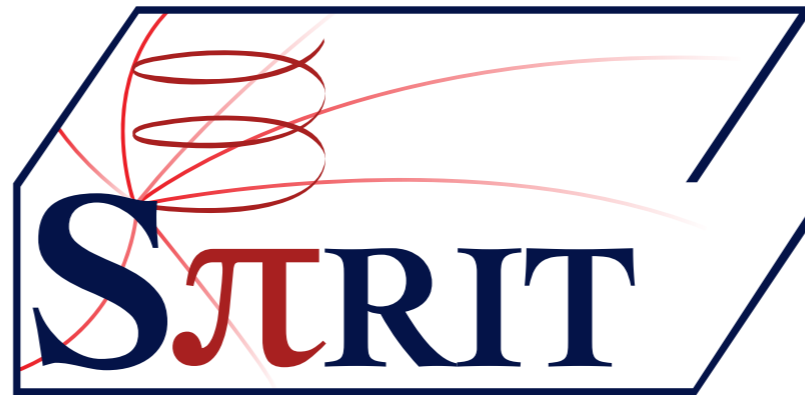


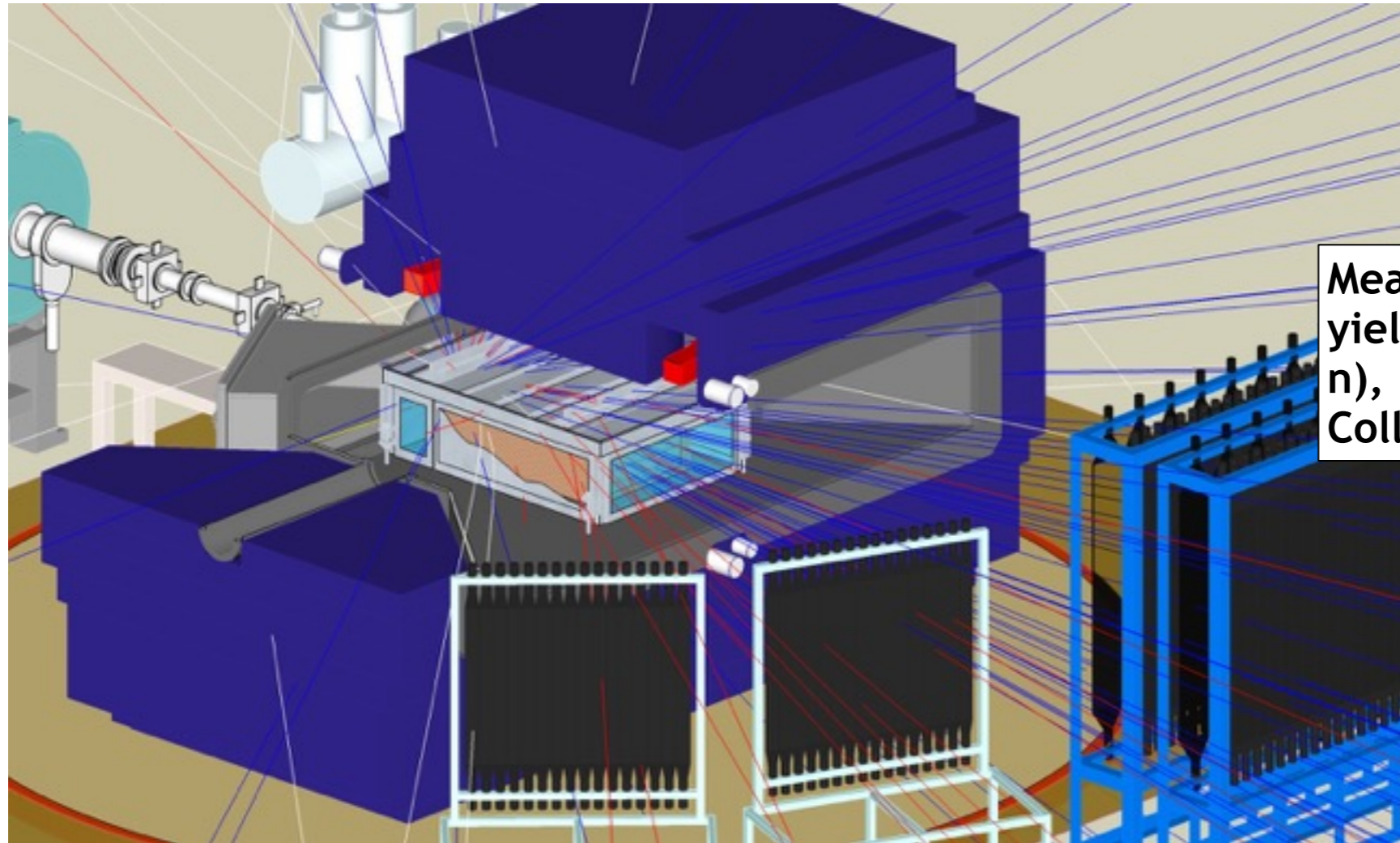
# SπRITROOT

Genie Jhang, Yassid Ayyad, TadaAki Isobe and Jung Woo Lee  
for the SπRIT collaboration





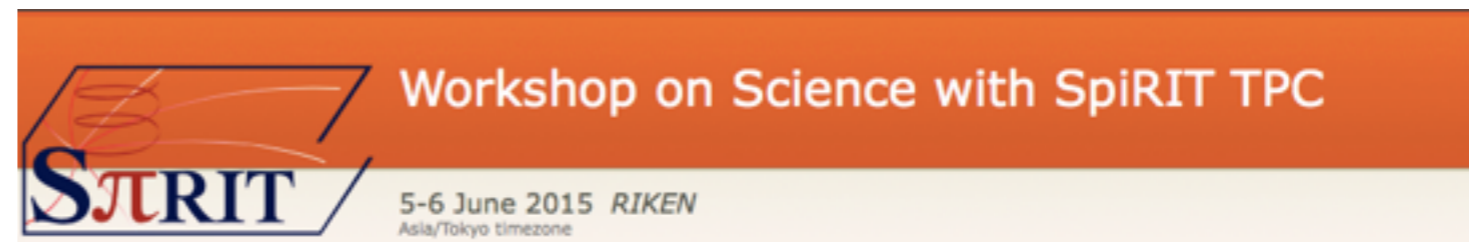
# SPiRIT: study of symmetry energy for high dense region ( $\rho \sim 2\rho_0$ )



Measure differential flow and yield ratios for ( $\pi^+$  &  $\pi^-$ ), (p & n), ( $^3\text{H}$  &  $^3\text{He}$ ) in Heavy RI Collisions at  $E/A=300\text{MeV}$

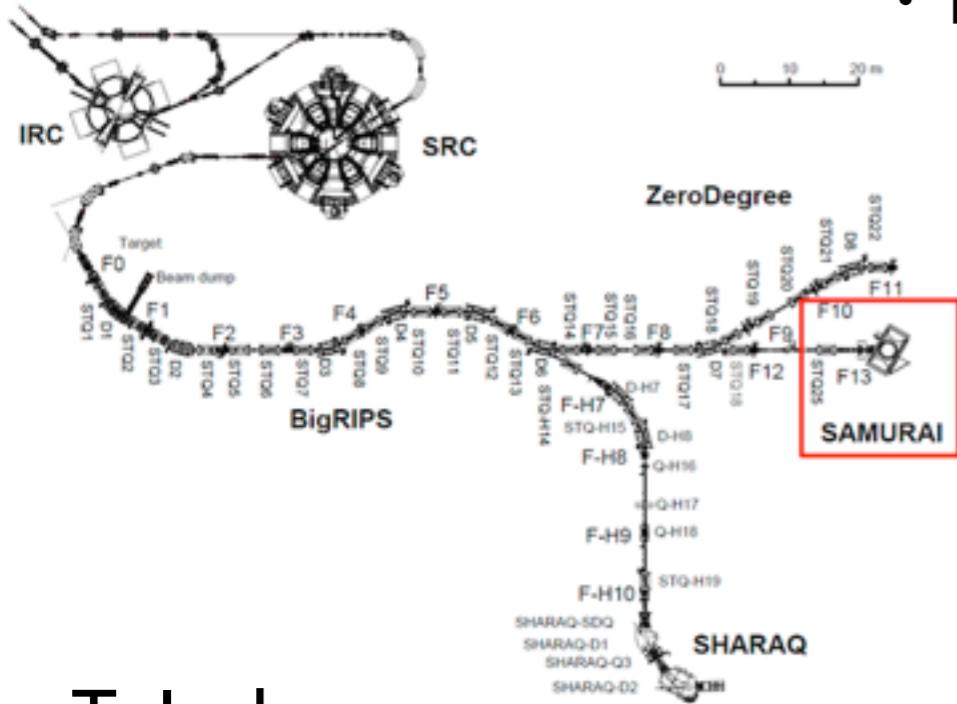
T. Isobe

But SPiRIT is much more...  
<http://indico2.riken.jp/indico/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=1773>





- Merging of RIKEN DAQ (babirl) with GET Electronics DAQ (NARVAL).
- Babirl sends data through a TCP/IP wrapper



T. Isobe

48 ASIC & ADC boards

↓ 256ch/board

12 Concentration boards

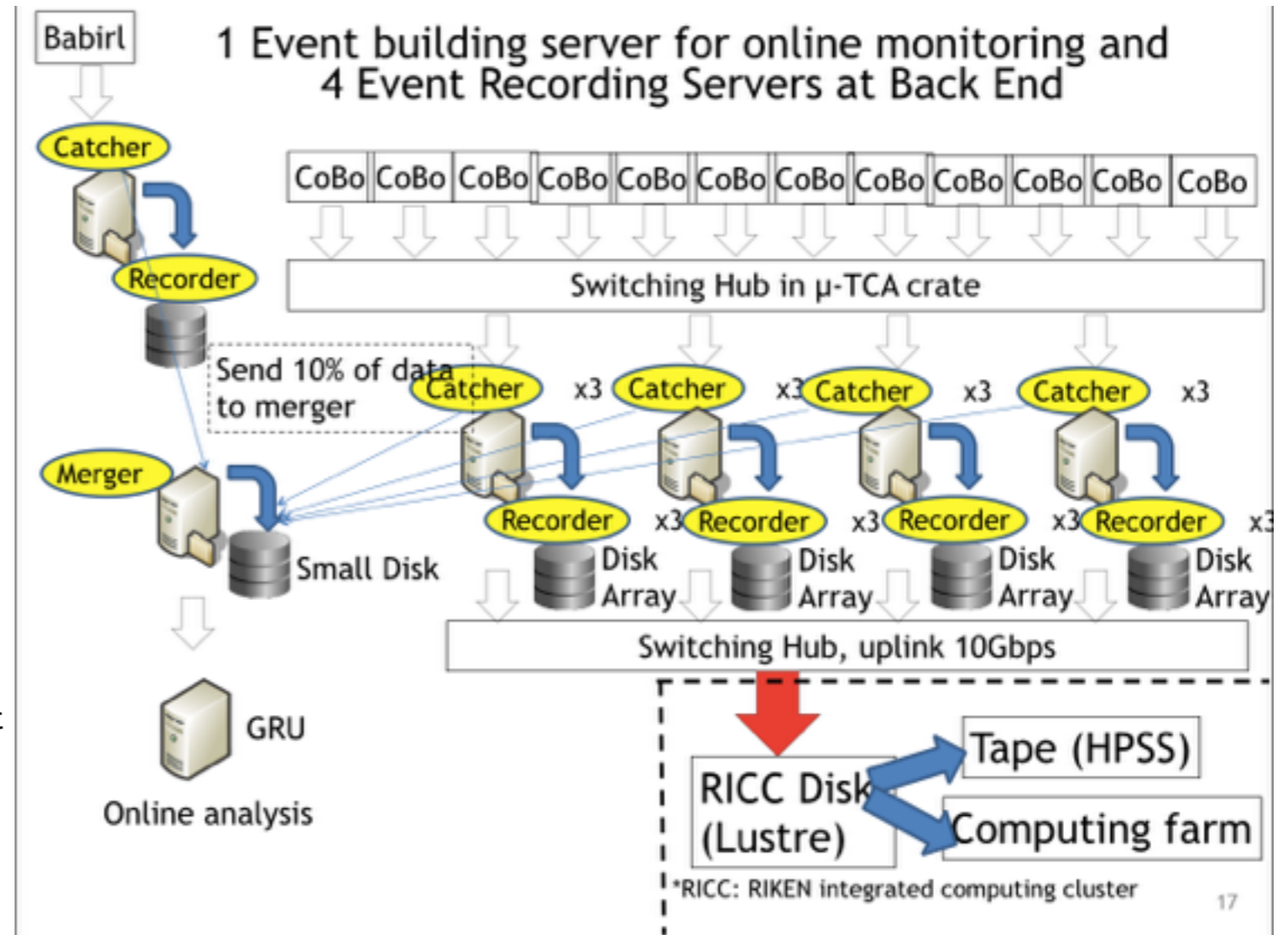
↓ 1024ch/board

4 DAQ servers

↓ 10Gbps

Computing farm

- We design the TPC as the acceptable rate of 20kHz beam in total.
  - 50cm drift length, 5cm/ $\mu$ sec drift velocity, 10 $\mu$ sec drift time.  $\rightarrow 10^5$  at most.
- 400Hz trigger rate for minimum bias trigger.
  - Assume 2% collision rate target.
  - $\rightarrow 208\text{MByte/sec}$ ,  $172\text{TByte/10days}$  (final)



# Performance

- Developed at Orsay.
- OO Language (Ada 95)
- Multitasking.
- Data flow: TCP/IP socket and UNIX FIFO/PIPE.
- Real time access to VMI, VXI and PCI.
- Base abstract class: Actors: **collect DATA**.
- NARVAL can load C++ libraries.

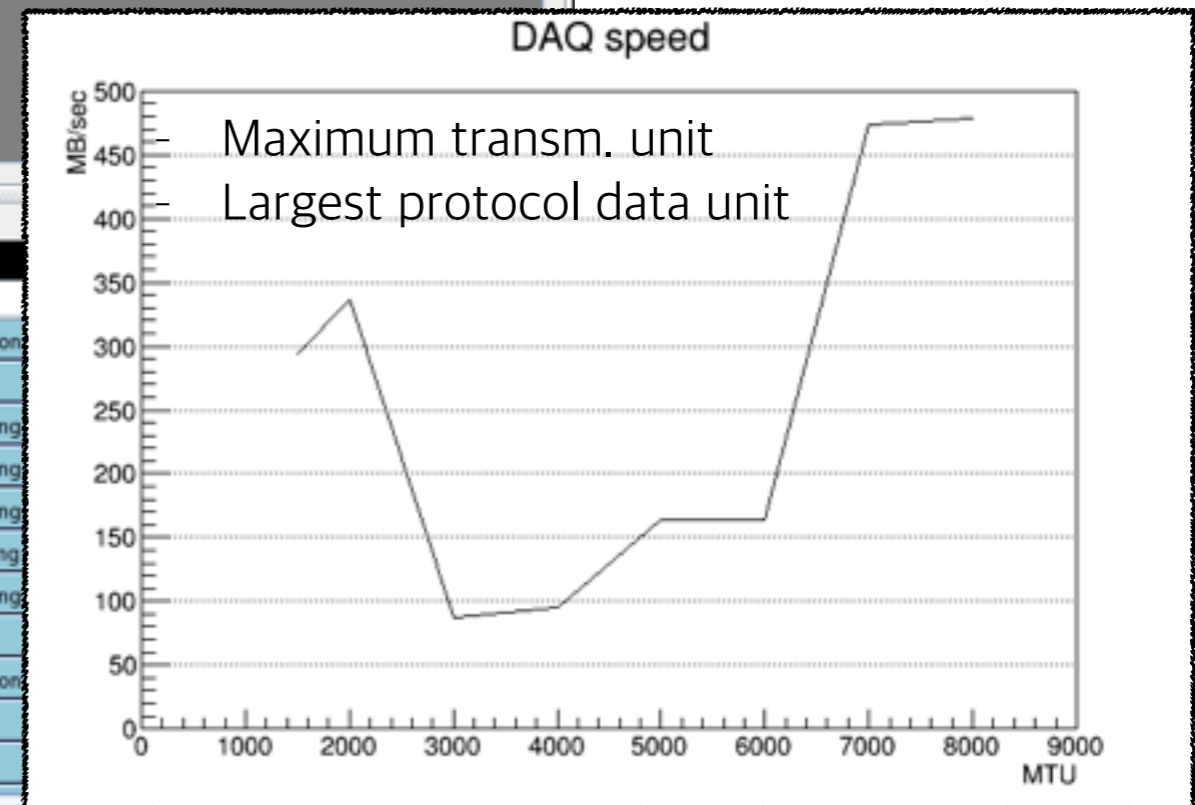
The screenshot shows the Run Control GUI with a hierarchical tree structure. At the top is the 'ECC' actor, which branches into five 'CoBo' actors (CoBo[6] to CoBo[10]). Each CoBo actor is connected to a 'run #4' actor, which in turn connects to a 'storer' unit (storer00 to storer04). Data flow rates are shown between levels, such as 095.4 MB/s from ECC to CoBo[6].

