

WARP DATABASE ORGANIZATION

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World Wide Dark Matter Searches

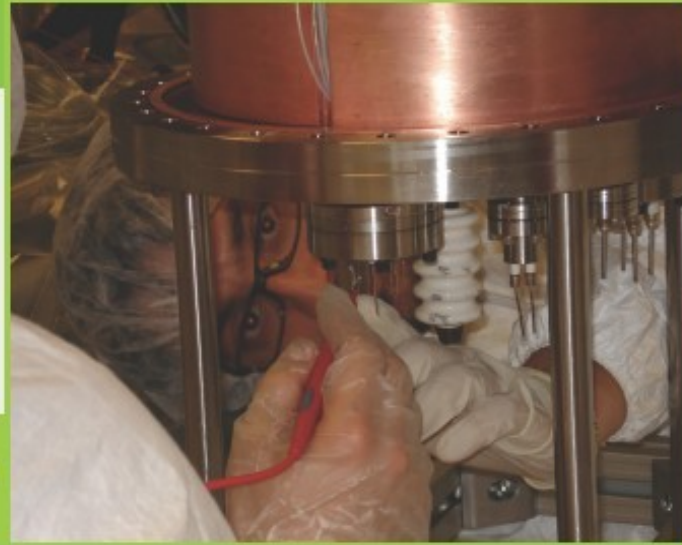


Dark matter search, GranSasso

CRESST



WArP



Xenon



DAMA



LNGS, Naples



What are we searching for?

Dark matter in the form of elementary particles:

- ✓ not barionic (from nucleosynthesis);*
- ✓ neutral (not interact electromagnetically);*
- ✓ stable;*
- ✓ cold*

*We search **WIMP** weakly interacting massive particle that has all these characteristics*

How are we searching WIMPs?

Dark matter & LAr

Direct detection of Dark Matter with noble gases liquified as target medium is one of the most promising line of development in experimental technology.

A particle interacting in noble liquid produce both atomic excitation and ionization inducing the emission of scintillation light.

Simultaneous measurements of free electron charge and light is at the basis of a strong discrimination power

Argon is an ideal medium for Dark Matter search and the feasibility of Ar-based detectors has been firmly proved by the WArP Collaboration [*Astropart. Phys.* 28 (2008), 495].

Why noble liquids?

- High scintillation Yield
- Simultaneous measurement of scintillation and ionization (particle discrimination)
- Potentiality to be extended to multi-ton volumes

Scintillator	Nal(Tl)	Liquid Argon	Liquid Xenon
Photon Yield [ph/MeV]	4.3×10^4	4.0×10^4	4.2×10^4
Fast Decay Time [ns]	-	6	2.2
Slow Decay Time [ns]	250	1200-1500	27

Why liquid Argon?

- Scintillation decay times very different ($\tau_f \approx 6 \text{ ns}$, $\tau_s \approx 1200-1500 \text{ ns}$)  Two independent discrimination tech. very efficient background reduction!
- Argon Technology fully operational
- Easily available (1% of atmosphere)  low cost

The *WARP* detection technique

“Identification of the nature of a particle interacting within a double phase Argon detector by means of the simultaneous measurement of the produced scintillation and ionization” (WARP Letter of Intent 1999)

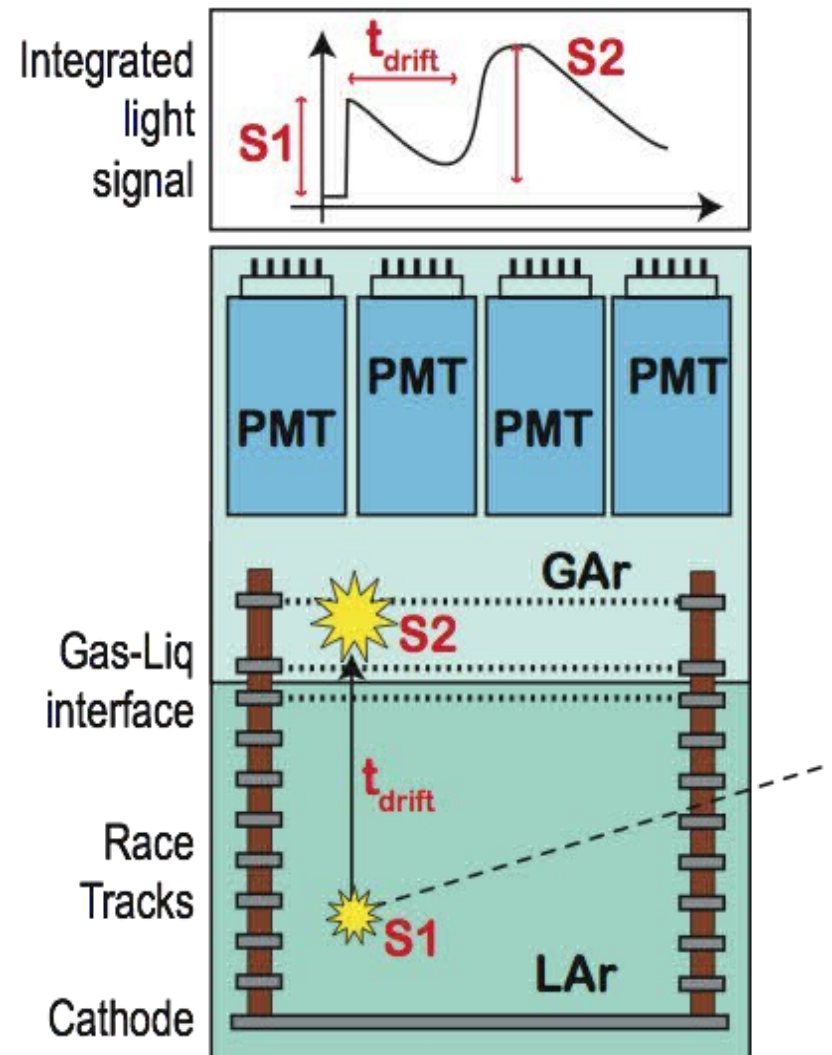
In liquid Argon for energy depositions in the range of interest for Dark Matter searches (20-100 keV) we have that

- the amplitude of the first signal (S1)
- the pulse shape of the first signal (S1)
- the amount of free electrons that drift toward the multiplication grids (S2)

strongly depend on the nature of the ionizing particle (Ar recoil, electron, heavy ion, etc)



These quantities can be used to characterize



So, we have the DATA.....

