

# MMDAQ Noise Output

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# MMDAQ root File Content

```
TFile**      /data/aborysov/tau_muon_run/run69.root
TFile*       /data/aborysov/tau_muon_run/run69.root
KEY: TTree raw;1    rawapvdata           // physics run data
KEY: TTree pedestals;1  apvp pedestals    // pedestal and noise
KEY: TTree data;1    apvdata             // some information from raw
KEY: TTree run_info;1  run_info
KEY: TDirectoryFile config;1 parameters from config file
```

- Raw is the tree which contains signal of APV channels which exceeds the threshold;
- For Physics run pedestals tree contains only one entry with the noise and pedestals data used during the run.

# MMDAQ Pedestal and Noise Calculation

For single event:

```
void CAPvEvent::calculate_pedestals()
....
double mean = GetVectorMean(channel_data);
double stdev = GetVectorStdDev(channel_data);
....

double sum = std::accumulate(vec.begin(), vec.end(), (double)0.0);
return sum / (double)(vec.size());

sumdiffs += (*iter - vecmean) * (*iter - vecmean);
....
return sqrt( sumdiffs / (n-1) );
```

Result of the run  
(Welford algorithm)

```
void CRootWriter::process_pedestal_event(const CMMEvent* const curr_mmevent)
.....
pedestal_map[icurr_ch->first][0] += (curr_mean - prevmean) /
                                   (m_event_counter_pedestals + 1); //mean of mean

pedestal_map[icurr_ch->first][1] += (curr_stdev - prevstdev) /
                                   (m_event_counter_pedestals + 1); //mean of stdev

pedestal_map[icurr_ch->first][2] += ( (curr_mean - prevmean) *
                                   (curr_mean - pedestal_map[icurr_ch->first][0] ) ); //sigma
```

