

A Novel Design of a High-Resolution Hodoscope for the Hall D Tagger Based on Scintillating Fibers

Richard Jones, Igor Senderovich, Carl Nettleton



APS Division of Nuclear Physics Meeting
October 25, 2008

GlueX Photon Spectrum

Bremsstrahlung in diamond crystal:

- ▶ coherent edges - *peaked in the forward direction*
- ▶ incoherent background - *extends under coherent peak*

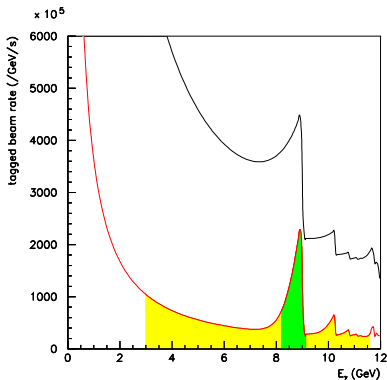
Beam collimation strongly reduces this background.

— full spectrum

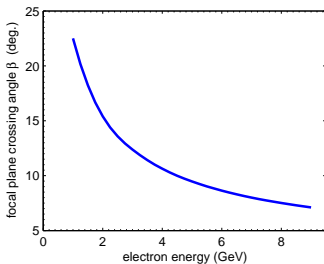
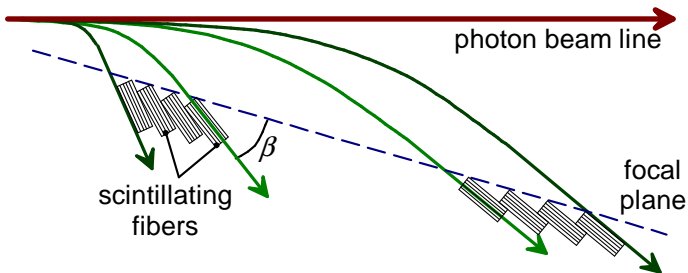
— collimated beam

■ total coverage by broad-band hodoscope

■ range of interest to GlueX - instrumented with a tagger “microscope”



Focal Plane Geometry

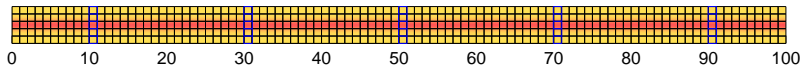
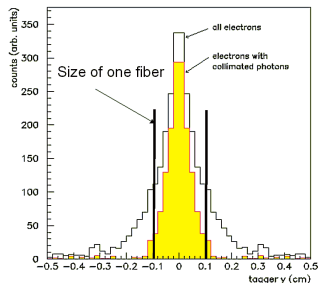


- ▶ Scintillating fiber detectors occupy the e^- focal plane.
- ▶ Fibers 2 cm-long, coaxial with e^- trajectories
- ▶ β varies with energy (steep dependence at the low E_{e^-} limit.)

Focal Plane Segmentation

Microscope's high rate, high resolution, high tagging efficiency in the range of primary peak of 8.4 - 9 GeV is enabled by:

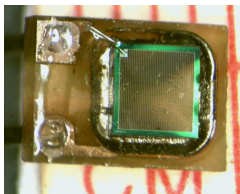
- ▶ $2 \times 2 \text{ mm}^2$ cross-section SciFi array
 - ▶ small acceptance to mitigate rate
 - ▶ resulting $\sim 8 \text{ MeV}$ resolution more than satisfies GlueX requirement
- ▶ vertical segmentation allows matching collimator acceptance
- ▶ limiting tags to the central row improves tagging efficiency with collimator



Choice of Scintillation Detector

Photo-detector technology chosen:
Silicon Photomultipliers (SiPMs)

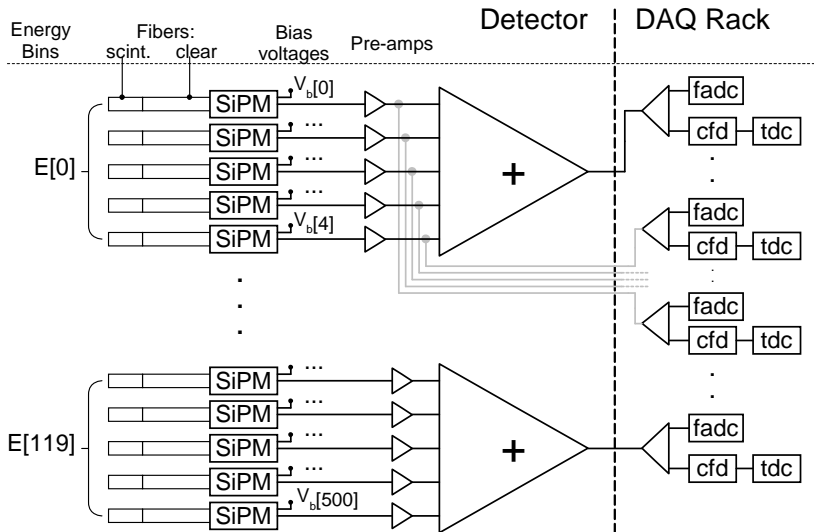
- ▶ comparable in speed and gain to PMTs
- ▶ high voltage not required ($V_{bias} < 100\text{ V}$)
- ▶ size of order 1 mm - matches fiber cross-section



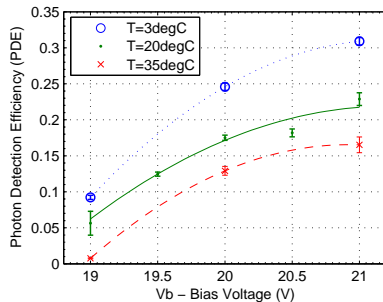
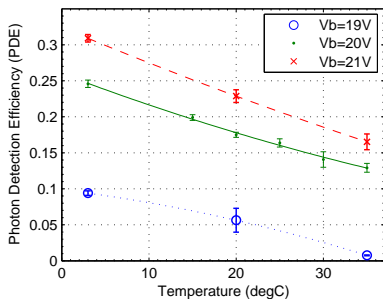
Best unit found: Photonique SSPM-0606BG4

Active window	$(2.1\text{ mm})^2$	matches 2 mm square fibers
Pixel number	1700	good dynamic range for 200 ps res.
PDE	$\sim 20\%$	sufficient for expected pulses
Gain	$\sim 2 \times 10^5$	
Rise/recovery time	3 ns/15 ns	$\sim 95\%$ detection eff. @ 2 MHz rate

Overall Detector Schematic



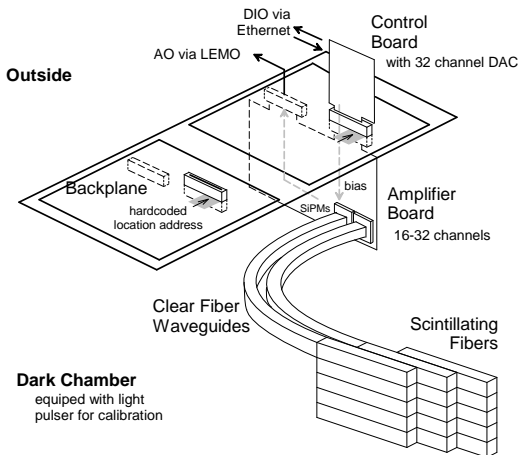
Case for Individual Bias Control



Sensitivity to ambient temperature ($\sim 2\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$) and performance variability from one unit to the next demands individual bias voltage control. ($\sim 40\%/V$) Compensation for shortcomings in optics is also convenient.

Readout/Control Scheme

- ▶ digital and analog electronics on different boards
- ▶ full microscope: 20 pairs of boards
- ▶ maintenance on electronics and optics decoupled



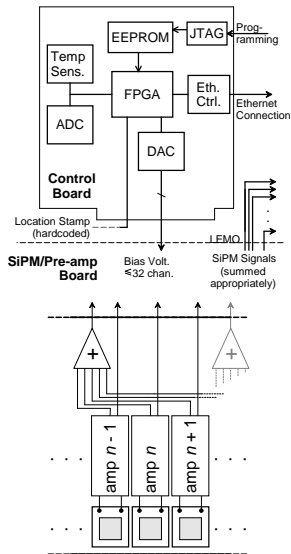
Electronics Overview

Control board:

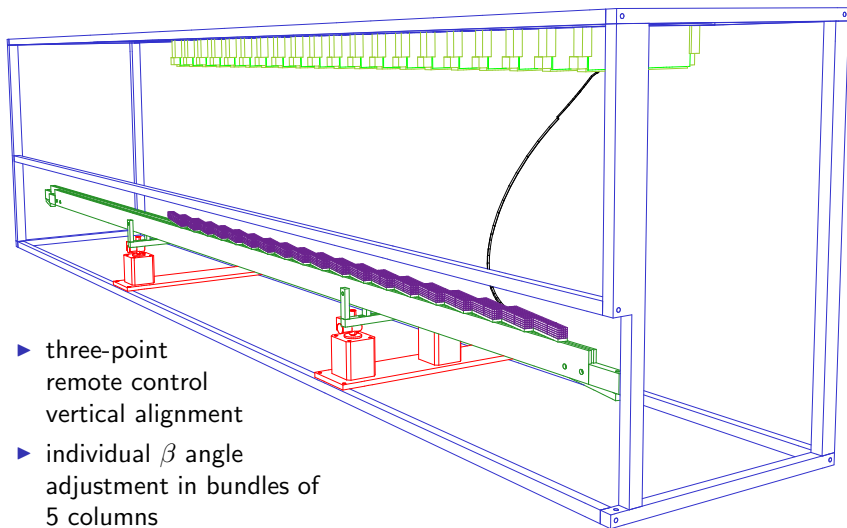
- ▶ FPGA-centered design
- ▶ control through ubiquitous, robust, address-aware Ethernet
- ▶ V_{bias} via DAC: 32-chan., 14 bit, $\lesssim 200$ V
- ▶ on-board health sensors (Temp., ADC)

Amplifier boards contain:

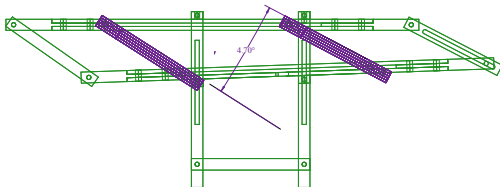
- ▶ array of up to 32 SiPMs
- ▶ fast, two-stage transimpedance amplifiers
- ▶ summing circuitry
- ▶ board temperature sensor
- ▶ precision connectors for alignment with optics



Mechanical Structure

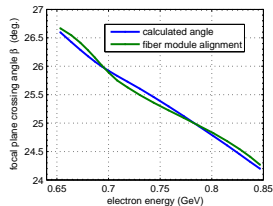
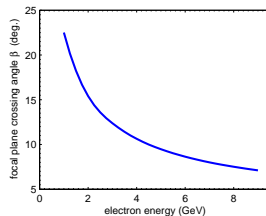


Alignment of Fiber Modules



Support frame for fiber modules designed to allow alignment with all crossing angles^a for the useful energy range.

^awithin alignment errors (due to geometric constraints) that are an order of magnitude smaller than the acceptance angle of a scintillating fiber



Summary and Outlook

- ▶ The GlueX tagger microscope represents a novel design with vertical segmentation of the focal plane as well as high energy resolution capability.
- ▶ Fully general electronics for fast SiPM readout with bias control and monitoring via Ethernet.
- ▶ Flexible mechanical design allows mobility of the device along a wide energy range.

Outlook:

- ▶ A prototype with 5% of full channel count is nearing completion:
 - ▶ Electronics boards are laid out and submitted for fabrication
 - ▶ Mechanical design is complete.
 - ▶ A fiber bundle is finished and ready for coupling to SiPMs.
- ▶ Beam test of the prototype is planned.
- ▶ Full tagger microscope construction planned for 2011.

Distribution of Bremsstrahlung Photons

Distribution of
bremsstrahlung γ 's
in angle and energy

- coherent
- incoherent

