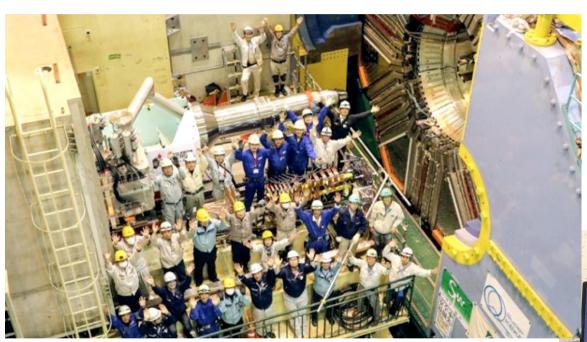
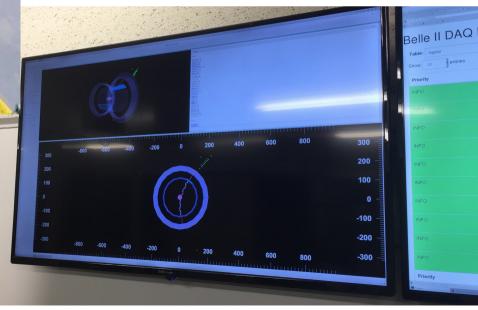
Richieste servizi di base per Belle-II#



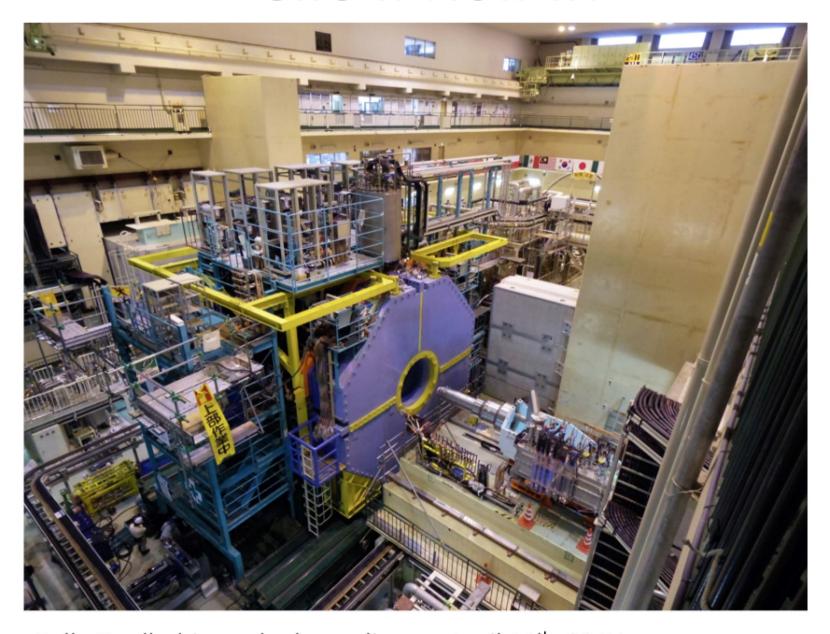
Bianchi (50%)
Bussa (50%)
Destefanis (50%)
Greco (50%)
Guido (100%)
Maggiora (40%)
Marcello (50%)
Mussa (50%)
Spataro (50%)
Tamponi (100%)