Data of WARP

- 1) experimental data of 100L detector;*
- 2) experimental data of prototypes detectors;*
- 3) Monte Carlo data;*
- 4) PMT previous test data (Naples);*
- 5) PMT manufacture data.*

LNGS WARP Data

Event rate and size

*The main issue concerning data acquisition and storage is represented by the intrinsic radioactivity of Ar due to the ^{39}Ar isotope. ^{39}Ar undergo beta decay with an electron endpoint energy of 565 keV (mean electron energy is 219.8 keV). The specific activity of commercial grade lAr has been measured by the WARP collaboration to be **1 Bq/kg**. The expected event rate induced by ^{39}Ar is thus expected to be **140 Hz**.*

*The WARP detector is designed to discriminate between electrons and nuclear recoils with very high efficiency and it has been demonstrated that a smart data acquisition (digitizers + FPGA) could easily achieve an overall online rejection power for electron-like events **of about 98%**. The remaining 2% of events cannot be rejected by the online system and a more careful analysis must be performed in order to establish a possible DM signature. **Summarizing, the total event rate is estimated to be of 3 Hz.***

*The WARP inner volume is instrumented with 31 3" and 6 2" PMTs, for a **total of 37 readout channels**. The event is composed by 2 parts, a **prompt scintillation signal (S1)** followed by electron induced **scintillation in the gaseous phase (S2)**; the latter is delayed in time due to the time needed by primary ionization electrons to reach the multiplication grids (due to the inner detector geometry the maximum drift time is of about 400 μs).*

High speed digitizers (8 bits ADC @ 1Gs/s) acquire 15 μs for each of the two signals. The amount of data per PMT for one event is thus $30 \mu\text{s} \times 1\text{Gs/s} \times 1 \text{ byte/sample} = 30000 \text{ bytes/PMT ev}$. This gives for 37 PMTs a total of 1 Mbyte/ev.

*It is reasonable to assume that a conservative 2:1 compression factor can be obtained by the online system itself by use of both zero suppression and an efficient bit packing algorithm. In the following we assume **0.5 Mbytes for one full event**.*

WARP Computing Model

Data flow chart

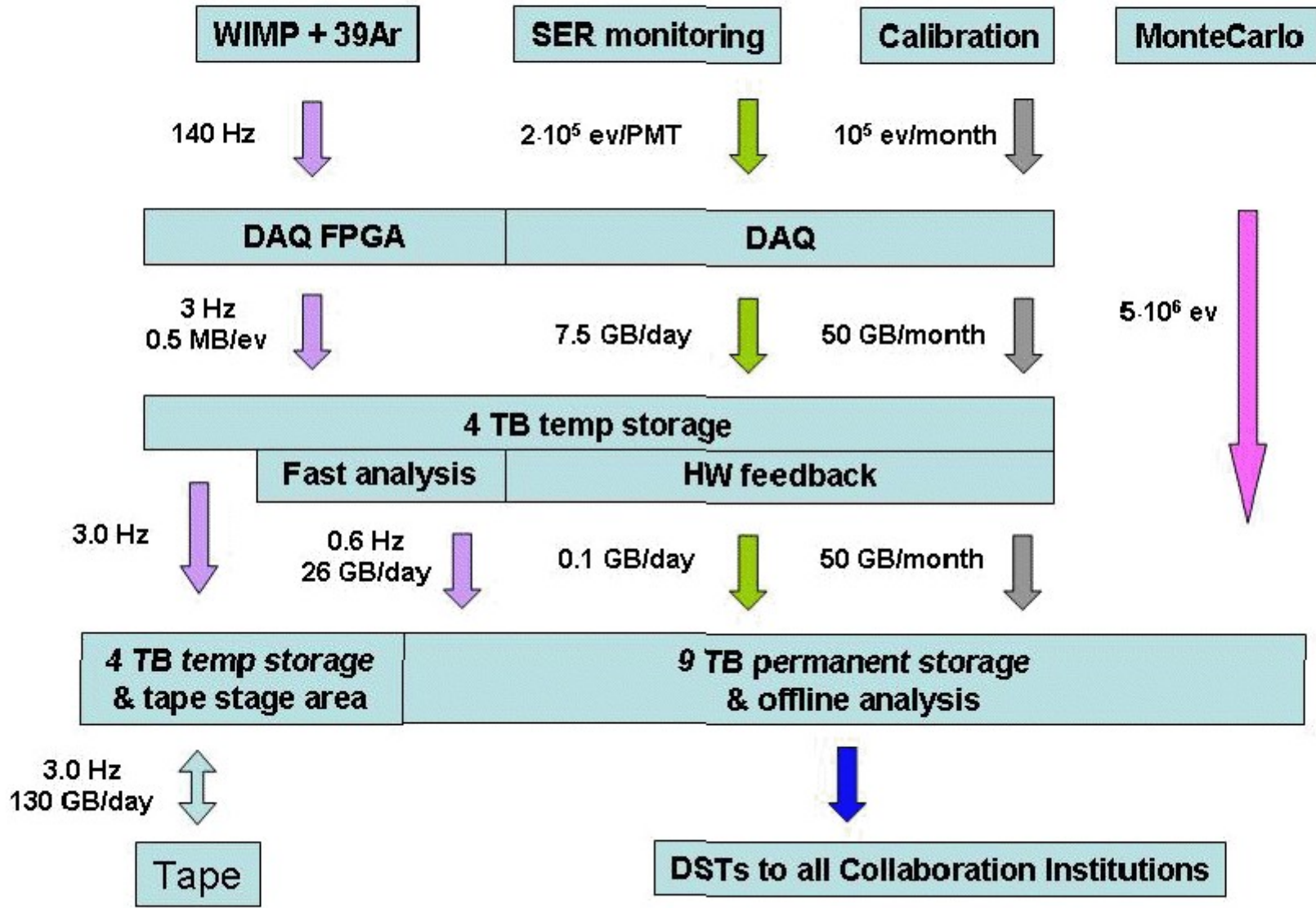


Figure 1

1) Underground: temporary storage and fast background rejection

Given the 3 Hz event rate the total DAQ data throughput is of 130 GBytes/day. These events need to be stored at the detector location and a disk space buffer of 1.5 TBytes is required in order to face possible communication problems (up to 10 days) between underground and external labs (not less than 4 TBytes for safety reasons). The events in this buffer will follow two streams toward the external lab: a) all raw data will be saved on tape; this corresponds to 130 GBytes/day (1.5 Mbytes/s across the underground-external lab fibre connection); b) events will be analyzed by off-line algorithms in order to extract all meaningful reconstructed variables and safely further discard electron-like events. This first analysis step could reduce the amount of data by factor of 5; this corresponds to a total of 26 GBytes/day.

