

# Electronics for Fast Vertex Position Measurement

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DOE SBIR Phase II

Award DE-SC0001675

# Introduction

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Company background

Vertex position measurement

Phase II project

Plans and questions



## **Founded 1994**

- Focus on high performance data acquisition electronics
- Other work includes video data processing and wireless sensor networks
- 2 full-time engineers: Lloyd Bridges, William Burton ; 1 nuclear physicist: Larry Gaden

## **Collaboration since 2001:**

- Rice University: Ted Nussbaum, Geary Eppley, Bill Llope, Frank Geurts, Jay Roberts
- University of Texas at Austin: Jo Schambach



## **Turnkey design, test & production capability:**

- System design
- Circuit design, printed circuit design
- Microprocessor firmware, FPGA firmware, networking
- System integration
- Fully equipped electronics laboratory
- Experience, vendor relationships, infrastructure and production management systems (inventory, ordering, BOM, change order, automated test, etc.) for medium scale manufacturing and test.



## STAR TOF electronics: A Successful Phase I/II/III project

- Barrel Time-of-Flight Detector in the STAR experiment at RHIC/BNL
- **Enables event-by-event particle identification**
  - e.g. "Observation of the antimatter helium-4 nucleus," STAR Collaboration, H. Agakishiev et al., Nature 473, 353 (2011).
- Time-to-digital converters: 23,000 channels; 20 ps timing resolution
- ~2100 circuit cards
- Global clock distribution, large scale data transfer, CAN bus instrument control
- In-situ firmware updates to embedded microcontroller and fpga devices
- More than 1B events recorded since full installation in RHIC run 10
- Exceeded goal of 100 ps total resolution in central Au-Au collisions



## New application : Muon TOF Detector

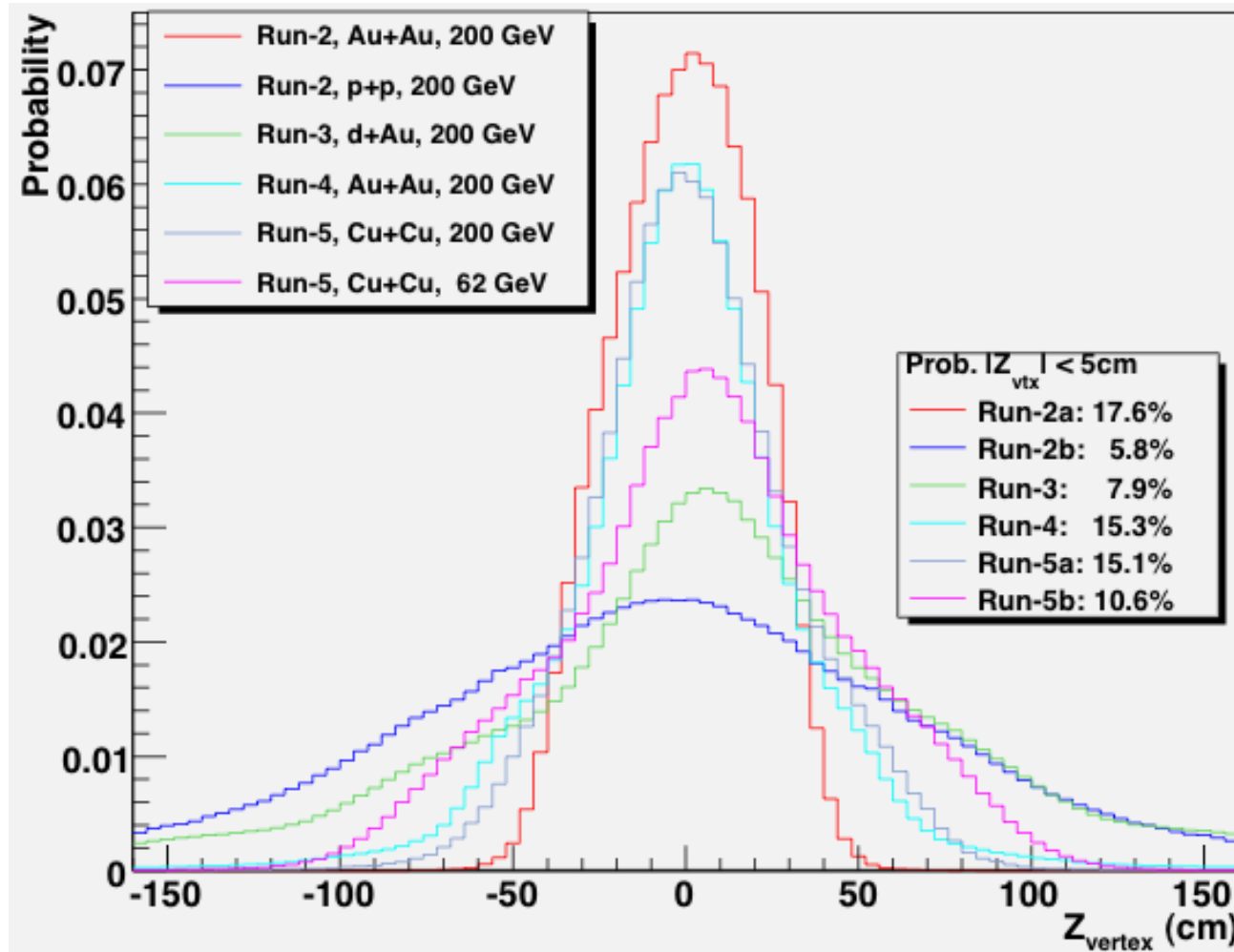
- New STAR subsystem
- MRPC TOF detector behind solenoid steel
- Approximately 3000 TOF channels
- Off-the-shelf reuse of SBIR data acquisition technology (TDIG and TCPU boards)
- No new R&D funds



