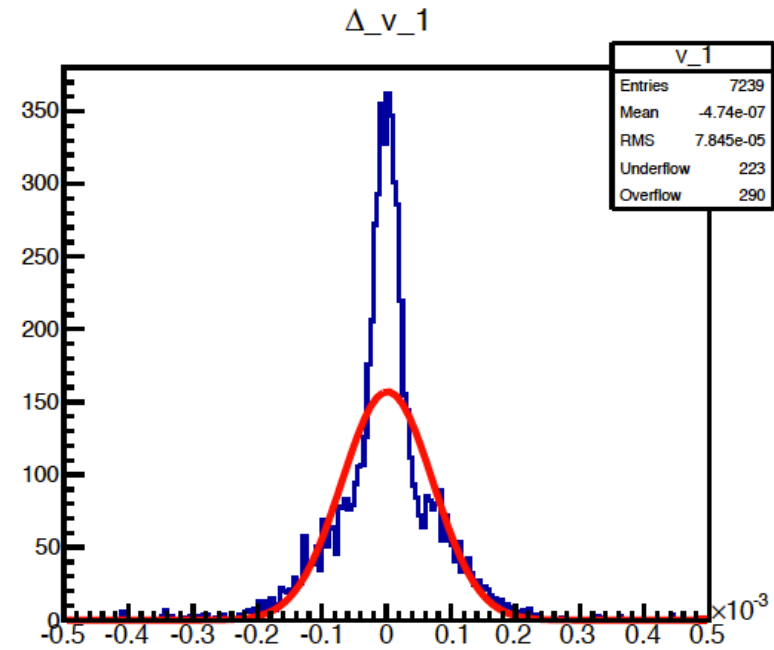
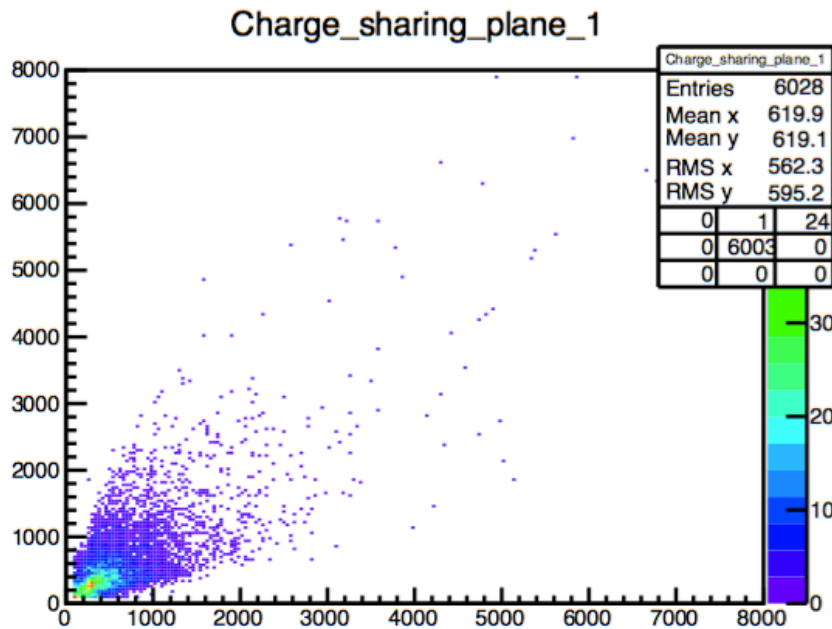