Roberto Mussa

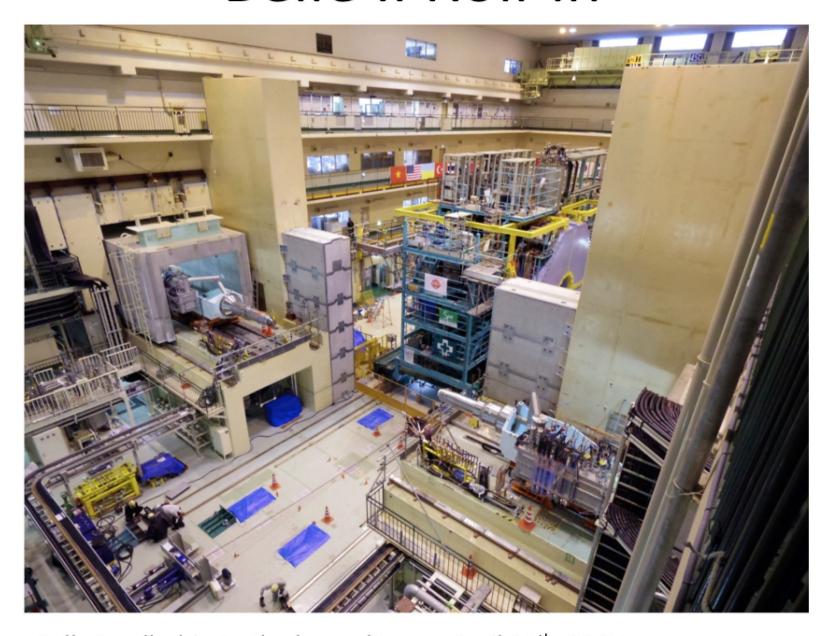
Consiglio di Sezione 30/6/17



Belle II Roll-in

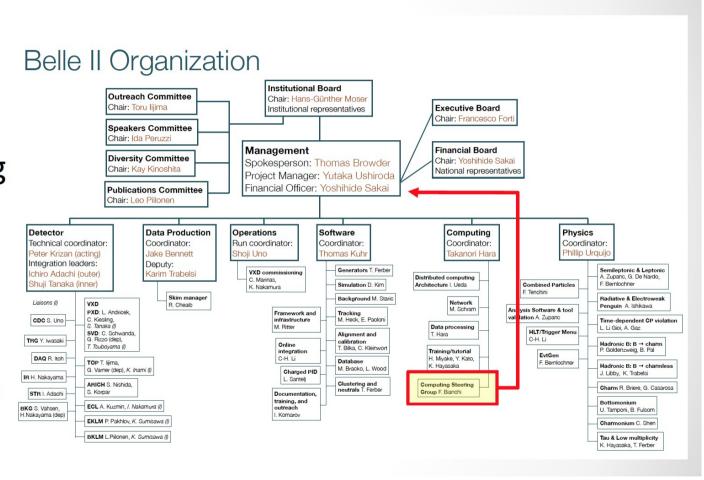


Belle II Roll-in



Computing: good news da Fabrizio

- The Computing Steering Group is central for the deployment of distributed computing resources.
- Considered more appropriate to report directly to the management
- Close interaction with computing management



Finalmente stiamo convergendo sul MoU KEK/INFN

Tracciatore esterno: nuove responsabilita' italiane

BKLM: RPC Readout (INFN Roma3 and LNF (Frascati))



Sector BF3

6 days to install, cable & commission 4 crates

... e lavoro per Oscar (Luglio 2017)

- √ 13 Indiana pre-production boards in BF2 operating since October 2016
- √ 13 INFN pre-production boards in BF6 operating since February 2017
- √ 52 INFN production boards in BF1, BF3, BF4, BF7 since June 2017
- √ 70 boards delivered to INFN on June 21, plus 98 boards on June 28
 → completion.

Calorimetro: so far , so good

ECL Status and Highlights

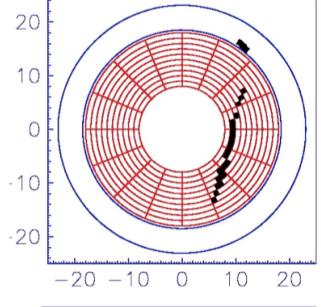
- Barrel and backward ECL endcap are connected and provide data.
- ECL works in the Global Cosmic Run

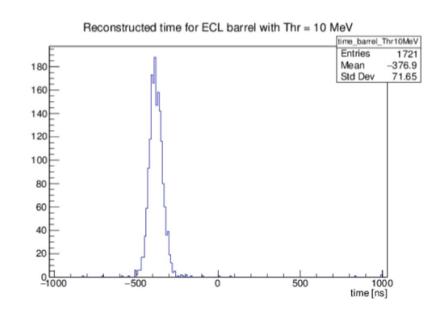
Current tasks/issues:

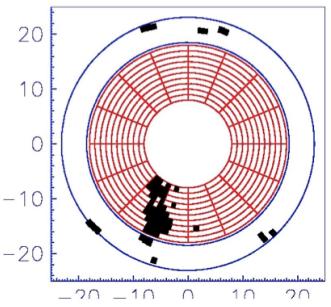
Modify firmware to increase time adjustment window.

(Currently in the global run we have shifted time)

Implement test pulse calibrations in global mode

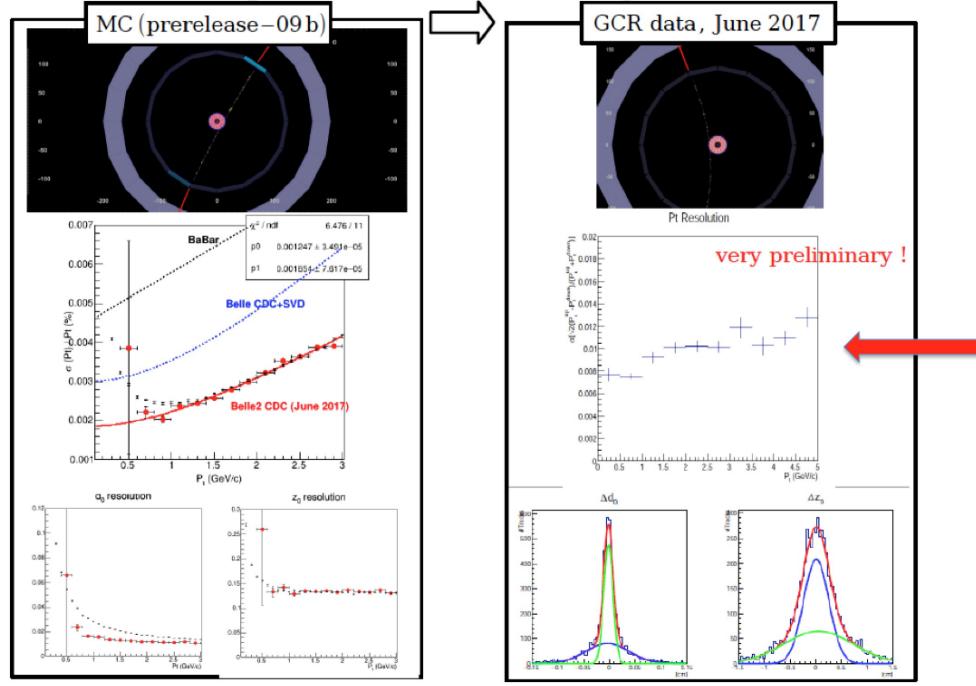






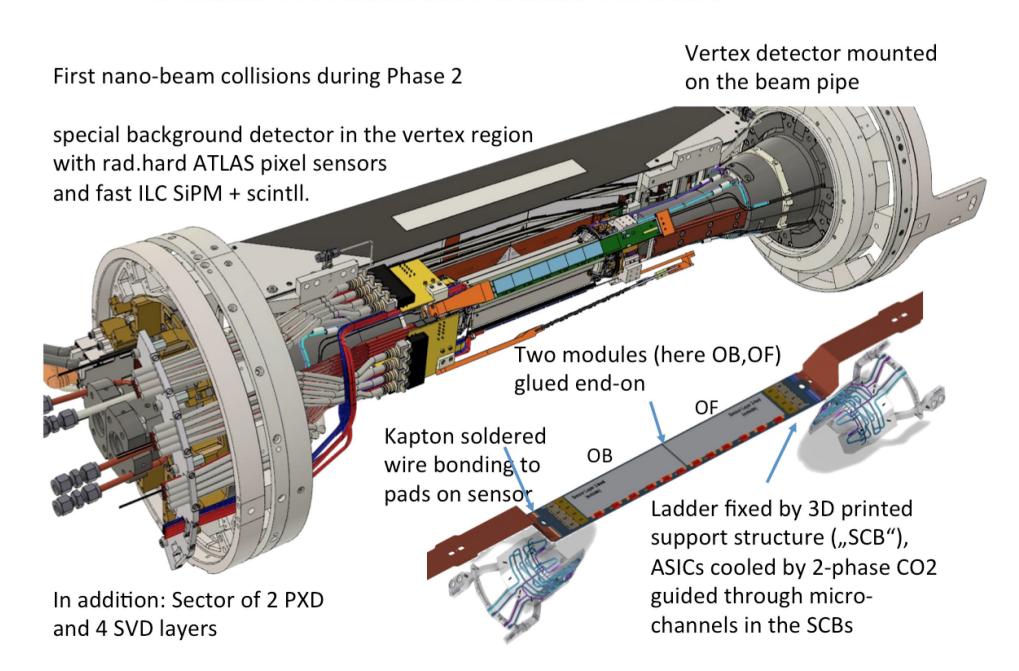
Central Drift Chamber: allineamenti in corso ...

CDC performances with magnetic field



Per non bruciare tutto subito, durante Phase II ...

Phase 2 Detector: Inner BEAST



SVD: sara' installato dopo Phase 2

SVD ladder mount – milestones

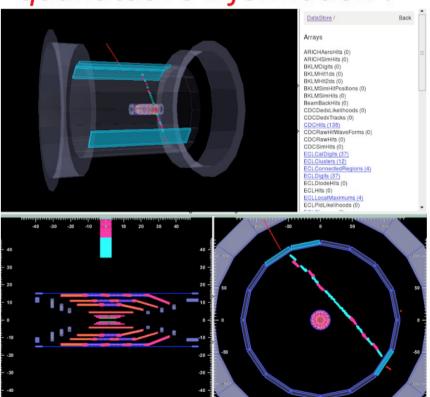
Item	Date
Ladder mount 1 st half shell start	Jul 31, 2017
L3 mount	Jul/Aug 2017
L4 mount	Aug/Sep 2017
L5 mount	Sep/Oct 2017
L6 mount	Oct/Nov 2017
Completion 1 st half shell (including pick up)	Dec 4, 2017
Ladder mount 2 nd half shell start	Dec 14, 2017
Completion 2 nd half shell (including pick up)	Apr 20, 2018

TOP: near term plans

- The near term goal is to obtain some plots/ distributions w/ calibrated data in the Gloal CRT data-taking (July – August)
 - (x, t) distribution (hit display)
 - N_hit vs incident position and angles
- Near term milestones to achieve this goal
 - Stable DAQ w/ current FW
 - Need pinning down the b2llost issue
 - Calibration
 - Time Base Calibration
 - Local T0
 - Alignment
 - PMT gain
 - Bad channel masking
 - Trigger
 - Produce individual t0
 - Produce combined t0

Also, (event-by-event) probability distribution w/ CRT data Sam Cunliffe, Jan Strube

Eager to see more quantitative information!

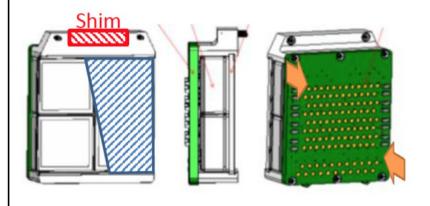


TOP: il problema dei PMT magnetici

 The PMT tube is made of Kovar and suffers ~1 kgf/PMT in 1.5 T (maximum ~1.4 kgf/PMT in ~1.1 T).

Rotation of PMT module

- Large effect on photon transmittance due to bubbles of the optical oil on the Si cookie
- Has been fixed in situ by shimming



Rotation of PMT

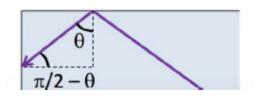
- Effect only for photons of larger incident angles than ~43° if the peeloff surface is clear.
- Wil be fixed if necessary after phase 2



Probably not an issue.

Need check with phase 2 data

- Two potential problems
 - Optical loss of photons
 - Mechanical safety on PMT structure



TOP: il problema dei PMT magnetici /2

Item to be checked	Status
Effect on PID performance	Checked with MC that it is modest.
	☐ To be checked with the Phase2 data.
Mechanical safety of PMT	✓ Tested. There should be no problem.
Repair method	✓ Tested two methods.
	Baseline method will be decided in this B2GM.

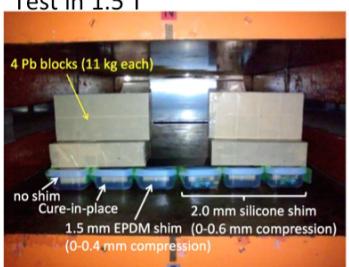
Cure-in-place



Shimming



Test in 1.5 T



Test with weight



- Tested in 1.5 T for 3 months
 - Actual integrated exposure time > 8 days
- Tested with 2kgf weight for 74 days

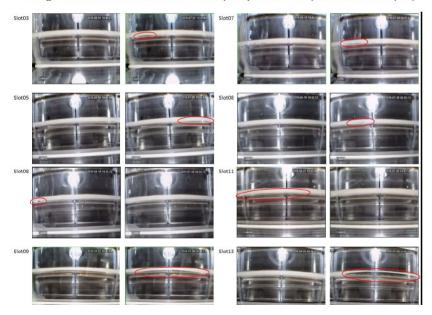
TOP: nuovi problemi meccanici

- After roll-in (April 20), glue joint between the prism and PEEK frame found to be partially broken for some slots.
 - Similar delamination was observed in slot 11 in October 2016, but it was due to the PMT module assembled too high that pushed the PEEK frame away from the prism.
- Matsuoka-san carefully investigated all the pictures taken after installation.
- Two concerns:
 - Mechanical health for quartz optics
 - Contamination of optical oil leaking to the prism surface.
 - Affect photons at the last bounce.

Delamination visible in CCD photos

	Shooting date		Slo	ot														
Sho			01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2016	5/16 (after installation)	0																
6	7/26 (after B-field meas.)	0																
	7/26 (after 1st repair)	1.5						3 0										
	9/13 (after 2 nd repair)	0																
	9/16	0/1/1.5																
	9/19 (start of 1 week B test)	0/1/1.5																
	9/26,27 (after 1 week B test)	1.5/0																
	9/27,28,29,30,10/1,2,3	1.5																
	10/3 (slot11 glue broken)	0																
	10/4,10	0								-								
2017	4/20 (after roll-in)	0																
.7	5/24,26	0/1.5																

Black: Large delamination can be seen (compared to the photo taken on 5/16) Red: Small delamination can be seen (compared to the photo taken on 5/16) Orange: Small delamination can be seen (compared to the photo taken on 7/26)

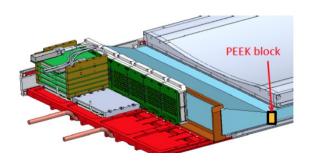


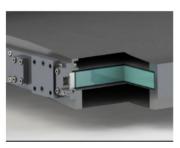
TOP: nuovi problemi meccanici/2

- Mechanical concern is not serious one.
 - Even if the PEEK prism glue joint is completely broken, the mechanical force from the PMT module is received by PEEK block at the prism corner and the springs on the mirror end.
- Optical concern need more carefully checked.
 - Start to check the flow of optical oil on the glass
 - If surface is not clean, oil flow happens a bit.
 - Continue checking for long term
 - Check N2 gas leak when PMT modules are removed, and seal by silicon glue if leak is found.

On mechanical concern

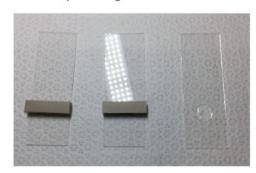
- Force by PMT modules; 2kgf x 32 = 64kgf in design
 - Should be smaller now because of shimming
- The force received by PEEK frame, PEEK block at the corner of prism and springs on the mirror end.
 - Long-term allowable pressure at the corner on PEEK block; $6.9MPa \times 20x(4^{5})mm^{2} = 56^{7}0kgf$.
 - Force by forward spring; 12.5~14.2kgf
- · Tolerable even completely removed PEEK frame





On optics

- · Contamination by optical oil due to surface pressure
- · Started to check the flow of optical oil on the glass
- If surface is not clean, oil flow happens a bit.
- Continue to check for long term
- Check N2 gas leak when PMTs are removed.
 - Seal by silicone glue if leak is found.





TOP: sostituzione di 7/16 dei MCPPMT

Test plan (draft)

Year	201	.7			201	8			201	9			202	0	
Month	1	4	7	10	1	4	7	10	1	4	7	10	1	4	7
Global schedule					Phas	e 2			Phys	ics r	un	Phy	sics r	un	
	Curr	ent p	rodu	ıctio	n										
PMT production			Ano	ther	smal	pro	ducti	on							
							Mas	s pro	duct	ion i	fnec	essa	ry		
New PMTs (prospect)	28	26		5 /	mon	th	10 F	MTs	/moi	nth					
PMT test at Nagoya	1	0 /m	onth	5 /	mon	th	10 F	MTs	/moi	nth					
PMT test at KEK							~1	.00 P	MTs		~1	.00 P	MTs		
PMT installation													Ass	y Ir	nstall
Available PMTs	37	63	Unc	lear	(dep	ends	on b	udge	et sit	uatic	n)				

Maximum rate:

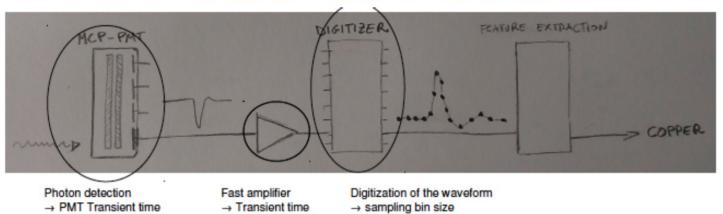
• QE measurement: 2 PMTs/day = 40 PMTs/month

• HV test: 8 PMTs/day = 160 PMTs/month

• Laser test in 0 T: 5 PMTs/day = 100 PMTs/month

TOP: calibrazione temporale (resp: U. Tamponi)

What we have to calibrate



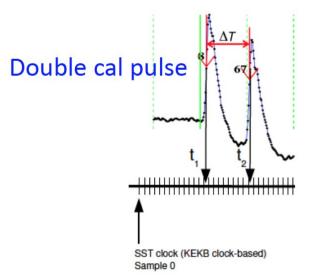
 $T_{photon} = t_{digit} + T_{channel}^{0} + T_{channel}^{0}$ Calibration of the bin size of the digitizer Local T0 Synchronization of the channels

within a single quartz bar

+ PMT channel gain

Module T0

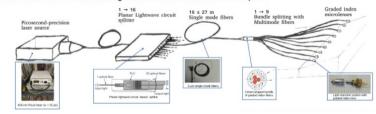
Synchronization of the modules one with the others



Time base calibration (TBC)

Laser pulse calibration

To synchronize the channels within a single module we flash them with a laser pulse



Alignment

$$\chi^2 \equiv -2\sum_{i=1}^{n} \log \mathcal{L}_{\mu}^{(i)}(\hat{p}) = \min,$$

$$\hat{p} \equiv (\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, t_0)$$

TOP: calibrazione temporale (resp: U. Tamponi)

Calibration steps

Two methods Time base calibration (TBC) What is it? Calibration of the sampling rate of each asic. Matrix inversion 256 constants / channel (131072 / module) How many? Run type? Local pulser runs, O(500k evts / channel) Iterative How frequently? Phase II: ~ 1 per day. PhaseIII: TBD Local T0 Inter-calibration of the delays of the channels within a single module What is it? How many? 1 constant / channel (512/module) Run type? Local lasers run, O(1 hr) How frequently? Phase II: ~ 1 per day. PhaseIII: TBD Alignment What is it? Geometrical and time alignment of the 16 modules How many? 7 constants / module (3 shifts + 3 angles + 1 time offset) Run type? Muons, O(10 k evt/module) How frequently? Phasell: 1 per run . PhasellI: 1 per run

Xialong Wang

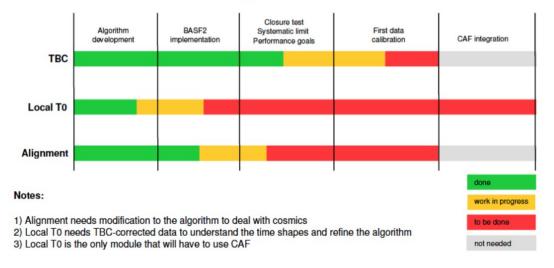
Wenlong Yuan

Studies at Padova to understand distribution of the laser signals

Alessandro Gaz

On top of this we have the PMT gain, threshold efficiency and channel masking monitoring, that go in the condition DB

Readiness and roadmap



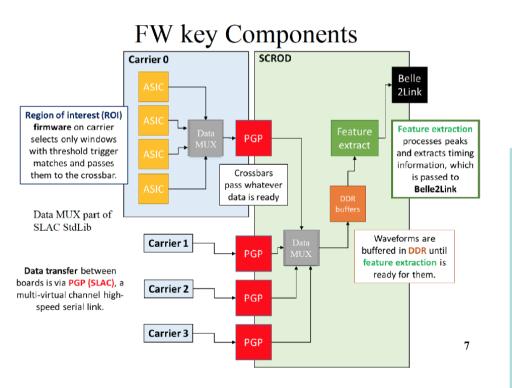
The calibration software is evolving steadily.

sues in Epic				
BII-2018	Matrix inversion-based time base correction		DONE	Marko Staric
BII-2019	Iterative based time base correction		DONE	Xiaolong Wang
BII-2020	TOP T0 correction		IN PROGRESS	Stefano Lacaprara
BII-2021	PMT gain monitoring tool		IN PROGRESS	Yosuke Maeda
BII-2022	TOP Calibration monitoring tools		IN PROGRESS	Elisa Guido
BII-2023	TOP Channel masking		DONE	Samuel Thomas Cunliffe
BII-2024	TOP Alignment module		IN PROGRESS	Alessandro Gaz
BII-2026	TOP inter-module time alignment without B field	₩.	WON'T FIX	Umberto Tamponi
BII-2045	Realistic digitizer module	•	IN PROGRESS	Marko Staric
BII-2046	Simulation of the laser events with double calpulse		OPEN	Marko Staric
BII-2001	Missing DB classes for TOP calibration constants		DONE	Umberto Tamponi
BII-2351	TOP Calibration benchmark tools		OPEN	Umberto Tamponi

Also, slow control, DQM
Saurabh Sandyila, Boqun Wang

But la saga del firmware non e' conclusa

- Significant progress in firmware development resulted in producing a "stable" version that allows TOP joining the Global DAQ.
- The current stable version: 30-31/3D-06 is based on pre-roll-in version "2E-30-kurtis/30-05-kurtis" with selected updates;
 - Super-short headers for empty channels
 - Bugfixes, etc





Some limitations:

- Trigger rate < 750Hz max.
- Only the 1st peak found per channel
- All waveforms are still passed from carrier to SCROD
- All channels report data to Belle2Link

TOP firmware boot camp (June 26-30)



→ Goal is to expand group of people functional at different levels

- > Read/basic understanding of code and how it works
- > Simulate/verify existing/new functionality
- Debug problems encountered in the future
- Develop new code for improved performance, new functionality

Current firmware

- Goal: support global CDT data-taking.
- Tracking down b2llost issue trying to determine correlation between error occurring and things happening elsewhere in the DAQ system.

Production firmware:

- Goal: allow variable number of windows to support multiple hits per channel and higher data rates.
- Integration of carrier and SCROD components
 - Implement new carrier/SCROD data format
 - Add pedestal calculation, subtraction, and feature extraction into new SCROD processor code.
 - Define and implement new B2L data format
 - Update parser for new format
- Evaluation

FE by template fitting by Tobias Weber

Tamponi e Pacher da Torino

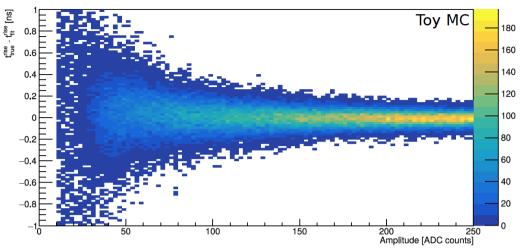
TOP: template fitter

Tipicamente il tempo di arrivo viene misurato con il metodo del Constant Fraction Discriminator (CFD) la cui risoluzione peggiora a basse ampiezze.

Possiamo migliorarla usando non solo i bin adiacenti al 50% del picco, con pesi calibrati alla vera forma del segnale di singolo fotone.

Era responsabilita' di T.Webber (Hawaii) che pero' finisce il suo postdoc. Durante il bootcamp, UT ha preso l'impegno di sviluppare il TF da caricare sul FPGA.

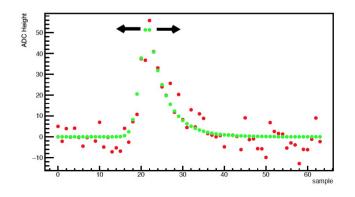
Rising Edge Resolution CFD vs. Amplitude

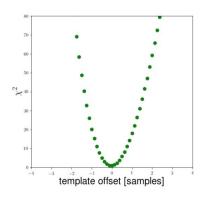


- waveform of typical signal event known
 ⇒ create signal template t(n)
- slide template over measured event and minimize

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{N} [s(n) - a \cdot t(n+j) + b]^2$$

to extract timing offset *j*, amplitude scaling *a* and offset b.





Richieste ai Servizi

Goal: bench test del Front End con la DAQ dell'esperimento su un Boardstack assemblato da F.Rotondo a Manoa

Umberto+Luca porteranno a Torino tutto quanto serve per cominciare tests full steam del firmware dell'esperimento.

