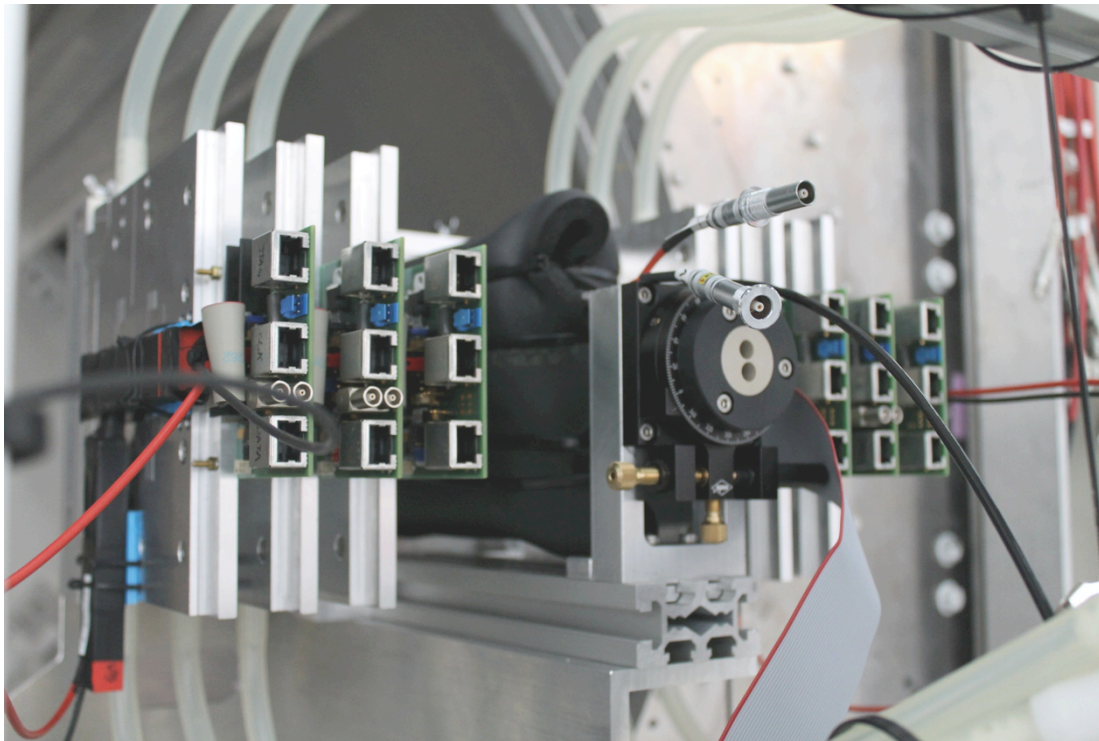


# Integration of EUDET Telescope and ALIBAVA Readout in Solenoid Magnet at DESY

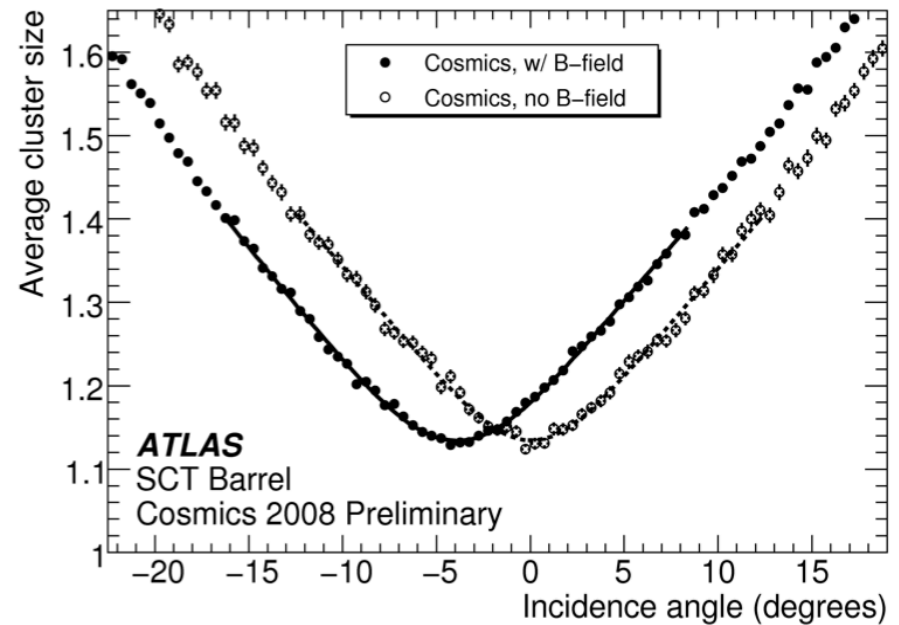
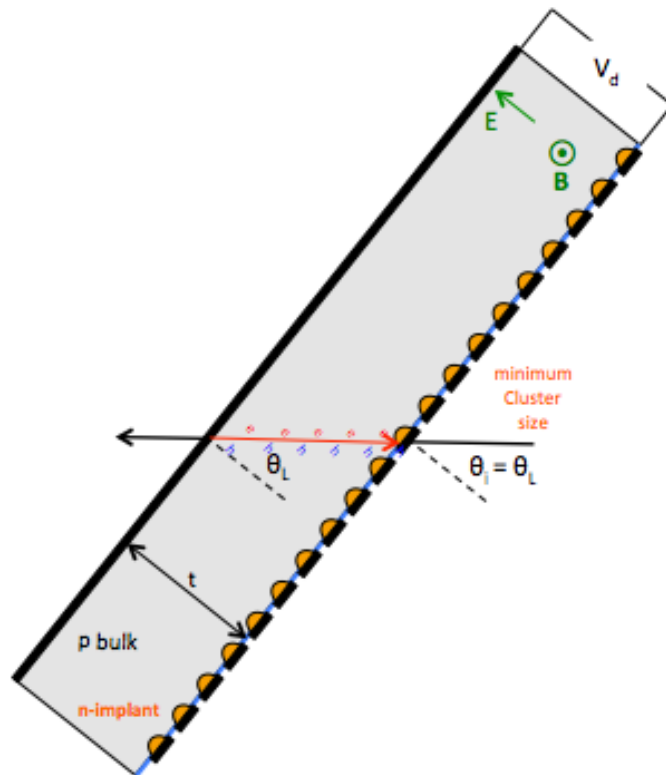
for Lorentz Angle Measurement



Eda Yildirim, DESY  
Beam Telescopes and Testbeams  
July 1, 2014

# Motivation

- Lorentz angle measurement on irradiated silicon strip sensors
- Cluster size measured as a function of track incidence angle on the sensors



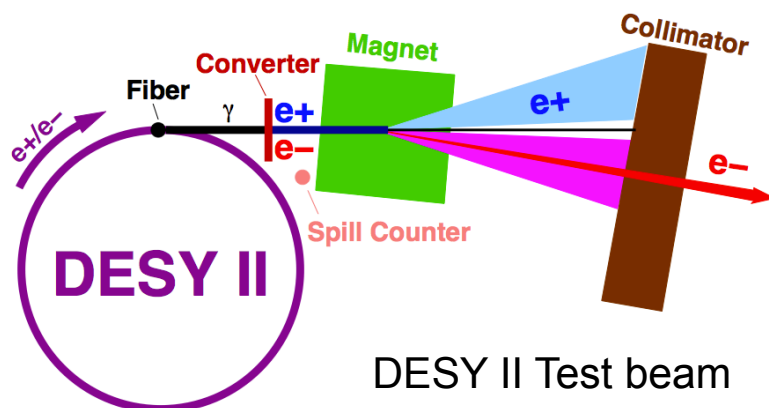
Lorentz angle measurement on ATLAS  
SemiConductor Tracker (SCT)  
ATL-COM-INDET-2009-039

- Lorentz angle = incidence angle at minimum cluster size

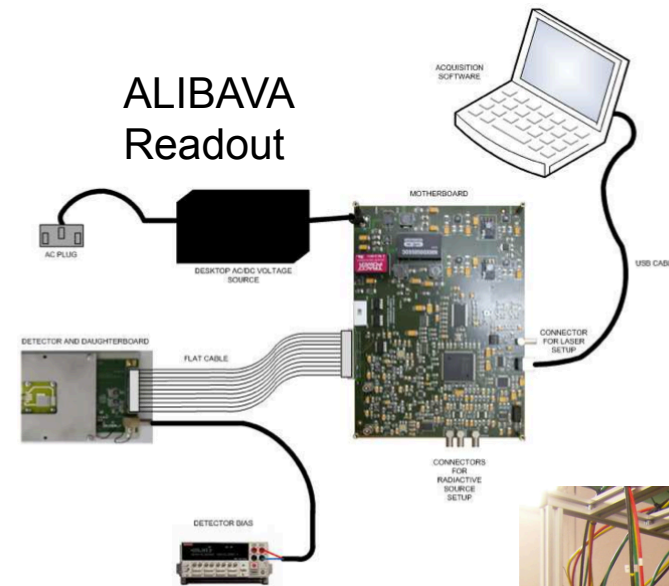
# Requirements for the Setup

## Main Tools

- > A readout system for sensors:
  - ALIBAVA analog readout system
- > Measuring incidence angle:
  - Tracking with EUDET Telescope
- > Magnetic field
  - Solenoid magnet (PCMAG)
- > Beam
  - DESY II test beam

