

AHCAL Time Calibration

CALICE Analysis Meeting 20.5.2020 Lorenz Emberger



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR PHYSIK







MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR PHYSIK





Why do we need time information?

- Reject background
- Improve clustering







Why do we need time information?

- Reject background
- Improve clustering



Lorenz Emberger



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR PHYSIK





Why do we need time information?

- Improve clustering
- components of hadronic showers?



Lorenz Emberger









Time Calibration: Hardware

Lorenz Emberger







- 1. Common external clock with ~1ns bins
- 2. Ramp up voltage during one bunch crossing ID











- 1. Common external clock with ~1ns bins
- 2. Ramp up voltage during one bunch crossing ID
- 3. On hit, the current voltage is stored in one of 16 memory cells



MAX-PLANC







- 1. Common external clock with ~1ns bins
- 2. Ramp up voltage during one bunch crossing ID
- 3. On hit, the current voltage is stored in one of 16 memory cells
- 4. Digitized voltage (TDC readings) need to be calibrated against external clock



MAX-PLANCK-INS







- 1. Common external clock with ~1ns bins
- 2. Ramp up voltage during one bunch crossing ID
- 3. On hit, the current voltage is stored in one of 16 memory cells
- 4. Digitized voltage (TDC readings) need to be calibrated against external clock





Slope is common to all channels on a chip







Time Calibration: Software

Lorenz Emberger







- 1. Extract slope by plotting reference clock against TDC readings
- 2. Fit with linear function











- 1. Extract slope by plotting reference clock against TDC readings
- 2. Fit with linear function
- 3. Calculate hit time by

$$t_{hit}[ns] = TDC_{hit} \cdot Slope \left[\frac{ns}{TDC}\right] + Offset [ns] - T_0$$











- 1. Extract slope by plotting reference clock against TDC readings
- 2. Fit with linear function
- 3. Calculate hit time by

$$t_{hit}[ns] = TDC_{hit} \cdot Slope \left[\frac{ns}{TDC}\right] + Offset [ns] - T_0$$

Hit time distribution











Hit time distribution deteriorates with increasing chip occupancy

Dataset for the results shown in this talk: 10GeV Pions (Run 61316, TB June 2018)





MAX-PLANC





Hit time distribution deteriorates with increasing chip occupancy



Resolution for occupancy = 1 is at the muon time resolution of ~ 2.5 ns



MAX-PLAN

Dataset for the results shown in this talk: 10GeV Pions (Run 61316, TB June 2018)



























Lorenz Emberger



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR PHYSIK

CALICE Analysis Meeting





Lorenz Emberger



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR PHYSIK

CALICE Analysis Meeting





Lorenz Emberger







<u>Problem:</u> Showers of electrons don't reach the deep layers of the calorimeter

 \implies Maximum occupancy related shift of hit times for electrons at ~±40ns



- \implies Calibration of the full calorimeter not possible with electron runs, use Pions instead



Problem: Showers of electrons don't reach the deep layers of the calorimeter

 \implies Maximum occupancy related shift of hit times for electrons at ~±40ns

Solution:

- Cut pion hit time spectrum at ±40ns before obtaining the calibration constants
- Mitigate influence of late neutron hits on the calibration constants



- \implies Calibration of the full calorimeter not possible with electron runs, use Pions instead

Split dataset in 4 categories by selecting BxID parity and gain mode

Fit individual channels: Correction $=p2 \cdot occupancy^2 + p1 \cdot occupancy + p0$





MAX-PLANCK-INST



Split dataset in 4 categories by selecting BxID parity and gain mode

Fit individual channels: Correction $=p2 \cdot occupancy^2 + p1 \cdot occupancy + p0$



No systematics in the values of the correction factors found!



MAX-PLANC





Split dataset in 4 categories by selecting BxID parity and gain mode

Fit individual channels: Correction $=p2 \cdot occupancy^2 + p1 \cdot occupancy + p0$





MAX-PLANC



No systematics in the values of the correction factors found!

















C





Pion Hit Time Distribution



Occupancy dependent modeling of the hit time in MC



Data Quality Selections:

- 500ns < BIF Time < 2500ns
- Hit Time < 3500ns
- Number of Hits > 80
- 200 < Depth of COG < 800



Hit radius is defined as distance from hit to center of gravity









Hit radius is defined as distance from hit to center of gravity



Clear correlation between mean hit time and distance from shower center of gravity











Dip around 1MIP in early layers from primary tracks

High energy hits tend to occur earlier

Lorenz Emberger



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT

CALICE Analysis Meeting







Dip around 1MIP in early layers from primary tracks

High energy hits tend to occur earlier

Lorenz Emberger









Check applicability of June 2018 calibration to May 2018 data

<u>Important</u>: June runs taken with power pulsing, may runs without power pulsing







Check applicability of June 2018 calibration to May 2018 data

<u>Important</u>: June runs taken with power pulsing, may runs without power pulsing



Resolution of the corrected dataset at ~7ns



MAX-PLANCK-IN





Check applicability of June 2018 calibration to May 2018 data

<u>Important</u>: June runs taken with power pulsing, may runs without power pulsing



Resolution of the corrected dataset at ~7ns



MAX-PLANCK-IN







Conclusion & Outlook

Lorenz Emberger





Correction over the full depth is possible with pion showers. \implies Time resolution for prompt hits in pion showers of ~4.3ns

Dependency of the mean hit time on hit radius and hit energy is visible.

Calibration obtained with power pulsing runs from June 2018 also enhances the time resolution of non power pulsing runs taken in May 2018.



Correction over the full depth is possible with pion showers. \implies Time resolution for prompt hits in pion showers of ~4.3ns

Dependency of the mean hit time on hit radius and hit energy is visible.

Calibration obtained with power pulsing runs from June 2018 also enhances the time resolution of non power pulsing runs taken in May 2018.

Future Steps:

- Obtain calibration for May 2018
- Redo radius end energy dependency analysis of hit time with defined shower start layer and more robust definition of the mean hit time (e.g. mean 90)
- Modeling of the occupancy in monte carlo







Backup

Lorenz Emberger



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR PHYSIK







(a) Modules 3 to 10

Taken From Eldwan Brianne, PhD Thesis









Old channel wise calibration

Lorenz Emberger













Correcting with Pions

Correction obtained with a 40GeV Pion Run from June2018:

- Cut on hit time +- 50ns to reduce influence of late hits on the correction factors, inspired by most shifted channels seen in electron runs
- Fit individual channels: Correction = slope x occupancy + offset



Correcting with Pions **C**

Correction obtained with a 40GeV Pion Run from June2018:

- Cut on hit time +- 50ns to reduce influence of late hits on the correction factors, inspired by most shifted channels seen in electron runs
- Fit individual channels: Correction = slope x occupancy + offset











Lorenz Emberger



















A Look at Pions - Hit Energy



Lorenz Emberger







A Look at Pions - Hit Energy



Lorenz Emberger



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT



CALICE Analysis Meeting



A Look at Pions - Hit Energy



Lorenz Emberger













Disagreement in the low hit energy region





A Look at Pions - Hit Radius









A Look at Pions - Hit Radius











Overlap of prompt and elastic part in data

Similar shape of data and MC in the capture part

















Hit Radius - Data vs MC

















Global Correction



- Occupancy correction shifts the mean to ~0 ns



MAX-PLANCK-INST



Time resolution is the sigma of a gaussian fit to every distribution

Time resolution is increased from ~45ns to ~18ns for occupancy of 19

