

Optics and Simulation

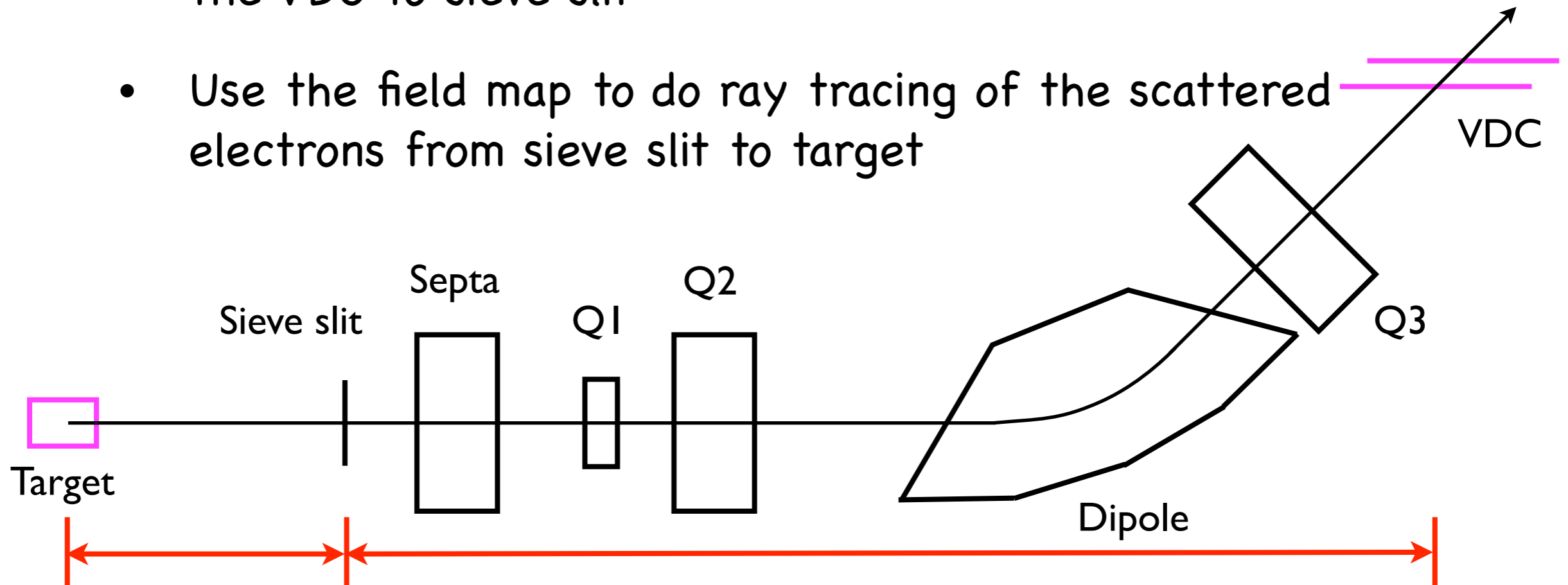
Chao Gu

Overview

- New Helicity Decoder (finished)
- HRS Optics
 - optics calibration without target field (finished)
 - optics calibration with target field (finished a few settings, still in-progress)
- "g2psim" Simulation Package
 - geometry and optics part used by optics calibration (finished, Thanks to Min's input of SNAKE models)
 - cross-section models (collected a few models and tested the compatibility with the simulation package, Jie keeps working on the models, particularly the energy loss models)

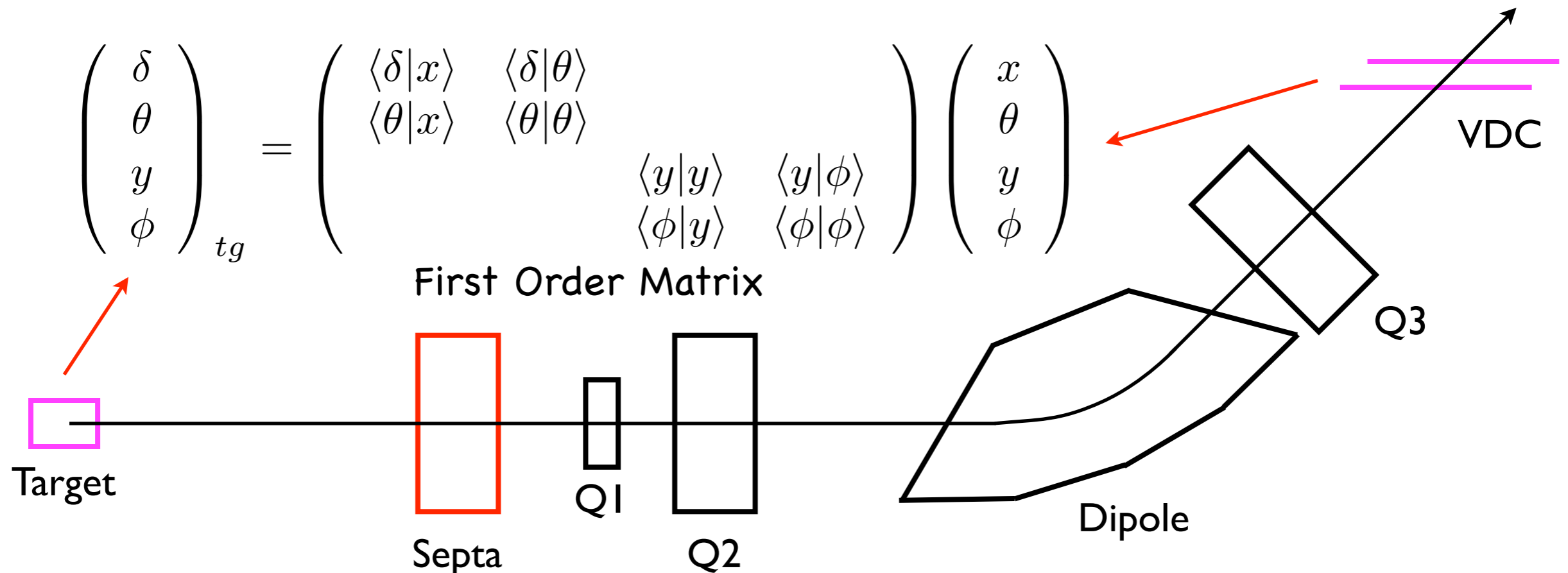
Optics Study

- Optics study for g2p: the most important part is how to treat the transverse target field
- Idea: separate reconstruction process to 2 parts:
 - Use the normal analyzer matrix to reconstruct from the VDC to sieve slit
 - Use the field map to do ray tracing of the scattered electrons from sieve slit to target



Optics Study: without Target Field

- Optics without target field:
 - Detector central angle calibration (Pointing) is done by Min
 - Angle and Momentum: standard sieve slit method to calibrate theta, phi and delta matrix
 - Vertex: standard method is to use multi-foil target which we do not have , alternatively use the aluminum window of the target chamber to calibrate y matrix