2) External lab: permanent storage and data analysis

The space required to hold one full year of data is of 9 Tbytes (plus an additional disk space of 4 TBytes).

3) Calibrations

Periodic detector calibrations have to be performed both during normal data taking and by the use of radioactive sources placed inside or nearby the detector. The PMTs gain monitoring belongs to the first type and is a crucial issue for the correct behaviour of the detector. Gain monitoring can be performed during normal data taking by enabling a dedicated trigger setting; a total of 105 SER events per PMT should be acquired at least twice a day. Event size in this case is about 1 μ s. This correspond to 7.5 GBytes/day; this data will be processed and stored on tape.

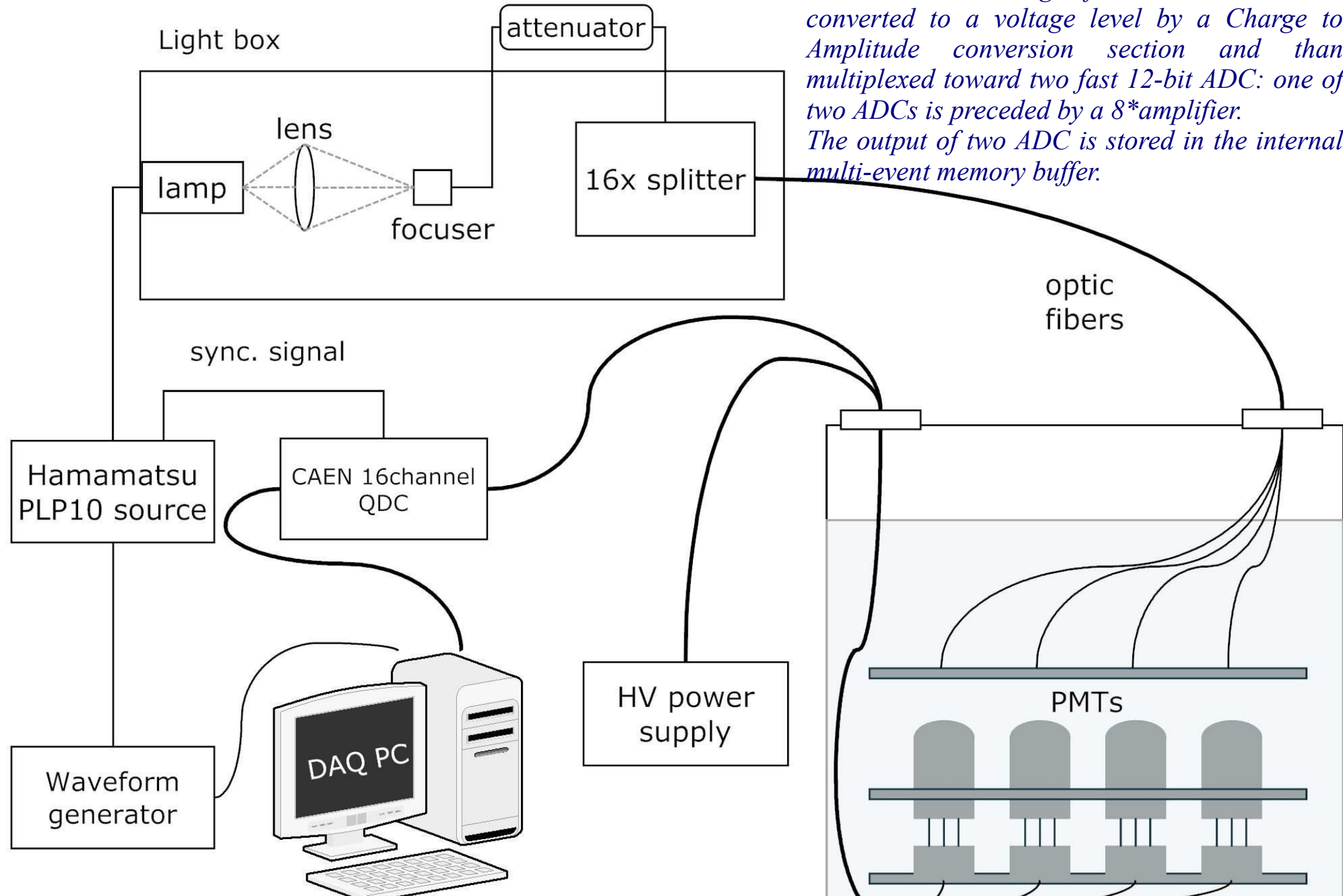
5) MonteCarlo

MonteCarlo event production is of crucial importance in order to evaluate selection efficiency and to tune reconstruction algorithms. For the WIMP search analysis an adequate amount of fully simulated electron-like and recoil-like events is foreseen. Due to the amount of electron-like events expected to survive online reduction a sample of at least $5 \cdot 10^6$ fully simulated MonteCarlo events is envisaged. MonteCarlo simulation is also needed for calibration performed during data taking with neutrons and radioactive sources as well as to check background induced by neutrons.

