

Grupo de Física  
Nuclear Experimental

# MAGISOL plug-in Set-up Status

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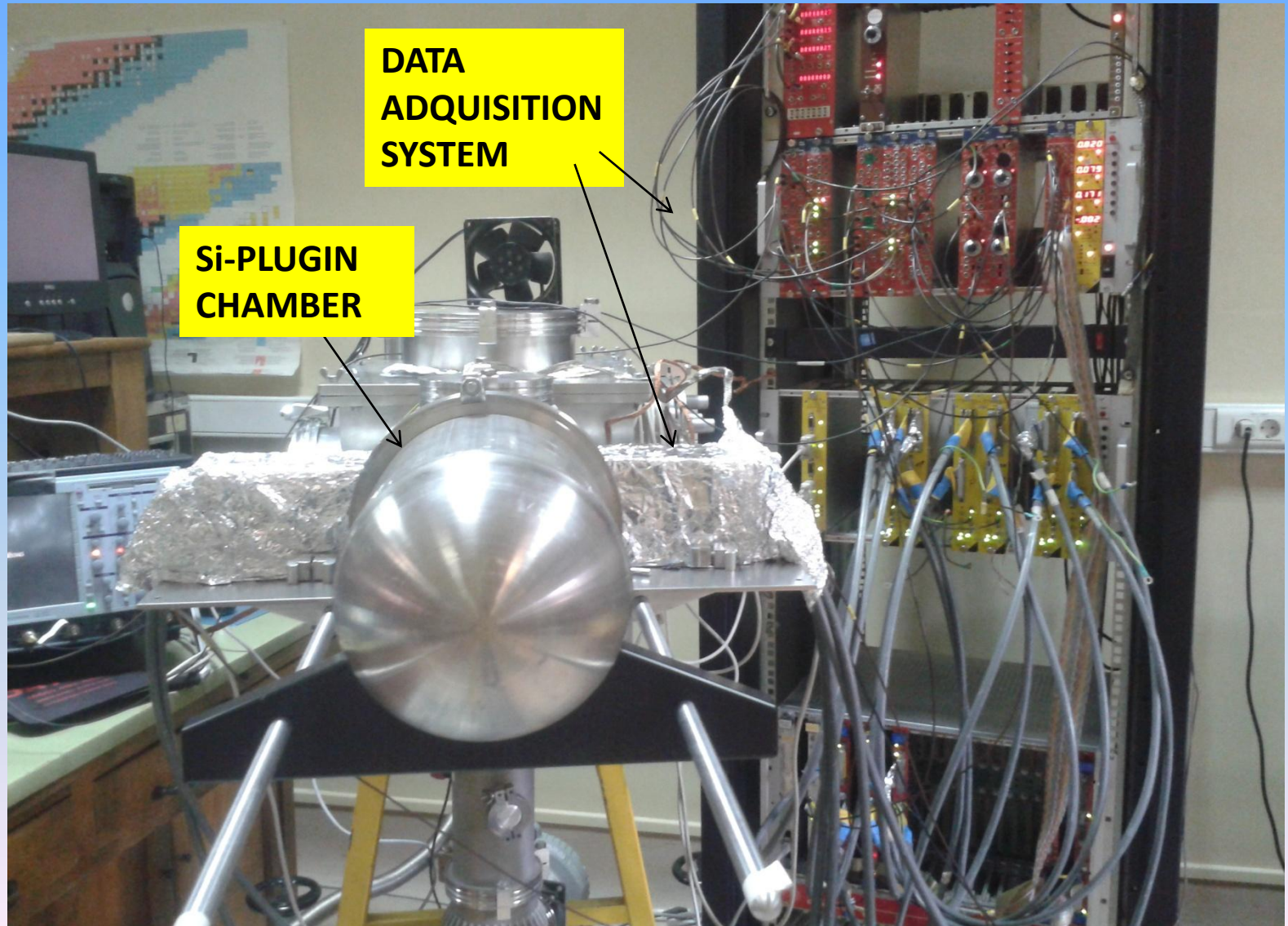
CSIC-Madrid

