

Trigger and DAQ for the Daya Bay Neutrino Experiment



for the Daya Bay Collaboration

Christopher White Illinois Institute of Technology







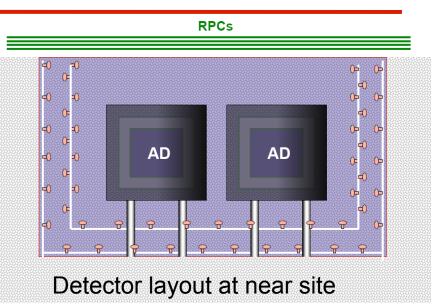
Outline

- Introduction to the Daya Bay experiment
- PMT & RPC readout systems
- Trigger & DAQ requirements
- Trigger details
- DAQ details
- Summary



The Experiment





- A precision counting experiment (the number of \overline{v}_e interactions)
- Anti-neutrino Detectors are calorimeters (count photo-electrons)
- Near-far relative measurement to cancel correlated errors
- Multiple neutrino detector modules at each site to cross check and reduce uncorrelated systematic errors
- Multiple muon-veto to reduce background-related systematic errors



Detecting Antineutrinos

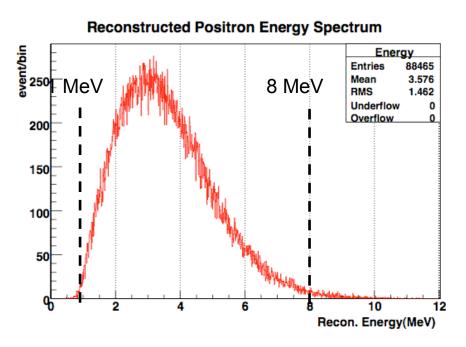
$$\overline{v}_{e} + p \rightarrow e^{+} + n$$

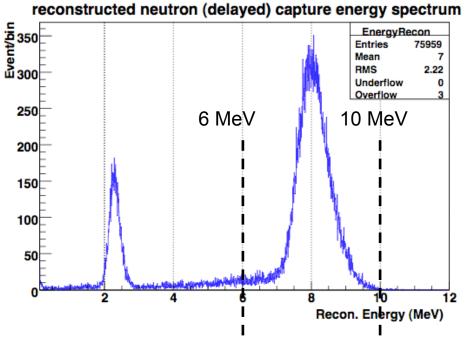
$$0.3 b \rightarrow + p \rightarrow D + \gamma (2.2 \text{ MeV}) \quad (\text{delayed})$$

$$49,000 b \rightarrow + \text{Gd} \rightarrow \text{Gd}^{*} \rightarrow \text{Gd} + \gamma \text{'s (8 MeV) (delayed)}$$

