# Optimization of 500MHz Pixie-16 for Fast Time Measurement

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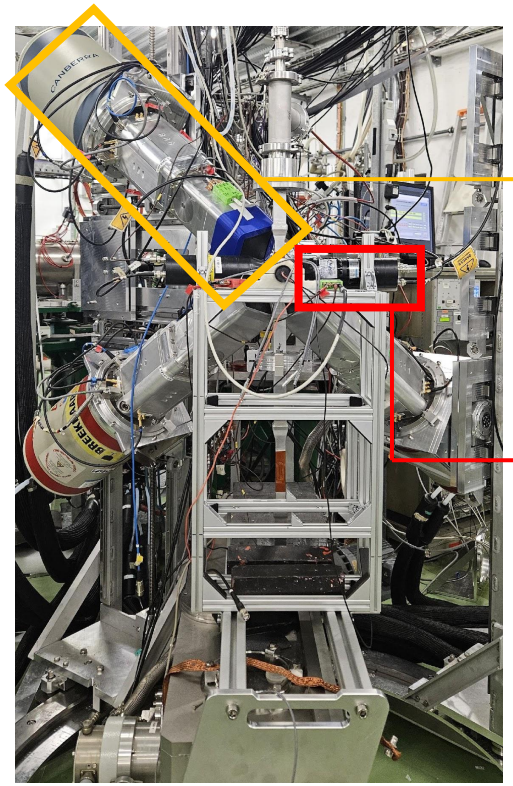
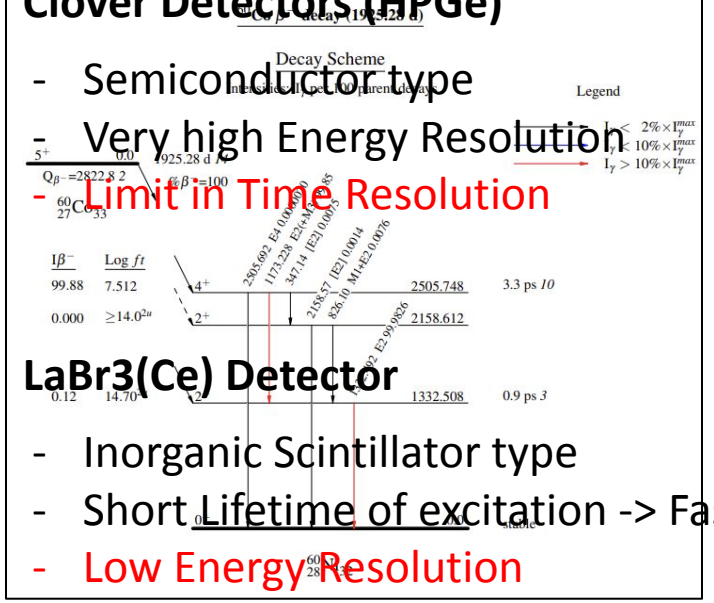
# Why Fast Time Measurement?

- Lifetimes of excited nuclear states is used to understand **Nuclear Structure** and **Transition Matrix Elements**
- Magnitude of lifetime is in wide range: femtoseconds ($10^{-15}$) to years



**Clover Detectors (HPGe)**

- Semiconductor type
- Very high Energy Resolution
- Limit in Time Resolution




**LaBr3(Ce) Detector**

- Inorganic Scintillator type
- Short Lifetime of excitation -> Fast Time Measurement!
- Low Energy Resolution

# Analogue & Digital Data Acquisition


**Analogue**

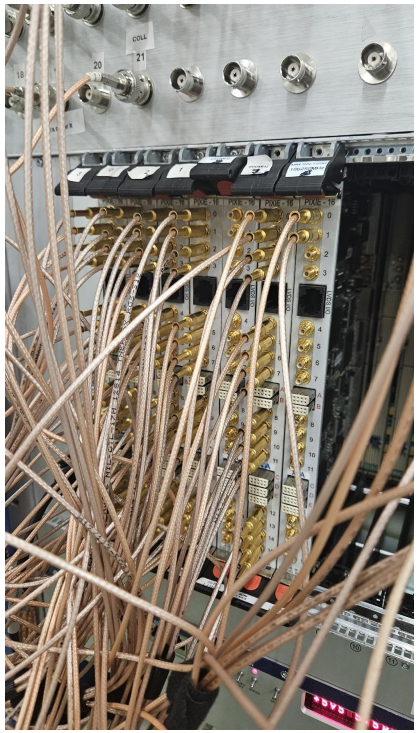
Higher Time Resolution
(Charge & Discharge of Capacitor)

$O(n^2)$ complexity for n detectors

**Digital**

Flexibility & Scalability

Time Resolution should be optimized



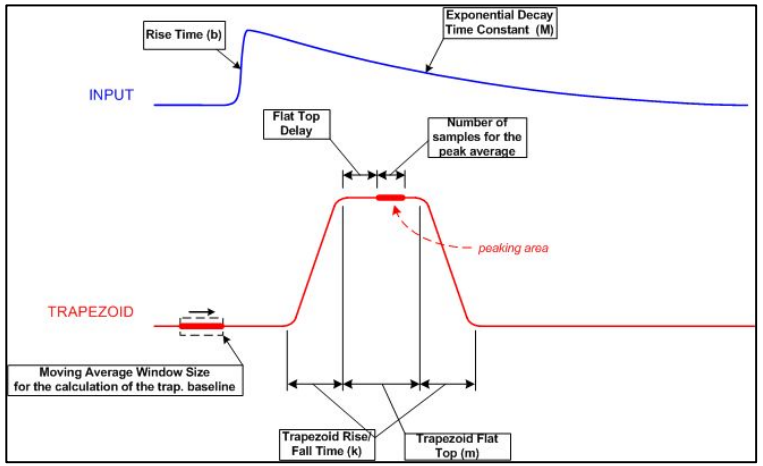
# How Data are Collected

- CFD and Trapezoidal Filter
- What is a “Good Parameter”?

