Vernier Analysis Update

Run 12

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May 11, 2016

UC Riverside

Outline

Analysis Overview

From Last Time

Progress

Conclusion

Analysis Overview

Analysis Overview

Data Extraction	Correlation and Calculation	Systematic Corrections	Cleaning Data
PRDF GLIP Scalers Bunch Numbers Scaler Events Trigger Scalers Time Stamp ATP Number WCM/DCCT Individual bunch populations, blue and yellow beams Total beam ion population (bunched + not bunched) Time stamp BPM Beam position (x,y) for blue and yellow beams at sector 7 and 8	PRDF Calculate scaler rates Correct scaler rates for live- time fluctuation (use clock- scaler if available, scaler- events if not) Calculate systematic, statistical errors associated with constant-beam- position scaler rates Correlate beam displacement & rates, fit distribution for beam width WCM/DCCT Calculate corrected beam populations using WCM/DCCT BPM Use BPM data to identify absolute time for constant- beam-position-steps	Simulation Hourglass effect / Crossing Angle PRDF Use time synchronization to correct for rate losses due to ion loss in real time BBC Efficiency (trigger acceptance + vertex correction) WCM/DCT Rate correction (overall correction done, but correlation is better) BPM > Use average RMS of fluctuation of beam position about each step average to assign systematic Additional systematics from magnet current Discussion with Angelika — is BPM data even viable, or should we use programmed step values? (Try both, compare results)	PRDF > Synchronize network time stamps from ATPs > Separate data into bunches, and bunch integrate > Sum scalers down to single time stamps WCM/DCCT > Data is ready to use, ensure synchronization to PRDF time stamp BPM > Data is ready to use, ensure synchronization to time stamp

Remaining Work

- Simulations
 - Find bug related to other half-scans
 - Extract final values for β^* , θ_{xing} , N_{MC}
- Beam Width
 - Use N_{MC} to correct rates, re-fit beam width
- Put pieces together to calculate σ_{BBC} and \mathcal{L}_{RHIC}
- Finish analysis note

Timeline, Schedule, Book-Keeping

Hard Deadlines

Thesis Defense: July 18

Moving: July 25

New Job: August 1

• Time left: 8 weeks to first draft thesis, 12 weeks to graduation.

Schedule

- Thesis writing 80% time
- Finalizing vernier analysis 20% time
- Goal: weekly PWG updates.
- Stretch Goal: Finish thesis early, concentrate rest of time on analysis
- 20% of thesis complete

Work Estimates

- Finalizing simulations: within 1-2 weeks
- Finalizing beam width w/corrections: within 2-4 weeks
- Finalizing analysis note: in parallel w/thesis

- Discussed, solved issue with normalization
- Showed latest simulations with corrected normalization
- Link to last talk: Last Talk or direct URL: https://www.phenix.bnl.gov/cdsagenda/askArchive.php? base=agenda&categ=a1613&id=a1613s1t71/moreinfo

Homework: Investigate remaining issues with other half-scans **Progress:** There was a problem with my coordinate transformation, its fixed

Progress

Coordinate Transformation - ex: 359711

These configurations all match a beam configuration that should yield similar results. The simulations are set up for half-scans - therefore, we need to apply the proper transformation to get the correct results from the simulation for y-displacements.

Δ	$ heta_{ extit{xing}}$	$(\Delta)_t$	$(\theta_{xing})_{t}$
-1000 μ m, x	0.06E-3	N/A	N/A
$1000\mu\mathrm{m}$, $ imes$	0.1 E-3	1000 μ m, x	'-'
-1000 μ m, y	0.06E-3	-1000 μ m, $ imes$	'-'
$1000\mu\mathrm{m}$, y	0.07E-3	-1000 μ m, x	'-'

Coordinate Transformation - ex: 359711

This tells us that we can freely substitute y for x, and should not expect to cover any issues up. We showed in earlier work that the θ_{xing} probably only occurs in the X-Z plane, and that X-Z crossing angles independently affect the z-vertex profile from Y-Z crossing angles. Plots follow.

Δ	$ heta_{ extit{xing}}$	$(\Delta)_t$	$(\theta_{xing})_{t}$
-1000 μ m, x	0.06E-3	N/A	N/A
$1000\mu\mathrm{m}$, $ imes$	0.1 E-3	$1000\mu\mathrm{m}$, x	'-'
-1000 μ m, y	0.06E-3	-1000 μ m, $ imes$	'-'
1000μ m, y	0.07E-3	-1000 μ m, $ imes$,

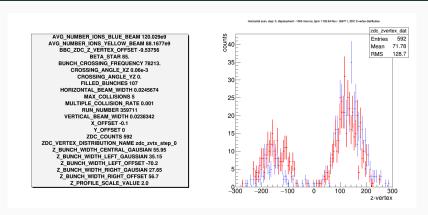


Figure 1: By-eye matching to understand if we can simply swap x, y for y-scan steps to ensure no special care is needed with transformations. This is the horizontal scan, step 00, -1000 microns.

