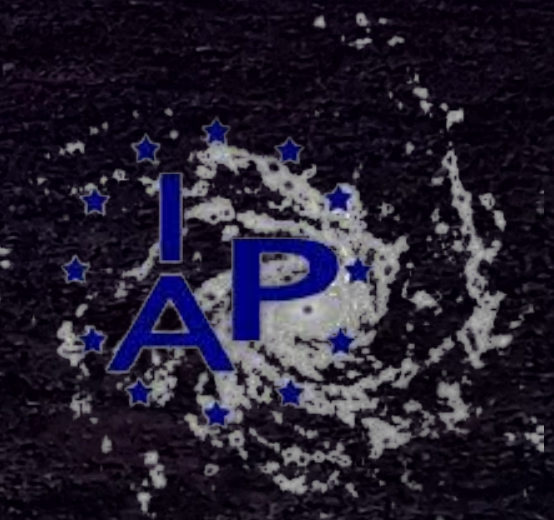




# GP80 Trigger Efficiency Study



Marion Guelfand - Olivier Martineau

Hardware Session - Warsaw collaboration meeting - 04/06/2025



100

**Objective:** Optimize T1 parameters to achieve best balance between **efficiency** and **purity**

Efficiency: Maximize number of cosmic ray events passing trigger: test on **DC2 simulations**

Purity: Smallest fraction of background events: test on **MD** (nominal trigger rate: 1 kHz)

*Adapted from Xishui*

**Realistic offline T1 Trigger applied on channels X and Y simultaneously:  
tag X or Y or XY if both channels triggered**

## Trigger parameters:

Th1: first signal amplitude threshold

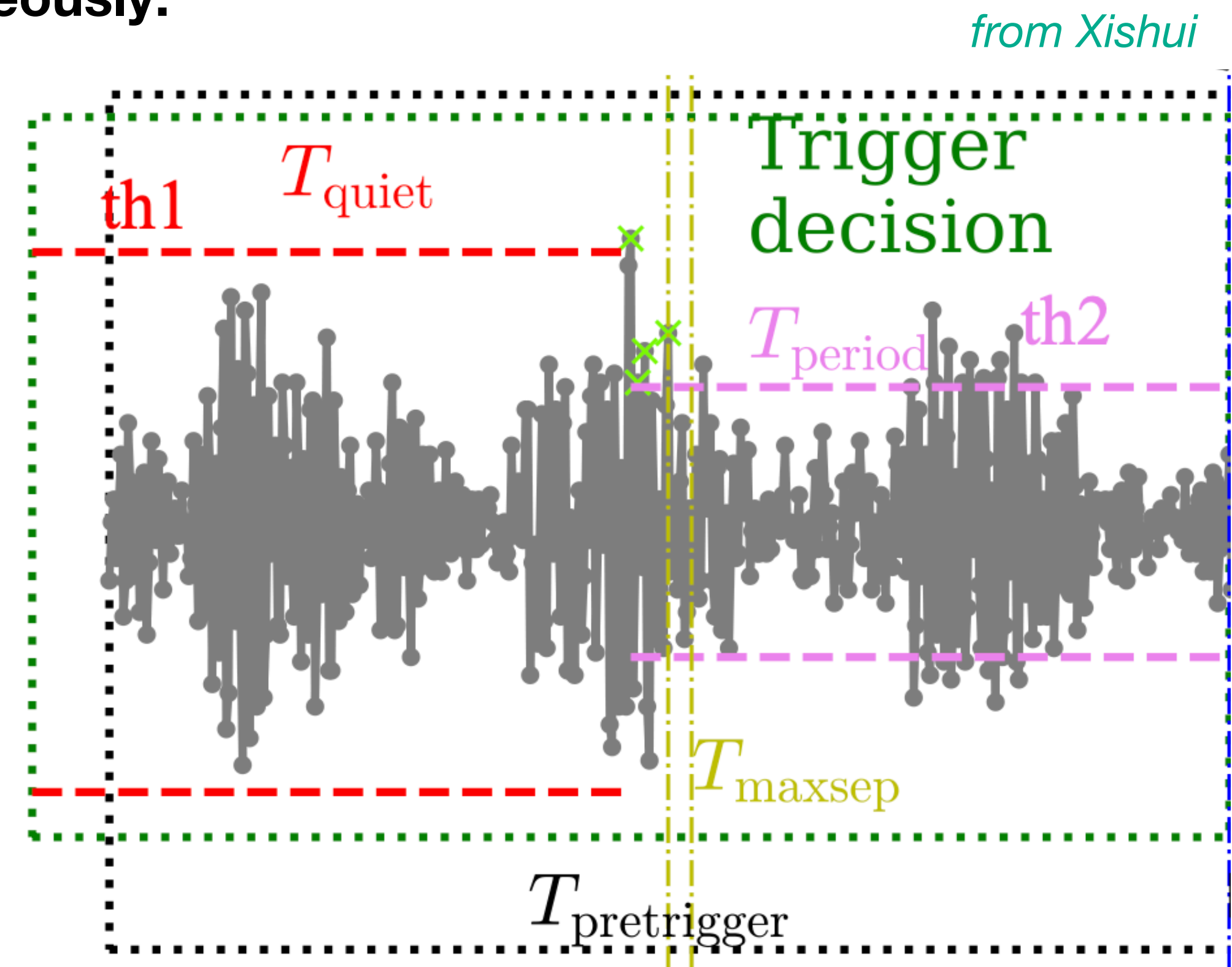
T<sub>quiet</sub> (500ns): A time window preceding Th1, during which no other peak should exceed Th1

T\_period (500ns): The time window during which the trace is analyzed after the first Th1

Th2: second threshold

**T\_sepmax:** The maximum time period allowed for two consecutive peaks (both exceeding Th2)

**NC:** number of crossings that exceeds Th2 (**including Th1 peak**)



# DC2 simulations: processing

DC2 simulations with **new RF chain**: /sps/grand/DC2.1rc2/ : **1000 events** *From Matias*

*From Xu Xing*

Select ZHAireS-AN: **experimental noise** added (MD from February 2025)

*From Pablo*

## Comparison of Two Processing Configurations

### Processing 1 – Simulated Notch Filters Only *From Sei*

Parameters (same as online):

Filter 1:  $f = 39\text{MHz}$ ,  $r = 0.9$

Filter 2:  $f = 119.4\text{MHz}$ ,  $r = 0.94$

Filter 3:  $f = 132\text{MHz}$ ,  $r = 0.95$

Filter 4:  $f = 137.8\text{MHz}$ ,  $r = 0.98$

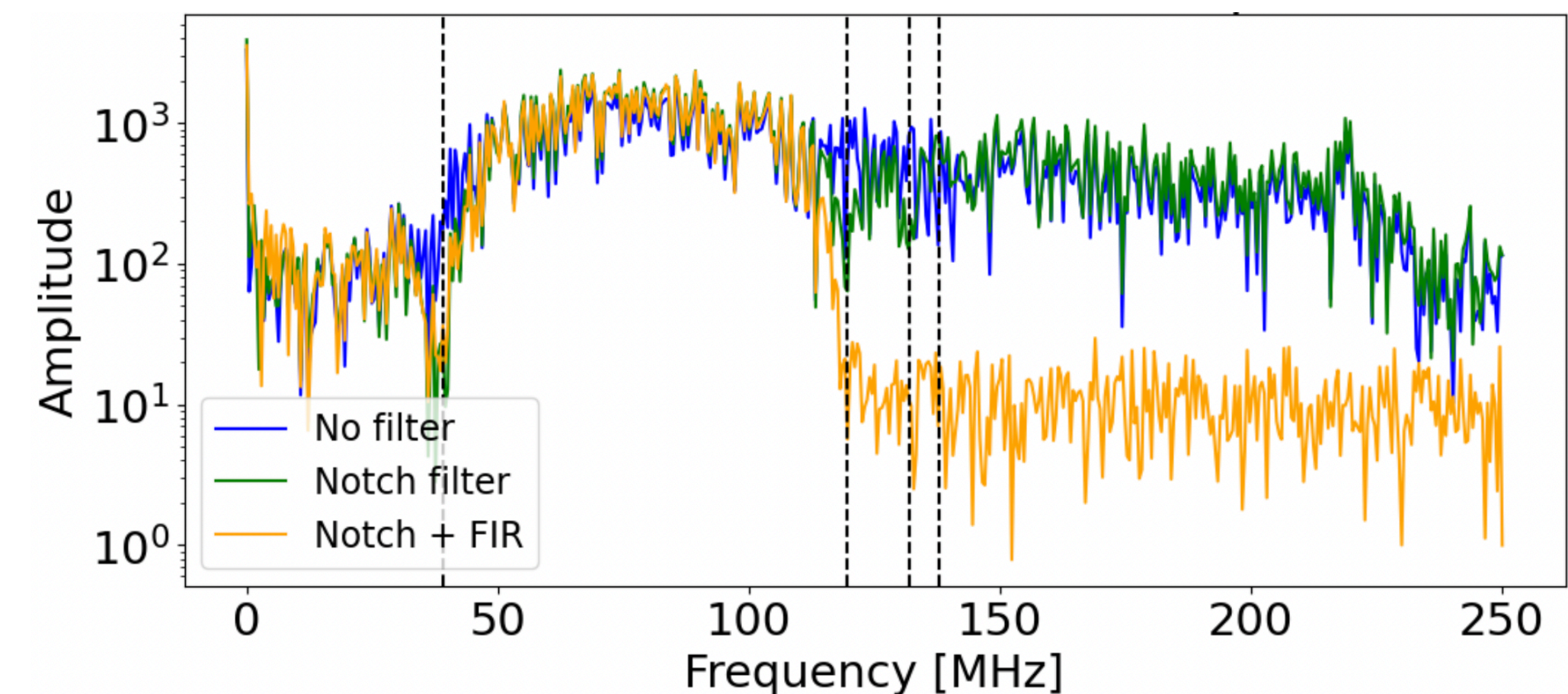
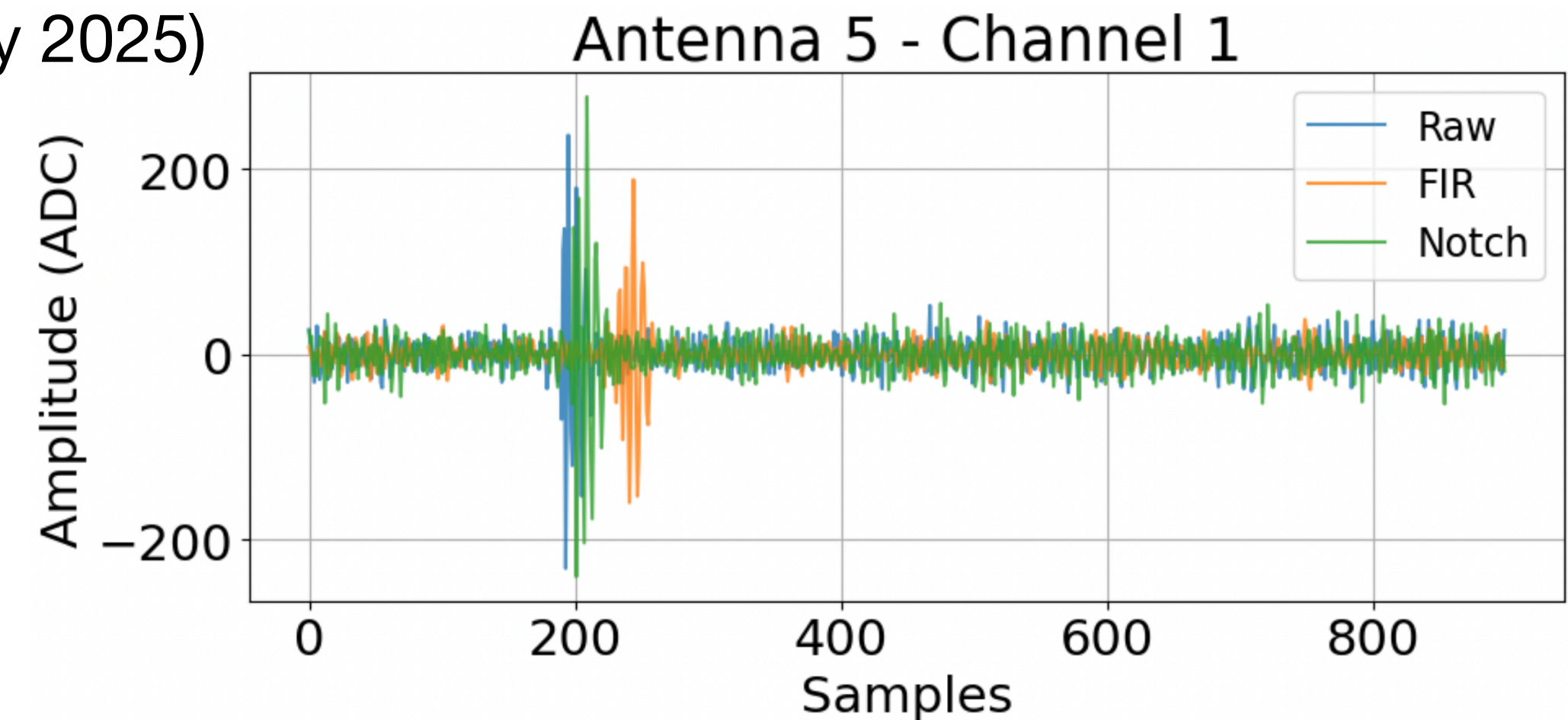
Represents on-site configuration at the beginning of 2025

### Processing 2 – One notch Filter + FIR filter *From Pablo*

Notch:  $f = 39\text{MHz}$ ,  $r = 0.9$

FIR: Cuts frequencies above 115 MHz

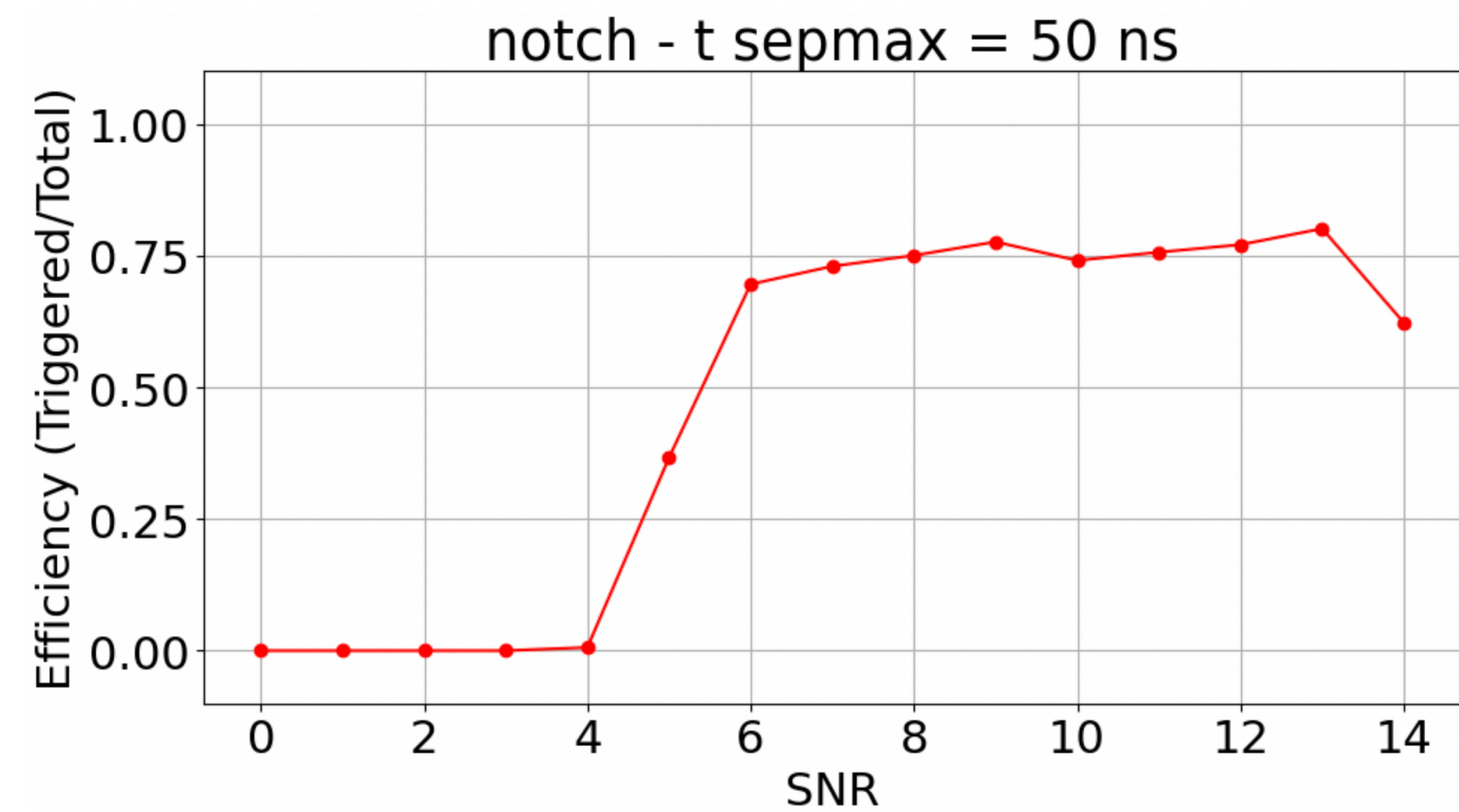
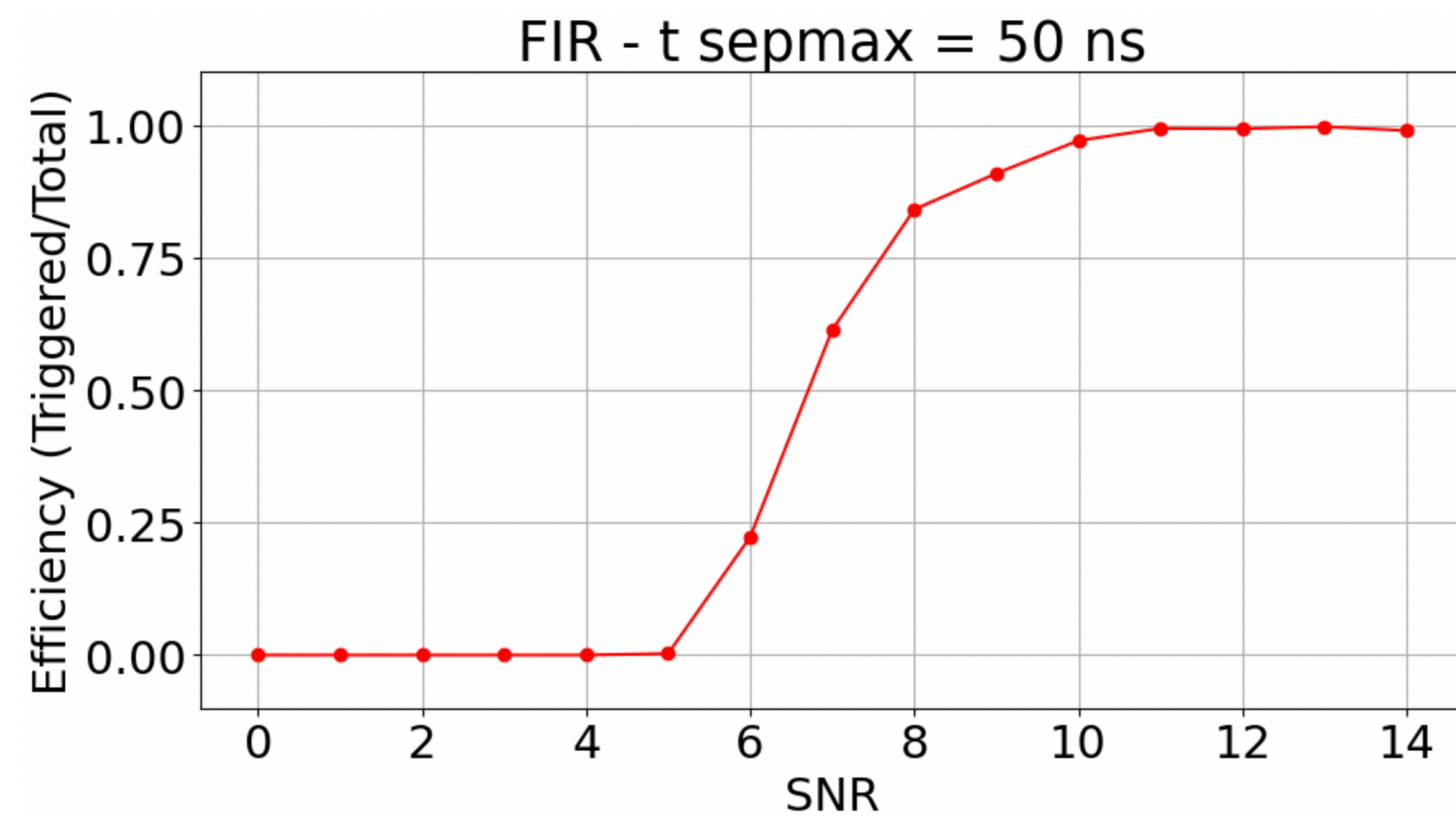
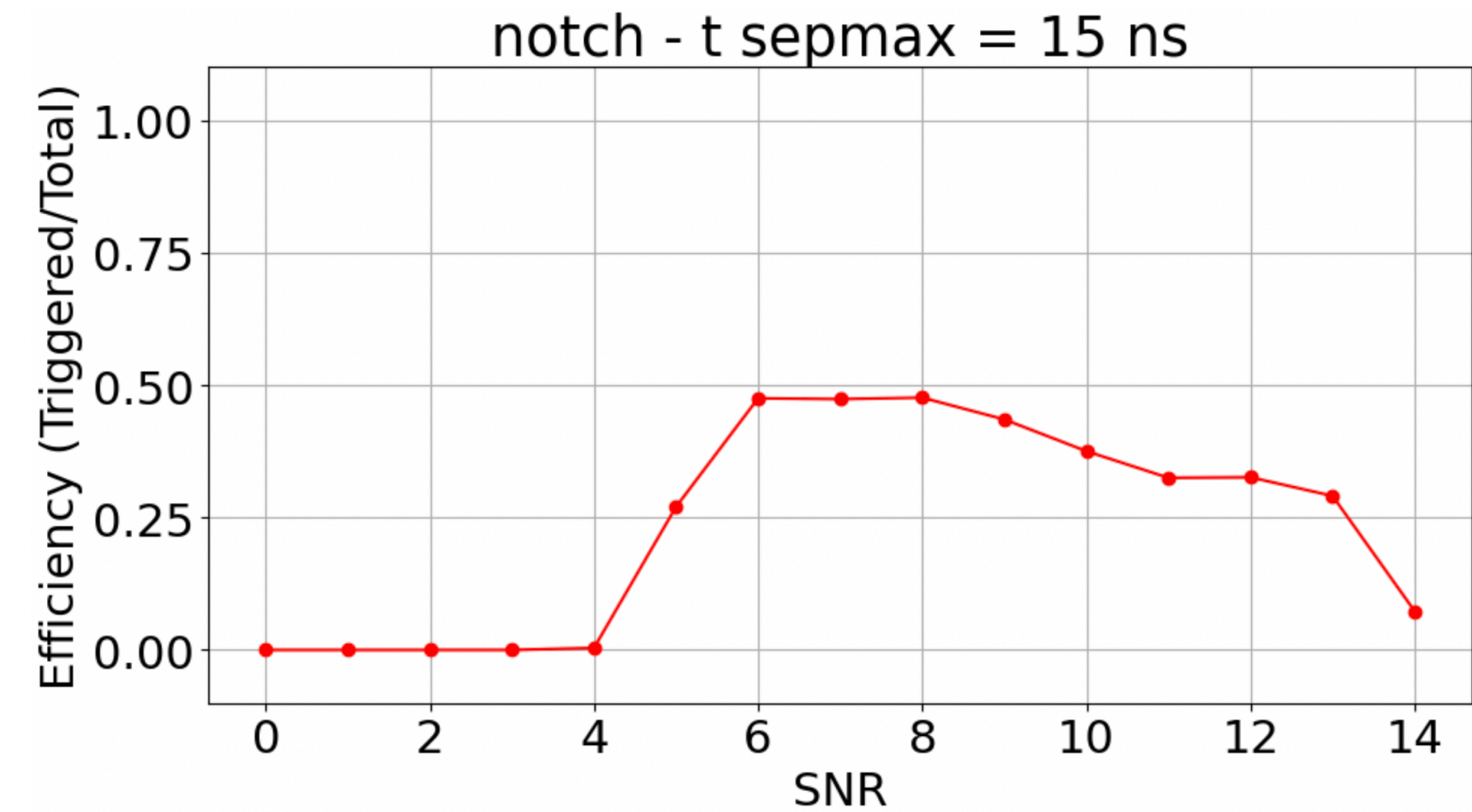
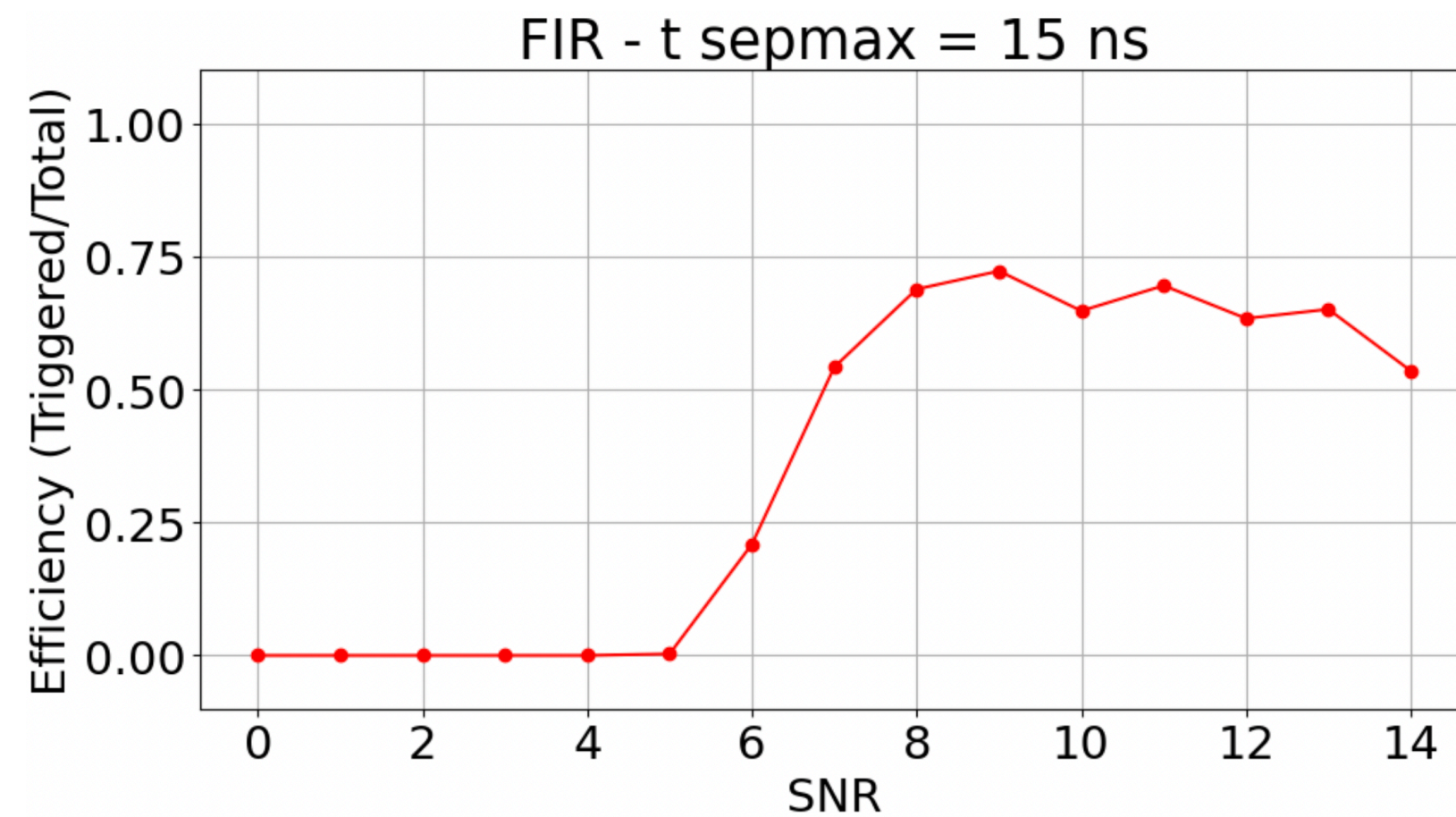
Represents current on-site configuration (since May 2025)





