

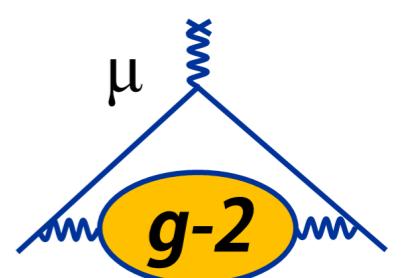


Precession Frequency Analysis for Muon g-2

Kim Siang Khaw

Operational Readiness Review

Oct 02, 2017



Charge questions

Item no 4:

*Are there **robust plans** for data processing and **data analysis**? Have adequate **resources** from the laboratory and the **collaboration** been identified for **data analysis** to meet these goals?*

Outline

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- Systematic table for ω_a analysis
- Basics of ω_a analysis
- ω_a analysis group structure and org chart
- Data reconstruction and analysis
- Summary

Systematic table*

*Assumed equal distribution of stat. and syst. uncertainties, and of ω_p and ω_a systematics.

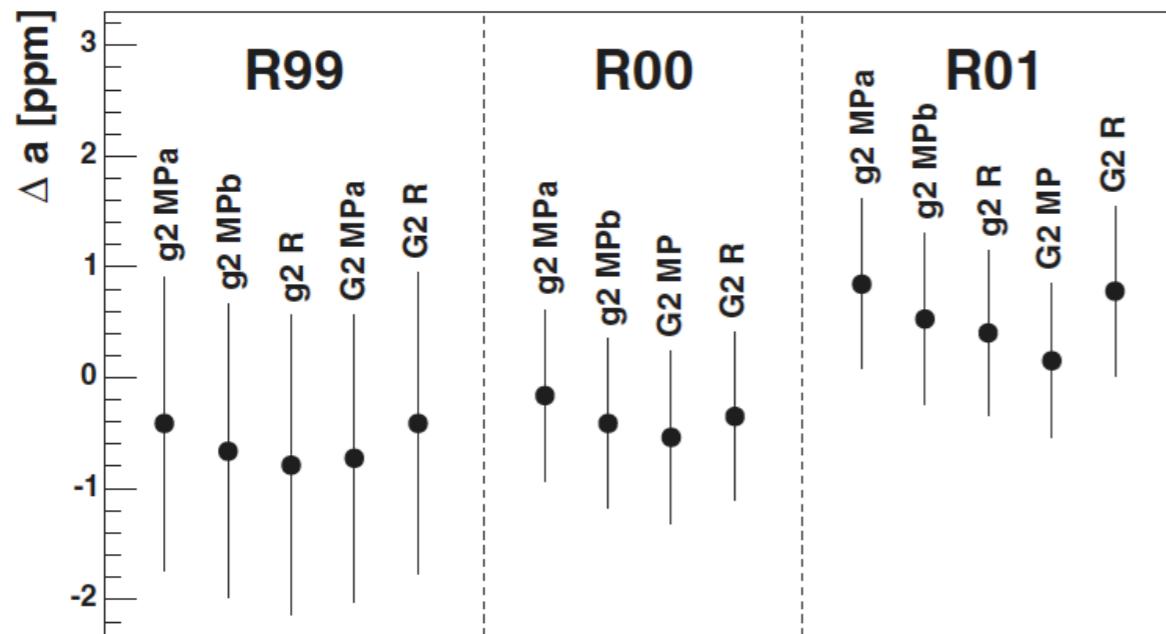
Category	E821 [ppb]	E989 Improvement Plans	E989 [ppb]
Gain changes	120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better laser calibration Low-energy threshold 	20
Pileup	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recording low-energy samples Segmented Calorimeters 	40
Lost muons	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better collimation in ring 	20
CBO	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher n value Better match of beamline to ring 	< 30
E and pitch corrections	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved tracker High precision storage ring simulation 	30
Total	180	Quadrature Sum for $\delta\omega_a$ (syst.)	70

$$\delta\omega_a \text{ (stat.)} \oplus \delta\omega_a \text{ (syst.)} \oplus \delta\omega_p \text{ (syst.)} = \delta a_\mu$$

$$100 \text{ ppb} \oplus 70 \text{ ppb} \oplus 70 \text{ ppb} = 140 \text{ ppb}$$

The spirit of ω_a analysis

- We are all working towards a single physical quantity - ω_a
(The analysis is blinded!)
- Each analyzer will produce his/her own value of ω_a
(Each has an unknown frequency offset!)
- Multiple analyzers expected per publication period
- Systematic uncertainties will also be estimated independently
- After reaching similar sensitivity, appropriate treatments will be applied to obtain a combined final result

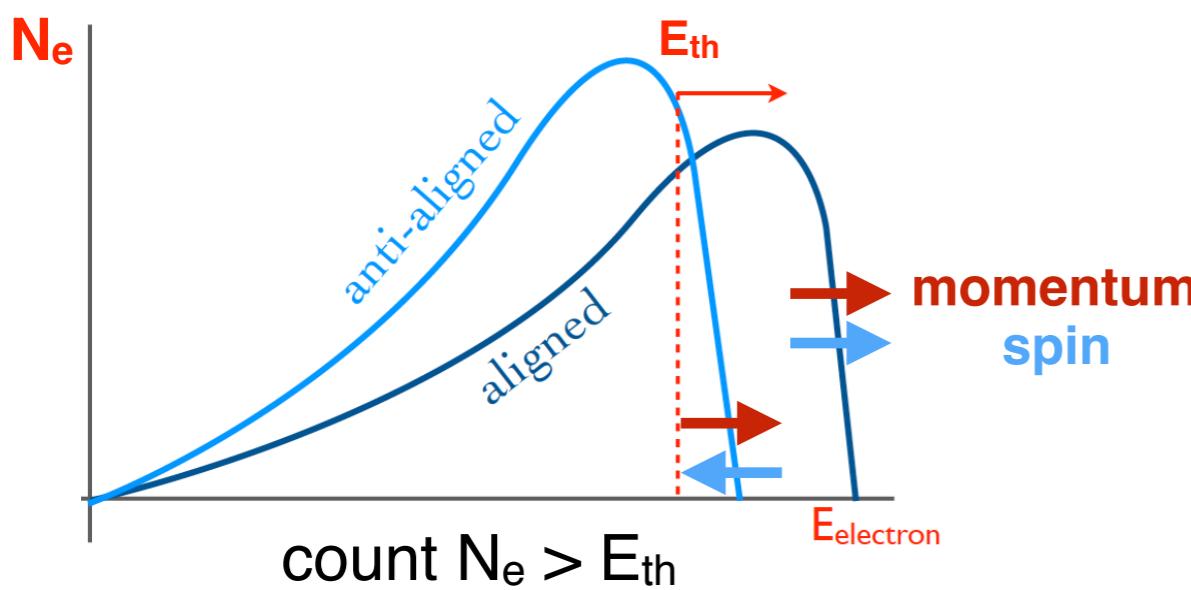


An example distribution of the values
from BNL E821 experiment

Basics of ω_a analysis (Threshold)

Six basic steps in extracting ω_a :

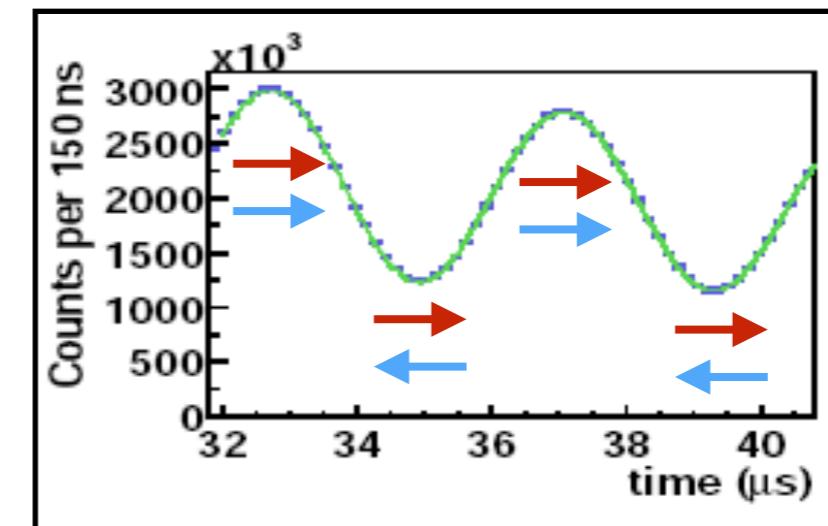
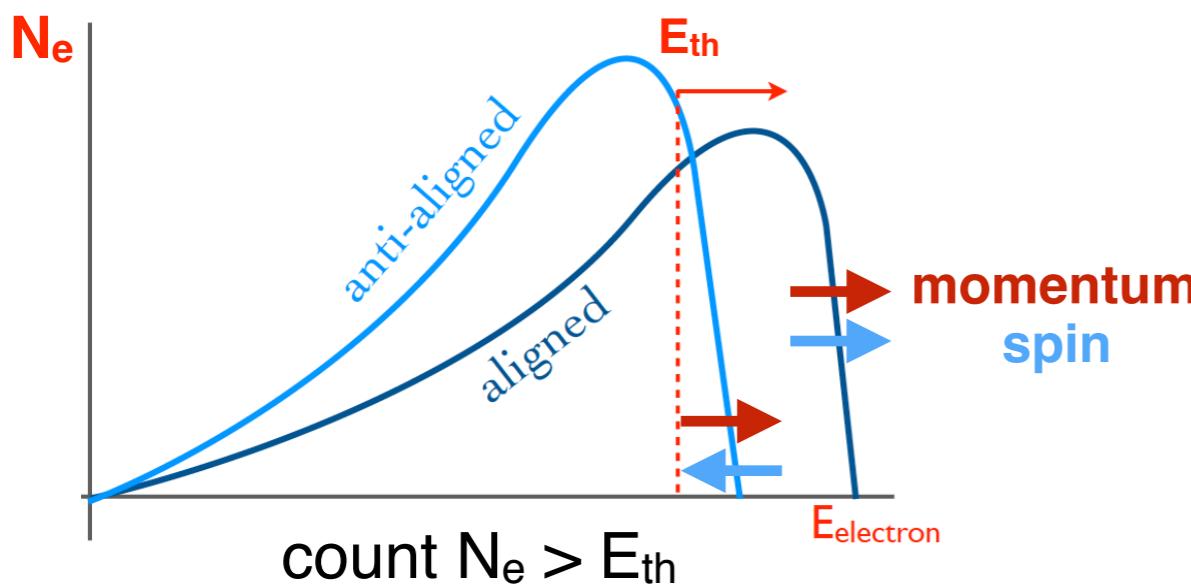
1. Construct a histogram with the number of high energy positron versus time
2. Remove pileup events from the histogram
3. Model the modulation in acceptance due to beam motions
4. Model the muon loss function that causes the time spectrum to deviate from exponential decay
5. Fit the pileup corrected histogram incorporating models above
6. Apply pitch correction and E-field correction



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Basics of ω_a analysis (T)

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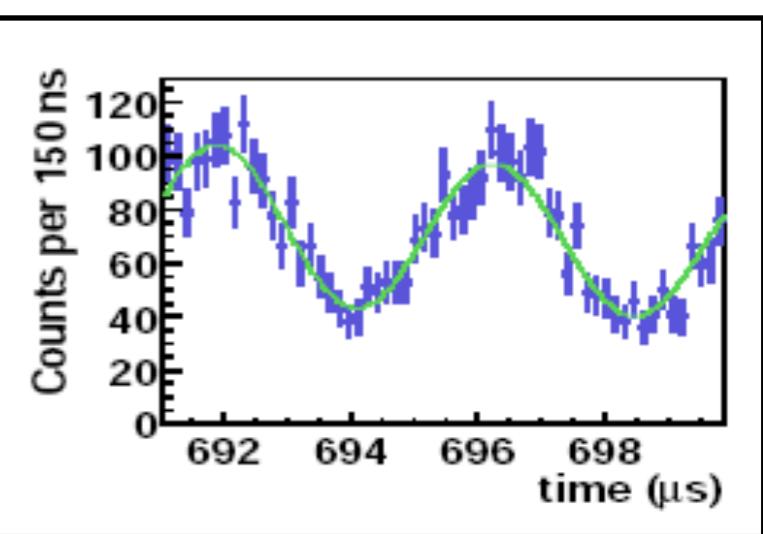
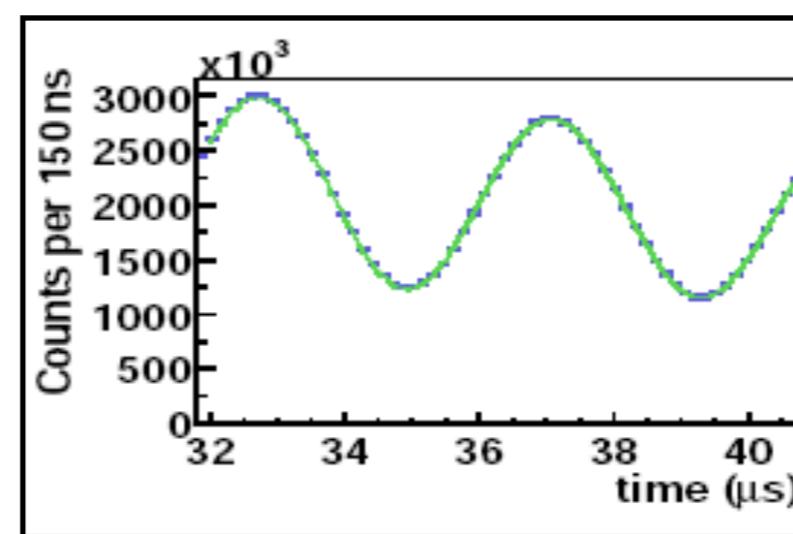
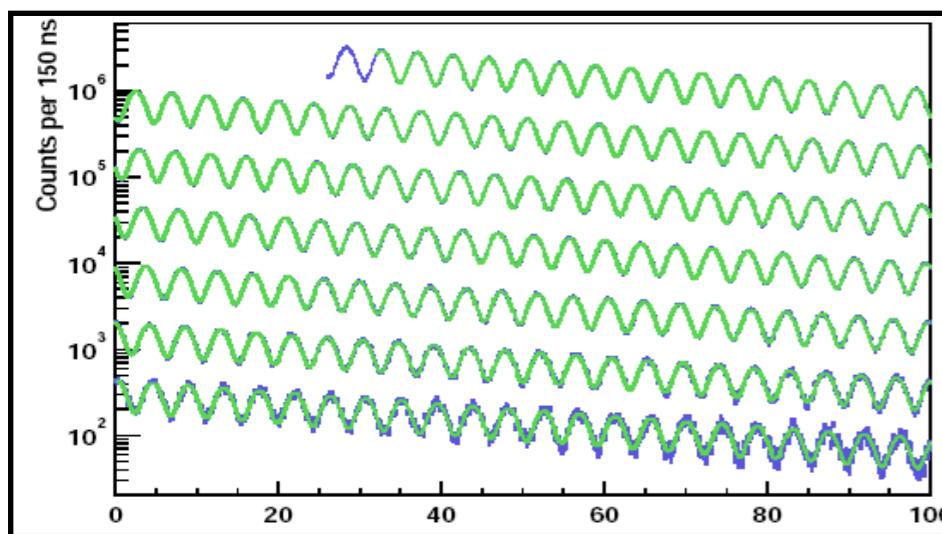
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$$\vec{\omega} = -\frac{q}{m} \left[a_\mu \vec{B} - a_\mu \frac{\gamma}{\gamma + 1} (\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{\beta} + \left(-a_\mu + \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1} \right) \frac{\vec{\beta} \times \vec{E}}{c} \right]$$

