

The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely Portofino, Italy. The town is built on a hillside overlooking a deep blue bay. In the background, a range of rugged, snow-capped mountains rises against a clear sky. The text "Digital Pulse Processing" is overlaid in a large, white, sans-serif font across the middle of the image.

Digital Pulse Processing

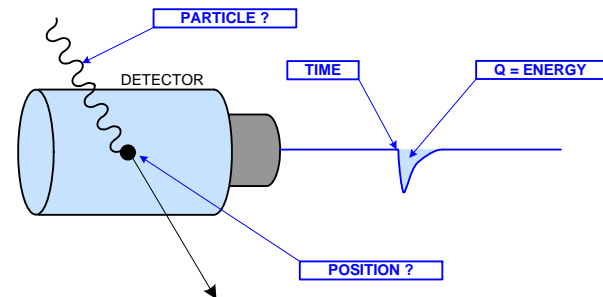
November 2008

Motivation

- The experimental Physicist's dream

There is a particle, I want to know:

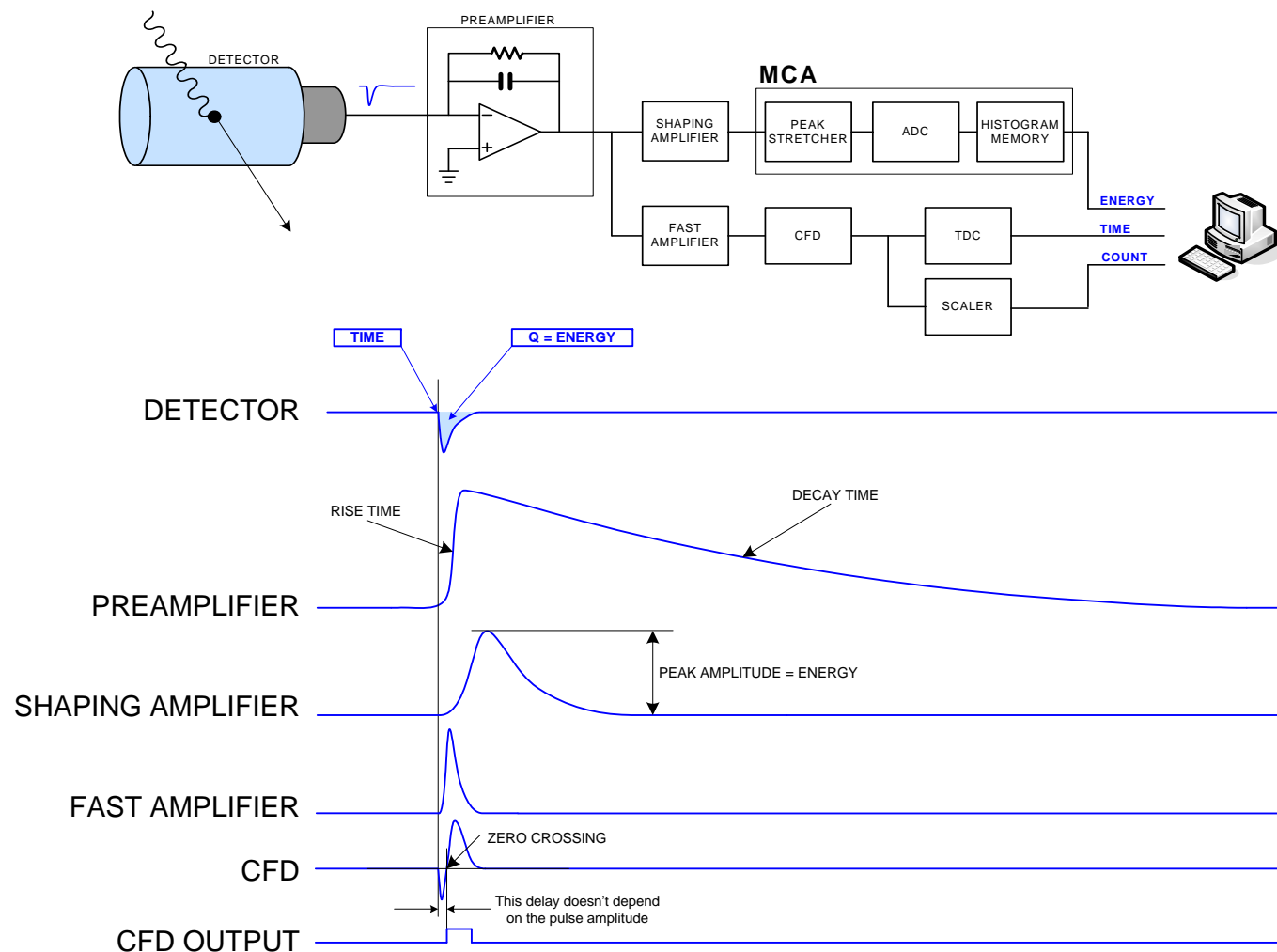
- *Type*
- *Energy*
- *Time*
- *Position*



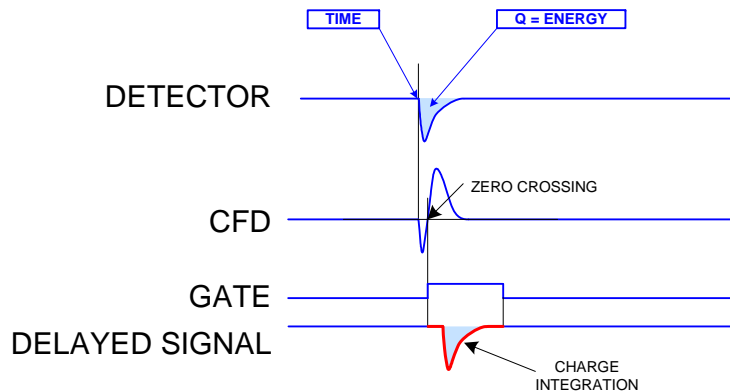
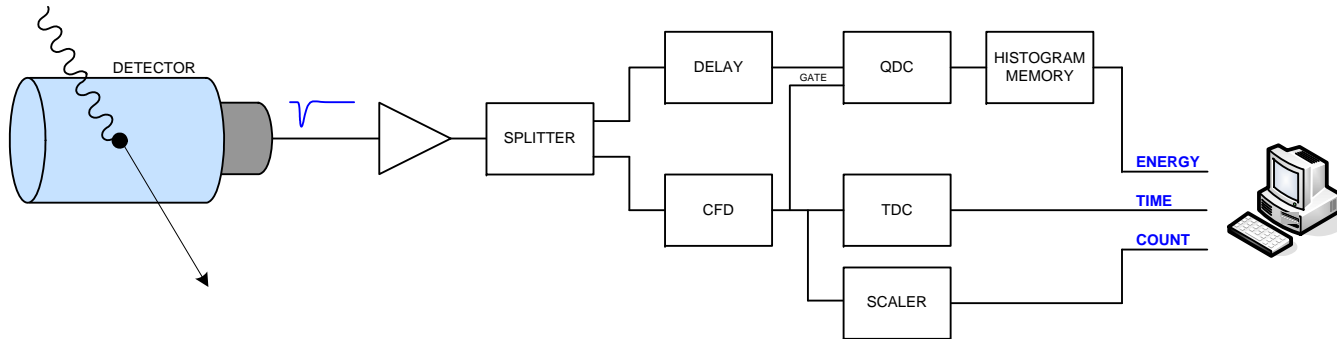
- I can play with:

- Detectors (different detectors for different information, increased segmentation)
- Electronics (to treat and extract the signal)
- Software (reconstruction algorithms)

Traditional analogue chain (1) using charge sensitive preamplifiers

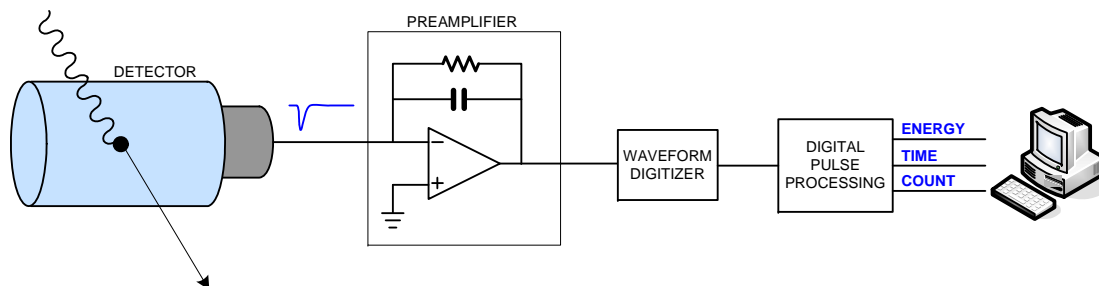


Traditional analogue chain (2) using linear fast amplifiers (or nothing)



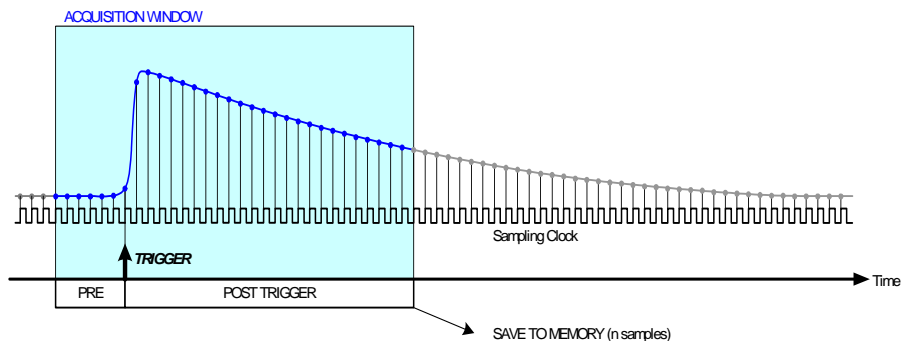
- The QDC is not self-triggering; you need a gate generator
- You need delay lines to compensate the delay of the gate logic (long cables!)

