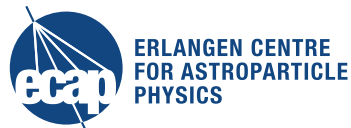


CHEC Concept for the Cherenkov Telescope Array

ERLANGEN CENTRE
FOR ASTROPARTICLE
PHYSICS

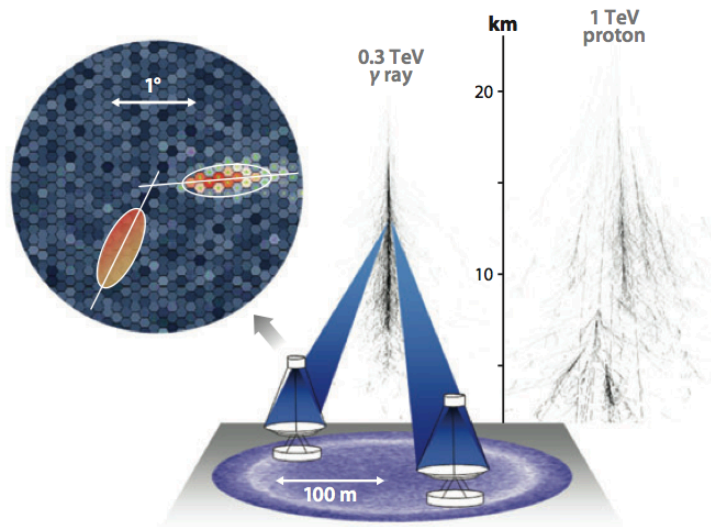
12.10.2015

Manuel Kraus

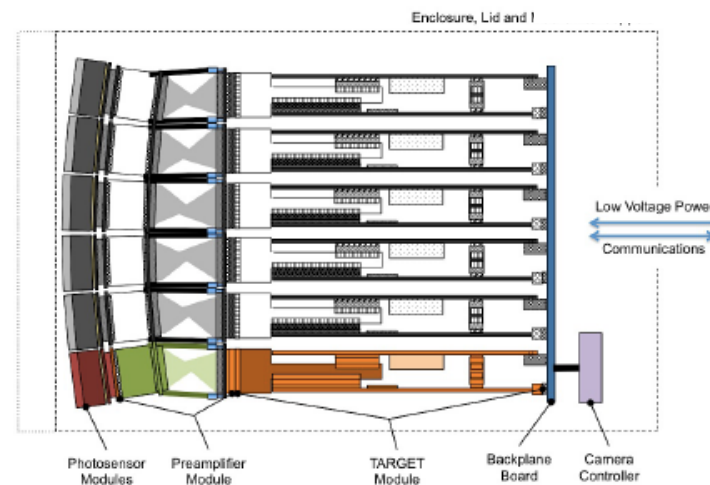




Cherenkov Telescopes – From Air Shower to Voltage Pulse



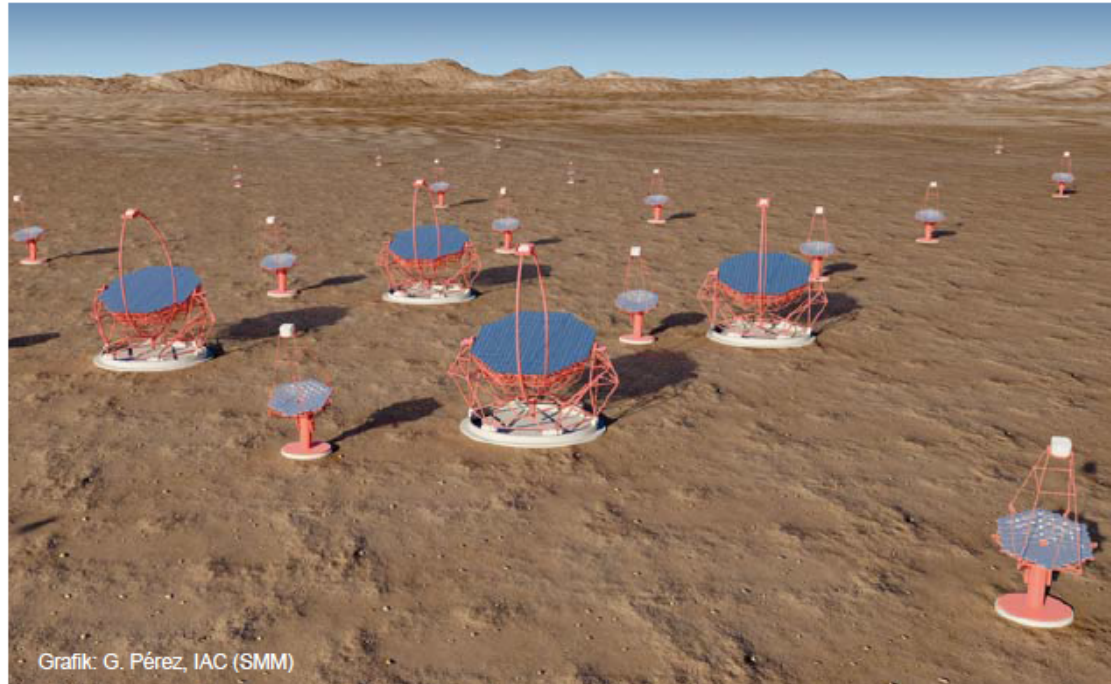
- Cosmic rays generate air showers in the atmosphere
- Cherenkov photons hit pixel (PMTs) of cherenkov telescope camera
- Voltage pulse as output signal from PMT
→ Input signal for readout electronics