Basics of ω_a analysis (T)

Six basic steps in extracting ω_a :

1. Construct a histogram with **the number of high energy positron versus time** calo + laser
2. Remove pileup events from the histogram calo (tracker)
3. Model the **modulation in acceptance due to beam motions** calo + fiber harp
4. Model the **muon loss function** that causes the time spectrum to deviate from exponential decay calo + tracker
5. Fit the pileup corrected histogram incorporating models above
6. Apply **pitch** correction and **E-field** correction calo + fiber harp + tracker

All detectors work together for a complete analysis!
Independent algorithms for cross checks are planned.

ω_a analysis group structure

Laser
Calibration

T-method
Recon East

T-method
Recon West

Q-method
Recon

Reconstruction groups

Tracker
Recon

Aux. Det.
Recon

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Laser
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Reconstruction groups

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Recon

Aux. Det.
Recon

Multi-Param
Fitting

Multi-Param
Fitting

Multi-Param
Fitting

Muon
Distribution

Muon
Distribution
& Beam
Dynamics

Ratio
Fitting

μ EDM

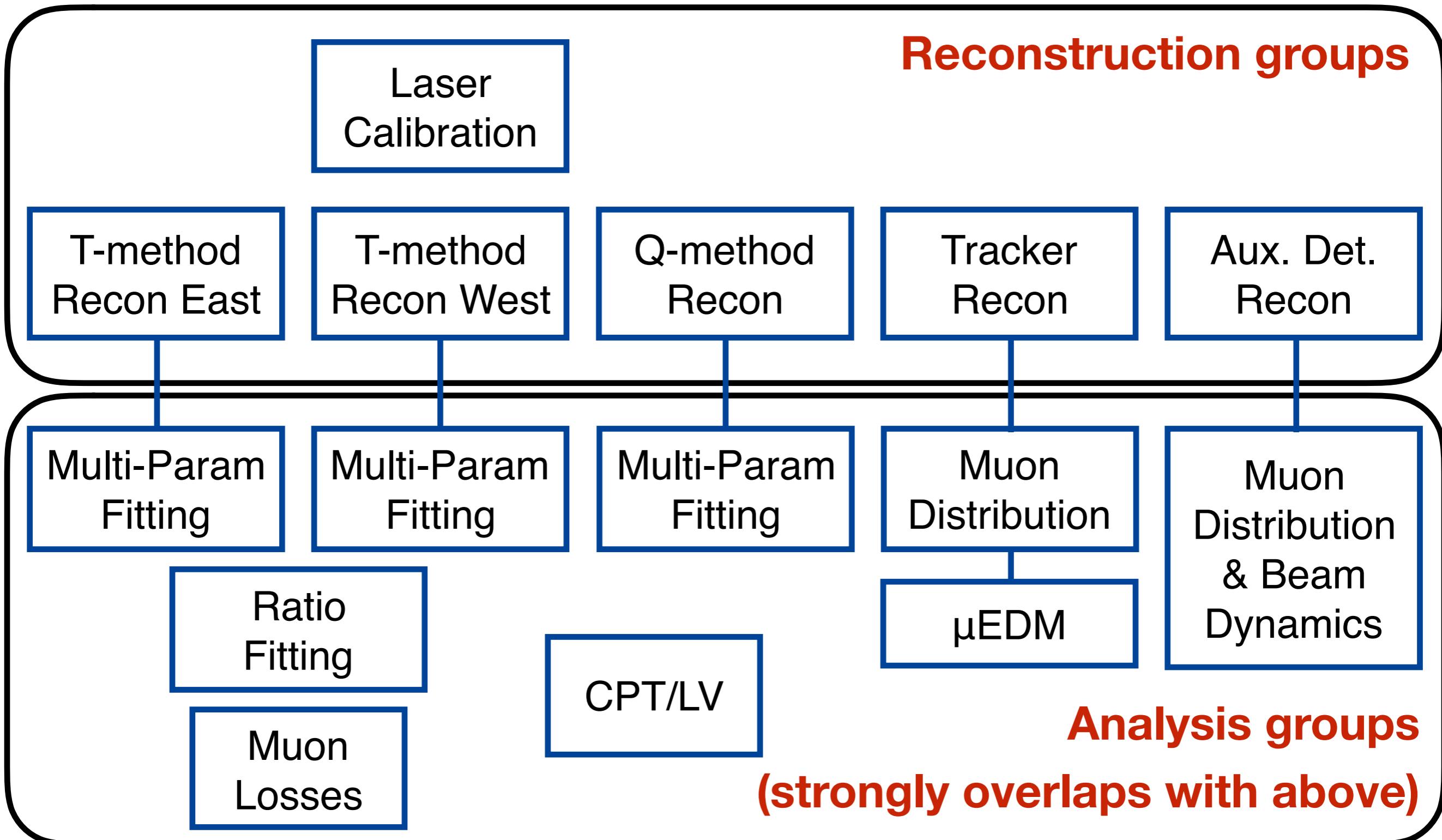
Muon
Losses

CPT/LV

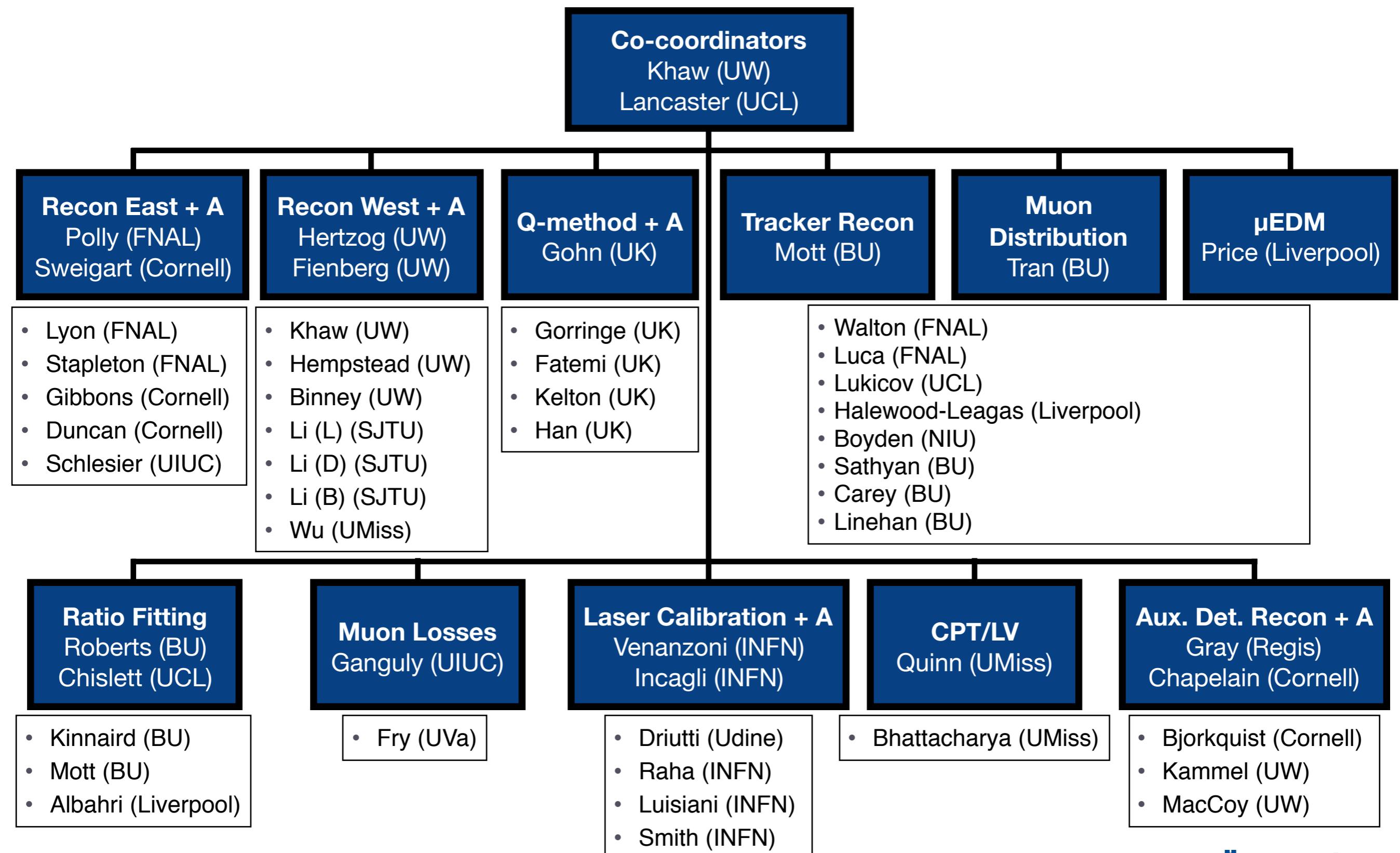
Analysis groups

(strongly overlaps with above)