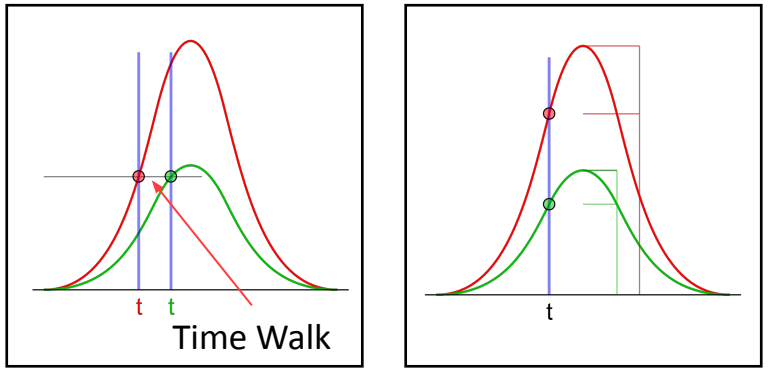
Constant Fraction Discriminator

# CFD & Trapezoidal Filter

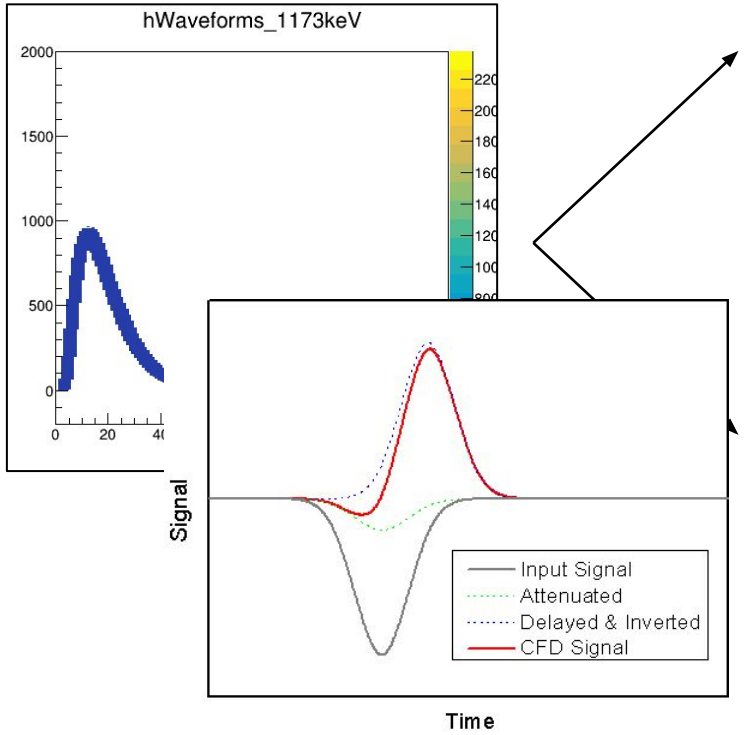
Energy?



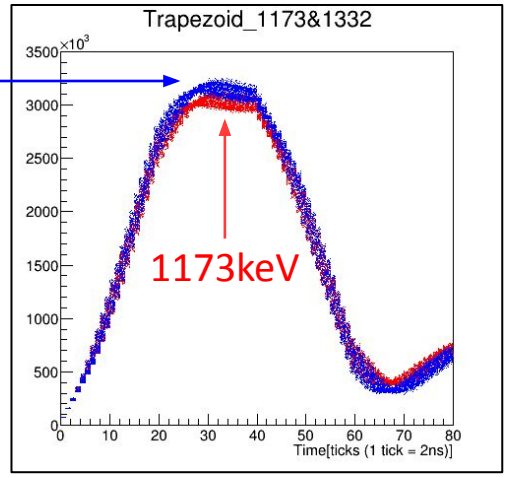

Time?

