

The Vertical Waist in the Ratio Method Analysis

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Abstract

This note details the handling of the vertical waist (VW) effect in the Ratio Method analysis. The 60h and Endgame datasets lie on resonances where $\omega_{VW} \approx 10 \cdot \omega_a$, which in combination with the fast rotation (FR) effect leads to inflated VW amplitudes in the Ratio Method, where one might originally assume that the VW effect can be neglected from the analysis. In the 9d dataset (not on a resonance) it was found that the Ratio Method flattened out the VW amplitudes as a function of calorimeter, leading to greater cancellation and a systematically lower calorimeter sum VW amplitude as compared to the T-Method. The solution used to eliminate these problems was to randomize out the VW (in tandem with the FR) in the data so that the effect can be acceptably ommitted from the fit.

1 Introduction

The necessary inclusion of the VW in the Ratio Method analysis is not immediately apparent, as shown by Figure 1. (Incidentally this is also true for the CBO and other effects.) Compared to the FFT of the fit residuals of a five parameter function fit to the data, no peaks rise significantly above the noise. When looking at the FFT of the fit residuals for early times however, as in Figure 2, a small VW peak can be seen. (As well as the larger CBO peak.) It should be noted here that this small VW peak does not appear for every random seed. The time randomization of the data means that sometimes this VW peak is indistinguishable within the noise.

The smallness of the VW signal in the ratio method analysis is the first of the problems in including it in the fit. First one might ask however whether it should be included in the fit at all. There are a couple of reasons why I think it should probably be included:

1. A peak in the FFT of the fit residuals can be seen.
2. When the amplitude of the VW is allowed to float (with some or all of the others parameters fixed, whatever configuration is necessary to get a converging fit), then the VW amplitude converges to a non-zero value.

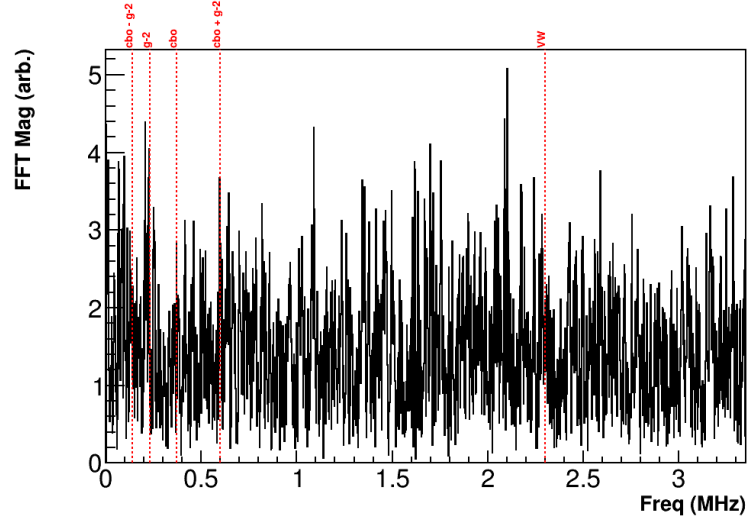


Figure 1: FFT of fit residuals using a 3 parameter ratio function to fit the 60h dataset. The FFT is over all times, 30.2 μ s to 650 μ s.

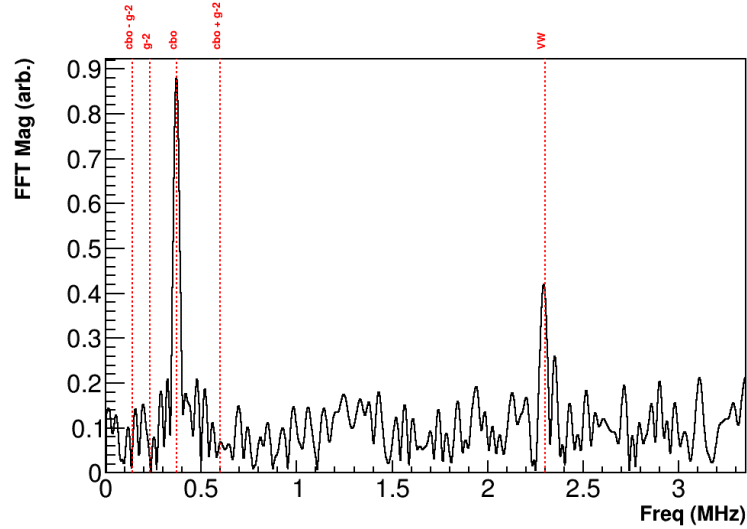


Figure 2: FFT of fit residuals using a 3 parameter ratio function to fit the 60h dataset. The FFT is over early times, 30.2 μ s to 60.2 μ s.

3. The p value of the fit improves when including the VW, on the order of 8% for the 60h dataset, and on the order of 40% for the Endgame dataset. This is reflected in a fit start scan of the p value, which shows a rise for the first 20 μ s to 30 μ s of the fit or so.
4. The value of R changes on the order of 30 ppb to 60 ppb depending on the dataset, which parameters are fixed, and what the random seed is.

It is the combination of items 1 and 3 that I think are the real suggestions that I should be including the VW in the ratio fits. A couple of confusing things end up arising though, both around the idea that I should need to include the VW and what I see when I do so.

2 60h and Endgame Datasets - An even multiple

The 60h and Endgame datasets run at an n value of 0.108, which just so happens to put the VW frequency at nearly 10 times the $g - 2$ frequency, specifically $\omega_{VW} \approx 10.04 \cdot \omega_a$ at $t = \infty$. (Remember that in these datasets the CBO frequency and by extension the VW frequency is changing over time, making this whole picture more complicated.) The ratio method, by definition, extracts out the $g - 2$ frequency and by extension divides out frequencies which are an even multiple of the $g - 2$ frequency. This can be seen in Figure 3, and the same is shown in a different way in Figure 4. Because of this, I would expect for there to be no signal for the VW effect in the 60h and Endgame datasets. My only guess for why it still appears is that the VW frequency is changing over the course of a fill, so it still gets into the data in a way that can be seen.

My plan would then be to include the VW in the ratio fit, with those VW parameters to which the ratio fit can't fit effectively, the frequency, lifetime, and sometimes phase, fixed from a T method fit, and the amplitude allowed to float. What then happens strangely enough however is that the VW amplitude in the ratio fit floats to unphysically high values, as seen in Figure 5a where the amplitude is 0.2043 compared to the T method VW fitted amplitude in Figure 5b at 0.003297, a factor of 62 increase. This factor difference varies wildly from seed to seed, but always remains very high. (Here it can be seen that the VW phase is floated in the fits and varies between the two, probably influencing the final fitted values.) If I include the VW and fix all parameters to the results from the T method fit, then what happens is R changes by nothing (less than 1 ppb) and the VW peak is unchanged. It seems the fit really does prefer such a high amplitude, which I still don't understand.

One thing I considered was whether the ratio method and fit really does somehow artificially raise the VW amplitude. Seems very unlikely but I made a Toy MC with a large VW effect and checked what came out, the first results of which are shown in Figure 3. That figure used the results from a 3 parameter ratio function, or

$$R(t) \approx A \cos(\omega_a t), \tag{1}$$

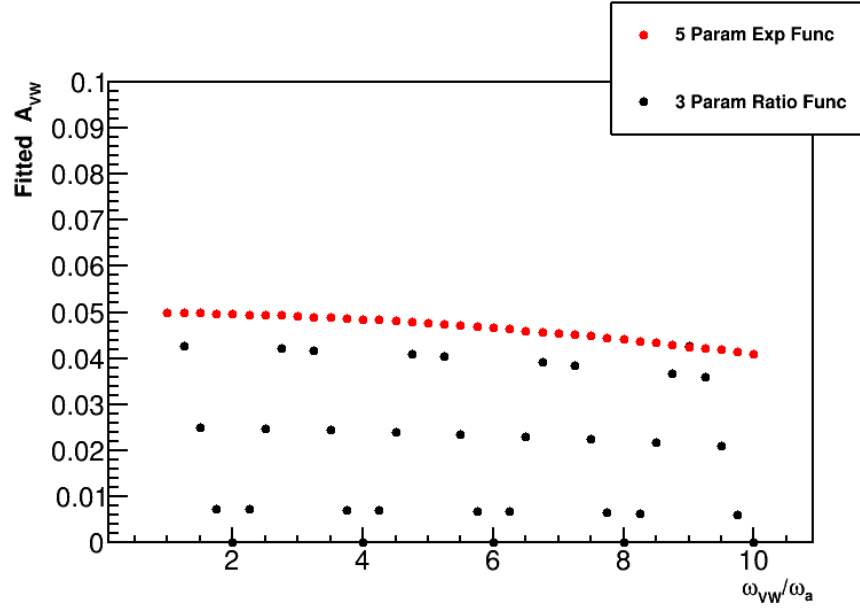


Figure 3: Fitted VW amplitude in a Toy MC as a function of the VW frequency divided by the $g - 2$ frequency. In red are the fitted amplitudes with a simple five parameter function, and in black are the fitted amplitudes with a three parameter ratio function. The input VW amplitude was 0.05, and the VW effect was constant throughout the Toy MC "fill." There is a slight fall off of the red points due to the effects of the higher frequencies interacting with the bin width causing a reduction in the fitted amplitude; if an integral fit is used then this fall off is eliminated. What can be seen is that for even frequencies the VW effect dies away in the ratio fit, while for odd frequencies it does not. It should be noted here that it doesn't matter that the VW effect is a "high frequency effect," simply that it is at an even multiple of ω_a .

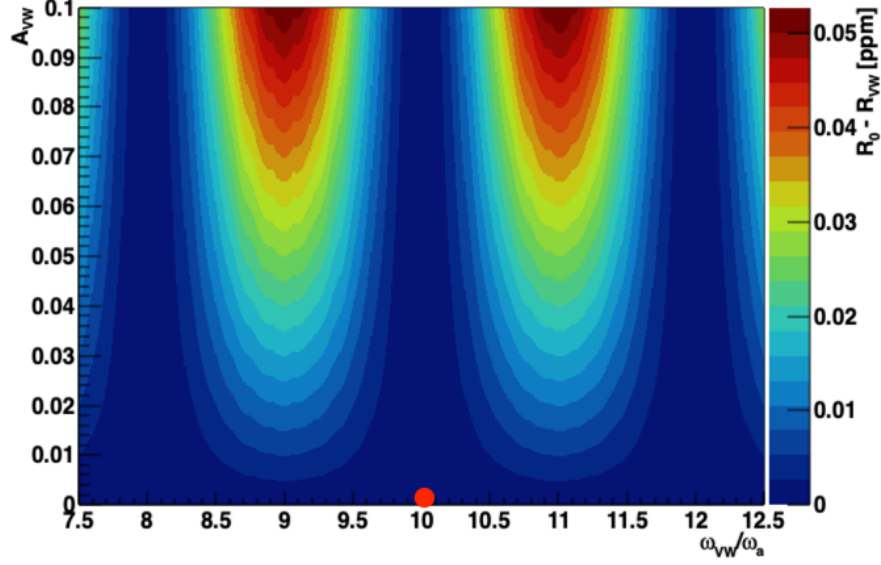
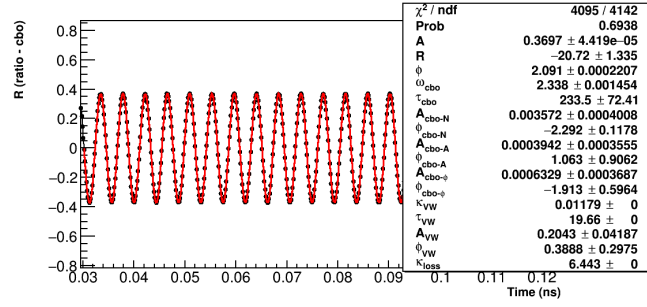
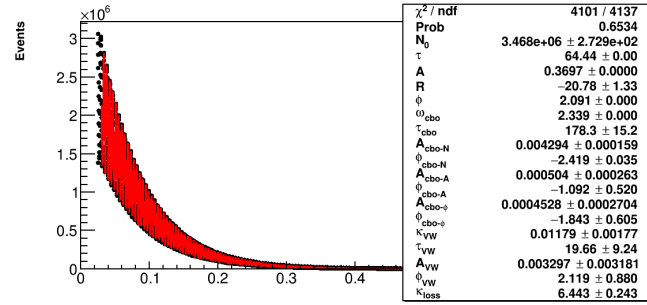


Figure 4: Plotted is the difference in the maximum value of the ratio with and without a VW function included, as a function of both the amplitude of the VW effect and the VW frequency in units of the $g - 2$ frequency, in a toy Monte-Carlo simulation. Note that this is not \mathbf{R} the frequency fit parameter, but the actual value of the ratio fit function. The difference reaches a minimum for even multiples of the $g - 2$ frequency, where the VW effect divides out almost entirely. The $n = 0.108$ datasets, including the 60h and Endgame datasets, live at the bottom center of this plot, marked by a red circle, where the VW frequency is nearly equal to 10 times the $g - 2$ frequency, and the difference in the ratio is approximately 5×10^{-6} at $30 \mu s$. Plot courtesy of James Mott.



(a) Ratio fit results with VW included of 60h dataset.



(b) T method fit results of 60h dataset.

Figure 5

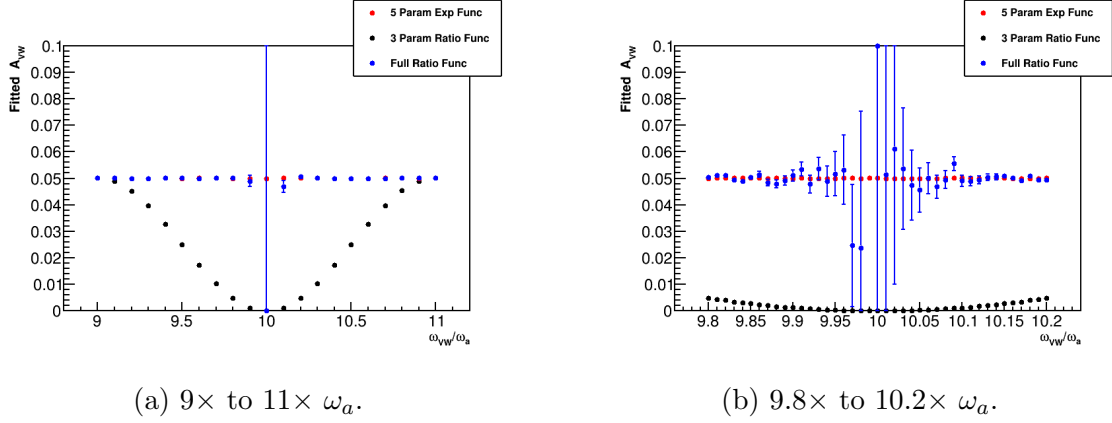


Figure 6: Fitted VW amplitude as a function of frequency and with different types of fit functions.

whereas I'm really fitting with the function

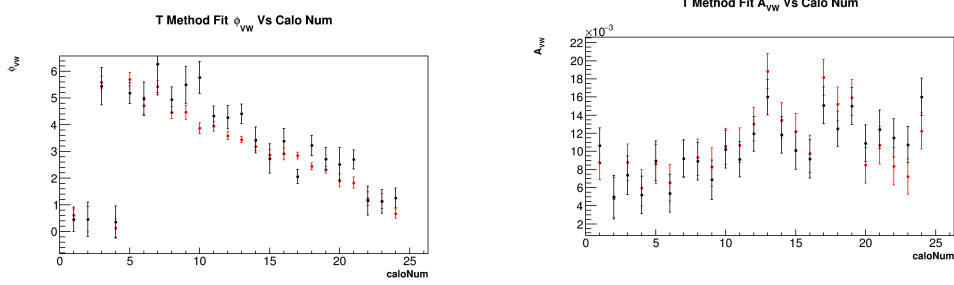
$$R(t) = \frac{2f(t) - f_+(t) - f_-(t)}{2f(t) + f_+(t) + f_-(t)}, \quad (2)$$

$$f_{\pm}(t) = f(t \pm T_a/2), \quad (3)$$

$$f(t) = V(t) \cdot (1 + A \cdot \cos(\omega_a t + \phi)), \quad (4)$$

or as I call it the full ratio function, with $V(t)$ being the VW effect, and without other background terms which are unnecessary in the Toy MC. Fitting with this function yields the results shown in Figure 6. As shown, the fitted VW amplitude dies away at even frequencies for the 3 parameter ratio function, however there is some interesting behaviour with the results from the full ratio function. The results do in fact make perfect sense when considering Equation 4 more carefully. What $f(t)$ represents in that function is the five parameter function, barring the N_0 and τ_μ terms which divide out. In that case the fitted amplitude between the five parameter function and the T method function should be the exact same. This is the case between the red and blue points until the frequency gets very close to 10 times ω_a . As seen the fit becomes unstable, with largely differing amplitudes in some cases with large error bars. There are also some points with values different from the real value, and with small, inconsistent errors. What is happening here makes sense in that the VW effect in the ratio has almost completely divided out, but yet I am trying to fit it with a function where the value of A_{VW} does not particularly matter. In essence I believe I am using a term in the fit function which isn't particularly well motivated.

