

# Region of interest (ROI) filter optimization for the DUNE data acquisition system

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May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2024

FPCP 2024

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# DUNE

## Broad program of physics:

- precision neutrino oscillation measurements
- MeV-scale neutrino physics
- searches beyond the Standard Model

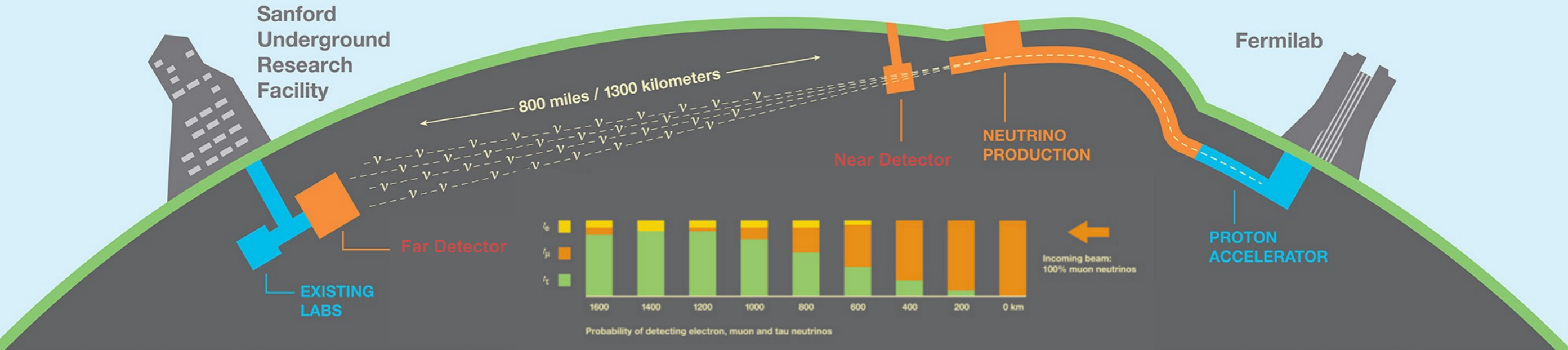
## ProtoDUNE – prototypes of 2 far detector (FD) modules, at CERN



## Far Detector – Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber (LArTPC) at SURF.

- Horizontal drift (HD) technology
- Vertical drift (VD) technology

High-intensity neutrino beam, and near detector complex at Fermilab.



# Motivation – data selection constraints

Untriggered, the FD HD module has a data volume of  $\approx 1.4$  TB/s (FD VD  $\approx 1.8$  TB/s).

DUNE's storage limit is  $\approx 30$  PB/year for all FD modules.

So **DAQ is responsible for data reduction on the order  $10^4$ .**

This is why we need the trigger.

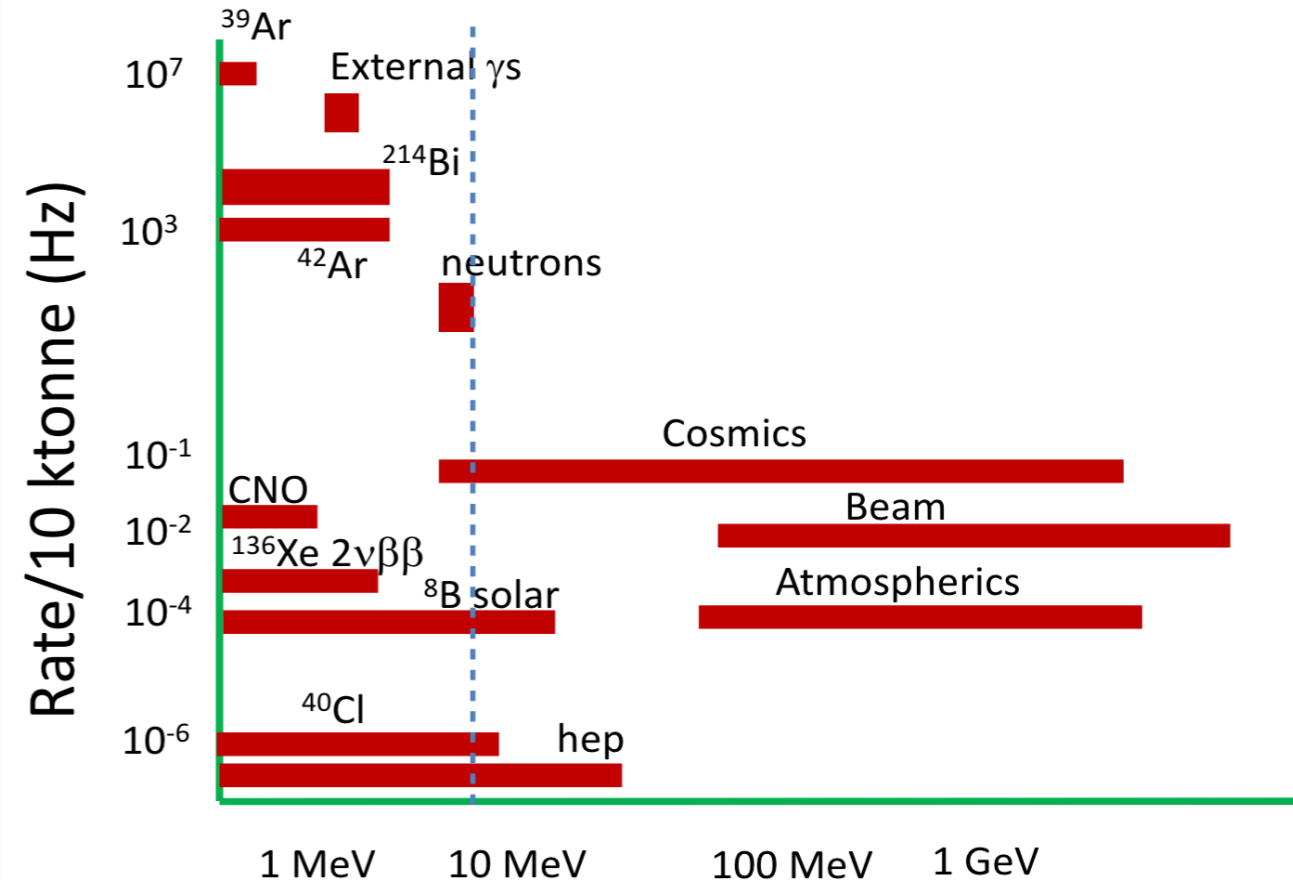
Triggering on beam events is not a problem (through external beam window trigger).

The challenge is capturing a wide range of physics, including interesting low energy physics, without being swamped by backgrounds.

