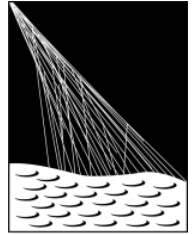


Proposal for an algorithm for the online determination of the MIP peak in the UUB DAQ

SD/UMD Calibration Call 30.10.23



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Calibration method idea

- Estimate $I_{MIP}^{est.}$ (SSD) similar to how $I_{VEM}^{est.}$ (WCD) is already estimated
- WCD calibration trigger requires
 - Coincidence of 3 PMTs above $1.75 I_{VEM}^{est.}$
 - Given PMT above $2.5 I_{VEM}^{est.}$
- Online algorithm sets thresholds such that **70 Hz** rate is achieved in all PMTs
- **Params** determined from reference tank
 - Yields 100 Hz (20 Hz) rate for T1 (T2) trigger

WCD Online Calibration Algorithm

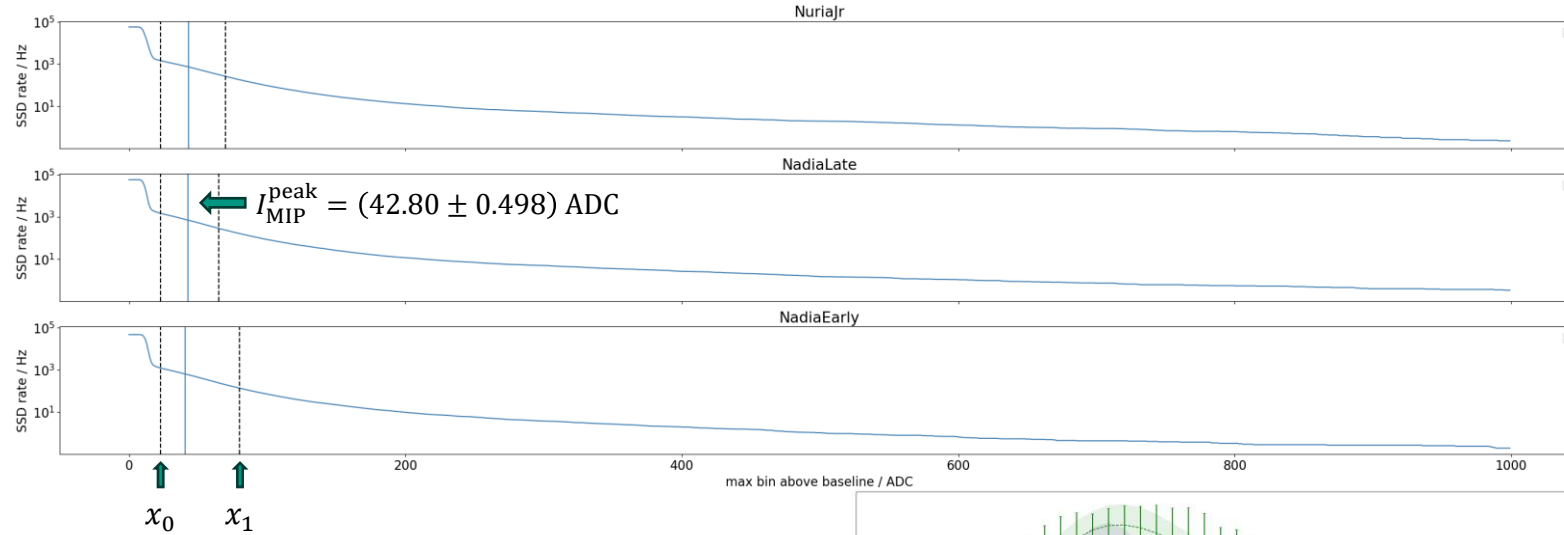
- (1) Start with a value of $I_{VEM}^{est.} = 50$ ch.
- (2) Measure, for each PMT, the rate of events satisfying the calibration trigger by counting these events for a time t_{cal} , initially set to 5 s.
- (3) If, for a given PMT, the rate is above $70 + \sigma$ Hz, increase $I_{VEM}^{est.}$ by δ . Likewise, if the rate is below $70 - \sigma$ Hz, decrease $I_{VEM}^{est.}$ by δ , with $\sigma = 2$ Hz and $\delta = 1$ ch initially.
- (4) If the rate of any single PMT is more than 10σ away from 70 Hz, adjust $I_{VEM}^{est.}$ by 5 ch in the appropriate direction, set t_{cal} to 10 s, $\delta = 1$ ch, and repeat from step (2).
- (5) Otherwise, if $t_{cal} < 60$ s, increase t_{cal} by 5 s. If $\delta > 0.1$ ch, decrease δ by 0.1 ch, and repeat from step (2).

