



SPMT commissioning with small showers data

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on behalf of the Torino group

Online meeting Auger Italia, 06/05/2021

- ◆ SPMT on the field
- ◆ Small showers data from stations with pre-production UUBs
- ◆ The SPMT inter-calibration: where are we?
- ◆ SPMT simulation

**Small showers acquisition,
stream to CDAS and transmission to Lyon
running smoothly since the end of November 2020.**

★ 79 SPMTs in the field with the new UUBs

- ◎ 29 installed in December 2020 (pre-production array)
- ◎ 48 installed in March-April 2021 (pre-production array + EA)
- ◎ 2 used for tests : **Trak** (id. 0020) & **Clais** (id. 0022)

★ 03/04/2021 : firmware update (necessary for small showers acquisition)

SPMT cross-calibration data acquisition

Small showers selection by each station UUB

| | Variables | Size | Freq. |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| EVENT info | GPS time | 32 bit x 2 | ~200/h (~300/h if a LPMT masked) |
| | event enumerator | 32 bit | |
| | AREA_PEAK_SATUR x 6 (LPMT1-2-3 - sPMT - SSD LG-HG) | 32 bit x 6 | |
| MUON info | GPS sec | 32 bit | ~ 1 / min |
| | LPMT VEM charge x 3 | 16 bit x 3 | |
| | SSD MIP charge | 16 bit | |
| DAQ info | GPS sec | 32 bit | ~ 1 / 5 min |
| | LPMTs masked status | 16 bit | |
| | HG/LG ratio x 3 | 16 bit x 3 | |
| | LPMT threshold x 3 | 16 bit x 3 | |
| | online VEM calibration x 3 | 16 bit x 3 | |

Stream data every hour to CDAS

At CDAS level :

- ➡ small showers data-stream **reading**
- ➡ **storage** into “monitoring-like” ROOT files

Transfer data to Lyon every day

Thanks to Ricardo for all the work on this item !

~ 7 kB / h
(~12 kB / h if a LPMT is masked)
from each station

Small showers selection and stream to CDAS activated on:

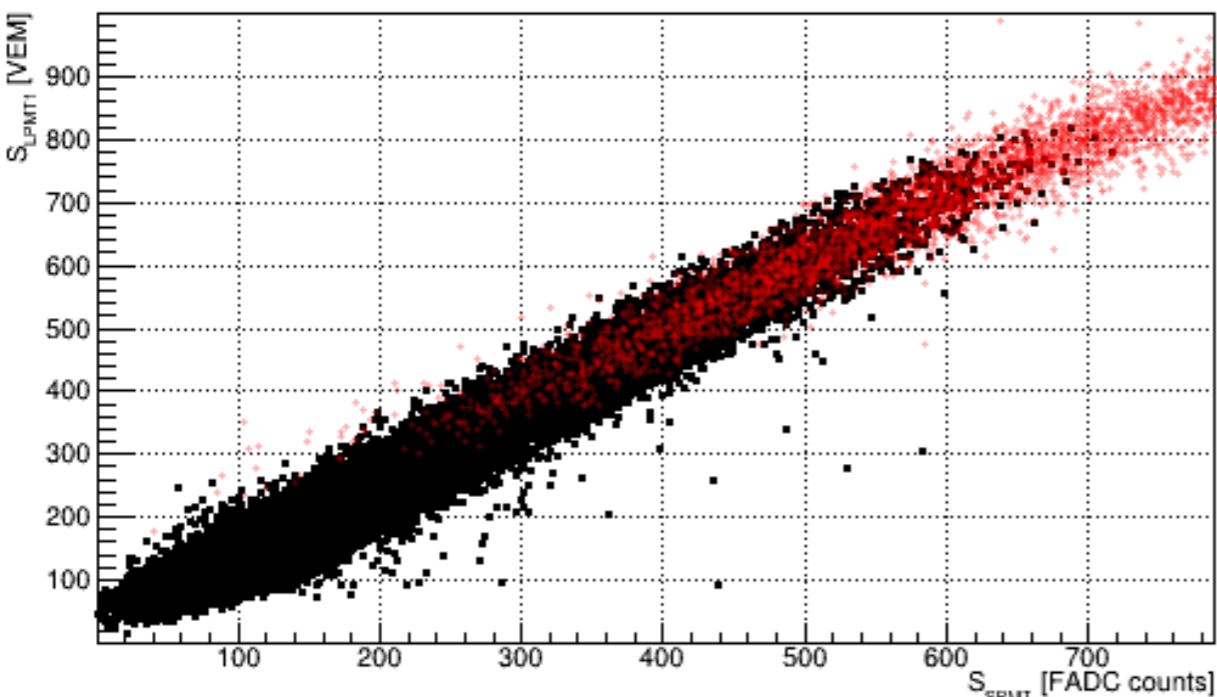
- Trak (2020/Oct/27)
- Clais (2020/Nov/02)
- all other UUB tanks (2020/Nov/05)

On 2020/Oct/27, modified version of CDAS started.

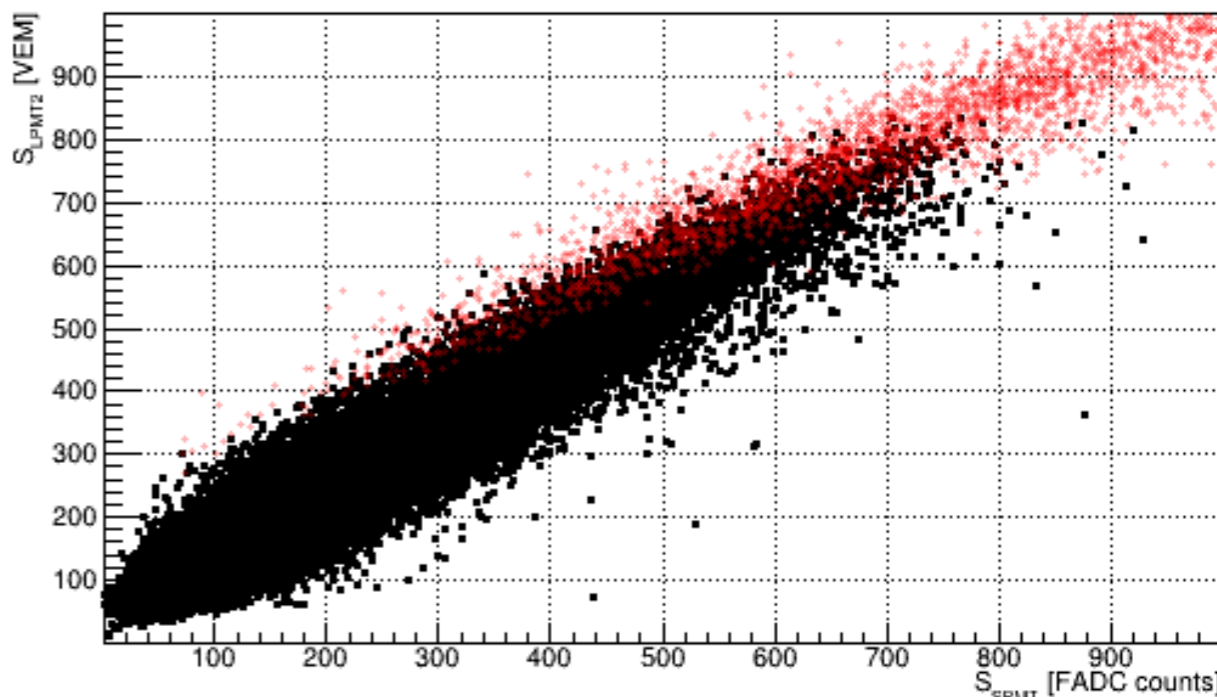
Stream to Lyon also activated !

Scatter plot - Trak (id. 20)

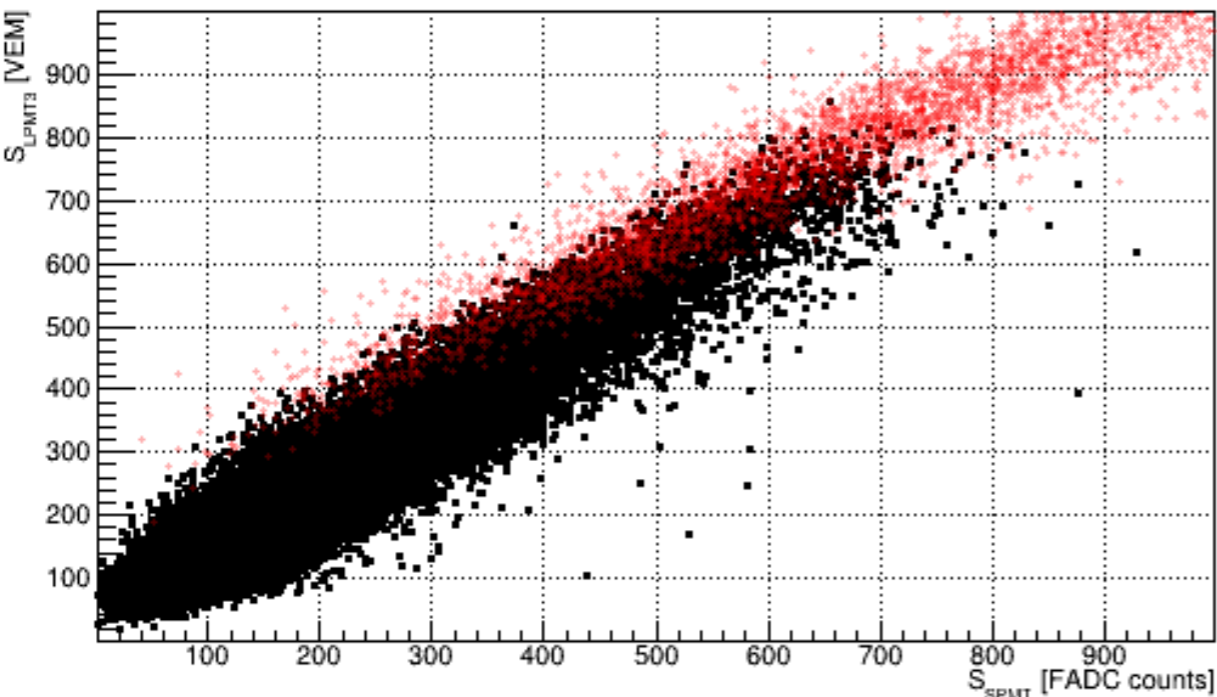
LPMT1 signal vs SPMT signal - tank 20



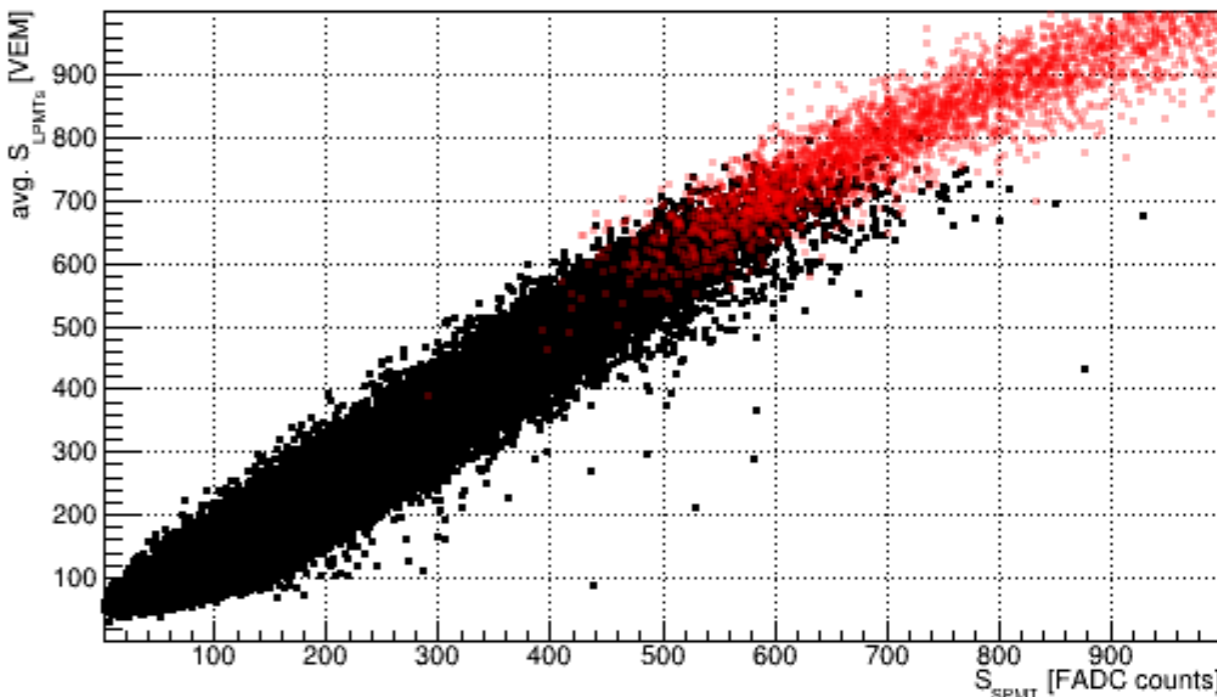
LPMT2 signal vs SPMT signal - tank 20



LPMT3 signal vs SPMT signal - tank 20



LPMTs avg. signal vs SPMT signal - tank 20



SPMT cross-calibration

Determination of the calibration factor β

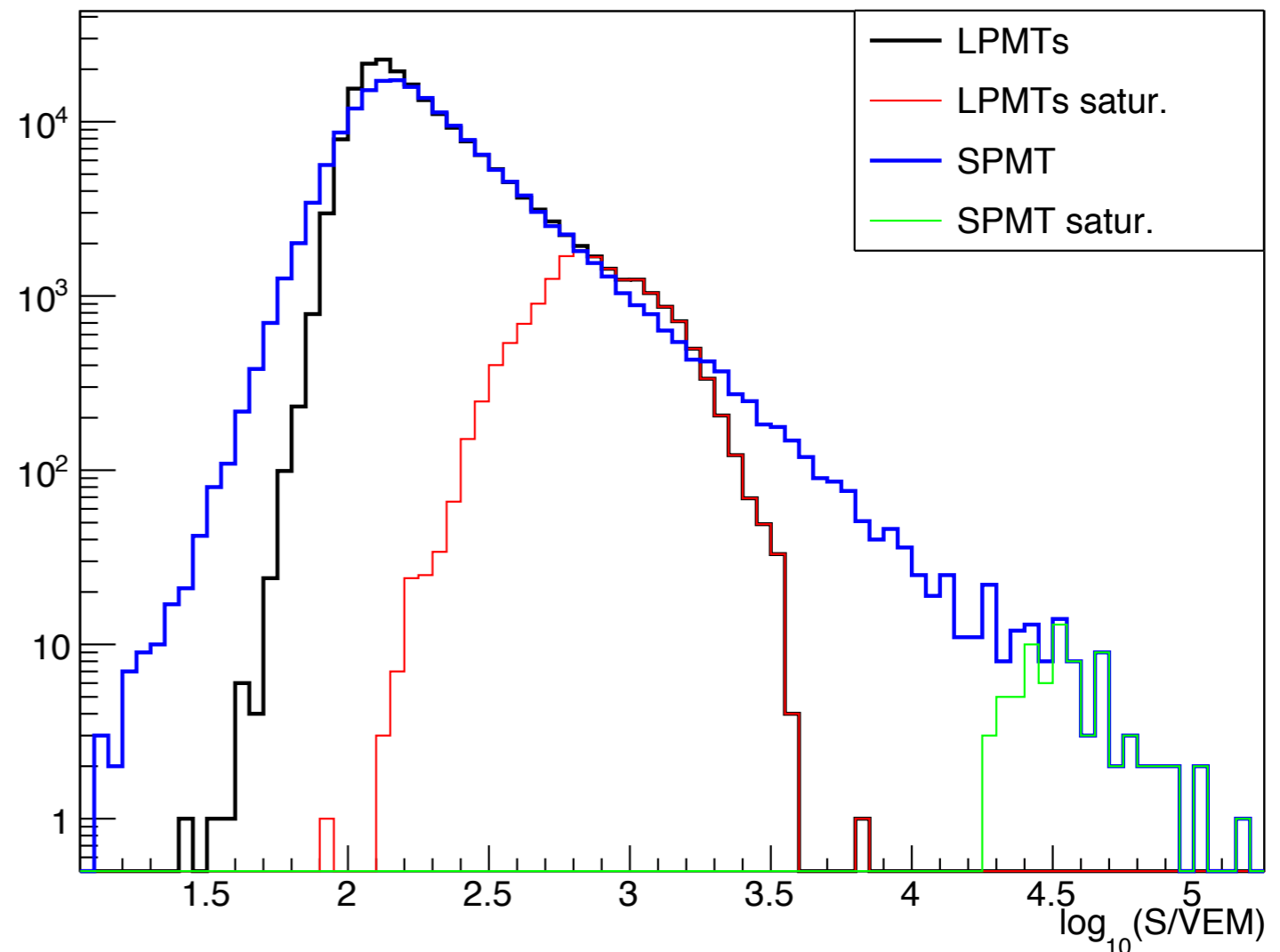
$$S_{LPMT}[VEM] = \beta Q_{SPMT}[FADC\ counts]$$

exploiting **small showers signals** (~ 200 events/h with the current selection).

★ Small showers are T1 events selected requiring a 2-fold coincidence among the LPMTs signals above a chosen threshold (changing with the individual LPMTs counting rates).

Spectra comparison method

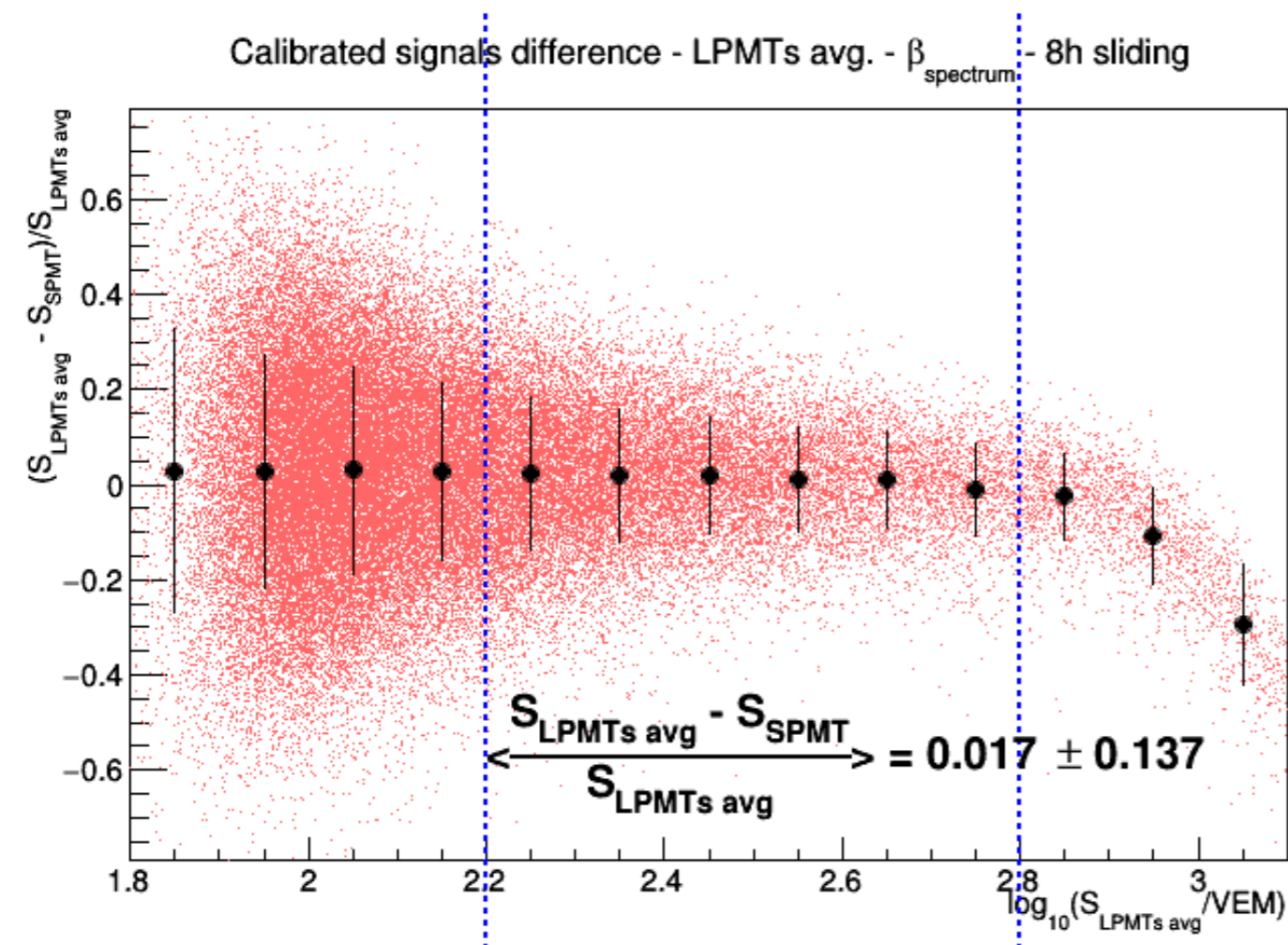
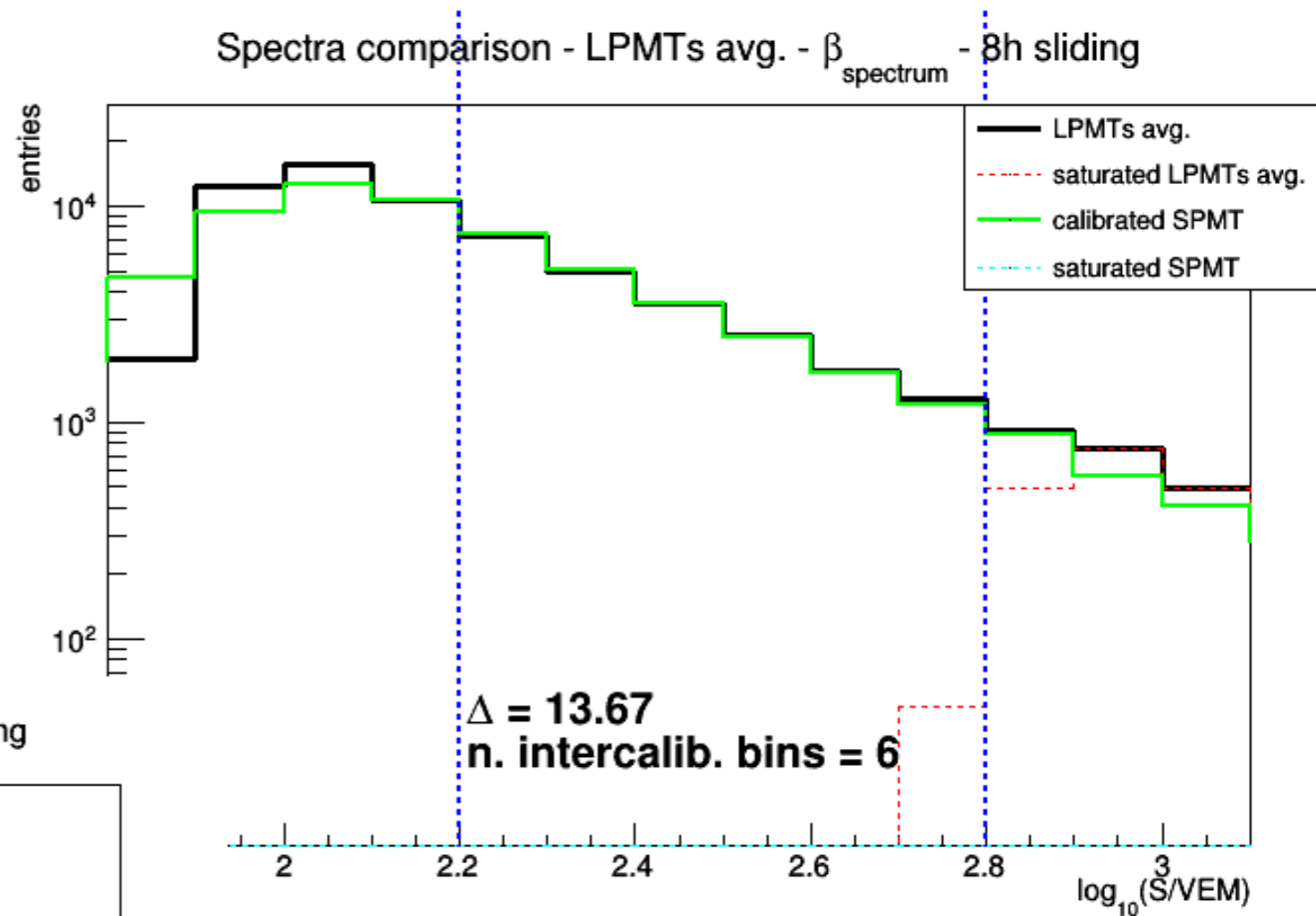
- ➔ considered the most reliable in the superposition region (*where <15% of LPMT signals are saturated*).
- ➔ effective for measurement of **unsaturated signal up to (at least) $\sim 20,000$ VEM**
- ➔ β should be **updated every hour** (using sliding intervals of 8 hours) to **follow the temperature**.



Checking the calibration result

Cumulative spectrum and signal differences with **2 weeks of data**, where each SPMT signals is calibrated using the β closer in time.

Very good agreement in the inter-calibration region.

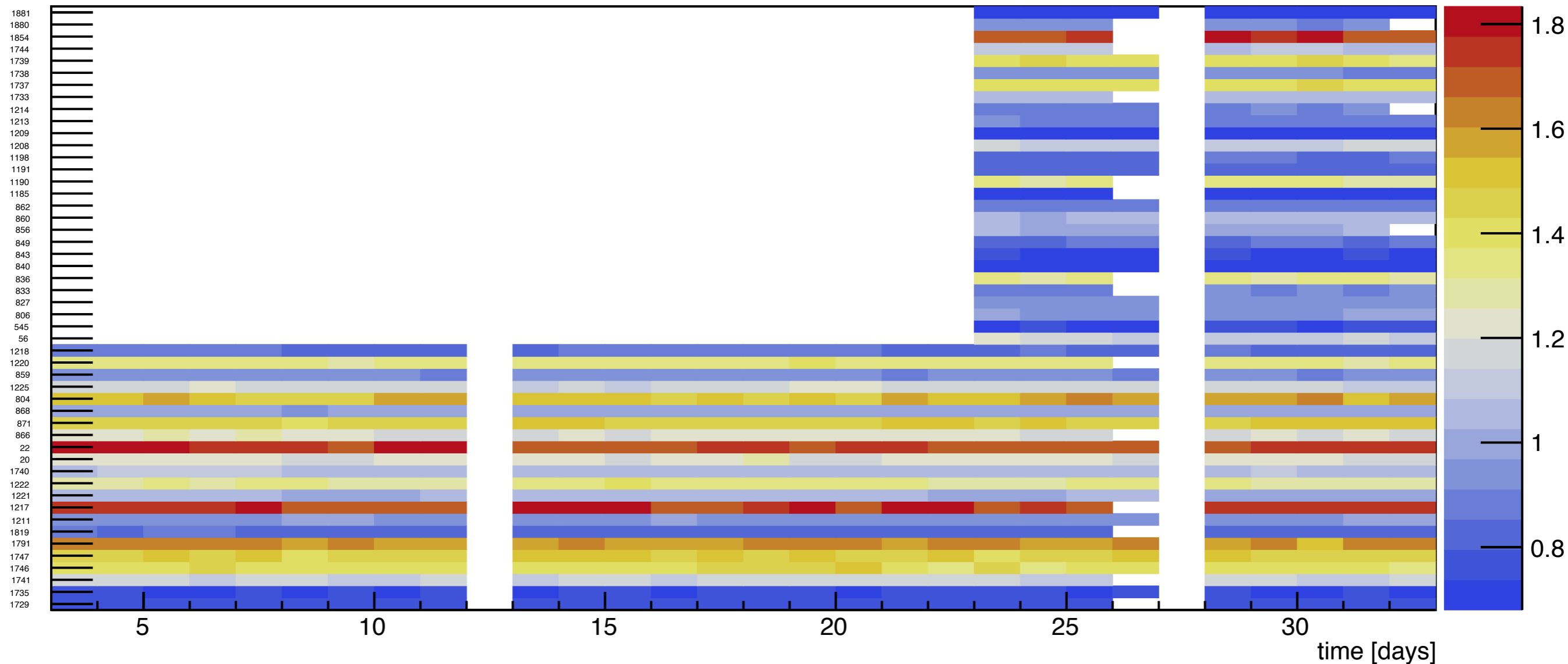


Study of **accuracy** and **resolution** of the technique underway.

Dispersion in the calibrated signal differences anyway lower than 15% in the inter-calibration region.

Average calibration factor

β_{spectrum} for LPMTs avg.

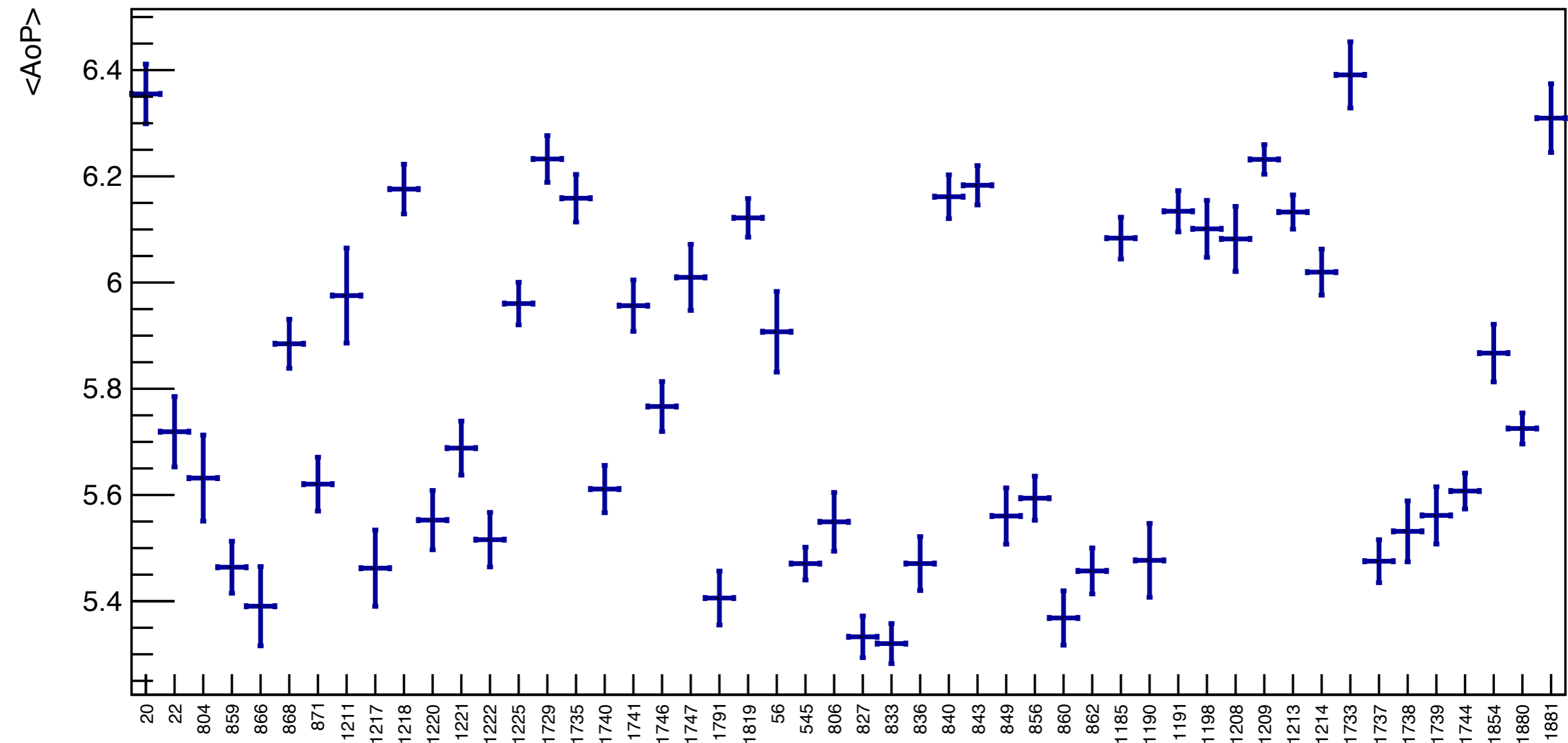


Inter-calibration factor β in blocks of 24h for 50 selected tanks.

Spread mainly due to the different SPMT HVs and the different correlation between HV and gain for each photomultiplier.

Area over Peak - SPMT

Average SPMT area-over-peak

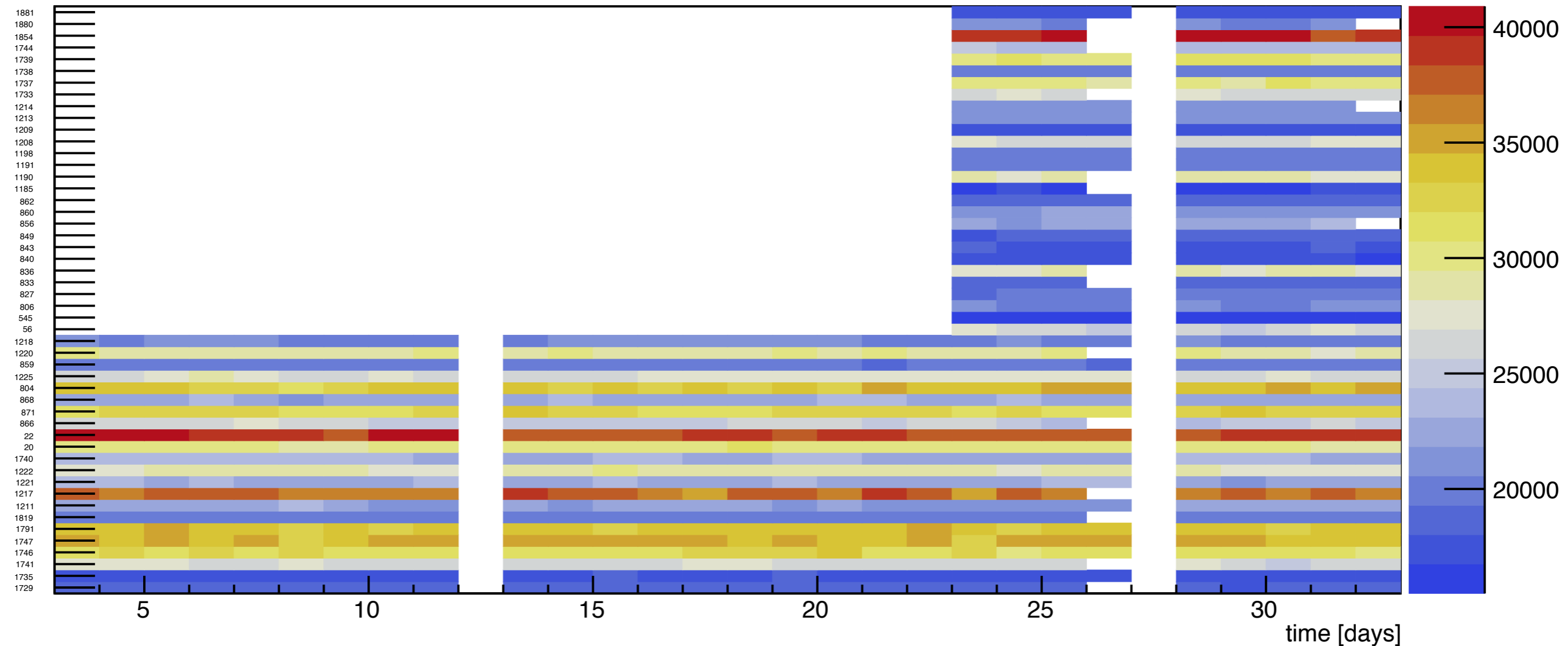


Average SPMT area-over-peak for 50 selected tanks.

Spread mainly due to the different condition of each WCD.

Signal range extension

Predicted maximum SPMT signal without saturation



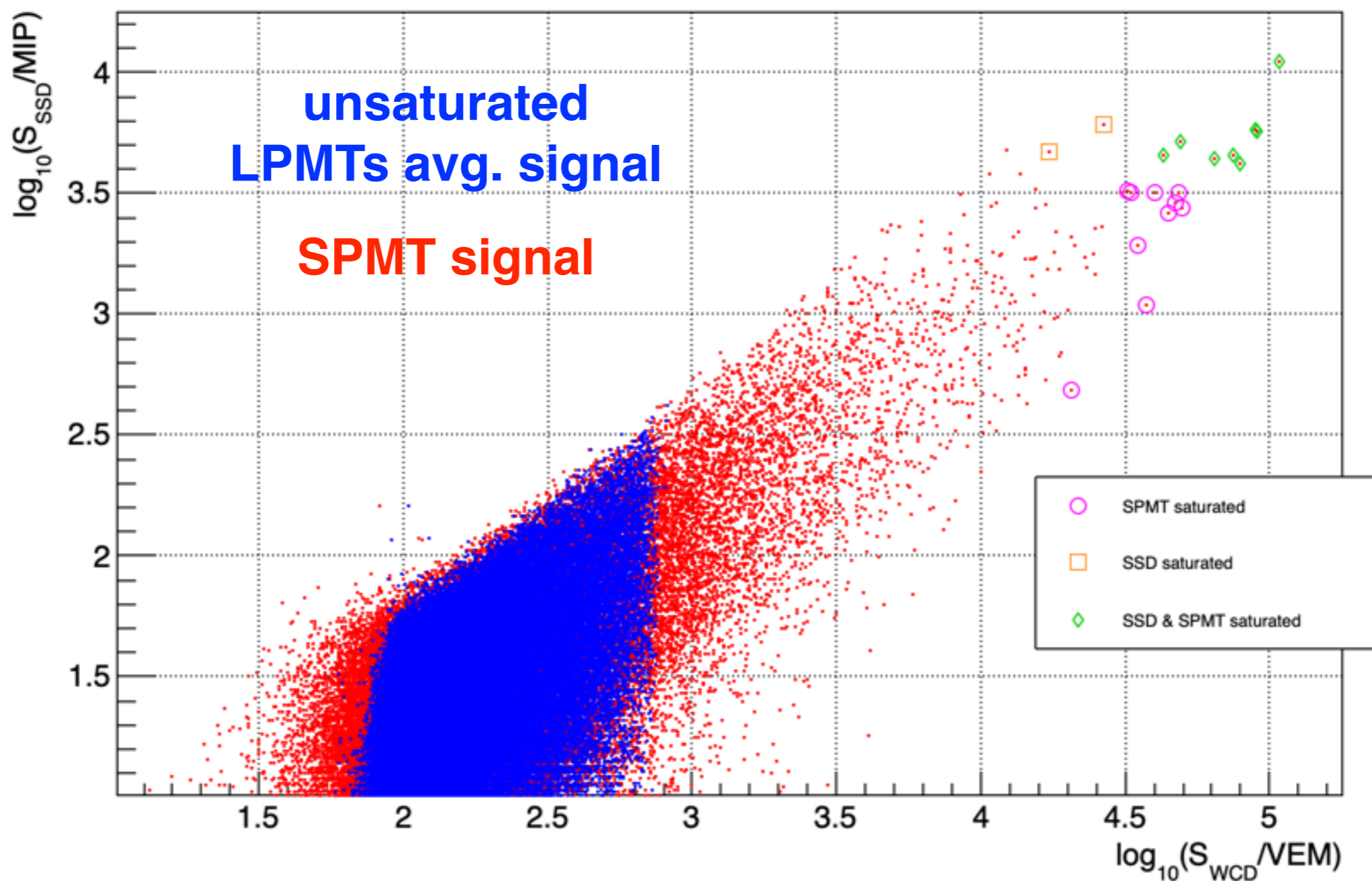
$$\langle S_{max} \rangle = \langle AoP \rangle \times peak_{saturation} \times \beta$$

where $peak_{saturation} \sim 3900$ FADC counts (β and average AoP from previous slides).

Only few tanks are below the target value at the moment.

SSD signals in small showers

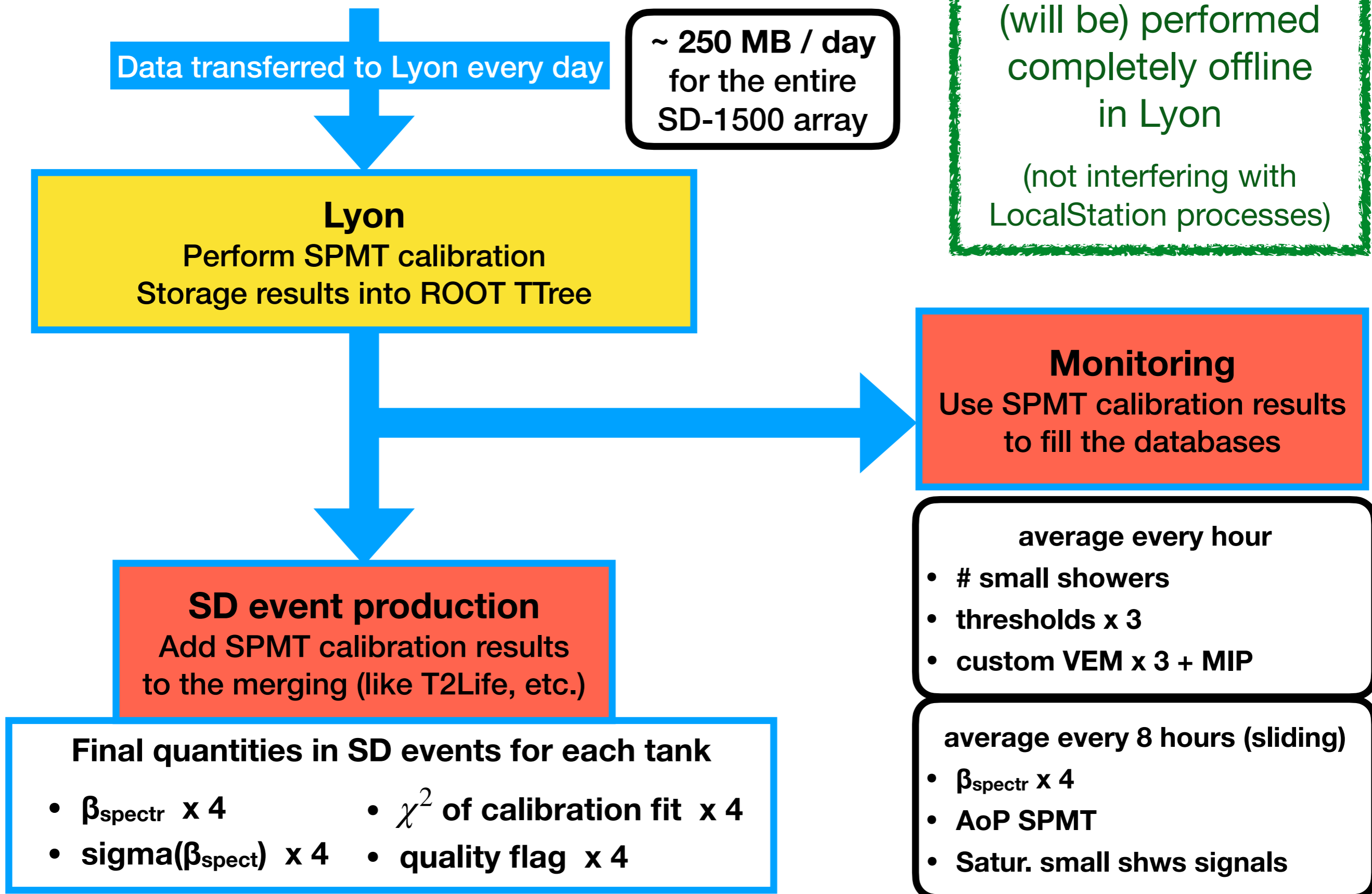
SSD signal vs WCD signal - tank 20



Cumulative scatter plot with 1 month of small showers data.

Signals more spread than in standard events, but correlation clearly present.

SPMT offline cross-calibration



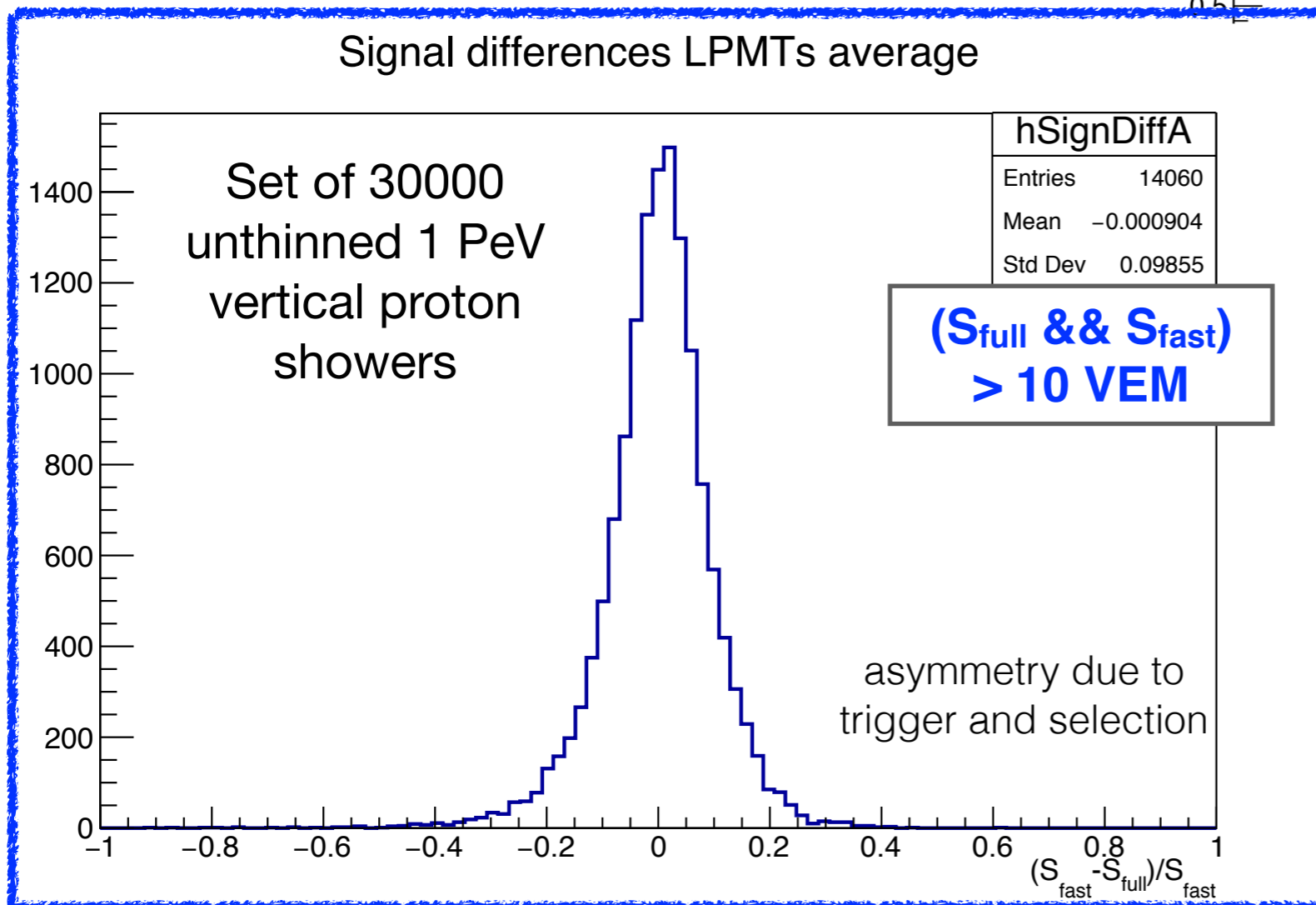
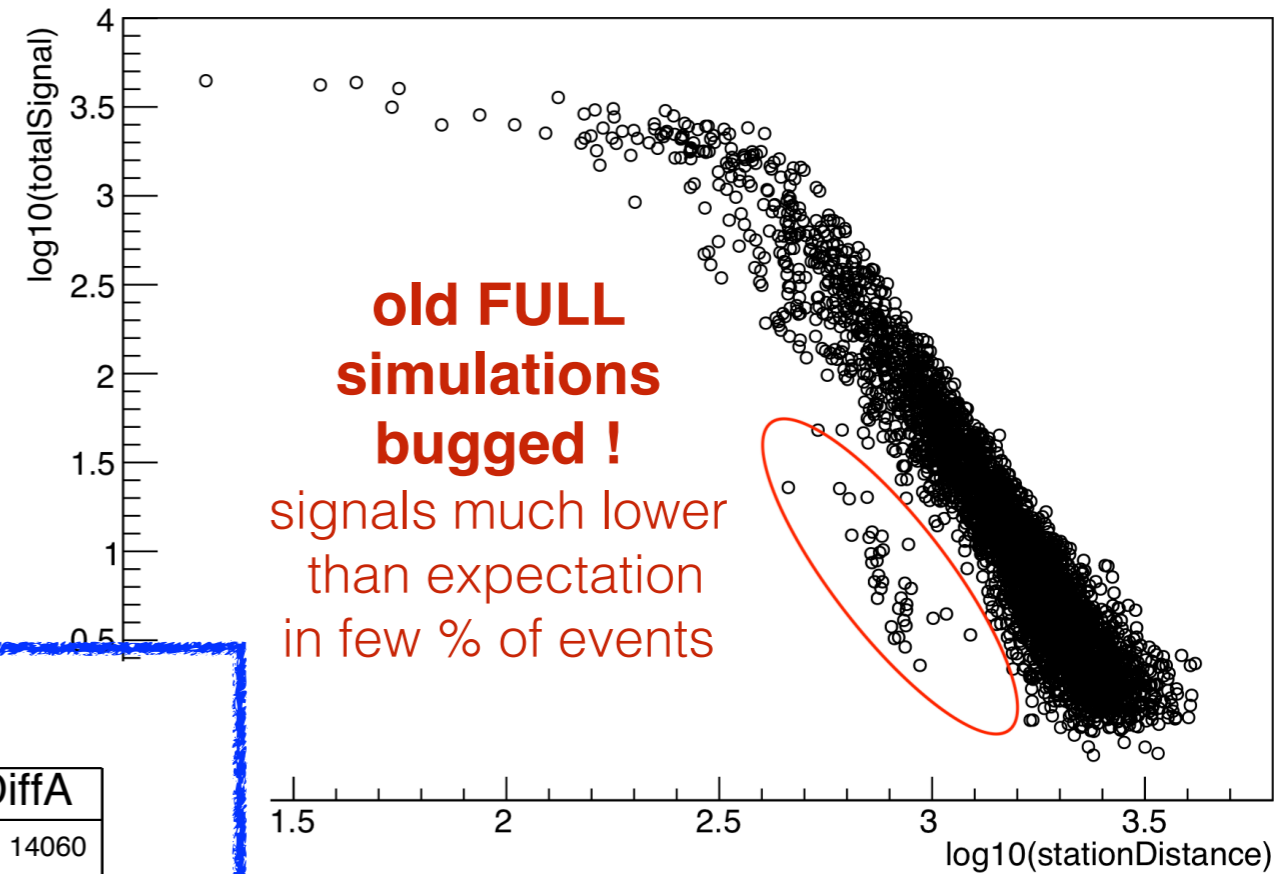
Calibration procedure (will be) performed completely offline in Lyon
(not interfering with LocalStation processes)

Simulation

Recovery of the FULL GEANT4 simulation

SPMT implemented in the GEANT4 station (AugerPrime WCD + SSD).

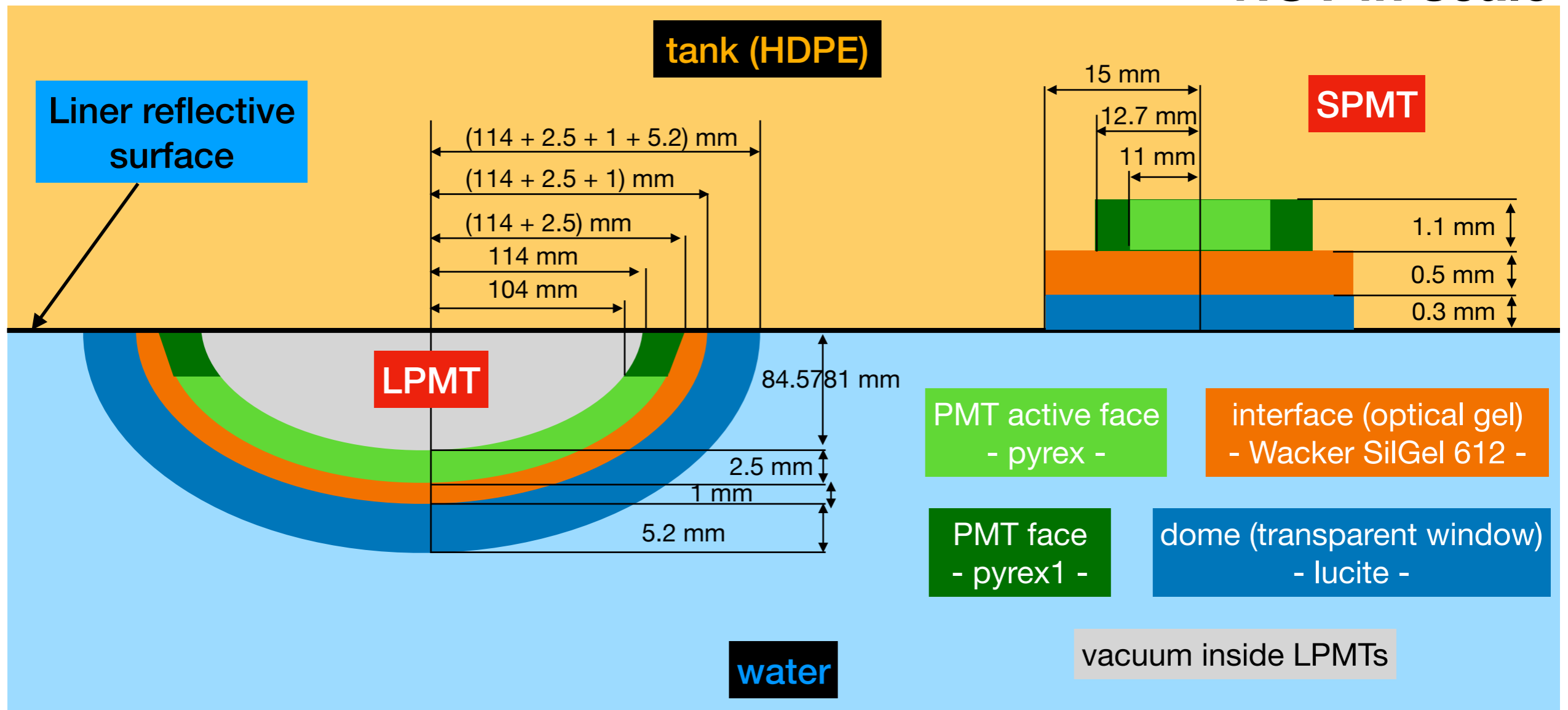
Position, geometry and detector properties checked and updated.



✓ FULL simulation mode now working and tested

✓ Final validation with high energy events performed Eric Mayotte and Sonja Schröder.

NOT in scale



Schema of the PMTs simulation as defined in *G4StationConstruction.cc*
 The LPMTs are formed by half-ellipsoids (one inside the other) while the SPMT is constituted by cylinders (G4Tubs in GEANT4).

In the FAST mode, such shapes are hard-coded (only the dimensions of each part can be changed).

Validation of the new FAST mode

✓ Validated using **integrated signals** from “small showers”

- ▶ ~30,000 **unthinned** CORSIKA protons showers, with energy [$10^{13}, 10^{15}$] eV and zenith [$0^\circ, 60^\circ$]
- ▶ core @ tank center using the **CachedDirectInjector**

✓ Validated comparing **traces**

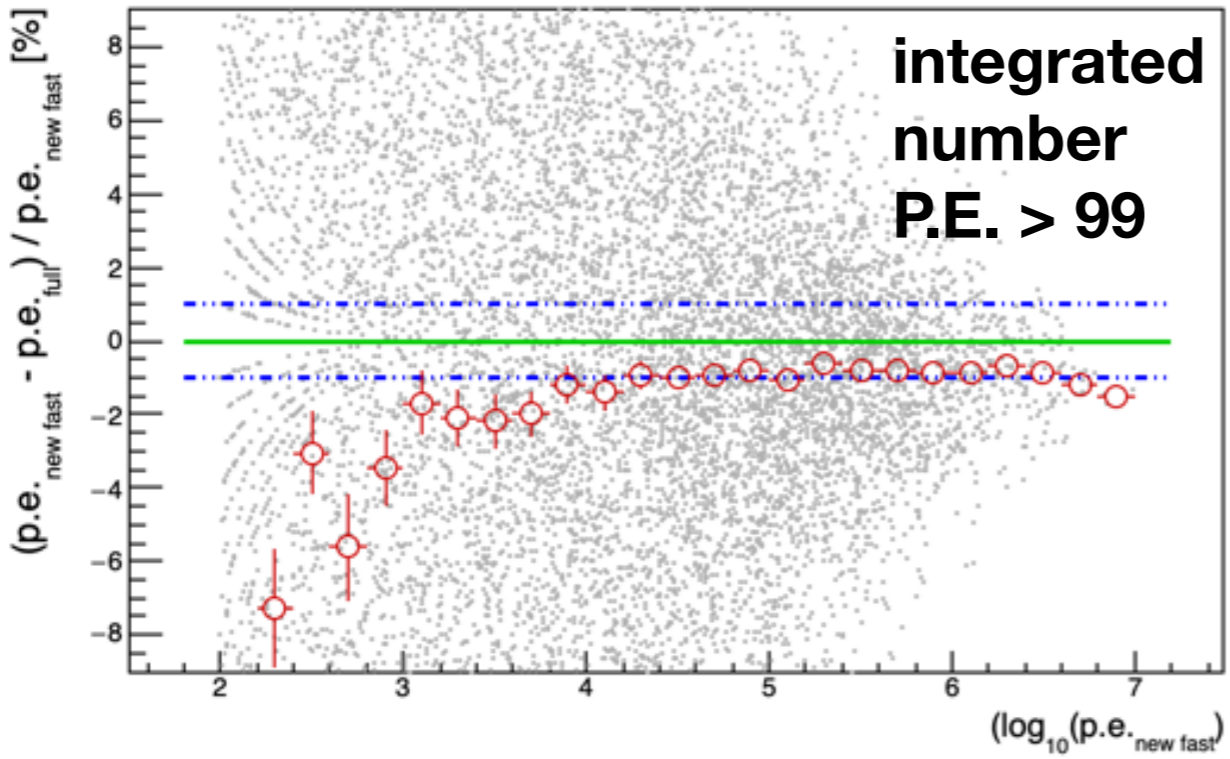
- ▶ single 1 GeV muon, vertical and inclined ($42^\circ, 60^\circ$)
- ▶ 250 muons, 1 GeV, vertical and inclined ($42^\circ, 60^\circ$)
- ▶ 250 electrons, 250 MeV, vertical and inclined ($42^\circ, 60^\circ$)

★ Difference between old and new FAST simulations on average negligible.

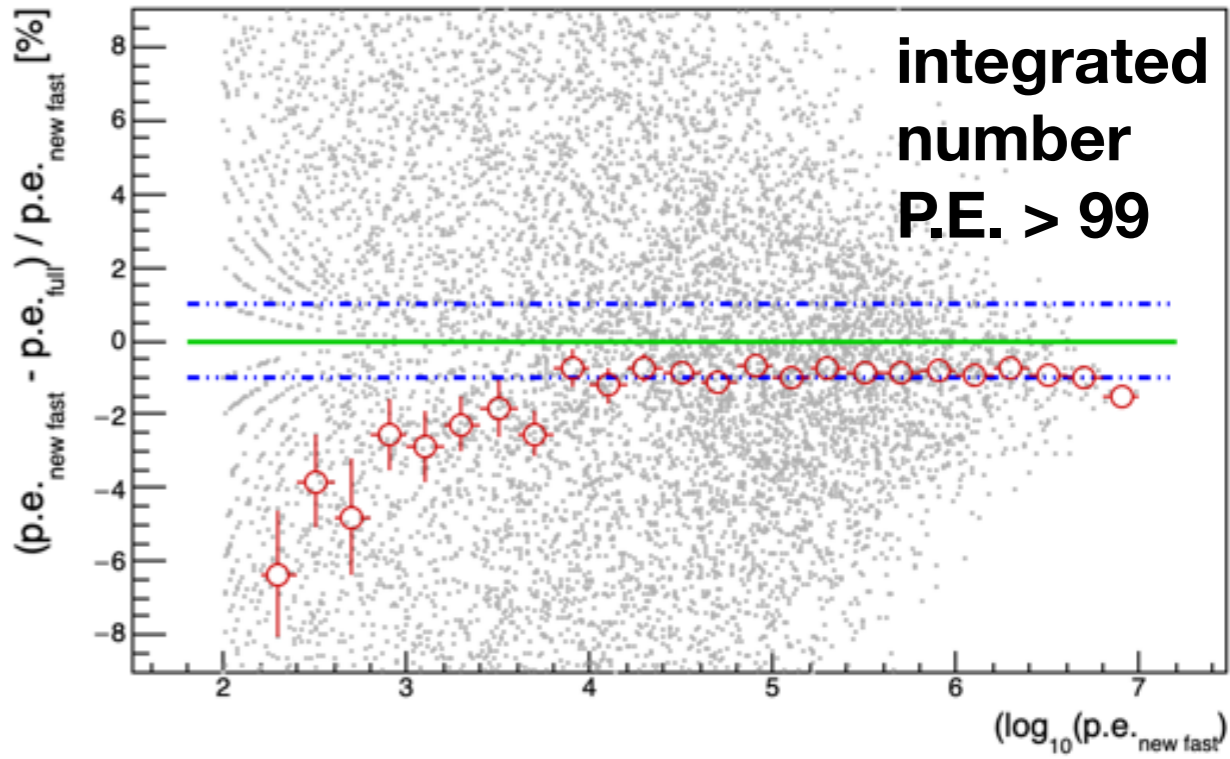
★ Bias between FULL and FAST simulations ~1-2% (same as the old FAST).

New FAST vs FULL

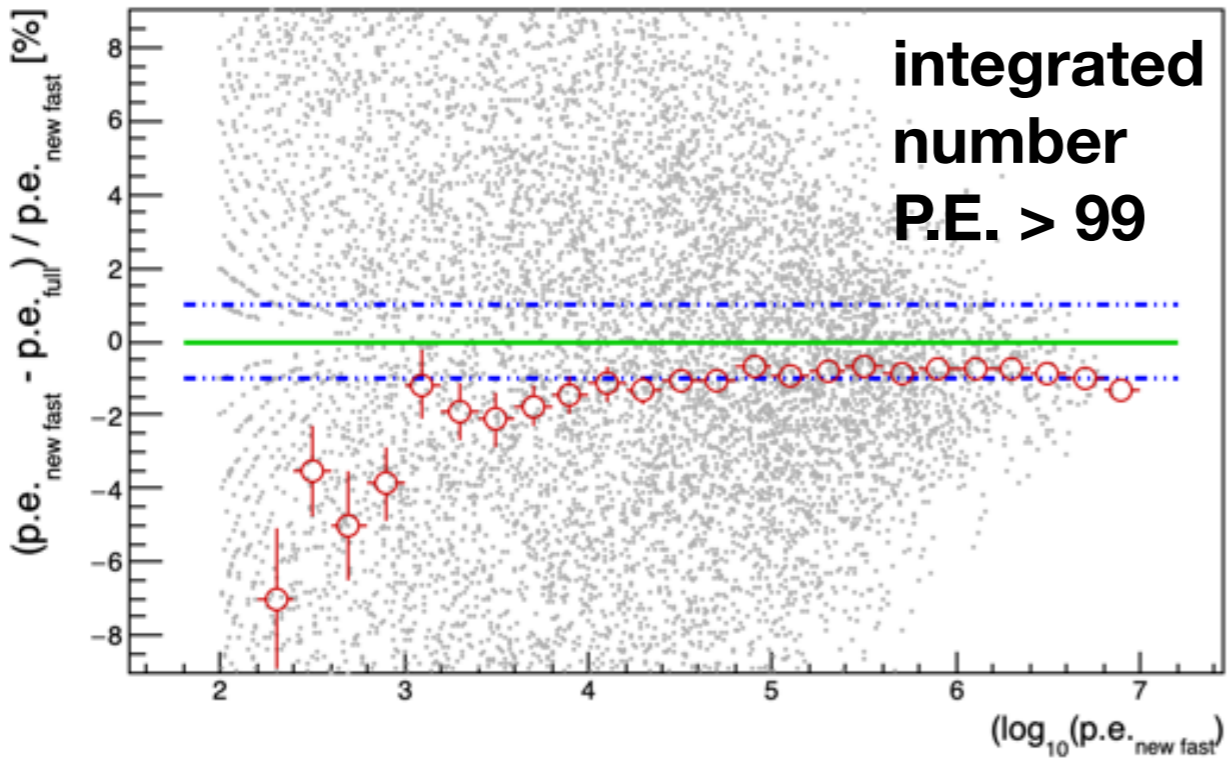
Difference in integrated number of photoelectrons - LPMT1



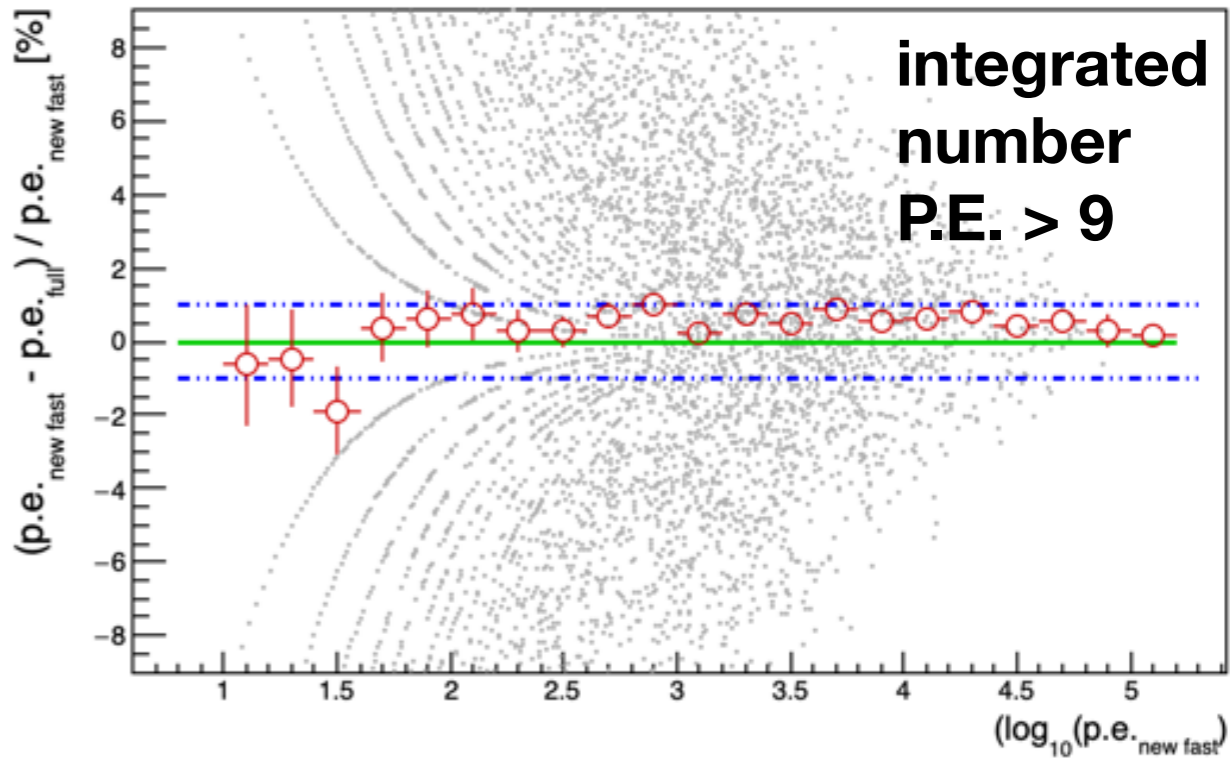
Difference in integrated number of photoelectrons - LPMT2



Difference in integrated number of photoelectrons - LPMT3

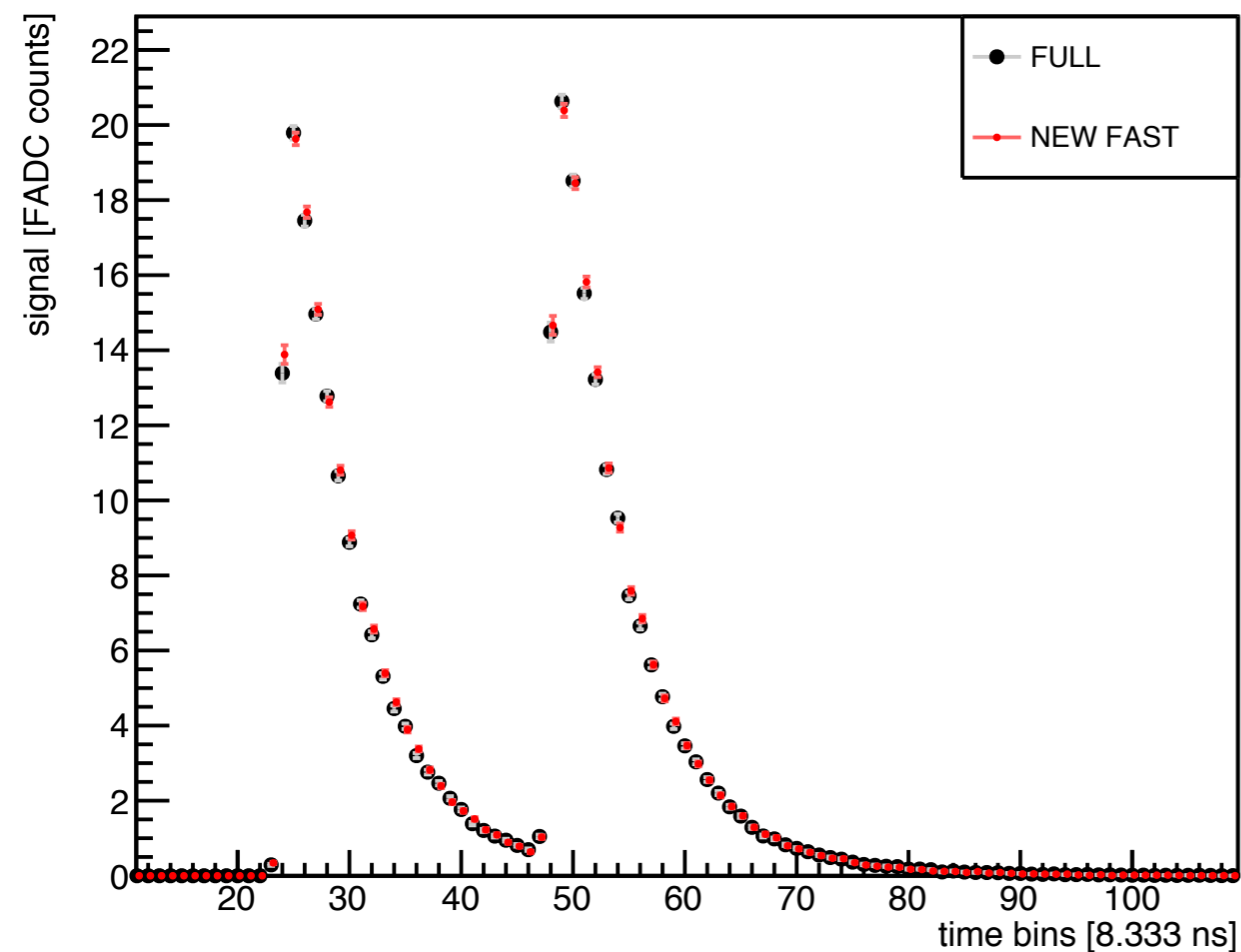


Difference in integrated number of photoelectrons - SPMT

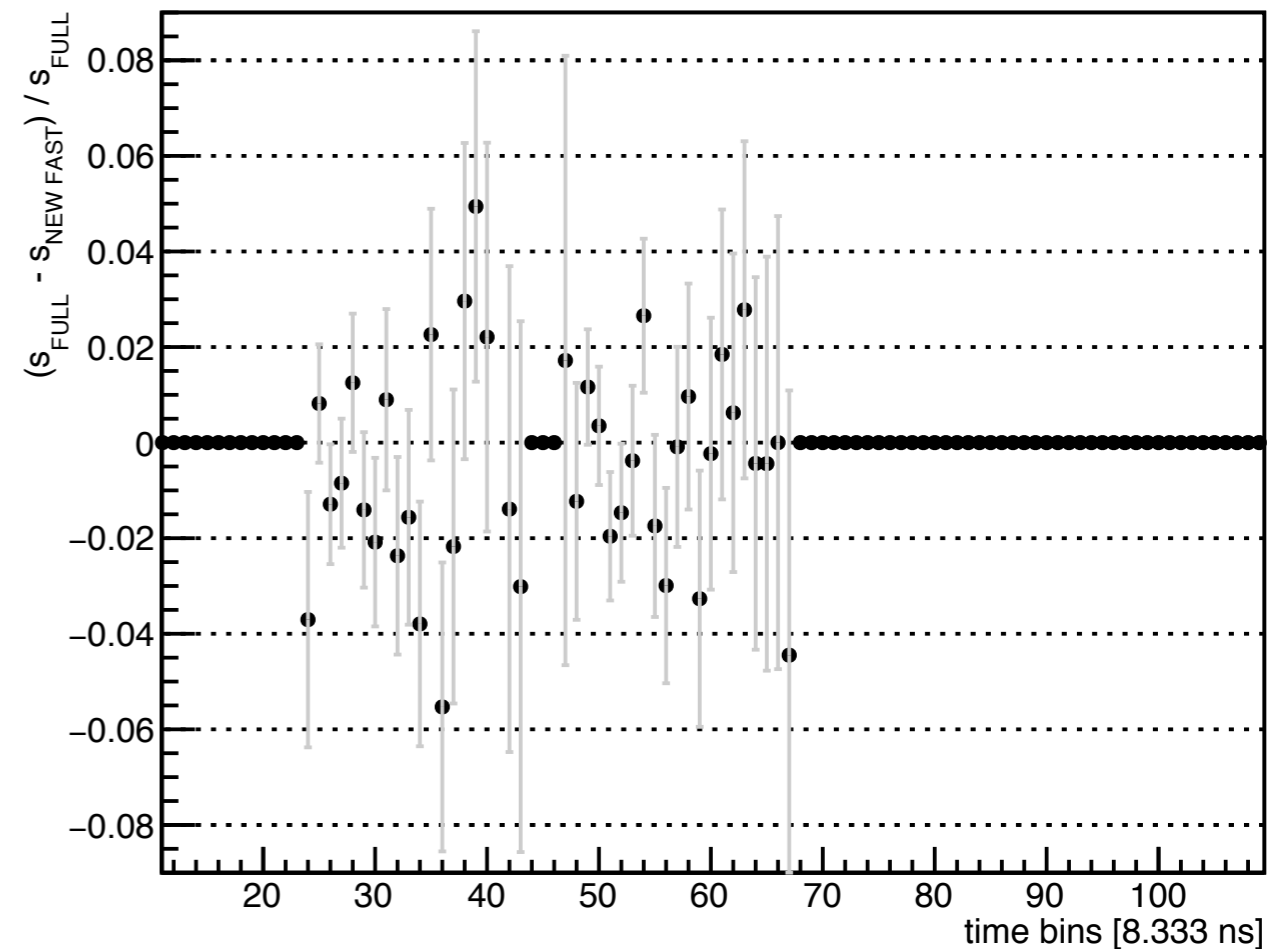


250 muons traces - SPMT

SPMT average trace



SPMT (FULL - NEW FAST) over FULL traces



The SPMT signal is naturally much smaller, so with larger fluctuations.

The trace is well reproduced by the updated FAST mode, **without bin-to-bin biases** larger than 1-2% (on average) w.r.t. the FULL simulations.

Conclusions

- ➔ Small showers acquired and transferred to Lyon (*since 03/04/2021 with correct firmware*) from **79 tanks with pre-production UUBs**.
- ➔ SPMT inter-calibration procedure under validation.
 - ▶ Next step : inclusion of the SPMT inter-calibration factor in the standard SD data production.
- ➔ FAST simulation with the inclusion of the SPMT implemented.

Thanks for your attention !

Backup

SPMT To-Do(s)

★ SPMT DAQ

Automatic HV setting procedure to be finalized and tested.

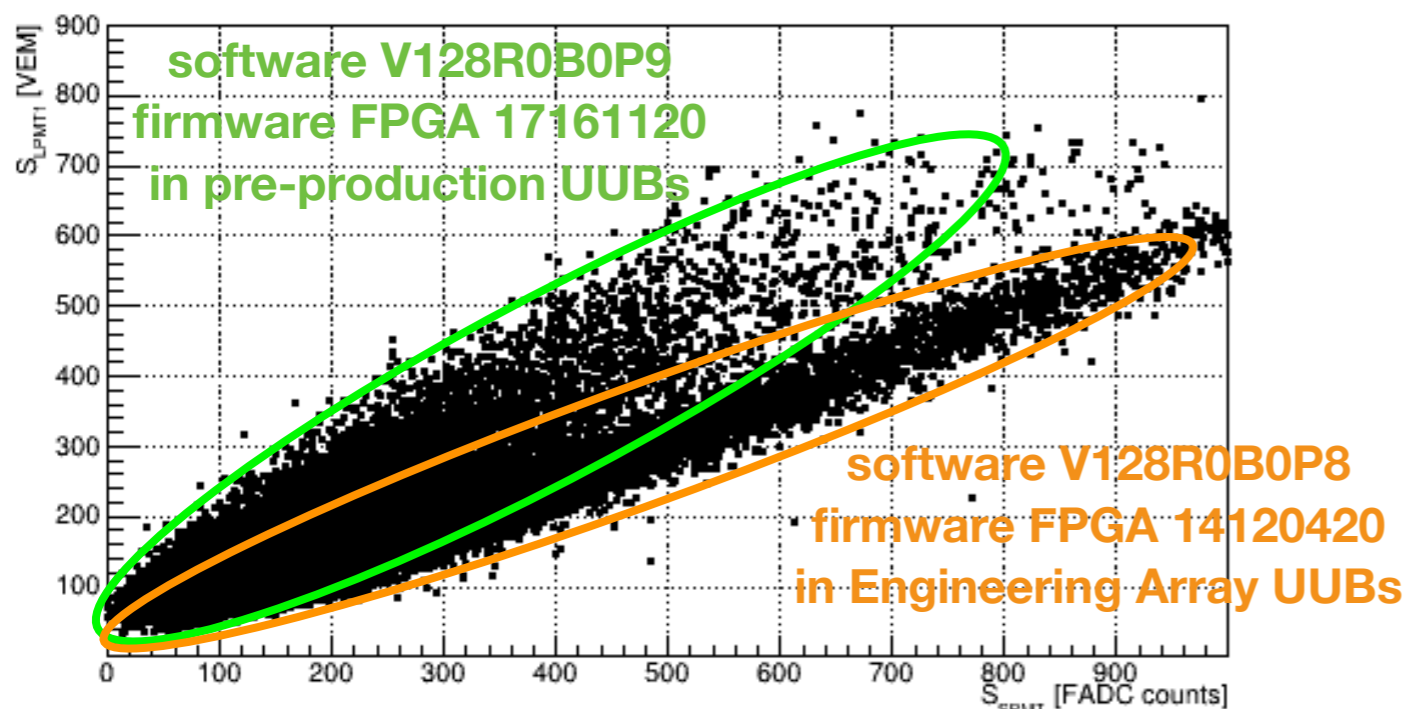
★ SPMT (inter-)Calibration

- ▶ calibration procedure in Lyon must be automatized;
- ▶ addition of the inter-calibration factor (and related quantities) during the merging procedure of the SD events;
- ▶ *CDASToOfflineConverter* to be consequently updated.

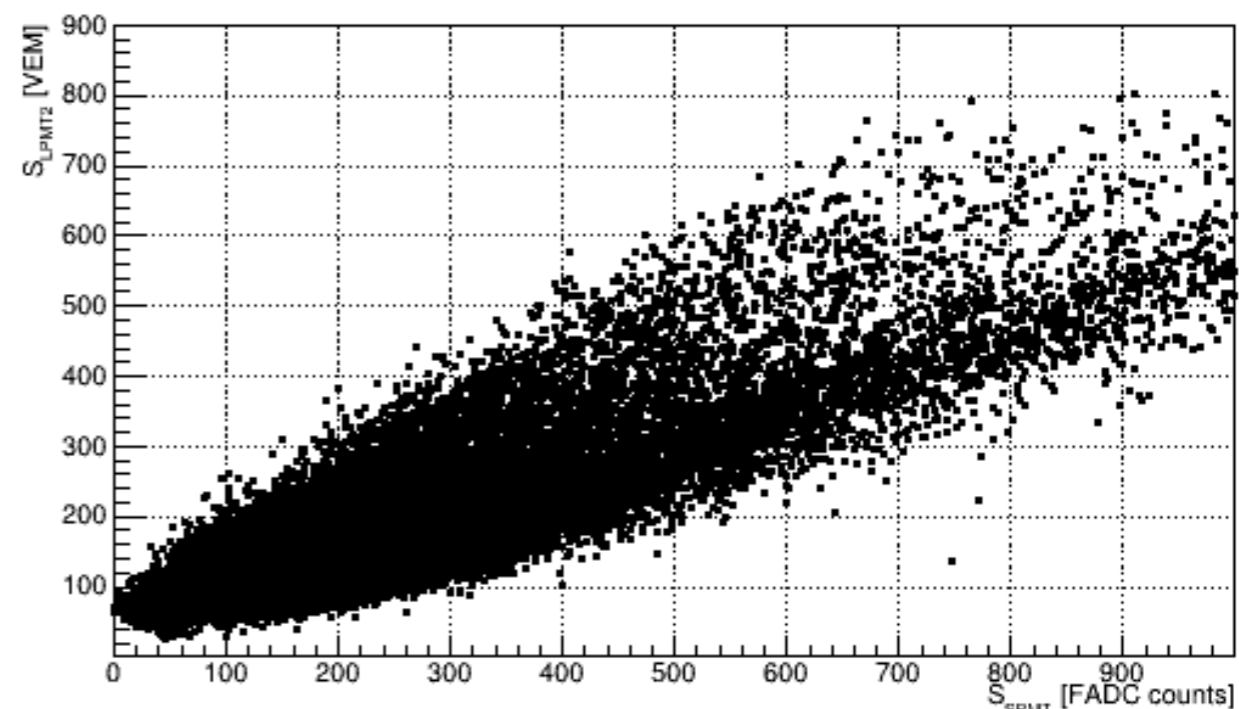
★ WCD LDF

- ▶ update of the *SdCalibratorOG* for the SPMT signal integration;
- ▶ inclusion the SPMT signals in the *WCD LDFFinder* when the LPMTs signal is saturated.

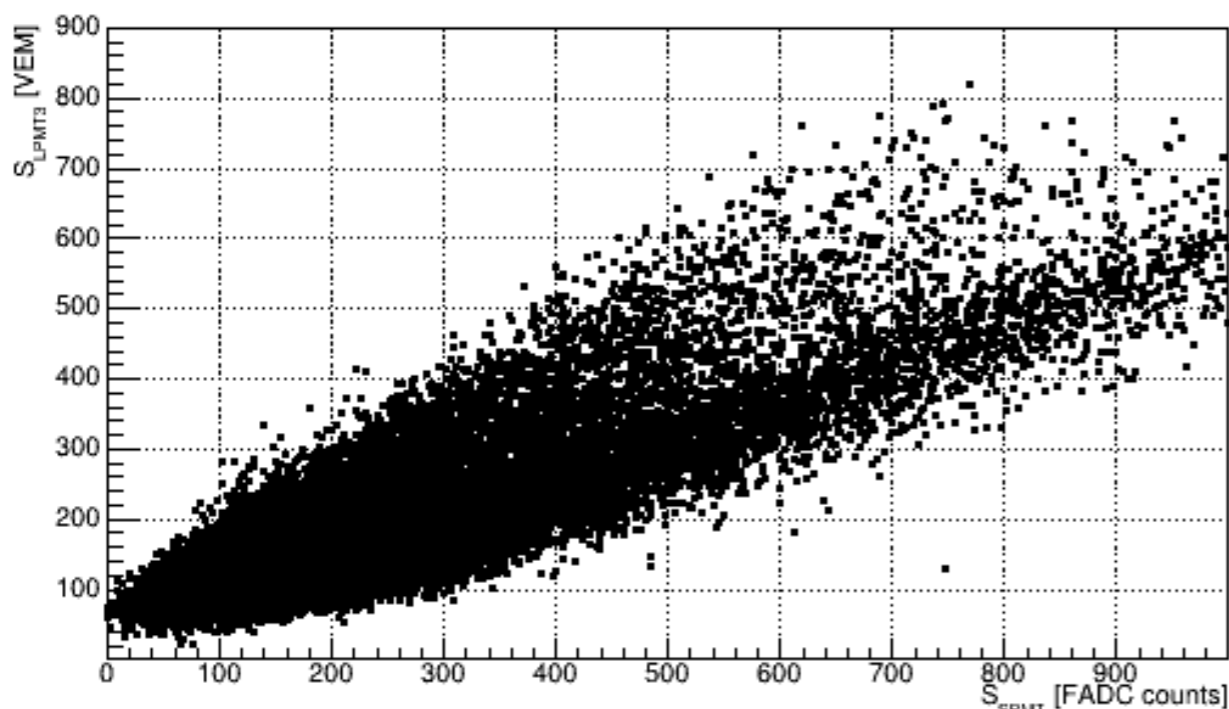
LPMT1 signal vs SPMT signal - tank 20



LPMT2 signal vs SPMT signal - tank 20



LPMT3 signal vs SPMT signal - tank 20



Clear differences between the software/firmware installed in the pre-production UUBs and the version in the EA tanks:

-) increased signal dispersion;
-) (apparently) increased SPMT gain.

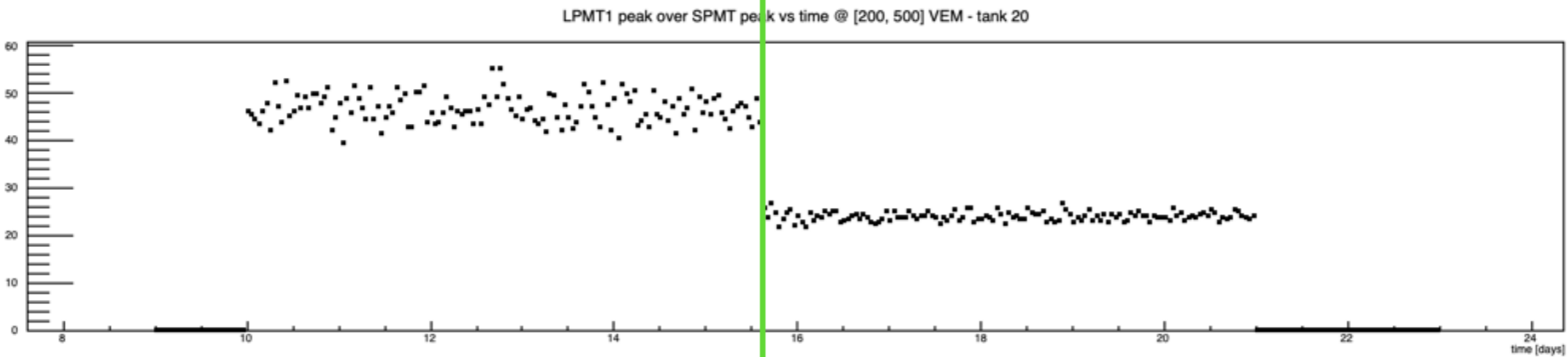
HV values are constant for all the LPMTs and the SPMT in the entire period.

$S_{peak}(LPMTs)/S_{peak}(SPMT)$ vs time - Trak

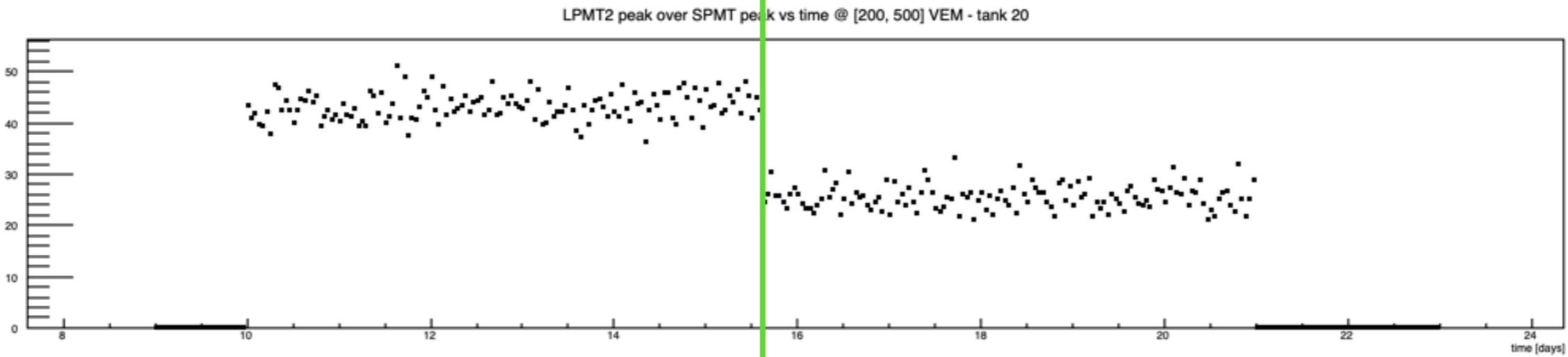
old firmware FPGA v17161120

new firmware FPGA v17150321

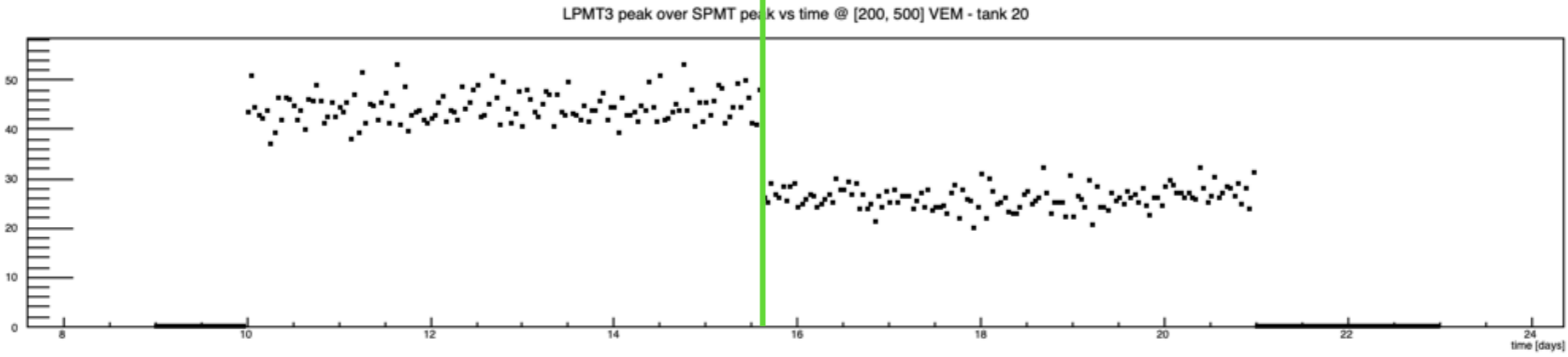
LPMT1 peak [FADC counts] /
SPMT peak [FADC counts]



LPMT2 peak [FADC counts] /
SPMT peak [FADC counts]

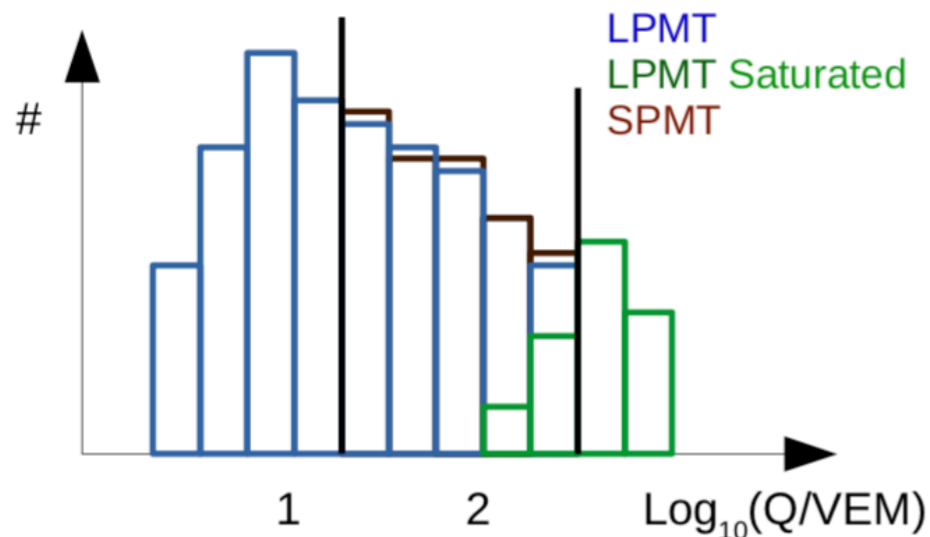
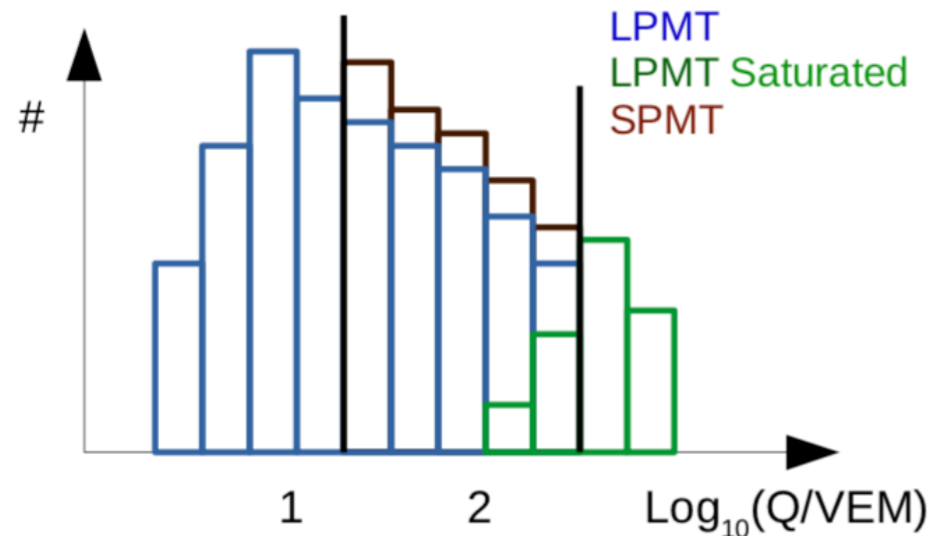
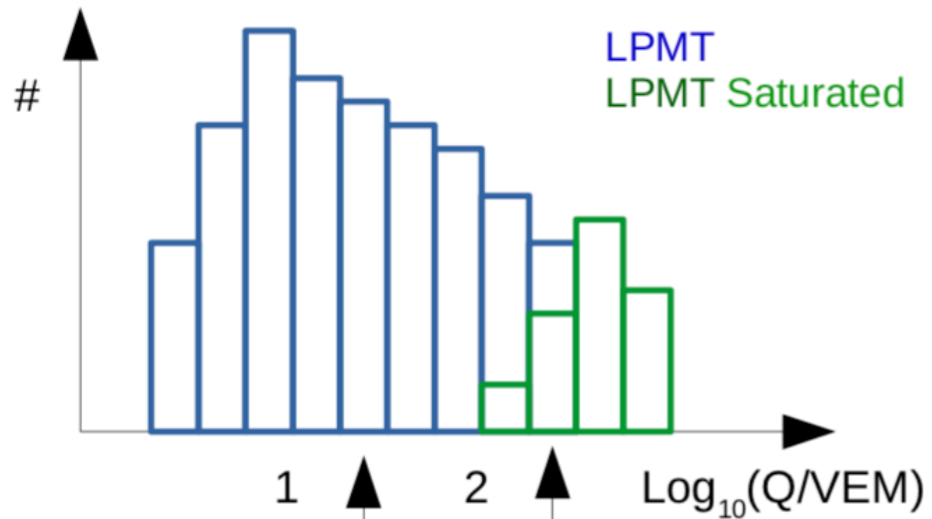


LPMT3 peak [FADC counts] /
SPMT peak [FADC counts]



time = 0 ==> midnight between 28/02/21 and 01/03/21

sPMT cross-calibration - spectra comparison method



[Schema from master thesis of G. Dho]

1. The histograms (with defined binwidth) of LPMT signals in VEM are filled.
2. A confidence region from the second bin after the maximum (~ 150 VEM) to the bin with 15% of saturated events is defined.
3. SPMT histogram is filled using an initial β factor. Only the events ending up in the chosen region are considered.
4. A distance Q between the histograms is defined and minimized to find the best β
 - A. Dichotomic procedure to define an approximate region around the minimum.
 - B. Evaluation of average Q in small regions of β (smoothing the behavior of Q vs β)
 - C. Cubic fit of Q as a function of β

The resulting spectra of SPMT and LPMT are overlapping by definition.

Small showers physics

Expected flux

Low energy showers with $E < \text{few PeV}$

$$N(> E) \sim 2 \times 10^4 (E/\text{GeV})^{-1.7}$$

$$A = \pi^2 \sin^2(\theta_{\max}) r^2$$

$$\text{Rate}(> E) \sim N \times A$$

| $\log_{10} E$ | rate [Hz] @ th = 400 counts |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 12.0 - 12.5 | 0.0030 |
| 12.5 - 13.0 | 0.0061 |
| 13.0 - 13.5 | 0.0084 |
| 13.5 - 14.0 | 0.0107 |
| 14.0 - 14.5 | 0.0102 |
| 14.5 - 15.0 | 0.0080 |
| 15.0 - 15.5 | 0.0046 |
| Total | 0.0510 |

| | rate with $r = 10 \text{ m} \ \& \ \theta_{\max} = 65^\circ$ |
|--------------------------|---|
| $E > 10^{13} \text{ eV}$ | 2.44 Hz |
| $E > 10^{14} \text{ eV}$ | 0.049 Hz |
| $E > 10^{15} \text{ eV}$ | 0.00097 Hz |

Small showers selection :

T1 events **selected** independently in each WCD as 2-fold coincidence of LPMTs with $S_{\text{peak}} \gtrsim 450$ FADC counts.

Small showers measured rate :

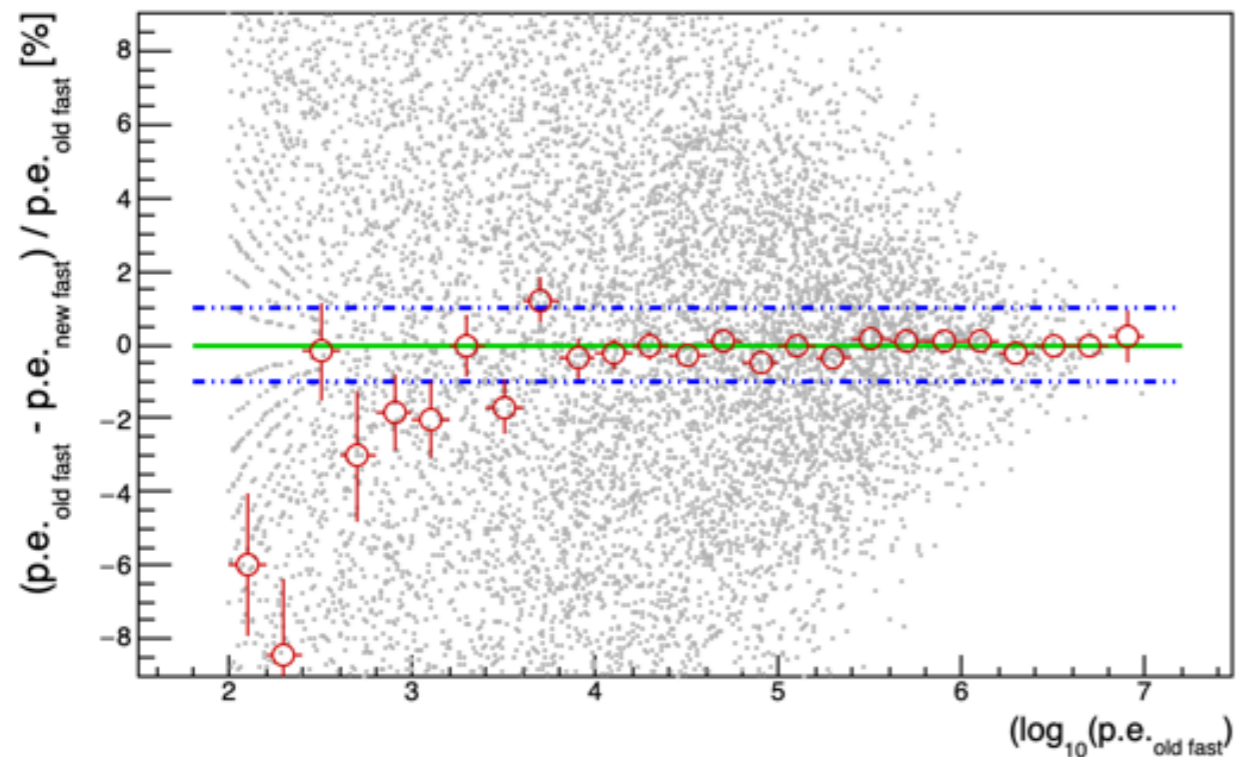
~0.055 Hz (i.e. ~200 evts/h)

On the left table:

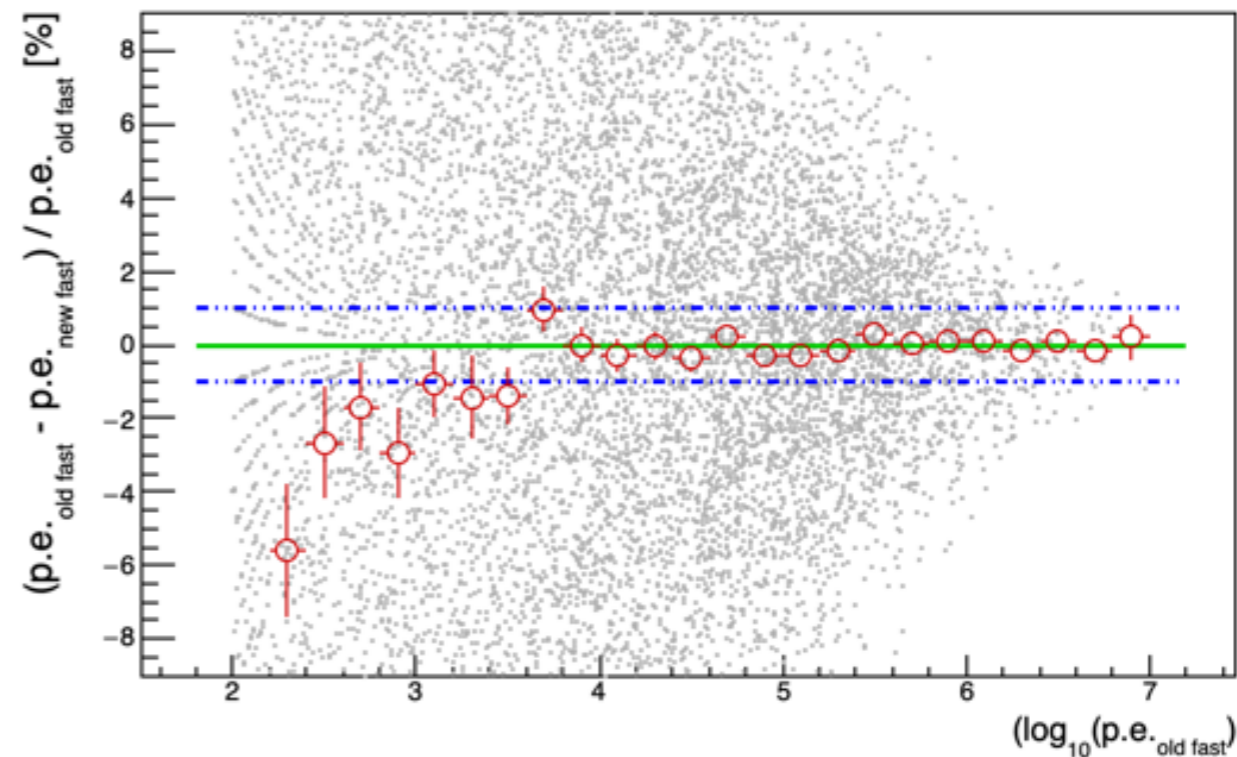
Simulation of low energy **untinned** showers **CORSIKA ver.77100** (using EPOS-LHC and URQMD 1.3cr) and **Offline trunk rev. 33838**

Old FAST vs new FAST

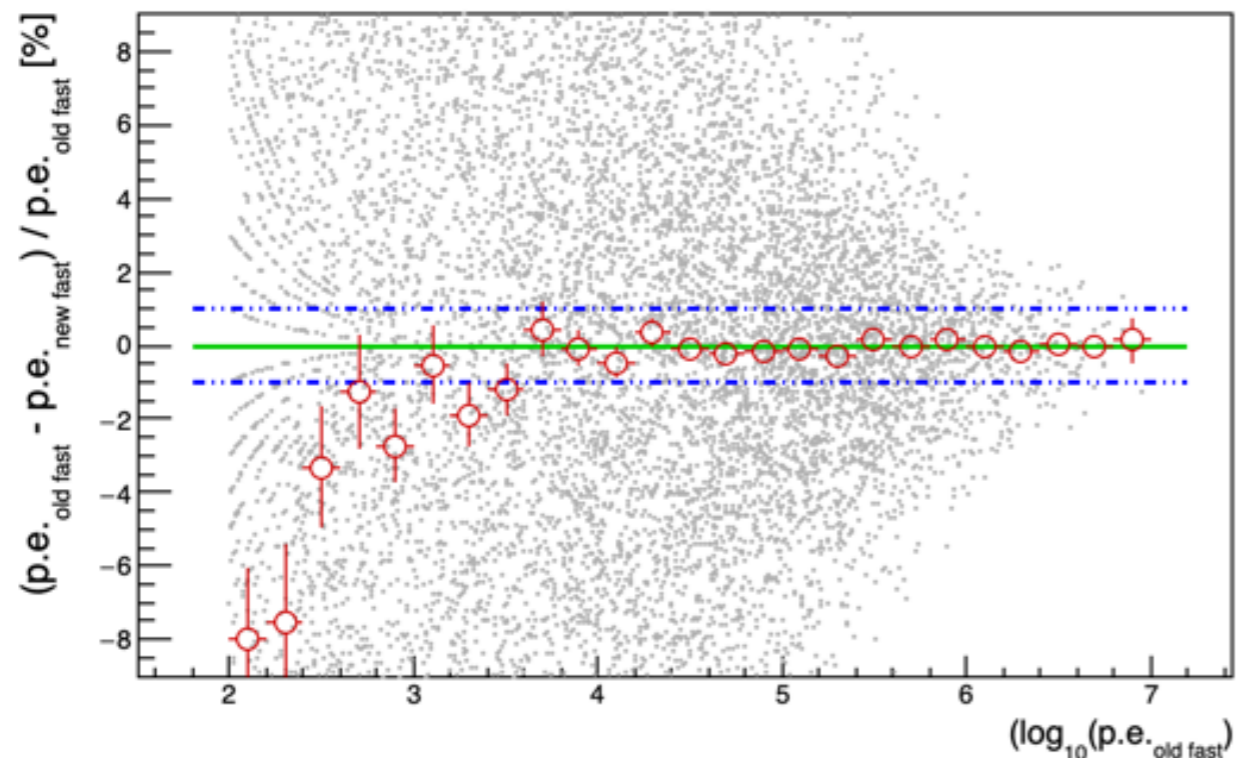
Difference in integrated number of photoelectrons - LPMT1



Difference in integrated number of photoelectrons - LPMT2



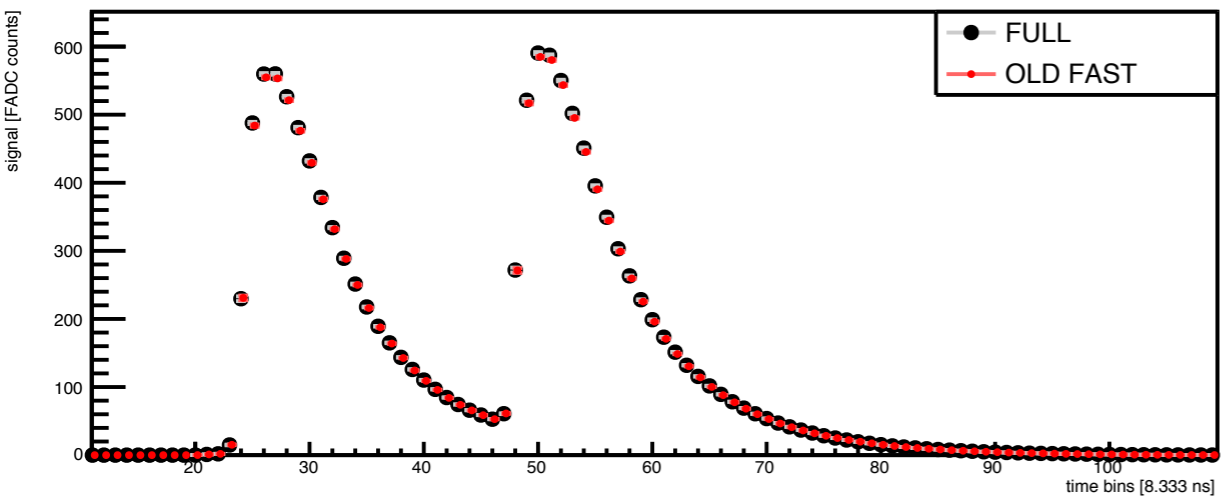
Difference in integrated number of photoelectrons - LPMT3



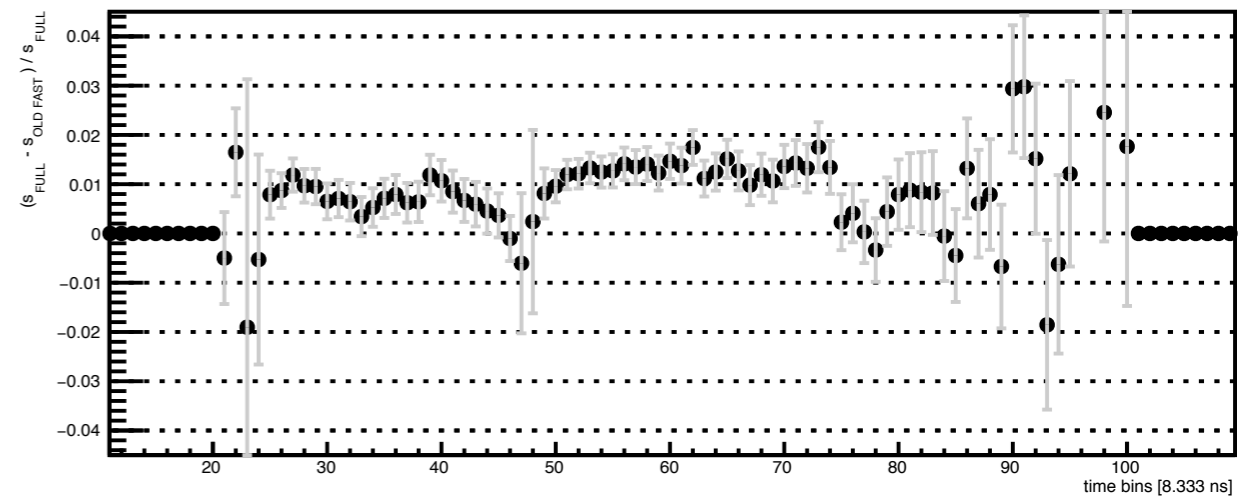
✓ Bias between old and new FAST mode becomes on average negligible for large enough signals.

250 muons traces - FULL vs OLD FAST

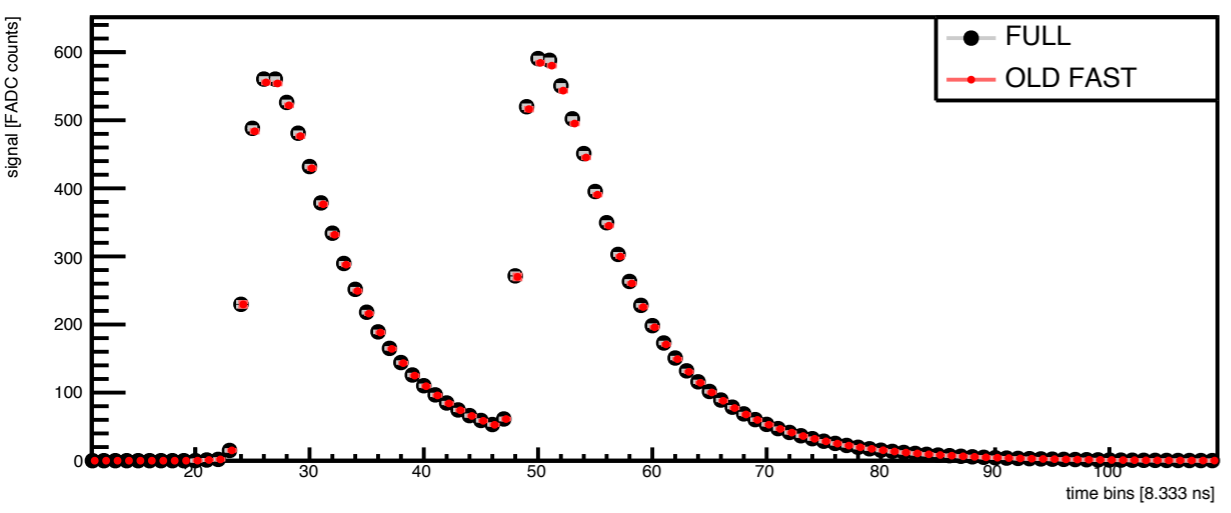
LPMT1 average trace



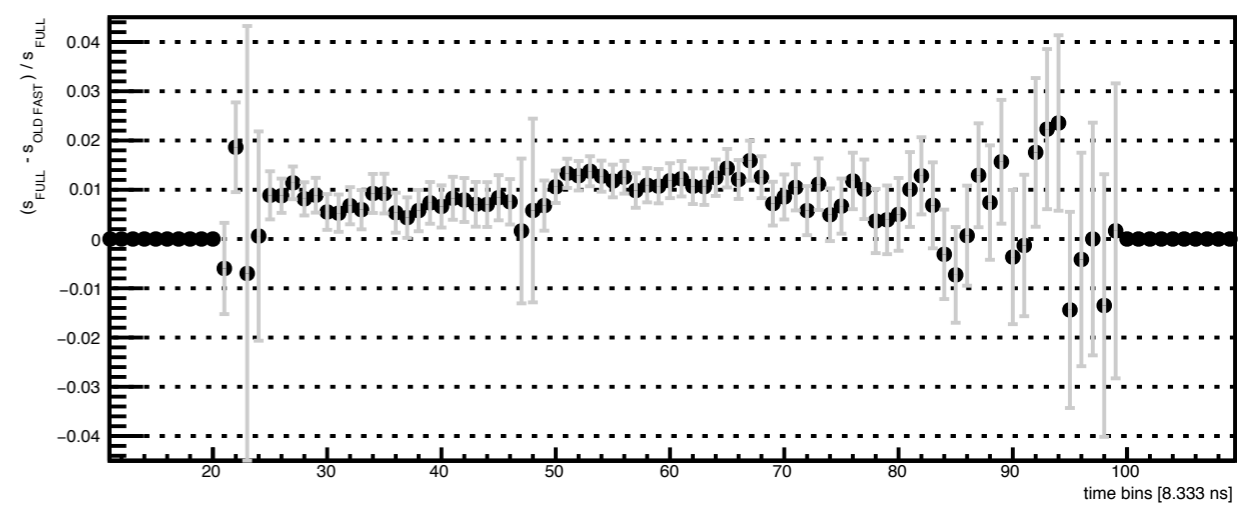
LPMT1 (FULL - OLD FAST) over FULL traces



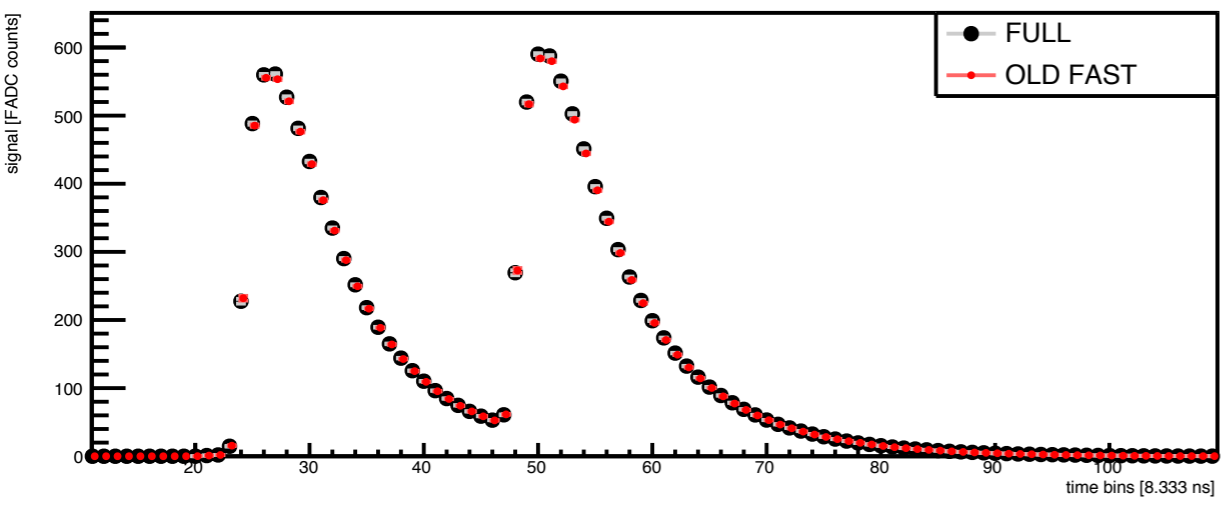
LPMT2 average trace



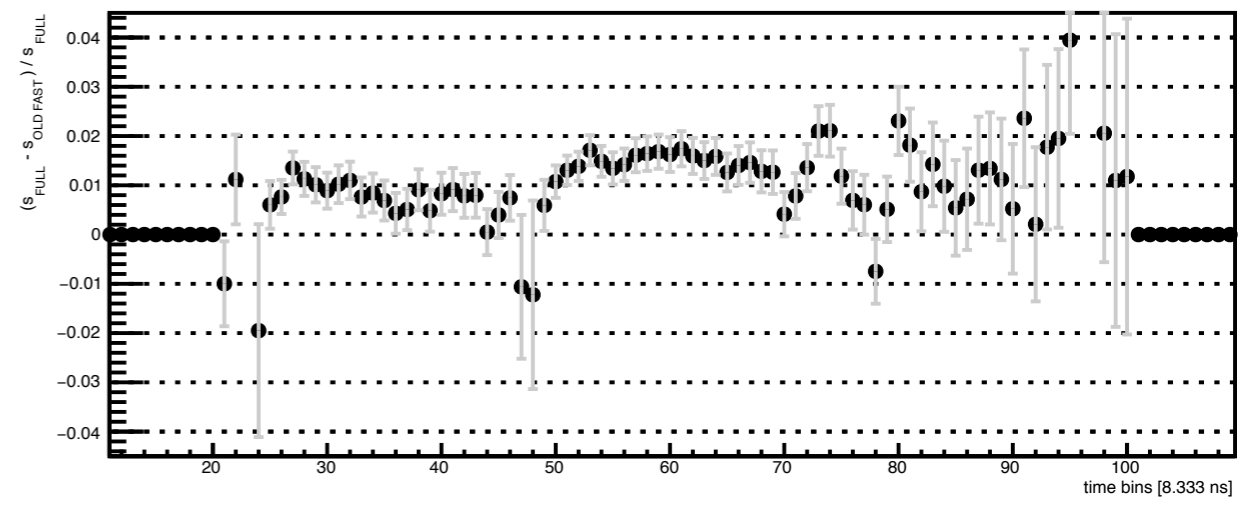
LPMT2 (FULL - OLD FAST) over FULL traces



LPMT3 average trace

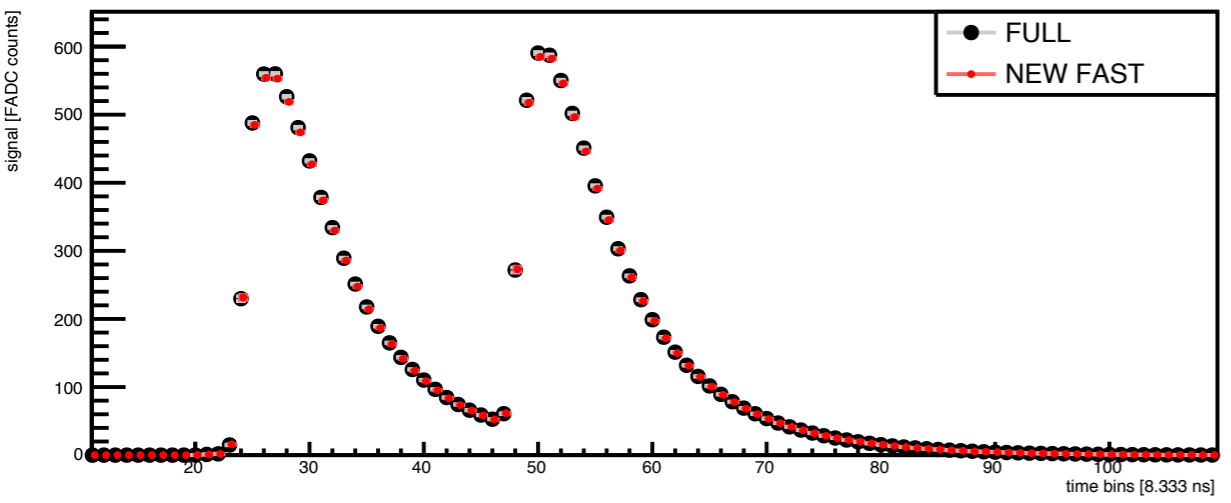


LPMT3 (FULL - OLD FAST) over FULL traces

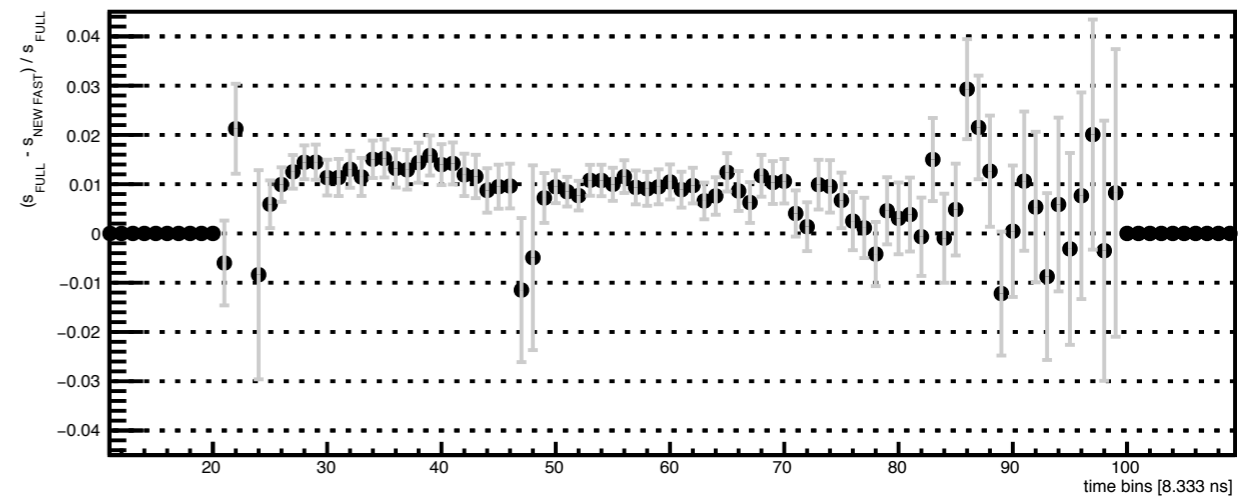


250 muons traces - FULL vs NEW FAST

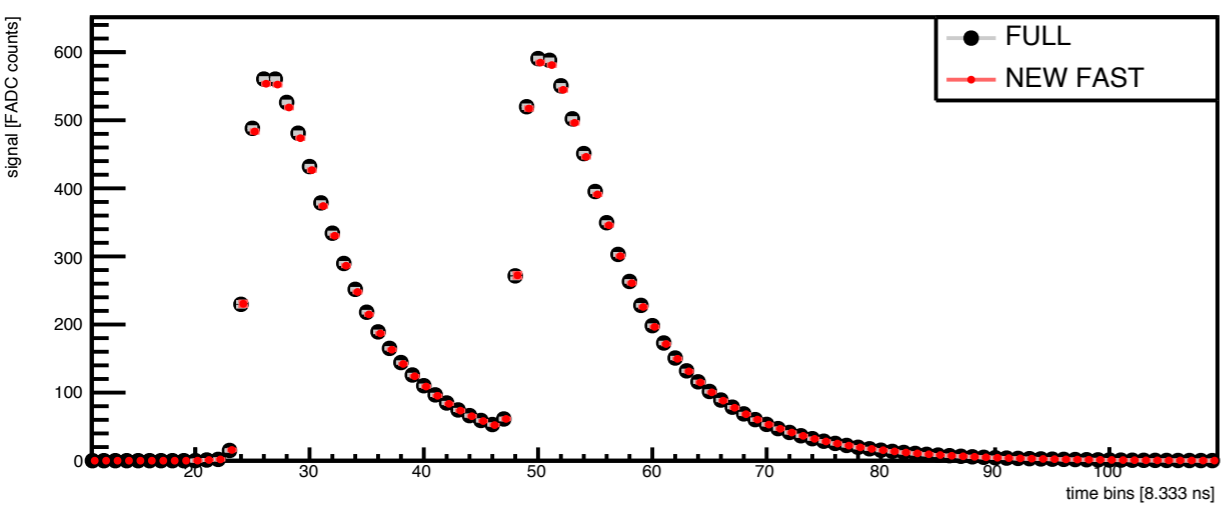
LPMT1 average trace



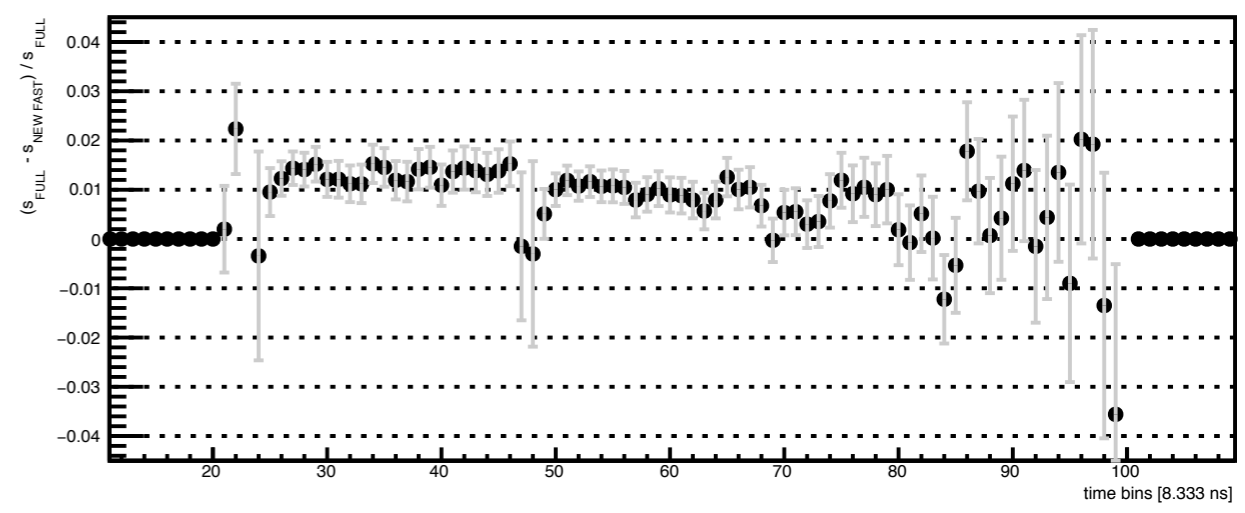
LPMT1 (FULL - NEW FAST) over FULL traces



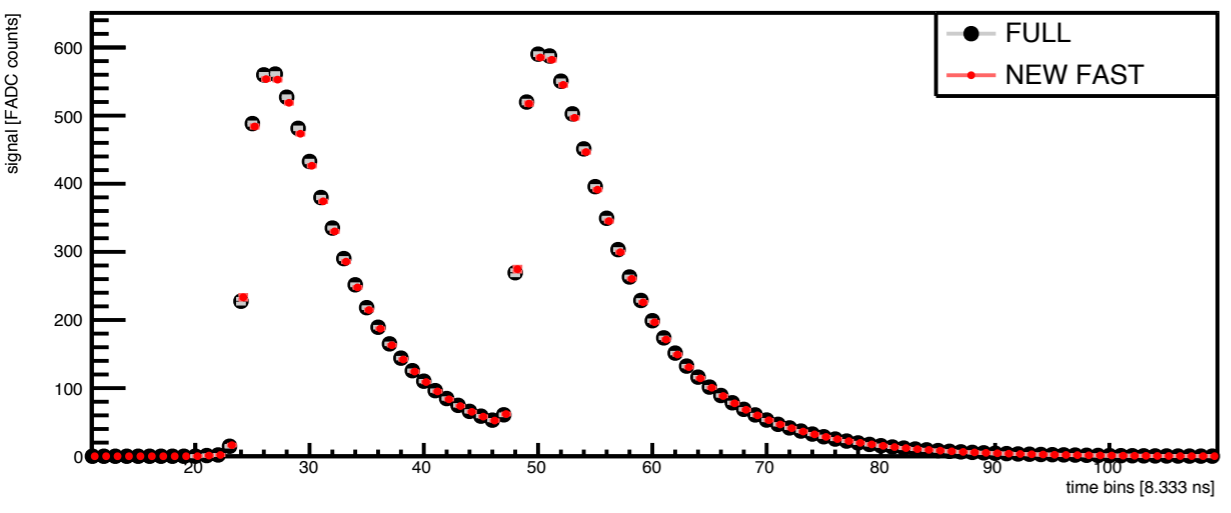
LPMT2 average trace



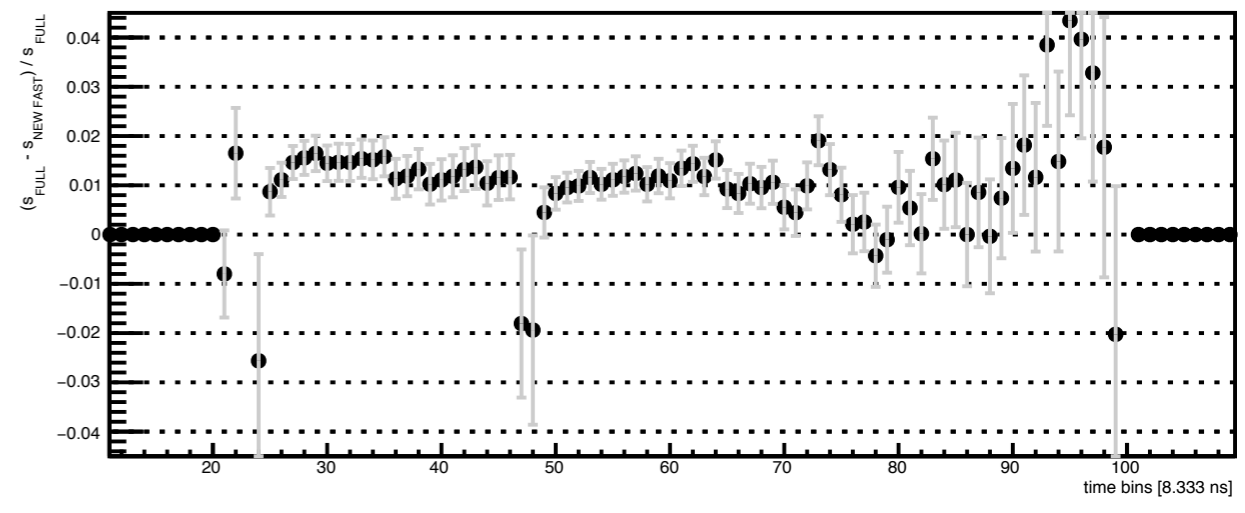
LPMT2 (FULL - NEW FAST) over FULL traces



LPMT3 average trace

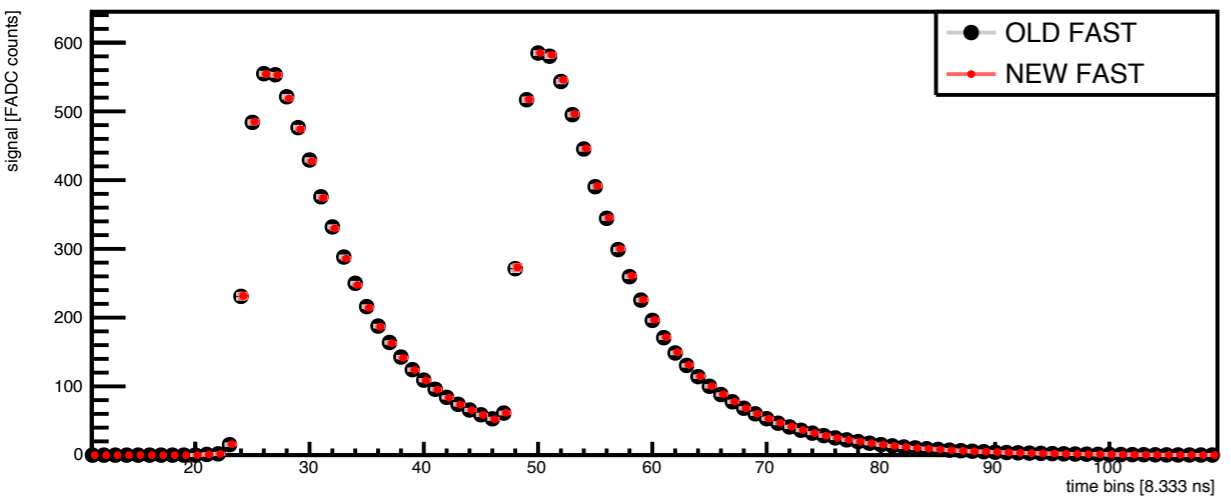


LPMT3 (FULL - NEW FAST) over FULL traces

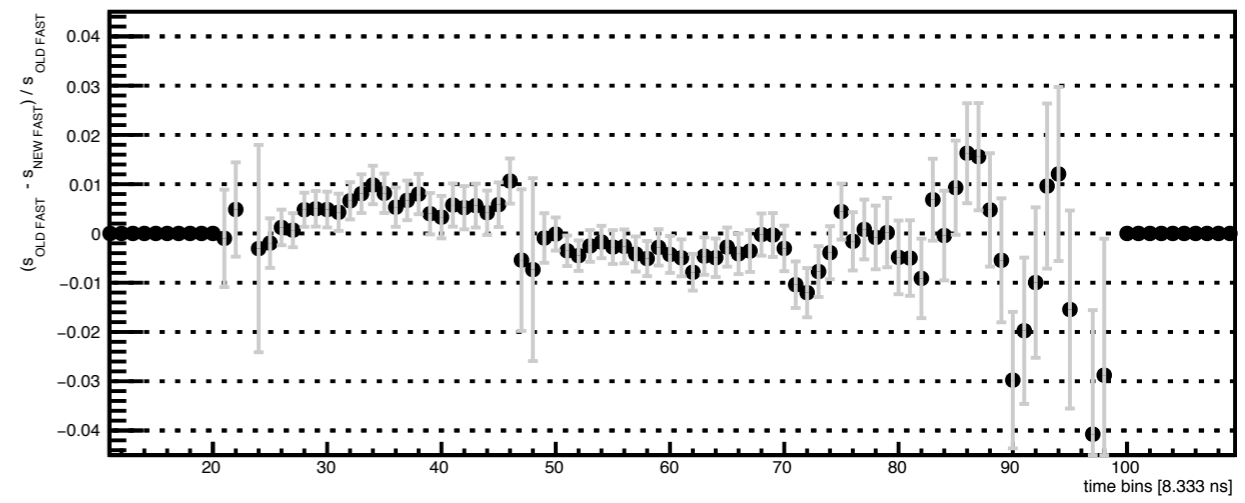


250 muons traces - OLD FAST vs NEW FAST

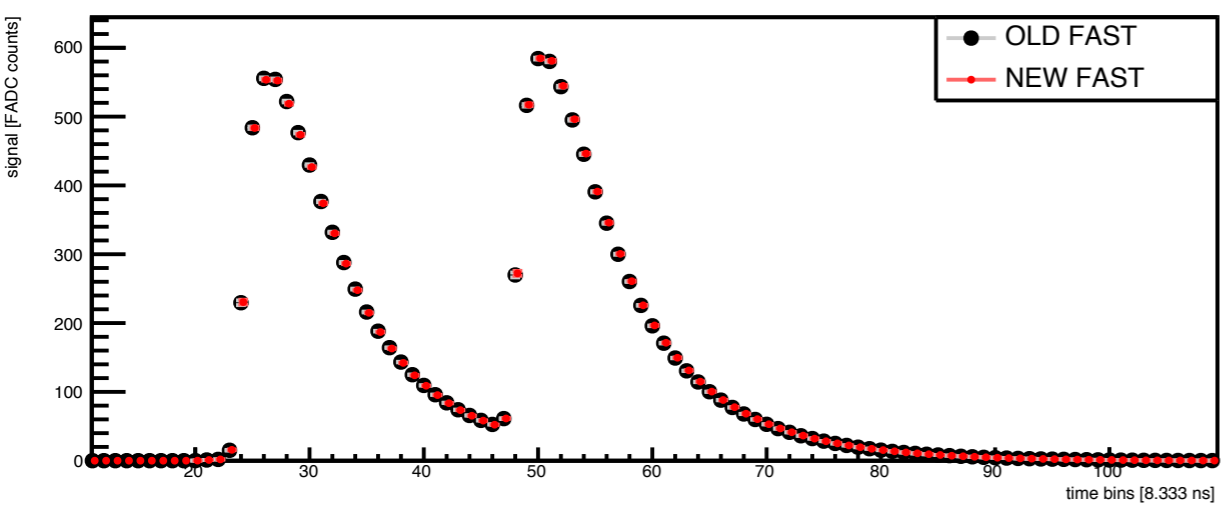
LPMT1 average trace



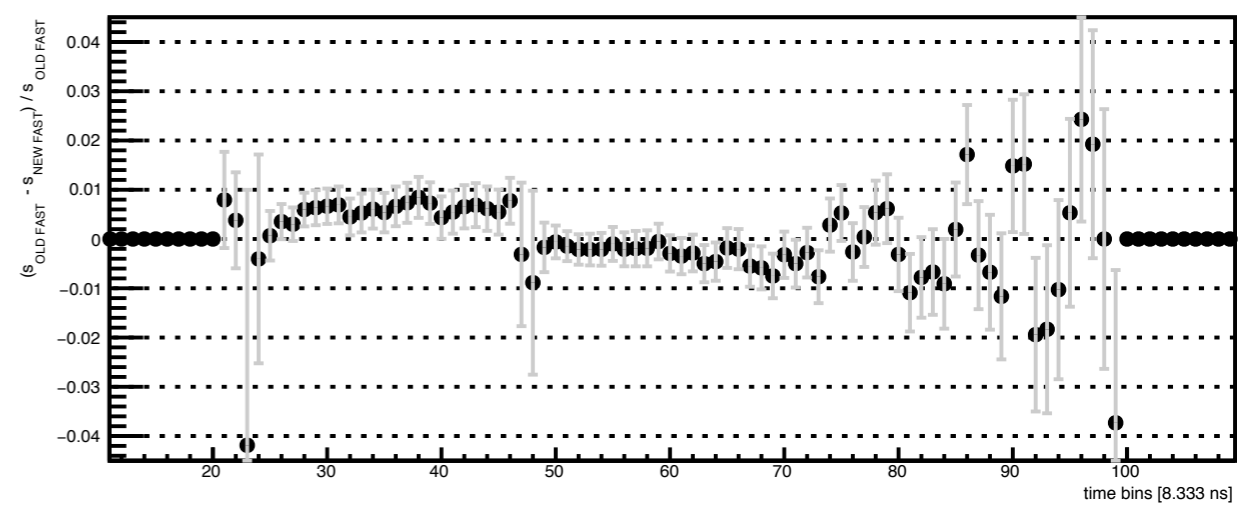
LPMT1 (OLD FAST - NEW FAST) over OLD FAST traces



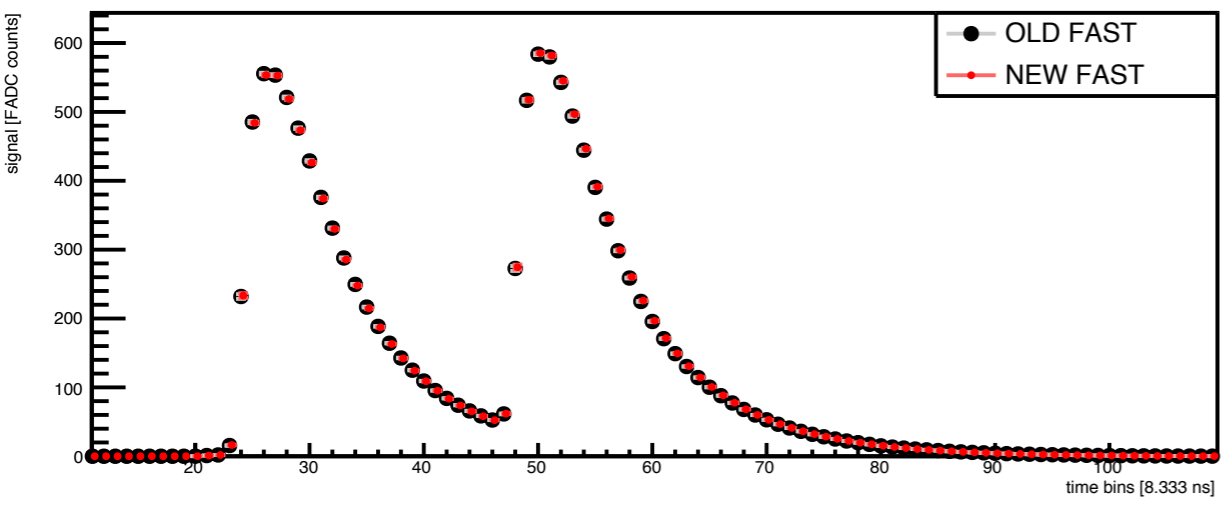
LPMT2 average trace



LPMT2 (OLD FAST - NEW FAST) over OLD FAST traces



LPMT3 average trace



LPMT3 (OLD FAST - NEW FAST) over OLD FAST traces

