

# Expected signal in the ePIC CyMBaL tracker

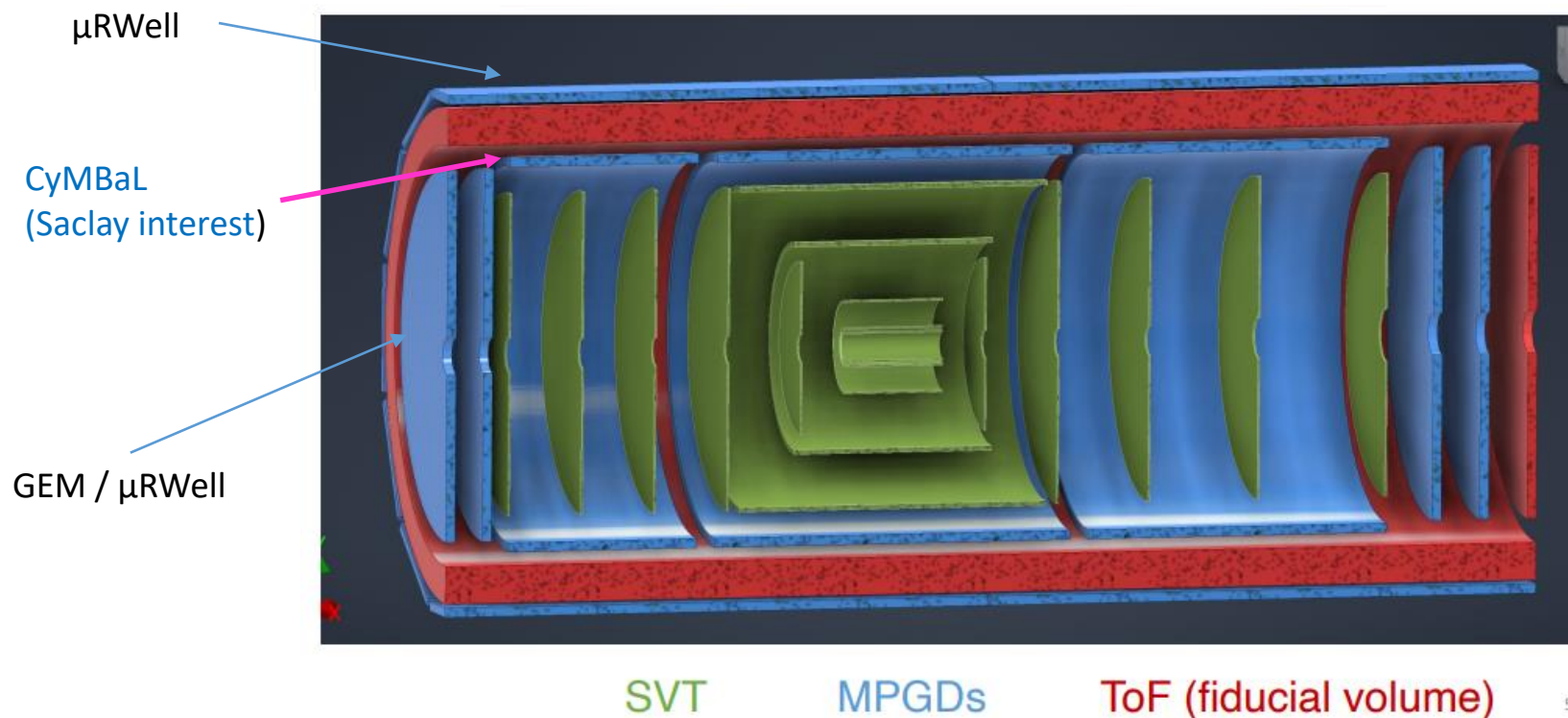
Cylindric Micromegas Barrel Layer

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On behalf of Irfu, CEA Saclay team

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- CyMBaL – CYlindrical Micromegas BArel Layer tracker  
→ An MPGD