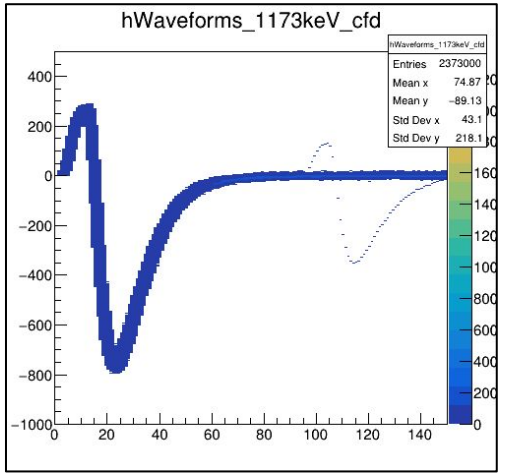



Trigger is Energy Dependent




1332keV



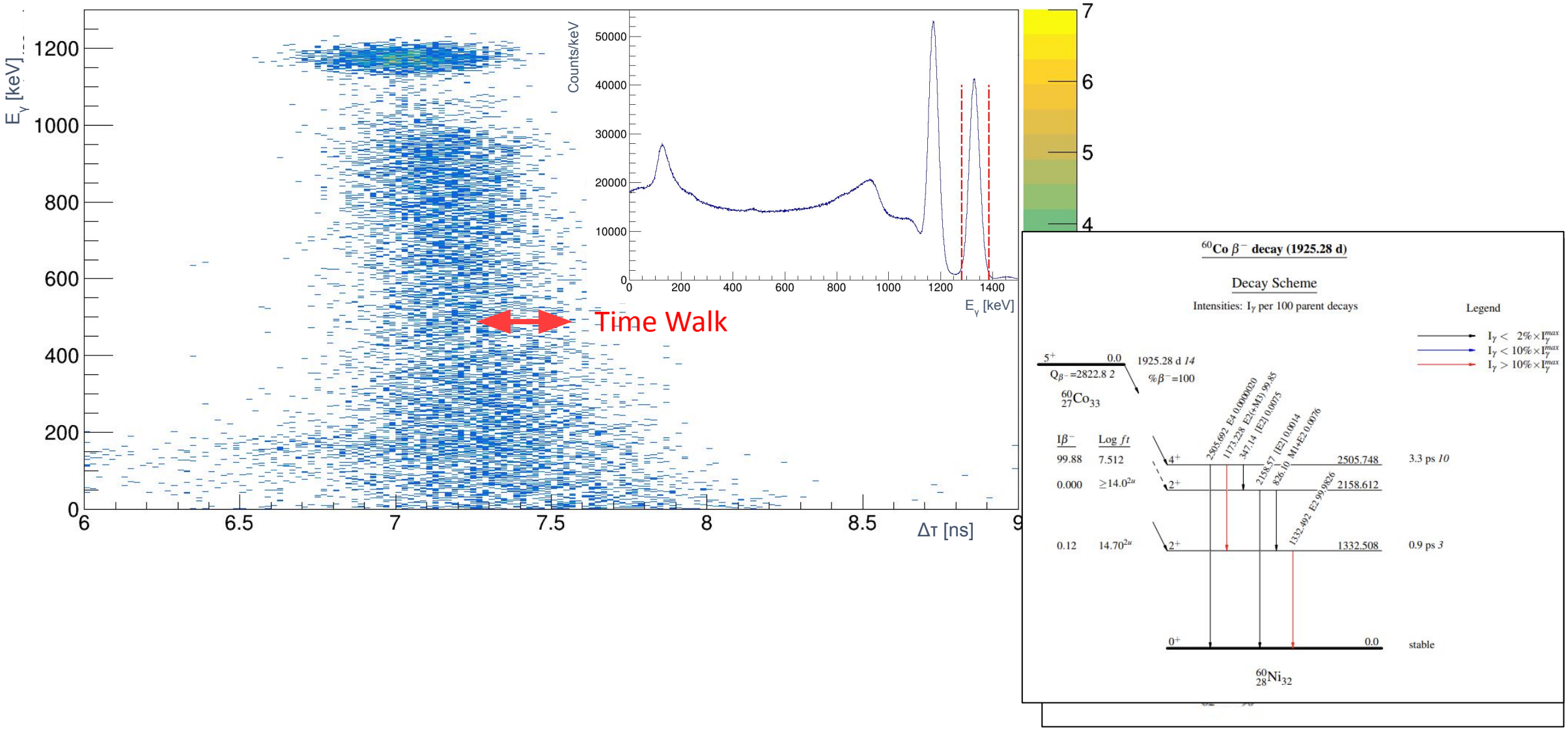





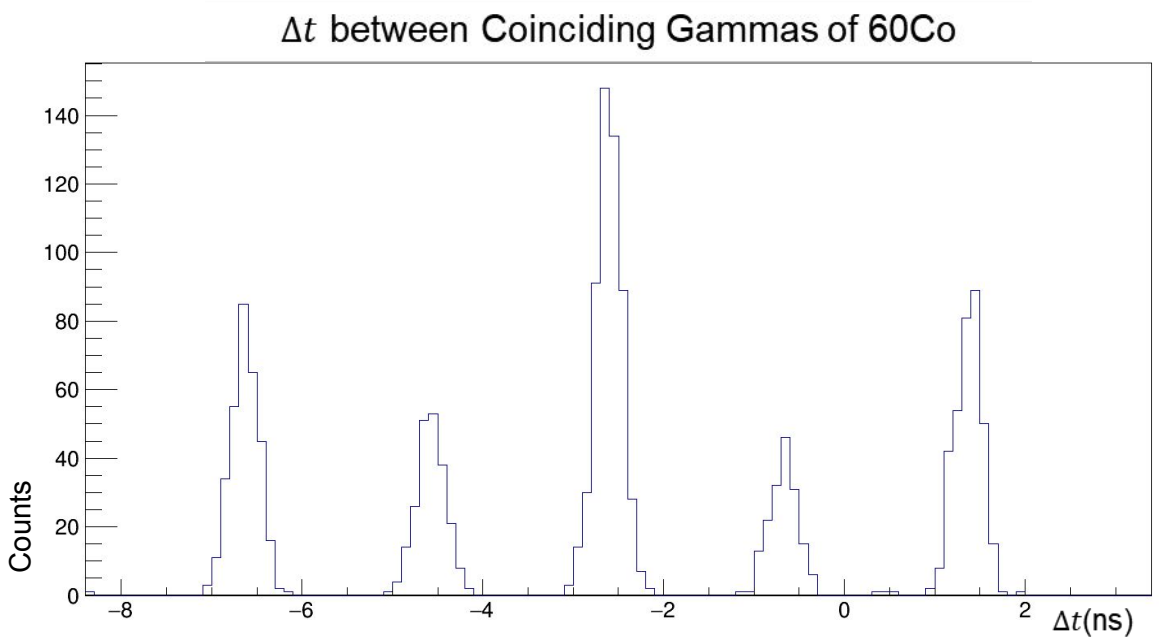
http://lmu.web.psi.ch/docu/manuals/bulk_manuals/software/TDC/set_cfd.html

Mutti, Paolo & Jentschel, M. & Ruiz-Martinez, E & Ratel, Justin & Rey, F & Urban, Waldemar. (2023). A NEW FAST TRIGGERLESS ACQUISITION SYSTEM FOR LARGE DETECTOR ARRAYS.

