







Ready in calcode: https://code.jlab.org/hallb/clas12/calibration/calcode/-/tree/main



■ Bar hit time (t^{hit}) from Up/Downstream end (\checkmark) :

o
$$t^{D(U)} = t_{TDC}^{D(U)} - t_{vertex} - t_{TW}^{D(U)} + t_{U2D} - \frac{L-z}{v_{eff}}$$

• Wedge hit time (t^{hit}) has better resolution (\checkmark)

$$o t^{hit} = t_{TDC}^{w} - t_{vertex} - t_{TW}^{w} - \frac{h}{v_{eff}} + c_{w2w}$$



Bar

- Event selection on *t* sum
- Bar Phi Alignment:
 - $t_{U2D} = \frac{\Delta t}{2}$, $c_{b2b} = \frac{t^{sum} t_{S0L0}^{sum}}{2}$

Wedge

- Clean wedge selection (2 options)
- Wedge Phi Alignment
 - $c_{w2w} = t t_{S0L0}$

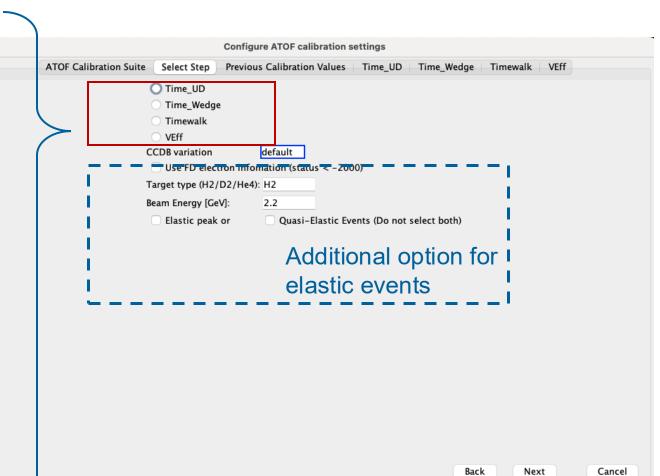
Effective velocity

• Bar hit z position (2 options)

•
$$v^{eff} = \frac{2}{slope}$$

Time Walk • TDC vs TOT [ns]: $f = a + be^{cx}$

•
$$t_{TW}^{W/U/D} = f(x) - f(x = 30ns)$$



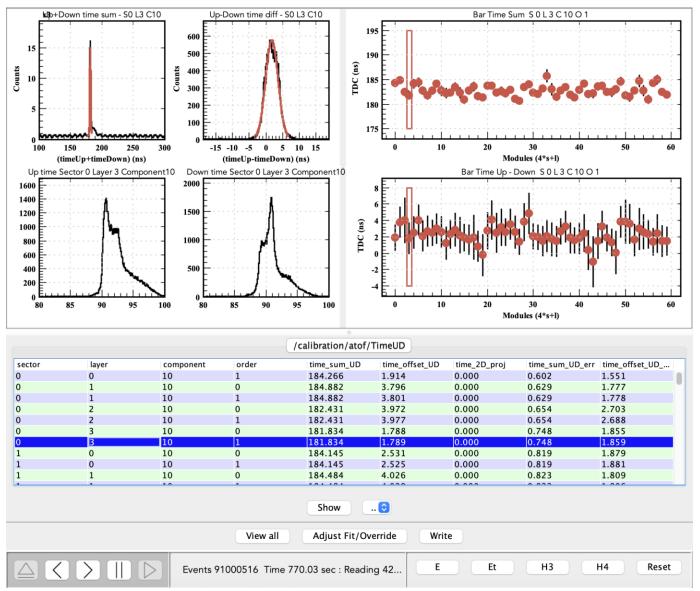


Bar timing

- Bar $t^{sum} = t^U + t^D$
- Bar $\Delta t = t^U t^D$ with hits on central wedges.
- RF time (periodic 4ns)
 observed in t^{sum} also
 provide event selections ±5σ.

