FADC: overview and performance

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Outline

- Gaining familiarity with FADC system
 - (growing pains)
- Quality control and utility in data analysis

Early troubles

- Early FADC sanity check: inject pulser signal to two systems
 - MCA. Mostly standalone program with various benefits/drawbacks.
 - FADC. Data collected by MIDAS, analyzed by user modules.



 Obvious difference between two methods: many steps between hardware and results for FADC.
 Andy, Ben and I spent much time w/ MIDAS blocks and deadtime

 Immediate rate discrepancy (~30% in this case!)



Early troubles

- Deadtime structure important to understand observed rates, but problem remained.
 - chosen structure: 110ms \uparrow , 10ms \downarrow = 8% deadtime.
- Ben had the great idea to measure the up-time using coincidence/anticoincidence using scaler
 - still didn't do it, but continuing to learn valuable info: ~14% measured deadtime from MIDAS



Early troubles solved

- Have control sample! Looked to correlate pulses observed in CAEN with FADC (when were lost pulses lost?).
 - Andy developed lots of timing analysis modules helpful for later beam/data correlations
- Simple software bug discarded final pulse in each MIDAS block, in its place created stubby four-sample pulses.



 Fred Gray provided the overseas assist, also provided us with updated FADC firmware (unrelated to these issues)

FADC resolution

• With fixed pulser, discrepancy between FADC and MCA resolution:

| | Sigma | Mean | Sigma / Mean |
|------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| MCA | 66.03 keV | 1508.98 keV | 0.044 |
| FADC | 19.67 | 786.1 | 0.025 |





Ultimately not understood...

Monday, March 24, 14

100

60

2600

Calibrations

SiL1-1

Constrain FADC response with known radioactivity

Integral 1.243e+04 χ² / ndf 91.12/81 α 's from Constant 104 ± 2.3 Mean 2951 ± 1.5 Am241 Sigma 26.86 ± 0.75 117.3 keV @ 5484 keV 2900 3000 3100 3200







Plot of the pulse heights in the NoSO channel

Noise

FADC's very noisy early on



Noise

- Suspected bad power supply swapped before serious beam runs. Changed to 120A MuSun power supply.
- Updated pulse shapes:

| | | | Detector connected | | | |
|-------|---------|-----------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Board | channel | mean (ch) | sigma (ch) | FWHM (keV) | sigma (ch) | FWHM (keV) |
| x80 | SiL-2 | 132.9 | 1.45 | 25.75 | 4.2 | 74.58 |
| x80 | SiR-2 | 151.0 | 1.91 | 29.87 | 2.6 | 40.64 |
| x82 | SiL-1-1 | 281.3 | 1.68 | 14.09 | 6.60 | 55.37 |
| x82 | SiL-1-2 | 278.9 | 1.56 | 13.20 | 11.3 | 95.62 |
| x82 | SiL-1-3 | 289.2 | 1.62 | 13.22 | 11.6 | 94.66 |
| x82 | SiL-1-4 | 295.0 | 1.66 | 13.28 | 29 | 232.00 |

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Misc issues encountered

- Many, many MIDAS crashes and errors mysteriously solved by reloading .odb file from most recent successful run + much patience (power cycling)
- More serious FADC frontend crashes req'd DAQ reboots

- Cable woes
 - wiggling caused dramatic changes in signal/noise
 - damage prevented any signal transmission
 - ethernet connection to DAQ not secure



- Gaining familiarity with FADC system
 (growing pains)
- Quality control and utility in data analysis

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FADC package losses

- Fred's updated firmware reports when internal FPGA buffer is full (and so data may be missed), very useful tool for real-time diagnostics
- PeterW added monitoring capabilities to FADC frontend:
 - as well as a FADC timeout message, indicating not all packages collected were sent
- Both these are stored in MIDAS banks, we choose how to handle at the analysis stage
 (have we decided?)

| new_fadc_read | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---|------|-------|-----|---|--------|------|-----|
| Board | Øx81: | start | 16070 | (+) | - | stop | 16124 | (+) | - | buffer | full | (+) |
| Board | Øx82: | start | 16072 | (+) | - | stop | 16125 | (+) | - | buffer | full | (+) |



FADC package losses

- Early on, bug in online monitoring root scripts prevented proper package loss monitoring
- When fixed, realized rates were (and presumably had been) too high (~30%)
 - unacceptable losses, combatted with increased thresholds, shortened def'n of pulse island.



I see quantification of these rates with run numbers as a next step for myself (would this duplicate any efforts?)

Summary, next steps

- FADC system proved particularly sensitive and temperamental early on, smooth running reached when it counted
 - software bug
 - noise (power supply)
 - some troublesome cabling
- Track FADC packet losses/buffer health through physics runs to begin quantifying data/analysis confidence