
Projects of the Electronics Division

Project Review 2007

Max-Planck-Institut
für Physik
(Werner-Heisenberg-Institut)

The logo of the Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut) is a circular seal. It features a central figure, likely a portrait of a historical figure, surrounded by text in a circular border. The seal is rendered in a light teal color and is positioned behind the text of the institution's name.

- Projects in 2007
- Status of Selected Projects
 - HEC-II
 - MAGIC-I Summing-Trigger
 - MAGIC-II Camera



Projects in 2007

- Main Projects

- HEC Hadronic Endcap Calorimeter (EA, EE)
- HEC-II HEC Electronics Upgrade for the SLHC (EA, EE)
- MAGIC-I Air Cherenkov Telescope Camera (EE, EP)
- MAGIC-II Air Cherenkov Telescope Camera (EA, EE, EP)
- MDT Muon Drift Tube Chambers (EA)
- MDT-II MDT Electronics Upgrade for the SLHC (EA, EE)

- Additional Projects

- Cresst (EP)
- Gerda (EA, EE, EP)
- H1 Jet-Trigger at DESY (EE)
- ILC / SiPM (EE)
- Muon Cooling (EP)
- SCT (EA)
- Support for the Semiconductor Laboratory (EP)

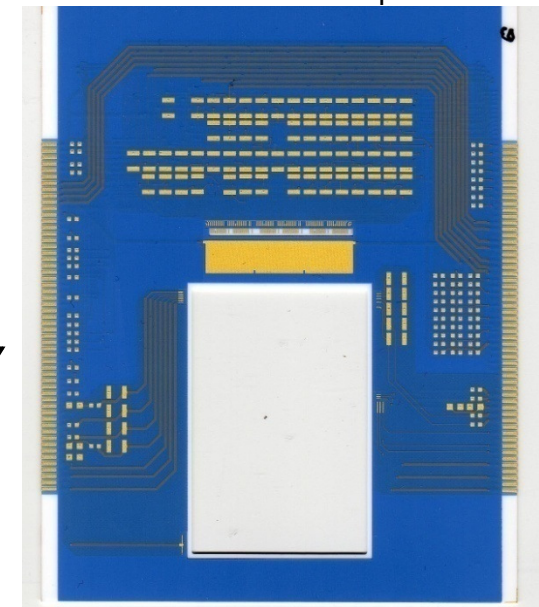
Group Naming

EA: Elektroanlagen

EE: Elektronik Entwicklung

EP: Elektronikproduktion

Ceramic Board for
HLL CCD-Chip



Upgrade of the Hadronic Endcap Calorimeter (HEC-II)

SLHC luminosity upgrade leads to increased particle rates

- > Improved Amplifiers for the ATLAS-HEC (Factor 10 higher Radiation Hardness)
 - > Reduced Structure Size in Amplifier Chips (e.g. 250nm or less)
 - > Possible use of a different Technology (SiGe instead of GaAs)

Some Specifications for the new Amplifier:

- Radiation Hardness
 - Neutrons $1.5 \cdot 10^{15}$
 - Protons $2 \cdot 10^{12}$
 - Gammas 50 kGy
- Power Consumption < 250mW/Chip
- Dynamic Range 10^4
- Input Impedance $50 \pm 2 \Omega$
- Gain Variation < 2%
- Xtalk < 2%

Project has started with two Technology Partners:

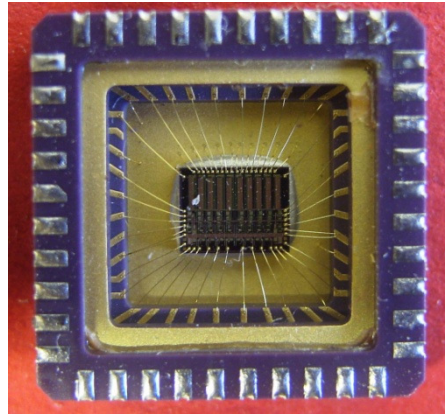
- Institute for Semiconductor Physics (Frankfurt/Oder) (SiGe)
- Triquint (GaAs)



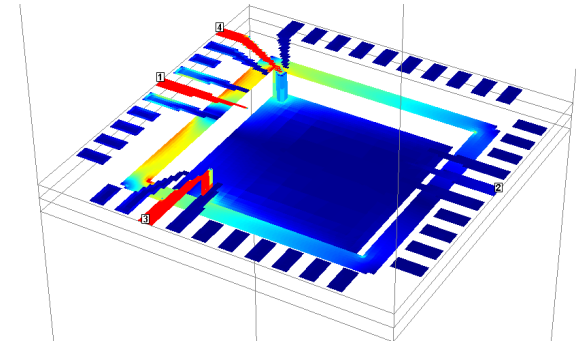
HEC-II / Some Simulations and Measurements

Chip of the
HEC-I Amplifier:

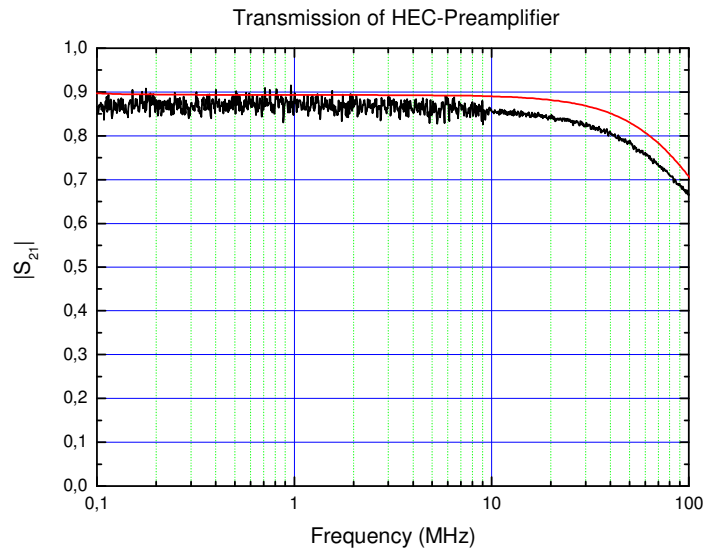
(Used as a
Reference)



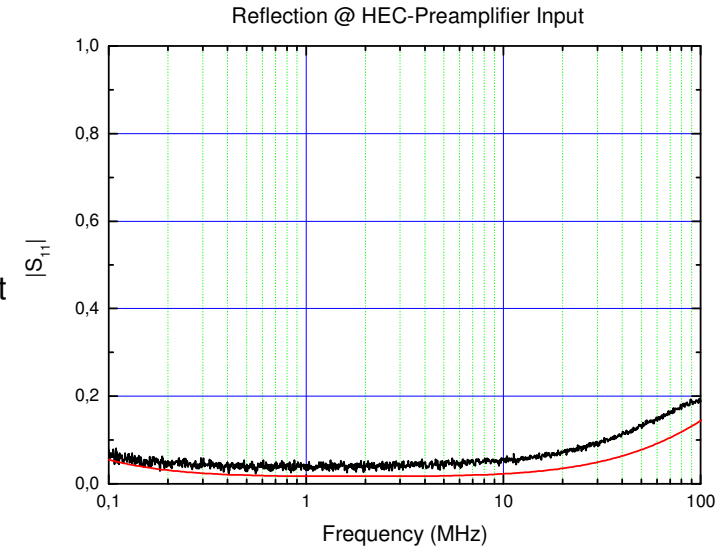
Simulation of
the Package:
Current Distribution
@140MHz



Behaviour of the HEC-I Chip with Package (@ Room Temperature):