$$t_{U2D} = \frac{\Delta t}{2}$$

$$c_{b2b} = \frac{t^{sum} - t_{S0L0}^{sum}}{2}$$





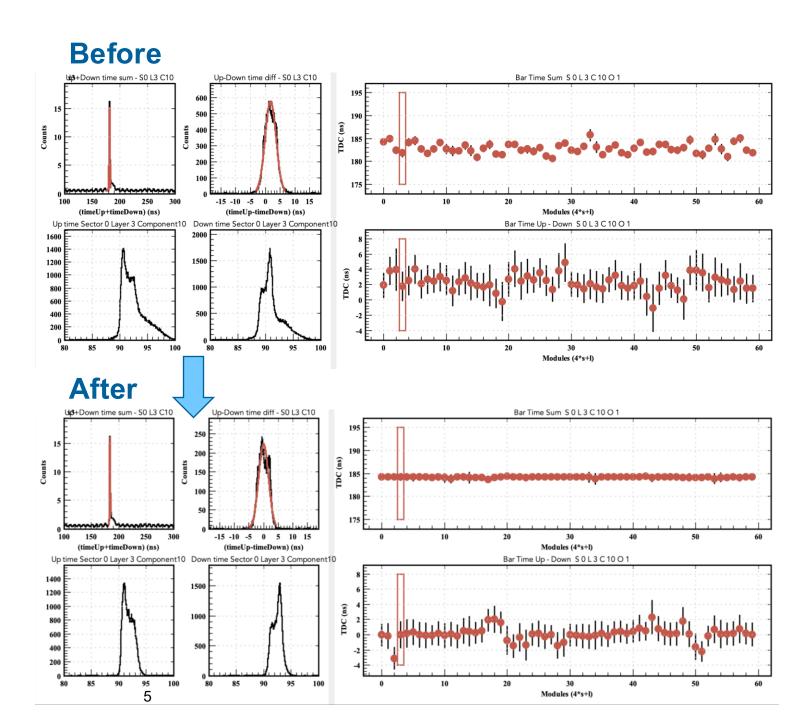
Bar timing

- 2.2 GeV H2 run

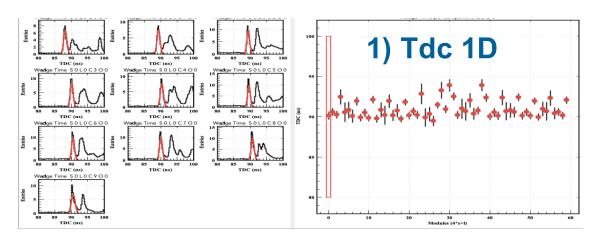
Bar Phi Alignment:

•
$$t^{UD} = \frac{\Delta t}{2}$$
, $c_{b2b} = \frac{t^{sum} - t_{S0L0}^{sum}}{2}$

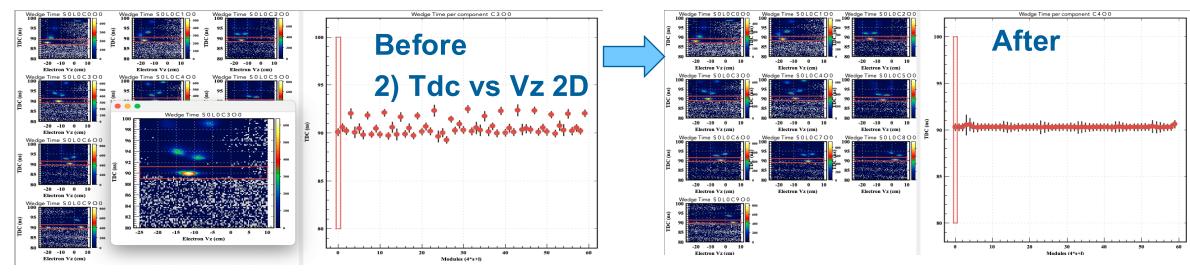
- Bar sum is aligned well
- Few modules' bar time difference is offset - will be absorbed in the effective velocity fitting



Wedge timing – elastic data 2.2 GeV H2



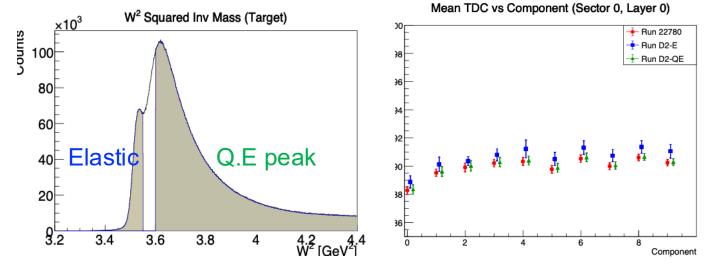
- Clean wedge selection with Vz from scattering electron
- Wedge Phi Alignment for each component
 - $c_{w2w} = t t_{S0L0}$

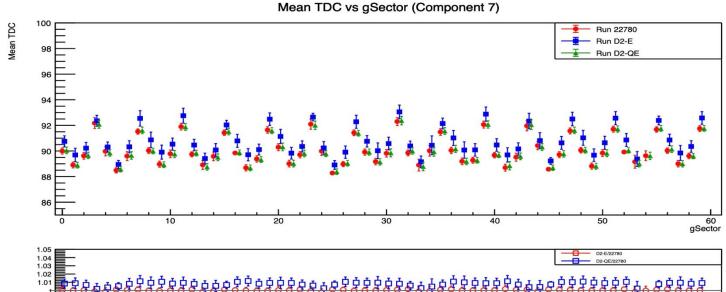




Wedge timing – constants from H2 / D2 target

- To understand the 1st peak, we compared the H2 run, coherent D2, and incoherent protons from D2 run.
- Same phi pattern.
- Same tdc value for the H2 and incoherent protons in D2
- Observe coherent D2 slower than incoherent protons ~ 1ns



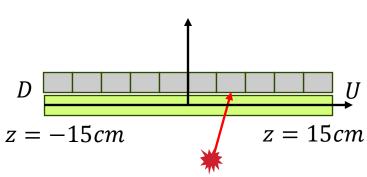


Bar effective velocity

1) Tdc 1D

- ullet Bar time difference t^{UD} with hits on each wedge component (from 1st peak). Fit the 10 cases by Gaussian
- Fit linearly on the 10 peaks vs z (wedge)

$$+ v^{eff} = \frac{2}{slope}$$



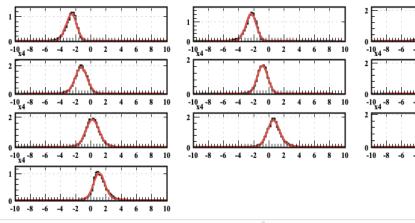
2) Tdc vs Vz 2D

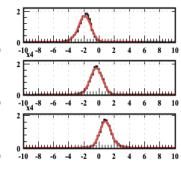
- Individual bar time vs vertex (Vz)
 from scattered electron
- Notice: the vertex would be different from geometry z
- → Fit the 2D histo linearly

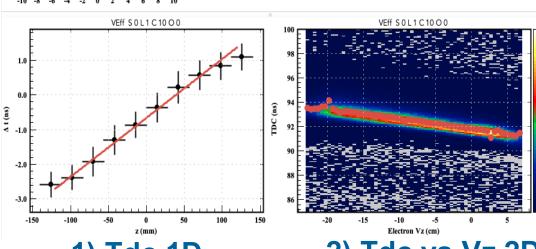


Bar effective velocity
$$t^{D/U} = t_{TDC}^{D/U} - t_{vertex} - t_{TW}^{D/U} \mp t^{UD} - \frac{L - z}{v_{eff}}$$

Before

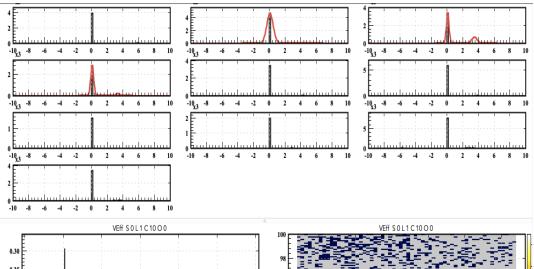


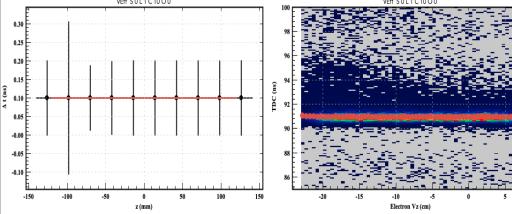




2) Tdc vs Vz 2D

After









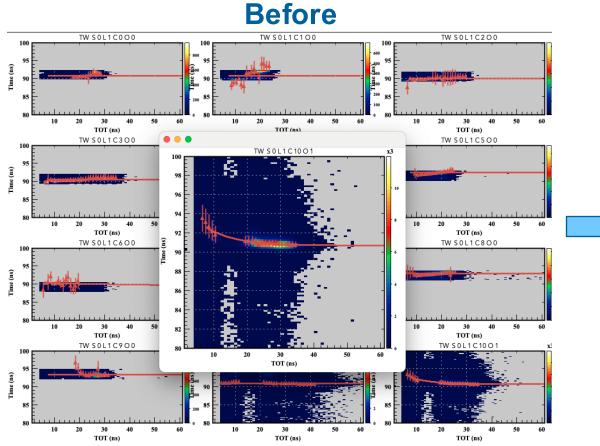
Bar effective velocity – constants from H2/He4 target

- We compared Veff calculated from H2 runs at 6.6 GeV, 2.2 GeV, and incoherent protons from He4 run at 2.2 GeV.
- Bar wedge alignment required.
- Similar phi pattern.

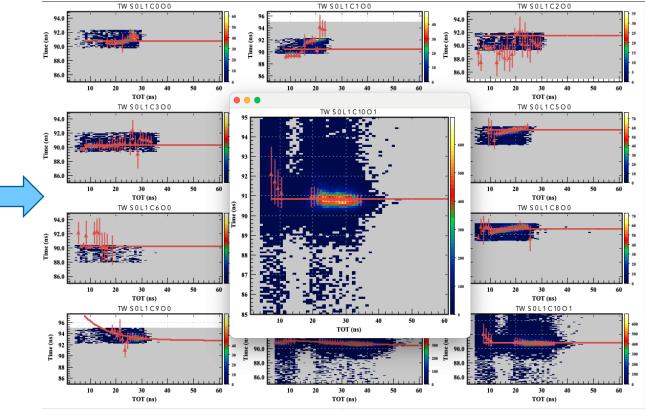


Time walk

- Bar or wedge (from the first peak) TDC vs TOT [ns]. Fit with $f = a + be^{c x}$
- Plan: only apply for ToT < 2000 (x~30) regions: $t_{TW}^{w/U/D} = f(x) f(x = 30ns)$



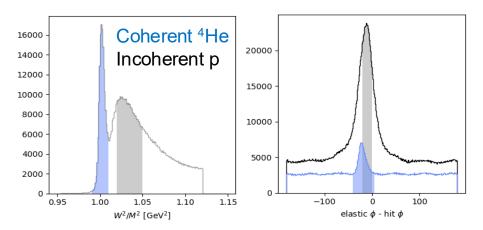
After





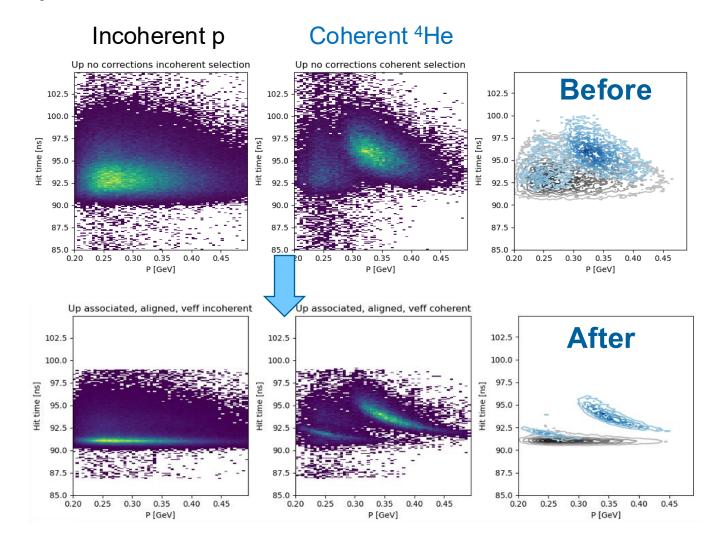
First glance PID (by Noémie Pilleux)

- elastic data, 2.2 GeV ⁴He run



Showing upstream end of the double-sided bar readout

- Associated = selecting hits with a matching hit, in time, in the downstream end
- **Aligned**: all bars are time aligned against reference bar
- Veff: effective velocity correction





Conclusion

- We have developed the ATOF calibration suite and generate the first set of constants.
- First test of ⁴He data at 2.2 GeV shows good results.
- Plan for future: 1) Head for the timeline calibrations, provide QA for different run period. 2) Require propagation time to better understand time-walk calibration.







