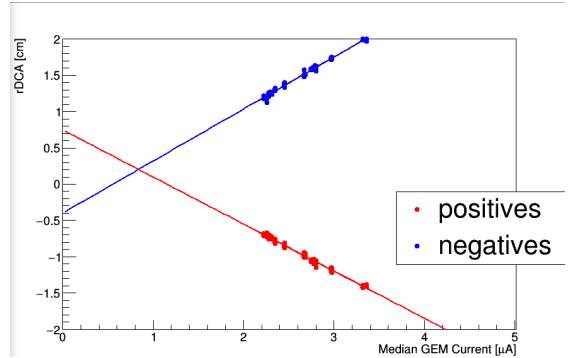
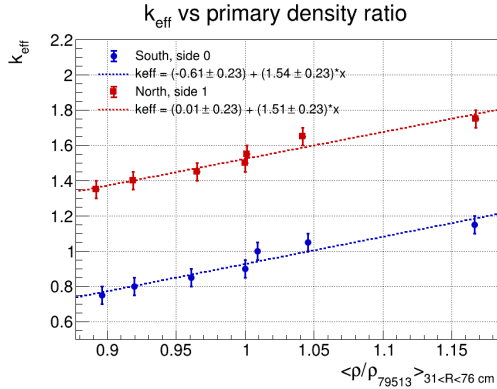


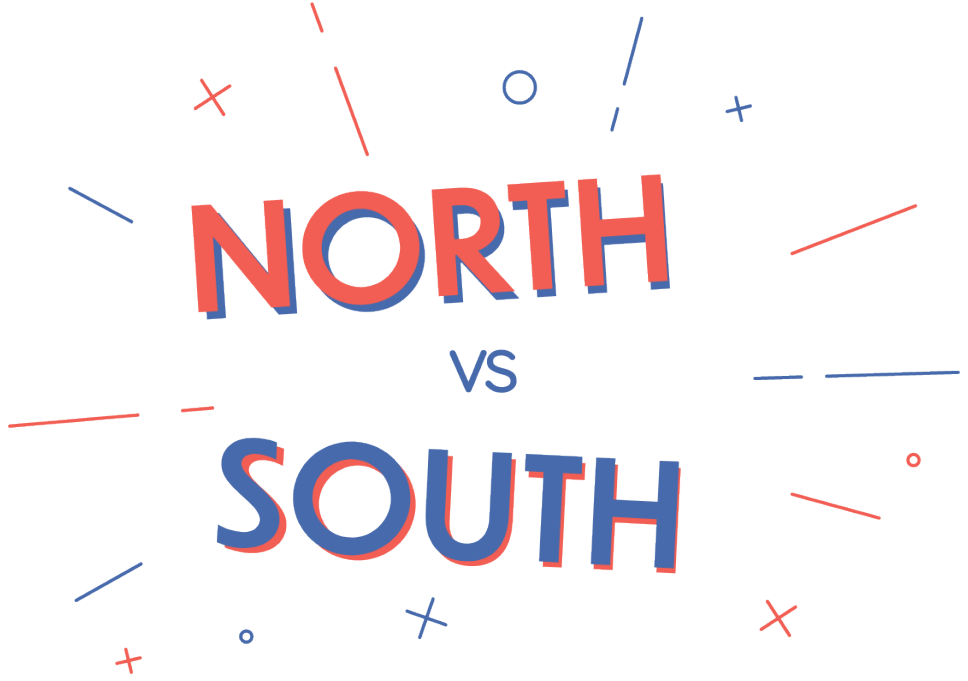
Space Charge Determination for TPC SA

Mariia and Yuri Mitrankovs

Stony Brook University

Space Charge Dependence on DC



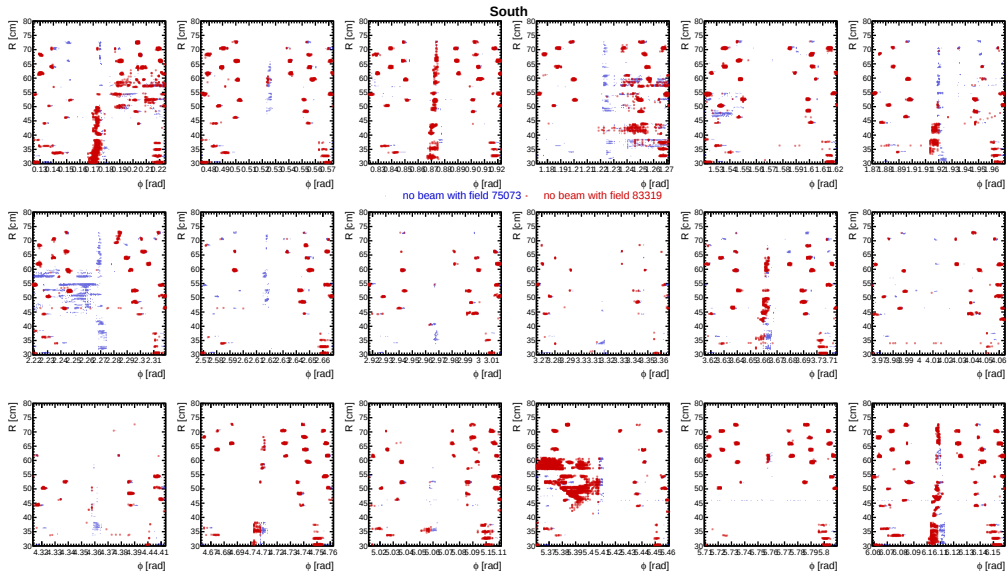
The image features a central text composition surrounded by various geometric shapes. These include red and blue lines of different lengths and orientations, red and blue plus signs, and small red and blue circles. The shapes are scattered around the central text, creating a dynamic and abstract background.

