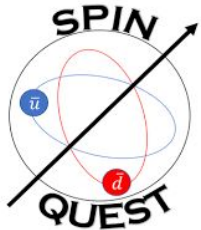




Displaced dimuon trigger and hodoscopes status

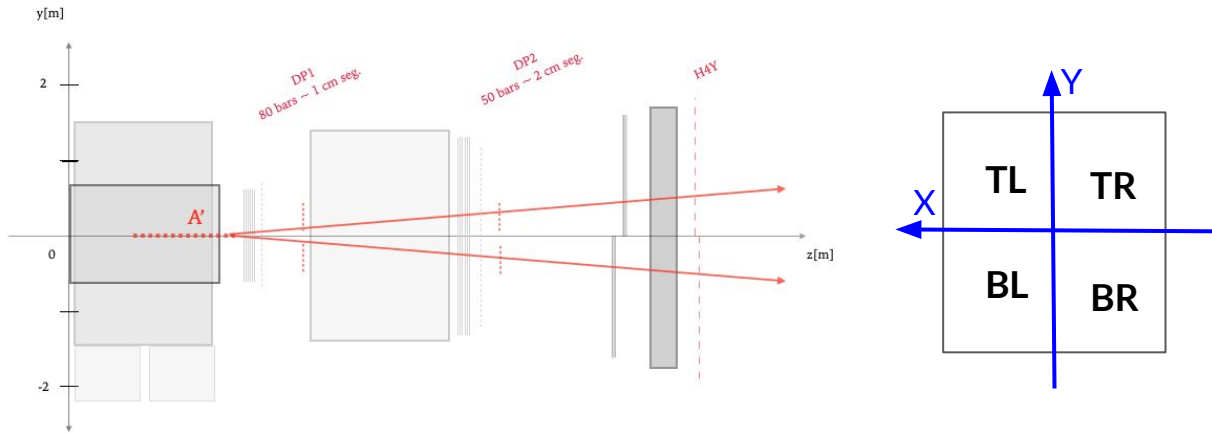
DarkQuest Collaboration meeting
Oct-20th-2023
Zijie Wan



Contacts: wanzj@bu.edu

The logo for the DarkQuest experiment. It consists of the words "dark" and "quest" stacked vertically in a bold, black, sans-serif font. A stylized white particle detector structure is superimposed over the right side of the text.

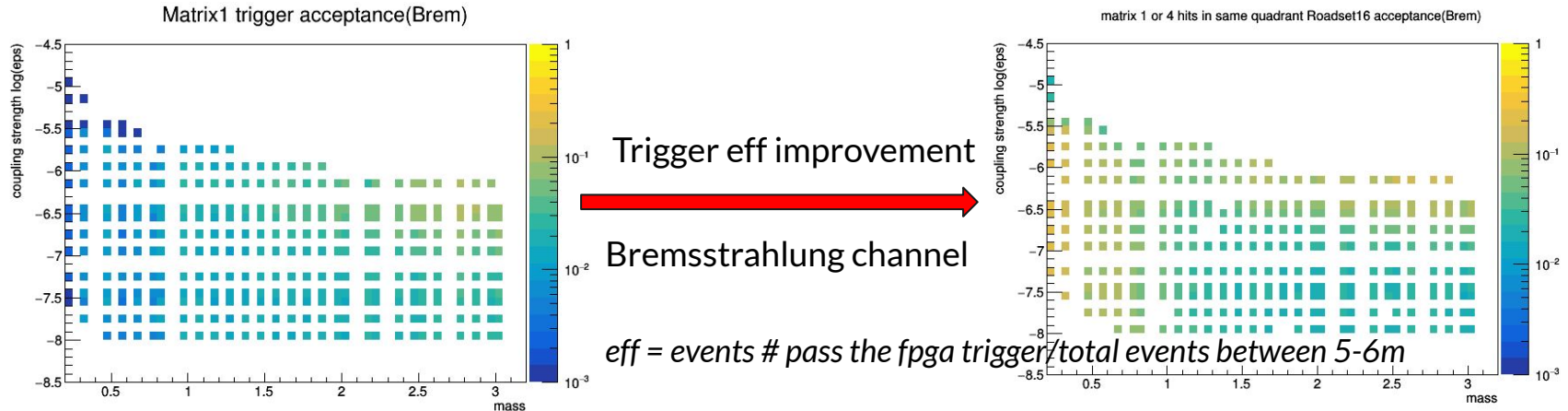
Displaced dimuon trigger algorithm



- Applying two dark photon fiber hodoscopes to improve the trigger efficiency on displaced signals.
- Trigger fires if hits are in the same quadrant for DP1, DP2, and H4Y detector.
- Z-vertex reconstruction can be made based on the hit positions on DP1 & DP2.