Digital acquisition



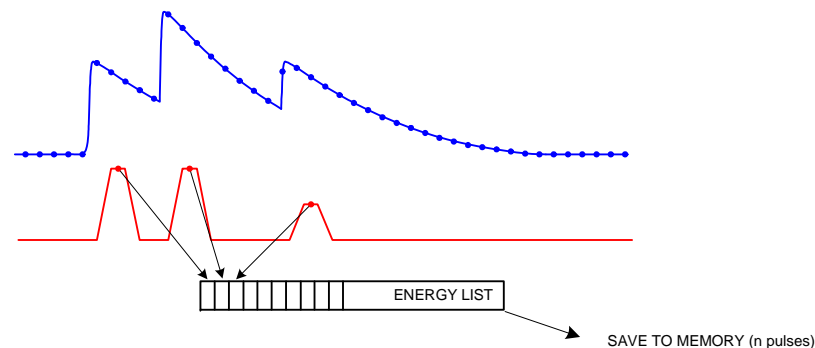
OSCILLOSCOPE MODE

- there is a circular buffer of programmable size
- when a channel is triggered, the current buffer is saved (acquisition window)
- the acquisition can continue without dead-time in a new buffer



MCA/LIST MODE

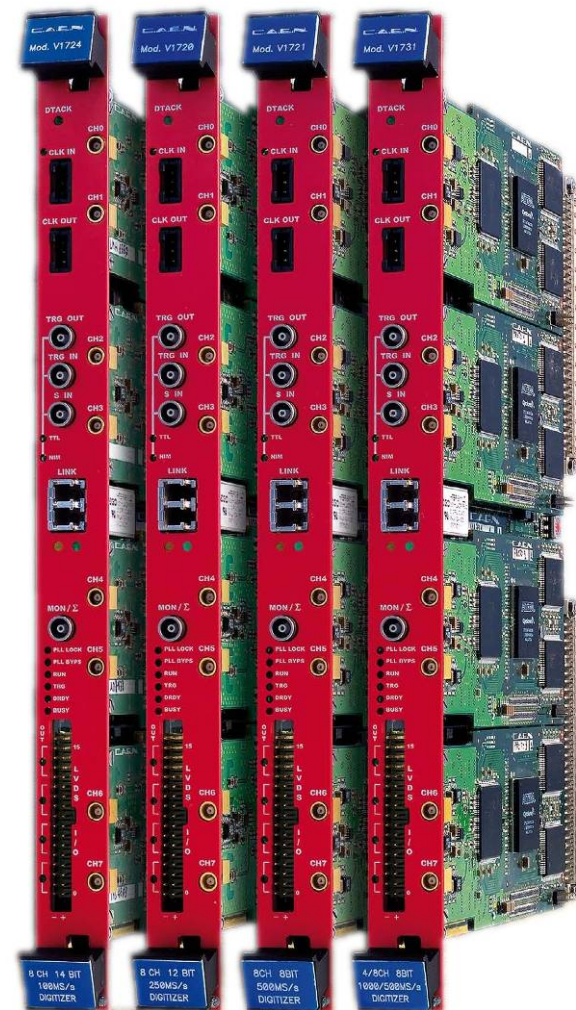
- the digitized signal is processed on-line and the acquisition is continuous
- the quantities of interest are calculated and saved in the memory buffer
- the amount of data to readout is very small respect to the oscilloscope mode