Compact High Energy Camera (CHEC) Concept for CTA

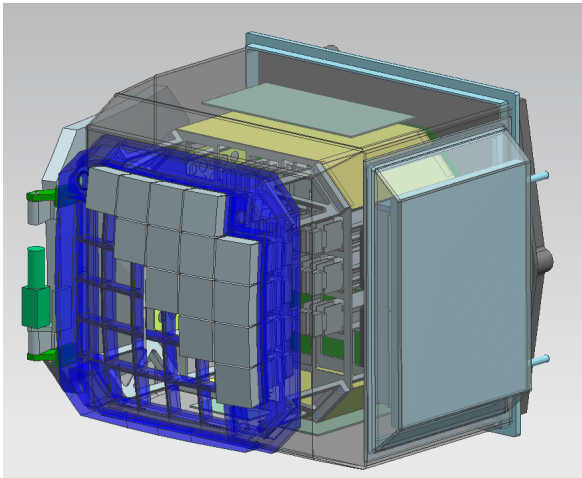
The Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA)



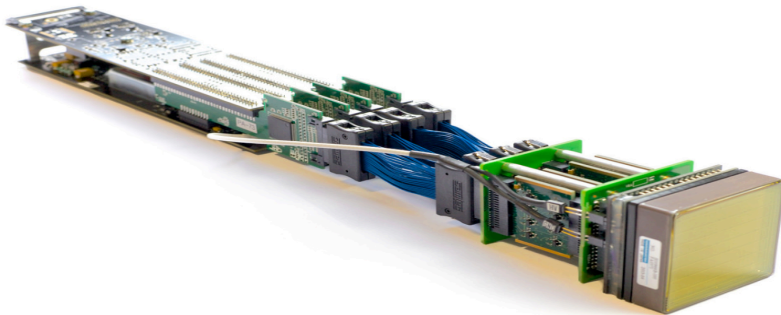
Grafik: G. Pérez, IAC (SMM)

- Future ground based gamma ray experiment with > 100 telescopes
- Multiple types of telescopes together cover the energy range from 10 GeV to above 100 TeV
- Big array of telescopes \rightarrow Costs / pixel matters !

