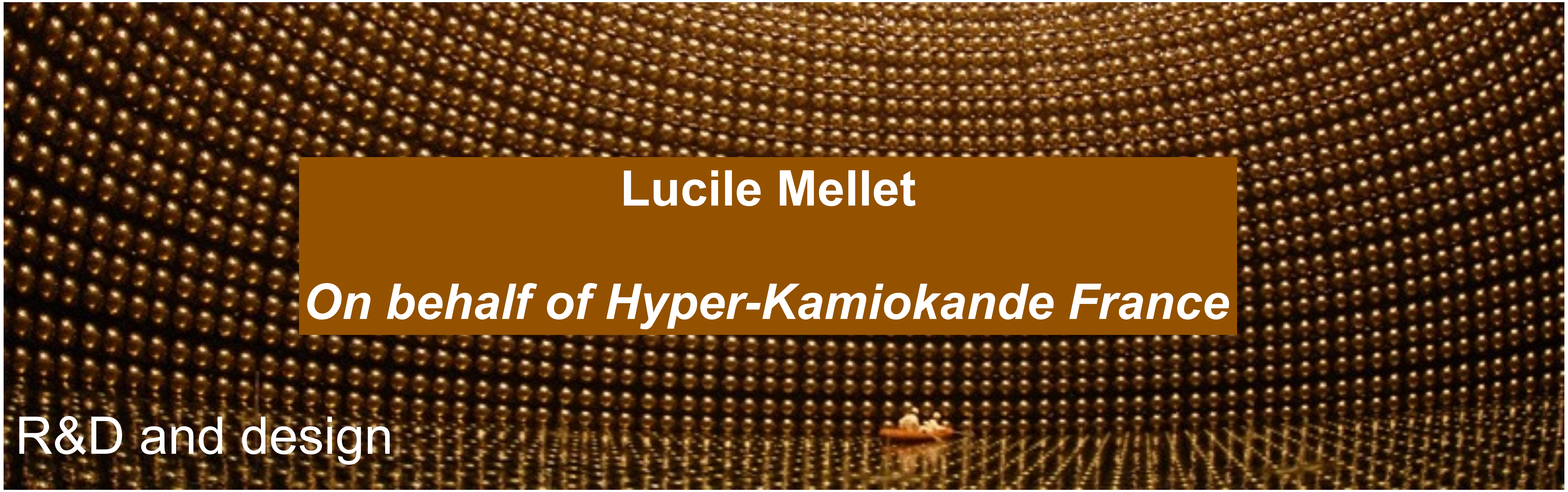
Hyper-Kamiokande

Precise time and charge digitization for the Hyper-Kamiokande experiment



Lucile Mellet

On behalf of Hyper-Kamiokande France

R&D and design

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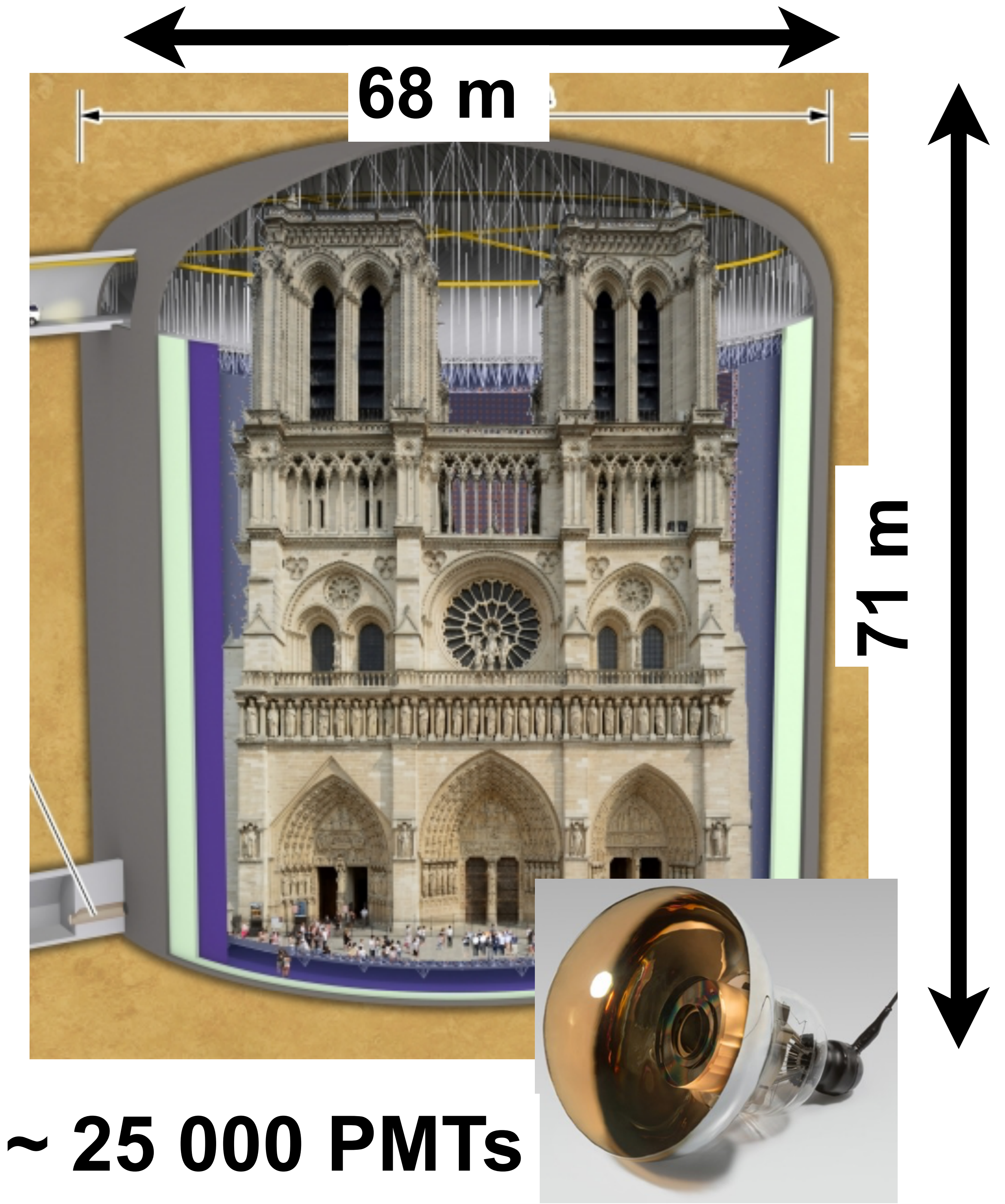
ILANCE
International Laboratory for Astrophysics, Neutrino and Cosmology Experiments

Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet

cea

HK in a nutshell

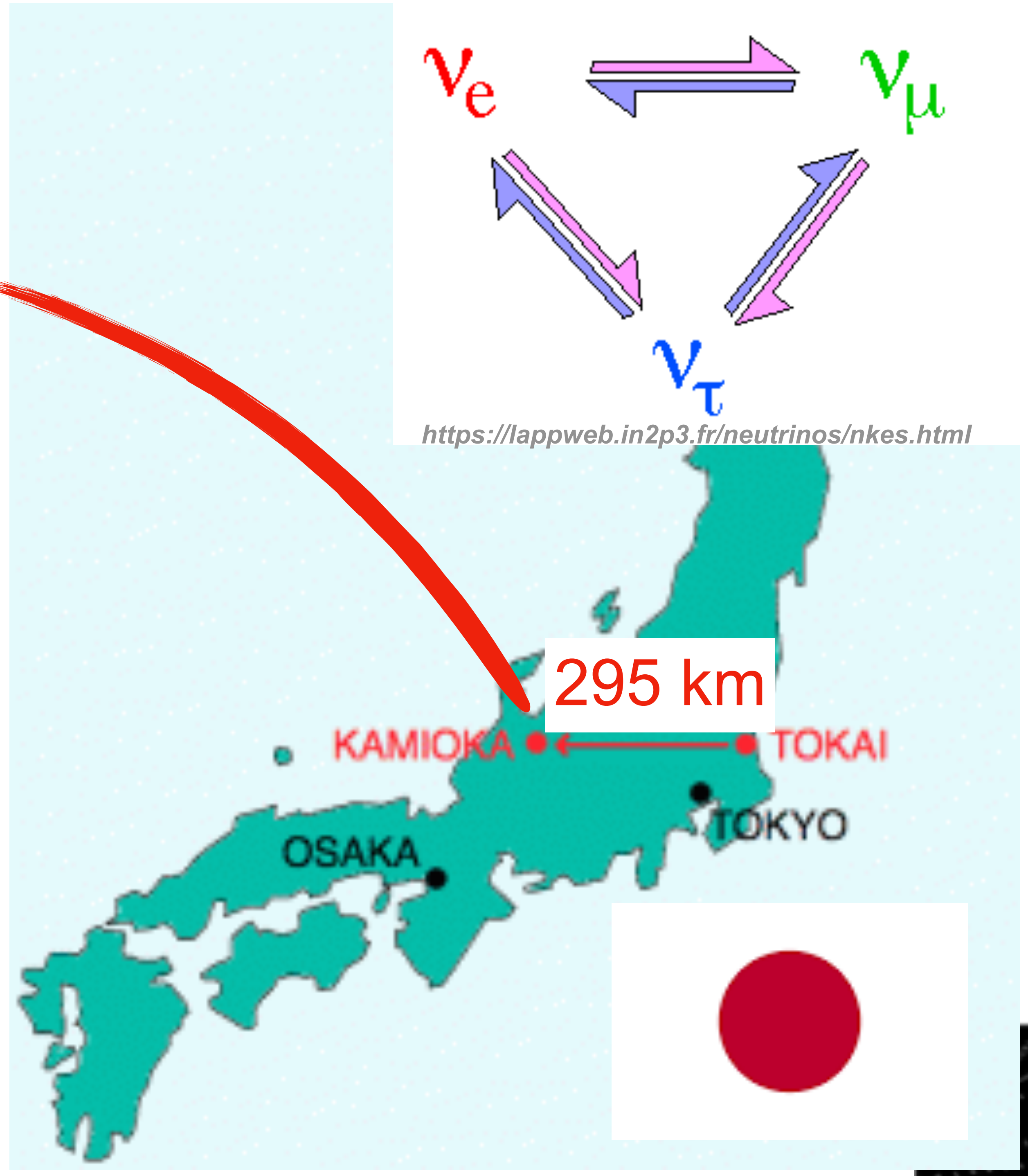
- Beam ν physics
- Astrophysics ν observatory