Prompt Energy Signal

Delayed Energy Signal





e

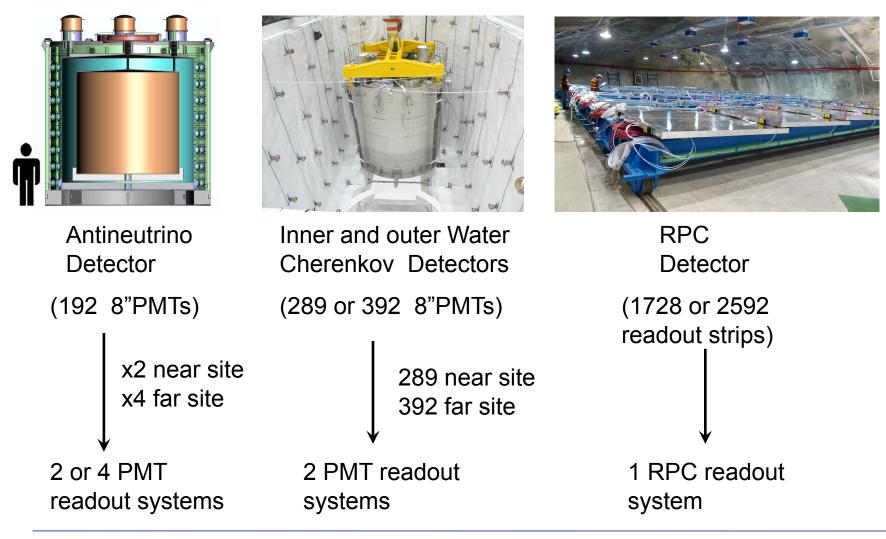
~30 µs

8

MeV



Detectors and Electronics each site

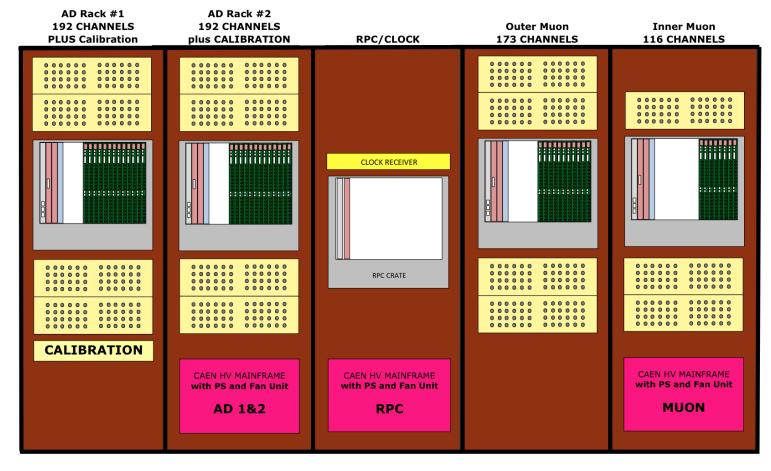




Each detector has a separate standalone electronic readout system housed in a 9U VME crate. The DAQ is configurable to run individual crates, or multiple crates.

Readout system	Antineutrino Detector	Water Cherenkov Detector	RPC detector	Site subtotal
Daya Bay near site	2	2	1	5
Ling Ao near site	2	2	1	5
Far site	4	2	1	7
Detector subtotal	8	6	3	17

