

Timing Scan Status (towards preliminary approval)

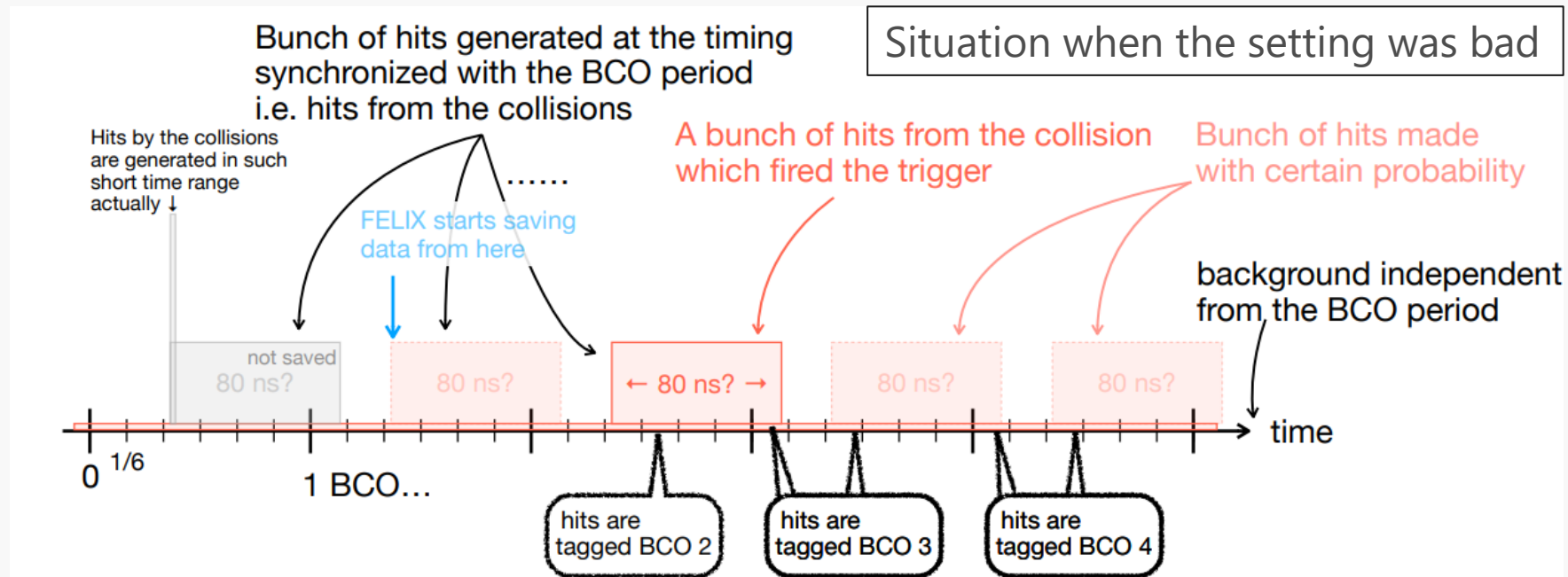
Ryotaro Koike
Kyoto university

- I would like to give a poster presentation in the RHIC/AGS Annual Users' Meeting.
- The candidate topic is the timing scan of INTT in p+p collision, which Genki inspected partially in July 2024. <https://indico.bnl.gov/event/24122/>
- I took over the analysis and need an **approval of preliminary plots**.
- Analysis note is not ready ...
- For today, I will share the status and show some new plots
- Feedbacks are welcome!

Delay Parameters

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- Delay can be applied through the L1 delay parameter (and other(s)).
- L1 delay shifts the (INTTs' ?) timing by a unit of $1/6$ BCO.
- Bad setting may cause problems;
Hits from a single collision can be associated to multiple BCOs.

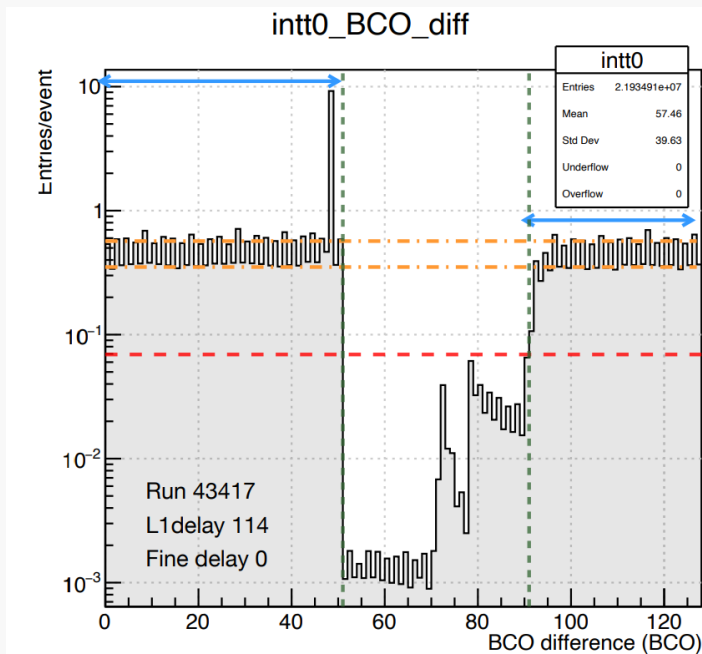


Timing Scan

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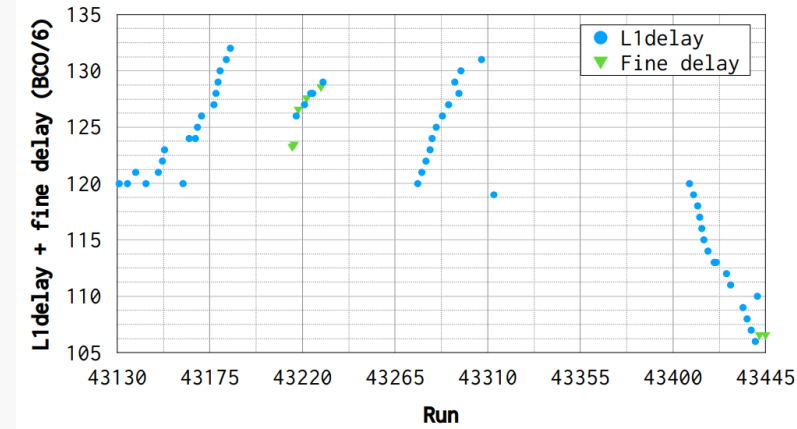
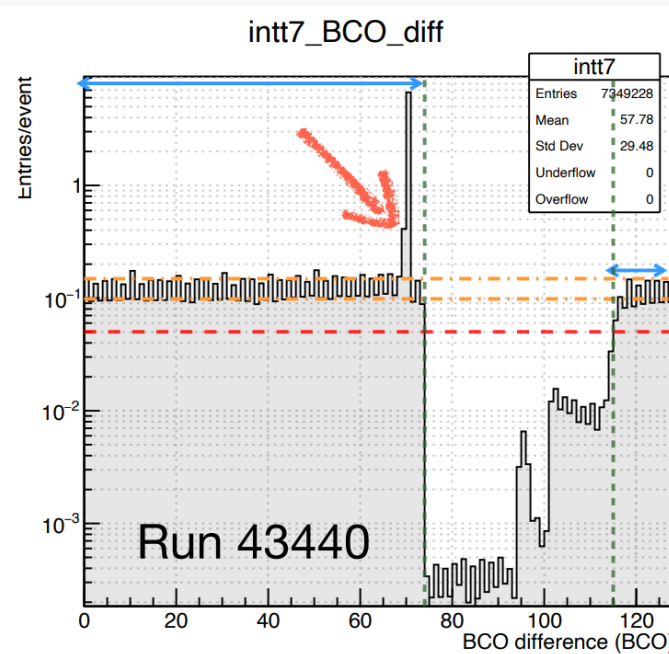
- For the search of the best condition, INTT group conducted a parameter scan last year.

Good case



Lower 7 bits of GTM BCO - FPHX BCO (BCO = 106 ns)

Bad case



[Introduction slide by Genki](#)

[Analysis slide by Genki](#)

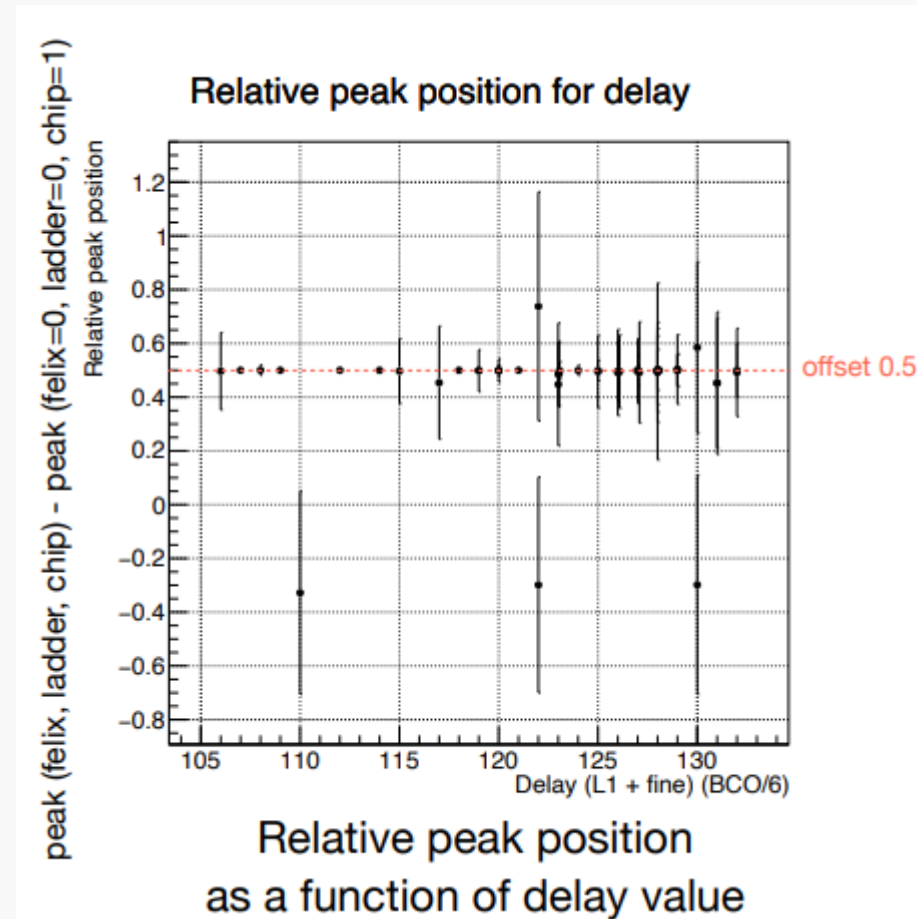
What is known? What is left?

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- Genki confirmed that
 - Peak positions (relative to the rising edge) are nicely aligned among all chips.

- How good was each parameter setting?
→ My work

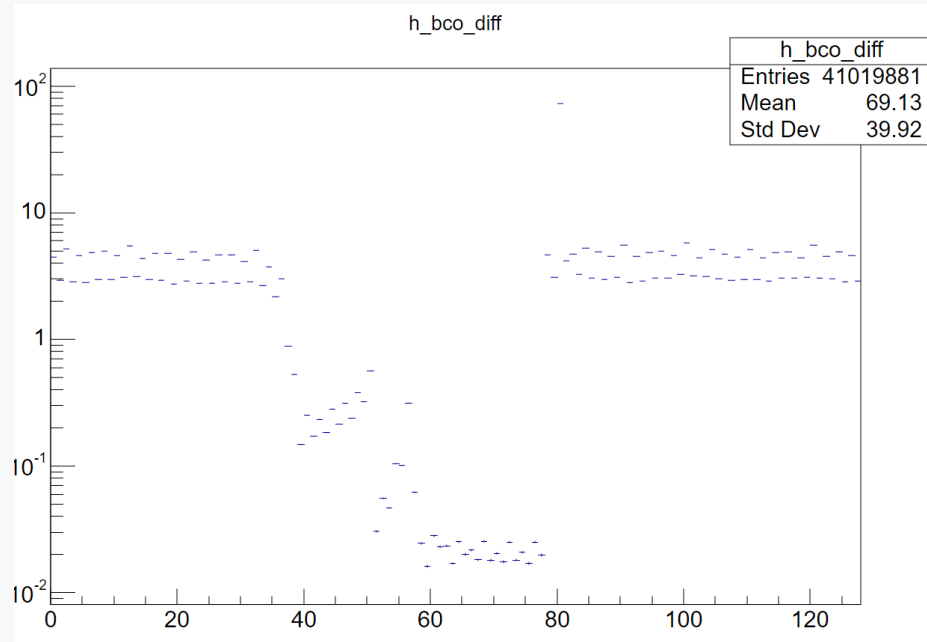
Goal: to define how good the settings were,
and to pin down the “best” setting



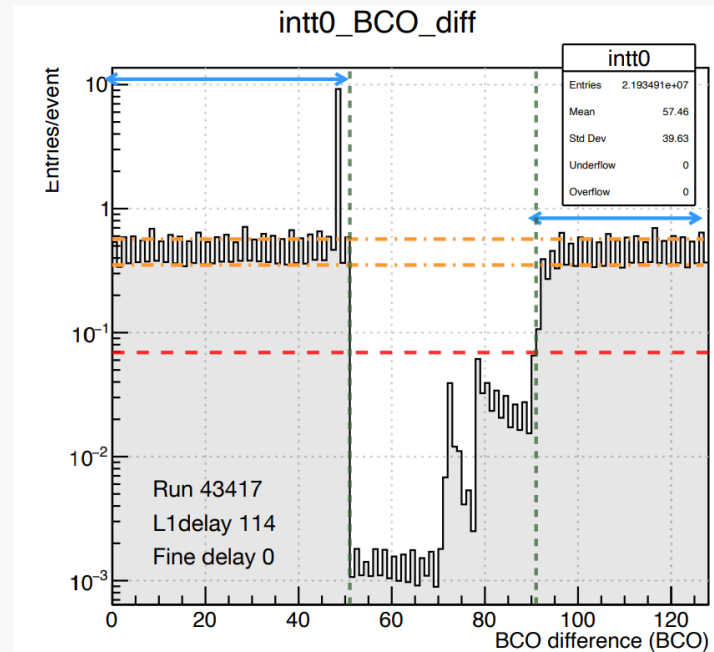
My work

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- BCO diff plots are reproduced.



FPHX BCO – Lower 7 bits of GTM BCO

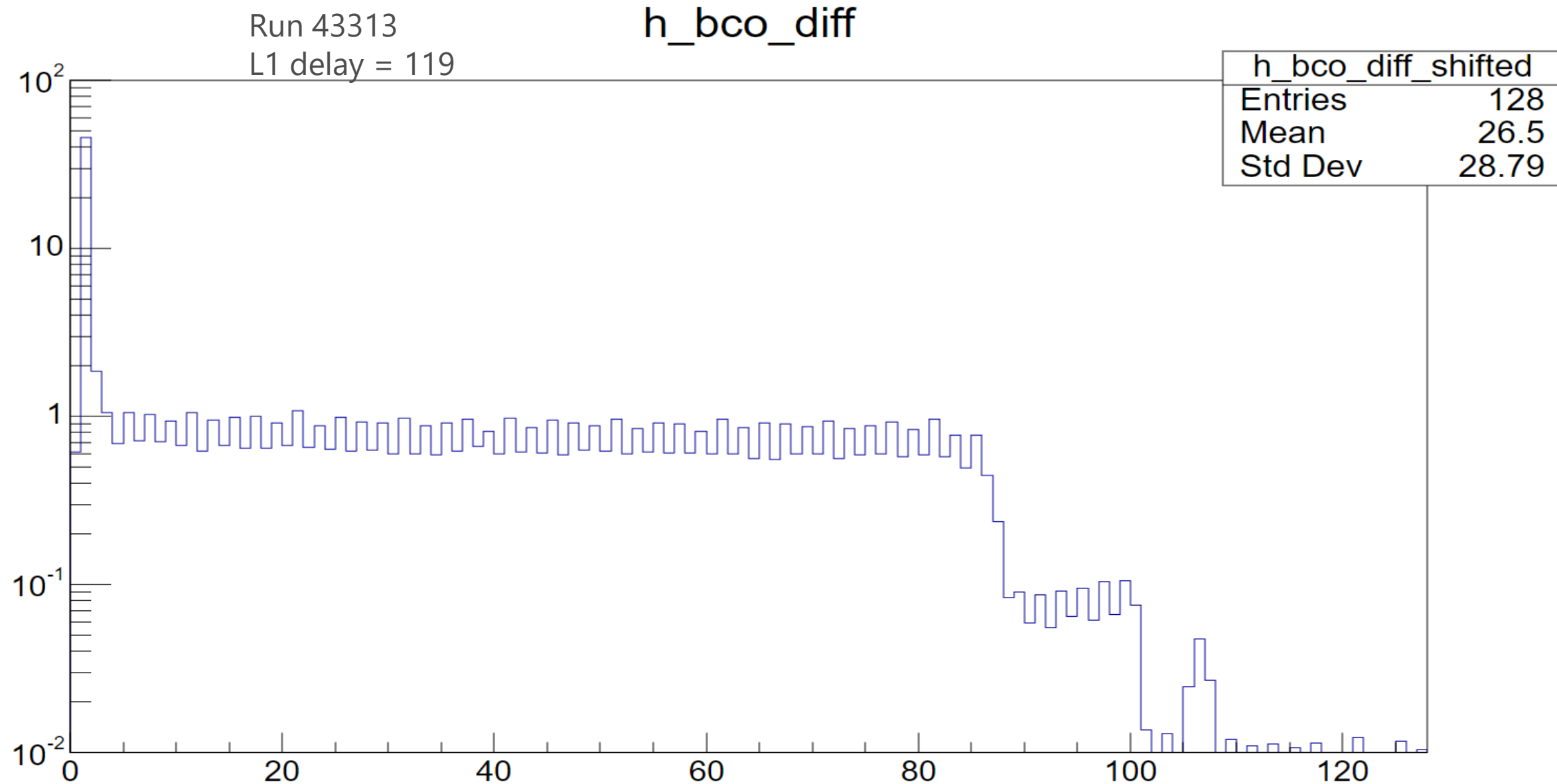


Lower 7 bits of GTM BCO - FPHX BCO

- The direction of x-axis is inversed.

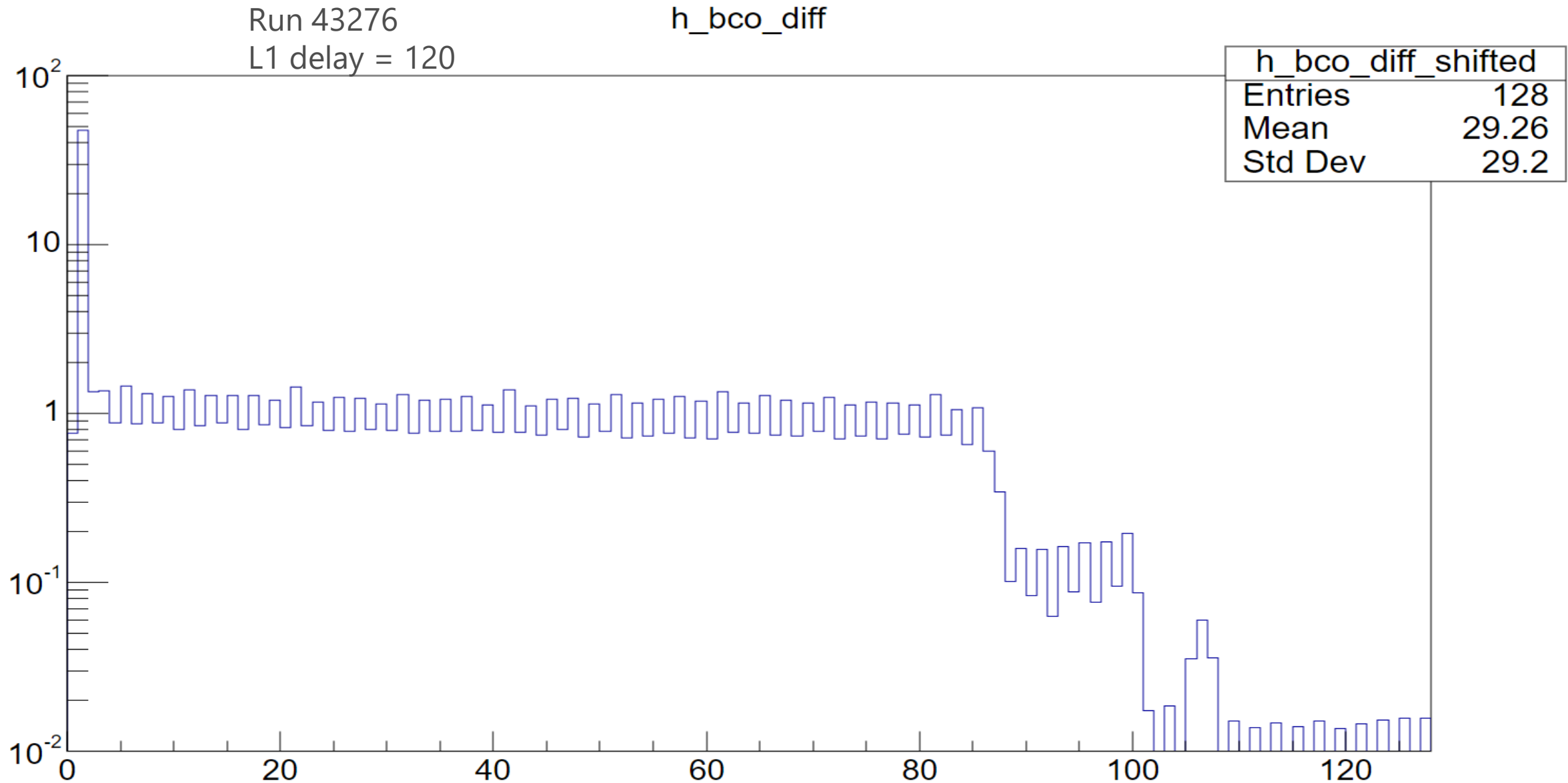
You can tell by your eye, but ...

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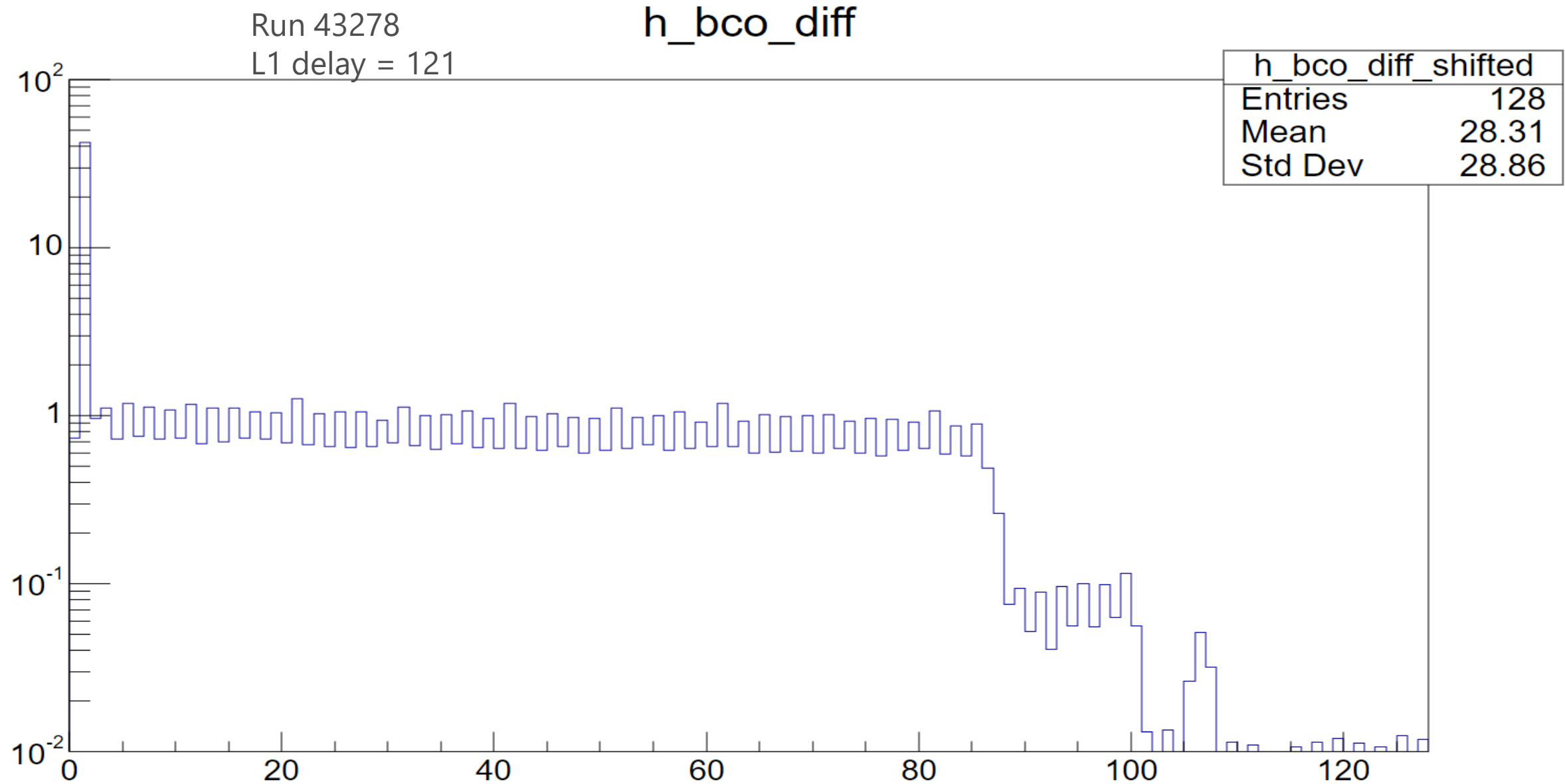
You can tell by your eye, but ...

