CR-113-R2.1 charge sensitive preamplifier: application guide

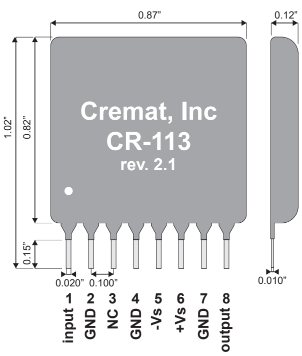
Oct. 2018

General Description

Cremat's CR-113-R2.1 is a single channel charge sensitive preamplifier module intended for use with various types of radiation detectors including SiPM photodiodes, photomultiplier tubes, and some gas-based detectors. The CR-113-R2.1 is one of a series of four charge sensitive preamplifiers offered by Cremat, which differ from each other most notably by their gain. As with all Cremat's preamplifier modules, the CR-113-R2.1 is small (less than one square inch in area), allowing for compact multichannel detection systems to be constructed using a modular design.

Package specifications

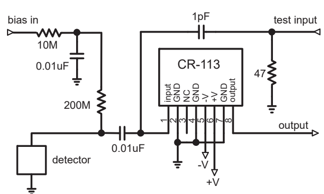
The CR-113-R2.1 circuit is in an 8-pin SIP package (0.100" spacing). Pin 1 is marked with a white dot for identification.



Detector coupling

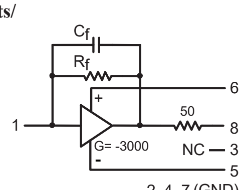
The CR-113-R2.1 can be used either in a direct coupled (DC) mode or an AC coupled mode. If the detector current exceeds 10µA, we recommend that an AC coupled mode be used to prevent the resulting DC offset of the preamplifier output from saturating. more information can be found at:
http://www.cremat.com/applications/csp-application-notes/

Typical setup



The CR-113-R2.1 is often AC-coupled to a detector in the way shown here. This circuit is available in the form of Cremat's CR-150-R5 evaluation board, providing a socket for the CR-113-R2.1 module, BNC connectors, and circuitry for powering the preamplifier. For more information see:
http://www.cremat.com/home/cr-150-r5-csp-evaluation-board/
A diagram showing how to connect the CR-113-R2.1 to a PMT is here:
http://www.cremat.com/applications/pmts/

Equivalent circuit diagram



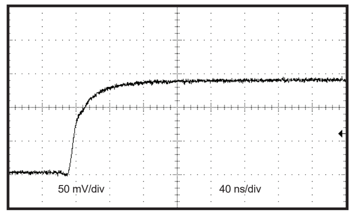
This figure shows a simplified equivalent circuit diagram of the CR-113-R2.1. Pin numbers corresponding with the CR-113-R2.1 preamplifier are shown. R_f (68kΩ) and C_f (750pF) are the feedback resistor and capacitor respectively.

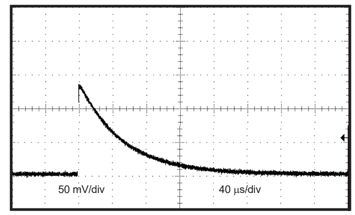
Input and output waveforms

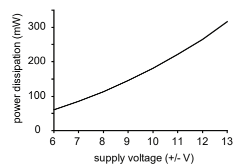
Charge sensitive preamplifiers are used when radiation is detected as a series of pulses of current. These pulses of current flow into (or out of) the preamplifier input. Depending on the type of detector, these pulses are typically in the range of a few ns to a few µs in duration. Each current pulse is integrated by the feedback capacitor within the preamplifier resulting in a voltage pulse at the output that is proportional to the total charge in the pulse. The feedback resistor (in parallel with the feedback capacitor) slowly discharges (resets) the feedback capacitor, producing an exponential decay of each pulse with a time constant of 750pF x 68kΩ = 50µs. For this reason the pulses of current from the detector should be limited in duration to only a few microseconds as longer pulses would see a distortion due to this exponential decay.

The rise time of the CR-113-R2.1 output pulses is approximately 1 ns, however the rise time may be further slowed by a couple of factors. Added capacitance at the preamplifier input (i.e. detector capacitance) slows the rise time at a rate of 0.09 ns/pF. The output rise time will also be limited by the speed of the detector. For example, the detection current pulse from a CsI(Tl)/photodiode scintillation detector has a duration of approximately a couple µs, so in this case the rise time of the charge sensitive preamplifier output will be at least that long.

The output waveform of the CR-113 using a plastic scintillator/PMT detector is shown below to the left. At long time domains, the output decays due to the discharge of the feedback capacitor through the feedback resistor, with an RC time constant of 50 µs. This decay of the output waveform is also shown below, to the right. **Both waveforms below show the preamplifier output, but at different time domains.**







The power dissipation of the CR-113-R2.1 is shown to the left as a function of supply voltage. The minimum supply voltage for good operation is +/- 6V. Any supply voltage applied in excess of this figure does not change or improve CR-113-R2.1 performance, but instead results in unnecessary power dissipation.

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Specifications

Assume temp =20 °C, V_s = ±6V, unloaded output

	CR-113-R2.1	units
Preamplification channels	1	
Equivalent noise charge (ENC)*		
ENC RMS	18,000	electrons
	3	femtoCoul.
ENC slope	30	elect. RMS /pF
Gain	1.3	mV / picoCoul.
Rise time **	1	ns
Decay time constant	50	µs
Unsaturated output swing	-3 to +3	volts
Maximum charge detectable per event	1.3×10^{10}	electrons
	2.1	nanoCoul.
Power supply voltage (V_s)		
maximum	V_s = ±13	volts
minimum	V_s = ±6	volts
Power supply current (pos)	5	mA
(neg)	5	mA
Power dissipation with no load	70	mW
Operating temperature	-40 to +85	°C
Output offset	+0.2 to -0.2	volts
Output impedance	50	ohms

* Measured with input unconnected, using Gaussian shaping amplifier with time constant =1 µs. With a detector attached to the input, noise from the detector capacitance, leakage current, and dielectric losses will add to this figure.

** Pulse rise time (defined as the time to attain 90% of maximum value) has a linear relationship with input capacitance. Value cited in the table assumes zero added input capacitance. To calculate pulse rise time for practical situations, use the equation: $t_r = 0.09\ C_d + 1$ ns, where t_r is the pulse rise time in ns, and C_d is the added capacitance (e.g. detector capacitance) in pF. Keep in mind that others factors within the detection system may further limit this value.