

Run-6 CNI pC Polarimeter analysis

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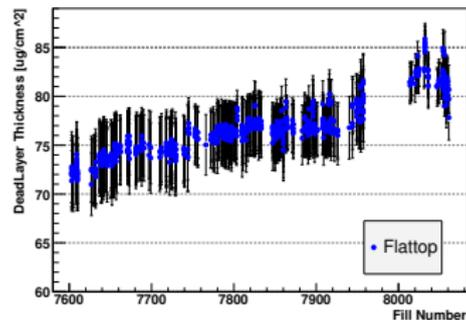
Outline

1. QA analysis
2. Scan measurements: luminosity/polarization profile
3. Results from pC
4. Summary

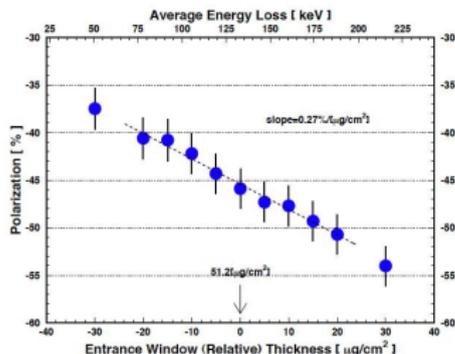
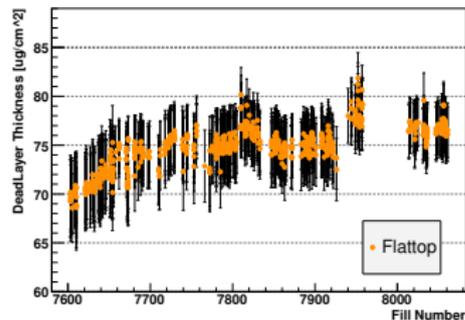
Dead-layer history

Silicon strip dead-layer: obtained by fitting ToF vs. Energy

DeadLayer History (Blue)



DeadLayer History (Yellow)



Goal:

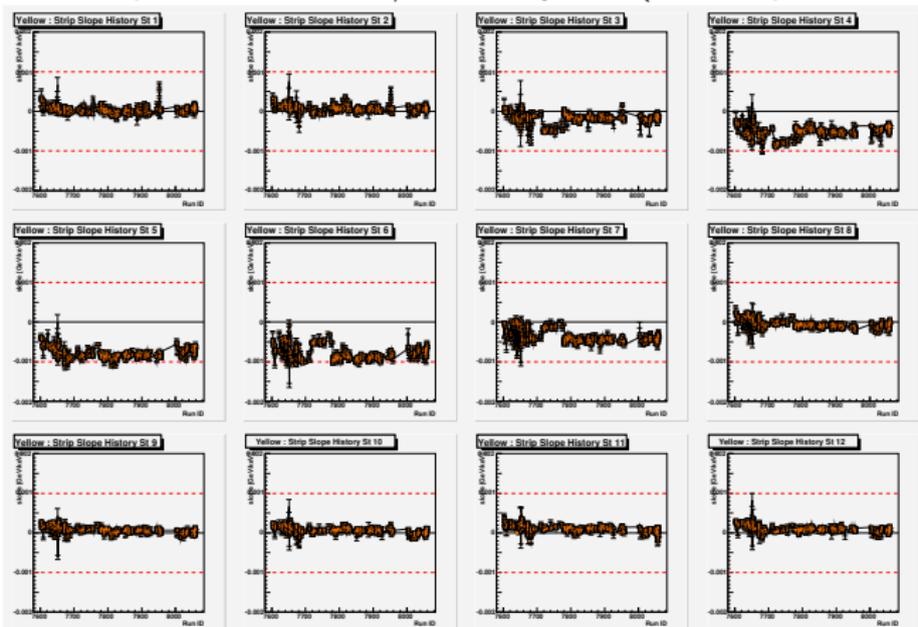
$10 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ strip-by-strip stability \Rightarrow
 $\approx 3\%$ systematic error in \mathcal{P} (due to DL)

Strip anomaly checks

- ▶ C mass–energy correlation
- ▶ C mass position
- ▶ C mass width
- ▶ Number of events in banana

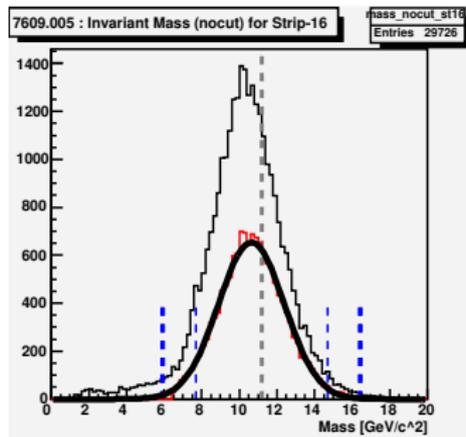
C mass–energy correlation

- ▶ 0.001 GeV/keV limit $\Rightarrow \approx 3\text{-}4\%$ E resolution $\Rightarrow \approx 3\%$ syst. in \mathcal{P}
if all strips showed such a deviation (i.e. very small effect in practice)
- ▶ Removed strips $\gg 0.001$ GeV/keV: very few (2–3 strips in 3–4 runs)



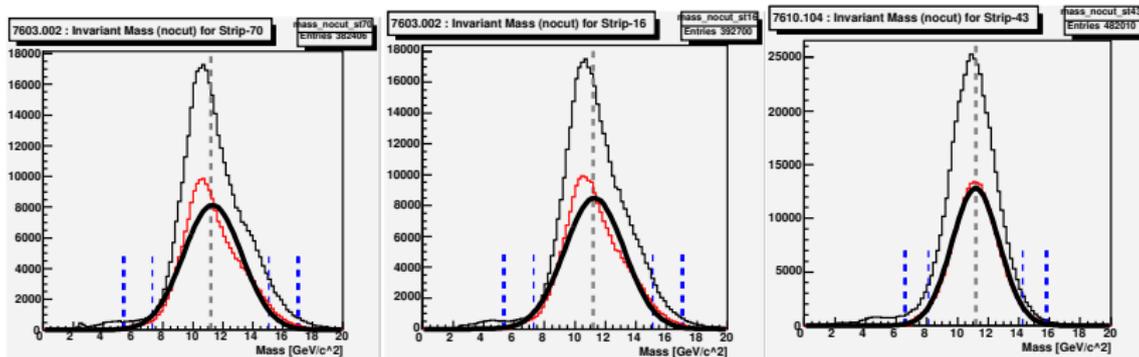
C mass position error

- ▶ 0.5 GeV deviation $\Rightarrow \Delta\text{ToF}=1 \sim 1.25$ ns and $\Rightarrow \approx 3\%$ in \mathcal{P} (again, **if all strips showed that deviation**)
- ▶ Removed strips with deviations 0.5 GeV (only 9 runs affected)



