

# AGATA Local Level Processing

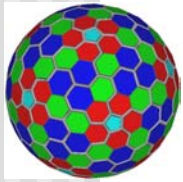
---

## PREPROCESSING ALGORITHMS (PPA)

Definition:

Algorithms, that need to run on individual channel level on the full data stream of continuously sampled ADC data on dedicated hardware.

- Trigger
- Baseline Restauration
- Moving Window Deconvolution



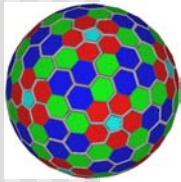
# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

---

## Moving Window Deconvolution (MWD)

Algorithm, that extracts precise energy information from the sampled data with minimum processing dead time, i.e. even at high rates and large ballistic deficits.

- Time invariant digital filter
- Trapezoidal noise residual function (shaping function)
- Individual adjustment of shaping parameters
- Adaptive shaping



# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

---

MWD - tests and hardware implementations

Examples:

Strasbourg: Implementation on TNT hardware

P. Medina, M. Richer, C. Santos

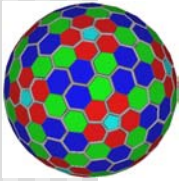
Daresbury, Heidelberg: Implementation on GRT4 hardware

I. Lazarus, M. Lauer

Padova: Test with the MARS detector

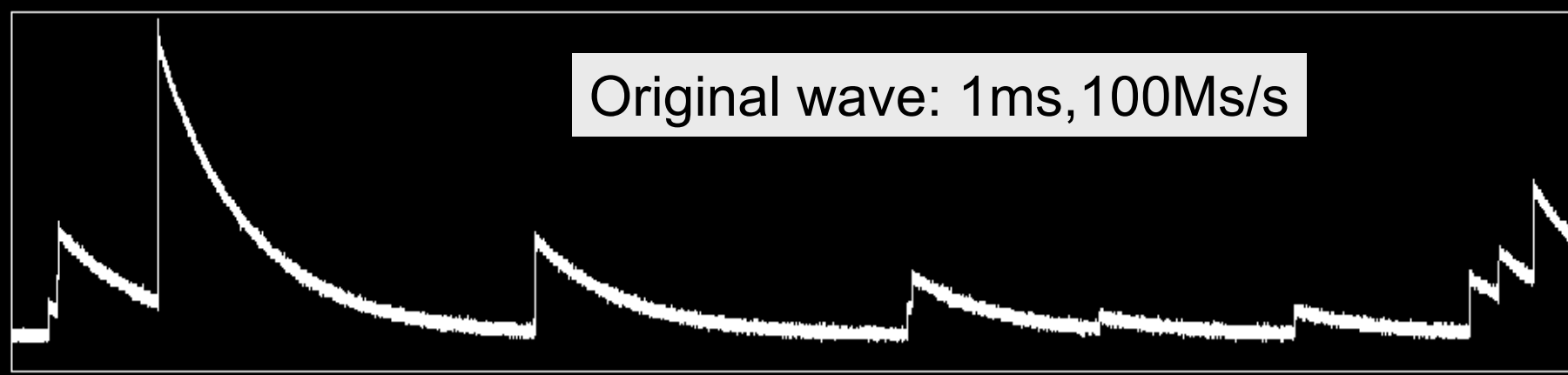
R. Venturelli, A. Pullia, R. Isocrate, M. Bellato, D. Bazzacco

- Data taken with 8 bit digital scopes  
(problems: linearity, dynamic range)
- Algorithm implemented in C or C++
- Algorithm implemented in FPGA



# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

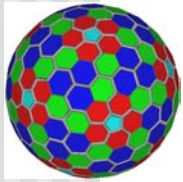
Test of MWD with the MARS detector: waveforms