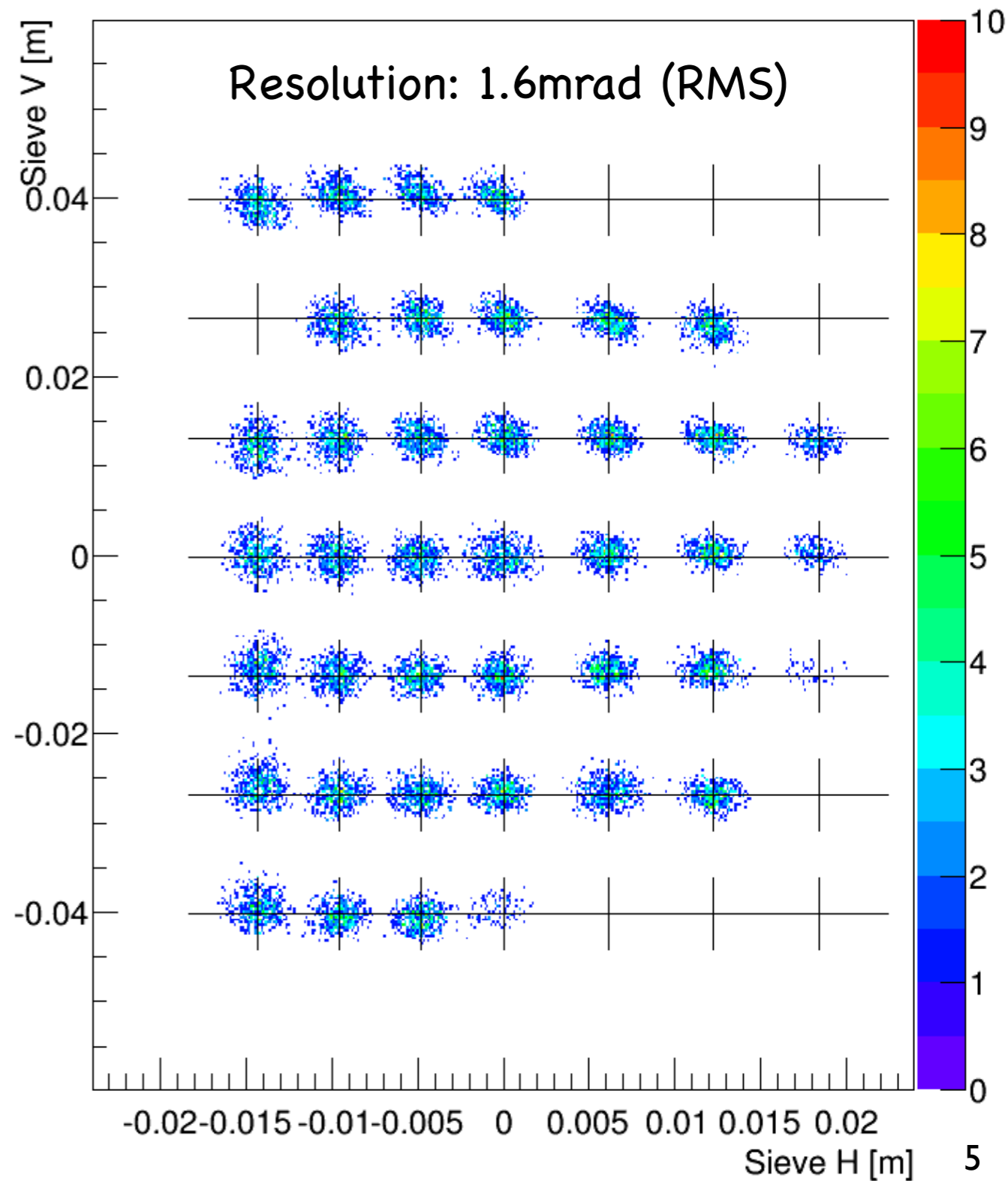
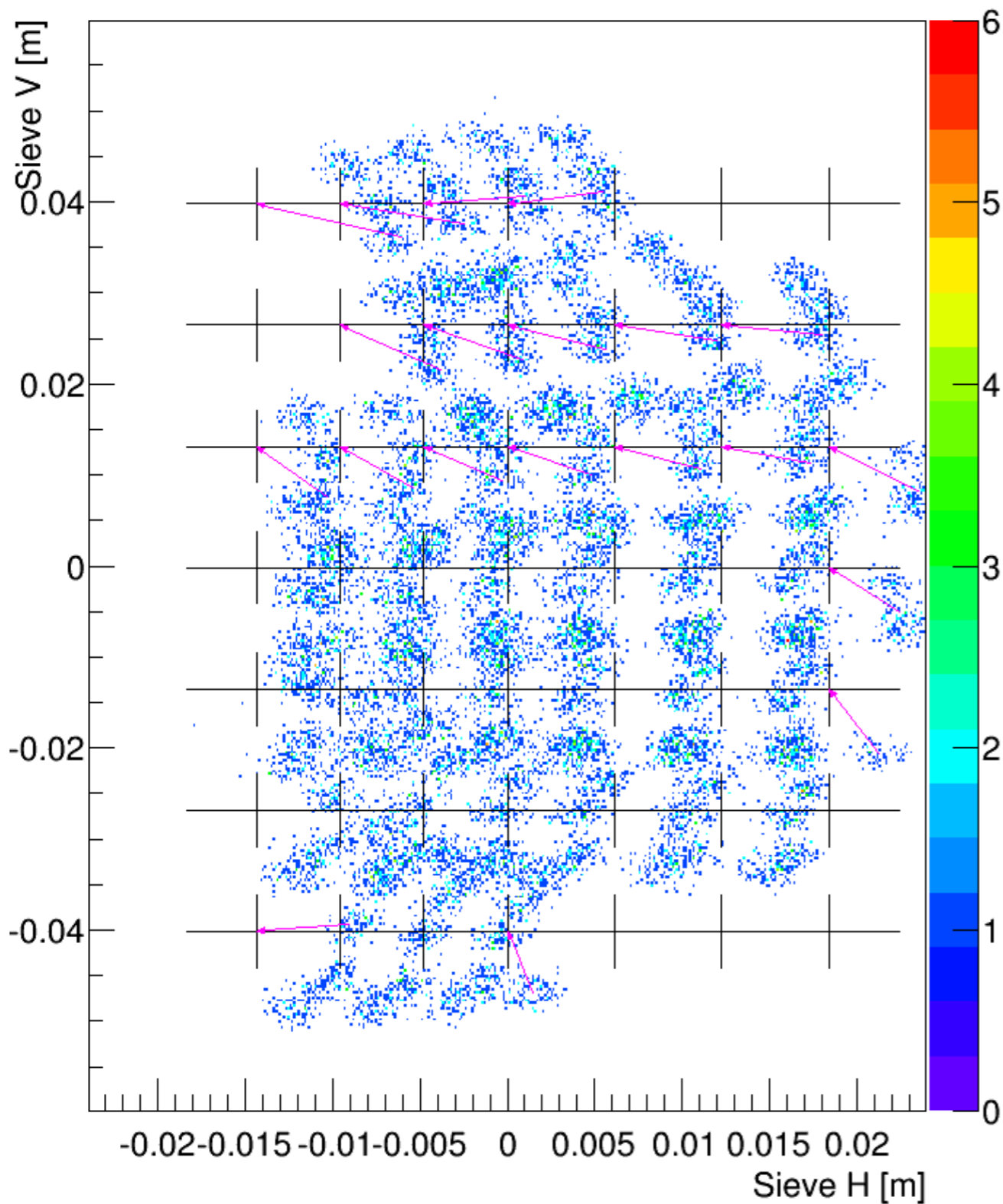