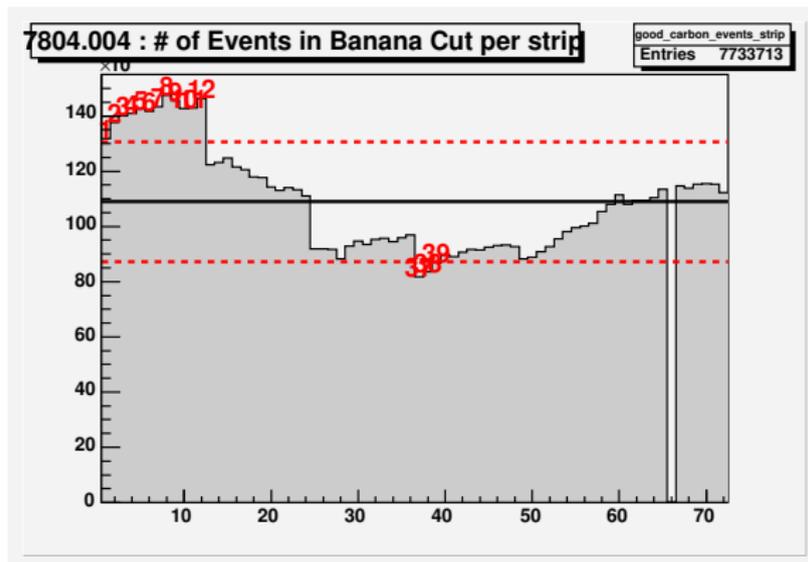
C mass width error

- ▶ “Double peak” due to electronics jitter
- ▶ Very small effect in \mathcal{P} : 1% from 2- σ to 3- σ cut
- ▶ No strips disabled due to this error
(backgrounds are low and only a few strips show this problem)



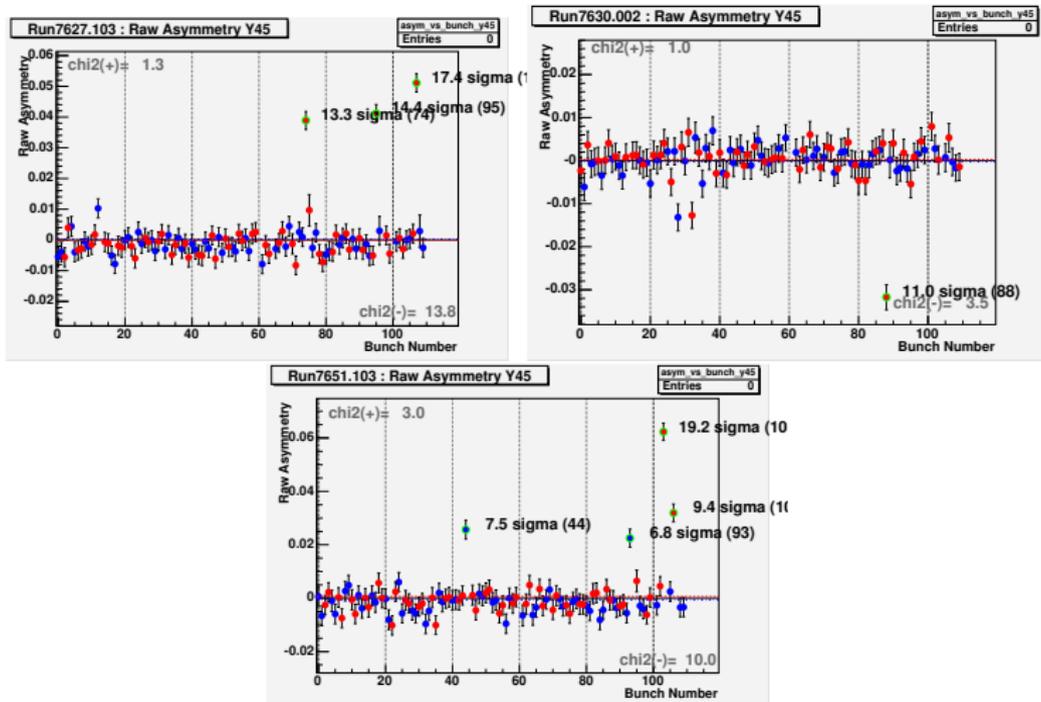
Number of events in banana

- ▶ Limit set at $\pm 20\%$ of the average
- ▶ Some strange cases found (4 runs, eg. below), not understood
⇒ runs removed

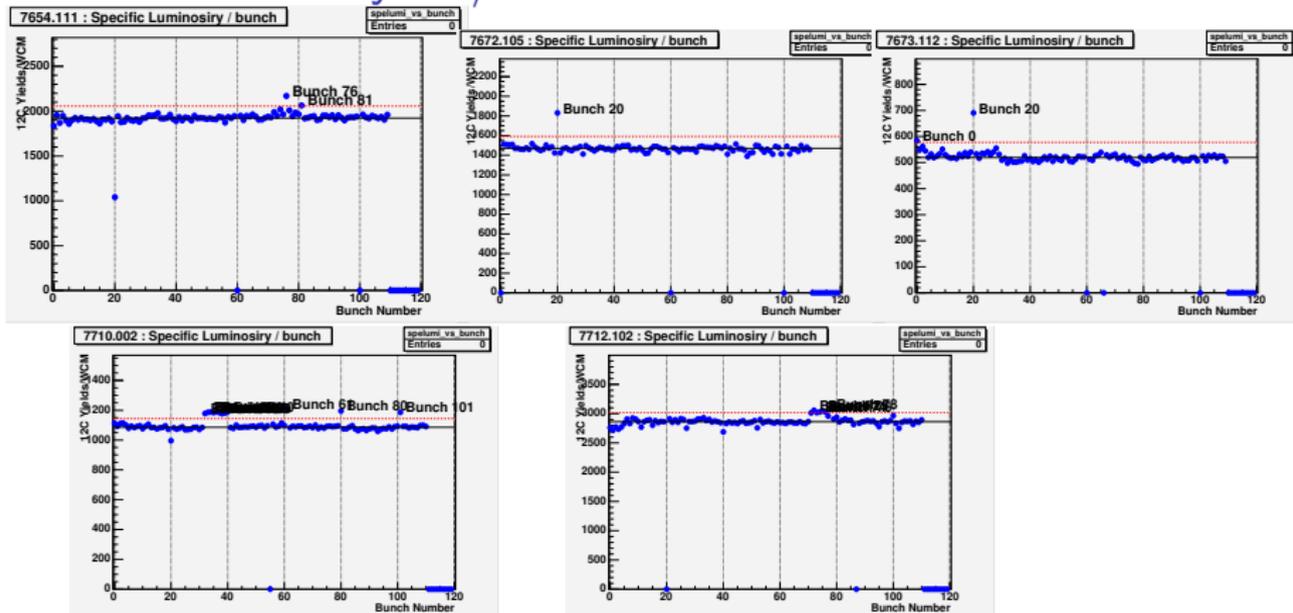


Bad bunch asymmetries

Only seen in 3 runs removed: associated with pC DAQ problem



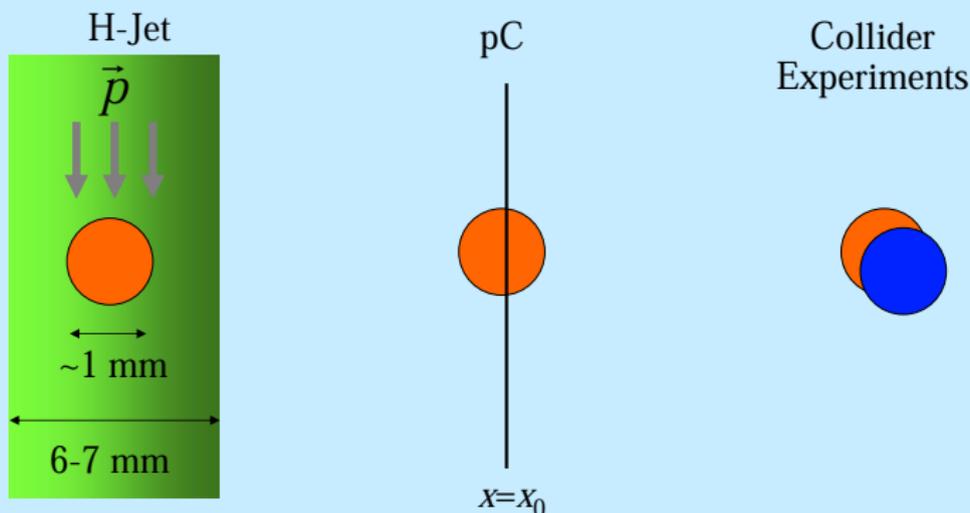
Hot bunches: C yield/WCM vs. bunch number



