1: ~50 ps
- SciTil2: ~70 ps



## Summary and Outlook

- Conclusion
  - New scintillator/SiPM designs (SciRods) show better time resolution than the originally planned SciTils (with 2 SiPMs)
  - Improved time resolution with wrapping and faster scintillators
  - Best time resolution so far:  $45 \pm 1$  ps with  $5 \times 30 \times 30$  mm<sup>3</sup> BC418 wrapped in aluminum foil with Keteksensors
  - Beamtime showed SciTil resolution of 50-70 ps under real experimental conditions
- Outlook
  - Compare different amount of sensors per side