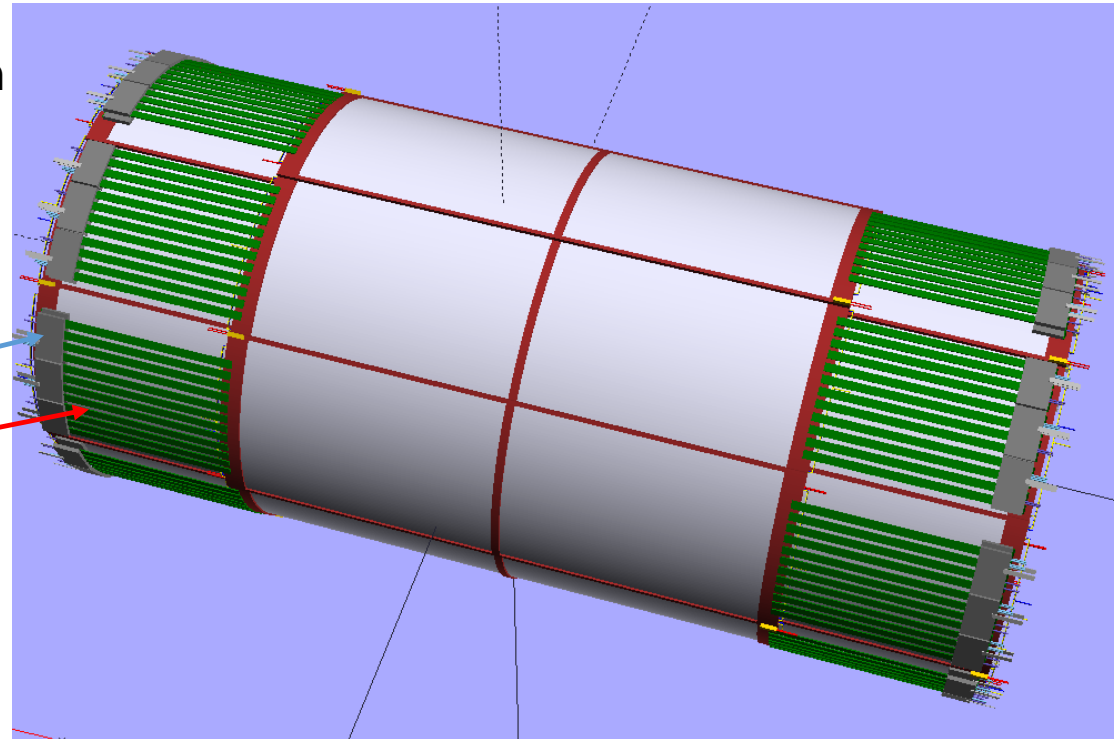


- Exact coverage, construction still under definition

- Still under torment of optimisation  
→ Just a snapshot to give an idea
- 32k channels
- 128 256-channel FEBs  
→ Only central detector FEBs shown
  - Peripheral FEBs in a row below
  - Or in a second row

