

Time Resolution of LASPD from Cosmic Test

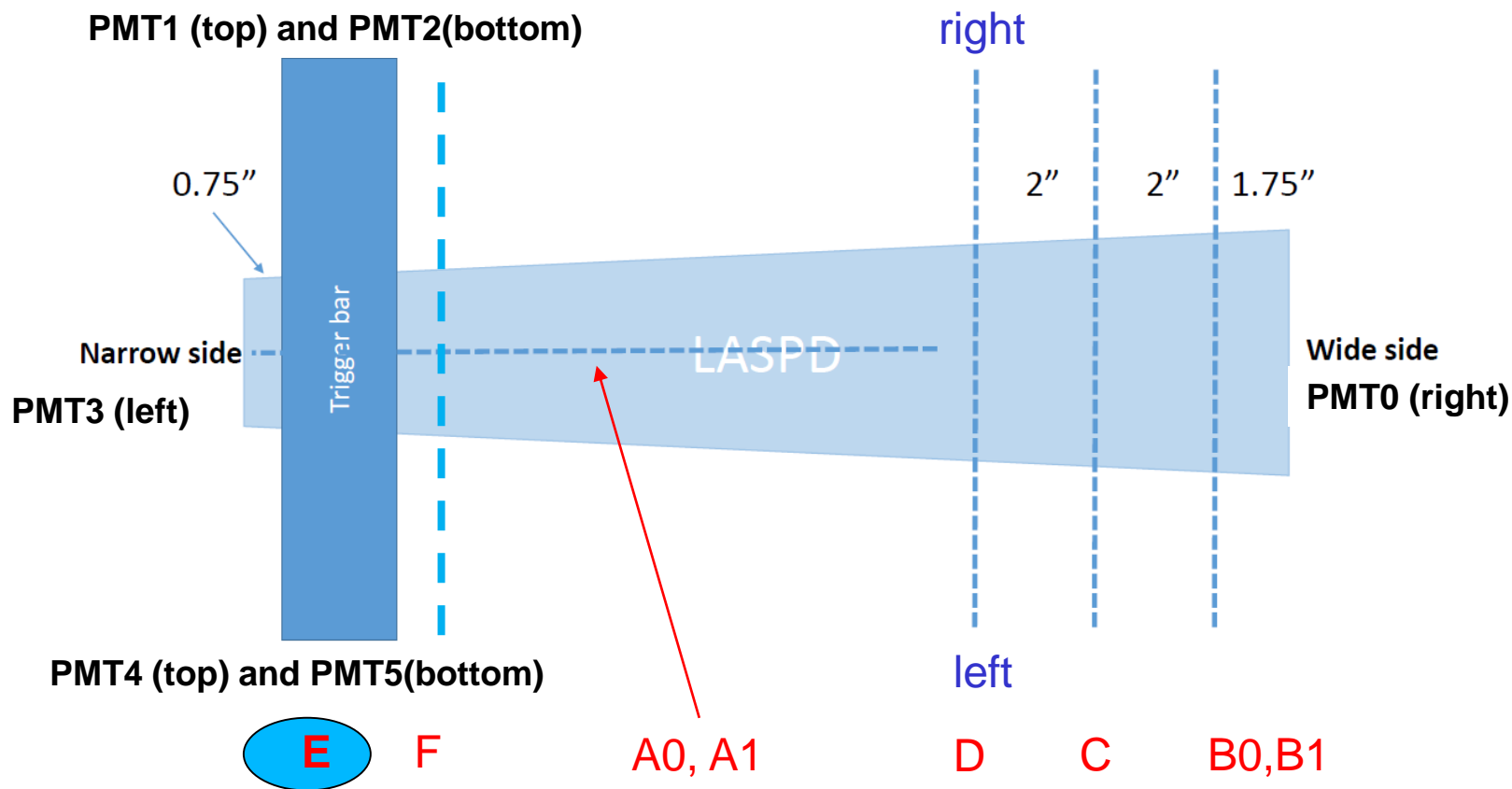
Danning Di, Ye Tian (SDU), Jixie
Zhang

Nov. 30, 2017

Outline

- Previous result.
 - 5th order polynomial fitting to time-walk calibration is over correcting, should fit no more than 2nd order
 - 5th order polynomial calibration result is worse
- What is new?
 - Shift X and Y new LASPD local coordinate, where $x=0$ is aligned to the narrow edge, $y=0$ is aligned to the middle point of marrow edge.
 - Try 2nd order polynomial fitting to time-walk calibration
 - New method: X-Y-ADC 3D chi square minimization
- New result.
- Summary and outlook.

Experiment Setup



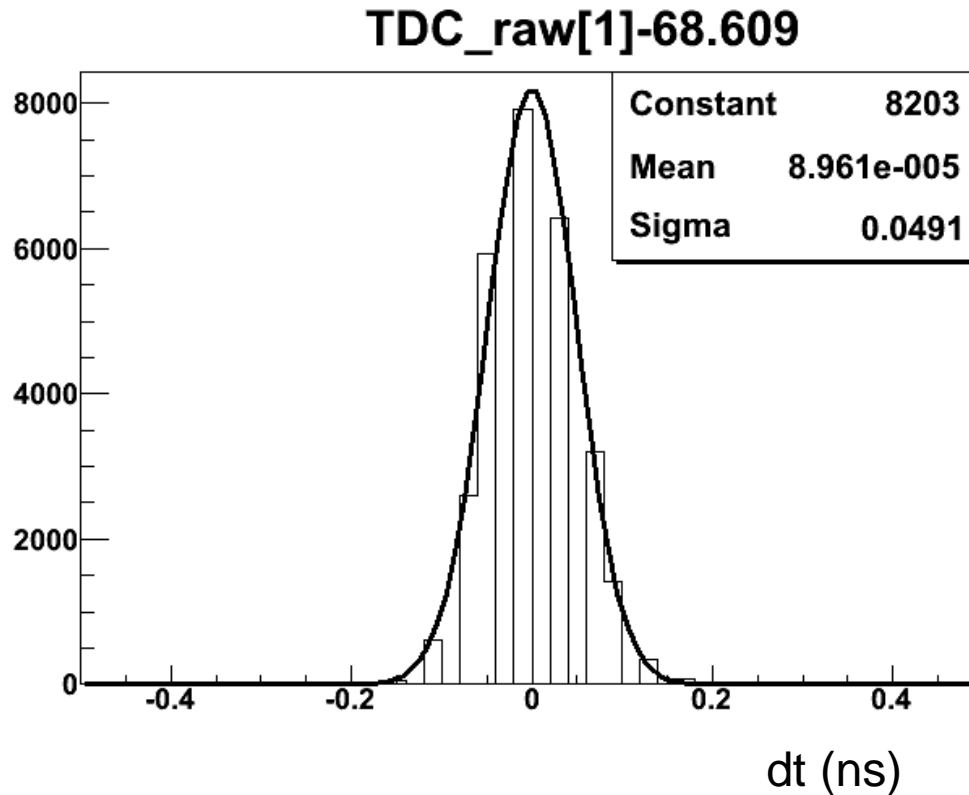
Low HV: A0, B0, C, D
High HV: A1, B1, E, F

Data set F uses only 2 GEM detectors.
All the others use 3 GEM detectors

What is New?

- Check the instinct resolution of trigger time
- Shift X and Y new LASPD local coordinate, where $x=0$ is aligned to the narrow edge, $y=0$ is aligned to the middle point of marrow edge.
- Try 2nd order polynomial fitting to time-walk calibration
- New method: X-Y-ADC 3D chi square minimization

