

Beam Spot determination in Field On using INTT standalone data

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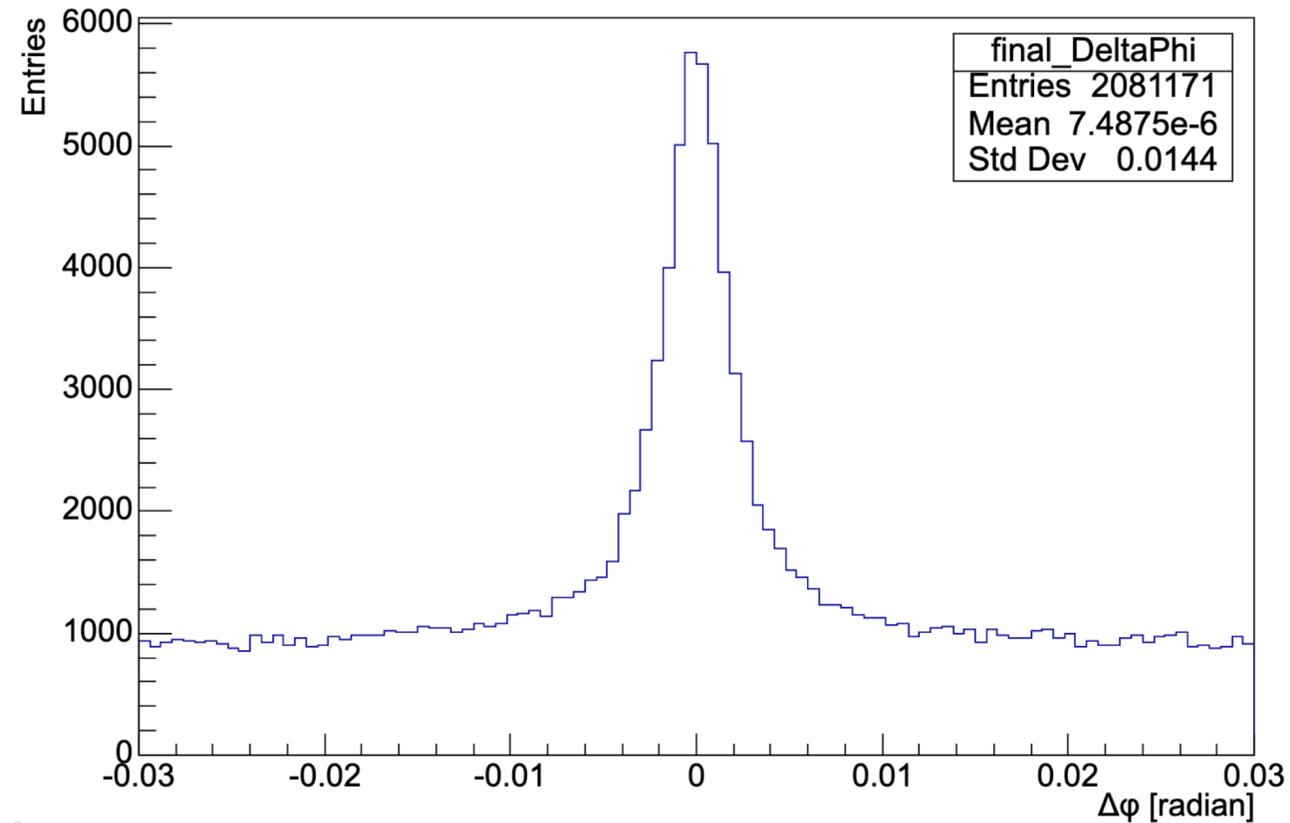
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National Central University



Difference between field off and on

Field Off

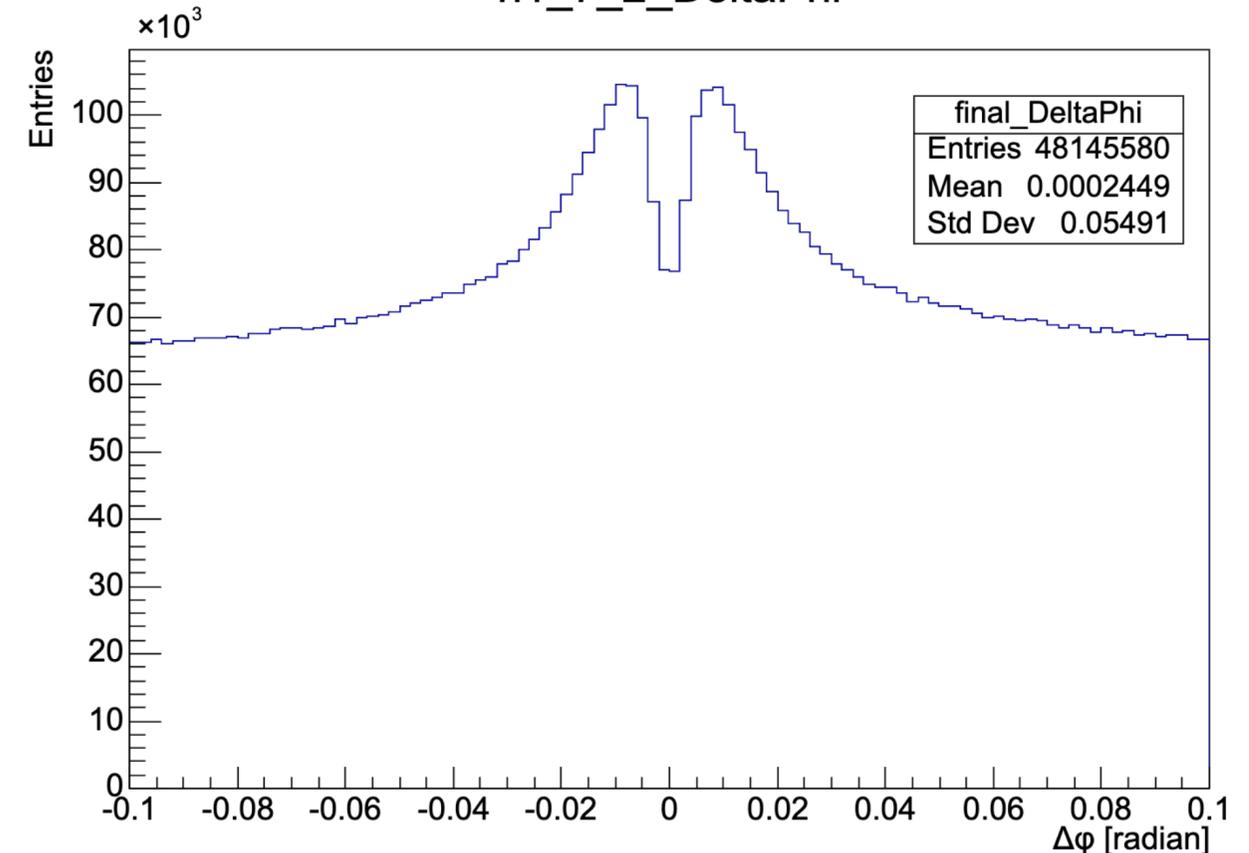
h1_8_0_DeltaPhi



All particles go straightly, single prominent peak

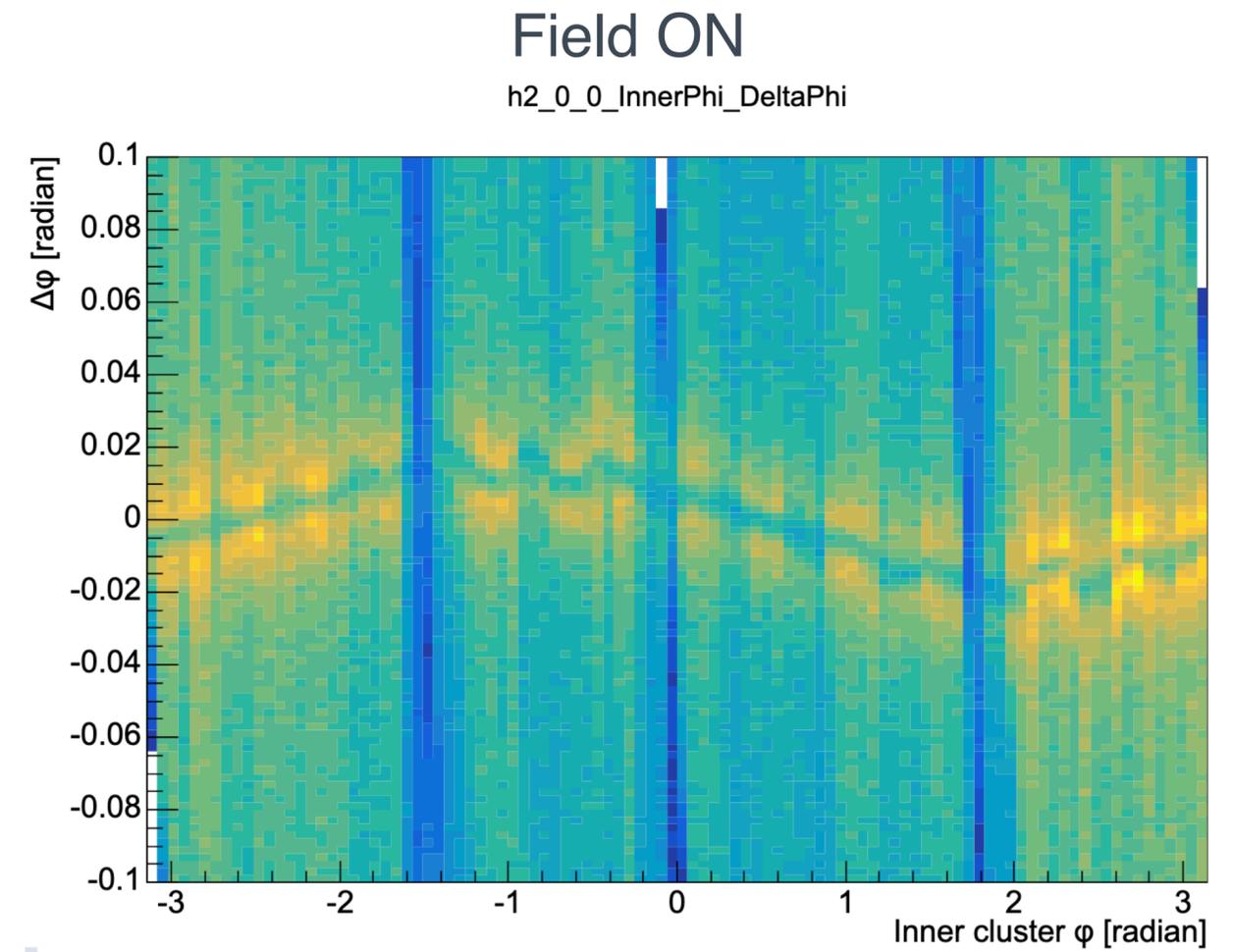
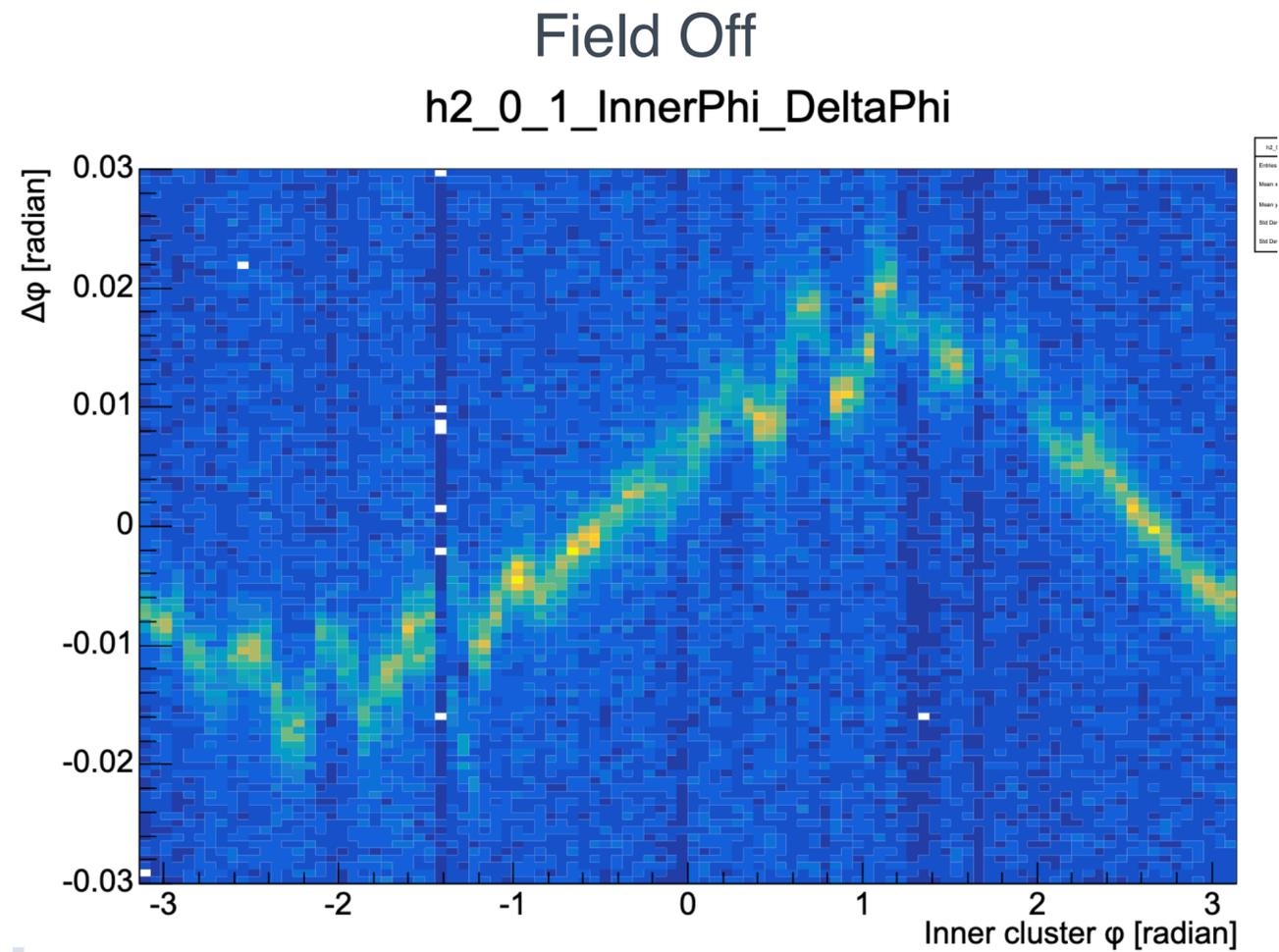
Field ON

h1_7_2_DeltaPhi

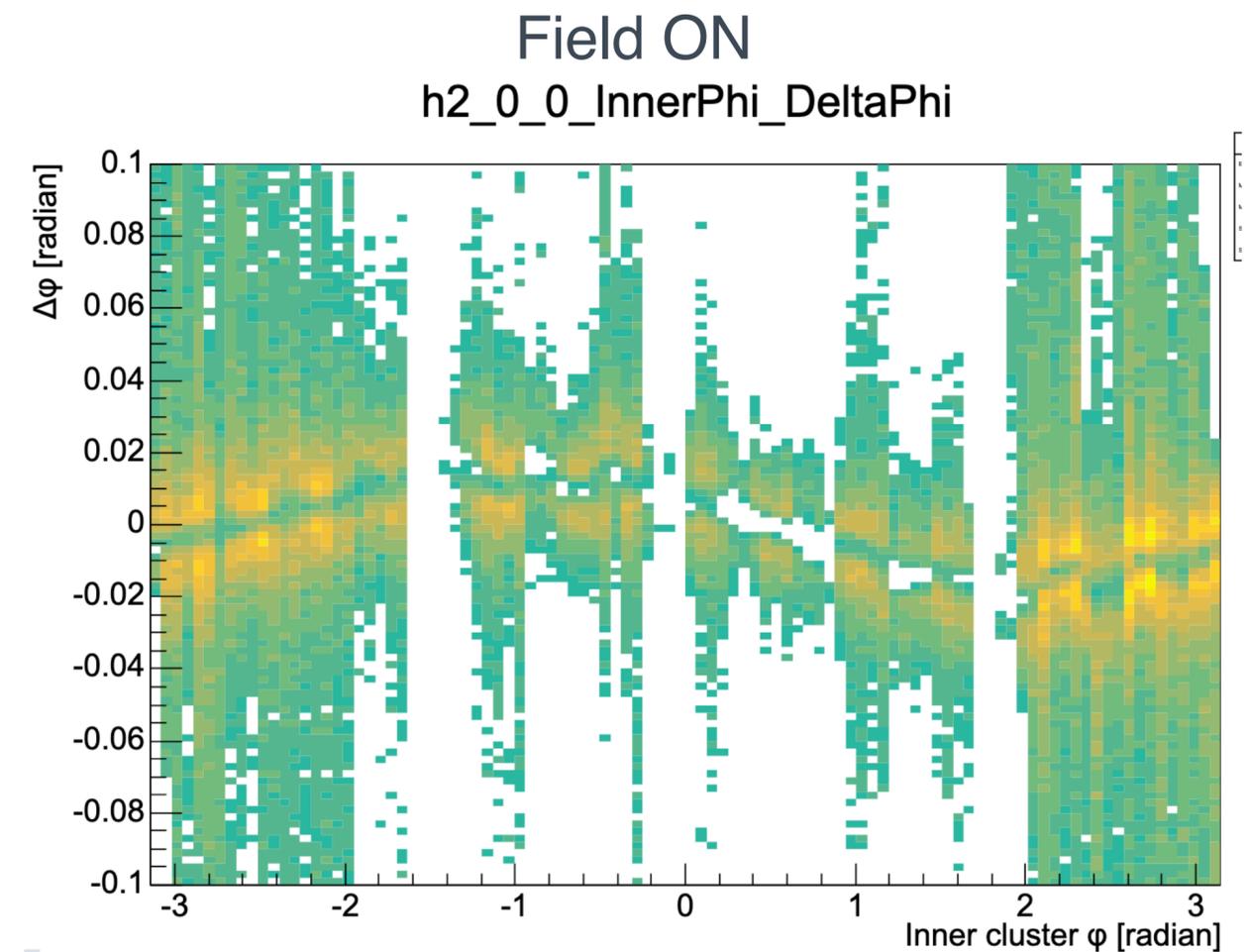
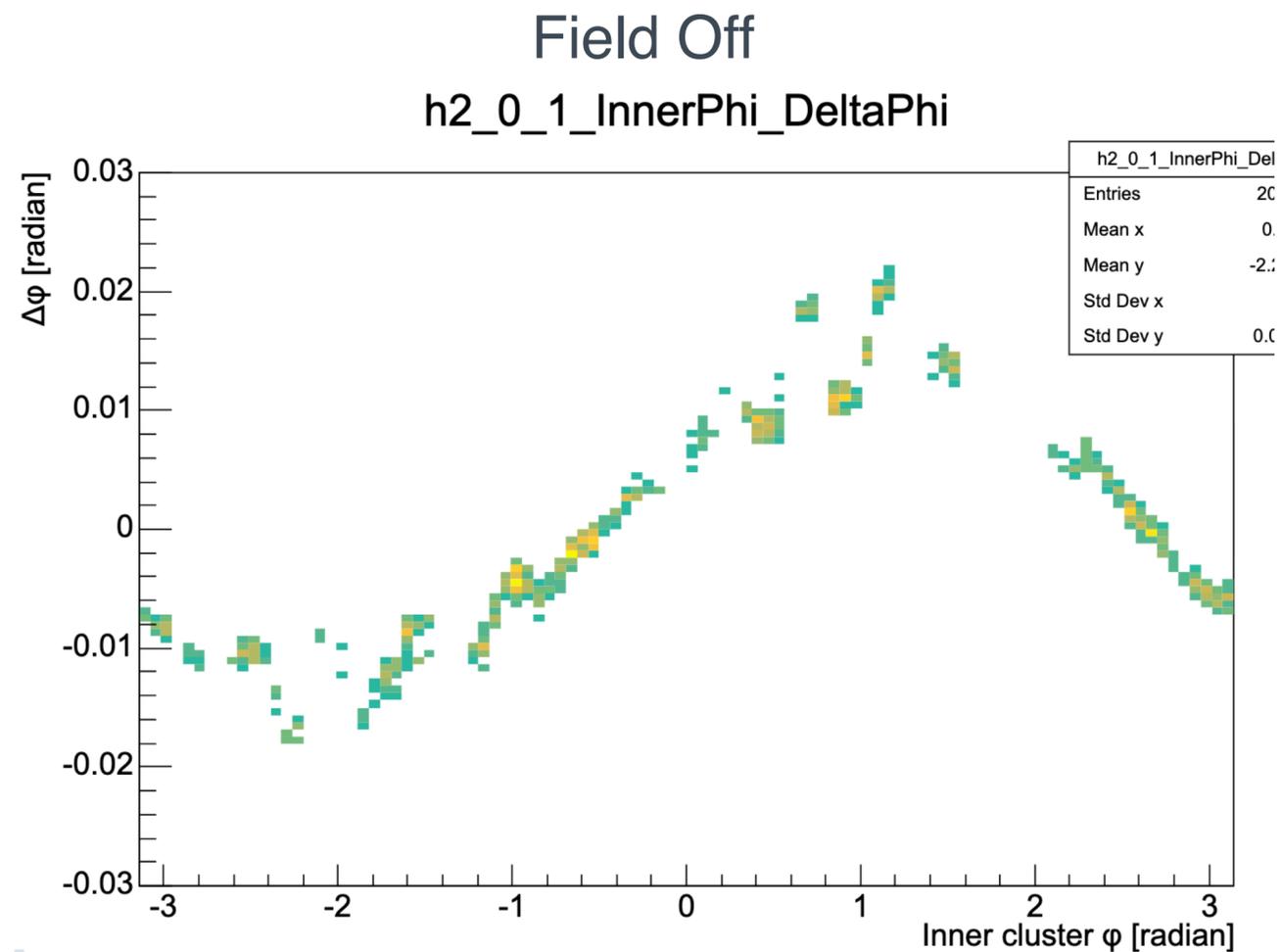