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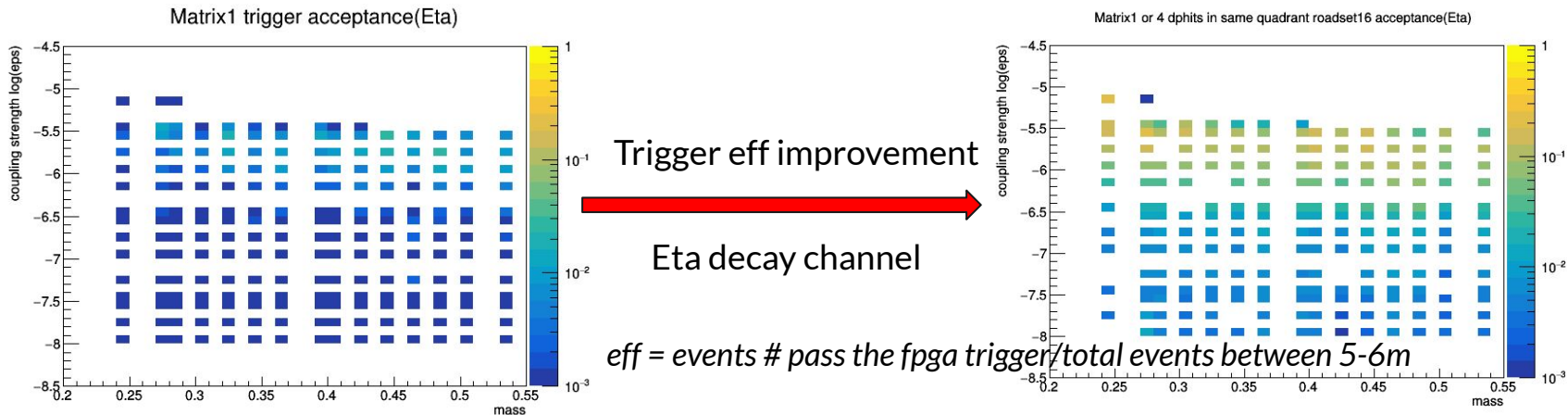
Specific road & background rejection



- Specific trigger road is defined by 4 coincidence fiber hodoscope hits in the same quadrant: (dp1_hit_elmID1, dp1_hit_elmID2, dp2_hit_elmID1, dp2_hit_elmID2)
- Rule out all of the road hit by $\sim 140k$ NIM3 triggered events in 2017 experimental data.
- Choose 4096 most frequent hit roads for each quadrant by signal files.

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Specific road & background rejection



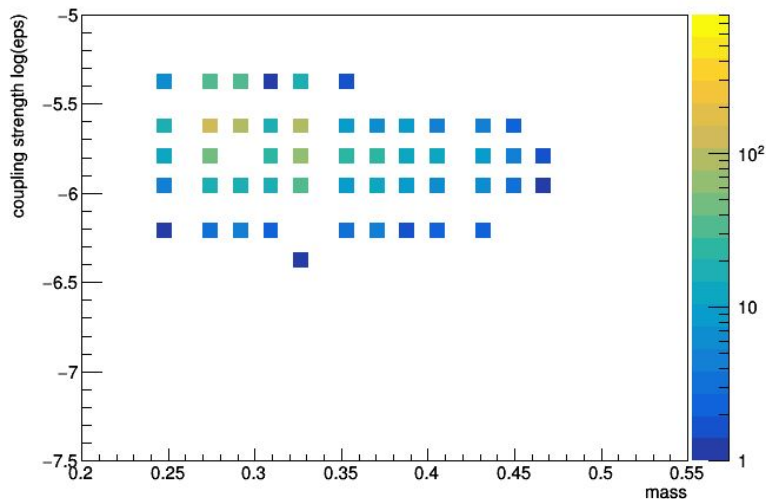
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- Choose 4096 most frequent hit road by signal files.

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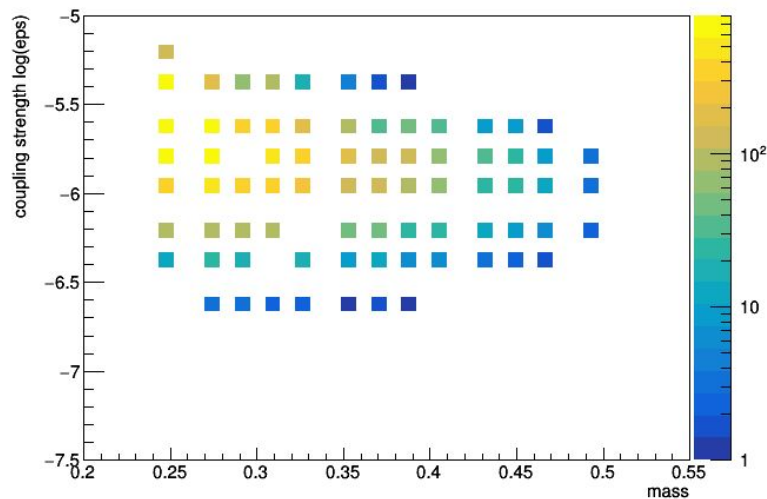
Total Expected events

Knowing the trigger efficiency, we can calculate the total number of Aprime Events that can be detected. $N = \text{cross section}(\epsilon^2) * L(\text{POT}) * \text{decay_prob}(5-6m) * \text{acc}(\text{trigger})$

Total detected events(E_beam=120GeV,1.44*10^18POT,Eta,Matrix1)



