

Data acquisition, analysis and user base with Ultra-Slow Muon

Kenji M. Kojima (KEK/IMSS & J-PARC)

In order to do μ SR...
(a post at MI5CR back in 1996)

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- beam is ON,
- sample is READY,
- cryostat is cold, magnets are running,
- DAQ and spectrometer is working,
- analysis program is debugged,

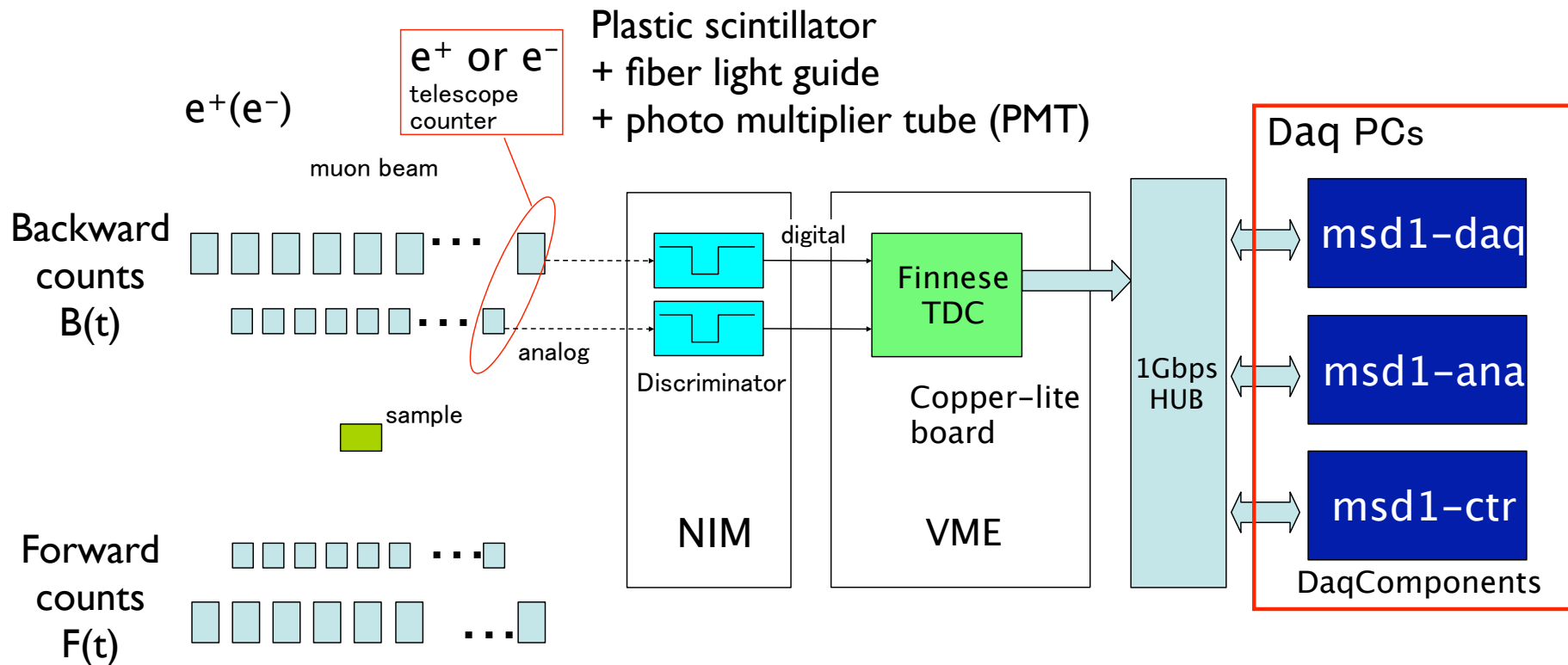
- and Experimentalists are awake.

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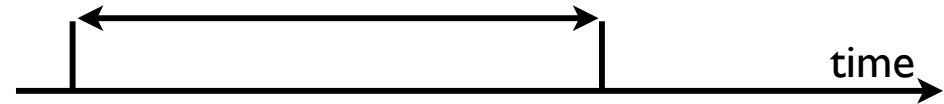
pulsed USM: μ SR spectrometer



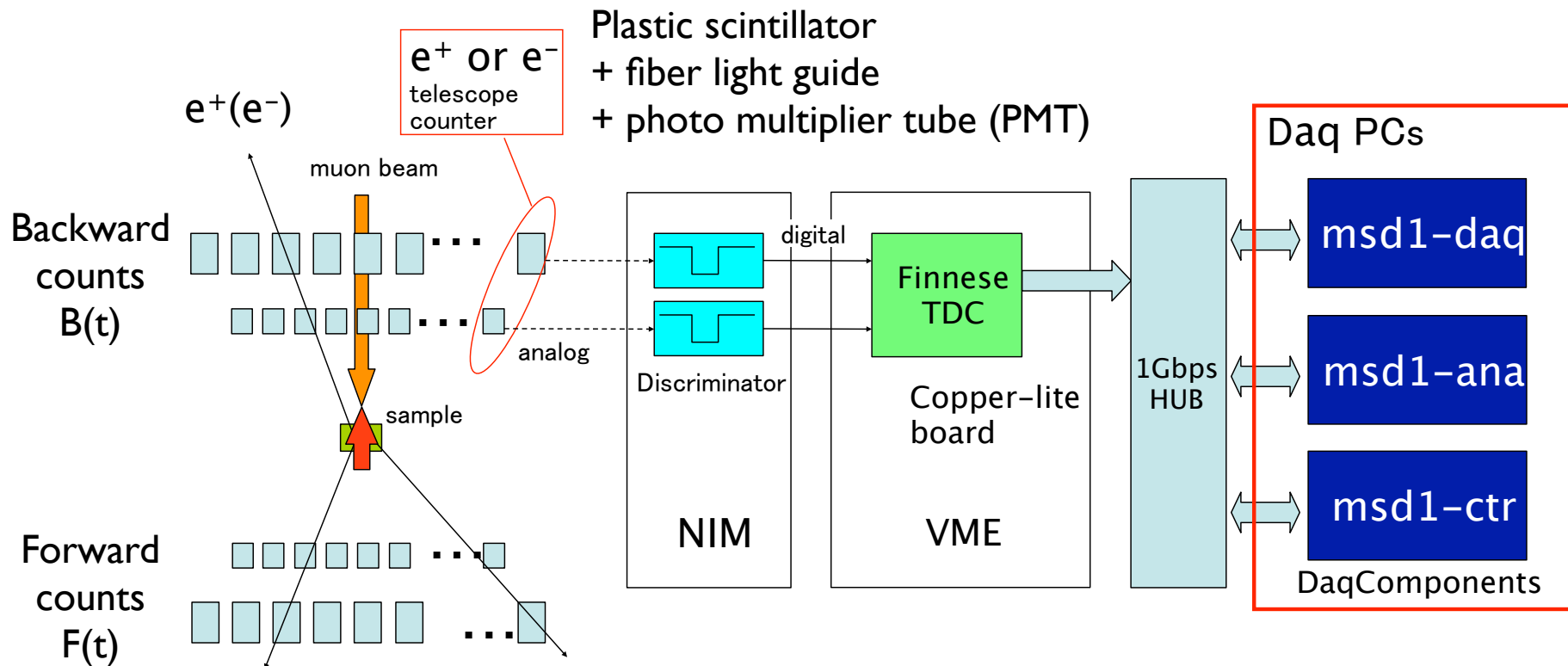
40ms

Advantage :

Disadvantage :



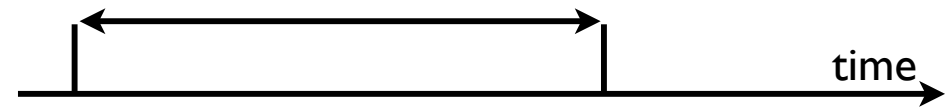
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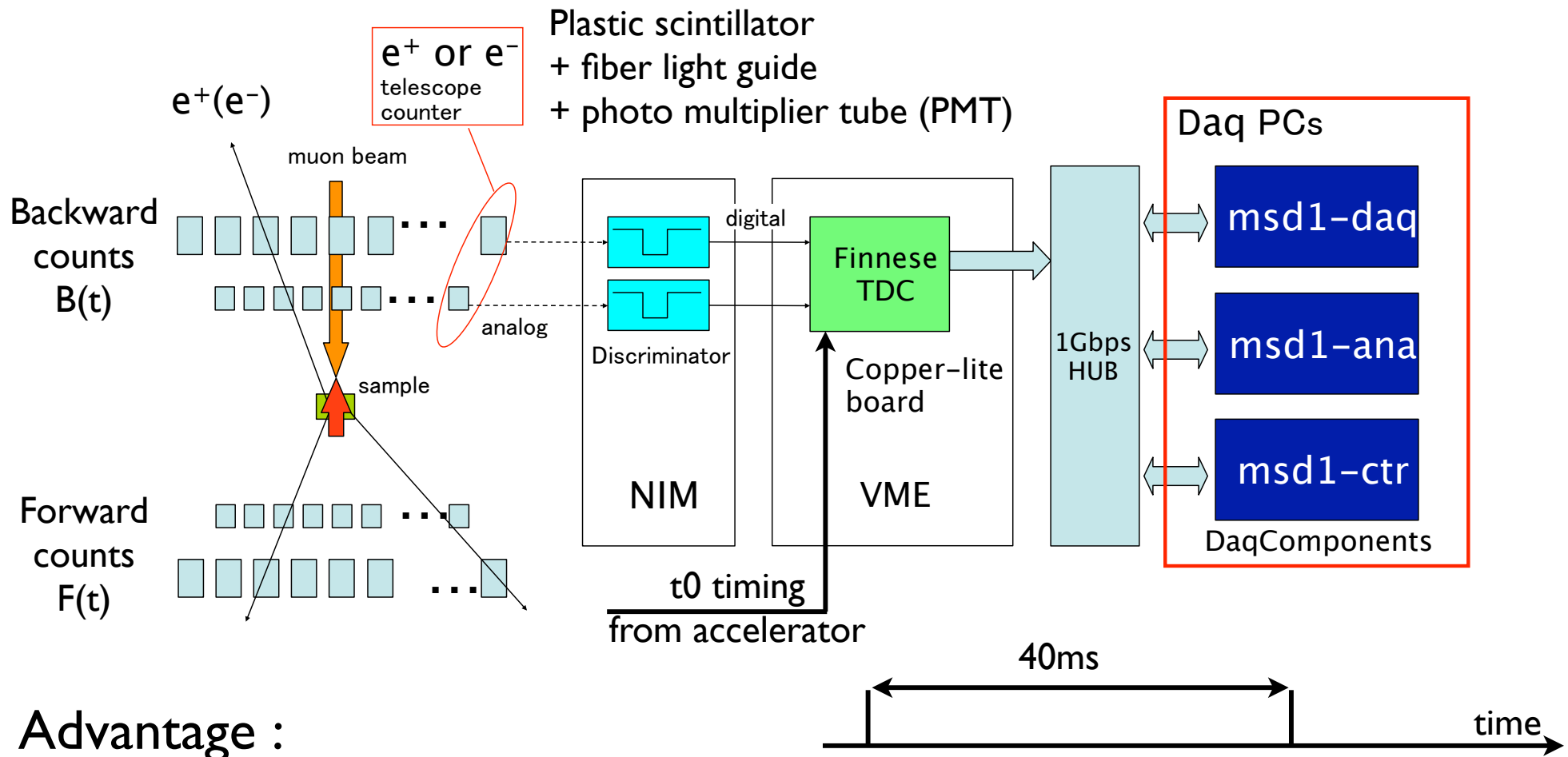
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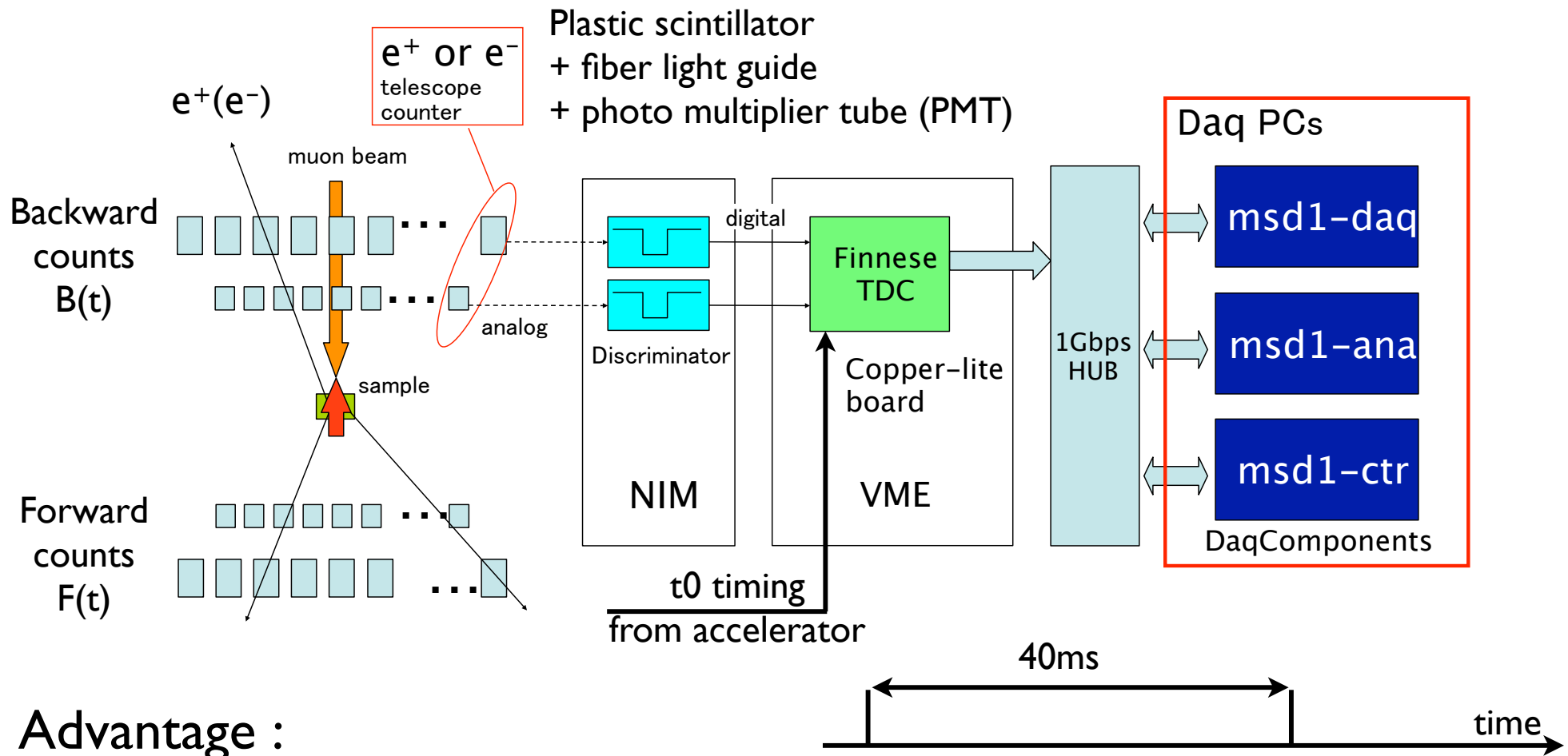


