

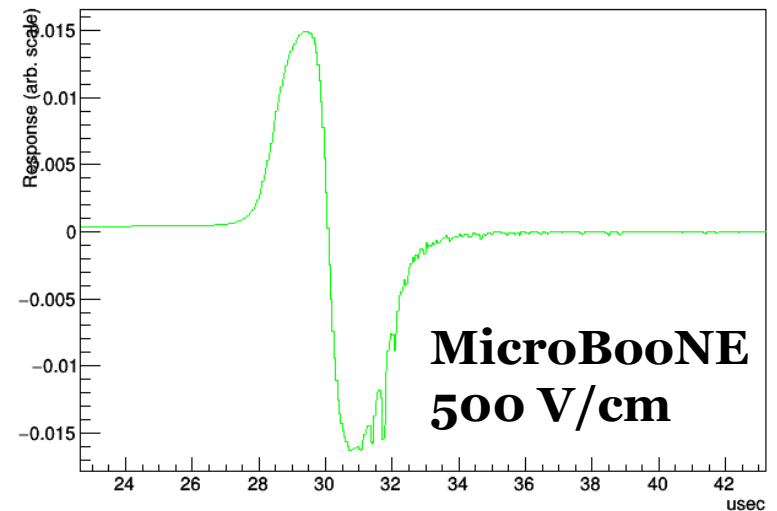
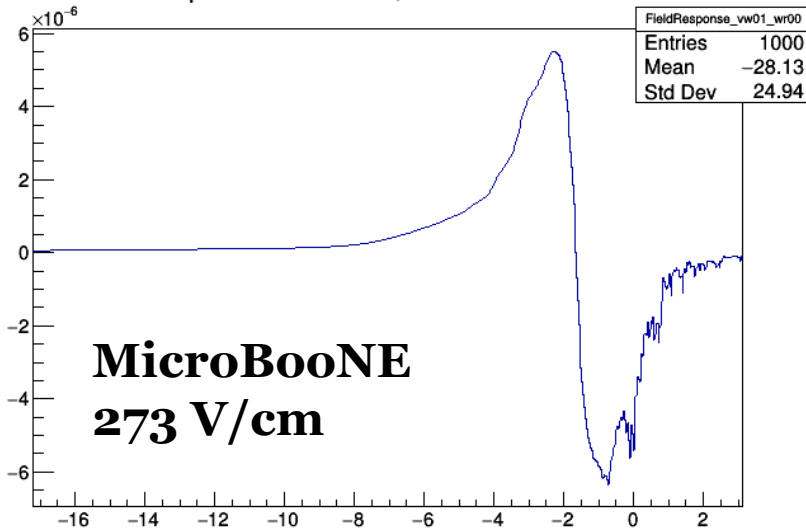
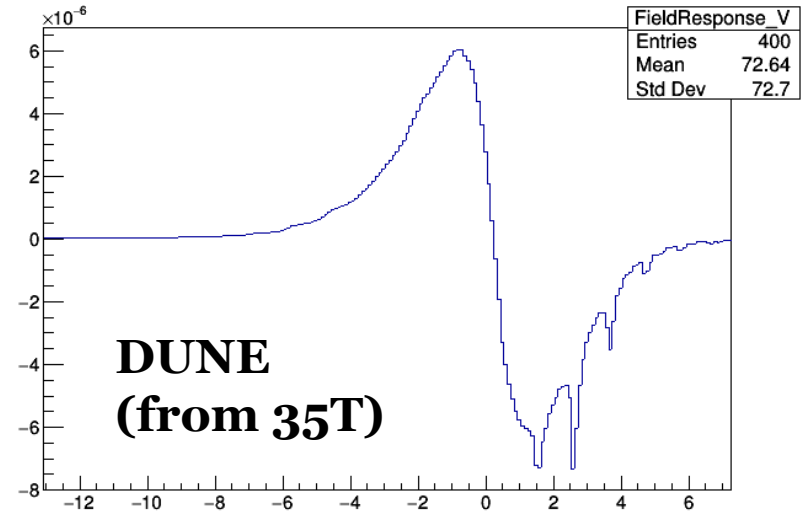
# Brief Update on Signal Processing for ProtoDUNE-SP

