

# PXD Response to Gated Mode

Belle II PXD Workshop, 2019

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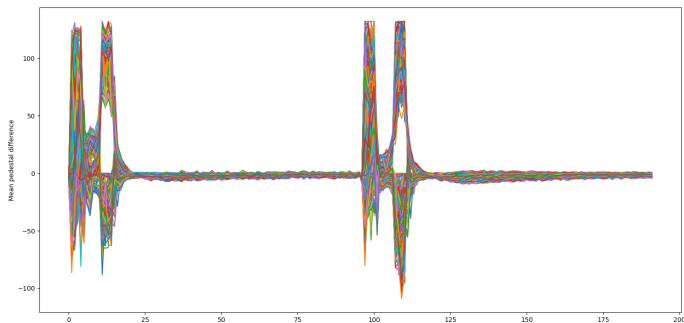
<sup>1</sup>Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY)

September 24, 2019



## Display of 2 Gated Modes for the First 256 of 1024 Drain Lines

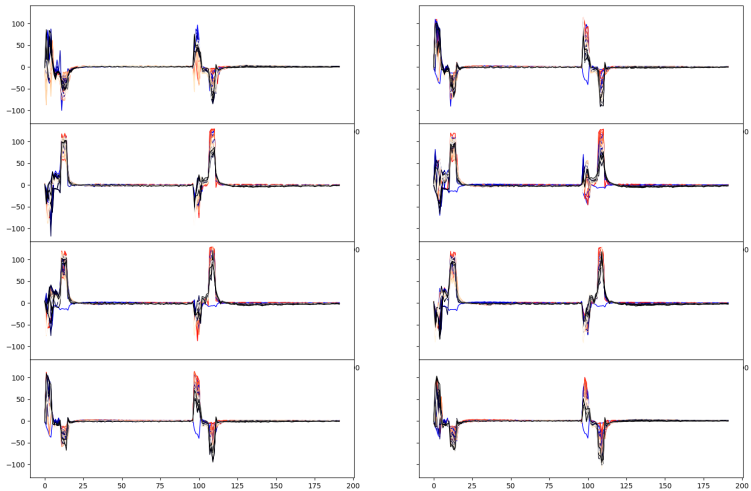
### H1011 with clear on 15 V and Common Mode



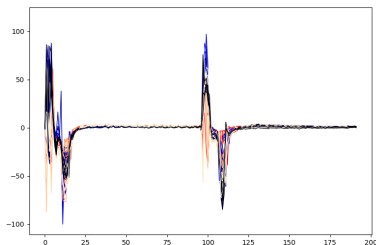
- ▶ Drain lines continuously counted starting at 0:  
1st DCD 0-255, 2st DCD 256-511, 3rd DCD 512-767, 4th DCD 768 -1023
- ▶ Dead drain lines: 11th to 16th drain line of each DCD:  
10...15, 266...271, 522...527, 778...783

## Distribute the Drain Lines in 8 Figures

### Every 8th Drain Line in One Plot



# GM Response Function



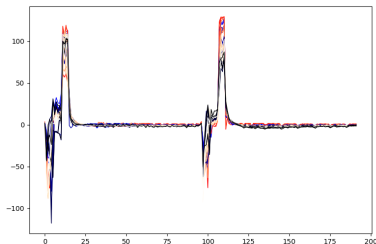
## Description of the GM response:

- ▶ When there is no effect from GM
- ▶ Prediction of the actual GM response

## Treated as a time-signal:

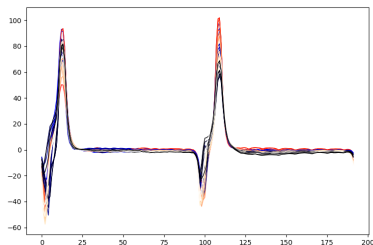
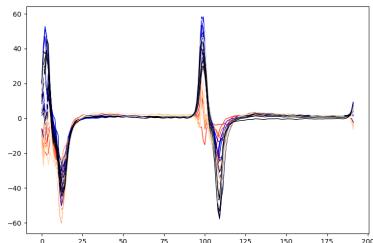
- ▶ Very noisy signal  $I(t)$
- ▶ Split signal into:  
filtered signal + noise

$$I(t) = S(t) + N(t)$$





## Getting the filtered Signal with a Software Low-Pass Filter



- ▶ Switching to FFT  $\mathcal{F}$ :

$$\mathcal{F}[I](\omega) = \underbrace{f(\omega) \cdot \mathcal{F}[I](\omega)}_{\mathcal{F}[S](\omega)} + \underbrace{(1 - f(\omega)) \cdot \mathcal{F}[I](\omega)}_{\mathcal{F}[N](\omega)}$$

- ▶ Applying the Low-Pass Filter:

$$f(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + i \cdot \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}}$$
$$\omega_0 = 0.25 \cdot \omega_{\max}$$

- ▶ Retrieve filtered Signal and Noise:

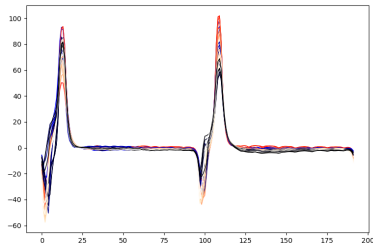
$$S(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\mathcal{F}[S]](t)$$

$$N(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\mathcal{F}[N]](t)$$

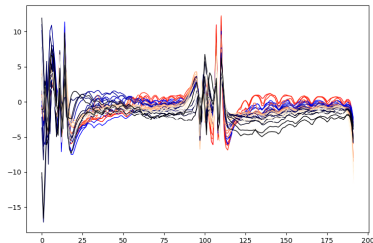
- ▶ Filtered Signal shown on the right

## Describing the filtered Signal with $2 \times 2$ Cauchy distribution

Signal:



Fit residuals:



- ▶ Splitting according to the 2 GMs:

$$S(t) \rightarrow \begin{cases} S_1 & 0 \leq t < 0.25 \cdot t_{\max} \\ S_2 & 0.25 \cdot t_{\max} \leq t < 0.75 \cdot t_{\max} \\ S_{\text{rest}} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Using a Cauchy distribution

$$\mathcal{C}(A, t, t_0, \Delta t) = \frac{A}{1 + \left(\frac{t-t_0}{\Delta t}\right)^2}$$