A.Illana, A.Perea, O. Tengblad

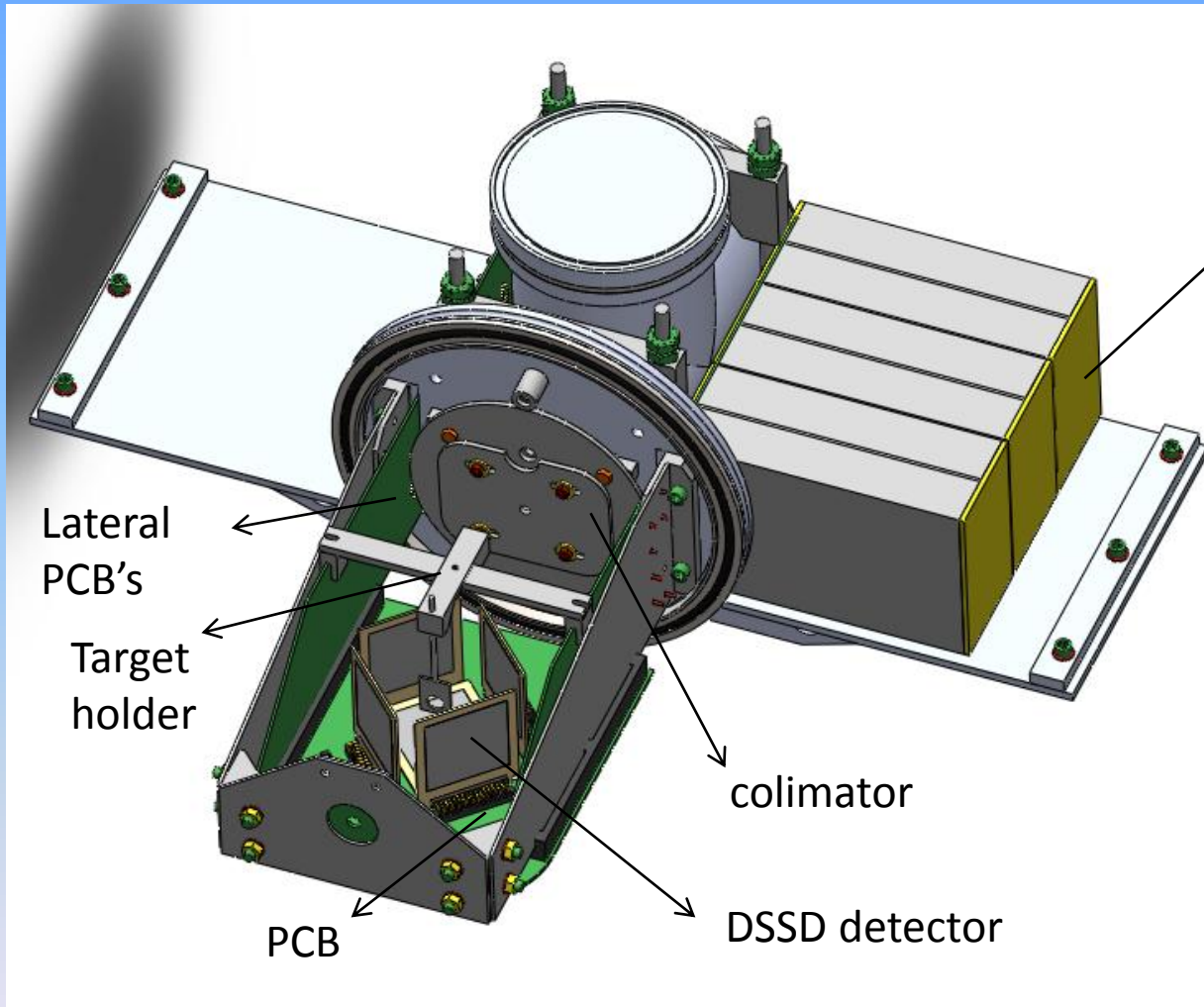
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# EXPERIMENTAL SET-UP



