

Introduction – reminder
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Event selection
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Clusterization
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Channel calibration
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BACK-UP
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FLAME – PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

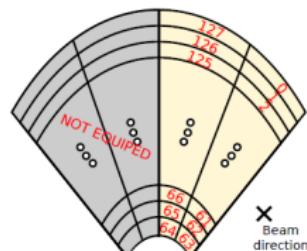
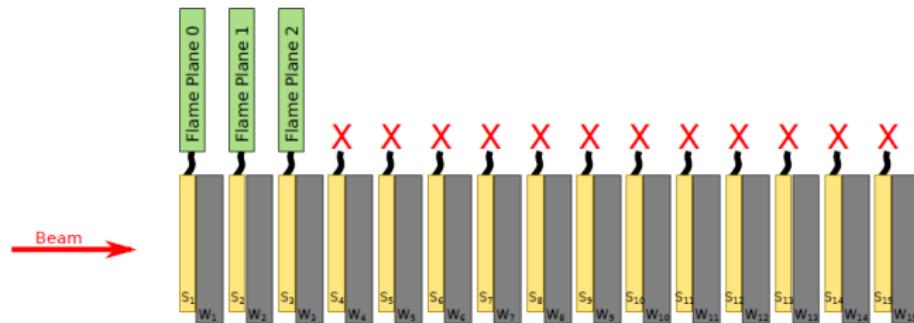
November 25, 2020

Intro – goal

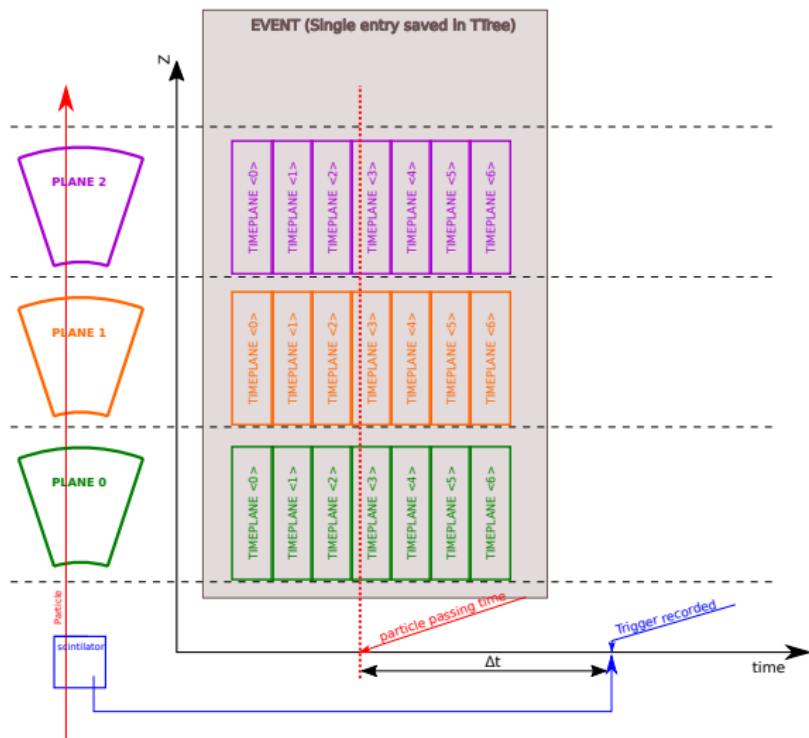
Purpose

Calibrate channels, investigate channel to channel gain variations

- Calibration can be easily obtained from MIP peak position → data without tungsten plate chosen
 - Main focus on Plane 0 → clear data sample
 - Configuration (A-) – logbook

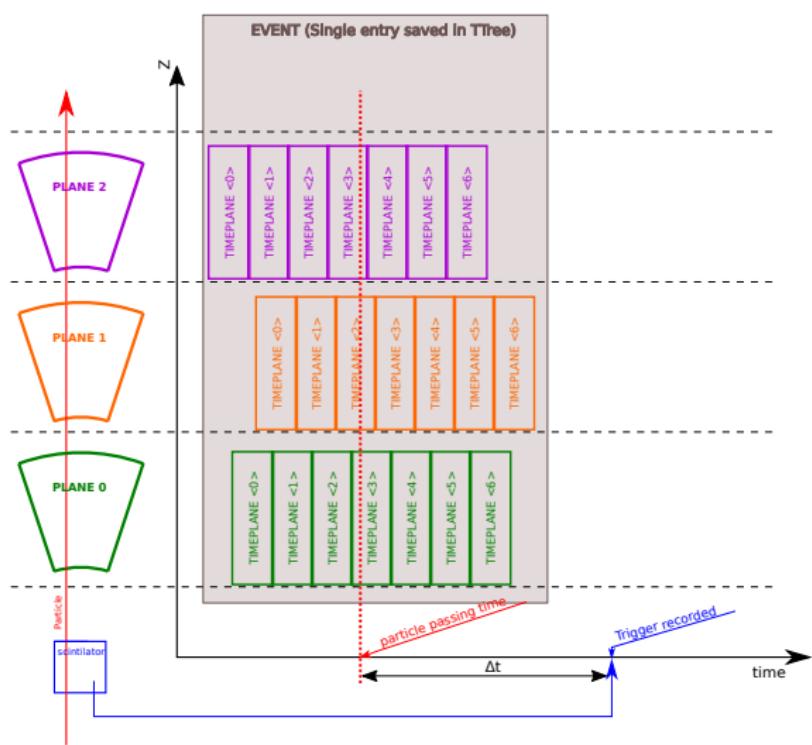


Stored data structure



- There is a delay (Δt) between the time when the particle is passing through the setup and time when trigger information is recorded by readout
- It needs to be taken into account and proper offset has to be applied during data-taking to save valuable frames (timeplanes)
- To have a margin for each trigger received, 7 consecutive frames (timeplanes) are stored (expected == timeplane[3] +/- 3)

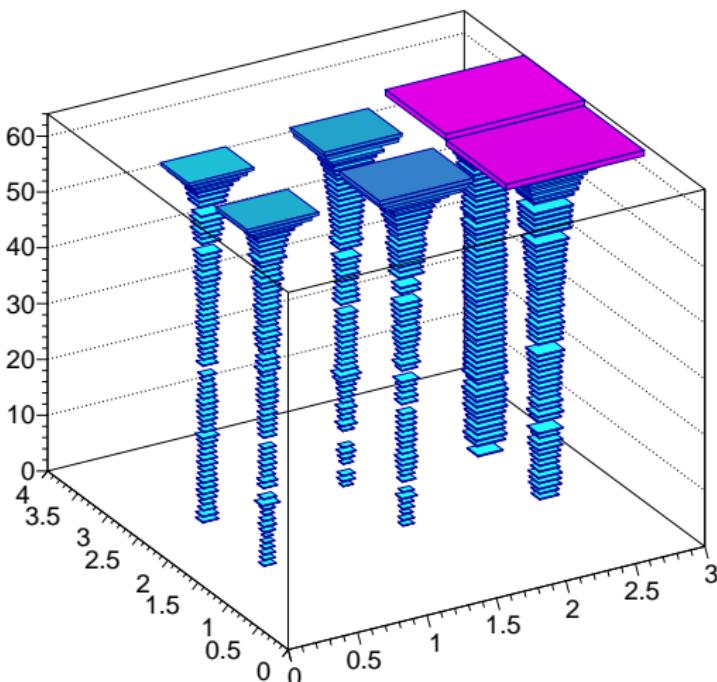
Stored data structure



- There is a delay (Δt) between the time when the particle is passing through the setup and time when trigger information is recorded by readout
- It needs to be taken into account and proper offset has to be applied during data-taking to save valuable frames (timeplanes)
- To have some margin for each trigger received, 7 consecutive frames (timeplanes) are stored (expected == timeplane[3] +/- 3)
- Moreover in the current setup each plane was running with independent FPGA clk → thus the asynchronizations between planes may occur
- Theoretically we expected each hit to be in timeplane = 3, but it might happen that signal will be in other timeplane
- thus 3 frames back and front in reference to the trigger are saved in the event

Event selection – chain of runs

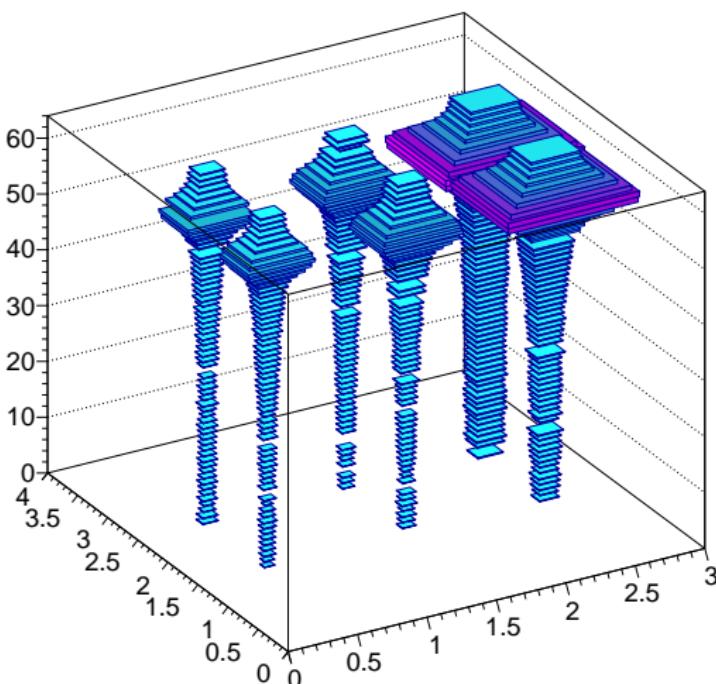
Integrated hit map



- we want to make channel calibration → need to have signal in each channel
 - single run → beam covers only the part of the FLAME plane
 - concatenation of runs
833-868
 - **signal in each channel**

Event selection – chain of runs

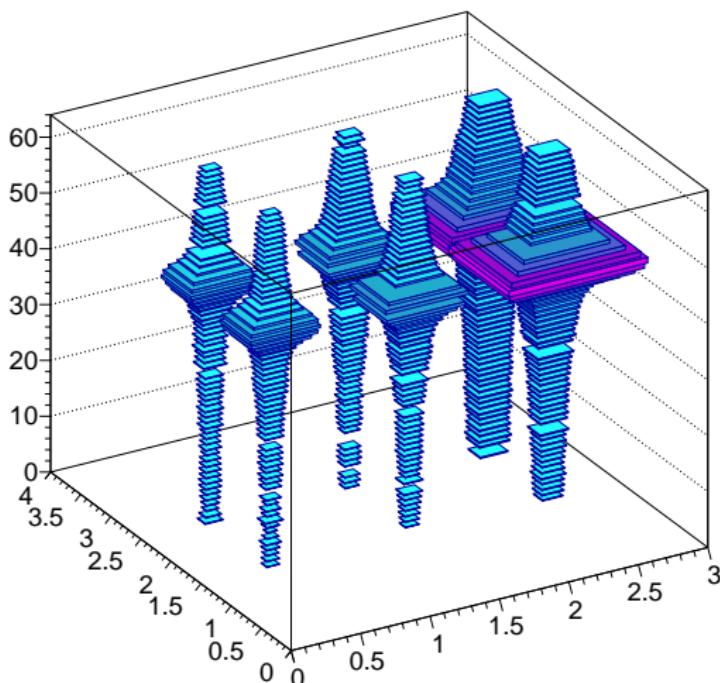
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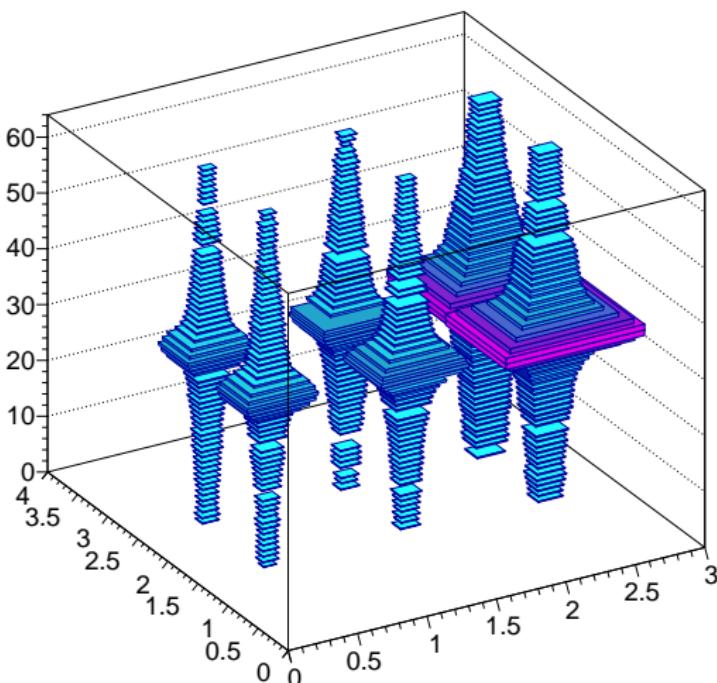
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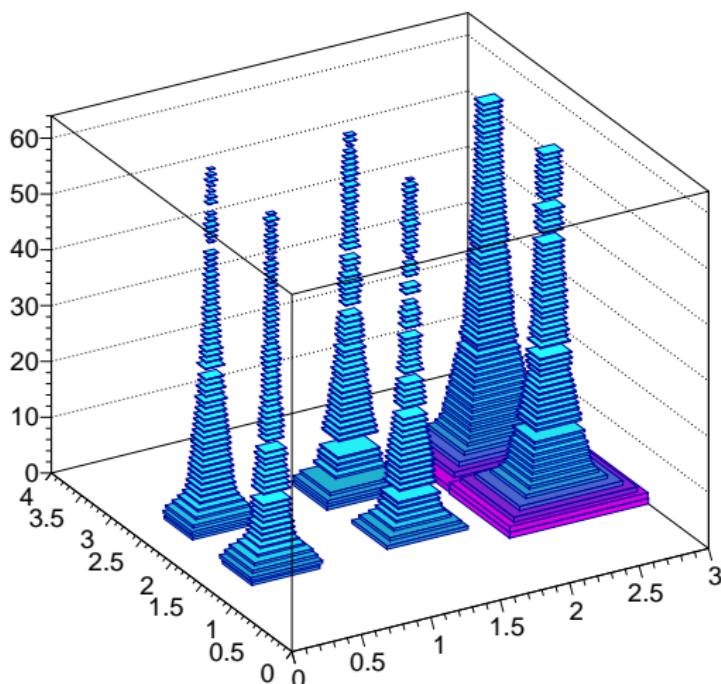
Integrated hit map



- we want to make channel calibration → need to have signal in each channel
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Event selection – chain of runs

