In-Situ Scintillator Calibration



IceCube-Gen2 Calibration Workshop

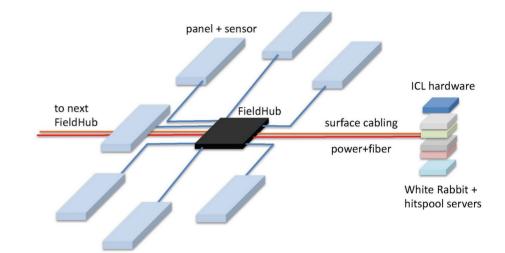
April 9, 2021 Matt Kauer on behalf of the group

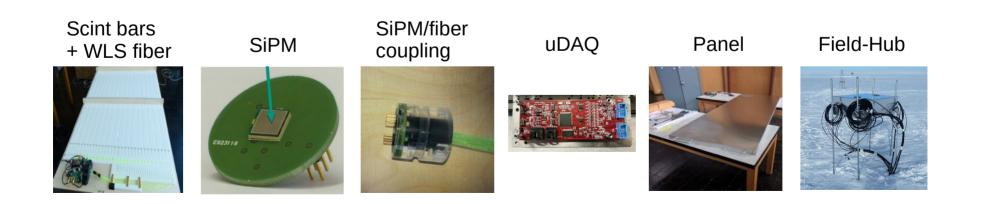


Scintillator Hardware Overview

ICL provides power/comms/clock to FieldHub

- Power via copper
- Comms/clock via fiber
- FieldHub provides power/comms/clock to panels
 - All via copper





MicroDAQ (uDAQ)

3 gain channels recorded simultaneously

1000 VEM dynamic range

Onboard timestamps

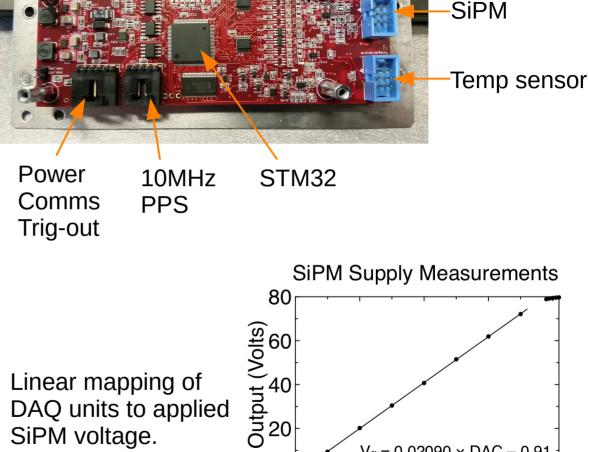
~1 ns resolution

Hits sent as chargestamps

- Timestamp
- Charges from 3 gain channels
- CPU trigger flag •

1Hz CPU triggers to capture pedestal Similar to IceCube baseline beacons

Linear mapping of DAQ units to applied SiPM voltage.



0

0

1000

4000

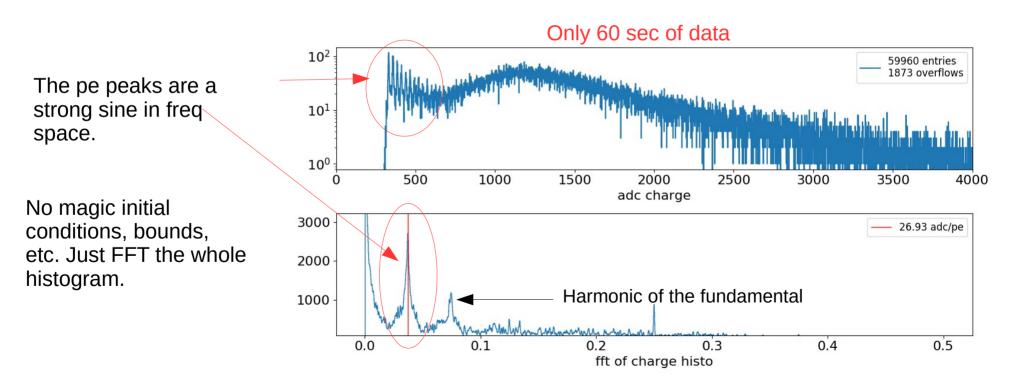
 $V_{fit} = 0.02090 \times DAC - 0.91$

2000 3000

DAC Setting 0-4095

Gain Measurement

Panel thresholds typically 3-5 pe Evident finger spectrum Take the FFT to extract the gain **Caveat: Only works for the high gain channel**