Seen in around 30 fills:

- ▶ Disabled only bunch 20 (used for beam tune)
- ▶ Bunches slightly above average (maybe due to difference in emittance) considered OK

Average Polarization

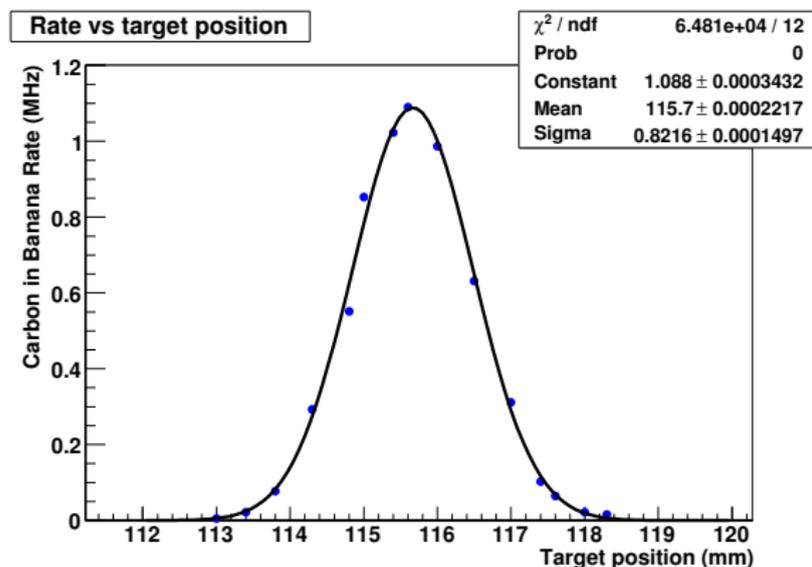


$$\langle P \rangle = \frac{\int P(x, y) I(x, y) dx dy}{\int I(x, y) dx dy} \quad \langle P \rangle = \frac{\int P(x_0, y) I(x_0, y) dy}{\int I(x_0, y) dy} \quad \langle P \rangle = \frac{\int P(x, y) I_1(x, y) I_2(x, y) dx dy}{\int I_1(x, y) I_2(x, y) dx dy}$$

$P(x, y)$ – polarization profile, $I(x, y)$ – intensity profile

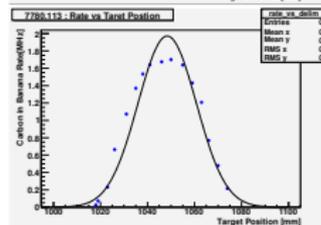
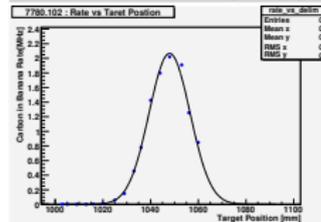
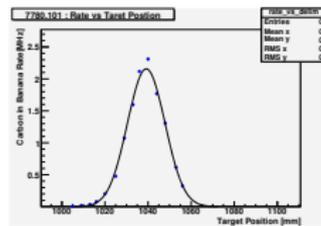
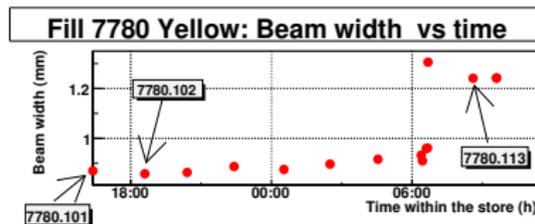
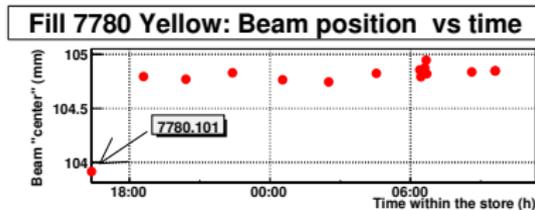
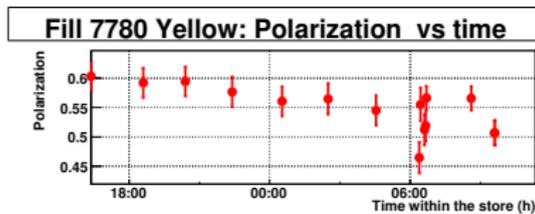
An example: run 7654.005

Horizontal scan (vertical target)



Horizontal width ~ 0.8 mm

Changes in beam position/width within a fill: 7780-Yellow



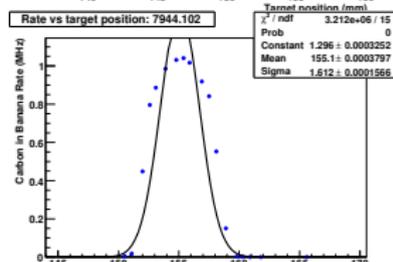
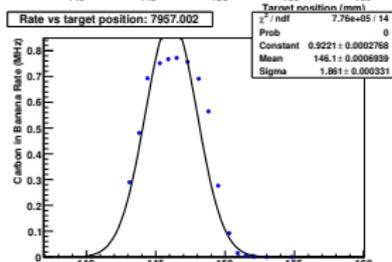
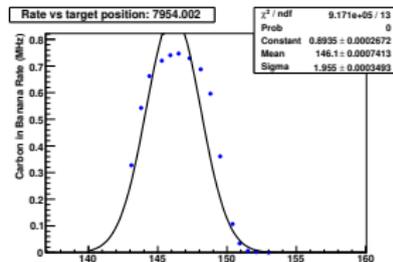
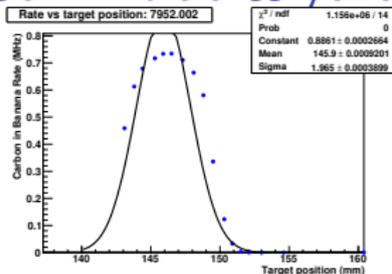
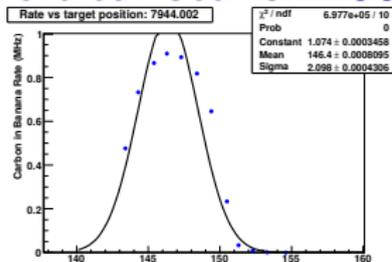
IPM emittance check (by Haixin) showed this is not real \Rightarrow
target position problem