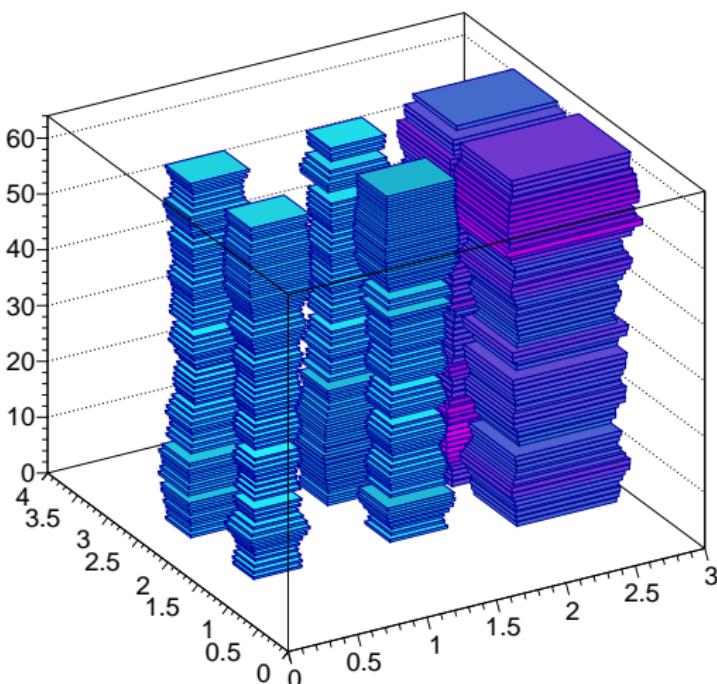
Integrated hit map



- we want to make channel calibration → need to have signal in each channel
 - single run → beam covers only the part of the FLAME plane
 - concatenation of runs
833-868
 - **signal in each channel**

Event selection – chain of runs

Integrated hit map



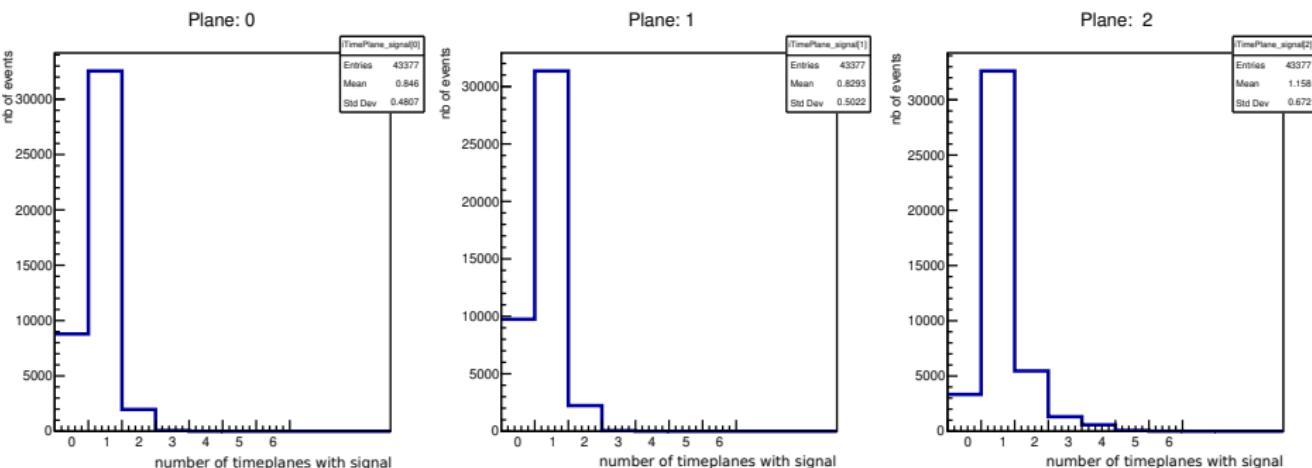
- we want to make channel calibration → need to have signal in each channel
- single run → beam covers only the part of the FLAME plane
- concatenation of runs 833-868
- **signal in each channel**

EVENT SELECTION

- one needs to develop a proper procedure for data selection
- mainly selection on timeplanes
- cut on noisy entries

Event selection – timeplane analysis

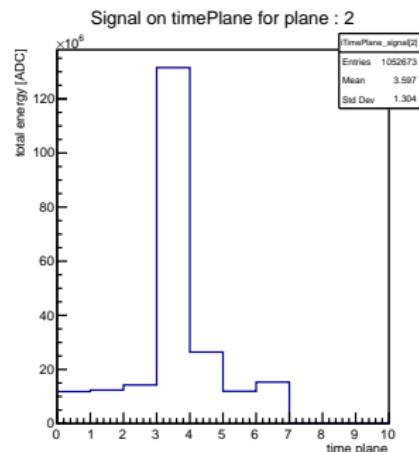
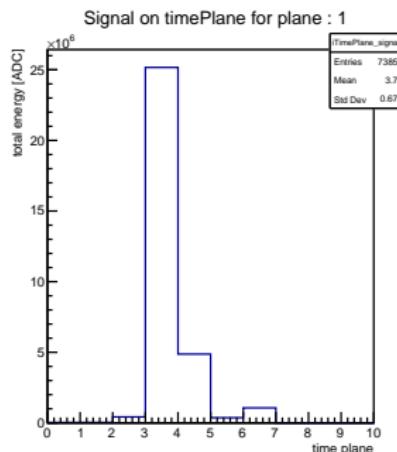
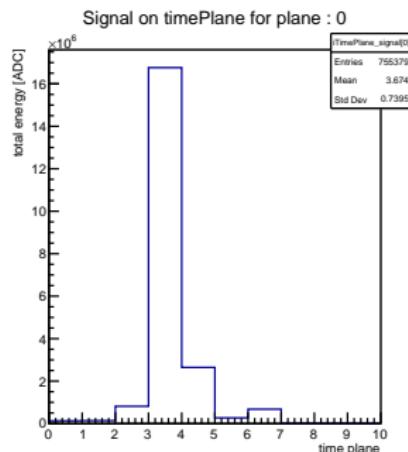
number of timeplanes with signal



- There are events with the signal on more than one timeplane.
- Several percent, but still, needs to verify why it is like that (since not expected)

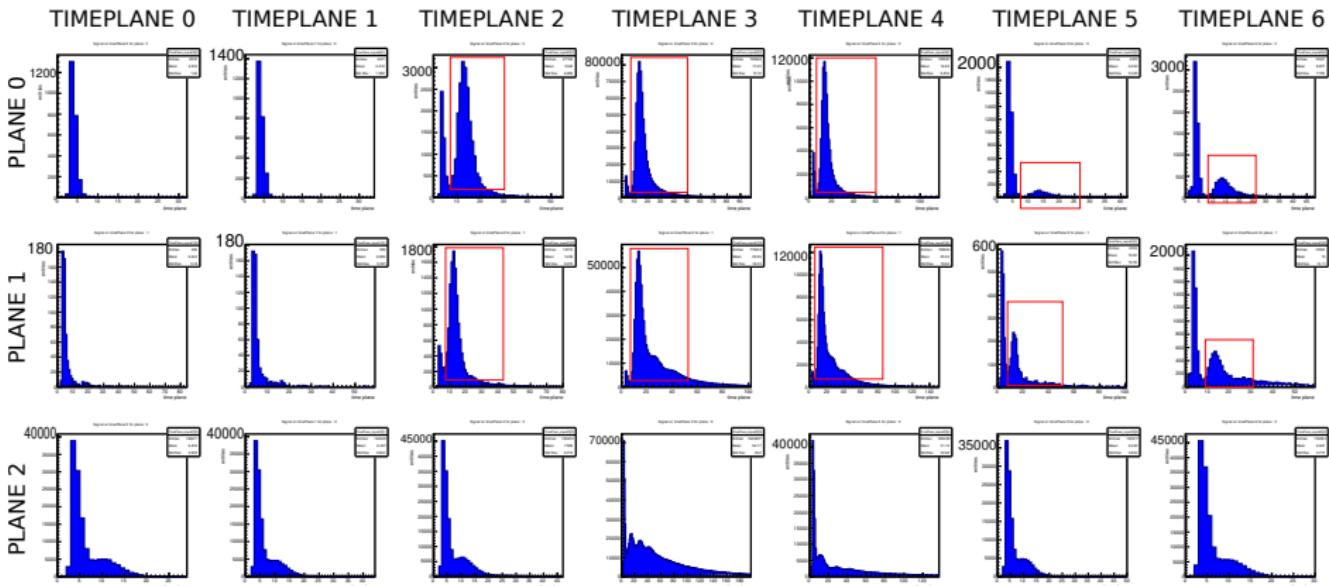
Event selection – timeplane analysis

Signal integrated over each timeplane



- integrated signal over timeplane separately for each FLAME plane
- most signal in timeplane[3] - as expected
- entries from neighbouring timeplanes[2/4] are also understood - (FPGA clk shifts)
- entries in timeplanes[0,1,5,6] not really expected
- they might be evidence of pileup or noise entries
- **not negligible** → see how looks single event, verify how spectra on each timeplane look like.

Event selection – integrated signal per plane per timeplane



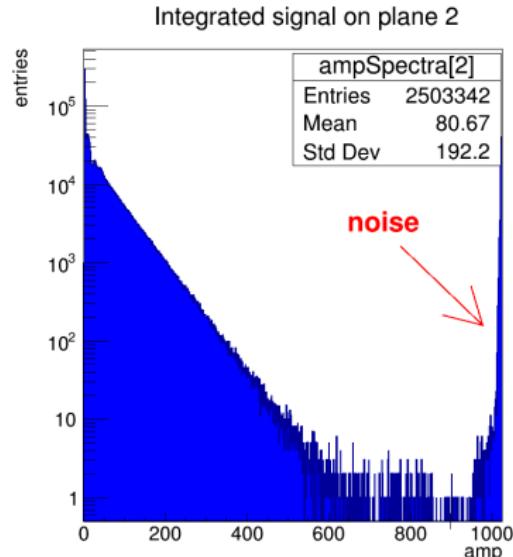
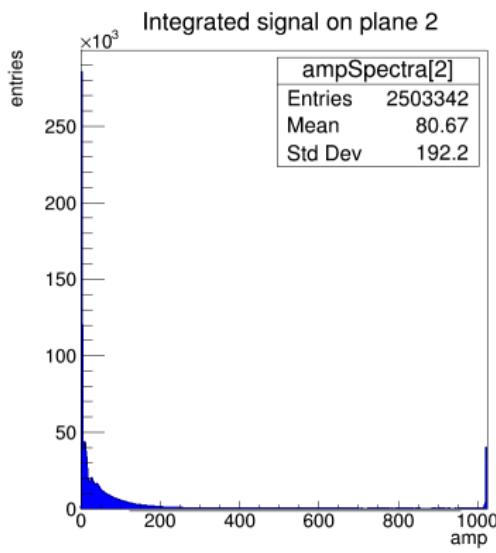
- peak at 6 ADC → noise
- MIP signal visible not only on timeplane = 3 → clk shift or pile-up
- no signal on timeplanes[1,2]
- but some procedure needs to be introduced for extracting signal for other timeplanes

Event selection – timeplanes selection

What we decided in terms of timeplanes?

- make a cut for noise → threshold tuned for each plane
- we "take" signals from timeplanes 2-3-4
- remark: we cannot have signal in the same channel in two consecutive timeplanes (for example channel 10 cannot have a signal on timeplane 2 and 3 → because of readout)
- **proposition of data selection:** merge timeplanes 2-3-4 BUT exclude all events for which the same pad responded twice (means: on timeplane 2 and 4 simply)

Event selection – cut on noise

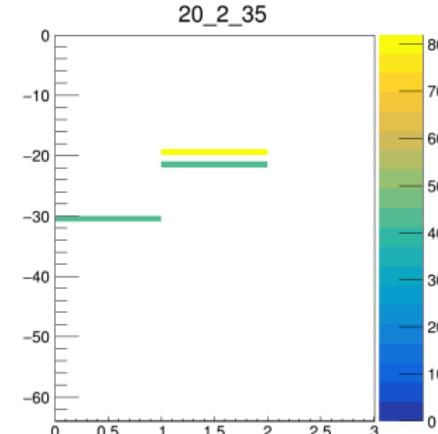
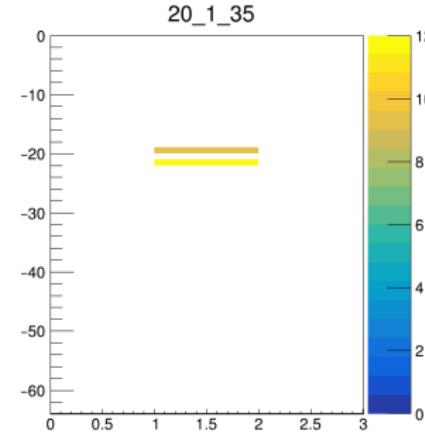
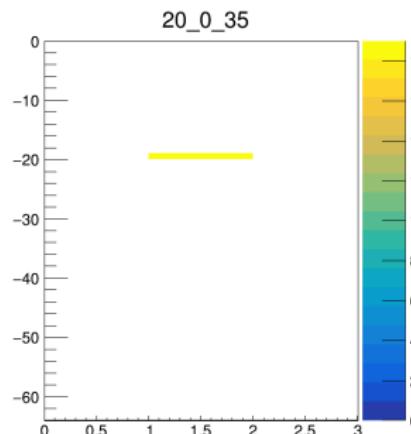


- integrated signal over all events, shown for plane 2
- artificial high energy has to be cut out ($amp < 900$)
- these are negative noise passing through signal reconstruction

CLUSTERIZATION

- how to form clusters
- to be discussed

Exemplary event – run 864, event: 20, TLU number: 35



- timeplane = 3
- initial procedure implemented → algorithm searches for pad with the highest signal and adds all pads with signal in X distance from the seed
- question: what X should be? or maybe we have to integrate over whole frame?

