

Neutron Measurements Using Time of Flight Calculations on FLEXRIO

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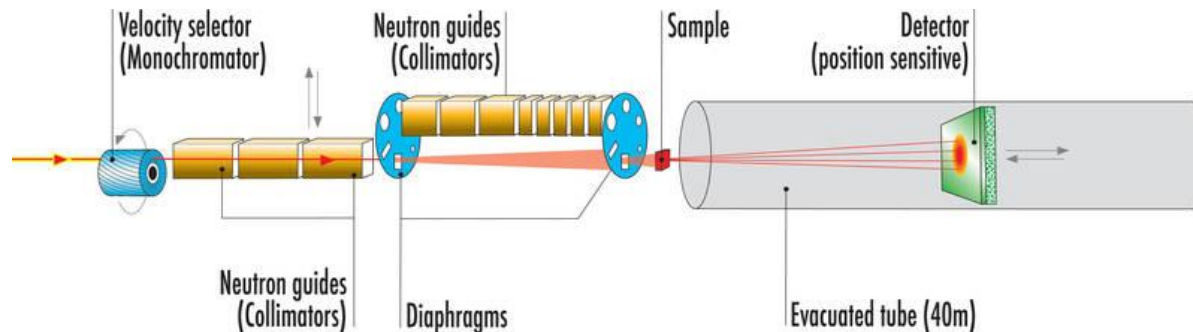
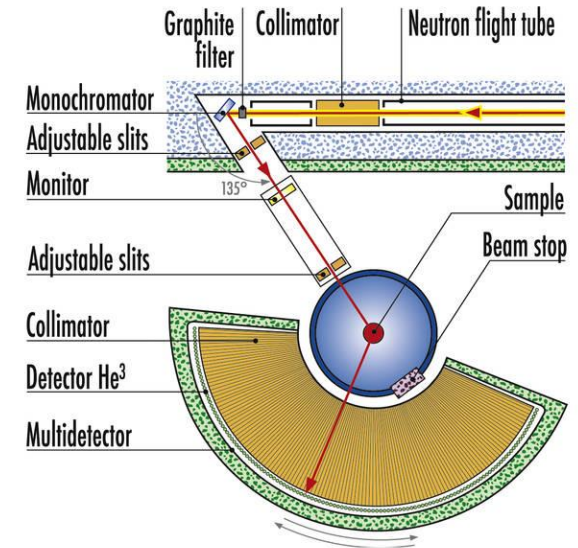
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ANTE profile: Instruments for neutron scattering

ANTE delivers new generation
signal processing and data acquisition
with built-in **event recording** capability

Absolute timestamp:

- 100 ns (8 ns internally)
- 48 bit time resolution (1 year)



Summary of ANTE Neutron Scattering Products

- **SpecTDC Unit for 2D PSD detectors**
 - Detectors with delay line outputs
- **LisTDC Unit also for 2D PSD detectors**
 - with extra preferences for Time of Flight (TOF) measurements
- **LisTOF Unit with event recorder software**
 - For point detectors
- **Instrument Control**
 - Complete spectrometer control e.g. motion, temperature, magnetic field
- **Motion Control**
 - hardware + software
- **Scientific Application**
 - Comprehensive scientific software for the users



Main professional relations

- BNC Budapest
- Atomki, Debrecen
- Wigner FK, Budapest
- Mirrotron, Budapest
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, Mianyang
- National Instruments
- ISIS UK (Signal processing)
- HZB Berlin (NEAT-II)
- IFE, Norway (Odin)
- ANSTO, Australia (SANS)

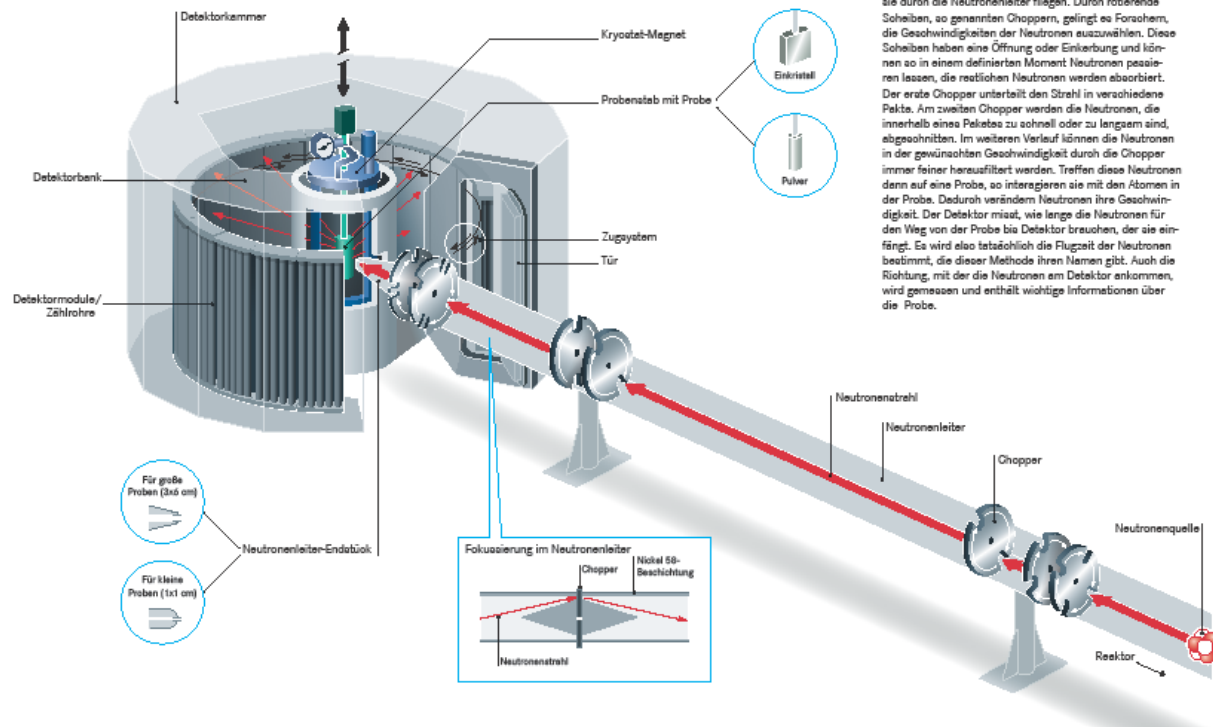
Worldwide Customers



The NEAT II Instrument at HZB

Flugzeitspektrometer NEAT II

Infografik: E. Strickert



Die Neutronen gelangen von der Neutronenquelle BER II über Neutronenleiter zur Probe. Die Neutronen haben unterschiedliche Geschwindigkeiten (Wellenlängen), wenn sie durch die Neutronenleiter fliegen. Durch rotierende Scheiben, so genannten Choppern, gelingt es Forschern, die Geschwindigkeiten der Neutronen auszuwählen. Diese Scheiben haben eine Öffnung oder Einkerbung und können so in einem definierten Moment Neutronen passieren lassen, die restlichen Neutronen werden absorbiert. Der erste Chopper unterteilt den Strahl in verschiedene Pakete. Am zweiten Chopper werden die Neutronen, die innerhalb eines Paketes zu schnell oder zu langsam sind, abgeschnitten. Im weiteren Verlauf können die Neutronen in der gewünschten Geschwindigkeit durch die Chopper immer feiner herausfiltert werden. Treffen diese Neutronen dann auf eine Probe, so interagieren sie mit den Atomen in der Probe. Dadurch verändern Neutronen ihre Geschwindigkeit. Der Detektor misst, wie lange die Neutronen für den Weg von der Probe bis Detektor brauchen, der sie einfängt. Es wird also tatsächlich die Flugzeit der Neutronen bestimmt, die dieser Methode ihren Namen gibt. Auch die Richtung, mit der die Neutronen am Detektor ankommen, wird gemessen und enthält wichtige Informationen über die Probe.