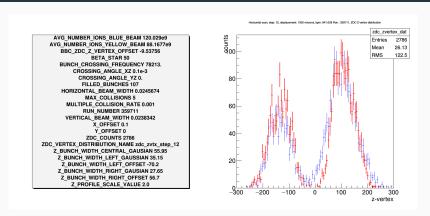


Figure 2: By-eye matching to understand if we can simply swap x, y for y-scan steps to ensure no special care is needed with transformations. This is the horizontal scan, step 12, 1000 microns.

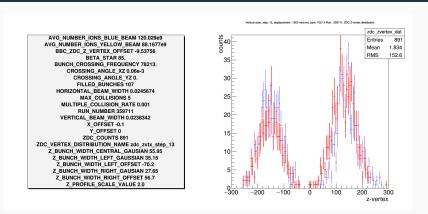


Figure 3: By-eye matching to understand if we can simply swap x, y for y-scan steps to ensure no special care is needed with transformations. This is the vertical scan, step 13, -1000 microns. We can see that the distributions match well and will proceed.

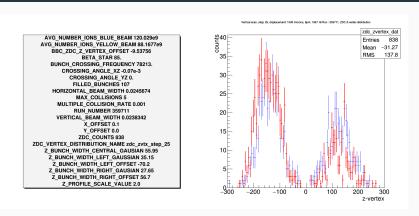


Figure 4: By-eye matching to understand if we can simply swap x, y for y-scan steps to ensure no special care is needed with transformations. This is the vertical scan, step 25, 1000 microns. We can see that distributions match well, and will proceed.

Conclusion

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- Previously, we found very poor convergence for scans after the first half-scan. We have solved this issue by a simple coordinate swap.
- We can now transform the rest of the scan steps similarly, running the root-finding algorithm we've discussed in past weeks.
- The results of these fits will provide us with several measurements of β^* , θ_{xing} , and give us an estimate of N_{mc} .

Backup

- Explored various parameteterizations of the beam z-profile
- Fits show same results as data driven method, but they are wrong
- Simple gaussian model produces different results when used in Amaresh's framework vs my framework
- Machinery in place for rootfinding, minimization of differences between simulation and data.

Homework:

I was tasked to figure out why the simple gaussian model looks wrong - there should be a symmetric ZDC z-profile gaussian, centered at z=0, if model is implimented correctly.

Progress:

I found the problem in the code - the difference between my method, and Amaresh's method was how we handled normalization. As we know, gaussians have normalization dependant on the width of the distribution, but this width gains additional z-dependance when considering the β^* squeeze effect. I implimented this, and now distributions match very closely.

New: Last time, I mentioned that multiple-collisions do not effect the resultant distributions. I was wrong - so this parameter has been added back into the simulation.

Parameter Space

- Since I have not done the multiple collisions correction myself,
 I use the Run 15 numbers, and create a graph of scan-step vs
 multiple collisions rate, from which I interpolate the rate. To
 account for luminosity shifts, I allow the parameter to vary by
 a factor of 50%.
- Care should be taken, as Run 15 had a higher average luminosity by a factor of 2, with respect to Run 12.
- Because distributions are generated randomly, there is some fluctuation in the final spectra. Therefore, we not halt the simualtion after 10 iterations, Which corresponds to the binary search step reaching a size of less than 1% of the value of the original seed parameter.

Discussion

Simulations are in good agreement with data for available scanning steps, with the following caveats:

- Caveat: The vernier scan can be broken down into four half-scans - portions where the beam starts maximally displaced, and ends maxmially overlapped (or the reverse).
- Caveat: We therefore can configure the simulation to handle one half-scan, but then require that we transpose this code properly to each other half scan.
- Caveat: Currently, we have simulated the first half of the horizontal scan.
- Caveat: Other scans were simulated also, but the results should not be trusted, because further adjustments are needed.
- Caveat: Therefore, the first half scan, horizontal scans for Run 359711 have been simulated, along with the other three.

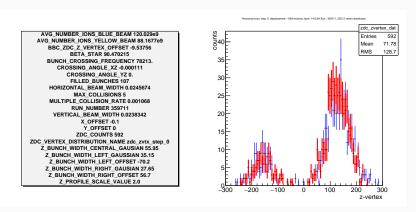


Figure 5: Excellent matching between simulation and data, watch θ_{XZ} - it does not change much.