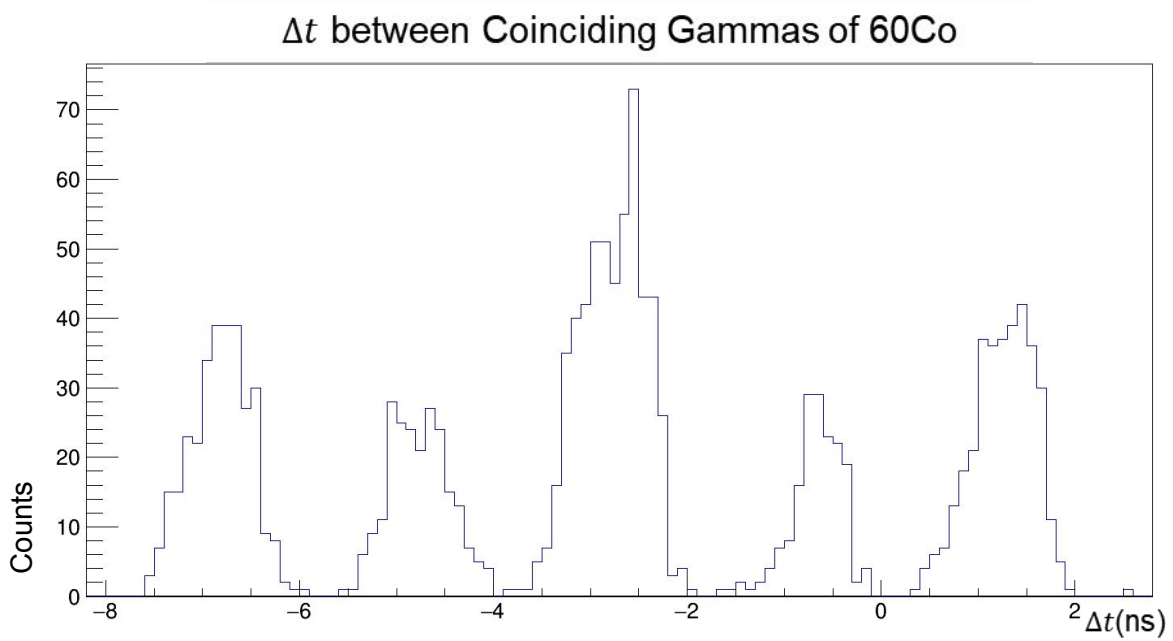
# What is a “Good Parameter”?