# MAGISOL Si-PLUGIN CHAMBER



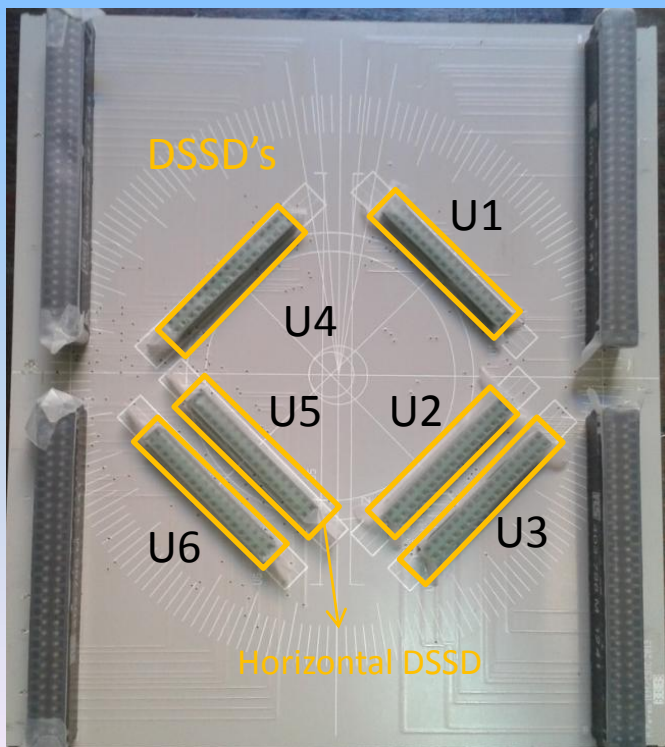
A.Perea



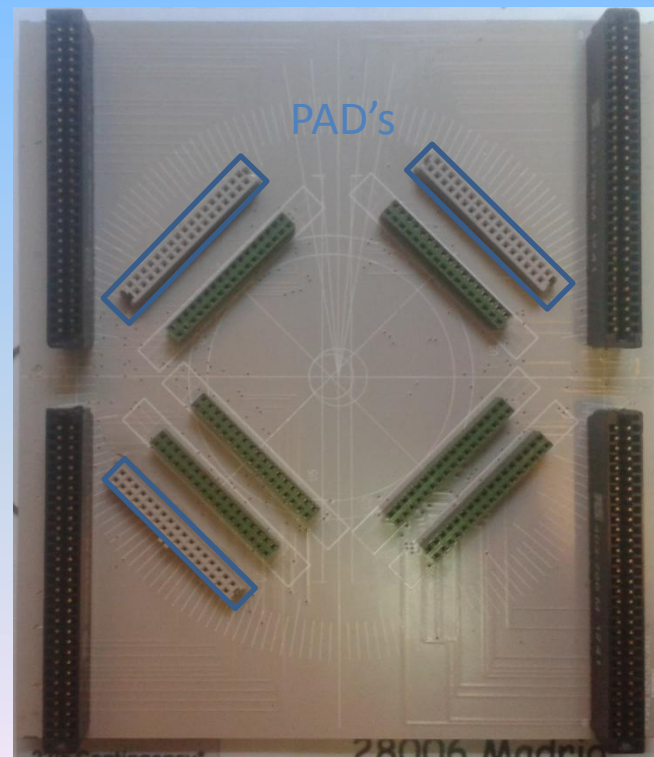
# MAGISOL Si-PLUGIN CHAMBER

## PCB cards

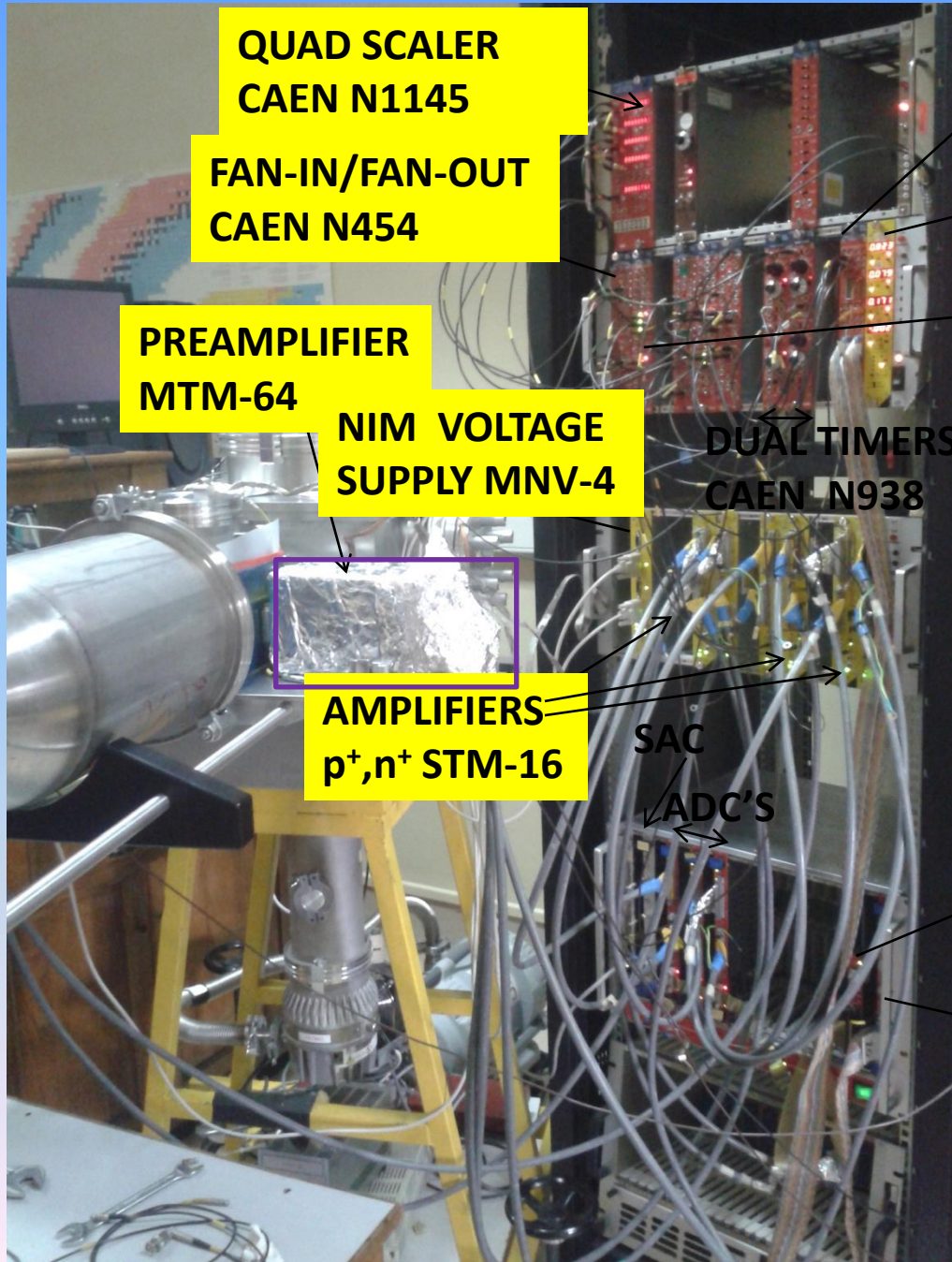
PCB with tracks for 6 DSSD's (1 horizontal, 5 vertical DSSD's)