Matrix Calibration: Angle

LHRS

Before Calibration

After Calibration

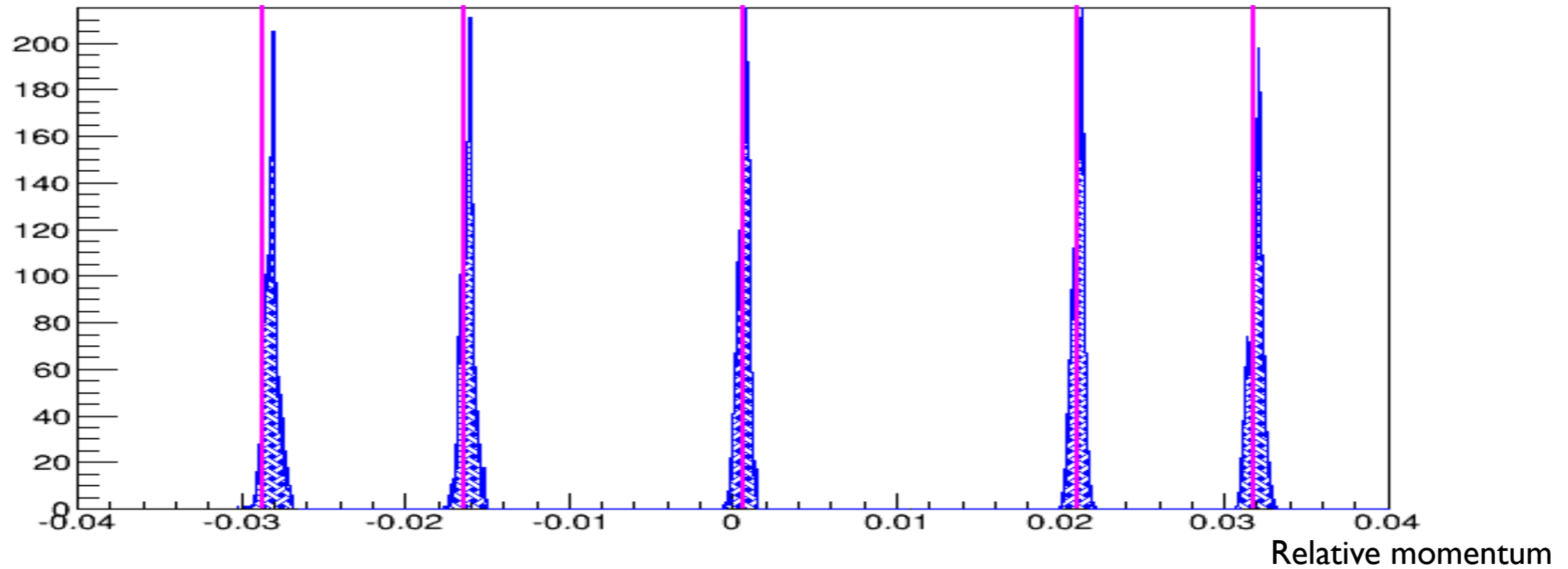


Matrix Calibration: Momentum

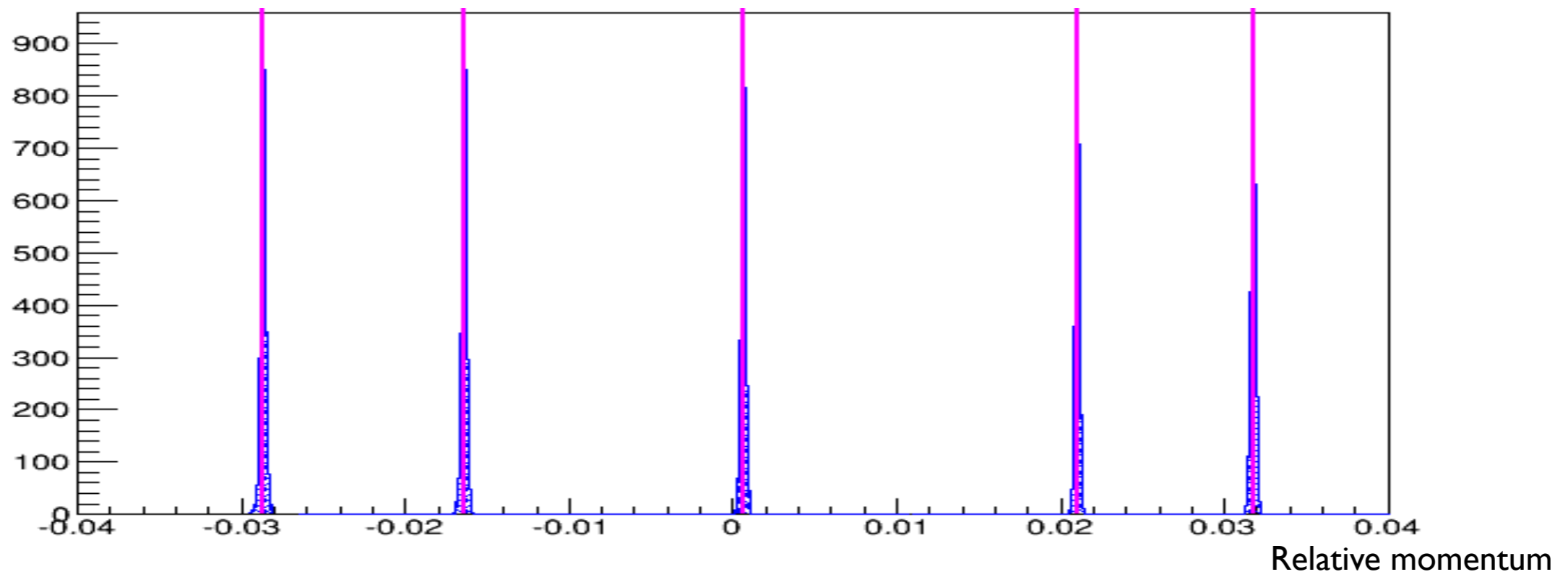
LHRS

Before Calibration

RMS: 1.5×10^{-4}



After Calibration

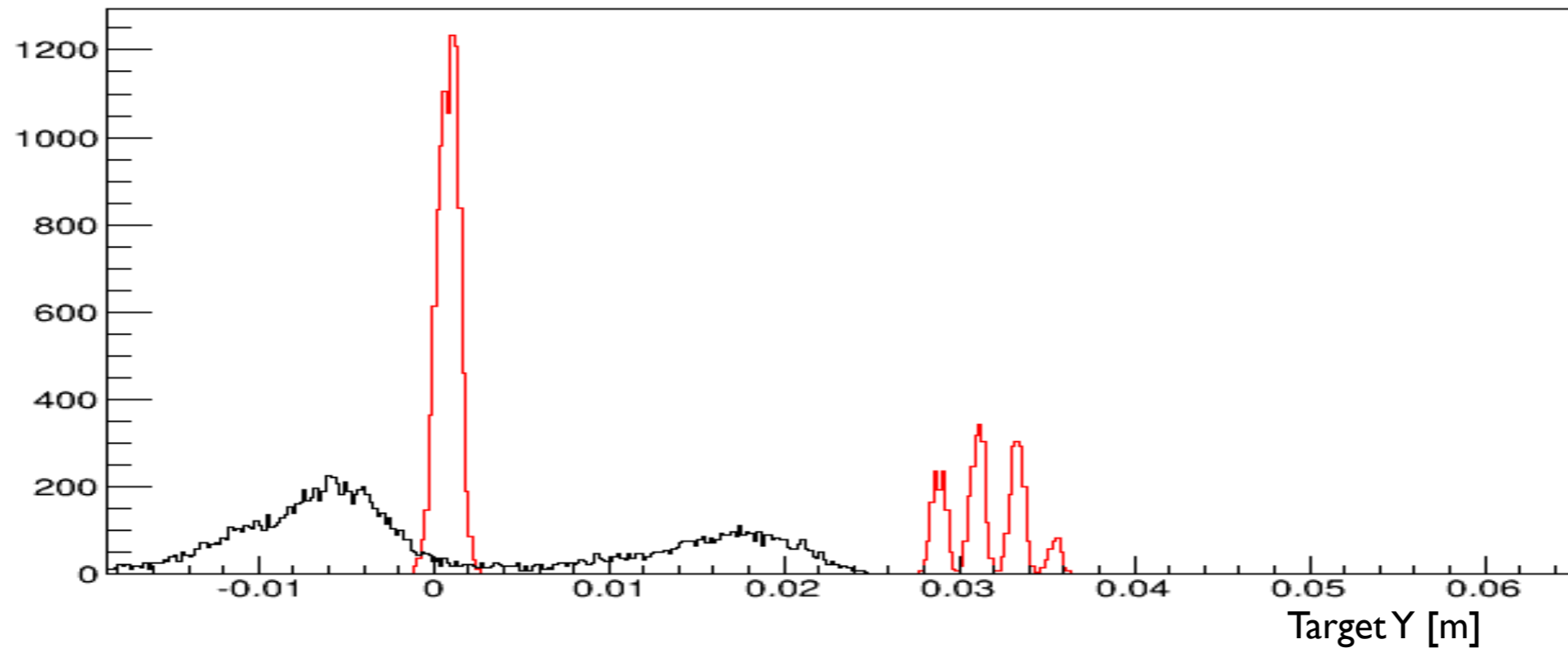


Matrix Calibration: Momentum

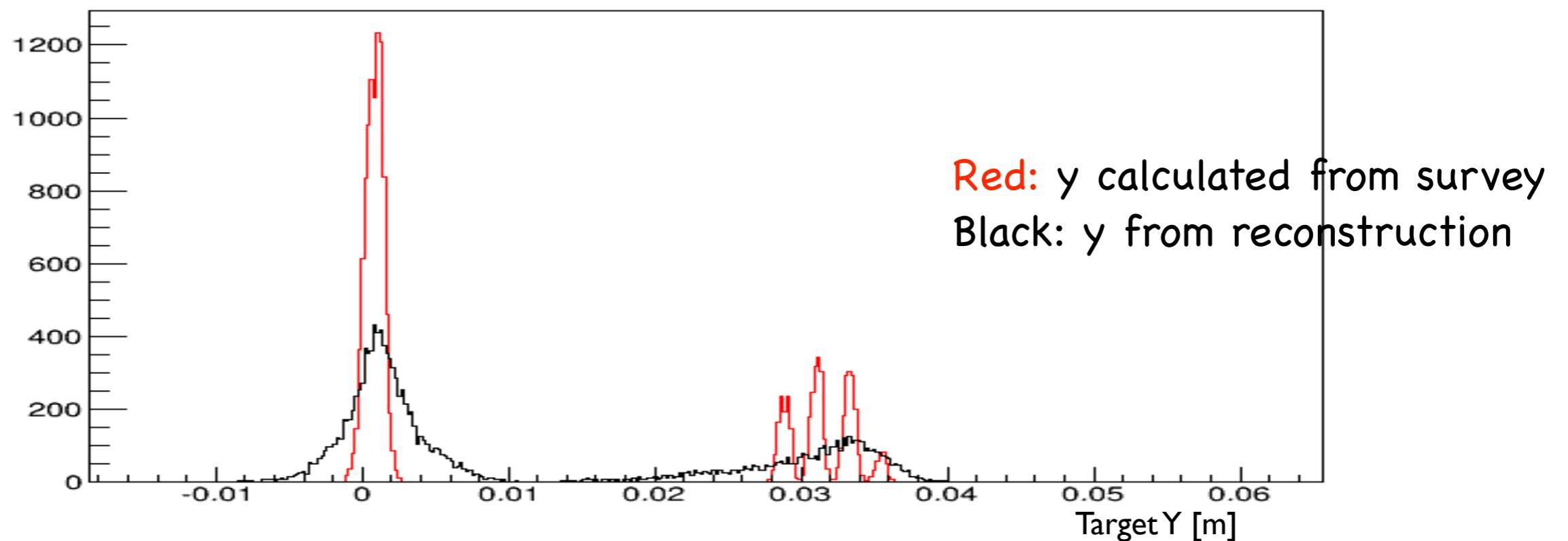
LHRS

Before Calibration

RMS: 3.3mm



After Calibration



Summary: Optics without Target Field

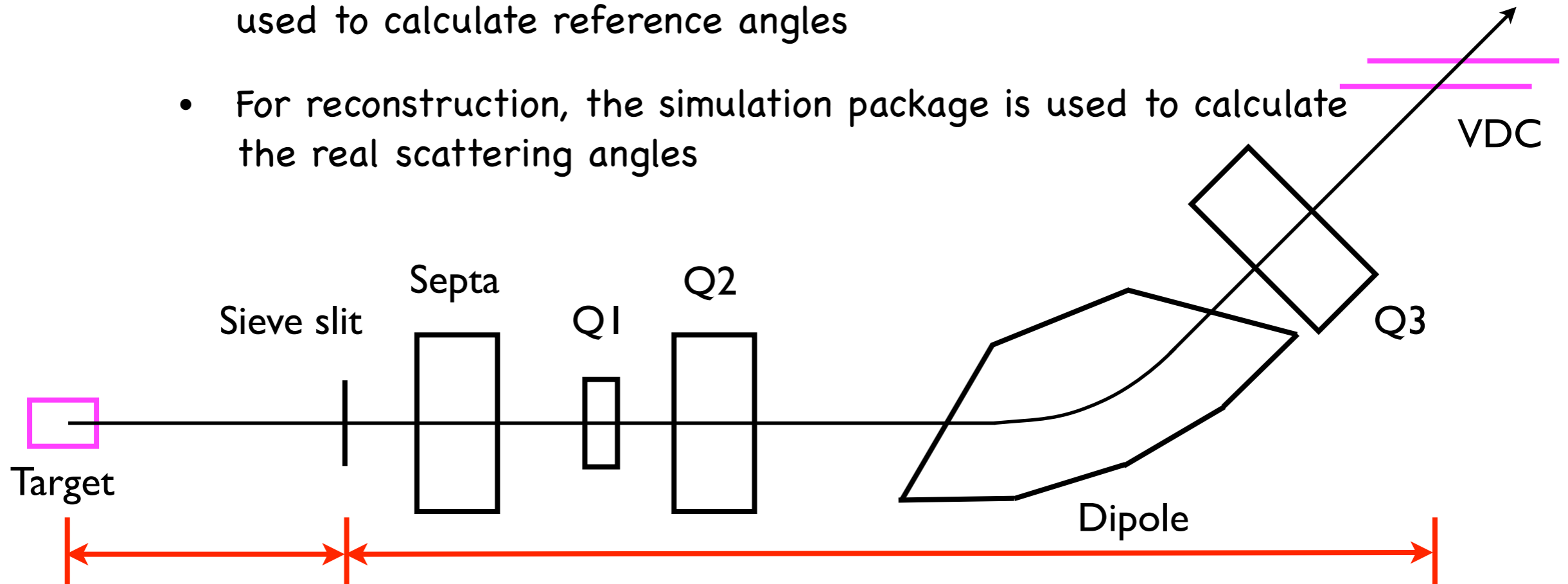
- The performance summary of the optics without target field: the table shows a summary of the RMS values of each kinematic variables after calibration

	LHRS	RHRS
δ [dp]	1.5×10^{-4}	2.4×10^{-4}
θ [out-of-plane angle]	1.59 mrad	1.57 mrad
y	3.3 mm	2.9 mm
φ [in-plane angle]	0.99 mrad	0.82 mrad

- The optics without target field works well
 - good start point for optics with target field

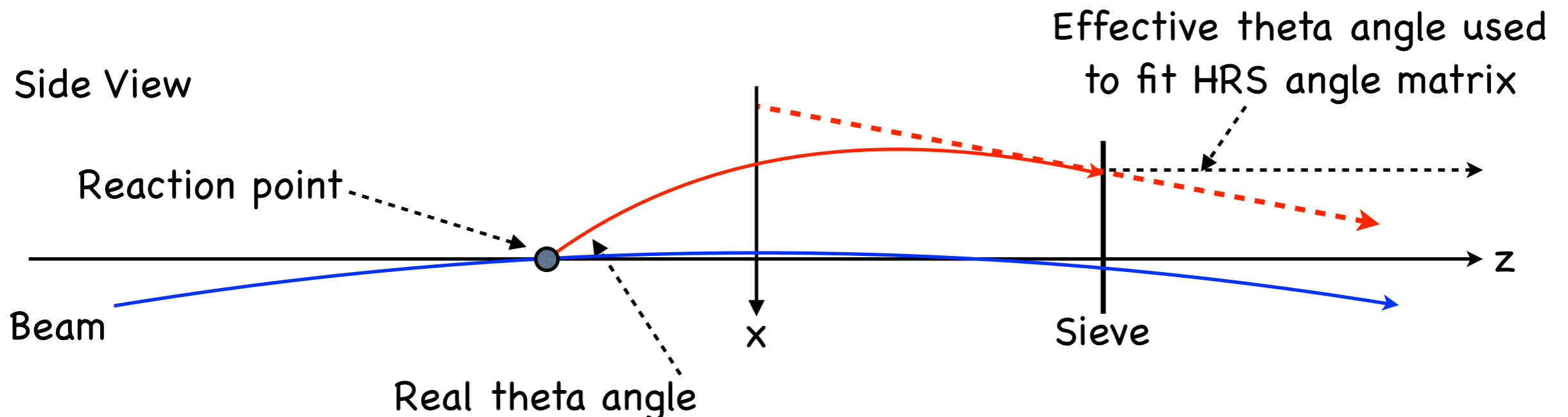
Optics Study

- Optics with target field:
 - Since the septum broke during the experiment, need to use the data taken with the broken septum to recalibrate angle matrix
 - A simulation package is written to deal with the ray tracing in the target field
 - For the recalibration of the matrix, the simulation package is used to calculate reference angles
 - For reconstruction, the simulation package is used to calculate the real scattering angles