# Progress

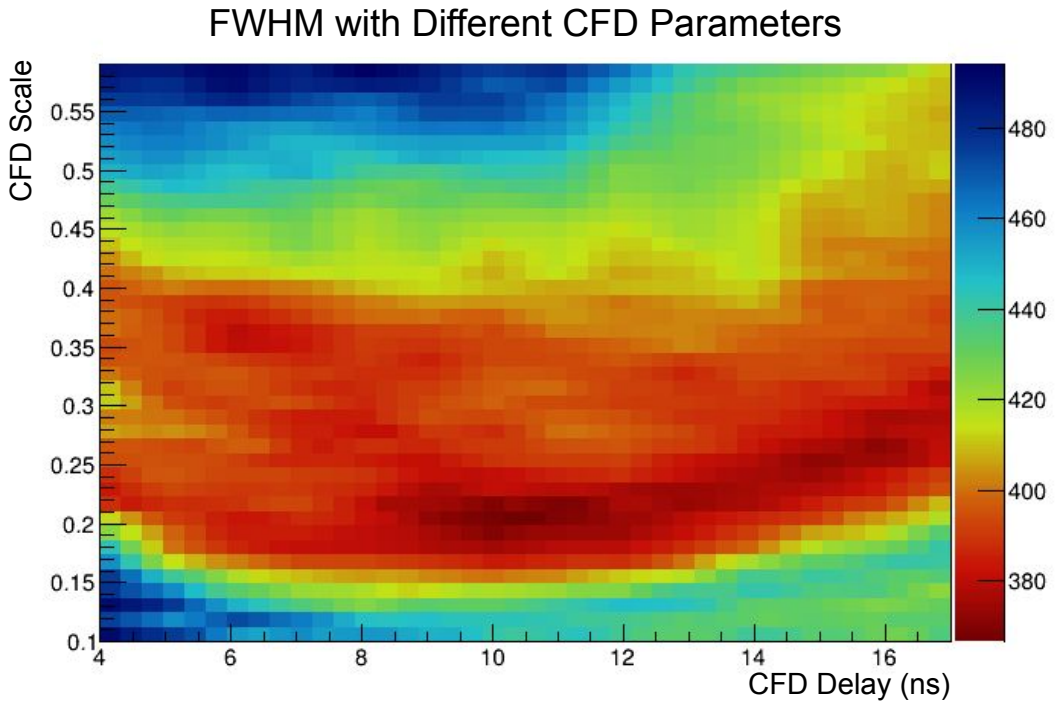


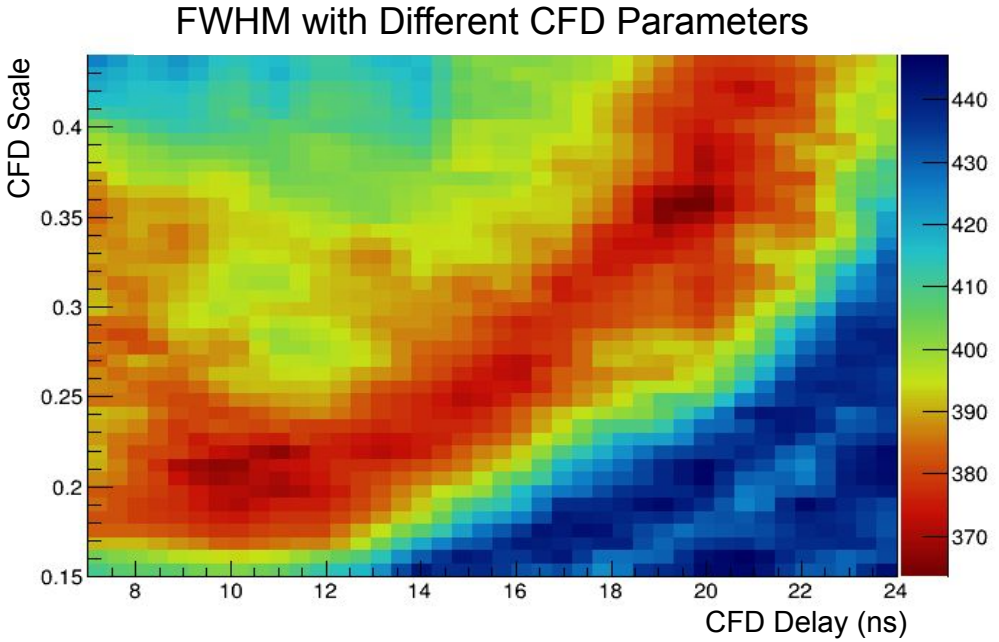

Ex 1) CFD Scale = 0.4 / CFD Delay = 7 ns

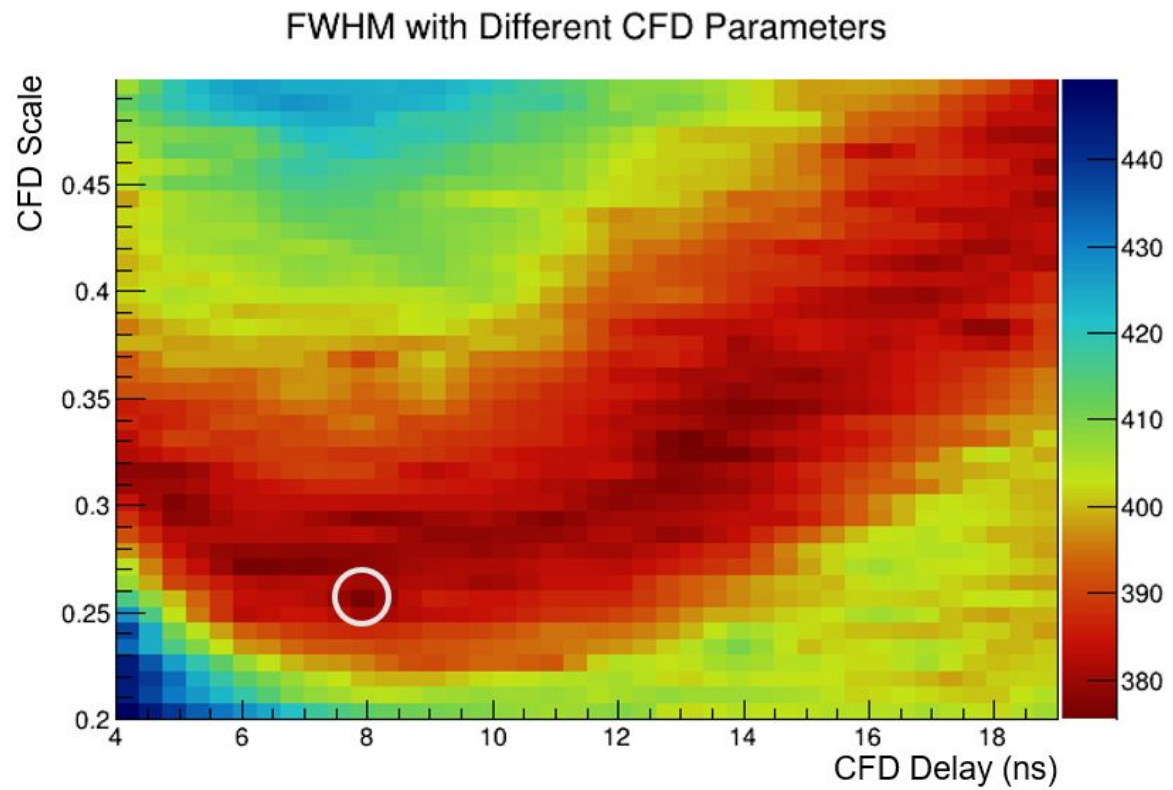



Ex 2) CFD Scale = 0.7 / CFD Delay = 50 ns

# Progress


FWHM with Different CFD Parameters
CFD Scale
0.55
0.5
0.45
0.4
0.35
0.3
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
CFD Delay (ns)
480
460
440
420
400
380


FWHM with Different CFD Parameters
CFD Scale
0.4
0.35
0.3
0.25
0.2
0.15
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22
24
CFD Delay (ns)
440
430
420
410
400
390
380
370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CFD Delay (ns)
440
430
420
410
400
390
380

