

1 Data Quality Monitoring system in the Baikal-GVD 2 experiment

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The quality of the incoming experimental data has a significant importance for both analysis and running the experiment. The main point of the Baikal-GVD DQM system is to monitor the status of the detector and obtained data on the run-by-run based analysis. It should be fast enough to be able to provide analysis results to detector shifter and for participation in the global multi-messaging system.

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1. Introduction

There are several requirements to the monitoring system for the Baikal-GVD experiment [1]. It should be as simple as possible to be fast in running and clear enough for use after reading the manual. But at the same time the system should be reliable and provide monitoring of all crucial parameters of the detector. In general, parameters to be monitored could be divided into two main groups. The first one monitors the statistical parameters of the detector to register muons. Since the trigger of the detector is extremely basic and firing if any neighbor pair of channels (or OM - optical module) generates signals exceeding at least high (~ 5 p.e.) and low (~ 2 p.e.) charge thresholds, the main source of events passing this trigger are atmospheric muons and random noise [2]. The second set of parameters is charge related. It analyses charge distributions of both trigger and non-trigger signals recorded by a given channel. The minimum χ^2 fit algorithm is applied while performing the fit of the distributions to a corresponding expected function. In addition to the parameters mentioned above the trigger efficiency of the cluster is also monitored.

2. Statistical parameters

There are three parameters monitored within this set: exponential, uniformity and Poisson. For each of them the monitoring system analyses shapes of distributions for all events in the run under consideration. The shape analysis includes the fit of the distribution with the expected function following by the estimation of the fit quality. These parameters are analysed for each channel, section, and the whole cluster separately [2]. Besides the fit quality estimation using the χ^2/NDF parameter, the amount of bins that deviate from the obtained fit-function is calculated. Only statistical uncertainty is considered to estimate the number of standard deviations for the given bin of the distribution.

2.1 Exponential distribution

Since the main type of events passing the trigger are atmospheric muons and random noise the time difference between two neighbor events should be described by the exponential function (see Fig. 1 left). The bin width is chosen to suppress possible bin-to-bin statistical fluctuations. Due to the dead time of the trigger operation the maximum of the distribution is at ~ 1 ms and events with a time difference lower than 1 ms corresponds to statistics recorded by the second event buffer of the trigger system. Therefore the next bin to the maximum one is chosen as the low edge of the fit range and till the last bin. The calibration systems used for PMT calibration such as LED matrices or laser sources due to the fixed operation frequency values should deteriorate the exponential shape of the atmospheric muons and random noise (see Fig. 1 right) and therefore decrease the fit quality and increase the number of bins with very high deviation value from the obtained with the fit-function.

2.2 Uniformity distribution

It is expected that the distribution of the rate of atmospheric muons and random noise is linear with possible slope due to the environment (temperature, season, water transparency etc) or detector effects (current fluctuations etc.) and should be described by the first order polynomial function.

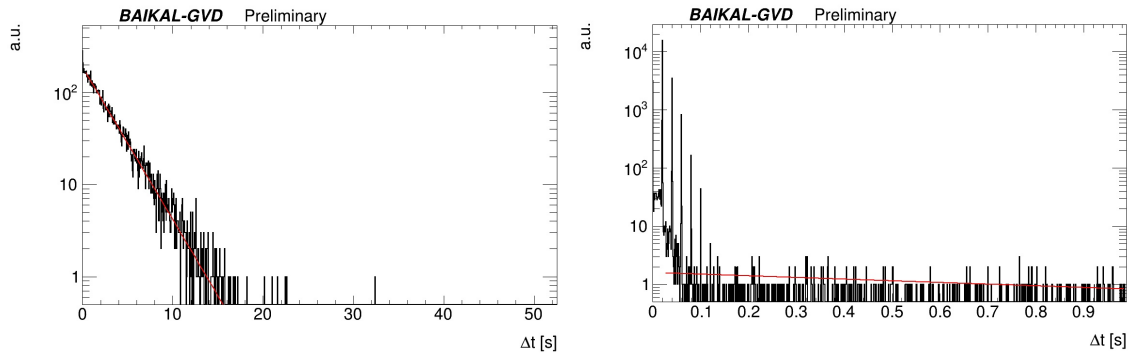


Figure 1: Exponential distributions for atmospheric muons and random noise for some selected channels. Right: for calibration run with LED matrix.