Advantage :

- no need for **TM** counter

Disadvantage :

pulsed USM: μ SR spectrometer



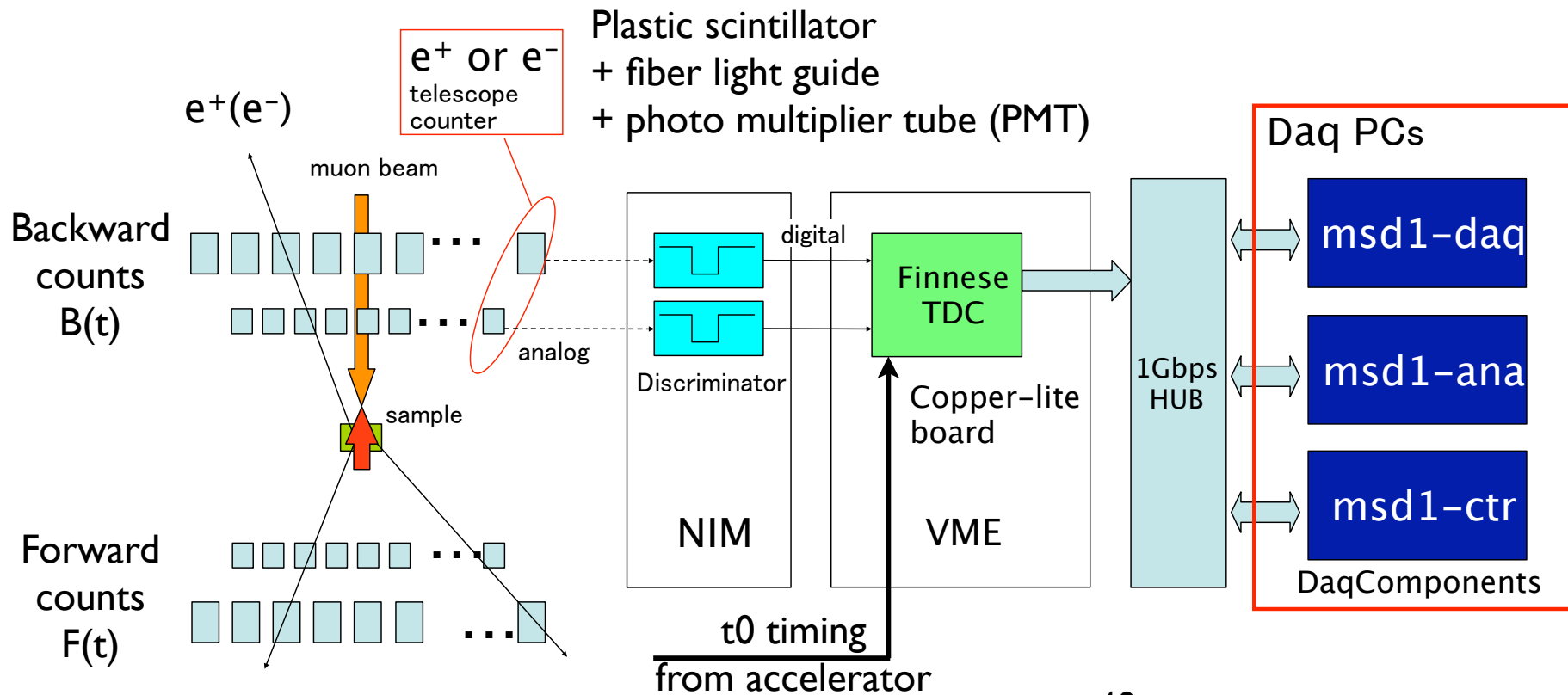
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- e^+ counters have to be **small** and tiled. Many e^+ counters.

pulsed USM: μ SR spectrometer

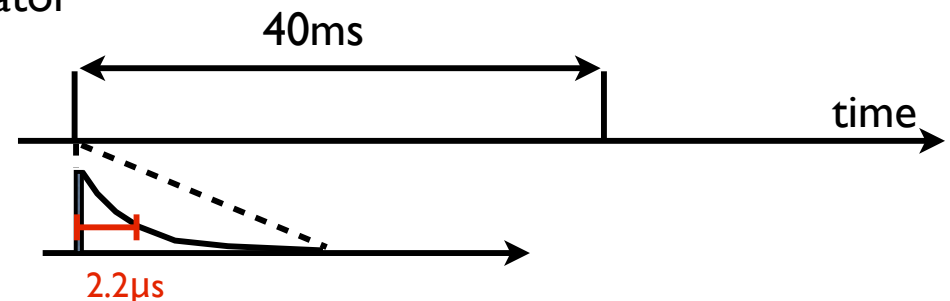


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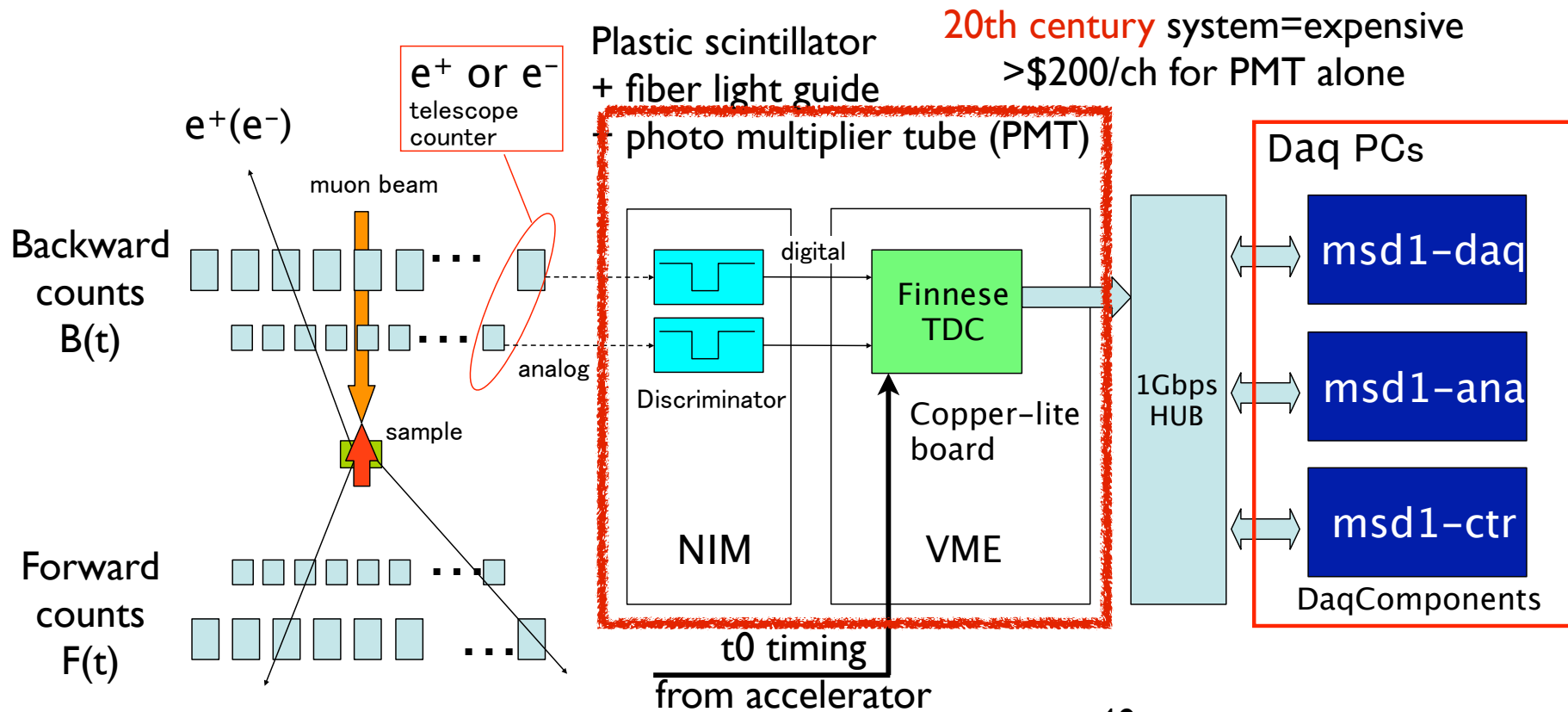
J-PARC: D-line: 180k muon/pulse/300kW

→ 100Gcps for 4π

For distortion free: < 5 e^+ /pulse/counter

→ 3000~10⁴ counters for 25% solid angle

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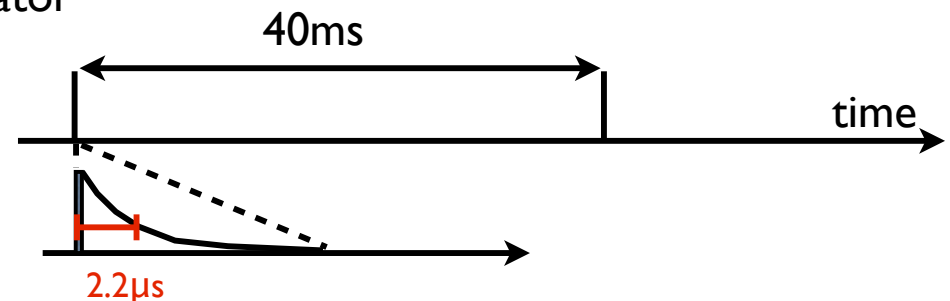


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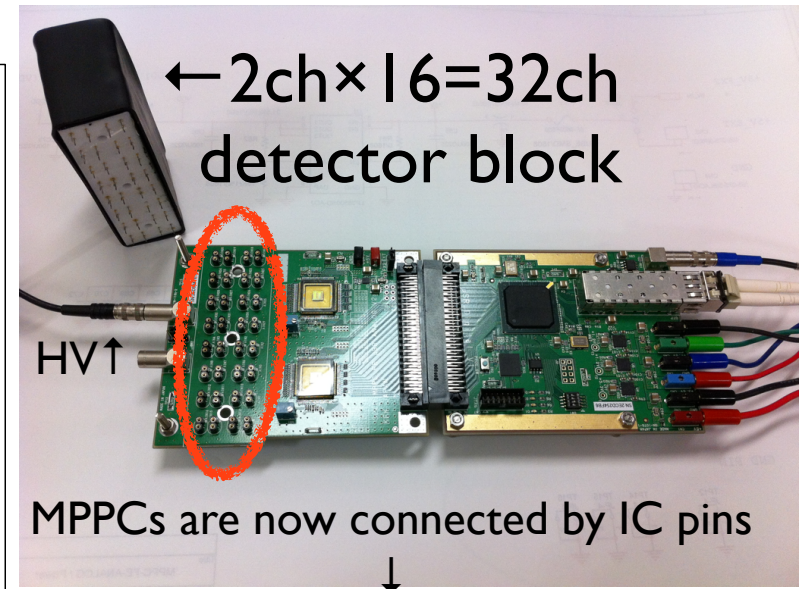
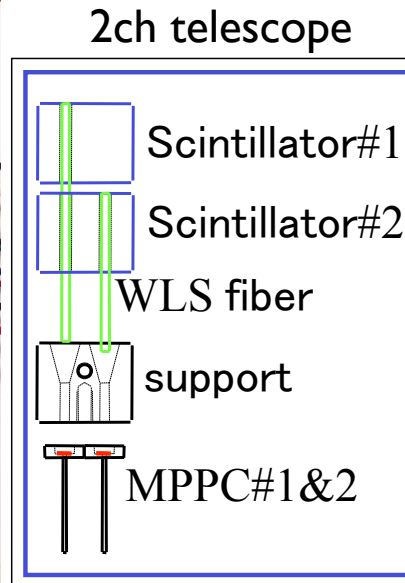
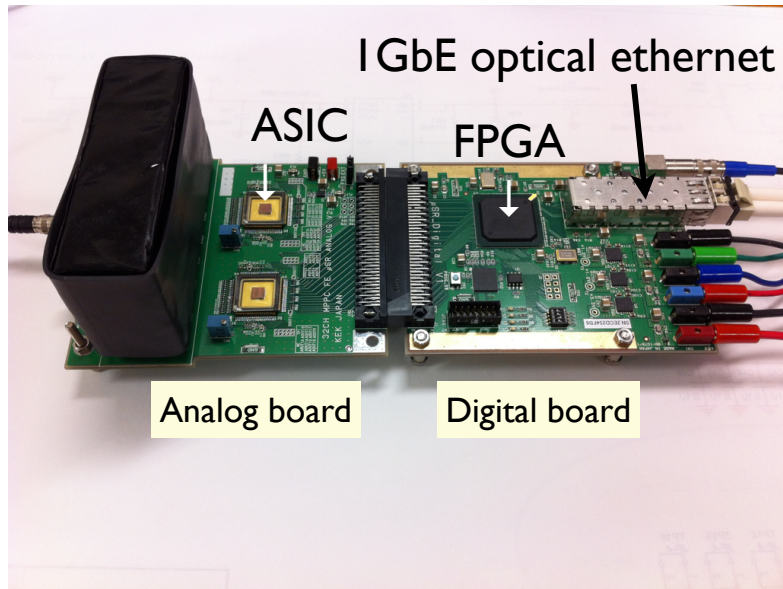
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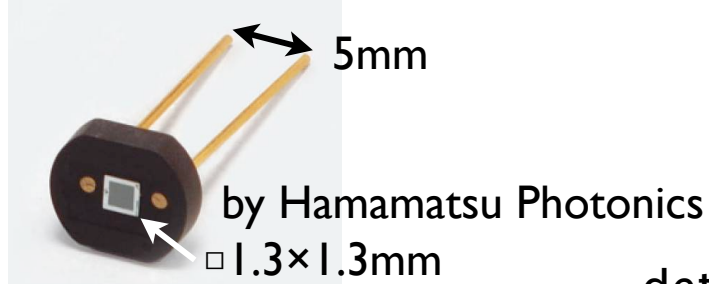
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21st century solution: APD/ASIC/FPGA/ethernet-based detector

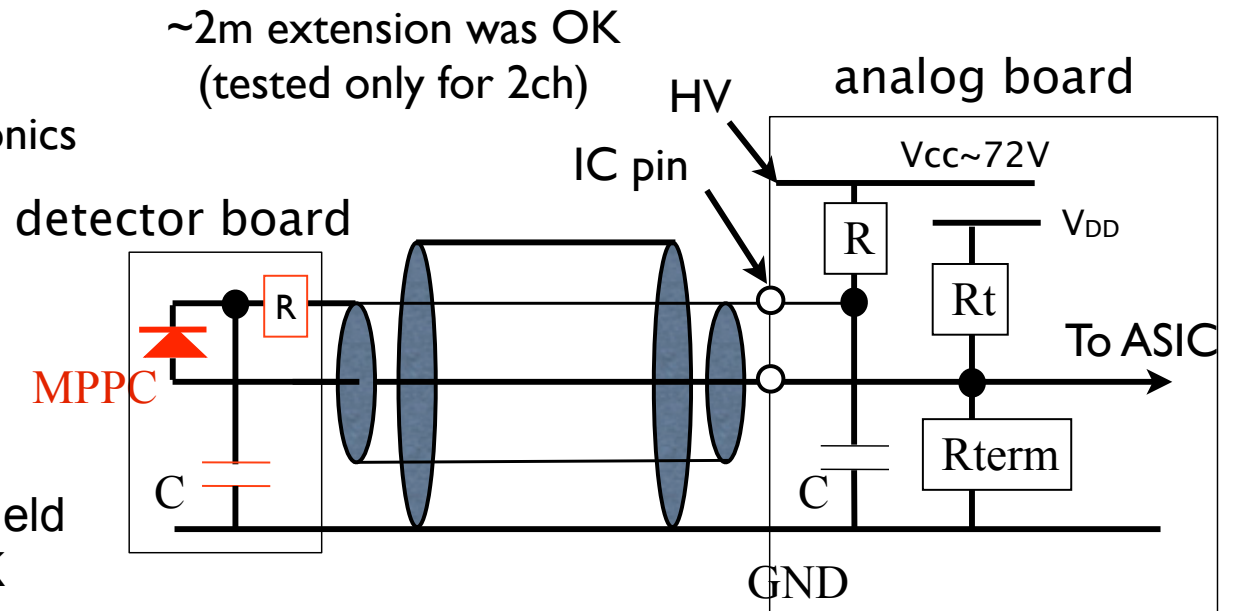


multi-coax connectors
(or MIL 34pin flat connector?)