Inside the vacuum chamber

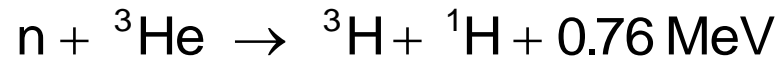
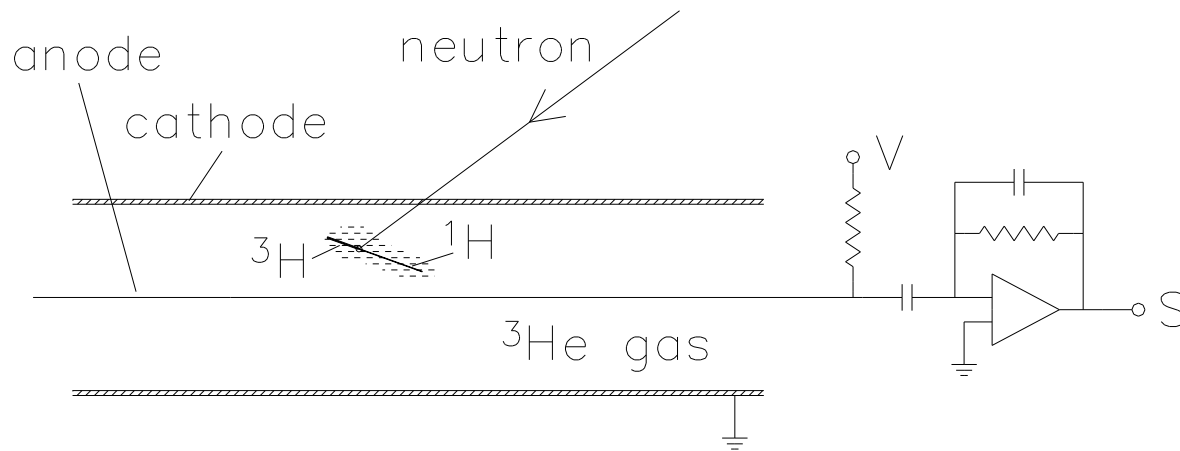


Requirements

- 416 Neutron detectors – ^3He tubes
- 20 mm resolution on 2000 mm detectors
- 50kS/s load per detector (!) with 10% dead time:
 - $T_{\text{DAQ}} < 0.1 * 1/50\text{kHz} = 2\mu\text{s}$
- 1MS/s load over all 416 detectors – uneven load
- TOF measurement with a 7 chopper system
- Minimizing the background
 - More detailed signal analysis than usual...

Neutron detection with ^3He tube

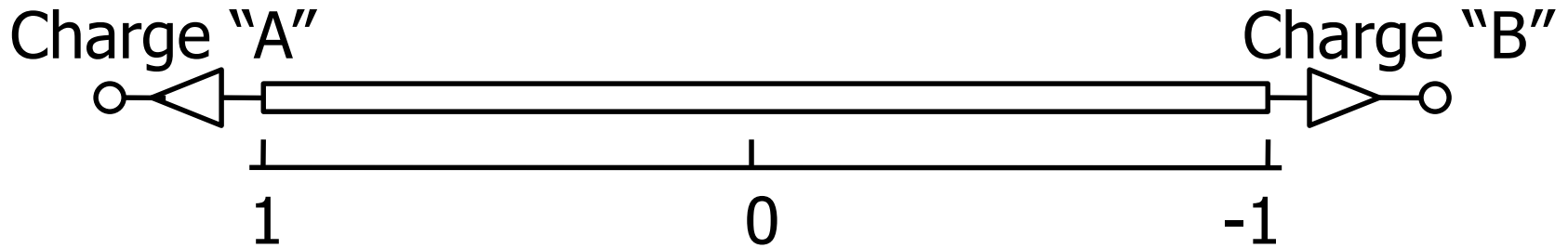
Basic operation



Neutron detection with ^3He tube

Position sensitive detectors (PSD)

- Charge division method:



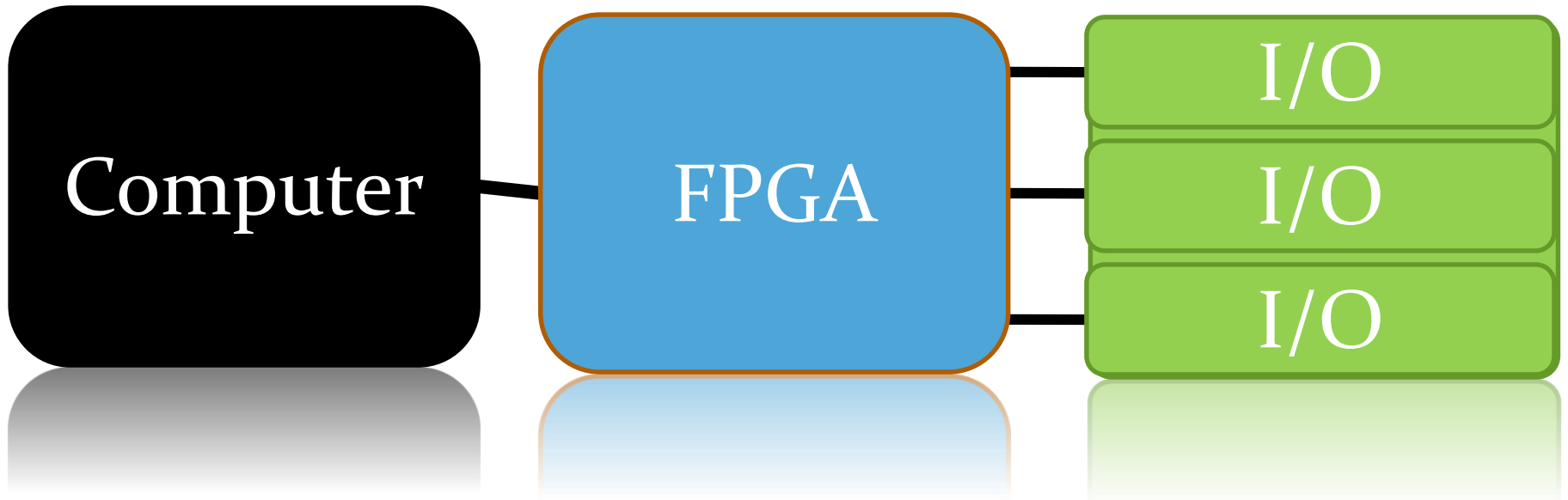
$$\text{Position} = (A-B)/(A+B)$$

DAQ solution

Instead of old “integrating” (slow) electronic – digital charge integration with quick analog electronics ($T < 60\text{ns}$)

- Sampling ADC
 - 20ns sampling time
- FPGA
 - for continuous reading out of sampling ADC data
 - Trigger state detection („peak is coming”)