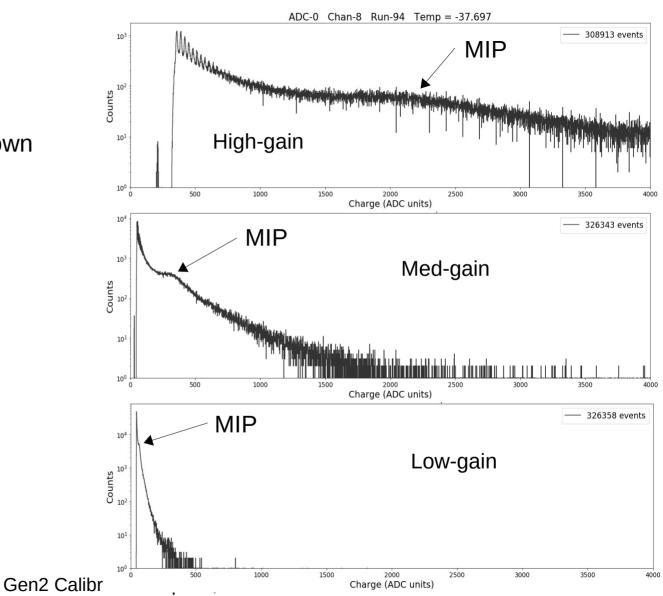


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Other Gain Channels

Electronic gains are roughly known

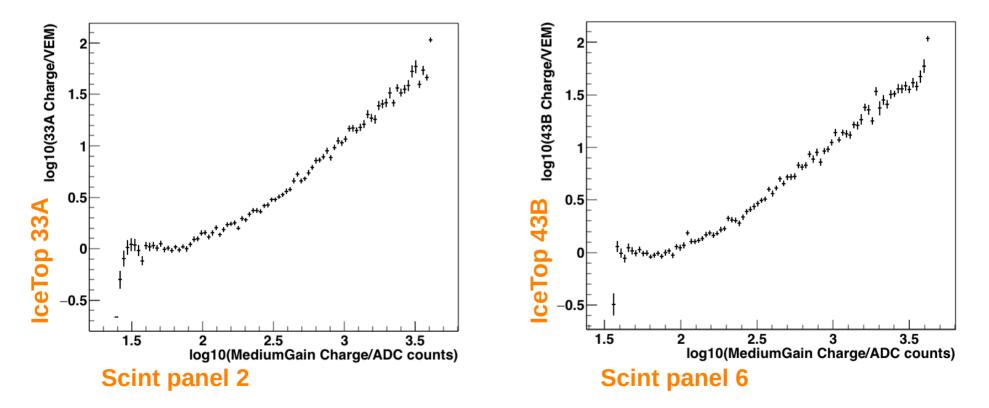
Cross calibrate with the MIP



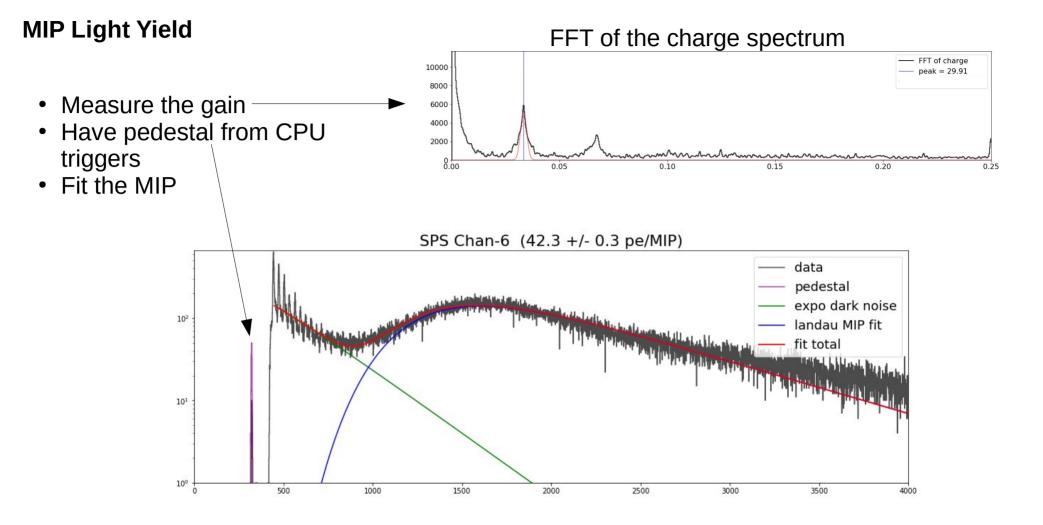
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IceTop Coincidence