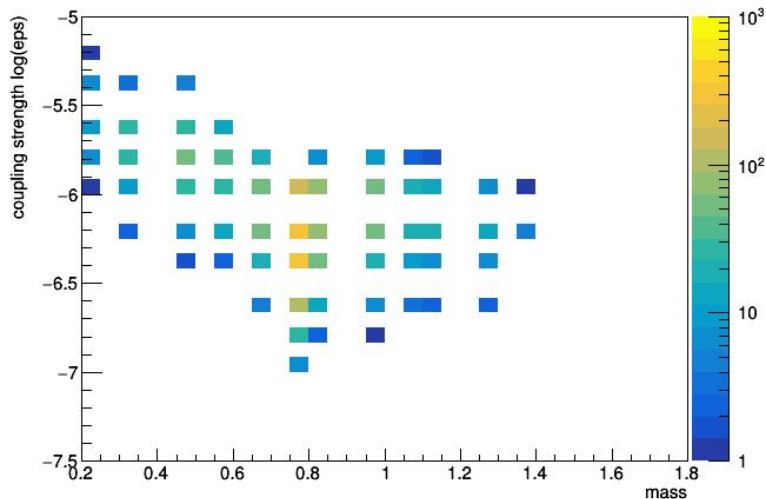
Total detected events(E_beam=120GeV,1.44*10^18POT,roadset16/Eta,Matrix1)



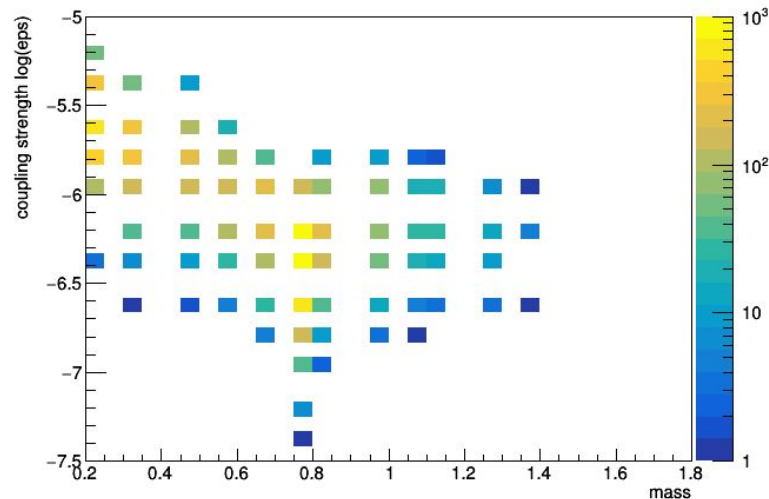
Total Expected events

Knowing the trigger efficiency, we can calculate the total number of Aprime Events that can be detected. $N = \text{cross section}(\epsilon^2) * L(\text{POT}) * \text{decay_prob}(5-6m) * \text{acc}(\text{trigger})$

Total detected events(E=120GeV,1.44*10¹⁸POT,Brem,oldTrigger)



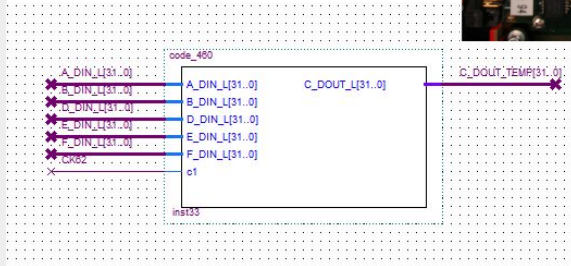
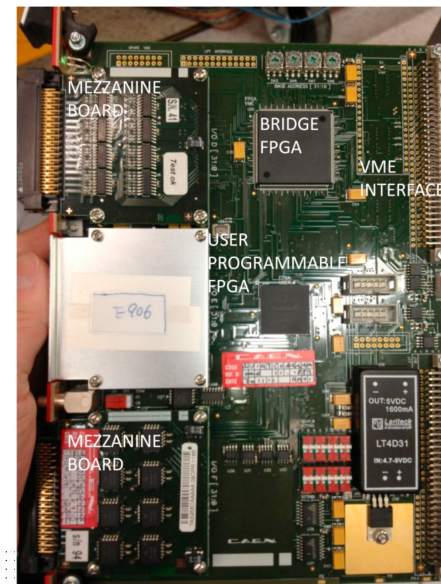
Total detected events(E=120GeV,1.44*10¹⁸POT,Brem,road16/oldTrigger)



