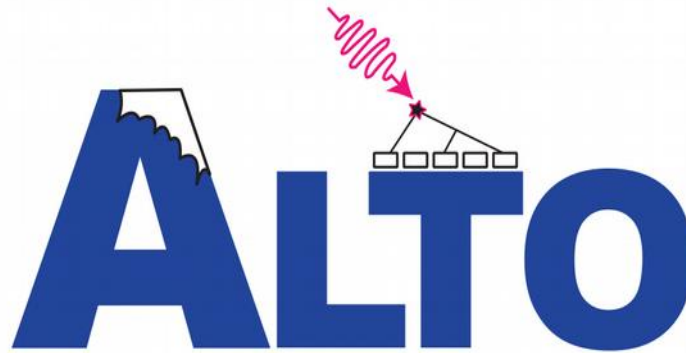


# WaveCatcher Electronics for **ALTO**

VHE Gamma-Ray wide-field observatory:  
From tests to prototypes to implementation possibilities



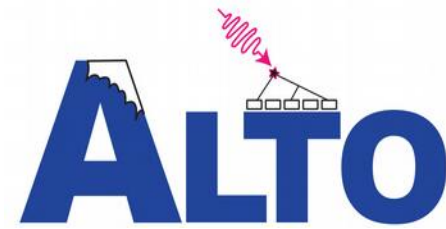
<http://alto-gamma-ray-observatory.org>

Michael Punch - APC Laboratory, Paris (France), IN2P3/CNRS & Linnaeus University  
--- for the ALTO group ----

Jean-Pierre Ernenwein - Aix-Marseille University (France)

Yvonne Becherini – Linnaeus University (Sweden)

Satyendra Thoudam - Linnaeus University (Sweden)

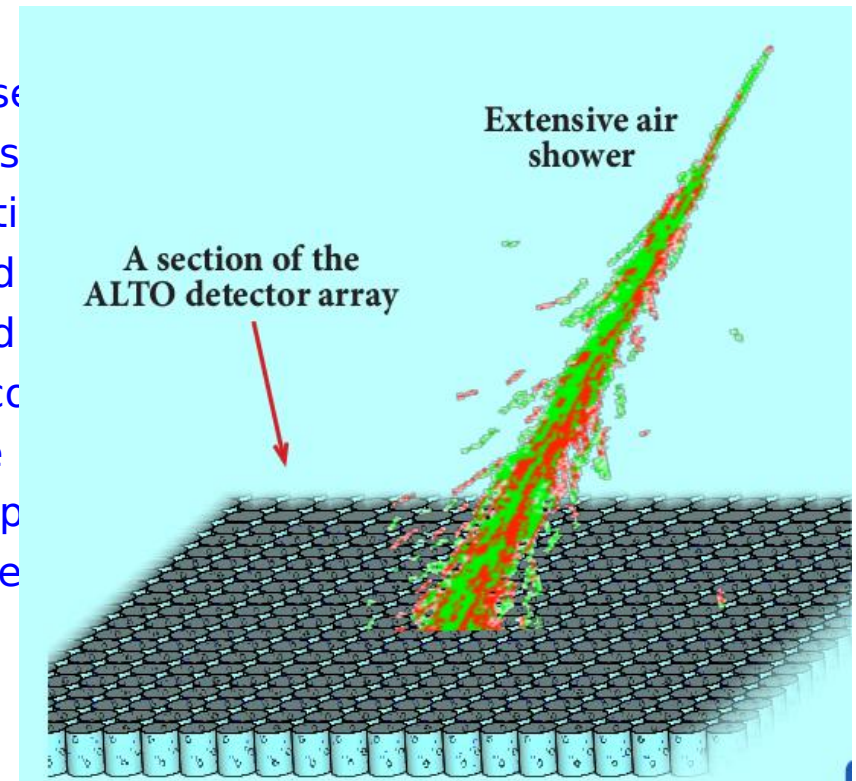


## The ALTO project

- Project born in 2014 at Linnaeus University after we received a research grant from the Crafoord Foundation (Sweden)
- A Wide Field-of-View ( $\sim 2$  sr) gamma-ray observatory:
  - In the Southern hemisphere → Daily observations of Southern sources
  - At high altitude ( $\sim 5$  km) → Low threshold  $E \geq 200$  GeV
  - Particle detectors → Observations may be done 24h per day
  - Hybrid detectors → Improved S/B discrimination
  - Excellent timing accuracy → Improved angular resolution ( $\sim 0.1^\circ$  at few TeV)
  - Modular design → Phased construction and easy maintenance
  - Simple to construct → Minimize human intervention at high-altitude
  - Long duration → Should operate for 30 years
  - “Open Observatory” → Distribute data to the community “à la Fermi-LAT”

## The ALTO project

- Project born in 2014 at Linnaeus University after we received a research grant from the Crafoord Foundation (Sweden)
- A Wide Field-of-View ( $\sim 2$  sr) gamma-ray observatory:
  - In the Southern hemisphere → Daily observations
  - At high altitude ( $\sim 5$  km) → Low threshold
  - Particle detectors → Observational
  - Hybrid detectors → Improved
  - Excellent timing accuracy → Improved
  - Modular design → Phased construction
  - Simple to construct → Minimize cost
  - Long duration → Should operate for decades
  - “Open Observatory” → Distributed



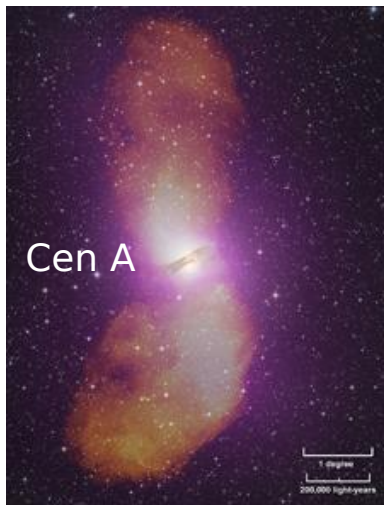
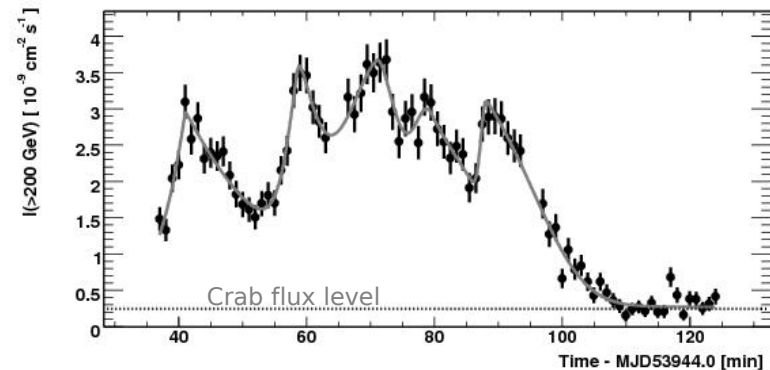
# ALTO Science Goals



## Daily monitoring of Southern targets:

- Transients and variable sources;
- Active Galactic Nuclei, Gamma-Ray Bursts (if spectra favourable), X-ray binaries;
- Galactic centre and central region;
- Alerts to other observatories;
- Multi-year light-curves;
- High-end of the sources' spectra;
- Search for Pevatrons;

H.E.S.S. PKS 2155-304 (blazar) flare



## Study of extended sources:

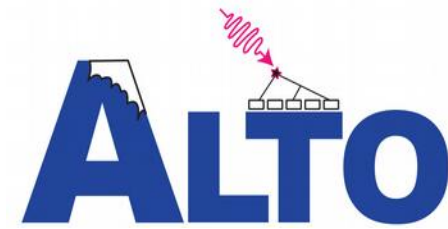
Fermi Bubbles,  
Vela SNR,  
AGN radio lobes;

Credit: NASA/DOE/Fermi LAT  
Collaboration, Capella  
Observatory, and Ilana Feain,  
Tim Cornwell, and Ron Ekers  
(CSIRO/ATNF), R. Morganti  
(ASTRON), and N. Junkes  
(MPIfR)

## Other accessible goals:

- Search in [past data](#) if detections of:
  - gravitational waves or
  - neutrinos;
- Study of the [cosmic-ray](#) composition and anisotropy;
- Dark matter searches;
- EBL studies (if threshold low enough);
- Search for Lorentz invariance violation;
- Axion-like particles from distant AGNs.