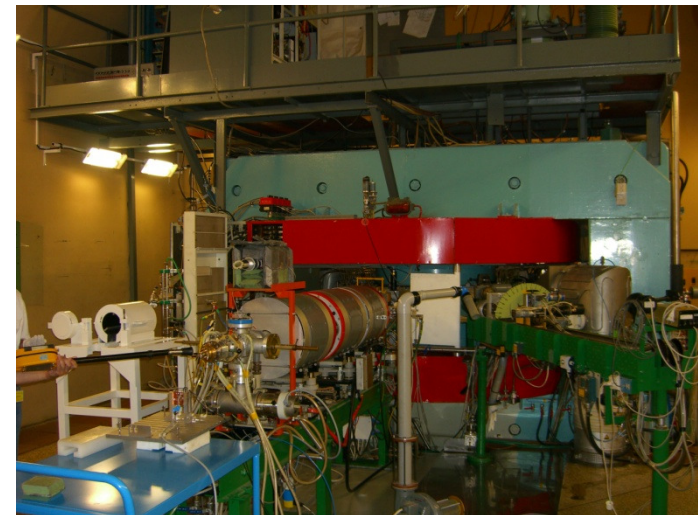


Red: Simulation
Black: Measurement



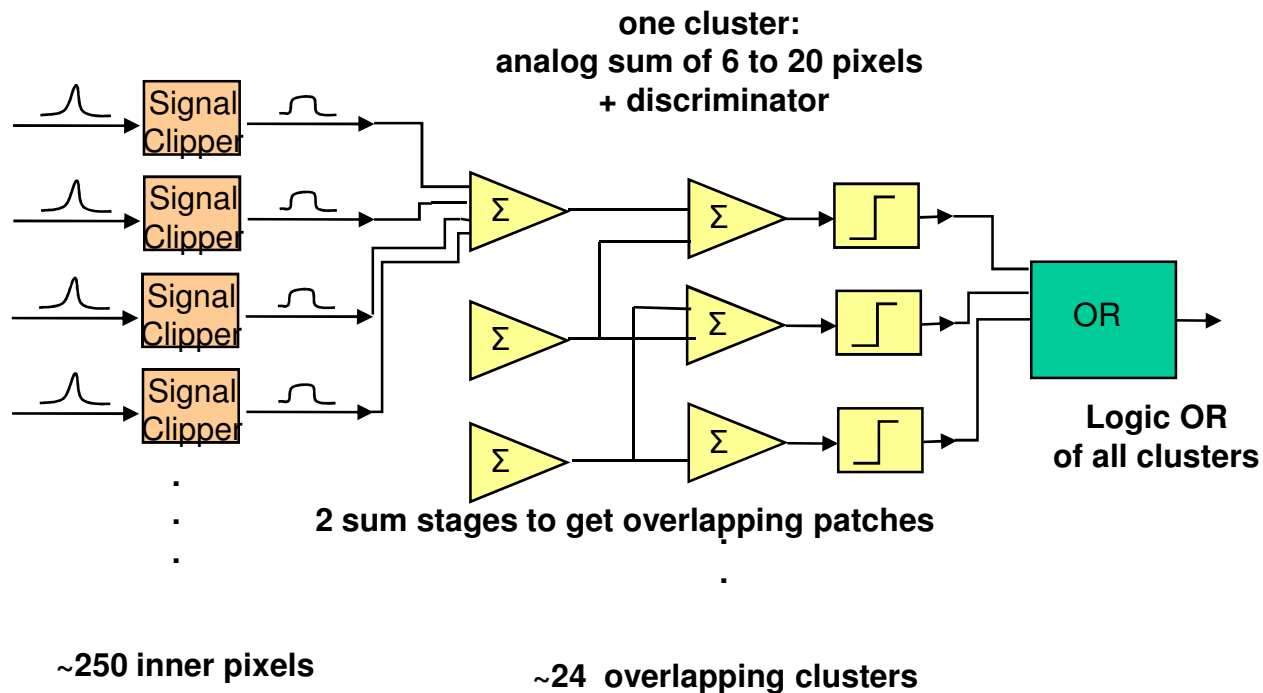
HEC-II / Radiation Test

- Now: Preparing the Setup for the Radiation Test
- Radiation Test at a Cyclotron in Rez (near Prague)
- Selecting the Technology from Results (SiGe or GaAs)
- Starting the Chip (Amplifier) Development



MAGIC-I Summing-Trigger / Principle

- Provide the smallest possible FWHM of the analog pulses
- Clip the analog signal at certain level to avoid big amplitudes from afterpulses
- Sum several clipped signals -summing patch. Showers will pile-up, low signals are not clipped !
- Overlap summing patches for uniform camera coverage.
- To issue a trigger: Apply thresholds to patches -not to individual pixels!



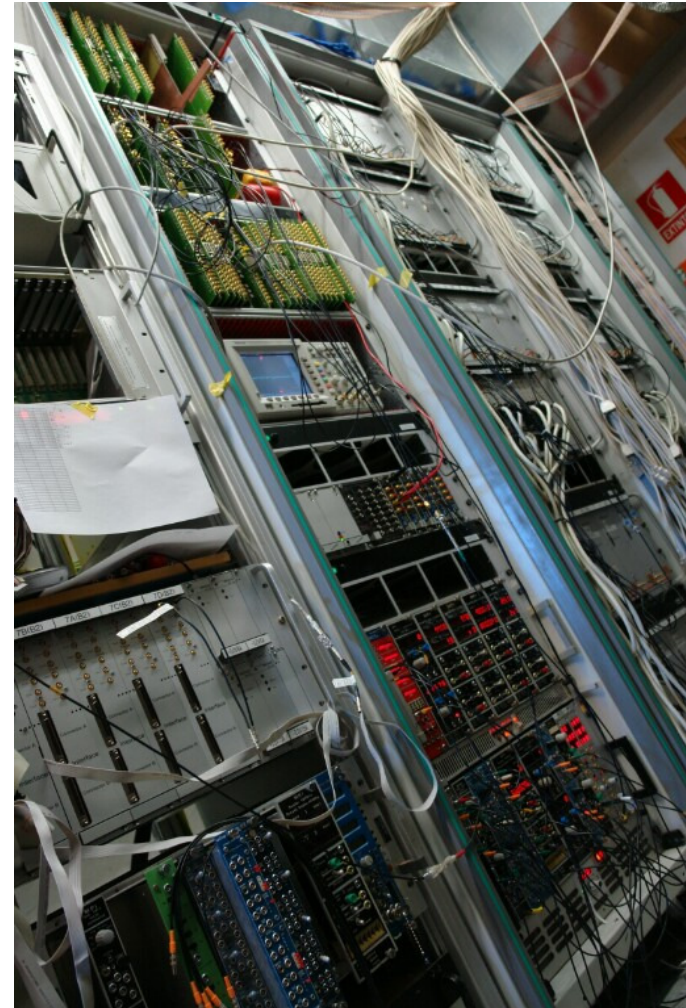
MAGIC-I Summing-Trigger / Realisation

- Start (Development): April 2007
- Fabrication and Test: June – August 2007
- Installation in La Palma: September 2007
- Taking First Data: October 2007

Some Specs:

- Bandwidth: 200 MHz
(1 ns risetime)
- Deadtime of Clipping Stage: 1.5 ns
- Input dynamic range: ± 1.5 V
- Adjustable clipping level
- Adjustable Gain
- Differential input
- adjustable discriminator level