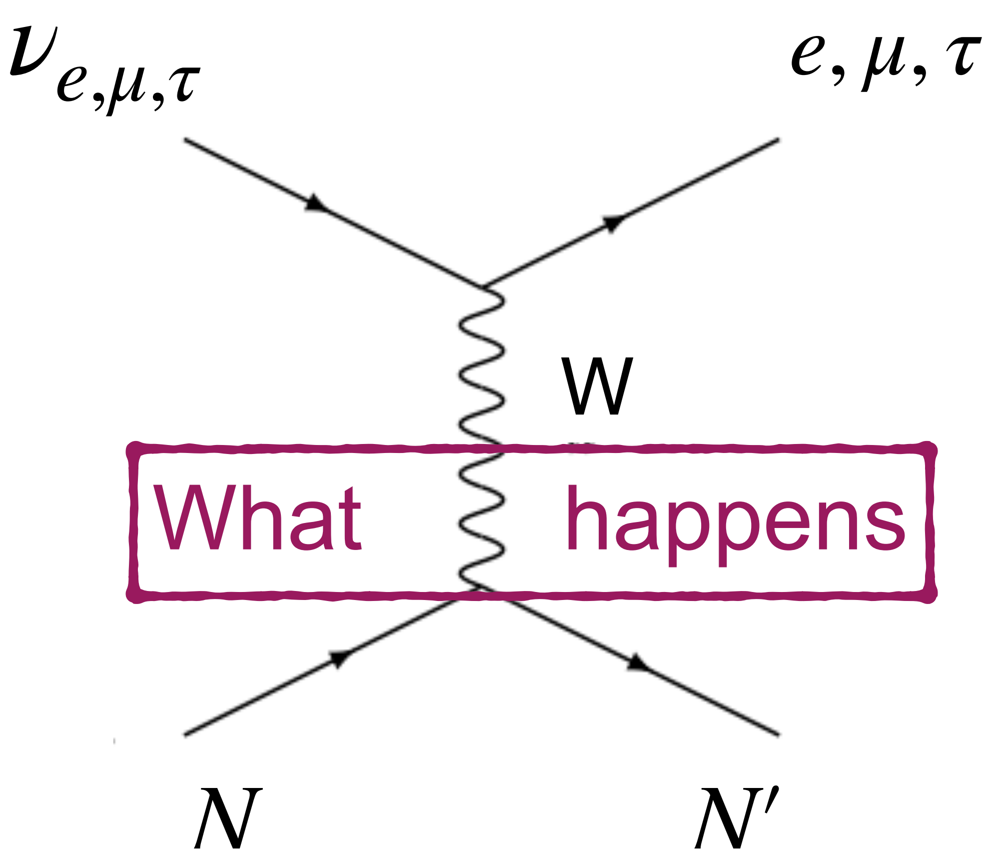


~ 25 000 PMTs

What we build

- Long baseline ν oscillation experiment
- Water Cerenkov detector

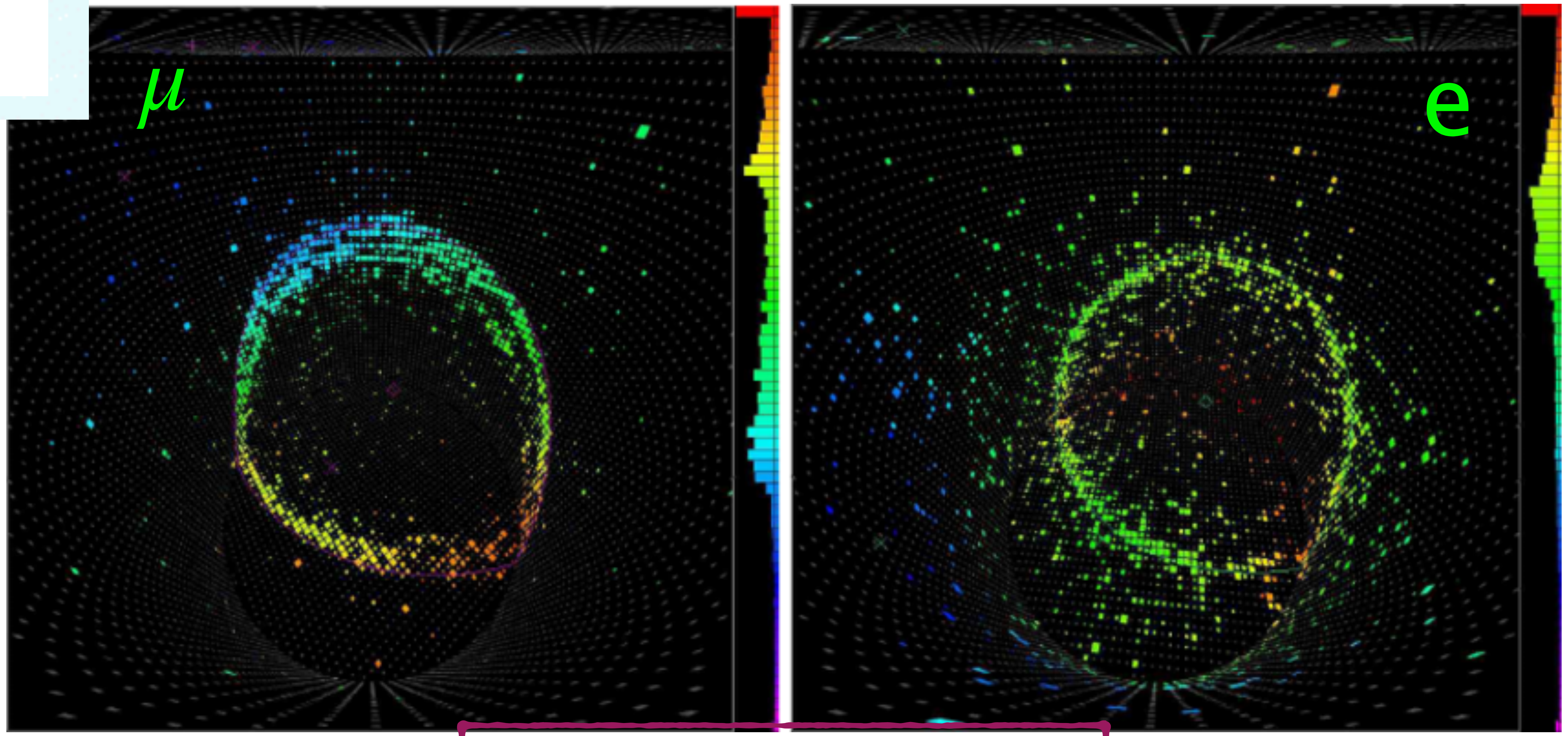




Main interaction : Charged current quasi elastic (CCQE)

Need for :

- Efficient **collection of the charge** output of the Photo-multipliers
- Precise **timing** for signal coincidence



What we want to see

Global scheme of our participation to HK's electronics

Link to UTC

III

Clock Generation

Time distribution

II

Photomultipliers

Charge digitization

Time digitization

I

Final signal

Need for :

- Efficient **collection of the charge** output of the Photo-multipliers
- Precise **timing** for signal coincidence

Hyper-Kamiokande

Charge and time digitization for HK

Some of the requirements

- Charge resolution :
  - Low energies : Solar ν
  - High energies : Atmospheric ν

➡ Large dynamic range

- Time resolution < 300ps when > 1p.e-

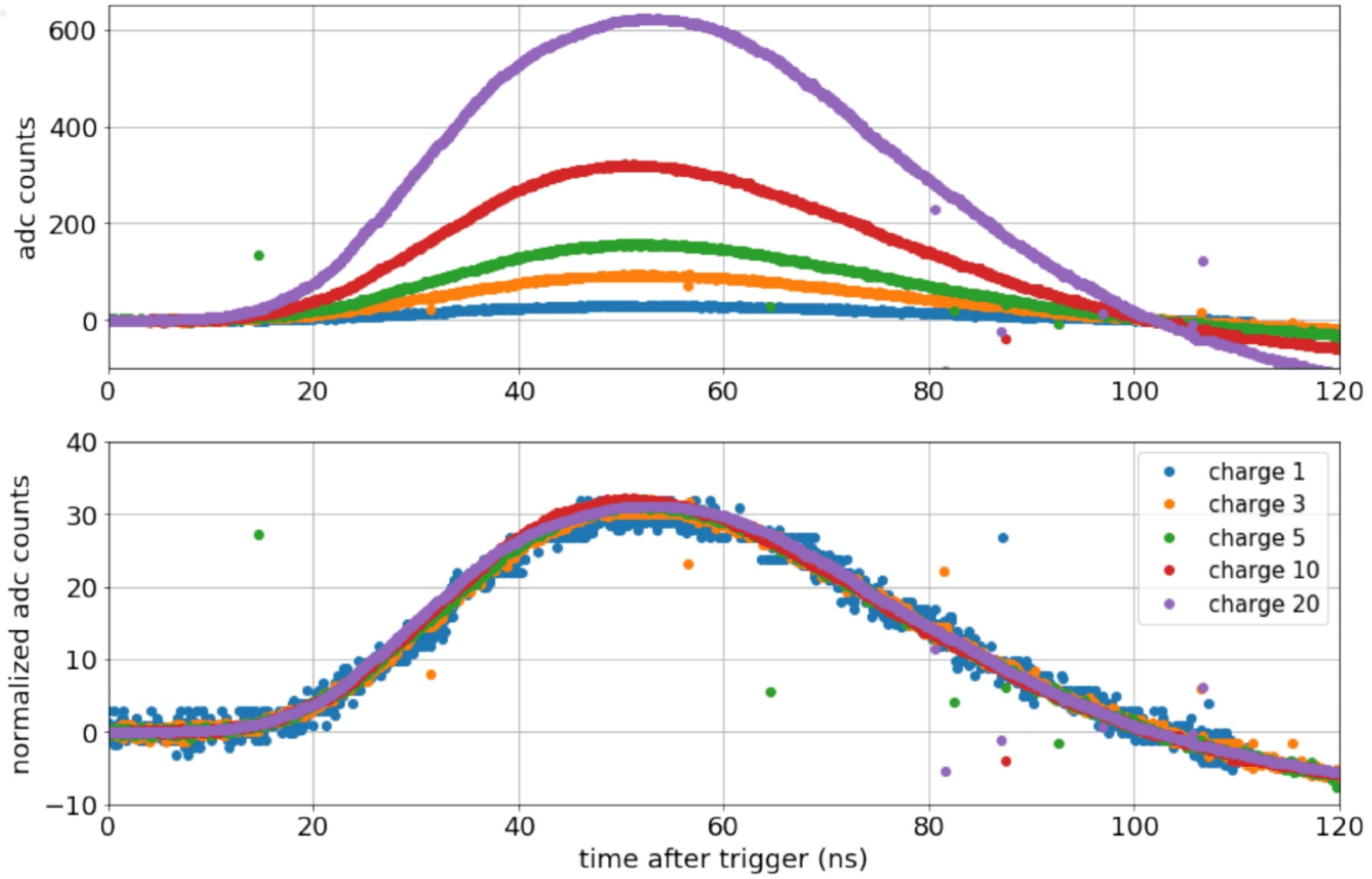
- Charge linearity : 1%

- Discriminator threshold : 1/6 p.e.

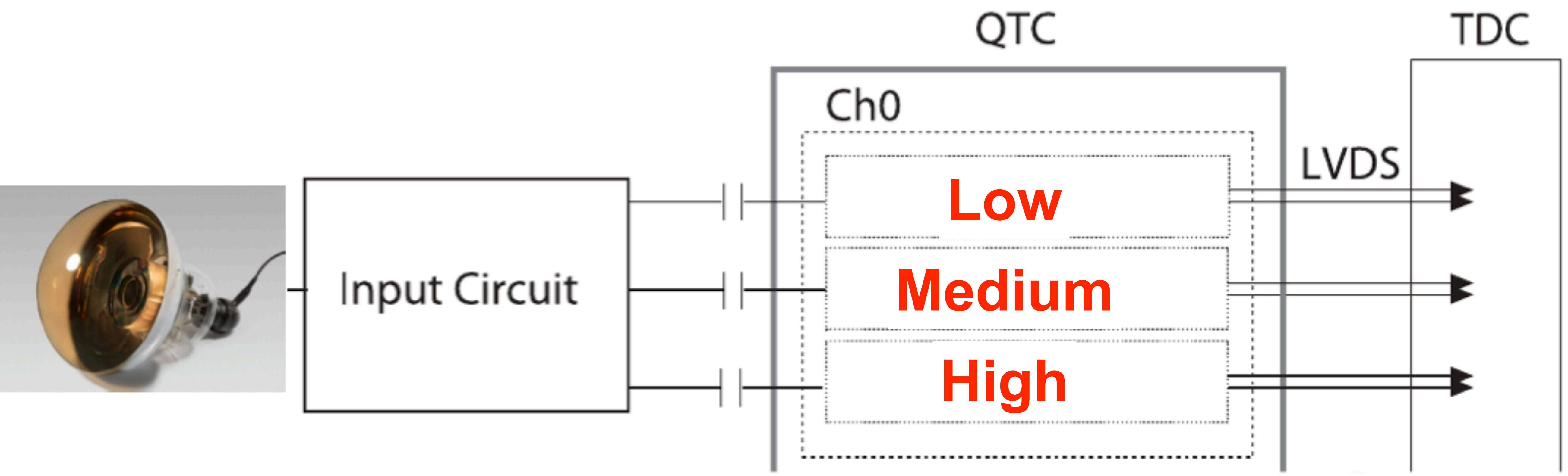
Charge and time digitization for HK

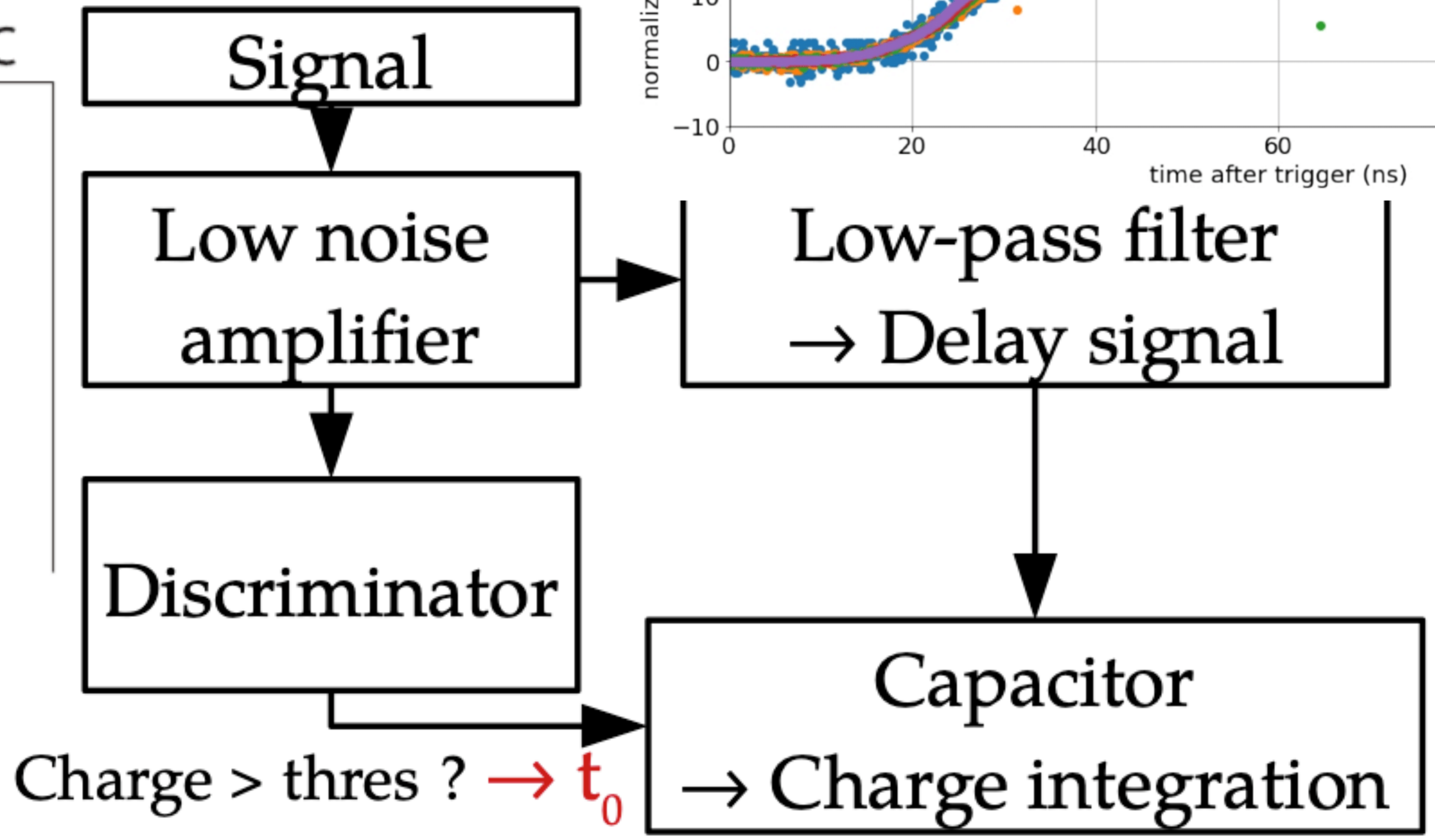
Proposed solution

- Based on HKROC chip
  - 3 gains per channel (low, medium, high)
  - Dynamic range from 0-2500 pC
  - 1 readout for 3 PMTs —> 1 trigger = read all 3



