

# A Constant Fraction Discriminator with Shape-Agnostic Fraction Triggering and Sub-ns Walk for the Solar Probe Analyzer for Ions

Lydia Lee<sup>1</sup>, Robert Abiad<sup>2</sup>, Roberto Liv<sup>2</sup>, Mia Mirkovic<sup>1</sup>, Kenneth Hatch<sup>2</sup>, Hilary Brunner<sup>2</sup>, Davin Larson<sup>2</sup>, Kristofer S.J. Pister<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences, University of California, Berkeley, USA  
<sup>2</sup>Space Sciences Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, USA



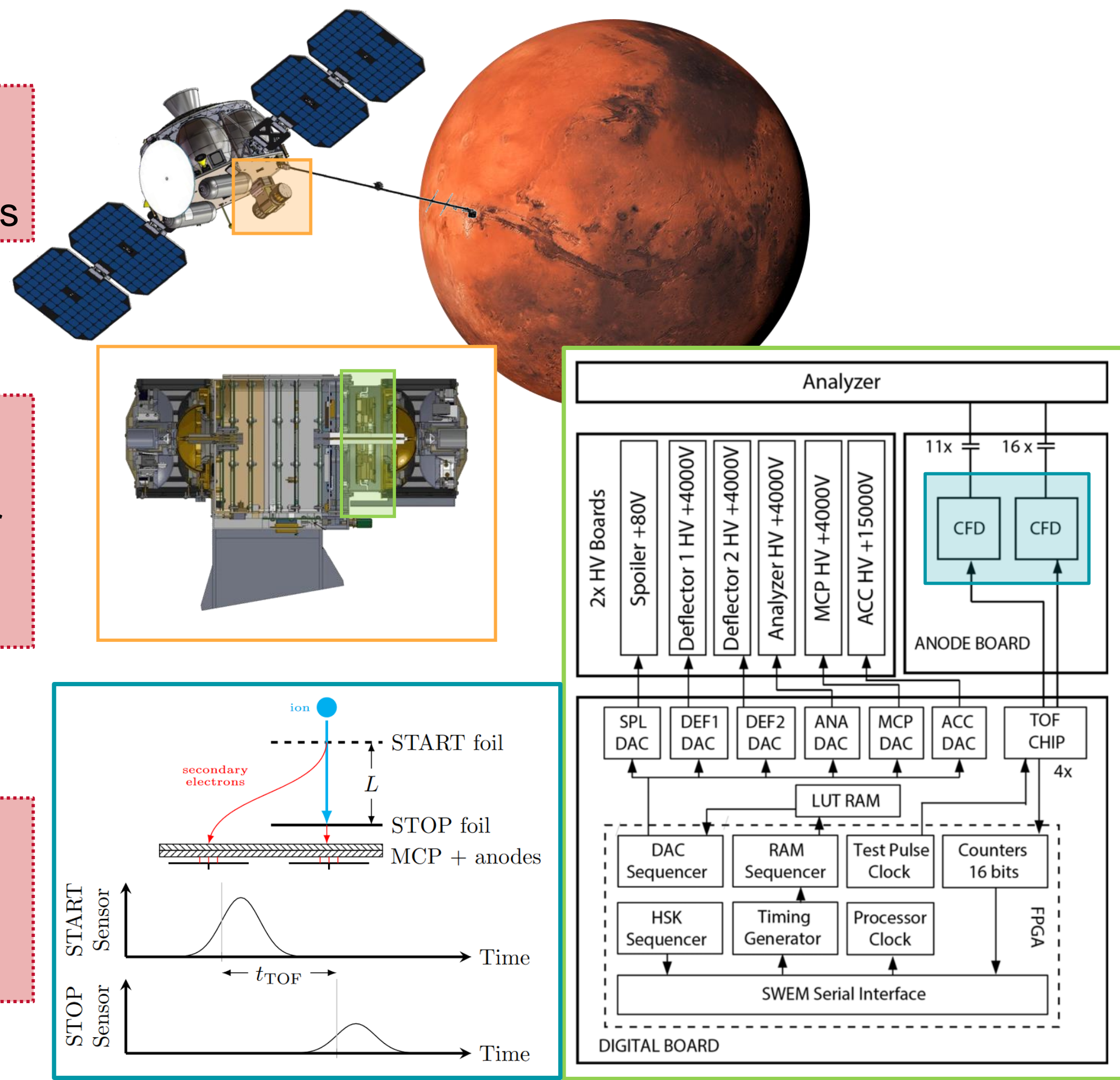
Poster No. A2P-19

## High Level: The Solar Probe Analyzer for Ions (SPAN-Ion)

1. Monitor and study the behavior of the solar wind + coronal plasmas

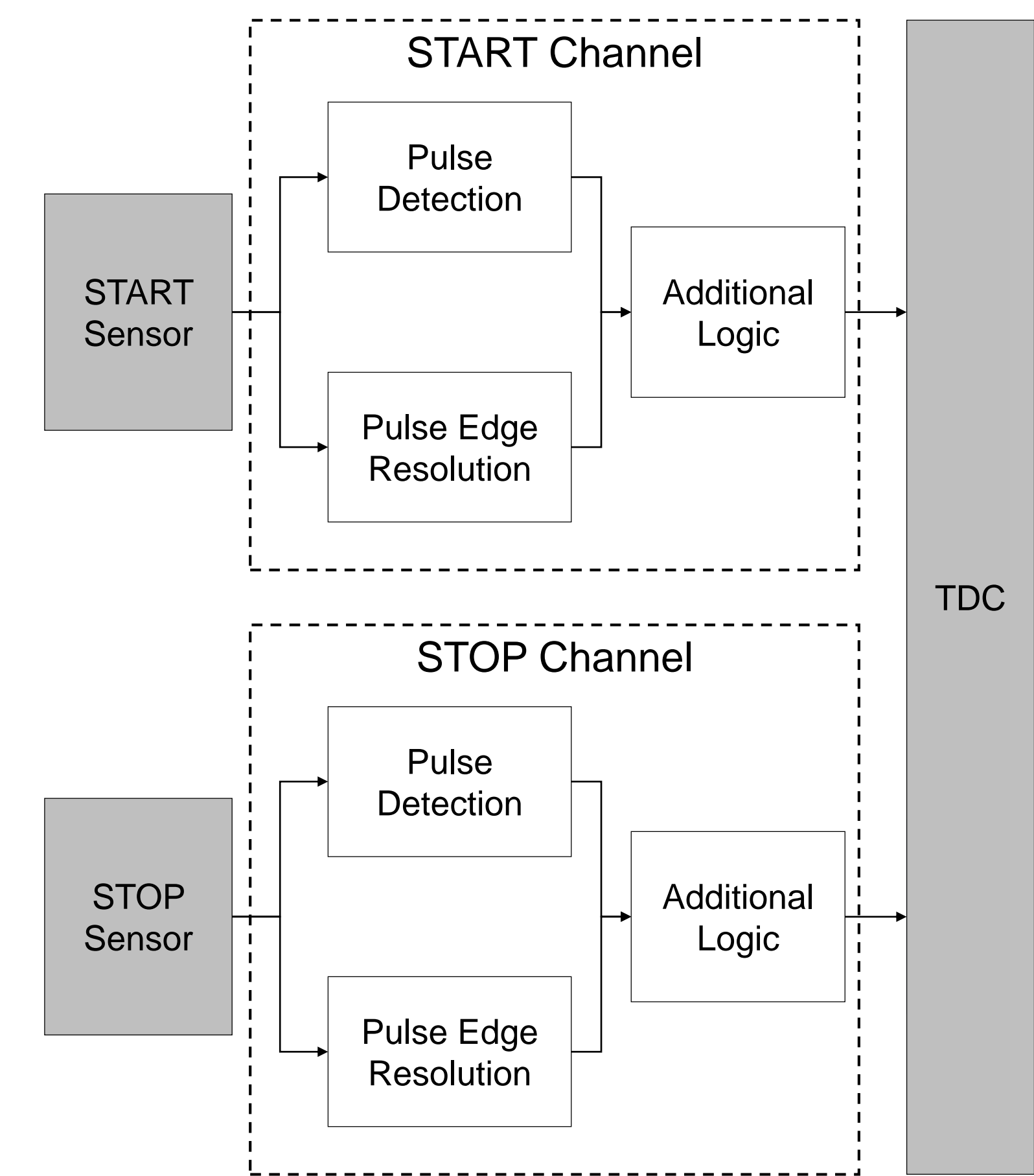
2. Measure the ion composition and distribution of the solar wind via time-of-flight mass spectrometry