NORTH

VS

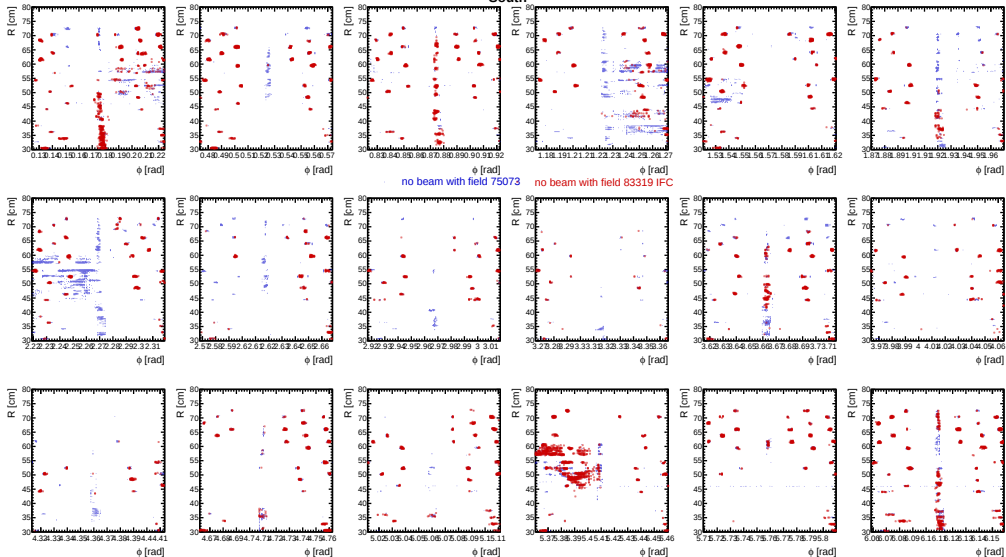
SOUTH

No beam with field 75073 vs No beam with field 83319 South

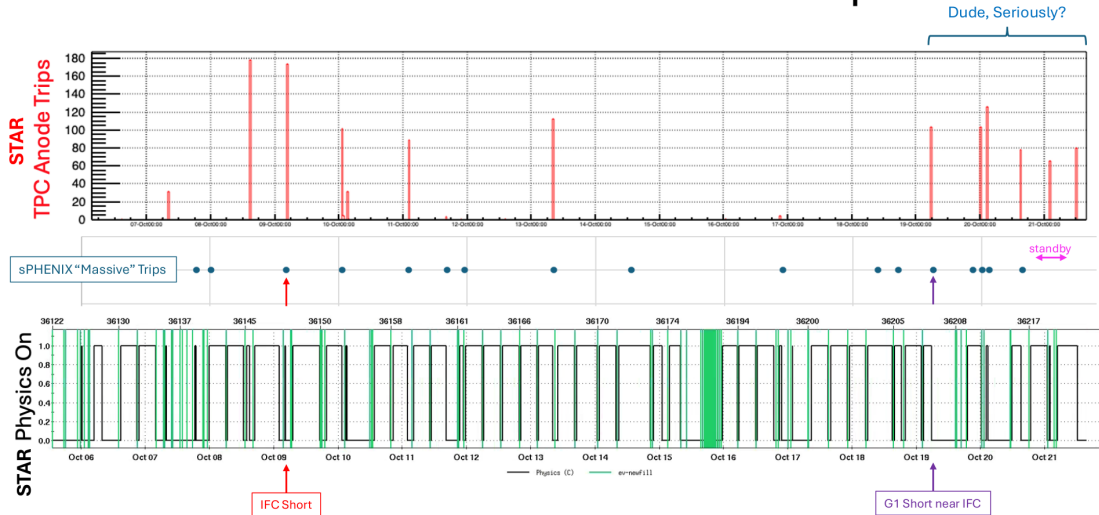


No beam with field 75073 vs No beam with field 83319 IFC

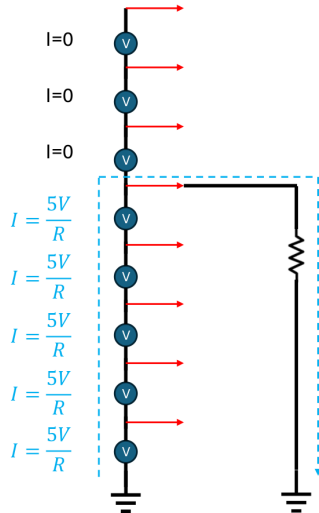
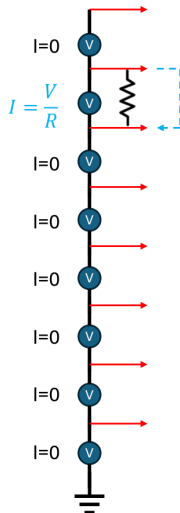
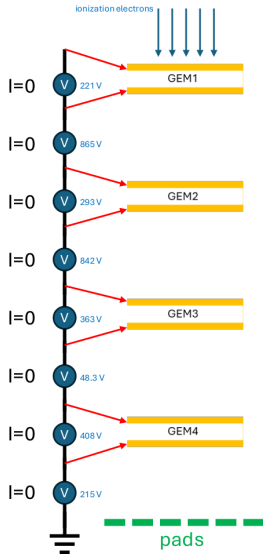
South



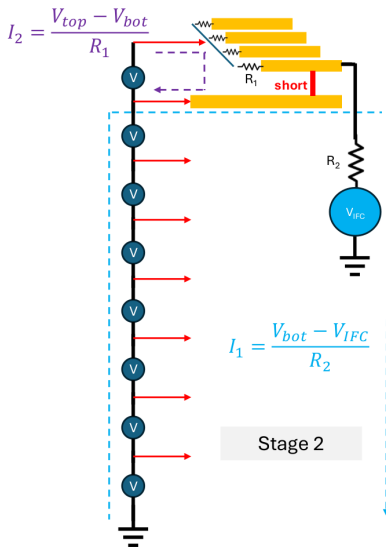
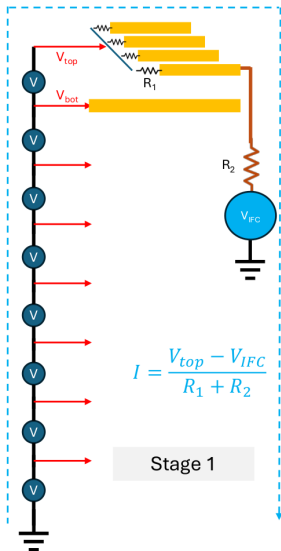
STAR and sPHENIX Records of Recent Trips



Understanding Current in a Cascaded Power Supply



Evolution of the New Issue/Mediation



Mediation Stage 1:

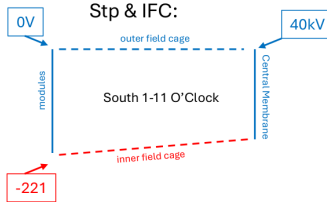
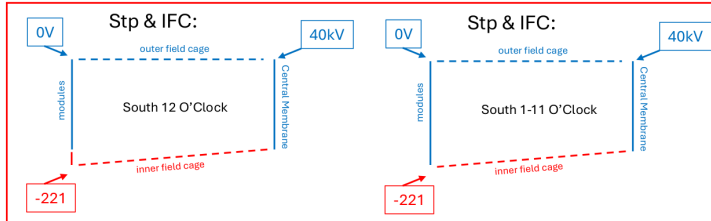
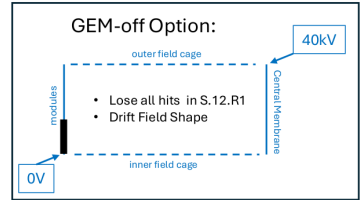
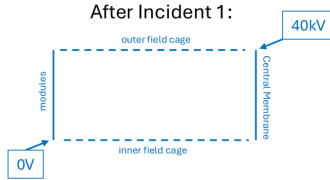
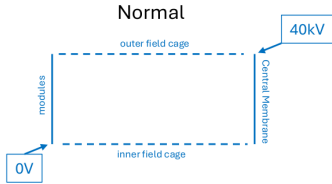
- When operating $V_{top} \sim V_{IFC}$ (not too much current)
- When ramping, set ramp trip currents (universally) up by a smidgeon.

Mediation Stage 2:

- Can't run with large I_1
- Two options:
 - G1 off (accept. loss)
 - $V_{IFC} \sim V_{bot}$ (distortion)
- Prepared for either.
- Selected distortion.
 - TKH/CH prefer.
 - Needs discussion.
- When ramping set S.12.R1 ramp trip current (singular) **up by a lot.**

NOTE: IFC at 20 cm, tracking begins at 30 cm, distortion likely small.

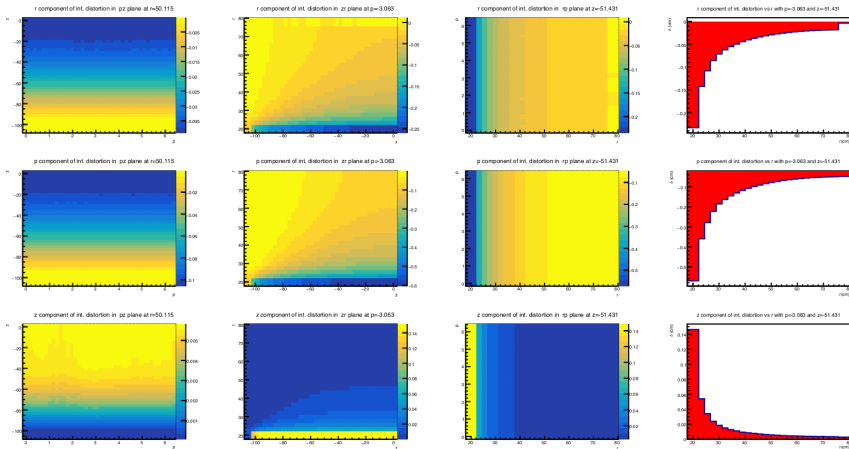
Cartoons for Operation Options



There is one more
scenario called
"Burn it Off"

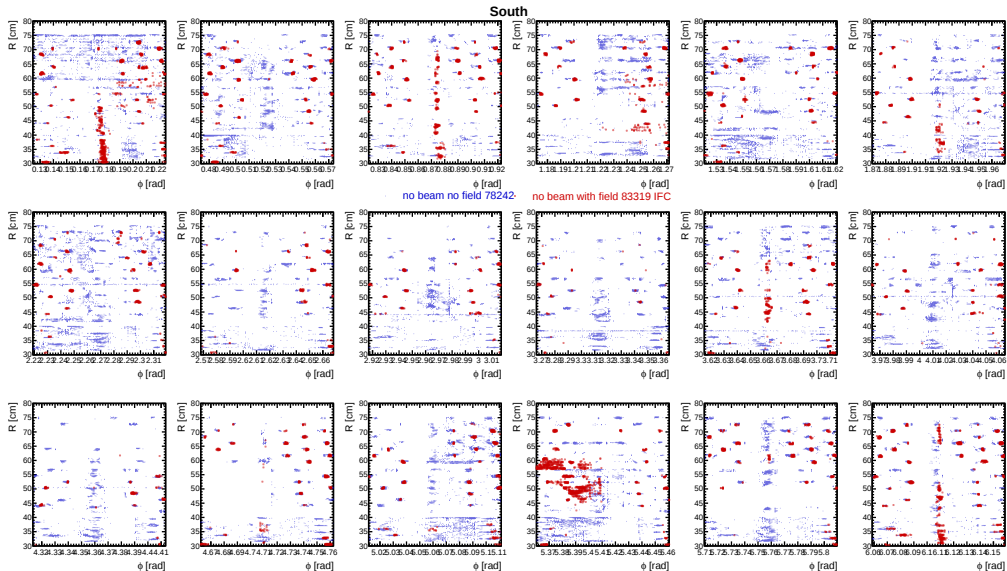
Yes, some risk...

Residuals: IFCmod-Nominal



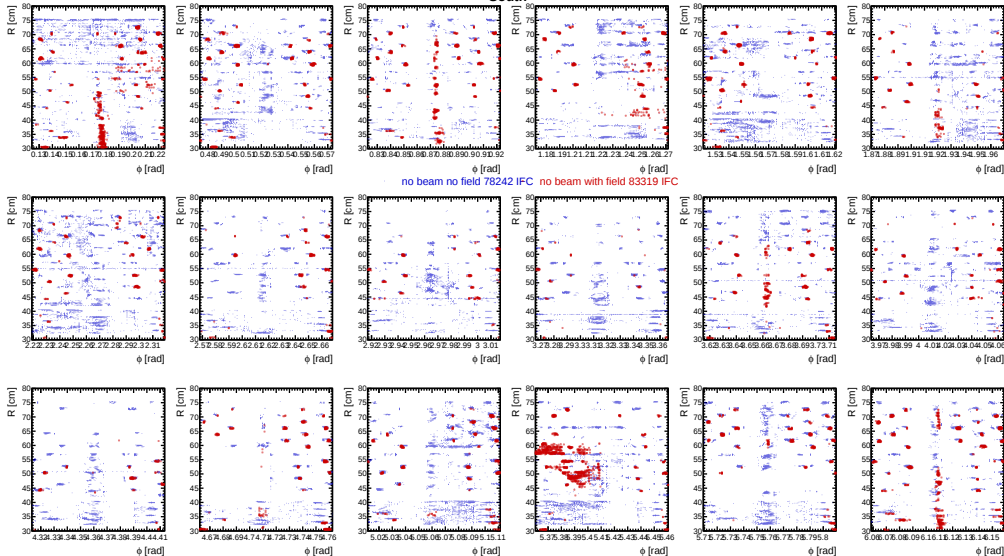
- 2mm phi in some regions of the bulk.
- most variation still $R < 30\text{cm}$.

No beam with field 83319 IFC vs no beam no field 78424

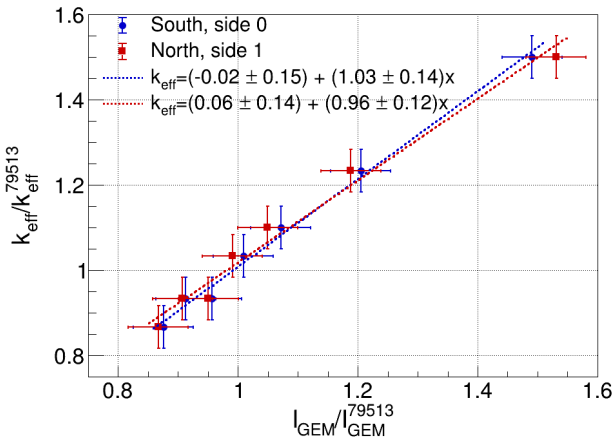


No beam with field 83319 IFC vs no beam no field 78424 IFC

South



Space Charge Volume is directly proportional to the Undamaged GEM Current

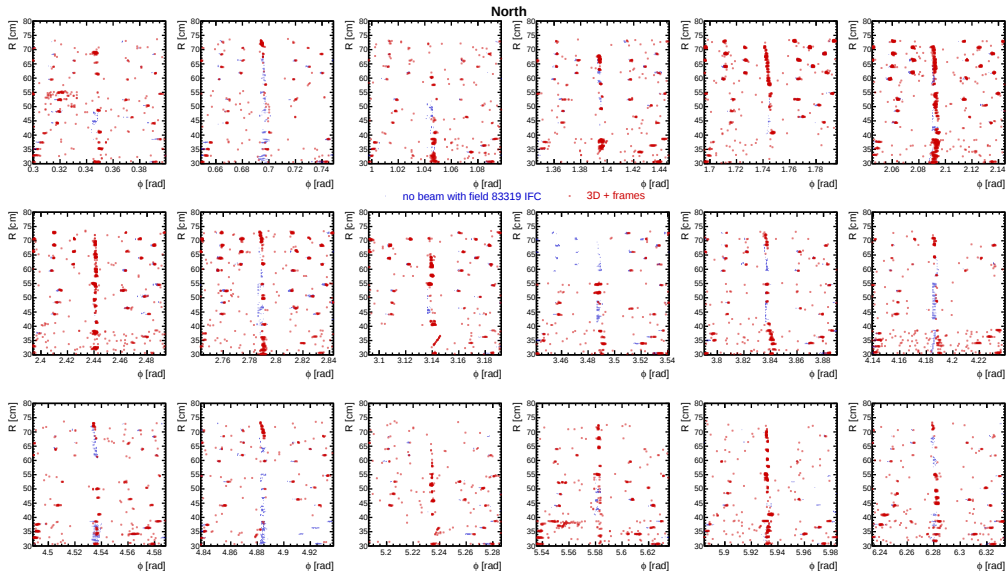


- ▶ We used for both North and South sides α is 1.8.
- ▶ For run 79513 now for both North and South sides K_{eff} was 1.5 $\rightarrow$ we rescale input maps by 1.5
- ▶ Now K_{eff} is directly proportional to the Undamaged GEM Current
 - ▶ It is 0 for zero of Undamaged GEM Current
 - ▶ If Undamaged GEM Current is 1.5 times bigger than the reference run, K_{eff} is 1.5 times bigger than the reference run