ω_a analysis group structure

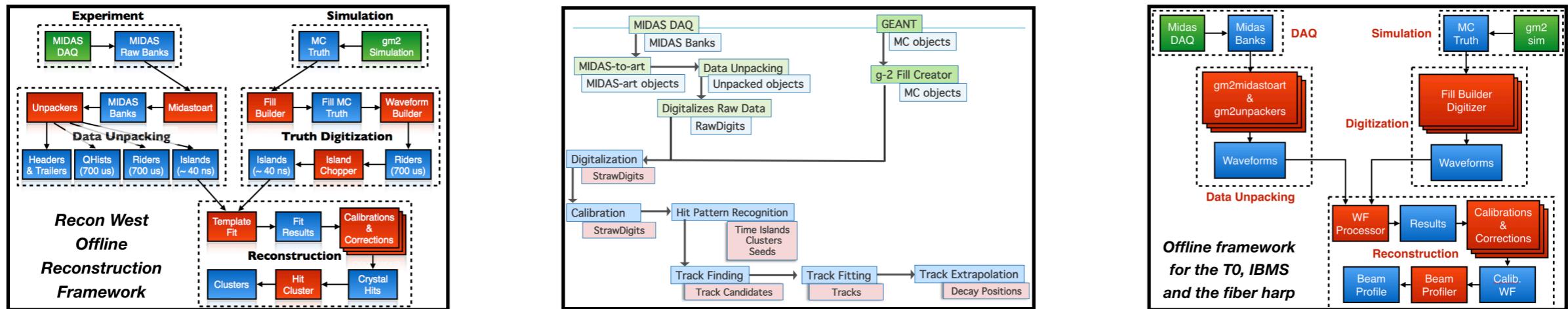


ω_a analysis organization chart



Data reconstruction & analysis chain

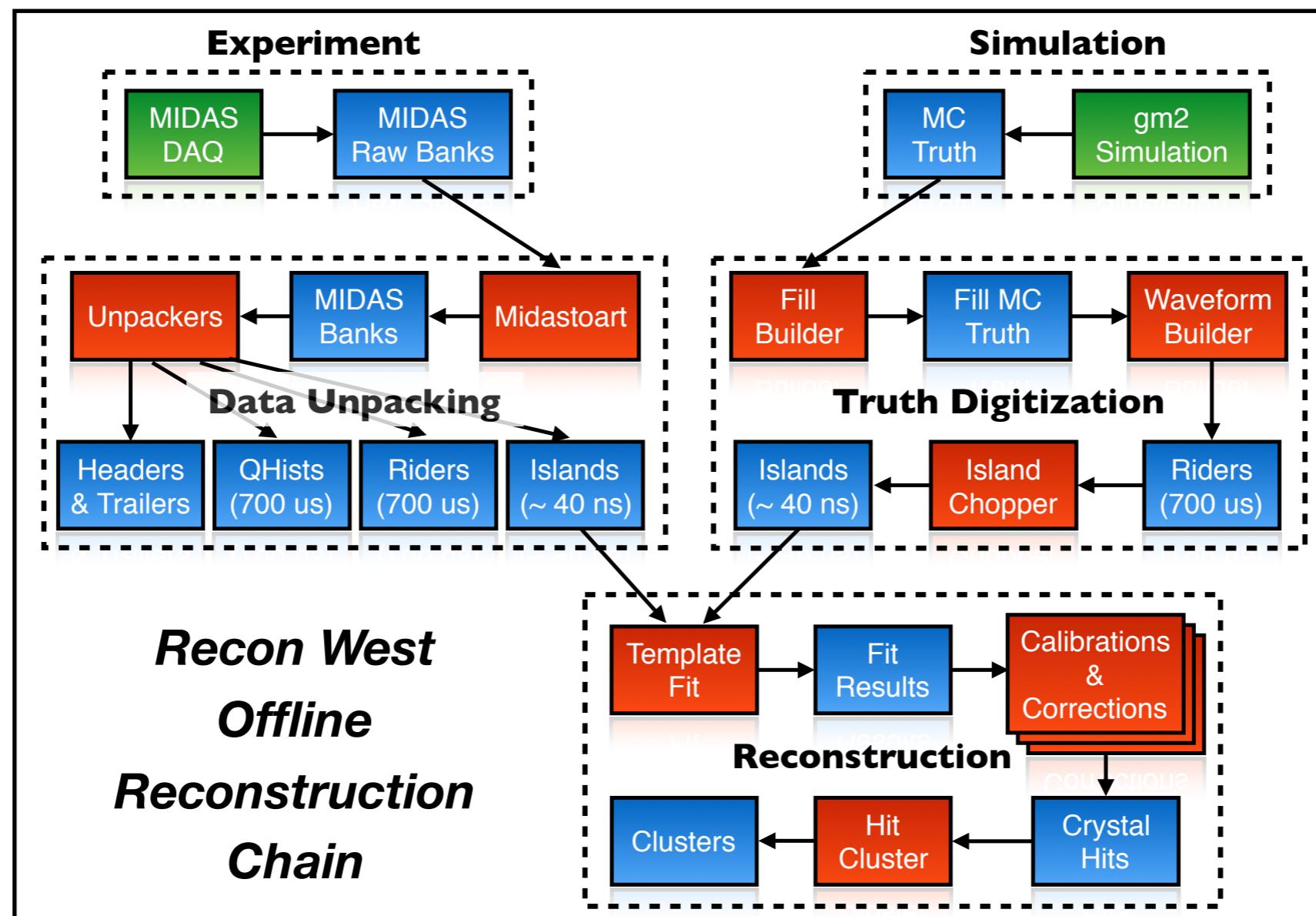
- Follow HEP-style work flow
- Adopt Fermilab's *art* framework
- High-level messages:
 - **Full chain reconstruction** (from DAQ data to physics objects) established since 2+ years ago by the **tracker group**
 - **Calorimeter and fiber harp chains** were tested rigorously at a SLAC test beam 2016 and the FY17 commissioning run
 - **IBMS and T0 chain** were integrated into the framework during FY17 run



All detectors integrating into a single framework!

Data Reconstruction: Calorimeter

- Baseline plan: Standard T-method Approach (Recon West)
 - *template fitting* → *energy calibration* → *hit clustering* → *positron candidate*
 - well verified using mock data, SLAC test beam and commissioning run data
 - **ready for FY18 data reconstruction and analysis**



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- Complementary plan 1: Global T-method Approach (Recon East)
 - ***independent algorithm to compare to the Recon West approach***
 - *fitting and clustering combined into a single step to directly solve for the positron's time, energy, position, and angle*
 - ***still work in progress, to be ready for FY18 final analysis***

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Threshold

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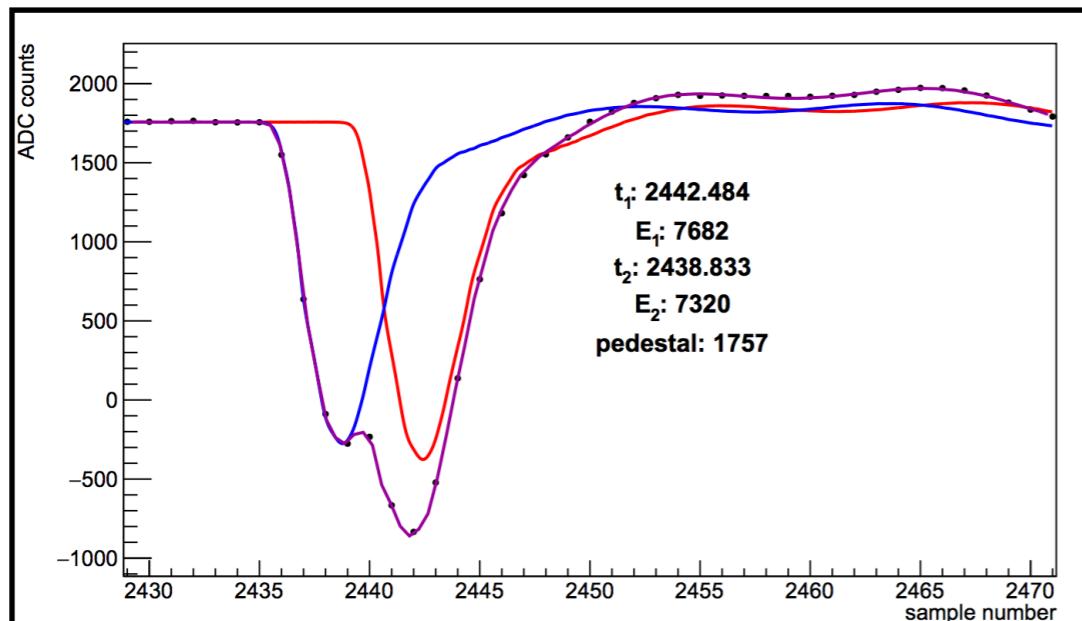
Threshold

- Complementary plan 2: Q-method reconstruction
 - ***study total decay energy as a function of time***
 - *no island chopping* → *accumulate histograms of each channel*
 - *free from systematics like positron pile up*
 - ***still work in progress, to be ready for FY18 final analysis***

Charge

Data Reconstruction: Calorimeter

- Pulse fitting ($pulse \rightarrow pulse\ integral + time$)

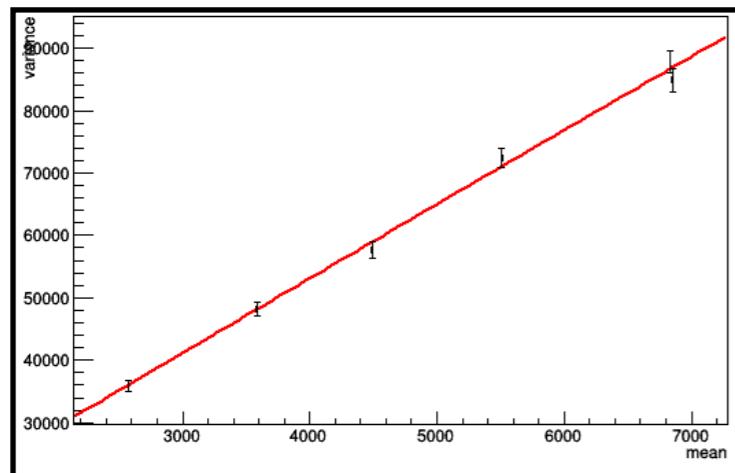


fast signal + fast digitizer +
template fit technique
= reduced pile up

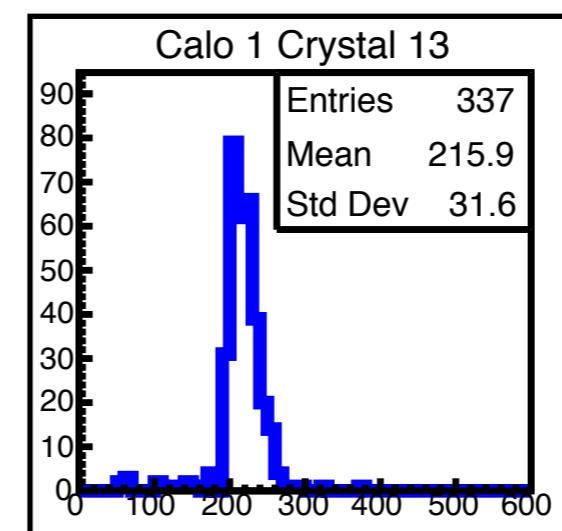
100% separation if $\Delta t > 4$ ns

Data Reconstruction: Calorimeter

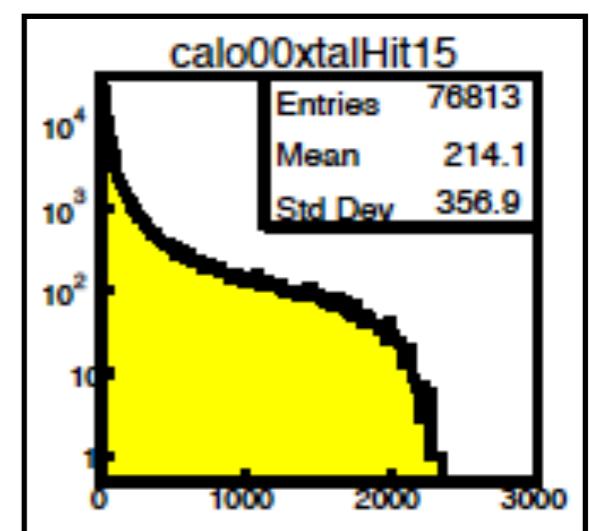
- Gain and energy calibration (*pulse integral* \rightarrow #photoelectron \rightarrow MeV)



laser calibration technique
(photo-statistics)



MIP peak (loss muon)

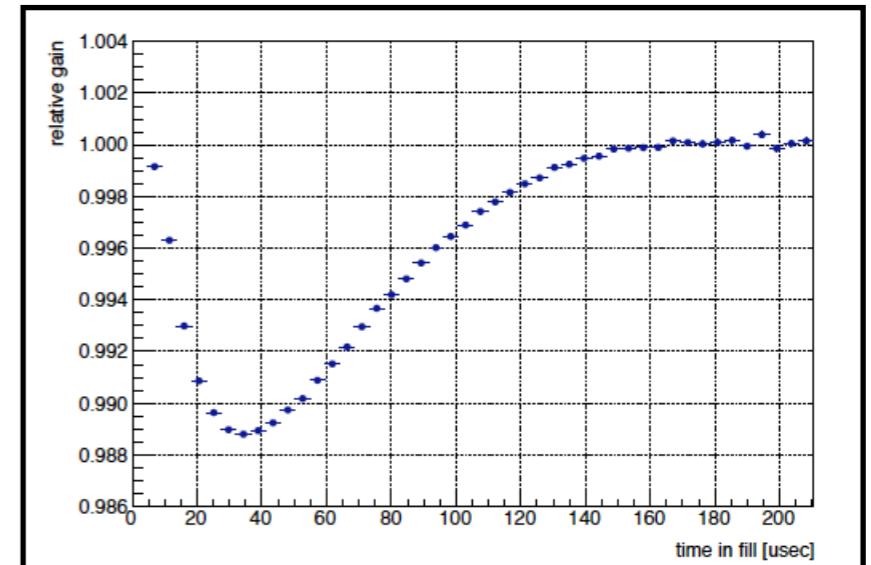


Spectrum end-point

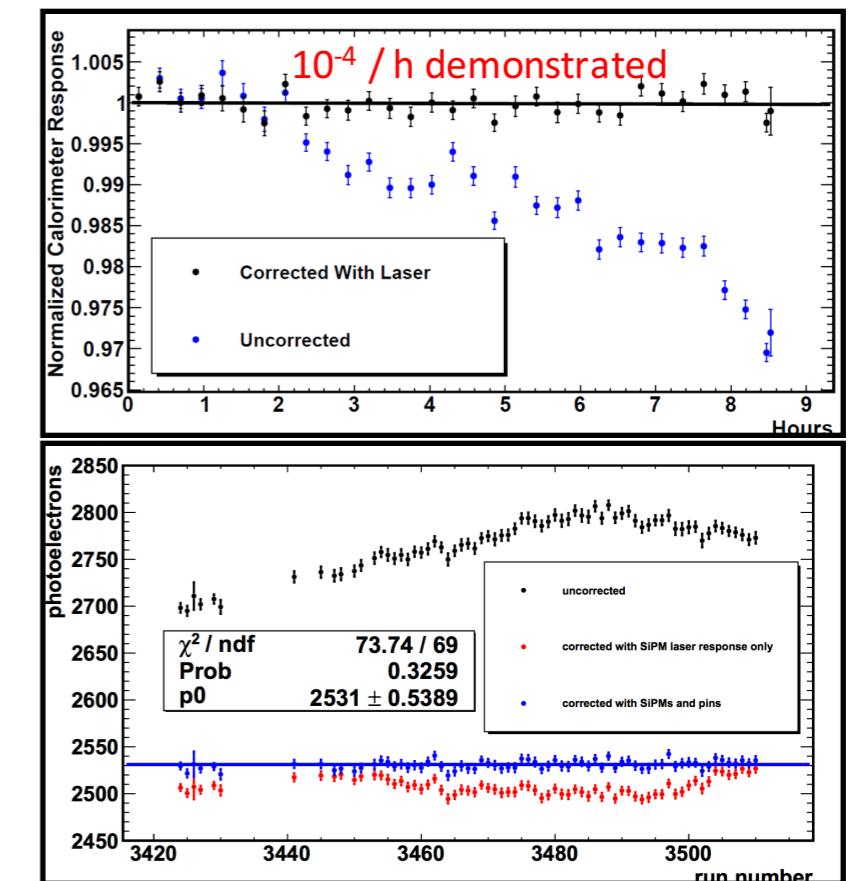


Data Reconstruction: Calorimeter

- Laser gain correction (in-fill)
 - *most important part of gain systematic*
 - *technique established at UW lab and at SLAC test beam 2016*
 - *analysis on-going for commissioning run data*
 - *robust plan in place for in-fill laser sequence*

