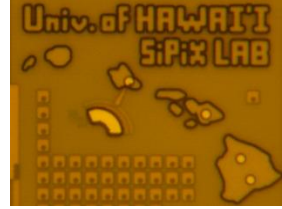


Hawaii Activities

- Bandwidth/sampling analysis of fast PMT pulses
- Test structures for 3rd ASIC submission



Juaquin Anderson

Matt Andrew

Tom Browder

Michael Cooney

Xin Gao

James Kennedy

Luca Macchiarulo

Kurtis Nishimura

Louis Ridley

Jamal Rorie

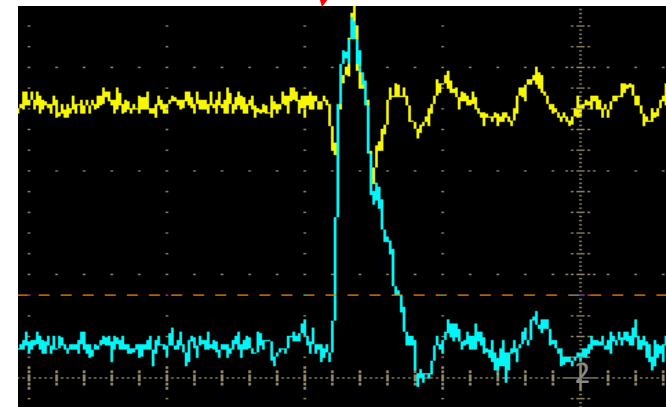
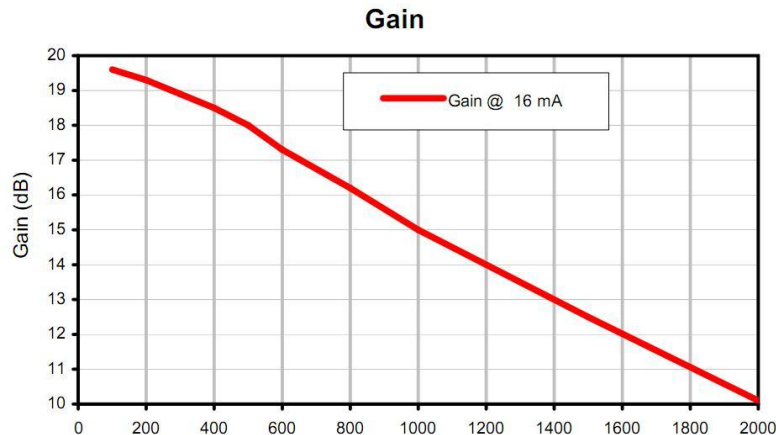
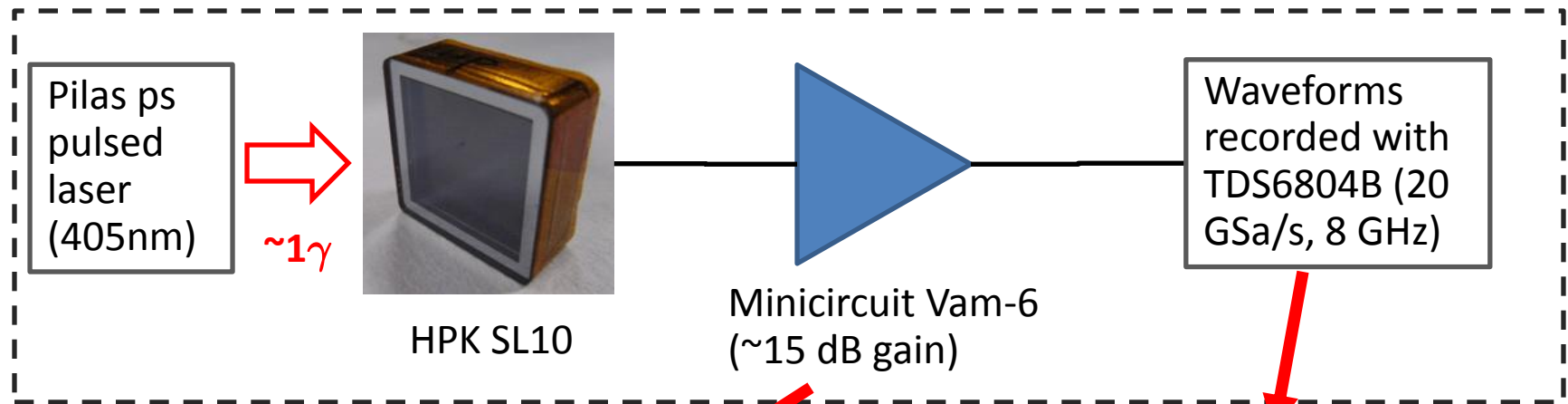
Larry Ruckman