**Michael Mooney**  
Colorado State University

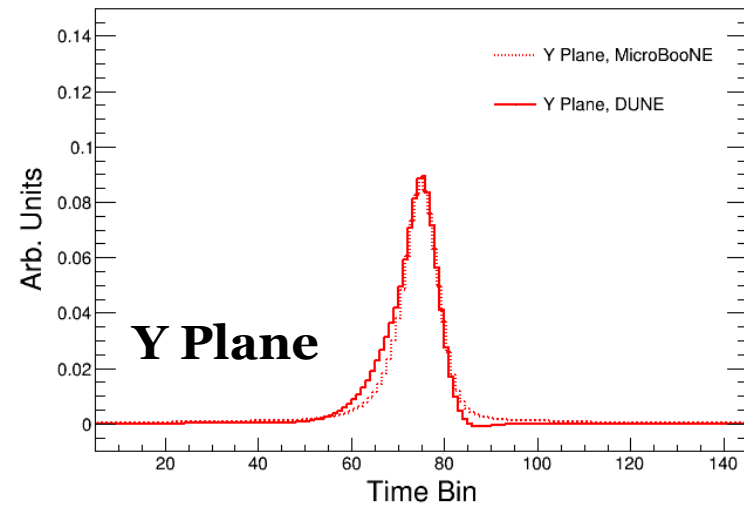
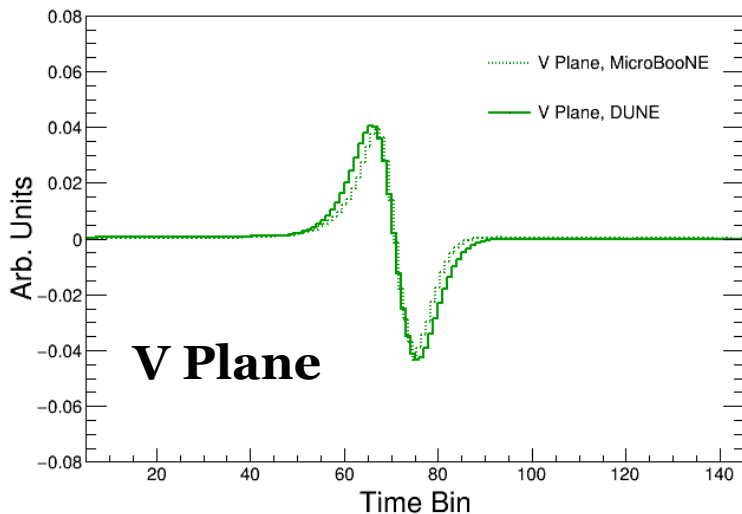
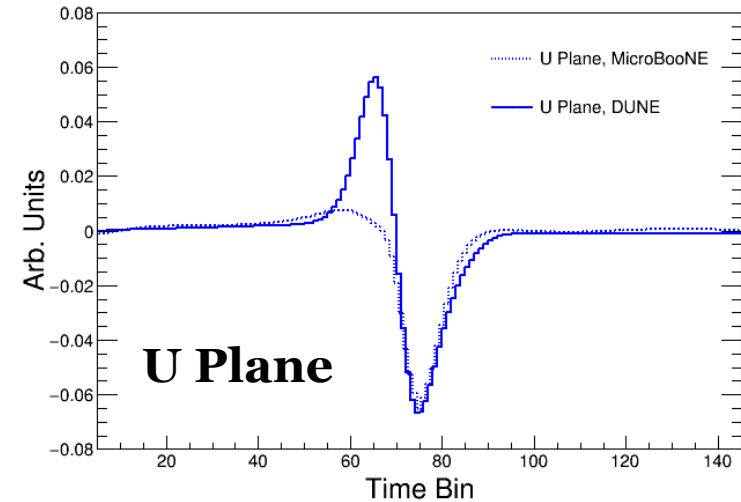
ProtoDUNE-SP DRA Meeting  
*October 26<sup>th</sup>, 2017*

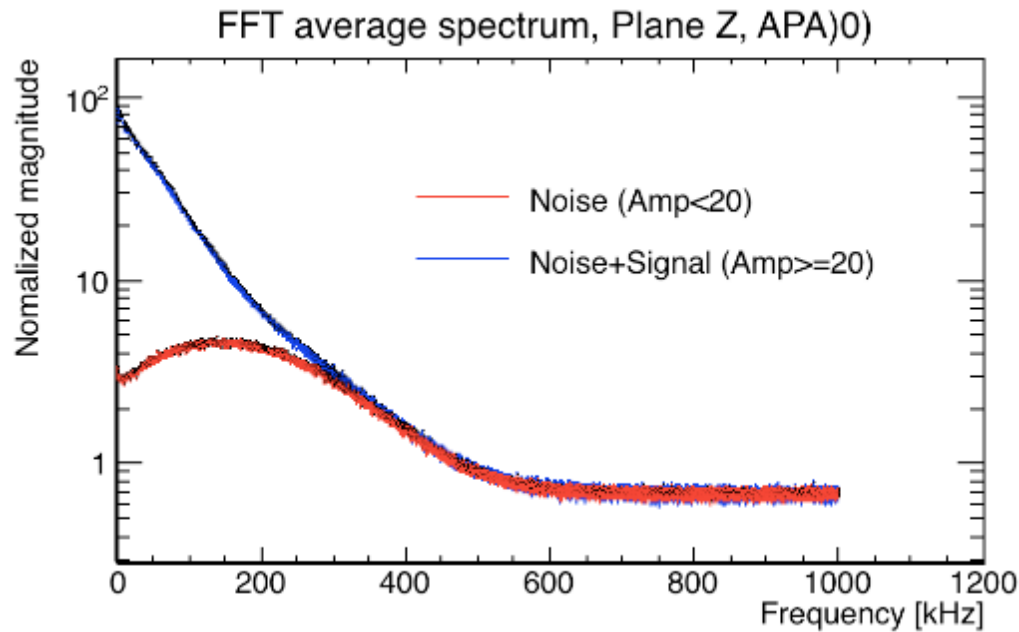
- ◆ Brief look today at signal processing for ProtoDUNE-SP
  
- ◆ Two main topics:
  - Wire field response
  
  - Deconvolution filter
  
- ◆ Work very preliminary but feedback here could be useful to further investigation

- ◆ ProtoDUNE simulation currently using 35T wire field responses
- ◆ Compare to MicroBooNE
  - Seems similar to 273 V/cm...
  - Need to change for 500 V/cm



- ◆ Compare DUNE and MicroBooNE, full responses (field and electronics)
- ◆ Fix max signal amplitude in comparison
- ◆ Very similar shape, but MicroBooNE at 273 V/cm...





**New Data-Driven  
Noise Model  
from Jingbo/Mike**

- ◆ So what if signal response is incorrect? Remove same response in deconvolution.
  - Noise complicates things – leads to different optimal shape of **deconvolution filter**
  - Also need this to be correct to study raw waveforms
  - And of course, data will be different than MC...

- ◆ Below is Gaussian deconvolution filter being tested – same as MicroBooNE:

```
services.SignalShapingServiceDUNE.ColFilter:      "(x>0.0)*gaus"  
services.SignalShapingServiceDUNE.ColFilterParams: [ 1.0, 0.0, 0.1 ]  
services.SignalShapingServiceDUNE.IndUFilter:     "(x>0.0)*gaus"  
services.SignalShapingServiceDUNE.IndUFilterParams: [ 1.0, 0.0, 0.1 ]  
services.SignalShapingServiceDUNE.IndVFilter:     "(x>0.0)*gaus"  
services.SignalShapingServiceDUNE.IndVFilterParams: [ 1.0, 0.0, 0.1 ]
```

- ◆ Given that electronics shaping time is same ( $2 \mu\text{s}$ ), thus noise, and current field response being used for DUNE is very similar to MicroBooNE (?), could use above filter immediately with current field response
- ◆ But should change field response to 500 V/cm
  - ... and correspondingly, the deconvolution filter

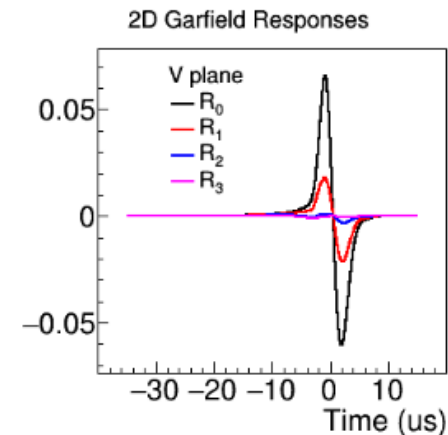
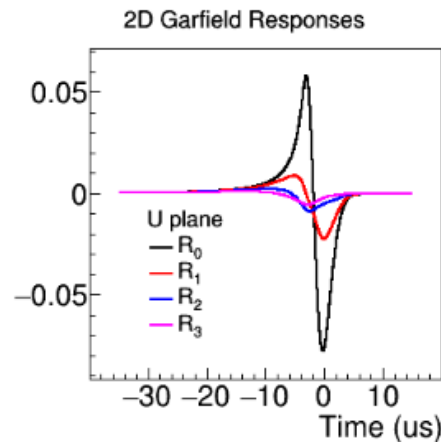
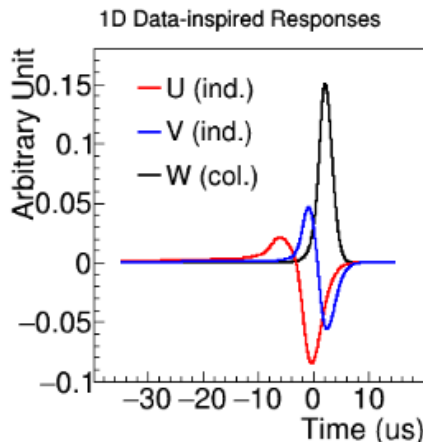
# BACKUP SLIDES



# MicroBooNE SP Public Note



- ◆ MicroBooNE has released public note documenting signal processing techniques useful for LArTPC experiments
  - See public note here: **MICROBOONE-NOTE-1017-PUB**
- ◆ This note describes 2D deconvolution technique
  - Technique improved since public note – paper forthcoming
  - Nature of detector response different than current assumption that only closest wire matters (see below figure)
  - Worst for MicroBooNE (3 mm spacing), still important for PD-SP





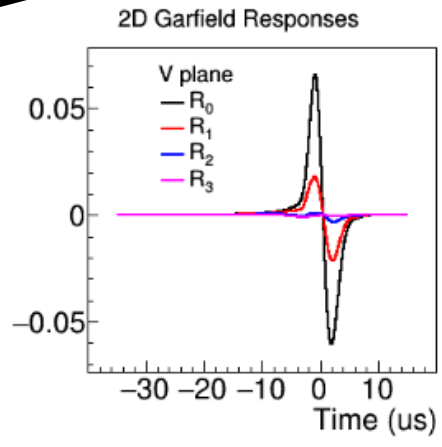
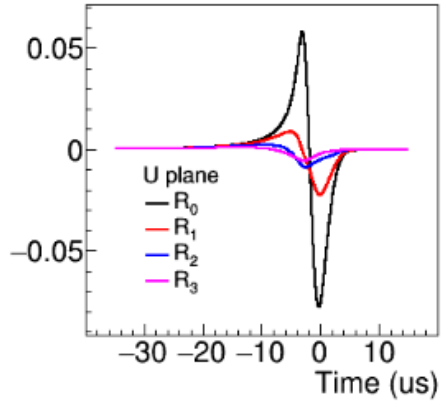
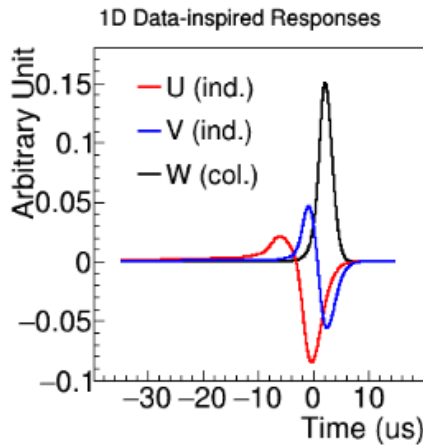


# MicroBooNE SP Public Note



- ◆ MicroBooNE has released public note documenting signal processing techniques useful for LArTPC experiments
  - See public note here: **MICROBOONE-NOTE-1017-PUB**
- ◆ This note describes 2D deconvolution technique
  - Technique improved from Garfield paper forthcoming
  - Nature of deconvolution is a different assumption that only close to Garfield
  - Worst for Garfield but important for PD-SP

**See Backup Slides  
For 2D Deconvolution  
Examples at MicroBooNE**



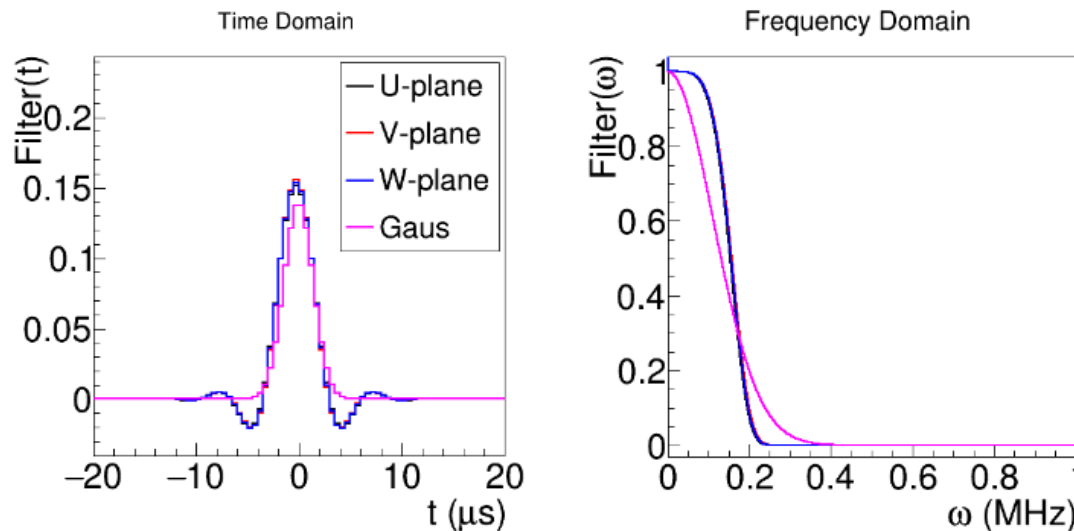
- ◆ Also detailed in the note is the importance of a deconvolution filter – prevents noise blow-up when dividing out response

**Deconvolution**  $\rightarrow$   $S(\omega) = \frac{M(\omega)}{R(\omega)} \cdot F(\omega)$ 

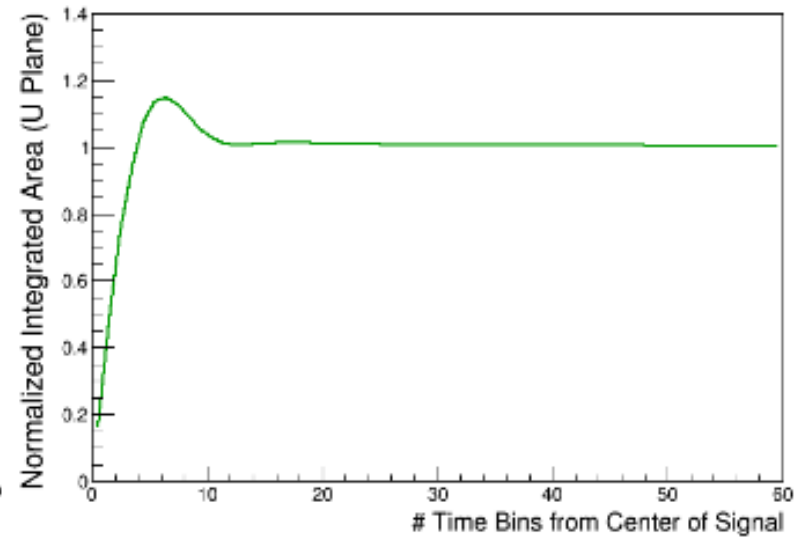
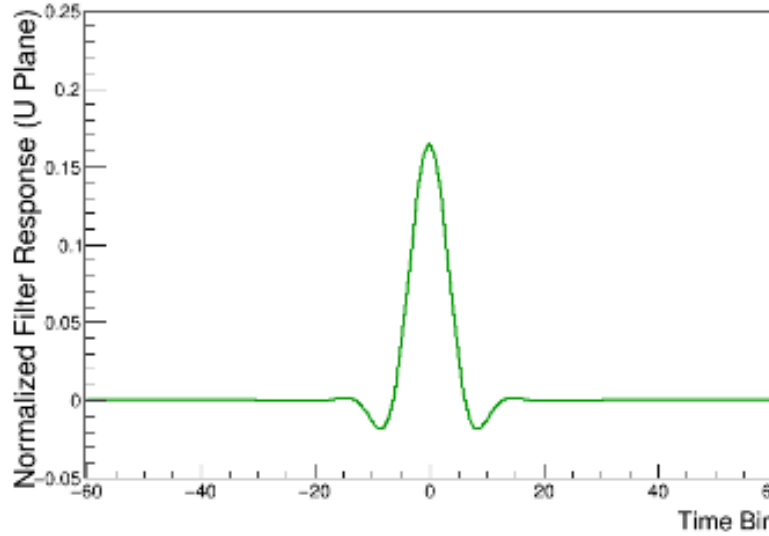
 $F(\omega) = \frac{S^2(\omega)}{S^2(\omega) + N^2(\omega)}$ 

 $\leftarrow$  **Wiener Filter**

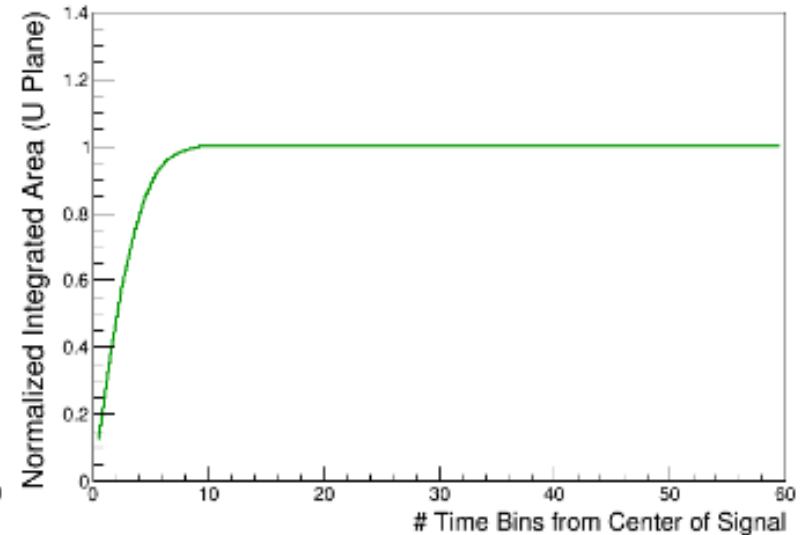
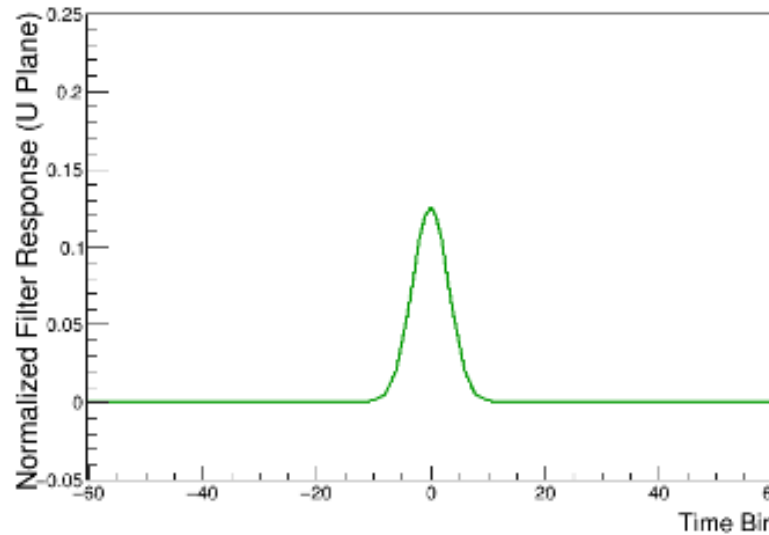
- ◆ Wiener filter gives optimal peak-to-peak separation, but we are fitting to Gaussians (GaussHitFinder)  $\rightarrow$  problems!



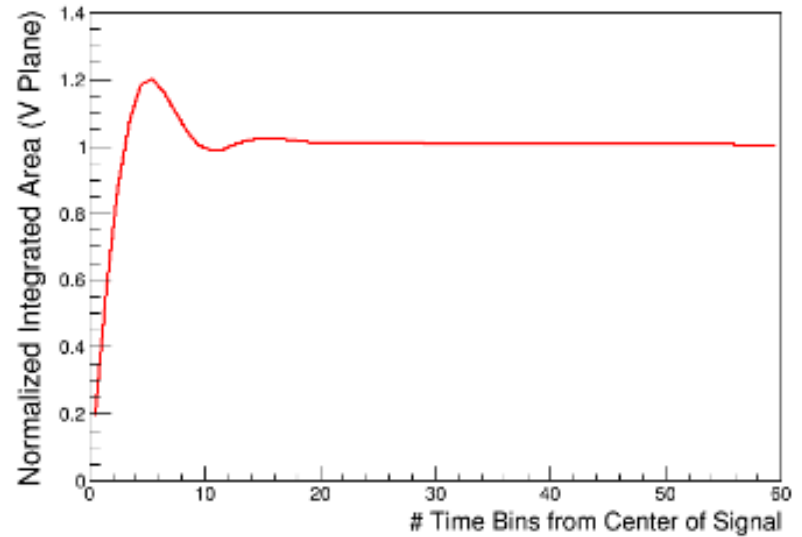
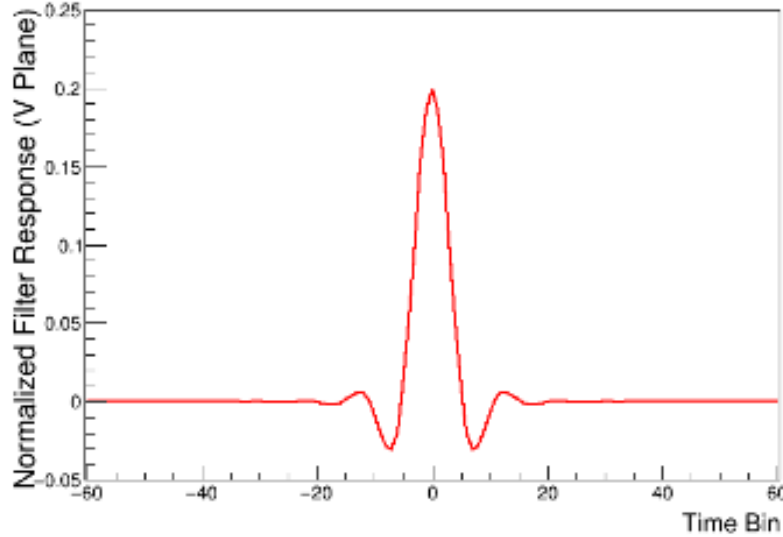
## Wiener Filter



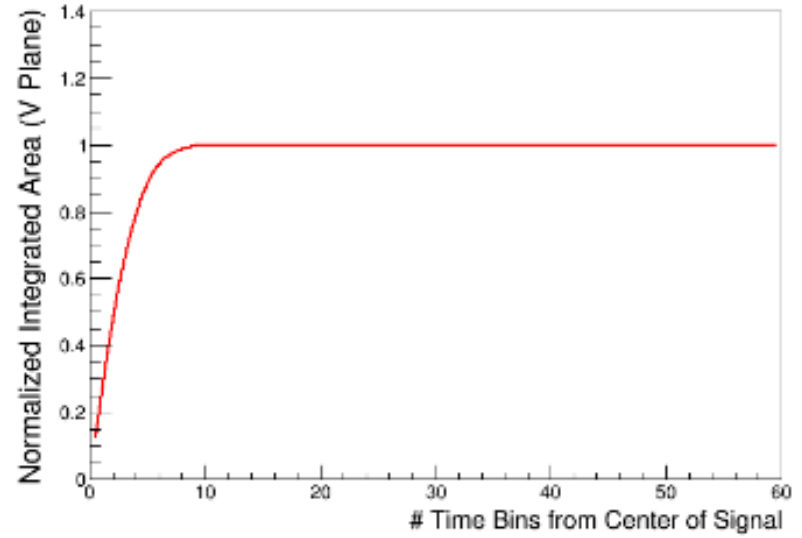
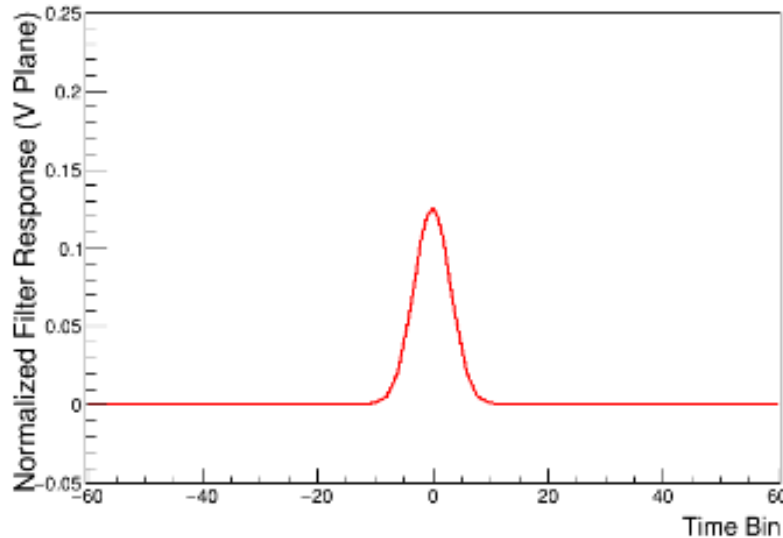
## Gaussian Filter



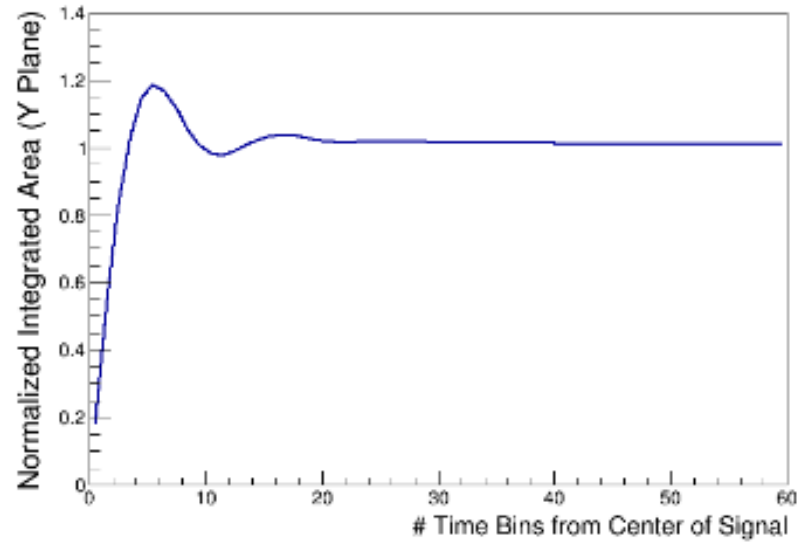
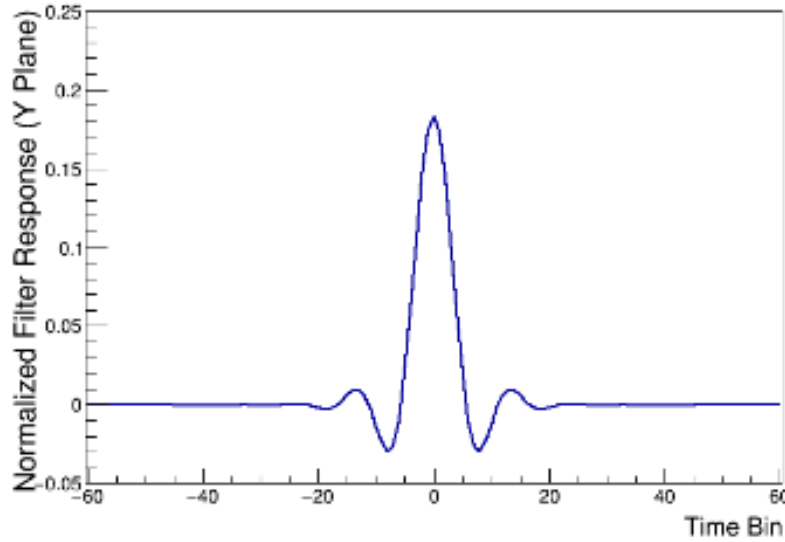
**Wiener Filter**



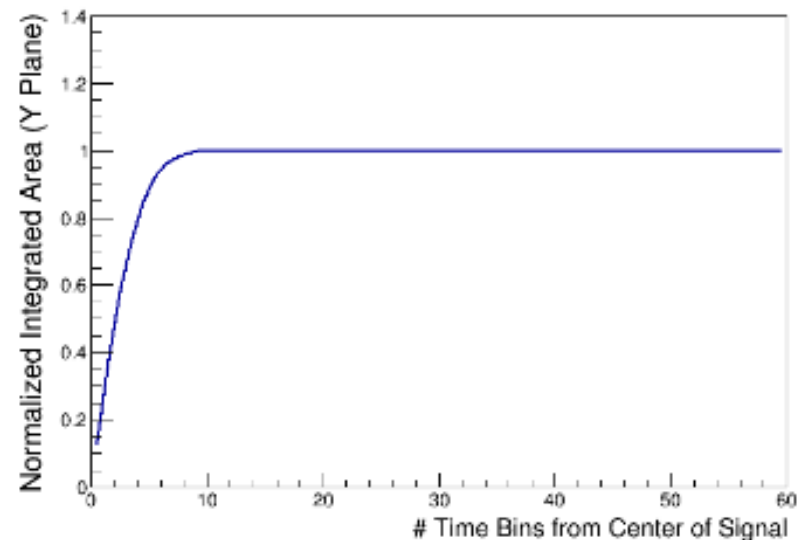
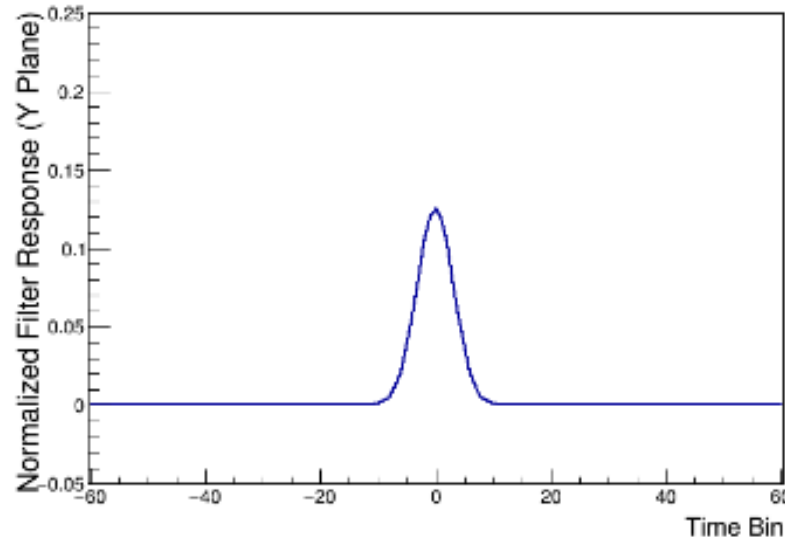
**Gaussian Filter**



## Wiener Filter



## Gaussian Filter



- ◆ If fitting post-deconvolution signal with Gaussians (GaussHitFinder), would overestimate charge with Wiener filter (peaks of integral plots) – for MicroBooNE (273 V/cm):
  - **U Plane**: overestimate charge by **~14%**
  - **V Plane**: overestimate charge by **~19%**
  - **Y Plane**: overestimate charge by **~18%**
- ◆ Advantages of Gaussian filter:
  - Minimal bias charge extraction when using Gaussian fits
  - Better goodness of fit
  - Uniformity of  $dQ/dx$  vs. angle of track w.r.t. anode plane
  - No noise hits from “side bumps” associated with Wiener signal
- ◆ Simple to switch in code (.fcl file parameters)
  - First need to study/optimize for ProtoDUNE-SP