PCB with 3 added plugins for 3 PAD's



# EXPERIMENTAL SET-UP: DATA ADQUISITION



QUAD SCALER  
CAEN N1145

FAN-IN/FAN-OUT  
CAEN N454

PREAMPLIFIER  
MTM-64

NIM VOLTAGE  
SUPPLY MNV-4

AMPLIFIERS  
 $p^+, n^+$  STM-16

DUAL TIMERS  
CAEN N938

SAC

ADC'S

NIM/ECL TRANSLATOR CAEN N638

HV SUPPLY  
MHV-4

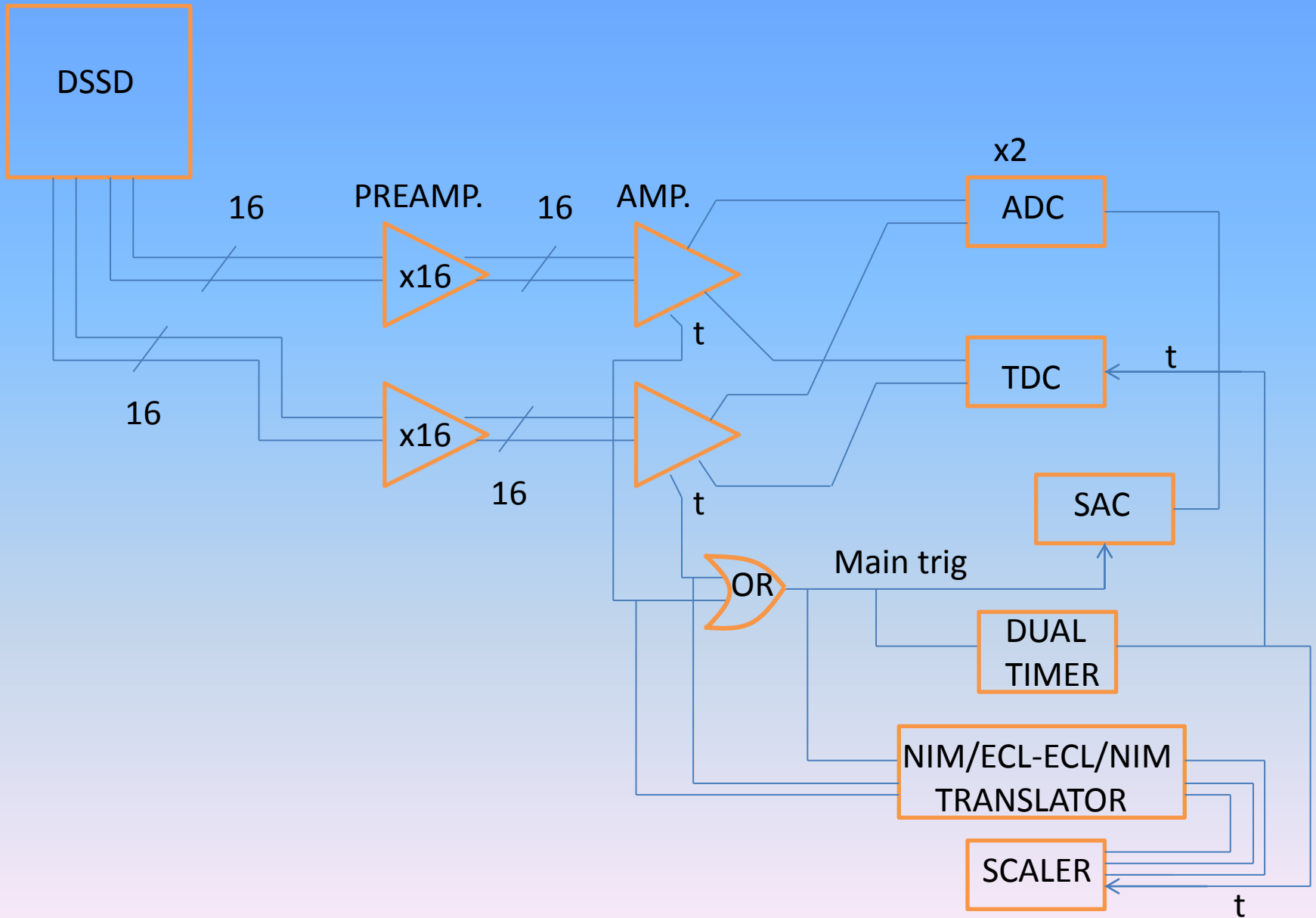
3 FOLD LOGER UNIT  
CAEN N485

TDC CAEN V1190

32 CH LATCHING  
SCALER  
CAEN V830



# ELECTRONIC SCHEME

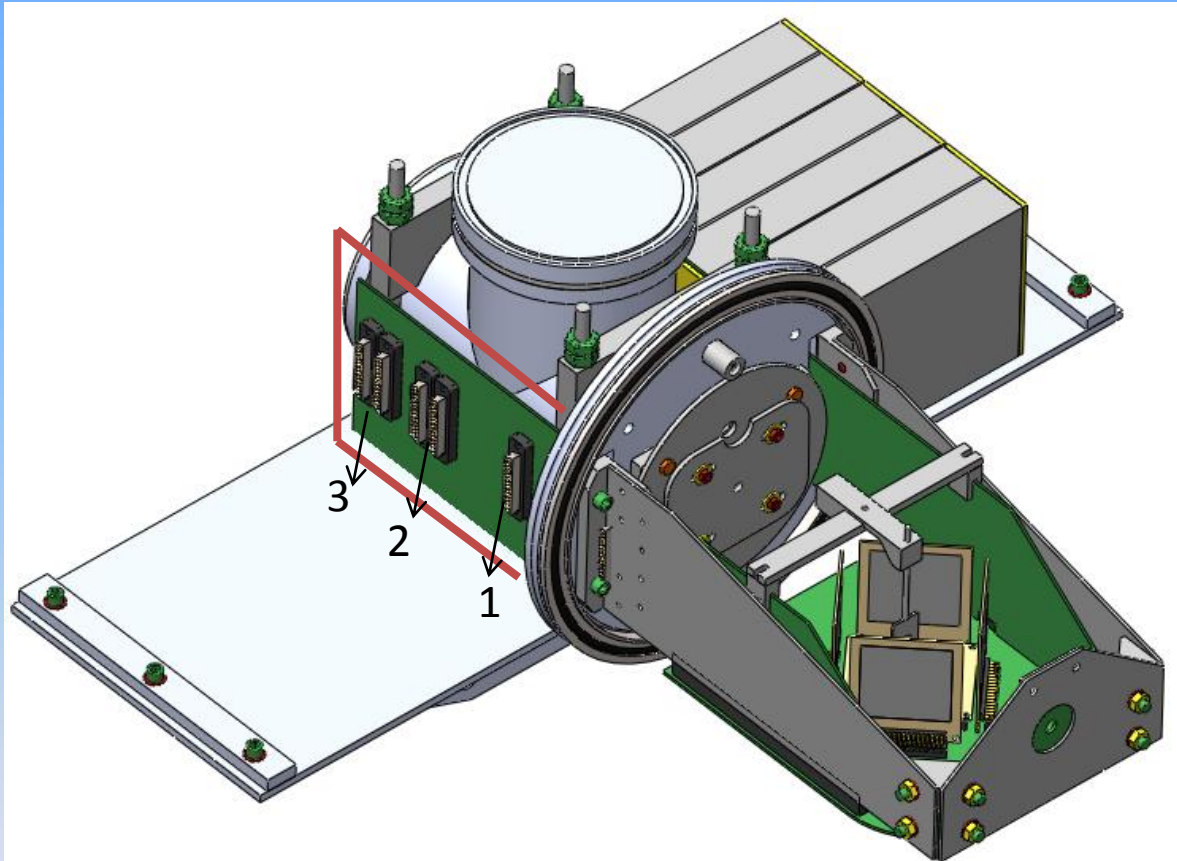


# AIMS OF THE WORK

- To reduce level noise
- To verify the path between the PCB and the preamplifiers inputs
- To check the detectors in all positions of the PCB with the data acquisition system
- To measure the energy resolution of the detectors
- Dynamic range of the preamplifiers
- To check if we can reach low energies (cutoff with pulser)