Introduction – reminder
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Clusterization
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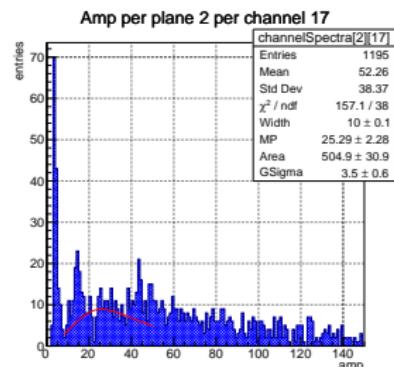
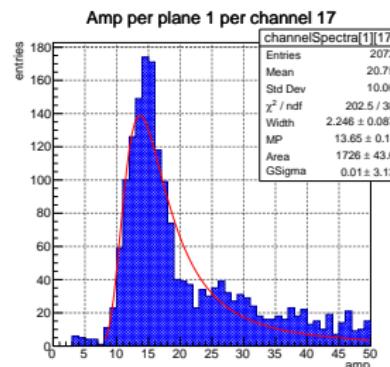
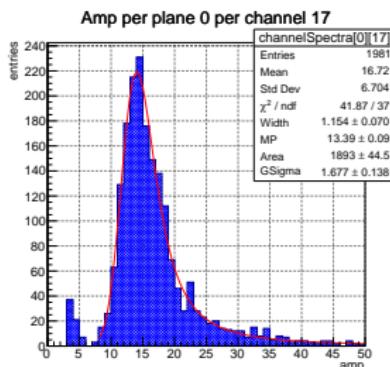
Channel calibration
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BACK-UP
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CHANNEL CALIBRATION

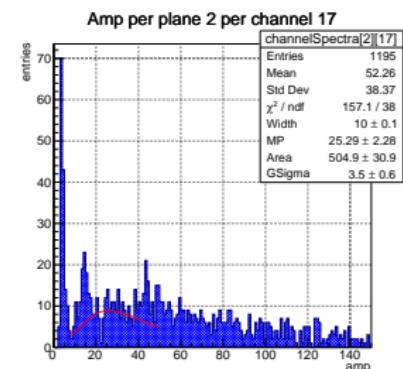
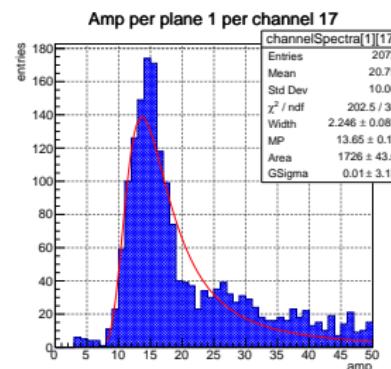
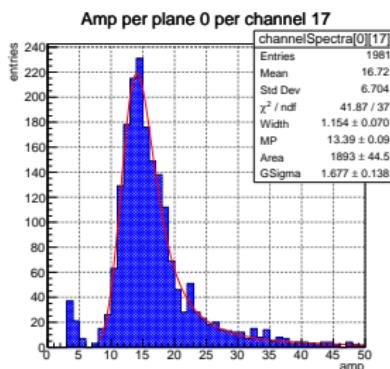
Event selection for calibration

- Select only timeplane = 3
- Cut on amplitude < 900
- Select events only with single pad responded (= one-pad cluster, single particle per plane) → cuts statistics only, does not introduce "physics" limitation
- dead channels masked
- langaus fitted in range [8-50] ADC

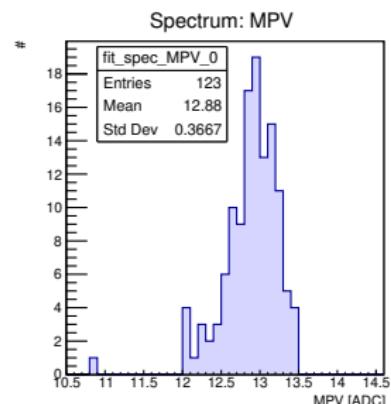
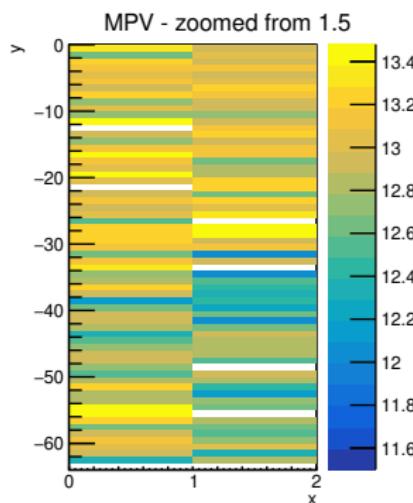
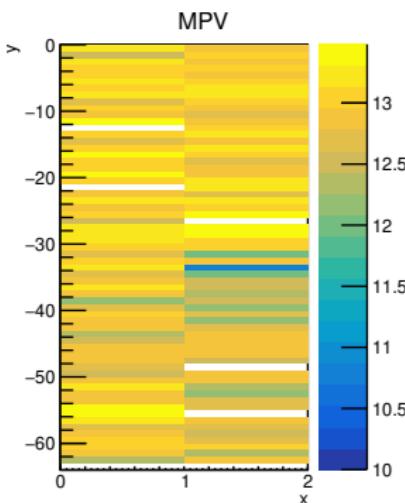


Event selection for calibration

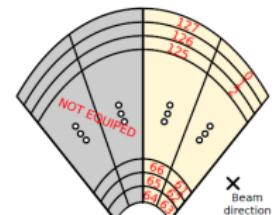
- straightforward calibration only for plane 0
- one may think of some procedure allowing for the calibration of plane 1 since the MIP contribution is still visible → but not so obvious
- but no idea how to calibrate plane 2
- in backup → one can find such a plot for each channel and each plane



Calibration - MPV – plane 0

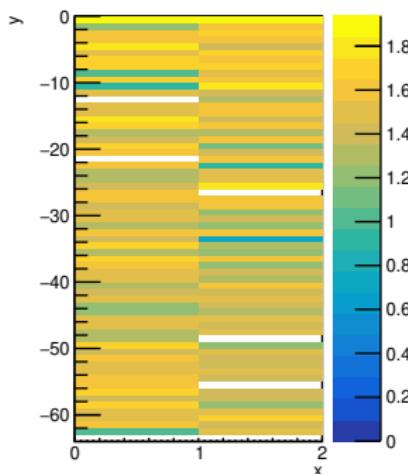


- homogeneous MPV (gain) distribution
- average MPV for plane 0: 12.88 ± 0.37 [ADC]
- so for the moment we propose to use a common calibration factor 12.88 ADC/MIP for each pad on each plane

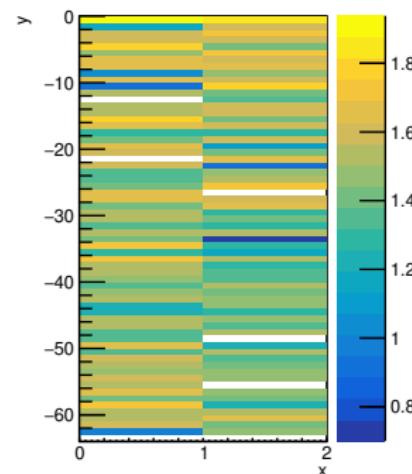


Calibration - gsigma Gauss – plane 0

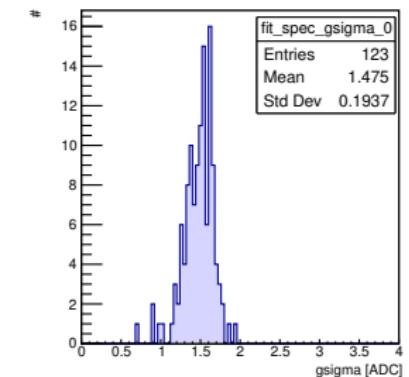
Width (sigma) of convoluted Gaussian



Width (sigma) of convoluted Gaussian - zoomed from 0.7



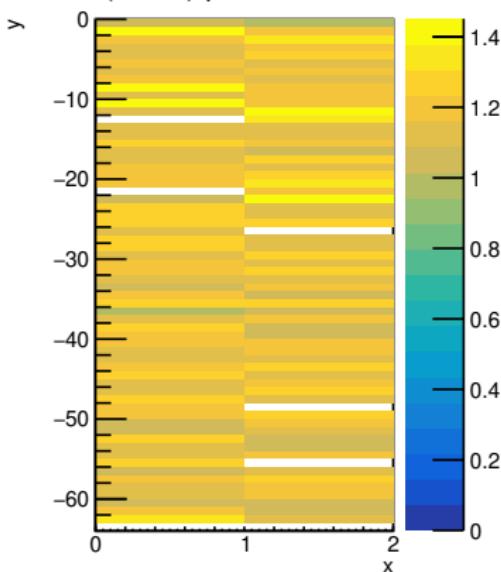
Spectrum: Width (sigma) of convoluted Gaussian



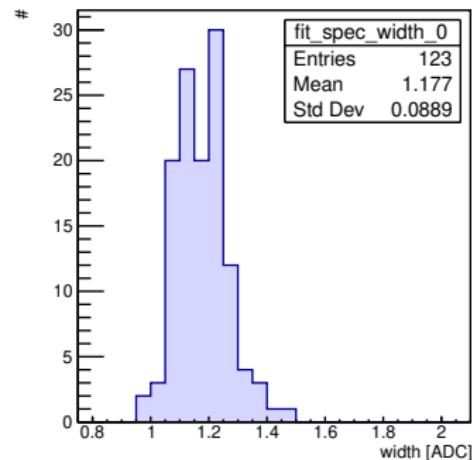
- width of the Gauss: 1.48 ± 0.19 [ADC]
- one pad shows deviation from the average value

Calibration - width Landau – plane 0

Width (scale) parameter of Landau



Spectrum: Width parameter of Landau



- width of the Landau: 1.18 ± 0.09 [ADC]

BACKUP

- Signal in channel for all planes + langauss fit

Introduction – reminder
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Event selection
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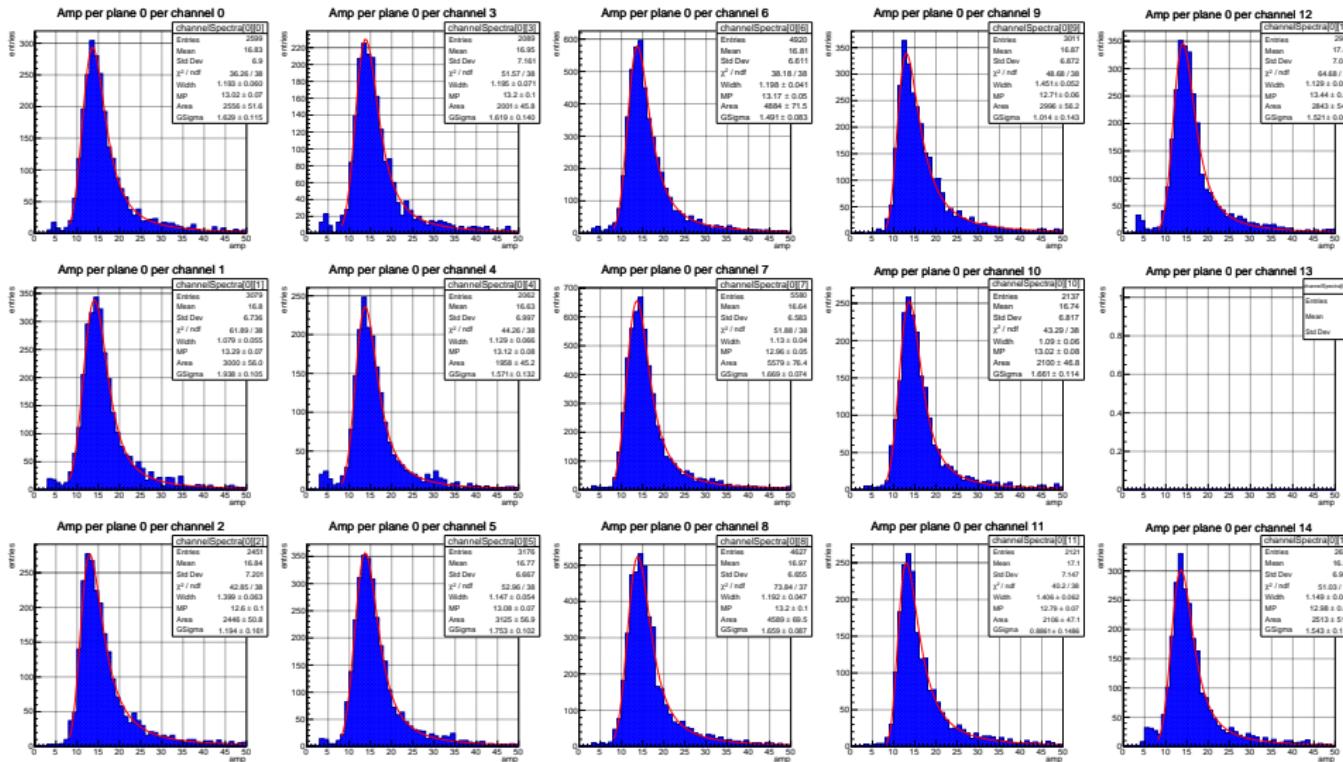
Clusterization
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Channel calibration
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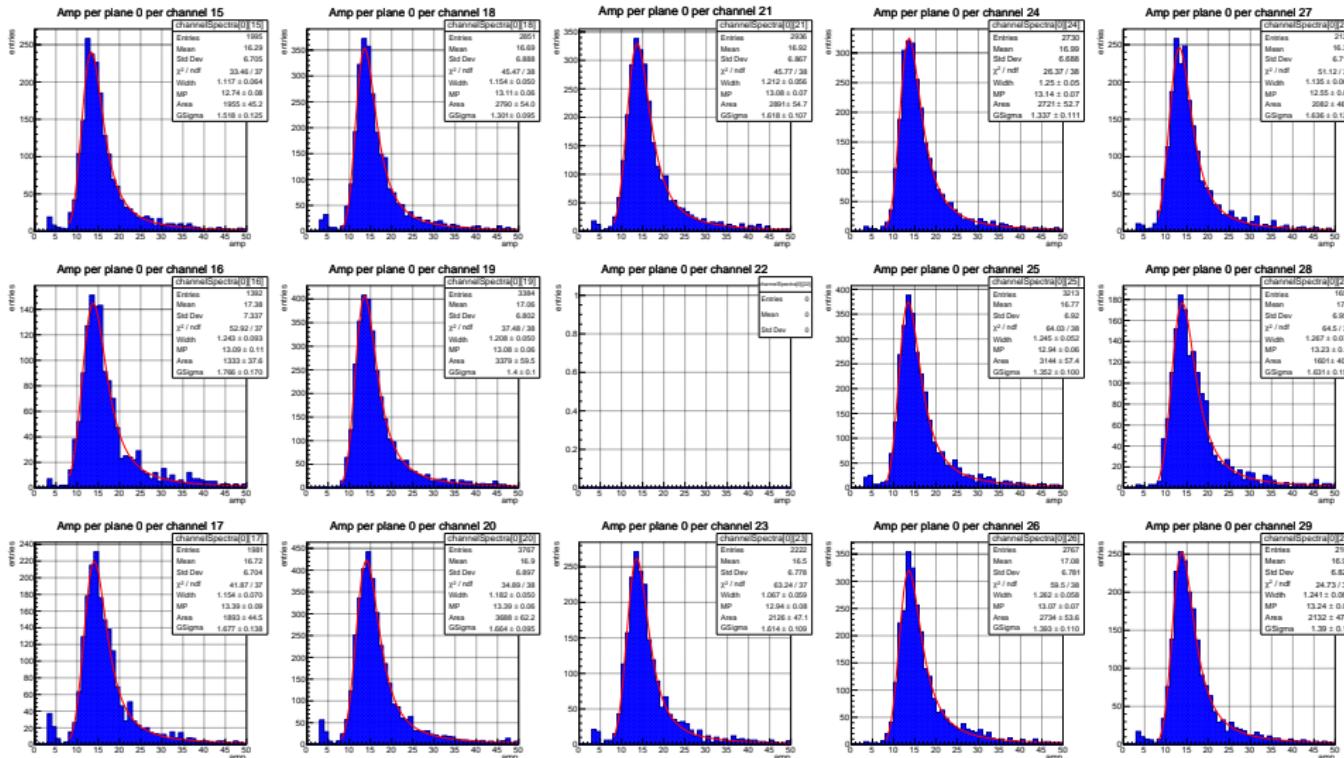
BACK-UP
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PLANE 0 – fits