Summary of High Level Requirements

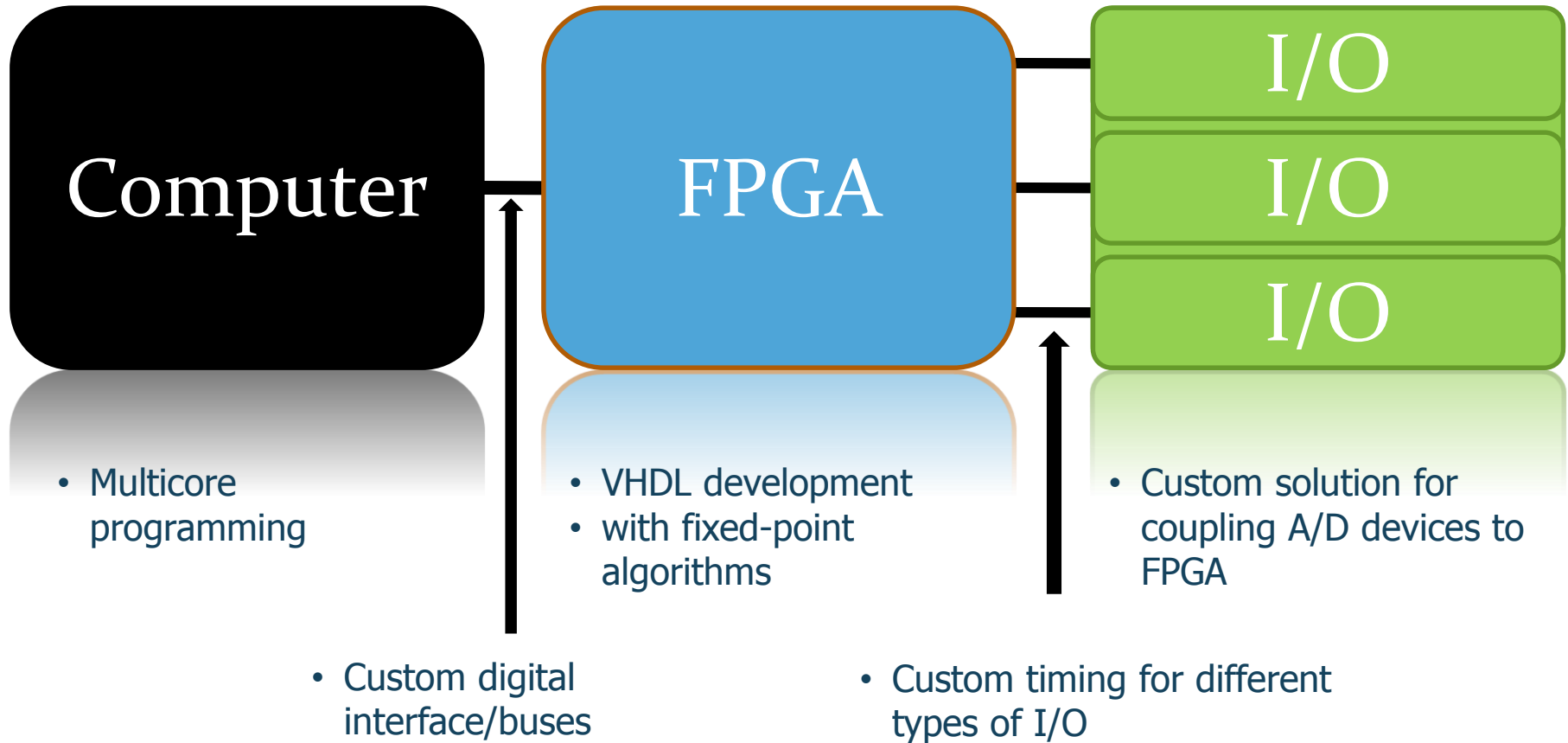


- Floating-point processing
- Communications GigE
- Synchronized time scale

- Continuous signal sampling
- Analog trigger condition
- Pre-triggering
- High-speed processing
- 100 ns accurate time stamp

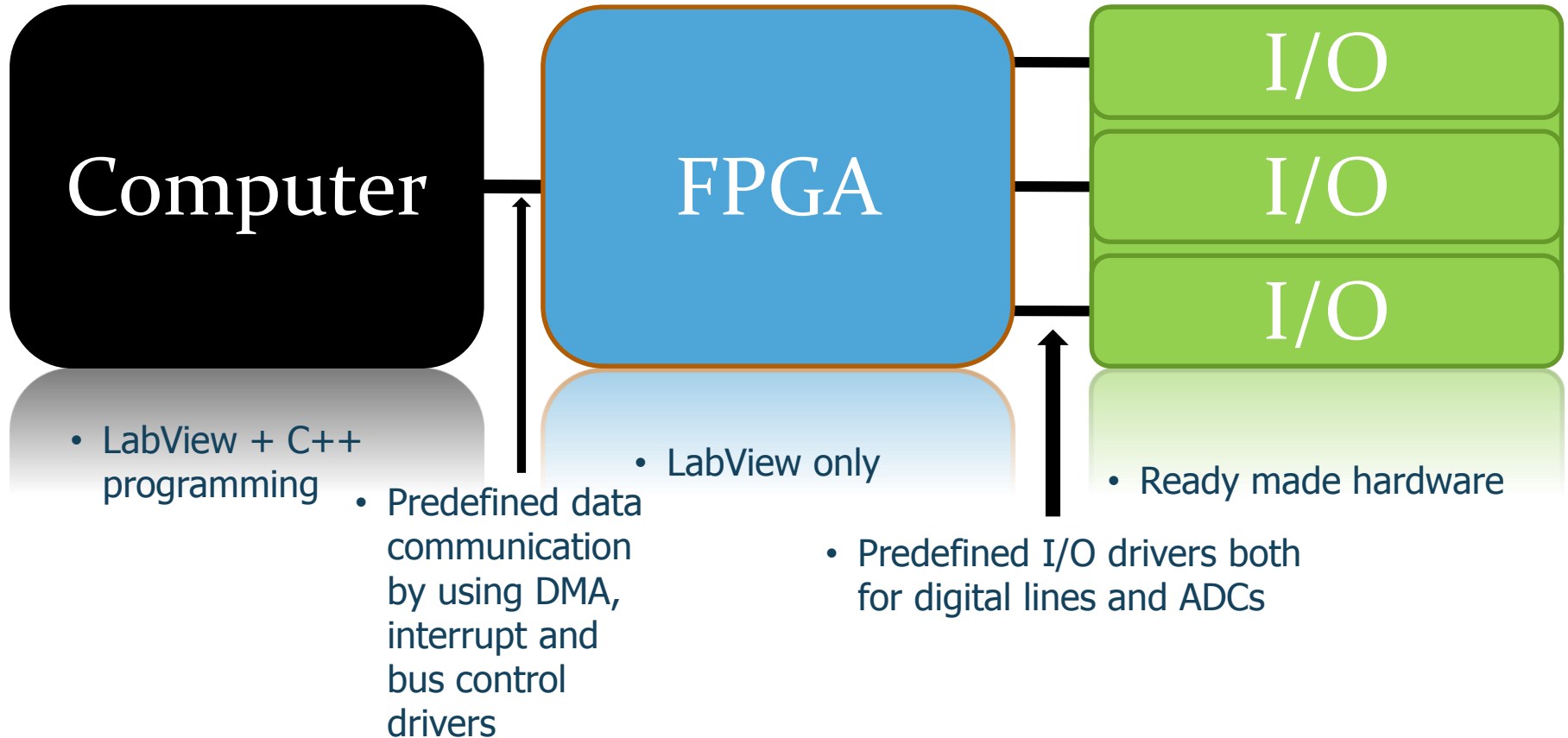
- 832 analog input channels
- Sampling ADCs
- 12 bit resolution
- 50 k events/sec/channel
- max 1M event/system

ANTE unique efforts vs. routine solutions from NI

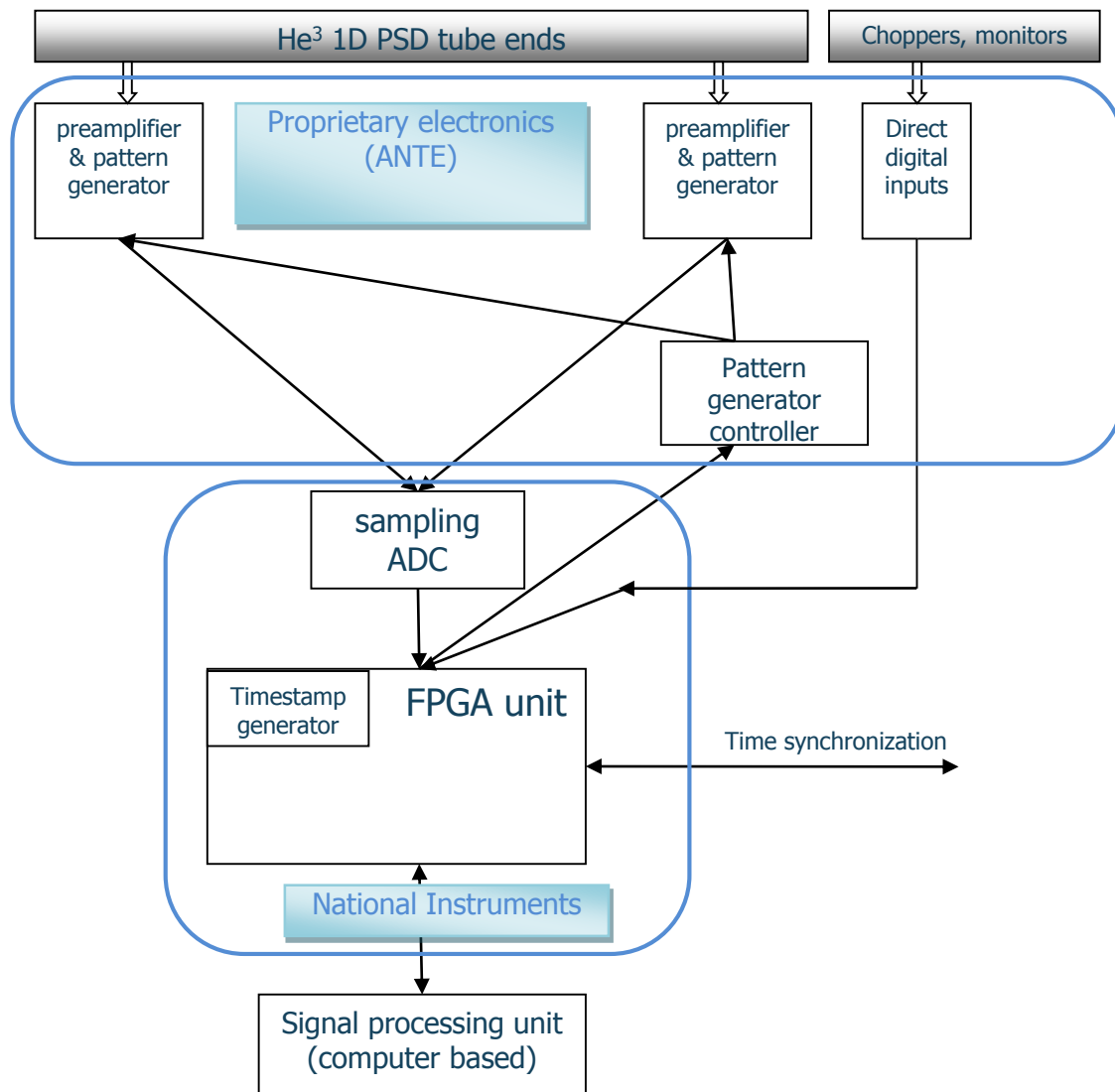


Such a „usual way” of development needs much more effort, source allocation than

ANTE unique efforts vs. routine solutions from NI



... using LabVIEW Graphical Programming Environment for Computer and FPGA



Electronics

Choosing the right ADC card

| model | resolution [bits] | channels | speed [MS/s] |
|---------|-------------------|----------|--------------|
| NI 5731 | 12 | 2 | 40 |
| NI 5732 | 14 | 2 | 80 |
| NI 5733 | 16 | 2 | 120 |
| NI 5734 | 16 | 4 | 120 |
| NI 5751 | 14 | 16 | 50 |
| NI 5752 | 12 | 32 | 50 |
| NI 5761 | 14 | 4 | 250 |
| NI 5762 | 16 | 2 | 250 |
| NI 5771 | 8 | 1 | 3000 |
| | 8 | 2 | 1500 |
| NI 5772 | 12 | 1 | 1600 |
| | 12 | 2 | 800 |

2 bits in resolution
vs. 2x channels

too low resolution

NI FlexRIO Adapter Modules

Digital

Analog



100 Mbps
SE DIO



300 Mbps
LVDS DIO



100MHz BW,
4.4 GHz RF I/O



200MHz BW,
4.4 GHz RF Rx



200MHz BW,
4.4 GHz RF Tx



2 ch. 3 GS/s,
8-bit AI



2 ch. 1.6 GS/s,
12-bit AI



300 Mbps
SE/LVDS DIO



1 Gbps
LVDS DIO



2 ch. 250 MS/s,
14-bit AI/16-bit AO



2 ch. 250 MS/s,
16-bit AI



4 ch. 250 MS/s,
14-bit AI



32 ch.
50 MS/s, 12-bit AI



16 ch. 50 MS/s,
14-bit AI



2 GS/s
14-bit AO



Camera Link



RS-485/422



2 ch. 100 MS/s,
14-bit AI/16-bit AO



2 ch. 40 MS/s,
12-bit AI



2 ch. 80 MS/s,
14-bit AI



2 ch. 120 MS/s,
16-bit AI



4 ch. 120 MS/s,
16-bit AI



2 ch. 1.25 GS/s,
14-bit AO

NI 5752

- 32 simultaneous 50 MS/s, 12-bit channels
- Uses TI AFE5801 analog front end including variable gain amplifiers and ADCs
- 2 V_{pp}, 100 Ω differential inputs with AC coupling
- Built-in antialias filters and programmable time-variable gain control
- 2 digital input channels
- 16 digital outputs with per-channel phase control that can be coupled to pulser arrays



Choosing the FPGA module

| Model | Bus/Form Factor | FPGA | FPGA Slices | FPGA DSP Slices | FPGA Memory (Block RAM) | Onboard Memory (DRAM) |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| NI PXIe-7965R/7966R | PXI Express | Virtex-5 SX95T | 14720 | 6408,784 kbit | 512 MB | |
| NI PXIe-7962R | PXI Express | Virtex-5 SX50T | 8160 | 2884,752 kbit | 512 MB | |
| NI PXIe-7961R | PXI Express | Virtex-5 SX50T | 8160 | 2884,752 kbit | 0 MB | |
| NI PXI-7954R | PXI | Virtex-5 LX110 | 17280 | 644,608 kbit | 128 MB | |
| NI PXI-7953R | PXI | Virtex-5 LX85 | 12960 | 483,456 kbit | 128 MB | |
| NI PXI-7952R | PXI | Virtex-5 LX50 | 7200 | 481,728 kbit | 128 MB | |
| NI PXI-7951R | PXI | Virtex-5 LX30 | 4800 | 321,152 kbit | 0 MB | |

Device Utilization

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Total Slices: 100.0% (4798 out of 4800)
Slice Registers: 48.7% (9342 out of 19200)
Slice LUTs: 96.6% (18556 out of 19200)
Block RAMs: 6.2% (2 out of 32)
DSP48s: 0.0% (0 out of 32)

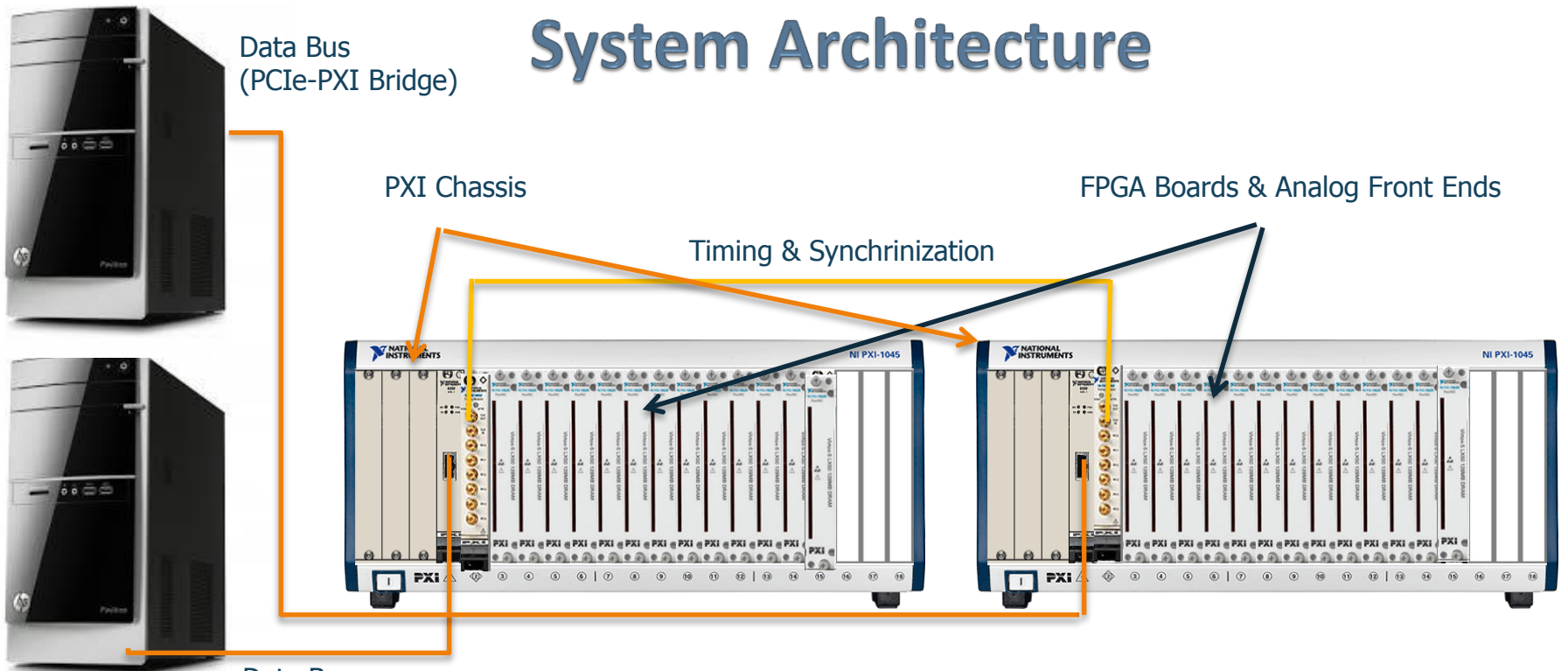
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DAQ solution using FlexRIO