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First check for stability

- Use UUBRandoms to compare rate based $I_{\text{MIP}}^{\text{est.}}$ estimate to histogram based $I_{\text{MIP}}^{\text{peak}}$
 - Two datasets with timing information: Nov. 2022 (6 stations), Mar. 2023 (6 stations)
 - Reject stations with large fluctuations in $I_{\text{VEM}}^{\text{est.}}$: 2 surviving stations → ~10 mil. traces
- Build histogram of maximum values for full bandwidth SSD traces
 - Assert exponential background in tail-end of the spectrum
 - Fit Landau distribution to residuals of histogram – exponential background
 - Set $I_{\text{MIP}}^{\text{est.}}$ as the (numerical) mean of Landau distribution

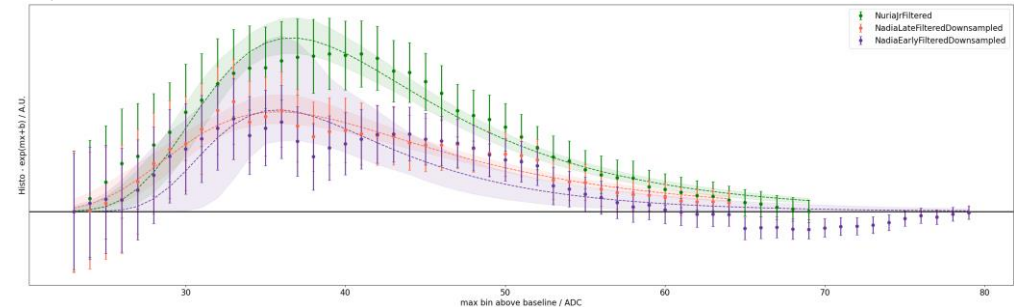
First check for stability



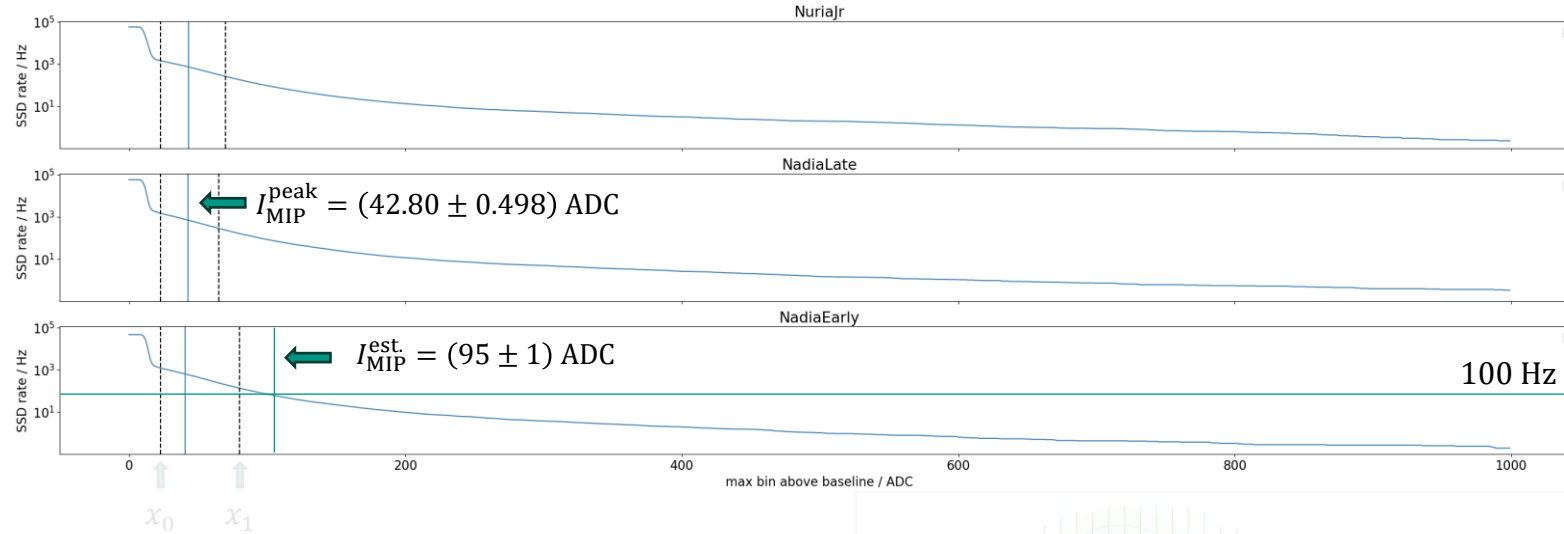
$$\text{res}(x) = \text{histo}(x) - A \exp(-m(x - x_0)),$$