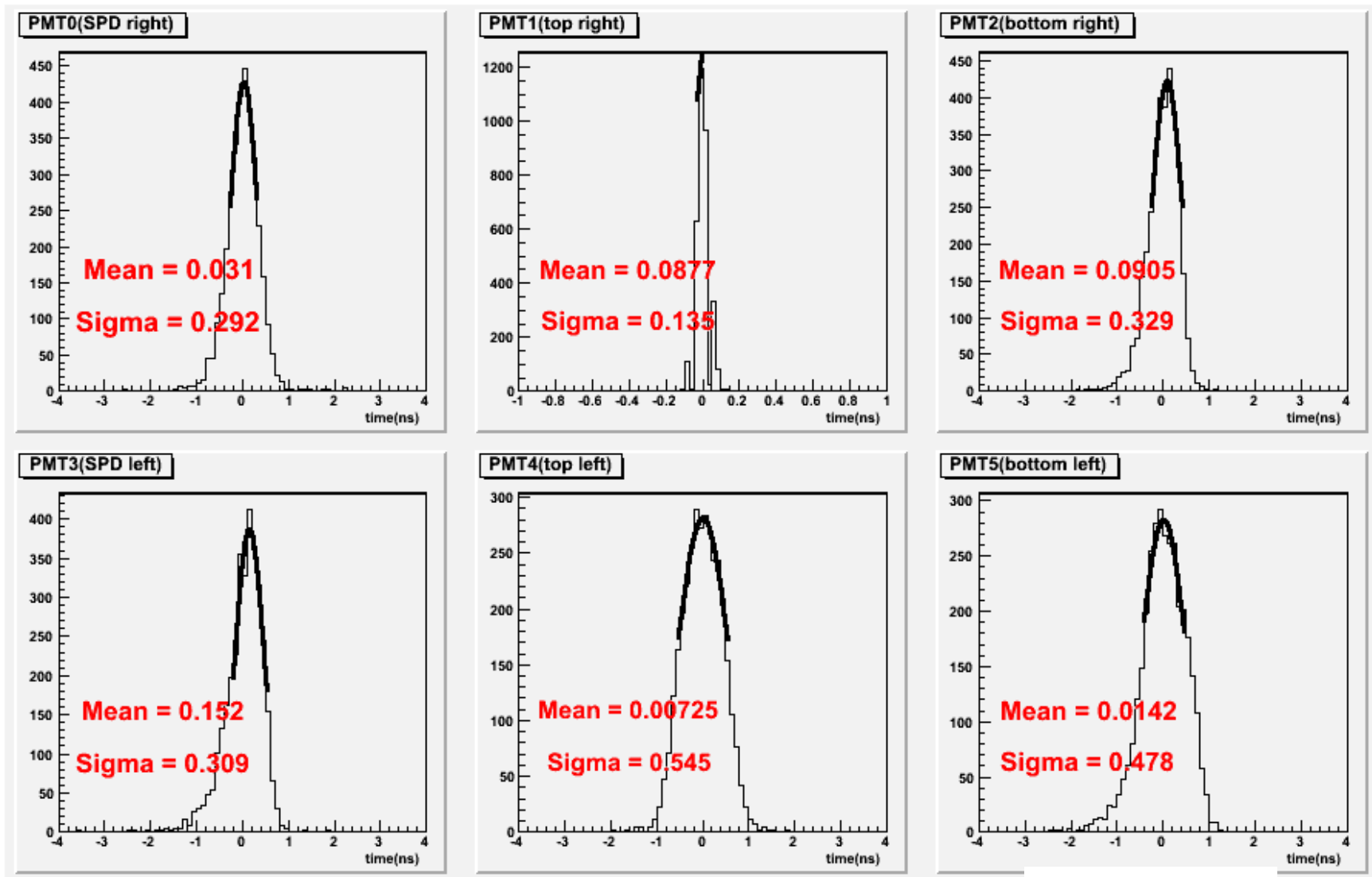
Trigger Time Resolution



$$dt = \text{Time_PMT1} - \text{TriggerTime}$$

- Trigger time is taken from PMT1 and be delayed for ~50ns

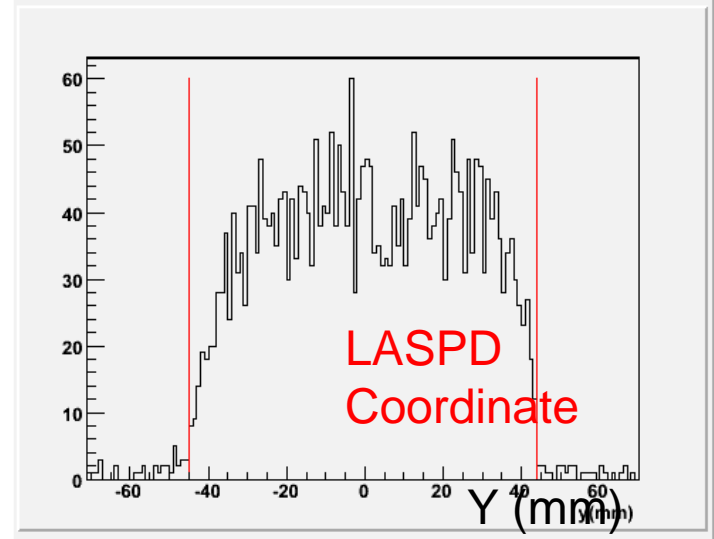
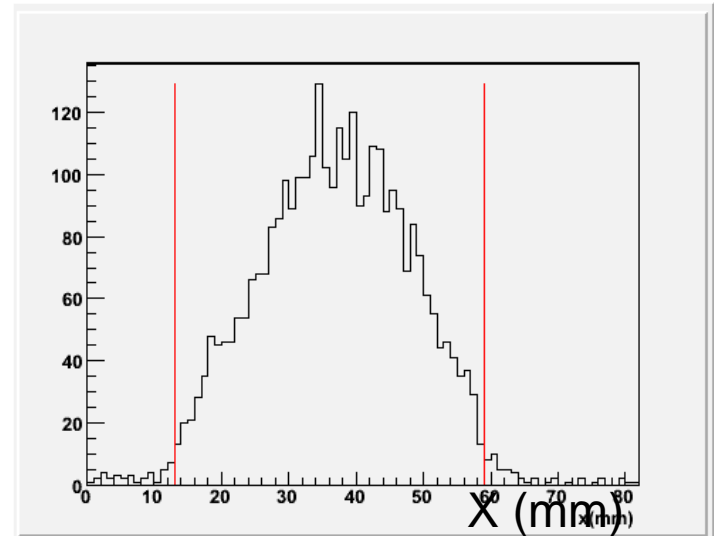
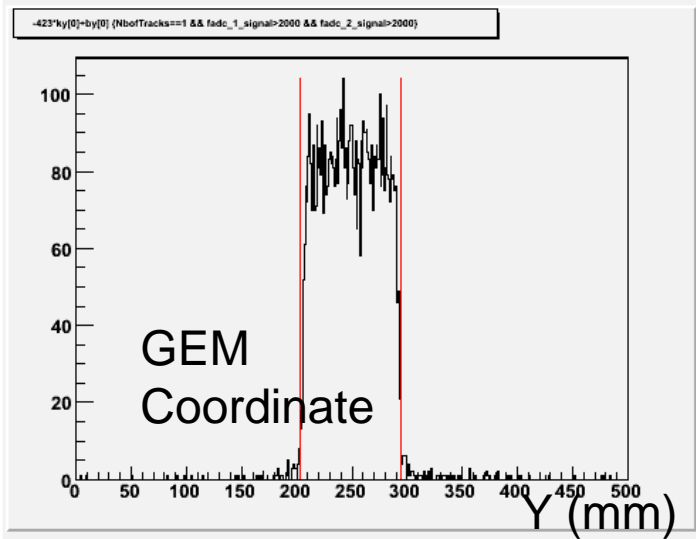
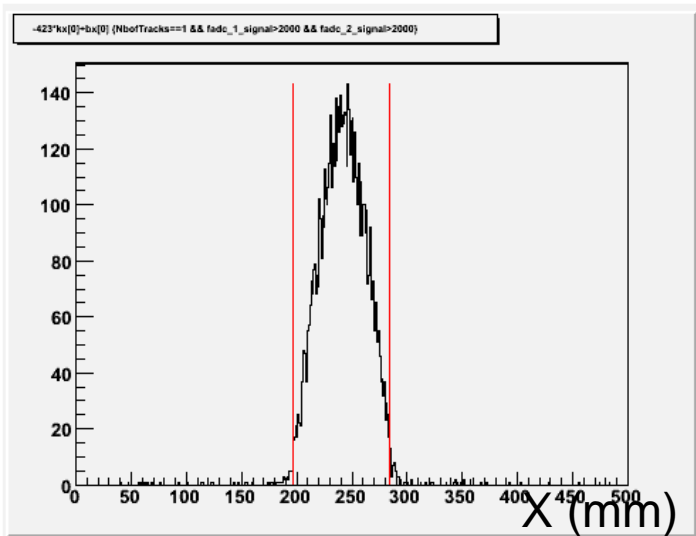
TDC distribution, Calibrated



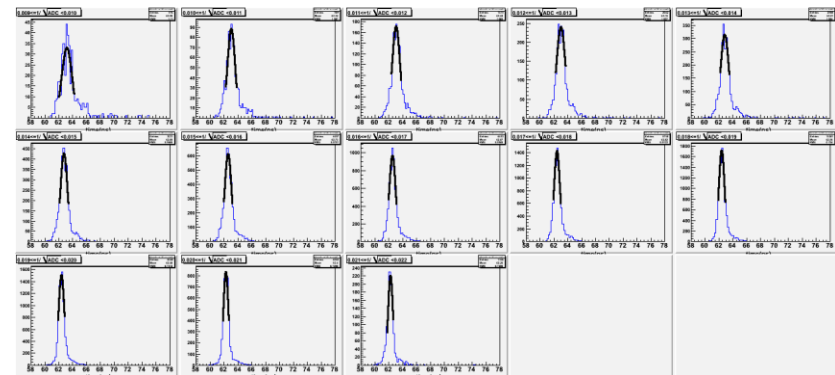
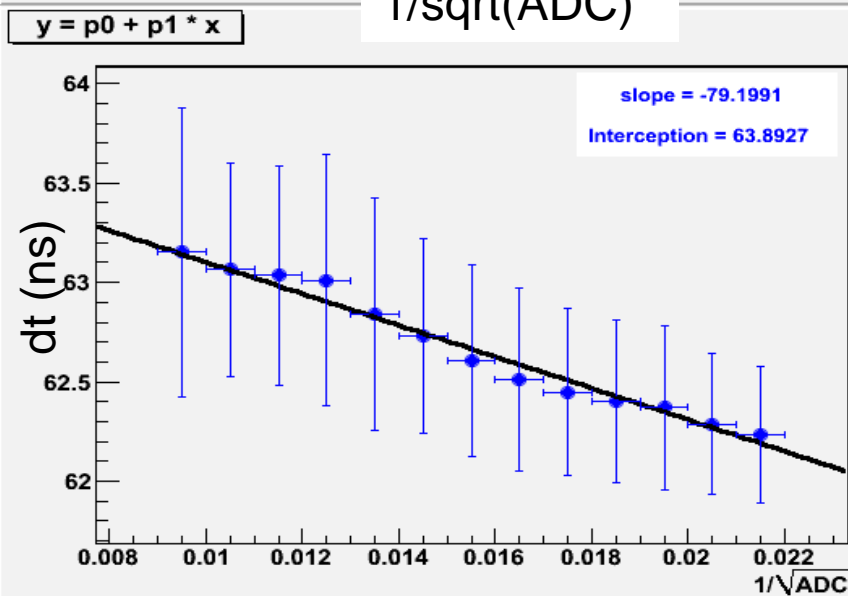
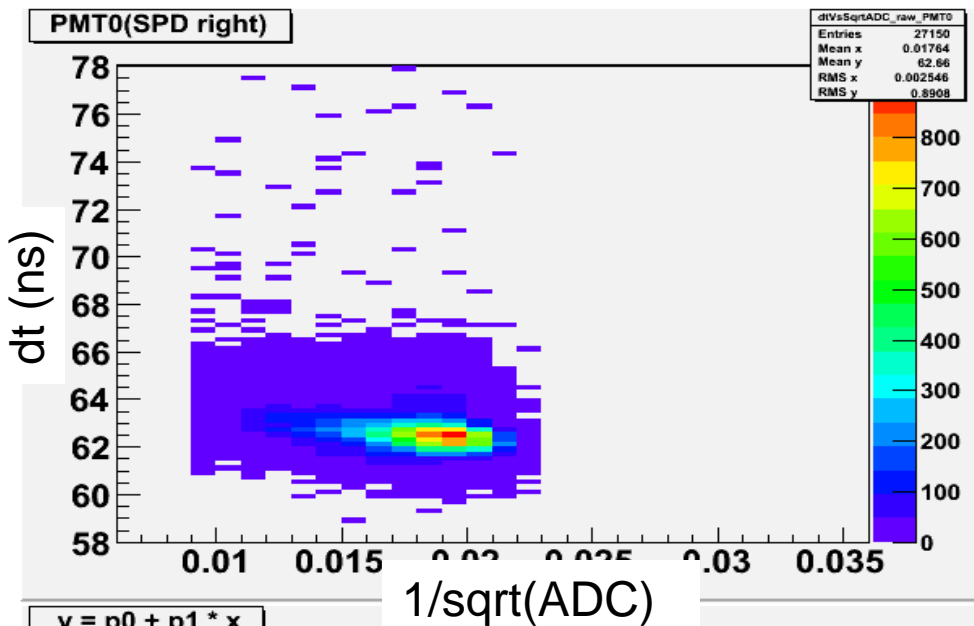
$$dt = \text{Time_PMT\#} - \text{TriggerTime}$$

dt (ns)