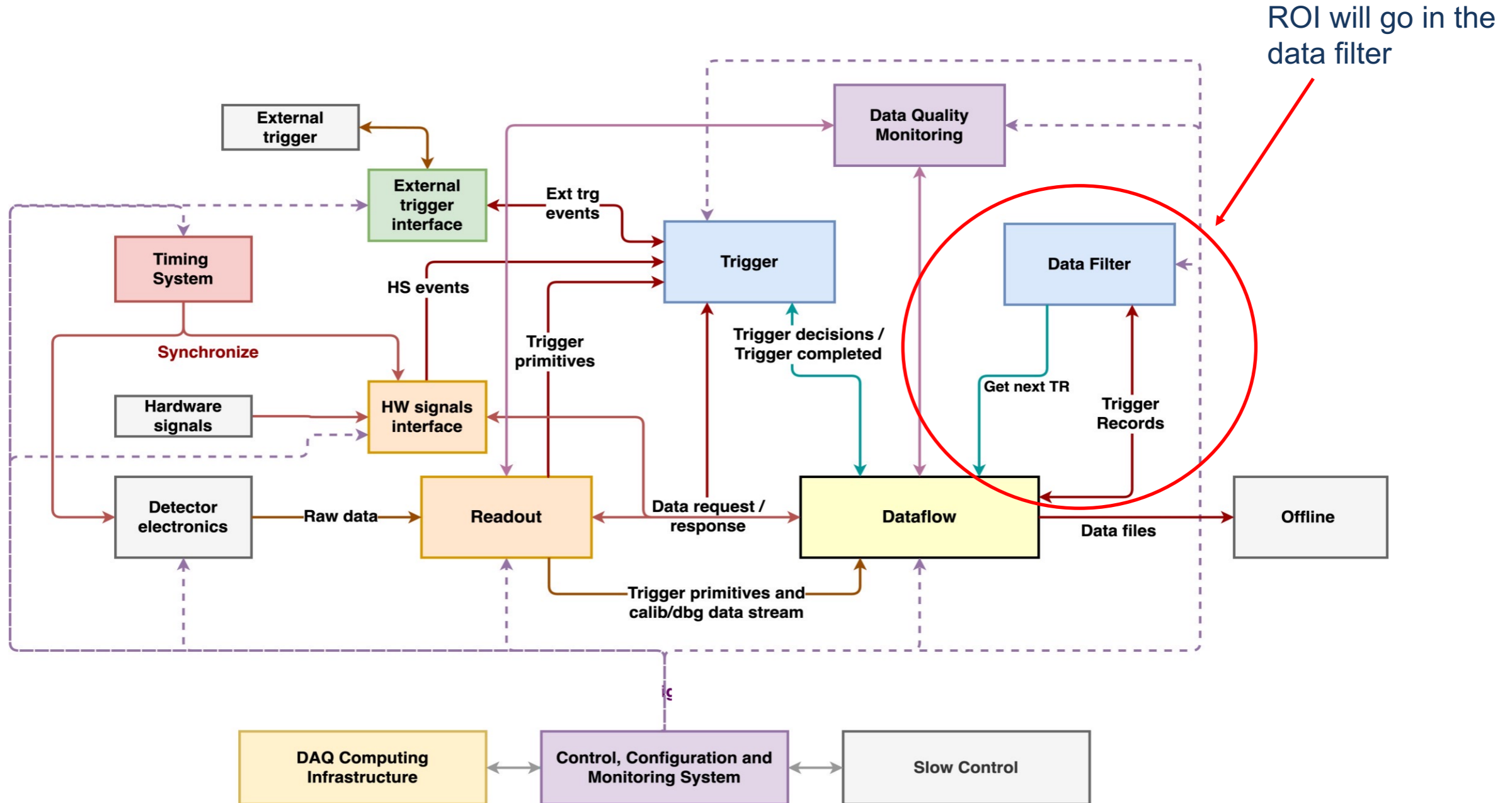
- Solar boron 8 neutrinos are an important part of DUNE's low energy program, but argon-39 for example has a similar signature, and so acts as a background

# Goal

- DUNE low energy physics program specifies threshold of 5 MeV
- DAQ specification for low energy trigger threshold  $>10$  MeV
  - Lower is possible at reduced efficiency
- Activity below  $\sim 10$  MeV dominated by background, by orders of magnitude
- **Region-of-interest** readout
  - Applies on raw detector signal
  - This study considers **solar boron 8 neutrinos**
  - **ROI attempts to reduce data bandwidth to allow more low energy physics to be kept**



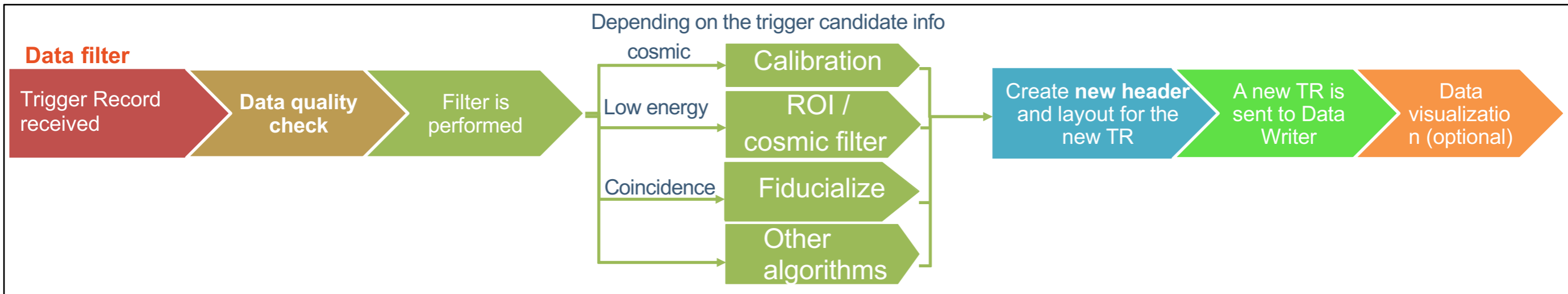
# The data acquisition (DAQ) system

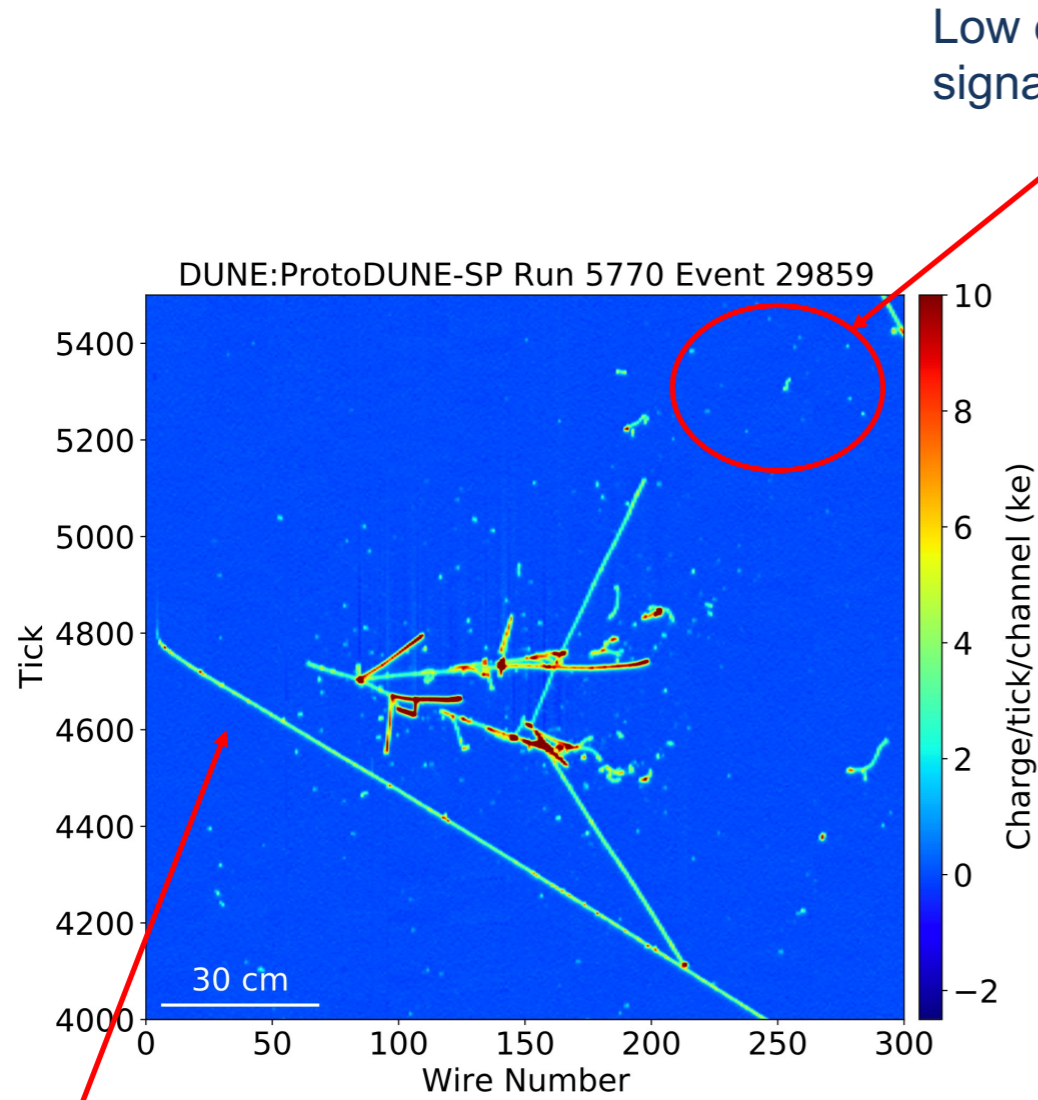


# Data Filter

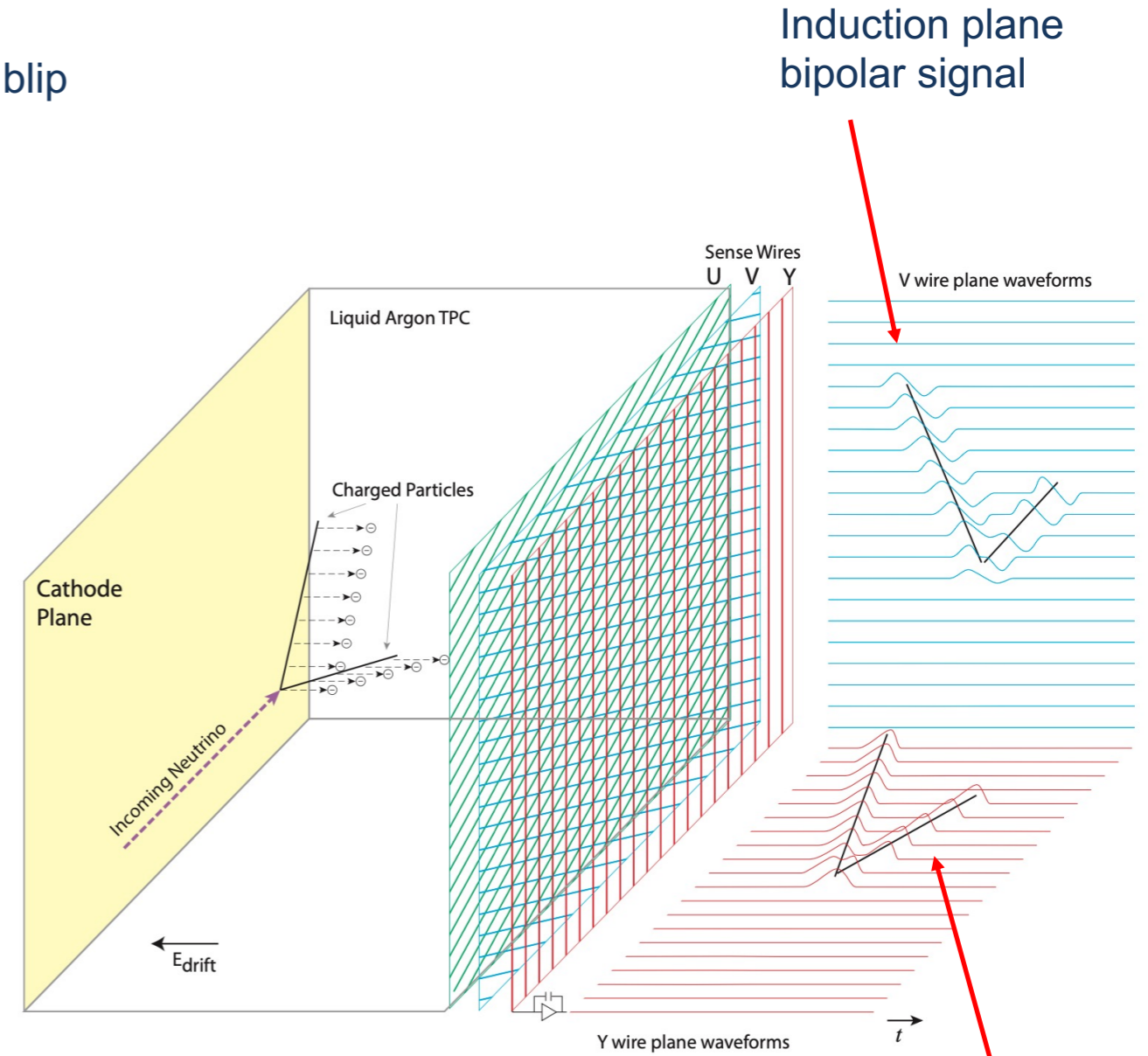
The Data Filter has several possible roles:

- **Additional reduction** (beyond Trigger) of data volume to disk to fit within DUNE's 30 PB/year storage allocation.
- **Removal of instrumentally generated “garbage” events** (eg. high-voltage ‘streamers’).
- **ROI filtering** to optimizing DAQ for low energy physics such as Supernova & Boron 8 neutrinos.
- **Filtering of event classes used for calibration monitoring** (e.g. 39 Ar events) after some processing is done.
- **Other high-level processing tasks** that can help filter the data.