# Test t\_sepmax parameter

Parameters on site from May 2025 :  
t\_quiet = 500 ns, t\_period : 500 ns th1 = 70 ADC th2 = 48 ADC  
NC = [2-7]

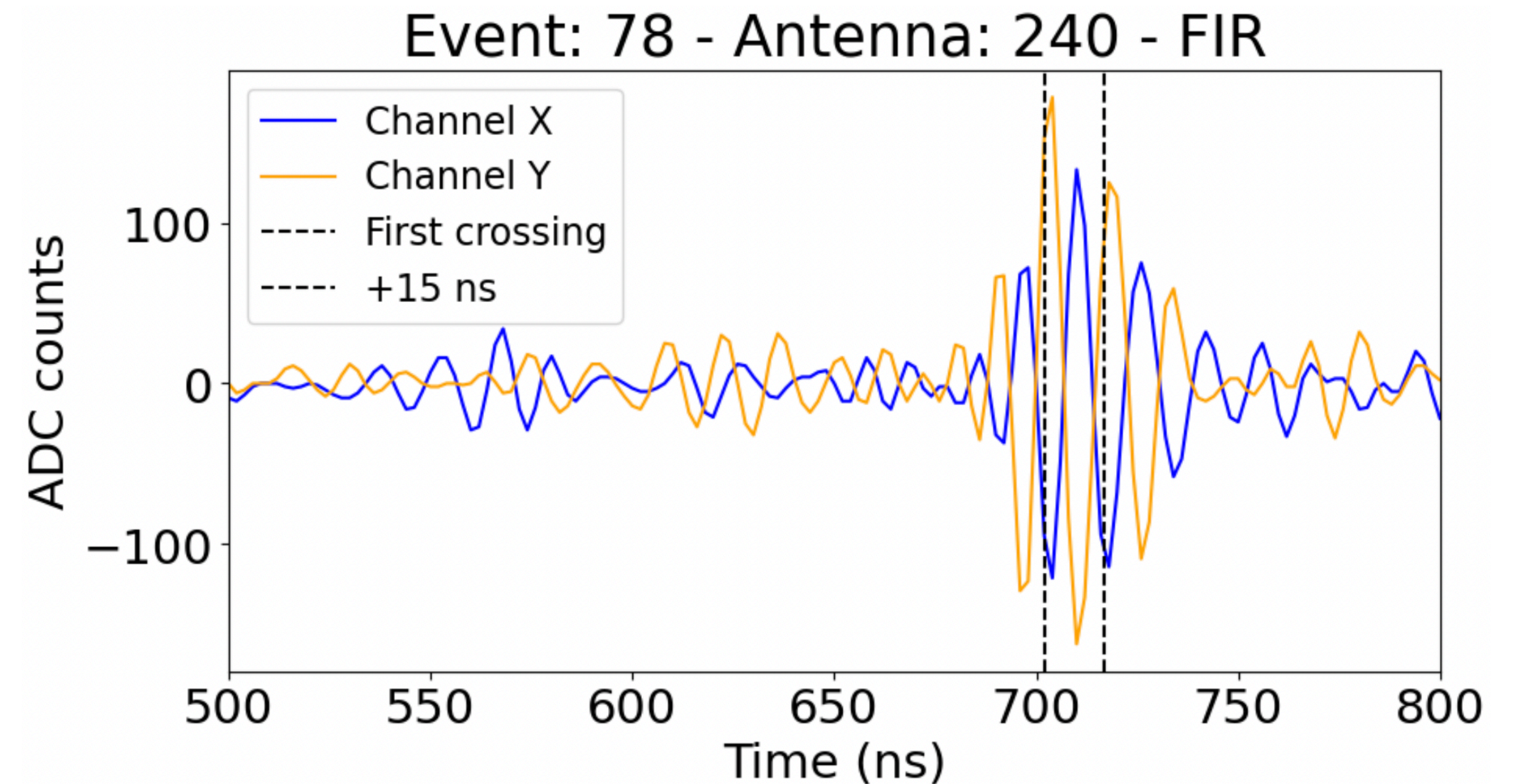
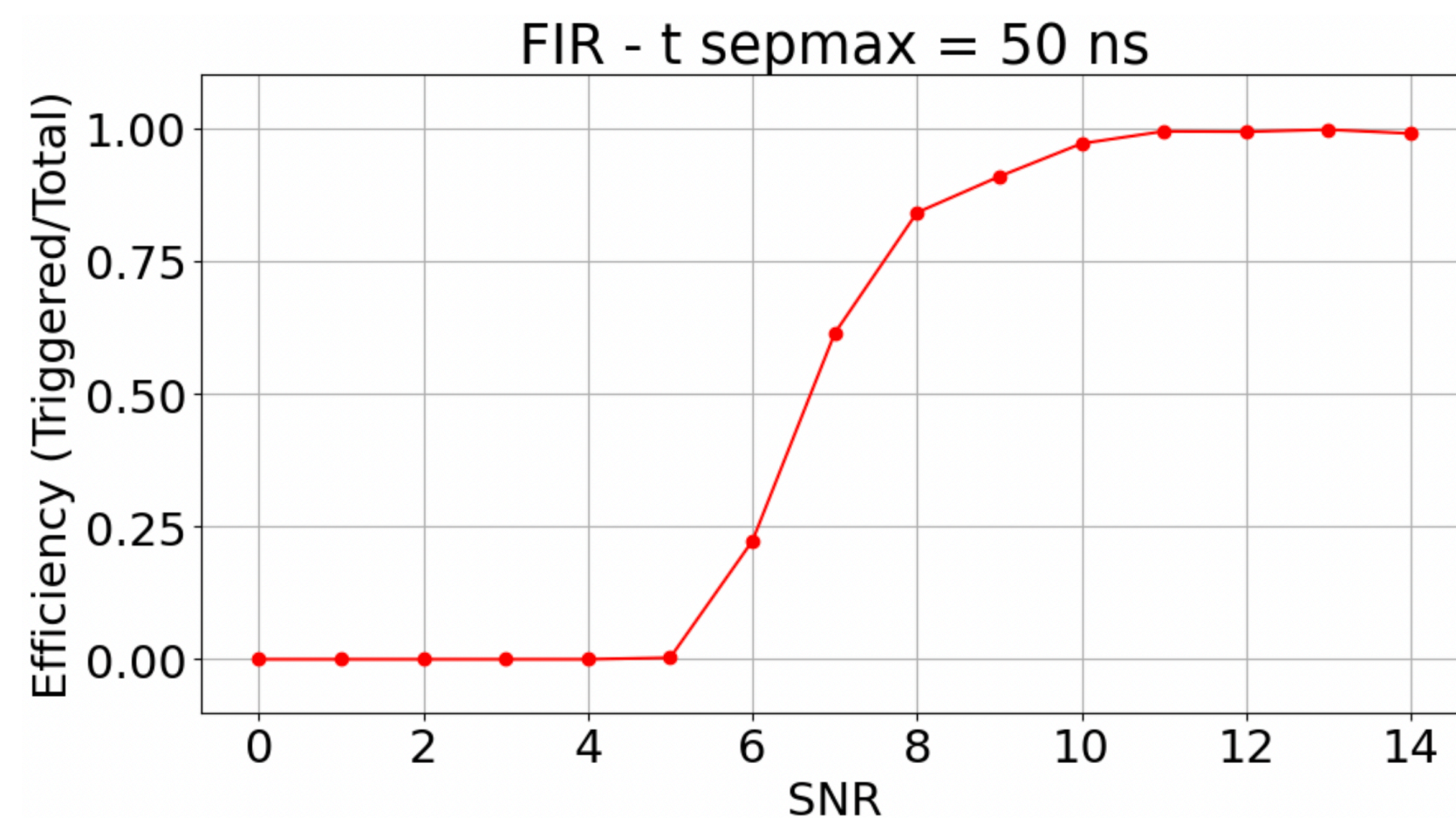
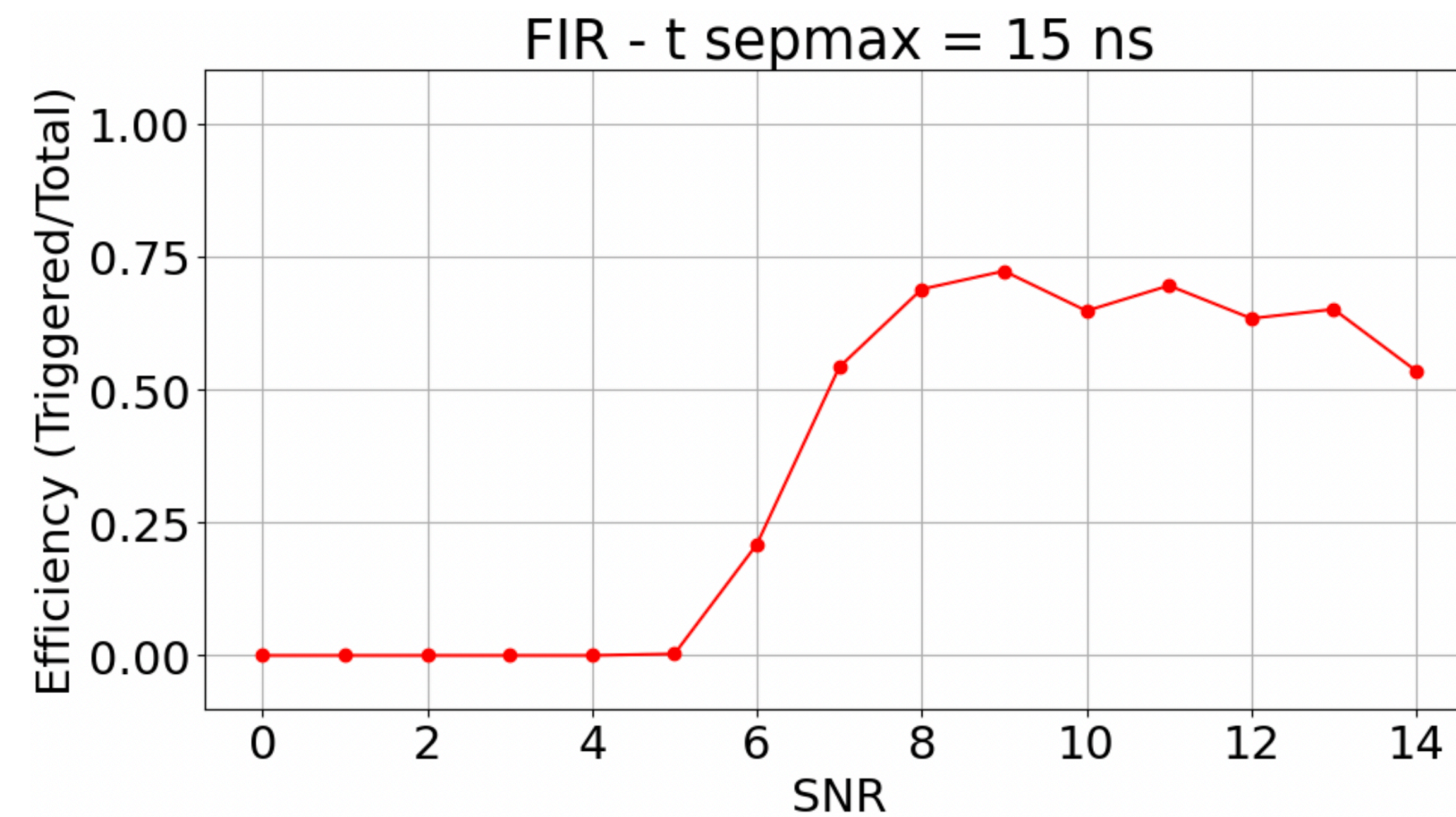


Maximum time separation of 50 ns provides better efficiency than 15 ns.



# Test t\_sepmax parameter

Parameters on site from May 2025 :  
t\_quiet = 500 ns, t\_period : 500 ns th1 = 70 ADC th2 = 48 ADC  
NC = [2-7]

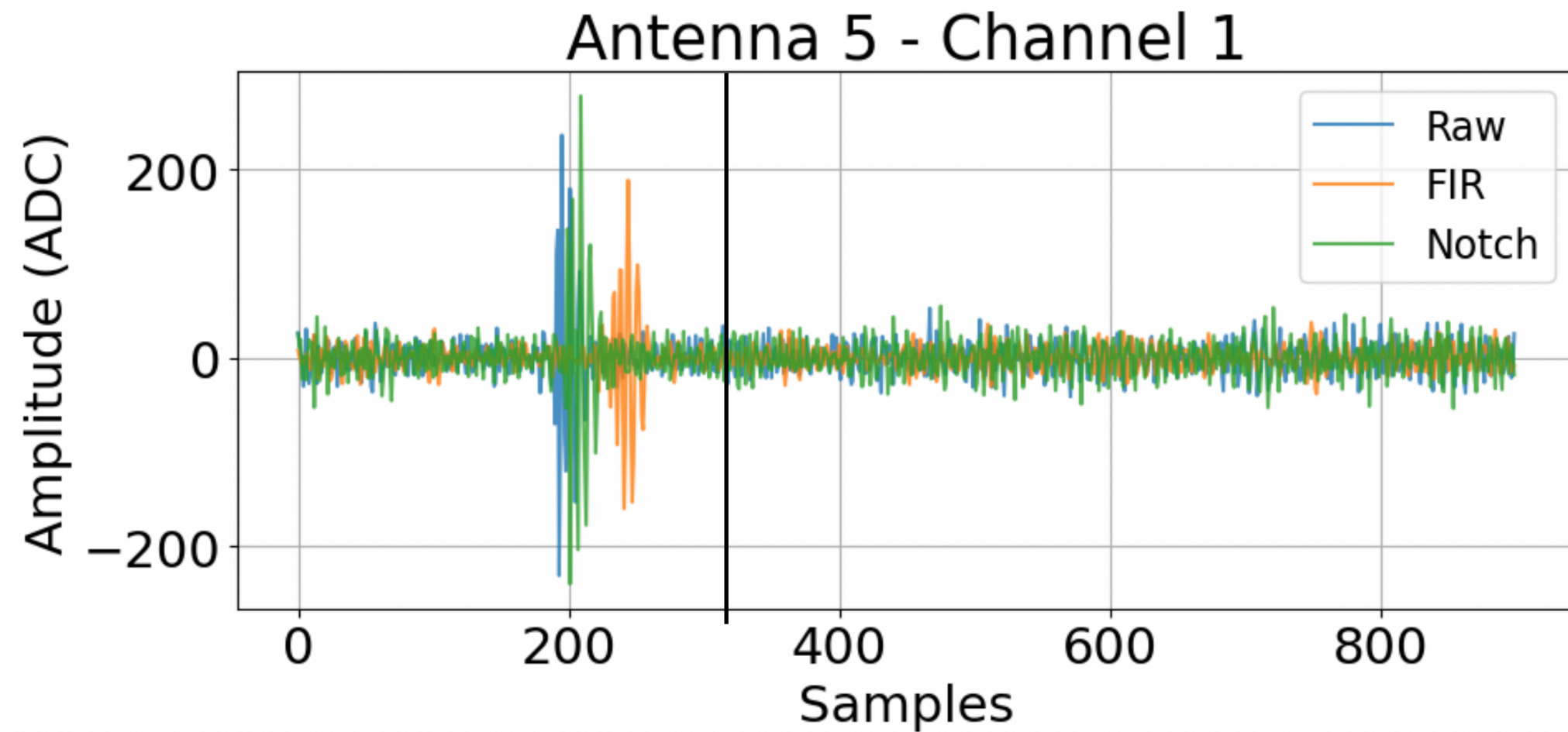


With t\_sepmax = 15 ns, time window still overlaps with first pulse in some cases — too short to reach a second pulse

**Need t\_sepmax > 15 ns!**



# Test TH2 parameter

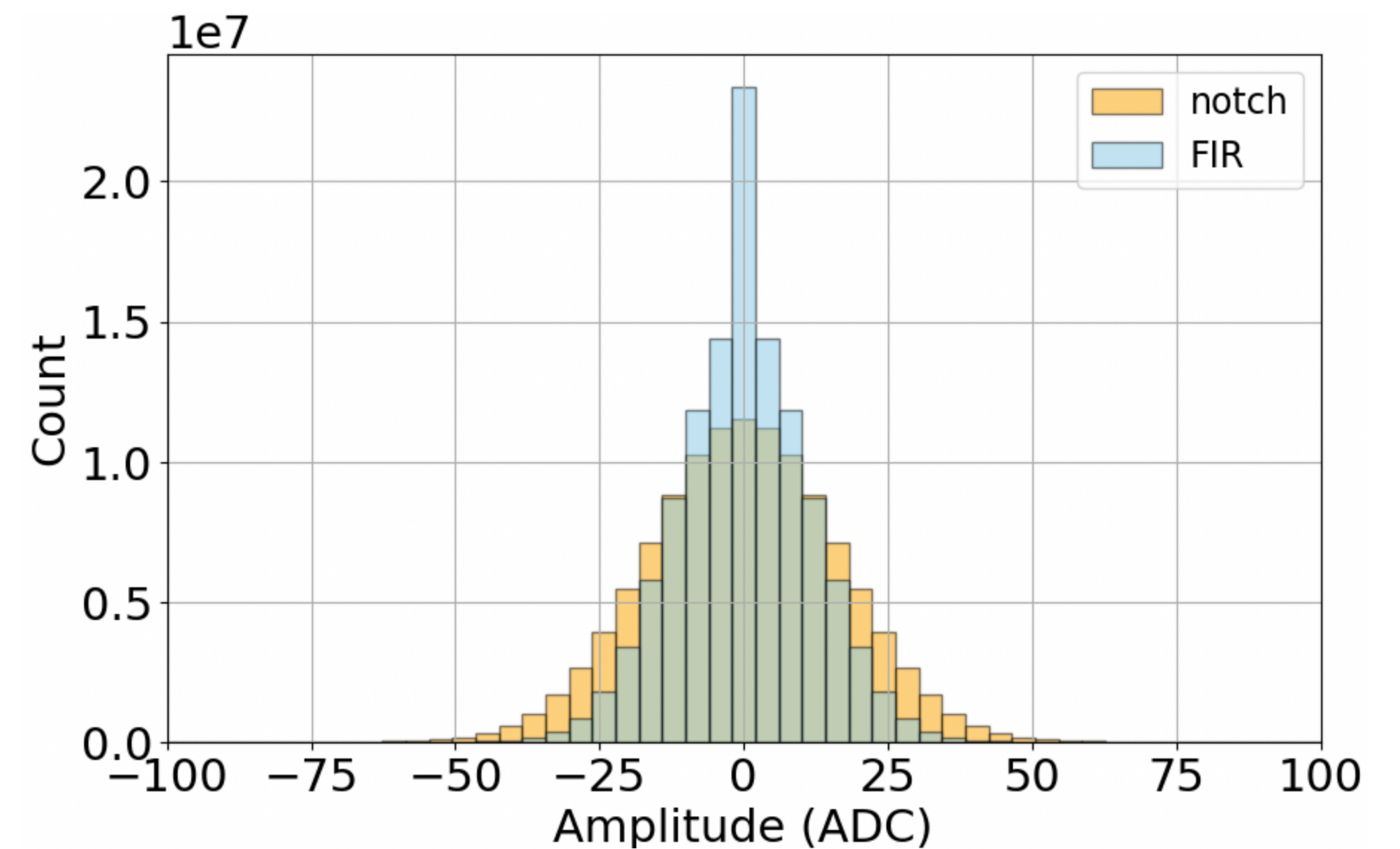


Mean standard deviation  $\sigma$  from the baseline (outside the pulse):

