





INO-CNR Istituto Nazionale di Ottica





### WP3: Muon g-2 Calibration System Update

D. Cauz, C. Ferrari MUSE Scientific Board Meeting Jul 6<sup>th</sup> 2018

## Gain stability

• To measure  $\omega_a$  with the required accuracy, the gain stability of the crystals SiPMs must be guaranteed and the gain eventually corrected

## Short-term gain stability

- Average gain with in-fill laser **pulses** during the first 400 μs of fill
- The 3% initial drop (black dots) is due to muon splash on injection, saturating the calorimeter
- Comparison with laser light fluctuations (red squares) from LCS monitor



- For required precision: remove gain variations due to **double pulses**: a laser pulse preceded by a beam pulse within ~40 ns
- Effect estimated in the absence of beam, firing two lasers suitably • delayed (scan up to 70 ns)
- Also important to **reduce pilup** effect ( $\geq 2 e^+$  hitting the same crystal at the same time)

## Short-term gain stability: reminder

- Splash effect HWcorrected with Megaboxes
- Test with no beam: laser system splash simulator of 50 pulses + 1 test pulse
- Test with beam





# Improvements without and with beam

## Long-term gain stability

- Calorimeter SiPMs are very sensitive to temperature and bias voltage variation
- Effect time scale >> 700  $\mu$ s muon fills
- Correction done using **out-of-fill laser pulses**, a technique tested with mono-energetic electron beams in 2 test beam facilities
- Correction done every sub-run (1 sub-run ↔ 2 GB of data, ~5 seconds, 1 run ↔ 1000 GB of data)

## In-fill gain function

- To get in-fill gain function
  - Correct long-term drift with out-of-fill pulses
  - Correct laser shot-by-shot
  - Correct pileup from short-term double pulse study. To be done



Before correction: 3.7% After correction: 2.8%



## In-fill gain function

- To get in-fill gain function
  - Correct long-time drift with out-of-fill pulses
  - Correct laser shot-by-shot
  - Correct pileup from short-term double pulse study. To be done
- 1% fluctuations expected from laser specs
- First study shows the laser behaves much better → to be confirmed

## In-fill gain function

- In-fill gain function differs from 1 for less than 3 x 10<sup>-4</sup> after 30 μs
- Modeling function with exponential

$$y = g \left[ 1 - a \exp\left(\frac{t - t_0}{\tau}\right) \right]$$

 In-fill gain correction maybe unnecessary after 30 μs



## SM & LM temperature studies

- System performance depends on daily temperature variation
- Such a variation affects f. i. the PIN response at the per-mil level



- To reach the required accuracy this dependence has to be accounted for
- The challenge is to correctly disentangle the effects due to the laser source, the monitor and calorimeter sensors and electronics
- Studies are on going, more info in the next future...

### Laser SLOW CONTROL, reminder

#### Sets & monitors:

 ${\rm SM}~{\rm V}_{\rm bias}$  ,

LM HV,

hardware parameters (filters, mirrors),

Status of network devices,

Laser driver current and interlock status,

SM-related temperatures and storage in ODB New

#### Example:

sm_temp_id	sm_description	sm_id_g2sc_laser_sm_device	sm_temp_time	board_temperature	ext_temperature	csp_temperature
1	PMT LASER 1	10	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	45.749001	0	38.890999
2	PID1 LASER 1	11	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	45.285999	33.117001	38.425999
3	PID2 LASER 1	12	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	42.133999	33.529999	38.396999
4	PMT LASER 2	20	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	47.301998	0	37.458
5	PID1 LASER 2	21	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	50.672001	33.026001	37.737999
6	PID2 LASER 2	22	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	45.505001	36.911999	38.304001
7	PMT LASER 3	30	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	45.945	0	37.789001
8	PID1 LASER 3	31	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	46.209999	33.518002	37.983002
9	PID2 LASER 3	32	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	44.609001	33.908001	38.376999
10	PMT LASER 4	40	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	46.240002	0	38.001999
11	PID1 LASER 4	41	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	46.240002	33.528	38.153999
12	PID2 LASER 4	42	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	43.688999	32.938999	38.386002
13	PMT LASER 5	50	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	45.887001	0	38.334999
14	PID1 LASER 5	51	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	45.062	33.634998	38.598999
15	PID2 LASER 5	52	2018-06-20 04:13:35.020752	42.941002	33.438999	38.133999

### Laser SLOW CONTROL, new

Displays last day and last week laser hut room temperatures



### Laser SLOW CONTROL

### **NOW WE USE MIDAS ALARMS**

.Program Alarm triggered when a SC Program is not running.Evaluated Alarm on a threshold condition



.destination: (to system message log, to DB system)

.Alarm Alerts: visual, audial, email, SMS

### Laser SLOW CONTROL

#### Midas alarms are enabled in laser slow control (LSC) software

At moment the LSC sends the following warnings:

"Laser Slow Control DB CONNECTION FAILED" "Laser Slow Control LOCAL MONITOR HV: DB DATA WRITE FAILED" "Laser Slow Control NETWORK DEVICES PING: DB DATA WRITE FAILED" "Laser Slow Control SOURCE MONITOR VBIAS: DB DATA WRITE FAILED" "Laser Slow Control LASER DRIVER: DB DATA WRITE FAILED" "Laser Slow Control LASER DRIVER LOCKED" "Laser Slow Control LASER DRIVER NOT CONNECTED" "Laser Slow Control FILTER WHEELS POSITIONS: DB DATA WRITE FAILED" "Laser Slow Control FLIP MIRRORS POSITIONS: DB DATA WRITE FAILED"

#### Soon we will update MIDAS Program Page adding the Slow Control software restart procedure

### **Online Data Quality Monitor**

Now DQM Laser Monitors software (ART SIDE) checks the quality of laser traces collected by DAQ



### **Offline Data Quality Monitor**

- To make sure that the data is correctly acquired, we select offline the only fills which present both the
  - Sync pulse and the
  - End-of-fill pulse



Laser DQC						
good events bad events total events > 100 % passed	= 14 = 0 = 14 DQC					