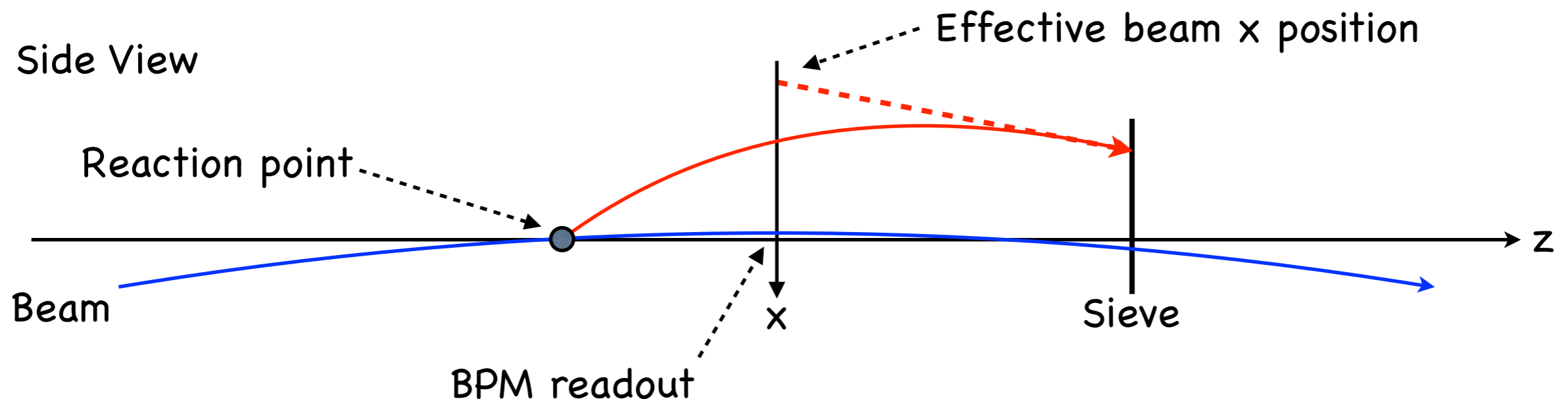
Optics Study with Target Field

- Recalibrate the angle matrix elements:
 - Start with the matrix without target field
 - To fit the matrix element, need to know the effective theta and phi angle
 - What we know is reaction point and the coordinate of the sieve hole
 - Trace the scattered electrons with different initial angles and select out the trajectory which goes through the sieve hole



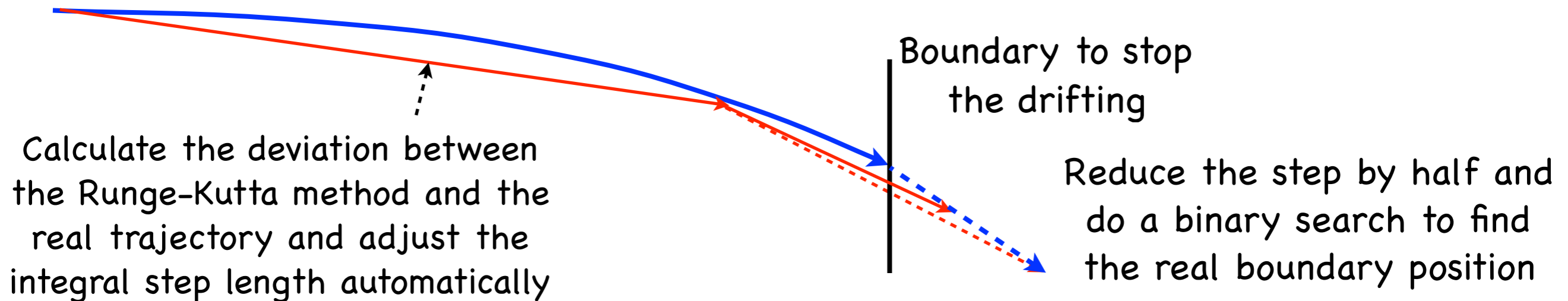
Optics Study with Target Field

- Reconstruct the scattering angle:
 - Use the HRS matrix to get the effective target variables
 - Project the effective target variables to sieve slit
 - Use the simulation package to calculate the trajectory of the scattered electron, which will tell us the real scattering angle



g2psim package

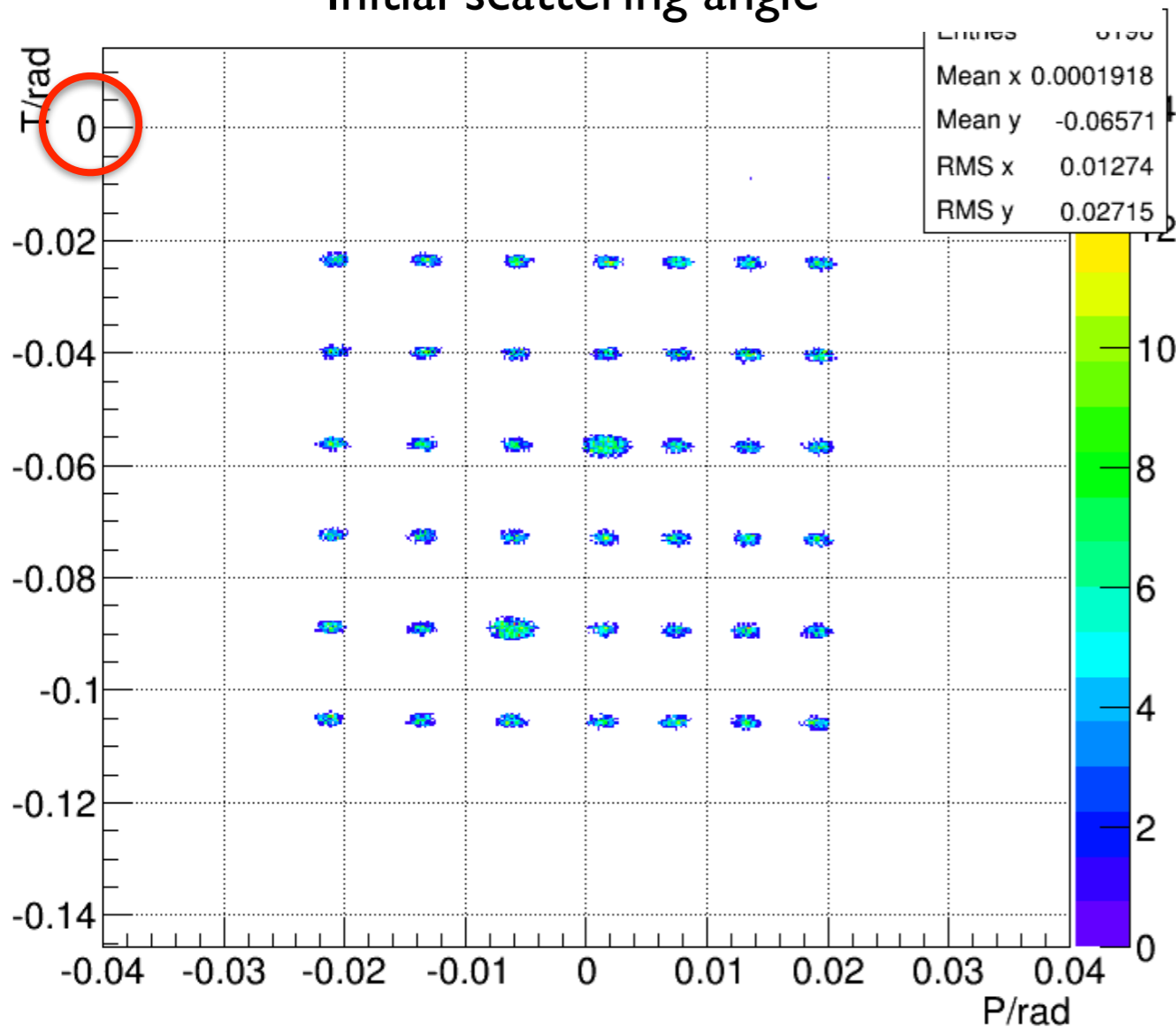
- Original designed to do the ray tracing of scattered electrons in the target field
 - Use Runge-Kutta method with self-adjusting step length to improve speed and accuracy
- Extended to a full simulation of the experiment
 - HRS SNAKE models are included to get the focus plane variables
 - Several cross-section models are also included, an event generator is written with these models



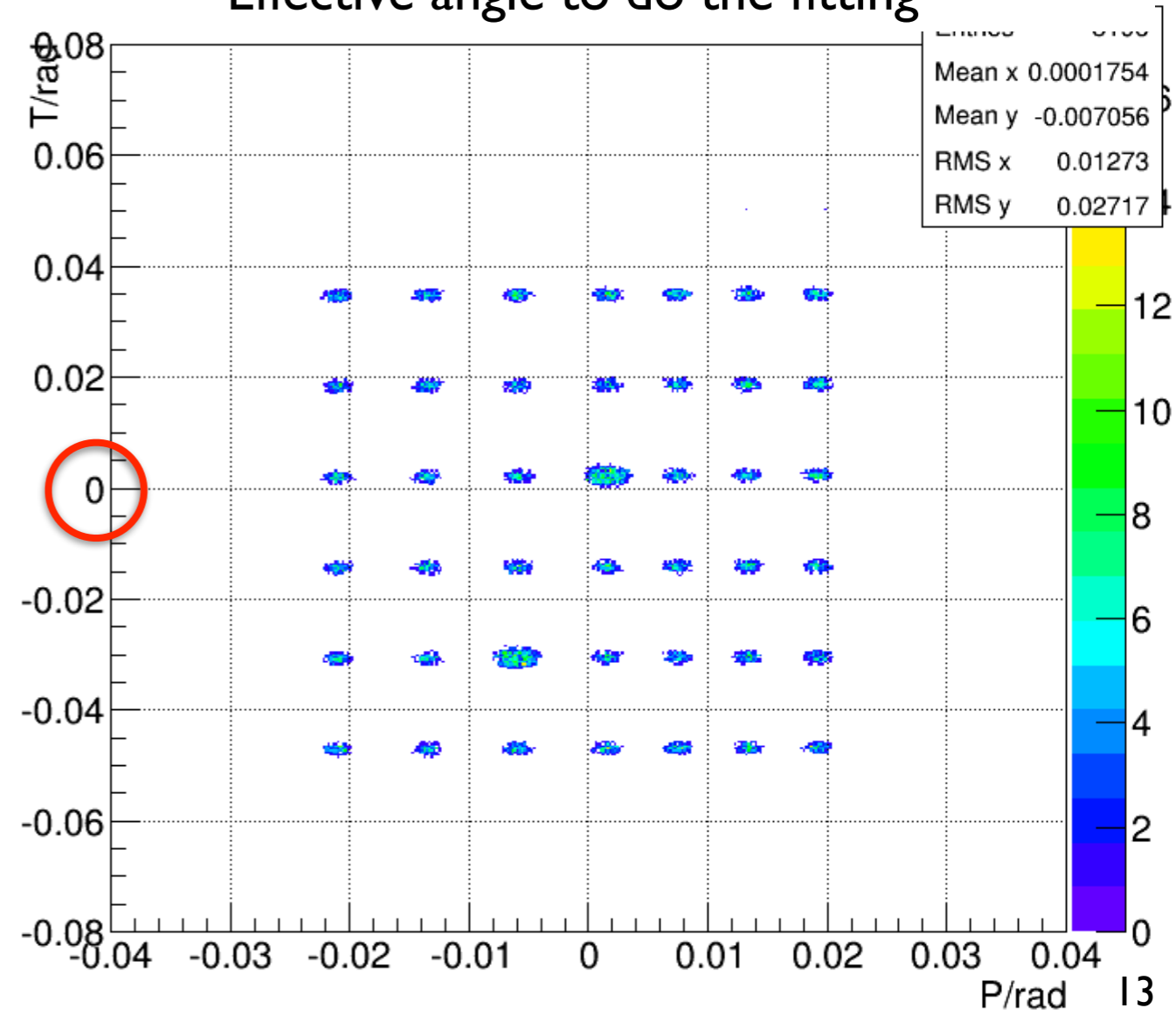
Calibration

- Run simulation to decide the effective theta and phi
 - Use the BPM readout to set the beam position
 - Beam energy 1.706 GeV, target field 2.5T