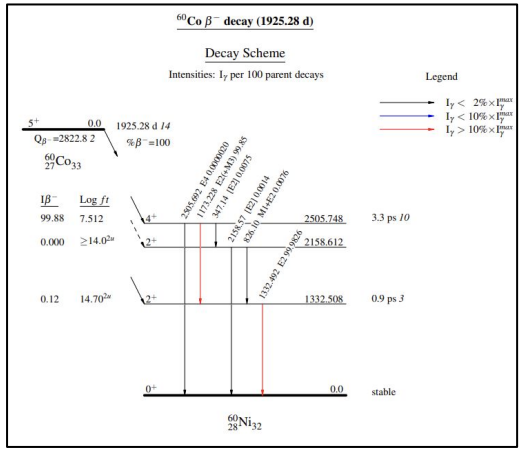
# How Data are Calibrated

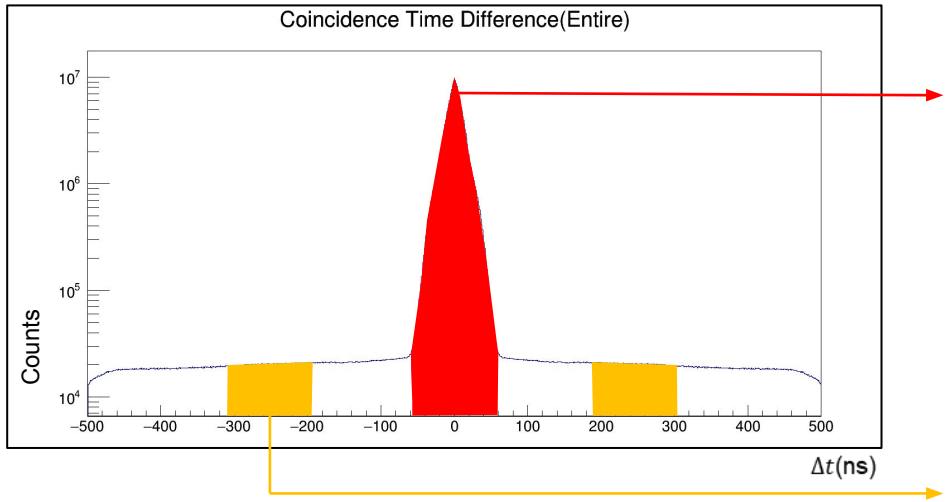
- Time Calibration

# Time Calibration ($^{60}$Co)

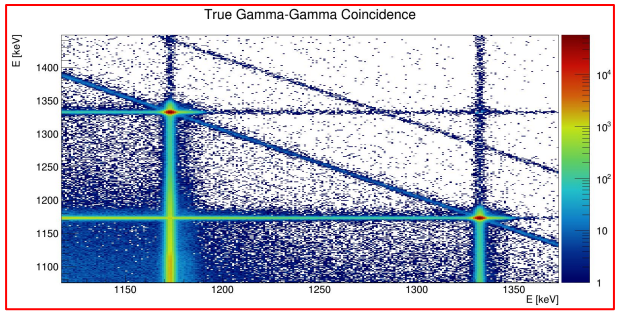
Data gathered in a specified time interval (TIM_REF) are considered as one event even though they are not simultaneous in reality

γ-γ Coincidence of 60Co source (1173 keV & 1332 keV) is used for time calibration