Naples test Data

Scheme of the test

*PMT signals are directly feed into QDC (CAEN). QDC integrates the charge received in a time window defined by GATE (we used 60ns). The collected charge for each channel is converted to a voltage level by a Charge to Amplitude conversion section and than multiplexed toward two fast 12-bit ADC: one of two ADCs is preceded by a 8*amplifier. The output of two ADC is stored in the internal multi-event memory buffer.*



R11065, Hamamatsu

Special Bialkali photocathode

Low radioactivity (about 75mBq/PMT)

Low temperature operation down to -186°C

3 Inch

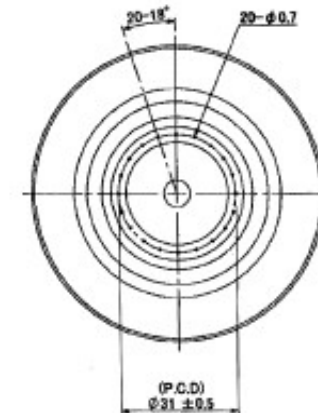
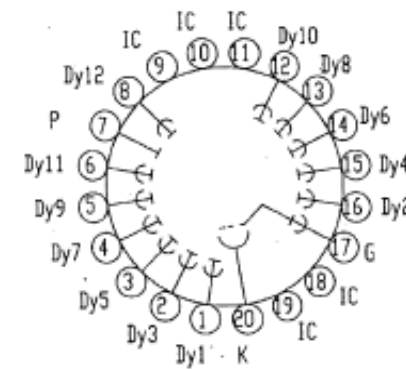
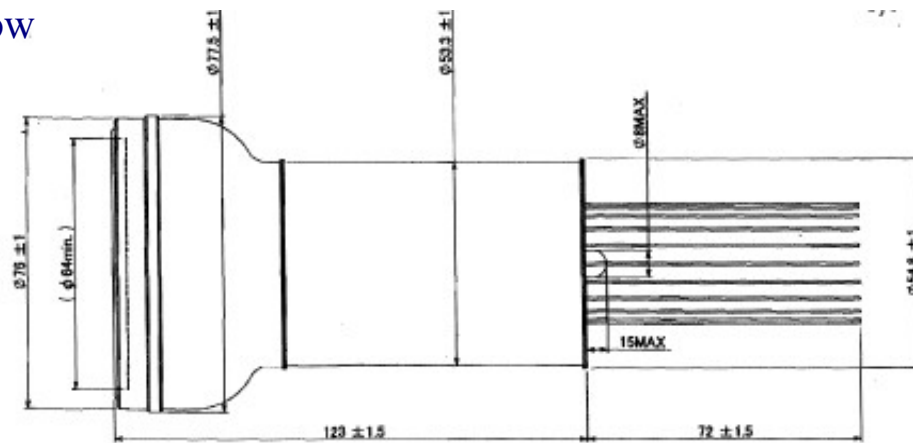
12 stage, linear focus

Synthetic Silica/Metal

Supply voltage 1750 V

Rise Time 10 ns,

quartz flat window



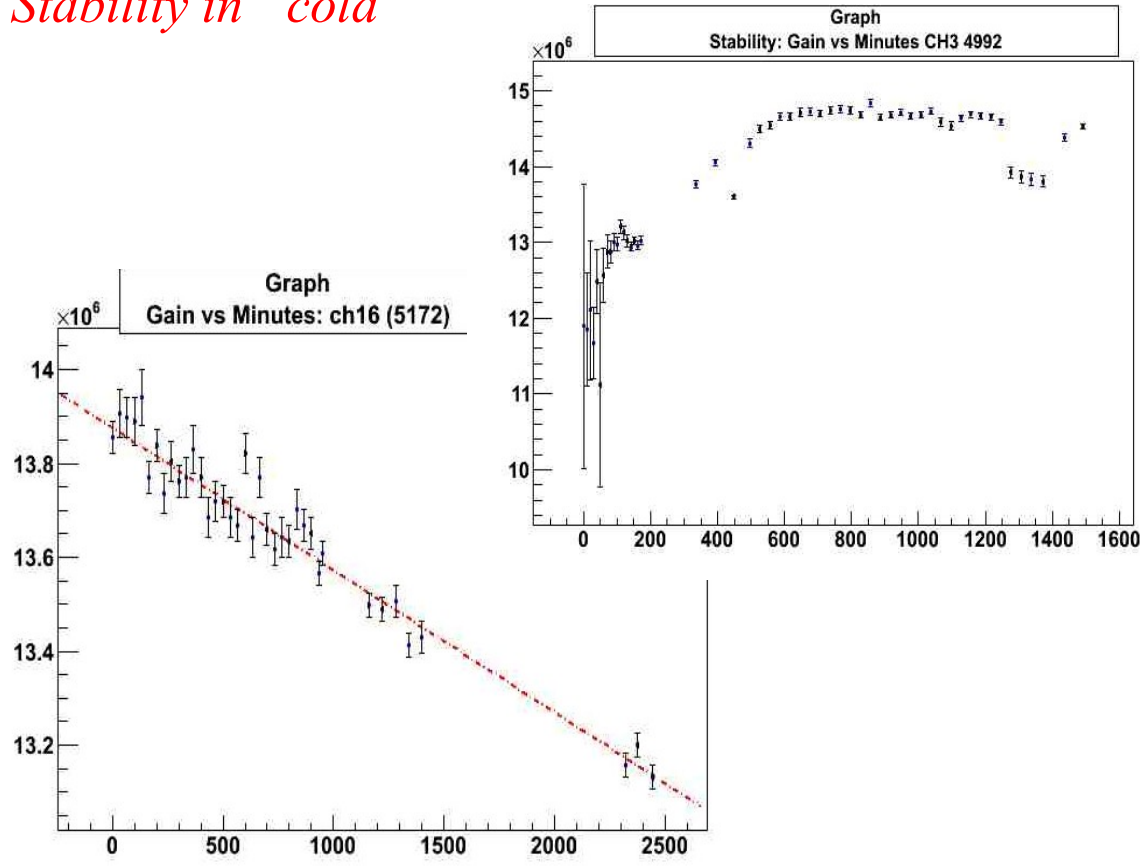
According to particular requirements to PMTs imposed by WARP experimental conditions the main objects of our test were:

- ✓. check of capability of thermal shock (mechanical endurance) and monitoring of long term operation stability at liquid nitrogen temperatures;
- ✓. study of behavior of basic characteristics (SER, gain, signal to noise ratio, charge resolution, dark spectrum and dark rate) at cryogenic temperatures.