Initial scattering angle

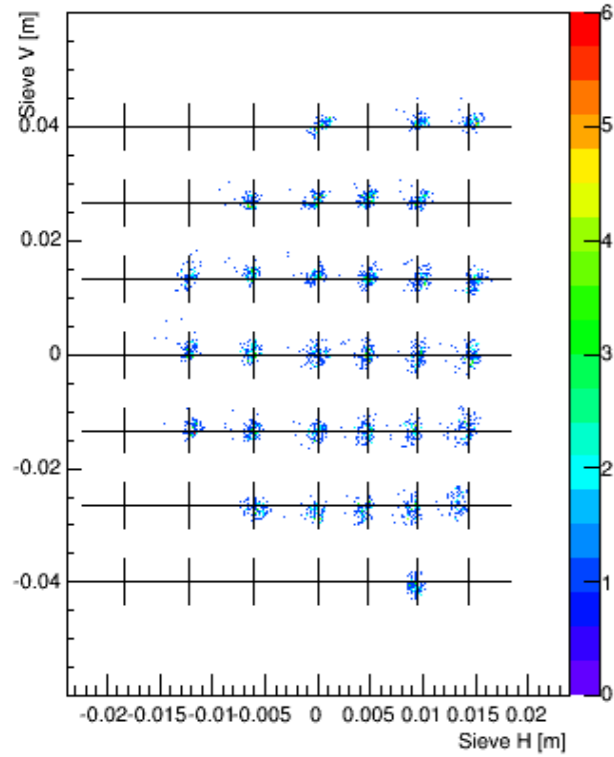


Effective angle to do the fitting

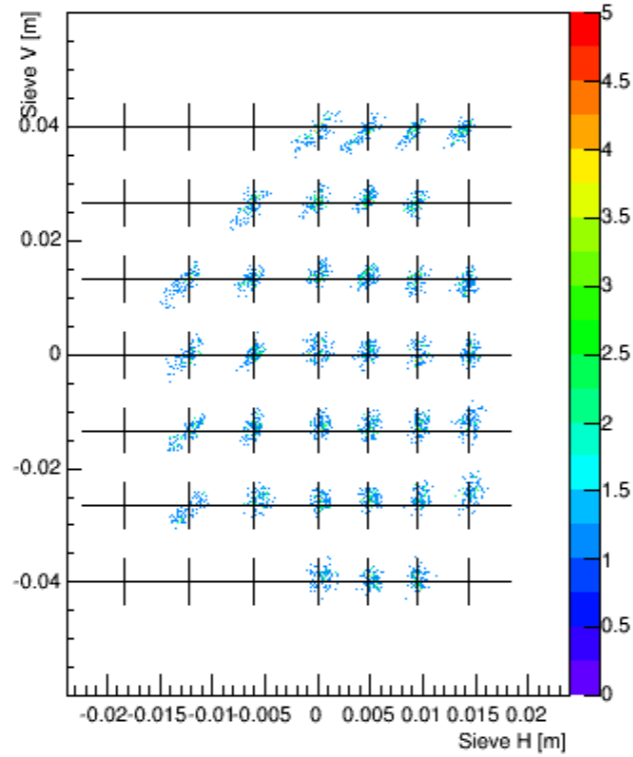


Calibration

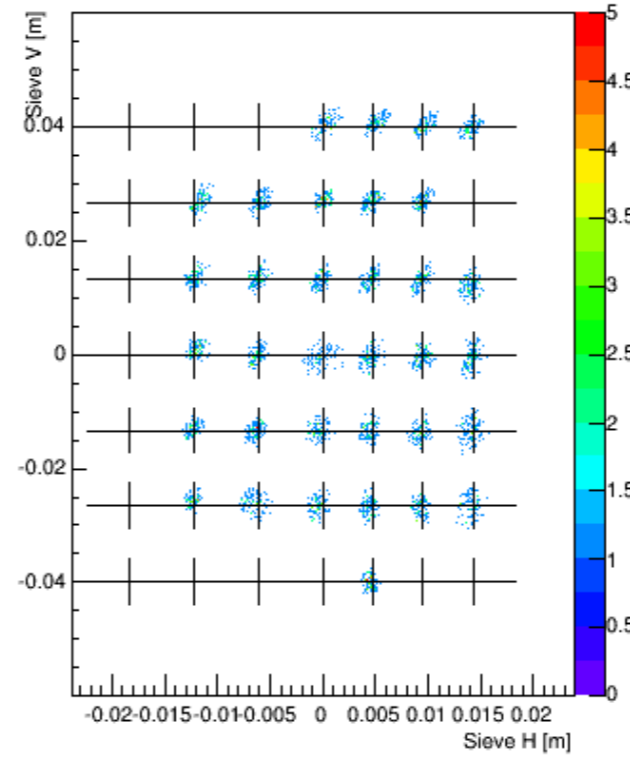
-3%



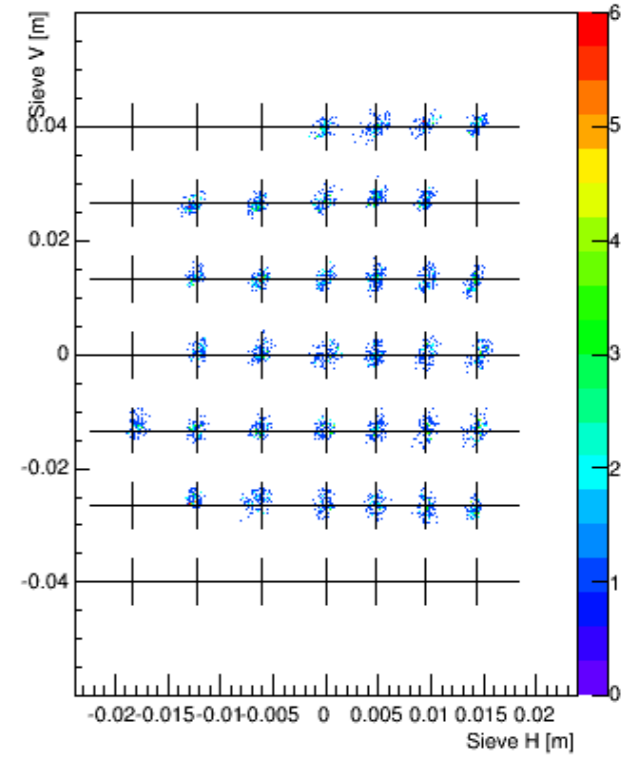
-2%



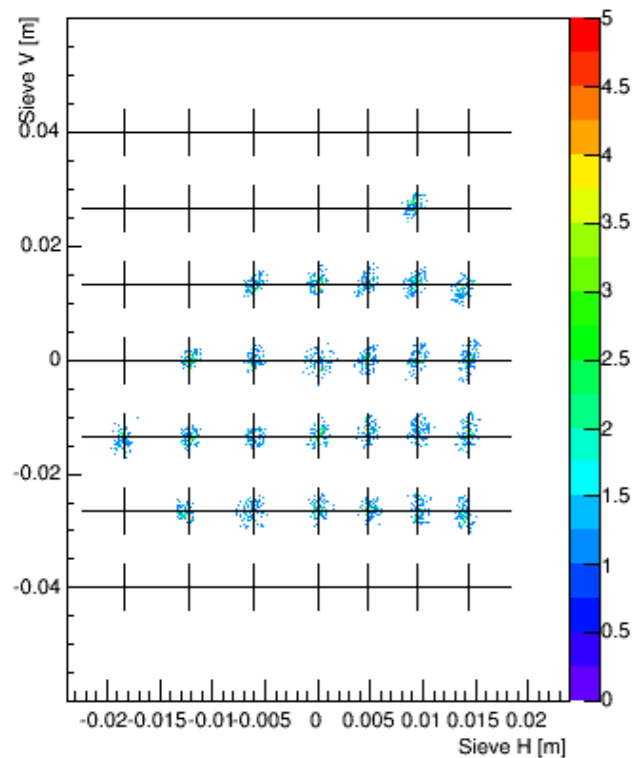
0%



2%



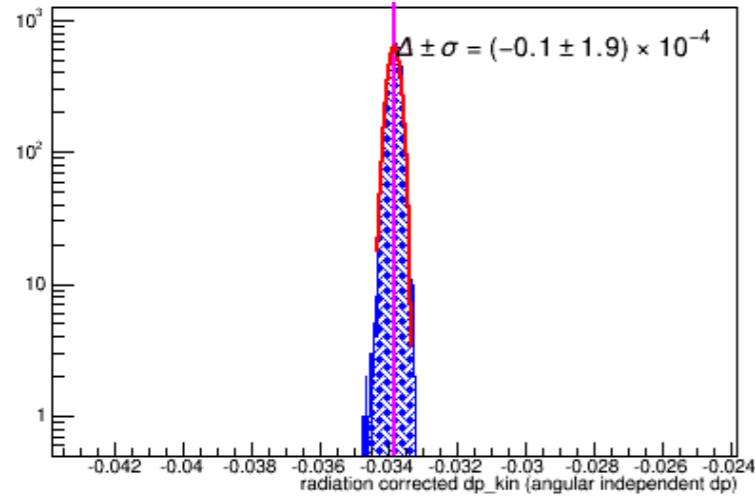
3%



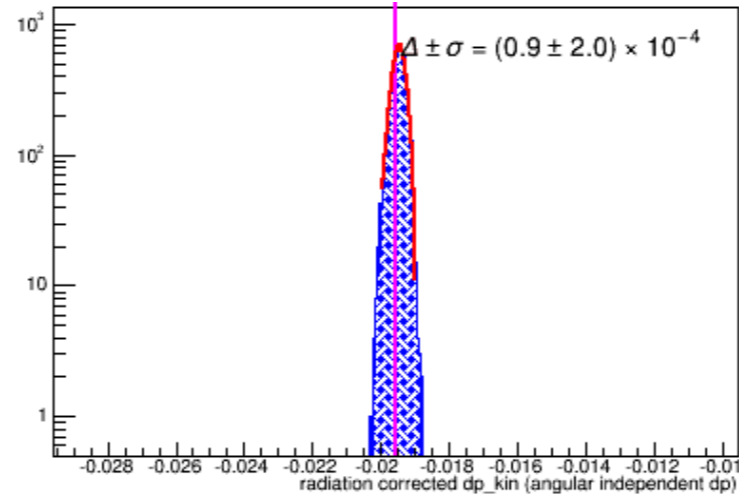
RHRS (1.706GeV, 2.5T)
calibrated with 5 delta scan runs
the calibration still works with the broken septum

Calibration

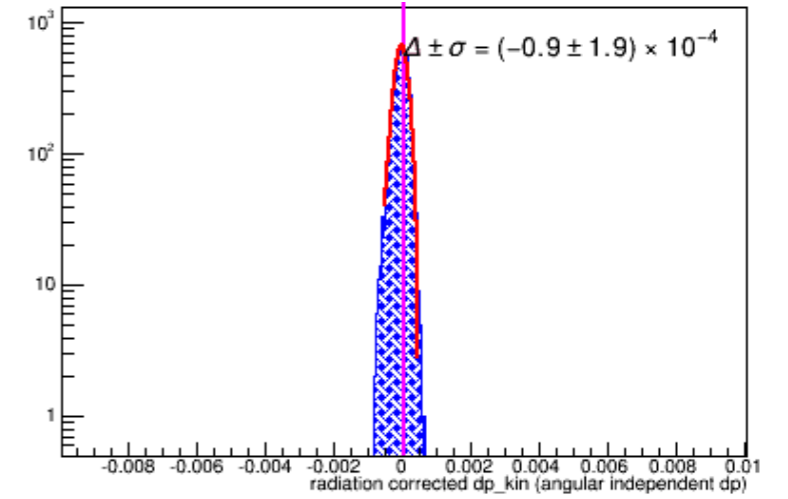
-3%



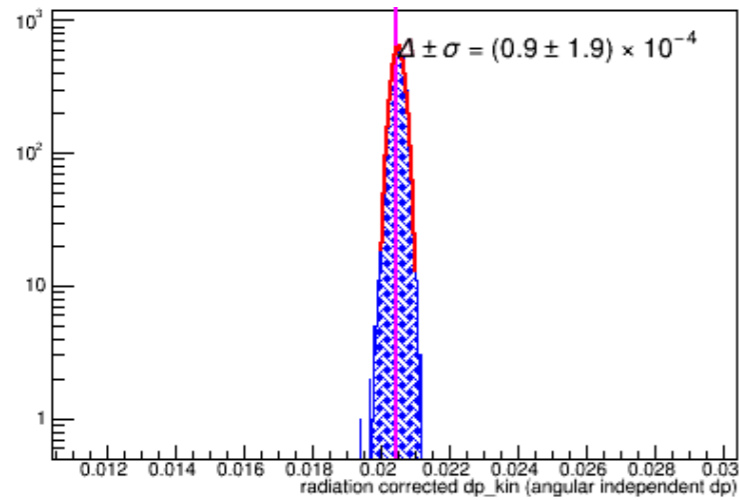
-2%



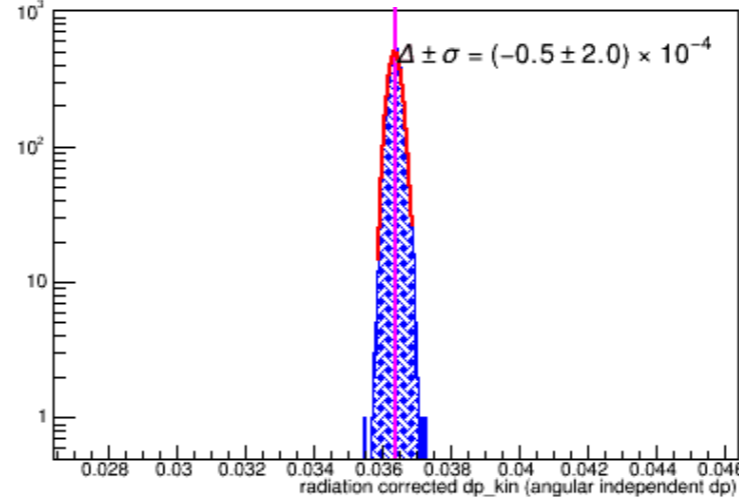
0%



2%



3%



RHRS (1.706GeV, 2.5T)

Optics Status

Green: 2 iteration

Blue: 1 iteration

Red: lack data

- LHRS Optics Status:

Beam Energy (GeV)	Field (T)	Field Angle (deg)	Septum	Backup
2.253	0.0	6	484816	No target field
2.253	5.0	0	400016	Longitudinal
2.253	2.5	90	484816	
2.253	2.5	90	483216	
1.706	2.5	90	400016	
1.158	2.5	90	400016	
2.253	5.0	90	400016	No full dp scan

Optics Status

Green: 2 iteration

Blue: 1 iteration

Red: lack data

- RHRS Optics Status:

Beam Energy (GeV)	Field (T)	Field Angle (deg)	Septum	Backup
2.253	0.0	6	484816	No target field
2.253	5.0	0	400016	Longitudinal
2.253	2.5	90	484816	
2.253	2.5	90	483216	
1.706	2.5	90	400016	
1.158	2.5	90	400016	
2.253	5.0	90	400016	No full dp scan

Plans

- Short term plan:
 - Finish the 2nd iteration for all optics settings (possibly in one month)
 - Study the uncertainty of the optics
- Long term plan:
 - NIM paper for optics study (with Min and Jixie)
 - Move on to calculate the cross section after the optics finalized (??)
- Timeline:
 - Plan to graduate in Aug 2015
 - Post graduation: start to look for post-docs

Backups

HRS Optics

- Optics study:
 - Reconstruct the kinematics variables of the scattered electrons with the tracking information
- Optics Goal:
 - <1.0% systematic uncertainty of scattering angle, which will contribute <4.0% to the uncertainty of cross section