- ▶ Each  $S_i(t)$  fitted with 2 distributions:

$$S_i(t) = \mathcal{C}(A_1, t, t_1, \Delta t_1) + \mathcal{C}(A_2, t, t_2, \Delta t_2)$$

- ▶ Sensitivity to initial fit values

- ▶ If initial values too far off  $\rightarrow$  Fit fails

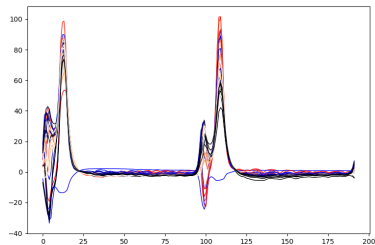
- $\Rightarrow$  Provides good results but not very robust

## Main GM Response Function

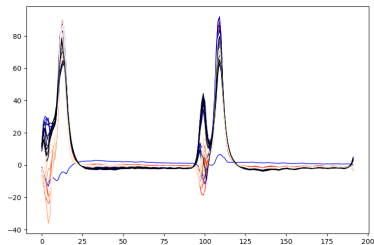
- ▶ The main GM response is in good agreement with two Cauchy functions
- ▶ Results shown for the first DCD of H1011
  - ▶ The remaining DCD are also in good agreement with two Cauchy functions
  - ▶ An identical behavior if the drain lines are shifted by  $-2 \bmod 8$  for each DCD
- e.g. comparing the 3rd drain line of the 1st DCD with the 1st of the 2nd DCD and so forth
- ▶ A similar behavior is also achieved for H1021

## Origin Same-Sign Peaks

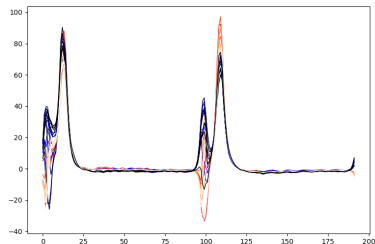
**Channel:** 5, 13, 21, ..., 253



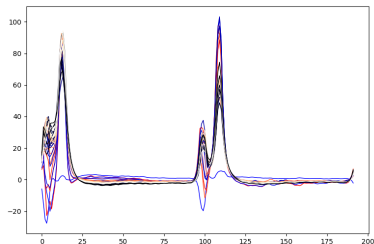
**Channel:** 259, 267, 275, ..., 507



**Channel:** 513, 521, 529, ..., 761



**Channel:** 775, 783, 791, ..., 1023



## Origin of the Same-Sign Peaks

**There are 2 effects:**

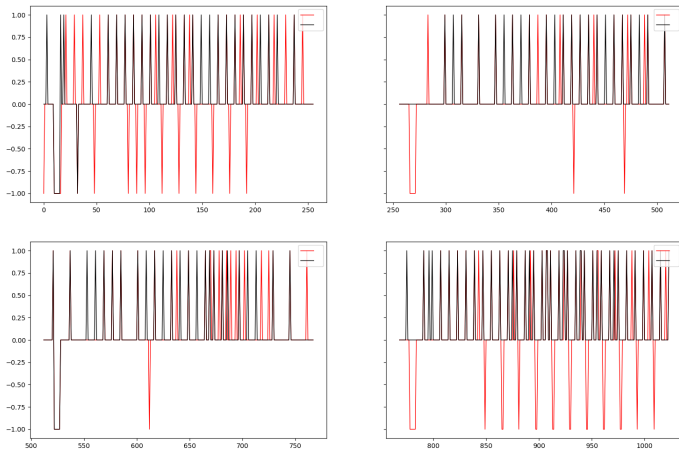
1. The Fit cannot find a good resonance → artificial same-sign peaks

- ▶ There is no clear resonance in the channel
- ▶ No clear resonance at the first line

2. There are actual tow resonances with Same-Sign Peaks

- ▶ Why does this appear?
- ▶ At which channels does this appear?

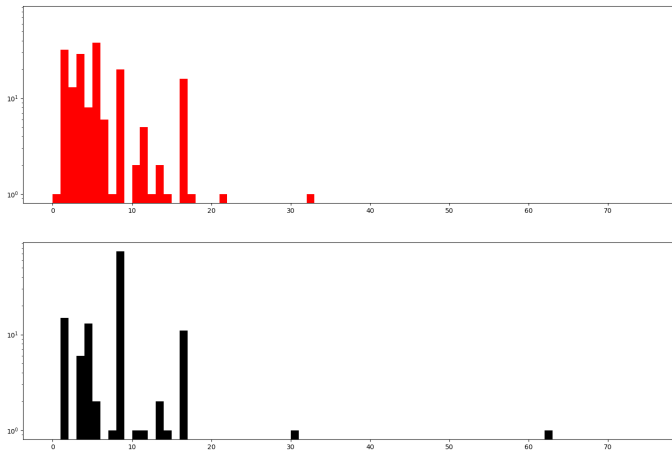
## Channel with Same-Sign Peaks



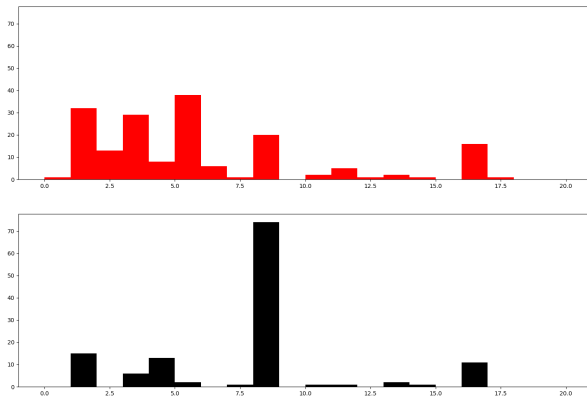
► **Red** peaks for first gated mode, **black** peaks for second gated mode