Shift Coordinate



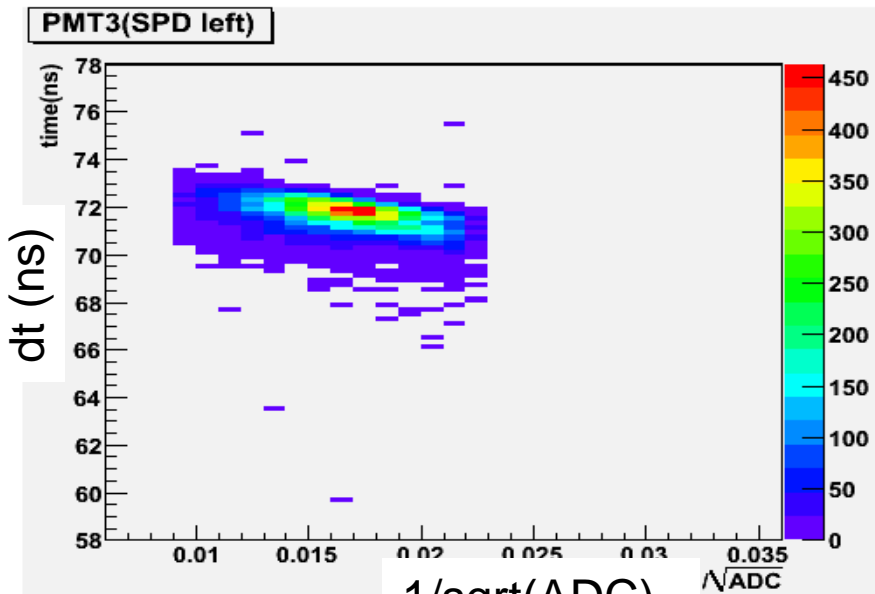
Previous Time-Walk Calibration



$$dt = \text{Time_PMT} - \text{TriggerTime}$$

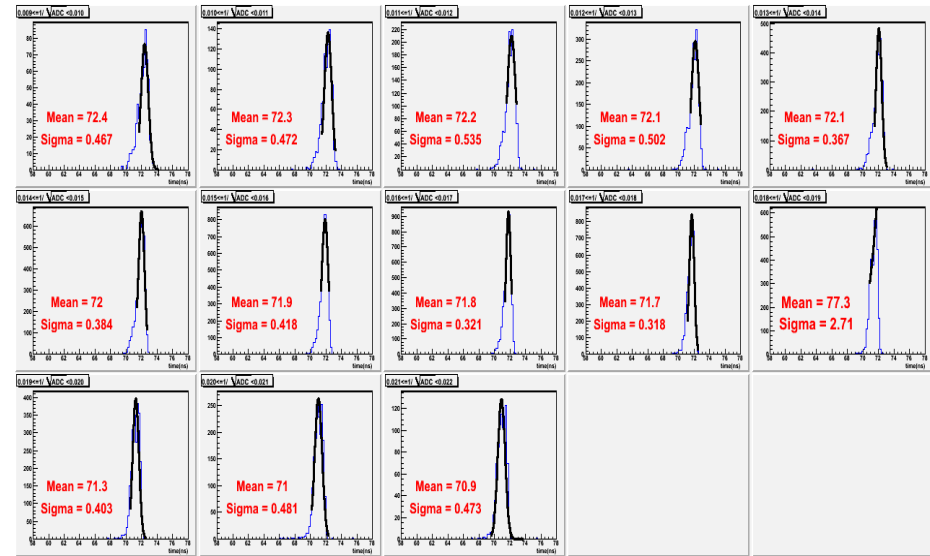
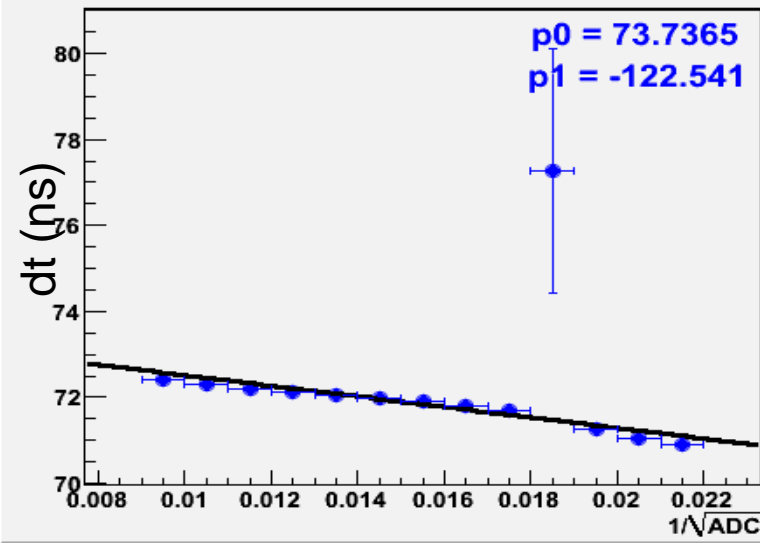
- For PMT 0, 2, 3, 5
- Apply trigger cut and ADC cut
- Fit each vertical slices to get the mean and sigma, then fit “mean Vs $1/\sqrt{\text{ADC}}$ ” by 1st order polynomial, using the sigma as error bar of each mean value.
- It should have x-y dependence, but so far not able to fit it in x-y-ADC 3-D grid yet.

New Time-Walk Calibration, Step 1



$$y = p_0 + p_1 * x$$

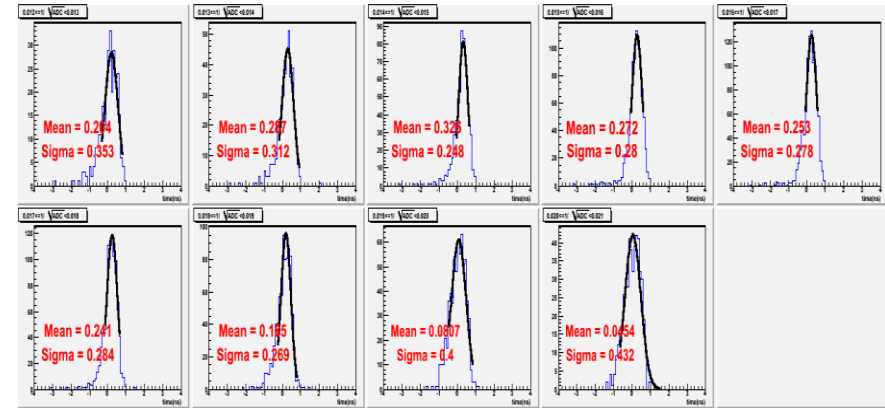
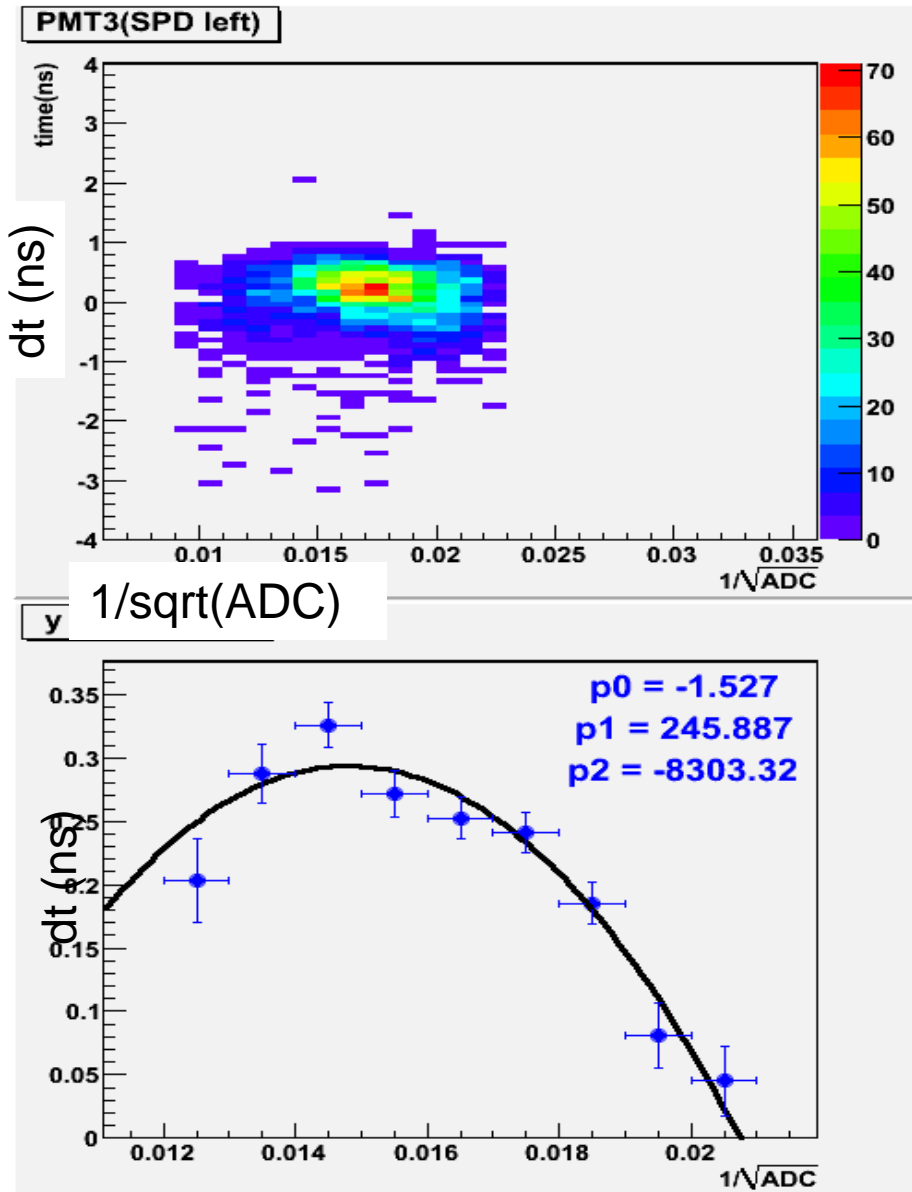
1/sqrt(ADC)



$$dt = \text{Time_PMT} - \text{TriggerTime}$$

- For all PMTs
- Apply trigger cut and ADC cut
- Fit each vertical slices to get the mean and sigma, then fit “mean Vs 1/sqrt(ADC)” by 1st order polynomial, using its uncertainty from the fit as error bar of each mean value.

