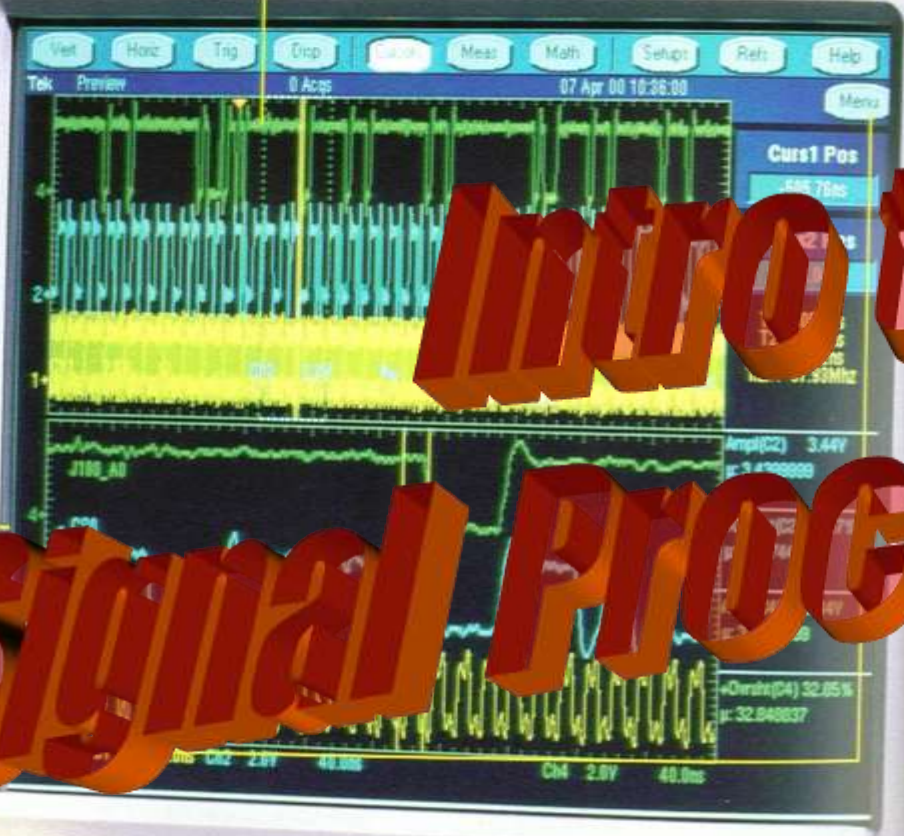


Tektronix TDS 7404 Digital Phosphor Oscilloscope

4 GHz
20 GS/s DPO



Intro to Signal Processing

The control panel features several sections of controls:

- HORIZONTAL POSITION:** Includes buttons for FINE, AUTOSET, RECALL, FRONT, DISPRE, FastAcq, and a knob for DELAY.
- TRIGGER:** Includes buttons for EDGE, ADVANCE, RUN STOP, and SINGLE.
- RESOLUTION:** Includes a ZOOM knob and buttons for CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4, EXT, and ARM.
- CH2, CH3, CH4:** Each channel has a POSITION knob and a SCALE knob.

PROBE COMPENSATION
SIGNAL IN
GND ADJUST
AUX IN
AUX OUT
SIGNAL OUT

Tektronix
TCA-SMA

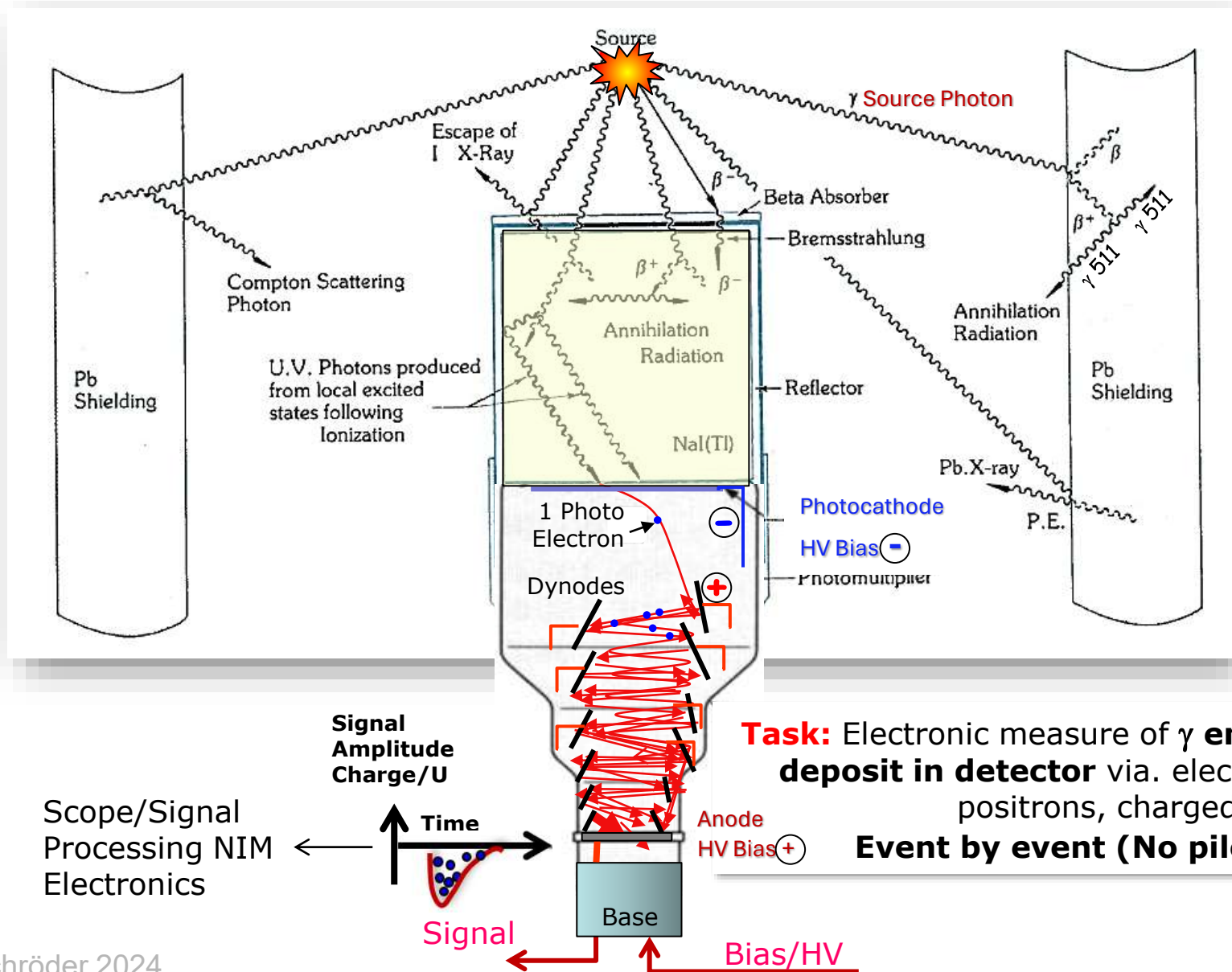
Agenda

- Measurements with Photo-Multiplier Scintillation Detectors
- Electronic signal processing, scintillation detectors
- Fast-Slow electronic circuits
- Display with oscilloscope, front panel, signal traces
- NIM modules for analog and digital branches
 - Discriminator, timing single channel
- DDC-8 data acquisition system
 - Analog vs. digital timing
 - Analog-to-digital signal conversion (ADC)
 - Event data stream
 - Frequency spectrum histogram, energy calibration

Take Radiation-Safety class/exam

Next: Igor exercises with γ spectra

Measurements with Scintillation Detectors



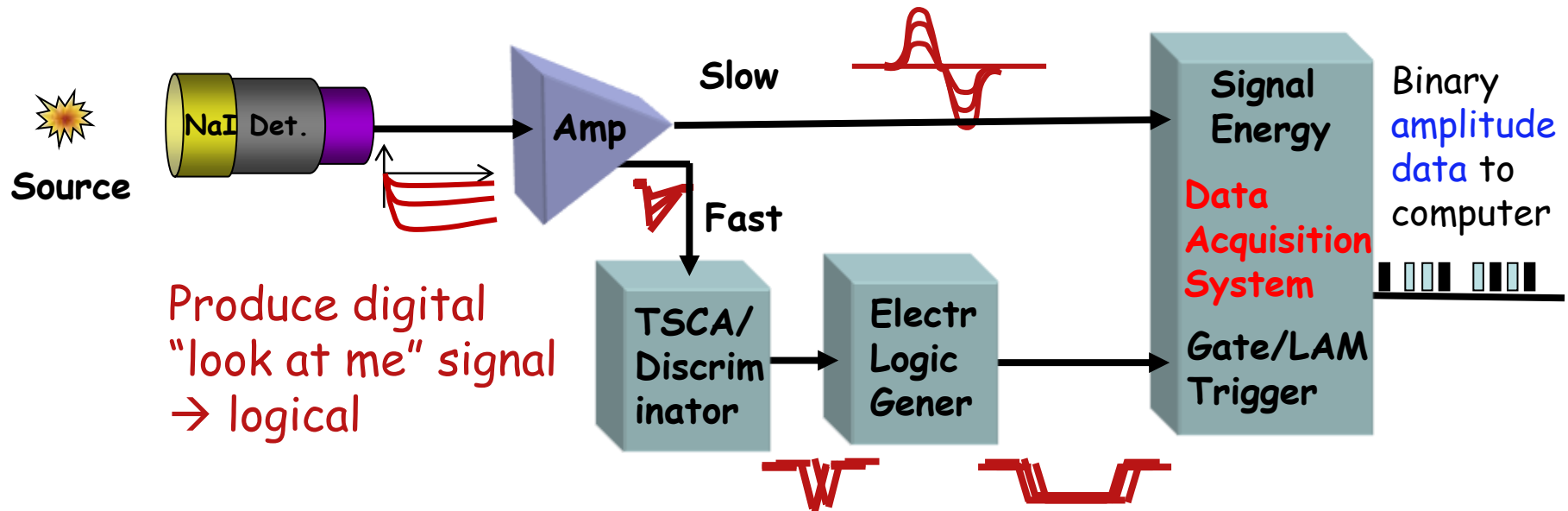
Task: Electronic measure of γ energy deposit in detector via. electrons, positrons, charged part.
Event by event (No pileup!)

Principle of Fast-Slow Signal Processing

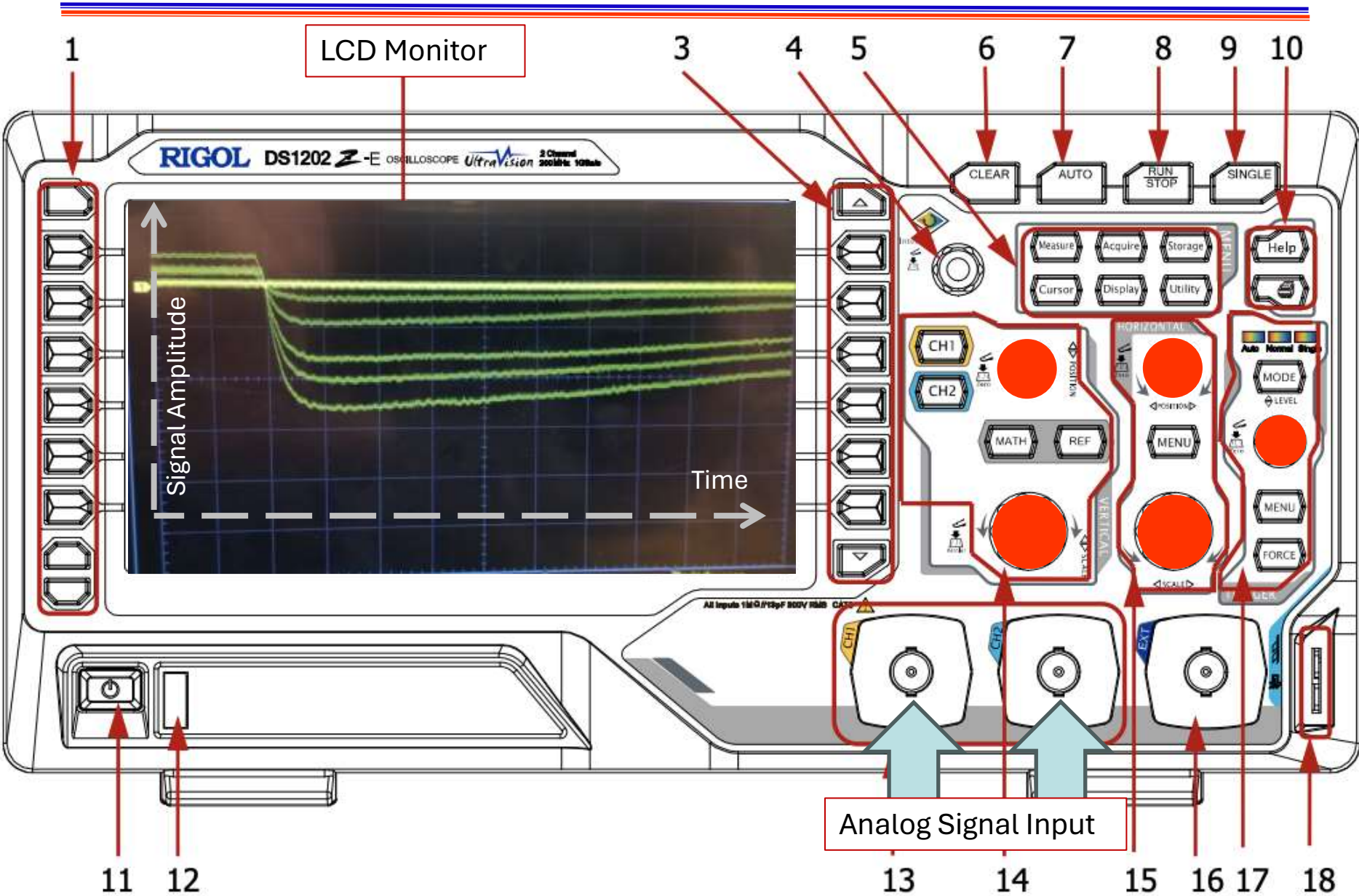
Two branches of signal processing:

1. Fast logic branch: Produce unitary, "logical" signal indicating that detector had one acceptable event, further use in fast decision making (accept/reject)
2. Slow analog branch: Integrate, amplify, and shape original detector energy signal to match requirements of analytical electronics modules and computer data acquisition/storage system.

Produce analog signal proportional to energy deposit →



Signal Oscilloscope Front Panel



Signal Oscilloscope Front Panel Descriptions

No.	Description	No.	Description
1	Measurement Menu Softkeys	10	Help/Print
2	LCD	11	Power Key
3	Function Menu Softkeys	12	USB Host Interface
4	Multifunction Knob	13	Analog Channel Input Area
5	Common Operation Keys	14	VERTICAL Control Area
6	CLEAR	15	HORIZONTAL Control Area
7	AUTO	16	External Trigger Input
8	RUN/STOP	17	TRIGGER Control Area
9	SINGLE	18	Probe Compensation Signal Output Terminal/Ground Terminal

Terminate input signal by 50Ω for NIM logic pulses.

Trigger Menu for time sweep condition: Trigger channel #, rising/falling level, AC vs. DC.

Adjust display ranges and zero for horizontal (time) and vertical (signal amplitude) scale.

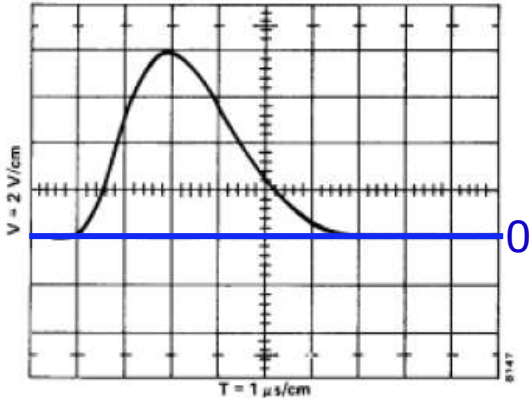
Adjust trigger signal (discriminator) level.

Signal Output from PM Base

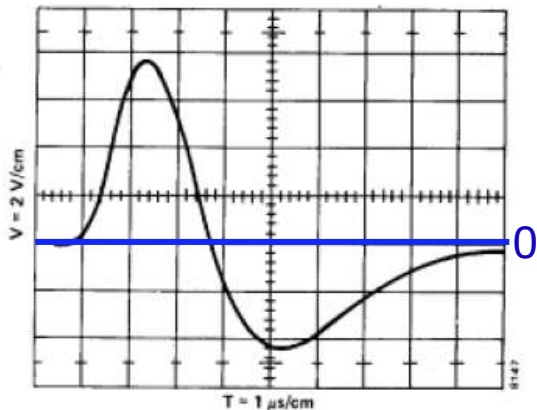


Analog Branch Elements: Slow Analog Signal Amplifiers

Uniform signal shape for all → Amplitude ~ Energy



Correct Amplifier Unipolar Output.



Correct Amplifier Bipolar Output.



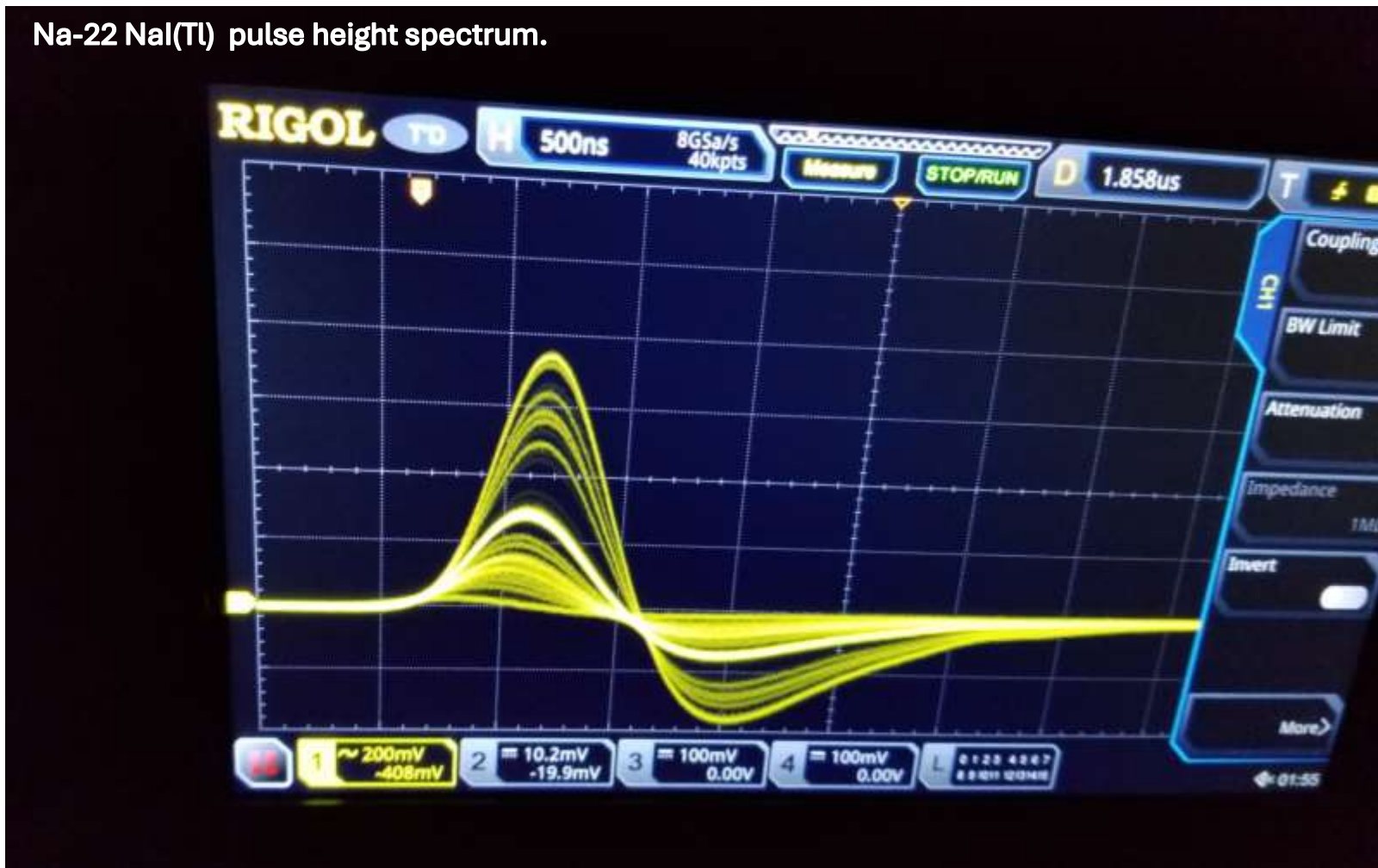
Tasks: Generate signal with amplitude proportional to collected detector charge. Needs absolute calibration of pulse amplitude.



← Preamp Power

Signal Output Main Amplifier

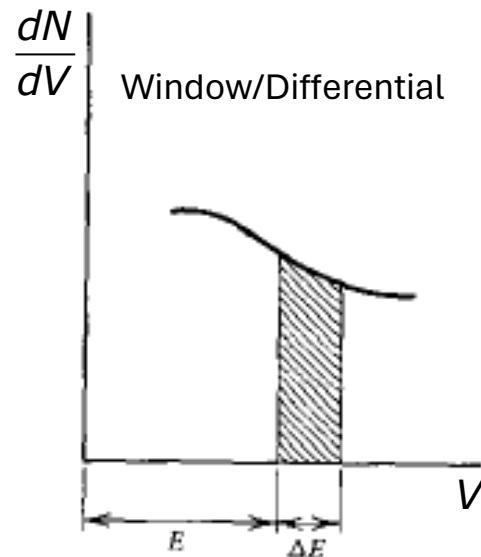
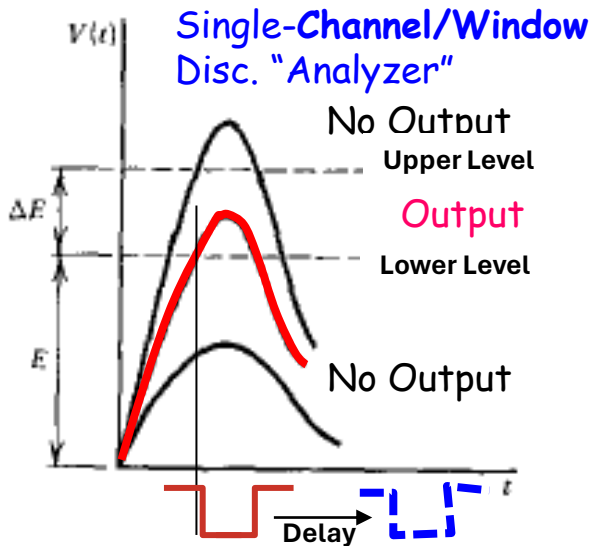
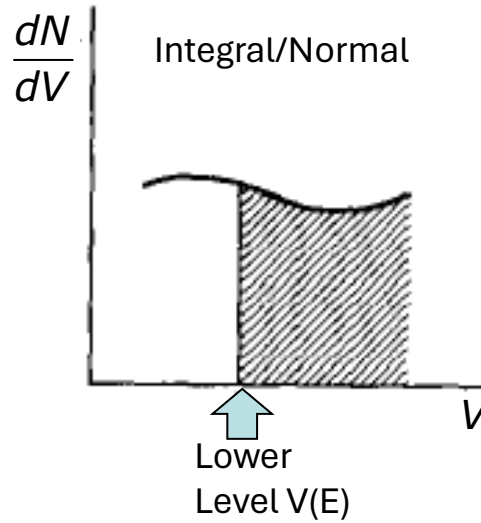
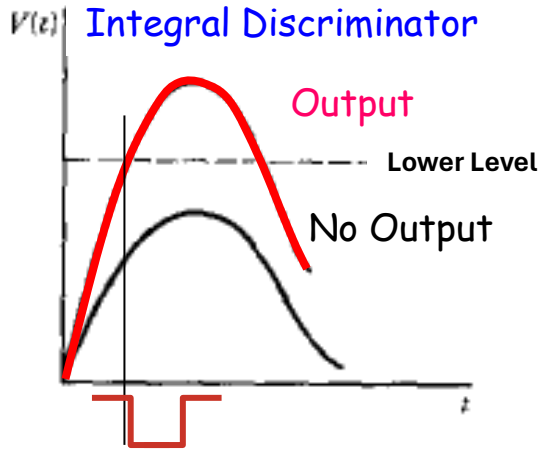
Na-22 NaI(Tl) pulse height spectrum.



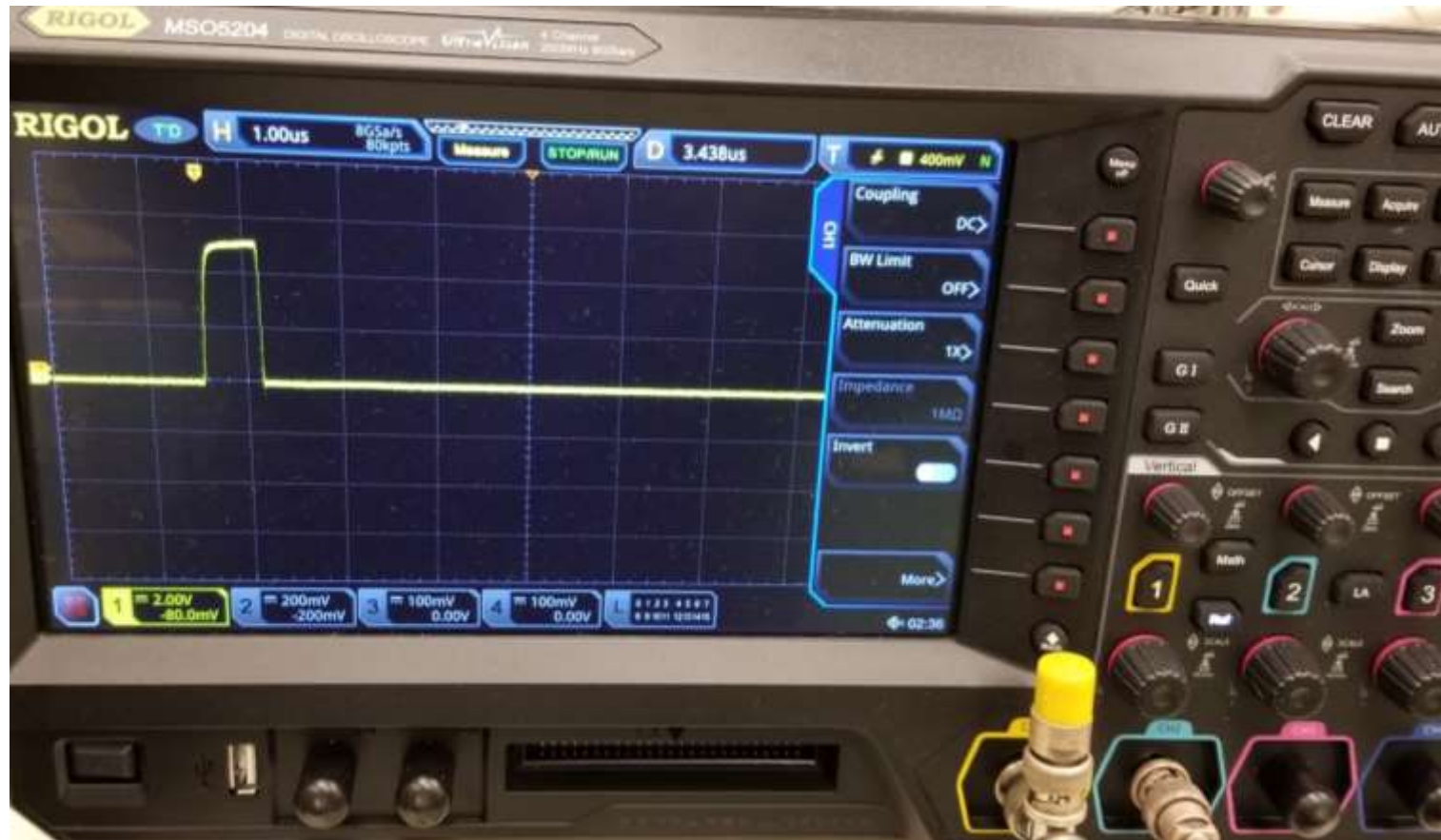
NaI(Tl) detector with Na-22 source. Display of a superposition of several 10s of individual events: Amplifier signal amplitude (200mV/cm) vs. time (500ns/cm).

Leading-Edge Discriminator: "Single Channel" TSCA

Tasks: Indicate presence of event, define "time-zero" t_0



Logic Branch: NIM/TTL Signals



Logic signals = Discriminator output pulses, have a constant shape, independent of shape and amplitude of input signals from detector.

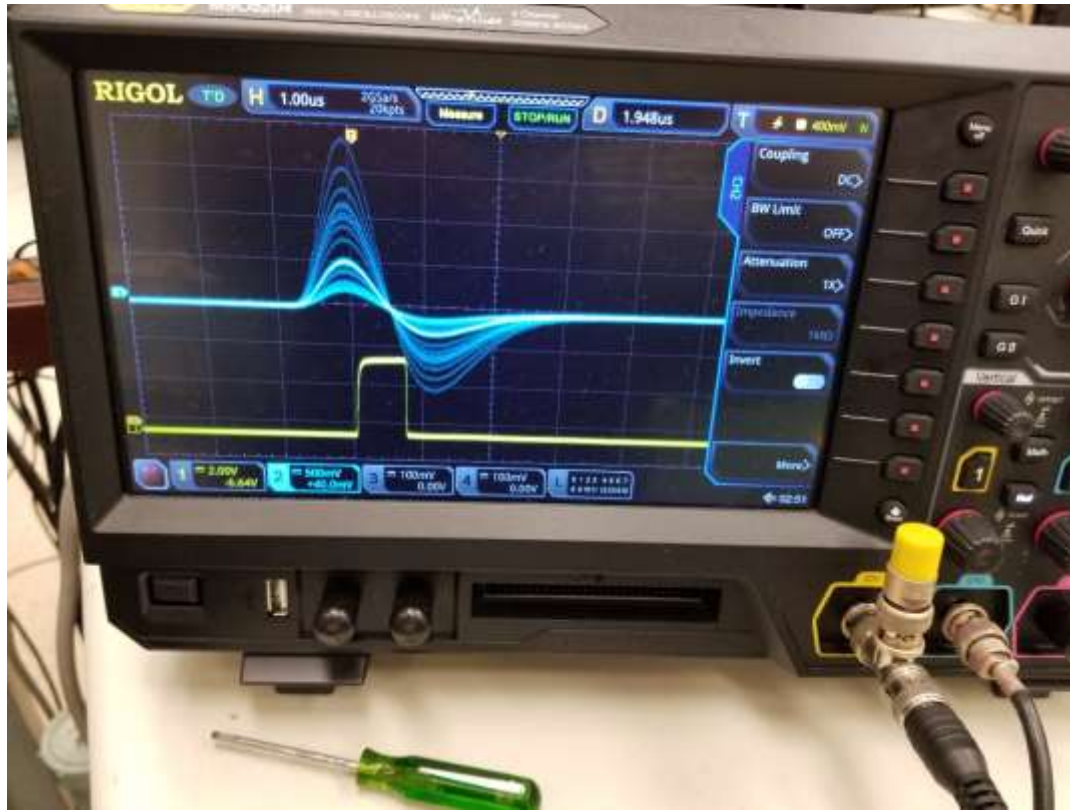
Digital Sampling Oscilloscope

Displaying the time dependent signal amplitude $U(t)$
Sweep an illuminated trace $U(t)$ horizontally along the screen

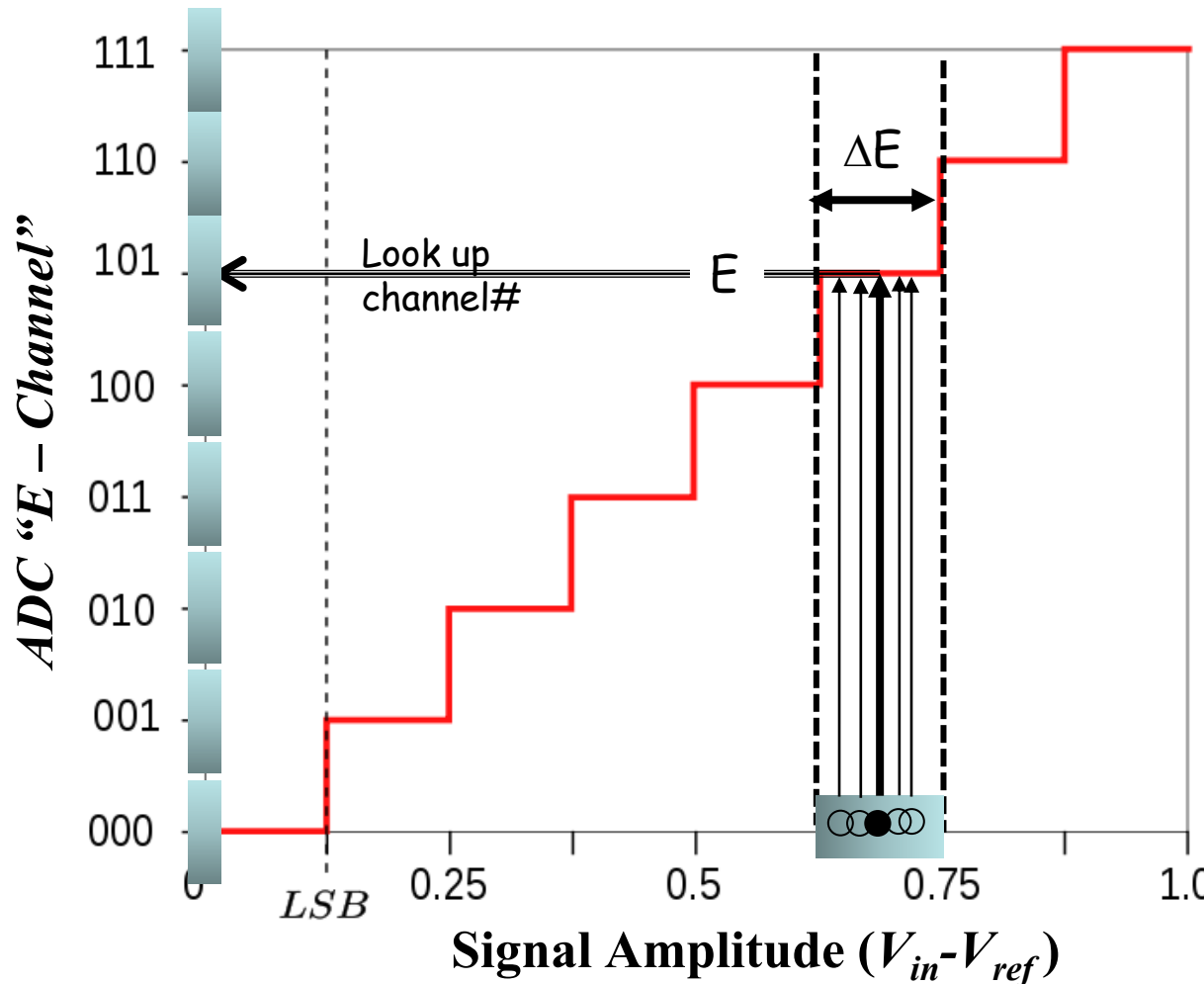
Signal Trigger
Level Adjust



Output media for screen
shots (USB/Disc)



Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Principle of Operation



Divide total range of signal amplitudes into ADC "E channels" (bins) of fixed width ΔE \rightarrow event counters. Input signal triggers (initiates) comparator channel scan.

More bins \rightarrow higher resolution

Typical # of channels per ADC: 1k=1024
2k,..., 8k.

Event signal amplitude \rightarrow binary number = ADC# \rightarrow $I(\text{ADC}\#) \leftarrow I(\text{ADC}\#)+1$
Accumulated $I(\text{ADC}\#)$ = Pulse (signal) height spectrum

Digital Event Data Stream

Example of event stream with signals (observables) measured in 3 inputs of Data Acquisition Module (DDC-8), Sample displays 6 successive events.

Event#	Input 0 Channel #	Input 1 Channel #	Input 2 Channel #	
51	1542	0	0	
52	1530	0	3	Coincident event 0 .AND. 2
53	1486	0	0	
54	1789	256	0	Coincident event 0 .AND. 1
55	1547	0	0	
56	1533	0	0	

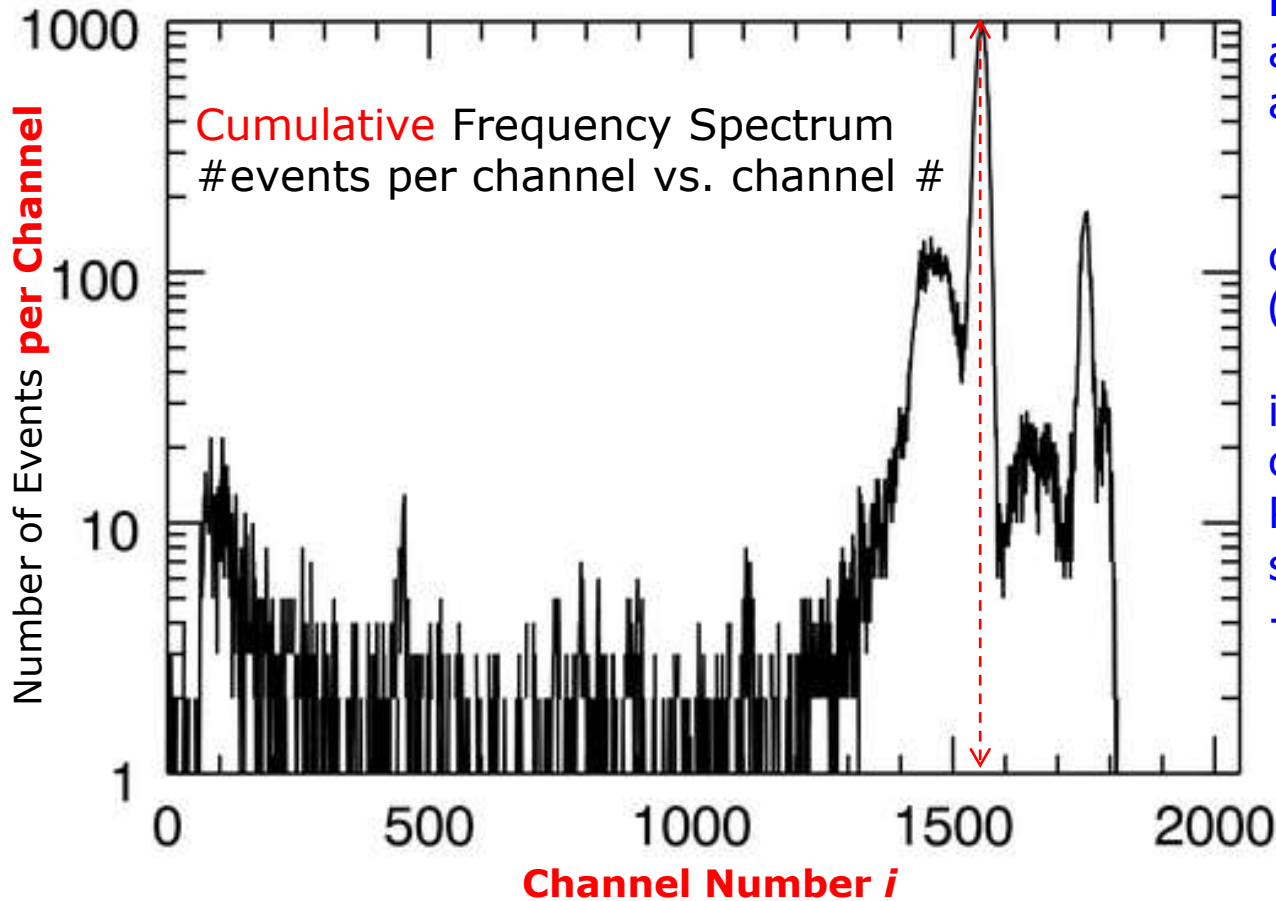
Single event "wave 0" (points to Input 0 Channel # for events 51-56)

Single event "wave 1" (points to Input 1 Channel # for event 54)

Single event "wave 2" (points to Input 2 Channel # for event 52)

...and so on

Histogram of Pulse-Height (Amplitude) Spectrum



Each event provides 1 analog signal amplitude V_{in} → digitize V_{in}

channel numbers i (V_{in}) (segmented memory)

increment (add +1) content ($N_i \rightarrow N_i + 1$) of PC cell # = start of spectrum + channel # i .

→ Calibrations:

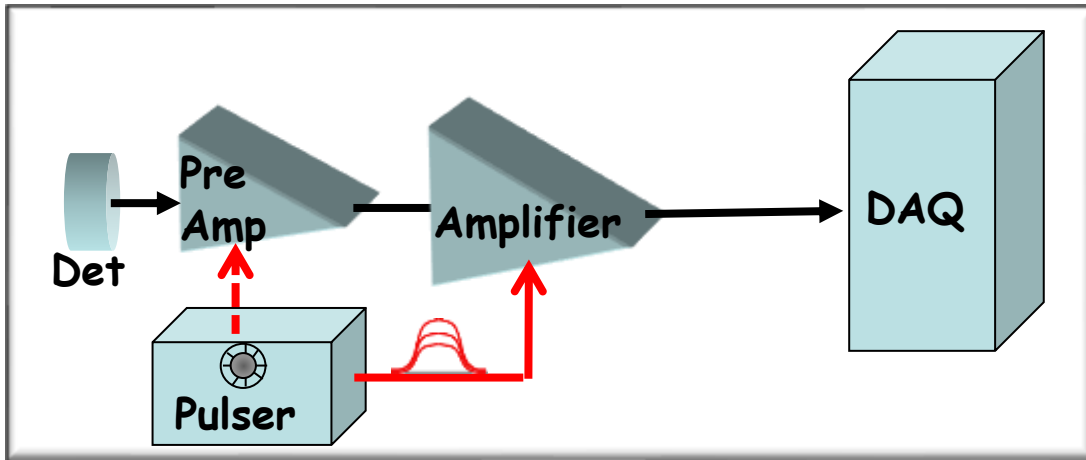
$$i(V) = i_0 + \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta V} \cdot V$$

$$E(i) = E_0 + \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta i} \cdot i$$

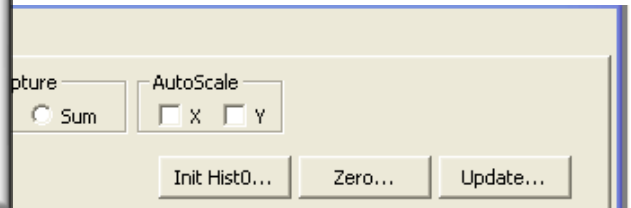
Measured: $\frac{\text{Number of events } \Delta N}{\text{ADC - channel}} \left(\text{unit} = \frac{\text{counts}}{\text{channel}} \right) \rightarrow \frac{dN}{dE} \left(\text{unit} = \frac{\text{counts}}{\text{keV}} \right)$

Total number of events: $N = \sum_{i=1}^{2k} \left(\frac{\text{Number of events } \Delta N_i}{\text{ADC - channel}_i} \right) \rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{dN}{dE} \right) dE$

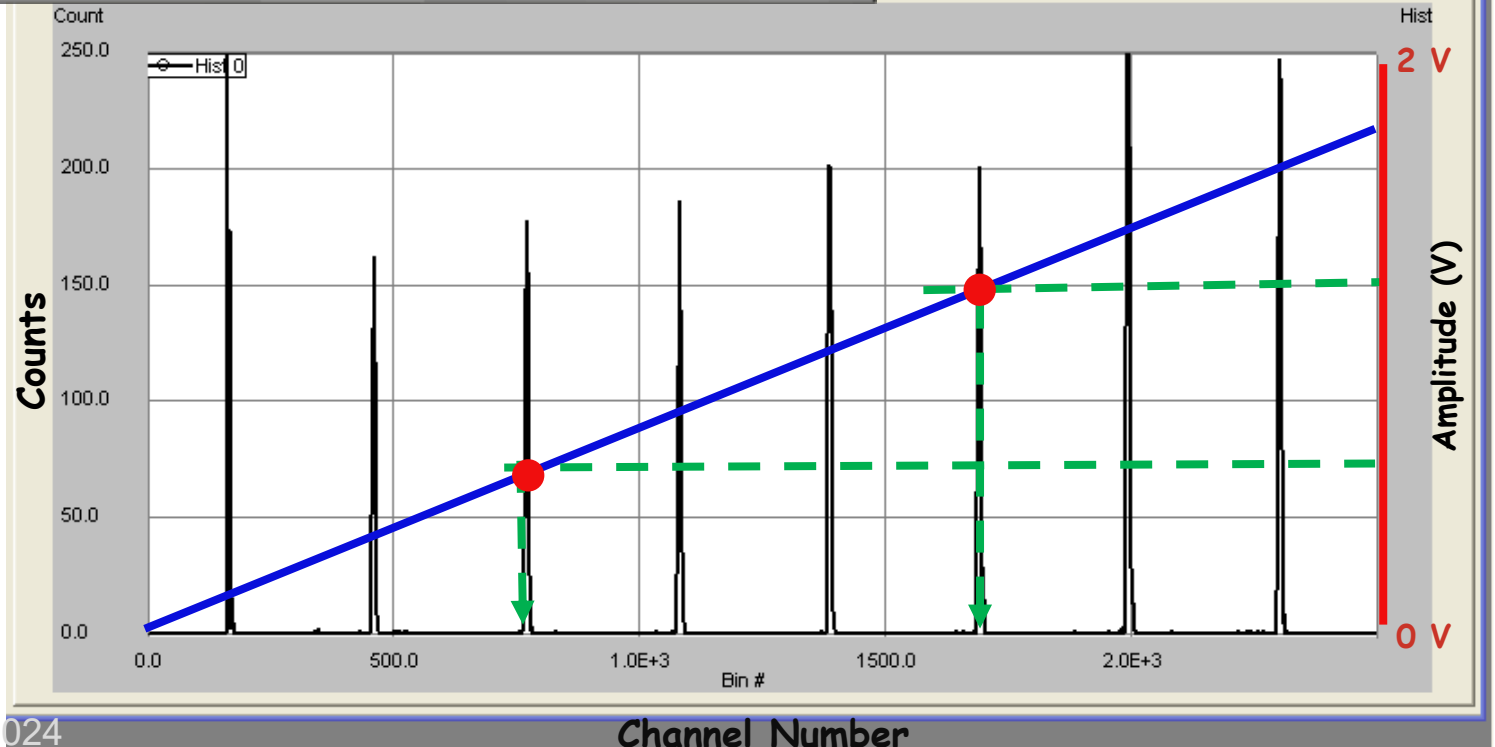
Amplifier/ADC Linearity Check: "Pulser Calibration"



Series of signals from calibrated **precision pulse generator** fed into slow circuit.



"Pulser Fence" calibrates abscissa of DAQ (Channel, Bin#) in Volts, MeV, etc.



Precision Pulse Generators



Popular ORTEC spectroscopy-grade precision pulse generators. Other brands: BNC, Tennelec, Canberra,...

Output signal amplitude is highly stable and varies linearly with dial/switch settings.

Output pulse amplitude is calibrated independently in units of Volts, keV, etc.

End of Intro Signal Processing