- Waveform-like digitizer @40MHz : 1 point/25ns

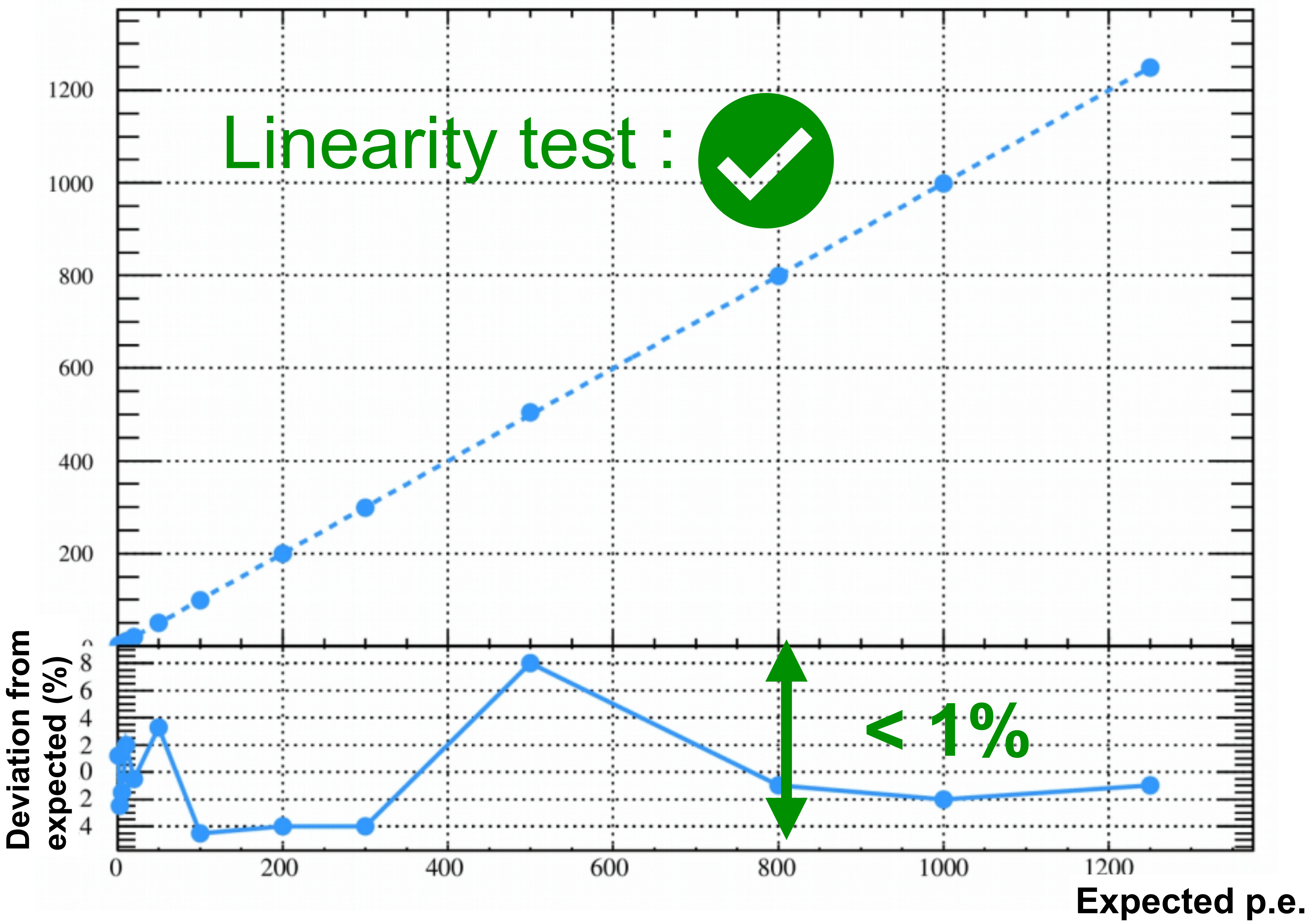


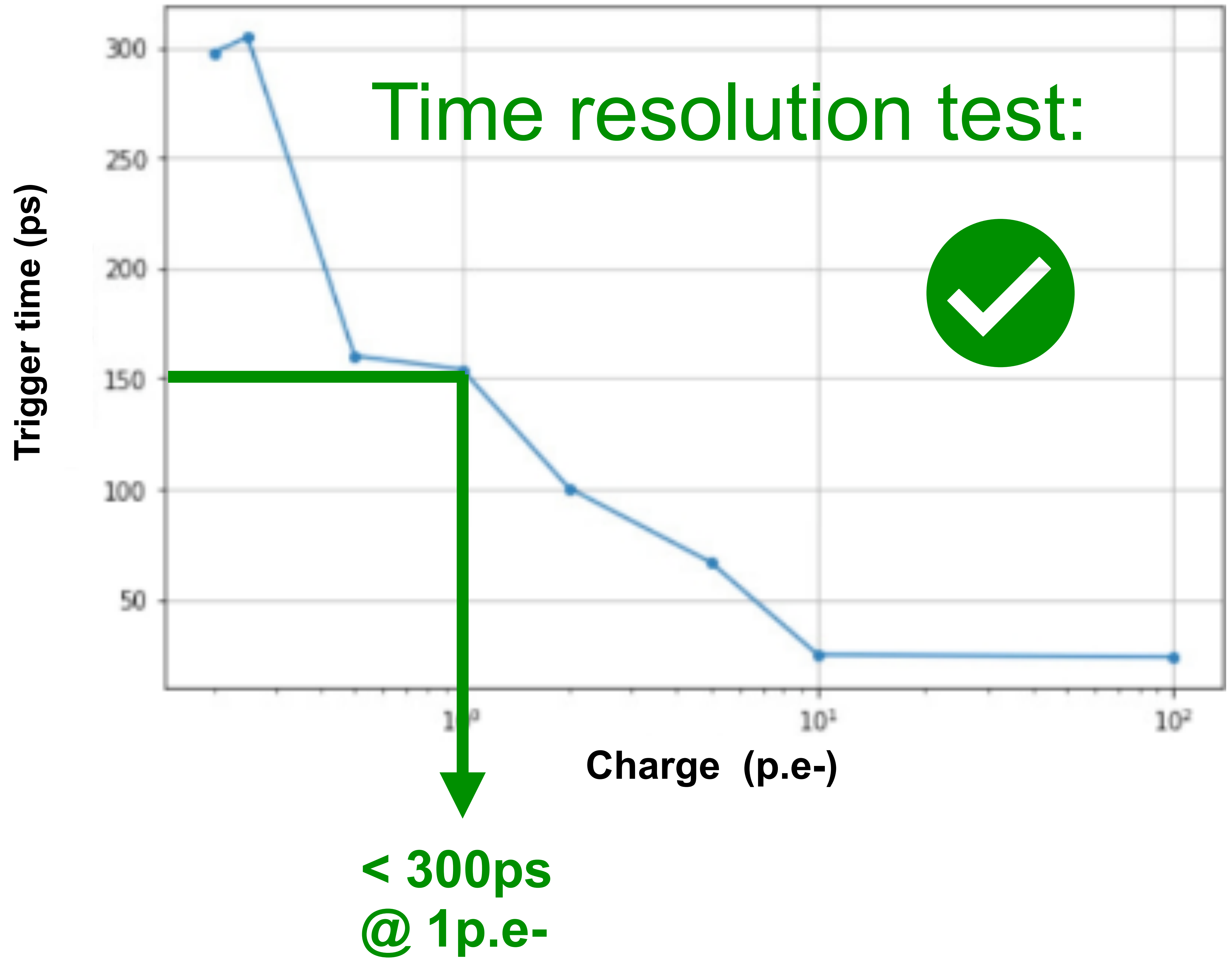


Charge and time digitization for HK

Some results

Mean p.e.