## Current Collaboration



### Sweden

- Department of Physics and Electrical Engineering, Linnaeus University, Växjö
  - PI Yvonne Becherini
  - Post-doc Satyendra Thoudam
  - Two PhD students **just started** (50%)
    - Mohanraj Seniappan: MVA Rejection
    - Tomas Bylund: DAQ & Control
- Industry: TBS Yard AB, Torsås
  - Industrial construction, responsible Lars Tedehammar



### France

- APC Laboratory, IN2P3/CNRS, Paris
  - Michael Punch
  - Contacts with Jean-Christophe Hamilton (discussions about the site)
- Aix-Marseille University
  - Jean-Pierre Ernenwein
- LAL/Orsay
  - Dominique Breton (discussions on electronics)
- CEA/Saclay
  - Eric Delagnes (discussions on electronics)

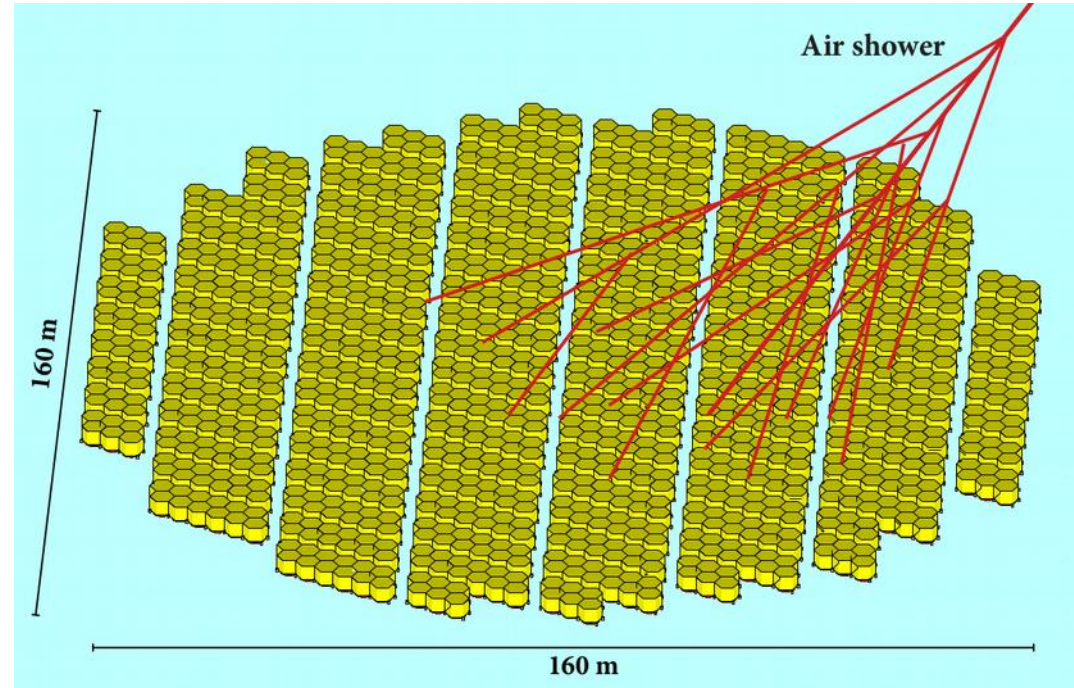
Discussions with other parties in Academia/Research Institutes:

- Los Alamos Laboratory, U.S.
- North-West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa

# Key design characteristics of the full array

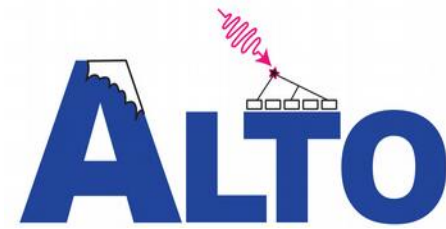


- Altitude (  $\sim 5\text{km}$ ):
  - For Physics goals, as a survey/alert instrument for transients
- Fine-grained array of 1242 units:
  - Smaller WCD (Water Cherenkov Detector) than existing Northern HAWC
  - Low dead-space ("packing factor"  $\sim 70\%$ )
  - Improved angular resolution

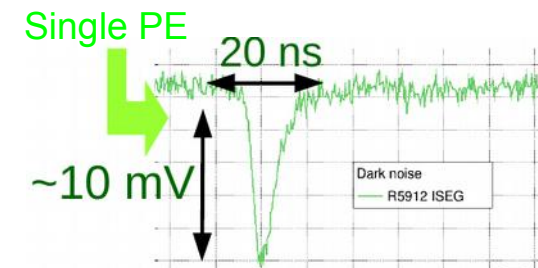
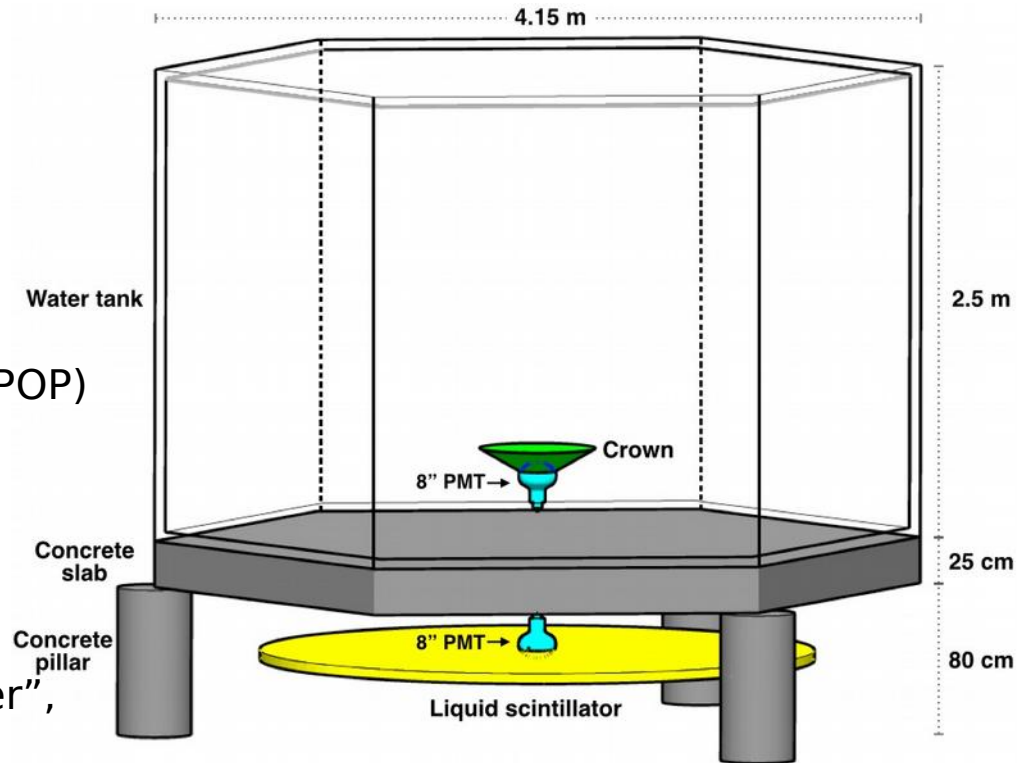




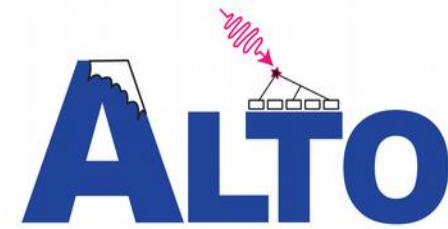
# An ALTO detection unit



- **Water Cherenkov tank:**
  - Contains one Hamamatsu super-bialkali 8" PMT (10 dynodes) plus light-guide "crown";
- **Muon-detector tank** for background rejection:
  - Liquid scintillator box (LAB+PPO+POPOP) (Scintillator Layer Detector, SLD) with one Hamamatsu standard QE 8" PMT (10 dynodes);
  - Water Cherenkov also a possibility
- **Advanced electronics** for 6-tank "cluster", WaveCatcher + White Rabbit:
  - Trigger channel precisely time-stamped with "White Rabbit" system (ns precision);
  - Analogue memories + ADCs to measure the waveform of the detector pulses;
  - No cables from central DAQ room, only fibres.



## An ALTO "cluster"



Cluster = Group of 6 Units  
= 6 x (WCD + SLD)

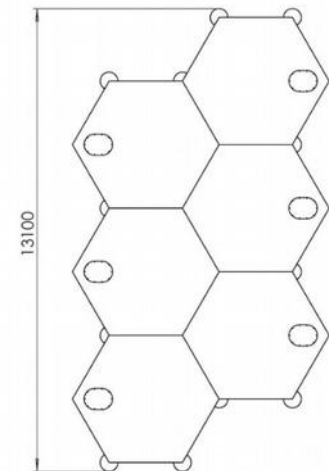
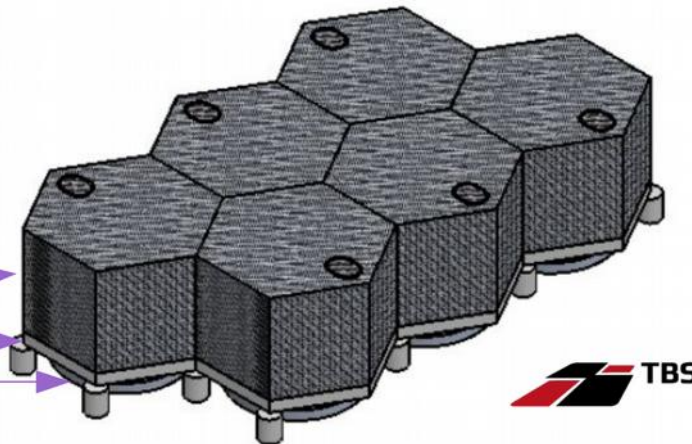
- WCDs on concrete "table"
- SLDs below "table",  
on telescopic rails

Each cluster to have common:

- Electronics readout unit
- Solar panel + battery
- Communication/data  
to central DAQ room by fibre only

### ALTO Cluster

- WCD tank
- Concrete table
- SLD box

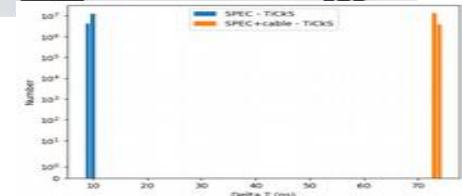




# ALTO Electronics



- Readout electronics box, powered by solar panels
- Communications, by fibre-optic connections only, to central DAQ
- Electronics box containing:
  - **SBC**, Single Board Computer (Arduino / BeagleBone ...) or similar
    - For local control and monitoring, autonomy in case of connection loss
    - Analogue I/O for control of PMT active bases, readout of temperatures (e.g. USB LabJack)
  - **“WaveCatcher”**
    - 12-channel version, i.e. 16 minus 1 mezzanine
      - Would be well adapted for ALTO
        - BUT, majority trigger logic on all channels
      - Low power consumption ( $\sim 20W$ )
    - Output data
      - Either copper ethernet UDP through switch to SBC
      - Or direct fibre to central DAQ
  - **TiCKS White Rabbit node** (or firmware-modified SPEC)
    - Time-stamping of WaveCatcher Read-out trigger to ns precision
    - Dedicated single-mode 1Gb optical fibre required to central DAQ (White Rabbit Switch Stack for time distribution)
- In **Central DAQ**,
  - Time stamps reunited with their WaveCatcher data by their event counters
  - Coincidence logic applied to time-stamps in software gives Array Trigger (cluster multiplicity/topology)



“TiCKS: A Flexible White-Rabbit Based Time-Stamping Board”,  
 Champion et al., ICALEPCS2017,  
 Barcelona, Spain, 2017

# ALTO Electronics

- **Per cluster**

- 6 (Up) Cherenkov Channels
- 6 (Down) Muon channels

- **Rates**

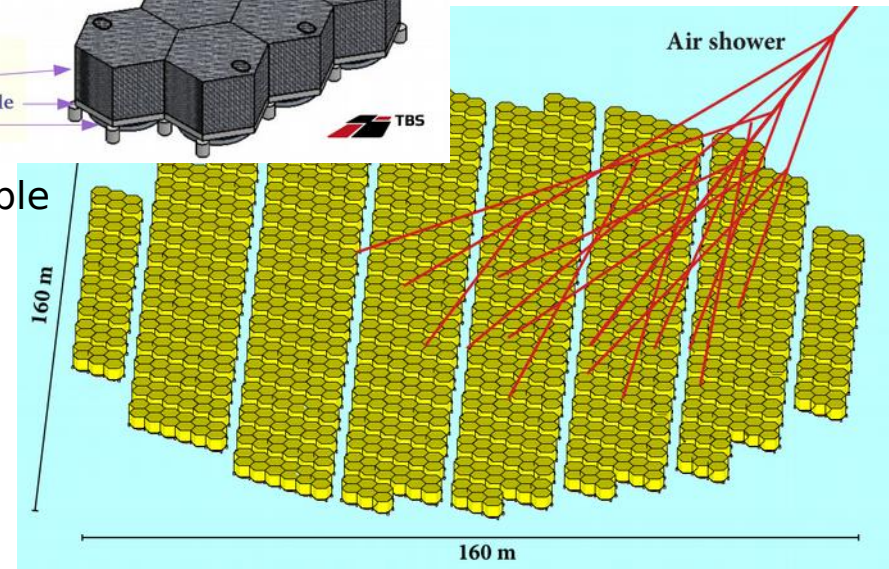
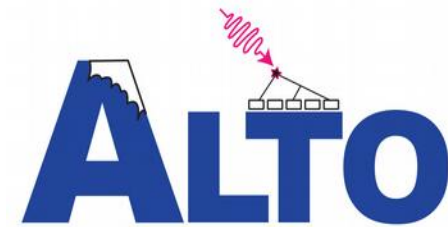
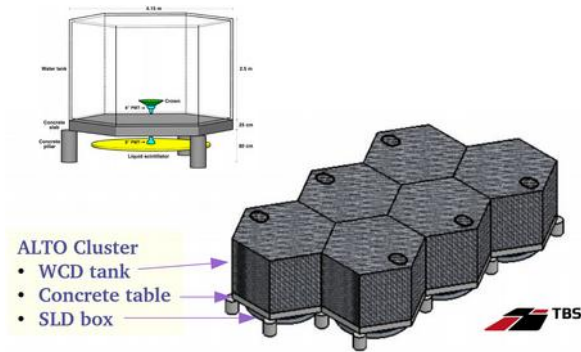
- Expect  $\ll 20\text{kHz}$  singles rates
- 20ns hardware coincidence window reasonable
- 2-fold coincidence rate  
with 12 channels  $\rightarrow 1\text{ kHz}$

- **Coincidence:**

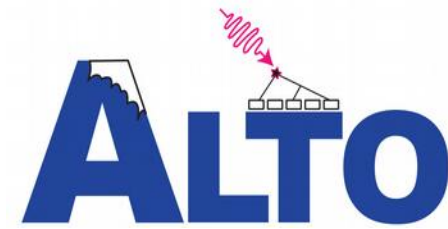
- Ideally OR of
  - majority 2/6-Up or
  - any pair Up-Down
- But can live with existing 2/n Majority logic
  - Maybe finer logic in 2<sup>nd</sup> step by LUT sent to FPGA to reduce data rate?

- **Read-out characteristics:**

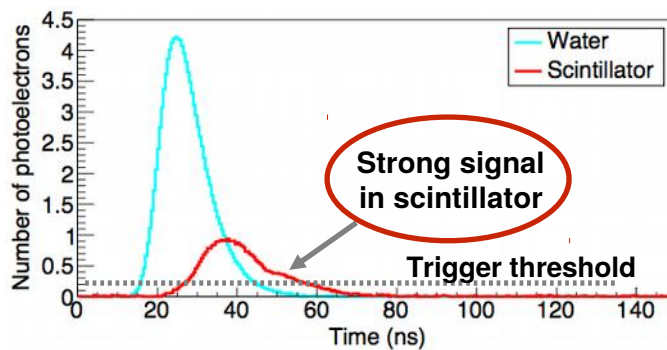
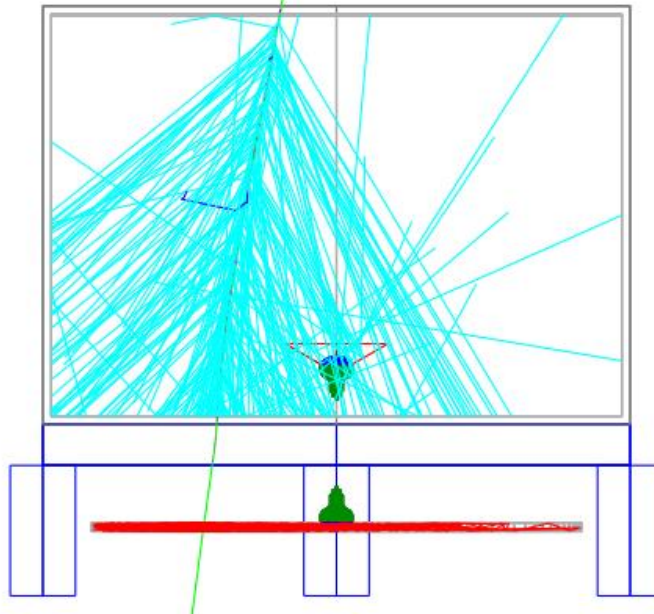
- Few tens of ns (maybe more pre-pulse to have baseline), lower is better for dead-time
- GHz sampling is probably sufficient (lower would give lower dead-time)
  - Simulations re-analysis to find how coarse to go without degrading angular resolution
- *(note, full reconstruction and S/B rejection chain needed to close this loop... soon ready)*



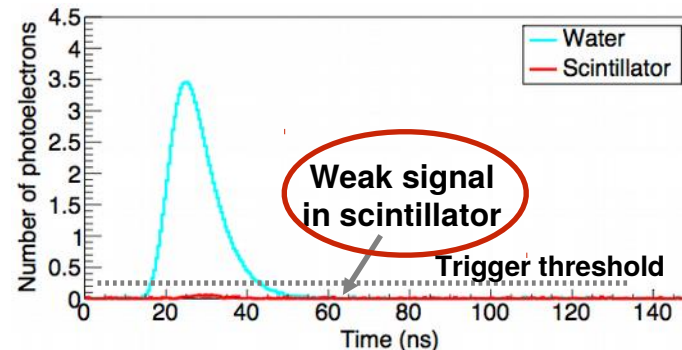
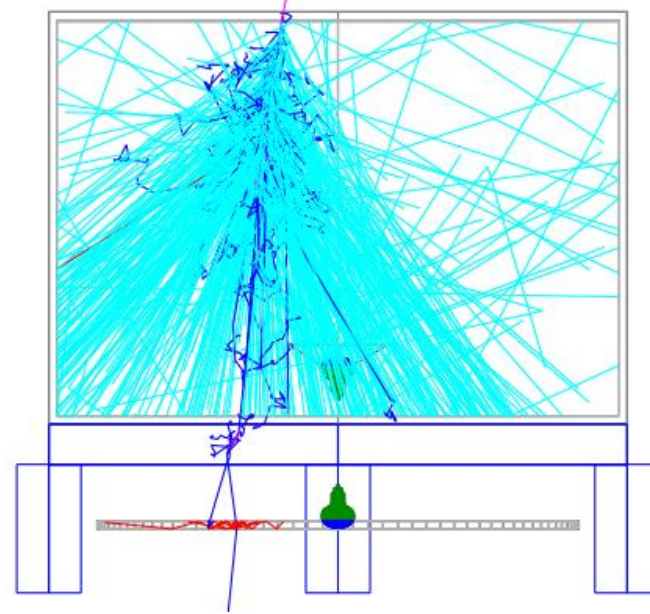
# ALTO Unit response to single particles



Muon (1 GeV)

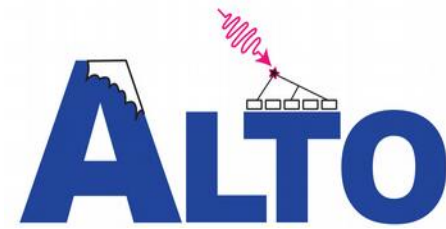


Electron (1 GeV)



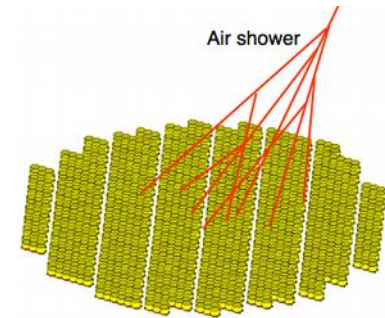
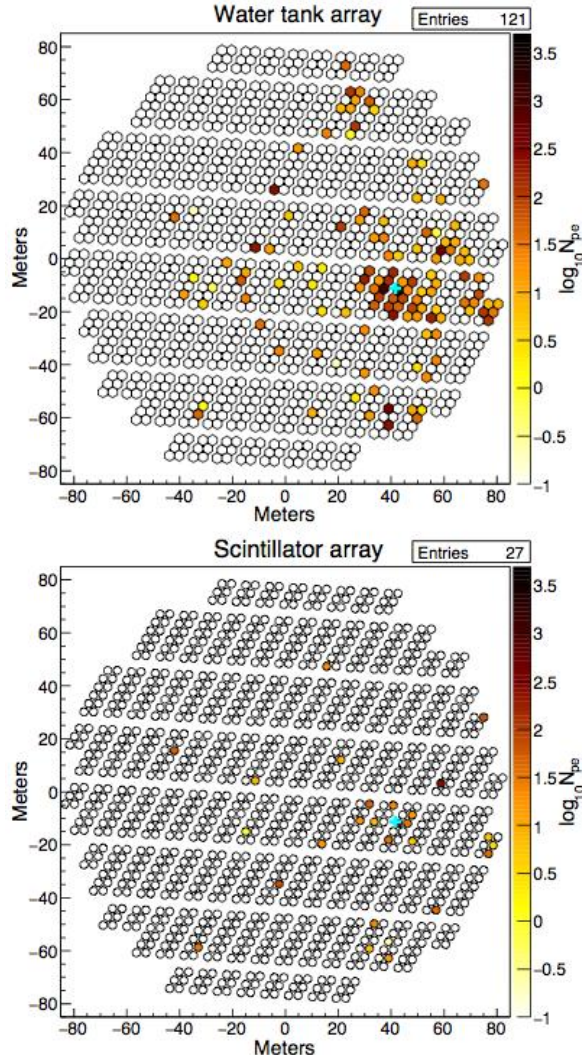
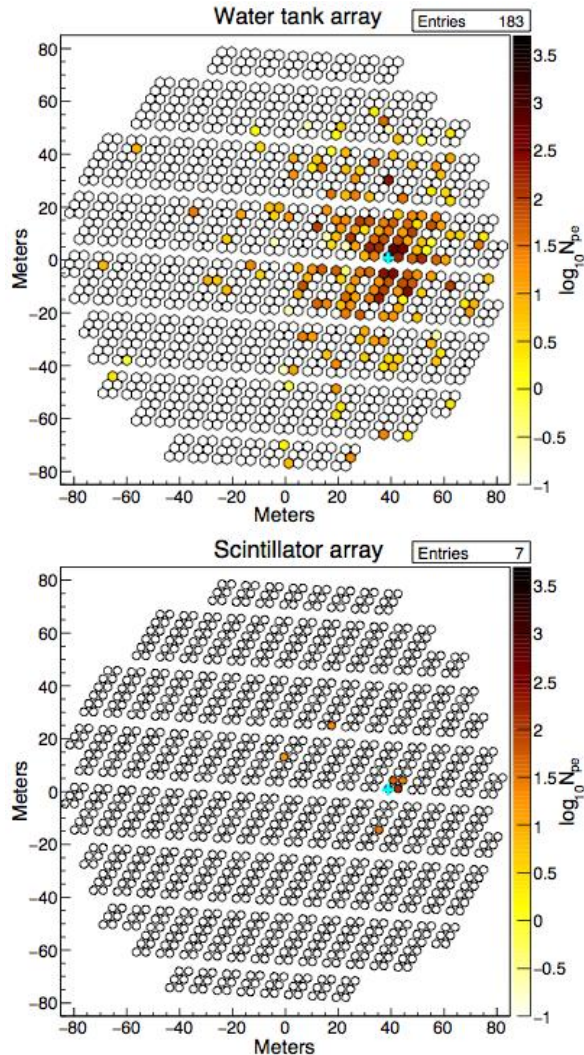


# ALTO Array response to Air Showers



Gamma ray

Cosmic-ray proton



Gamma ray

- More compact
- Regular pattern

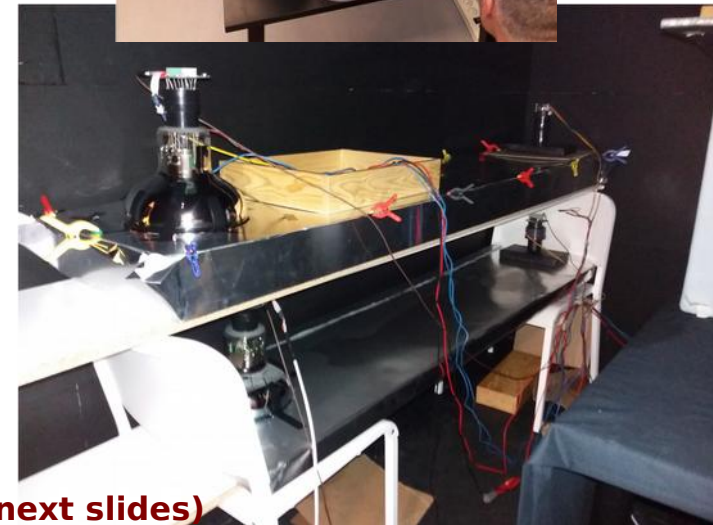
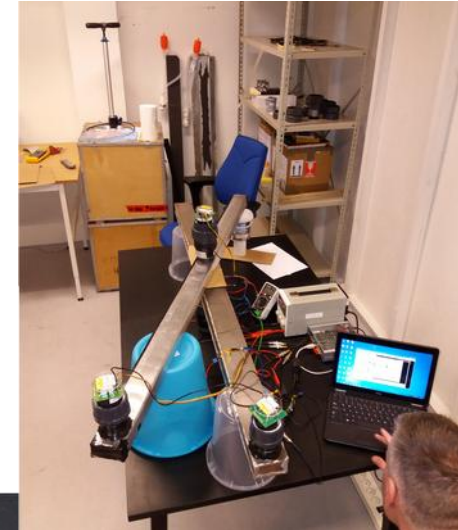
Cosmic ray

- Clumpy
- Hot spots in the muon detectors far from core

# ALTO Pre-prototyping: tests in laboratory

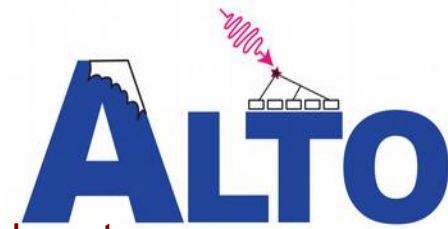


- Many test-benches, all with readout triggered by small (10x20cm) muon-paddles, read by “WaveCatcher”
- All compared with GEANT4 simulations to find reflectivity, absorption, etc.
- Small water tank viewed from above by 8” PMT (**next slide**), to test
  - blackness of the internal “gel-coat”
  - Effects over time with strong chlorine concentration (bio-growth, leaching)
  - → 20x normal swimming pool concentration OK for now
- “Scintillator rails” read by 2” PMT
  - To test Aluminium material used in lower tank
  - Comparison of measured and expected (from GEANT4 simulations, adjusting reflectivity & polish)
  - → led to redesign using folded 0.5mm Al sheet
  - No welding, much simpler construction
- Large scintillator tank read by 8” PMT
  - To test aluminium material with final PMT immersed in Scintillator
  - Test of re-design → Confirmation of simplicity of construction
  - Result scalable to full-sized tank (factor  $\sim x2$  PE from reflections on walls)
- Comparison with a deeper (10cm) tank with Water (not scintillator) + Tyvek as reflector to replace scintillator tank, currently running
  - May be able to reduce costs, avoid some radioactivity triggers (**see next slides**)



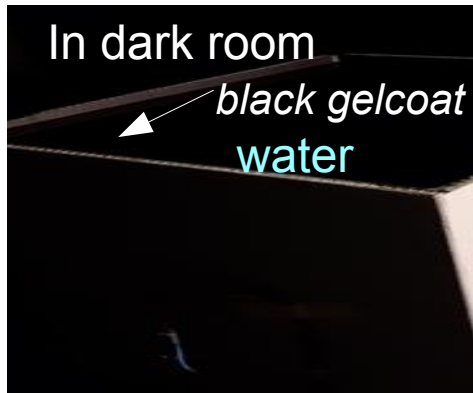


# Tests in laboratory, small-scale upper tank



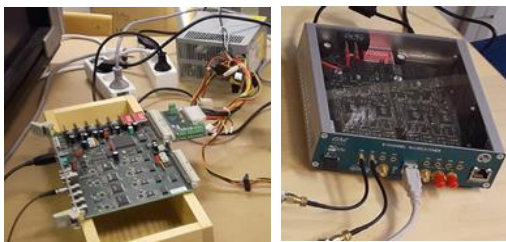
Long term test (6 months) to verify the possible interaction of water-black gel coat

50cm x 50cm x 50cm test box with final black gelcoat.

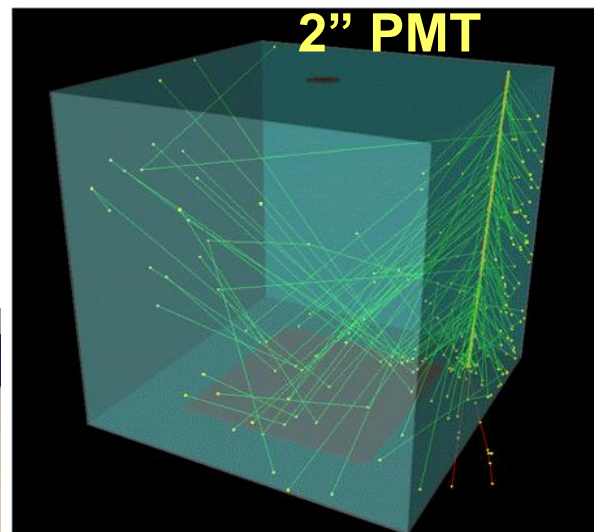


## Long term tests:

- wall reflectivity/water transparency
- electronics:  
Matacq & WaveCatcher
- 2" then 8" PMT

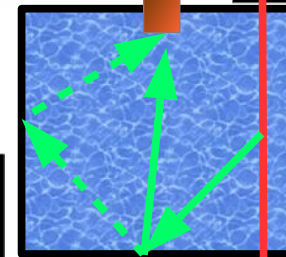


Only ~1-2 pe  
seen by the  
PMT



*Muon : ~15000  
photons produced in  
total in the water*

Muon detector 1



*Cherenkov  
light*

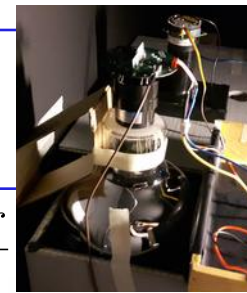
Refl. Prob.  
< 0.1  
Lambertian.

Trigger  
=  
1&2  
in 60ns

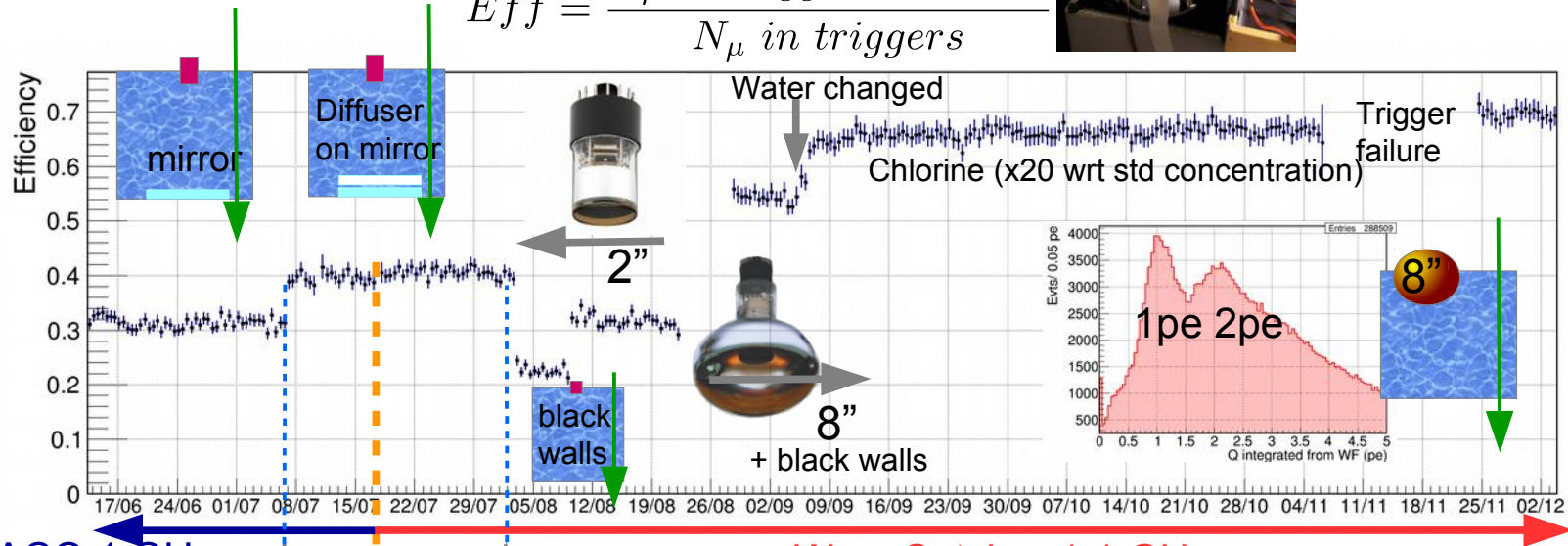
Muon detector 2



# Tests in laboratory



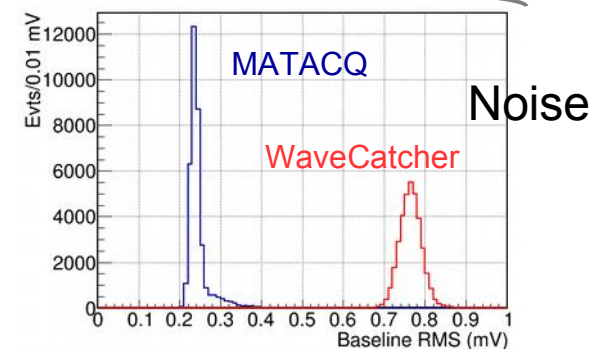
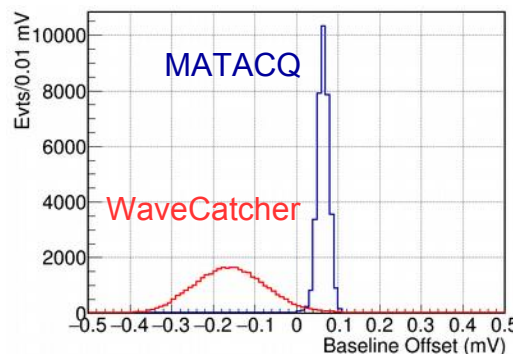
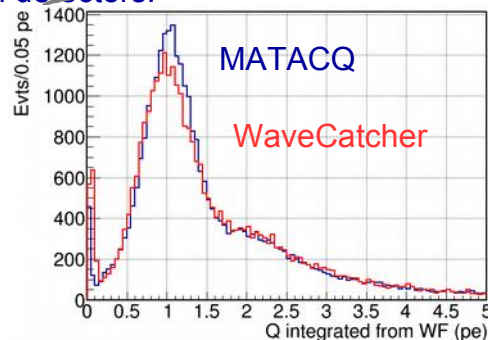
$$Eff = \frac{N_{\mu} \text{ in triggers \& water}}{N_{\mu} \text{ in triggers}}$$



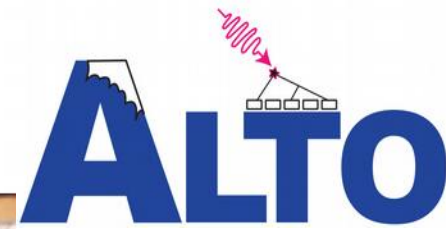
**MATACQ 1 GHz**

(4096 samples)+multiplicity board  
building a coincidence NIM signal  
from muon detectors.

**WaveCatcher 1.1 GHz (1024 samples),**  
coinc. trigger built from muon detectors.



# Test of small-scale bottom tank (area=area of final tank/10)



8"+ISEG base

$\mu$  trigger 1

WATER, 10cm thick

$\mu$  trigger 2

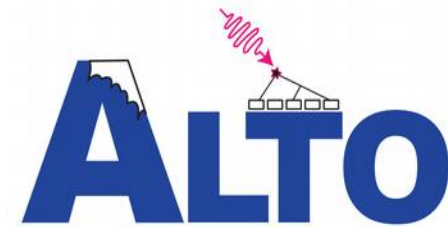
Scintillator,  
~3cm

8"+ISEG  
base

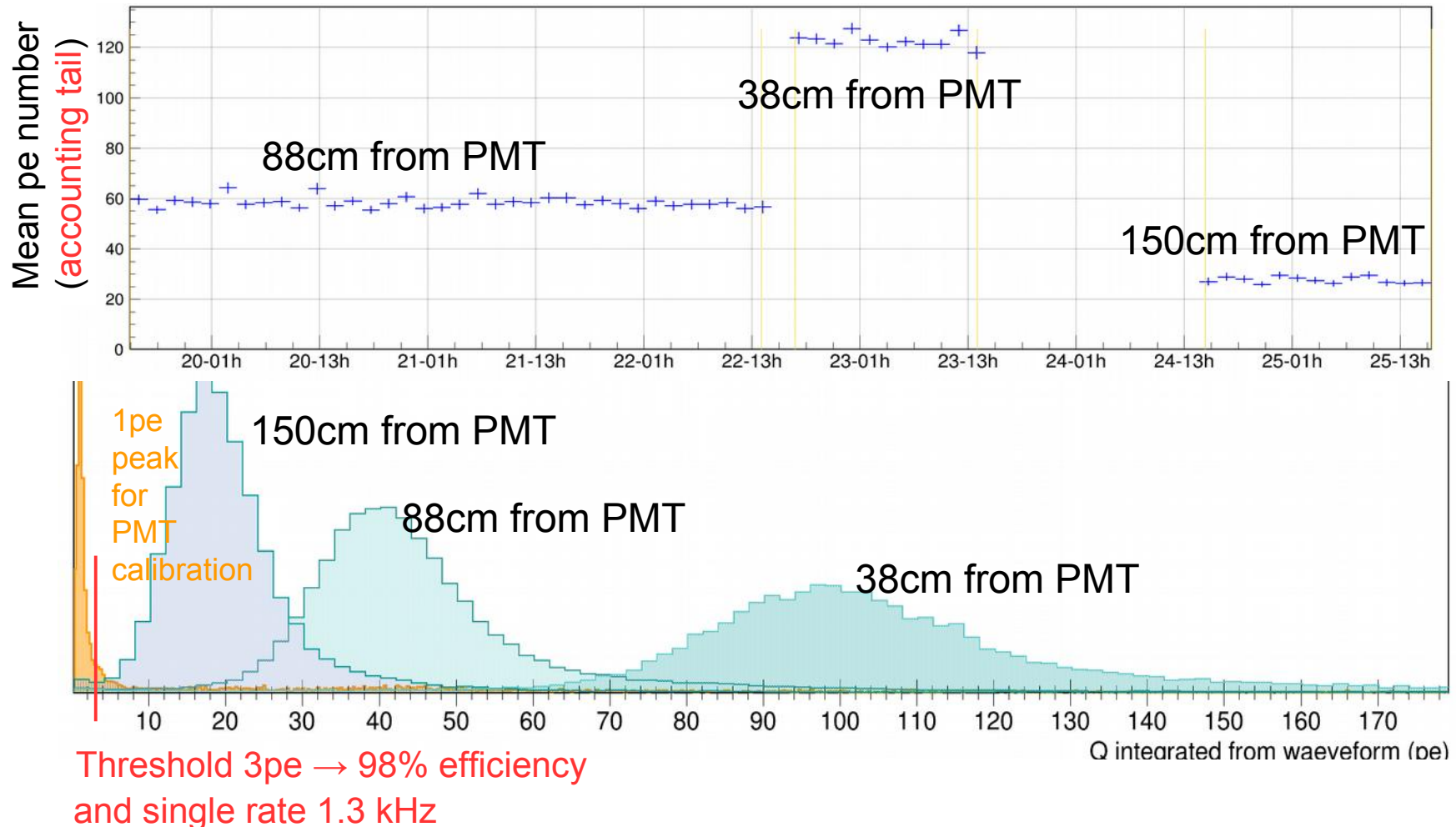
**Tests of:**  
Water  
(Cherenkov)  
and  
LAB+PPO+POPOP  
(Scintillation)

Reflector in tanks:  
aluminium,  
Tyvek

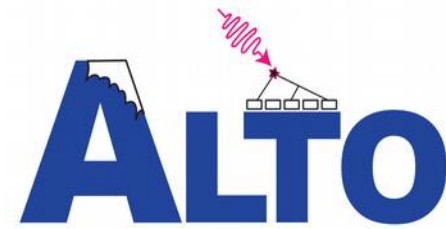
Collected  $pe_s = f(\text{trigger distance from PMT center})$



Cherenkov case (Water+Tyvek+super bialkali R5912 Hamamatsu with gain  $10^7$ )



## Results of tests in dark room, next steps



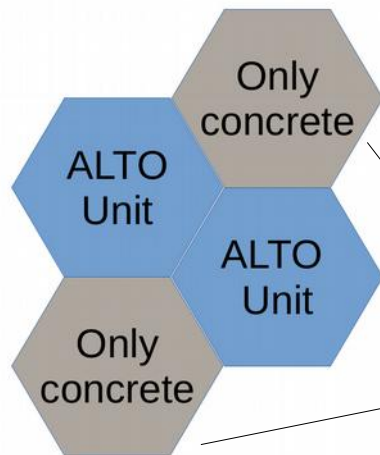
- R5912-SB Hamamatsu @gain  $10^7$  + ISEG PHQ 7081SEL\_4 + WaveCatcher perfectly suitable for bottom tank in the 2 studied options: water or liquid scintillator.
- The same chain will be used in the top tank (chain is also suitable according to simulations).
- Full test will be done with the Växjö prototype.
- The test setups use Labview+USB (max rate of 1 event/s), and 1024 samples @ 1.07 GHz.
- The Växjö prototype and next steps will use a linux software+UDP (to be developed).
- For expected 2-fold coincidence rate with 12 channels is 1 kHz (assuming 20kHz single rate and 20ns window).
  - Basic tests with labview+UDP and 48 samples @ 2GHz on 8 channels work up to ~3000 evts/s.



# ALTO prototype at Linnaeus University in Växjö, Sweden



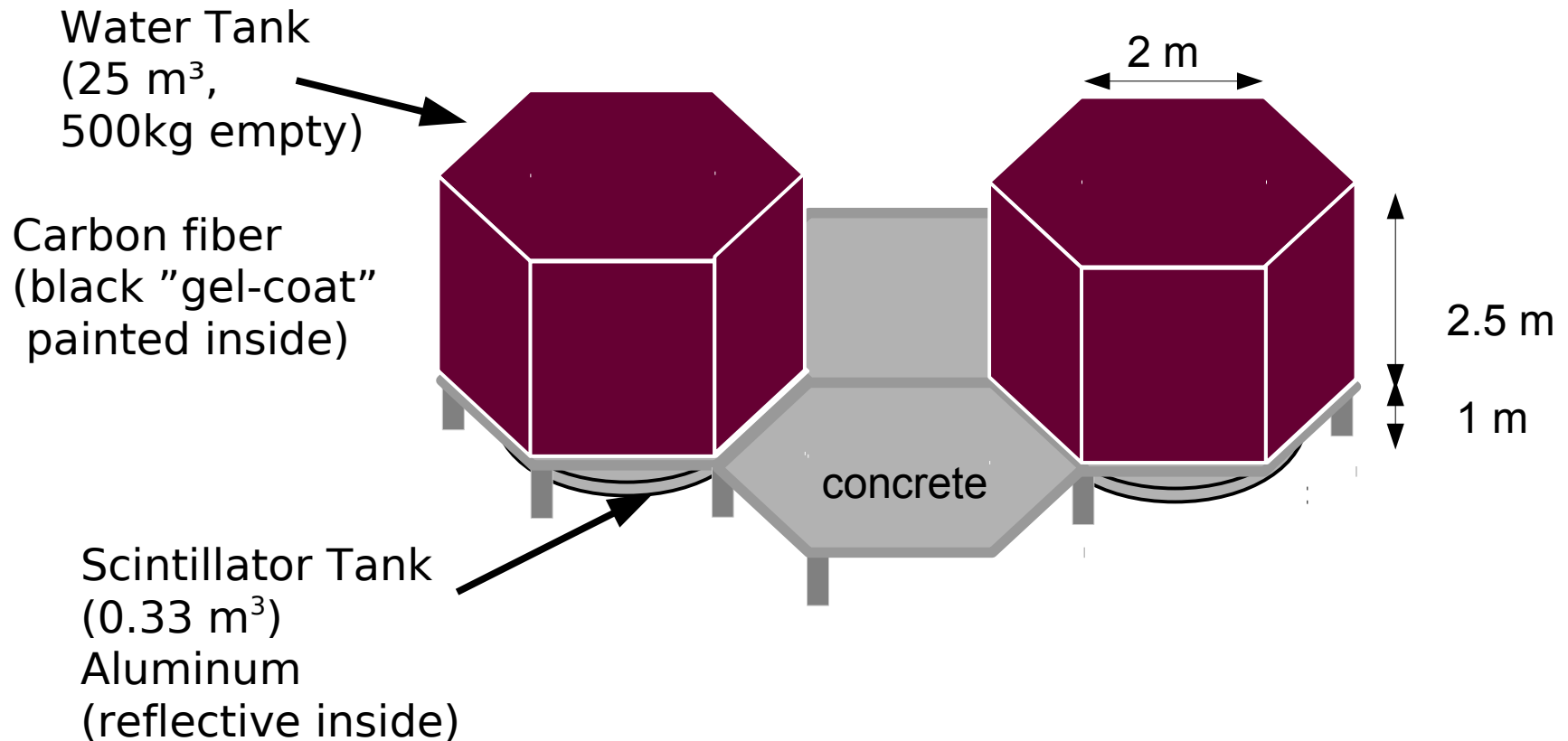
- Construction started January 9<sup>th</sup> 2018
- Several PMT solutions will be tested; along with comparison scintillator/water for the lower tank.
- Fully funded: construction of two full ALTO units, with 4-tank concrete layer
- The empty slots will be equipped with (smaller) additional scintillator boxes



Additional scintillator layers recycled from an on-board air-shower array used for ANTARES calibration purposes

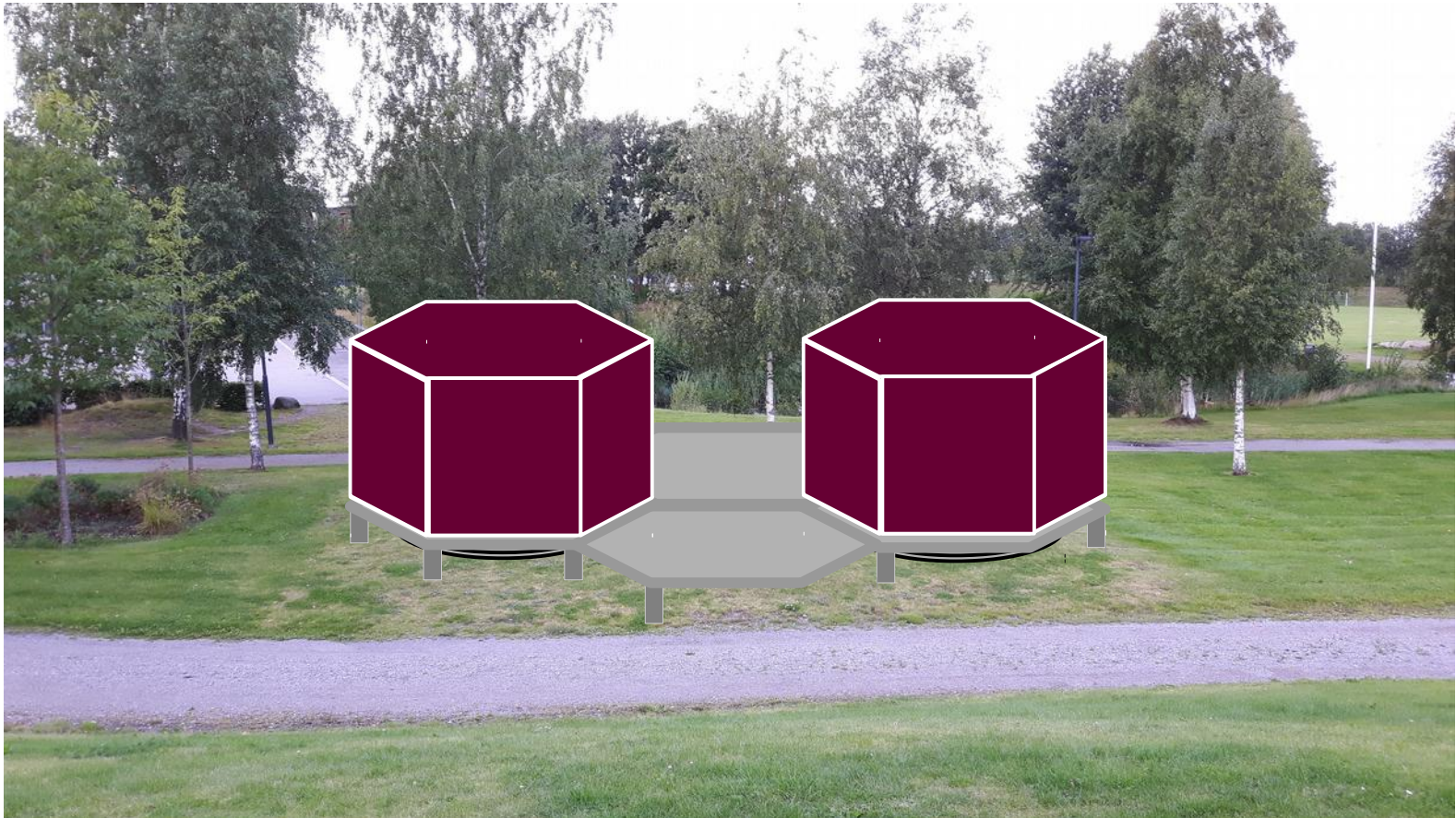


# ALTO prototype setup in Växjö





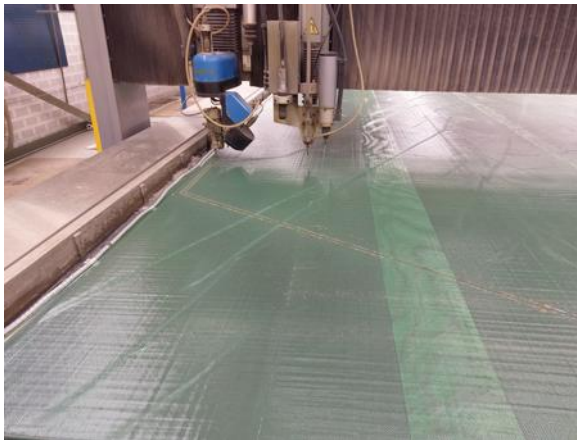
# ALTO prototype setup in Växjö



# ALTO prototype construction at Linnaeus University: Status



- We received the building permit
- Currently the water tanks (carbon fibre and PVC foam) being produced in Torsås by TBS Yard AB
- Bottom Aluminium tank to start when design is finalized (see “tests in lab”)
- Ground preparation completed, using existing pipe for fibres/poser
- Next step will be the installation of tanks
- Tests...





# ALTO prototype construction at Linnaeus University: Status



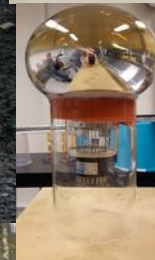
basement

Concrete table construction  
( is completed now )



Wall  
structure

Upper tanks completed, will  
be moved from factory to  
Växjö in 4 weeks.



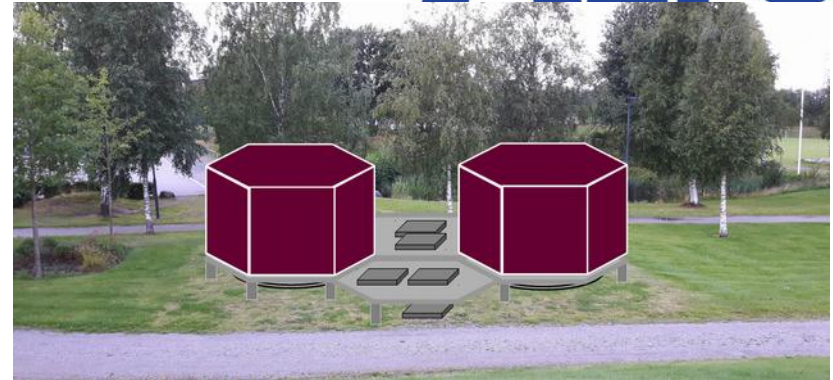
PMT housing: plexiglass tube  
(housing PMT, active base).  
Sealing with Wacker potting.  
Will be placed in the center of  
the tank floor.



## Project time-line & Next steps



- 2018 - Validation of prototype design;
  - At LnU campus, with “Antares Surface Array”



- 2019 - If design & funding requests successful:
  - Installation of one or more ALTO clusters at the site in the Southern hemisphere;
  - Flat-pack construction (“IKEA-type”) assembly by local crew or “base camp”

2018-Q1



Prototype construction

2018-Q2-Q4



Prototype validation and operation

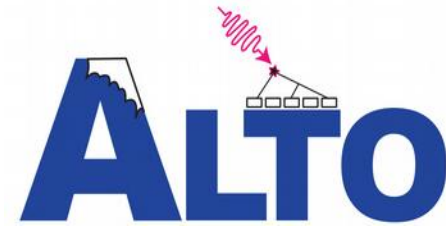
2019?



Installation of one or more clusters at the final site for further validation

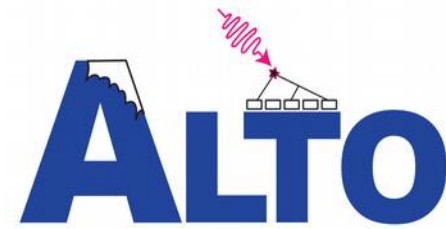
Full deployment

## ALTO site in South America



- Presence of water nearby is a key factor, to lower the costs
- In order to simplify and be quick, we are aiming for the installation of 2-3 full ALTO clusters behind the site of QUBIC/LLAMA in Argentina, at an altitude of 4850 m
  - Synergies within APC lab which is working on QUBIC
- We should be in the back lobe of QUBIC in order not to disturb the QUBIC experiment data taking
- There might also be the possibility to share infrastructure, power, network, roads
- The 2-3 cluster installation will allow us
  - To further test the construction feasibility at high altitude
  - To acquire further experience on singles and coincidence rates
  - To build partnerships with local industries

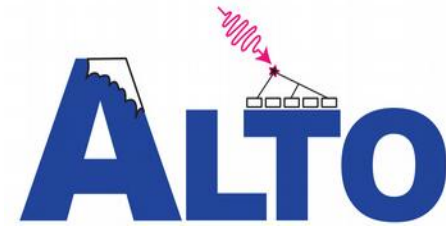
## Conclusions



- ALTO is a new project, financially supported primarily by Linnaeus University and Swedish private Foundations for now;
- The project's aim:
  - to build a wide FoV VHE gamma-ray observatory with enhanced sensitivity with respect to current WCDA technology;
- Simple design:
  - limits costs of construction in full production phase; Prototype costs higher;
- Collaboration between Academia and Industry:
  - cost-effective solutions;
  - knowledge transfer benefiting both parties;
- Possible location of the observatory:
  - Argentina, near QUBIC/LLAMA;
- Aimed investment cost for full deployment
  - ~ 20M€ excluding salaries;
- Expansion of collaboration:
  - to cover costs, expertise in readout electronics: WaveCatcher, expertise in DAQ, design optimisation
- Status of the project with further information can be found at the website:
  - <http://alto-gamma-ray-observatory.org/>
- For enquiries about the project, please contact [yvonne.becherini@lnu.se](mailto:yvonne.becherini@lnu.se)



## Feedback on WaveCatcher



- We are **very happy** with the WaveCatcher performance
- **Responsiveness** of Dominique and Jihane very good
- We would need:
  - For 16 (→ 12) channel wavecatcher, to have majority logic over all channels
  - Operation with Linux (Python would be nice)
  - ~200 WaveCatchers, if we get funding for full array!
- We would like:
  - Quieter fans (only for versions in lab, in the field no problem)
  - Possibility to connect to heat-pipes for cooling (thin atmosphere at 5km)
  - Some more complex combinatorial logic to reject some events
    - Pre-trigger, to lower dead-time or
    - Post-trigger, for lower data rate
  - Separate “Read-out” and “Busy” triggers and counters, with corresponding outputs to go to White Rabbit node (to ensure counters stay in sync)
- Mode where only triggered channels data(discussed here), could interest us... need to look at MCs...

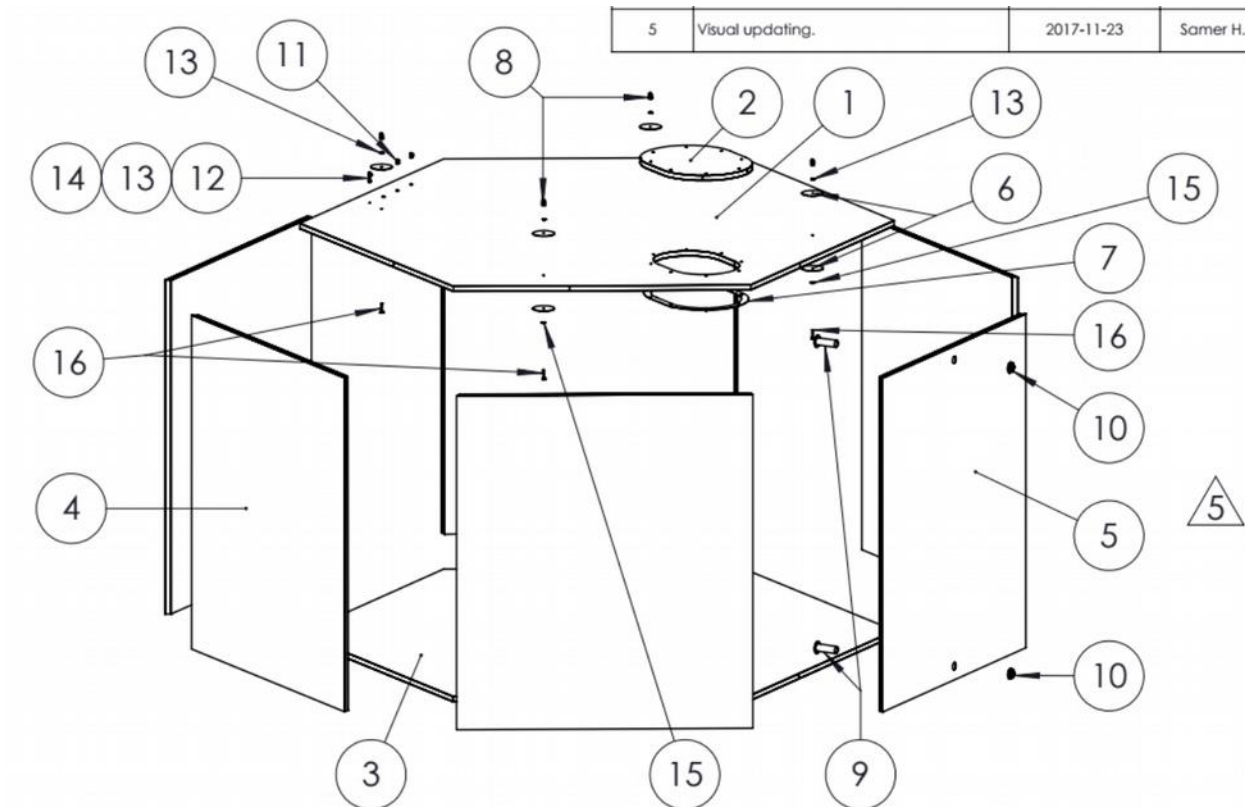




Photo @Miguel Mostafa

Backups

# Exploded view of Water Tank



# Exploded view of Scintillator Tank

