

Experimenting on a new method of NeuLAND position calibration and the fine tuning with Millepede algorithm

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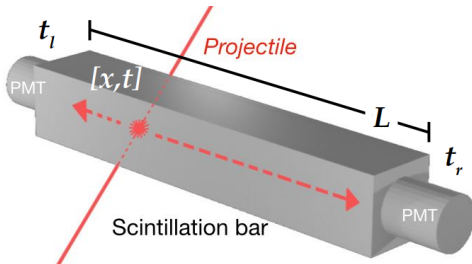
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R3B Collaboration Meeting
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Time and Positional calibration parameters



Time relation:

$$t = \frac{t_r + t_l}{2} - \frac{L}{2 \cdot C_e} + t_{\text{sync}}$$

Position relation:

$$x = \frac{C_e}{2} (t_r - t_l + t_{\text{offset}})$$

Additional calibration parameters:

- t_{sync} : time synchronization among scintillators
- t_{offset} : time offset between adjacent PMTs

Total number of calibration parameters:

3900

Symbols:

x : position of the interaction

t : time of the interaction

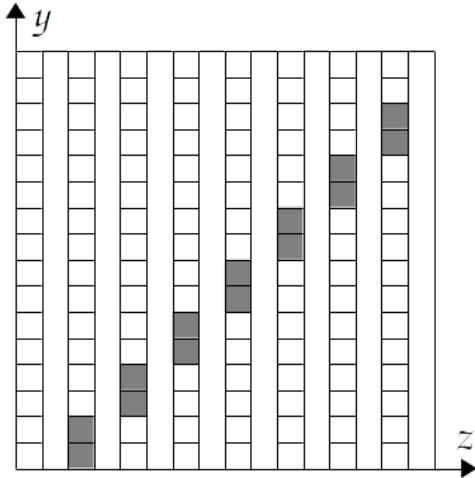
L : length of the scintillator

t_l : time of the left PMT signal

t_r : time of the right PMT signal

C_e : effective speed of light

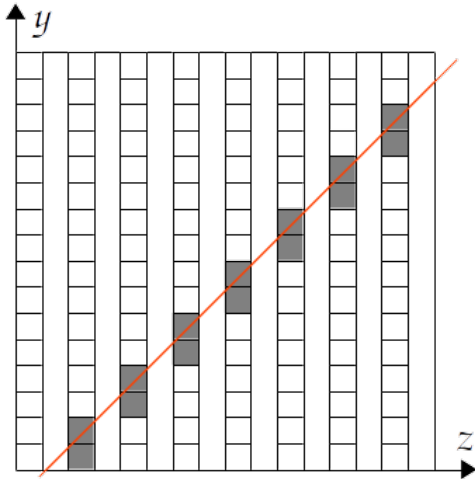
Side view of NeuLAND



Procedures

- 1 Obtain the positions of bars with signals

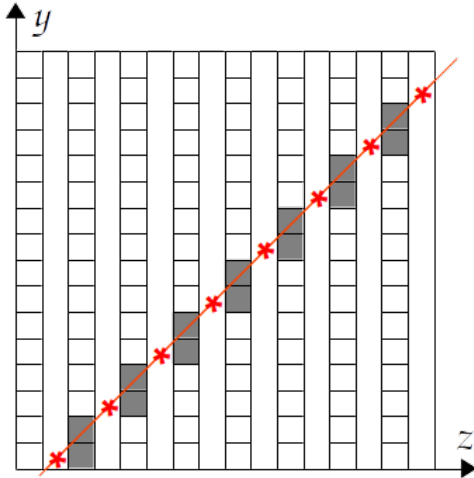
Side view of NeuLAND



Procedures

- 1 Obtain the positions of bars with signals
- 2 Reconstruct the muon track from the bar positions

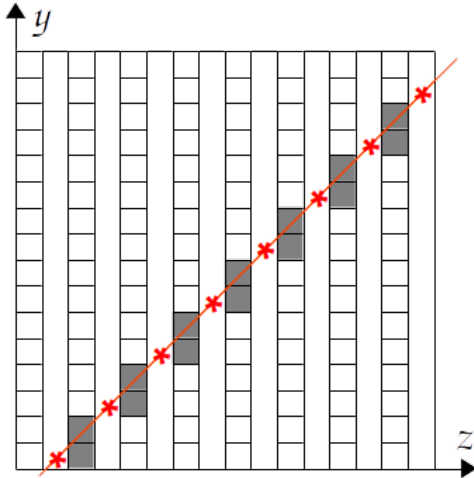
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Procedures

- 1 Obtain the positions of bars with signals
- 2 Reconstruct the muon track from the bar positions
- 3 Calculate the positions of the interaction points of the muon