Gary Varner

13-APR-2010 LAPPD Meeting

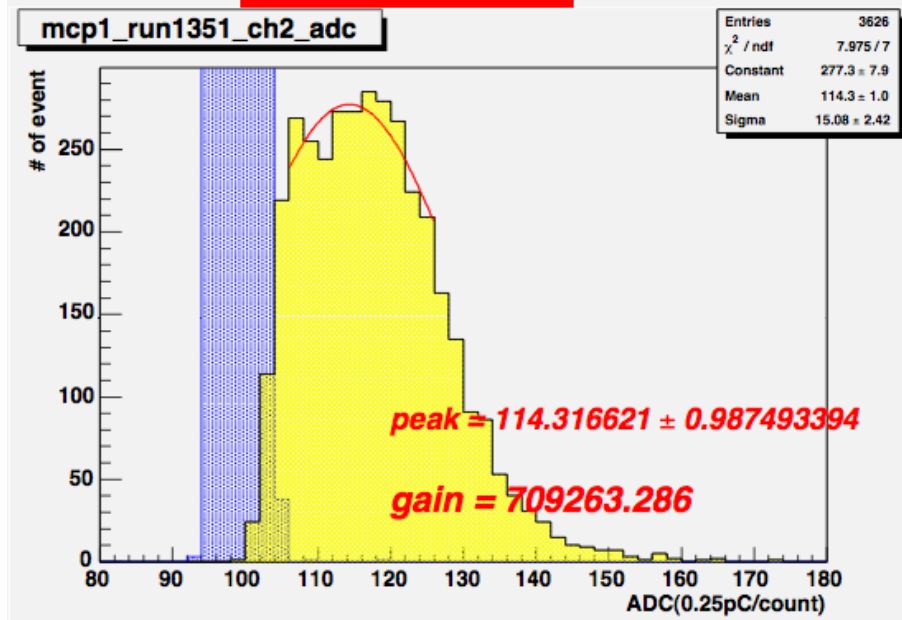
Analysis of Fast PMT Pulses

- Single photon test waveforms have been previously shown from the Hamamatsu SL10.
- Setup:

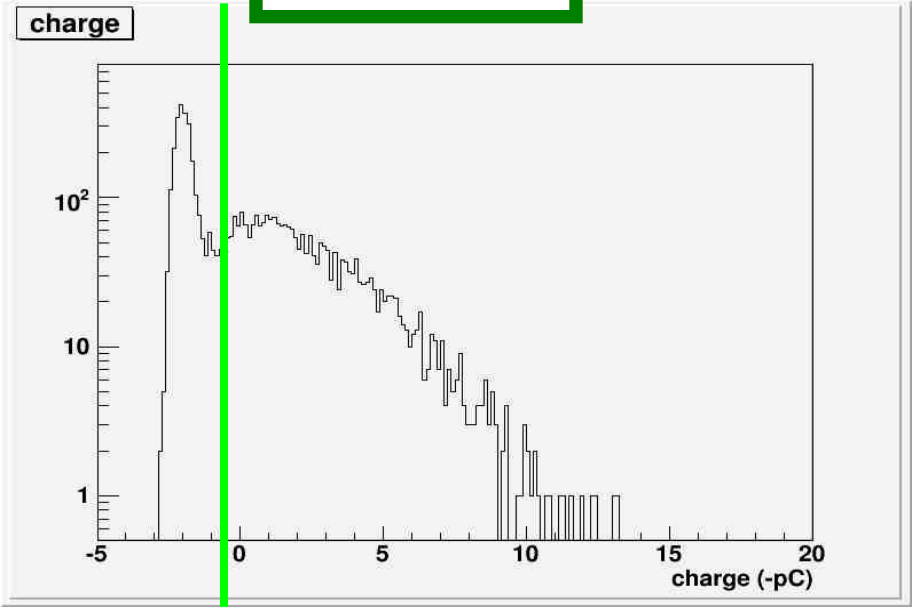


ADC Distributions

Nagoya



Hawai'i



- Nagoya: larger gain for the external amplifier
- Hawai'i: recorded every waveform (even if no signal)

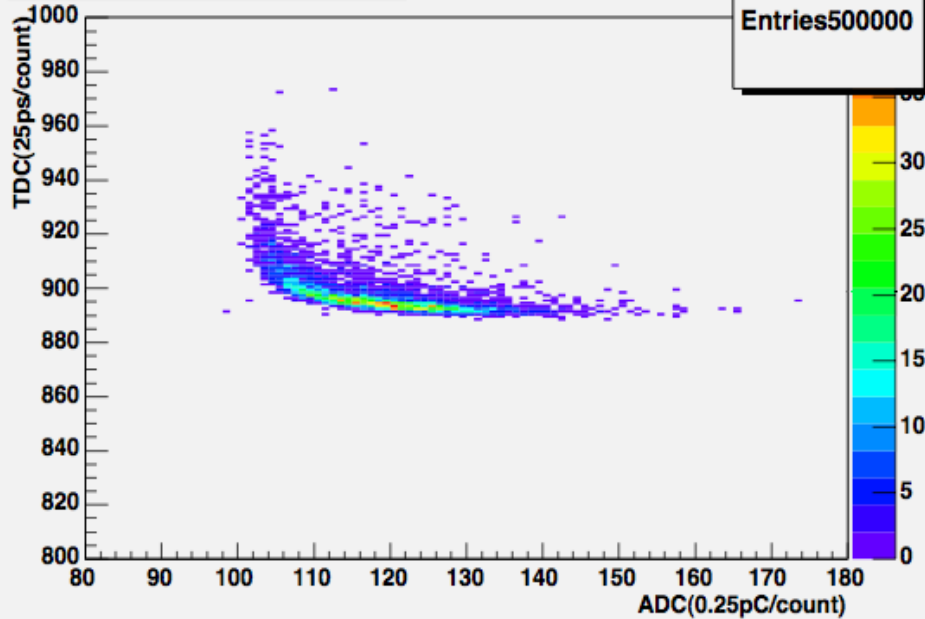
ADC vs TDC Distributions

Nagoya

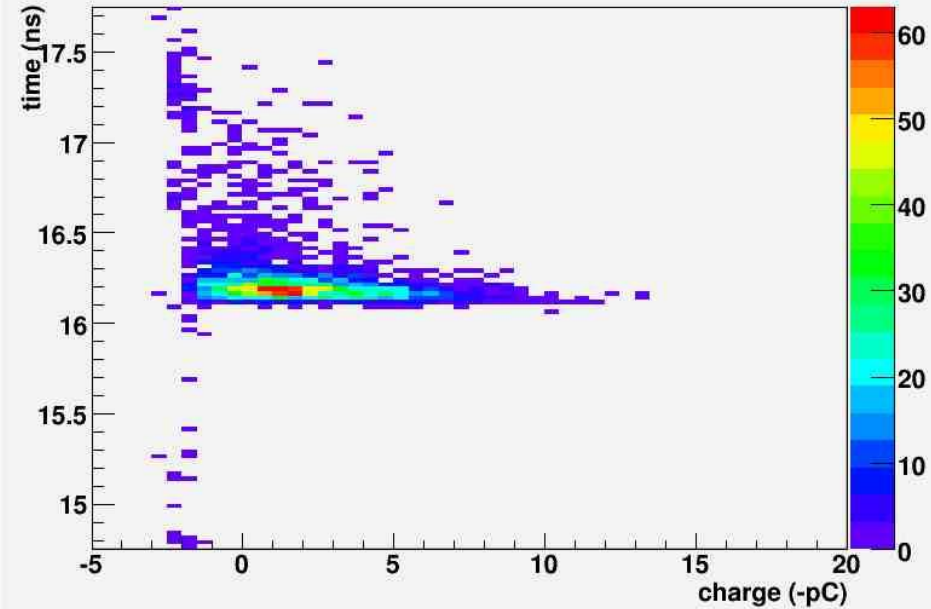
Hawai'i

run1351_ch2_tdc_vs_adc

Entries500000



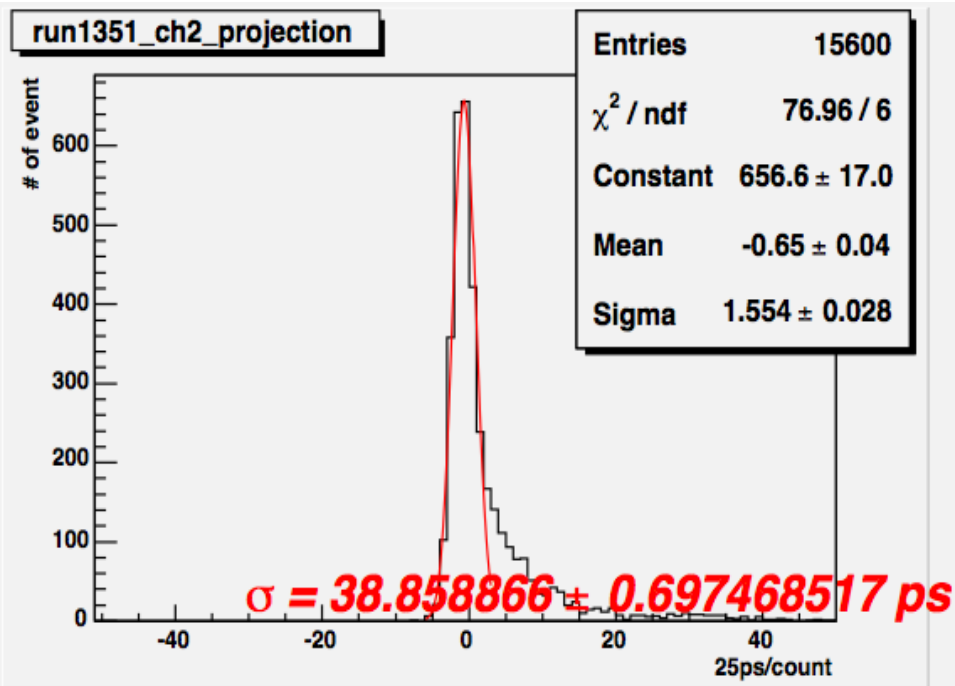
charge versus time



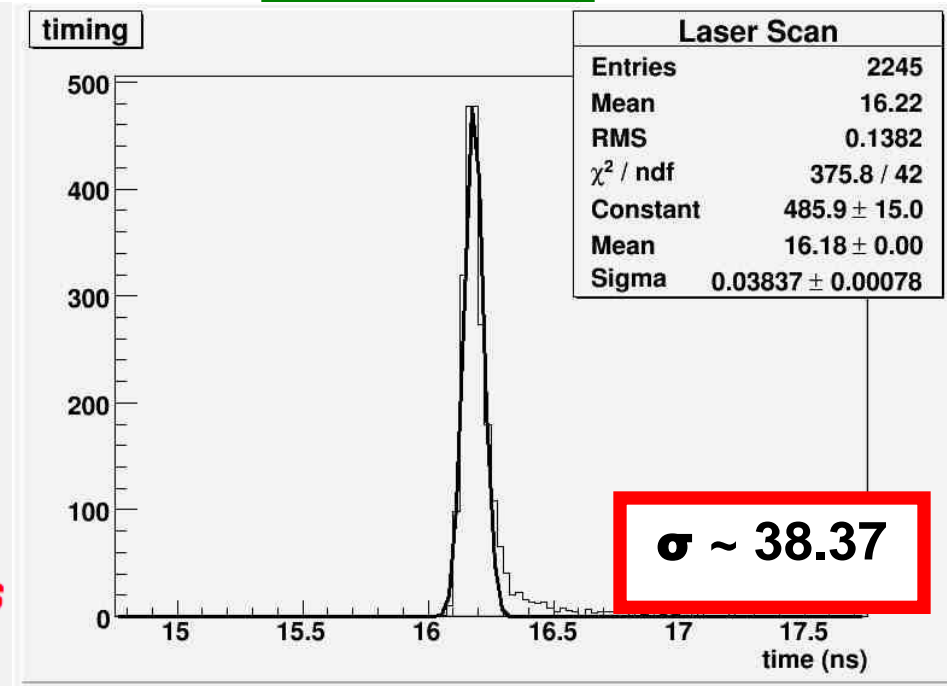
- Nagoya: time-walk correction performed
 - time is measured by CFD
- Hawai'i: no time-walk correction performed
 - time is measured by interpolating the leading edge threshold crossing using waveform data
 - Threshold set to 50% of the peak voltage for each event

TDC Distributions (Single Photon Timing)

Nagoya



Hawai'i

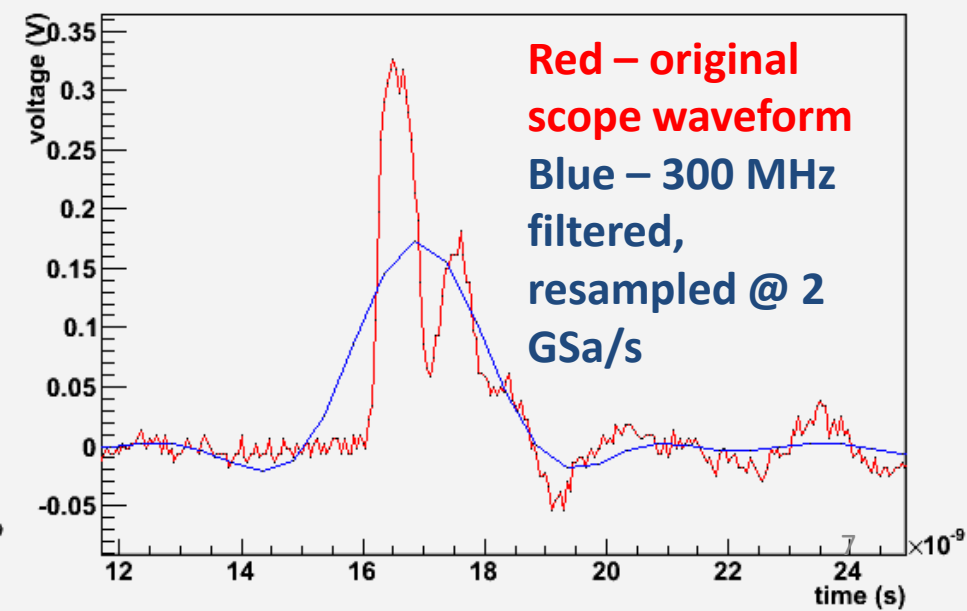
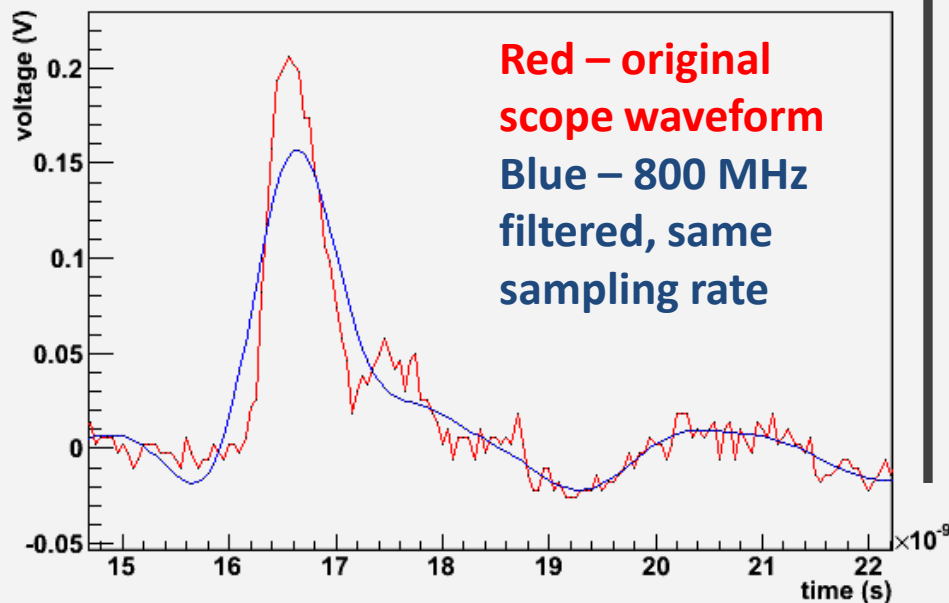
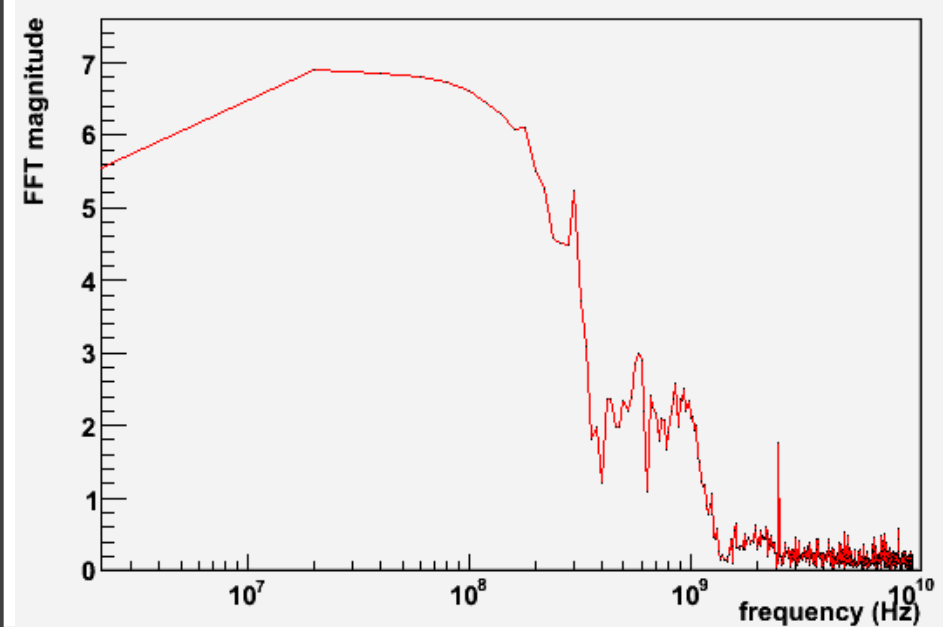
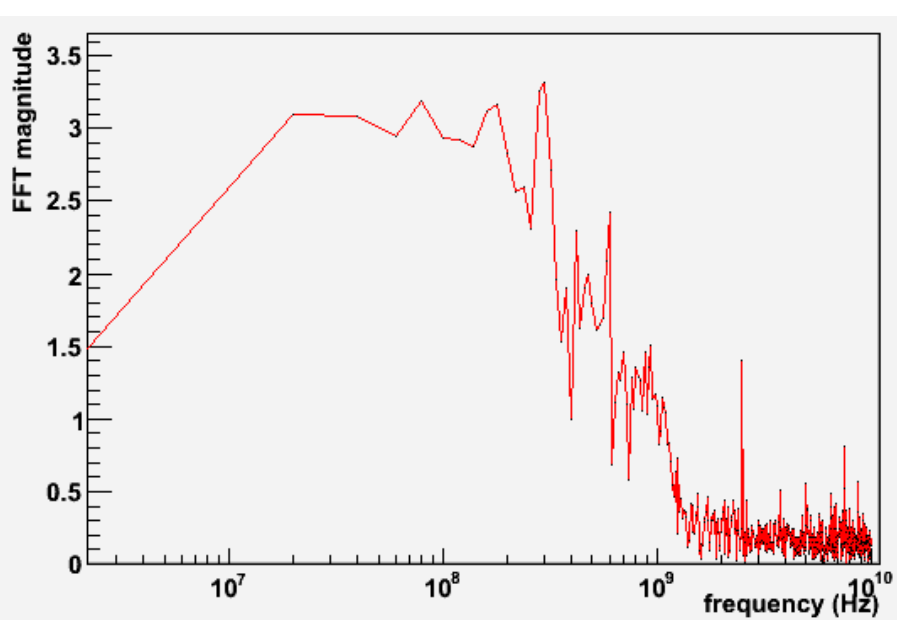


- Nagoya & Hawai'i measurement agree with each other
- Hawai'i has less of a tail in distribution
 - Less overall TDC RMS

Updated Analysis

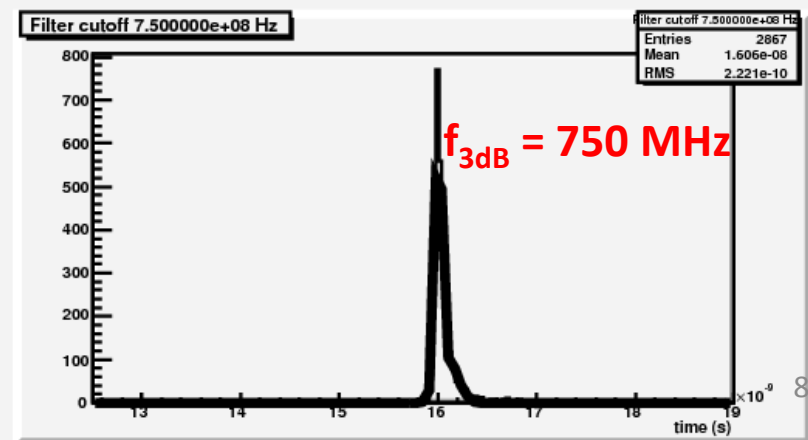
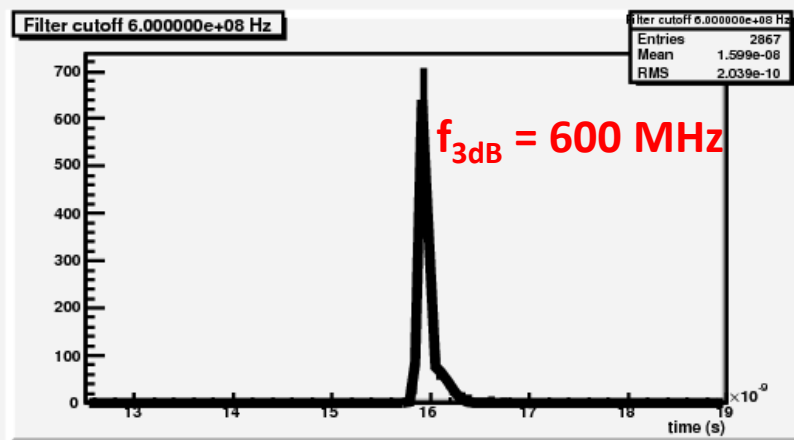
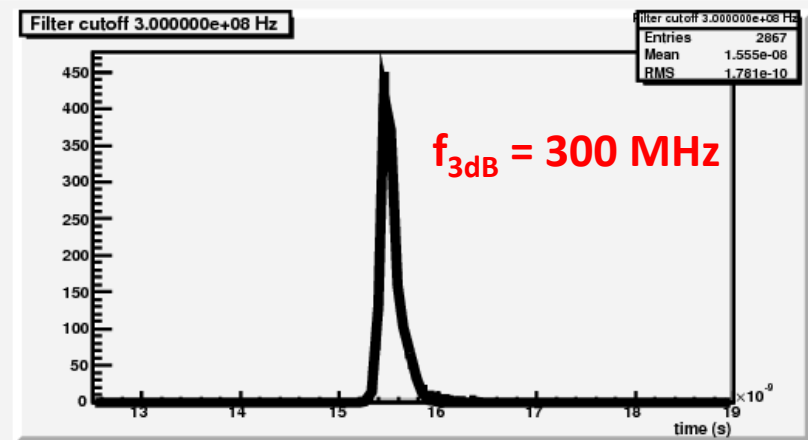
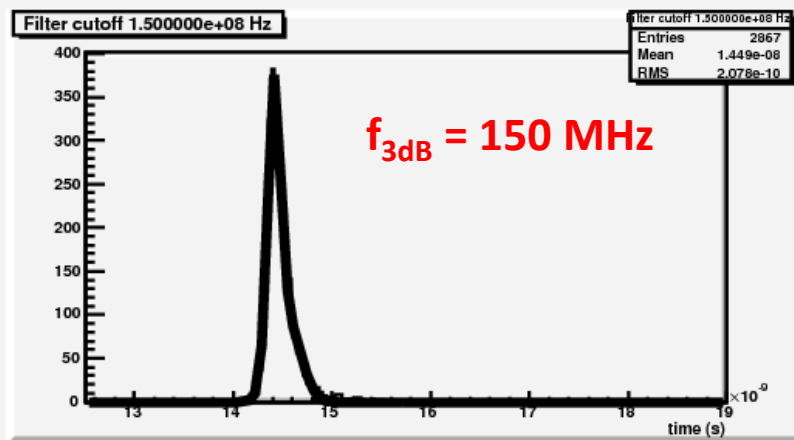
- Previous analysis used waveforms “as-is” from the scope.
- What happens if we have lower bandwidth and/or a lower sampling rate.
 - To test, for example, expected performance from a waveform digitizing ASIC.
- New analysis steps:
 1. Take FFT of the raw scope waveform
 2. Apply low pass filter with varying 3dB points to simulate bandwidth limitations.
 - In this analysis, we use a 4th order Butterworth filter, but we can explore others, for example simulated frequency response of a waveform digitizing ASIC.
 3. Transform back to the time domain
 4. Downsample to simulate lower sampling rate.
 - We take every Nth point, with initial offset randomly chosen from 0 to N-1. We can make this more sophisticated as well, but interesting to start.
 5. Perform timing measurement similar to before.
 - We find the time to reach 30% of the measured peak voltage.

Sample Spectra, Waveforms

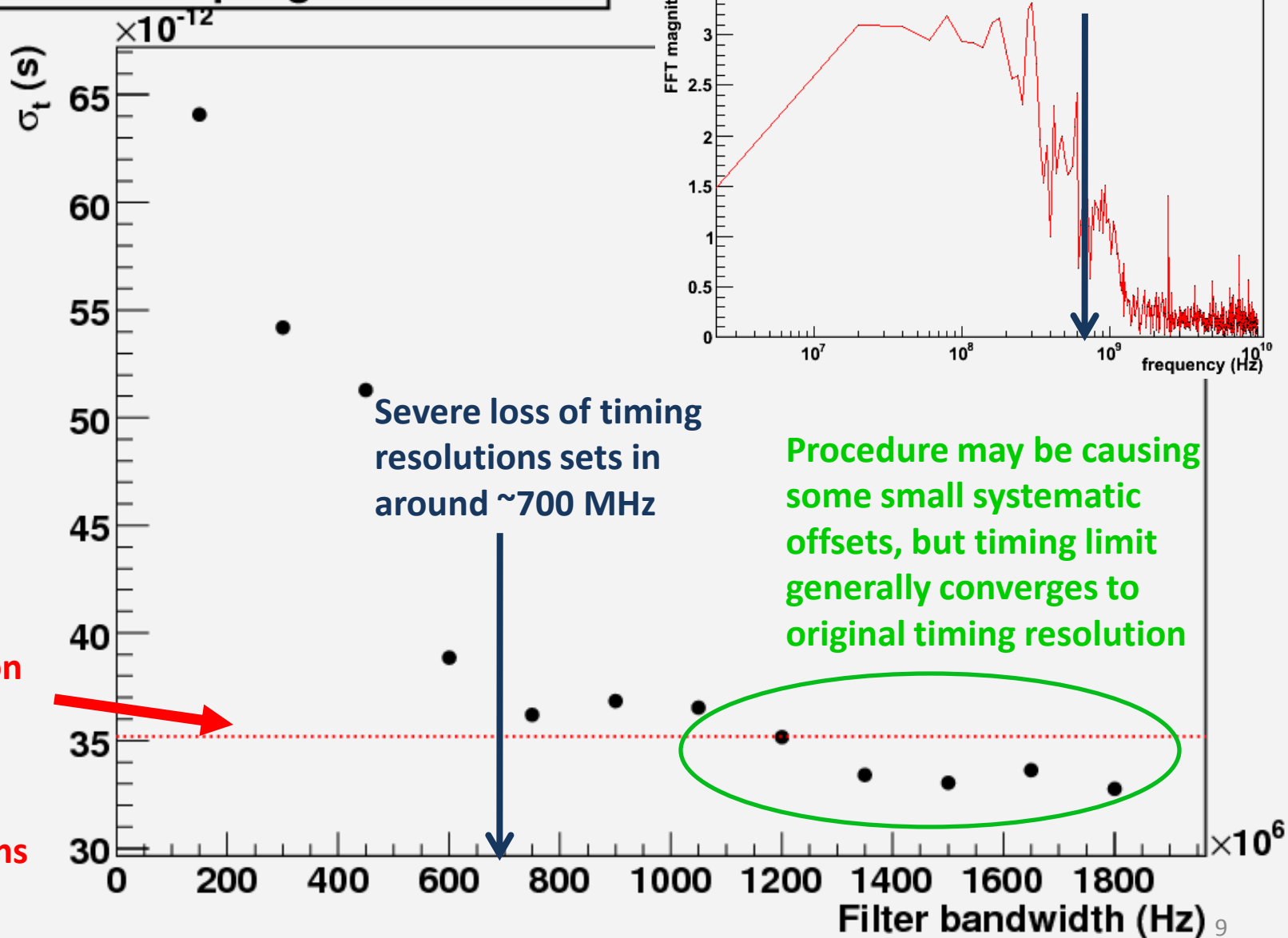


Single Photon Timing Resolutions

- Double Gaussian fits to the distribution of calculated times (using 30% of peak voltage method)
- Time resolution is σ of the narrow Gaussian.
- Example fits @ 10 GSa/s downsampling:

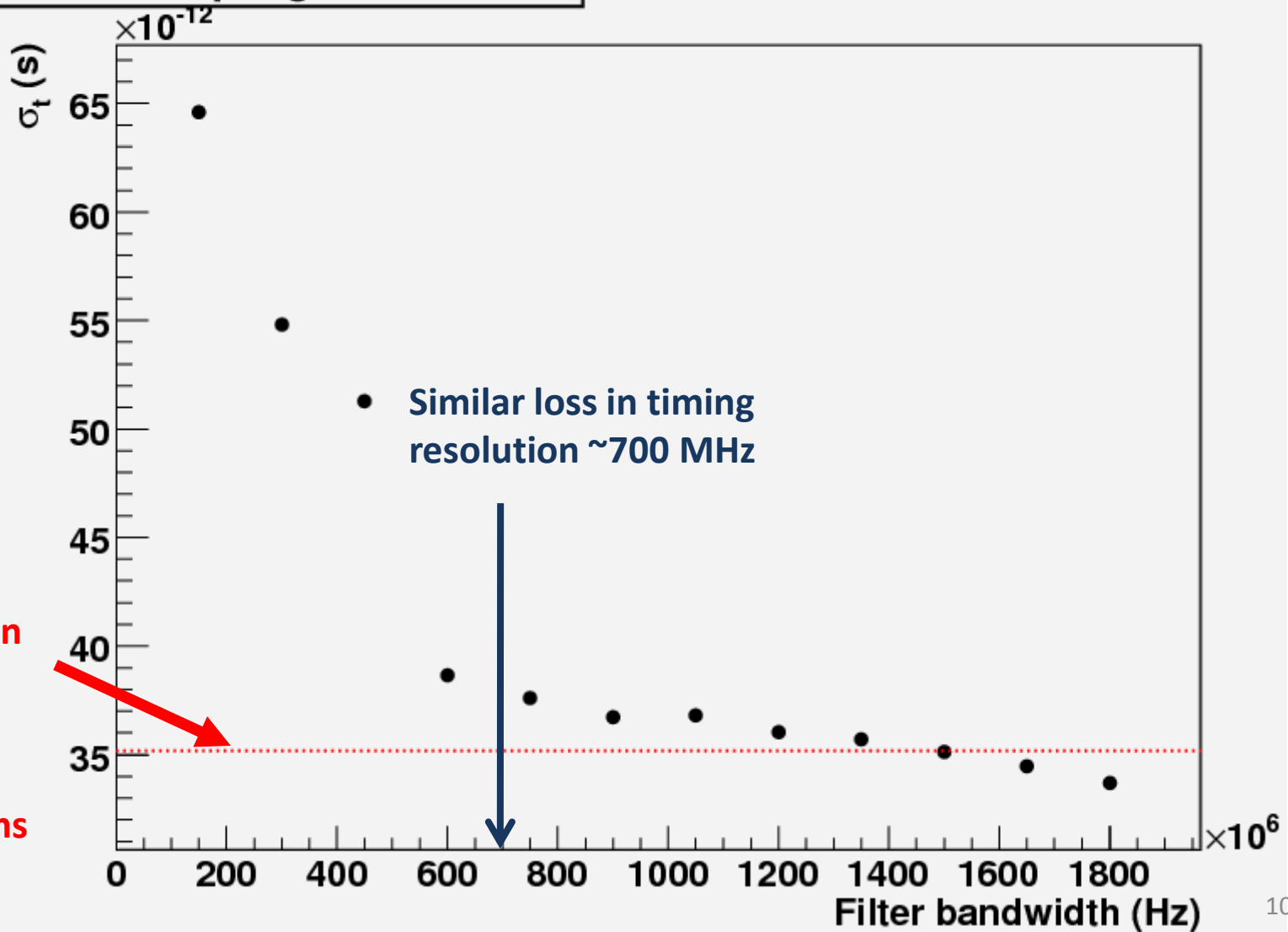


Downsampling to 10.0 GSa/s



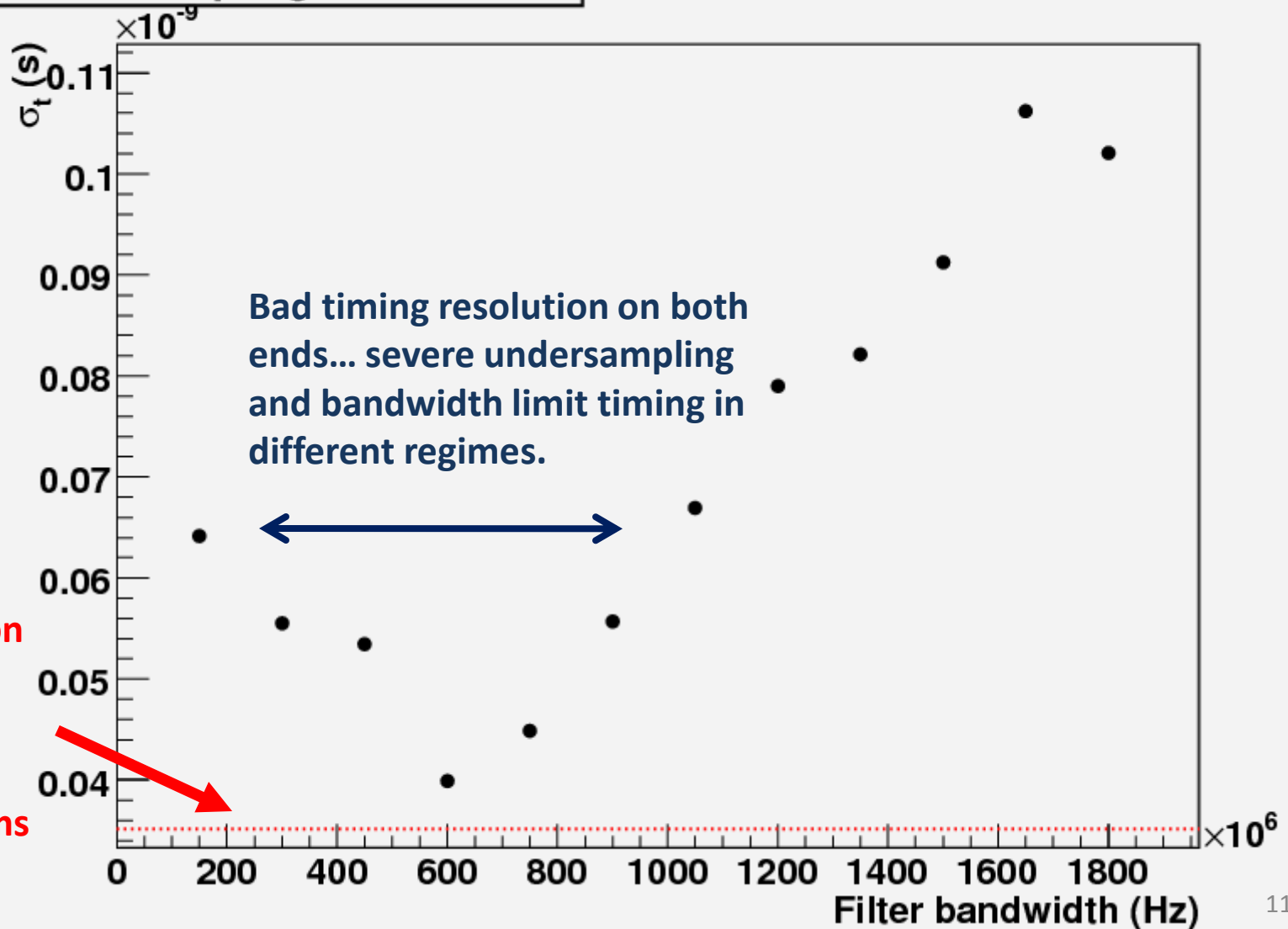
Resolution
using
original
scope
waveforms

Downsampling to 4.0 GSa/s



Resolution
using
original
scope
waveforms

Downsampling to 2.0 GSa/s



Analysis Summary & Future Work

- Preliminary analysis results indicate for a fast PMT (in this case the HPK SL10, single photon $\sigma_t \sim 35$ ps), the important part of the signal for timing is all $\lesssim 700$ MHz.
 - (Provided that the sampling rate is adequate.)
- This type of analysis could be useful to determine optimal or adequate bandwidths and/or sampling rates.
- As needed, can implement:
 - More realistic responses
 - More sophisticated downsampling estimates

Hawaii Contributions for 3rd ASIC Submission

- Test structures planned for inclusion in the next ASIC submission:
 - Matt Andrew: Ring oscillator, high speed flip flop
 - Wei Cai: Charge sensitive amplifier
 - Mike Cooney: High speed LVDS transceiver
 - Kurtis Nishimura: Analog switch into waveform sampling array (high bandwidth)
 - Larry Ruckman: Analog switch for sampling cell ➔ storage cell
- Design review: tentatively April 28th.