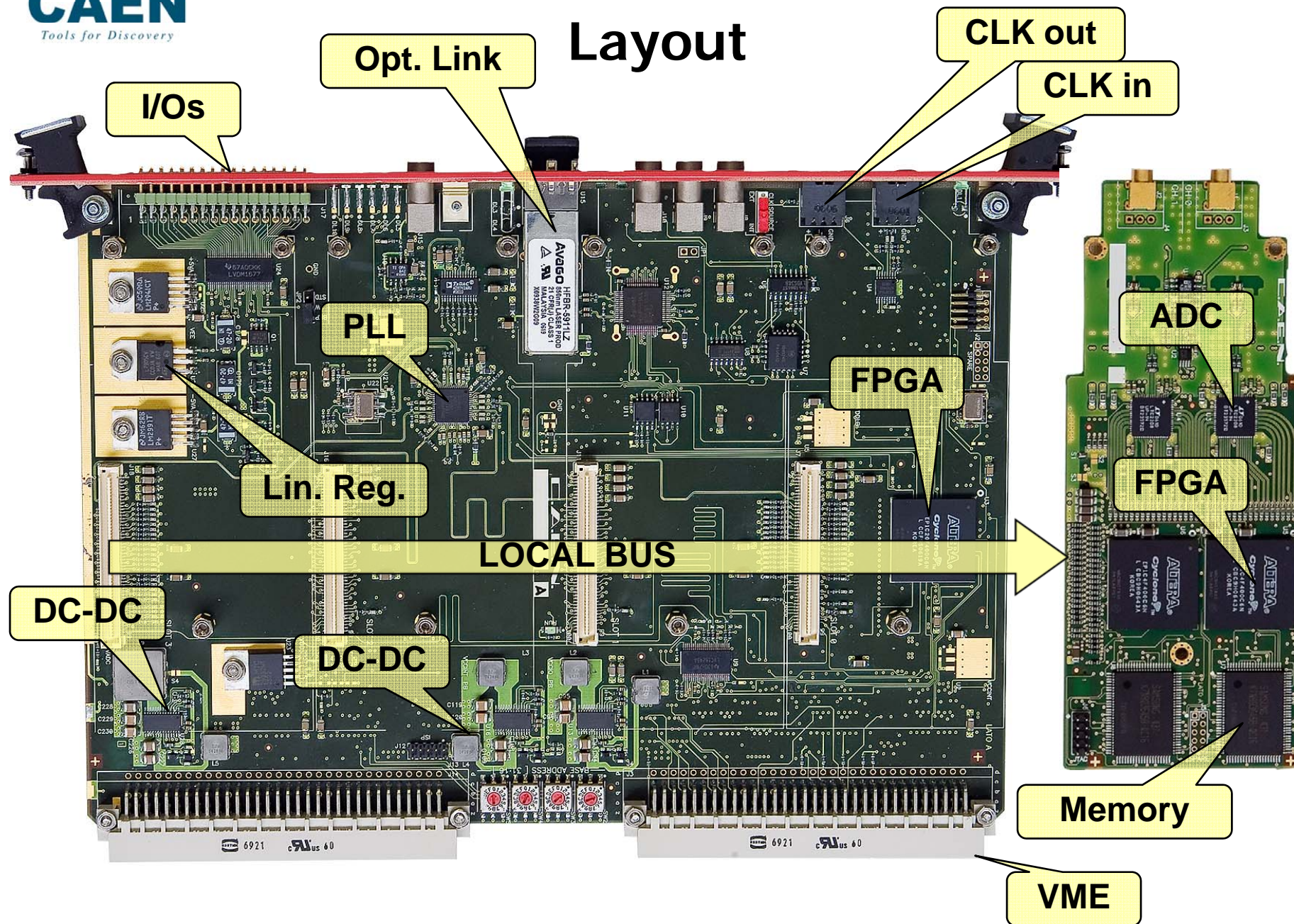


Highlights

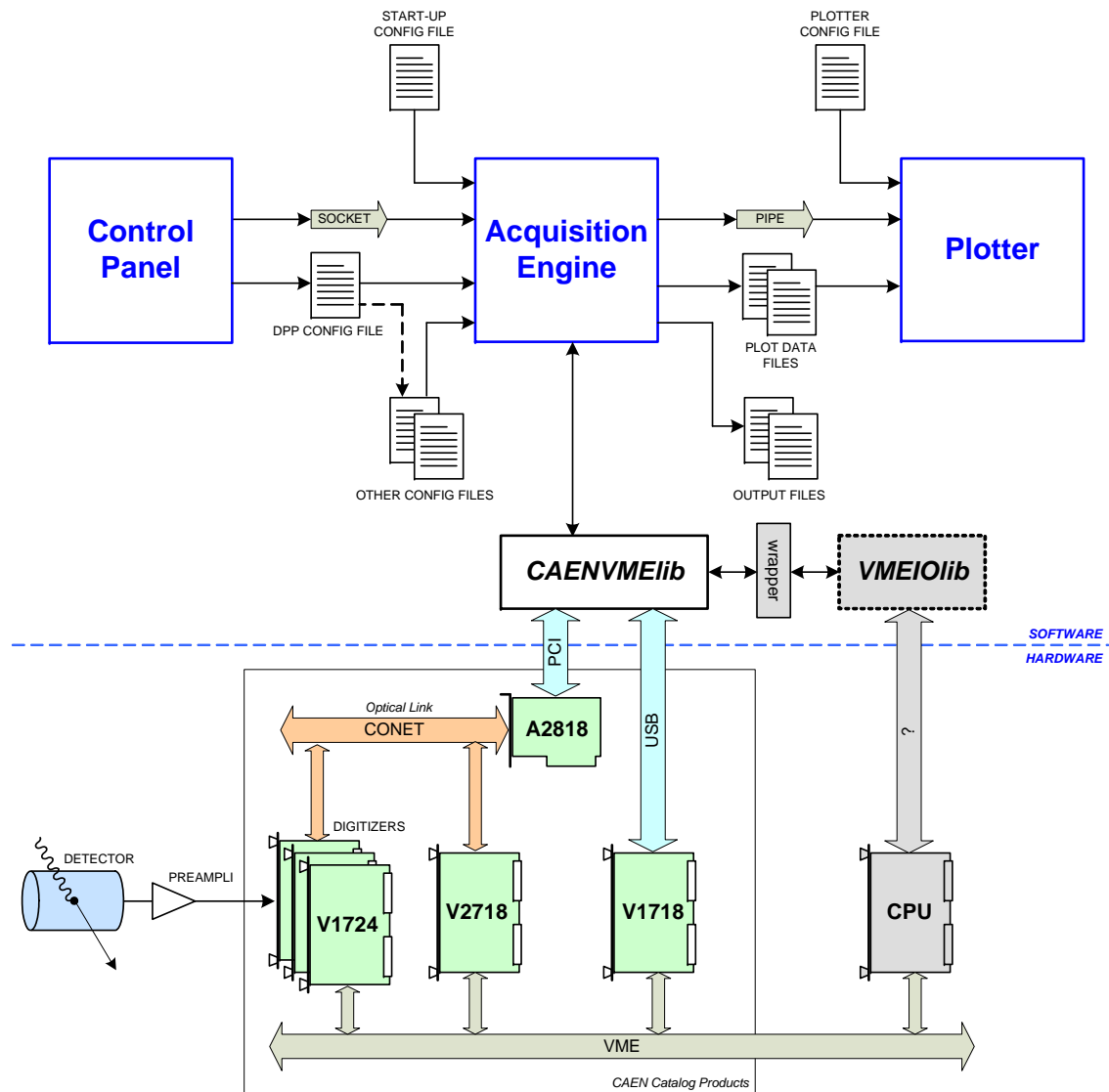
A continuously growing family of VME digitizers:

- 8/12/14 bit sampling ADC, up to 2 (5) GS/s
- Memory buffer: up to 10MB/ch (max. 1024 events)
- Multi-board synchronization and trigger distribution
- Programmable PLL for clock synthesis
- 16 programmable digital I/Os
- Analog output with majority or linear sum
- FPGA based design: possibility of customization
- Zero Suppression and Data Reduction Algorithms
- VME64X and Optical Link Interfaces
- Up to ~150MB/s throughput rate (2eSST)

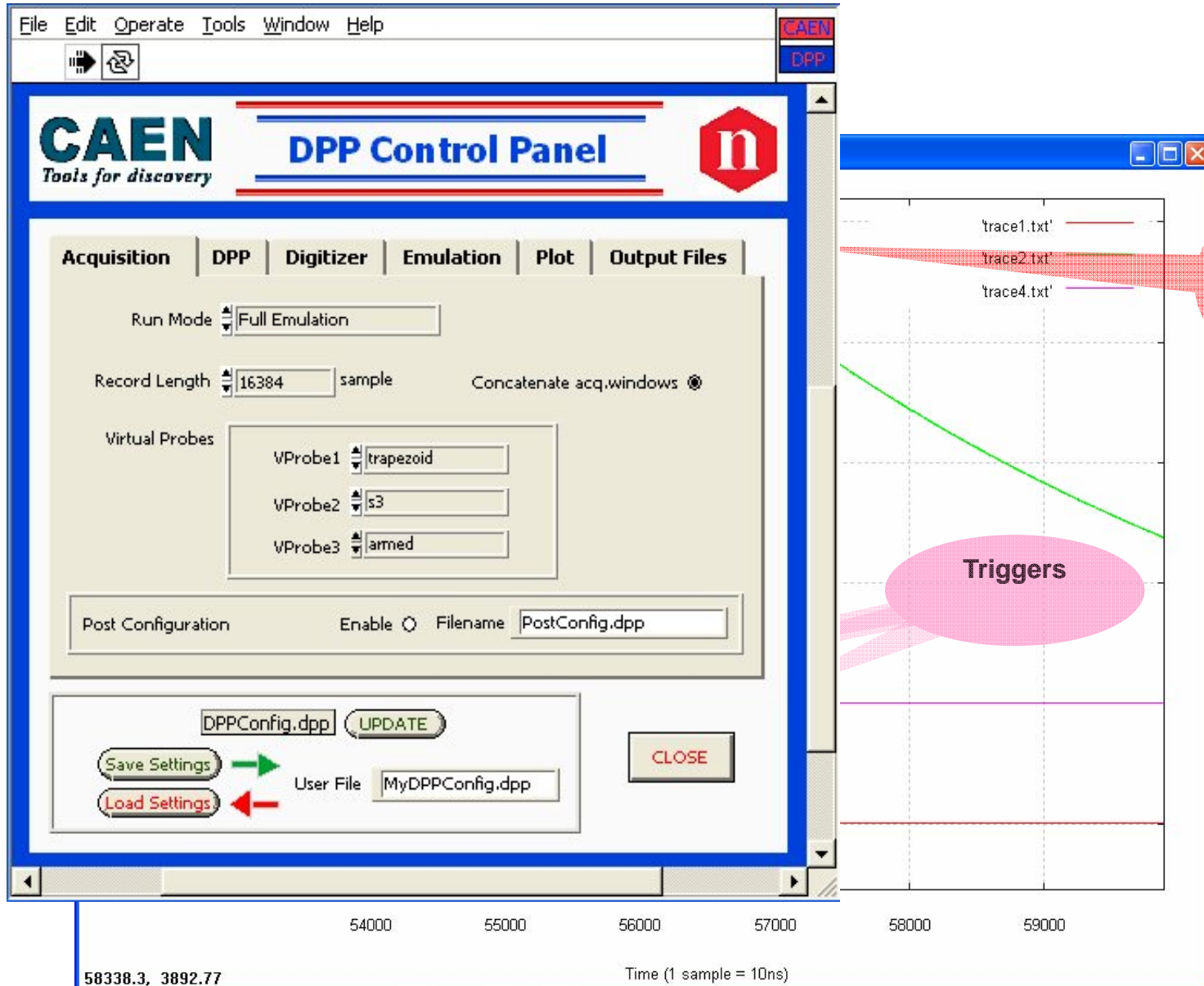




DPPrunner block diagram



Screenshots



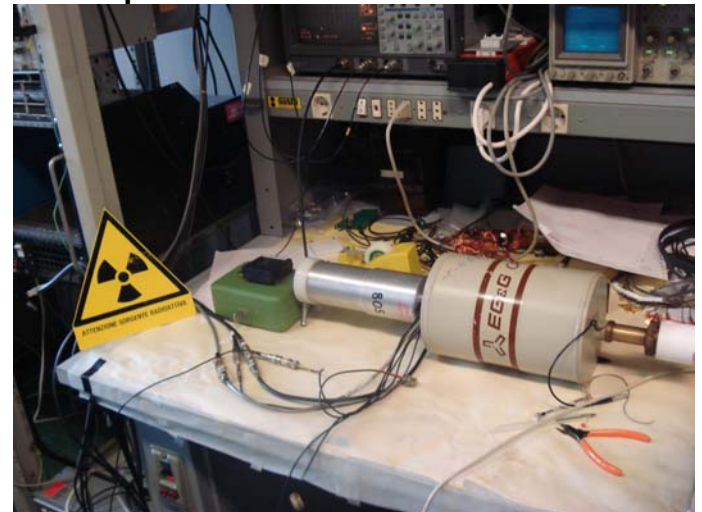
Experimental tests *(GAMMA-X Germanium)*

