

The Test of APV25 Readout System for GEM Detector at CIAE

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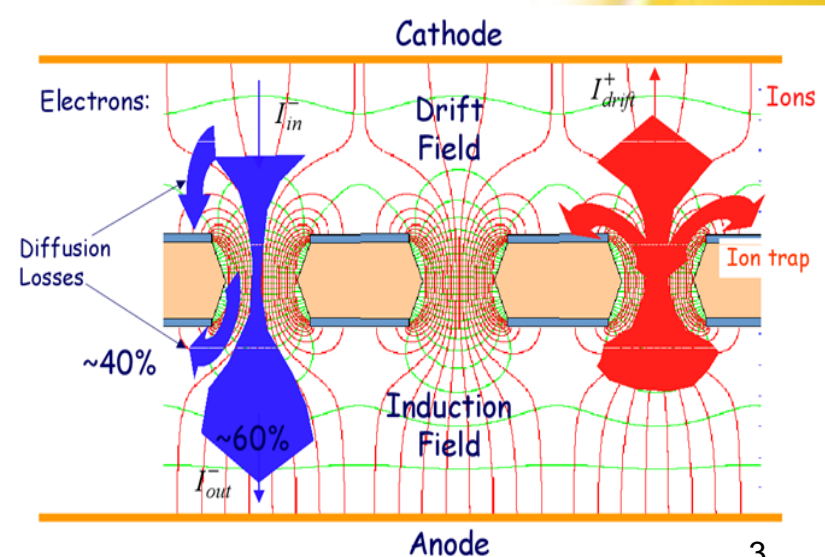
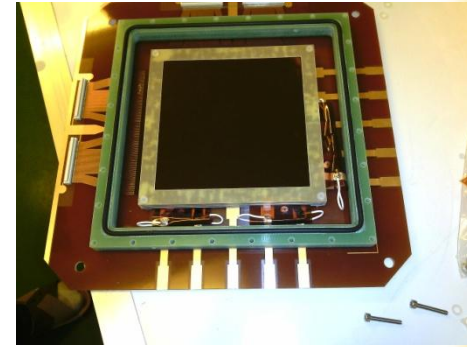
outline

- ❖ Brief introduction about GEM and APV readout system.
- ❖ Our work in calculating spatial resolution and energy resolution.
- ❖ X ray imaging
- ❖ summary and plan

Brief introduction about GEM

- ❖ A type of gaseous ionization detector.
- ❖ used in nuclear and particle physics and radiation detection.
- ❖ invented in 1997 by Fabio Sauli.

- ❖ high rate capability;
- ❖ good localization accuracy;
- ❖ robustness of operation.



■ Reading out method

- Parallel strips;
- CCD;
- Pads array;
- CMOS
-

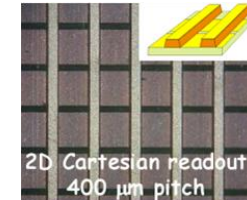
■ Parallel strips:

simple
cheap
less channels

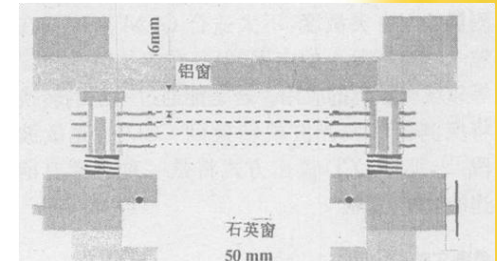
■ Still need large quantities of readout channels

$100\text{mm}/400\mu\text{m}=256$ channels (each dimension)

- Parallel strips



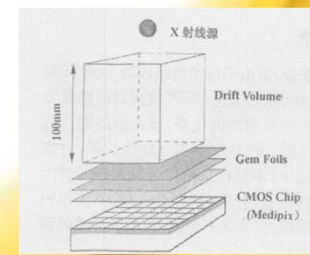
- CCD



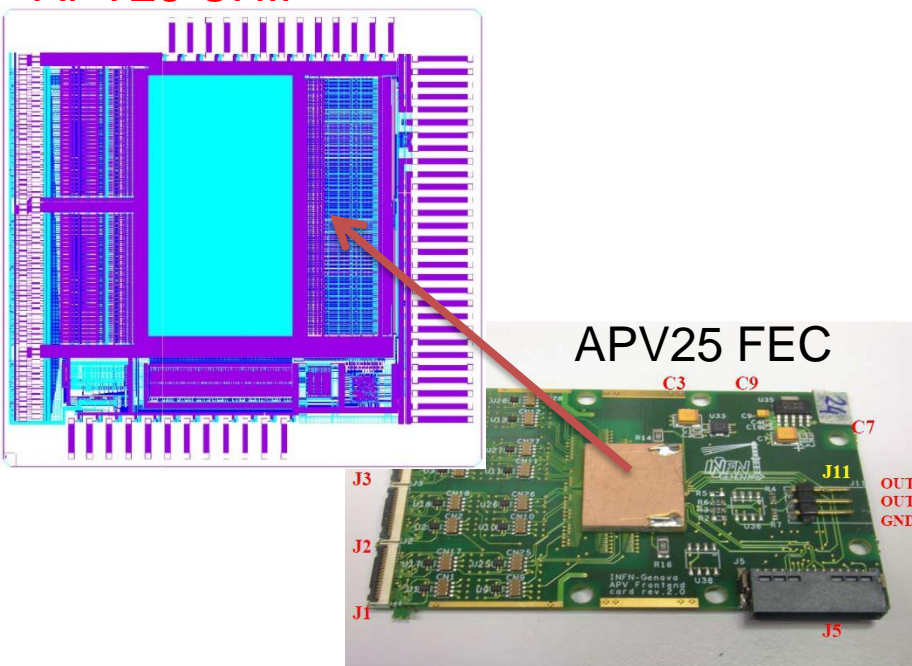
- Pads array



- CMOS



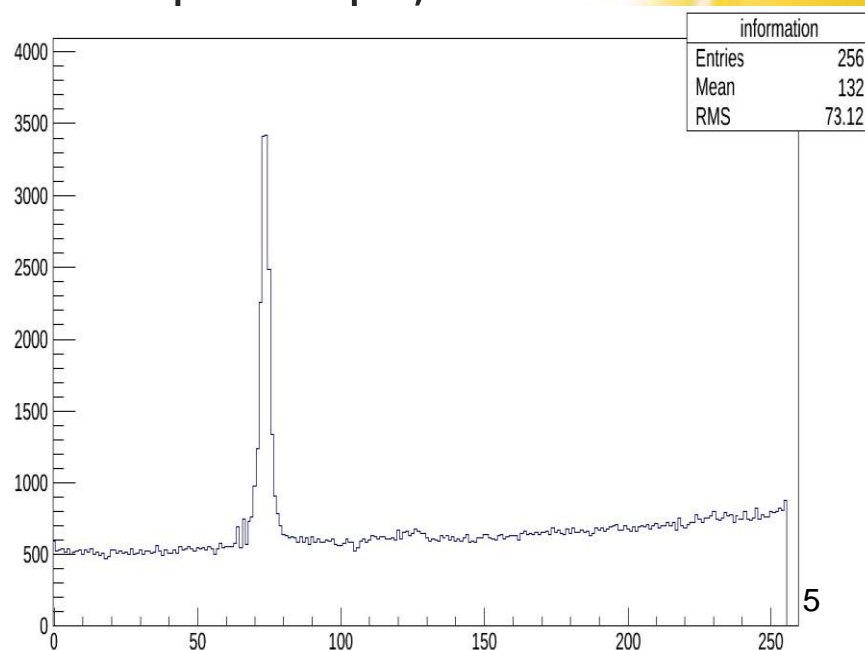
APV25 CHIP



- ✓ **128 channel per chip;**
- ✓ **Analog readout better performance;**
- ✓ **Long latency**

160 pipeline locations allow for a trigger latency of up to 4 μ s;

- ✓ **Working at 40MHz frequency.**
Reduce the possibility of Event cascade

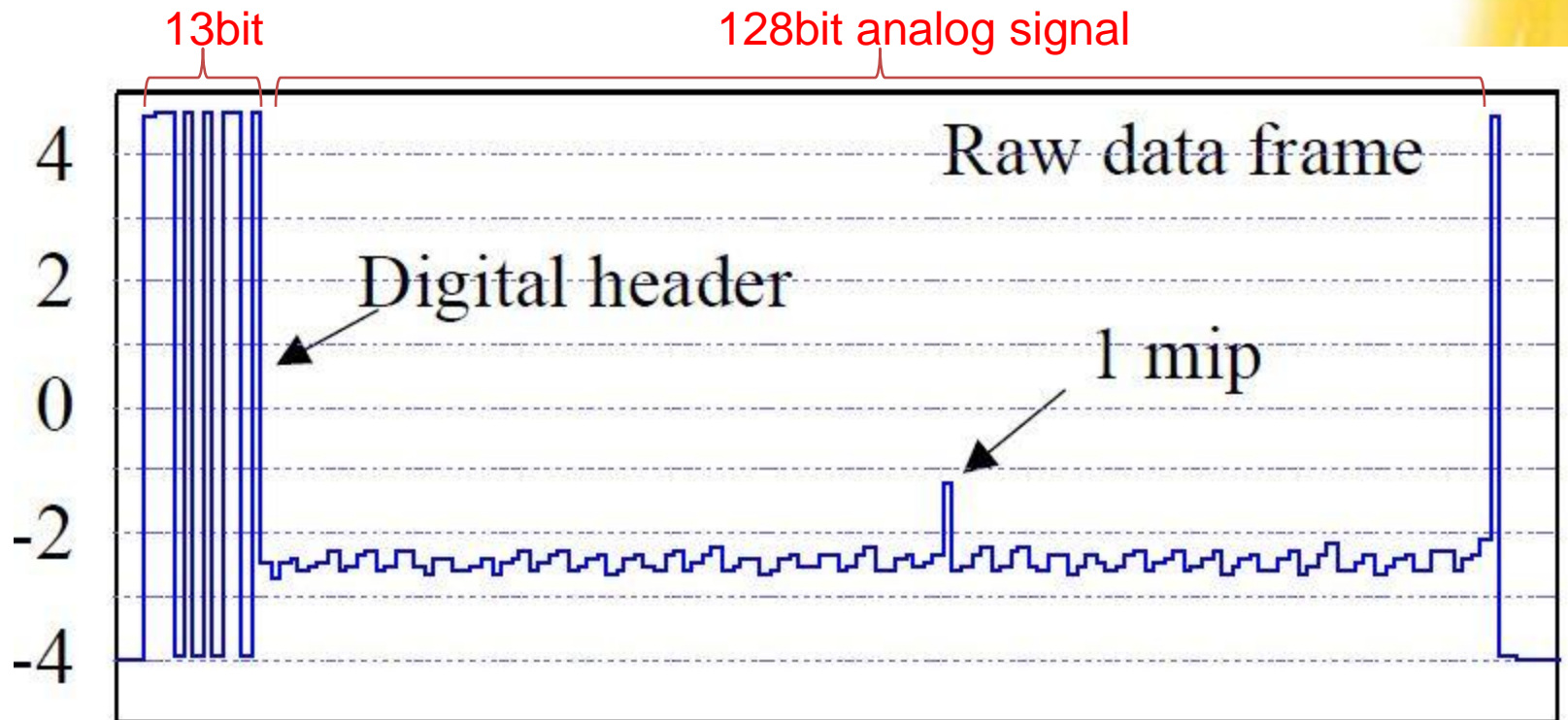


□ Not appropriate for high rate application

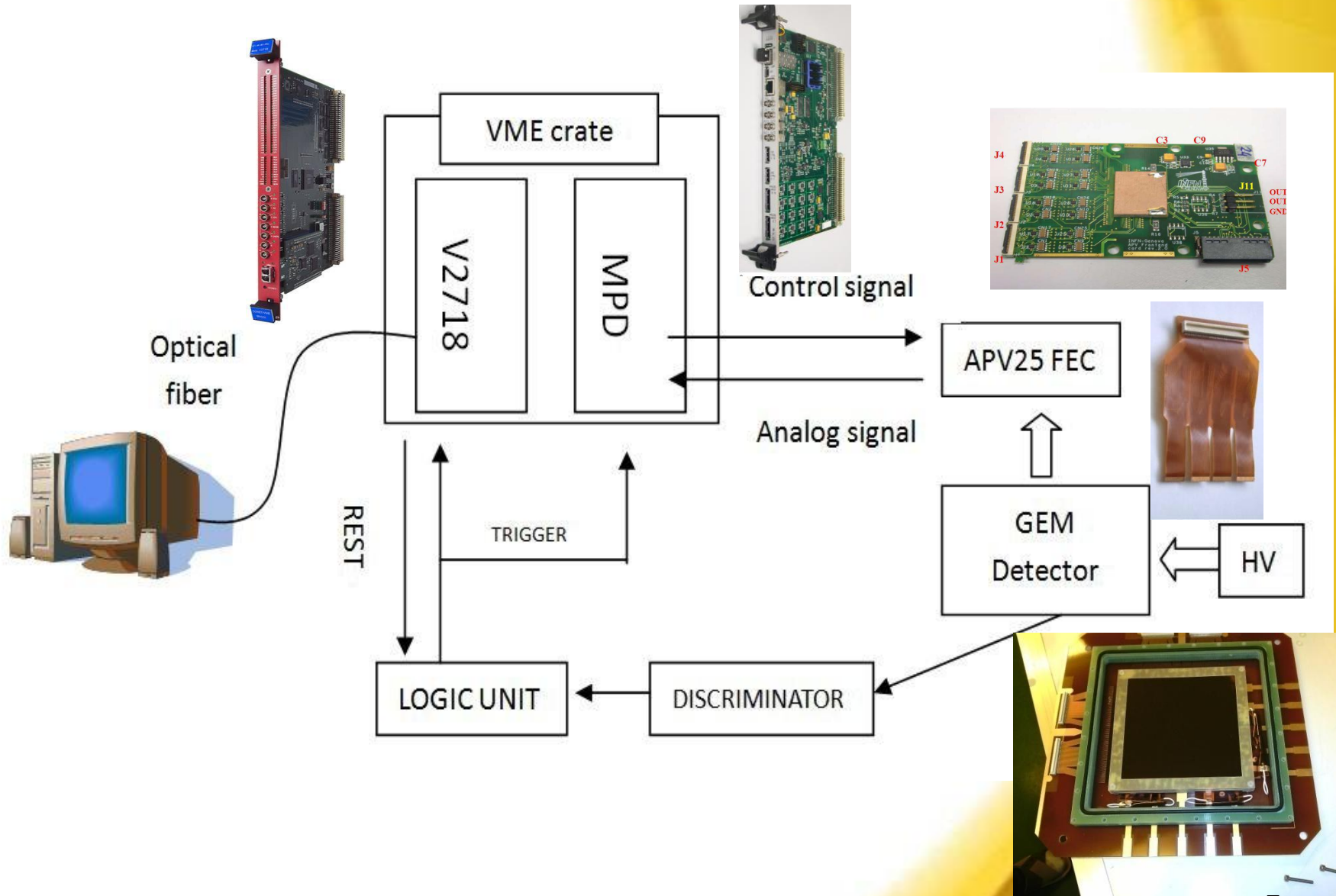
● Maximum event rate of APV is not very high.

one frame : $128+12+1=141$;

maximum sample rate
 $40\text{MHz}/141 \approx 277\text{KHz}$



The structure of APV readout system

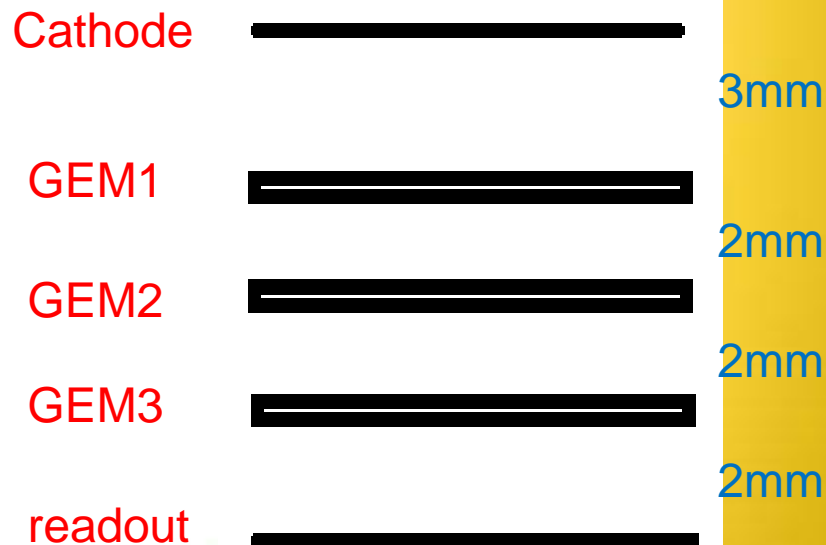
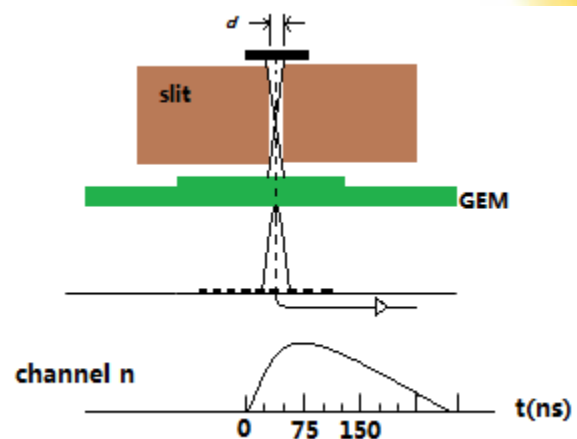
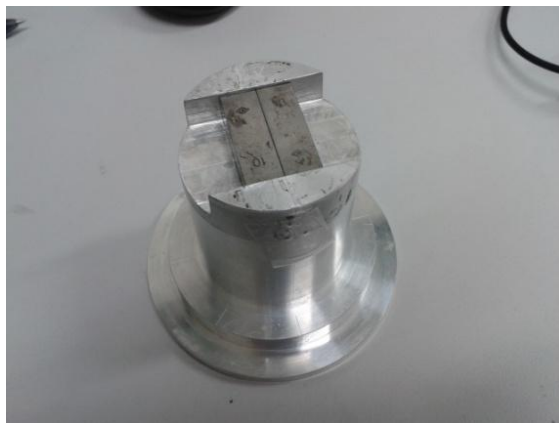


$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}^2 = \sigma_{\text{GEM}}^2 + c_1 \sigma_{\text{geometry}}^2$$

When: $\sigma_{\text{geometry}} \ll \sigma_{\text{GEM}}$

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}^2 \cong \sigma_{\text{GEM}}^2$$

- Slit(um): 20;
- Ar: CO₂=70% : 30%;

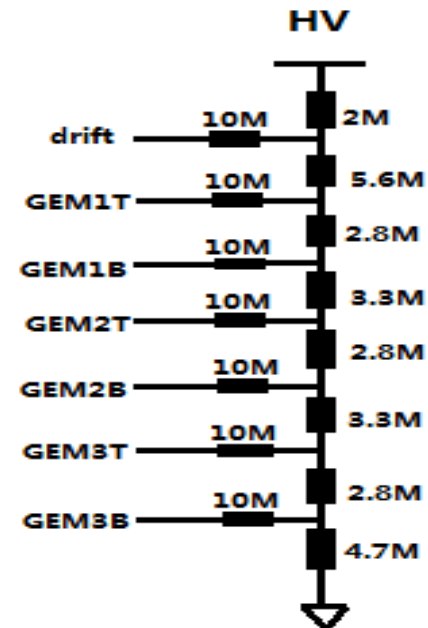
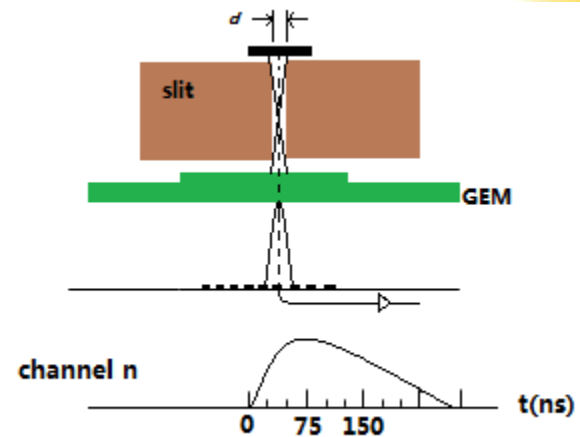


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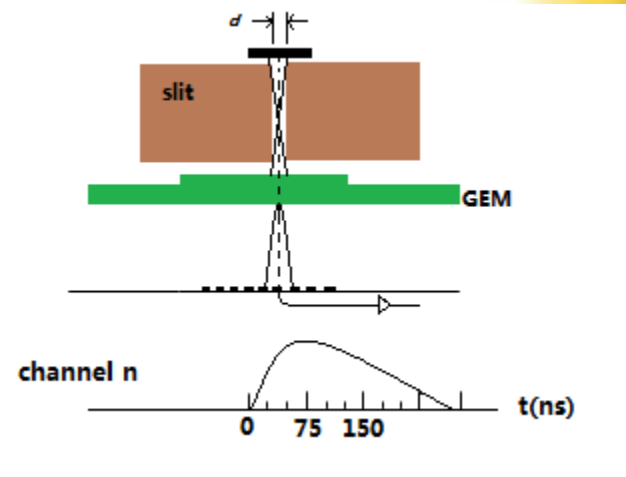
- Slit(um): 20;
- Ar: CO₂=70% : 30%;
- HV: 3600V;



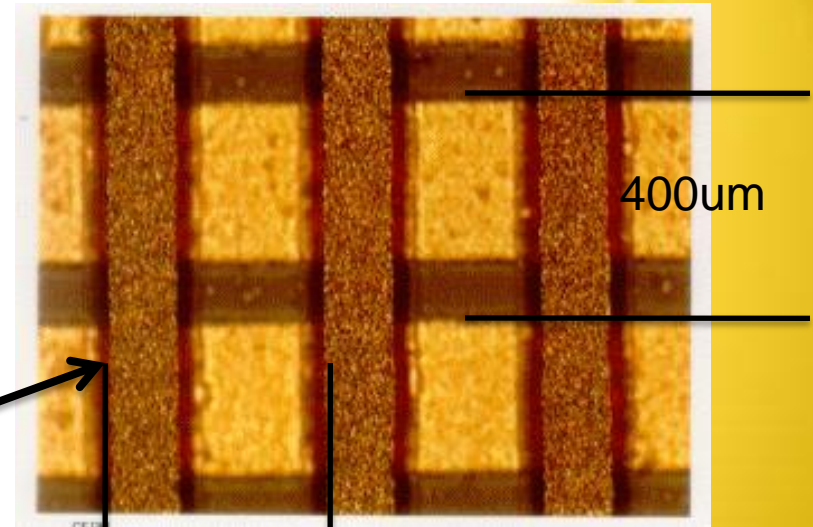
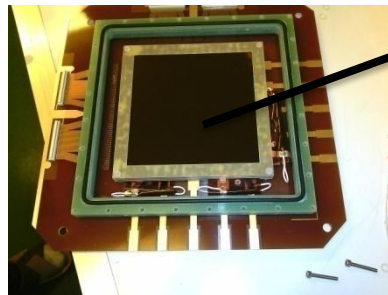
$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}^2 = \sigma_{\text{GEM}}^2 + c_1 \sigma_{\text{geometry}}^2$$

When: $\sigma_{\text{geometry}} \ll \sigma_{\text{GEM}}$

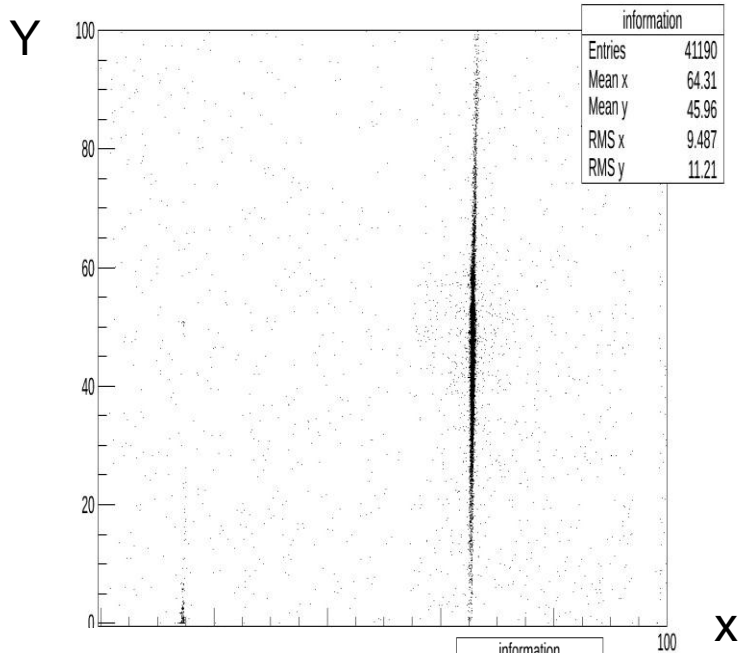
$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}^2 \cong \sigma_{\text{GEM}}^2$$



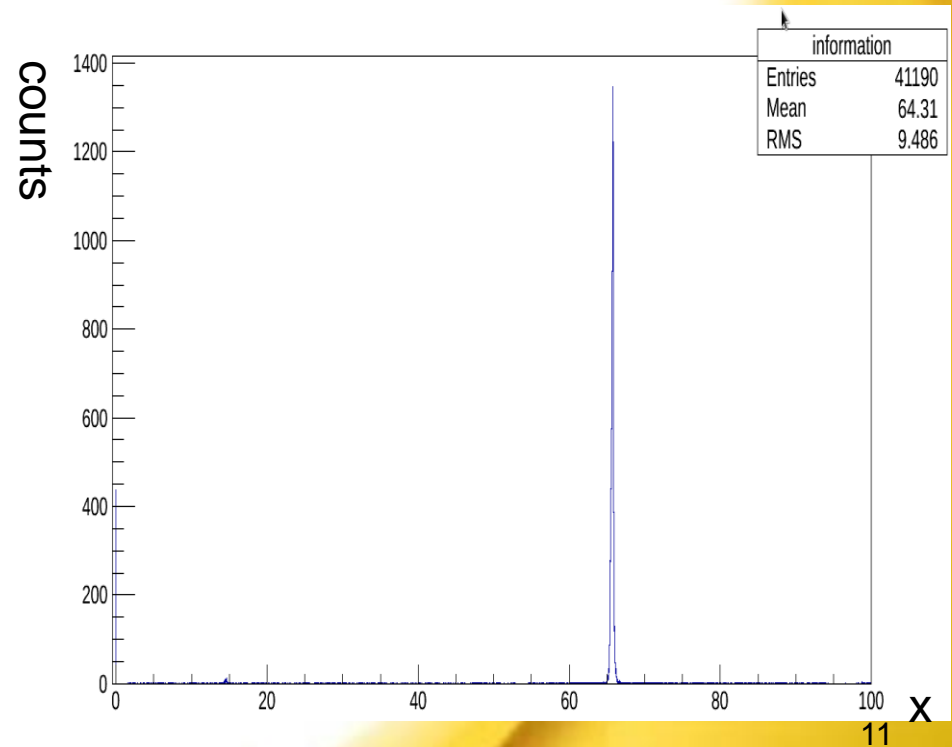
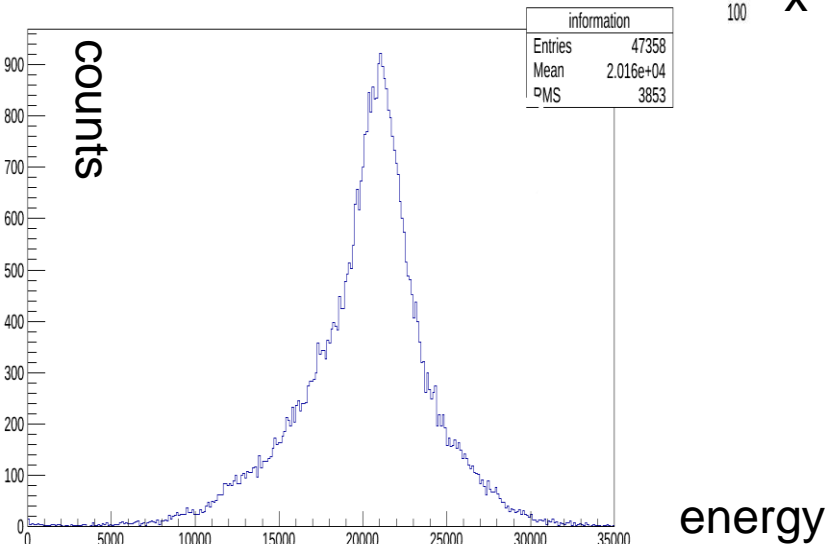
- Slit(um): 20;
- Ar: CO₂=70% : 30%;
- HV: 3600V;
- The distance between strips: 400um;