Input Signal 2.3 ns --> diskriminator input : 2.6 ns



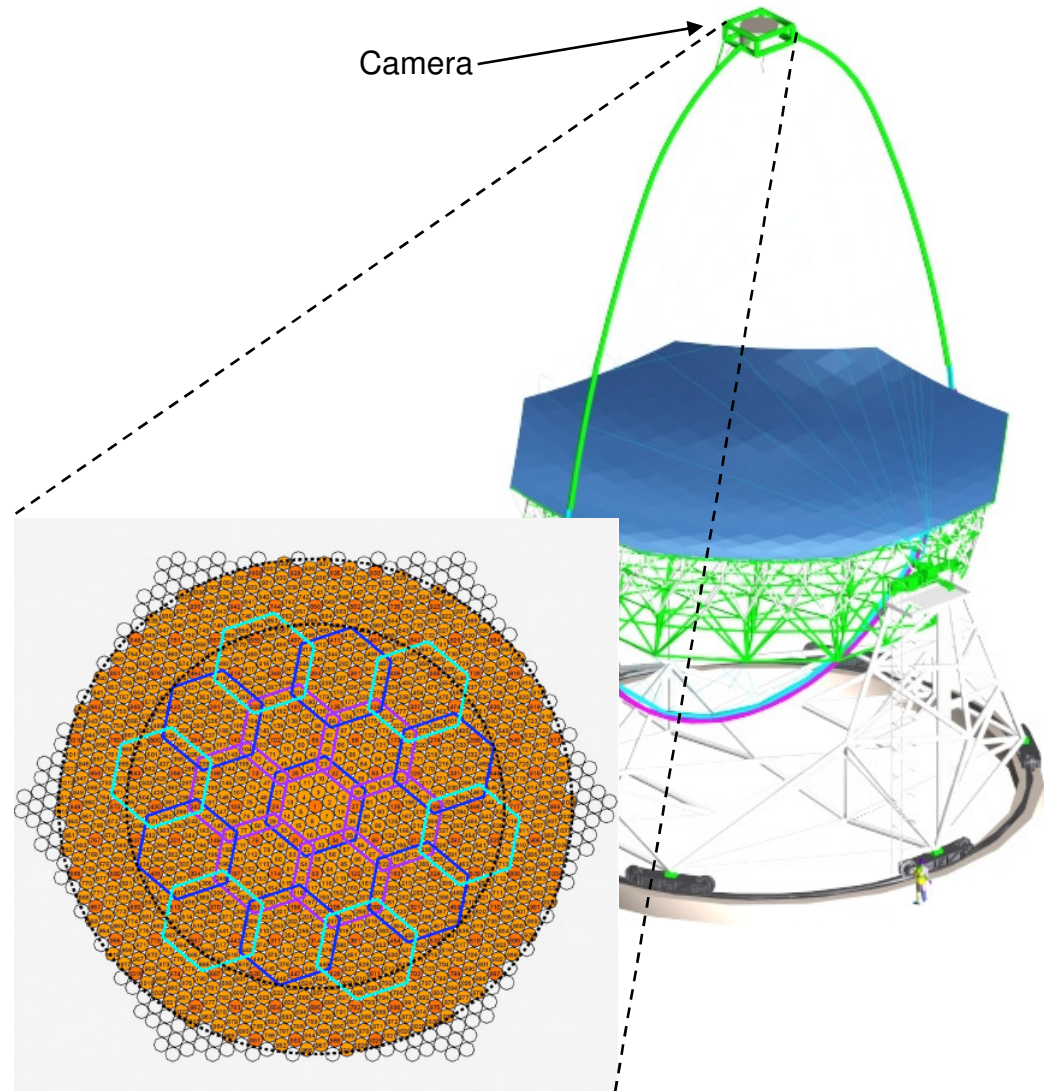
MAGIC-II Overview

Main Task:

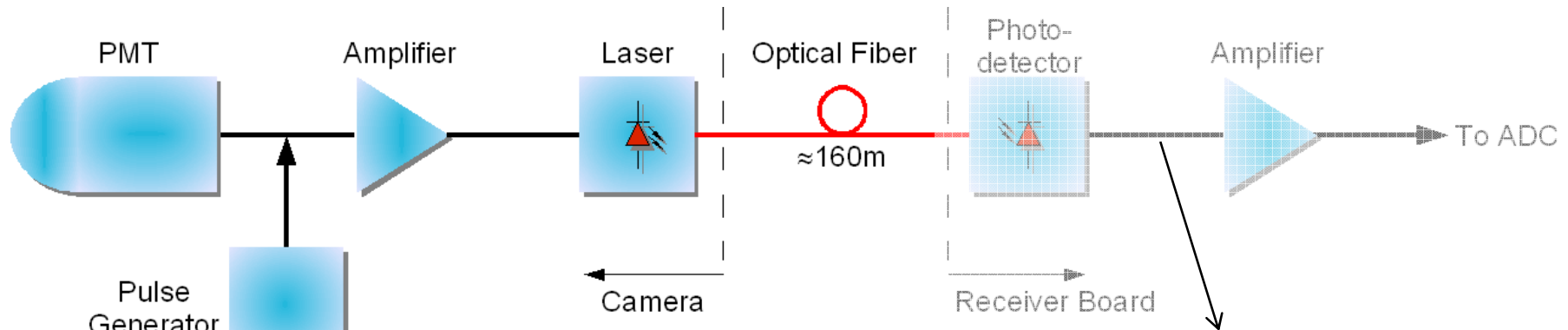
- Development of Camera Electronics
 - Signal Transmission System
 - Camera Control System
 - Test Signal Generation
 - Power Distribution

Camera:

- 1039 Pixels
(Photomultipliers + Signal Transm.)
- 7 Pixels are grouped into a Cluster
- Each Cluster has its own Test Pulse Generation and Control System