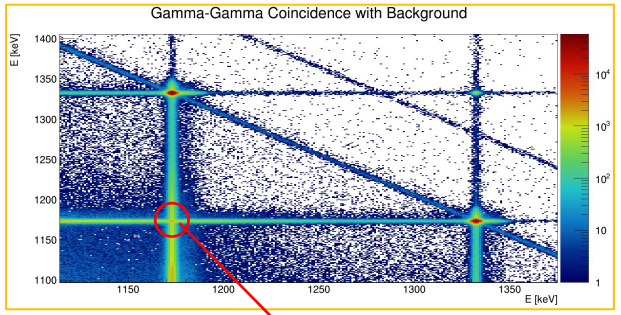



Prompt Time Gate



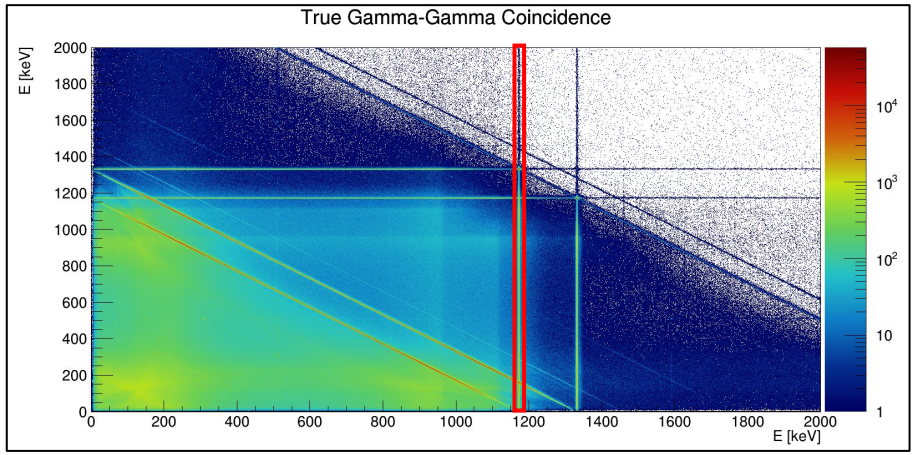

Background Time Gate

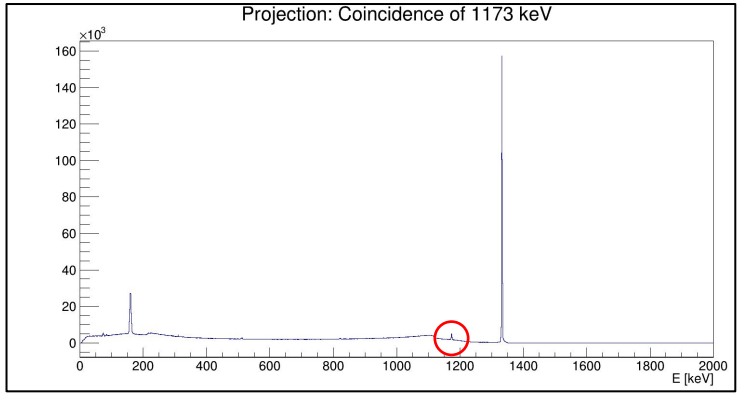



Self-Coincidence: Evidence of Background

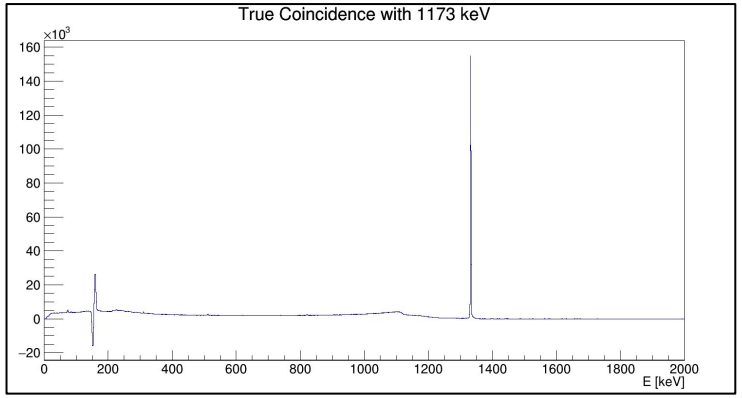
# Time Calibration ($^{60}$Co)

If the time gate is properly set, true coincidence spectrum can be obtained by gating in energy




Coincidence of 1173 keV w/ Background




True Coincidence of 1173 keV

- ❑ Compton Effect
- ❑ Plateau of Compton Effect
- ❑ Photopeak

Can also check the accuracy of efficiency curve

# Summary

- Lifetimes of excited nuclear states is used to understand **Nuclear Structure** and **Transition Matrix Elements**

- LaBr3(Ce) is a good detector for fast time measurement

- Digital system is considered to be used for its convenience, but has tradeoff of resolution

- Time resolution & Energy resolution of data can be optimized by CFD & Trapezoidal Filters
  - Search for Optimization Criteria and Optimization is being done

- After getting the good data, calibration is rather simple! (and familiar)

# Thank you for Your Attention

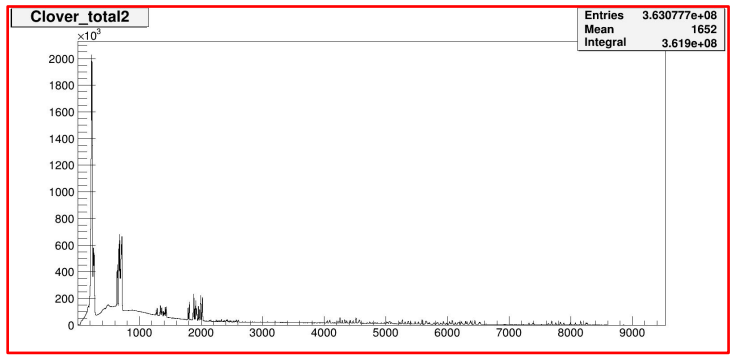
Any Question?

# Backup Slides

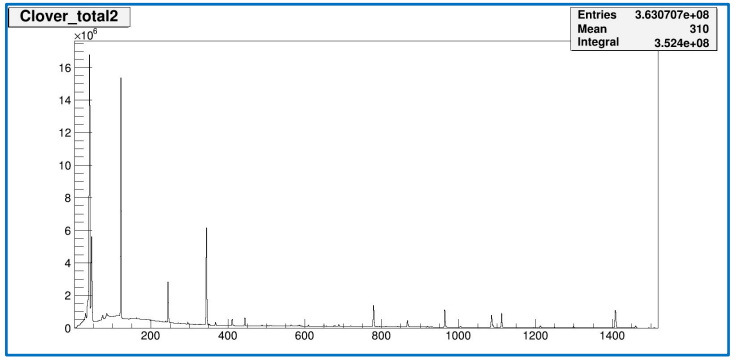
Just in Case

# Energy Calibration ($^{152}$Eu) & Efficiency Curve

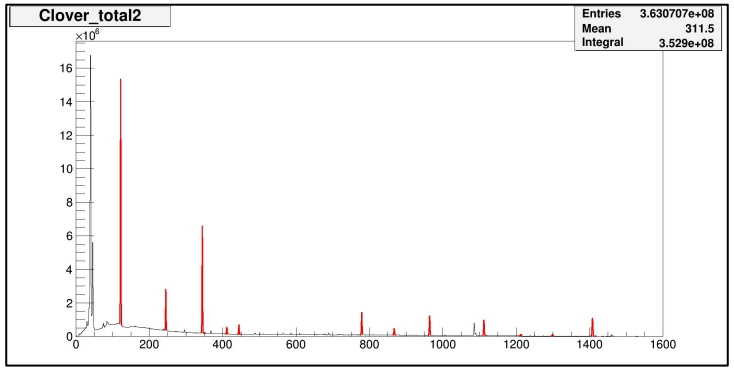
It is basically matching channel no. with known spectrum energy