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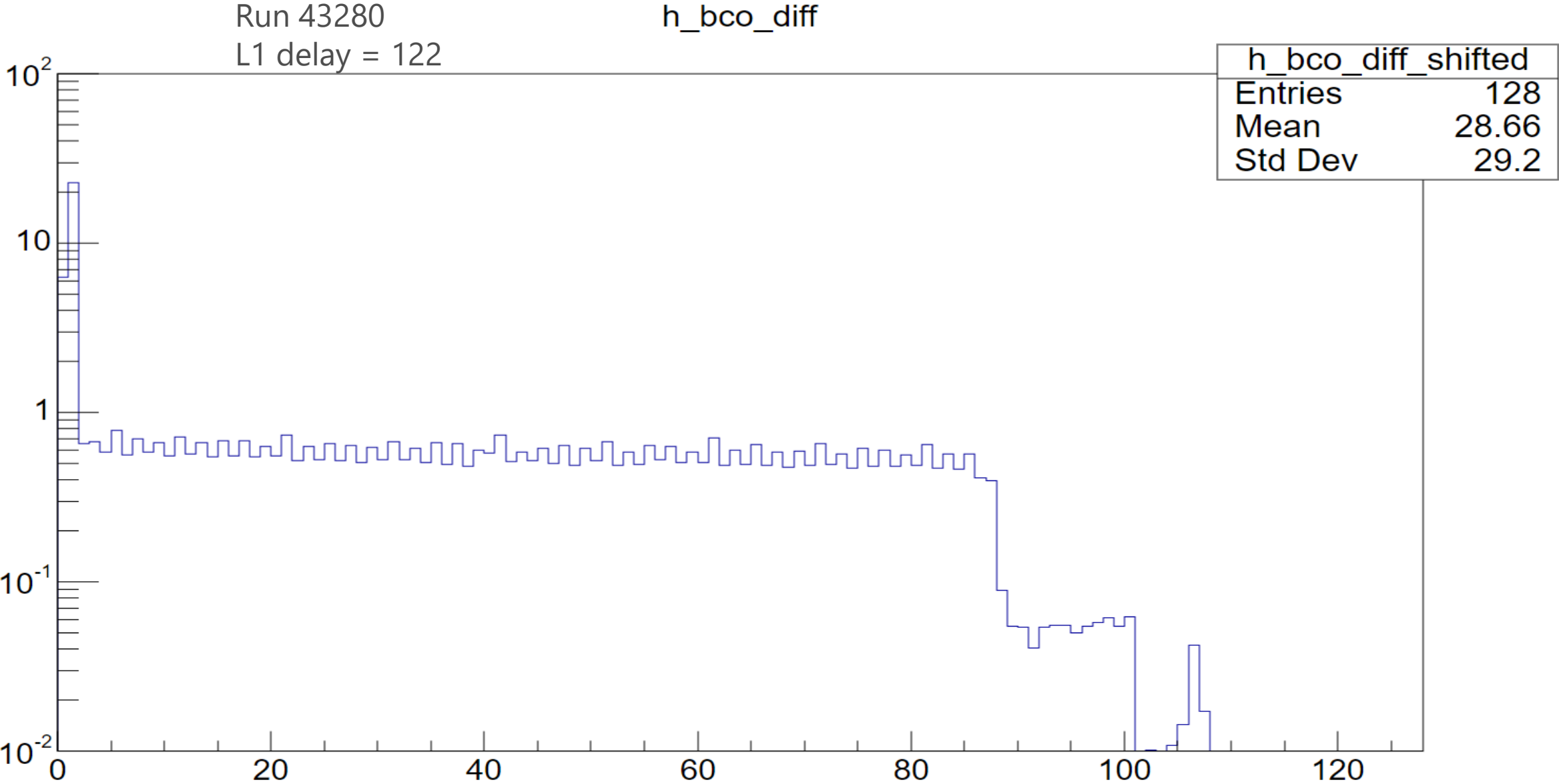


You can tell by your eye, but ...

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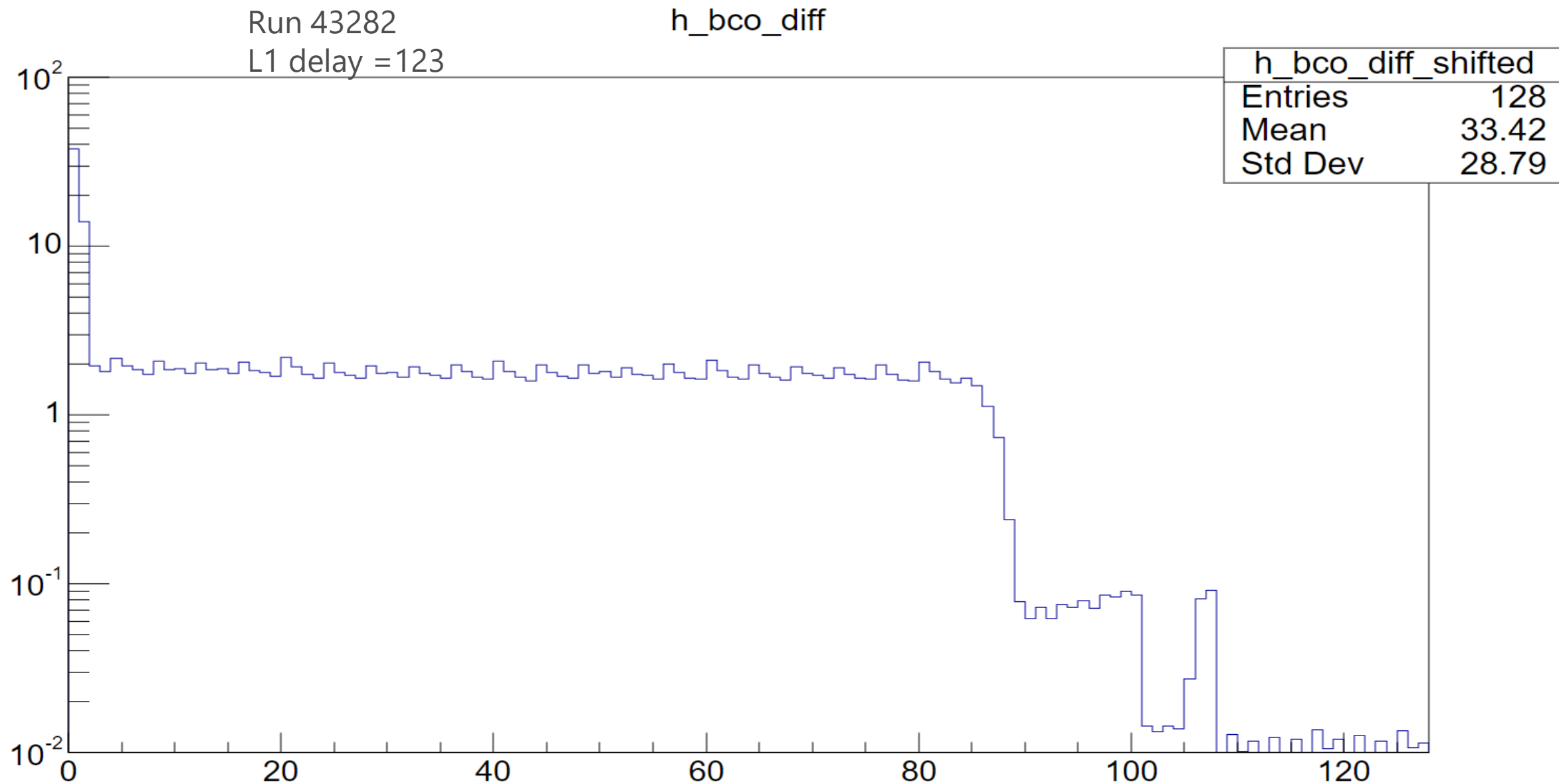