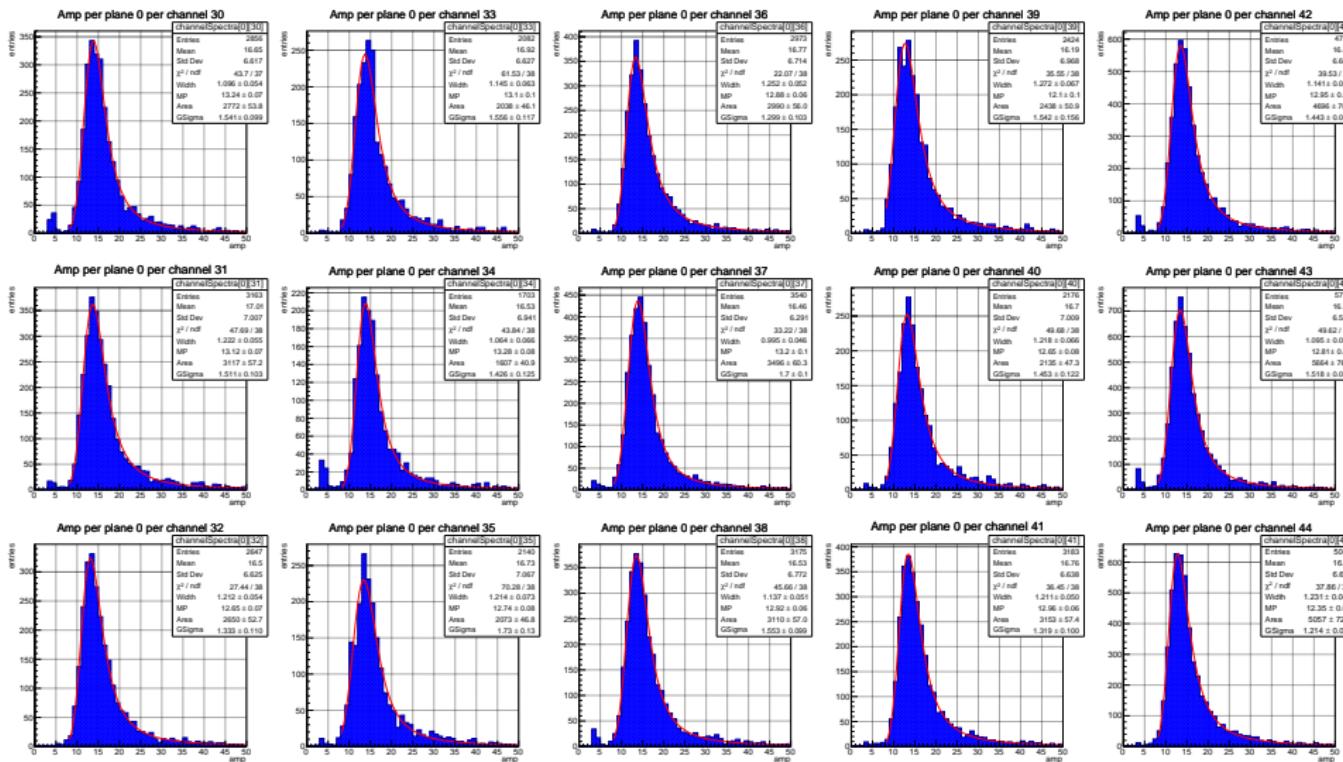
Signal in channel – plane 0 – channels 0–14



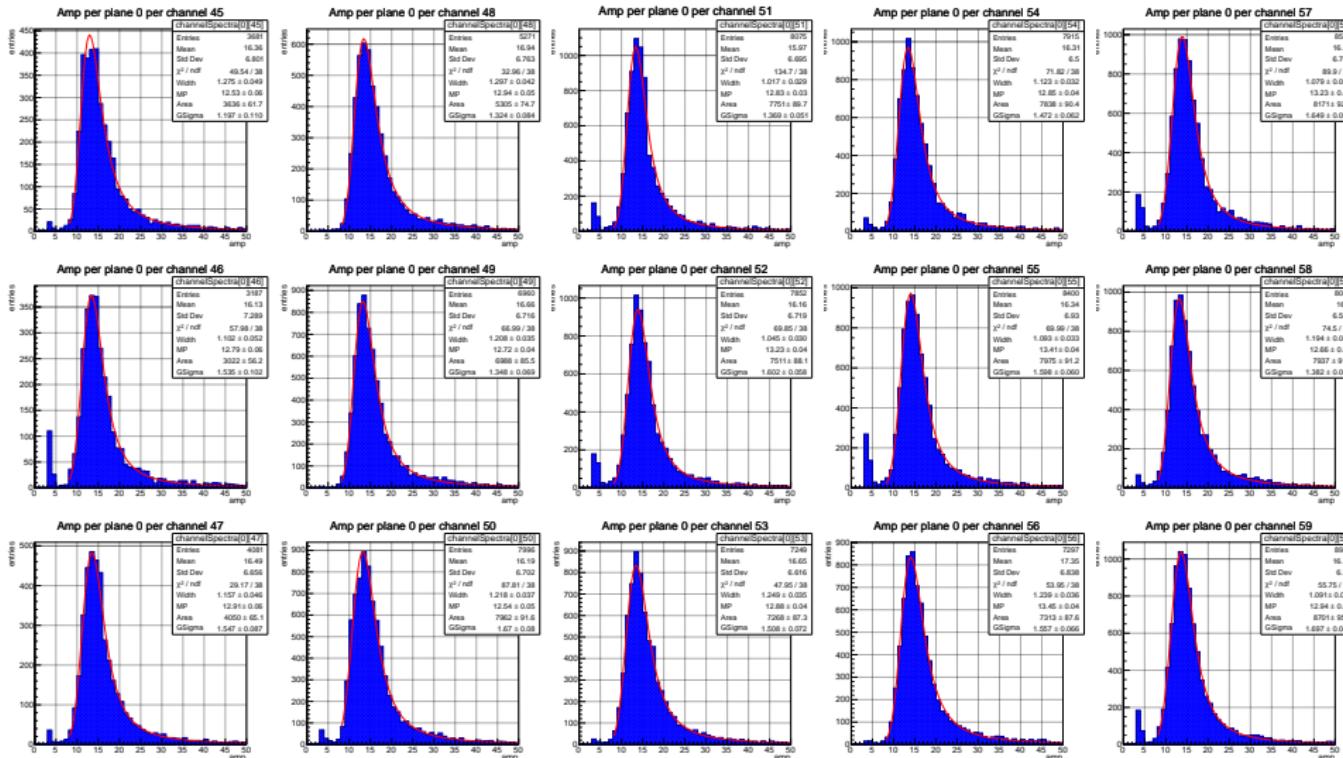
Signal in channel – plane 0 – channels 15–29



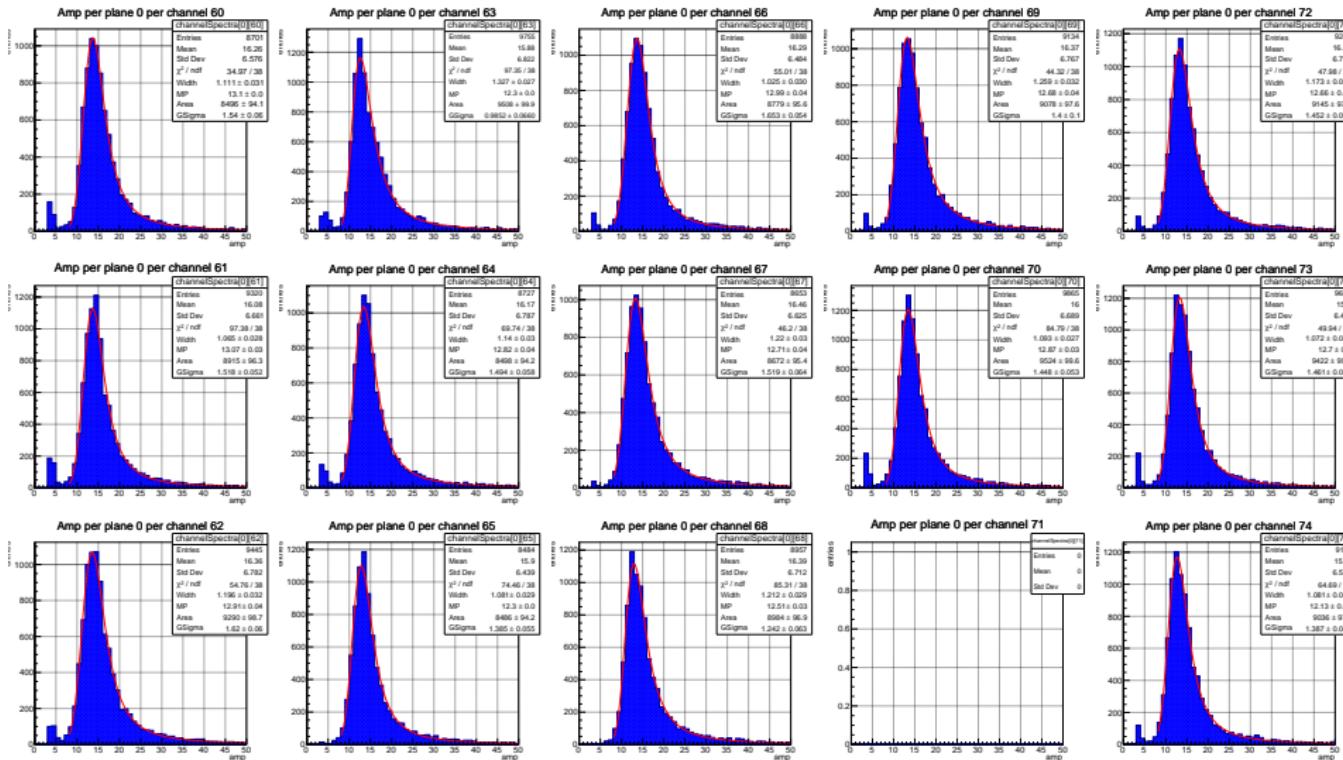
Signal in channel – plane 0 – channels 30-44



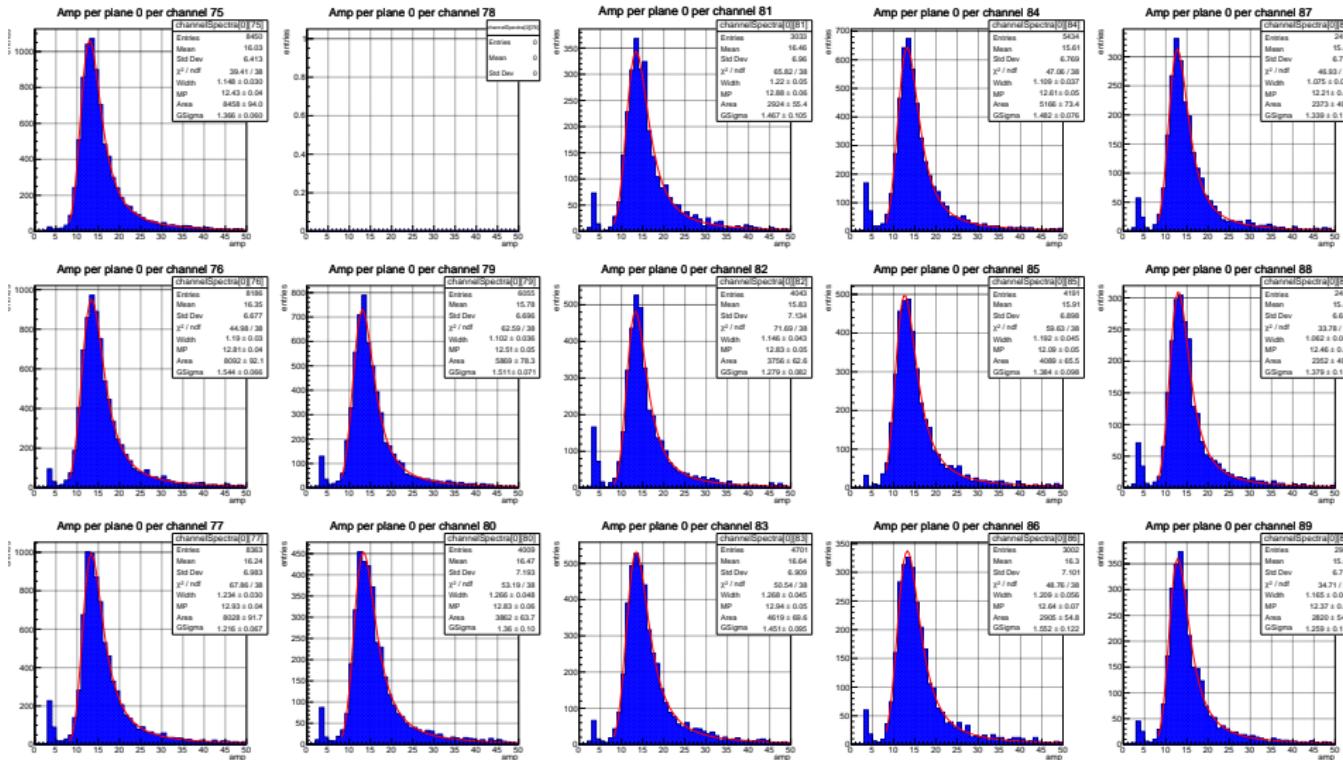
Signal in channel – plane 0 – channels 45-59



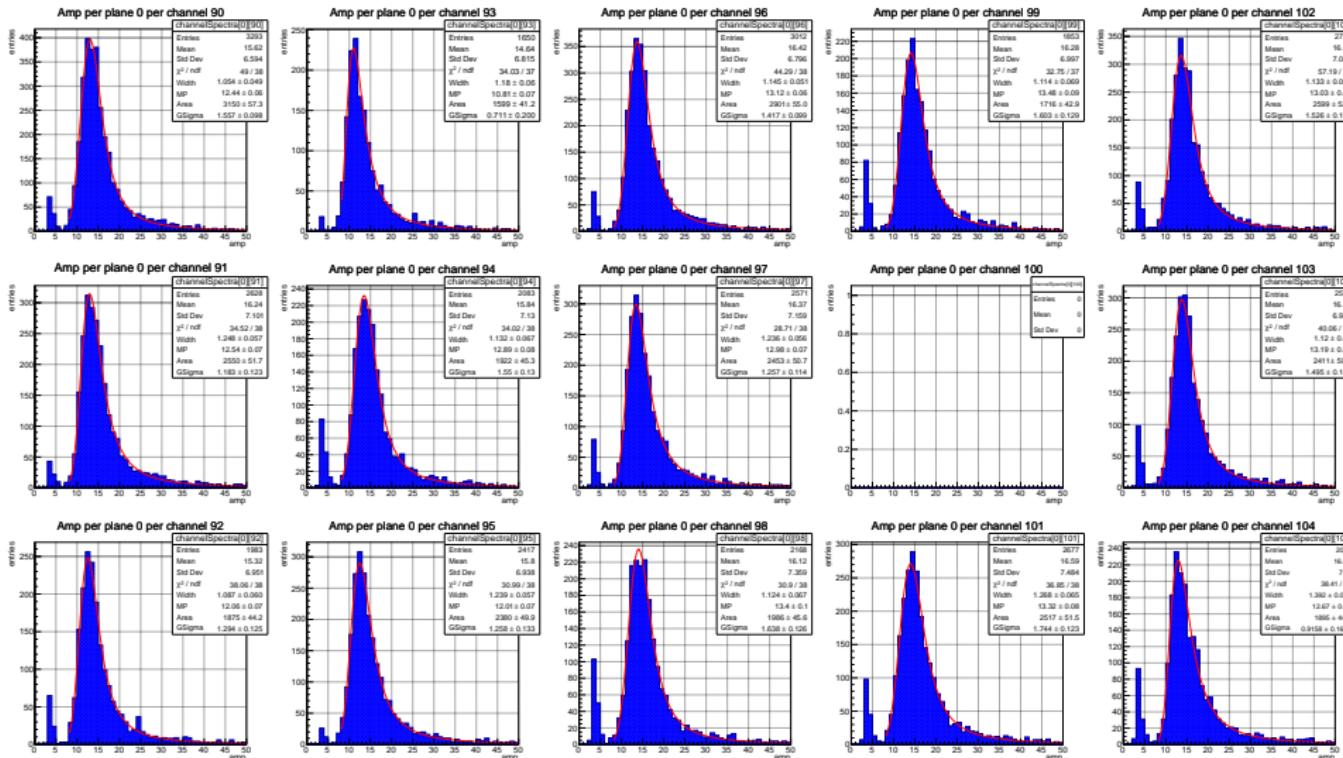
Signal in channel – plane 0 – channels 60–74