## Motivation:

- The *vertex position* is the collision point in a particle interaction.
- A vertex position trigger selects centrally located events.
- More precise vertex triggers improve data quality.
- **Small detectors such as the Heavy Flavor Tracker require a vertex trigger accurate enough to capture events occurring in their volume.**
- Current STAR vertex position accuracy is 5 cm (full energy Au-Au) and worse for lower energies and for p-p.
- Our design objective is 1 cm vertex position accuracy.
- Currently, significant amounts of data are rejected **after** capture, storage and analysis. If the distribution tails are cut away at the trigger, the entire experiment run becomes much more efficient.

# Vertex Position Measurement



Vertex position distribution in STAR

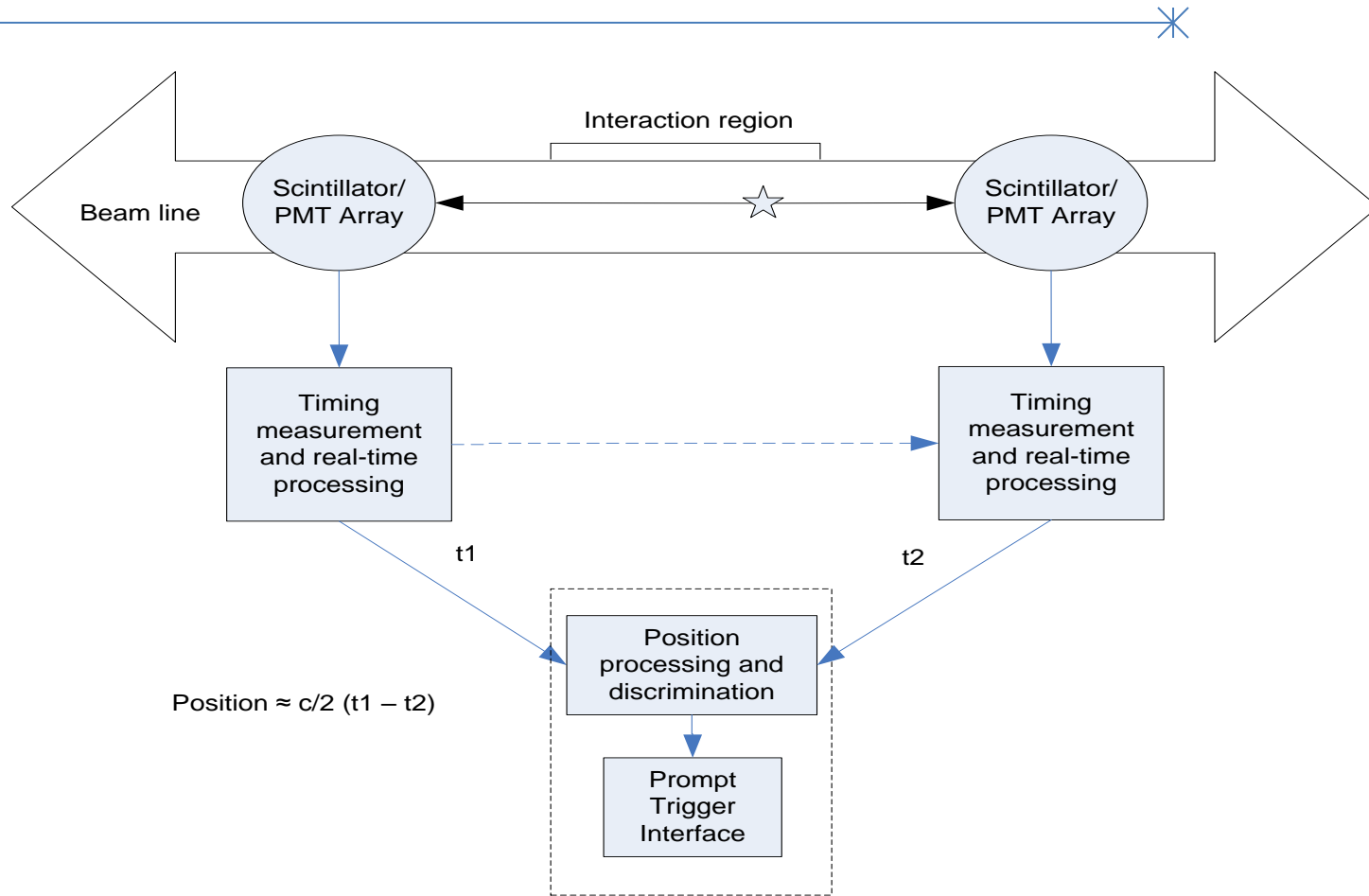




## Requirements:

- 1 cm position accuracy
- Real-time offset and slewing correction (calibration tables)
- Continuous data rate of 10 Mhz (STAR trigger rate)
- 500 ns latency
- Interface to STAR trigger

