

Time Stamping, Spin Tune, Feedback

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Outline

- Reminder: time stamping, how, why?
- Spin tune extraction
- Some outlook: online feedback systems
- Requirements for a future DAQ

Aim: Remind everybody to consider these requirements / measurement goals already at the design stage of the polarimeter / DAQ

Experiment

Conditions

- polarized deuteron beam, $p = 0.97 \text{ GeV}/c$
horizontal precession with $f_s \approx 120 \text{ kHz}$
event rate $\approx 5000 \text{ s}^{-1}$
 $v_s \approx -0.161 \rightarrow 6 \text{ turns / precession}$

Detector signals

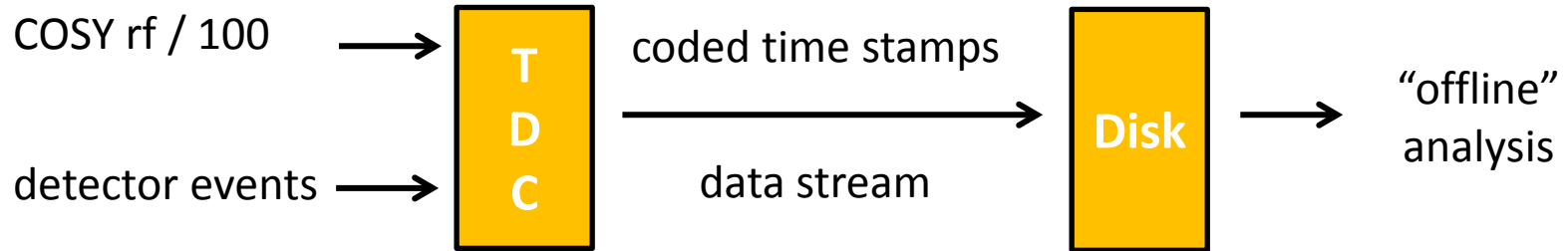
$$N^{up,down} \propto 1 \pm PA \sin(2\pi \cdot f_s t) = 1 \pm PA \sin(2\pi \cdot v_s n_{\text{turns}})$$

P: polarisation, A: analysing power

Primary goal

- follow the polarisation vector and extract polarisation w/o knowing the exact precession frequency (different clocks!)
- example: $\Delta\varphi \leq 1\text{rad}$ after $1\text{s} \rightarrow \Delta f_s \leq 0.3\text{Hz}$, $\Delta v \leq 4 \cdot 10^{-7}$

Measurement



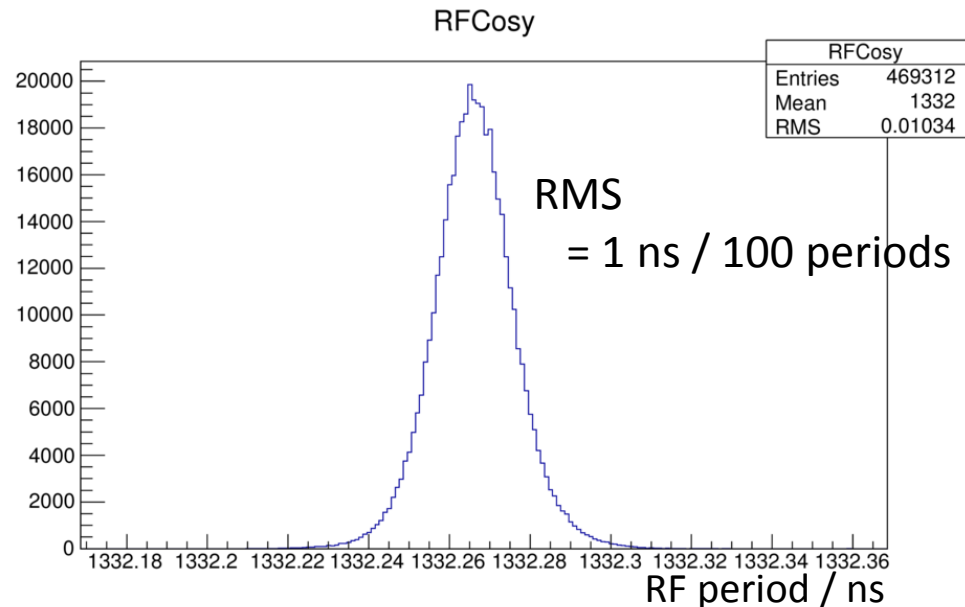
TDC in continuous mode, asynchronous readout
 overflow every 6.7 s, $\Delta t = 92 \text{ ps}$