41 The expected cluster rate is ~ 50 -200 events/sec. As well as for the exponential distribution the
 42 bin width for the corresponding uniformity distribution is chosen to suppress possible bin-to-bin
 43 statistical fluctuations (see Fig. 2 left). As it is seen in Fig. 2 (right) events with LED calibration
 44 matrices applied show a significant increase in rate with very clear boundaries thus the fit quality
 45 decreases.

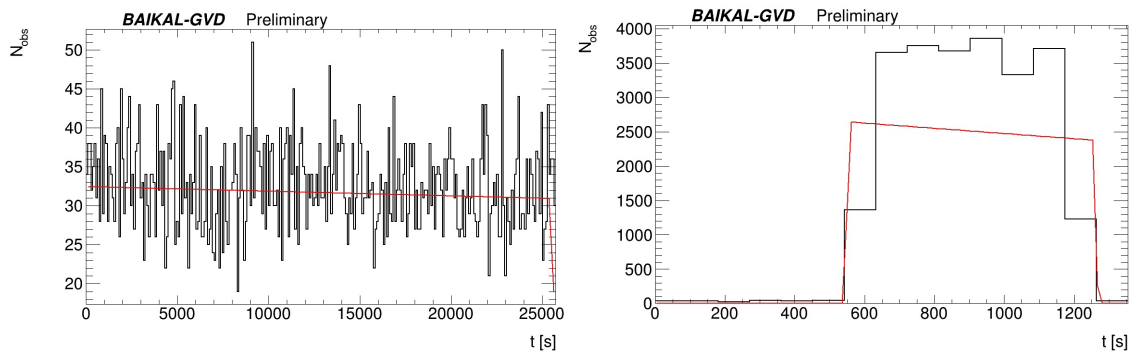


Figure 2: Uniformity distributions for atmospheric muons and random noise for some selected channels. Right: the same for calibration run with LED matrix.

46 2.3 Poisson distribution

47 The expected value of the event rate for the given cluster size (~ 50 -200 events/sec per cluster)
 48 should follow Poissonian distribution for any fixed time interval. Thus, for each run the time
 49 interval is chosen to have ~ 20 recorded events on average and the distribution of the number of
 50 events per this time range is tested for the poisson statistics (see Fig. 3 left). There is clear effect of
 51 the calibration run with the LED matrix when the average number of events per given time interval
 52 differs from poissonian shape and the mean value is lower than expected number (~ 20) of recorded
 53 events (see Fig. 3 right).