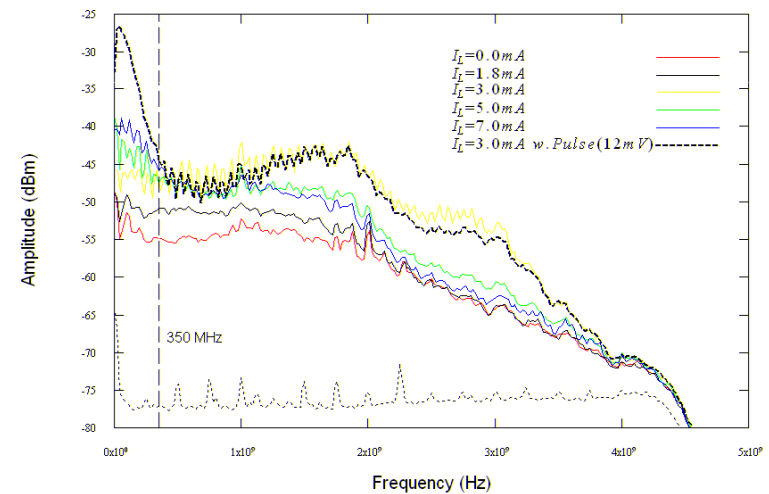


MAGIC-II Signal Transmission

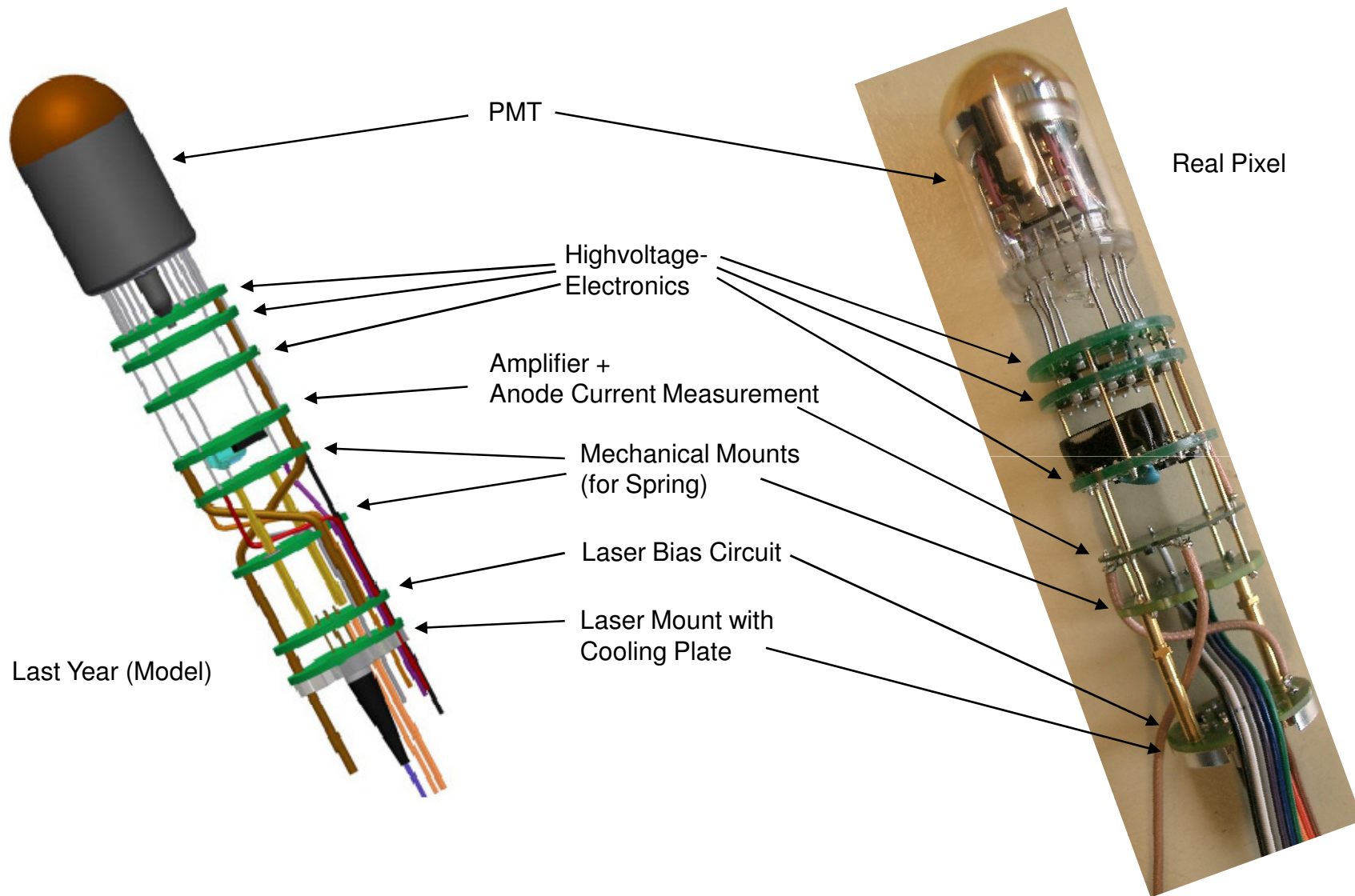


- High Dynamic Range: 60dB
- Low Noise for Single Photoelectron Resolution
- High Bandwidth for good Pulse Reconstruction (Possible better Hadron/Gamma Separation)

Actual Bandwidth is approx. 700MHz (limited Bandwidth for Noise Reduction)