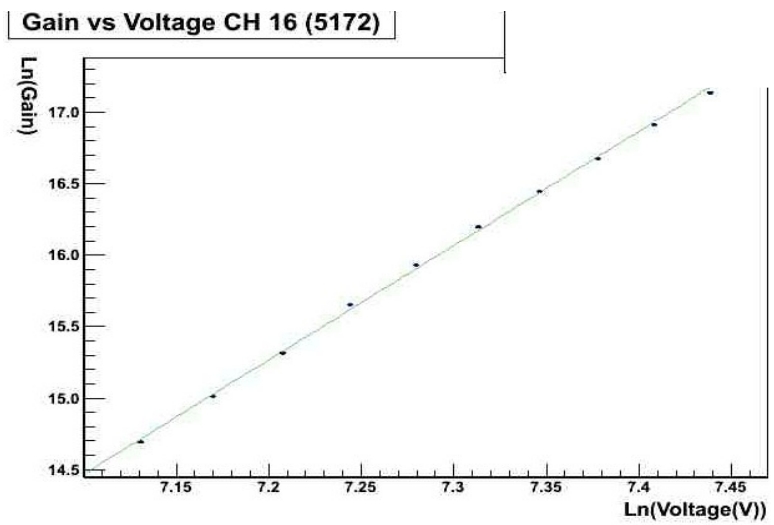
Dark current rate, cold, (gain $6 \cdot 10^6$)

zk4992	1530V	330Hz
zk4983	1500V	389Hz
zk5006	1400V	525Hz
zk5172	1530V	500Hz

Stability in "cold"



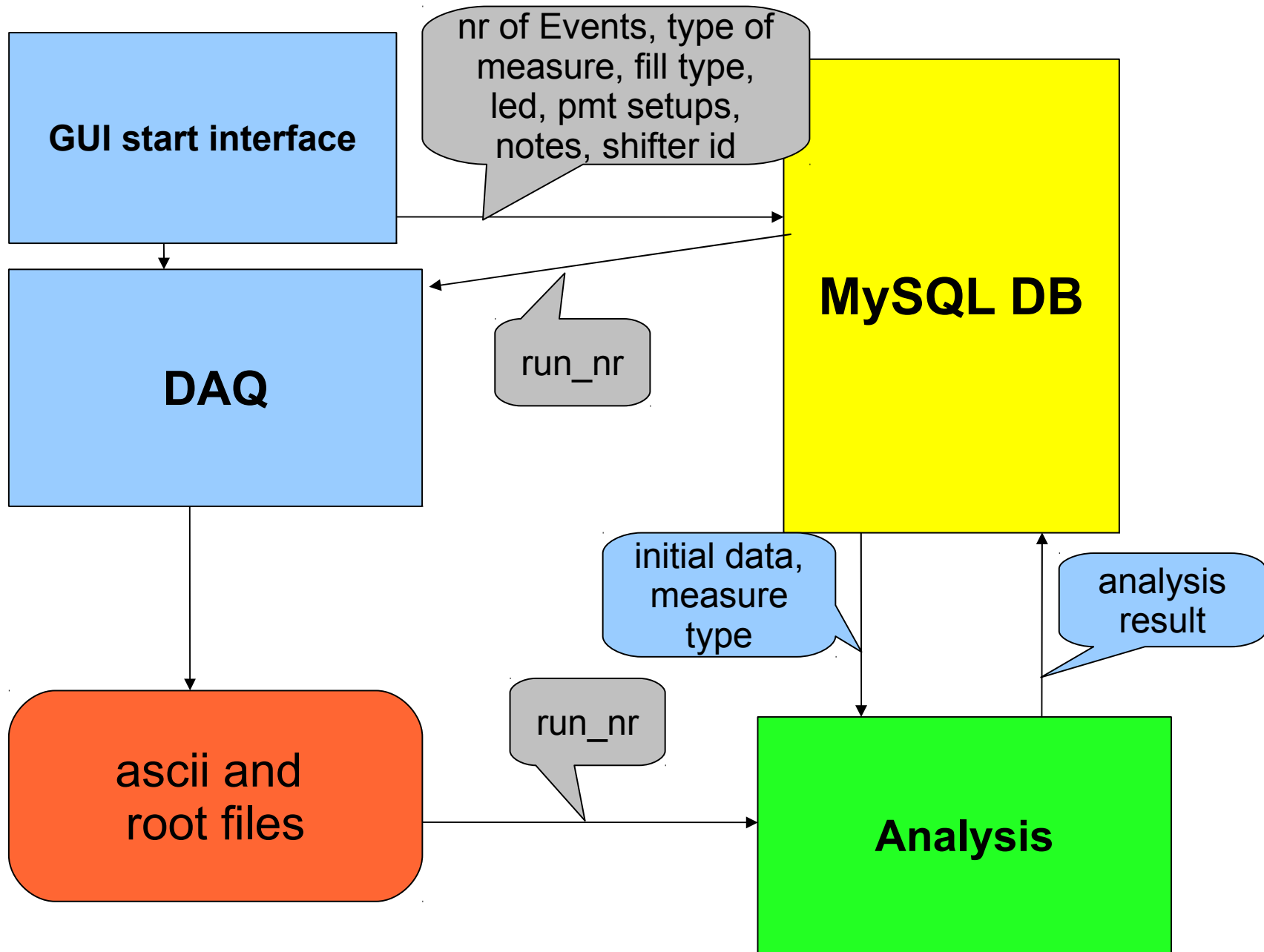
Gain versus voltage in cold



Database of PMT (mysql), Naples

All the data (manufacture information and test data) of WARP PMT's are conserved in Naples database which is available for WARP collaboration.

The software scheme



Software and DataBase.

The software is comprised of 2 separate parts and a Database:

- The DAQ software is connected to a GUI used to enter run parameters. It is possible to monitor the data online.

- The analysis software takes the data-files created by the DAQ and writes the results of the fit into the DB.

