

# Event determination ( $t_0$ ) and sorting based on TOF counters

Dominik Steinschaden

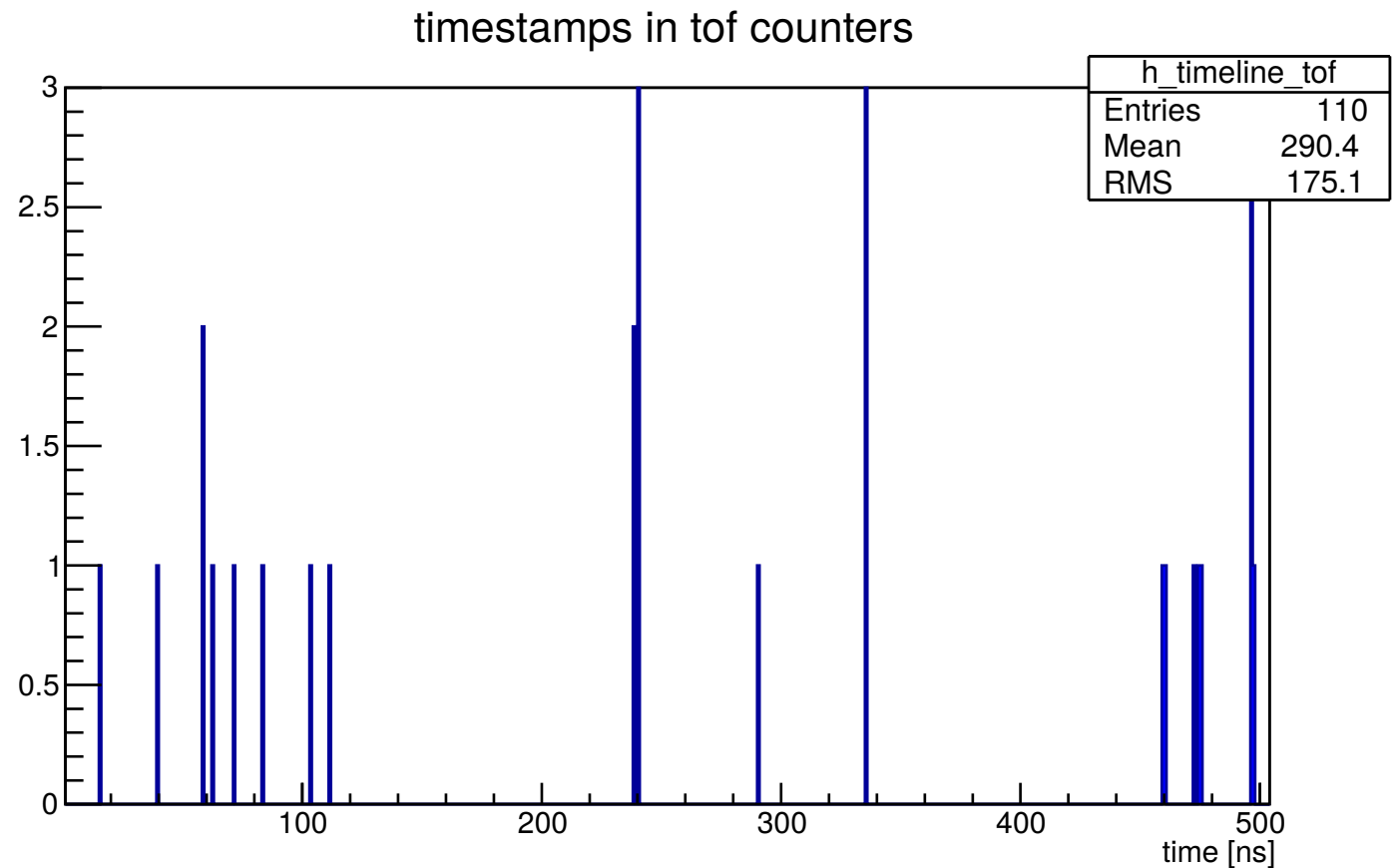
On behalf of the Panda SciTil group

GSI, 6.12.2016

# Contents

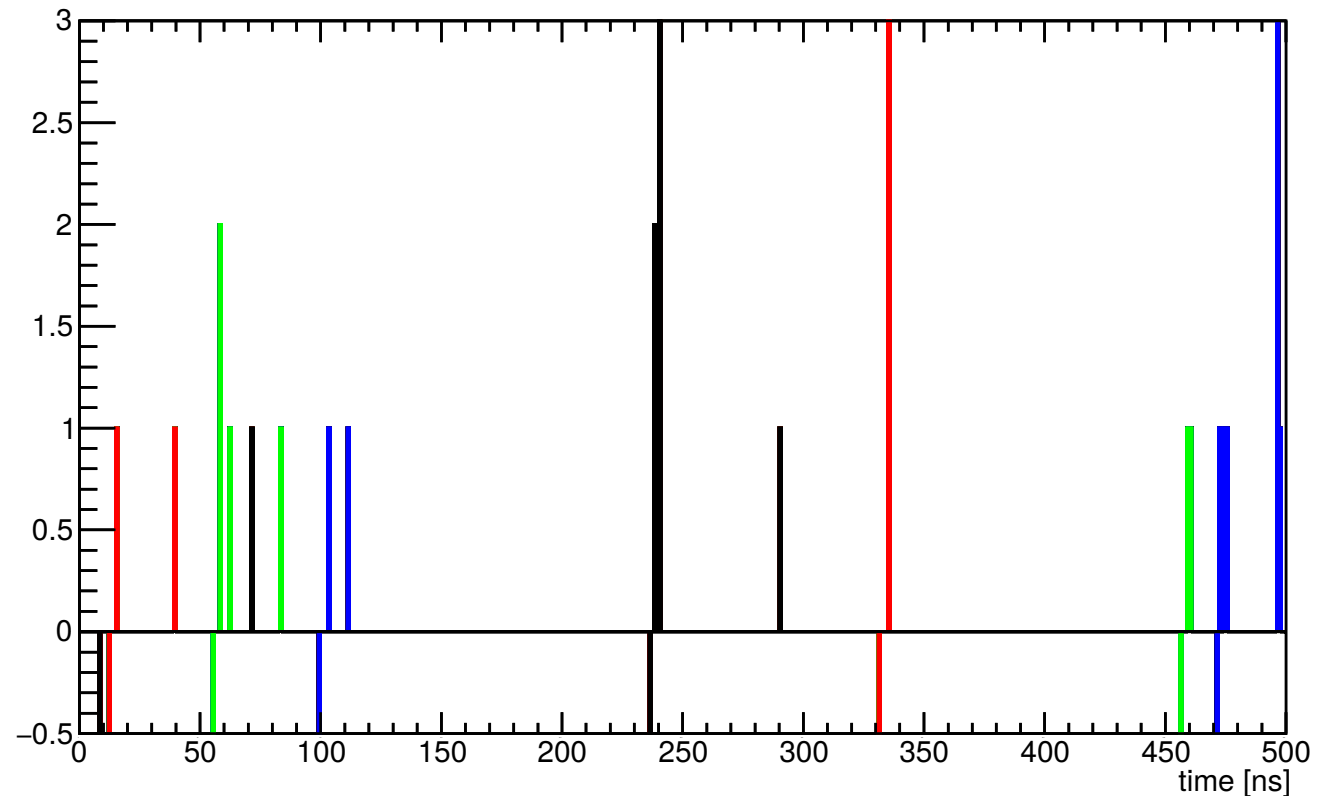
- Introduction
- Event structure in TOF counters
- Basic algorithm
- Results

- Time based simulation
  - DPM generator
  - 20 MHz average event rate
  
- ~ 10 events
  - Events not clearly separated
  - Events may mixed