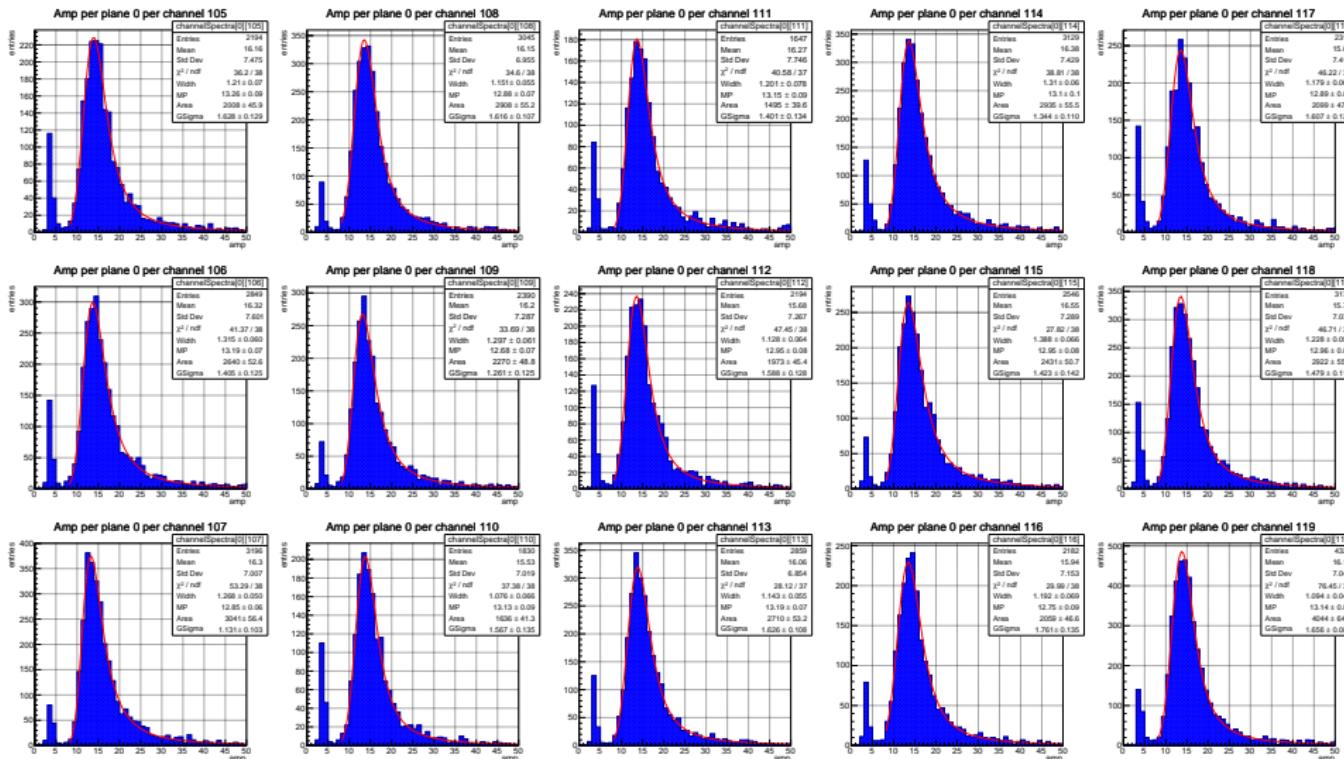
Signal in channel – plane 0 – channels 75-89



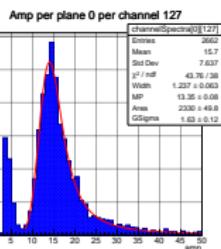
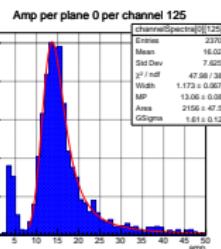
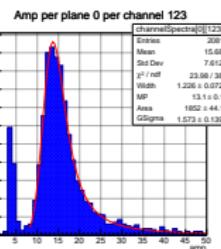
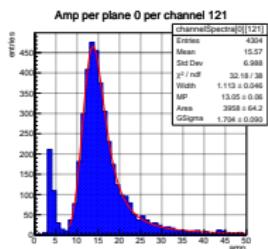
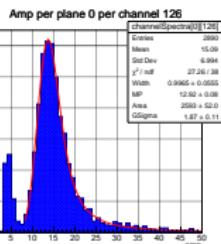
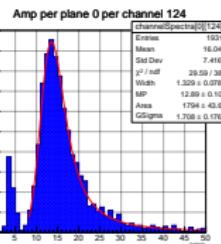
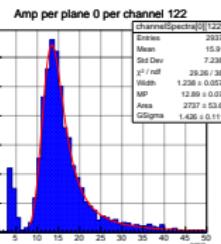
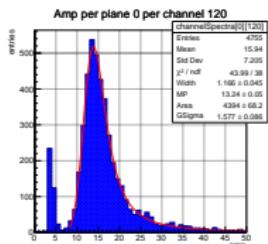
Signal in channel – plane 0 – channels 90-104



Signal in channel – plane 0 – channels 105-119



Signal in channel – plane 0 – channels 120-127



Introduction – reminder
oo

Event selection
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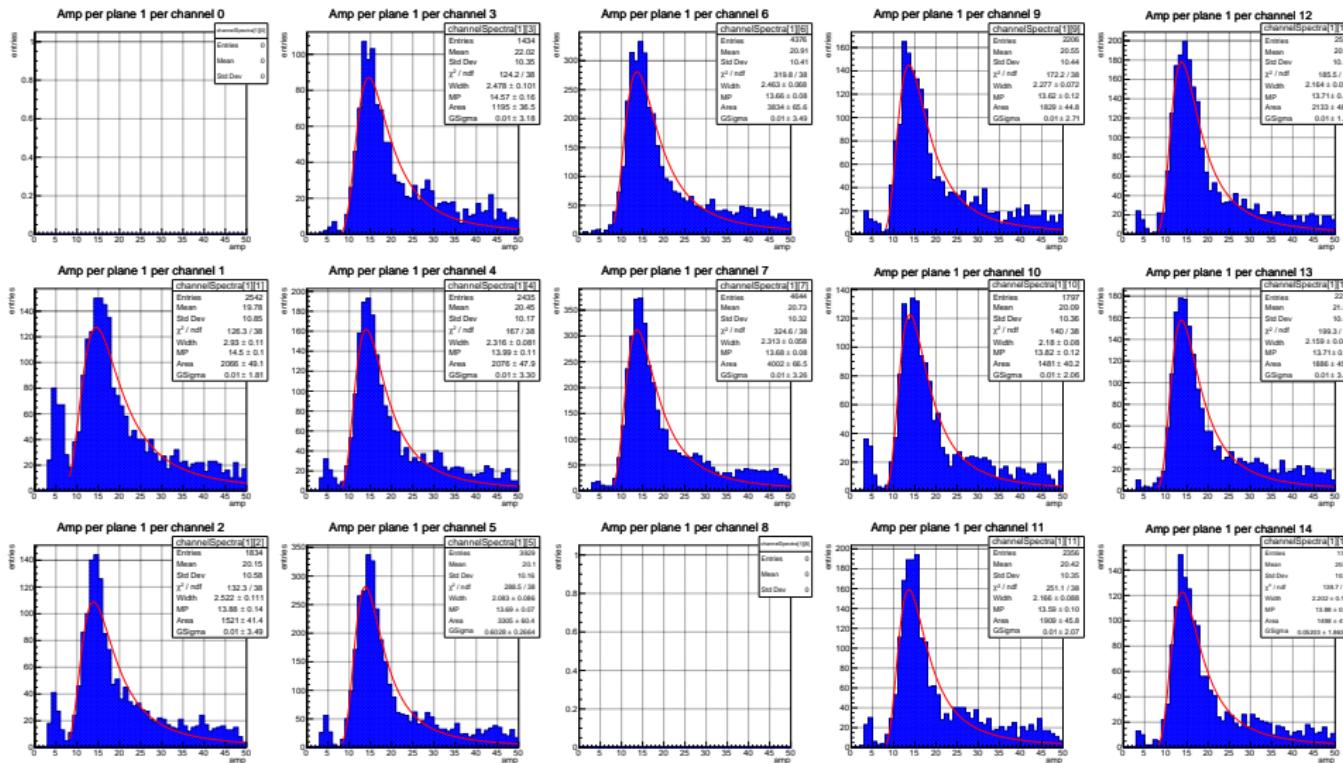
Clusterization
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Channel calibration
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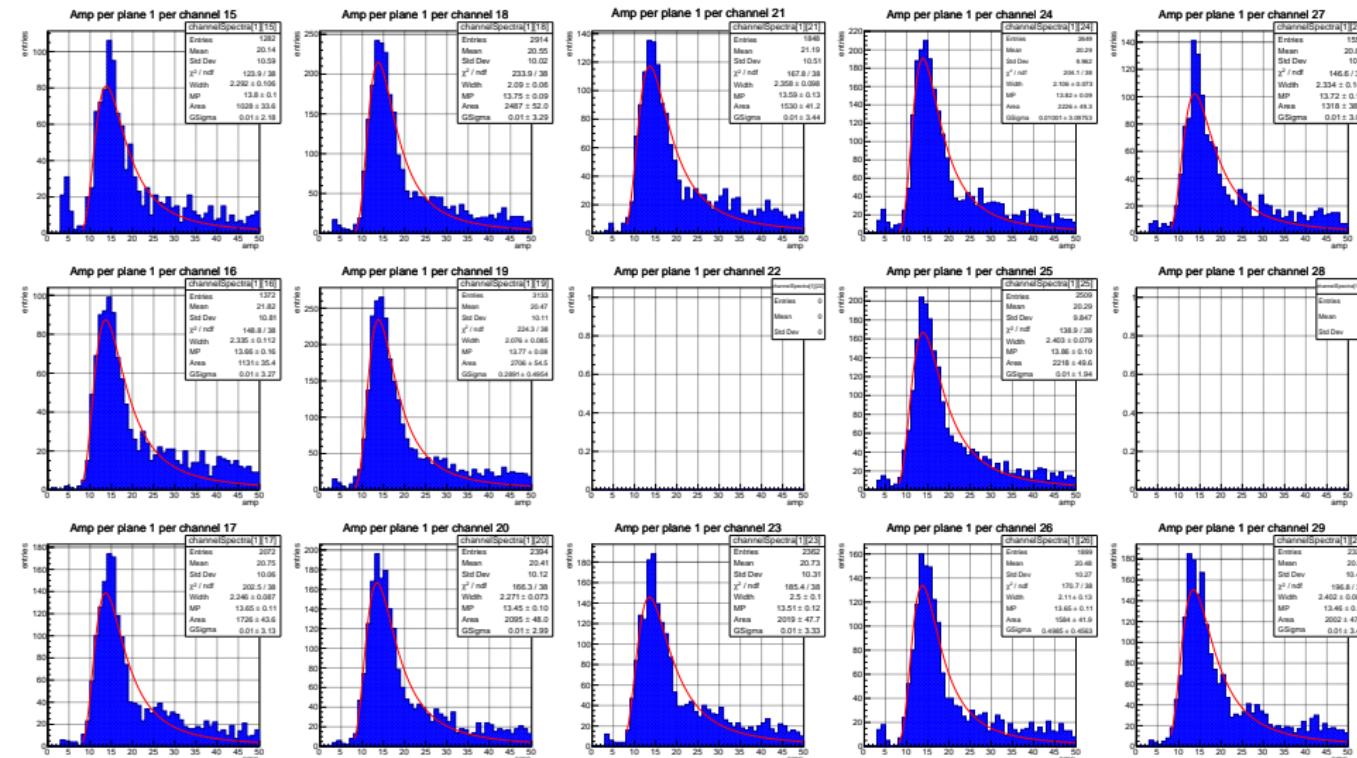
BACK-UP
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PLANE 1

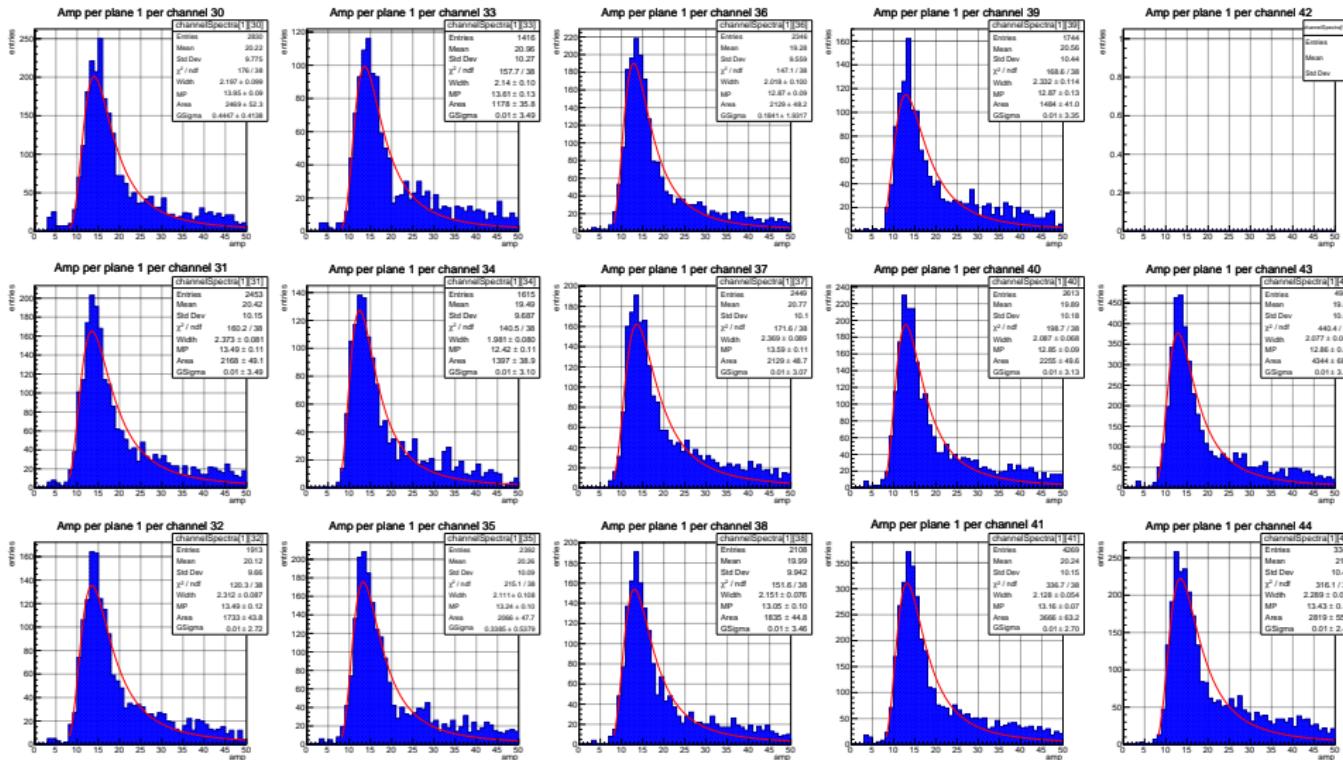
Signal in channel – plane – channels 0-14



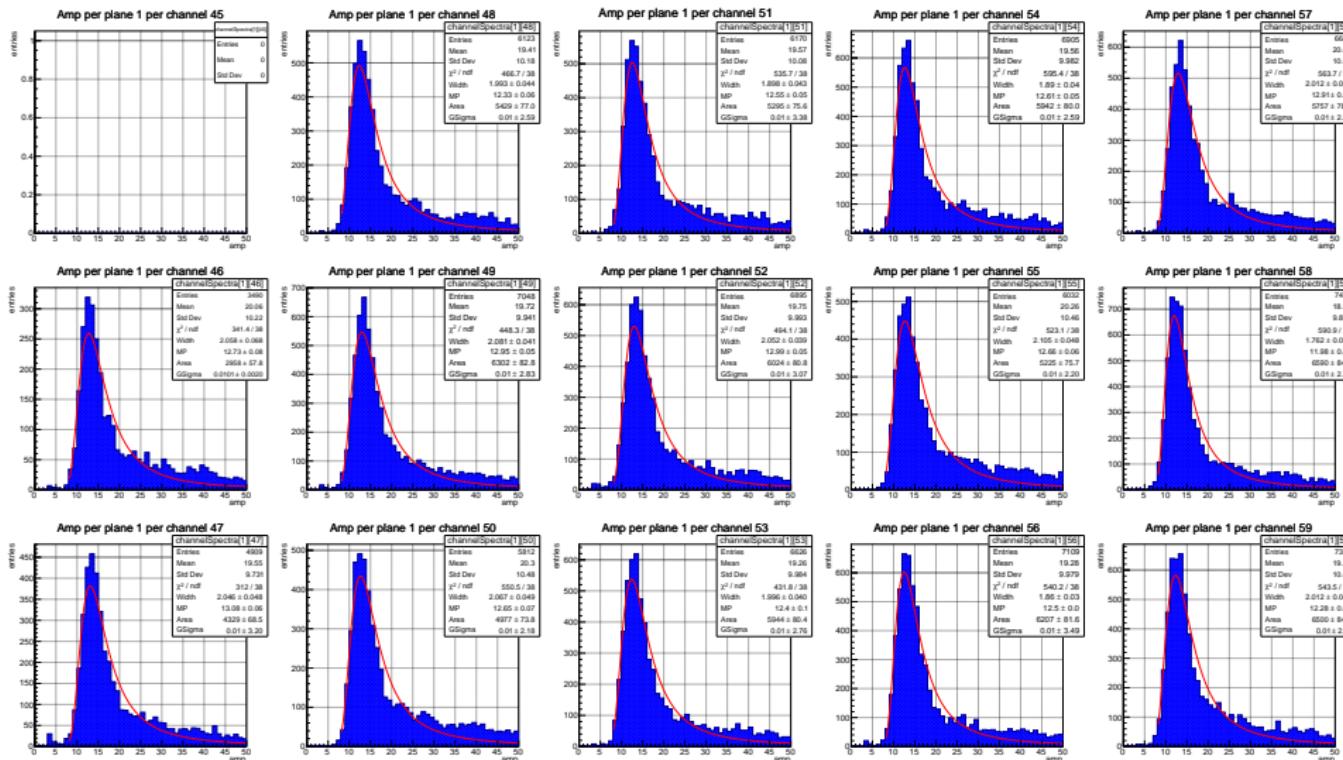
Signal in channel – plane 1 – channels 15-29



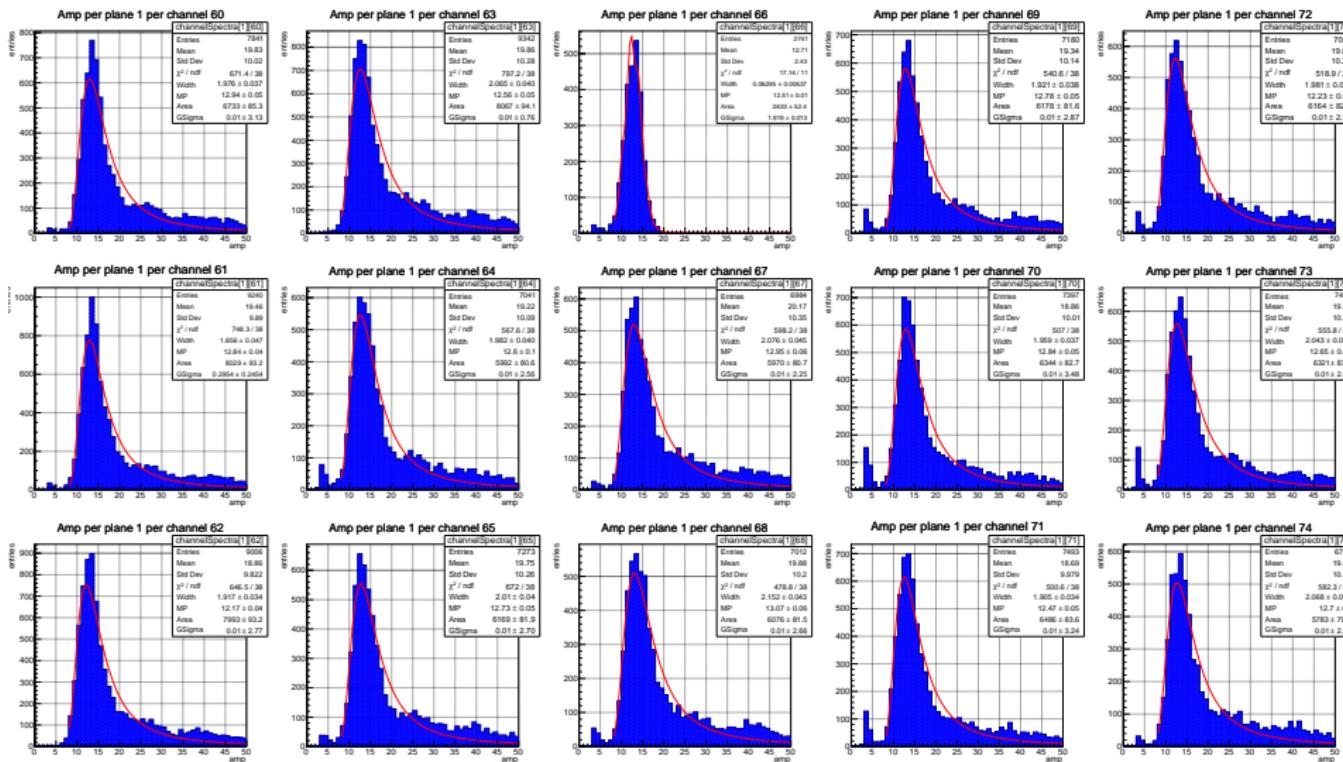
Signal in channel – plane 1 – channels 30-44



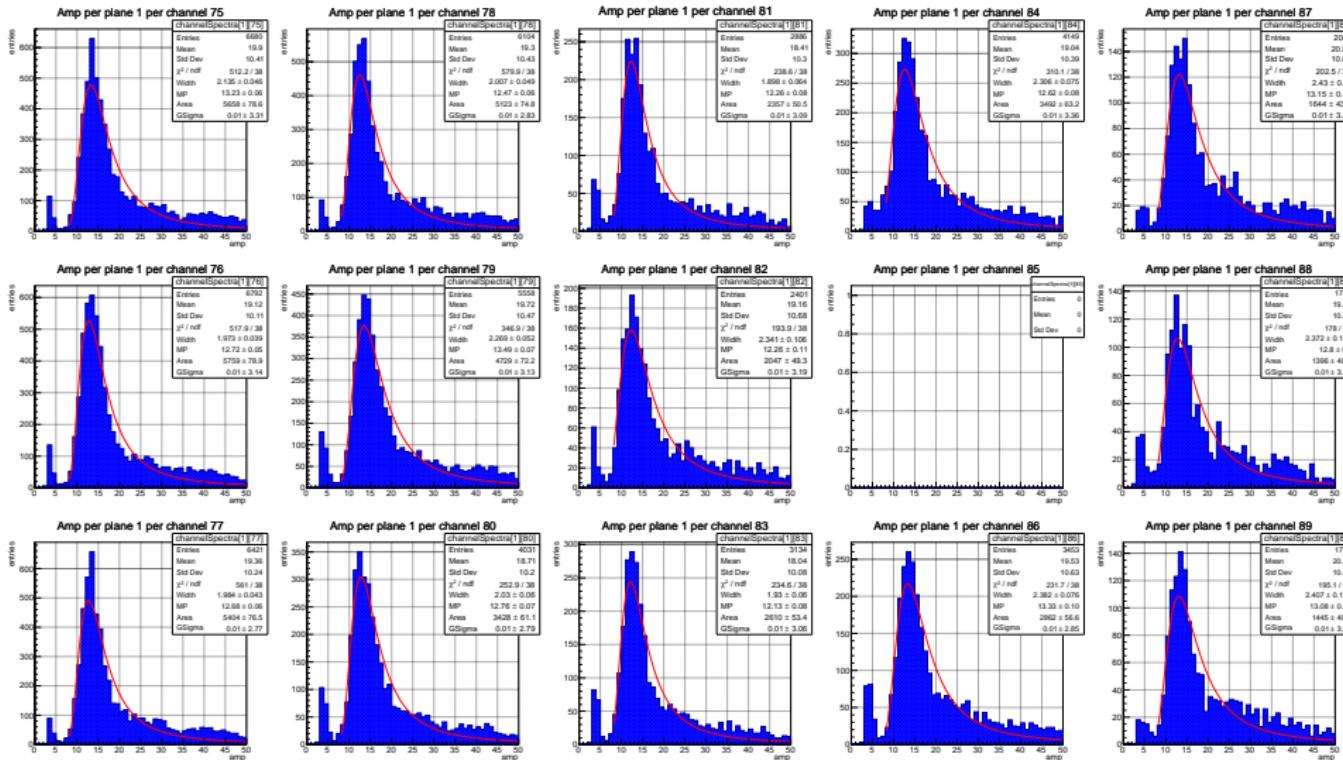
Signal in channel – plane 1 – channels 45-59



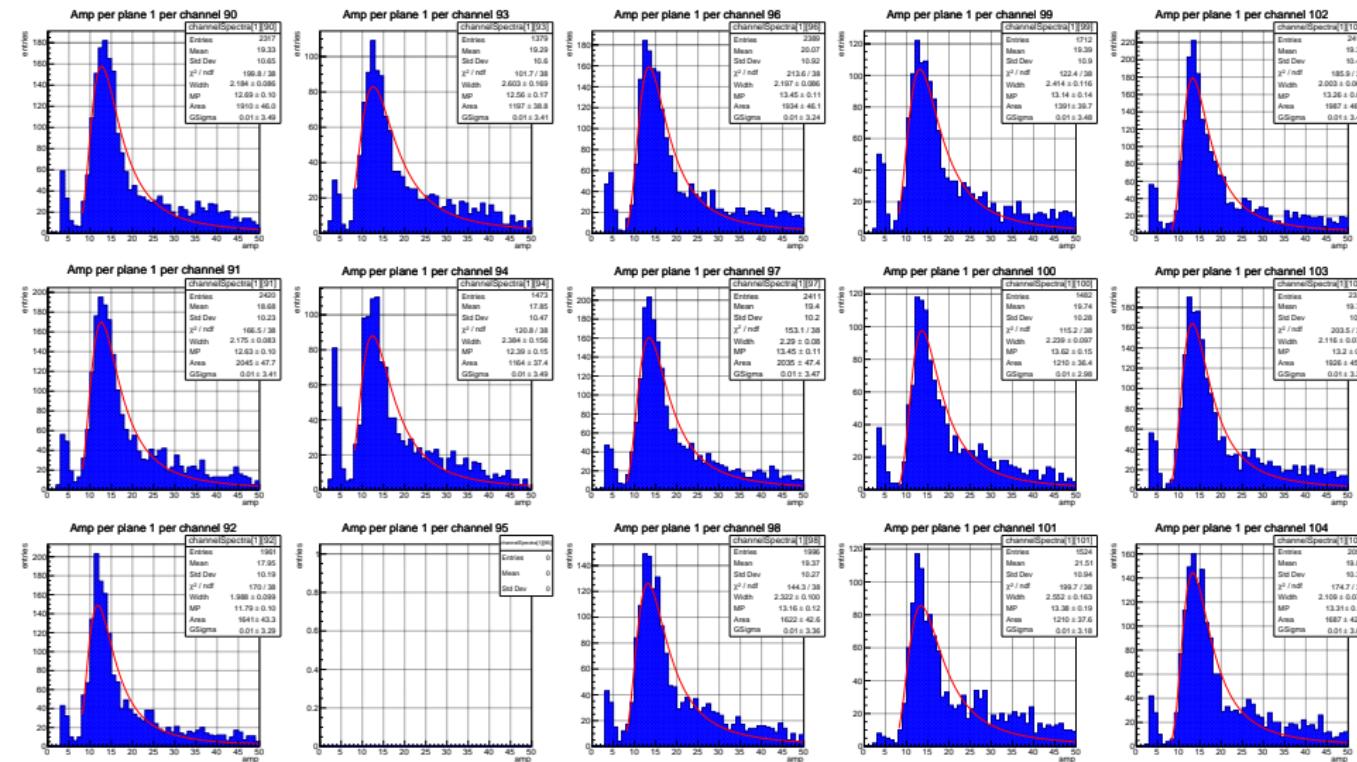
Signal in channel – plane 1 – channels 60-74



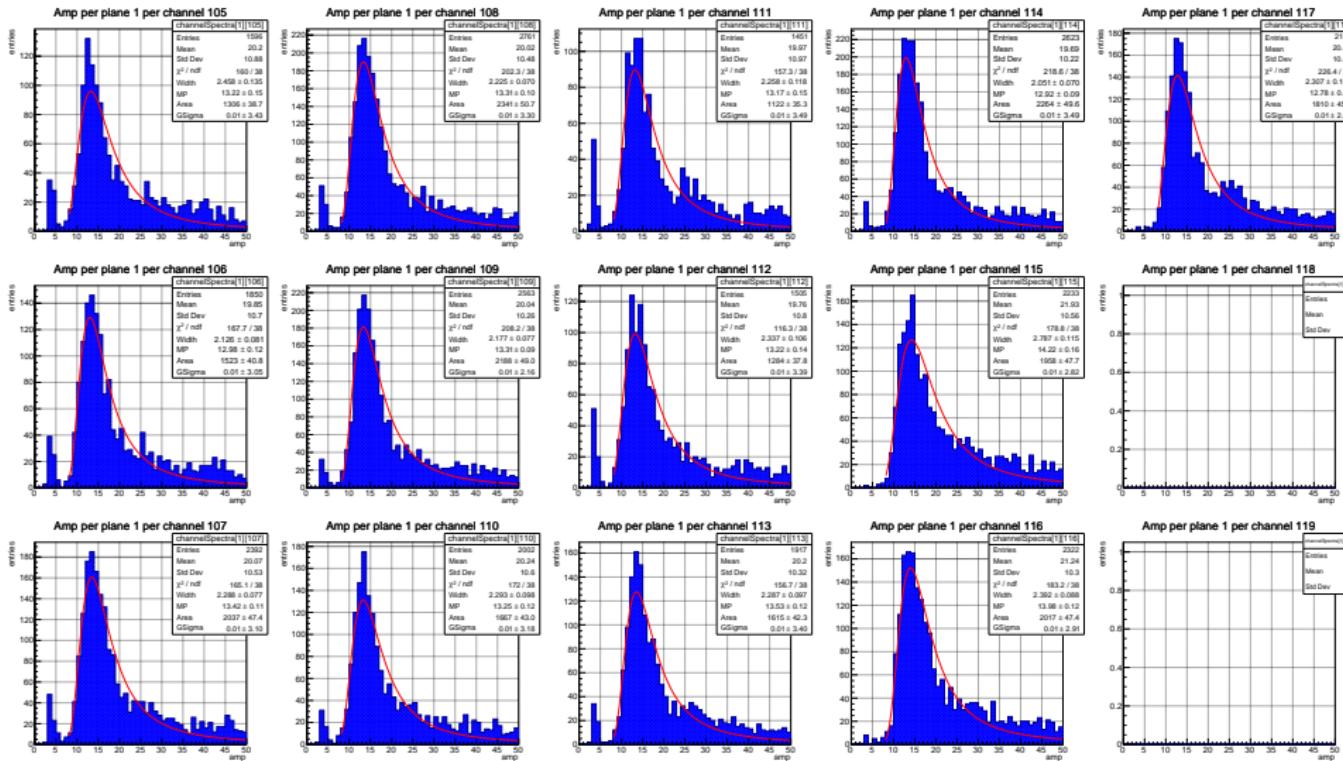
Signal in channel – plane 1 – channels 75-89