3. Precisely mark the digital rising edge of variable-amplitude analog pulses



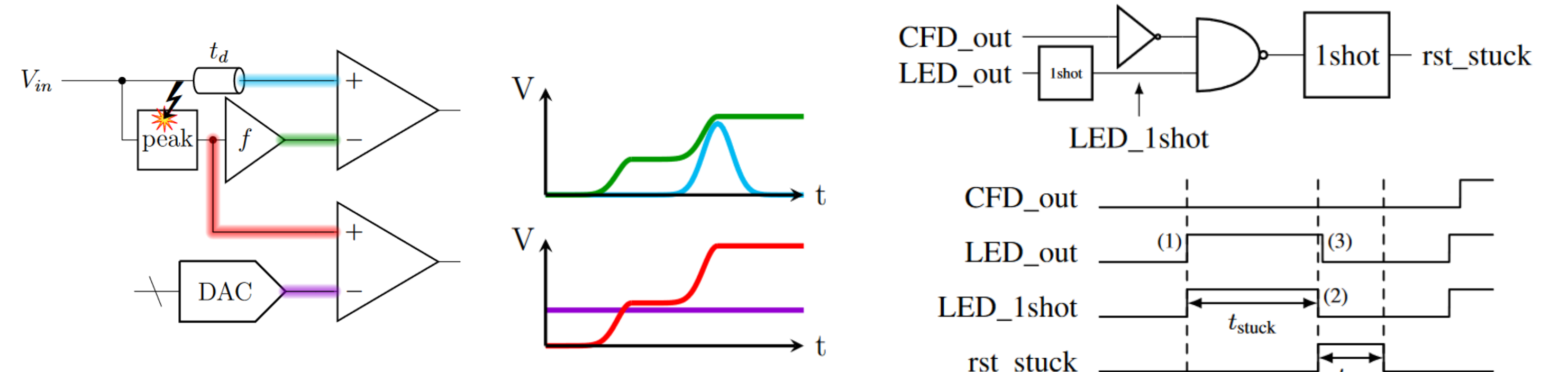
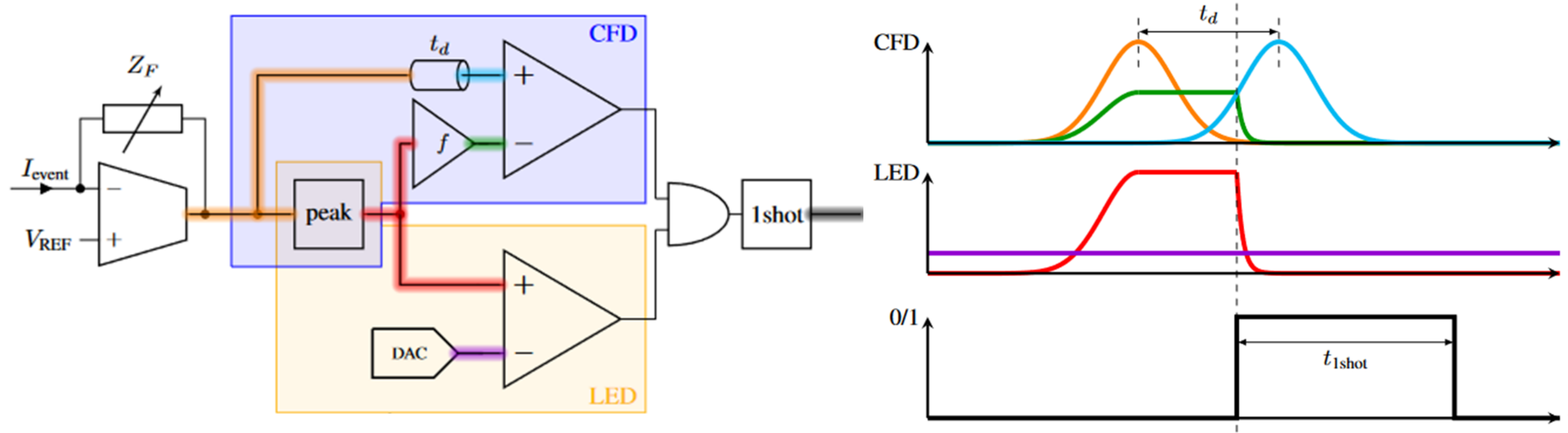
## Frontend Objectives