New Time-Walk Calibration, Step 2



$$dt = \text{Time_PMT} - \text{TriggerTime}$$

- For all PMTs
- Apply trigger cut and ADC cut
- Apply 1st iteration correction
- Fit each vertical slices to get the mean and sigma, then fit “mean Vs 1/sqrt(ADC)” by 2nd order polynomial, using its uncertainty from the fit as error bar of each mean value.
- The fitted range is manually picked

X-Y-Z 3D Calibration

$$dt = \text{Time_PMT} - \text{TriggerTime}$$

$$\text{Chi}^2 = [dt - f(X,Y,ADC)]^2$$

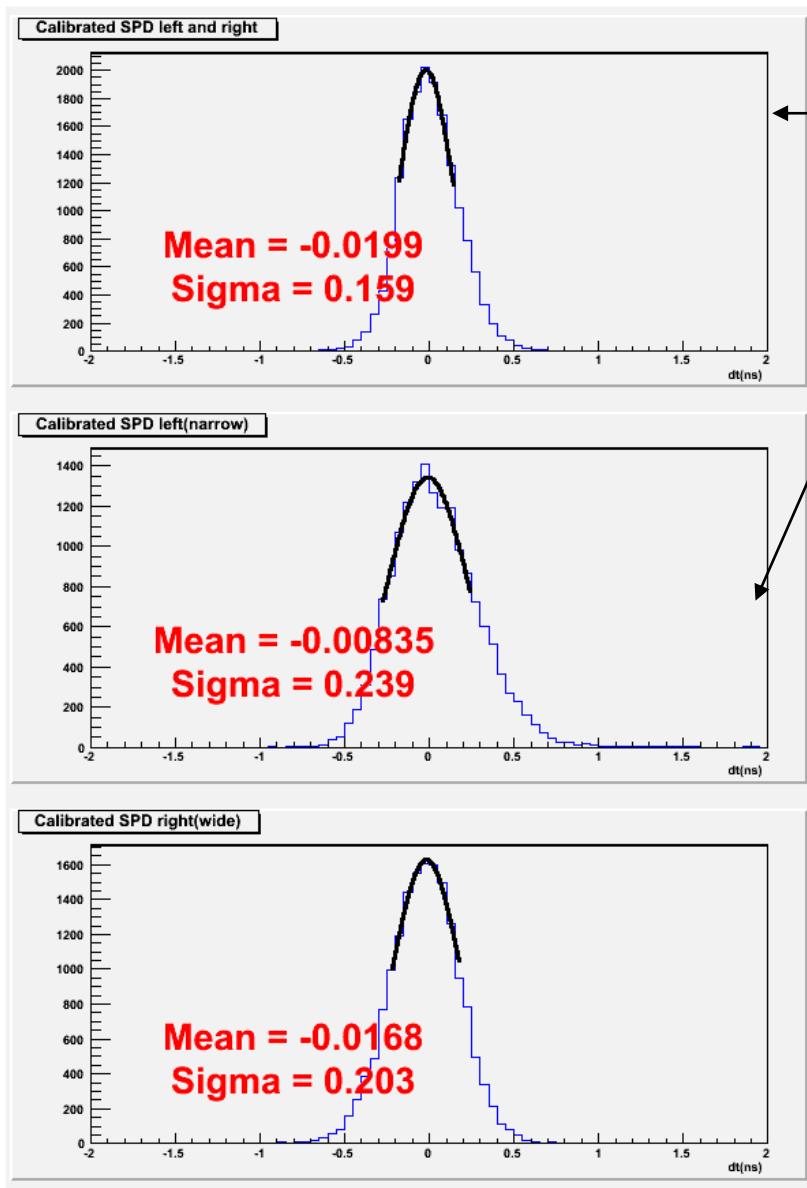
$$\begin{aligned} F(X,Y,ADC) = & p0*x + p1*x*x \\ & + p2*y + p3*y*y + p4*x*y \\ & + p5 + p6*pow(ADC,-0.5) + p7*pow(ADC,-1.0) \end{aligned}$$

For each PMT, minimized the chi^2 .

Problems: Very hard to fit. Need to give accurate initial values.

Solution: I use the result of 2nd-order-fitting to set initial value of p5, p6, and p7, and set p0 – p4 to zero. Start from here, then do multiple iterations. Each iteration manually set the previous result as new initial values. But still have problems.

New Result of Data Set E



$$dt_{LR} = (t_1+t_4 + t_2 + t_5)/4 - (t_0+t_3)/2$$

$$dt_L = (t_1+t_4 + t_2 + t_5)/4 - t_3$$

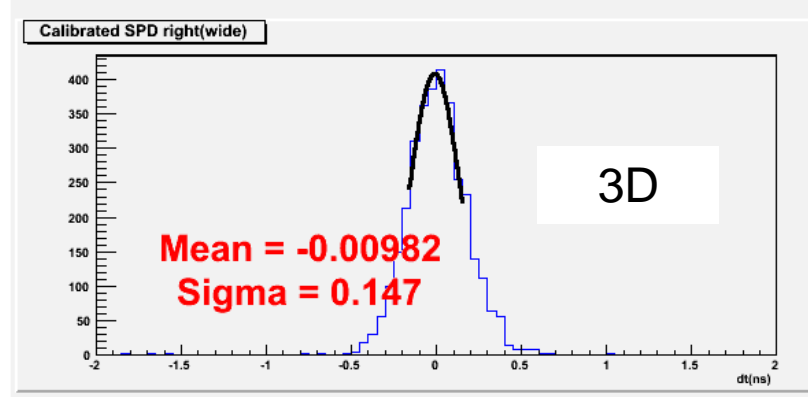
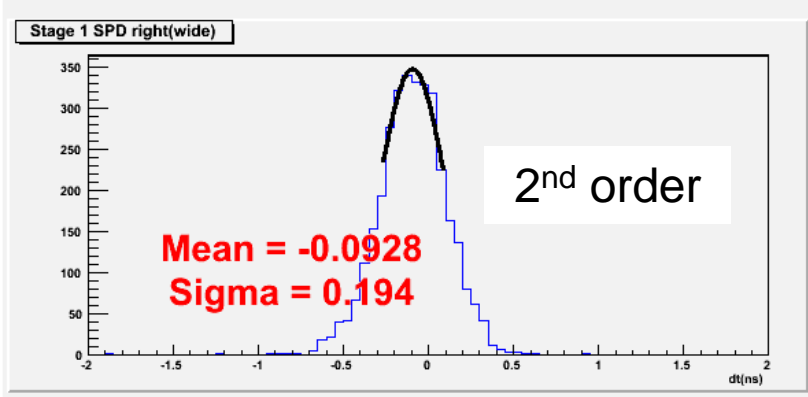
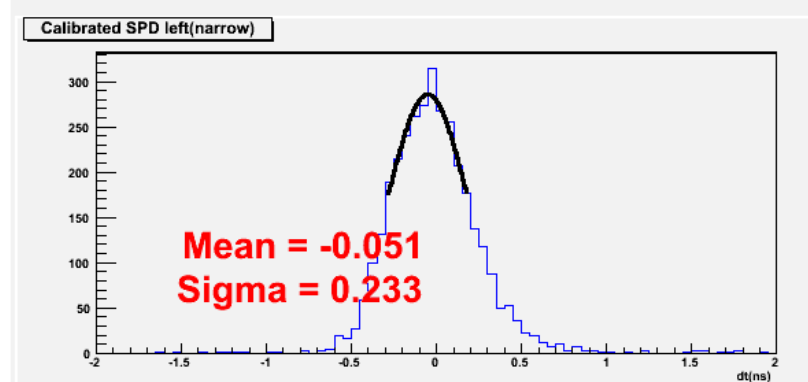
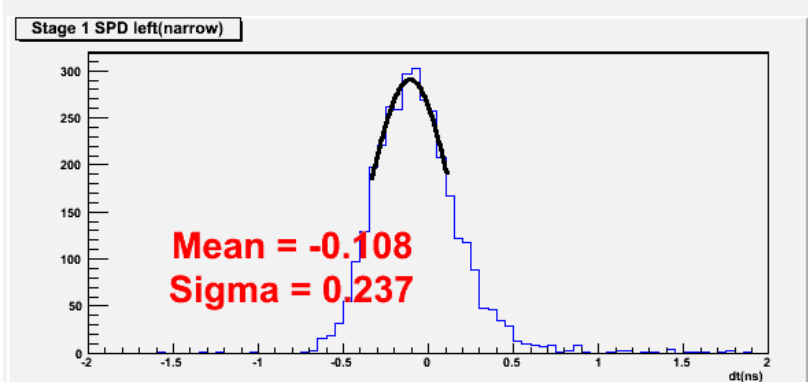
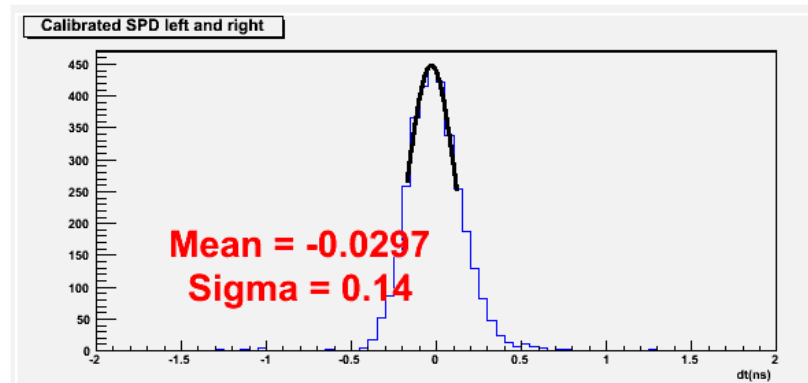
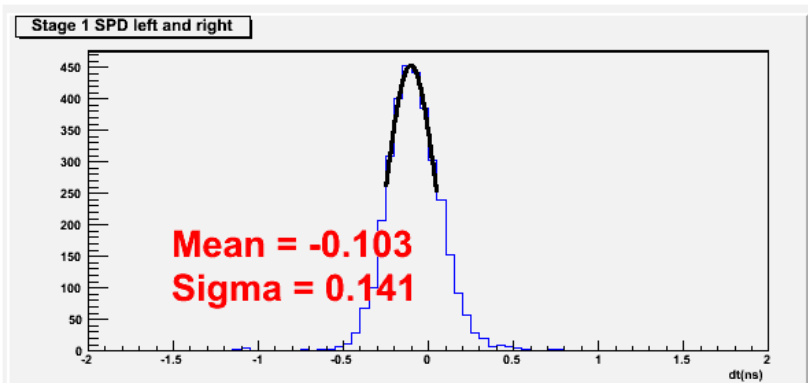
$$dt_R = (t_1+t_4 + t_2 + t_5)/4 - t_0$$