CHEC Concept

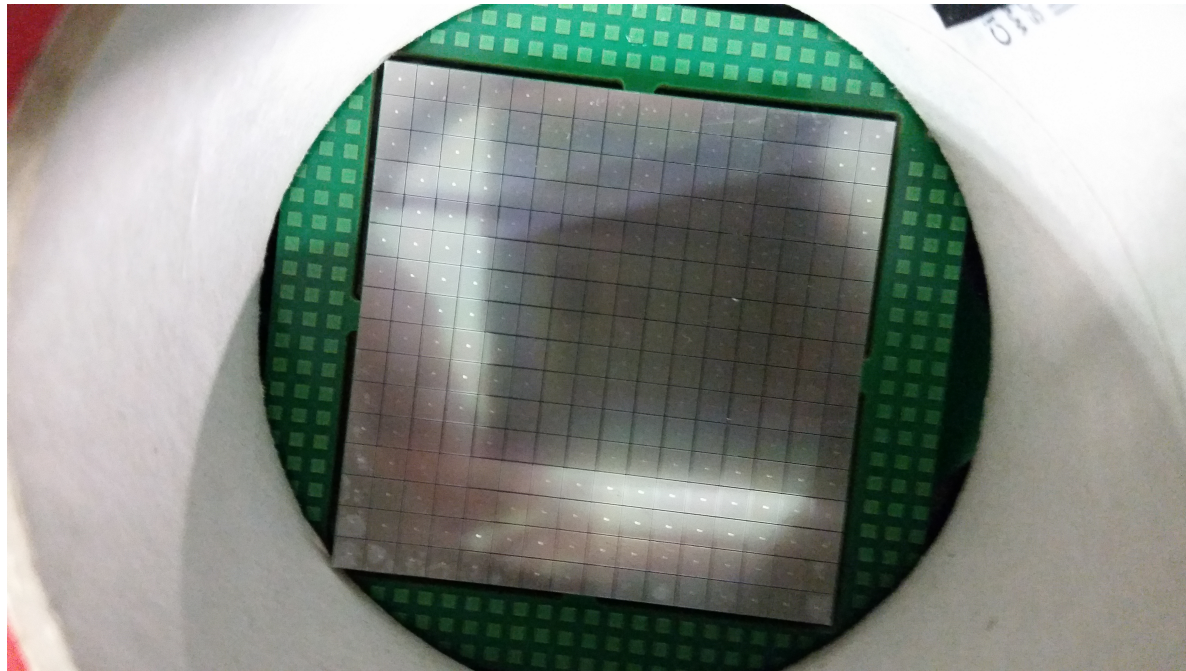


- Camera concept for one type of CTA telescope
- One camera features 2048 Silicon Photomultipliers (SiPm) → 2048 channels per camera
- TARGET 7 readout module for sampling and digitization
- One Target 7 module → 4 TARGET 7 ASICs
- → 4 * 16 channels



Silicon Photomultipliers

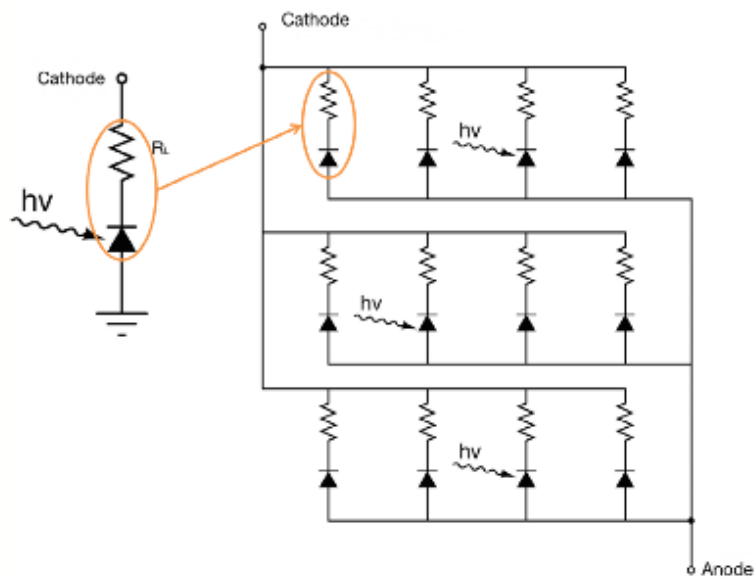
- Silicon p-n junction driven with reverse bias
- If reverse bias exceeds breakdown voltage
 - Avalanche breakdown
 - No information about number of photons



Using several thousand p-n junctions in parallel per pixel
→ Photon counting possible

