

TOF Wall Software Validation and Energy Calibration

Pisa group

Introduction

- ◆ Pisa stand-alone ΔE -TOF software re-structured and improved
- ◆ New features:
 - ◆ Event-by event structure \rightarrow MC-data comparisons possible!
 - ◆ New structure including 40 bars!
 - ◆ Charge distributions recovered (where possible)
 - ◆ STC information included \rightarrow Delta TOF available! (thanks to Giacomo Traini for help)
 - ◆ Details of code structure: see presentation 29-10-2019
- ◆ Today:
 - ◆ Used new Pisa software for TOF reconstruction and private analysis code
 - ◆ At present no trigger cell correction
 - ◆ Single bar studies \rightarrow see Matteo's presentation
 - ◆ Extraction of TOF \rightarrow see presentation by Roberto Zarrella
 - ◆ Here:
 - ◆ Energy calibration
 - ◆ Performance and first validation of code

Energy calibration

- ◆ Do we need to do the calibrate energy **bar-per-bar** or **position-by-position**??

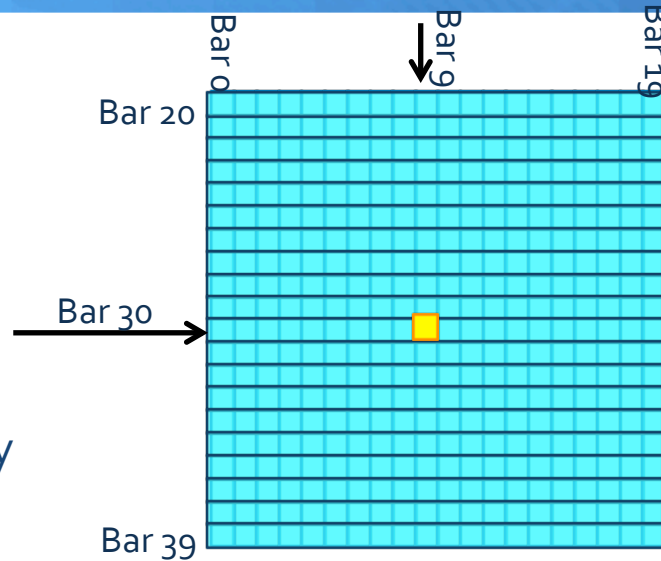


- ◆ Depends...
 - ◆ Does energy deposition depend on **where** bar was hit?
 - ◆ If no → can calibrate bar-per-bar
 - ◆ If yes, can it be predicted? (behaviour same for all bars?)
 - ◆ Yes → parameterize it and calibrate bar-per-bar
 - ◆ No → calibrate position-per-position
- ◆ We currently have full scans of 2 bars (energy deposition and TOF), so enough to investigate position dependence and decide the strategy
- ◆ Final goal: extract parameters to find relationship between deposited charge and true MC deposited energy for all positions, where a fragment deposited charge

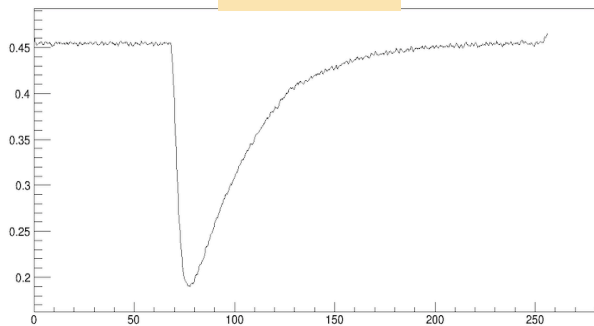
→ let's have a look at the charge distributions

Charge distributions

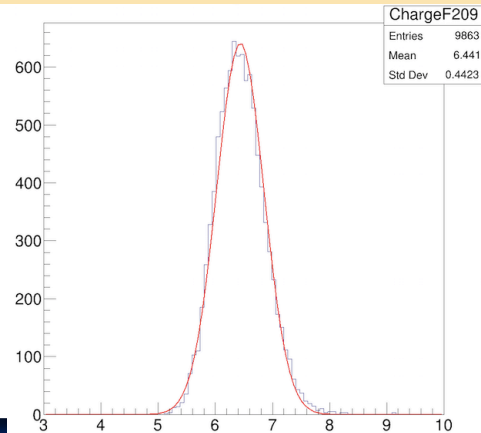
- ◆ Run over all files CNAO 2019, using TW and STC
 - ◆ Protons 60 MeV
 - ◆ Carbon 115 GeV/u
 - ◆ Carbon 260 MeV/u
 - ◆ Carbon 400 MeV/u
- ◆ For each event, identify hit position by crossing point of bars front and rear (charge in each bar > 0)
- ◆ Example of waveform