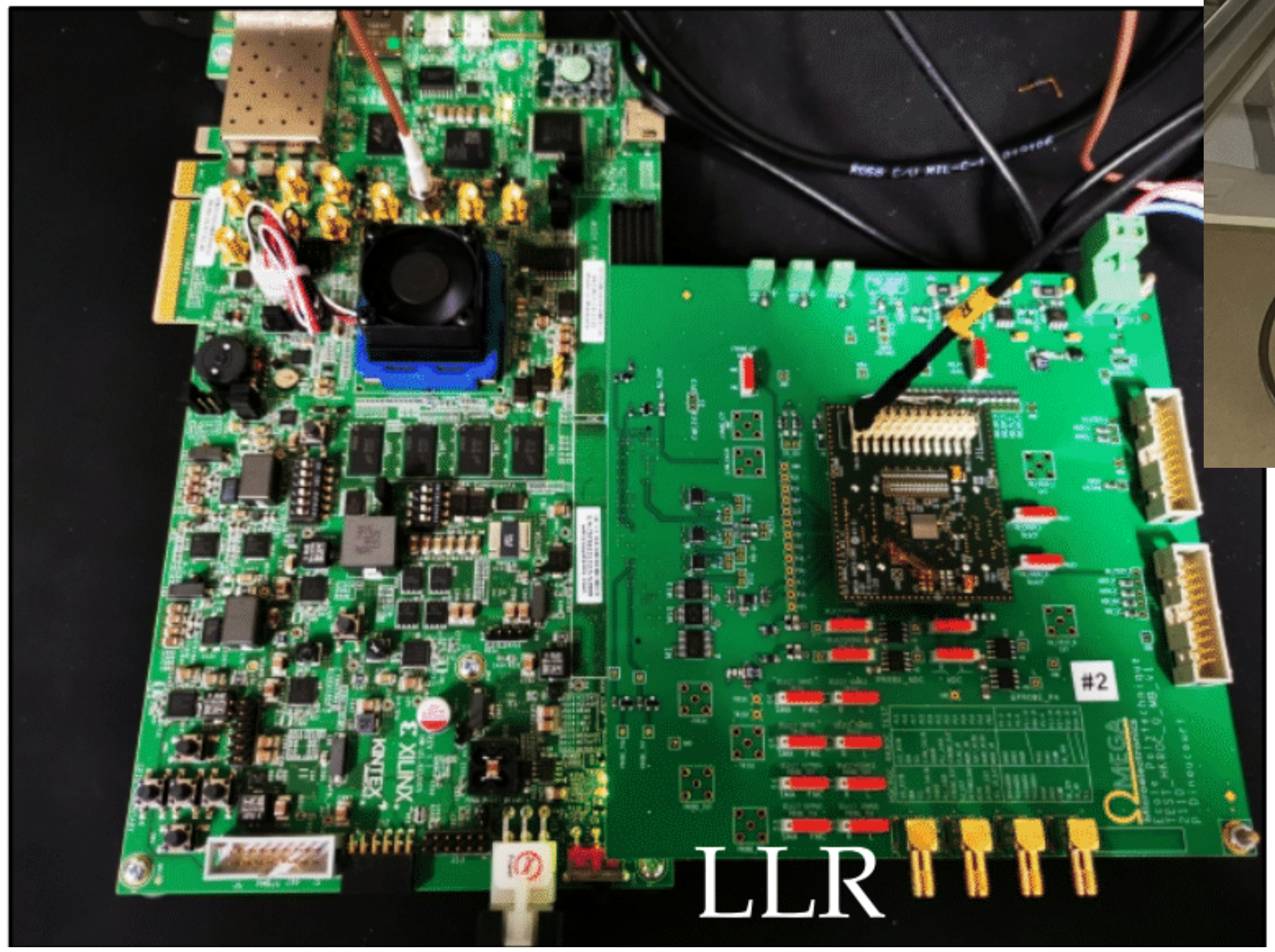


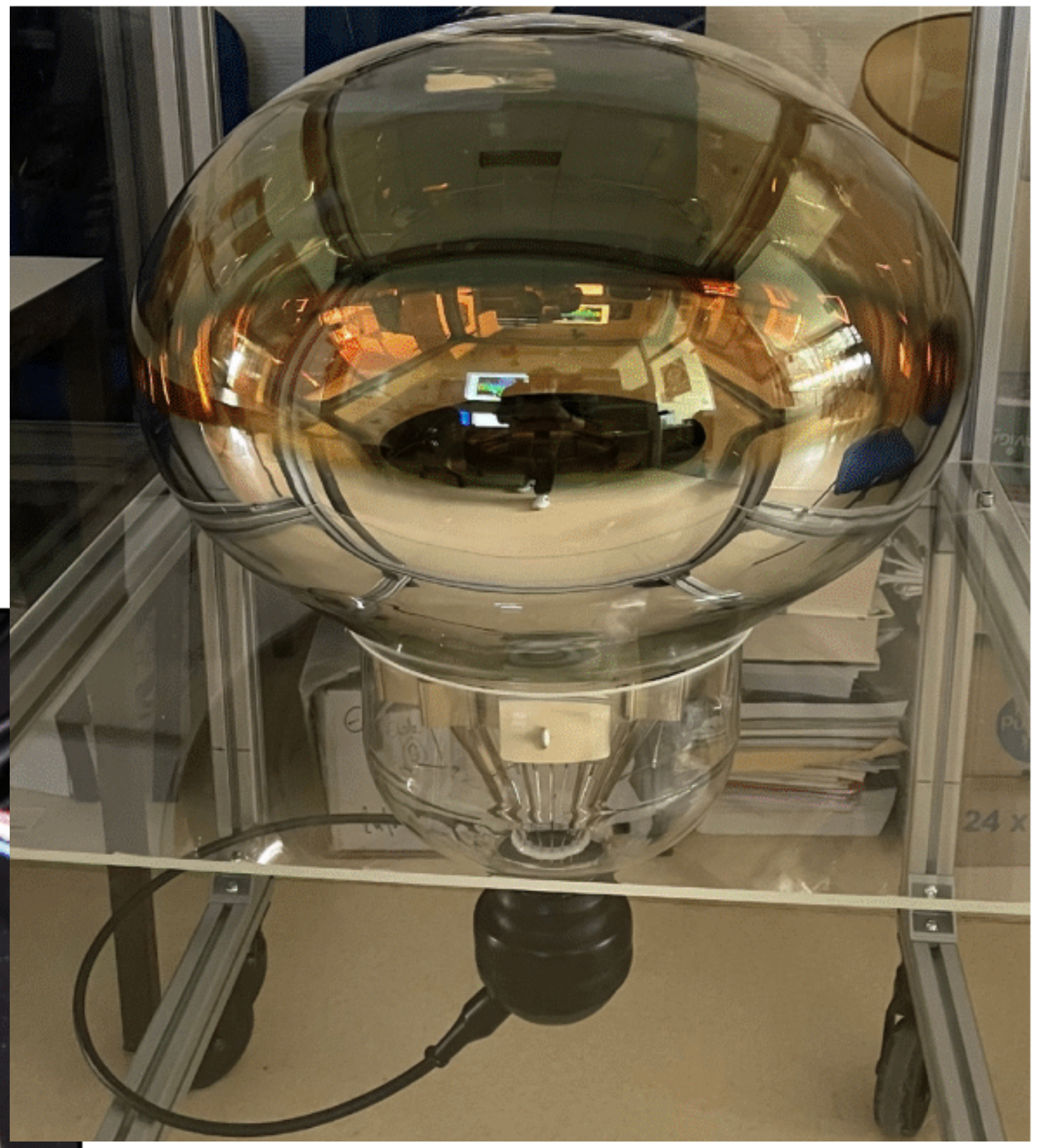


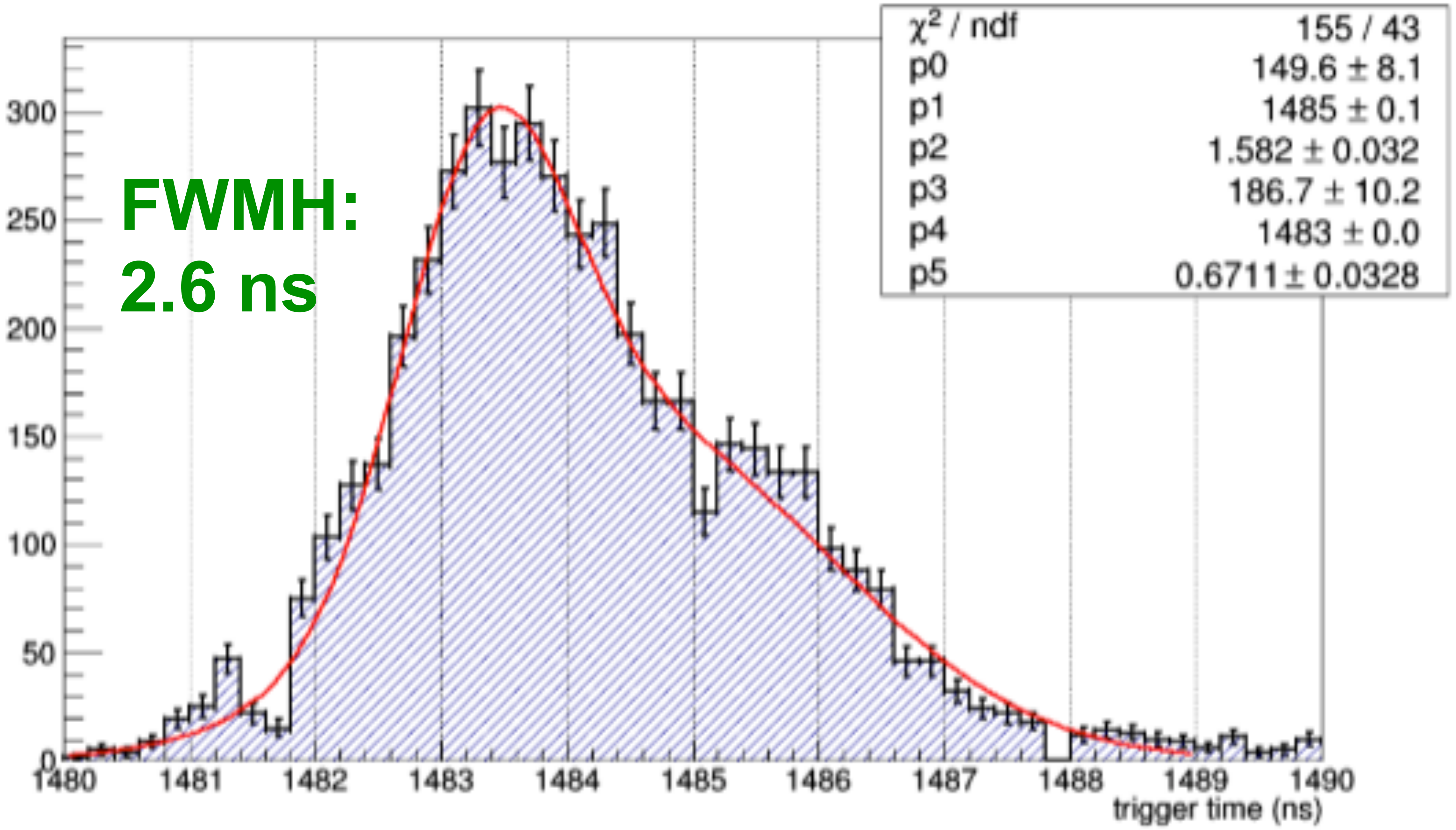
Hyper-Kamiokande

Charge and time digitization for HK

Time resolution of the PMT : ~2.8 ns
Does the digitizer degrade the PMT performance ?







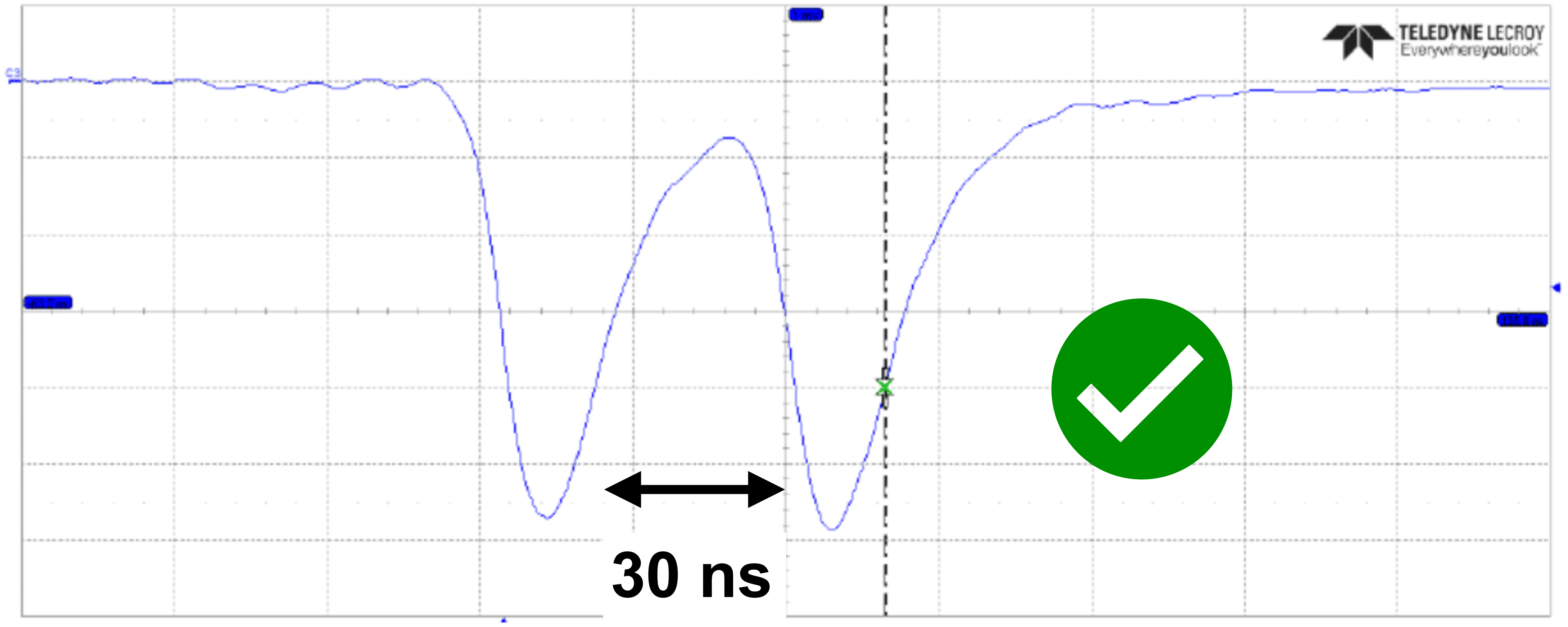
Time resolution with PMT : ✔

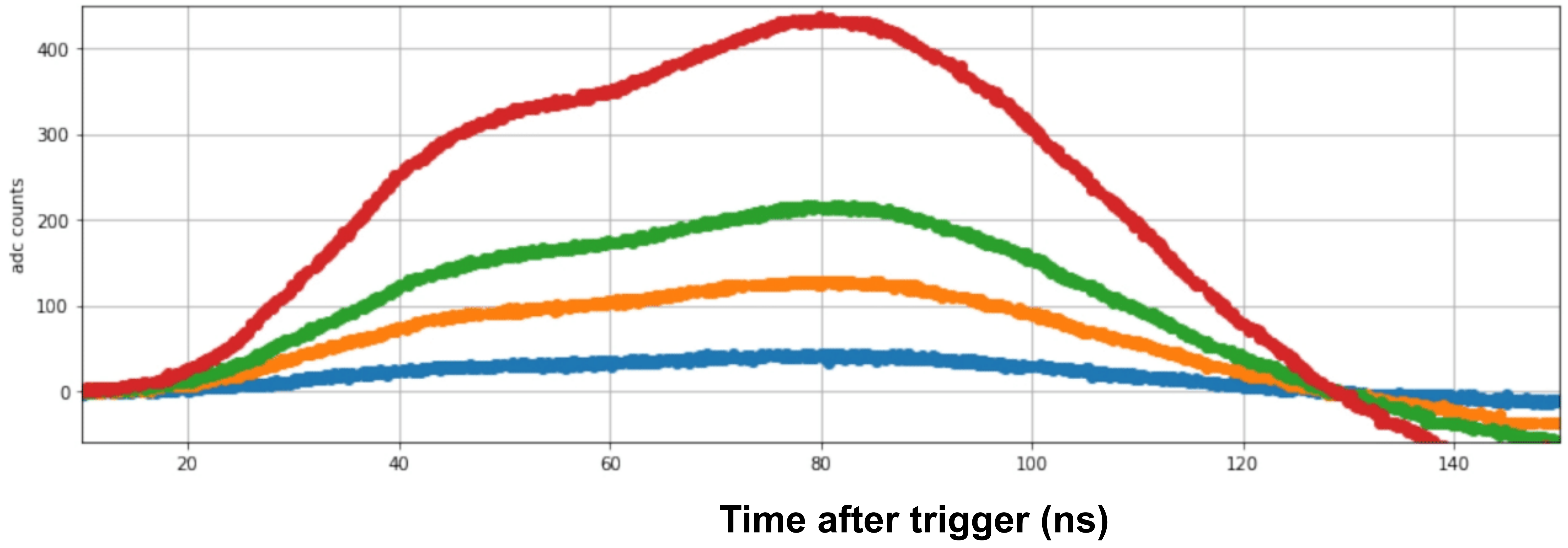
Charge and time digitization for HK

By the way, why a digitizer ?