$$\sigma \sim 1 / \sin^4(\theta/2)$$

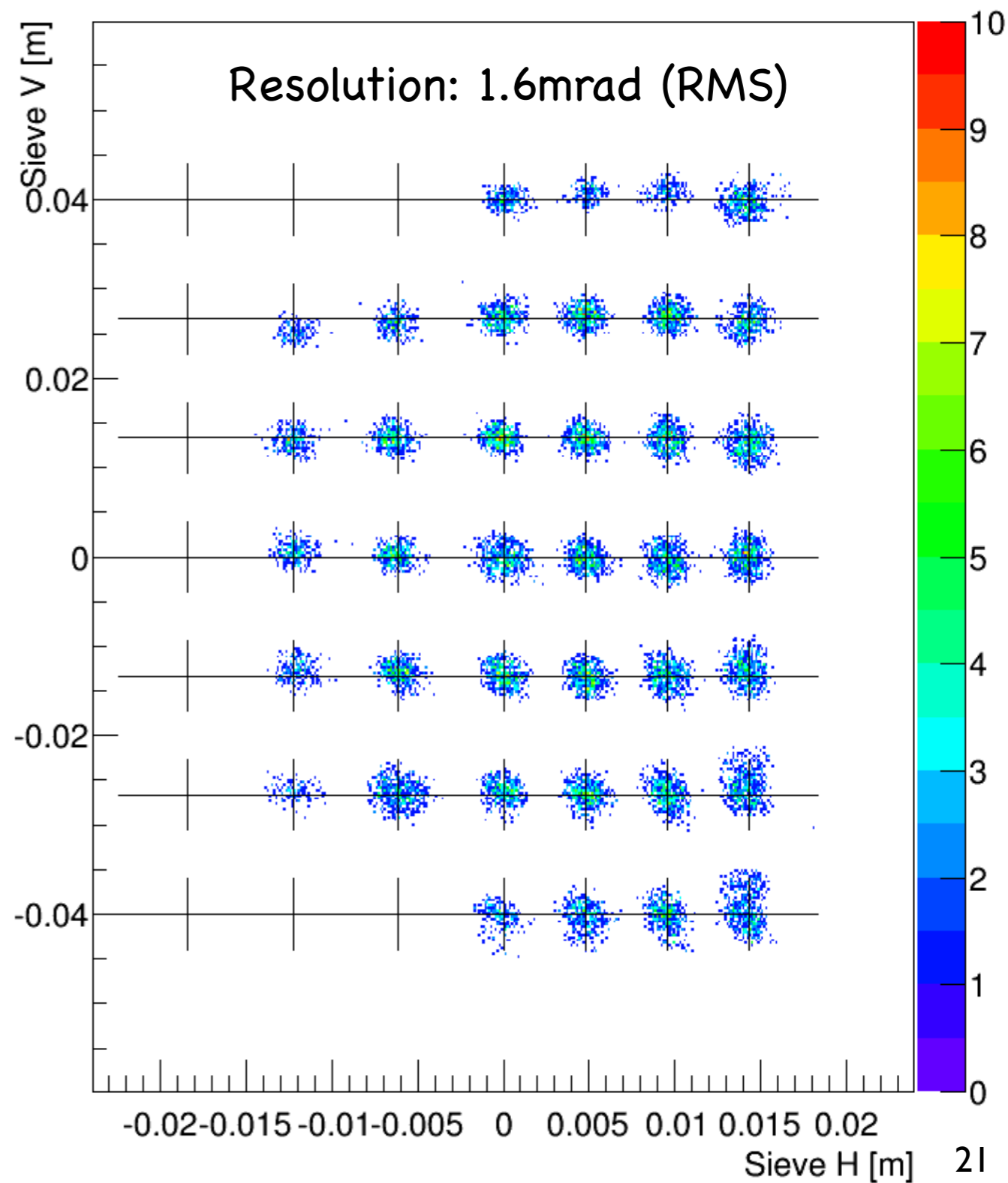
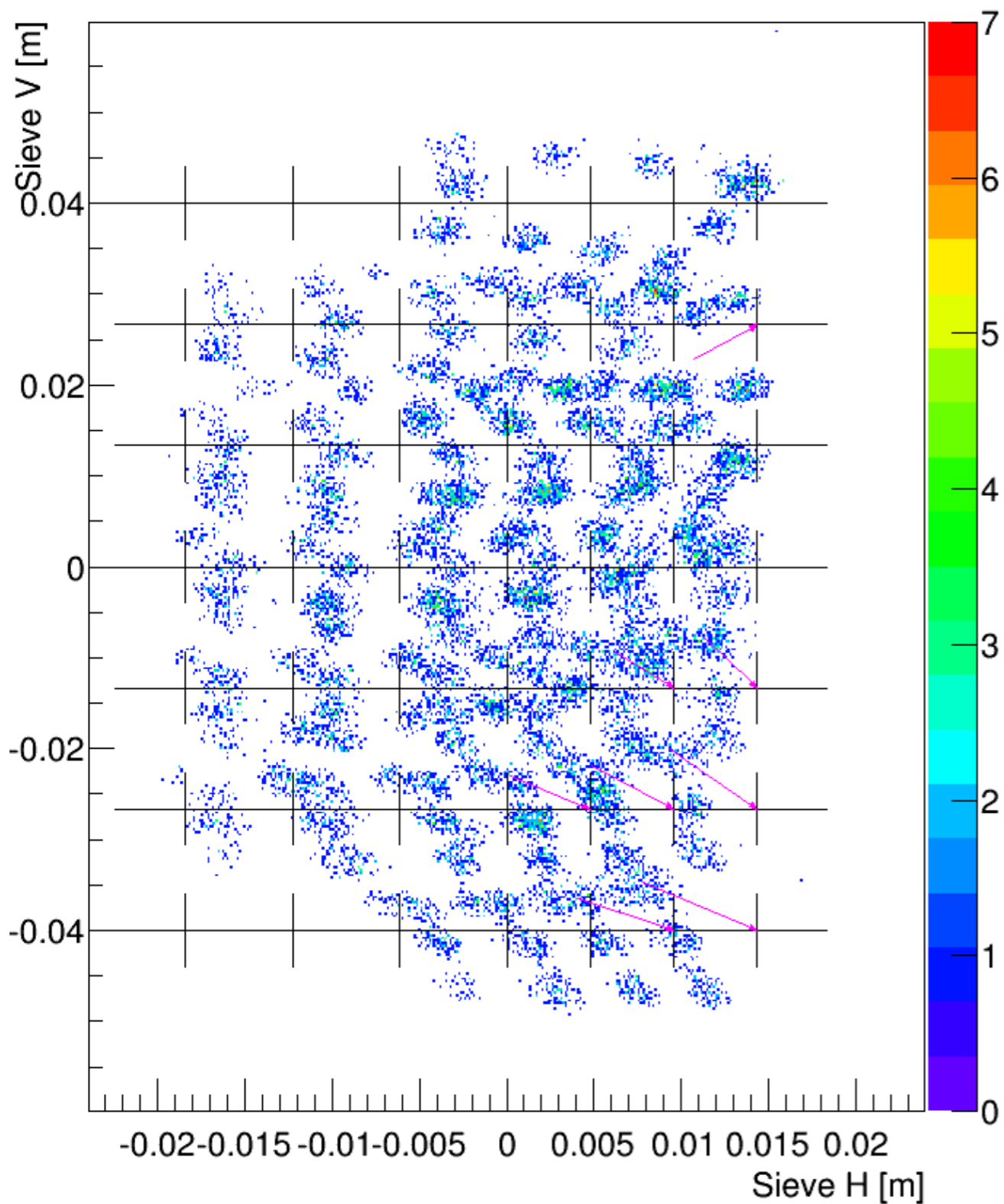
- The final systematic uncertainty is not sensitive to the uncertainty of the momentum of the scattered electrons

Matrix Calibration: Angle

RHRS

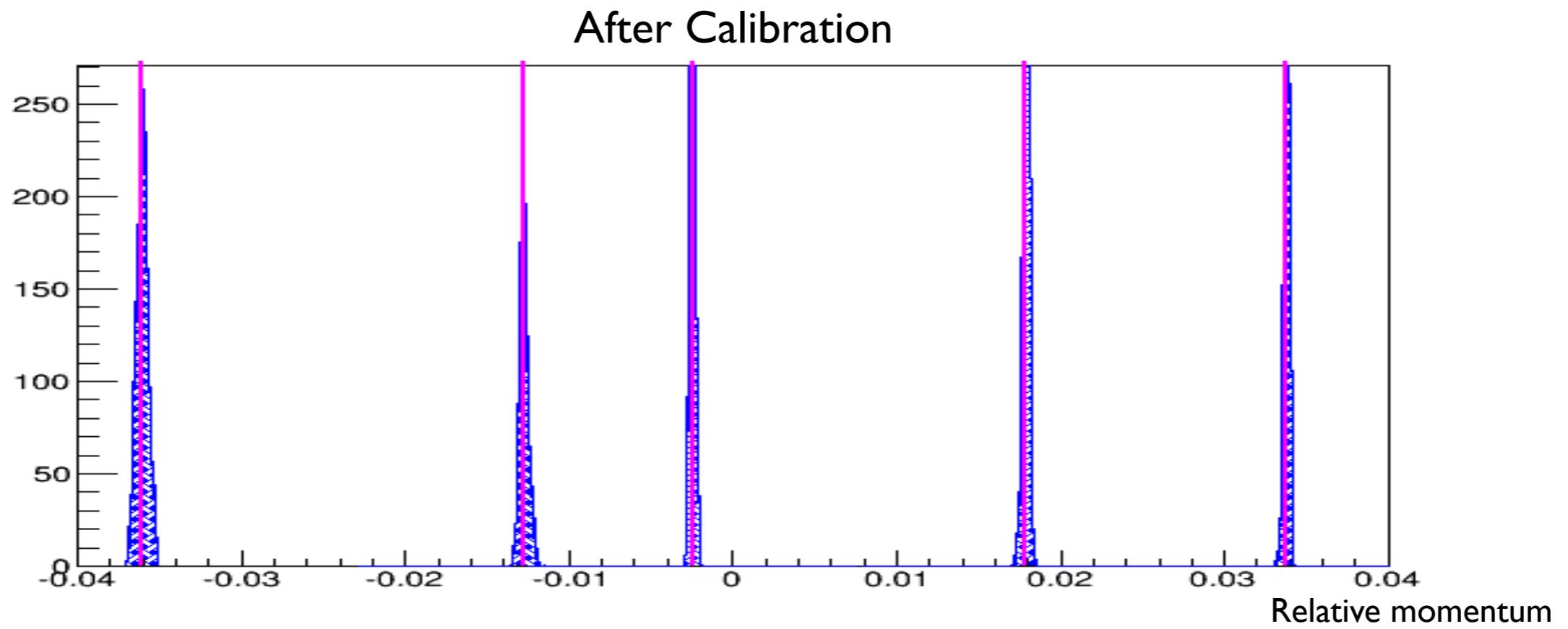
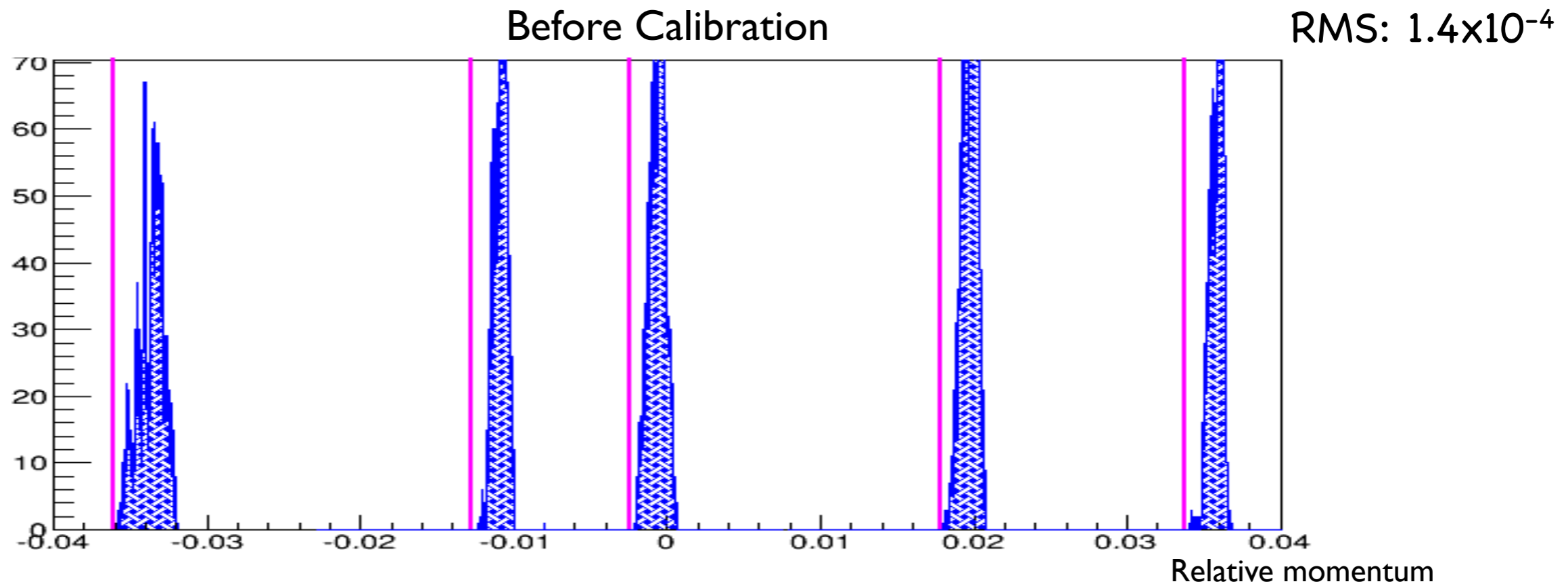
Before Calibration