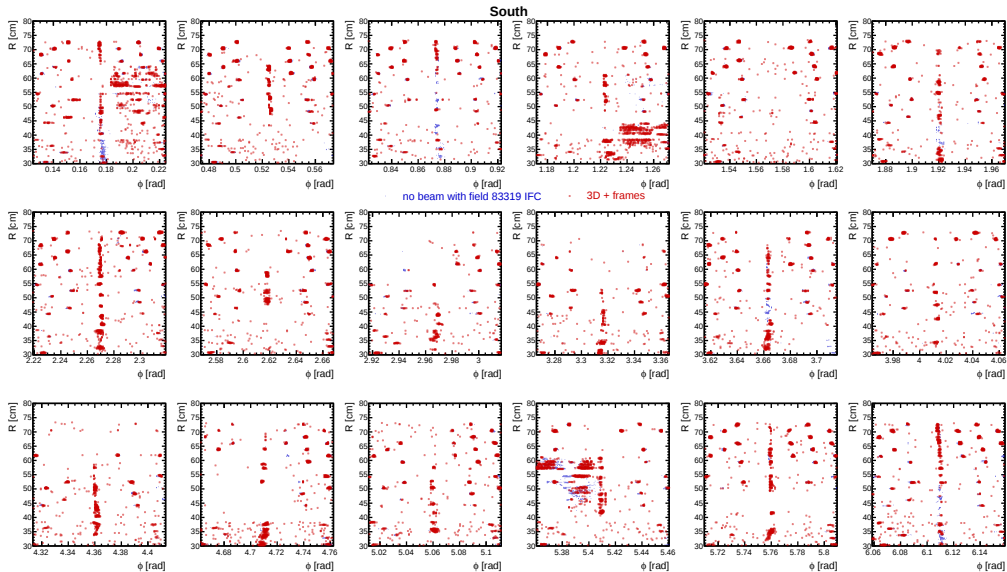
North and South are finally consistent



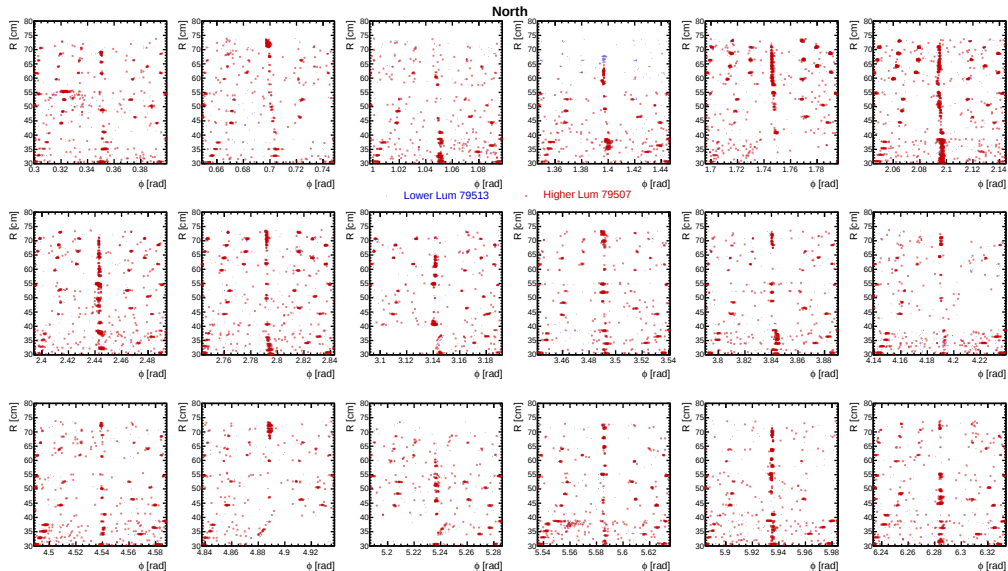
No beam with field 83319 IFC vs beam on 79513 North



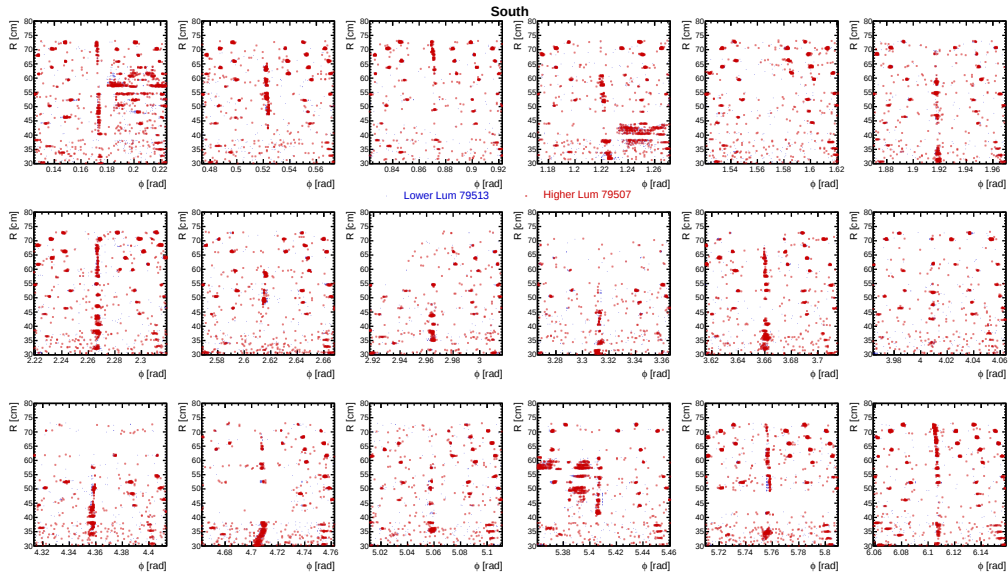
No beam with field 83319 IFC vs beam on 79513 South