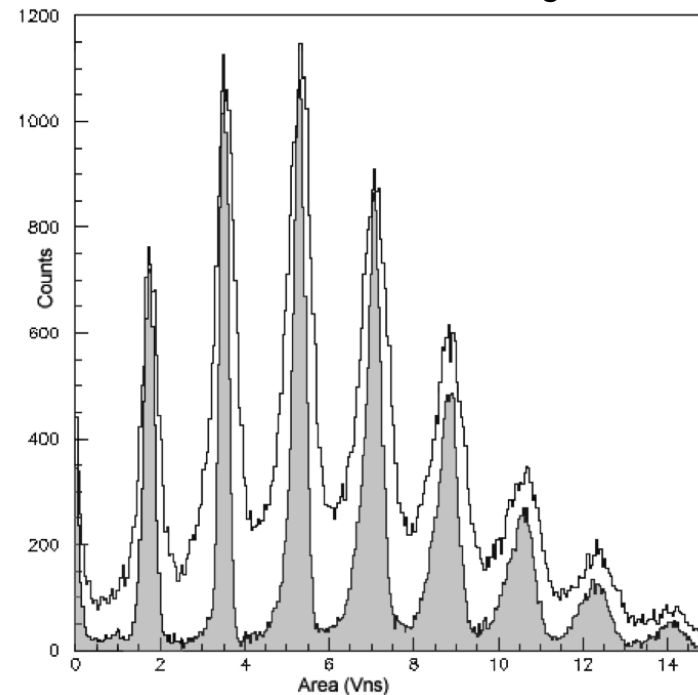
Silicon Photomultipliers

SensL



SiPM network with quenching resistors

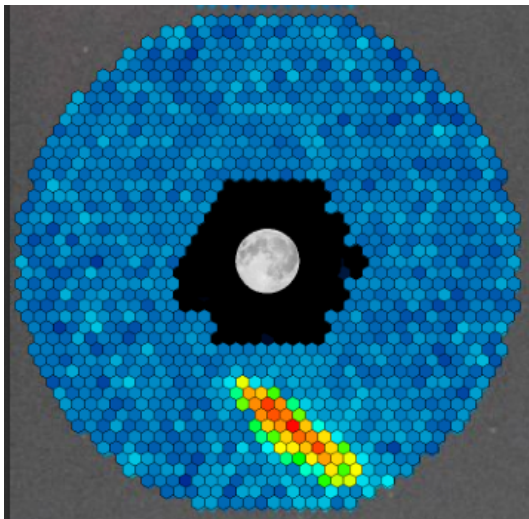
P.K. Lightfoot et al.



