Using a 5000-series PicoScope PC Oscilloscope as a Multi-channel DAQ

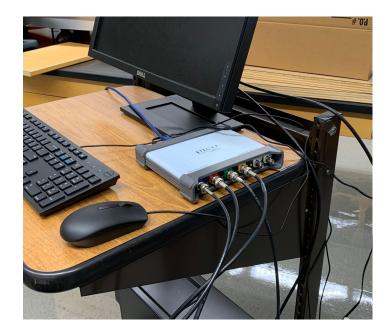
Lew Riley Ursinus College Iriley@ursinus.edu

> vBFY Workshop 29 July 2021

Hardware

PicoScope 5000 Series (\$1.7k - 2.9k)

- 2-4 analog channels
- MSO models: 16 digital channels
- Flexible resolution: 8 to 16-bit
- 60, 100, 200 MHz analog bandwidth
- 1 GS/s sampling at 8-bit resolution
- Up to 512 MS capture memory ("rapid block" acquisition)



Software

PicoTech

- <a>PicoScope 6.X (oscilloscope software)
- <u>Python wrappers</u> to the <u>Pico Software Development Kit</u> (SDK)

Data Acquisition (require SDK and Python Wrappers)

• gamma-spectroscopy (2-channel MCA GUI, David Fokkema)

https://github.com/davidfokkema/gamma-spectroscopy

• udaq (command-line DAQ, Lew Riley)

https://github.com/rileyle/udaq

Both under GPL. Please adopt, adapt, and contribute!

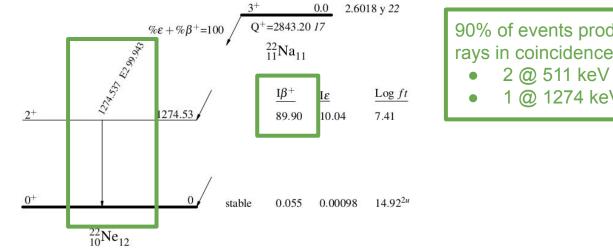
Caveats

- No on-board persistent RAM: A dedicated DAQ PC is a good idea.
- Only relative timing within each event (no absolute time stamps)
- Quantifying dead time is an open question and likely to be an adventure.
- **PicoTech software for MacOS and Linux in beta** (This work was done with a Windows 10 DAQ PC)

²²Na β^+ decay

Decay Scheme

Intensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 parent decays



90% of events produce three gamma rays in coincidence:
2 @ 511 keV (opposite directions)
1 @ 1274 keV

Yu. Khazov and A. Rodionov, F. G. Kondev NDS 112, 855 (2011). Data extracted from the ENSDF database, revision of June 29, 2021.

- Bicron 2M2 2"x2" Nal Detectors
- Ortec 267 PMT Bases/Preamps (anode signal good for timing)
- Ortec NIM Spec. Amps (optional, best for pulse heights)
- PicoScope 5334D:
 - A: Detector 1 Spec Amp
 - B: Detector 2 Spec Amp
 - C: Detector 1 Anode
 - D: Detector 2 Anode
 - \circ 5 µs capture window
 - 62.5 MHz sampling rate (16 ns/sample)
 - Trigger: A OR B



[Run] Output Path = Run Time = 3600 Number of Runs = 1

[Sampling] Pre-Trigger Window = 1e-6 Post-Trigger Window = 4e-6 Time Base = 4 Captures Per Block = 1000

[Channel A]		
Coupling	=	AC
Polarity	=	1
Range	=	10
Baseline Correction	=	False
Timing	=	PEAK
Trigger Enabled	=	True
Trigger Type	=	LEVEL
Trigger Direction	=	RISING
Threshold	=	0.15

[Channel B]				
Coupling	=	AC		
Polarity	=	1		
Range	=	10		
Baseline Correction	=	False		
Timing	=	PEAK		
Trigger Enabled	=	True		
Trigger Type	=	LEVEL		
Trigger Direction	=	RISING		
Threshold	=	0.15		

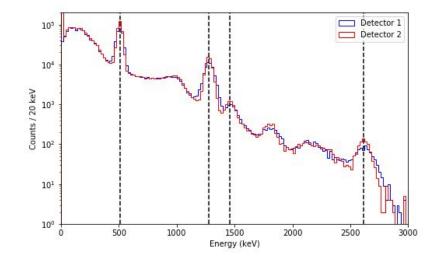
[Channel C]		
Coupling	=	AC
Polarity	=	-1
Range	=	0.2
Baseline Correction	=	False
Timing	=	PEAK
Trigger Enabled	=	False
Trigger Type	=	LEVEL
Trigger Direction	=	FALLING
Threshold	=	-0.0025
[Channel D]		
Coupling	=	AC
Polarity	=	-1

Coupling	=	AC		
Polarity	=	-1		
Range	=	0.5		
Baseline Correction	=	False		
Timing	=	PEAK		
Trigger Enabled	=	False		
Trigger Type	=	LEVEL		
Trigger Direction	=	FALLING		
Threshold	=	-0.005		

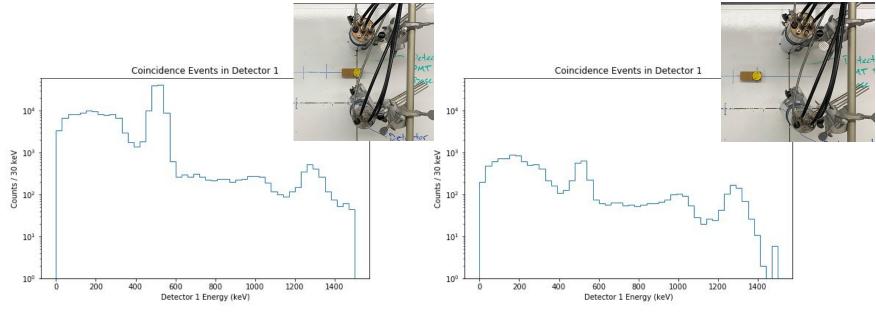
udaq input file (uses the Python configparser package)

	time_A	pulse_height_A	time_B	pulse_height_B	time_C	pulse_height_C	time_D	pulse_height_D
0	2.400000e-07	127.872555	0.000003	167.241432	4.144000e-06	-0.195318	1.760000e-06	-5.157628
1	6.400000e-08	132.755516	0.000002	172.429579	5.760000e-07	-0.585955	3.968000e-06	-5.890072
2	1.152000e-06	142.521439	0.000003	167.241432	2.000000e-06	-0.488296	4.672000e-06	-5.401776
3	4.688000e-06	147.404401	0.000002	167.241432	4.560000e-06	-0.488296	6.560000e-07	-4.913480
4	2.528000e-06	142.521439	0.000002	177.312540	1.280000e-06	-0.292978	1.280000e-07	-5.401776
3367995	3.120000e-06	83.620716	0.000002	1652.577288	1.904000e-06	1.373333	2.880000e-07	45.777764
3367996	3.440000e-06	78.737754	0.000002	1598.559526	1.552000e-06	1.470992	3.200000e-07	43.565172
3367997	1.808000e-06	285.653249	0.000002	59.205908	6.400000e-08	2.453688	7.520000e-07	1.480148
3367998	2.480000e-06	63.783685	0.000002	547.502060	3.088000e-06	1.470992	6.400000e-08	14.526811
3367999	6.400000e-07	68.971831	0.000002	389.721366	3.152000e-06	1.763970	9.600000e-08	8.621479

pandas dataframe (We use Python for most data analysis in our advanced labs.)

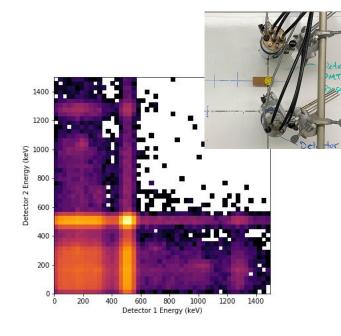


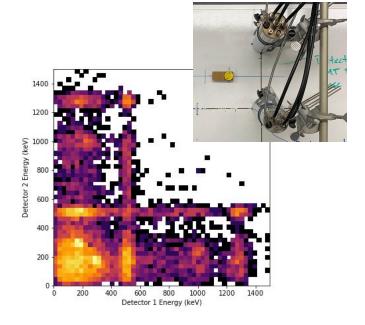
Calibrated Singles Spectra



Source Centered

Source at (10 cm, 10 cm)

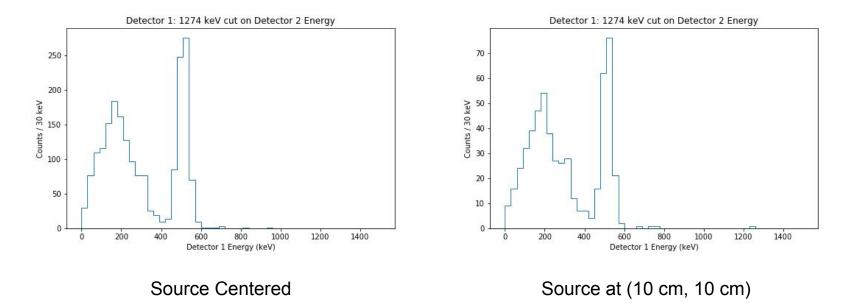




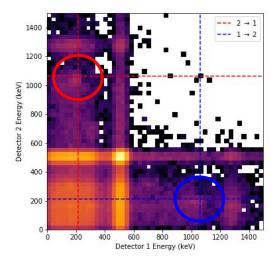
Source at (10 cm, 10 cm)

Source Centered

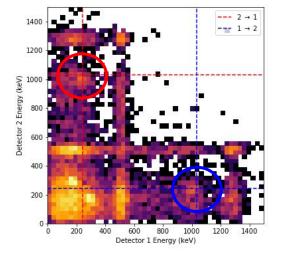
Spectra in coincidence with the 1274 keV gamma ray.



Compton scattering of the 1274 keV gamma ray.

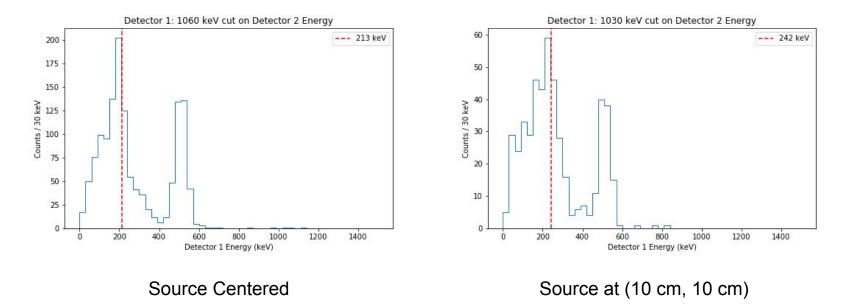


Source Centered

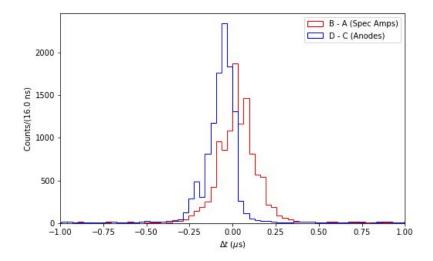


Source at (10 cm, 10 cm)

Compton scattering of the 1274 keV gamma ray.



Relative time spectra (≈100 ns resolution)



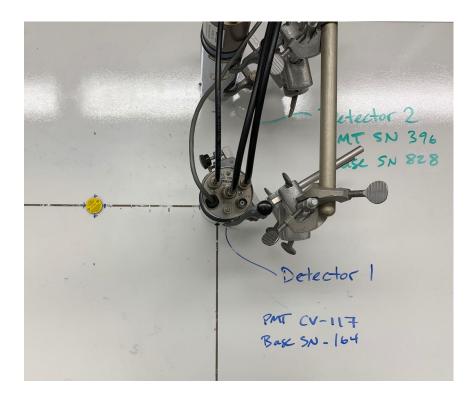
Thank You

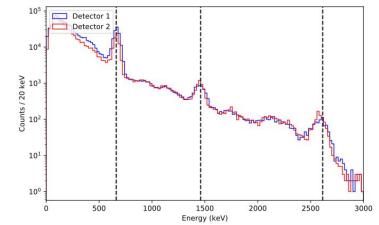
- ... for your attention!
- David Fokkema, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam for developing his gamma-spectroscopy code and inspiring this work.
- Ursinus College Department of Physics & Astronomy

I'm happy to help/collaborate: lriley@ursinus.edu

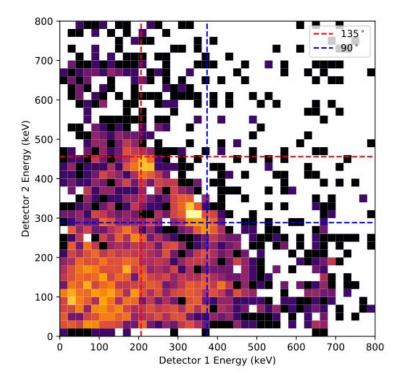
Extras

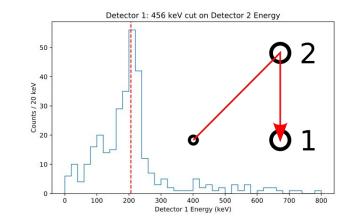
Compton Scattering (¹³⁷Cs)

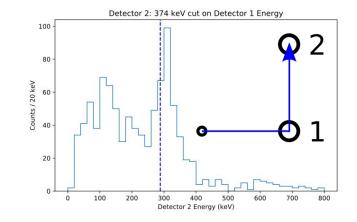




Compton Scattering (¹³⁷Cs)





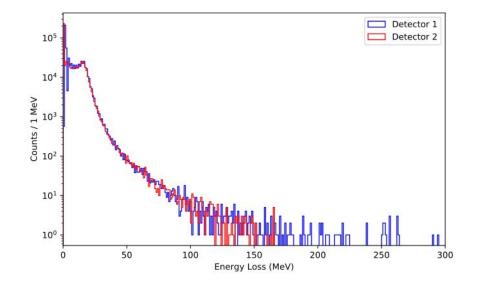


Cosmic-Ray Muons

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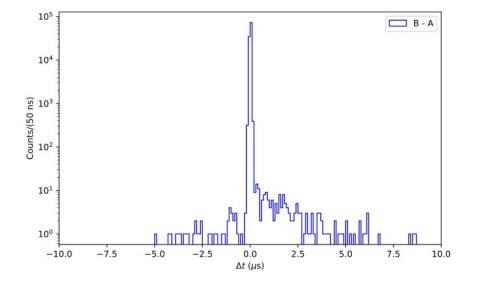


Cosmic-Ray Muons: Energy Loss Spectra



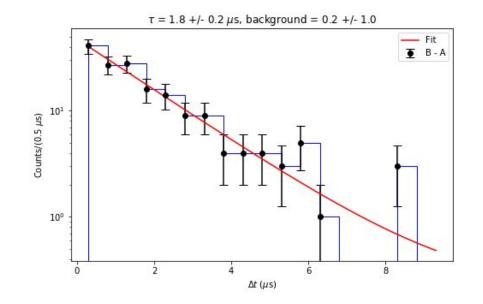
Rough calibration: peak at the average energy loss of 4 GeV muons.

Cosmic-Ray Muons: Time Spectrum

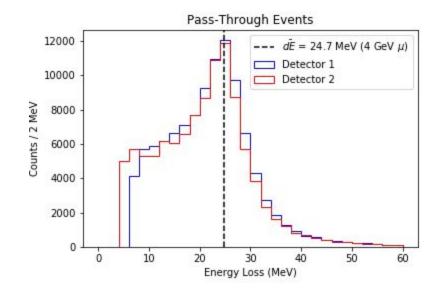


(8.5 day measurement)

Cosmic-Ray Muons: Lifetime

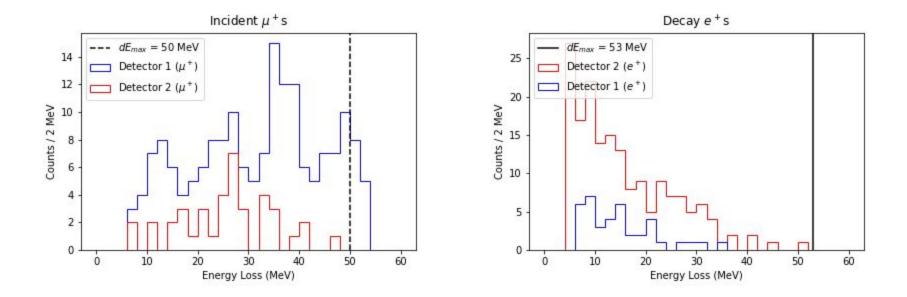


Cosmic-Ray Muons: Prompt Events



 $|\Delta t| < 250 \text{ ns}$

Cosmic-Ray Muons: Decay Events



 $|\Delta t| > 250 \text{ ns}$