ProtoDUNE TPC data: Tail removal and pedestal variation

ProtoDUNE sim/reco

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Introduction

Contents

- Pedestal requirement
- New tool for tail removal
- Start to look at pedestal variation

Pedestal requirement

Pedestal requirement

Calibration was done with default preamp settings

- I.e. gain = 14 mV/fC, shaping = 2.0 μs
- Result: average (area) response is 40 (ADC count)/ke
- → 25 e/(ADC count)
- Consistent with back-of-the-envelope calculation:
 - 1/6 (3 (ADC count)/mV) (14 mV/fC) (6.2 ke/fC)

Effect of pedestal shift on charge measurement

- To get charge integrate over ~40 ticks
- Pedestal shift of 1 ADC count $\rightarrow \Delta Q = 1000 e$
- Pulser studies showed charge resolution is about 1000 e
 - And included noise from pulser
- We would like to know pedestal to much better than 1 ADC count
 - I.e. much better than 25 e
 - This requirement is for collection planes

New tool for tail removal

ExpTailRemover

New tool: ExpTailRemover

- Same goal as existing tool UndershootCorr
- Assume signals are followed by tails with 1 ms decay
- Fit each channel in event to find pedestal offset and initial charge
 - Fit uses ticks that are not part of "signals"
- Subtract tail from data

Differences in the new tool

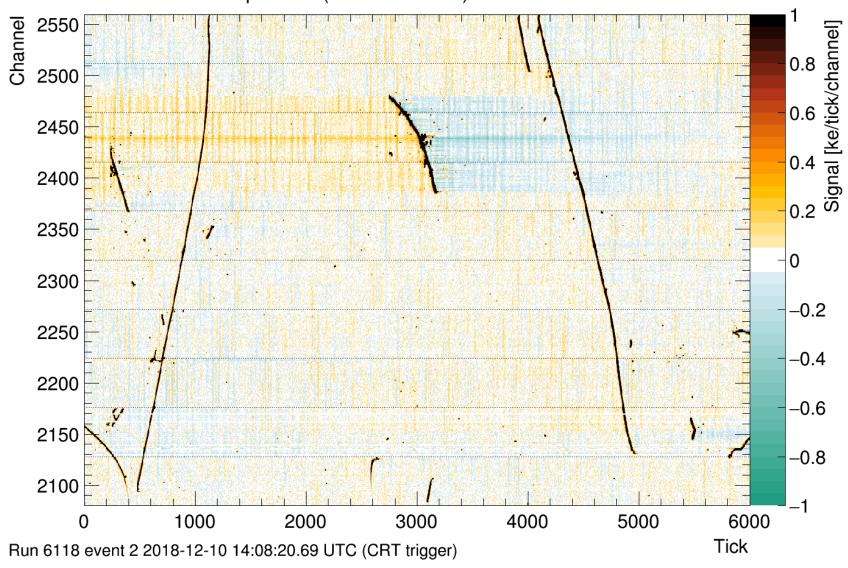
- Can change the decay time without retuning fit params
- Signal identified with tool instead of simple threshold
 - o In practice, also cut out (-10, +20) channels around above threshold
- Tail in new tool cancels the signal (area)
 - Old has a param whose chosen value is close to doing that
- New tool has flags for all four planes instead of {u, v, coll}

Described in DUNE-doc-14203

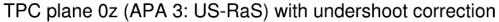
Figures from that note follow

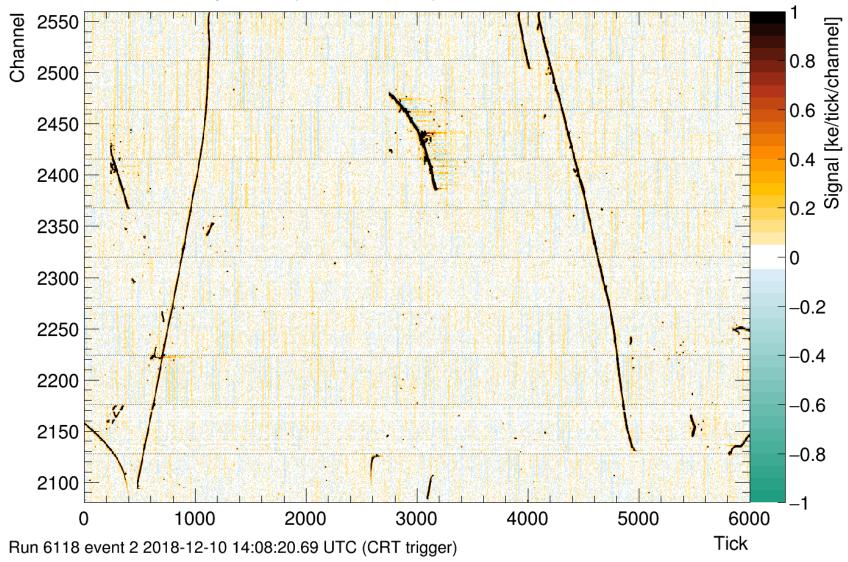
Uncorrected





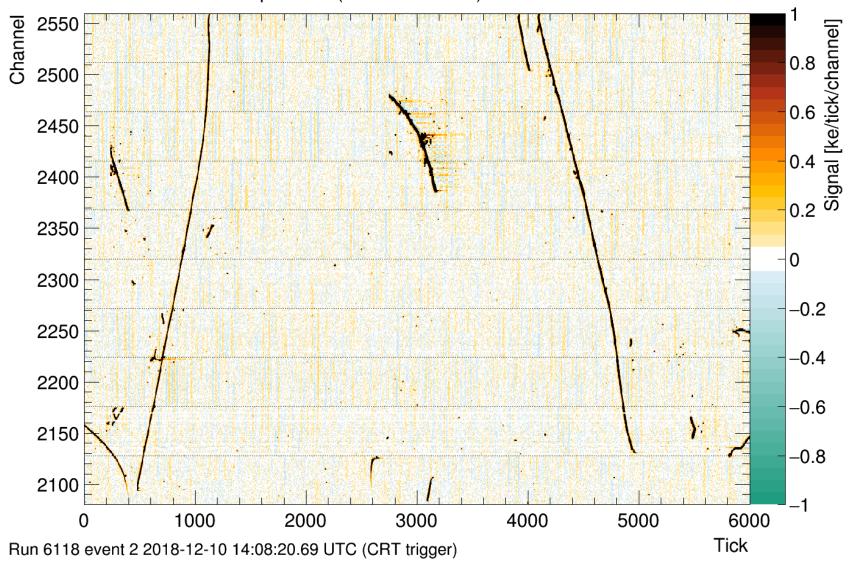
Old correction



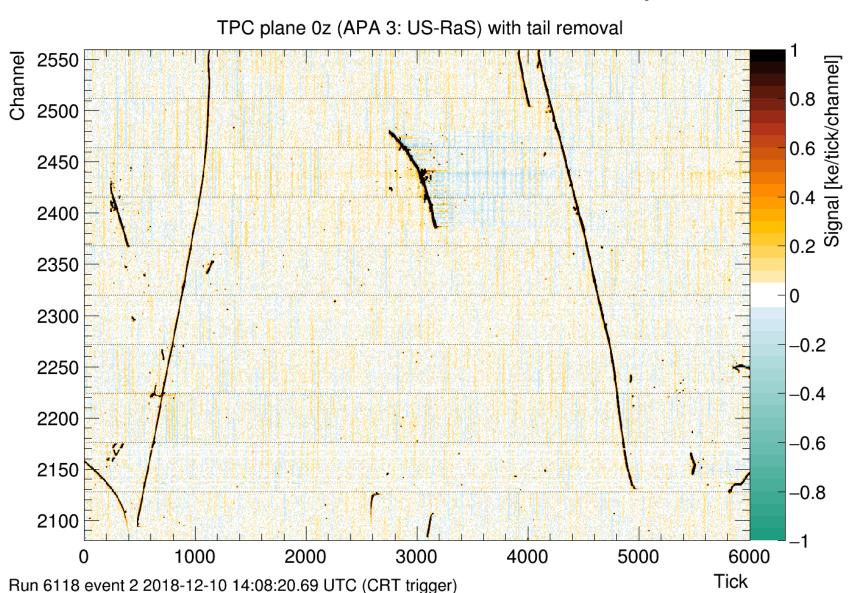


New correction (1 ms decay time)

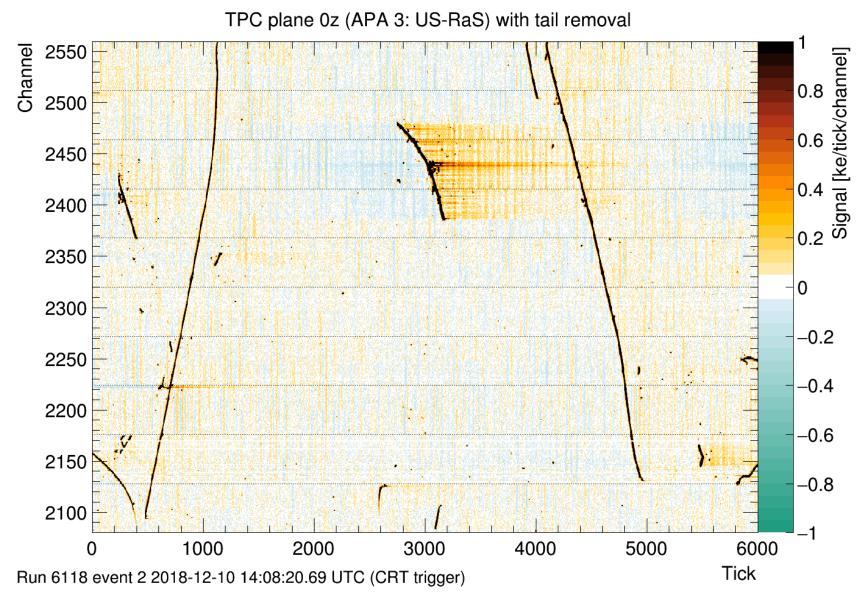




New correction with 2 ms decay time



New correction with 0.5 ms correction



Comment on tail remover

New tool looks good

- Performance similar to existing tool for 1 ms decay time
- Adds possibility to study other decay times
- Adds signal identification tool and more
- See following for more performance comparison
- Should we switch reco to this tool?

Tool-based dataprep (advertisement)

- Some of the motivations for the tool-based dataprep
 - Easy to try out new code without touching old code
 - Easy to swap out and compare tools that have similar functionality
 - Final fcl configuration does not carry extra complexity of unused tools
 - Hierarchical configuration is easier to comprehend
- Development of the tail remover benefitted from these

Pedestal variation

Pedestal

Reco needs a pedestal for each channel each event We have a few ways to evaluate pedestals

- Decoder uses the median value
 - o Recently updated to have precision better than one ADC count
- AdcPedestalFitter
 - Described in detail at earlier meetings
 - Gaussian fit of pedestal peak after removing possible sticky-code spike
- Tail removal tools include fit of offset to input pedestal
- Might remove DC component in deconvolution

Current reco

- Decoder value is replaced with pedestal from AdcPedestalFitter
- Tail removal effectively offsets that value (after calibration)

Future reco

- How best to evaluate pedestal for reco?
- Could/should we use a fixed (or run) value for each channel?

Pedestal variation

Metric for pedestal event-to-event variation

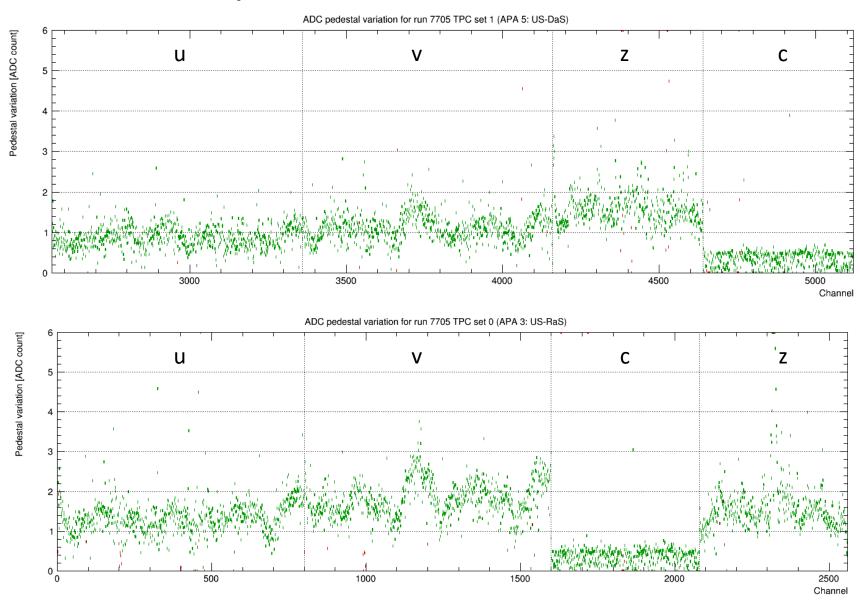
- RMS of the evaluated pedestal for N (e.g. 200) events
- If this is small (and the true variation), we can use a fixed pedestal
- If not, there is a problem with the pedestal evaluation or the pedestal is really changing from event to event
- Note: Each channel has its own pedestal and its own variation

Plots

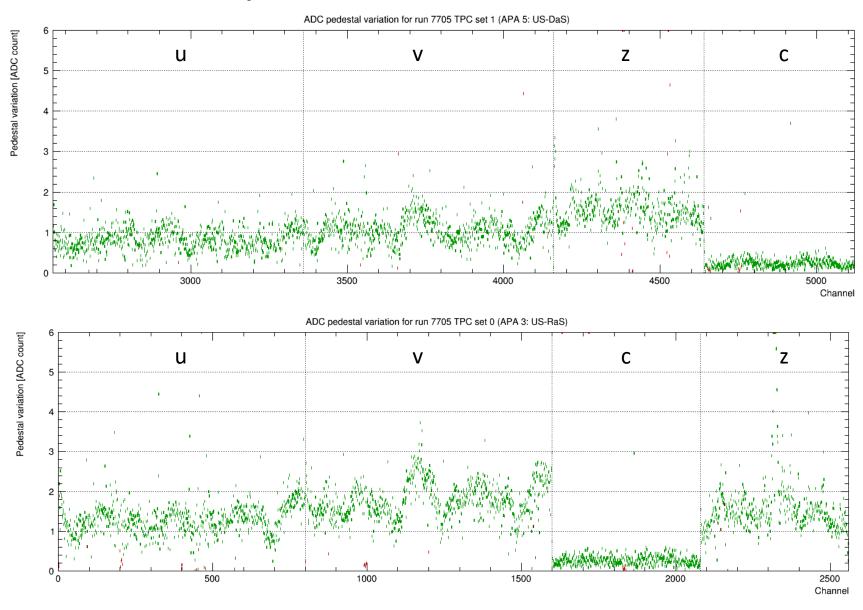
- Following pages show pedestal variation vs. channel
 - Two APAs on a page (top = beam left, bottom = right)
- For various pedestal evaluation algorithms
 - DAQ = median value returned by the decoder
 - Fit = Value from AdcPedestalFitter
 - USC = Value from the UndershootCorr tool
 - ETR = Value from ExpTailRemover

Front APAs

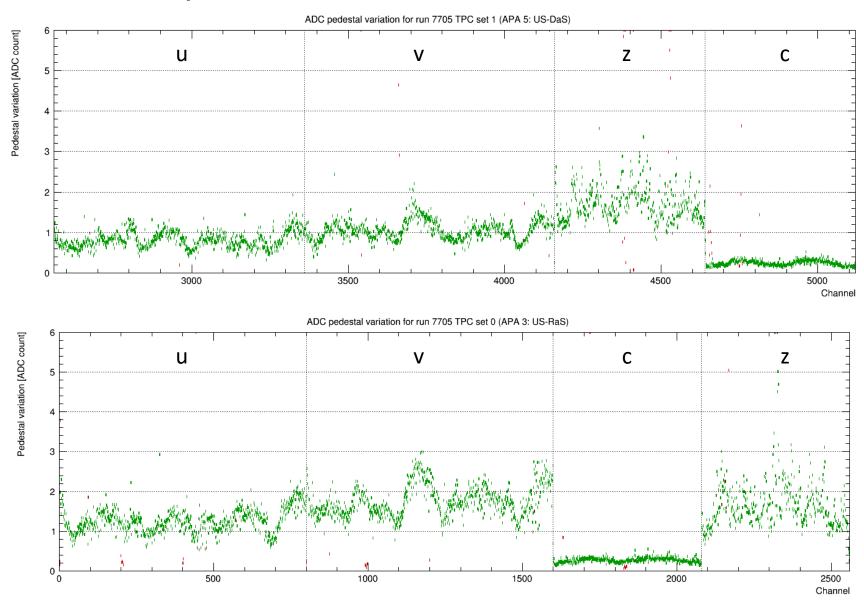
Old DAQ pedestal variation front 200s000



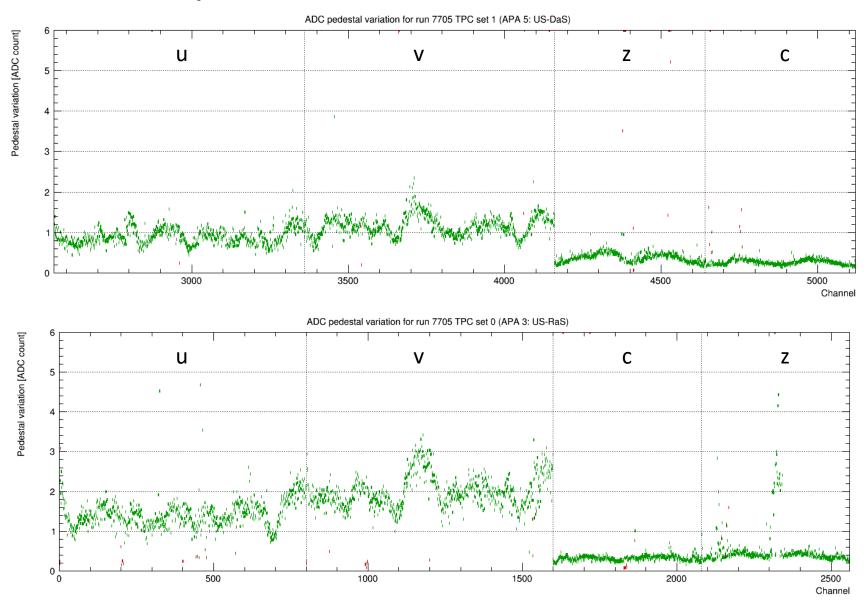
New DAQ pedestal variation front 200s000



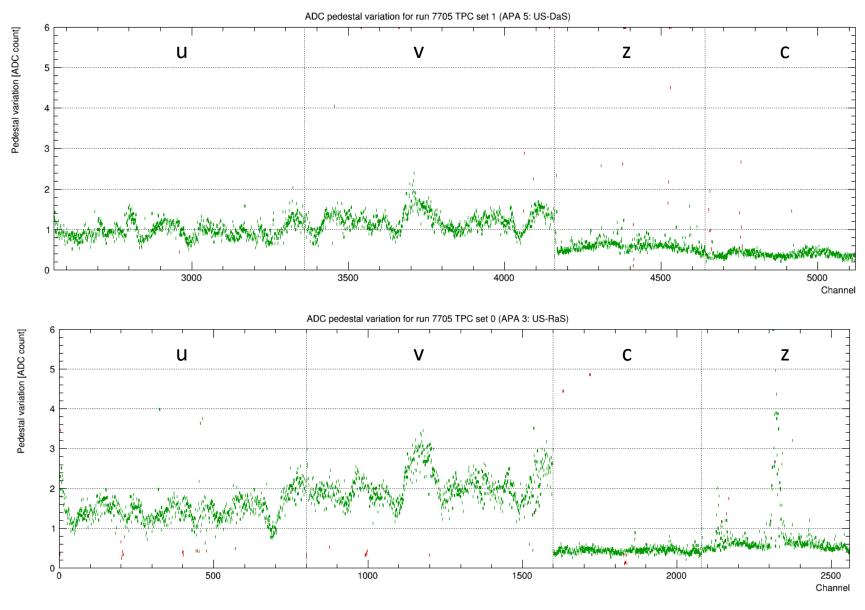
Fit pedestal variation front 200s000



ETR pedestal variation front 200s000

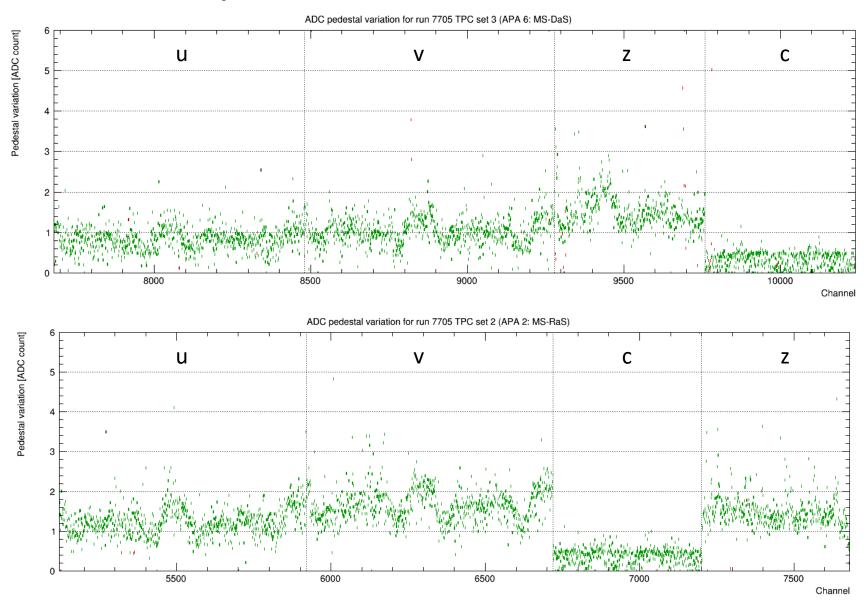


USC pedestal variation front 200s000

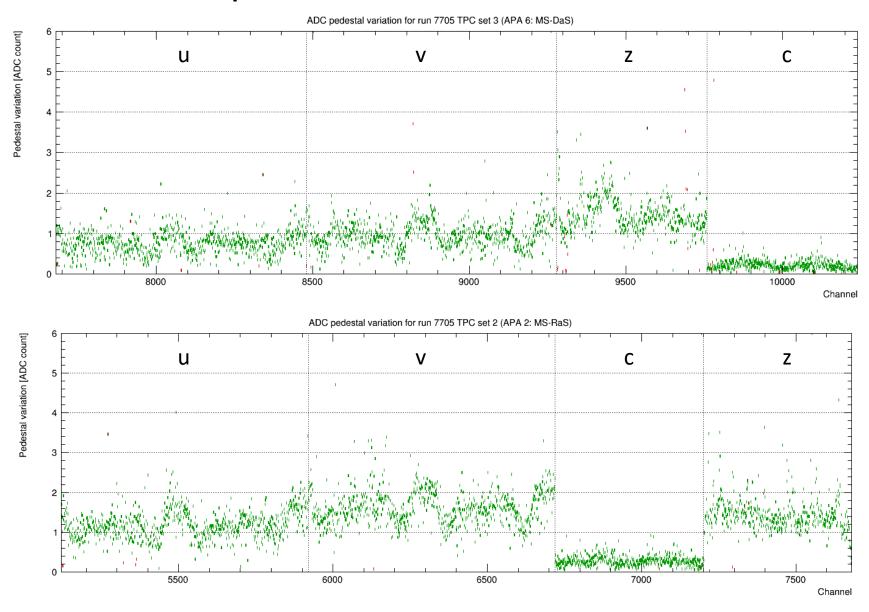


Middle APAs

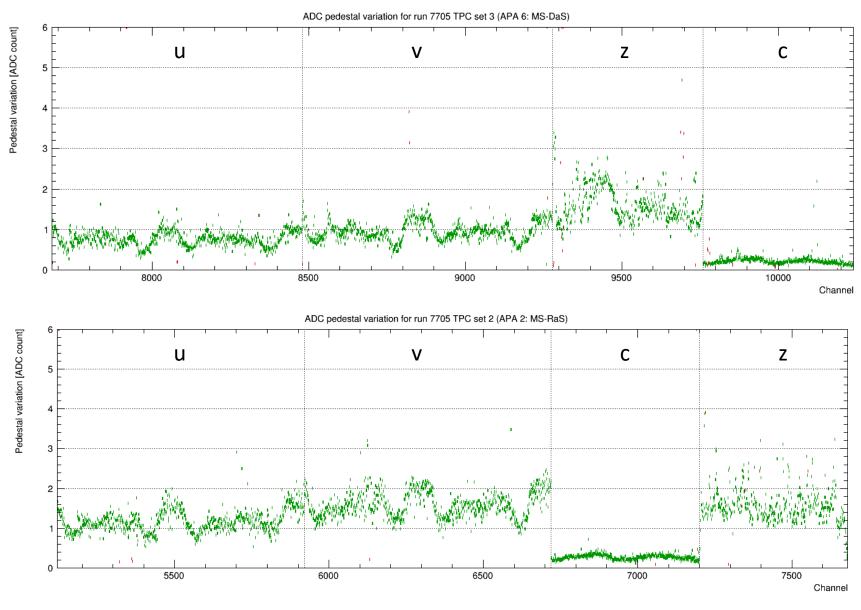
Old DAQ pedestal variation middle 200s000



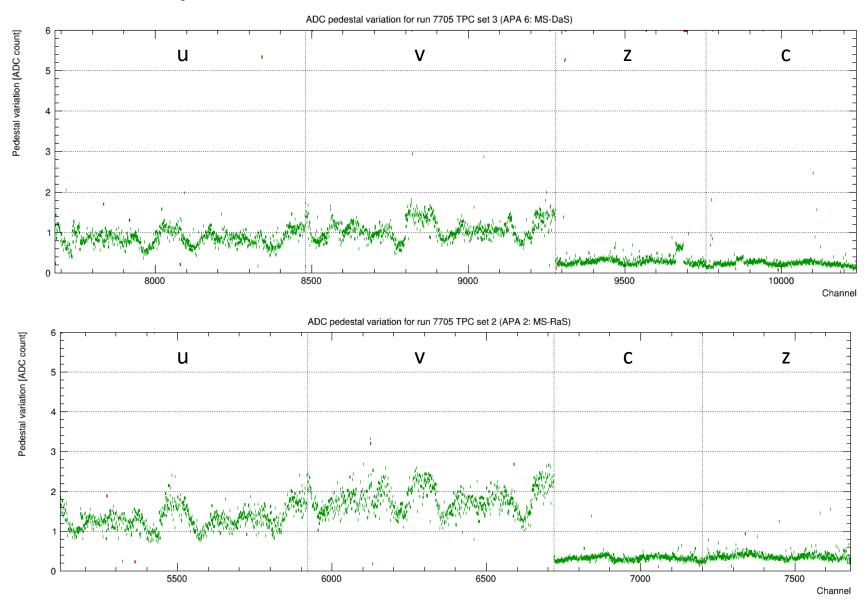
New DAQ pedestal variation middle 200s000



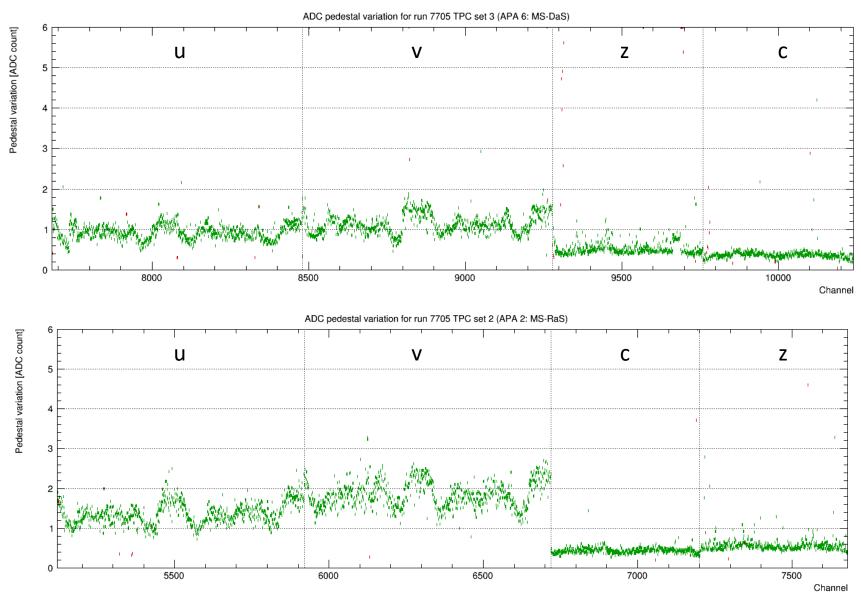
Fit pedestal variation middle 200s000



ETR pedestal variation middle 200s000

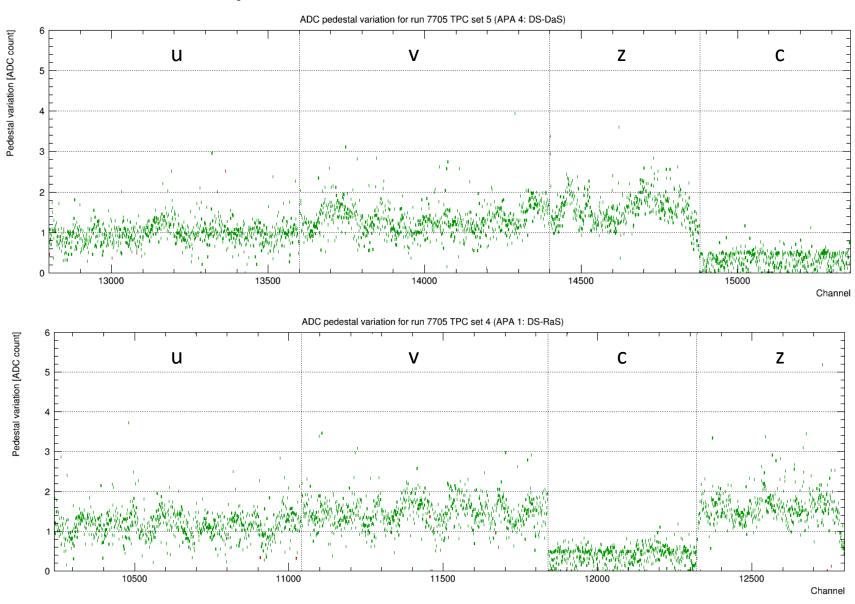


USC pedestal variation middle 200s000

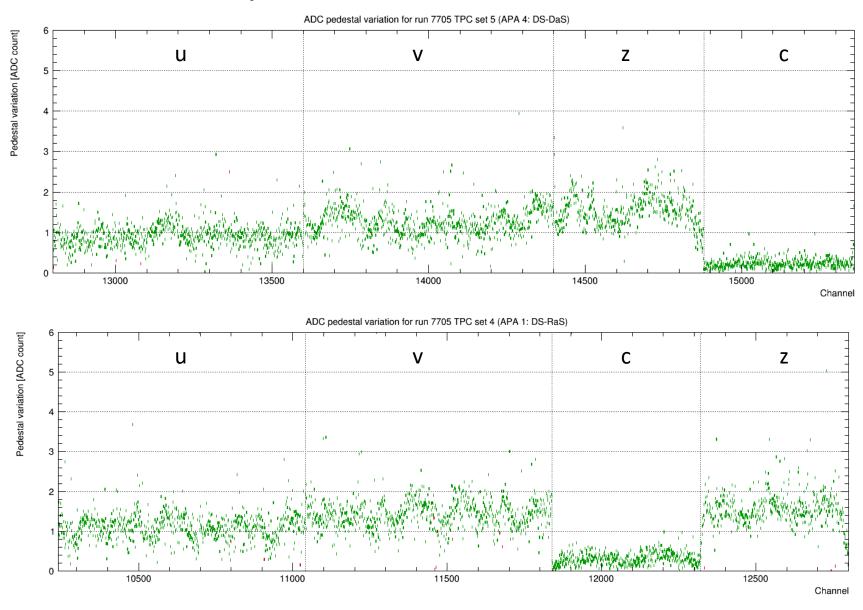


Back APAs

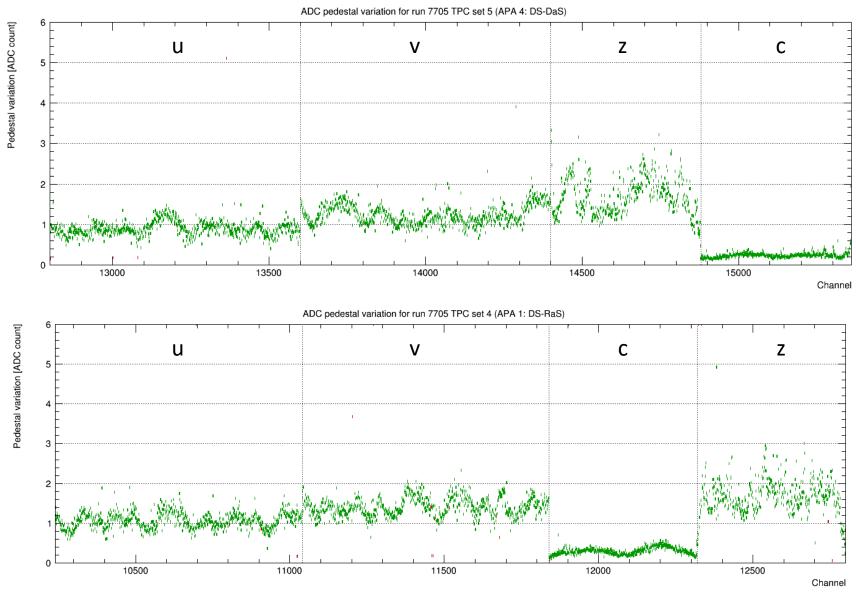
Old DAQ pedestal variation back 200s000



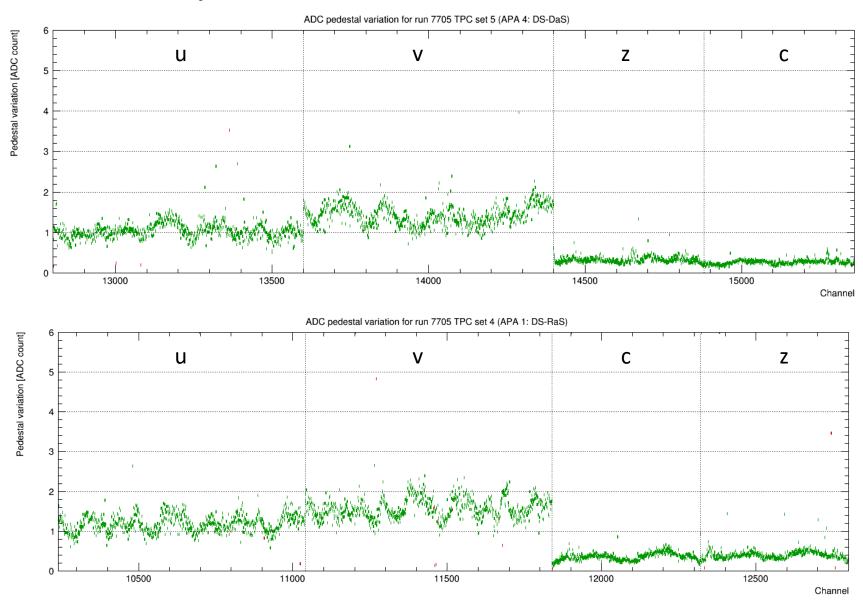
New DAQ pedestal variation back 200s000



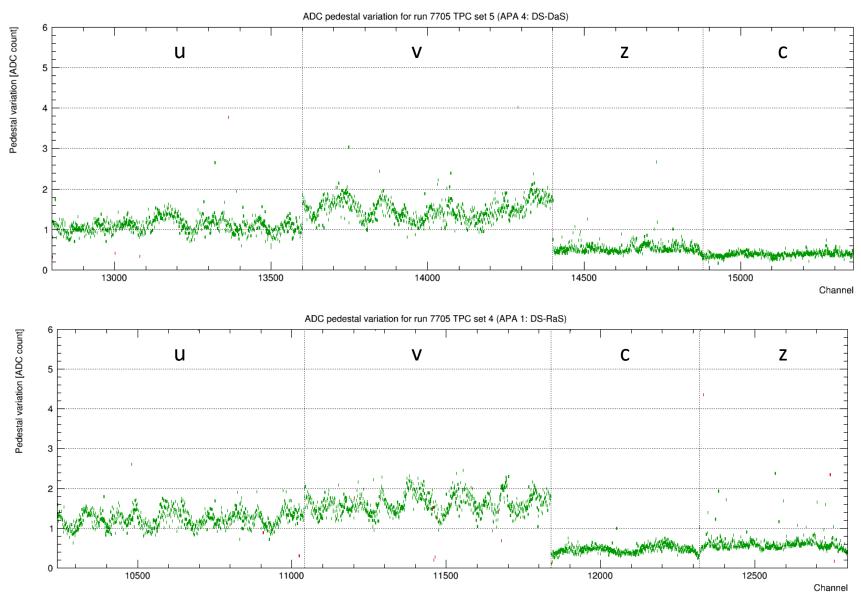
Fit pedestal variation back 200s000



ETR pedestal variation back 200s000



USC pedestal variation back 200s000



Comments

New decoder mean is an improvement

Small but significant decrease in pedestal variation

Fit pedestal vs. mean pedestal from decoder

- Fit looks better for u, v, c (cryo-side collection)
 - Much less channel-to-channel scatter
- Mean has a little less variation for z (TPC-side collection)

New tail remover (adding offset to input pedestal)

- Dramatic improvement for z-planes—look very much like the c-planes
 - Variation (RMS) is around 0.3 ADC count
- Very small degradation of c-planes
- Small degradation of induction planes

Old tail remover

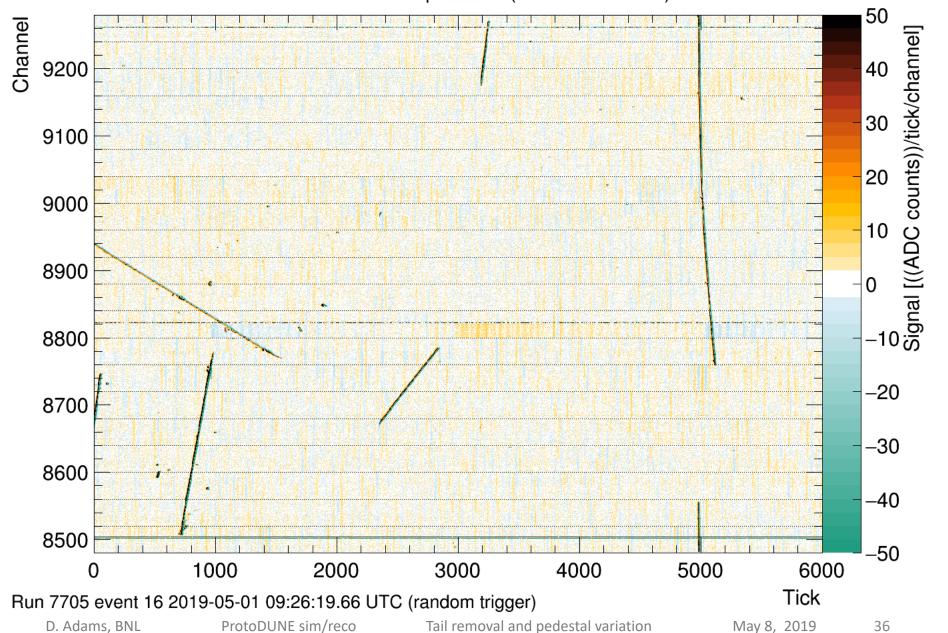
Similar to new but pedestal variation is a bit larger (due to signal ID?)

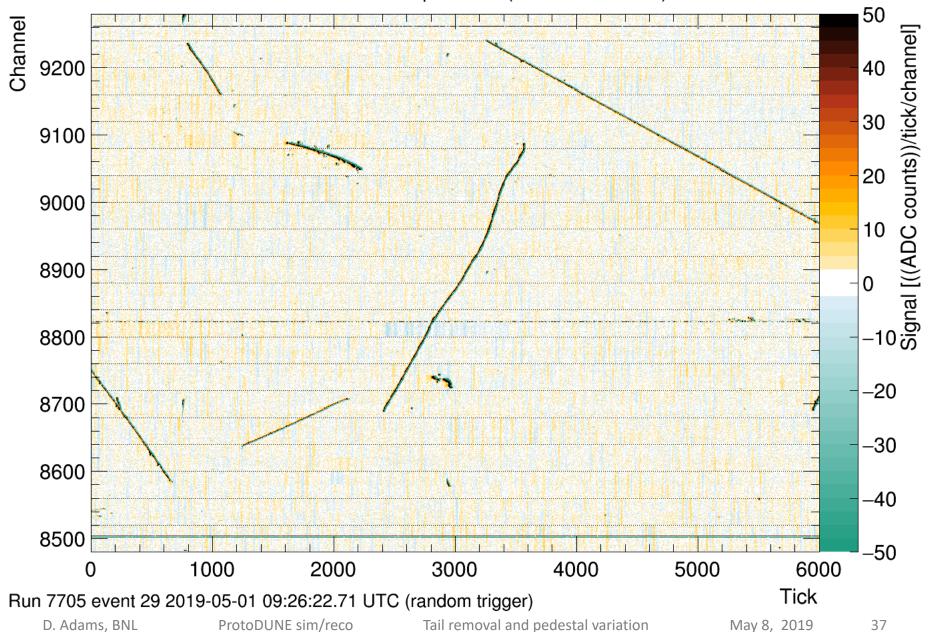
Not able to reduce the variation on the induction planes

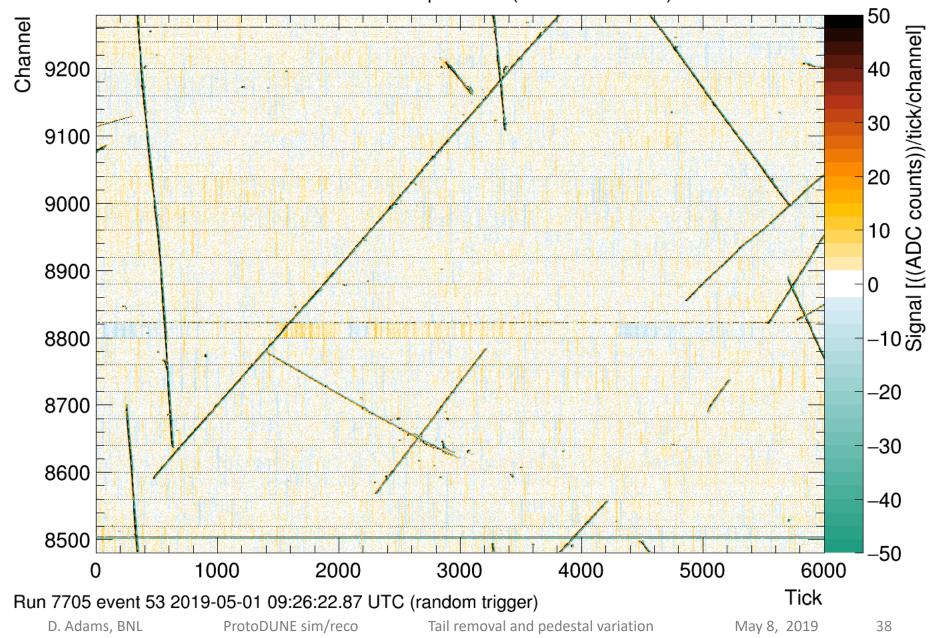
- RMS remains at 1-2 ADC count
- Is this real noise with period much longer than 3 ms readout?
 - A few plots follow

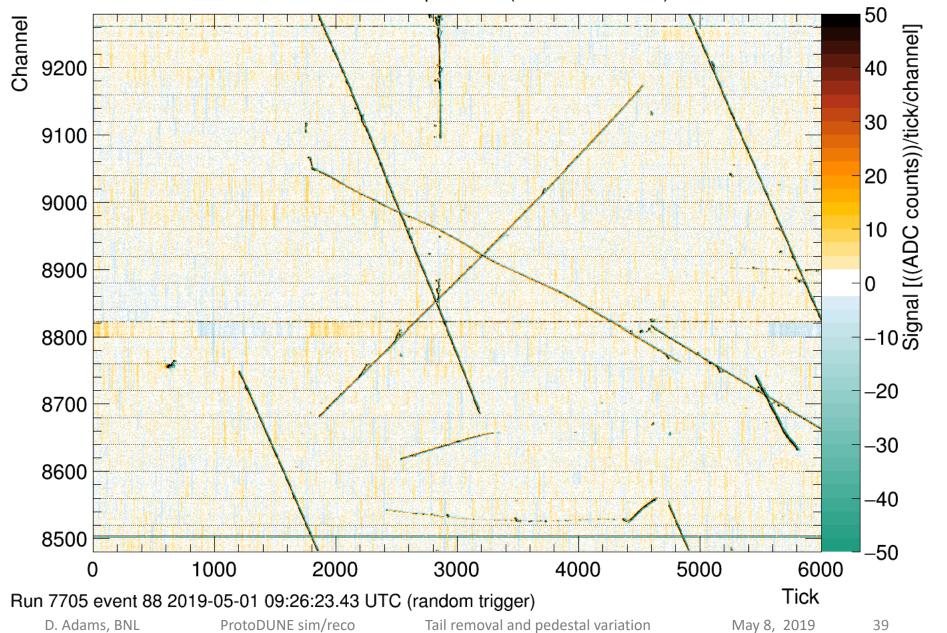
APA3v displays

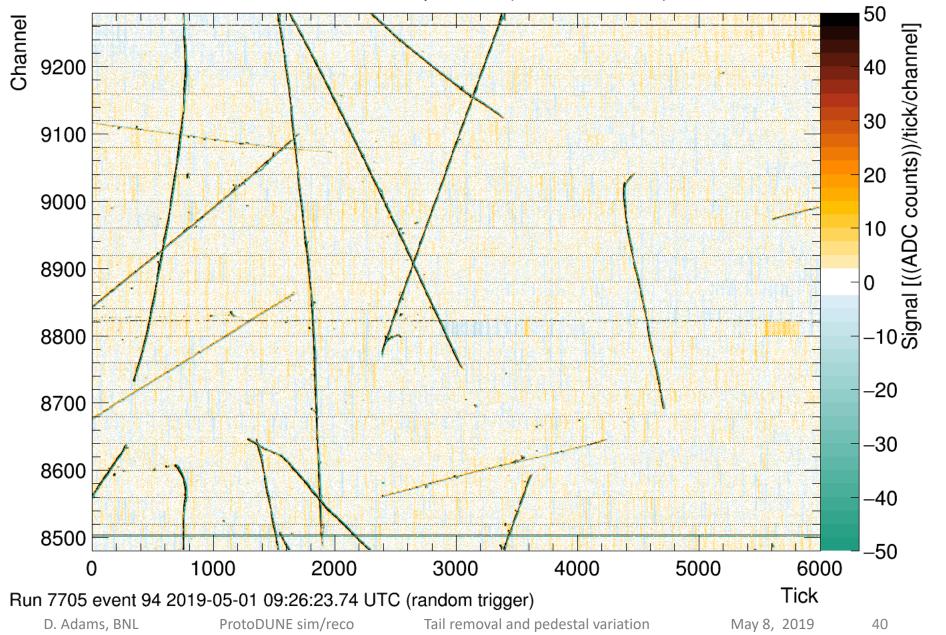
Raw ADC for TPC plane 3v (APA 6: MS-DaS)

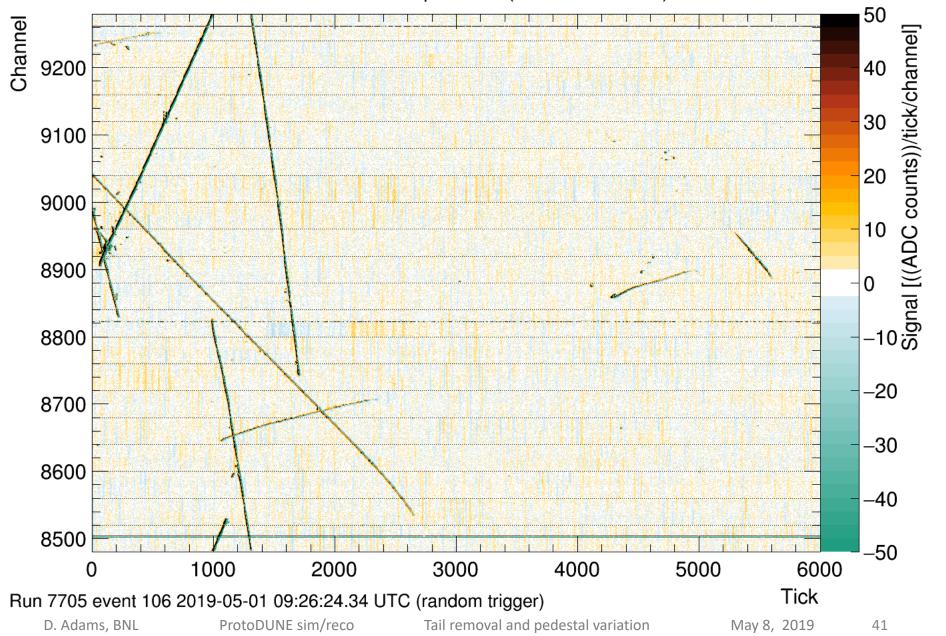


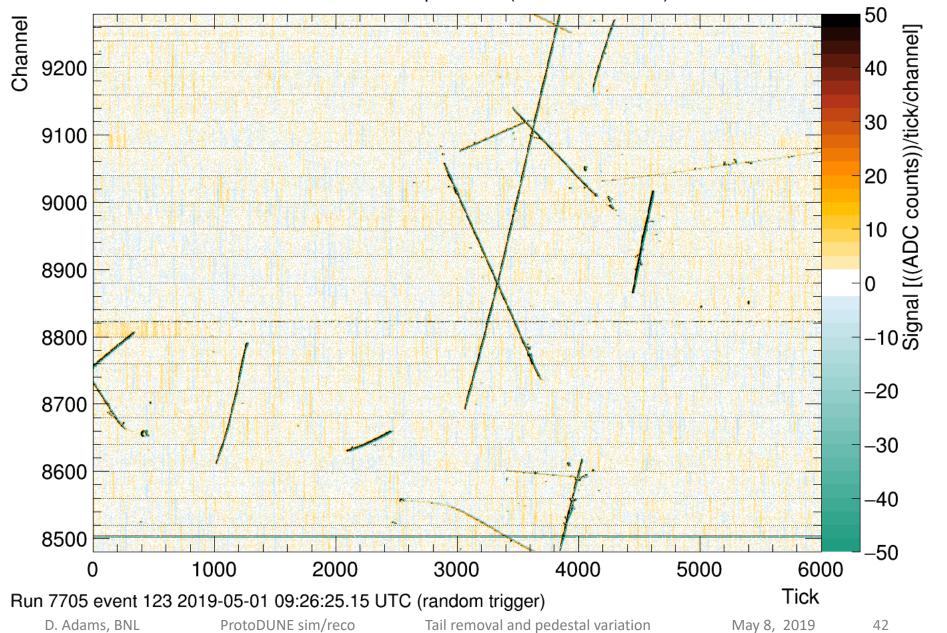


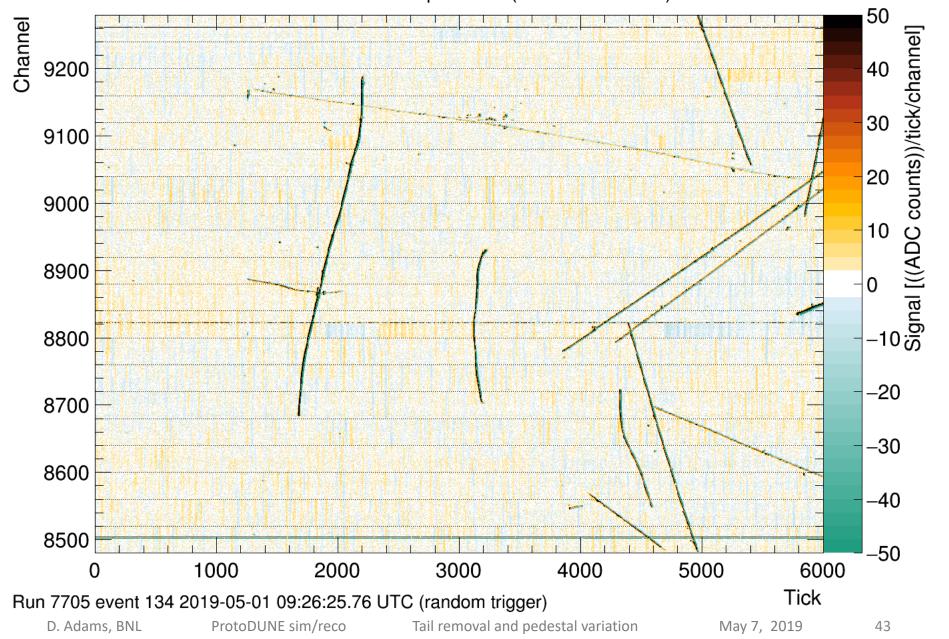


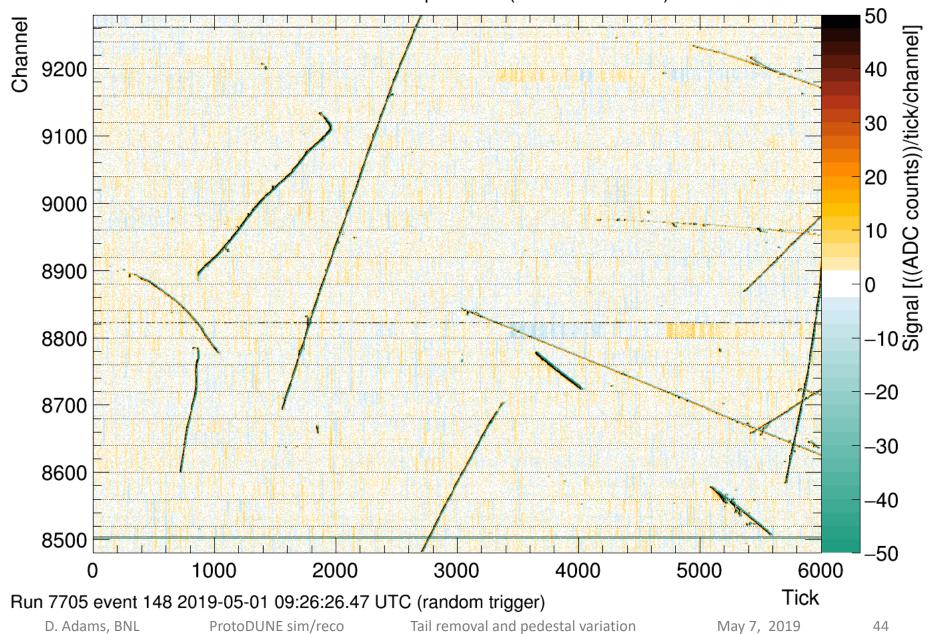


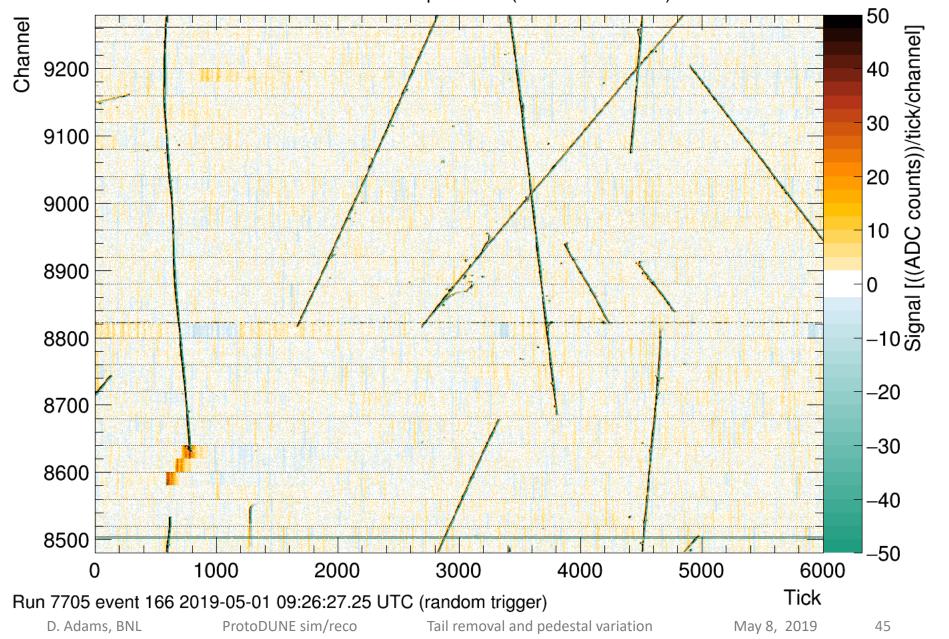












Extras

APA3z displays