256-channel FEBs

32-channel  $\mu$ coaxial cables

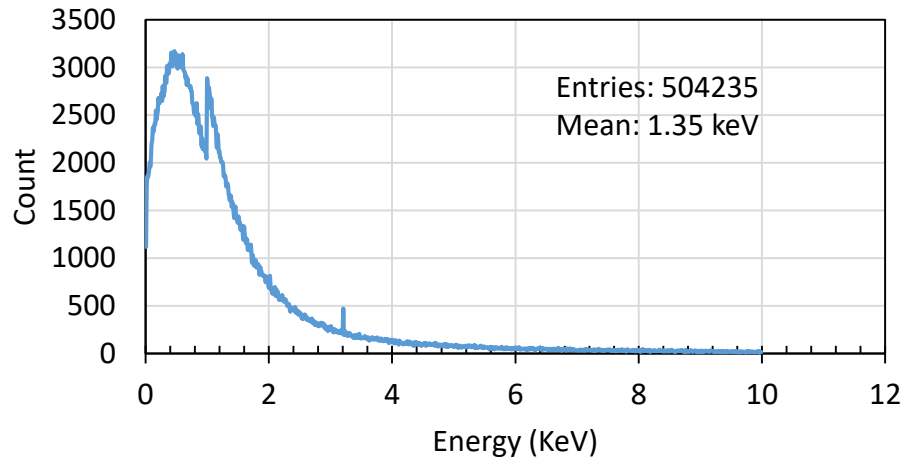


- This presentation: finding of working point for frontends

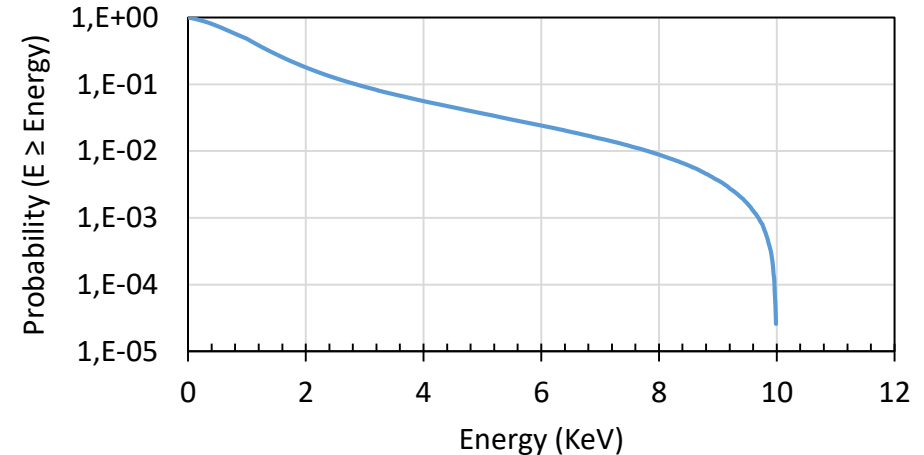
- Energy deposit simulations for physics events

→ Based on [https://wiki.bnl.gov/EPIC/index.php?title=Deep\\_Inelastic\\_Scattering](https://wiki.bnl.gov/EPIC/index.php?title=Deep_Inelastic_Scattering)

Energy deposited in detector



Probability of energy deposited in detector



- Typical signal: ~1.35 keV

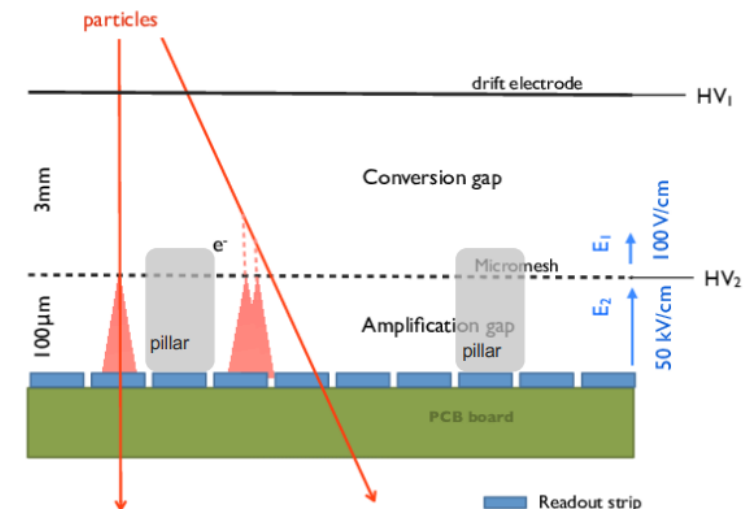
- Detector:

→ Conversion gap: 3 mm

- Electrons in conversion gap: ~50

→ Amplification gain: 8 000 – 10 000

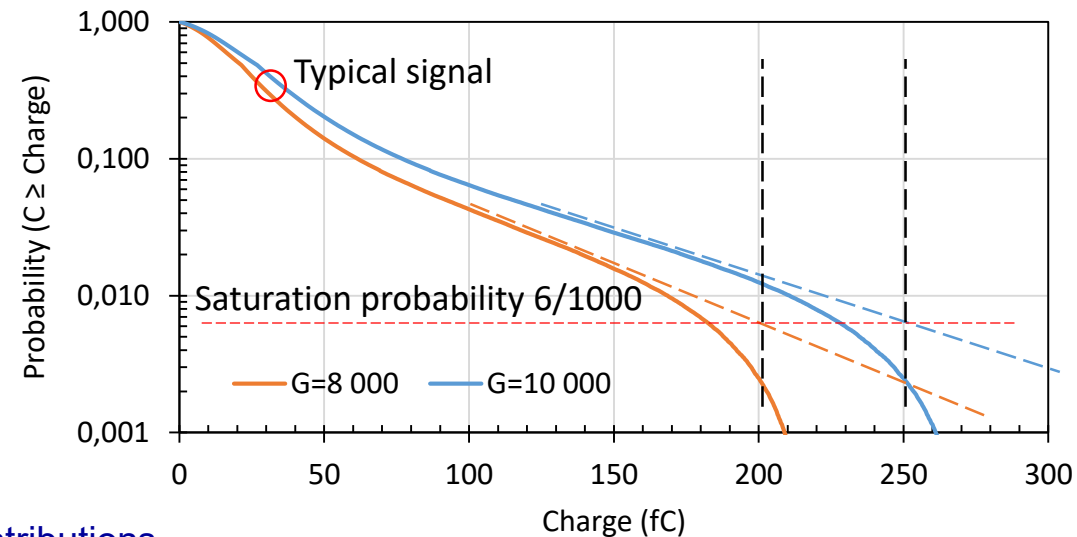
- 400 – 500 ke<sup>-</sup>



- **Detector gain largely selectable**
  - Typical values of 8 000 – 10 000
- **Hypothesis: cluster size: ~4 strips**
  - Strip with max energy: 65% of cluster energy
    - Parameters have to be known better
- **Assume charge collection efficiency of the order of 70%**
  - Only this fraction reaches electronics channel
    - Due to detector capacitance, cable interconnect, cross-talk, ...
      - Pessimistic estimate for the timing being
      - Will be known better with advances in detector, interconnect and frontend design

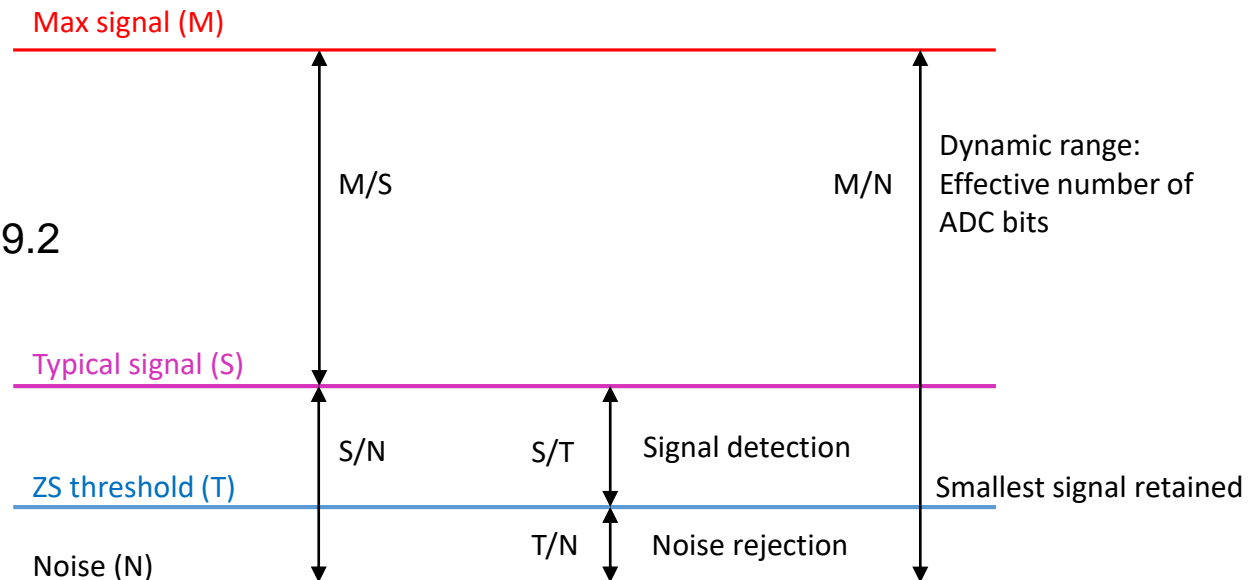
- **Mean charge**
  - 30-35 fC for considered gain ranges