- FIR:  $\sigma = 11,5$  ADC
- Notch:  $\sigma = 16,5$  ADC

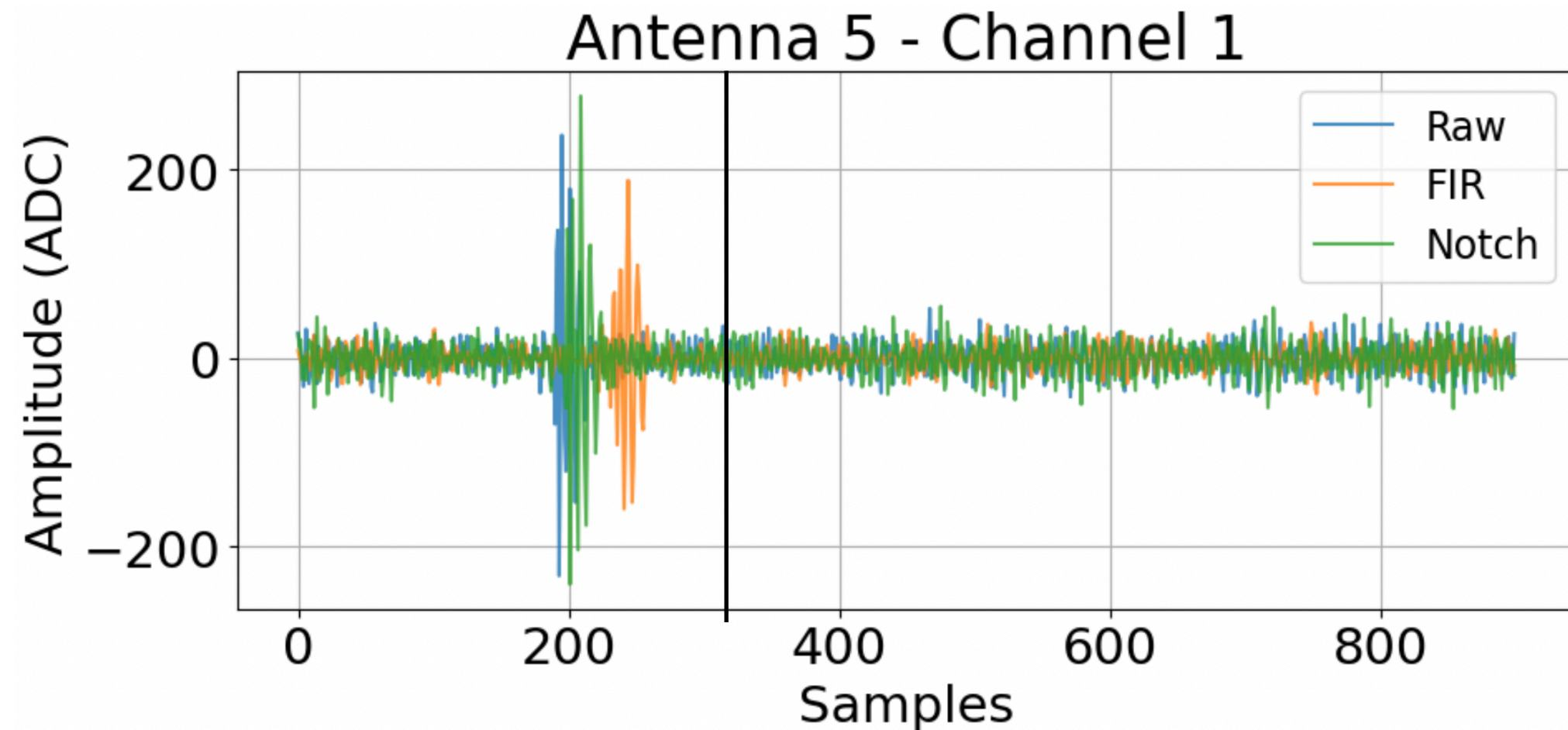
Distribution of all amplitudes in all traces in the baseline (outside the pulse): between 1000ns and 2048ns

FIR filter suppresses secondary pulses





# Test TH2 parameter



Mean standard deviation  $\sigma$  from the baseline (outside the pulse):

- FIR:  $\sigma = 11,5$  ADC
- Notch:  $\sigma = 16,5$  ADC

Instead of using fixed amplitude thresholds (e.g. TH2=48 ADC), TH2 now defined relative to the baseline noise level, expressed in multiples of its standard deviation  $\sigma$ .

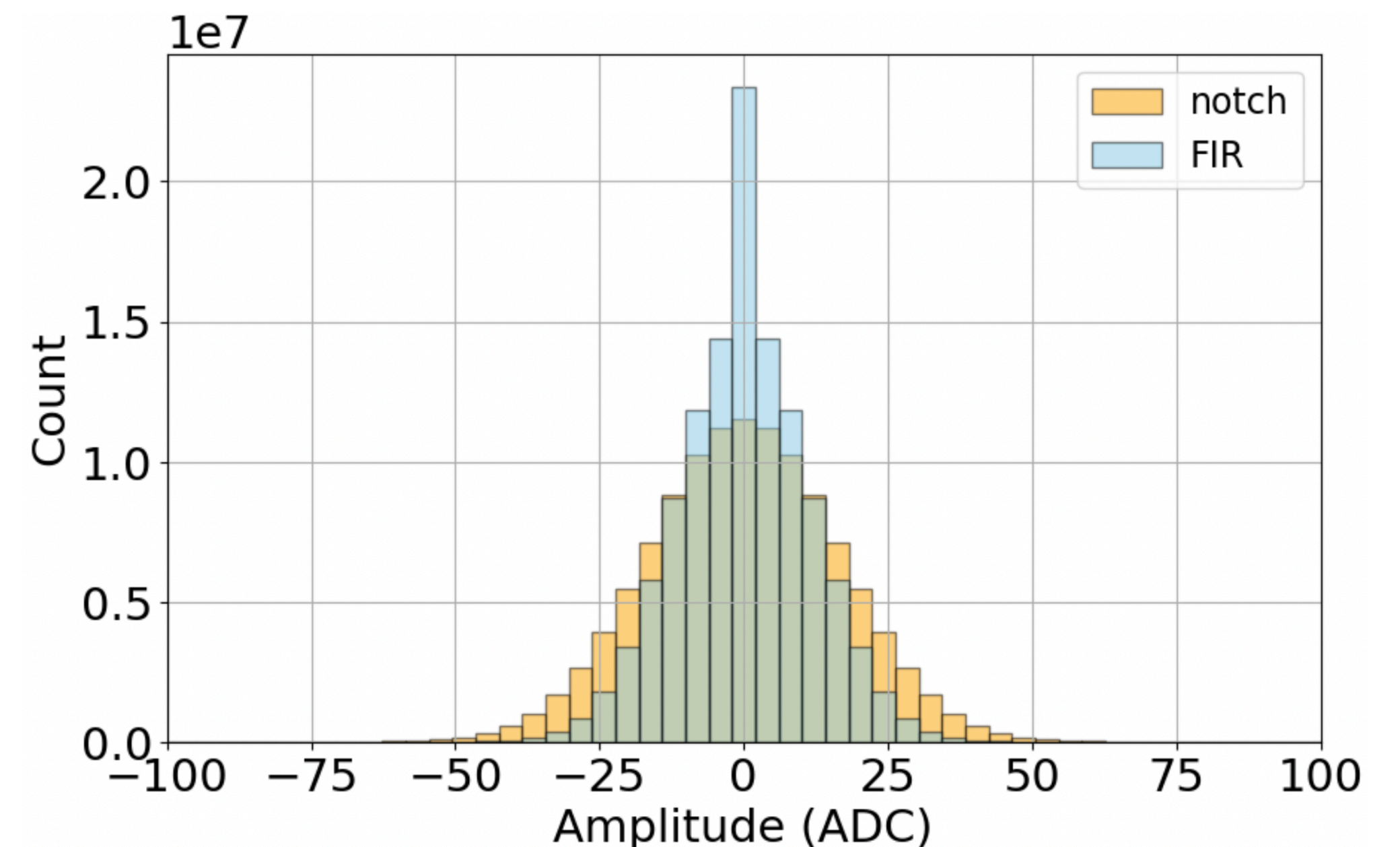
Test configuration  $3\sigma$  and  $4\sigma$

For FIR:  $3\sigma \sim 35$  ADC and  $4\sigma \sim 48$  ADC

For notch:  $3\sigma \sim 48$  ADC and  $4\sigma \sim 60$  ADC

Distribution of all amplitudes in all traces in the baseline (outside the pulse): between 1000ns and 2048ns

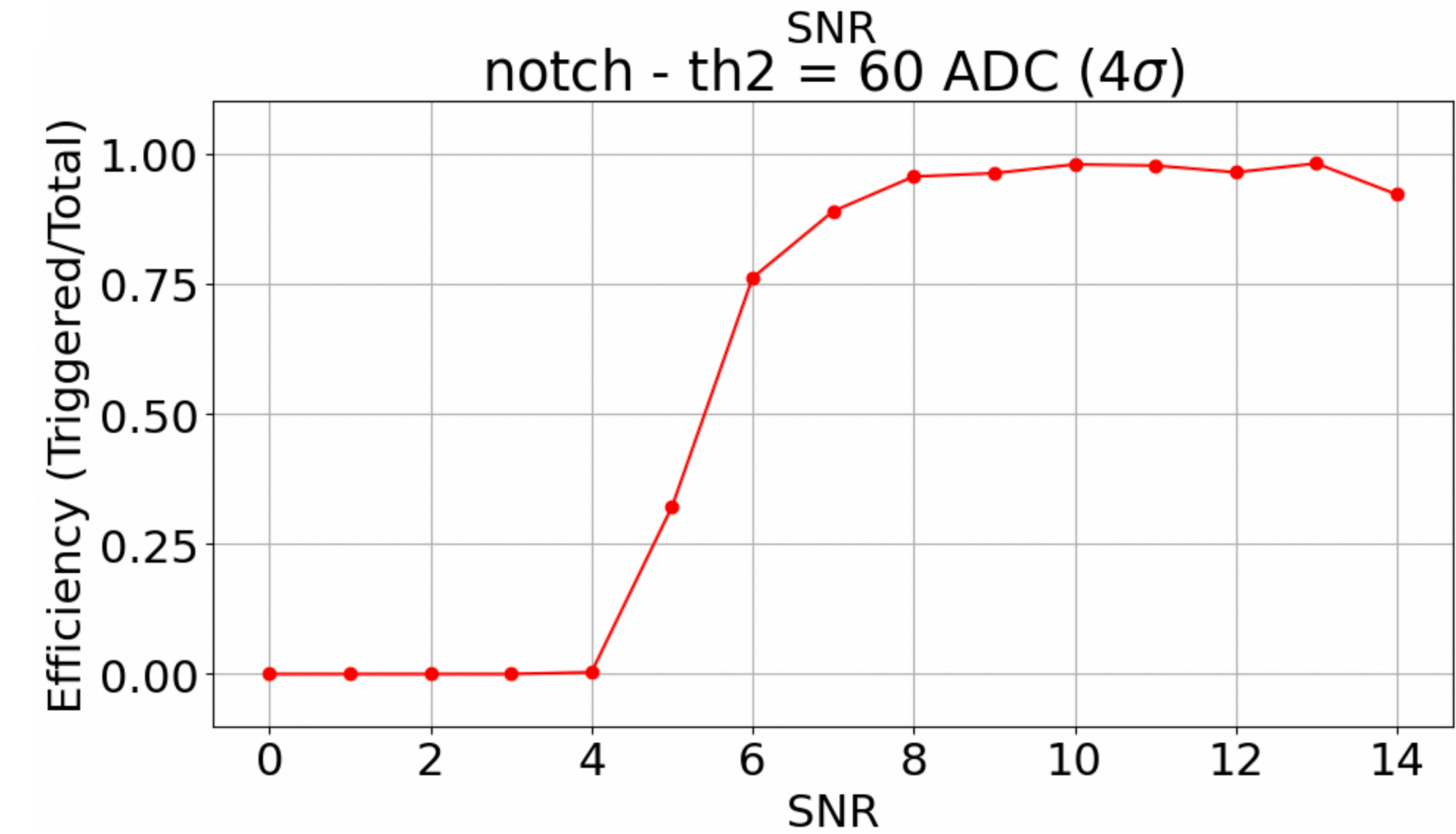
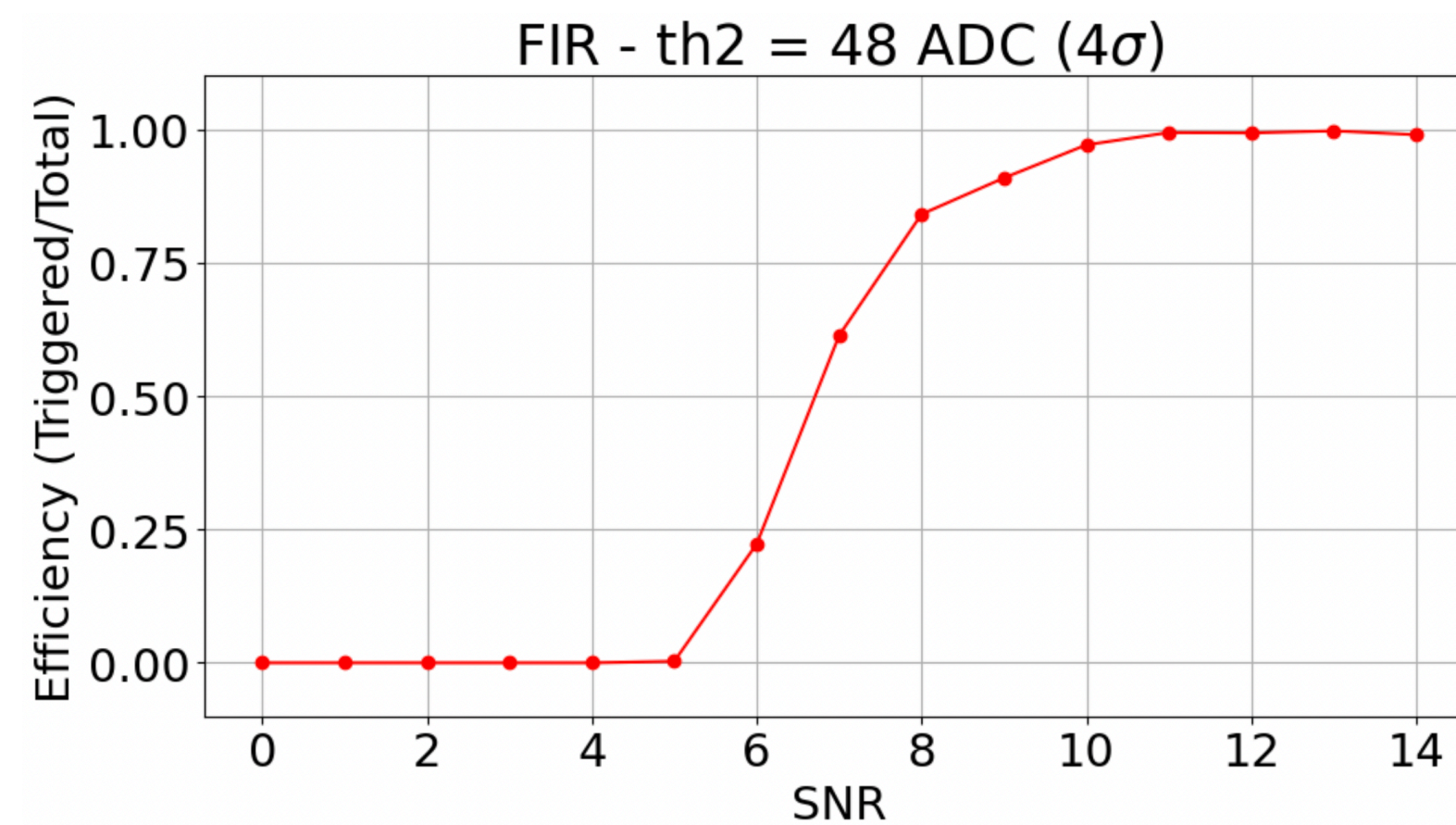
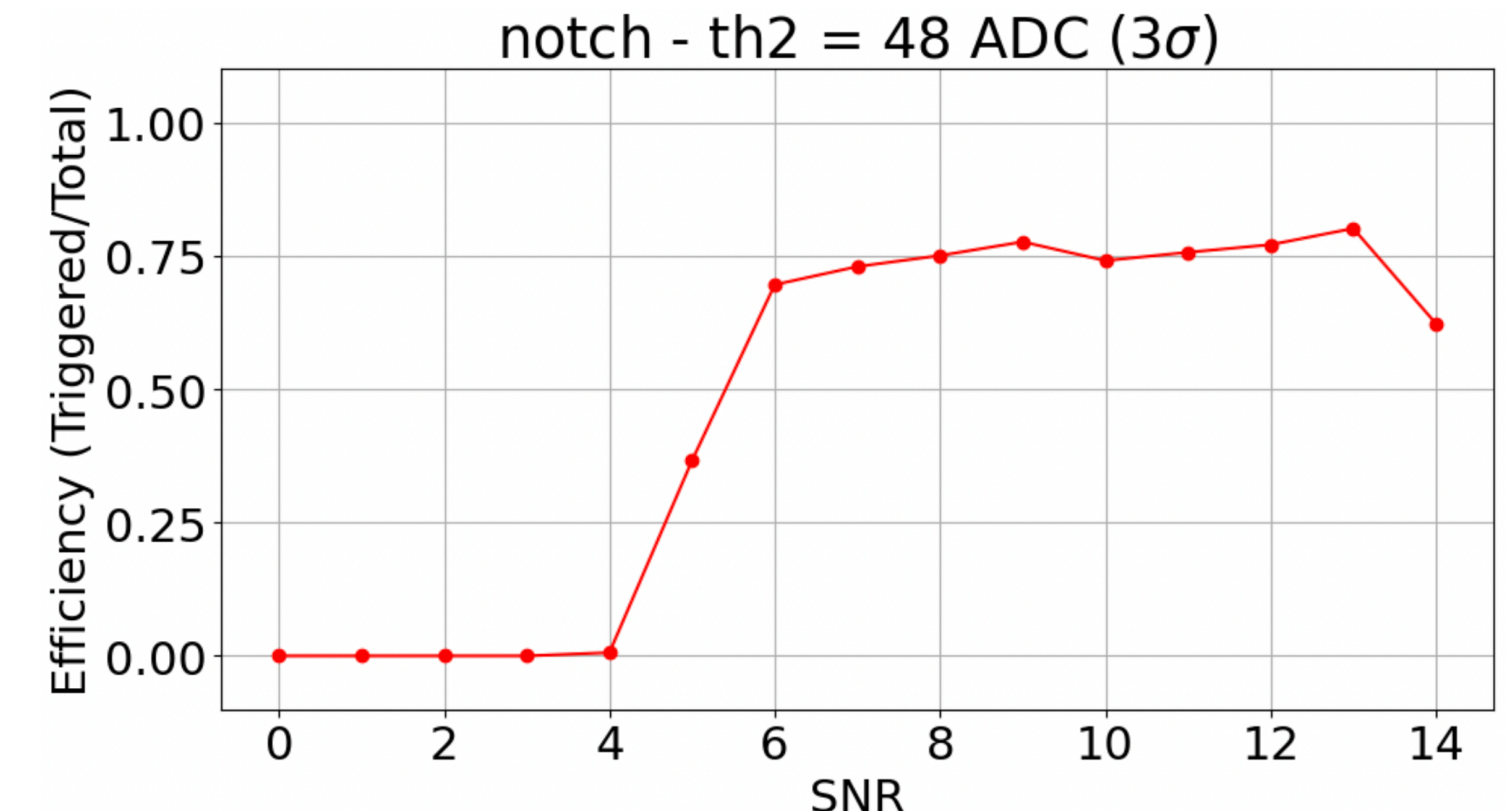
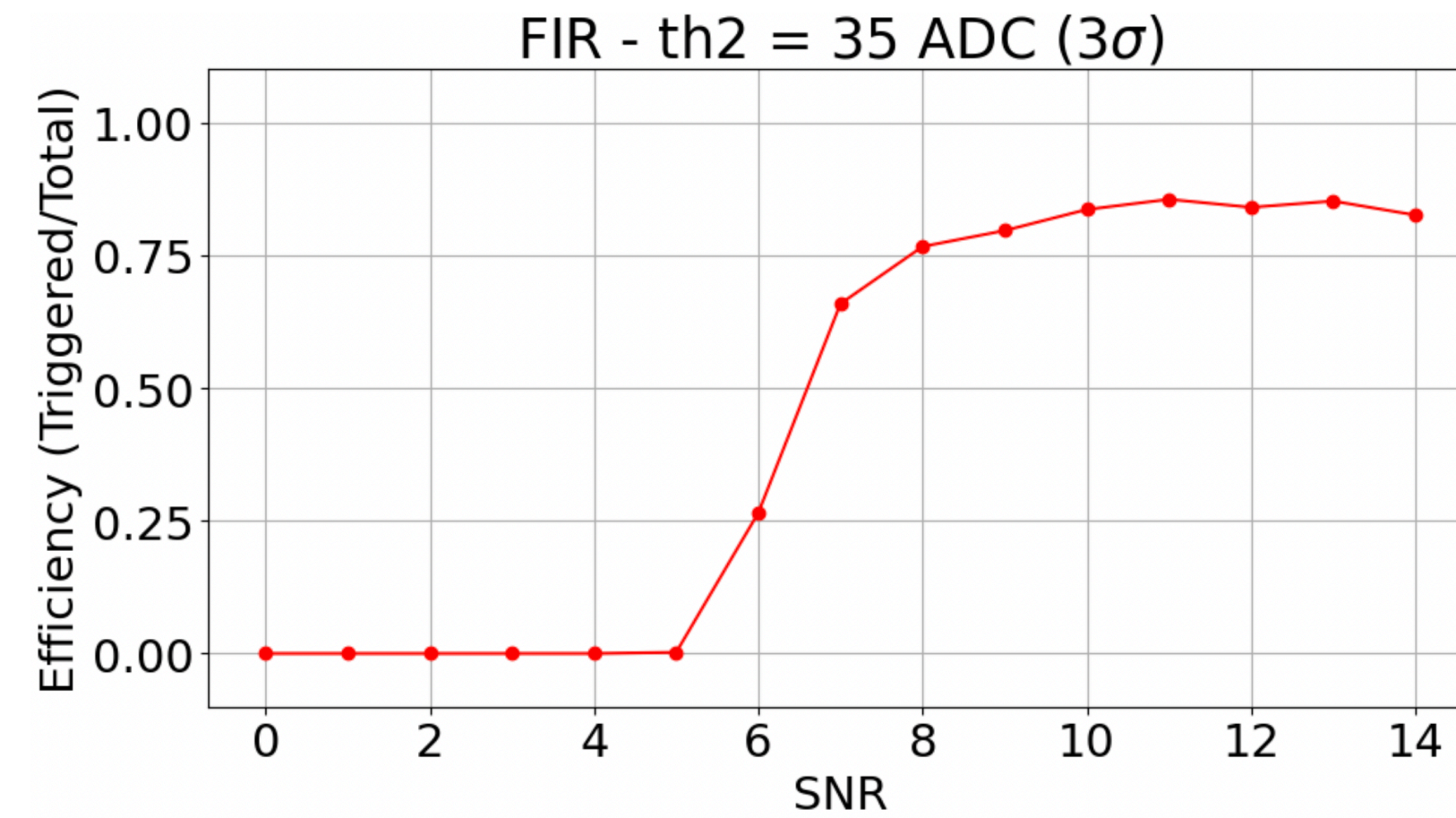
FIR filter suppresses secondary pulses





# Test TH2 parameter

Parameters on site from May 2025 :  
 $t_{\text{quiet}} = 500 \text{ ns}$ ,  $t_{\text{period}} = 500 \text{ ns}$ ,  $\text{th1} = 70 \text{ ADC}$ ,  $\text{NC} = [2-7]$   
 $t_{\text{sepmax}} = 50 \text{ ns}$