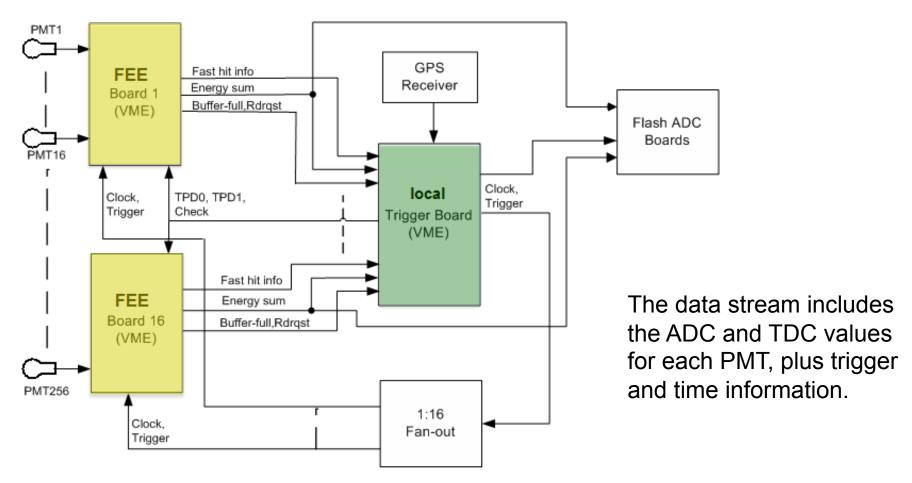




DB NEAR HALL RACK LAYOUT



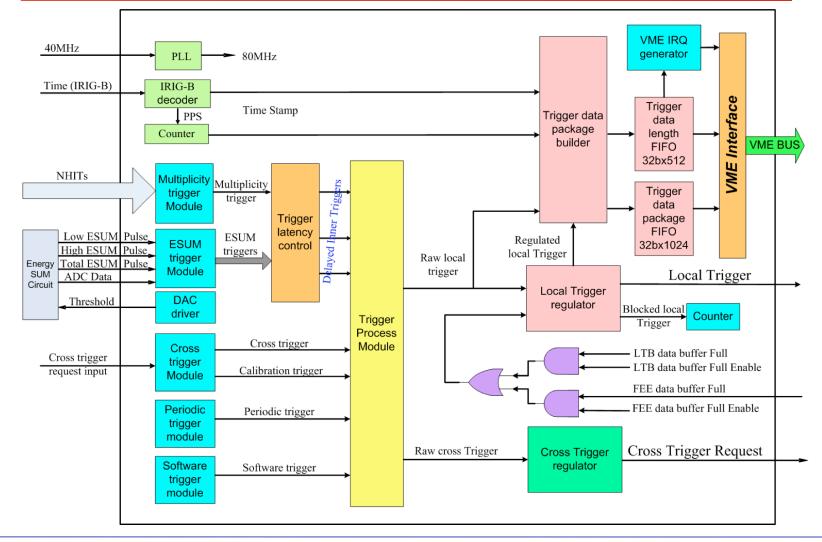
PMT Electronic System



Each PMT electronic system sits in single 9U VME crate



PMT Trigger Logic





Bench Test Results

LTB performance achieves the design requirements

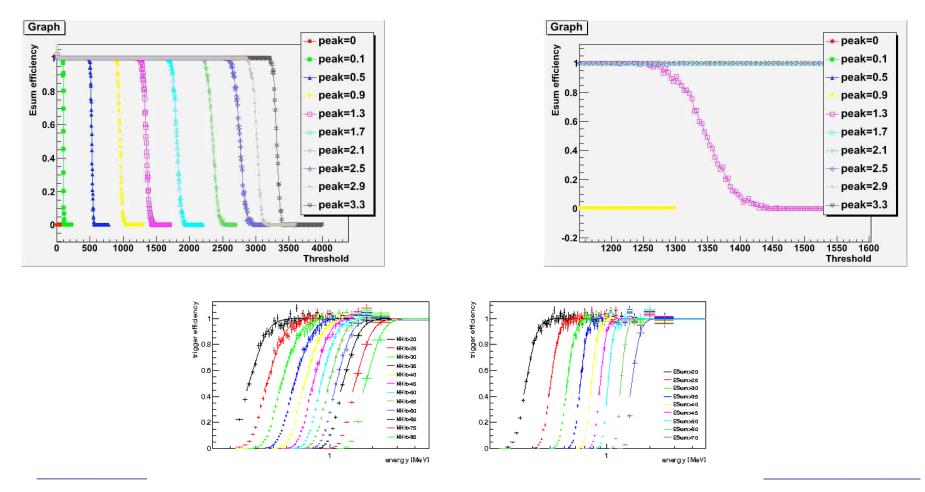
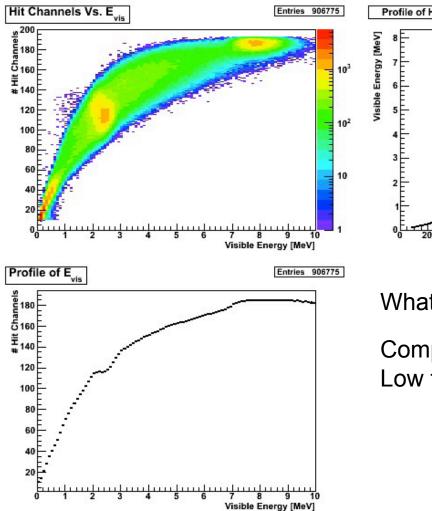
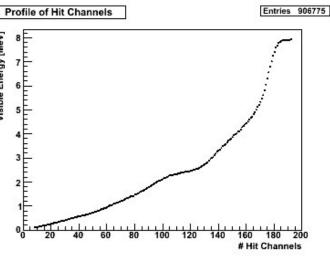


Figure 1: Relative trigger efficiencies from AD1 Dry Run data



Multiplicity Trigger Simulations





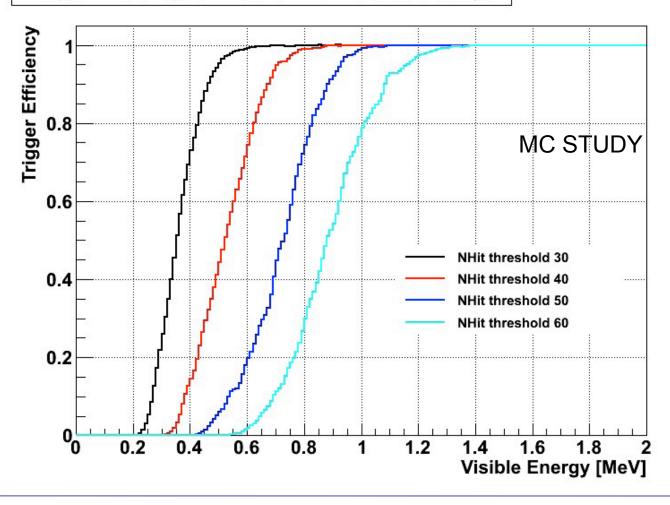
What value to use for NHIT threshold?

Competing interests – Low trigger rates vs high efficiency



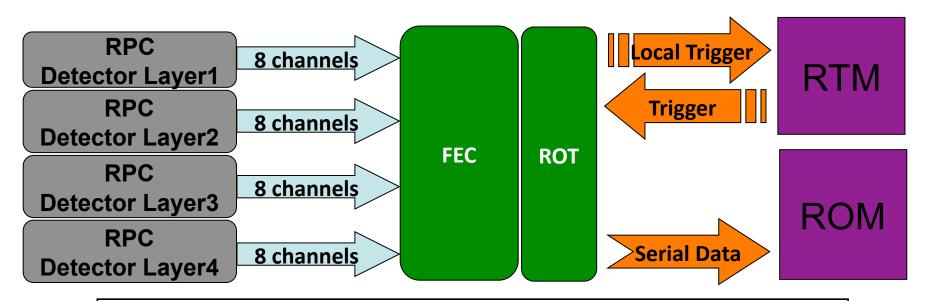
Multiplicity Trigger Simulations

Trigger Efficiency at Different NHit Threshold Settings





RPC Electronic System



FEC: Front-End Card – mounted on RPC chamber ROT: Read Out Transceiver – mounted on RPC frame RTM: RPC Trigger Module – VME crate in electronics hall ROM: RPC Output Module – VME crate in electronics hall

RPC data consists of timing information along with a list of channels over threshold.



RPC Trigger Logic

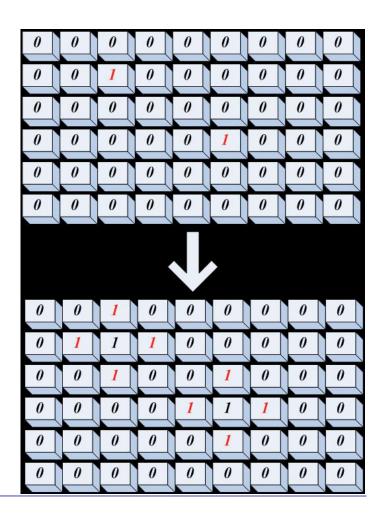
Input: 2/4 Local Trigger Output: RTM issues trigger to adjacent modules

Input: 3/4 Local Trigger Output: RTM issues trigger to all modules, or same as 2/4. RTM also sends signal to PMT readout system.

For an external trigger, readout all modules

For a random trigger, readout all modules

Trigger time window is programmable.





Dataflow

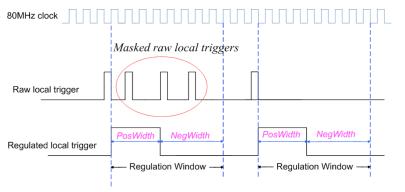
- RPC dataflow is organized by RPC Module. Each data package contains one module's hit map, with time information and module ID, trigger information maybe included also.
- Usually 1 local trigger 2/4 will result 5 neighbor RPC data package with same time information, except that when the module gives out local trigger is on edge or corner.
- If a ¾ local trigger arose or cross trigger arrived, all FECs will be readout, then the dataflow may contains 54 or 81 data package with same time information.

