



JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

TIGER ASIC as a candidate front-end electronics solution for future Straw Trackers

Speaker: V. Bautin on behalf of Straw Tracker team



Motivation



Beam monitoring (with ECAL) and neutrino flux measurements

200k straws in total



Tracking and vertex reconstruction for HiddenSector Detector **20k** channels



Tracking and PID **30k** channels

Straw tubes – operation principle

- thin wall drift tube of small (O(cm)) diameter
- proportional mode
- drift time of ~first (or ~second) closest to anode electrons represents quite well the distance between the track of the ionizing particle *R* and anode wire

The drift time t_{drift} is measured as the difference between time t_o when an ionizing particle crossed the straw and the time when the induced straw signal exceeded a given threshold.



GARFIELD + LTSpice allows to predict straw response for a given readout model.

Torino Integrated GEM Electronics Readout





- 64 channels
- Power consumption < 12 mW/channel
- Sustained event rate 100 kHz
- Input dynamic range up to 50 fC
- Time resolution < 5 ns
- ENC < 2000 e- rms with 100 pF input capacitance
- Analog read out providing charge and time measurement
- Digital logic protected from single event upset (SEU)
- Tunable internal test pulse generator
- 110 nm technology

TIGER: A front-end ASIC for timing and energy measurements with radiation detectors, In: Nucl.Instrum. Meth, A, 924 (2019).

Discriminator with hysteresis



Alberto Bortone -- PhD Thesis Dissertation -- 10/2021

GEM ReadOut Cards



BESIII FCSF

Alberto Bortone -- PhD Thesis Dissertation -- 10/2021





Straw Prototype

Straw and wire diameters: 20mm / 30um : SHiP type 10mm / 30um : SPD type 5mm / 20um : NA62 upgrade (Cu/Au coating) DUNE (Al metallisation)

The Setup



Reference tracking:

- MM detectors (250 um) + Tiger readout (Torino University)
- Timepix4 50um x 50um

Under the test: a combined straw tracker prototype with the Tiger readout

Good data taking with MM+straw and success in integrating the



Beam



Piecewise Linear (PWL) Function

🔚 monitor.p	y 🗷 🔚 new 1 🗷 🔚 ion-ho	osted-payload-example-1.py 🗵	🔚 trackDist_0_1mm_short_TrN_1.sig 🔀
1	0.00000000E+00	-0.13163994E-06	
2	0.25000002E-09	-0.32042186E-06	
3	0.5000004E-09	-0.11047580E-05	
4	0.75000001E-09	-0.47493999E-04	ASCII file:
5	0.1000001E-08	-0.21733147E-04	
6	0.12500001E-08	-0.10063292E-04	Decult of Carfield cimulation is
7	0.1500000E-08	-0.14846243E-04	Result of Gameiu Simulation is
8	0.17500000E-08	-0.39242454E-05	provided to the input of LTSpic
9	0.2000002E-08	-0.39040842E-05	
10	0.22500002E-08	-0.16422046E-04	
11	0.25000002E-08	-0.17792334E-04	
12	0.27500002E-08	-0.22766224E-04	
13	0.3000000E-08	-0.16585016E-04	
14	0.32500000E-08	-0.16635986E-04	
15	0.35000001E-08	-0.12319028E-04	
16	0 37500003E-08	-0 64639084F-05	

LTSpice uses the metric system so in the example above Garfield stores the induced signal in amps vs seconds as in the example above.

Garfield + LTSpice simulation





Garfield simulated signal from straw tube

LTSpice amplifier & shaper response to the signals provided by Garfield

Data quality and very first results from the Spring TB

- checking the reference tracking (without Timepix at the moment)
- checking T0 performance
- very preliminary resolution analysis

Reference tracking -- residuals



12 Significant improvement wrt TB22 due to careful MM alignment: maximal sigma of 67um instead of ~100um

Time resolution -- T0



5mm Straw V-Shape



Coordinate resolution as a function of Time resolution



5mm Straw Resolution



1. The best time 'resolution' is about 4 ns!

2. The weighted mean of Coordinate resolution distribution is 180 µm!

10mm Straw Resolution



1. The best time 'resolution' is about **5 ns**!

2. The weighted mean of Coordinate resolution distribution is 150 µm!

20mm Straw Resolution



1. The best time 'resolution' is about 4 ns!

2. The weighted mean of Coordinate resolution distribution is 100 µm!

Good simulation agreement



Time resolution with different thresholds and noise level simulation

Uniform tracks drift time distribution LTSpice and real Testbeam data compared

CONCLUSION

- Combined straw tracker prototype with 5, 10 and 20 mm straws has been produced
- During April, May and August TestBeam the data with TIGER readout were aquired
- Data with TimePix in the reference tracking has bin taken. Data merging is ongoing
- Data analysis is ongoing

The work is performed in close collaboration between the Straw Tracker R&D team and Tiger experts of Torino University. While we have obtained valuable results testing the STRAW detectors with TIGER ASIC some limiting factors have been confirmed. As a result, it was decided to integrate a compatibility to readout wire detectors into the new ASIC bring designed at Turin. During the new ASIC design, we will consider the experience gained with TIGER.

Preliminary results were presented at NA62 Tracker and SHiP Collaboration meetings.

We are very grateful to the RD51 Collaboration and SPS team for the test beam opportunity and support, to Martin van Beuzekom and Kevin Heijhoff from NIKHEF LHCb VELO group for their help with TimePix.



TIGER vs VMM3

TIGER

Number of channels	64	64
Clock frequency	1080 MHz	160200 MHz
Input capacitance	<300 pF	<100 pF
Dynamic range	Linearity within ±2% up to 2 pC	50 fC
Gain	0.5, 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 16 mV/fC	12 mV/fC
ENC (energy branch)	<3000 e⁻	<1500 e ⁻
TDC binning	~1 ns	50 ps
Maximum event rate	140 kHz/ch	60 kHz/ch
2 Consumption	15 mW/ch	12 mW/ch

DE GERONIMO AND LI: SHAPER DESIGN IN CMOS FOR HIGH DYNAMIC RANGE IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON NUCLEAR SCIENCE, VOL. 58, NO. 5, OCTOBER 2011



Fig. 10. Examples of realizations using the approach in Fig. 5 (a) and the DDF in Fig. 8 at equal dynamic range (b) and at equal total capacitance (c).

VMM3/3a preamplifier/shaper model





Threshold selection



We have made a threshold scan with Mu2E board on real setup. Noise amplitude seem to be low, less than 3mV for most of channels.

The only issue is that each channel has its own baseline bias, but threshold level is one for all channels. Each channel has trimming circuit for its baseline, but we were not able to get precise (~2-3mV) trimming. So, 10mV was selected as reasonable value for simulation and can be easily reached on real setup.

VMM3 Noise Studies



<u>3000 e ~ 0.48 fC</u>

Testbeam Schedule 2023