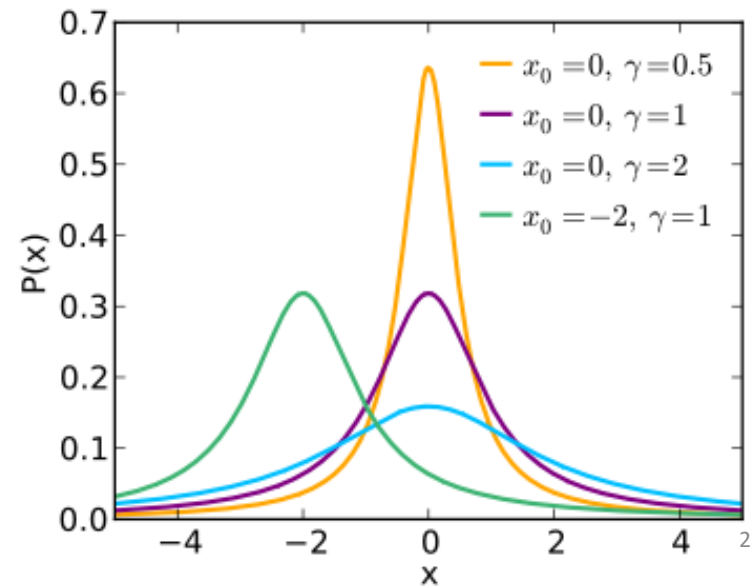
## Charge Correlation and GEM Position Resolution

- Two main problems I mentioned in the collaboration meeting:
  - Charge correlation too bad with Lorentzian model
  - Distribution for the GEM position resolution looks strange