Two structures due to particles with different charges bent by the magnetic field

Difference between field off and on



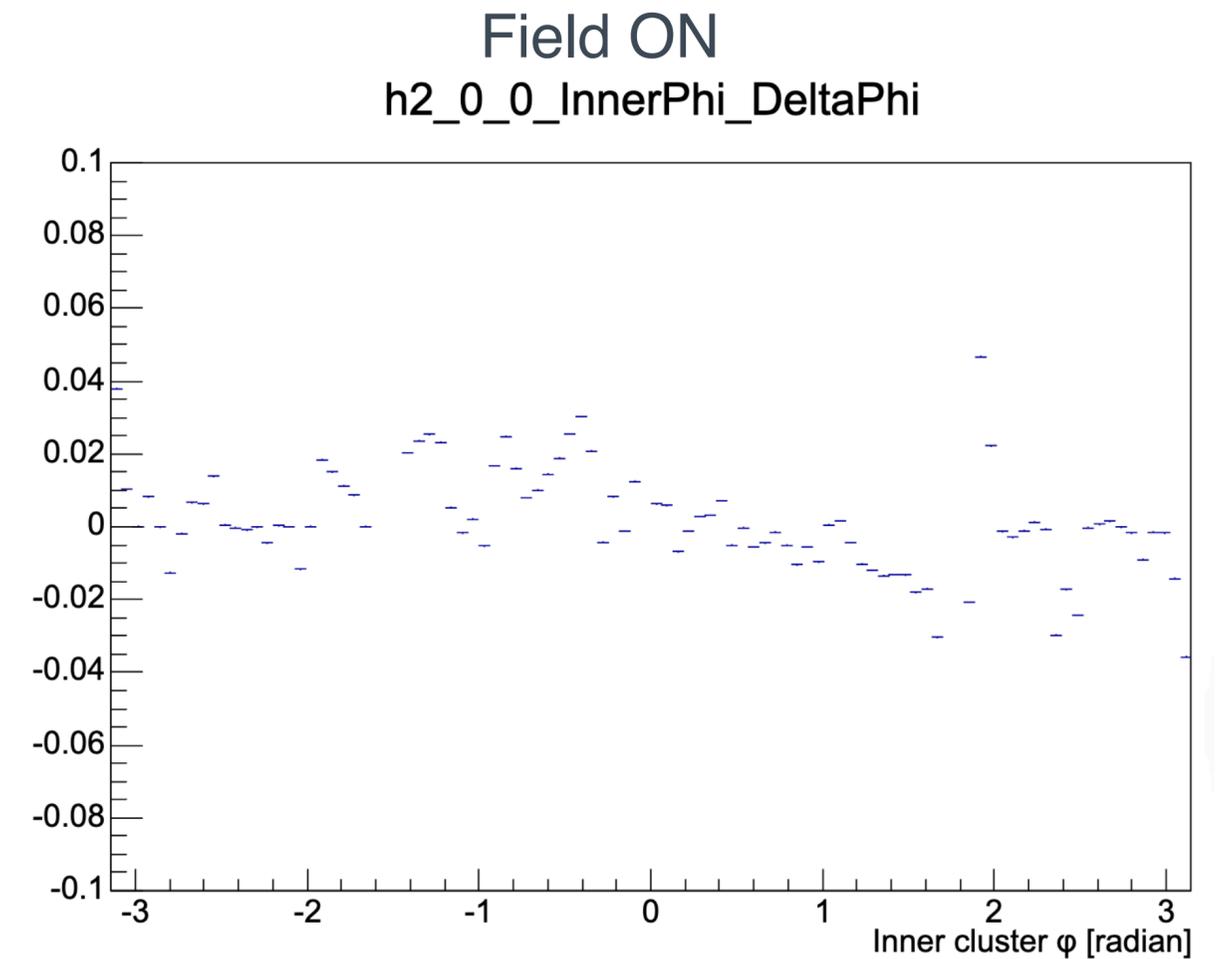
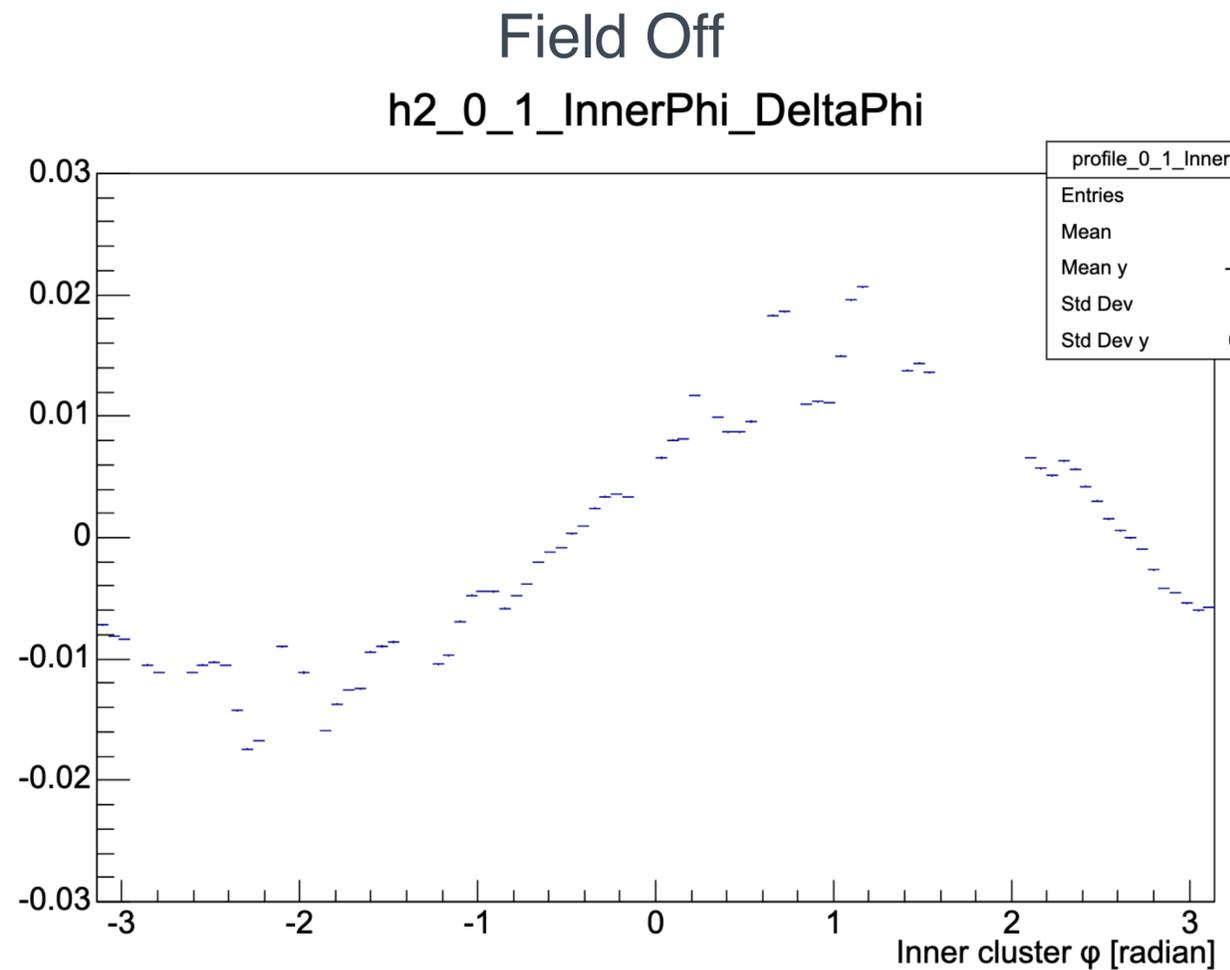
The 2D correlation is necessary as it is the input to the quadrant-method beam spot search
We just need the correlation part \rightarrow have to remove the background



Original approach (work well in field off):

1. Systematically subtract the entries of all cells by 70% of the average of the entries of the top 7 cells
2. In each x slice, determine the average point using TProfileX
3. Fit the correlation with a horizontal line

The original approach to remove the background



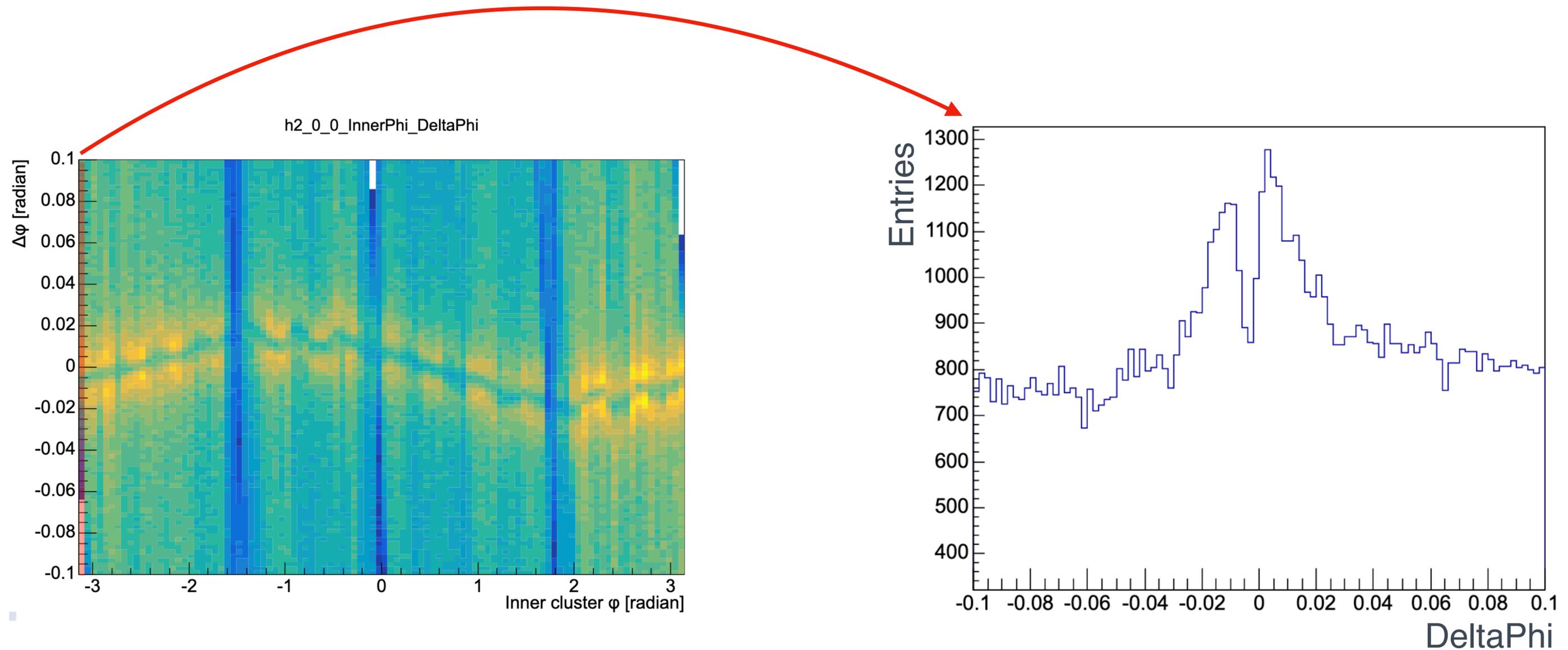
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1. Systematically subtract the entries of all cells by 70% of the average of the entries of the top 7 cells
2. In each x slice, determine the average point using TProfileX
3. Fit the correlation with a horizontal line

