

# Timing

Andrea Grossutti, mat. 1237344

Alessandro Lovo, mat. 1236048

Leonardo Zampieri, mat. 1237351

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## 1 Aims

- Energy calibration of the organic scintillators and calculation of the energy resolution from the analysis of the Compton edge;
- Optimization of the external delay of the analogue CFTD to obtain the best time resolution;
- Study of the time resolution behaviour as a function of the energy;
- Comparison between the timing resolutions obtained from analogue and digital treatment of the signals;
- Measurement of the speed of light.

## 2 Experimental setup

The experimental setup consist of two collinear organic scintillators, mounted on a sledge, and a  $^{22}\text{Na}$  source collimated between two lead bricks.

Data are collected from the detectors through a electronic chain: a fan-in-fan-out quad module replies the signal of each detector and produces four copies of it; then, through a CFD, a trigger signal is produced. The CFD trigger threshold has been set so that the background noise is discarded, while the interesting signals produce an output.

## 3 Apparatus calibration

Both the detectors and the TAC need to be calibrated. Firstly, let's calibrate the detector.

A spectra for each detector is acquired; due to the composition of the detector, the photopeaks are negligible and only the compton effect are detected. Through the position of the compton edge, the calibration can be done. Firstly, the Compton edges are fitted using a gaussian.

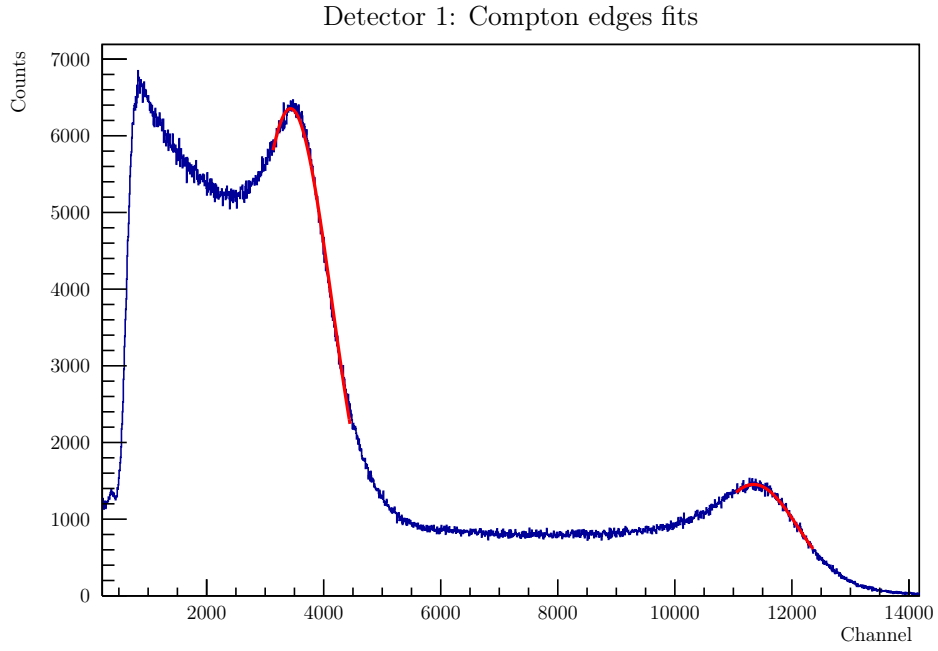


Figure 1: Det 1: fits of compton edges

The observed compton edge are produced by the convolution of real compton edge and gaussian acquisition error. This lead to a shift of the observed compton edge that must be considered.

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Even the TAC must be calibrated. The system is setup with a delay module just before the TAC *stop*. Multiple events are acquired with different delays, and centroid of each peak are found.

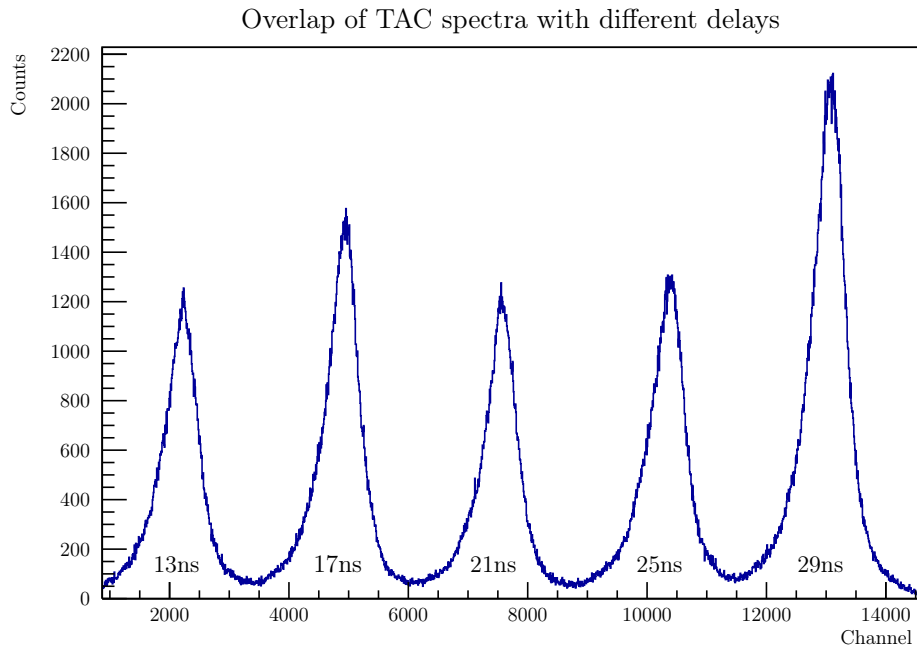


Figure 2: Different peaks with different delays.

Delay [ns]	Centroid [channel]
13	$2235 \pm 20$
17	$4950 \pm 30$
21	$7555 \pm 30$
25	$10390 \pm 30$
29	$13080 \pm 40$

Table 1: TAC centroids. Different height of the peaks are due to different acquiring time.

The found centroid are fitted using a linear relation (the  $\chi^2$  value confirm the linear dependence):

$$t = m \cdot \text{channel} + q$$

$$m = (1.477 \pm 0.005)\text{ps}$$

where the  $q$  value isn't reported, having no meaning. In fact, delays are introduced in a more complex system, which already have an internal delay: zero external delay therefore doesn't mean zero time in TAC.

## 4 LEMO calibration

A set of LEMO cables is provided. Setting external delay to 13ns and inserting one by one each LEMO cable in series with the external delay module, 5-minutes datasets are acquired; computing the difference between the observed centroids and the centroid without LEMO cable previously measured, and converting it with the calibration parameter, the time-length of each LEMO cable is computed.

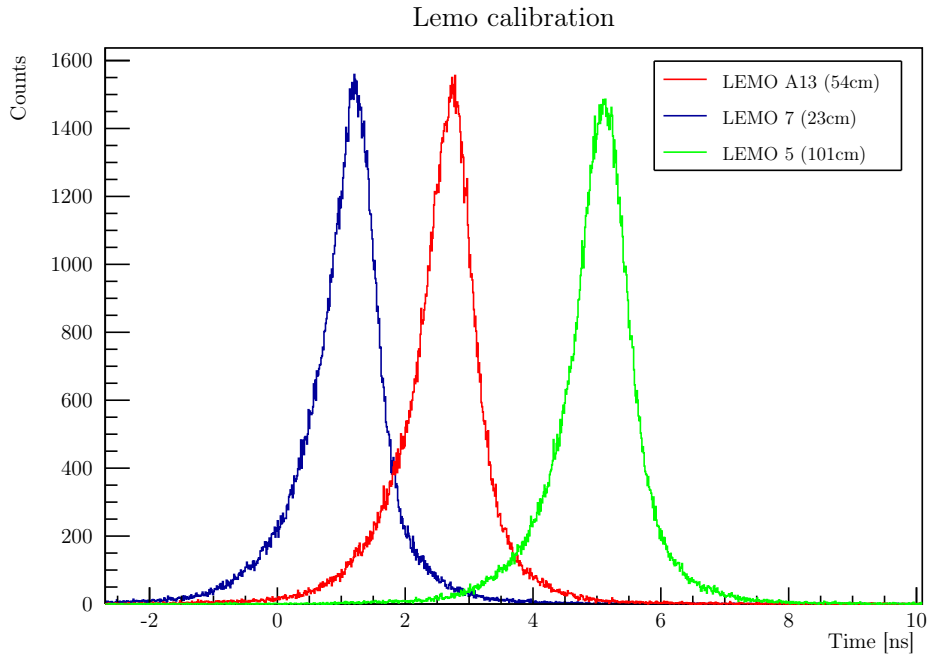


Figure 3: Some of the peaks of the LEMO cables

LEMO ID	LEMO length [cm], $\pm 0.1$	LEMO time
7	23.0	$1.15 \pm 0.04$
6	22.5	$1.17 \pm 0.04$
13	53.5	$2.71 \pm 0.05$
5	101.0	$5.08 \pm 0.07$
4	101.0	$5.12 \pm 0.04$
2	53.5	$2.70 \pm 0.03$

Table 2: LEMO cables

## 5 CFD delay optimization

The CFD is provided by an external delay to properly superimpose a delayed copy of the signal to a inverted reduced one. This delay must be properly set to optimize the TAC resolution. With only the preset delay, the signal detected by the TAC is large and not gaussian (see fig. 4); after some tests, a setup which lead to a better resolution and a more gaussian-like output is obtained.

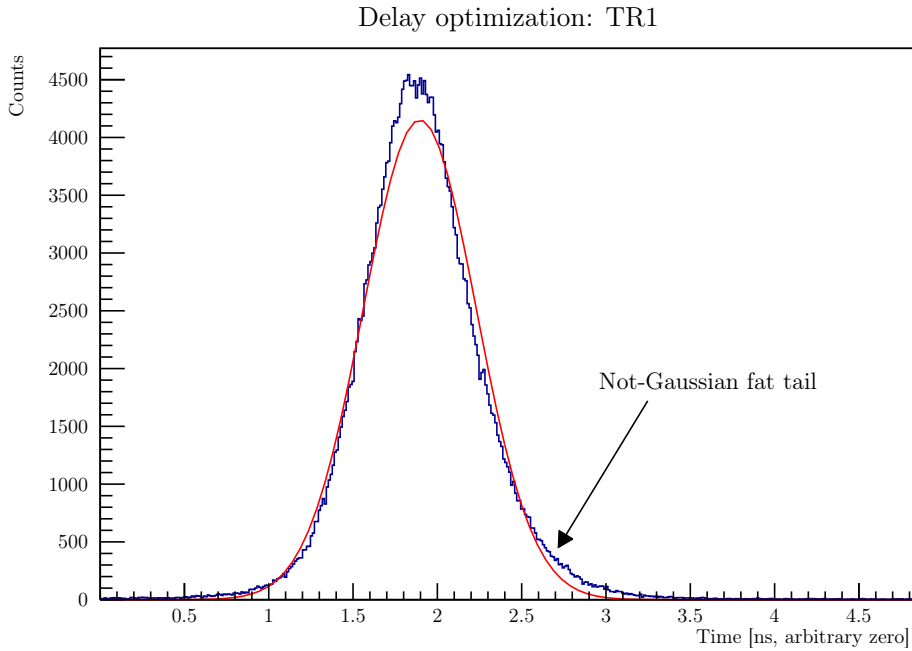


Figure 4: Initial situation: large not-gaussian shape.

Different combination of LEMO cable has been inserted in series with the pre-set delay; every time the configuration changed, the WALK ADJ potentiometer has been regulated to minimize the dispersion (see fig. 5).

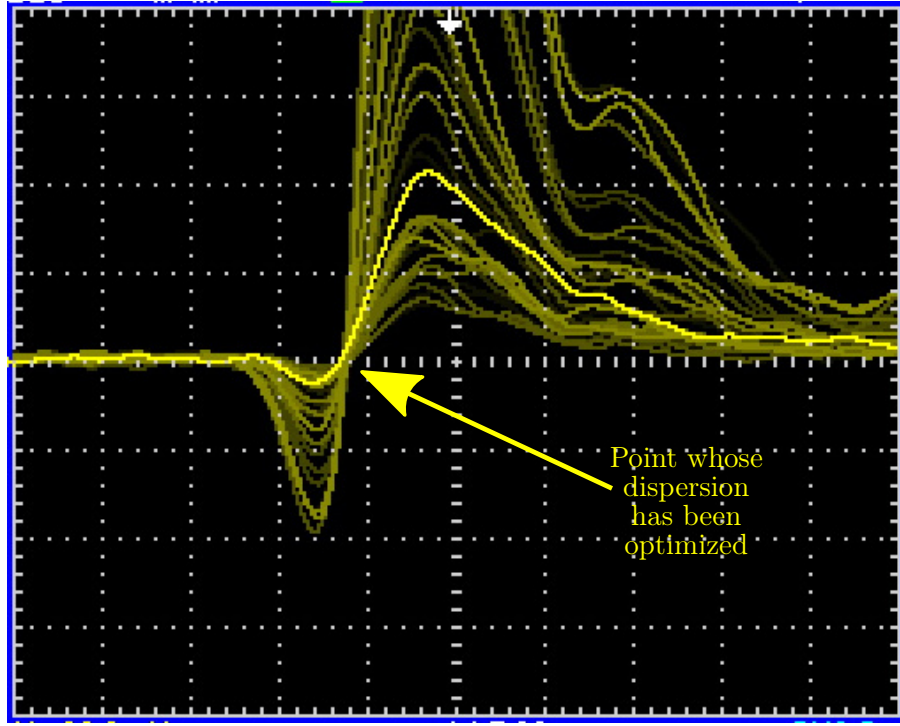


Figure 5: Monitor CFD signal triggered on CFD output, seen by the oscilloscope.

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Fitting the obtained peaks with gaussian and relating them to the delay inserted in the CFDs (after some tests, we noticed that the optimal setup is with the same delay in both the CFD), the figure 6 is obtained. As can be seen from the figure, a minimum is found at about 3ns of delay (LEMO 13 and 2 for detector 1 and 2, respectively). Considering the pre-set delay (around 2ns), this lead to a optimal delay of around 5ns, that is about 80% the rise time ( $\sim 6$ ns) as expected.

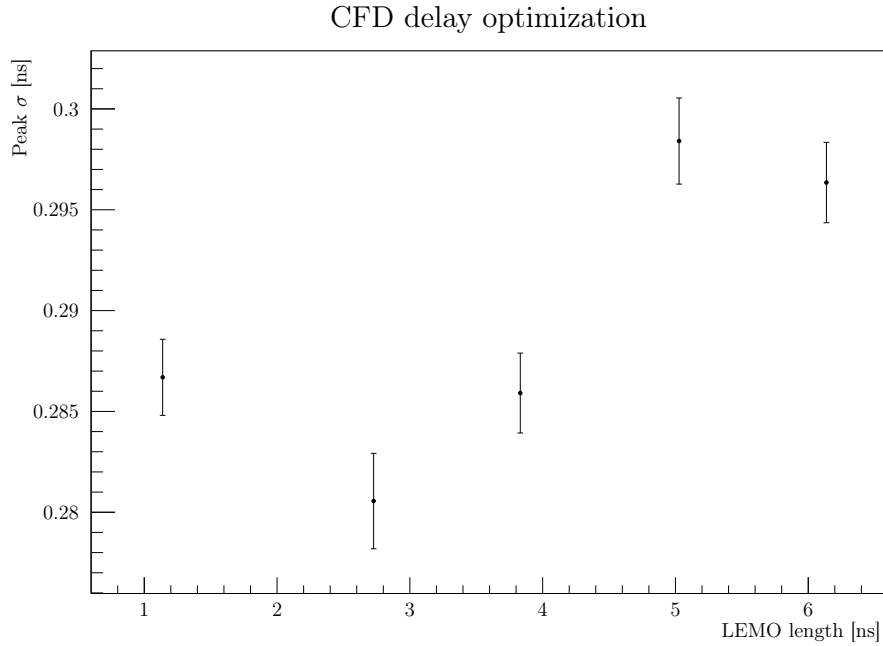


Figure 6: Optimization of the CFD delay.

The minimum configuration as been kept for all the following Measurements.

## 6 Speed of light

The detector has been placed such that they're about 170m away. The source has been placed firstly near the detector 1 and then near the detector 2, and the TAC signal has been acquired; therefore, the centroids  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  of the two measurements has been found through a gaussian interpolation. Measuring the distance between the two source positions  $d$ , the light speed can be computed. Observe that the two centroids has been firstly subtracted and then calibrated, to preserve the resolution.

$$\mu_1 = (16433 \pm 2)$$

$$\mu_2 = (8966 \pm 2)$$

$$d = (161.9 \pm 0.1)\text{cm}$$

$$c = \frac{2d}{(\mu_1 - \mu_2)m} = (2.94 \pm 0.01) \cdot 10^8 \text{m s}^{-1}$$