

# NA62 Italia: Timing

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- Global time candidate
- First attempt: weighted average of candidates from Cedar, GigaTracker and RICH
- Weights given by candidates time resolution
- Cuts on time coincidence between the three detectors and quality cuts on candidates (>5 sectors on Cedar, > 4 hits on RICH)
- Resolution as a function of Nhits

$$T_{\text{cand}} = \frac{\left( \frac{T_{\text{Cedar}}}{\sigma_{\text{Cedar}}^2} + \frac{T_{\text{GTK}}}{\sigma_{\text{GTK}}^2} + \frac{T_{\text{RICH}}}{\sigma_{\text{RICH}}^2} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{Cedar}}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{GTK}}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{RICH}}^2} \right)}$$

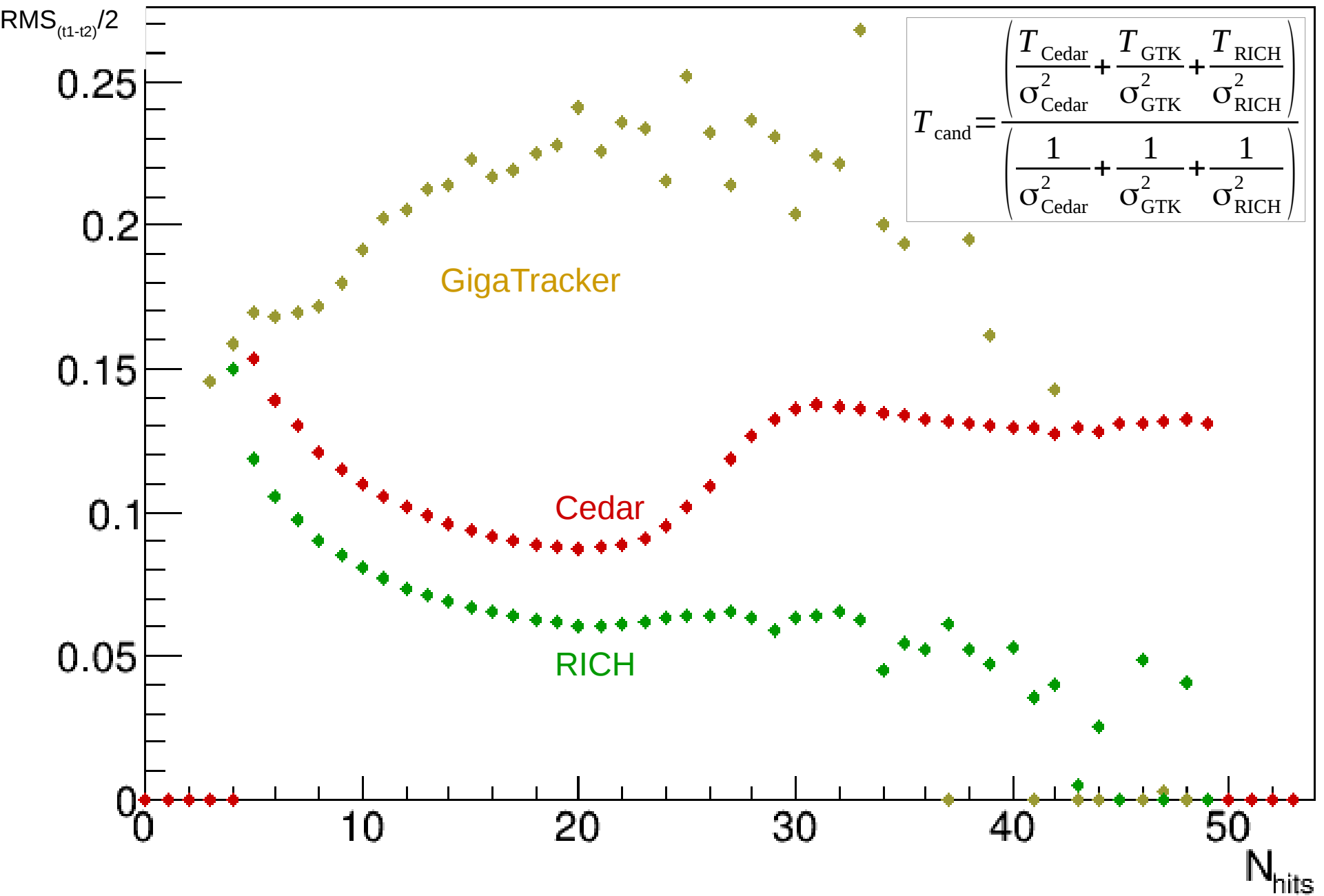
where  $\sigma$ s are the time resolutions of the respective detectors.