- Reduces dead time (requirement < 1 μs)

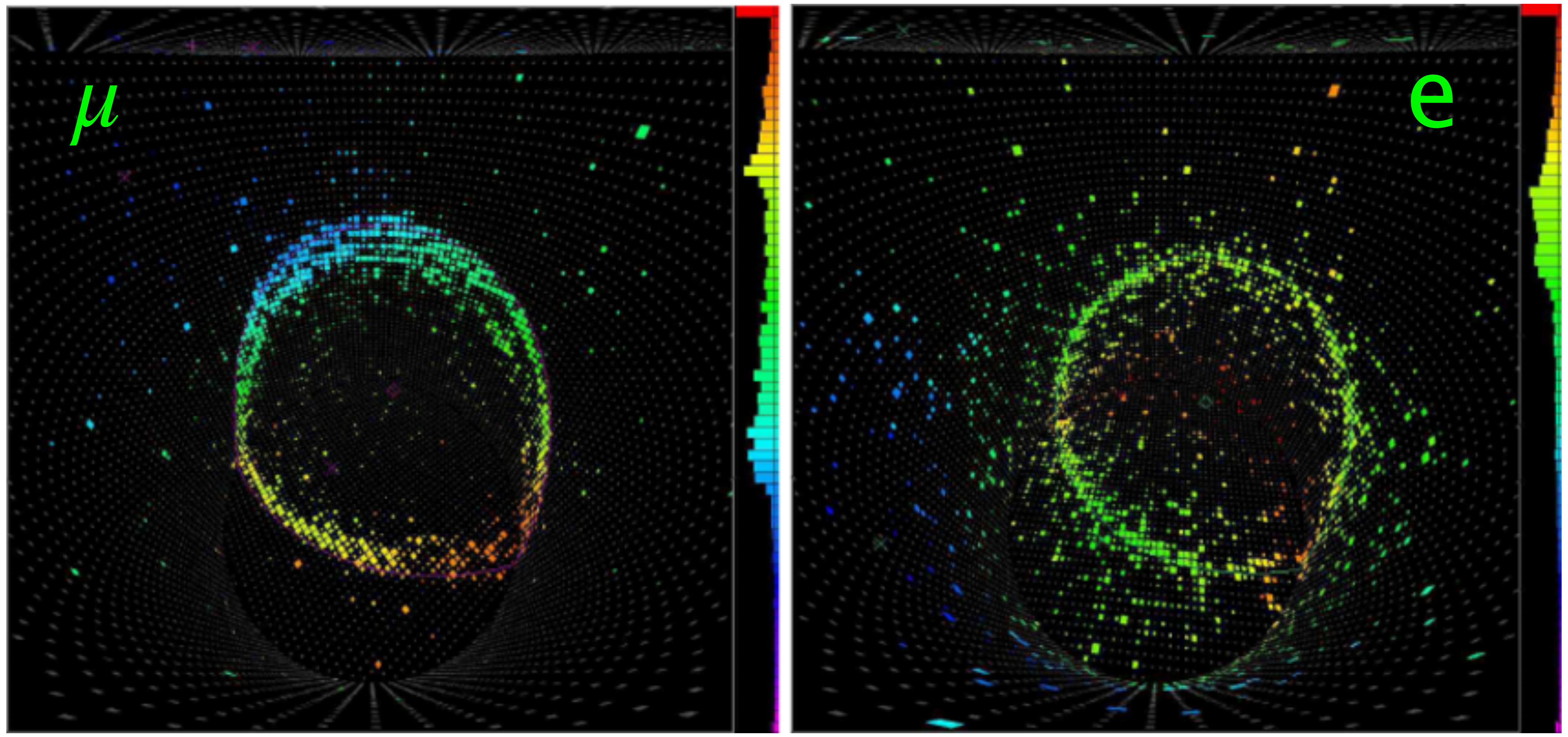
- Allows for separation between close events in time (pile-up) :
  ➡ Software reconstruction

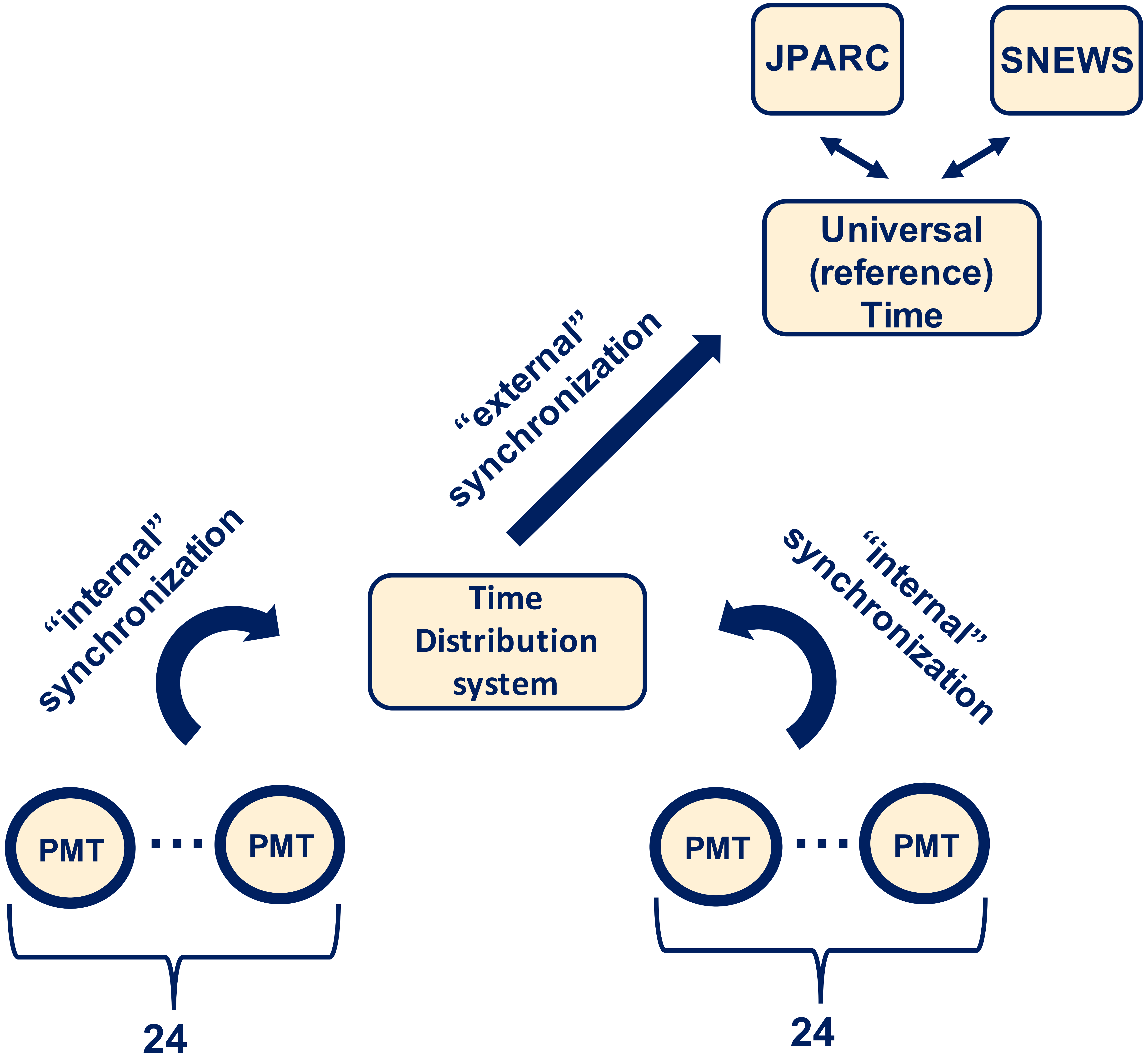




Hyper-Kamiokande

Precise timing for Hyper-Kamiokande



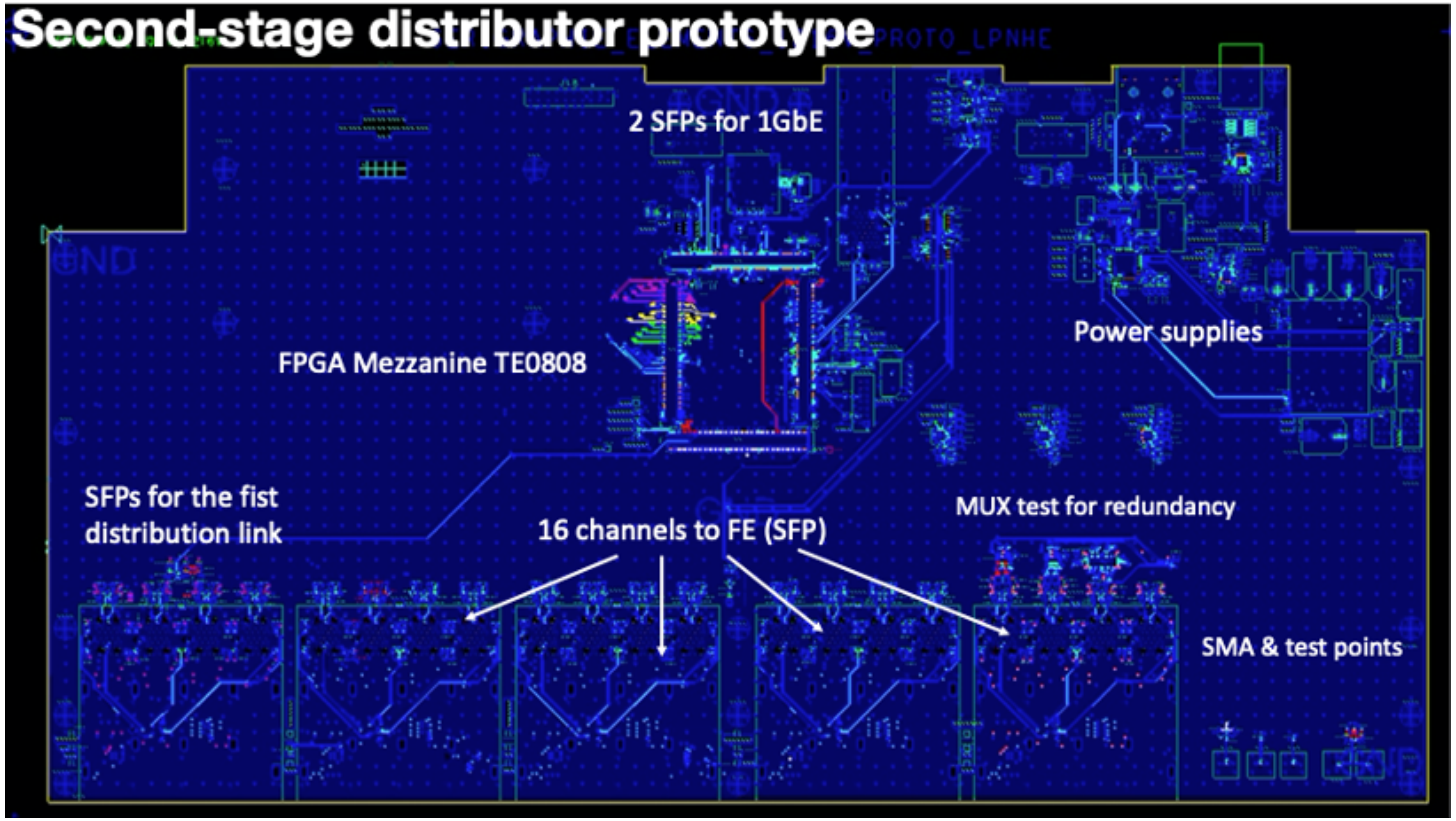


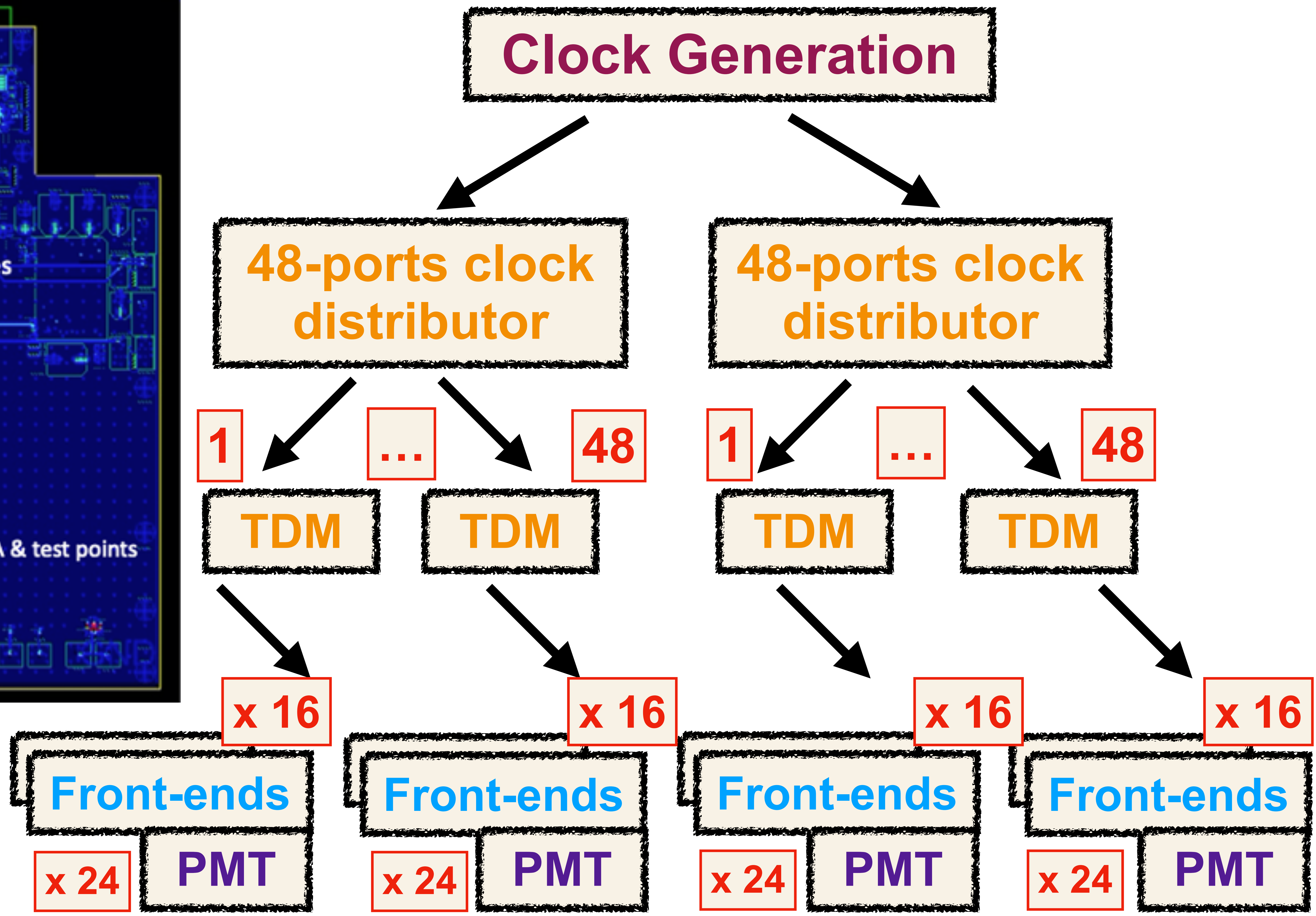
- Internal sync : ring reconstruction
  - Stability of less than 100 ps