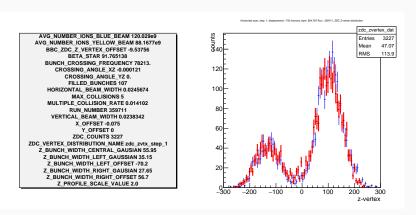


Figure 6: Excellent matching between simulation and data, watch θ_{XZ} - it does not change much.

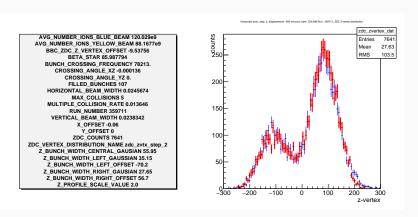


Figure 7: Excellent matching between simulation and data, watch θ_{XZ} - it does not change much.

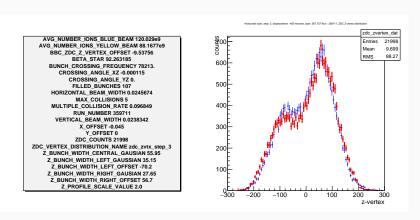


Figure 8: Excellent matching between simulation and data, watch θ_{XZ} - it does not change much.

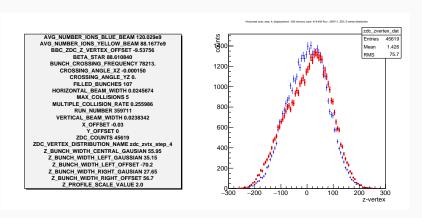


Figure 9: Less stable of the "good" distributions. Due to the obvious differences between similation and data. Note that with the different shape, the β^* and θ_{XZ} do not match the other distributions as well.

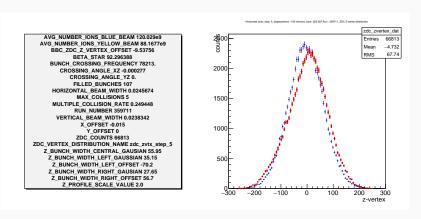


Figure 10: Less stable of the "good" distributions. Due to the obvious differences between similation and data. Note that with the different shape, the β^* and θ_{XZ} do not match the other distributions as well.

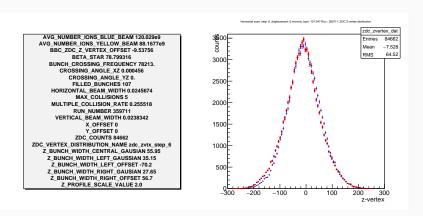


Figure 11: Note that we see the crossing angle change sign here.

Summary Data

Step	β^*	θ_{XZ}	θ_{YZ}	N_{MC}
0	90.470215	-0.000111	0.	0.001068
1	91.765138	-0.000121	0.	0.014102
2	85.987794	-0.000136	0.	0.013646
3	92.263185	-0.000115	0.	0.096849
4	88.610840	-0.000150	0.	0.255986
5	92.296388	-0.000277	0.	0.249448
6	78.799316	0.000456	0.	0.255518
7	87.830567	0.000330	0.	0.517198
8	93.226075	0.000085	0.	0.320010
9	90.536622	0.000046	0.	0.109506
10	93.192871	0.000051	0.	0.018549
11	92.063965	0.000065	0.	0.012652
12	79.496583	0.000070	0.	0.000809
13	83.563965	-0.08e-3	-0.000078	0.000953
14	80.077638	-0.08e-3	-0.000078	0.007320
15	83.563965	-0.08e-3	-0.000078	0.033369
16	92.080567	-0.08e-3	-0.000078	0.136202
17	92.130371	-0.08e-3	-0.000078	0.114620
18	92.196777	-0.08e-3	-0.000078	0.437010
19	88.395019	0.000437	0.	0.621702
20	85.390138	0.000002	0.	0.223648
21	92.761231	0.000002	0.	0.207431
22	88.693848	0.000002	0.	0.101992
23	92.379395	0.000002	0.	0.028989
24	79.015138	0.000002	0.	0.016319
25	83.613769	0.000002	0.	0.000809

• Ready:

- Horizontal Scan Part 1: Steps 0 through 6 are working properly
- Needs More Work:
 - Horizontal Scan Part 2: Steps 6 - 12
 - Vertical Scan Part 1: Steps 13 - 19
 - Vertical Scan Part 2: Steps 20 - 25
- Probably a small bug in the code resulting from imporper translation between scans.