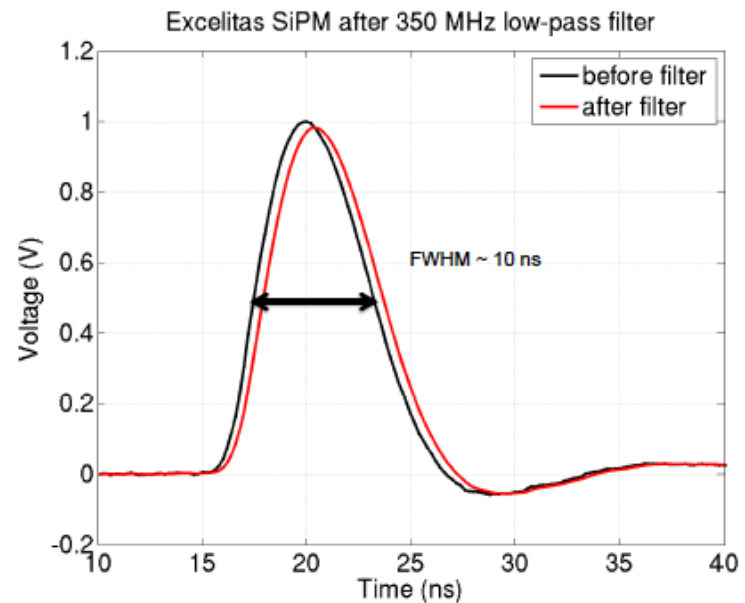
Single photon peaks from SiPM

Silicon Photomultipliers

Photo: D. Dorner, T. Krähenbühl

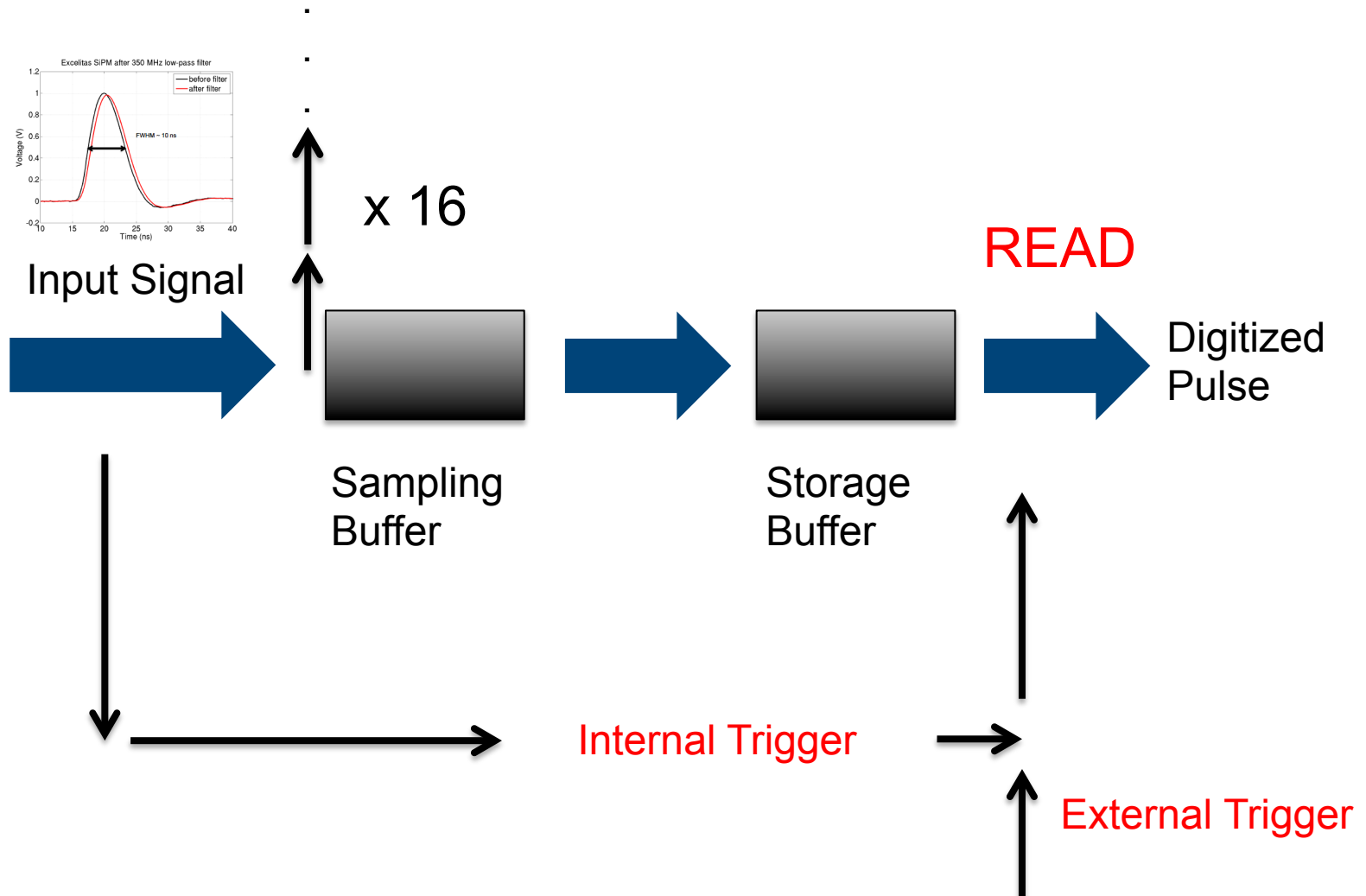


Advantage of SiPMs:
Observation during full moon
possible
→ higher duty cycle

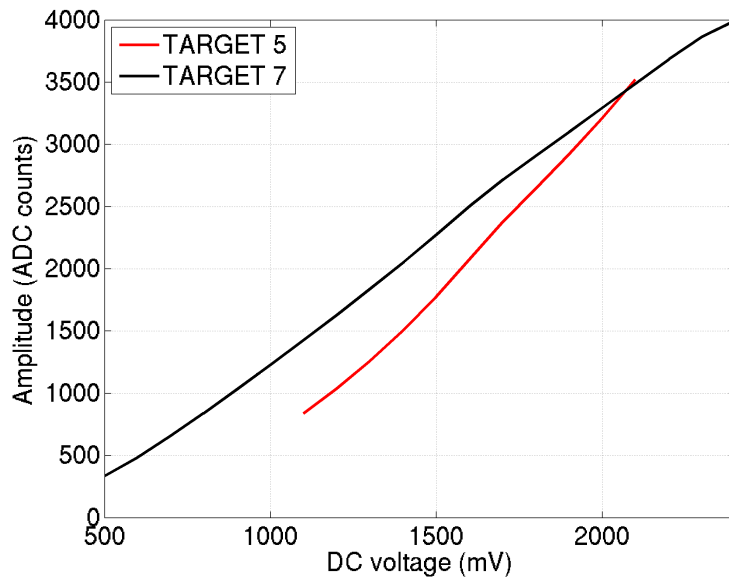


Voltage pulse from SiPM after
amplification and shaping
→ Input signal to readout
electronics