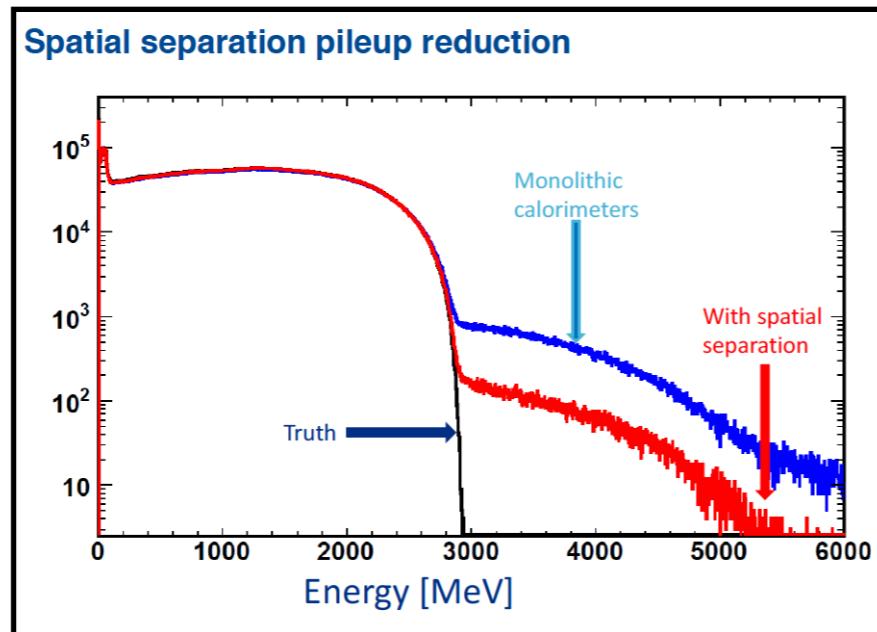


- Laser gain correction (inter-fill)
 - *correct for long term gain drift*
 - *technique established at Frascati test beam 2016 and SLAC test beam 2016*
 - *analysis on-going for commissioning run data*
 - *robust plan in place for inter-fill laser sequence*



Data Reconstruction: Calorimeter

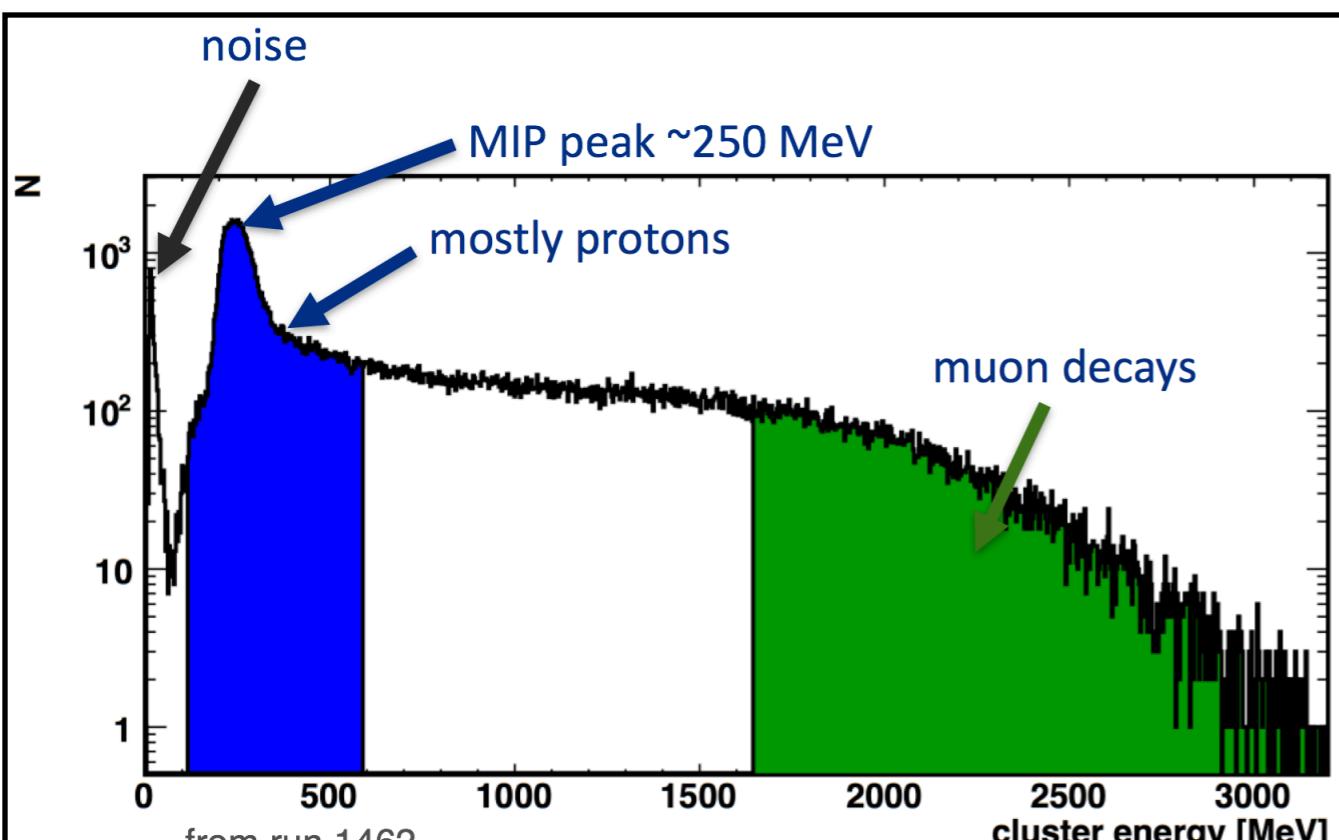
- Hit clustering: (*calibrated hits* → *clusters* → *positron candidate*)



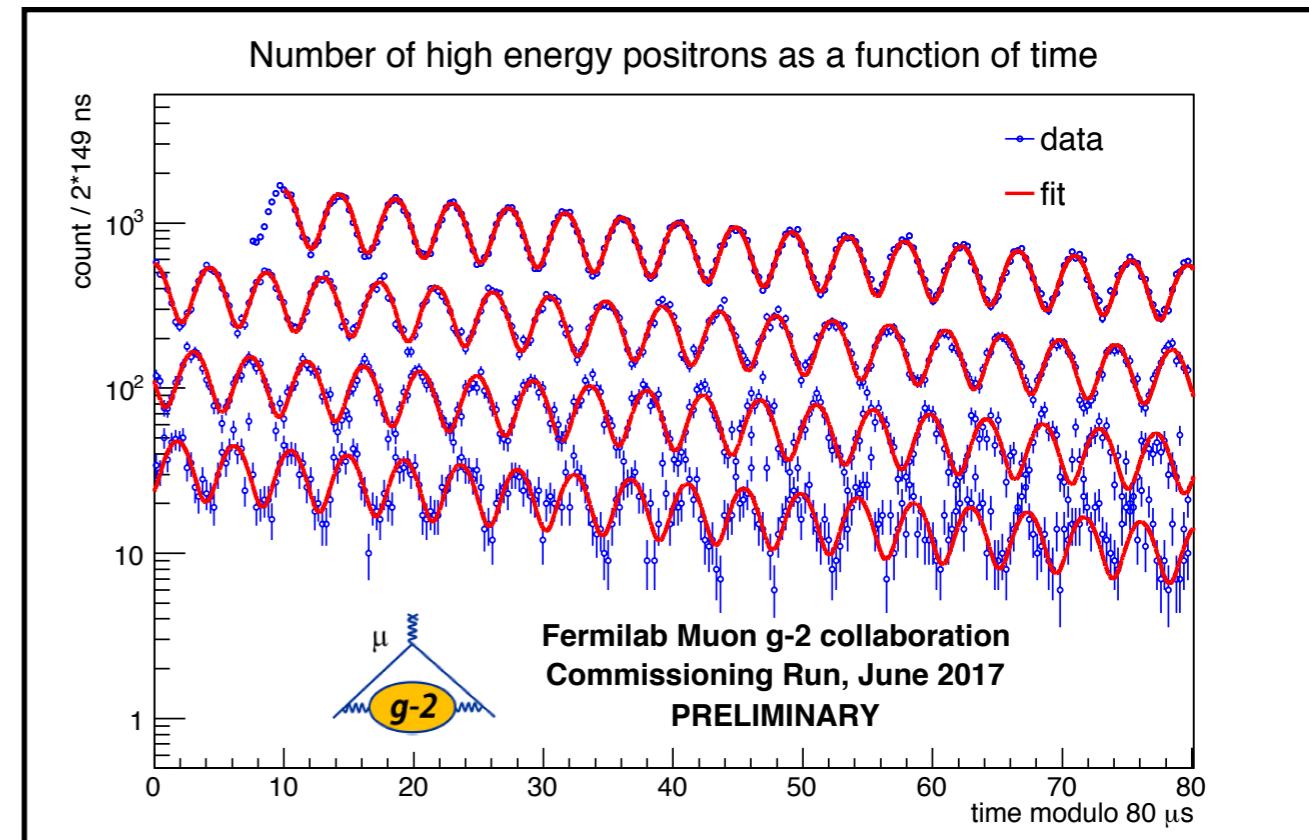
A robust algorithm with
timing and spatial separation
→ reduced pileup

Data Reconstruction: Calorimeter

- Hit clustering: (*calibrated hits* → *clusters* → *positron candidate*)

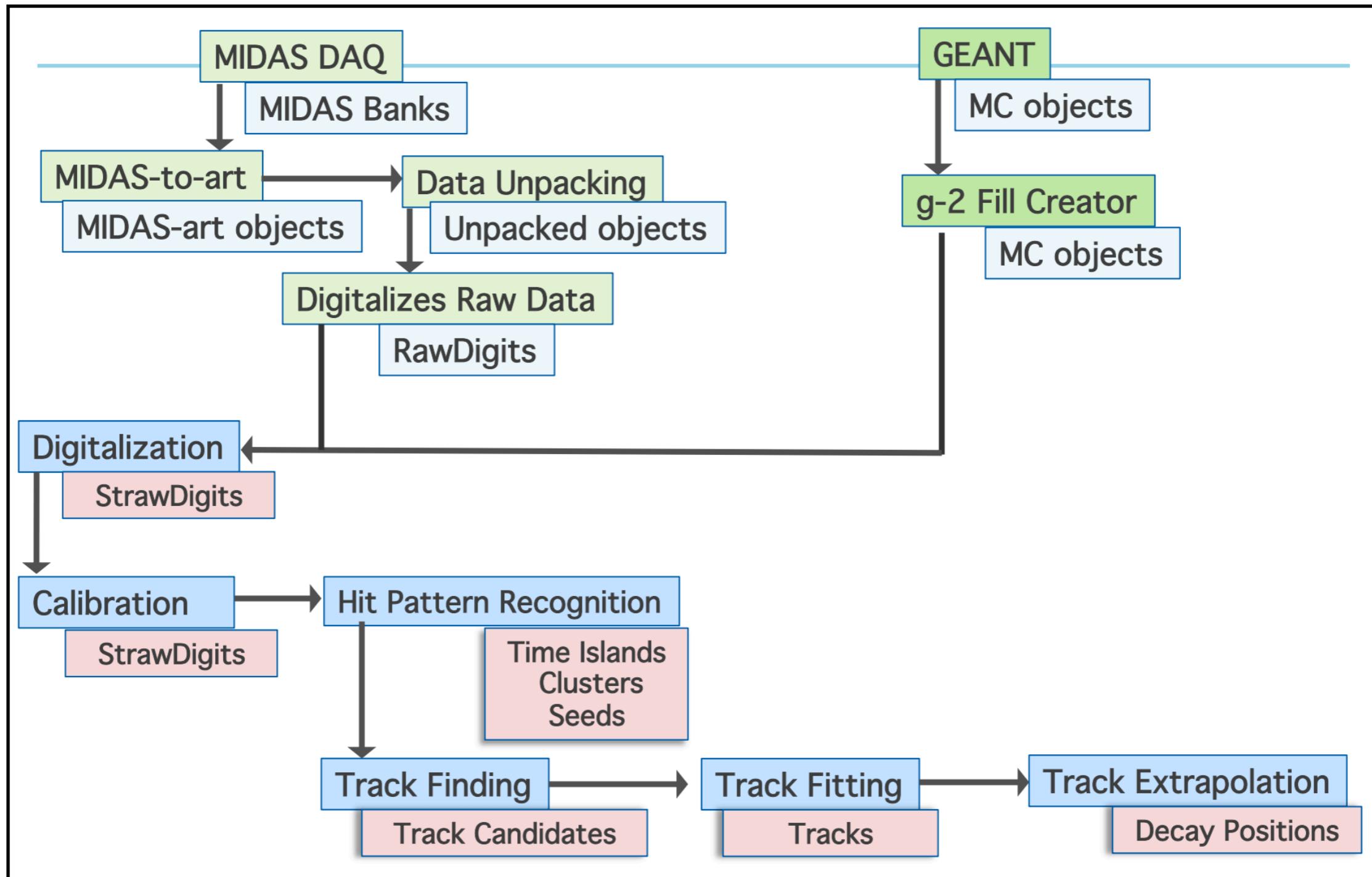


Energy spectrum from FY17



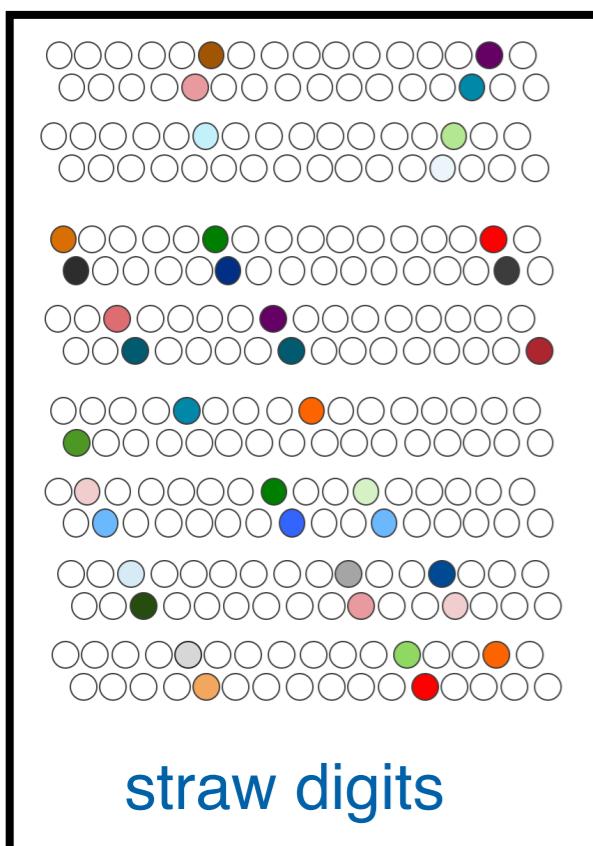
Time spectrum from FY17

Data Reconstruction: Trackers



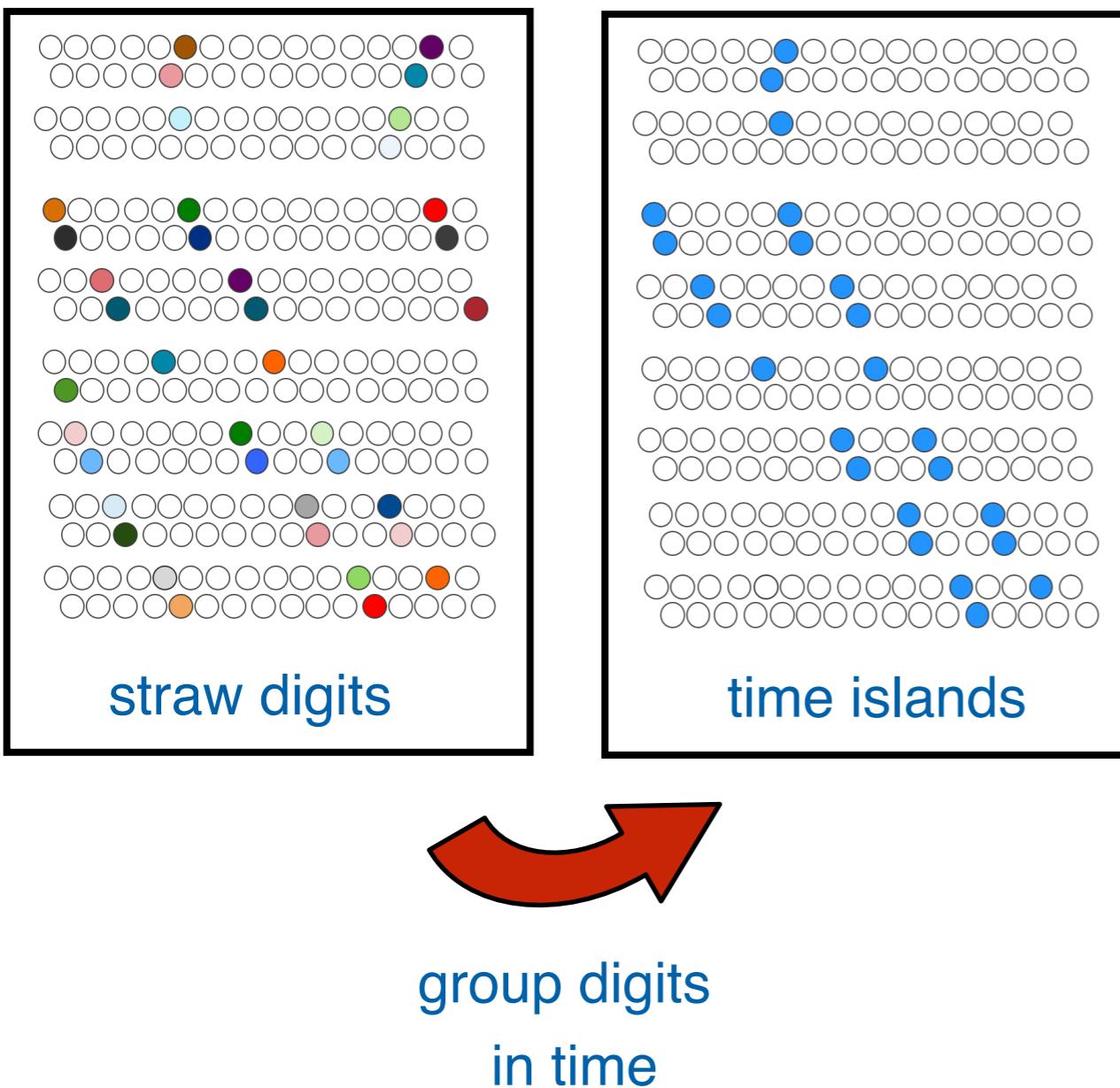
Data Reconstruction: Trackers

- Hit pattern recognition (*straw digits* → *time islands* → *clusters* → *seeds*)



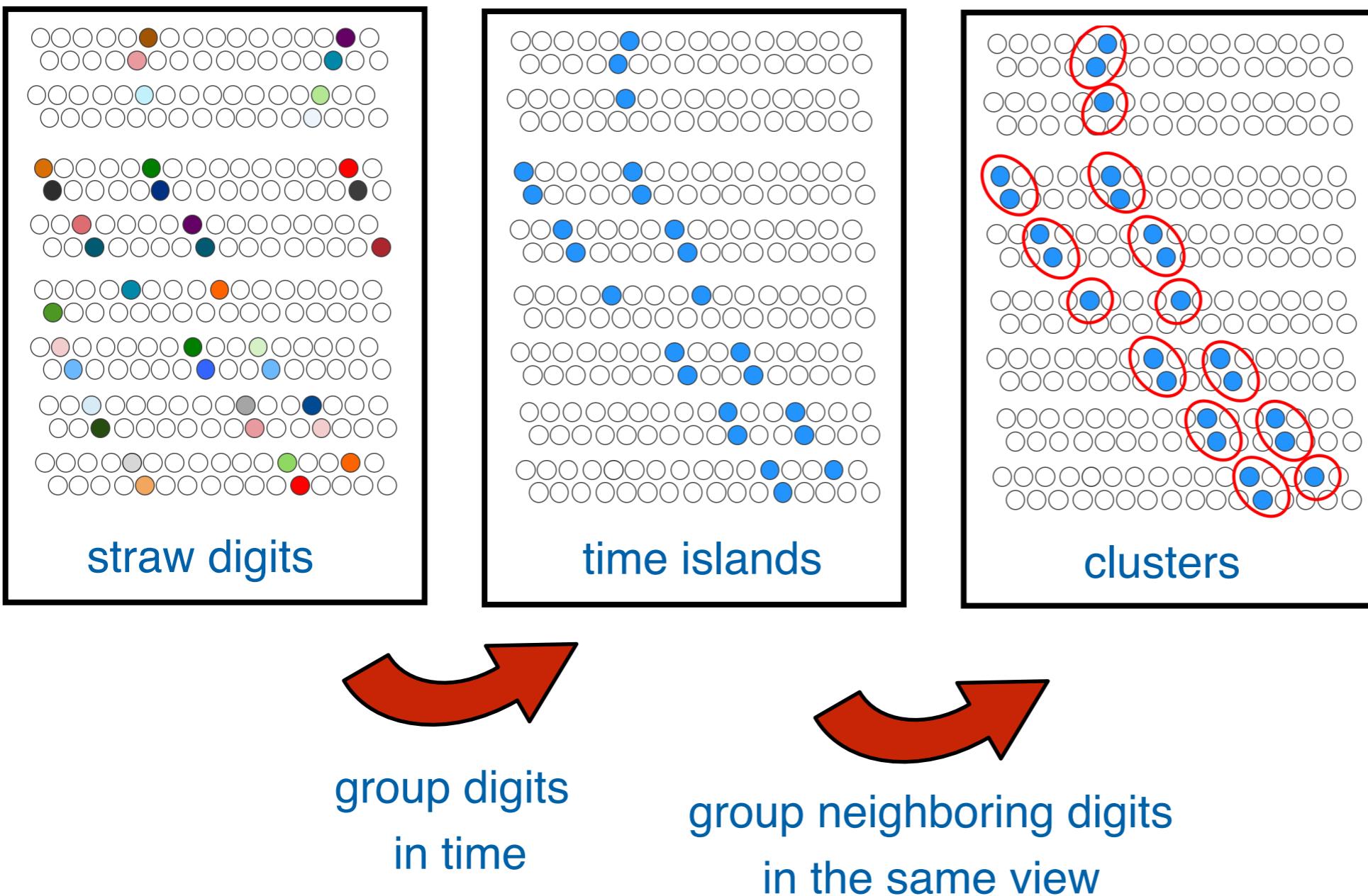
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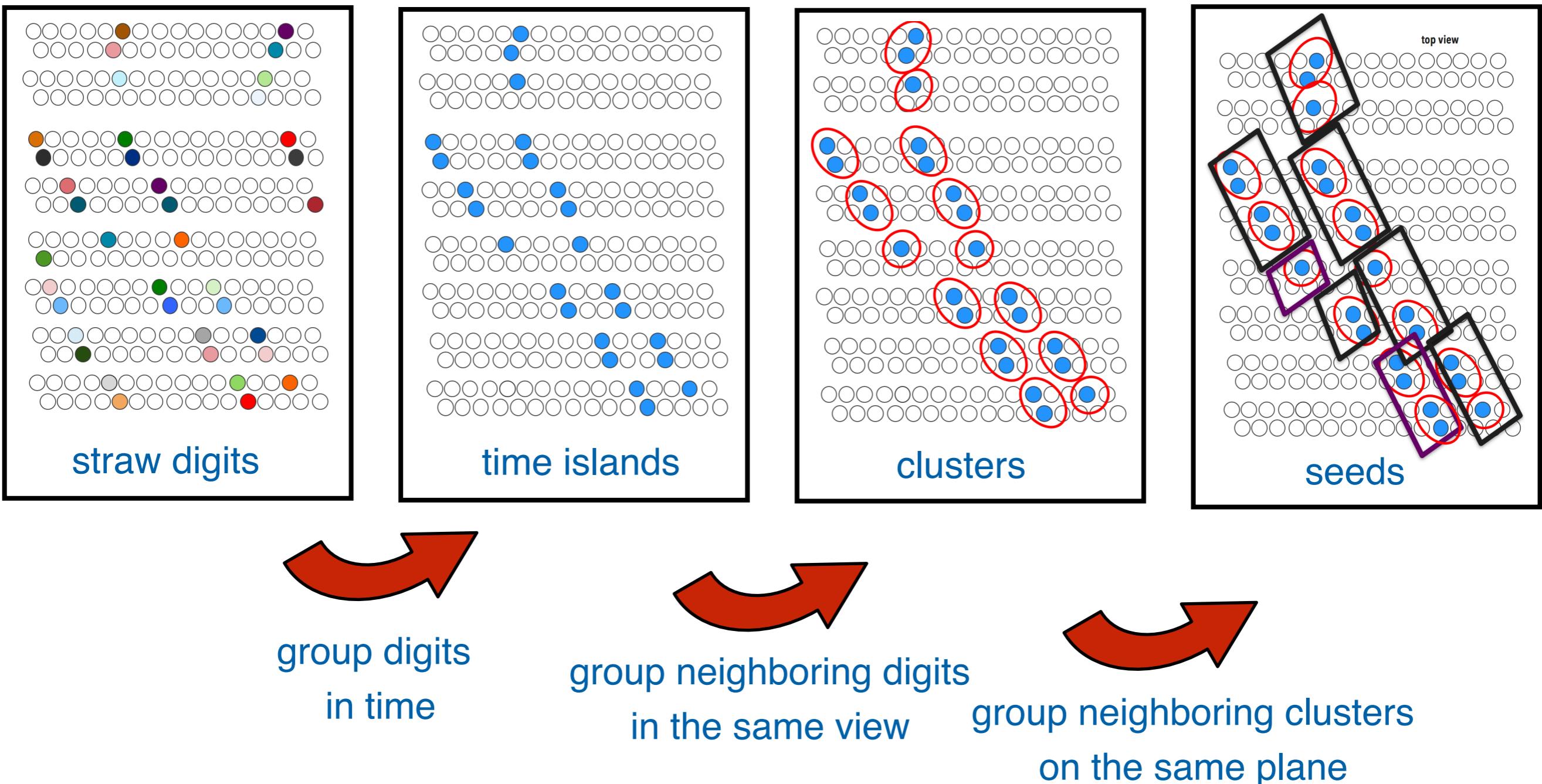
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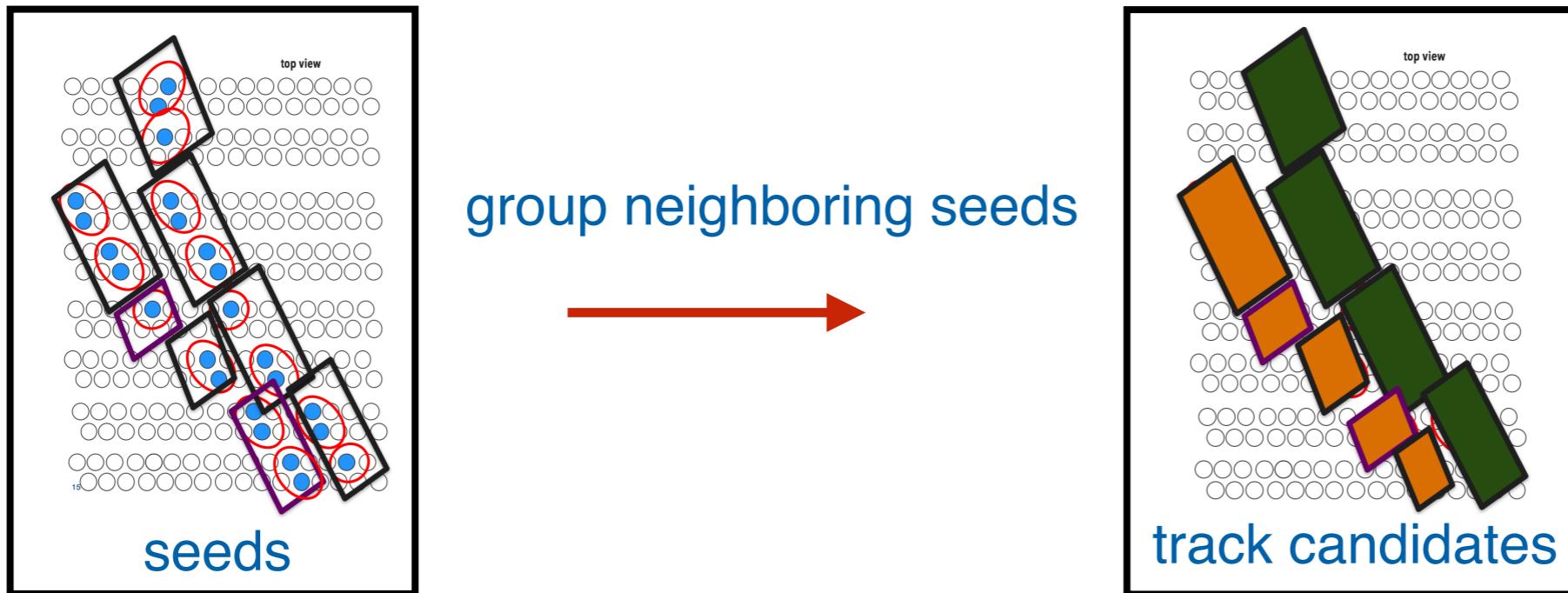
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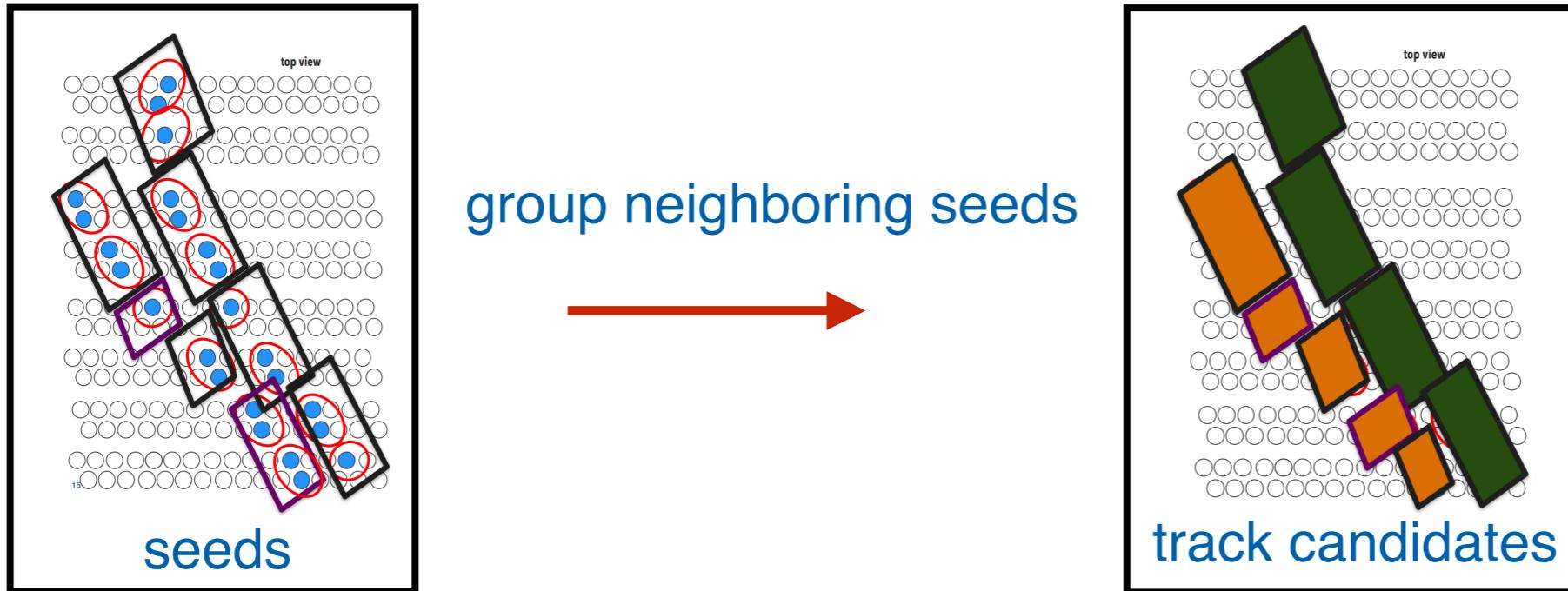
Data Reconstruction: Trackers

- Track finding (seeds \rightarrow track candidates)



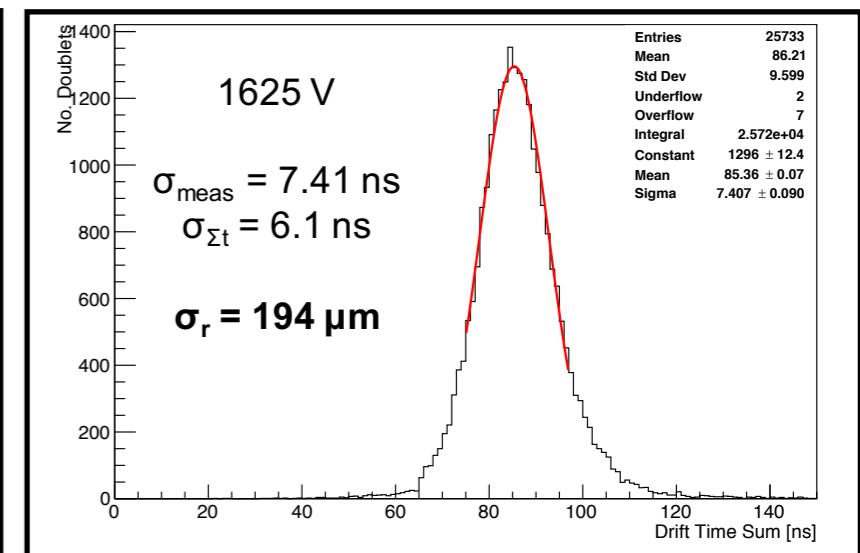
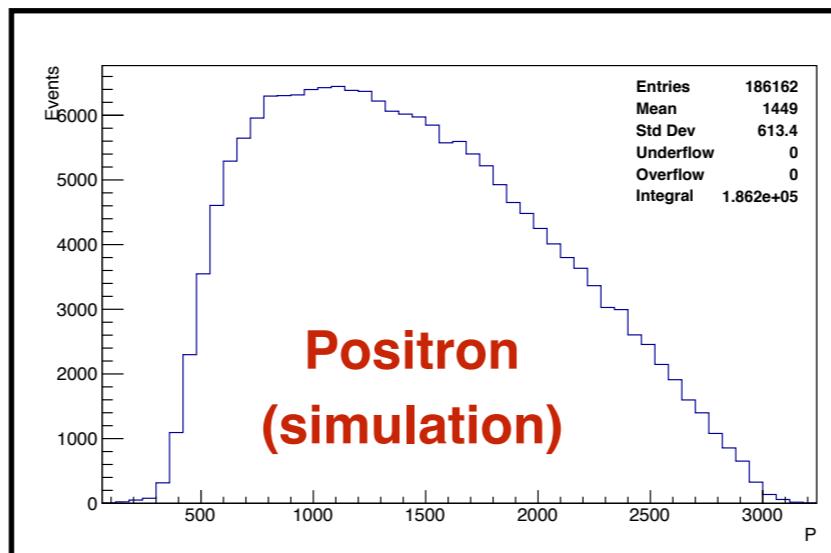
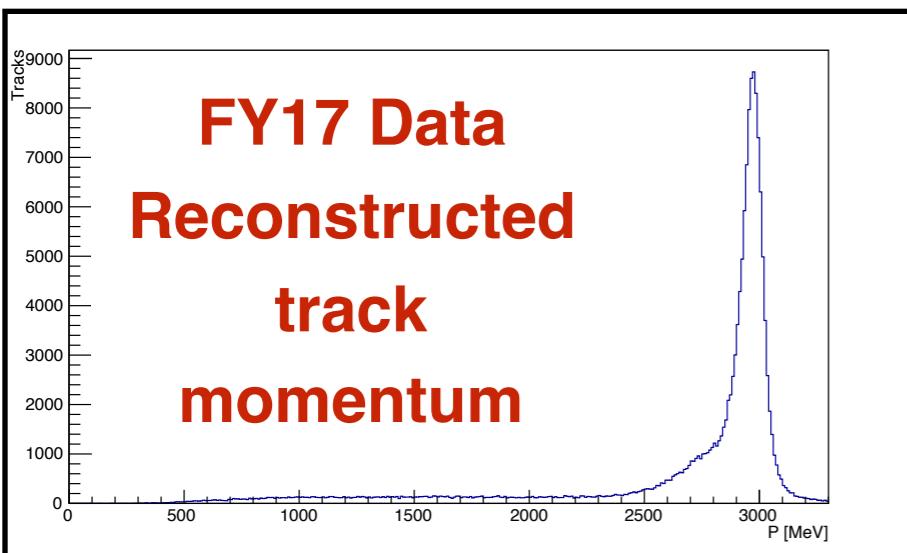
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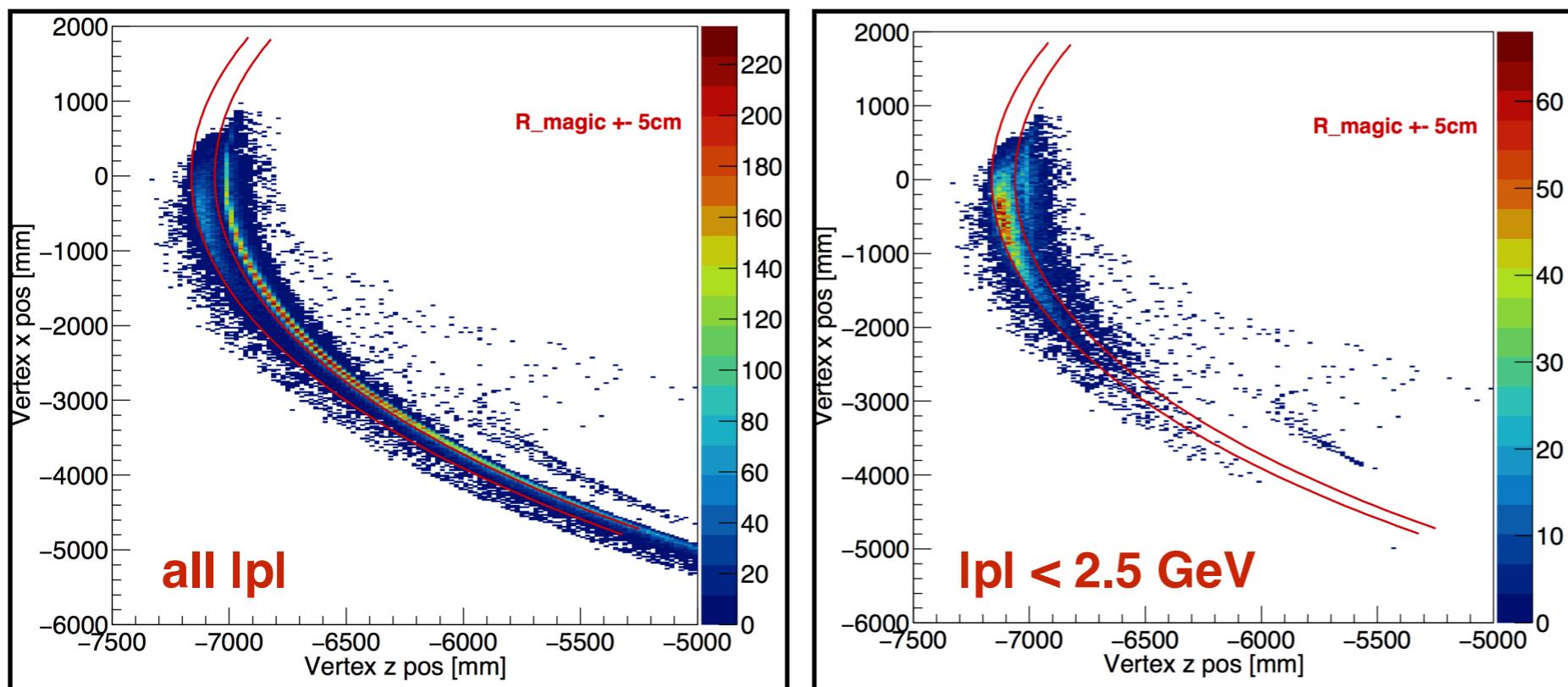
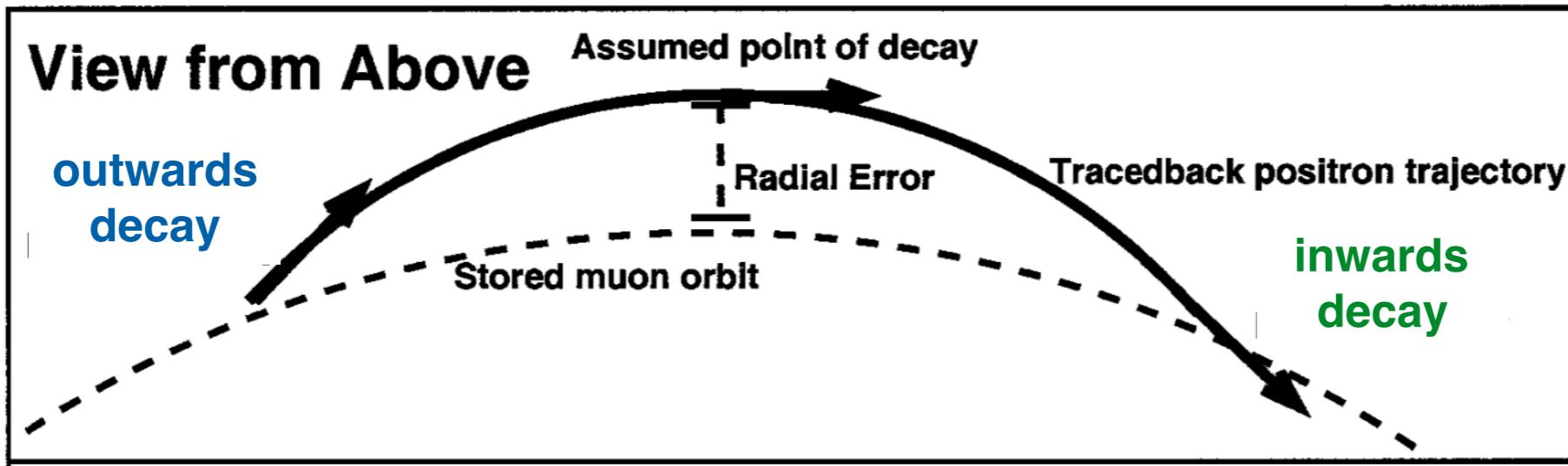
- Track fitting (track candidates \rightarrow tracks)

- GEANE fitting algorithm (least squares global chi2 minimization)



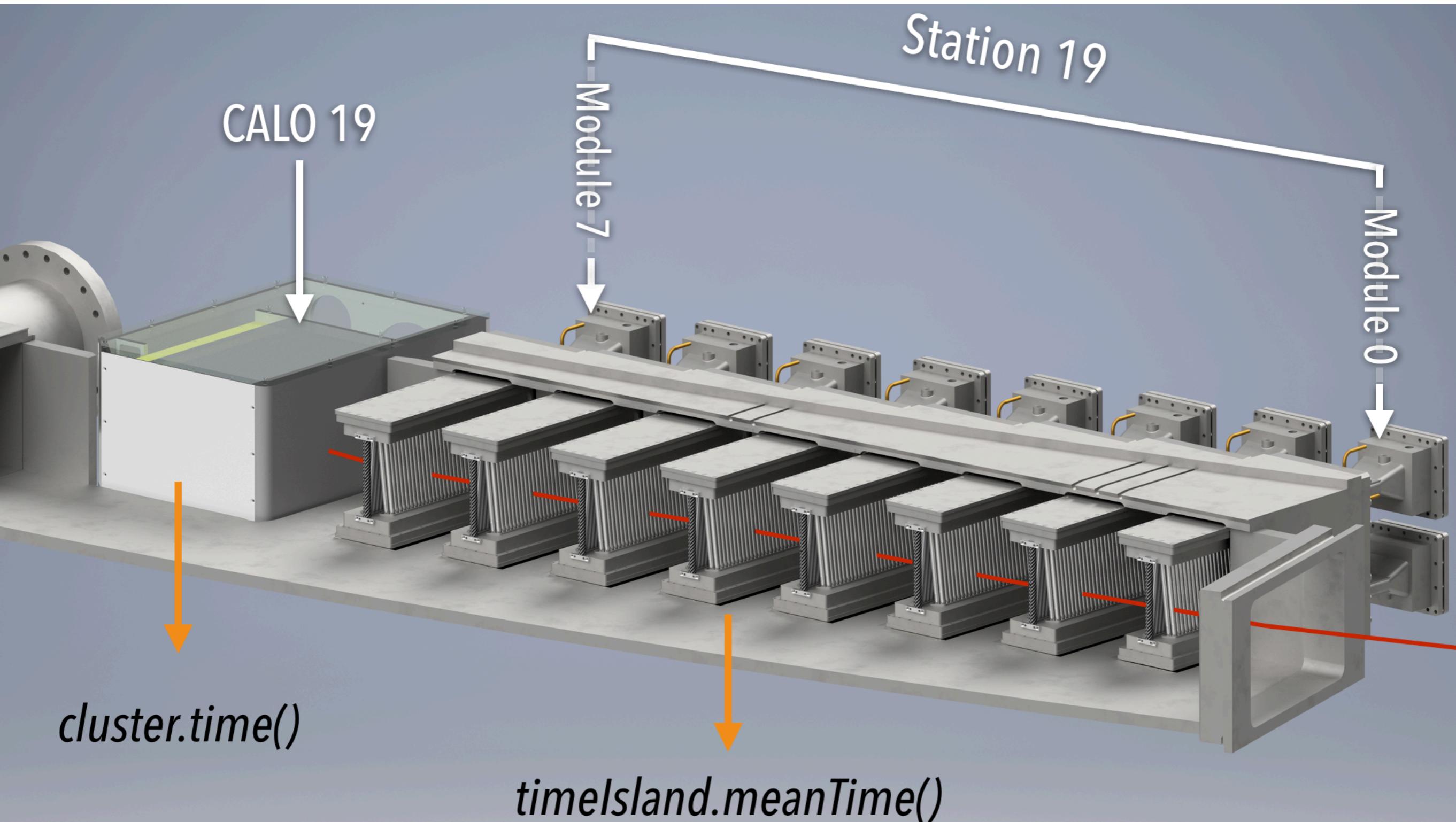
Data Reconstruction: Trackers

- Track extrapolation (*tracks* → *tangency point* → *decay position*)



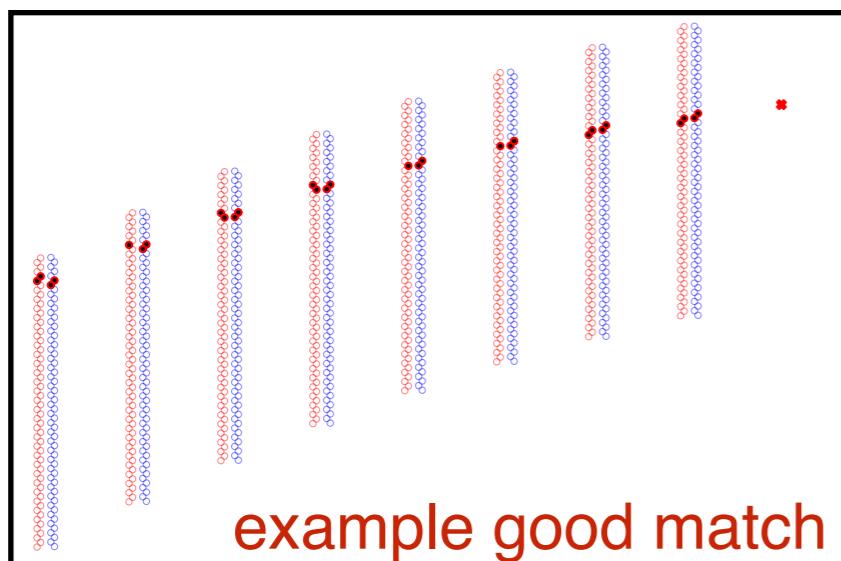
- First pass correction from tangency point to decay position done
- Outwards and inwards decays have similar acceptance

Calorimeter - tracker matching

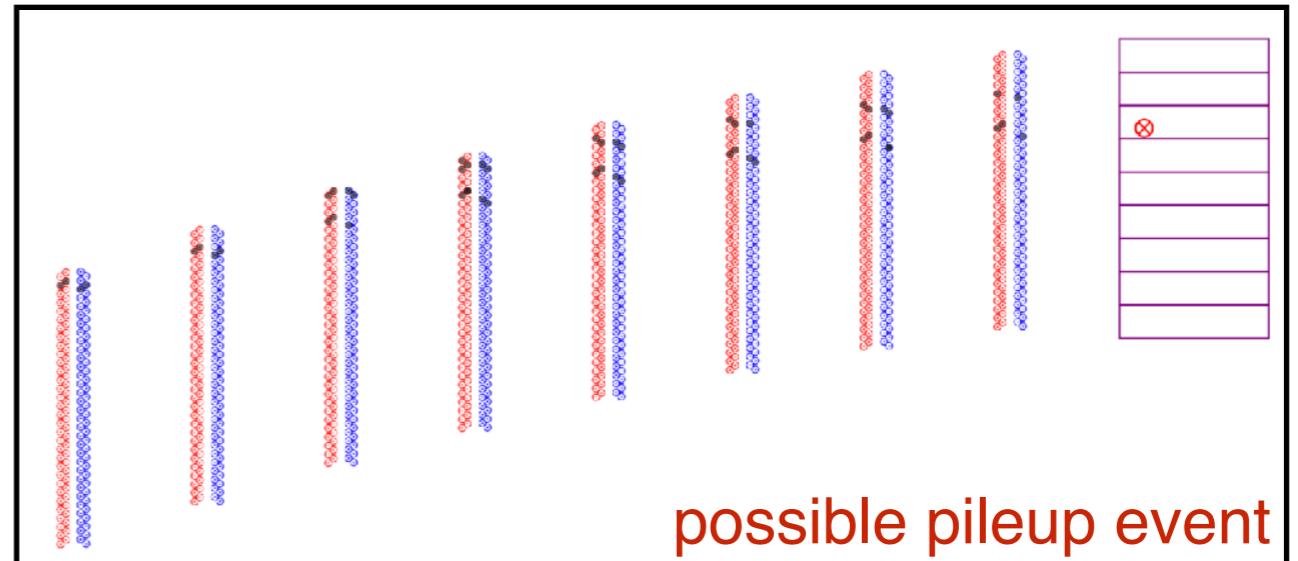


Calorimeter - tracker matching

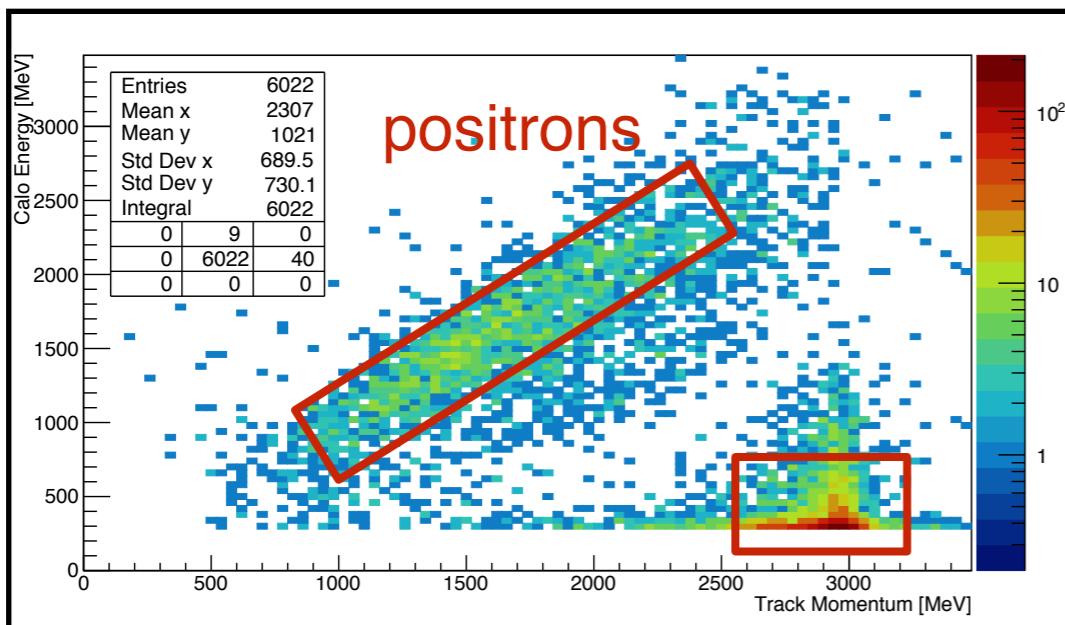
- Cross calibration of energy and momentum
- Particle identification (muon or positron)
- Pileup identification (help understanding pileup events in calo)