Vertical profile: fill summary

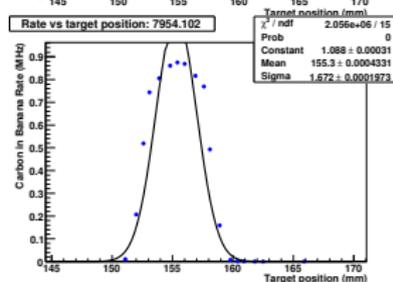
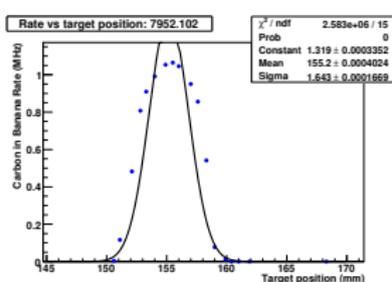
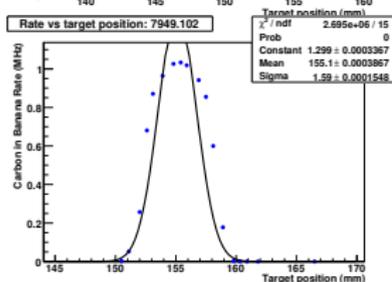
Horizontal scan		Vertical scan		← TOTAL
Blue	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	
133	144	15	6	
		7940	7940	200 GeV (long)
		7944	7944	
		7949	7949	
		7952	7952	
		7954	7954	
		7957	7957	
		8036		62 GeV (trans)
		8047		
		8049		
		8052		
		8054		
		8055		
		8056		
		8058		
		8059		
		8061		

Vertical scans

Vertical scans: 200 GeV – blue & yellow

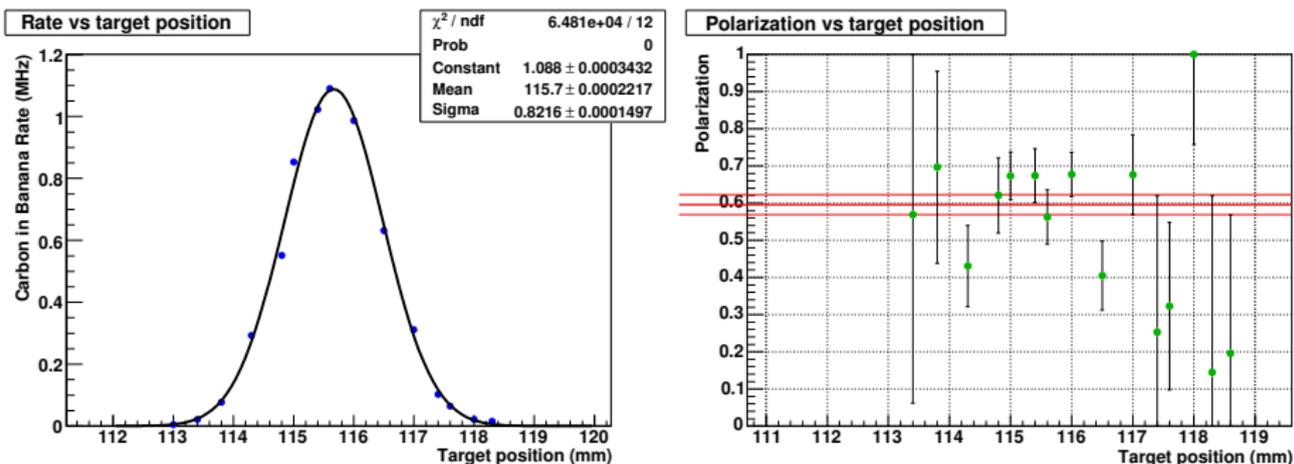


Again,
target position problem



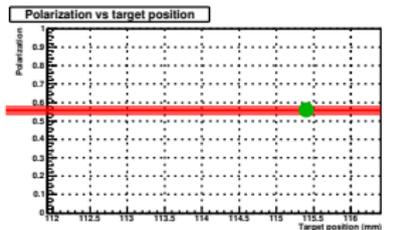
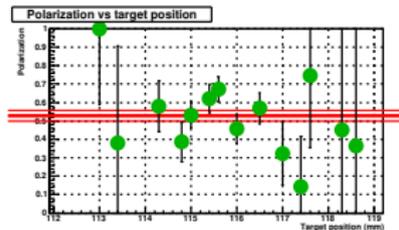
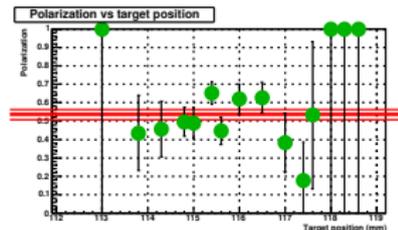
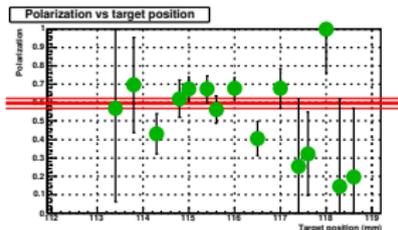
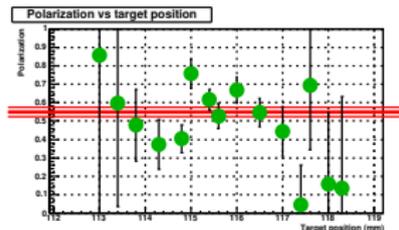
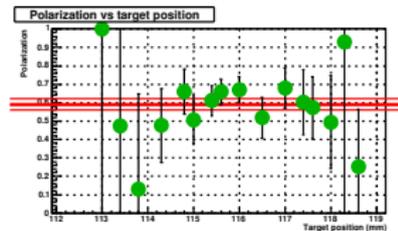
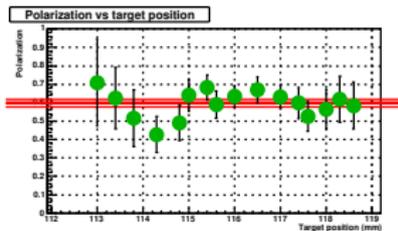
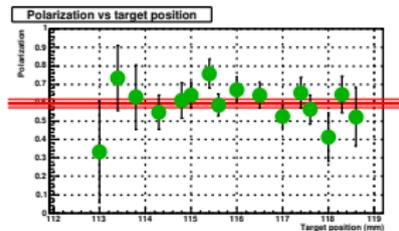
An example: run 7654.005 (200 GeV)

Horizontal scan (vertical target)