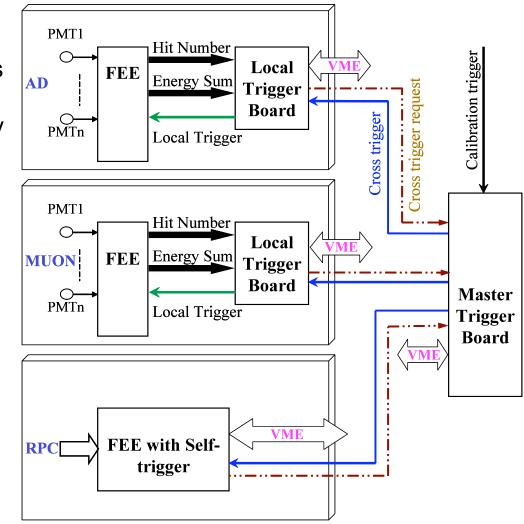




Master Trigger Board

- The MTB coordinates triggers between the detector subsystems
- Cross-Triggers initiate readout of any or all sub-systems
- Look Back Triggers initiate a readout of over threshold PMT channels going back 200 µs for systematic studies.



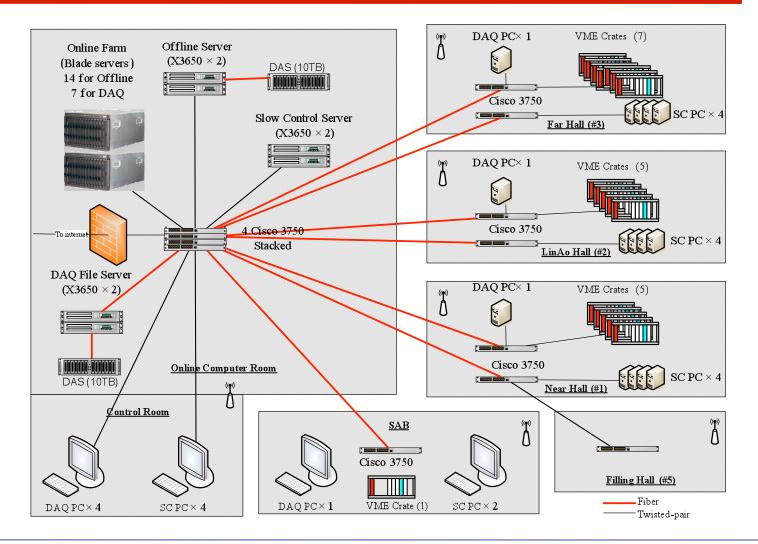


BAQ Architecture Requirements

- Independent front-end read out subsystems for 17 detectors in three experiment sites.
 - AD modules (8 VME crates)
 - □ The inner and outer water shield detectors (6 VME crates)
 - RPC detectors (3 VME crates)
 - Event building in each crate, stream merging thereafter
- Running and run control requirements
 - Multi subsystems can run independently or as a group
 - The participants can be configurable.
 - Each subsystem can be a individual group
 - Different groups can be run and controlled separately
 - Several external system (Calibration systems)



Hardware Deployment





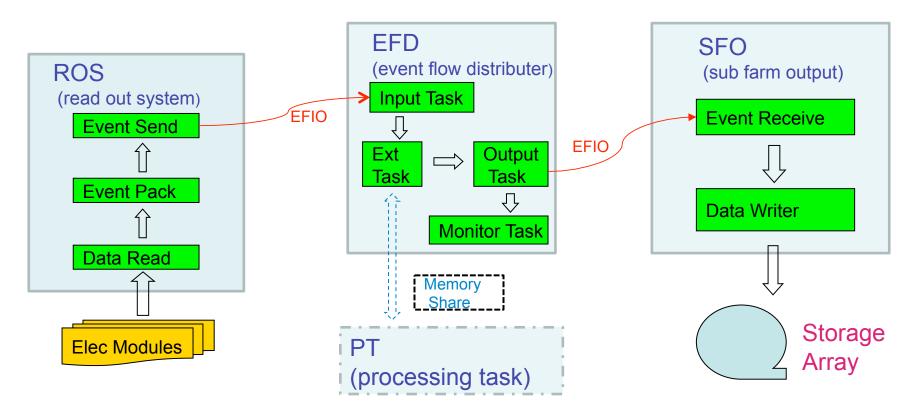
DAQ Software Architecture

- Based on the framework of ATLAS TDAQ and BESIII DAQ, divided into two parts
 - Online software (almost reuse ATLAS)
 - Configure, control, and monitor the DAQ system
 - Provide services to data flow
 - Data flow software (ATLAS+BES+DYB)
 - Responsible for all the processing and transportation of physics data





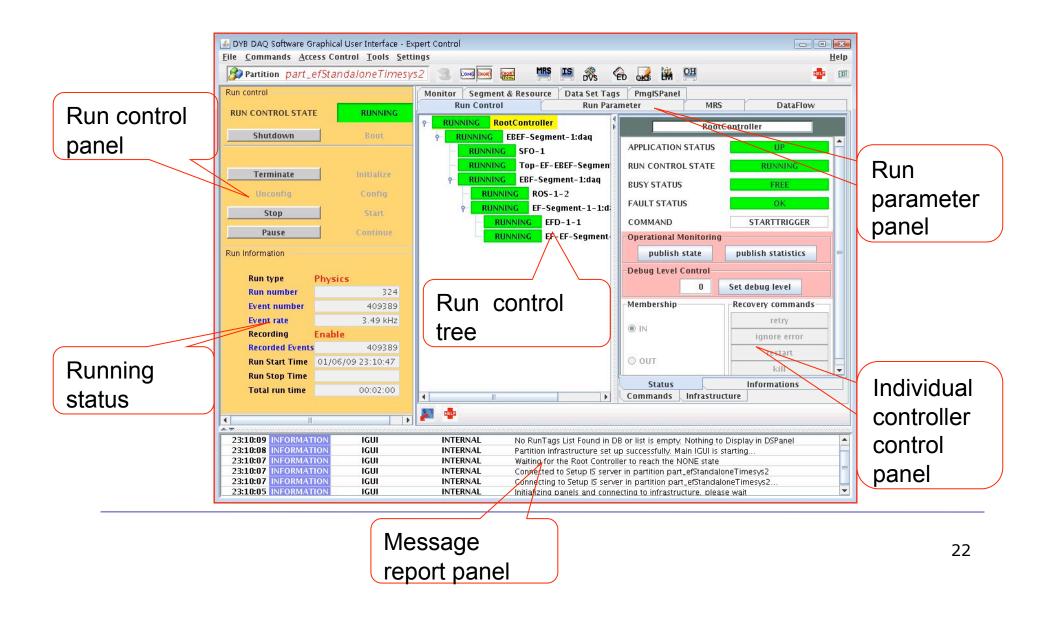
Data flow scheme



- ROSs run on PowerPC/Timesys RT Linux
- Others run on X86/SLC4

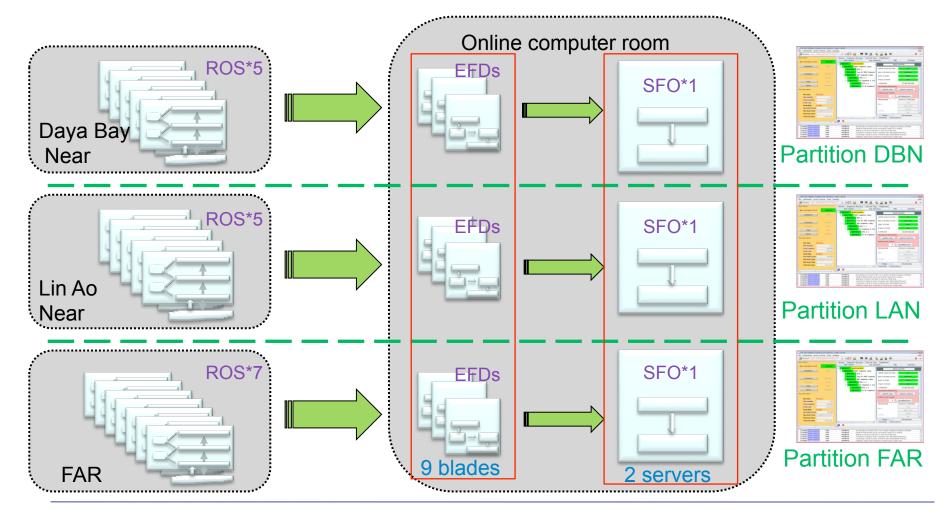


Graphic Interface





Software Deployment Scheme



Deployment can be configurable for different experiment requirements

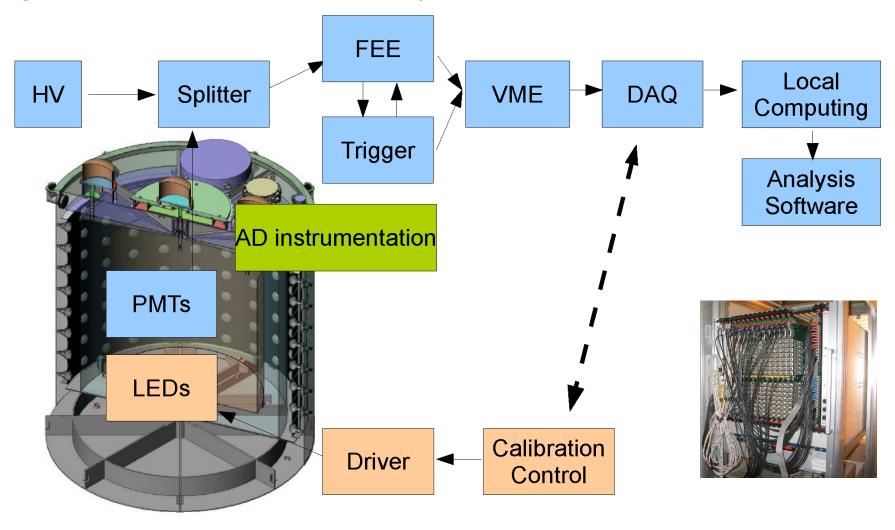


- Each independent DAQ subsystems/detectors may run standalone.
 - Each one is a stream (17)
- Which streams merge together
 - All of one site together (3)
 - All of three site together (1)
 - Configurable to switch merging or not
- Merged stream sorting by trigger time stamp
 - Some data will not be time ordered when some streams block too long for some troubles.
 - These data should be written to files before all buffers are full.
 - A timeout sorting flag will set to the header of these events.



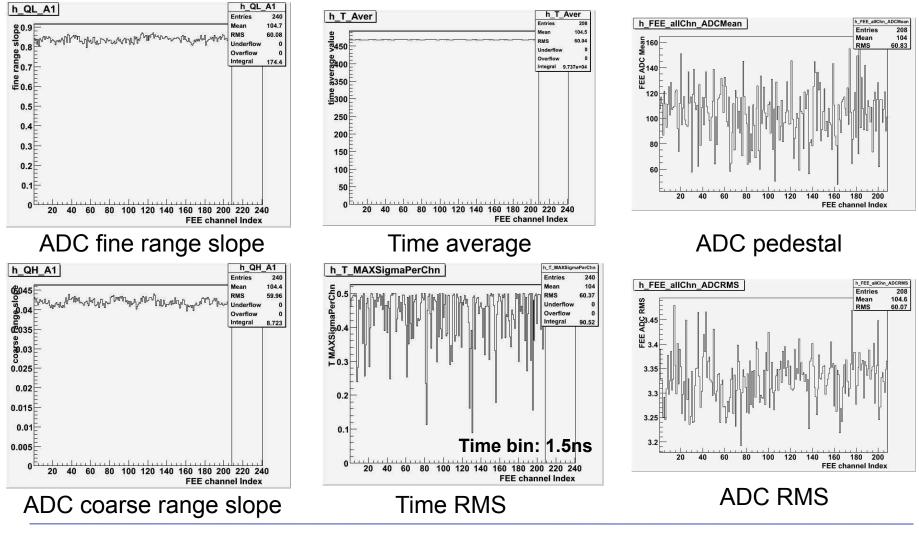
Dry-Run

Integrated test of complete AD system





Performance of PMT electronics



TIPP 2011, Chicago







Summary

- PMT trigger system has been demonstrated to work
 - Multiplicity Trigger works as designed
 - Energy Sum Trigger works as designed
 - External and Calibration Triggers work as designed
- RPC trigger system working
 - 2/4 trigger employed for now
 - Integration with MTB pending further integration
- DAQ system working well
 - Dry-run data taking is reliable
 - Multi-crate operations work, more development to come