1. Pulse height-independent timing discrimination
2. <2 output triggers per event
3. Monotonically increasing count rate versus event rate
4. Tunable trigger point
5. No clipping
6. Radiation hardened by design (100krad, SEU immune)



## Frontend Architecture

**Constant Fraction Discrimination/Discriminator (CFD):** The frontend triggers relative to a constant fraction of the input's peak. This produces an output edge whose timing is independent of the pulse's amplitude (zero timing walk).



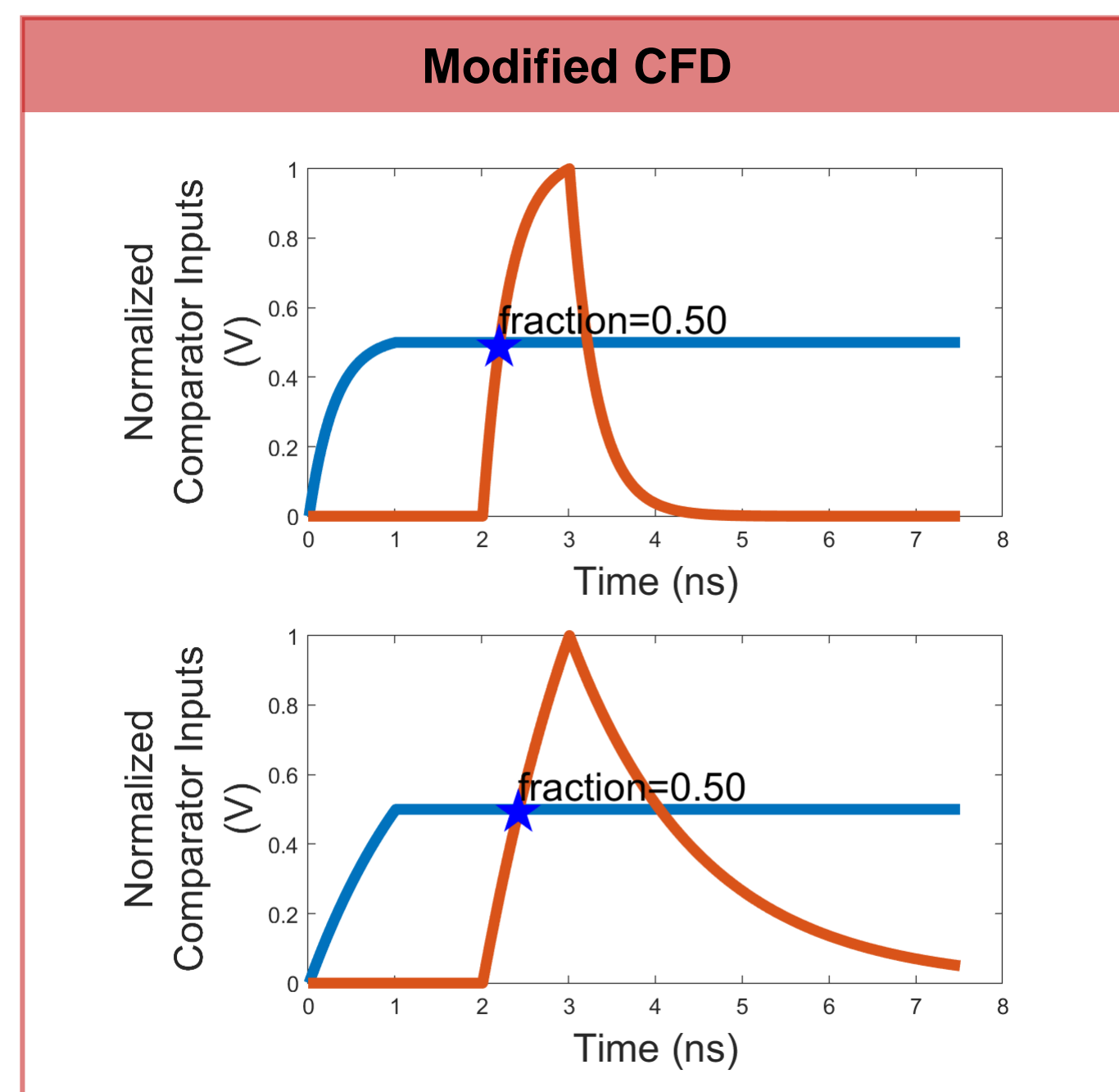
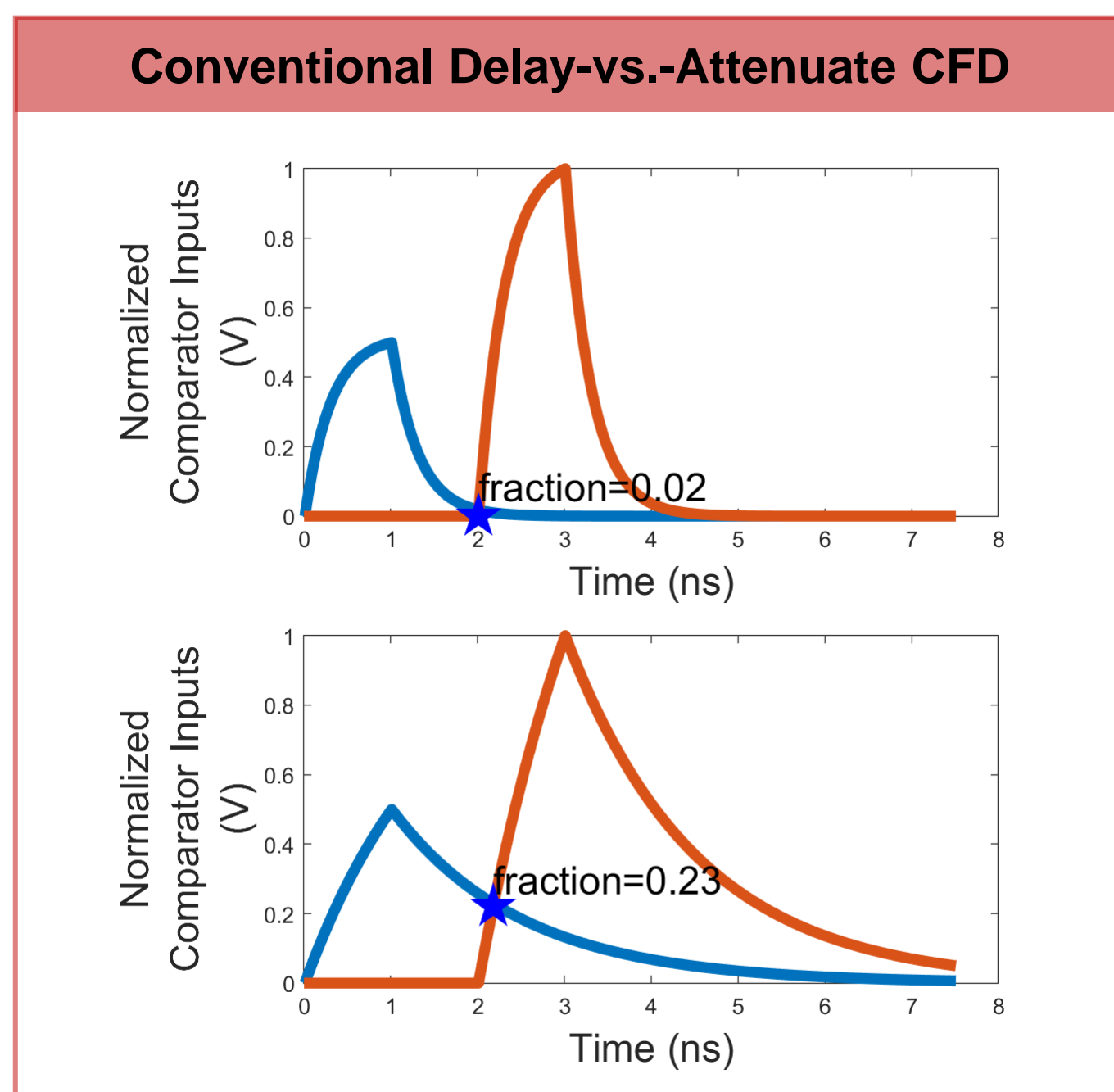
Left: One possible scenario for radiation single event effect-induced lockout. The CFD output remains low, and the system never resets the peak detector until the chip is reconfigured.