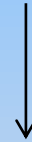


# Reducing level noise



**Lateral PCB on the left side has more noise** that the lateral PCB in the right side

**The third position on the lateral PCB in the left side has more noise** than the other positions



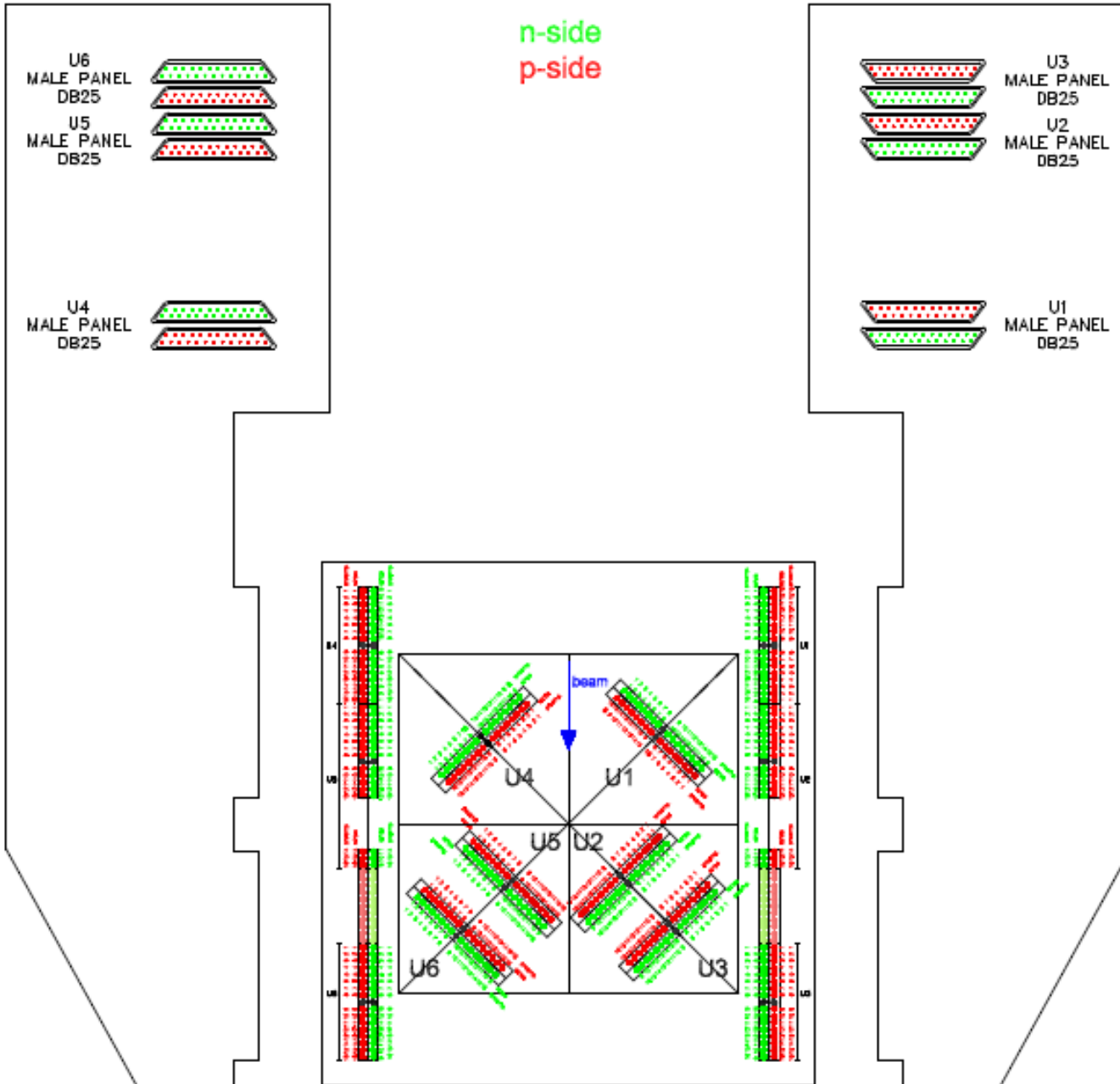
**We are able to reduce level noise** and to get similar resolutions in all positions (right side and left side).