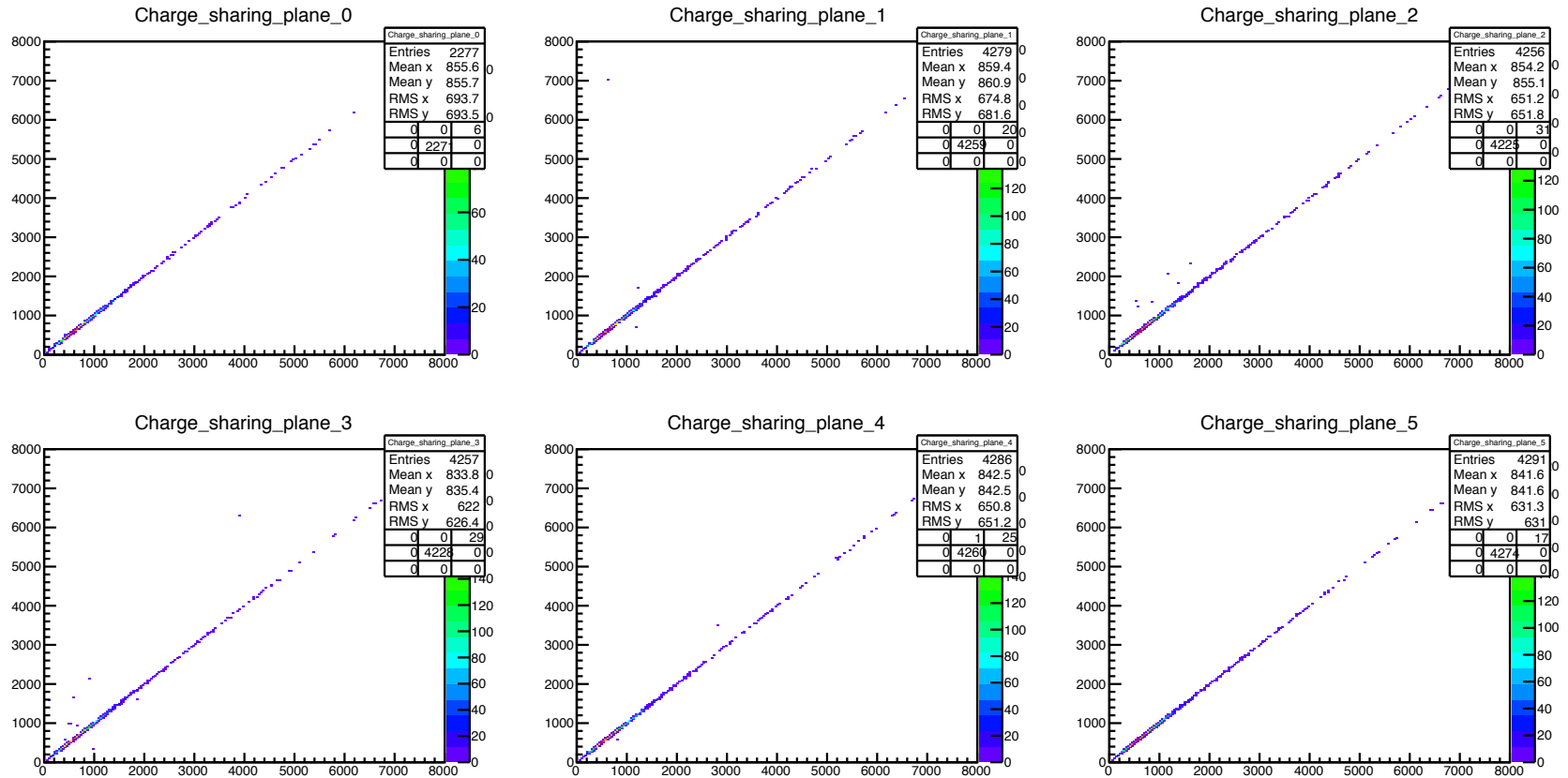


## Possible Explanation

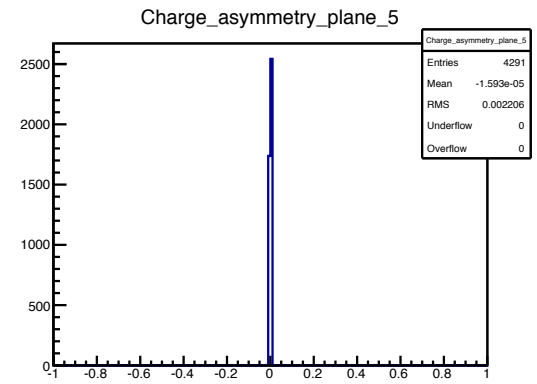
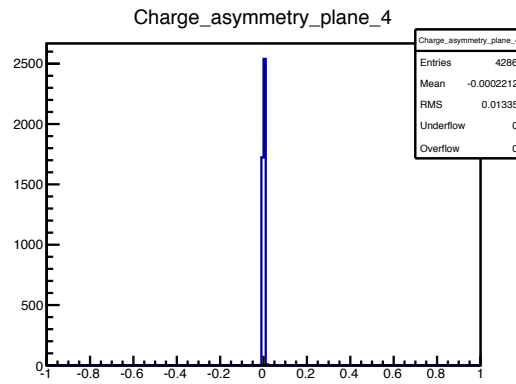
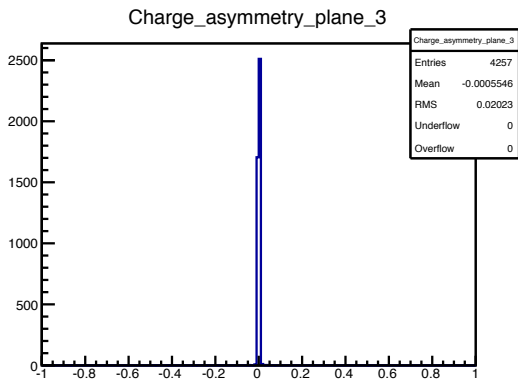
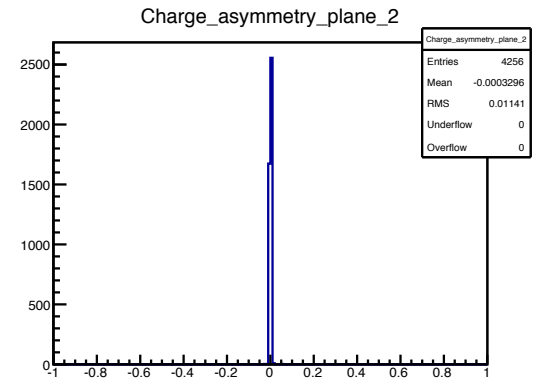
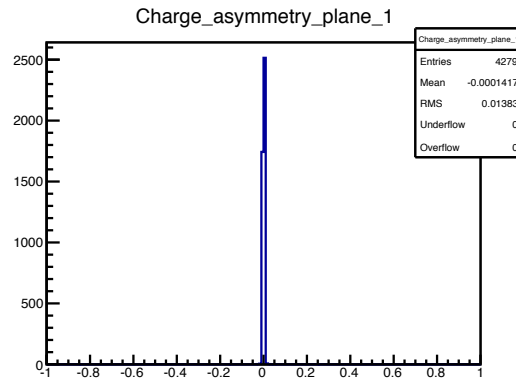
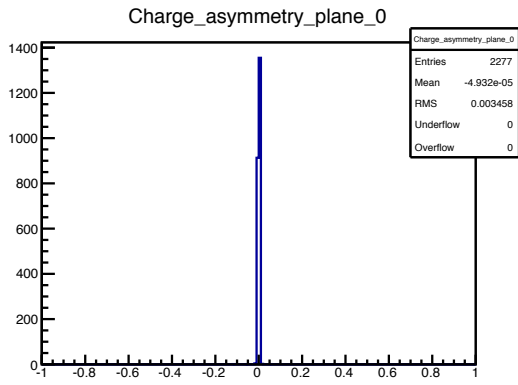
- Integration step size is too large:
  - If strips are aligned in the y direction, step size in x was the strip pitch (400  $\mu\text{m}$ ), step size in y is 1/10 of strip pitch (40  $\mu\text{m}$ )
  - Full width half maximum of the Lorentzian of an ion is typically in the order to a few tens of microns
  - Now I reduce the step size to something close to the width of the Lorentzian