- Offset due to time-of-flight
  - ~2ns for SciTil
  - ~26 ns for FTOF
- Long event width
  - Late arriving particles
  - > 50 ns
- => Event Mixing

time stamps in Tof counters



- Timestamps detected in TOF counters at an event rate of 20 MHz. On the negative y-axis the MC event time is indicated.

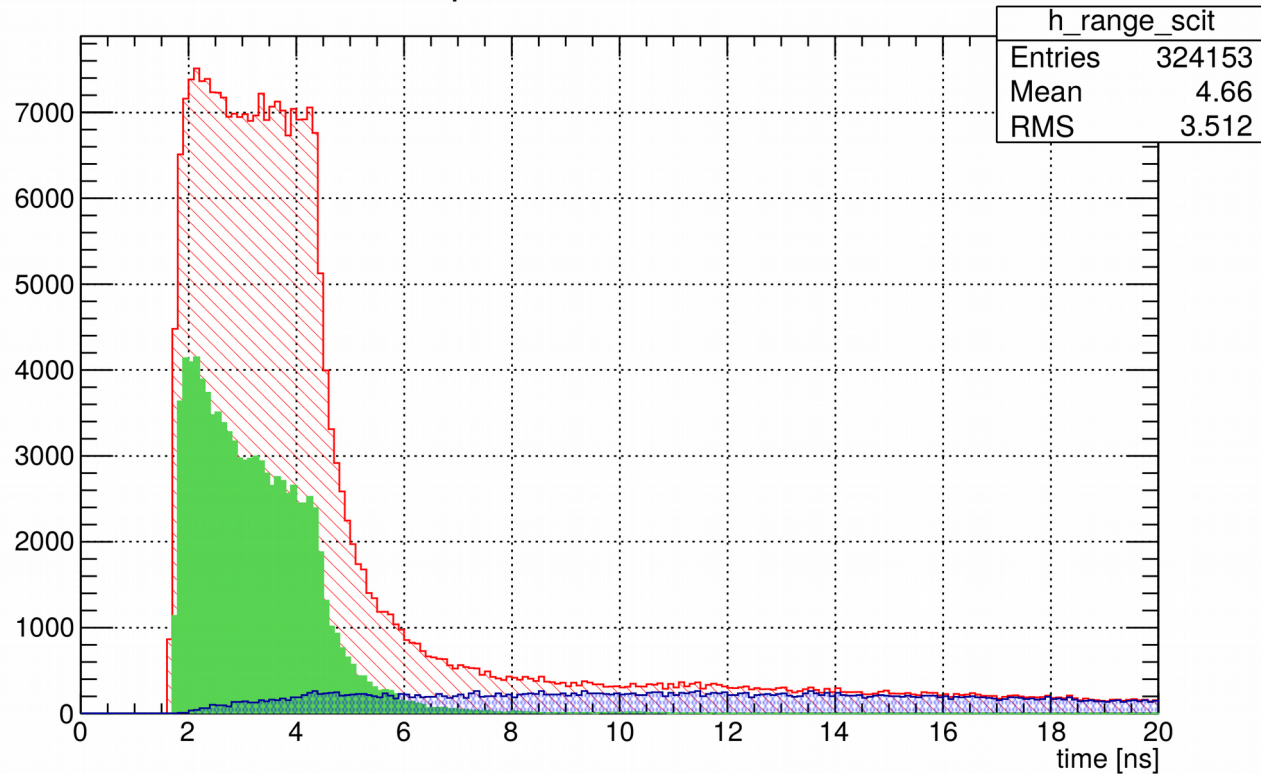
All timestamps from a single event have the same colour. Consecutive events are iteratively coloured in black, red, green and blue.

# Event structure (event based)

Sources of late arriving /indirect

- Neutrons
  - Most prominent
- Backscattered Photons
- Backscattered Hadrons
- Slow/late/multiple decays

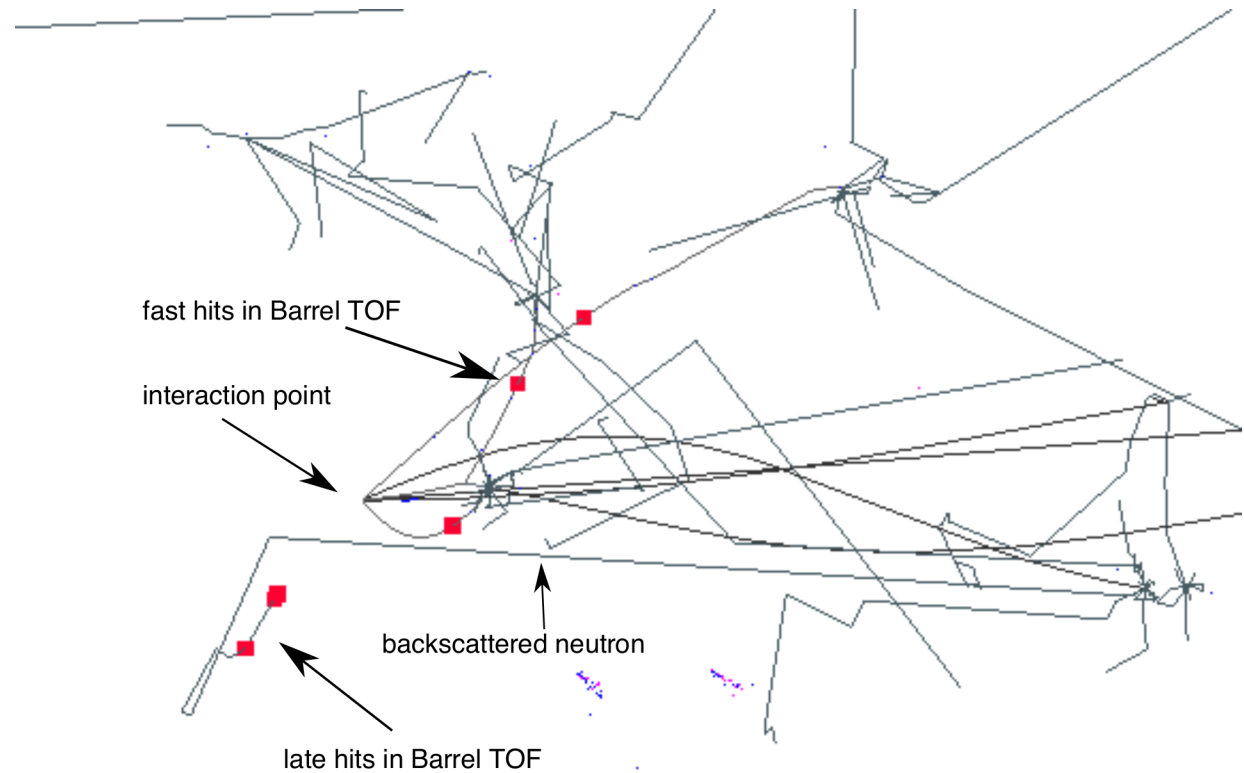
timestamp distribution in Barrel TOF



- Timestamp distribution in SciTil for all hits (red), primary particles (green) and hits initiated by neutrons (blue)