It doesn't work in field ON case, the signal is smeared

New approach for field-on data

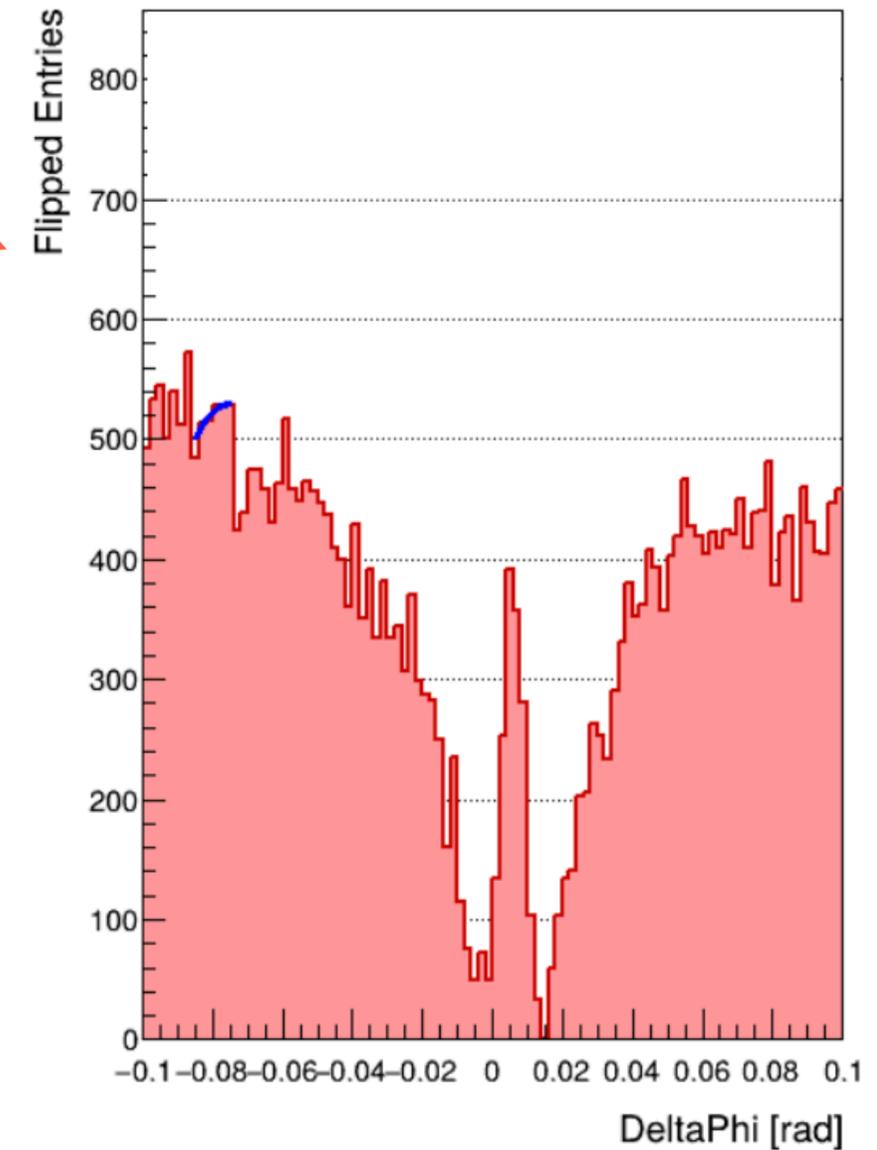
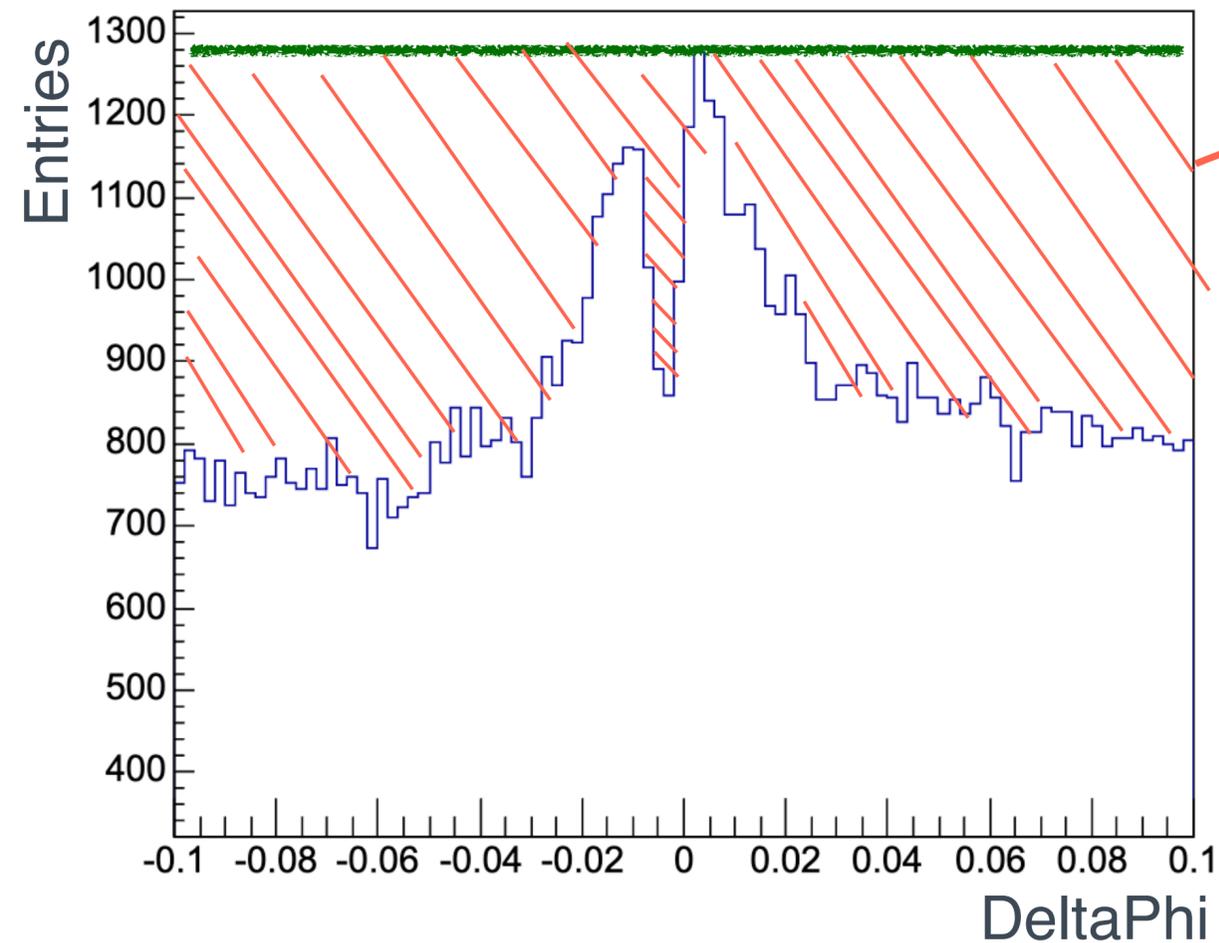
- Take the 1D distribution for each x slice (100 slices in total)