► +1: both peaks positive, -1 both peaks negative

## Distance to Neighboring Channels with Same-Sign Peaks



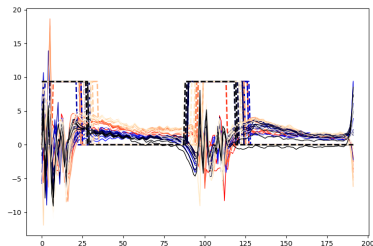
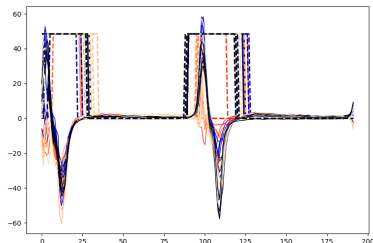
## Distance to Neighboring Channels with Same-Sign Peaks (Detail)



- ▶ In principle: every 8th channel  $\rightarrow$  every 2nd column in every 4th row
- ▶ Further studies with different GM start positions

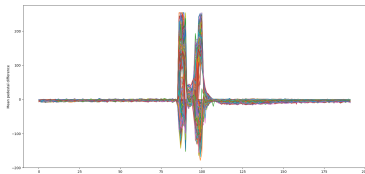
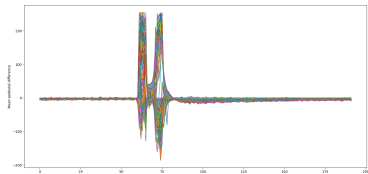
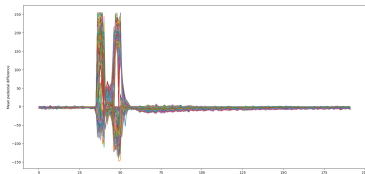
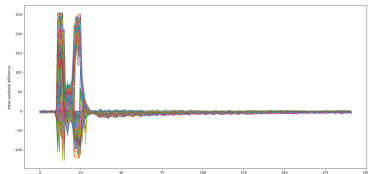


## Post-Gated Mode Response



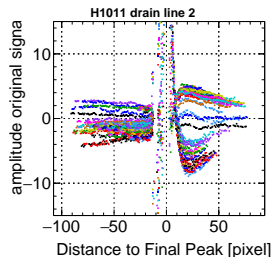
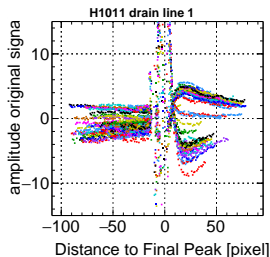
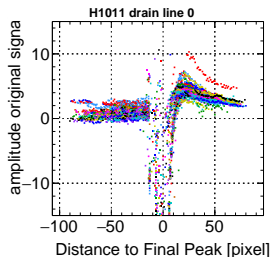
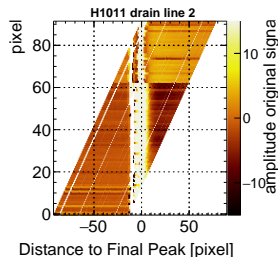
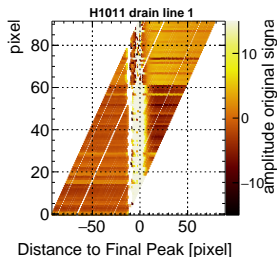
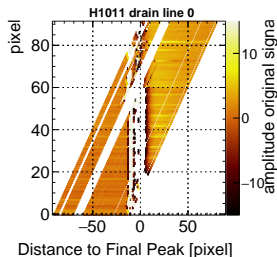
- ▶ Behavior after the gate mode
  - ▶ How long are the effects visible?
  - ▶ Are these effects predictable?
- ▶ Occasional 'bump' after signal
  - ▶ Disentangle temporal from spatial effects
  - ▶ 'Individual' description for each pixel
- ▶ GM sweep:
  - ▶ Measurements with different GM start positions
  - ▶ Extraction of the signal description of the individual pixel

## Gated Mode Position

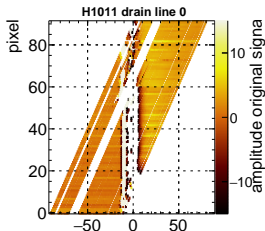


- ▶ 192 GM measurements shifted by one line
- ▶ Problems in the measurements after 95th shift → use only the first 95 for the start
- ▶ Try to separate spacial from temporal effects

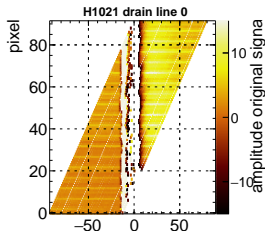
## Distance to GM Resonance (H1011)



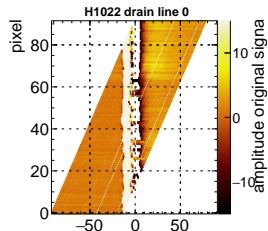
## Distance to GM Resonance (Drain Line 0)



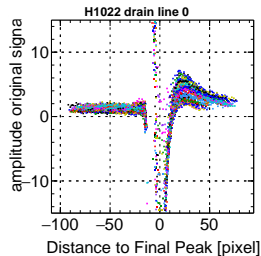
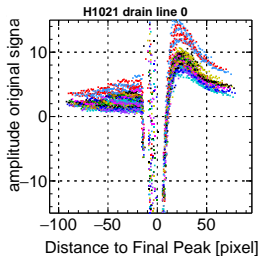
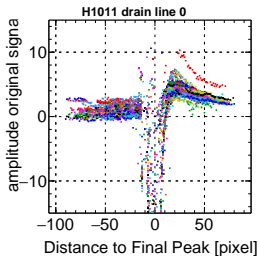
Distance to Final Peak [pixel]



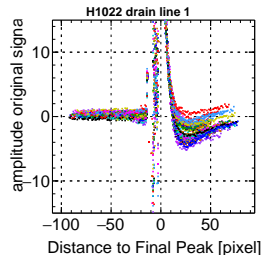
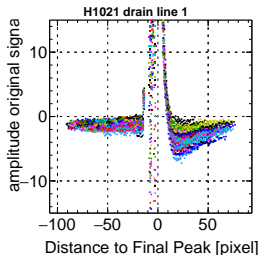
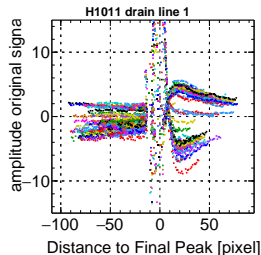
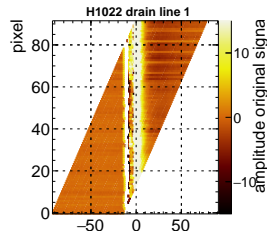
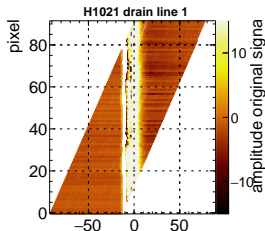
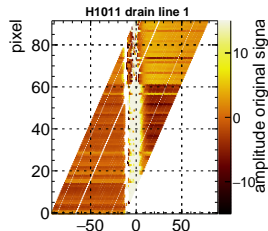
Distance to Final Peak [pixel]



Distance to Final Peak [pixel]



## Distance to GM Resonance (Drain Line 1)



# Prediction of Post-Gated Mode Response

## ▶ The Good News:

- ▶ A clear pattern is visible → in principle, it is deterministic, no chaotic fluctuations
  - ▶ The pattern is generated via multiple measurements → The pattern reproducible
- ⇒ It is predictable

## ▶ The Challenge:

- ▶ Large variety of patterns → In the worst case, each pixel has its own pattern
- ▶ Requirement of some time to disentangle

# Outlook

## ► Analysis:

- Finding the post-gated mode response function for the individual pixel
  - Applying the low-pass filter on the time signal of each pixel
  - Goal: 'common' function with 'individual' parameters
- Studying the 'common' pixel behavior:
  - Which pixel has the same post-gated mode response pattern
  - Origin of same-signed peak structure

## ► Measurement:

- Repeat the GM sweep with earlier starting and later ending point of the GM position
- Different length of the GM
- Continuous GM operation

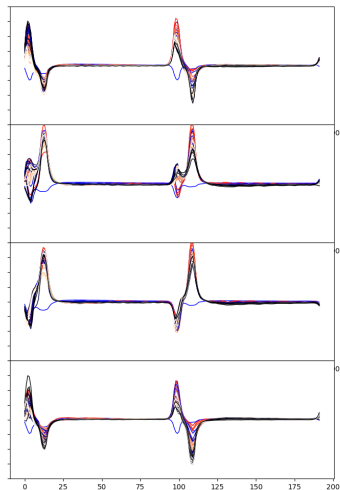
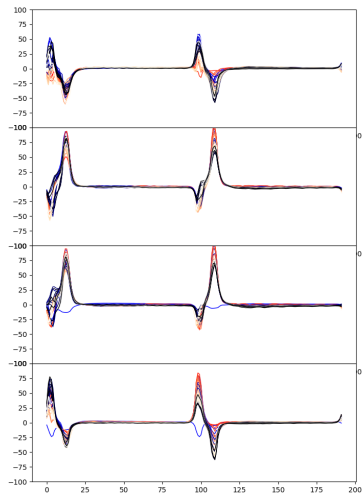
## Conclusion

- ▶ The main response during gated mode can be well described by 2 Cauchy functions
- ▶ The post-gated mode response can be predicted in the future
- ▶ Pattern of 'common' behavior quite complex