If my fit results to the real data returned values with large error bars consistent with 0, or consistent with the T method results, then I believe there wouldn't be a problem, and I could do one or the other. Conceptually, I think the 'right' answer would be that the T method values are right, and I should just fix the values in the ratio method to them and call it a day. However, going back up to a point in an earlier paragraph, this doesn't improve the fit and the VW signal still appears



(a) VW phases per calo in the 9d dataset. (b) VW amplitudes per calo in the 9d dataset.

Figure 7: Red points are T method results and black points are ratio method results. In the ratio fits, the VW frequencies and lifetimes are fixed to those from the T method results.

in the data unchanged. So at the end of the day I have this problem, which seems contradictory in that I don't think I should be able to see the VW but can, and that my fit shouldn't prefer a specific amplitude but does, and that amplitude is an unphysically large value.

I was going to leave it out in the 60h dataset and call it a day, until the Endgame results showed a much larger change in the p value that seems un-ignorable.

Probably show said change or picture here or something - look up these results again

3 9d Dataset - a different problem

While in the 60h and Endgame datasets the VW frequency is nearly 10 times ω_a , in the 9d the frequency is closer to an odd multiple, or $\omega_{VW} \approx 8.87 \cdot \omega_a$ at $t = \infty$. With what I've shown so far, I expect the VW signal to be easily fittable with an amplitude equal to that from the T method results. Looking at per calo fit results in Figure 7, the VW phases and amplitudes are consistent between the T method and ratio method results. As shown there are no observable differences. When I look at the fits to the sum of the calorimeter data however, I see a systematically smaller VW amplitude in the ratio fit results as compared to the T method results. This is true for all random seeds as shown in Figure 8. While I expect a reduction in the VW amplitude from per calo fits to the calorimeter sum fit, as the phases go from $0-2\pi$ around the ring, I still expect the amplitudes to be consistent between the T method and ratio method. If I take calorimeters adjacent to each other around the ring versus calorimeters separated from each other, then I see the behaviour. So what seems to be happening is that there is a cancellation when adding the calorimeters together in the ratio method that doesn't occur in the T method. That is something I don't understand, and can't come up with a reason why that should happen. I'm not sure if this is at all related to the previously discussed problem or not, whether it's another symptom or something else strange.

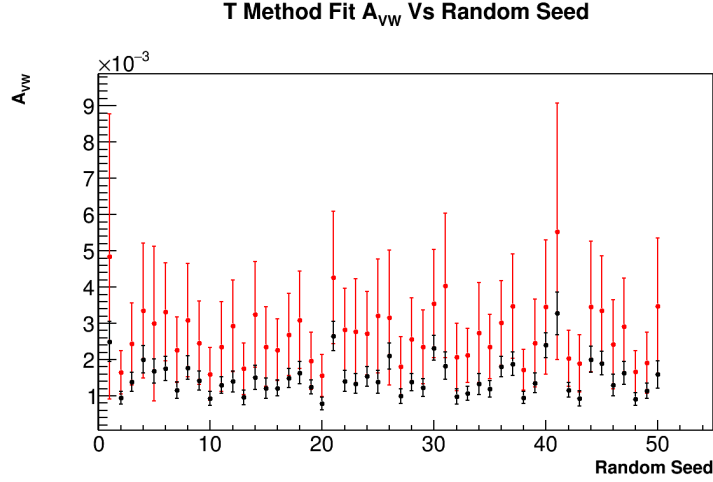


Figure 8: VW amplitudes as a function of random seed for T method fits compared to ratio method fits. T method fits are in red and ratio fits are in black. The error bars are smaller on the ratio fits because the VW frequencies and lifetimes are fixed to those from the T method fits. There is a consistently smaller VW amplitude in the ratio fits as compared to the T method fits.

4 Correlations and fit start scans

5 Randomizing out the effect...