54 3. Charge distribution

55 Another important set of parameters for the run quality monitoring is referred to the distribu-

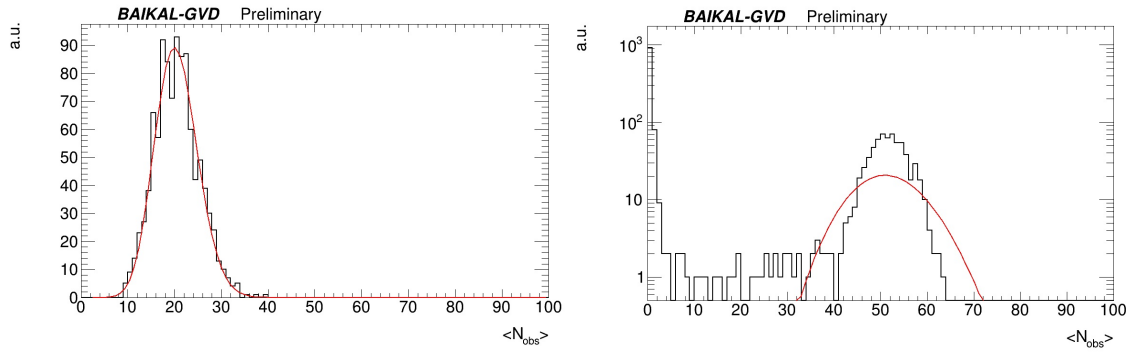


Figure 3: Rate distributions for atmospheric muons and random noise for some selected channels fitted with a Poisson function. Right: the same for calibration run with LED matrix.

56 tions of the charge from the PMT. Therefore the data quality is estimated for given channel only
 57 and considered in summarizing algorithm. The low threshold for the charge is the so-called filter
 58 threshold that is about half of the single photoelectron value. It is possible to analyse separately
 59 channels that produced trigger in the given event from all other ones as well as full combination of
 60 signals from channel.

61 3.1 Distribution for non-trigger signals

62 Any charge from the PMT exceeding the so-called "filter threshold" (~ 0.5 p.e.) is recorded.
 63 Selecting only channels that did not fire the trigger for a given event we can determine the position
 64 of the 1 p.e. peak for given channel in the current run produced mainly by chemi luminescence. As
 65 one can see in Fig. 4 (left) along with very clear 1 p.e. gaussian distribution with the mean value at
 66 around 160 FADC, there is some effect from dark currents of the PMT on the left side of the 1 p.e.
 67 distribution. Also there is negligible impact from the 2 p.e. distribution that is seen on the right
 68 side of the 1 p.e. one. To describe the combined distribution the sum of two gaussian functions for
 69 the 1 and 2 p.e. distributions and an exponential function for the dark current part was used.

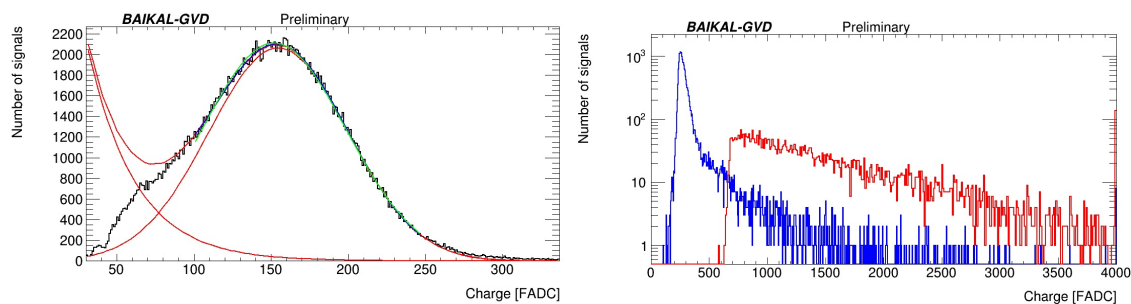


Figure 4: Left: the charge distribution for a some selected non-trigger channel; Right: charge values for some selected channel participating in the trigger.

70 Combined information for all channels in run is used for control of PMTs work stability. As
 71 one can see in Fig. 5 (top) the 1 p.e. calibration values (black points) are rather stable over all
 72 channels in the run. The spread of the values is due to the manual adjustment of the mean value for
 73 each channel and the difference of the PMTs themselves. In addition to calibration behavior it is

74 possible estimate the stability of the noise rate of the channel. Statistics recorded by given channel
 75 is proportional to the noise rate of this channel. This noise rate is calculated as the distribution
 76 integral from 0.5 p.e. for each channel (see Fig. 6). It is expected that this values should increase
 77 towards the higher vertical position of the channel on the string [3]. The noise rate for channel is
 78 closely correlated to the calibration value and thus it is expected that at every depth should be stable
 79 from channel to channel. The deviation of noise related value for each channel from the average
 80 over the given depth level is the parameter for the channel quality estimation.