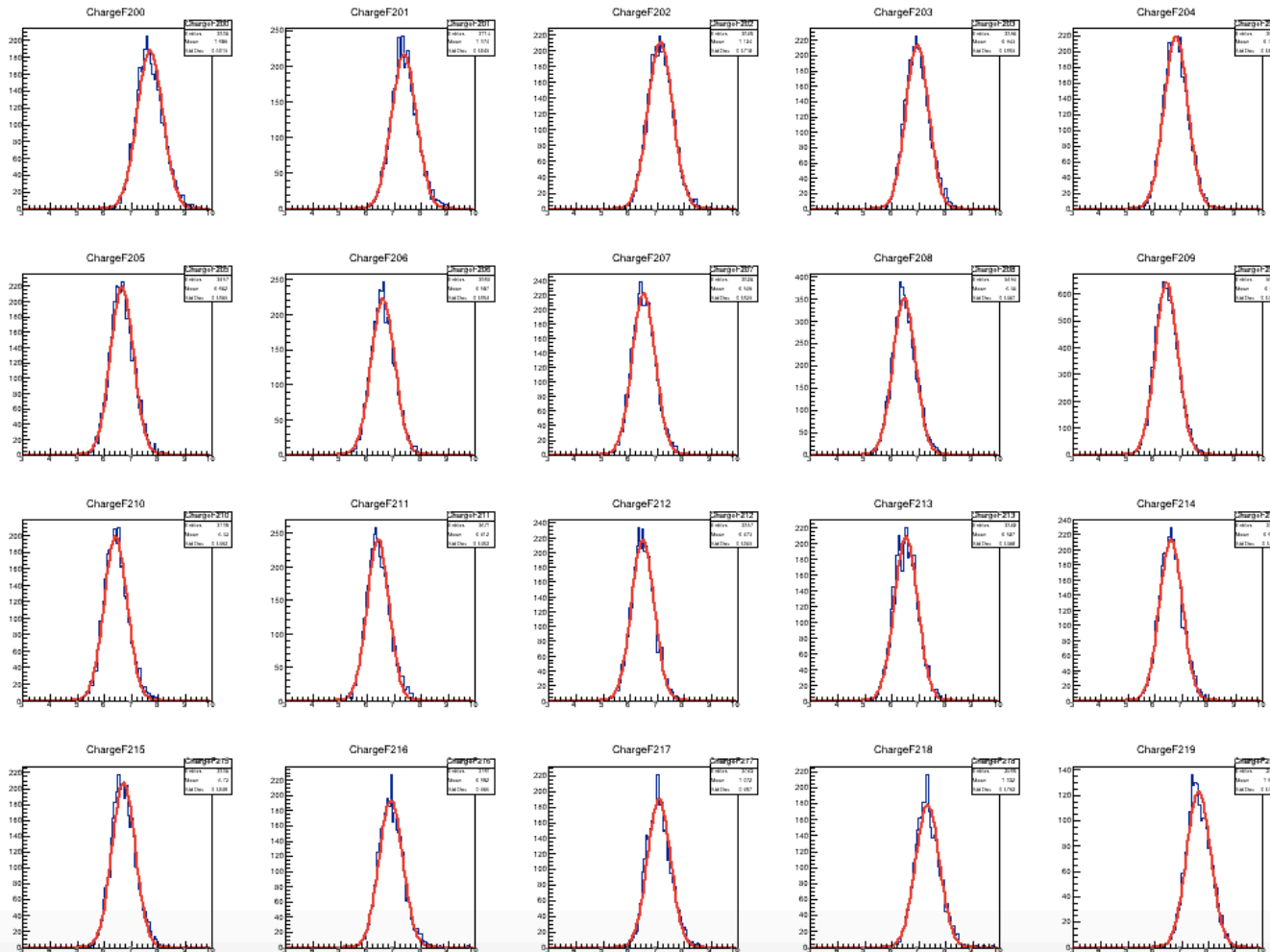
1 event



Charge distribution in bar 30 in central position (protons) of N events

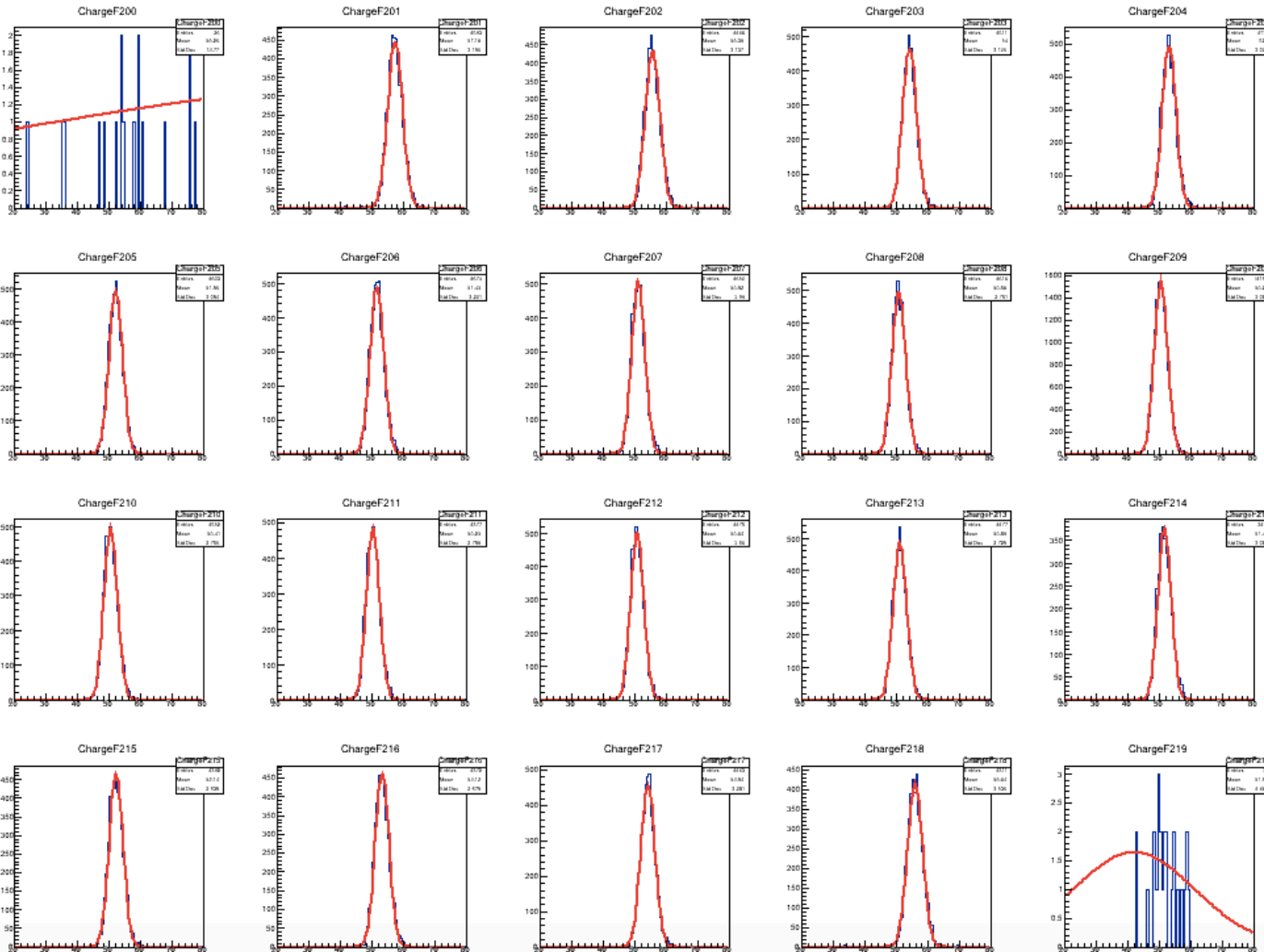


Protons 60 MeV along bar 30



Store $\mu(Q)$ and $\sigma(Q)$ sigma of fit in 20 positions along a bar

Carbon 260 MeV/u along bar 30

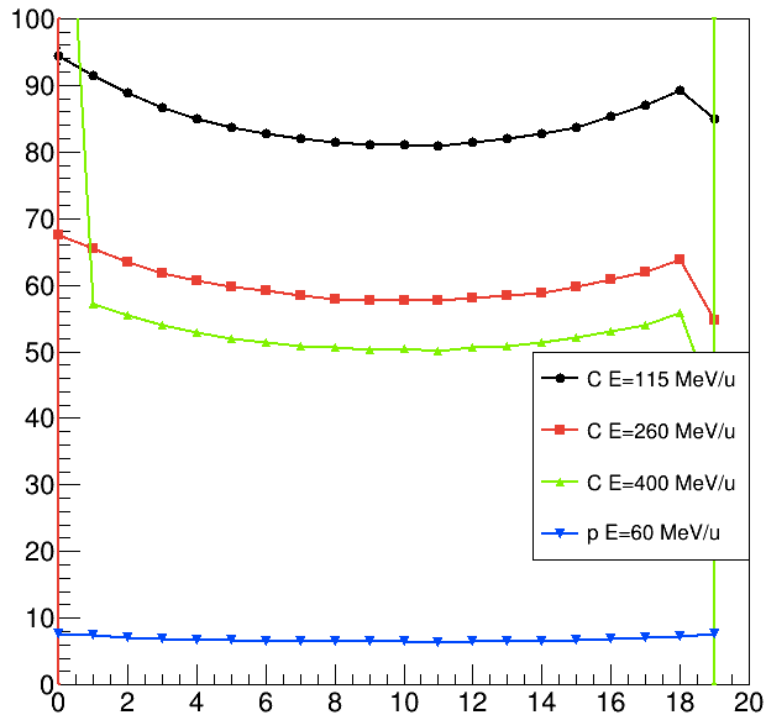


- Store $\mu(Q)$ and $\sigma(Q)$ sigma of fit in 20 positions along a bar
- Repeat for bar all energies
- Repeat for bar 9

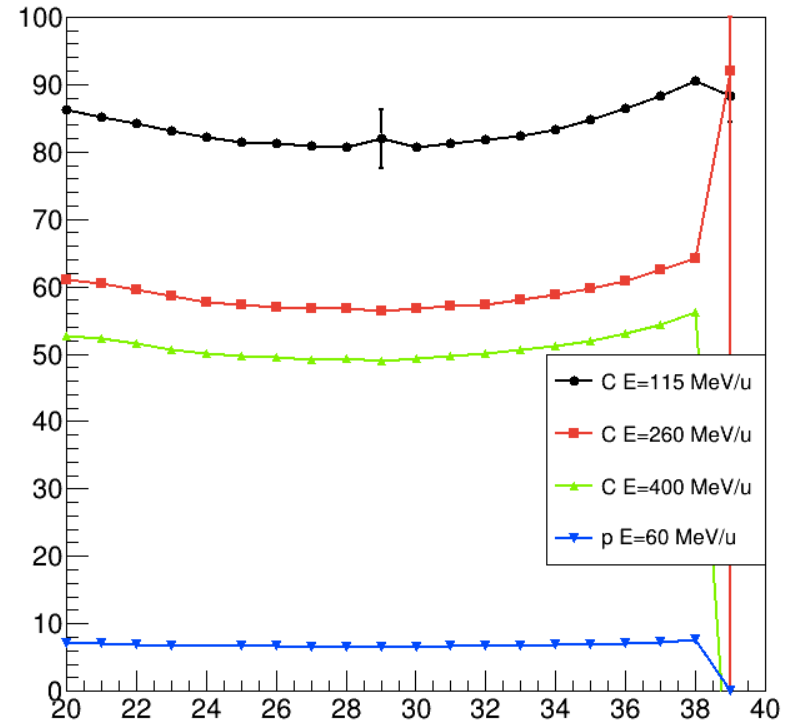
Charge dependence on hit position

◆ Mean charge ($\mu(Q)$) along bar 9 and bar 30

$\mu(Q)$ of bar 30 (Front) vs corr. position Rear



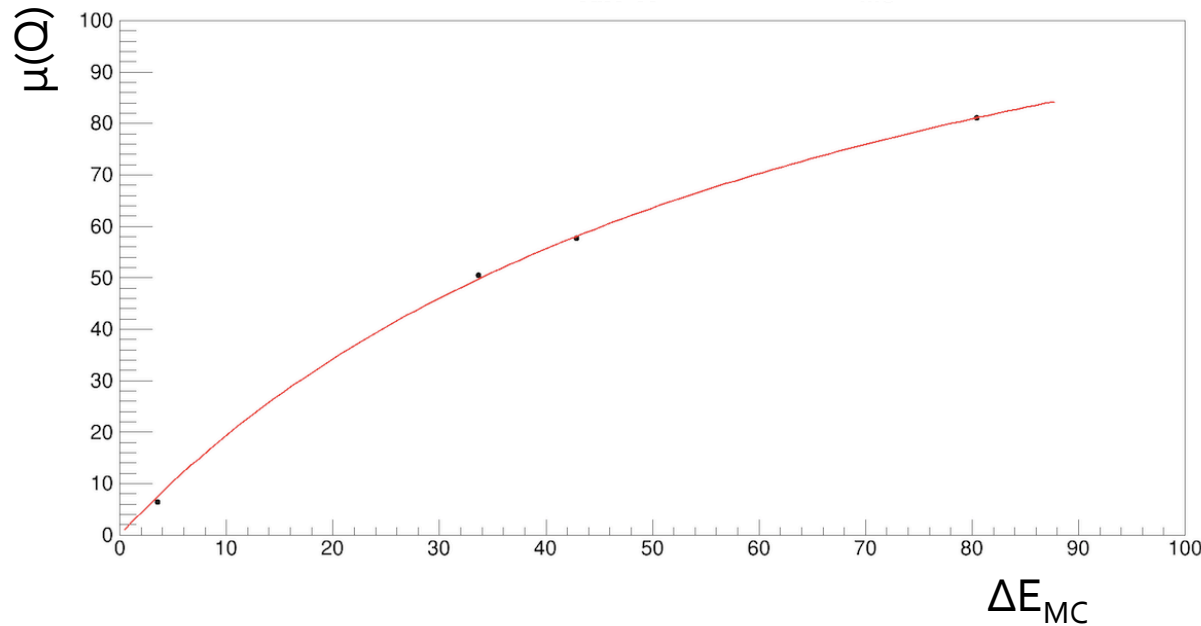
$\mu(Q)$ of bar 9 (Rear) vs corr. position Front



- Position dependence: up to **15%** charge difference with hit position!
- Not easily parameterizable (optical coupling, wrapping, saturation, ...) → **position-per-position energy calibration seems necessary, and front and rear separately**
- σ/μ roughly constant: values from 2% (115 MeV/c carbon) to 6% (60 MeV protons)

Position-per-position calibration

- ◆ Mean detected charge ($\mu(Q)$) versus expected (MC) energy deposit in central position (bar30 and bar 9 hit)



Birks' law:

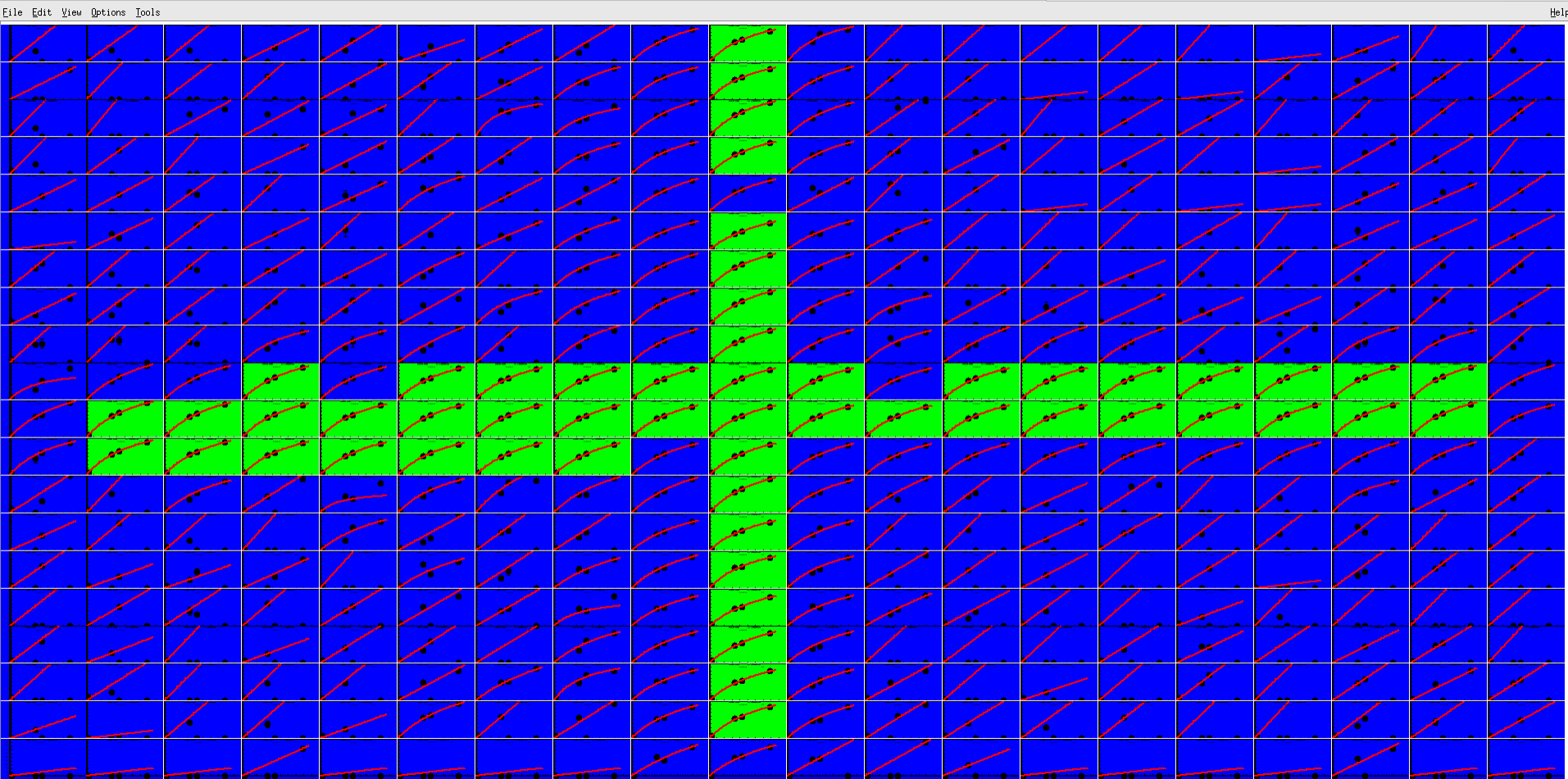
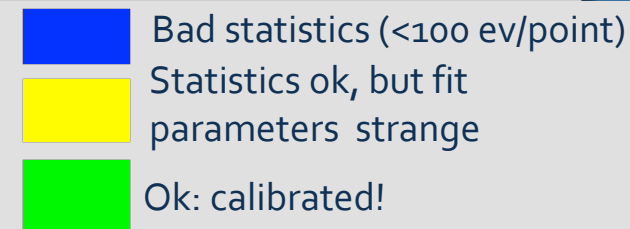
$$\frac{dE}{dx} = S \frac{\frac{dE}{dx}}{1 + k_B \frac{dE}{dx}}$$

$$\mu(Q) = [0] \frac{\Delta E_{MC}}{1 + [1] \Delta E_{MC}}$$

- Remember:
 - [0]: to describe the nominal scintillation efficiency, the wrapping, transport, and the optical coupling to the photo-detectors.
 - [1]: related to scintillator quenching and photo-detector saturation effects.
- Fits nicely with Birks' law
- Repeat in 400 positions, **Front and Rear separately**

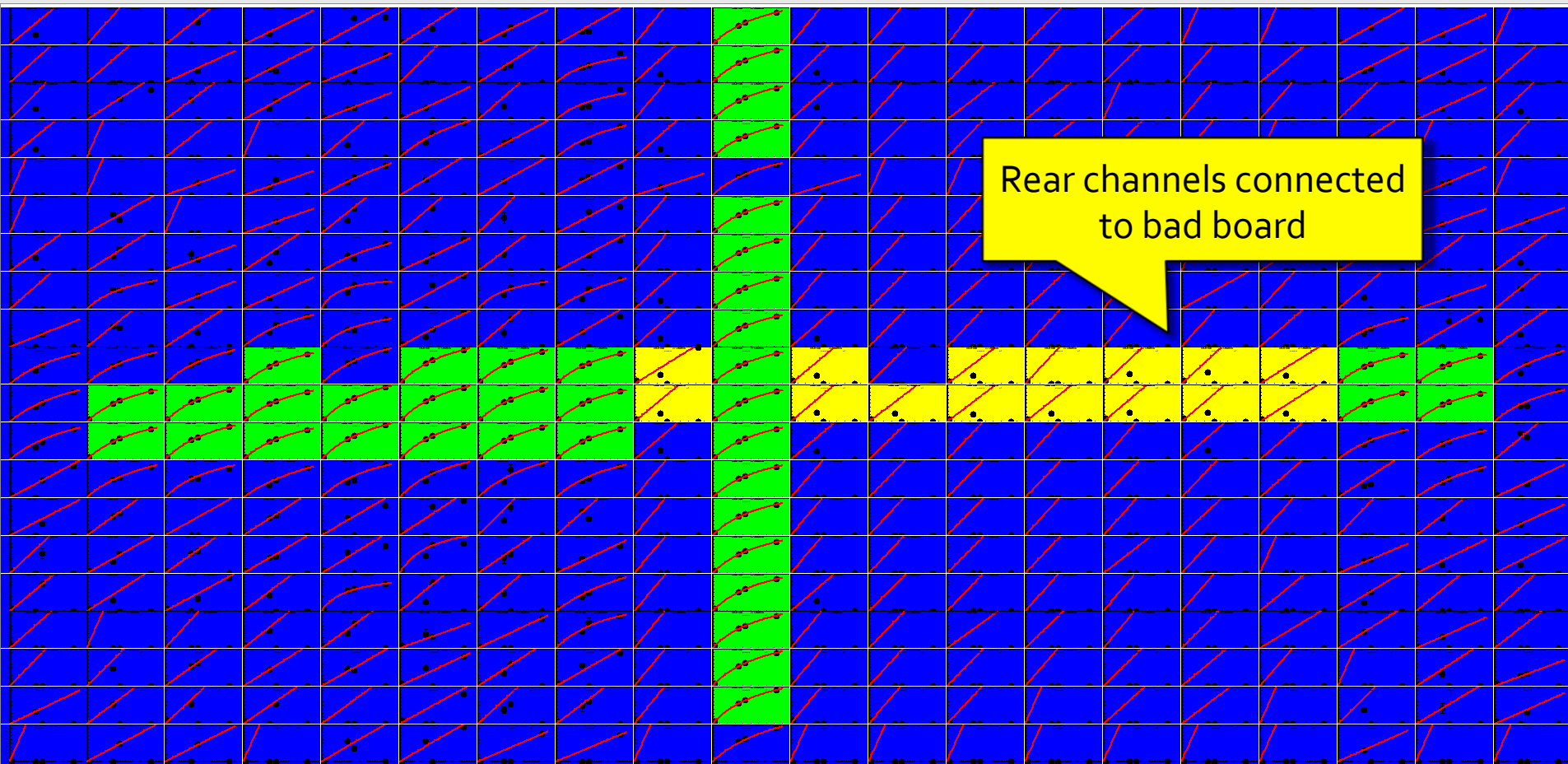
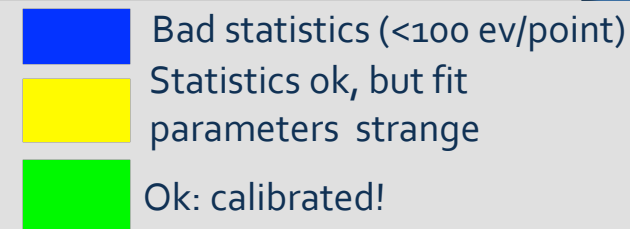
Position-per-position calibration

- Repeat fit in all positions (remember only cross was irradiated)
- **Extract parameters of front ONLY**



Position-per-position calibration

- Repeat fit in all positions (remember only cross was irradiated!)
- **Extract parameters of rear ONLY**



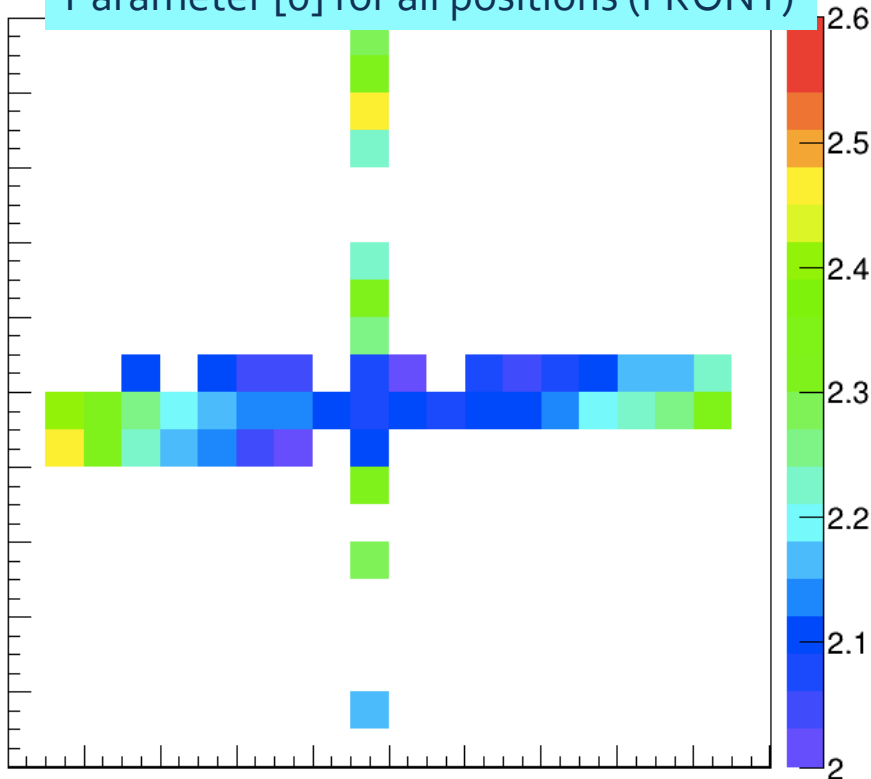
Rear channels connected to bad board

Position-per-position calibration

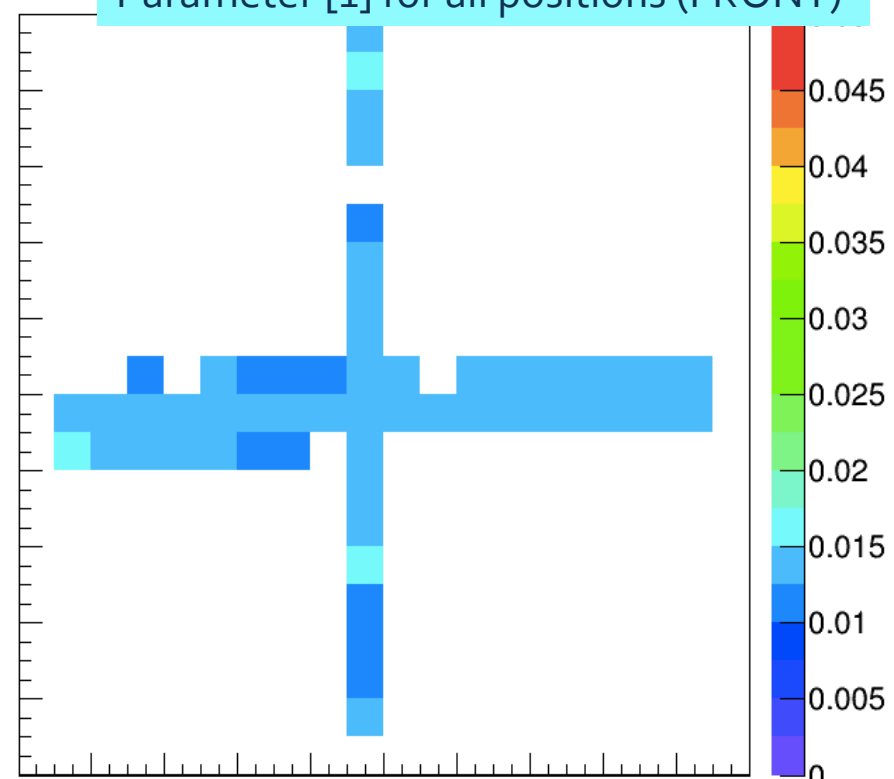
- All parameters stored in text file
- [0]: describes scintillation efficiency, wrapping, transport, optical coupling to photo-detectors → variation between bars, some dependence on position
- [1]: scintillator quenching, photo-detector saturation effects → similar for all bars

$$\mu(Q) = [0] \frac{\Delta E_{MC}}{1 + [1] \Delta E_{MC}}$$

Parameter [0] for all positions (FRONT)



