

A Supernova “Calibration” Source

4th year thesis project

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Idea:

- Use a programmable pulse generator, a laser diode, and the laserball to create a semi-realistic simulation of a SN signal in the detector.
- Compensate for lack of power of a Laser Diode by stretching pulse out to 100-200 ns if necessary (should not affect trigger; don't care about reconstruction)

Motivation:

- SN Trigger is embedded in snostream and sees only “dispatched” data
- dispatcher efficiency known to be a function of data volume (rate x $\langle \text{NHIT} \rangle$)
- Laser system has rep rates up to 50 Hz and adjustable occupancy, so is not a good test for DAQ chain performance during a SN
- point out weaknesses / opportunities for tuning in DAQ chain
- be ready for a near SN

Some Facts:

- SNO front-end electronics can buffer $\sim 10^6$ events (4MB/MB)
- read-out is at 10Mbps (ethernet) – takes many minutes
- chain: detector, FECs, eCPUs, DPM, builder, builder2, dispatcher, snostream
 - opportunities for overflow, buffering losses / mismatches, network congestion
- what we know:
 - under sustained calibration – data throughput 300-400 kbps; then data losses
- How close could a SN be before have data loss? (weakness of S-K)
- whole system performance?
- possibility to tune throughput? Change buffer sizes, etc.
- with NCDs adding a second builder; new dedicated UG and AG dispatchers
- SN trigger is at the end of a long chain with several possible weak links

N₂/Dye Laser Box (located in cavity deck clean room)