# Vertex Position Measurement ...

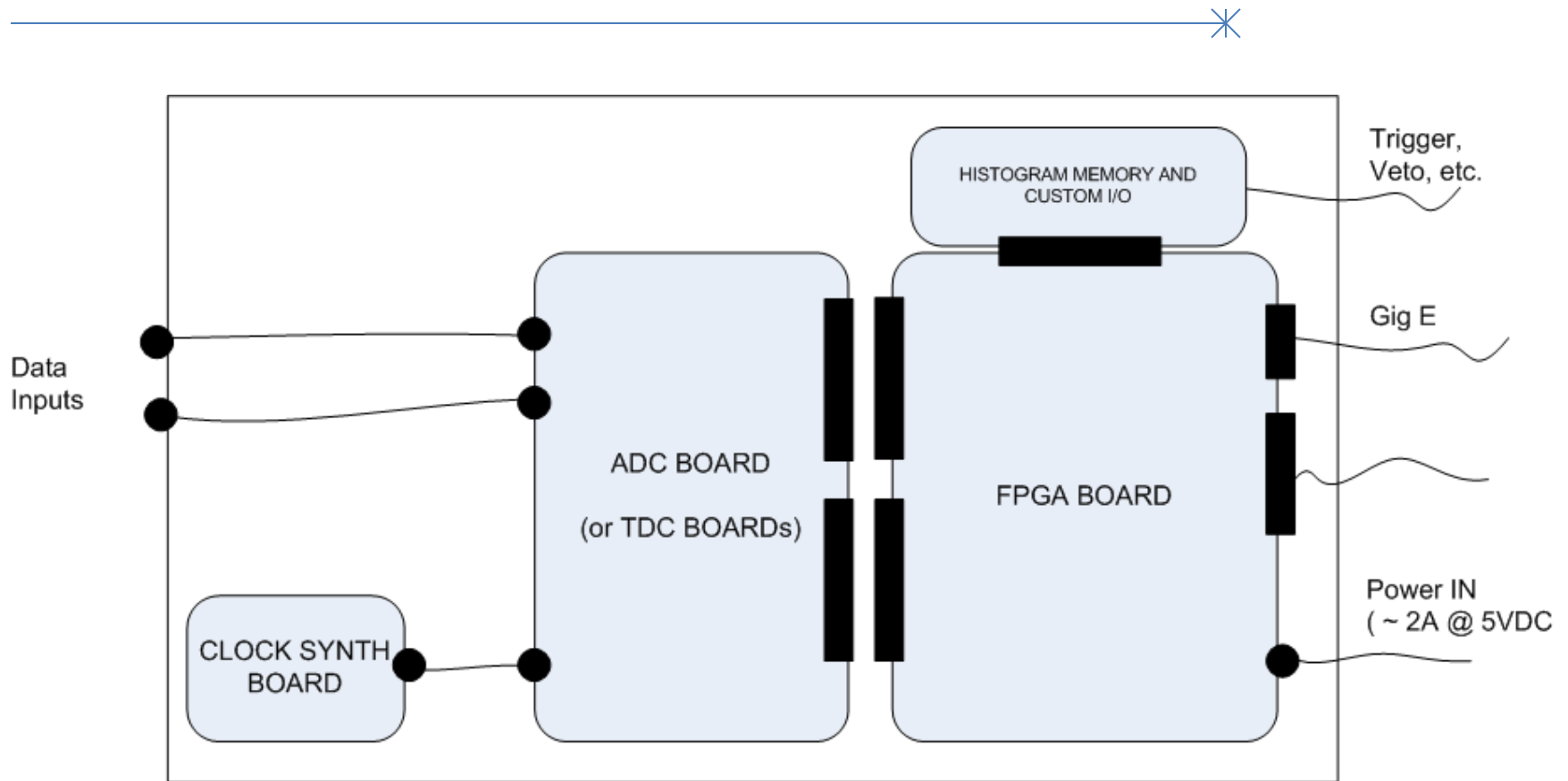


Time-of-Flight vertex position measurement

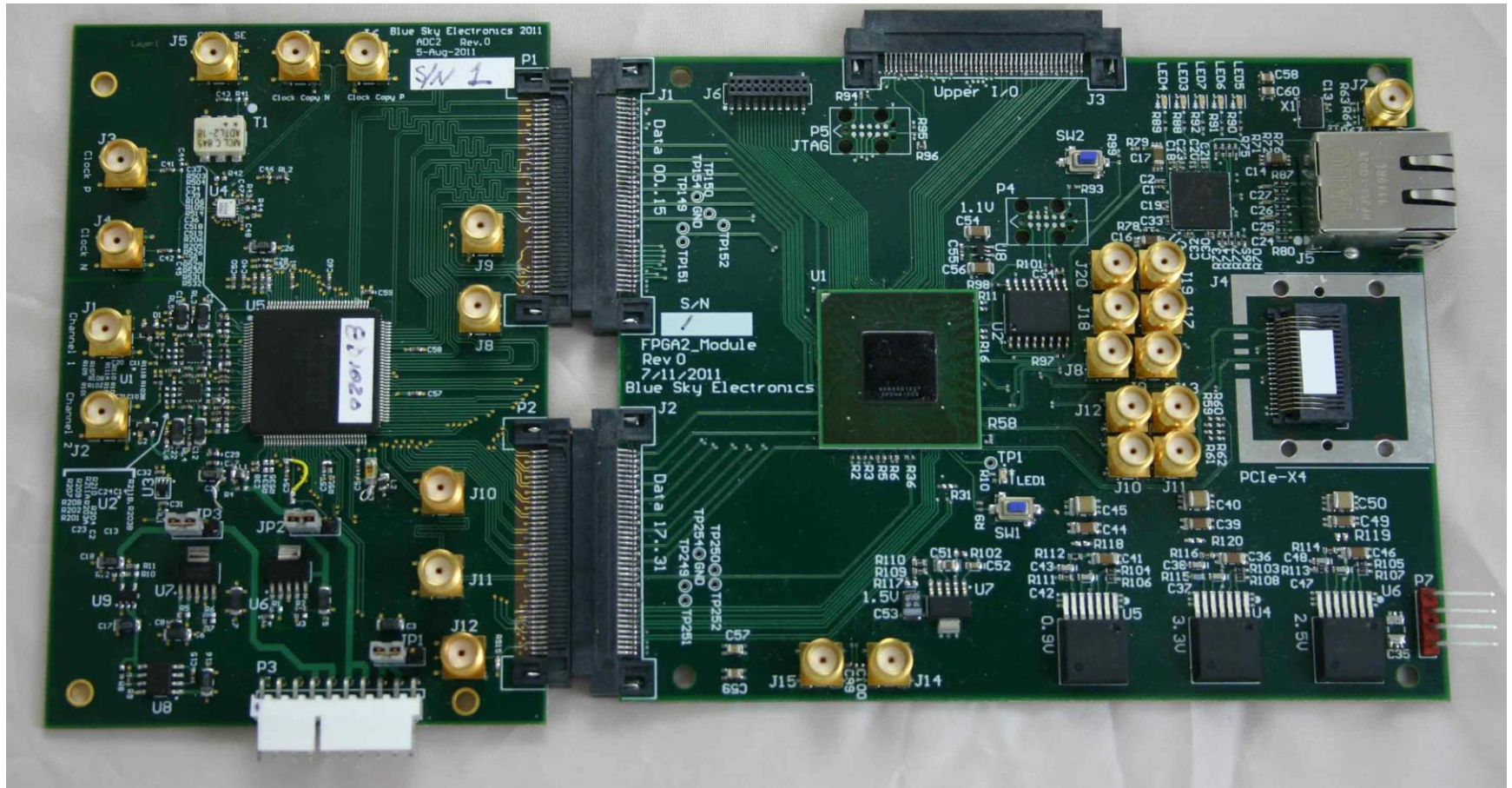


## Architecture

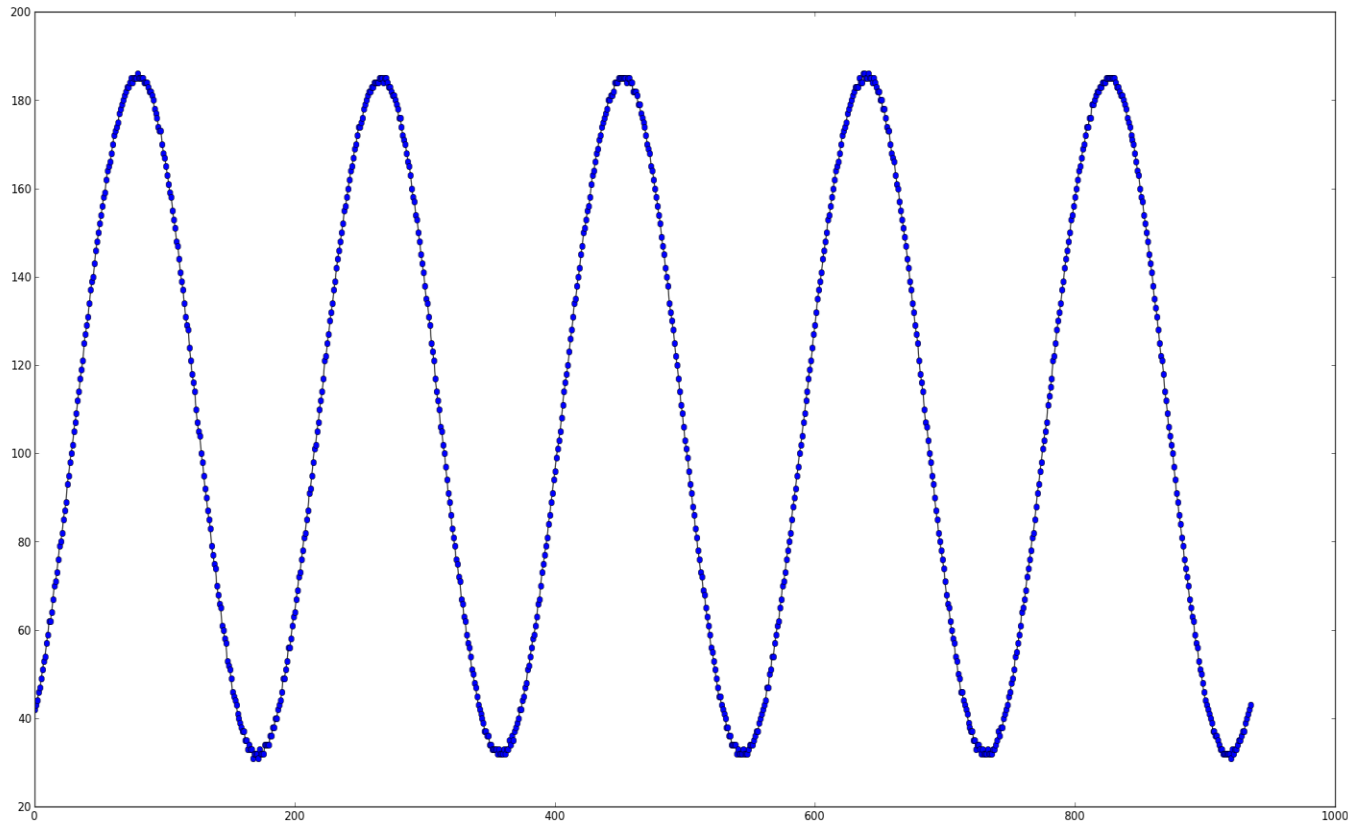
- Modular
- Developing both TDC and interpolated ADC approaches to reduce risk
- Real time data capture and processing in FPGA
  - Time interval measurement relative to experiment clock
  - Time slewing and baseline corrections (table driven)
  - Signal averaging across channels
- Flexible output: GigE, PCIe x 4, custom daughtercard



2<sup>nd</sup> Generation prototypes: modular architecture

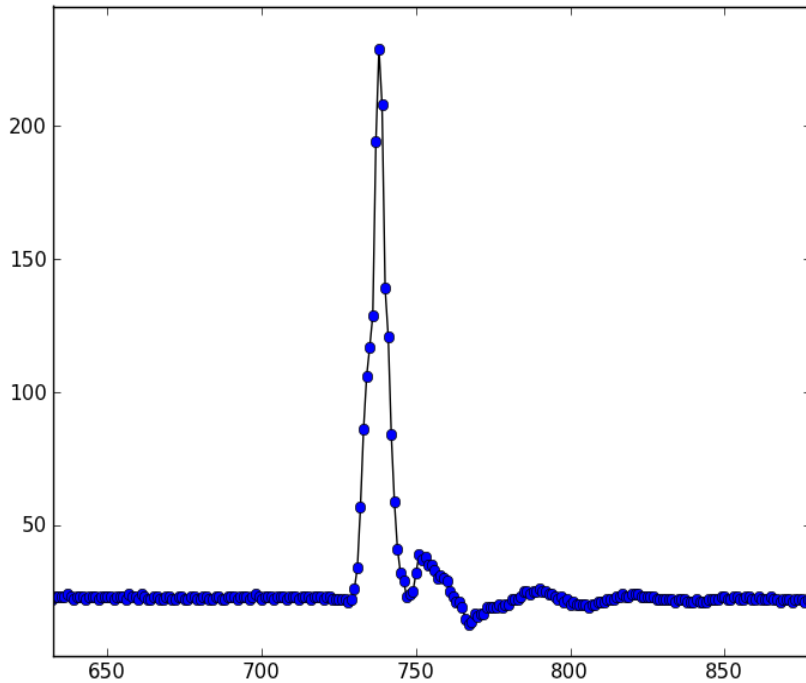


Gen 2 ADC (3 Gbps, 8 bits) with FPGA card  
ADC: 3.3" x 4.3" FPGA: 5.4" x 4.3"

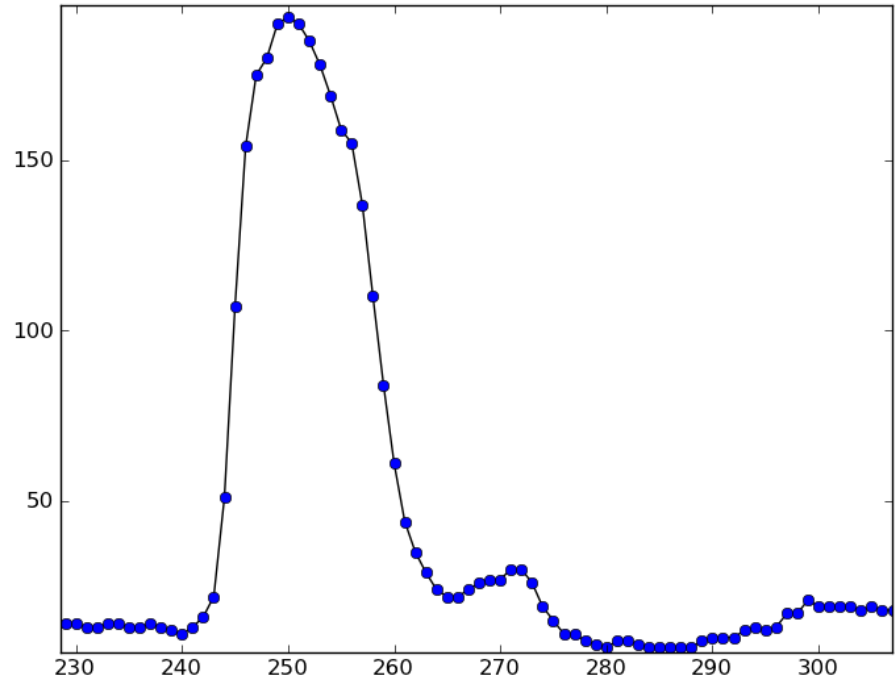


Preliminary data with ADC2/FPGA2:

2.8 Gbps (357 ps), 8 bits source is 15 MHz sine from HP function generator

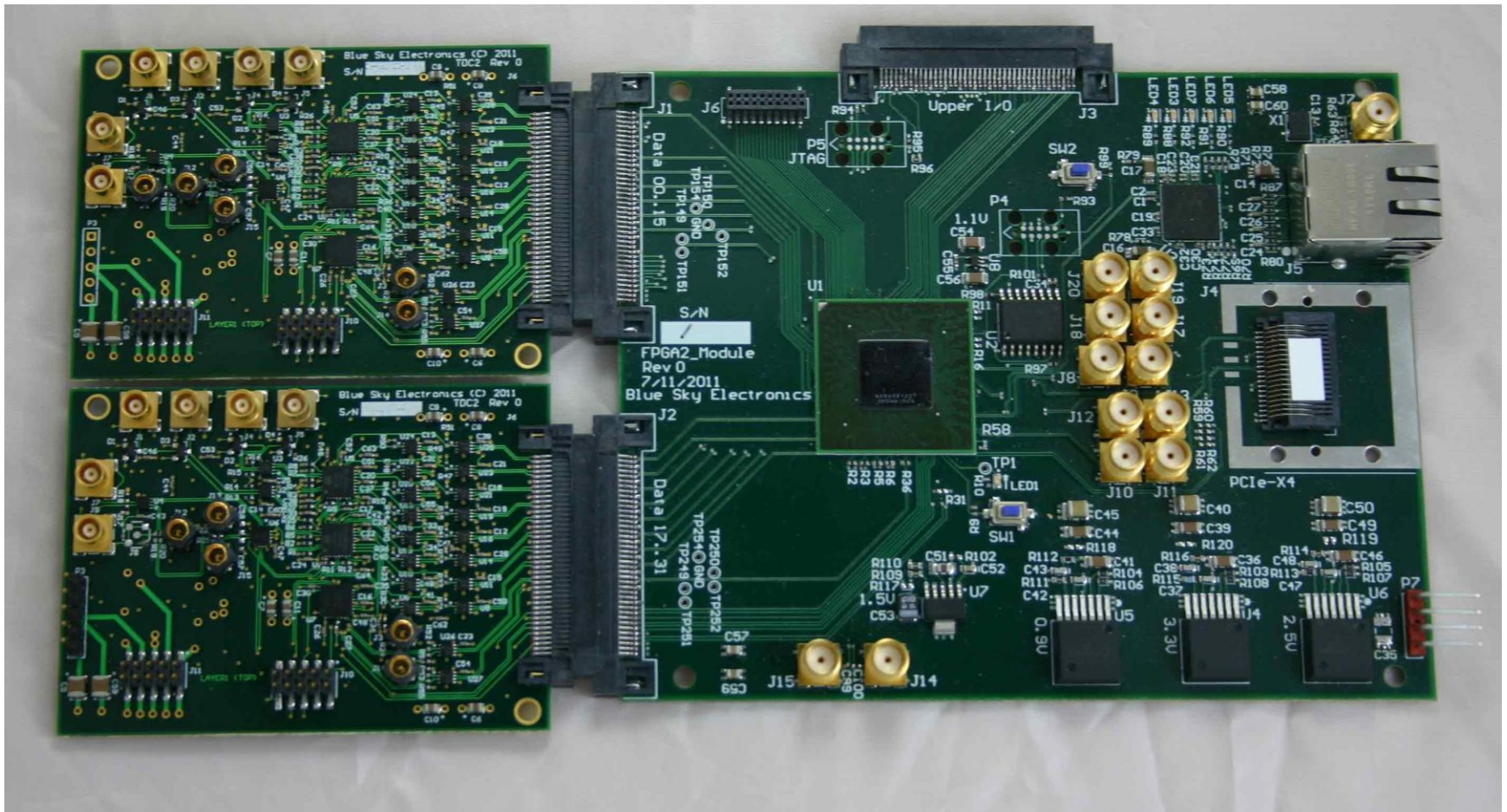


DG535 negative pulse (0 to - 400 mV)  
Nominal width = 3 ns



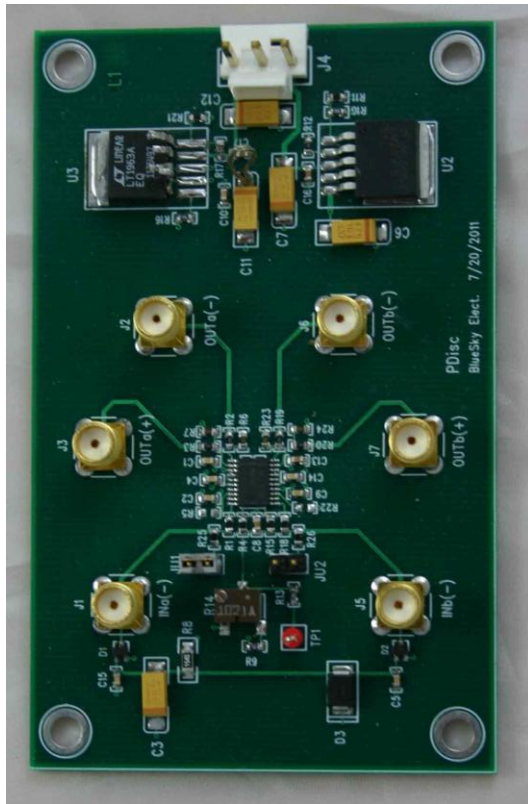
DG535 negative pulse (0 to - 400 mV)  
Nominal width = 5 ns

Preliminary data with ADC2/FPGA2:  
2.8 Gsps (357 ps), 8 bits

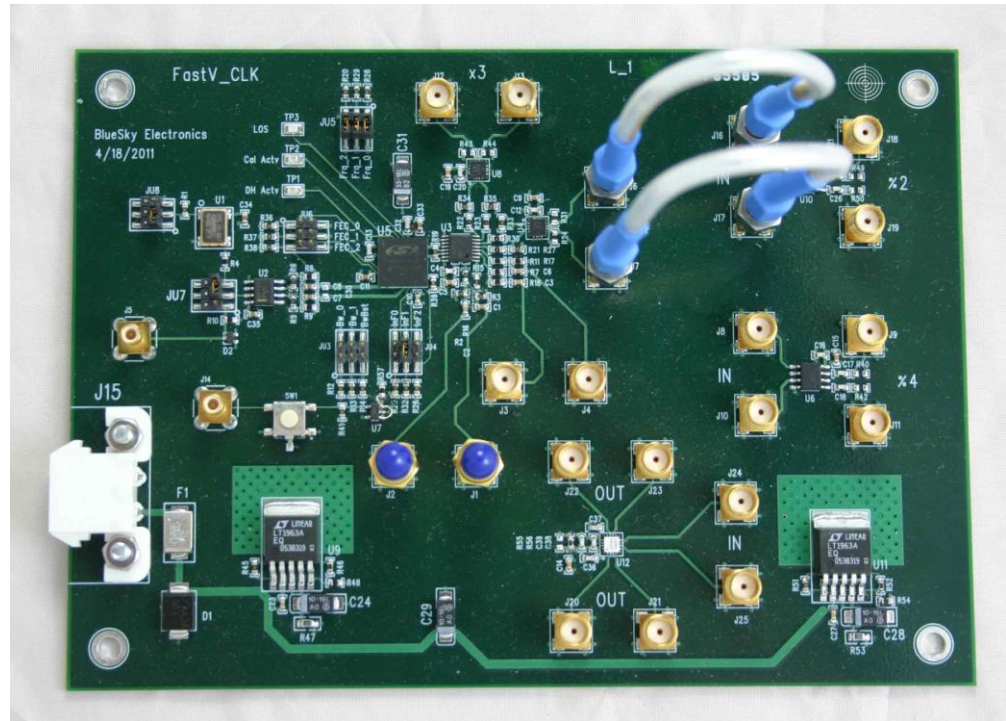


2x Gen 2 TDCs with FPGA board



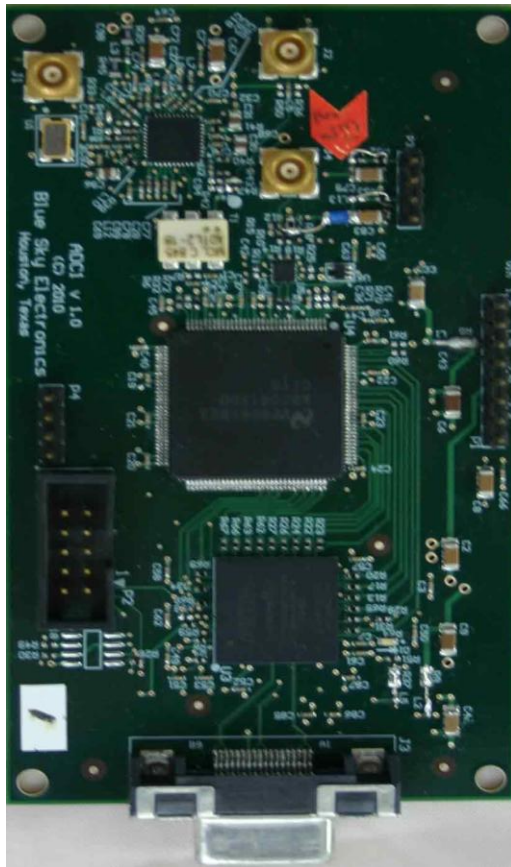


Low jitter discriminator

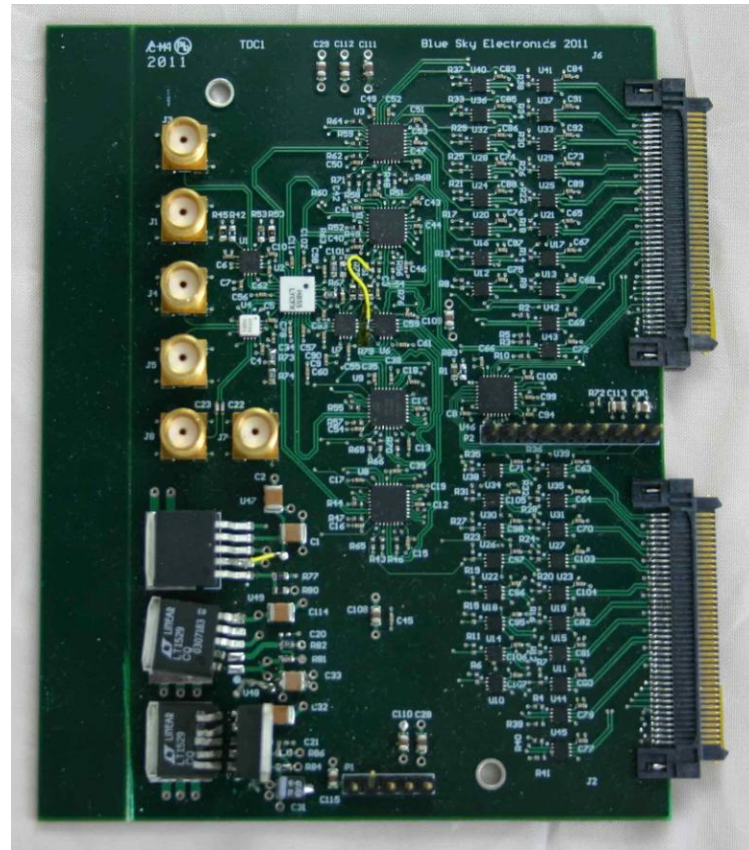


10 GHz clock synthesizer w/ dividers

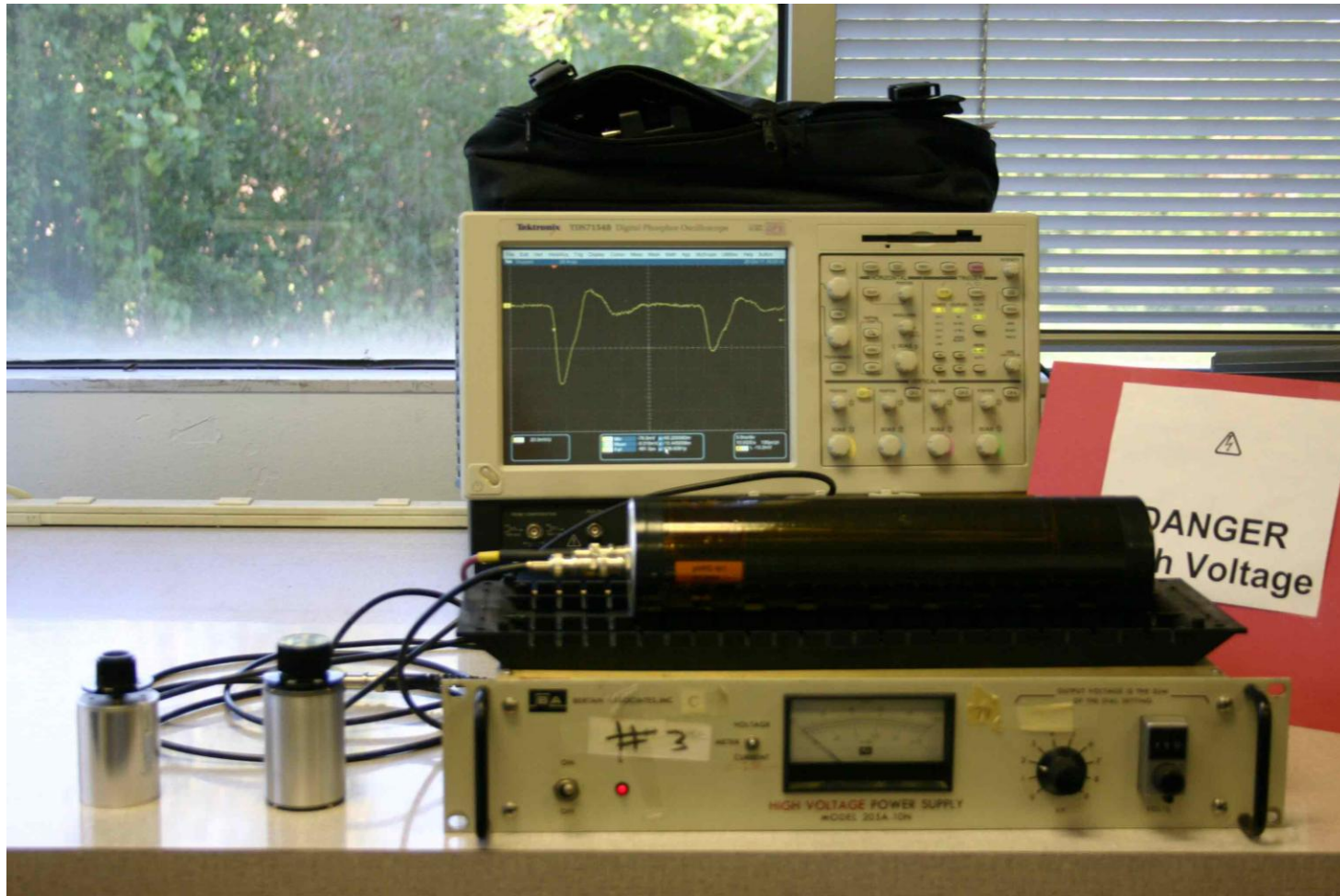
# Phase II Project ... first prototypes



Gen 1 ADC (1.5 Gbps, 8 bits)  
4.5" x 2.3"



Gen 1 TDC (50 ps design)



Cosmic test setup



## Applications for this technology:

- STAR trigger
- time-of-flight mass spectrometers
- scintillation-based neutron detectors
- time-of-flight positron emission tomographic imaging systems
- time-resolved confocal microscopy
- LIDAR - three dimensional imaging
- LIDAR - precision machining equipment
- Transit-time ultrasonic flow meters
- remote environmental sensing (fluorescence spectroscopy)



## Deliverables:

- Project report
- 20 timing channels for Vertex position measurement, compatible with existing vertex position detector and STAR trigger
- Firmware modifications for other STAR triggers

## Milestones:

- Complete hardware performance test (Jan 2012)
- Adapt to QT form factor (May 2012)
- System test (August 2012)
- Production delivery (October 2012)



Thanks to DOE Nuclear Physics

Where else can NP use high performance timing and pulse processing electronics?

Other questions?