Lower Luminosity 79513 vs Higher Luminosity 79507 North

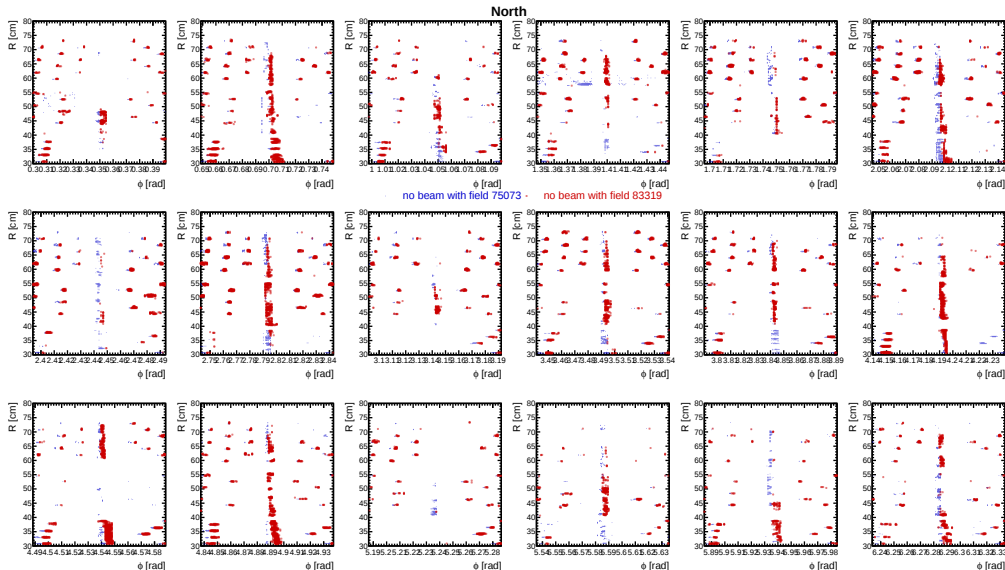


Lower Luminosity 79513 vs Higher Luminosity 79507 South

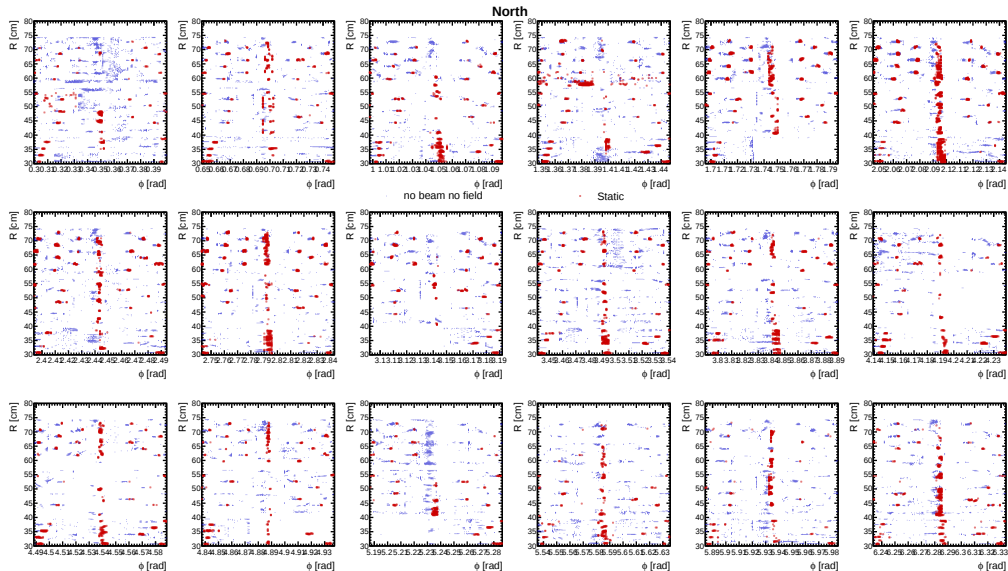


One Step forward and two steps backward

No beam with field 75073 vs No beam with field 83319 North

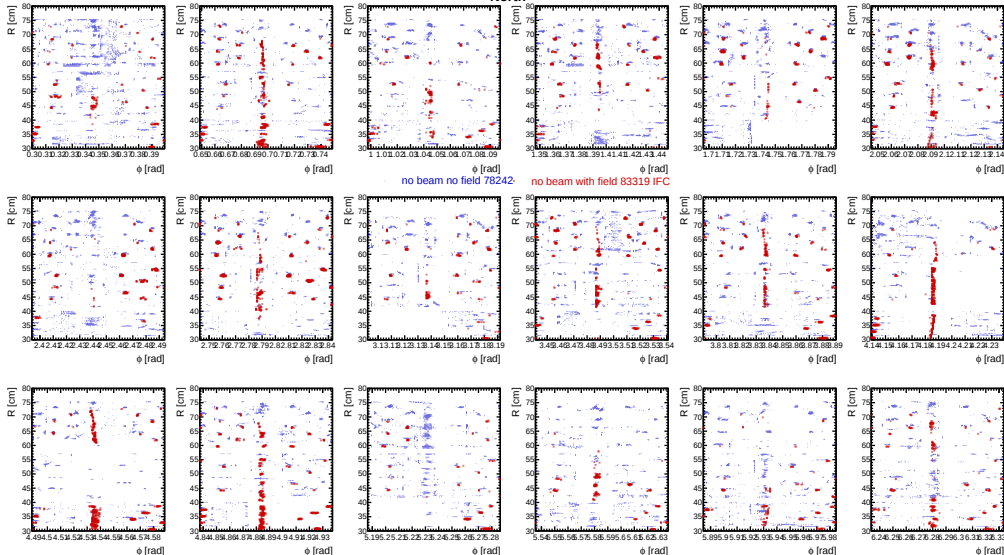


No beam no field 78424 vs No beam with field 83319

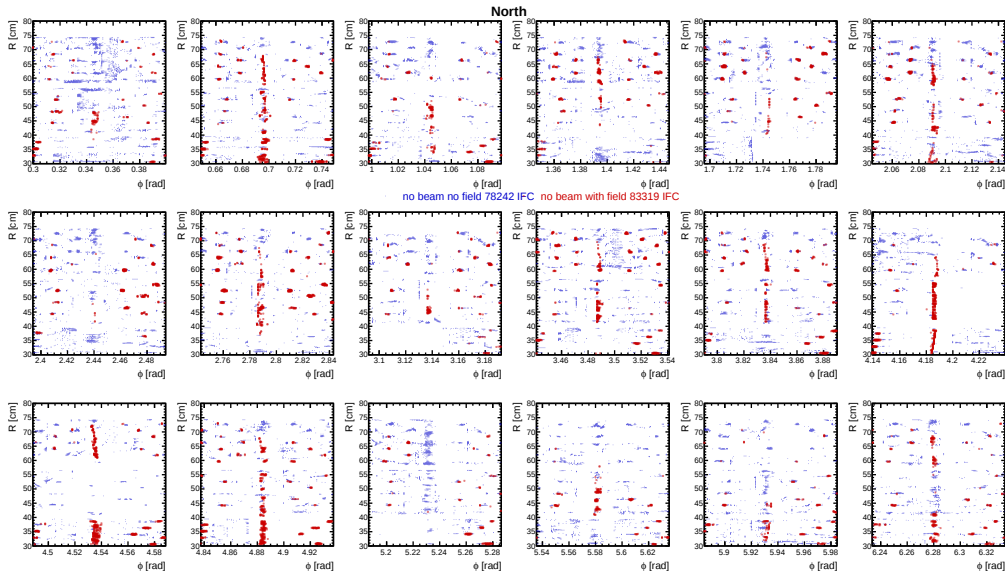


No beam no field 78424 vs No beam with field 83319 IFC

North

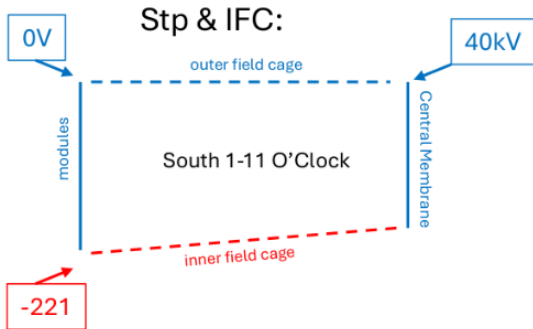


No beam no field 78424 IFC vs No beam with field 83319 IFC

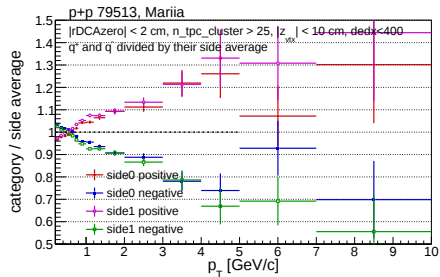
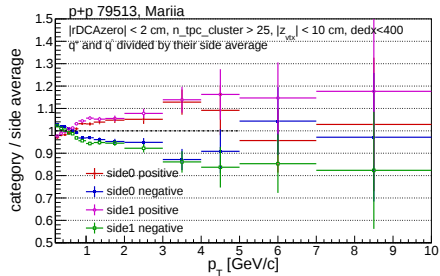
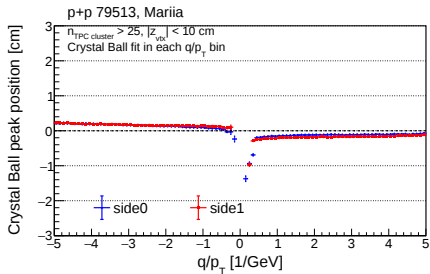
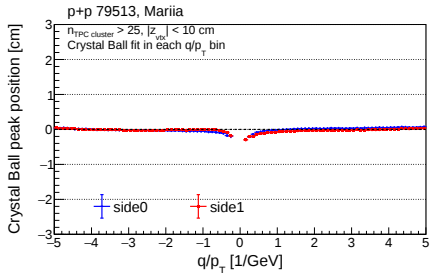


Pin Down Static Correction

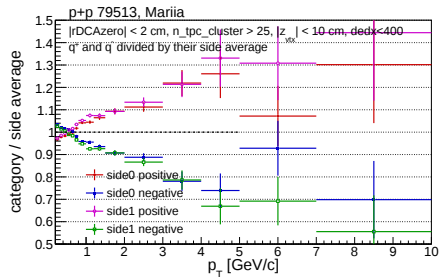
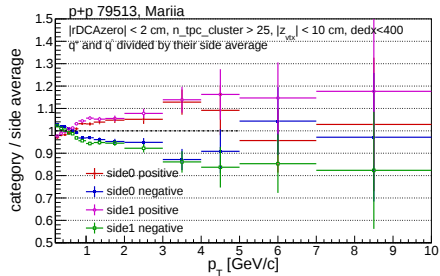
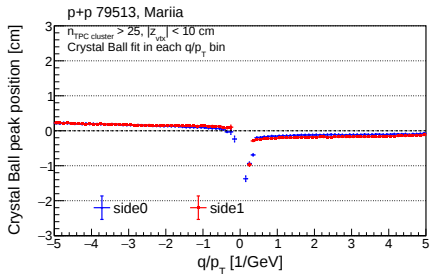
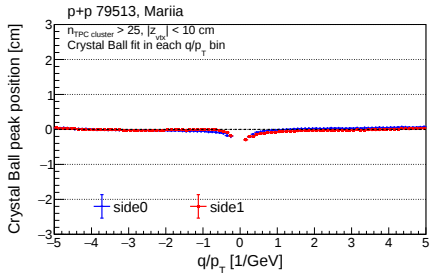
- ▶ Now PHGarfield is about to have 9 "free" parameters to tune the B field correction:
 - ▶ 3 Translation parameters of the TPC and B field map
 - ▶ 2 Rotation parameters of the TPC and B field map
 - ▶ 4 Parameters of the IFC and OFC voltage as those can float per TKH
- ▶ Latest can drift with time and affect beam off data
- ▶ Frames must be taken into account according to MMM study



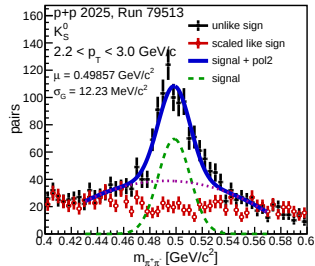
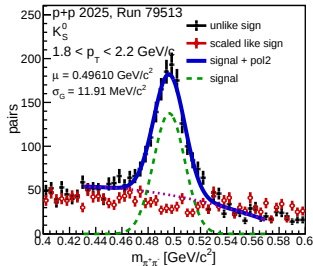
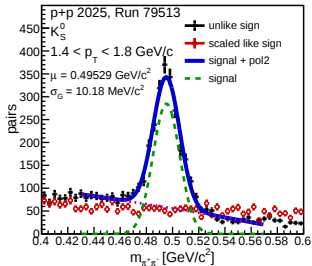
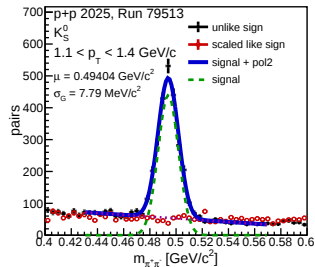
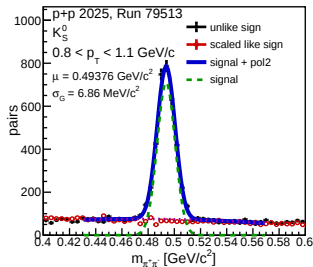
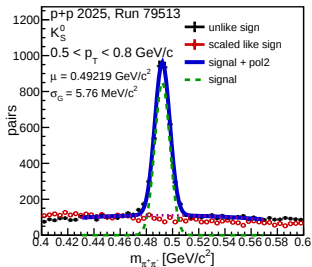
rDCA and Charge Balanced are tricky to tune



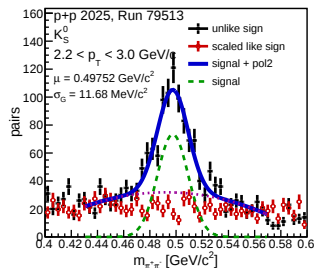
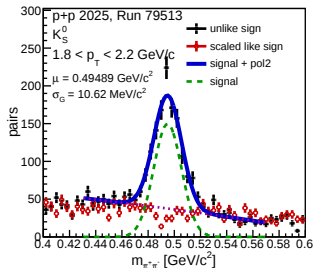
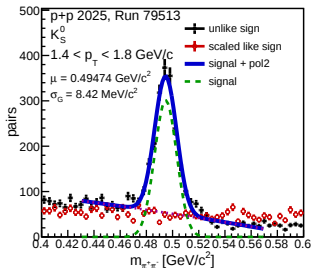
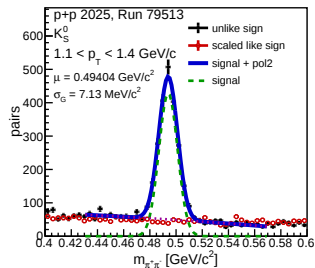
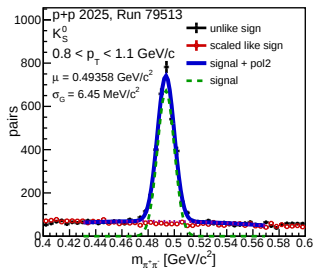
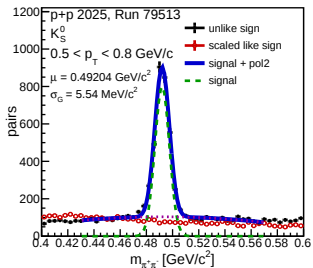
Alpha of 1.0 vs Alpha of 1.8...



K0s Mass vs Pt for Alpha of 1.0

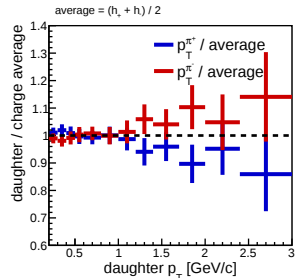
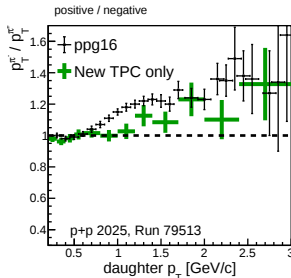
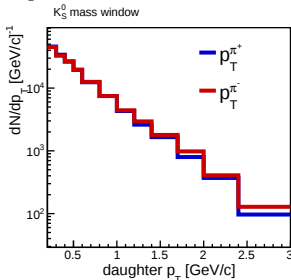


K0s Mass vs Pt for Alpha of 1.8

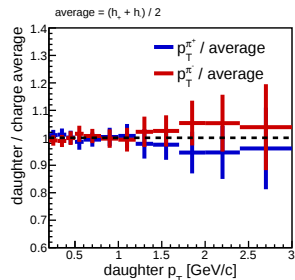
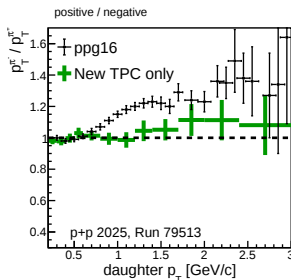
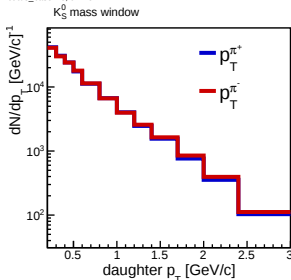


K0s Daughter Particles Pt balance for Alpha of 1.0 and 1.8

CUTUS_UBASIMRE, UNLIKE



CUTUS_BASELINE, UNLIKE

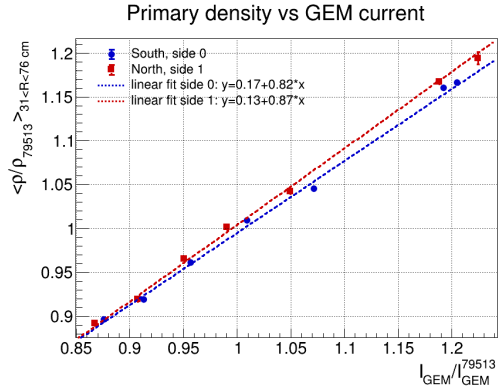
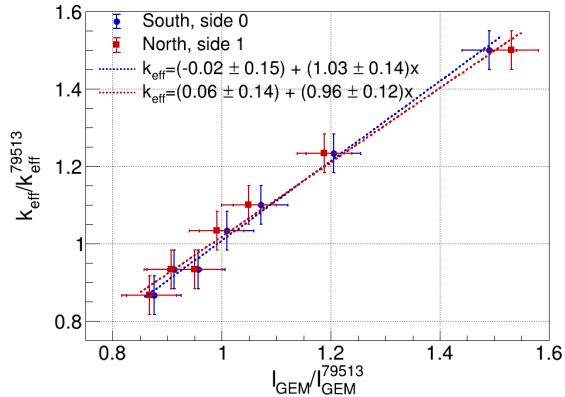


Pin Down Space Charge Correction

- ▶ Where we are now:
 - ▶ First Static Correction reference should be determined
 - ▶ We were able to bring South and North together and make them consistent
 - ▶ We can stably make same mistake for low and high luminosity runs
 - ▶ K0s daughter Pt balance is very sensitive to the Space Charge Correction
 - ▶ rDCA and Charge Balanced are tricky as we not fully understand static correction yet
 - ▶ We can use K0s daughter Pt balance to tune the Space Charge Correction, but 1M of events is needed to get good statistics for K0s
- ▶ We are going to use α of 1.8 for now with flat phi and apply gain to the IBF
- ▶ Keff will be determined using its proportionality to the Undamaged GEM Current
- ▶ DC can significantly improve space charge determination
 - ▶ Run-by-run 3D DC maps can be used to determine the Space Charge Correction for each run
 - ▶ Keff can be applied segment-by-segment using the Undamaged GEM Current for each segment and DC

BACKUP SLIDES

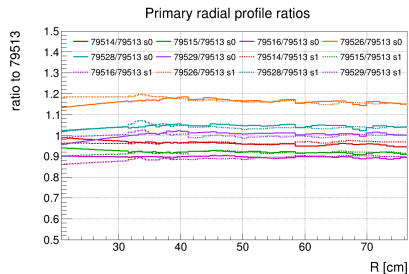
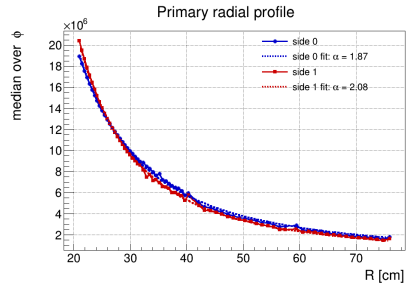
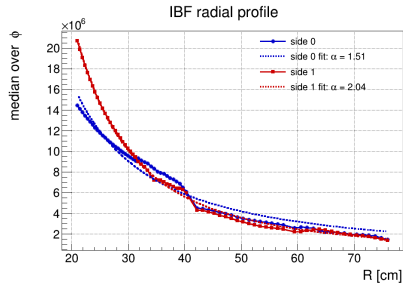
Space Charge Volume is directly proportional to the Undamaged GEM Current



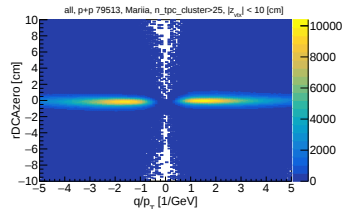
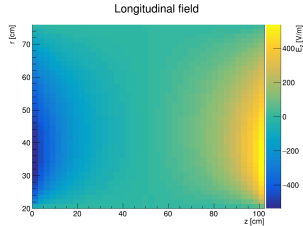
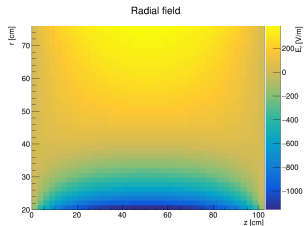
Update to PHGarfield (in process)

- ▶ We are working on updating PHGarfield to generate 2D and 3D Space Charge maps by inputting:
 - ▶ α of radial distribution of space charge of the form $\rho = Const/r^\alpha$
 - ▶ ϕ modulation of the space charge distribution
 - ▶ gain maps
- ▶ New PHGarfield will generate new polylines by taking as input
 - ▶ 2D Generated Space Charge distribution (r-z plane) with or without gain
 - ▶ 3D Generated Space Charge distribution (r-z- ϕ) with or without gain
 - ▶ OR a 3D space charge distribution from DC or any other source
- ▶ To make initial guess for α and K_{eff} we can all use
 - ▶ In Future to be tuned further

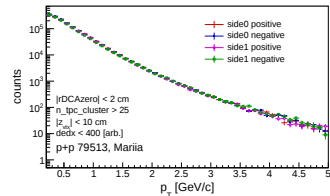
Examples of 3D E field maps



Tuning the E field in PHGarfield



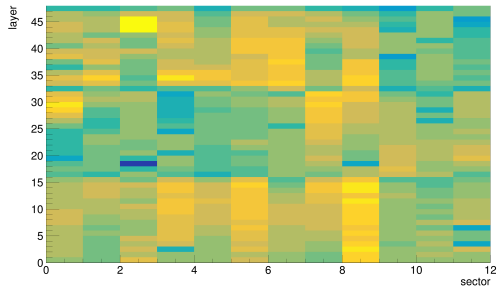
- For now PHGarfield takes as an input 2D E field maps in the r-z plane.
- Part of the E field is calculated from the space charge distribution with $\rho = \text{Const}/r^\alpha$, where $\alpha = 1.23$.
- We need to tune the magnitude of the total space charge and α
- Those are correlated...



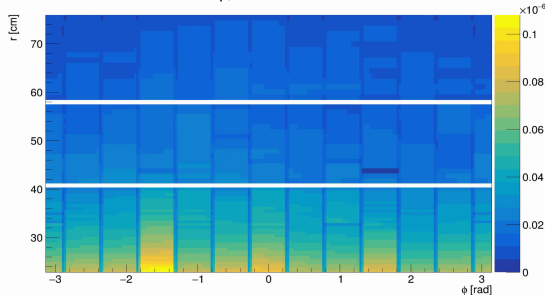
PHGarfield Update

- ▶ We are working on updating PHGarfield to generate 3D E field maps for the TPC:
 - ▶ It can take α and ϕ modulation
 - ▶ It can apply gain to IBF
 - ▶ OR it can take a 3D space charge distribution as an input (from DC)
 - ▶ It can generate E field 3D maps for both sides in several minutes on 1 CPU core
- ▶ New PHGarfield will take those maps and generate new polylines

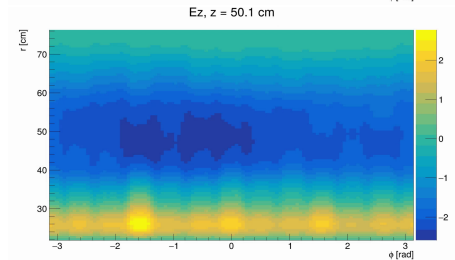
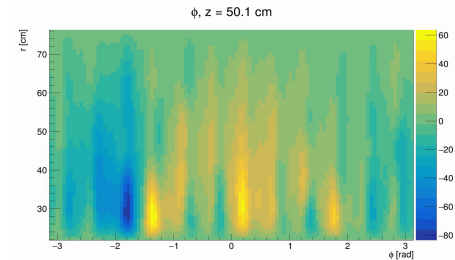
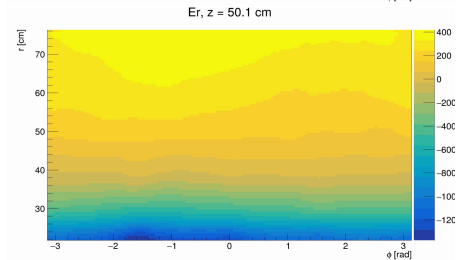
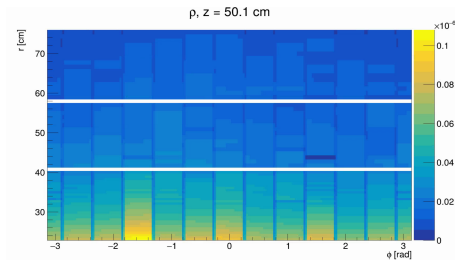
Gain = $R \times \exp(Z_x) / \langle \exp(Z_x) \rangle$, side 0 (South)



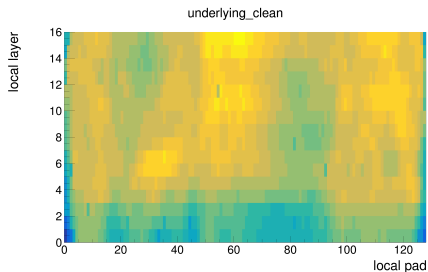
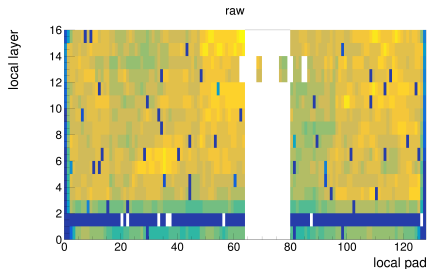
ρ , $z = 50.1$ cm



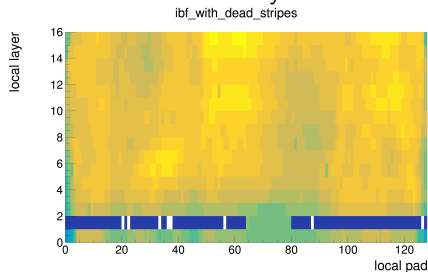
Examples of 3D E field maps



Examples of 3D E field maps

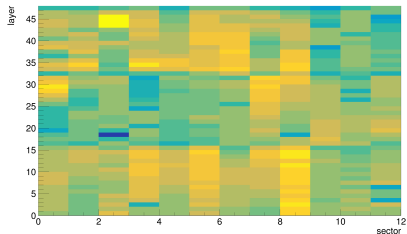


- ▶ We looked on at DC but at streaming data without first $15 \mu s$
- ▶ We collect sum of ADC per side per module per frame
- ▶ We can path dead fees and dead stripes (even though later does not produce IBF)
- ▶ Still does work correctly

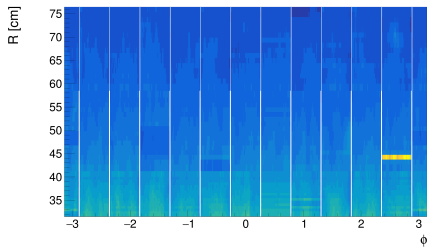


Examples of 3D E field maps

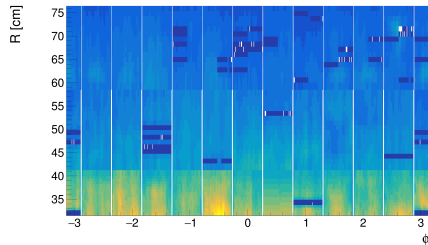
Gain = $R \times \exp(Z_x) / \langle \exp(Z_x) \rangle$, side 0 (South)



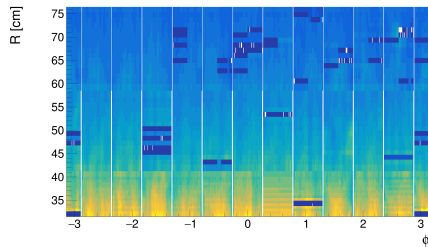
Measured primary proxy side 0



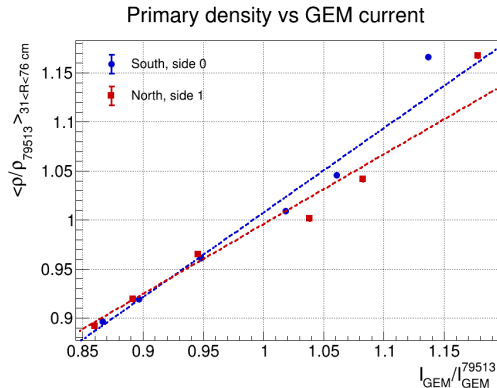
Measured IBF proxy side 0



Measured primary proxy with dead stripes side 0



Examples of 3D E field maps



- ▶ We hope we can use it to get reliable first guess for K_{eff} and α for each side
- ▶ Seems to be pretty stable for this small set of runs