



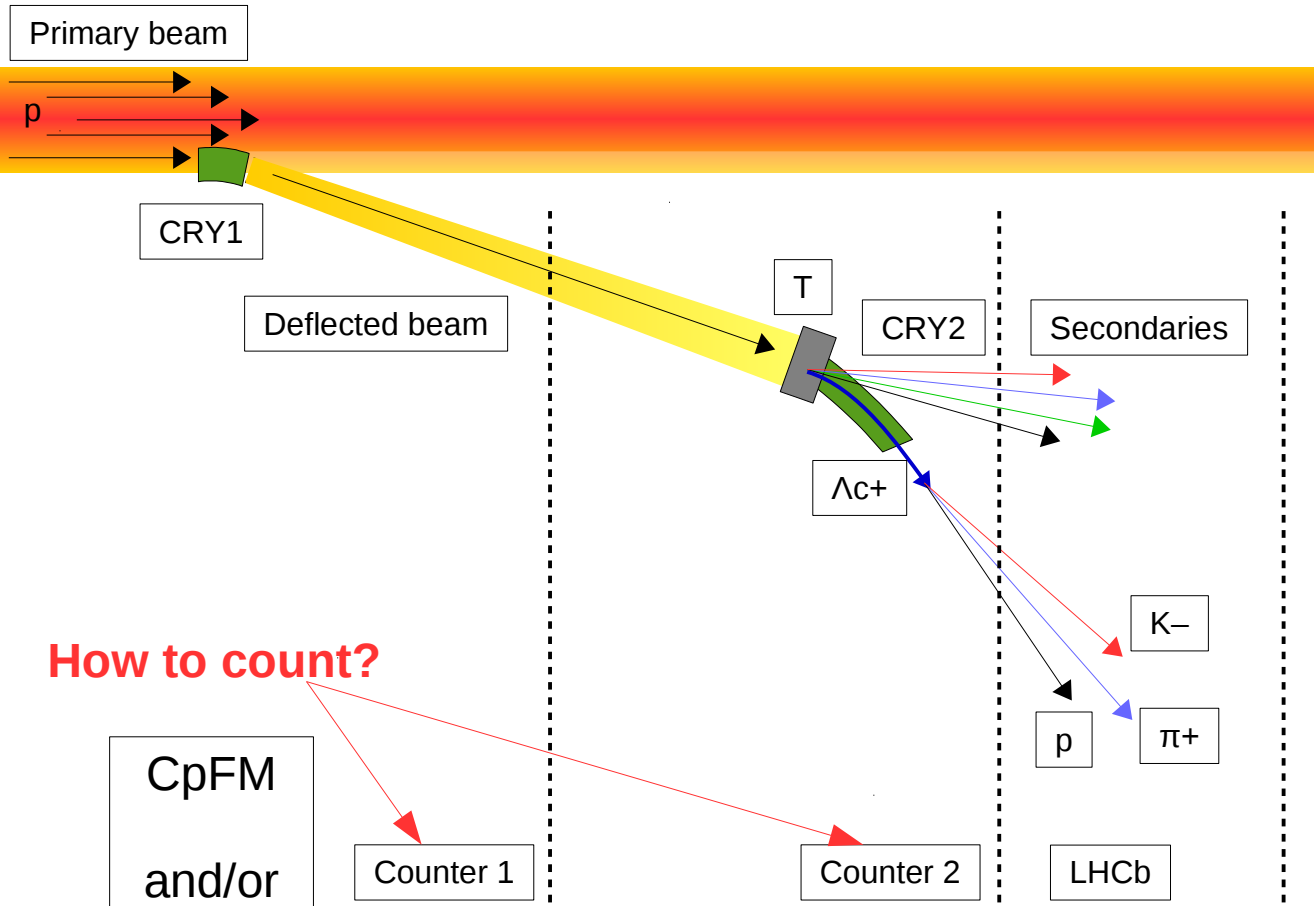
TIMEPIX detector tests within Λ_c^+ experiment

A.Natochii, L.Burmistrov



The main idea and goal of the experiment

The proposal is to use the bended crystals for measuring the magnetic moment of the charmed charged hadrons starting from Λ_c^+ ($ct(\Lambda_c^+) \sim 60 \text{ um}$).



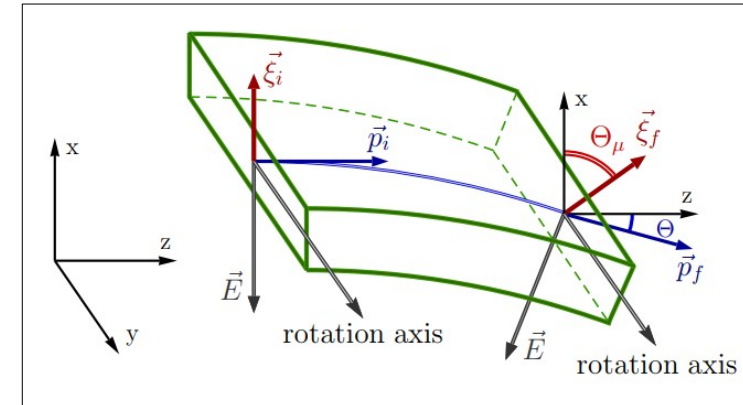
How to count?

CpFM
and/or
Timepix

Counter 1

Counter 2

LHCb



Schematic layout of experiment. Effective electric field \vec{E} is orthogonal to the momentum \vec{p} . The figure shows the case $g > 2$.

After passing the bent crystal the polarization vector rotates by the angle:

$$\Theta_\mu = \gamma \left(\frac{g}{2} - 1 - \frac{g}{2\gamma^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma} \right) \Theta \approx \gamma \left(\frac{g}{2} - 1 \right) \Theta$$

with respect to the direction of the initial polarization vector.

Detection Hardware

Timepix:

Chip: 256x256 pixels

Pixel: 55x55 μm

1-96 MHz Clock ($1-0.0104 \text{ us}$)

Frame mode:

Medipix → count the number of hits in the pixel ($11810 \text{ max. counts}$)

ToA → count the number of clocks after signal arrived ($11810 \text{ max. counts}$)

ToT → count the number of signal duration clocks ($11810 \text{ max. counts}$)

Maximum time acq. window: 11.810 ms
20 Hz data taking (windows soft)
50 Hz (Linux soft) USB2.0 (limited)

Timepix3:

Chip: 180x180 pixels

Pixel: 55x55 μm

40 MHz Clock (0.025 us)

+

640 MHz for Fast ToA (0.0015625 us)

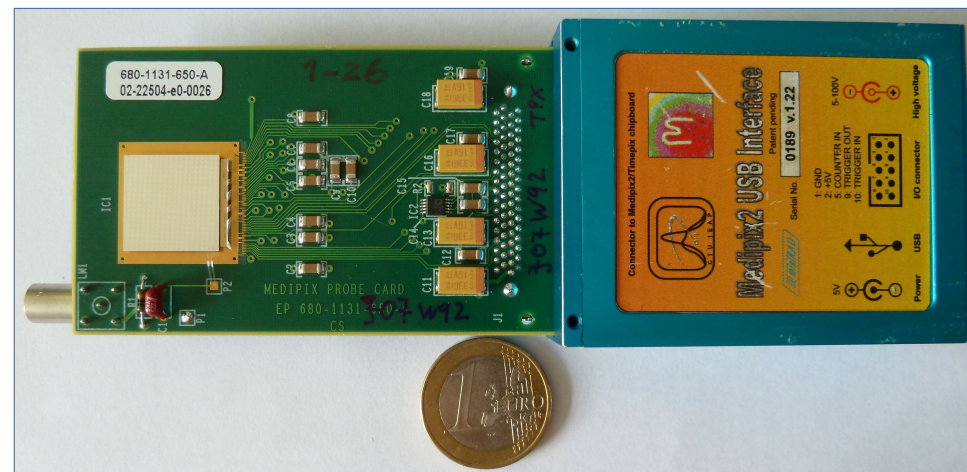
Frame or Pixels mode:

ToA+ToT → count the number of clocks after signal arrived and its duration ($ToA 16384 \text{ max. count} \ \& \ ToT 1024 \text{ max. count}$)

ToA → count the number of clocks after signal arrived (16384 max. count)

Event count & Integral ToT → count the integrated number of all signals duration and number of hits ($iToT 16384 \text{ max. count} \ \& \ eCount 1024 \text{ max. count}$)

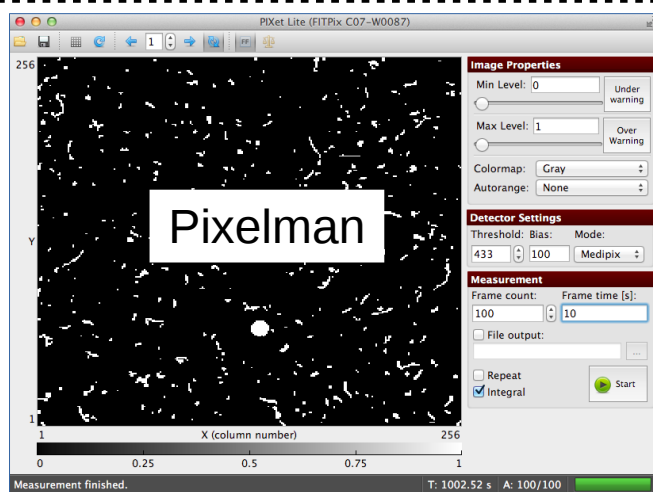
Maximum time acq. window: 0.409 ms
20 Hz data taking (windows soft)
50 Hz (Linux soft) USB2.0 (limited)



Readout: USB2.0 via Fitpix

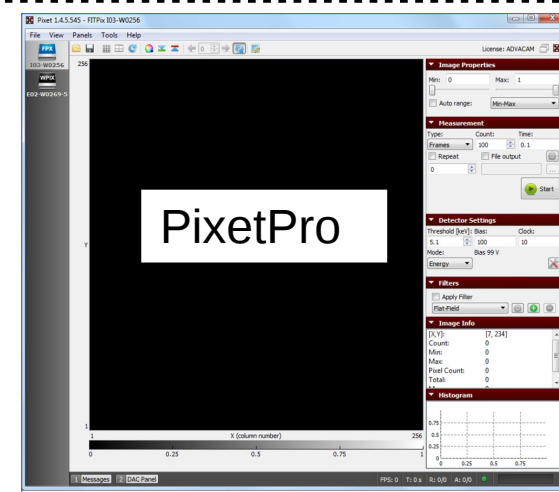
DAQ Software

Timepix



- Frame acquisition
- Cluster analysis
- DAQ rate: up to 20 Hz

Timepix3



- Frame acquisition
- Pixels acquisition
- Cluster analysis
- DAQ rate: up to 20 Hz

GUI

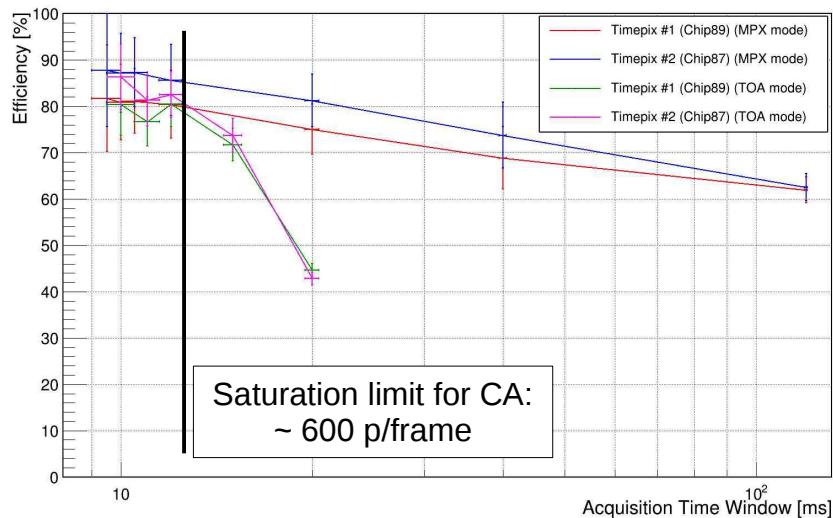
Python scripting

- Frame acquisition
- Cluster analysis
- UA9 publisher
- DAQ rate: up to 4 Hz

- Frame acquisition
- Pixels acquisition (*not implemented*)
- Cluster analysis (*not implemented*)
- DAQ rate: up to 20 Hz

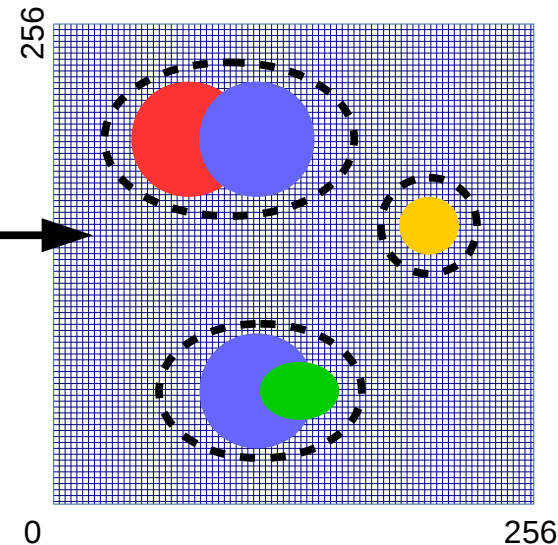
H8 run. Pion beam. May 2017 (TIMEPIX)

Particle beam flux: $5.3e5 - 7.0e5$ per 5.0 sec $\rightarrow \sim 1.1e5 - 1.4e5$ p/sec

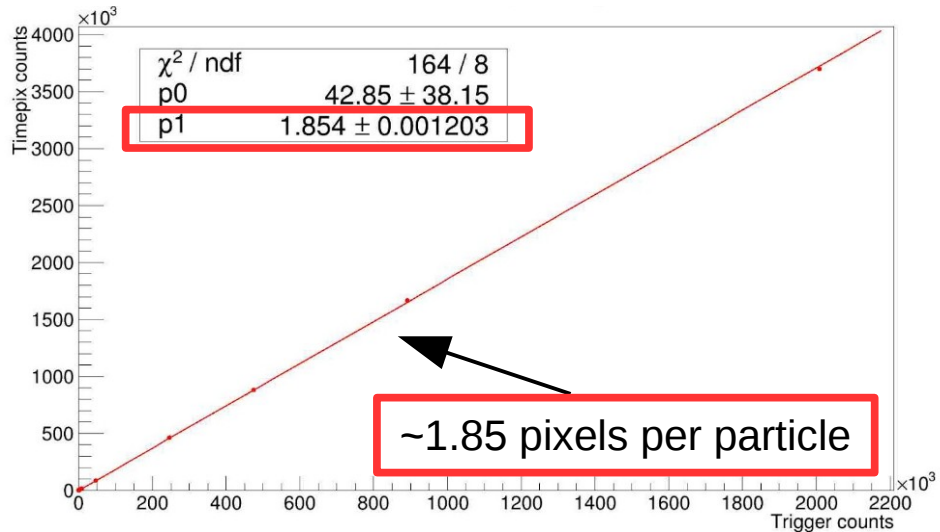


Timepix particle counting efficiency vs acquisition time window. With Cluster Analysis (CA).

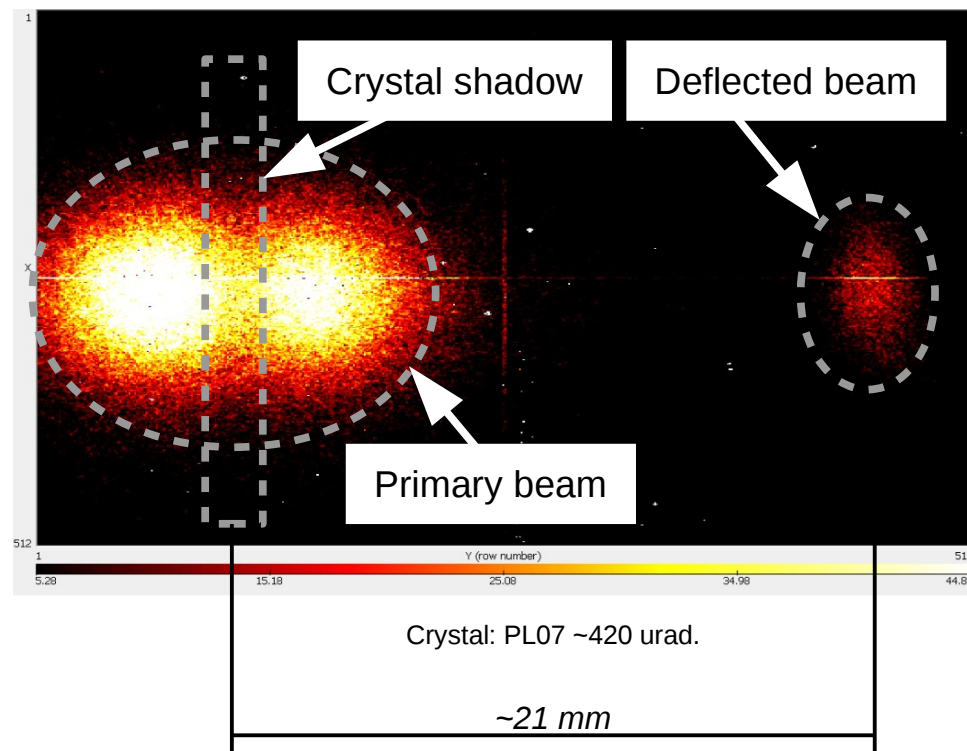
\rightarrow In ToA mode we take only first hit of the pixel
 \rightarrow Overlapping of the clusters



Quadpix (4 Timepix chips)

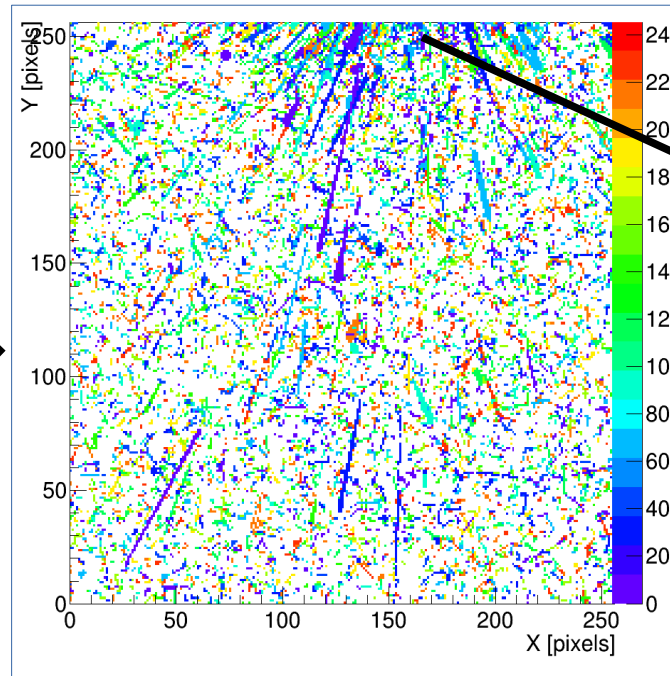


Timepix integrated counts in the pixels (Medipix mode) vs trigger counts. Without CA.



Improvement of the Cluster Analysis

SPS (2017-may)

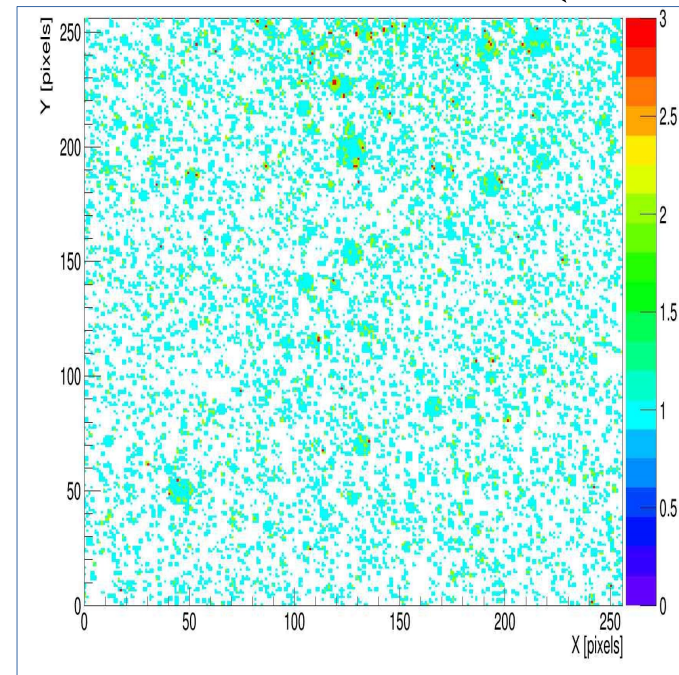
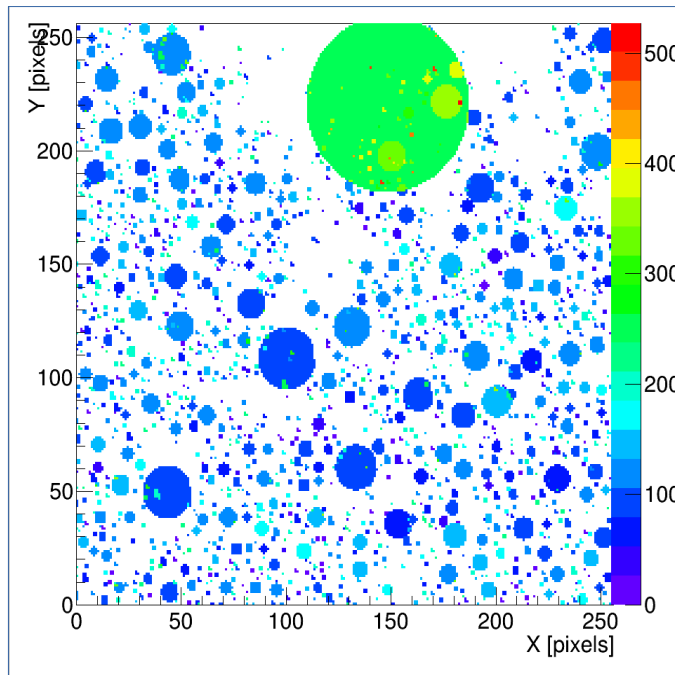


Real Frame

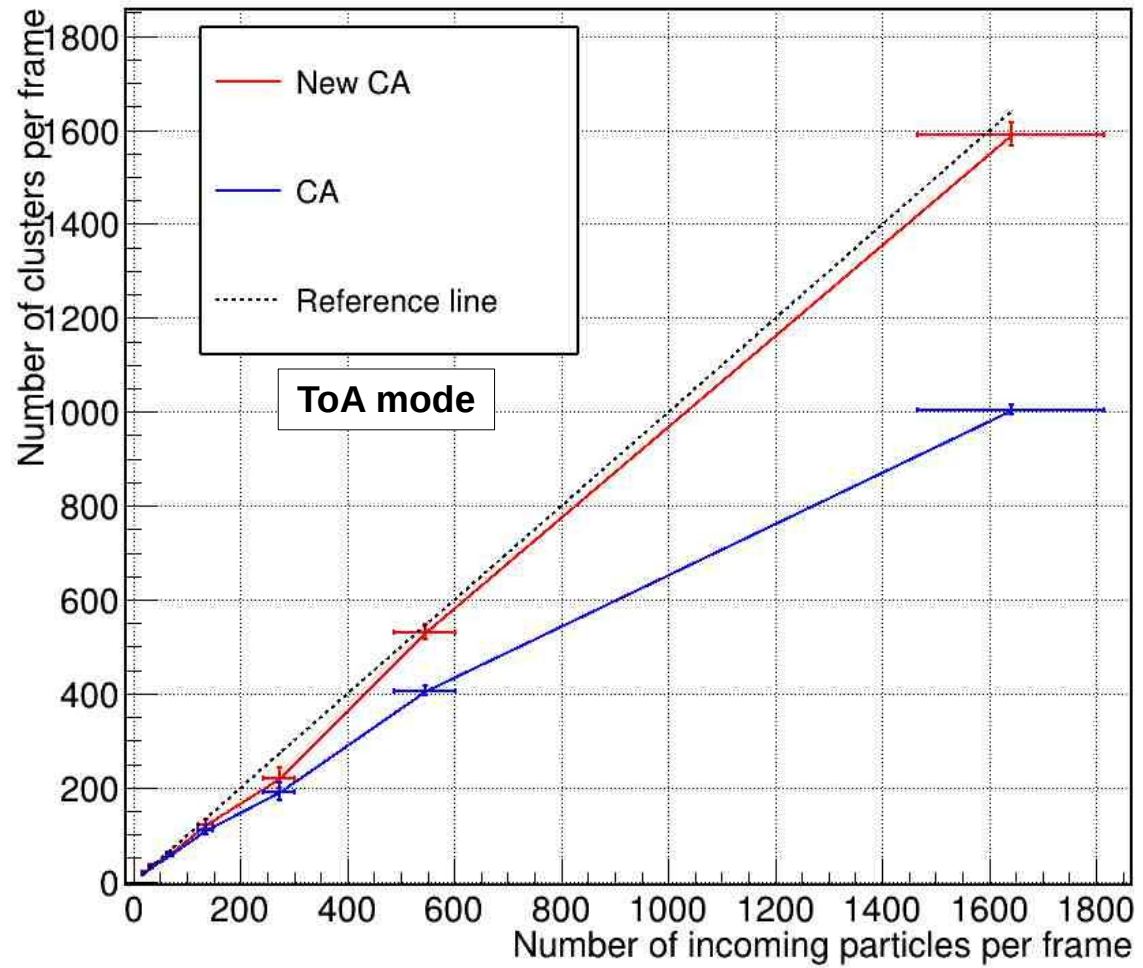
Roma-pot wall
(300 μm x 30 mm)

Developed using time info.
New Cluster Analysis (nCA)

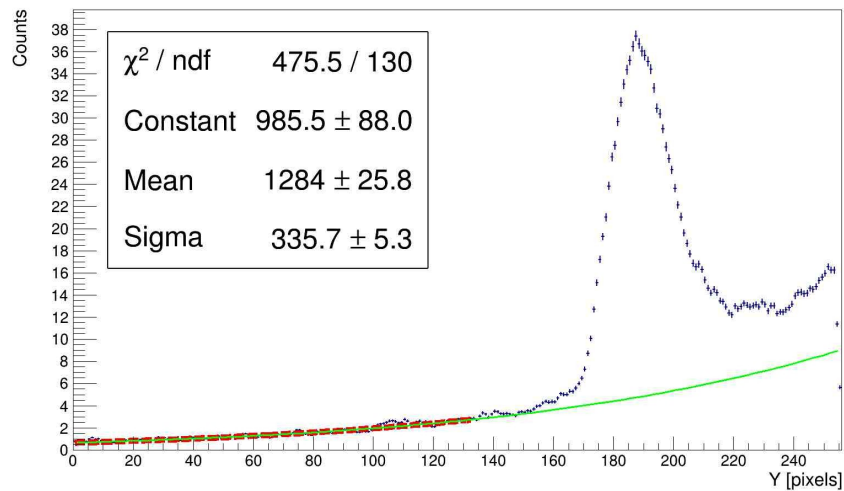
Cluster Analysis (CA)



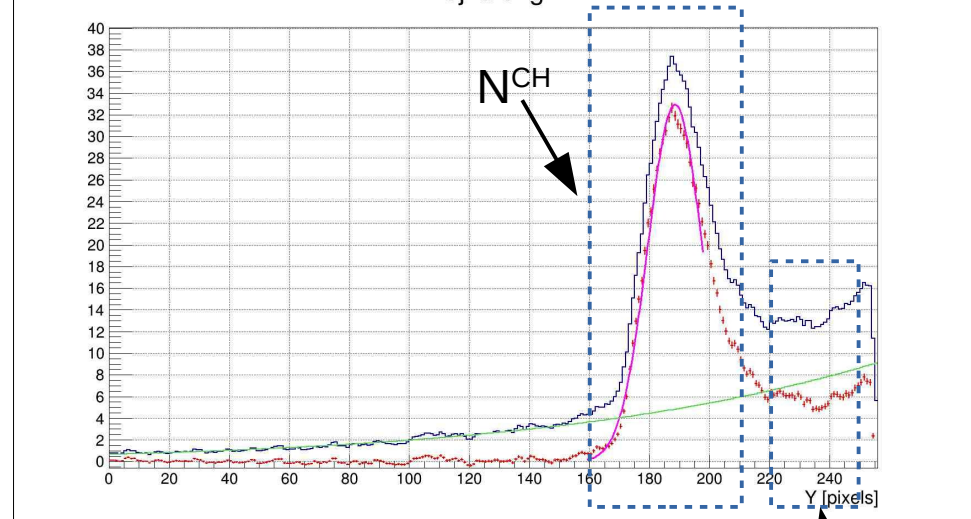
Timepix linearity in ToA mode with new Cluster Analysis



Proj. along X axis (norm. on 1 sec)



Proj. along X



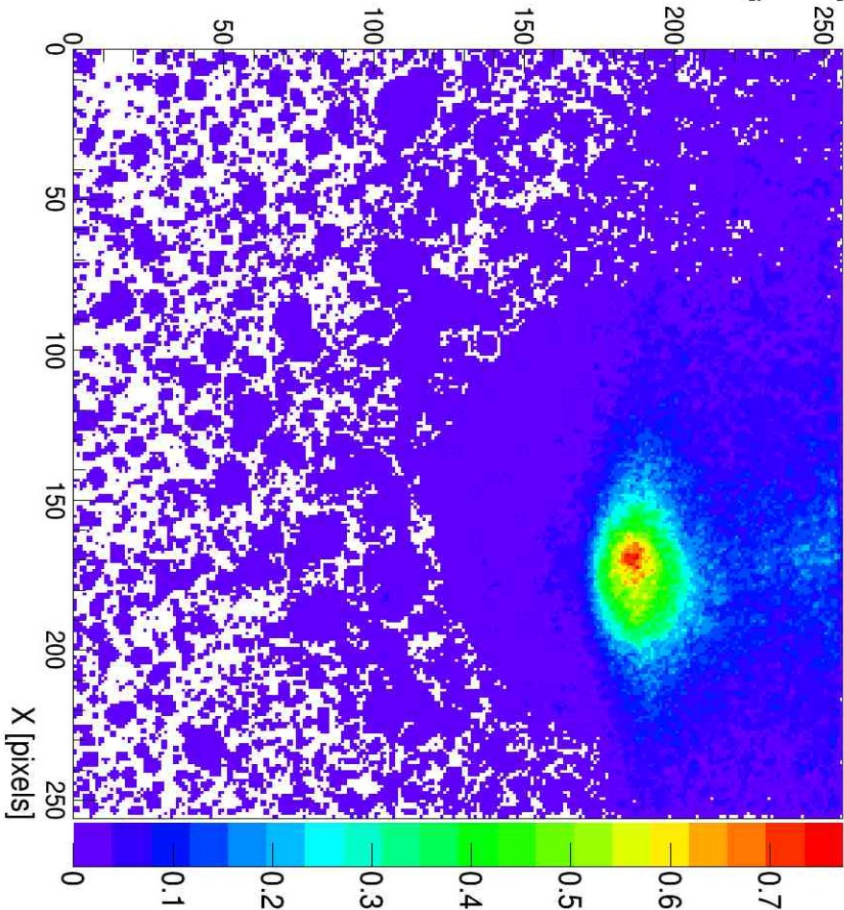
30 pixels = 1.65 mm

Constant	$3.29487\text{e}+01$	$\pm 1.34131\text{e}-01$
Mean	$1.88471\text{e}+02$	$\pm 5.57166\text{e}-02$
Sigma	$9.04205\text{e}+00$	$\pm 4.61026\text{e}-02$

SPS Protons

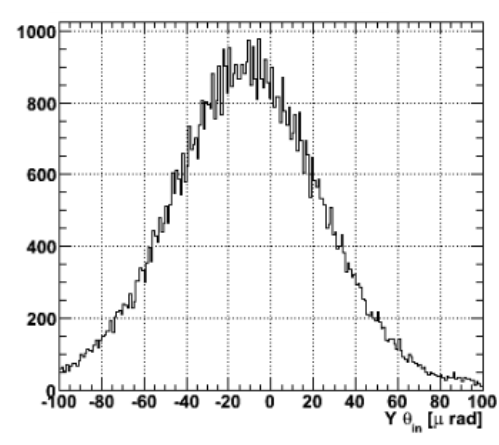
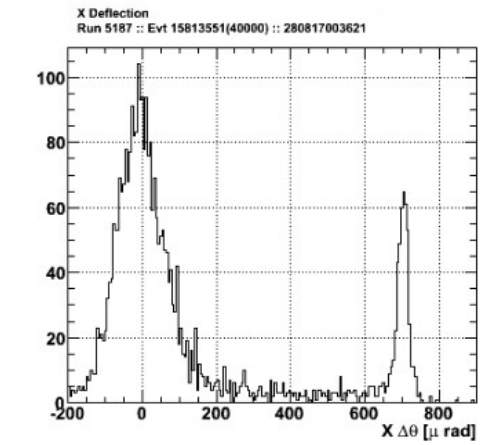
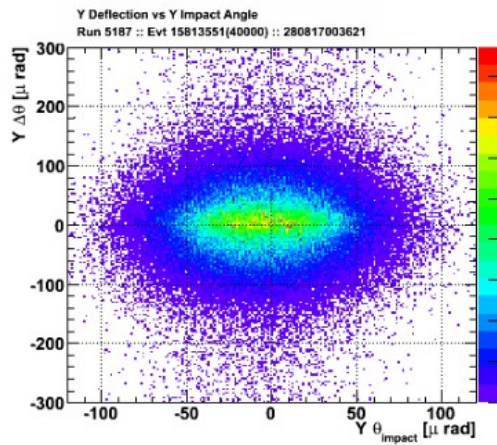
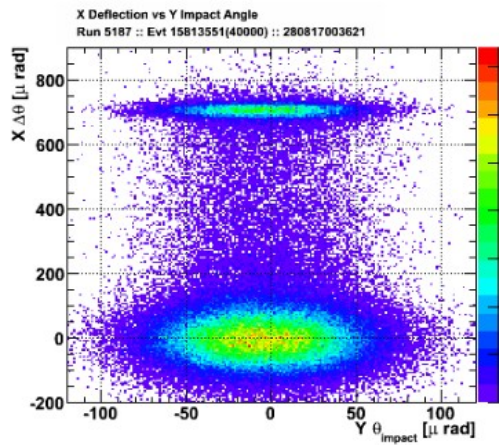
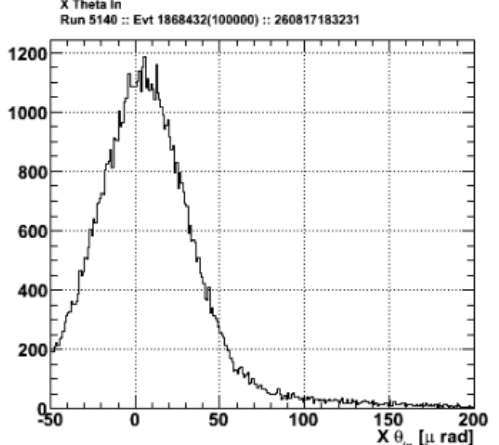
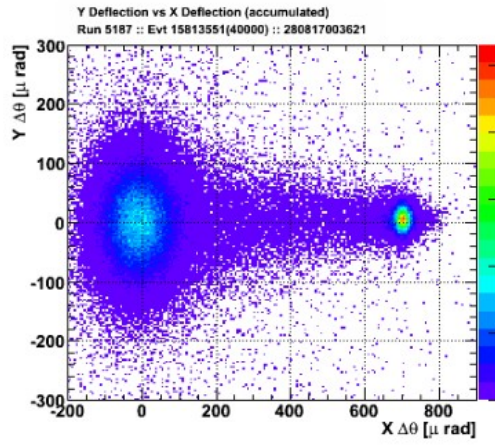
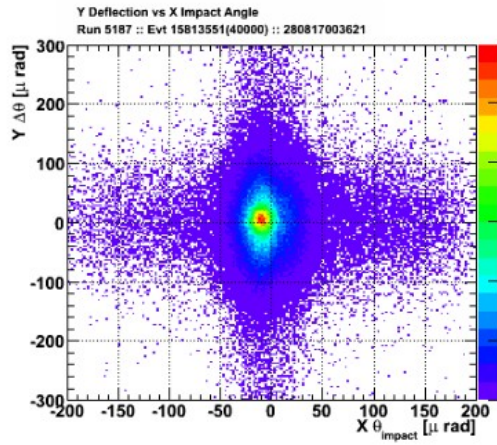
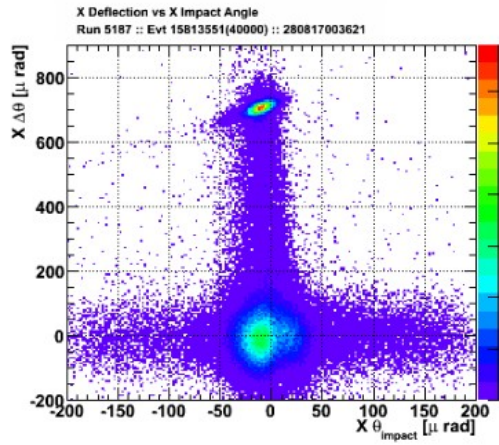
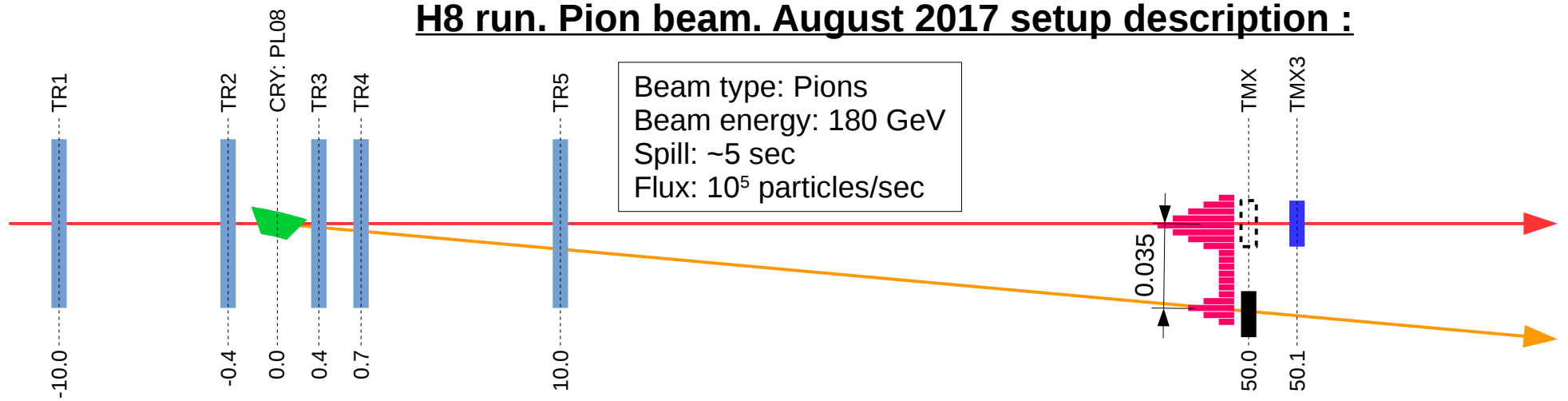
N^{CH}	= 757.989147	± 2.349392
N^{DCH}	= 110.782107	$\pm 0.948719 \text{ (mm}^{-1}\text{)}$
$N^{\text{CH}}/N^{\text{DCH}}$	= 6.842162	± 0.062315
$\delta(N^{\text{CH}}/N^{\text{DCH}})$	= 0.910748 %	

Y [pixels]



Y vs X (norm. on 1 sec)

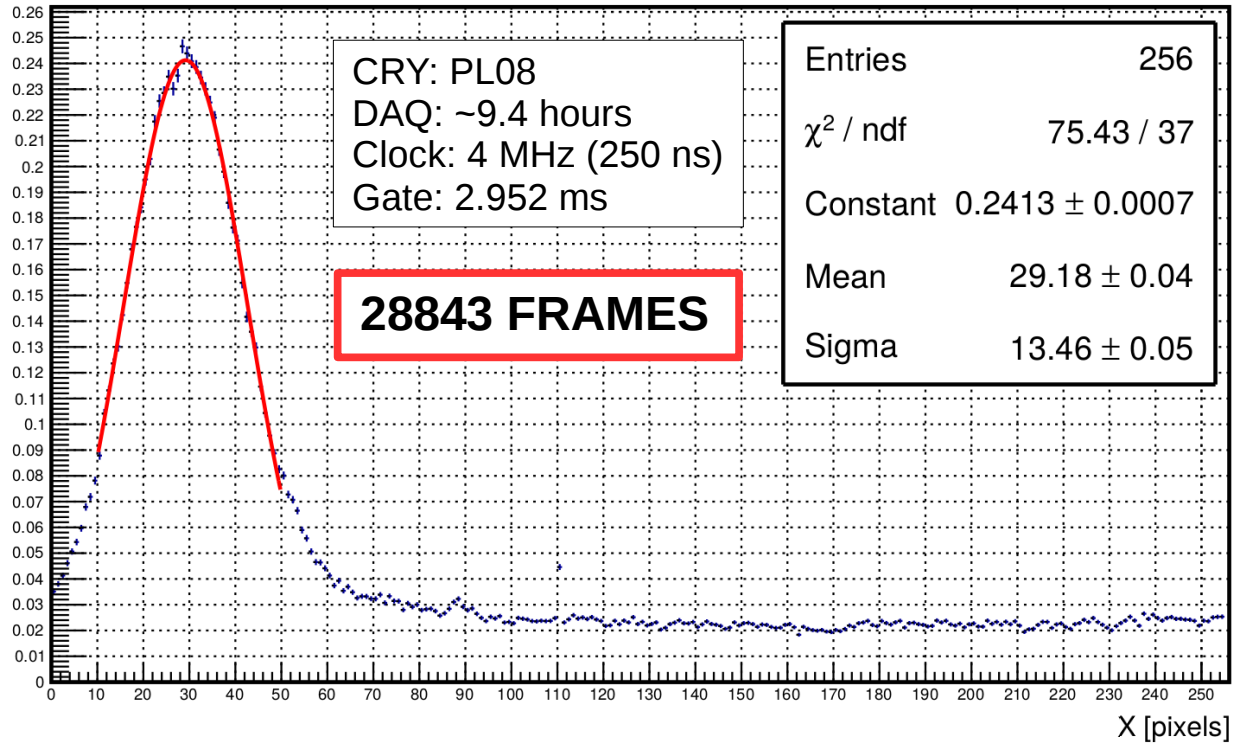
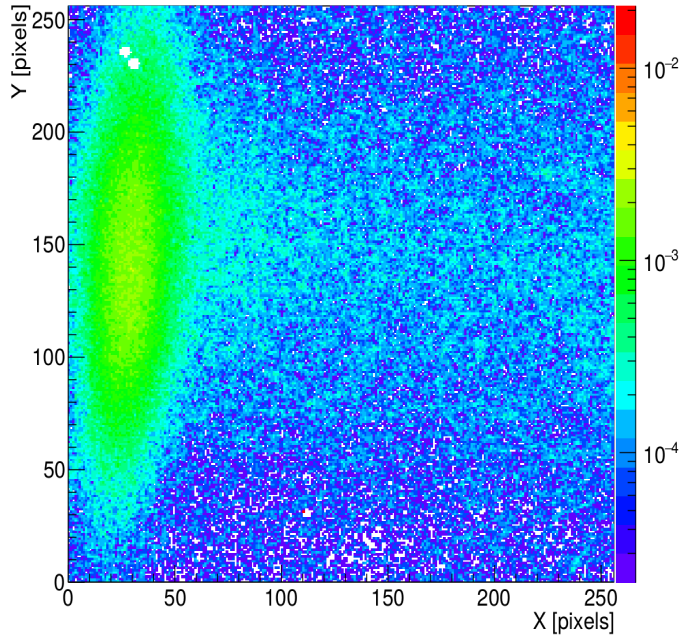
H8 run. Pion beam. August 2017 setup description:



Timepix. Deflected beam image

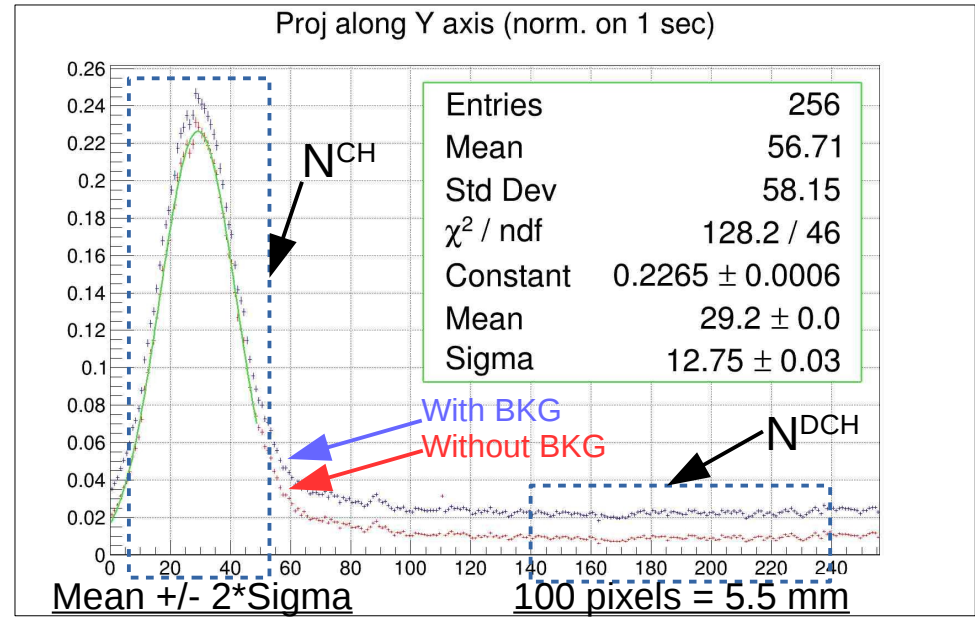
Proj along Y axis (norm. on 1 sec) PL08

Y vs X (norm. on 1 sec) PL08



N^{CH}	= 6.981502	+/- 0.014395
N^{DCH}	= 0.166811	+/- 0.000949 (mm^{-1})
$N^{\text{CH}}/N^{\text{DCH}}$	= 41.852768	+/- 0.253259
$\delta(N^{\text{CH}}/N^{\text{DCH}})$	= 0.605119 %	

H8 Pions



Improvement of the Readout electronics for Timepix3

Katherine: Ethernet Embedded Readout Interface for Timepix3

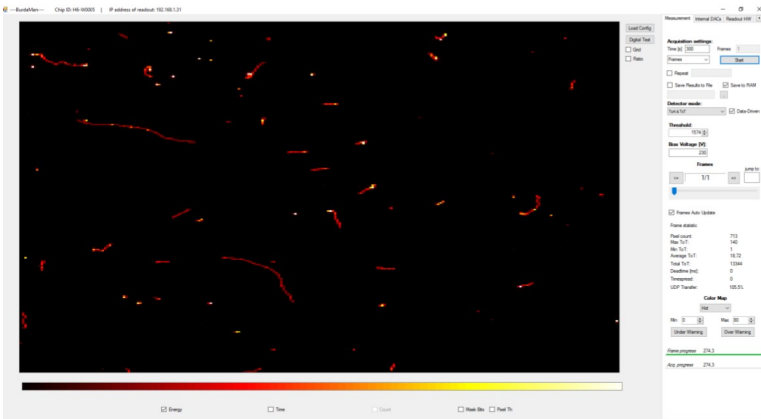
P. Burian^{a,b}, P. Broulim^a, V. Georgiev^a, M. Jara^a and B. Bergmann^b

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^b Institute of Experimental and Applied Physics, Czech Technical University in Prague, Horska 3a/22, Prague, Czech Republic



BurdaMan – new GUI

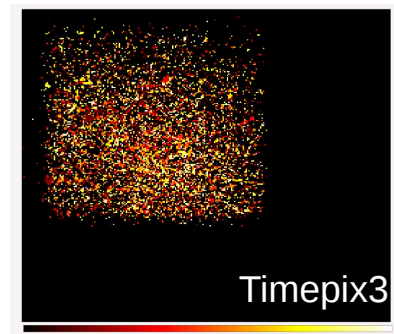
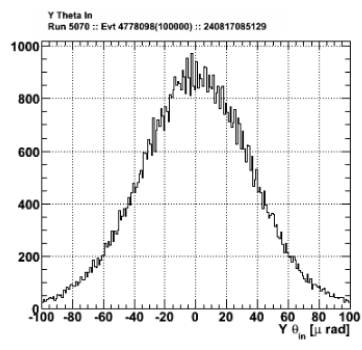
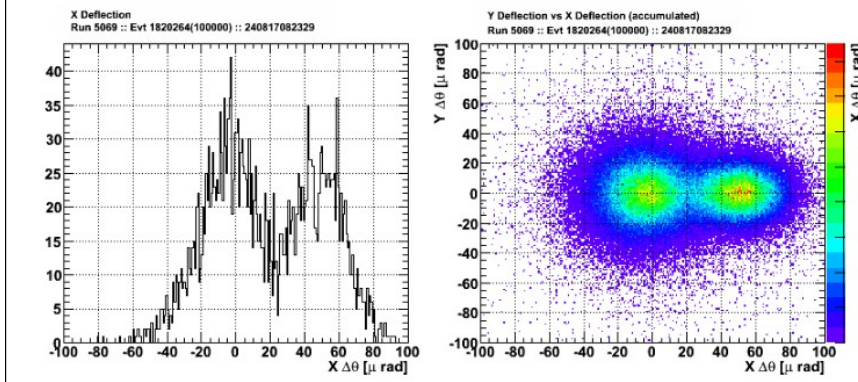
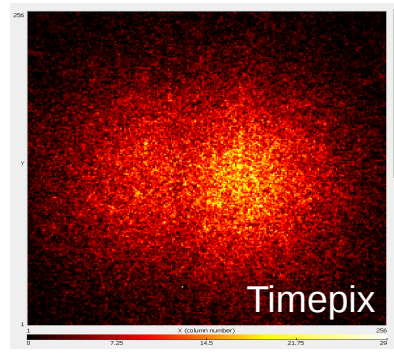
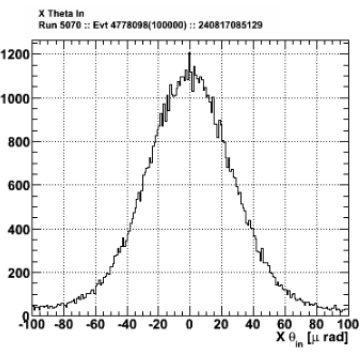
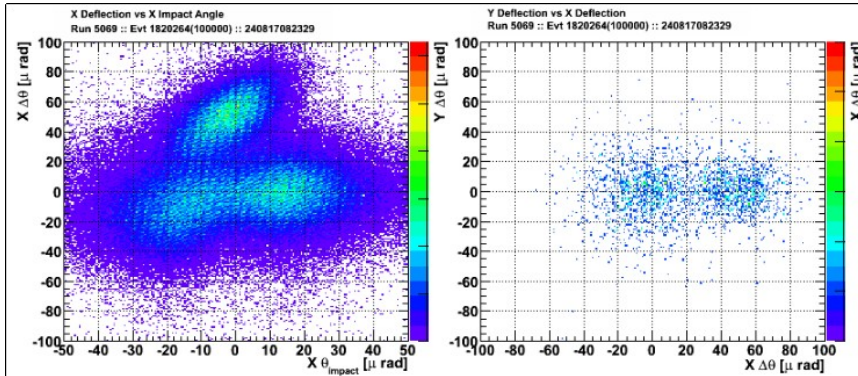
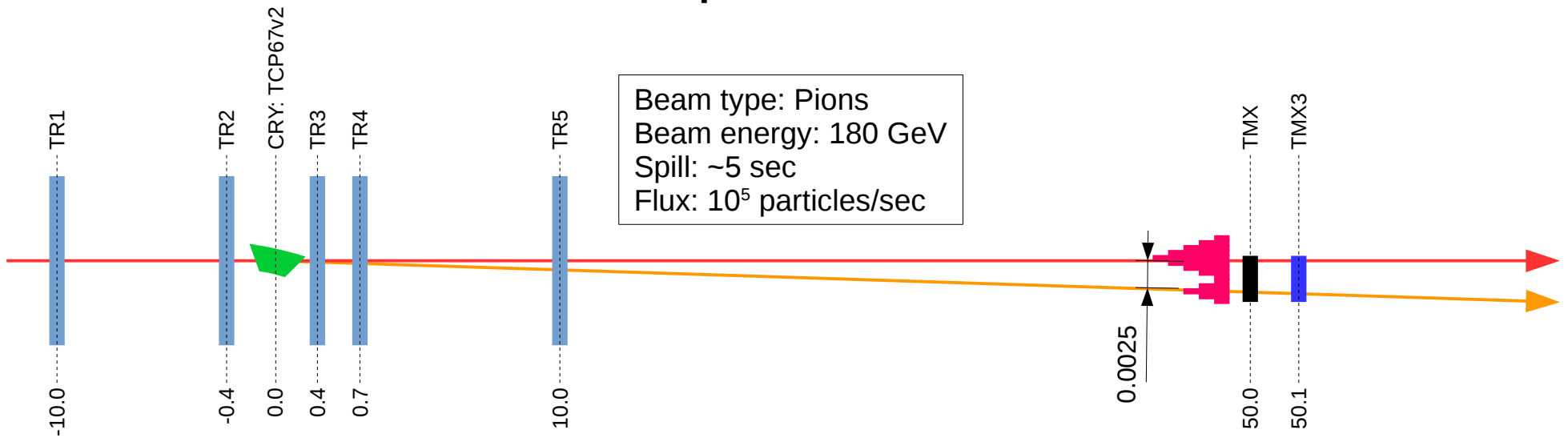


Features:

- Embedded computer + interface for one Timepix3 (CERN chipboard)
- Optimized for long distance between sensor and readout
- Source of high voltage for bias – both polarities ($\pm 300V$)
- Gigabit Ethernet Interface => max. 15Mhits/s
- Long-distance access (up to 100m)
- Dimension: roughly 100x80x28
- Power supply DC 5V
- ToA overflow in data-driven mode:
 - >> Coarse ToA counter overflow period = 409.6 μ s
 - >> The device adds 32 extra bits for time-stamping
 - >> Overall 50-bit (32 extra, 14 ToA, 4 fToa) time-stamping => overflow period is ~20 days
- Enough computing power for user purpose:
 - >> Approximately 8000 ALMs in FPGA free to use
 - >> Dual-core ARM Cortex-A9 processor
 - >> 1GB DDR3 RAM

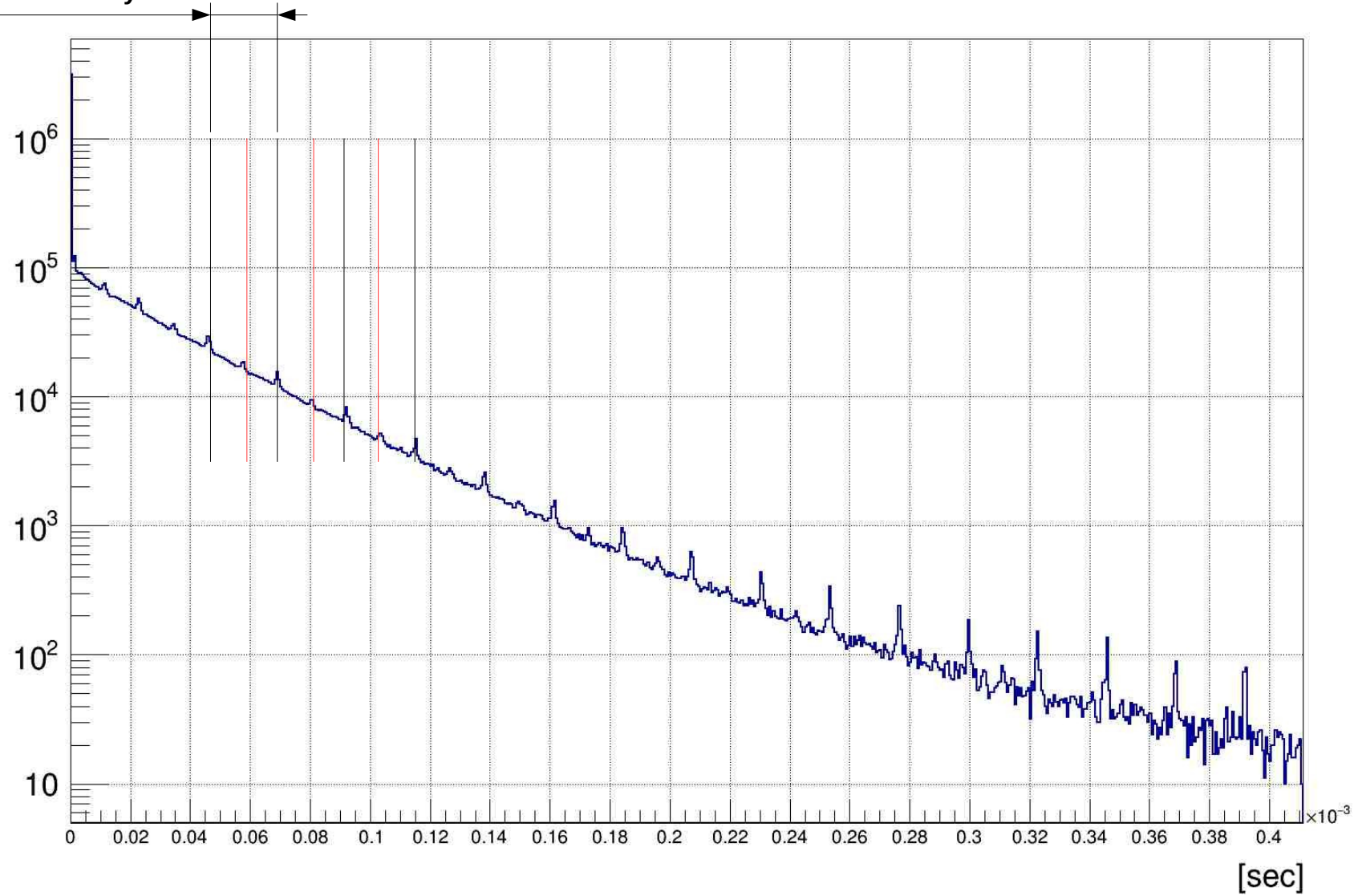
Timepix3 Test at H8

Beam type: Pions
 Beam energy: 180 GeV
 Spill: ~5 sec
 Flux: 10^5 particles/sec

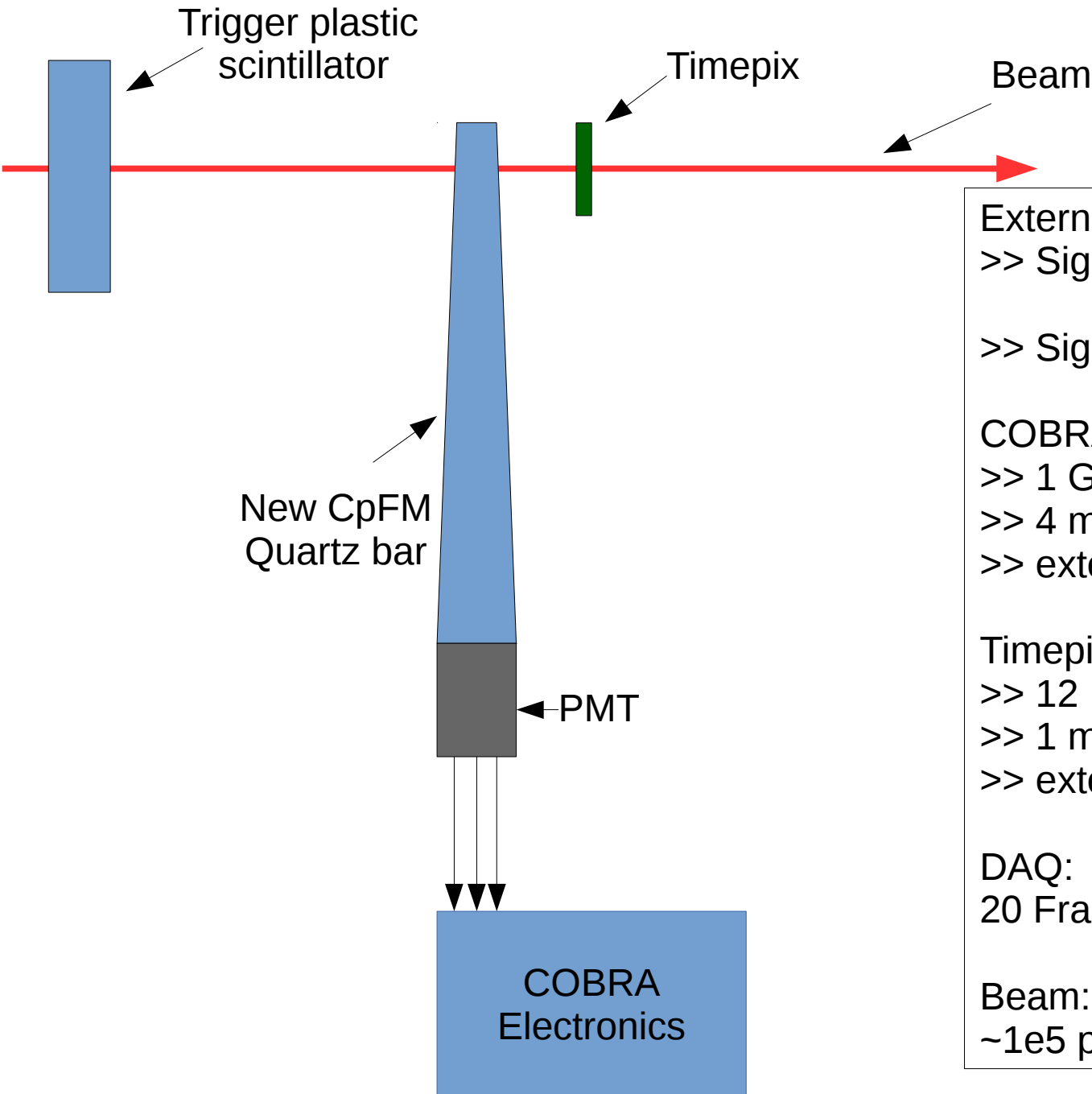


Timepix3 & Katherine. Time distribution of the particles at H8

~24 usec SPS cycle



Timepix & CpFM (COBRA electronics). August 2017



External trigger:
>> Signal from trg. plast. scintillator
&
>> Signal from Spill

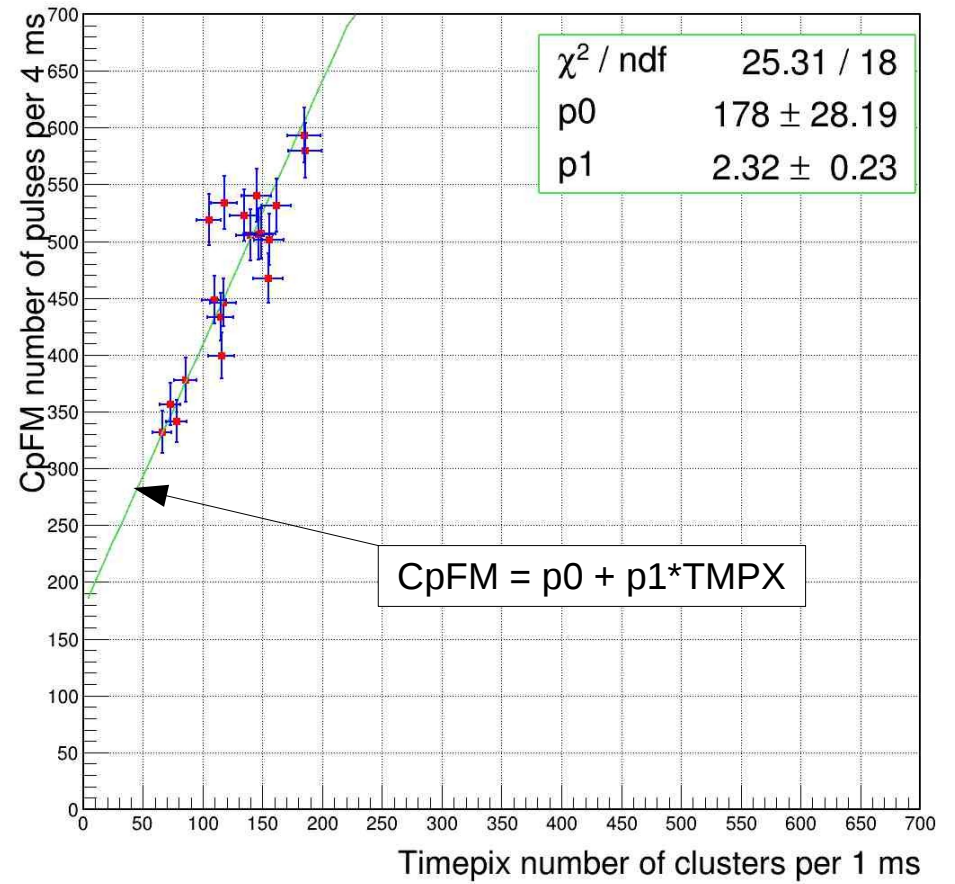
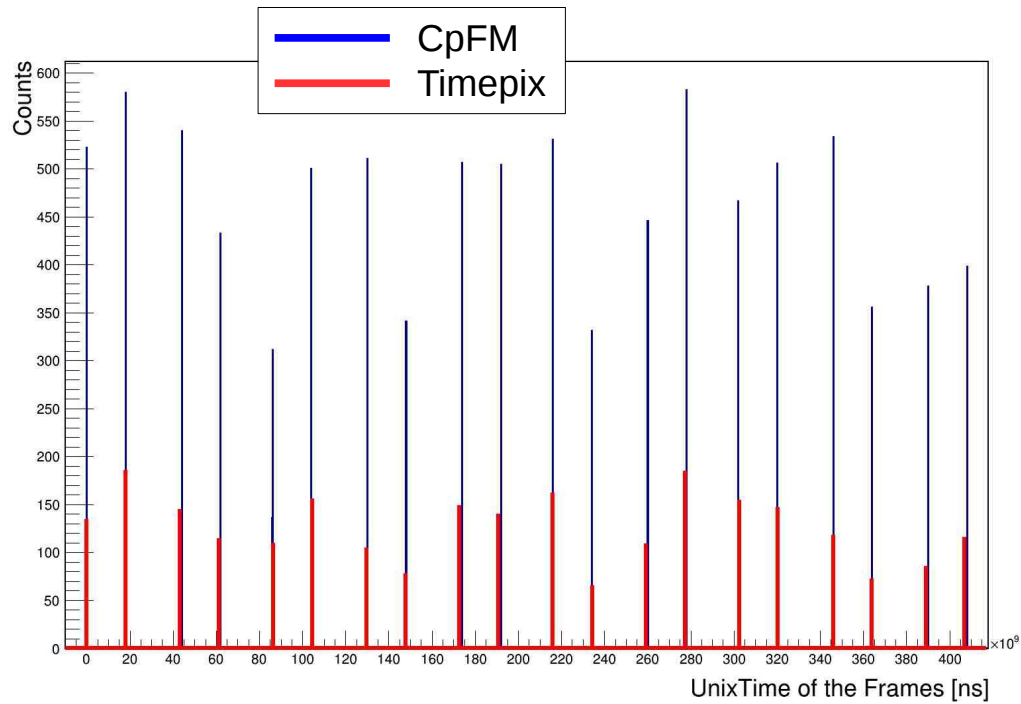
COBRA electr.:
>> 1 GS/s
>> 4 ms DAQ
>> external trig.

Timepix:
>> 12 MHz (83 ns)
>> 1 ms DAQ
>> external trig.

DAQ:
20 Frames

Beam:
~1e5 p/s

Timepix & CpFM. Synchronization and linearity

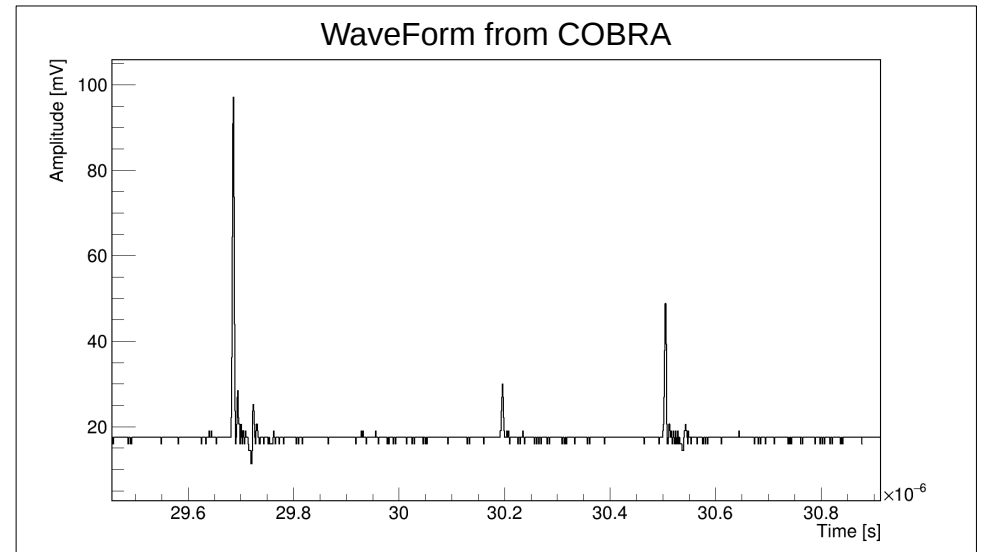
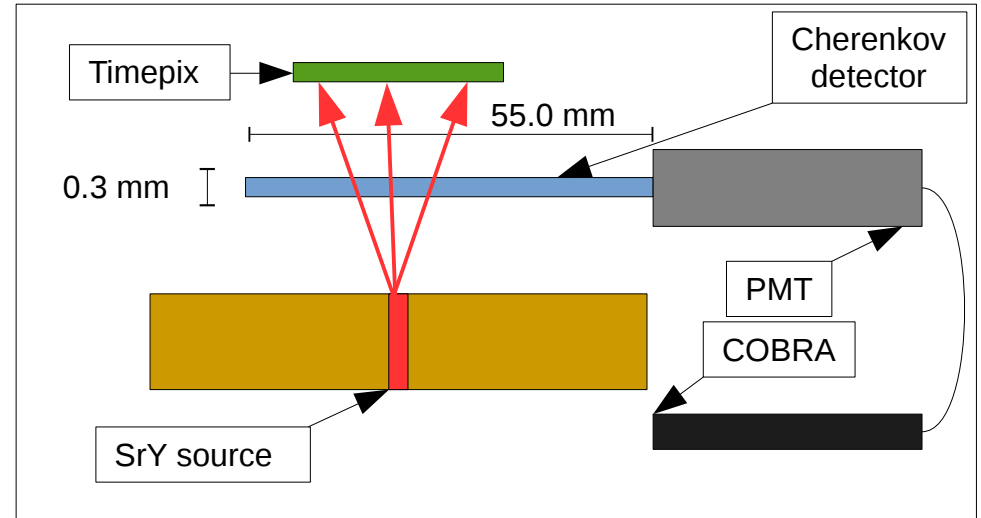
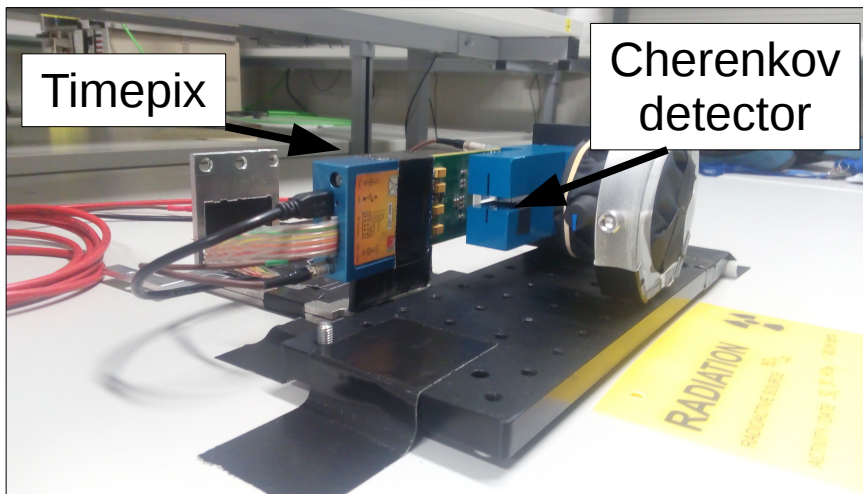
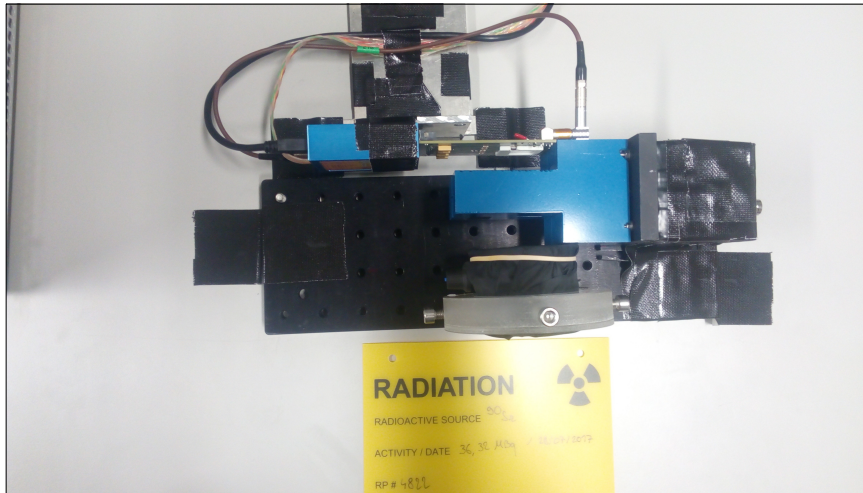
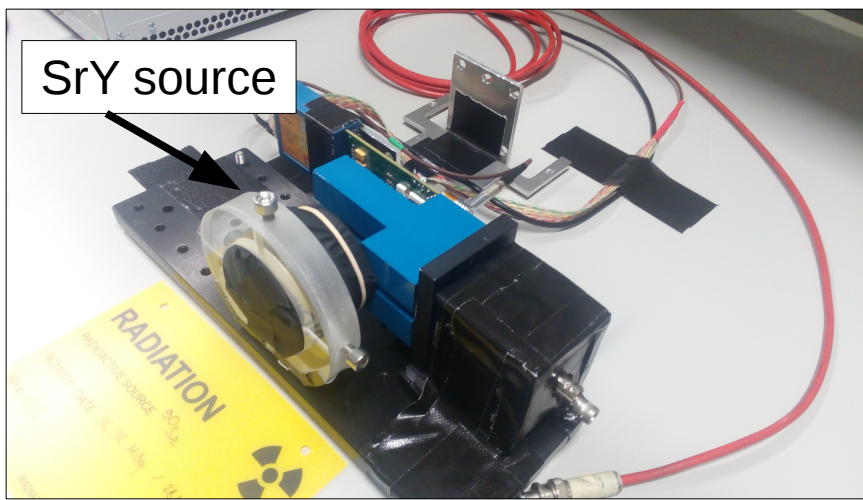


Conclusions

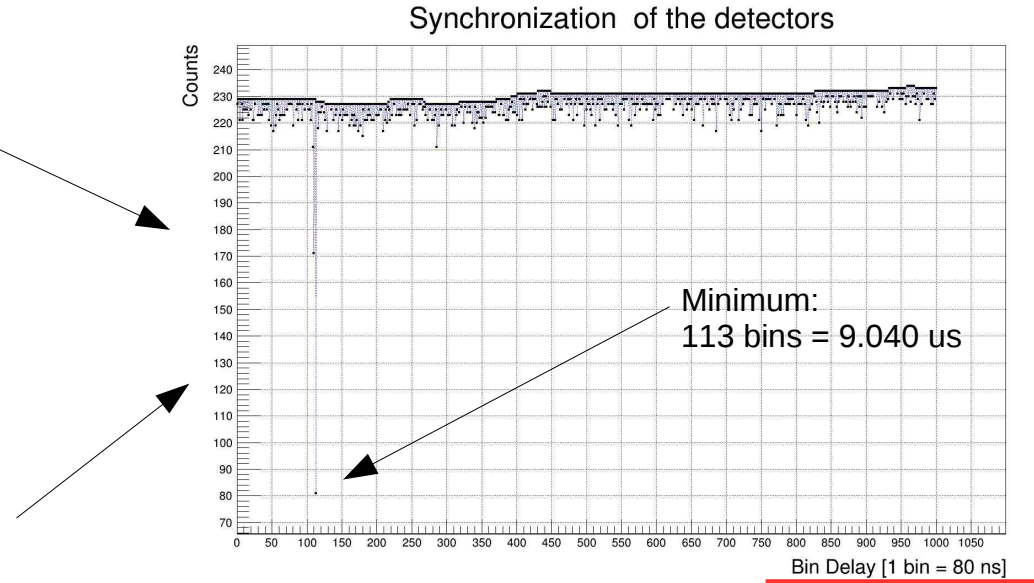
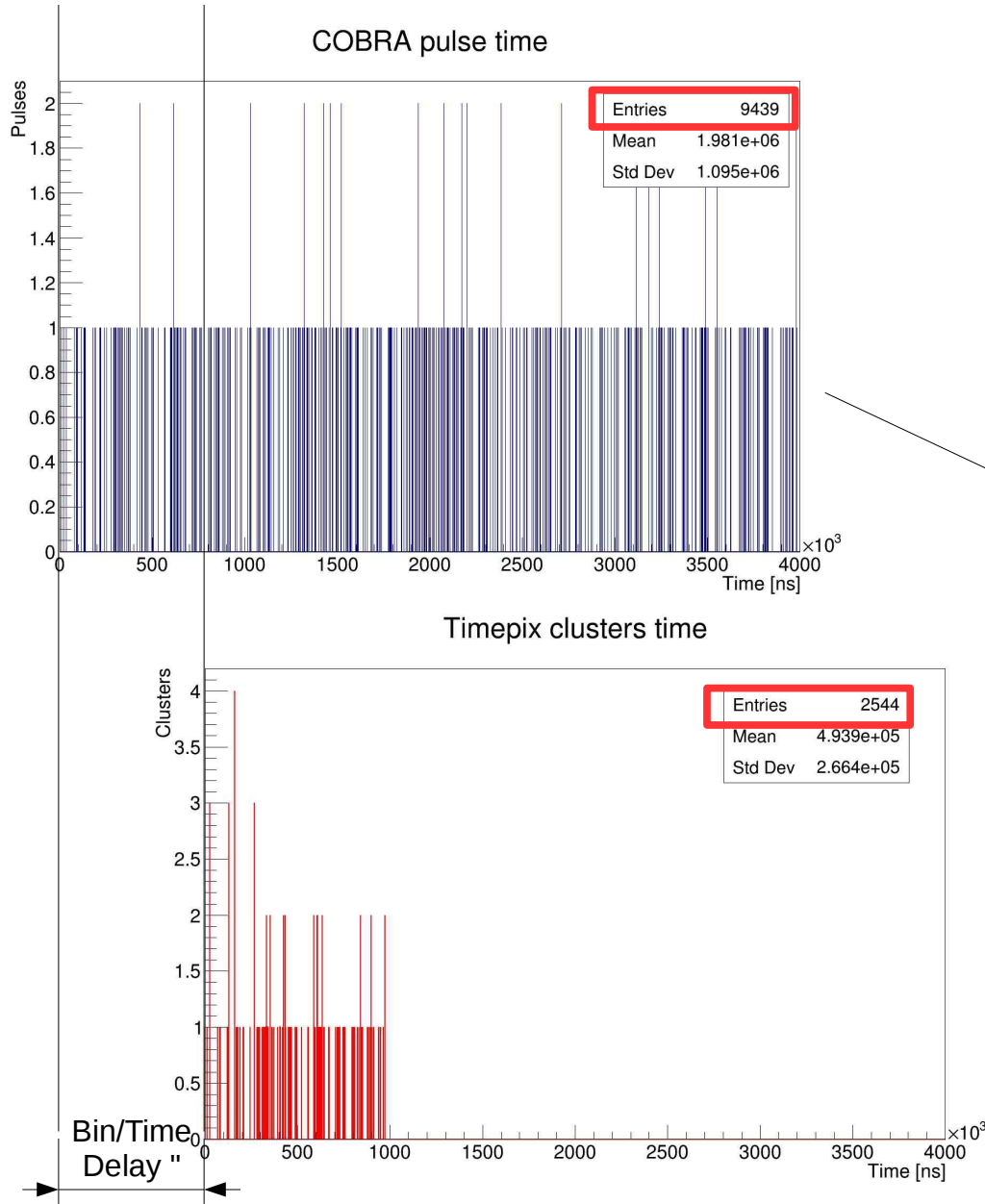
- Timepix detectors which were already tested at SPS energies and fluxes showed very good results.
- Due to DeadTime of Timepix + Fitpix we lose 88-99% of useful data.
- The possible solution is to use Timepix3 with Katherine electronics with which we lose <1% of data and are able to follow beam evolution in time with 1.56 ns resolution.
- Due to the fact that Timepix (Timepix3) is (will be) inside RomanPot (RP) it produces secondaries from interactions with primary beam halo.

Additional slides

Test with beta-source. Investigation/Studying of the COBRA electronics August 2017



Synchronization method



Difference between histograms