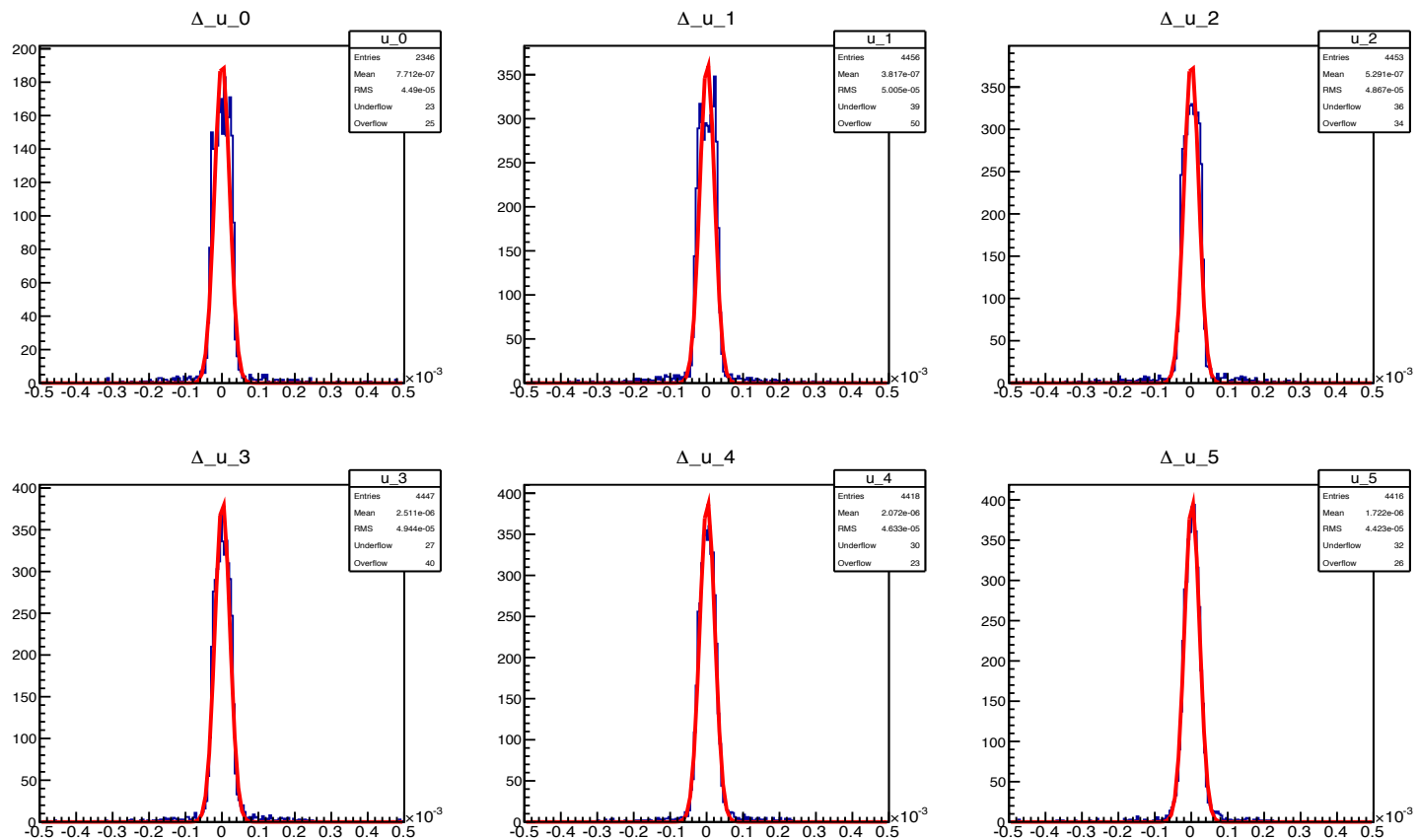
# Charge Correlation No Noise No Threshold Cut