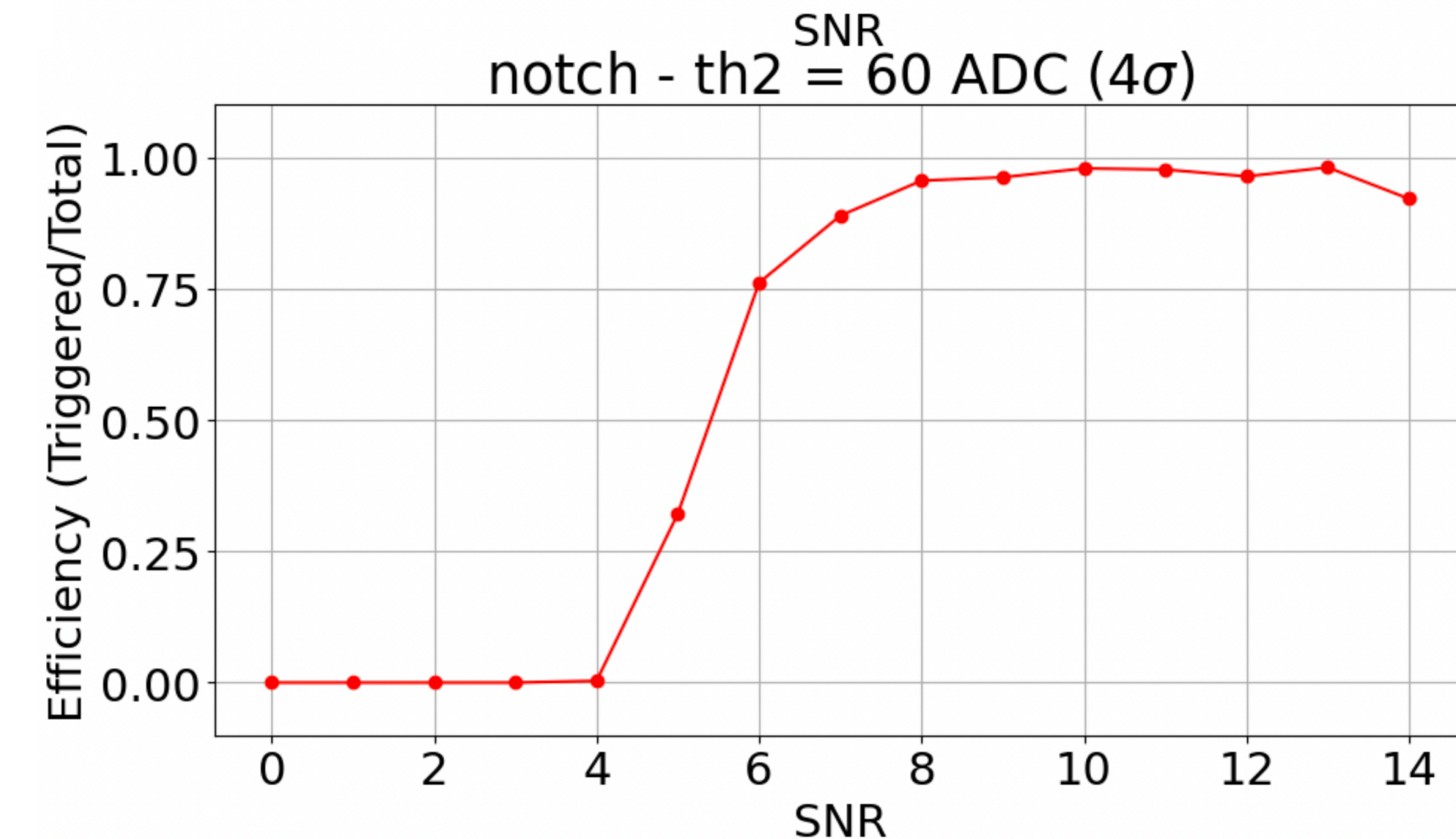
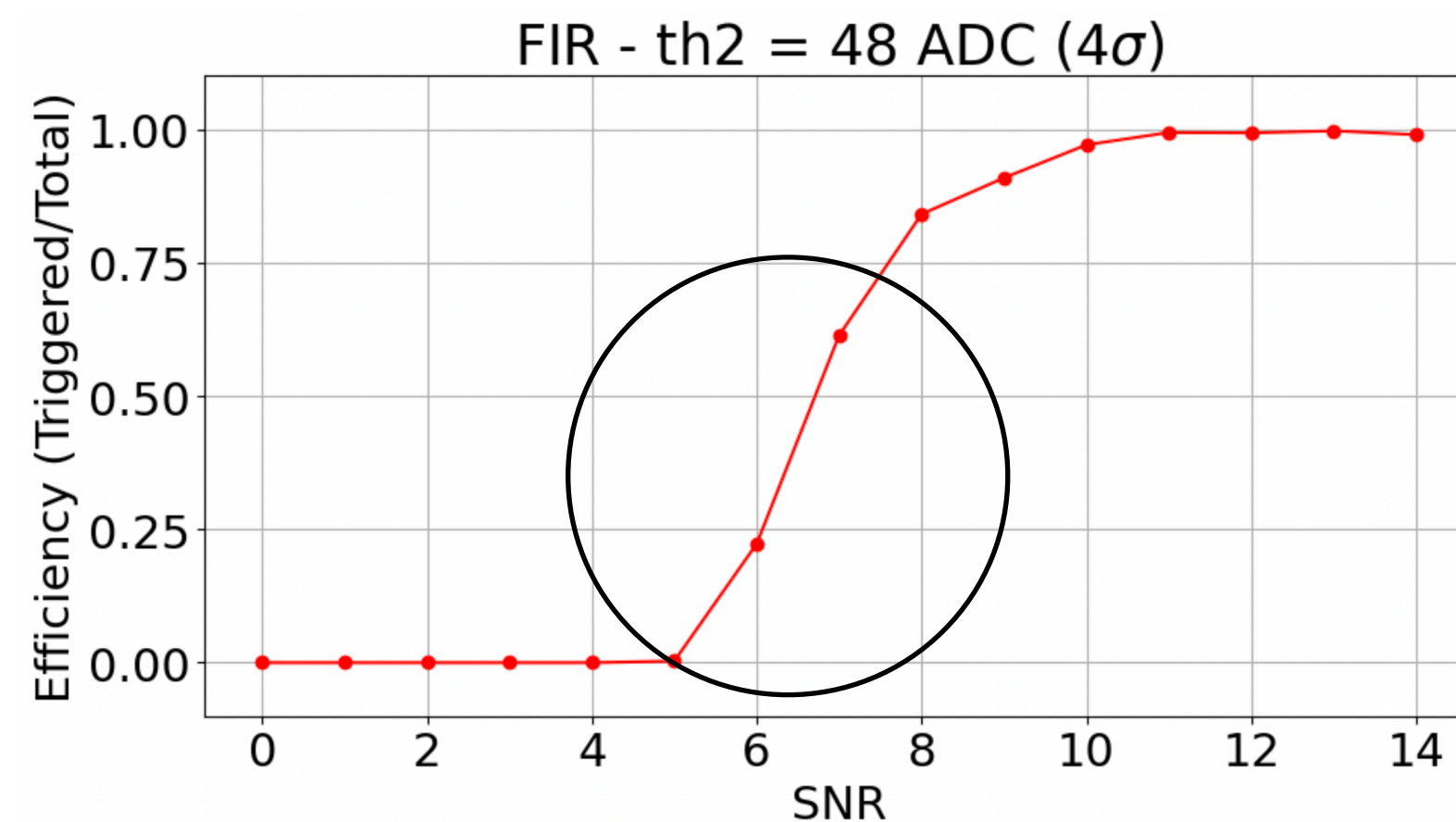
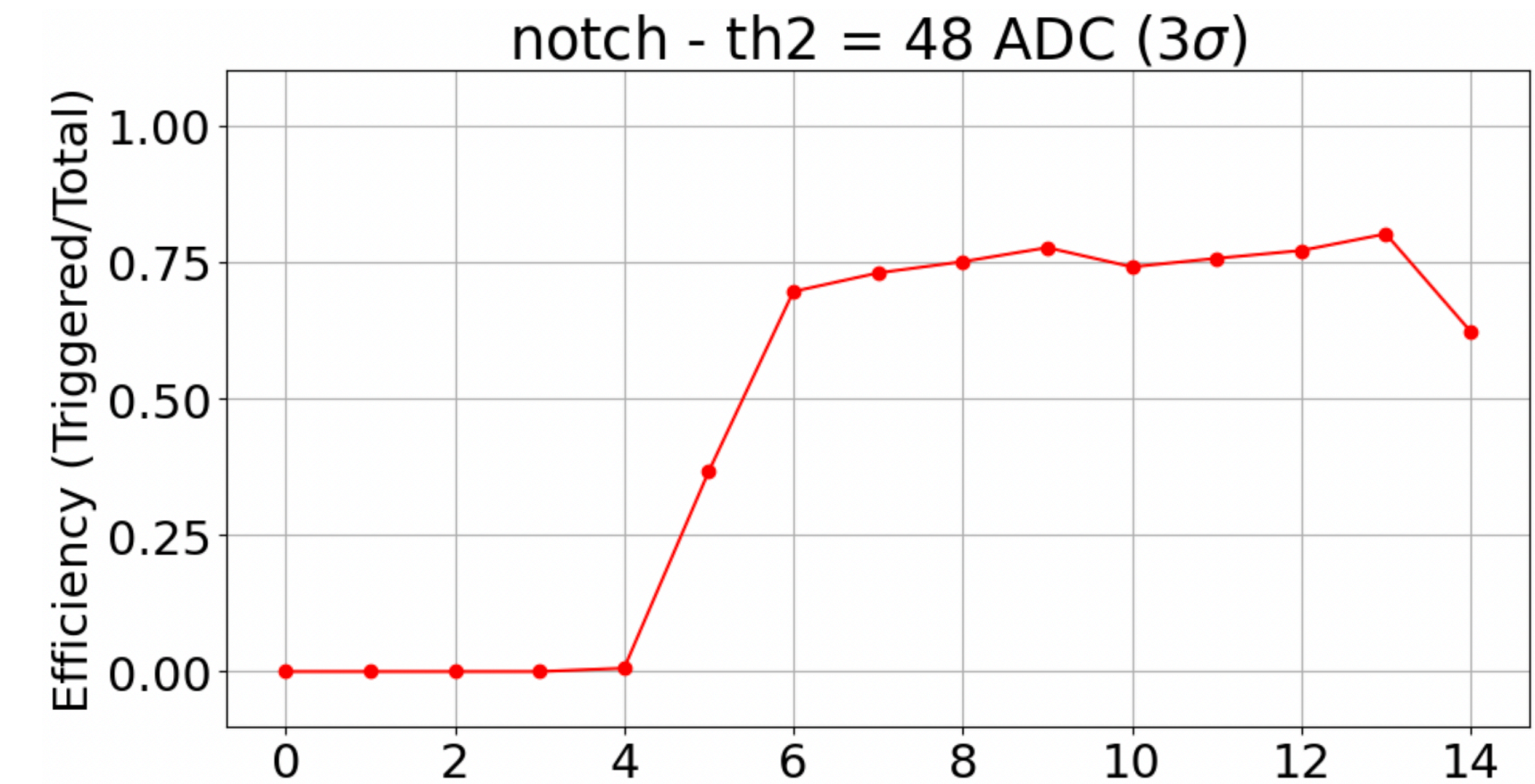
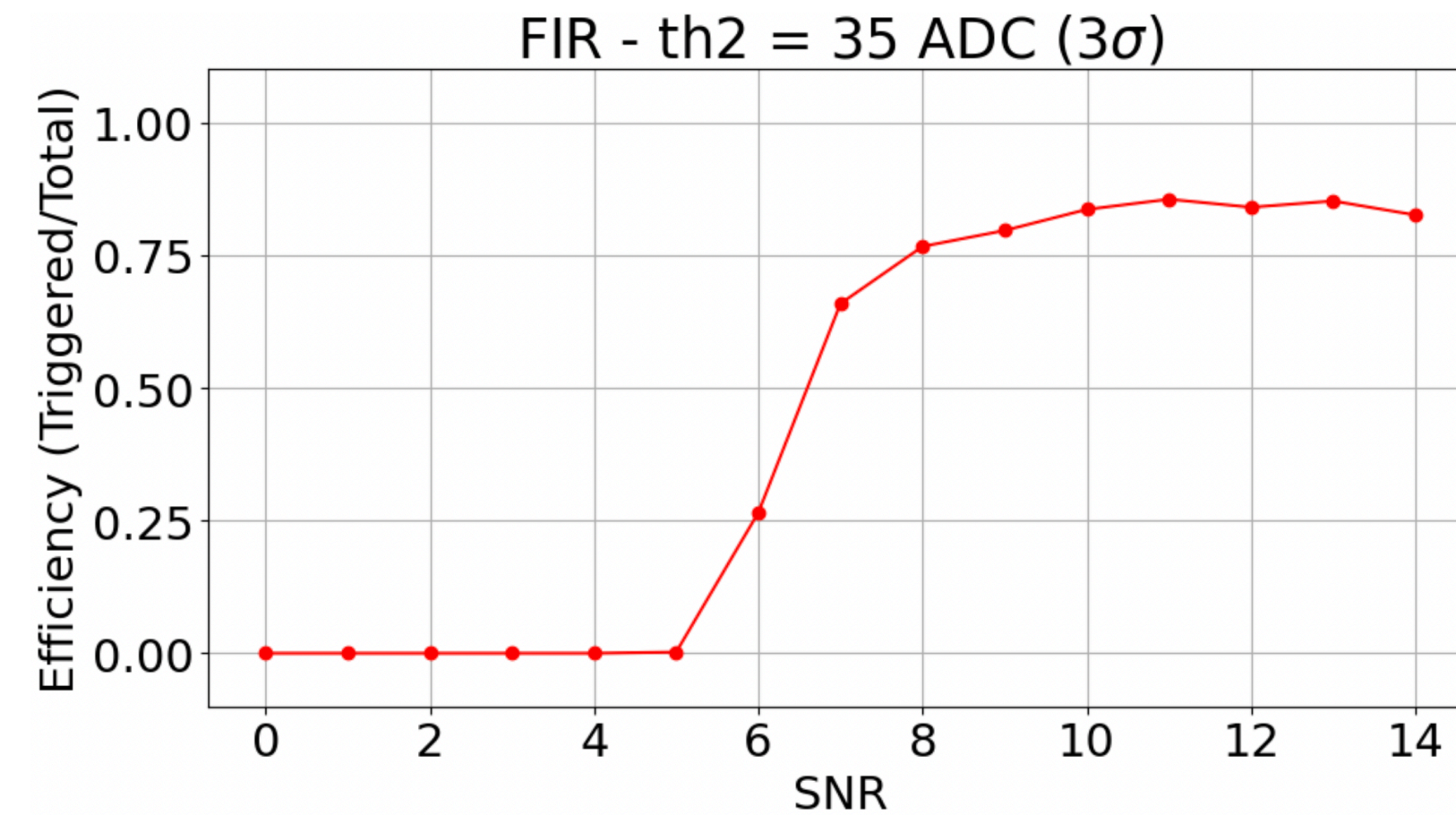


$4\sigma$  is safer than  $3\sigma$ , offering better detection efficiency.



# Test TH2 parameter

Parameters on site from May 2025 :  
 $t_{\text{quiet}} = 500 \text{ ns}$ ,  $t_{\text{period}} : 500 \text{ ns}$ ,  $\text{th1} = 70 \text{ ADC}$ ,  $\text{NC} = [2-7]$   
 $t_{\text{sepmax}} = 50 \text{ ns}$



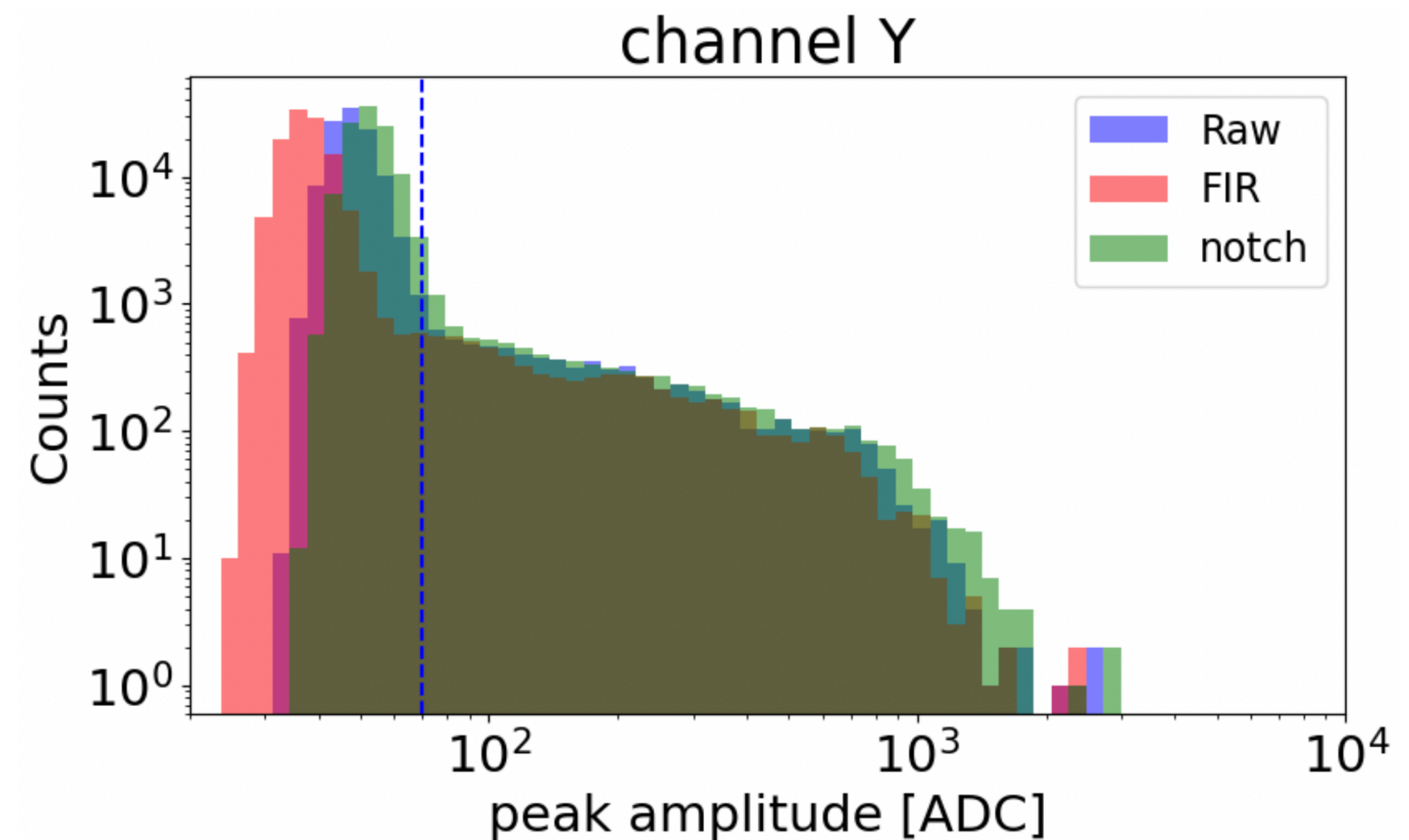
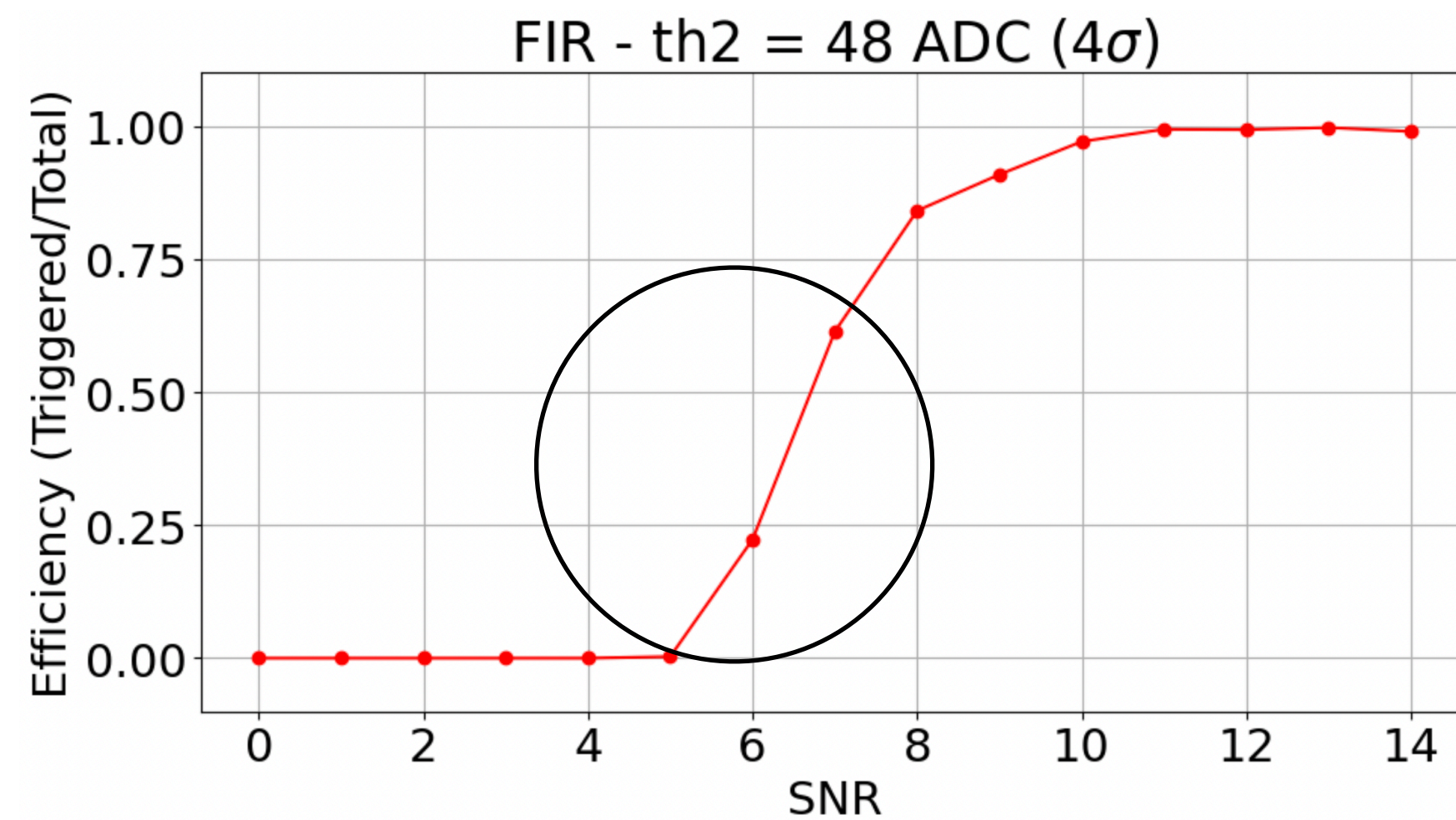
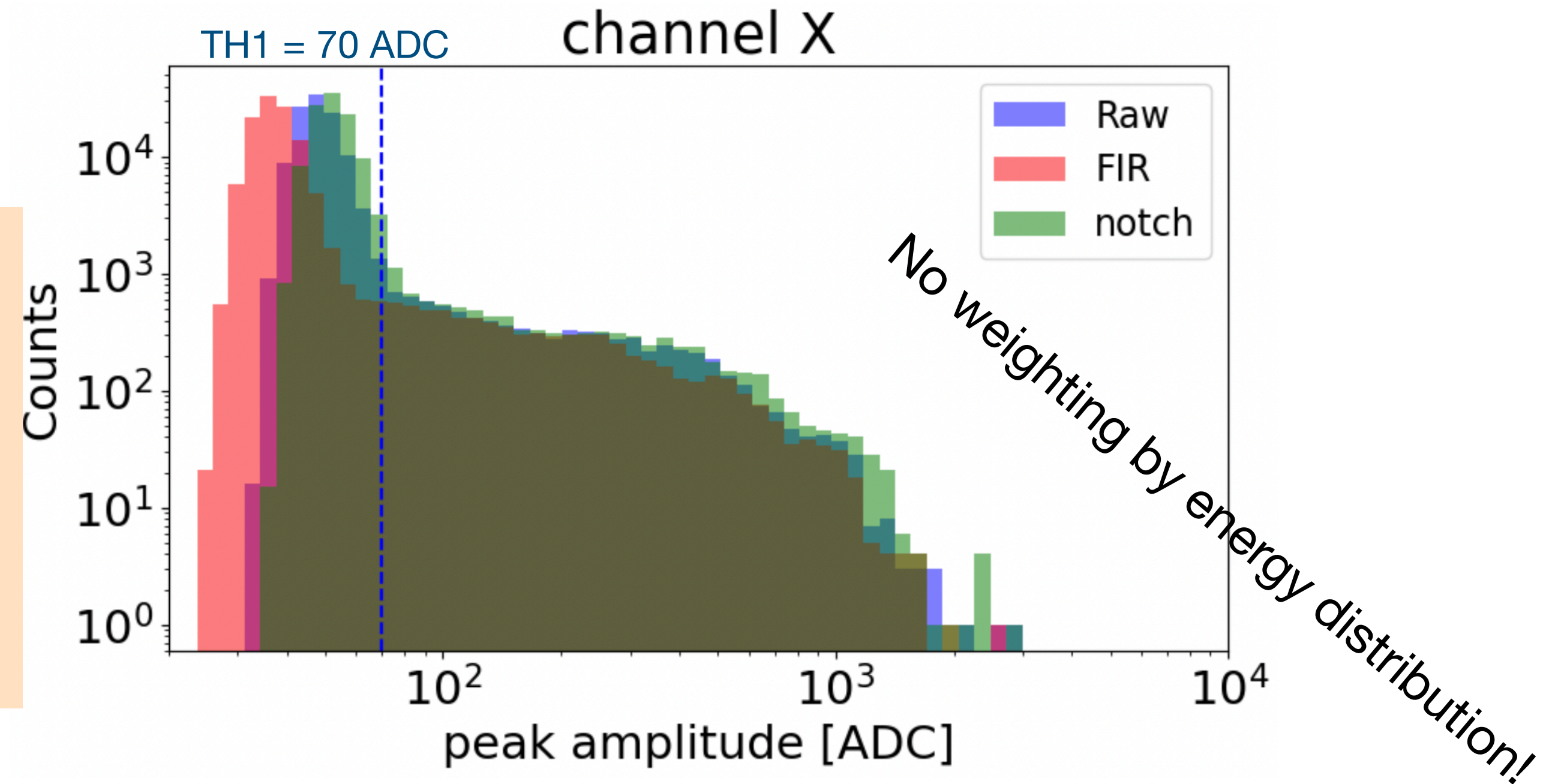
$4\sigma$  is safer than  $3\sigma$ , offering better detection efficiency.  
For FIR filter, efficiency decreases significantly at an SNR of 6 and below: need to **adjust TH1 parameter**