After Calibration



Matrix Calibration: Momentum

RHRS

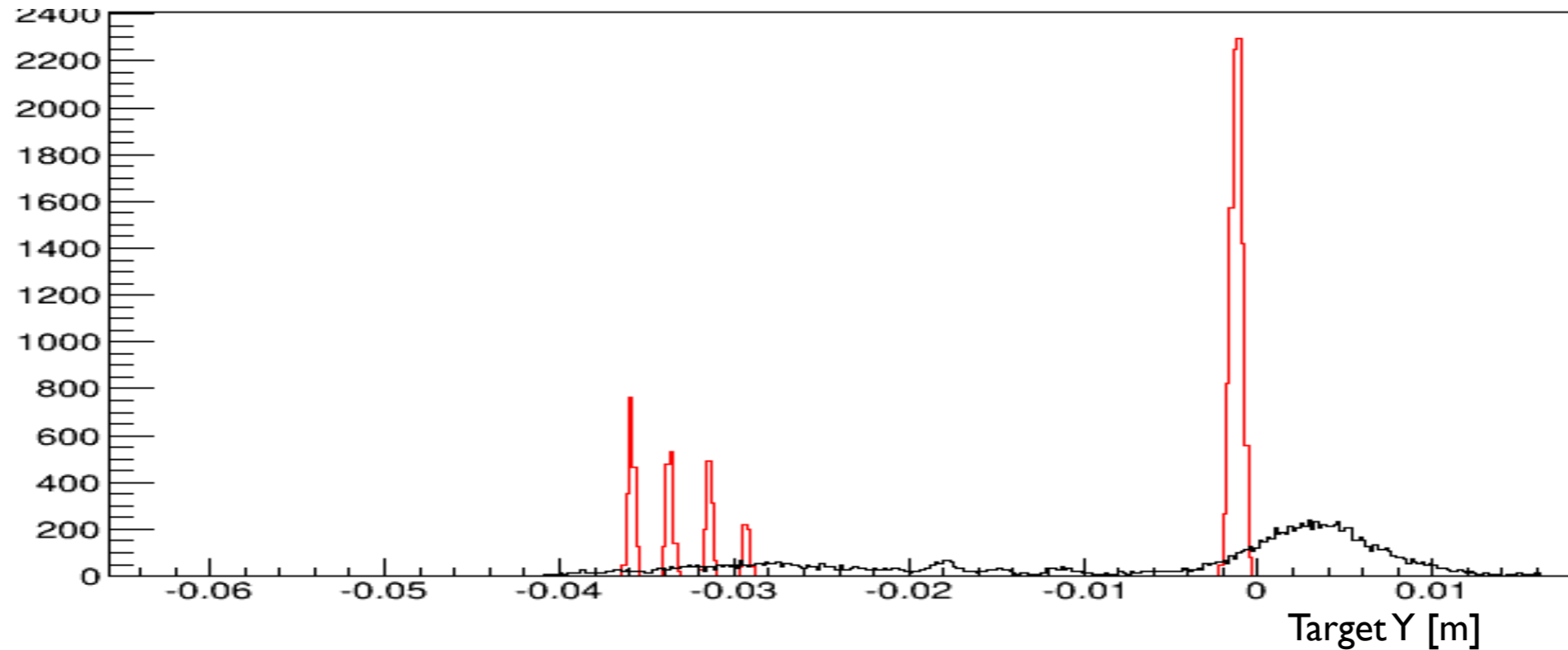


Matrix Calibration: Momentum

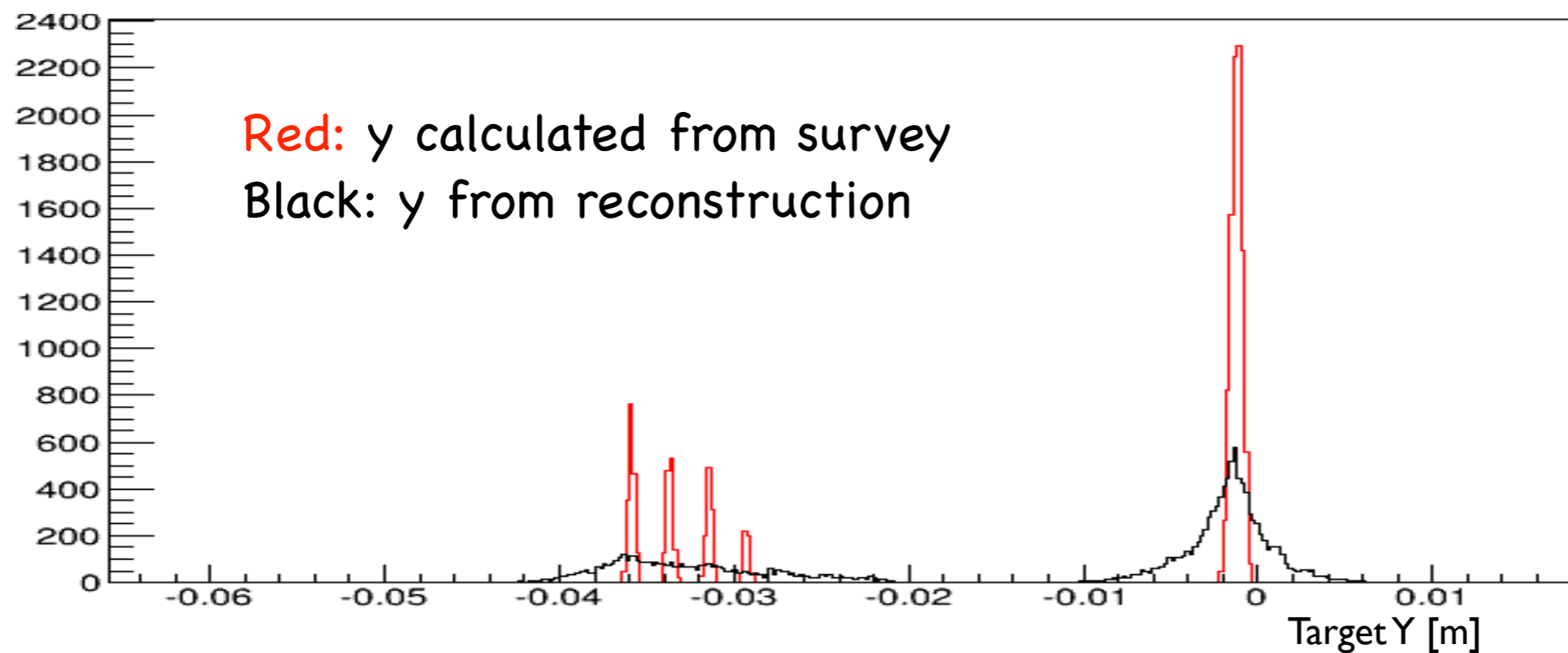
RHRS

Before Calibration

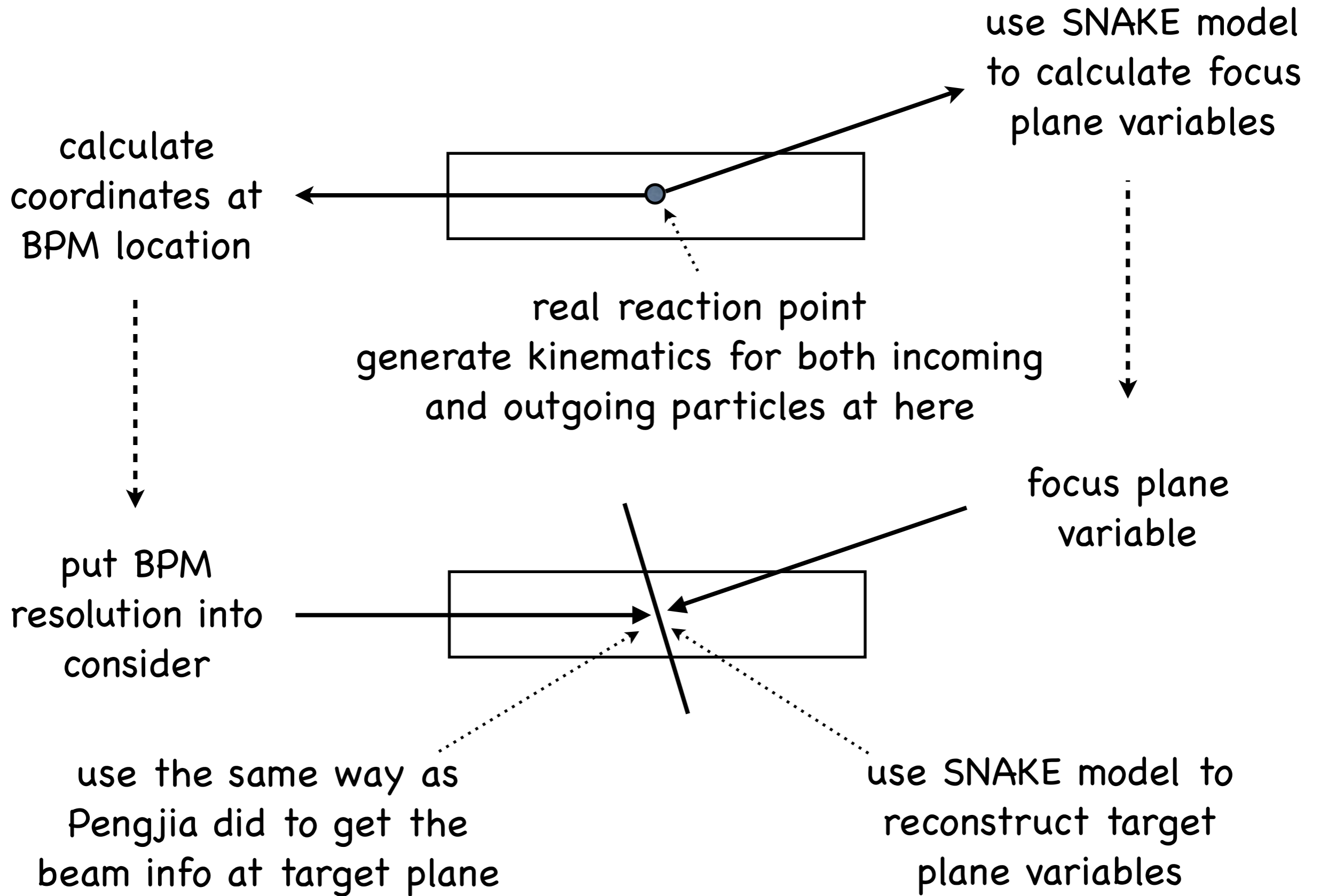
RMS: 3.3mm



After Calibration



Simulation



Simulation

- Improvement:
 - reduce the integral step length to a very small number only for the last step to keep the accuracy
 - Automatically adjust the integral step length to reduce the calculation, typically a 1mm-2mm step length will already be enough (the deviation $< 1\mu\text{m}$)
- Significant improvement: 20ms for each event \rightarrow 1ms