Two structures observed

New approach for field-on data

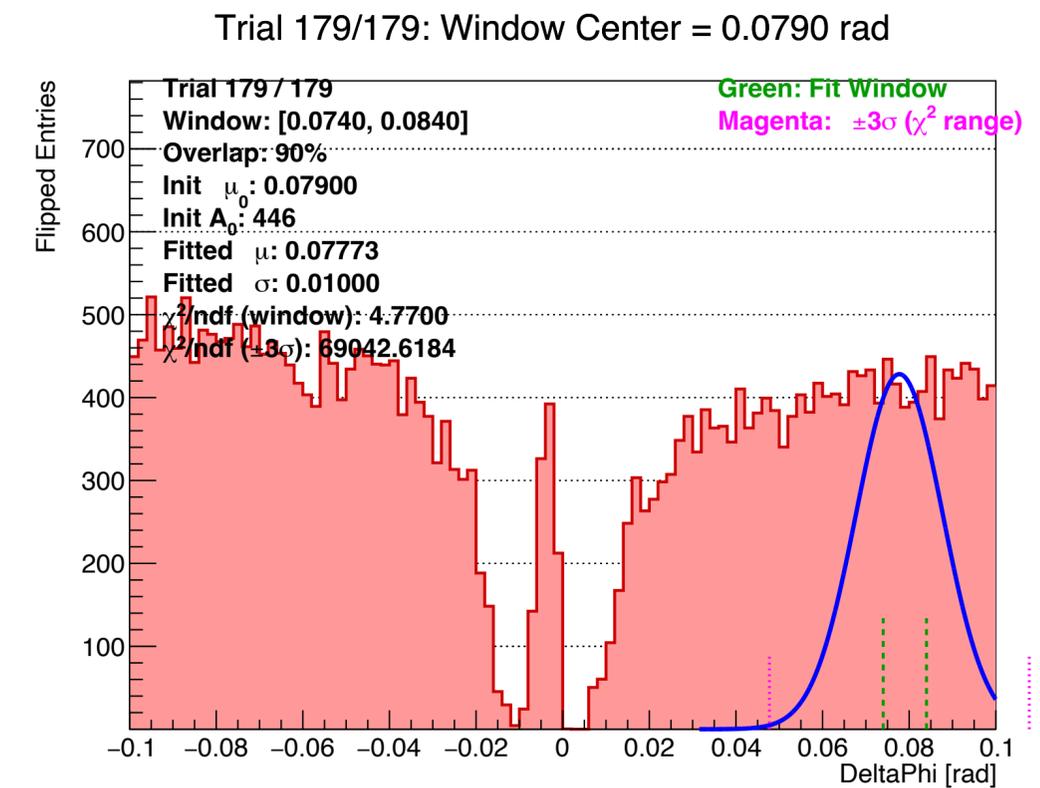
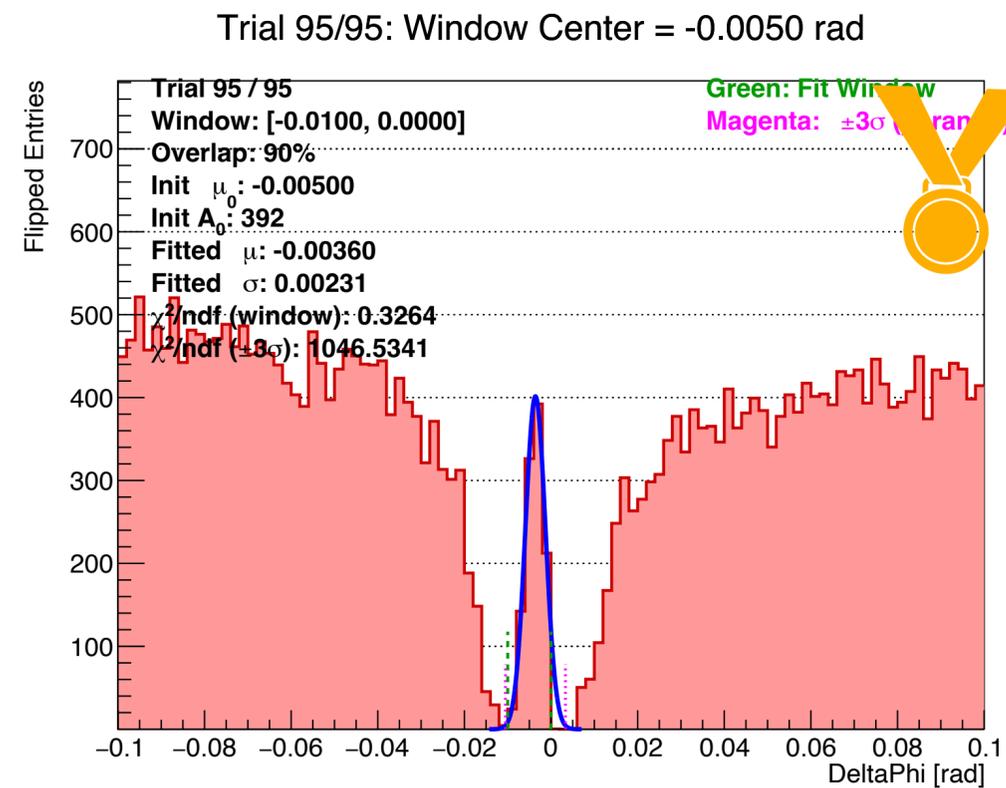
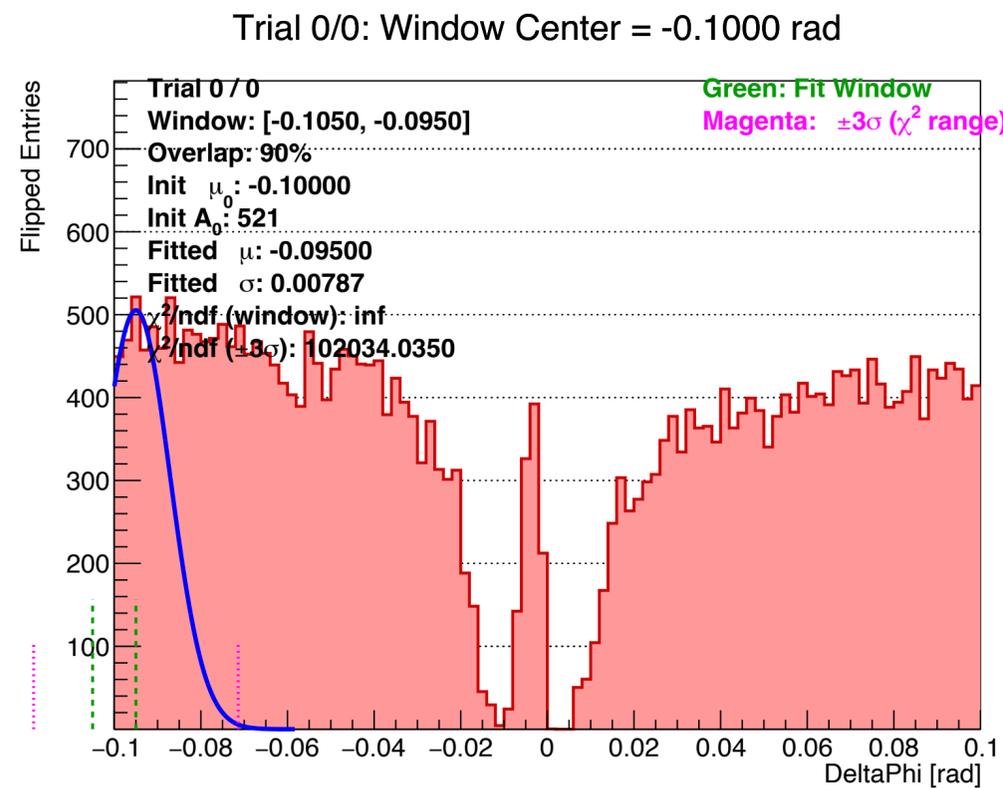
- Flip the histogram (make it upside down)



Now we see single Gaussian distribution somewhere in the middle

New approach for field-on data

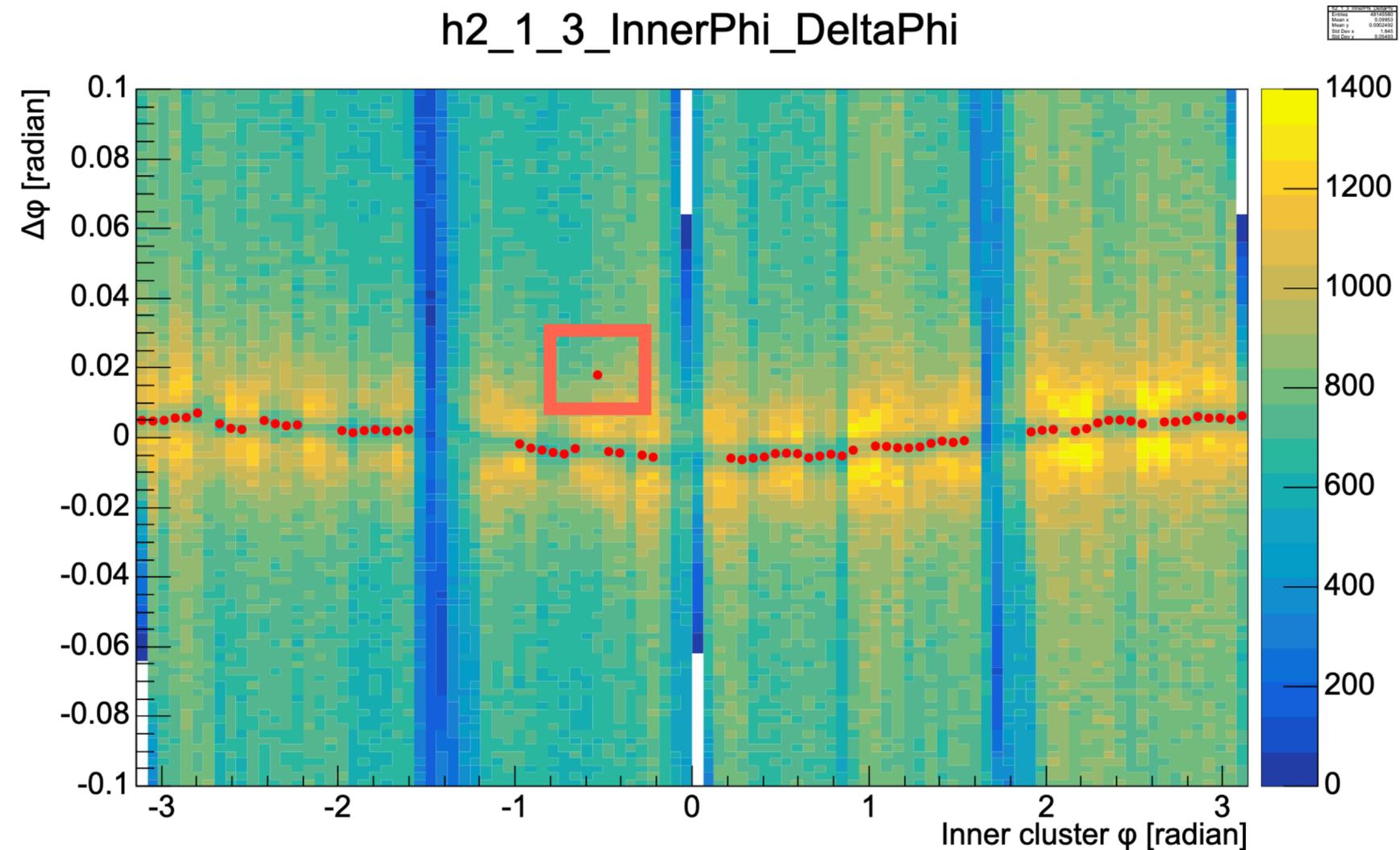
- Scan the distribution by sequentially fitting a Gaussian function to a certain range of distribution*
- The mean value of the Gaussian function with the smallest reduced chi2 is taken as the final value of this x slice**
- Repeat the procedures for all x slices