Parameter [1] for all positions (FRONT)



ToF Wall only: time resolution validation

- Before extraction of final TOF, compare time resolution $\sigma(\text{TOF}_{FR})$ with Matteo's results

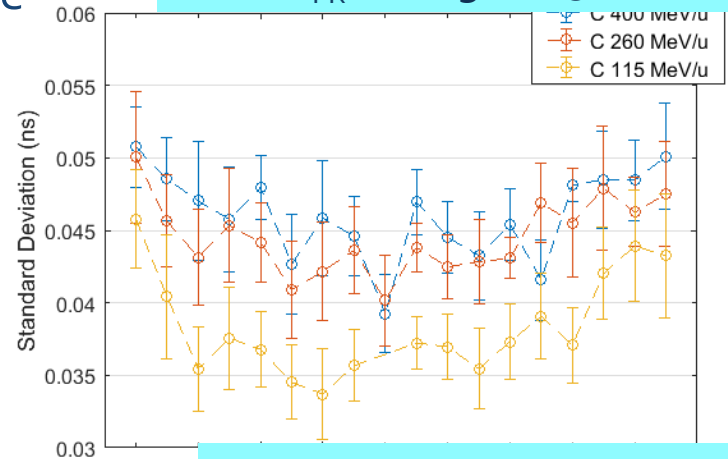
$$\text{TOF}_{FR} = t_{\text{TW,plane 1}} - t_{\text{TW,plane 2}}$$

TW resolutions

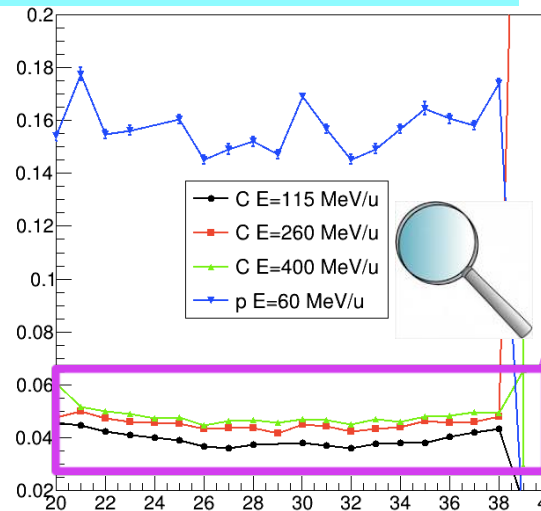
Carbon:
 $\sigma(\text{TOF}_{FR}) = 35$ to 60 ps
 (agree with Matteo)

Protons:
 $\sigma(\text{TOF}_{FR}) = 160$ ps

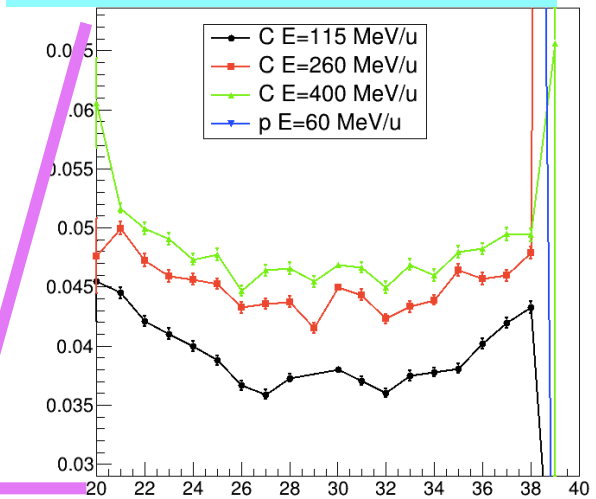
$\sigma(\text{TOF}_{FR})$ along bar 9 (Matteo)



$\sigma(\text{TOF}_{FR})$ along bar 9 (new)



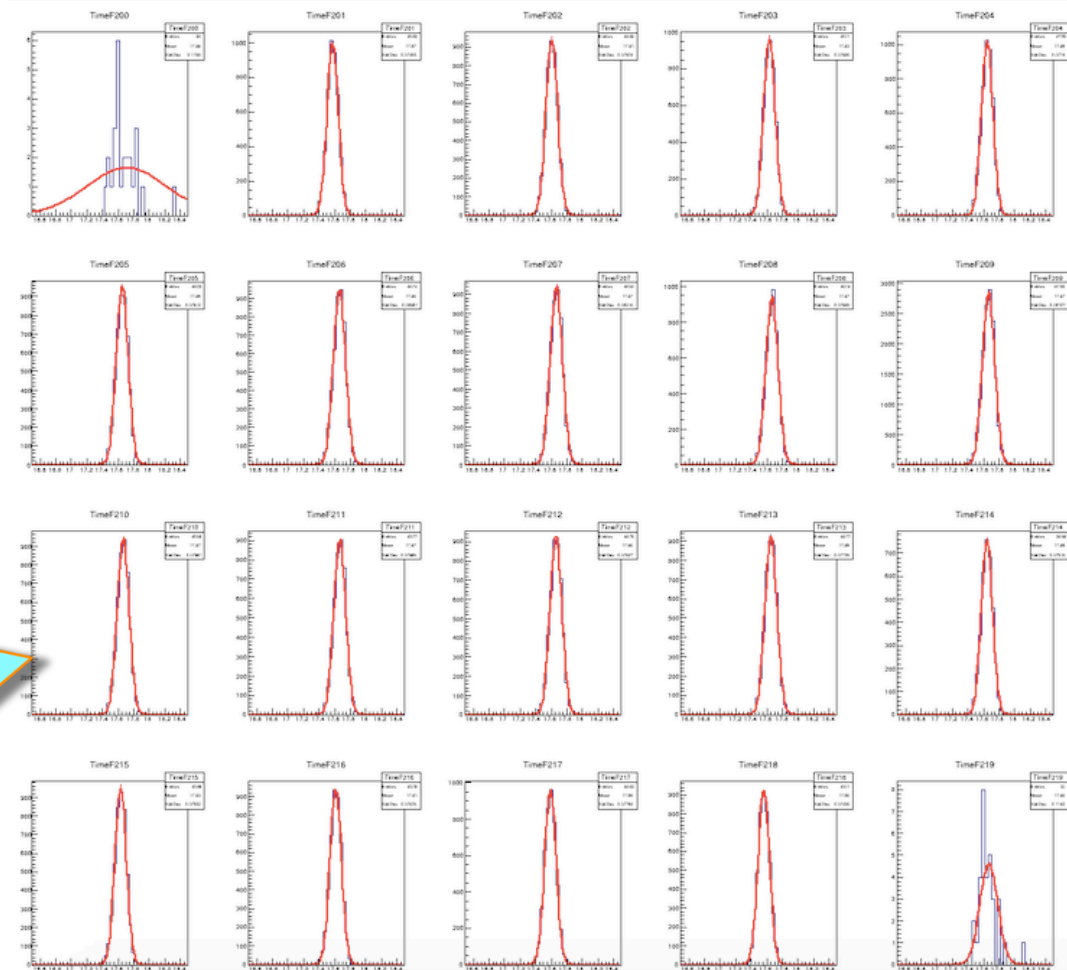
$\sigma(\text{TOF}_{FR})$ along bar 9 (new)



Time-Of-Flight between TW and STC

- ◆ Extraction of final TOF including clock correction
- ◆ Details on how to extract TOF see presentation by Roberto Zarrella!
- ◆ Here just a global validation to check whether distributions are globally as expected

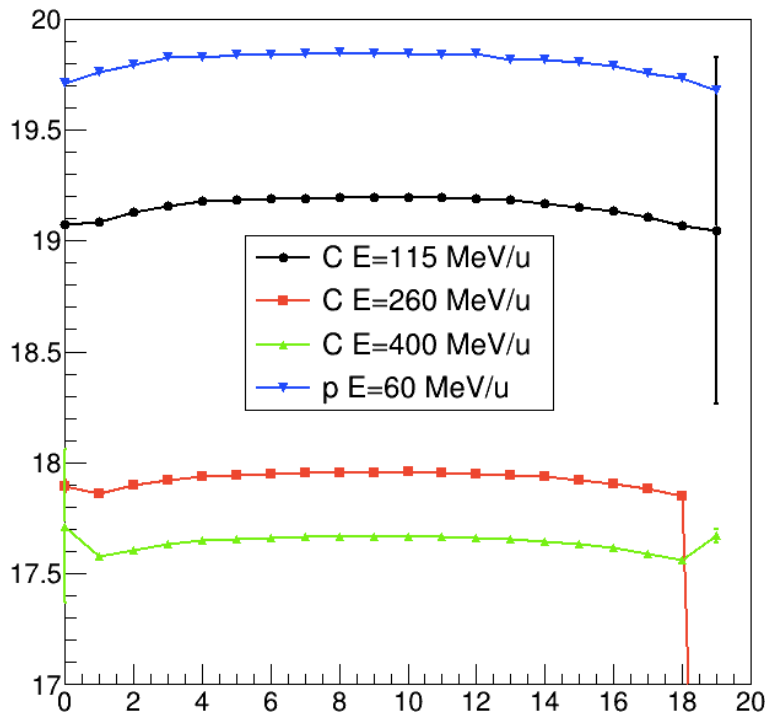
Example of TOF distribution measured along bar 30 (USING ONLY BAR 30) (for 260 MeV/u Carbon) (no cabling correction in this plot)



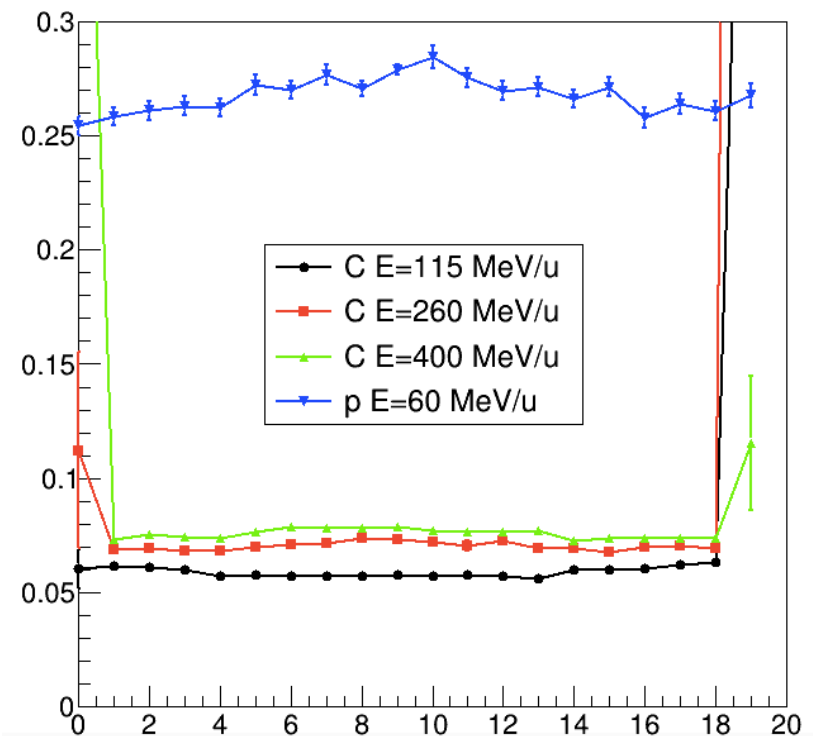
Time-Of-Flight between TW and STC

- ◆ For each energy, extract $\mu(\text{TOF})$ and $\sigma(\text{TOF})$
- ◆ Example of $\mu(\text{TOF})$ and $\sigma(\text{TOF})$ along bar 30 **USING ONLY FRONT (BAR 30 itself)**

$\mu(\text{TOF})$ of bar 30 (Front) vs corr. position Rear



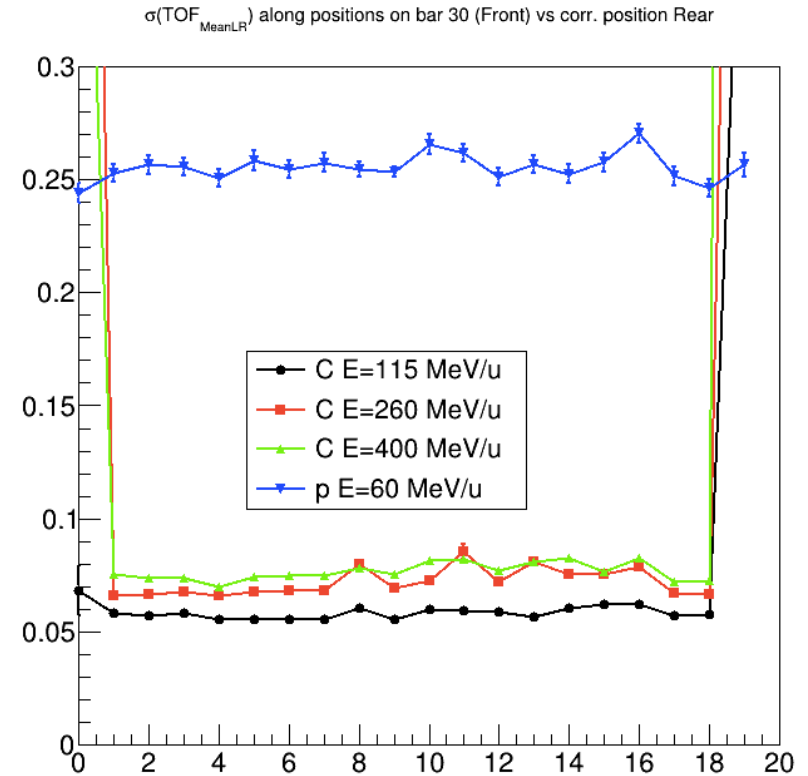
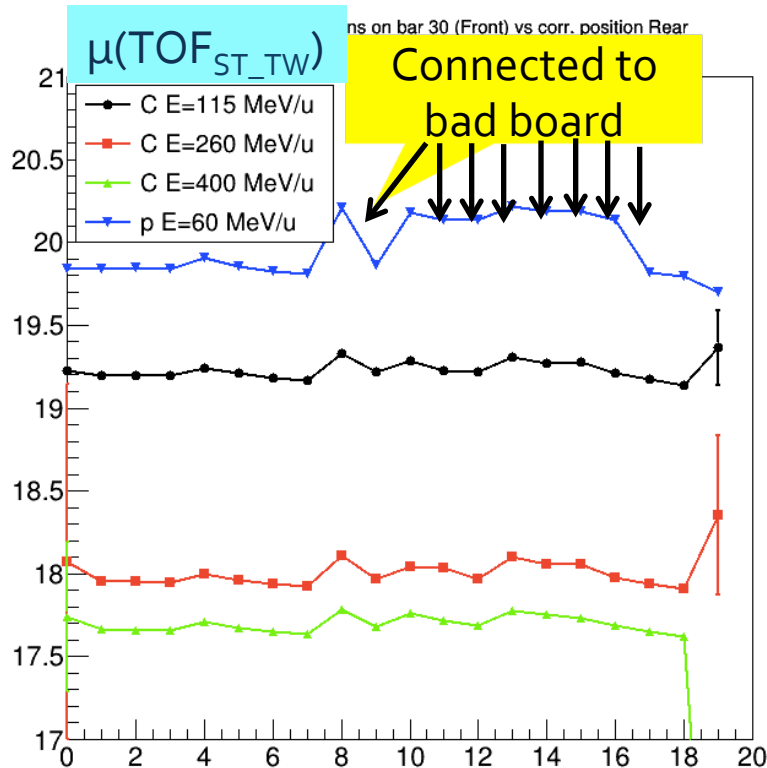
$\sigma(\text{TOF})$ of bar 30 (Front) vs corr. position Rear



- ◆ Carbon: $\sigma(\text{TOF})=60$ to 80 ps (using only FRONT)
- ◆ Protons: $\sigma(\text{TOF})=250$ to 280 ps (using only FRONT)
- ◆ Shape of resolution plot different from slides by Giacomo (29-10-2019) and Gaia (today)...

Time-Of-Flight between TW and STC

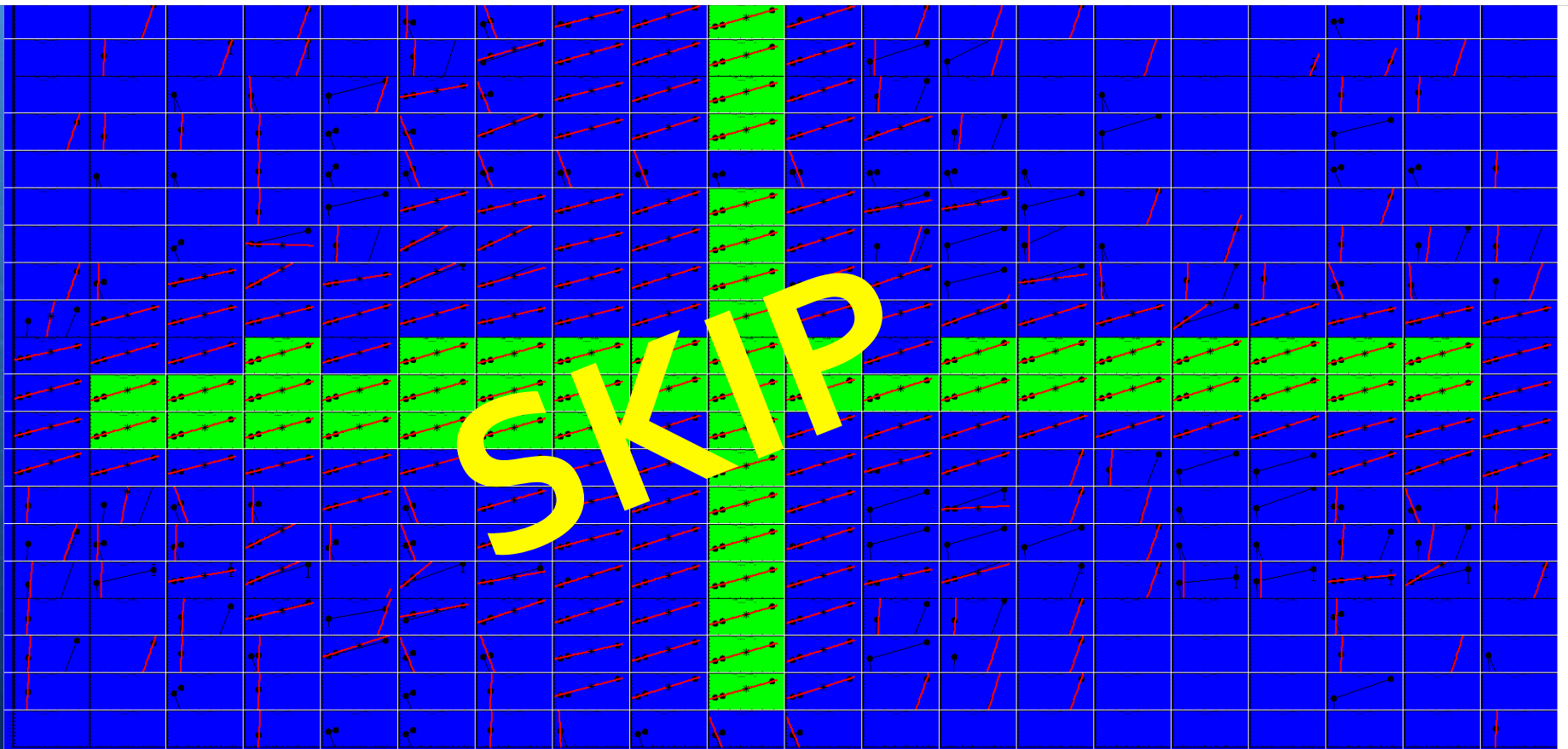
- ◆ For each energy, extract $\mu(\text{TOF})$ and $\sigma(\text{TOF})$
- ◆ Example of $\mu(\text{TOF})$ and $\sigma(\text{TOF})$ along same positions but **USING FRONT AND REAR**



- ◆ Carbon: $\sigma(\text{TOF})=55$ to 80 ps (using FRONT+REAR)
- ◆ Protons: $\sigma(\text{TOF})=250$ to 270 ps (using only FRONT+REAR)
- ◆ To be repeated with full working detector... in any case resolution dominated by STC

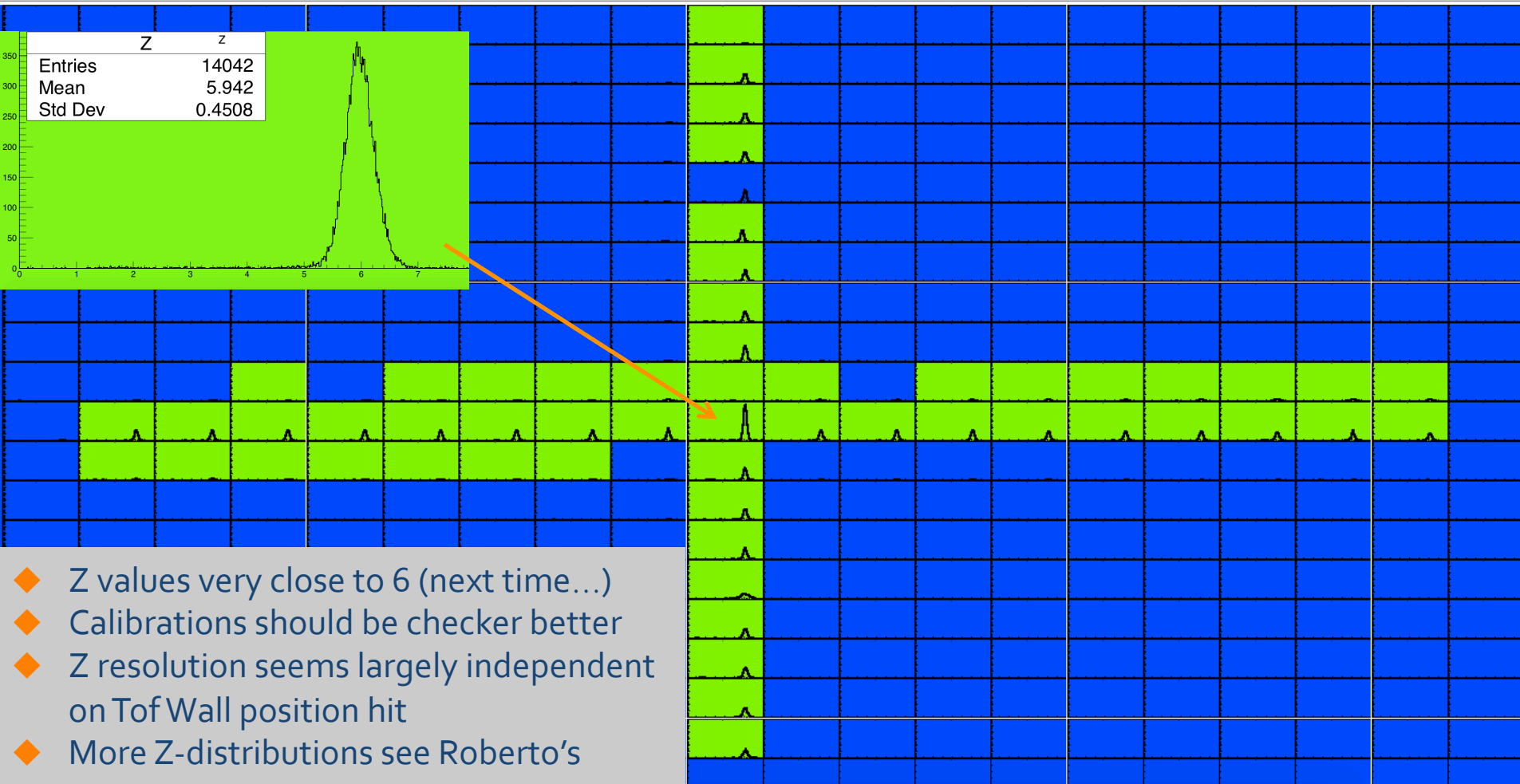
TOF between TW and STC

- ◆ Calibrated TOF position-by-position now, using front+rear average .
- ◆ Final strategy to be decided (see more information and another method in Roberto's presentation)



Evaluated Z position-per position

- ◆ Using energy and TOF calibration, extract Z with Bethe-Bloch formula
- ◆ Example of Z distributions on plane for well-calibrated bars (here carbon, $E=260$ MeV/u)
- ◆ Used only front energy in this plot



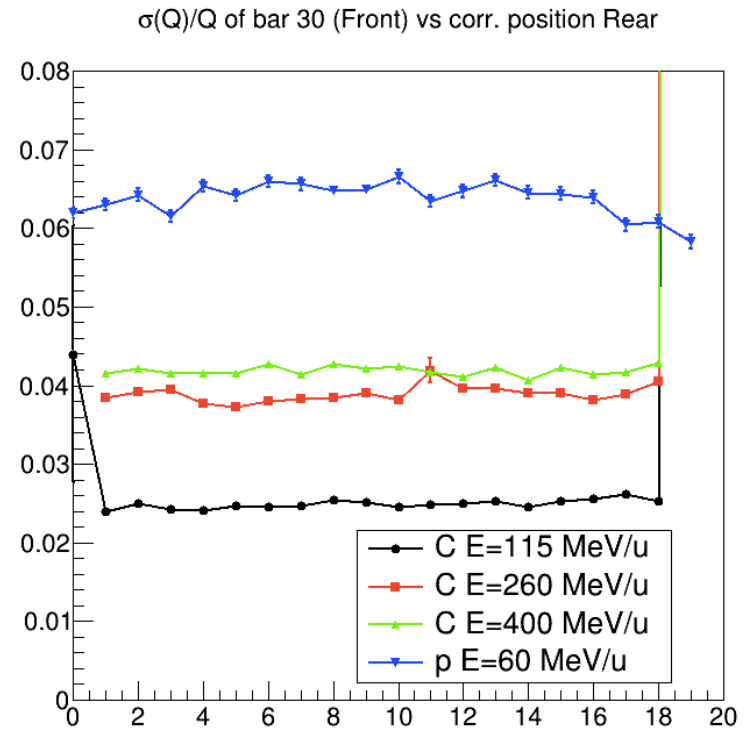
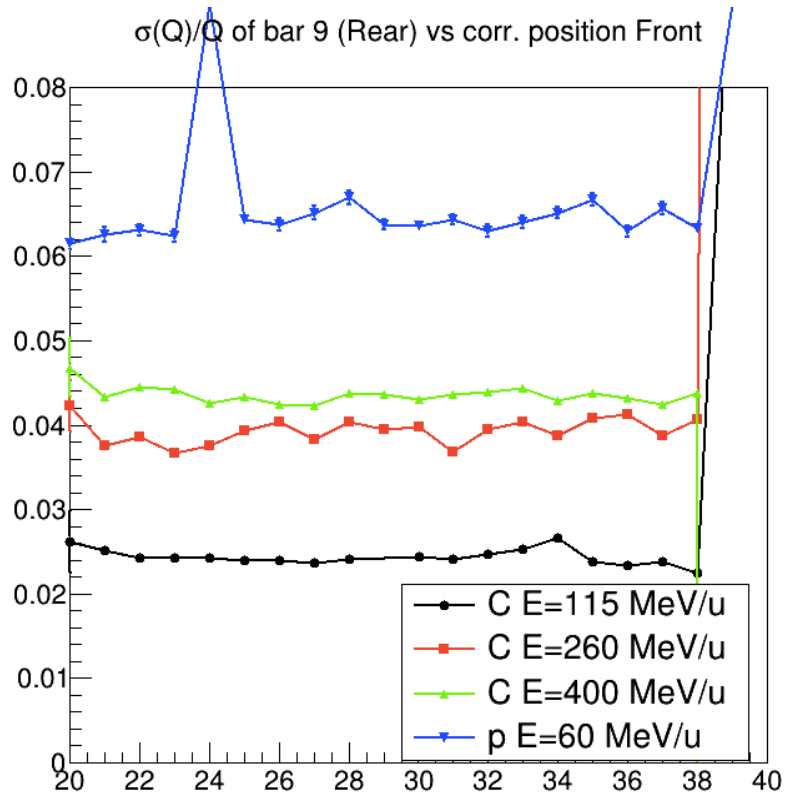
- ◆ Z values very close to 6 (next time...)
- ◆ Calibrations should be checked better
- ◆ Z resolution seems largely independent on ToF Wall position hit
- ◆ More Z-distributions see Roberto's presentation

Conclusion and plans

- ✓ Pisa stand-alone ΔE -TOF software re-structured and improved
 - ✓ 40 bars
 - ✓ Allows for direct data-MC comparison (event-by-event structure)
 - ✓ Fully validated with Matteo;s plots independently obtained
 - ✓ Includes STC information
 - ✓ Includes time and energy calibration
- Master thesis of Roberto Zarrella.
- Will be used in all stand-alone data takings at CNAO and to check GSI data analysis with SHOE

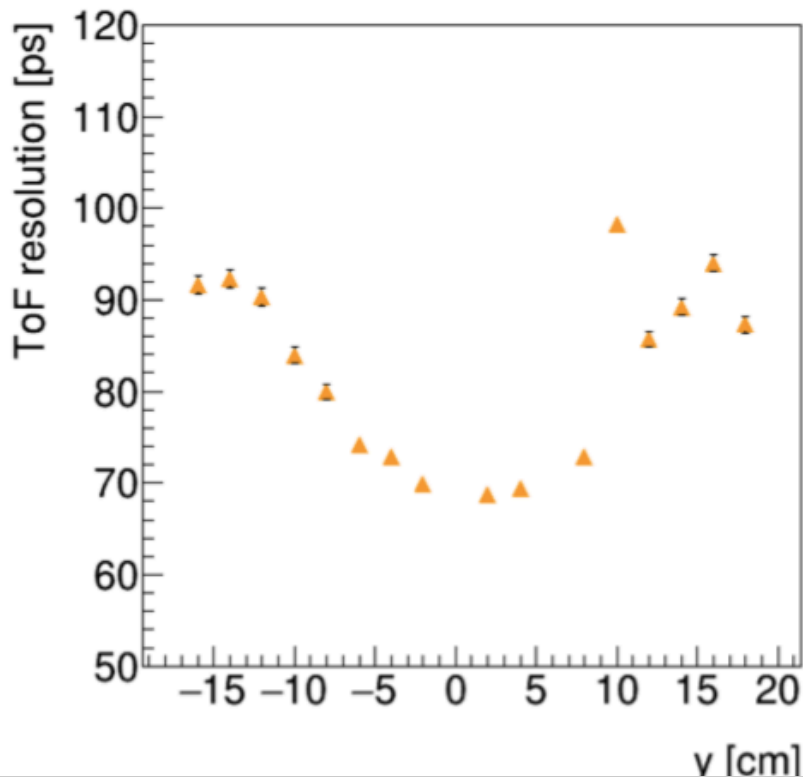
- To be done:
 - Check TOF calibration, energy calibration, and evaluation of Z
 - Include effect of CNAO nozzle on energy
 - MC-data comparison (Z, nbars hits, ...)

Backup: $\sigma(Q)/Q$

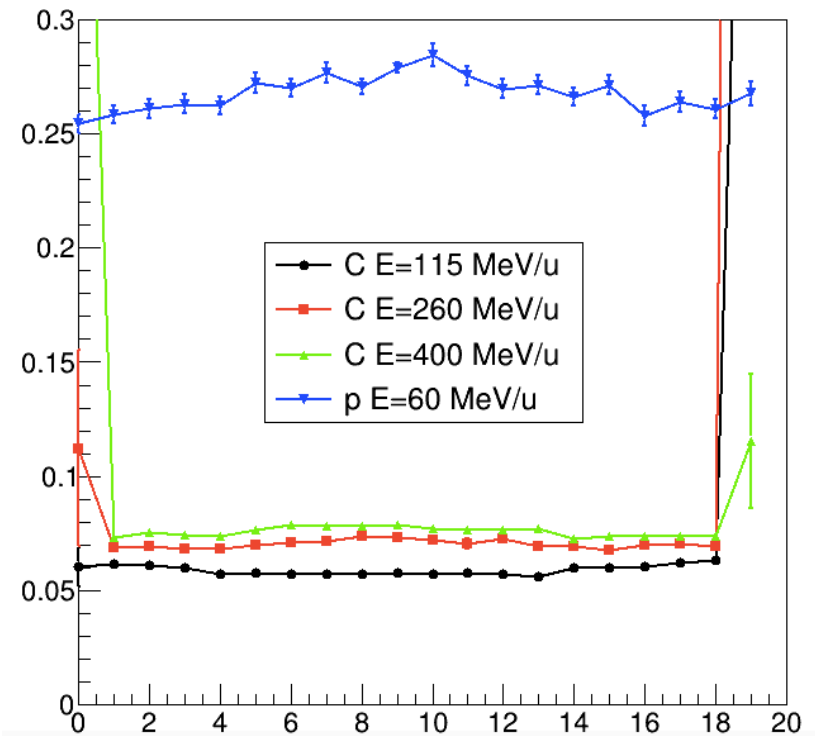


Time-Of-Flight between TW and STC

- ◆ For each energy, extract $\mu(\text{TOF})$ and $\sigma(\text{TOF})$
- ◆ Example of $\mu(\text{TOF})$ and $\sigma(\text{TOF})$ along bar 30 **USING ONLY FRONT (BAR 30 itself)**



$\sigma(\text{TOF})$ of bar 30 (Front) vs corr. position Rear



0

Disagreement