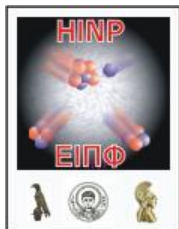




Energy Recover from PileUp Events in Silicon Detectors

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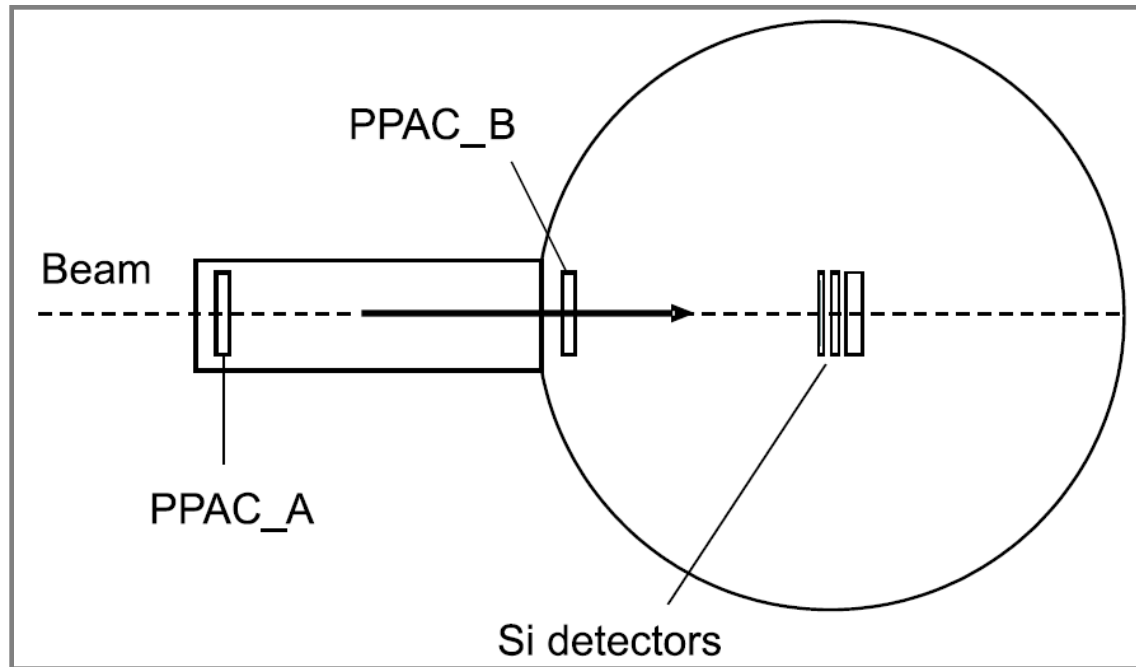
Hellenic Institute of Nuclear Physics 2nd Workshop (HINPw2)
April 12, 2014
Physics Department, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki



Outline

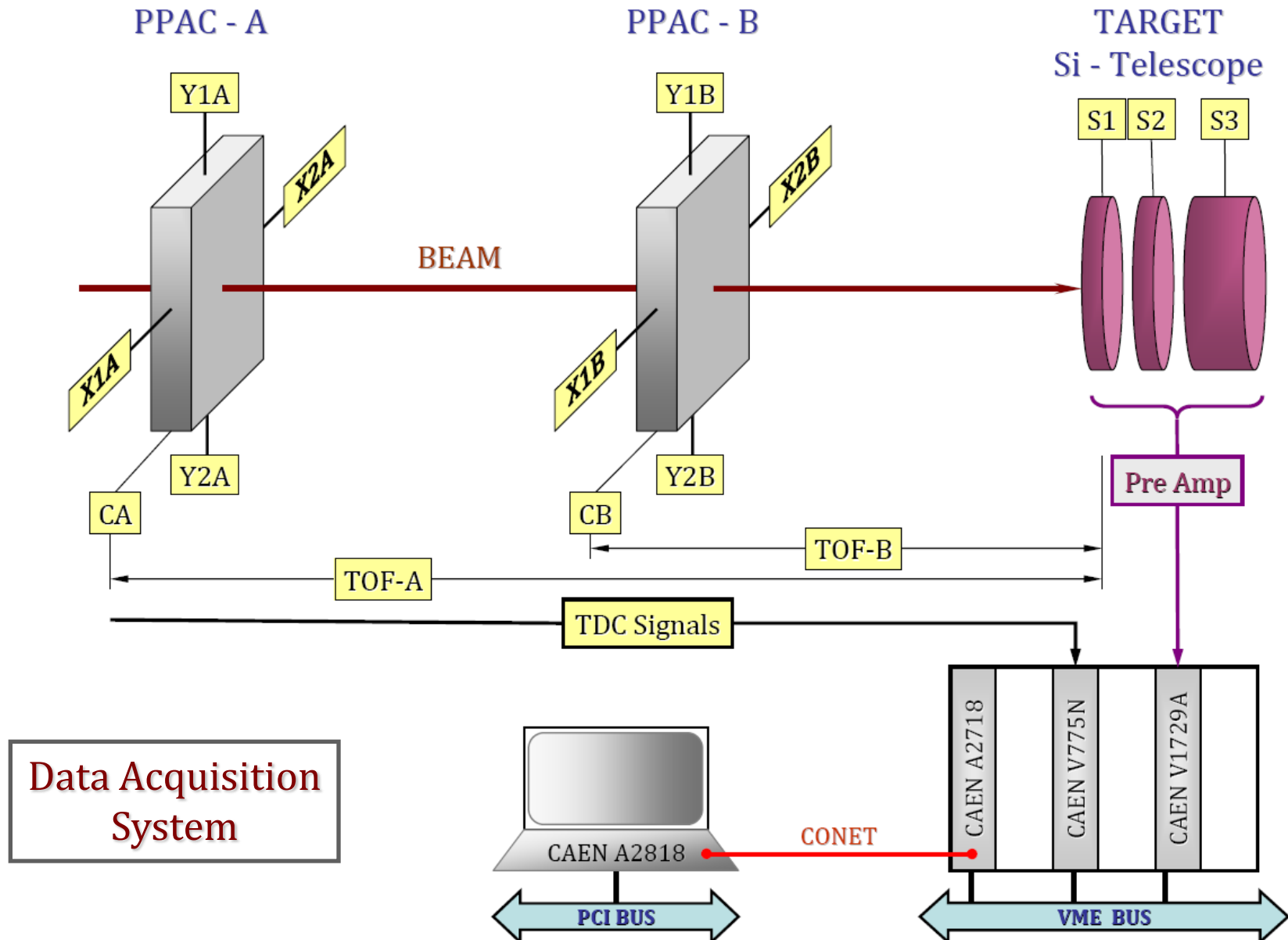
- Experimental Setup - Data Acquisition System
- Pulse Shape Digitization
- Pulse Shape Analysis Techniques for Energy Calculations
- Identification of PileUp Events
- Energy Recovery
- Concluding Remarks

Experimental Setup – DAQ System



- **Experiment:** Measurement of the ${}^8\text{B}+{}^{28}\text{Si}$ total reaction cross section at energies near the Coulomb barrier at the INFN EXOTIC Beam Facility (Legnaro, Italy).
- **Incident ${}^8\text{B}$ Beam Energy:** 25 MeV–40 MeV with non-filtered ${}^7\text{Be}$ and ${}^6\text{Li}$ contaminants (parasitic beams).
- **Target:** A 3-stage Si target, acting as ΔE -E detector telescope. Energy signals are digitized by the CAEN V1729A flash ADC.

Experimental Setup – DAQ System



Flash ADC V1729A Digitization & Noise Removal

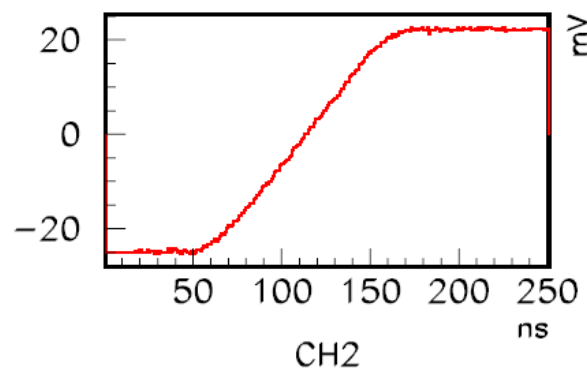
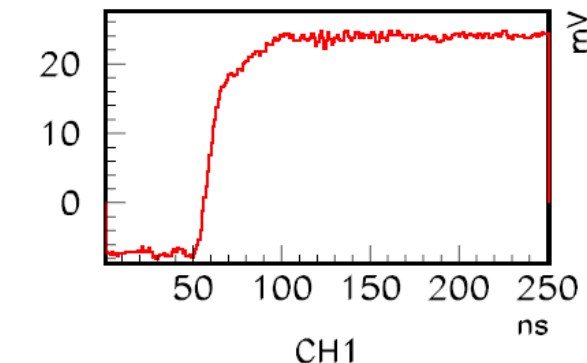
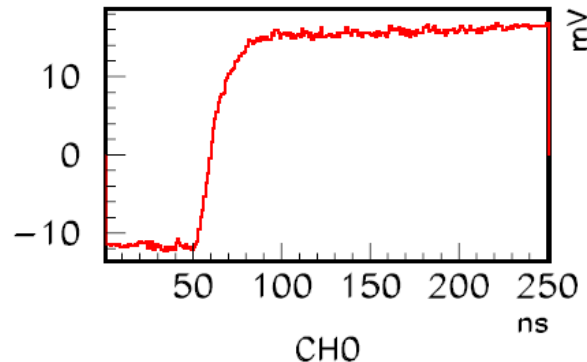
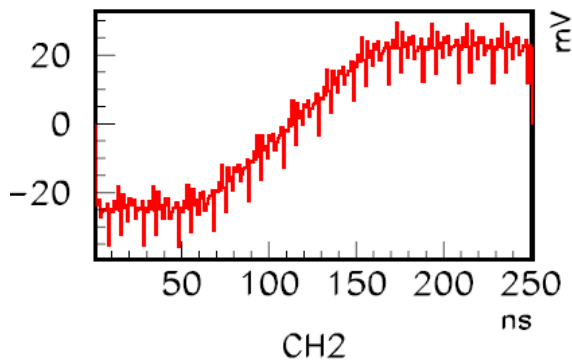
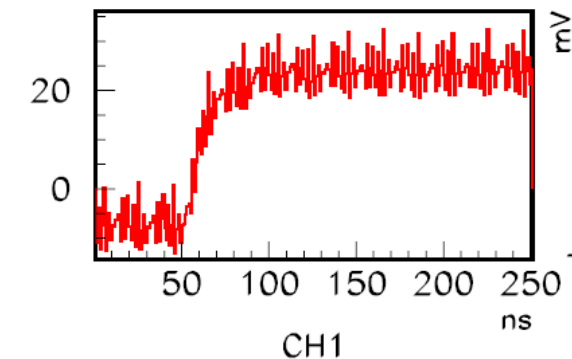
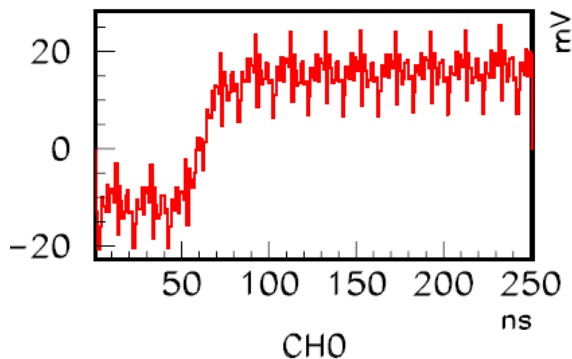
3-Stage Silicon Detector

$\Delta E1 (45\mu) \rightarrow S1 \rightarrow Ch0$

$\Delta E2 (45\mu) \rightarrow S2 \rightarrow Ch1$

$E3 (2000\mu) \rightarrow S3 \rightarrow Ch2$

Digitized at 1GHz (1ns)



Noise Removal



$$\bar{S} = \frac{\sum_{i=N1}^{N2} S(t_i)}{N2 - N1}$$

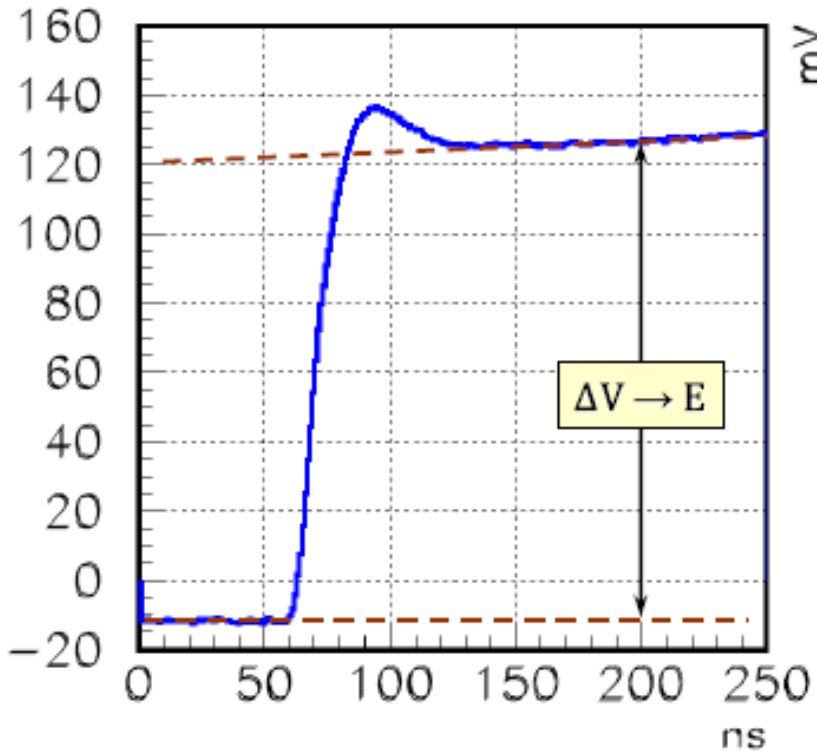
$N2 - N1 = N_0 (\text{multiple of}) T_{\text{noise}}$

$$F_{\text{noise}}(t_i) = S(t_i) - \bar{S}$$

$$S_{\text{corr}}(t_i) = S(t_i) - F_{\text{noise}}(t_{\text{mod}(i, N_0)})$$

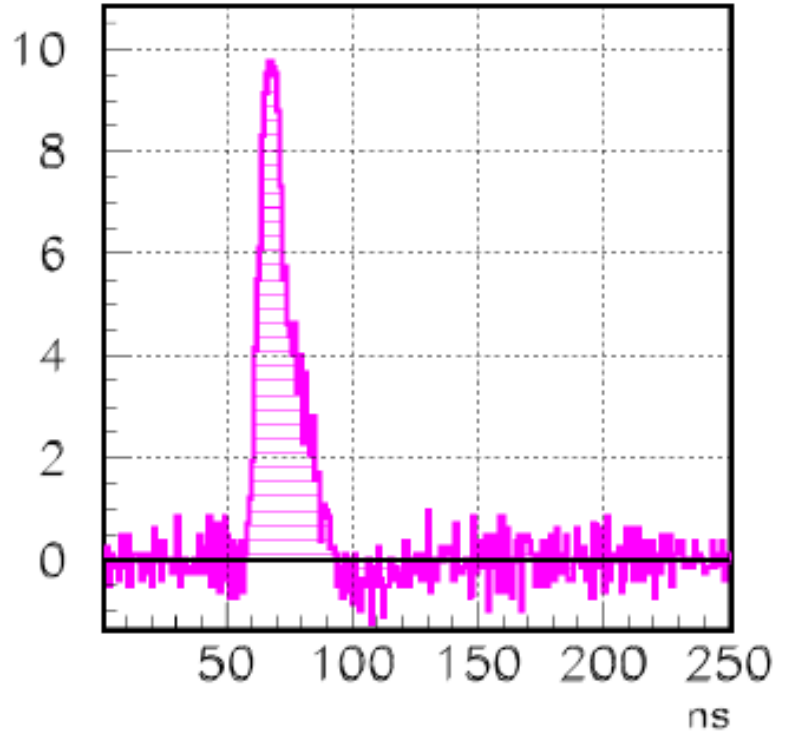
Run: b8_run4_1 Evt: 152890

Pulse Shape Analysis



from Base Line Fit

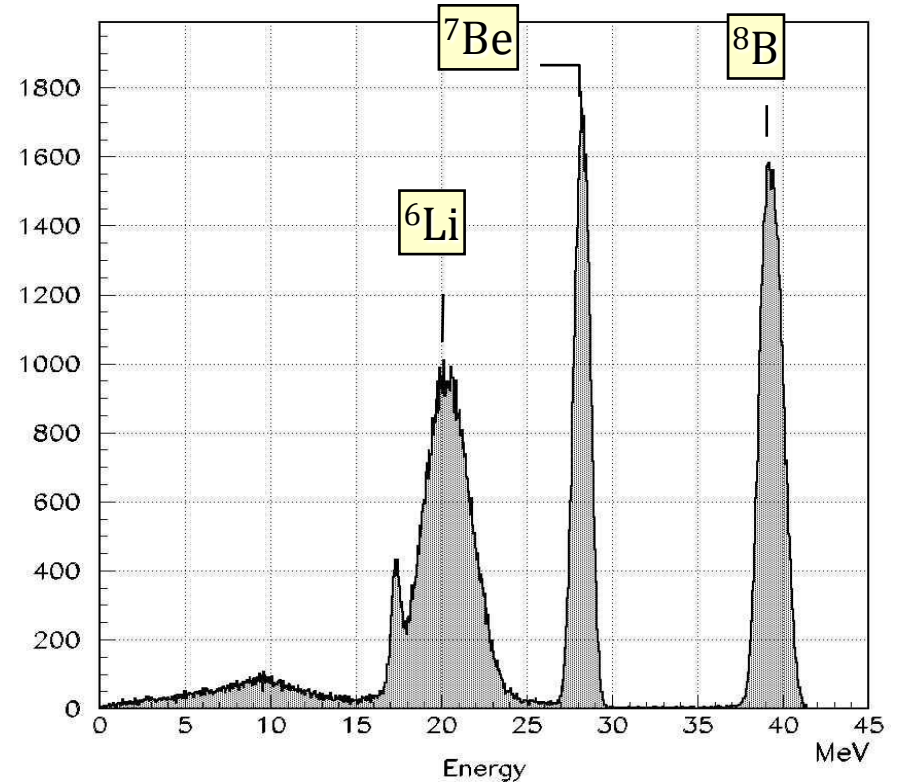
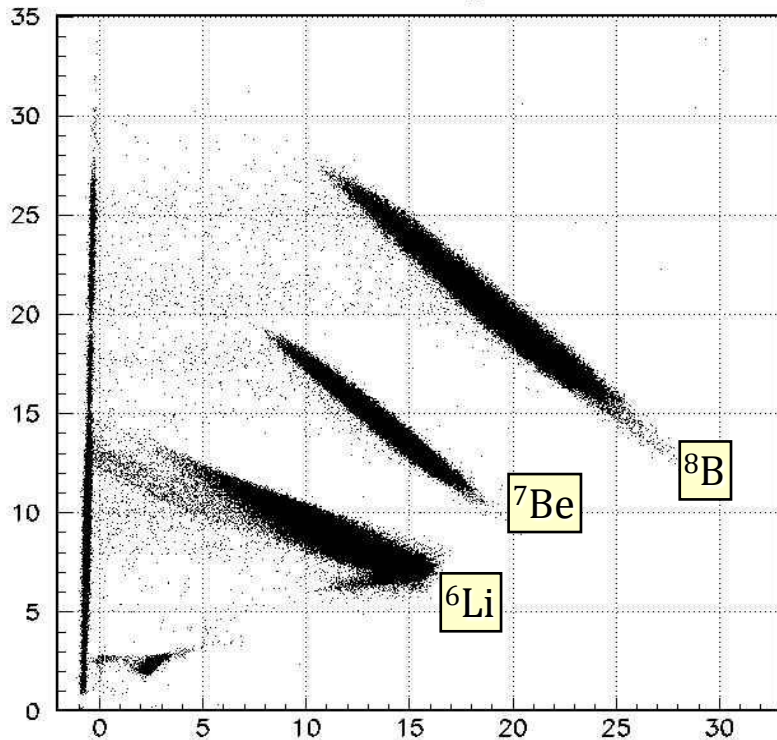
$$E = \Delta V = S_2 - S_1$$



from the Differentiated Signal

$$E = \int \frac{dS}{dt} dt$$

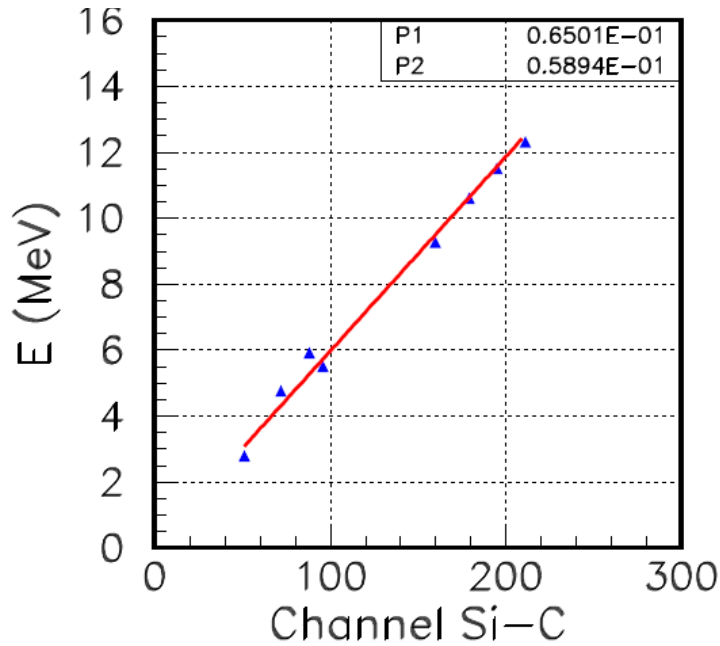
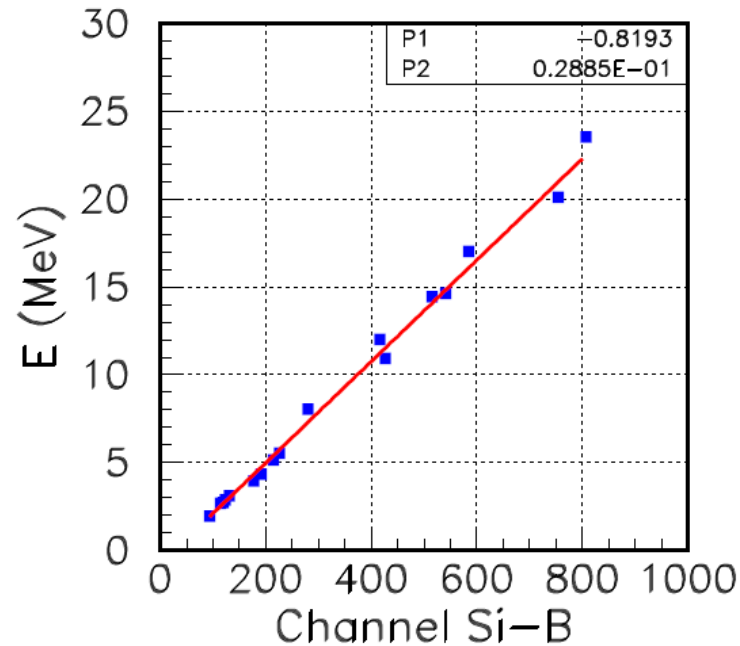
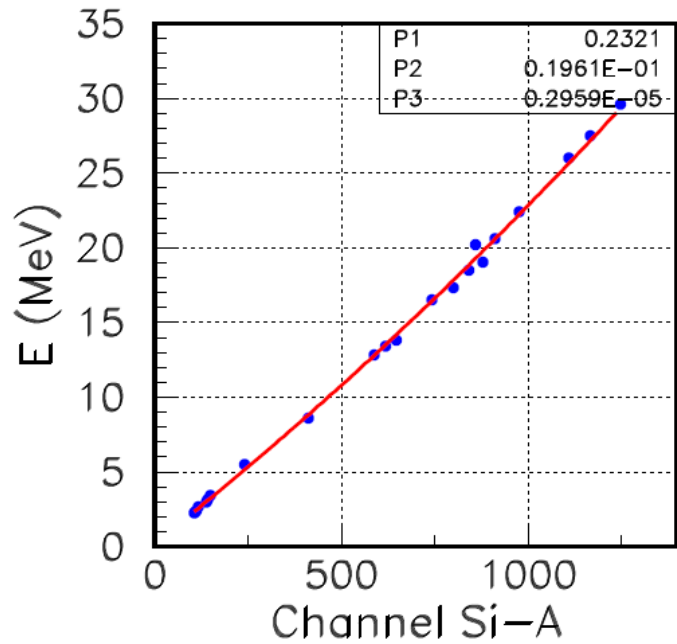
Si-Detector Energy Calibration



Left: Identification Plot (ΔE_1 vs $\Delta E_2 + E_3$) from the calibrated fADC signals.

Right: Total Energy ($\Delta E_1 + \Delta E_2 + E_3$) spectrum from the calibrated fADC signals. The strongly appearing isotopes correspond to the incident ${}^8\text{B}$ beam and the non-filtered parasitic ${}^7\text{Be}$ and ${}^6\text{Li}$ beams.

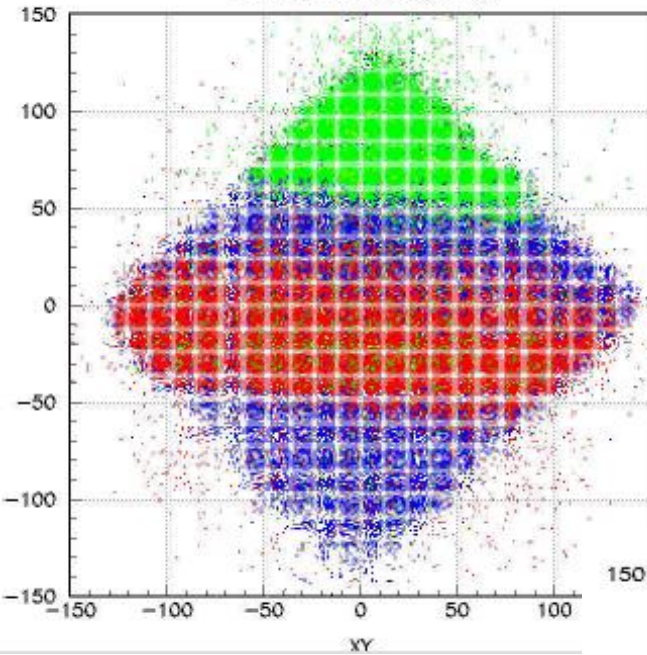
Si-Detector Energy Calibration



Energy calibration curves for each stage of the Si telescope. The first Si detector ($45\mu\text{m}$) is fitted with a second order polynomial, the other two parts ($45\mu\text{m}$ and $2000\mu\text{m}$) with a linear function.

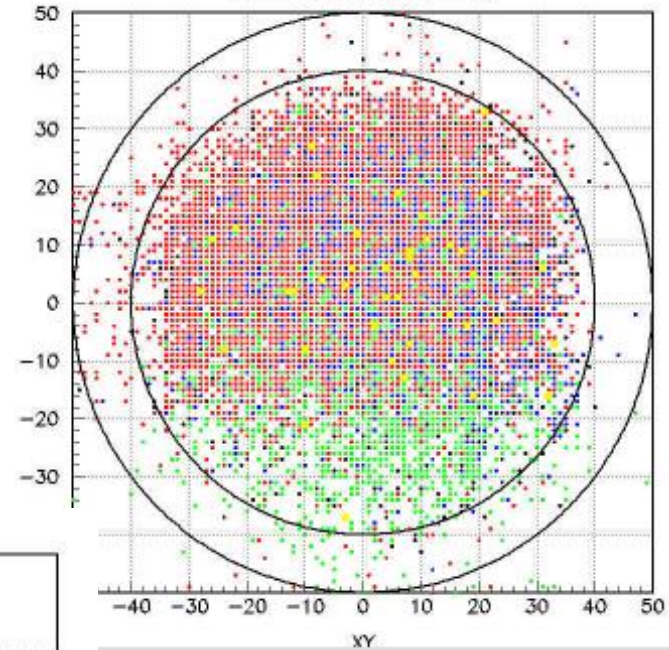
PPAC Signals – Position Reconstruction

PPAC-A Position (Run2)



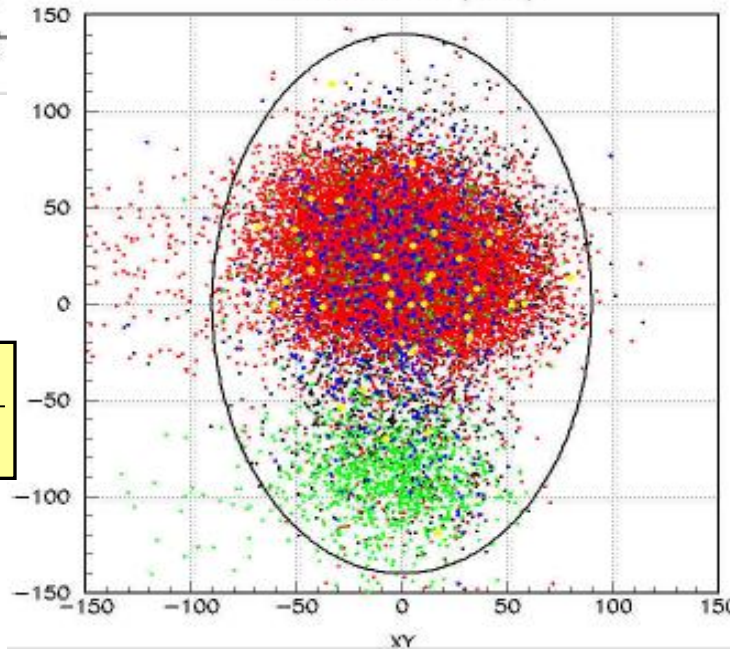
PPAC-A Position

PPAC-B Position (Run2)



Reconstructed
Position
on
Target

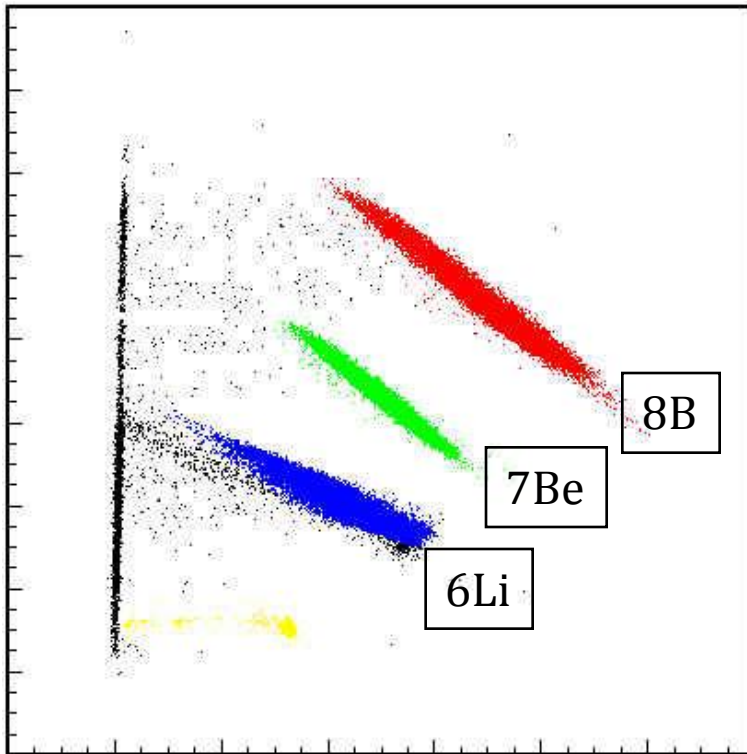
TARGET Position (Run2)



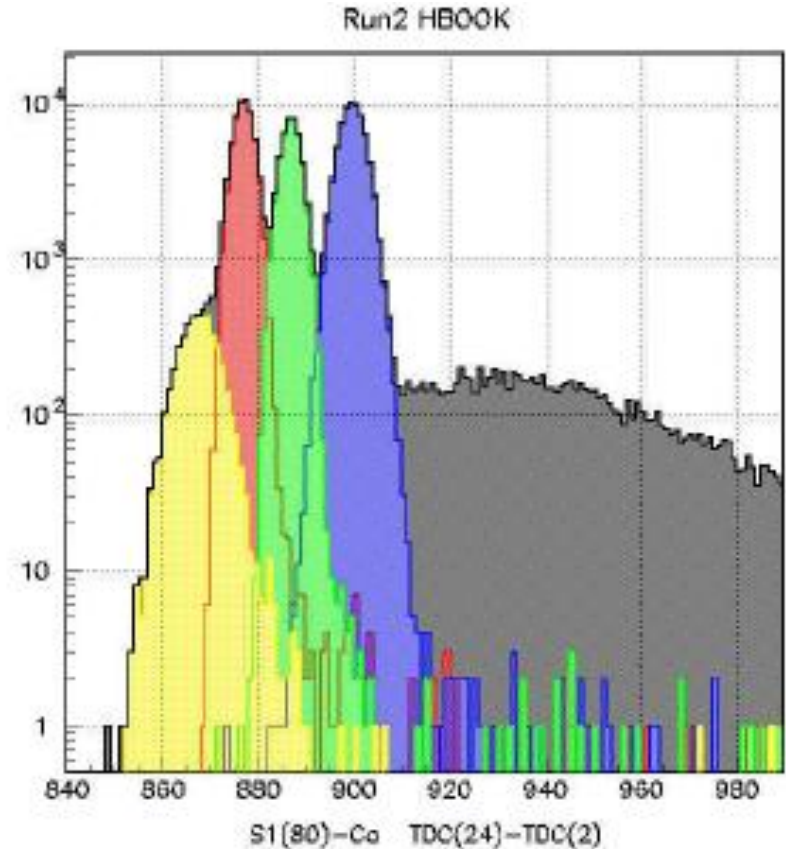
$$\frac{x - x_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{y - y_A}{y_B - y_A} = \frac{z - z_A}{z_B - z_A}$$

$$z = z_T \Rightarrow (x_T, y_T)$$

PPAC Signals – Time of Flight

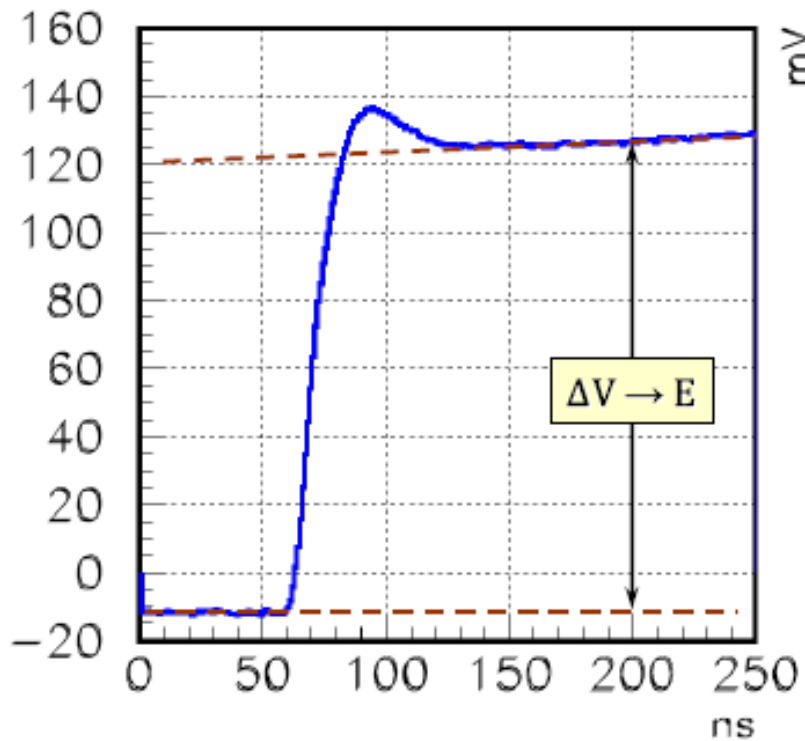


ΔE -E Identification Plot



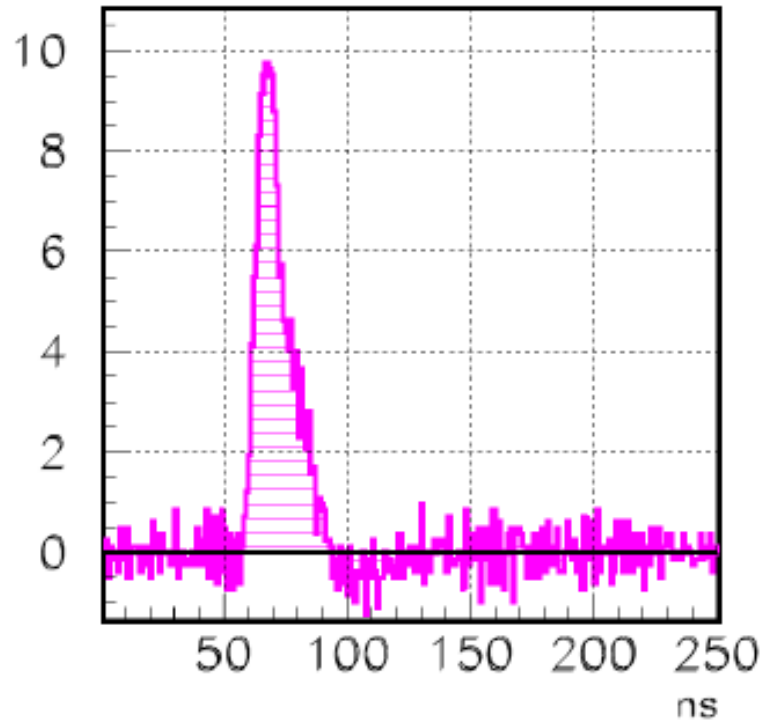
Time-of-Flight Spectrum

Pulse Shape Analysis



Energy Calculation
from Base Line Fit

$$E = \Delta V = S_2 - S_1$$

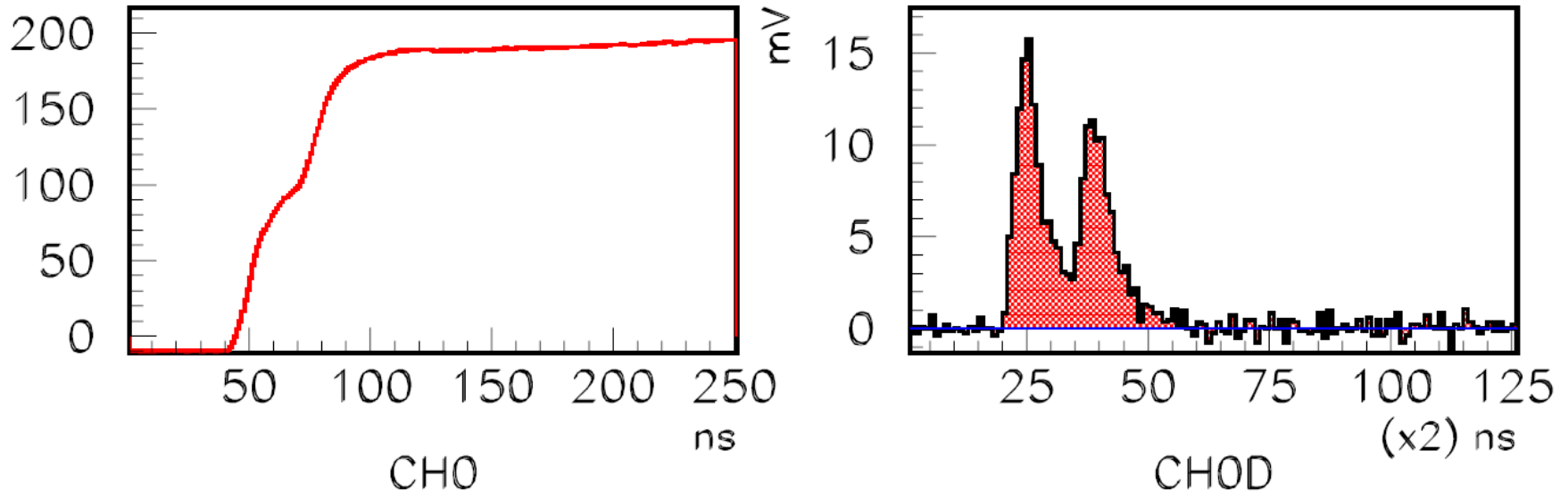


Energy Calculation
from the Differentiated Signal

$$E = \int \frac{dS}{dt} dt$$

Pulse Shape Analysis

PileUp Detection



$$\frac{dS}{dt} \rightarrow E = \int \frac{dS}{dt} dt$$

A two-peak structure in the derivative identifies a PileUp Event.
The energy information can be easily reconstructed by integrating each identified peak separately.

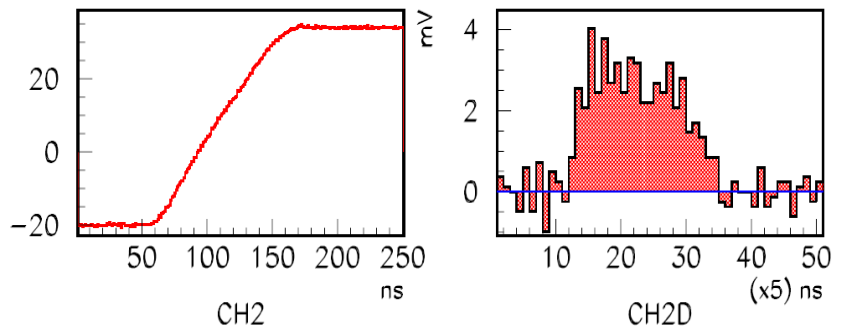
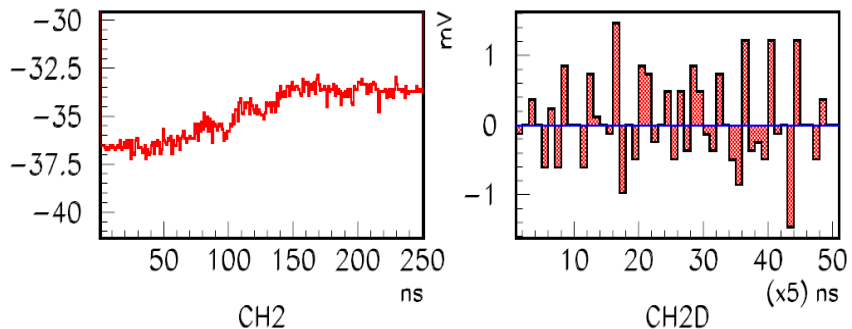
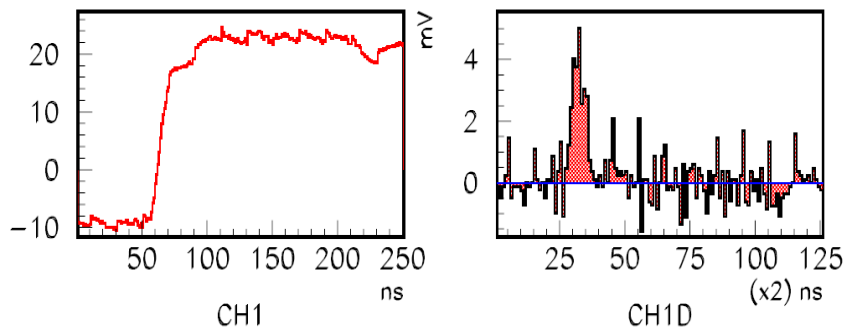
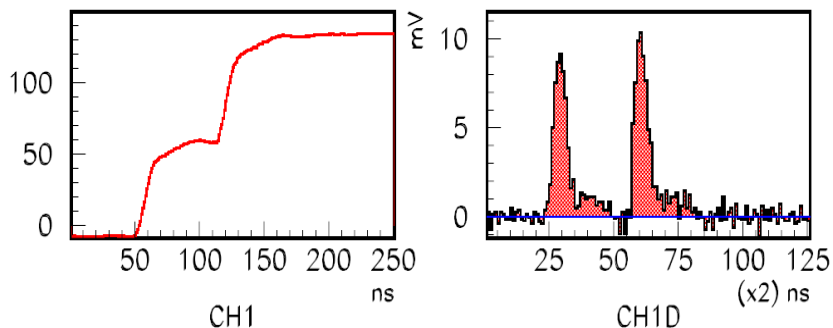
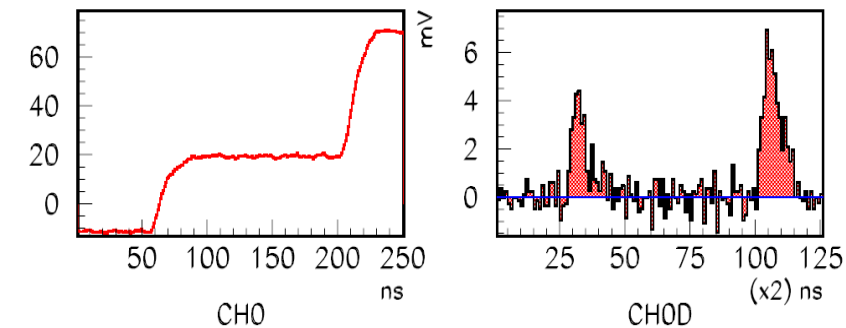
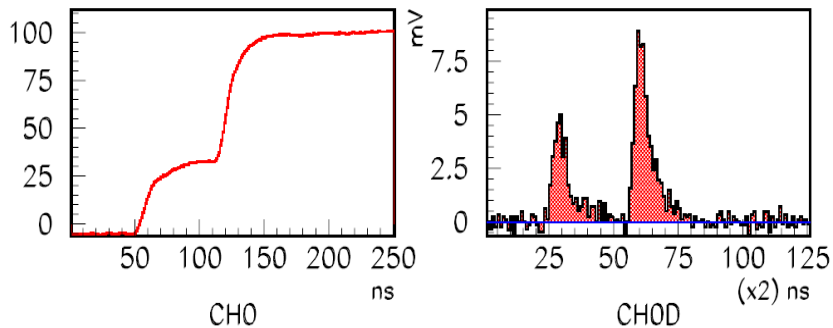
Pulse Shape Analysis

PileUp Detection

$$\frac{dS}{dt} \rightarrow E = \int \frac{dS}{dt} dt$$

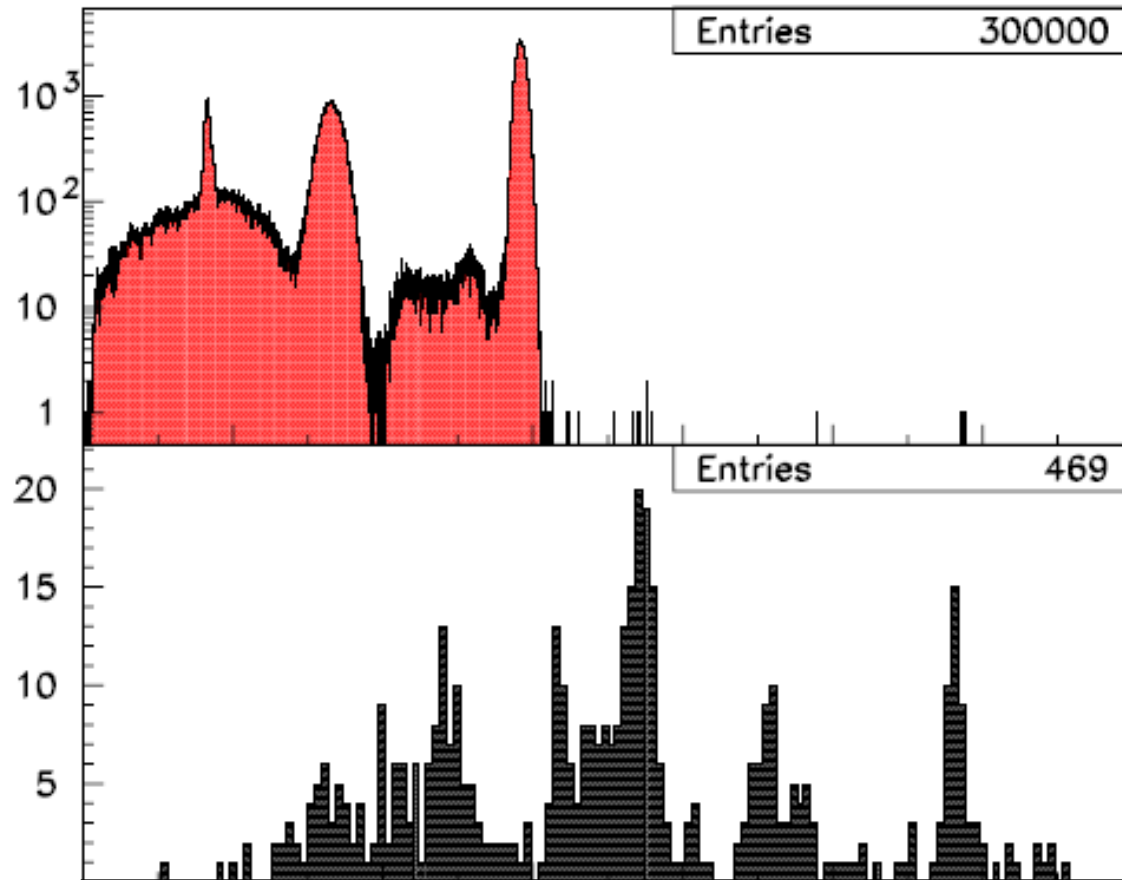
PileUp Detection

Run: b8_run1_2 Evt: 103613



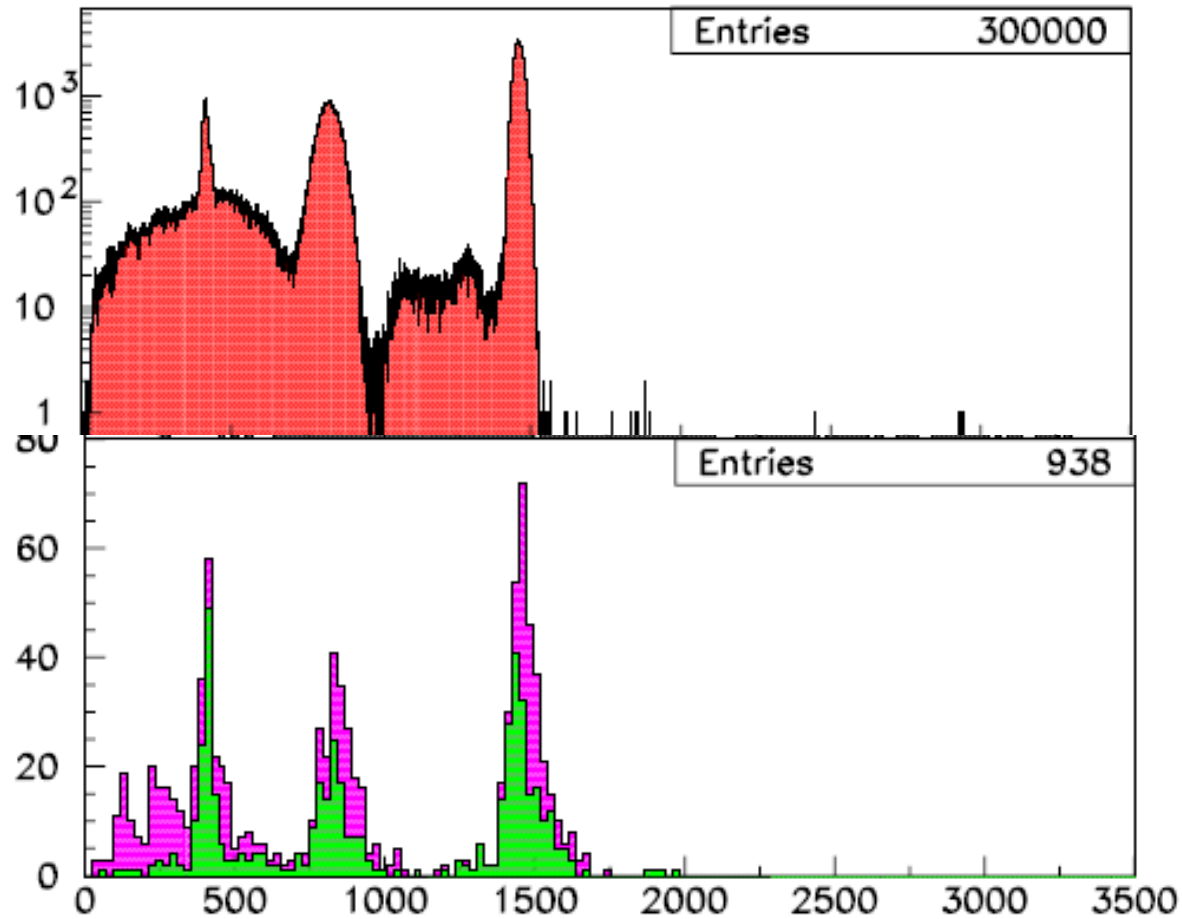
Run: b8_run6_1 Evt: 72077

PileUp Signals – PSA Energy Recovery



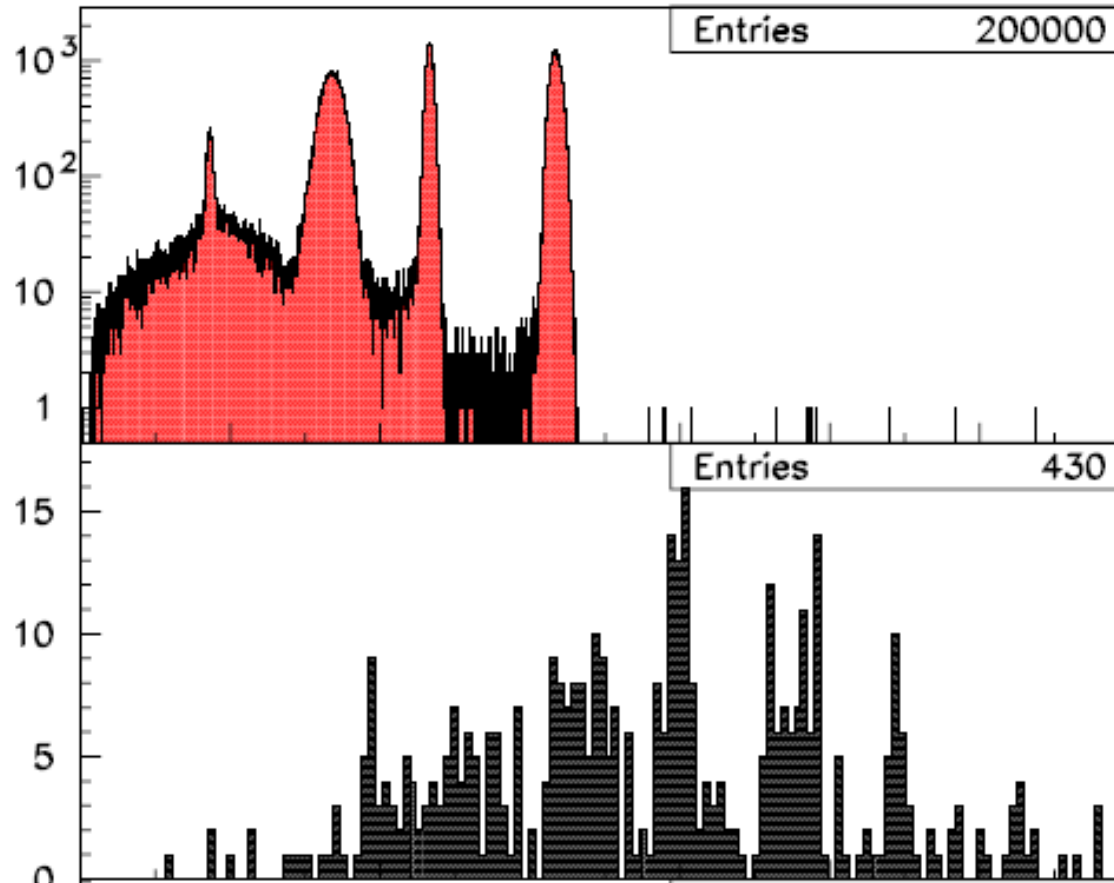
Identified PileUp Events

PileUp Signals – PSA Energy Recovery



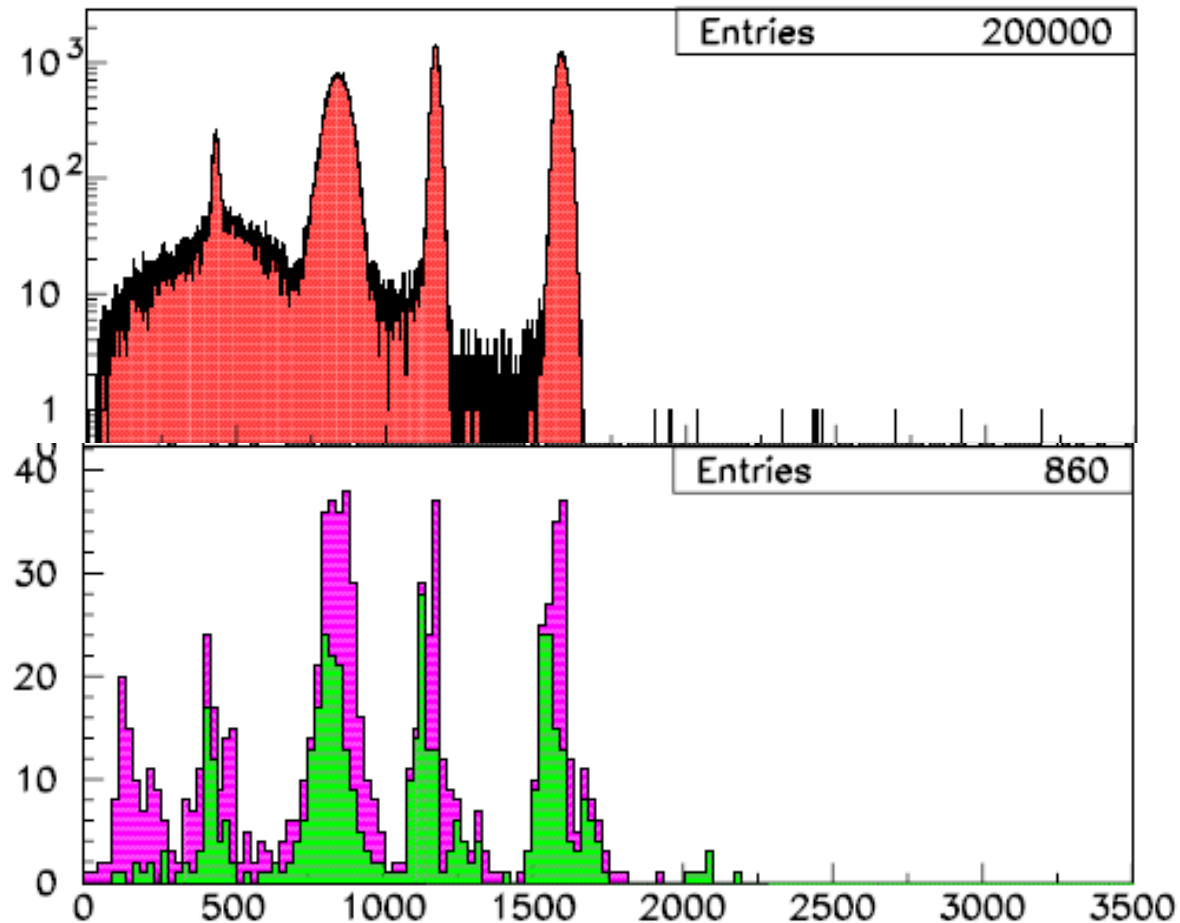
Recovered Energy from PileUp Events

PileUp Signals – PSA Energy Recovery



Identified PileUp Events

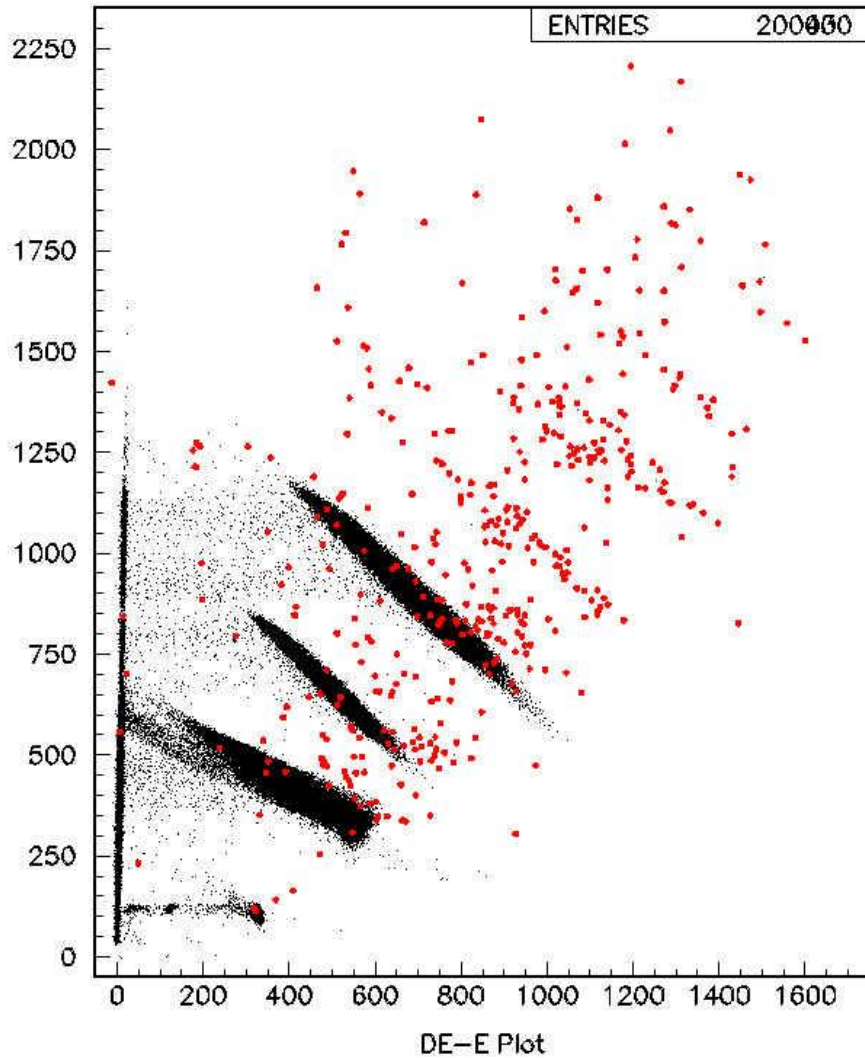
PileUp Signals – PSA Energy Recovery



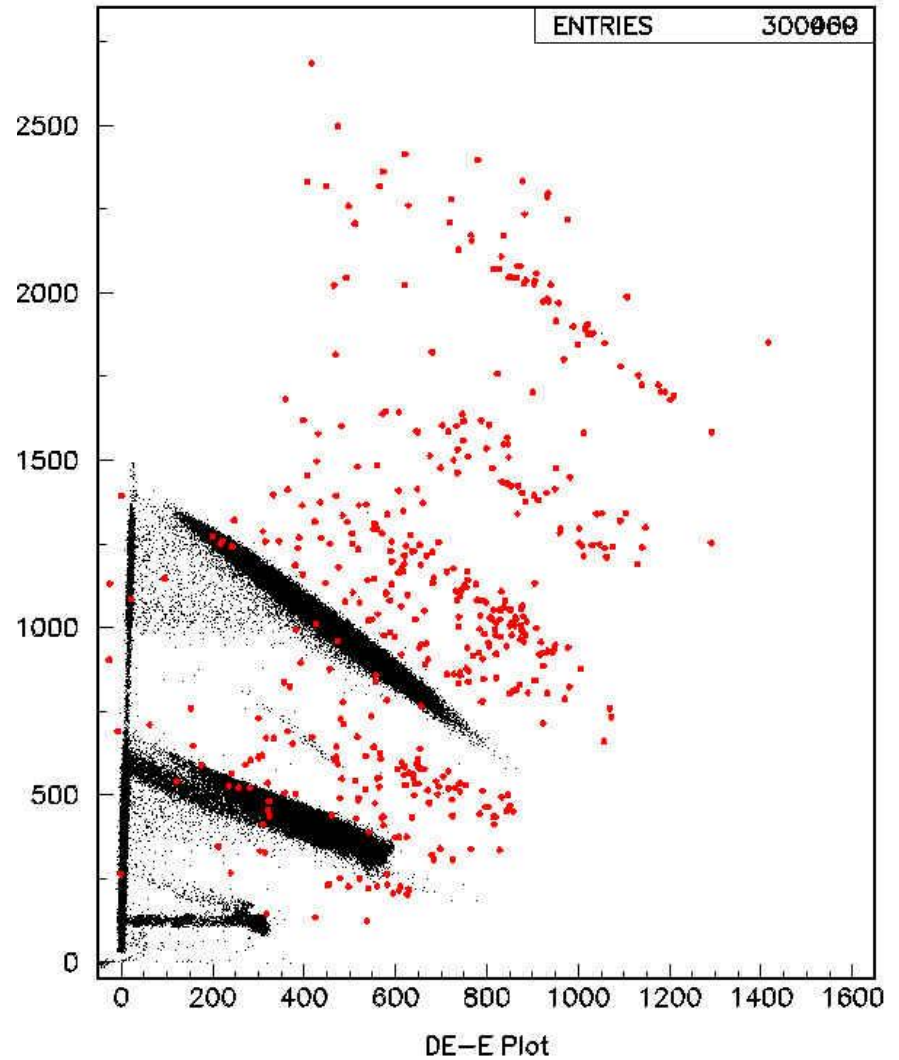
Recovered Energy from PileUp Events

PileUp Signals – PSA Energy Recovery

Run2

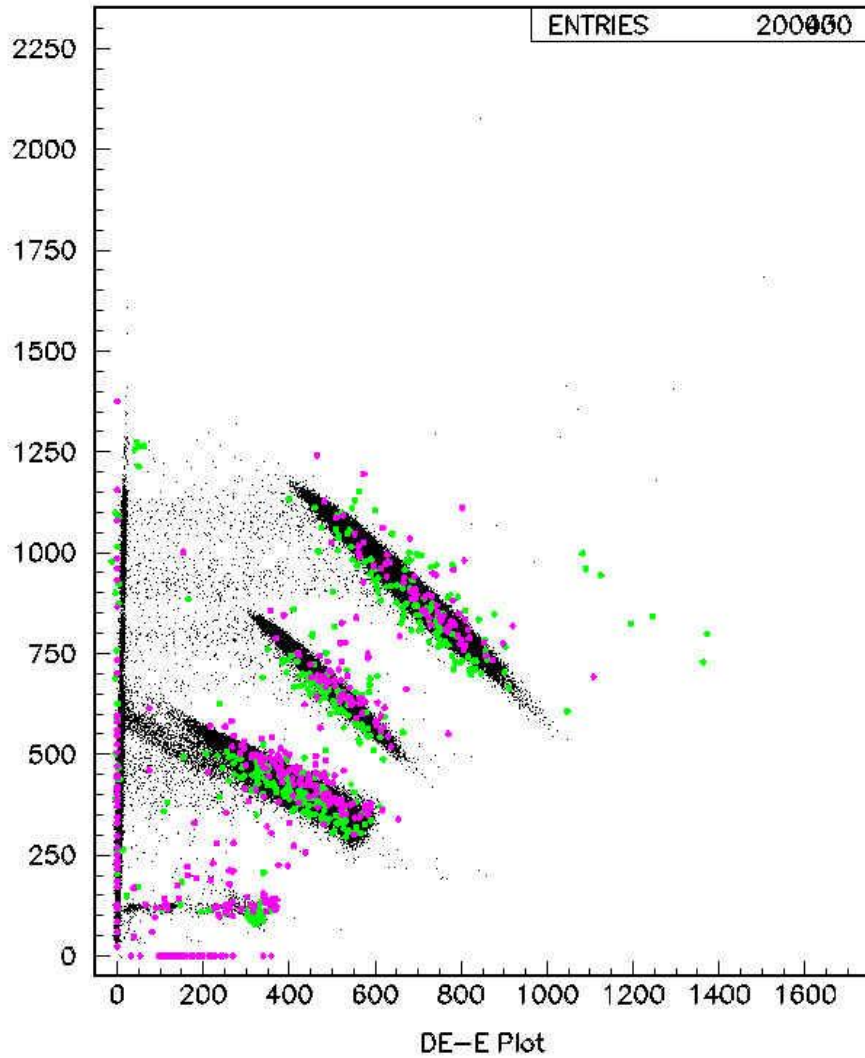


Run7

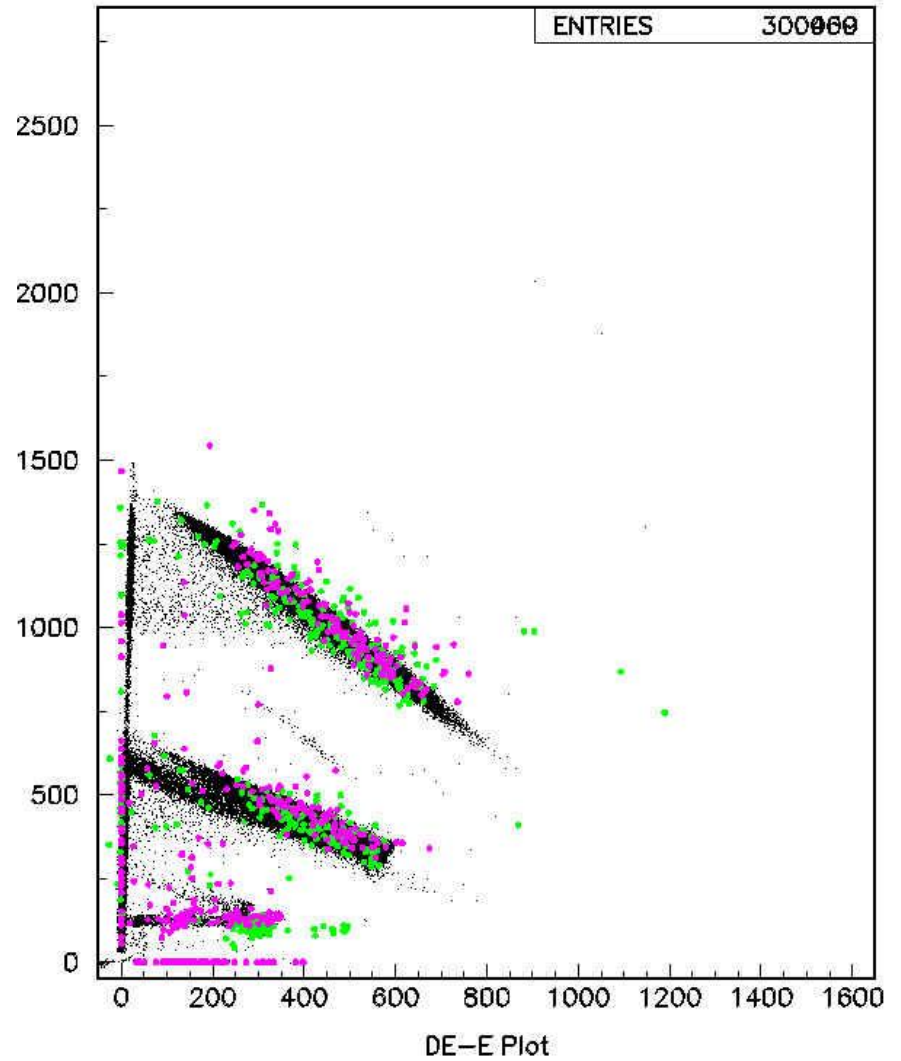


PileUp Signals – PSA Energy Recovery

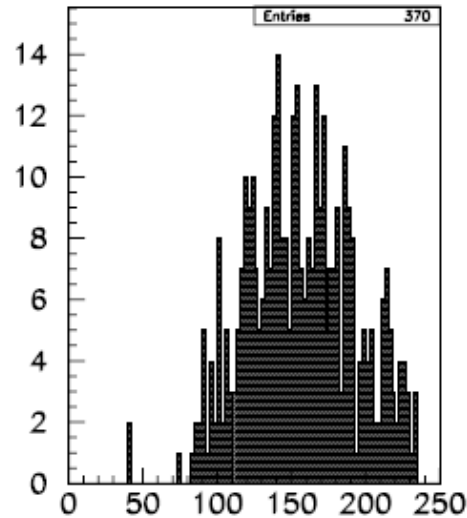
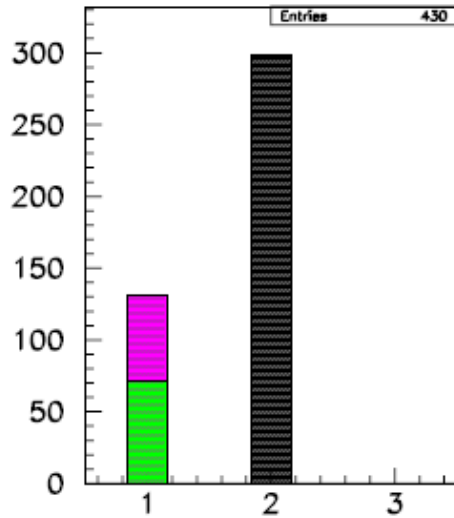
Run2



Run7



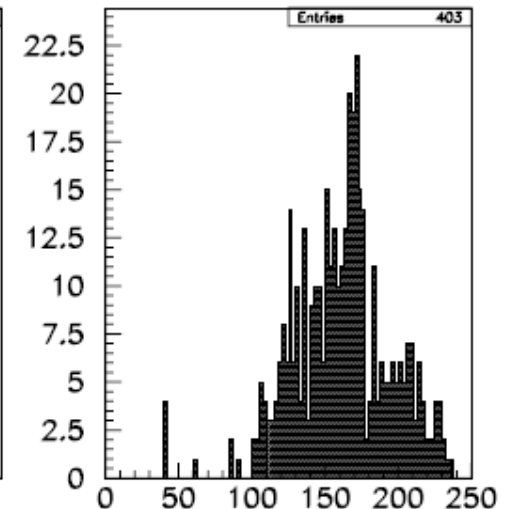
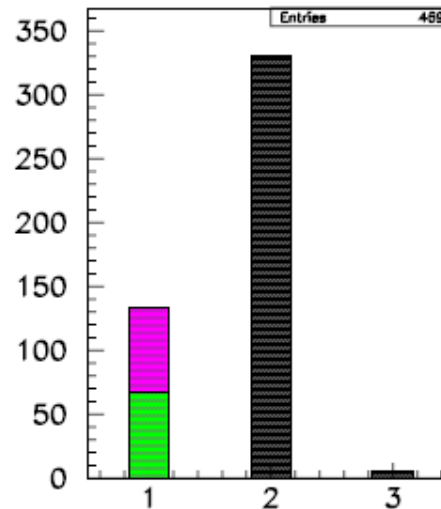
PileUp Signals – PSA Energy Recovery



Statistics of PileUp Occurrence

Majority of the PileUp Event

- 1: Only on **one** Si-Detector
- 2: Only on **two** Si-Detectors
- 3: Occurrence on **all three**



Concluding Remarks

- An automatic search technique has been developed for the **identification** and the **energy reconstruction** of PileUp events in a Si telescope.
- The procedure is based on **Pulse Shape Analysis** techniques and utilizes the waveform information by time differentiating the digitized pulse signals.
- It has been successfully applied in a recent experiment studying the ${}^8\text{B}+{}^{28}\text{Si}$ reaction at beam energies near the Coulomb barrier to **recover the energy information** from PileUp Events.
- The method can be **extended** and **generalized** to other forms of PileUp signals.

A. Pakou², D. Pierroutsakou³, M. Mazzocco⁴, A. Boiano³, C.
Boiano⁵, D. Filipescu⁶, T. Glodariu⁶, J. Grebosz⁷,
A. Guglielmetti⁵, M. La Commara⁸, C. Parascandolo⁴, K. Rusek⁹,
A.M. Sanchez-Benitez¹⁰, C. Signorini⁴, O. Sgouros²,
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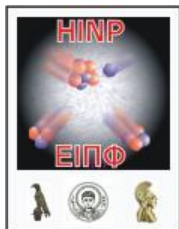
(5) Universtita degli Studi di Milano and INFN-Sezione di Milano (6) Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Romania (7) IFJ-PAN, Krakow, Poland (8) Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche and INFN – Sezione di Napoli

(9) Heavy Ion Laboratoty, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland (10) Univesidad de Huelva, Huelva, Spain (11) INFN- Sezione di Padova

() The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme FP7/2007-2013 under Grant Agreement Nr. 262010 - ENSAR.*



Thank You!



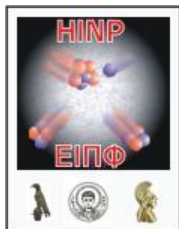
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Back-Up Slides



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