$$\text{and } m = -\log\left(\frac{\text{histo}(x_1)}{\text{histo}(x_0)}\right) / (x_1 - x_0)$$

$$\text{with } A = \text{histo}(x_0),$$



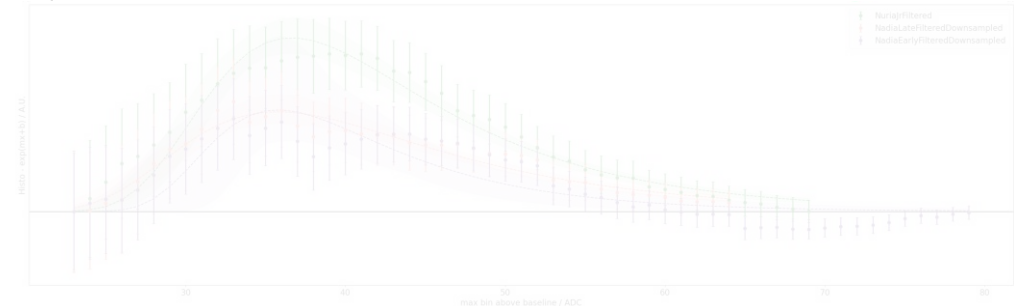
First check for stability



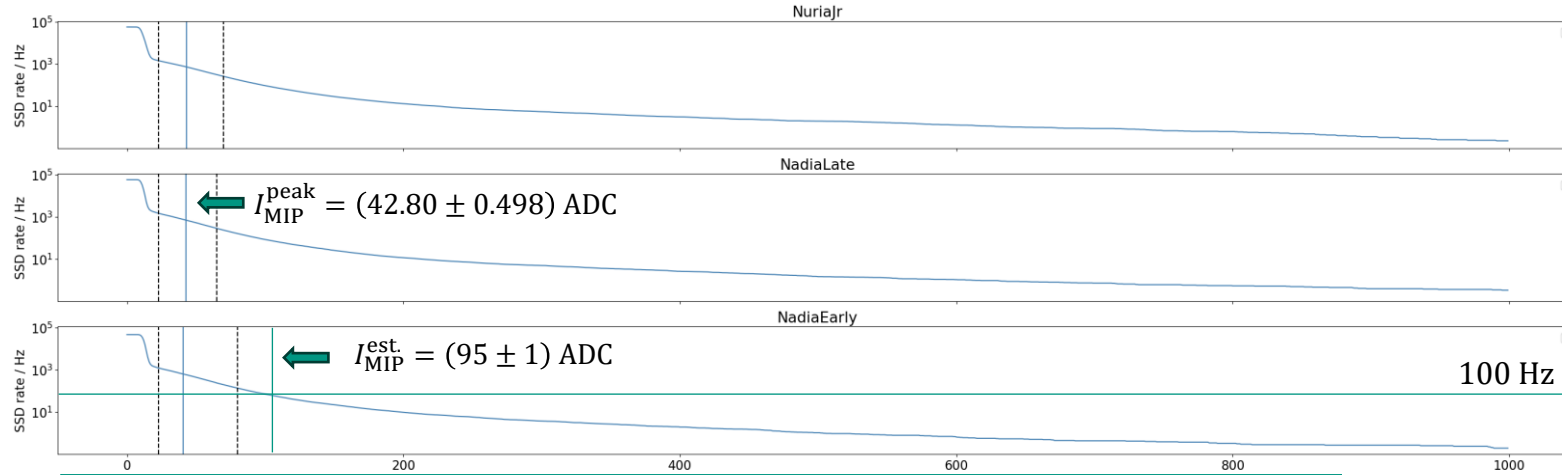
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with $A = \text{histo}(x_0)$,



