

# IceCube Instrumentation and Online Systems

The IceCube Collaboration

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 IceCube Science

(1 page)

### 1.2 A Functional Description of the IceCube Instrument

In order to observe astrophysical neutrinos, the primary science goal of the experiment, IceCube exploits the fact that charged particles moving through the ice at super-luminal speed emit Cherenkov photons. An enormous detection volume is required since the cross-sections of neutrinos are small for producing secondary charged particles in interactions with ordinary matter. The glacial ice cap at the South Pole is about 3km thick and therefore predestined as operation site since it is not only offering aplenty interaction material but also a medium with unmatched high quality. Cherenkov light is produced in cascades of neutrino-induced muons penetrating the deep, other high-energy particles as well as generated by by cosmic-ray muons that result from cosmic-ray interactions in the atmosphere above Antarctica. Due to a Cherenkov photon yield of  $\mathcal{O}(10^5)$  visible photons per GeV of shower energy, the long optical attenuation length in South Pole ice and large-area photomultipliers (PMTs) it is possible to instrument cubic kilometers of ice with a rather wide spacing of detectors. The basic detection unit in IceCube in order to capture the Cherenkov light is the digital optical module or *DOM* which is covered in great detail in Sec. ???. Encapsulated in a 1/2" thick glass pressure sphere to withstand the extreme pressure in the deep ice, the main components of a DOM are a 10" PMT, embedded high-voltage generation, a flasher calibration board, and a mainboard containing the analog and digital processing circuitry for PMT pulses. The digitized data is fed to a central computing facility at the surface via a unique cable system, see Sec. ??. Aspects of detector deployment and ice drilling are covered in Sec. ??. An overview of the data flow as well as its readout, processing and filtering are subjects of Sec. ?? where we also cover the data handling, monitoring and operational performance of the observatory. The IceCube instrument consists of three sub-detectors – IceCube, DeepCore and IceTop – using the same instrumentation design of embedded digital optical modules and associated surface readout. A schematic layout of the array is shown in Fig. 1

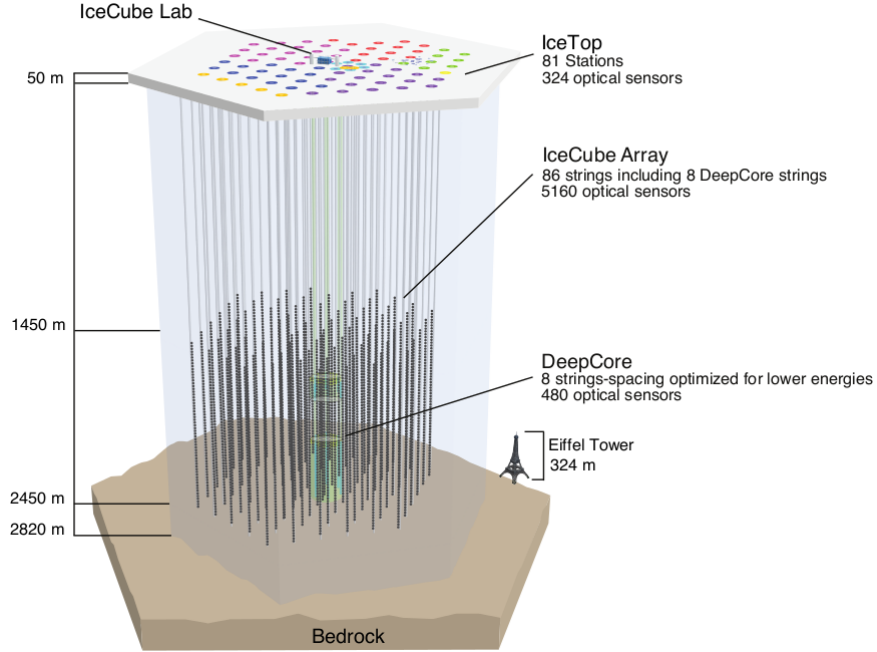


Figure 1: The IceCube Neutrino Observatory with its sub-array DeepCore and the air shower array IceTop.

### 32 1.2.1 IceCube

33 In order to detect the Cherenkov photons emitted by charged particles traversing the ice,  
 34 5160 DOMs are deployed between 1450 m and 2450 m below the glacial surface on 86  
 35 vertical strings each holding 60 DOMs deployed along a copper cable. The main *deep-*  
 36 *ice* array consists of 78 strings with a vertical separation of the DOMs on each string of  
 37 17 m. These strings are deployed on a hexagonal grid with 125 m horizontal spacing and  
 38 spanning a volume of one cubic kilometer of ice. *Talk about energy range covered by this*  
 39 *instrumentation and primary science goal*

### 40 1.2.2 DeepCore

41 The remaining subset of in-ice DOMs is deployed in the deep ice below a depth of 1750 m  
 42 forming a denser instrumented volume. This sub-array, the DeepCore [5] consists of eight  
 43 specialized and closely spaced strings of sensors located around the central IceCube string.  
 44 Its inter-string spacings of 75 m and inter-DOM spacings of 7 m are optimized for the  
 45 detection of atmospheric neutrinos with energies typically in the range from 100 GeV to  
 46 400 TeV [4].

### 47 **1.2.3 IceTop**

48 The air shower array IceTop [6] consists of 81 Cherenkov tanks filled with clear ice that  
49 are arranged in pairs on the same, approximately 125 m, triangular grid on which the  
50 in-ice array is deployed. The two tanks at each surface station are separated from each  
51 other by 10 m. Each tank contains two standard IceCube DOMs. Air showers initiated in  
52 the atmosphere by cosmic rays are typically spread over a number of stations. The light  
53 generated in the tanks by the shower particles (electrons, photons, muons and hadrons) is  
54 a measure of the energy deposit of these particles in the tanks.

## 2 The Digital Optical Module

(Chris Wendt; 10 pages)

### 2.1 A Functional Description of the DOM

The DOM (Figure ??) is the fundamental data acquisition unit for IceCube, containing a downward-facing 10" diameter photomultiplier tube (PMT) and associated circuit boards that allow near-autonomous operation. Data acquisition, control, calibration, communication and low voltage power conversion are integrated in one annular circuit board that fits around the neck of the PMT (Main Board, Section ??) [2]. Separate circuit boards generate PMT high voltage, interface to the PMT pins [3], delay PMT signals, and generate calibration light flashes that can reach other DOMs. Key requirements for the DOM include the precise recording of a wide variety of PMT pulse widths and amplitudes, robustness in a challenging deployment environment, and long term reliability.

The PMT detects signals from neutrino events ranging over energies 10 GeV–10 PeV and distances from a few meters to 500 m away. Corresponding PMT waveforms can have amplitudes from 1 mV up to and beyond the linearity limit of the PMT ( $\sim 2$  volts) and widths from 12 nsec to 1500 nsec. In order to accommodate such a variety of signals, the DOM includes multiple digitizers with overlapping dynamic range and different sampling speeds [2]. Each DOM is triggered independently by detection of individual photons, starting a recording of the PMT waveform that includes further photons arriving up to 6.4  $\mu$ sec later. The trigger time is saved along with the waveform shape, which reveals the times of arriving photons relative to this reference. The DOM typically accumulates such triggered data for a period of ? to ? sec before sending as a block.

DOMs transmit their data to computers in the IceCube Laboratory building using a twisted wire pair that also provides power. Wire pairs are bundled together to form the vertical down-hole cables and the horizontal surface cables. Each wire pair is shared between two DOMs, with data transfers initiated by a surface computer. Separately, dedicated wiring to neighbor DOMs above and below allows quick recognition of local coincidences where nearest or next-to-nearest neighbors trigger within a common 1  $\mu$ sec time window. Local coincidence triggers often have complex PMT waveforms reflecting multiple photons detected in each DOM, which are therefore saved in full detail; otherwise the DOM saves abbreviated information appropriate to single photon detection [2].

The DOM is capable of interpreting commands from the surface that specify tasks for configuration, data taking and transmission, monitoring or self-calibration. Self-calibration functions establish PMT and amplifier gains as well as sampling speed. The RAPCal system [2] is implemented for tracking each local DOM clock's offset from universal time, allowing PMT pulses that were independently recorded in many DOMs to be recombined into events by surface computers.

## 92 2.2 Components

### 93 2.2.1 Glass Sphere and Harness

94 The glass sphere housing has diameter 13" and thickness 0.5". Spheres are specified to  
95 protect the inside electronics and PMT against long term applied pressure of 250 bar (2.6 km  
96 water depth) as well as temporary overpressure up to 690 bar during refreezing of melted  
97 ice in the drill hole. They were produced by Benthos, Inc., based on a design for deep sea  
98 environments but using glass with very low potassium or other radioactive trace elements  
99 that would contribute to the dark noise count rate (Section ??). Optical transmission was  
100 measured for representative samples as 93% at 400 nm, decreasing to 50% at 340 nm and  
101 10% at 315 nm (normal incidence, excluding Fresnel reflection).

102 Each sphere is assembled from two hemispheres that mate precisely at the equator; after  
103 evacuating and backfilling with dry nitrogen, a butyl rubber sealant is applied around the  
104 seam, and covered with wide plastic tape. The interior gas pressure is set to 0.5 bar so the  
105 seal remains tight even at ambient south pole air pressure 0.6 bar.

106 The DOM is held by an aluminum band with rubber gaskets against the glass above  
107 and below the equator seam. Figure ?? shows how it is attached to the main down-hole  
108 cable via a system of steel rope and chain that carries the weight load around the DOM.  
109 The main cable bends around the DOM, and the DOM axis stays vertically aligned with  
110 the string.

### 111 2.2.2 Cable Penetrator, Cable and Connector

112 A customized penetrator assembly brings three wire pairs out through a 16.3 mm hole in  
113 the DOM glass. They are routed inside the umbilical cable, visible in Figure ??, and  
114 terminate at a pressure-tight, waterproof connector that mates with a similar connector  
115 and thus continues each pair into the main cable. One wire pair connects ultimately with a  
116 computer in the IceCube Laboratory building, carrying power and the bidirectional digital  
117 communications stream. The other two pairs lead to neighbor DOMs directly above and  
118 below (Figure ??), carrying local coincidence digital pulses that signify time correlated hits  
119 in nearby DOMs (Section ??).

120 The penetrator itself is a customized stainless steel feedthrough, with a plastic shell that  
121 is also molded onto the umbilical cable jacket. The penetrator has an o-ring seal facing the  
122 glass outside and is secured by a nut inside the sphere. External mechanical features like  
123 the penetrator are subject to large stresses during deployment and the refreezing process;  
124 the right angle bend was chosen for robustness, based on previous experience deploying  
125 AMANDA modules. The complete assembly, including umbilical cable and type XSJJ  
126 connector, was produced by SEACON (California).

### 2.2.3 PMT, Gel and Magnetic Shield

DOMs use the 10" diameter Hamamatsu R7081-02 PMT, or the corresponding high-quantum-efficiency (HQE) version for Deep Core strings. Its properties have been measured and described in [3]. It is specified by Hamamatsu for the wavelength range 300 nm–650 nm, with peak quantum efficiency around 25% (34% for HQE) near 390 nm. It features a box-and-line dynode chain with 10 stages, and is operated at gain  $10^7$  (Section 2.4.1).

The PMT bulb faces downwards in the bottom glass hemisphere, secured in high-strength silicone gel to a depth surrounding the photocathode area. The gel provides mechanical support for the whole assembly of PMT and circuit boards, as well as good optical coupling. Gel thickness between PMT envelope and glass sphere is approximately 1 cm. Originally the gel was supplied as General Electric RTV6136-D1, and later as a similar formulation from Quantum Silicones (Virginia, USA). It is optically clear with transmission 97% at 400 nm, 91% at 340 nm, and 65% at 300 nm (normal incidence). The refractive index is 1.41, yielding less than 0.1% Fresnel reflection as light passes from the sphere glass into the gel and then into the PMT envelope. The characteristics of the cured gel are specified to remain stable in the temperature range  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

To reduce effects of the ambient magnetic field (550 mG,  $17^{\circ}$  from vertical), a mu-metal cage surrounds the PMT bulb up to the neck join. It was constructed as a wire mesh with typical wire spacing 66 mm and wire diameter 1 mm, blocking about 4% of the incident light. The resulting interior magnetic field is a factor 2.8 below the external field, pointing mostly along the axis and therefore reducing efficiency by less than 2% for this type of PMT [?].

Other interior DOM components are held in place by attachment to the PMT, mostly via screws into a molded plastic collar glued around the neck. The PMT base board is soldered directly to the pins.

### 2.2.4 Main Board and Delay Board

The Main Board and its operation has been described in detail in [2]. It interfaces to other boards as shown in Figure ?? and itself provides many key functions of the DOM:

- Control all the devices inside the DOM, including the high voltage power supply for the PMT, the flasher board, and various sensors (pressure, temperature, power supply voltage monitor). Also supply necessary DC power to the subsystems.
- Digitize the PMT waveforms, using the custom ASIC (ATWD: analog transient waveform digitizer) and a continuous sampling ADC.
- Carry out computing functions. This includes executing PMT gain calibration, compressing the digitized waveform, temporarily storing the data, creating data packets and time stamping them.

- Communicate with the data acquisition system on the surface.
- Exchange timing pulses with the surface DAQ to calibrate the internal DOM clock.
- Exchange "local coincidence" pulses with the adjacent DOMs.

PMT waveforms are captured by the ATWD chips with sampling period 3.3 nsec, starting after a discriminator trigger is recognized by the sequencing logic. The total sampling interval is 427 nsec, encompassing the time spread of most photons arriving from up to 100 m away. The Delay Board is connected between the discriminator and the ATWD preamplifiers, adding a pretrigger window in this recorded waveform that allows precise fitting of the leading edge time. It contains a  $\sim 10$  m long, 0.25 mm wide, serpentine copper trace embedded in the dielectric and sandwiched between ground planes, giving a total delay of about 75 nsec. After accounting for triggering delays, this causes the waveform recording to start at least 10 nsec before the leading edge time.

### 2.2.5 HV Supply and Divider

The PMT high voltage subsystem consists of a resistive voltage divider circuit (PMT Base) directly solder-mounted on the PMT and a separate high voltage control board. The high voltage control board includes a DAC and an ADC for setting and reading out the PMT high voltage, connected to the Main Board with a digital interface. It also holds the high voltage generator, which is a custom encapsulated module designed by EMCO (California). The maximum high voltage is 2047 volts, specified for up to  $30 \mu A$  current. The set voltage is proportional to the DAC output, and the actual voltage is monitored via a high-impedance divider and the ADC. The output ripple is less than 1 mV, and stability is better than 200 ppm over 8 hours. Power consumption is 300 mW at full load.

The generator output is carried to the PMT Base Board via a high voltage coaxial cable. This board is described in [3]. Its voltage divider presents a total resistive load of  $130 M\Omega$ . The PMT is operated with cathode at ground potential, so the anode signal output is AC coupled using a 1:1 bifilar wound toroid transformer mounted on the Base Board. The transformer secondary is then wired to the Main Board analog input with a coaxial cable.

### 2.2.6 Flasher Board

Each IceCube DOM contains a flasher board. The standard IceCube flasher board, which is included in every DOM except the color DOMs described below, is a circular board fitted with 12 LEDs (ETG-5UV405-30) with a peak wavelength of 399 nm; the FWHM of the LED spectrum is 14 nm. The LEDs are arranged in pairs, evenly spaced around the board with a  $60^\circ$  separation between each pair. One LED in each pair points outward horizontally, the other LED is tilted upward at an angle of  $48^\circ$ , which is close to the Cherenkov angle

in ice ( $n = 1.36$ ). The angular emission profile of each LED has a FWHM of  $30^\circ$  in air, which is modeled as a Gaussian emission profile with  $\sigma = 13^\circ$ . After refraction through the DOM glass and into the ice, the value of  $\sigma$  is  $9.7^\circ$  in the polar direction and  $9.8^\circ$  in the azimuthal direction for the tilted LEDs, and  $9.2^\circ$  in the polar direction and  $10.1^\circ$  in the azimuthal direction for the horizontal LEDs.

The LEDs are controlled by a current pulse applied to each LED through a high speed MOSFET driver with a series resistor. The LEDs can be turned on individually or in any combination of the 12, using a bitmask in the flasher DAQ configuration. The photon output of the LED depends on the width and brightness, or amplitude of the driving current pulse. The current amplitude is controlled by the brightness setting in the flasher DAQ, which may have a value between 0 and 127; the maximum LED current is 240 mA. The current pulse width is controlled by the width setting in the flasher DAQ, which is twice the current pulse width in nanoseconds and may have a value between 0 and 127; the maximum current pulse width is 70 ns. The minimum stable pulse width that we can achieve is about 6 ns. The photon output is related to the brightness and width by the following empirically derived relationship:

$$N = 1.17 \times 10^{10} (0.0006753 + 0.00005593B) \left( W + 13.9 - \frac{57.5}{1 + B/34.4} \right) \quad (1)$$

where  $N$  is the number of photons,  $B$  is the brightness setting (maximum value 127) and  $W$  is the width setting (maximum value 127). The photon output per LED ranges from  $10^6$  to  $10^{10}$  photons per flash, which is equivalent to the energy output of GeV - 100 TeV cascades. The maximum LED pulse rate is 610 Hz. The current waveform is read out by ATWD digitizer channel 3 during flasher operation in order to measure the precise rise time of the flasher pulse. The flasher light output begins 8.3 ns after the current pulse is recorded. Although flashers can be operated in multiple DOMs in the same run, the DAQ does not support time-synced flashing of LEDs on different DOMs, so coincident flasher events happen only by chance.

The flasher LEDs are used for a variety of calibration purposes:

- verifying the timing response of the DOMs throughout the software
- measuring the position of the deployed DOMs in ice
- measuring the optical properties of the ice
- verifying the performance of cascade reconstruction algorithms in measuring position, direction and energy

#### *Color DOMs*

There are 16 DOMs (8 on string 79 in the center of IceCube, 8 on string 14 on the edge of IceCube) fitted with multiwavelength flasher boards, called color DOMs or cDOMs.



Table 1: Properties of the cDOM LEDs

LED	nominal $\lambda$	measured $\lambda$	$\sigma$ air	$\sigma$ DOM, polar	$\sigma$ DOM, azimuthal
UVTOP335-FW-TO39	340 nm	338 nm	51.0°	36.1°	42.9°
NS370L_5RFS	370 nm	371 nm	55.2°	39.1°	42.9°
LED450-01	450 nm	447 nm	6.8°	4.8°	5.3°
B5-433-B505	505 nm	494 nm	6.4°	4.5°	4.9°

Each cDOM includes 3 LEDs with a nominal wavelength of 505 nm, 3 LEDs with a nominal wavelength of 450 nm, 3 LEDs with a nominal wavelength of 370 nm and 3 LEDs with a nominal wavelength of 340 nm. The LEDs are arranged in pairs as on the standard flasher board, but all LEDs point outward horizontally. The arrangement of the pairs is shown in Figure XXcdom sketch from cdom wikiXX. The properties of the LEDs are given in Table 1.

## 2.3 Production and Testing

## 2.4 Calibration

### 2.4.1 DOMCal

### 2.4.2 Flasher Calibrations

## 2.5 Performance and Reliability

We have over  $N$  DOM years in ice. What can be said about the reliability? This section could be quite important.

### 2.5.1 Baseline Stability

The digitizer pedestals are set to about 10% of the maximum value in order to capture signals that go below the baseline. The baseline refers to the average value of this offset, whereas the pedestal pattern refers to the bin-to-bin variation of the pedestal setting. The pedestal pattern is subtracted off inside the DOM, but the baseline is subtracted during data processing at the surface. Since 2012, the average baseline value is set by the DAQ configuration in order to ensure stability. The average value differs for each digitizer channel in each DOM, ranging from XX to XX ADC counts. The pedestal pattern is computed at the beginning of each run by comparing 25 averaged pedestals. The autocorrelation coefficient between the pairs of averaged pedestals is computed to detect light contamination in the pedestals, and the shift between the baseline of the pairs is calculated to determine that the baseline is stable. This procedure ensures that fewer than 1 DOM in 1000 runs will contain a contaminated baseline.

258 The baselines for each digitizer channel in each DOM are monitored with beacon hits,  
 259 forced triggers which are collected at a rate of XX Hz in each DOM. The average value of  
 260 the beacon baselines are very stable, with an average stability of XX counts year to year.  
 261 The baselines are sensitive to radio frequency interference (RFI). In 2009, RF signals from  
 262 a radar transmitter broadcasting at 46.3 MHz appeared as sinusoidal or spiky signatures  
 263 in the waveform baselines. Also in 2009, a DOM 68-42 “Krabba” was damaged by a too-  
 264 high voltage setting during DOM calibration, and appeared to begin sparking, causing  
 265 sinusoidal waveforms to appear in the baselines of neighboring DOMs.

## 266 **2.5.2 Optical Sensitivity Stability**

267 The detector response in IceCube is calibrated with low energy muons as described in  
 268 [1]. The detector response is monitored in each run using the track detection probability  
 269 (TDP) calculated from high multiplicity muon tracks with more than 30 hits in IceCube.  
 270 The muon tracks are reconstructed using the likelihood methods described in [1]; charge  
 271 and time information from the DOM under study excluded from the reconstruction. The  
 272 TDP is defined for each DOM as the ratio of the number of detected tracks within 100 m  
 273 of the DOM to the total number of tracks within 100 m of the DOM. This ratio depends  
 274 both on the optical properties of the ice near the DOM and the optical efficiency of the  
 275 DOM. We do not attempt to separate these effects in the TDP, but rather use the TDP  
 276 to monitor the overall stability of the detector response. Figure XX shows the TDP on  
 277 string 80, which includes both standard and HQE DOMs; the TDP is 20% - 25% higher for  
 278 HQE DOMs than for neighboring standard DOMs. The TDP is stable to within 1% since  
 279 2012, when the baselines were stabilized by being set in the DAQ configuration. Figure  
 280 XX shows the difference in the TDP for all DOMs between a run in 2012 and a run in  
 281 2015.

282 The detector response stability is also measured with the *in situ* light sources in IceCube.  
 283 Both the in-ice calibration laser [7] and the flasher LEDs show less than 1% difference in  
 284 the total charge collected between 2012 and 2015.

285	<b>3</b>	<b>The Cable Systems</b>
286	<b>3.1</b>	<b>Surface Cables</b>
287	<b>3.2</b>	<b>Surface-to-DOM Cables</b>
288	<b>3.3</b>	<b>Surface Junction Boxes</b>

## 289 4 Drilling and Deployment

### 290 4.1 Geometry Calibration

291 The geometry of the detector is determined using drill and survey data during deployment  
292 (stage 1), and then corrected and refined using the LED flashers in ice (stage 2).

#### 293 4.1.1 Stage 1 Geometry Calibration

294 The (x,y) coordinates of the string are calculated using the position of the drill tower.  
295 Before deployment, when the drill tower is in position, at least three of the tower corners  
296 are surveyed from at least one control point. The coordinates for the center of the hole  
297 in the tower floor are calculated from the corner coordinates. If x-y drift vs. depth has  
298 been calculated for the hole from drill data, the drifts are added to the (x,y) coordinates  
299 of individual DOMs, assuming that the string follows the hole center.

300 The depth of the lowest DOM on the string is calculated using pressure readings from  
301 the Paro/Keller pressure sensor, converted to depth by correcting for the compressibility  
302 of the water in the hole and the ambient (air) pressure measured before the pressure sensor  
303 hits the water. The distance from the tower floor to the water surface is measured with a  
304 laser ranger. The vertical DOM spacings are also measured with a laser ranger.

#### 305 4.1.2 Stage 2 Geometry Calibration

306 The LED flashers are used to correct the relative depths of the strings. This correction is  
307 typically less than 1 m relative to the stage 1 data, but can be as large as 20 m (larger than  
308 the 17 m DOM spacing) in cases where the pressure sensor fails during string deployment  
309 before it takes the final depth reading. The correction is calculated by finding the leading  
310 edge of the time distribution of the light recorded by the receiving DOM, denoted  $t_0$ .  
311 The distance corresponding to the leading edge time is  $d = c_{ice} \cdot t_0$ , and the distances  
312 for all receiving DOMs are plotted as a function of the vertical distance between the  
313 flasher and the receiver,  $z' = z_{receiver} - z_{flasher}$ . The resulting plot described a hyperbola,  
314  $d = \sqrt{D^2 + (z' - \Delta z)^2}$ , where  $D$  is the horizontal distance between the flasher string and  
315 the receiver string, calculated from stage 1 data, and  $\Delta z$  is the relative offset between the  
316 depths of the flashing and receiving string. The hyperbola fit is done simultaneously for  
317 each flashing string and all surrounding receiving strings in order to calculate the relative  
318 offsets, which are then applied to the z coordinate of all DOMs on the string.

#### 319 *Trilateration*

320 Flasher corrections to the (x,y) coordinates of some DOMs in the center of the DeepCore  
321 subarray were calculated using the trilateration method. In this analysis, the 5 DOMs  
322 closest to the flasher on each of the three closest strings surrounding the flasher are selected,  
323 and a circle of radius  $r = \sqrt{(d)^2 - (\Delta z)^2}$  is drawn around each receiving DOM, where  $d$  is  
324 the distance between the DOM and the flasher calculated from the leading edge time of the

325 received light, and  $\Delta z$  is the relative depth of the flashing and receiving DOMs calculated  
326 from the method described above. The intersection points of all the circles are calculated,  
327 and the (x,y) position of the flashing DOM is taken to be the average of the centroid of  
328 the intersection points. The error bars on the positions are  $1\sigma$  from a Gaussian fit to all  
329 centroid values; the x and y coordinates are fitted independently. The shifts relative to the  
330 deployment data are found to be less than 1 m, and agree with the drill head coordinates  
331 within the error bars.

## 5 Online Systems

(John K; 12-15 pages)

The IceCube online systems comprise both the software and hardware at the detector site responsible for data acquisition, event selection, monitoring, and data storage and movement. As one of the goals of IceCube operations is to maximize the fraction of time the detector is sensitive to neutrino interactions (“uptime”), the online systems are modular so that failures in one particular component do not necessarily prevent the continuation of basic data acquisition. Additionally, all systems are monitored with a combination of custom-designed and industry-standard tools so that detector operators can be alerted in case of abnormal conditions.

### 5.1 Data Flow Overview

The online data flow consists of a number of steps of data reduction and selection in the progression from photon detection in the glacial ice to candidate neutrino event selection, along with associated secondary data streams and monitoring. An overview of the data flow is shown in Fig. ??.

Since the majority of photons detected by the DOMs are dark noise, a first-level *local coincidence* (LC) is formed between neighboring DOMs deployed along the same cable, using dedicated wire pairs within the in-ice cable. DOM-level triggers, or *hits*, with corresponding neighbor hits are flagged with the LC condition, while hits without the condition are compressed more aggressively. The LC time window as well as the span of neighbor DOMs up and down the cable can both be configured, with standard settings of a  $\pm 1\mu\text{s}$  coincidence window and neighbor span of 2 DOMs.

All DOM hits are read out to dedicated computers on the surface by the data acquisition system (DAQ). The next level of data selection is the formation of *triggers* by the DAQ system. LC-flagged hits across the detector are examined for temporal and in some cases spatial patterns that suggest a common causal relationship. A number of different trigger algorithms run in parallel, described in Sect. ?. All hits (both LC-flagged and non-LC hits) within a window around the trigger are combined into *events*, the fundamental output of the DAQ, and written to disk. The event rate is approximately 2.5 kHz but varies with the seasonal atmospheric muon flux, and the total DAQ data rate is approximately 1TB/day.

The DAQ also produces *secondary streams* that include time calibration, monitoring, and DOM scaler data. The scaler data, which is monitoring the noise rate of each DOM in 1.6 ms bins, is used in the supernova data acquisition system [?] to detect a global rise from many  $O(10)$  MeV neutrino interactions occurring in the ice from a Galactic core-collapse supernova. The time calibration and monitoring streams are used to monitor the health and quality of the data-taking runs.

The raw DAQ event data is then processed further with a number of *filters* in order to select a subset of events (less than 10%) to transfer over satellite to the Northern Hemi-

370 sphere (see Sect. ??). Each filter, typically designed to select events useful for a particular  
371 physics analysis, is run over all events using a computing cluster in the IceCube Lab. Be-  
372 cause of limitations both on total computing power and bounds on the processing time  
373 of each event, only fast directional and energy reconstructions are used. The processing  
374 and filtering system is also responsible for applying up-to-date calibrations to the DAQ  
375 data; processed events, even those not selected by the online filters, are stored locally for  
376 archival.

377 A dedicated system for data movement handles the local archival storage to tape or  
378 disk, as well as the handoff of satellite data (see Sect. ??). This includes not only primary  
379 data streams but also monitoring data, calibration runs, and other data streams.

380 [Add experiment control paragraph]

381 Figure: data flow diagram indicating major subsystems to be described in this section:  
382 DAQ (incl. SNDAQ), PnF, I3Live, and SPADE/JADE.

## 383 5.2 SPS and SPTS

384 South Pole System: breakdown of computing hardware used at the pole between hubs,  
385 DAQ, PnF, other machines, and infrastructure. Internal network bandwidth. Redundancy,  
386 system monitoring (Nagios), and paging system.

387 Brief mention of SPTS as northern test and validation system. Replay capabilities.

## 388 5.3 Data Readout and Timing

### 389 5.3.1 Communications and Cable Bandwidth

390 Description of communications protocol and messaging strategy. Reference to RAPCal  
391 and how it fits in. Event compression.

### 392 5.3.2 Master Clock System

393 The GPS clock and time string fanout tree, from master clock (and hot spare), to Tier I  
394 and Tier II fanouts, the DSB card, and into the DOR card.

### 395 5.3.3 DOR Card and Driver

396 DOR card description: comms / readout, power control and measurement, RAPCal initi-  
397 ation, and clock string readout. Clock modes (internal / external). DOMs per card and  
398 cards per hub.

399 Brief description of driver. Proc file interface. Data transfer over PCI bus via DMA.

400 Figure: Combined clock fanout tree hierarchy and hub diagram (DSB and DOR cards,  
401 power distribution).

## 402 5.4 Processing at the Surface

403 IceCube’s data acquisition system (DAQ) is a set of components running on dedicated  
 404 servers in the IceCube Lab. As described in ??, physics data is read from the DOMs by  
 405 the StringHub component and a minimal representation of each HLC hit is forwarded to  
 406 the “local” Trigger components (either in-ice or icetop.) The “local” Trigger components  
 407 run these minimal hits through a configurable set of algorithms and form windows around  
 408 interesting temporal and/or spatial patterns. These time windows are collected by the  
 409 “global” Trigger and used to form non-overlapping trigger requests. These trigger requests  
 410 are used by the Event Builder component as templates to gather the complete hit data  
 411 from each StringHub and assemble the final events.

### 412 5.4.1 DOMHub and Hit Spooling

413 The *StringHub* is responsible for periodically reading all available data from each of its  
 414 connected DOMs and passing that data onto the downstream consumers. It also saves all  
 415 hits to a local “hit spool” disk cache, as well as queuing them in an in-memory cache to  
 416 service future requests from the *Event Builder* for full waveform data.

417 The StringHub component is divided into two logical pieces. The front-end *Omicron*  
 418 controls all of the connected DOMs, forwarding any non-physics data to its downstream  
 419 consumers and sorting the hits from all DOMs into a single time-ordered stream before  
 420 passing them to the back-end *Sender*. The Sender caches SLC and HLC hits in memory,  
 421 then forwards a condensed version of each HLC hit to the appropriate local Trigger.

422 After the Trigger components have determined interesting time intervals, the Event  
 423 Builder sends each interval to the Sender which returns a list of all hits within the interval,  
 424 pruning all older hits from the in-memory hit cache after each interval.

425 One core assumption of the DAQ is that each component operates on a time-ordered  
 426 stream of data. IceCube’s DAQ uses its *Splicer* to accomplish this. The Splicer is a  
 427 common object which gathers all input streams during the setup phase; no inputs can be  
 428 added once it’s started. Each stream pushes new data onto a “tail” and the Splicer collates  
 429 the data from all streams into a single output stream. When a stream is closed, it pushes  
 430 an end-of-stream marker onto its tail which causes the Splicer to ignore all further data.

431 Along with physics data, DOMs produce three additional streams of data. The scaler  
 432 data, monitoring the noise rate of each DOM in 1.6 ms bins, is used in the supernova data  
 433 acquisition system [?] to detect a global rise from many  $O(10)$  MeV neutrino interactions  
 434 occurring in the ice from a Galactic core-collapse supernova. The time calibration and  
 435 monitoring streams are used to monitor the health and quality of the data-taking runs.

436 As hits move from the front end to the back end, they are written to the Hit Spool, a  
 437 disk-based cache of files containing hits. These files are written in a circular order so that  
 438 the newest hits overwrite the oldest data. The first hit time for each file is stored in an  
 439 SQLite database to aid in fast retrieval of raw hit data.

Dave G  
 doesn’t  
 know the  
 details of  
 DOR-UTC  
 translation



440 One limitation of the current DAQ design is that it only reads data when the DAQ  
441 is running, so the detector is essentially “off” during hardware failures or the periodic  
442 full restarts of the system. A future enhancement will split the StringHub into several  
443 independent pieces to eliminate these blind spots. The front end (Omicron) piece will be  
444 moved to an always-on daemon which continuously writes data (including secondary, non-  
445 physics data and other metadata) to the disk cache. Part of the back end (Sender) piece  
446 will become a simple Hit Spool client which reads data from the disk cache and sends it to  
447 the downstream consumers, while another simple component will listen for time intervals  
448 from the Event Builder and return lists of hits taken from the Hit Spool.

#### 449 **5.4.2 Hitspool Request System**

450 Subsystems such as SnDAQ and HESE can send time interval requests to a HitSpool  
451 Request daemon. This daemon passed the request onto every hub, where “worker” daemons  
452 gather the hits in each interval from the hubs and forward them to the final “sender”  
453 daemon which bundles them up to be transferred to the North for further analysis.

#### 454 **5.4.3 Supernova System**

455 SN secondary stream from DOMs and SNDAQ reference.

#### 456 **5.4.4 Triggers**

457 General description of trigger architecture. Separation of trigger window and readout  
458 window. How trigger windows depend on geometry. Thorough description of all different  
459 trigger algorithms. Trigger and readout window merging.

460 Table: standard settings for triggers

461 Figure: trigger windows and readout windows.

462 Figure: example bright multi-trigger event.

463 Figure: SLOP triplet geometry?

#### 464 **5.4.5 Event Building**

465 The Event Builder receives requests from the Global Trigger, extracts the individual read-  
466 out windows, and sends them to the appropriate subset of the hubs. The hubs each send  
467 back a list of all hits within the window. When all hubs have returned a list of hits,  
468 extraneous data is removed from the trigger and hit payloads and bundled into an event  
469 payload.

470 Events are written to a temporary file. When the temporary file reaches a configurable  
471 size, it is renamed to a standard unique name. When the PnF system sees a new file, it  
472 accepts it for processing (and filtering).

#### 473 5.4.6 Configuration

474 Configuration of the DAQ is managed by two sets of files; a cluster configuration file and  
475 a hierarchical tree of run configuration files.

476 The cluster configuration file contains system-level settings used to launch the DAQ,  
477 such as component hosts, startup paths, command-line options, etc. Components (other  
478 than StringHub) can easily be moved to different hosts for troubleshooting, load balancing,  
479 maintenance, etc.

480 Run configuration files list the trigger and DOM configuration files to be used for taking  
481 data.

482 The trigger configuration file specifies configuration parameters for all trigger com-  
483 ponents (in-ice, icetop, and global) used in a run. These include the list of algorithms  
484 run by each trigger component, along with readout window sizes and any other variable  
485 parameters (frequency, threshold, etc.)

486 DOM configuration files (one per hub) list of all DOMs which contribute to the run.  
487 All configuration parameters for each DOM are specified.

488 Run configuration files (including trigger and DOM files) are frozen once they've been  
489 used for data taking so the settings associated with each run can be determined. Modi-  
490 fications to any file in the tree must be made by copying the settings to file with a new  
491 name.

#### 492 5.4.7 Distributed Network Control

493 The DAQ components are managed by a single “command-and-control” daemon which  
494 manages and monitors components, and acts as the main external interface for the DAQ.

495 It uses a standard component interface to query and control the components, and a  
496 separate interface for components to expose internal data used for monitoring the health  
497 of the detector and tracking down bugs and/or performance problems.

### 498 5.5 Online Filtering

499 (*Erik B.; 3-4 pages*)

#### 500 5.5.1 Overview

501 The online processing and filtering system is charged with the immediate handling of all  
502 triggered events collected by the data acquisition system. This treatment includes appli-  
503 cation of calibration constants, application of event characterization and filtering software,  
504 extracting data quality monitoring information, generation of realtime alerts for events of  
505 astrophysical interest and creation of data files and metadata information for long term  
506 cataloging. The online processing and filtering system is a custom software suite that uti-  
507 lizes a computer cluster of ~20 standard servers located in SPS computing cluster at the

experimental site at South Pole, Antarctica. The online processing and filtering system has been in operation since the start of operation of the 22 string configuration of IceCube in 2007.

In IceCube, each triggered event consists of a collection of digitized waveforms recorded by the digital optical modules (ref daq-dom paper). To be useful for physics, each of these waveforms requires application of calibration constants that allow the waveform units to be converted from the raw units (ADC counts per sample bin) to more physical units (mV measured in each fixed time,  $\sim$ ns bin). These calibration constants are independently measured (domcal ref?) and stored in an online database for use by the online processing and filtering system. Next, each DOM's waveform is deconvolved using the known DOM response to photons to extract the light arrival time and amplitude information. This series of time and amplitude light arrival information for each DOM is the base until for event reconstruction and characterization. The online processing and filtering system encodes this information for each DOM in a compact data format known as the SuperDST, and occupies  $\sim$ 5% of the file size of the full waveform information. Any DOM readout whose SuperDST information is found not to a good representation of the original waveform, or sees very high amounts of light also have the full waveform readout saved in addition to the SuperDST.

Each event is then characterized with a series of event reconstruction algorithms that attempt to match the observed patterns of recorded light in the SuperDST with known patterns of light from track and showering event hypotheses (ref reco papers? e-reco paper?). These characterizations (location, direction, and energy) and their overall goodness-of-fit produced by these reconstructions are used to select interesting events by a filter selection. The filter criteria are set by the IceCube collaboration for each season and are tuned to select events of interest to specific analyses. Each season there are about 2 dozen unique filter selections in operation. Some of these filters trigger are designed to search for events of wide astrophysical interest to the scientific community and trigger alerts that are distributed to followup observatories worldwide.

The online processing and filtering system also extracts and aggregates data quality and monitoring information from the data as is it processed. This information includes stability and quality information from the DOM waveform and calibration process, rates of DOM readouts, and rates and stability information for all detector triggers and filters. This information is aggregated for each data segment and reported to the IceCube Live monitoring system.

Finally the online processing and filtering system writes several data files that make up the long-term data catalog of the IceCube experiment. These include:

- *Filtered data files* These files contain only events selected by the online filter selections. These events generally only include the SuperDST version of the DOM information and results from the online event reconstructions. These files are queued for transmission to the IceCube data warehouse by the data handling system using

548 the TDRS satellites.

549 • *SuperDST data files* These files contain the SuperDST version of DOM readout in-  
550 formation for all triggered events as well as summary information from the online  
551 filtering process. This file set is intended as the long-term archive version of IceCube  
552 data.

553 • *Raw data files* These files contain all uncalibrated waveforms from all DOMs for every  
554 event. This large data set is saved until final data quality assurance on the SuperDST  
555 sample can be completed.

556 (Q: include some information on file catalog sizes per day?)

### 557 5.5.2 System Design

558 The online processing and filtering system uses a modular design, where each module is  
559 responsible for a portion of data processing built around a central master server node  
560 and a scalable number of processing client nodes. The central master server focuses on  
561 data distribution and aggregation tasks (requesting data blocks from the DAQ, collating  
562 event monitoring information and writing data files), while the client process focus on the  
563 per-event processing tasks (event calibration, reconstruction, analysis, and filtering).

564 The system is built upon the IceCube analysis software framework, IceTray (ref?),  
565 allowing standard IceCube algorithms to be used in the online processing and filtering  
566 system without modifications. Additionally, the system uses the Common Object Request  
567 Broker Architecture (CORBA) system as means for interconnecting the modular portions  
568 of the system. Specialized classes are used to provide CORBA interconnections within the  
569 IceTray system, allowing file-like interfaces that let data to stream from one component  
570 to another using native IceTray formats. Use of a CORBA name server and a dynamic  
571 architecture allow for the addition and remove of filtering clients as needed to meet the  
572 processing load from annual filtering changes and overall rate variations from seasonal  
573 variations in the detector trigger rate.

### 574 5.5.3 Components

575 The flow of triggered event data in the online processing and filtering system is shown in  
576 Figure 2 highlighting the flow of data from the DAQ system, through the master server  
577 and clients, to files on disk and online alerts. Several standard components in the online  
578 processing and filtering system include:

579 • *I3DAQDispatch* is a process to pickup event data from the data acquisition system  
580 data cache and forward to the PFServer components.

581 • *PFServers* are central data flow managers within the online processing and filtering  
582 system. These servers receive data from the I3DAQDispatch event source, distribute

583 events to and record results returning from the PFClient farm, and send filtered  
584 events to file writer, online monitoring and alert components. Typically there are 4  
585 servers used in operation.

586 • *PFClient* is the core calibration, reconstruction and filtering process that is applied  
587 to each triggered event. In normal operation,  $\sim 400$  of these clients operate in parallel  
588 to filter events in real time.

589 • *GCDDispatch* is a DB caching system to prevent the 400 PFClient processes from  
590 overwhelming the DB system when requesting calibration information. This system  
591 aggregates DB requests, makes a single database query and shares the results with  
592 all PFClients.

593 • *PFWriters* are responsible for creation of files and meta-data for the IceCube data  
594 catalog. These files are written in standard IceTray file format. There is one writer  
595 component for each file type created.

596 • *PFOnlineWriter* is responsible for extracting alert information from the data and  
597 forwarding these alerts in real time to the IceCube Live system.

598 • *PFMoniWriter* is responsible for aggregating per-event monitoring information, cre-  
599 ating histograms and forwarding them to the IceCube Live monitoring system.

600 • *PFFiltDispatch* and FollowUp clients are responsible for looking for bursts of neutrino  
601 events on timescales from 100 seconds up to 3 weeks in duration. Any significant burst  
602 of neutrinos found generates alerts sent to partner observatories worldwide.

603 (Q: remove discussion of GFU, OFU, and PFFiltDispatch since this is being moved  
604 north?)

#### 605 5.5.4 Performance

606 The online processing and filtering system is designed to filter triggered events as quickly  
607 as possible after collection by the data acquisition system. A key metric is processing  
608 system latency, defined as the duration of time between the data acquisition trigger and  
609 the completion of event processing and filtering. A typical latency history for the system  
610 is shown in Figure 3, showing typical system latencies of  $\sim 20$  seconds.

611 (Q: include other system performance information? Performance bottlenecks?)

## 612 5.6 Data Handling

613 (*P. Meade; 1 page*)

614 (*J. Braun, background and additional description of communications modes*)

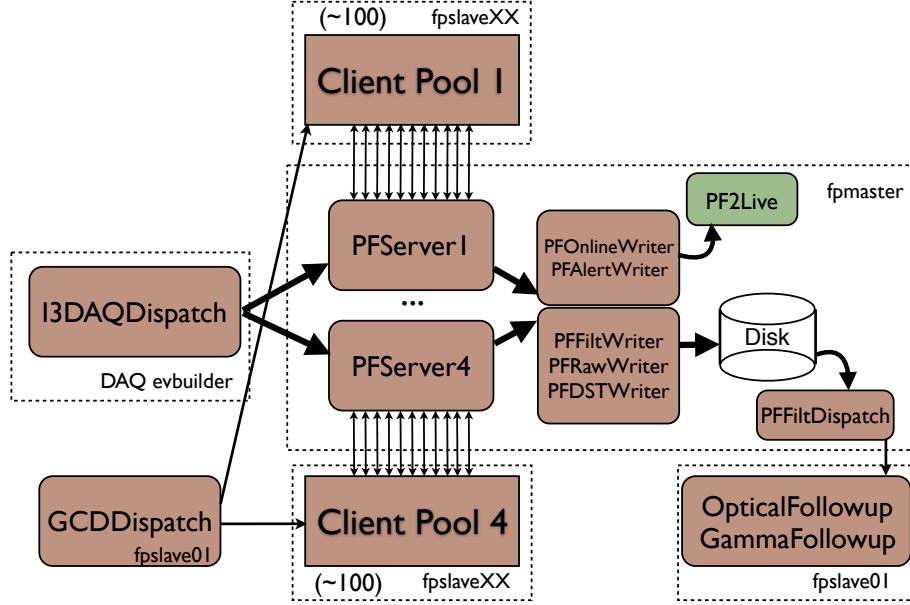


Figure 2: Internal components of the Online Processing and Filtering System. Arrows highlight the flow of data within the system.

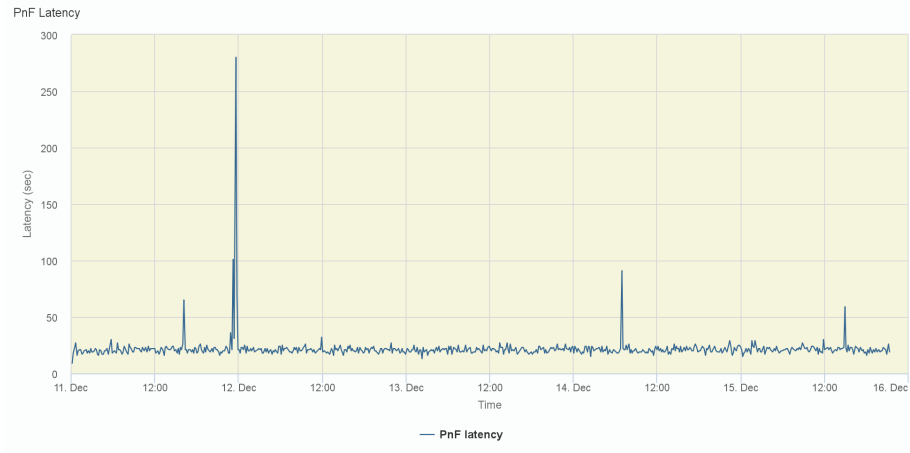


Figure 3: Typical Online Processing and Filtering System latency for a several day period. The latency defined as the time between DAQ event time and time when the online filtering processing is complete. The spikes in latency correspond to DAQ run transitions.

615 The bulk of South Pole Station data traffic is handled by geosynchronous satellite  
616 links. Due to the unfavorable location at the South Pole, only geosynchronous satellites

617 with steeply inclined orbits reach far enough above the horizon to establish a link. For a  
618 given satellite, this link provides four to six hours of communications once per sidereal day.  
619 Multiple geosynchronous satellites are currently utilized by USAP, providing a  $\sim 12$ -hour  
620 window of connectivity with bandwidth of 1 Mbps or higher. For the remainder of the day,  
621 Iridium satellites allow limited voice and data connectivity and provide up to 2.4 kbit/s of  
622 bandwidth per connection.

623 IceCube incorporates Iridium modems into two separate systems. The IceCube Tele-  
624 port System (ITS) uses the Iridium short burst data mode to send short messages of 1.8  
625 kB or smaller with a typical latency of 30 seconds. Messages may both originate or ter-  
626minate at the ITS Iridium modem at the South Pole. Messages also contain a recipient  
627 ID indicating the intended host to receive the message, allowing a many-to-many com-  
628munications infrastructure between systems running at the South Pole and systems in the  
629 Northern Hemisphere. The IceCube Messaging System (I3MS) incorporates multiple Irid-  
630 ium modems and uses the Iridium RUDICS data mode, providing a 2.4 kbit/s bidirectional  
631 serial stream per modem and a minimum latency of  $\sim 1.5$  seconds. I3MS runs as a daemon  
632 on both ends of the link, accepts messages via ZeroMQ, and transports those messages  
633 across the link based on message priority and fair sharing of bandwidth among all users.  
634 I3MS message recipients listen for messages using ZeroMQ PUB-SUB, allowing a given  
635 message to be sent to multiple recipients.

636 *Generation description of system architecture. Stream definitions, dropboxes, and data*  
637 *pickup. Archival vs. transfer to TDRSS system.*

638 Data handling is provided by three servers named jade02, jade03, and jade04. The jade  
639 servers operate independently of one another and each of them are capable of handling the  
640 nominal data volume by itself. Having three servers allows for data handling to continue  
641 seamlessly in case of hardware failure or maintenance.

642 Each server runs a copy of the Java Archival and Data Exchange (JADE) software  
643 (stylized “jade”). As its name implies, the jade software is written in the Java programming  
644 language. It is a reimplement and expansion of earlier prototype software called  
645 South Pole Archival and Data Exchange (SPADE), written by Cindy Mackenzie. The  
646 jade software has four primary tasks: consumption, archival, satellite transmission, and  
647 real-time transmission.

648 The jade software is configured with a number of data streams, which consist of a data  
649 server, a dropbox directory, and a filename pattern. The data stream dropbox directories  
650 are checked on a regular basis for new files. A file pairing scheme (binary and semaphore)  
651 prevents files from being consumed before they are finished being produced. For each file,  
652 a checksum calculated on the data server is compared to a checksum calculated on the jade  
653 server. This method ensures that the file was copied without error. After this, the original  
654 data file is removed from the data host.

655 After consumption, files are routed according to the configuration of their data stream.  
656 Files that are too large to send via the satellite link are archived to a configurable number  
657 of archival media copies. The prototype SPADE software archived to LTO tapes, while

the later jade software archives to large (2+ TB) hard disk drives. All of the archival data is buffered on the jade server until the archival media is complete. In case of failure while creating the archival media, all of the files can be immediately written to fresh archival media with a single command.

Files that are too large to send via the real-time link, but small enough to send via the satellite link are queued for satellite transmission. The jade software attempts to bundle multiple files together into 1 GB bundle archives to allow satellite link operators to manage the daily data transmission. Very large files ( $\geq 1$  GB) are split apart into multiple 1 GB bundles for the same reason. The jade software will only transfer a configurable number of bundles to the satellite relay server. If satellite transmission is not possible, the jade software will buffer the excess bundles on the jade server, to avoid flooding the relay server unnecessarily.

Small files ( $\leq 50$  KB) with high priority status information are sent via the real-time link. The real-time link is provided by the IceCube Messaging Service (I3MS). The jade software uses JeroMQ, a pure Java implementation of the ZeroMQ (ZMQ) protocol, to connect to I3MS. In cases where the real-time link is not available, I3MS will queue the messages to be sent when the link becomes available. All I3MS messages are also sent to jade to send via the satellite link to ensure delivery if the real-time link should be unavailable for an extended period of time.

## 5.7 IceCube-Live and Remote Monitoring

IceCube operations are controlled and monitored centrally by IceCube-Live, a suite of high-level software implemented mostly in the Python language. IceCube-Live consists of two major components: LiveControl, responsible for controlling data-taking operations and collecting monitoring data, and the IceCube-Live website, responsible for processing and storing monitoring data as well as presenting this data in webpages and plots that characterize the state of the IceCube detector.

### 5.7.1 LiveControl

LiveControl executes in the background as a daemon and accepts user input via XML-RPC. Operators typically enter commands and check the basic detector status using a command-line interface. LiveControl is responsible for controlling the state of DAQ and online-processing, starting and stopping data-taking runs, and recording the parameters of these runs. Standard operation is to request a run start, supplying a configuration file specifying the DOMs to include in data taking. LiveControl then records the run number, configuration, start time, etc. and sends a request for DAQ to begin data taking. After data taking commences successfully, LiveControl waits a specified amount of time, generally eight hours, then stops the current run and automatically starts a new run using the same configuration. This cycle continues until stopped by a user request or a run



695 fails. In case of failure, LiveControl attempts to restart data taking by starting a new  
696 run. Occasionally a hardware failure occurs, and it is impossible to start a run with the  
697 supplied configuration because requested DOMs are unpowered or temporarily unable to  
698 communicate with the IceCube DAQ. In this case, LiveControl cycles through predefined  
699 partial-detector configurations in an attempt to exclude problematic DOMs. This results  
700 in taking data with half of the IceCube strings or fewer, but it greatly reduces the chance  
701 of a prolonged complete outage where no IceCube data is recorded.

702 A secondary function of LiveControl is the collection, processing, and forwarding of  
703 monitoring data from DAQ, online-processing, and other components. Monitoring data  
704 consists of a JSON dictionary with a well-defined format including a creation time, sender  
705 name, priority, data name, and either JSON data or a single integer or floating-point value.  
706 This data is forwarded to LiveControl using ZeroMQ and queued internally for processing.  
707 A few monitoring quantities indicate serious problems with the detector, e.g. the online-  
708 processing latency is too high. LiveControl provides a database of checked monitoring  
709 values indexed by service and data name and raises an alert if the value is out of the  
710 specified range or hasn't been received in a specified amount of time. The alert usually  
711 includes an email to parties responsible for the affected subsystem and, for serious problems,  
712 triggers an automated page to winterover operators. Several other types of monitoring data  
713 trigger a response by LiveControl. These include alerts generated internally by subsystems,  
714 and such alerts may trigger emails and pages from LiveControl. All monitoring data are  
715 forwarded to the IceCube-Live website for further processing and display.

## 716 5.7.2 IceCube-Live Website

Priority	Transport System	Daily Messages	Daily Data	Typical Latency
1	ITS (Iridium)	10,000	1 MB	1 minute
2	I3MS (Iridium)	150,000	5 MB	1–5 minutes
3	JADE (Geosynchronous)	300,000	100 MB	1 day

Table 2: Statistics for IceCube monitoring messages

717 Two operational copies of the IceCube-Live website exist: one inside the IceCube net-  
718 work at the South Pole, and one in the Northern Hemisphere. Monitoring data reaches  
719 the northern website based on priority and using both geosynchronous and Iridium data  
720 transport, summarized in table 2.

721 Messages reaching the website are processed by the DBServer daemon and inserted into  
722 one of several database tables depending on content. Messages also may contain directives  
723 requesting DBServer to send email, by specifying email recipients and content, or requesting  
724 that the monitoring message be published using ZeroMQ PUB-SUB, allowing the message  
725 to be passed to an external process. The IceCube-Live website itself uses the Django  
726 framework and contains pages that create sophisticated views of monitoring data stored in

727 the database. These pages include a front page displaying active alerts and plots of event  
728 rates and processing latencies from the previous few hours, and a page for each run that  
729 displays start time, stop time, and other essential data. The run page contains low-level  
730 diagnostic data that includes e.g. charge histograms, digitizer baselines, and occupancy  
731 for each DOM, and is used to diagnose problems with detector components that occurred  
732 during the run and to determine if the run can be used in physics analysis.

733 Finally, the IceCube-Live website in the Northern Hemisphere transmits messages to  
734 LiveControl using ITS and I3MS. This capability is used to retransmit messages sent using  
735 the popular Slack chat service to the South Pole, allowing the IceCube winterover operators  
736 to chat with experts in the Northern Hemisphere during periods with no geosynchronous  
737 satellite connectivity. This connection also provides a limited capability to control the  
738 detector, allowing operators in the north to e.g. remotely issue HitSpool requests.

## 739 5.8 Operational Performance

740 (*John K.; 1 page*)

741 Explanation of how design choices, system monitoring, and winterovers result in high  
742 uptime. Discussion of median downtime and various causes of downtime. Possible basic  
743 failure analysis of hardware components.

744 Figure: DAQ full uptime and clean uptime percentage.

745 Figure (optional): Downtime histogram.

## 6 Outlook

Discuss Gen2 here.

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