Annotations on the screenshot include:

- Partitioned system** (green arrow pointing to the ECC actor)
- Modular design** (green arrow pointing to the CoBo actors)
- Possibility of online analysis** (green arrow pointing to the storer units)
- 5 CoBos (1 sever) x 100 MB/s** (green text at the bottom)

At the bottom of the GUI is a 'Messages' log table:

Date	Level	Logger	Message
13/05/2015 12:06:41	INFO	rcc	finished execution
13/05/2015 12:06:39	INFO	rcc_gui	Started run #4
13/05/2015 12:06:38	INFO	rcc	storer04 : starting
13/05/2015 12:06:38	INFO	rcc	storer03 : starting
13/05/2015 12:06:37	INFO	rcc	storer02 : starting
13/05/2015 12:06:37	INFO	rcc	storer01 : starting
13/05/2015 12:06:37	INFO	rcc	storer00 : starting
13/05/2015 12:06:37	INFO	rcc	received START
13/05/2015 12:06:22	INFO	rcc	finished execution
13/05/2015 12:04:42	INFO	log from chef_orchestre : NARVAL	storer02 inscrit
13/05/2015 12:04:41	INFO	log from chef_orchestre : NARVAL	storer04 inscrit



# SπRITROOT

- FairSoft

- All the necessary packages collected to run FairRoot
- Designed to be installed on both Linux and OS X
- Included packages:
  - \* gtest, gsl, boost, Pythia6, Pythia8, HepMC, [GEANT3](#), [GEANT4](#), XRootD, Pluto, [ROOT](#), VGM, [VMC](#), Millepede, ZeroMQ, Protocol Buffers, nanomsg
- RAVE, CLHEP, and GENFIT2 packages added for SπRITROOT (customized version)

- FairRoot

- A framework containing base classes for running simulation, reconstruction and analysis

- SπRITROOT

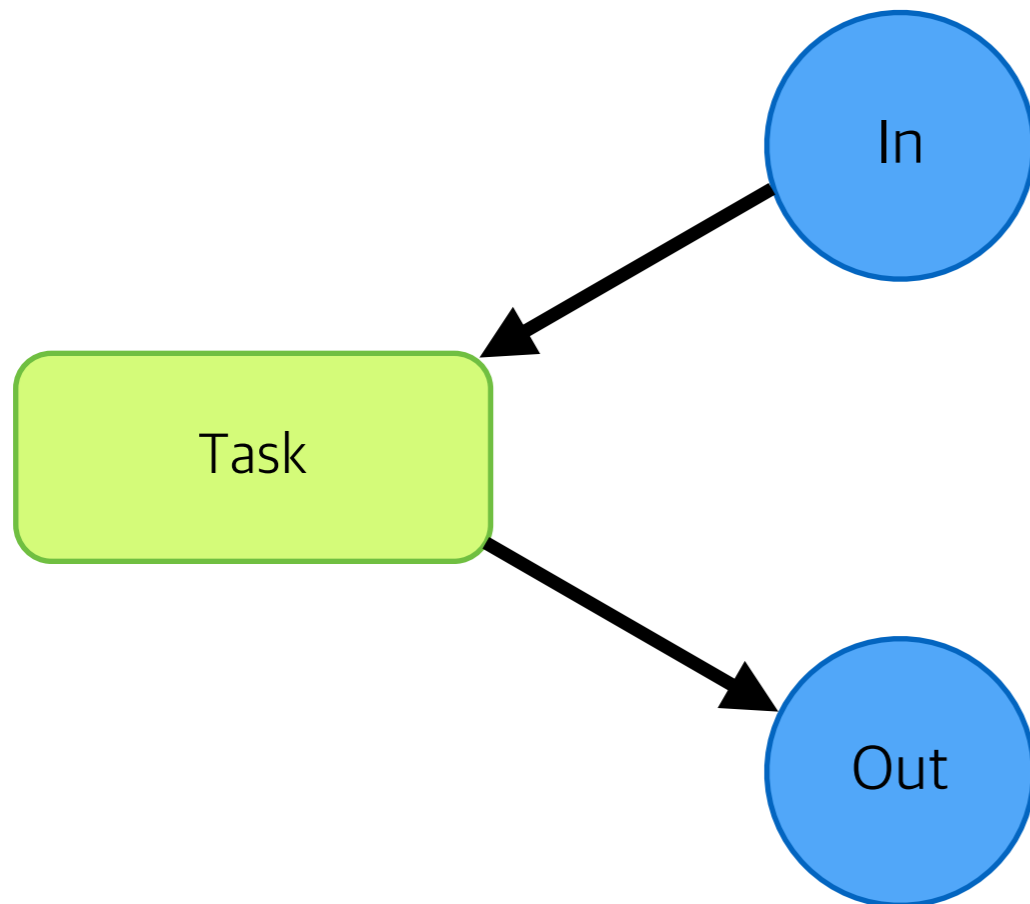
- A framework containing specific modules for SπRIT experiment on top of FairRoot
- Composed of task-based modules, TGeo geometry and steering macro
- SπRITROOT is written by following the structure of FOPIROOT<sup>1)</sup>

---

1) M. Ball et al., Technical Design Study for the PANDA Time Projection Chamber, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1207.0013>

# Task-based Module

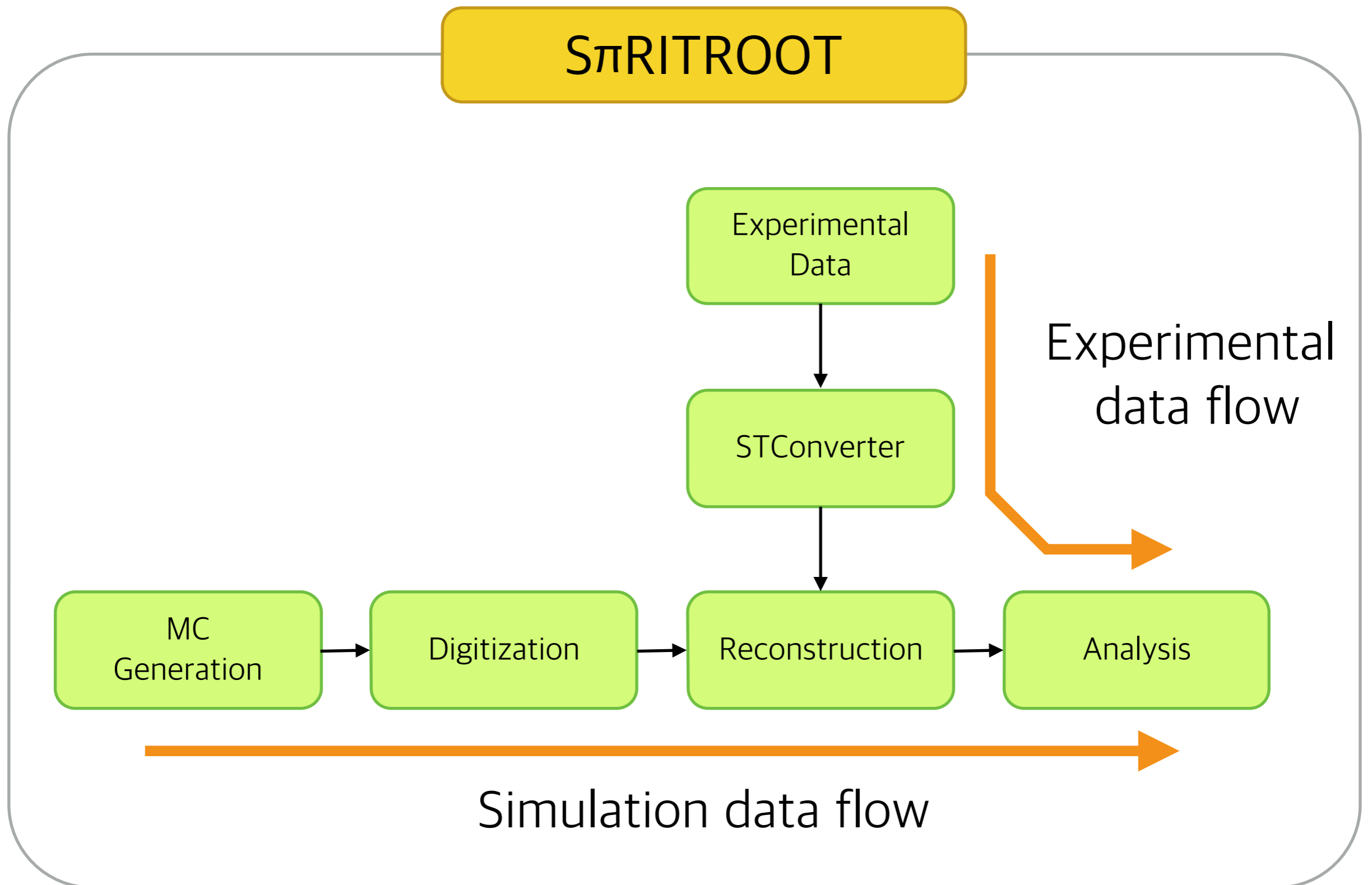
- Easy to turn on and off.
- Easy to debug and maintain.



- ASCII
  - GRAW
  - ROOT
  - An object on memory (TClonesArray\*)
- 
- ROOT
  - An object on memory (TClonesArray)

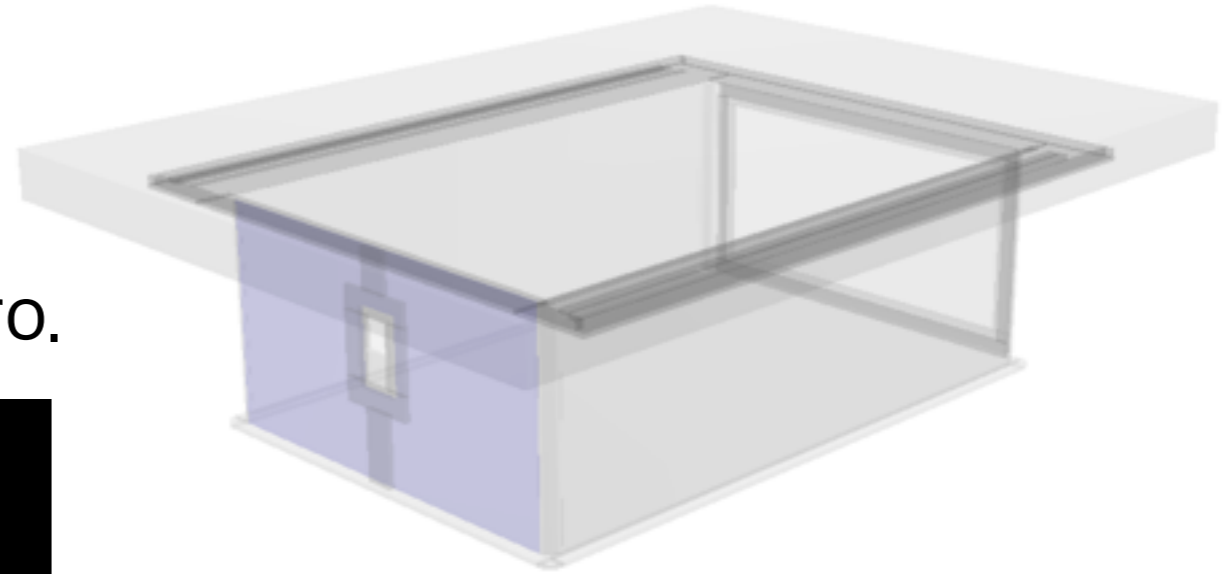
\* TClonesArray is a container class provided in ROOT which can be stored in ROOT file.

# Schematics of SπRITROOT



# MC Generation

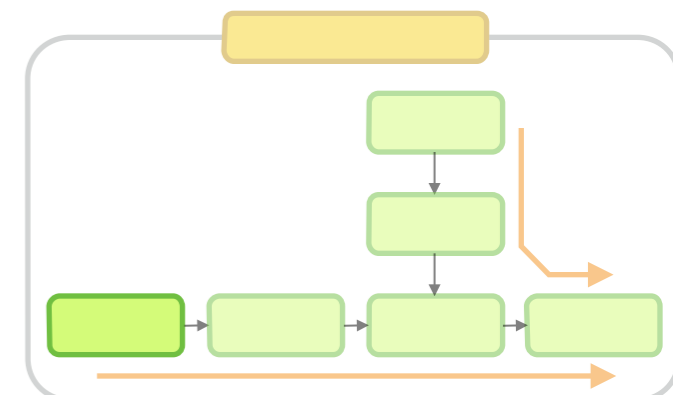
- Detector geometry used in MC is written with TGeo classes in ROOT.
  - <https://github.com/SpiRIT-Collaboration/SPIRITROOT/blob/develop/SPIRIT/geometry/geomSPIRIT.C>
- GEANT4 is used to generate MC data.
- Program runs with a ROOT simple macro.



```
// ----- Create geometry -----  
FairModule* cave = new FairCave("CAVE");  
cave -> SetGeometryFileName("cave_vacuum.geo");  
FairDetector* spirit = new STDetector("STDetector", kTRUE);  
spirit -> SetGeometryFileName("geomSPIRIT.root");  
// ----- Create and set magnetic field -----  
FairConstField *fMagField = new FairConstField();  
fMagField -> SetField(0., 5., 0.); // in kG  
fMagField -> SetFieldRegion(-90.275,90.2752,-95.55/2,95.55/2,-104.82/2,104.82/2);
```

```
// ----- Create PrimaryGenerator -----  
STSimpleEventGenerator* gen = new STSimpleEventGenerator("../input/GEN_singleTrack.sgen");  
gen -> SetPrimaryVertex(0, -21.33, -3.52);  
  
FairPrimaryGenerator* primGen = new FairPrimaryGenerator();  
primGen->AddGenerator(gen);
```

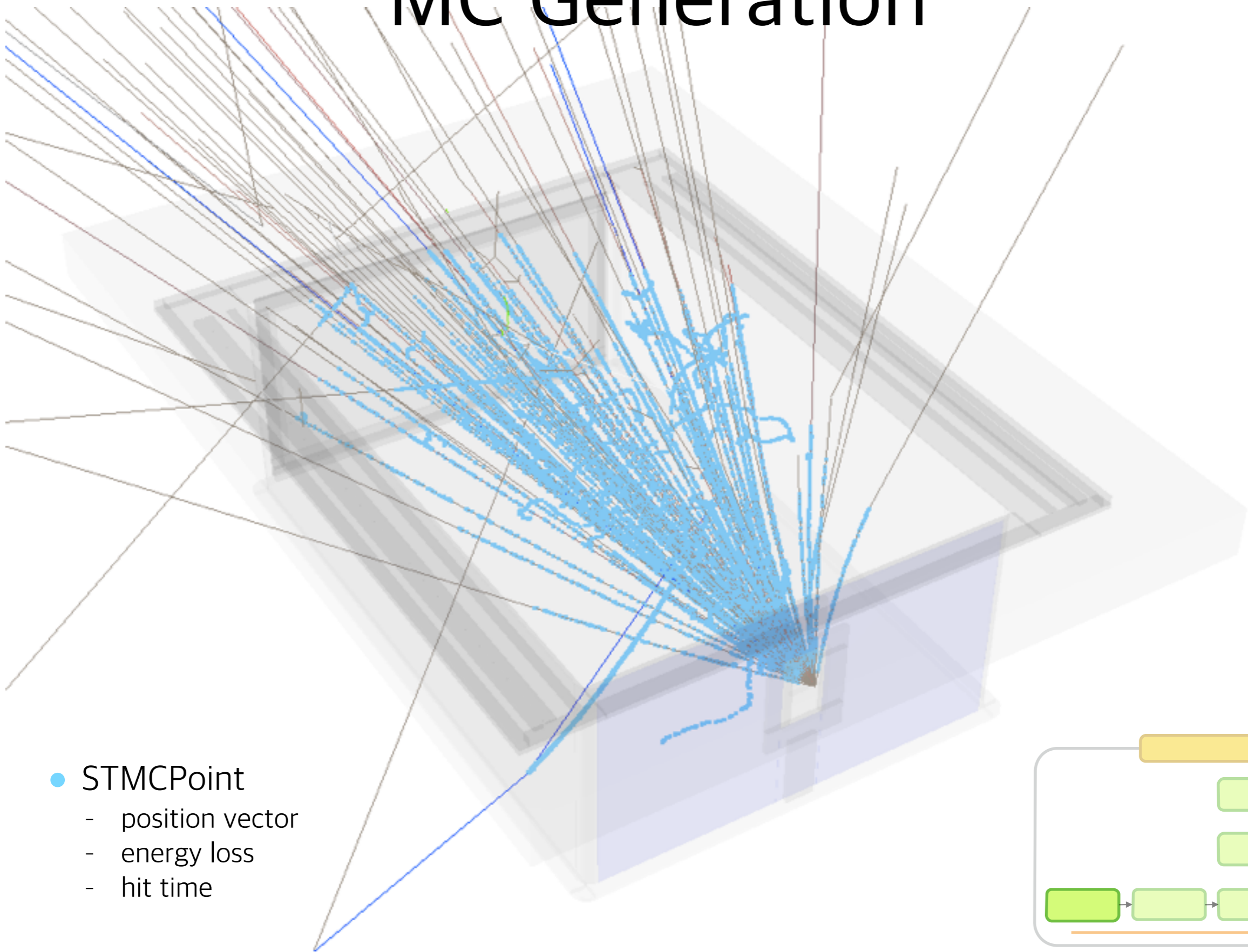
```
// ----- Create simulation run -----  
FairRunSim* run = new FairRunSim();  
run -> SetName("TGeant4"); // Transport engine  
run -> SetOutputFile(outFile); // Output file  
run -> SetMaterials("media.geo");  
run -> AddModule(cave);  
run -> AddModule(spirit);  
run -> SetField(fMagField);  
run -> SetGenerator(primGen);  
run -> Init();  
run -> Run(gen -> GetNEvents());
```



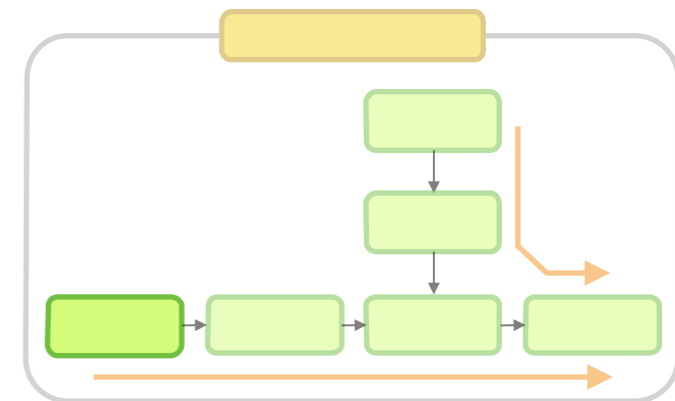
16-18 May 2015, MSU -NSCL



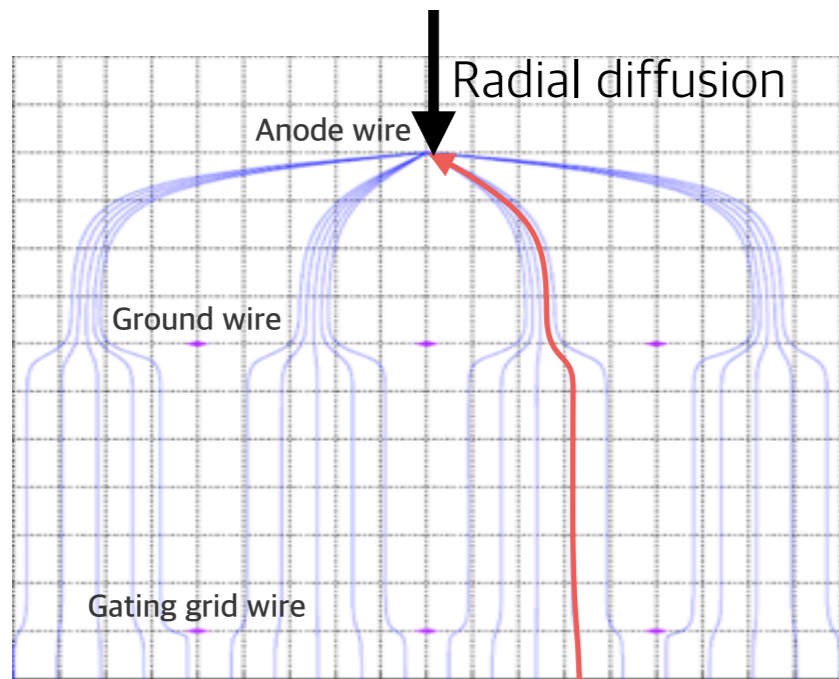
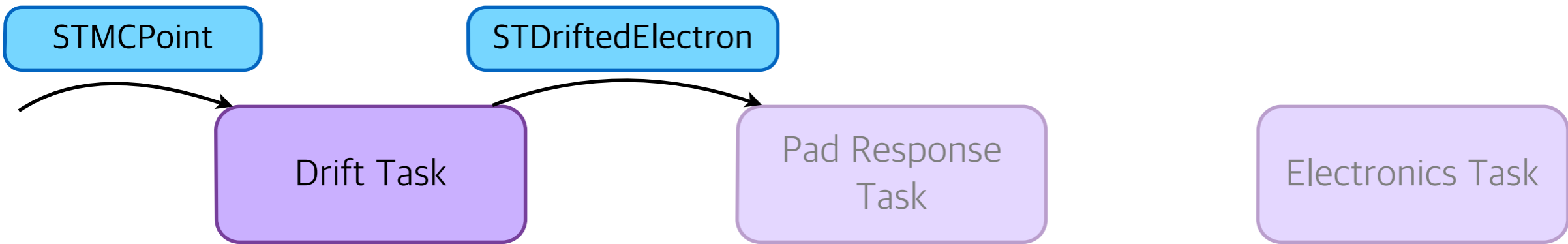
# MC Generation