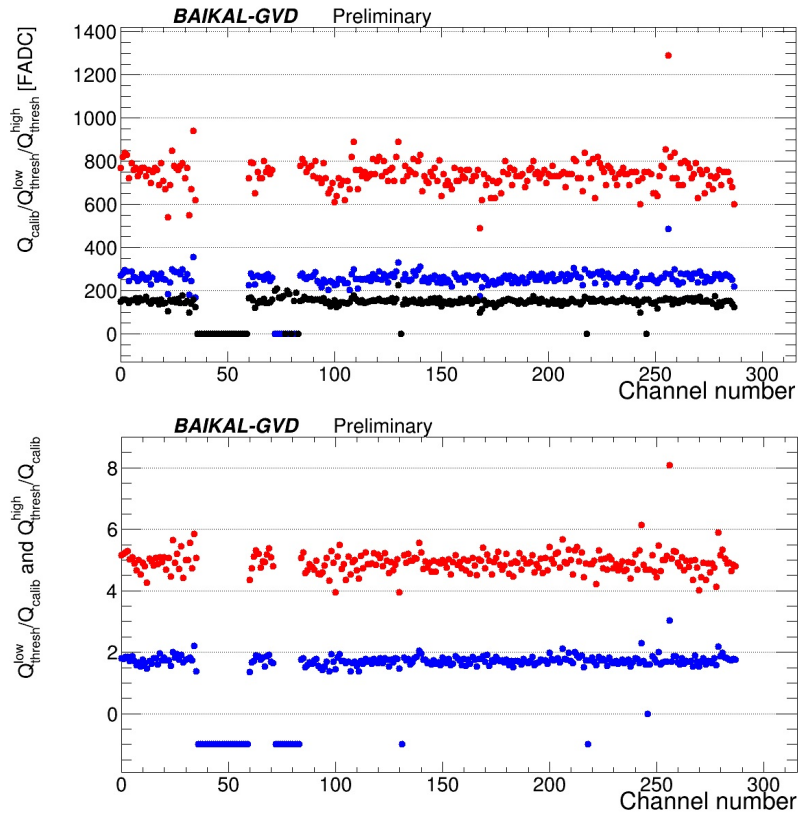


Figure 5: Top: charge calibration (black), trigger low (blue) and high (red) threshold values for channels in some selected run; Bottom: Ratios of trigger low (blue) and high (red) threshold to charge calibration values for channels in some selected run.

81 3.2 Distribution for trigger signals

82 The values of low and high trigger threshold are set to ~ 2 and ~ 5 photoelectrons. It is very
 83 important to make sure that these values are stable across the run and season. In Fig. 4 (right) it is
 84 seen that the shapes of the corresponding distributions have thresholds that are extracted and used
 85 for monitoring (see Fig. 5 (top) low (blues) and high (red) thresholds). Since the exact value of the
 86 threshold in p.e. depends on the charge calibration of the PMT, the ratio of the threshold value in
 87 the given channel to its charge calibration mean value are monitored. It is expected that these ratios
 88 are stable across all channels within both run and season (see Fig. 5 bottom) and some deviations
 89 are possible due to the same reasons as for the calibrations itself.

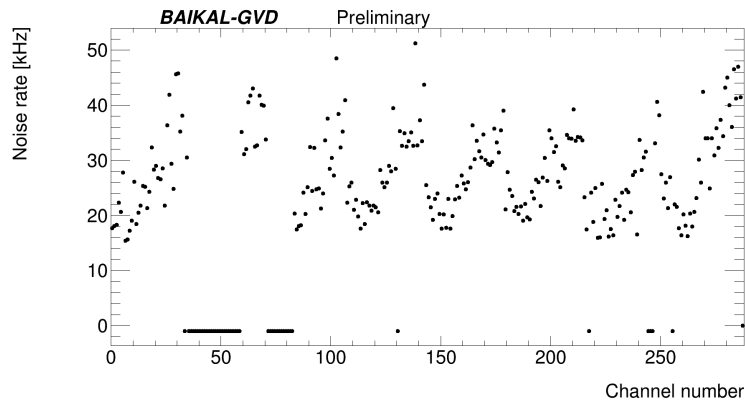


Figure 6: The noise rates for channels in some selected run.