# Test TH1 parameter

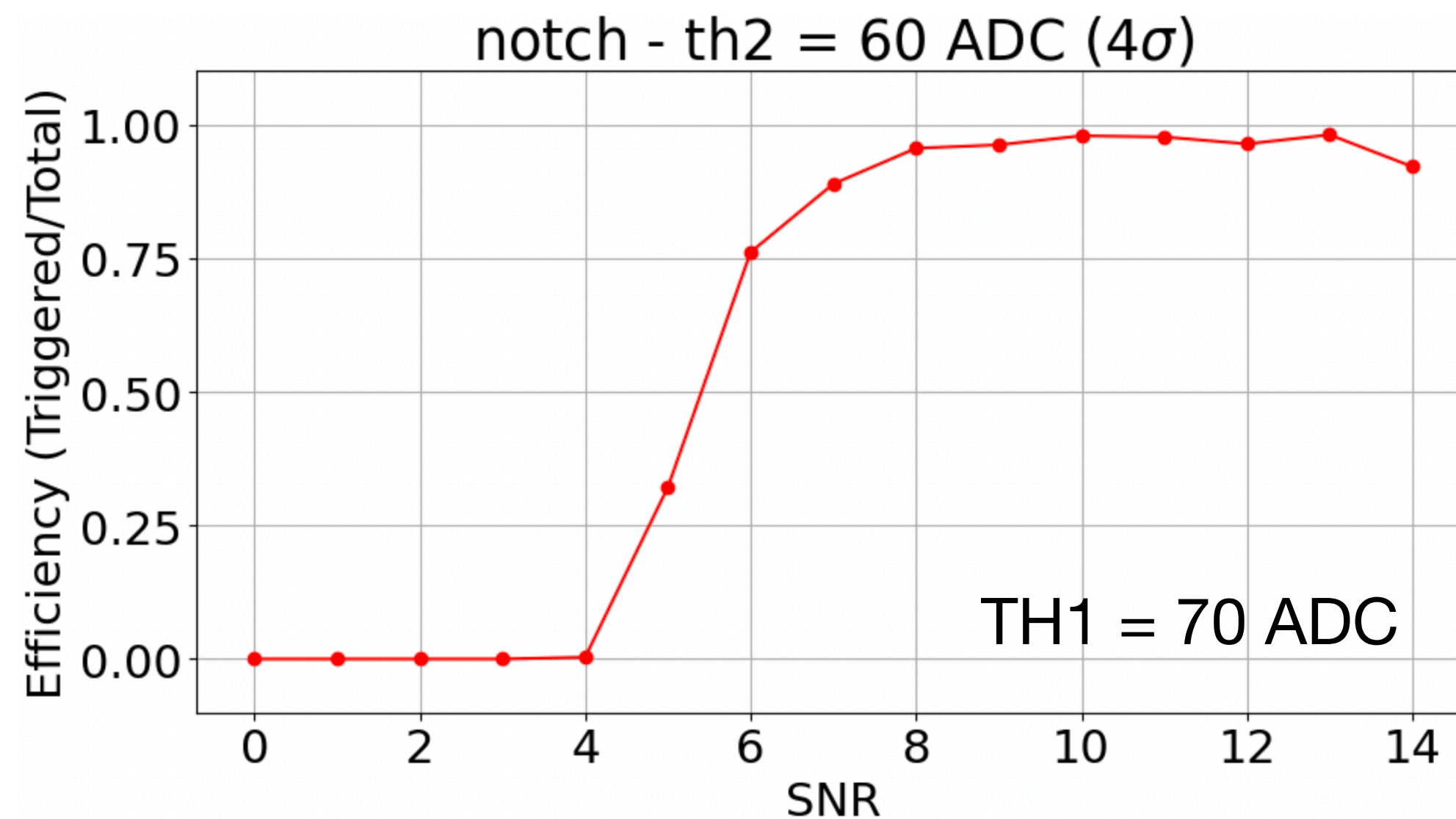
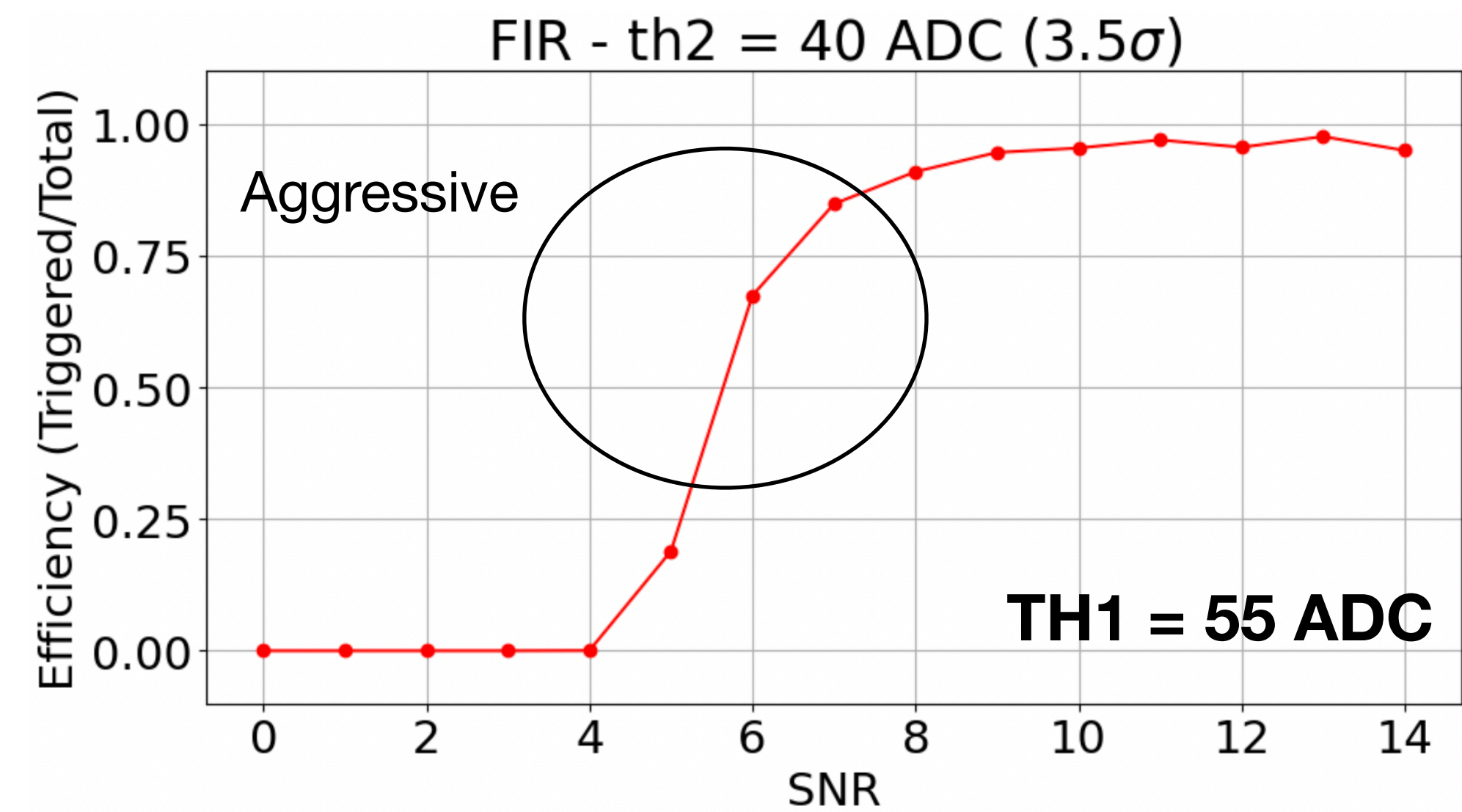
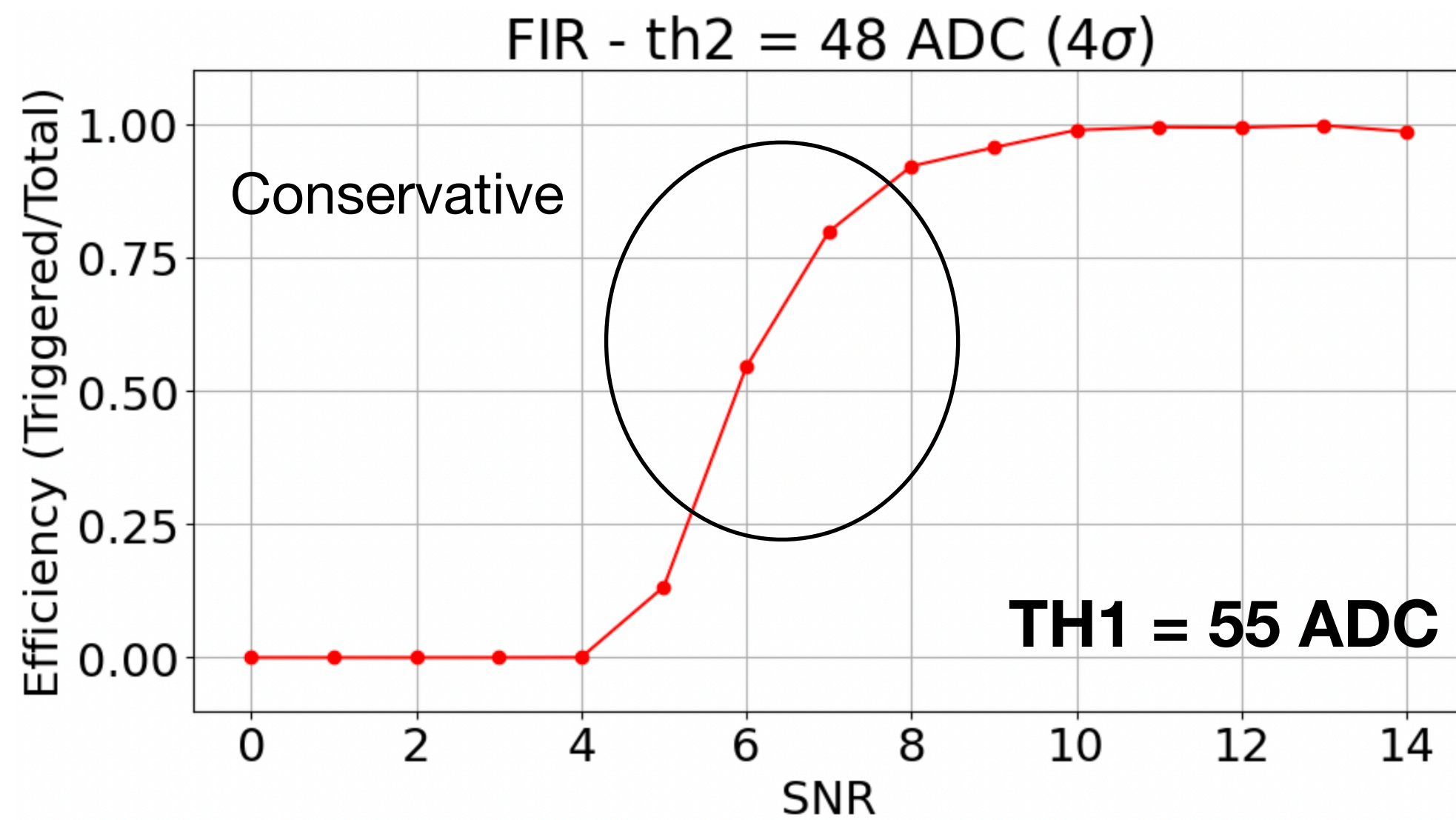
## Peak Amplitude Distribution – DC2 Simulations (No Trigger Applied)

- ▶ Two distinct regimes observed:
  - Low ADC bump → noise-dominated region
  - Gradual decrease at higher ADC → signal peak distribution
- ▶ Effect of FIR filter:
  - Signal peaks are **shifted toward lower ADC values**
  - → **Lowering TH1 threshold** is necessary to trigger on **low-SNR events with FIR**





# Optimal set of parameters for FIR and notch



## Optimal parameters

t<sub>quiet</sub> = 500 ns, t<sub>period</sub> : 500 ns

NC = [2-7], t<sub>sepmax</sub> = 50 ns

- For FIR: **TH1 = 55 ADC** and TH2 = 40 ADC ( $3.5\sigma$ ) or 48 ADC ( $4\sigma$ )
- For notch: **TH1 = 70 ADC** and TH2 = 60 ADC ( $4\sigma$ )



# Distribution of NC and t\_max sep measured on DC2 with FIR

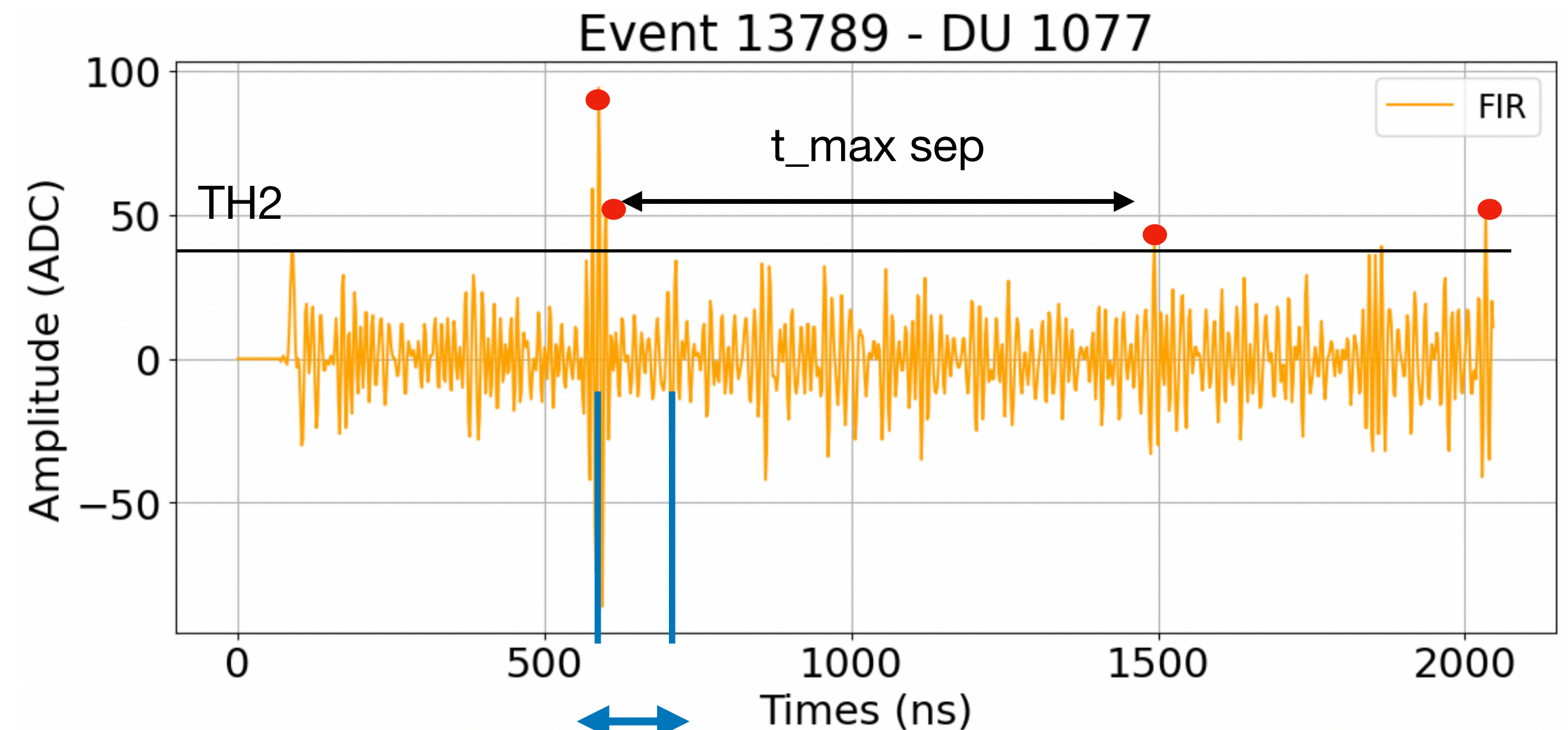
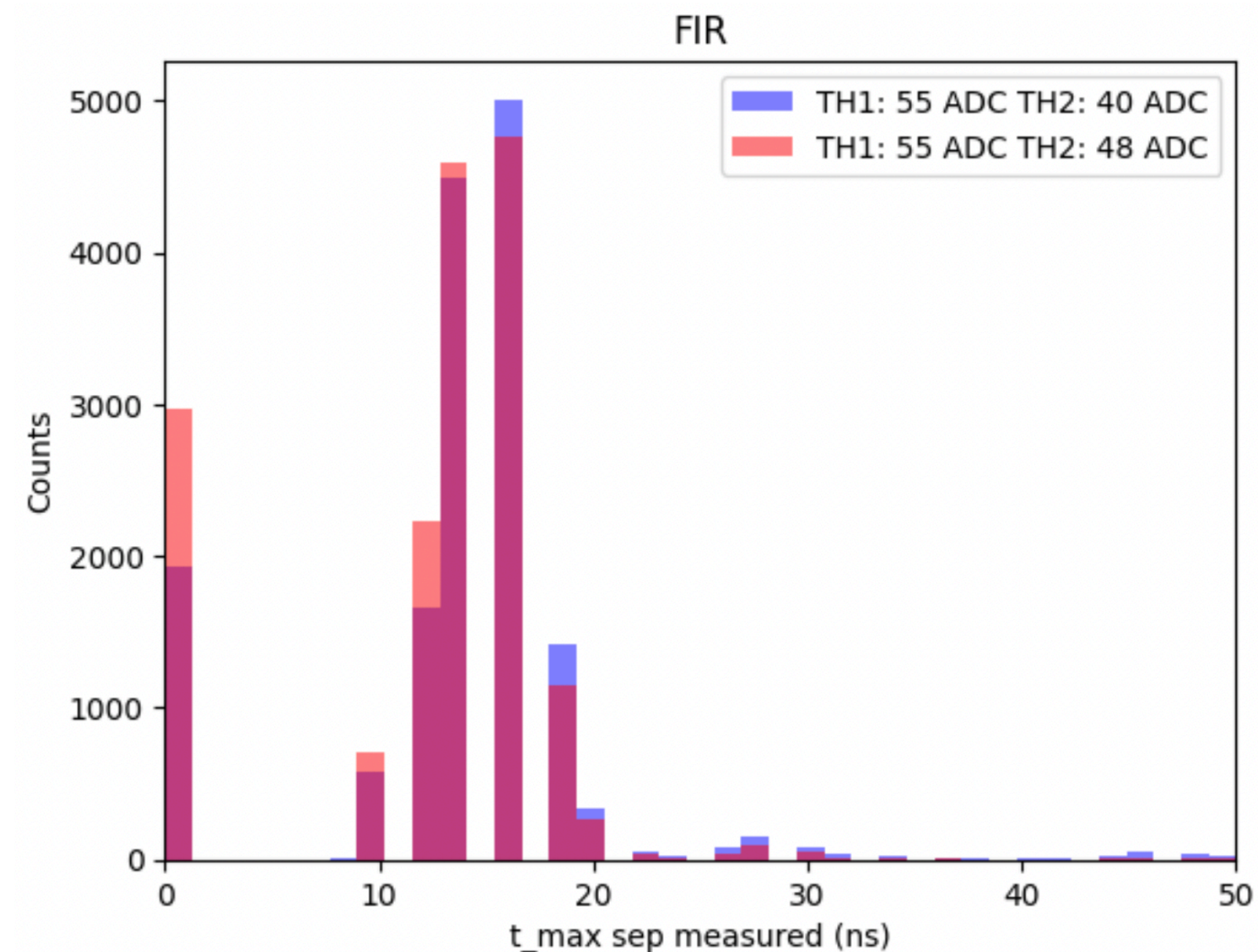
**We have set the trigger parameters. Now, Systematic Validation of Trigger Parameters**

Select only traces that exceed **TH1 = 55 ADC** to focus on significant signals

Analyze the distribution of:

- **Number of crossings (NC)**
- **Maximum separation time between consecutive peaks (t\_max sep measured) that pass TH2 (TH2 =  $3.5\sigma$  and TH2 =  $4\sigma$ )**

Compare these distributions to the trigger parameter settings (t\_sepmax = 50ns and NC [2-7]): **post validation of NC and t\_sepmax settings**