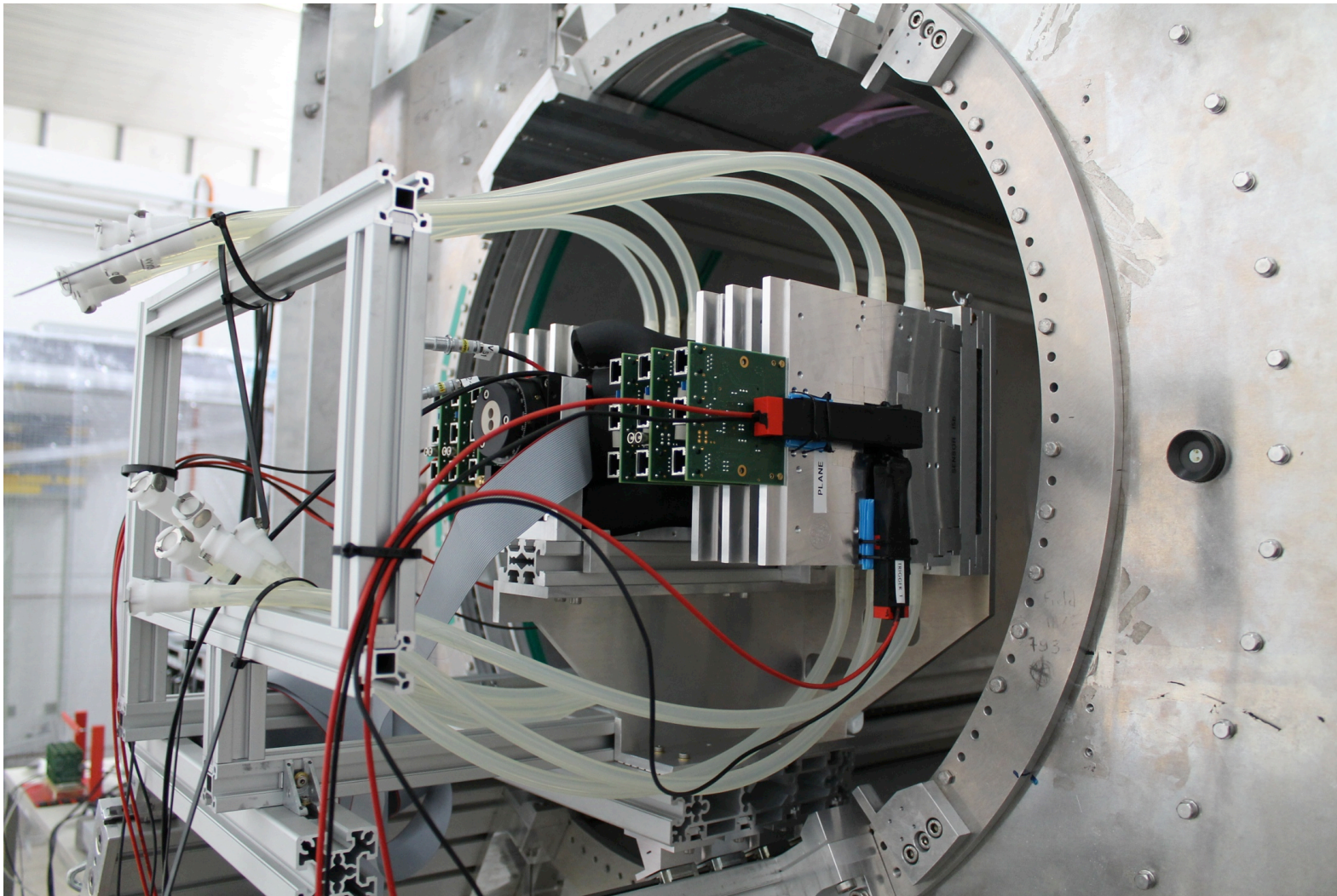


DESY II Test beam





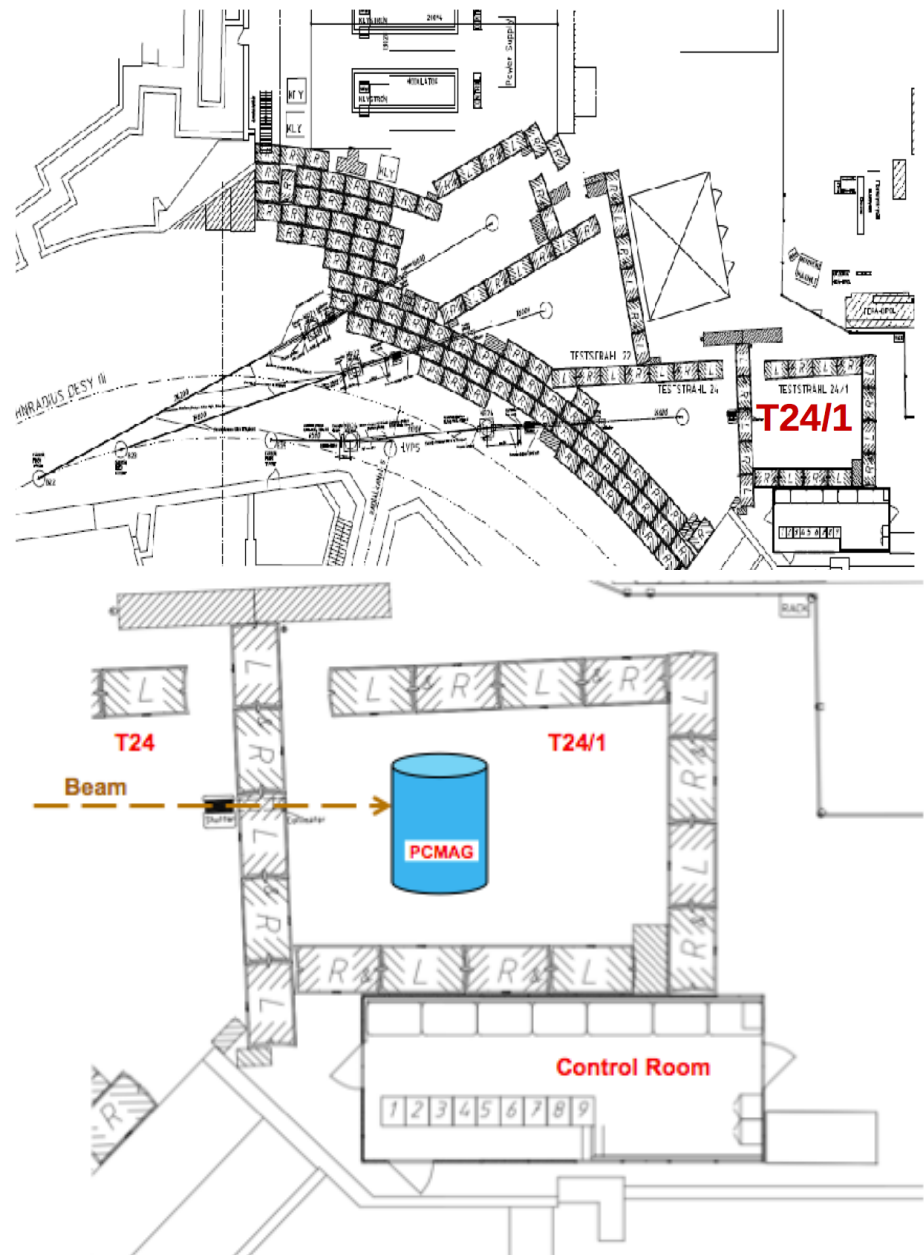
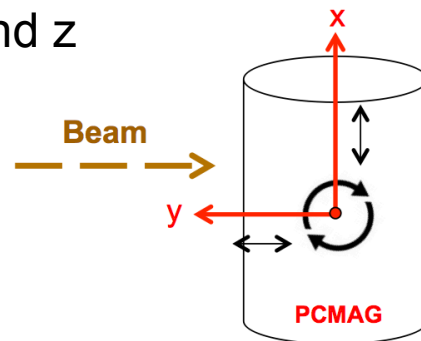
# Setup