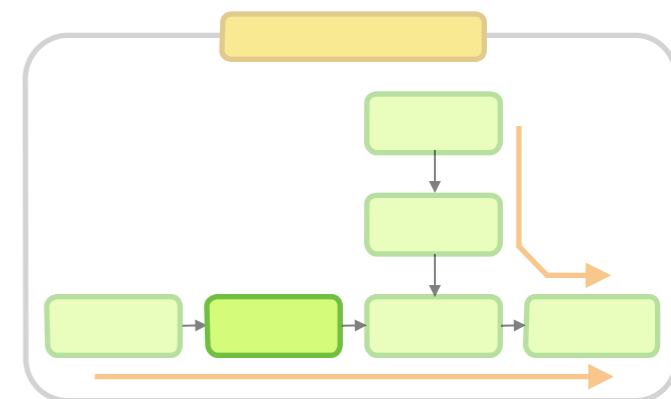
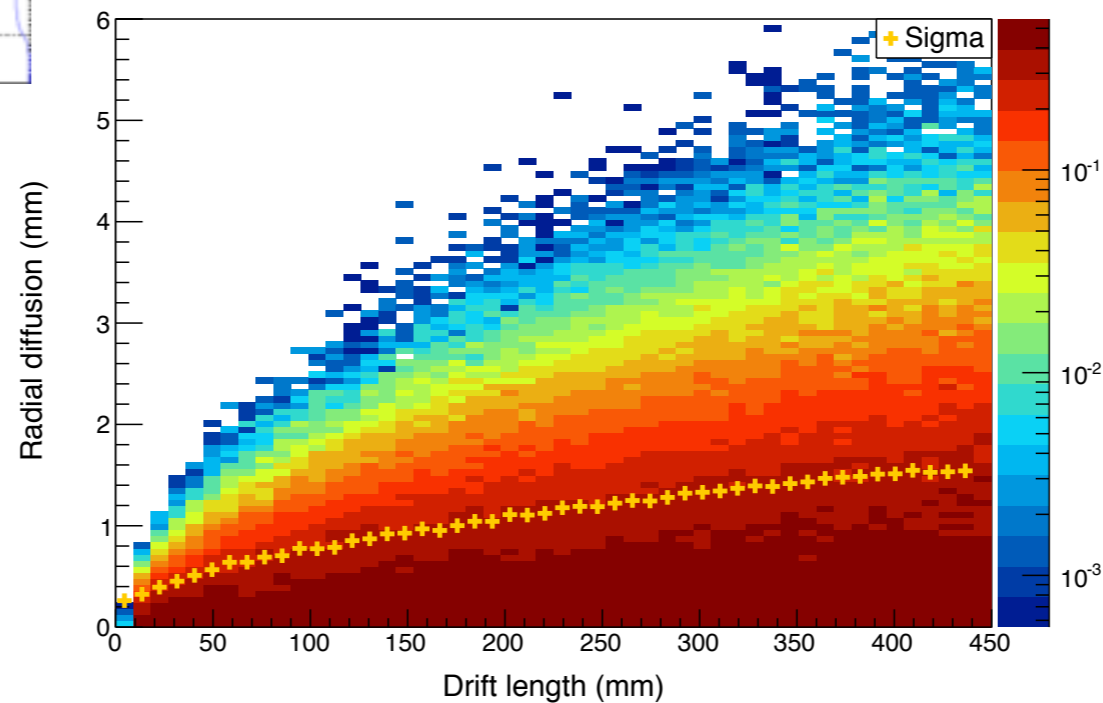
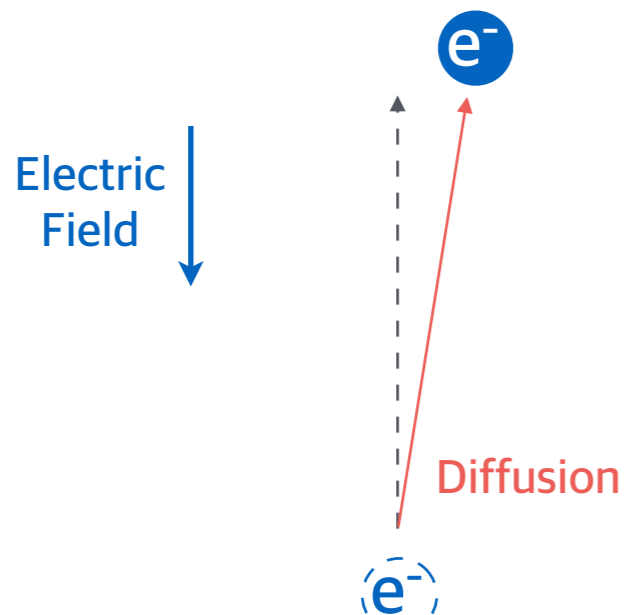
- STMCPPoint
  - position vector
  - energy loss
  - hit time



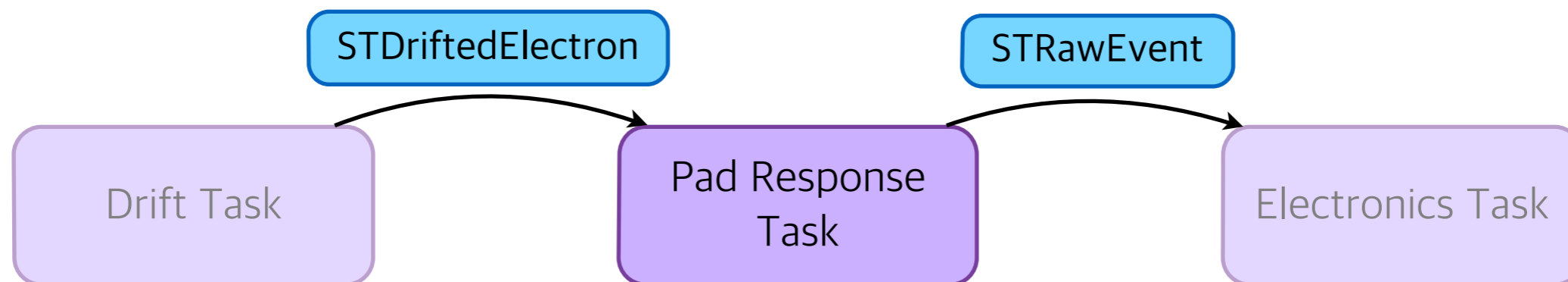
# Digitization



- Using the diffusion constants calculated with Garfield, calculate the drift time corresponding to the distance from ground wire to the hit point.
- Determine the nearest anode wire to apply the pad response function.

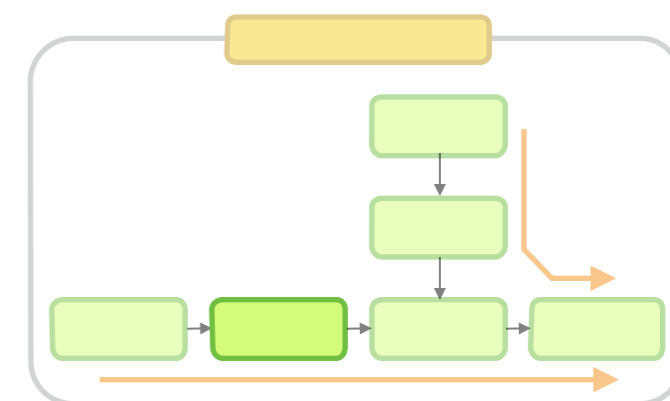
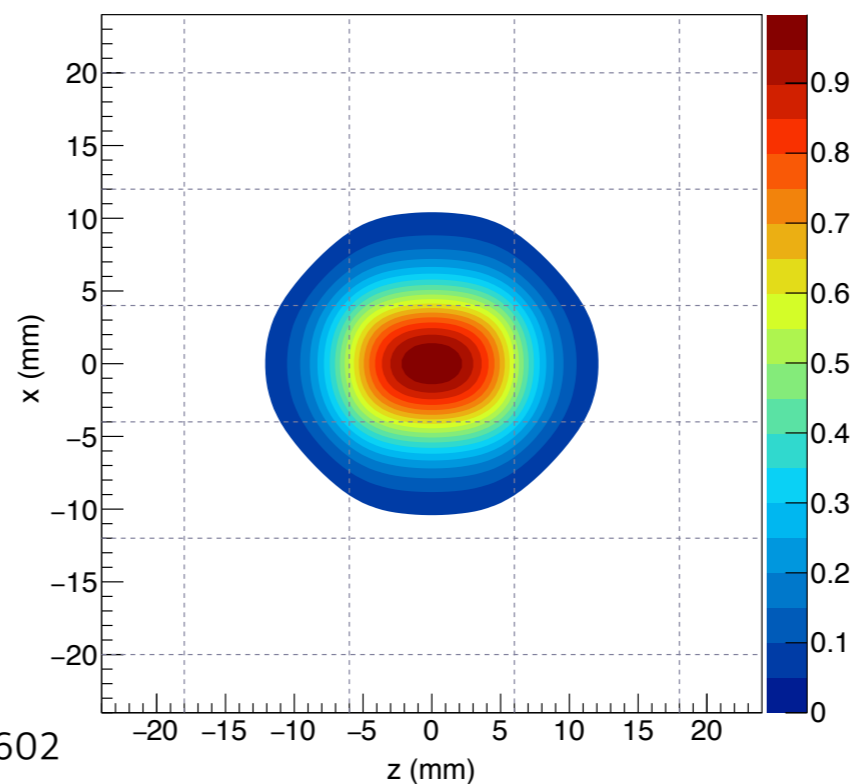
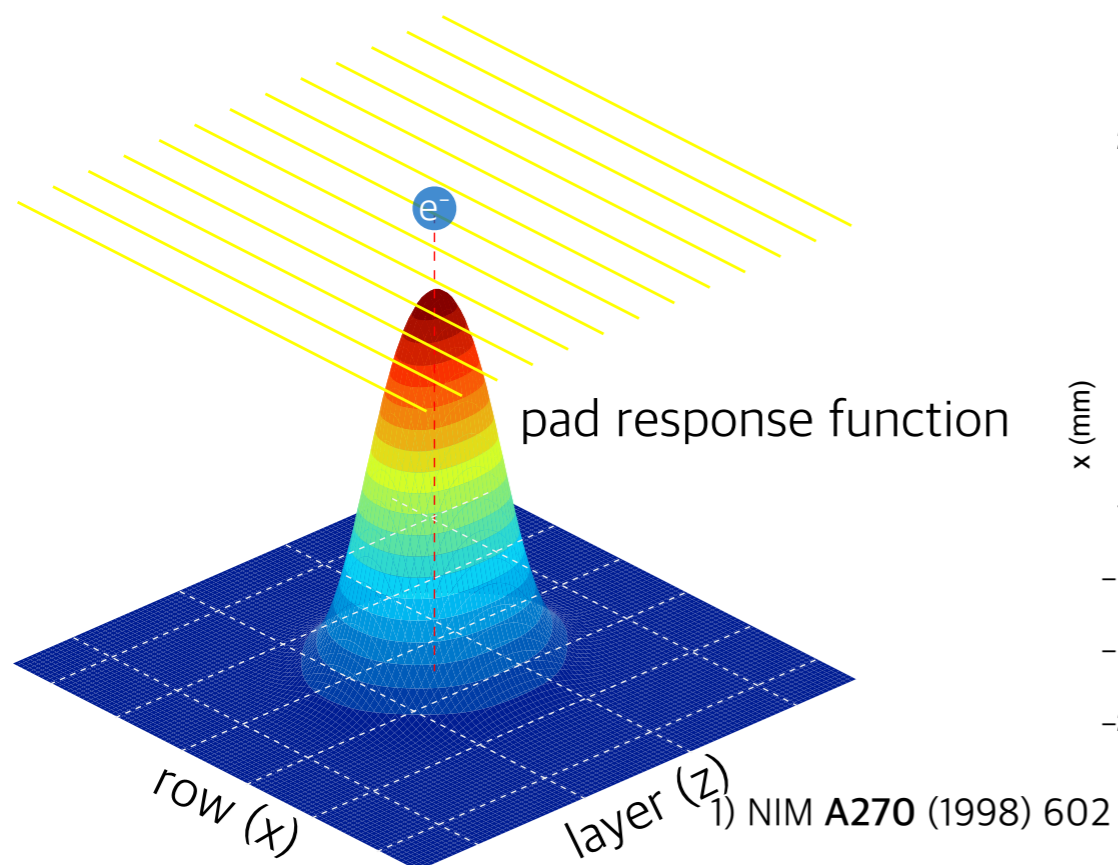


# Digitization

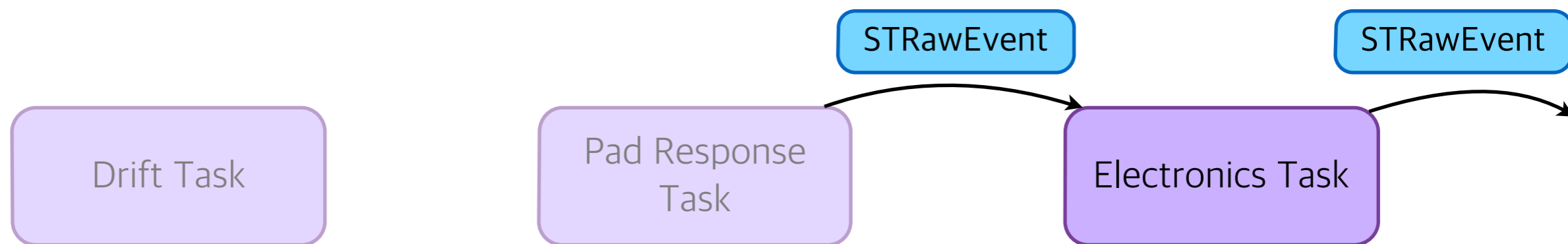


- Pad response function describes the induced charge by the avalanche electrons. The function is calculated using Gatti distribution (cathode induced charge distribution).

$$P(\lambda) = \frac{K_1}{K_2 \sqrt{K_3}} \left[ \arctan \sqrt{K_3} \tanh \left( K_2 \left( \lambda + \frac{w}{2h} \right) \right) - \arctan \sqrt{K_3} \tanh \left( K_2 \left( \lambda - \frac{w}{2h} \right) \right) \right]^{1)}$$

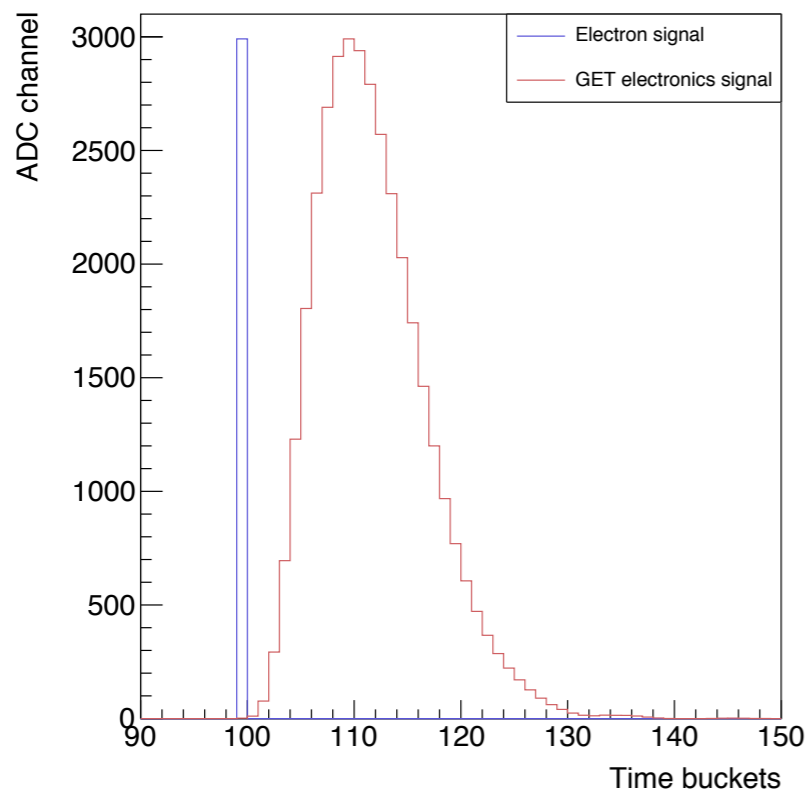


# Digitization

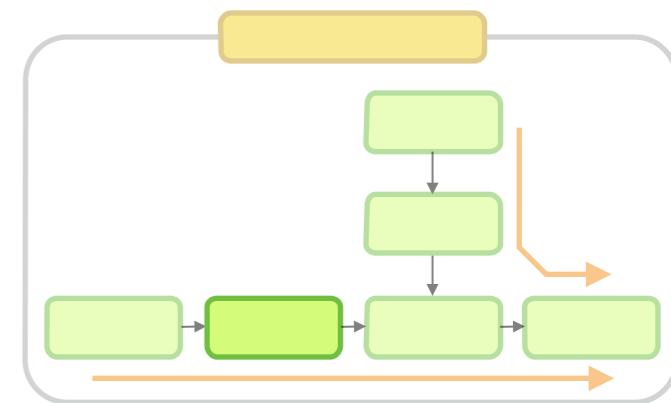
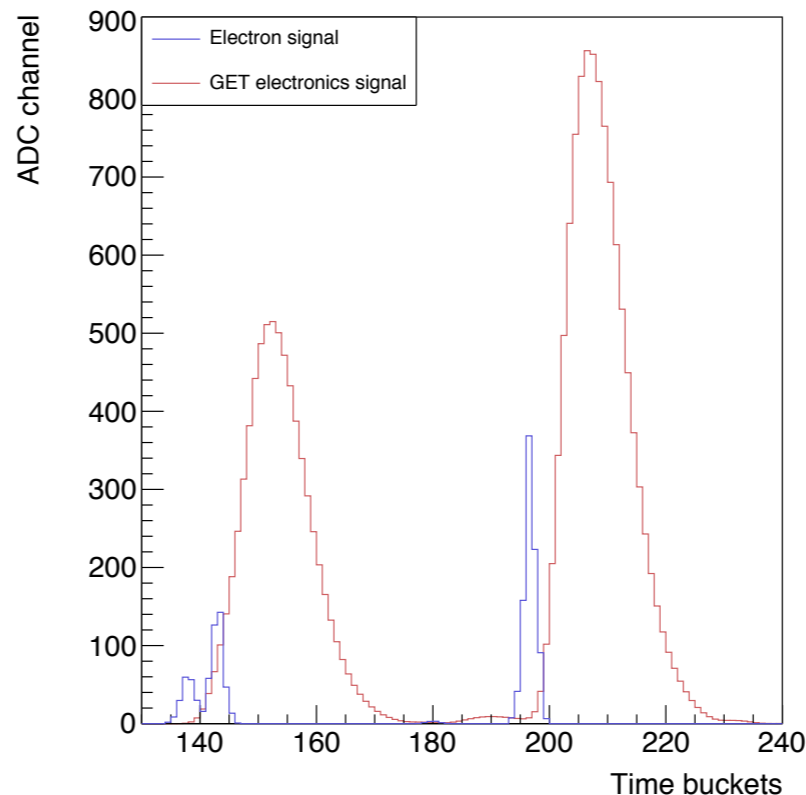


- Average pulse shape is obtained from HIMAC experiment (Chiba-Japan) pulser data.
- Pulse height is set to be the same as the number of amplified electrons.

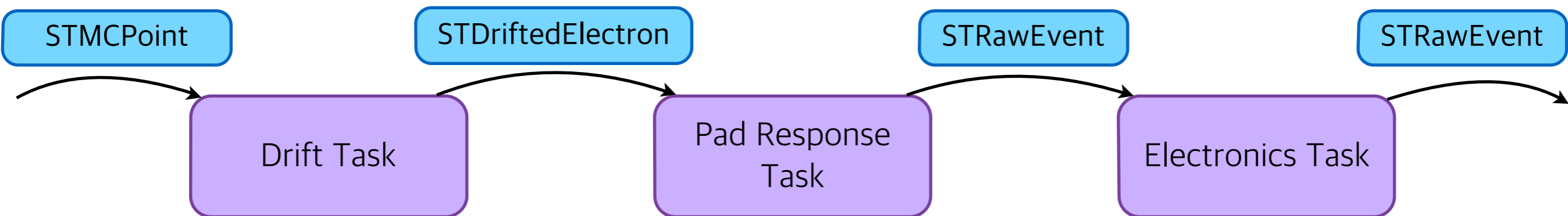
HIMAC pulser data



Simulation result



# Digitization



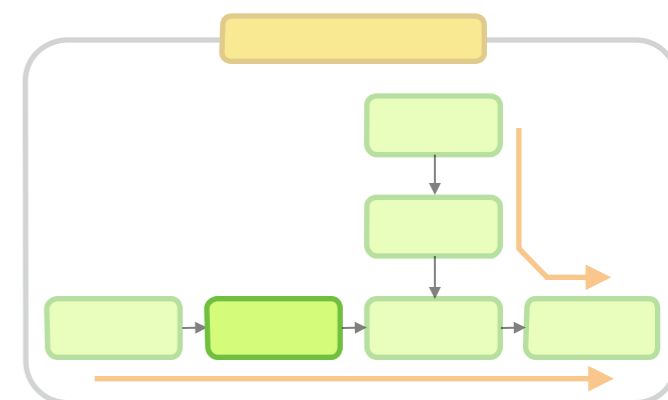
- Code

```
STDriftTask* drift = new STDriftTask();
drift -> SetInputPersistence(kTRUE);

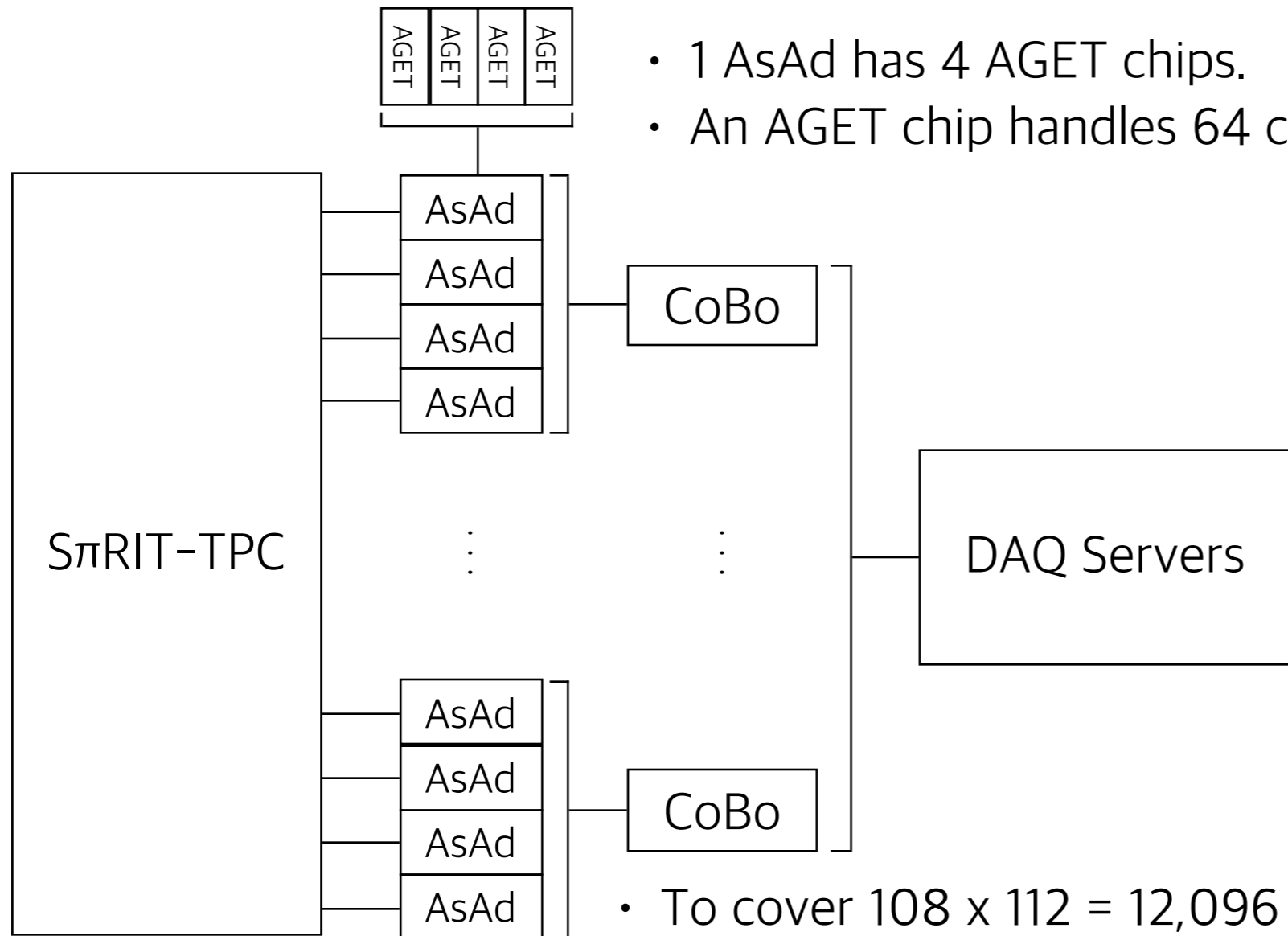
STPadResponseTask* padResponse = new STPadResponseTask();
padResponse -> SetInputPersistence(kTRUE);
padResponse -> AssumeGausPRF();

STElectronicsTask* electronics = new STElectronicsTask();
electronics -> SetInputPersistence(kTRUE);

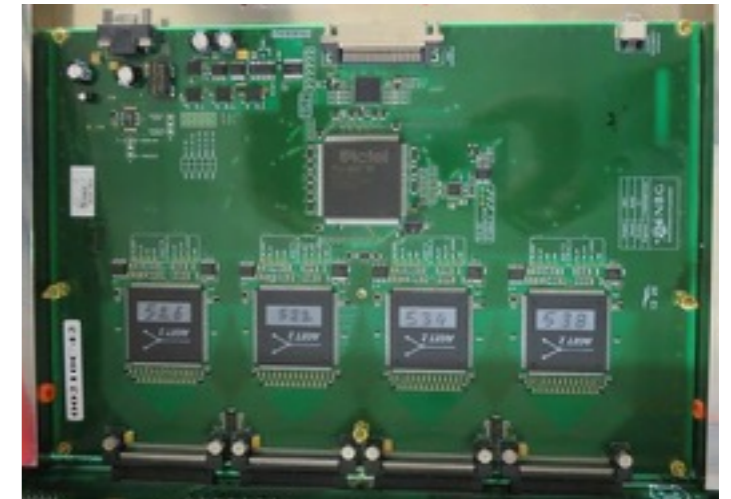
FairRunAna* fRun = new FairRunAna();
fRun -> SetInputFile(mcFile.Data());
fRun -> SetOutputFile(digiFile.Data());
fRun -> AddTask(drift);
fRun -> AddTask(padResponse);
fRun -> AddTask(electronics);
fRun -> Init();
fRun -> Run(0,0);
```



# Experimental Data (Setup)

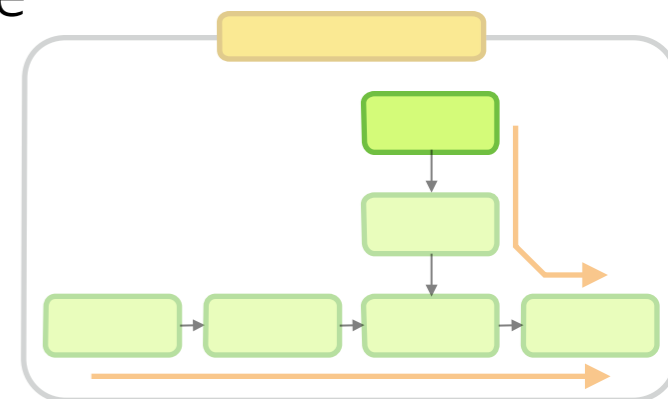


- 1 AsAd has 4 AGET chips.
- An AGET chip handles 64 channels.



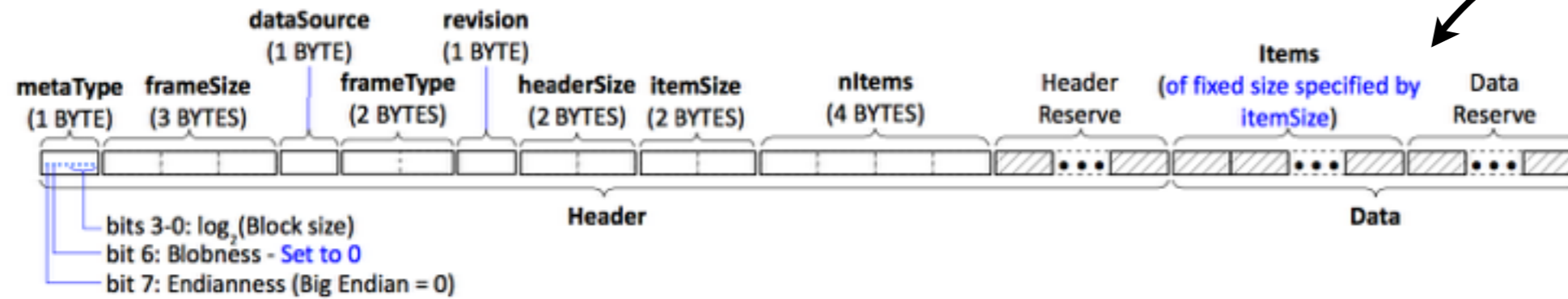
- NARVAL is used for merging data from multiple CoBos.

- To cover  $108 \times 112 = 12,096$  pads, we use
  - 48 AsAd boards
  - 12 Cobos



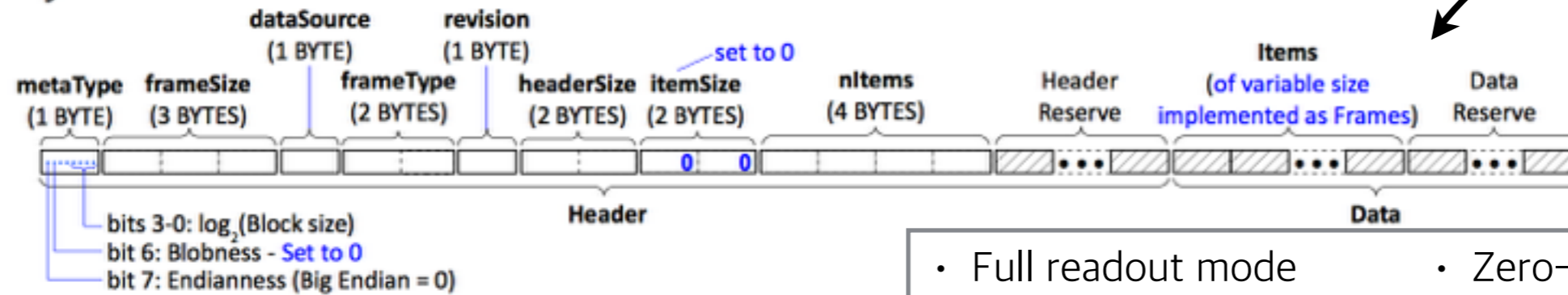
# Experimental Data (GRAW file, binary)

## Basic Frame



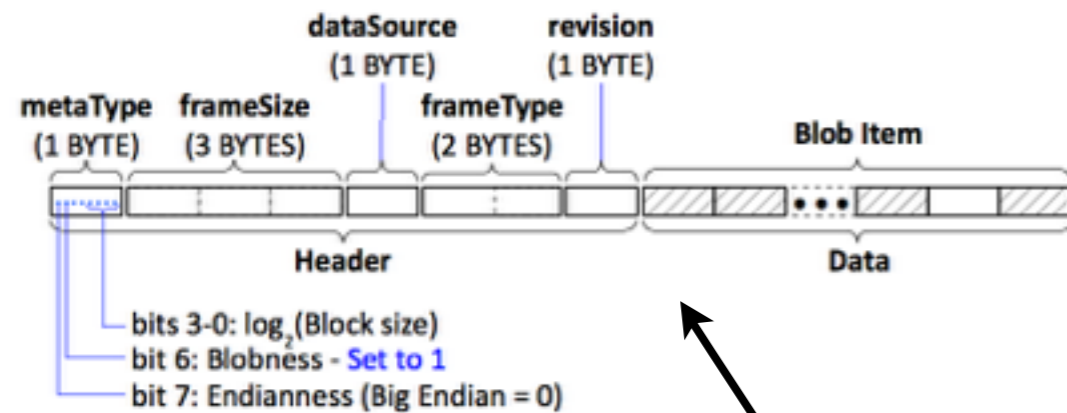
One AsAd data

## Layered Frame



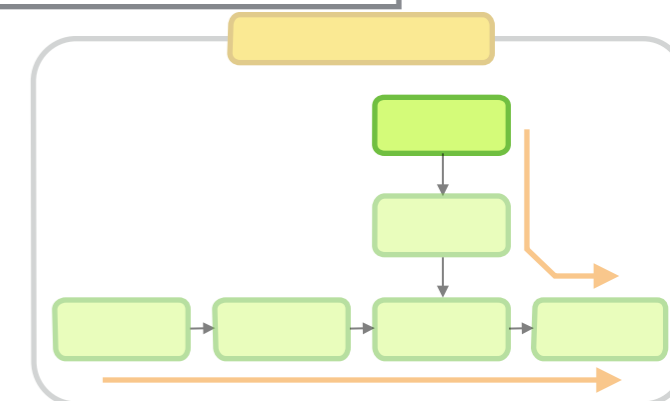
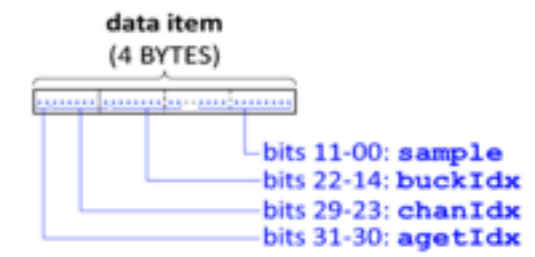
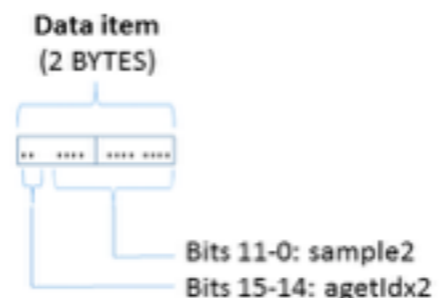
Multiple AsAds merged data