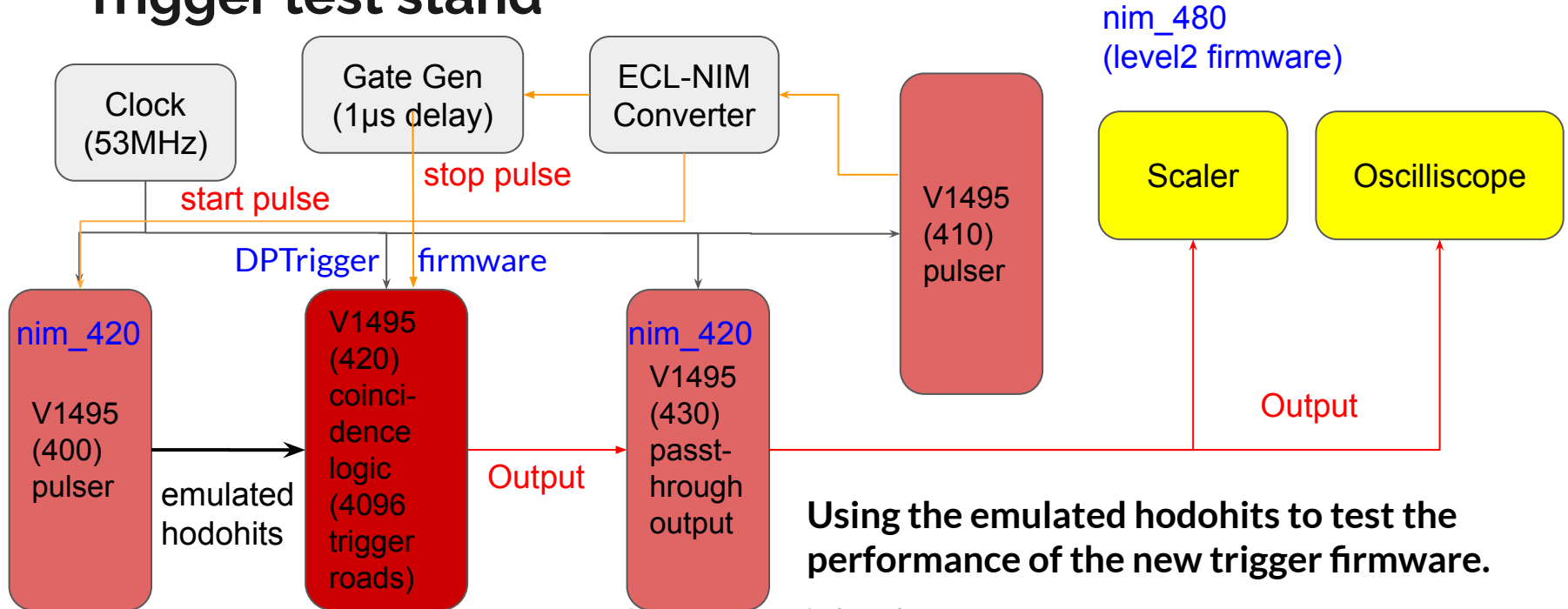
FPGA firmware realization

- Edit the FPGA firmware using Interl Quatus.
- Start from the level 1 trigger firmware (nim_460) from SpinQuest FPGA trigger group.
- Customize the “trigger-road” in coincidence logic block—code_460.vhd.

Fitter Summary	
Fitter Status	Successful - Mon Jun 12 18:42:34 2023
Quartus II Version	11.0 Build 208 07/03/2011 SP 1 S3 Web Edition
Revision Name	SeaQuestTrig1
Top-level Entity Name	SeaQuestTrig1
Family	Cyclone
Device	EP1C20F400C6
Timing Models	Final
Total logic elements	18,962 / 20,060 (95 %)
Total pins	275 / 301 (91 %)
Total virtual pins	0
Total memory bits	192,512 / 294,912 (65 %)
Total PLLs	1 / 2 (50 %)



Trigger test stand

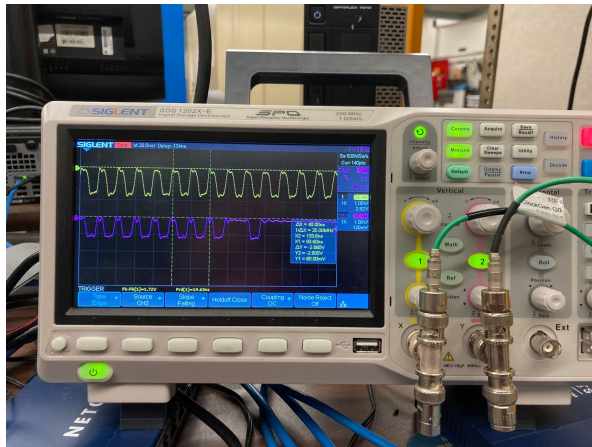


Using the emulated hodohits to test the performance of the new trigger firmware.


```
0002,0100,1100,0000,0000,0000
0002,0100,1100,0000,0000,0000
0000,0000,0000,0000,0000,0000
0000,0000,0000,0000,0000,0000
```

Trigger test stand output

- Preset pulse patterns can emulate the trigger roads from signal or background events.
- Check the trigger file both on the scope (single pattern test) and the visual scaler (full road test).