Sources of late arriving  
/indirect

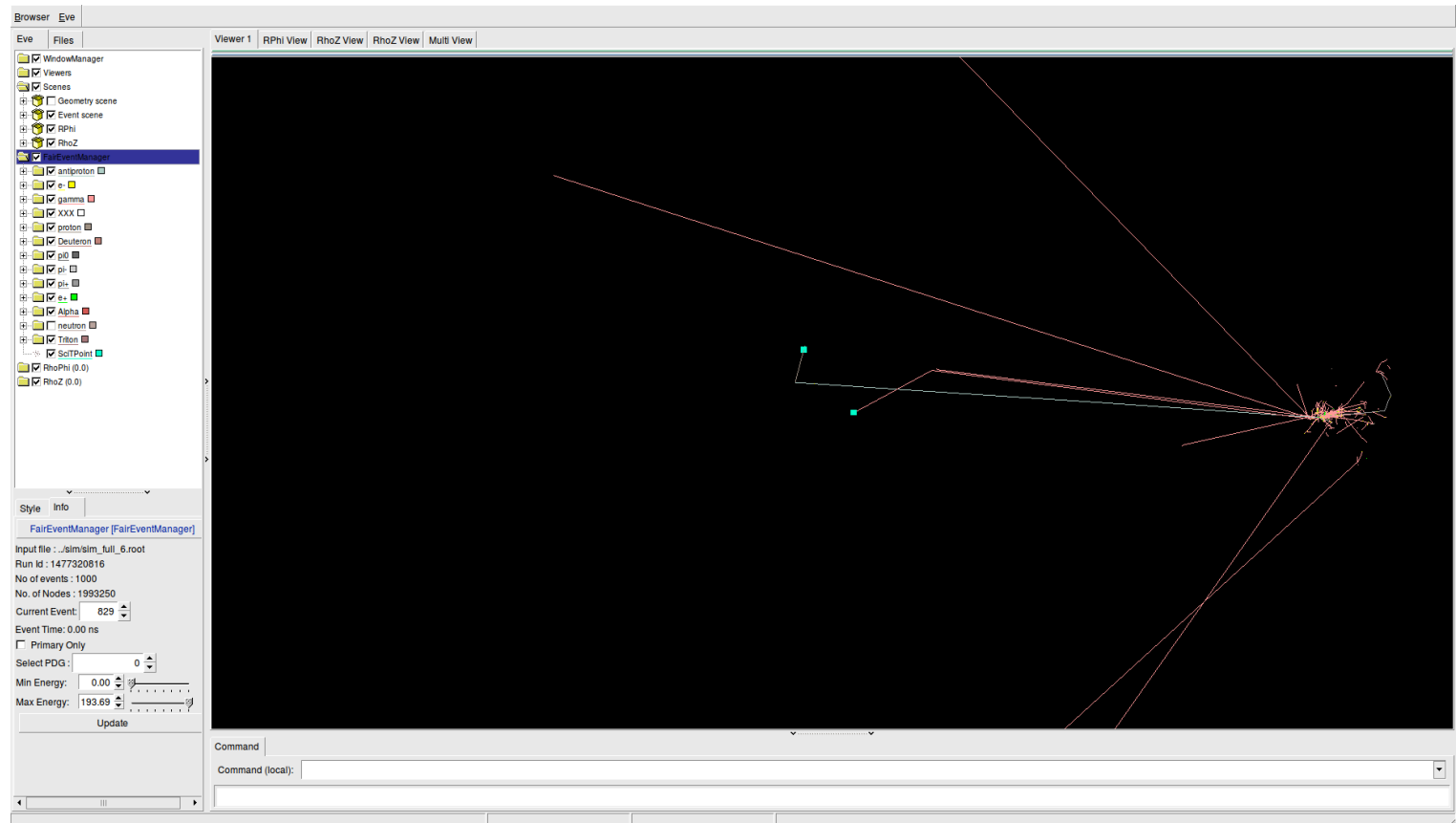
- Neutrons
  - Most prominent



# Indirect/late Particles

Sources of late arriving particles/timestamps

- Neutrons
  - Most prominent
- Backscattered Photons



# Indirect/late Particles

Sources of late arriving particles/timestamps

- Neutrons
  - Most prominent
- Backscattered Photons
- **Backscattered Hadrons**