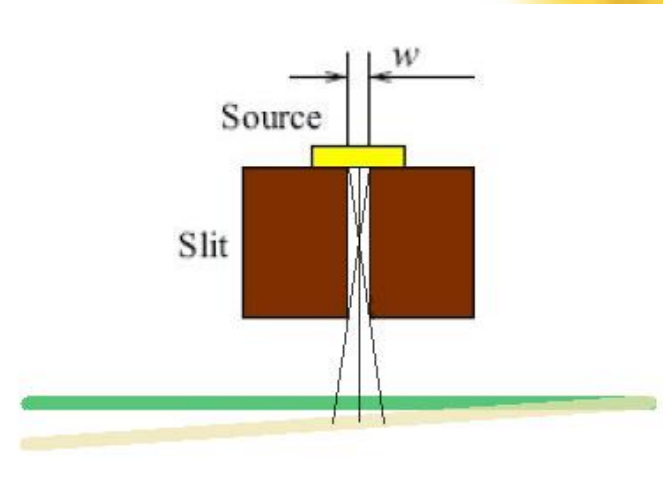
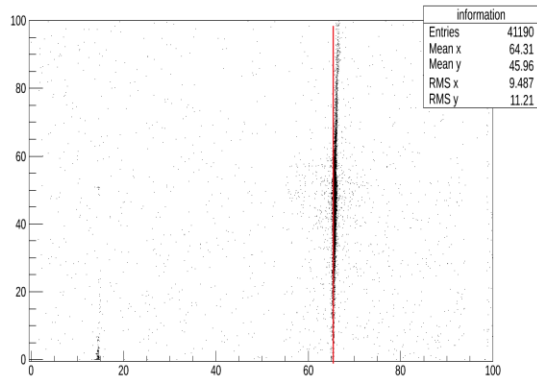
400um



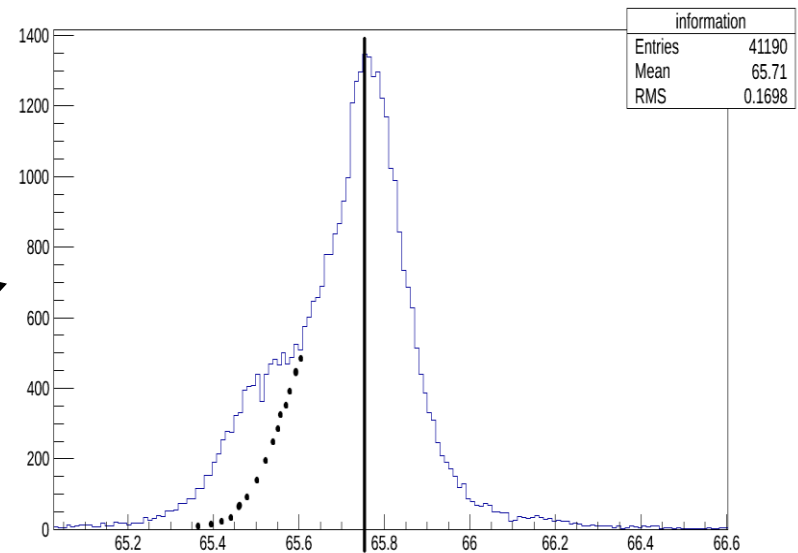
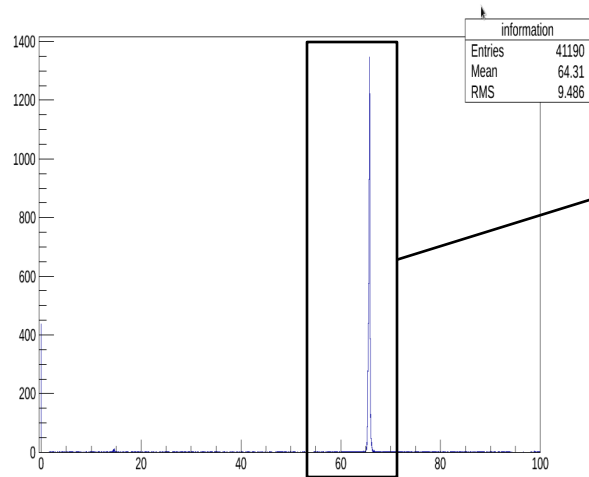
- Spatial resolution $\approx 76\mu\text{m}(\text{sigma})$



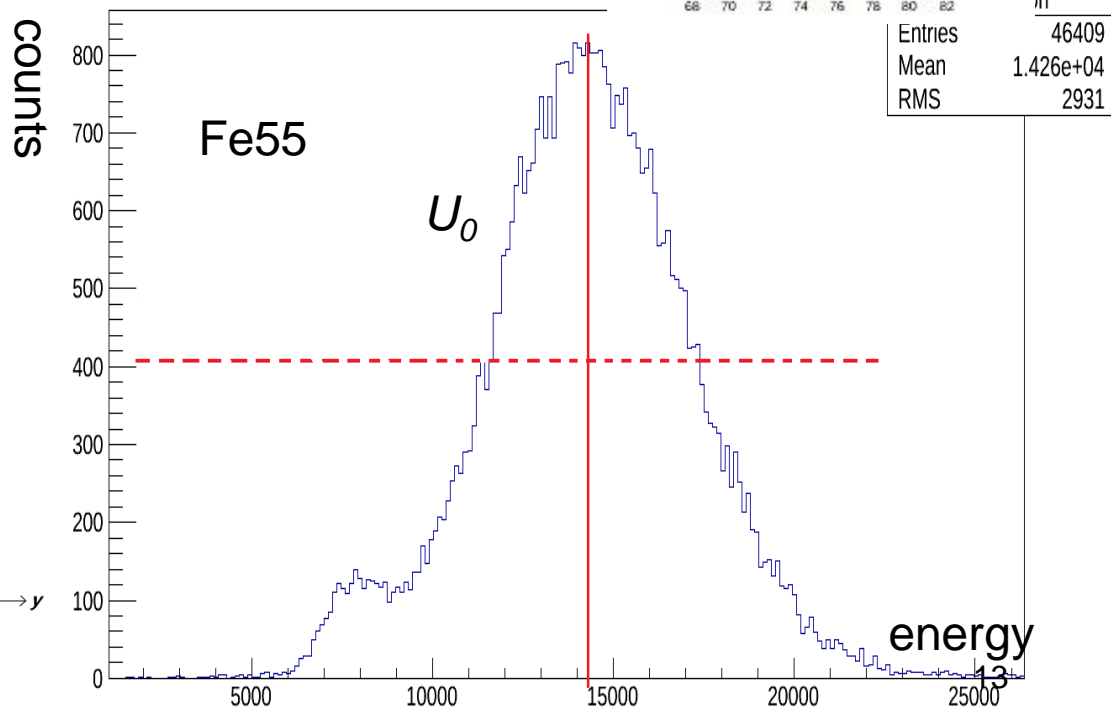
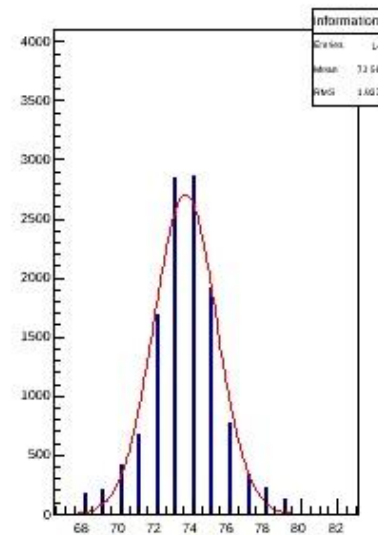
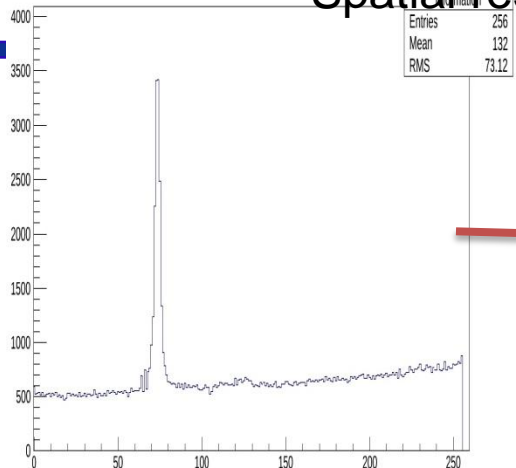
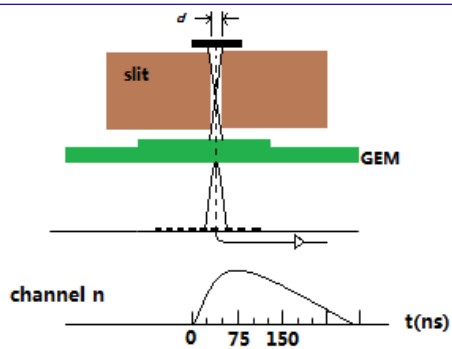
- Slit did not parallel to the readout strip strictly;



- Detector did not vertical to the beam strictly
The detector is little incline to the left side



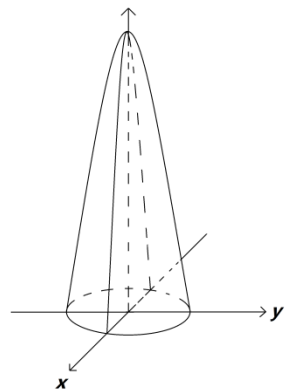
Spatial resolution and energy resolution.



- cut the baseline from the raw signal
- integral of the x axis and y axis
- add the result of x axis and y axis

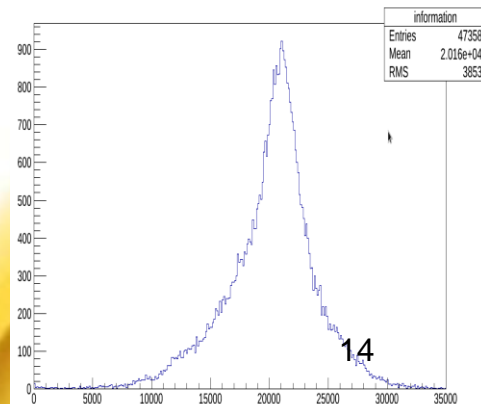
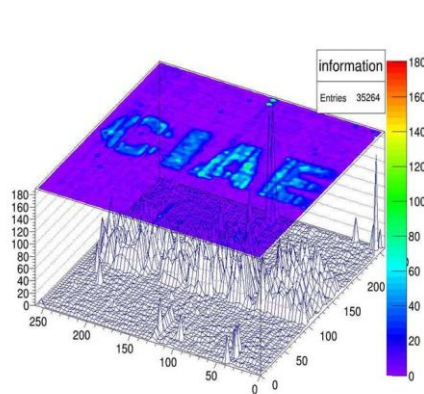
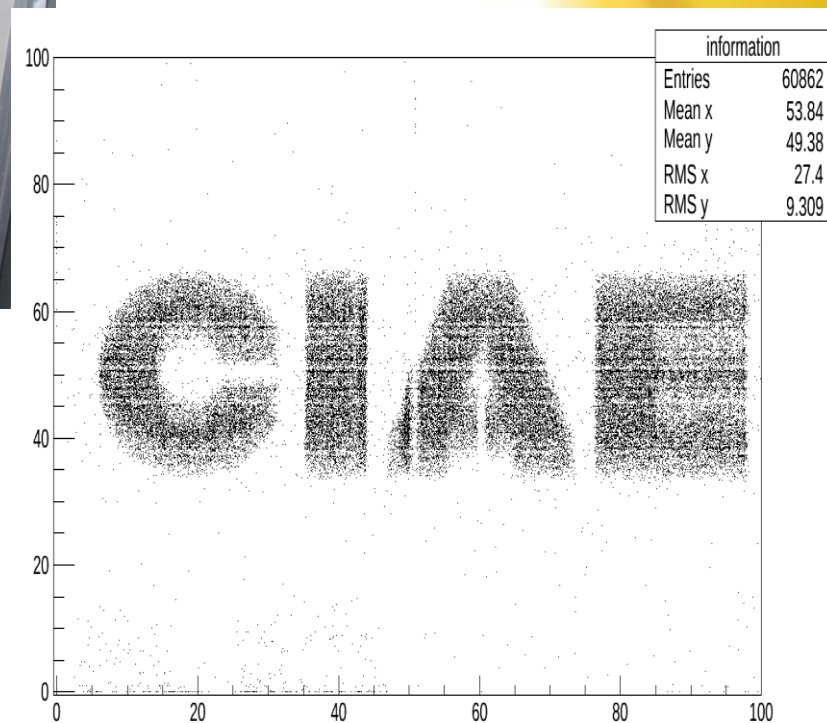
$$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta U_{1/2}}{U_0} = \frac{\Delta E}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon = 30.1\%$$





- X ray Energy: 10KeV;
- 256 channels for each dimension(512 channel in total);
- 4 APV FECs were used (2 for each dimension)



● Sample rate

The maximum sample rate is several KHz. The sample rate is very low.

APV: $277\text{KHz} * 141(1 \text{ frame}) * 12\text{bit}(12\text{bit ADC}) = 60\text{MB/s}$

V2718: 70MB/s (v2718 manual)

VME crate:

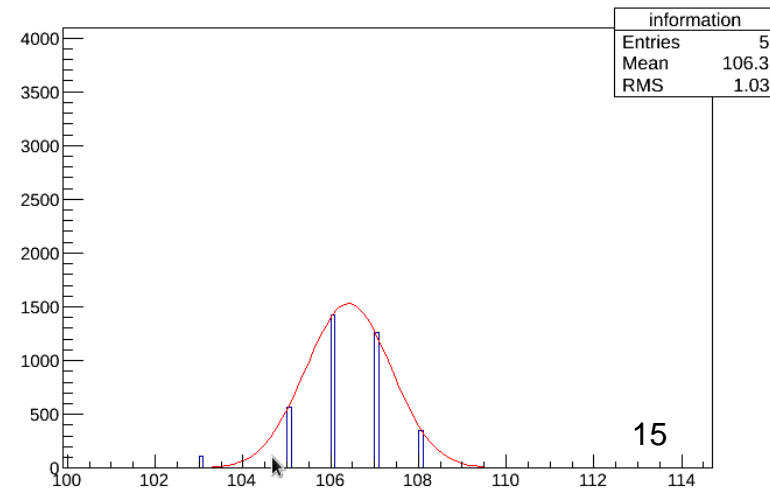
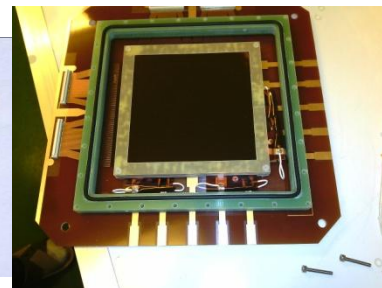
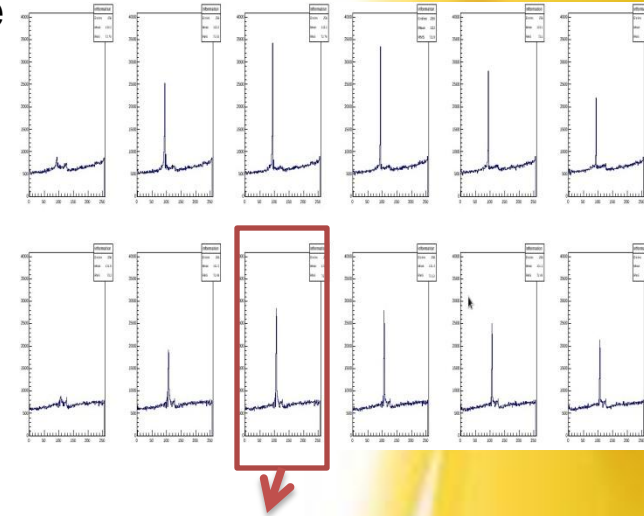
$80\text{Mb/s}(\text{VME64}) \quad 80\text{Mb}/(8 * 128) = 78\text{KHz}$

✓ improve Firmware;

✓ Data compression;

● The connection between APV and detector is not very reliable.

More reliable connector should be introduced in.



Summary and Plan

- The connection between GEM and APV is very poor.
- The sample rate is not very high.
 - ✓ VME crate and V2718 VME controller is not suitable for high rate application

When event rate is 200KHz

$200\text{KHz} \times 12\text{bit(ADC)} \times 128 = 37.5\text{MB/s}$

$37.5\text{MB/s} \times 16 = 225\text{MB/s}$

- Increase the sample rate;
- Test our system in BSRF (Beijing Synchrotron Radiation Facility);
- Neutron imaging;
- Cosmic ray imaging;
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Thank you for your attention !