

Perspectives of the AGATA Project: Towards a 4π Array



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on behalf the AGATA Collaboration



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CSNSM and IPN Orsay, France



AGATA 4π

(Advanced Gamma Tracking Array)

- Sustainable growth of the AGATA subsystems from a configuration of 60 to the one of 180 Detectors.
- Improving mobility and compatibility for the Hosting labs: FAIR/NUSTAR, GANIL/SPIRAL, LNL/SPES, HIE-ISOLDE, JYFL
- Achieving full Tracking Performance and optimizing the Position sensitivity.
- Improving performance and compatibility of subsystems: Detectors, FEBEE, DAQ, Infrastructure.

Necessary as well the upgrade of the already existing subsystems for the 60 detectors Phase 1. Parts belong to the early AGATA Demonstrator Phase, built more than 12 years and showing increasing issues.

Detector Module

Cryostat & Electronics

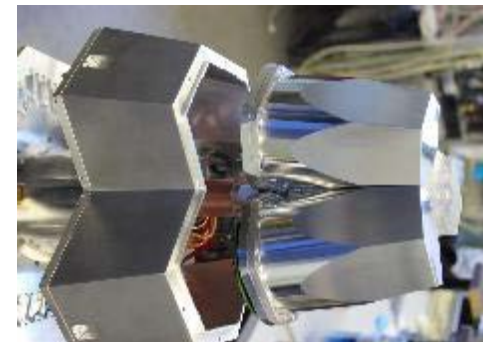
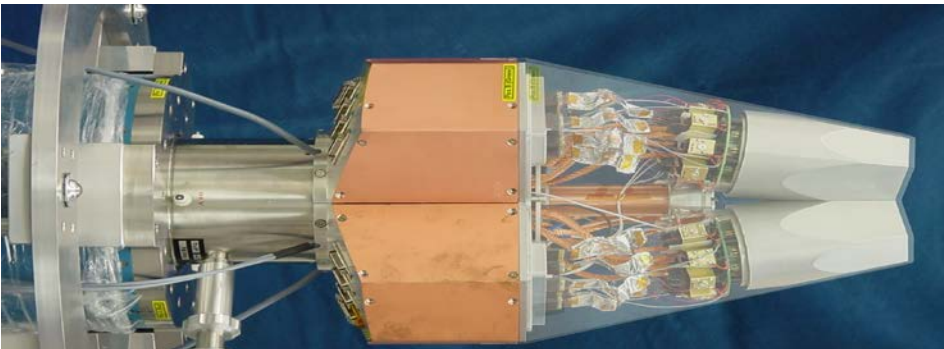
Foreseen modifications to improve the reliability of the cryostats:

- New feedthroughs: consist of gold-plated contact pins in insulators of aluminium-oxide ceramic.
- Improved vacuum getter material
- Getter installed in a flexible housing box on the cooling finger, that can be easily dismantled and annealed outside

No change in the pre-amplifiers is foreseen for the next phase.

Here potential difficulties due to obsolete electronic components and maintenance of the preamps is anticipated.

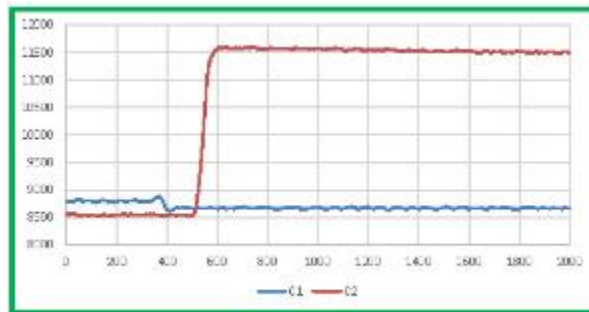
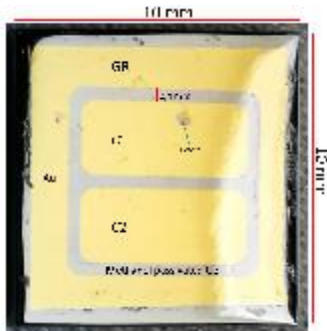
- Obsolete field effect transistor FET BF862 no longer produced.
- The same is true for the liquid nitrogen fill level meter.



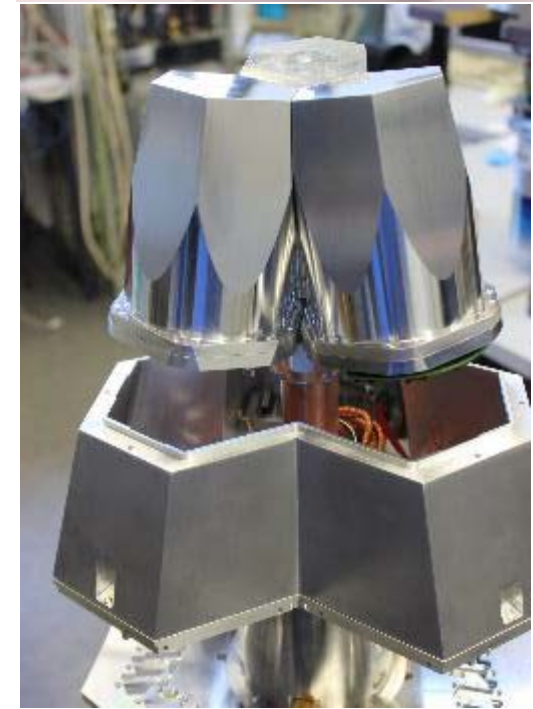
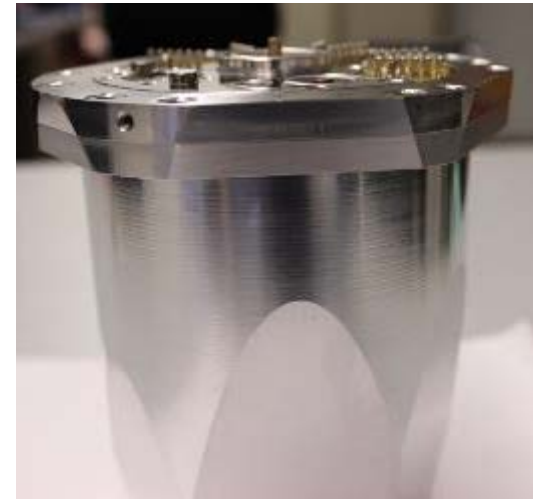
Detector Developments

New Encapsulation, R&D on Ge detector

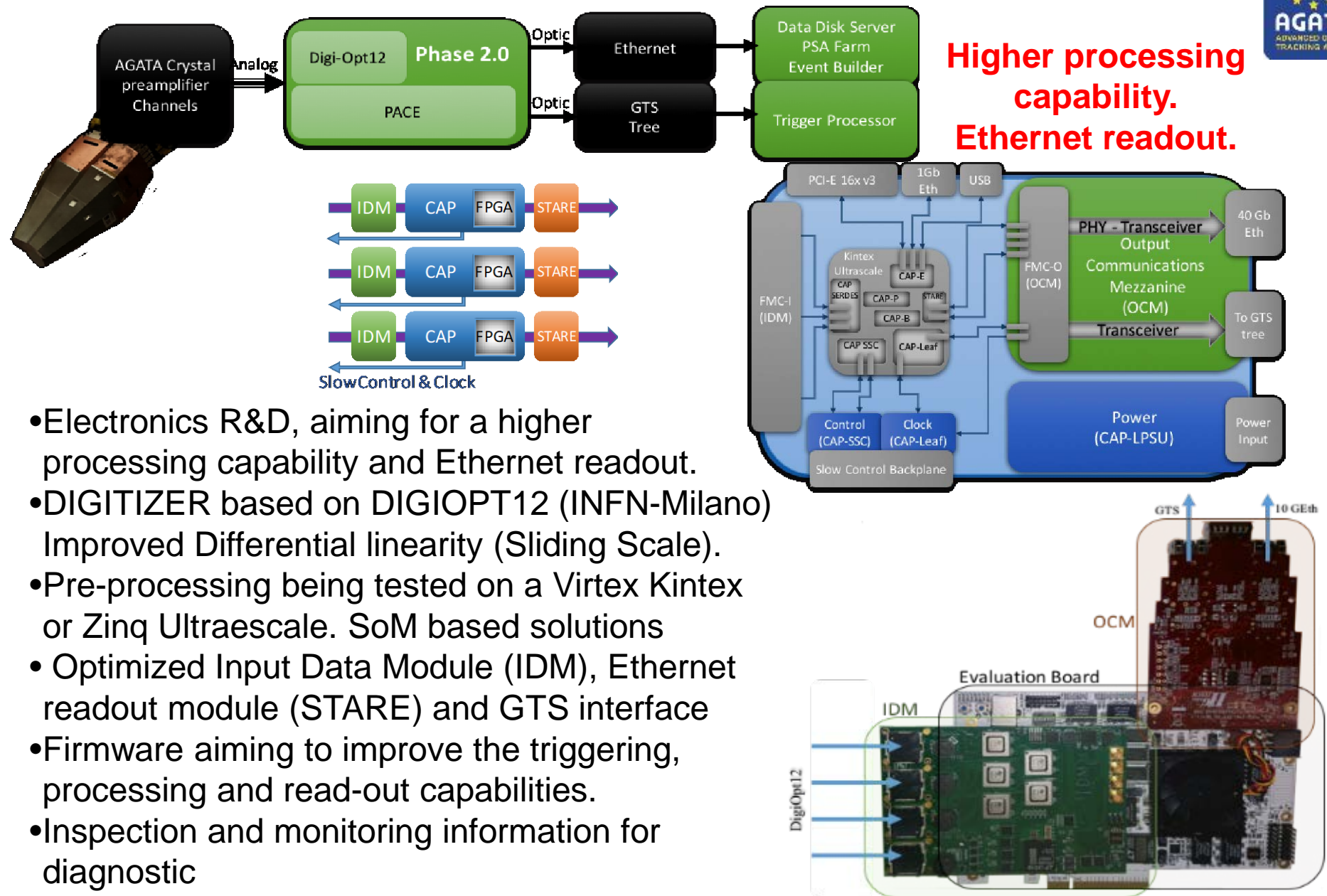
- A new encapsulation development has been performed at IKP-Cologne in collaboration with Mirion/Canberra.
- The design of the new capsule allows to reuse it. Fully compatible with previous ones. Mounting of crystal in capsule can be done now at Mirion → faster and safer.
- ENSAR2 JRA2 – PSeGe R&D on Position-Sensitive Germanium Detectors for Nuclear Structure and Applications: task 1 and 3
 - Task 1: New technologies on passivation and segmentation (INFN, IKP-Cologne):
 - Task 3: R&D on segmented p-type coaxial detectors (IFIC, INFN, Uni. Padova)