MPPC(Multi Pixel Photon Counter)

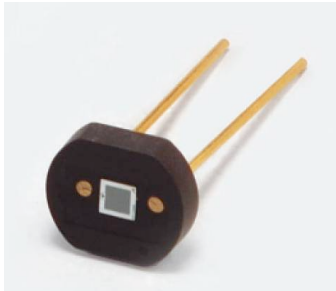


- ✓ Inexpensive (~\$30/piece)
- ✓ high gain (~ 10^6)
- ✓ low bias voltage (~70V)
- ✓ works under ~Tesla magnetic field
- x temperature sensitive: 50mV/K

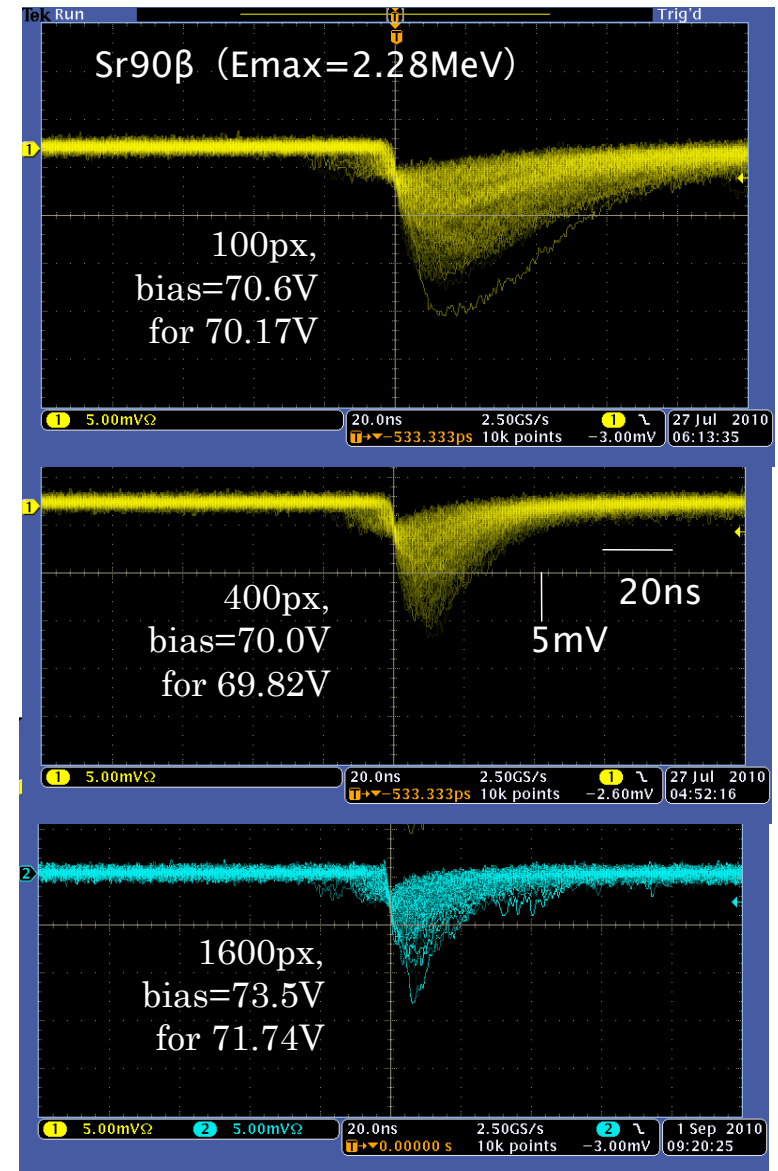
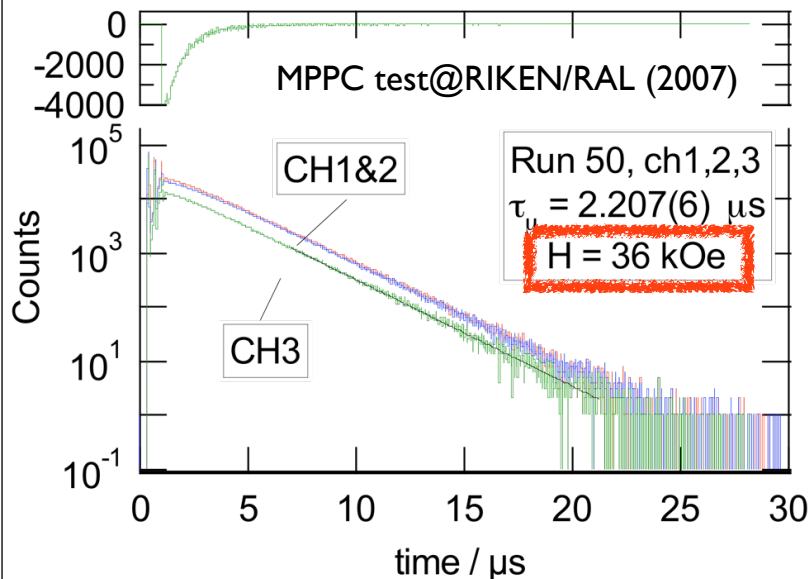
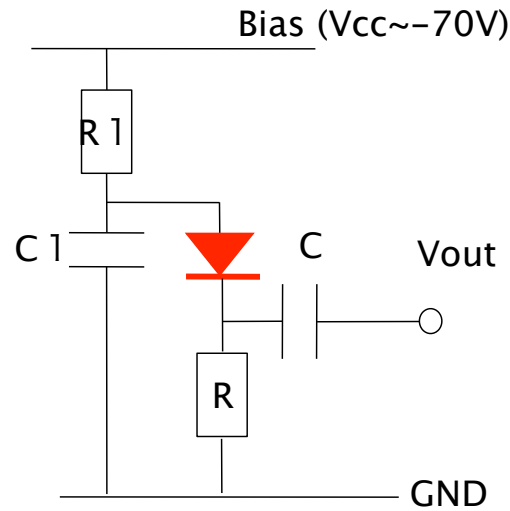


Technological elements: (I) Avalanche Photo Diode

MPPC(Multi Pixel Photon Counter)



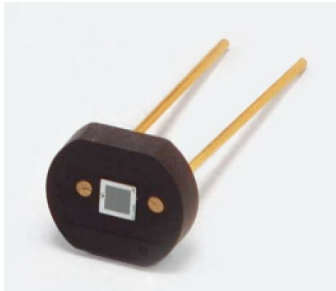
- ✓ Inexpensive ($\sim \$30/\text{piece}$)
- ✓ high gain ($\sim 10^6$)
- ✓ low bias voltage ($\sim 70\text{V}$)
- ✓ works under \sim Tesla magnetic field
- x temperature sensitive: 50mV/K



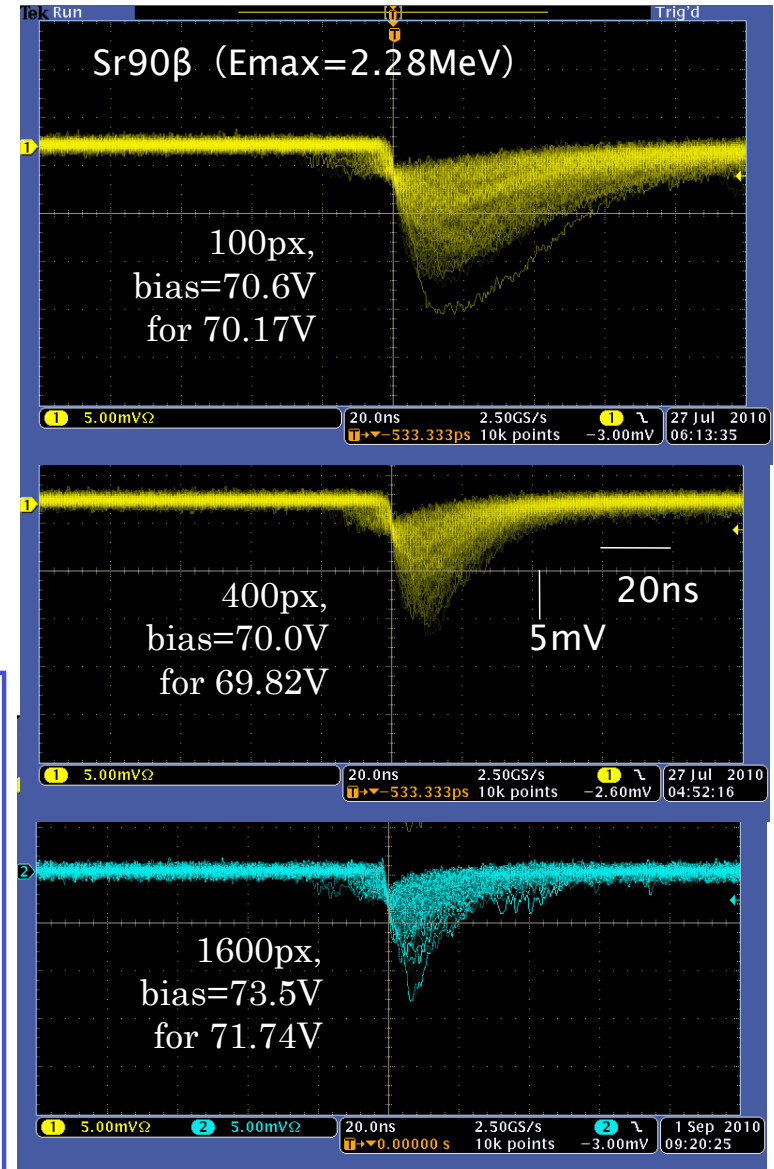
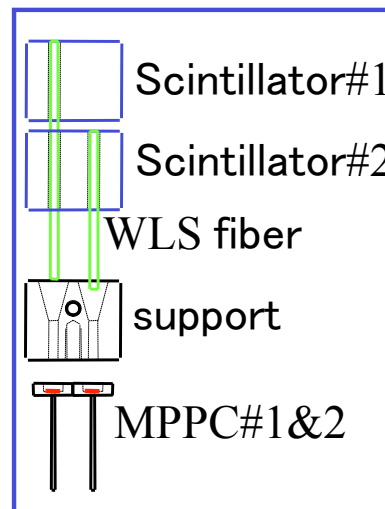
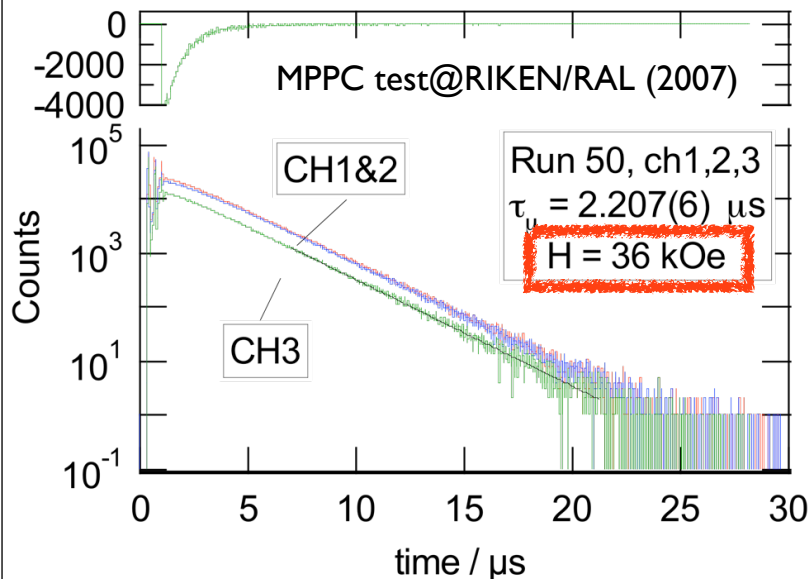
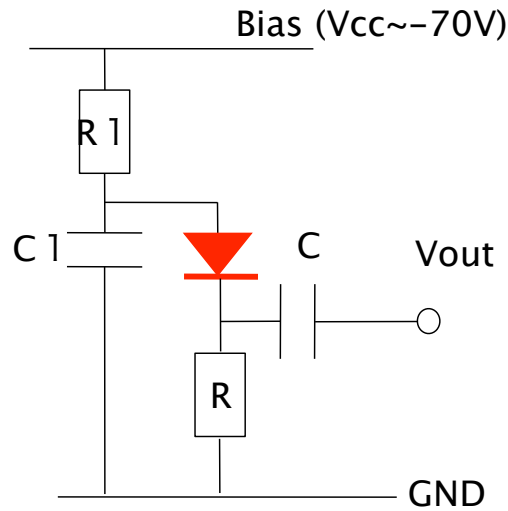
10mm \times 12mm \times 10mm Scintillator
 Φ 1mm WLS fiber

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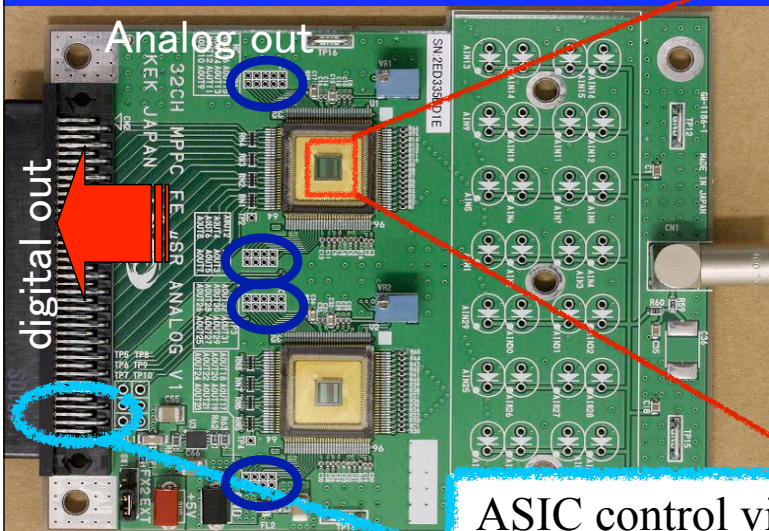
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Technological elements: (2) Front-end circuit & ASIC

ASIC (Application Specific IC)



ASIC control via serial: $16\text{bit} \times 16\text{ch} = 256\text{bit}$

4bit digital control $\times 3$

DAC0: Bias voltage

DAC1: Transistor adjustment

DAC2: Discriminator threshold

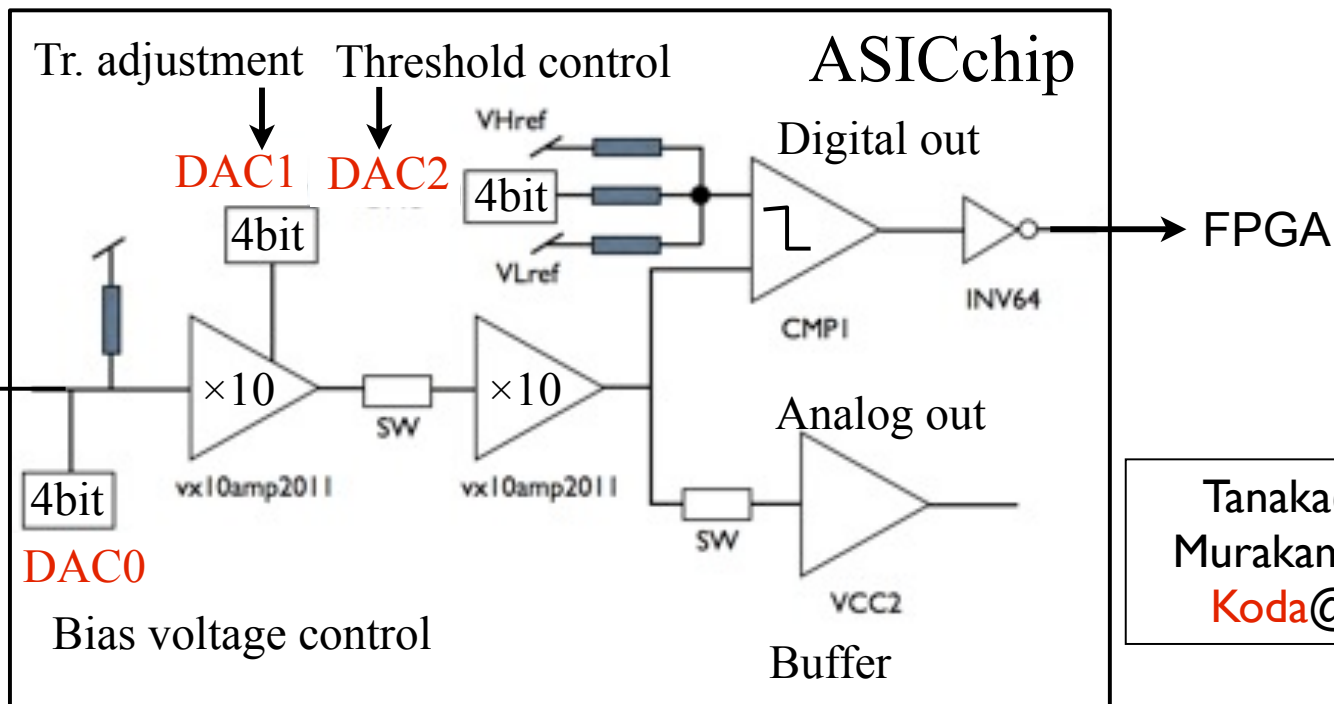
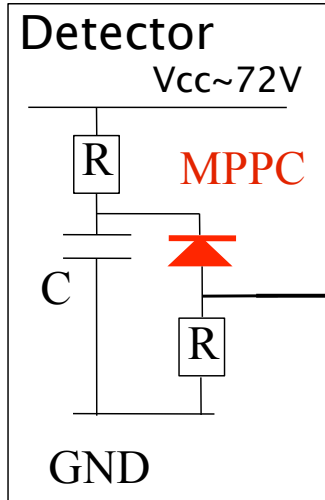
Control bits $\times 4$

DAC0 enable

Gain $\times 10/\times 100$

Digital out ON/OFF,

Analog out ON/OFF



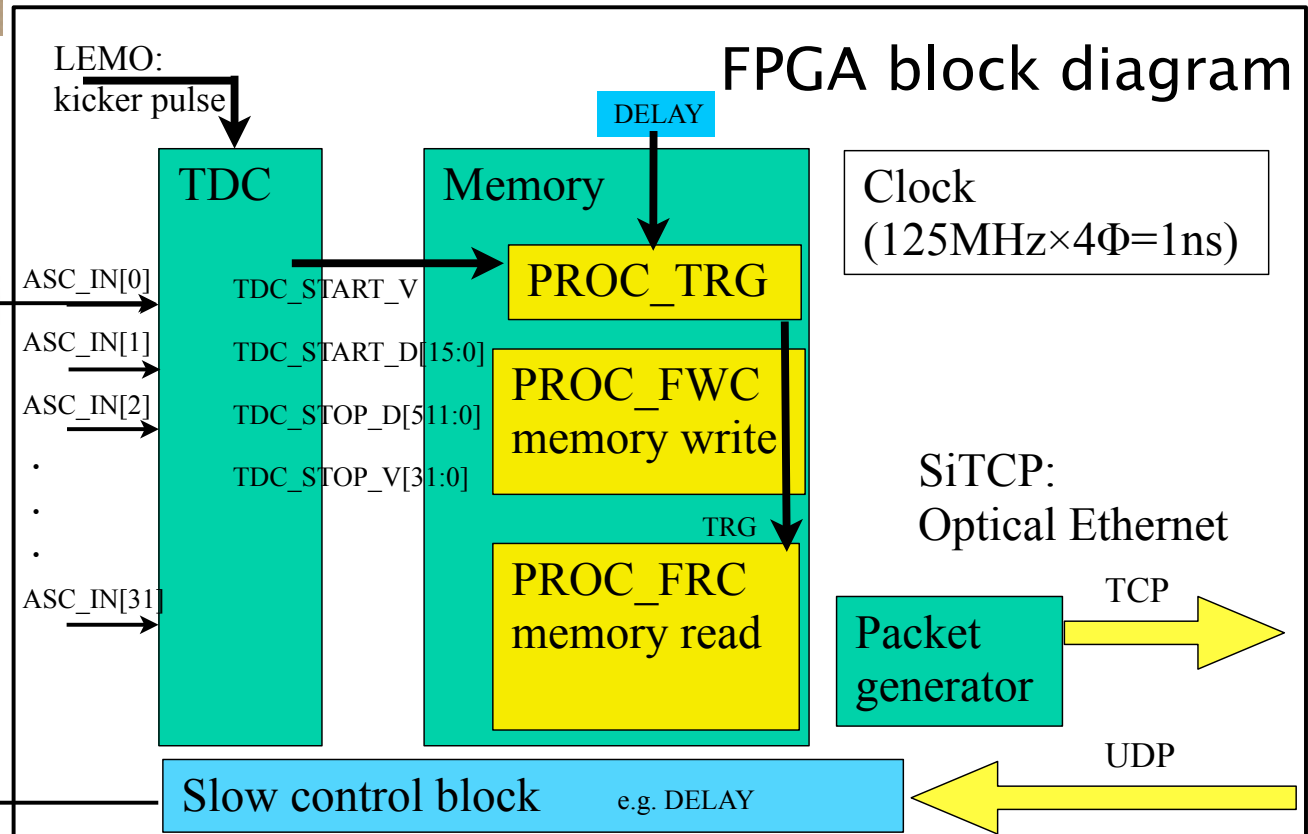
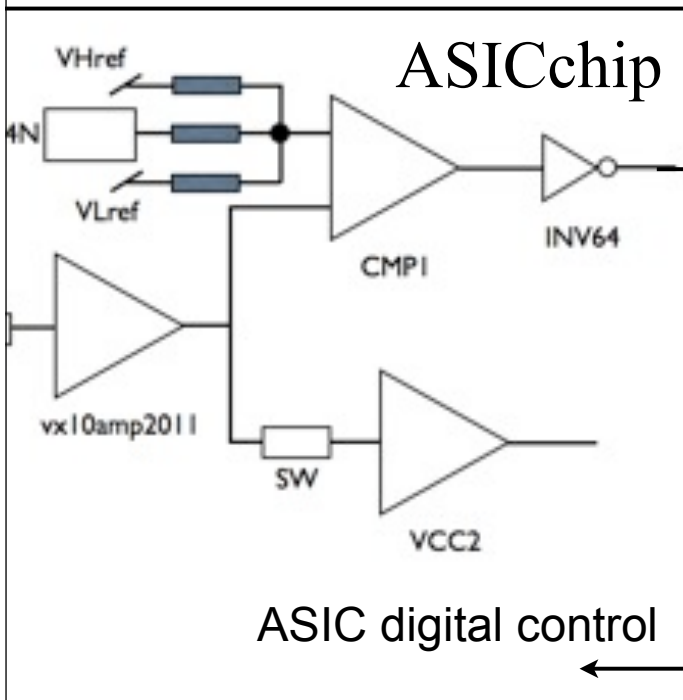
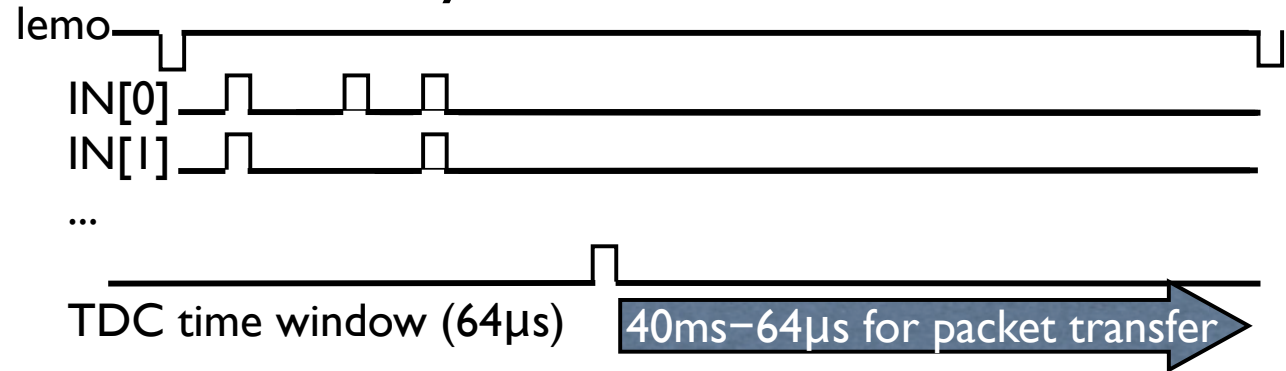
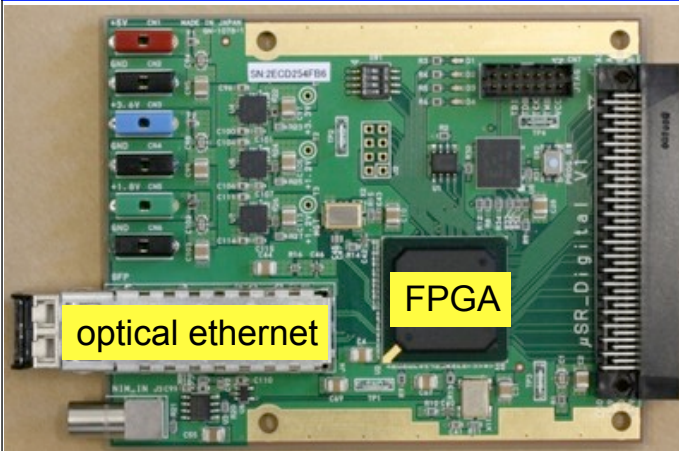
Tanaka@IPNS
Murakami@IPNS
Koda@muon

Technological elements: (3) Read-out module & FPGA

FPGA (Field Programmable Gate Array)

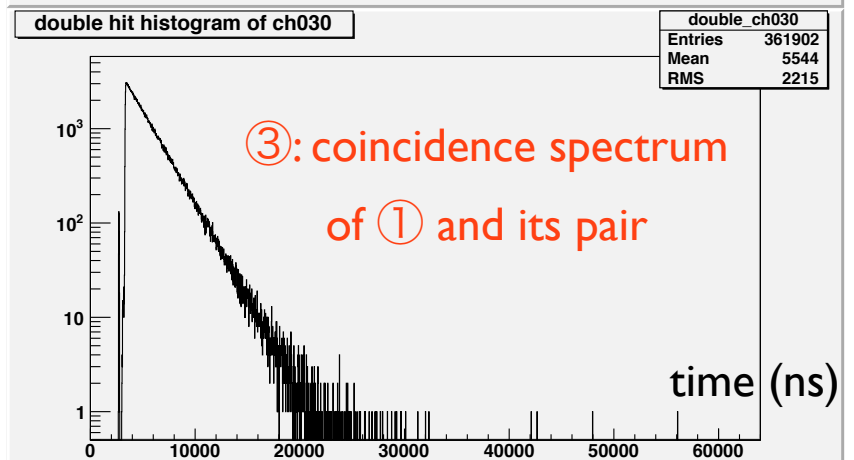
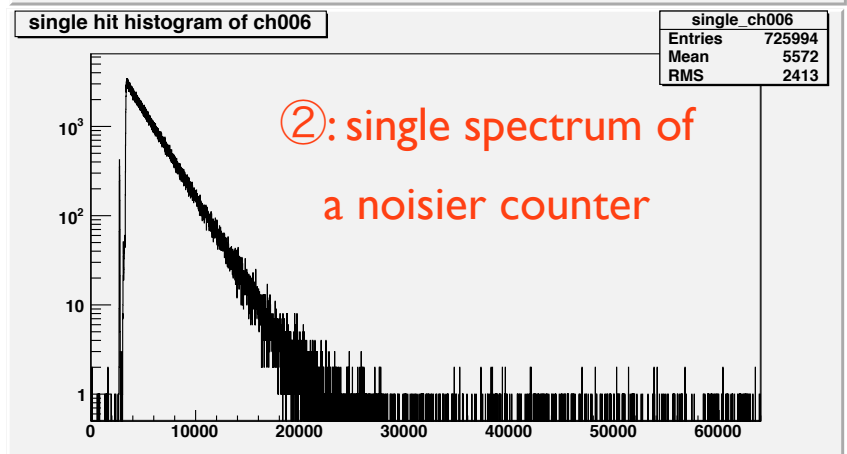
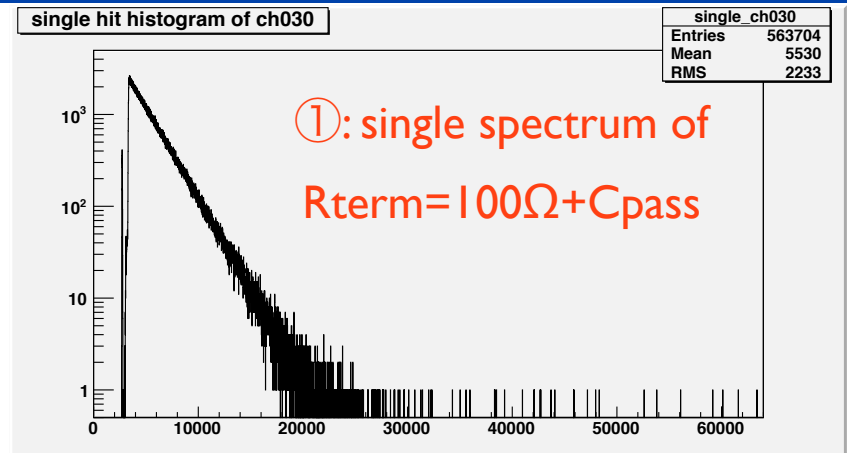
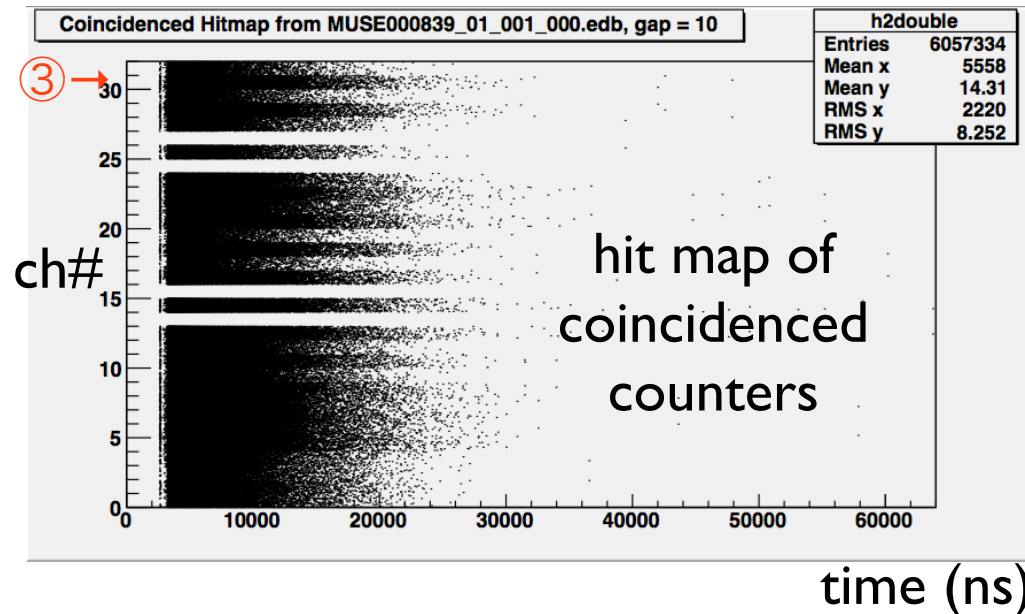
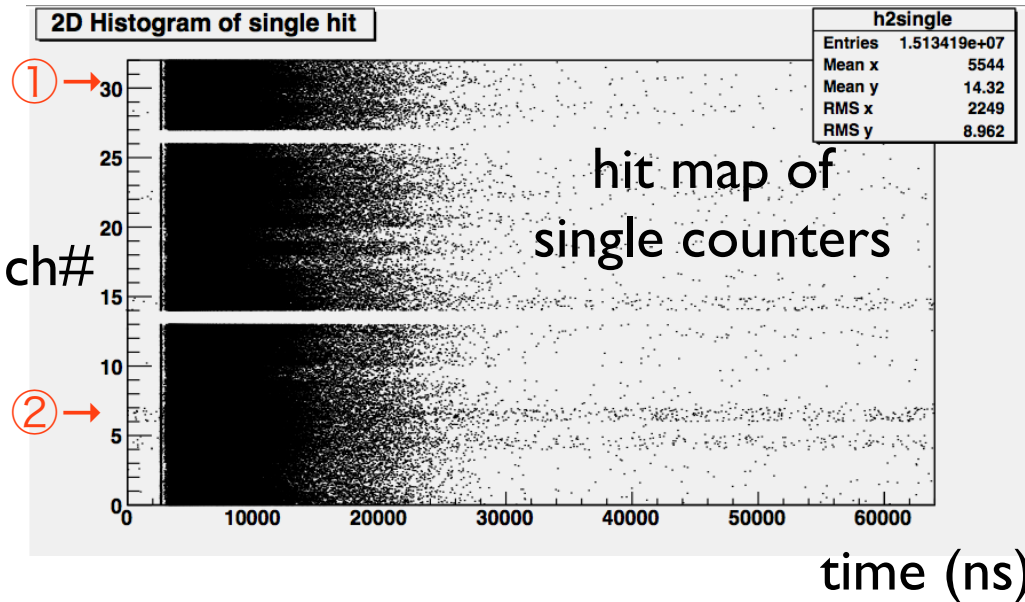
DAQ cycle

Uchida@IPNS, Kojima@muon

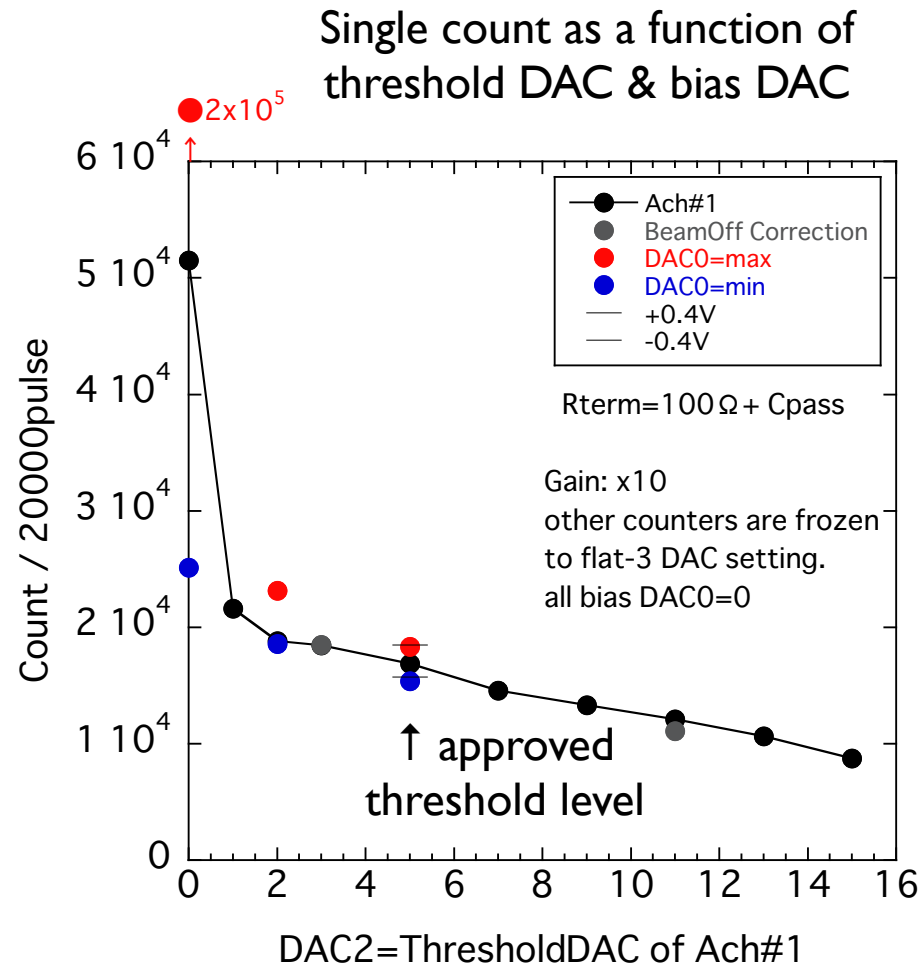


Result of 32ch full spec detector @ RAL: Feb.29~Mar.02, 2012

single count rate: $\sim 1e^+/pulse$



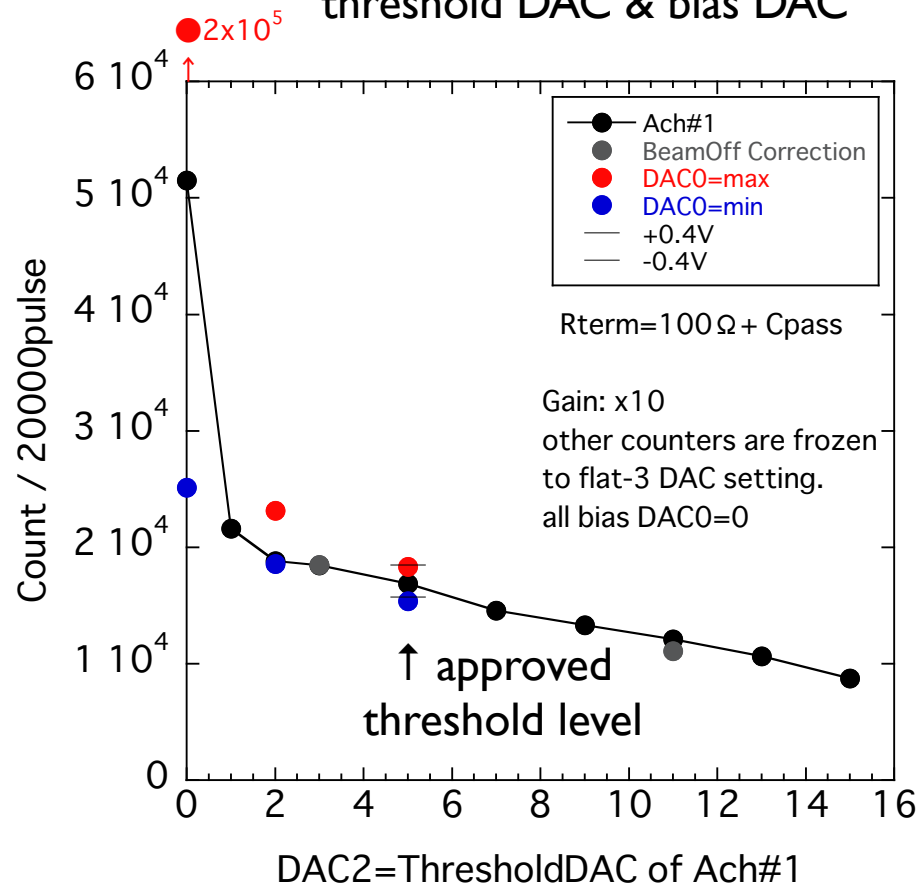
Count rate: DAC control and magnetic-field dependence (?)



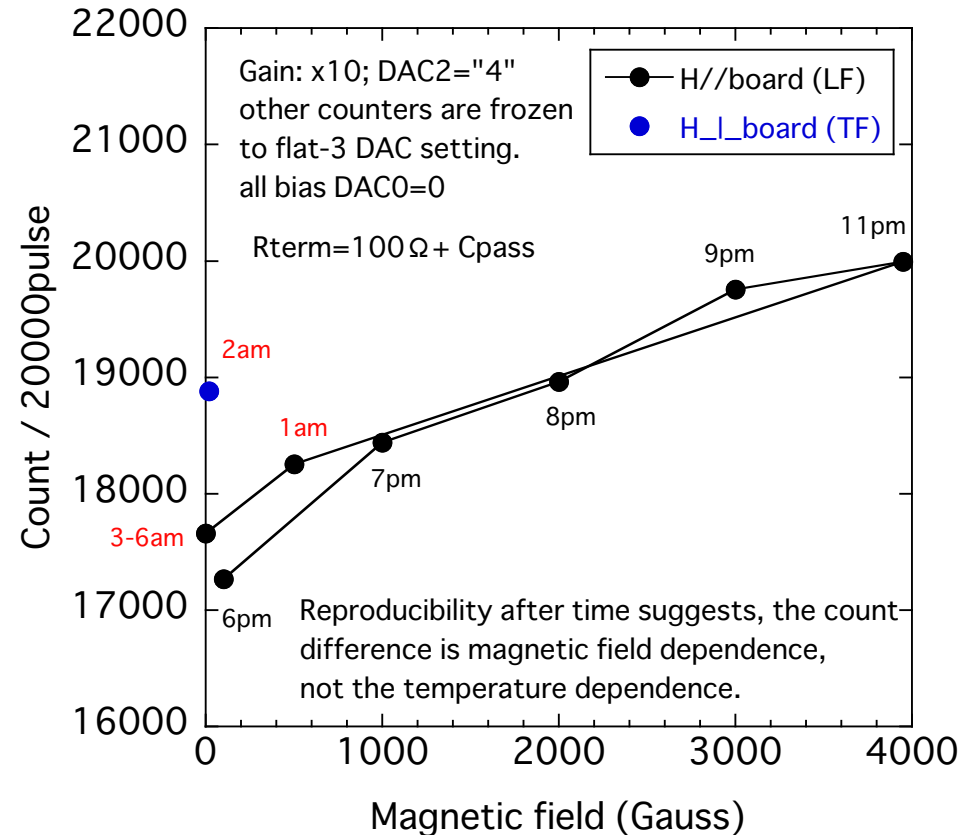
- threshold **DAC2** spans from MPPC noise floor to 1/2 e⁺ rate
- bias **DAC0** spans ~±0.4V equivalent which is ~1 digit in threshold DAC
- gain control:
corse by DAC2, fine by DAC0

Count rate: DAC control and magnetic-field dependence (?)

Single count as a function of threshold DAC & bias DAC



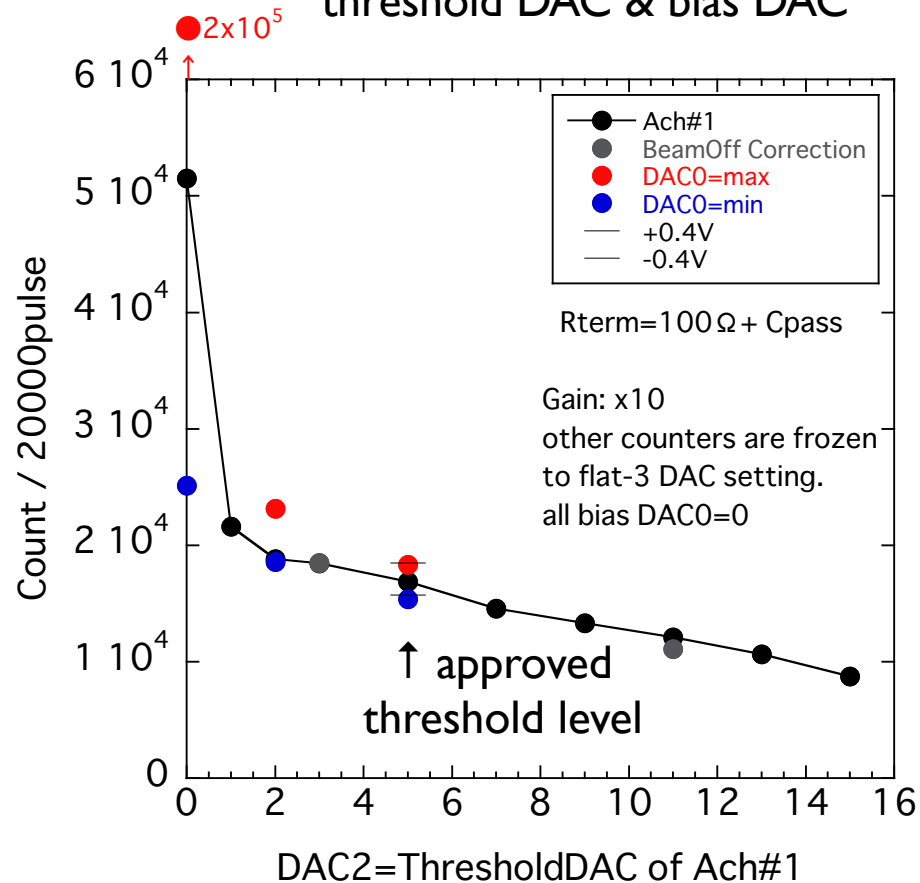
Single count rate as a function of magnetic field (LF//board,TF__board)



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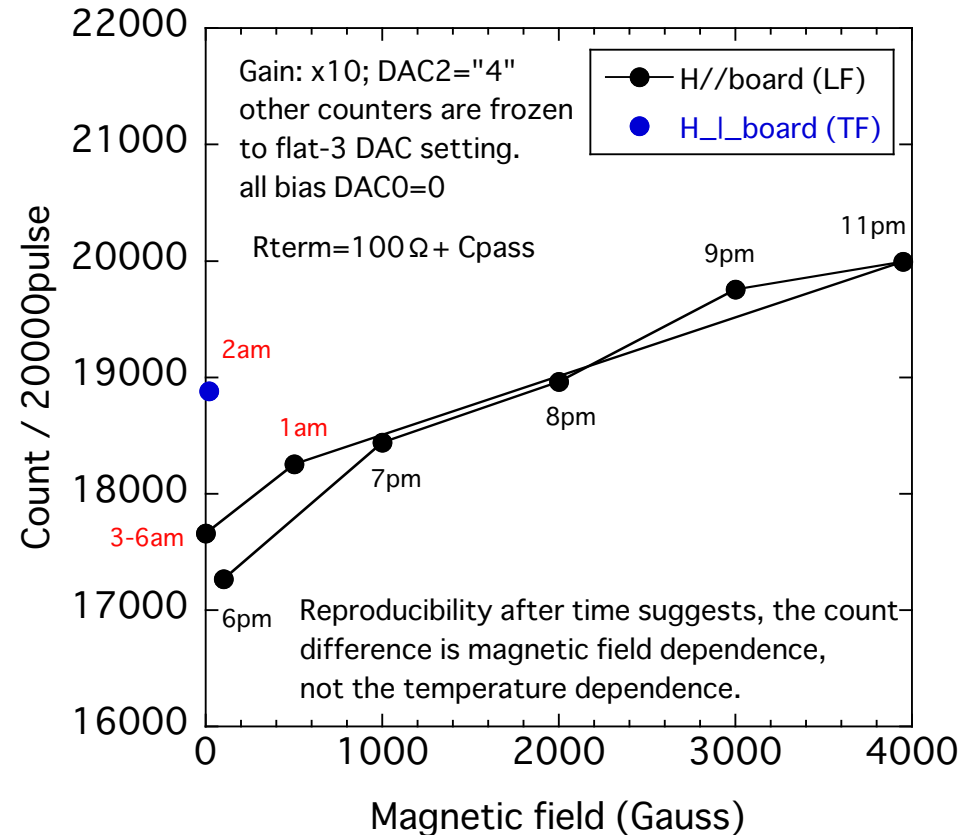
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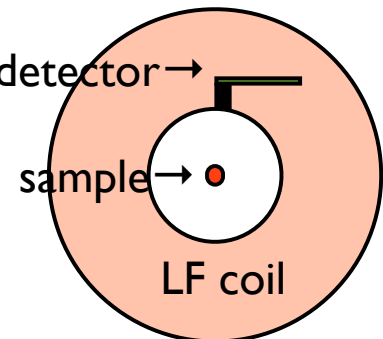
- threshold **DAC2** spans from MPPC noise floor to 1/2 e+ rate
- bias **DAC0** spans $\sim \pm 0.4V$ equivalent which is ~ 1 digit in threshold DAC
- gain control: coarse by DAC2, fine by DAC0

Single count rate as a function of magnetic field (LF//board, TF__board)



view from downstream of ARGUS

Preliminary: 10% increase in 4kG field.
Beam normalization check underway.



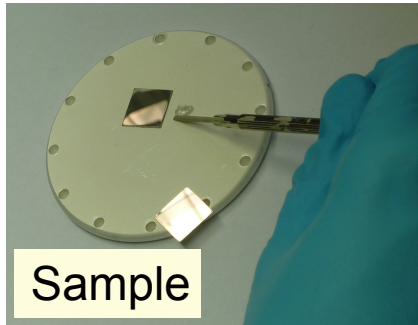
Cost Estimate

- Scale: 10^3 channels = 32ch × 32 units

	per 32ch unit	sub total
Scintillator+MPPC+support	\$100? × 32 = \$3.2k?	\$100k? (×32 units)
Analog board	\$1k or less	\$32k or less (×32 units)
Digital board	\$0.6k	\$19.2 (×32 units)
Optical ethernet switch	\$26k for 16 × 32ch (16 × 1GbE → 10GbE)	\$52k (×2 units)
PC	\$5k for 1 × 10GbE	\$10k (×2 units)
total		~\$200k

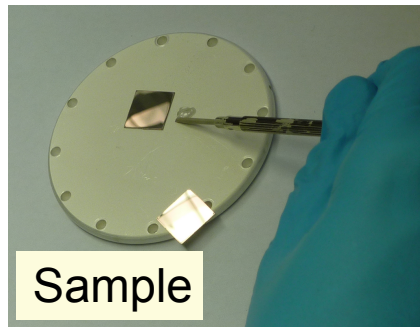
probably, 1/3~1/5 cost of PMT-NIM-VME based (20th century) detector system

Ultra-slow muon for usual users...

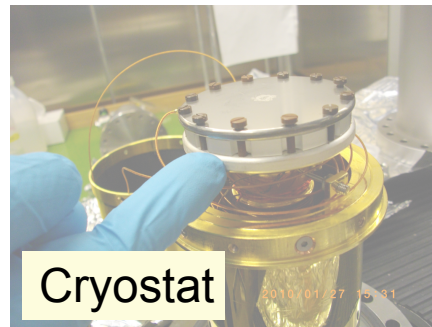


black box

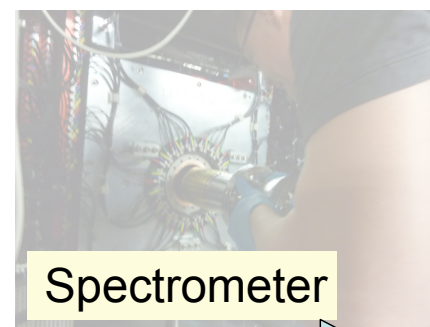
Ultra-slow muon for **usual** users...



Sample



Cryostat

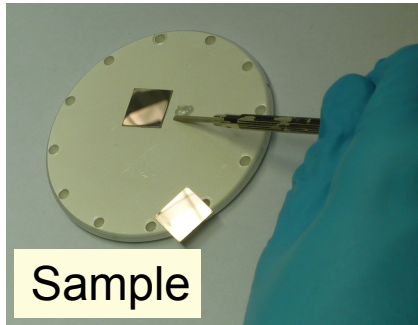


Spectrometer

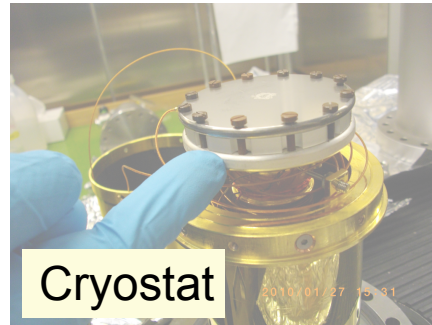
less familiar...

BL magnets
Detectors
Electronics
DAQ-PC
run-control HW
black box

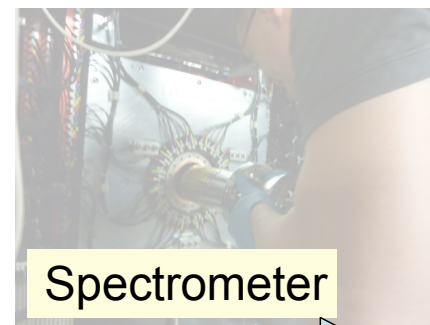
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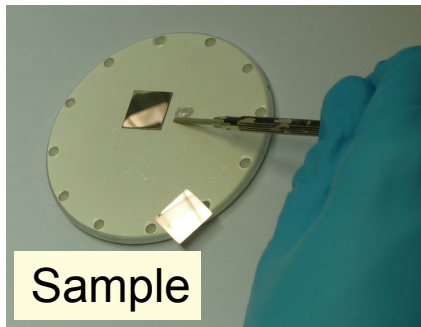
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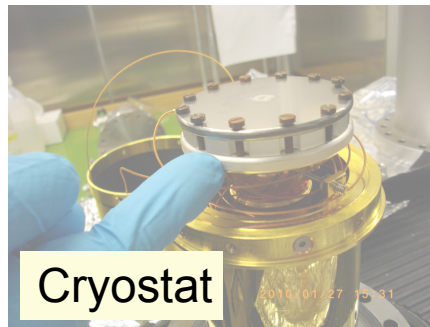
Two important I/Os
to users

- User interface of run control
- Data-file & analysis program

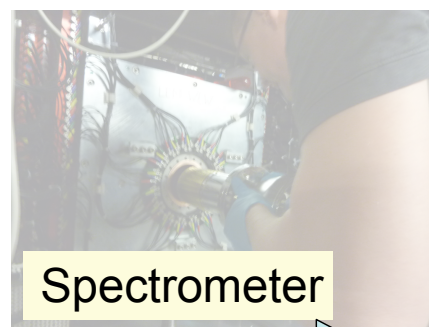
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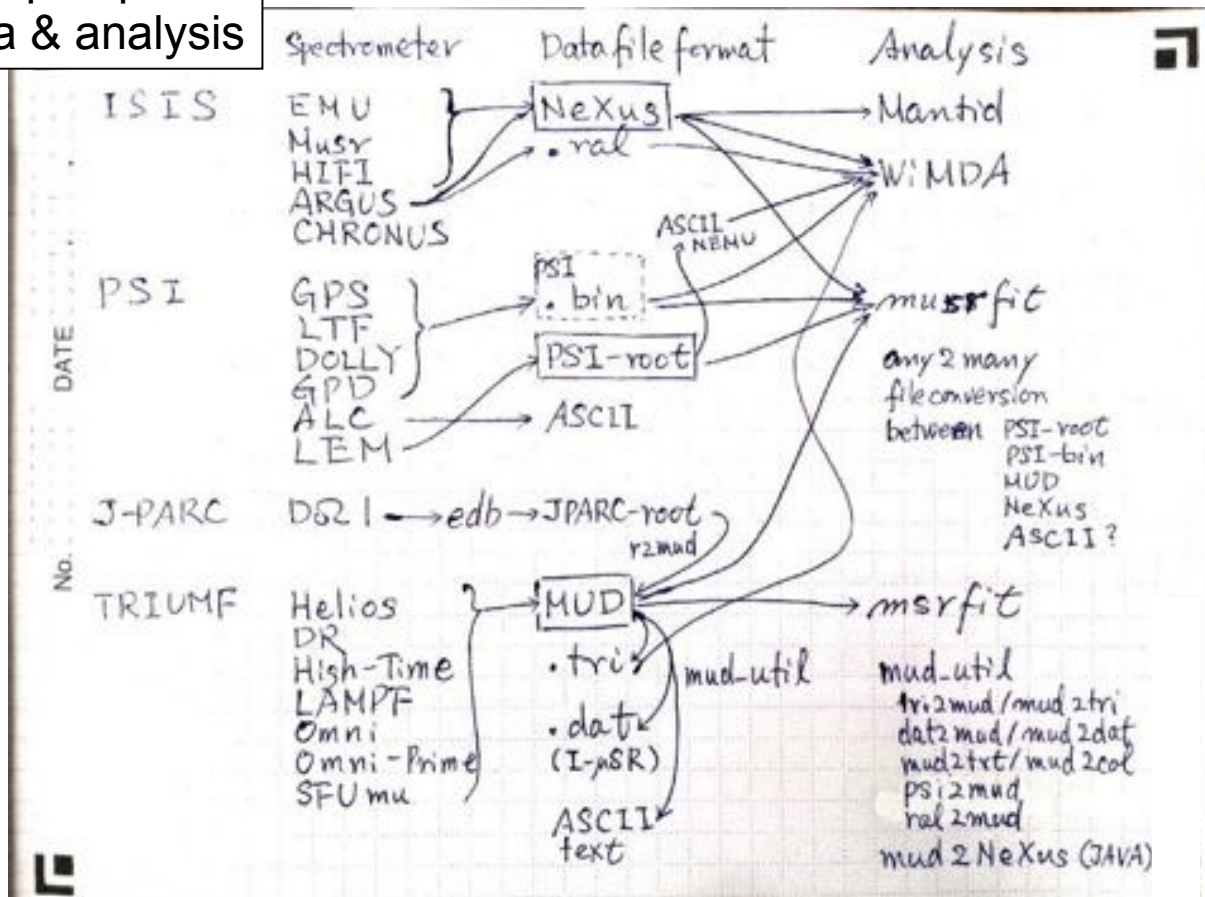
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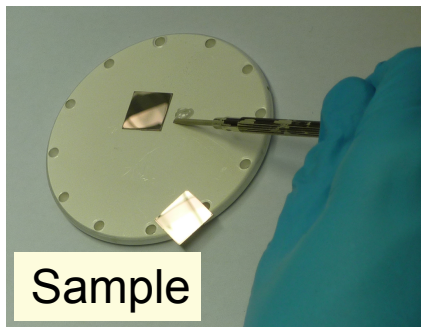
map of μ SR data & analysis



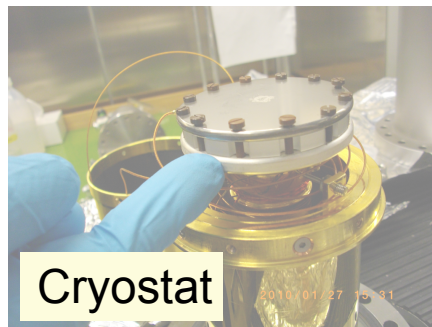
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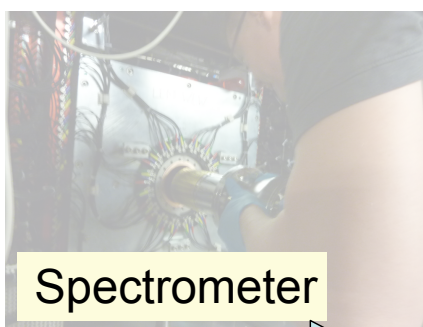
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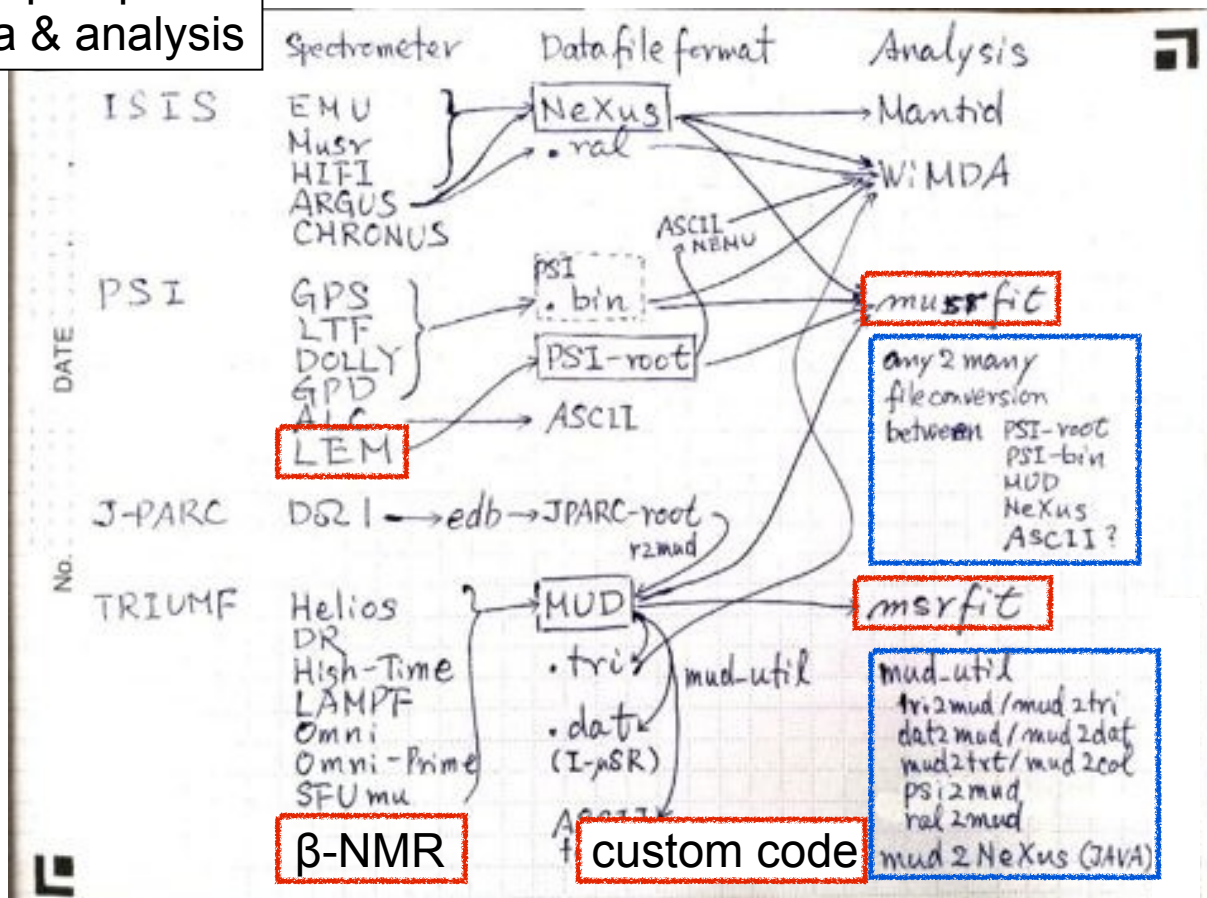
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map of μ SR data & analysis



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- User interface of run control
- Data-file & analysis program

Run control and data-file format of USM/J-PARC

	run control	data-file format	analysis code
LEM/PSI	MIDAS	LEM-root	musrfit
β -NMR/ TRIUMF	MIDAS	... →MUD	custom made C C++ code (long life of Li requires)
USMM/ J-PARC	???	edb (event data) →J-PARC-root →MUD	msrfit

Run control and data-file format of USM/J-PARC

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Boundary condition for run control:

J-PARC neutron standard= ISIS-style script

Data-file format

RIKEN/RAL users is familiar with NeXus or .ral→WiMDA

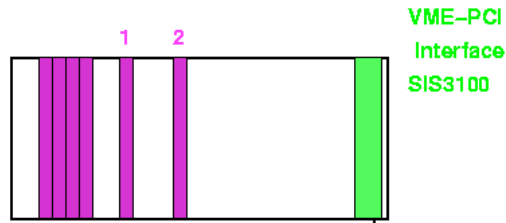
Conversion code between file format is important

MIDAS system at PSI

<http://lmu.web.psi.ch/lem/lemdaq/>

from LEM spectrometer →

LEM Data Acquisition



PSI CFD950
4x 8-Ch NIM/ECL, programmable

- 1 CAEN V1190B 64-ch TDC
100,200,800ps LSB
- 2 SIS3820 32-Ch Scaler

VME-PCI
Interface
SIS3100

event-by-event

MIDAS Frontend PC
SL 4, lem00

tcp/ip or internal

MIDAS Backend PC
SL 4, lem00

Slow Control:
pressure, temperature, motor control,
Level-meter etc.

Lantronix Terminal Server
32 x RS232

High voltage:
FP-AI/AO modules for transport system
ISEG NHQ for detectors
MSCB HVR400 for detectors

T,B,P,
NV,...hardware

User Interface

Run Control

MIDAS
mhttpd interface

at EOR: append runlog.txt

Backup to PSI archive

Electronic logbook

RAID system (level 1)
2x 80GB SATA (system)
2x 500GB SATA (data)

Data conversion

Max.Entropy

MuFit

WKM

MIDAS analyser
creates histograms
during run: saves histograms
every 5min in Cern Root format

Root histograms on
tcpip port 9090

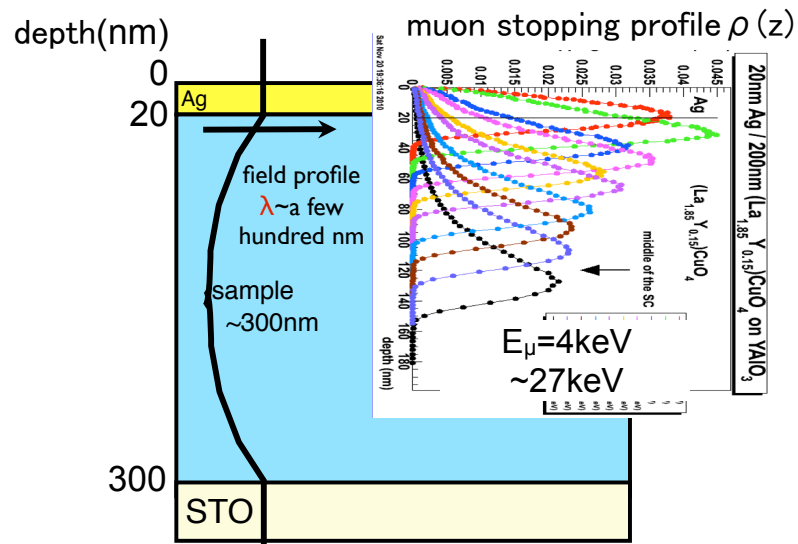
Root

plot histograms
online analysis
online fitting

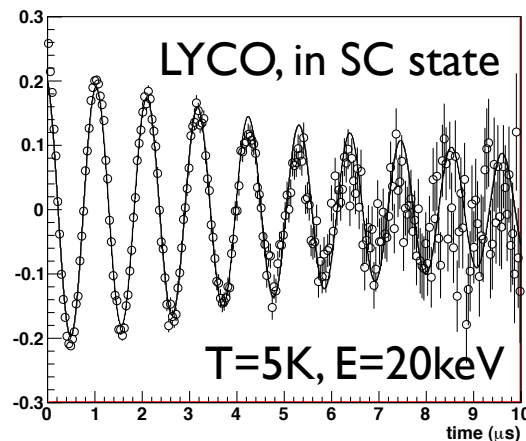
msrfit vs. musrfit

As far as I understand...

- **msrfit** (Jess Brewer@UBC/TRIUMF) exists since 80s (I grew up with).
 - command-line base
 - table fitting
 - mysterious SIGNAL line (=fit function definition) and SPECTUM line
 - Suzanne Flaschin's how to: <http://einrichtungen.ph.tum.de/E15b/documents/fit/fit.html>
- **musrfit** (Andreas Suter & Bastian M. Wojek@PSI) is actively maintained
 - musredit (customized editor+gui) exist
 - more readable FUNCTIONS line
 - Users manual: <http://lmu.web.psi.ch/facilities/software/musrfit/user/MUSR/MusrFit.html>
 - For LEM usage, **depth-profile convolution** is incorporated.



Meissner geometry

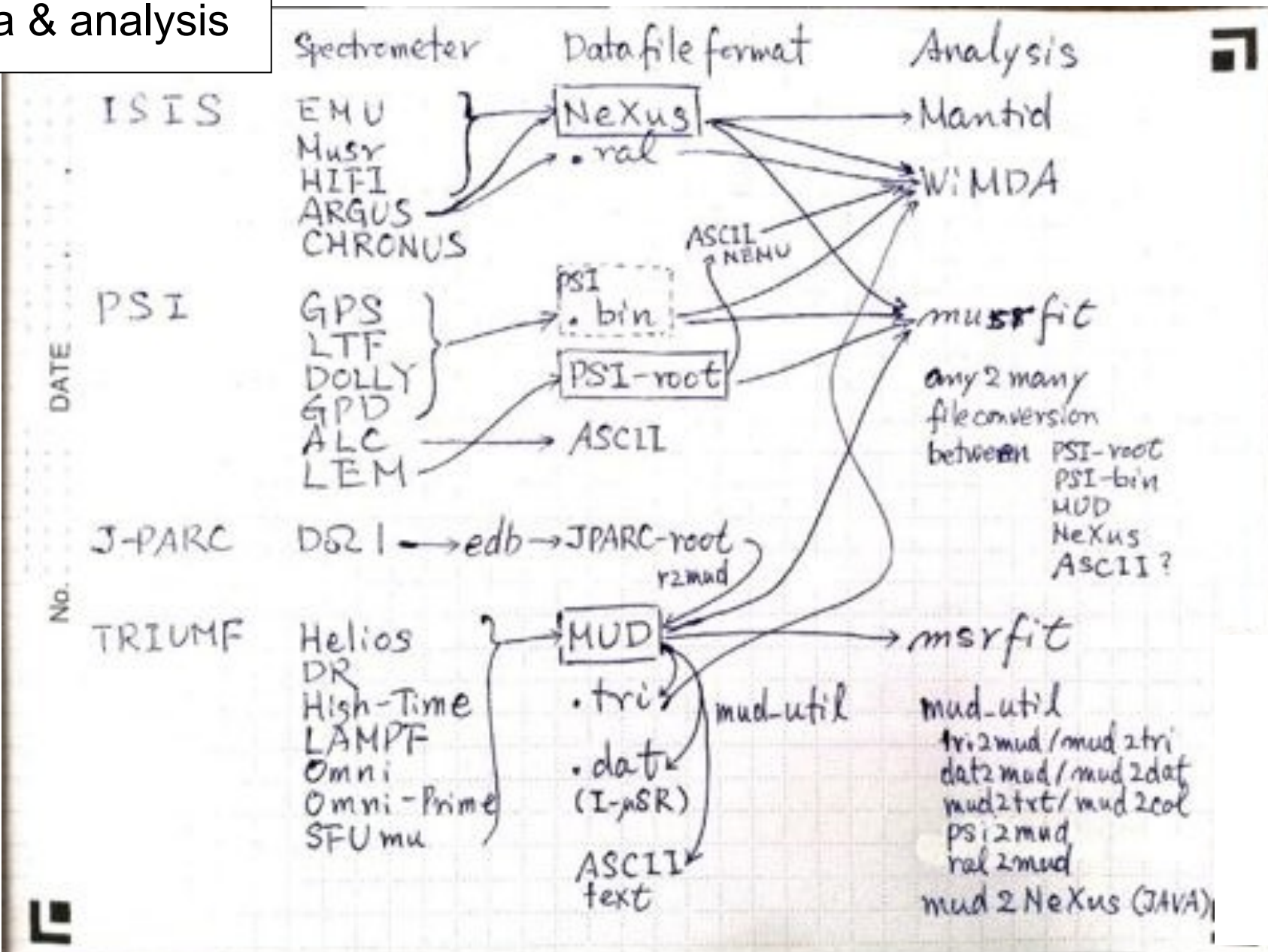


in musrfit
depth profile convolution
$$P_\mu(t) = \int \rho(z) P_\mu(t, z; \lambda) dz$$

↓
penetration depth λ

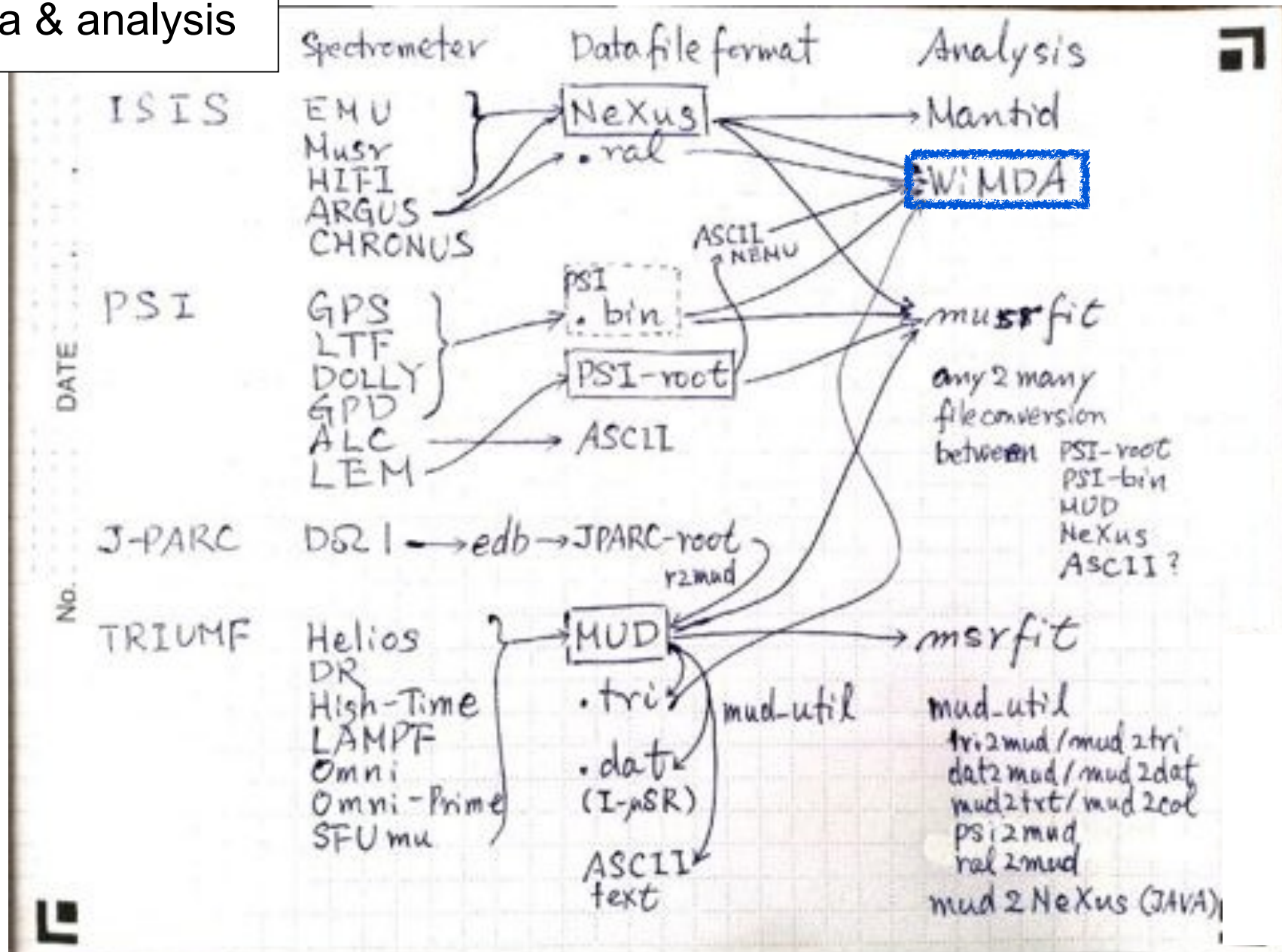
Path from J-PARC-root to **musrfit**: just add **keys** as in PSI-root

map of μ SR
data & analysis



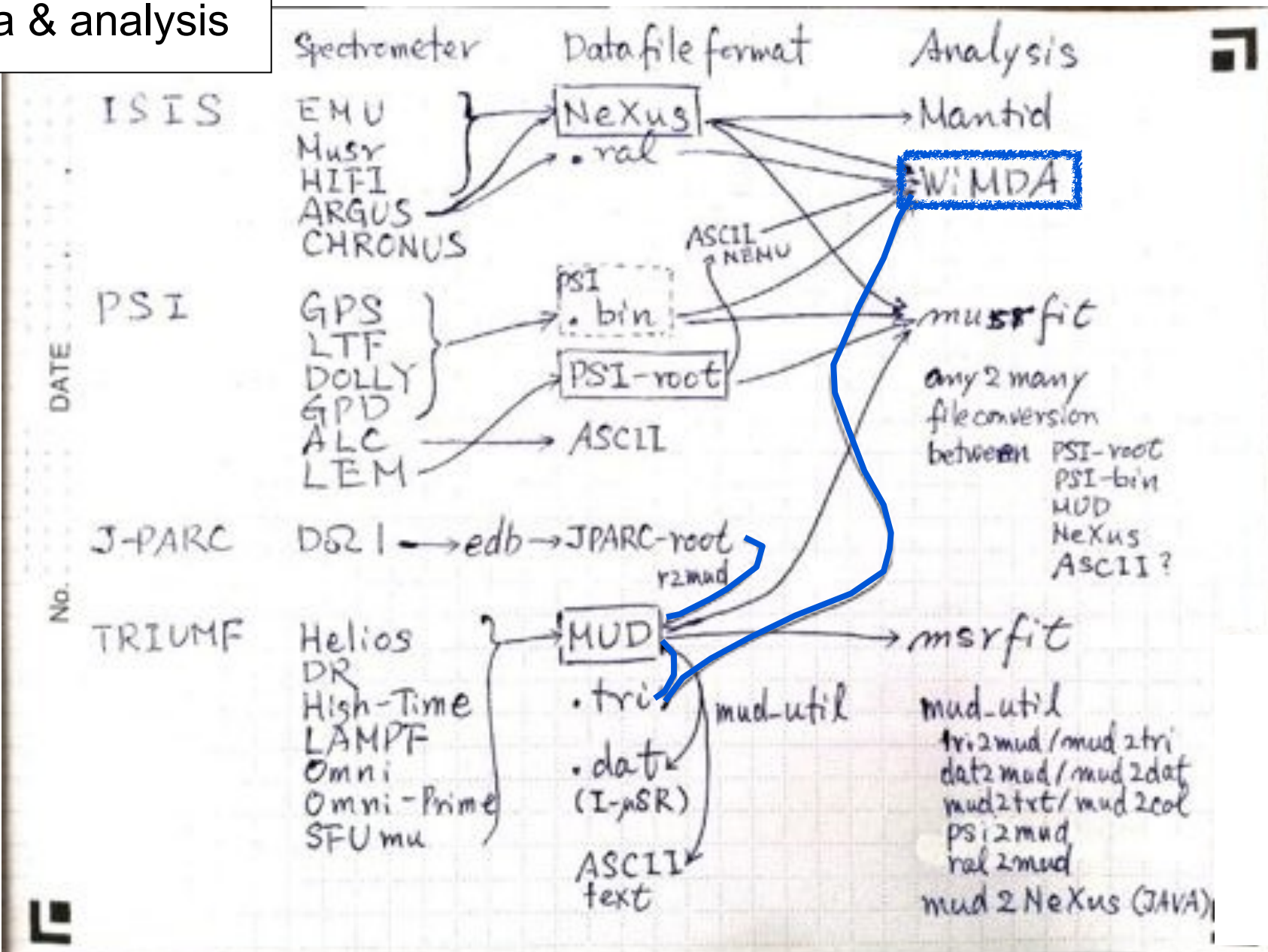
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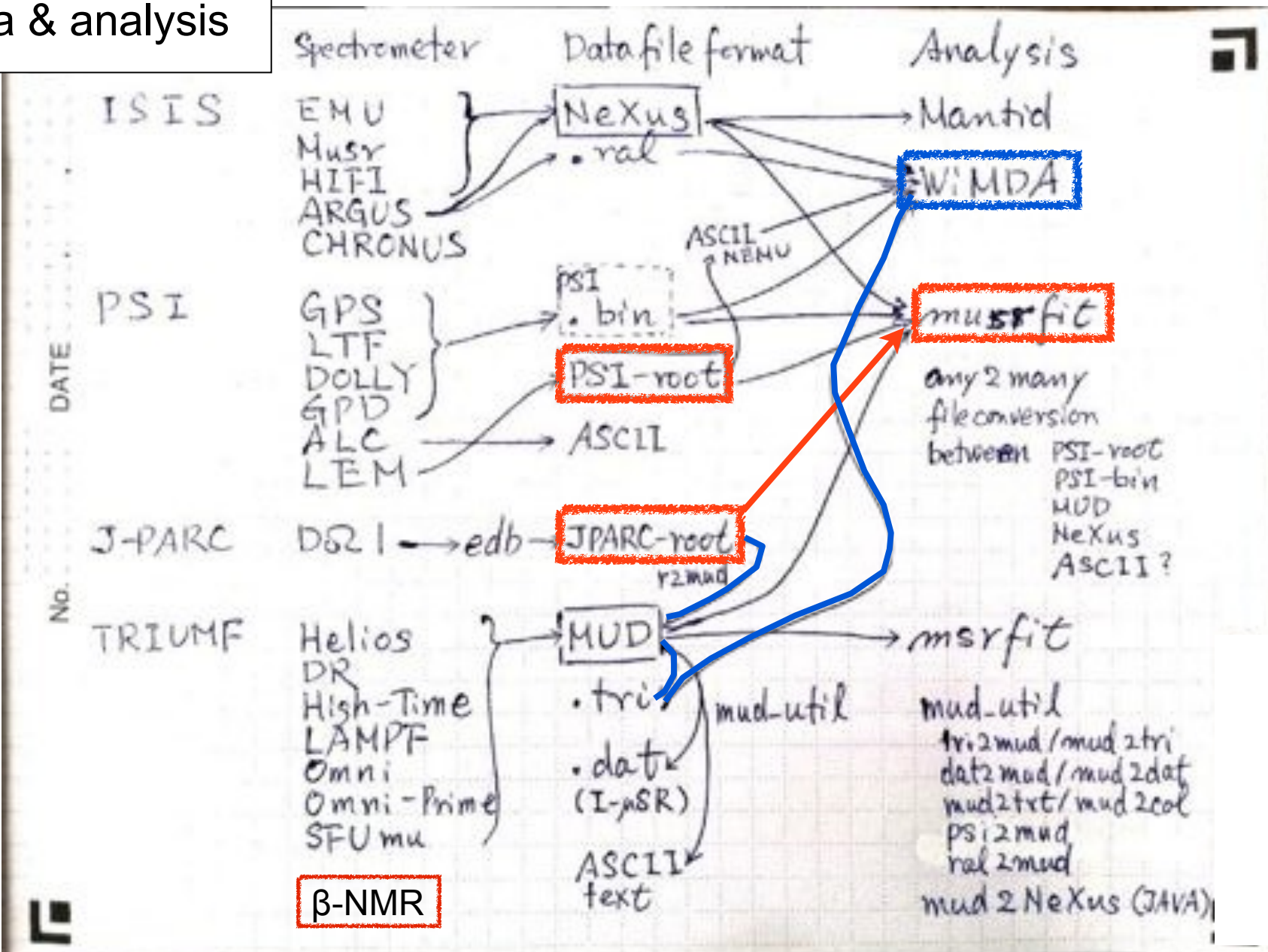
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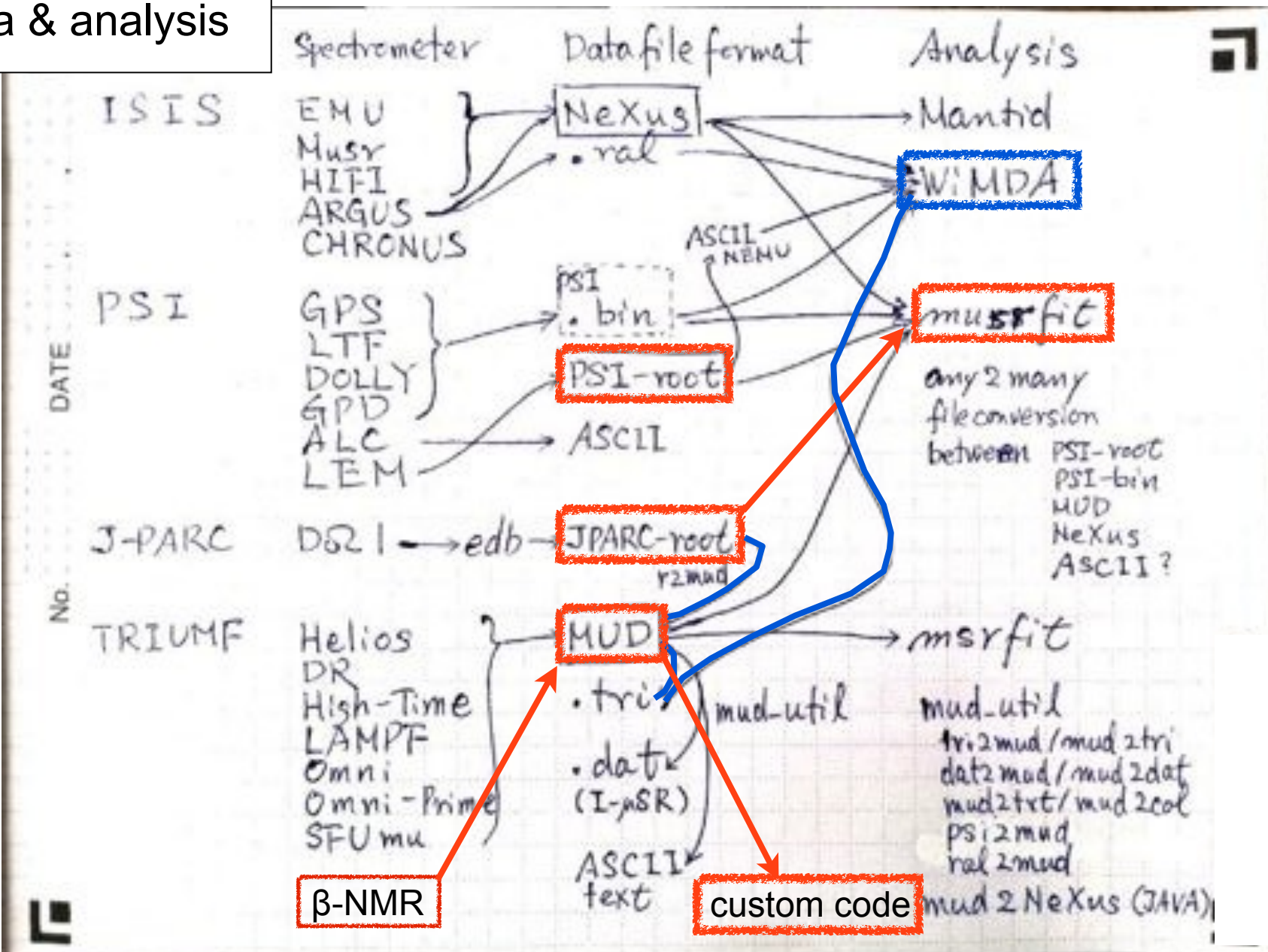
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Pulsed μ SR requires **multi-segmented** detector

21st century solution is MPPC/ASIC/FPGA/ethernet-based detector
R&D is in the final step, and **mass production is starting**.

Users cares about **run-control** and **data-file format**

Run-control at USMM is an open question.

J-PARC muon has to be **RIKEN/RAL** & **ISIS** user friendly.

Common interface at J-PARC/MLF is based on **ISIS** neutron system

Can we introduce MIDAS to J-PARC/MLF?

Data-file format is an easier issue to handle

J-PARC-root file may become compatible with **LEM-root** file
which makes use of TRIUMF & PSI based analysis program.

File-format conversion program is important.

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My principle:

Don't try to build everything by myself. Use *existing* facility.
→collaboration with LEM (PSI) & β -NMR (TRIUMF)!