# Charge Asymmetry No Noise No Threshold Cut

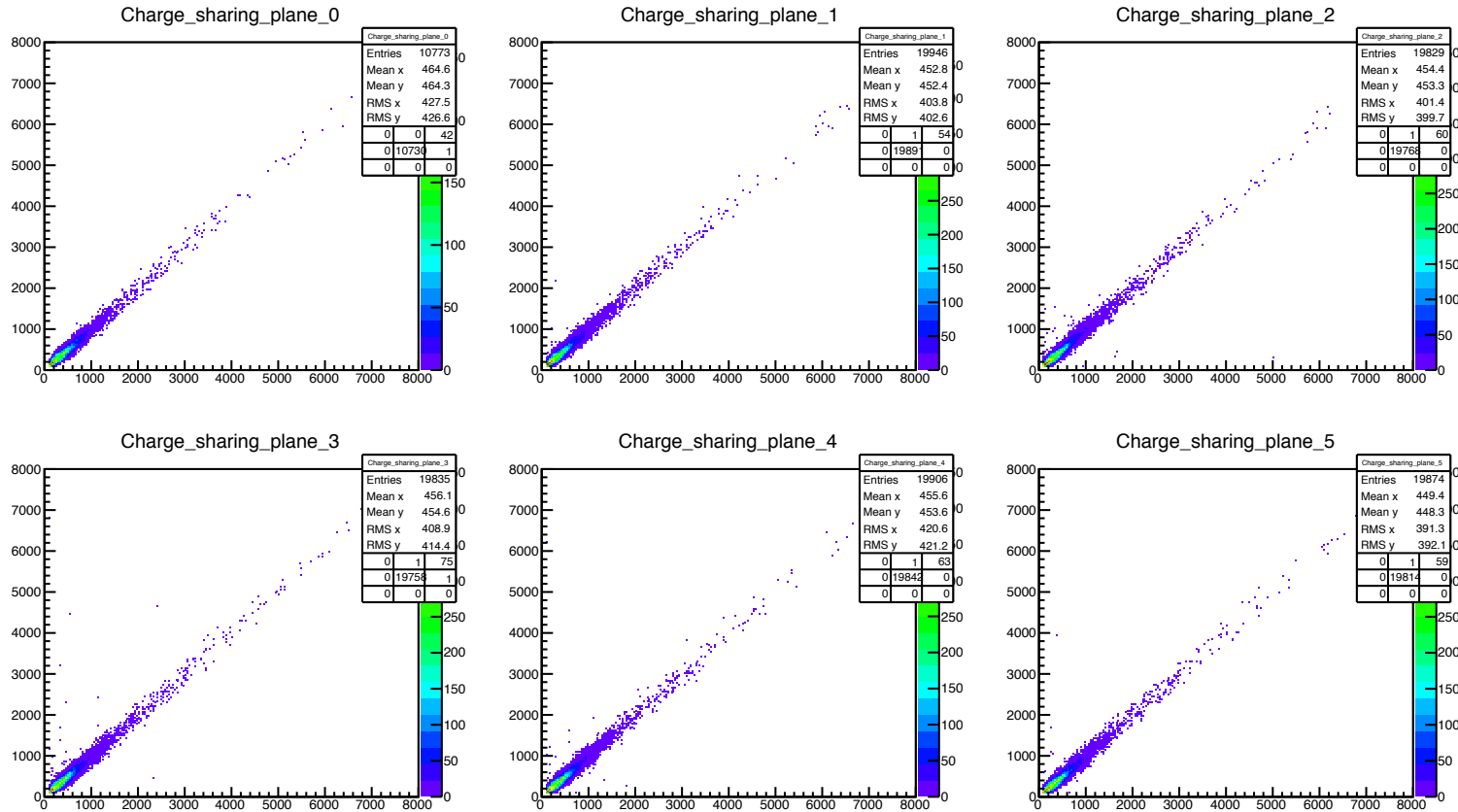


# Position Resolution No Noise No Threshold Cut

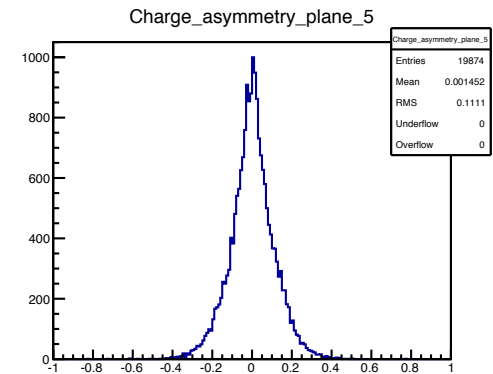
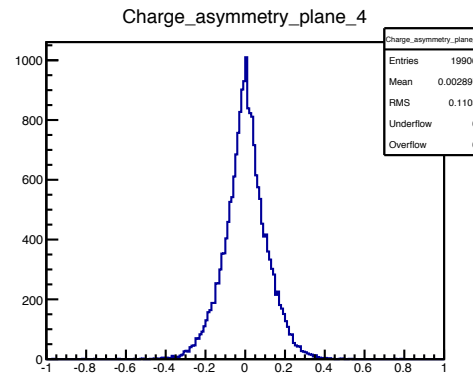
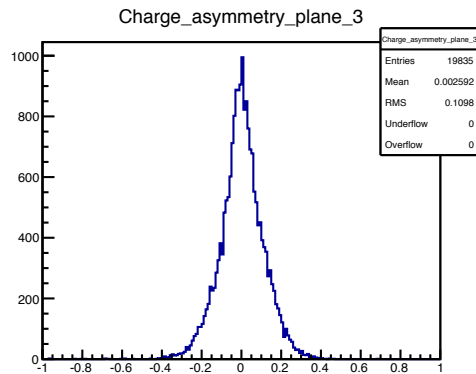
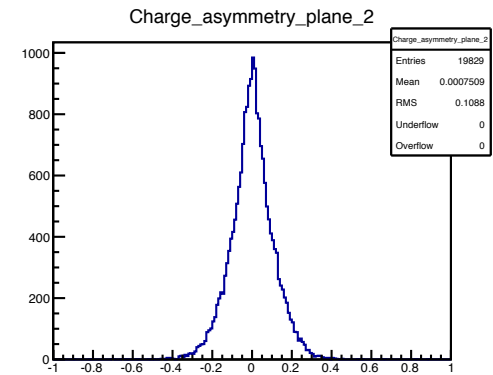
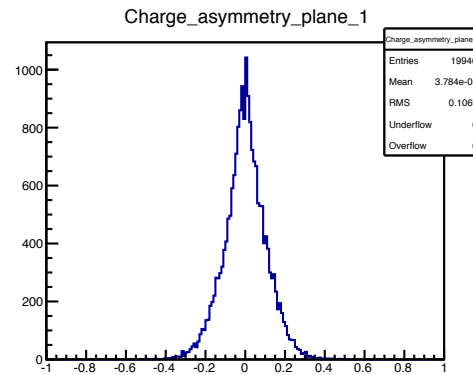
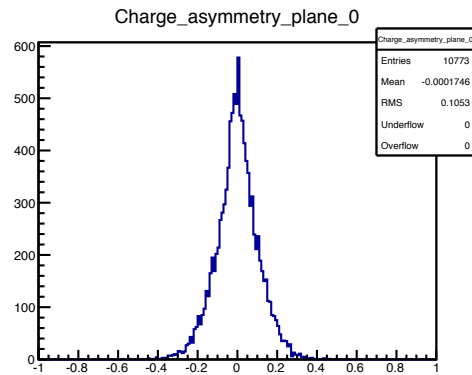


