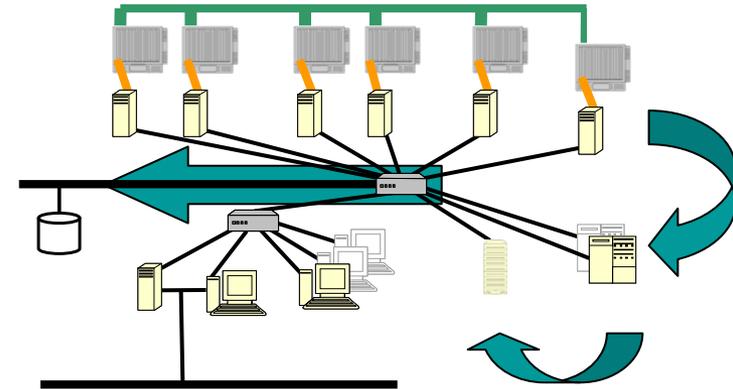
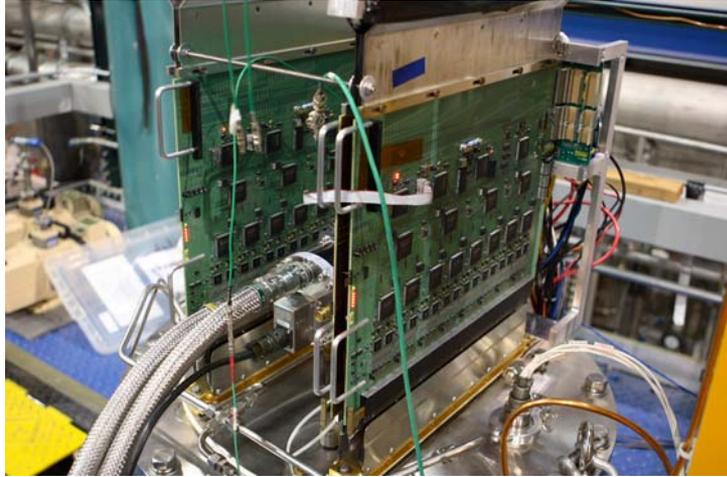


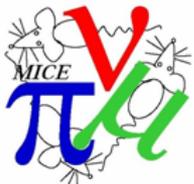
MICE Tracker Readout and Data Acquisition; Solenoid Magnetic Field Measurement



Terry Hart
for the MICE Collaboration,
Illinois Institute of Technology,
NFMCC Meeting,
March 18, 2008

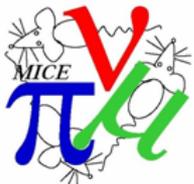
Outline

- Tracker Readout
 - Introduction
 - MICE Modifications
 - Plans
- MICE Data Acquisition (DAQ)
 - DAQ Subsystems and Structure
 - Front End Electronics
- Solenoid Magnetic Field Measurement
 - Initial Progress
 - Issues and Questions
 - Planning for Measurements

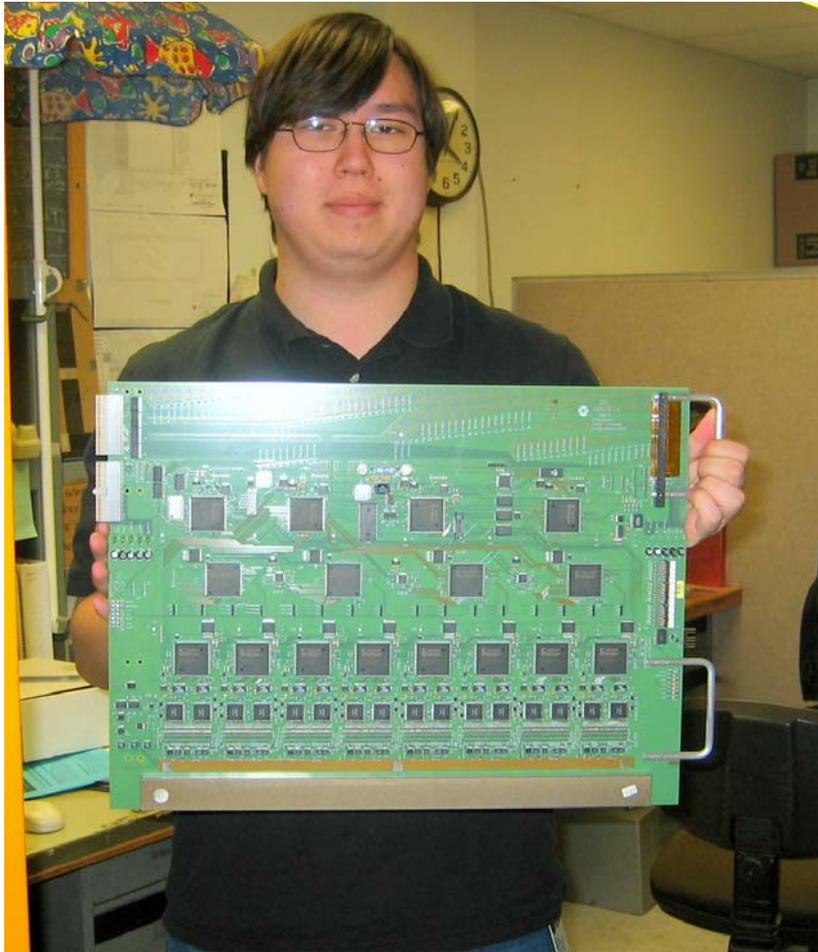


MICE Tracker Acronyms

- AFE-II_t – Analog Front End, Version II, with time
- VL_SB – VME LVDS Serdes Buffer
 - Versa Module Eurocard
 - Low Voltage Differential Signaling
 - Serialing/Deserializing
- TriP-t – Trigger with Pipeline with time
- VLPC – Visible Light Photon Counter



AFE-IIt Boards

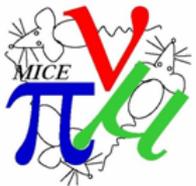


IIT graduate student,
Michael Wojcik,
with a fully tested AFE-IIt
board.

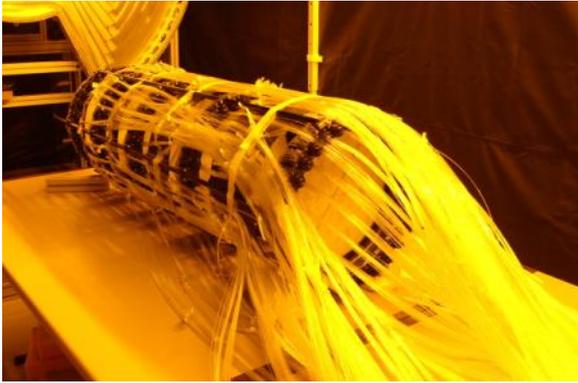


AFE-IIt/D0/MICE Background

- AFE-IIt boards are latest D0 tracker readout boards.
- D0 and IIT arrangement
 - IIT students test boards for D0
 - MICE received 22 boards
- D0 firmware not fast enough for MICE muon rate
- Substantial efforts from FNAL, IIT, and RAL to modify firmware for MICE



Tracker Readout “Big Picture”



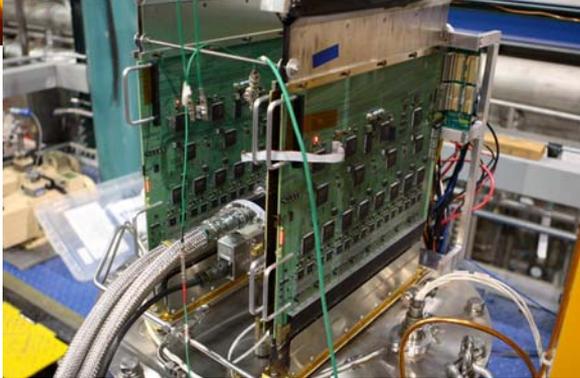
- Scintillating Fiber Tracker (1 of 2)
 - Measures track trajectory and momentum
 - Placed in solenoid



Tracker Readout “Big Picture”



- Scintillating Fiber Tracker (1 of 2)
 - Measures track trajectory and momentum
 - Placed in solenoid
- AFE-III boards (4 of 16)
 - Mounted on 4 VLPC cryostats
 - Record, format data from tracker
 - Hit fibers
 - Charge
 - Time



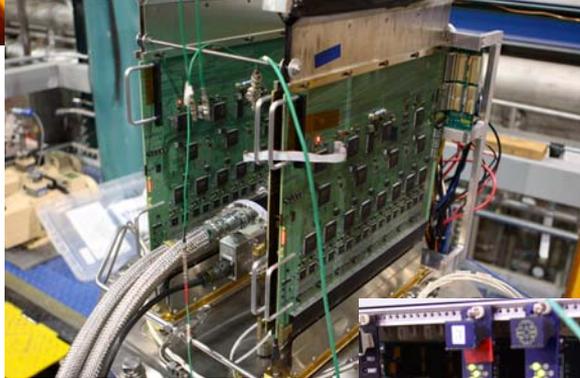
Tracker Readout “Big Picture”



- Scintillating Fiber Tracker (1 of 2)
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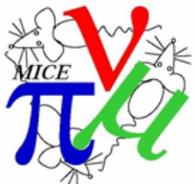
- VLSB boards (2 of 16)
 - Store formatted tracker data
 - Send data to MICE data acquisition (DAQ)



MICE Time Scales, TriP-t

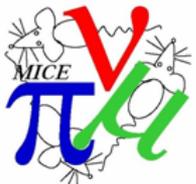
- Average time between MICE triggers ~ 1700 ns, as short as 628 ns
- TriP-t chips (16 on AFE-III board, 32 channels/chip)
 - Pipeline: stores analog charge and time data.
(Event trigger formation takes ~ 1000 ns)
 - Analog buffer: upon trigger, data from pipeline and either
 - Digitized if 4-level buffer empty or
 - Placed in 4-level buffer if digitization of previous event not yet done

TriP-t pipeline and buffer tested and working



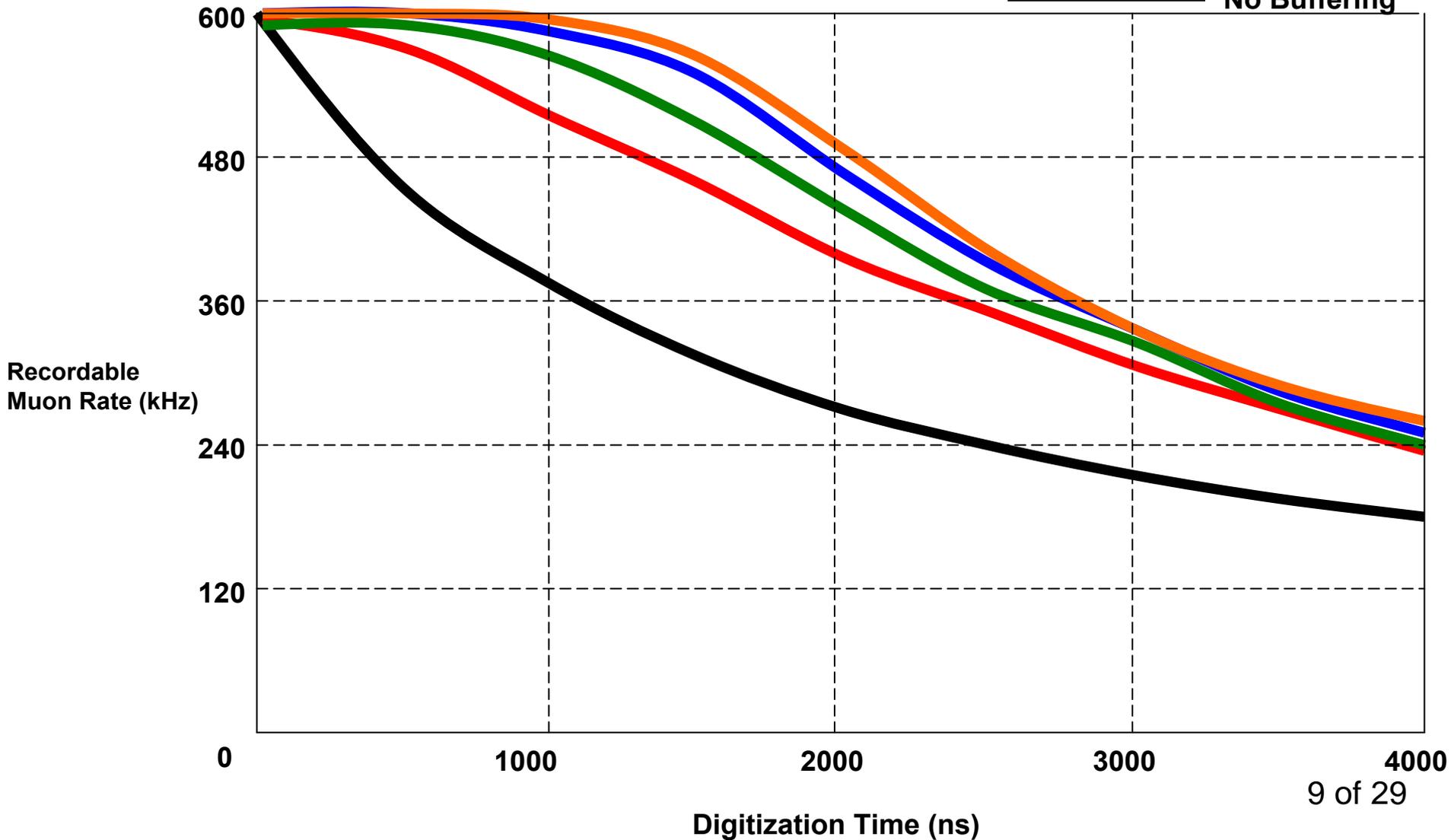
MICE AFE-IIIt Firmware Modifications

- Reduce time to digitize events
 - Enable TriP-t pipeline to collect data during digitization of event
 - Cycle through non-hit channels as quickly as possible
 - Digitization time will be reduced from 5700 ns to 1600 ns.
- Implement TriP-t 4-level buffer
 - Board can accept, hold data in buffer while previous data digitizing
 - Increases recordable event rate for high input rate, short digitization time
- Enable AFE-IIIt clock to lock onto variable signal
 - ISIS clock frequency varies from 52.2 – 55.6 MHz each trigger



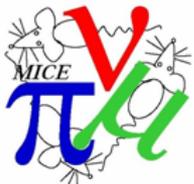
Estimate of Recordable Muon Rate vs. Digitization Time, Buffer Level

- 4-level Buffering
- 3-level Buffering
- 2-level Buffering
- 1-level Buffering
- No Buffering

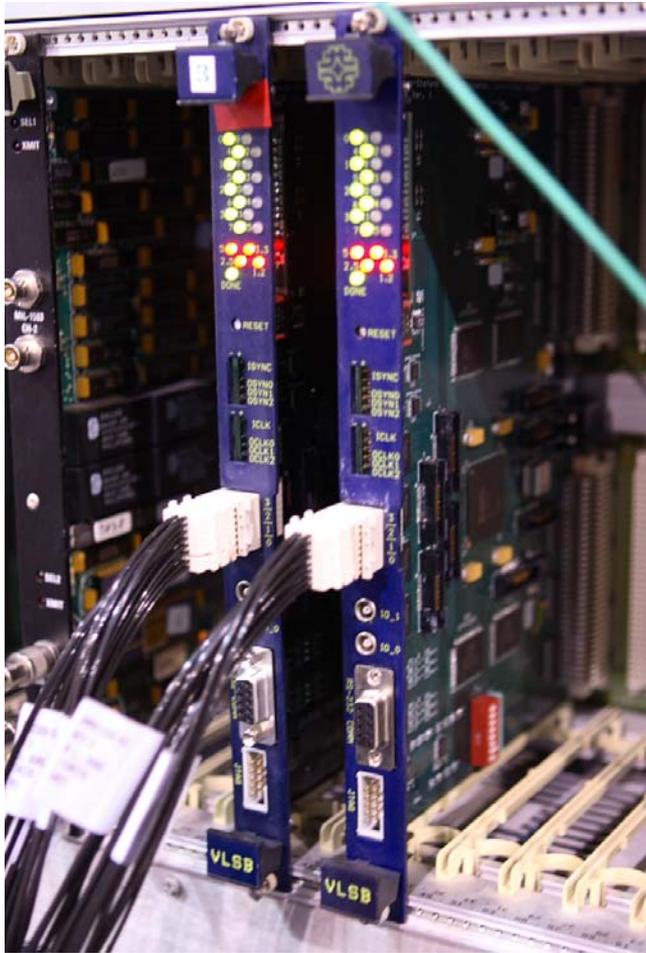


MICE Tracker Readout Plans

- Near term: Cosmic ray tests at RAL
 - Putting together simplified firmware at FNAL
 - Perform full test at FNAL before shipment to RAL
 - About a few week time scale
- Longer term: High rate MICE running
 - Sequentially add functionality
 - Zero suppression
 - 4-level buffer
 - Variable clock



VLSB Boards



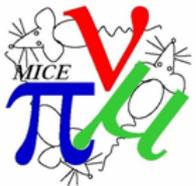
2 VLSB boards in VME crate



VLSB Firmware

VLSB = VME LVDS Serdes Buffer

- Tracker data storage modules
- Used for KEK test beam
- Used by D0 for diagnostics



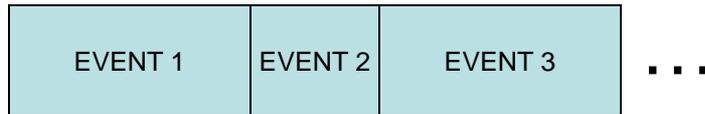
VLSB Firmware Modifications

- Data storage in memory banks

- Before modifications

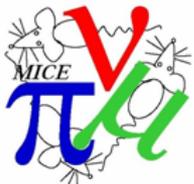


- After modifications



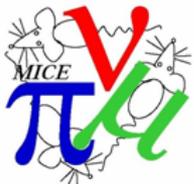
- Newly utilized registers for MICE DAQ

- 4 registers, each one for each memory bank address of last data word
 - 1 register for number of events in spill
 - 1 register to initiate fast clear of memory banks after each spill

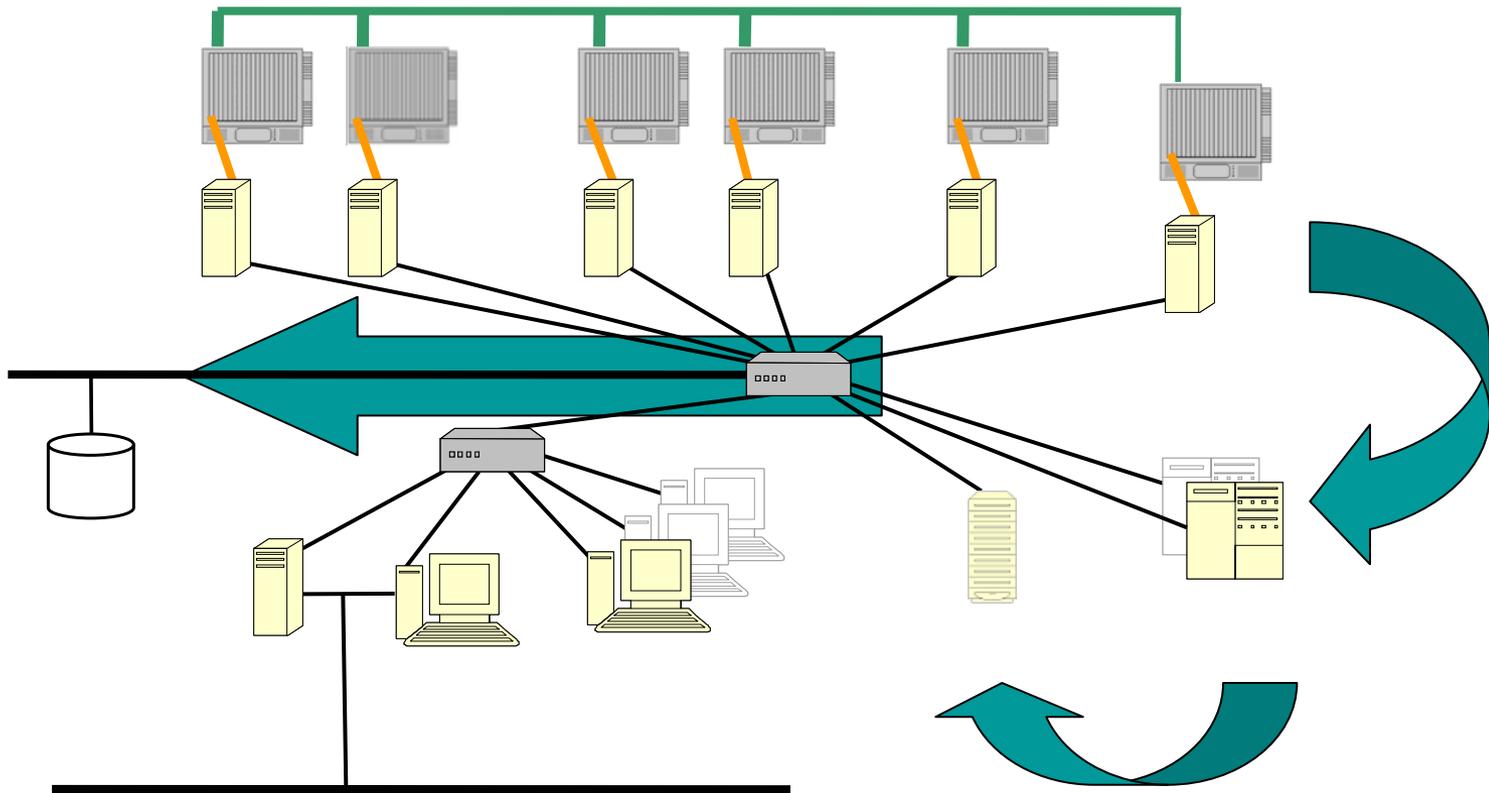


Tracker Readout Status/Summary

- AFE-IIc, VLSB firmware used for cryostat cassette characterization
- AFE-IIc firmware development
 - Package for low rate cosmic ray testing being assembled
 - Firmware for high rate running in advanced development
- VLSB firmware development done

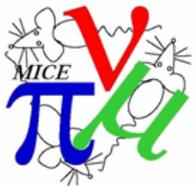


MICE DAQ



MICE DAQ

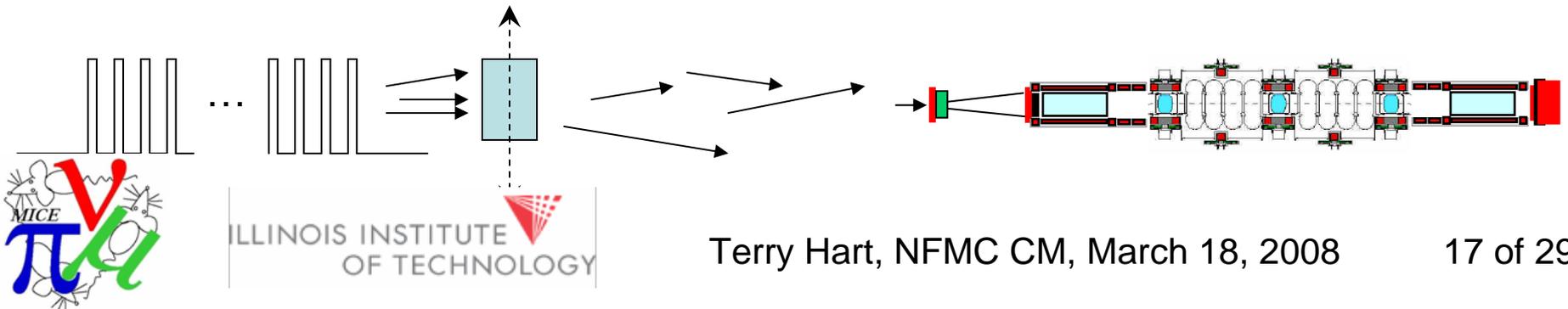
- MICE and ISIS Introduction
- MICE Detector Front End Electronics
- Software and MICE DAQ Architecture



Systems for MICE DAQ

- *Target System:* Titanium target inserted into ISIS proton beam produces pions decaying to muons.
- *RF Cavities:* Eight 201 MHz cavities accelerate muons along MICE.
- *DAQ:* Data from MICE trackers, calorimeter, Cherenkov detectors, and time-of-flight counters combined to form MICE events.

ISIS proton spill → MICE target → pions, muons → MICE RF Cavities and Detectors



Detector Front End Electronics

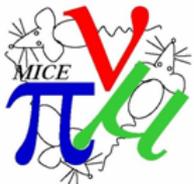
- Tracker
 - D0 AFE-III boards with firmware modifications
- Time-of-Flight
 - CAEN V1290 TDC with constant fraction discriminators
- Calorimeter, Cherenkov
 - CAEN V1724 coupled with RC shapers



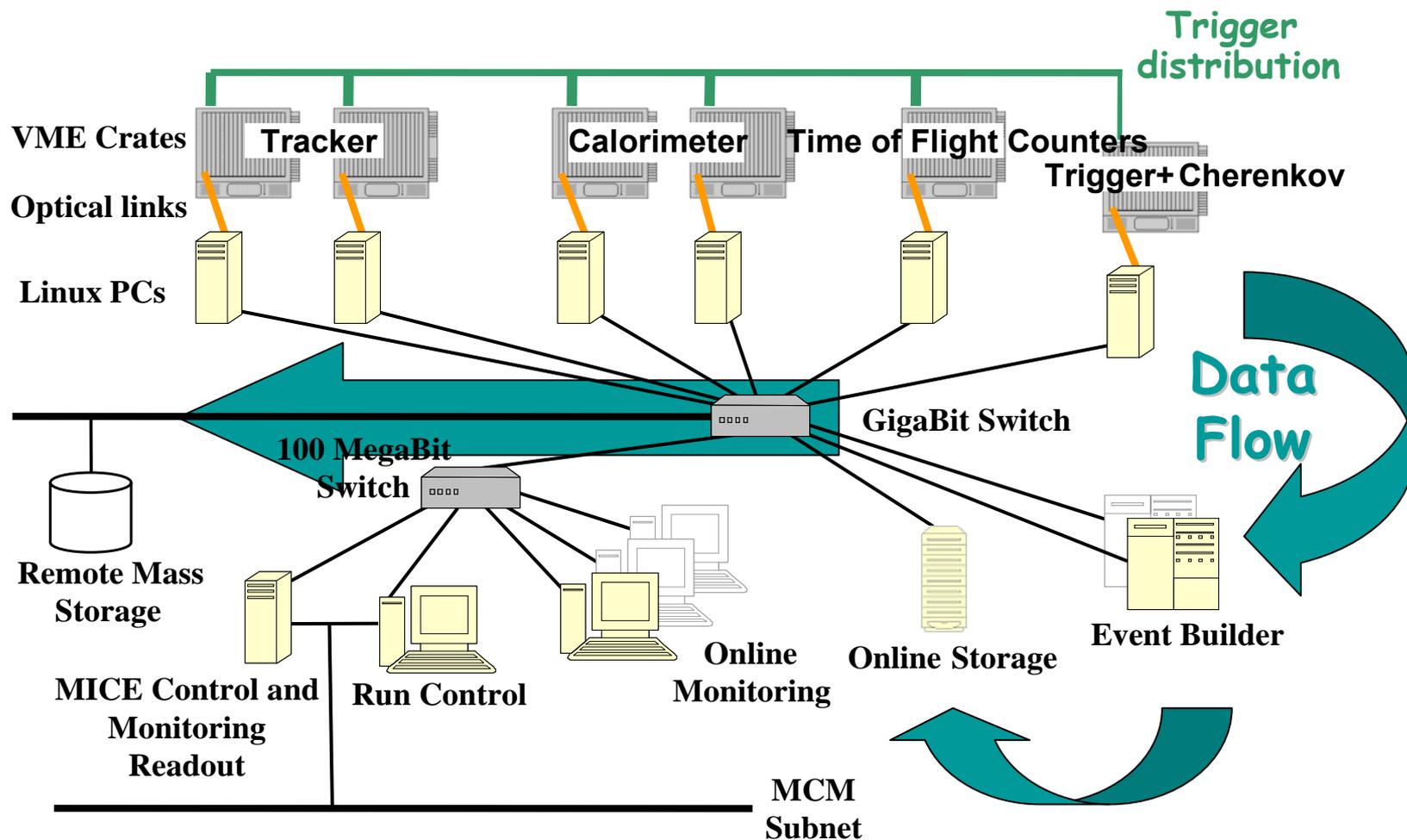


MICE DAQ Hardware and Software

- MICE DAQ software from DATE framework used by CERN experiment ALICE
 - ALICE = A Large Ion Collider Experiment
 - DATE = Data Acquisition and Test Environment
- MICE detectors read out over VME.
- Online data stream includes variables from MICE Control and Monitoring (MCM).
- Data runs stopped for subsystem fault status or connection problem.



MICE DAQ Architecture



MICE DAQ Summary

- DAQ architecture determined
 - DATE framework
 - Detector FEEs read out by VME
 - Control and monitoring established
- Detector FEEs under development
 - Tracker FEE software modified from D0
 - FEE hardware for calorimeter, time-of-flight counters, and Cherenkov detectors set
- Trigger signals and run modes established
- MICE DAQ ready for initial beam.

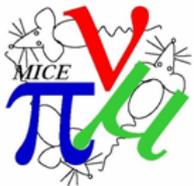


Solenoid Magnetic Field Measurement



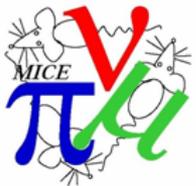
Solenoid Magnetic Field Measurement

- MICE solenoid consists of 5 coils and iron shield
- First solenoid expected at FNAL for magnetic field measurements in April
- Measurements to be done with ZipTrack system.

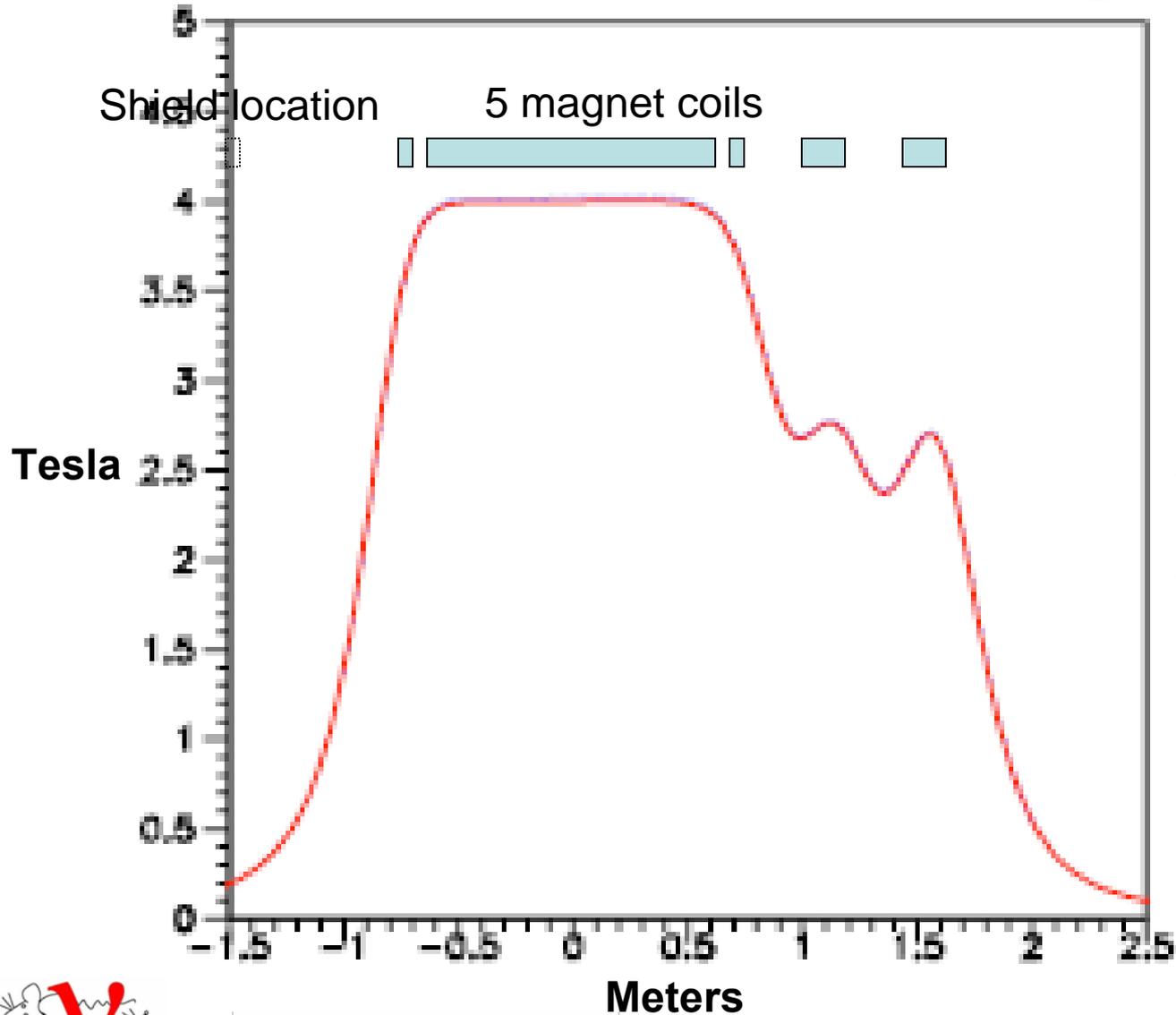


Work to Date

- Simulations of field done with
 - Superfish (with and without iron shield)
 - FORTRAN numerical simulation
 - Analytic on-axis solution
- Meetings with FNAL Alignment Group who will survey magnet and measure field



Analytic and Numerical Simulations of B_z Along Solenoid Axis



Blue points of numerical simulation hidden by **red line** on-axis analytic solution.

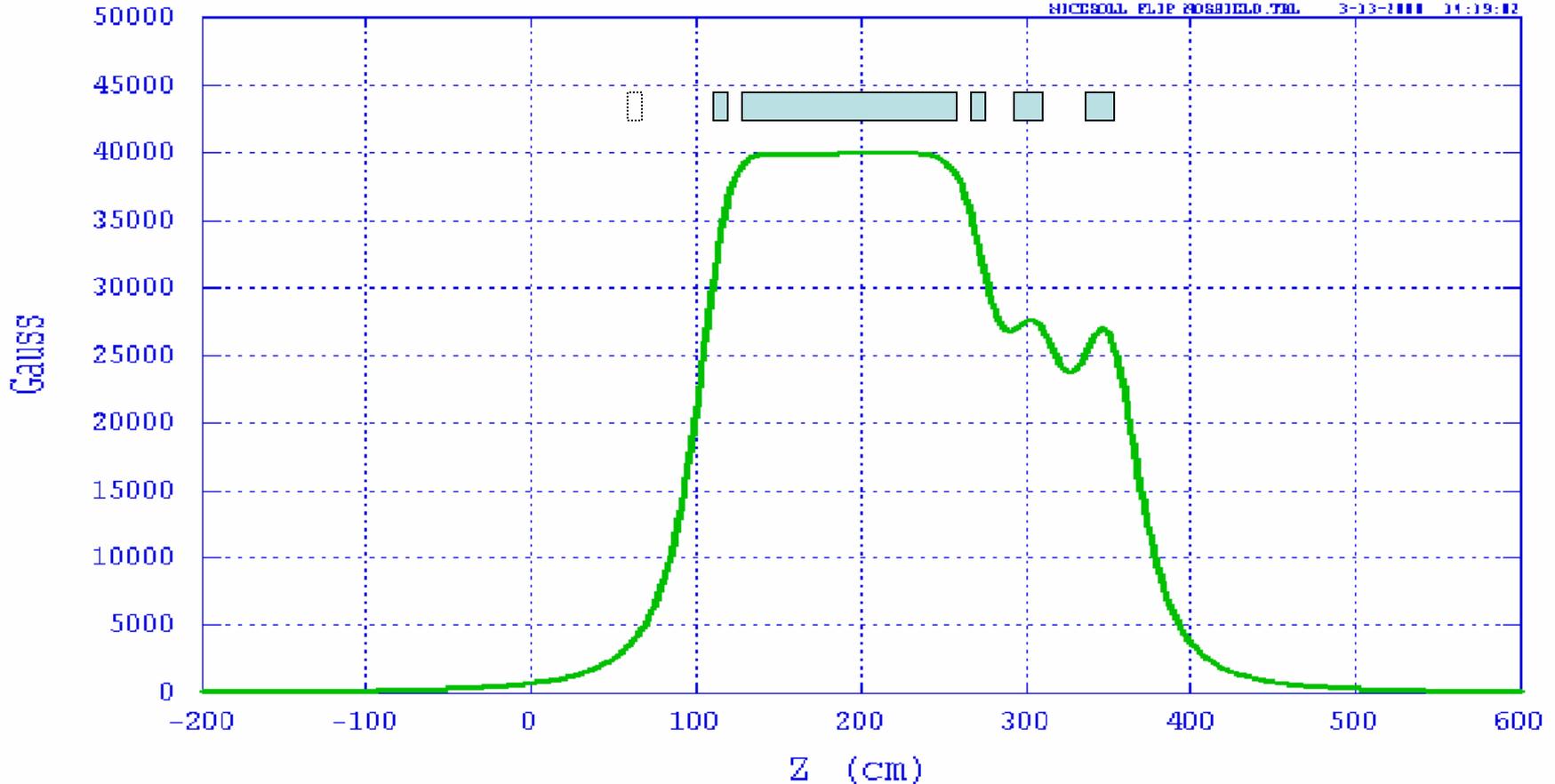


Superfish Simulation of B_z Along Solenoid Axis

Tabplot 7.17 --- General Purpose Plotting Program File MICESOLL_FLIP_NOSHIELD.TBL
File Edit Data HardCopy Fit Display View Zoom Integrate Help

Magnetic field from Poisson run on file MICESOLL.AM
Problem title line 1: MICE Solenoid Magnet [T. Hart]

MICESOLL_FLIP_NOSHIELD.TBL 3-13-2008 14:19:02



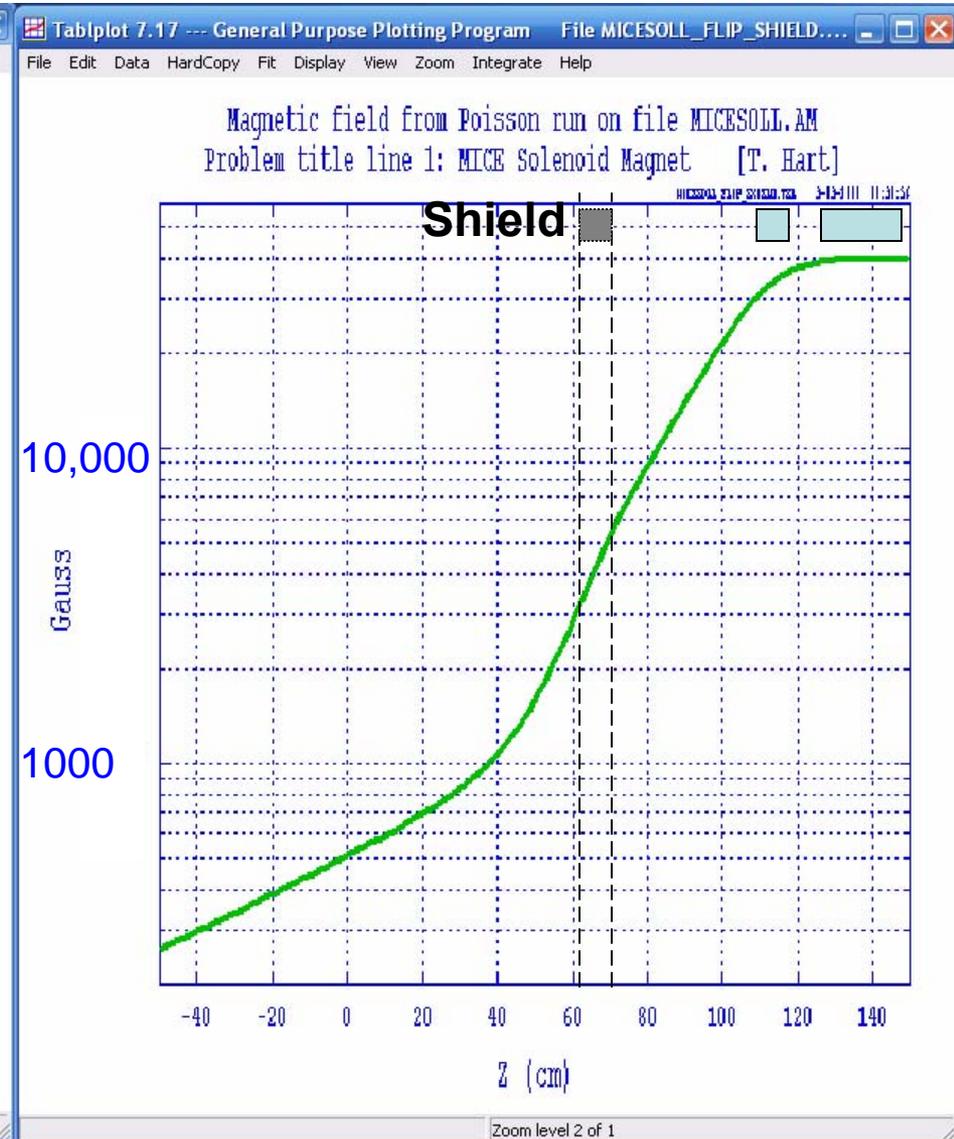
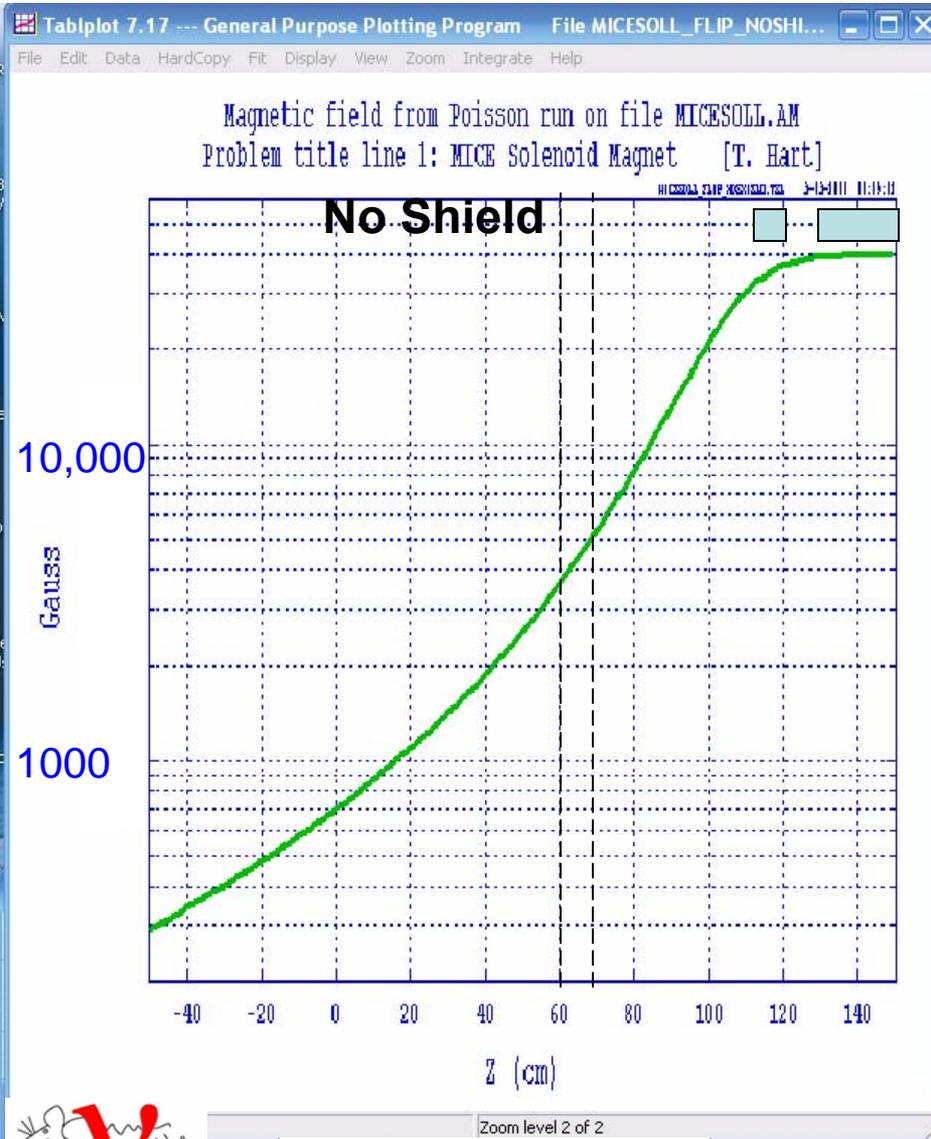
Zoom level 2 of 2



Terry Hart, NFMC CM, March 18, 2008

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Effects of Iron Shield in Superfish Simulation



Questions/Measurement Plan

- Iron shield affecting magnetic field?
- Measure field beyond ends of solenoid?
(where time of flight counters will be)
- Measurement precision sufficient for MICE tracking and emittance measurement?
- Measure field in possible different modes?
(different current densities in coils)



Summary

- Tracker firmware for cosmic ray tests at RAL being put together
- Firmware for high rate MICE running well underway.
- MICE DAQ is ready for initial MICE beam
- Spectrometer field measurement and simulation program getting started