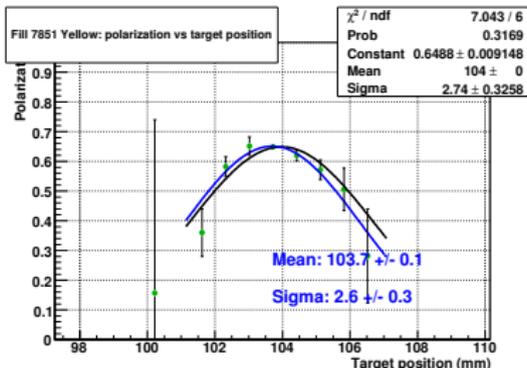
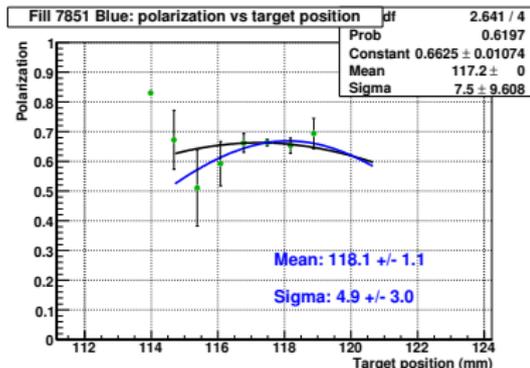
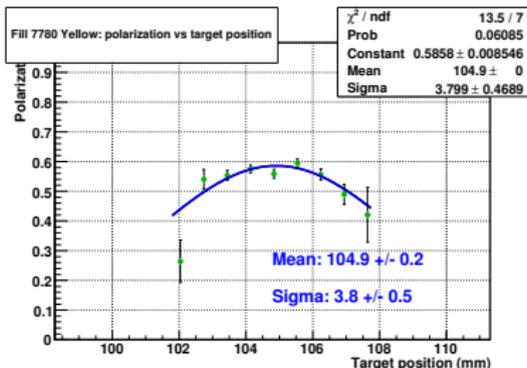
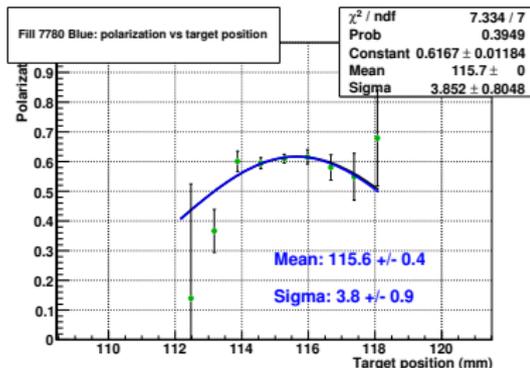


Polarization profile

A whole fill: polarization vs. target position



Polarization vs. target position: some combined fills



Polarization vs. rate fit

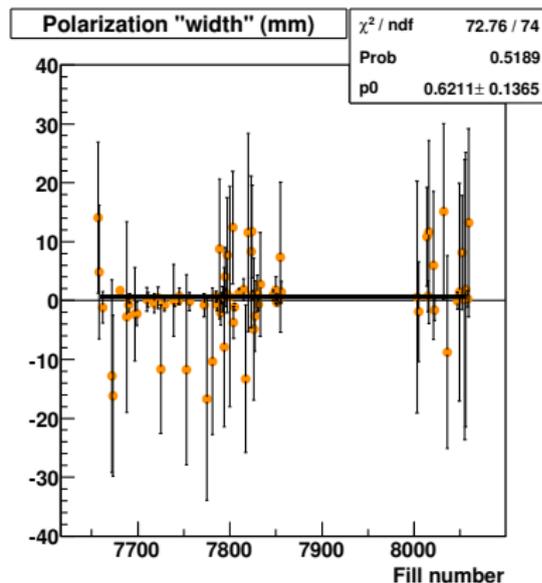
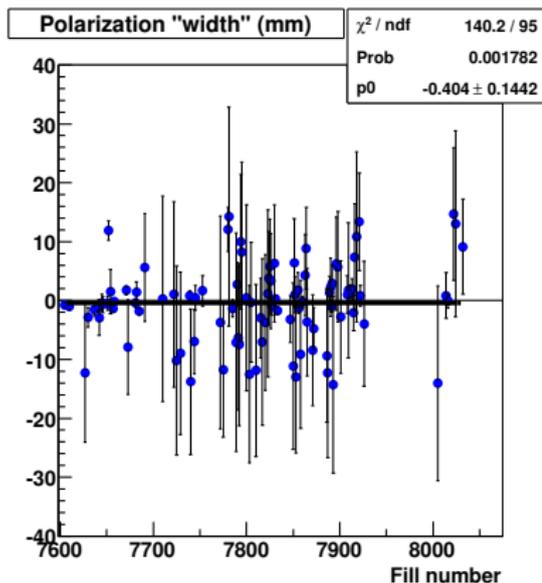
Fit polarization vs. rate to extract $r = (\sigma_L/\sigma_P)^2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L &= L_{max} \cdot e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma_L^2}} \\ P &= P_{max} \cdot e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma_P^2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow P = P_{max} \cdot (L/L_{max})^{\left(\frac{\sigma_L}{\sigma_P}\right)^2}$$

- ▶ Fit of P vs L/L_{max}
- ▶ P_{max} and $r = (\sigma_L/\sigma_P)^2$ are the 2 free parameters of the fit
- ▶ **Only r is needed** for correcting for polarization profile (no need of σ_L and σ_P separately):
 - ▶ Correction peak-to-average for Jet: $1/\sqrt{1+r}$
 - ▶ Correction peak-to-average (luminosity-weighted) for experiments: $1/\sqrt{1+r/2}$

