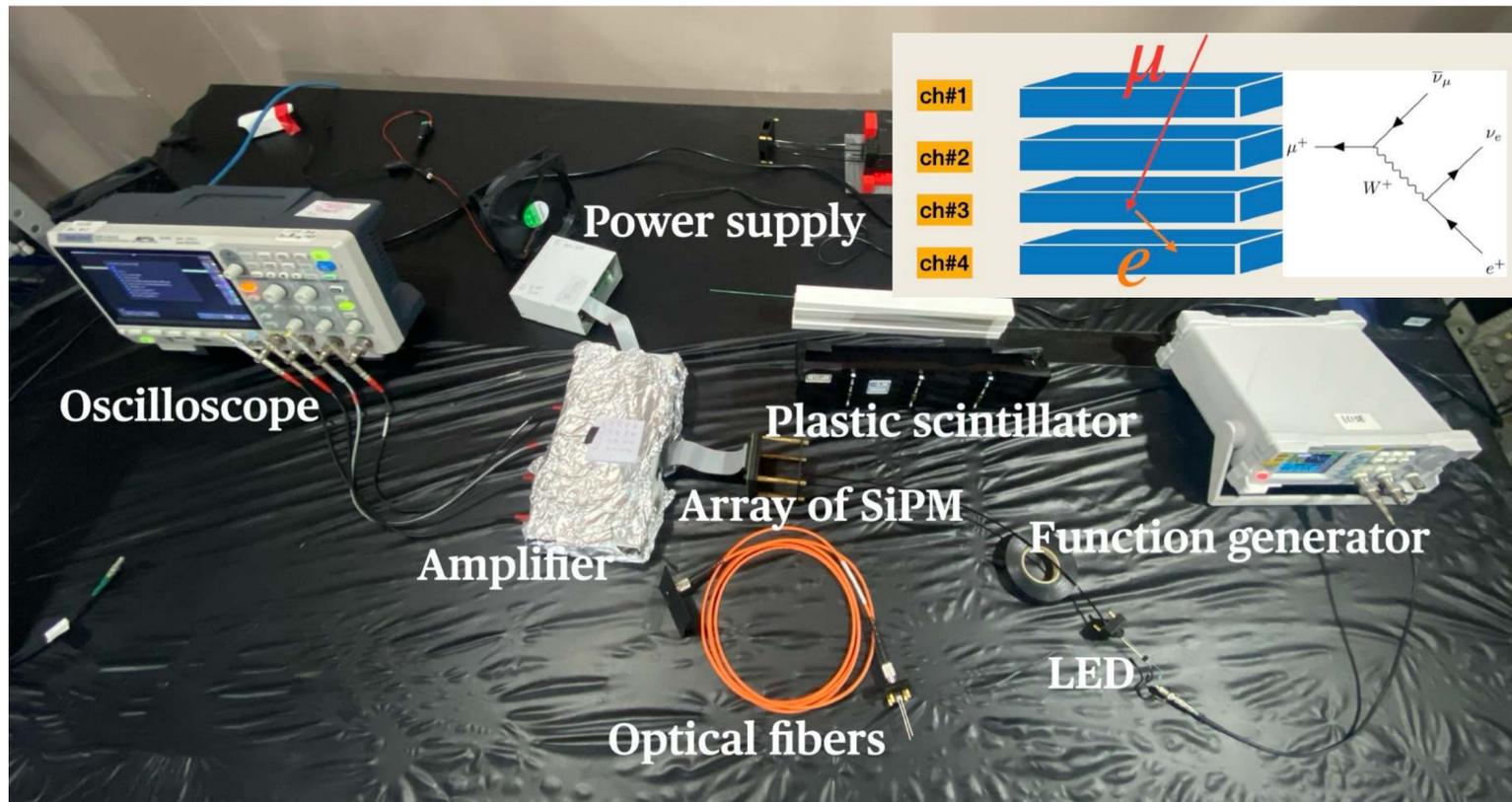


Digital oscilloscope-based acquisition for fast and dynamic sampling of photodetector signals

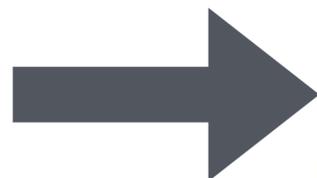
Son Cao (IFIRSE, ICISE & KEK) & Sang Truong (IFIRSE & VNU-HUS, HCM)



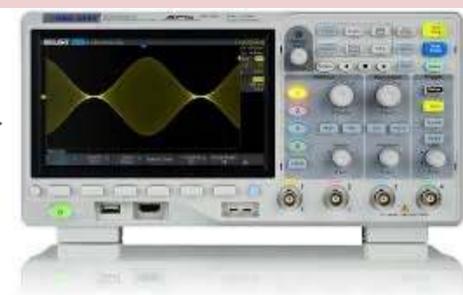
(1) Table-top muon detectors and the like