# Verify electronic tracks

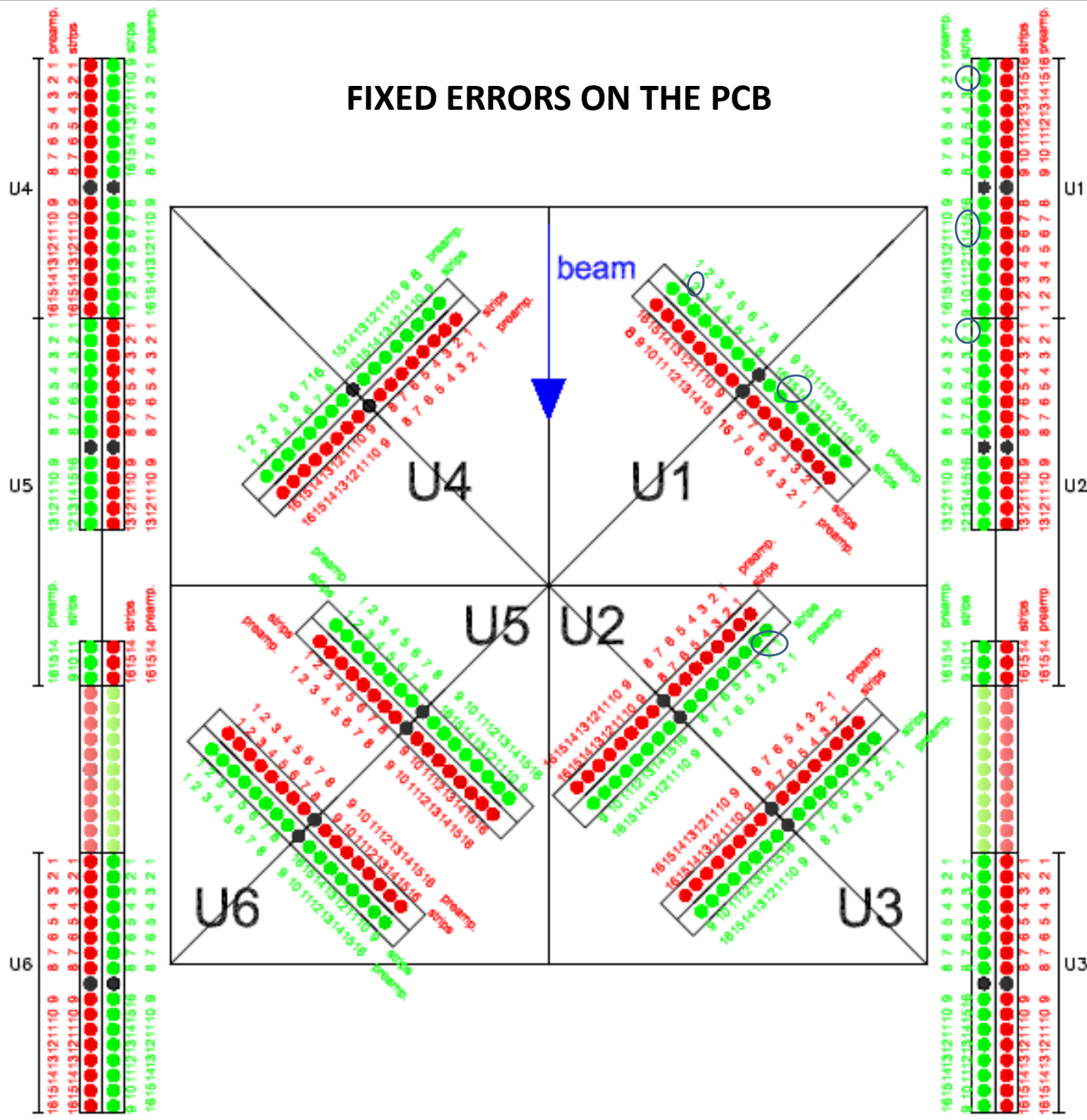
Verify the path  
between the PCB  
and the  
preamplifiers  
inputs

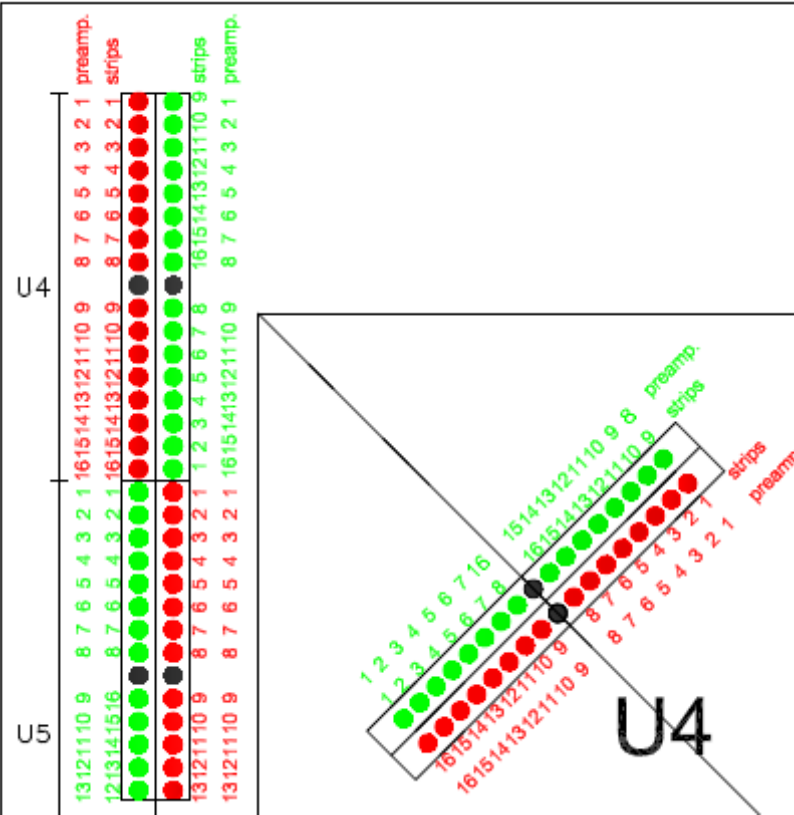
- Checking with a voltmeter track by track

- We found 6 errors in the PCB that we fixed (problems with weldings on the PCB), and other 2 errors in the lateral PCB (left side) that we will fix soon.