## Blob Frame

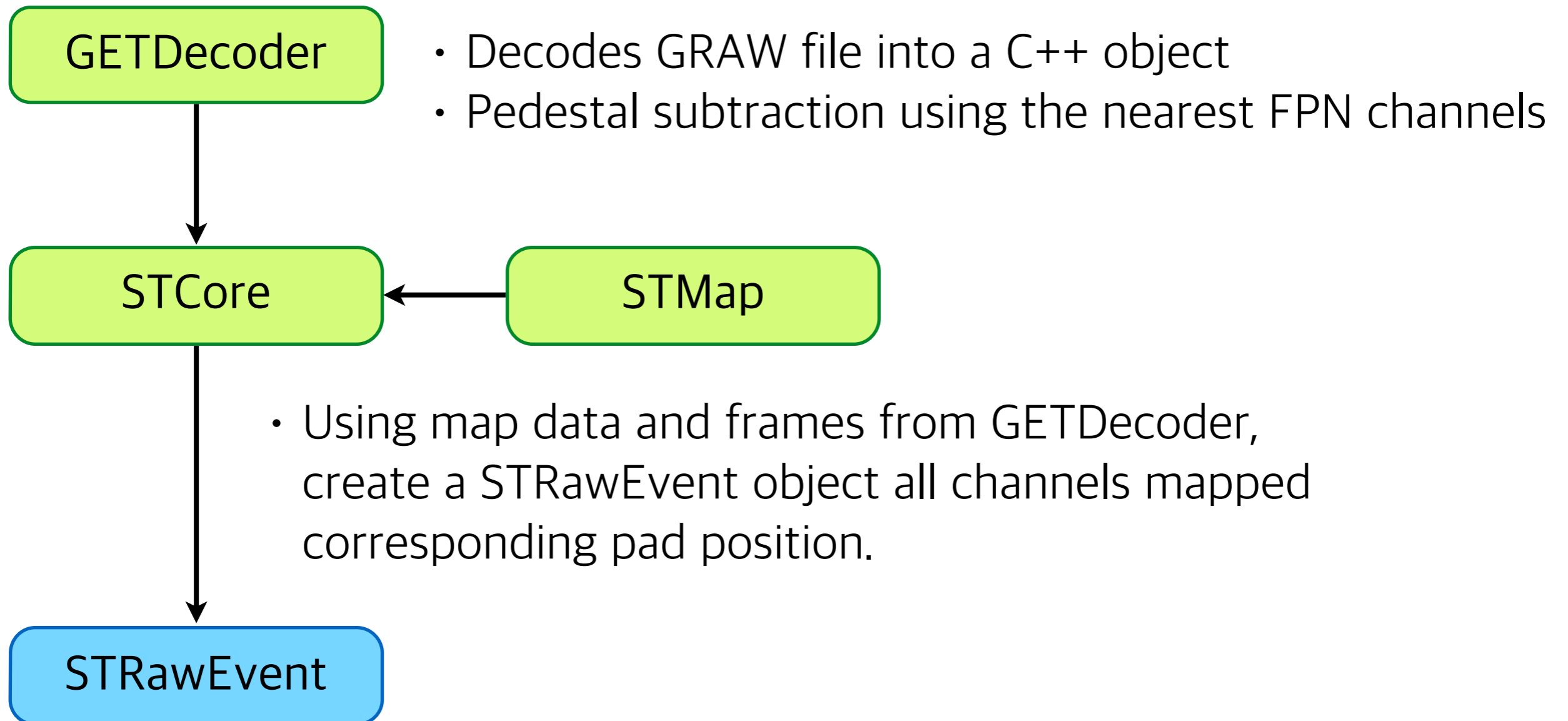


Only for additional information

- Full readout mode
- Zero-suppression mode

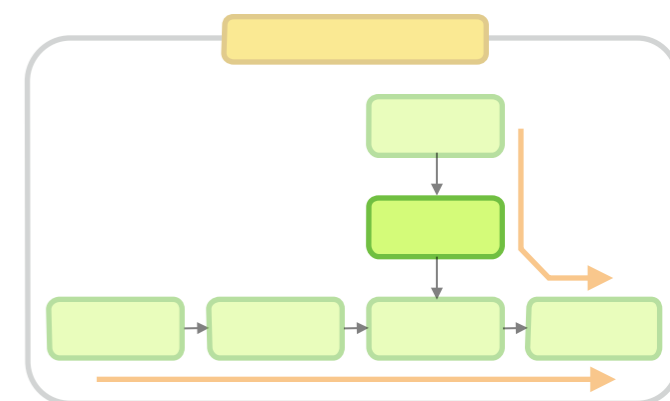


# STConverter



• Code

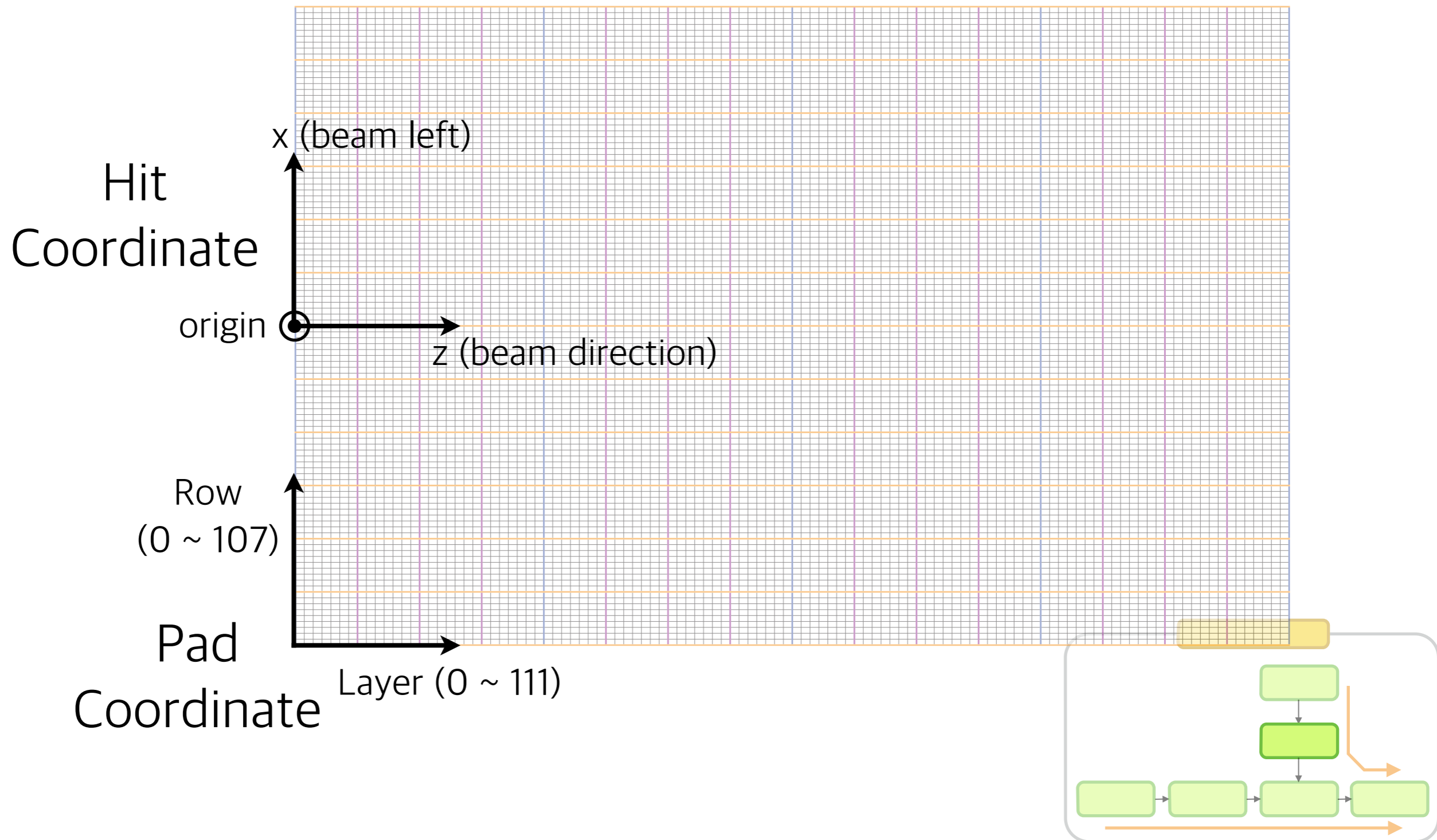
```
STDecoderTask *decoderTask = new STDecoderTask();  
decoderTask -> AddData("SETGRAWFILE.graw");  
decoderTask -> SetFPNPedestal(50);  
decoderTask -> SetNumTbs(512);  
decoderTask -> SetPersistence();  
run -> AddTask(decoderTask);
```





# X

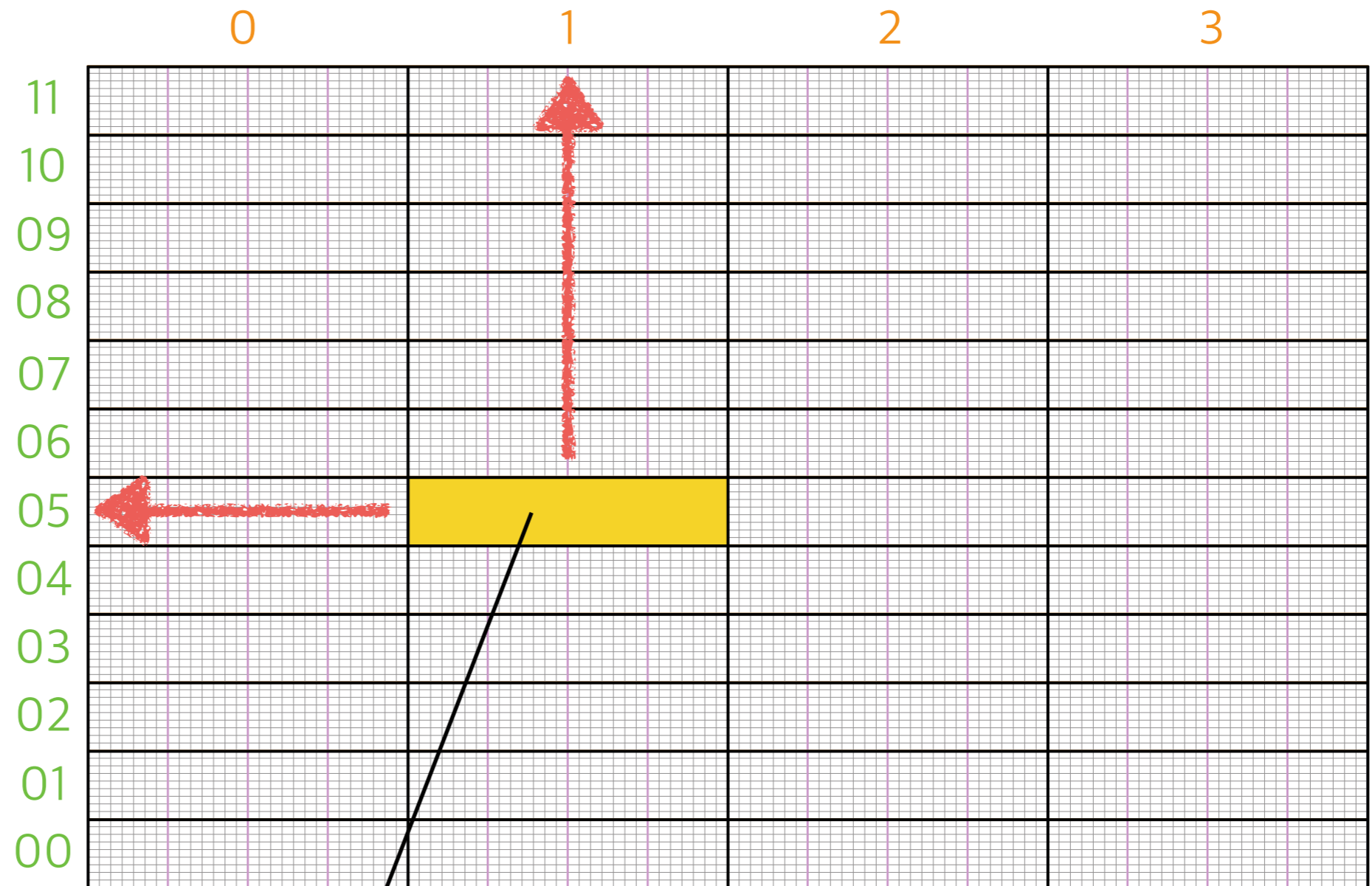
- Coordinates convention (Top view)



# STConverter

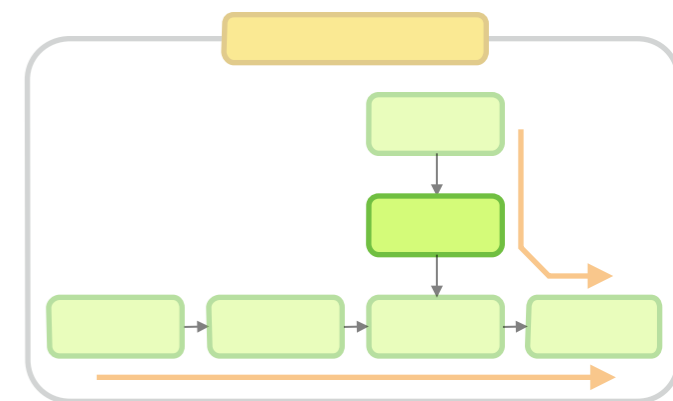
- AsAd mapping

#	UAIdx	CoBoIdx	AsAdIdx
000	0	0	0
001	0	1	1
002	0	2	2
003	0	3	3
004	1	0	0
005	1	1	1
006	1	2	2
007	1	3	3
008	2	0	0
009	2	1	1
010	2	2	2
011	2	3	3
100	3	0	0
101	3	1	1
102	3	2	2
103	3	3	3
104	4	0	0
105	4	1	1
106	4	2	2
107	4	3	3
108	5	0	0
109	5	1	1
110	5	2	2
111	5	3	3
200	6	0	0
201	6	1	1
202	6	2	2
203	6	3	3
204	7	0	0
205	7	1	1
206	7	2	2
207	7	3	3
208	8	0	0
209	8	1	1
210	8	2	2
211	8	3	3
300	9	0	0
301	9	1	1
302	9	2	2
303	9	3	3
304	10	0	0
305	10	1	1
306	10	2	2
307	10	3	3
308	11	0	0
309	11	1	1
310	11	2	2
311	11	3	3



UA105

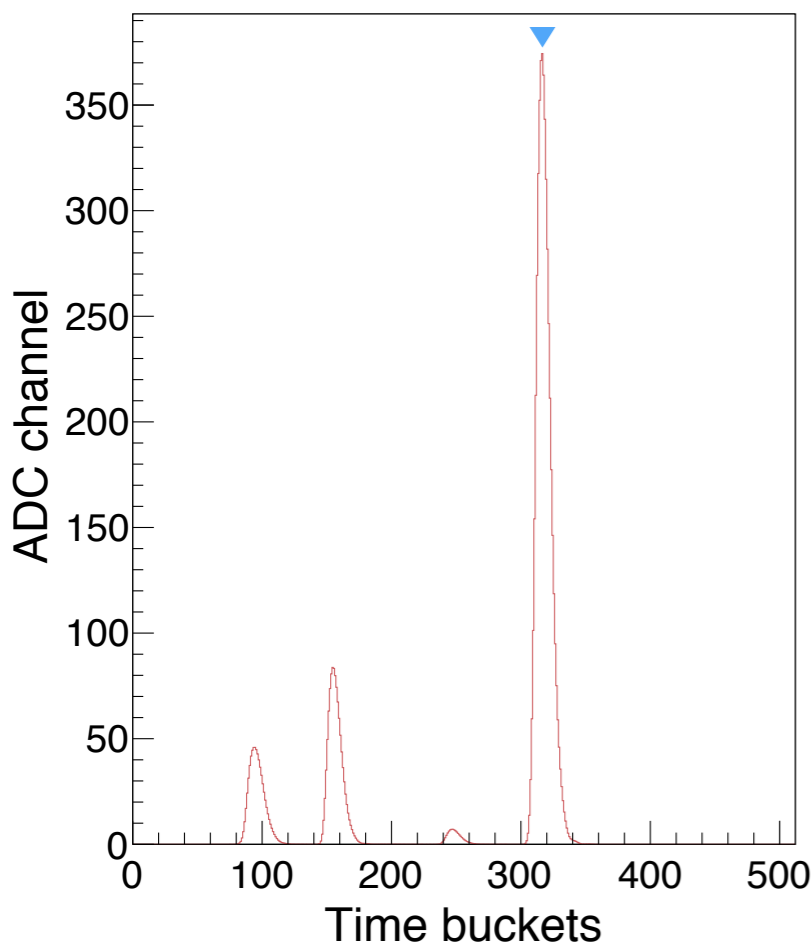
- Represented with 3 digit number.
  - 1st digit: Layer direction number
  - 2nd and 3rd digits: Row direction number



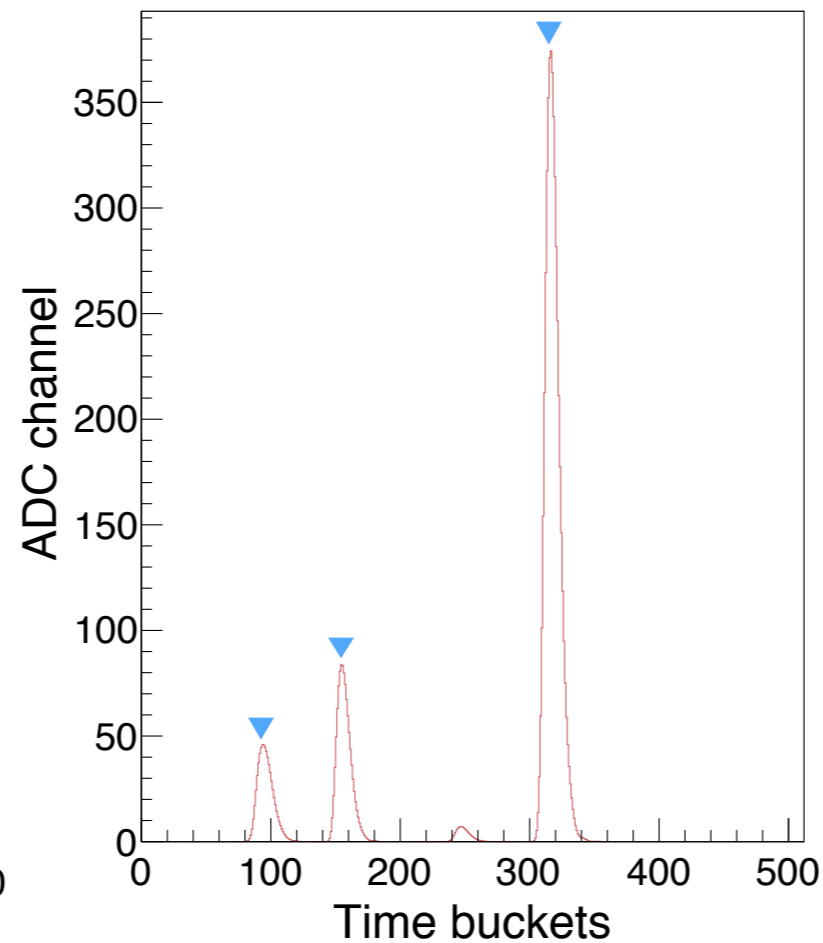
# Reconstruction

- Pulse shape analysis
  - Average pulse shape is obtained from pulser data.
  - For all cases, charge is recorded by the pulse height.

PSAMode 0



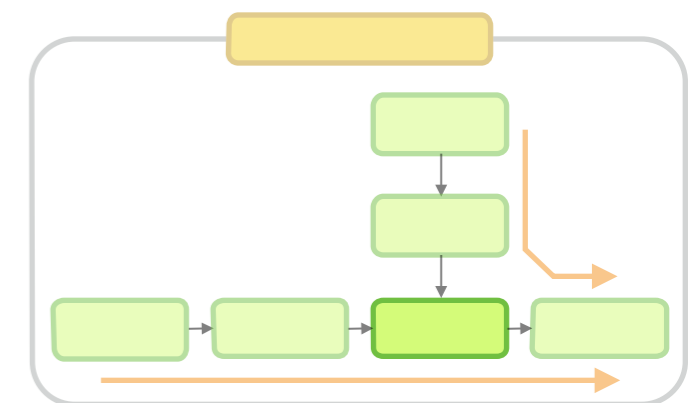
PSAMode 1



- Two simple methods for test
  - PSAMode 0 finds the highest pulse only in each pad
  - PSAMode 1 searches all the peaks in each pad.

