

Finding "Hot" CAL FLE and FHE Discriminators

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- What's a "hot" discriminator?
 - "Hot" means "causing high trigger rates"
 - Regardless of whether that's due to noise, crosstalk, or any other random or systematic process
- Why do we care?
 - Need to time-in CAL-LO
 - Trigger group aims for FLE ~1/4 to ~1/2 MIP
 - 3-6 MeV is just too low for some GCFEs
 - Note that there is no need to time-in every single channel!
 - Need to understand headroom ("footroom"??) for FHE
 - FHE flight setting is determined by need for
 - self-veto prevention
 - on-board filter for bkg rejection
 - Current plan is FHE = 1 GeV
 - But how low can we set it?
 - » My guess is that some GCFEs will run away ~ 0.5 GeV
 - Parallel muTrg is hard to run
 - CAL-LO trigger rates at "8 MeV" are quite high
 - Work-around to try: use TKR triggers instead

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- Test plan to find hot FLE and FHE
 - Two purposes
 - For FLE, identify GCFEs with high, out-of-family minimum useful settings so they can be excluded from timing-in
 - For FHE, measure the headroom between the minimum useful setting and the flight setting
 - Basis and constraints
 - Minimum useful setting varies from channel to channel
 - Known hot FLE include FM105, board X-, row 0, col 10.
 - » See appendix for full list
 - Event readout is cause for retrigger
 - Not event content, not trigger source
 - Use external pulser to give predictable, high rate
 - » Prescale logging-to-disk of pulser triggers to minimize data volume
 - Event counter matters
 - "Need" to accumulate >128k events in each config
 - Rely on trigger diagnostics
 - Need to be sure to latch at right time for FLE and FHE

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Proposed FHE test plan

- FHE test sequence
 - 1. Set FHE to flight nominal, enable all GCFEs, all Towers in parallel
 - Trigger mask
 - Enable: all FHEs in all layer-ends
 - 2. Collect data with trigger on pulser || CAL-HI. Analyze.
 - Trigger mask as defined by step 1 for first pass, step 5 for next passes
 - Analysis
 - Calculate rate of FHE=true for each layer-end based on diagnostic bits. Find outliers
 - 3. Collect data, disabling hot layer-ends to verify. Analyze.
 - Trigger mask
 - Enable: all FHEs in nominal layer-ends
 - Disable: all FHEs in each hot layer-end
 - 4. Collect data, enabling individual GCFEs within hot layer-ends in sequence to find hot channels. Analyze.
 - Trigger mask
 - Enable: all FHEs in nominal layer-ends, one FHE in each hot layer-end
 - Disable: all-but-one FHE in each hot layer-end
 - Loop 12 times, once for each GCFE in sequence
 - 5. Disable all hot GCFEs, set FHE to lower value, and start again at step 2. Analyze.
 - Trigger mask
 - Enable: all FHEs except known hot
 - Disable: all known hot FHEs



FHE test configuration

• CAL and Trig configuration

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Tower enable	All, parallel acquisition		
Gain	LE = 5, HE = 15		
Readout	1-range, auto-range, zero-suppressed		
Zero-suppression threshold	LAC = 2 MeV, enabled		
Trigger source	Ext CAL-HI TKR, CAL-LO, ACD disabled		
Ext pulser	1 kHz periodic		
CAL-LO, HI thresholds	FLE = 100 MeV, disabled FHE = 1000 MeV, 500 MeV, 300 MeV, 200 MeV in sequence		
TEM diagnostics	Enabled		
Data logging	Prescale pulser trig by 1024 (just to ensure some output) Do not prescale CAL-HI		
Run time	3 minutes, each config		

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- For FLE test, do entirely analogous procedure
 - Sorta substitute FLE for all FHE, CAL-LO for all CAL-HI
 - Enable CAL-LO
 - Use FLE = 20 MeV, 15 MeV, 10 MeV, and 5 MeV in sequence
 - Disable CAL-HI
 - Set FHE = 1000 MeV (flight setting)
 - Analysis unchanged
 - FLE will be triggering on muons, but hot FLEs will still be outliers in rate of FLE=true
 - Can confirm that events are retriggers with muon imaging and with gemDeltaEventTime
- Be willing to stop before minimum FLE or FHE in list if rate is unacceptable
 - Stopping early is *not* failure



Software needs

- Online
 - Need tool to generate FLE and FHE trigger masks
 - Code exists within calf_mu_optical in CAL_NRL environment
 - We used this e.g. for FM105 and FM117
 - Presents GUI and writes temporary trg.xml table
 - Code could be resurrected for v3 SLAC environment
- Analysis
 - NRL has tools to find trigger efficiency using diagnostic data
 - Exist in ROOT (e.g. as part of muTrg analysis) and IDL
 - Need tweaks to follow this test plan
 - Could be offline or rewritten to Python for online

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Appendix: Known hot FLEs

- Known hot FLEs
 - ATDP website contains Exceptions List XML files
 - <u>http://heseweb.nrl.navy.mil/glast/CAL_ATDP/index.html</u>
 - Includes hot FLE list from Module Assy & Test
 - In this case, "hot" means min setting ~ muon peak

Module	Board	Row	Column
FM105	Х-	0	10
FM117	Y+ Y- Y-	2 0 3	1 5 4