example good match



possible pileup event

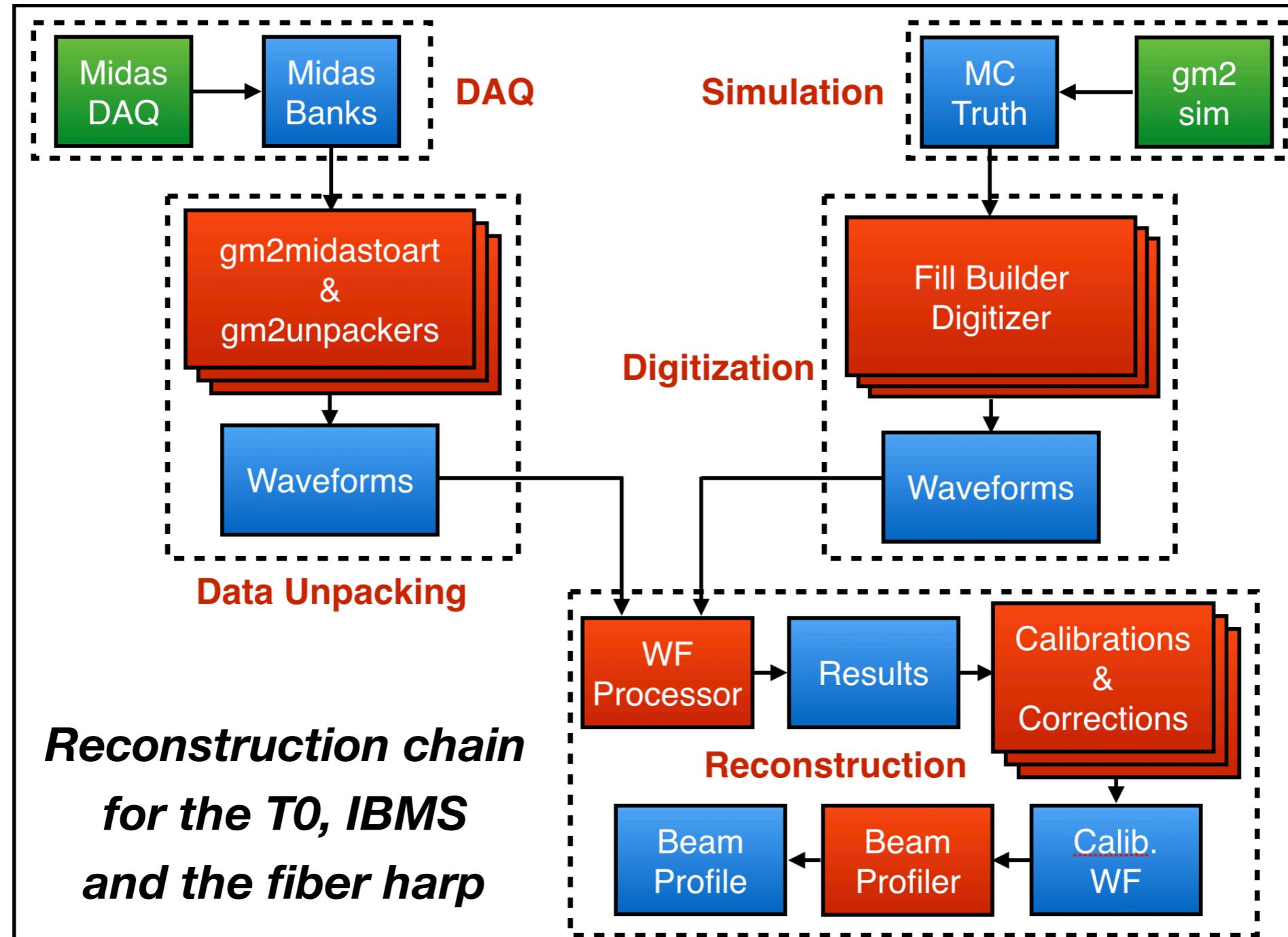


positrons

proton/muon

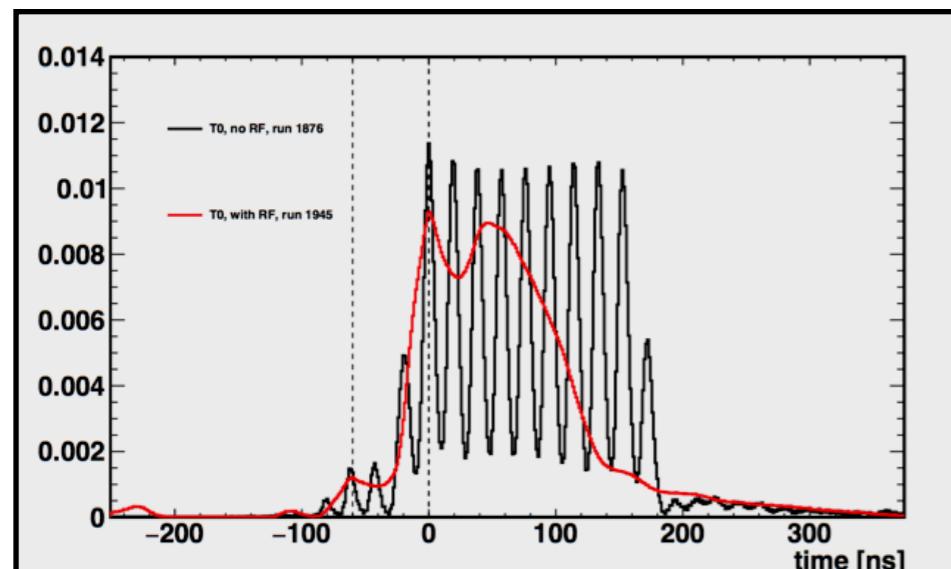
A lot of exciting works and collaboration
are going on here to understand
our commissioning run data!

Data Reconstruction: Auxiliary Detectors (TO/IBMS/Fiber Harp)

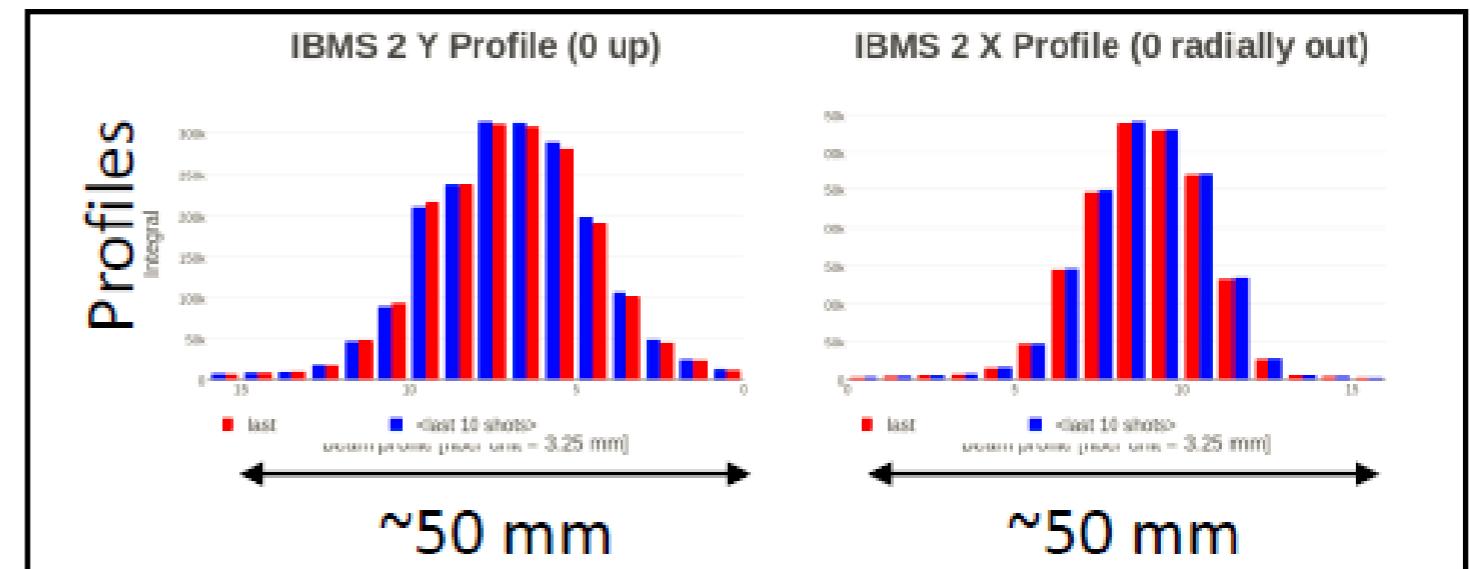


Data Reconstruction: T0 and IBMS

- T0 detector: incoming beam intensity, arrival time and time profile
 - *simple waveform analysis (integration, leading edge, etc)*
 - *first pass algorithms developed for FY17 commissioning run data*
 - ***ready for FY18 data reconstruction and analysis***
- IBMS 1 and IBMS 2: beam arrival time, spatial and time profile
 - *simple waveform analysis (integration, energy-weighted position)*
 - *first pass algorithms developed for FY17 commissioning run data*
 - ***full integration into art for FY18 data reconstruction and analysis***



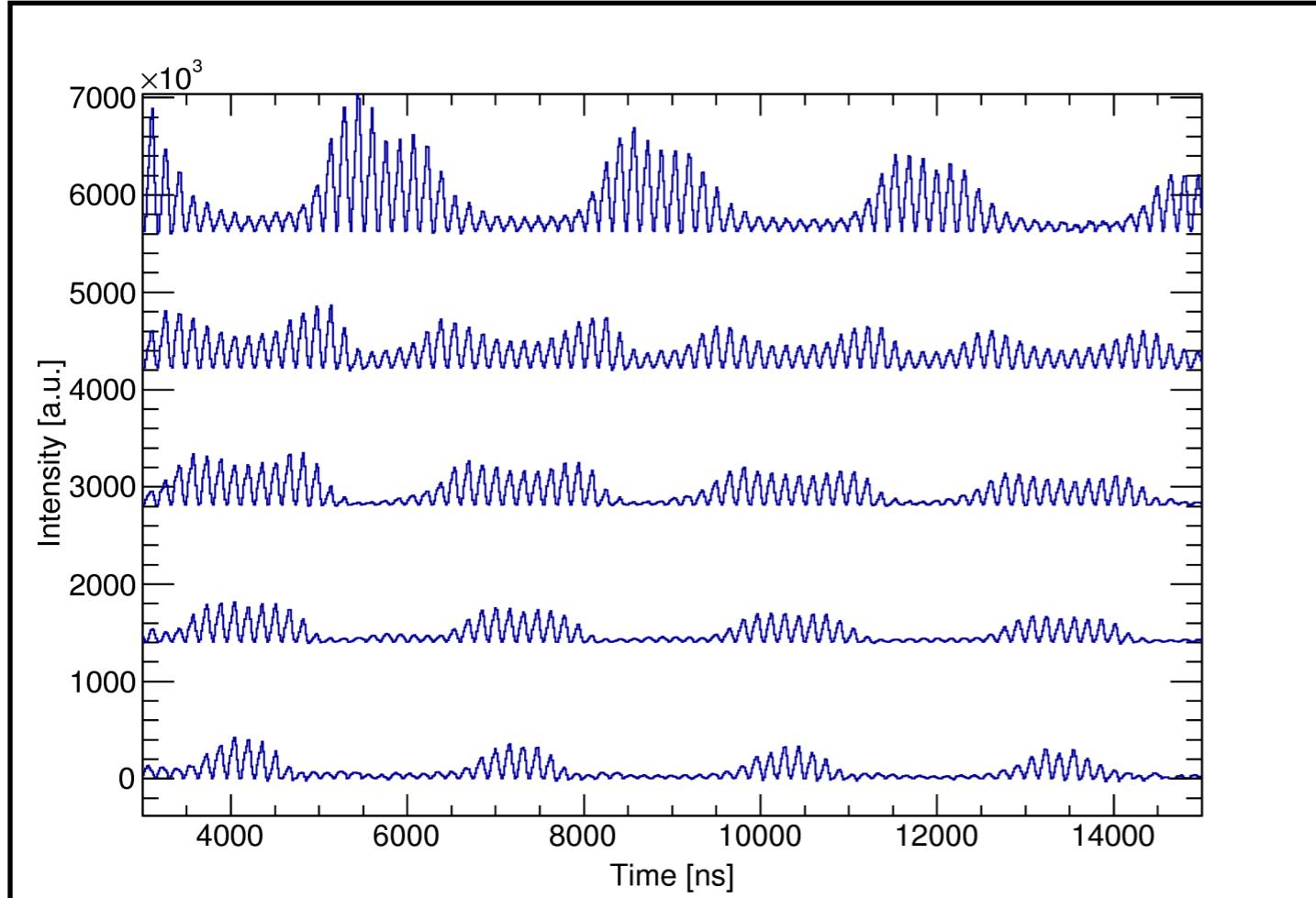
T0 Beam Monitor



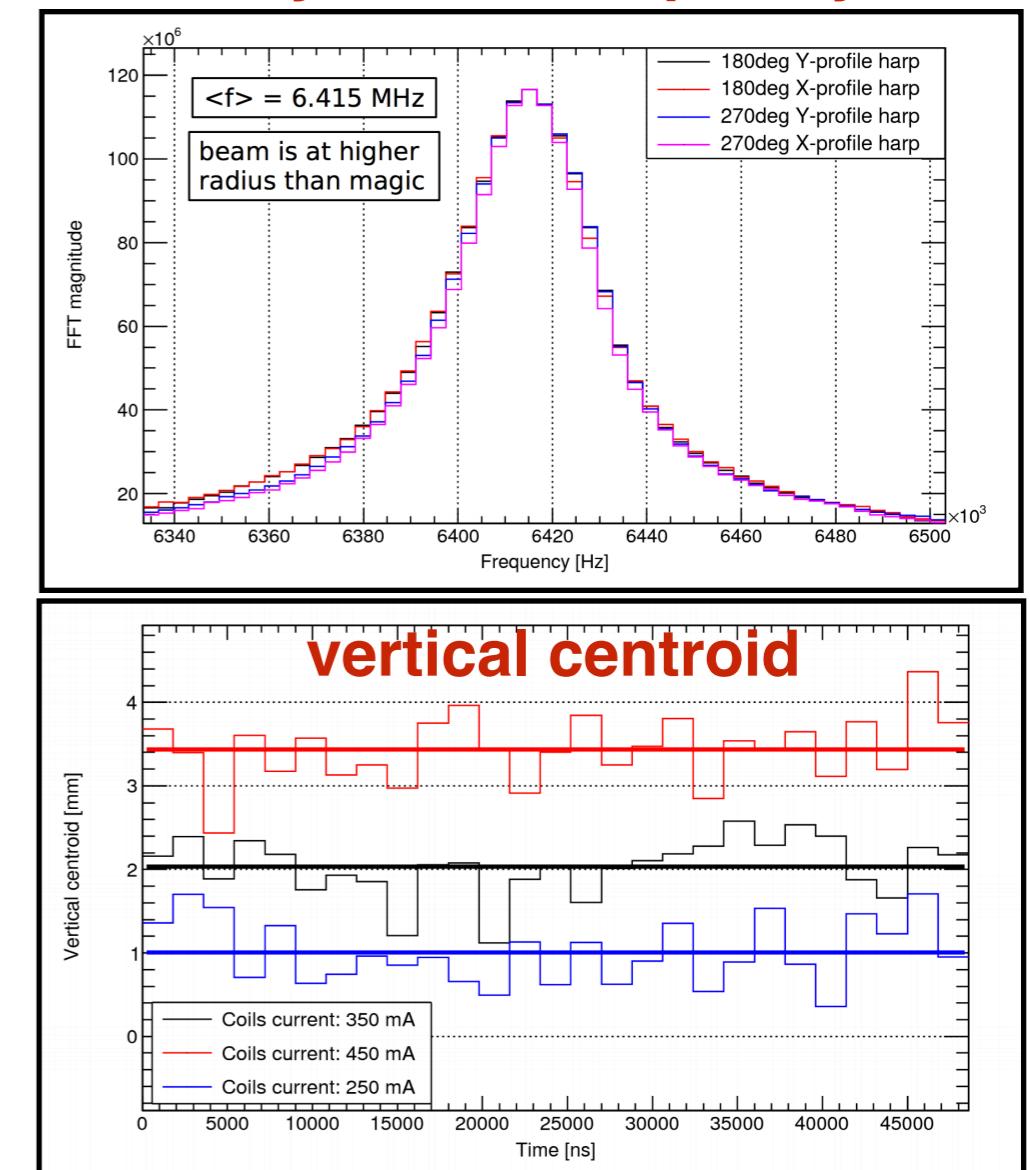
IBMS Beam Profile

Data Reconstruction: Fiber Harp

- Fiber Harp: beam dynamics, beam profile
 - intermediate waveform analysis (integration, FFT, baseline correction, etc)
 - first pass algorithms developed for FY17 commissioning run data
 - **ready for FY18 data reconstruction and analysis**



Calibrated waveforms



cyclotron frequency

Summary

- 4. Are there **robust plans** for data processing and **data analysis**? Have adequate **resources** from the laboratory and the **collaboration** been identified for **data analysis** to meet these goals?
 - *We have data recon & analysis chain ready for all detectors*
 - *We have a list of data analysis tasks for FY17, 18 data*
 - *We have reconstructed and analyzed golden runs from FY17 commissioning run and produced results that help us understand our experiment*
 - *We have enough storage and computing resources for data analysis (Adam's talk)*
 - *We have enough FTE to work on data reconstruction and data analysis tasks*