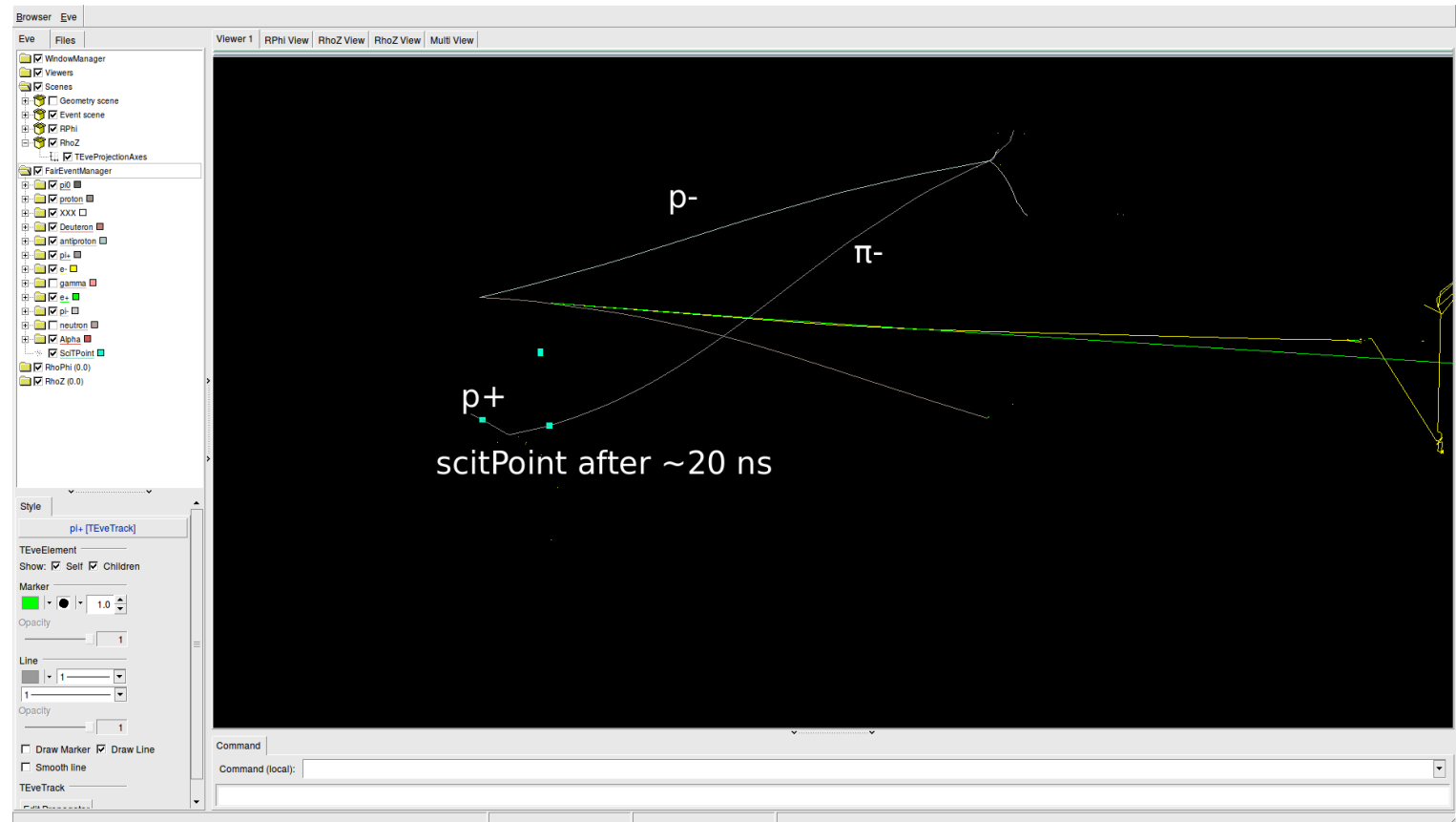




# Indirect/late Particles

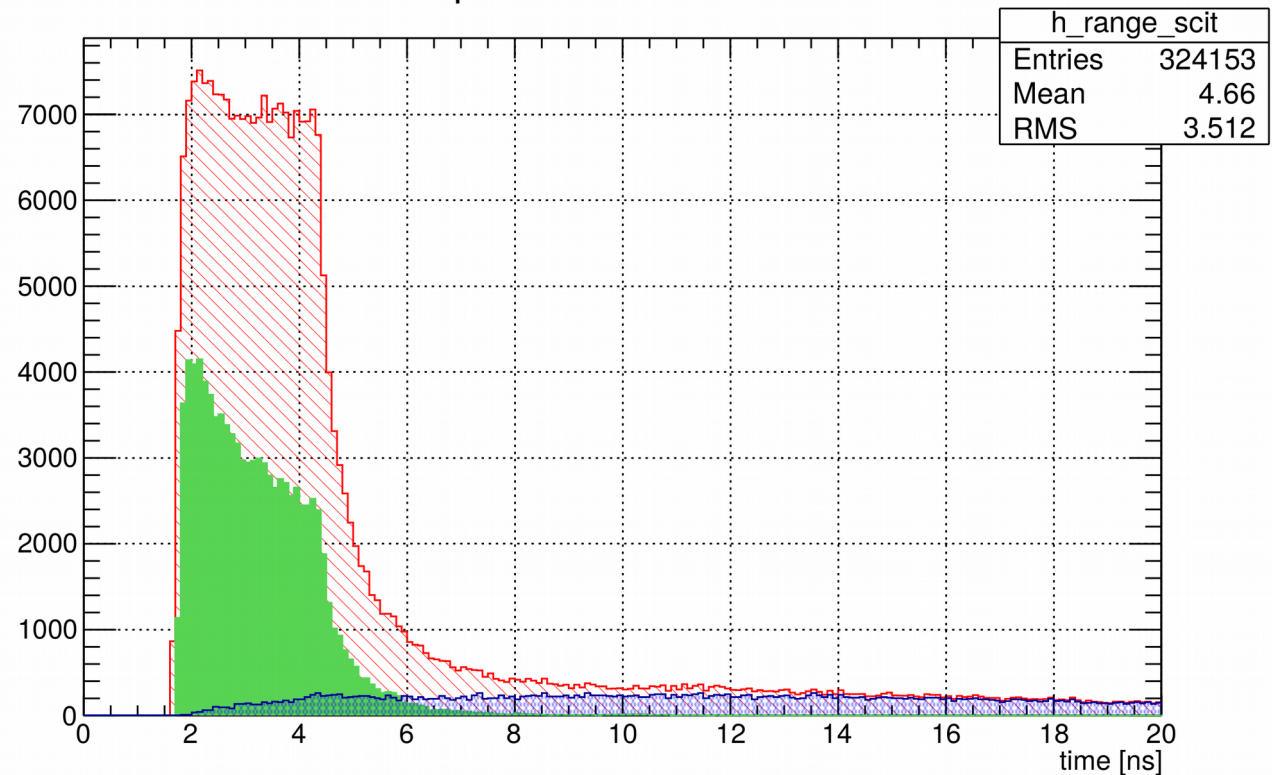
Sources of late arriving particles/timestamps

- Neutrons
  - Most prominent
- Backscattered Photons
- Backscattered Hadrons
- **Slow/late/multiple decays**



- Direct particles:  
(also secondaries)
  - $\text{TOF}_{\min} = 1.66 \text{ ns}$ 
    - $v=c, \vartheta = 90^\circ$
  - $\text{TOF}_{\max} = 8.6 \text{ ns} (16.6 \text{ ns})$ 
    - $P_t = 300 \text{ MeV}/c (150 \text{ MeV}/c)$
  - $\Delta t = 7 \text{ ns} (15 \text{ ns})$
- Indirect particles/secondaries
  - $\text{Tof} > 15 \text{ ns}$
  - Probably hard to reconstruct
  - Provide no additional information for analysis