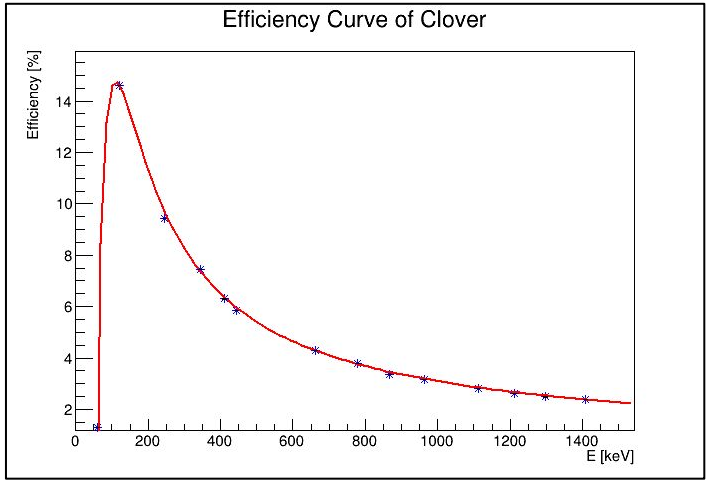



<Uncalibrated 152Eu Data>



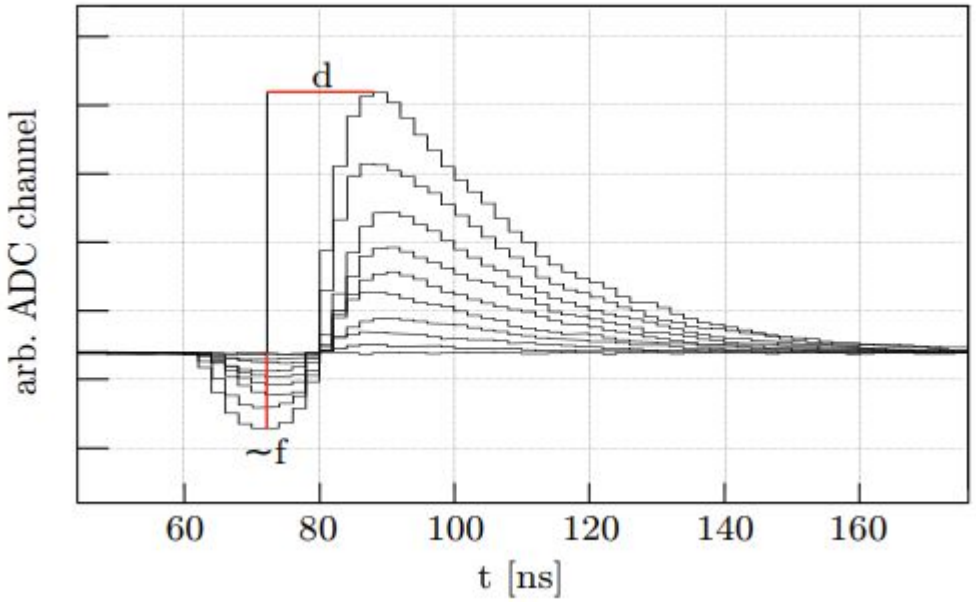

<Calibrated 152Eu Data>



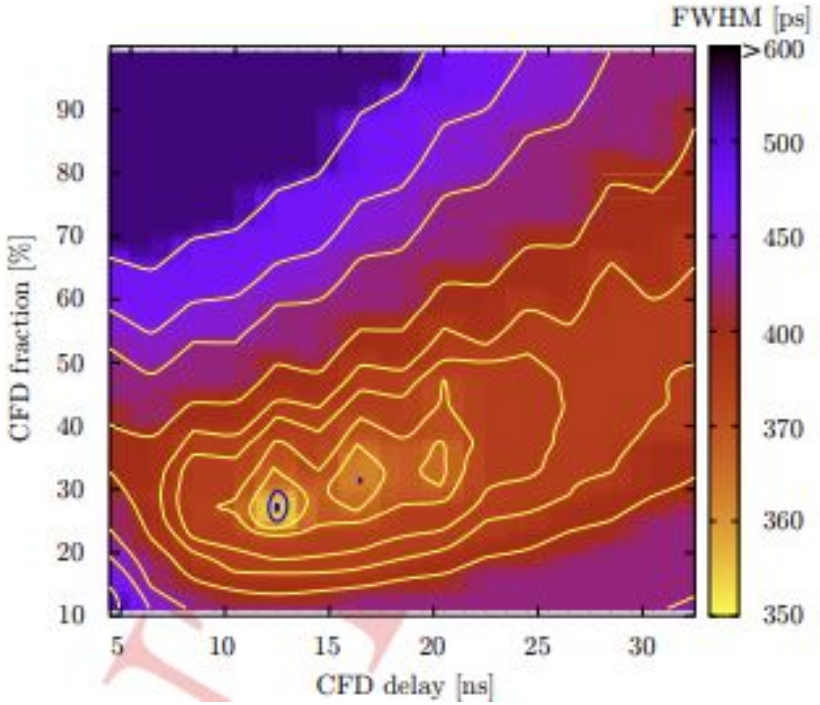

$$\epsilon(E) = \frac{P_1 + P_2 \ln(E) + P_3 \ln(E)^2 + P_4 \ln(E)^3 + P_5 \ln(E)^4}{E}$$

I. A. Alnour, H. Wagiran, N. Ibrahim, S. Hamzah, W. B. Siong, M. S. Elias; New approach for calibration the efficiency of HpGe detectors. *AIP Conference Proceedings* 12 February 2014; 1584 (1): 38–44. https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4866101




Several digitally CFD shaped signals recorded by a CAEN V1730 digitizer module

Reference 2D Histogram for CFD Optimization




Harter, Andreas & Weinert, M. & Knafla, Lukas & Régis, J.-M & Esmaylzadeh, Arwin & Ley, M. & Jolie, J.. (2023). Investigating timing properties of modern digitizers utilizing interpolating CFD algorithms and the application to digital fast-timing lifetime measurement.