90 3.3 Shape comparison for all signals

91 In addition to calibration and threshold values the general comparison of the charge distribu-
 92 tion shapes are performed. Shapes of distributions of any charge deposited in the channel from the
 93 filter threshold up to 1000 p.e. are compared. Distribution from the run under analysis is compared
 94 to a so-called basic run that is well known to have good channel performance. The shapes are com-
 95 pared via cumulative distributions normalized to 1. The relative impact of the integral in a given
 96 range starting from 0 is the estimation parameter. Fig. 7 shows the example of charge distributions
 97 (left) and cumulative distributions obtained from them (right) for basic (red) and considered (blue)
 98 runs correspondingly. Number of events with charge value deposited in channel more than 100 p.e.
 99 should not exceed 100 events, otherwise the channel is masked as flashed by LED matrix.

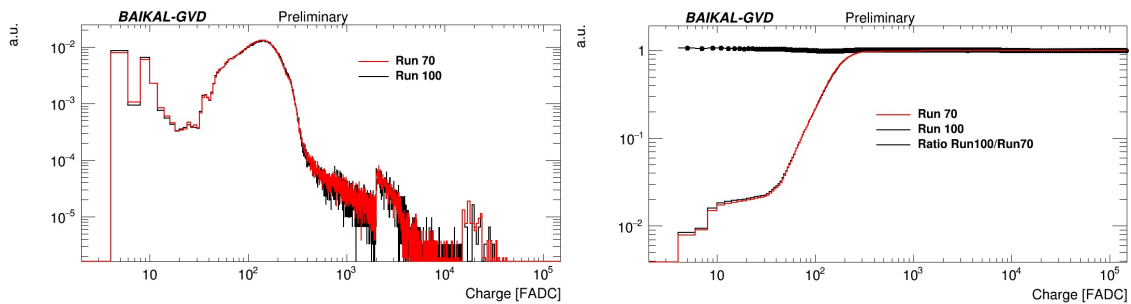


Figure 7: Charge distributions (left) and cumulative distributions obtained from them (right) for basic (red) and considered (blue) runs correspondingly. Ratio of charge distributions is shown in black on right panel.

100 4. Gantt-plots

101 To analyse as much events as possible with the given cluster configuration the Gantt-plots are
 102 used for two main purposes. The first one is to avoid events with the LED matrix switched on. In
 103 this case the number of events recorded by cluster increases by several orders of magnitude thus to
 104 save the time processing the number events range tested for this issue is 10 000. The Gantt-plot
 105 normalized to number of events is seen in Fig. 8 (top) that channels with LED matrix switched on

106 exceed 0.5 number of entries per bin. Thus in standard conditions we expect maximum a doubling
 107 of the rate during the run.