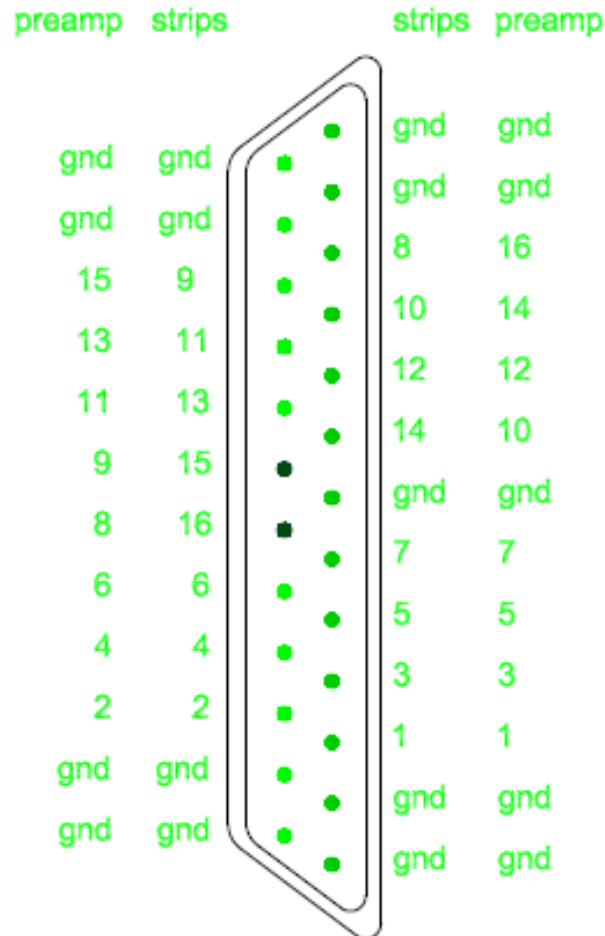


# FIXED ERRORS ON THE PCB





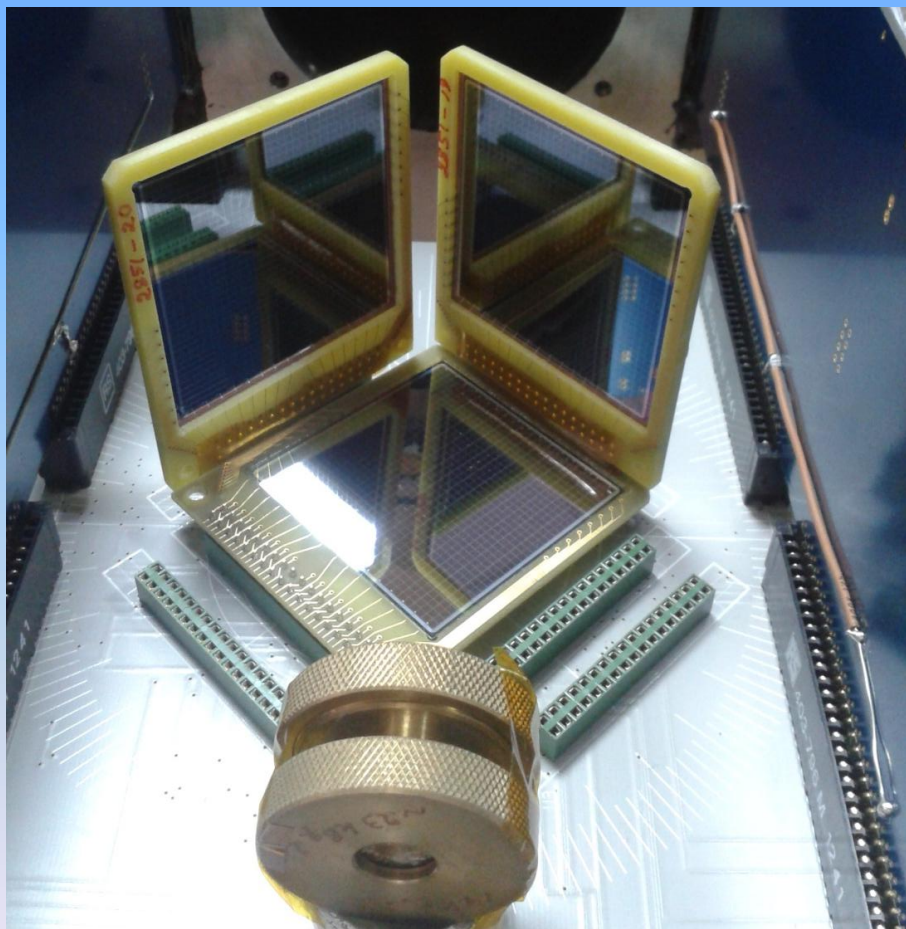
## TWO ERRORS IN THE LATERAL PCB (WELDINGS)



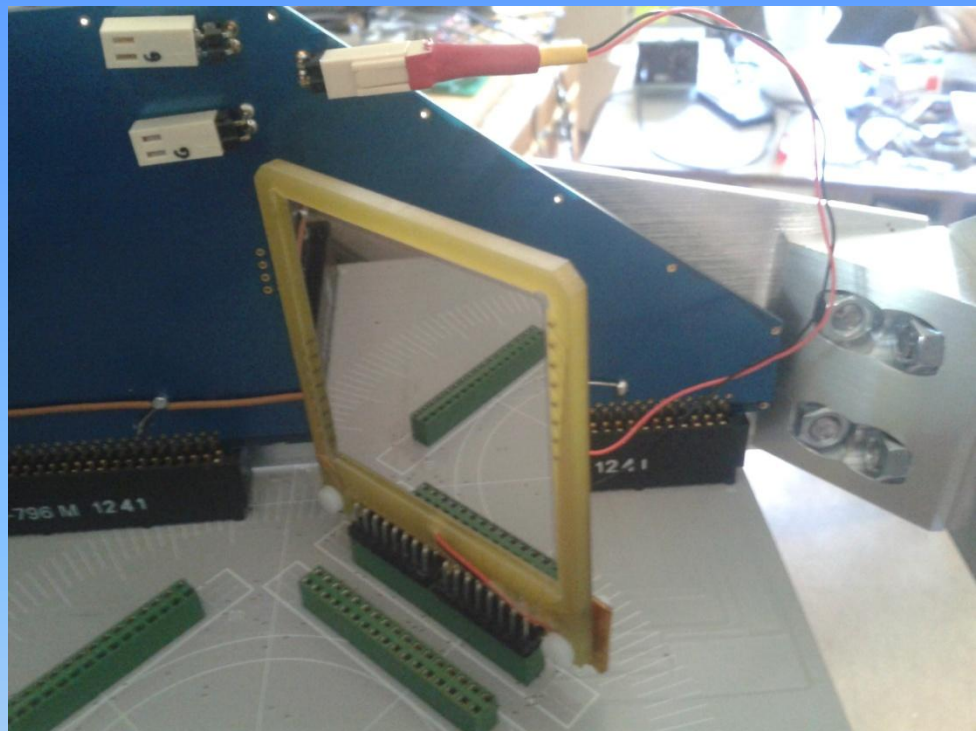


# Detector positions

Check the detectors in all positions of the PCB with the data acquisition system



All the positions work well.