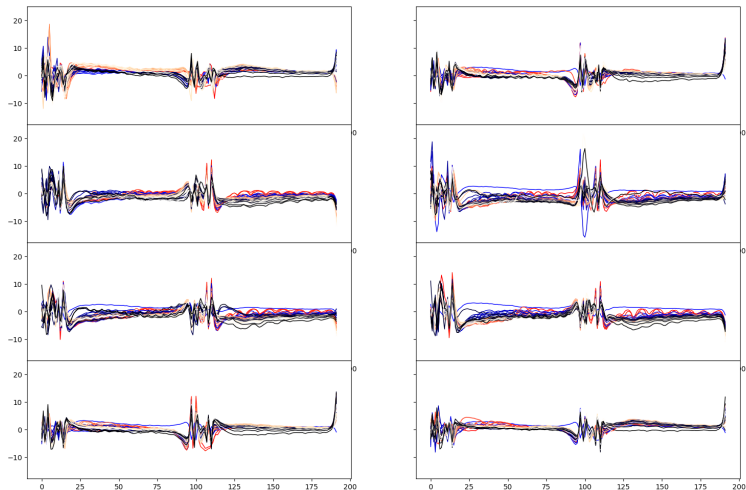


# Backup Slides

# Complete Actual Signal

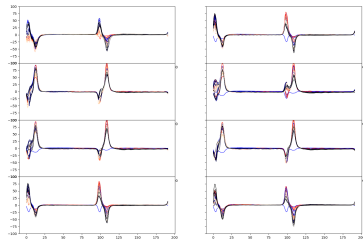


# Complete Residuals with Peakfinder

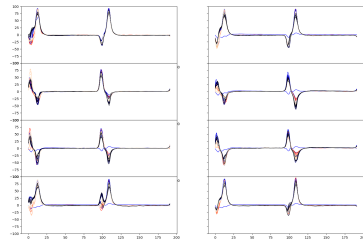


# H1011 DCD Comparison

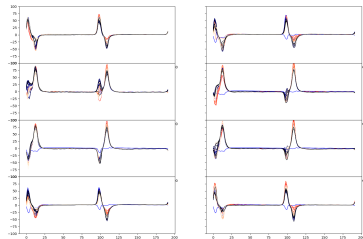
channel 0 to 255



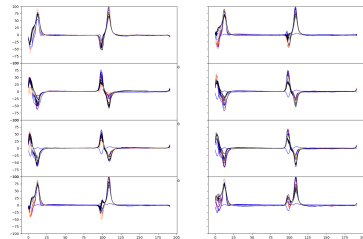
channel 256 to 511



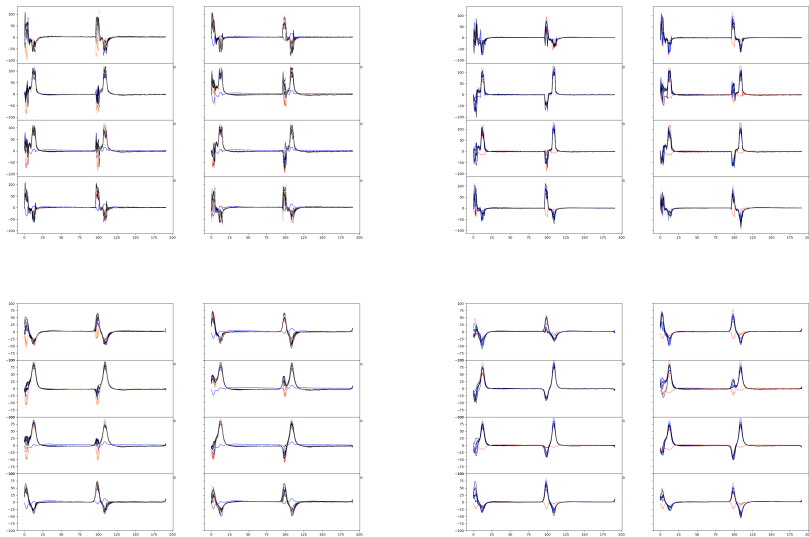
channel 512 to 767

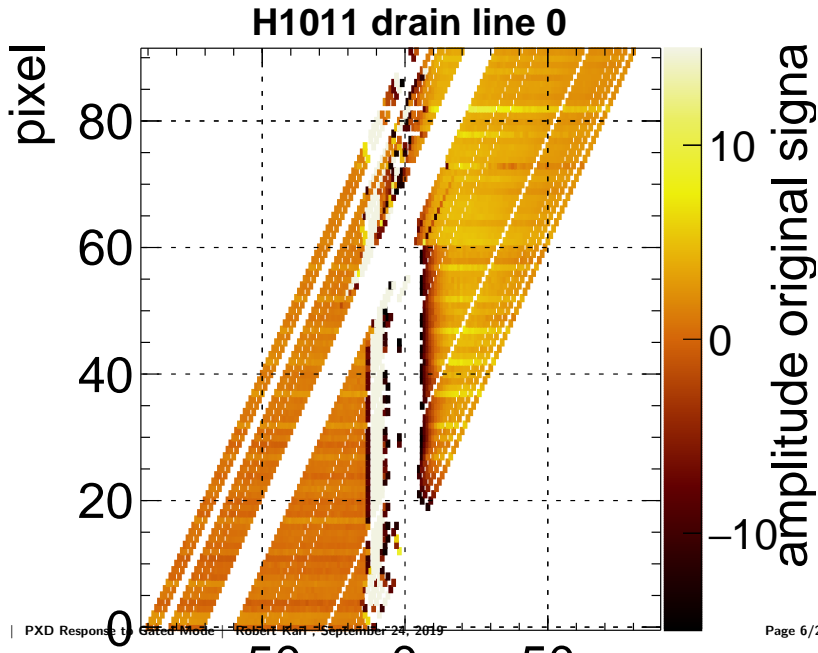


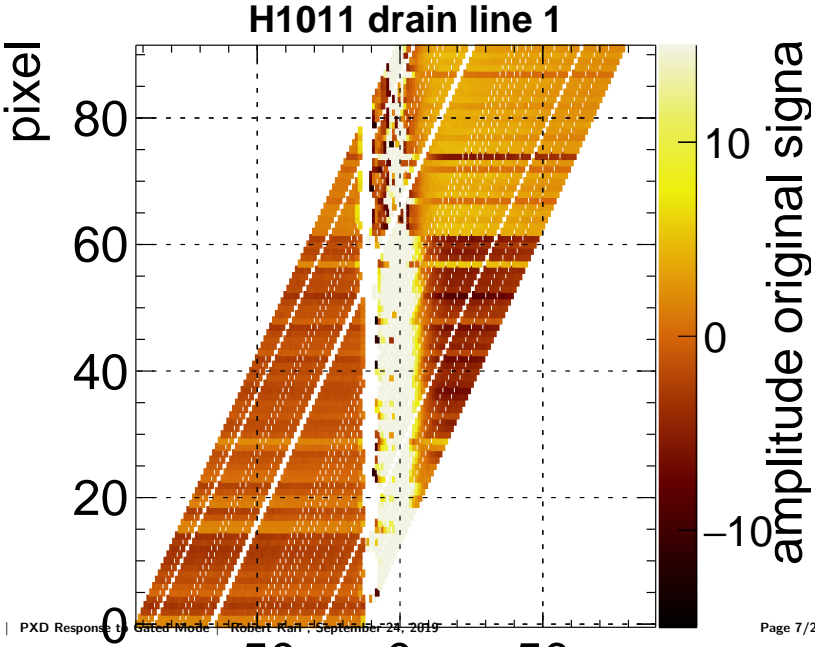
channel 768 to 1023

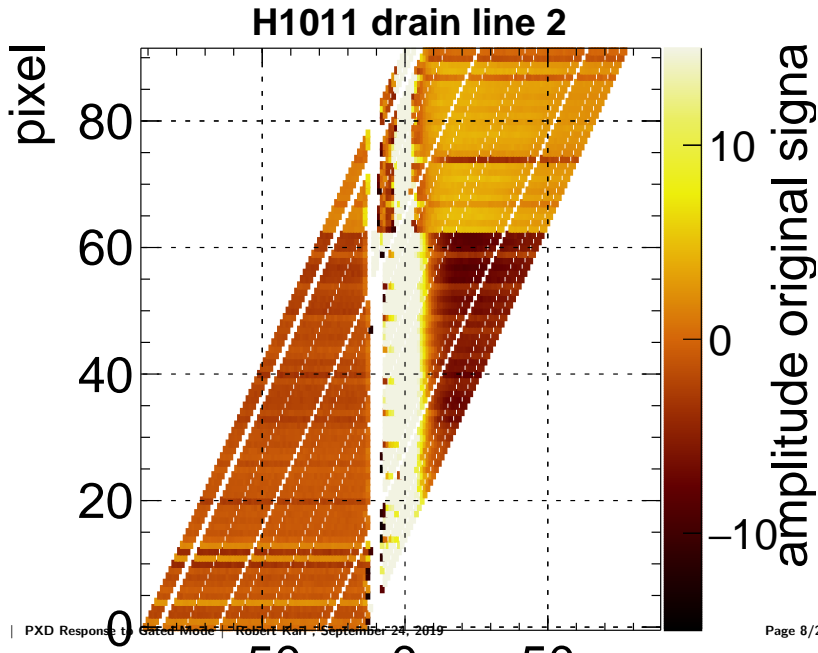


## Comparison H1021(left) and H1011(right)

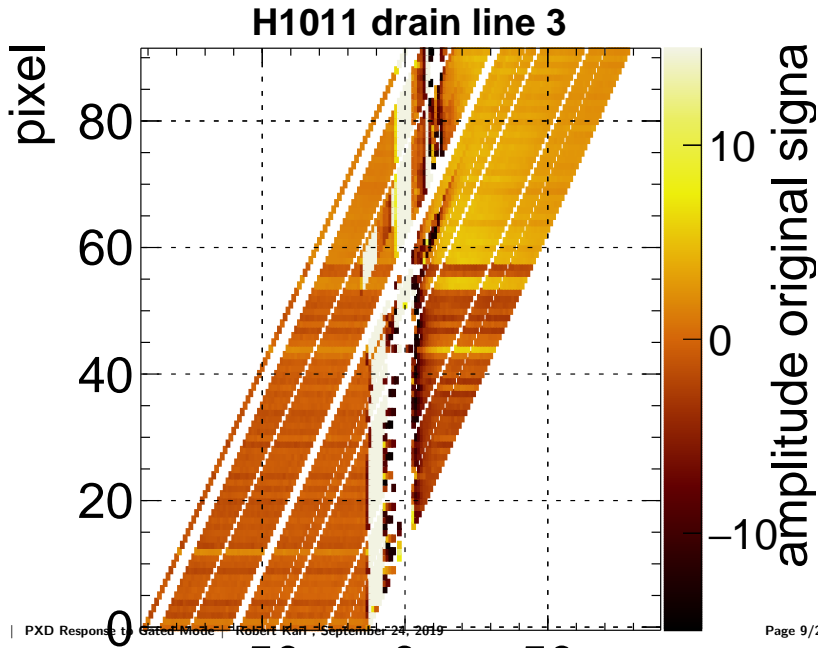




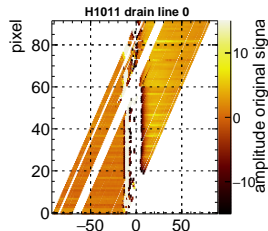




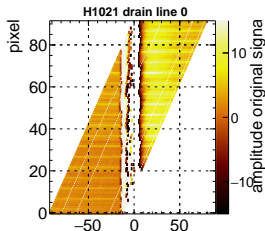




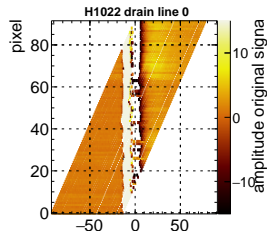
## Distance to GM Resonance (Original Signal)



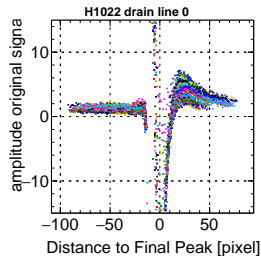