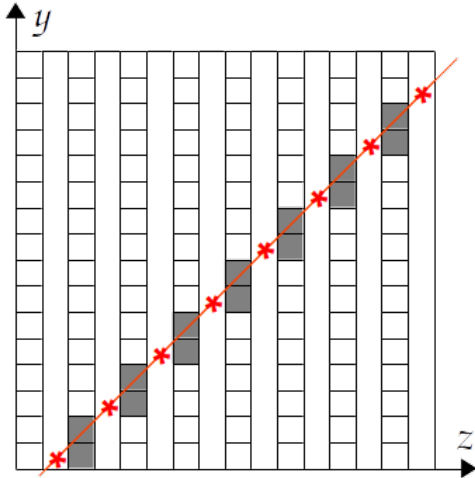
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Procedures

- 1 Obtain the positions of bars with signals
- 2 Reconstruct the muon track from the bar positions
- 3 Calculate the positions of the interaction points of the muon
- 4 Calculate the calibration parameters via data fitting

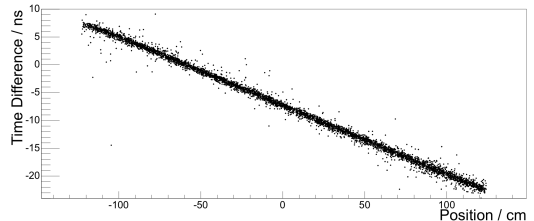
Side view of NeuLAND



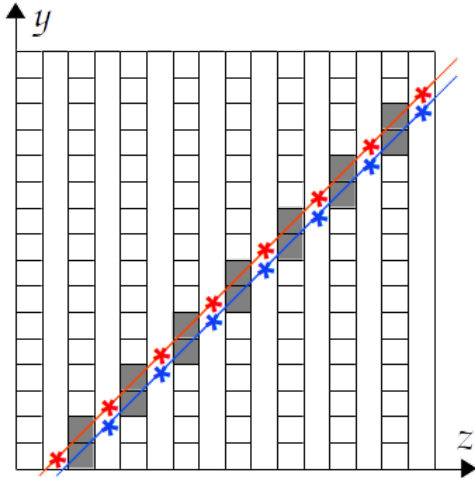
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Data fitting in the position calibration:



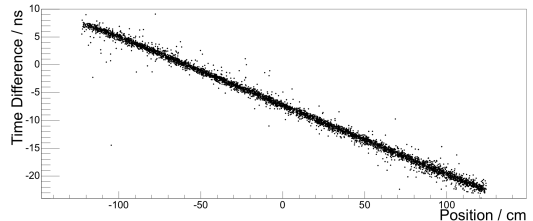
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Data fitting in the position calibration:



Simultaneous fitting using Millepede algorithm

Calibration with muon tracks:

$$\text{pos} = C_e \cdot (t_r - t_l + t_{\text{offset}}) / 2 \quad (1)$$

$$t = (t_r + t_l) / 2 - L / (2 \cdot C_e) + t_{\text{sync}} \quad (2)$$

$$\vec{x}_\mu = \vec{a}^i \cdot z_\mu + \vec{b}^i \quad (3)$$

where $\vec{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_t)$, $\vec{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_t)$

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Horizontal bars:

$$b_x^i - g_{ct}^i / 2 + g_c^i \cdot \Delta t^i / 2 + a_x^i z_\mu = 0$$

Vertical bars:

$$b_y^i - g_{ct}^i / 2 + g_c^i \cdot \Delta t^i / 2 + a_y^i \cdot z_\mu = 0$$

Time sync:

$$b_t^i + g_s^i + L / (2 \cdot g_c^i) - t_{\text{sum}} / 2 + a_t^i z_\mu = 0$$

with $g_c^i = C_e$, $g_{ct}^i = C_e \cdot t_{\text{offset}}$ and $g_s^i = t_{\text{sync}}$

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Millepede input:

- (1) $\partial f / \partial q_j$: 1st order derivative of local parameters
- (2) $\partial f / \partial p_l$: 1st order derivative of global parameters
- (3) z : "measurements" (**constant values**)
 σ : measurement errors

Simultaneous fitting using Millepede algorithm

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Solutions to the rank deficit error

- Reduce global or local parameters
- Applying additional constraints

Introducing local constraints:

Horizontal bars : $b_y^i - Y_{bar}^i + a_y^i \cdot z_\mu = 0$

Vertical bars : $b_x^i - X_{bar}^i + a_x^i \cdot z_\mu = 0$

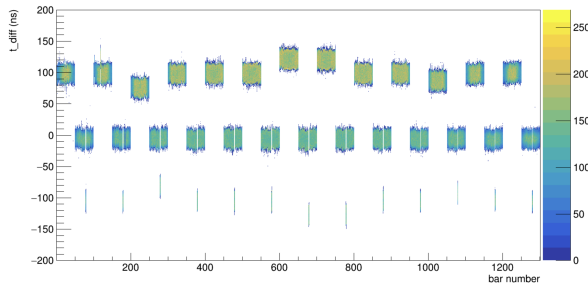
Predetermination on position parameters

Purposes of predetermination

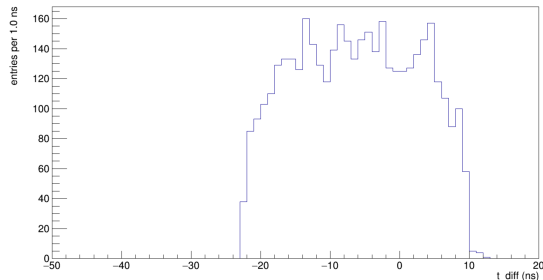
- Use good initial values from a crude calibration method to reduce the rejected entries ($< 33.3\%$)
- Select one bar from the plane when muon crosses multiple bars of the same plane
- Remove outliers caused by the background γ rays

