

CERN Summer Program Report

Ali Fele Paranj

August 20, 2019



Contents

1 How ALPHA Works	3
1.1 Magnets	4
1.2 Detectors	4
1.3 Penning trap	5
2 My Projects	6
2.1 Simulation with COMSOL	6
2.1.1 Short Beamlne	6
2.1.2 Long Beamlne	7
2.1.3 Real Beamlne	7
2.1.4 Buncher Simulation	7
2.2 LabVIEW Interface	7
2.2.1 Positron Source aparues	8
2.2.2 Experiment Control	9
2.2.3 Virtual Instrument	10
2.3 Compact Rio Upgrade	10
2.3.1 PCB and Front Panel Design	11
2.4 Full Simulation	12
2.4.1 Geometry	13
2.4.2 Running Simulation on HTCondor Provided by LXPLUS Linux Cluster	13
3 Lectures, Workshops and Visits	14
3.1 Classroom Courses	14
3.2 Online Courses	15
3.3 Workshops and Visits	15

1 How ALPHA Works

ALPHA is an international collaboration based at CERN, and which is working with trapped antihydrogen atoms, the antimatter counterpart of the simplest atom, hydrogen. By precise comparisons of hydrogen and antihydrogen, the experiment hopes to study fundamental symmetries between matter and antimatter.



Figure 1: Antimatter Factory (left) and ALPHA experiment hall (right)

ALPHA has some important components that make the research on antimatters possible. These are: the Penning trap, which holds the positrons and antiprotons before we use them to make antihydrogen, the Atom trap, which traps and holds the antihydrogen atoms, and the Annihilation vertex imaging detector, which detects the antihydrogen atoms when we allow them to annihilate and can find the point at which they annihilated. You can see the full setup of experiment in figure 2 .

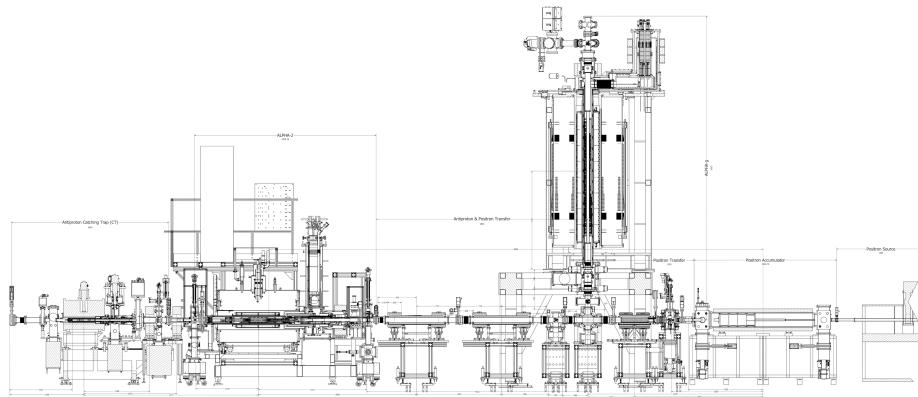


Figure 2: Full Setup of ALPHA experiment

Note: For pictures in this sections I have used pictures used in web site of ALPHA

1.1 Magnets

The ALPHA magnetic trap is a variant of the a type of atom trap called an 'Ioffe trap'. This magnetic trap is used to trap antihydrogen atoms which are neutral and electric fields can not be used to trap the particles. Such traps work because most atoms interact with a magnetic field through a property called their magnetic dipole moment. If the atom is moving in a magnetic field, it will gain and lose energy as the strength of the magnetic field near the atom changes. Making a magnetic field that increases in all directions from a central minimum point means that some atoms will gain potential energy and lose kinetic energy if they move away from the minimum. Atoms that have low enough total energy will convert all of their kinetic energy to potential energy and be reflected from higher magnetic field and be trapped. You can think of this like a marble rolling in a bowl – a slow moving marble can't reach the edge of the bowl and will be 'trapped' in the bowl.

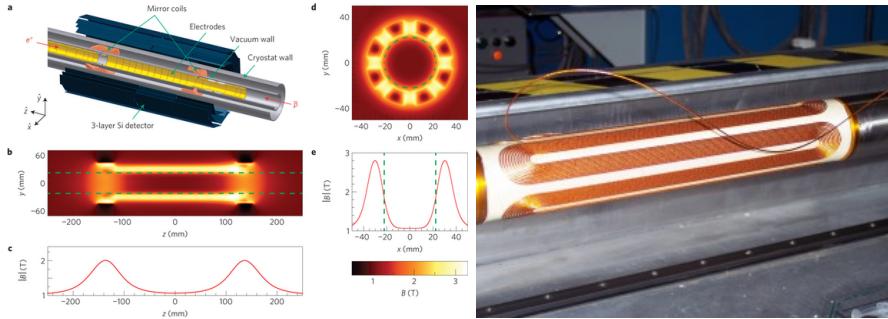


Figure 3: ALPHA Magnetic Trap

1.2 Detectors

The ALPHA neutral trap is surrounded by a complex particle detector, called the Silicon Vertex Detector (SVD). The SVD could be described as a four megapixel 3D camera, it 'sees' inside the ALPHA -apparatus and is sensitive enough to tell us where and when a single annihilation event occurs. In ALPHA, the antihydrogen atoms annihilate mainly at the gold coated trap walls, but occasionally the annihilation can take place in the vacuum with the tiny amount of residual gas always present in the vacuum systems. The annihilating particles in the ALPHA trap are positron and antiproton. Positron, being a lepton, annihilates with its counterpart, electron, and produces two gamma rays. The annihilation of antiproton is a more complex event, but during the annihilation process several energetic charged particles called pions are emitted.

The pions penetrate through the ALPHA -apparatus as well as the SVD, during which a tiny amount of energy is deposited into the three thin silicon sensor layers forming the SVD. The SVD records the locations of these interactions and, using this information, constructs the pion track (helix). As there are several of these tracks, the intersection of the tracks then gives the annihilation spatial location (vertex). In addition to the annihilation events, there is also cosmic muon background the SVD records. The fingerprint of these events, however, is very different from the annihilations and they can be effectively rejected.

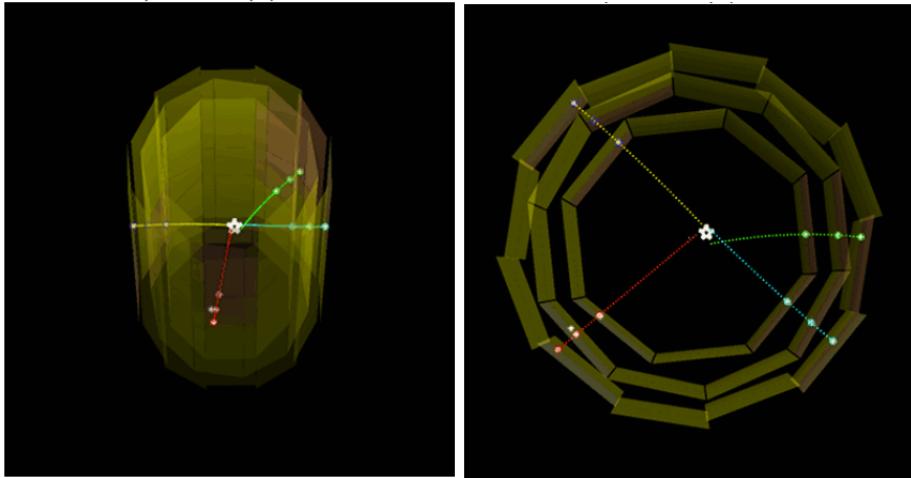


Figure 4: Silicon Vertex Detector

1.3 Penning trap

It is a basic and unavoidable fact in the antimatter business that in order to produce antihydrogen, antiprotons and positrons must be mixed. So, ALPHA must have the ability to confine and manipulate charged plasmas with reasonable efficiency and at cryogenic temperatures to boot! This is accomplished in ALPHA through the use of Penning traps, a type of trap commonly used in plasma physics experiments to confine charged plasmas. Charge is in fact the difference, and indeed the dilemma faced when attempting to trap antihydrogen. Because antihydrogen is neutral, it cannot be held in a traditional Penning trap. This is where ALPHAs unique magnetic trap comes in (see 1.1).

As for positron, antiproton and electron plasmas: a Penning trap will certainly do the trick. In a Penning trap, charged plasmas are confined in a superposition of magnetic and electric fields. You can find a great summary of fields used to trap the particles in figure 5

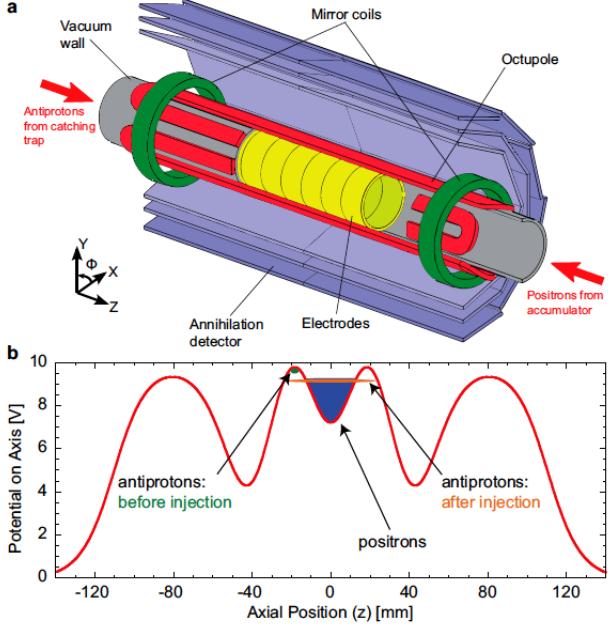


Figure 5: Penning Trap

2 My Projects

2.1 Simulation with COMSOL

When the particles are released from positron source, they trap at the potential valley of the accumulator. Then they release from the trap to travel toward the penning trap, which traps the positrons and antiprotons before mixing and making antihydrogen. positrons, on their way to reach the penning trap, expand because of the space charge. This will make the particles beam larger. So the efficiency of trapping positrons at the limited length of penning trap will decrease.

First we decided to see this expansion on simulation. So I set up a simulation with COMSOL and we could see that the standard deviation of particles increases as they travel toward penning trap. because of the long beam line, and the limitation of computational resources I did the simulation in three steps: Short beam line, Long beam line, Real beam line.

2.1.1 Short Beamline

In this simulation I set the length of beam line to be about 3 meters which only covers the accumulator and buncher and I was interested in evaluating the beam shape when they leave the buncher.

The results were quite wired. Because although we could see the expansion

because of the particle-particle expansion, but the results was showing a strange decrease at the standard deviation of the z position of the particles. and the decrease in std was getting significant as the the number of particles increased. So I decided to run more simulations with longer beam lines.

2.1.2 Long Beamline

In this part of simulation I increased the length of beam line. the size of beam line for these simulations was about 7 meters.

The significant result of this change was an decrease in the depth of valley at the std(z), and more significant result was time of simulation that increased from 18 hours to 31 hours. So we noticed that the valley was because of the end surface of the beam line that as the particles reach there they stick to the surface (this was because of the option that I set in preparing the simulation).

2.1.3 Real Beamline

this simulatio was very computationally costly, which took about 23 hours to simulate just five particles. The results was as we expected. There was no decrease in std(z) of particles. So this simulation was closer to the real setup than previous ones. So I tried to simulate the more particles in this setup.

2.1.4 Buncher Simulation

As I mentioned earlier, the beam of positrons expand as they travel toward penning trap and this expansion can be suppressed using buncher. We need

as we mentione derleite hhgr bhbhu]uoghrh jfoierj ijre oerhj ojhg ermjo-
ergj ioergi erogj oerjrhg iergj reiomoghereoimgnoerh gioerjogj remig rej goig
erjmgoigh erjgh erjngreh mgjnererhg rejerrg ermjngre jmgerger jmernggfjerj
nffh rejhgg ermngoeighr gjmerjhg ermnegre jgnregh ermngbernkjjggh erjmgng-
hjmeirgergjmmgerhmjgier ifergijer gjoerio gjren ger giejrerr geir gierg ererg
erioingg ering erno greenh erong erg eboherg borenj gire jrenoff erno rieno
frenoi freuohf rnoeh fenof renofnrn ejnofrunnr enih9freno feo g

2.2 LabVIEW Interface

Advanced and complicated Experiments like most of the experiments at cern, are impossible without using the advanced electronics for both collecting and analyzing data and controlling the experiment apartures. For these advanced experiments there are tons of parameters to be controlled, which are done in the control room (figure 6). So having a safe and graphical interface for this purpose has a key rule. In this project I designed a safe and graphical interface to control the positron source.



Figure 6: Control Room

2.2.1 Positron Source aparues

ALPHA derives its positrons from a radioactive beta-decay source containing an isotope of sodium, Na-22. This isotope, which has a conveniently long half-life of about 2.6 years, emits positrons with a large spread of kinetic energies up to about 545 keV. Such energetic positrons cannot easily be applied for antihydrogen production, so that ALPHA uses a well established technique to produce a low energy (eV) beam of positrons in vacuum.

Positrons implanted into solid material typically have a lifetime less than one nanosecond, a thousand millionth of a second. However, during that brief time most will slow down by a variety of energy loss processes to reach kinetic energies close to those characteristic of the temperature of the solid. This process is termed moderation, as the positrons kinetic energy is lowered, or moderated. Whilst most of the positrons penetrate deep into the bulk of the material and annihilate there, about 1 percent stop close enough to the surface that they can diffuse back to it before they annihilate. Incredibly, most of the positrons which reach the surface are emitted into vacuum at low energy, and can be readily formed into a beam and transported, typically using magnetic guiding fields. ALPHA uses a solid film of condensed neon as its moderator; this is one of the most efficient positron moderators.

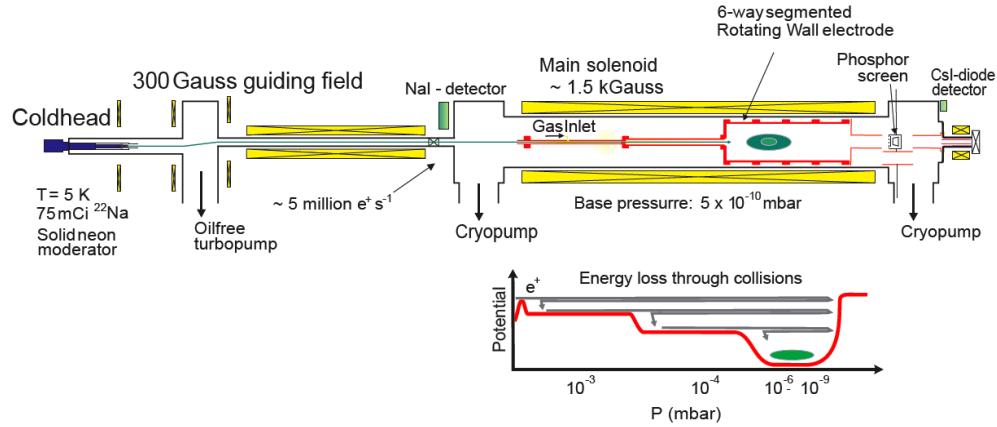


Figure 7: Positron Source and Accumulator

2.2.2 Experiment Control

The computers that controls the different parameters of setup are held by [so-toons] held on the control platforms (figure 8).

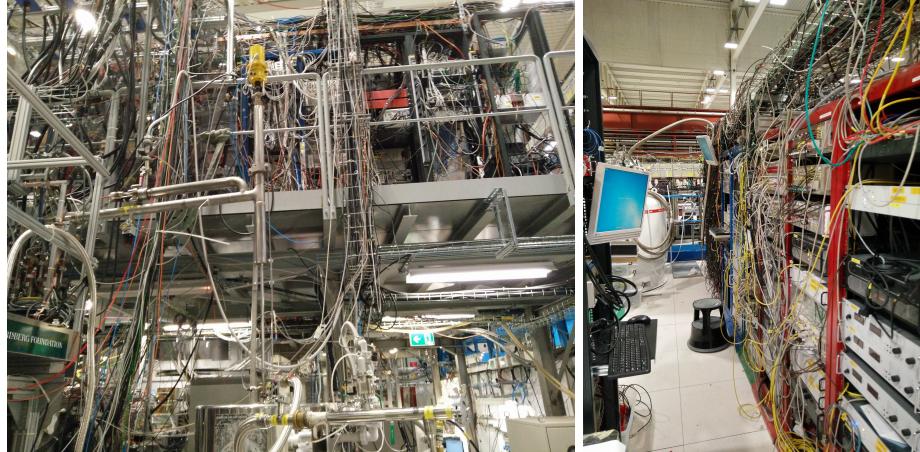


Figure 8: Control Platform

All of this computers has special cards installed on their motherboards (for example NI PCI-6229 for analog inputs, NI PCI-6713 for analog outputs, NI PCI-8431 for RS 485 communications, NI PCI-8430 for RS 232 communication and many other cards). The user can control the experiment throught these cards. The analog and digital signals which indicates the state of individual parts on experiment setup, are collected by the input gates. Then by evaluationong the signals in control room proper signal is send by output gates to the experiment

components (like vacuum pumps, valves, current of magnets, electric potential on electrodes, etc).

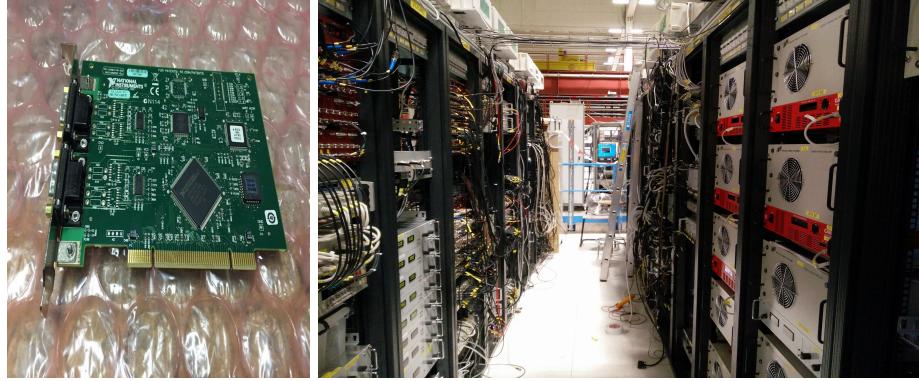


Figure 9: PCI 8430 card (left), and Computers on control platform equipped by DAQ cards (right)

2.2.3 Virtual Instrument

The Virtual Interface of VI that I have designed will control the valves, magnets, and vacuum pumps that are connected to the positron source and accumulator. You can see the front panel or the GUI of VI[figure???].

The block diagram that controls this VI consists of three different sub VIs. I have designed block diagram to be modular and my supervisor can add other control and options after my departure. each of these sub VIs is for Valves, Vacuum pumps and gas camera section. These VIs must feed by a number that indicates the state of valve or vacuum pump to be On or Off, and by a string that the Icon of the elements in GUI are in it. The sub VI will borrow the proper Icon considering the numeric input and will send the picture as Output. all of these elements are in a event structure to reduce the amount of CPU usage. the reduction of CPU use is because the while loop around the event structure will run for 1 time, just when you change the values of the each event structure.

2.3 Compact Rio Upgrade

As mentioned before, handling advanced experiments requires advanced electronic setups. As the time passes the electronics and computers get more powerful. So one of the important 'Must do's for every experiment is upgrading the components of experiment to the latest technologies. ALPHA was born at 2009[????] and since that day many updates had been done on setup and computers. A part of new update is transferring the old computers with DAQ cards to professional Compact Rio computers that are designed mainly for Experimental and data acquisition purposes. In more details, CompactRIO (or cRIO) is

a real-time embedded industrial controller made by National Instruments for industrial control systems. The CompactRIO is a combination of a real-time controller, reconfigurable IO Modules (RIO), FPGA module and an Ethernet expansion chassis.[Wikipedia of cRio](figure 10). In these computers we use DAQ modules instead of DAQ cards. This will make the control platform very compact and of course more professional. In some of the modules that we use with this computers we need to separate the data lines in order to use them individually. for this purpose we need to design a printed circuit board (PCB), that maps every pin on D-subminiature connector to individual lemo connectors.

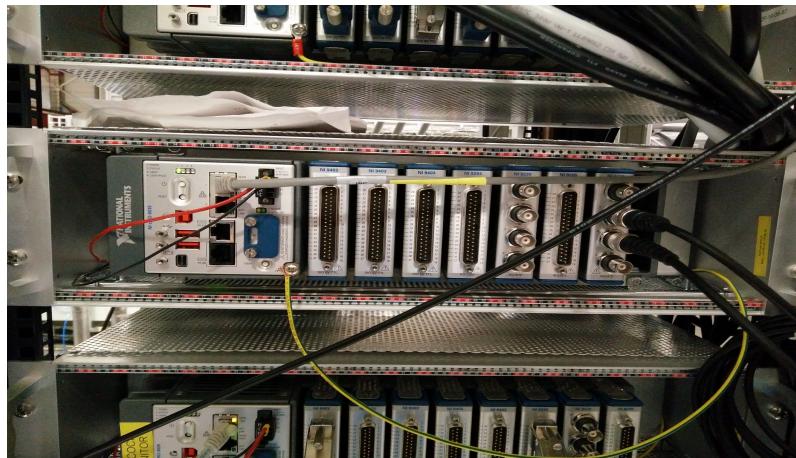


Figure 10: Compact Rio

2.3.1 PCB and Front Panel Design

In this project I designed the PCB using "Altium design' software. this PCBs connect the D-subminator connector to individual Lemo Connectors. Throughout this report I will call these PCBs "Data Line Separator" or DLS. We had four different types of modules, so I needed to design four different PCBs. The modules was NI9264, NI9401, NI9403, NI9205. these modules are digital and analog modules that are connected to compact rio system to control the experiment apurues. For example one can control valvs, vacuum pumps, mass flow rate controllers, etc. These are done by using LabVIEW interface which I worked with and designed an interface in other project that I will describe later. You can find mentioned modules in figure ??

As I said before, for complicated experiments there is a control platform that controls the parameters of experiment. For example figure ??? is the control platform of APLHA experiment. These platforms are where that the Compact Rio will sit at. Each compact rio will be held at chassis and these chassis will be held horizontally on top of each other by [sotoon]. so to keep every thing not messy, we need to design front panels that can mount on chassis, and screw the



Figure 11: (left to right) NI 9205, NI 9264, NI 9401, NI 9403

PCBs to them. I did so for each of the modules and you can see the front panel of the NI9205 module in figure ????. You can find full documents at my github repository for cern as well.

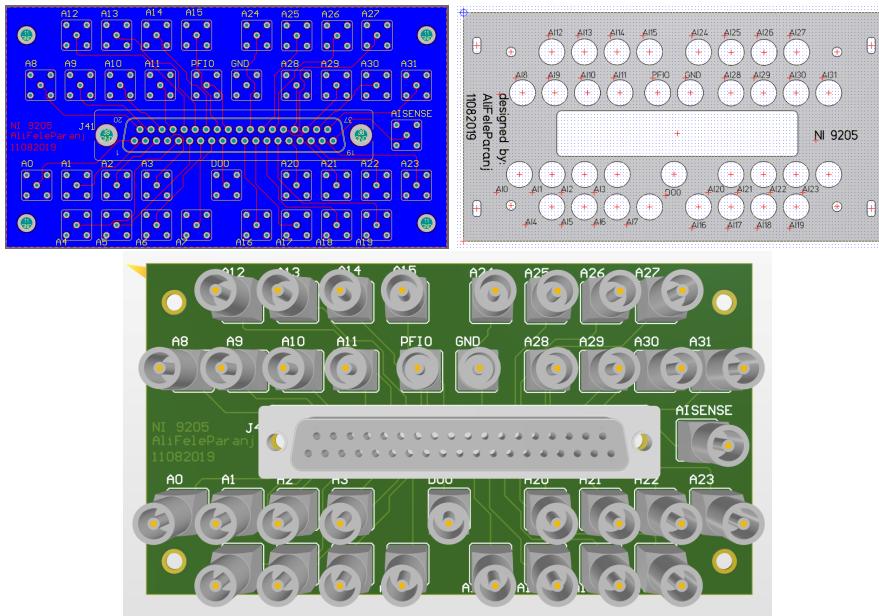


Figure 12: First: DLS designed for NI9205 module, Second: 3D model of DLS, Third: Front Panel Designed for NI9205 DLS

2.4 Full Simulation

Simple simulations are very useful when you want to evaluate your stimates using the minimum computation resources. But after finding the rough simulations satisfactory, you need to improve you simulated model and add more

details to it. In the simple simualtion of buncher we find out that buncher works pretty well in bunching the expanding beam. So we decided to add more details to our simulation and simulate the full setup of magnets and beam line.

2.4.1 Geometry

To make it possible, we needed to make a CAD model of magents in full setup. The data of magnets was in a file with .cond type which was designed to feed the data to the OPERA software to calculate the magnetic field. After finding the meaning of those numbers on .cond file with the help of my supervisor ,First I wrote a python code to transfer those data to a more clear data set of magnets[figure of excel]. Then I used the Inventor software to design all of the 82 magnets that contributes in the magnetic field of beam line. Then I added the Inventor model of buncher and Accumulator(that was previuosly created by ALPHA group).

2.4.2 Running Simulation on HTCondor Provided by LXPLUS Linux Cluster

Althogh I was using two computers in parallel to generate the results faster, but Since Simulating the full setup was very computational expensive, So it impossible to simulate the whole setup with 32 GB of RAM. The time of simulation was very long as well, so we needed to run our simulation on HTcondor. HTcondor stands for High Throughput Computing and is a specialized work-load management system for compute-intensive jobs. Like other full-featured batch systems, HTCondor provides a job queueing mechanism, scheduling policy, priority scheme, resource monitoring, and resource management. Users submit their serial or parallel jobs to HTCondor, HTCondor places them into a queue, chooses when and where to run the jobs based upon a policy, carefully monitors their progress, and ultimately informs the user upon completion[<https://research.cs.wisc.edu/htcondor/description.html>]. linux clusters of cern provides the HTcondor computation and you can access big memory nodes and higher number of cpu cores. But since I was here yat cern for 53 days, it was impossible to run all of the simulations on clusters and get results. So in this part of my project I set up the full simulation file with the real initial values used in apartues .since I was familiar with Linux I could set up the environment and submit some sample simularions [figure lxplus] and my supervisor will run the simulation on cluster after my departure. This simulation contains a parametric sweep to search the optimum values for "amplitude", "Frequency" and "phase" of the the sine potential that is applied on the buncher. The real Quantitive results will be generated with this simulation and it will help us to tune the paramters of bunher on order to bunch the positron beam.

```

Activities Terminal Tue 15:25
afelepar@lxplus774:~$ ssh -XY afelepar@lxplus
Warning: Permanently added the ECDSA host key for IP address '188.184.30.79' to the list of known hosts.
Password:
* ****
* Welcome to lxplus774.cern.ch, CentOS, 7.6.1810
* Archiving: /var/www/html/lxplus/doc/note-archive
* Reminder: you have agreed to the CERN
* computing rules in particular OC5. CERN implements
* the measures necessary to ensure compliance.
* https://cern.ch/ComputingRules
* Puppet environment: production, Roger state: production
* Foreman hostgroup: lxplus/nodes/login
* Available login zones: lxplus
* lxplus alias switch to C7 on Apr 2nd 2019 .. http://cern.ch/gK7lq
* ****
[afelepar@lxplus774 ~]$ condor_q
-- Schedd: blgbird09.cern.ch : <188.185.71.142:9618>... @ 08/20/19 15:20:58
OWNER BATCH_NAME SUBMITTED DONE RUN IDLE TOTAL JOB_IDS
afelepar CMD: my_scrip 8/28 12:35 - 1 - 1 1928188.0
1 jobs; 0 completed, 0 removed, 0 idle, 1 running, 0 held, 0 suspended
[afelepar@lxplus774 ~]$ 

```

Figure 13: SSH tunnel to lxplus cluster through linux terminal on my laptop

3 Lectures, Workshops and Visits

During my stay at cern I attended almost all of the Lectures. This lecture series was one of the best ones I attended during my life. The content of lectures was very interesting, the presentation of the lecturers was excellent and the lectures was very up to date. Here is the Courses that I attended and the "Physics and Medical Applications" I think was the best among them which was the most relevant subject to my field of studies.

3.1 Classroom Courses

1. Physics and Medical Applications by Manjiy Dosanjih
2. Particle World by Tara Shears
3. Detectors by Werner Riegler
4. Foundation of Statistics by Nicolas Berger
5. Electronics DAQ and Trigger
6. Theoretical Concepts in Particle Physics by Andrew Cohen
7. From Raw Data to Physics Results by Paul James
8. Experimental Physics at Hadron Colliders by Marumi Kado
9. The Standard Model
10. Astroparticle Physics

11. Heavy Ions
12. Introduction to Cosmology
13. Beyond Standard Model
14. Nuclear Physics at CERN
15. What is String Theory
16. Future High-Energy Collider Projects
17. Antimatter at Lab

3.2 Online Courses

I attended some Online safety courses which was as following :

1. Computer Security
2. Emergency Evacuation
3. Radiation Protection
4. Electrical Safety Fundamentals
5. Electrical Safety Facilities
6. Cryogenic Safety Awareness
7. Chemical Safety Awareness

3.3 Workshops and Visits

During the program there were many cool workshops and visits. Here is a list of items that I attended

1. Open Data in Educational Activities Workshop
2. Basic Cloud Chamber Workshop
3. Advanced Cloud Chamber Workshop
4. Data Acquisition / Trigger Workshop
5. Root Summer Student Workshop
6. Silicon Sensors
7. CMS visit