5-6 Nov 2008, Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro (Padova)

- Detector: GAMMA-X Germanium (Model ORTEC GMX 20200-S) End cap Beryllium
- Detector Resolution: 1.90 KeV fwhm (@1.33 MeV)
- Sources Co-60 1u curie (Mod. CKR1122 Isotrak)
- Measured and comparison of energy resolution @ 1.33MeV using
 - **Digital Pulse Processing** (using CAEN V1724 with DPP)
 - **Analog chain** (using CAEN N968 Shaping Amplifier and N957 8k Multi-Channel Analyzer)
- Acquisition rate: 1 KHz (Typ), 3KHz (Max) Pile-up < 1%
- Preamplifier features:
 - 0.1mV/KeV
 - Decay time: 50 us
 - Rise time: 100 ns

Acknowledgements

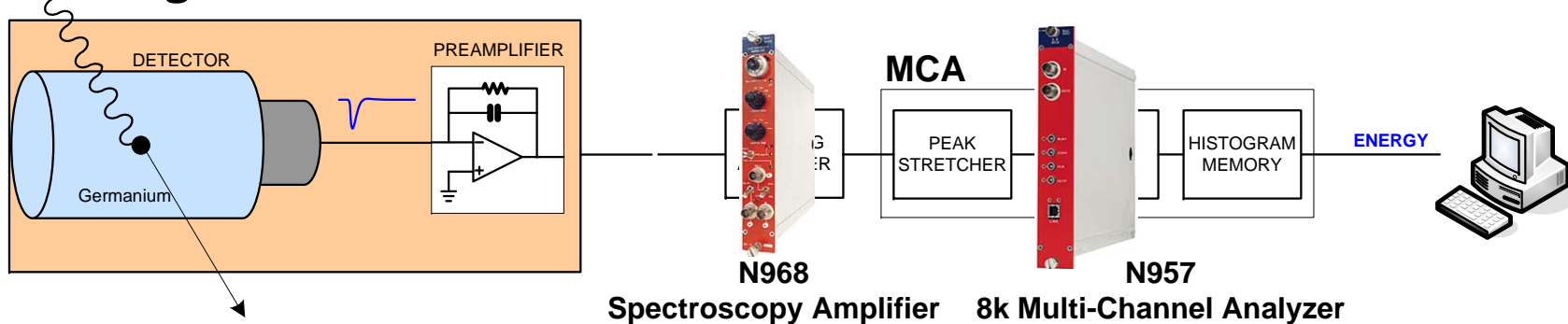
Enrico Fioretto
Gianfranco Prete,
Davide Rosso



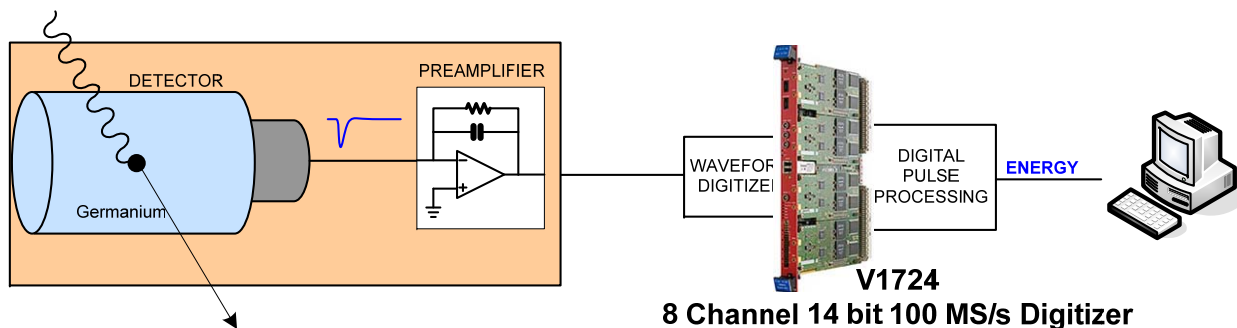
Test setup

5-6 Nov 2008, Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro (Padova)