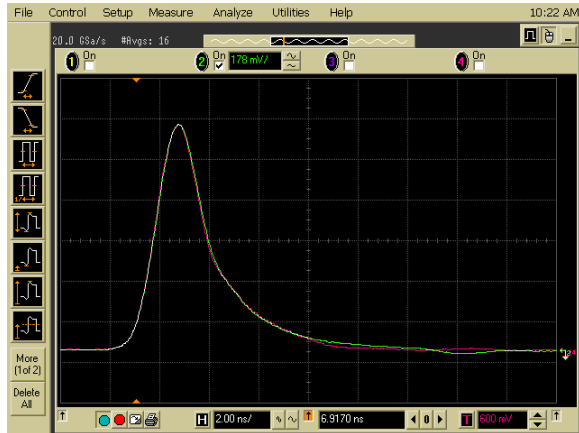


MAGIC-II Pixel

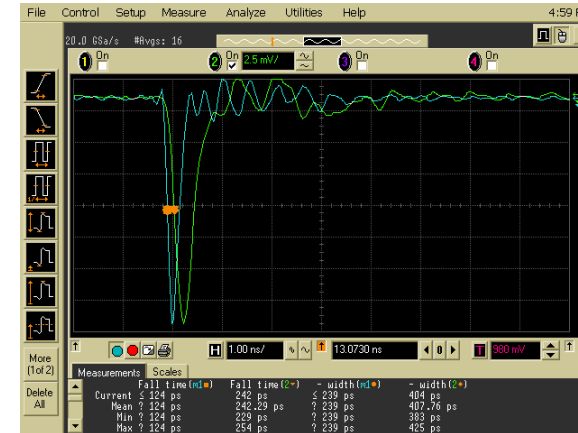


MAGIC-II Pixel / Electrical Characteristics

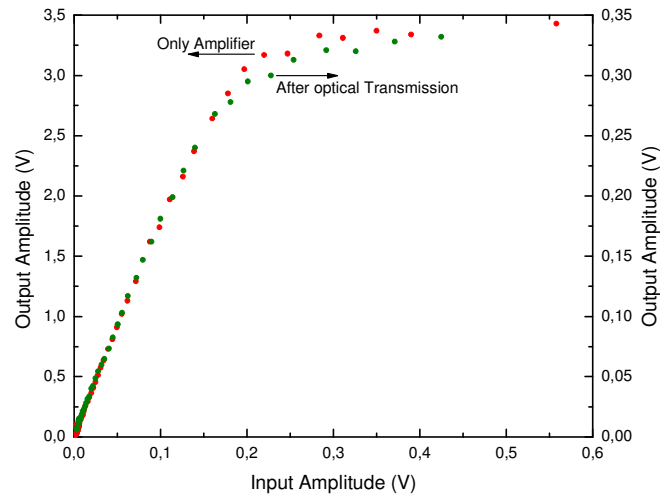
Amplifier Response to a 2.4 ns Pulse



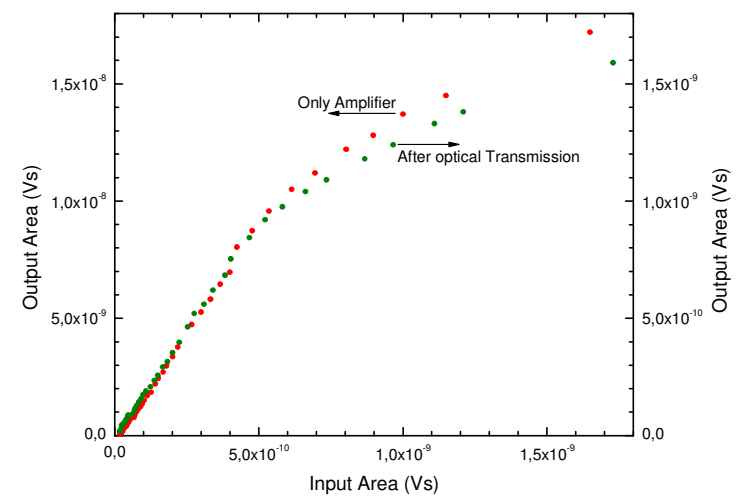
Response of the Signal Chain to a Short Current Pulse