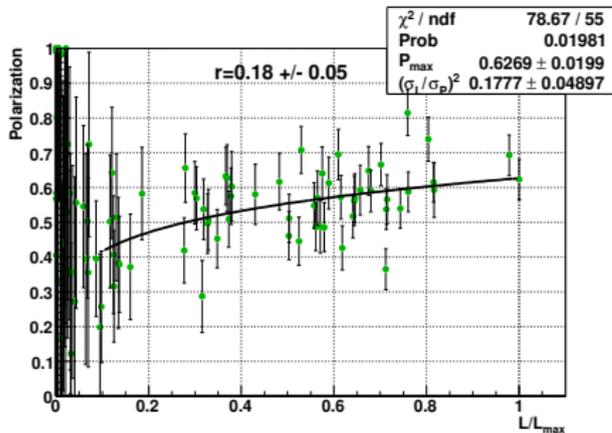
Variations between two halves of a fill

Plots show $\sigma_{aft} - \sigma_{bef}$

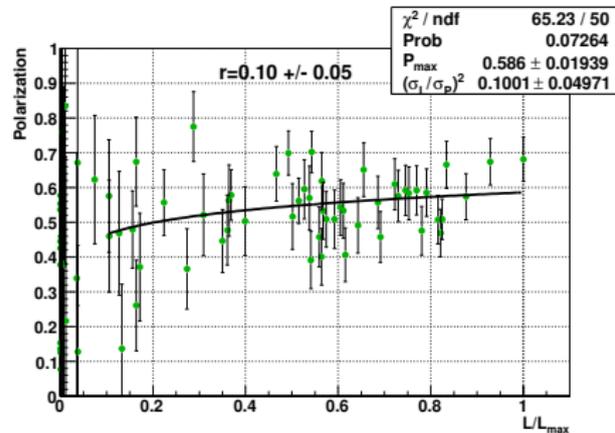


A couple of examples

Fill 7788 – Blue

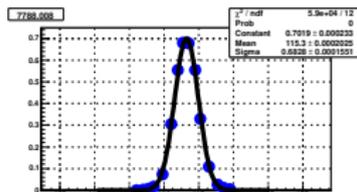
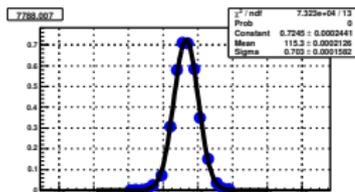
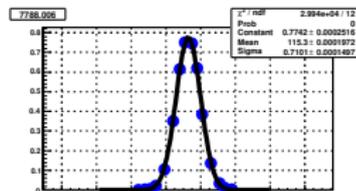
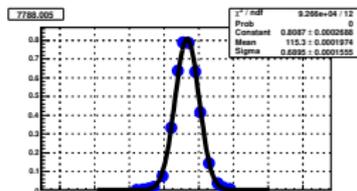
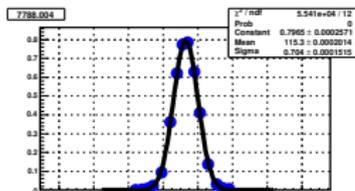
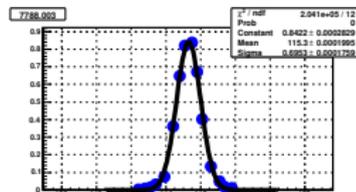
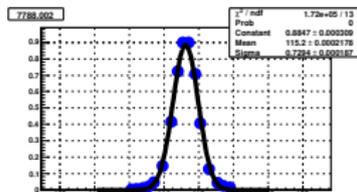
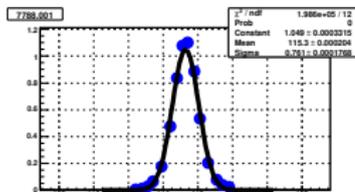


Fill 7642 – Yellow

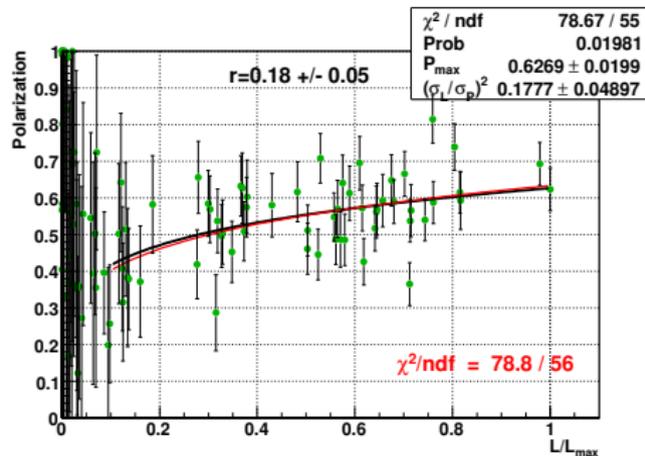
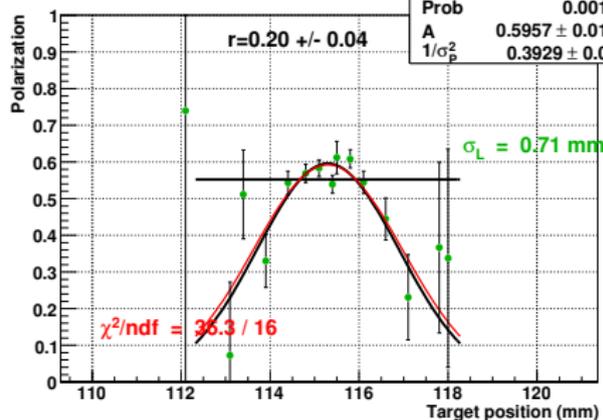


Polarization vs. rate fit

Fill 7788 – blue: luminosity profile

Fill showing *good* (gaussian) luminosity profile

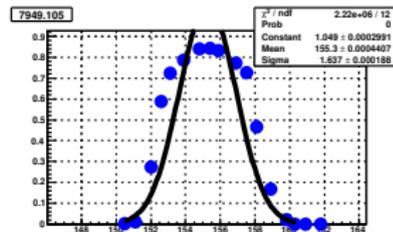
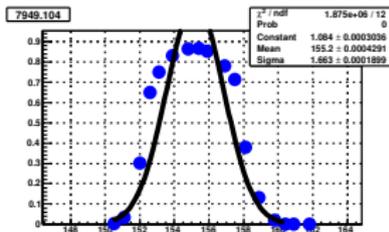
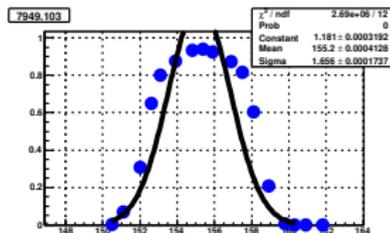
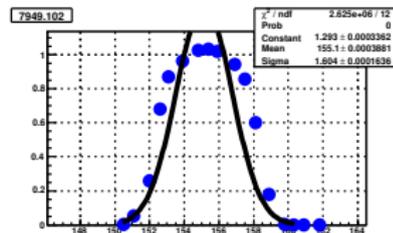
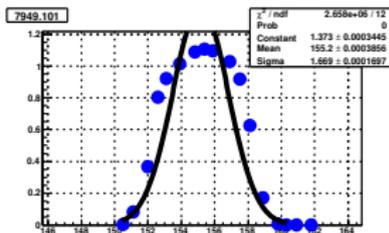
Fill 7788 – blue: comparison of two methods

Fill 7788 Blue: pol vs tgt pos


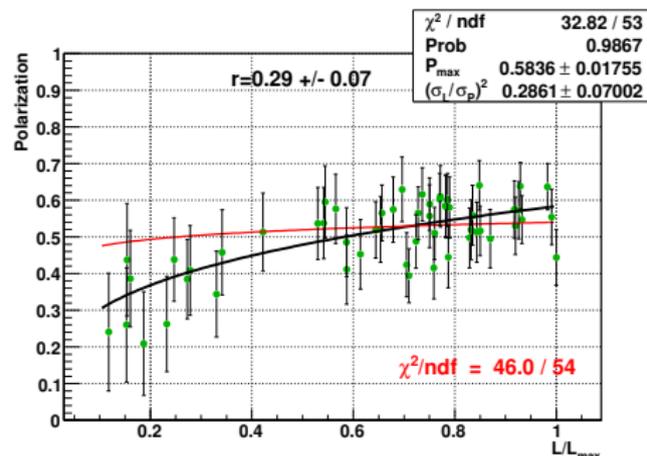
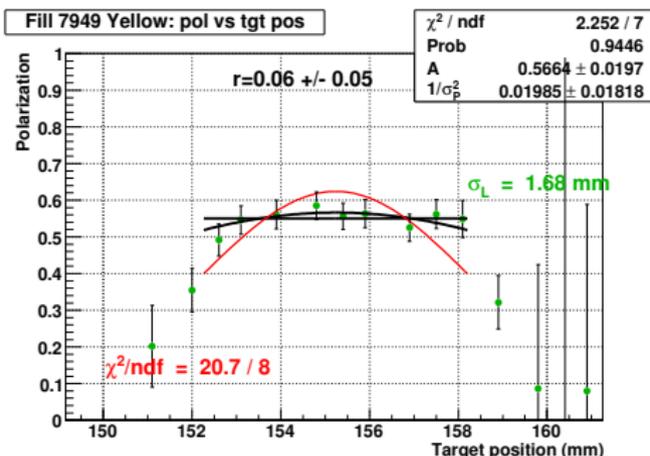
Both methods (\mathcal{P} vs tgt.-pos. & \mathcal{P} vs rate) are consistent