- Internal time resolutions are evaluated (standard procedure) dividing the hits of a candidate into two sets and the mean time of each set is calculated (t1 and t2).
- The difference (t1-t2) is plotted for each candidate. Time resolution is:

$$\sigma_{\text{detector}} = \sigma_{t1-t2}^{\text{detector}} / 2$$

Using Cedar, GigaTracker and RICH to define the candidate is particularly important. With GigaTracker and RICH there's an upstream and a downstream track. Cedar guarantees that the upstream track is a kaon.

# Time Resolution vs $N_{\text{Hits}}$



- New strategy: global time candidate is a weighted average of single hits from detectors
  - Cedar + RICH + NewCHOD + CHOD + LKr
- Weights are given by single hit resolutions, evaluated separately

$$T_{\text{cand}} = \frac{\left( \frac{t_1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{t_2}{\sigma_2^2} + \frac{t_3}{\sigma_3^2} + \frac{t_4}{\sigma_4^2} + \frac{t_5}{\sigma_5^2} + \dots + \frac{t_N}{\sigma_N^2} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_4^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_5^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} \right)}$$

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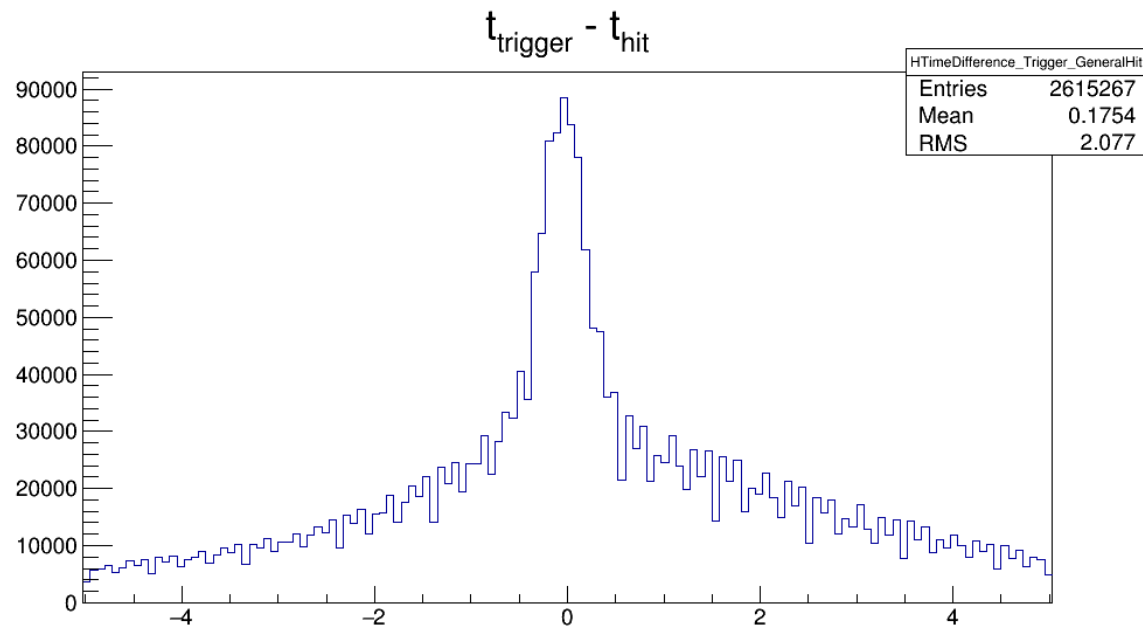
$$T_{\text{cand}} = \frac{\left( \frac{t_1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{t_2}{\sigma_2^2} + \frac{t_3}{\sigma_3^2} + \frac{t_4}{\sigma_4^2} + \frac{t_5}{\sigma_5^2} + \dots + \frac{t_N}{\sigma_N^2} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_3^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_4^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_5^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} \right)}$$