- Code

```
STPSATask *psaTask = new STPSATask();  
psaTask -> SetPersistence();  
psaTask -> SetPSAMode(0);  
psaTask -> SetThreshold(40);  
run -> AddTask(psaTask);
```

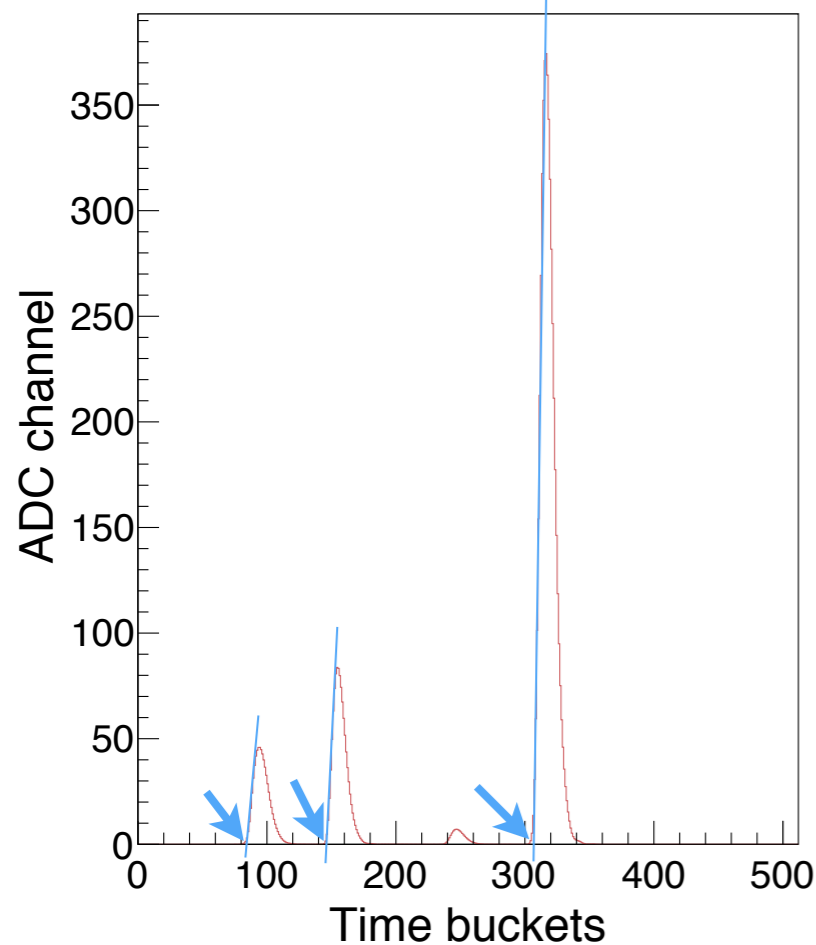


# Reconstruction

- Pulse shape analysis

- Average pulse shape is obtained from pulser data.
- For all cases, charge is recorded by the pulse height.

PSAMode 2

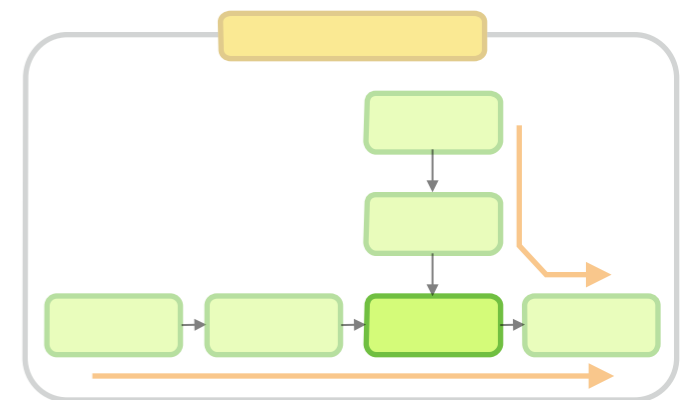
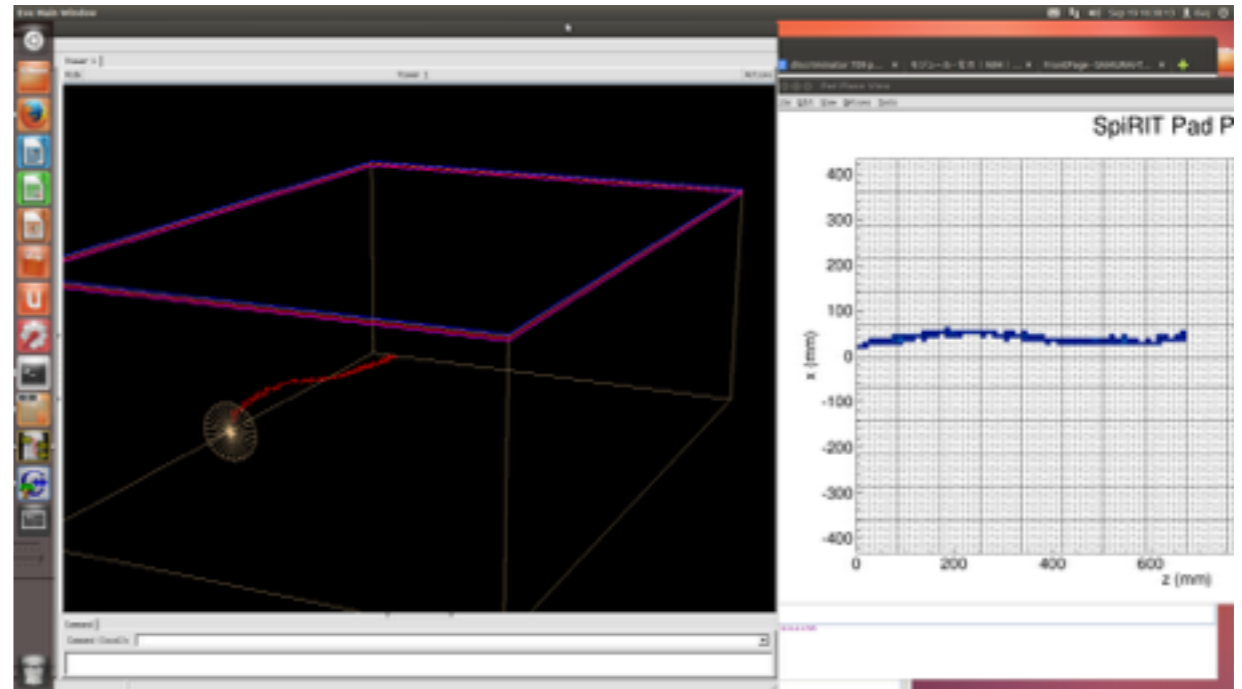


```
STPSATask *psaTask = new STPSATask();
psaTask -> SetPersistence();
psaTask -> SetPSAMode(0);
psaTask -> SetThreshold(40);
run -> AddTask(psaTask);
```

- Code

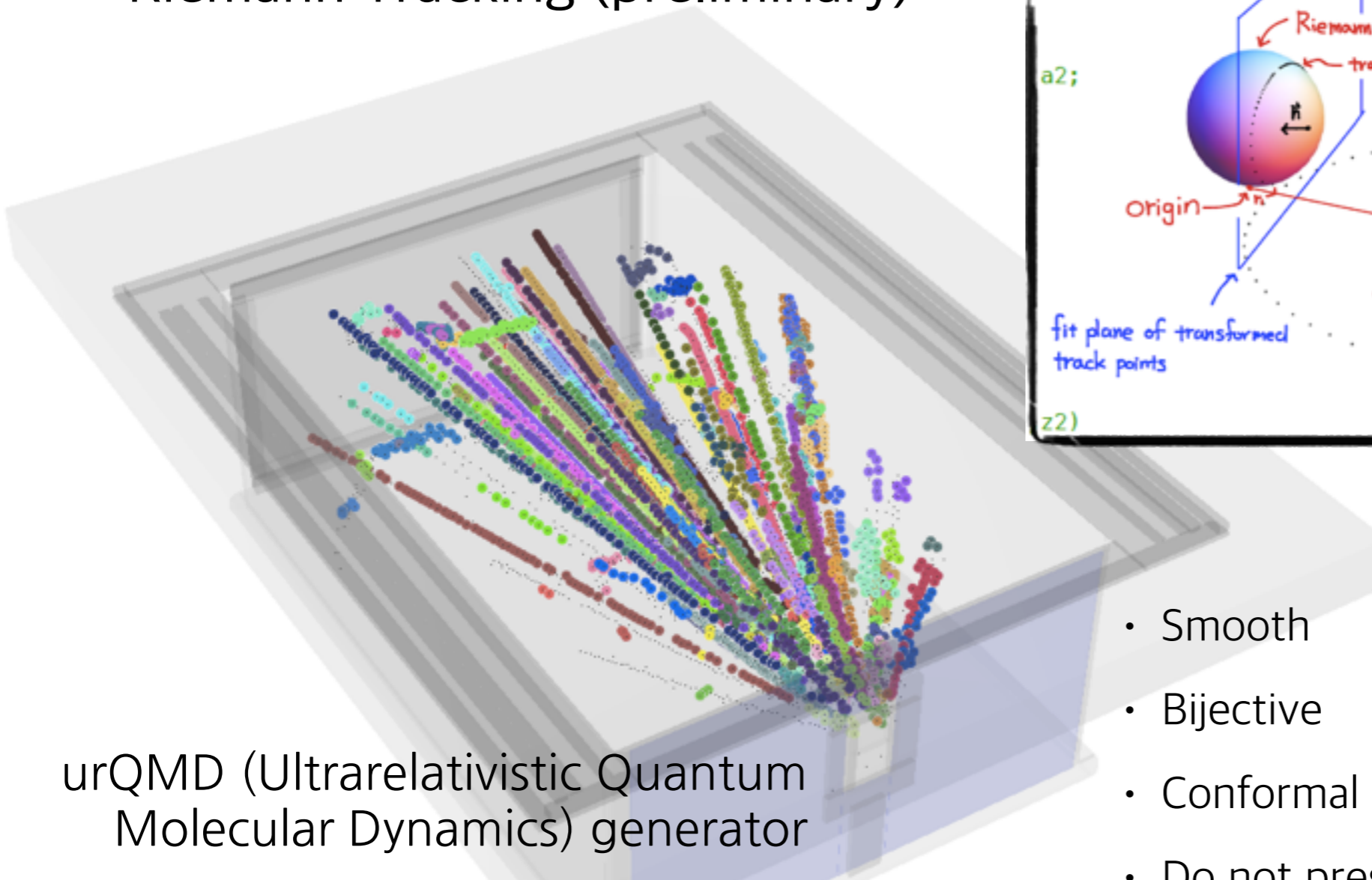
- PSAMode2

- searches every peak in every pad
- collects (tb, ADC) points between 5 % to 95 % of each peak
- fits those points with least-square-fit to obtain hit time for each peak
- from the peak pad, it calculates center of charge with neighboring pads  
(This will be separated to Clustering Task later.)



# Reconstruction

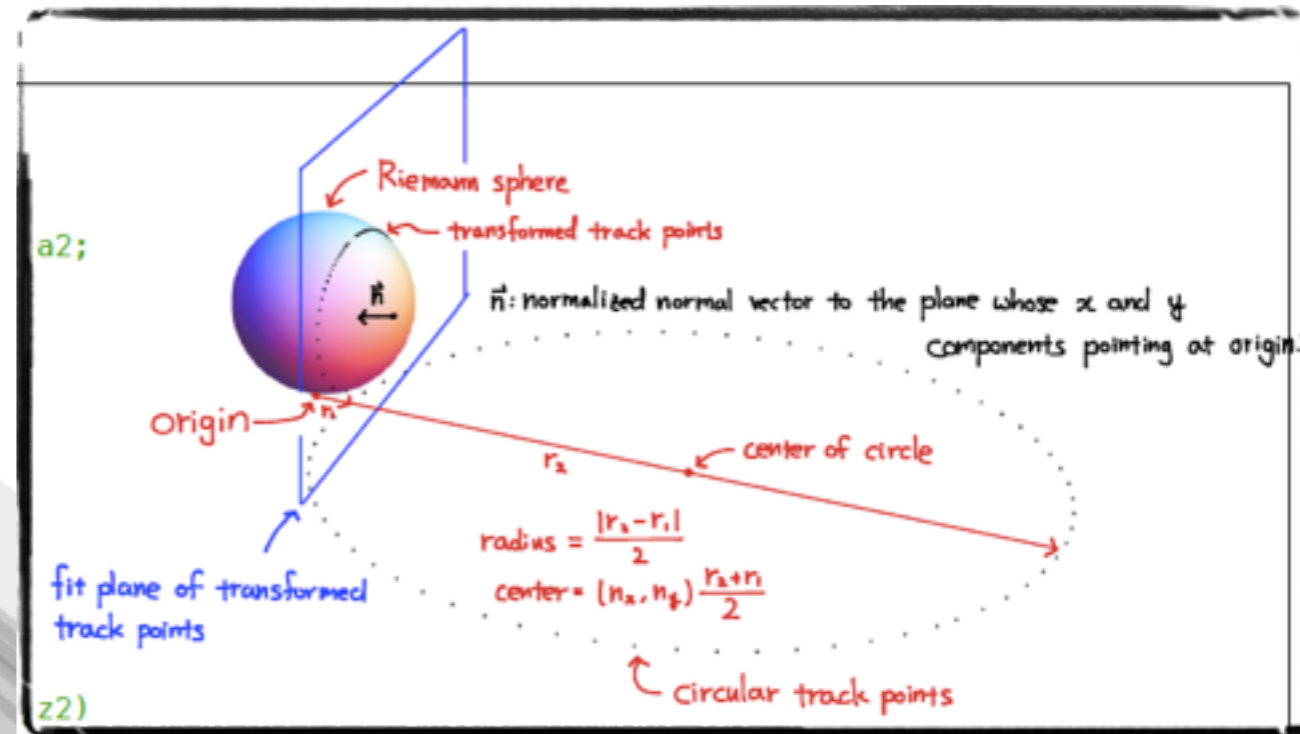
- Riemann Tracking (preliminary)



urQMD (Ultrarelativistic Quantum Molecular Dynamics) generator

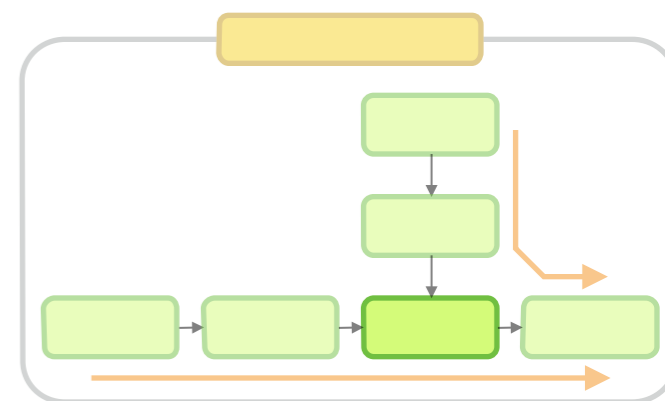
Same-colored dots are recognized as one tracklet.

Found **170 tracklets** out of **80 produced charged particles**

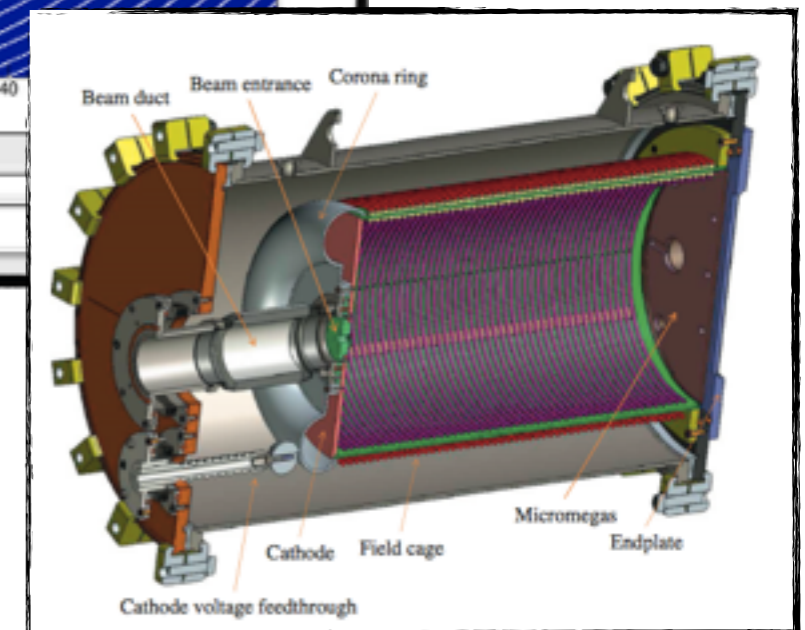
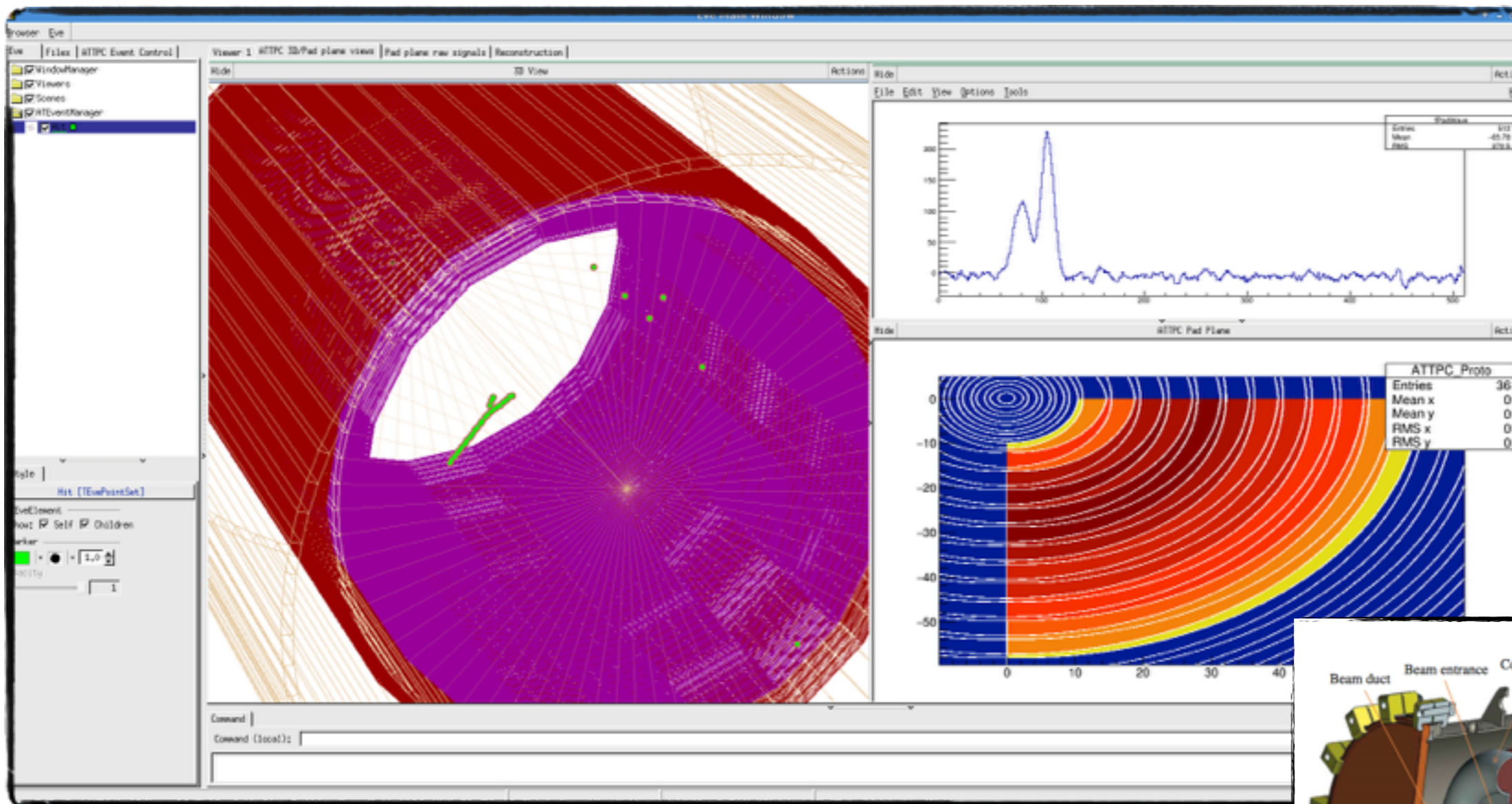


$$\begin{aligned}
 x_s &= R \cdot \cos \phi / (1 + R^2), \\
 y_s &= R \cdot \sin \phi / (1 + R^2), \\
 z_s &= R^2 / (1 + R^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

- Smooth
- Bijective
- Conformal
- Do not preserve the distance..