Mean: indicates how good is the calibration

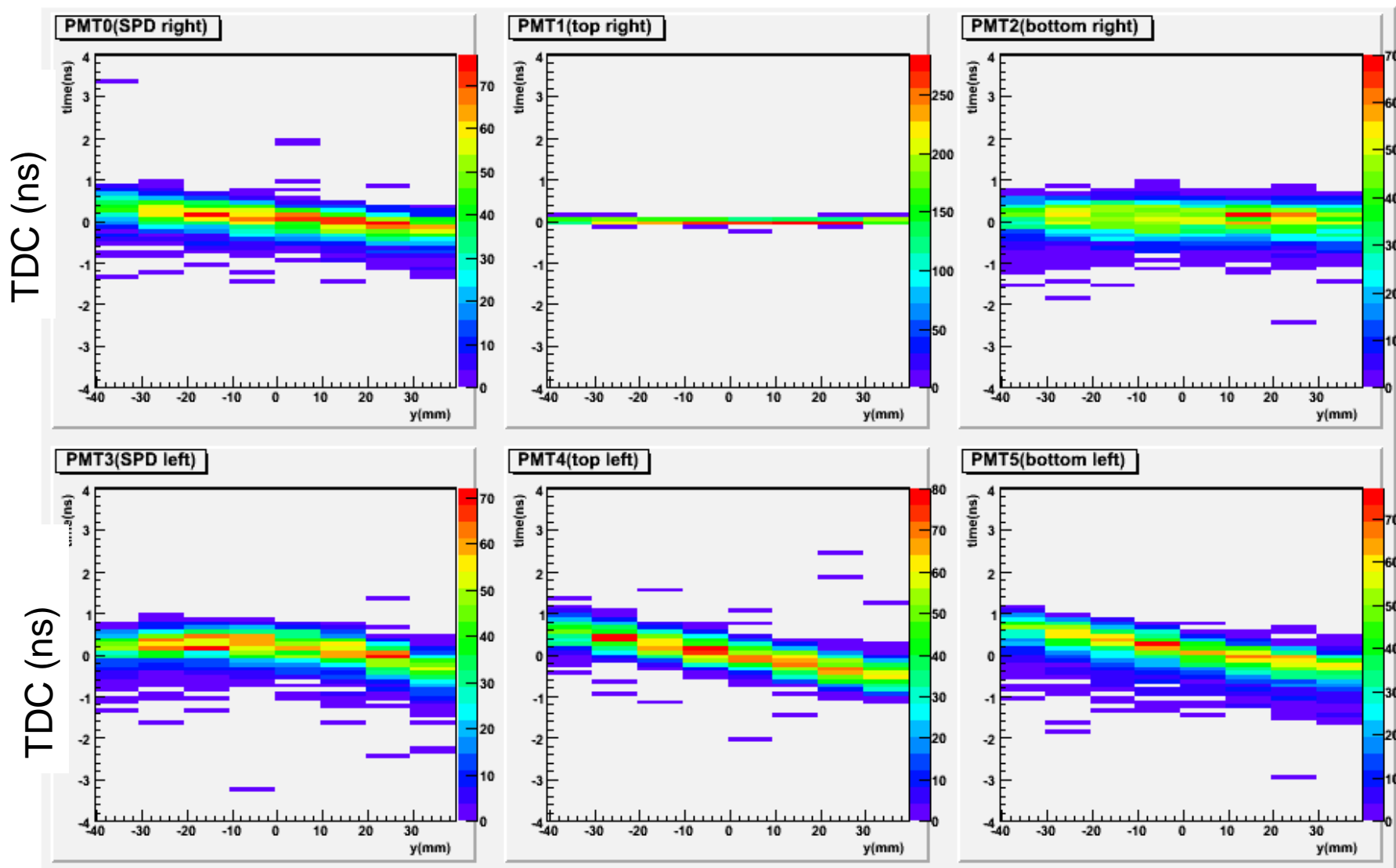
Sigma: time resolution

Overall result after the new calibration.
Not require any information from GEM yet.

X-Y-ADC 3D Calibration

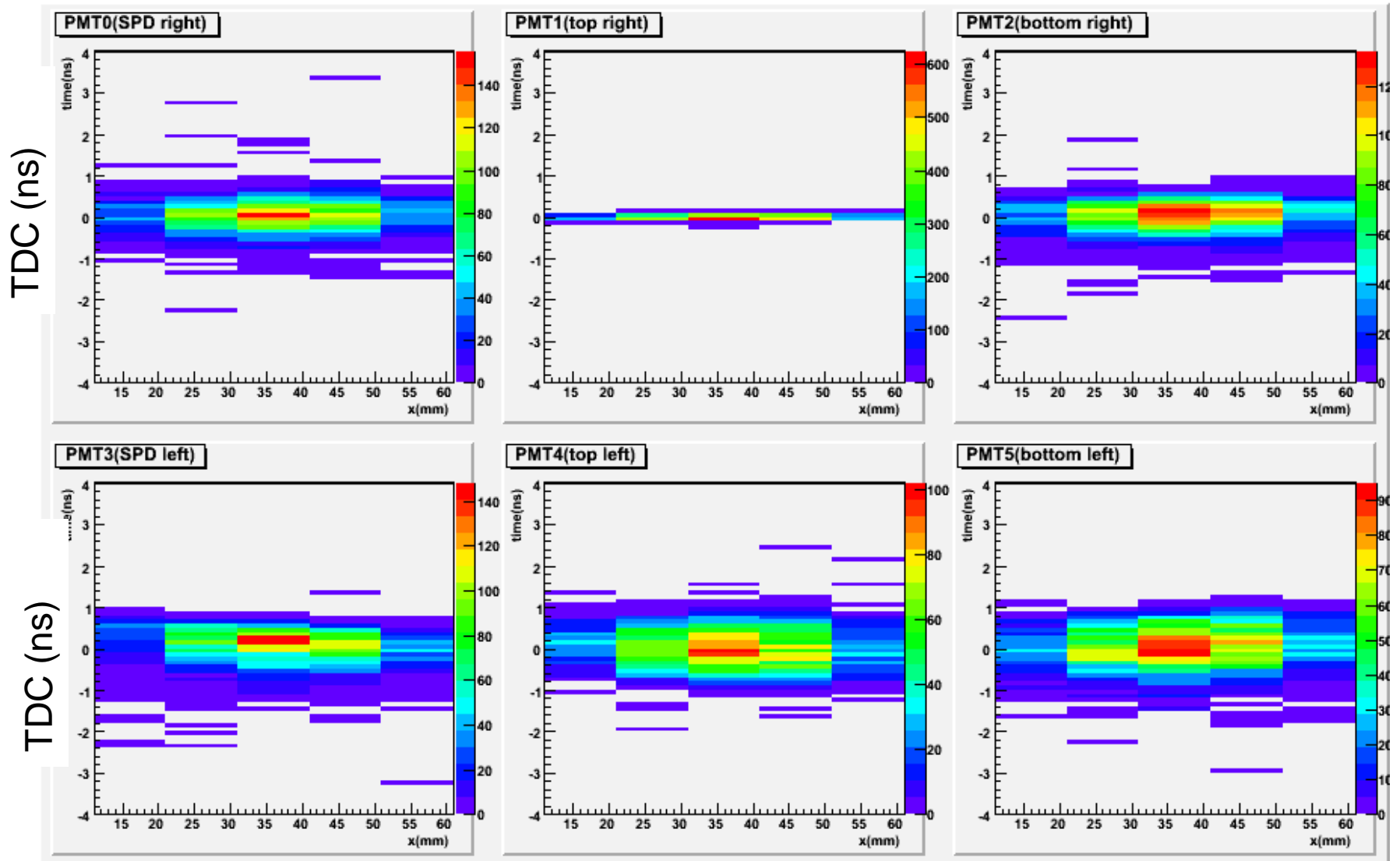


X-Y-ADC 3D Calibration



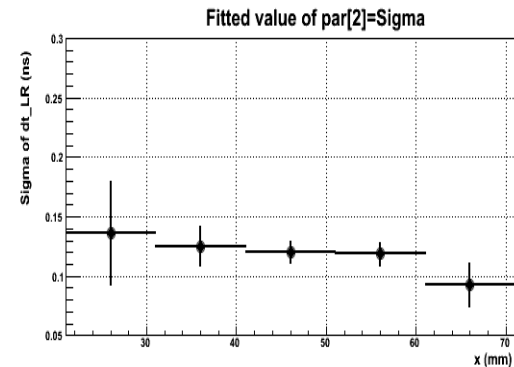
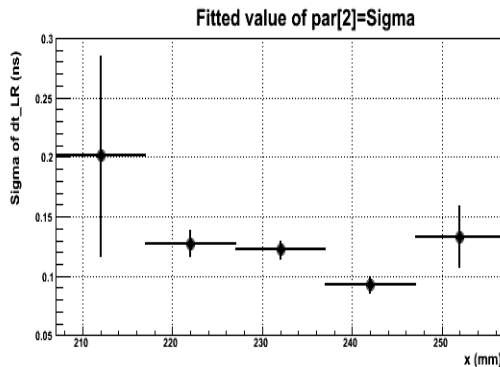
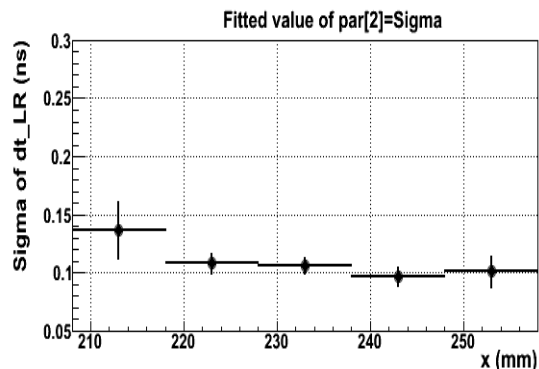
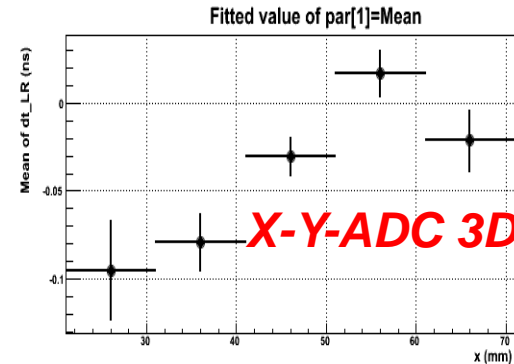
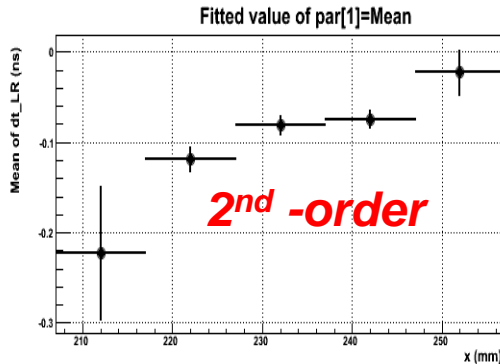
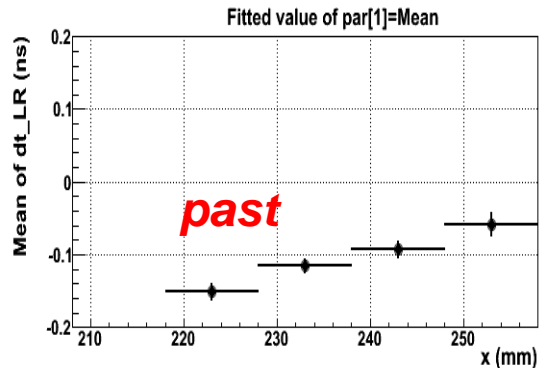
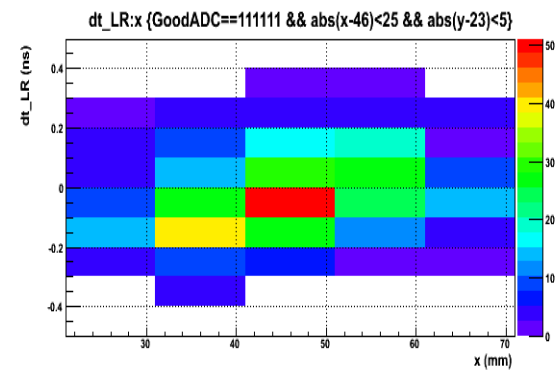
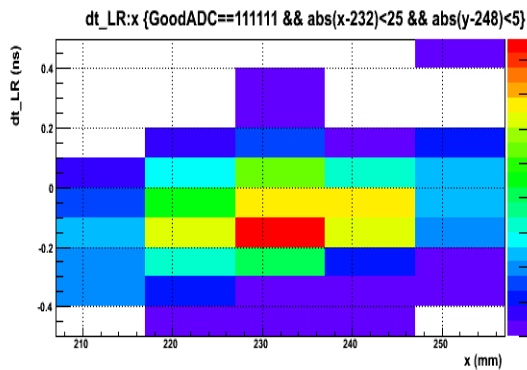
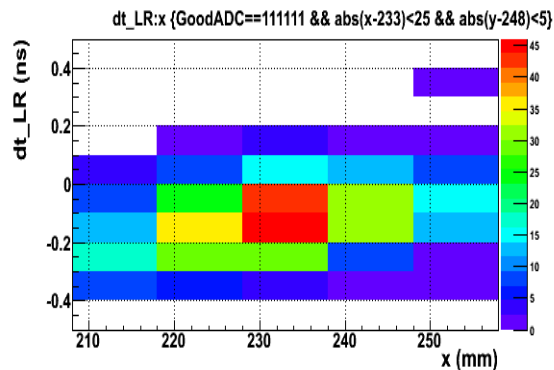
Calibrated TDC, Y dependence if over fitted for some PMTs