Analogue chain

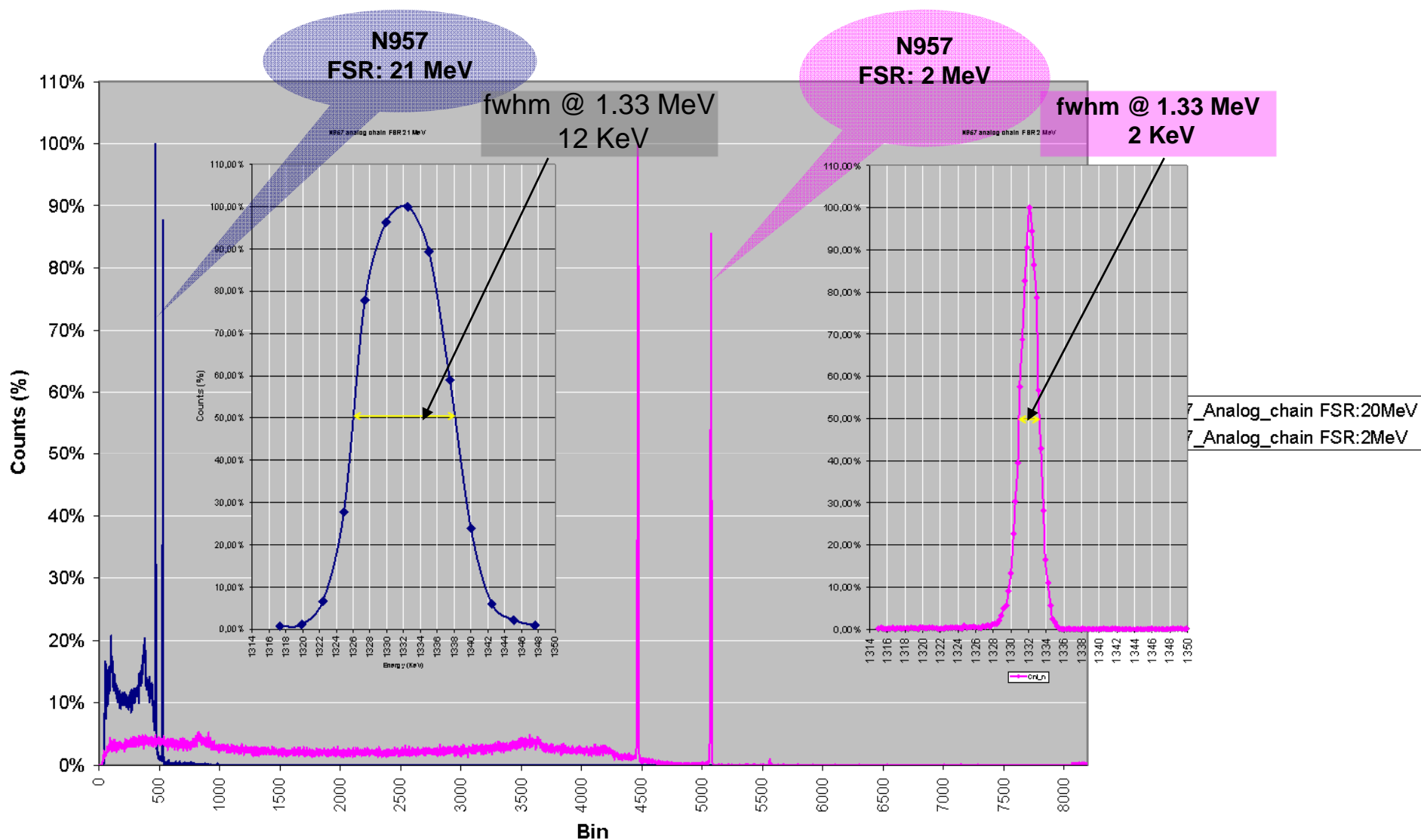


DPP

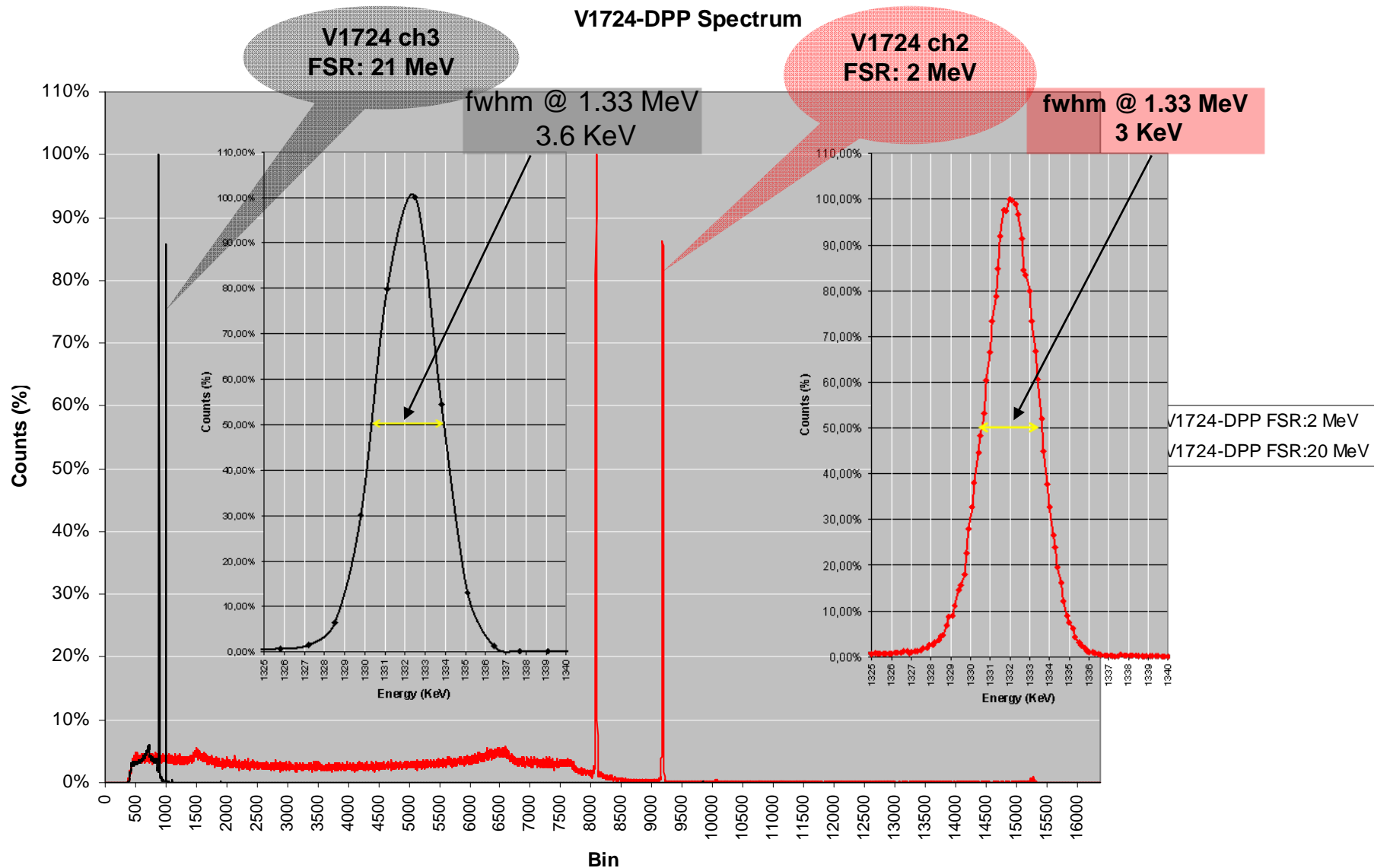


V1724 ADC ch # 2 modified gain ~ 10 (Standard gain = 1)

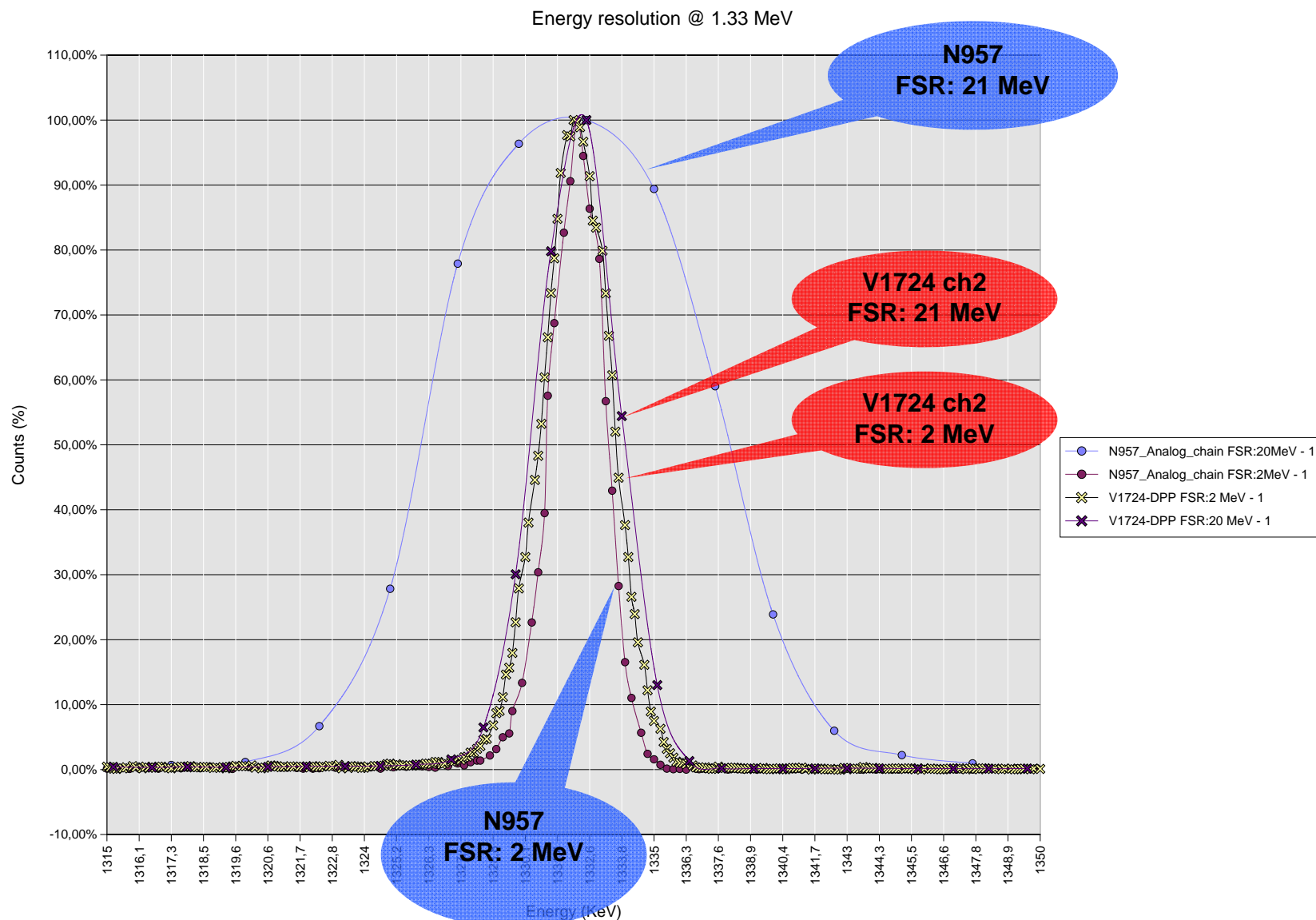
N957 Spectrum (Analog chain)