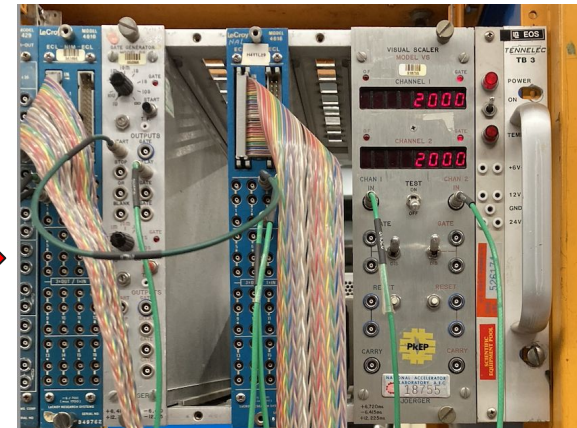


←

9 signal roads +
1 background road
in one pattern file

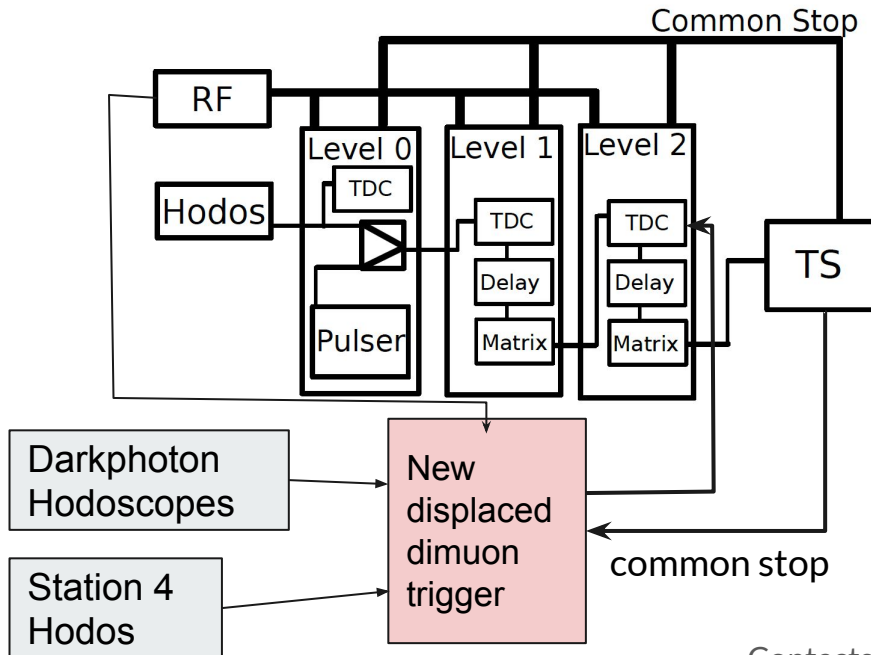
→

Ch1: Start signal
(number of pattern files loaded)
Ch2: FPGA Coincidence output



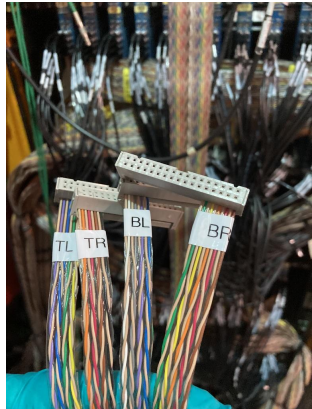
Contacts: wanzj@bu.edu

New DP trigger integration

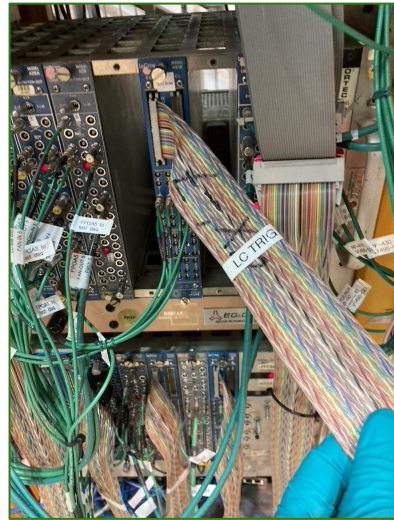
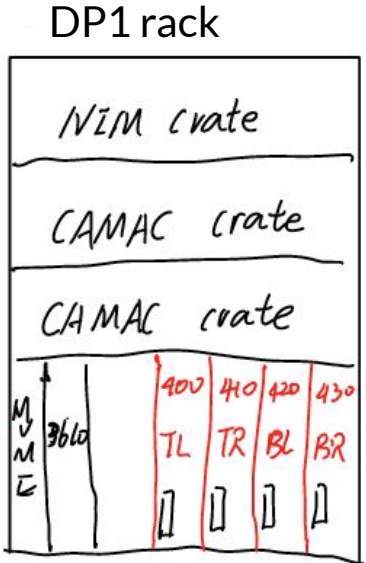


- The new displaced dimuon trigger will run parallel with the current trigger system.
- The output for this new trigger will go to level 2 trigger, combine with main trigger and then go to the trigger supervisor.
- We won't use much trigger band width as the new trigger algorithm has already made the trigger rate to be very low.