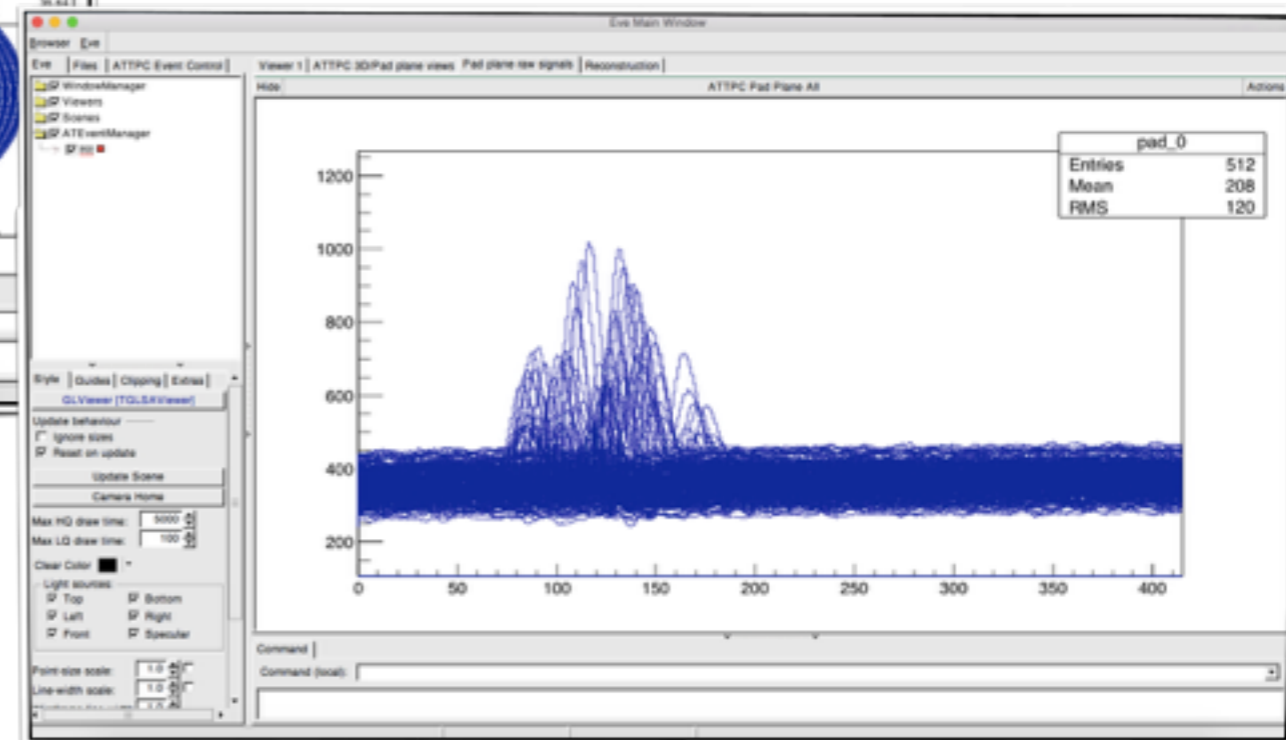
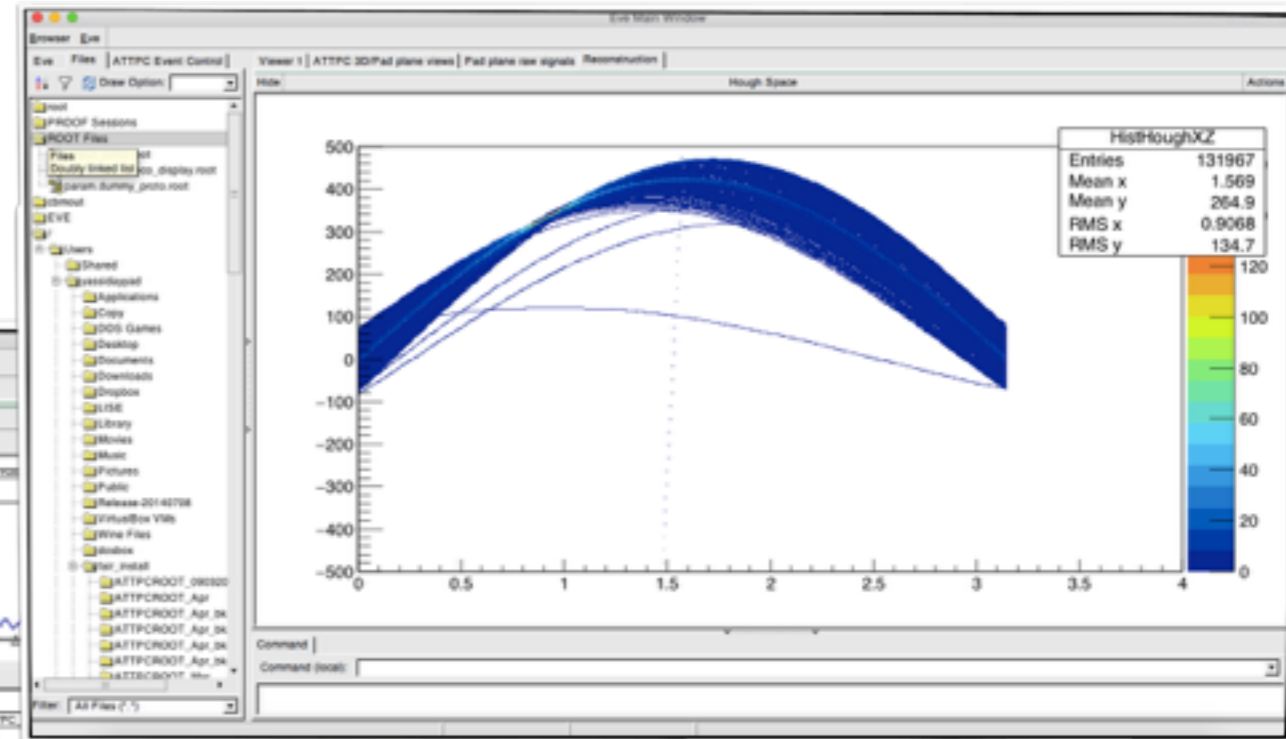
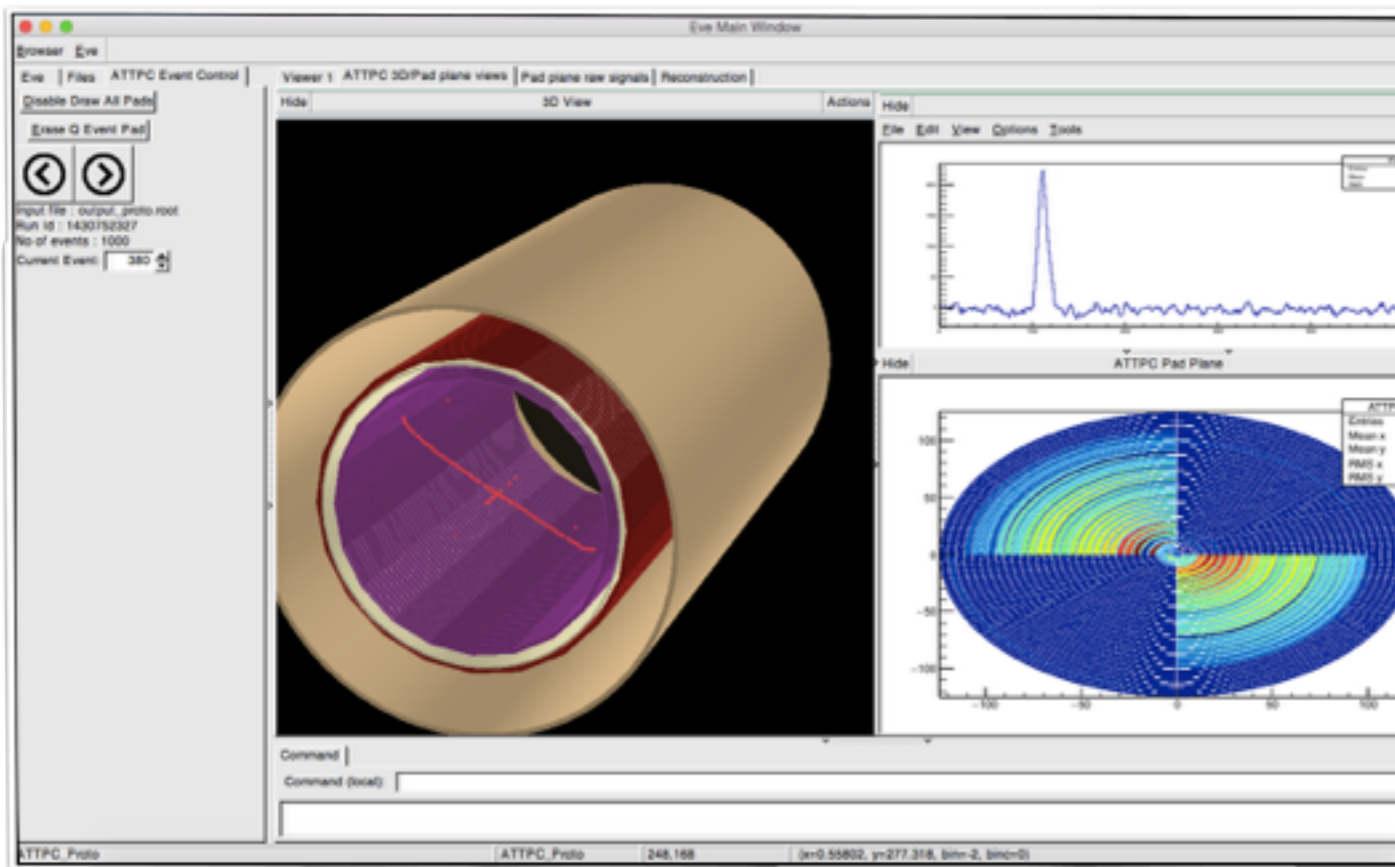
# ATTPCROOT



A beautiful "decay":

$^{12}\text{B}$  beta decay on  $^{12}\text{C}$ : Hoyle state decay 300 KeV (14 mbar Isobutane)

# Data visualizer



# Conclusions and Outlook

- Versatile framework ready for data analysis
- MC generation improvement
- Digitization
  - Tuning: Use pulse shape from different particles
- Tracking
  - Tuning: Riemann tracking
  - Tuning: Hough transformation
  - New: Writing track fitting code using GENFIT2
- Write the code for analysis



# Appendix I

## Packages in FairSoft

# FairSoft

- gtest
  - <https://code.google.com/p/googletest/>
- GSL
  - <http://www.gnu.org/software/gsl/>
- boost
  - <http://www.boost.org>
- Phythia
  - <http://home.thep.lu.se/~torbjorn/Pythia.html>
- HepMC
  - <http://lcgapp.cern.ch/project/simu/HepMC/>
- ZeroMQ
  - <http://zguide.zeromq.org>
- XRootD
  - <http://xrootd.org>
- Protocol Buffers
  - <http://developers.google.com/protocol-buffers>
- VGM
  - <http://ivana.home.cern.ch/ivana/VGM.html>
- Pluto
  - <http://www-hades.gsi.de/?q=pluto>
- ROOT
  - <https://root.cern.ch/drupal/content/download>
- VMC, GEANT3
  - <https://root.cern.ch/drupal/content/vmc>
- Xerces
  - <http://xerces.apache.org>
- GEANT4
  - <http://geant4.web.cern.ch>
- Millepede
  - <http://www.desy.de/~blobel/mptalks.html>
- nanomsg
  - <http://nanomsg.org>

# Appendix II

## Pedestal Subtraction Method

# FPN channel description in datasheet

## 2.2 Architecture of the Fixed Pattern Noise channel (FPN channel)

A part of the SCA noise will be probably coherent between channels. To perform common mode rejection, 4 extra channels FPN (Fixed Pattern Noise) are included in the chip. The front-end part of these channels (Fig. 7) only includes the inverting 2x Gain stage where the inputs are connected to the input reference voltage. The F.P.N channels will be treated by the SCA exactly as the other channels. Off-line, their outputs can be subtracted from the other 64 analog channels. This pseudo-differential operation can reject the common noise due to 2x Gain and SCA i.e. clock feed-through and substrate coupling. It also improves the power supply rejection ratio (PSRR) of the chip. These channels are distributed uniformly in the chip as shown on Fig. 30. Their readout indexes are: 12, 23, 46 & 57.

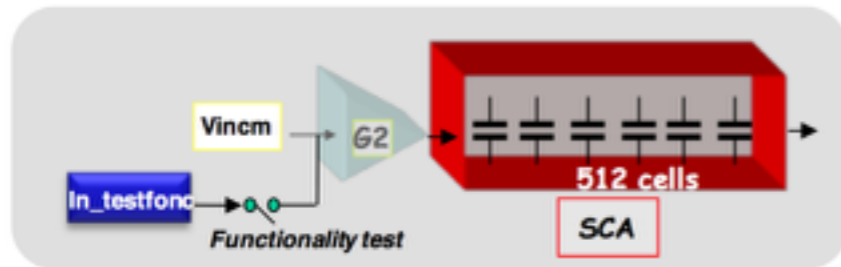


Fig. 7: Schematic of a FPN channel.

The FPN channels can be tested only by using the functionality test. In this case, the input voltage step from the In\_testfnc input (pad n° 40) is applied directly to the input of the inverting 2x GAIN stage of the selected FPN channel.