X-Y-ADC 3D Calibration



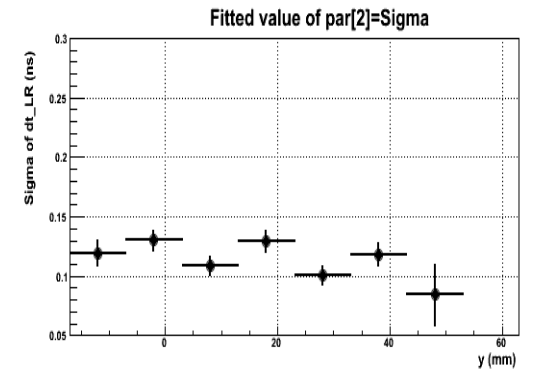
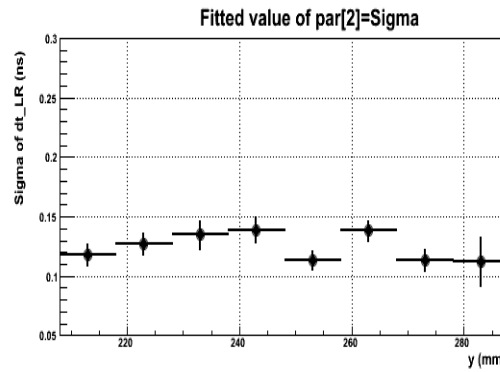
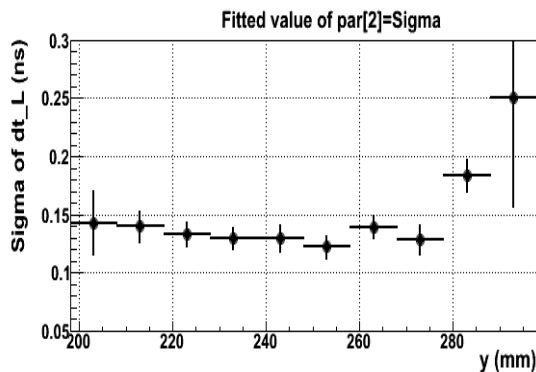
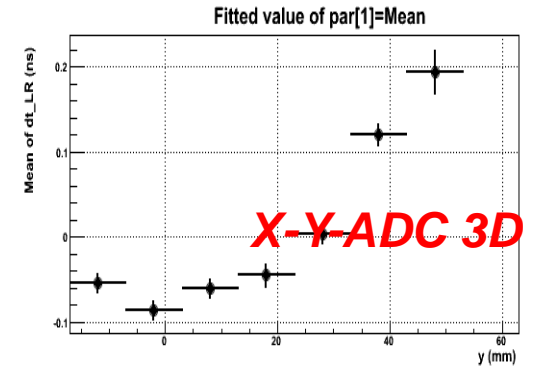
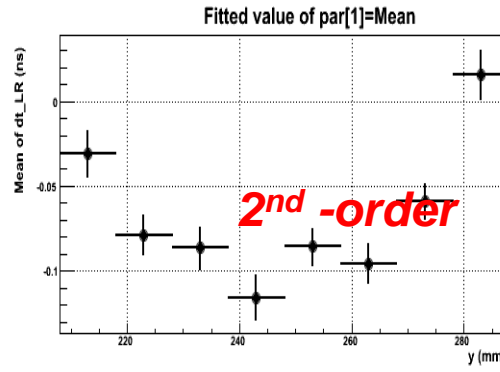
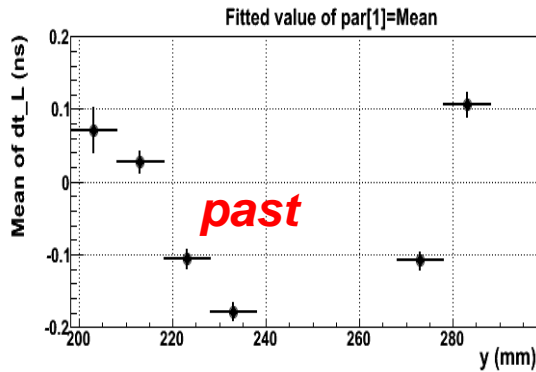
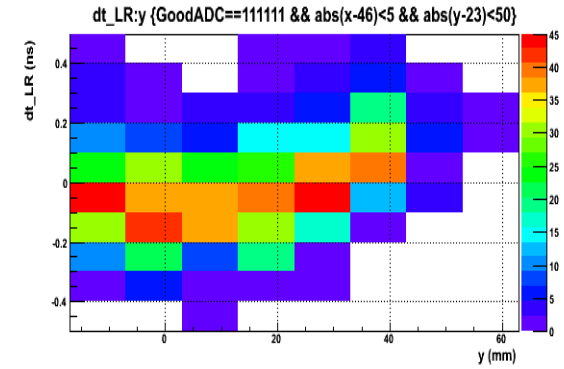
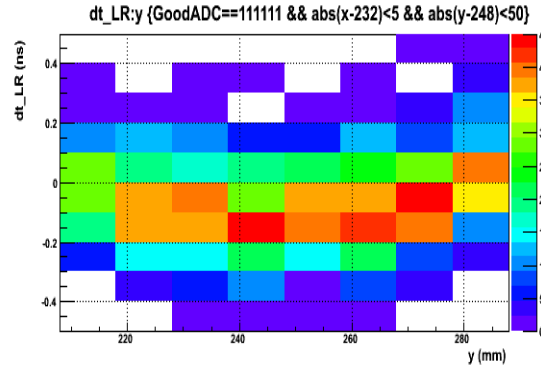
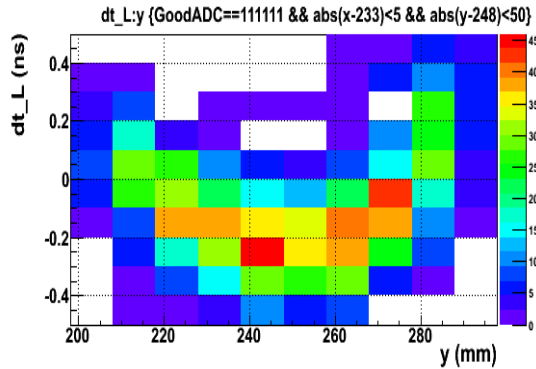
Calibrated TDC, X dependence seems fine.

Data Set E: 1cm x 1cm, dt_LR vs x



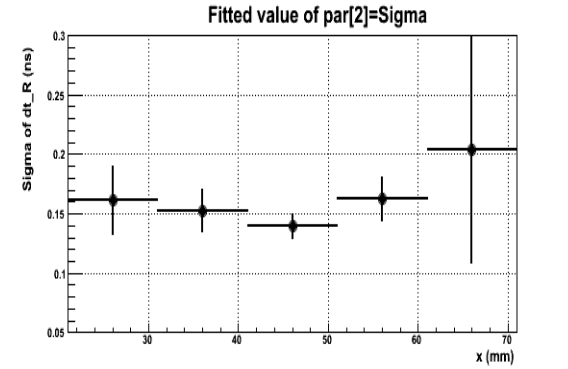
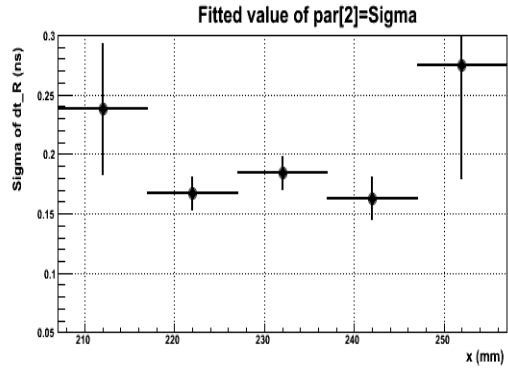
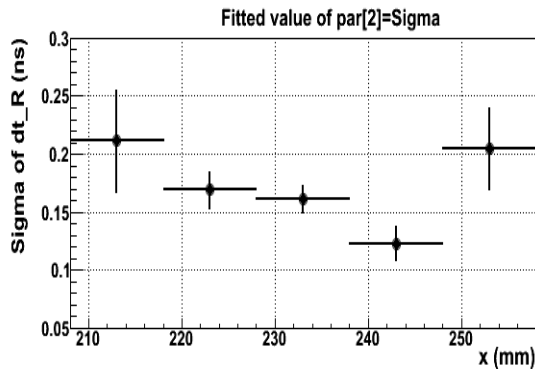
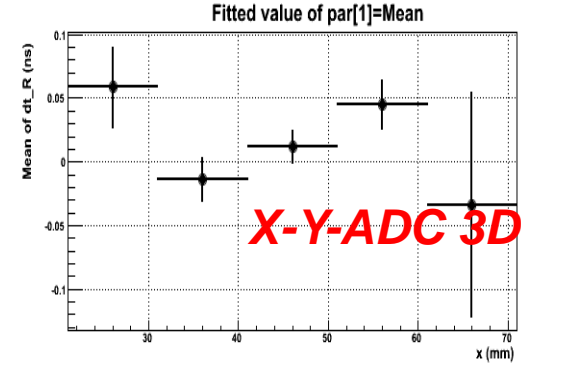
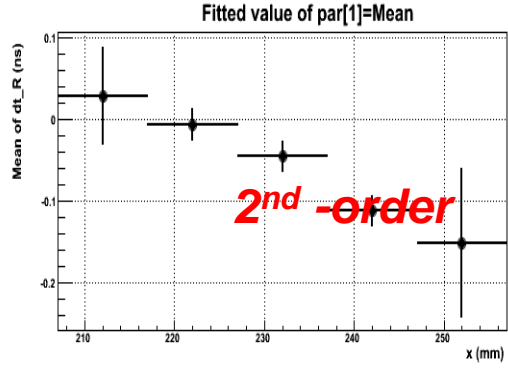
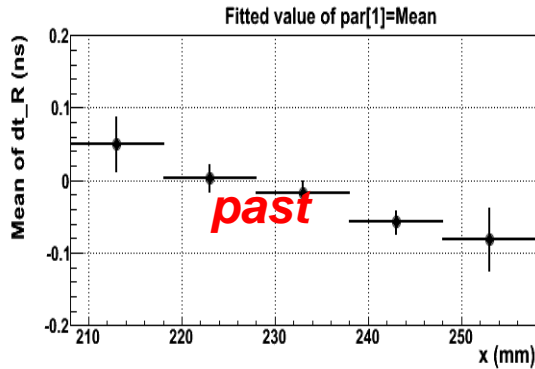
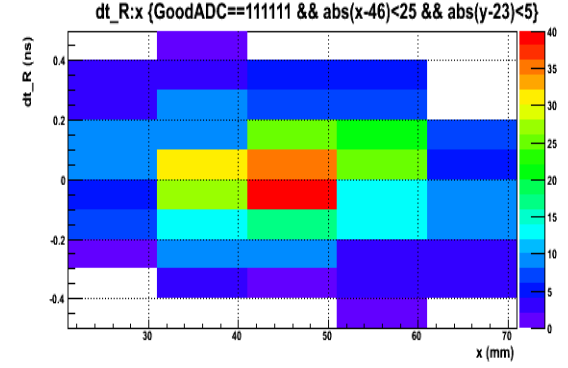
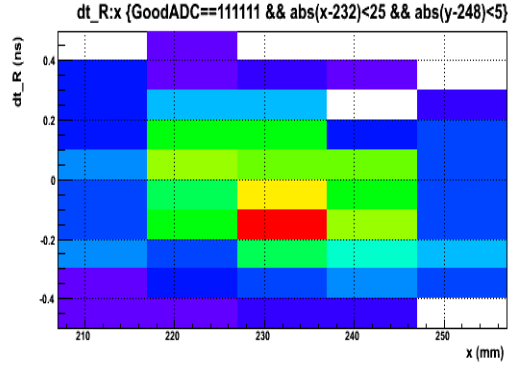
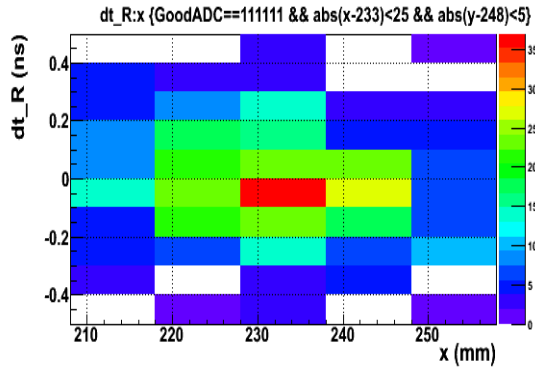
$$dt_LR = (t1+t4 + t2 + t5)/4 - (t0+t3)/2$$