New DP trigger integration

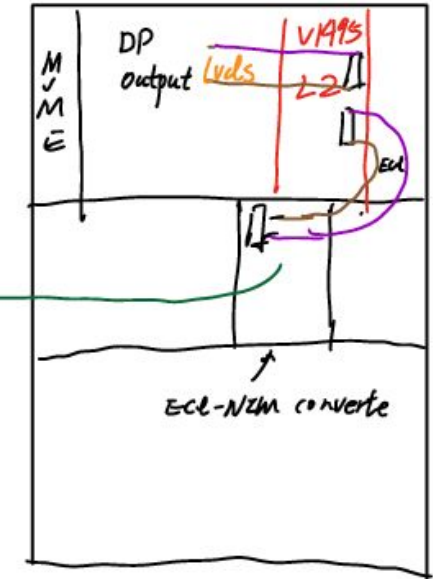


VME crate
DP Trigger crate

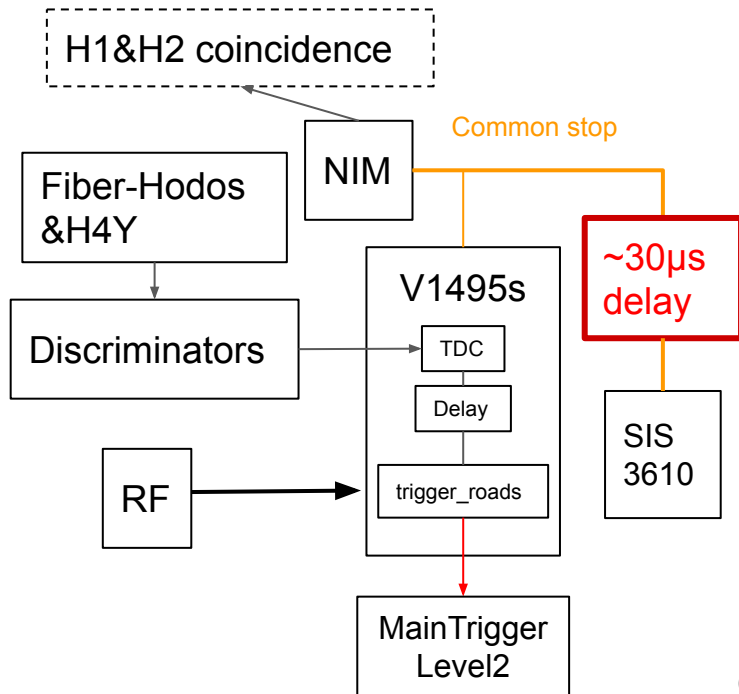


NIM output send out to counting room for monitor
Contacts: wanzj@bu.edu

Main FPGA trigger rack



New DP DAQ for time alignment of trigger input

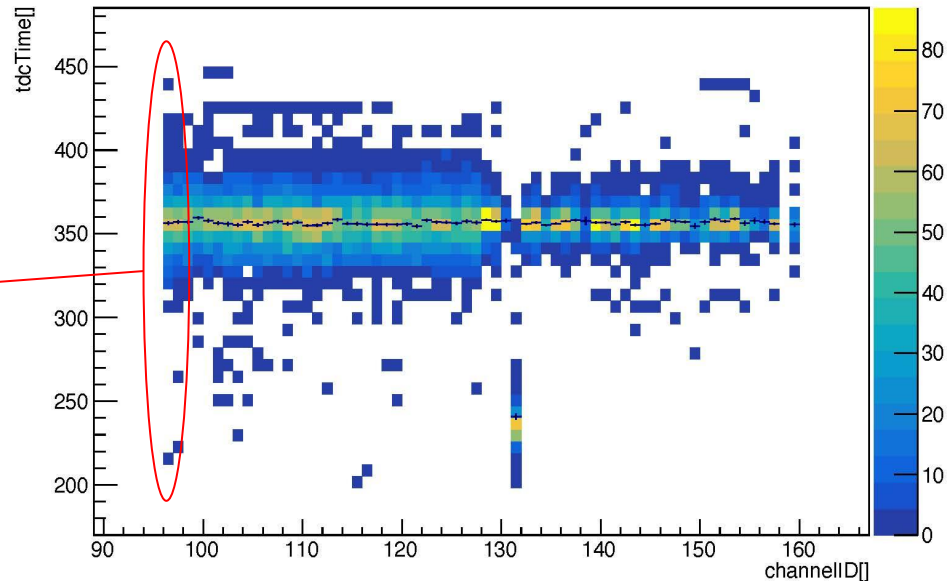
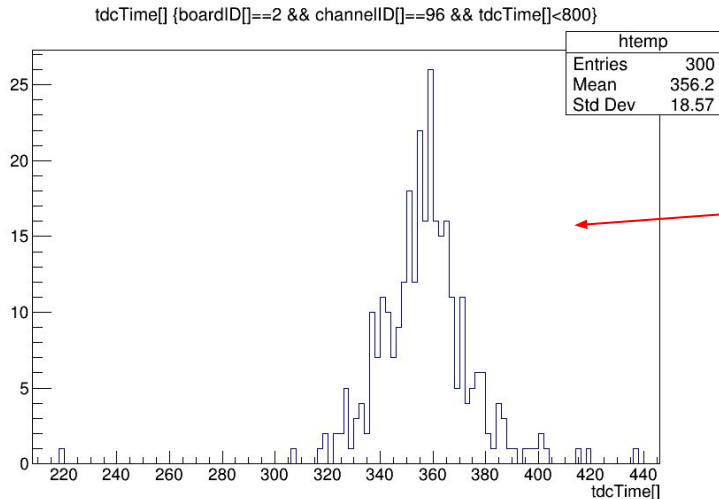


- In order to process the coincidence logic inside the V1495 FPGA firmware. Need to align the time for each input channels.
- Main DAQ did not record the TDC time for V1495 trigger board for darkphoton triggers. Have to build a separate DP DAQ.
- This new DAQ record the TDC time of input hits to the V1495 FPGA boards for each channel and adjust the TDC time delay for each channels.