COSY RF:

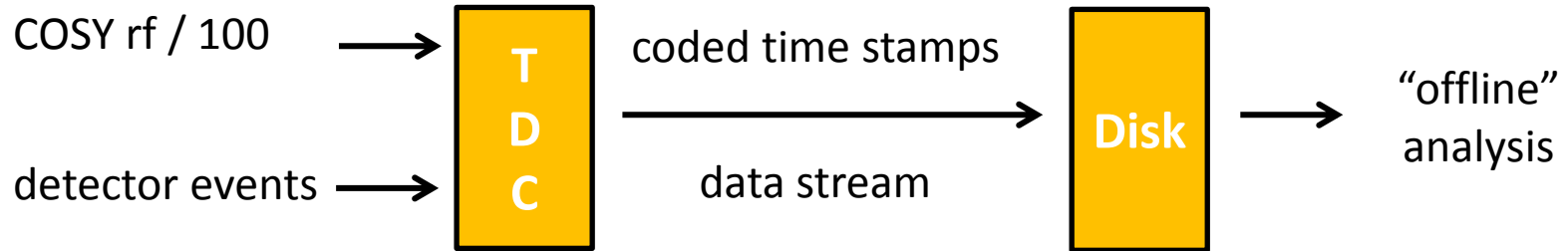
- every 100th signal measured
 → interpolation
- precision in DAQ about 1ns
 per interval (sine wave → discr.)

Detector signals:

- turn number since T_0 via COSY RF
- fractional time:
 distribution within the bunch



Measurement



TDC in continuous mode, asynchronous readout
 overflow every 6.7 s, $\Delta t = 92 \text{ ps}$

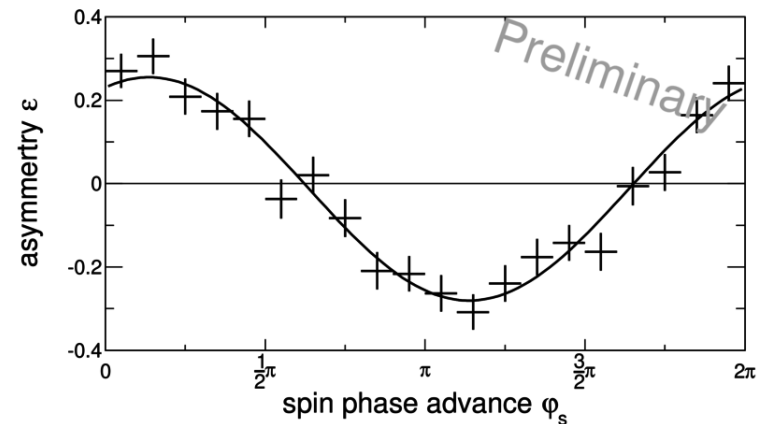
Spin tune:

- timing precision secondary
- counting turns:

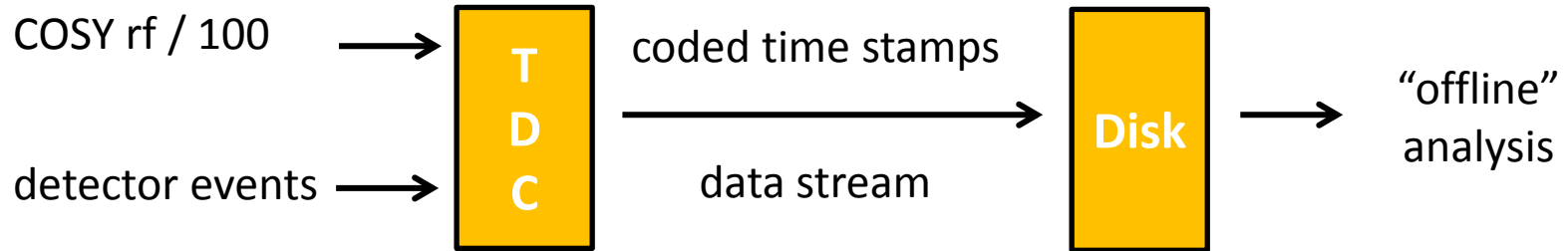
$$\varphi_{\text{tot}} = 2\pi N_{\text{turn}} \nu_s$$

$$\varphi_s = \varphi_{\text{tot}} \bmod 2\pi$$

$$\propto 1 + PA \sin(\varphi_s + \Delta\varphi)$$



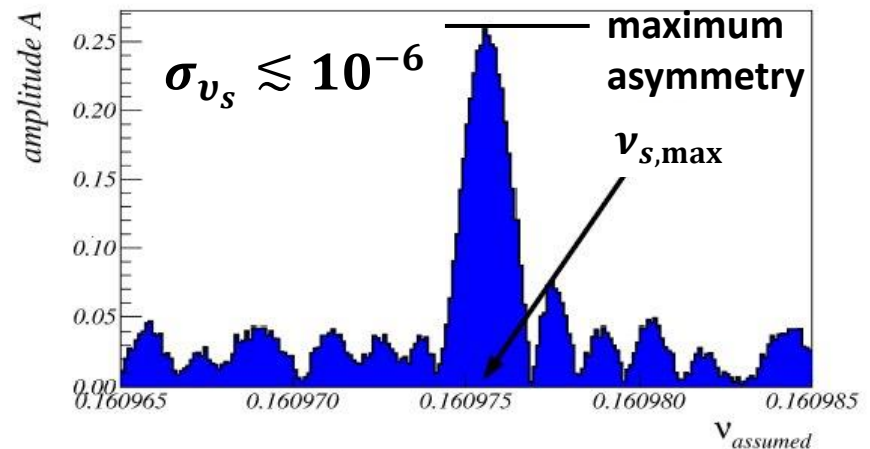
Measurement



TDC in continuous mode, asynchronous readout
 overflow every 6.7 s, $\Delta t = 92 \text{ ps}$

Spin tune:

- timing precision secondary
- counting turns:
 $\varphi_{\text{tot}} = 2\pi N_{\text{turn}} \nu_s$
 $\varphi_s = \varphi_{\text{tot}} \bmod 2\pi$
 $\propto 1 + PA \sin(\varphi_s + \Delta\varphi)$
- ν_s not known *a priori*
 \rightarrow scanning ν_s for $\Delta t \approx 1 \text{ s}$



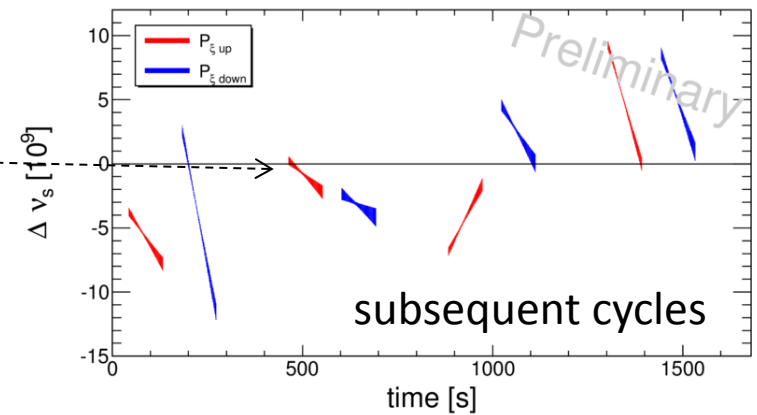
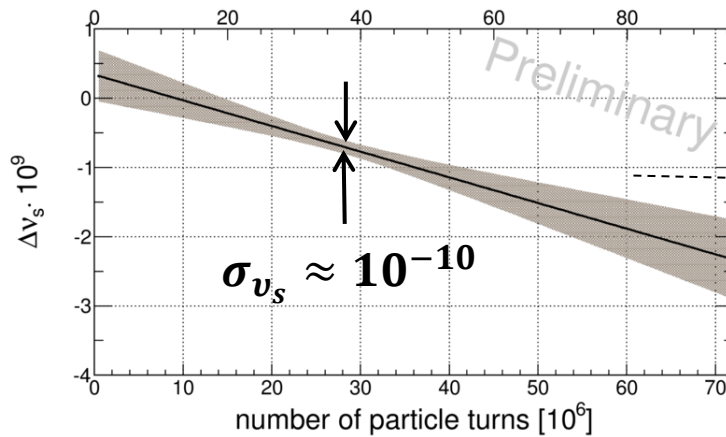
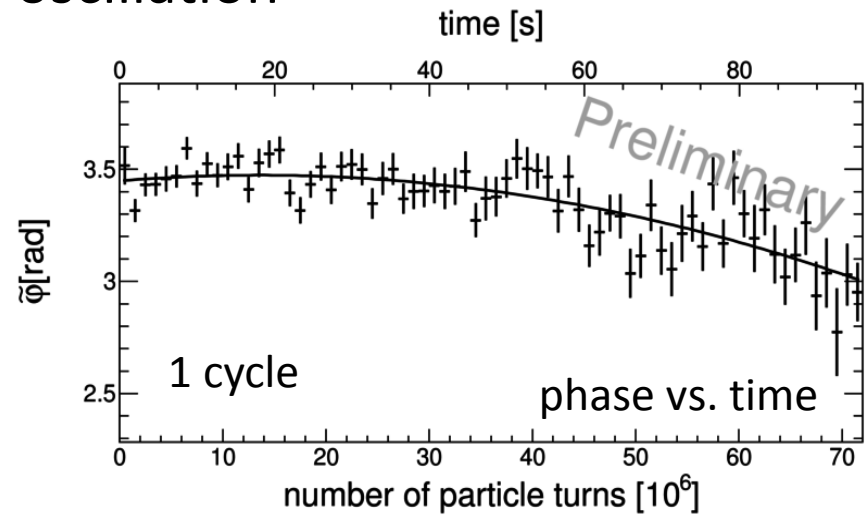
Alternatives: fourier analysis, unbinned likelihood fit

Improvement of σ_{ν_s}

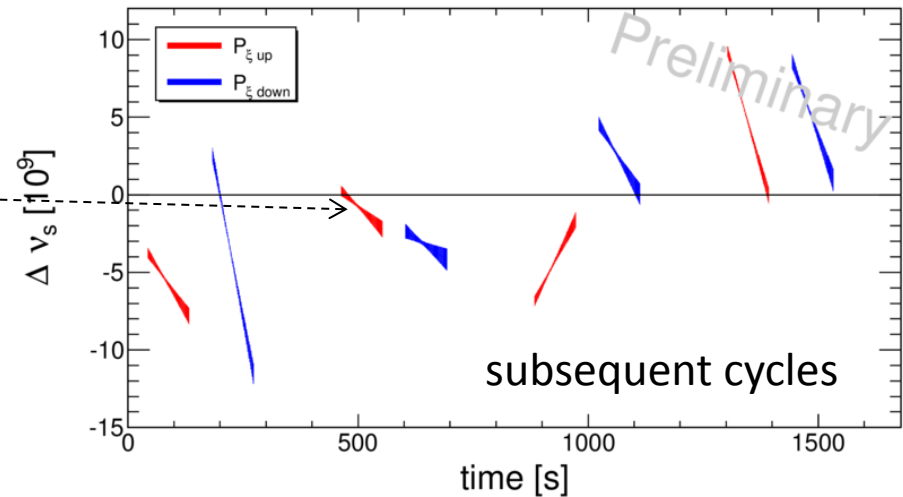
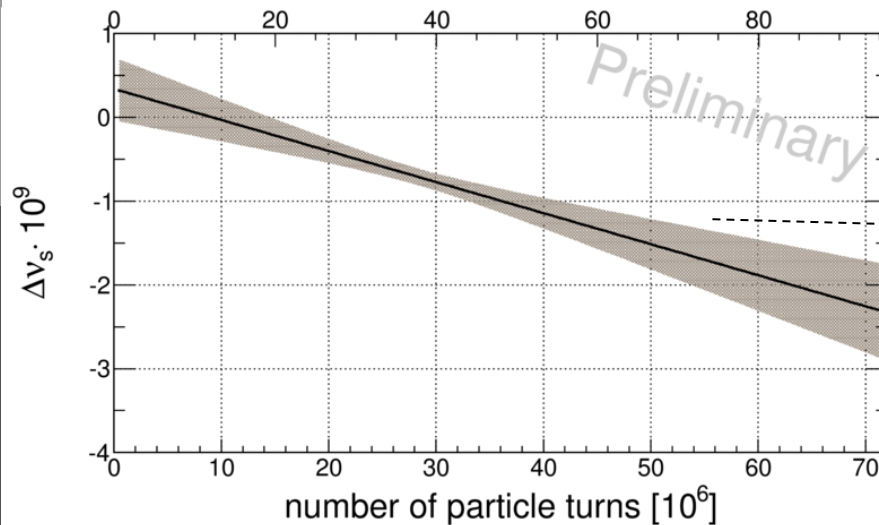
ν_s fixed: monitoring phase of oscillation

first derivative gives deviation from assumed spin tune ν_s

assuming parabolic dependence (linear change in spin tune)



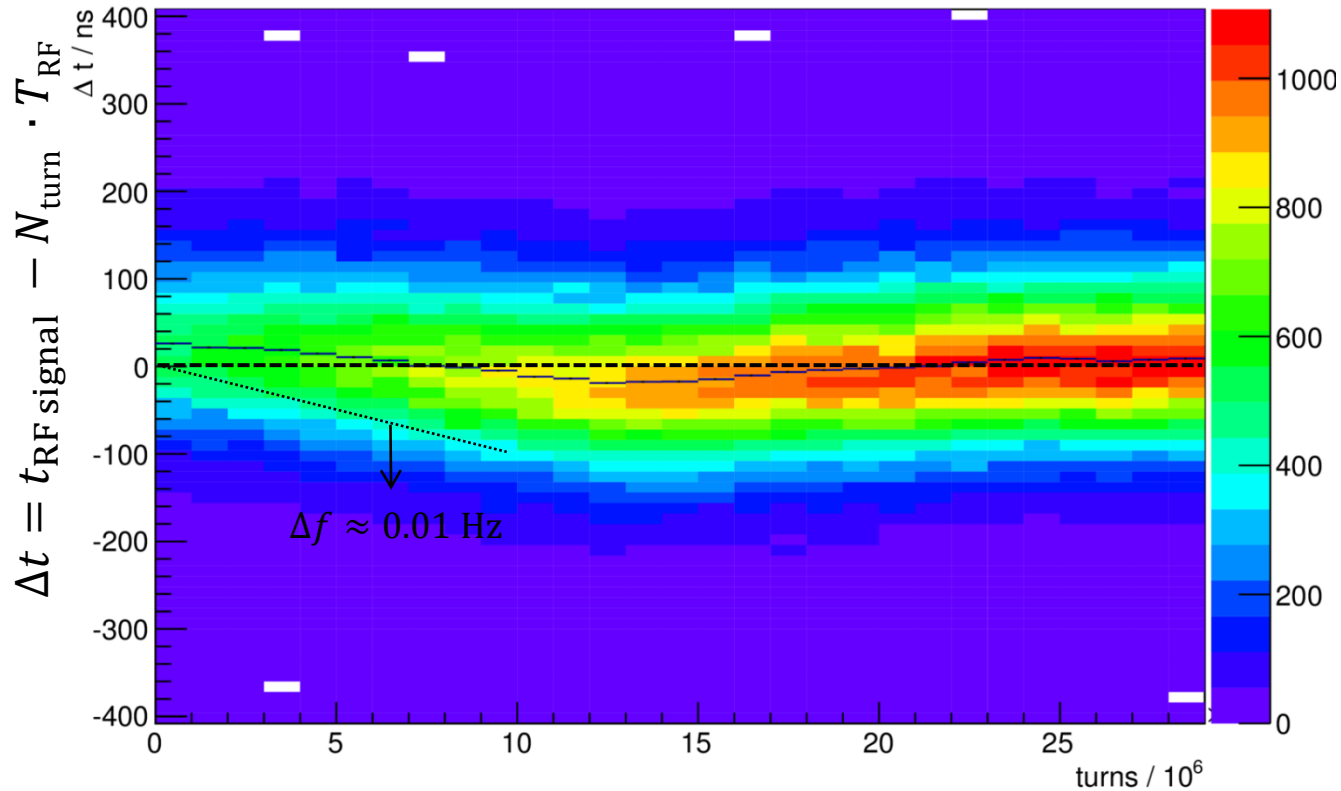
Results: spin tune ν_s



- spin tune ν_s can be determined to $\sigma_{\nu_s} \approx 10^{-8}$ in $\Delta t \approx 2s$
- average $\bar{\nu}_s$ in 1 cycle ($\approx 100s$) determined to $\sigma_{\nu_s} \approx 10^{-10}$
- one application: study long term stability of the ring
- future application: dedicated online feedback systems

Stability

Origin of spin tune drifts?
 Long term stability of RF systems?



After $t = 40\text{s}$: Δt (COSY RF, TDC clock) $< 100 \text{ ns}$

For systematic studies: precise clock with excellent long-term stability needed

Feedback systems

- Spin tune / frequency analysis can be done in real time
- Observables:
 - spin tune
 - small changes in spin tune (phase advances)
 - precise, relative measurement of frequencies: COSY RF, solenoid RF, Wien filter RF, etc.
 - phase relations: spin tune \leftrightarrow all other oscillators
- Possible objectives:
 - stabilize spin tune by adjusting γ via COSY RF
 - prepare and maintain resonance conditions (solenoid, Wien filter, ...)
 - maintain phase lock between spin tune and other oscillators

Possible options

- Software only, using data stream from DAQ
possible issues: decoding, variable latency, influence on DAQ
- FPGA based
advantage: less timing issues, only counting of periods
 - a) integrated in DAQ read-out boards
possible issues: still relies on DAQ, inter-module communication
 - b) stand-alone system
possible issues: generation of detector (trigger) signals

What to keep in mind for a future DAQ

- Time stamping, offline analysis
 - high precision (UTC) time stamps
($\approx 10^{-11}$ in $\tau = 1000\text{s}$, state-of-the-art ?, e.g. GPS based)
and / or
 - reference oscillator
 - all frequencies (generator, pick up?) in DAQ
- Feedback system
 - online PID, on board / external trigger depending on method
 - frequency generators: freq. and phase smoothly adjustable
- Single, central time base for everything (DAQ, generators) ?