Data Set E: 1cm x 1cm, dt_LR vs y



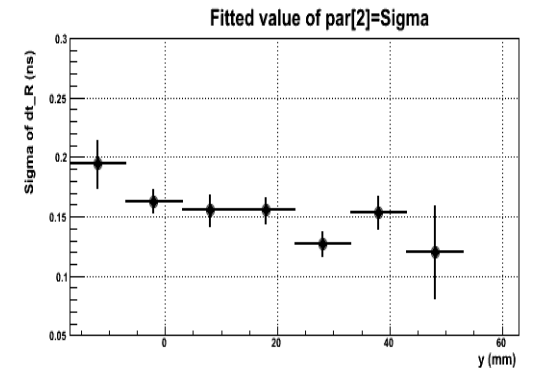
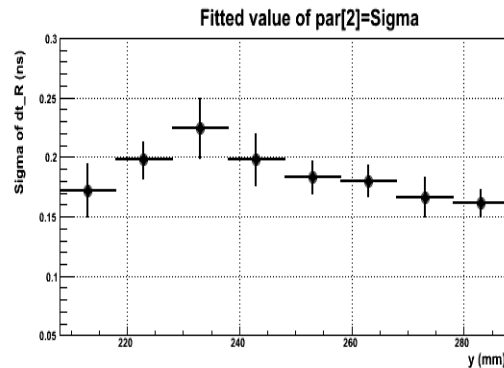
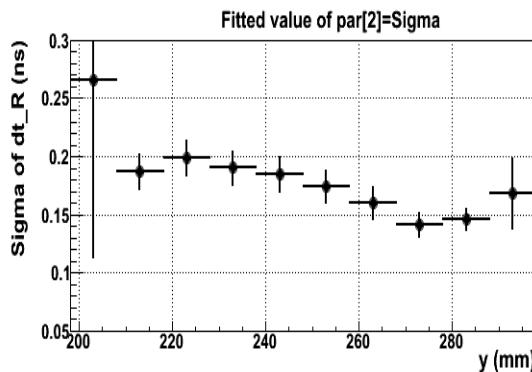
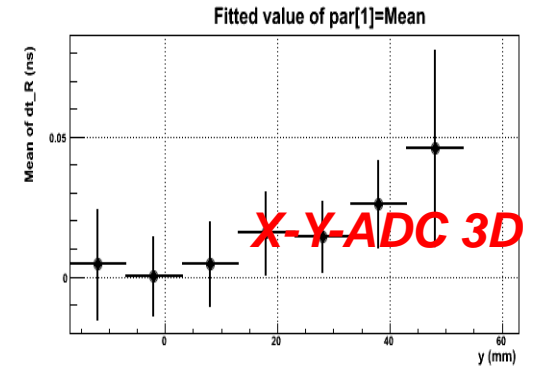
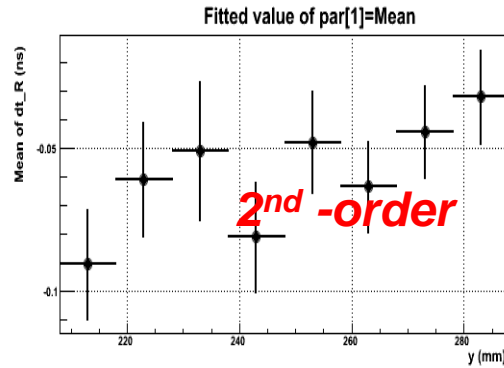
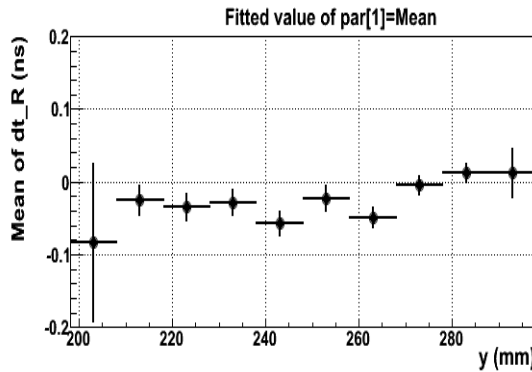
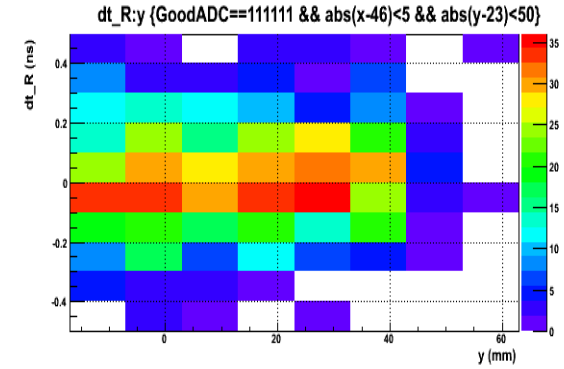
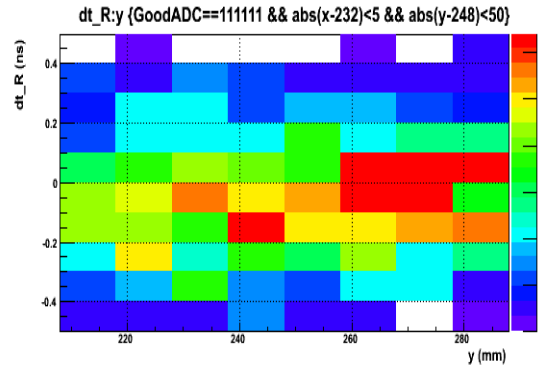
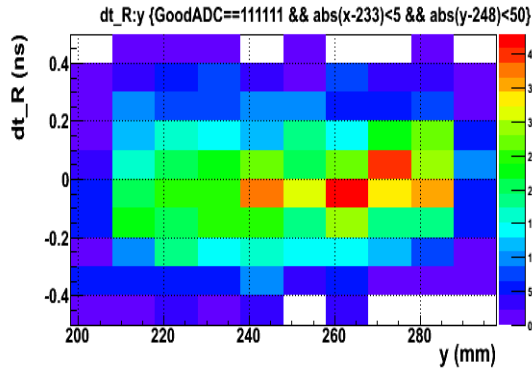
$$dt_LR = (t1+t4 + t2 + t5)/4 - (t0+t3)/2$$