TARGET 7 ASIC Architecture



TARGET 7 Features

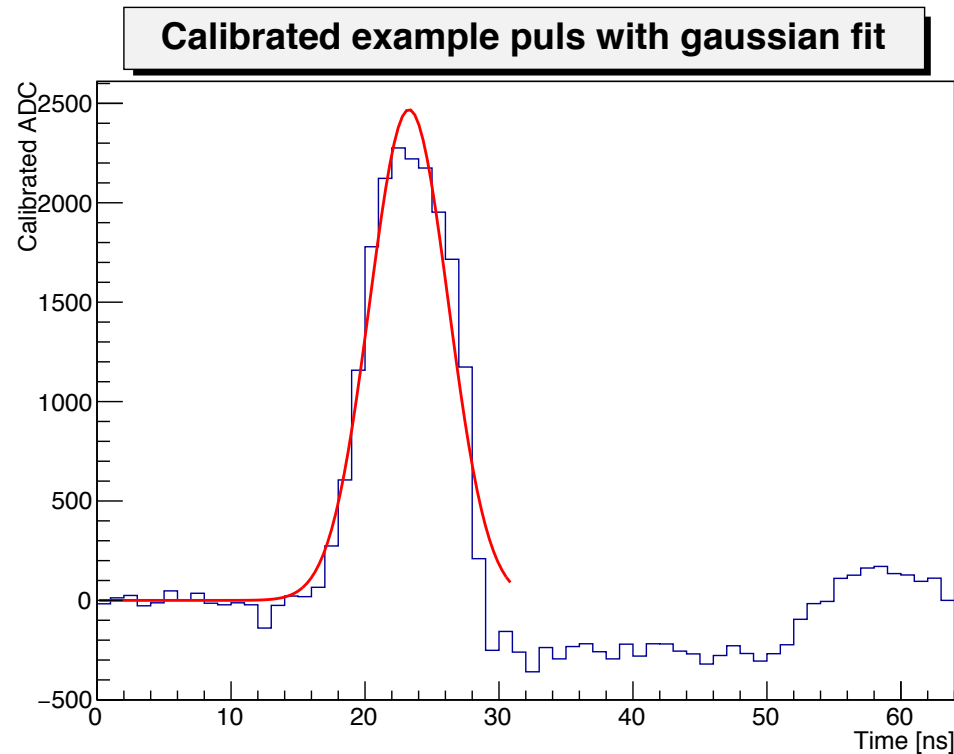


- Configurable sampling rate (up to 2 GSamples/s)
- Deep analog buffer: 16384 samples per channel → 16 μ s for 1 GSamples/s
- Dynamic range of transfer function: ~ 800 p.e.
- Internal and external Trigger
- Low cost / channel (~ 20 \$ / channel for full module with PreAmplifier)

The top of the slide features a dark blue header with a faint, large Erlang logo in the background. The logo consists of the word "erlang" in a stylized, rounded font, with a circular element behind it containing lines that suggest a globe or a network.