V1724-DPP Spectrum



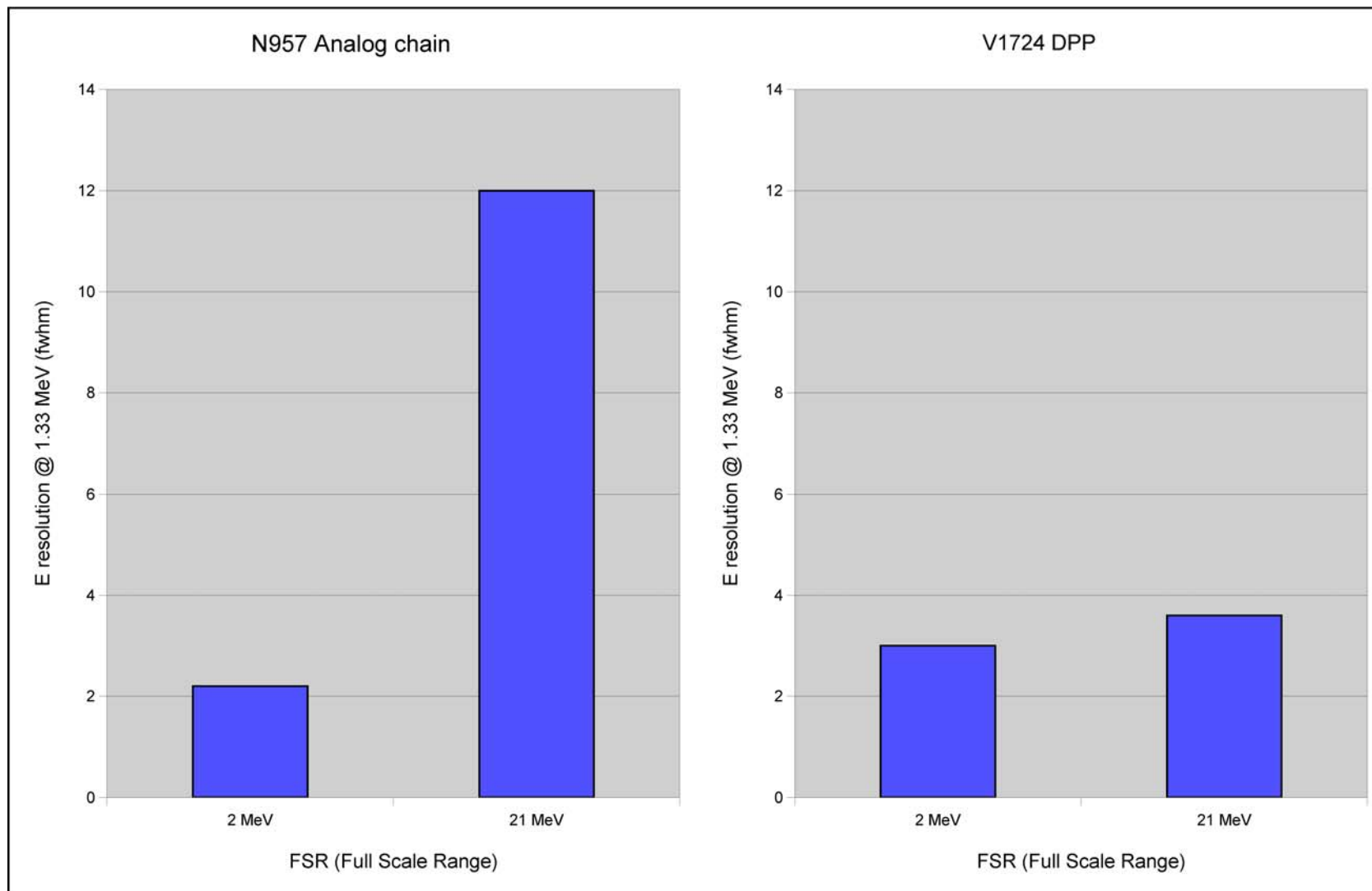
Results



Results

- V1724 standard channel ($G=1$)
 - FSR: 21 MeV
 - E resolution @ 1.33MeV: 3.6 KeV fwhm
- V1724 channel 2 ($G \sim 10$)
 - FSR: 2.38 MeV
 - E resolution @ 1.33MeV: 3 KeV fwhm
- N957 (gain N968: 20)
 - FSR: 20.59 MeV
 - E resolution @ 1.33MeV: 12 KeV fwhm
- N957 (gain N968: 200)
 - FSR: 2.15 MeV
 - E resolution @ 1.33MeV: 2 KeV fwhm

Results

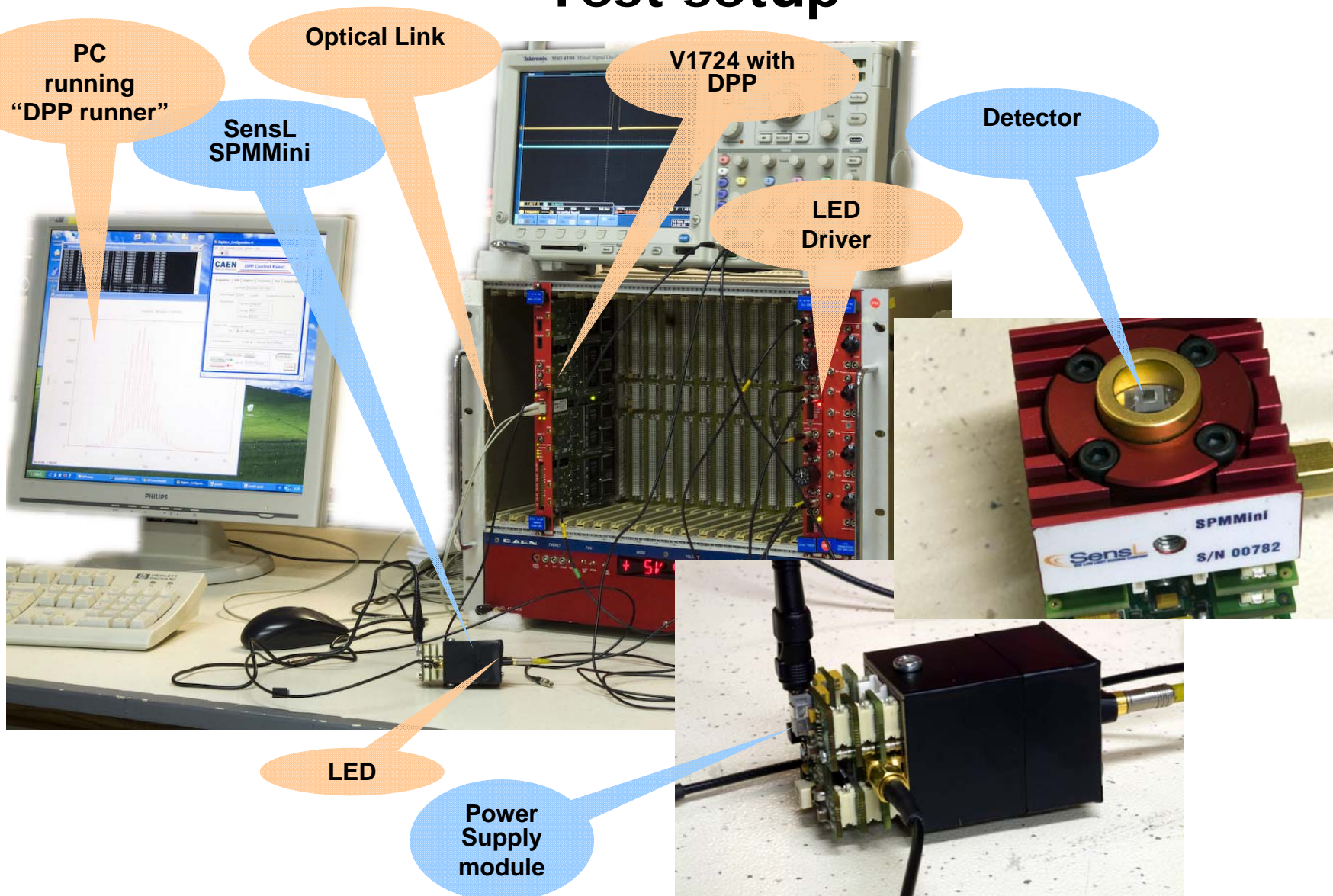


Experimental test *(Silicon Photomultiplier)*

- Detector: **SPM Silicon Photomultiplier**
- Model SensL SPMMini - High Performance High Gain APD
- Part Number: 1020x08 (1mm diameter, 848 microcells)
- Spectral range 400÷1100 nm (Peak $\lambda = 520\text{nm}$)
- The SPMMini includes transimpedance preamplification, a Peltier cooler driver circuit to enable cooling to -20C
- SPM output signal features
 - Rise time : 5 ns
 - Falling time: 25 ns
- Photon Spectrum measurement using DPP
 - Measurement of repeated fast pulses of light incident on SPM