You can tell by your eye, but ...



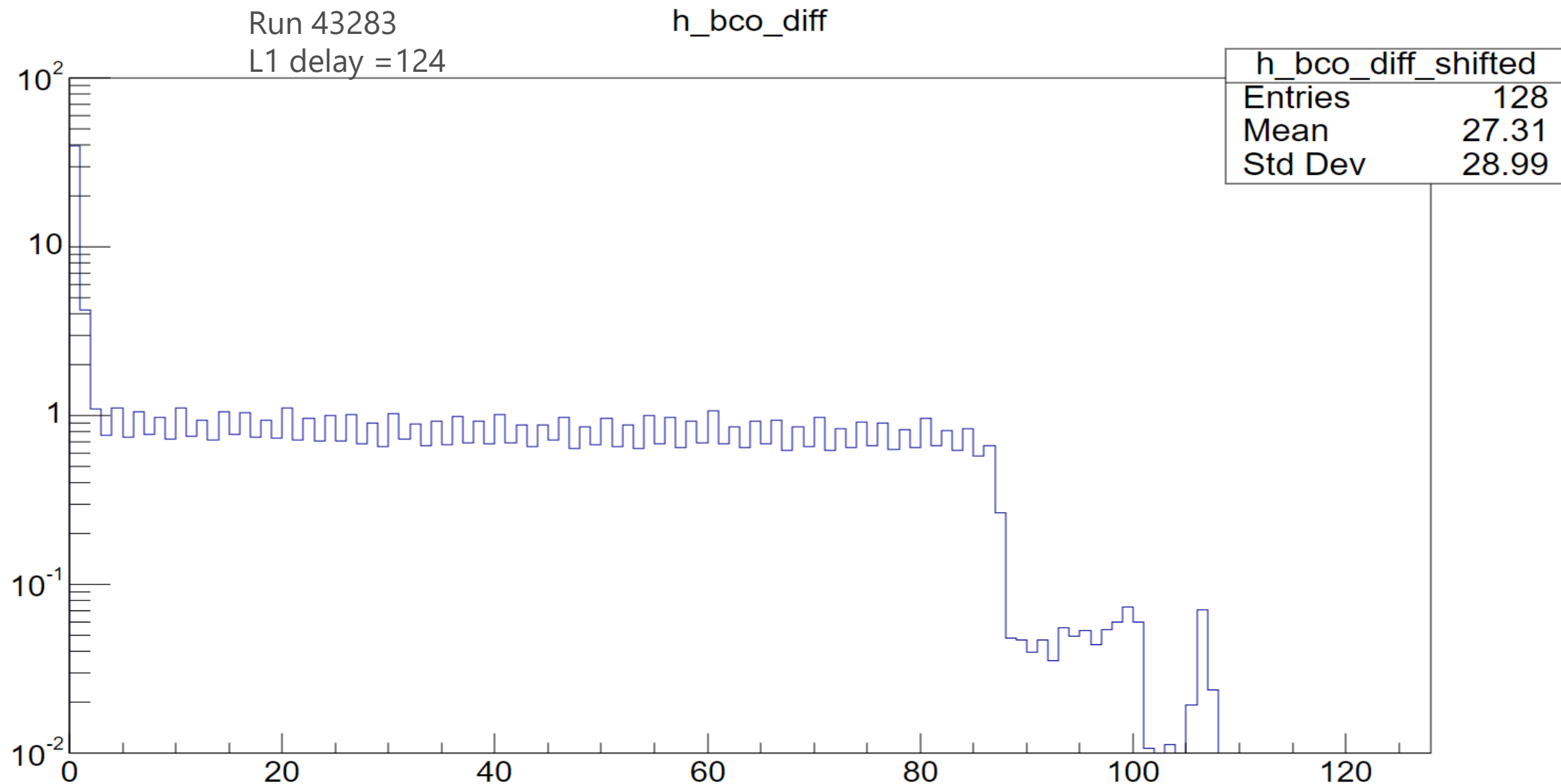
You can tell by your eye, but ...

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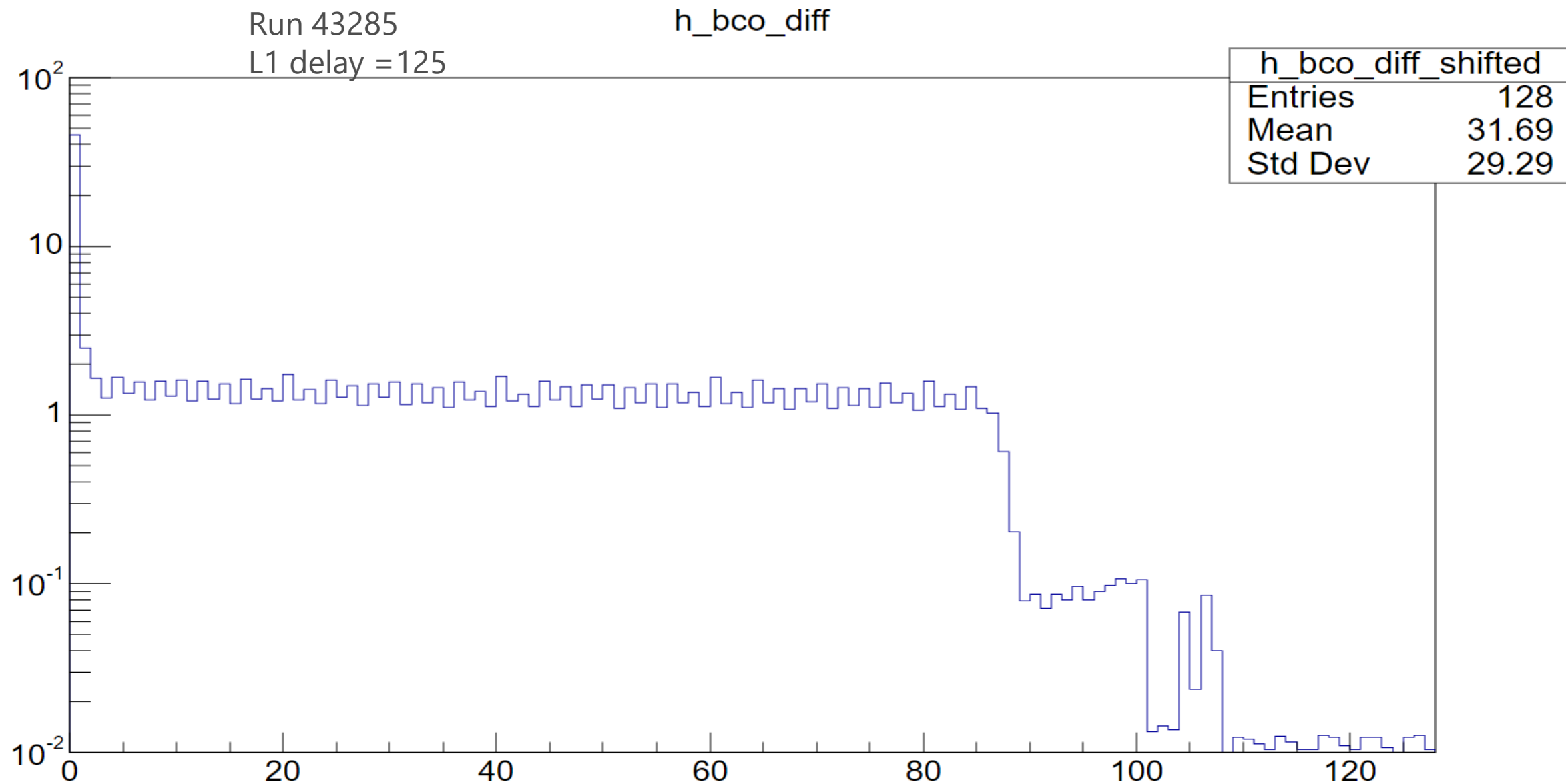
You can tell by your eye, but ...

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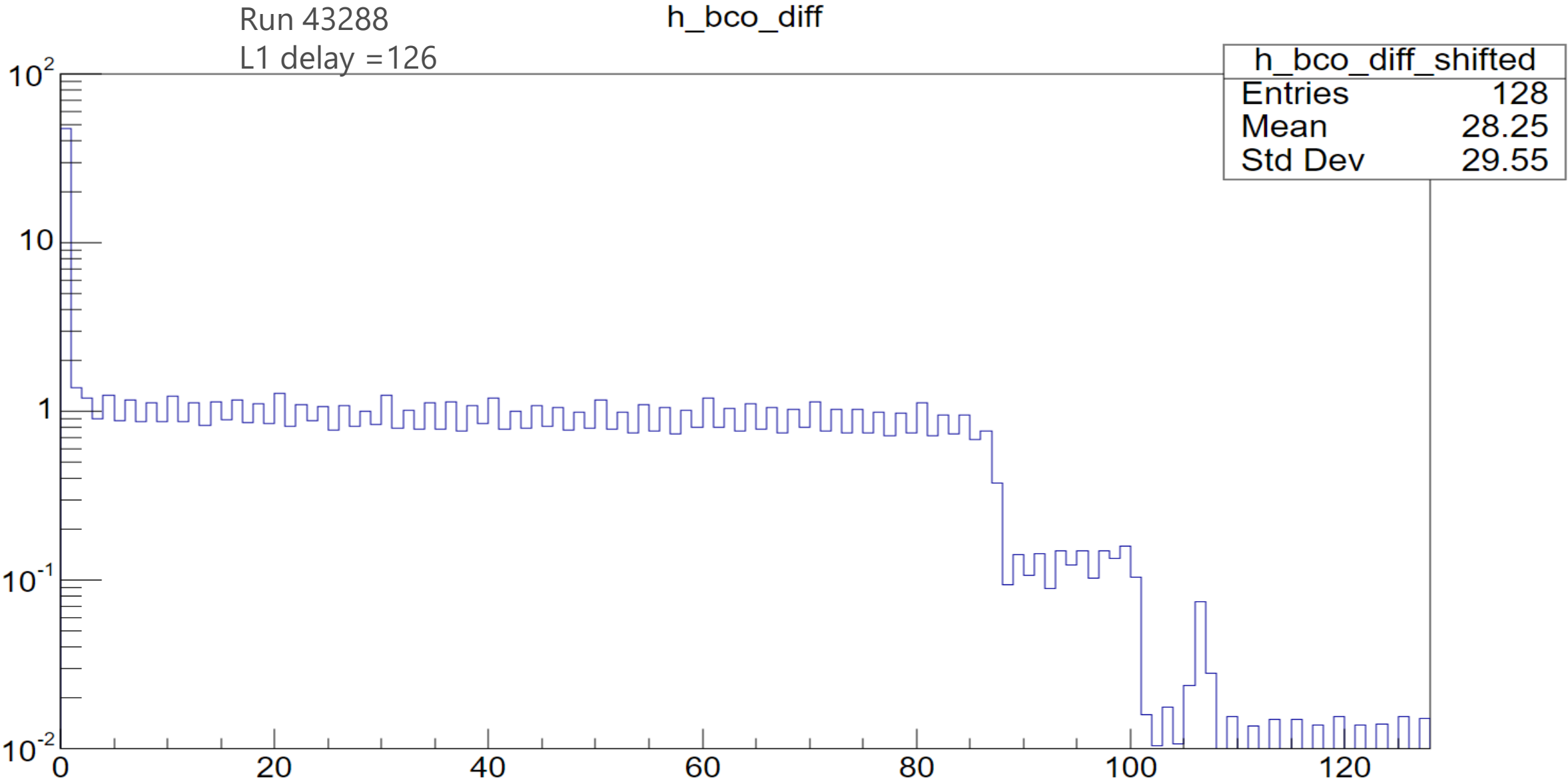


You can tell by your eye, but ...

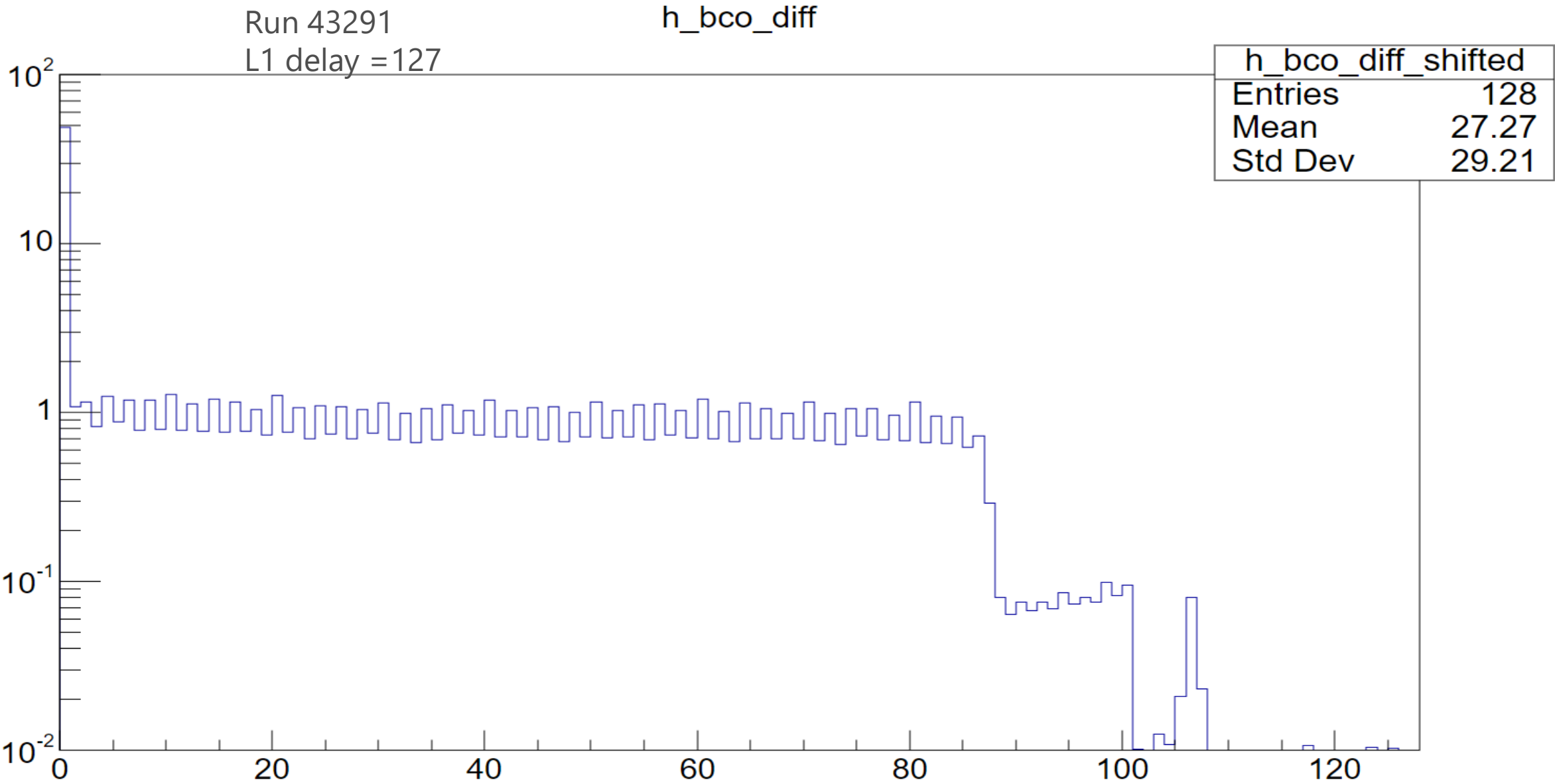
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You can tell by your eye, but ...



You can tell by your eye, but ...

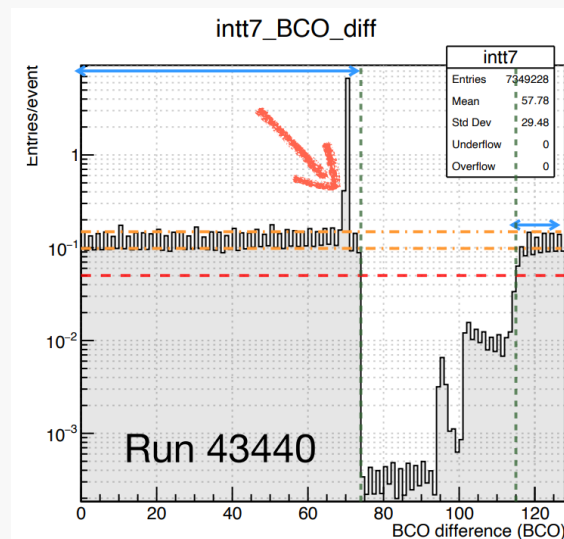


Methods to evaluate the “goodness”

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- “Good” means the peak is sharp, or most of events are within a single bin.

Bad example



- I did the evaluation in 2 steps;

① Subtract plateau height

② Choose 2 bins

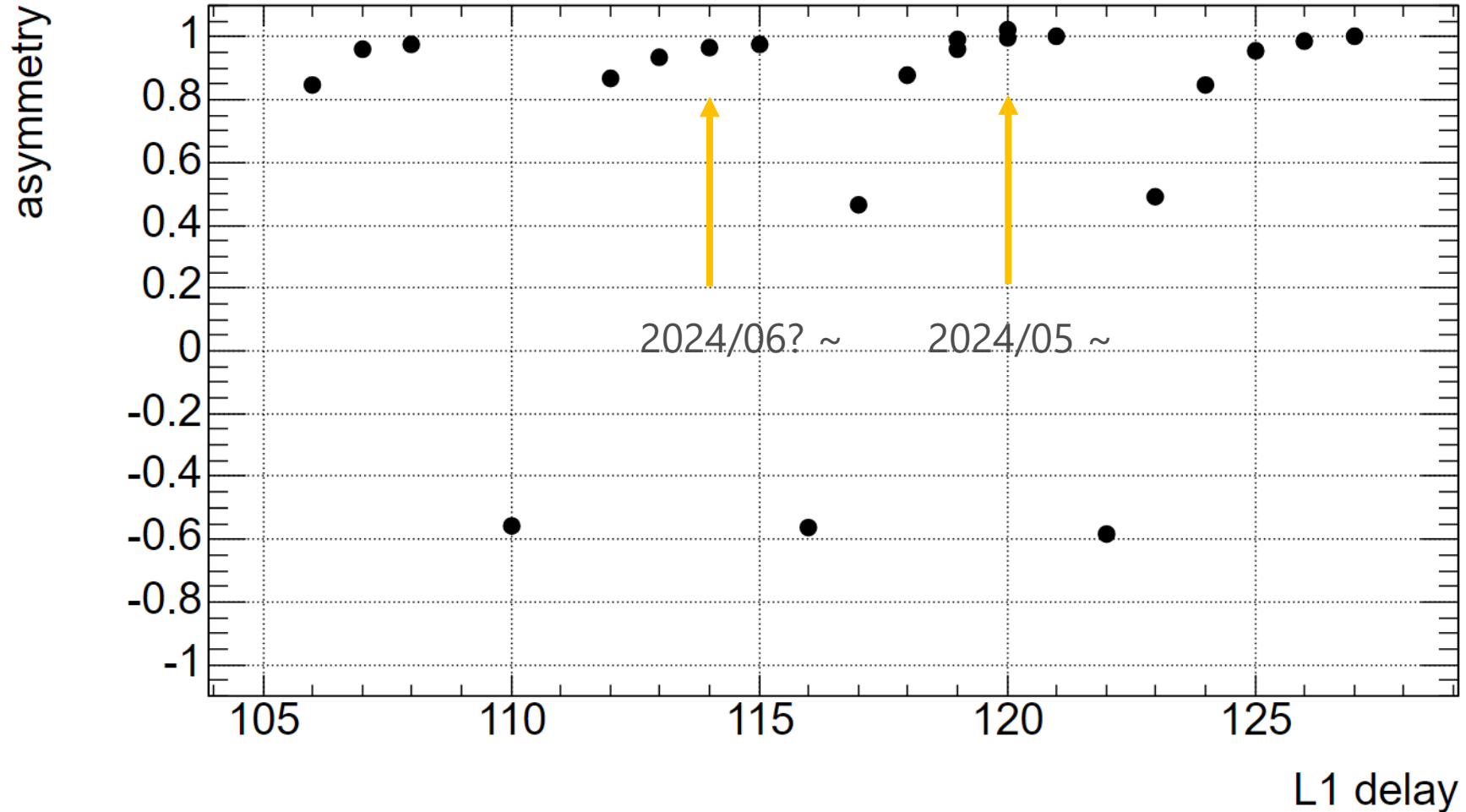
(the highest bin + a neighboring bin which is higher than the other neighboring bin)

③ Calculate values that describe the imbalance between the 2 bins

- Asymmetry: $(N_{1st} - N_{2nd}) / (N_{1st} + N_{2nd})$
- Ratio: N_{2nd} / N_{1st}

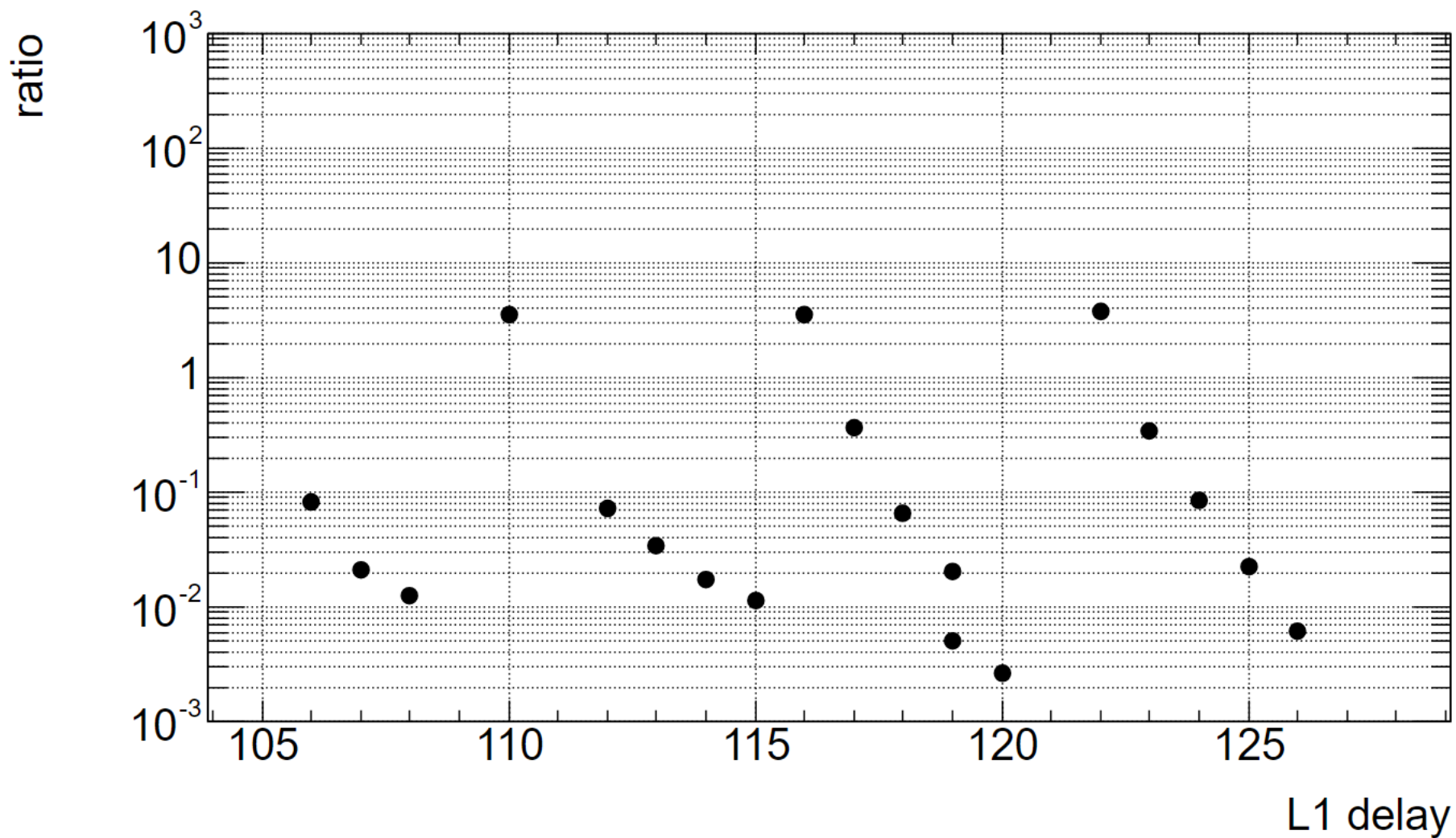
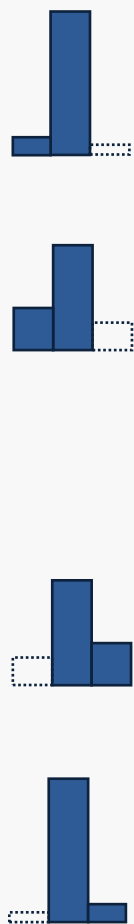
- **Asymmetry:** $(N_{1st} - N_{2nd}) / (N_{1st} + N_{2nd})$