Data Set E: 1cm x 1cm, dt_R vs x



$$dt_R = (t_1 + t_4 + t_2 + t_5) / 4 - t_0$$

Data Set E: 1cm x 1cm, dt_R vs y



$$dt_R = (t1+t4 + t2 + t5)/4 - t0$$

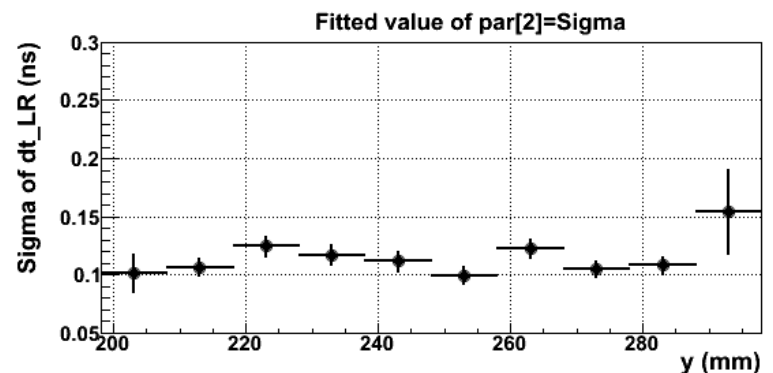
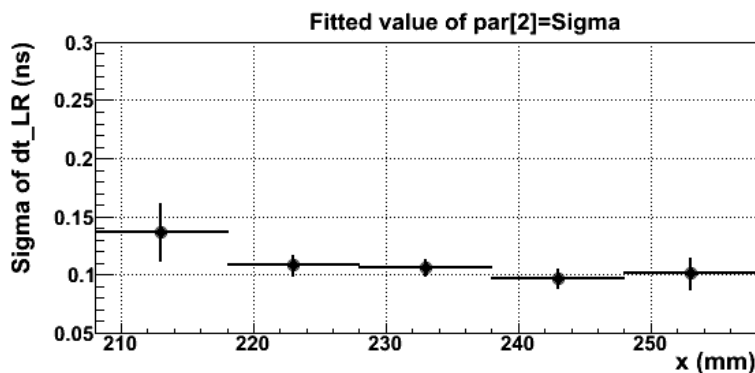
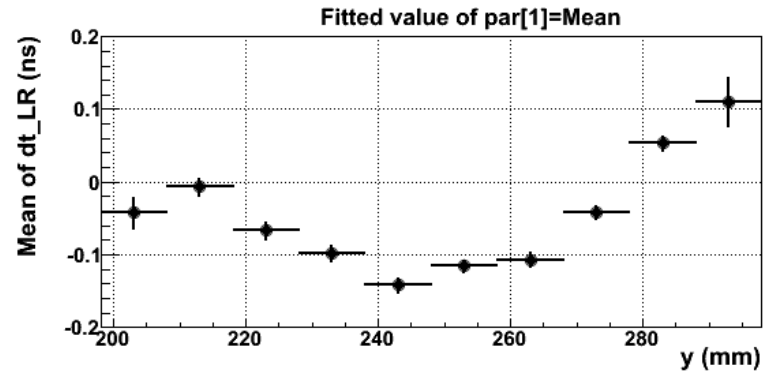
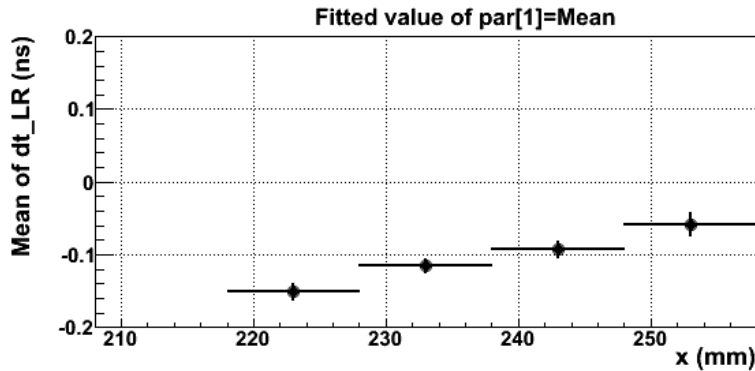
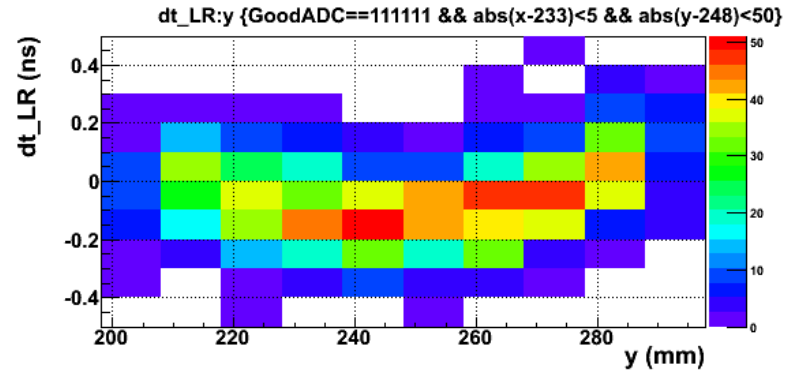
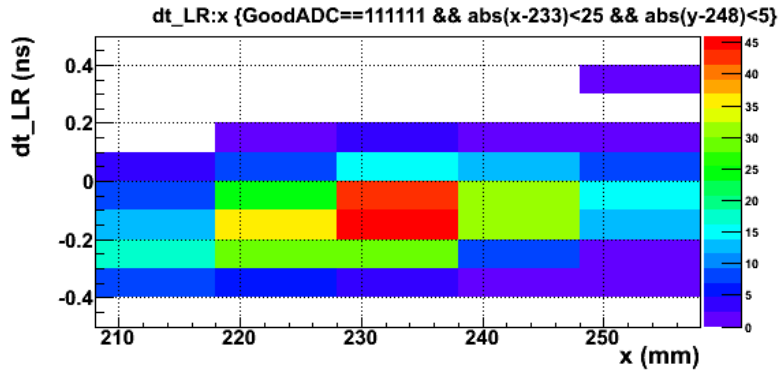
Summary and Outlook

- Tried 2nd-order polynomial time-walk calibration. Its result is not better than before.
- Did x-y-ADC 3-D calibration in data set E. It is very tricky to do the fit. Although the fitted result is obvious over
- corrected in y dependence, but the time resolution is better than the result in the past.
- Need more fine tuning on 3-D fitting.
- Other data sets is still pending.

Available Data

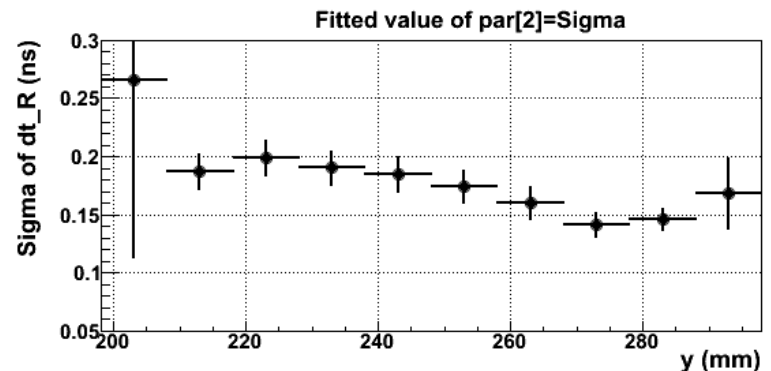
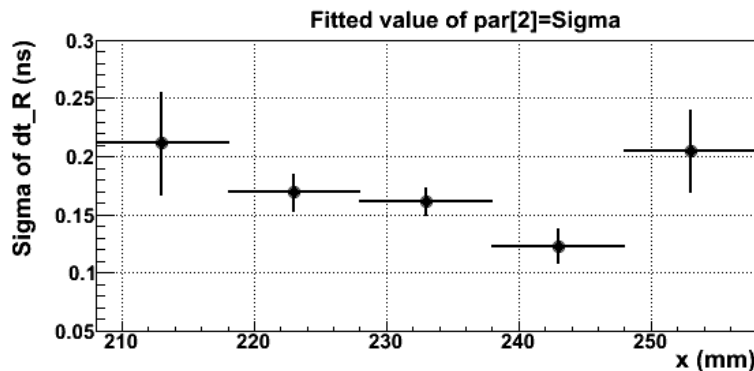
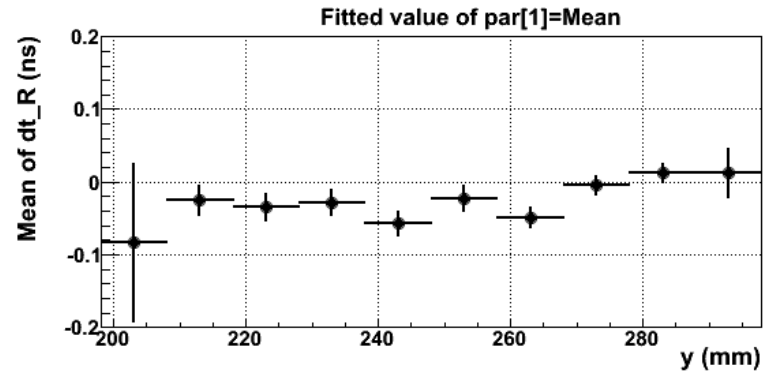
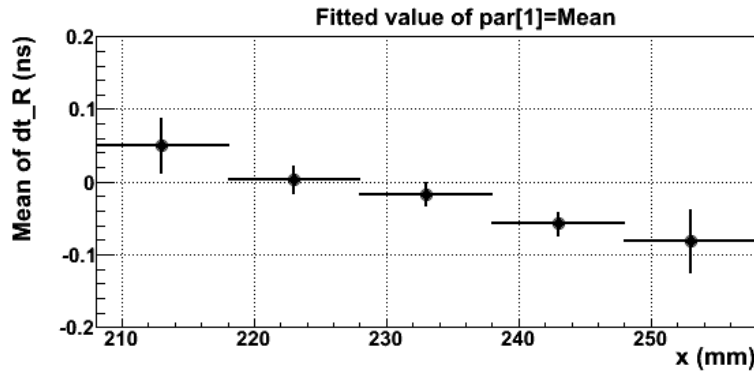
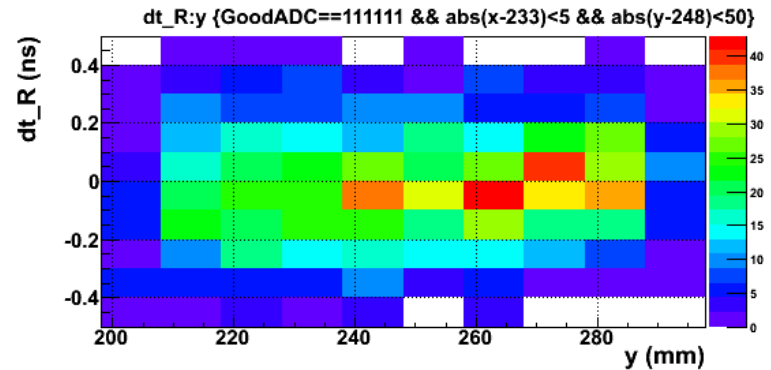
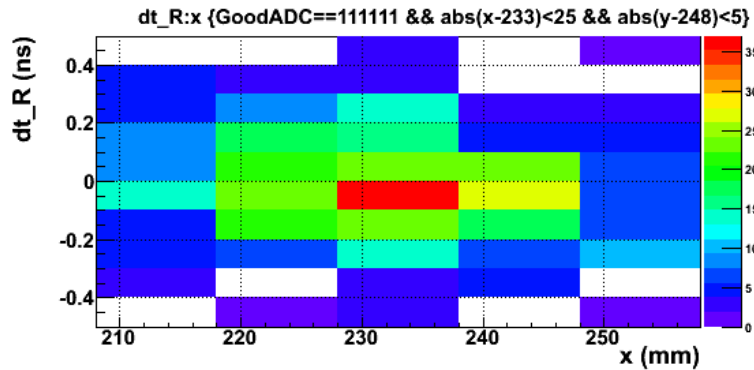
Data-set	A0+A1	B0+B1	C	D	E	F
Trigger#	363.1k	26.3k	33.0k	25.3k	28.6k	95.9k
+ADC	219.1k	16.7k	21.7k	17.0k	17.1k	53.9k
+GEM	55.8k	2828	3660	2859	2908	7770
#/cm ²	372	57	73	57	58	155

Best Result: dt_LR



$$dt_LR = (t1+t4 + t2 + t5)/4 - (t0+t3)/2$$

Best Result: dt_R



$$dt_R = (t_1 + t_4 + t_2 + t_5) / 4 - t_0$$