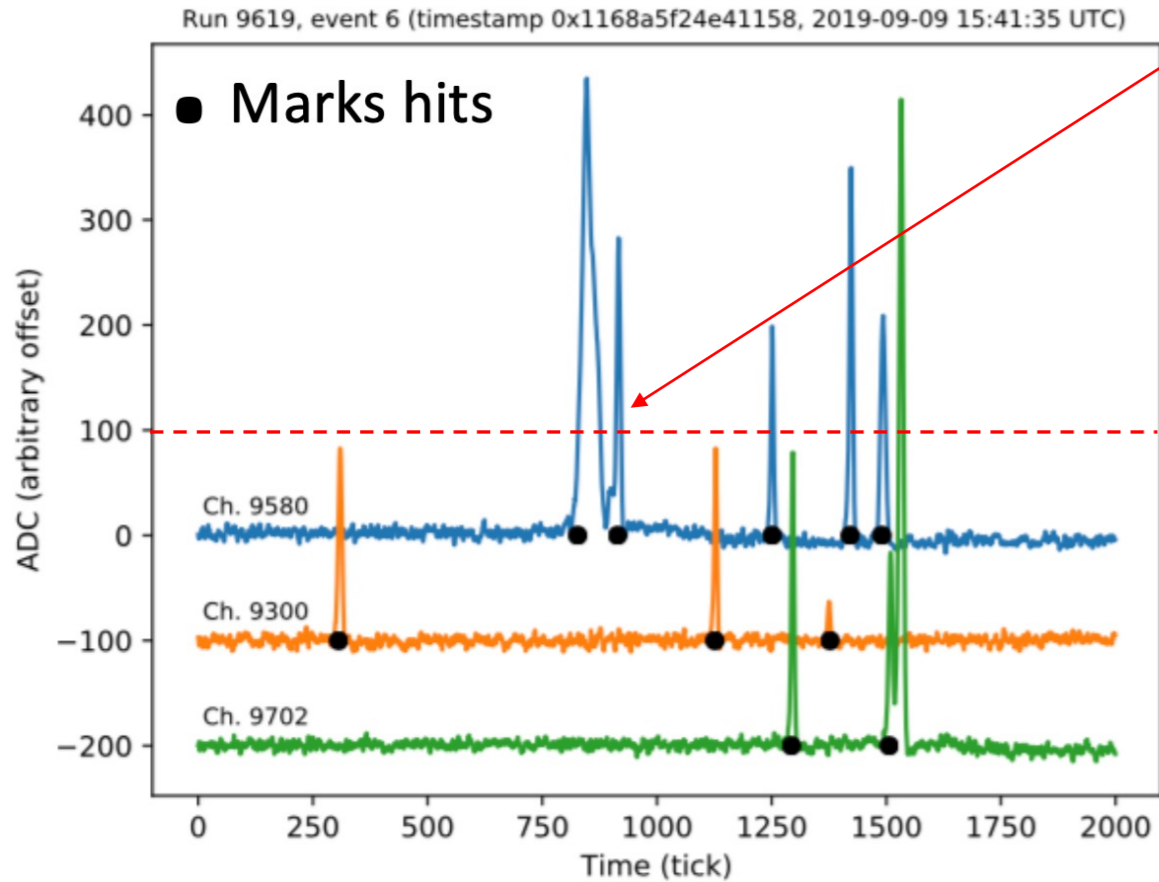
1 tick = 500 ns



High energy track signature

# ROI details

Eg. blue waveform, threshold=100 ADC counts (above baseline), triggers ROI



Single channel level ADC waveform thresholding

The ROI algorithm is threshold based. When a channel goes above an ADC peak threshold, ROI is applied

- Outside the ROI is zero suppressed

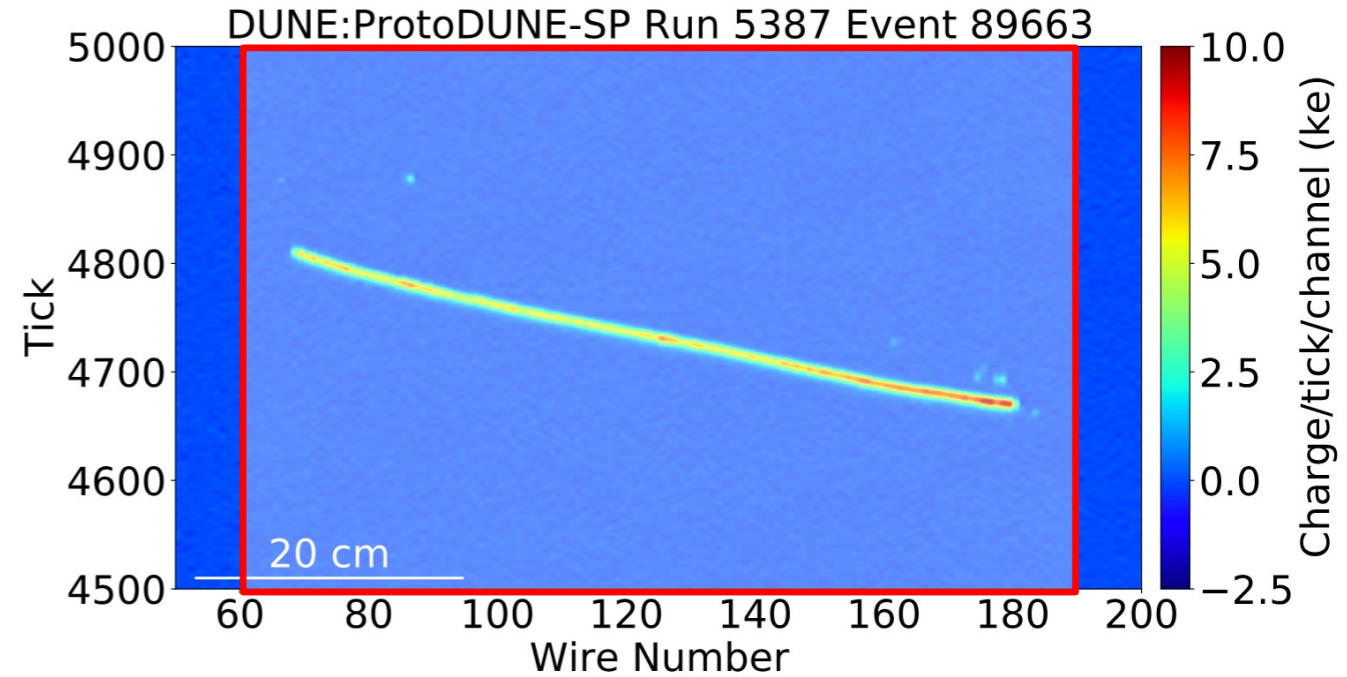
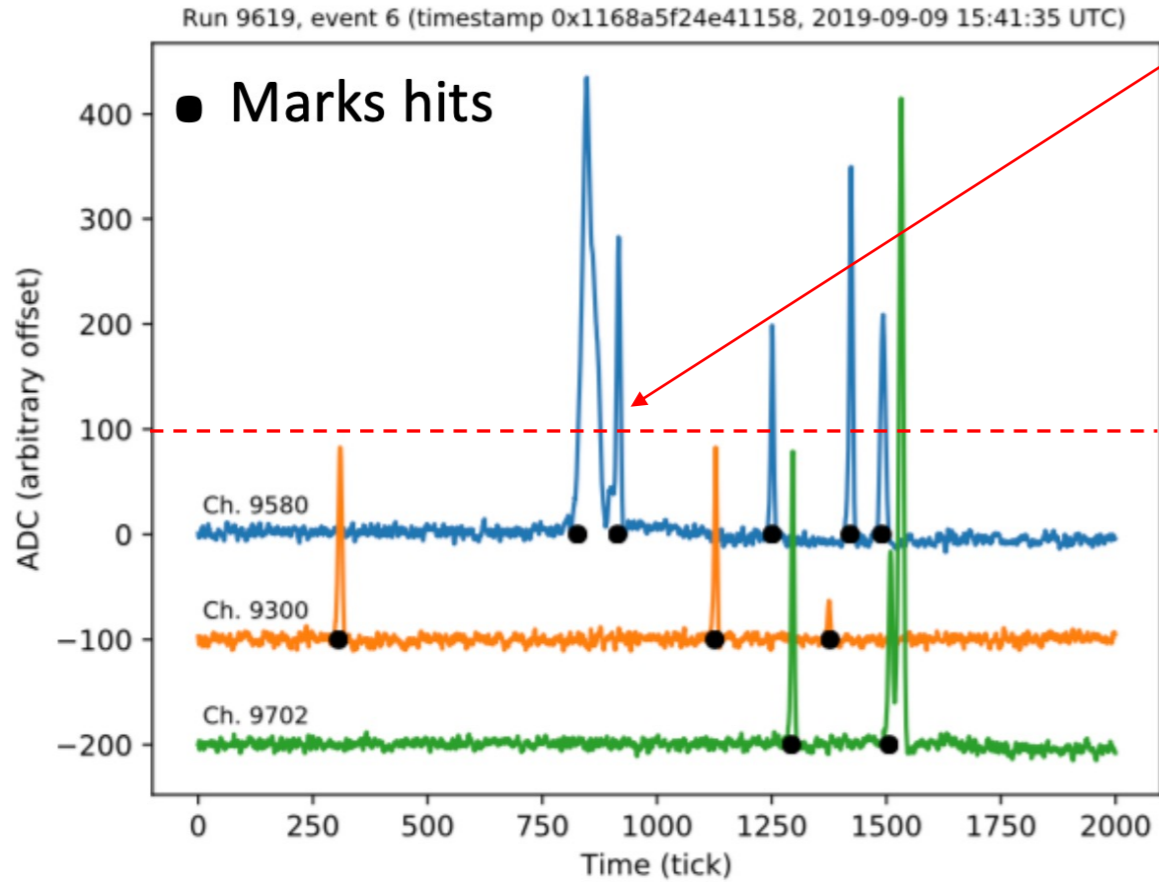
Tunable parameters are the **threshold**, and neighboring **channel width**

- Neighboring channels stored, width of 10 channels on each side
  - Effective induction range for a point charge
- ROI time window is **nominal drift length time ~3 ms**
  - Reducing time window any further affects reconstruction performance



# ROI visualization

Eg. blue waveform, threshold=100 ADC counts (above baseline), triggers ROI



Single channel level ADC waveform thresholding

Event window level ROI

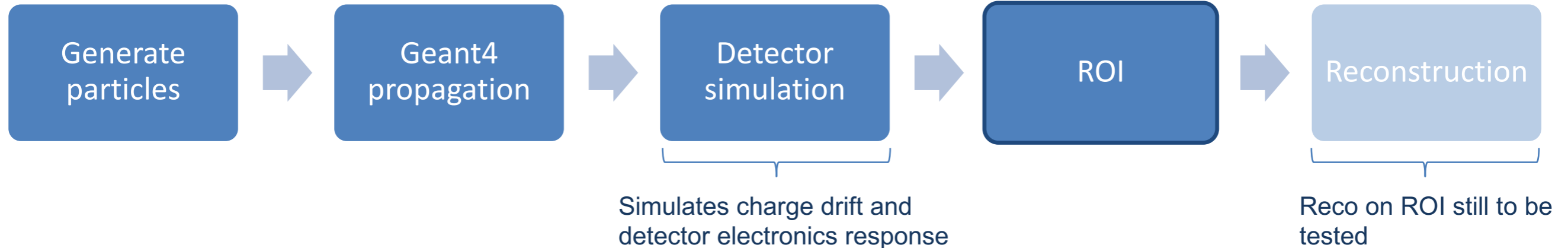
- zoomed in for emphasis
- zero suppress outside ROI

1 tick = 500 ns

# From theory to practice

# Simulations

- The ROI is run in simulation to analyze performance
- 10,000 **boron 8** neutrino interactions + radiological backgrounds
  - Due to processing memory limitations, only ~1000 interactions are analyzed
  - See backup slide for list of backgrounds included
- Simulation workflow:
  - Geometry simulated is 12% of the FD HD module



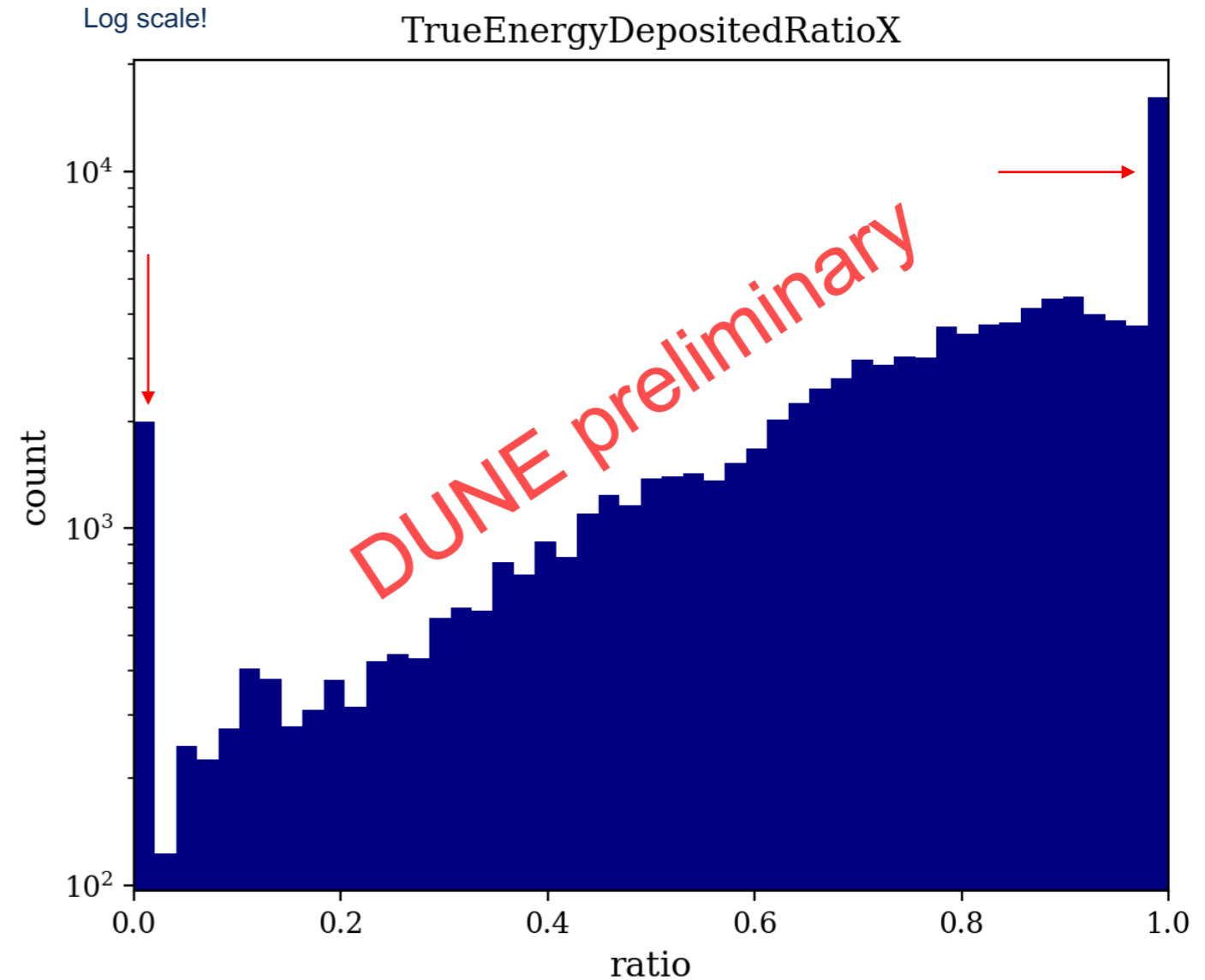
# ROI analysis

The ROI is applied in simulation to calculate various performance metrics:

- **Energy** fraction captured within ROI
- **Data reduction rate** estimate (as fraction of channels within ROI)
- **Sensitivity** to signal

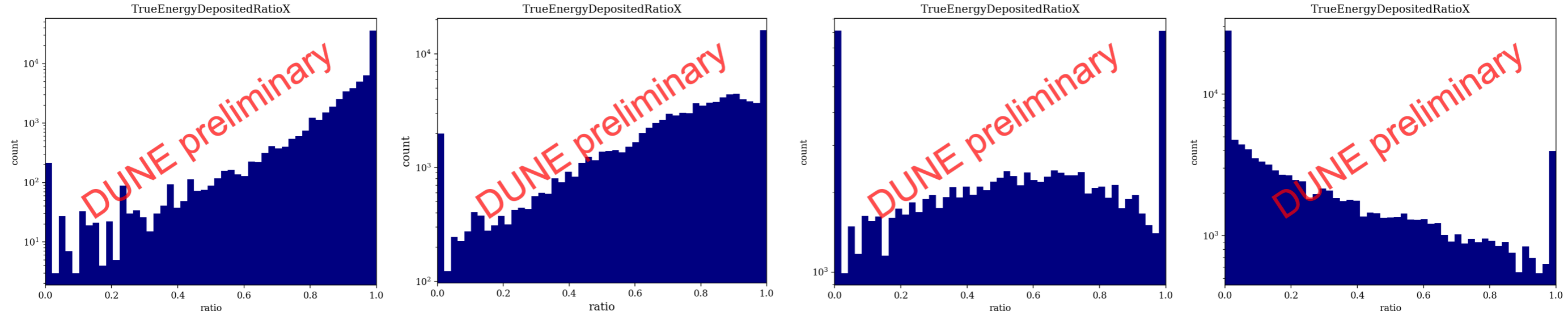
Plot shows boron 8 signal on **collection plane**:

- Ratio=0 means the tracks are fully outside ROI
- Ratio=1 means the tracks are fully inside ROI
  
- This study is performed varying the peak threshold ADC values [50, **100**, 150, 200]
  - **Threshold 100** corresponds to **1 MeV energy**



# ROI performance

ROI inclusion ratio plots, varying threshold from left to right [50, 100, 150, 200]



Threshold	Data reduction rate
50	50%
100	80%
150	88%
200	95%

# Future studies

The goal is to show the **energy distribution of B8 interactions and backgrounds** using the ROI.

If more background is removed than signal, then ROI can increase boron 8 sensitivity while reducing data rate.

These plots are too recent and so have not been approved to be shown yet... sorry

# Summary

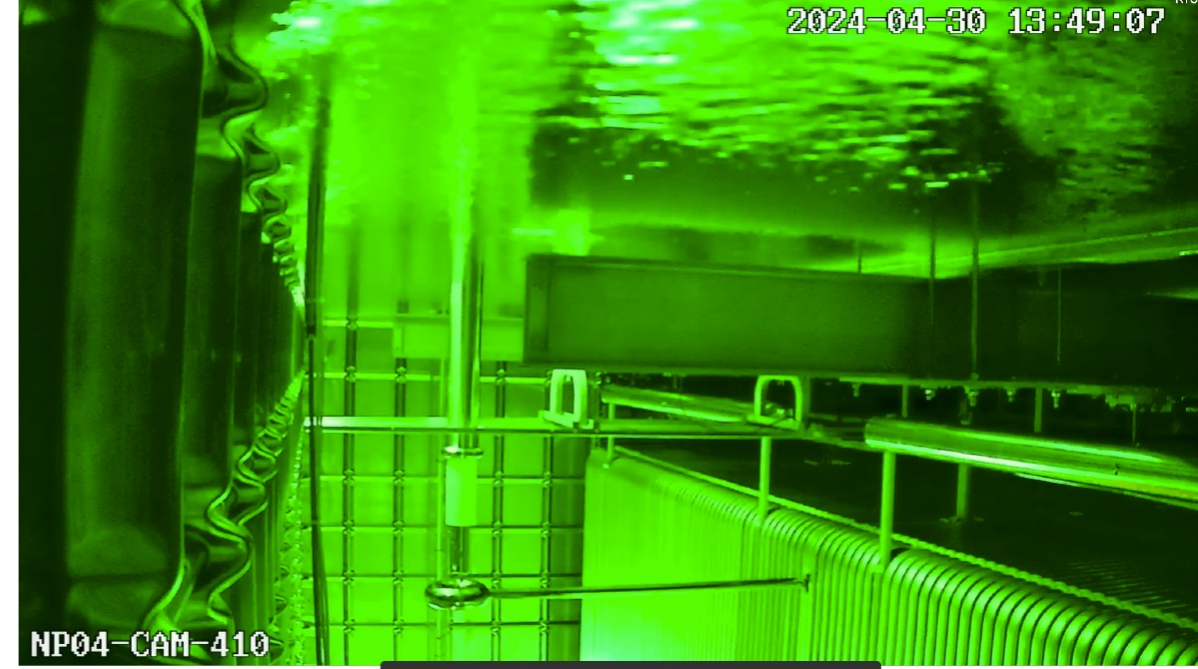
- DUNE represents a significant scientific endeavor with the potential for groundbreaking discoveries.
- The TDAQ system is being optimized for low energy physics ( $\sim 1-10$  MeV) such as boron 8 neutrinos.
- Analysis ongoing to determine optimal solar boron 8 sensitivity, data reduction rate, and possible cuts that could improve performance.
- Using the ROI with a **100 ADC threshold** we can achieve an **80% data reduction rate**.

# END

## Thanks for your time!!!

### References

- FDR <https://edms.cern.ch/ui/#!/master/navigator/document?D:101190518:101190518:subDocs>
- Trigger and Data AcQuisition Overview <https://indico.fnal.gov/event/57752/contributions/260312/>
- The readout system of the DUNE experiment: <https://indico.phy.ornl.gov/event/112/contributions/561/>
- The DAQ for the single-phase DUNE Prototype at CERN: <https://indico.cern.ch/event/543031/contributions/2921456/>
- Kubernetes for DUNE DAQ <https://indico.jlab.org/event/459/contributions/11389/>

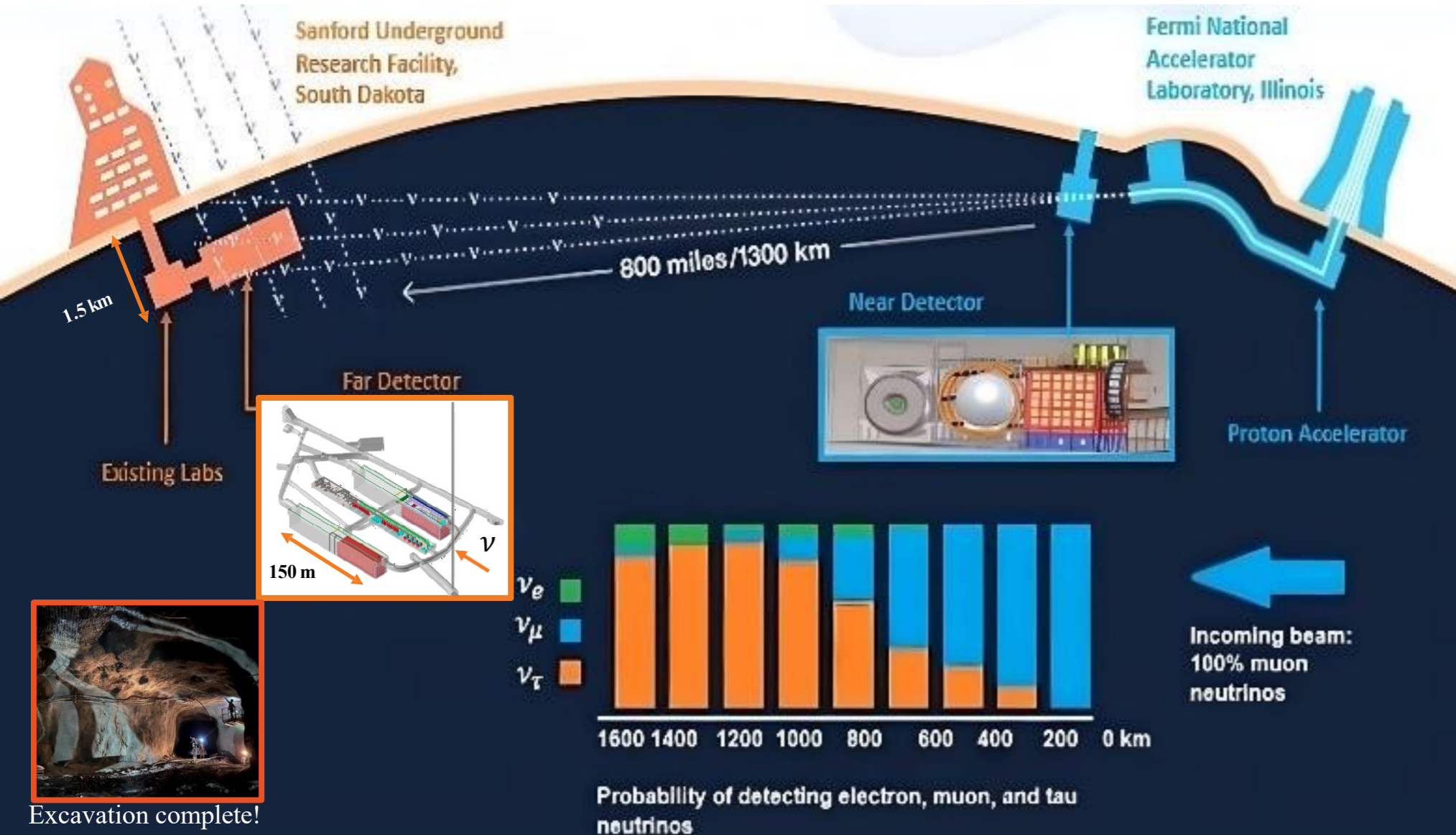


ProtoDUNE HD filled and being purified!





# Backup slides



- Next-generation neutrino experiment hosted in the United States.
- High-intensity neutrino beam, near detector complex at Fermilab.
- Underground Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber (LArTPC) far detectors at SURF.
- Broad program of physics: precision neutrino oscillation measurements, MeV-scale neutrino physics, searches beyond the Standard Model.

# ProtoDUNE

Prototypes of 2 DUNE far detector (FD) modules, located at CERN

## Two LArTPC designs:

- Horizontal drift (HD) technology
- Vertical drift (VD) technology
- ProtoDUNE Horizontal drift is an 800t active mass TPC, making it the largest LArTPC constructed.
- ProtoDUNE successfully operated in 2018 and is preparing for its second run now

Figure: CERN Neutrino Platform.

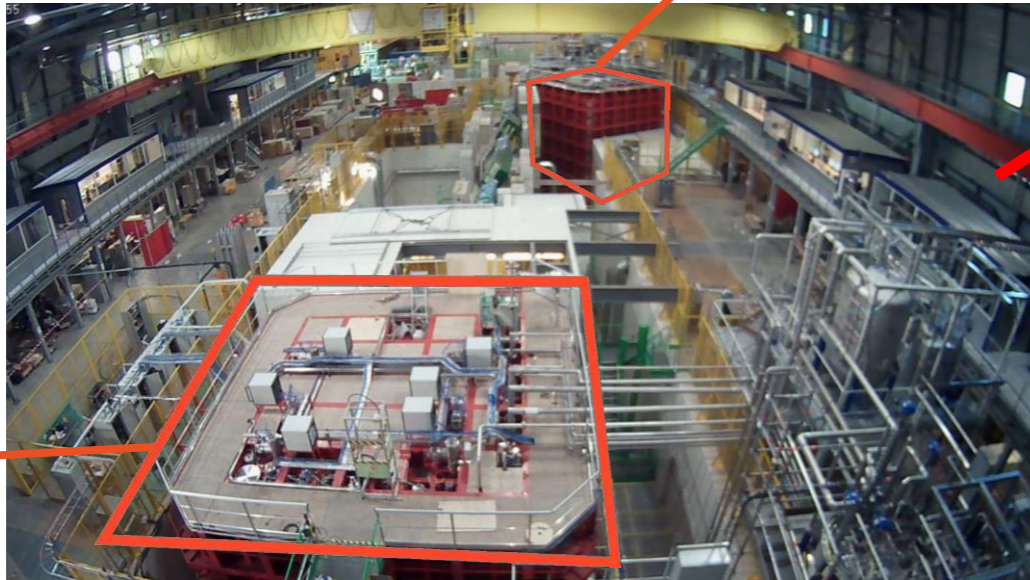
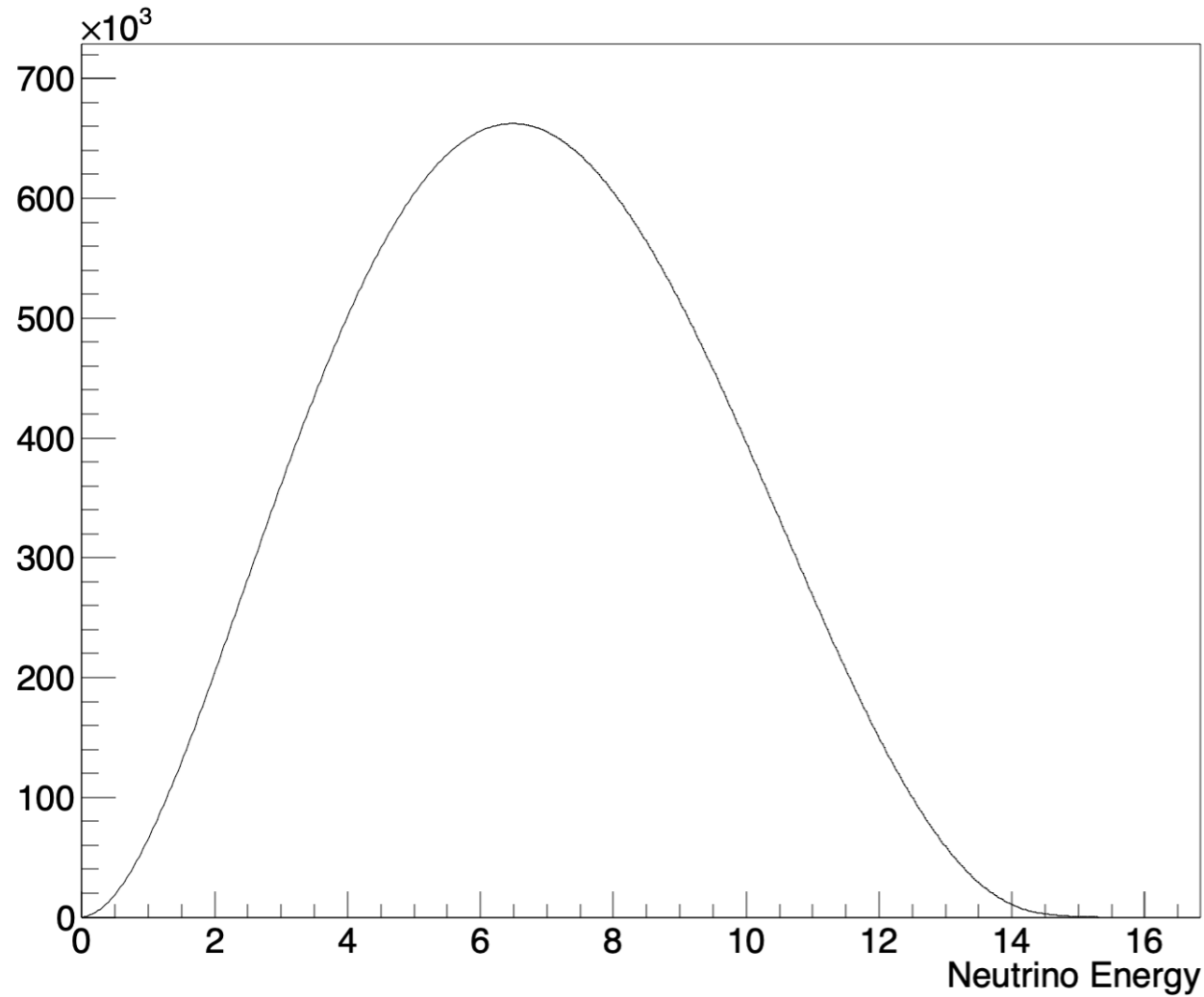


Figure: CERN.



# Solar B8 spectrum



- We expect a solar neutrino event rate of  $\sim 100$  per day in a 40kt LArTPC
- So our sample of 10000 events represents 100 days

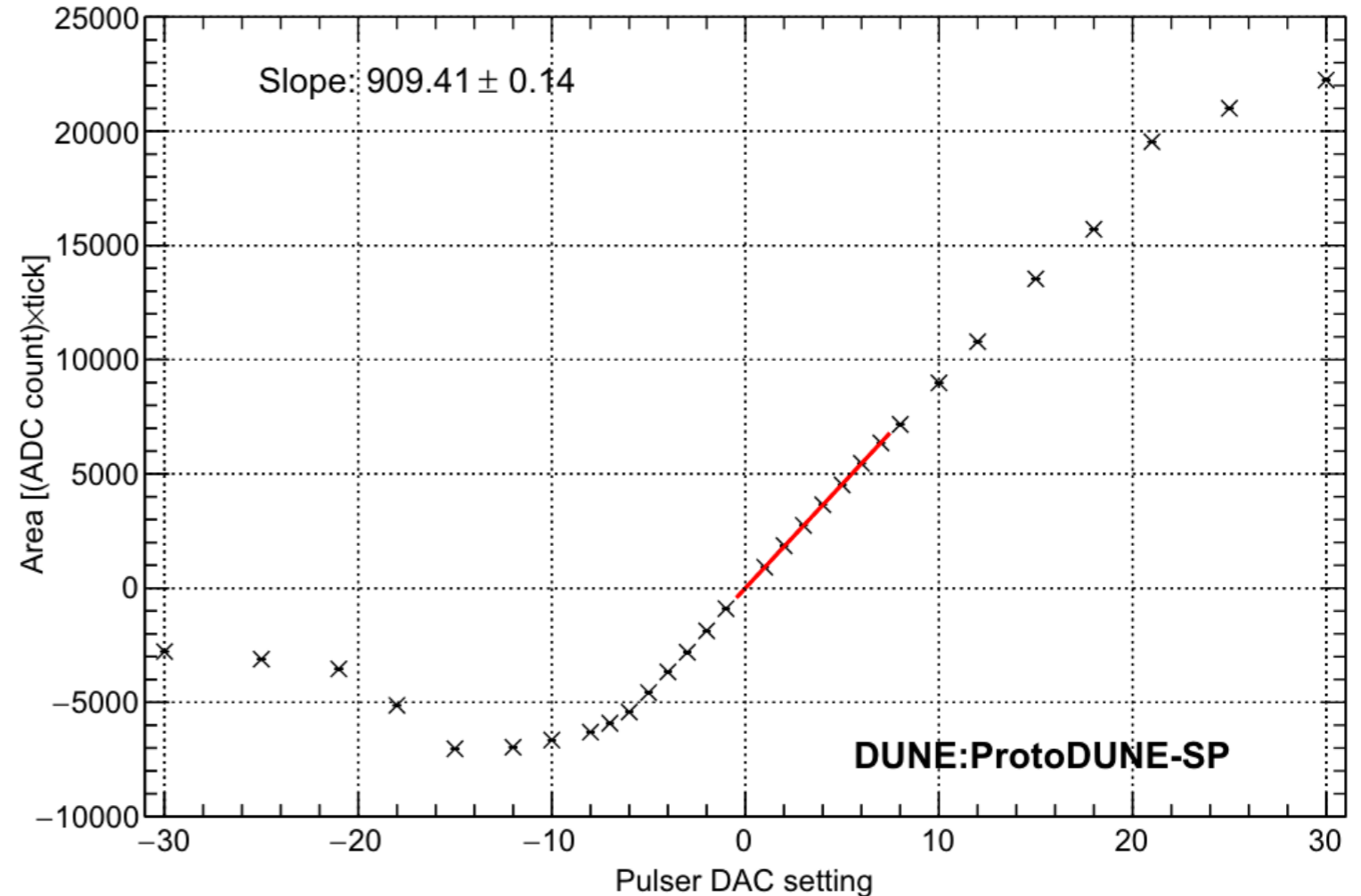
# ADC charge calibration

A known charge is injected, controlled by a DAC, and the ADC response measured.

Gain is calculated from ADC integral vs. pulser DAC setting.

For a typical collection plane as shown, gain here is

$$g = (21.4 \text{ ke}) / (909.4 \text{ (ADC count)xtick}) \\ = 23.5 \text{ e} / ((\text{ADC count)xtick})$$



# Radiological backgrounds

The radiological background sources considered for the FD HD module. Work is ongoing in developing the background model.

## In liquid argon:

- Ar-39
- Ar-42
- Kr-85
- Rn-220 & Rn-222 chain
- K-42

## From detector elements:

- Th-232 chain
- U-238 chain
- Rn-220 & Rn-222 chain
- K-40
- Co-60
- Pb-212

## External:

- External gammas
- External neutrons

# Simulations – detailed

- 2DROIAna package in duneana fork here:
  - [https://github.com/matthew-man-457/duneana/tree/mman/2D\\_ROI](https://github.com/matthew-man-457/duneana/tree/mman/2D_ROI)
- Simulation workflow (dune10kt\_1x2x6):
  - MARLEY gen using solar boron 8 flux + latest decay0 backgrounds
  - Standard G4
  - Detsim uses notpcsigproc (outputs rawdigits)
  - ROIAna

## Uses:

- larsoft\_v09\_82\_02d01
- dune10kt\_v6\_refactored\_1x2x6.gdml
- dunefd\_hd\_backgrounds\_1x2x6\_v3\_5