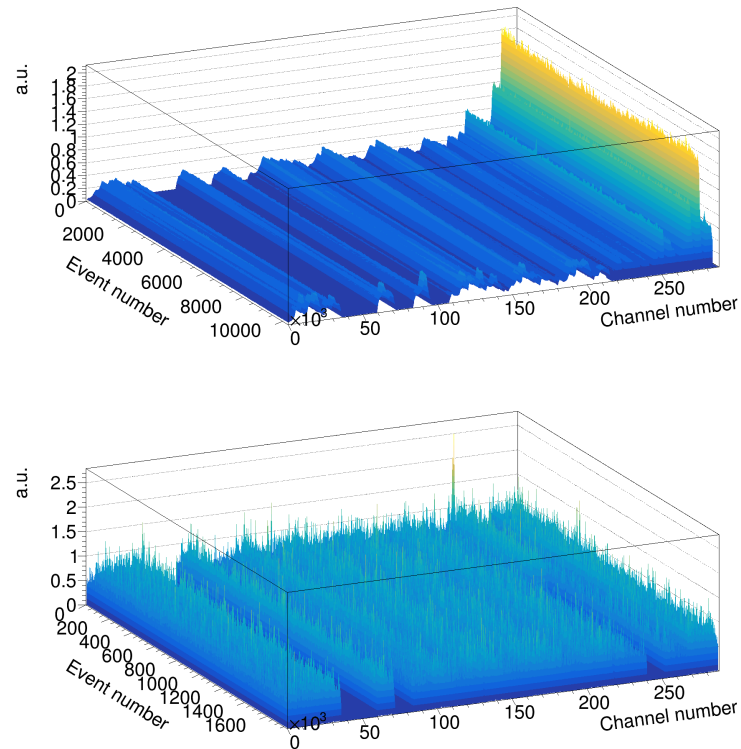


Figure 8: Top: the Gantt-plot used for selection of events with the LED matrix switched on in each channel ; Bottom: the Gantt-plot used for selection events with stable event rate in each channel.

108 For the second purpose the other Gantt-plot was used. This plot contains 100 thousand bins
 109 for the axis corresponding to event number and is also normalized to the total number of events
 110 in the run. Such high granularity allows to select events range with the channel working properly.
 111 Assuming that each channel should not have more than one signal higher than zero the upper limit
 112 of the bin content is set to 1 (see Fig. 8 bottom).

113 5. Quality estimation algorithm

114 After estimation of the run using parameters described above the solution algorithm is applied.
 115 The main point of this algorithm is to provide for the analysis procedure information about quality
 116 status at each level of the detector from channel to the whole cluster. There are eight ranking
 117 markers for data quality status (codes):

118 **0** – excluded by configuration (defined by detector performance experts)

119 **1** – empty data (<100 events in channel)

120 **2** – good (successfully passed criteria)

121 **3** – normal (passed criteria with some warnings)

122 **4** – bad (failed criteria)

123 **5** – good data but LED is detected

124 **6** – normal data but LED is detected

125 **7** – bad data but LED is detected

126 The decision chain is the following: channel → section → string → cluster levels. At any level
127 (channel, section and cluster) for exponent, uniformity, Poisson and Charge (channel level only):

128 1. Fit quality is estimated via χ^2/NDF with threshold values for good (<2), normal (<4) and
129 bad (>4) data

130 2. Deviation of each bin value from fit-function using following condition with threshold values
131 $R_1=25\%$ and $R_2=1\%$ for good data and $R_1=50\%$ and $R_2=5\%$ for normal data correspond-
132 ingly (any other case → bad data): $N_{Normal}^{Bins}/N_{Total}^{Bins} < R_1$ and $N_{Bad}^{Bins}/N_{Total}^{Bins} < R_2$

133 3. The deviation of the noise rate for each channel from the average over the given depth level:
134 $<3\sigma_{noise}^{level}$ for good data, $<5\sigma_{noise}^{level}$ for normal data and bad ($>5\sigma_{noise}^{level}$) data

135 4. The relative impact of the integral in the [0-x] range of the distribution for non-trigger signals:
136 $<15\%$ for good data, $<25\%$ for normal data and $>25\%$ for bad data data

137 6. Conclusions

138 The data quality monitoring system for the Baikal-GVD experiment was developed. Using
139 some examples of the data recorded during the 2016 season it was shown that using various param-
140 eters for data quality analysis allows to estimate the quality of obtained data from the level of the
141 optical module and up to the whole cluster very efficiently.

142 7. Acknowledgements

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144 17-0201237).

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