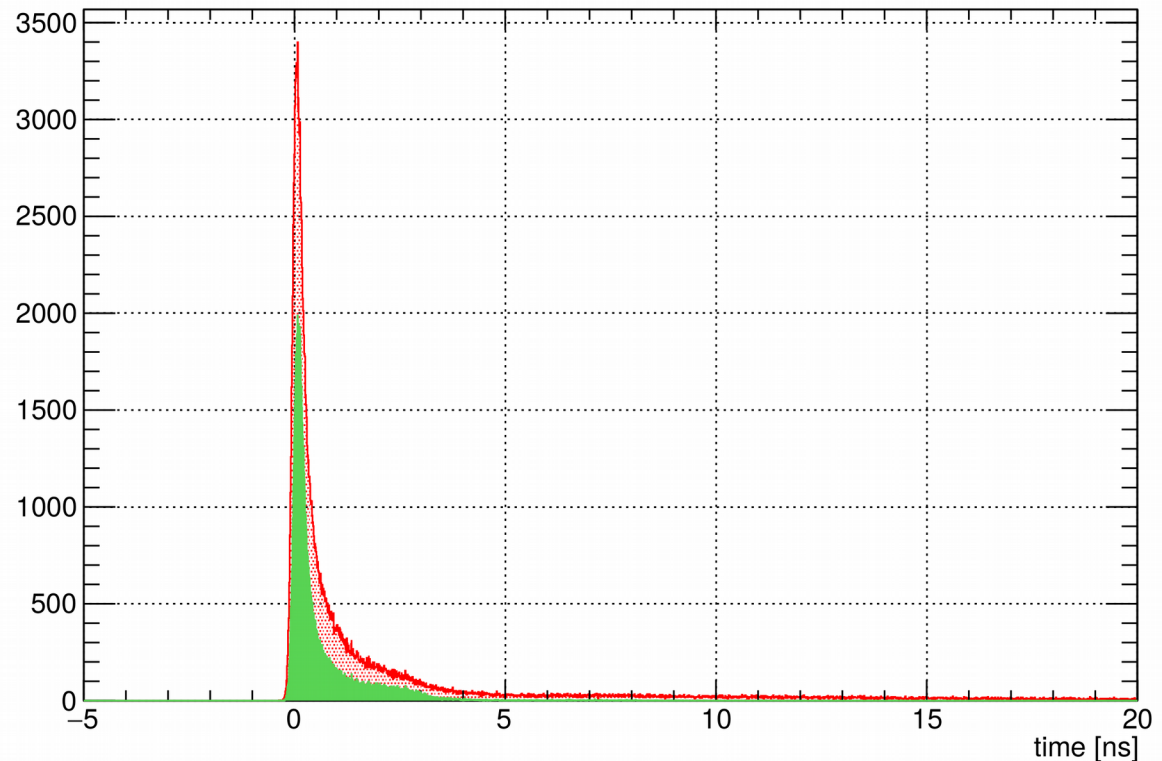
timestamp distribution in Barrel TOF



- Reduce the Offset and width

- No tracking information!
- Speed of light correction
  - Track length: straight line
  - $v = c$

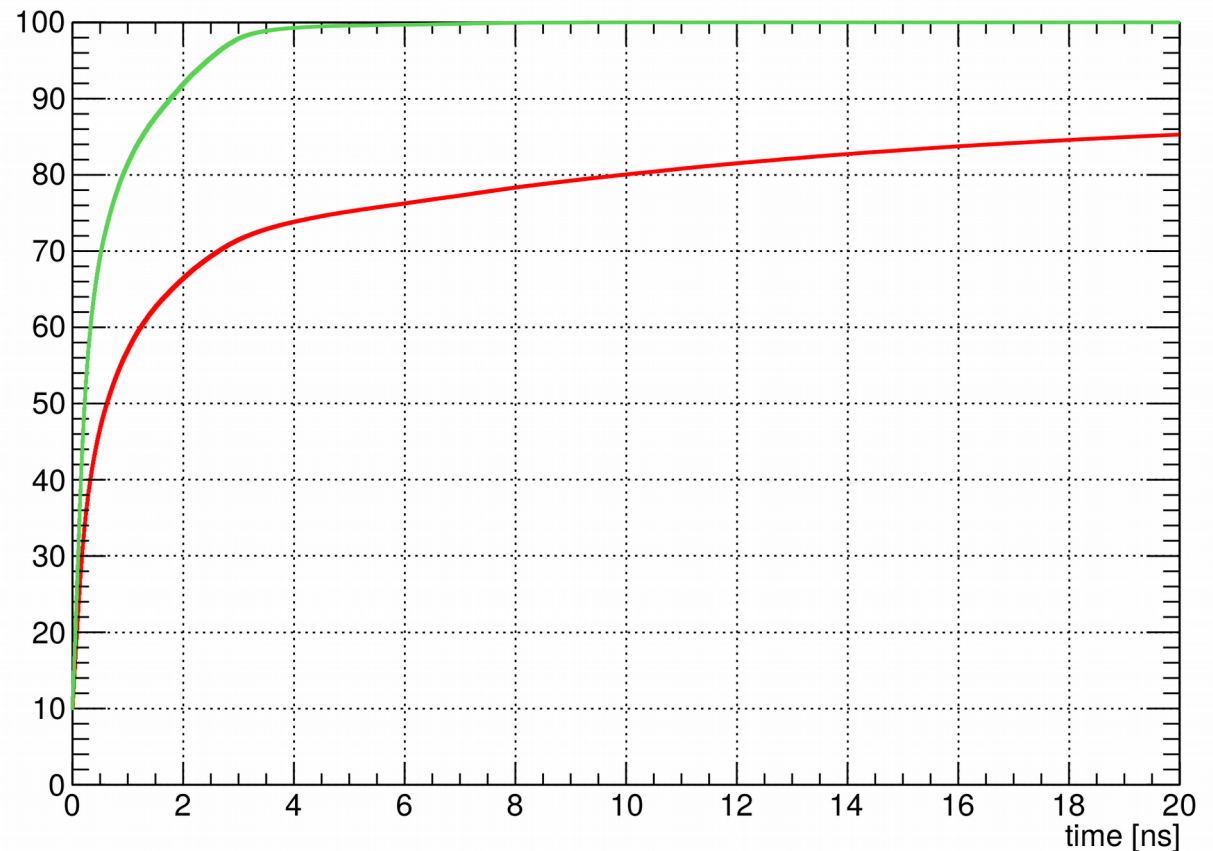
corrected timestamps in Barrel TOF



- Timestamp distribution in SciTil after applying the speed-of-light correction for all hits (red) and primary particles (green)

integral of corrected timestamps in Barrel TOF

- Direct particles (primaries)
  - 4 ns --> > 99%
- Total
  - 1 ns --> 60%
  - 2 ns --> 70 %
  - 4 ns --> >75%
- “Core Event width”
  - $t_{\text{Core}} = 4 \text{ ns}$



