AGATA Pulse Shape Analysis Intro

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AGATA PSA Implementation

- Architecture
- Implementation
- Opportunities







PSA ARCHITECTURE

Structure of Data Processing



Structure of Data Processing

Preprocessing Filter

• Performs

- Energy calibrations and xTalk (proportional) correction
- Analysis of traces
 - Calculation of T0 from core (Digital CFD or linear fit of the first samples)
 - Time calibrations and shifts
 - Vertical normalization of traces
 - Define the net-charge segments
- Reformats the data

• The calibration files are produced by external programs as part of the calibration procedures

PSA Filter

- Signal decomposition & diff xtalk
- Implemented algorithm is the Grid Search
 - As a full grid search
 - As a coarse/fine search (AGS)
- Reduces size of data by factor 20
- Provides the parameters for the correction of neutron damage (can also perform it)
- Must be expanded to improve timing
- Takes ~95 % of total CPU time
- Is the critical point for the processing speed of online and offline analyses

PSA IMPLEMENTATION

PSA Implementation

- The signal decomposition algorithm (AGS)
- The quality of the signal basis
 - Physics of the detector
 - Impurity profile
 - Application of the detector response function to the calculated signals

• The preparation of the data

- Energy calibration
- Cross-talk correction (applied to the signals or to the basis!)
- Time aligment of traces

• A well working decomposition has additional benefits, e.g.

- Correction of energy losses due to neutron damage

Signal basis generation

- Simulation: MGS, JASS, **ADL**
- Experimental: Coincidence, PSCS
- AGATA Data Library
 - Geometries for a wide variety of detectors
 - E-field solver, SIMION potential arrays
 - Creates the calculated basis for each detector

-> Rouven's talk

Bart Bruyneel and Benedikt Birkenbach IKP (Eur. Phys. J. A (2016) 52:70)

Proportional Xtalk measurement

Cross talk in AGATA Triple Cluster

Optimisation: Crystal orientation

•400kBq Am source +

•Lead Collimator: Ø1.5mm X 1cm

•Front Scan at Ø4.7cm: 300 cts/s

•Fitfunction Risetime(θ) = A.[1+R₄cos(θ - θ_4)].[1+R₂cos(θ - θ_2)]

Status as of December 2016

- AGATA AGS algorithm with one interaction per segment achieves similar performance to GRETINA signal decomp.
- What are the limiting factors?
- Performance of AGATA detectors coupled to digital electronics chain

Lots of opportunities

- Continuous improvement of signal basis -> PSA team Fraser
- Push towards experimental basis generation -> Joa's talk
- Implementation of multiple segment interaction algorithm -> AGATA/GRETINA collaboration
- Offline decomp using GRETINA basis

• Challenges:

- Availability of AGATA capsules for characterization.
- Clustering of points distributed inside detectors
- Continuity of available personnel to implement PSA algorithms
- Documentation + Howto guide (so so...) ③