The diagram illustrates the formula for the global time candidate  $T_{\text{cand}}$ . The numerator consists of a sum of terms  $\frac{t_i}{\sigma_i^2}$  for  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, N$ . The denominator consists of a sum of terms  $\frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}$  for the same  $i$ . Three specific detector contributions are highlighted with colored boxes and arrows:

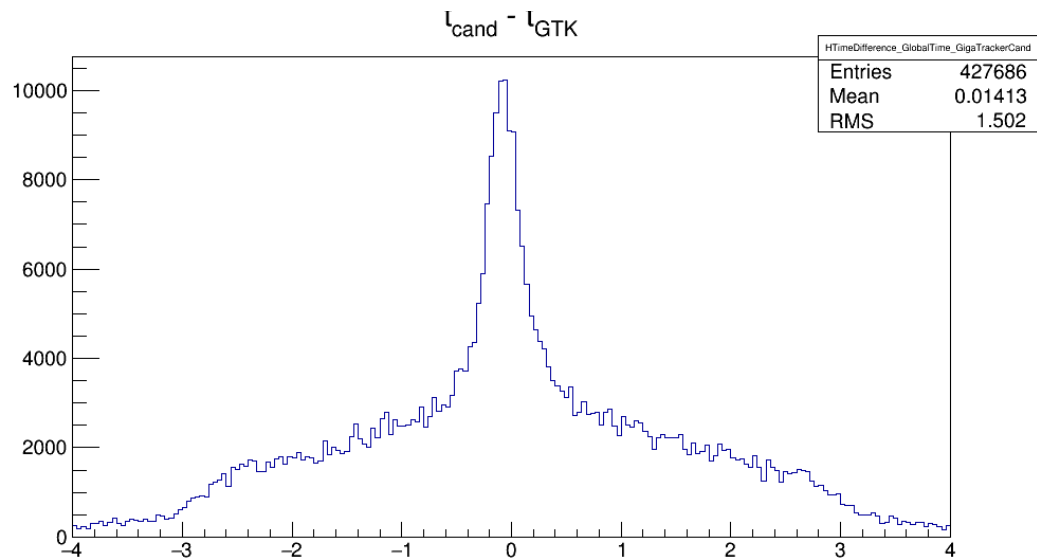
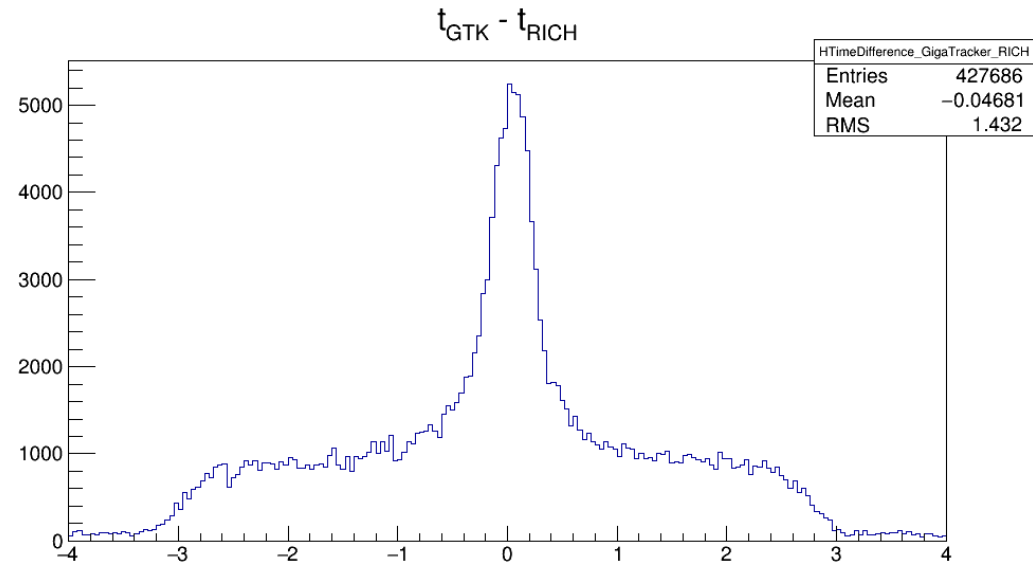
- Cedar** (red box):  $\frac{t_1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{t_2}{\sigma_2^2}$
- RICH** (green box):  $\frac{t_3}{\sigma_3^2} + \frac{t_4}{\sigma_4^2} + \frac{t_5}{\sigma_5^2}$
- NewCHOD** (brown box):  $\frac{t_N}{\sigma_N^2}$

# Some checks on GigaTracker

- Control trigger
- Basic cuts:  $N_{\text{sectors}}(\text{Cedar}) \geq 5$  sectors,  $N_{\text{hits}}(\text{RICH}) \geq 4$  hits,  $N_{\text{iterations}}(\text{single ring}) \leq 2$
- Selected hits close to trigger time ( $\pm 5\text{ns}$ )
- Cuts on  $N_{\text{hits}}(\text{GigaTracker}) == 3$

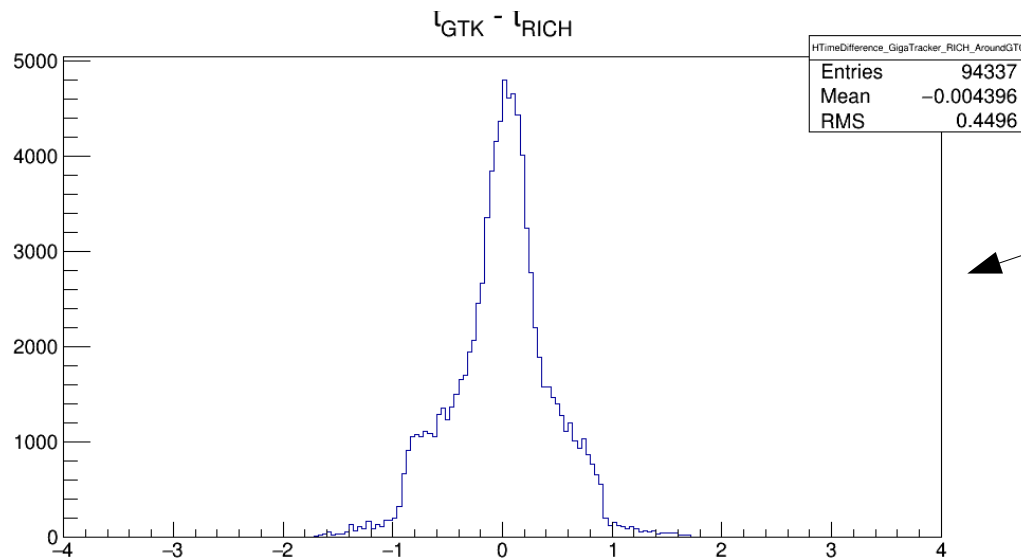
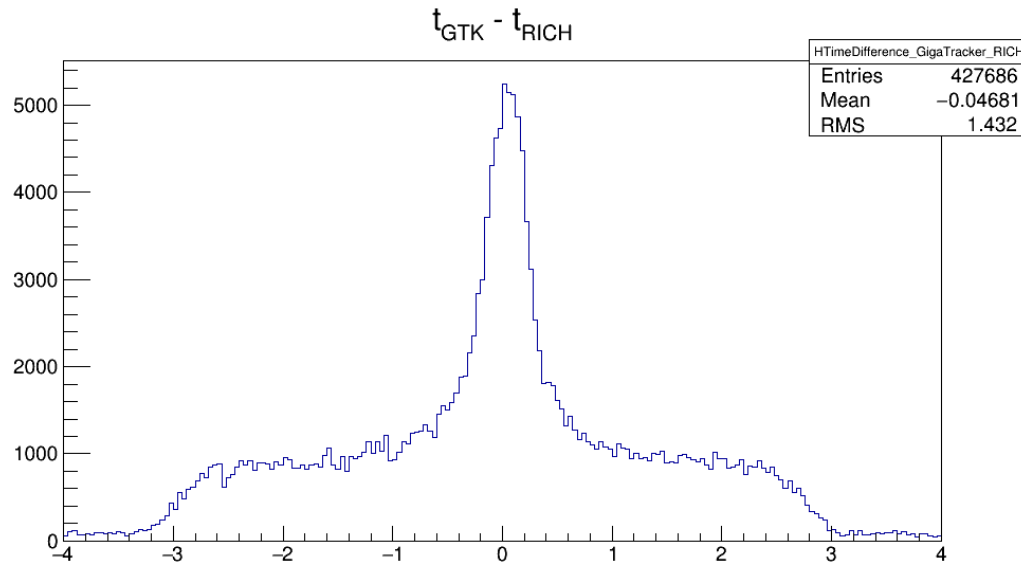