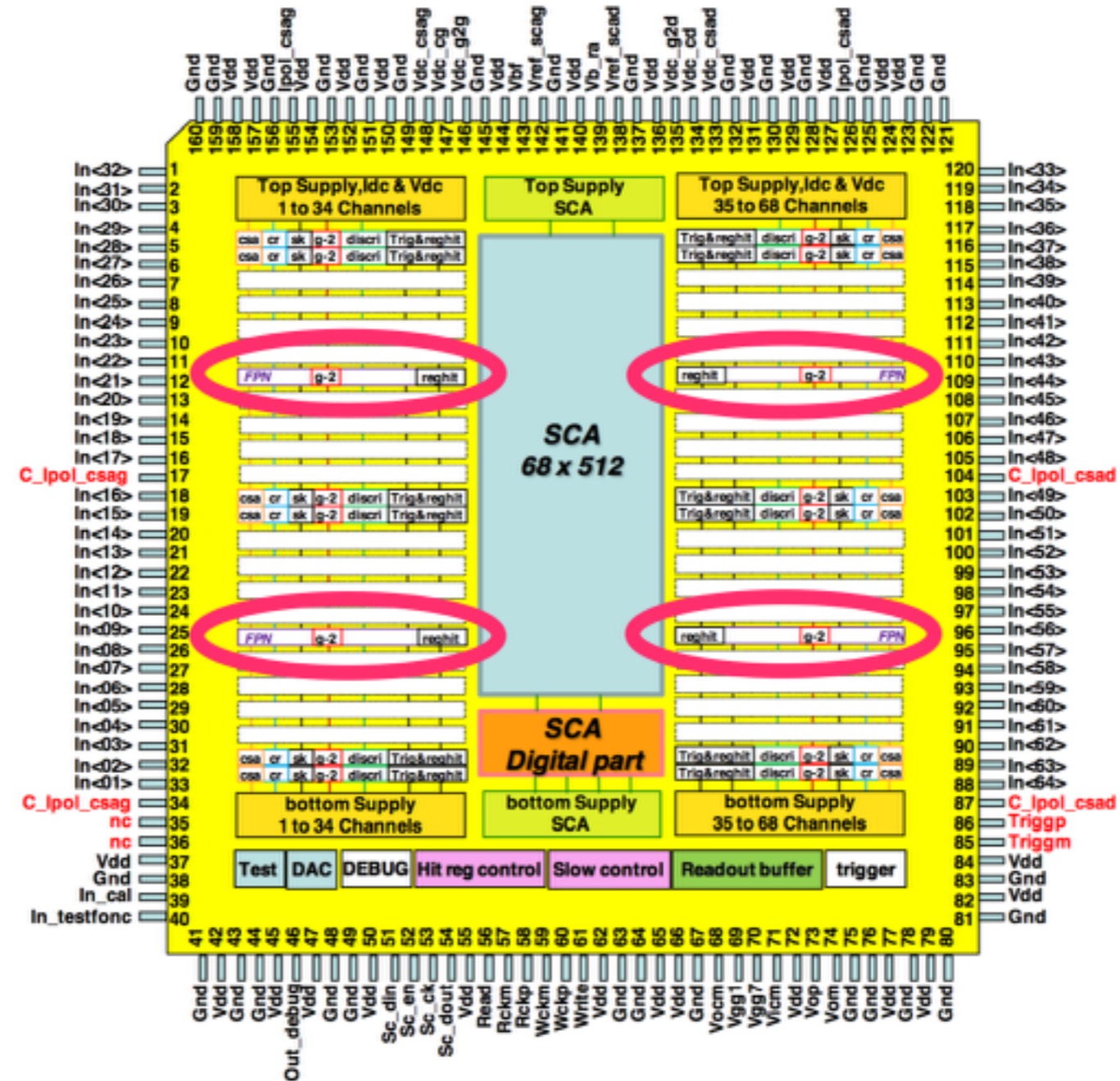
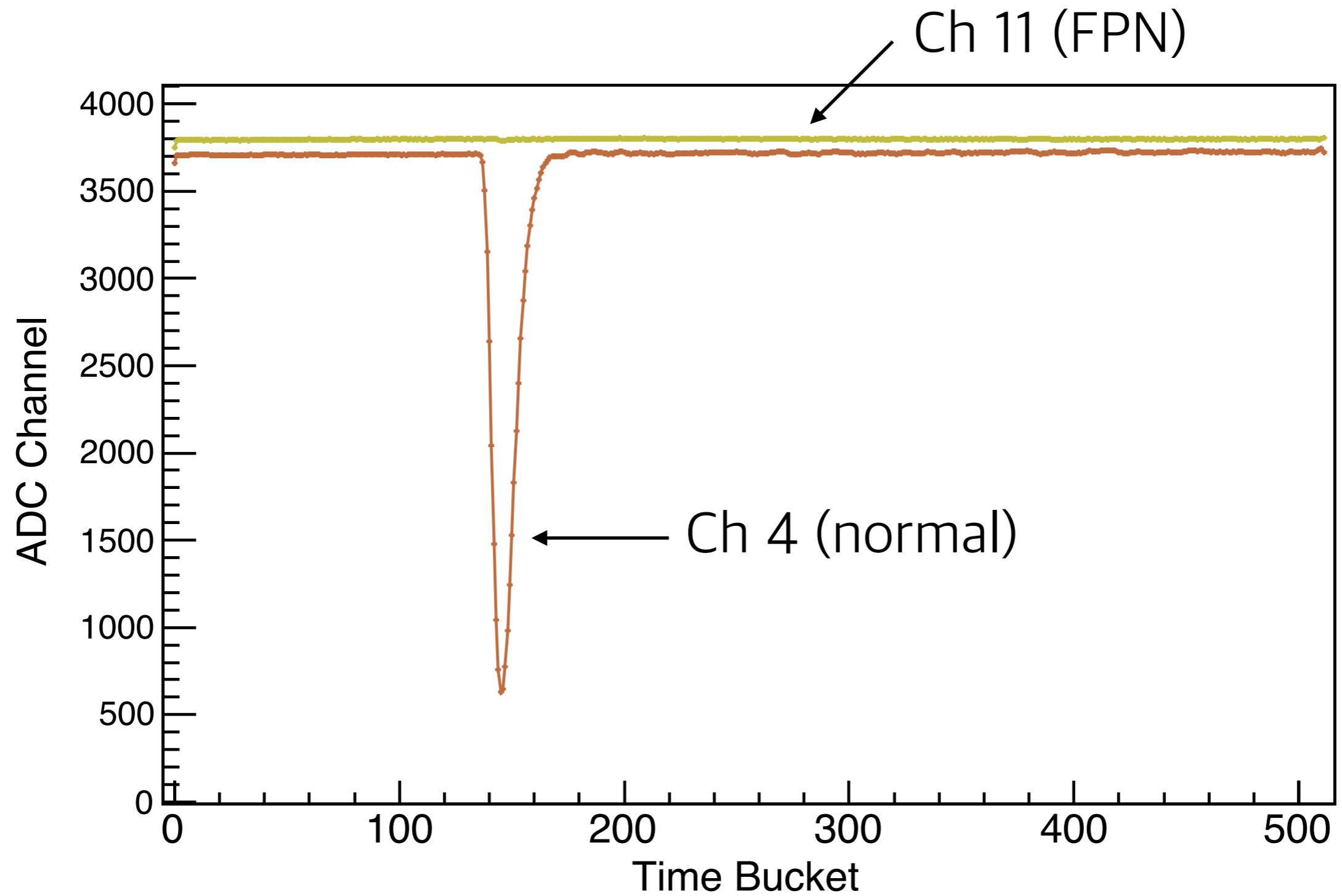
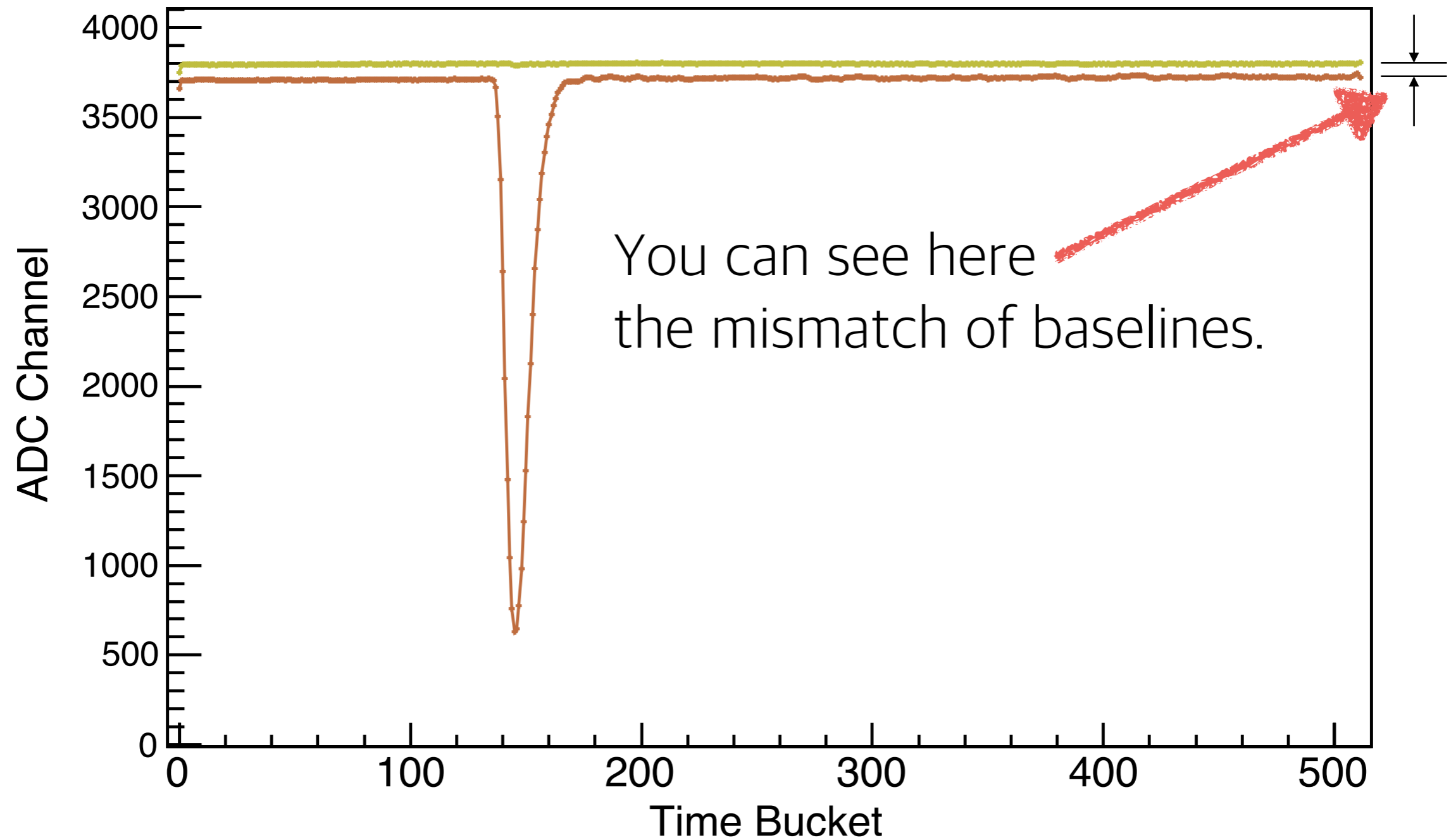


Fig. 30: Internal architecture of the AGET chip.

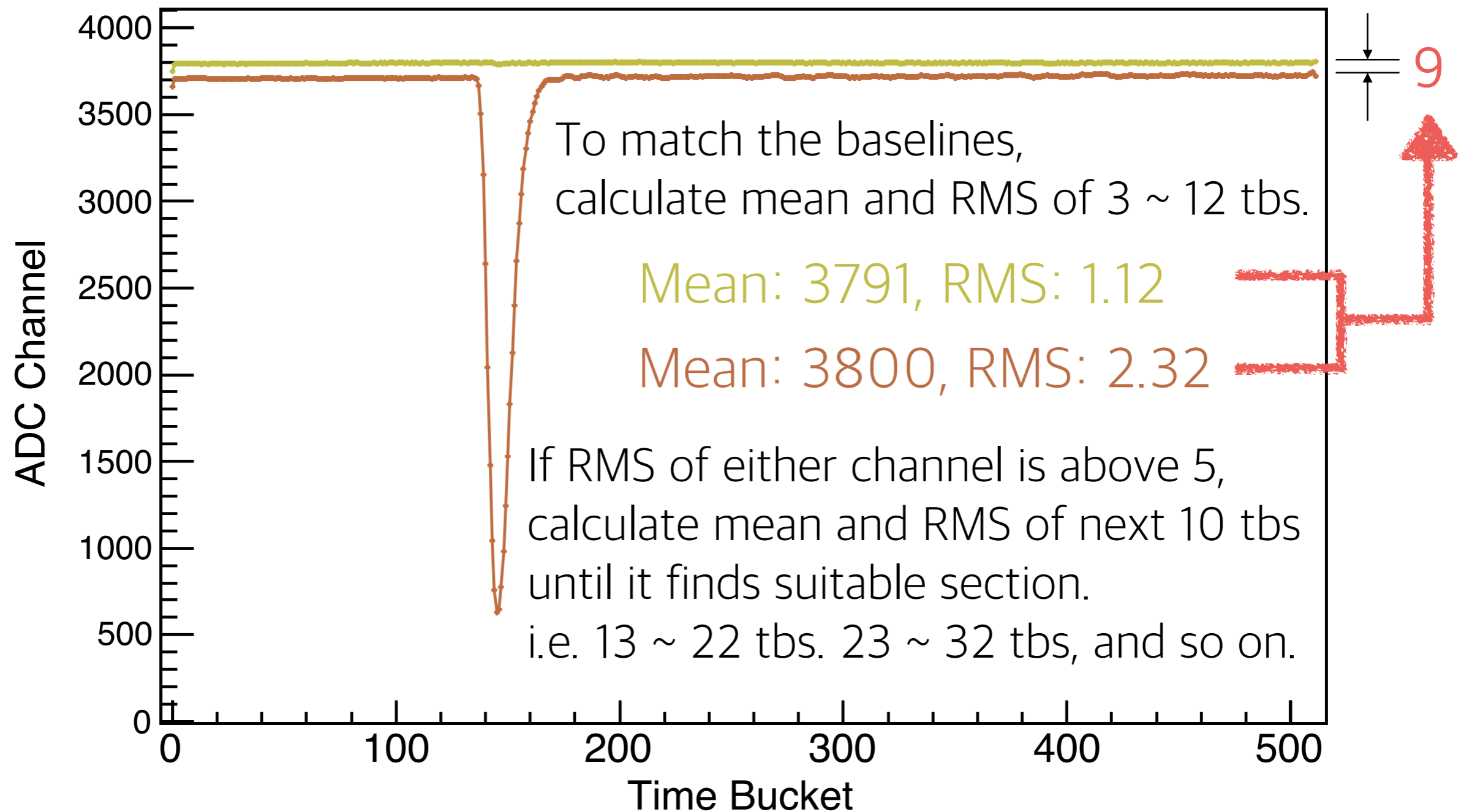
# Pedestal subtraction method - 1



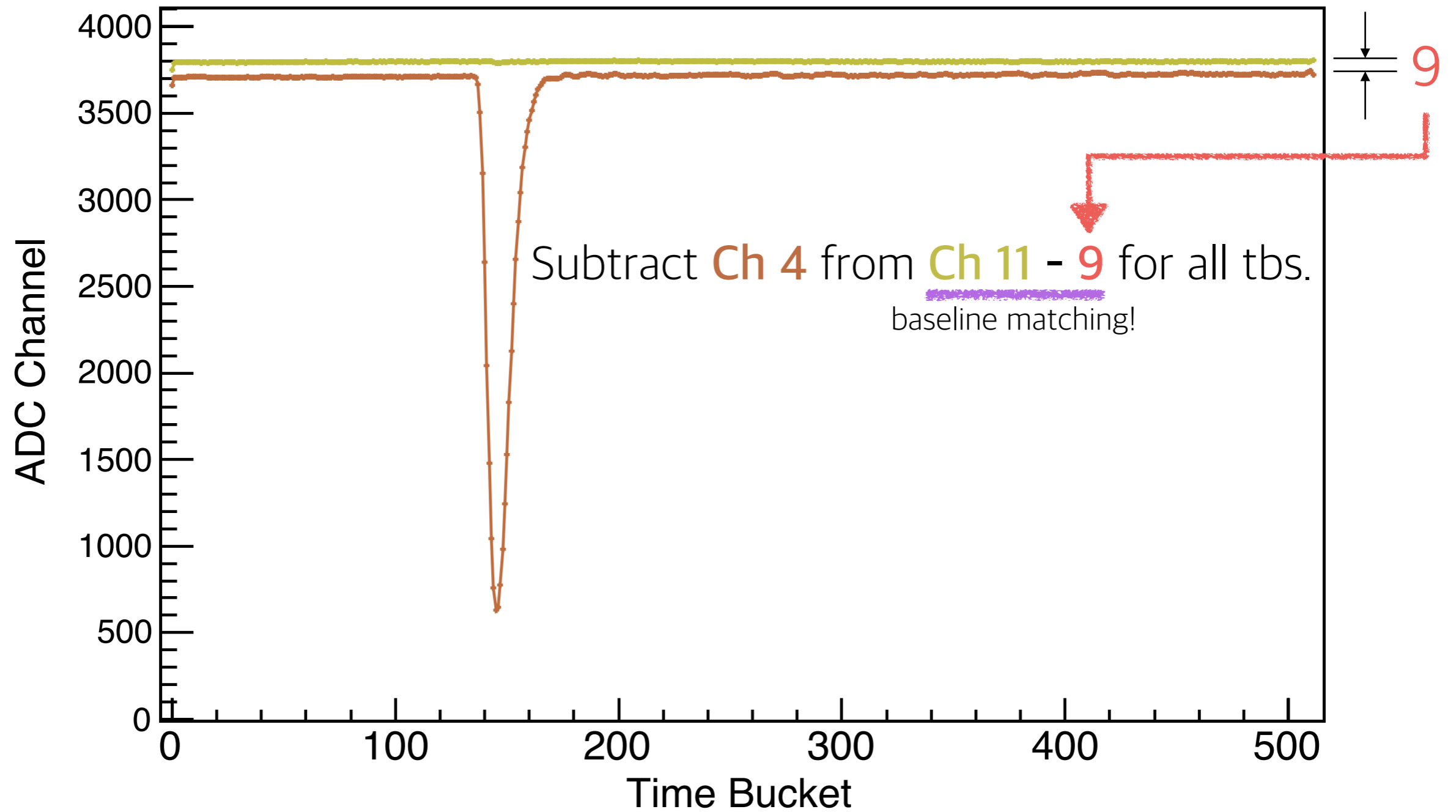
# Pedestal subtraction method - 2



# Pedestal subtraction method - 3

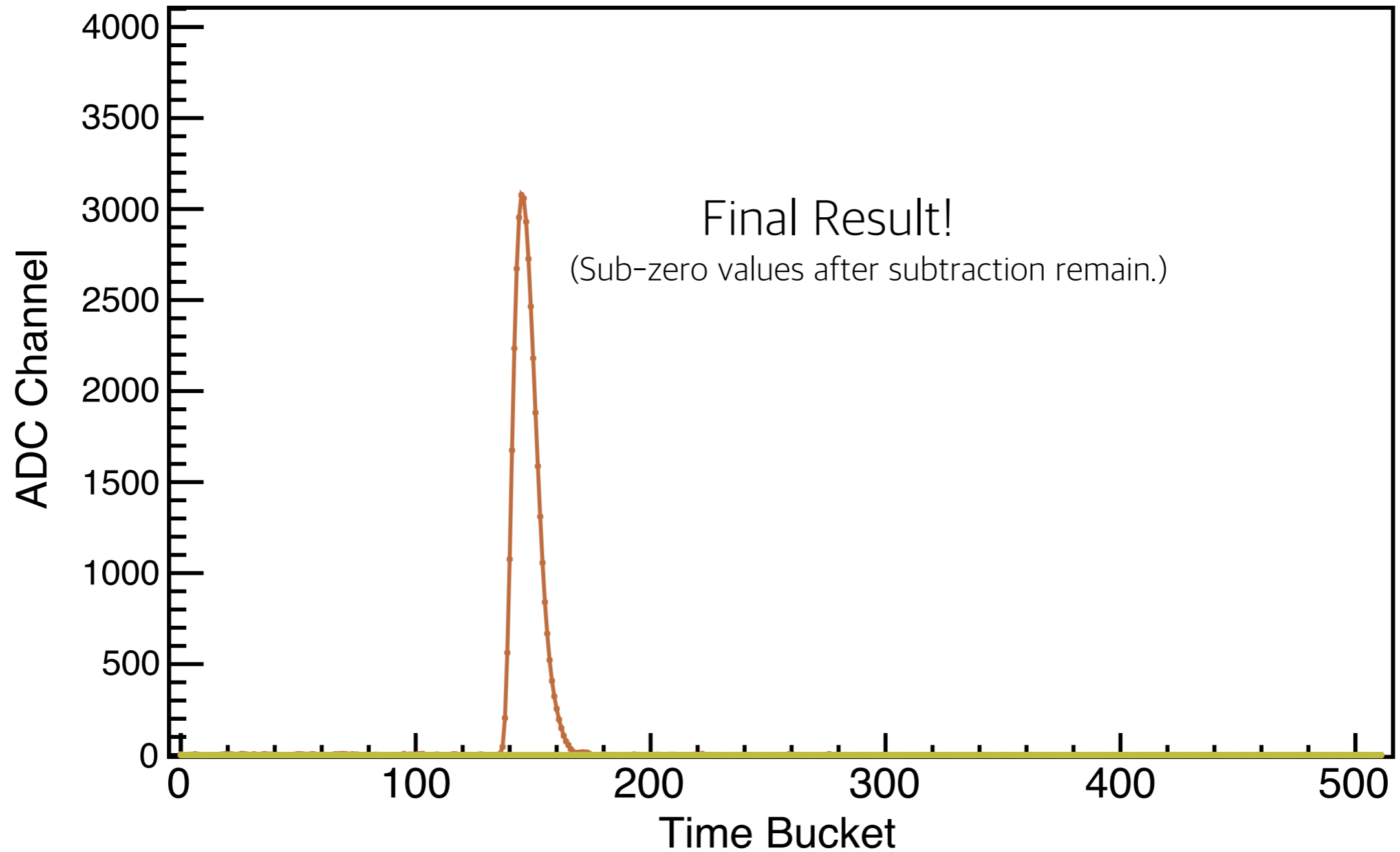


# Pedestal subtraction method - 4





# Pedestal subtraction method - 5



# Pedestal subtraction method - Note

- GETDecoder automatically finds nearest FPN channel from the given channel number.
  - Ch 0 ~ 16 = FPN Ch 11
  - Ch 34 ~ 50 = FPN Ch 45
- If there's no section whose RMS is below 5, it returns error.