Fill 7949 – yellow: luminosity profile

Fill showing “weird” luminosity/intensity profile



Fill 7949 – yellow: comparison of two methods

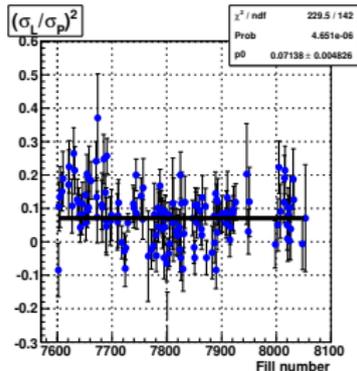
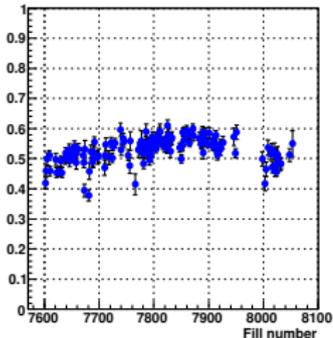
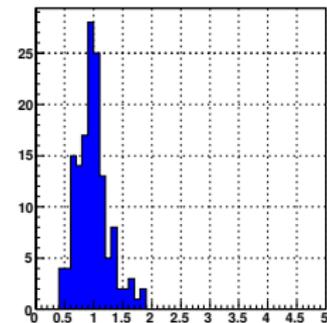


\mathcal{P} vs tgt.-pos. & \mathcal{P} vs rate yield different result
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ vs rate method used for analysis

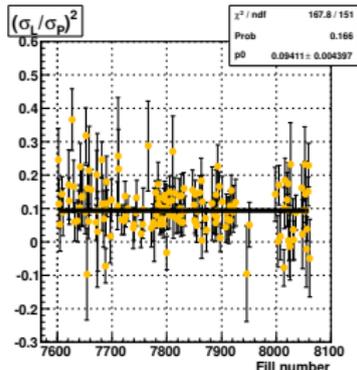
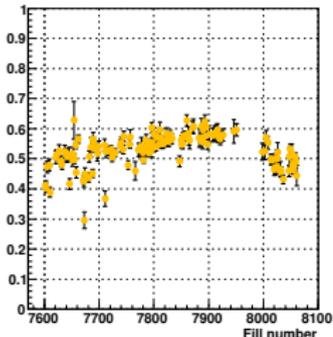
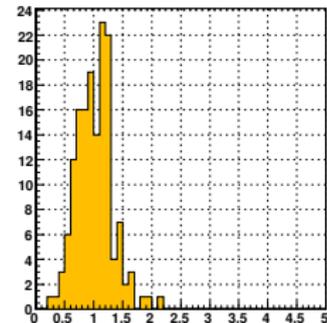
Horizontal scans

Results (normalized by Jet): horizontal scans

Polarization at peak

 χ^2/ndf 

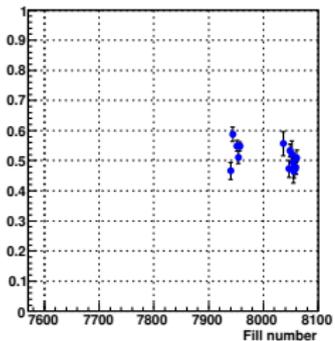
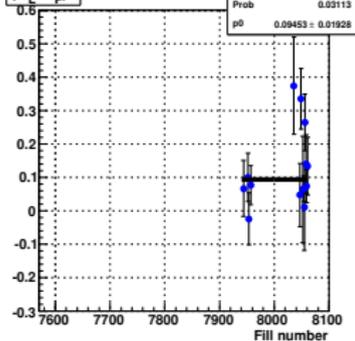
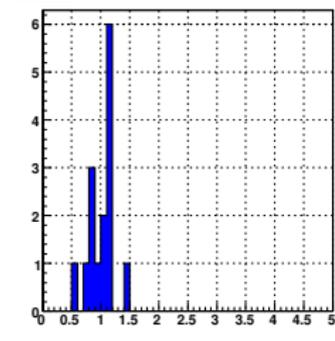
Polarization at peak

 χ^2/ndf 

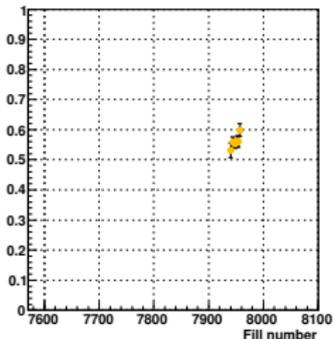
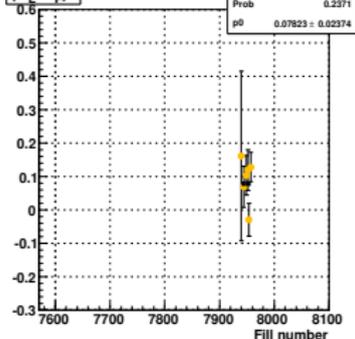
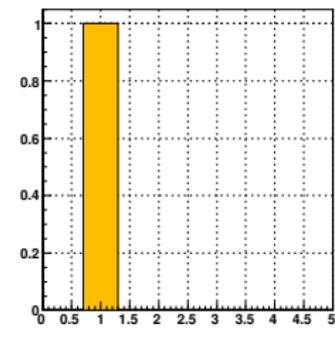
Vertical scans

Results (normalized by Jet): vertical scans

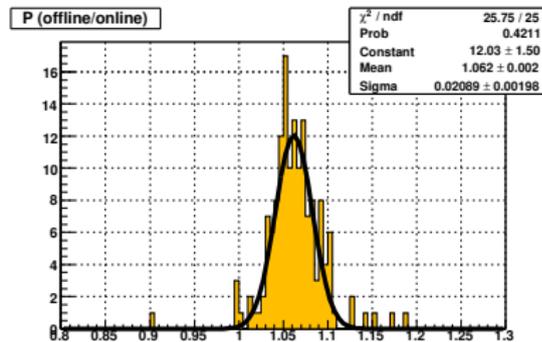
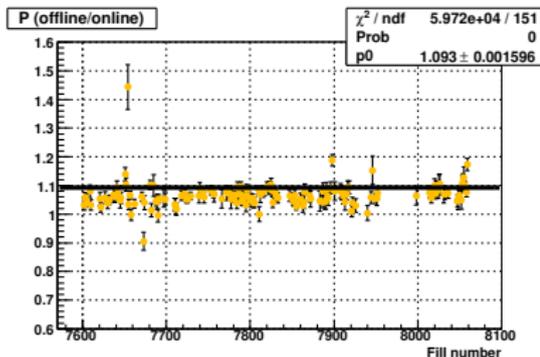
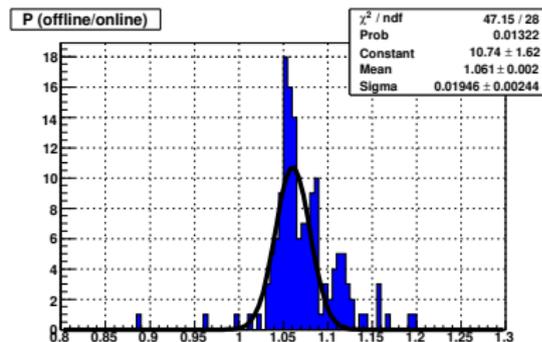
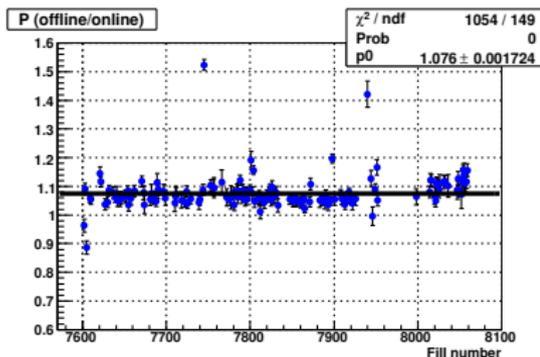
Polarization at peak