Pedestal

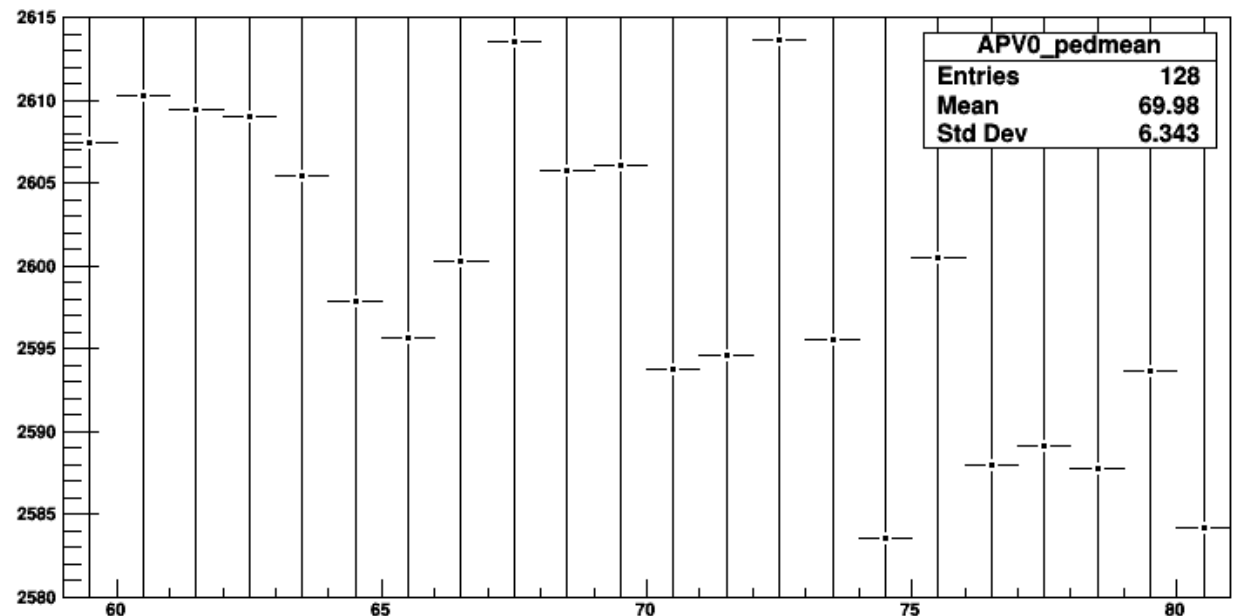
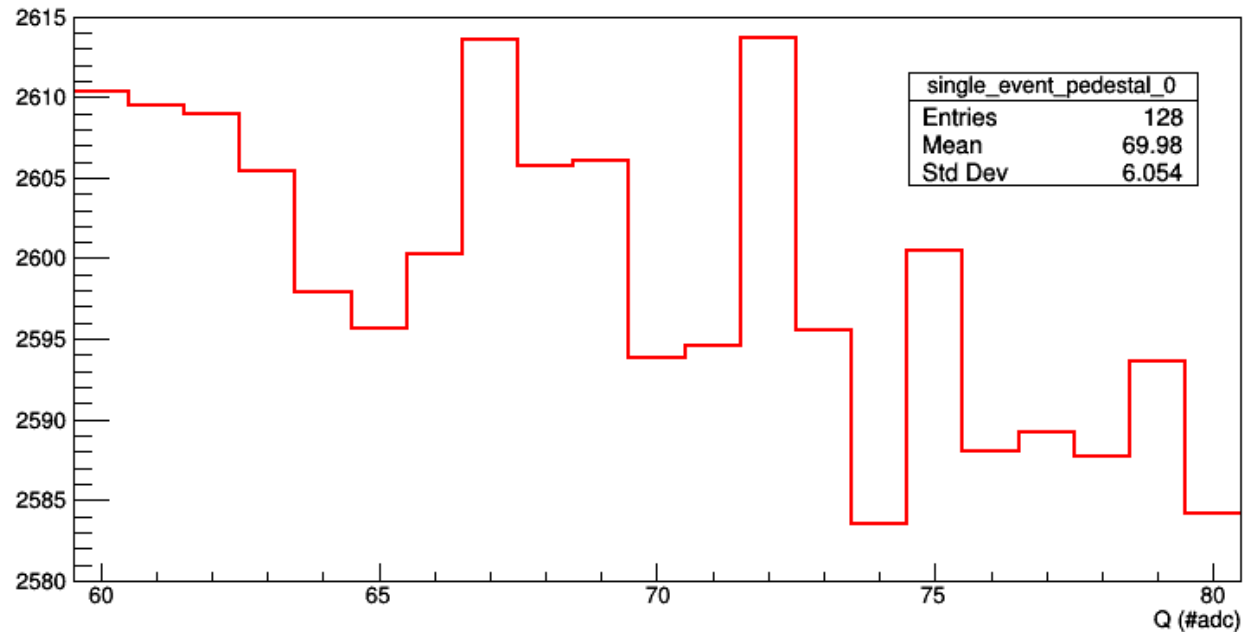
Noise

# TAU run 22, root vs mmdaq event 2809

The last entry from the tree

- The last entry in the “pedestals” tree contains the result of calculation and is used by MMDAQ during the physics run.
- For the physics run “pedestals” tree has one entry with the data used for data processing.

Loaded by MMDAQ



# pedestals Tree in MMDAQ root file

```
atree->SetBranchAddresses("apv_evt", &p_m_apv_evt);
atree->SetBranchAddresses("time_s", &p_m_time_s);
atree->SetBranchAddresses("time_us", &p_m_time_us);
atree->SetBranchAddresses("apv_fecNo", &p_m_apv_fec);
atree->SetBranchAddresses("apv_id", &p_m_apv_id);
atree->SetBranchAddresses("apv_ch", &p_m_apv_ch);
atree->SetBranchAddresses("mm_id", &p_m_mm_id);
atree->SetBranchAddresses("mm_readout", &p_m_mm_readout);
atree->SetBranchAddresses("mm_strip", &p_m_mm_strip);
atree->SetBranchAddresses("apv_pedmean", &p_m_apv_pedmean);
atree->SetBranchAddresses("apv_pedsigma", &p_m_apv_pedsigma);
atree->SetBranchAddresses("apv_pedstd", &p_m_apv_pedstd);
```

## Just to start:

- Check `apv_pedmean`, `apv_pedsigma` and `apv_pedstd` as a function of bias voltage;
- Distributions for the whole APV chip;
- Graphs for some channels with different size;
- List of the channels where these values have weird numbers (too big, too small, etc.);
- Note, even the beam is in a particular place of the detector, the pedestal and noise are calculated for all channels and all of them are susceptible to the bias voltage.