- External sync : beam bunches + astrophysical observatory (SN) + other studies
  - At least 100 ns wrt UTC

Two-stages distribution

TDM = Time division multiplexer





- 2 stages

- Electronic boards and cards are being designed and prototype

Undergoing tests in collaboration between French and Italian groups

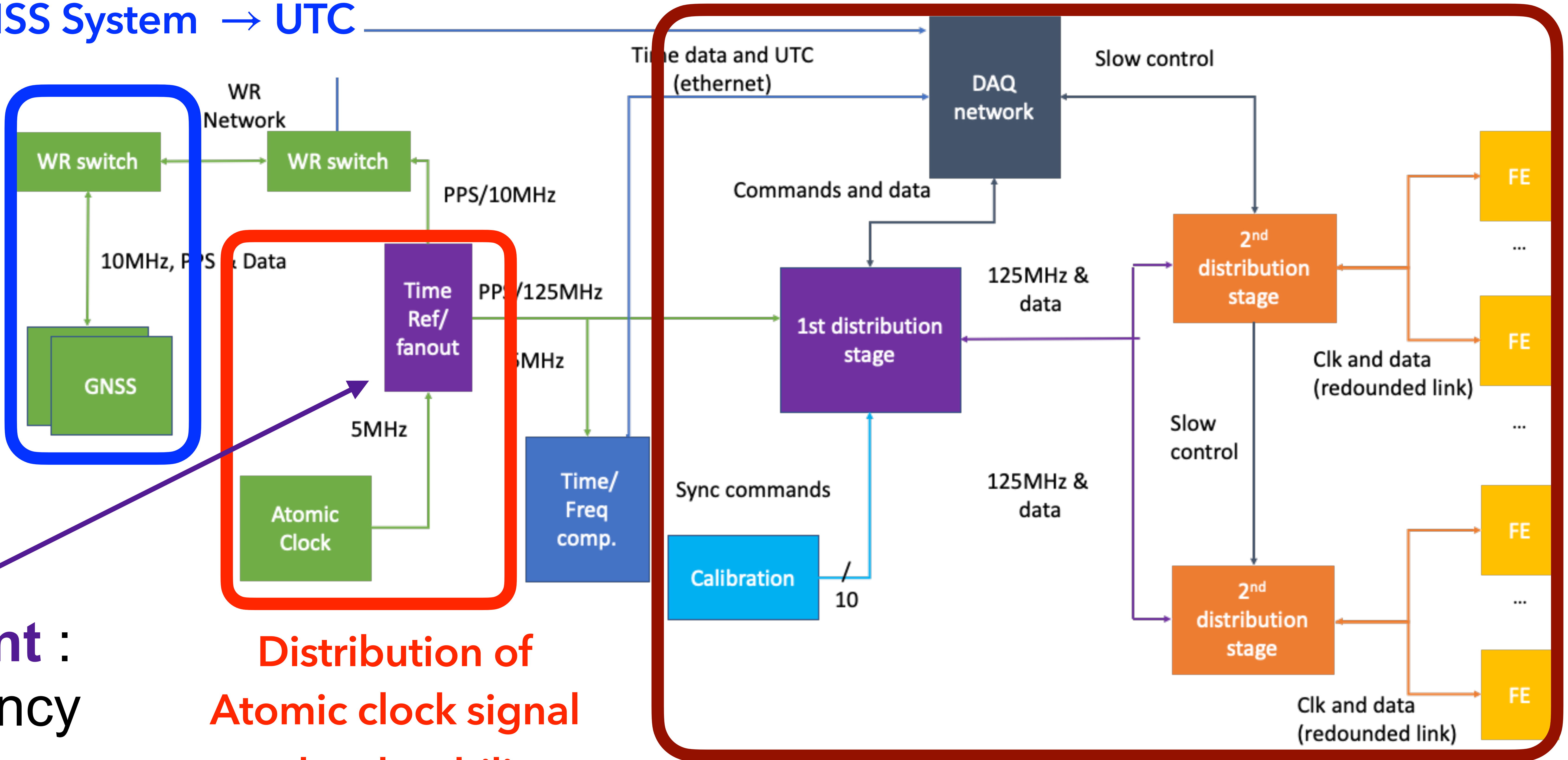
Hyper-Kamiokande

Detailed scheme of our solution

GNSS System → UTC

Currently in an R&D phase

Our proposed system :
What ?



Distribution of
Atomic clock signal
→ local stability

Distribution to PMTs

- One local **time reference point** :
  - distributes a high-frequency clock signal
  - built from an **atomic clock**

- A **GNSS** antenna + receiver : link to universal time (UTC)

- Two-stages distribution

+ Redundancy

Characterization of the proposed generation system

<u>Our proposed system</u> : **Why ?**

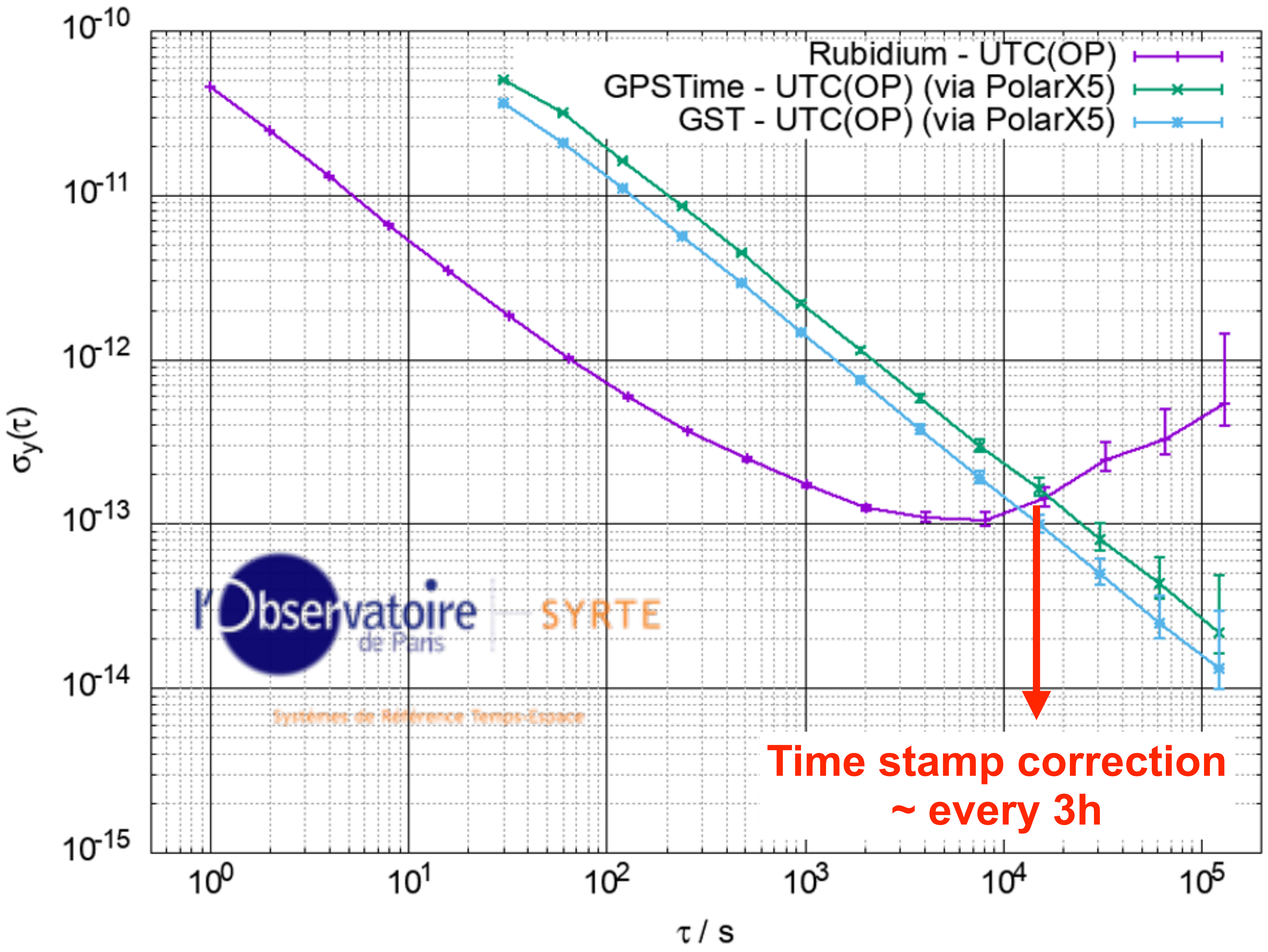
Atomic clock : the most stable at short term
- Tested a Rubidium clock
- Will test Passive Hydrogen Maser

GNSS signal : more stable at short term + link to UTC

Allan Standard Deviation (ASD) statistical tool :

$$\sigma_y^2(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} < \left(\bar{y}_{n+1} - \bar{y}_n\right)^2 >$$

Variance of Δt as a function of interval length : allows to separate noise types = visualize stability at various time scales



Purple curve : Rubidium clock stability (OP71 as reference)

Green curve : Received GPS time stability (OP71 as reference)

Blue curve : Received Galileo time stability (OP71 as reference)

Set-up for tests @ LPNHE

How to test the stability of a frequency ?

➡ Against a much more stable reference signal

➡Data : Δt between each signal at each pulse

Antenna output

PPS

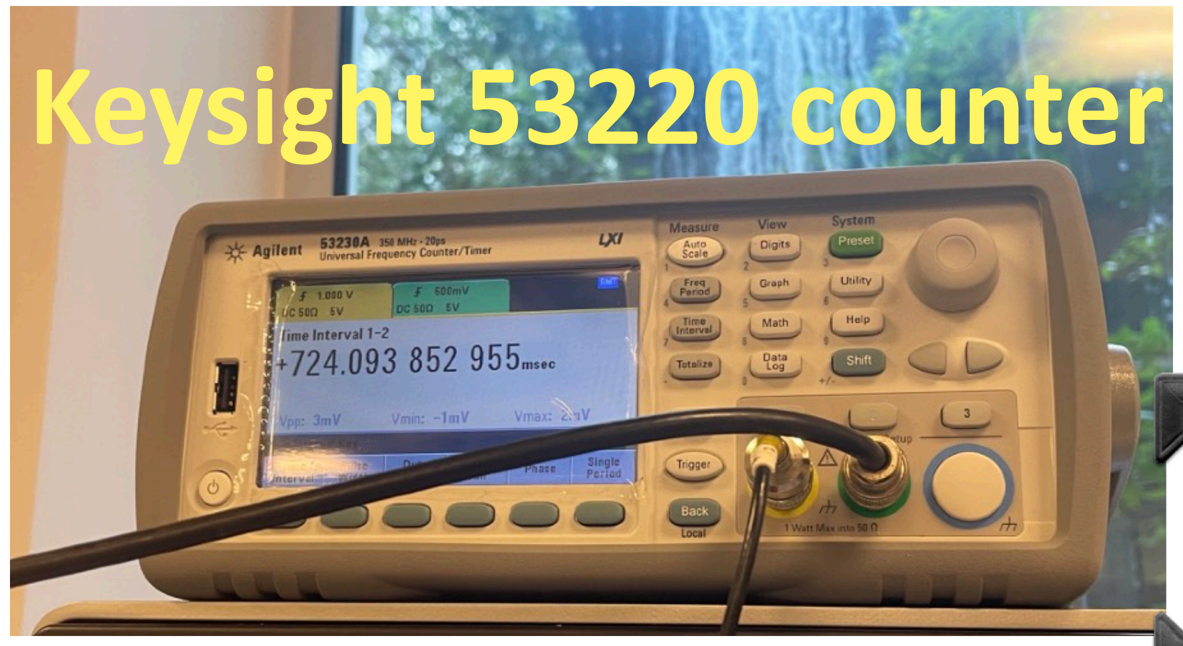
10 MHz

CGGTTS files :