- **Dynamic range large enough**
  - Acceptable saturation probability
    - Example only to give an idea →
  - Acceptable loss of small charges
    - Low charge cluster members
    - Charges generated at “low end” of distributions

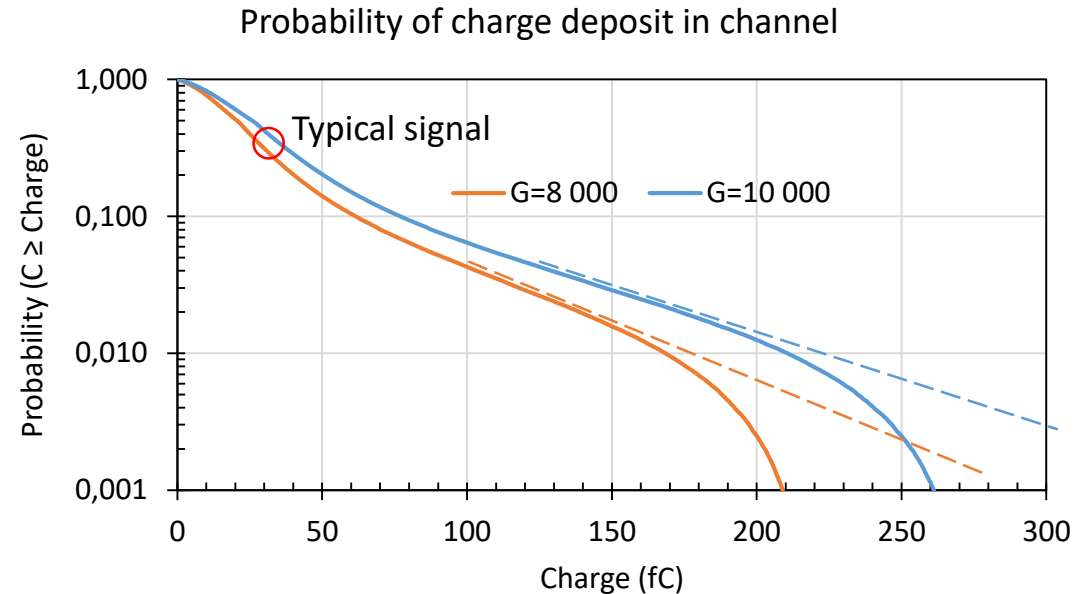


- Fix signal to threshold ratio as 10 for high detection efficiency :  $S/T = 10$ 
  - Detect channels with low charges in the cluster
- Efficient noise suppression with  $T/N = 6$ 
  - Streaming readout: no more a narrow trigger window to clean-up not in time noise hits
- Signal / Noise = 60
- Max signal to mean signal  $\sim 10$ 
  - Low probability of saturated signals
    - Accurate charge and timing measurements
  - NB: These light saturations do not provoke dead time

- Dynamic range : 600
  - Effective number of ADC bits: 9.2
    - 10-11-bit ADC

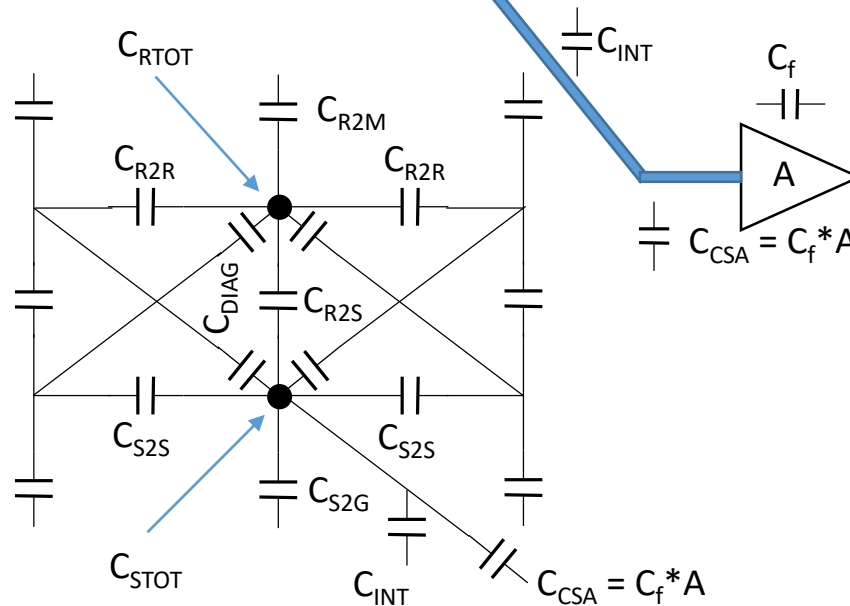
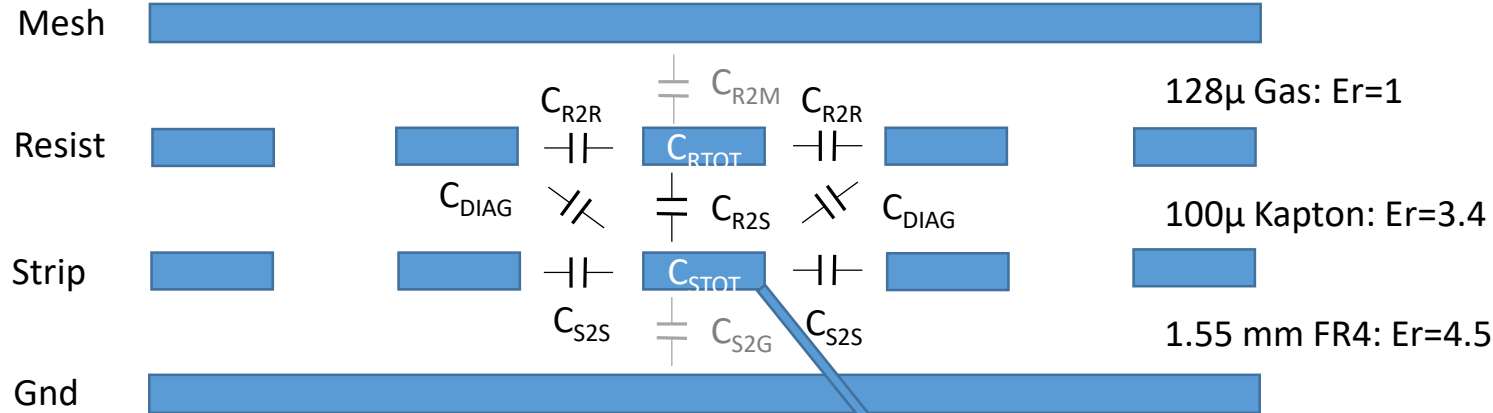


- **Signal : 30 fC**
  - Detector gain of  $\sim 8\,000$
- **Max / signal :  $\sim 10$** 
  - CSA range : 300 fC
    - Saturation probability  $\sim 1 / 1000$ 
      - @ 10 kHz hit rate :  $\sim 100$  ms
- **Signal / threshold :  $\sim 10$** 
  - Threshold : 3 fC →  $\sim 100$  eV
    - Assume charges are evenly distributed among all cluster channels but the channel with Max
      - Cluster size of 4
      - 65% of charges going to a single channel :  $\sim 19.5$  fC
      - Others get  $\sim 5.2$  fC  $> 3$  fC threshold
- **Threshold / noise : 6**
  - Noise : 0.5 fC
    - ENC:  $3\,100e^-$  – compatible with the envisaged detector capacitances
- **Working point will be refined with better knowledge of physics / detector / electronics**
  - Configurable flexible very frontend accommodates changes



# Backup

## Example of a resistive detector



## Example of a metallic detector

