

A Triggerless Acquisition System for Large Detector Arrays

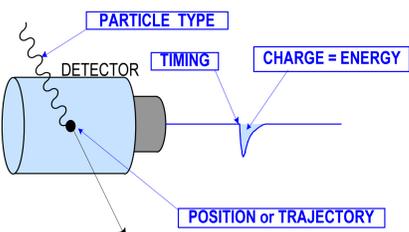
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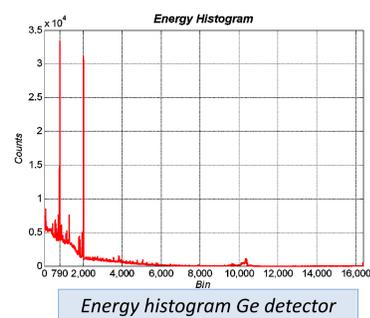
ABSTRACT

State-of-art γ -ray spectroscopy requires nowadays the use of large arrays of high purity Ge detectors (HPGe). The large multiplicity of the detection system requires:

- The capability to process the multitude of signals from many detectors.
- Fast processing \rightarrow on-line event display.
- Very high throughput of more than 10^6 data words/sec.



The front-end electronics must provide precise information about amplitude, time, detection position and possibly pulse shape.



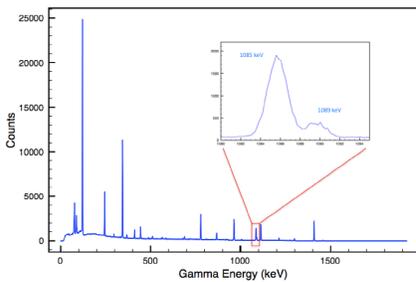
System developed	Digitizer	PowerPC
	8 channels 15 bit 100 MS/s	VME single board computer 256 Mbytes

Implements real time algorithms for:
 - Sorting list mode
 - Coincidence events
 - Handles event rates > 1MHz

RESULTS

Array of eight HPGe detectors for g-spectroscopy studies from (n_{th} g) reaction

Scientific goal: to verify the beam quality, with respect to background and collimation.

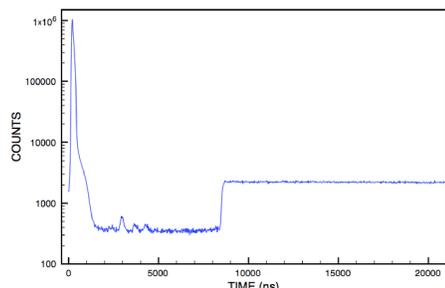
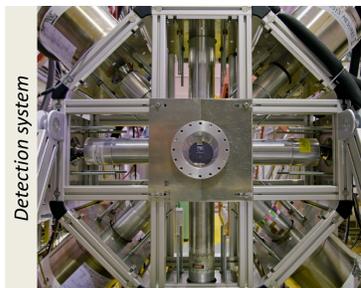


Performance target: to test the overall performance of the new acquisition in view of the upcoming EXOGAM campaign of measurements.

Energy resolution of 2.45(5) keV at the 1408 keV g-line. In the zoom area the doublet at 1085 and 1089 keV is **clearly resolved!!**

Combination of HPGe and BGO detectors

Scientific goal: to measure the e^+e^- pair-production cross-section close to the 1022 keV threshold.



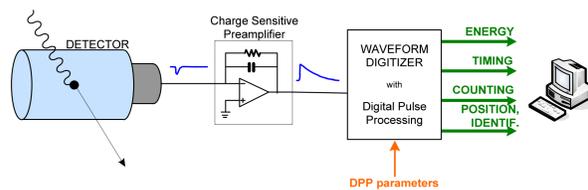
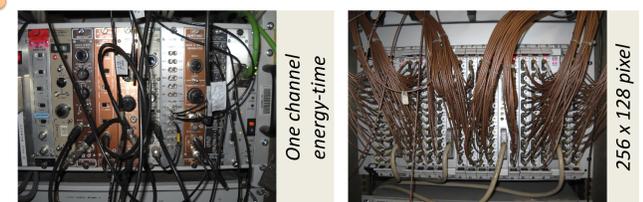
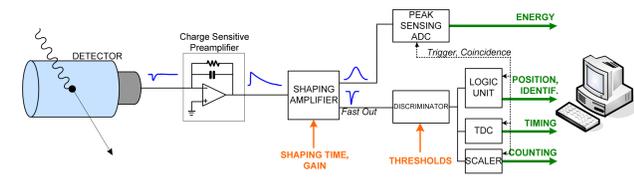
Time between BGO (start) and Ge (stop), measured for ^{22}Na source in pair spectrometer mode

Performance target: to derive the timing properties of the new acquisition with the analysis of the recorded list-mode data acquired using a ^{22}Na radioactive source in pair spectrometer mode.

The time difference between g-detection in any of the BGO detectors and the corresponding detection in the Ge detector is plotted versus time. A single, very clean peak is visible at about 200 ns after the g-detection in the BGOs.

DIGITAL APPROACH

- Traditional analogue electronics**
- Expensive cost per channel
 - Signal degradation
 - Complex analogue path



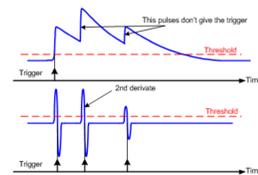
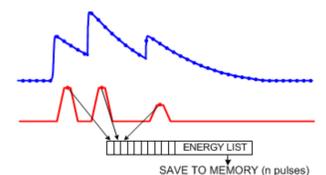
- Digital pulse processing systems**
- Better timing and energy resolution
 - Linearity and stability
 - Low cost per channel and reliability

- A/D conversion must be done as early as possible to preserve the information
- The major problem is the throughput rate (readout bandwidth)
- No possible to read row data and make the analysis on-line
- The FPGA can do on-line digital pulse processing (DPP) to extract and save only the quantities of interest.

DPP ALGORITHMS

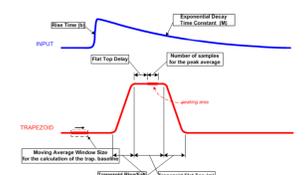
The purpose of the DPP is to perform on-line signal processing able to transform the row sequence of samples into a compressed data packet that preserves the relevant information.

LIST MODE
The digitized signal is processed on-line and the acquisition is continuous.



TIMING AND TRIGGER
DPP trigger and the time tag are based on the voltage step. 2nd derivate of the signal (Δ^2).

ENERGY (TRAPEZOIDAL FILTER)
A trapezoidal filter is applied to the input signal to derive its amplitude, proportional to energy.



ON-LINE ACQUISITION ENGINE

The newly developed acquisition system consist of:

Digitizers: a number of digitizers according to the required number of detectors. Flash ADC CAEN v1724.

Processor card: Power PC based VME board computer equipped with 256 MB of memory.

Instrument control software: full graphical interface to access all parameters related to the configuration of the digitizers as well