Right: The single event transient (SET) detection/correction watchdog circuit and operation in the event of an otherwise lock-inducing transient.

- (1) An SET causes the peak detector output to trigger the LED, starting the LED one-shot timer.
- (2) If the CFD has not registered an event after  $t_{stuck}$ ,  $rst\_stuck$  raises.
- (3) resetting the peak detector along with the LED (and CFD) outputs.

Additional peak detector in delay-versus-attenuate CFD:

- Guarantees a constant trigger fraction  $f$ , regardless of pulse shape.
- Upper bound on  $t_d$  extends from pulse duration ( $\sim 1$  ns) to time between pulses ( $> 100$  ns).



## Conclusions

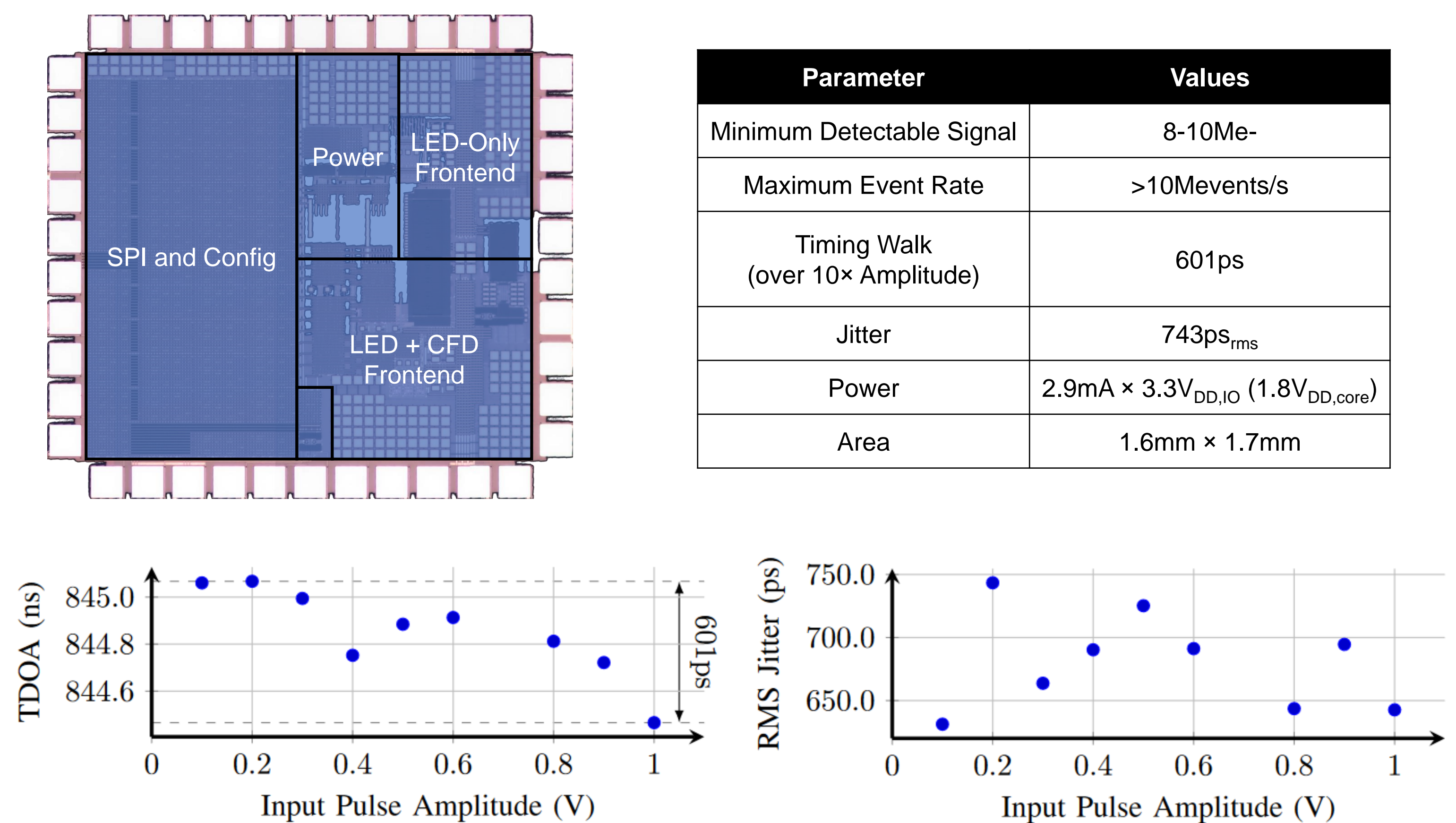
Modified constant fraction discriminator architecture:

- ✓ Maintains theoretical zero timing walk of conventional CFDs
- ✓ Trigger fraction stays at a constant  $f$ , irrespective of pulse shape
- ✓ Extended range for internal delay from pulse width to timing between pulses

Designed and tested ASIC:

- ✓ Sub-nanosecond timing walk
- ✓ Sub-nanosecond RMS jitter
- ✓ Afterpulse rejection with an output monostable multivibrator
- ✓ SEU immunity with DICE latches and triple redundant gates
- ✓ Watchdog to detect and correct SEE-induced lockout
- ✓ Average current of 3.3mA from an on-chip 1.8V regulator

## Results



## References

- [1] R. Livi et al., "The solar probe analyzer—ions on the parker solar probe," *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 938, no. 2, p. 138, 10 2022.
- [2] G. Fu, S. Dolinsky, J. Guo, and A. Ivan, "Improved walk-correction method for timing measurements in pet detector," *IEEE NSS/MIC*, 2014, pp. 1–3.
- [3] T. Poikela et al., "Timepix3: a 65k channel hybrid pixel readout chip with simultaneous toa/tot and sparse readout," *Journal of Instrumentation*, vol. 9, no. 05, p. C05013, 5 2014.
- [4] S. Xie, X. Zhang, Q. Huang, Z. Gong, J. Xu, and Q. Peng, "Methods to compensate the time walk errors in timing measurements for pet detectors," *IEEE Transactions on Radiation and Plasma Medical Sciences*, vol. 4, no. 5, pp. 555–562, 2020.
- [5] M. Simpson, C. Britton, A. Wintenberg, and G. Young, "An integrated cms time interval measurement system with subnanosecond resolution for the wa-98 calorimeter," *IEEE JSSC*, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 198–205, 1997.
- [6] D. Abbaneo et al., "Design of a constant fraction discriminator for the vfat3 front-end asic of the cms gem detector," *Journal of Instrumentation*, vol. 11, no. 01, p. C01023, 1 2016.
- [7] G. L. Engel, V. Vangapally, N. Duggireddi, L. G. Sobotka, J. M. Elson, and R. J. Charity, "Multi-channel integrated circuits for use in research with radioactive ion beams," *AIP Conference Proceedings*, vol. 1336, no. 1, pp. 608–613, 2011.
- [8] M. Fang, N. Bartholomew, and A. Di Fulvio, "Positron annihilation lifetime spectroscopy using fast scintillators and digital electronics," *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment*, vol. 943, p. 162507, 2019.
- [9] H. Choi et al., "Study of timing performance parameters for a sipm-based digital positron annihilation lifetime spectrometer," *Journal of Instrumentation*, vol. 17, no. 12, p. C12007, 12 2022.
- [10] M. Rudigier et al., "Fatima — fast timing array for despec at fair," *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment*, vol. 969, p. 163967, 2020.
- [11] M. R. Motavalli, "Time measurement in mass spectrometry by dual circuits," *Journal of The Institution of Engineers (India): Series B*, Dec 2022.
- [12] G. Kramberger et al., "Timing performance of small cell 3d silicon detectors," *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment*, vol. 934, pp. 26–32, 2019.
- [13] M. Ghioni, S. Cova, C. Samori, and F. Zappa, "True constant fraction trigger circuit for picosecond photon-timing with ultrafast microchannel plate photomultipliers," *Review of Scientific Instruments*, vol. 68, no. 5, pp. 2228–2237, 05 1997.
- [14] T. Calin, M. Nicolaidis, and R. Velazco, "Upset hardened memory design for submicron cmos technology," *IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science*, vol. 43, no. 6, pp. 2874–2878, 1996.