First check for stability



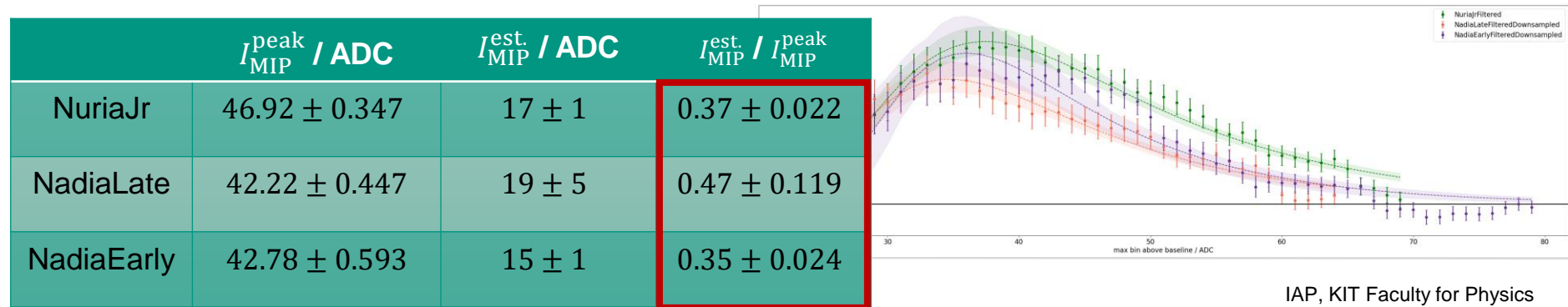
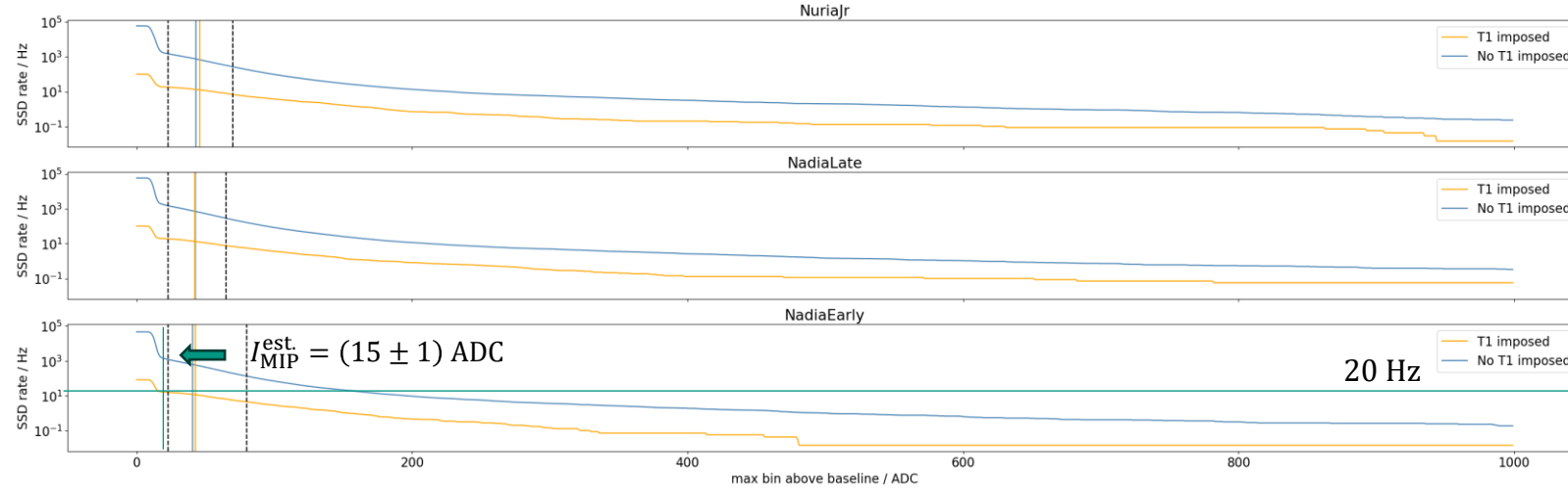
	$I_{MIP}^{peak} / \text{ADC}$	$I_{MIP}^{est.} / \text{ADC}$	$I_{MIP}^{est.} / I_{MIP}^{peak}$
NuriaJr	42.95 ± 0.36	99 ± 1	2.31 ± 0.019
NadiaLate	42.80 ± 0.498	95 ± 1	2.22 ± 0.035
NadiaEarly	40.79 ± 1.11	88 ± 1	2.16 ± 0.064

All stations
 within $\approx 5\%$ of
 one another.
 Good first sign

First check for stability

- Calibration procedure (software level) reliant on T1 formation (FPGA level)
 - T1 trigger = all WCD PMTs above $1.75 I_{\text{VEM}}^{\text{est.}}$ in same bin
 - Historical reasons
- Much easier to implement SSD online calibration algorithm with this in mind
 - Rerun analysis with T1 preselected SSD traces
 - Results agree, but rates are lower → worse statistics!

First check for stability



Summary & Next steps

- Rate based online estimate of $I_{\text{MIP}}^{\text{est.}}$ seems possible at first glance
- T1 preselection might complicate things, more data needed to say for sure
- Check T3 data and compare UUBRandom histogram peak to offline reported $I_{\text{MIP}}^{\text{peak}}$
- Quantify bias, std and error on $I_{\text{MIP}}^{\text{est.}}$ for various target rates, ideally with special dataset
- Your ideas

Backup