- the DB is powered by the MySQL engine

Graphic User Interface of the WARP PMTs TEST DAQ SW

Run Setting

Run:

N of Events:

PMTs type:

Measurement

Single Spectrum

Multi Spectra

Filling

Empty

Nitrogen

Liquid Argon

Gas Argon

LED Setting

LED ON

Amplitude (mV):

Width (ns):

Rise Time (ns):

Fall Time (ns):

Rate (Hz):

GPIB ON

Board AA PMTs Info Board CC PMTs Info

	INPUT 00	INPUT 01	INPUT 02	INPUT 03	INPUT 04	INPUT 05	INPUT 06	INPUT 07
ID PMT	<input type="text" value="11"/>	<input type="text" value="21"/>	<input type="text" value="31"/>	<input type="text" value="41"/>	<input type="text" value="51"/>	<input type="text" value="61"/>	<input type="text" value="71"/>	<input type="text" value="81"/>
PMT A HV (V)	<input type="text" value="1223"/>	<input type="text" value="1543"/>	<input type="text" value="1329"/>	<input type="text" value="1099"/>	<input type="text" value="1223"/>	<input type="text" value="1543"/>	<input type="text" value="1223"/>	<input type="text" value="1329"/>
PMT D HV (V)	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>

	INPUT 08	INPUT 09	INPUT 10	INPUT 11	INPUT 12	INPUT 13	INPUT 14	INPUT 15
ID PMT	<input type="text" value="91"/>	<input type="text" value="100"/>	<input type="text" value="111"/>	<input type="text" value="121"/>	<input type="text" value="131"/>	<input type="text" value="141"/>	<input type="text" value="151"/>	<input type="text" value="161"/>
PMT A HV (V)	<input type="text" value="1223"/>	<input type="text" value="1289"/>	<input type="text" value="1329"/>	<input type="text" value="1223"/>	<input type="text" value="1543"/>	<input type="text" value="1223"/>	<input type="text" value="1329"/>	<input type="text" value="1543"/>
PMT D HV (V)	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="text" value="300"/>

ResNames


Shifter nr. 1:

Shifter nr. 2:


Shifter nr. 3:

Shifter nr. 4:

Shifter nr. 5:



INFN
Istituto Nazionale
di Fisica Nucleare



WARP
WIMP ARGON PROGRAMME

G.U.I. is connected to the DATABASE

One can set:

- Run number
- Numebr of events and PMTs type
- Measurement (Single or multi spectrum)
- the Filling (empty, nitrogen, LAr..)
- the names of the shifters
- PMTs details (ID, Anodic HV, Dinodic HV)
- The LED pulse properties

GUI is not only a Database interface but is also a real-time controller

For example:

one can control the light pulser (via a GPIB parallel port) and set the output pulse properties clicking on "GPIB ON" button

or STORE the data into the database and START the DAQ clicking on "Start DAQ" button

Analysis software: DB structure

table: main
run_nr,
ev_set (number of events),
m_type (analysis),
f_type (run conditions),
led_on (0),
led_set up,
PMT batch id,
fitflag (channels used)
shifter,
ev_act (actual nr of evts),
 notes.

table: led_set
led_setup id,
width,
rise, **fall**, **rate**, **height**

table pmt_set:
batch id,
input channel id,
pmt name,
pmt high volt.,
pmt1 dynode volt.

- a batch of PMTs is saved with a unique number (batch id). Through this number it is then referenced from the main table.
- same idea is used for the light pulser settings.
- fitflag tells which channels are actually connected to pmts.
- in linearity mode an Asymmetric gaussian is fitted.

Analysis Results

pedestal values: <i>run_nr</i> , input chan. pdst h. gain pdst l. gain	SER: <i>run nr</i> , input chan , peak pos. , sigma , valley pos. peak ov. val. Dark Curr. Chi square	stability: <i>run nr</i> , input chan , peak pos. , sigma , valley pos. peak ov. val. Dark Curr. Chi square	linearity: <i>run nr</i> , input chan. , peak pos. , sigma right sigma left peak Chi Square (both for hg and lg)
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Legend:
bold – not a null value,
italic – primary key,
 color – foreign key,
 (x) – default value.



Experiment "WARP"

PMT DATABASE

Login:

Password:

Submit



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The schemes of WARP detector. Cabling, pmt positions. The pictures of all schemes. (Without search)

2. PMTs of active veto

2a. The schemes of pmt position in active veto, TOP

2b. The schemes of pmt position in active veto, BOTTOM

3. PMTs of inner detector

3. The schemes of pmt position in inner detector

4. Search of PMTs with the same plate (signal_flange, signal_cable, hv_flange, hv_connector, hv_cable, hv_board, caen_ch)

Active veto cabling, all positions in one table

By typing the number of plate, (or signal flange, signal cable, hv flange, hv connector, hv cable, hv board, caen ch) inside the window of "pmt_actv_veto_cabling_position" it is possible to have the list of all pmts on this plate (or signal flange, signal cable, hv flange, hv connector, hv cable, hv board, caen ch)

5. Search of the position of pmt (with known pmt_id) in the inner detector

By typing PMT_ID inside the window you can receive the position (if exists) and cabling information of PMT in the inner detector.

6. Search of the position of pmt (with known pmt_id) in the active veto

By typing PMT_ID inside the window you can receive the position (if exists) and cabling information of PMT in the active veto.