T1 parameter: t\_sepmax = 50ns



# Distribution of NC and t\_max sep measured on DC2 with FIR

**We have set the trigger parameters. Now, Systematic Validation of Trigger Parameters**

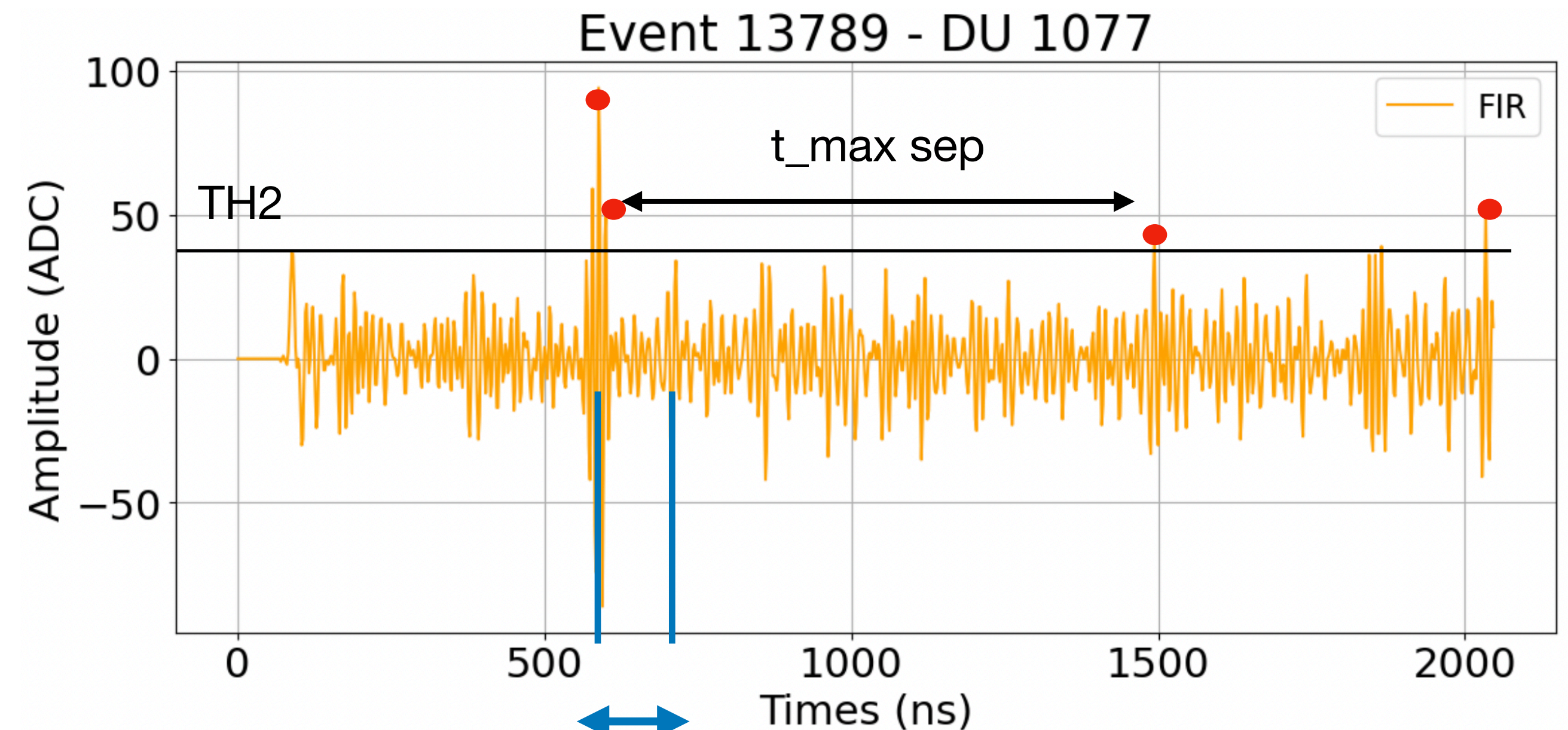
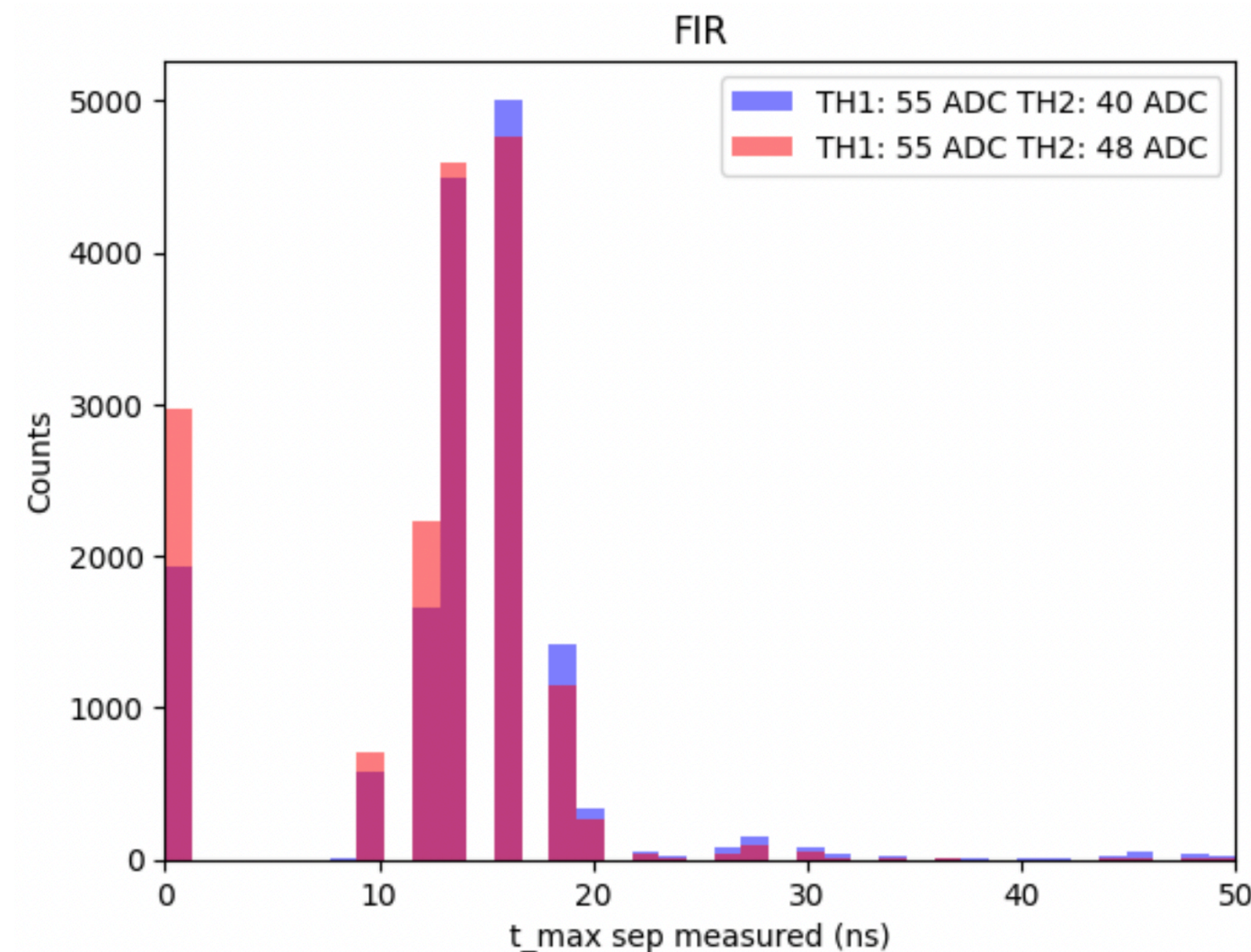
Select only traces that exceed **TH1 = 55 ADC** to focus on significant signals

Analyze the distribution of:

- **Number of crossings (NC)**
- **Maximum separation time between consecutive peaks (t\_max sep measured) that pass TH2 (TH2 =  $3.5\sigma$  and TH2 =  $4\sigma$ )**

If **t\_sepmax < 20 ns**, significant signal loss occurs.

Compare these distributions to the trigger parameter settings (t\_sepmax = 50ns and NC [2-7]): **post validation of NC and t\_sepmax settings**



T1 parameter: t\_sepmax = 50ns



# Distribution of NC and t\_max sep measured on DC2 with FIR

**We have set the trigger parameters. Now, Systematic Validation of Trigger Parameters**

Select only traces that exceed **TH1 = 55 ADC** to focus on significant signals

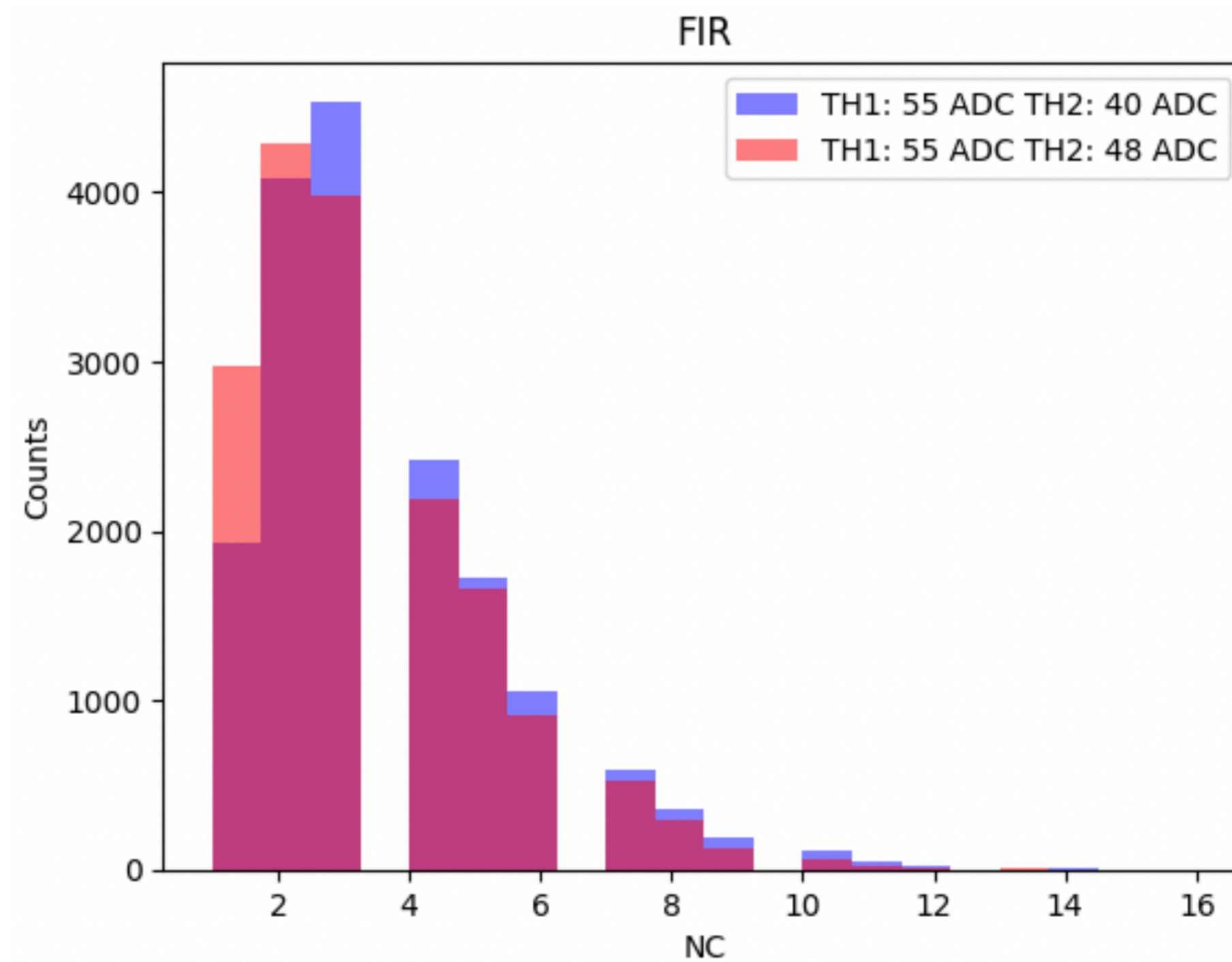
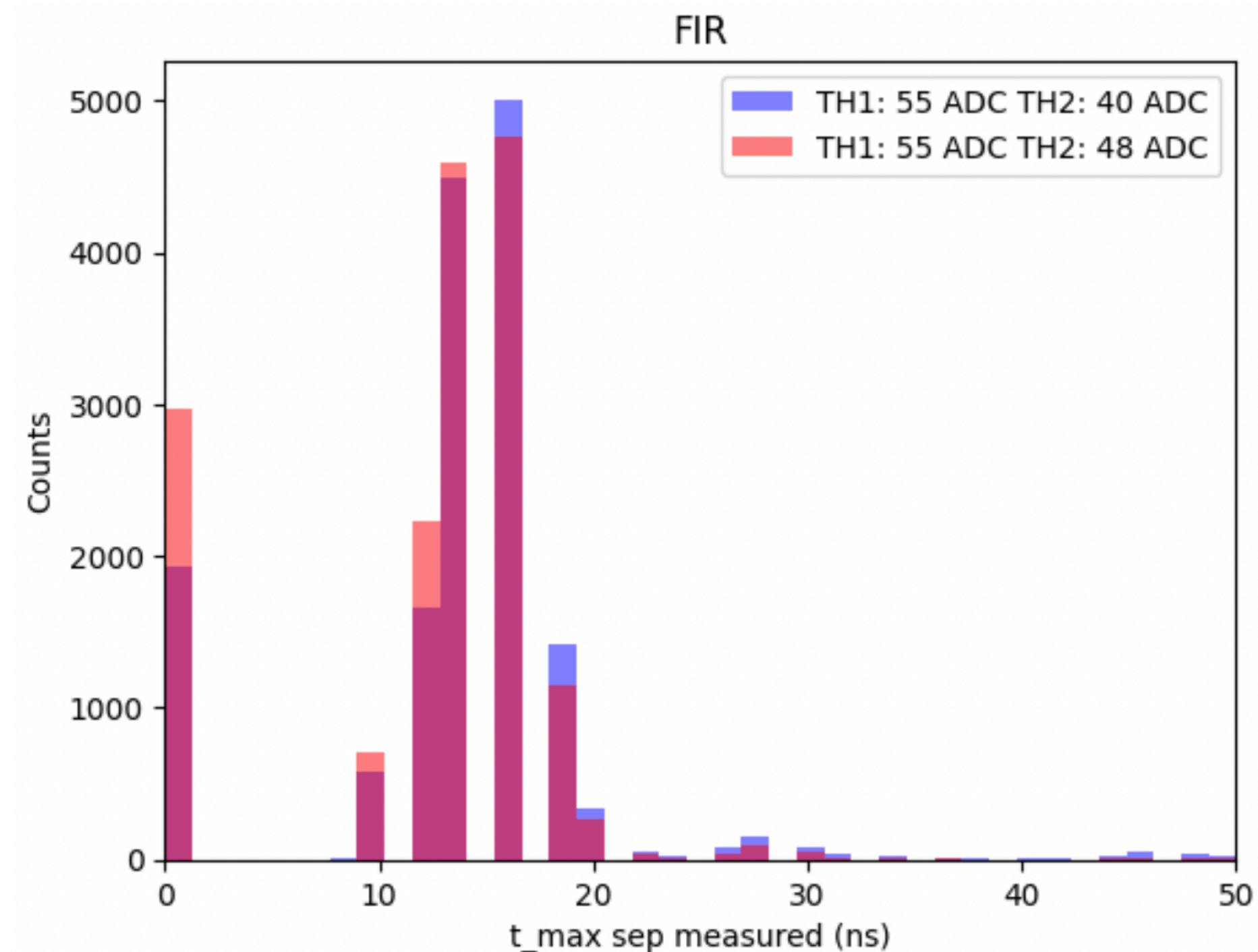
Analyze the distribution of:

- **Number of crossings (NC)**
- **Maximum separation time between consecutive peaks (t\_max sep measured) that pass TH2 (TH2 =  $3.5\sigma$  and TH2 =  $4\sigma$ )**

Compare these distributions to the trigger parameter settings (t\_sepmax = 50ns and NC [2-7]): **post validation of NC and t\_sepmax settings**

If **t\_sepmax < 20 ns**, significant signal loss occurs.

If **NC < 7**, signals are also lost

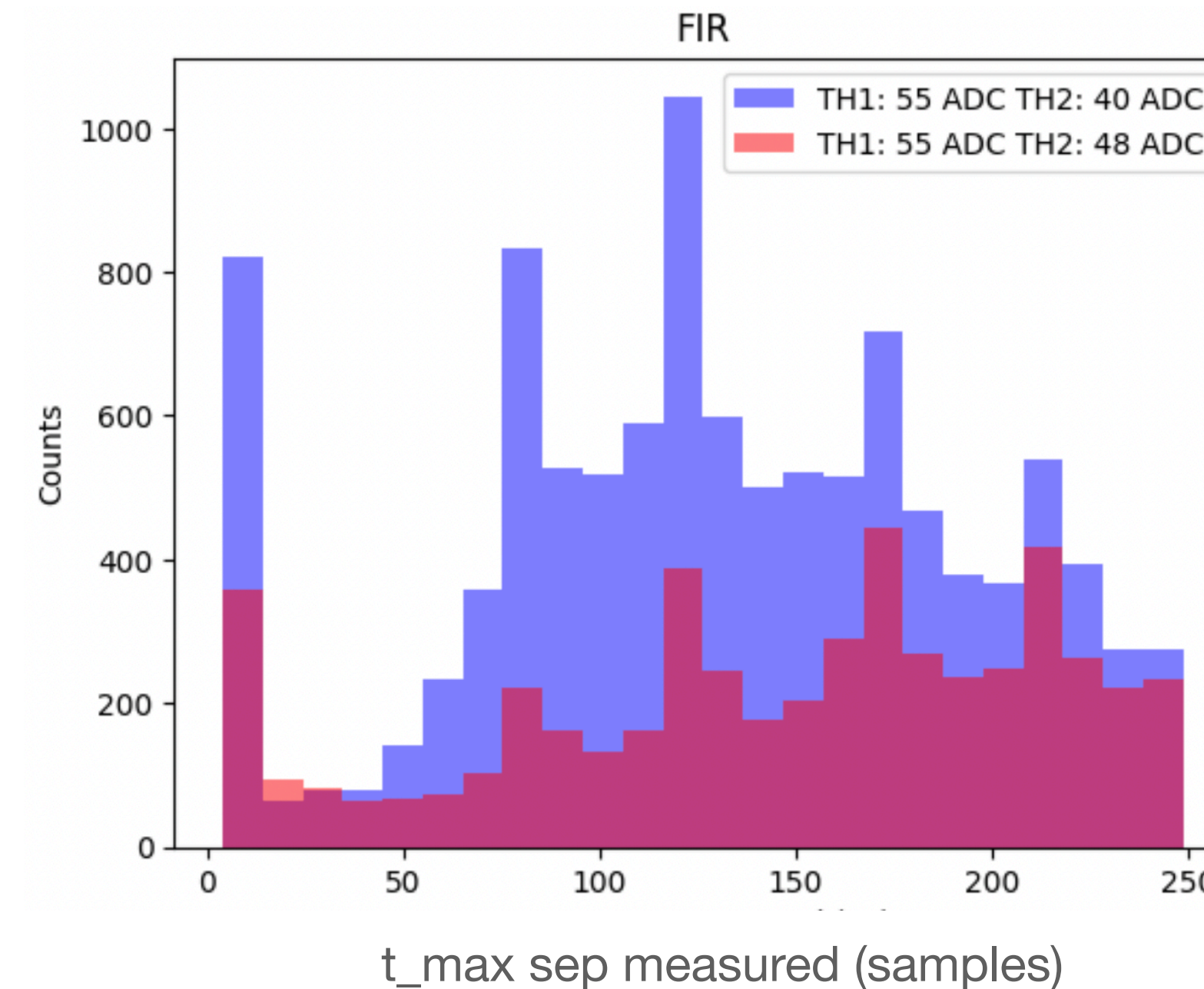
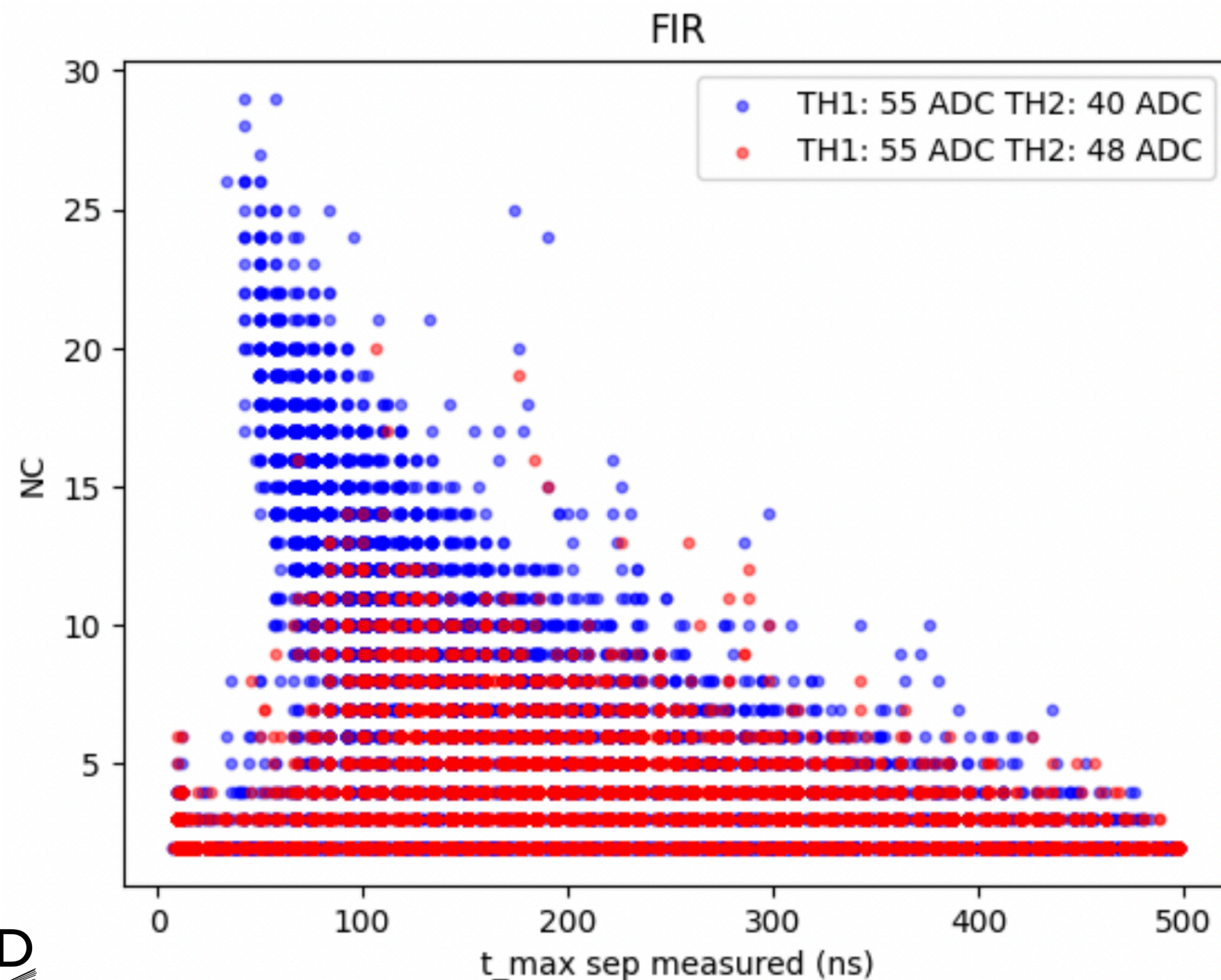
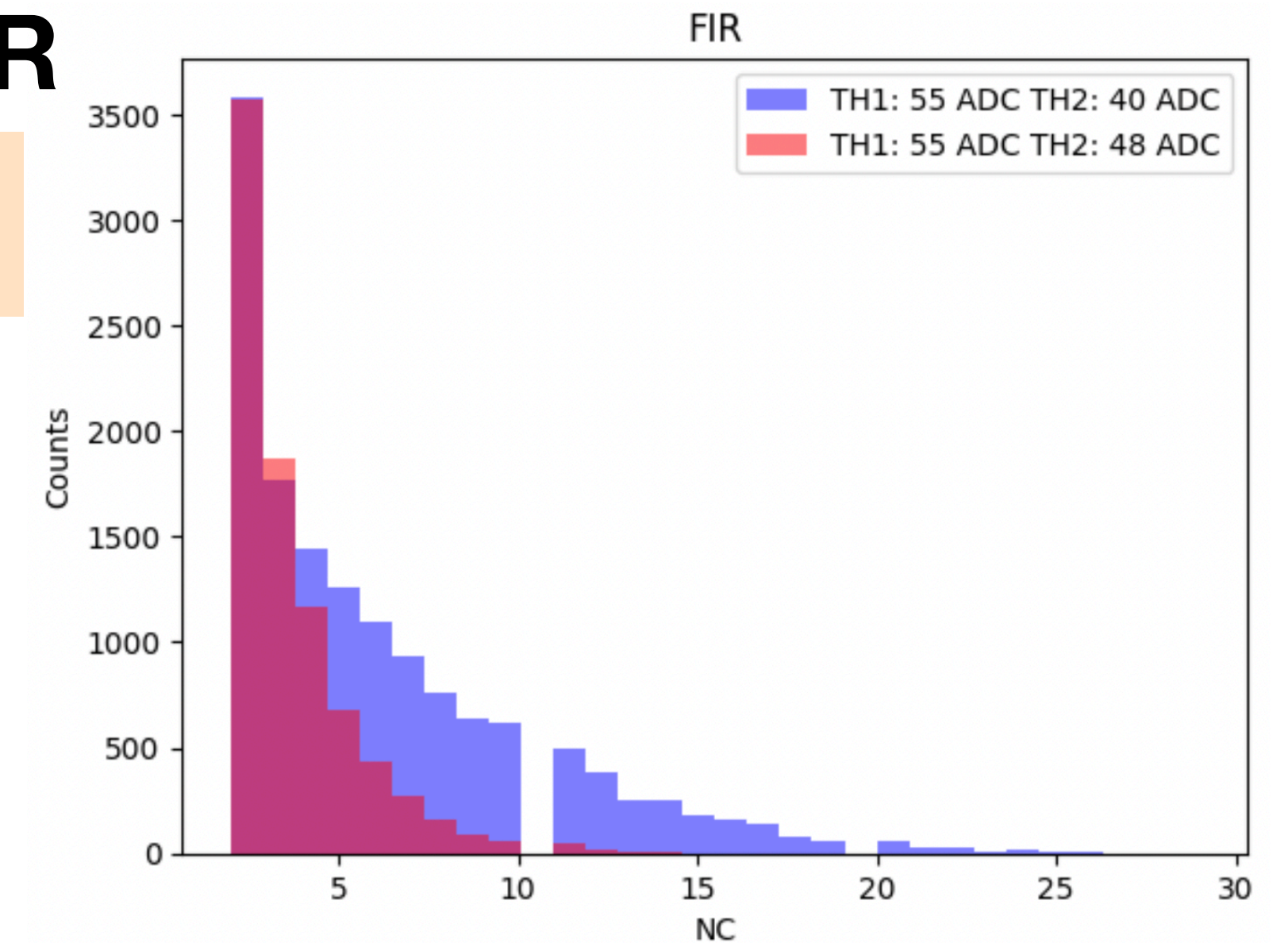