* Gaussian fit width is forced to be smaller than 0.01

** The reduced chi2 is calculated within 3σ of the fit Gaussian width

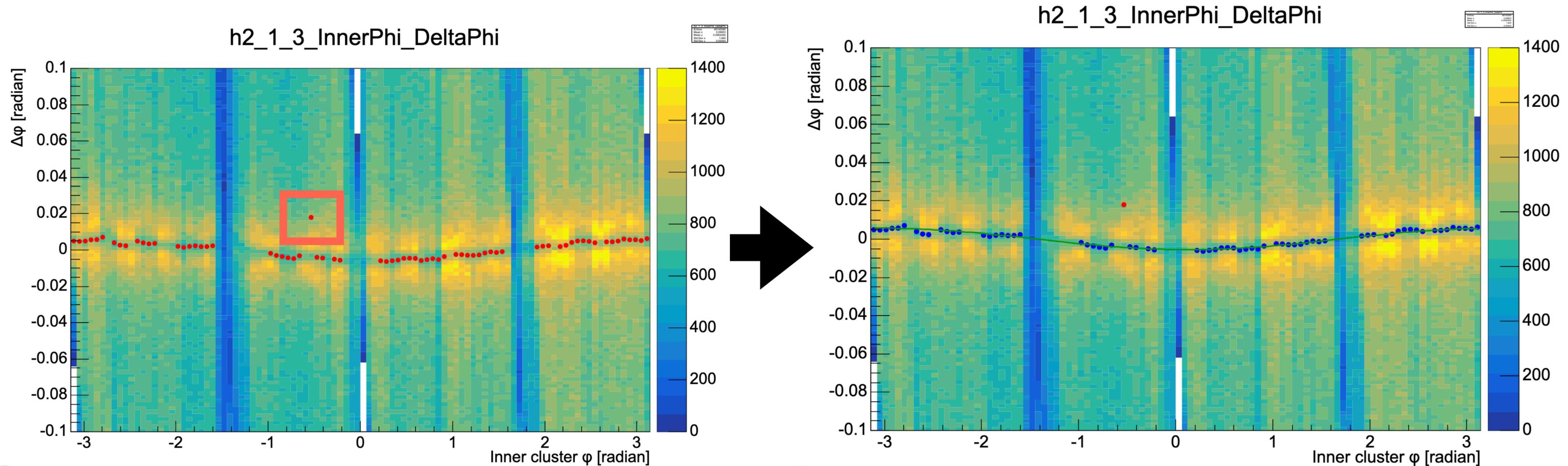
New approach for field-on data



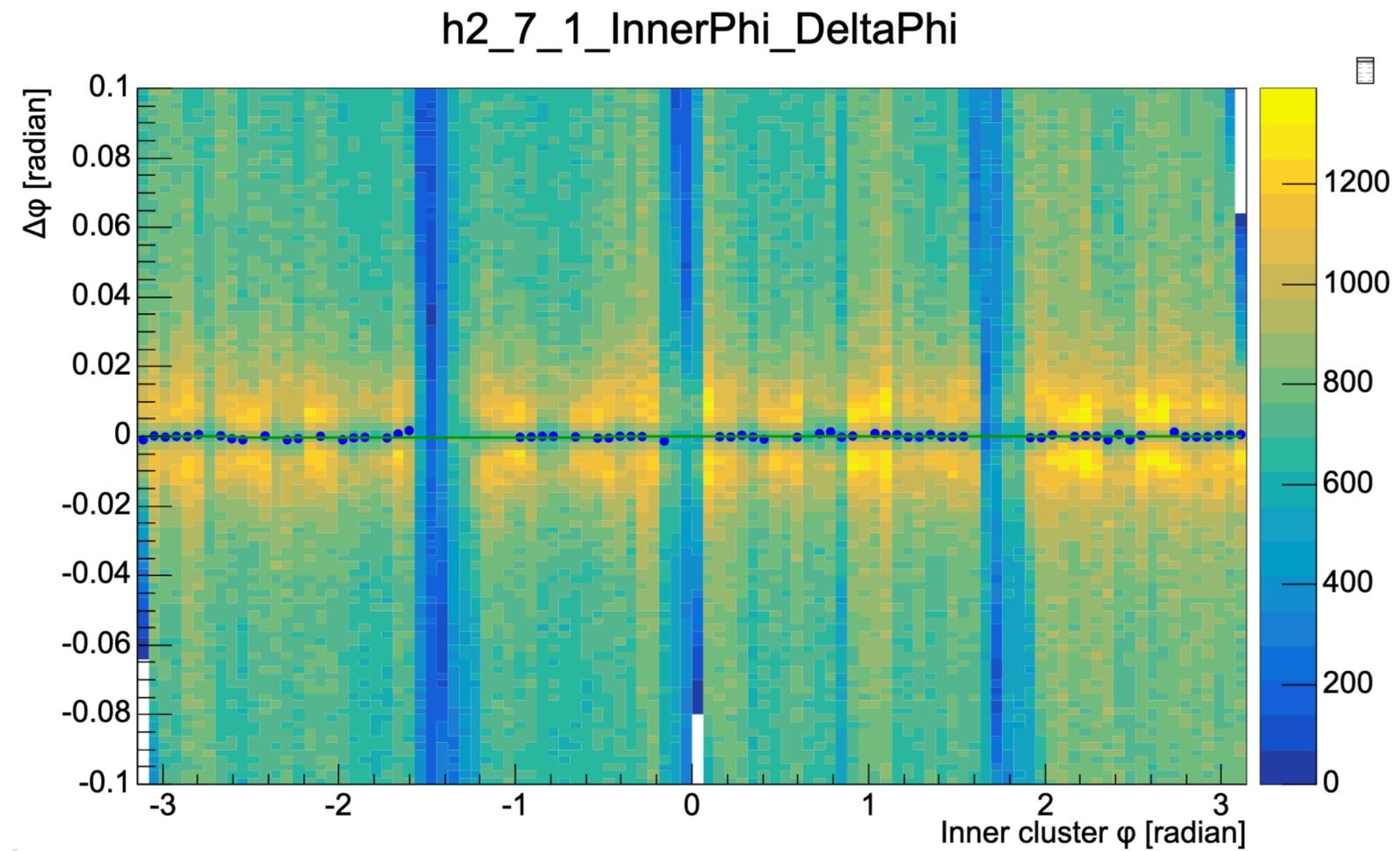
In general, this method works pretty well already. But still few outliers could appear even with some strict cuts on fit width and amplitude

New approach for field-on data

- Therefore, the RANSAC (random sample consensus) approach is introduced as the final outlier removal
 - Sample a certain fraction (90% in this case) of the total data points
 - Make a fit to this subset (sine wave in this case)
 - Iterate the procedures several times (1000 times in this case)
 - Pick up the one with the smallest reduced chi2 (or the one with the highest number of inliers)
 - Identify the outliers based on the best fit



It works well! The correlation can be clearly determined, the rest of the beam spot determine procedures remain unchanged

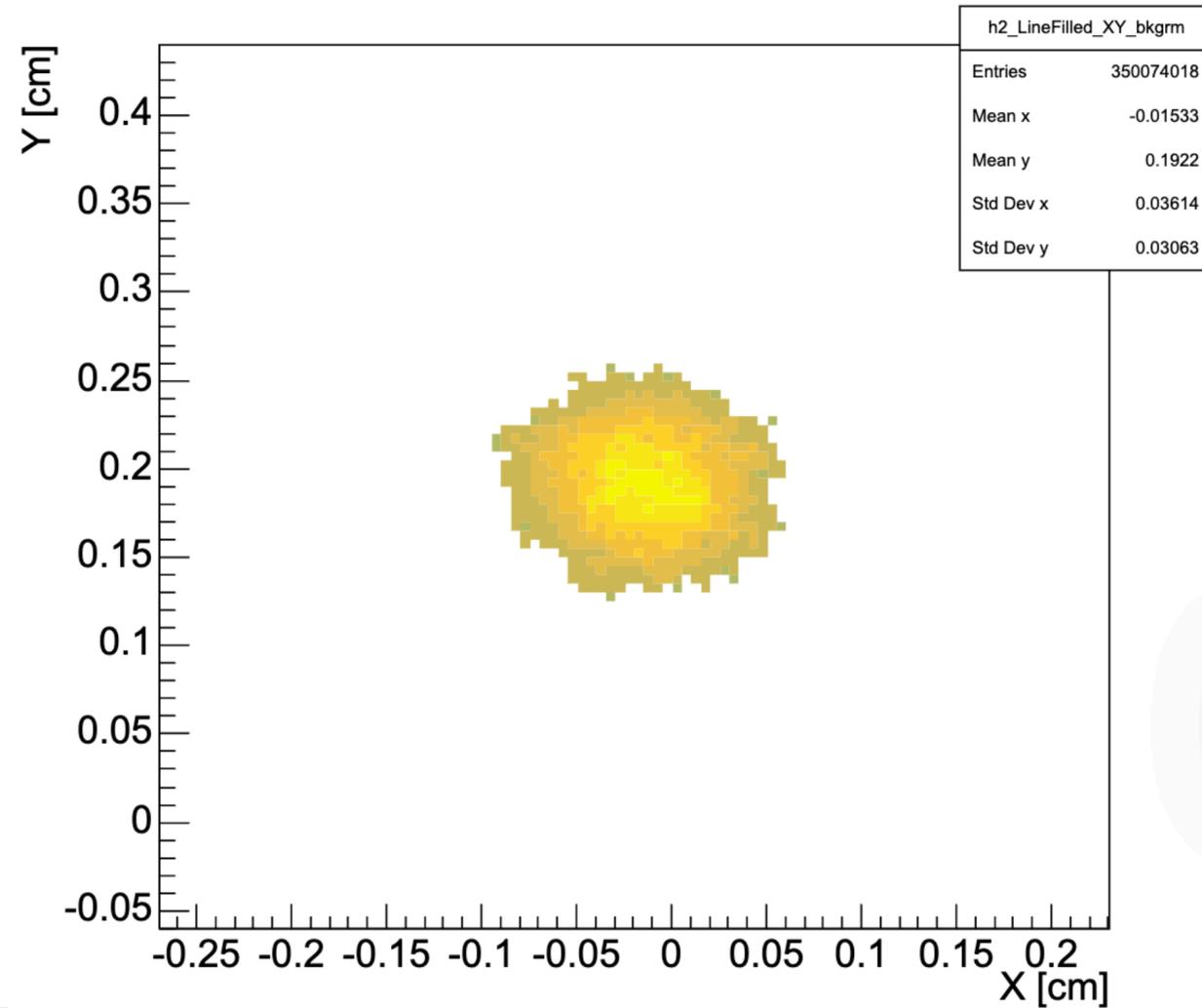


Flat correlation is the indication that you have found the beam spot location

Beam spot by line-fill method

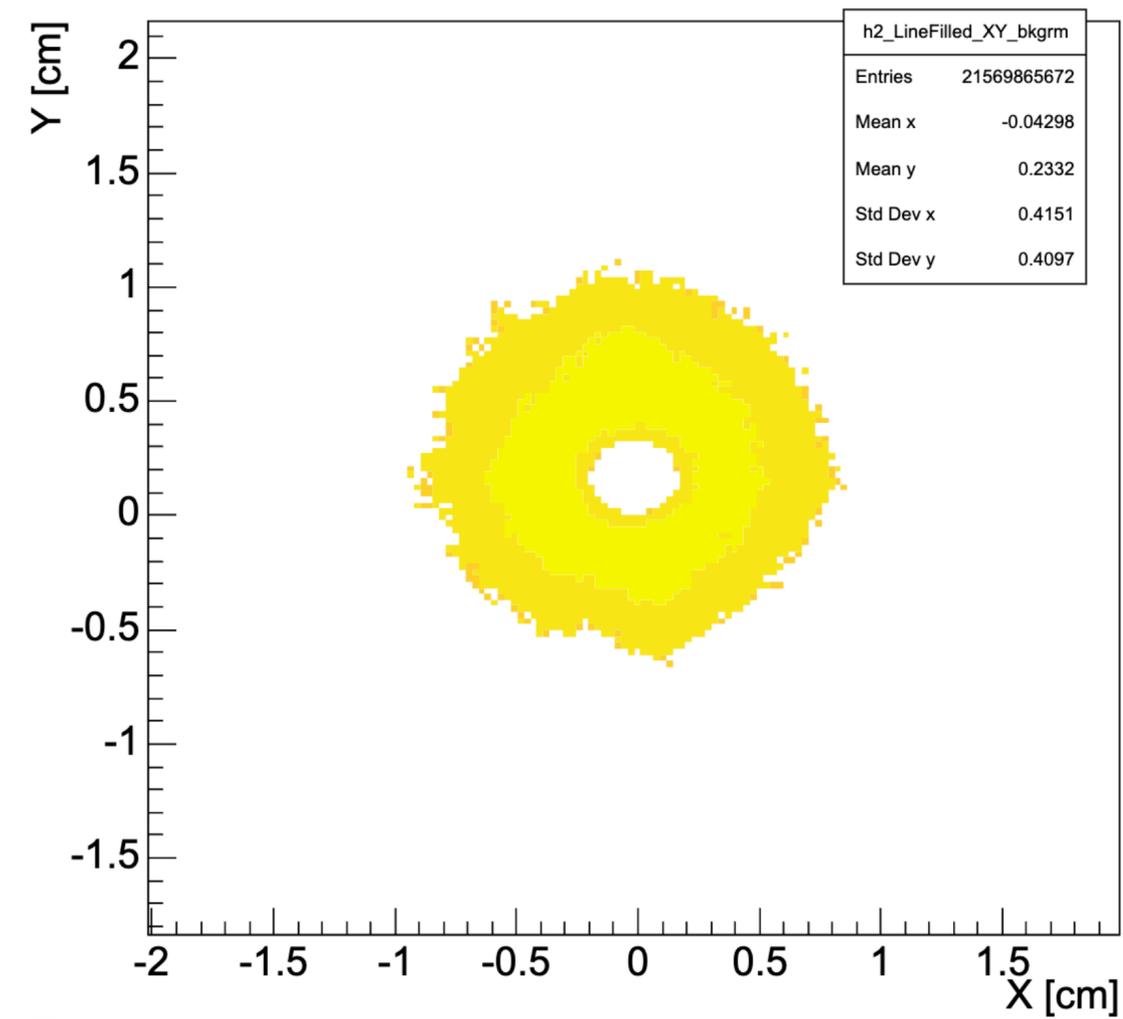
Field Off

h2_LineFilled_XY



Field ON

h2_LineFilled_XY



This method still works though the structure is quite different

- This is the module for assigning the INTT hit DAC values
 - From adc0 - adc7 to thresholds we set to the comparators
- We kept all adc settings in the sPHENIX PSQL DB (intt_setting)
- Currently, the InttDacMap.cpp module reads the table from CDB file, which is outdated
 - There are only three DAC maps in the sPHENIX CDB file system
- We need to come up with a way to have the correct DAC values assigned to the INTT hits
 - We either update the CDB files or
 - We load the values from PSQL database

In the sPHENIX CDB file system

```
[ecie9969@sphnxuser08 cdb]$ ls INTT_DACMAP/*/*/*
INTT_DACMAP/05/2b/052bc59ac86636e7ee2310c636a0218e_CDBTree_INTT_DACMAP_2024.root
INTT_DACMAP/fb/c5/fbc57b510a51212c46c98b6cef0219f8_CDBTree_INTT_DACMAP.root
INTT_DACMAP/fd/55/fd551e8101598bcecdb3b305c19379f1_cdb_intt_dac_35_45_60_90_120_150_180_210_streaming.root
```

The dynamic of the threshold settings in INTT lifetime

			adc0
Run24	pp	triggered	30
		streaming	35
	AuAu	triggered	35
Run25	AuAu	triggered	30/25 (35?)
	pp	triggered	30?
		streaming	35
	OO	triggered	30
streaming		35	

```
class InttDacMap
{
public:
    InttDacMap();
    virtual ~InttDacMap() {}

    virtual int LoadFromCDB(std::string const& calibName);
    virtual int LoadFromFile(std::string const& filename);
    virtual int WriteToFile(std::string const& filename);
};
```

- The algorithm for determining the correlation between $\Delta\phi$ and inner cluster ϕ has been developed for the field ON data. Now the INTT-standalone beam spot search algorithm is back in operation
 - But the new method requires 10 times more statistics, but that is ok
- We would have to update the codes for the INTT hit DAC assignment

Backup

Beam spot identification - Quadrant method

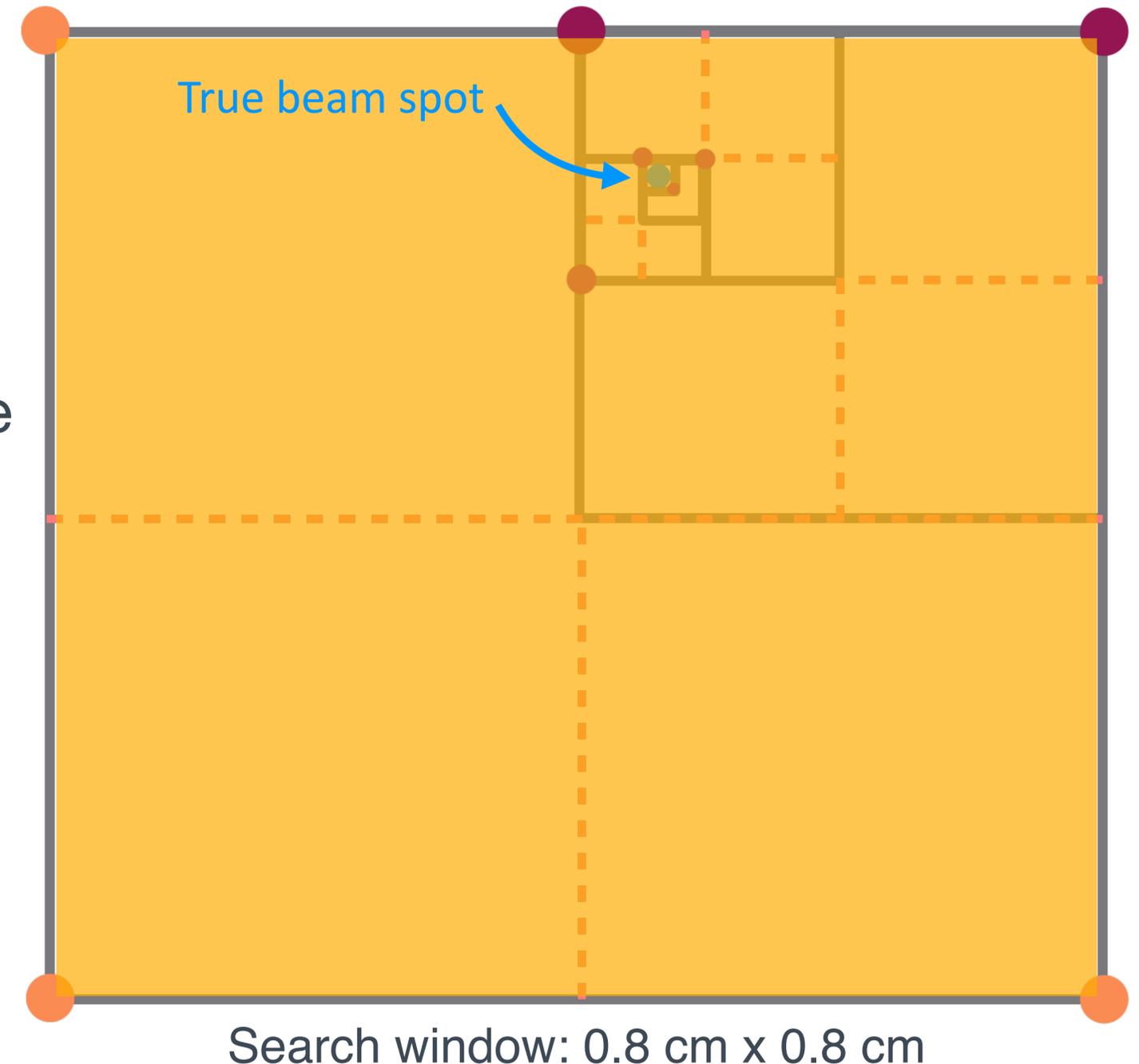
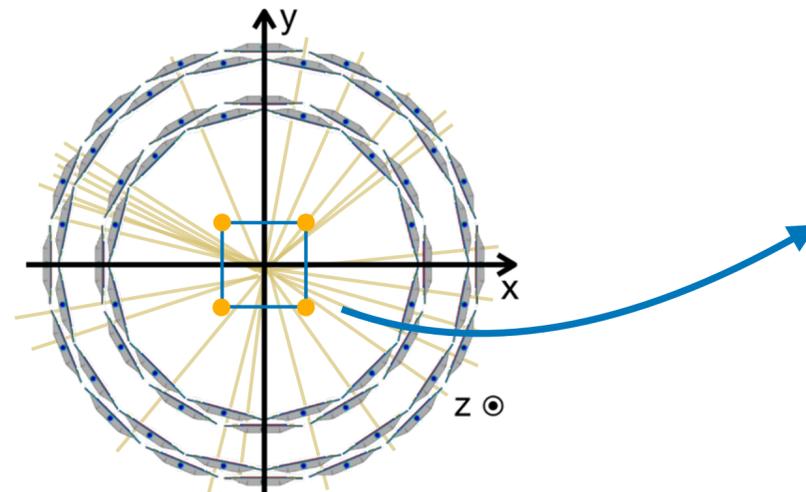


Limited by INTT geometry, per-event vertex XY reconstruction is challenging
The stable beam spot $O(0.1 \text{ mm})$ enables the average vertex XY reconstruction

- **Approach 1:** Quadrant method

- **Procedures:**

1. Define search window (true vertex covered)
2. In each iteration, test 4 corners
3. Move search window to the quadrant whose corner is closer to true beam spot
4. Repeat the procedures 2 and 3
5. True beam spot is confined in a tiny window after iterations

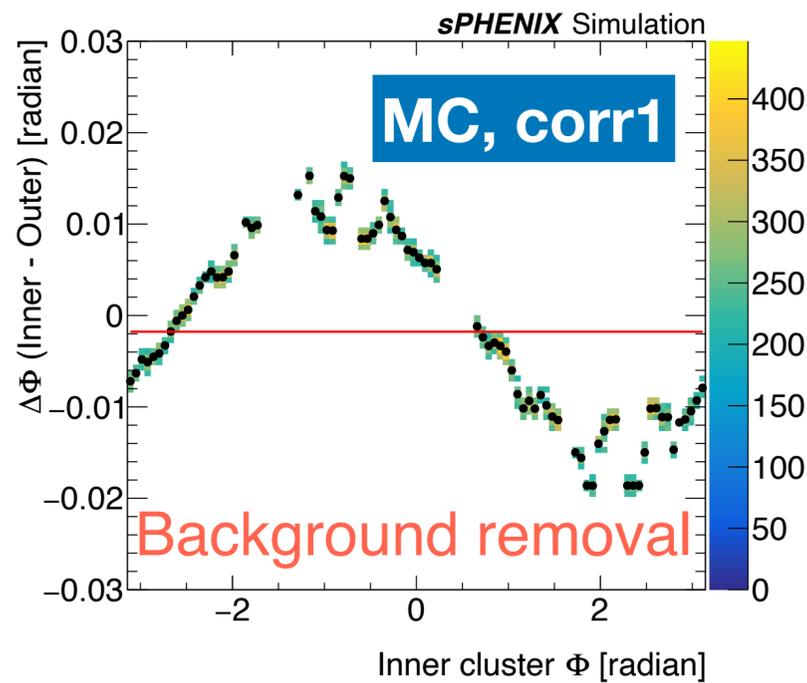
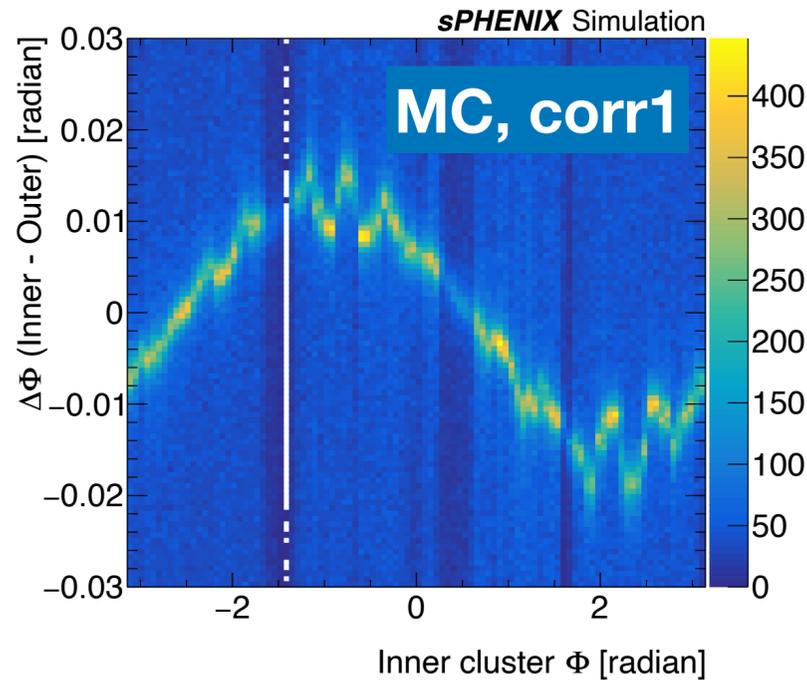


Beam spot identification - Quadrant method

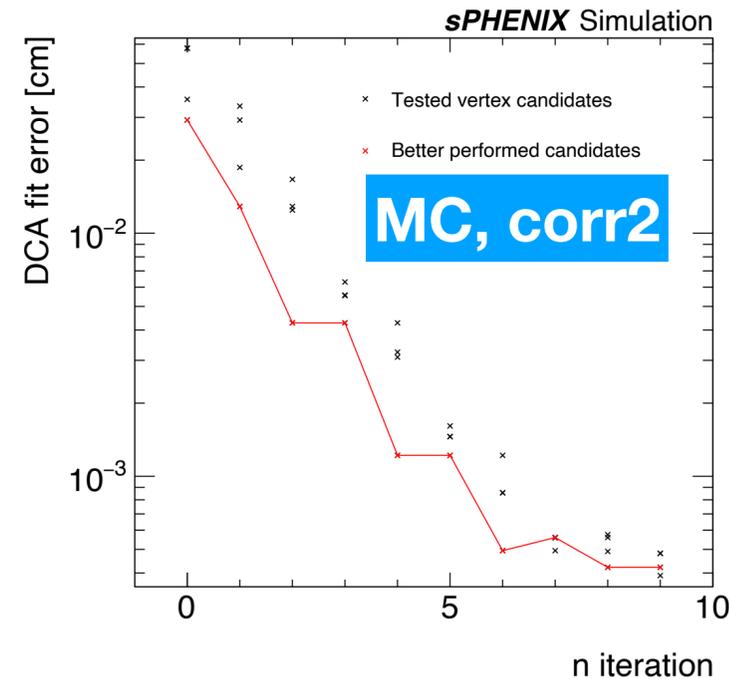
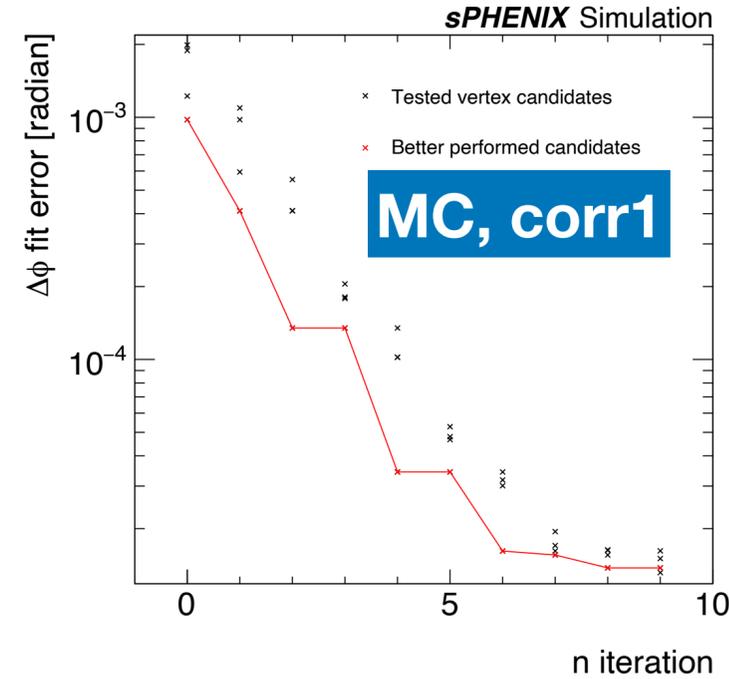


Two correlation plots for **each corner**

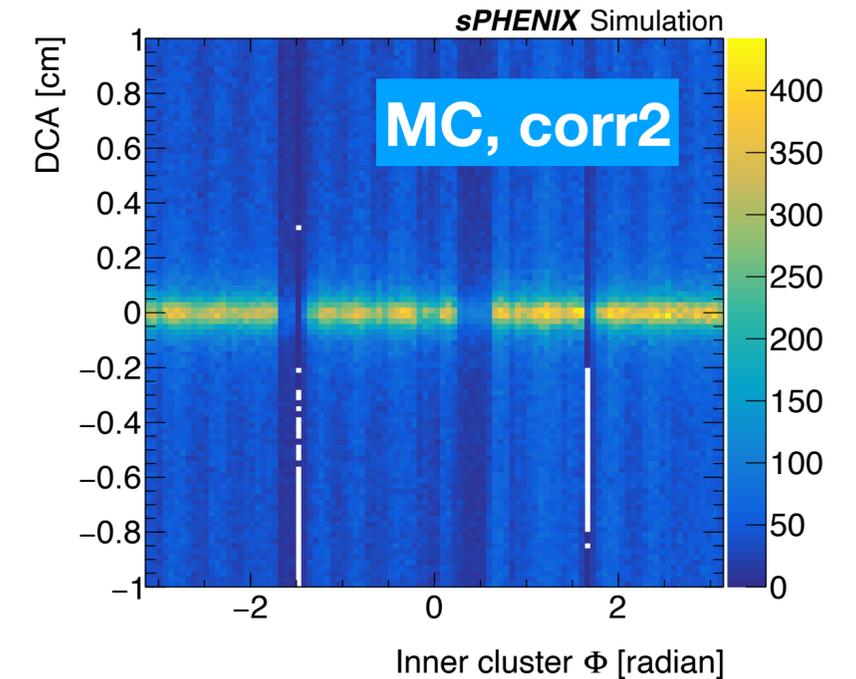
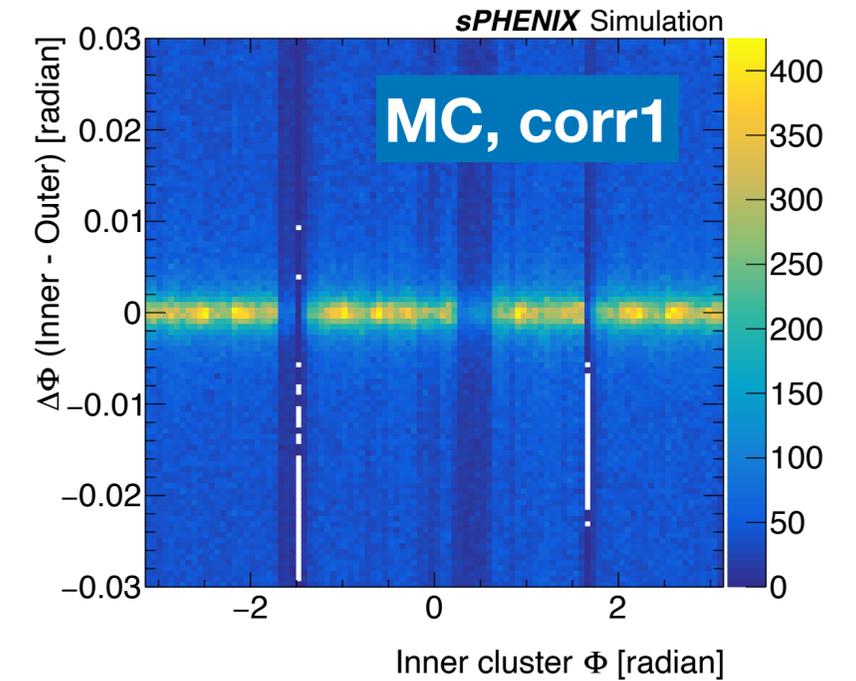
1. $\Delta\phi$ as a function of inner cluster ϕ
2. DCA as a function of inner cluster ϕ



In iteration



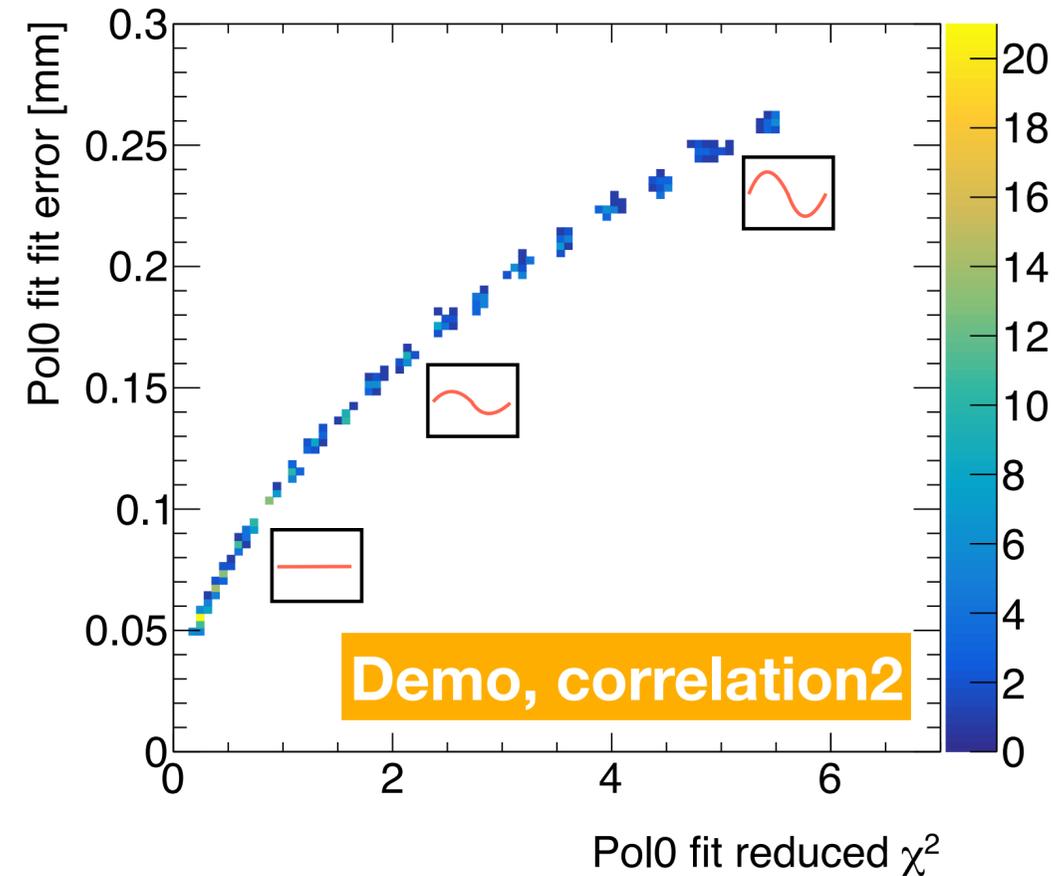
The correlations post having the best estimation of the beam spot



Beam spot identification - Quadrant method



- If the given vertex XY is getting closer to the true beam spot, correlations of $\Delta\phi$ - inner $\phi(1)$ and DCA - inner $\phi(2)$ become flat
 - Correlation shape quantified by Polynomial-0 fit
 - Two quantity candidates: reduced χ^2 and fit error



Po10 fit error is more sensitive in the region that the correlation shape is closer to the horizontal line