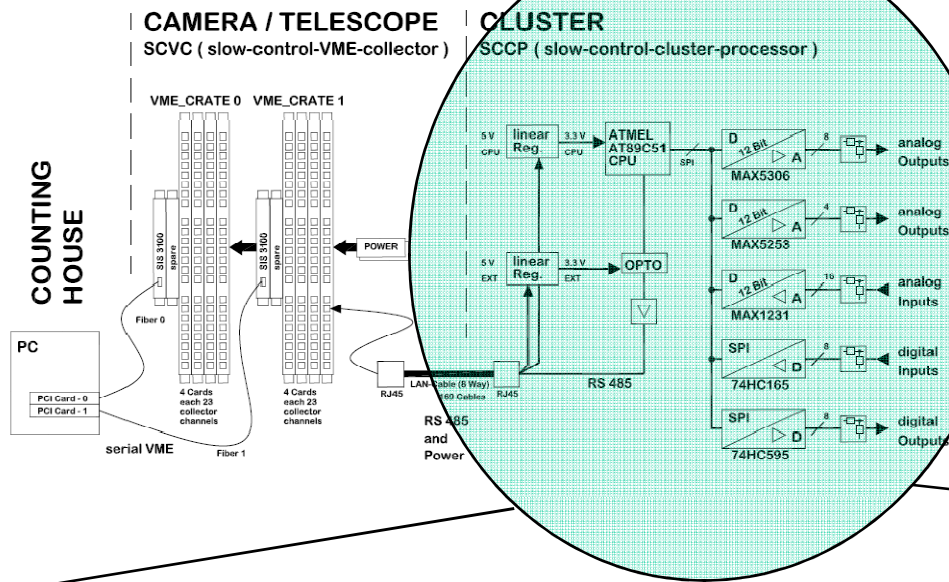
Linearity Test of MAGIC-II Pixel



Linearity Test of MAGIC-II Pixel



MAGIC-II Slow Control



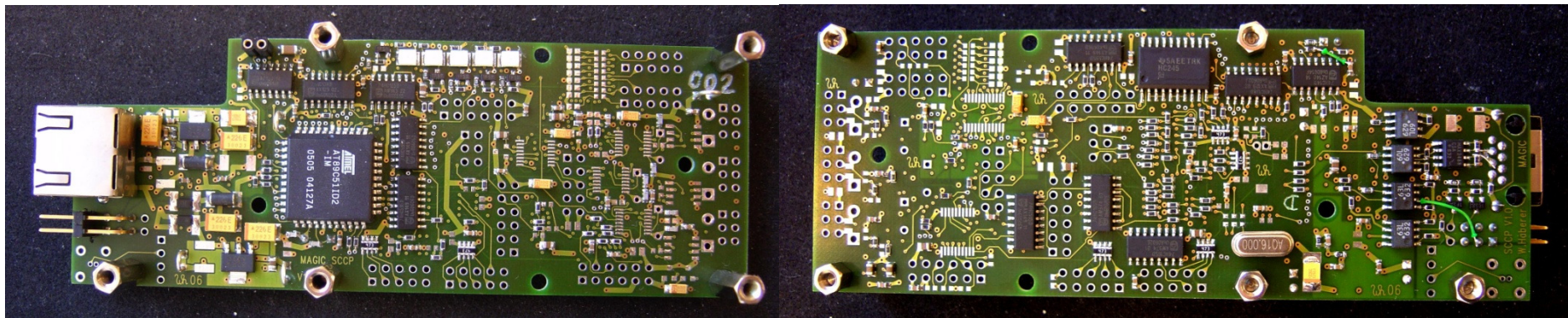
Each Cluster has its own Microcontroller for

- High Voltage Setting
- Laser Bias Setting
- PMT Anode Current Measurement
- Temperature Measurement
- Test Pulse Control (Level Setting)