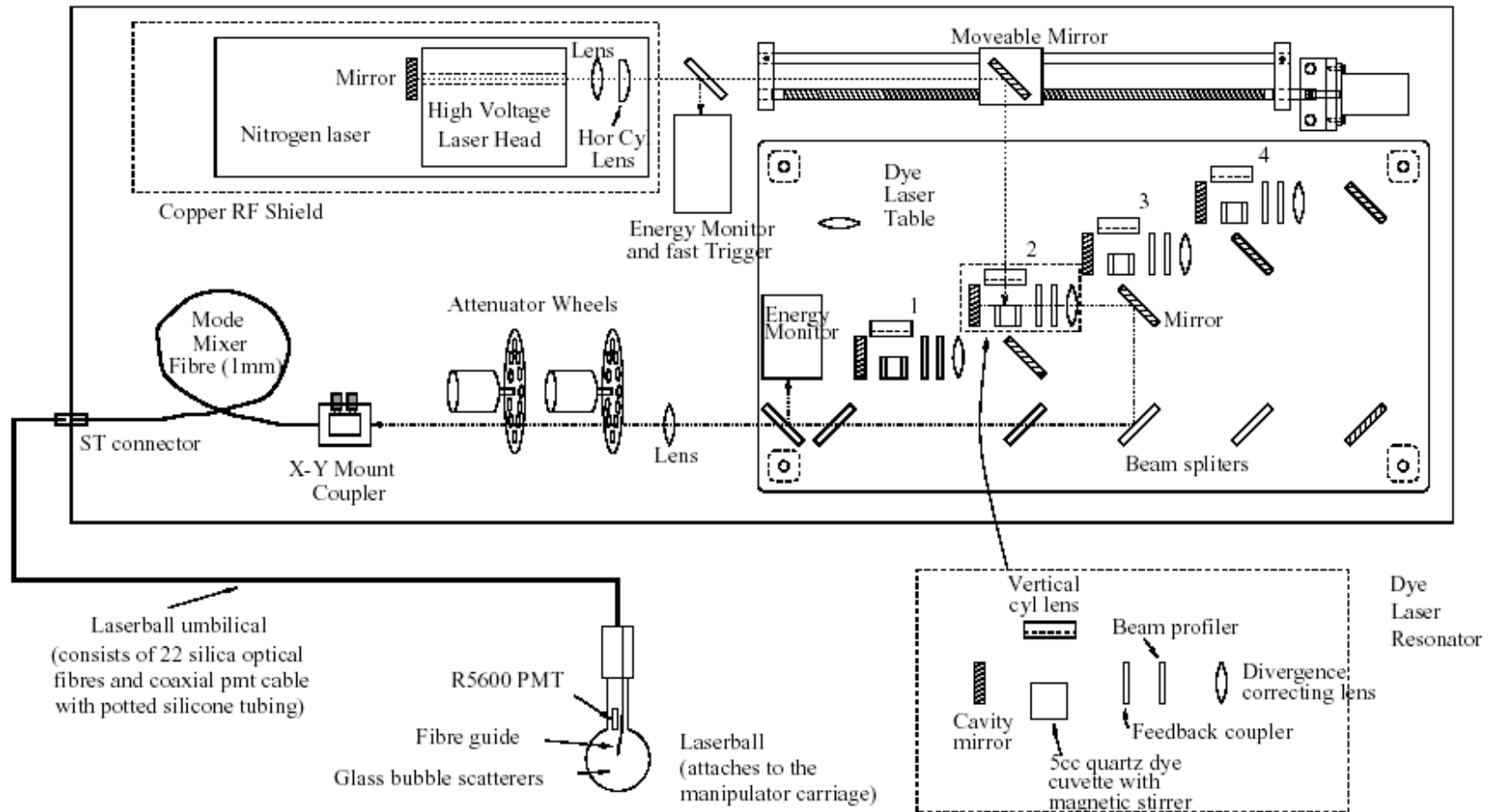


Figure 5.1: N₂/dye laser system overview [11]. from Bryce Moffat's thesis

Photon budget:

- Assume 100kW, 600ps for laser --> 10^{14} photons per pulse
- Assume laserball transmission ~5% **
- Assume 10^5 attenuation at 400nm gives occupancy ~100 **
- Best guesses at attenuation through complete system $\sim 10^{11}$
- Possibility to insert Laser diode at point where attenuation is 2×10^3
- For NHIT 300, 20ns pulse, need only 0.13mW Laser Diode power
- satisfied that this is feasible, pending confirmation of assumptions

** Richard Ford's estimates

A SUPERNOVA CALIBRATION SOURCE FOR SNO

Choose your model :

Beacom and Vogel Model
Burrows et al. Model
Bruenn 15 M Model

Supernova distance :

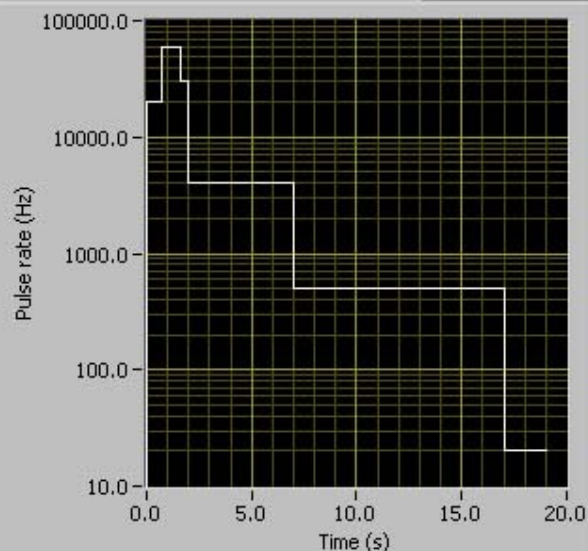
0.00

Parameters of the Supernova calibration

0	0.00	20000.	60000.	30000.	4000.0	500.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	Pulse Rate (Hz)
0	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Pulse Width (ns)
	0.00	0.70	0.90	0.40	5.00	10.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	Duration (s)

Supernova model

Courbe 0



Start the Calibration



Actual Parameters

Sequence	Duration (s)
0	0.00
Pulse Rate (Hz)	Pulse Width (ns)
0.00E+0	0.00

- done in LabView
- GPIB interface to pulser

Still to do...

- optical design
- mechanical design
- finish labview interfacing
- laser driver design
- trigger interface