PMT_id=10157

Cabling

position	inches	pmt_id	plate	signal_flange	signal_cable	hv_flange	hv_connector	hv_cable	hv_board	caen_ch	dark_test	gain_res	vacuum_test	notes
154	"3""	10157	1	4	27	4	1	12	12	12	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
154	"3""	10157	1	4	27	4	1	12	12	12	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	

Manufacture characteristics

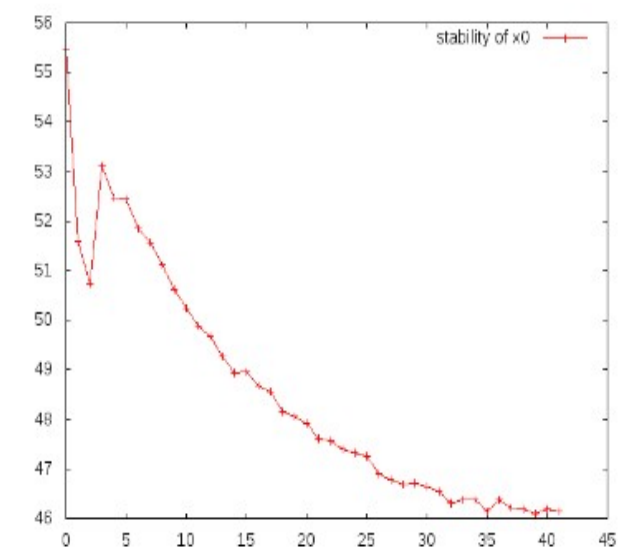
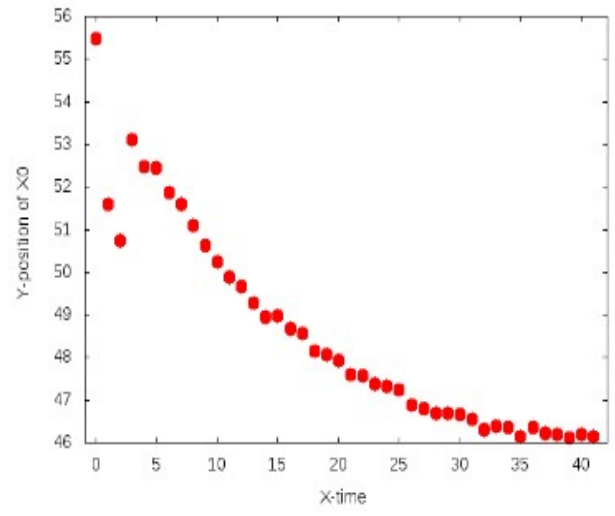
type	inches	CB	CR	D1	Volts_500	Dark_Current	Volts_2000	Volt_3r	location	serial_int	ser_pv	gain_1e7	dcts	qe_peak
D750UKFLA	3	8	0.9	8.1	1466	1.1		1295	LNGS	539766	3.7	1430	228	18.07

pressure	cold_qe_test	rate_eff_test	despatch_date	hot_cold	cured	tripped	turned_on
Pass	Pass	Pass	01/19/2007		0	0	5

The results of SER investigation

run_nr	input	xo	sig	val	pov	dcurr	chi_sq	f_num	time	pmt_hv	m_type	f_type	led_on
5019	5	49.16	14.16	18.73	2.94	1581.36	1.07	0	1995-07-27 10:22:32	1295.00	1	0	1
3055	5	298.01	86.82	103.45	2.64	751.00	1.03	0	2007-03-30 18:20:33	1295.00	1	1	0
3056	5	513.10	145.54	197.23	2.74	473.19	0.71	0	2007-03-30 20:04:48	1295.00	1	1	0
3057	5	416.76	116.79	136.88	3.20	92.16	1.23	0	2007-04-03 15:23:41	1295.00	1	0	0
5037	11	58.38	15.02	20.69	3.24	12512.37	4.10	0	2007-04-12 19:27:24	1295.00	1	1	1
5039	11	56.36	15.01	19.32	3.13	11551.11	1.32	1	2007-04-12 20:17:10	1295.00	1	1	1
5040	11	50.75	14.34	15.86	3.21	12014.39	1.32	2	2007-04-12 21:35:48	1295.00	3	1	1
3068	11	464.09	118.99	174.24	2.96	82.42	0.65	0	2007-04-13 10:42:59	1295.00	1	1	0
5042	11	47.72	12.14	18.47	3.05	24292.92	1.23	0	2007-04-13 11:53:44	1295.00	1	1	1
5044	11	49.59	12.11	20.32	2.96	23851.54	2.49	0	2007-04-13 12:17:53	1295.00	1	1	1
5134	0	46.15	12.59	16.54	2.85	23336.81	0.87	39	2007-11-03 10:12:11	1295.00	3	1	1

stability, set of tests



1. The schemes of WARP detector

The schemes of WARP detector. Cabling, pmt positions. The pictures of all schemes. (Without search)

2. PMTs of active veto

2a. The schemes of pmt position in active veto, TOP

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3. The schemes of pmt position in inner detector

4. Search of PMTs with the same plate (signal_flange, signal_cable, hv_flange, hv_connector, hv_cable, hv_board, caen_ch)

Active veto cabling, all positions in one table

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6. Search of the position of pmt (with known pmt_id) in the active veto

By typing PMT ID inside the window you can receive the position (if exists) and cabling information of PMT in the active veto.

Applications Places System PMT Table Viewer - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://127.0.0.1/inner_t.html

PMT Table Viewer

A circular graphic with a black border and a white background. Inside the circle, numbers from 1 to 37 are arranged in a grid. The numbers are underlined and colored purple. The grid is as follows:

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>			
<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>		
<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	
<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	
<u>29</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>33</u>		
<u>34</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>37</u>			

Done

[Gmail - Входящие - ...] [HOTEL AMREY SANT ...] warp_database.odp - ... [Save Screenshot] PMT Table Viewer - Mo...

PMT_id=10435

Cabling

position	inches	pmt_id	plate	signal_flange	signal_cable	hv_flange	hv_connector	hv_cable	hv_board	caen_ch	dark_test	gain_res	vacuum_test
13	"3""	10435	0	2	13	1	1	13	0	11	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"

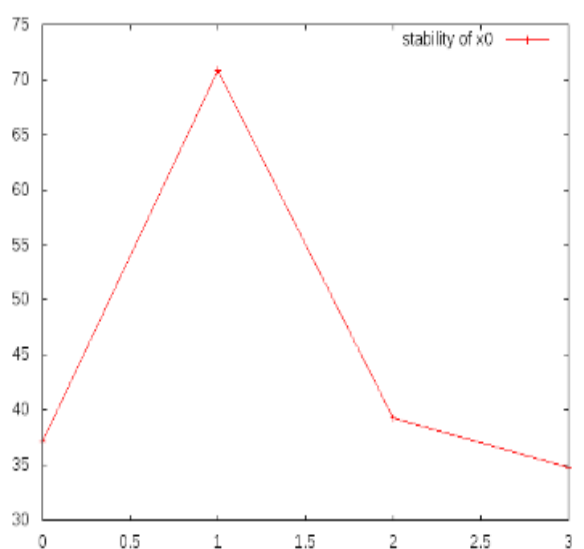
Manufactory characteristics

type	inches	CB	CR	D1	Volts_500	Dark_Current	Volts_2000	Volt_3r	location	serial_int	ser_pv	gain_1e7	dcts	qe_peak
D750UKFLA		9.4	3.1	7.7	1474	10.4		1380	LNGS	570776	3.4	1520	656	20.63

pressure	cold_qe_test	rate_eff_test	despatch_date	hot_cold	cured	tripped	turned_on
Pass	Pass	Pass	06/20/2007		0	0	2