New DP DAQ for time alignment of trigger input

tdcTime distribution for board 420 ch96-160 run7527

Take the cosmic run:



Contacts: wanzj@bu.edu

Fiber hodoscope status

- Most channel works fine based on the online monitor.
- Several bad channels can be identified:

Noisy:

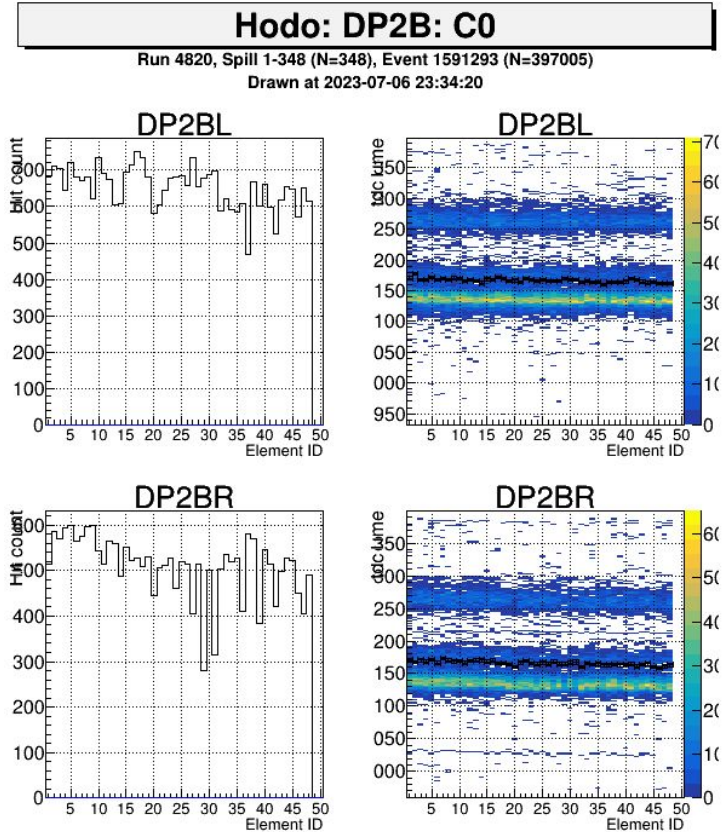
DP1BL_CH31, DP1BR_CH16, DP1BR_CH41

Dead:

DP1TL_CH56, DP1BL_CH52, DP1BR_CH5,
DP1BR_CH77,78,79,80

- Some low-eff channels can be optimized through the bias voltage scan.

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Commisioning w/ the beam

- Use the DP DAQ to align the FPGA input time for darkphoton trigger.
- Take the bias voltage scan to optimize the hodoscope efficiency for each channel.
- Adjust the trigger roadset to avoid the “hot” road, restrict the trigger rate to under its limit. (5kHz for the whole experiment, ~100 Hz for dark photon trigger)



On shift during the SpinQuest Run

- Monitor the behavior for the darkphoton trigger system:
 - trigger rate
 - hodoscope efficiency
- Input channel time alignment once a week. ~1 hour every time.
- Update the trigger firmware based on the data taken.
 - Come up w/ the new trigger road set based on the data reconstruction and simulation.
 - Update the v1495 FPGA firmware and compile w/ Intel Quatuas.
 - Test the new firmware in the test stand.
 - Flash the firmware to the DP trigger boards, monitor its rate.



Summary

- New displaced dimuon trigger system is fully prepared for the beam.
 - Displaced the dimuon trigger algorithm improve the trigger efficiency for the long lived dark photon.
 - Customized FPGA firmware is tested in the trigger test stand.
 - Newly set DP DAQ do input channels time alignment for new trigger system.
 - Integrate the new trigger output to current trigger system.
- Clear the tasks and workflow for final beam commissioning and shift work during data taking period.
 - Optimize the trigger roadset under the beam condition.
 - Conduct the bias voltage scan and adjust the discriminator threshold to maximize the hodoscope efficiency.



Backups



Trigger road for 4 dp hits in same quadrant

Road Format: (a,b,c,d) where

a: the first dp1 hits element id in a certain quadrant

b: the second dp1 hits element id in a certain quadrant

c: the first dp2 hits element id in a certain quadrant

d: the second dp2 hits element id in a certain quadrant

all these 4 hits are required to be in the same quadrant

Road selection:

Based on several signal files:

- choose 12 signal simulation files,
mass=[0.25,0.45,0.75,1.05]
eps=[-6,-6.4,-7]
115,762 events in total
- choose all of the trigger roads has at least 3 hits.
Approximately 150-200 road in each quadrant.

- Road examples:

Quadrant	Trigger-Road	nhits
TL	(1,1,3,3)	15
TL	(1,2,3,5)	25
TL	(1,3,3,7)	28
TR	(1,1,3,4)	34
TR	(1,1,4,4)	57