Original wave: 1ms, 100Ms/s

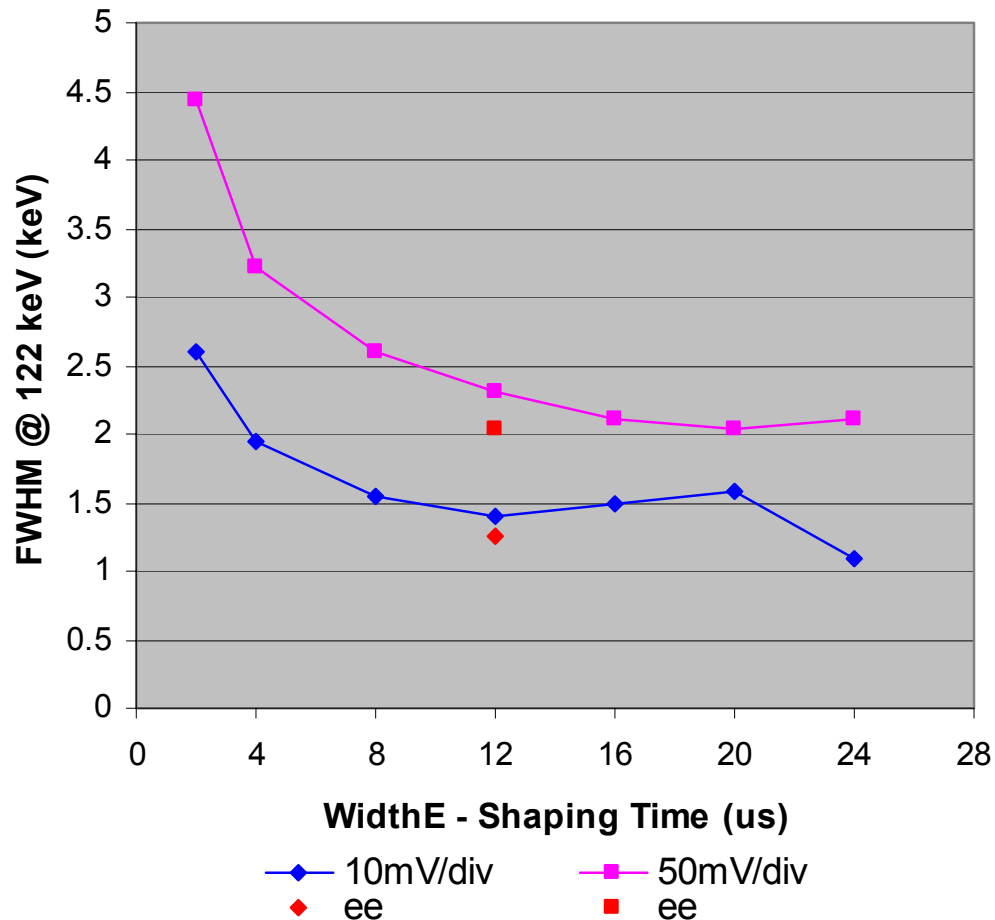


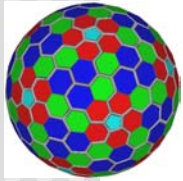
After MDW Decay time  $57 \mu\text{s}$ , MWD width  $8 \mu\text{s}$



# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

Test of MWD with the MARS detector: energy resolution





# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

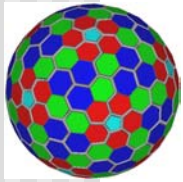
---

MWD summary:

Well established and tested algorithm, commonly accepted to be used as the method to extract energy information.

Still to be done:

- Time variant adaptive shaping
- Implementation into preprocessing hardware
- Automatic procedures to adjust shaping parameters



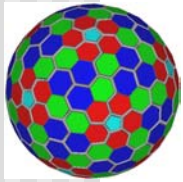
# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

---

## Baseline Restoration (BLR)

Algorithm, that calculates continuously, for each pulse, the baseline reference value from the sampled data with highest precision depending on the actual noise and count rate figures.

- Time variant digital filter (gated baseline restorer)
- Fast and stable overload recovery
- Adaptive shaping
- Output used to control the offset of the ADC



# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

---

BLR - tests of candidate algorithms

Moving Window Deconvolution (MWD), Moving Average (MAV), Continuous Average (CAV), etc.

Examples:

Strasbourg: Count rate effects on MWD

P. Medina, M. Richer, C. Santos

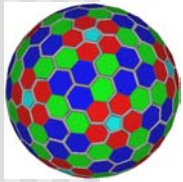
Daresbury, Heidelberg: Recursive filter, MAV

I. Lazarus, M. Lauer

Padova: Comparison of MWD and CAV

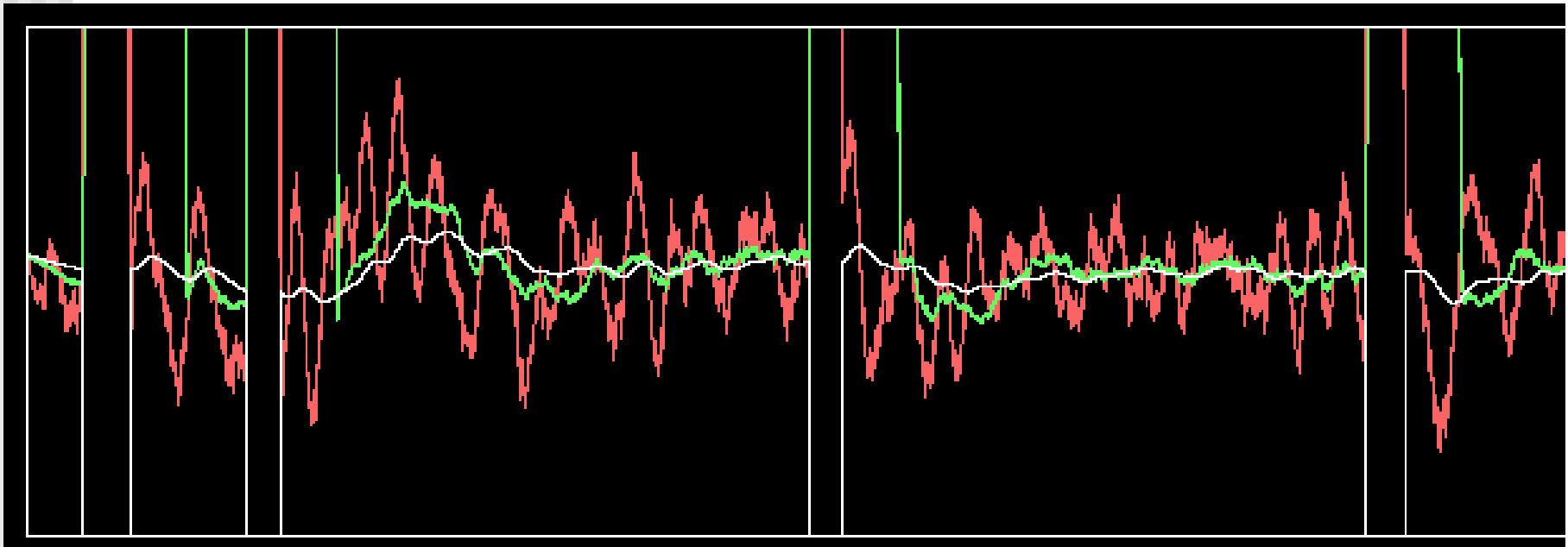
R. Venturelli, A. Pullia, R. Isocrate, M. Bellato, D. Bazzacco





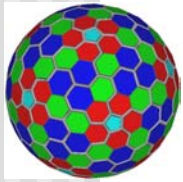
# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

## Comparison of MWD and CAV



Base line from:

trapezoidal filter 6  $\mu$ s  
trapezoidal filter 30  $\mu$ s  
continuous average



# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

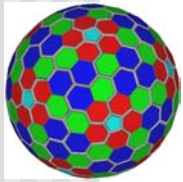
---

## BLR summary:

No commonly accepted algorithm established yet, but reasonable candidates exist. Different algorithms for different experimental conditions (count rate, overload, pulsed beams, noise environment) may have to be foreseen.

## Still to be done:

- Study of noise spectra under different exp. conditions
- Theoretical study of optimal filters for different noise spectra
- Test of optimal adaptive filter algorithms and implementation into preprocessing hardware
- Test of feedback to control ADC offset
- Automatic procedures to adjust parameters



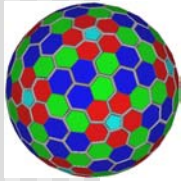
# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

---

## Slope Condition Counting (SCC) trigger

Algorithm, that detects with high sensitivity and reasonable timing accuracy the occurrence of a signal in the sampled data stream.