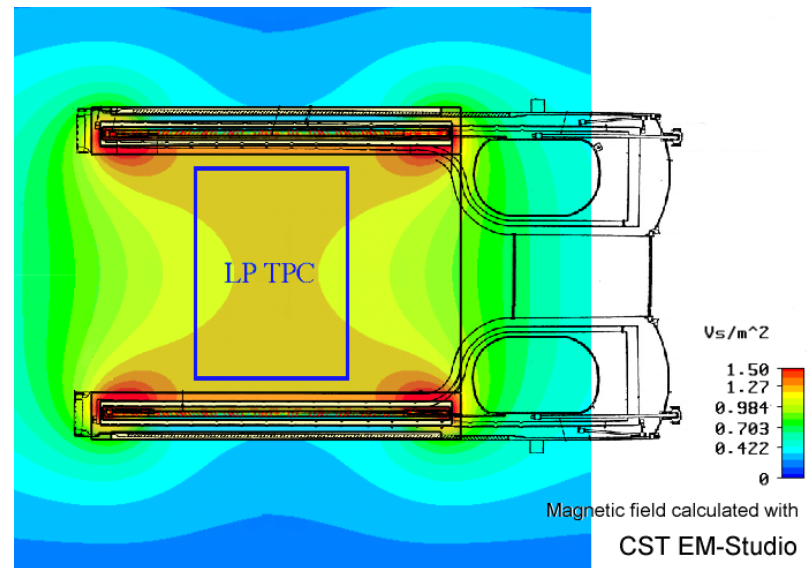
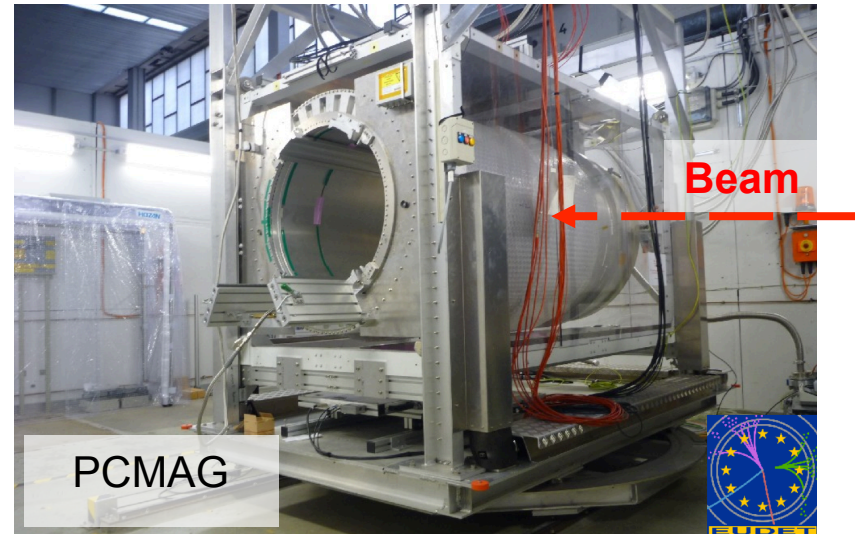
# TB24 @ DESY II Test Beam

- > There are 2 test beam areas
  - T24 and T24/1
- > Both areas can be used at the same time
- > T24/1 is accessible independently
- > Solenoid magnet (PCMAG) in T24/1
- > Magnet is movable and rotatable
  - Movable in x, y, z
  - Rotatable around z



# Solenoid Magnet (PCMAG)

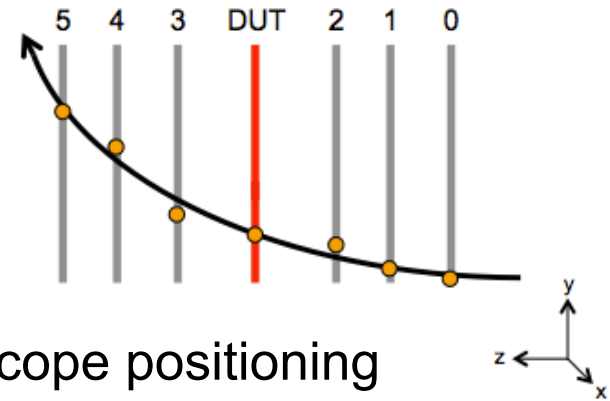
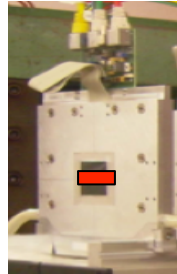
- Magnetic Field up to 1T
- Homogenous magnetic field in the middle
- Beam passes through the magnet
  - 20%  $X_0$
  - Beam energy loss needs to be studied
- Diameter=85cm, Length=1.3m
- Cooled down to 4K using He gas
- Vibrates because of pumps needed for cooling
  - No difference seen in telescope alignment



# EUDET Telescope in the Magnet

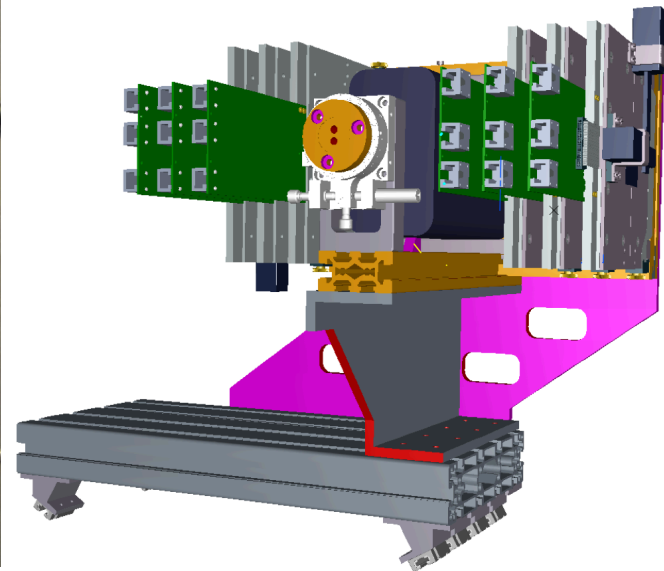
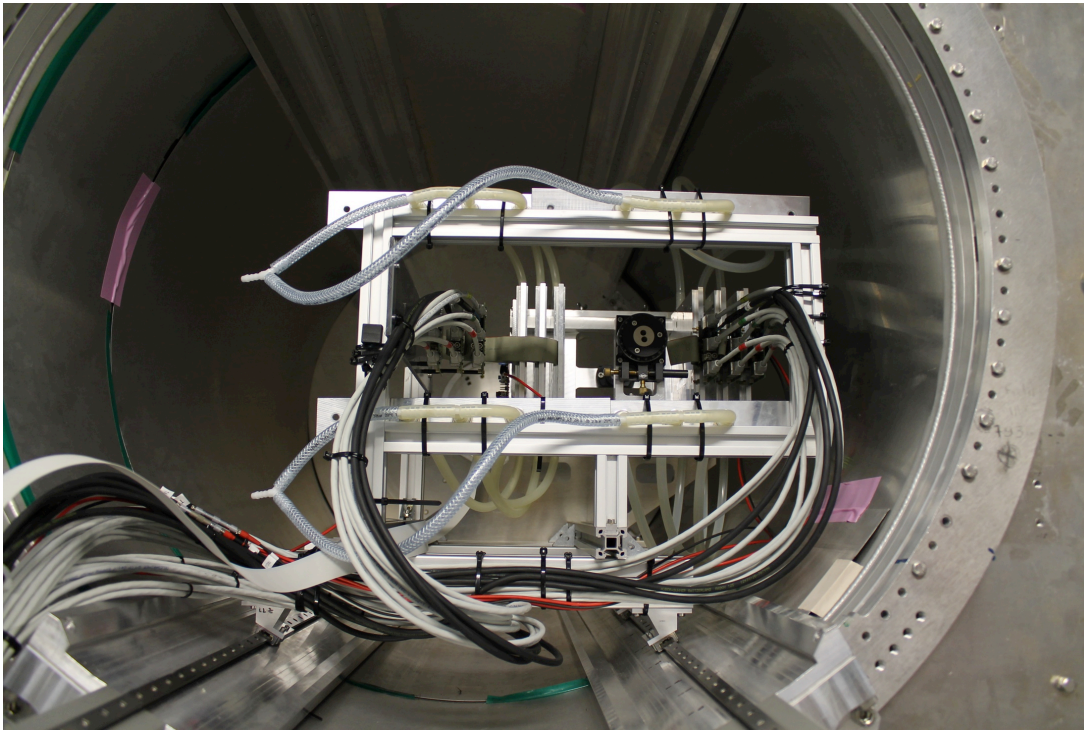
## > Carriage\* for telescope