- Infos on satellites
- All info on applied corrections
- ...
- Time difference between input and GPS time in 0.1 ns

Δt

One or the other

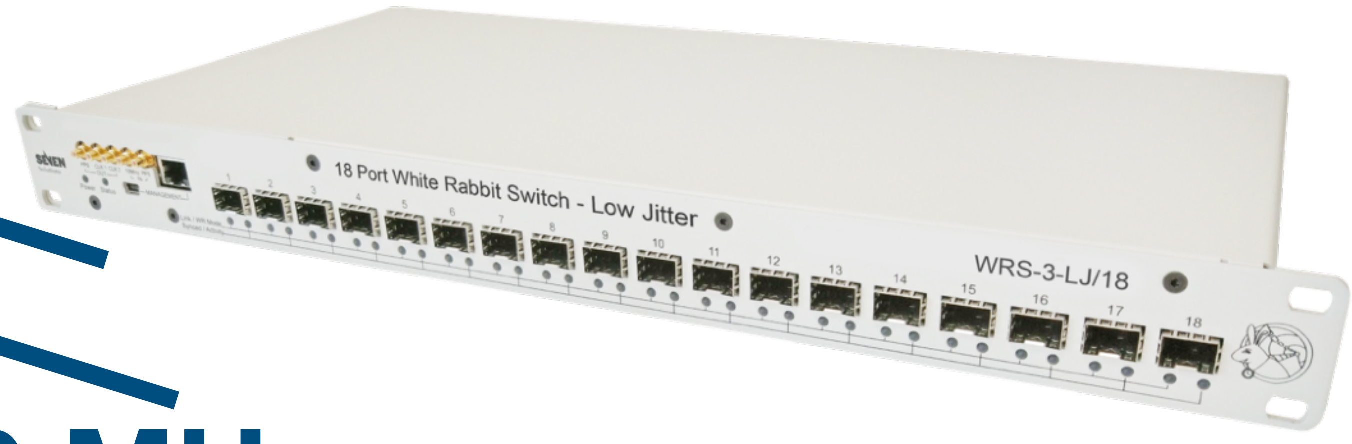


Δt

For other comparison

PPS

10 MHz

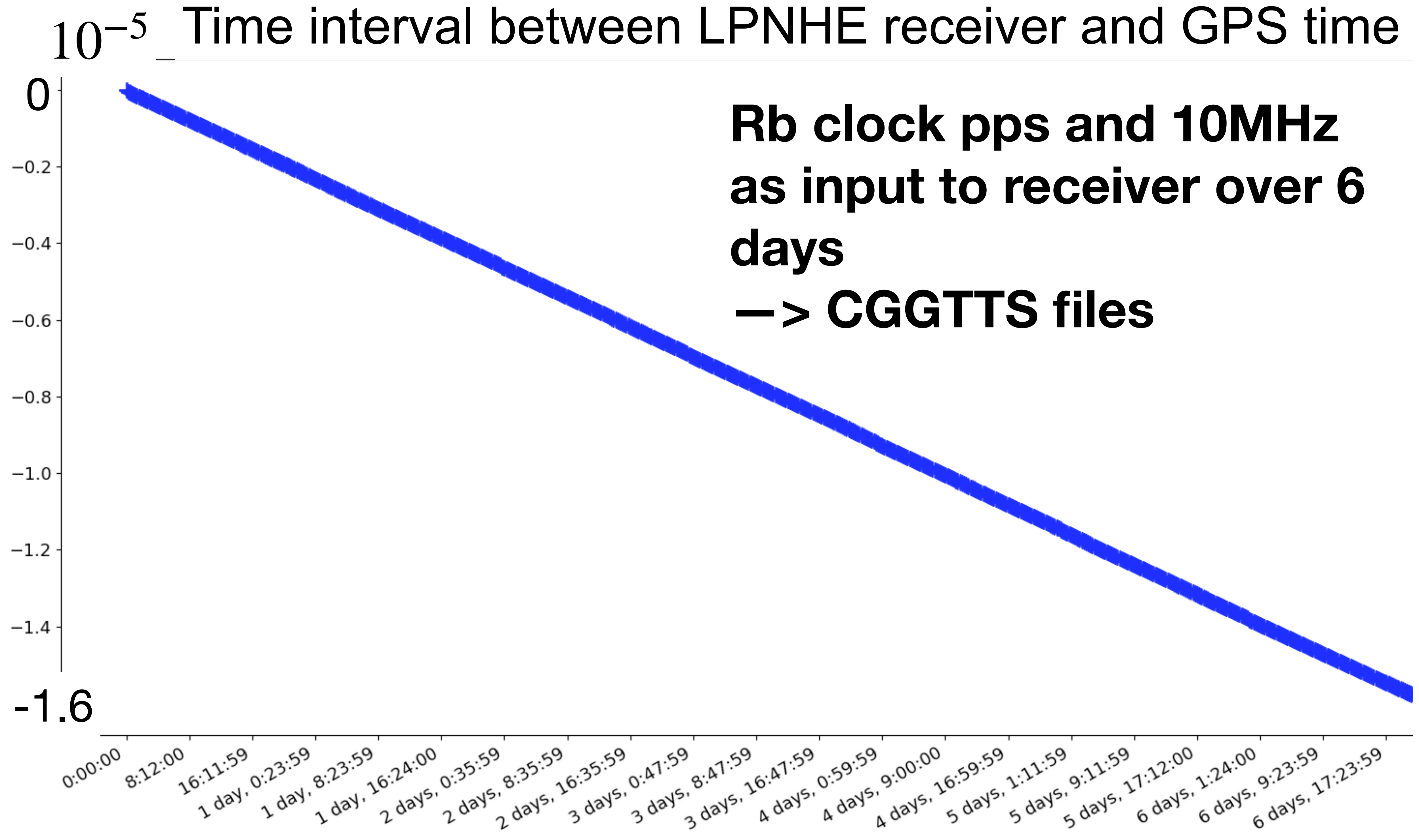


OP71 calibrated signal through optical fiber from :

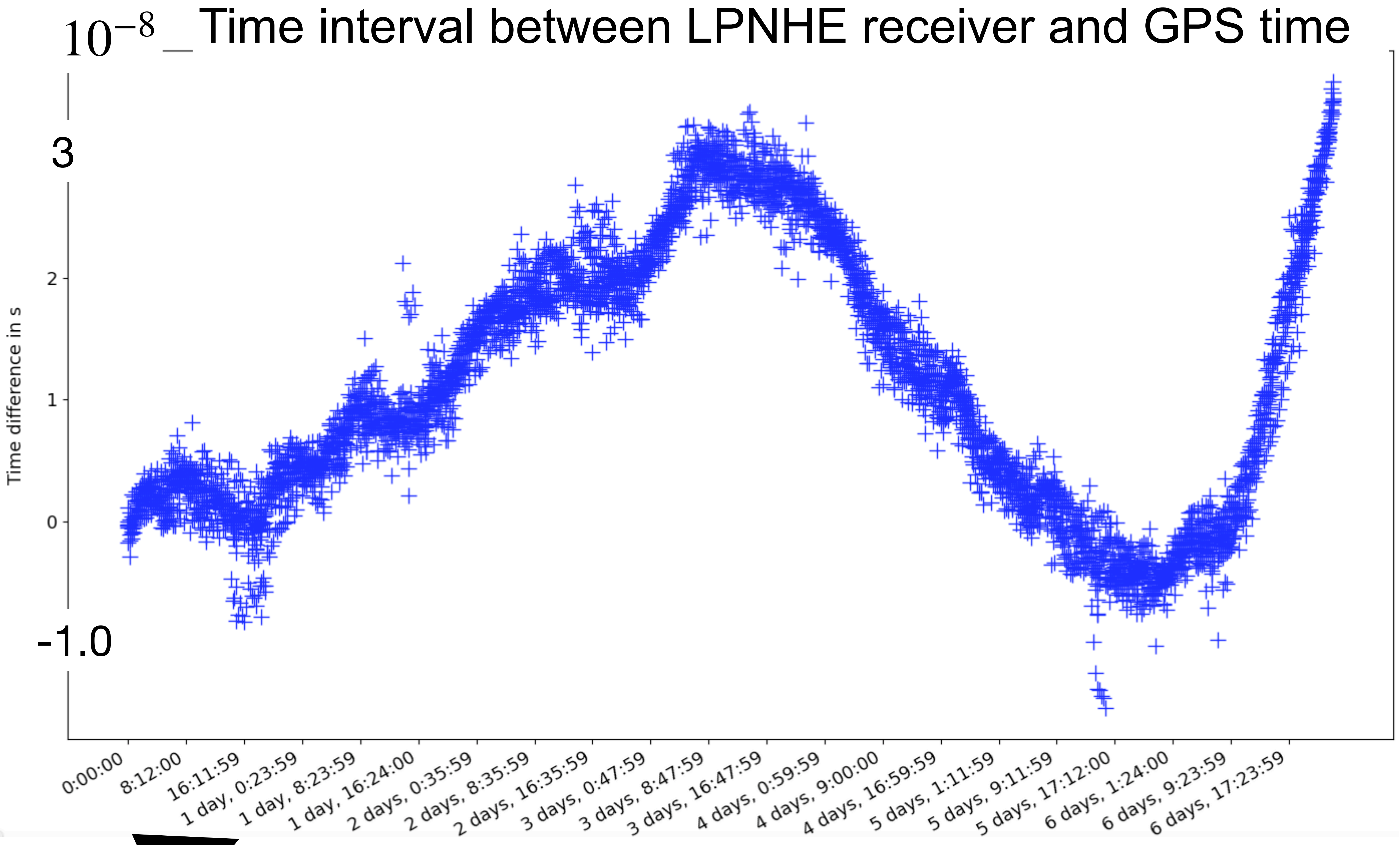
l'Observatoire de Paris — SYRTE Systèmes de Référence Temps-Espace

Characterization of our solution

- Cross checks to find same performances as @ SYRTE
- Test of the proposed set-up : Rb clock as an input to the receiver

