

ProtoDUNE analysis:
Pulser study of new sticky code
interpolation II

ProtoDUNE sim/reco

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Pulser signals

Cold electronics provide the option to inject pulses

- At regular intervals, injected voltage is raised and then lowered
 - Controlled with 6-bit DAC → 64 levels
 - Fairly linear with step size $V_S = 18.75$ mV
- Capacitively coupled to preamp input
 - $C = 183$ fF
- Voltage change corresponds to fast charge collection
 - Step size is $Q_S = (183 \text{ fF}) \times (18.75 \text{ mV}) = 3.43 \text{ fC} = 21.4 \text{ ke}$
 - This is about 1 MIP
 - Prefer something smaller?

Signal may be generated in either of two places

- Internal: signal generated in the preamp ASIC
 - Input voltage has significant offset that varies from ASIC to ASIC
 - Variations are a large fraction of the step size
- External: signal generated on the FEMB
 - Little or no offset: for DAC setting S , $Q = S \times Q_S$

ProtoDUNE data

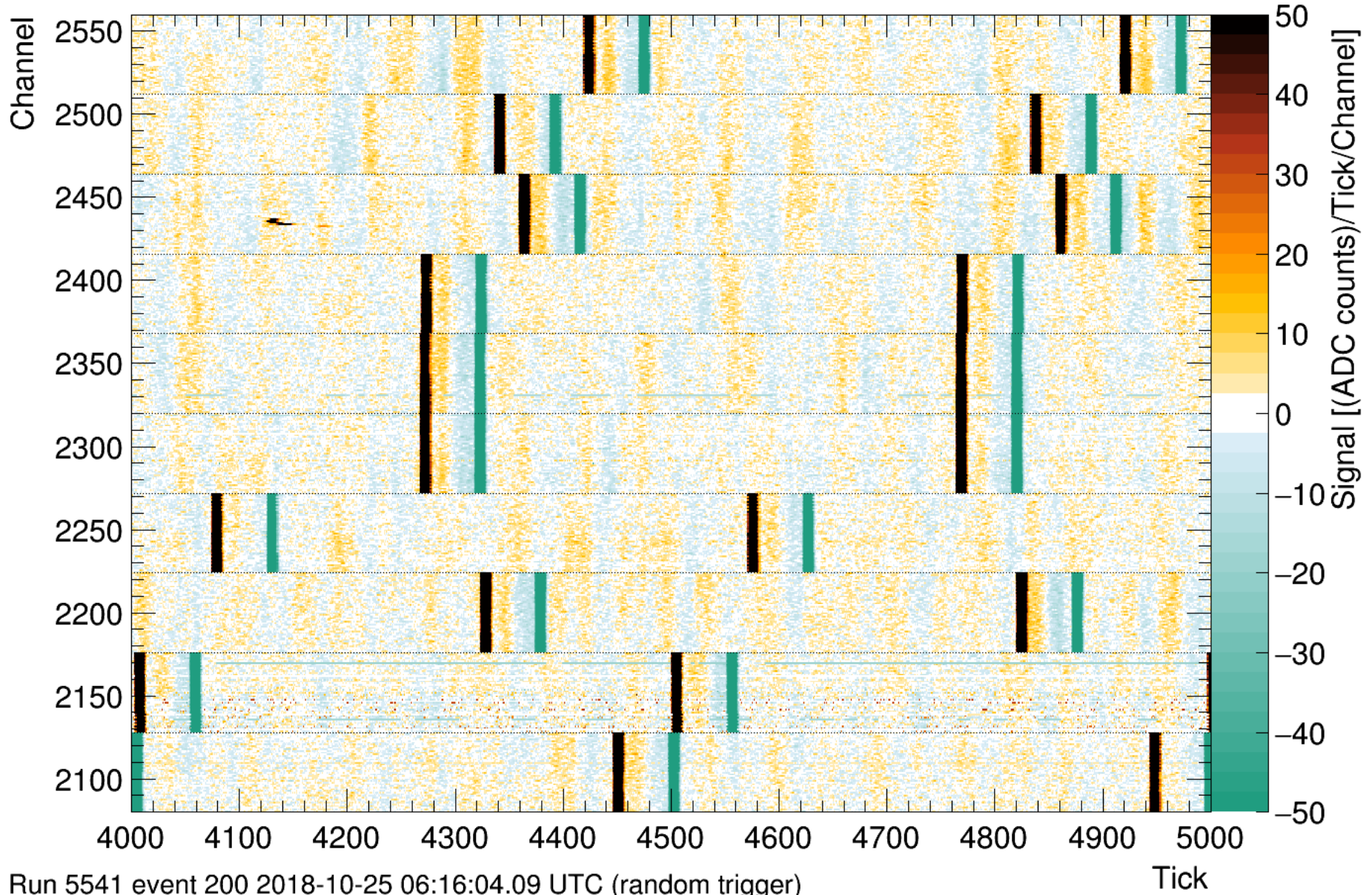
Some pulser amplitude scans have been taken with protoDUNE

- Amplitude scan means the voltage DAC is varied
 - New run started for each DAC setting (0,1 , 2, ...)
- All taken with internal pulser
- Aug 9-21
 - Detector filling
- Sep 21
 - Before baseline shift to fix “ledge effect”
- Oct 25
 - Cathode HV off, anode and grid on
 - After baseline shift (Oct 11)

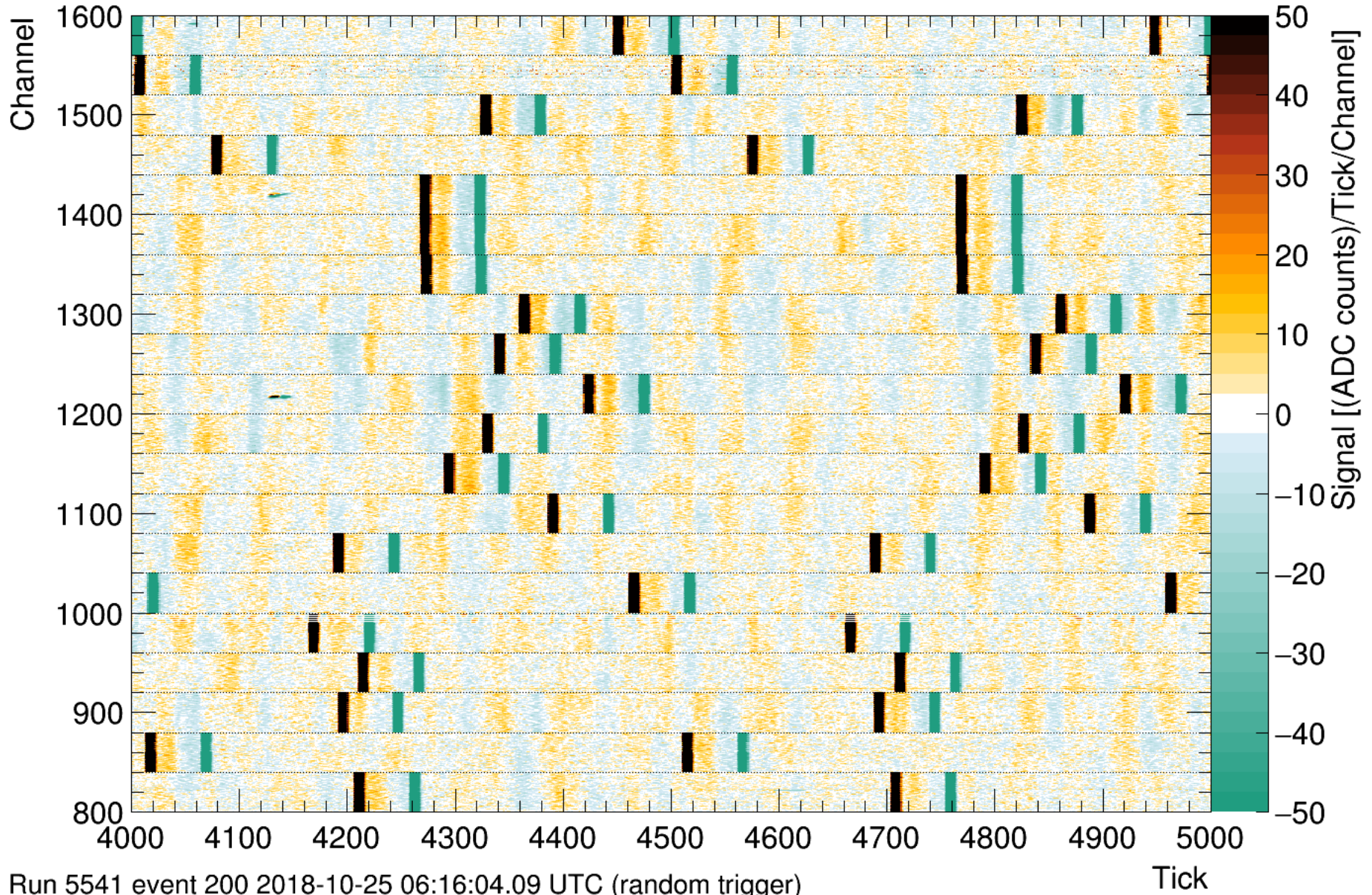
I have requested more data ASAP

- Amplitude scan with all HV off and all HV on
 - Both internal and external pulser (4 scans total)
- Later multiple scans with varying timing offset

Raw ADC for TPC plane 0z (APA 3: US-RaS)



Raw ADC for TPC plane 0v (APA 3: US-RaS)



Run 5541 event 200 2018-10-25 06:16:04.09 UTC (random trigger)

Tick

Pulsar studies

The pulser data can be used for many important studies

Today

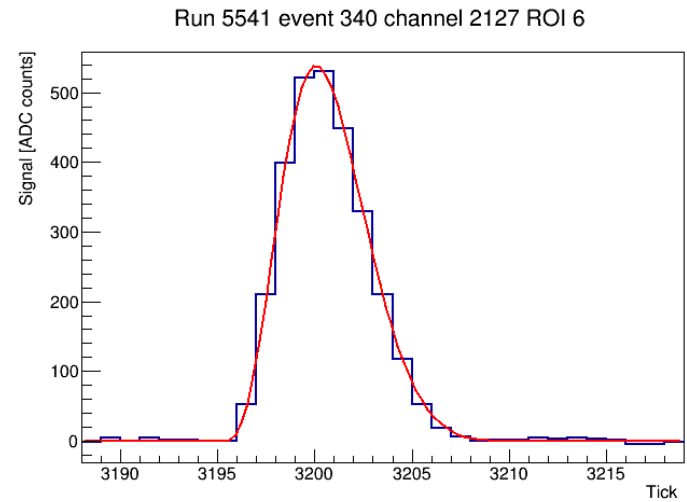
- Resolution
 - For a given amplitude setting, measure how the height and area of the processed signal vary
 - RMS, tails, etc.
 - Area measurement directly applicable to collection signals from tracks
 - At different stages and with different processing options
 - Pedestal evaluation, sticky code mitigation, tail correction, deconvolution
- Gain calibration
 - Processed signal height or area vs pulser amplitude provides gains
 - Also find the range of (roughly) linear response for each channel
 - ADC and preamp may restrict this range
- Gain nonlinearities
 - Expect signal to be the same for each tick along the pulse
 - Use `tickmod = tick%497` to get a finer mapping of gain vs input charge
- Sticky codes
 - Use `tickmods` to search for sticky codes as was done for pedestal

Tools

There are some tools useful for studying pulser data

- AdcRoiViewer
 - Waveform for each ROI (pulser signal and more)
 - Includes option to fit with CE waveform
 - Summary histograms of ROI properties
 - Area, fitted height, shaping time, ...
 - Summary params (e.g. RMS) vs. channel
 - Under continuing development
 - Many changes over last week

- AdcTickModViewer
 - Histograms of ADC counts filled separately for each tickmod
 - Use mean for gain studies
 - Look at tails and sticky codes



Rough calibration

Rough height calibration

- ProtoDUNE data taken with gain 14 mV/fC
 - Pulse height for rapid charge injection
- Nominal shaping time is 2 μ s—actual 4.35 ticks with variation
- ADC response is 3.0 ADC/mV with variation
 - Combining these, the rapid pulse gain is 42 ADC/fC = 6.7 ADC/ke
 - I.e. pulse height calibration is 150 e/ADC

Area calibration

- Detector signals do not have rapid charge injection
 - See example waveforms on following pages
- Best estimate of FE input charge is presumably the area in an ROI
- Rapid pulse area = $1.269 \times \text{Height} \times (\text{Shaping time})$
 - From CE response function checked with pulser data
- Nominal FE-ADC calibration is 27.2 e/(ADC-tick)
 - Channel variations from ADC response, preamp gain and shaping

Sticky code mitigation

Search for stick codes described previously

- I looked at waveforms for all channels
- Record (in fcl) codes that look sticky
 - Only in pedestal region

Mitigation is applied to those codes

- For release v07_12_00 and earlier, this was linear interpolation
 - Between nearest good samples below and above
- New in v07_13_00 (now improved), constant-curvature interpolation
 - I.e. quadratic function of tick
 - Still required to pass through two nearest samples
 - Choose curvature to come close to the second closest good sample below and above the mitigated sample
 - Could use 3rd order polynomial and cross both but too many wiggles
 - Last release, choose equally close to the 2nd nearest samples (call this ccv1)
 - » But sample in a signal can push the other side away from the baseline
 - Now weight the 2nd samples to favor one close to the 1st sample on its side

Evaluating resolution

Resolution is a key performance metric

- Response can be calibrated out
 - But calibration residuals may contribute to resolution
- Use (calibrated) resolution to see if we are making things better

How to evaluate resolution?

- Raw RMS provides simple measure but may be dominated by tails
 - E.g. overlap with or confusion from cosmic or radiological signals
- Gaussian fit often provides nice measure of core resolution
 - Typically unaffected by tails (good and bad)
 - Poor estimate for split peaks often seen with with sticky codes
 - Fit often settle on one (sometimes the wrong) peak
 - Utility GausStepFitter helps find the peak with expected resolution
- Have added truncated RMS “fitter”
 - Evaluate RMS over a region centered on peak
 - Iterate until region covers $\pm N \times \text{RMS}$ around peak. Here $N = 4$.
 - Utility GausRmsFitter

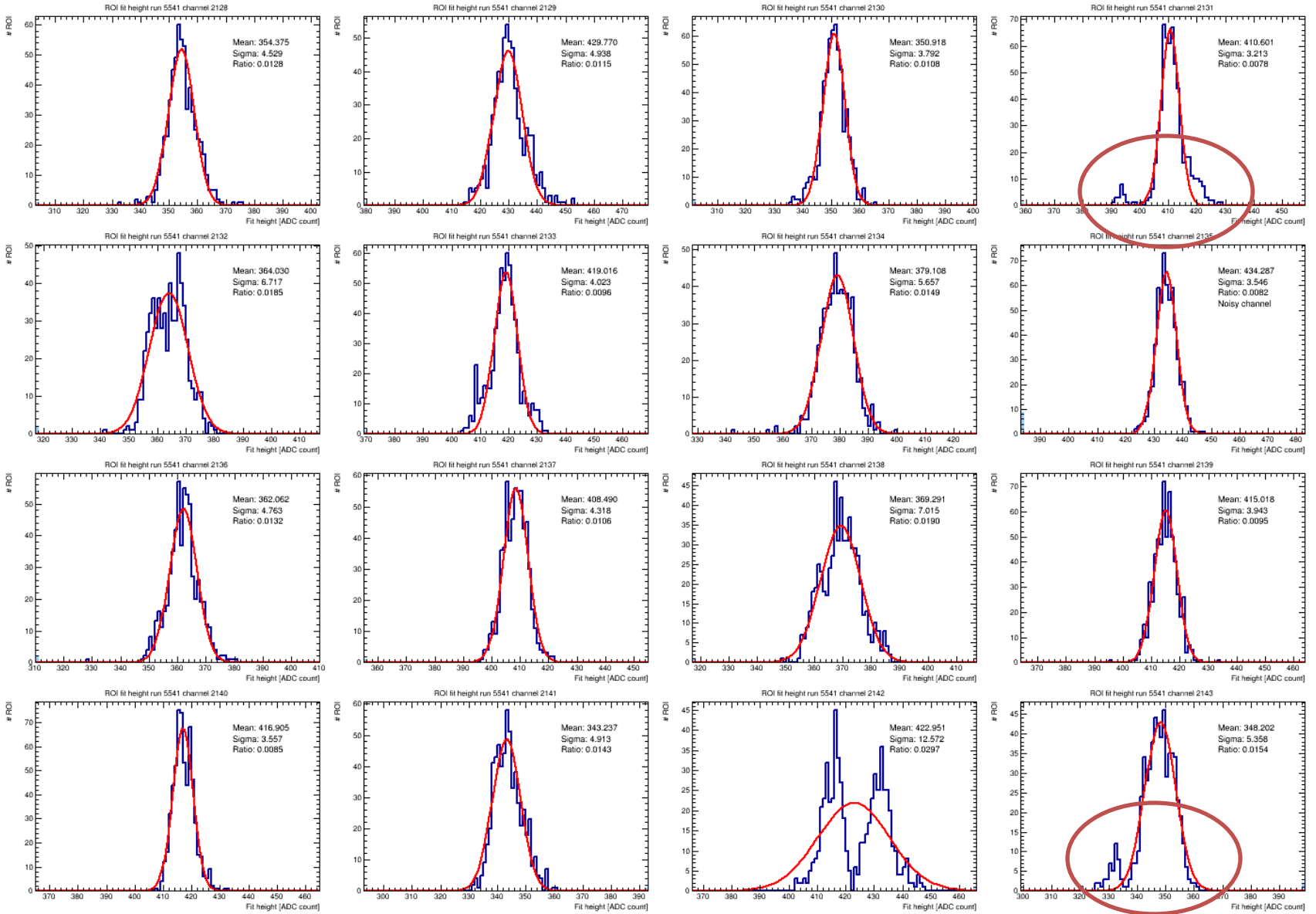
Analysis

Use AdcRoiViewer to study resolution

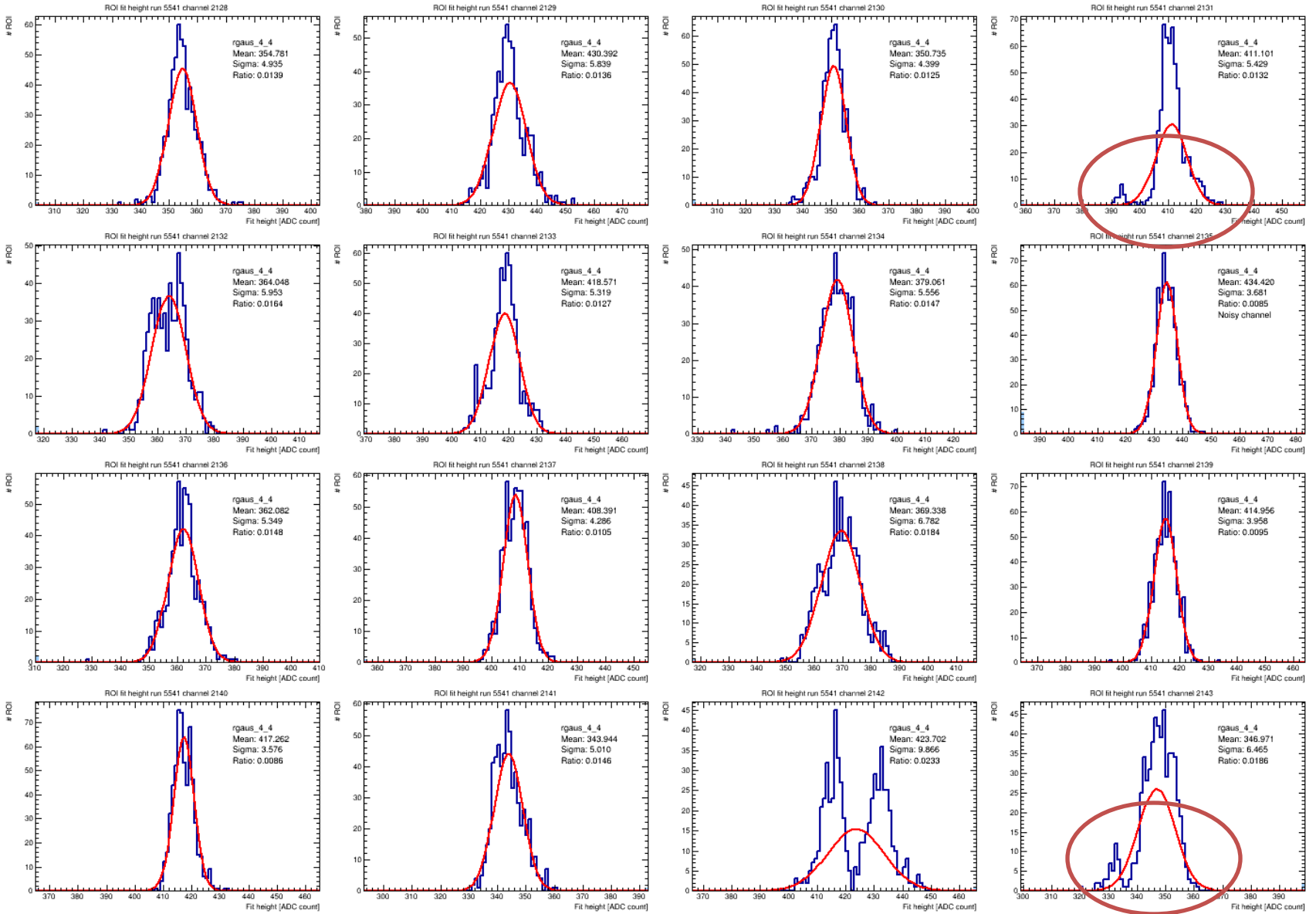
- Without and with ADC mitigation
- Results shown with and without (new) mitigation
- For old (Gaus fit) and new (truncated RMS) estimates of resolution

Resolution fit spectra: old vs. new

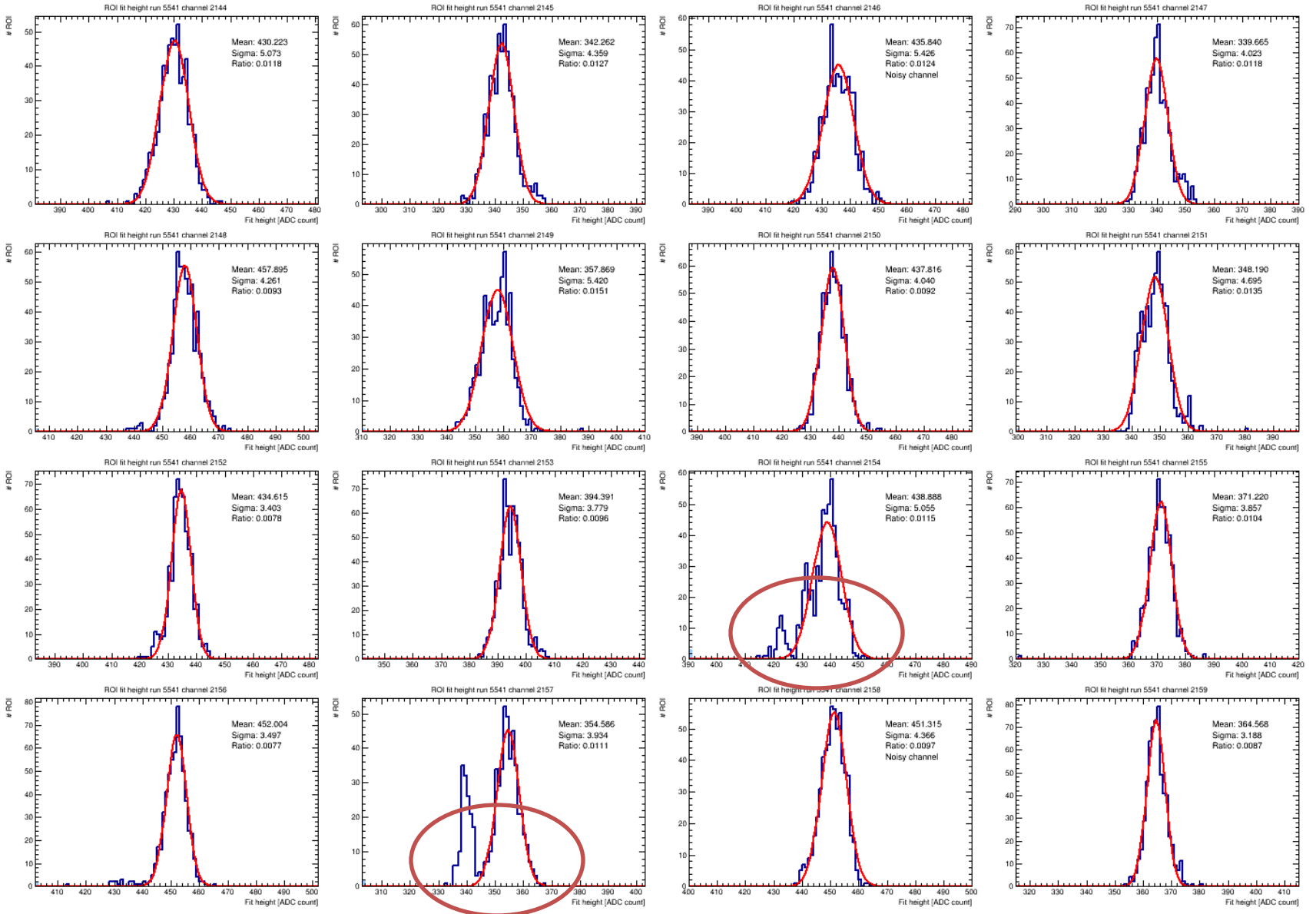
Old fit



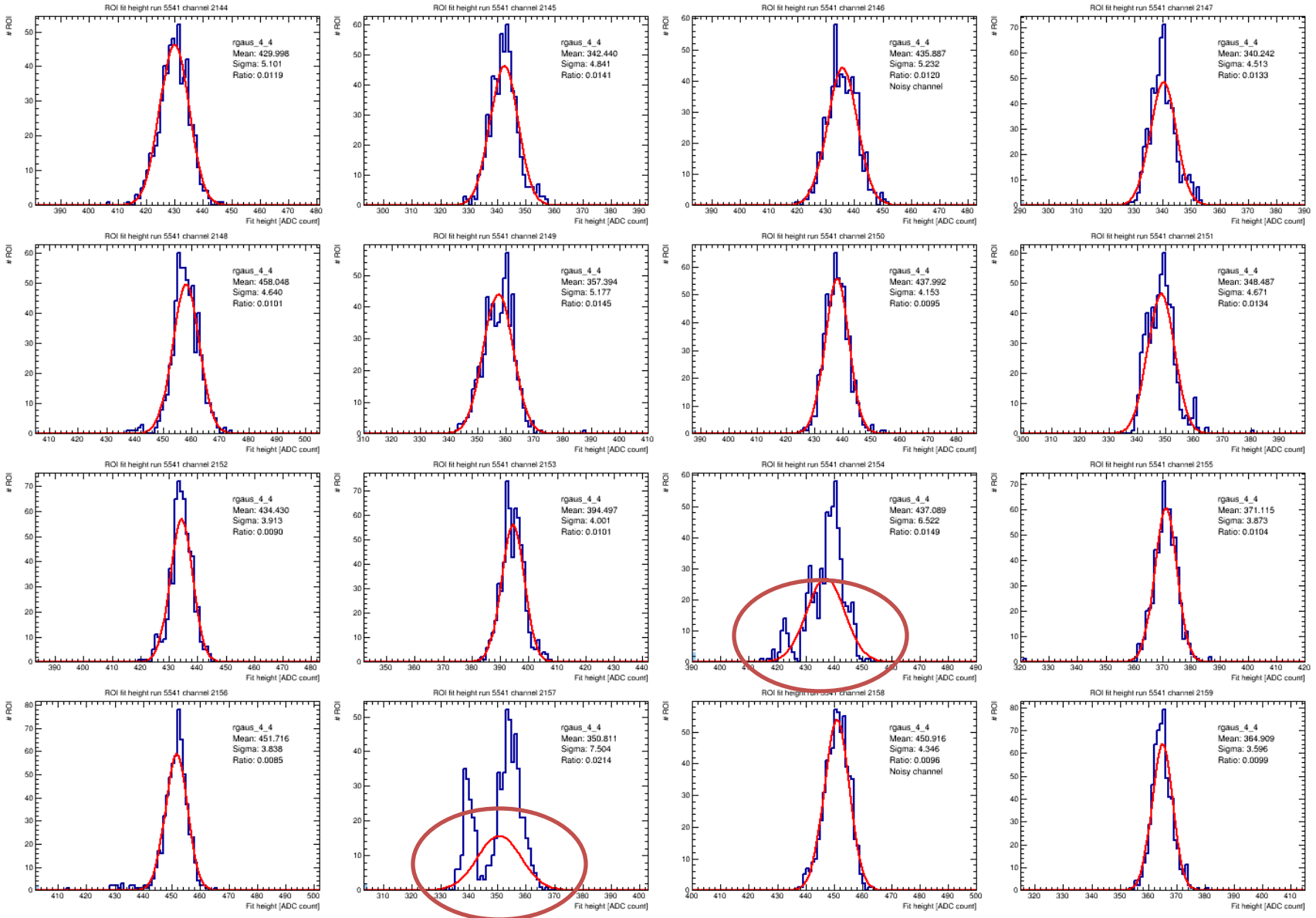
New "fit"



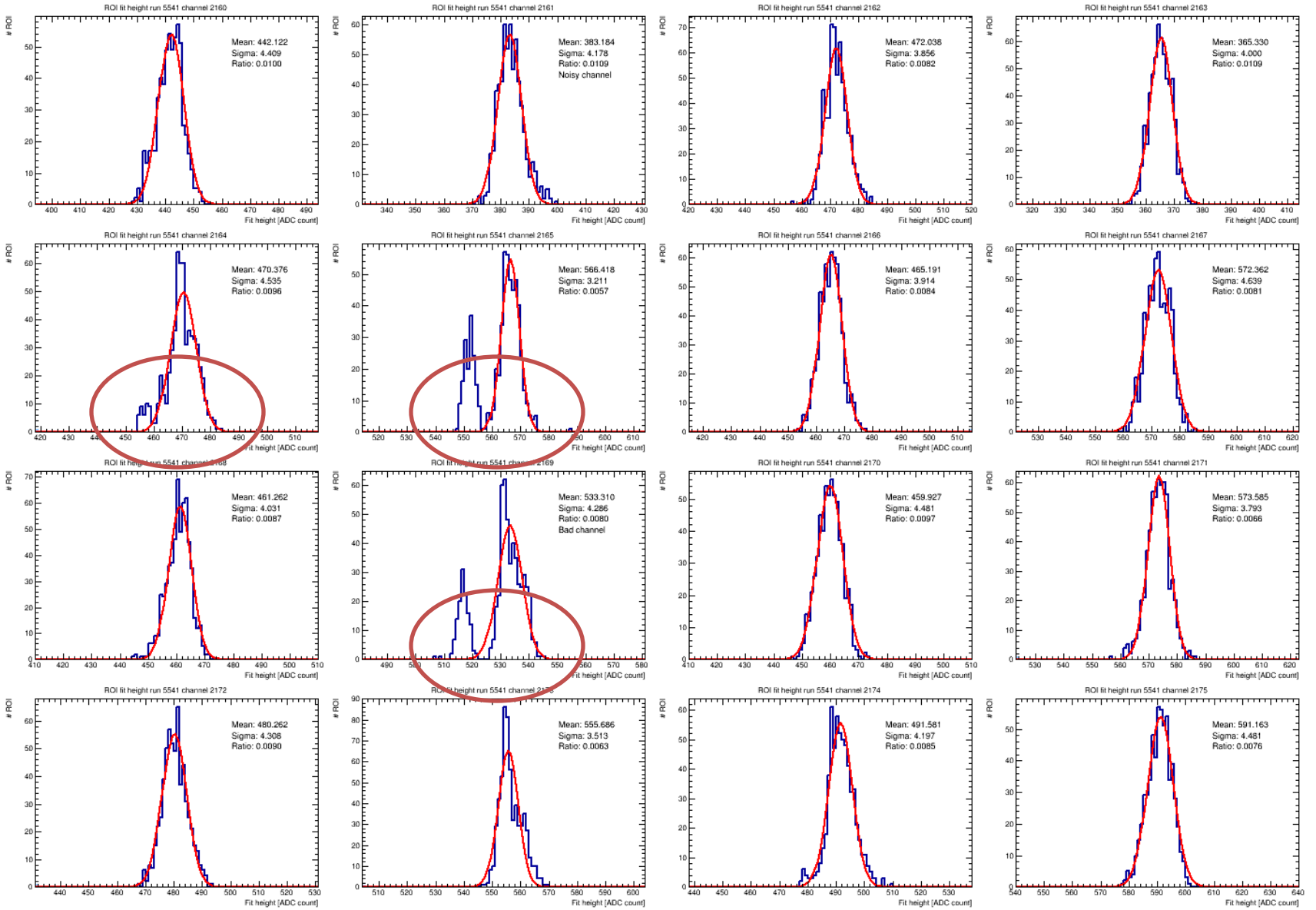
Old fit



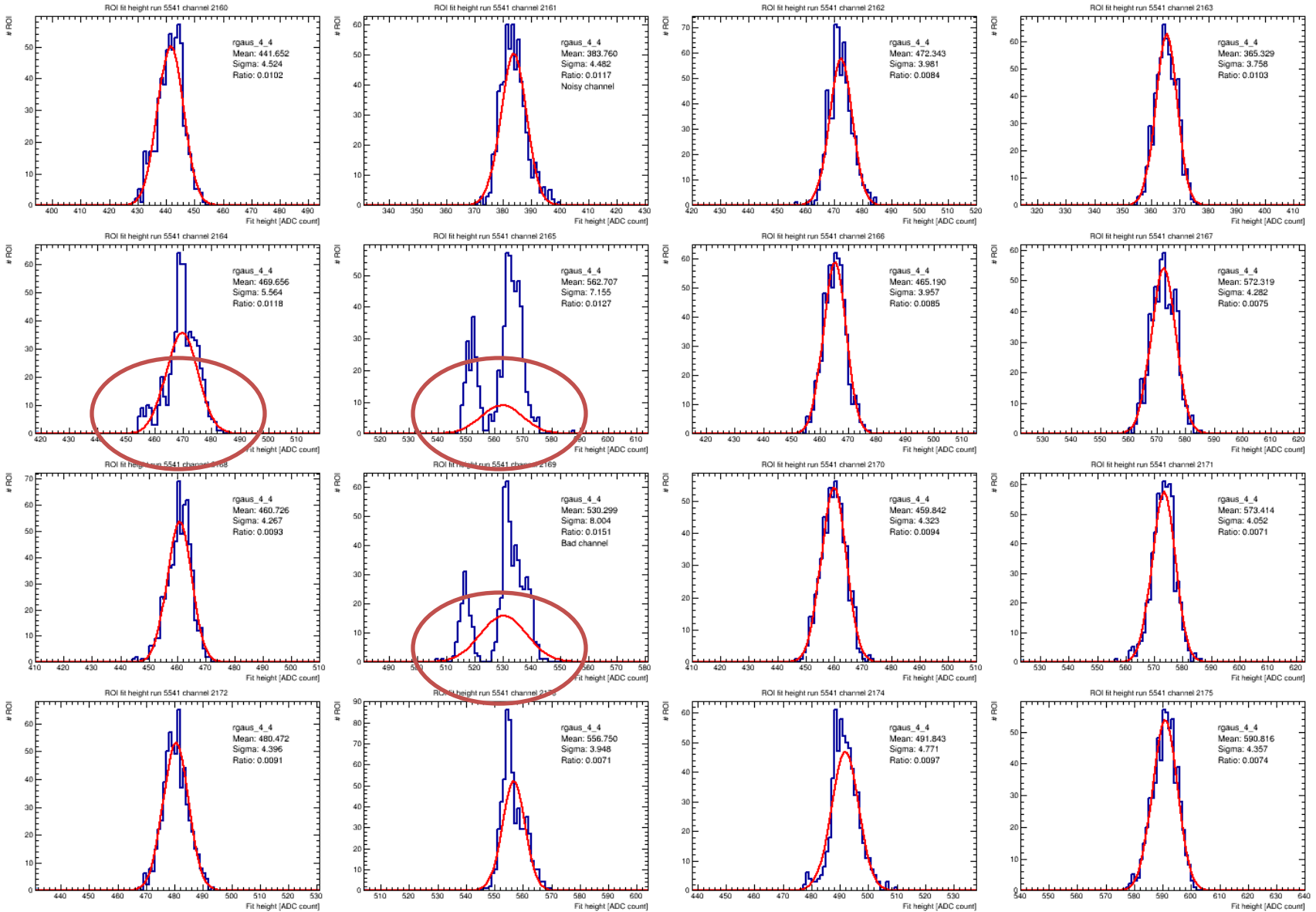
New "fit"



Old fit

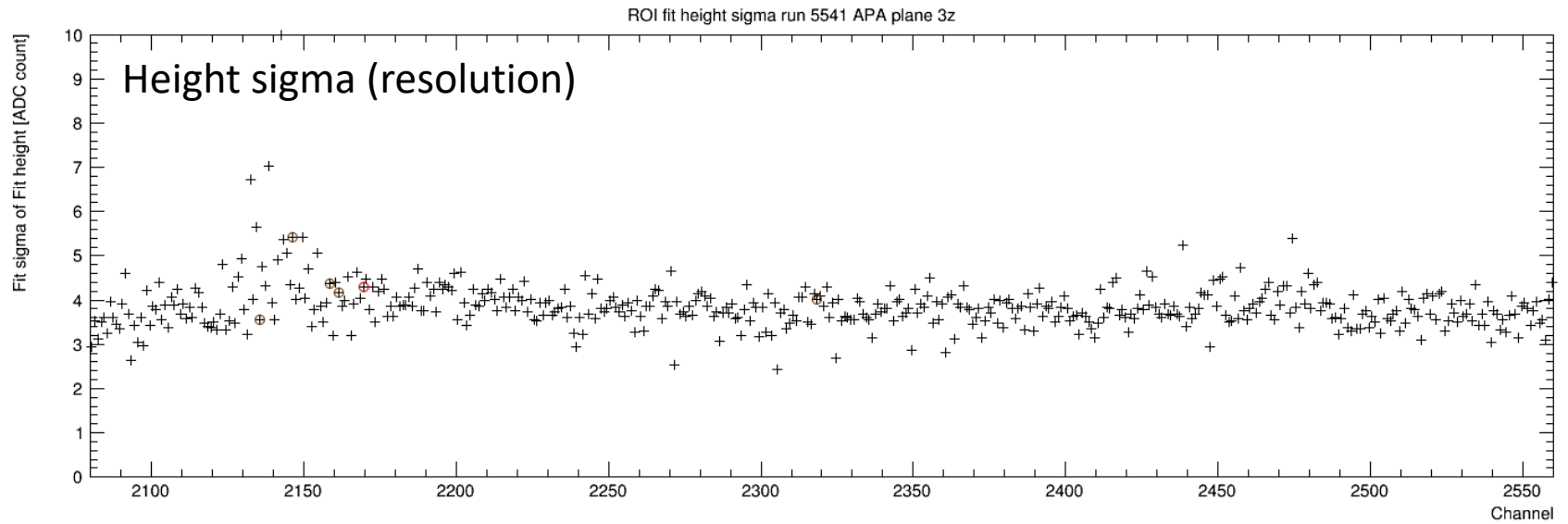
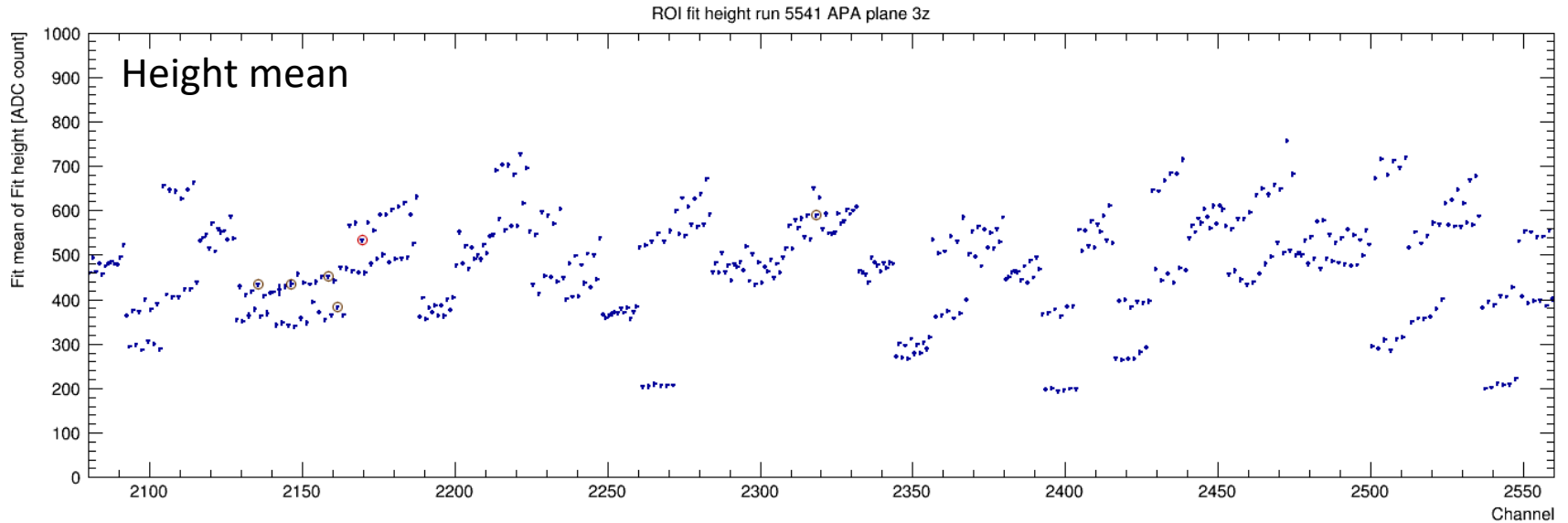


New "fit"



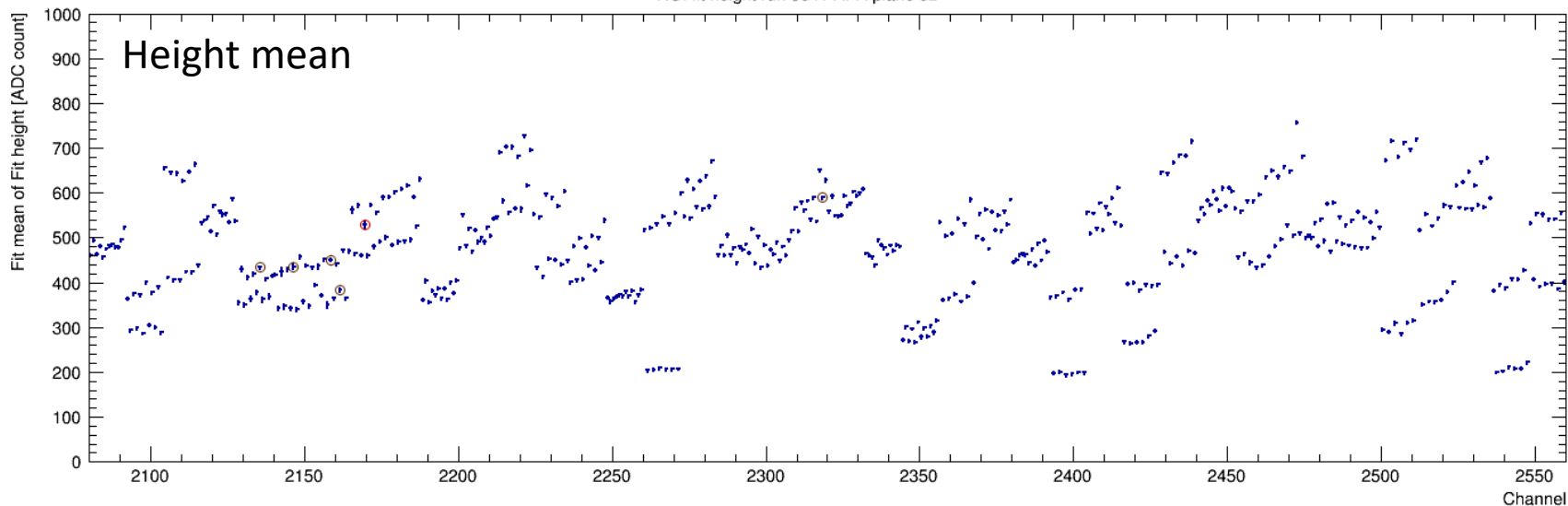
APA3z resolutions: old vs. new

Fit height with new mitigation, old fit

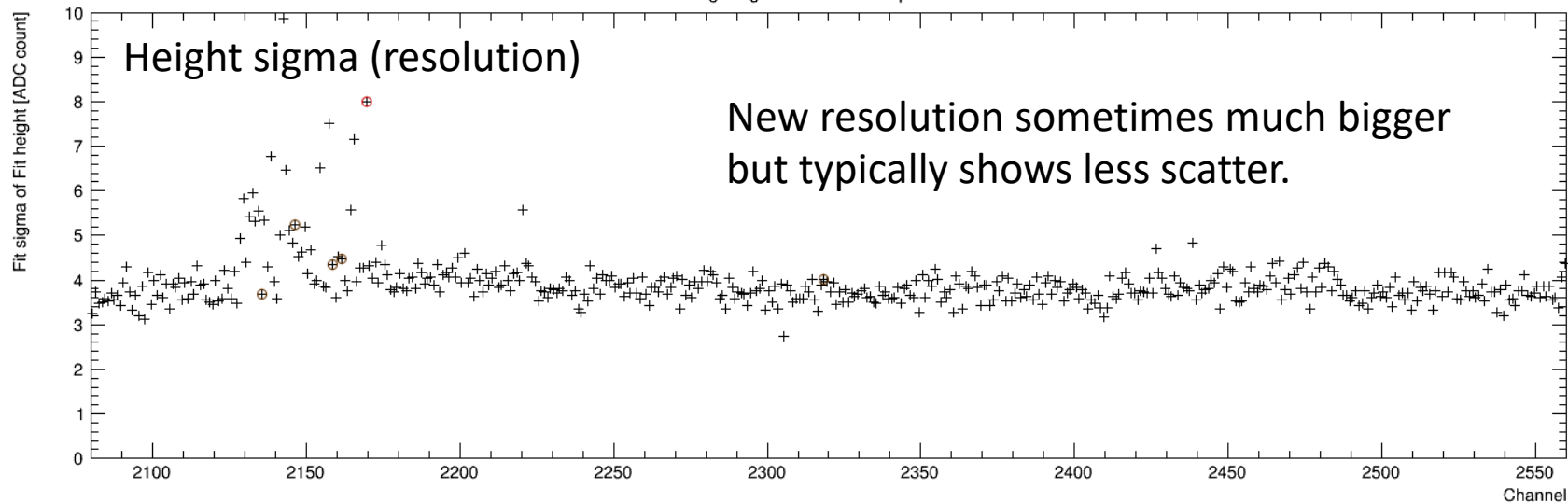


Fit height with new mitigation, new “fit”

ROI fit height run 5541 APA plane 3z

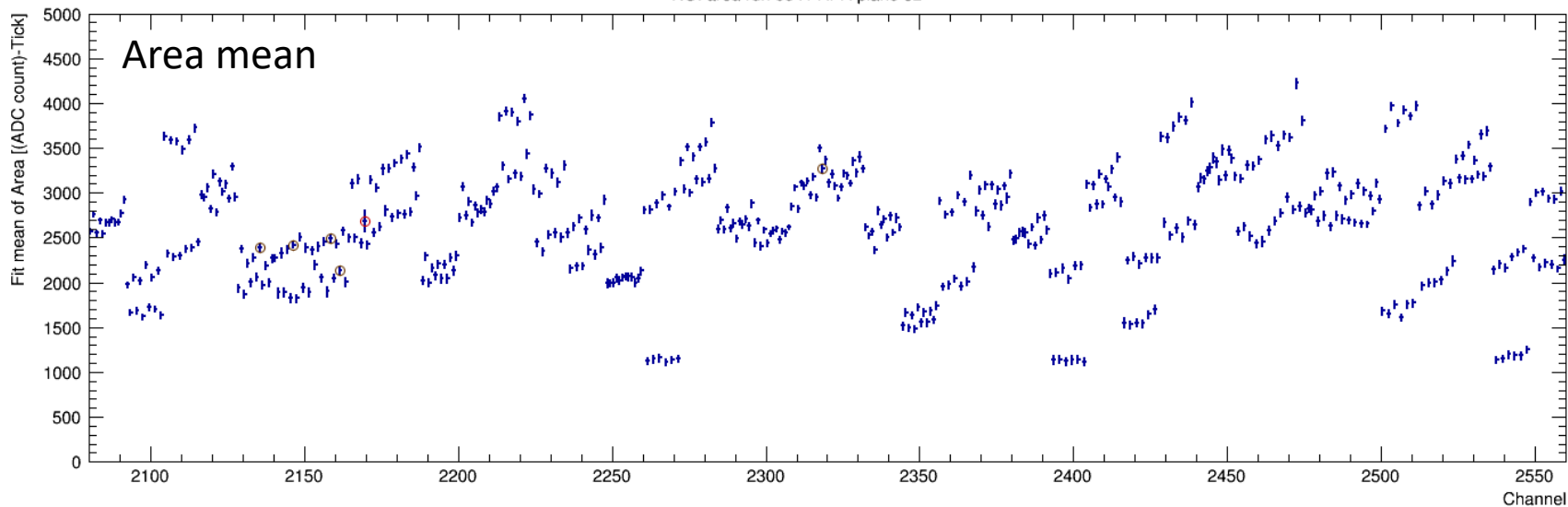


ROI fit height sigma run 5541 APA plane 3z

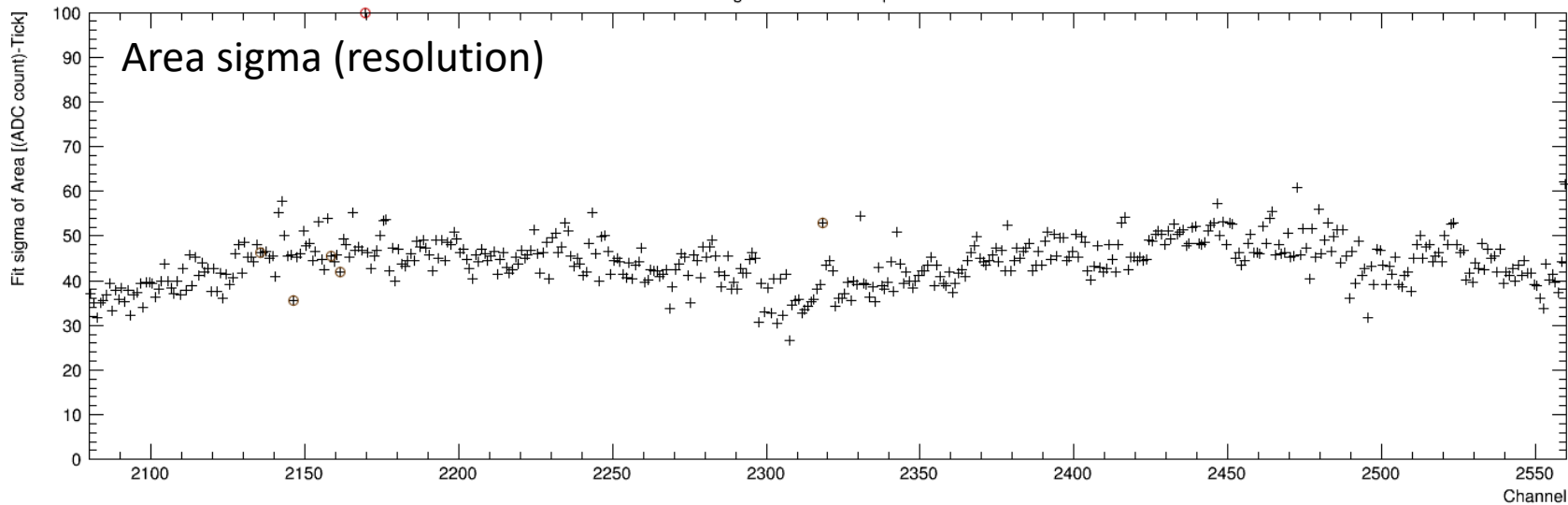


Signal area with new mitigation, old fit

ROI area run 5541 APA plane 3z

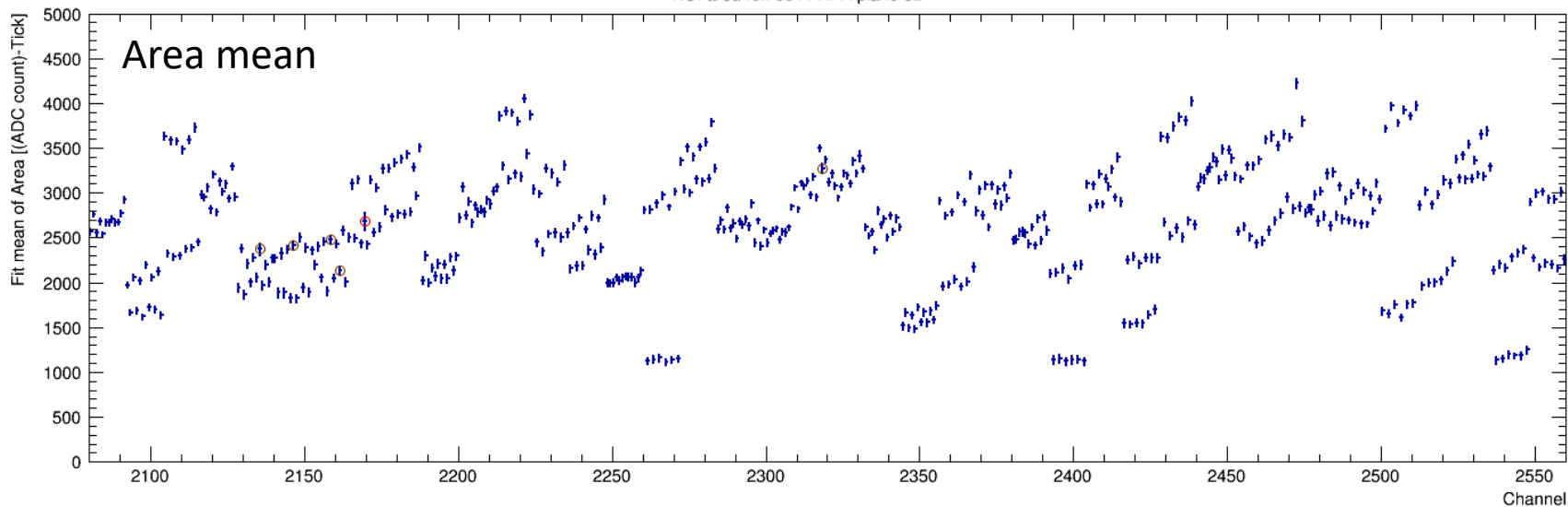


ROI area sigma run 5541 APA plane 3z

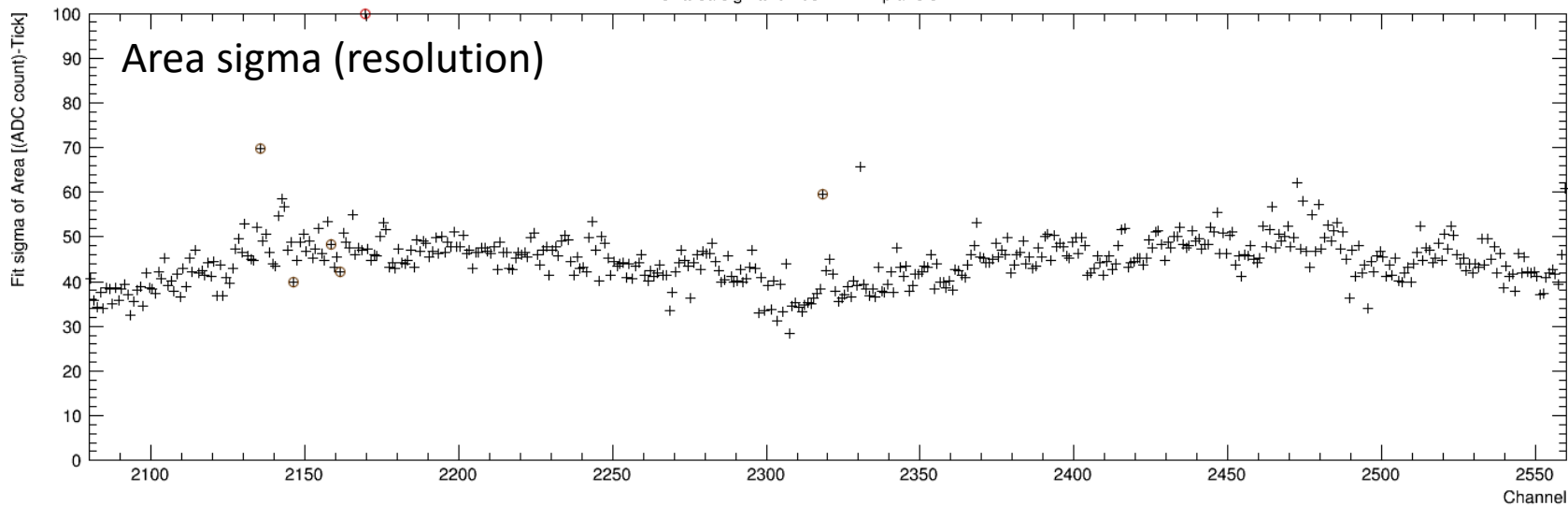


Signal area with new mitigation, new “fit”

ROI area run 5541 APA plane 3z

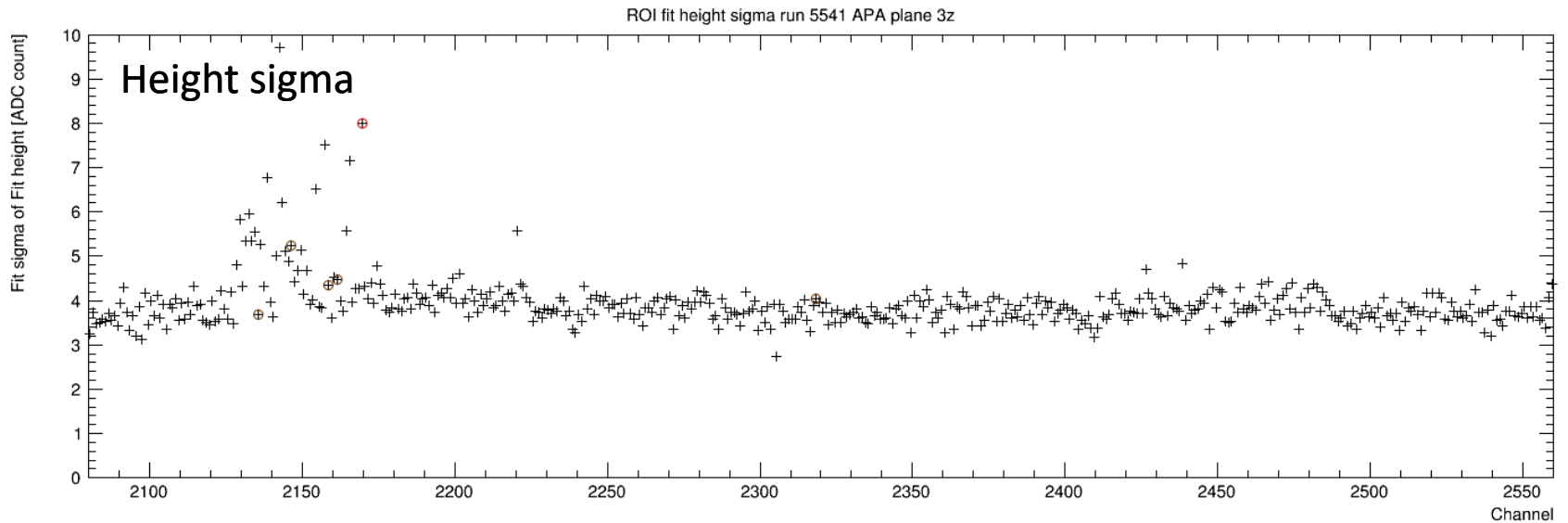
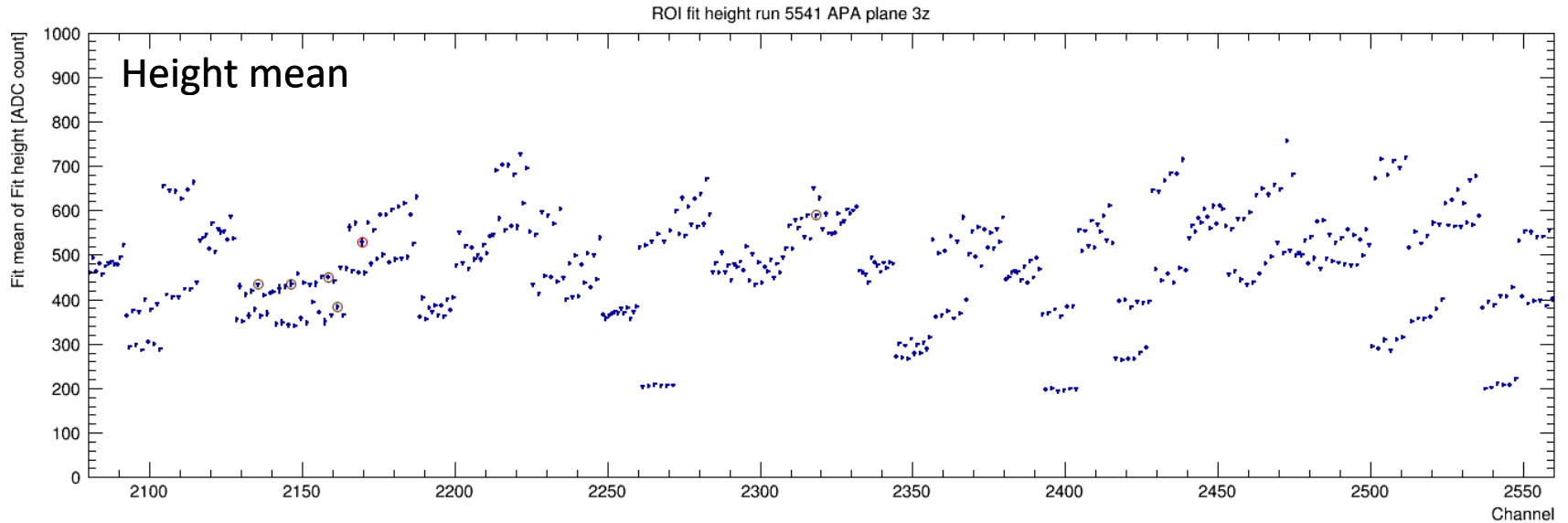


ROI area sigma run 5541 APA plane 3z



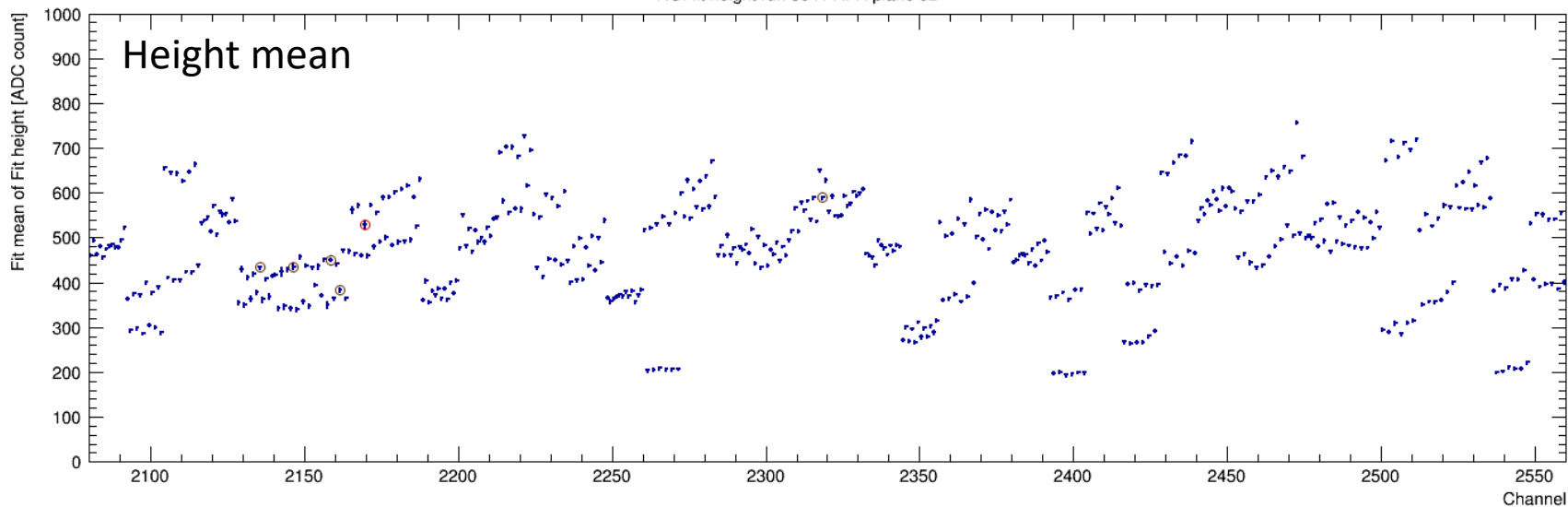
APA3z resolutions varying mitigation
New “fit” (showed last week with old fit)

Fit height unmitigated, new fit

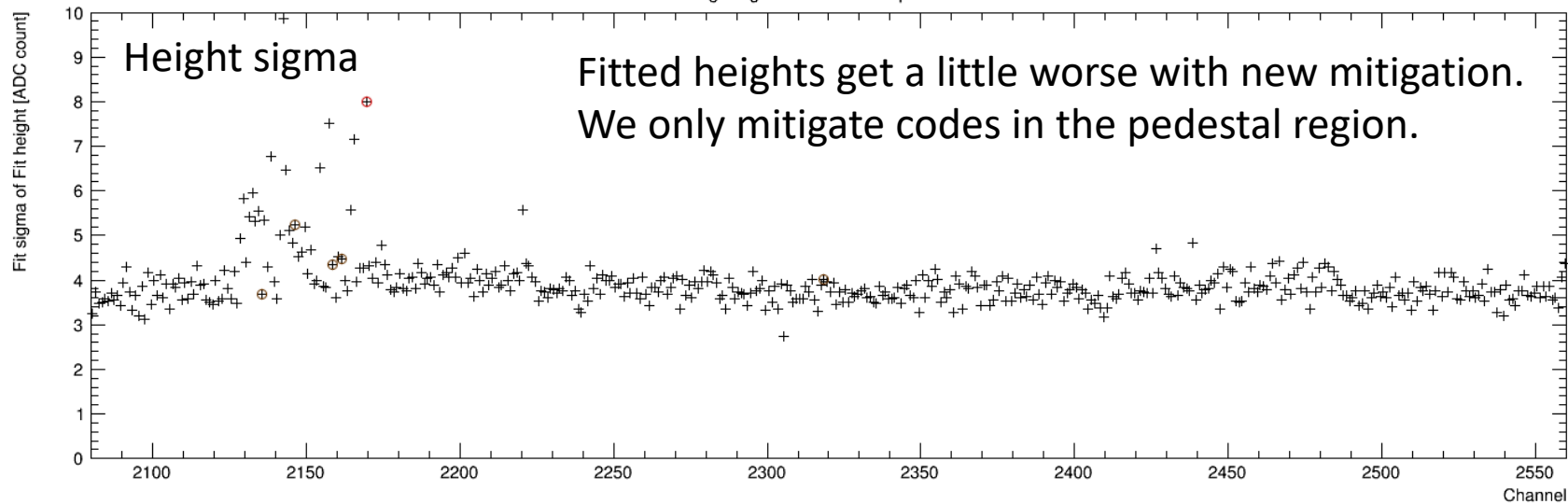


Fit height with new mitigation, new fit

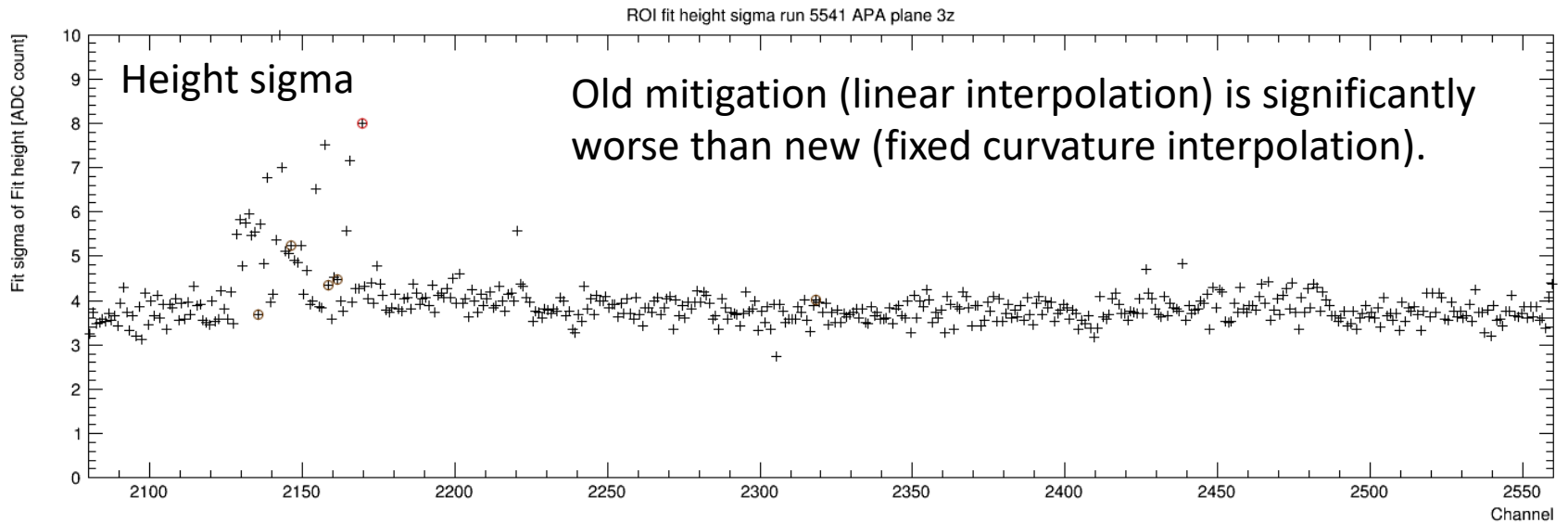
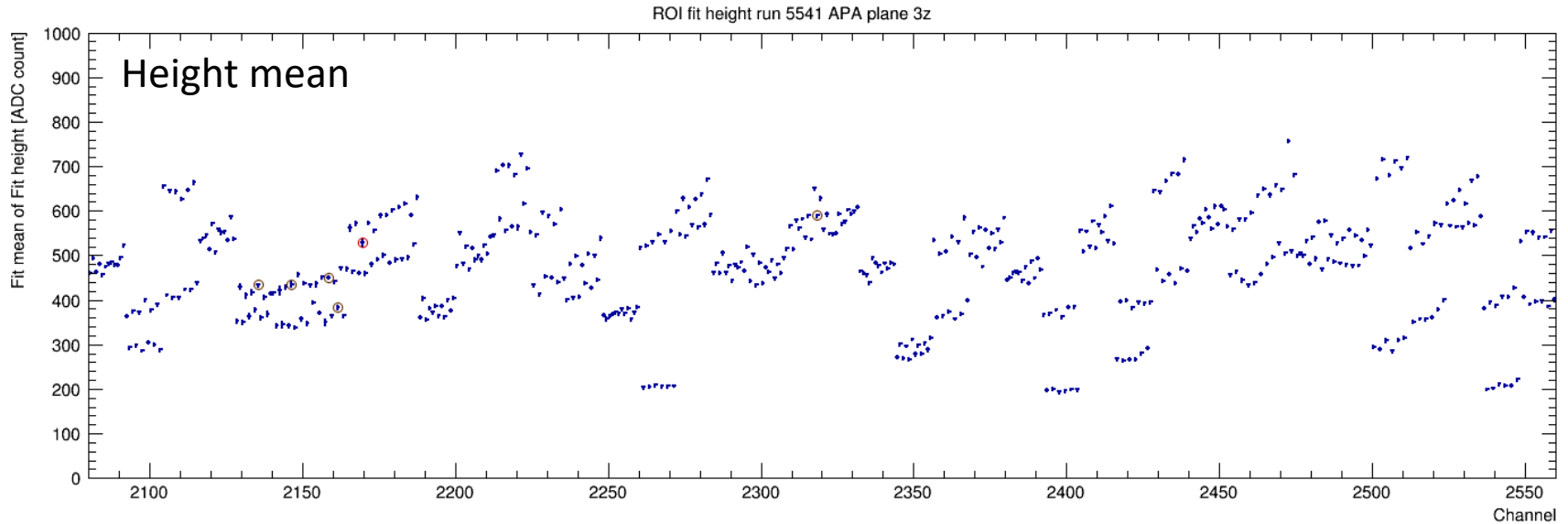
ROI fit height run 5541 APA plane 3z



ROI fit height sigma run 5541 APA plane 3z

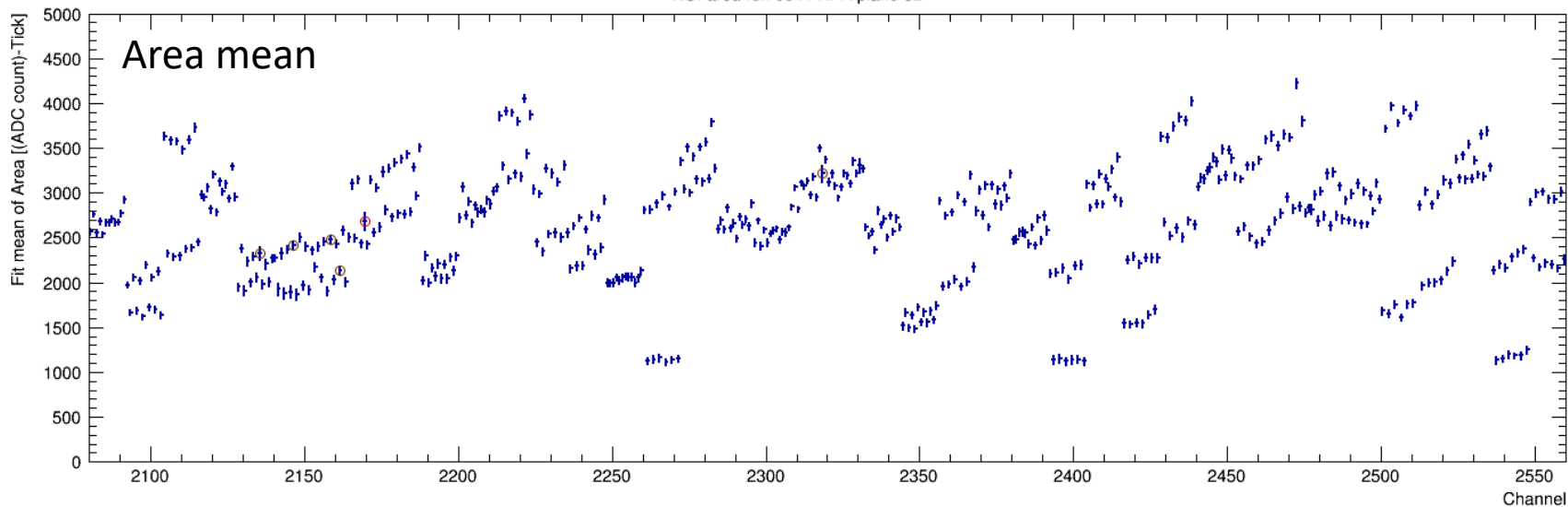


Fit height with old mitigation, new fit

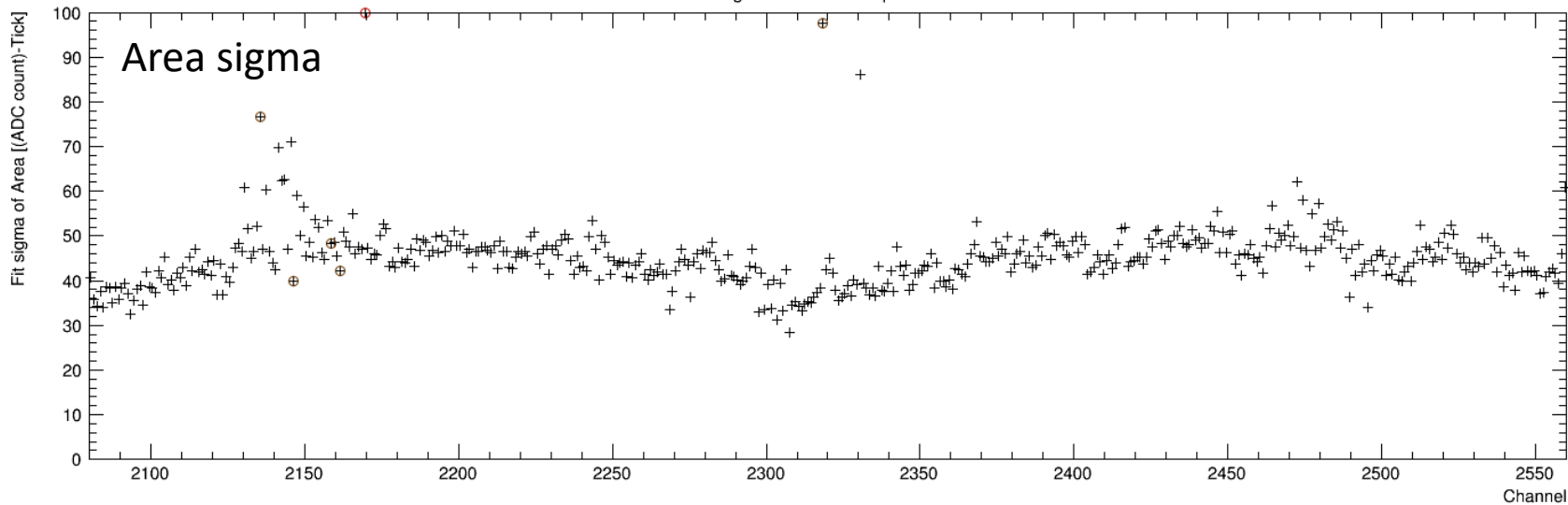


Signal area unmitigated, new fit

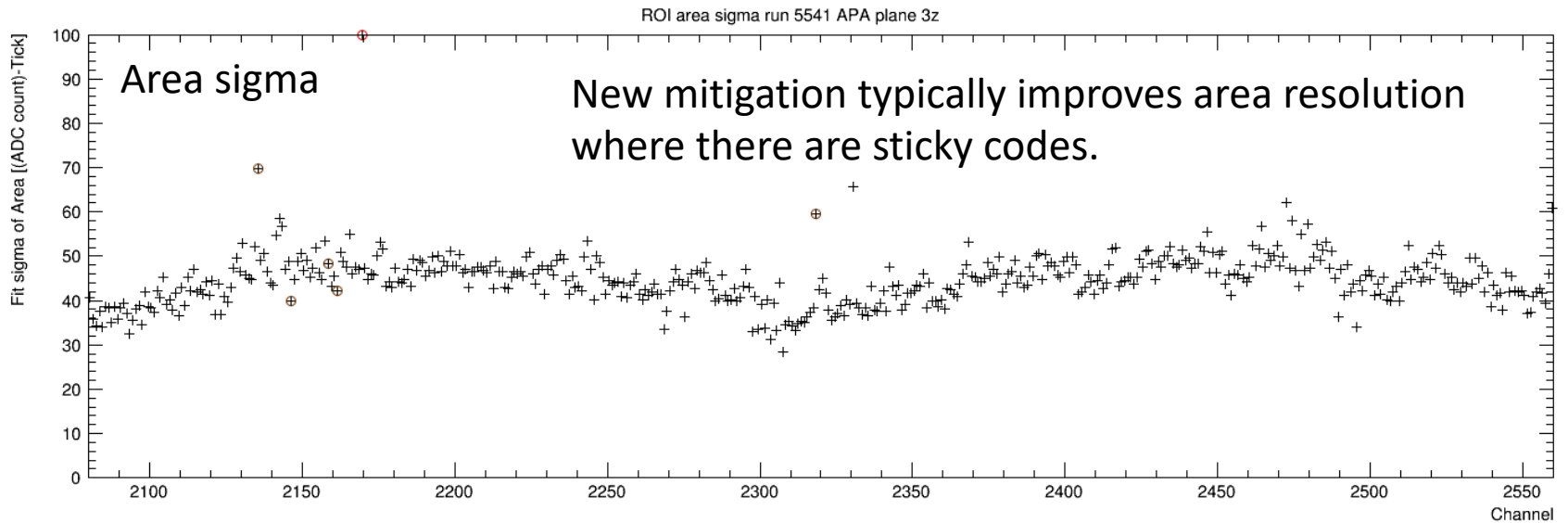
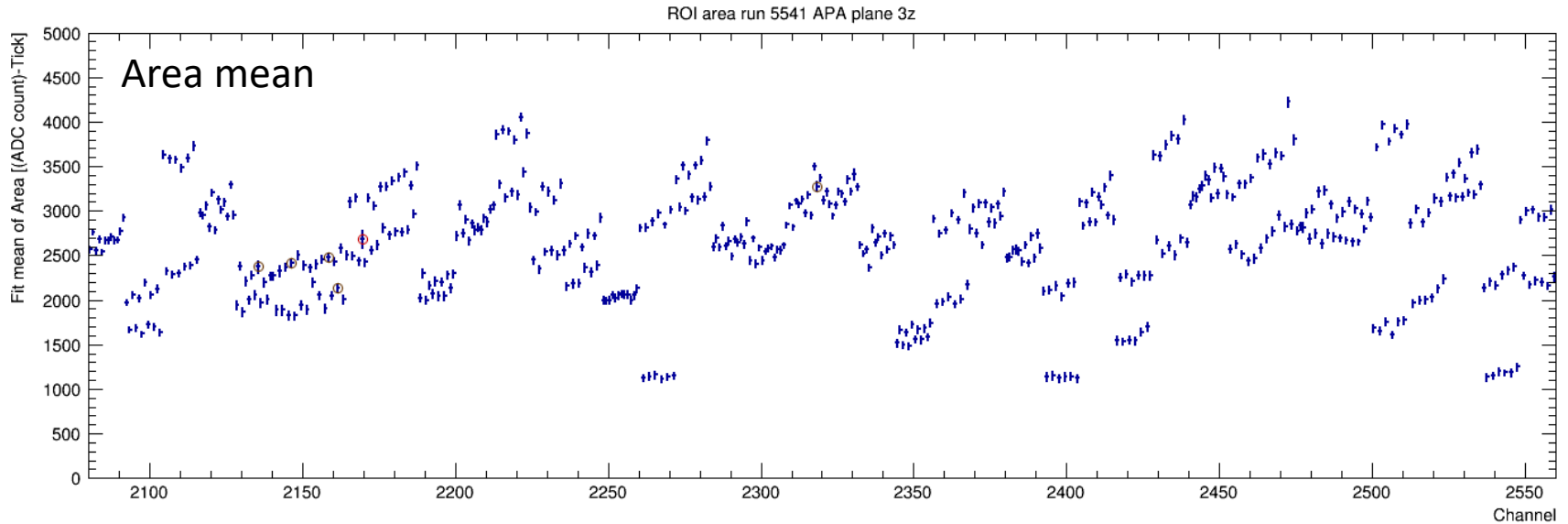
ROI area run 5541 APA plane 3z



ROI area sigma run 5541 APA plane 3z

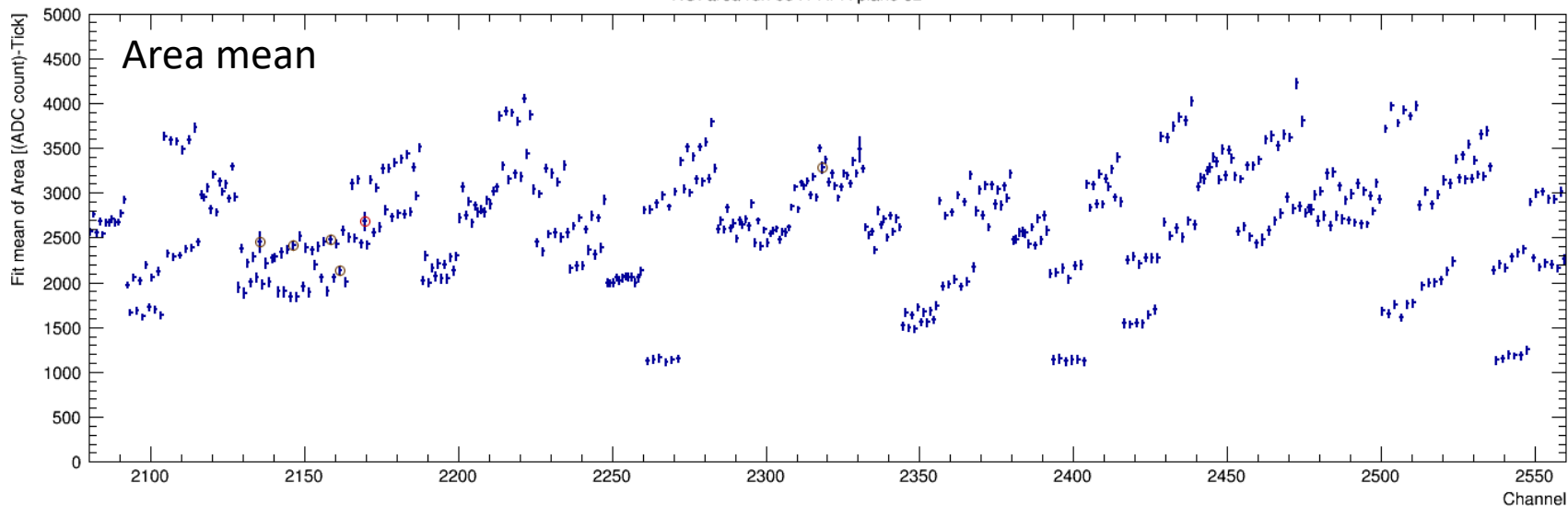


Signal area with new mitigation, new fit

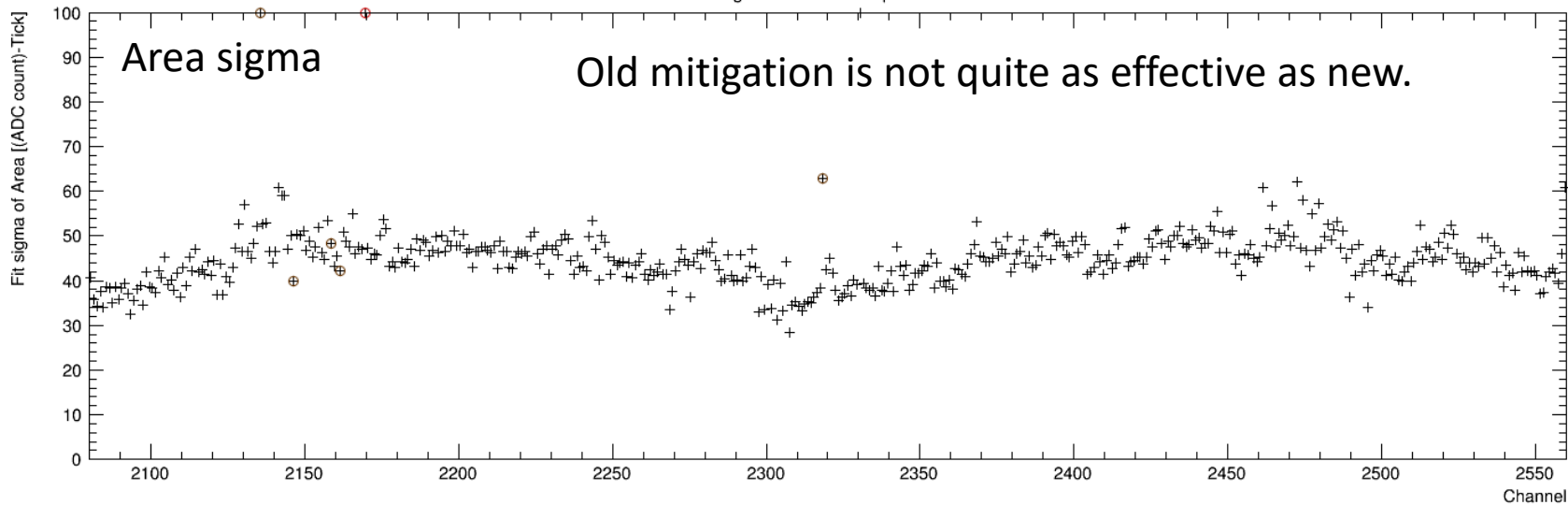


Signal area with old mitigation, new fit

ROI area run 5541 APA plane 3z



ROI area sigma run 5541 APA plane 3z



Comments

Resolution with truncated RMS

- Looks better than Gaussian fit for bimodal distributions
 - Those are common with sticky codes
- Avoids problem/feature of fit settling on one peak
- Also avoids tail contribution of raw RMS
- Header in `dunetpc/dune/DuneCommon/GausRmsFitter.h`

Sticky code mitigation

- Same conclusion as with old fitter: new mitigation algorithm is an improvement

Future

Future pulser resolution studies

- Check effect of mitigation on other APA planes
- Look at other dataprep steps
 - Timing mitigation
 - Tail correction
 - Deconvolution
- Try out other ideas for dataprep
 - Nice to have a quantitative measure of performance in signal region

Search for sticky codes in signal regions

- Use pulser tickmods to get better coverage
- Like also to have data with pulser timing offsets to improve coverage

Truncated RMS resolution

- Switch to this for pedestal evaluation?
- Report also the tail: fraction of fitted distribution outside $N \times \text{RMS}$
- Replace fitted height with value that gives area of fitted data