 $(\sigma_l / \sigma_p)^2$
 χ^2/ndf 

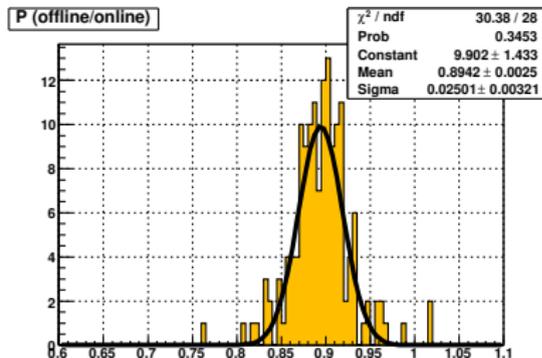
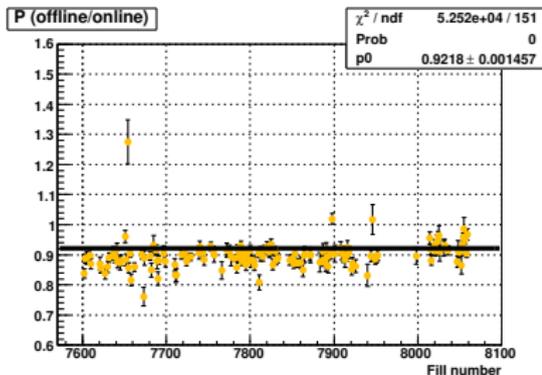
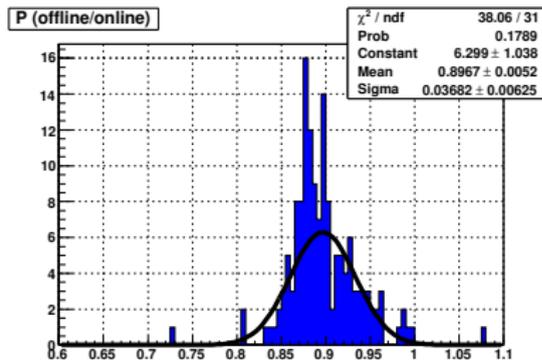
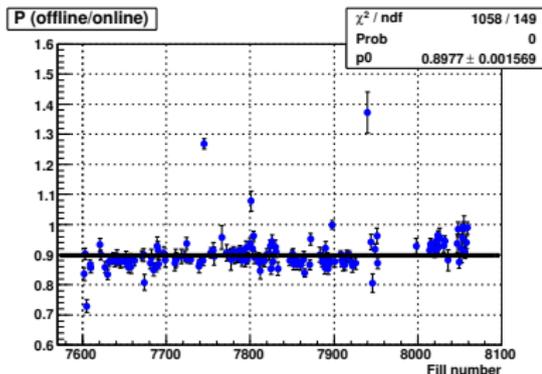
Polarization at peak


 $(\sigma_l / \sigma_p)^2$
 χ^2/ndf 

Comparison online/offline (using same A_N)



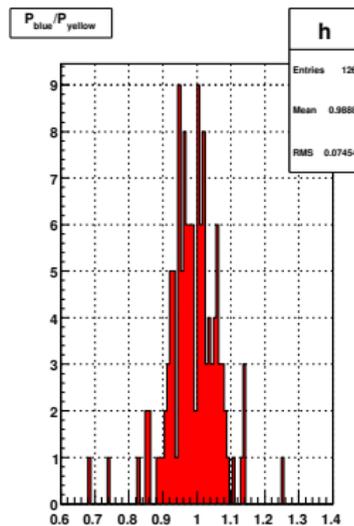
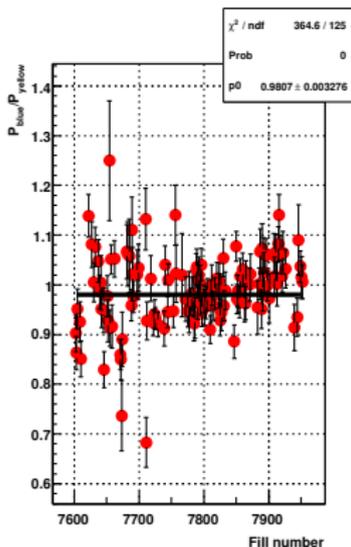
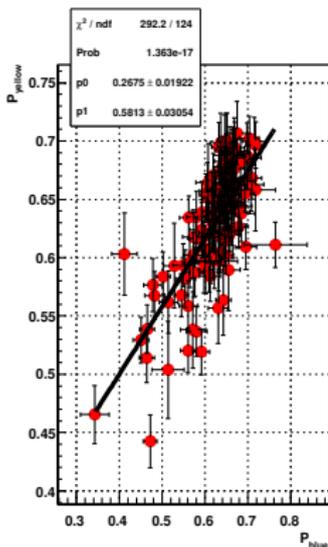
Online/offline (offline normalized by Jet & corrected for pol. prof. for exp.)



Correlation between blue and yellow polarizations

2 fills have only (good) yellow pC data (7621 & 7804):

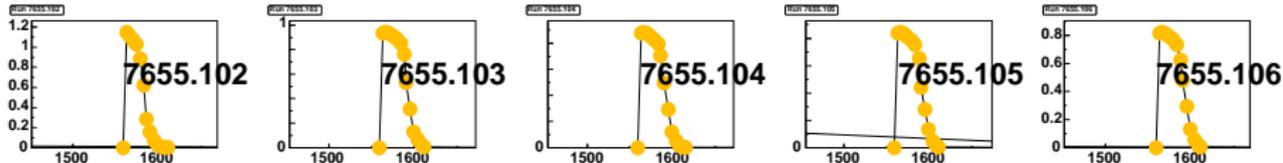
We can use blue values for yellow and assign an additional systematic error of 8%



100 GeV

Unfinished scans (6 fills in yellow)

An example:



- ▶ Lower limit of polarization measured in these cases
- ▶ Used WCM information of these fills and fill with finished scans to estimate the maximum and assign a systematic error

Summary

- ▶ Scan measurements in all fills during Run-6
- ▶ Both horizontal and vertical polarization profile observed
- ▶ Problems with target motion/positioning
(not important to obtain \mathcal{P} values)
- ▶ More on systematic uncertainties in Sasha's talk (next)
- ▶ Final values for PHENIX and STAR bunches at:
<http://www4.rcf.bnl.gov/~cnipol/>
- ▶ Questions:

cnipol-l@lists.bnl.gov

Supplementary slides

Correlation between blue and yellow polarizations