Top View

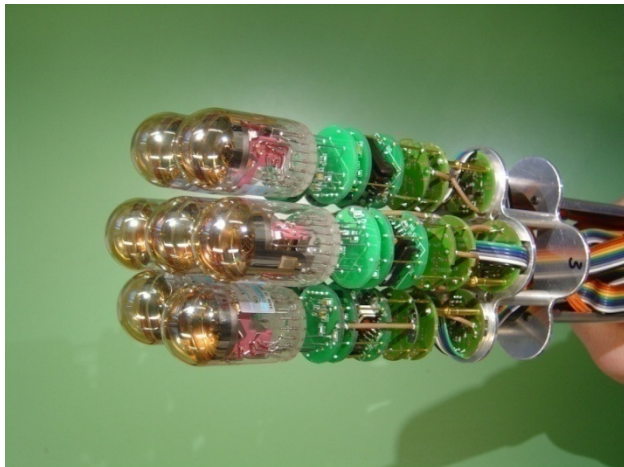
Size: 48mm x 170mm

Bottom View

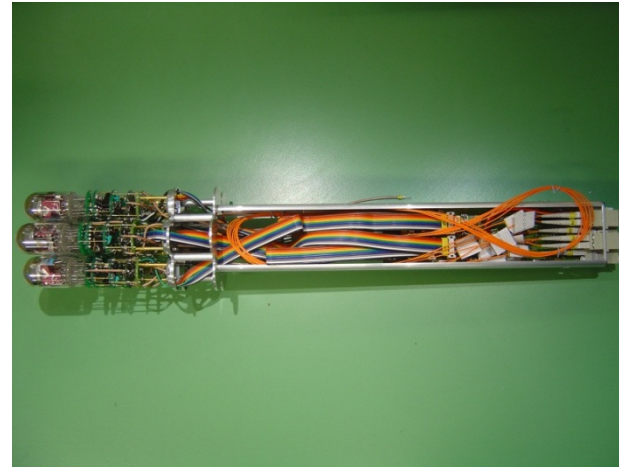


MAGIC-II Cluster / Some Impressions

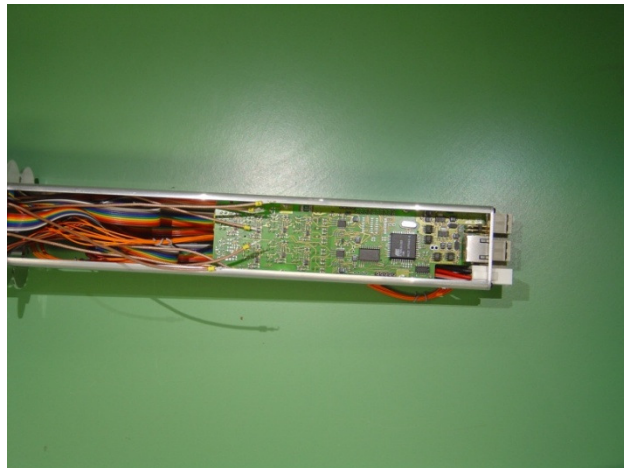
7 Pixels @ Top of a Cluster



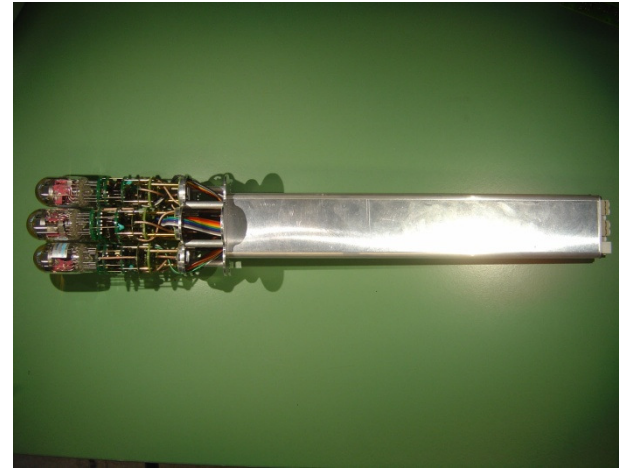
Open Cluster with Cabeling



Slow Control and Fiber Connectors

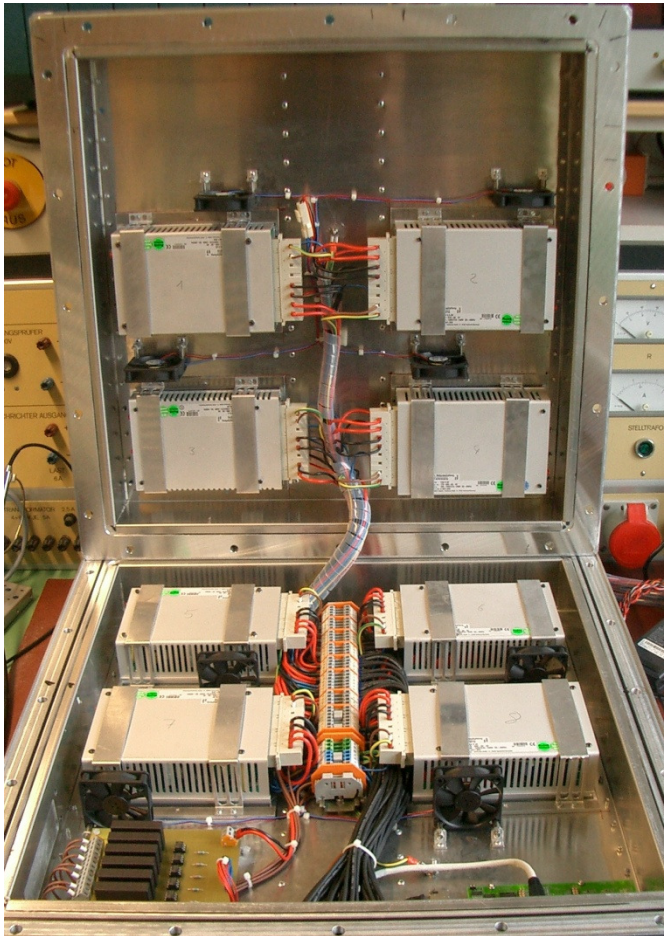


Cluster (Closed Body)



MAGIC-II Camera Support Systems

Low Noise Power Supply (5V)

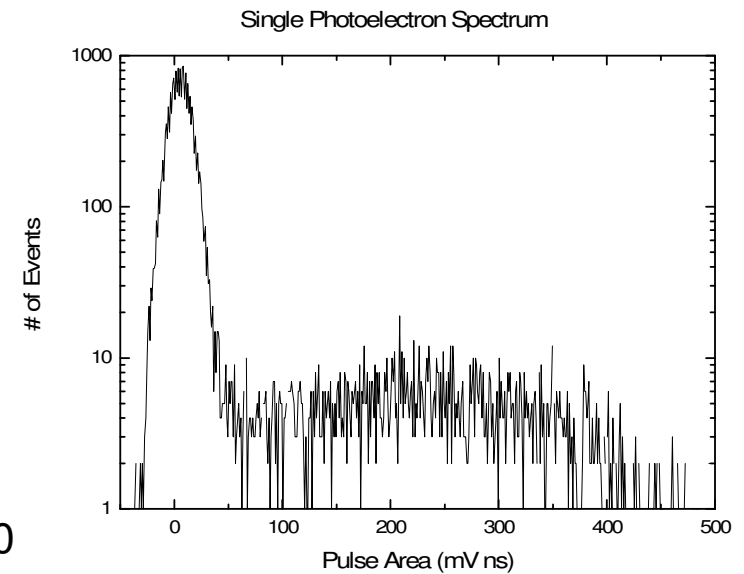


Shutter Control System



MAGIC-II Cluster / Some Specs

- Cluster: 7 Pixels + 1 Slow Control + 1 Test Pulser
- Bandwidth ~ 1 GHz (700 MHz after Reduction)
- Time Resolution < 500 ps
- Noise Figure ~ 4 dB
- Dynamic Range ~ 60 dB
- Pixel-Crosstalk: ~ 1%
- Single Photoelectron Resolution @ PMT-Gain = 20000



*Thank You Very Much
for Your Attention*