- Integrated timestamp distribution in SciTil after applying the speed-of-light correction for all hits (red) and primary particles (green)

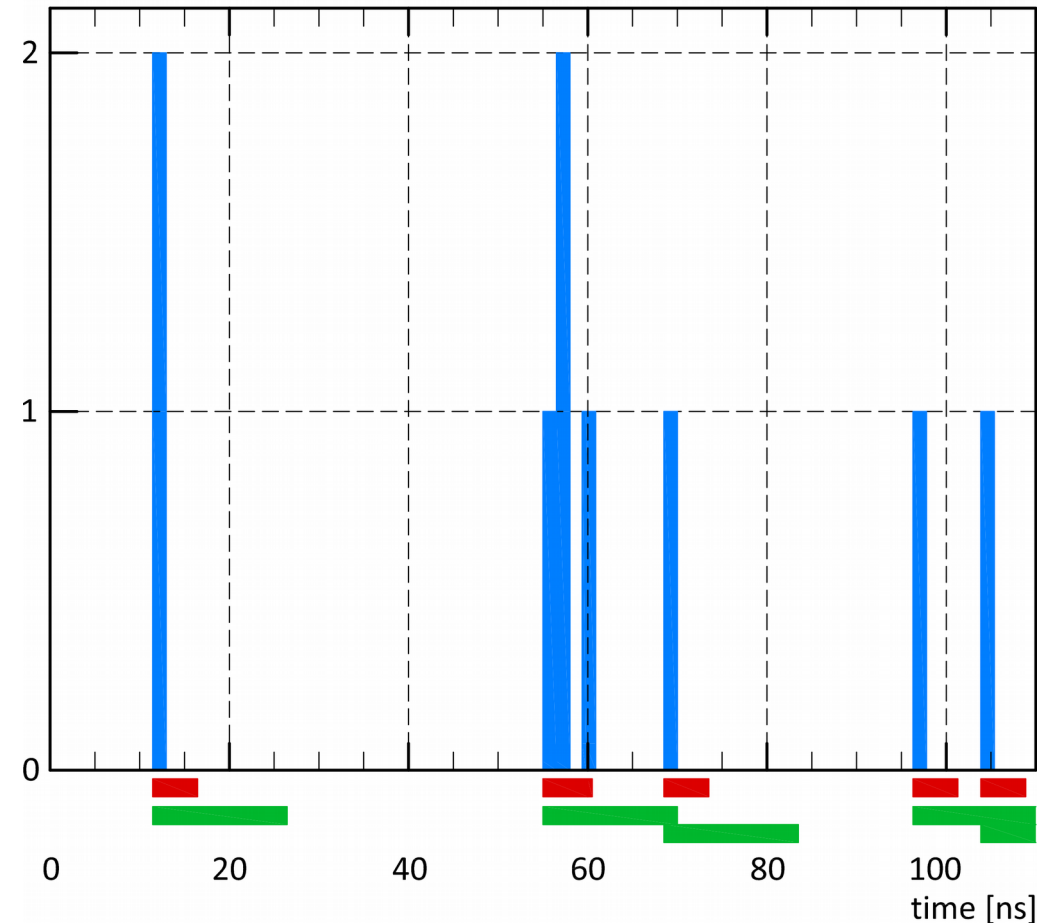
Make it short:

- One can show the same behavior for the FTOF
  - Speed-of-light correction
  - 4 ns => >99% of primaries
  - 4 ns => >75% of secondaries
- “Core Event time”
  - $t_{\text{Core}} = 4 \text{ ns}$

# Basic algorithm

- Due to the low particle multiplicity per event every timestamp can potentially be the trigger for an event. After a trigger has been accepted, there is a dead-time of 4 ns (red) where no other trigger is accepted. All timestamps after a trigger and within a window of 15 ns are assumed to belong to a single event (green). These event time windows potentially overlap to ensure the completeness of the data.