Width is about 20  $\mu\text{m}$

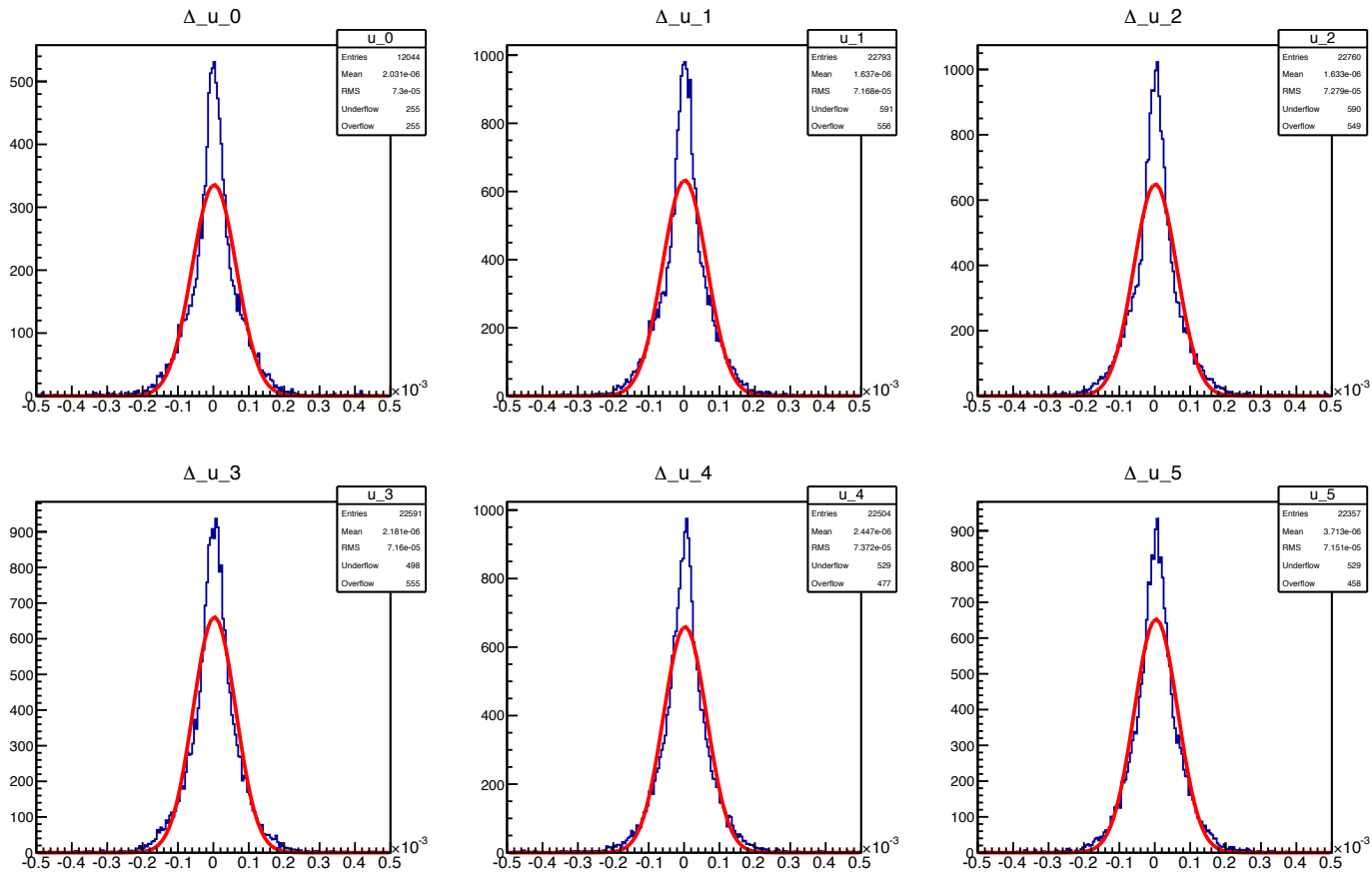
# Charge Correlation Noise = 20 ADC Threshold Cut = 80 ADC



# Charge Asymmetry Noise = 20 ADC Threshold Cut = 80 ADC



# GEM Position Resolution Noise = 20 ADC Threshold Cut = 80 ADC

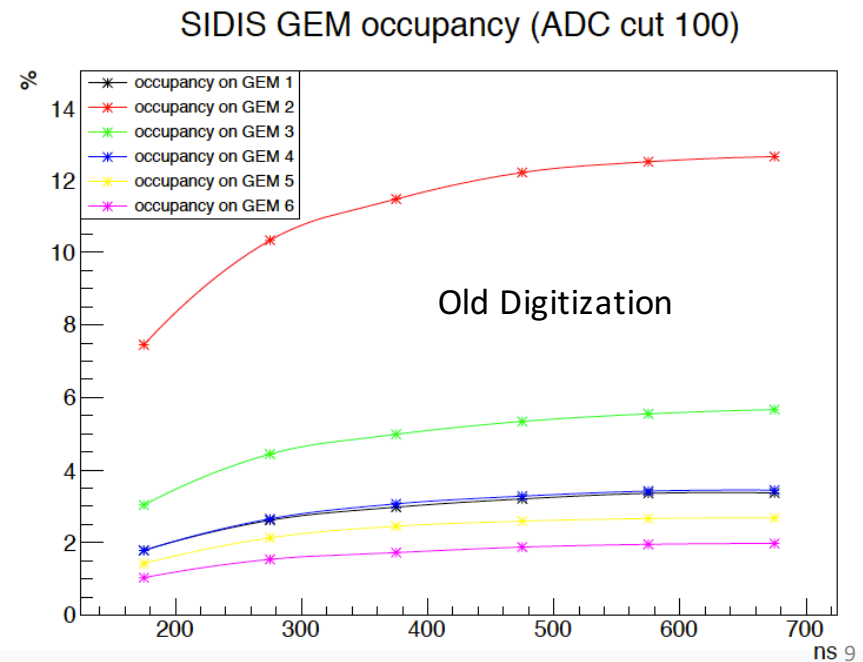


Width is about 60 ~ 65  $\mu\text{m}$



## What Is Still Needed for SIDIS 1 Time-Sample (My Opinion)

- Time window for background:
  - Right now we randomize the timing of background between 200ns before and 75ns after the trigger start time. We are taking the third time sample ( $t = 50$ ns)
  - What if some large signal last longer than 250ns?
- It is better to randomize background event up to at least 400ns before the trigger start time
- The impact is more obvious on trackers whose occupancy is already high



## Impact of the Time Window on Occupancy

Lorentzian, time window = 275 ns, ADC cut = 80

| Thres = 80 | GEM 1 | GEM 2 | GEM 3 | GEM 4 | GEM 5 | GEM 6 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Occupancy  | 3.67  | 12.72 | 5.41  | 3.41  | 3.16  | 2.33  |

Lorentzian, time window = 475 ns, ADC cut = 80

| Thres = 80 | GEM 1 | GEM 2 | GEM 3 | GEM 4 | GEM 5 | GEM 6 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Occupancy  | 3.90  | 15.31 | 6.00  | 3.73  | 3.34  | 2.48  |

Lorentzian, time window = 475 ns, ADC cut = 100

| Thres = 80 | GEM 1 | GEM 2 | GEM 3 | GEM 4 | GEM 5 | GEM 6 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Occupancy  | 3.06  | 12.52 | 4.64  | 2.93  | 2.57  | 1.91  |

We don't have to use the same threshold for all trackers, we can apply a slight higher threshold on high occupancy trackers, while sacrifice a bit of efficiency

## What Is Still Needed for SIDIS 1 Time-Sample (My Opinion)

- Time jitter associate with the internal clock of APV:
  - There is a time jitter of +/- 12.5 ns from APVs
  - Can all APV be synchronized among themselves? If not this can smear the charge correlation
  - For 1 sample, this time jitter could move our sampling point away from the peak
  - For 1 sample this will result in a slight loss of GEM efficiency
- But the major impact should be on the 3-sample case, in which we are aiming for the raising edge of the signal
- Apparently, trigger latency need very careful tuning before the experiment