- Fits to the rails of PCMAG
- Slidable
- Support for cables



## > Telescope positioning

- Keep telescope short
- Put telescope on its side

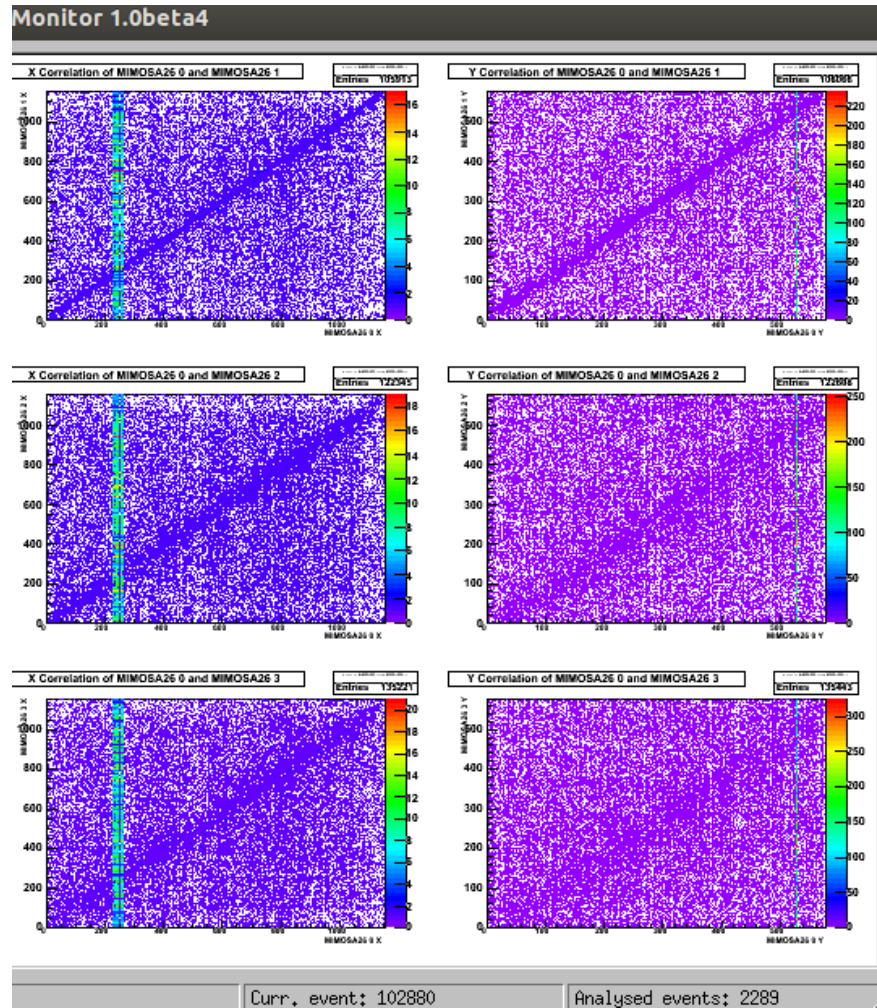


\* Designed by Carsten Muhl, DESY-CMS

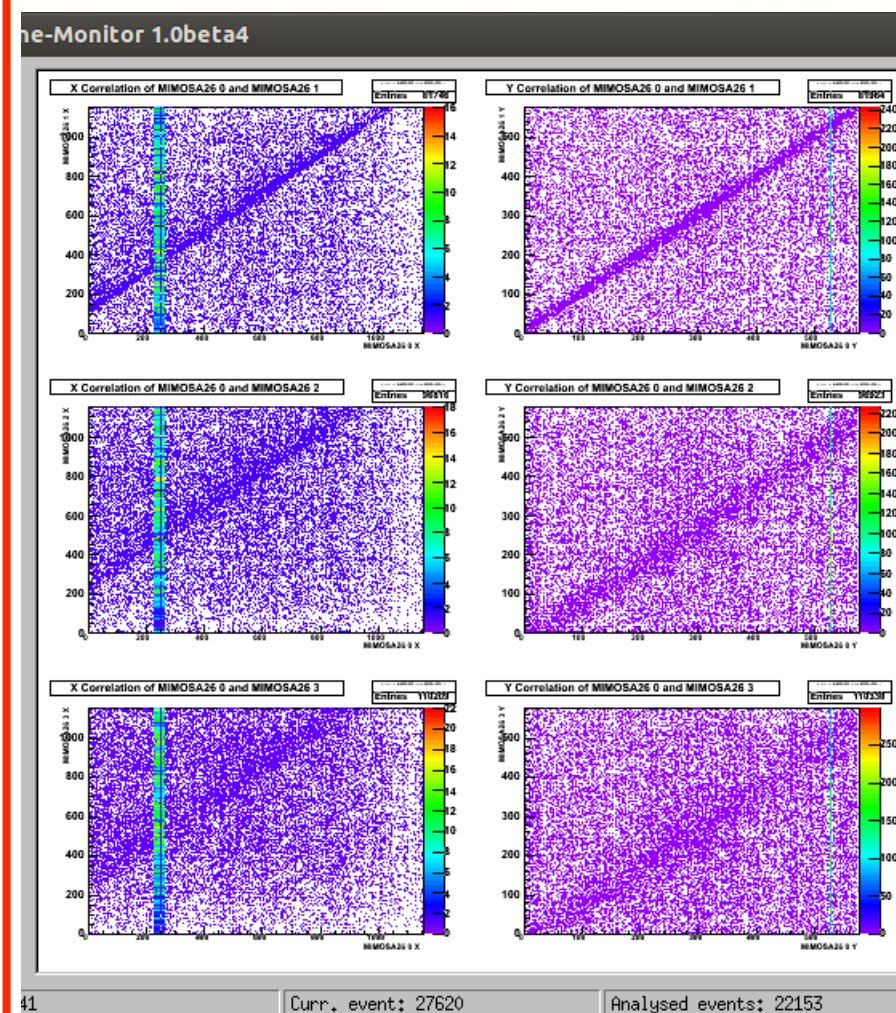


# Telescope in Magnetic Field: Correlation Plots

$E = 4\text{ GeV}$ ,  $B = 0$

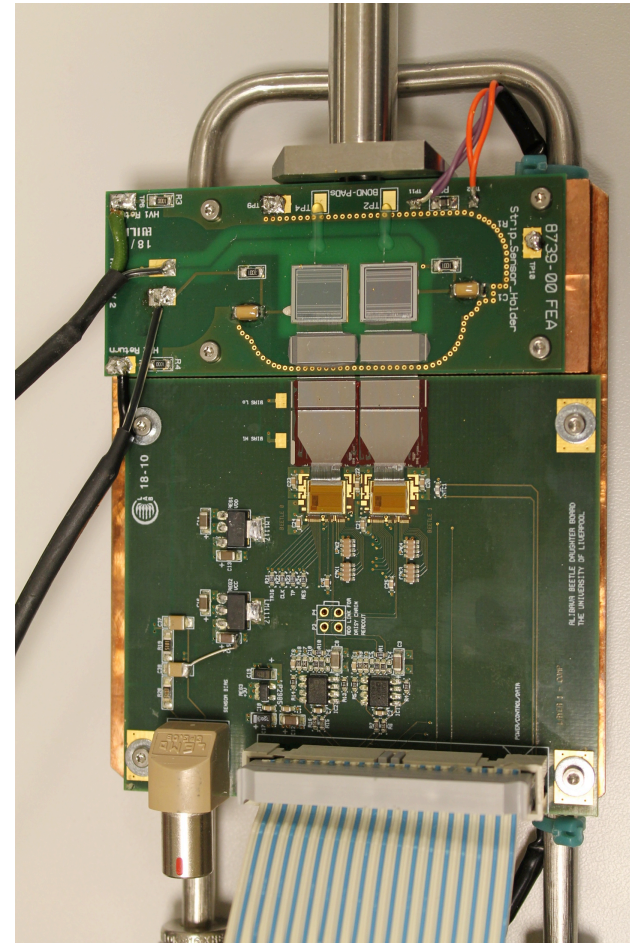
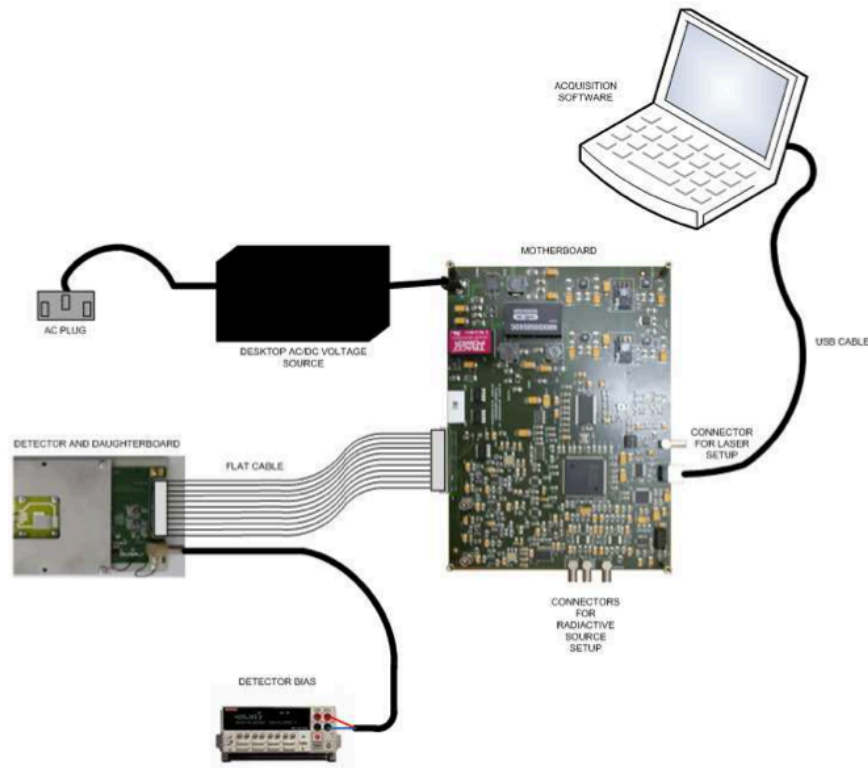