2mm thick
p-type HP-Ge
prototype.
Gap 0.4mm
next 0.2 mm



R&D on Electronics

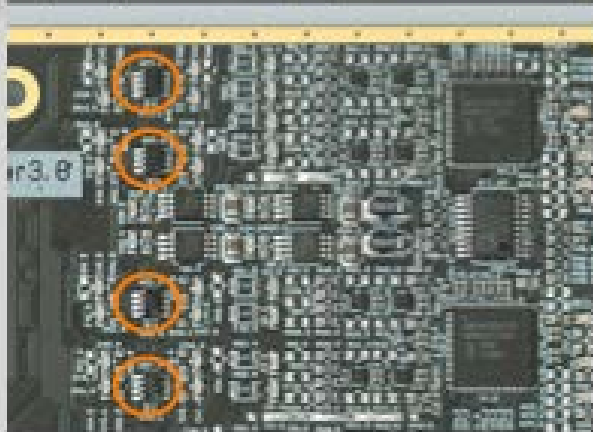


- Electronics R&D, aiming for a higher processing capability and Ethernet readout.
- DIGITIZER based on DIGIOPT12 (INFN-Milano) Improved Differential linearity (Sliding Scale).
- Pre-processing being tested on a Virtex Kintex or Zinq Ultraescale. SoM based solutions
- Optimized Input Data Module (IDM), Ethernet readout module (STARE) and GTS interface
- Firmware aiming to improve the triggering, processing and read-out capabilities.
- Inspection and monitoring information for diagnostic

INFN-Milano, CSNSM-Orsay, IPHC-Strasbourg, STFC-Daresbury, IFIC & ETSE-Valencia

DIGIOPT12 Digitizer

New opamps for analog signal conditioning



"Old" opamp: AD8030

$$e_n = 16.5 \text{ nV} / \text{Hz}^{1/2}$$

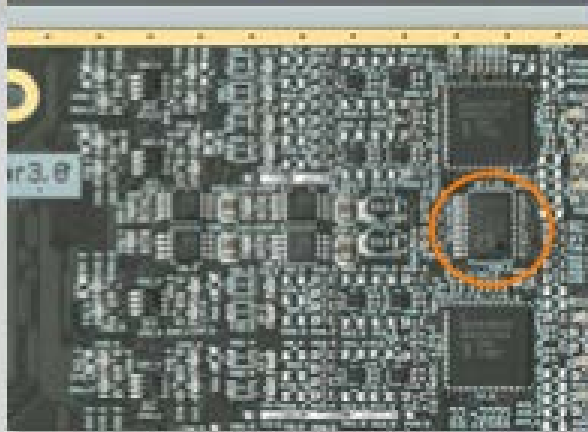


"New" opamp: LTC6247

$$e_n = 4.6 \text{ nV} / \text{Hz}^{1/2}$$

New opamps feature lower noise and larger bandwidth

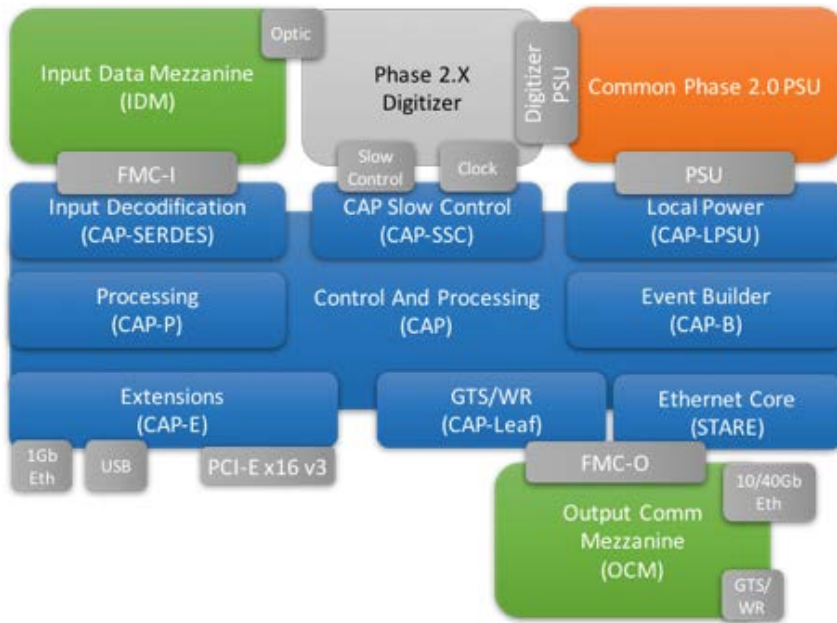
DACs instead than Digipots for ADC DNL characterization and sliding-scale correction optimization



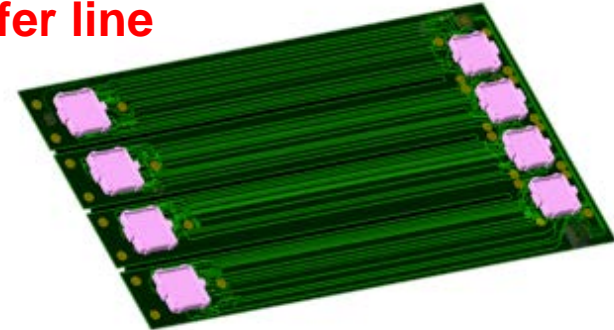
Use of DACs is envisaged in place of Digipots for high-resolution DC offset adjustment over the full ADC range.

The DC offset may then be dynamically changed in order to implement the sliding scale correction as a cure to ADC DNL.

Pre-Processing



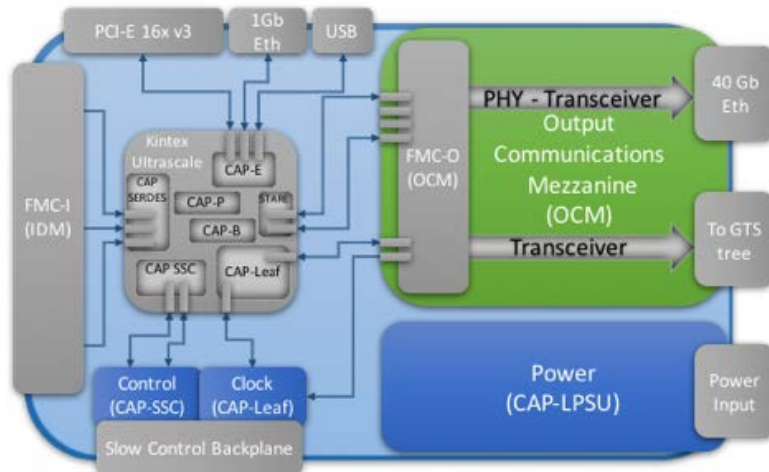
Data transfer line



IDM Input Data Motherboard. Concentrator Board.

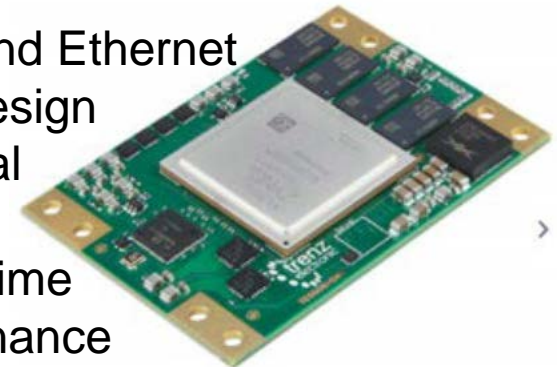


FPGA Processing and Control Board (Includes GTS Hardware)

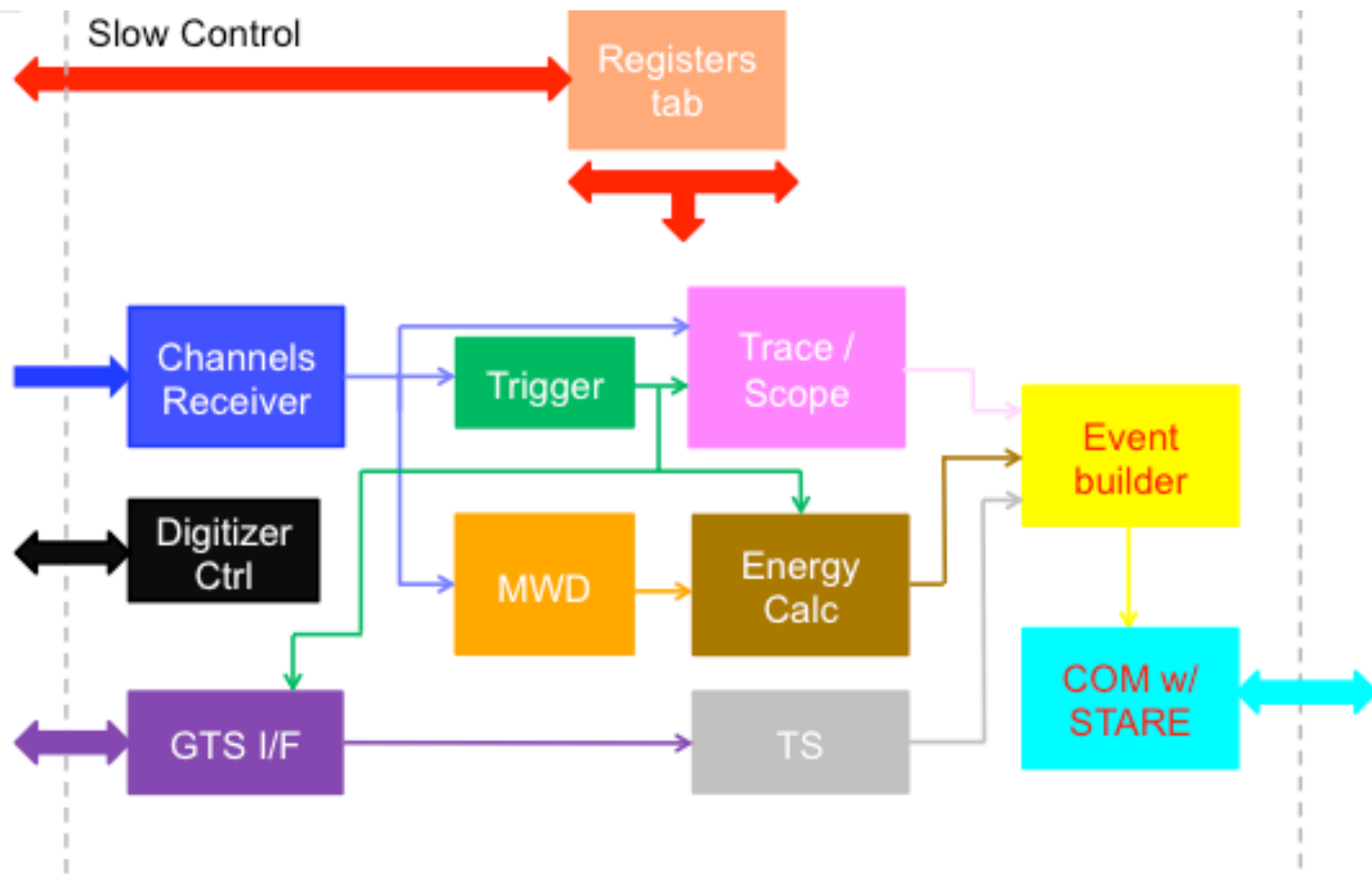


Data Processing and Ethernet Transfer boards Design on SoM commercial Mezzanines.

- Reduces Design time
- Increases Maintenance capability



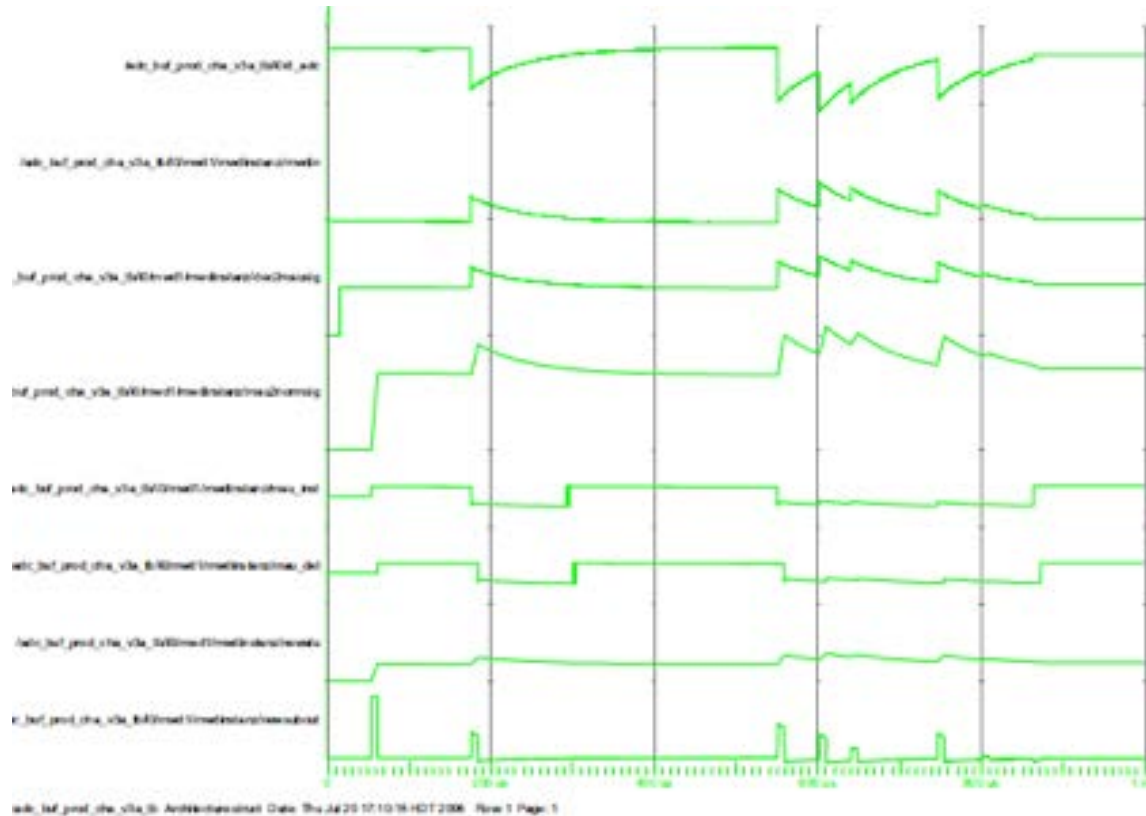
CAP Processing Firmware



Visualization and Diagnostic

Proposal for inspection:

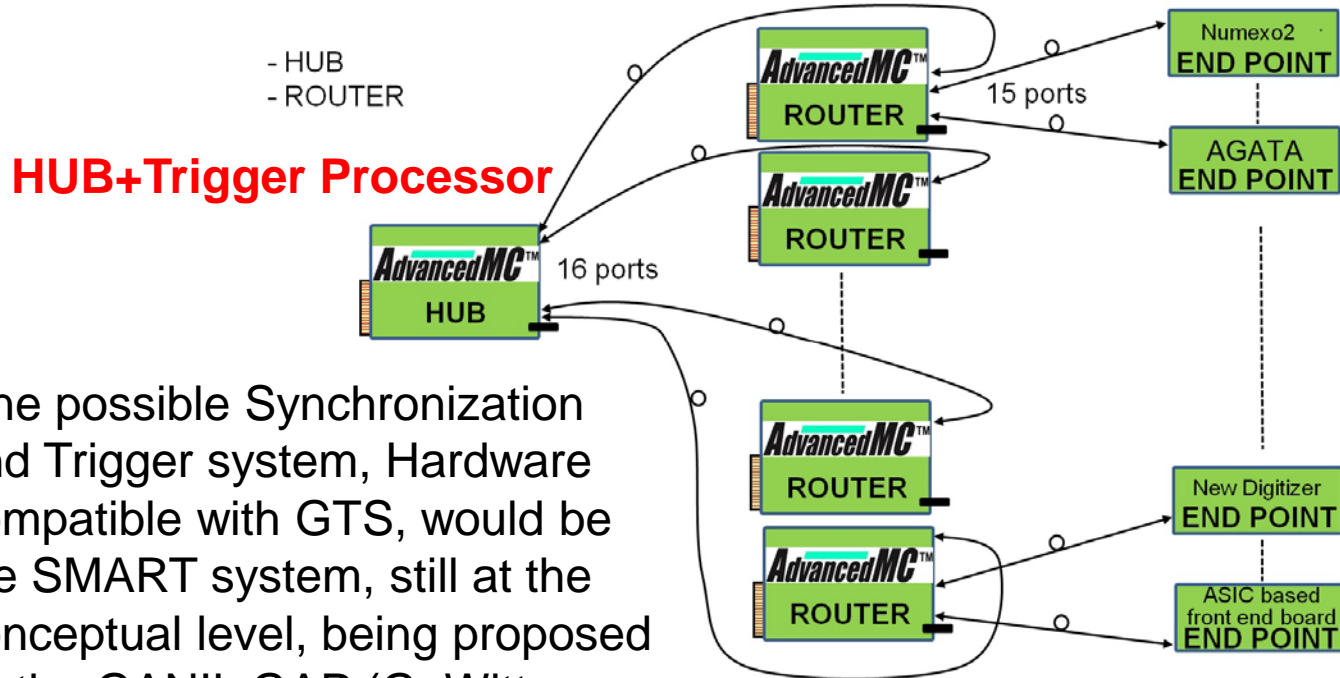
- Visualisation of input signals.
- Visualisation of MWD algorithm intermediate results (parameter adjustment).
- Timing of signals from ancillary detectors.
- Timing of trigger signals
- Digital diagnostics for key GTS signals, readout signals



**With a
Friendly
GUI**

GTS → SMART

UPGRADE OR NEW SYNCHRONIZATION/TRIGGER SYSTEM



One possible Synchronization and Trigger system, Hardware compatible with GTS, would be the SMART system, still at the conceptual level, being proposed by the GANIL GAP (G. Wittwer et al.).

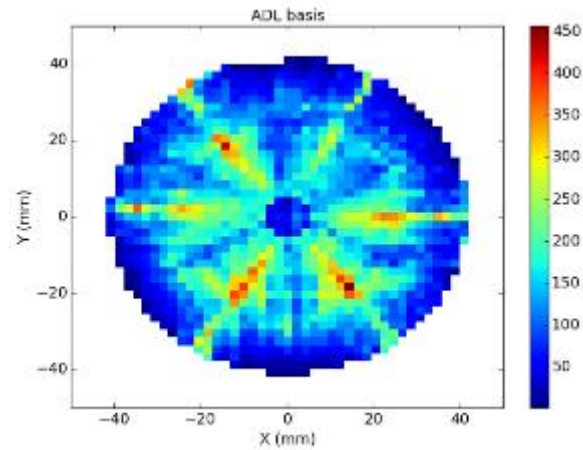
we expect to start in 2021 with the present GTS system but we would need to migrate towards a new system (SMART) system during the early years of the Phase 2.

Note that the pre-processing embedded GTS hardware is compatible with the SMART hardware.

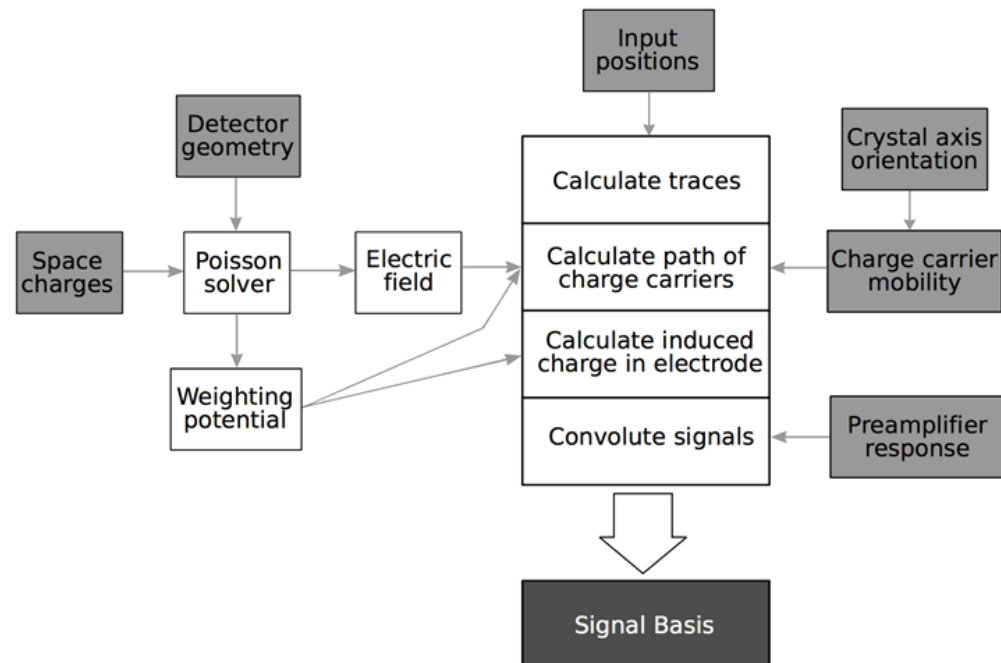
PSA & Characterization

Investigation of the dominant factors limiting the performance of the calculated basis. This would include:

- An evaluation of the impact of the temperature dependence of the mobility parameters
- The impact of a realistic charge cloud size
- Crystal dead layer related effects – the dead layer around the core electrode.
- Neutron damage limitations – how the degree of neutron damage influences the efficacy of the signal basis in addition to the energy resolution correction already implemented.
- The impact of the electronics signal chain (preamplifier, grounding/configuration)



“Clustering” of interactions with present PSA.



PSA & Characterization Upgrades



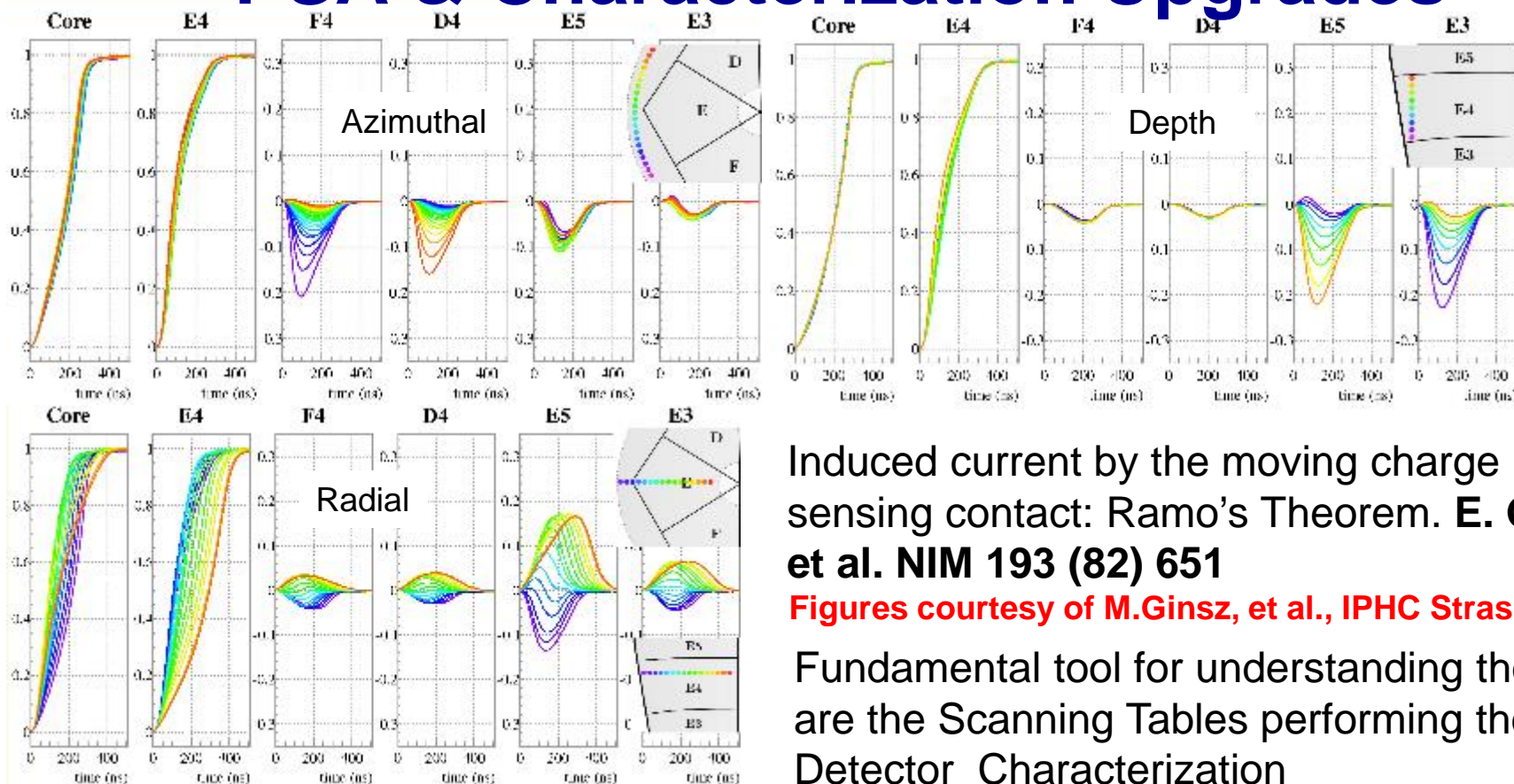
The PSA:

- on-going algorithm upgraded to include handling of multiple interactions in a segment.
- The performance of this algorithm will be evaluated for phase 2.
- Export of PSA position uncertainties from the PSA algorithm to the γ -ray tracking algorithm will be implemented → performance improvements in Tracking.
- An exploration into the use of other (non AGS) PSA algorithms for future implementation. Machine Learning Algorithms.

Implications on Data Flow and PSA Infrastructures

- The computation performance of the algorithm(s) needs to be optimised to run on highly parallel, multi-core nodes.
- The existing algorithm is limiting the count rate capability of AGATA phase 1.
- In AGATA phase 2, the algorithm(s) will be optimised to adapt to the new platforms and to allow flexibility in basis format, PSA outputs, and pre-processing options.
- To take advantage of the performance gains provided by massively multi-core processors these routines will need to be vectorized and multi-threaded.

PSA & Characterization Upgrades



Induced current by the moving charge in the sensing contact: Ramo's Theorem. **E. Gatti, et al. NIM 193 (82) 651**

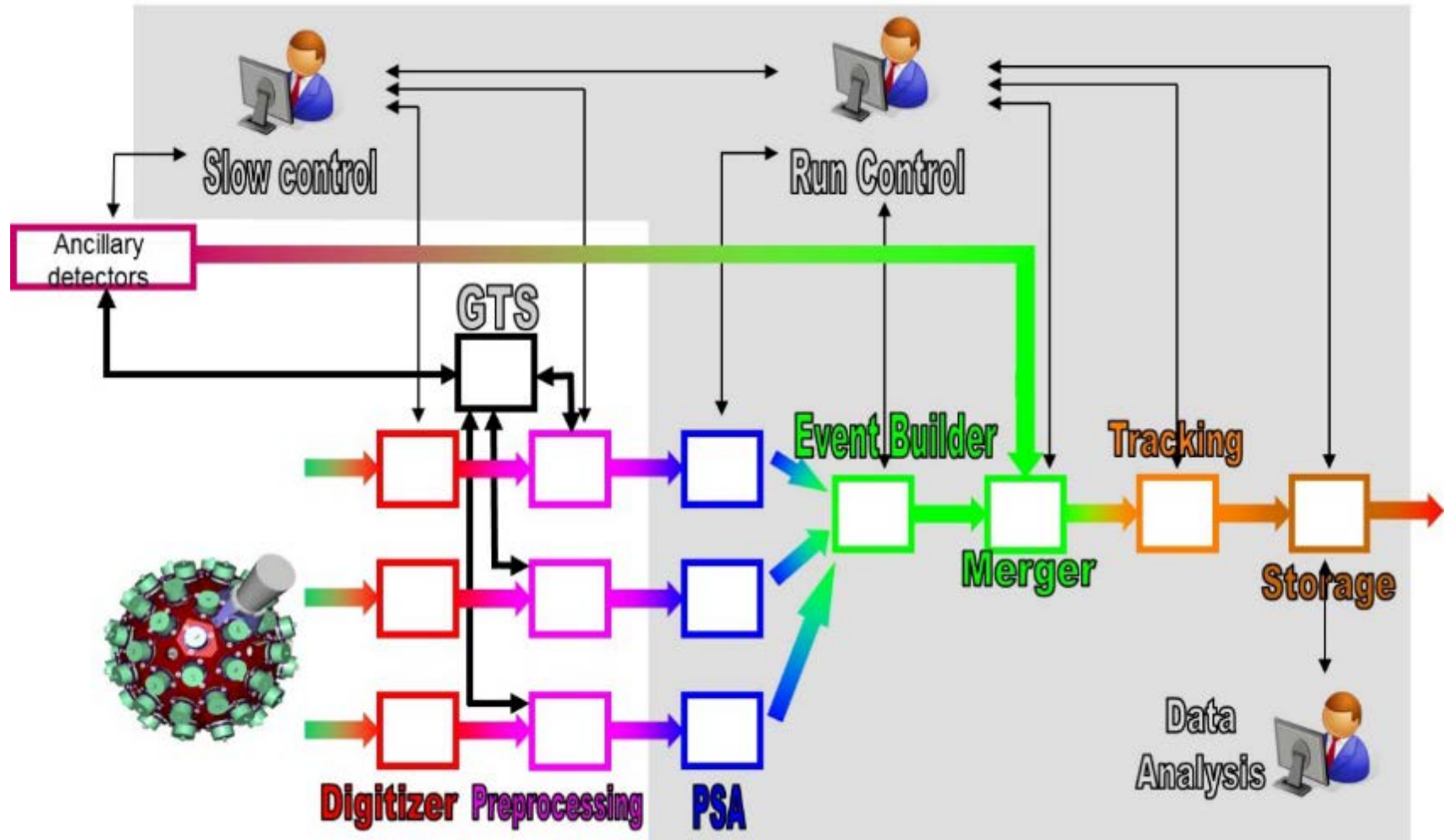
Figures courtesy of M.Ginsz, et al., IPHC Strasbourg

Fundamental tool for understanding the PSA are the Scanning Tables performing the Detector Characterization

- 5 scanning tables, and associated material (criostats, electronics, etc), existing in the collaboration Uni.Liverpool, IPHC, CSNSM, GSI, Uni.Salamanca.
- Recent Upgrade of the Uni.Liverpool and IPHC setups
- Campaign to validate the Pulse Shape Comparison Scan (PSCS) against conventional coincidence data and to obtain Pulses from n-damaged detectors.

Uni.Liverpool, STFC-Daresbury, IPHC-Strasbourg, CSNSM, GSI, Uni.Salamanca

AGATA Data Flow, Control and Storage

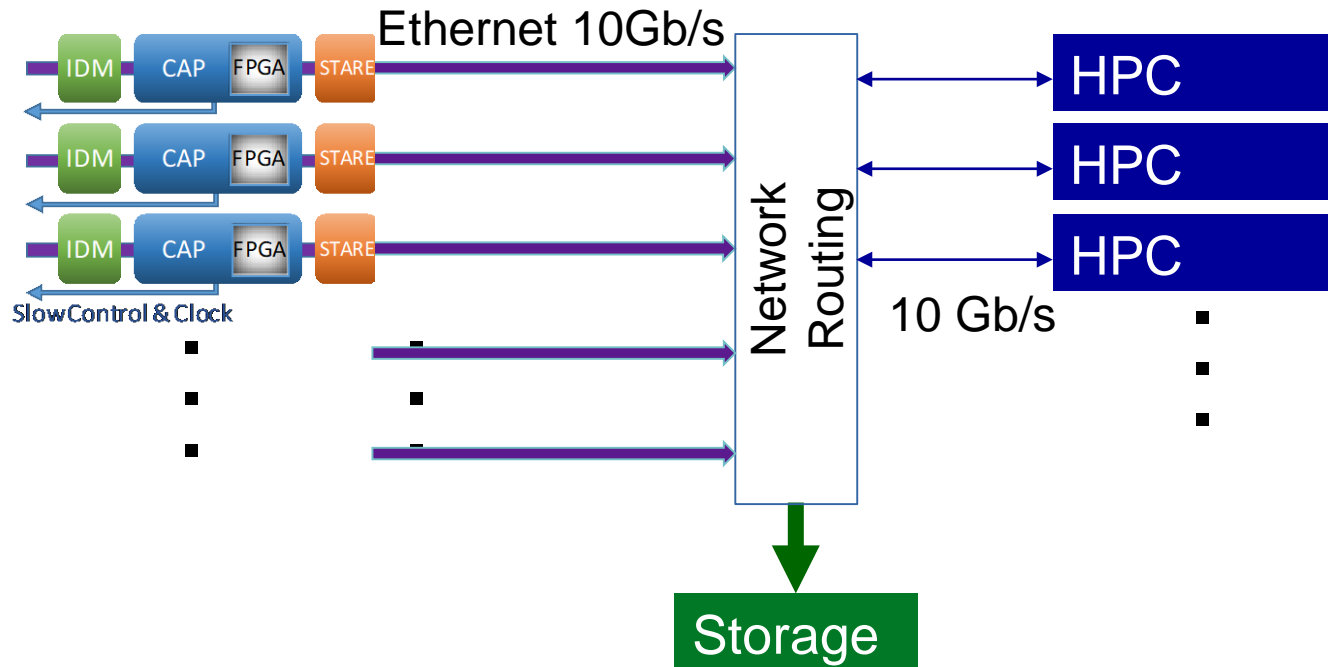


Producers (hand-out data), intermediaries (filters, mergers, ...) and consumers (data storage into files, histograms, ...).

No changes foreseen in the concept but in the infrastructure

AGATA Data Flow NARVAL → DCOD towards 4π

Present AGATA electronics is based on boards with **point to point** optical fiber connections. Future Electronics based on **Ethernet** standard



CPU can be distributed over High Performance Computer farms (HPC) :

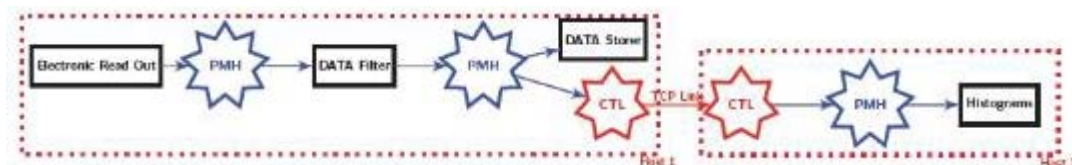
Not necessary 1 node/crystal with the load balancing and new technologies

Specially important if AGATA PSA is upgraded to more complex algorithms

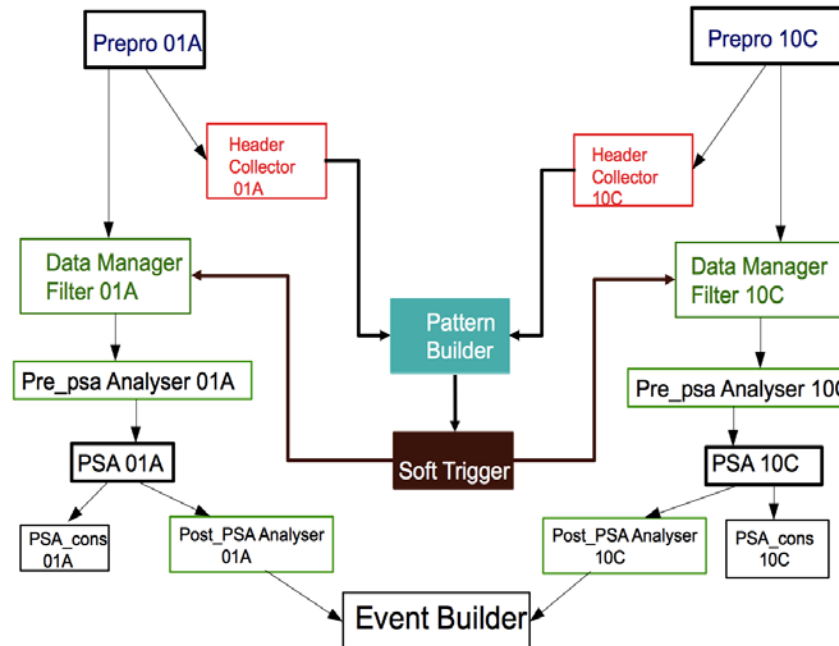
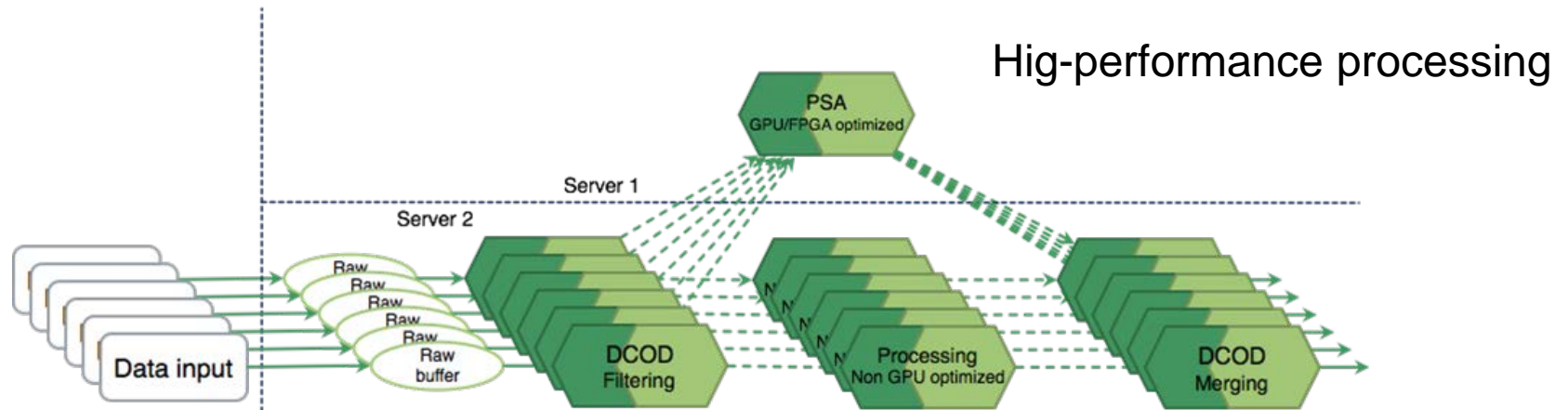
DCOD (NARVAL+ Posix Memory Handler (PMH) + Common Transport Layer (CTL)):

Easy to upgrade from 1π to 4π

X.Grave, E Legay et al.
CSNSM-Orsay, GANIL,
INP-Lyon, IPN-Orsay

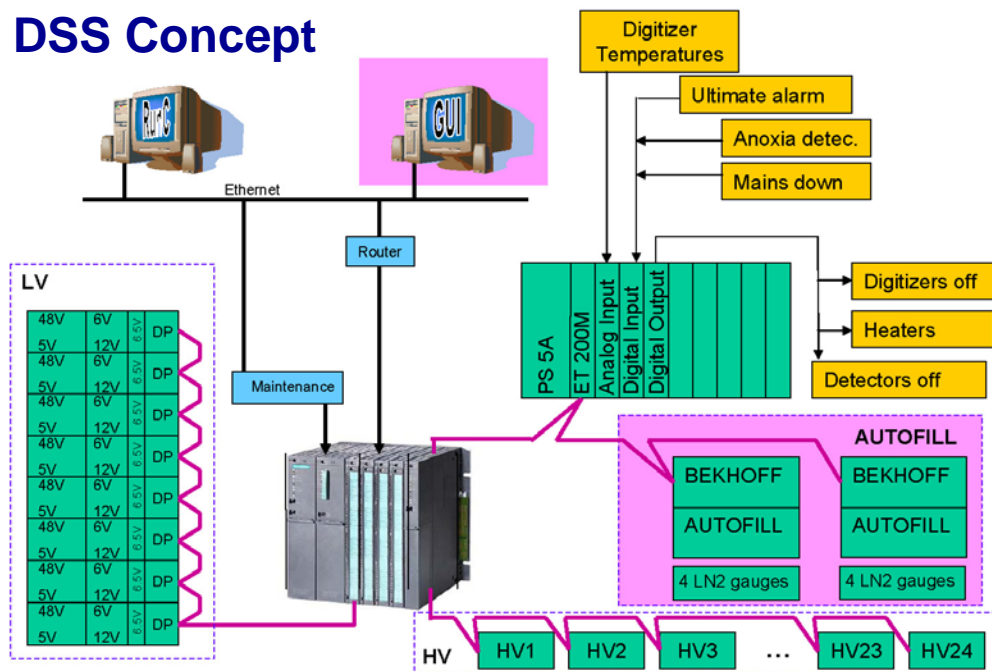


AGATA Data Flow



Possibility to combine the hardware trigger with a second high level Software Trigger

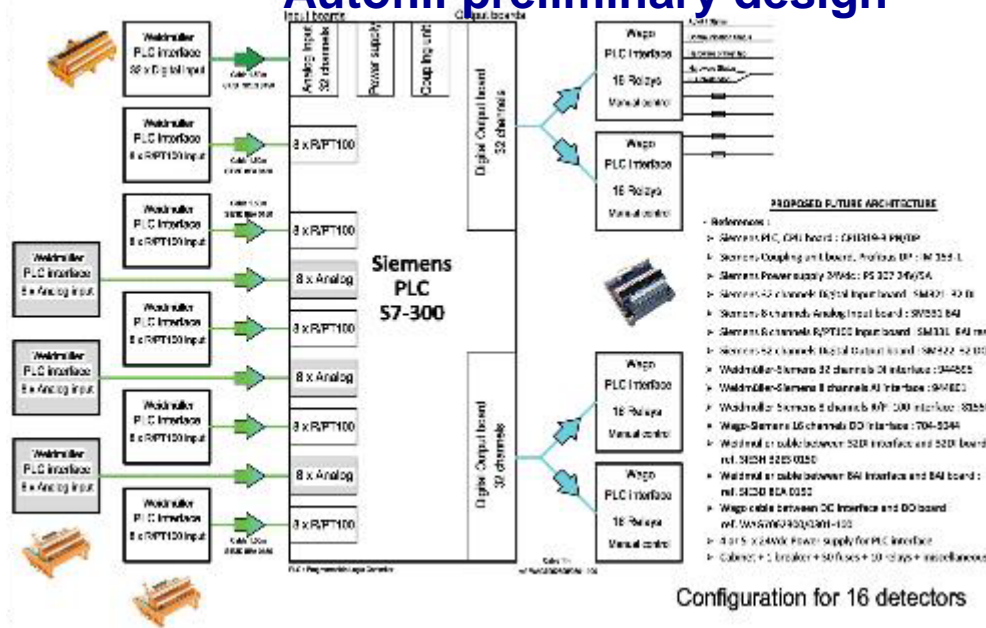
DSS Concept



**CEA Saclay, INFN-Padova, INFN-Milano,
GSI, CSNSM-Orsay STFC-Daresbury,
IPHC-Strasbourg, GANIL, INFN-LNL,
JYFL-Jyvaskyla,**

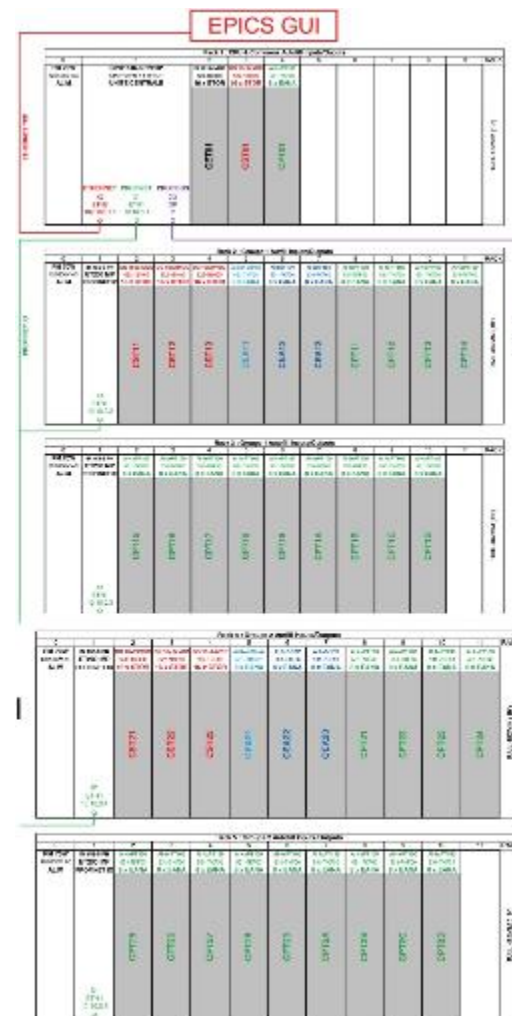
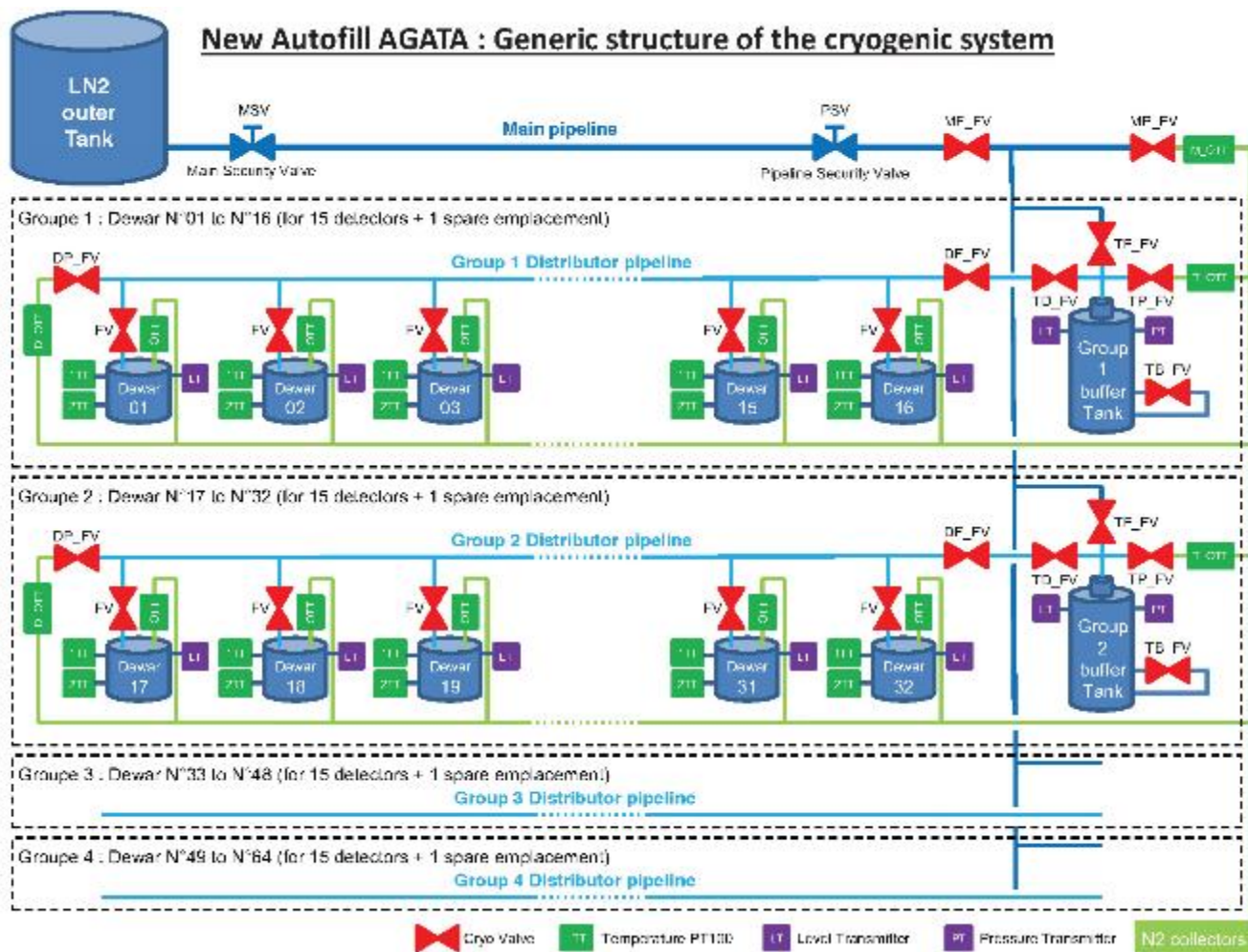
- Detector Infrastructure W.G. with the future Host Laboratories experts and experts of the AGATA Subsystems (Detector, Electronics...) having Initial discussion on how to design the future LVPS, HV, Autofill and in general the DSS.
- Not expected large changes for cabling and detector patch boxes

Autofill preliminary design



Detector Infrastructure: DSS Subsystems

New Autofill AGATA : Generic structure of the cryogenic system



- Autofill upgrade. Extendable to manage 60 ATCs. Produced by IRFU, France.
- The upgrade of the new Autofill is based on a new PLC.
- The new GUI will be based on EPICS system, developer IRFU, France.

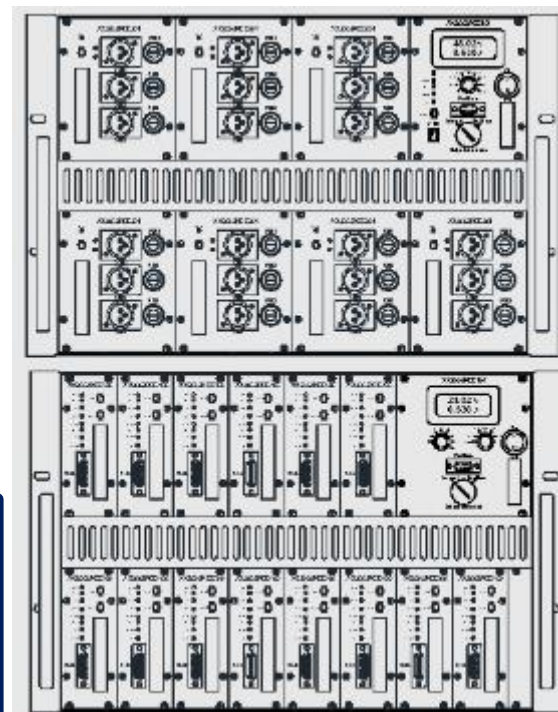
IRFU/CEA Saclay, INFN-Padova, INFN-Milano, GSI, CSNSM-Orsay
STFC-Daresbury, IPHC-Strasbourg, GANIL, INFN-LNL, JYFL-Jyvaskyla,

Detector Infrastructure: DSS Subsystems

LVPS

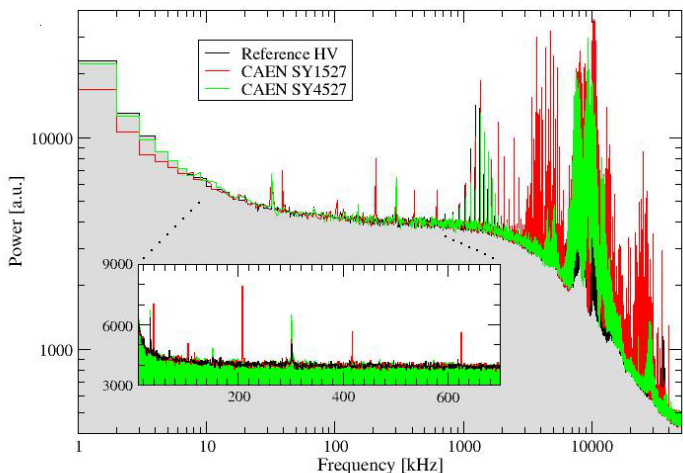
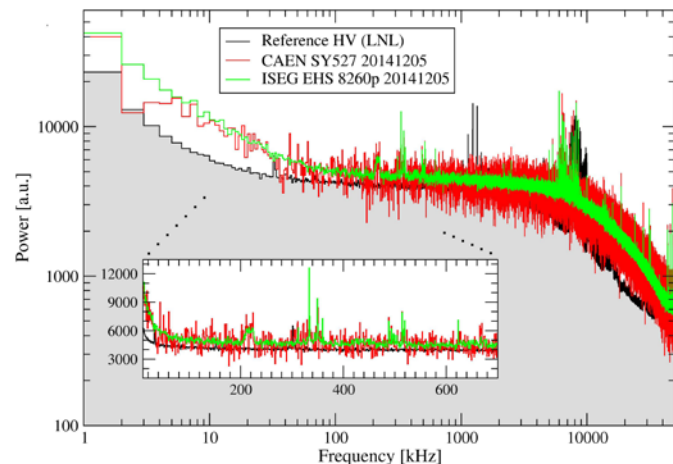


1 ATC (2007 LVPS)



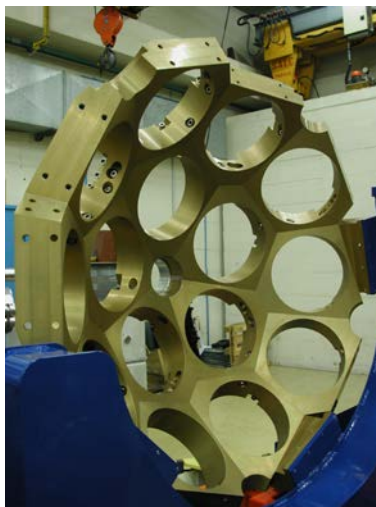
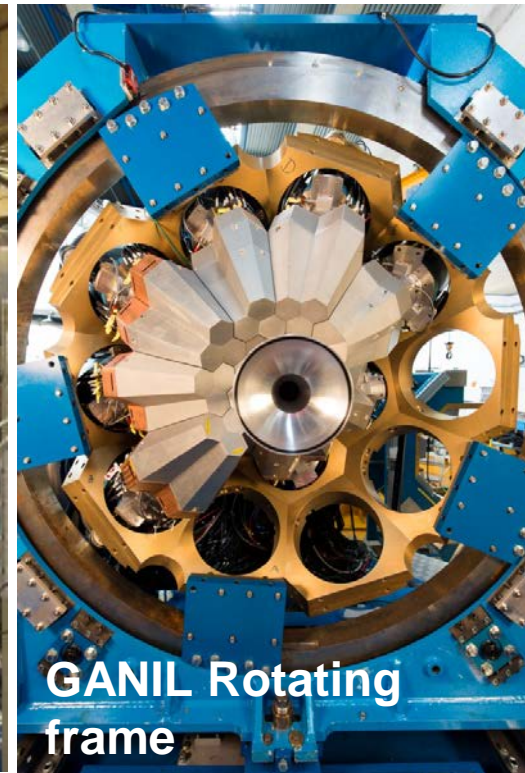
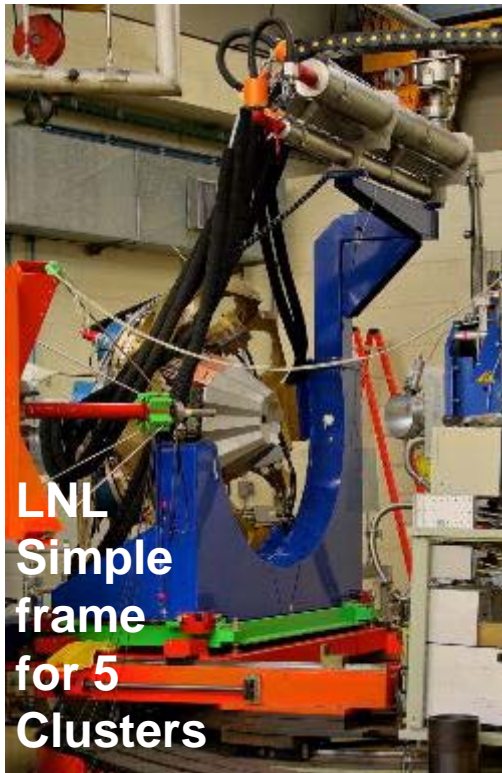
7 ATC (Phase 2 LVPS)
Developed by
IRFU/CEA Saclay

HV



CAEN
SY4527 mainframe +
A1560H boards
ISEG
crate + EHS8260P boards

- similar performances
- excellent solutions for HPGe detectors

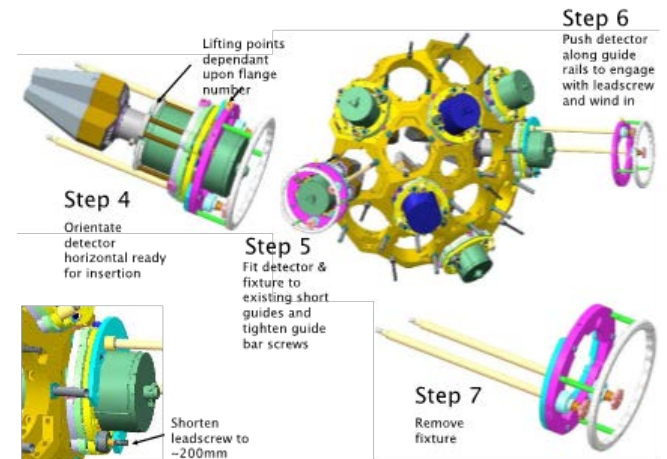
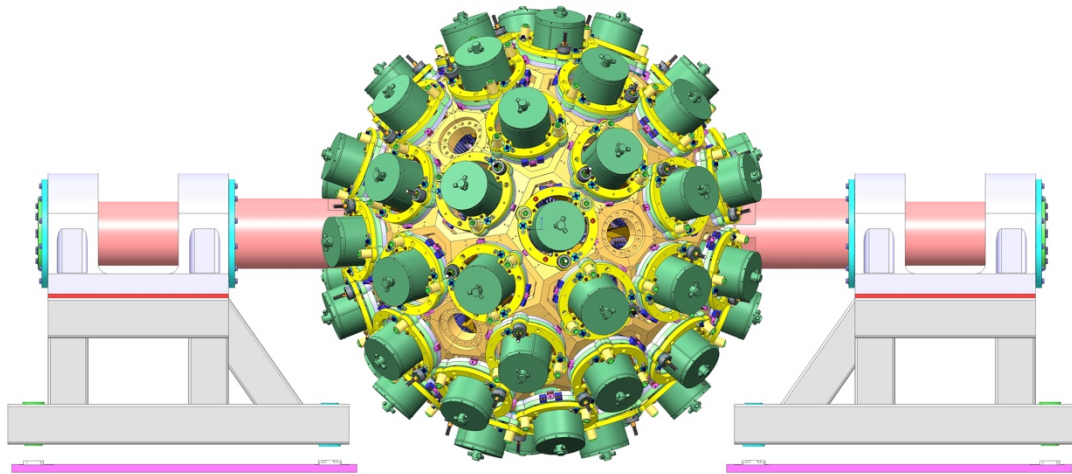
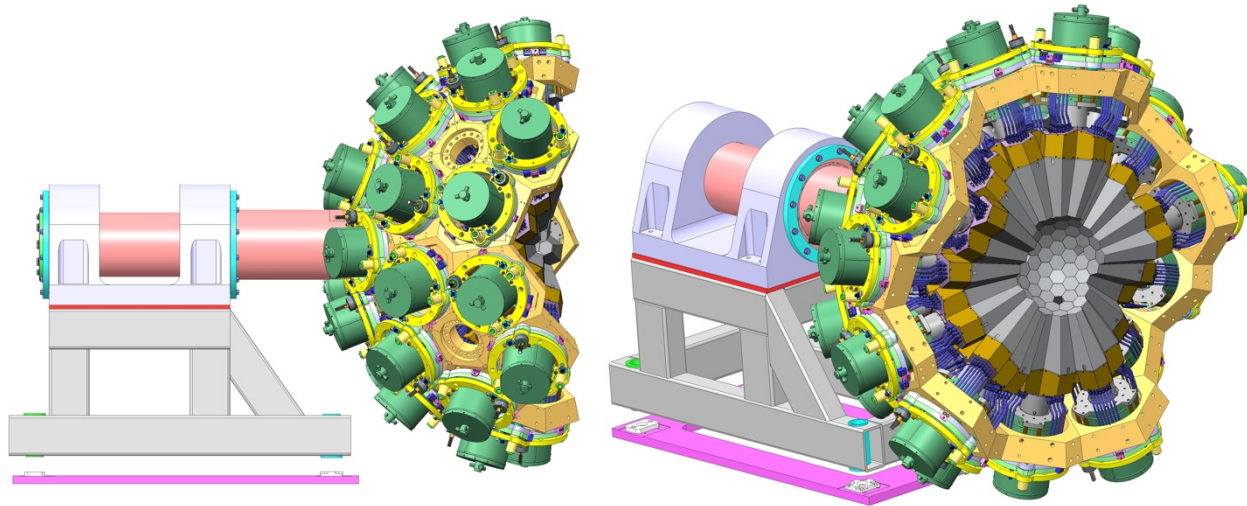


The AGATA Honeycomb is the core of the detector support mechanics. Each Host Lab has produced a Frame fulfilling the local requirements: beam-line height, space availability, array displacement.

**Now working on
compatible mechanics**

**STFC-Daresbury,
GANIL, INFN-LNL
INFN-Milano,
INFN-Padova**

Mechanical Infrastructures



AGATA Simulations



The development of the code will continue by coupling AGATA with ROOT. The following two options will be considered and at least one will be implemented:

- Migrate the AGATA code, including all its event generator/ancillary detector into an existing simulation and data analysis framework such as ENSARROOT, NPTOOL, STOGS.
- Develop the AGATA code from a pure geant4 simulation code to a GEANT4+ROOT.
- External algorithms based on ROOT to simulate time-stamped AGATA data already developed to produce AGATA Data Format ADF files.
- Additional work will be carried out to integrate this algorithm into the AGATA code. (Similar capabilities exist also within the STOGS framework and could be re-used for AGATA).

Additional work is also foreseen to develop and complete some event generators for realistic simulations. This includes generators for polarisation measurements and generators with simplified and realistic background estimate.

STFC-Daresbury, GANIL, INFN-Padova...

AGATA Commissioning and Performance



- Measurements with either radioactive sources or well-known in-beam reactions. Also to validate MC-simulation codes and tools,
- Calibrated radioactive source runs to be carried out prior to a new campaign
- Consistency of the results should be compared with both simulations and previous measurements.
- Monitoring of performance in the long term is important and it will be crucial to quantify the radiation damage to each of the crystals.
- During the period 2021-2030 the angular coverage of AGATA will increase
 - To extract useful physical quantities from angular distributions and correlations
 - To perform measurements depending on the perturbation of the angular distribution/correlation, e.g. g-factor measurements
 - Thus understanding of the performance of AGATA is of paramount importance.
- Commissioning will allow to check the performance figures when coupled to complementary instrumentation



AGATA Management Board and Teams

A. Gadea (Project Manager)

**A. Boston, B. Million, A. Korichi, F. Recchia, H.Hess, P. Reiter (ASC) and W.Korten (ACC).
J. Gerl (LCM-GSI), E. Clement (LCM-GANIL)**

AGATA Working Groups

AGATA Teams

**AMB Chairman
Project Manager
A.Gadea**

**Resource
Manager
B.Million**

**Detector
Module
H.Hess**

**Front-end
Electronics
A. Gadea**

**Data
Processing
A.Korichi**

**PSA &
Characterization
A.Boston**

**Infrastructure.
Comp. Det.
B.Million**

**Performance
and Simulation
F.Recchia**

**Detector &
Cryostat
(tbd)**

**Pre-Amplifier
Digitizer
A. Pullia**

**Hard/Software
DAQ Support
G. Lalaire**

**PSA Algorithm
Development
L. J. Harkness**

**Detector array
Infrastructure
R.Menegazzo**

**AGATA
Performance
J.Ljungvall
C.Michelagnoli**

**Detector
CAT &Testing
H. Boston**

**Global Trigger &
Synchronization
M. Bellato**

**Slow Control
& FEE Monitoring
E. Legay**

**Detector
Characterisation
J.Simpson**

**Complementary
Detectors
J.J. Valiente**

**AGATA
Commissioning
P.R. John**

**R & D on gamma
Detectors &
Applications**

**Pre-processing
I. Lazarus**

**Data Analysis
& Tracking
O. Stezowski
A. Lopez-Martens**

**Mechanical
Infrastructure
A.Grant**

**AGATA Physics &
exp. Simulation
M. Labiche**

**Data distribution
and re-processing
F.Crespi
J.Dudouet**

**Technical
Coordinator
Engineering Advi.**

**Compatibility
EMC, Interfacing**

**Specification
control**

**Quality
Control**

Documentation

Local Campaign Managers (LCM)

**INFN-LNL
Legnaro**

**GSI
Darmstadt
J.Gerl**

**GANIL-SPIRAL2
Caen
E.Clement**

Summary

- The AGATA collaboration is aiming now to complete the 4π array
- Several Subsystems sometimes design and build for the AGATA Demonstrator (2005-2007) require upgrade
- Redesign considering long-term maintenance and replacement using commercial parts when possible and increasing the standardization (e.g. replacing the point-to-point data transfer by Ethernet)
- Aiming as well to have Improvements on mobility, compatibility, data transfer and processing –to approach the full Tracking Array performance figures-.

Thanks' to all the AGATA Collaborators
Thank You For Your Attention!