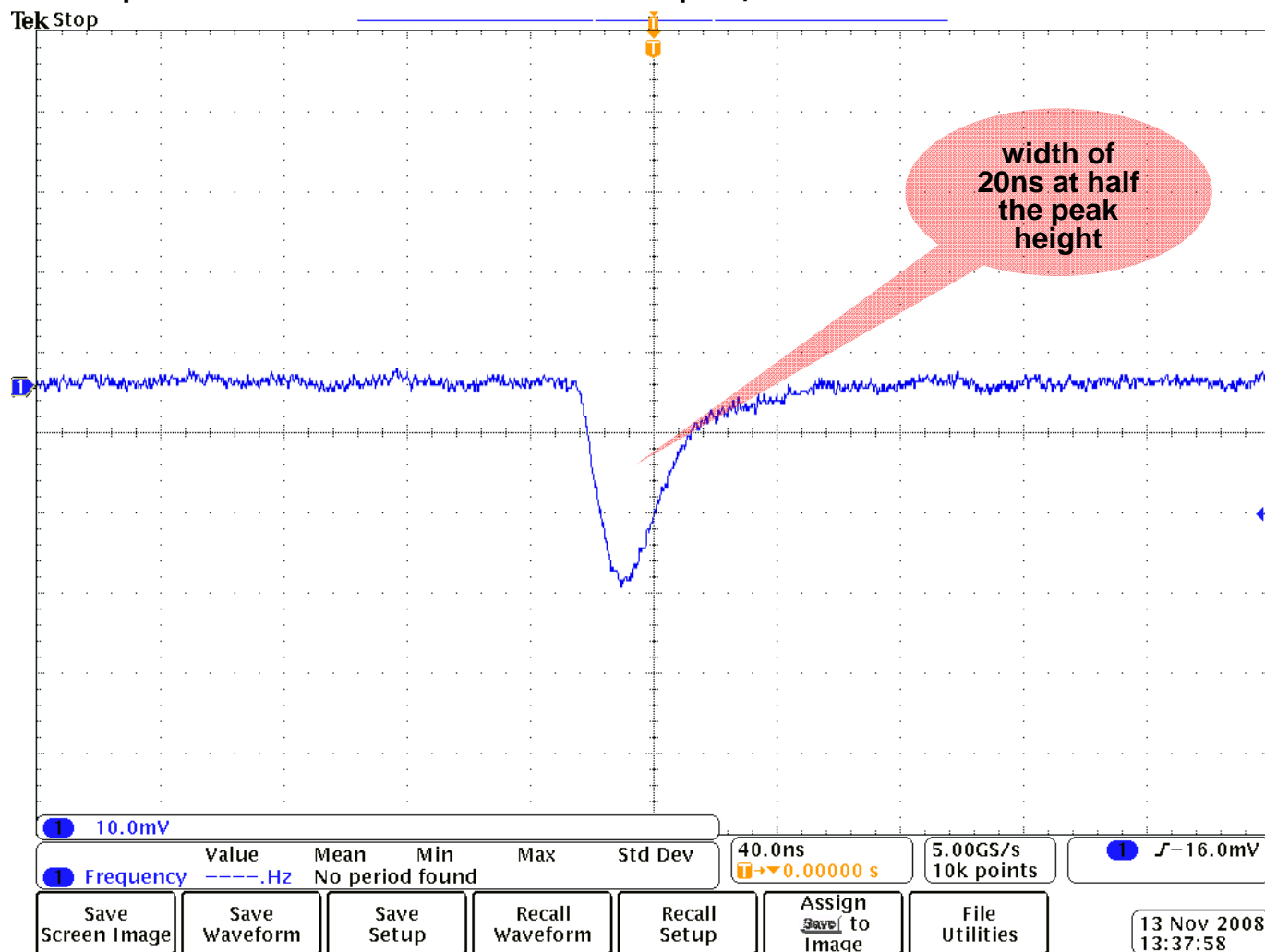


Test setup



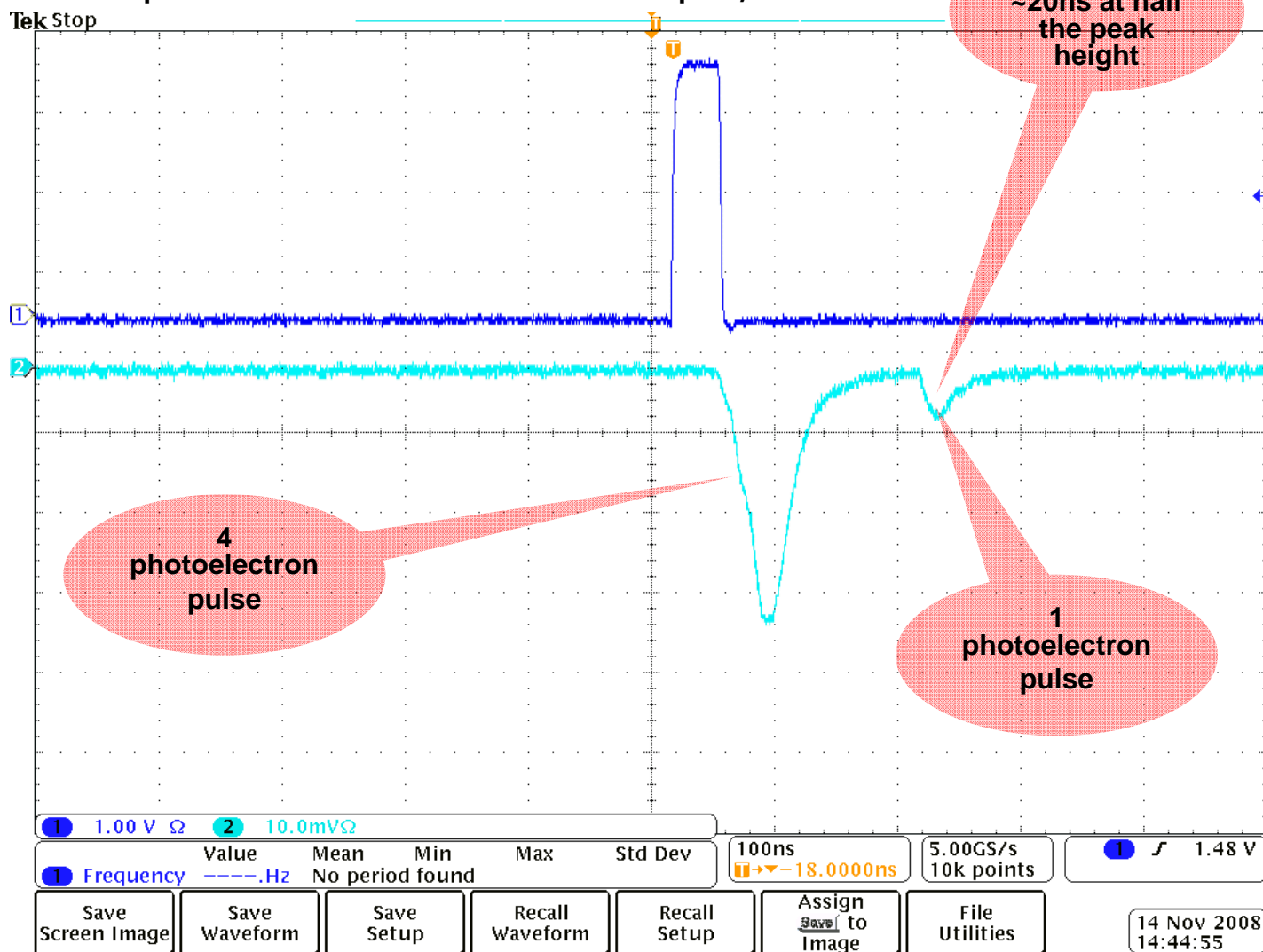
Experimental test

Oscilloscope screen shot of a SPM Output,



Experimental test

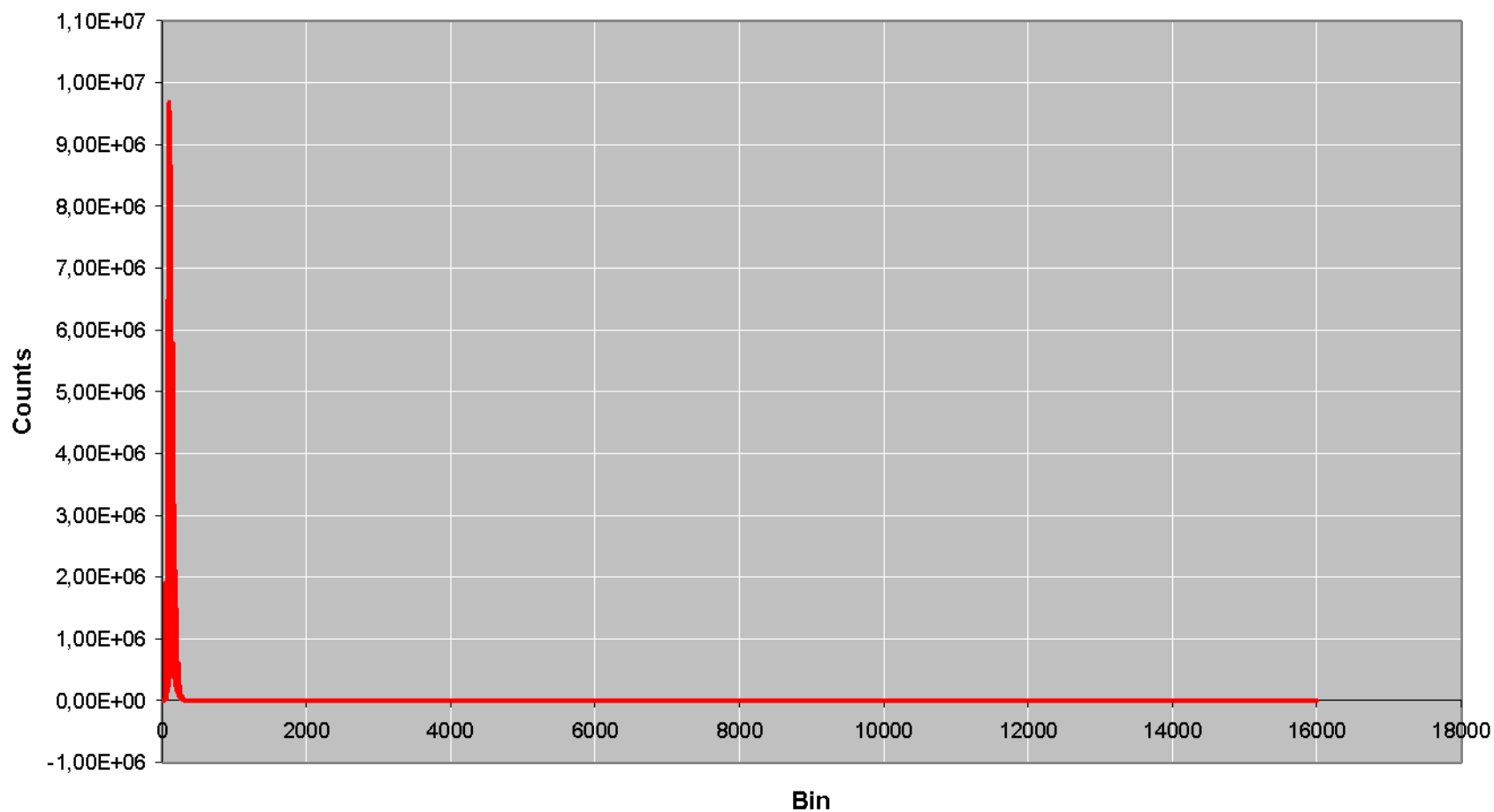
Oscilloscope screen shot of a SPM Output,



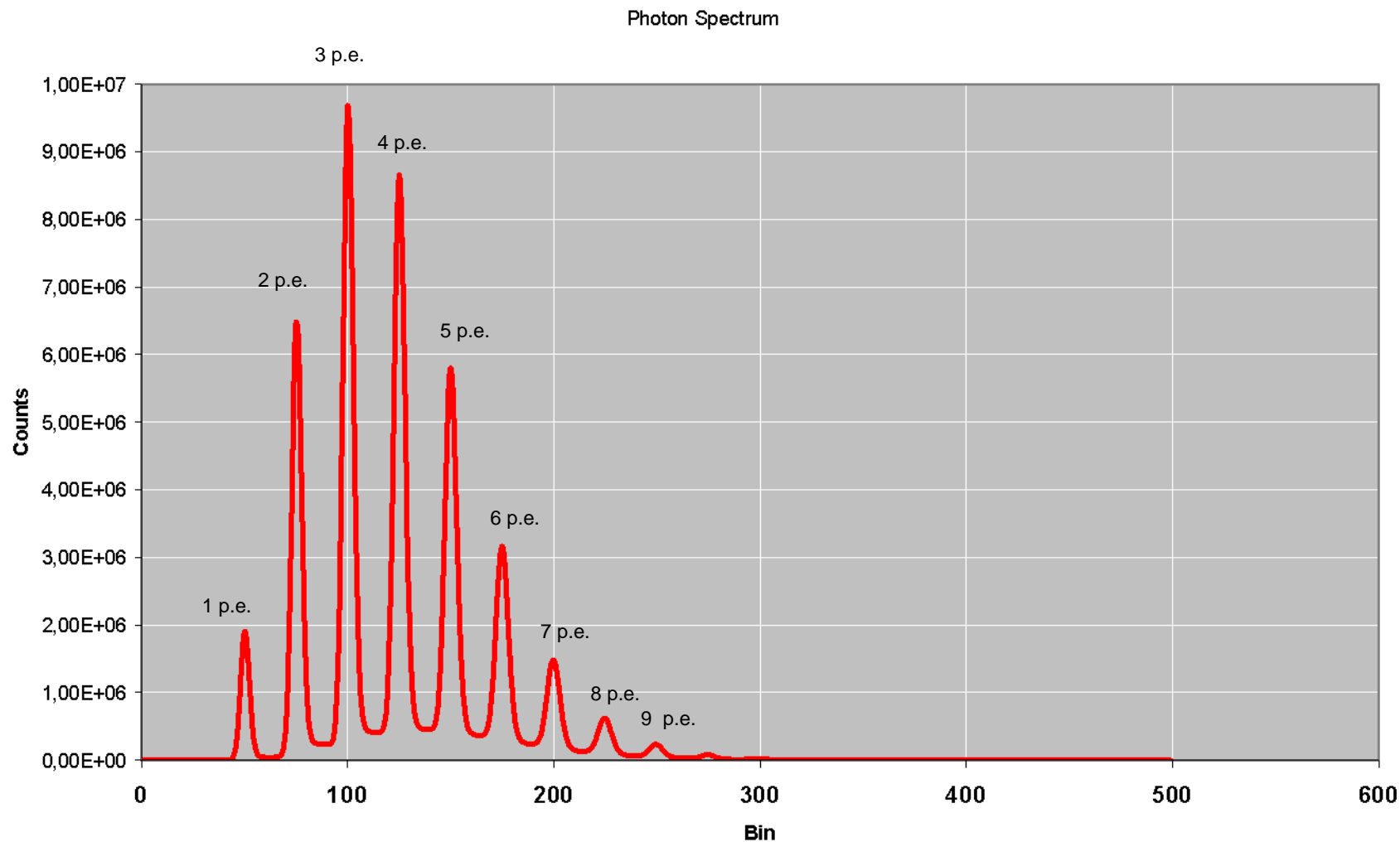
Experimental test

Full scale range (FSR)

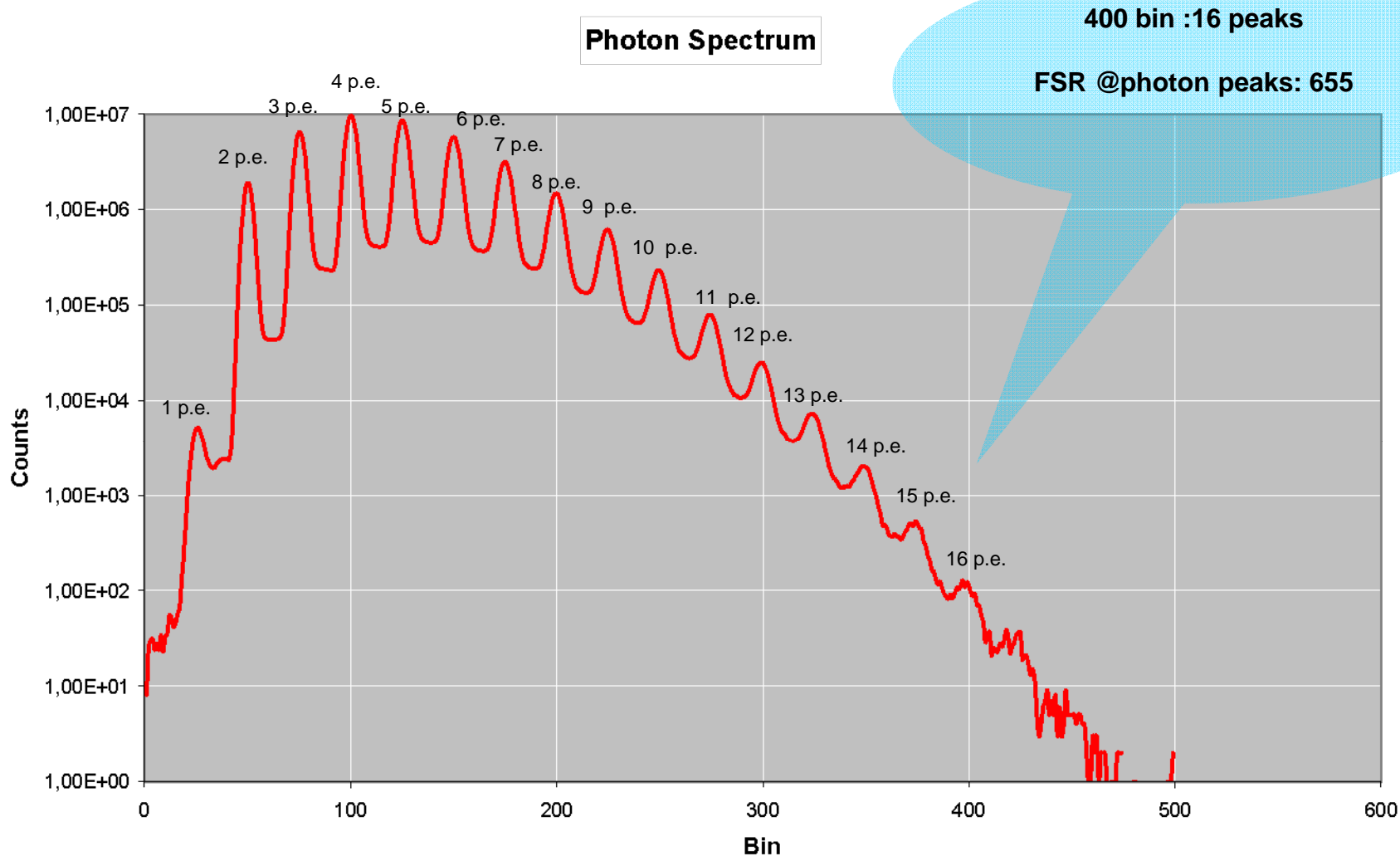
Photon Spectrum



Experimental test



Experimental test



THANKS A LOT !!

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