$E = 4\text{ GeV}$ ,  $B = 1\text{ T}$



# ALIBAVA Readout System

- 2 Beetle chips, 256 channels
- Clock rate: 40 MHz
- Analogue output



ALIBAVA  
Daughter Board



# Cooling Sensors Under Test

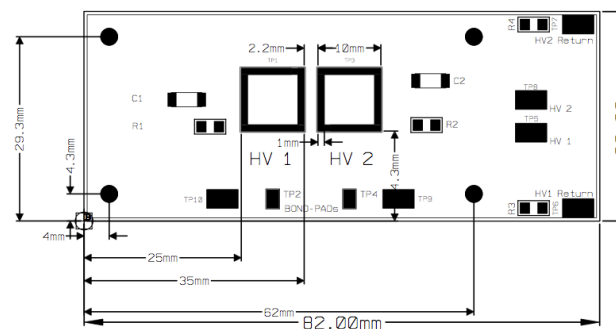
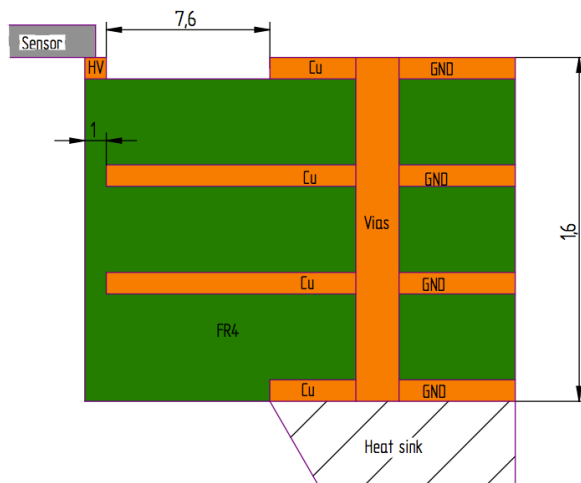
## > Cooling:

We use irradiated sensors

- To avoid leakage current
- To prevent annealing
- Cooling down to - 25 degrees using silicone oil

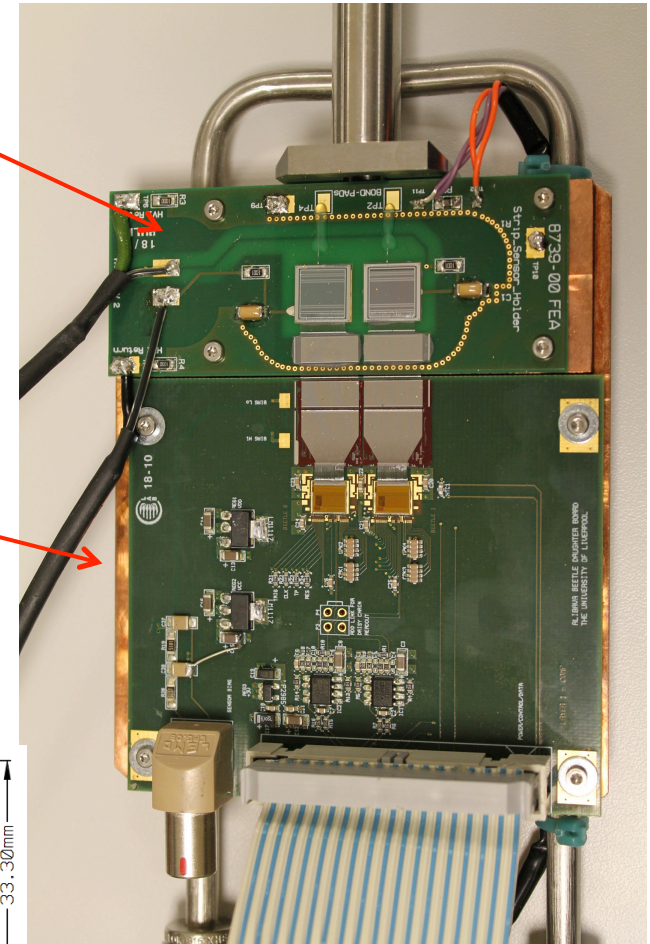
## > Strip sensor holder\*

- Needs good thermal conductivity



Strip sensor holder

Cooling Plate



\* Designed by Peter Goettlicher, DESY-FEB



# Cooling Sensors Under Test

## > Box\*:

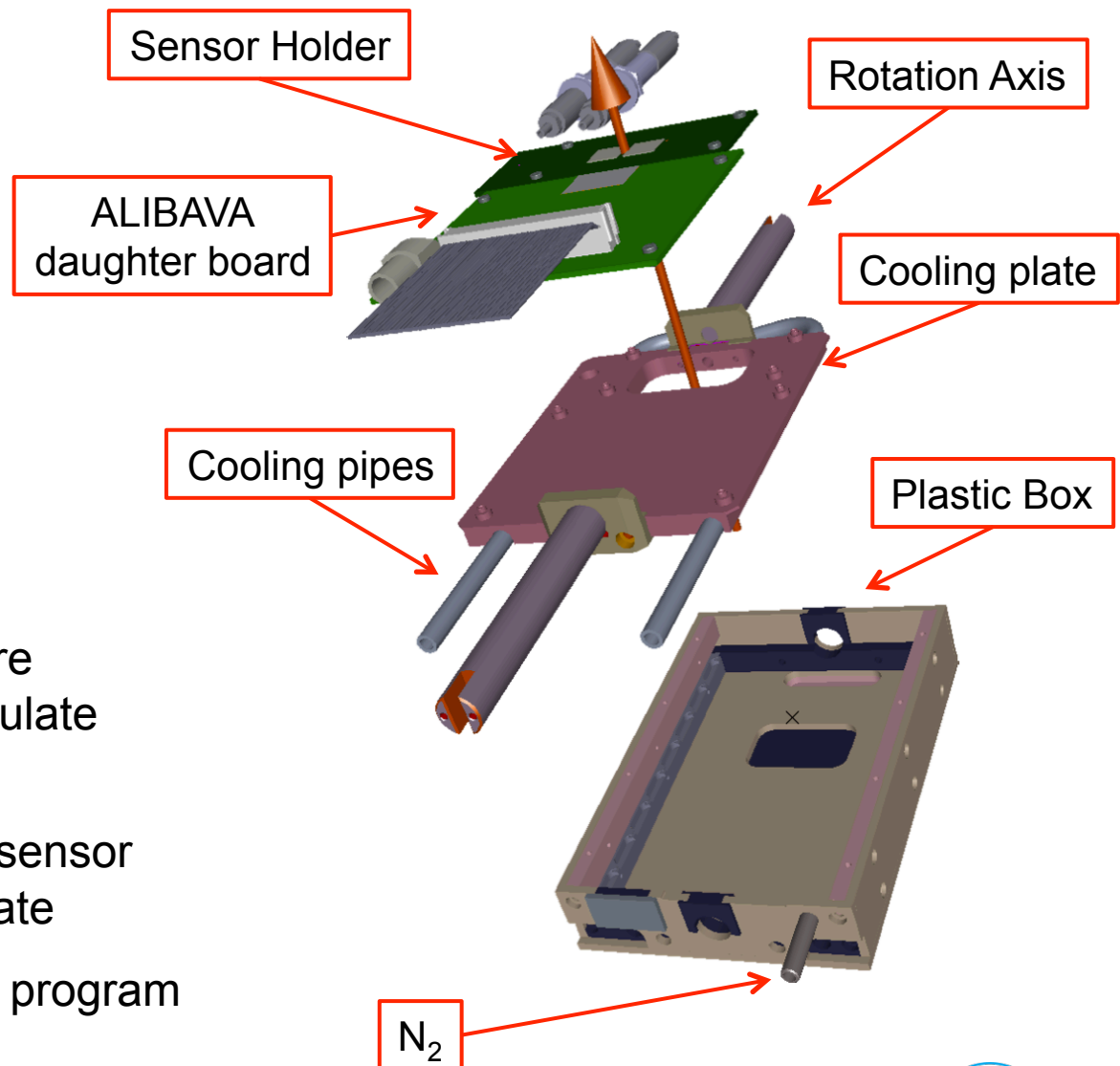
To avoid humidity

- Flush inside with  $N_2$
- Cover with styrofoam

Is rotatable

## > Monitoring humidity

- Humidity and temperature sensor in the box to calculate dew point
- Temperature sensor on sensor holder and on cooling plate
- Monitored by a LabView program



# Synchronizing EUDET Telescope & ALIBAVA

## > ALIBAVA is designed for lab use:

- No timestamp
- No busy signal
- Dead time is not constant

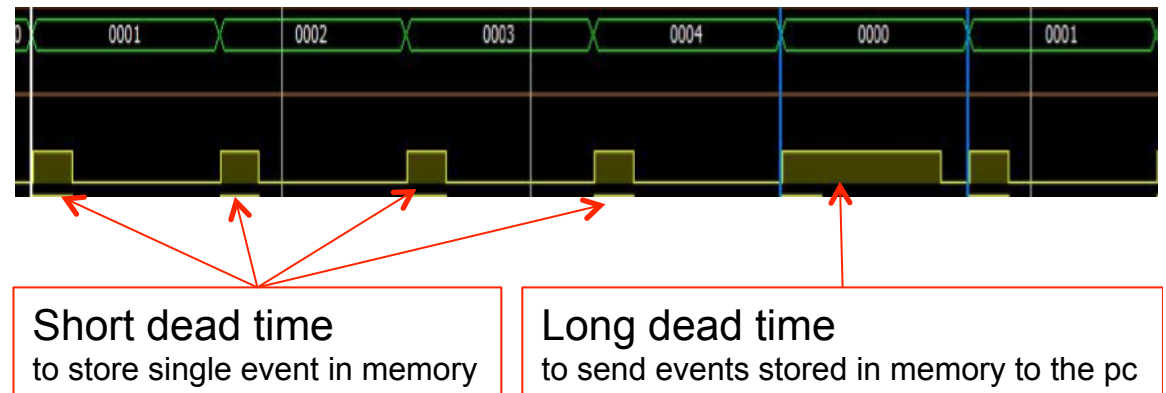
## > EUDET Trigger Logic Unit (TLU)

- Simple Handshake



## > Alibava records N number of events in the memory and then send them to the pc

Example pattern of ALIBAVA dead times



## > Two options

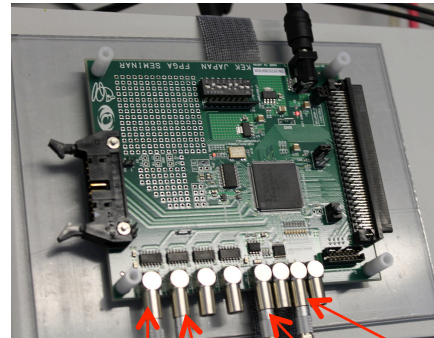
- Creating fake busy signals using FPGA
- ALIBAVA firmware upgrade



# Synchronizing EUDET Telescope & ALIBAVA

## Using FPGA

- > Count triggers up to N
- > For each trigger < N
  - Sends short busy signal
- > For N<sup>th</sup> trigger
  - Sends long busy signal
- > Designed for NIM signal
- > Changeable settings
- > ALIBAVA set to store 1000 events in buffer
  - 1ms short busy signal
  - 2s long busy signal
- > Synchronization is good
  - Rarely loses sync
  - Low rate (~100Hz @ 4.4GeV)



Switch number	Pin number		0	1
0	33	Trigger IN	Internal	External
1	35	Length of alibava trigger	100us	50us
2	53	CLK selection	Internal	External
3	58	TRIG_MAX_COUNT	10k	1k
4	69	Short busy length	00=0.25ms	01=0.50ms
5	70		10=0.75ms	11=1ms
6	71	Long busy length	00=1.5s	01=2s
7	72		10=19s	11=20s

Pulse generator



Trig out  
to Alibava

Reset

Trig in  
from TLU

Busy





# Synchronizing EUDET Telescope & ALIBAVA

## ALIBAVA firmware upgrade\*

### > Now generates busy signal

- Positive busy signal
- Length of busy signals are shorter

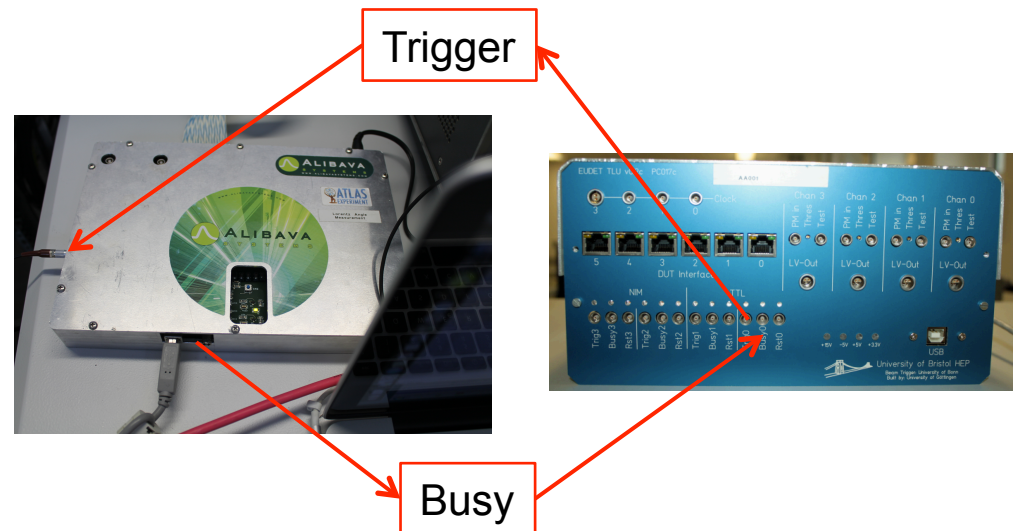
### > Rate is higher

- ~250Hz @4.4 GeV

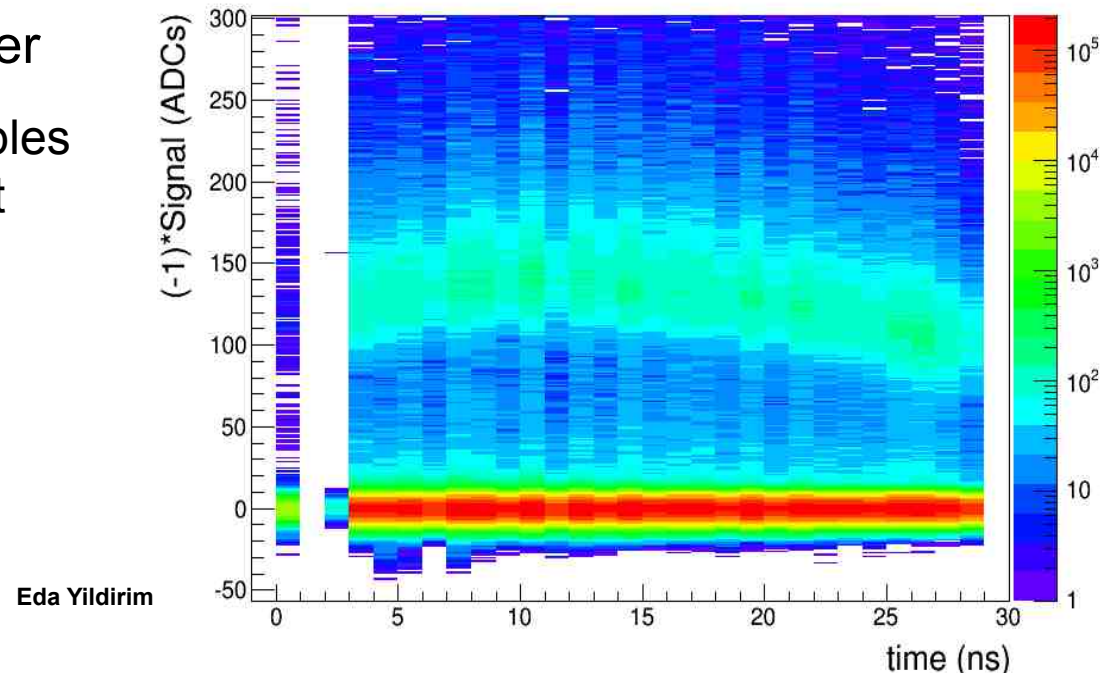
### > Data taking efficiency is higher

- Old ALIBAVA firmware samples the data within 100 ns after it receives trigger
- Now reduced to 25ns

\* by ALIBAVA Systems



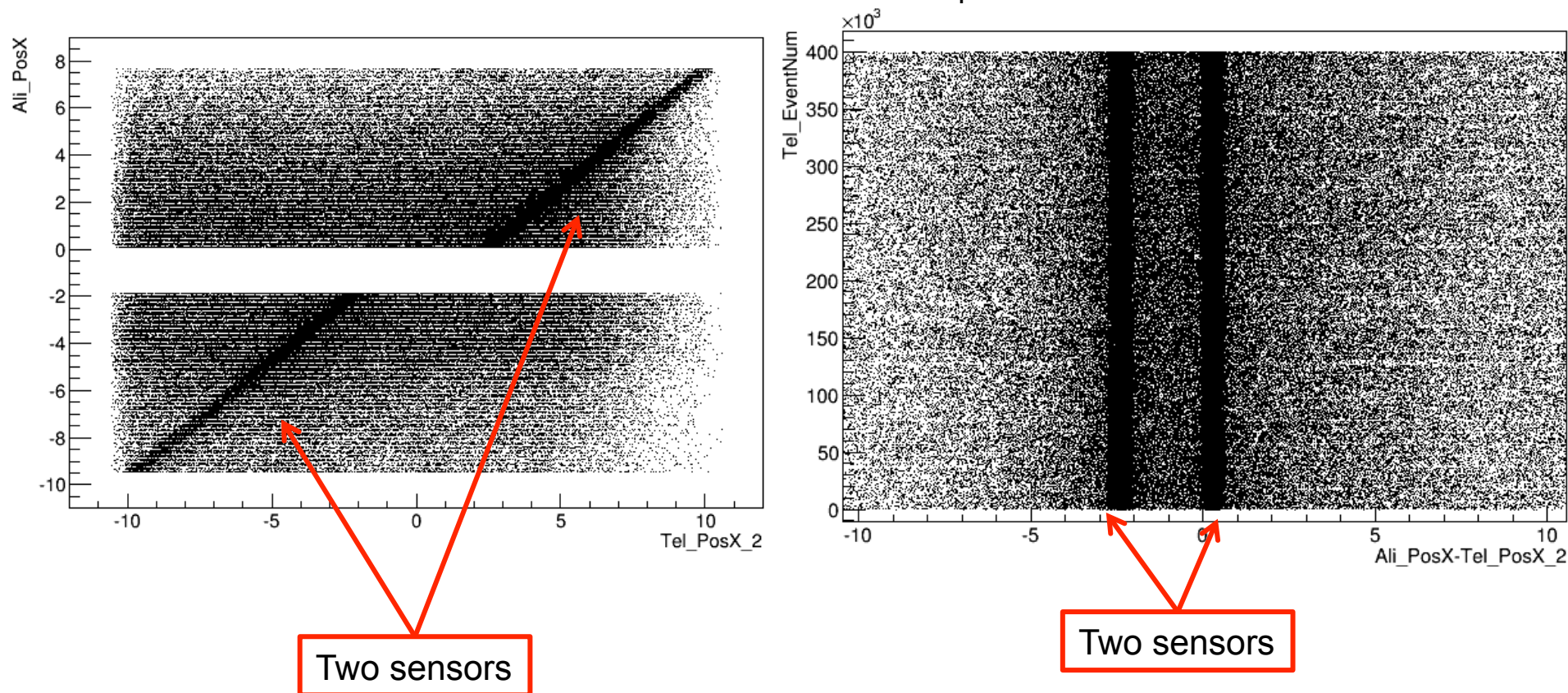
Signal vs Time (chip0)



# Synchronizing EUDET Telescope & ALIBAVA

In sync

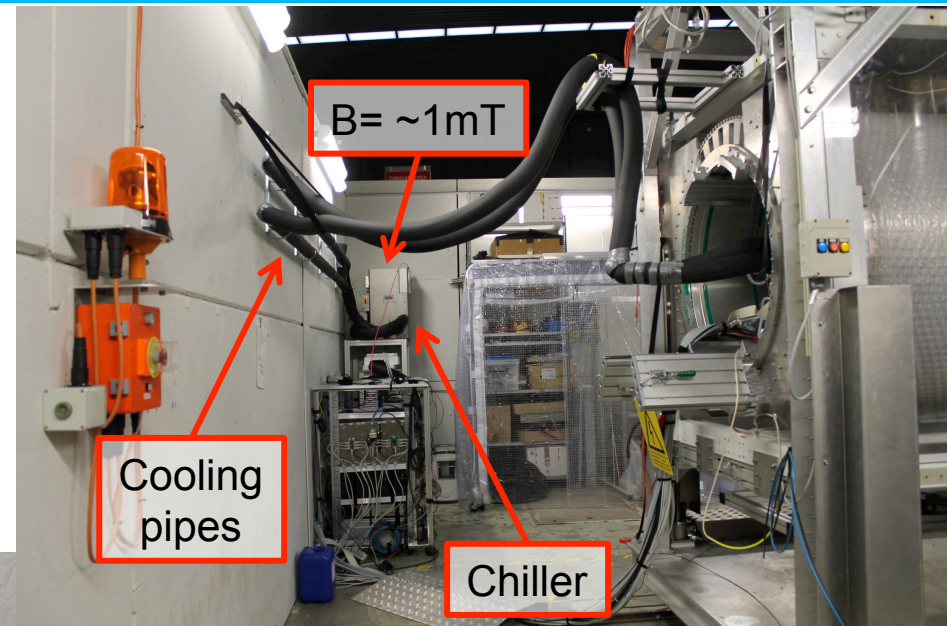
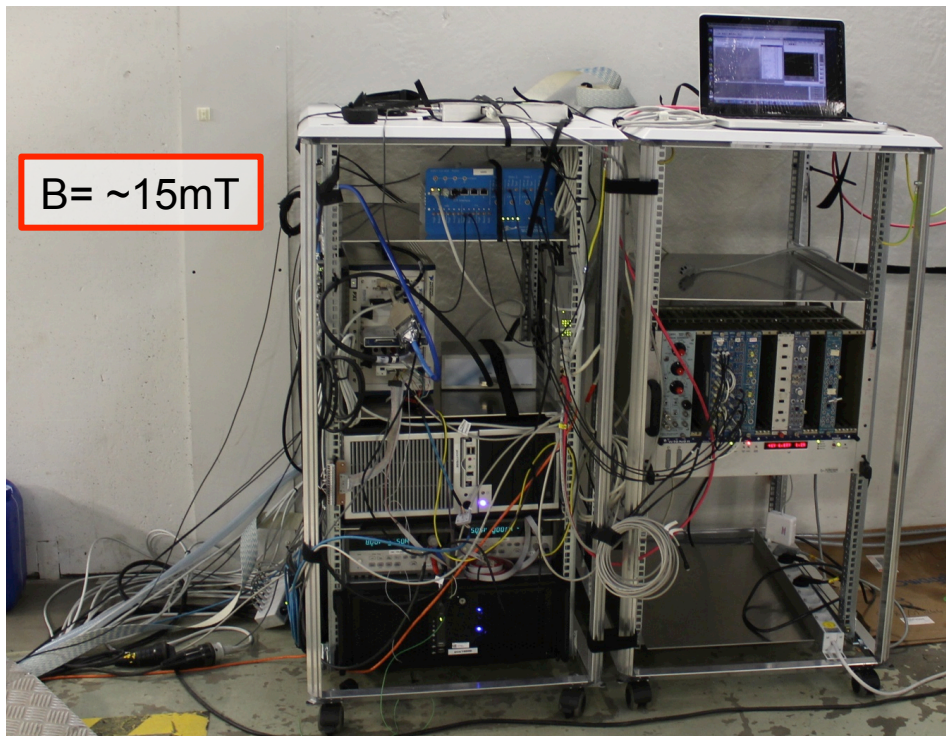
$n^{\text{th}}$  Alibava event correlated with  $n^{\text{th}}$  Telescope event





# Working with Magnetic Field

- > Triggering
  - Using SiPMs (not PMTs as usual)
  - $V = -71.5V$
  - Needs signal amplification
- > All readout systems are far away from magnet



## > Cooling

- Problem because of long pipes
- Chiller is put to a stage (same height with DUT) to decrease the pressure
- Need powerful chiller

Cooling capacity > 0.6kW @ -40C



# Summary

- > Integration of ALIBAVA with EUDET Telescope can be done in 2 ways.

- Firmware upgrade (v2a?) recommended\*

- > Working with magnetic field

- All readout systems should be away from magnet
- Temperature and pressure losses due to long pipes require powerful chiller

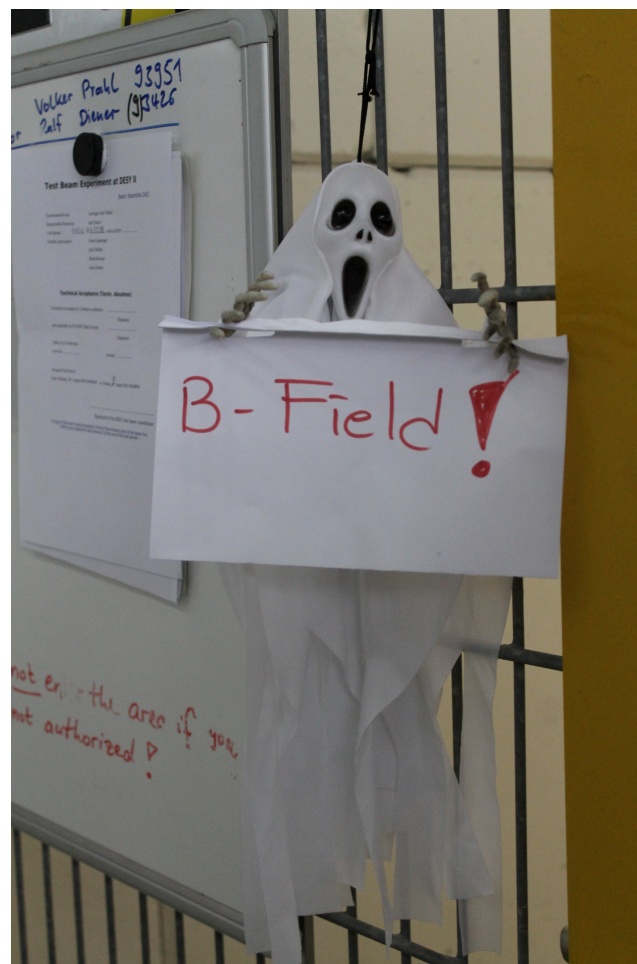
## Data analysis:

- > Using the EUTelescope framework and the newly implemented General Broken Line (GBL) algorithm for track fitting.
- > Developing ALIBAVA data analysis tools for EUTelescope which can be used by other groups

\* contact ALIBAVA Systems



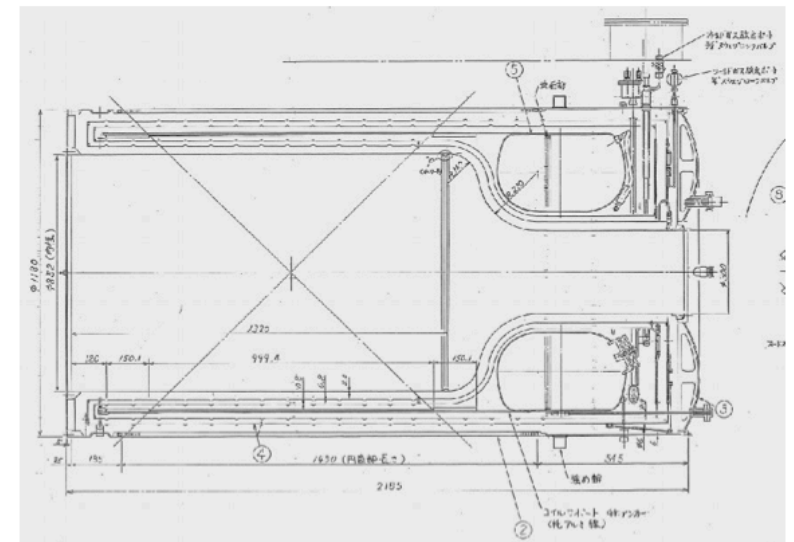
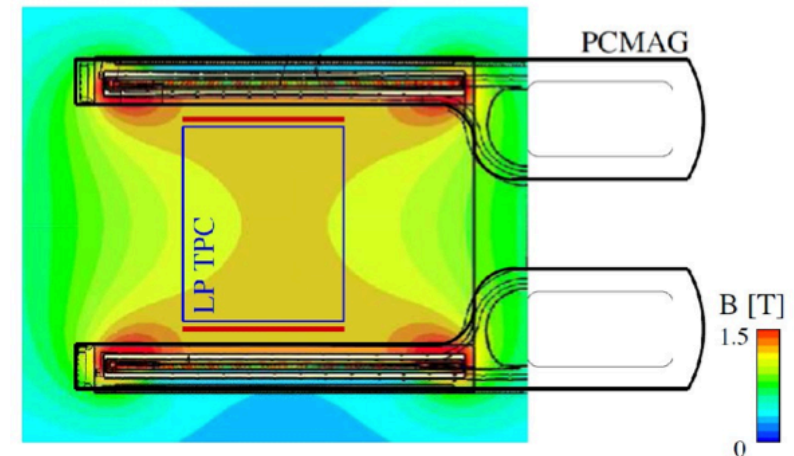
Thank You !



# Backup

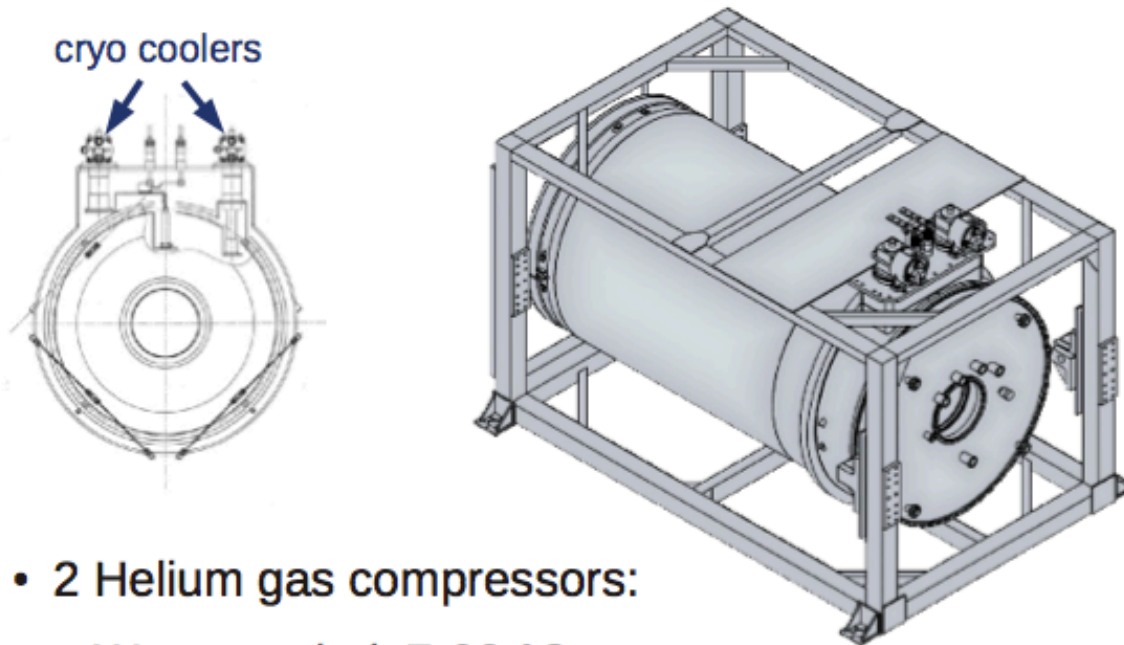


- PCMAG (designed for airborne experiments)
  - **P**ersistent **C**urrent, superconducting **MAG**net
  - Thin coil and wall ( $0.2X_0$ ), no return yoke
  - Liquid Helium reservoir
- Moved to DESY in Dec 2006
- Tested and mapped in 2006-2007  
(cooperation of DESY, KEK and CERN)  
Accuracy of  $10^{-4}$
- Dimensions and data:
  - Coil:  $\varnothing$  1.0 m,  $\leftrightarrow$  1.3 m, weight: ~460 kg
  - Central magnetic field: up to 1.2T
  - Liquid He capacity: 240L (max. 10 days)
  - Operational current: ~430A (1T)



- Two cryo coolers (*Gifford McMahon cycle*) have been added to vacuum vessel:
  - One two-stage cooler for the coil and the radiation shield (4 resp. 50 K)
  - One one-stage cooler for the current leads (50 K)

cryo coolers



- 2 Helium gas compressors:
  - Water cooled: 7-28 °C water, minimum 7 l/min @ 28°C
  - Power: 6.5-7.2 W (380 V, 13 A)

Screenshots from <http://www.shicryogenics.com>

SRDK-400D2 Specification Chart

Model	SRDK-400D1-A71A	SRDK-400D1-A70A	SRDK-400D1-A70H	SRDK-400
1 <sup>st</sup> Stage Capacity	Watts @ 50 Hz	34 W @ 4.0 K	44 W @ 4.0 K	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage Capacity	Watts @ 50 Hz	1.6 W @ 4.2 K	1.6 W @ 4.2 K	
Lowest Temperature 2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage ↓		<3.5 K		
Cooldown time 2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage ↓		<83 Min. (4.2 K)		
Ambient Temperature		5~35 °C [ ]		
Calbed Weight		16.0 kg (35.7 lbs.)		
Maintenance Interval		10,000 Hours		



F-50 Indoor Water-Cooled Compressor

F-50	
Electrical Power	3 Phase 208 V, 50/60 Hz [Low Volt] 385, 400, 415 V, 50 Hz or 460-480 V, 60 Hz [High Volt]
Ambient Temperature	5-35 °C (41-95 °F)
Minimum Cooling Water Requirement and Temperature Range*	4-28 °C (39-82 °F) Min. 7 L/min (1.9 gpm) at 28 °C
Weight and Dimensions	120 kg (265 lbs.) 591 mm x 450 mm x 588 mm (23.3" x 17.7" x 23.2") HxWxD
Maintenance Interval/Adsorbent Exchange	30,000 Hours