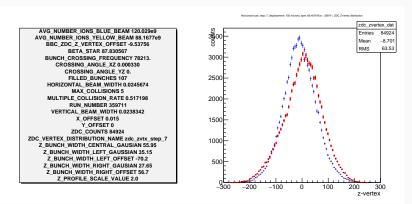


Figure 12:

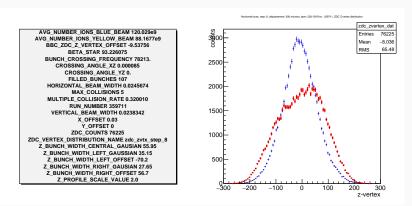


Figure 13:

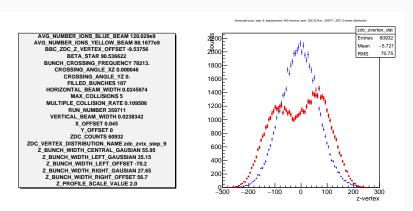


Figure 14:

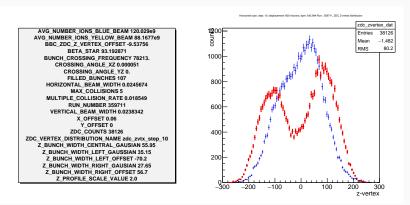


Figure 15:

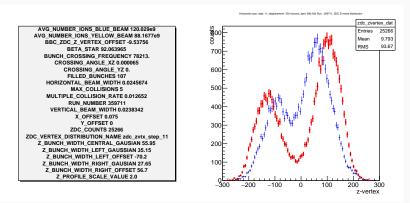


Figure 16:



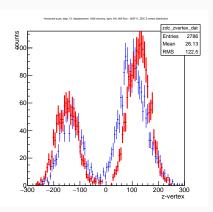


Figure 17:



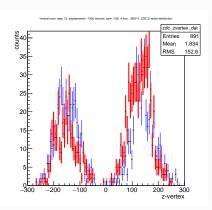


Figure 18:



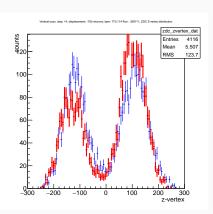


Figure 19:



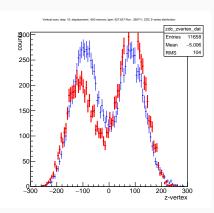


Figure 20:



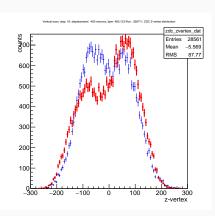


Figure 21:



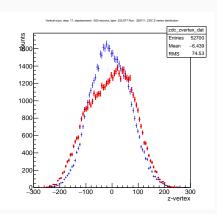


Figure 22:

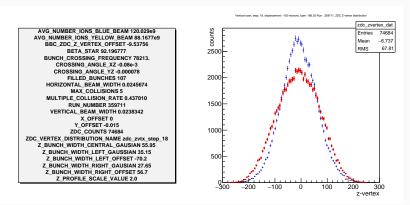
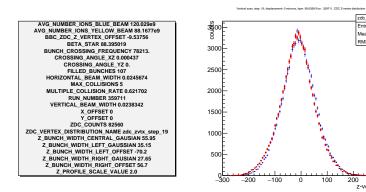


Figure 23:



zdc_zvertex_dat

Mean -7.453

z-vertex

Entries 82560

RMS 64.9

Figure 24:

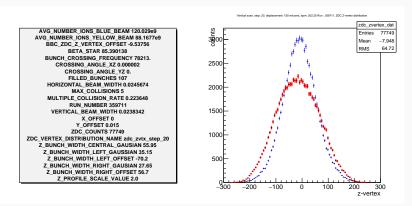


Figure 25:

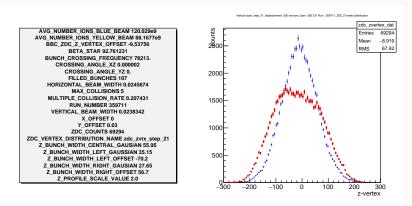


Figure 26:



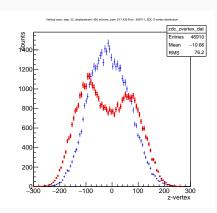


Figure 27:



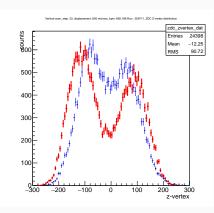


Figure 28:



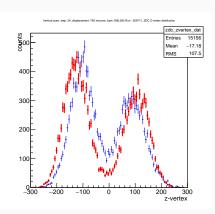


Figure 29:



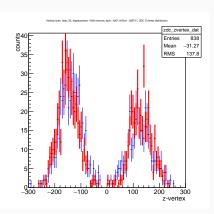


Figure 30: