ProtoDUNE SP: Proposals at the CERN Neutrino Platform after LS2

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SPSC132 Meeting

CERN - Jan 23, 2019

OUTLINE

- **brief answers to SPCS Questions (Jan. 20, 2019)**

SP: 2018-Test beam

1. **comparison of the expected number of particles requested of each type/energy and the actual number collected.**
2. **update on the detector performances, particularly the achieved purity, drift field stability and light detection system.**
3. **current status and response of the purity monitors**
4. **space charge effects**
5. **Which is the preferred option for the photon detection design?**
6. **issues with the ADCs**
7. **issues with the HV filters and the planned improvement**

SP: Operations after LS2

1. **tentative timeline for the upgrade, particularly specifying the plans for the installation of a calibration systems, the electronics and the modification of the light detection.**
2. **You request 120 days. Does this cover SP and DP? Will both detectors run in parallel?**
3. **more details on the requested beams and on the physics reach of the test beam program.**

- **Plans for 2019 Cosmic Run**
- **Plans for 2020 (detector upgrade)**
- **Plans for Run after LS2 (2021-22)**

PROTODUNE SP MISSION

- Prototyping production and installation procedures for DUNE Far Detector Design
- Validating design from perspective of basic detector performance
- **Accumulating test-beam data to understand/calibrate response of detector to different particle species**
- **Demonstrating long term operational stability of the detector**

New/Innovative elements of the *DUNE Single Phase Far Detector Design* implemented in protoDUNE-SP:

- CRYOSTAT: Membrane Cryostat (non evacuable, based on LNG container technology)

- APA (TPC wire planes assembly with wrapped wire geometry)
- Cold Electronics (FE and ADC stages both in cold)
- PhotoDetector (3 options implemented, including ARAPUCA)

- 3.6 m drift distance (longest drift ever implemented in LArTPC experiments)

- Resistive Cathode + HV bus
- Field Cage (based on Al profile assemblies) + Ground planes

- Cryo Instrumentation and Slow Control for monitoring LAr properties (high resolution Vertical T-Profiler, VideoCameras, Purity Monitors,..)

PROTO DUNE SP → DUNE TDR

High-Level Time Schedule at protoDUNE SP approval

The *original schedule* called for the detector to be ready for filling in Summer of 2018 and operation with test beam in Fall of 2018, test beam running to end with the start of the CERN Long Shutdown (LS2).

	Activity	FY16 Q1	FY16 Q2	FY16 Q3	FY16 Q4	FY17 Q1	FY17 Q2	FY17 Q3	FY17 Q4	FY18 Q1	FY18 Q2	FY18 Q3	FY18 Q4	FY19 Q1
	Installation Activities:													
1	Installation/Infrastructure Planning													
2	Facility Preparation													
3	Infrastructure installation (racks, crates, etc)													
4	Cryostat Installation													
5	Pre-Installation tasks inside Cryostat													
6	Installation of Detector in Cryostat													
7	Detector Commissioning													
8	Detector Operation													

Dec.'15, ProtoDUNE Approved

Sept.'16, Neutrino Platform ready

May '17, Cryostat ready

Jun.'18, Detector in Cryostat

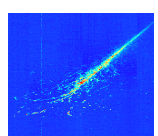
Jul-Nov '18

Commissioning

Beam Run

CERN LS2

Neutrino PLATFORM

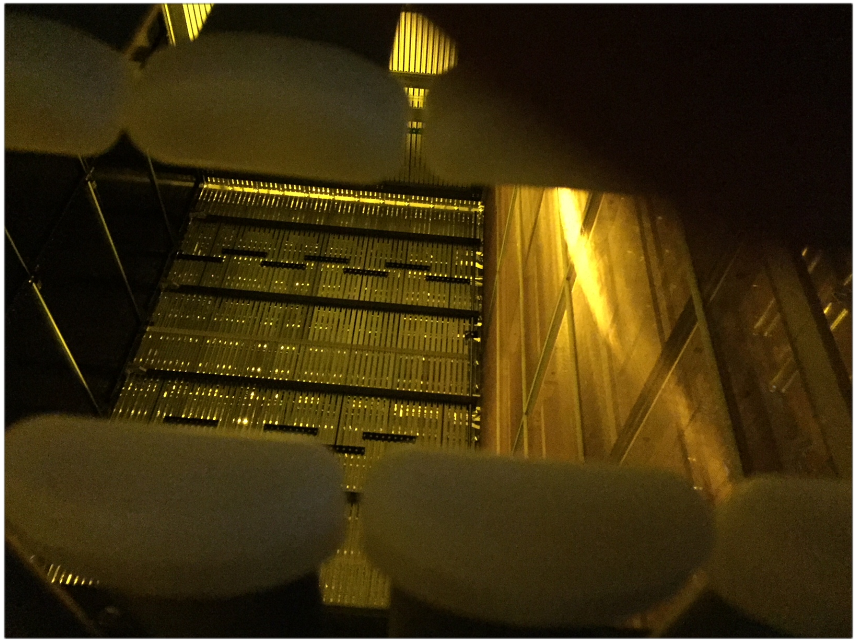


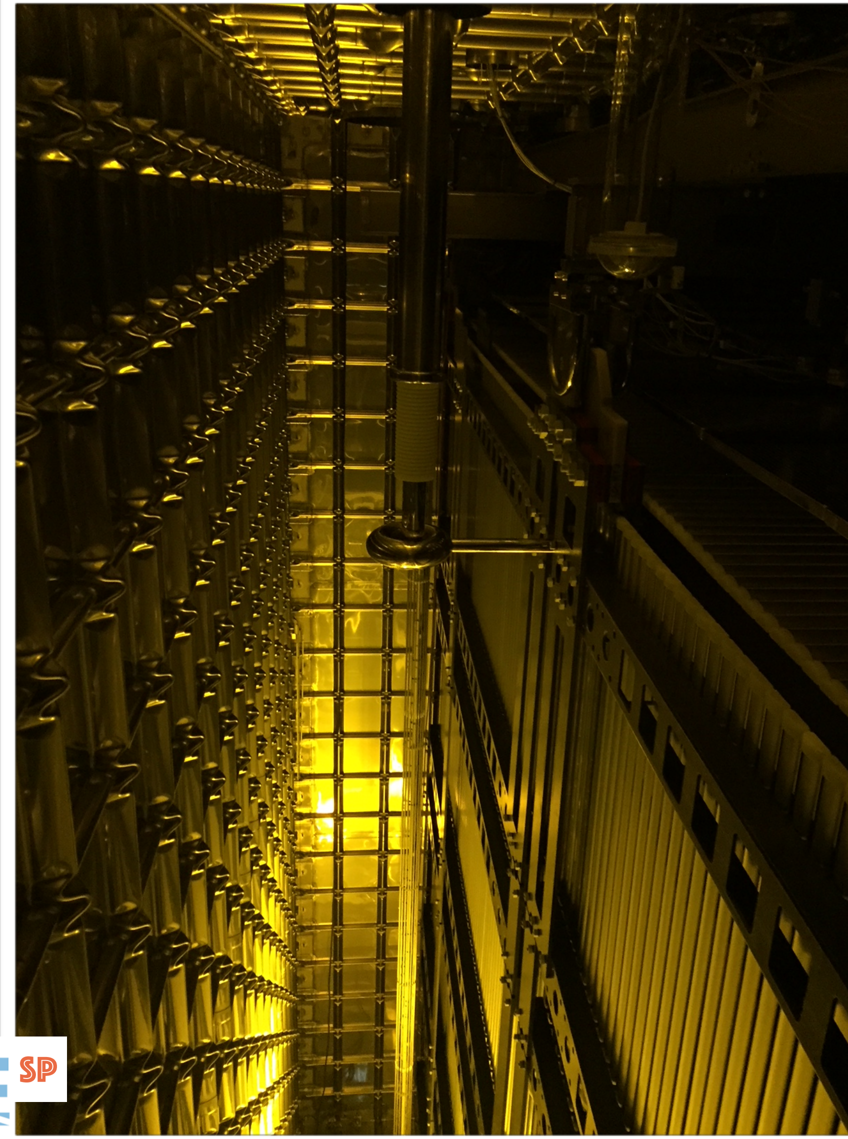
From digging the pit to data taking in 2.5 yr

respecting the schedule)

Since the last SPSC: Jun. 29

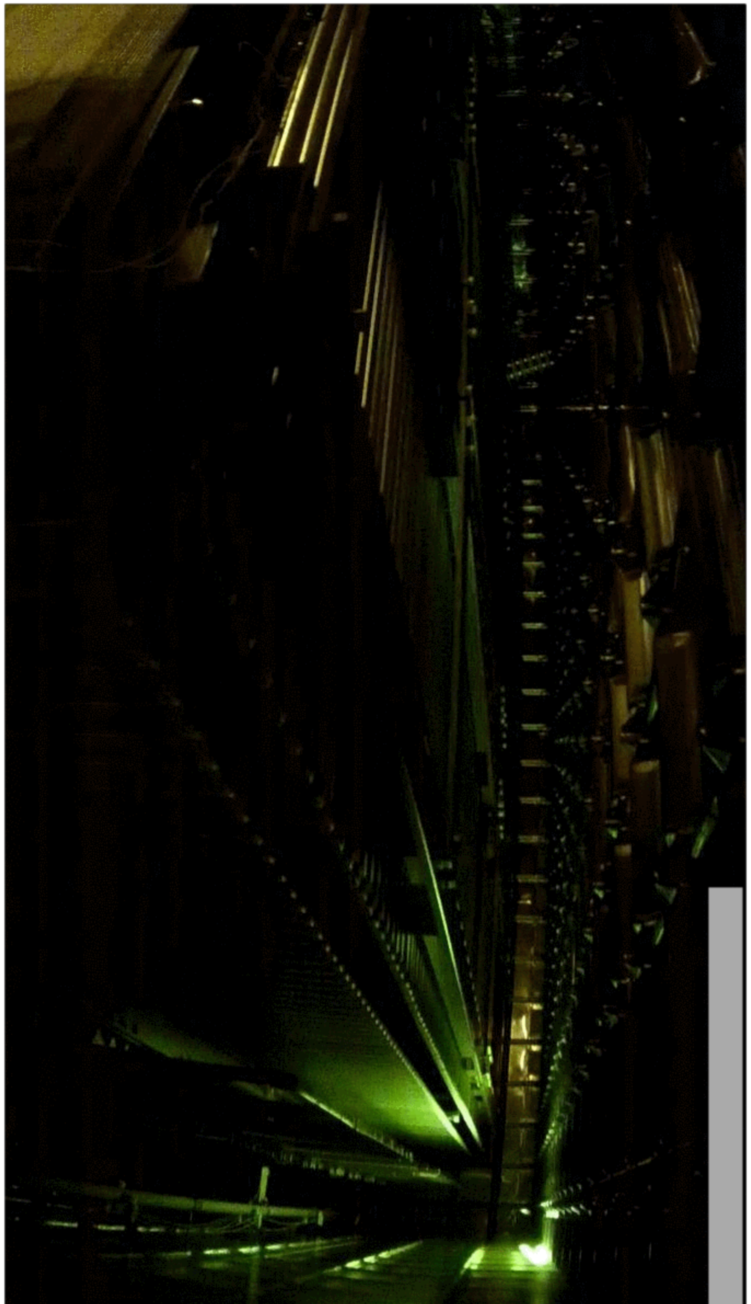
Detector Completed





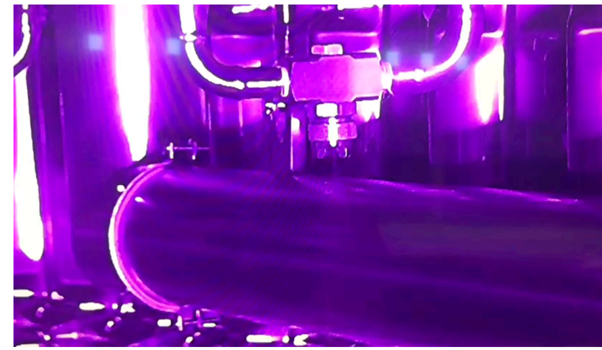
the last exiting the cryostat

PROTO DUNE SP



Cryogenic Commissioning Purging, Cooling and LAr Filling

July 15 to Sept. 13 - 2018



LAr Filling:

LAr level going up as seen by a camera from Bottom of the Cryostat

and Cooling:

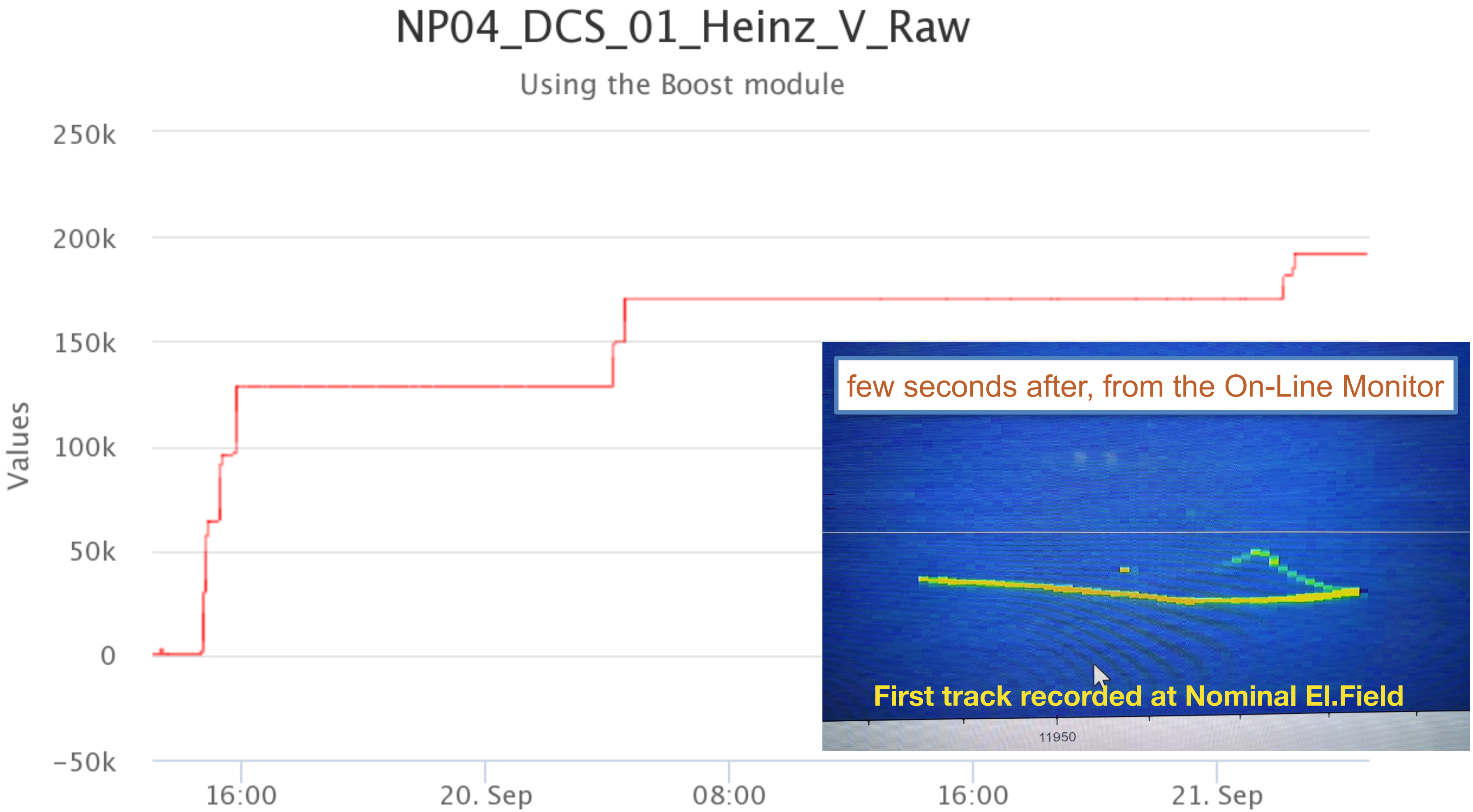
spraying cold Ar from top of the Cryostat for cooling

- Kept the LAr level below the APA until the temperature gradient across its height was no more than 50K

- August 13th, increased fill rate
- September 13th, reached nominal level

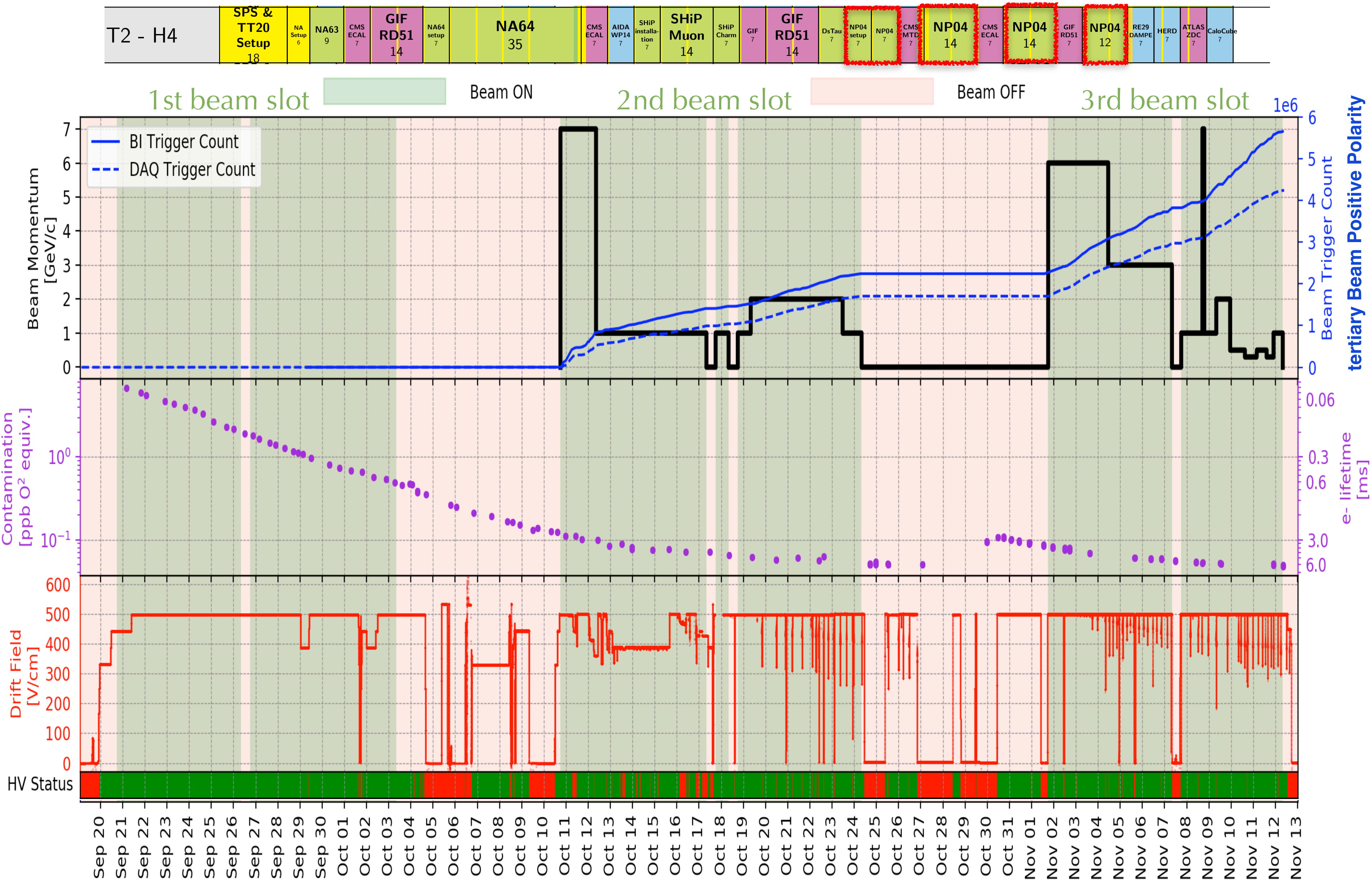
Detector Activation Procedure

Sept. 19, h. 15:32 - started



HV Ramp from 0 to 180 kV (Nominal) successfully completed

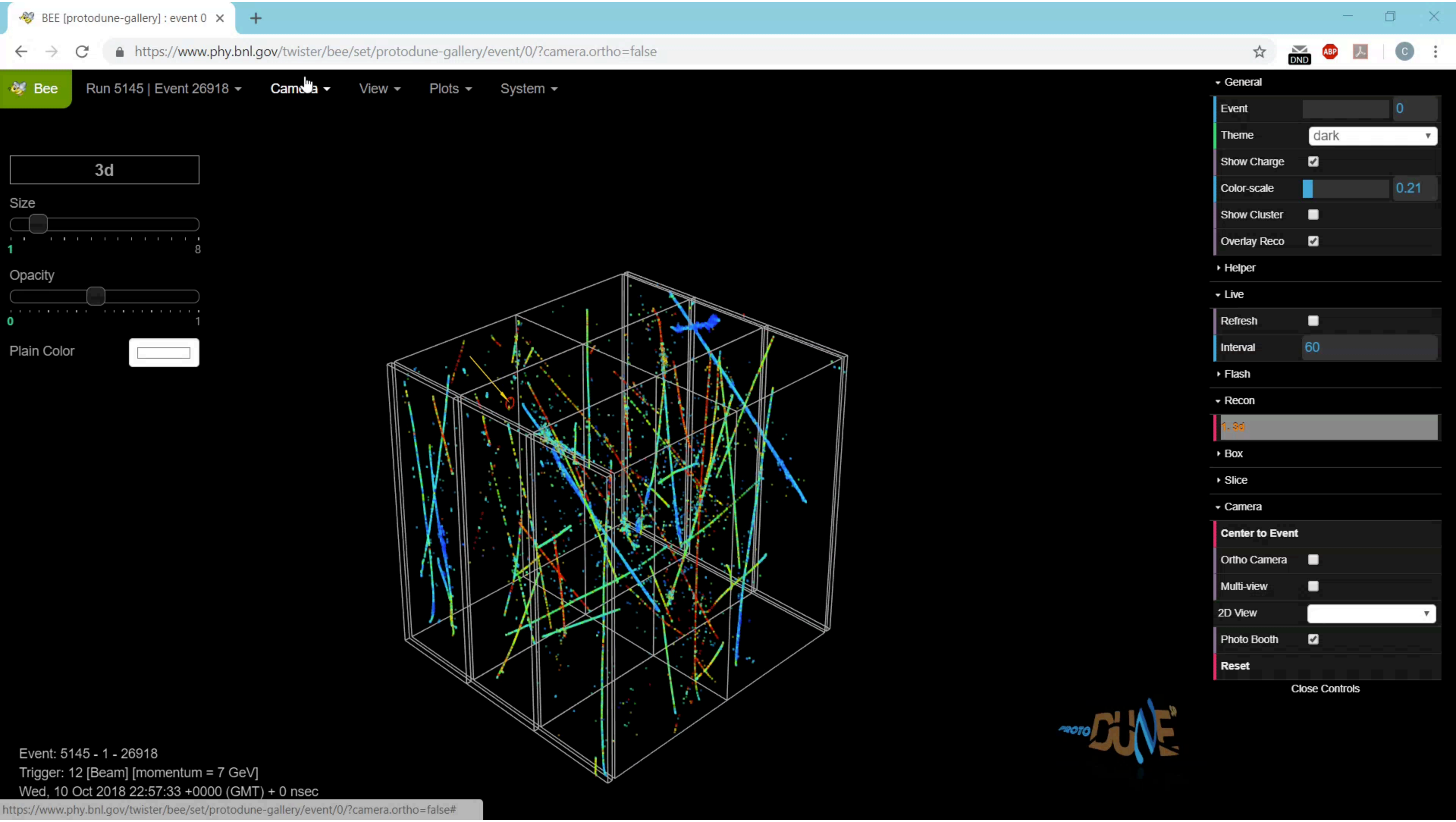
Sept. 21 - h. 2:32 am -



Beam Run Summary

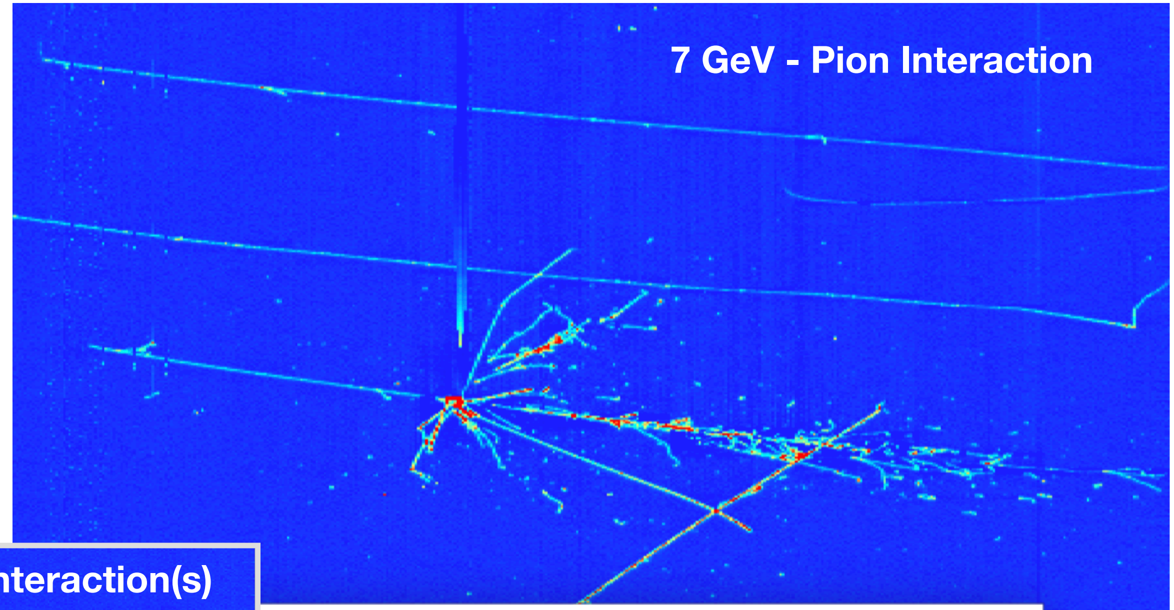
a first look to real data

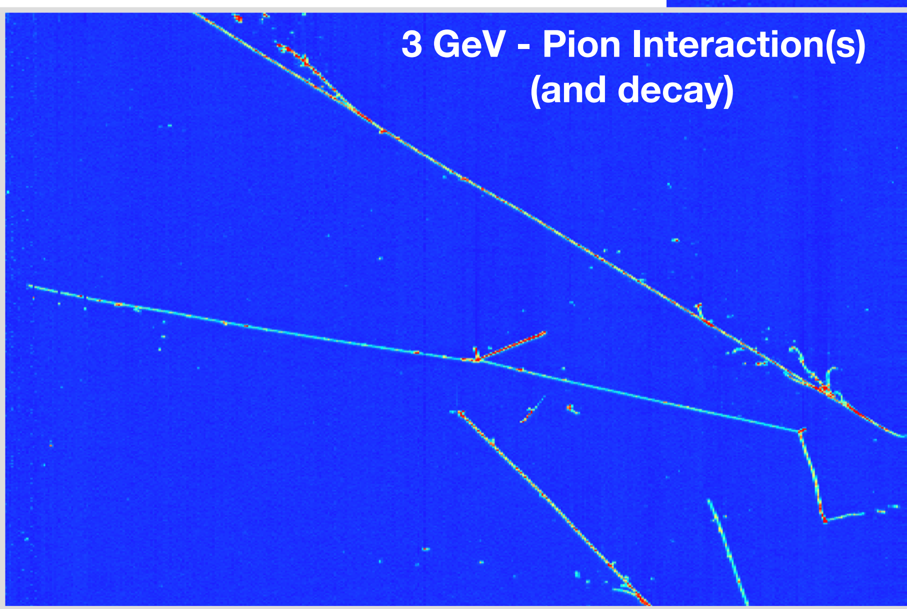
clock here for a
[gallery of ProtoDUNE events]



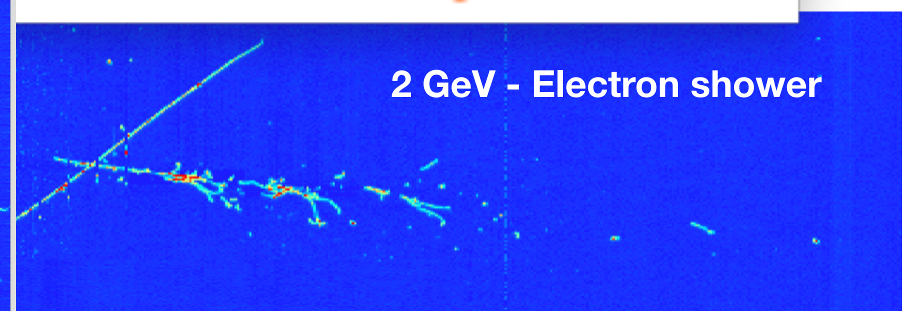
LArTPC data of unprecedented quality

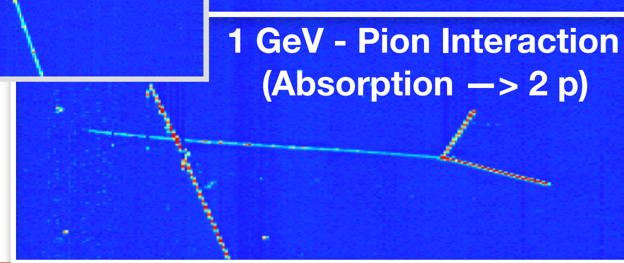
Data Analysis in progress





PROTO DUNE SP





Beam Data Accumulation

Particle content is based on the expected rates from the Geant simulation of the beamline

Momentum (GeV/c)	Total Triggers Recorded (K)	Total Triggers Expected (K)	Expected Pi trig. (K)	Expected Proton Trig. (K)	Expected Electron Trig. (K)	Expected Kaon Trig. (K)
0.3	269	242	0	0	242	0
0.5	340	299	1.5	1.5	296	0
1	1089	1064	382	420	262	0
2	728	639	333	128	173	5
3	568	519	284	107	113	15
6	702	689	394	70	197	28
7	477	472	299	51	98	24
All momenta	4173	3924	1693.5	777.5	1381	72

From the DUNE
Beam Time request for 2018
submitted to SPSC
on Oct. 11, 2017

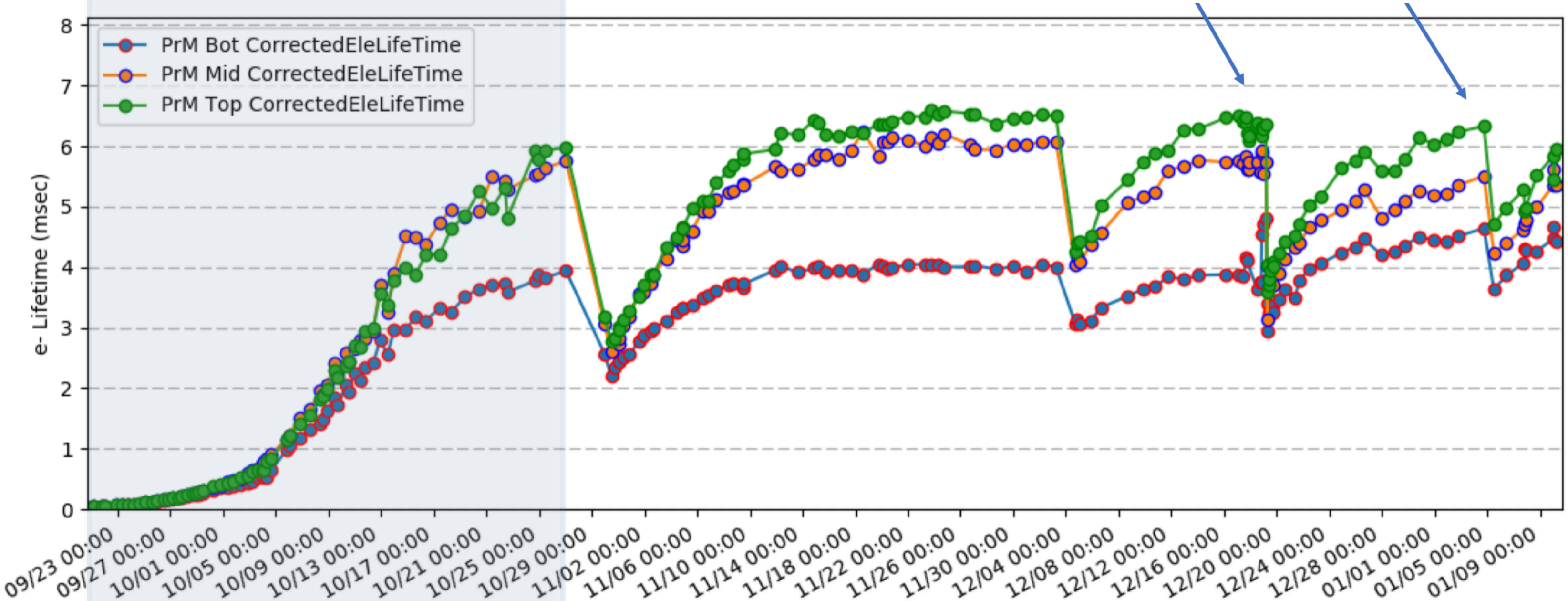
- **Physics Run**
  [**expected 3000 spill/day**]:
  - ➡Hadron Beam - Goals:
    ≥ 500 k Pion evt per momentum setting (~3 M Total π-sample)
    ≥ 100 k Proton evt per momentum setting (700 k Total p-sample)
  - ➡Electron Beam - Goal:
    ≥ 75 k Electron evt per energy setting (900 k Total e-sample)

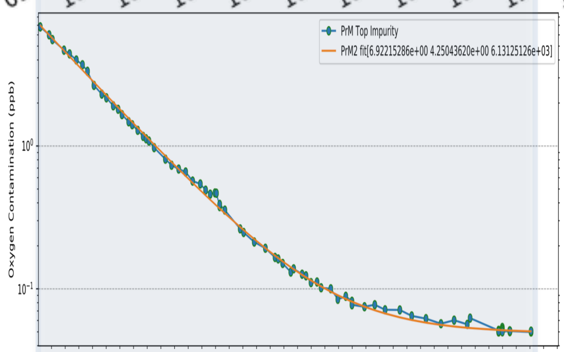
Analysis of Cryo-Instrumentation Data

LAr Purity

full recirculation rate=4.25 ± 0.04 days,

Lifetime limit=6131.25 ± 1364.24 μs





$$\tau_e = \frac{1}{k_A\,[O_2]}$$ from e-Lifetime to

Impurity Concentration [Oxygen equivalent]

- Fit $[O_2]$ data to $A\ e^{\frac{-t}{B}} + C$

B = 4.25 d (recirculation rate from fit)

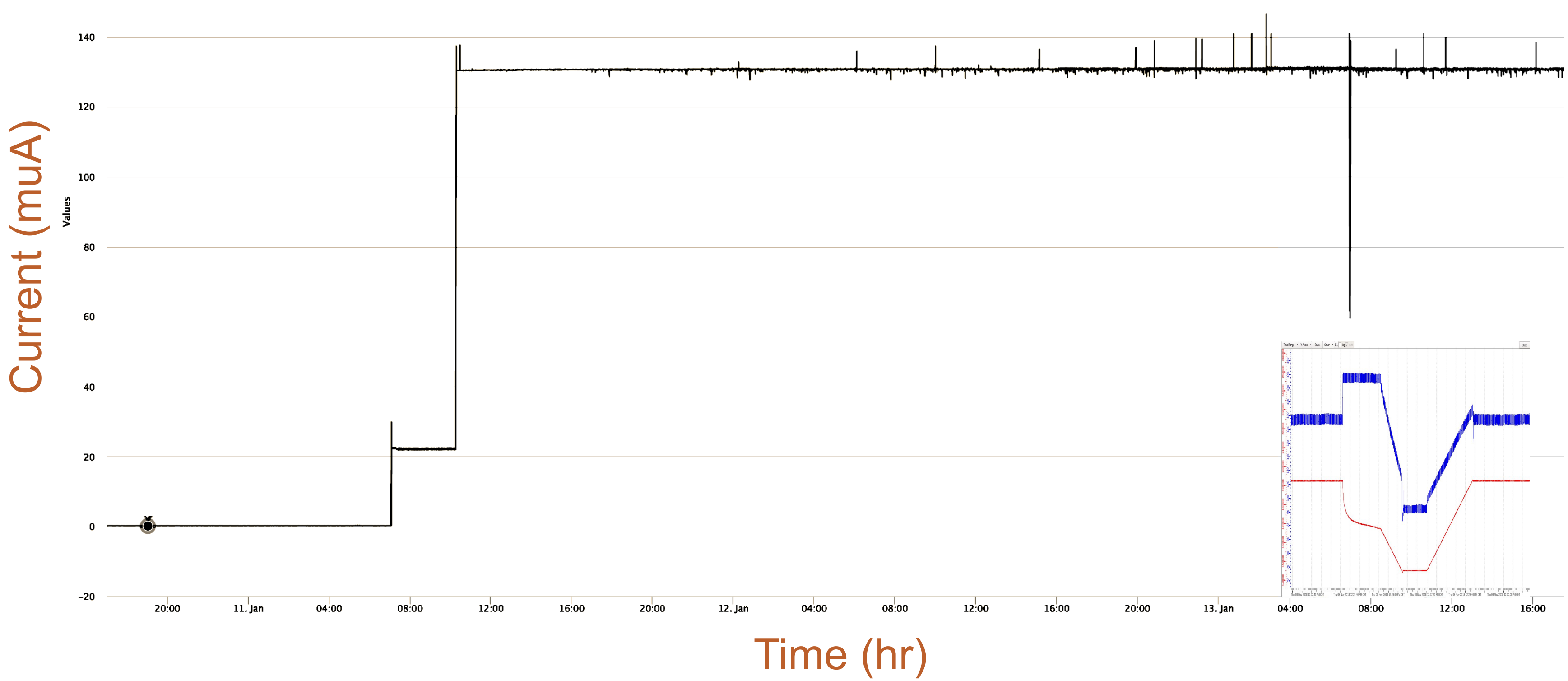
Analysis of DCS/SlwCtrl Data

HV (drift Field) Stability

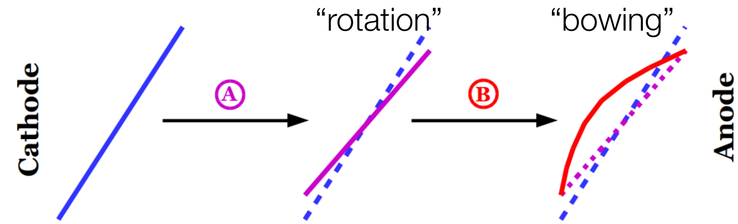
ProtoDUNE operated stably at EF=500V/cm ⟺ HV=180 kV at the Cathode

Two classes of instabilities observed:

- current spike: Short/Fast discharge
- current streamer: sustained excessive current draw - few/day at regular intervals (automatic procedure to reset to normal)

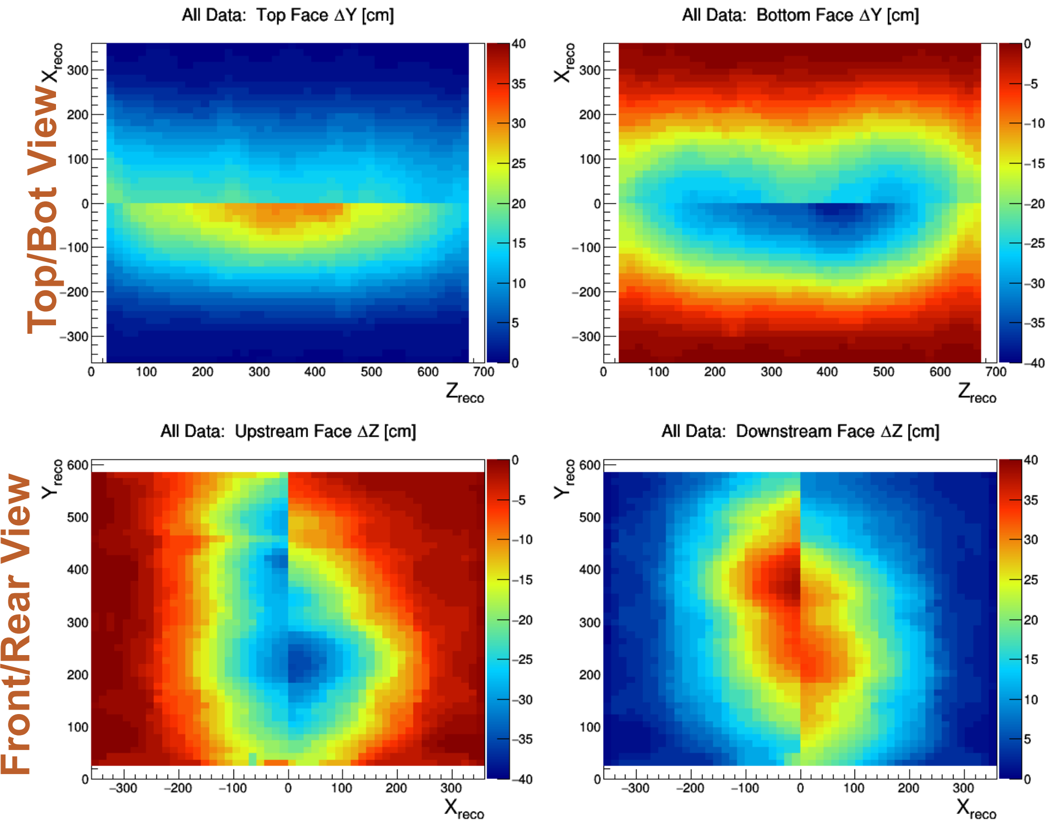


Analysis of TPC Data



Space Charge: **due to accumulation of slow-drifting Ions from high rate of c.r. on surface, producing Drift Field distortion from nominal uniform El**

Data Results



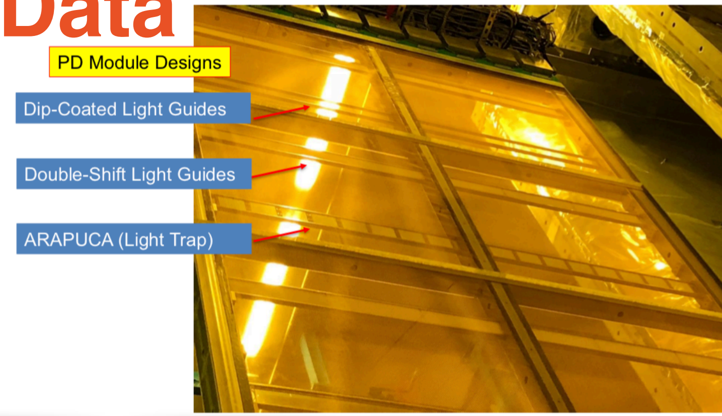
First SCE "Calibration":

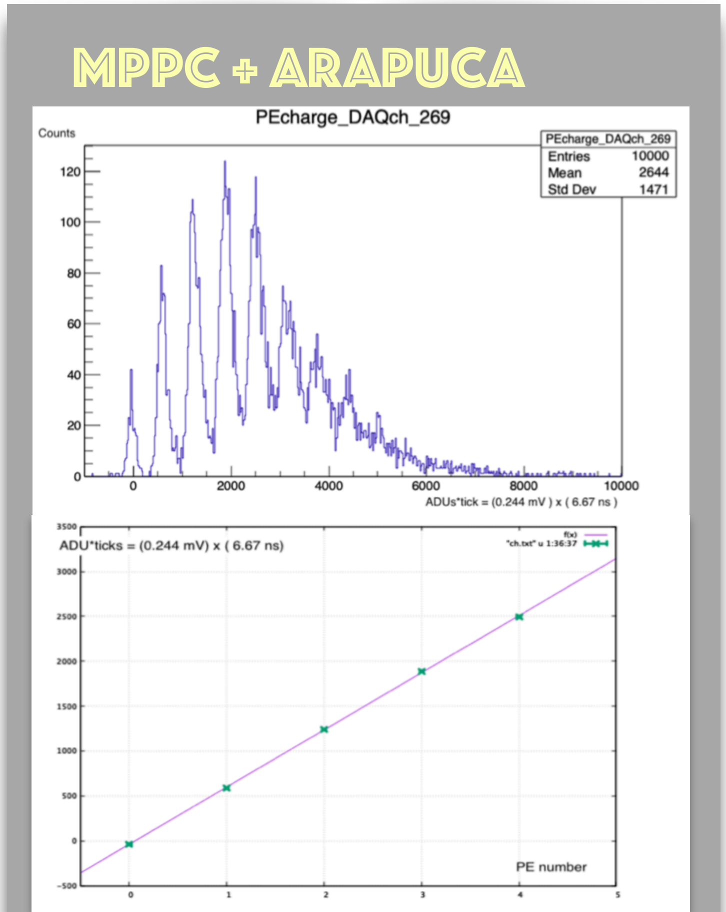
[based on SCE study and correction strategy developed for MicroBooNE]:

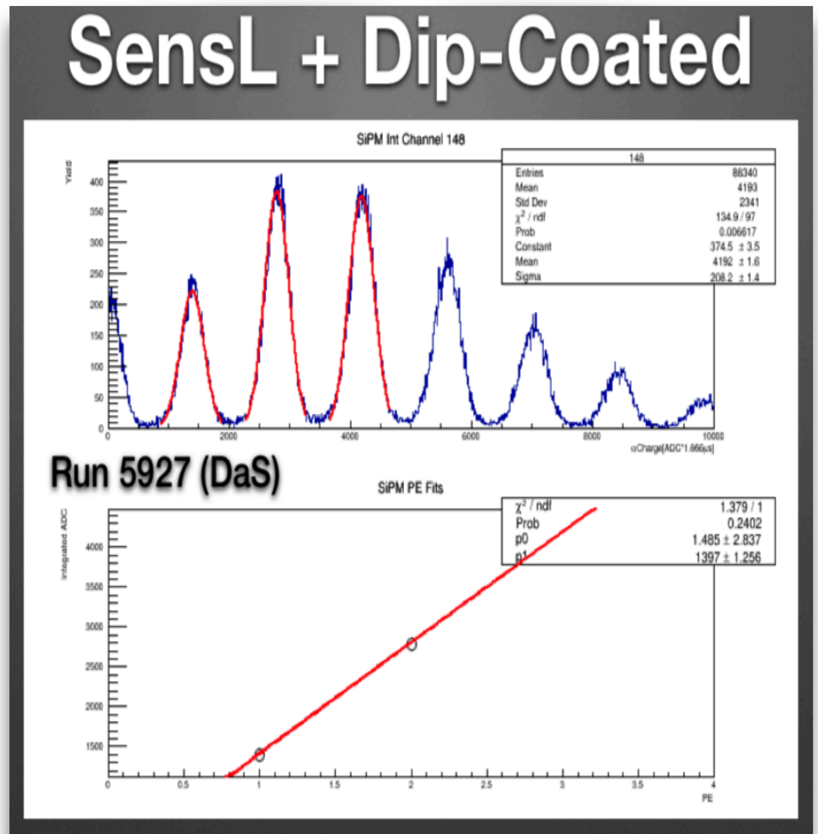
- ☑ use Cathode-crossing (t0-tagged) cosmic muons for track start/end spatial offset mapping at TPC faces
- ☑ compare w/ MC, including effect on Ion distribution of LAr Fluid-Dynamic from LAr recirculation
- ☐ obtain 3D SCE correction map *(in progress)*

Analysis of Photon Detector Data

PE Calibration: **3 different ph-detectors with 3 different photo-sensors, using LED pulser w/ light diffuser**







Fermilab DUNE

SUMMARY

ProtoDUNE-SP Performance

Detector Parameter	Specification	Goal	ProtoDUNE Performance
Electric Drift Field	> 250 V/cm	500 V/cm	500 V/cm *
Electron Lifetime	> 3 ms	10 ms	> 6 ms *
Electronics Noise	< 1000 enc	ALARA	550-750 enc

* Further studies planned for 2019 to understand performance stability with long-term detector operation

2019

The Long Term Stability & Technology Development Run

Detailed Plan/Schedule for the 2019 Cosmic Run in place/in preparation

Organization: Core Team at CERN (under formation)

- run Coordinators
- protoDUNE sub-detectors experts (APA, CE, PD, HV, DAQ, Cryo-Instrum, CRT)
- Neutrino Platform/CERN Cryo- and DCS experts

+

rotating teams (DUNE Consortia) for specific tests

2019

The Long Term Stability & Technology Development Run

In addition to *long term stability test of detector performance*

3 main objectives of LArTPC Technology Development (remaining challenges):

- *investigate limiting factors toward **higher LAr purity** level*
- *investigate origin (and define mitigation/solution) of observed **HV/current instabilities***
- *collect data for **Fluid** and **Space Charge Dynamics determination***

+

Consortia dedicated tests:

- ***Cryo-parameters, APA wire plane transparency, CE noise, new DAQ systems, PhDet sensitivity/efficiency, ….***

2020-21Q1

protoDUNE-SP "long shutdown"

- **cryostat emptying and warm-up (4-6 months)**
- **TCO opening (access in 4 months (?) - *to be evauluated)***
- **inner detector (partial) dismounting (.. months - to *be evaluated*)**
- **upgraded detector installation (*3 APAs + CE* - final design, drift distance to be defined, *PhDet* (30 units) - base option X-ARAPUCA double/single sided, light enhancement by reflector foils option, DAQ development) (.. months - to *be evaluated*)**
- **organizational structure and team on the ground at CERN**

2021-2022

2nd Beam Run

A document prepared and submitted to SPSC in Nov.19

Running of ProtoDUNE-SP (NP04) and ProtoDUNE-DP (NP02) After Long Shutdown 2

The DUNE Collaboration[1]

[1] Contacts: Ed Blucher (blucher@hep.uchicago.edu), Stefan Soldner-Rembold (soldner@fnal.gov)

2021-2022

Goals of the 2nd Beam Run

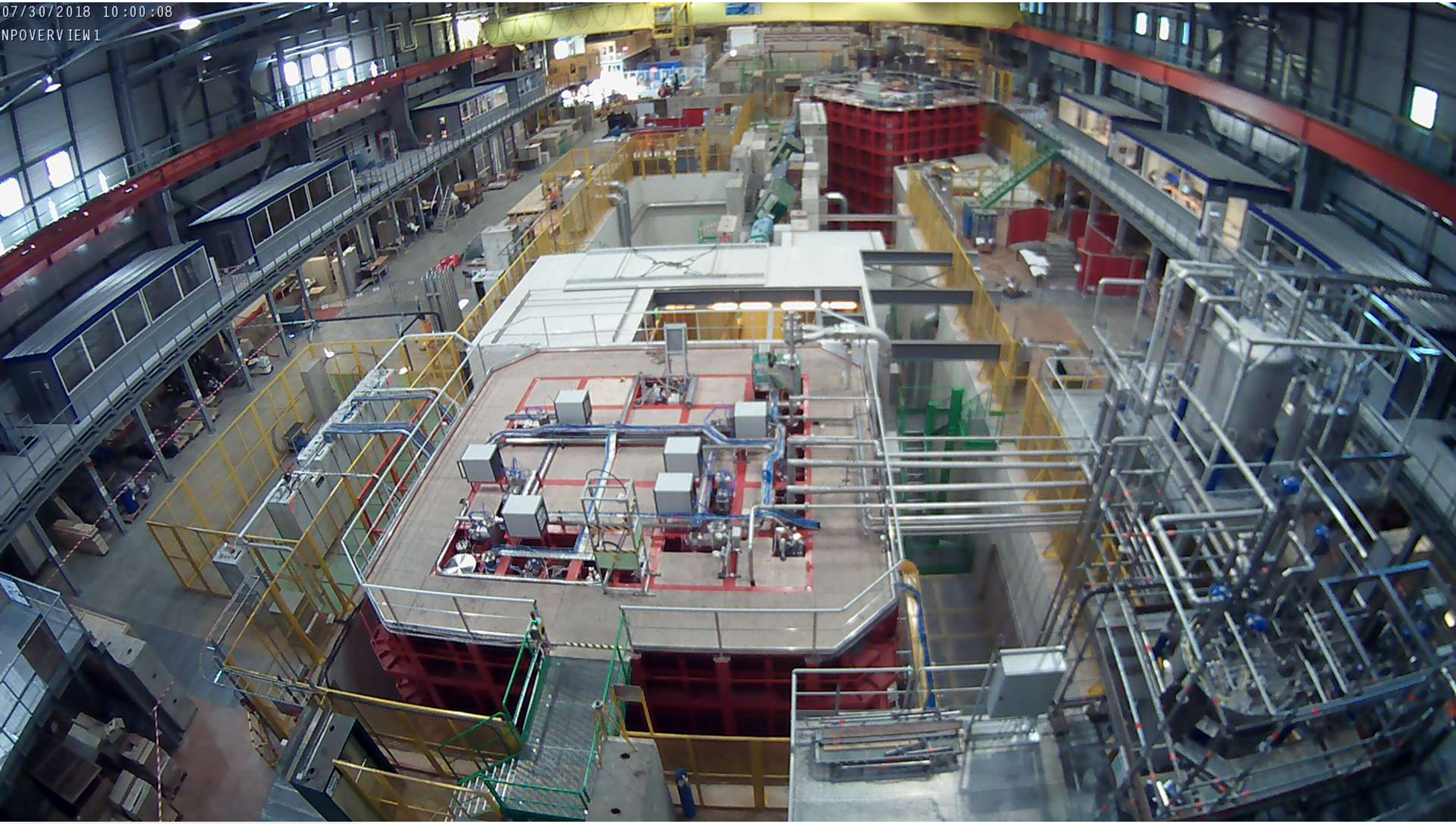
- Complete Test Beam Data collection with *Negative Polarity beams* (e^-, μ^-, π^-, K^- and possibly some anti-protons), at all available Momenta [0.3 - 7 GeV]

- **Full Characterization of "Module 0" for DUNE FD:**
  - Final *APA design* & *final R/O electronics* system, either the 3-ASIC solution (FE amplifier+custom ADC+data handling ASIC) or the CRYO ASIC
  - Incorporate DUNE *final PhotoDetector* design (X-ARAPUCA baseline option for PhDet w/ higher light collection efficiency collecting light from both sides
  - Incorporate a *Light enhancement system* (wls+reflective foils on the cathode plane or Xe doping) to improve light detection uniformity and efficiency

- Development/implementation and test of (new) *calibration methods*, e.g. with neutrons produced by Neutron Generator and with a Laser System

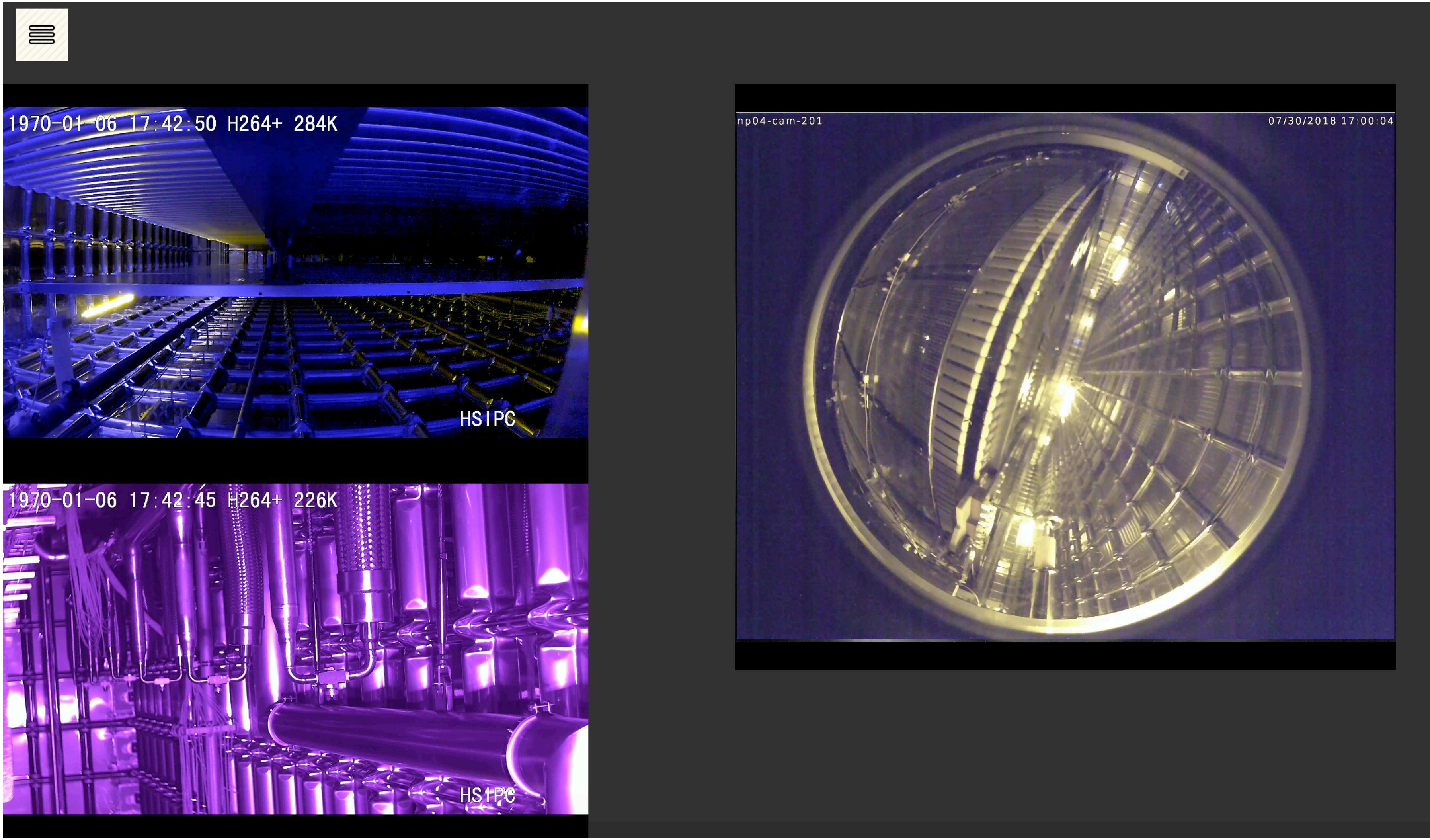
BACKUP Slides

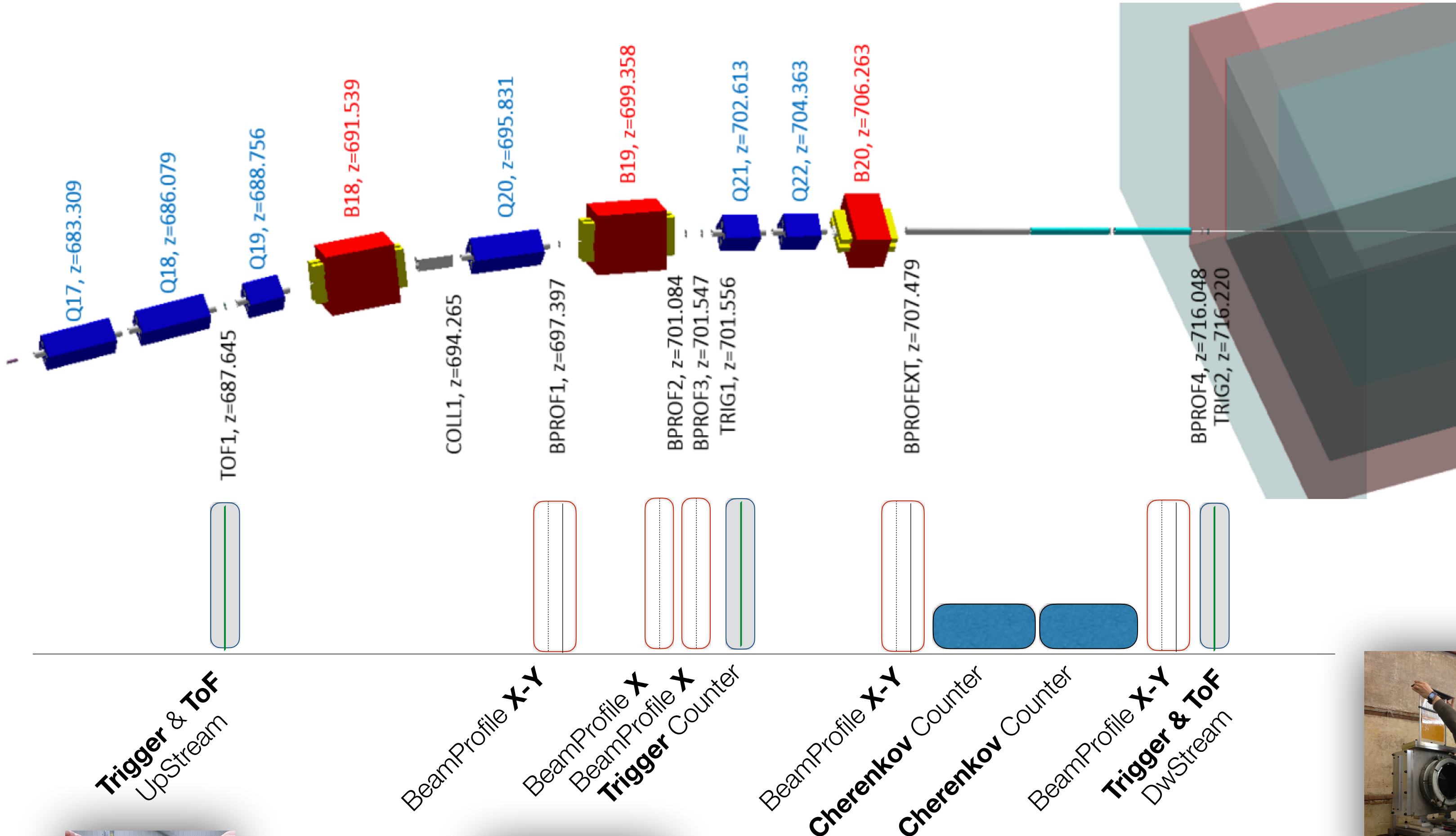
PROTO DUNE SP commissioning under way

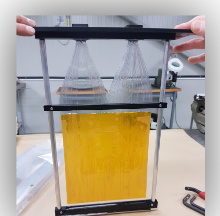


✓ piston purging completed, ➡ cooling phase started

real-time camera views from inside the cryostat







Blue: quadrupoles.
Red: bending magnets

Boxes: Beam detector supports

Beam Profile X,Y = Scint. Fibre Tracker
Trigger & Time-of-Flight detector =
= Scint. Fibre paddle

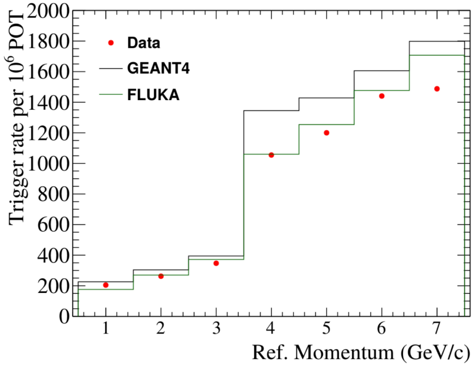
Cherenkov counters

NP04/H4 Beam Line & Beamline Detectors

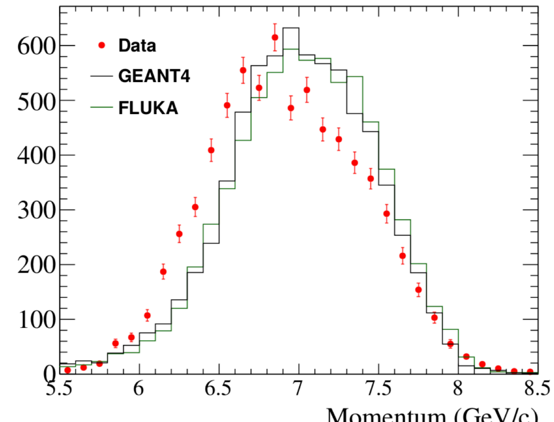
Neutrino PLATFORM

Analysis of H4 Beam Line Instrumentation Data

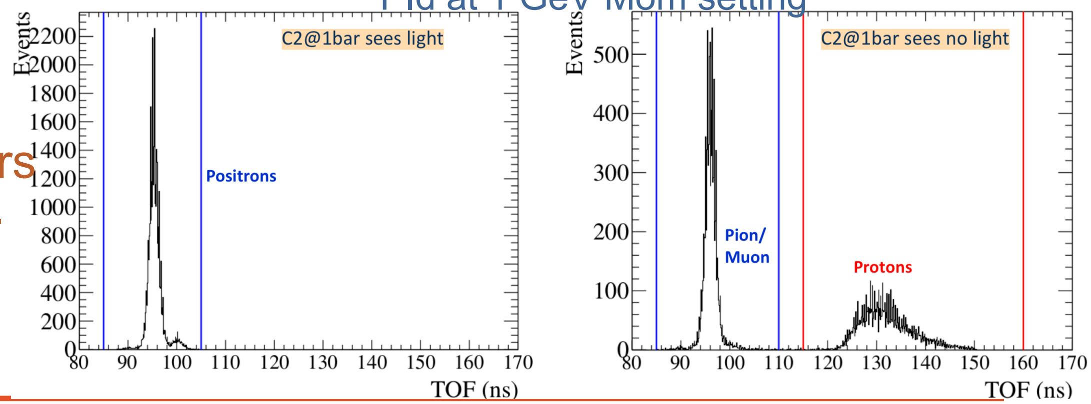
- **Particle Rates** (data vs MC) - good agreement



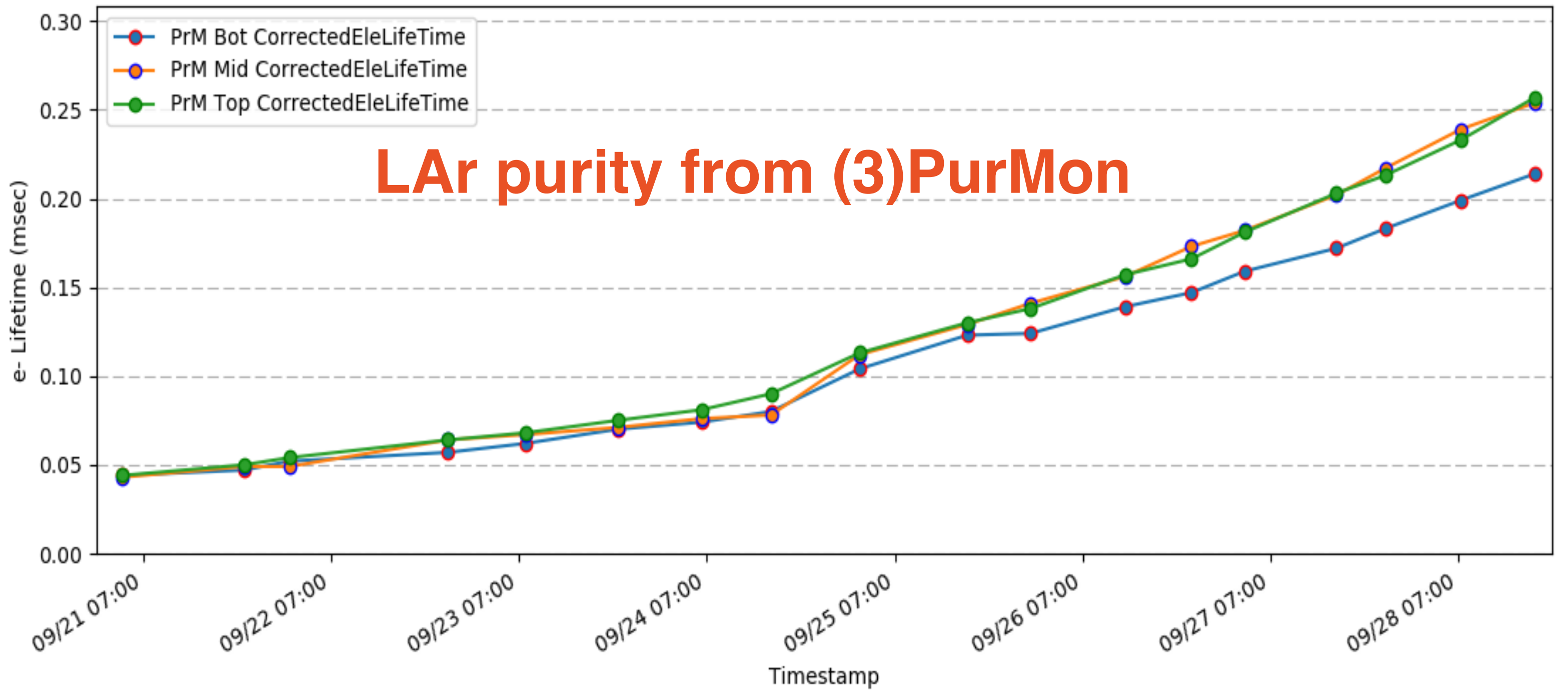
- **Momentum reconstruction:**
  - Measured Beam Profilers efficiency > 95.5 % for all momenta
  - Systematically low reconstructed momenta accounted/corrected for with a 1.45 mm shift of one of the Beam Profilers (**transverse misalignment of fibre planes, one with respect to another).**

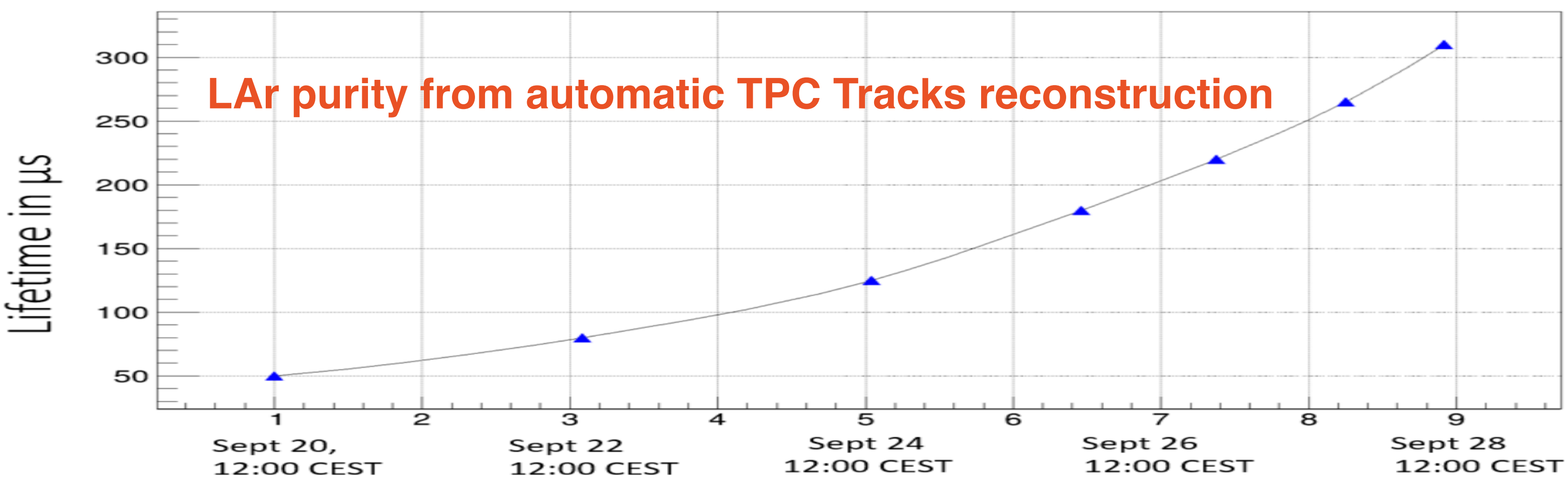


PId at 1 GeV Mom setting

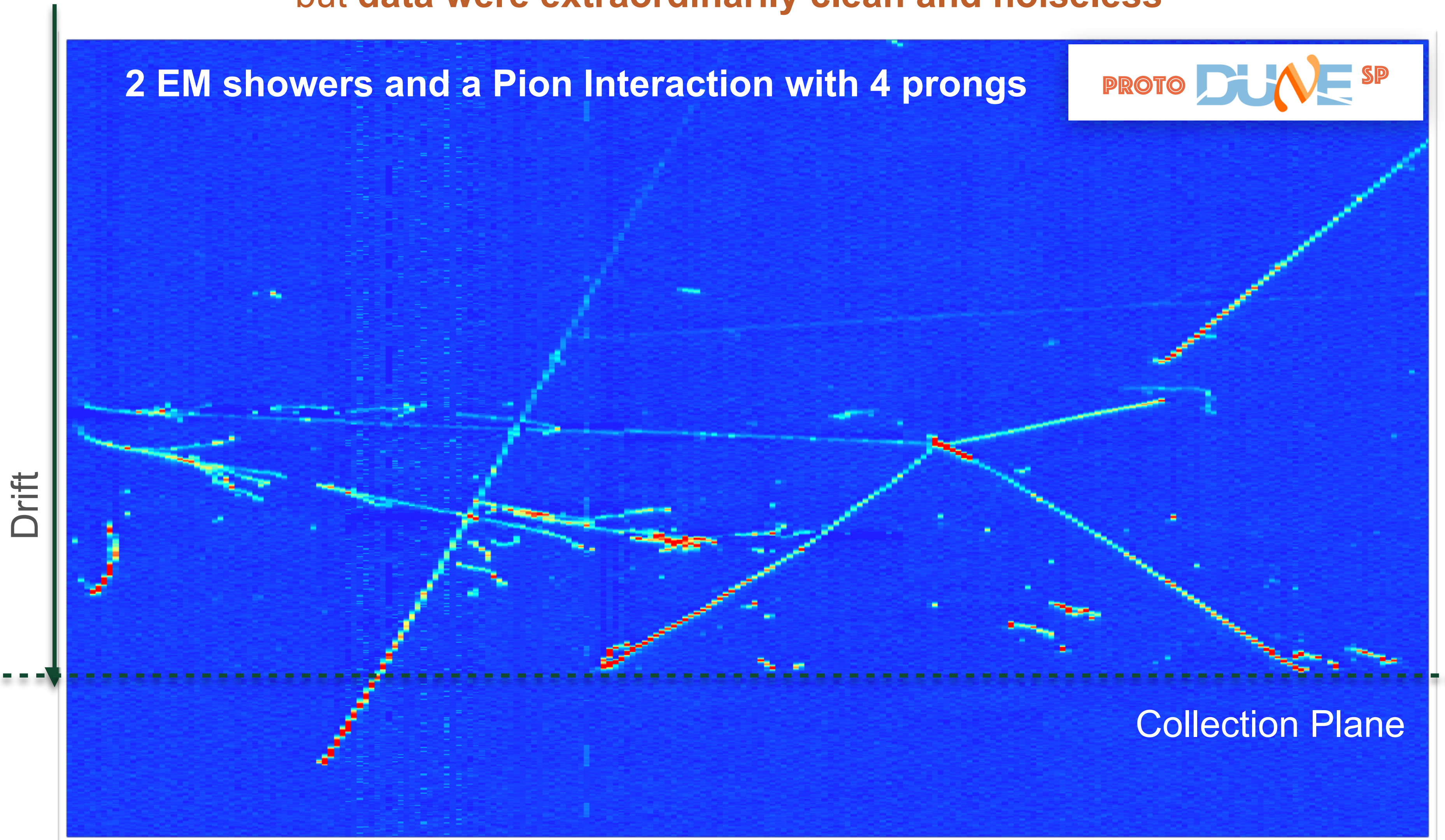


- **Particle Identification:**
  - Time-of-flight between ToF Counters
  - Cherenkov Signal (C1 and/or C2) - adjustable gas pressure/threshold





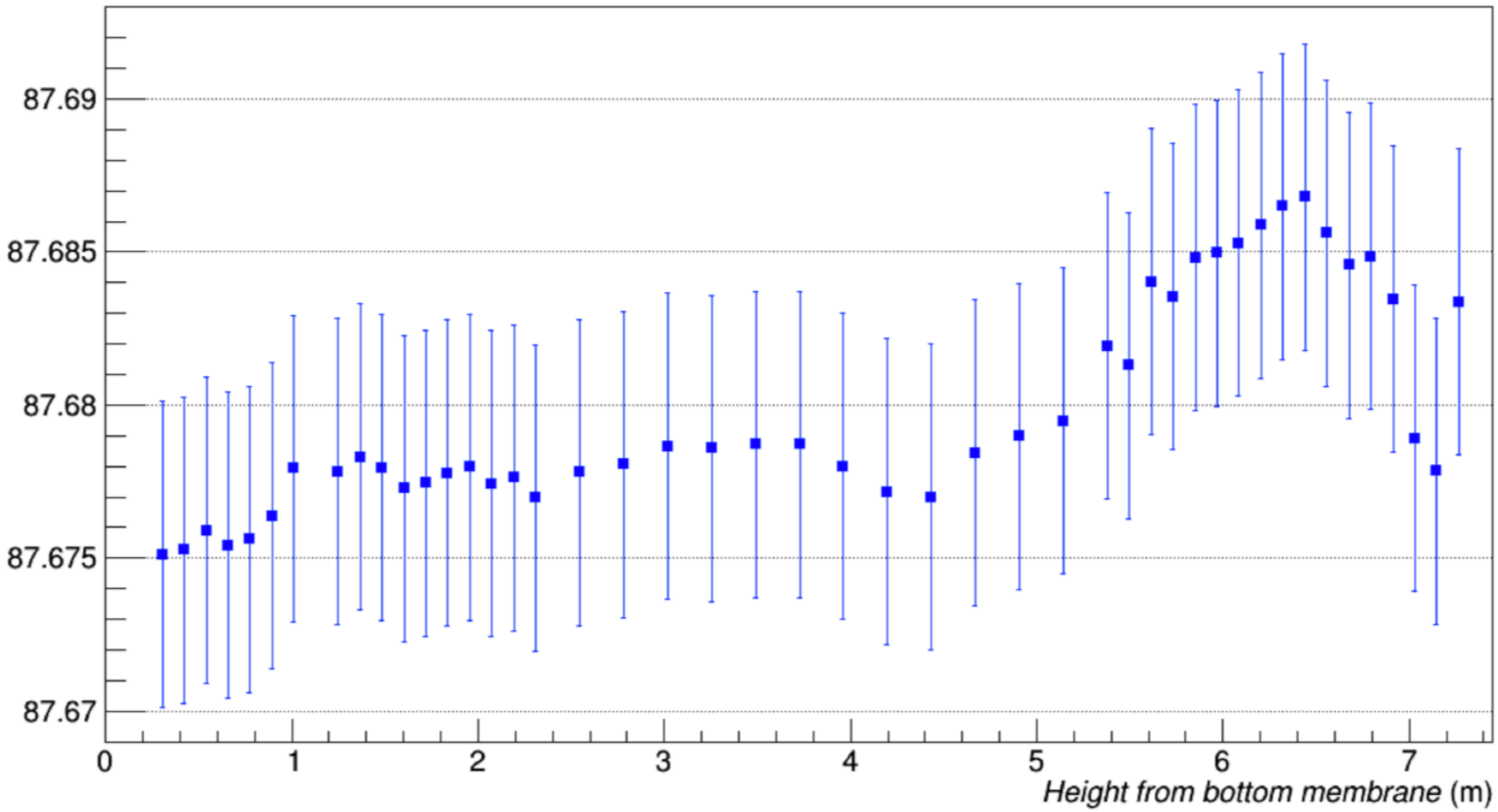
Initial low Purity, Recirculation ON, start noting Space Charge effects (ion accumulation) due to low purity, only a fraction of the drift volume (near the anode plane) was “visible”, but **data were extraordinarily clean and noiseless**



collection view. Run 4696, event 103.

Analysis of Cryo-Instrumentation Data

Vertical T Profile

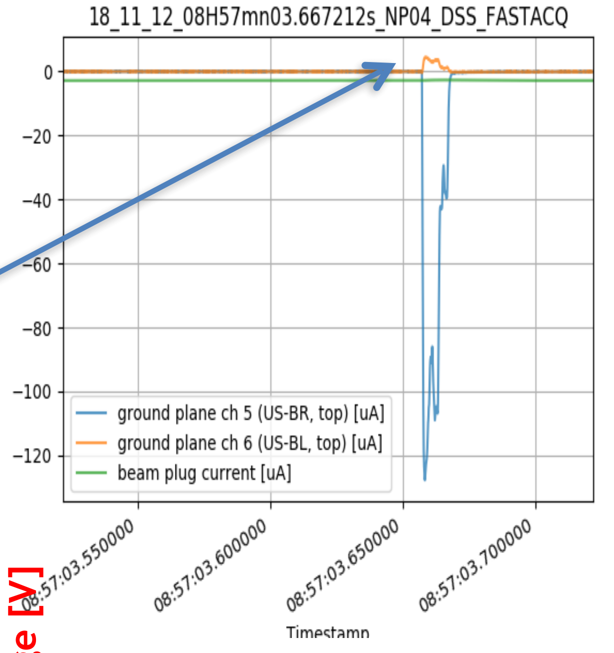


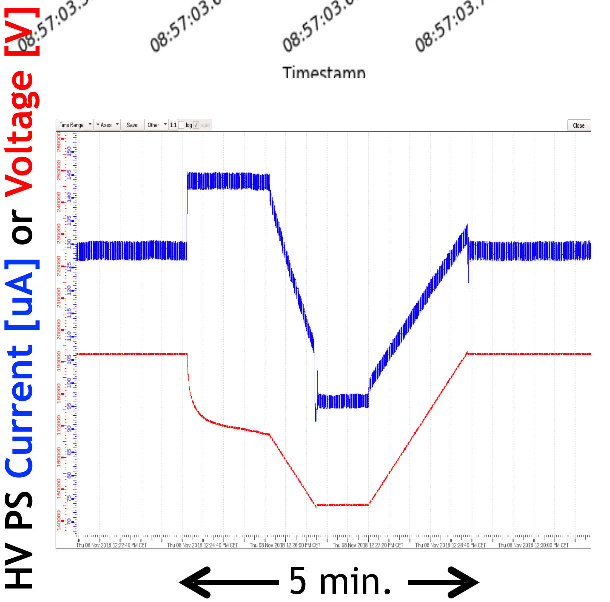
1) **Fast discharges:**

- O(10/day) recorded by the DCS fast acquisition
- All of them report a current signal on at least one ground plane
- Total charge from PS correspond to total charge on planes

2) **Sustained excessive current streams:**

- Few per day (rate builds up over time)
- Typically current limiting (voltage drops)
- Only a fraction of the PS current visible on US-BL-Top ground plane & beam plug
- We manually lower the voltage further for a small time and then return it to the normal voltage and the current draw has returned to normal





1 - protoDUNE informing DUNE TDR

From the completed phase of detector components Construction and Integration, Cold Test procedures and Assembly in confined space (inside Cryostat):

- ✓ validated basic principles of the DUNE APA modular design
- ✓ developed APA factory model for production, based on Wisconsin-PSL and Daresbury-UK experience and production tooling and methods
- ✓ validated Photo-detector design concept (slots and connections)
- ‣ to be revised Cable routing for PDS and TPC electronics
- ✓ developed design for Integration and Test Facility at SURF, based on CERN-EHN1 experience [APA, CE and PD Integration Procedures and **Test full-size Detector Unit** in cold nitrogen gas - Cold Box]
- ✓ provided input to Quality Assurance for all systems and for planning Quality Control procedures

2 - protoDUNE informing DUNE TDR

From the currently under-way protoDUNE Commissioning phase:

- information about **Membrane Cryostat performance**:
  - Mechanical design
    - ✓ *overpressure test (successfully passed - July 9)*
  - ultimate level of impurity concentration in LAr:
    - ✓ air evacuation by GAr piston purging *(successfully accomplished - July 23-27)*
    - ➡ Ar recirculation/filtration circuit *(expected by end of Aug)*
  - Heat Load and cryogens consumption for cooling
- validation of internal cryo-instrumentation and detector components monitoring system [thousand variables/parameters are simultaneously and continuously logged by the DCS/SlwCtrl fully automated system]
- **validation of HV system design vs Goal (Drift EF = 500 V/cm)**

  (most critical step, relevant for DUNE detector design)

Outline:

- preliminary results from the recent data taking period

from first tracks and light flashes recorded

to (preliminary) results from charge and light data analysis

ProtoDUNE Measurement Plan & Goals

- **Short-term goals** – ***Detector Performance***
  - ☑ (noisy or dead channels map)
  - ☑ Noise level, signal to noise ratio
  - ☑ Electron lifetime *(LAr purity)*
- **Medium-term goals** – ***Detector Response***
  - ☐ dE/dx of ✔ muons, pions, *(in progress)* protons
  - – Energy and momentum resolutions
- **Long-term goals** – ***Physics Measurements***
  e.g. ***π-Ar cross sections***
  - ☐ *(started)* Total pion cross section in [1-7] GeV range
  - – Exclusive channels Cross Section:
    - – π *absorption:* $\pi^{\pm} \rightarrow 2p, 3p, 2p1n,..$
    - – $\pi^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^{0}$ *charge exchange*, etc.

(NEVER MEASURED)

Information for DUNE physics TDR

Physics publications

1. comment on plans and person-power for your protodune test beam data analysis

ProtoDUNE Measurement Plan & Goals

- **Short-term goals** – ***Detector Performance***
  - ☑ (noisy or dead channels map)
  - ☐ Noise level, signal to noise ratio *[to be completed after SCE deconvolution]*
  - ☐ Electron lifetime *(LAr purity)* *[cfr PurMon vs Tracks to be made after SCE deconvolution]*
  - ☐ *Gain/channel-to-Channel Variation from CE Pulser data (to be completed and implemented)*
- **Medium-term goals** – ***Detector Response***
  - ☐ SCE deconvolution
  - ☐ Core Calibration: dQ/dx →dE/dx of ✔muons, *(in progress)* protons, pions, electrons
  - – **Energy and momentum resolutions for both Charge** (TPC signal) and Light (PhDet)
- **Long-term goals** – ***Physics Measurements***
  - ☐ *(started)* Total pion cross section on Ar in [1-7] GeV range
  - – Exclusive channels Cross Section:
    - – π *absorption:* $\pi^{\pm} \rightarrow$ *2p, 3p, 2p1n,..*
    - – $\pi^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^{0}$ *charge exchange*, etc.
  - ☐ *(started)* Total PROTON cross section on Ar in [1-7] GeV range
  - ☐ Kaon topological Identification and Interaction Xsect on Ar
  - ☐ E.M. component in hadronic shower (calorimetry/compensation in LAr homogeneous calorimeter)

(NEVER MEASURED)

Information for DUNE physics TDR

Physics publications

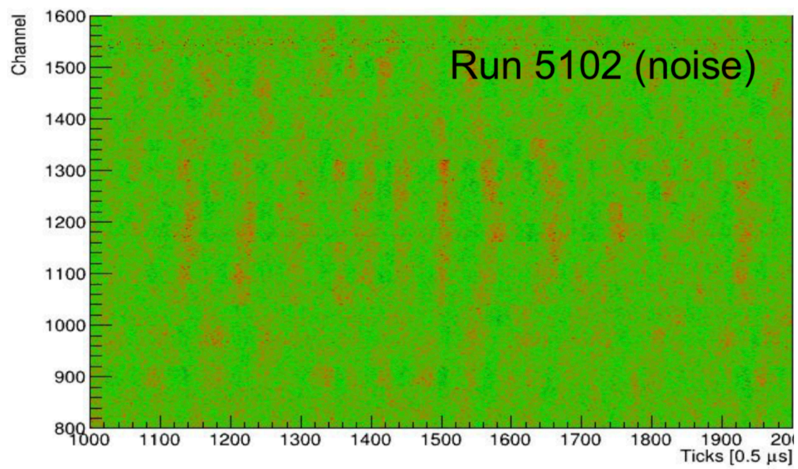
Analysis of TPC Data

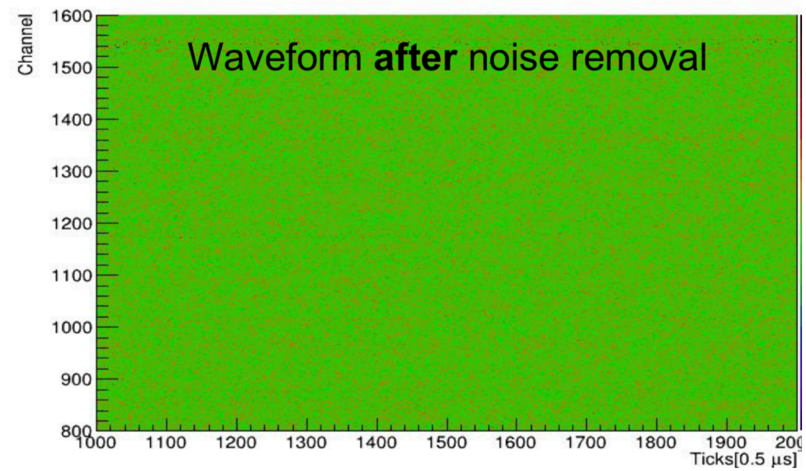
Coherent Noise Filtering

Correlation among adjacent channels ⇒ coherent noise

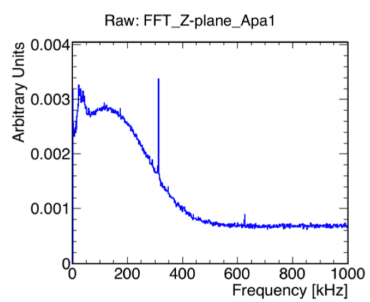
One source of coherent noise is identified at low frequencies ≈ 40 kHz (the low voltage regulator that provides power to the cold electronics)

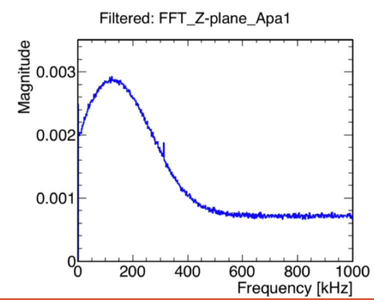
EVENT DISPLAY





FOURIER SPECTRA



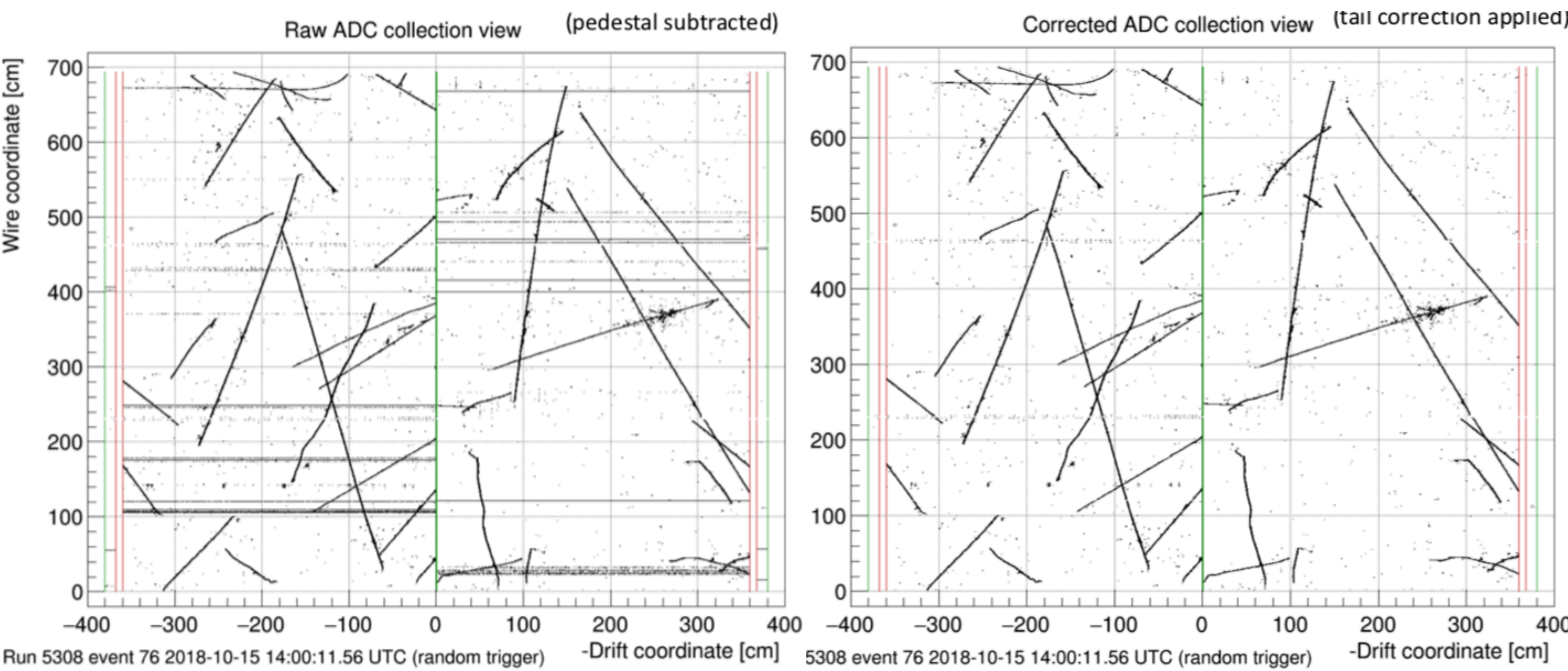


Analysis of TPC Data

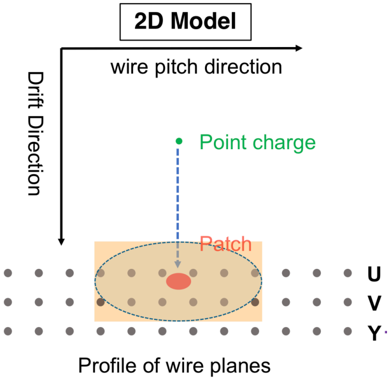
In the TPC, 99.7% of the 15,360 channels are alive and responsive

- bad channels removal
- sticky code and timing mitigation
- undershoot correction

Signal processing

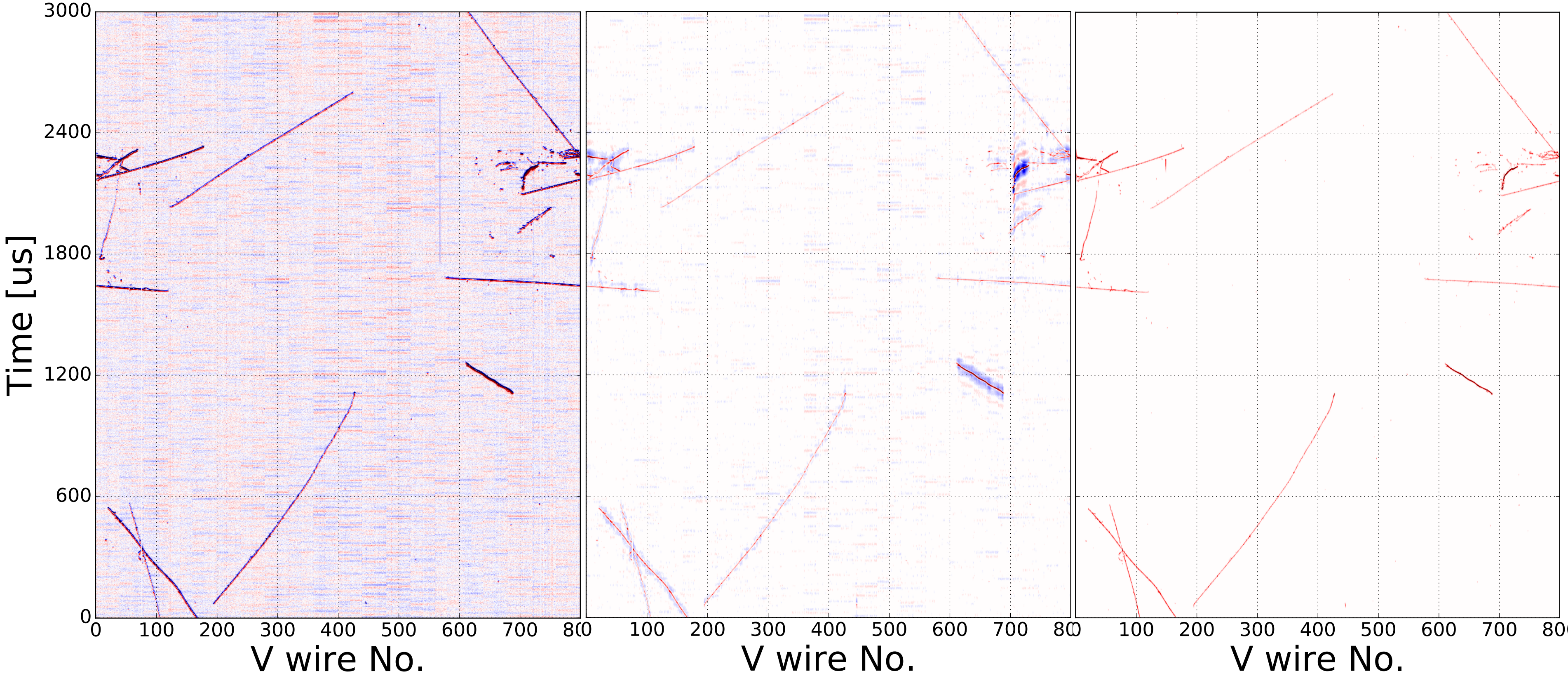


Analysis of TPC Data



one more step in Signal processing

2D deconvolution



Raw Data

Signal processing (SP): deconvolution & filter

NEW: 2D deconvolution (Long-range induction)

The physics performance of a LArTPC is a function of many intertwined detector parameters: *Argon purity, drift distance, Electric Field strength, wire pitch, wire length and noise levels in the readout electronics.*

For a LArTPC on surface, ***space charge effects*** (SCE) is another leading detector effect on Physics Performance

- **Core calibration:** *from detected Charge to deposited Energy*

  converting dQ/dx (ADC/cm) to dE/dx (MeV/cm)

  includes
  - ➡ Electronics calibration
  - ➡ **Space charge effects**
  - ➡ Electron lifetime
  - ➡ Recombination effects
  - ➡ Muon/Pion/Proton based abs. energy conversion

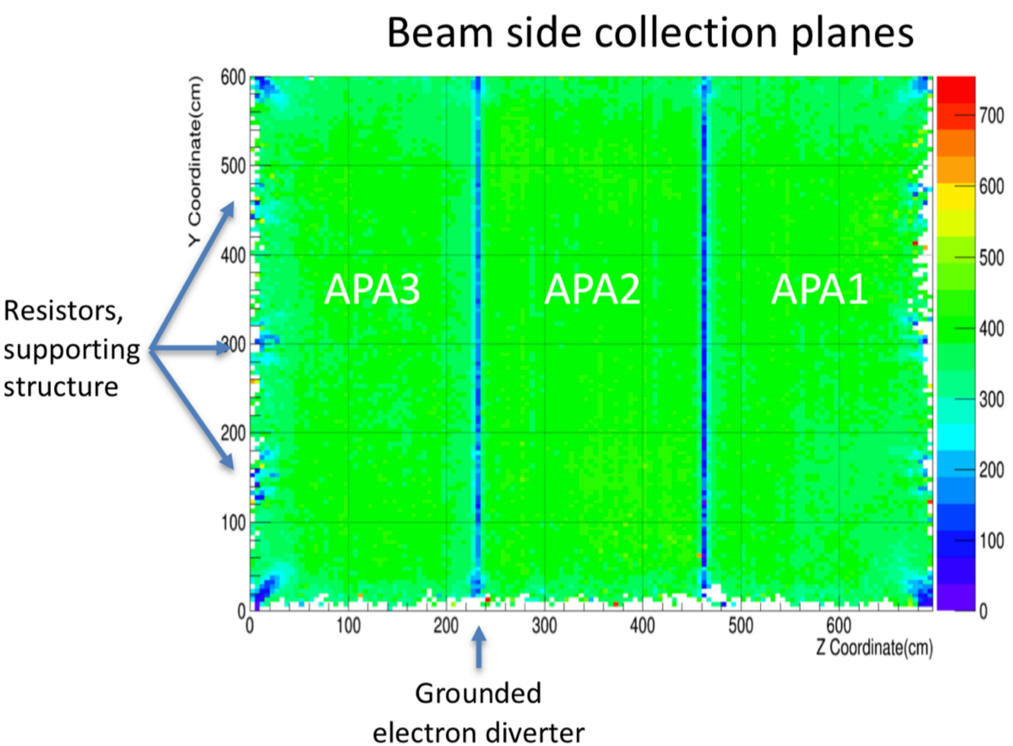
Core Calibration is the basic Detector performance measurement fundamental to inform DUNE design

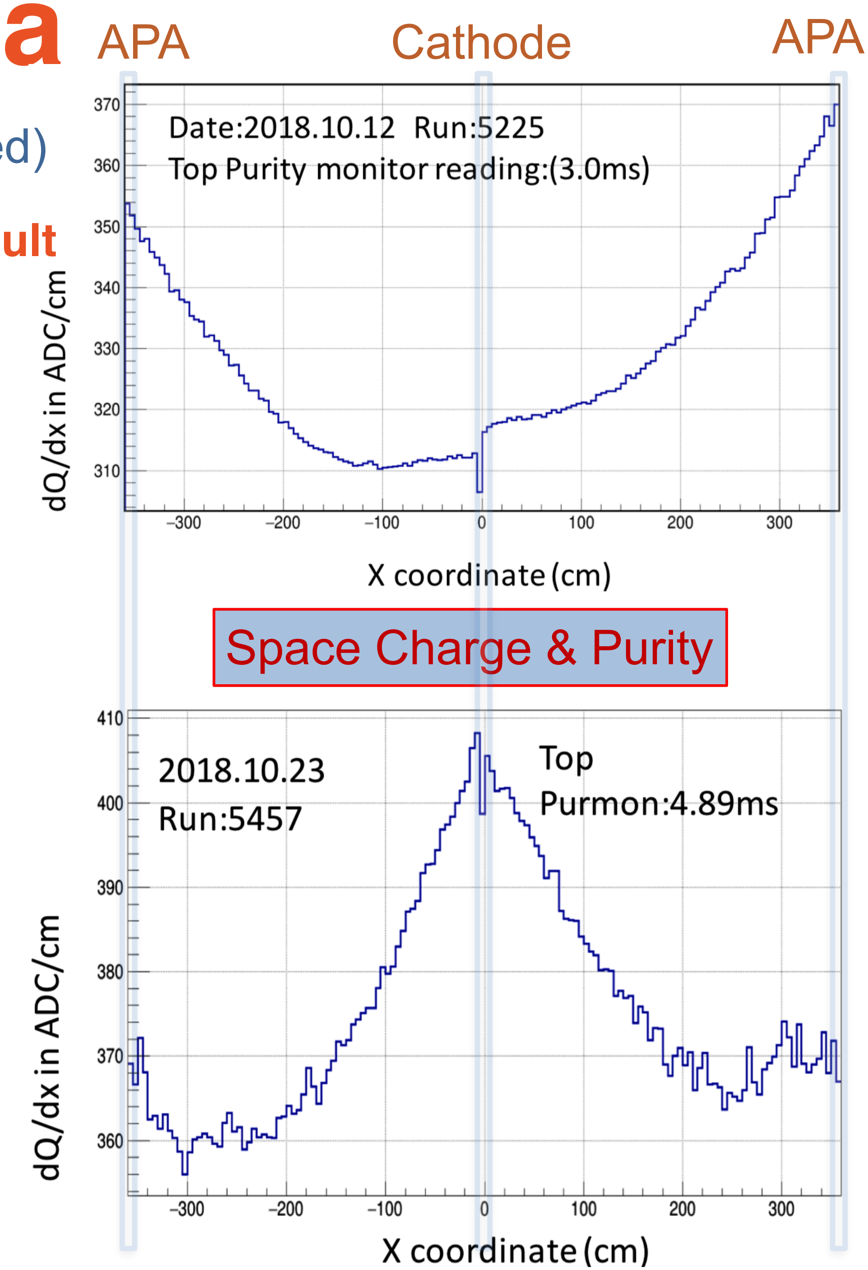
Analysis of TPC Data

Using Cathode-crossing cosmic muons (t0 tagged)

Detector Performance first (yet preliminary) result

- **<u>Core calibration 1</u>: charge response uniformity**





Detector Response uniform but evidence of SCE

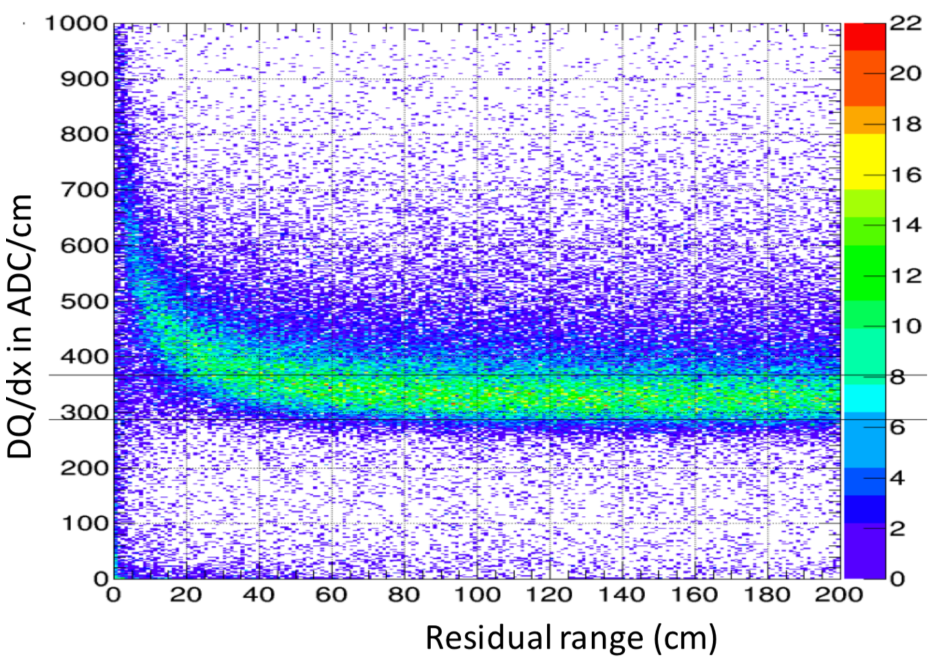
Analysis of TPC Data

Using Cathode-crossing and stopping cosmic muons

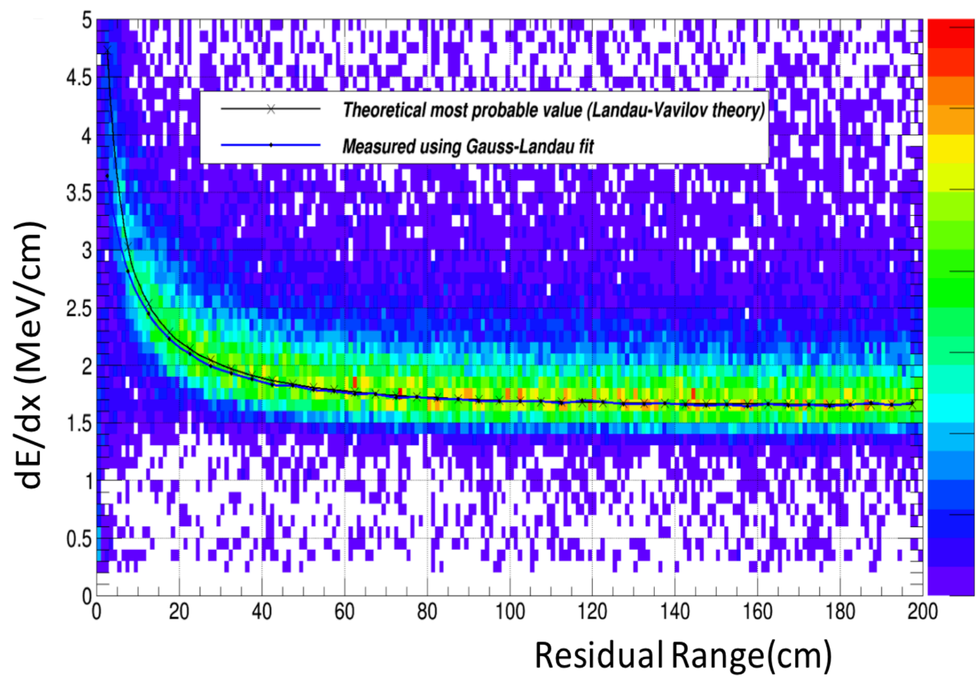
Detector Performance first (yet preliminary) result

- Core calibration 2: Absolute Energy Calibration
  (calibration constant from fit of most probable dE/dx for stopping muon data with most probable dE/dx predicted by Landau-Vavilov theory (in the 250-450 MeV kin energy range)

Corrected dQ/dx vs residual range

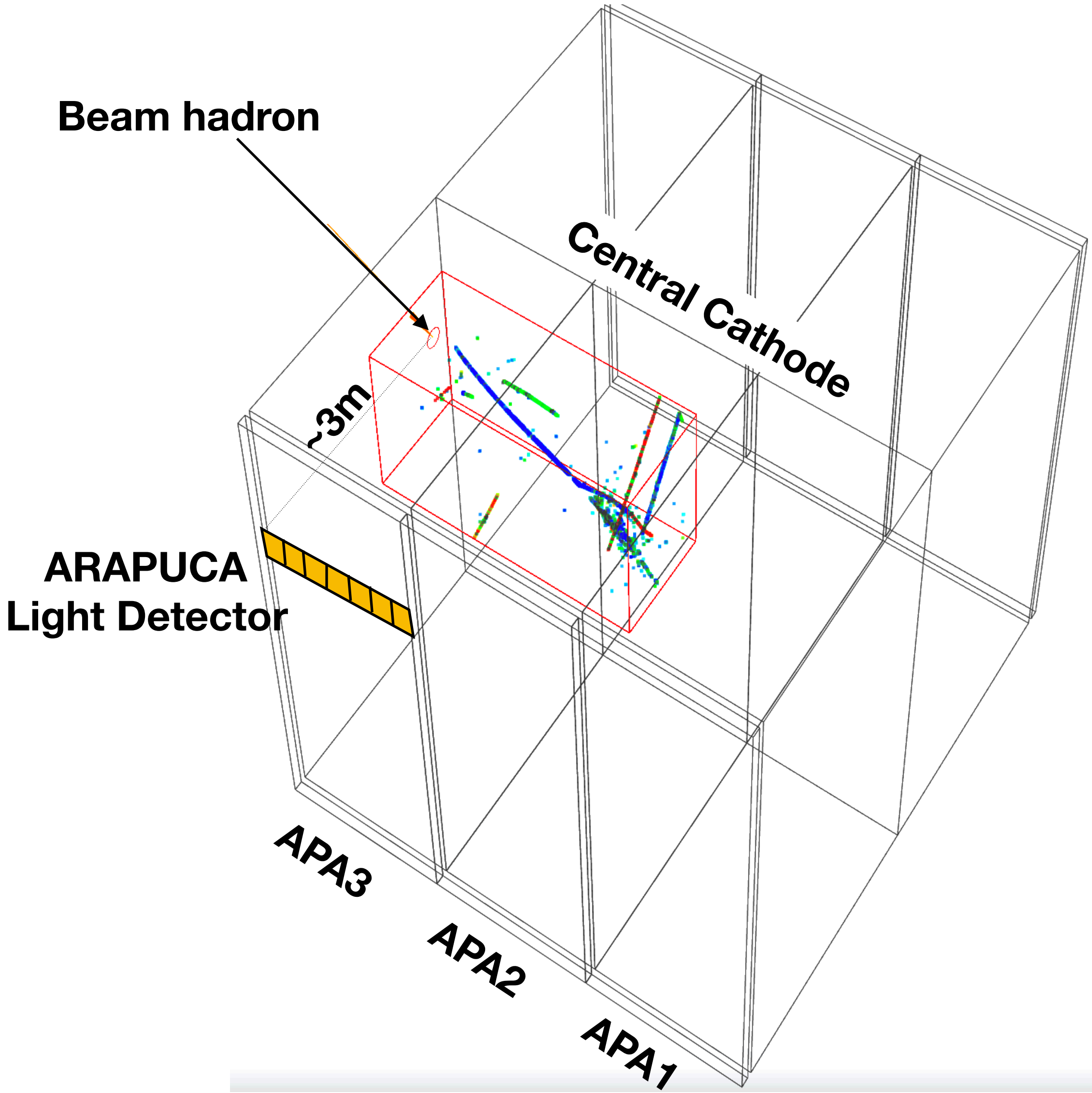


plane_2 calibrated dE/dx vs residual range



At high dE/dx there some discrepancy between observed and theoretical values, primarily due Space Charge (correction applied but full deconvolution not yet implemented)

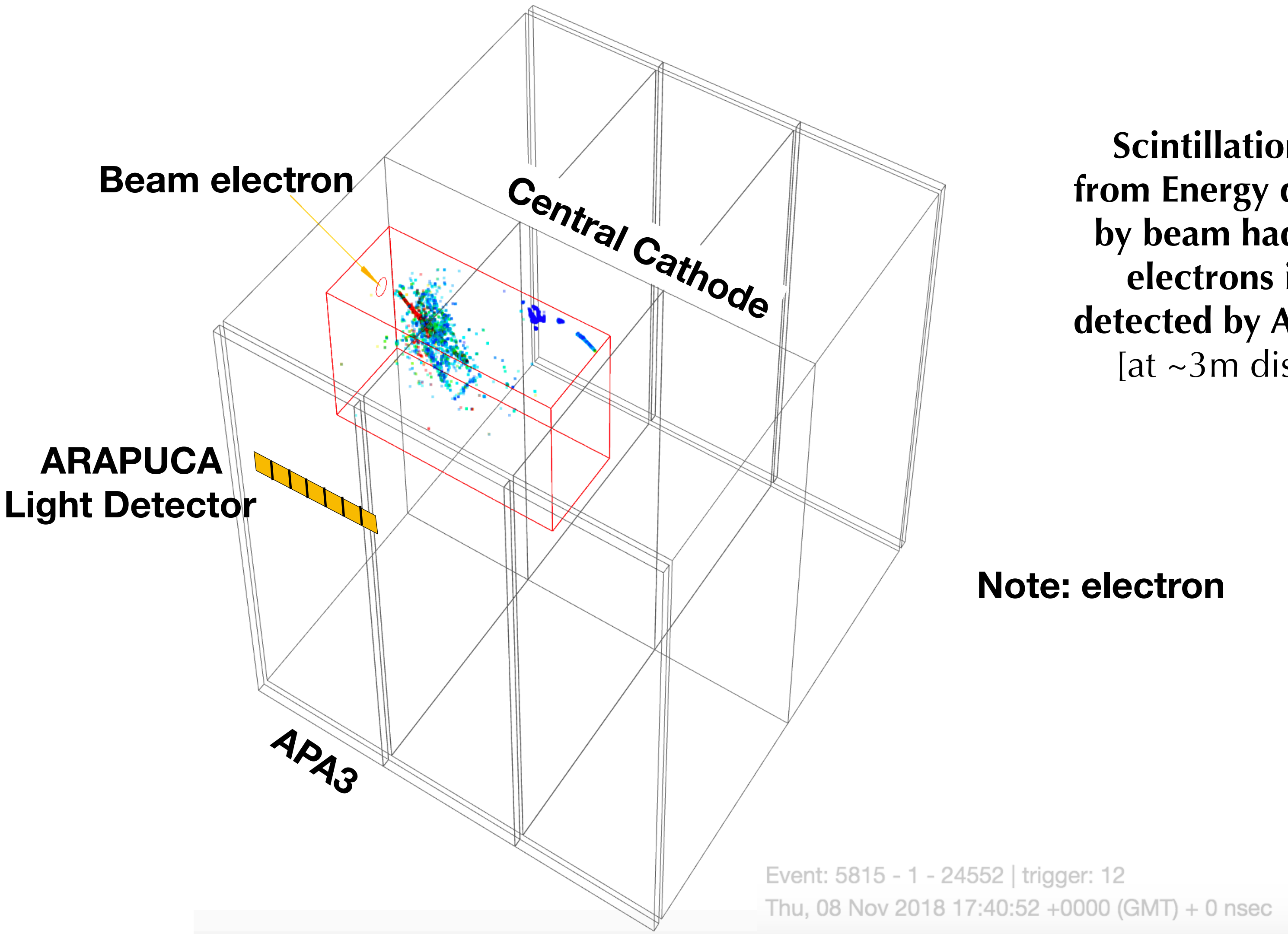
Test Beam Data:
1 - 7 GeV Momentum Charged Particle (e, had) Beams



Scintillation Light from Energy deposited by beam hadrons or electrons in LAr detected by ARAPUCA
[at ~3m distance]

Beam Particle Energy tunable in 1-7 GeV range

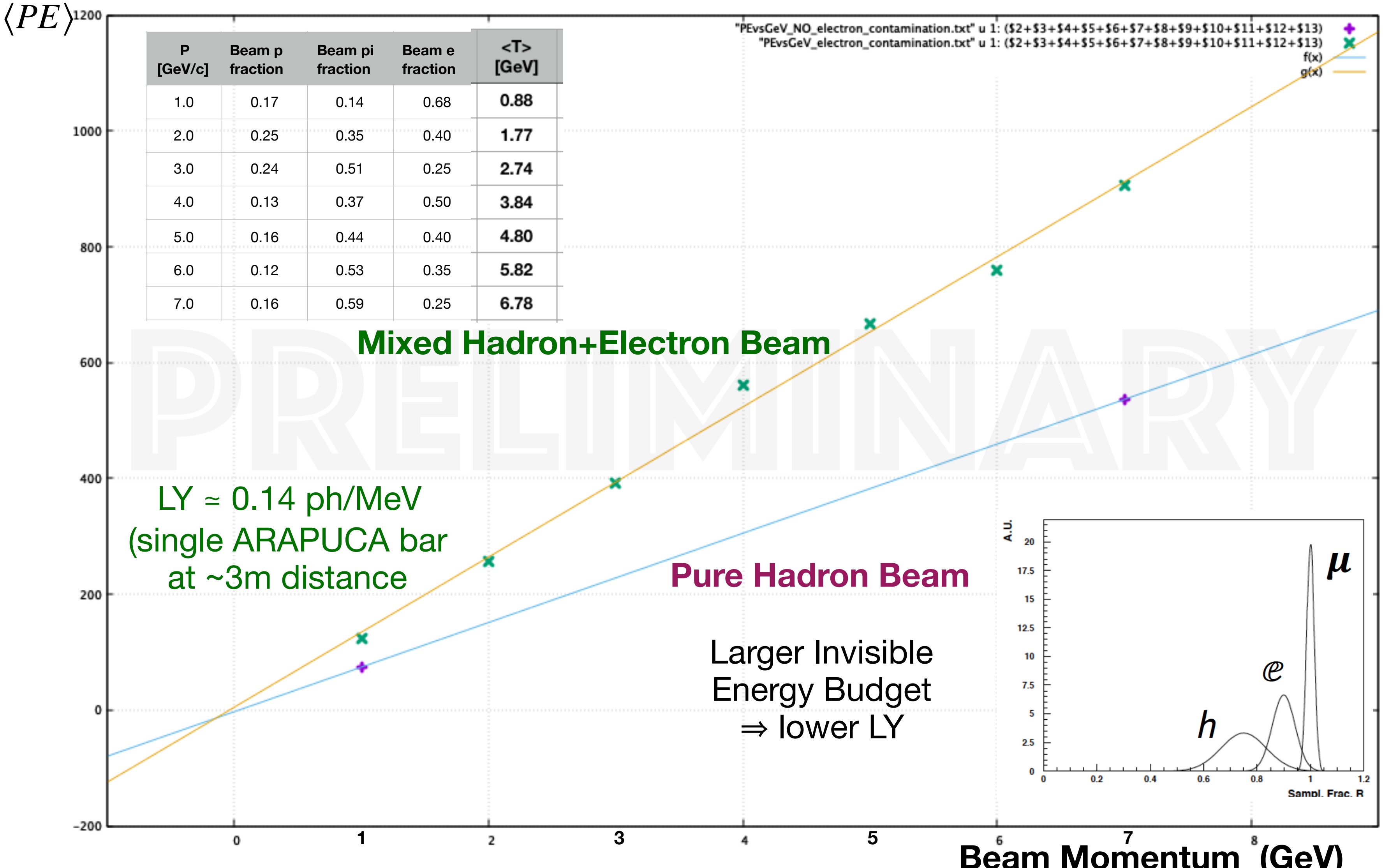
Test Beam Run:
1 - 7 GeV Momentum Charged Particle (e, had) Beams



Scintillation Light from Energy deposited by beam hadrons or electrons in LAr detected by ARAPUCA
[at ~3m distance]

Note: electron

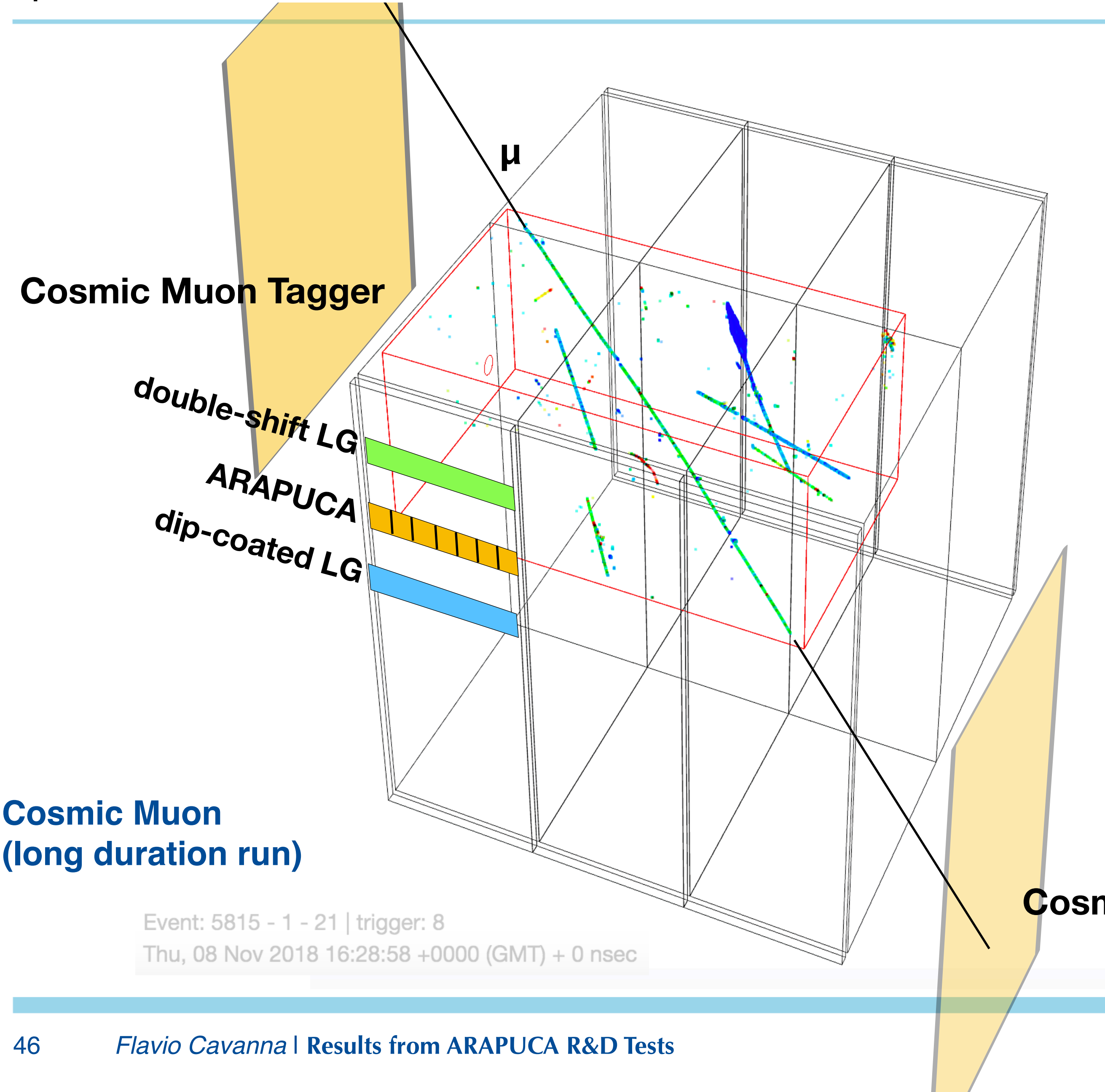
First result (preliminary analysis) of ENERGY reconstruction from LAr Light Signal Detection by ARAPUCA Bar (scintillation homogeneous Calorimeter)



P [GeV/c]	Beam p fraction	Beam pi fraction	Beam e fraction	<T> [GeV]
1.0	0.17	0.14	0.68	**0.88**
2.0	0.25	0.35	0.40	**1.77**
3.0	0.24	0.51	0.25	**2.74**
4.0	0.13	0.37	0.50	**3.84**
5.0	0.16	0.44	0.40	**4.80**
6.0	0.12	0.53	0.35	**5.82**
7.0	0.16	0.59	0.25	**6.78**

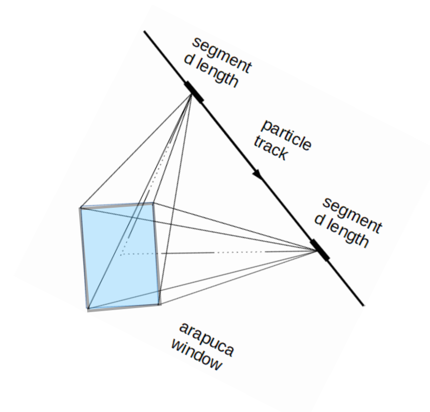
1. comment on the 3 photon prototype systems and the performance metrics that will be used for the selection

Comparative Efficiency (PE/PH) Measurement to be performed with Muon Tracks from CRT trigger



Cosmic Muon (long duration run)

$$PH = A_{\Omega} \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{dN^{\gamma}}{dx}$$



Feasibility of 600 kV dual phase demonstrator

- operating LArTPC over long drift distance at nominal 500 V/cm drift Field represents the most critical technical challenge in the development of both Single Phase and particularly Dual Phase technology:
    - *Icarus: 1.5 m, MicroBooNE: 2.5 m*
    - *current record: 3.6 m by protoDUNE SP, 180 kV at the Cathode*
    - *Single Phase aiming for 6-7 m drift, 300 kV at the Cathode*
    - *Dual Phase aiming for 12 m drift, 600 kV at the Cathode.*

Dedicated Tests and test Facilities are planned at **CERN/Neutrino Platform** (2019-20):

- **HV-system Test**: custom HV power supply (600 kV) + cable + HV FeedThrough
- **Long Drift test**: protoDUNE-DP - 6m Drift w/ TPC read-out, 300 kV at the Cathode

Feasibility for a
full drift (12 m) with ***final 600 kV HV-system*** **DEMONSTRATOR**
to be realized and operated at **FNAL** (2020-21)
is currently being considered.

12 m drift / 600 kV Demonstrator

Basic Concepts:

- large volume LAr vessel: min. dimensions **3** ℓ **x 3** *w* **x 14** *h* **m³ (~180 t of LAr)**

- full and efficient LAr cryo-recirculation system: min. lifetime $\tau_e \gtrsim$ **10 ms**

- simplified cryostat (eg DP cold box at CERN, with extended depth)

- simplified TPC r/o: 1 x 1 m², 3 planes SP TPC (eg LArIAT - printed circuit G10 frames)

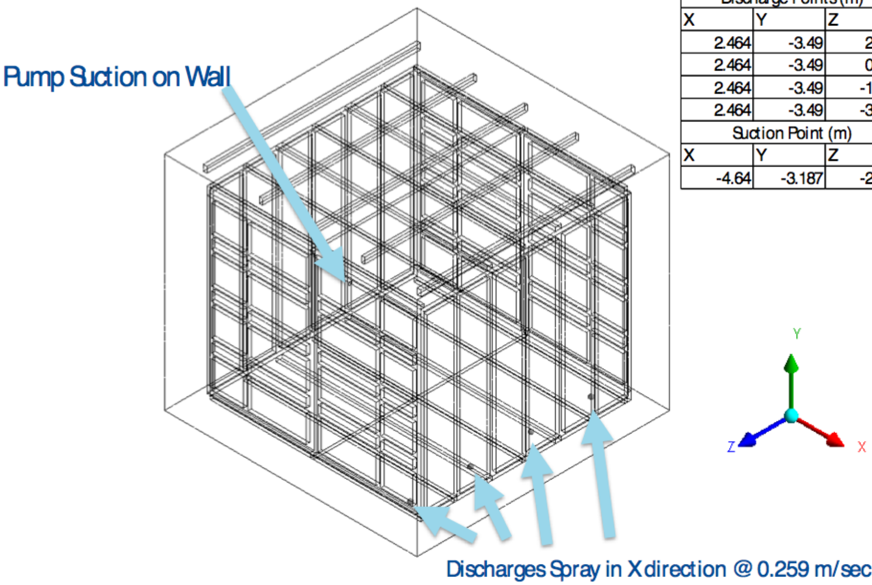
Different possible lab spaces at FNAL are being identified - suitable to host the 12 m drift / 600 kV Demonstrator

Cost and resources needed to be determined
(mainly based on availability of existing cryogenic/purification plant)

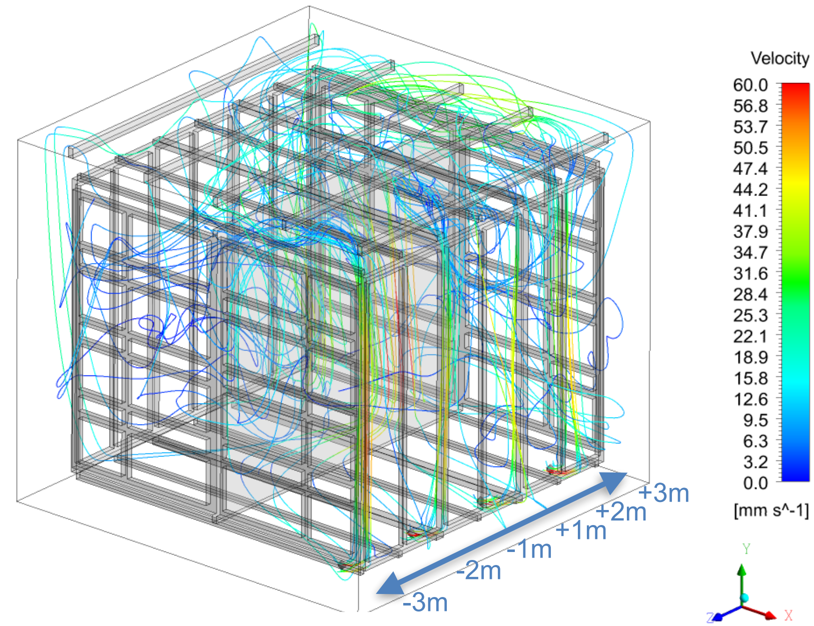
LAr Flow Simulation w/ Space Charge

based on Computational Fluid Dynamics Analysis

Erik Voirin



Discharge Points (m)		
X	Y	Z
2.464	-3.49	2.753
2.464	-3.49	0.713
2.464	-3.49	-1.327
2.464	-3.49	-3.367
Suction Point (m)		
X	Y	Z
-4.64	-3.187	-2.243



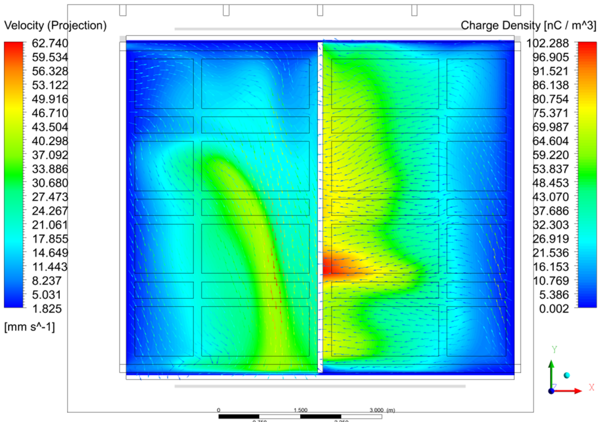
- <u>**Pump discharge locations**</u> and liquid return temperature are main variables for changing the flow pattern.

- Developed for ProtoDUNE-SP – see DUNE-doc-928
- 3D simulation of LAr flow, 8 mm/s ion drift @ 500 V/cm, uniform space charge deposition from cosmics (1100 Ions/cm^3/sec Ion generation)
- **Calculated velocity, temperature, impurity fields and Ion charge density map inside ProtoDUNE cryostat using CFD methods.**

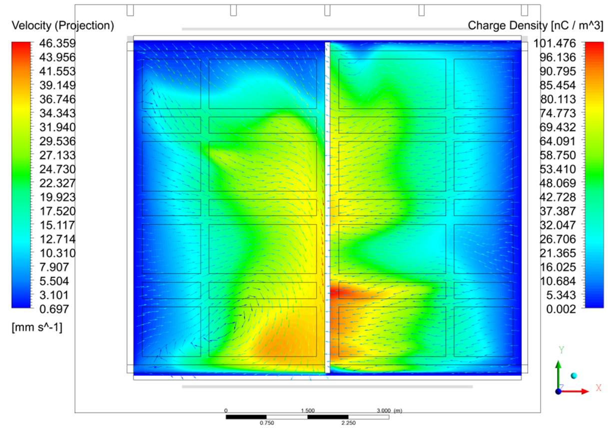
https://indico.fnal.gov/event/17340/contribution/1/material/slides/0.pdf

Space Charge

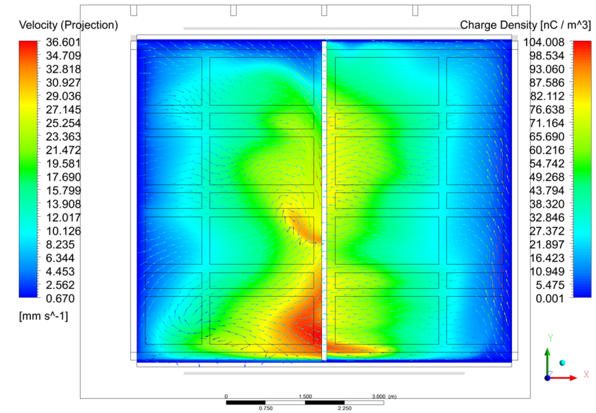
Z=0m

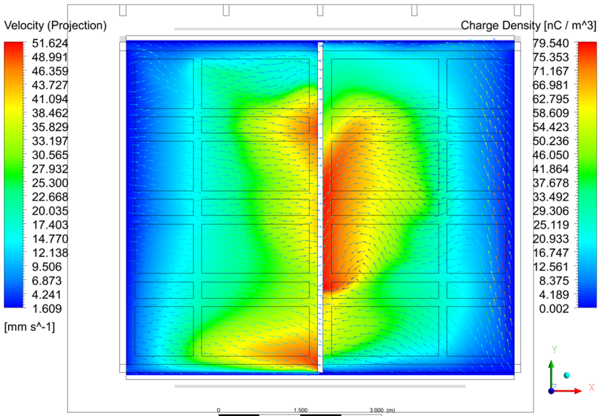


Z=1m

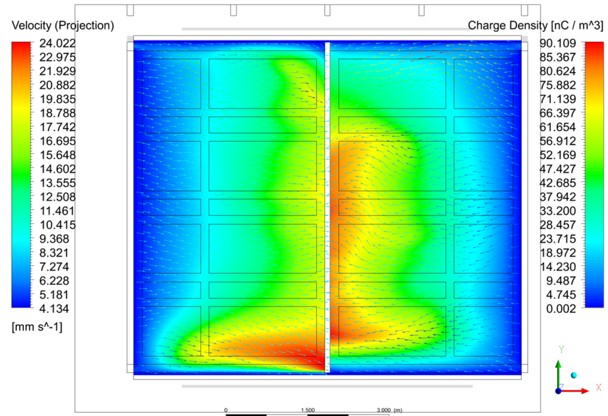


Z=2m

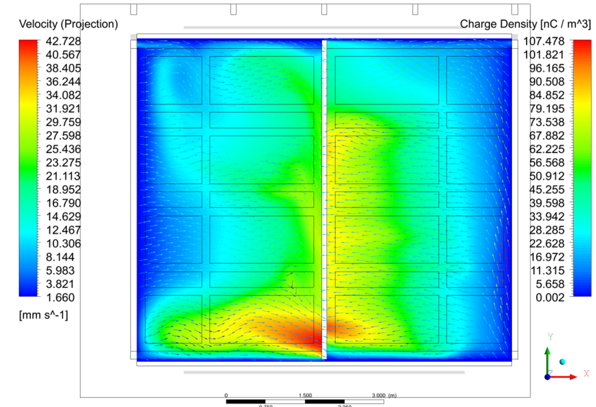




Z=4m



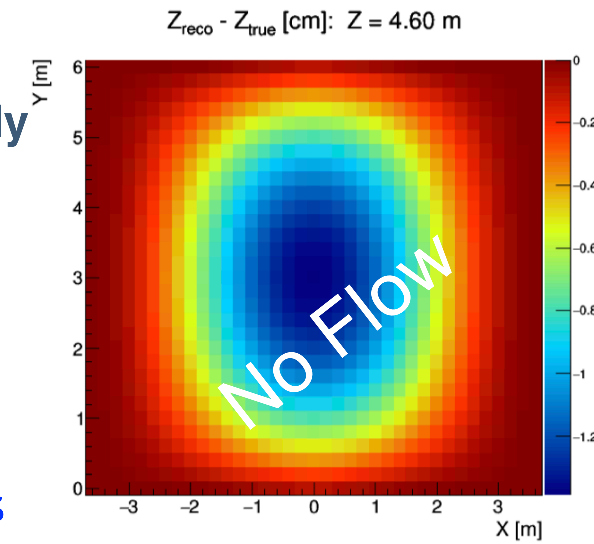
Z=5m



Z=6m

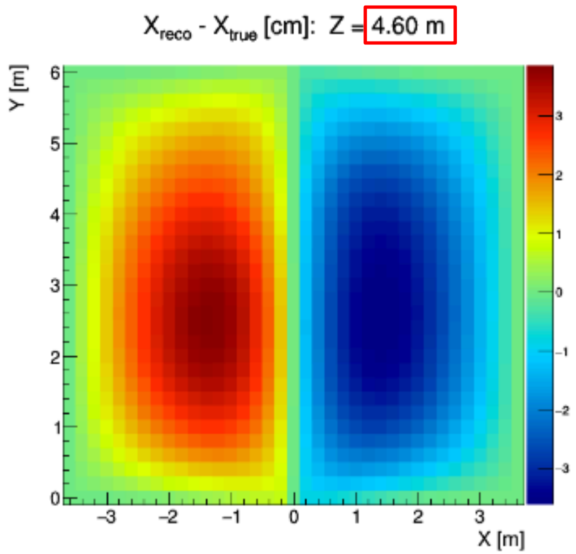
Space Charge Simulation with LAr Flow

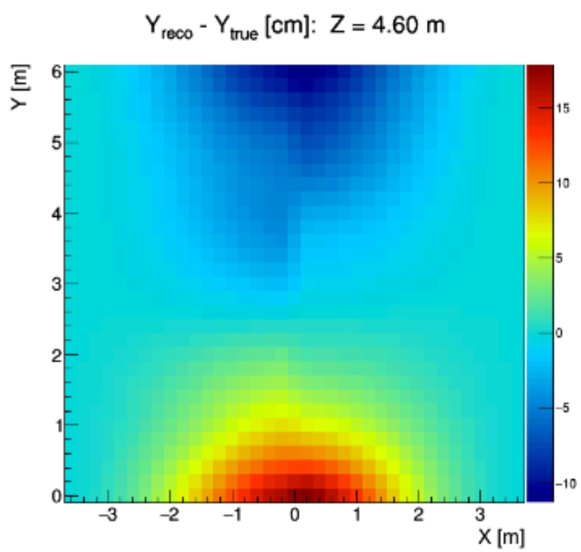
- space charge density map used as inputs to derive track reconstruction distortion: [$(x,y,z)_{\mathbf{reco}}$ vs $(x,y,z)_{\mathbf{true}}$] (**first study of LAr flow impact on SCE)**
- Very different distributions in the two drift volumes
- New maps are being added to simulation
- Essential to have **data-driven calibration**

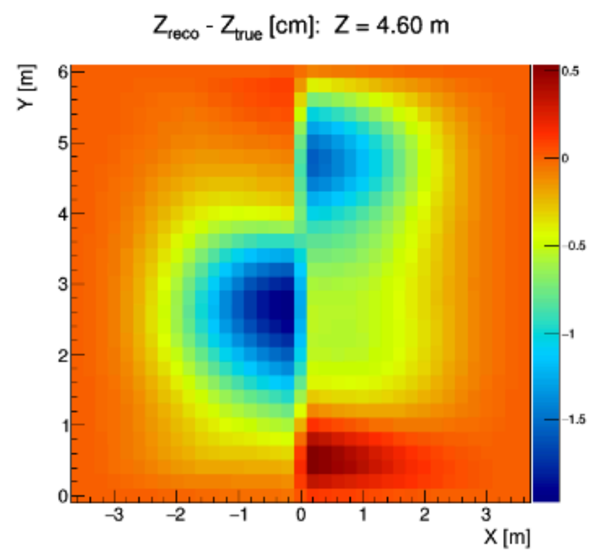


Mike Mooney

Spatial distortion maps



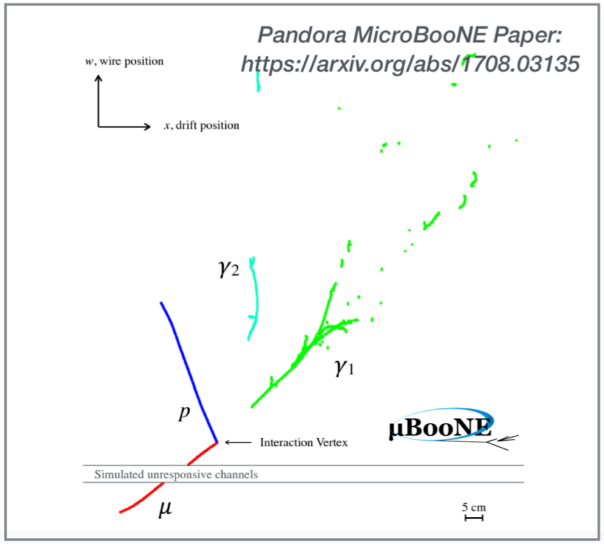


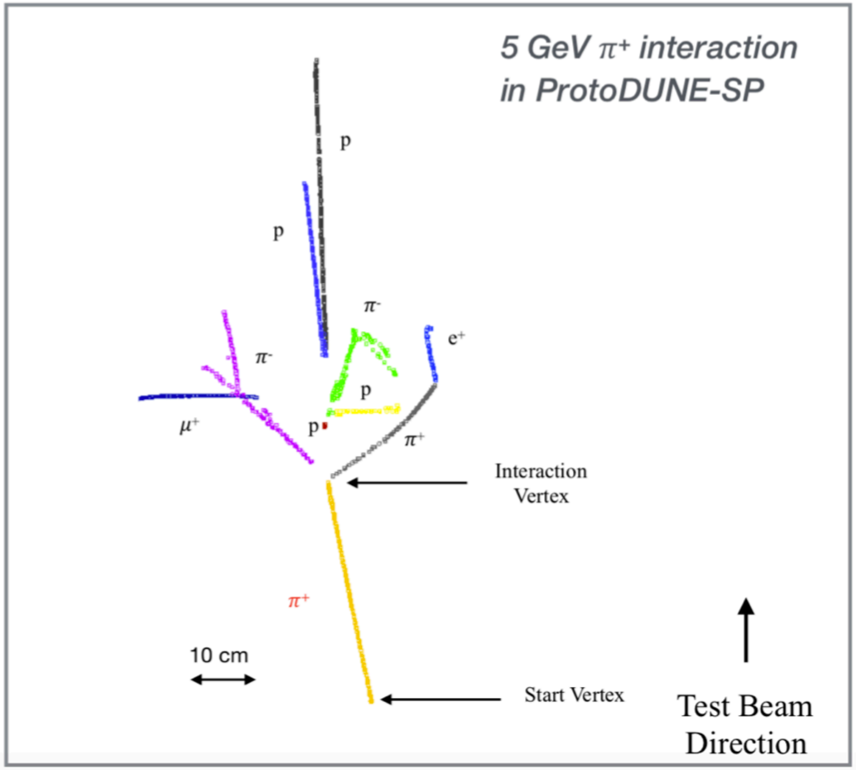


https://indico.fnal.gov/event/17340/contribution/1/material/slides/0.pdf

Reconstruction

- Pandora progress to improve reconstruction specifically for ProtoDUNE.
- Adaptive Boost Decision Tree based Beam Particle ID:
  - Efficiencies: 72.3% for beam and 94.5% for cosmic muons
  - PFParticle hierarchy and tagging to facility analysis

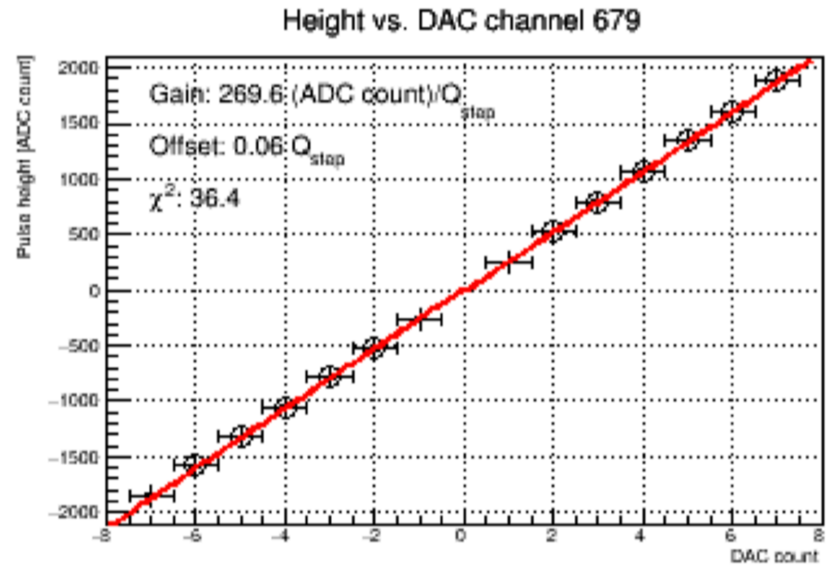


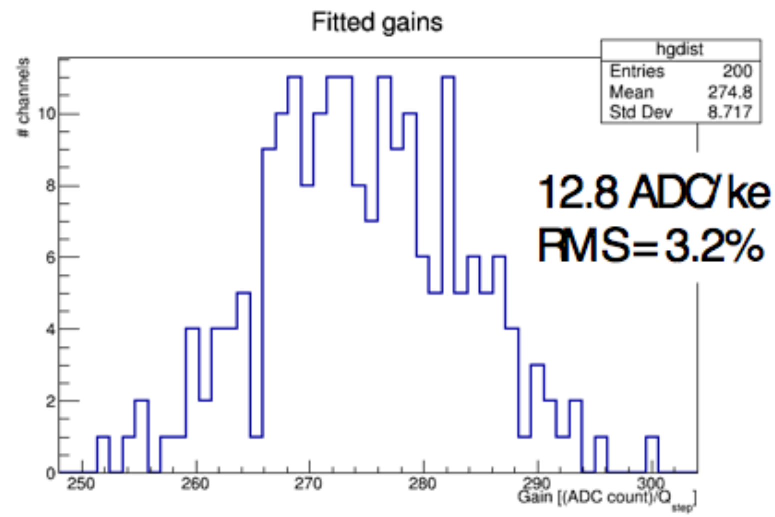


Steve Green

ADC Calibration

- data from the coldbox data at CERN.
- An average gain of 78 e/(ADC count) with σ = 3.2%.
- More work needed to correct for non-linearity or get response in the single MIP region.

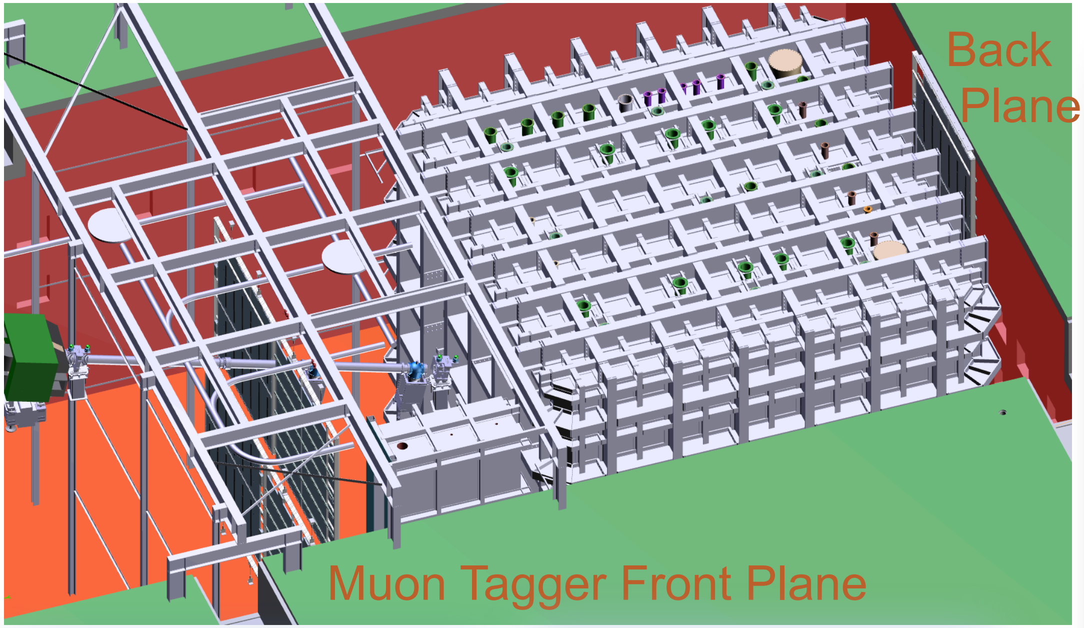


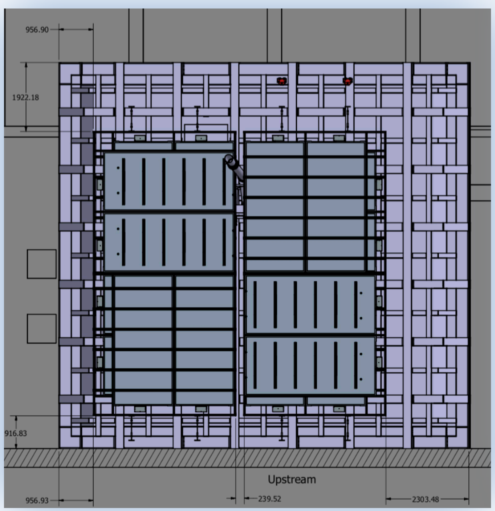


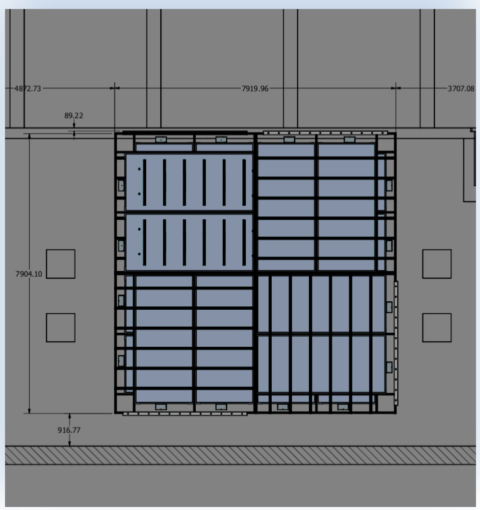
https://indico.fnal.gov/event/17410/contribution/1/material/slides/0.pdf

Muon Tagger

U of Chicago, Virginia Tech,
U Minnesota, U Rochester, FNAL







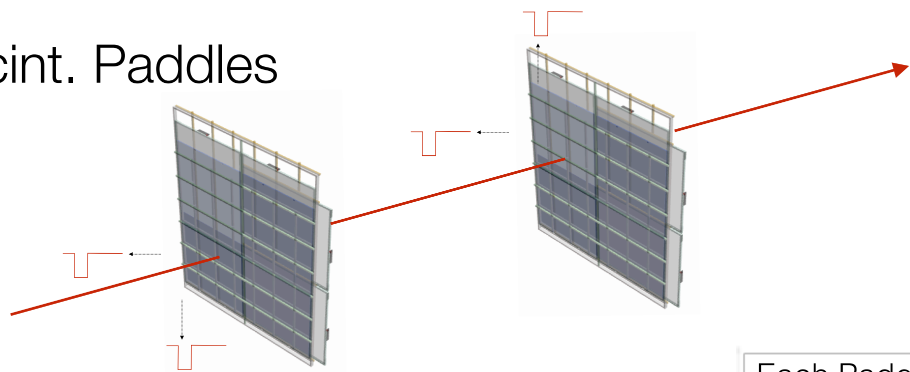
Muon Tagger Modules

External Muon Tagger

Trigger logic using coincidence signals from upstream and downstream modules

A FAST NIM signal is generated when a coincidence is found btw the two layers of the hit paddle

2 Hor Scint. Paddles

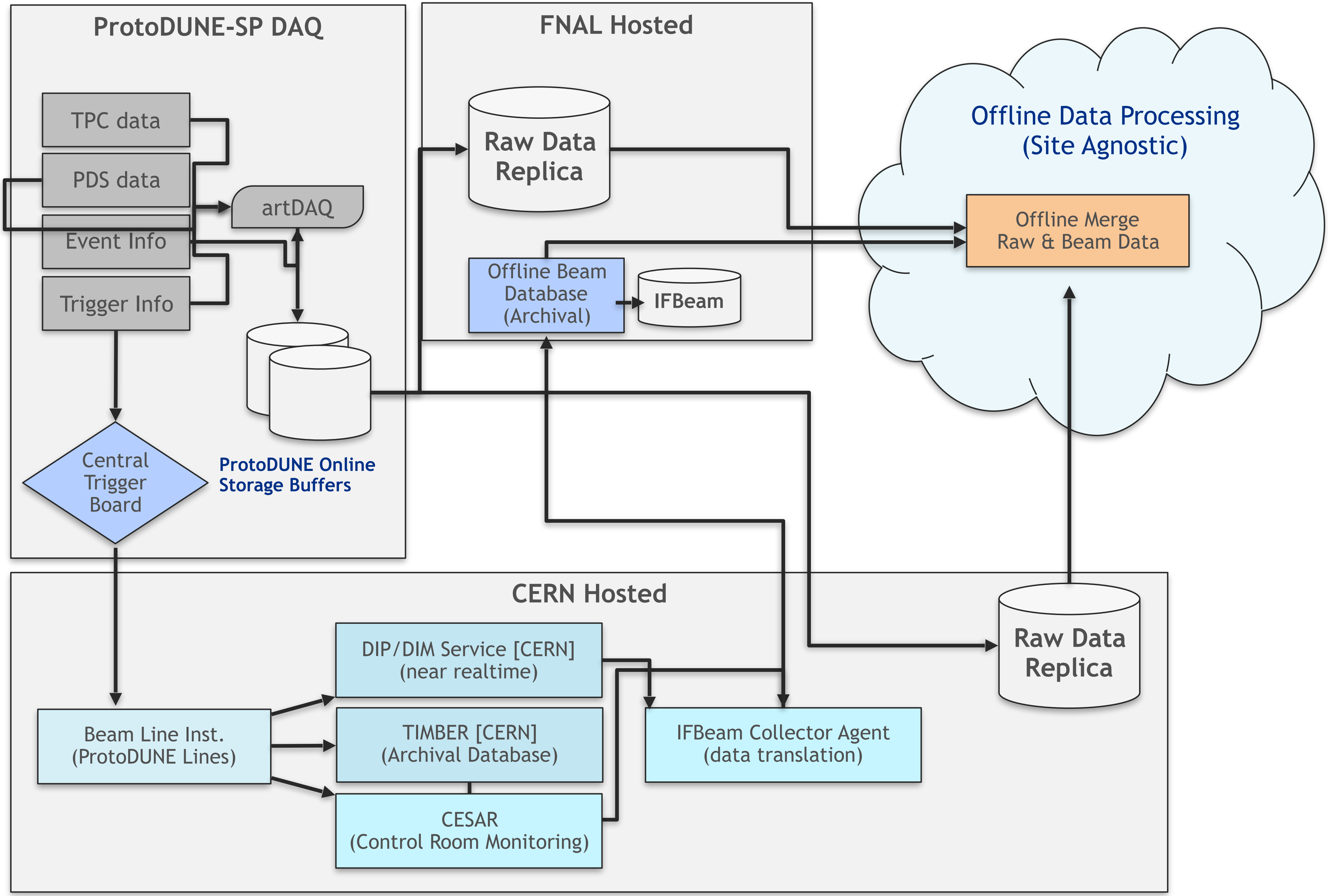


2 Vert

CRT Module

Each Paddle is made by TWO scintillator planes segmented in 5 cm wide strips (staggered).

- **during beam spill (BeamOn):**
  - ➡ Muon Tagger stand-alone trigger ⇨ ***hor-muon halo*** *trigger* for LAr TPC Calibration (e-lifetime, SCE)
  - ➡ in "anti-combination" w/ beam counter trigger ⇨ ***veto*** TPC readout in case of pile-up or halo/punch-through
- **out of beam spill (CosmicOn):**
  - ➡ Muon Tagger stand-alone trigger ⇨ ***hor-muon cosmic trigger*** for LAr TPC Calibration (e-lifetime, SCE)
  - ➡ in combination w/ internal PhDet trigger ⇨ *special* ***cosmic event trigger*** (cosmic ray induced muon bundles or electromagnetic cascades in atmosphere)


ProtoDUNE-SP DAQ
TPC data
PDS data
Event Info
Trigger Info
artDAQ
Central Trigger Board
ProtoDUNE Online Storage Buffers
FNAL Hosted
Raw Data Replica
Offline Beam Database (Archival)
IFBeam
Offline Data Processing (Site Agnostic)
Offline Merge Raw & Beam Data
CERN Hosted
DIP/DIM Service [CERN] (near realtime)
TIMBER [CERN] (Archival Database)
CESAR (Control Room Monitoring)
Beam Line Inst. (ProtoDUNE Lines)
IFBeam Collector Agent (data translation)
Raw Data Replica