"goodness" = deviation from 0



● Ratio: $N_{2\text{nd}}/N_{1\text{st}}$

"goodness" = deviation from 1

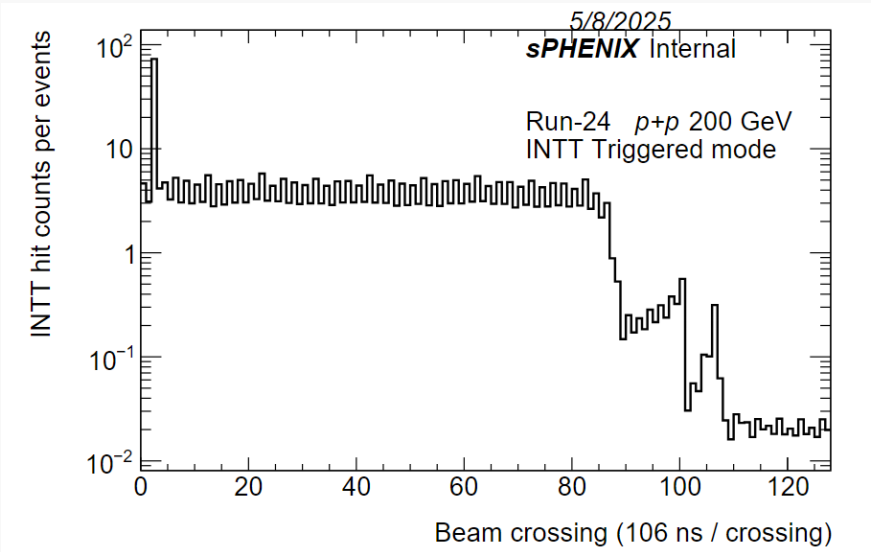


Message of the poster

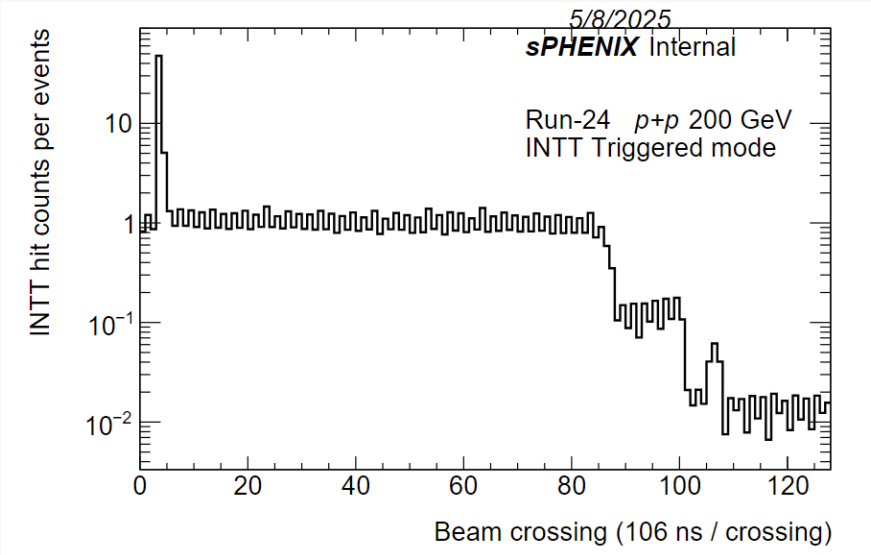
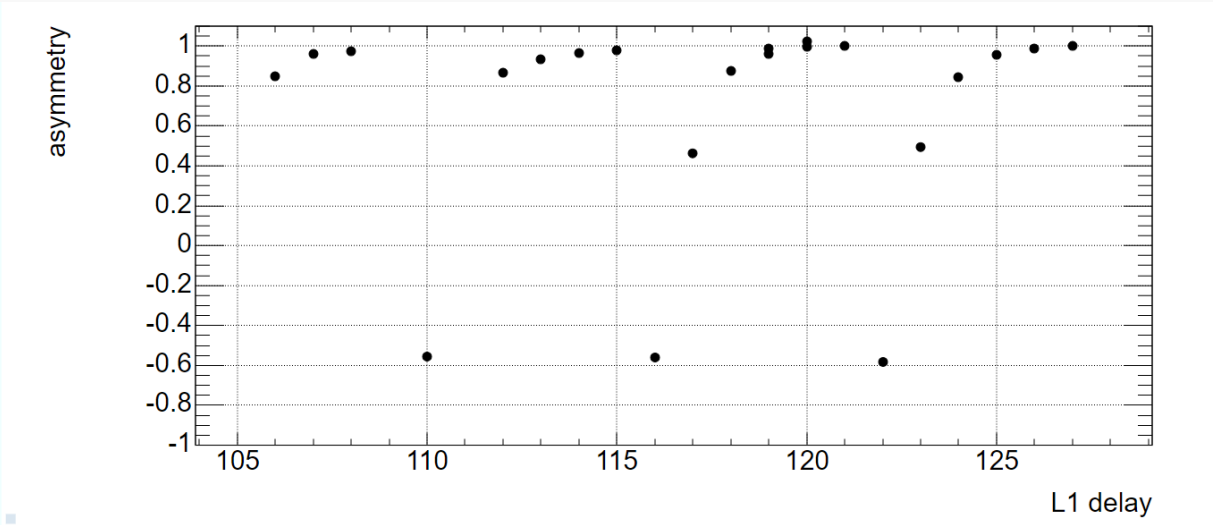
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- Evaluated the “goodness”
- The setting of physics data taking were good.
-

Plots waiting for the preliminary approval



Run 43417, L1 delay = 114



Run 43440 , L1 delay = 106

Combine into 1 canvas?
to emphasize the difference

Not yet finalized ...

- Put error bars & prepare plateau-subtracted plots by tomorrow
- Write an analysis note
- Circulate it to INTT group on Friday
- Circulate it to sPHENIX by May 12
- Get preliminary in GM on May 15
- Poster presentation in RHIC/AGS

Backup

- **DST file used:**
`/sphenix/tg/tg01/commissioning/INTT/data/dst_files/2024/DST_beam_intt-{run}_no_hot_special.root`
- **DST node that was used: TRKRHitSet**
 - To exclude hot channels

Plateau subtraction

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