## Pixel Beam Telescope -Online Monitor



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#### **1.** Test beams

## **DESY** test beam

 Test beams are used for determinig properties of new cutting edge detector

systems

They

 use
 devices
 called
 telescopes



## **Pixel telescopes**

## Telescopes work like a normal camera









## What do we want to measure with the telescope?

Check whether a device works or not and measure its properties: - resolution - etc...

5 4 3 DUT 2 1 0 Track Fit beam



#### 2. Pixel Telescopes for test beams Pixel telescopes







## "Datura" telescope

- 6 telescope planes
- MIMOSA 26 sensors:
  - 1152x576 pixels
     = 0.7 Mpix
  - "pictures" are taken every 115.2 μs
  - binary readout
- Sensors are usually cooled to 15°C (to stabilize their performance in time)







## Architecture







## Architecture







**3.** Goals

## Goals

 Make the Online Monitor as robust and fast as possible (make it a real-time tool).

- 2) Add new features for users' convenience.
- 3) Test it with the real data.





## **Preliminary analysis**

Avg Evt Processing Time vs Threshold





## **Preliminary analysis**

Avg Evt Processing Time vs Threshold





## **Preliminary analysis**

Avg Evt Size vs Threshold



Threshold impacts the event size [hits/event] significantly.





AILAS EXPERIMENT

## Profiling

• I started with profiling...

 Profiling – analysis of how much time is spent in different functions and how many times they are being called

 ...and I was about to find out that my start would not be very simple...







Will structural optimisations be enough? Or new algorithms will have to be developed?

- This version of the Online Monitor was originally developed within the ATLAS pixel test beam group
- It is very good but there is always something to improve, so I decided to investigate the algorithms





#### 5. Clusterisation

## **Previous clusterisation algorithm**

 How does the previous clusterization algorithm work?

It compares every single hit with the rest from the same plane -  $O(n^2)$ 











#### **5.** Clusterisation

## **New clusterisation algorithm**

- 1. Let's sort all hits
- 2. Now we can look only for the nearest neighbours
- 3. O(n\*log(n) + n)





## Performance

## Did it help?

4. Clusterisation

**Processing Time** 





#### 5. Correlation

## **Previous correlation algorithm**

 How does the previous correlation algorithm work?

It correlates all clusters between every two planes - O(n<sup>2</sup>)







#### **5.** Correlation

## **New correlation algorithm**

- 1. Let's try to reconstruct all tracks first
- 2. Then we could use reconstructed tracks to get information about correlations
- 3. ... and in addition to that we now know how many tracks (roughly) we have in a single
- 4. O(n\*log(n))

event



#### 5. Correlation How the new correlation algorithm works? **Telescope Plane 1 Telescope Plane Telescope Plane 1 Telescope Plane 2** 2 3 4 3 4 99 **Telescope Plane 1 Telescope Plane 2** Graph 3 4 1.8 1.6 1.4 9 12 7 9 14 16 12 18 DESY 29 AGH

#### 5. Correlation

## **Changes in Plots**

#### **Old Correlation Plot**

#### **New Correlation Plot**



## All clusters are being correlated.

Only clusters with associated tracks are being correlated.

# 5. Correlation Performance Did it help? 2GeV beam (2 kHz)

**Processing Time** 

Difference in Processing Time [%]



#### 6. New features

# The only solution left was to skip the incoming events.





#### 6. New features

## **Performance with skipping 90 % of events**

**Processing Time** 

Difference in Processing Time [%]



7. Summary

## Summary

## The Online Monitor:

- became a real-time tool
- has new data quality monitoring functionalities
- conducts self-analysis about its performance

We took data necessary for the performance study of the telescope.





## BACKUPS

#### 5. Correlation

#### **Tracks per Event plot in the Online Monitor**