Digital charge integration with quick analog electronics ($T < 60\text{ns}$) using sampling ADC:

- 26 pcs. NI 5752 12-bit, 50 MS/s, 32 Channel
- 20ns sampling time
- FPGA
 - 26 pcs. NI PXI-7951R FlexRIO FPGA (Virtex-5 LX30)
 - 16 tubes/32 channels per FPGA

System Architecture



Data Bus
(PCIe-PXI Bridge)

PXI Chassis

FPGA Boards & Analog Front Ends

Timing & Synchronization

Data Bus
(PCIe-PXI Bridge)

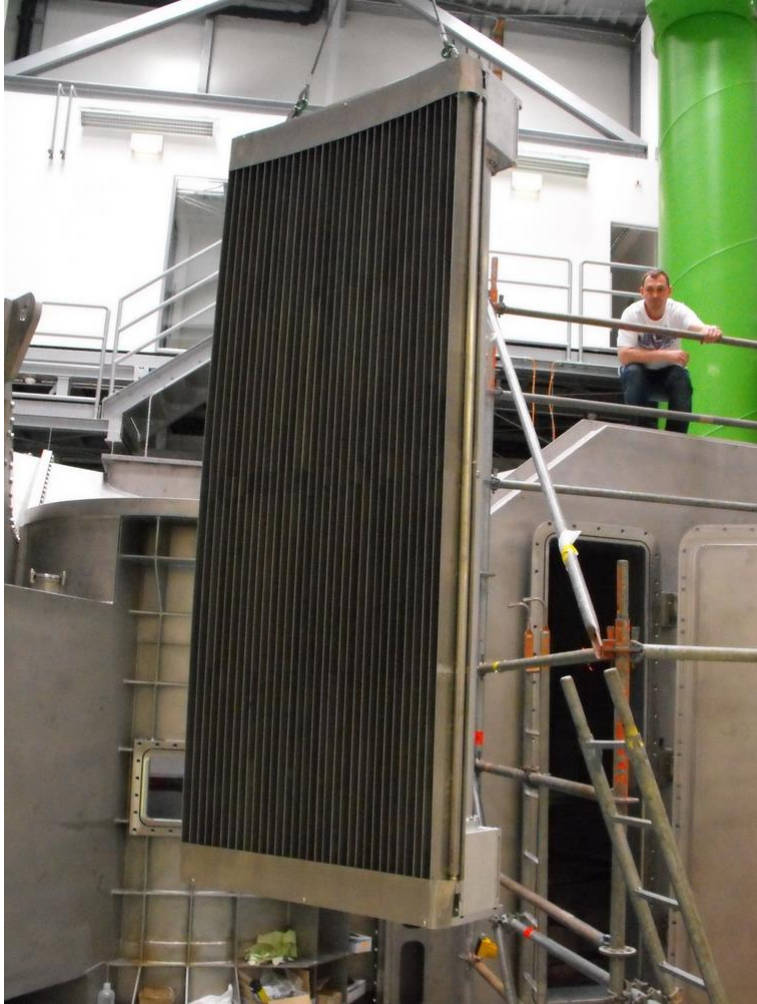
PC Functions:

- Control of PXI Chassis
- CPU Post processing
- Data Storage
- User Interface

PXI Functions:

- Analog Data Acquisition
- FPGA Preprocessing
- Timing & Synchronization
- Data Transfer to CPU

Manufacturing...



NI
11 February 2016

Neutron Measurements on FLeXRIO
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 ANTE
Innovative Technologies