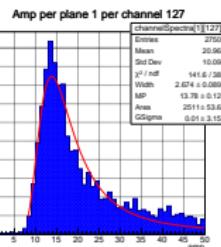
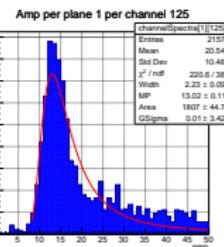
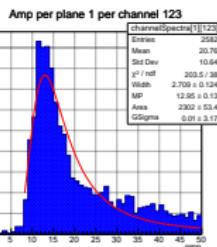
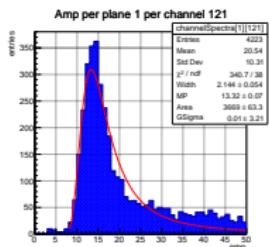
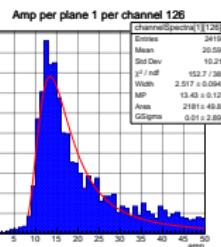
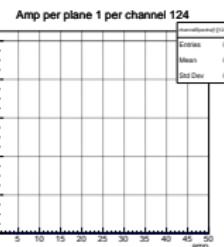
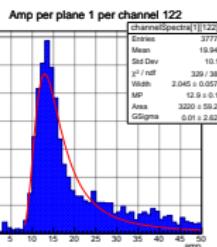
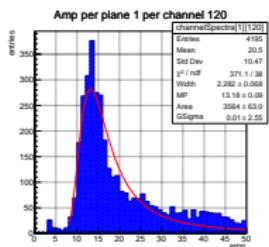
Signal in channel – plane 1 – channels 90-104



Signal in channel – plane 1 – channels 105-119



Signal in channel – plane 1 – channels 120-127



Introduction – reminder
oo

Event selection
oooooooo

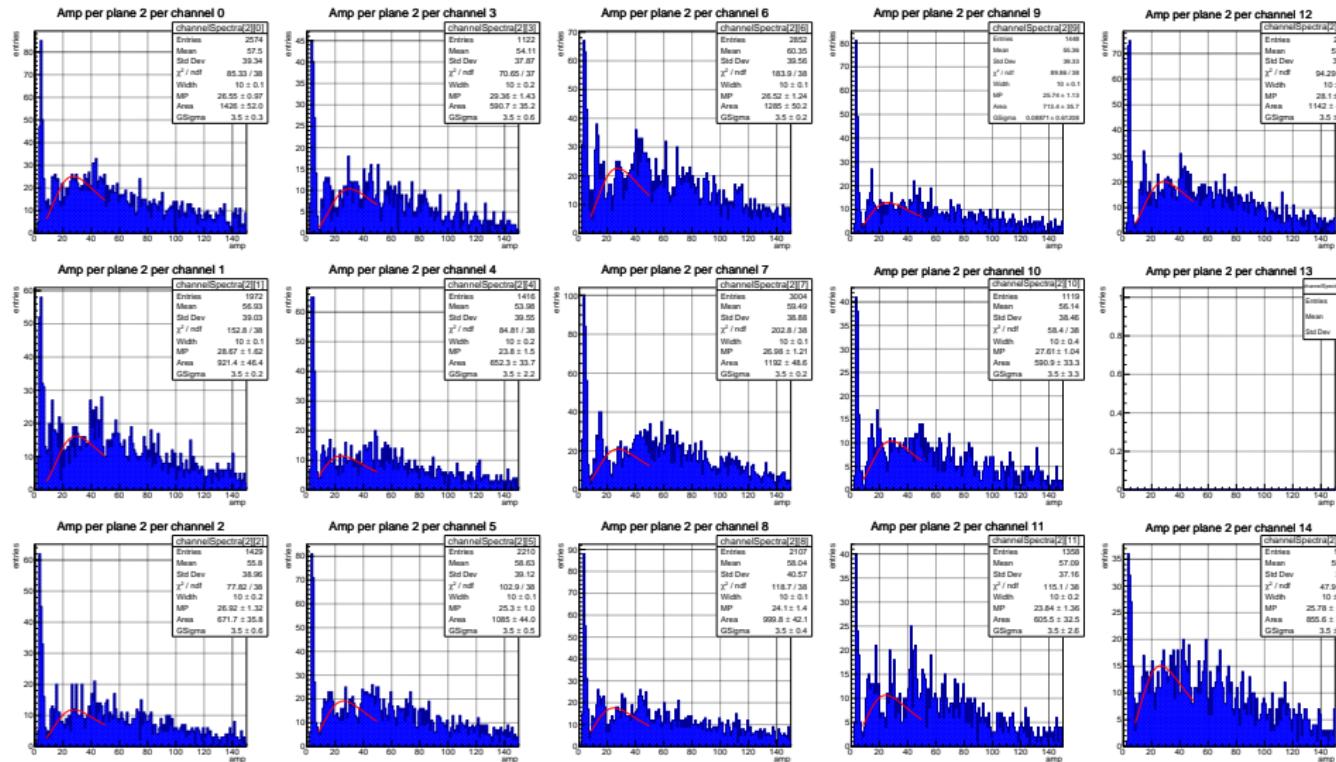
Clusterization
oo

Channel calibration
oooo

BACK-UP
oooooooooooooooooooooooooooo●oooooooooooo

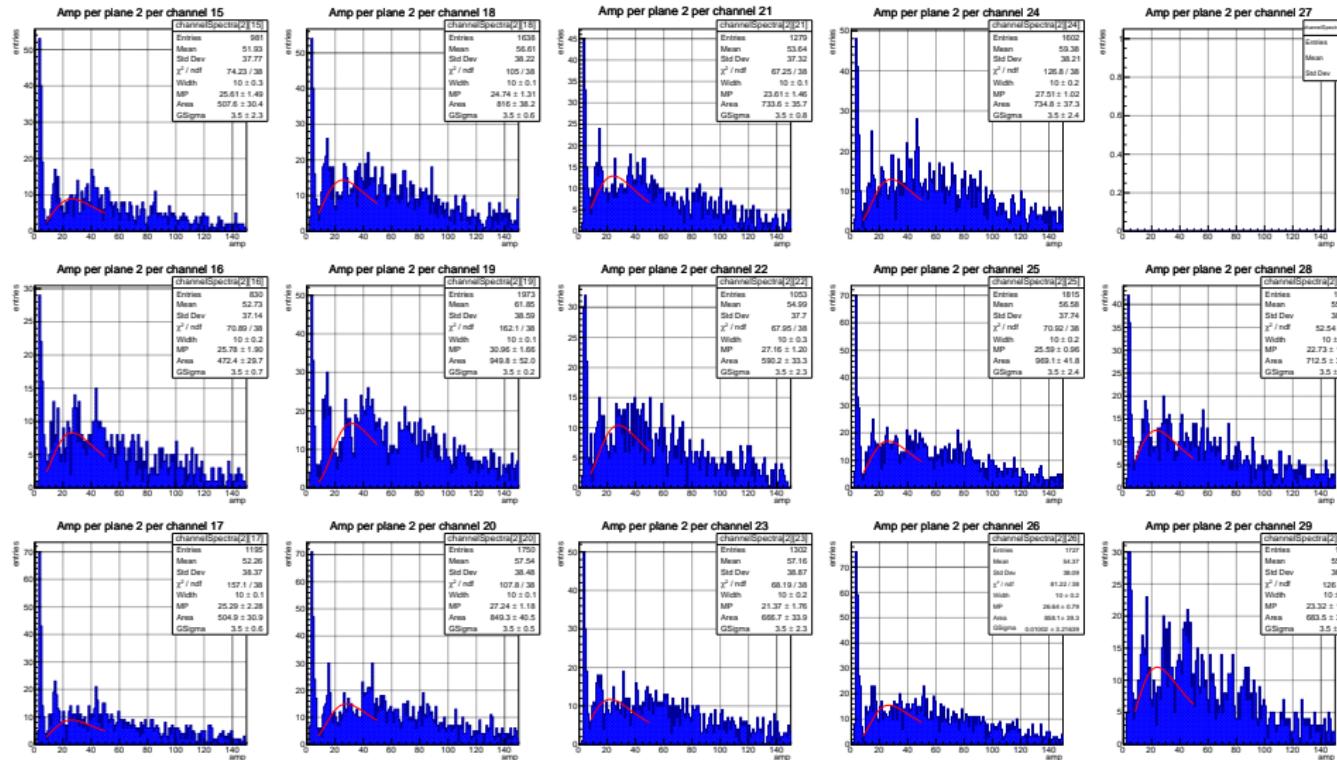
PLANE 2

Signal in channel – plane 2 – channels 0-14

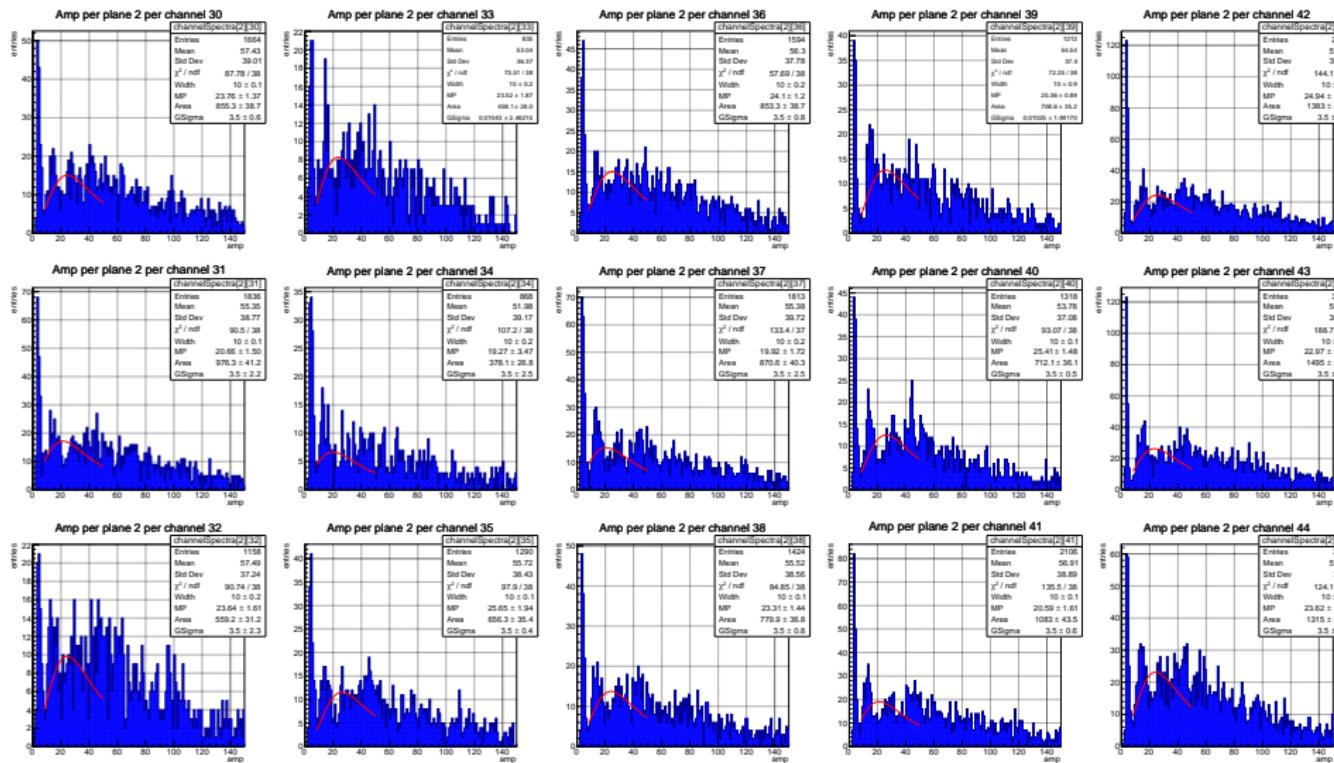




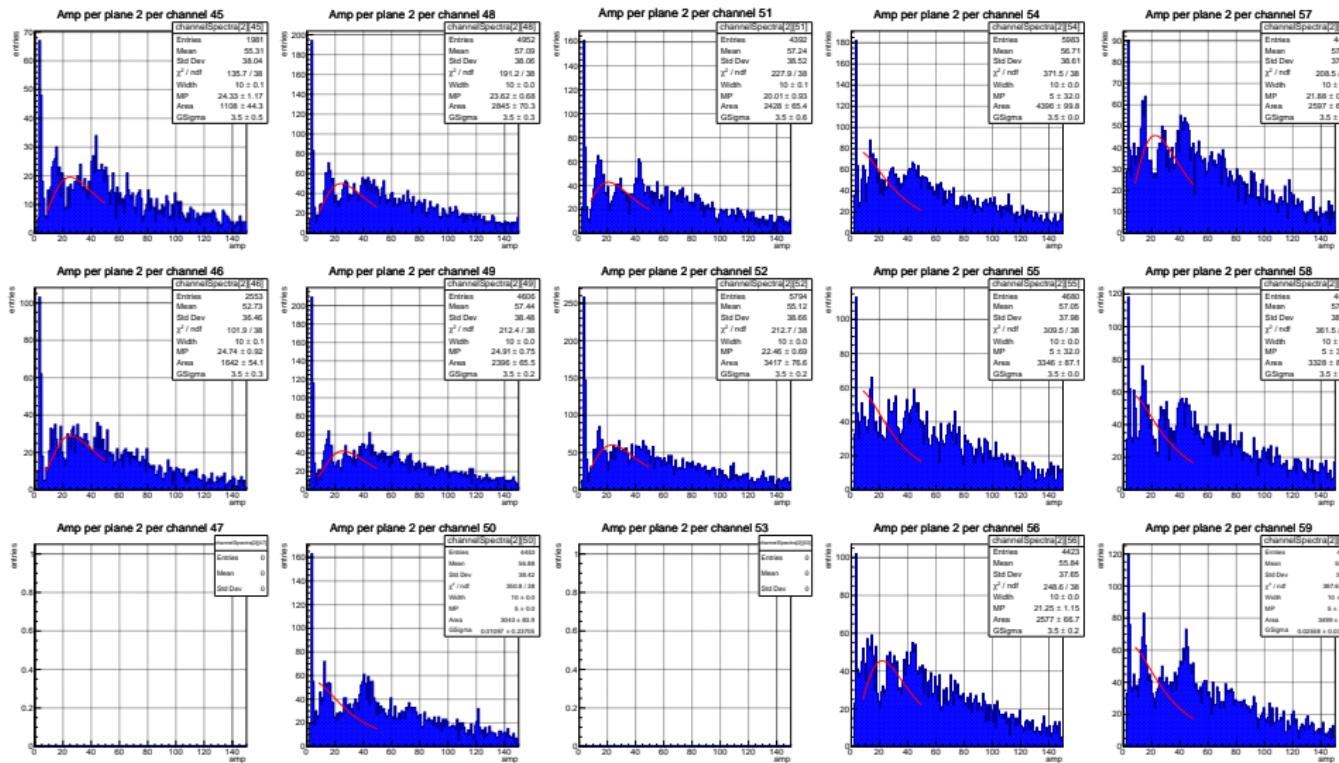
Signal in channel – plane 2 – channels 15-29



