Single Photon Detection with the Multi-anode CLAS12 RICH Detector

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CLAS12 RICH



INSTITUTIONS INFN (Italy) Bari, Ferrara, Genova, L.Frascati, Roma/ISS Jefferson Lab (Newport News, USA) Argonne National Lab (Argonne, USA) Duquesne University (Pittsburgh, USA) George Washington University (USA) Glasgow University (Glasgow, UK) Kyungpook National University, (Daegu, Korea) University of Connecticut (Storrs, USA) UTFSM (Valparaiso, Chile)

Goal kaon-pion separation up to 8 GeV/c (prototype results):



Photon Sensor: MA-PMT

MA-PMT

stun140

120

100

80

60

40

20

00

2

< 1 cm spatial resolution < 1 ns time resolution

Compatible with the low torus fringe field

Average MA-PMT gain $\sim 2.7 \ 10^6$ Corresponds to SPE ~ 400 fC



64 6x6 mm² pixels cost effective device

B, G

- High sensitivity on VIS towards UV light
- Mature and reliable technology
- Large Area (5x5 cm²)
- High packing density (89%)
- Fast response
- Expensive technology



Mean 2.69 10⁶



RICH Readout Electronics

Readout Electronics

Compact (matches sensor area) Modular Front-End (Mechanical adapter, ASIC, FPGA) Scalable fiber optic DAQ (TCP/IP or SSP) Tessellated (common HV, LV and optical fiber)









Tile power dissipation ~ 3.5 W





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RICH Front-End Electronics



Analog: Charge (1 fC) Digital: Time (1 ns)

Trigger latency (8 µs)

Optical ethernet (2.5 Gbps)

Trigger: external internal self

On-board pulser







Linear response

Multiplexed readout Limited holding time delays

Used for calibrations

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ADC Charge Measurement

Multiplexed readout up to 50 kHz

High resolution SPE spectrum

Viable for efficiency and gain monitors

In conjunction with timing, allows the study of PMT discharge and cross-talk









RICH Front-End Electronics



Analog: Charge (1 fC) Digital: Time (1 ns)

Trigger latency (8 µs)

Optical ethernet (2.5 Gbps)

Trigger: external internal self

On-board pulser





Digital response Working in saturated regime

64 parallel channel readout

8 μs FIFO and delays 1 ns time resolution



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TDC Digital Readout

During Acceptance tests

During Internal Pulser Calibration

Pedestal rms as seen by a test-point tdcrms 3 3 280 2.5 1 DAC ~ 2.2 mV 2.5 260 <PE>~800mV Threshold [DAC unit] 2 2 4 mV 240 Hit Efficiency 1.5 1.5 220 1 200 an an an Afrika na Airika (1966). An Air 0.5 cdd0.5 180 160 0 180 200 160 120 140 20 80 100 120 140 160 180 0 40 60 (ch+64*idx) Channel

As seen by **RICH** readout

Discrimination down to 20 fC, i.e. few % of SPE, allows sensor characterization

Optical and Electronic Cross-talk



Single-photon Discrimination



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Single Photon Electron Timing

Time over threshold relates to charge



Typical time-walk with charge



Channel by channel time calibration:

110





no walk



Occurency [#]

 10^{2}

Occupancy (#)

RICH Installation





Electronic Pedestals

PEDESTAL [DAC unit]





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Online Equalization

After equalization: distributions narrower and less sensitive to the common threshold saturate signals and cross-talk well separate

Before equalization

After equalization



black: high threshold

red: intermediate threshold

green: low threshold

Single Photon Time Analysis



CLAS12 Reconstructed Time and Position:

Photons are traced using information from other CLAS12 detectors

RICH Measured Time and Position: Defined by the RICH DAQ

Good photons should match in time and space

Time analysis allows to separate spurious signals



Time Calibration



Single-photon Time Resolution

Single-photon time resolution better than the 1 ns specification



before time-walk correction

after time-walk correction

Cherenkov Photon Reconstruction

Example of signal hits identified by time consistent with CLAS12 reconstruction



Direct Cherenkov Photons

About 18 photons for a center ring (no reflection accounted for)

Consistent with the TDR projection

Preliminary single photon Cherenkov angle resolution = 6 mrad

Close to the 4.5 mrad goal despite No alignment Nominal (no real) optical property



In principle enough for a Cherenkov resolution at track level of $\sigma = \sigma_1/VN \approx 1.5$ mrad

Application: Modular RICH @EIC

Compact and modular RICH indipendent elements





H13700 to reach the 3 mm spatial resolution

See Xiaochun He talk

TDC entries [#]









Application: SiPM Arrays



Test of SiPM with RICH electronics





Application: DIRC @ GlueX



Conclusions

CLAS12 RICH designed to provide hadron identification in the 3 to 8 GeV/c momentum range A hybrid-optic design has been adopted to minimize the instrumented area to about 1 m²

Flat-panel multi-anode PMTs are being used for the first module SiPMs are being investigated for the second module



Multi purpose electronics: in use also for GlueX DIRC and EIC R&D