Trigger teststand output

CH1: RF clock

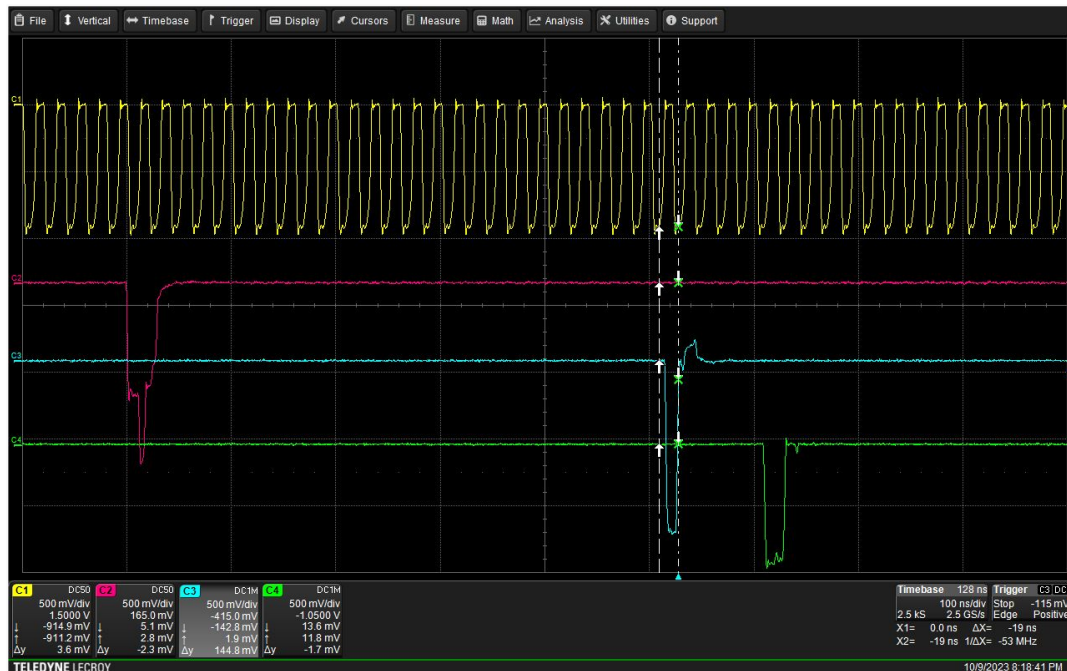
CH2: start pulse (t=0)

CH3: Trigger output (500ns later)

CH4: stop pulse (600ns later)

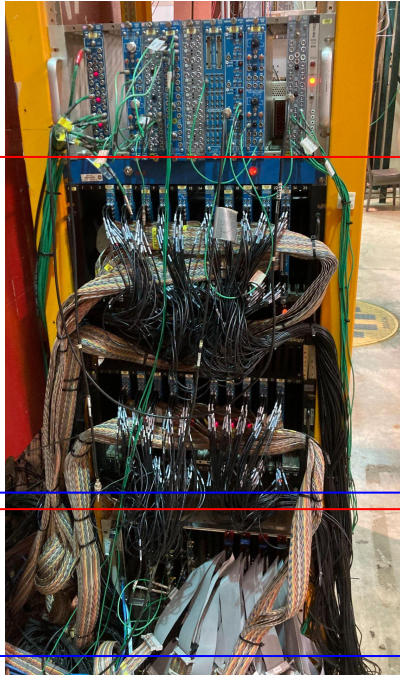
dump the TDC memory for
board 420:

~500ns time before stop signal
it receives pattern inputs



Contacts: wanzj@bu.edu

DP Trigger ROC inside NM4



Discriminators
for dp1

darkphoton trigger
VME crate

Contacts: wanzj@bu.edu

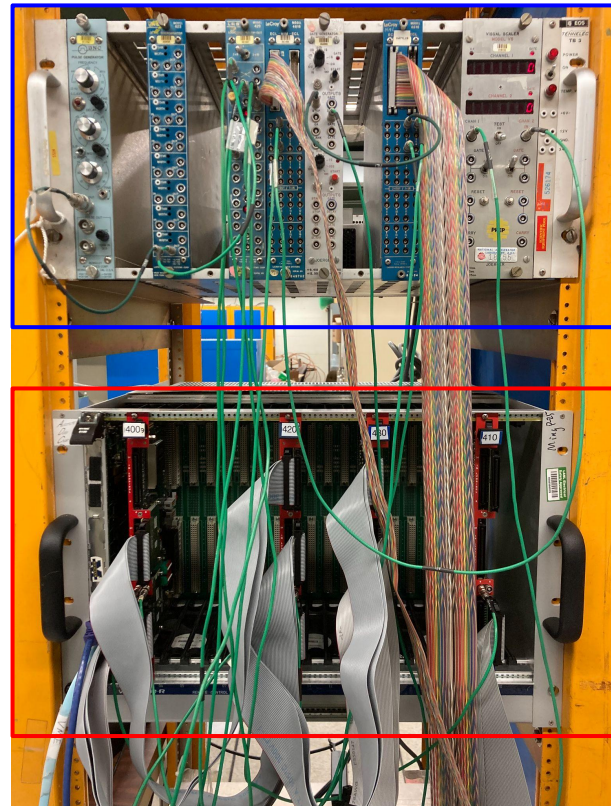
Trigger Teststand in Counting room

Support modules:

- a) Function generator → set RF clock
- b) Conversions
- c) Scaler → Read output
- d) Oscilloscope(not shown in the graph)

Trigger VME:

- a) 2xV1495 → pulser generator
(emulate hodo hits)
- b) 1xV1495 → coincidence logic
(trigger roads)
- c) 1xV1495 → Trigger supervisor
(common stop, output)



Hodo eff measurement

- Run the tracking using the hits from other hodoscopes and drift chambers.
<https://github.com/E1039-Collaboration/e1039-analysis/blob/master/RecoDev/RecoE1039Data.C>
- Check whether there is the fiber hodoscopes hits in the expected position.
- Large angle of cosmic muon and low rate making this measurement hard without proton beam delivery