- Use plastic scintillator and SiPM
- Wo/ amplifier, faint signal with \sim few 10mV pulse height, single p.e $<$ 1mV
- Prompt signal \sim ns - few ns
- Delay signal \sim few us to few 10s of us
- Unknown timing trigger
- Rate (depending on detector size), but mostly \sim Hz; some coincidence needed

Cost-effective all-in-one solution

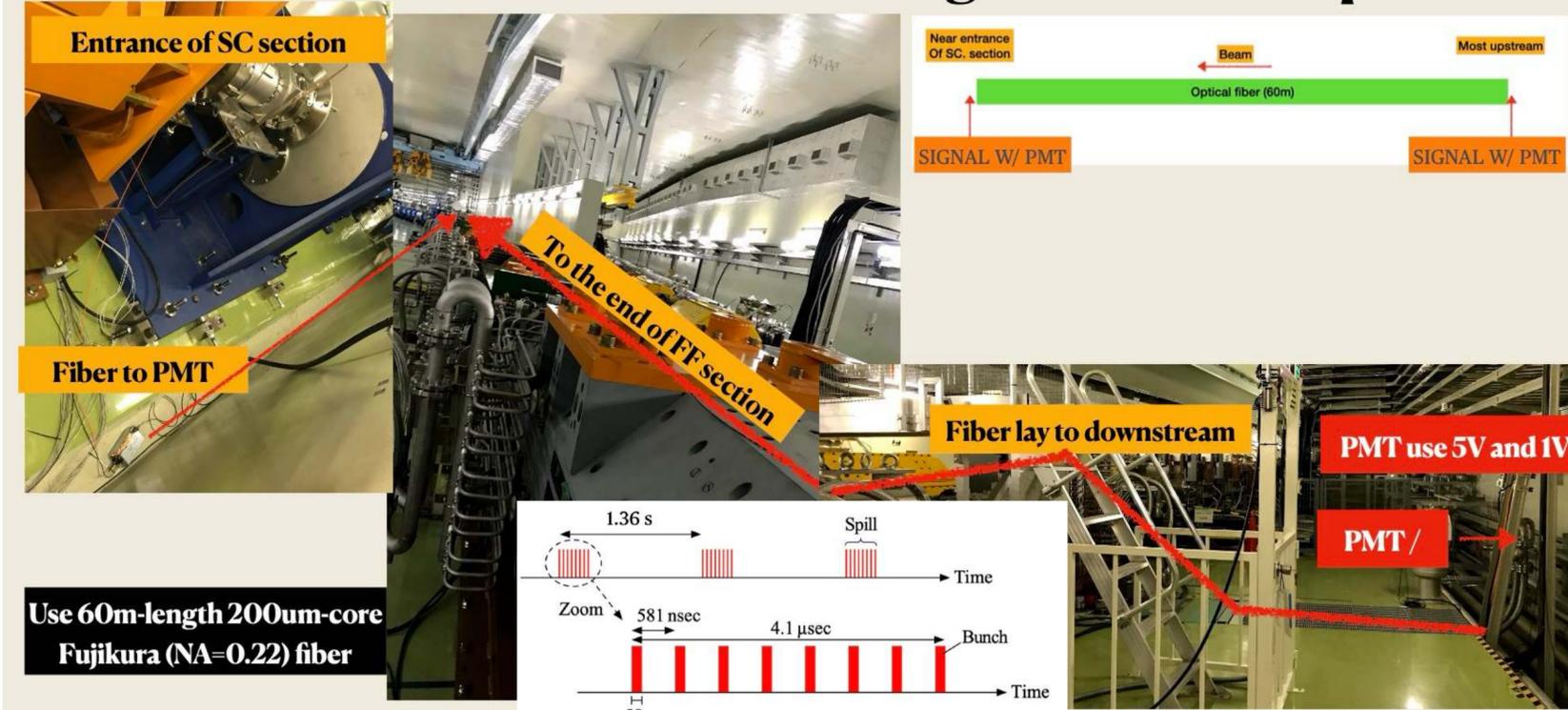


Digital oscilloscope



- + Over ethernet transfer to PC
- + SCPI/VXI11—based protocol
- + Used as intelligent trigger, fast ADC, wide-dynamic TDC, flexible logic unit
- + Real-time and sequence DAQ modes

Instrumenting 54m of the Prep. Section



(2) Time-profile of the beam loss from the high-intensity beam delivered for the neutrino experiment

- Optical-fiber -based + Metal-package PMT (also SiPM)
- (basically) known timing trigger
- Proton bunch structure: \sim (60ns/bunch width + 600ns bunch gap) x 8 bunches with $T = 1.36$ s cycling
- Wide dynamic range in both pulse height and sampling interval

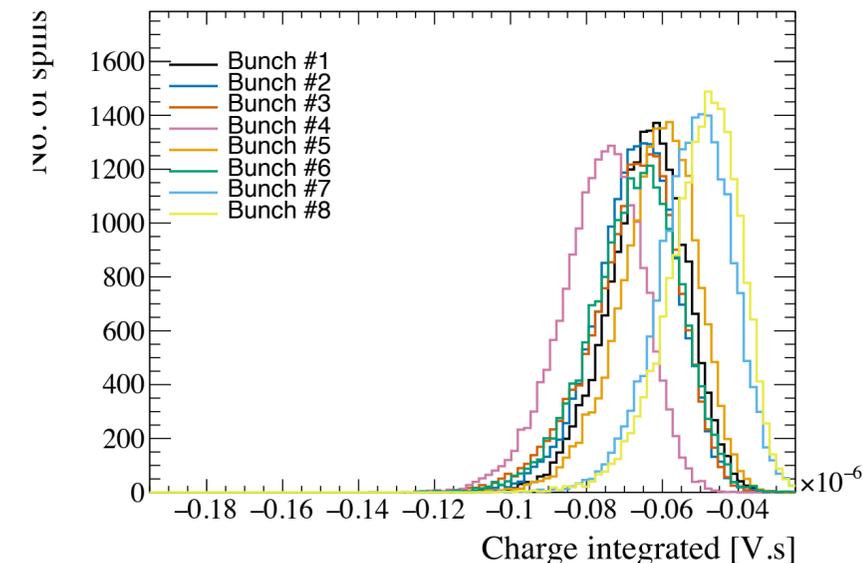
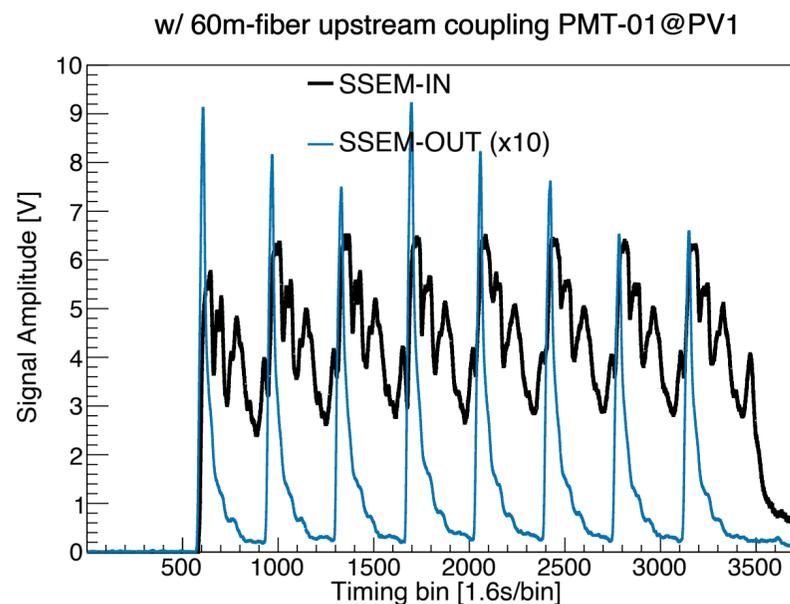
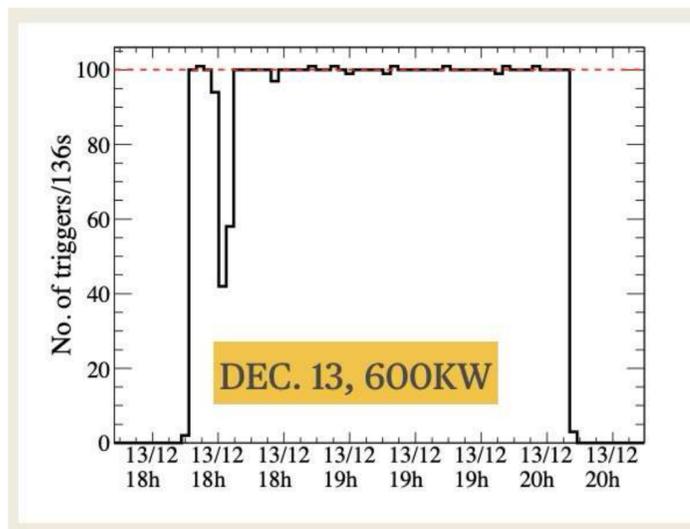
Key features, and results of applications

(Strongly depend on the oscilloscope choice, here 500MSa/s, bandwidth 100Mhz) Siglent 1104X-E

DAQ operation modes

- **Real-time** capture : maximum rate $\sim 100,000$ wfms/s \rightarrow 3-4 Hz total (trigger, data transfer and reformat) DAQ rate
- **Sequence** capture: maximum rate $\sim 400,000$ wfms/s \rightarrow sequently recorded $\sim 300k$ frame/s + 0.089s/frame for data transferring and formatting

New ways to acquire the beam loss monitor: first bunch-by-bunch structure (used real-time DAQ mode)



Acquiring the cosmic-ray muons with table-top scintillator detector (used both real-time and sequence DAQ mode; oscilloscope also take role of coincidence unit and TDC)