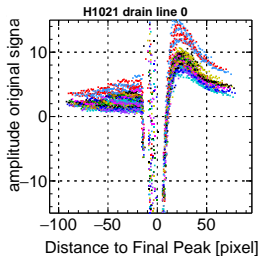
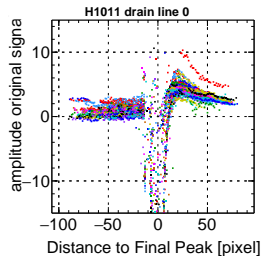
Distance to Final Peak [pixel]



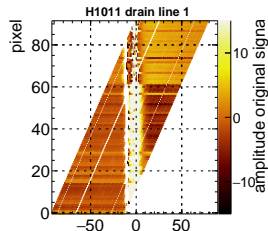
Distance to Final Peak [pixel]



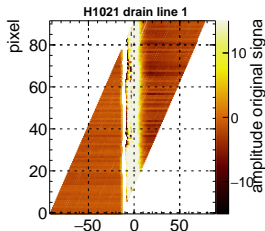
Distance to Final Peak [pixel]



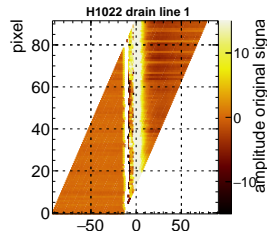
## Distance to GM Resonance (Original Signal)



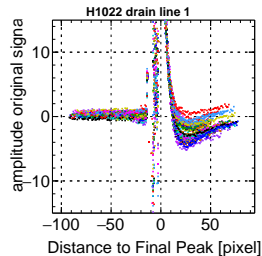
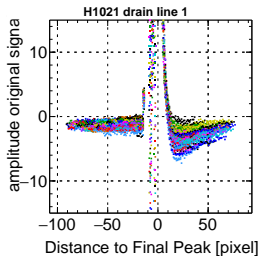
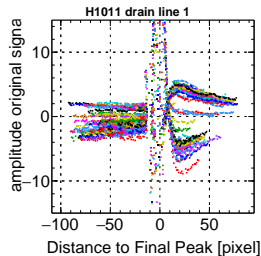
Distance to Final Peak [pixel]



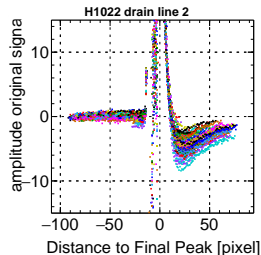
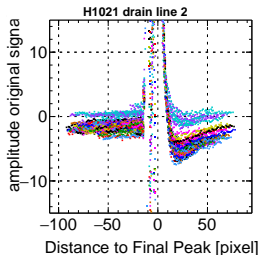
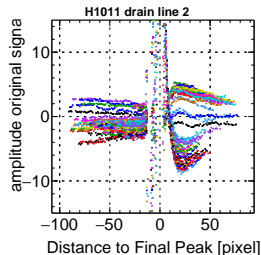
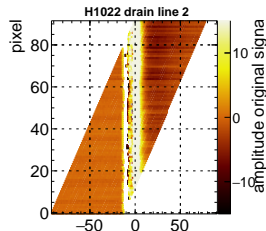
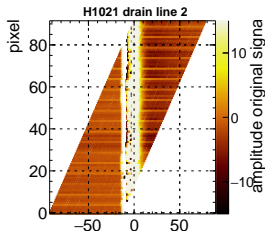
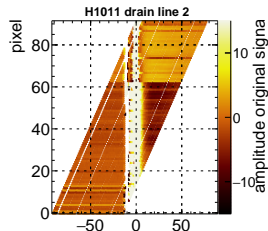
Distance to Final Peak [pixel]



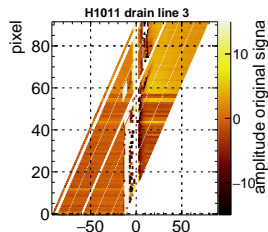
Distance to Final Peak [pixel]



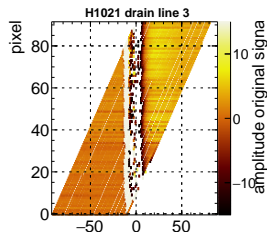
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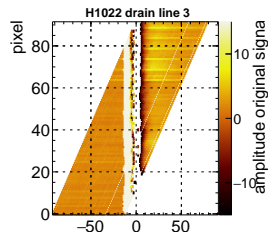
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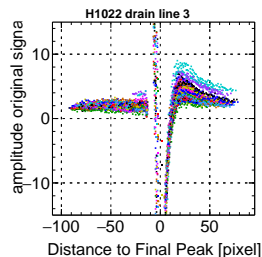
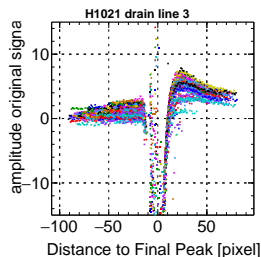
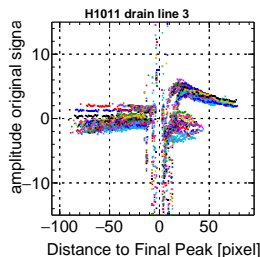
Distance to Final Peak [pixel]



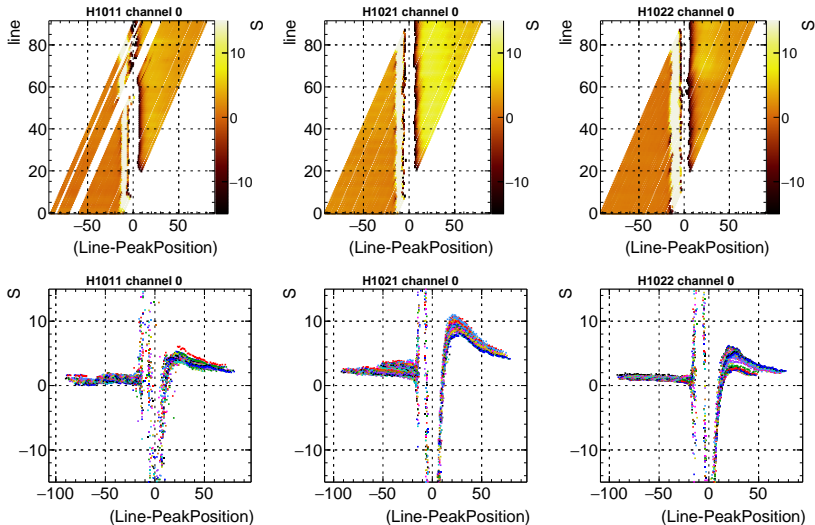
Distance to Final Peak [pixel]



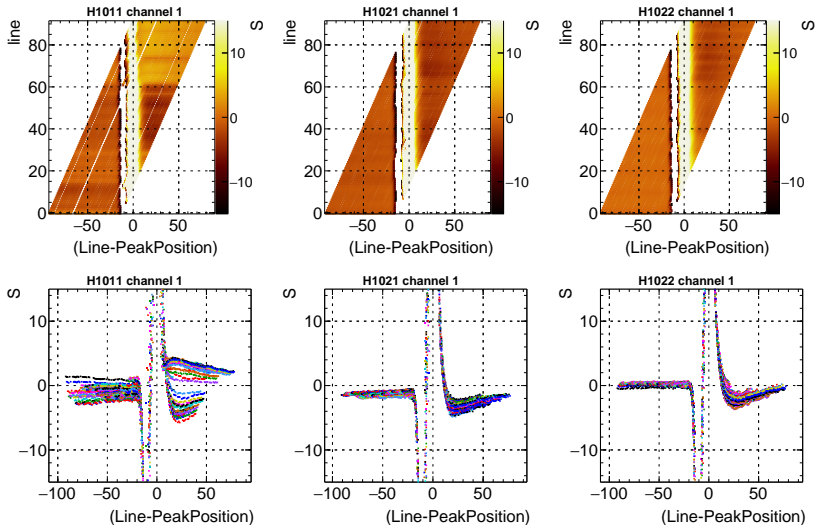
Distance to Final Peak [pixel]



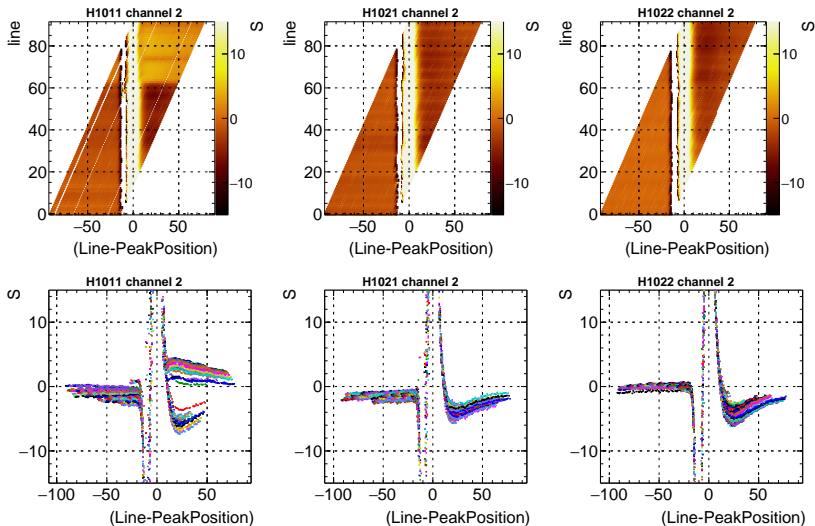
## Distance to GM Resonance (Filtered Signal)



## Distance to GM Resonance (Filtered Signal)

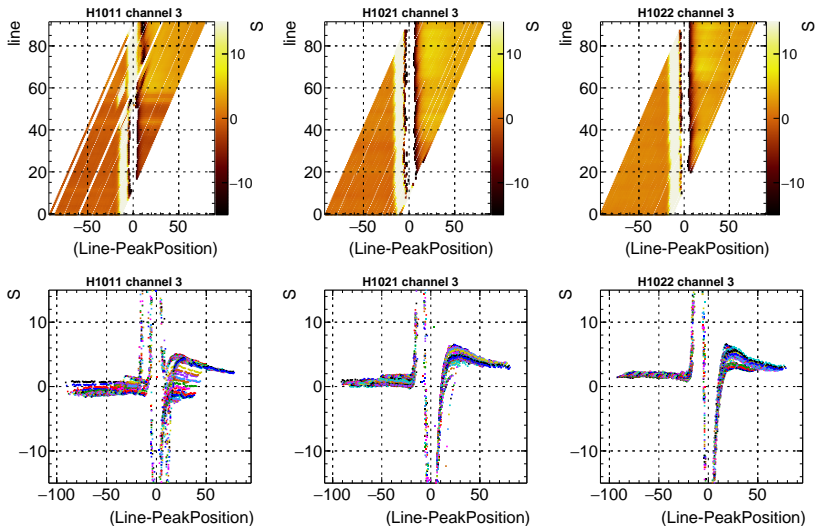


## Distance to GM Resonance (Filtered Signal)

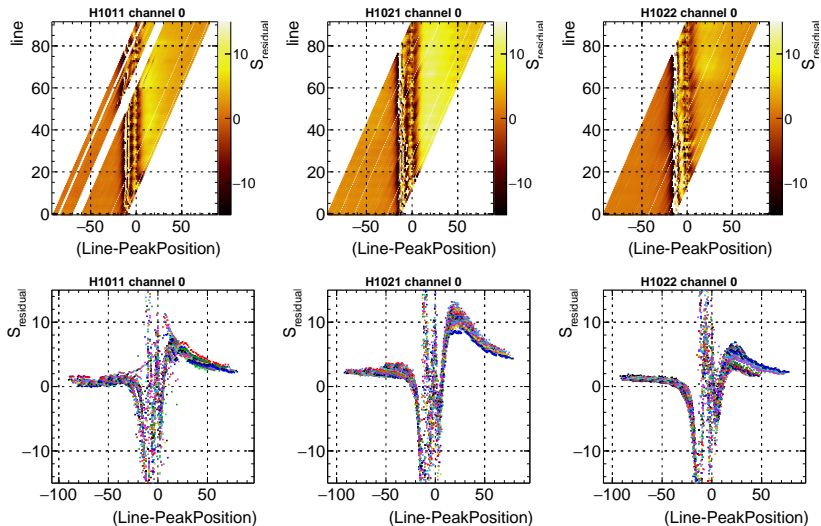




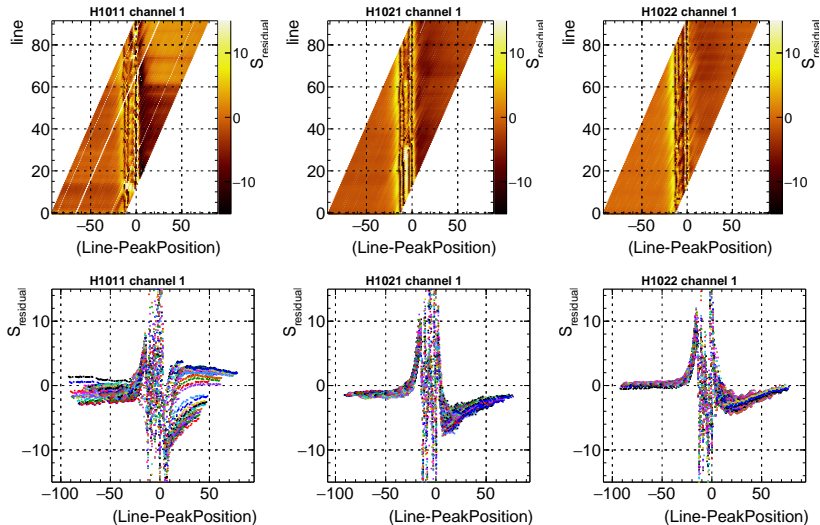
## Distance to GM Resonance (Filtered Signal)



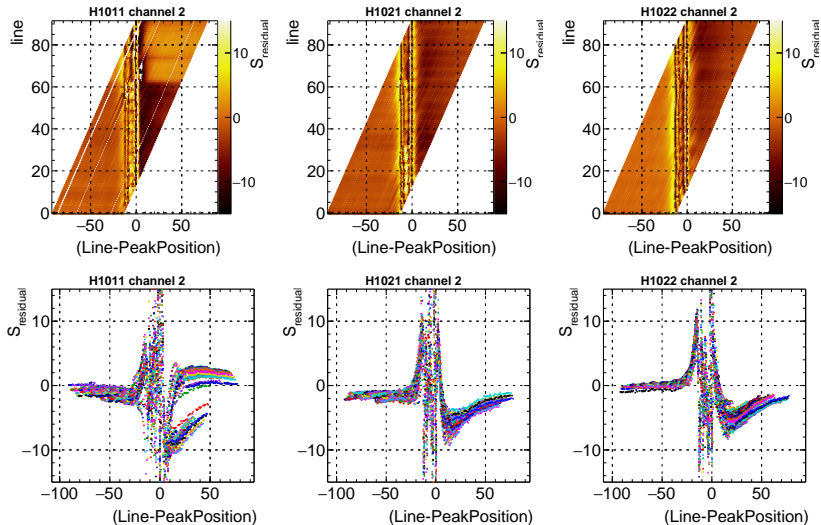
## Distance to GM Resonance (Fit Residuals)



## Distance to GM Resonance (Fit Residuals)



## Distance to GM Resonance (Fit Residuals)



## Distance to GM Resonance (Fit Residuals)