Performance Testing in Erlangen

Performance of Sampling Circuit

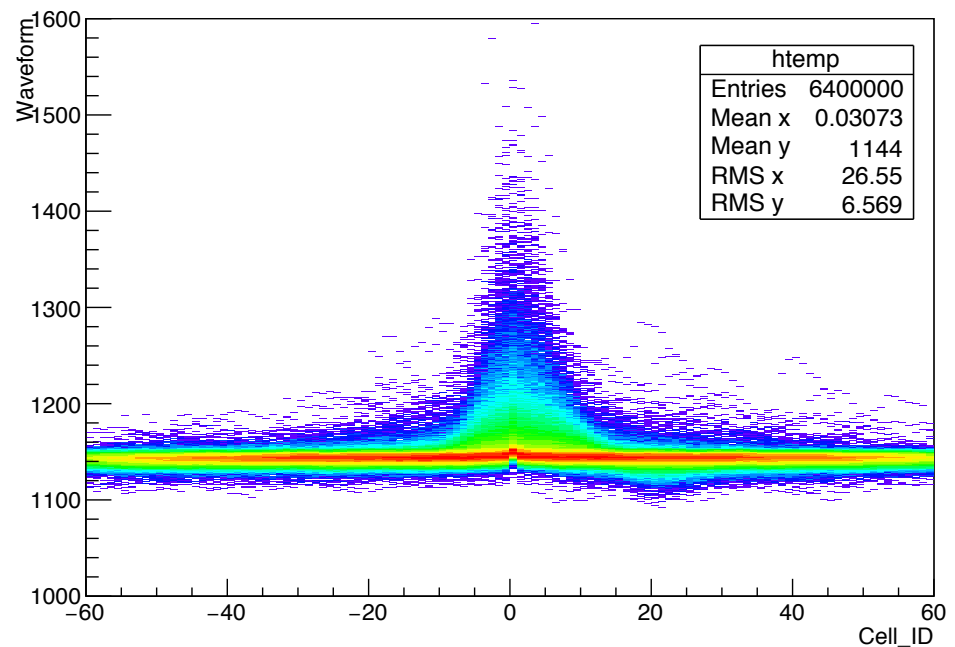


- Observable of interest: Integral of pulse (charge)
- How to extract charge efficiently and deal with saturated pulses?

First SIPM measurements

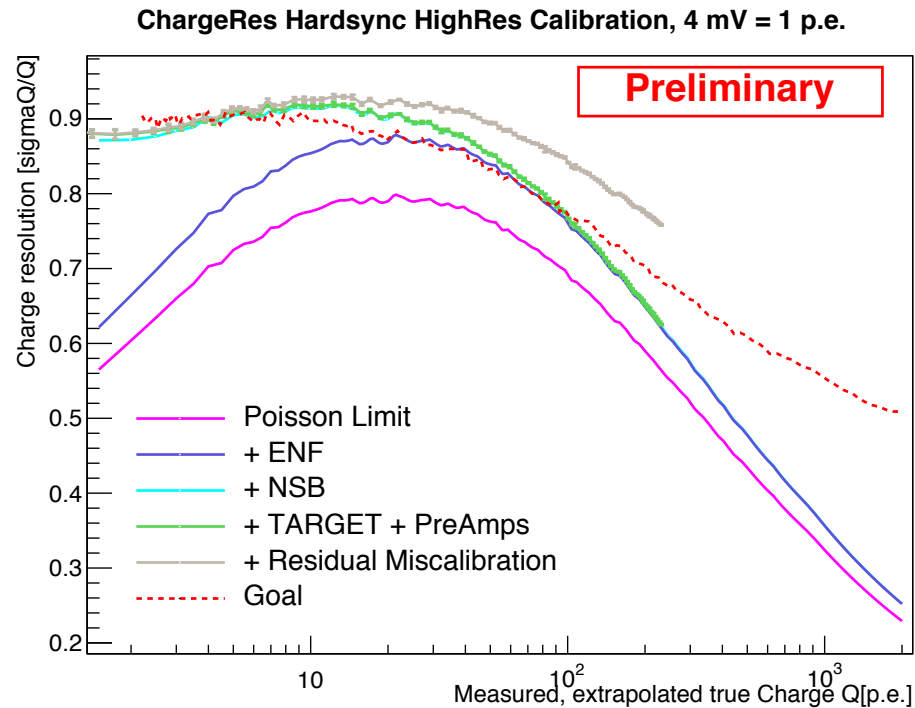


Waveform:Cell_ID-Max_Element_Bin



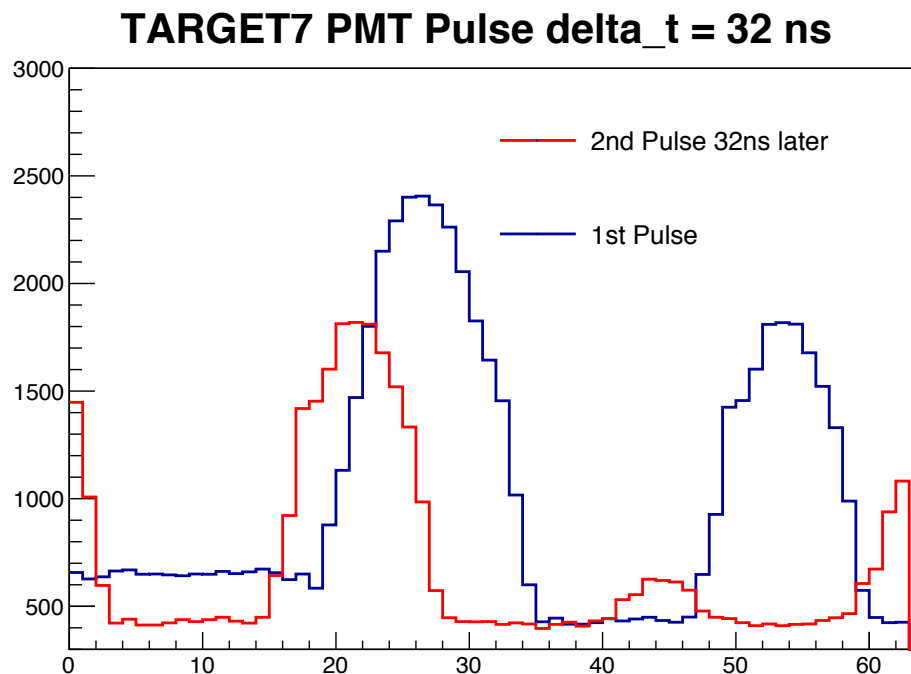
Positive: Pulses have “correct” shape and “look nice”
 Negative: SIPM module too noisy, no single pe spectra visible → SIPM quality will improve (only mechanical samples so far)