# Distribution of NC and t\_max sep on MD data with FIR

Select MD from February 19, 2025 (Effective time of data per antenna: 0.44s)  
Processing 2 – One notch Filter + FIR filter

- Select only traces exceeding **TH1 = 55 ADC** to focus on significant signals
- Analyze the distributions for **TH2 = 3.5 $\sigma$**  and **TH2 = 4 $\sigma$**  of:
  - **Number of crossings (NC)**
  - **Maximum separation time (t\_max\_sep)** between consecutive peaks
- Compare these distributions with the current trigger parameter settings
- Compute **trigger rate** and evaluate **purity**

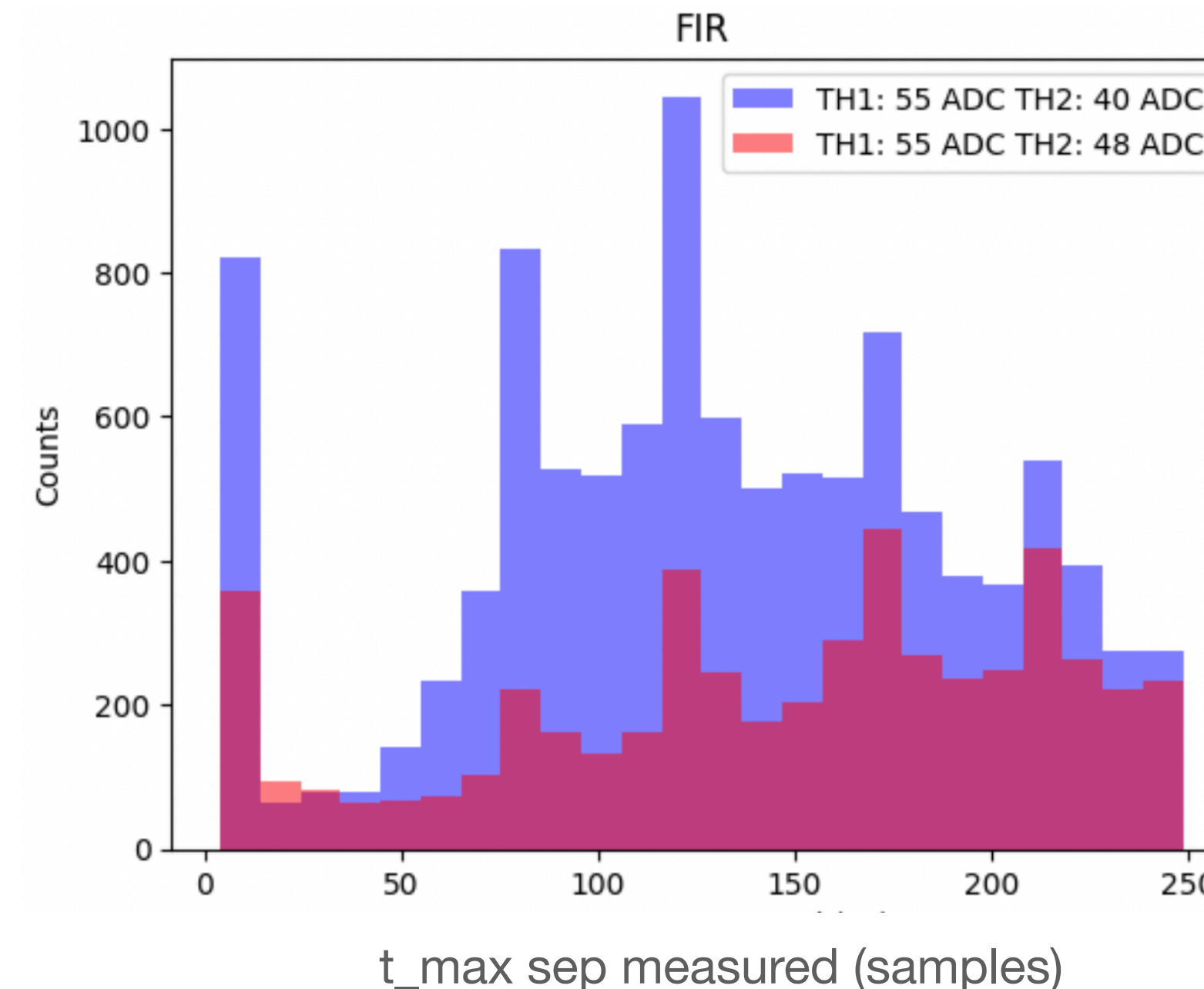
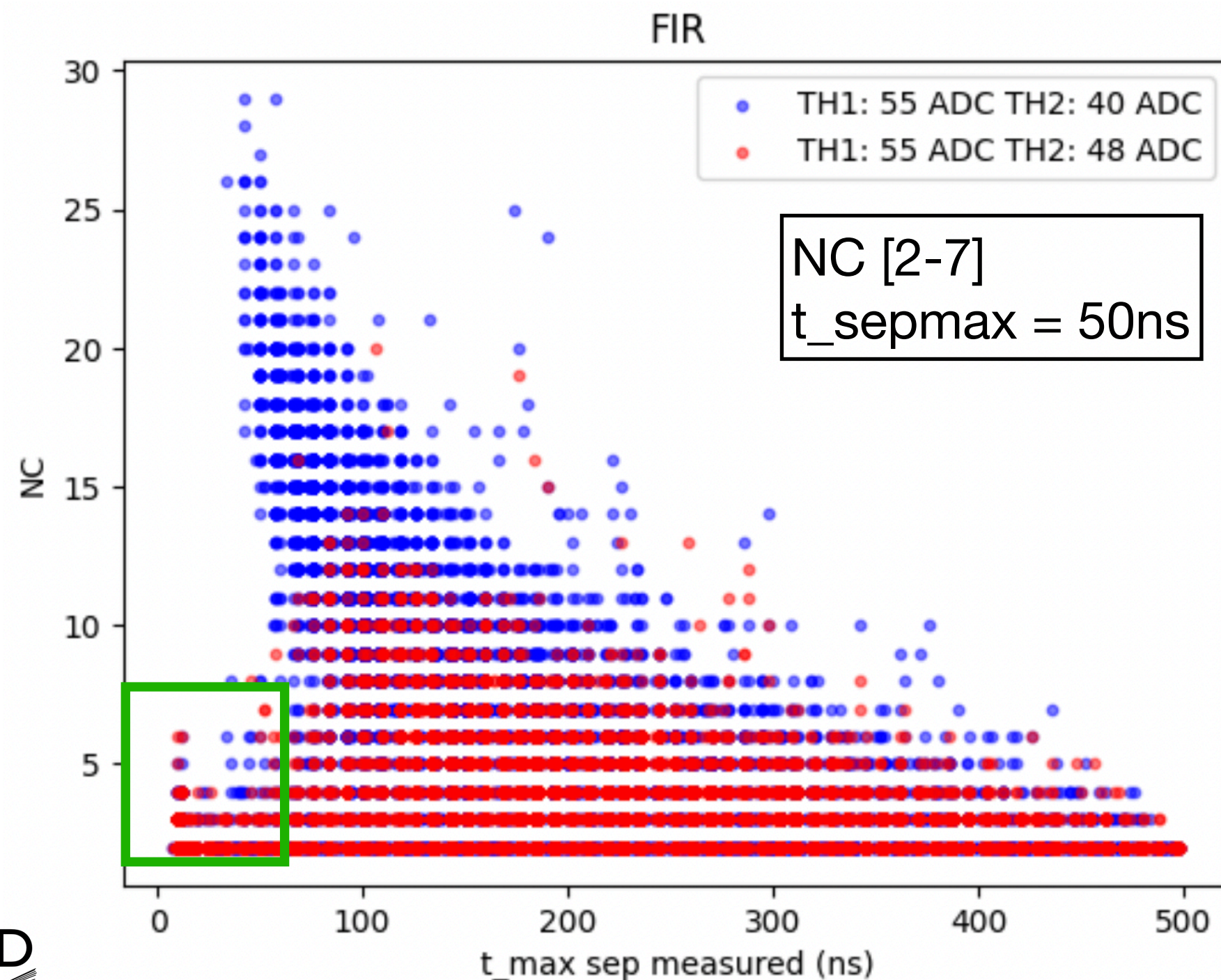
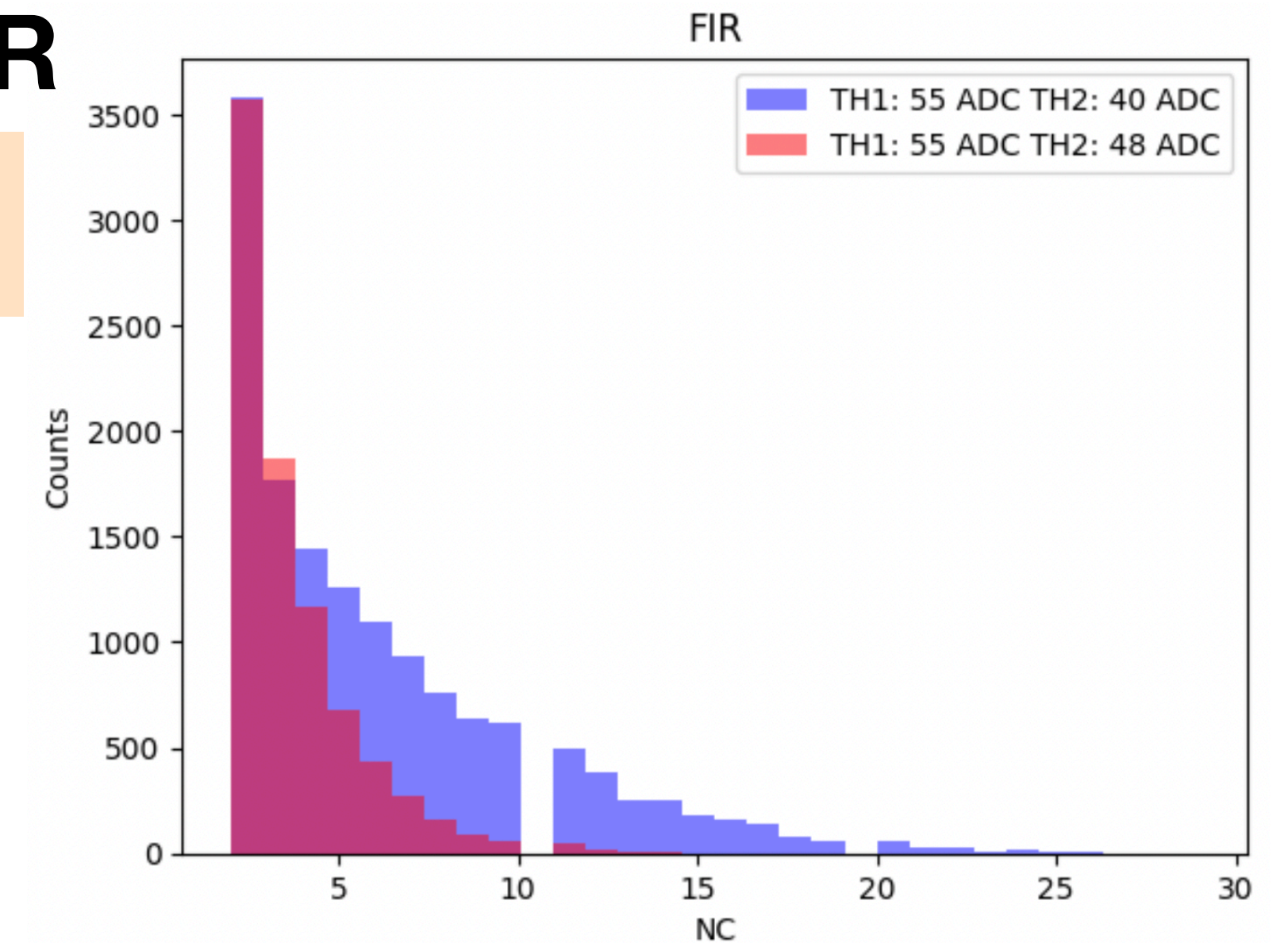




# Distribution of NC and t\_max sep on MD data with FIR

Select MD from February 19, 2025 (Effective time of data per antenna: 0.44s)  
Processing 2 – One notch Filter + FIR filter

- Select only traces exceeding **TH1 = 55 ADC** to focus on significant signals
- Analyze the distributions for **TH2 = 3.5 $\sigma$**  and **TH2 = 4 $\sigma$**  of:
  - **Number of crossings (NC)**
  - **Maximum separation time (t\_max\_sep)** between consecutive peaks
- Compare these distributions with the current trigger parameter settings
- Compute **trigger rate** and evaluate **purity**

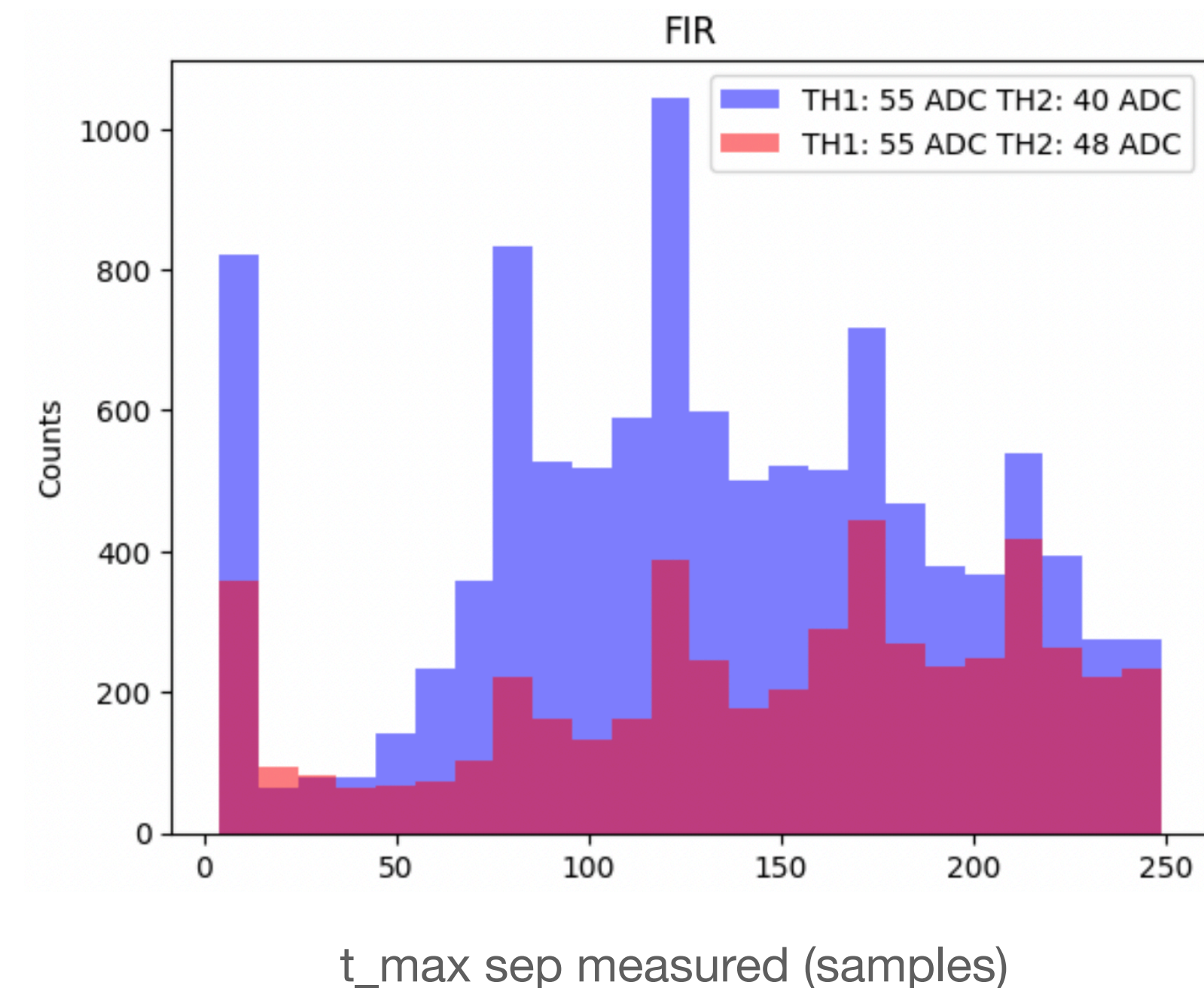
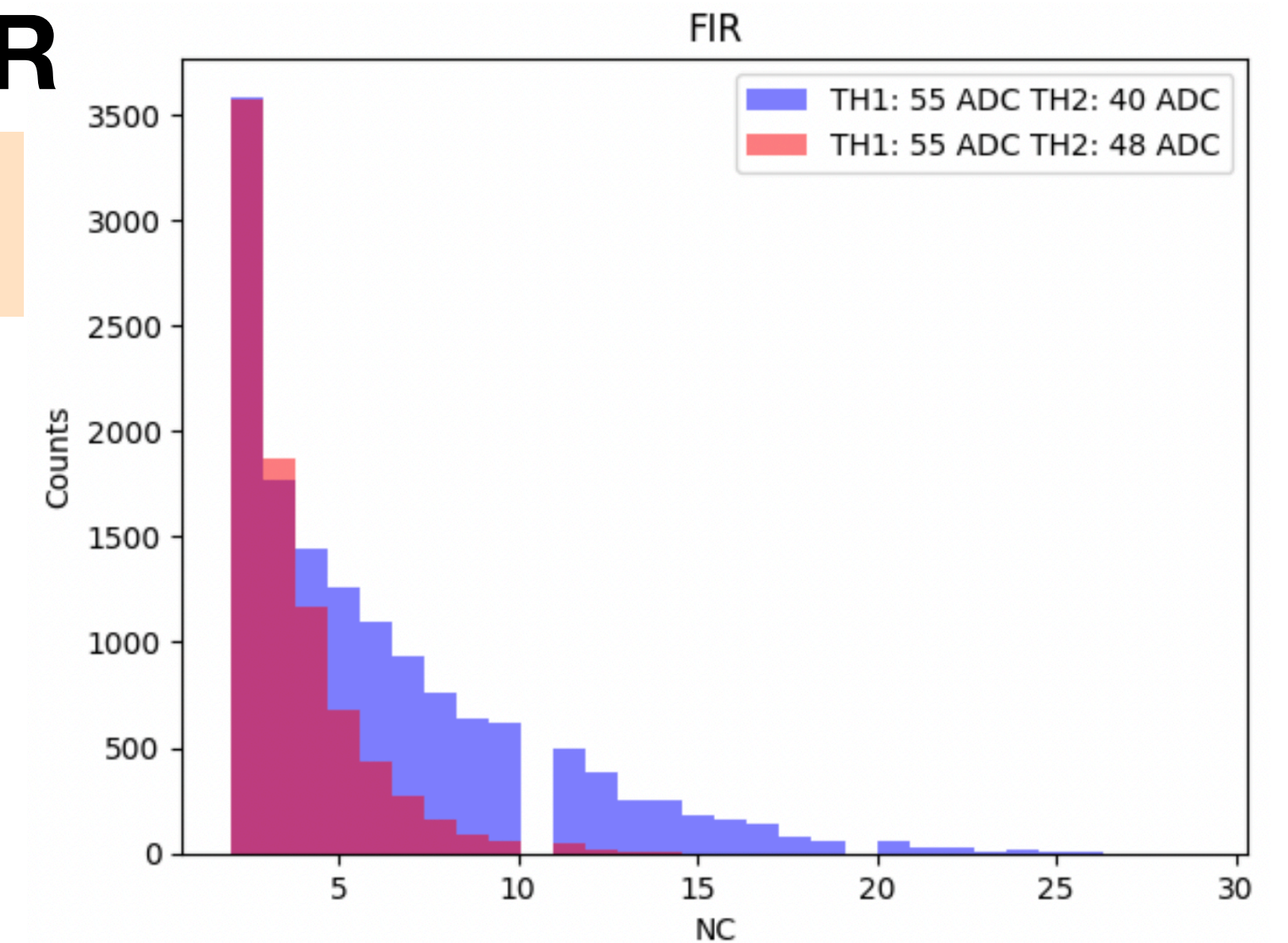
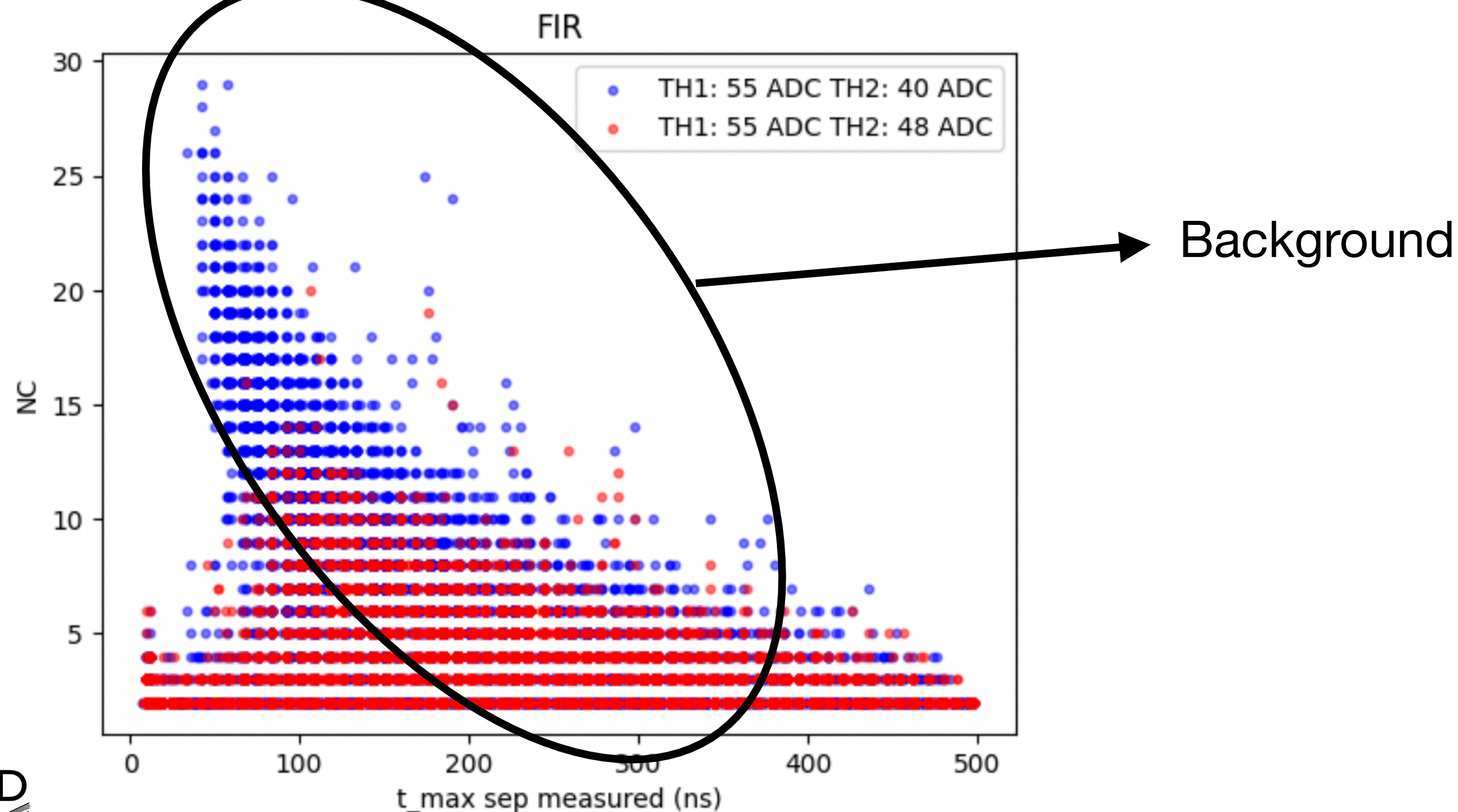




# Distribution of NC and t\_max sep on MD data with FIR

Select MD from February 19, 2025 (Effective time of data per antenna: 0.44s)  
Processing 2 – One notch Filter + FIR filter

- Select only traces exceeding **TH1 = 55 ADC** to focus on significant signals
- Analyze the distributions for **TH2 = 3.5 $\sigma$**  and **TH2 = 4 $\sigma$**  of:
  - **Number of crossings (NC)**
  - **Maximum separation time (t\_max\_sep)** between consecutive peaks
- Compare these distributions with the current trigger parameter settings
- Compute **trigger rate** and evaluate **purity**

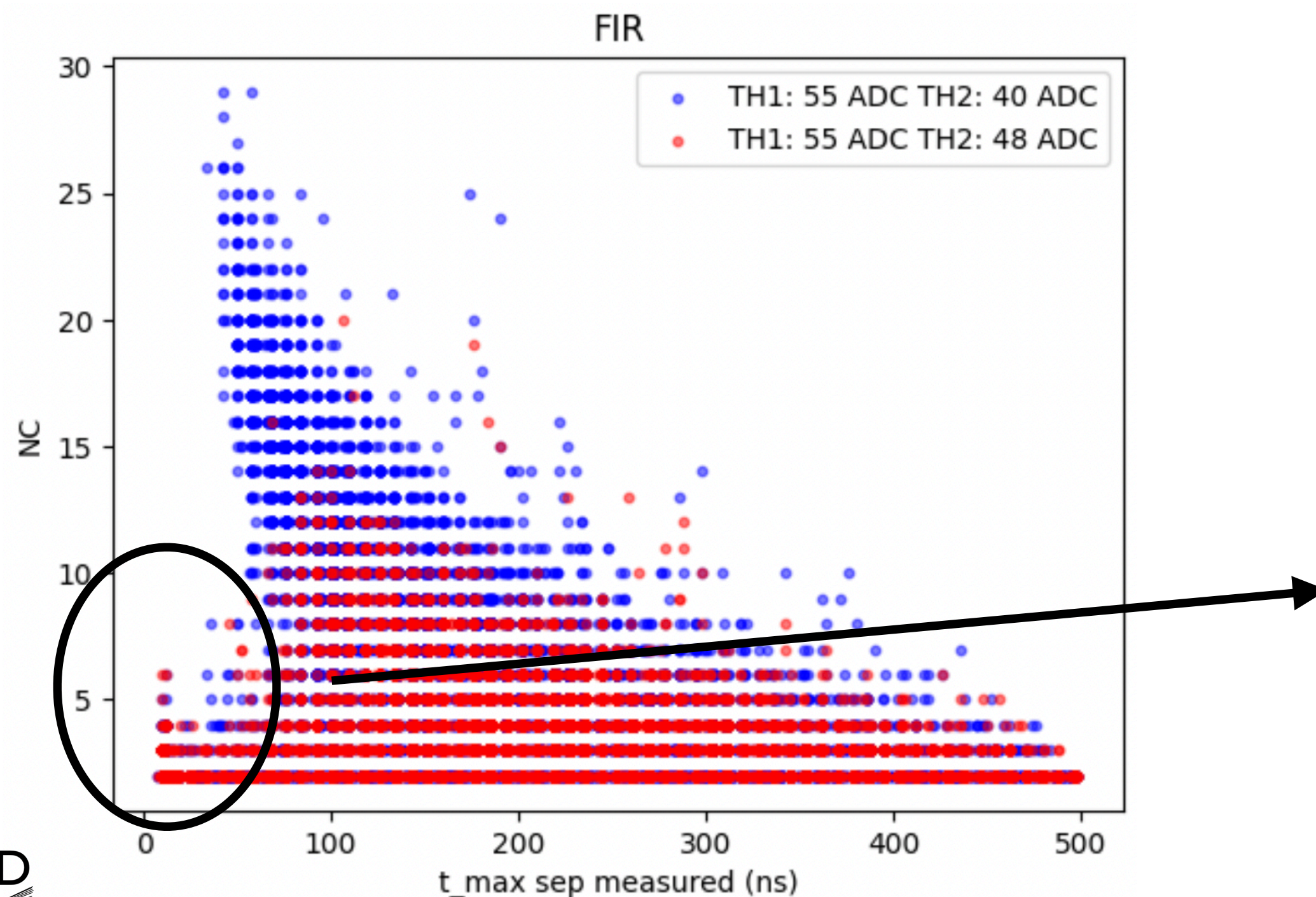




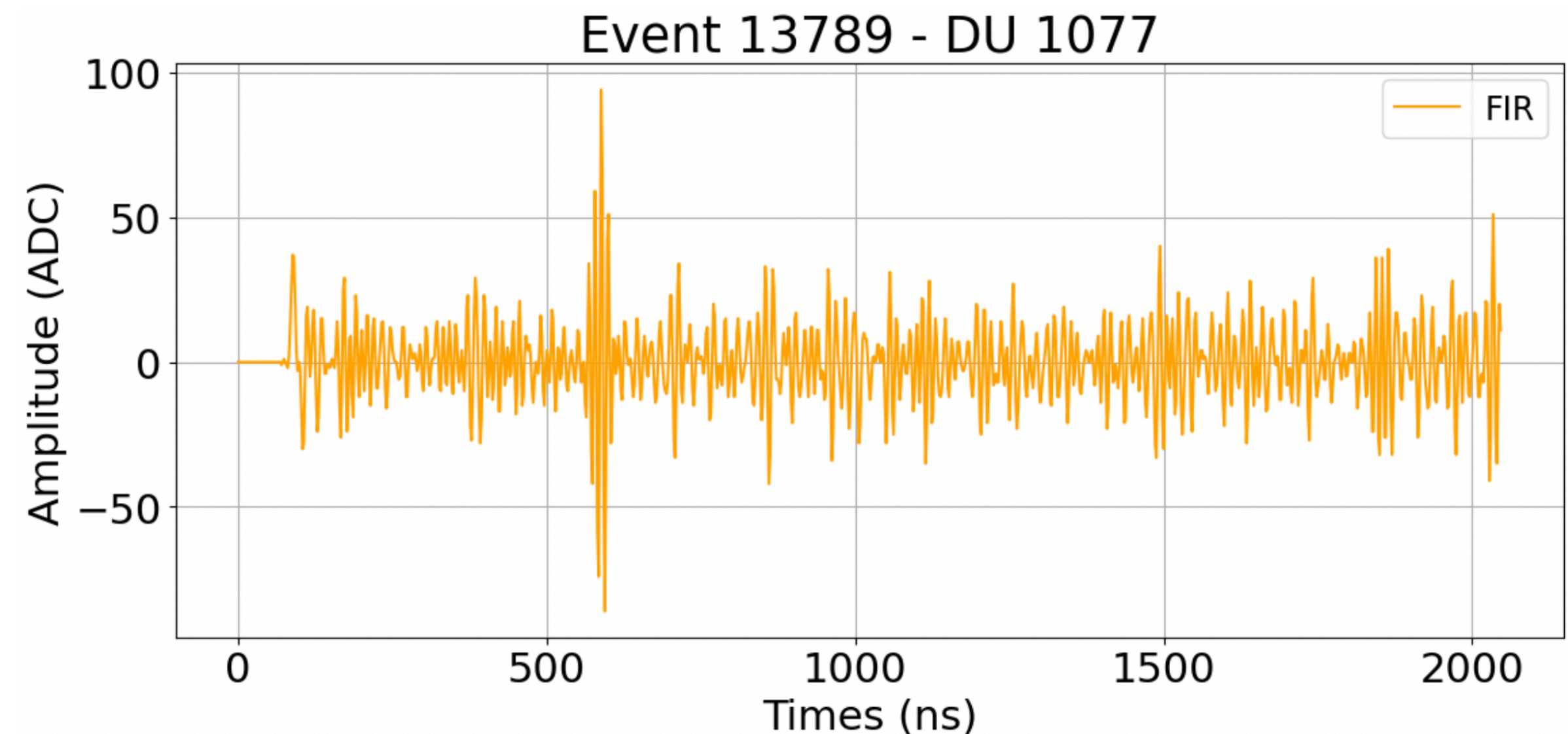
# Distribution of NC and t\_max sep on MD data with FIR

Select MD from February 19, 2025 (Effective time of data per antenna: 0.44s)  
Processing 2 – One notch Filter + FIR filter

- Select only traces exceeding **TH1 = 55 ADC** to focus on significant signals
- Analyze the distributions for **TH2 =  $3.5\sigma$**  and **TH2 =  $4\sigma$**  of:
  - **Number of crossings (NC)**
  - **Maximum separation time (t\_max\_sep)** between consecutive peaks
- Compare these distributions with the current trigger parameter settings
- Compute **trigger rate** and evaluate **purity**



Clean pulse in MD



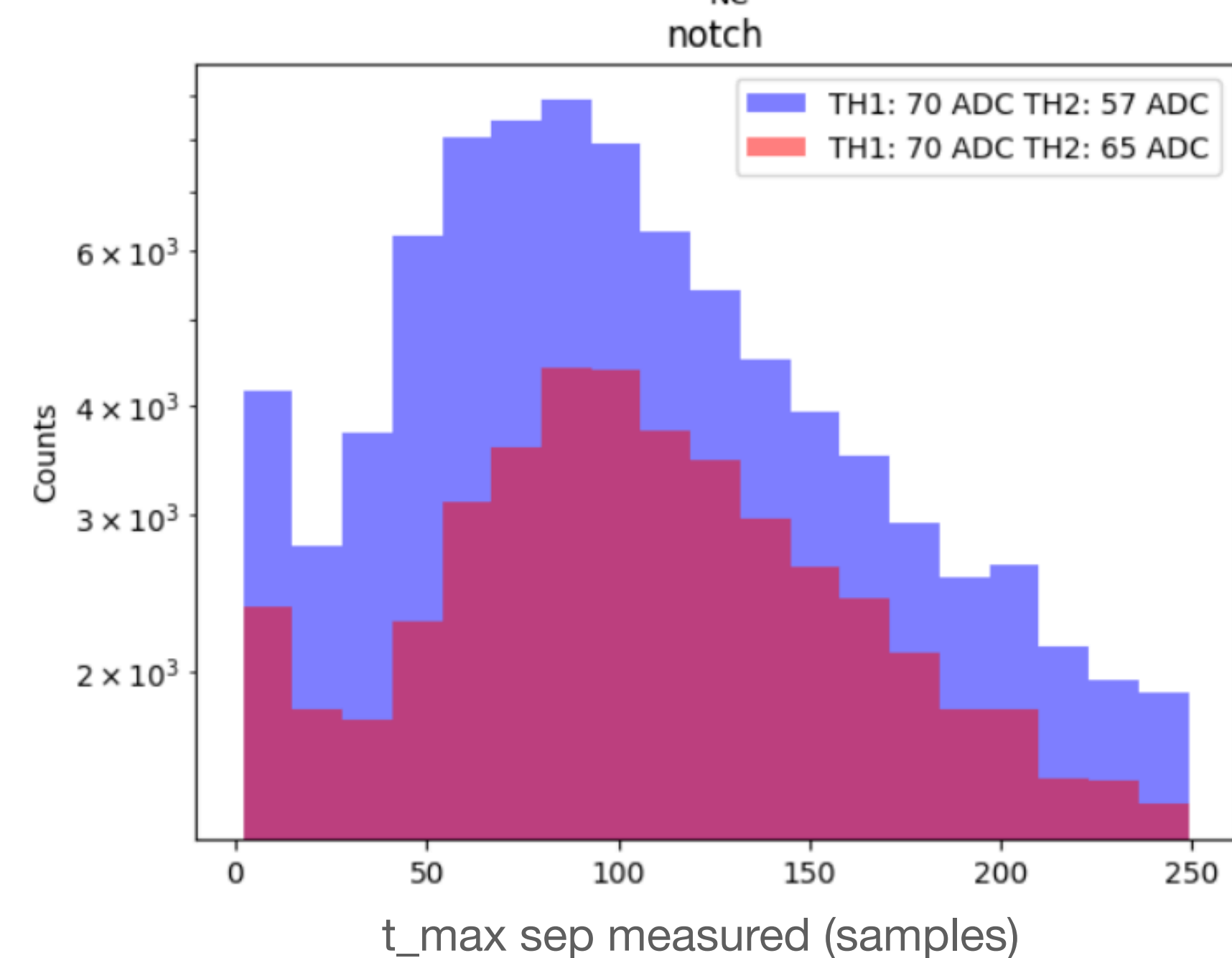
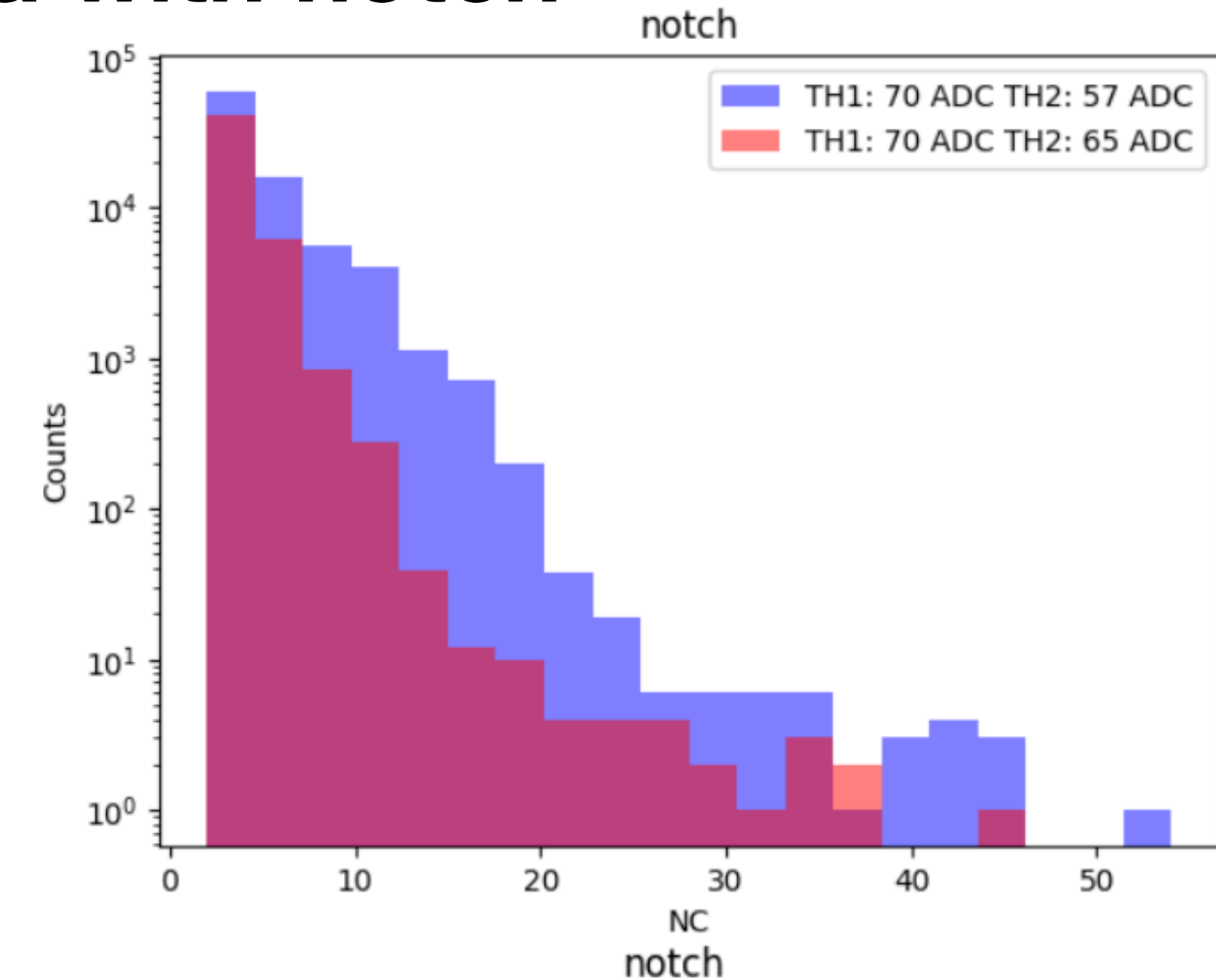
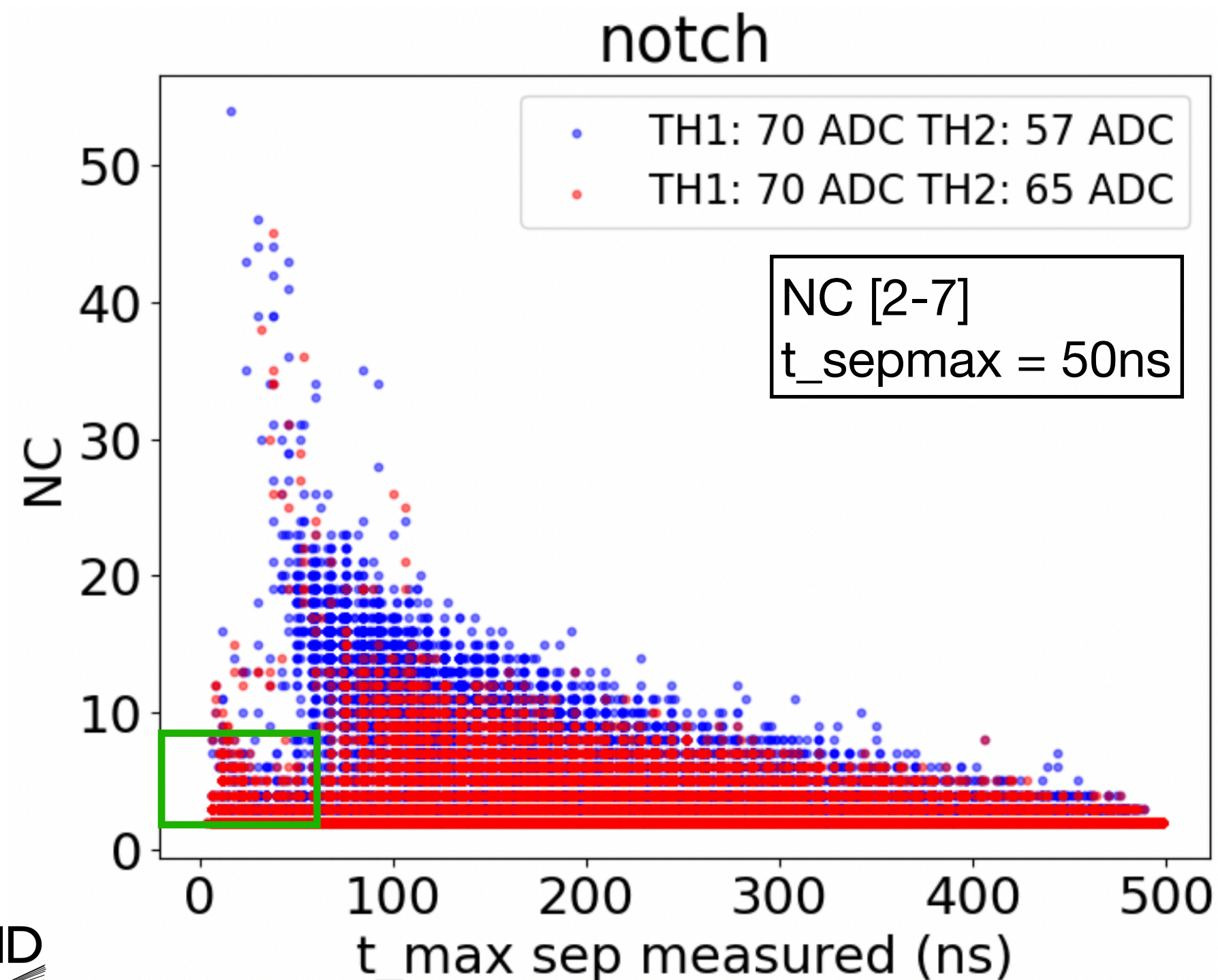


# Distribution of NC and t\_max sep on MD data with notch

Select MD from February 19, 2025

Processing 1 – Simulated Notch Filters Only

- Select only traces exceeding **TH1 = 70 ADC** to focus on significant signals
- Analyze the distributions for **TH2 = 3.5 $\sigma$**  and **TH2 = 4 $\sigma$**  of:
  - **Number of crossings (NC)**
  - **Maximum separation time (t\_max\_sep)** between consecutive peaks
- Compare these distributions with the current trigger parameter settings
- Compute **trigger rate** and evaluate **purity**





# Tests optimized parameters on MD data - Trigger rate

Optimal parameters

$t_{\text{quiet}} = 500 \text{ ns}$ ,  $t_{\text{period}} : 500 \text{ ns}$   
 $\text{NC} = [2-7]$ ,  $t_{\text{sepmax}} = 50 \text{ ns}$

MD data from February 19:

26 DUs running:

total of 215916 events per DU + 1 DU with 14378 events

Warning: **just a snapshot**

Channel X and Y studied **independently** here

Trigger rate: Number of triggered events / (2\*Number of traces) / 2048 ns

FIR: TH1 = 55 ADC and TH2 =  $3.5\sigma$ : Number of triggered events on channels X and Y: 1692

**Trigger rate: 73 Hz**

FIR: TH1 = 55 ADC and TH2 =  $4\sigma$ : Number of triggered events on channels X and Y: 1227

**Trigger rate: 53 Hz**

FIR: TH1 = 70 ADC and TH2= $4\sigma$ : Number of triggered events on channels X and Y: 116

**Trigger rate: 5 Hz**

Notch: TH1 = 70 ADC and TH2 =  $3.5\sigma$ : Number of triggered events on channels X and Y: 11896

**Trigger rate: 516 Hz**

Notch: TH1 = 70 ADC and TH2 =  $4\sigma$ : Number of triggered events on channels X and Y: 7477

**Trigger rate: 324 Hz**





# Conclusion

Thorough study leads to optimal T1 parameters (EAS T1 efficiency  $> 70\%$  at SNR 6-7 and  $> 90\%$  above):

For FIR: TH1 = 55 ADC, TH2 =  $3.5\sigma$  or  $4\sigma$

For notch: TH1 = 70 ADC, TH2 =  $4\sigma$

T\_sepmax = 50ns

NC [2-7]

Leads to nominal trigger rate (  $< 100$  Hz for FIR and  $< 400$  Hz for notch)

Very positive effect of FIR