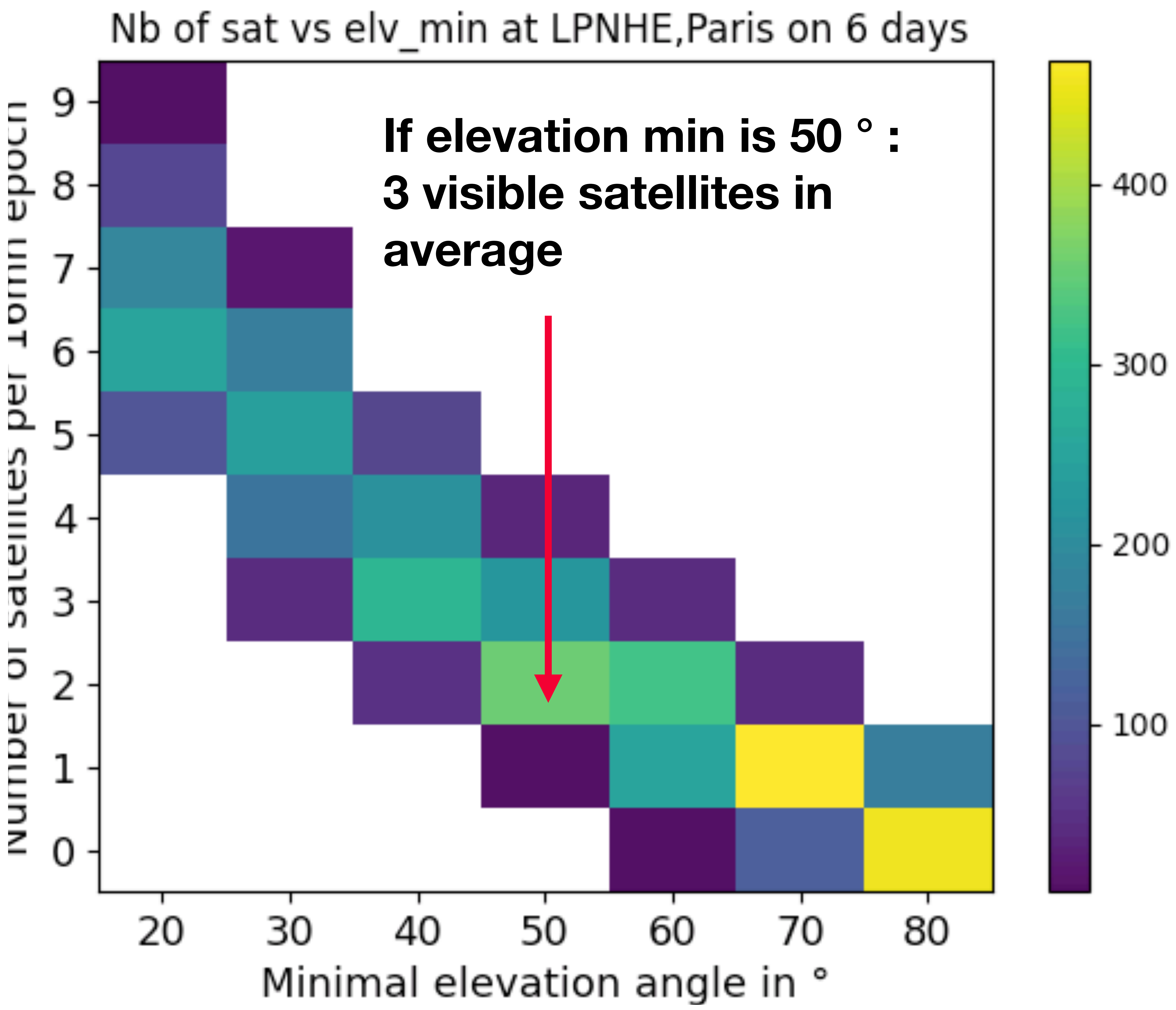


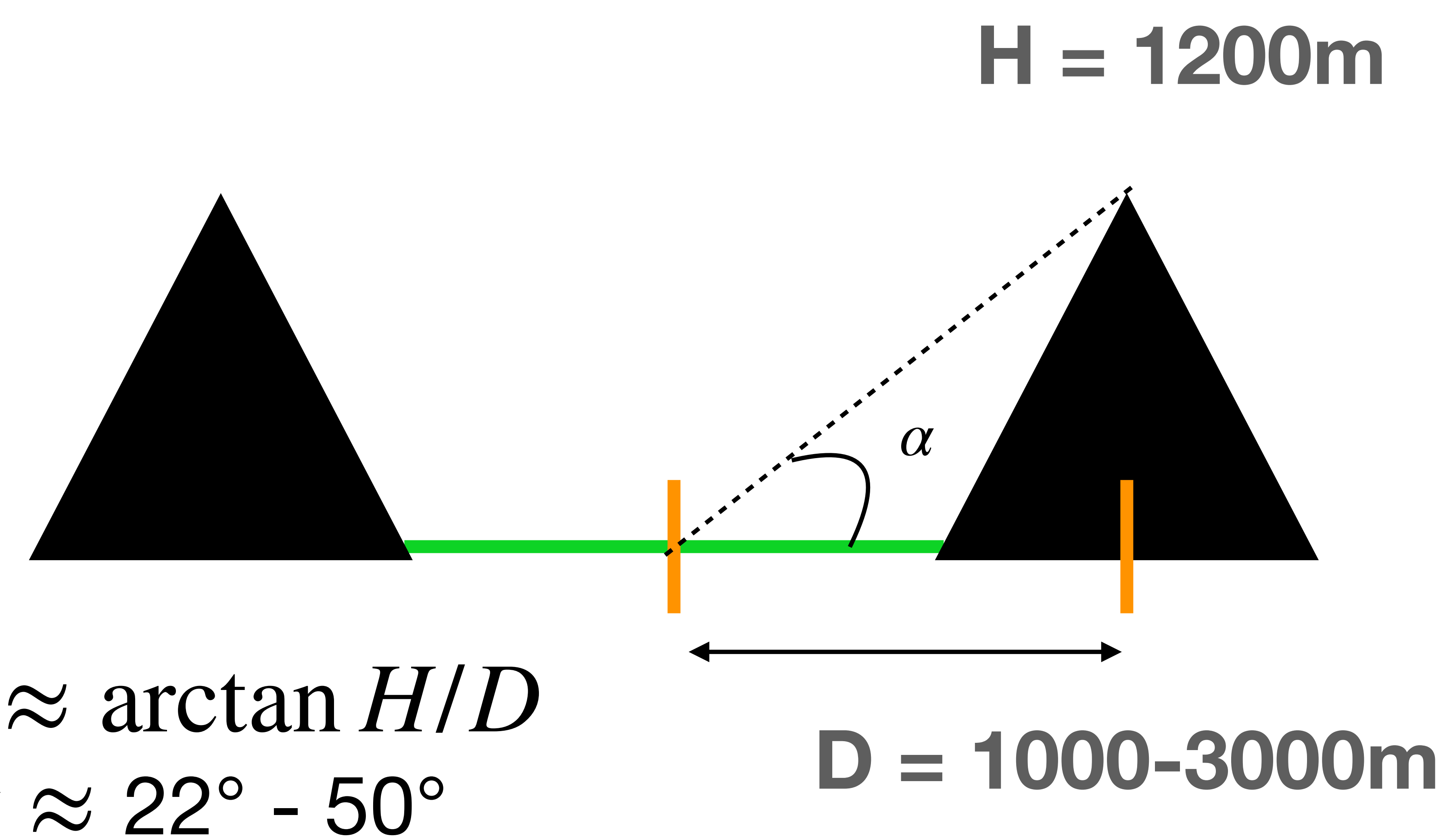
Rb clock pps and 10MHz as input to receiver over 6 days
—> CGGTTS files



Remove linear drift over time = deterministic noise of the clock

Characterization of our solution





$\alpha \approx \arctan H/D$

$\alpha \approx 22° - 50°$

The system has to be robust against :

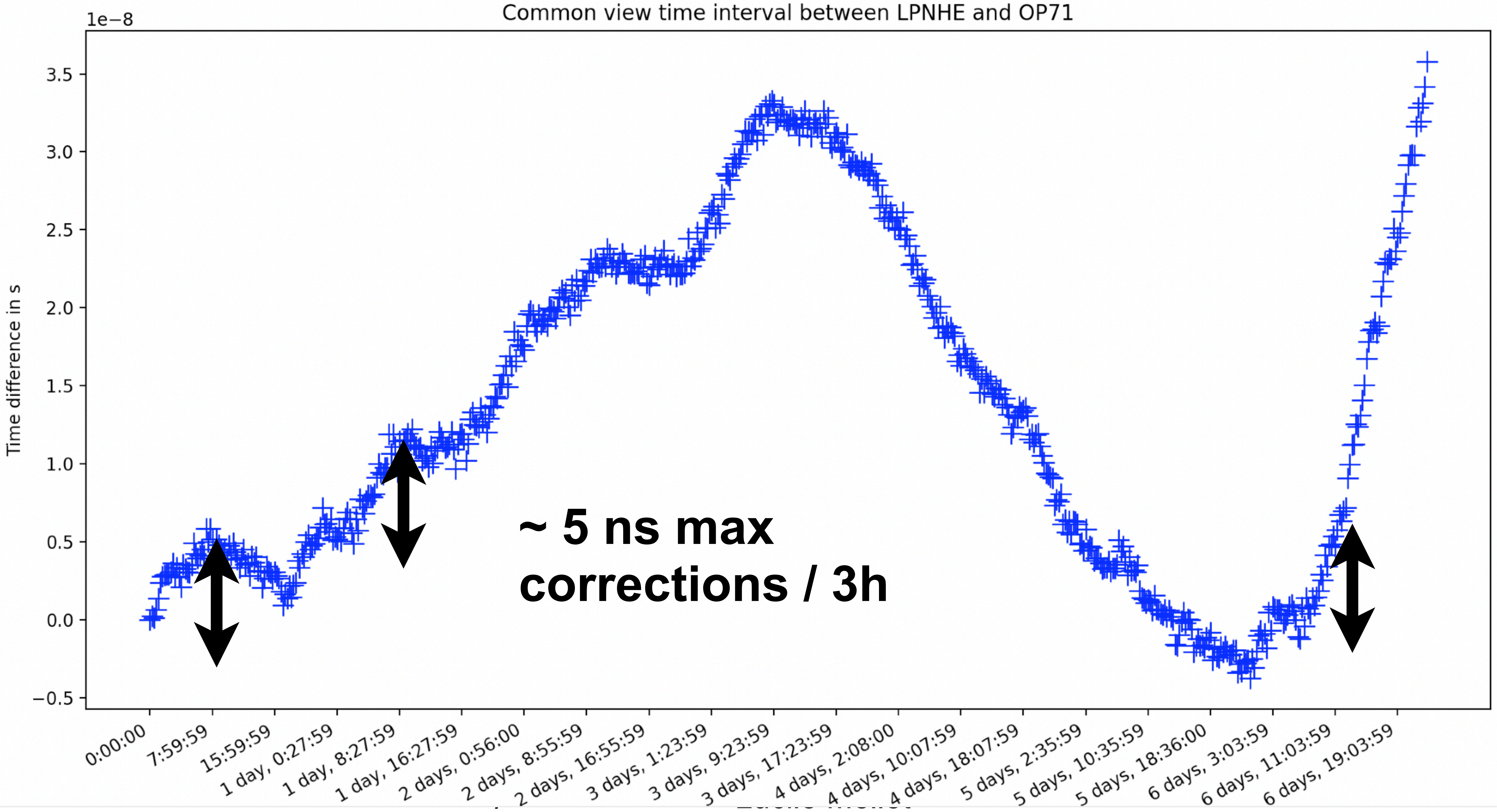
- Power outage → reboot procedure + calibration
- Limited nb of visible satellites (mountain area)

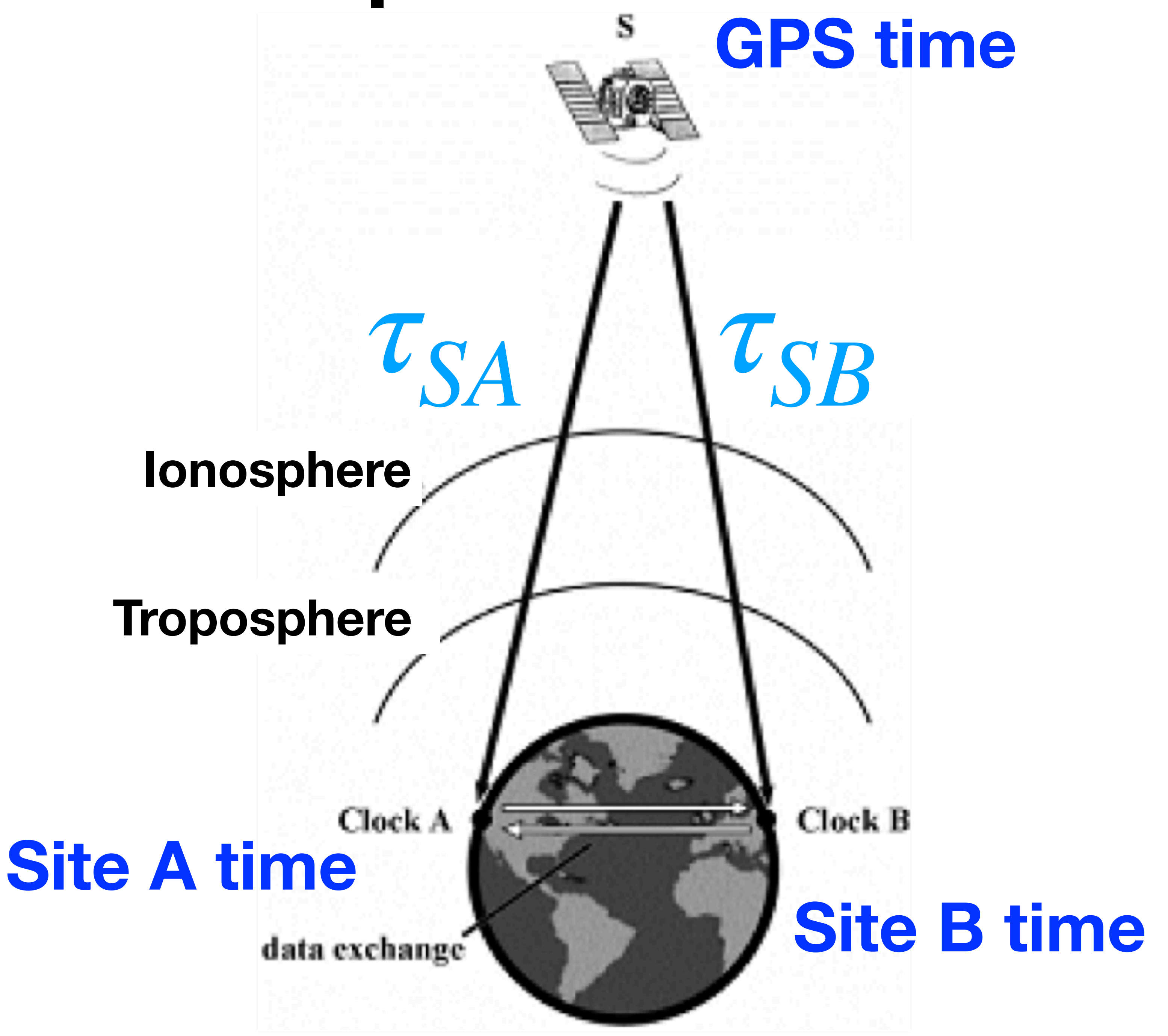
Common view Time transfer technique

How to obtain UTC time tags / corrections ?

Site A CGGTTS data : GPS Time – SiteA Time = $\Delta t_{GPS-A} = \tau_{SA}$
Site B CGGTTS data : GPS Time – SiteB Time = $\Delta t_{GPS-B} = \tau_{SB}$
Time transfer software computes $\tau_{SA} - \tau_{SB}$

If site B is the reference time keeper : → $\tau_{SA} - \tau_{SB} = \Delta t_{siteA}$ **wrt UTC (local)**





Last step of the process

Need tests and simulation to optimize the applied correction

Conclusion

- R&D has been happening for 2.5 years, almost final
- Internal HK reviews ongoing, choice this year
- Collaboration between at least 4 different groups
- Great synergy between the 2 items : digitizer and time distribution
- So far, everything seems to meet and exceed HK's requirements
  - Increase physics possibilities