Charge Resolution



- Dynamic range of TARGET 7 up to ~ 600 p.e.
- Goal for TARGET 7 module: ~ 2000 p.e. \rightarrow Need to extract correct charge from saturated pulse

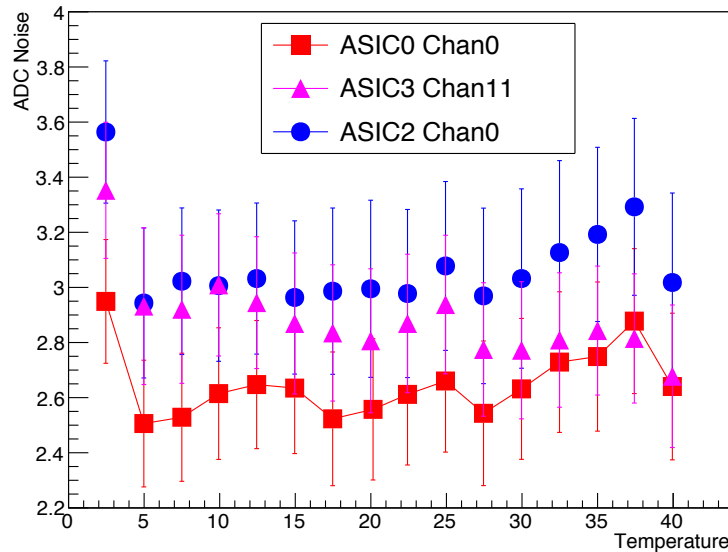
Deadtime measurements



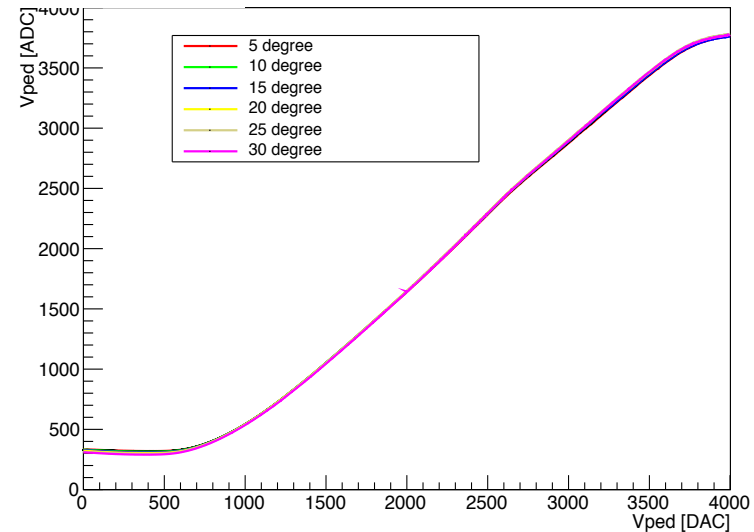
- Sampling does not stop when reading out (like HESS)
- Deadtime free with duty cycle of 99.997 % @ 1 kHz
- TARGET can deal with mean rates up to 10 kHz

Temperature Dependence Measurements

ADC Noise vs. Temperature averaged over 13 blocks



Temp. dependence of transferfunctions ASIC0 Chan0 (averaged over 13 blocks)



- According to CTA requirements observation window ranges from 15 to 40 degree
- Electronic noise and transfer functions seem to be stable in this regime

Towards TARGETC and CCTV

- Switch from integrated to companion (CCTV) trigger circuit
- Even further reduce noise
- Keep or enhance TARGET 7 dynamic range
- Trigger circuit can easily be replaced if needed
- First contact to TARGETC last week =)

Thank you for your attention!