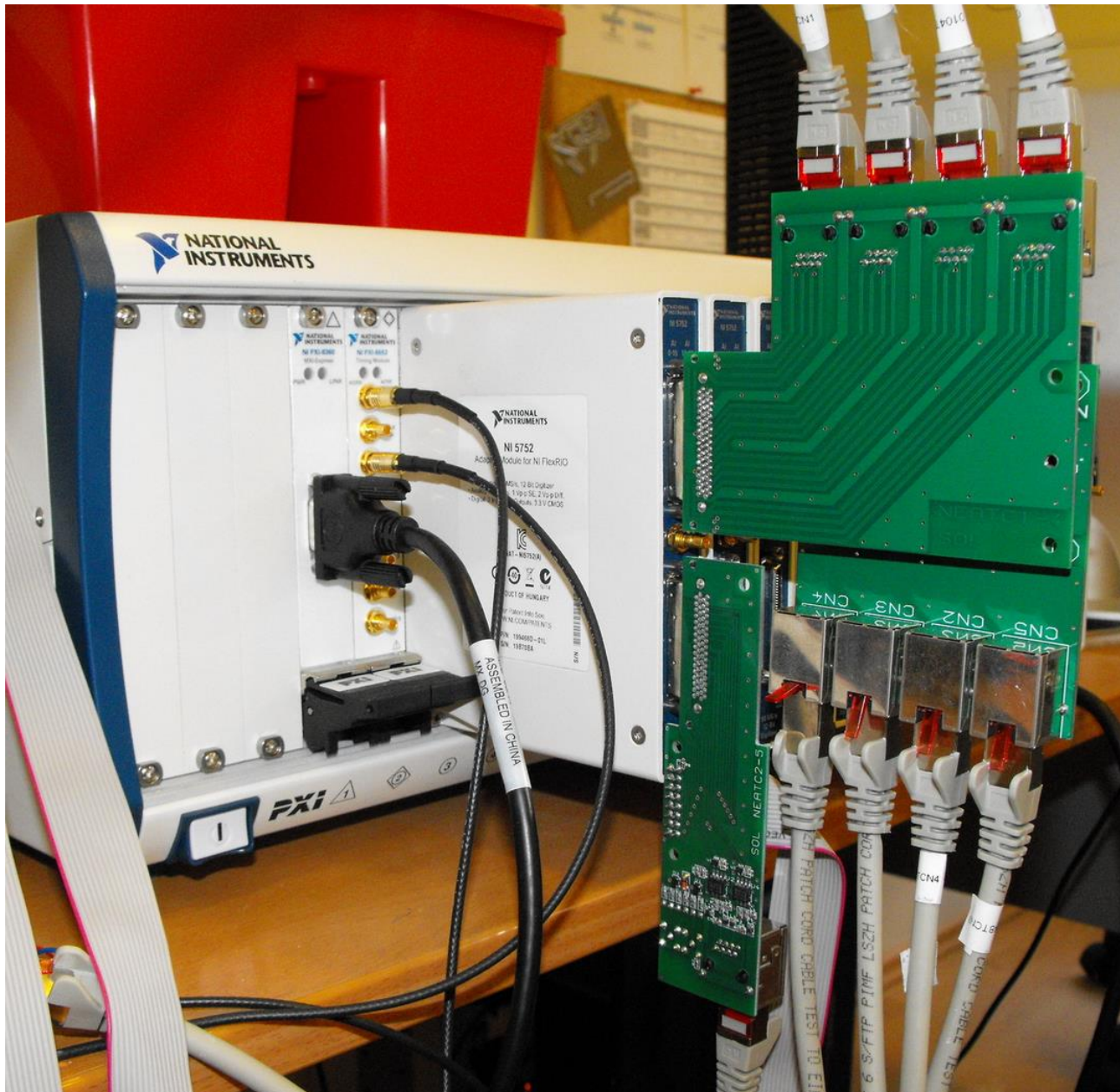


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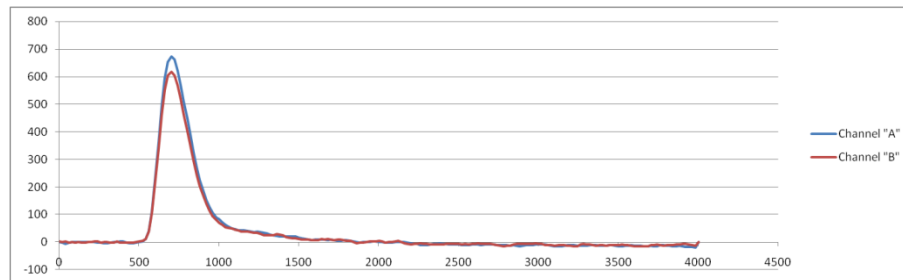
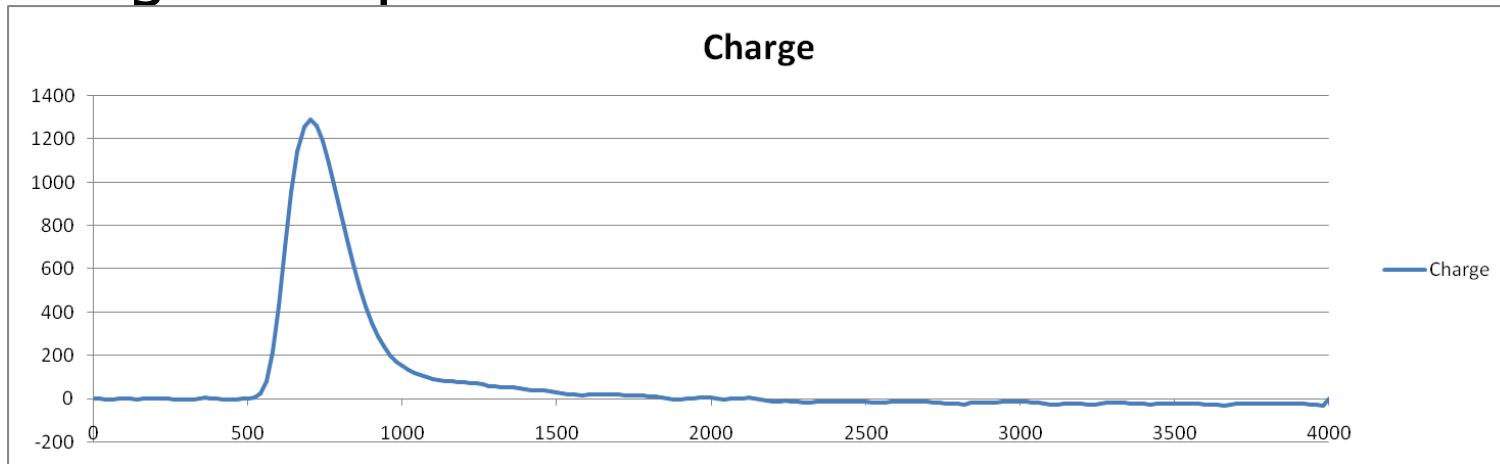
Neutron detection with ^3He tube

Typical signal shapes for sampling ADC

- “Single bump”
 - 1H-3H axis parallel to tube
- “Double bump”
 - 1H-3H axis perpendicular to tube
- “Gamma”
 - non-neutron signal – pulse shape discrimination (PSD)
- “Pileup”
 - more than one neutron during T_{DAQ}

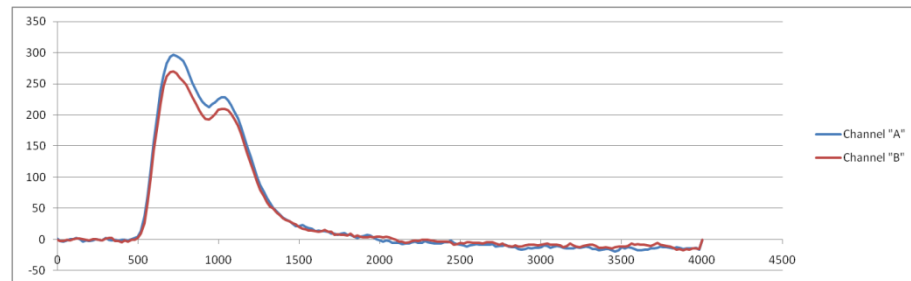
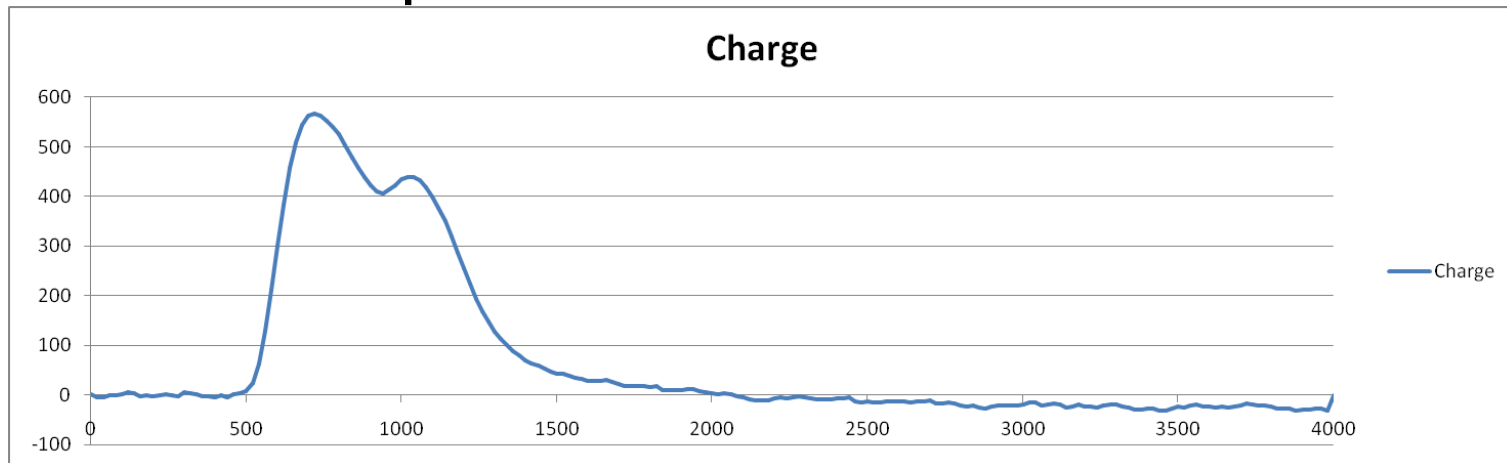
Signal shapes

- "Single bump"



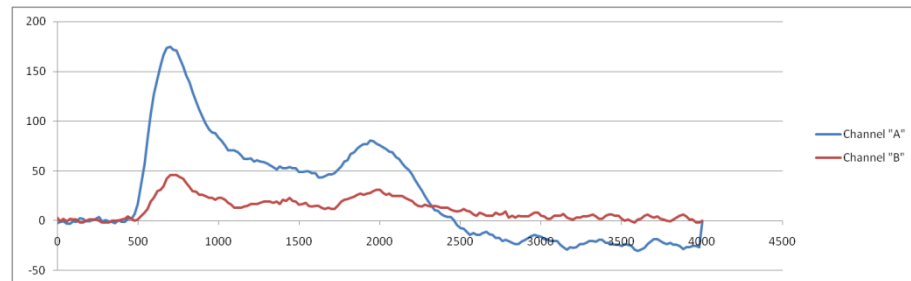
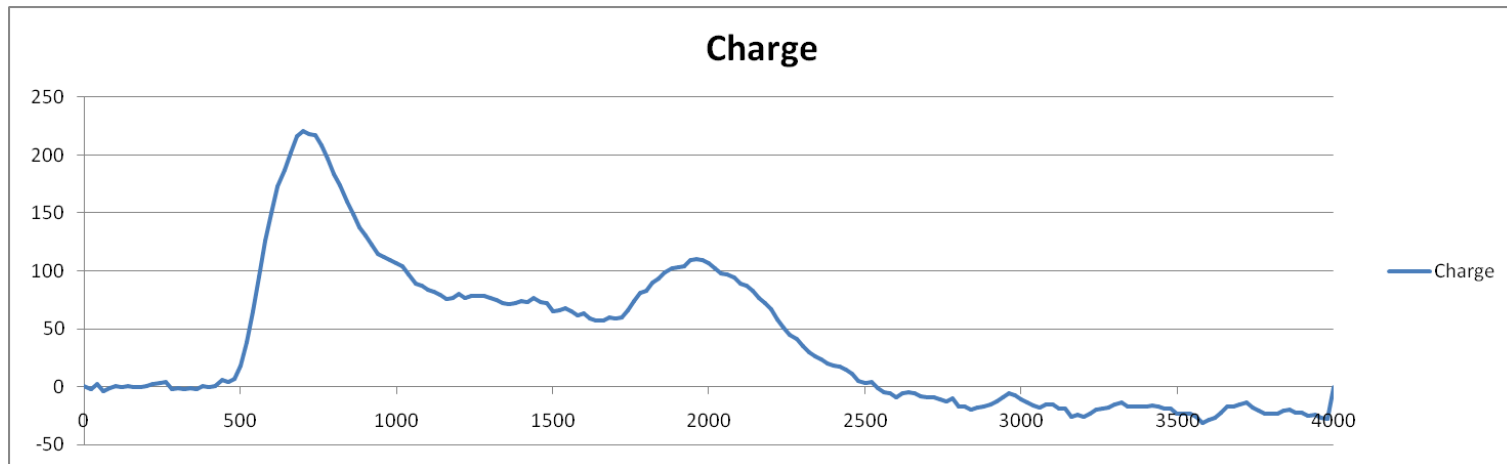
Signal shapes

- “Double bump”



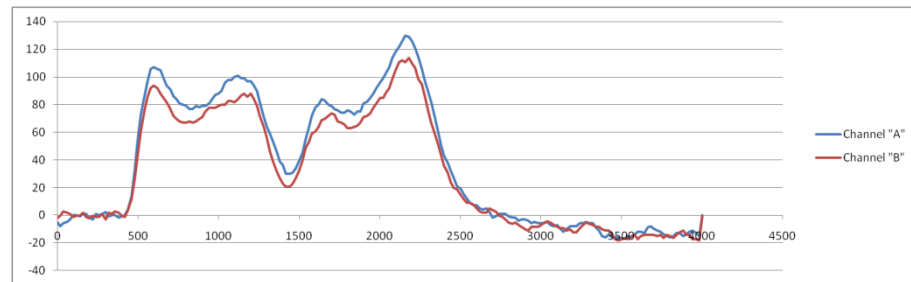
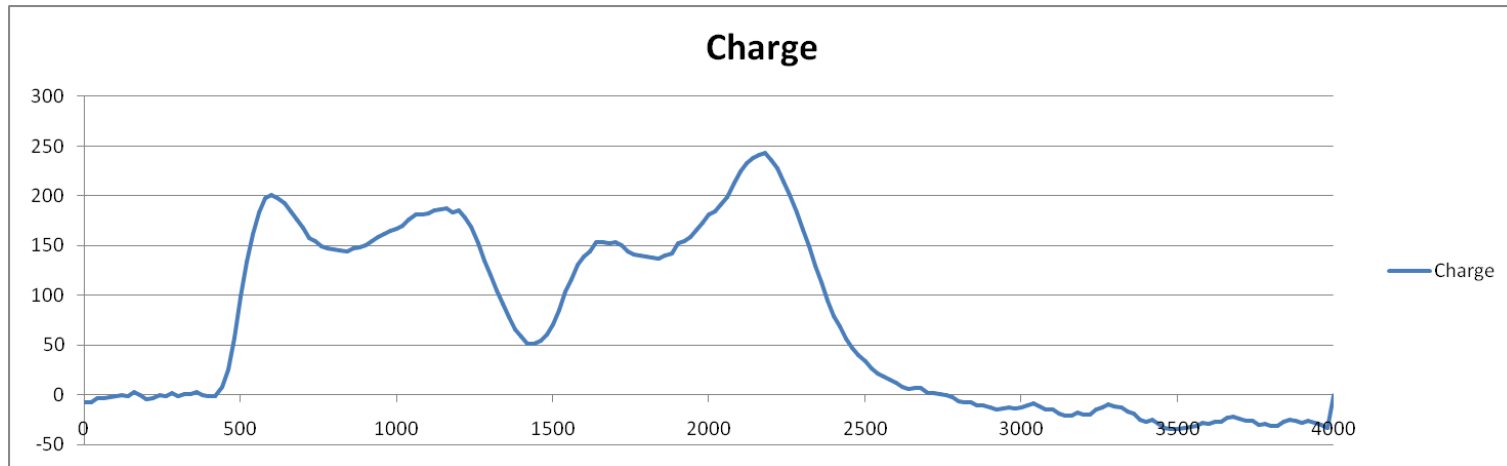
Signal shapes

- "Gamma"

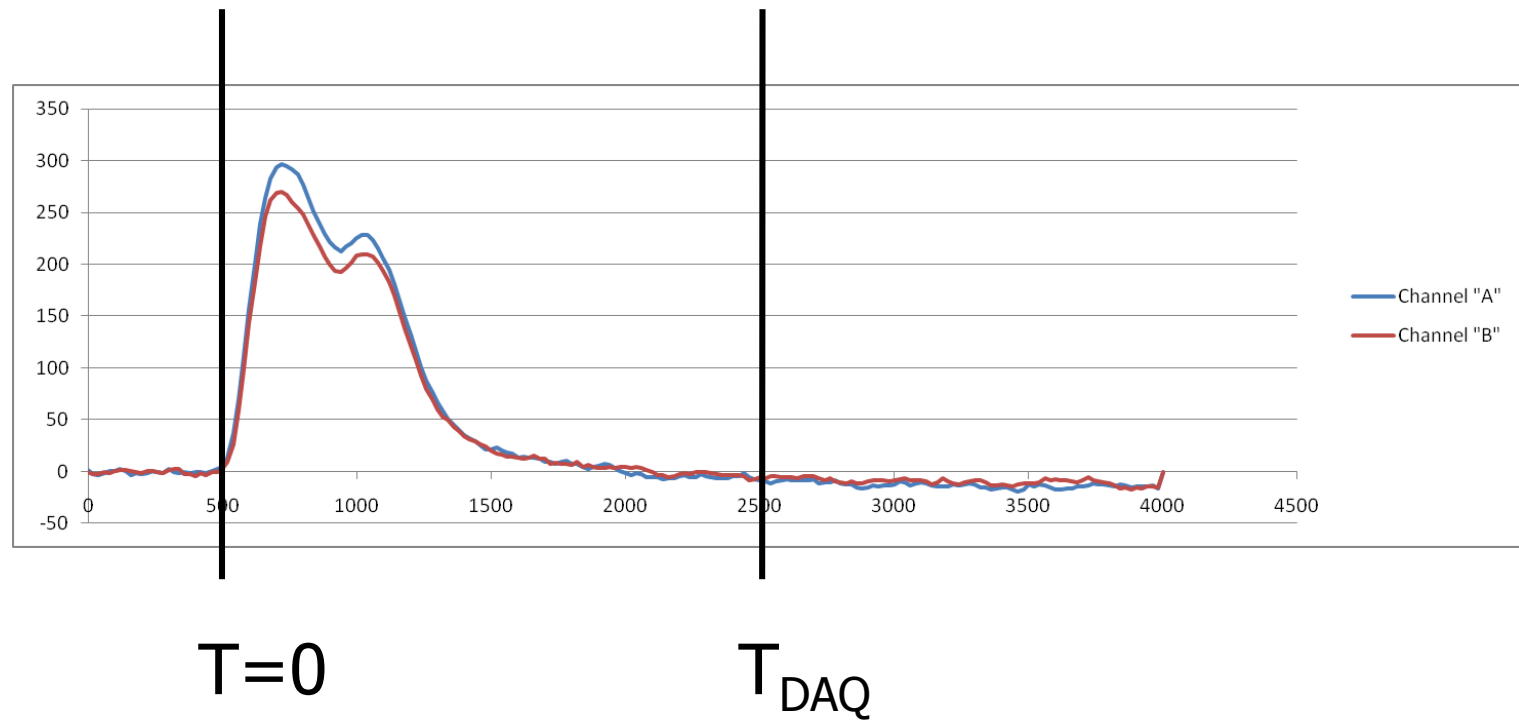


Signal shapes

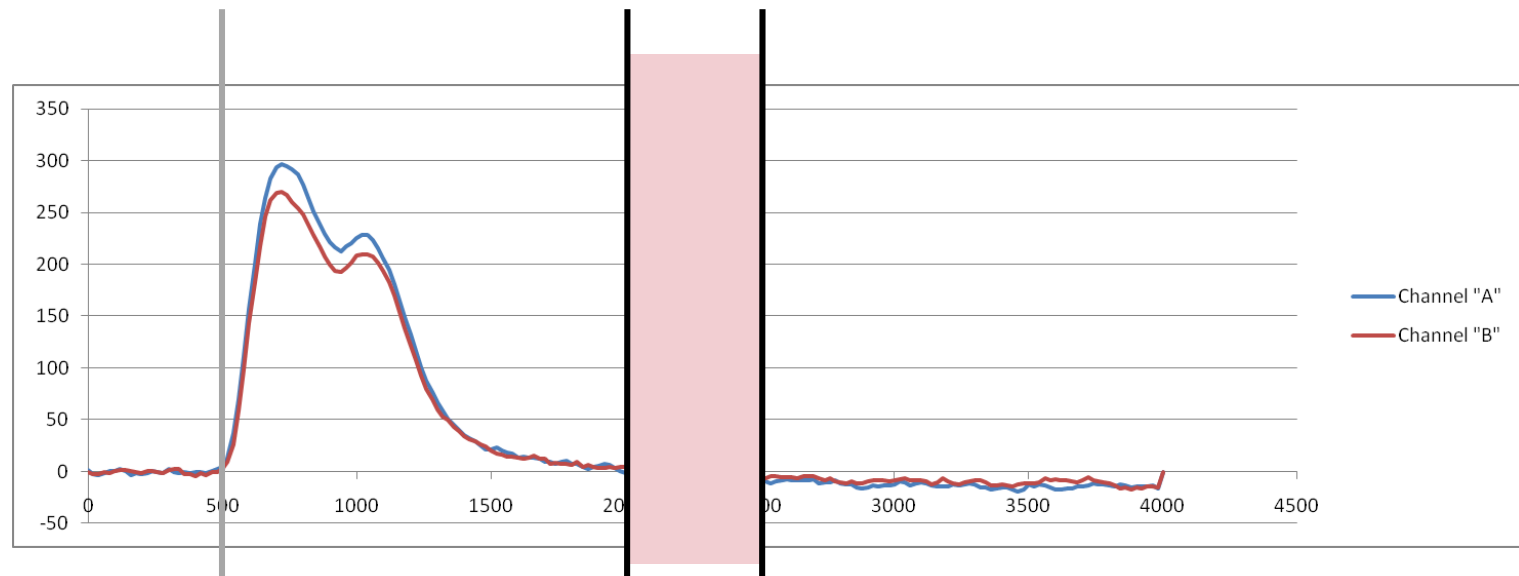
- "Pileup"



Signal processing

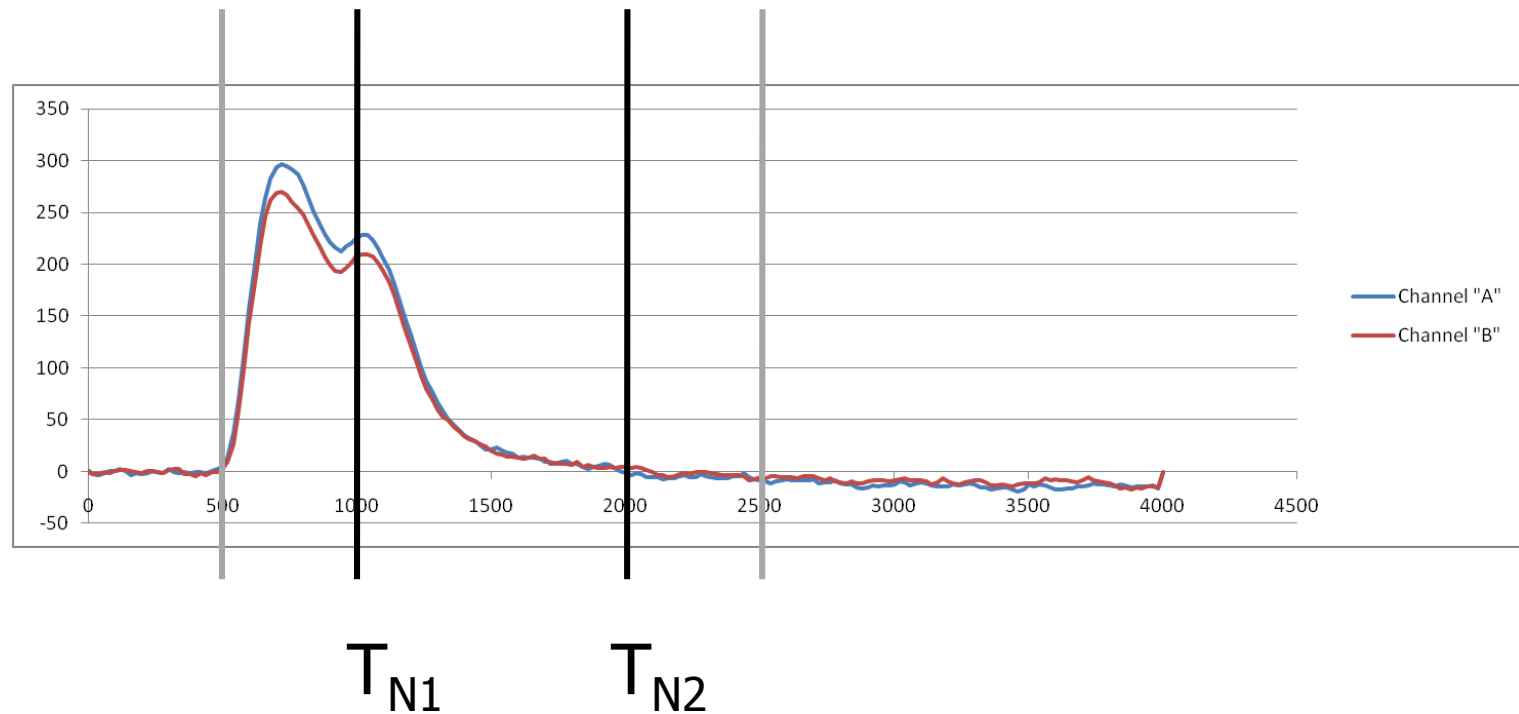


Signal processing



Reserved for baseline restore

Signal processing



Signal processing

- Position: $(A-B)/(A+B)$
 - From N1: better Signal to Noise Ratio
 - From N1+N2: full information
- Phase Shape Discrimination
 - Charge in N1 vs Charge in N2
 - $PSHDISC = Ch_{N2} / Ch_{N1+N2}$

Signal processing – minimizing the background

- Position: $(A-B)/(A+B)$
 - From N1: better SNR
 - From N1+N2: full information
- Phase Shape Discrimination
 - Charge in N1 vs Charge in N2
 - $PSHDISC = Ch_{N2} / Ch_{N1+N2}$
- How to spot pileup
 - From PSD?
 - Other shape parameters?

Conclusion

ANTE realized the following advantages by choosing NI solution both in the hardware and software:

- Construction efforts (hardware, firmware, software) have been minimized during the development
- Enough development capacity remained for concentrating to the substantial neutron detection specific problems like

- Position calculation algorithms
- Shape discrimination
- Signal classification

for minimizing the background



Thanks for the attention

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