Step 1: Collect time differences of adjacent PMT signals

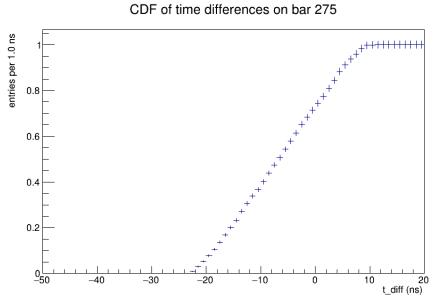
PMT Time difference distribution



Distribution of time differences on bar 275

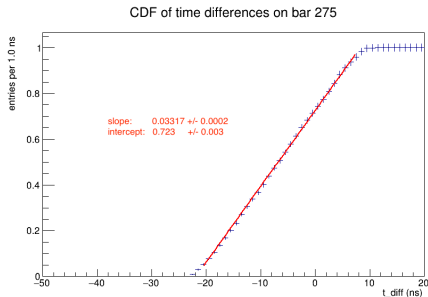


Step 2: Normalize the distribution and convert to CDF for each bar



Predetermination on position parameters

Step 2: Normalize the distribution and convert to CDF for each bar



Step 3: Linear fitting from 0.05 to 0.95

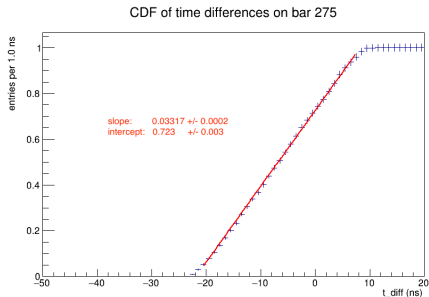
Calculation of parameters:

$$C_e = 2 \cdot \text{BarLenght} \cdot \text{slope}$$

$$t_{\text{offset}} = (0.5 - \text{intercept}) / \text{slope}$$

Predetermination on position parameters

Step 2: Normalize the distribution and convert to CDF for each bar



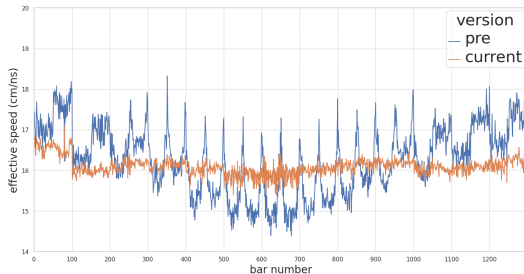
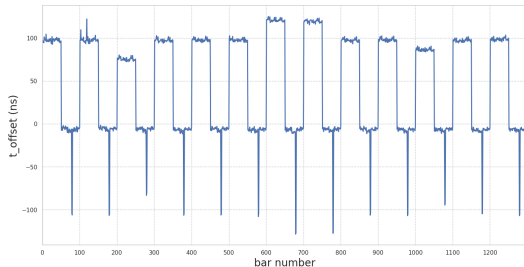
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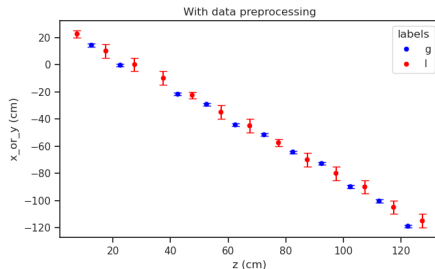
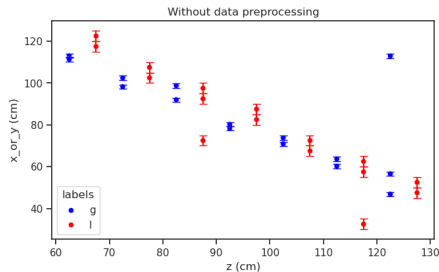
Evaluation results:



Fine tuning with Millepede algorithm

Data preprocessing

- 1 Scale the time/position values ($\times 10^{-1}$)
- 2 Select bars with only one signal per event
- 3 Remove isolated bars of each plane
- 4 Average bar positions for local constraints
- 5 Linear fit with $z - x$ and $z - y$ functions on bar positions
- 6 Choose the bar closest to the linear function for each plane
- 7 Remove the bar with a large residual



Comparison of time offset parameters



Comparison of effective speed parameters

