# **ProtoDUNE-HD** Time Resolution Studies

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### Motivations

- The PDS time resolution is a TDR requirement we must fulfill
- Include this into the NP04-PDS paper
- Input for light-charge match algorithms
- Channel-by-channel time allignment (remove possible hardwareinduced delay)
- **Trigger algorithms**
- Replicate **ProtoDUNE-SP** and **DP** studies

... Sorry for the low quality of these slides...

#### **Dependence of timing resolution on** photon numbers (<N>):



Number of photons vs timing resolution







...



#### Waveform Selection

Need to isolate LED pulses

- Cuts in the pre-pulse region
- Cuts around the peak
- Range in amplitude

Take t0 as the time where the pulse surpasses half of its height

- Find the last tick below ampl/2
- Find the first tick above ampl/2
- Linear interpolation







### T0 time distribution







#### t0 difference between adjacent channels

Channel: 112-25, 112-27 (APA 3)

Require that the waveforms have the same timestamp (same LED flash)

Look for hardware-induced delay

 To do: demonstrate that the non-zero offset doesn't not come from the analysis method

No evident correlation

 The PDS resolution gives the main contribution to the distribution width





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#### t0 – LED intensisty and selection

The t0, apparently, drifts with the amplitude cut and the LED intensity

- Cuts: not expected
  - The relative amplitude approach should limit the jitter
- LED intensity: reasonable
  - The more intense the LED light, the larger the probability to detect "early-emitted photons"
  - ... Or it can be an analysis artefact





#### t0 drift



30030

More points for a run <-> different cuts

30033

30034

30032



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30031



30035

Run







EUTRINO EXPERIMENT

## To dos

To dos:

- Investigate different methods
- "Low energy studies"
- ADC -> p.e. conversion
- Do all the channels

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