- Time invariant digital filter
- Shape and amplitude insensitive timing
- Small deadtime
- Noise insensitive threshold



# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

---

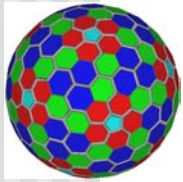
## SCC - tests and implementations

Padova: Test with the MARS detector

R. Venturelli, A. Pullia, R. Isocrate, M. Bellato, D. Bazzacco

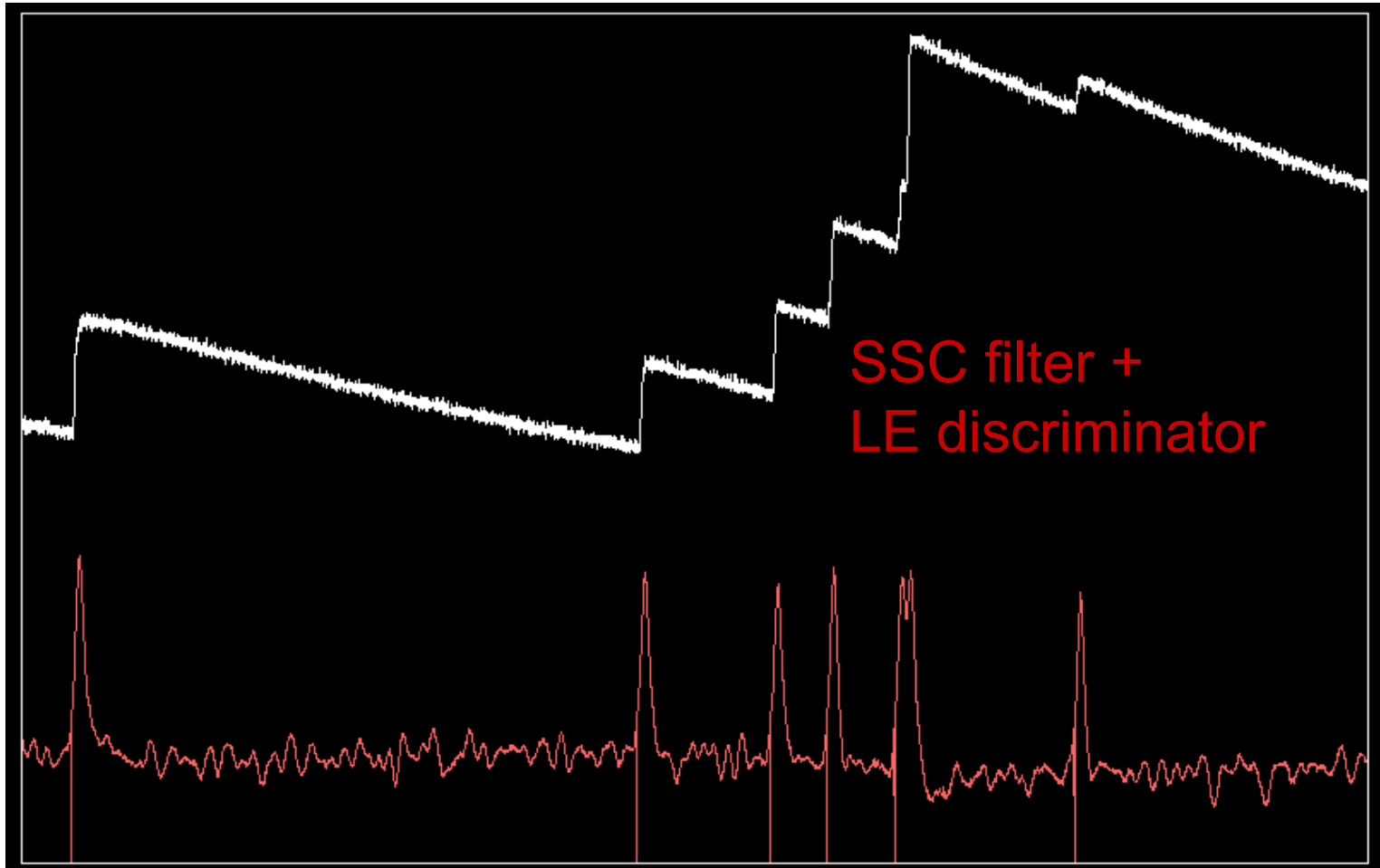
### Parameters

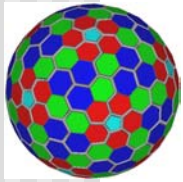
- SCC window width 400ns (deadtime)
- Moving average window width 200ns
- Algorithm implemented in C or C++ and FPGA



# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

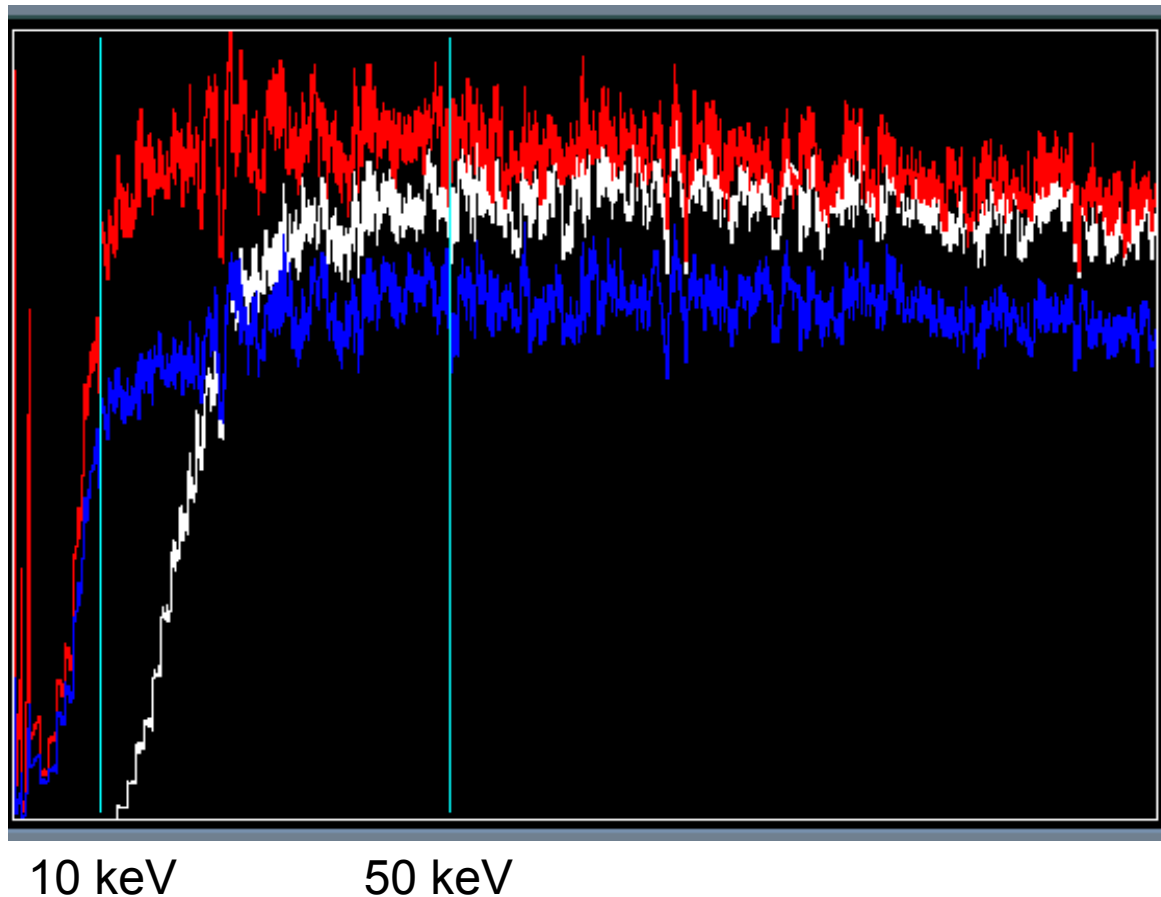
SCC time invariant filter response

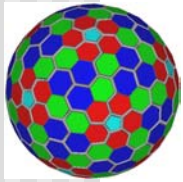




# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

SCC threshold





# AGATA Preprocessing Algorithms

---

SCC summary:

SCC is not a completely established algorithm yet, but a good candidate.

Still to be done:

- Optimization of shaping parameters
- Comparison to other trigger algorithms
- Study of sensitivity at small signal falltimes
- Implementation into preprocessing hardware
- Procedures to adjust parameters automatically