MDT Front-end Electronics upgrade of the Cosmic Ray Facility test stand



Cosmic Ray Facility (CRF)

- Detector system consisting of:
 - 1. 2 MDT BOS chambers
 - 2. Scintillators used for triggering on the top and bottom
 - 3. Iron absorber for a hard cut on low energy muons (~600 MeV)
- Tracking in:
 - 1. x-dir. from the MDTs
 - 2. y-dir. from the scintillators
- Readout paths:
 - 1. CSMs and mezzanine cards for the MDTs using legacy FILAR
 - 2. VME for scintillators



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Cosmic Ray Facility (CRF)

- In the past:
 - Testing and commissioning of the series production of the MDT-BOS chambers
 - 2. Testing and commissioning of the series production of the NSW-MM detectors
- Present:
 - Upgrade to phase-II MDT front-end and backend electronics in order to be used a test stand for future ATLAS detector calibrations.



The old CRF MDT Electronics

- Outdated readout electronics
- Differences to the phase-II front-end electronics:
 - 1. Legacy mezzanine cards
 - 2. 25 MHz CSM instead of 50 MHz CSM
 - 3. FILAR card instead of FELIX



• The trigger (covered in the next 2 talks by N.Schneider and I. Mesolongitis) and readout systems will be upgraded to Phase-II electronics



[1]. Upgrade of the ATLAS Muon Drift Tube Front-end Electronics for HL-LHC Runs, X. Hu, University of Michigan (2020)

Upgrade to Phase-II MDT Electronics

- Changes made:
 - 1. Legacy mezzanine cards \rightarrow new flat mezzanine cards (MDT316) x 10
 - 2. 25 MHz CSM \rightarrow 50 MHz CSM x 1
 - 3. FILAR card \rightarrow MiniDAQ

50 MHz CSM



New MDT316 cards (x10)



MiniDAQ Board

- Integration and testing of the FE electronics is very important
- It can be performed with the help of the MiniDAQ board: a lightweight version of the LOMDT (MDT Data Processor)
- Designed for sMDT/MDT chambers + FE electronics integration and commissioning
- Low cost FPGA replaces the need for FELIX



MiniDAQ Board

- MiniDAQ can handle at least 2 CSMs; so it has 4 SFP+ modules (+ 4 more for additional CSMs)
- The board exchanges commands and FE electronics monitoring info. with a PC via a USB-UART interface, and the detector data is sent out for offline storage through the gigabit ethernet interface



[2] Development and test of a mini-Data Acquisition system for the High-Luminosity LHC upgrade of the ATLAS Monitored Drift Tube detector, Y. Guo, et. al (2023)

Current CRF Set-up

- Gas mixture used: Ar:CO2 in 93:7% vol. at 3 bar
- HV of MDTs set to 3080 V
- MiniDAQ and CSM configuration successfully completed (many thanks to Yuxiang for the support!)





Current CRF Set-up





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Data Comparison: TDC Spectra



- TDC spectra compared between the legacy and new FE electronics: some finetuning to be added
- Trigger matching performed inside the MiniDAQ FPGA

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Data Comparison: ADC Spectra



- ADC Threshold: -38 mV
- Cosmic peak seen at 90, with a separated peak

- ADC Threshold: -39 mV (code 108)
- Cosmic peak seen at 130, with the separated peak coinciding with the cosmic peak

- LMU CRF consists of 2 MDT BOS chambers for tracking and scintillators for triggering
- It is foreseen to use this detector system as a potential test stand for detectors to be installed at ATLAS; electronics upgrade needed
- Phase-II upgrade of the trigger and readout electronics planned
- New FE electronics tested and measurements were successfully taken but some fine tuning still needed

- Running of the track building in the offline analysis provided by U.Michigan
- New MDT316 mezz. cards have been received; can equip the complete 2 MDT chamber with the new mezz. cards
- On the completion of the readout testing and the LOMDT setup, integration process of the front-end and back end is planned to achieve a fully upgraded trigger and readout path

Thanks for listening!

Gas studies



8th October 2024

ESHITA KUMAR