In the previous layout, two scint panels were directly over IceTop tanks Serap did a nice coincidence study Scint medium gain channel saturates ~100 VEM



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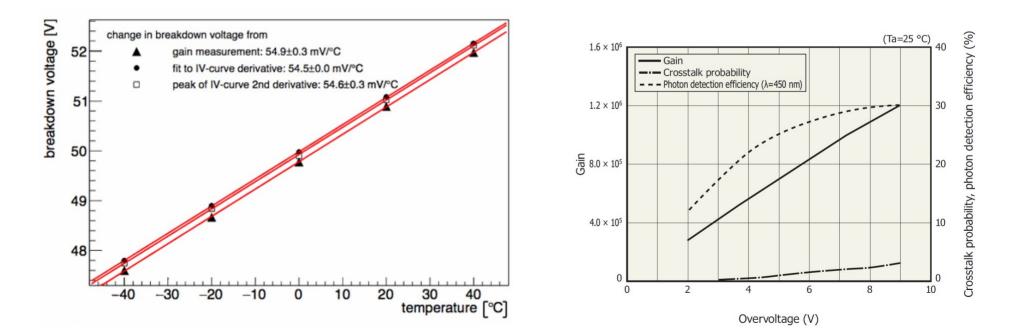


SiPM Temperature Dependence

- Breakdown voltage linear with temperature (~55 mV / °C)
- Gain linear with overvoltage (~1.3e5 / V)
- Delta-gain ~7.2e3 / °C



6x6 mm 57600 pixels



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SiPM Gain Correction

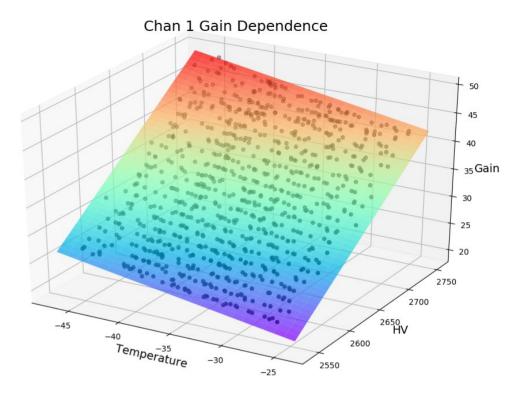
How it was done in the past

Didn't have time to map out temperature dependence before deployment.

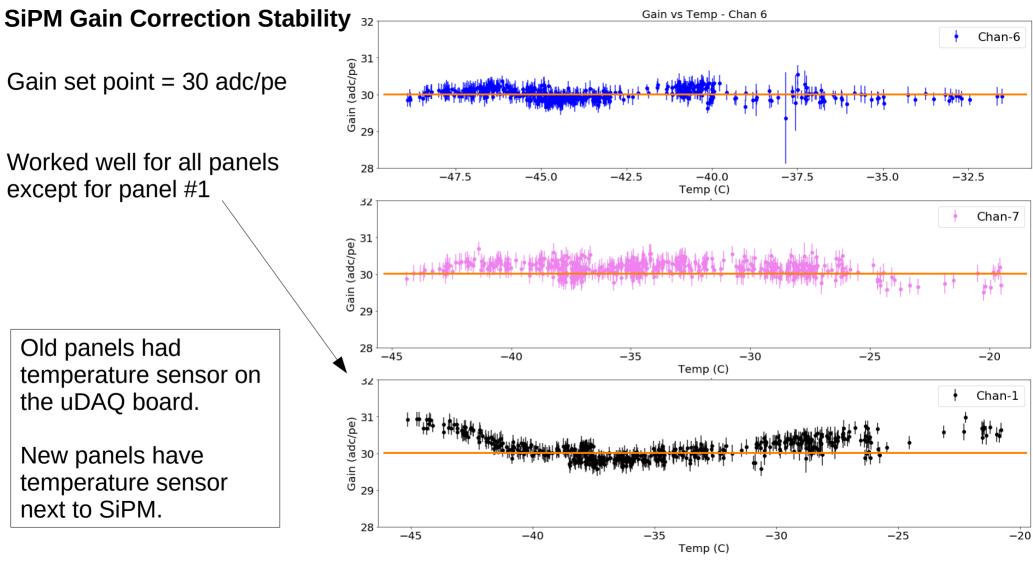
Wait for the South Pole temperature to change ~5 degrees and then take a series of runs at various SiPM voltages.

Each panel has a config file specifying the fit parameters and the target gain.

For each run the uDAQ measures the temperature and sets the SiPM voltage accordingly.



Parameterize with a plane fit



Matt Kauer

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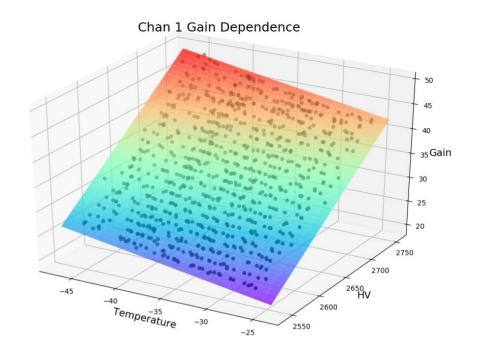
10

SiPM Gain Mapping

How it should be done in the future

For future deployments the temperature dependence mapping should be done in a controlled environment before shipping to pole.

I think we'd only need to scan 3-4 temperatures and 3-4 HV settings.



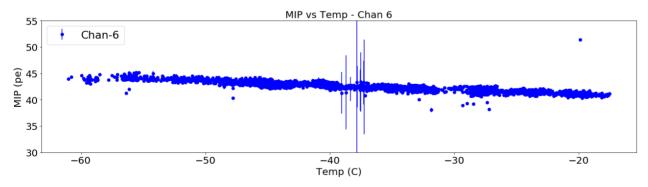
Following the IceCube "domconfig" practice, each scint panel can have a config file holding the gain fit parameters, gain set point, etc.

Panels are electronically identified by the uDAQ microcontroller id.

In-situ Calibration

Monthly IceTop DOMCal like calibrations:

- Scan a few SiPM voltages (20 minutes)
 - Cross check against the current gain mapping
- Scan a few thresholds at the gain set point (20 minutes)
 - Cross check against the current threshold
- Measure the MIP light yield
 - Defines the VEM energy calibration
 - Long term scintillator aging effects
 - Scint light yield has slight temperature dependence (~0.1 pe/°C)



Yearly "run start" operations:

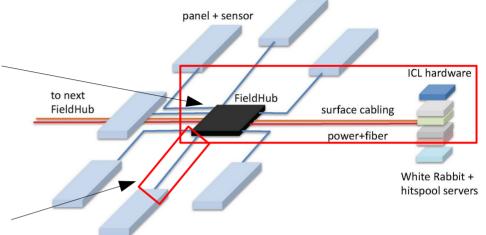
Gather the monthly ScintCals and produce a new gain mapping

Matt Kauer

In-situ Time Calibration

White Rabbit has its own version of RAPCal

• WR-LEN in the FieldHub is time corrected



Cable delay between FieldHub and Scint panel currently not measured/corrected.

• We need RAPCal for FieldHub to Scint

Summary

 \star Each scint panel has a config file identified by the uDAQ microcontroller ID

- Gain map fit parameters
- Gain set point
- Threshold

 \star Realtime SiPM voltage control to maintain constant gain

- implement into uDAQ firmware
- ScintCal software/script

S RAPCal routine