

Effect of the Al Strip Resistance in GLAST Detectors

Hartmut Sadrozinski, SCIPP, UC Santa Cruz, CA 95064

In order to estimate the effect of the final strip resistance of the GLAST detectors on the noise performance, we use the results of a complete 2-dim SPICE simulation by Issy Kipnis of the ATLAS modules (LBNL-39307).

The 12cm long detectors are assumed to have 1.5pF/cm distributed capacitance and strip resistance of between 10 and 20 Ohm/cm. The front-end electronics has (at a shaping time of about 20ns) a noise charge of about

$$e = 600 + 40 * C \text{ [e-]}. \quad (1)$$

Adding a distributed resistance R increases the noise by a contribution to be added in quadrature:

$$e = C \sqrt{\frac{4kT * R_{eq}}{\tau}} \quad \left[= 100 * \sqrt{R_{eq}} \quad \text{for } C = 18 \text{ pF} \right] \quad (2)$$

The equivalent resistance Req of a distributed resistor is theoretically a third of the total resistance R; Issy's simulations show more like 40% of the total resistance, which might be a function of the shaping time selected:

$$R_{eq} = 0.4 * R \quad (3)$$

In the following we will use the value of eq. 3. In Table 1 we compare the results from eq. 2 with the fully simulated noise numbers by Issy.

Table 1: ATLAS Case

Resistance [Ohm/cm]	Equivalent Resistance of 12cm Req [Ohm]	R Noise Contr. (eq 2) [e-]	R Noise Contr. (Sim) [e-]
10	48	690	640
15	72	850	770
20	96	980	860

Table 1 shows that we can trust our approximate equation 2 and 3 for an order of magnitude comparison. A 16micron wide Al strip was measured to have a resistance of about 10Ohm/cm.

For GLAST, the capacitance is somewhat smaller (1.2pF/cm), and the noise is given at 1.5usec shaping time by

$$e = 170 + 32 * C \text{ [e-]}. \quad (4)$$

which for 32cm long detectors results in noise of 1400e-.

Scaling the resistance of the ATLAS detector strips by the width, we find for the GLAST strips the following resistances: 3.2 Ohm/cm for the 50micron wide Al strip, and 8Ohm/cm for the 20micron wide bypass strip (certainly the right order of magnitude, a measurement will be performed soon). The bypass strips were measured to have a capacitance which is 8% lower than the regular strips. For GLAST, due to the longer shaping time, Equation (2) becomes:

$$e = C \sqrt{\frac{4kT * R_{eq}}{\tau}} \quad \left[= 25 * \sqrt{R_{eq}} \quad \text{for } C = 38 \text{ pF} \right] \quad (5)$$

Thus with equation (5) and (3), we get the following noise contribution due to the finite resistance of the Al trace (Table 2).

Table 2: GLAST Case

Resistance [Ohm/cm]	Total Capacitance of 32cm [pF]	Equivalent Resistance of 32cm [Ohm]	R Noise Contr. [eq 5] [e-]	Total Noise [e-]
0	38	0	0	1386
3.2	38	41	160	1395 (+0.7%)
8	35	102	232	1311 (-5.4%)
4 x 3.2 and 1 x 8	37.4	53	179	1378 (-0.5%)

Row one is the noise without resistance; row two is the case of 5 normal detectors, giving a less than 1% increase. Row 3 is the unrealistic case of 5 bypass strips, which due to the reduced capacitance has actually less noise, and Row 4 is the case of 4 normal strips and one bypass strip.

Our estimation shows that the finite strip resistance of both readout and by-pass strips will be negligible for GLAST detector performance.

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