# Some checks on GigaTracker





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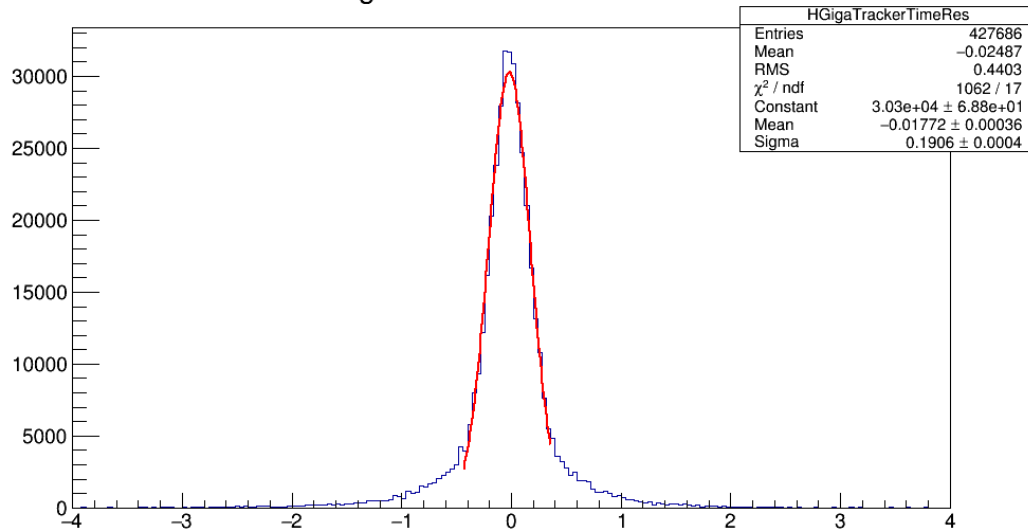


Only hits around global time candidate



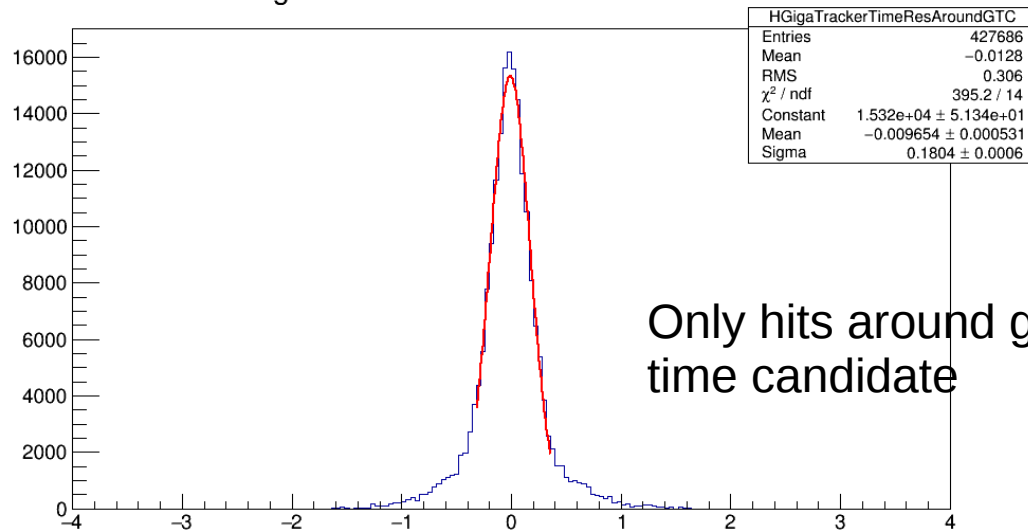
# Some checks on GigaTracker

GigaTracker time resolution



$$\sigma_{GTK} = \frac{0.1906}{2} = 0.095 \text{ ns}$$

GigaTracker time resolution around GTC



$$\sigma_{GTK} = \frac{0.1804}{2} = 0.090 \text{ ns}$$