- Measurements with one, two or three DSSD's in all positions.
- Measurements with 1 PAD and 1 DSSD.
- Detectors: 295  $\mu\text{m}$ , 297  $\mu\text{m}$ , 61  $\mu\text{m}$  (DSSD's) and 500  $\mu\text{m}$  (PAD).
- Source: triple alfa
- Data acquisition software: MIDAS



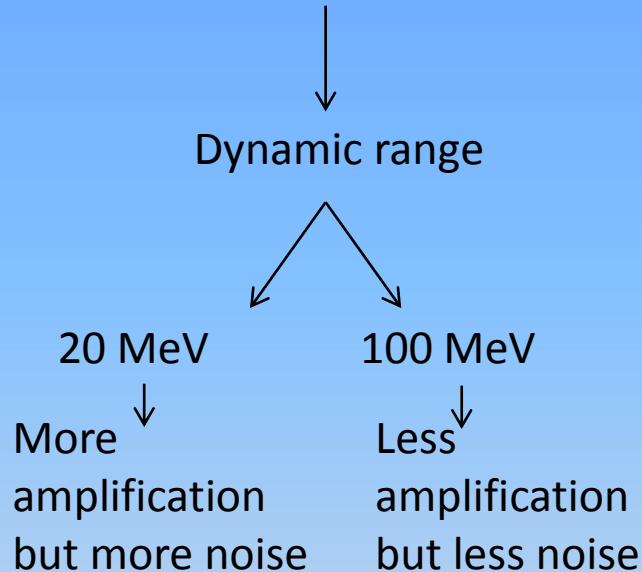
# Energy resolution of the detectors

	DSSD1		DSSD2		DSSD3		PAD
Thickness ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	295		297		60		500
Position	Vertical		Vertical		Horizontal		Vertical
V(V)	-75		-60		-25		-60
I( $\mu\text{A}$ )	0.21		1.0		0.09		0.19
Dynamic range (MeV)	20	100	20	100	20	100	20
Resolution (KeV)	<b>21.9</b>	33.6	26.3	37.4	49.6	40.27	31.7

- The best results are obtained with DSSD1 (295 $\mu\text{m}$ ).
- Horizontal position has worse resolution.

# Dynamic range

Total Amplification: preamplifier amplification + amplifier amplification



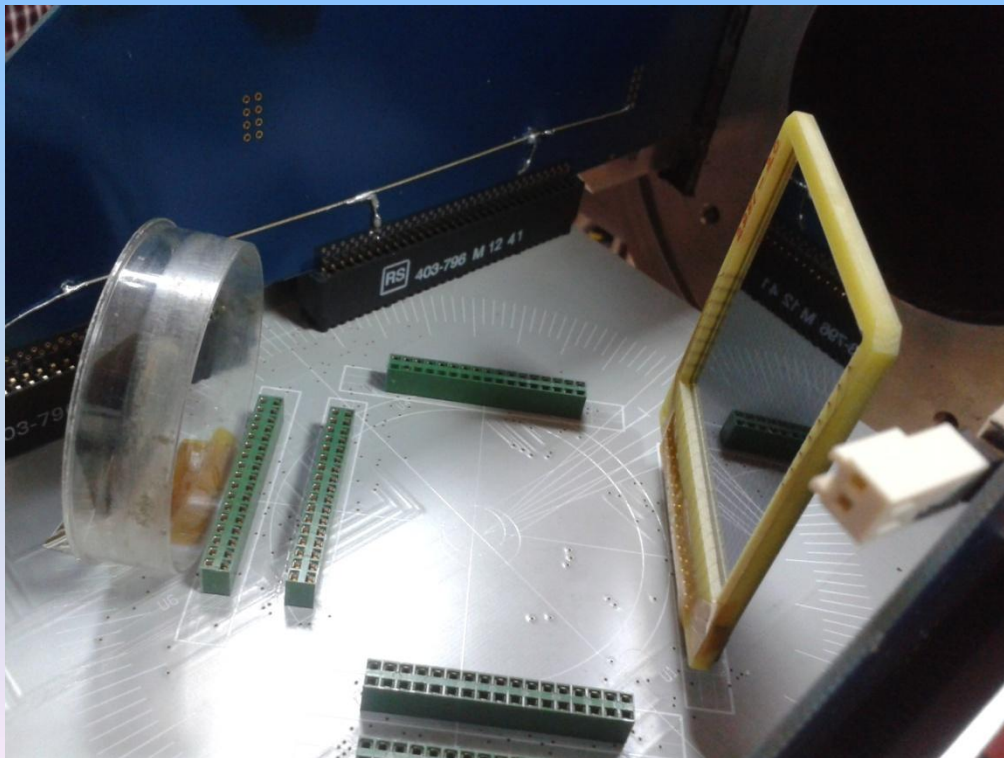
What is better, 20 MeV or 100 MeV?

- Maximum amplifier amplification (16.4) + 100 MeV → limited energy range and worst resolution
- Small amplifier amplification (7.4) + 20 MeV → bigger energy range and better resolution

**Dynamic range of 20 MeV is chosen for the measurements.**

# Cut off

- Detector: 295  $\mu\text{m}$ , -75V, 0.19  $\mu\text{A}$
- Source:  $^{148}\text{Gd}$
- Pulser amplitude: 0.23245 V
- CAEN Attenuator (in dB)
- We choose only 1 channel to avoid noise



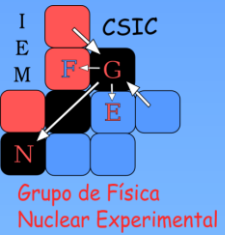
With the alpha peak and the pulser peak  $\rightarrow$  **calibration line**

**With the attenuator, the pulse amplitude is reduced in factors of dB;**  
the **lowest amplitude is the lowest energy in our energy spectra.**

We reach low energies:  
**150 keV**

# CONCLUSIONS

- We have checked all the electric tracks between connections
- All positions in the PCB work well
- We obtain good resolutions ( $< 22$  keV)
- 20 MeV of dynamic range is better for the resolution.
- We reach low cutoff energy (150 KeV).



THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION