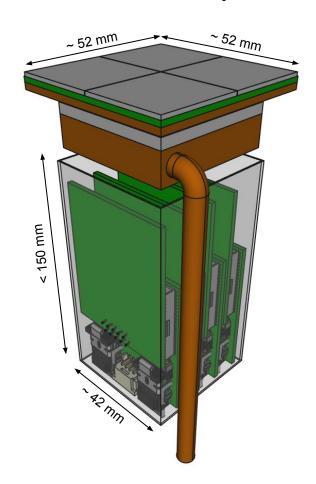
Layout of dRICH SiPM electronics (prototype)

Roberto Preghenella

dRICH SiPM optical readout unit (prototype)

- large-area SiPM optical readout for the dRICH prototype
 - based on ALCOR readout
 - milestone deadline ~ April 2023
- SiPM sensors and layout
 - one readout unit
 - 4 Hamamatsu 8x8 matrices
 - 256 channels
 - ∼ 52 x 52 mm² area
- design with layout as close as possible to needs for final experiment
 - critical engineering exercise in view of TDR
 - place cooling and electronics on the back of the sensors
- use as much as possible of current electronics architecture
 - no manpower capacity to develop new FPGA board this year
 - o no manpower capacity di develop new firmware this year
 - use ALCORv2 (32 channels)
- design new electronics boards to fit the new layout configuration
 - o possibly with the same features, if all needed

dRICH SiPM optical readout unit (prototype)

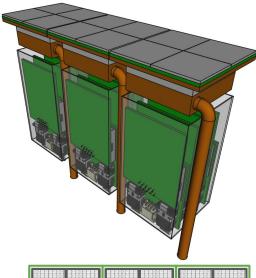


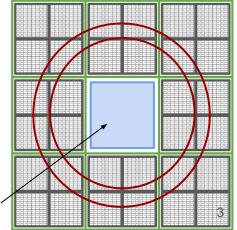
concept being developed for the dRICH prototype

engineers started working on implementation of the electronics

mechanical design of pieces will start soon

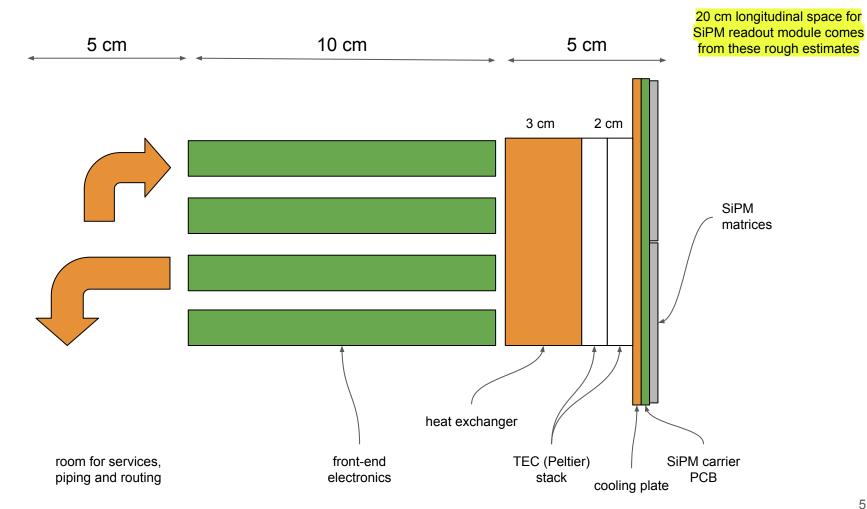
arrangement in beam test 2023

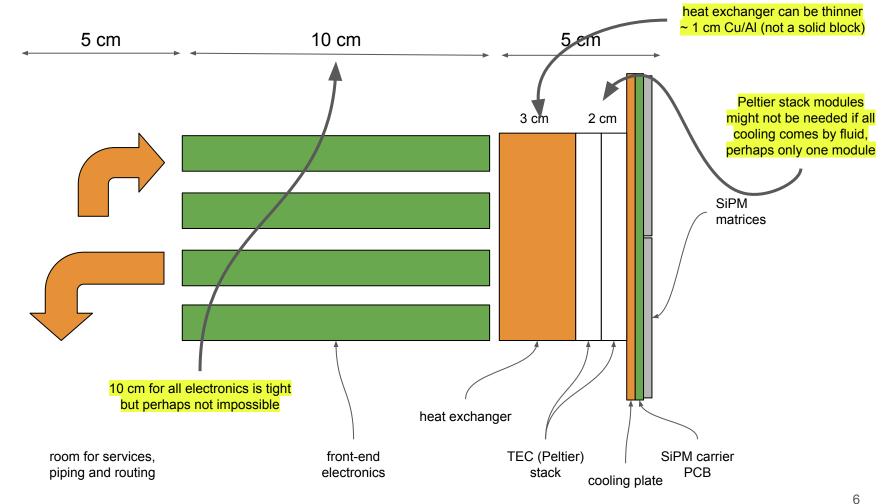




aerogel

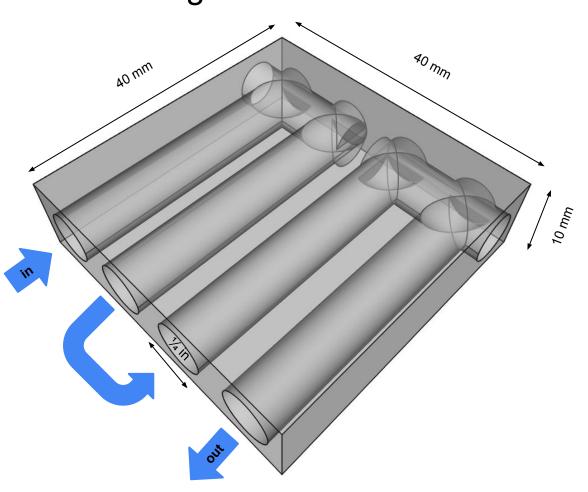
preliminary notes on dimensions of SiPM readout unit





SiPM cooling block

conceptual design



 $4 \times 4 \times 1 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}^3$ remove 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch holes = 6.3 cm³ V = 9.7 cm³

Aluminium: 250 W/mK thermal cond.

$$\rho = 2.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

M = 26.2 g
X = 1.64 g/cm²

A = 16 cm²

$$X_0$$
 = 24.1 g/cm²
 X/X_0 = 6.8% we can do s

we can do slightly better plus 1% of water = 7.8%

Copper: 400 W/mK thermal cond.

$$\rho = 8.96 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

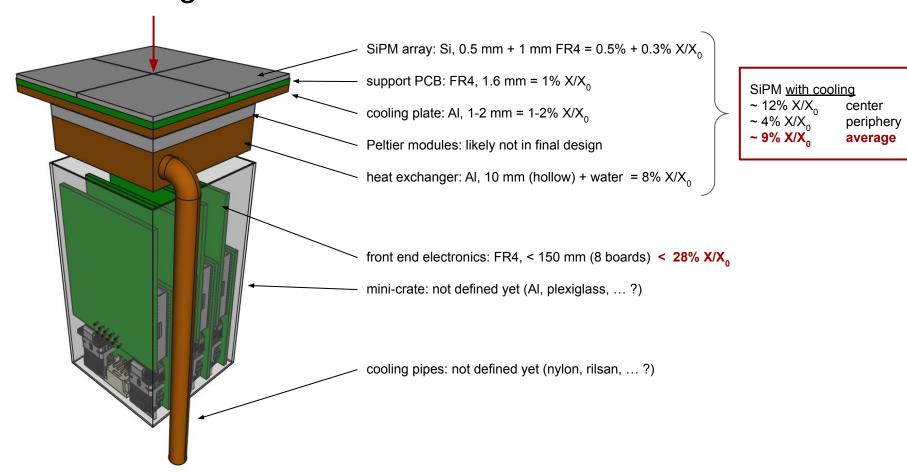
 $M = 86.9 \text{ g}$
 $X = 5.43 \text{ g/cm}^2$

$$X_0 = 12.86 \text{ g/cm}^2$$

 $X/X_0 = 42.2\%$ Copper, no way

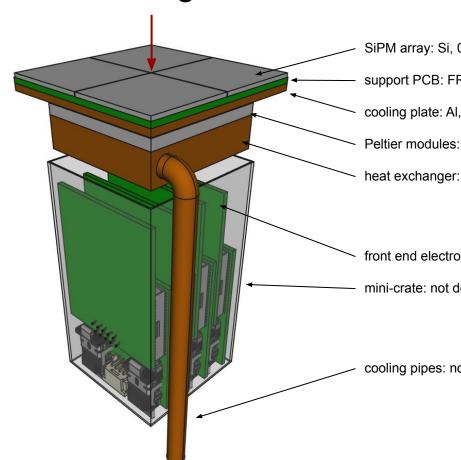
Material budget estimates

average for a particle hitting normally (electron-side RICH)



Material budget estimates

average for a particle hitting normally (electron-side RICH)



- SiPM array: Si, 0.5 mm + 1 mm FR4 = 0.5% + 0.6% X/X_0

support PCB: FR4, 1.6 mm = $1\% X/X_0$

cooling plate: Al, 1-2 mm = 1-2% X/X_0

Peltier modules: likely not in final design

heat exchanger: AI, 10 mm (hollow) + water = 8% X/X₀

front end electronics: FR4, < 150 mm (8 boards) < 28% X/X₀

mini-crate: not defined yet (Al, plexiglass, ... ?)

cooling pipes: not defined yet (nylon, rilsan, ...?)

SiPM with cooling

 $\sim 12\% \text{ X/X}_0$ center $\sim 4\% \text{ X/X}_0$ periphery

~ 9% X/X₀

average

how much material is an **HRPPD** module? 5 mm quartz window is already 4% X/X₀

most of material is in electronics

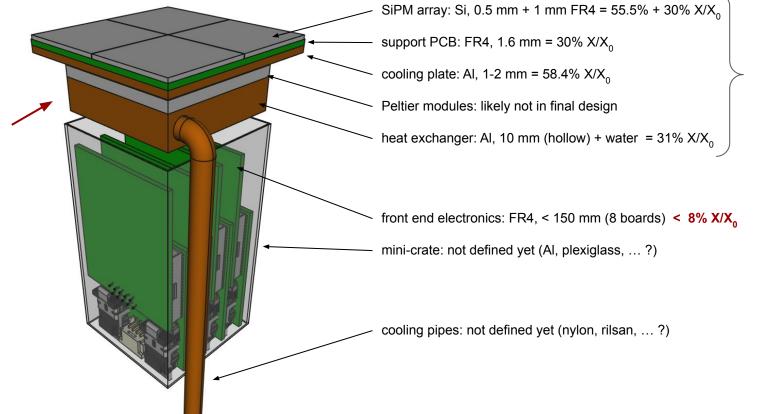
note: this is based on current architecture: 8 32-channels ALCOR chips. We know how to reduce complexity (as well as material)

Material budget estimates

average for a particle hitting sideways (worst-case dRICH)

off course this hase spikes here and there like for any detector placed sideways

SiPM with cooling ~ 35% X/X₀ average



Summary

design of dRICH prototype SiPM readout

- concept idea on the table
- INFN engineers working on realisation

SiPM cooling system based on Al heat exchanger

- not that "bulky", less than 10% of a radiation length
- how does material of SiPM + cooling compare to 12x12 cm HRPPD tile?
- will ask engineers to run simulations to optimise it
- Peltier modules will be used for prototype, likely not for EPIC

put all this stuff into EPIC simulation

- at least as first step towards a realistic readout system
- with space allocation
- and material allocation