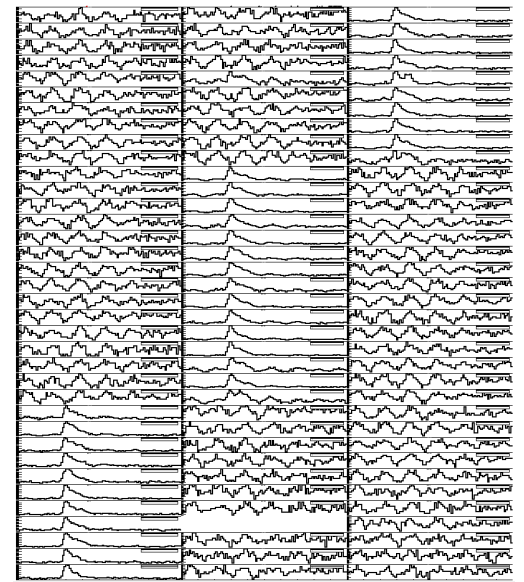


Analysis of cosmic runs 55 and 56 (December 20-21, 2022)

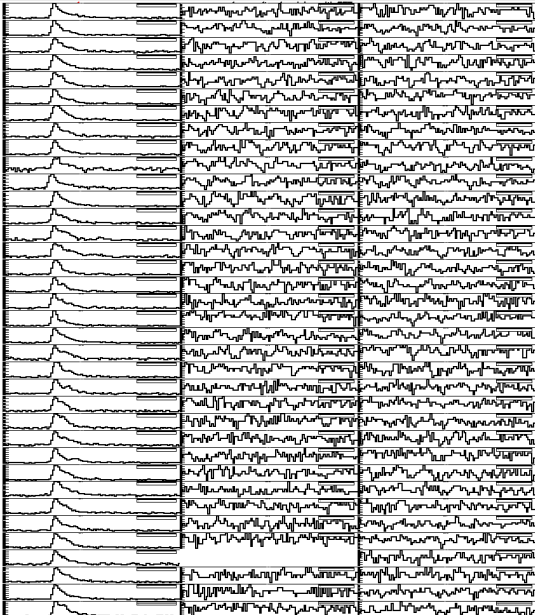
- Analysis was performed using only the variable NPS.cal.fly.adcSampWaveform (it contains the waveforms for all the blocks) of the rootfiles
- Block 39 is missing (no data)
- there are some weird data for block 196 (not supposed to belong to the 3 first column)

Block numbering looks correct !

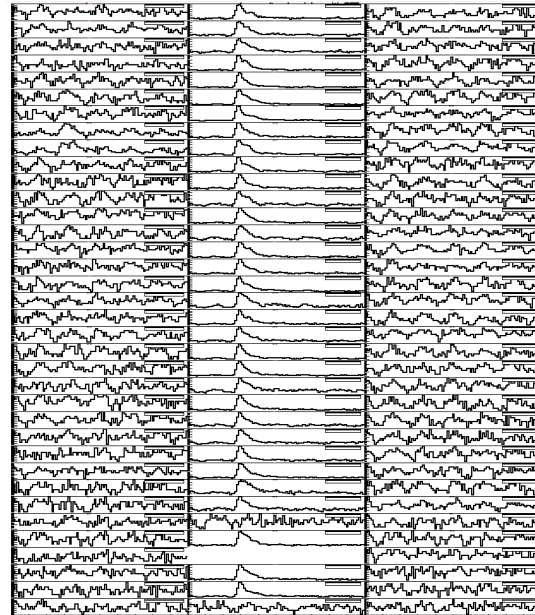
diagonal hit



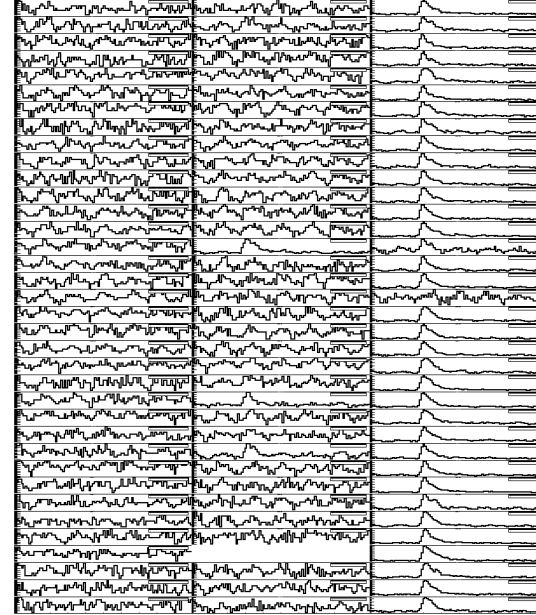
1st colomn hit



2nd colomn hit

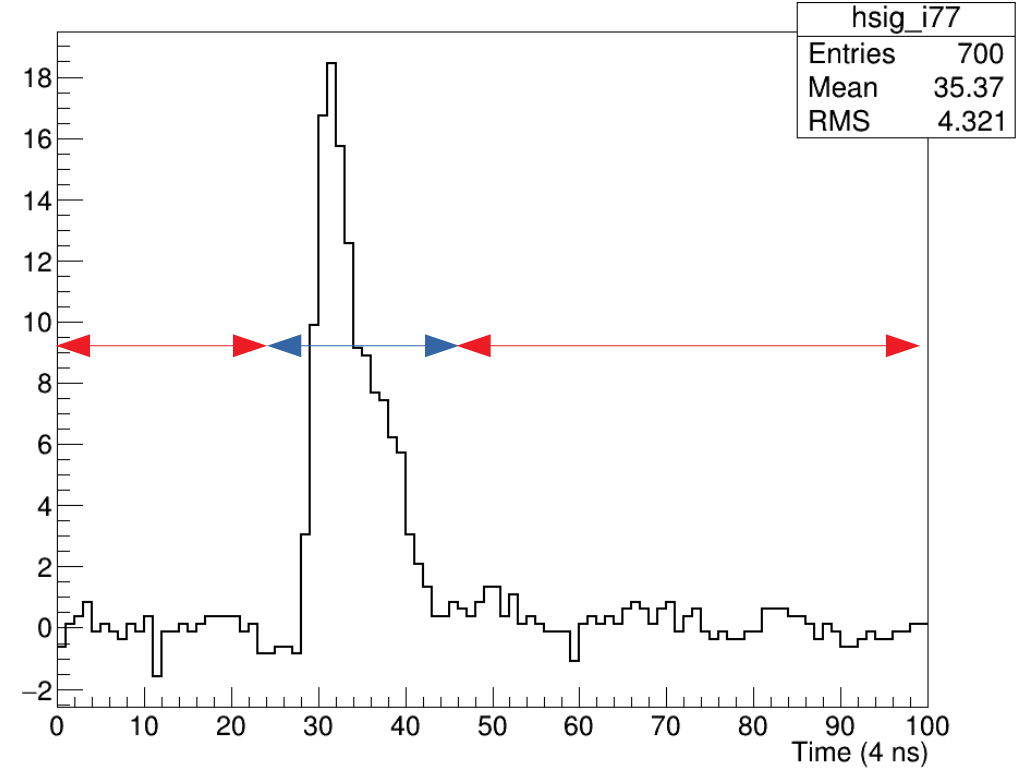


3rd colomn hit



waveform analysis (fit) not done here !

There is a fancier way to do this analysis. It was implemented by M. Jones and it is available in the ROOT tree.



Pulse time = bin number corresponding to the pulse maximum

<time_i> = Good pulse average time for bloc i (after gaussian fit of the pulse time spectrum)

Pulse window for block i = between $\langle \text{time}_i \rangle - 6 (x4\text{ns})$ and $\langle \text{time}_i \rangle + 16 (x4\text{ns})$

Background window = all (between 0 and 100(x4ns) but the pulse window

Pulse energy = Pulse window integral – normalized Background window integral

Noise study is performed in the background window (see slide 7)

For a given bloc i, I draw :

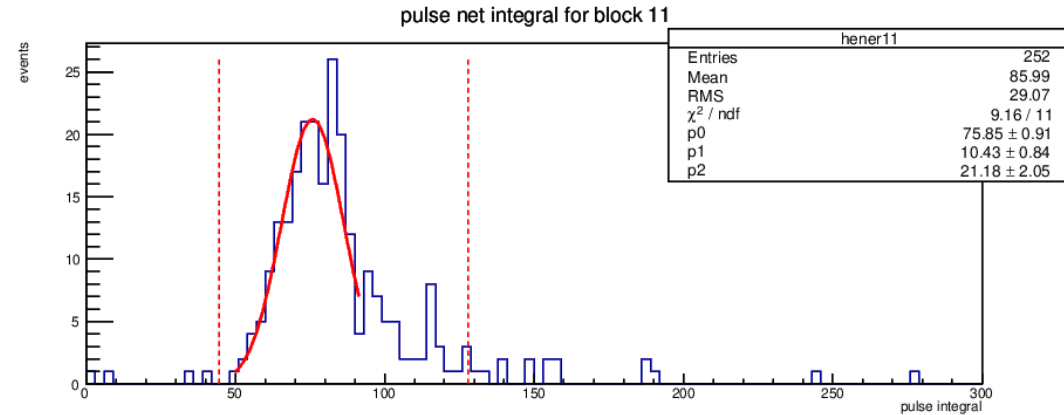
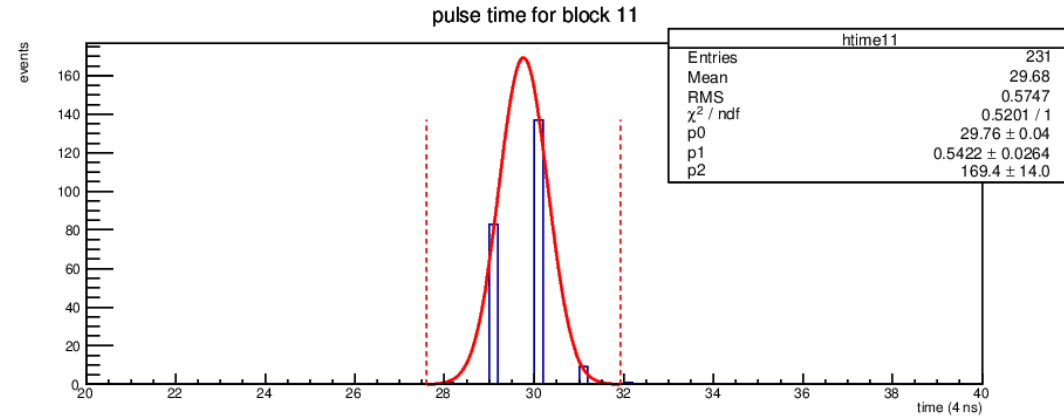
- the pulse time spectrum and the pulse energy spectrum when a cosmic muon at minimum ionisation is detected in the top block and the bottom block of the corresponding column (ex if $i=11$, bottom block=0 and top block=35).

- Perform a gaussian fit on the time and energy spectra

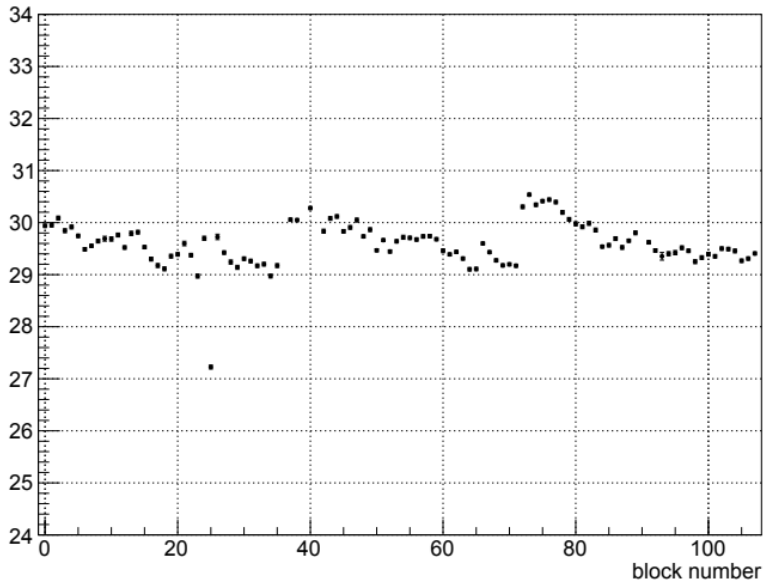
- cosmic muons at minimum ionisation are defined (for each bloc) by the following cuts (vertical red lines) :
 $|\text{time}_i - \langle \text{time}_i \rangle| < 4 \text{ sig}$
 $\langle \text{energy}_i \rangle - 3 \text{ sig} < \text{energy}_i < \langle \text{energy}_i \rangle + 5 \text{ sig}$

- See file "time-ener_f.ps" for all the blocks

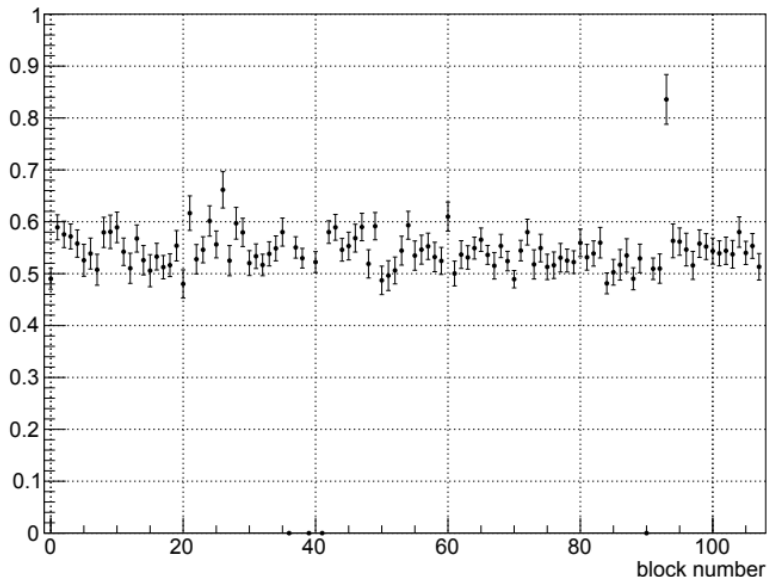
- Can use these events to get an average waveform shape for each block (or may be use higher energy pulse?)



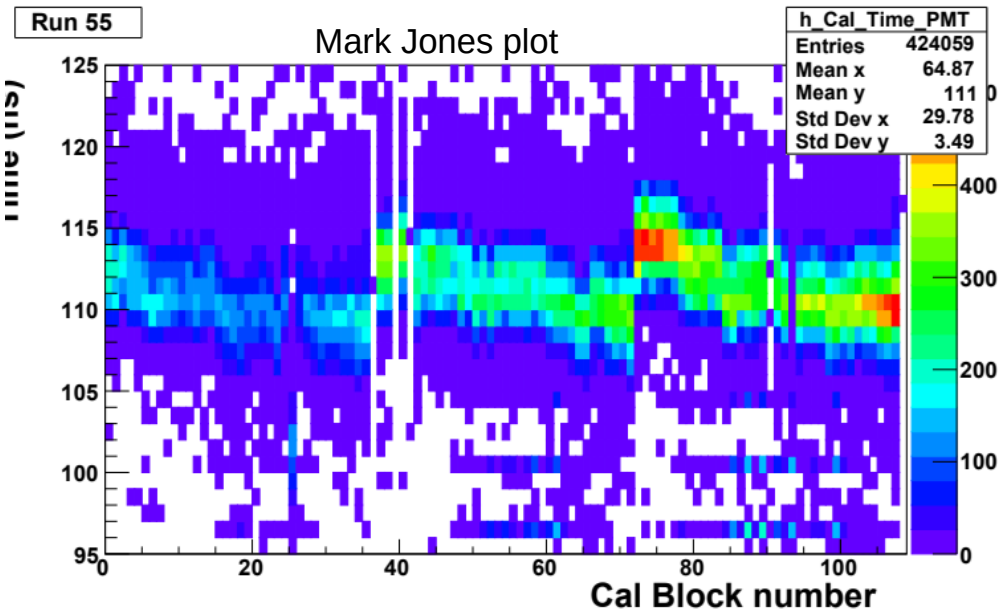
good pulse (muons at minimum ionisation) mean time (4ns)



good pulse (muons at minimum ionisation) time width (4ns)

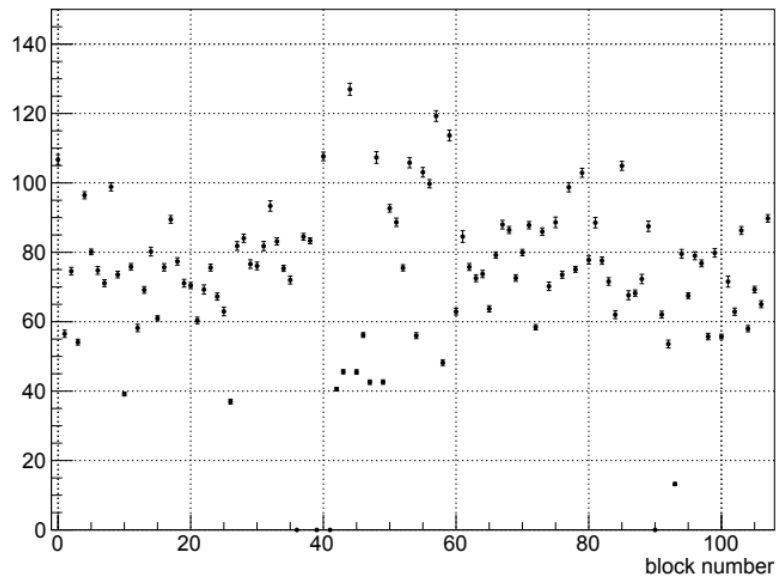


Pulse time results

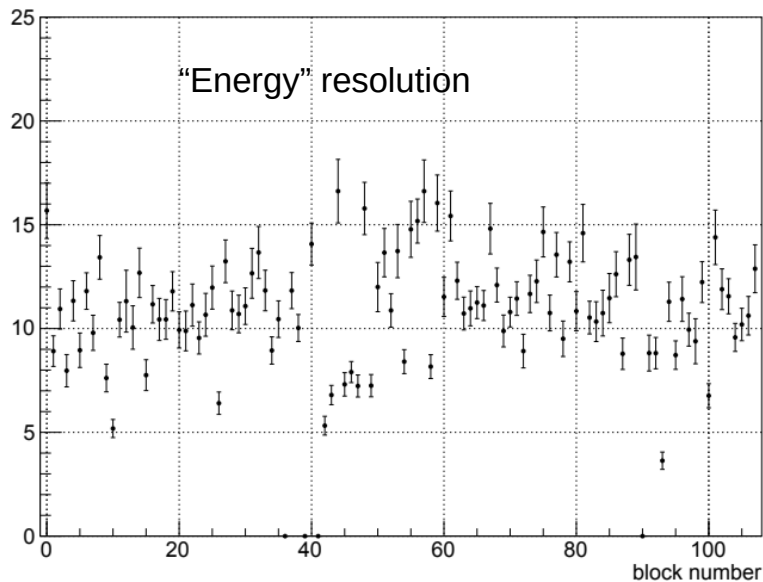


- No data for block 39
- No good signals in blocks 36, 41 and 90
- block 93 has a large time resolution
- Time resolution is around 2ns but we should have a better resolution if waveform analysis is performed.

good pulse (muons at minimum ionisation) mean integral (mV.4ns)



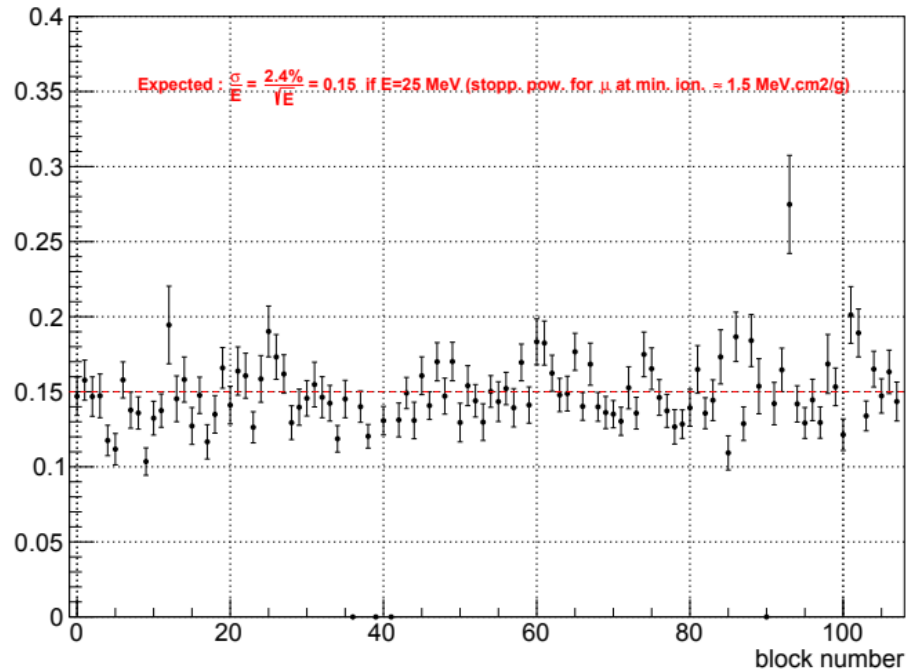
peak width of the energy deposited (=pulse integral) distribution by muons at minimum ionisation (mV.4ns)



“Energy” resolution

Pulse energy results

relative energy resolution



- No data for block 39
- No good signals in blocks 36, 41 and 90
- Some blocks (especially 93) have a low pulse energy or amplitude, may be HV too low.
- Energy relative resolution is as expected.

- For a given block i , select muons at minimum ionization (see slide 3) in bloc $i-1$ and $i+1$ and look to the response (time and energy) of this bloc.

- special care for the blocks at the edge or for blocks with no signal (ex: $i+2$ instead of $i+1$ in this case)

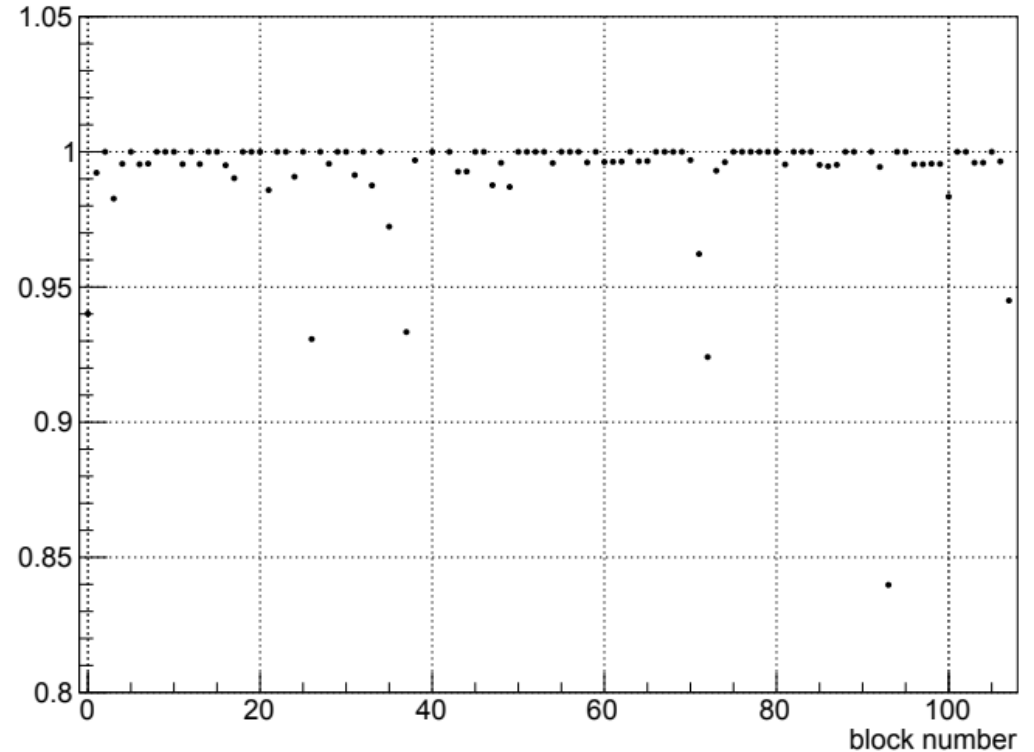
- good response if :
 $|time_i - \langle time_i \rangle| < 4 \text{ sig}$
 $\langle energy_i \rangle - 3 \text{ sig} < energy_i$

- Compute the efficiency

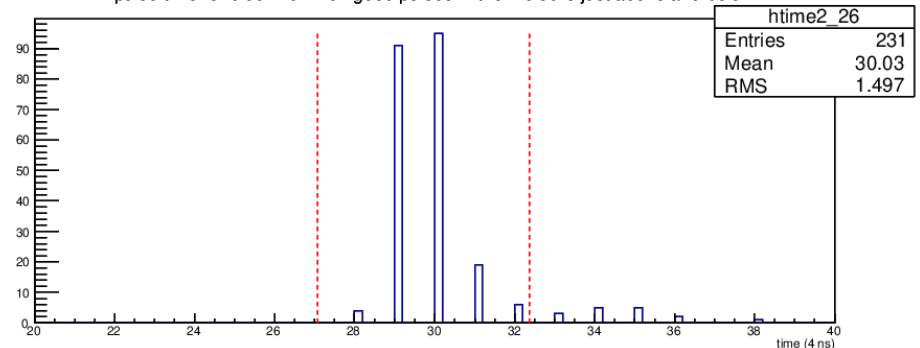
Efficiency > 98% for all blocks except :

- blocks at the edge (0,35,...,107) because the efficiency cannot be computed correctly
- block 26 because of a weird tail in the time spectrum
- blocks with no signal (36, 41, 90)
- block 93 (see slides 4 and 5)

block efficiency

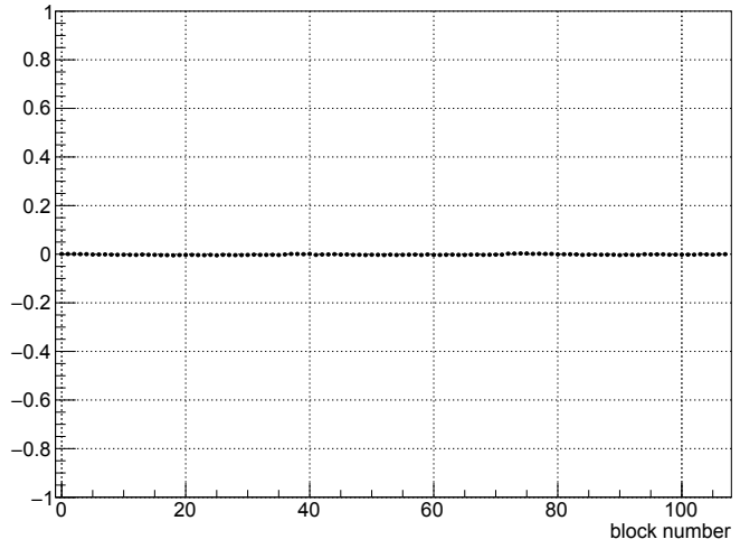


pulse time for block 26 when good pulses in the 2 blocks just above and below



Background study

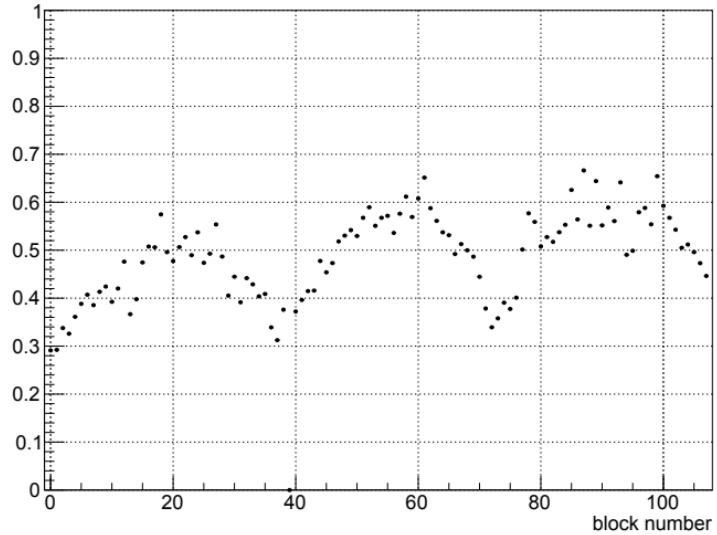
Baseline mean position (mV)



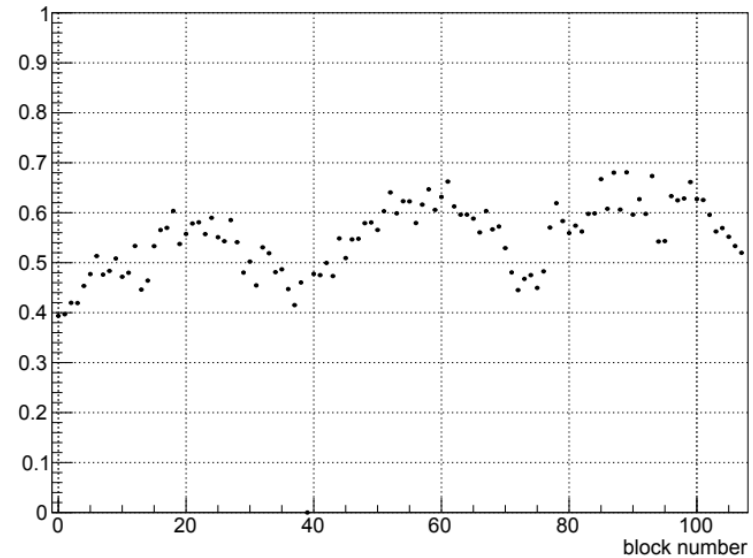
- the pedestal is well subtracted from the waveform

- Background fluctuations < 1 mV in average

fluctuation amplitude of the baseline position (mV)



mean sample (4ns bin) fluctuations amplitude (mV) relatively to the baseline



Perspectives: in case of large oscillations of the background we can use the fast fourier transform (FFT) to reduce specific harmonics (see “FFTmag.ps” for the average FFT of each bloc).