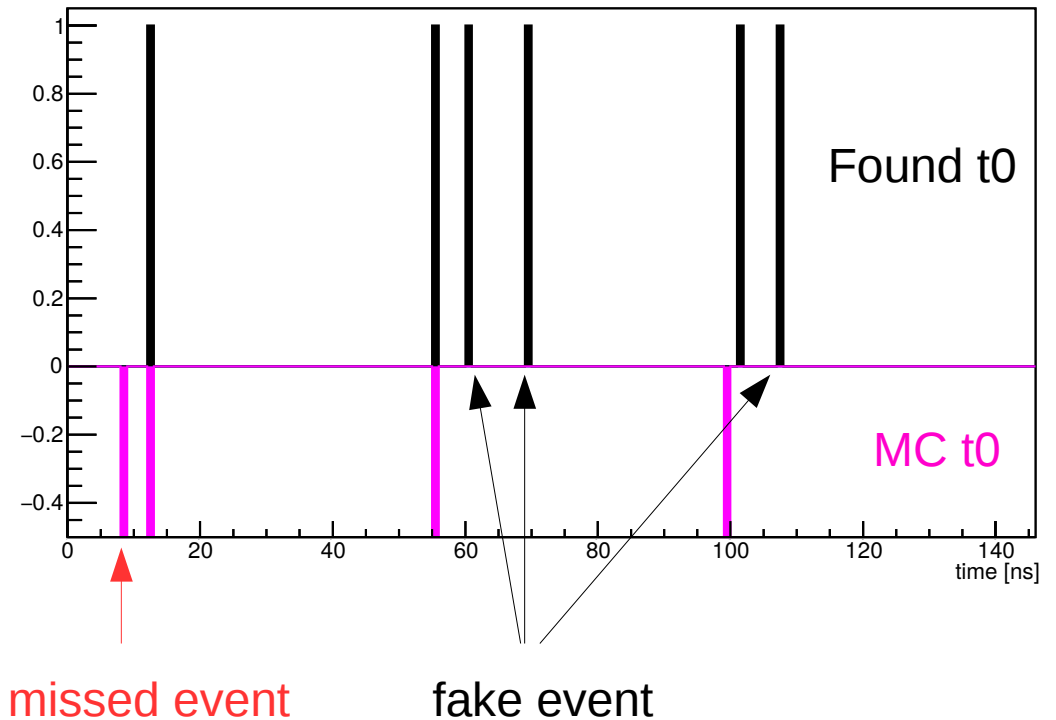
Event Determination Algorithm



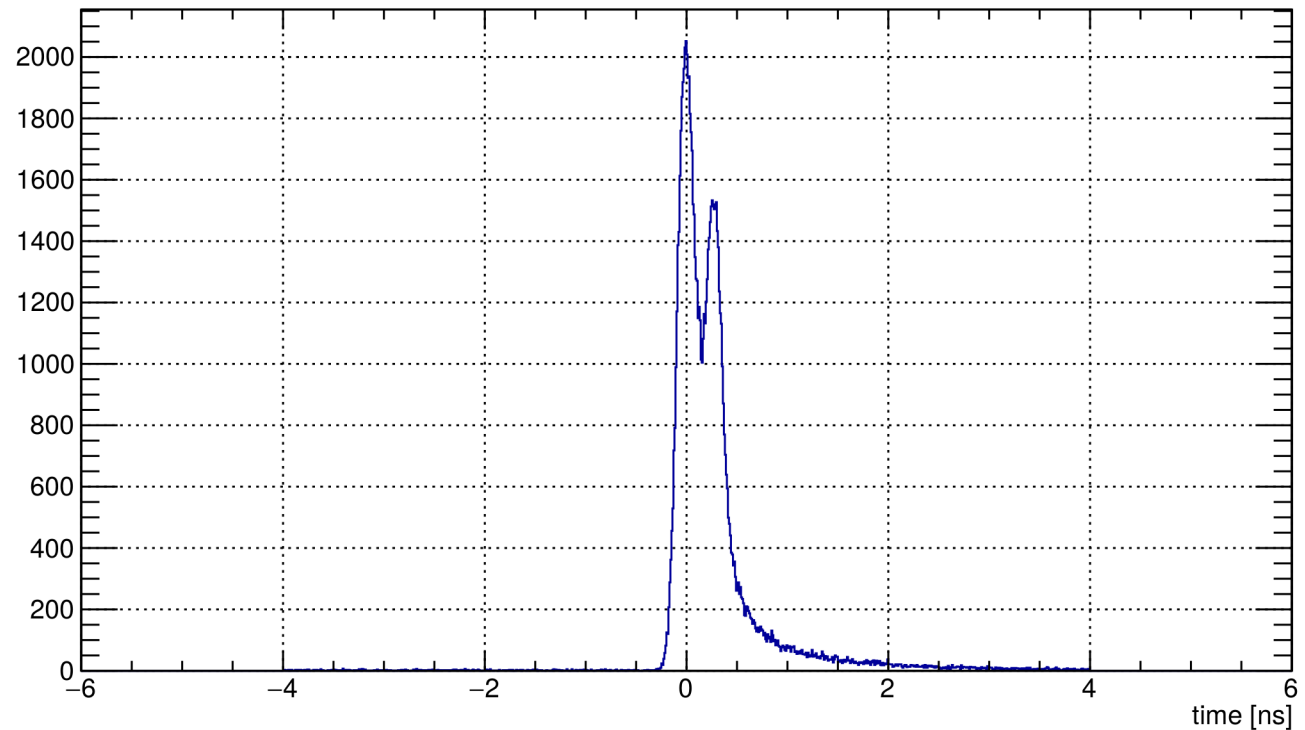
- “Timebased” timestamps in the TOF counters after applying the speed-of-light correction

# Results

Event rate	2 MHz	20 MHz	20 MHz w. fake reduction
Correctly identified	93% (>99)	89 % (96)	83%
misidentified	80%	66%	29%
Event included in previous package	0.5%	4%	4%
Missed events	6.5%	7%	12%



t0 distribution for correctly identified events



- 2 MHz
- T0 determination
  - $\sigma < 1$  ns
- Double peak structure
  - Slightly different timestamp distribution of Barrel TOF and FTOF



# Outlook

- Improve cut parameters
  - Core event width
  - Event package time window
- Include more sub detector information
  - Enhance determination rate (“neutral events”)
  - enhance fake event reduction ?

Thank you for your attention