The results of SER investigation

run_nr	input	xo	sig	val	pov	dcurr	chi_sq	f_num	time	pmt_hv	m_type	f_type	led_on
5085	1	37.13	13.27	6.99	3.47	42402.12	0.83	0	2007-07-03 18:22:35	1380.00	1	0	1
5086	1	70.89	19.50	3.13	317.16	65550.16	788.68	30	2007-07-04 09:42:06	1380.00	3	0	1
5088	1	39.29	12.58	8.57	3.45	37099.74	1.02	6	2007-07-05 19:21:19	1380.00	3	1	1
5158	1	34.81	11.67	8.21	3.61	38644.71	1.03	46	2007-11-15 11:32:56	1380.00	3	1	1



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Table: pmt_actv_veto_cabling_position

position	pmt_size_inches	pmt_id	plate	signal_flange	signal_cable	hv_flange	hv_connector	hv_cable	hv_board	caen_ch	dark_test	gain_res	vacuum_test	notes
1	2	222	0	2	60	1	2	62	2	9	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
2	2	201	0	2	52	1	2	54	2	2	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
3	2	191	0	2	53	1	2	55	2	1	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
4	2	190	0	2	54	1	2	56	2	5	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
5	2	176	0	2	55	1	2	57	2	4	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
6	2	225	0	2	56	1	2	58	2	14	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
7	2	175	0	2	57	1	2	59	2	7	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
8	2	157	0	2	58	1	2	60	2	6	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
9	2	206	0	2	59	1	2	61	2	10	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
10	2	186	0	2	51	1	2	53	2	3	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
11	2	171	0	2	61	1	2	63	2	13	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
12	2	192	0	2	62	1	2	64	2	12	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
13	2	174	0	2	63	1	2	65	2	11	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
14	2	194	0	2	64	1	2	66	2	15	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
15	2	189	0	2	65	1	2	67	2	8	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
16	2	179	0	2	66	1	2	68	2	18	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
17	2	211	0	2	67	1	2	69	2	17	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
18	2	208	0	2	68	1	2	70	2	16	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
19	3	10313	142	2	70	1	2	72	2	19	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
20	3	10307	73	2	71	1	2	74	2	23	"OK"	"low"	"OK"	
21	3	10347	108	2	72	1	2	75	2	22	"OK"	"low"	"OK"	
22	3	10302	107	2	73	1	2	76	2	21	"NOSIG"	"mid"	"OK"	
23	3	10329	105	2	74	1	2	77	2	25	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
24	3	10312	106	2	75	1	2	79	2	24	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
25	3	10326	140	2	76	1	2	80	2	28	"OK"	"low"	"OK"	
26	3	10317	104	2	77	1	2	81	2	27	"OK"	"low"	"OK"	
27	3	10320	144	2	78	1	2	82	2	26	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	
28	3	10343	145	2	79	1	2	83	2	30	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"	

Done

PMT_ID: 10502

position	inches	pmt_id	plate	signal_flange	signal_cable	hv_flange	hv_connector	hv_cable	hv_board	caen_ch	dark_test	gain_res	vacuum_test
9	"3""	10502	0	2	9	1	1	9	0	10	"OK"	"mid"	"OK"



The interface between AstroGrid and S.Co.P.E.-GRID



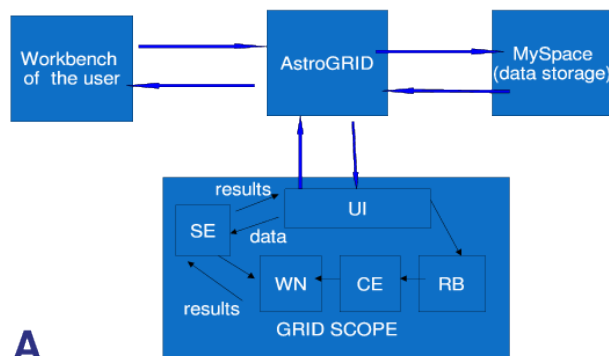
Abstract

The goal of the work was to create interface between the ASTROGRID and GRID infrastructures. Our interface allows a ASTROGRID user (who has an ASTROGRID certificate but no GRID certificate) to start computational tasks on the Grid from the ASTROGRID Workbench. "Grid_launcher" has been implemented and tested on :
 VONeural_MLP (supervised clustering),
 VONeural_SVM (supervised clustering),
 SExtractor (extraction of object-catalogs from astronomical images),
 SWARP (resample and co-add FITS images using any arbitrary astrometric projection defined in the WCS standard).
 All these programs are registered inside CEC of ASTROGRID.

GRID-launcher work-flow:

A - schema, B - the work-flow from AG to WN, C – the work-flow from WN to AG.

GRID-Launcher work-flow



A

The workflow of the job is following:

1. "Grid_launcher"
 - a) takes the user input from the Workbench of Astrogrid;
 - b) collects all the needed files, tabs and programs;
 - c) wraps them in an archive and sends it to the Scope-GRID UI. (The Authentication on Scope is done by means of public keys exchange).
2. The Scope UI receives data and programs from "GRID_launcher", unpacks them and translates them to Grid job format.
3. Once the GRID job jdl file is ready, "GRID_launcher" starts it in Grid (from an AstroGrid node); periodically checks the status; and then (when job is finished) retrieves the results.
4. "GRID_launcher" receives the data archive, unpacks it and puts the results into the "MySpace" data storage of AstroGRID.

Thank you!