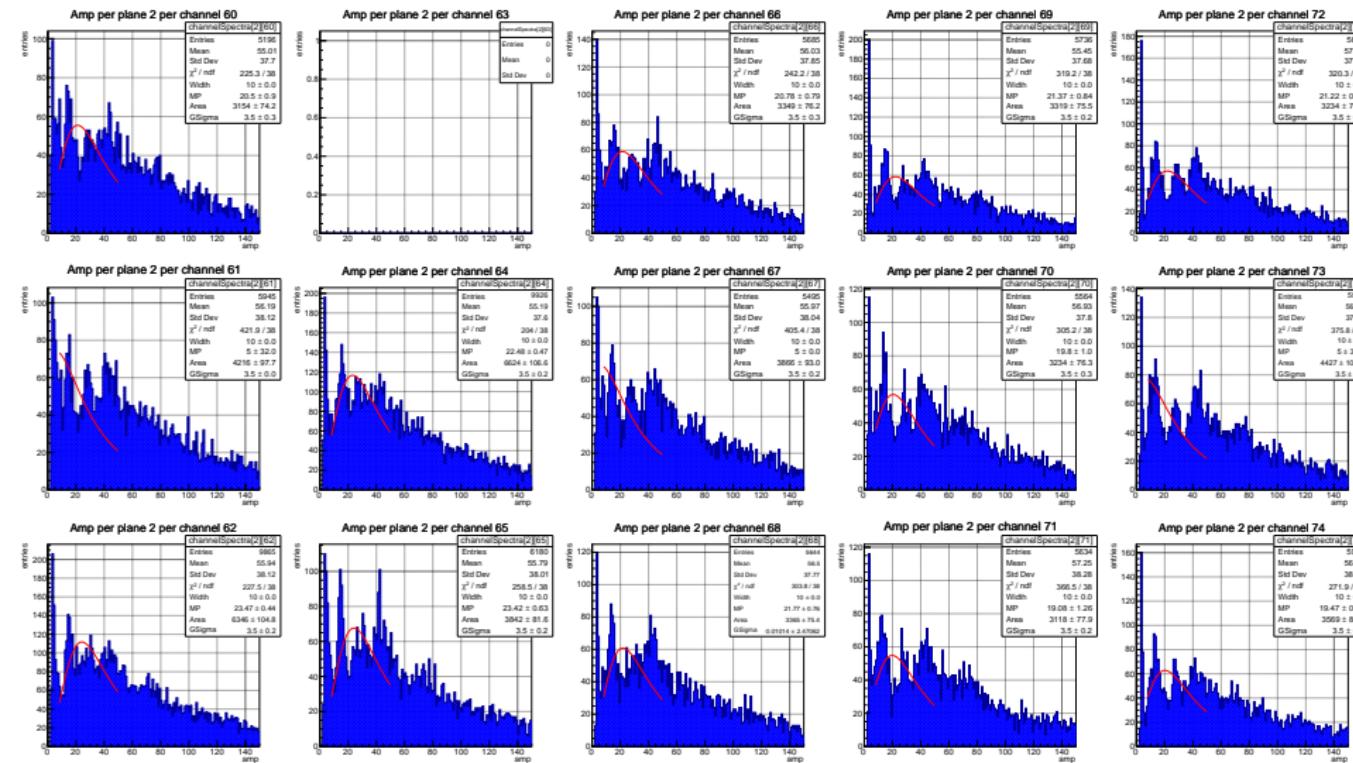
Signal in channel – plane 2 – channels 30-44



Signal in channel – plane 2 – channels 45-59

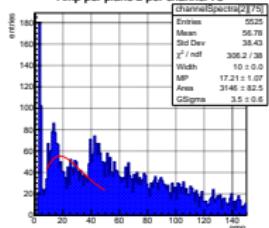


Signal in channel – plane 2 – channels 60-74

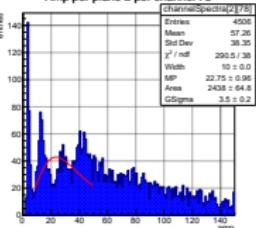


Signal in channel – plane 2 – channels 75-89

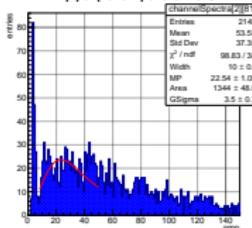
Amp per plane 2 per channel 75



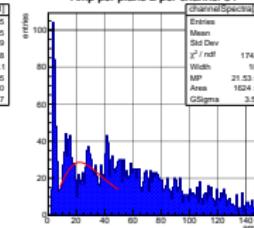
Amp per plane 2 per channel 78



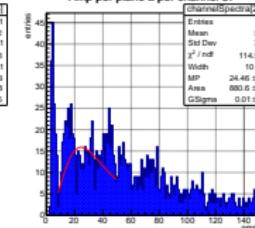
Amp per plane 2 per channel 81



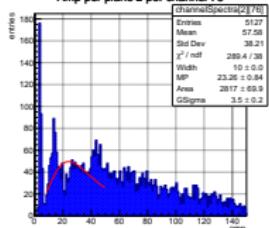
Amp per plane 2 per channel 84



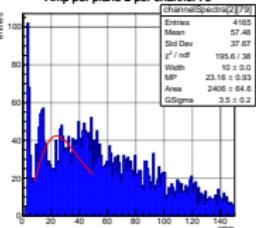
Amp per plane 2 per channel 87



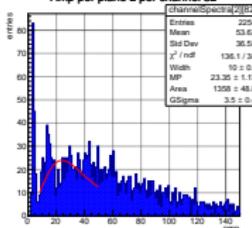
Amp per plane 2 per channel 76



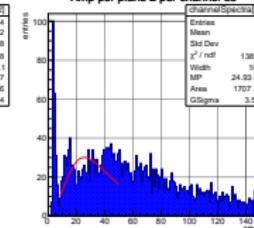
Amp per plane 2 per channel 79



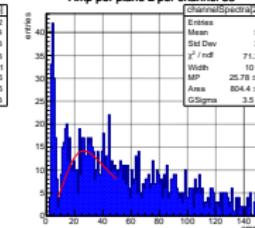
Amp per plane 2 per channel 82



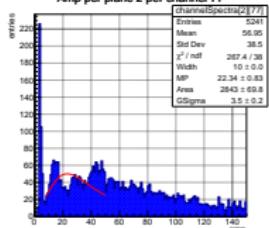
Amp per plane 2 per channel 85



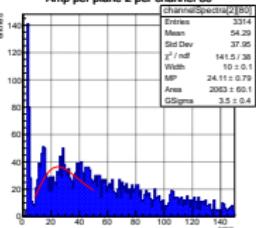
Amp per plane 2 per channel 88



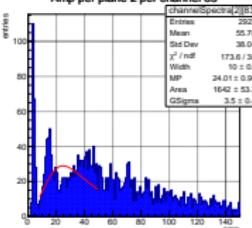
Amp per plane 2 per channel 77



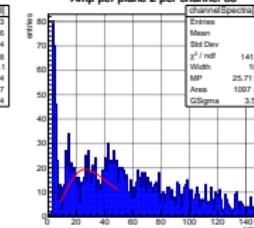
Amp per plane 2 per channel 80



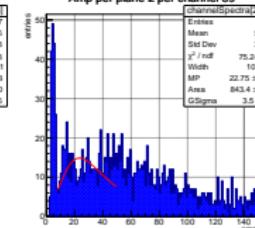
Amp per plane 2 per channel 83



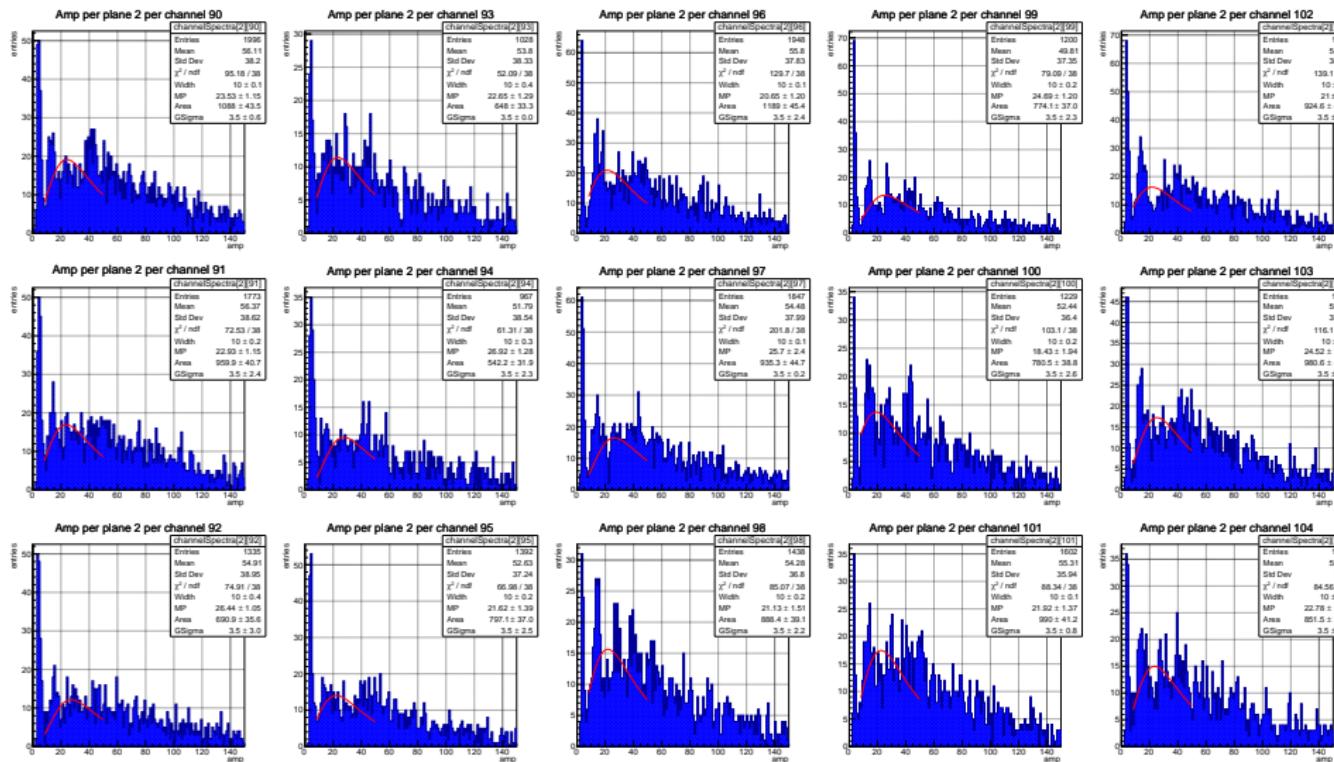
Amp per plane 2 per channel 86



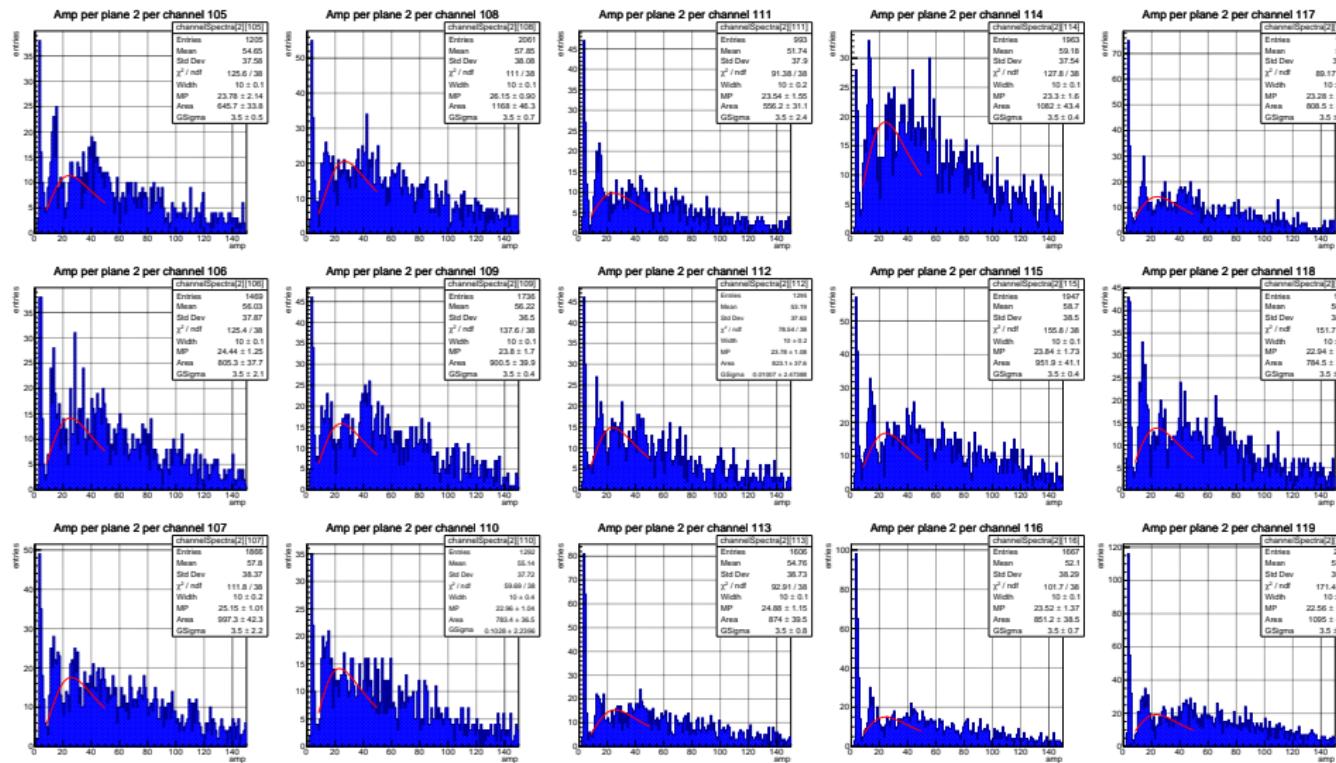
Amp per plane 2 per channel 89



Signal in channel – plane 2 – channels 90-104



Signal in channel – plane 2 – channels 105-119



Signal in channel – plane 2 – channels 120-127

