

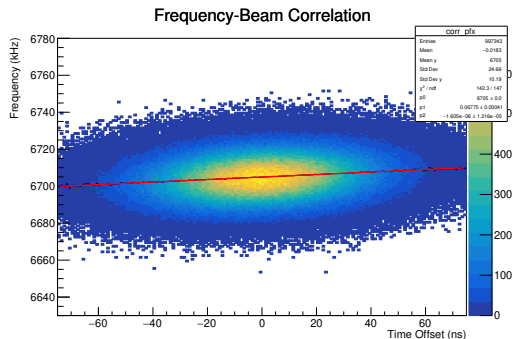
Cornell Fast Rotation Fourier Method: Linear Frequency-Time Correlation Scan

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Linear Frequency-Time Correlation



Definition

$$\langle f \rangle(t) = f_m [1 - C(t/T_m)]$$

$\langle f \rangle$ = avg. frequency per time offset
 t = time offset from mean of bunch
 f_m , T_m = magic frequency, period
 C = correlation amplitude

Interpretation

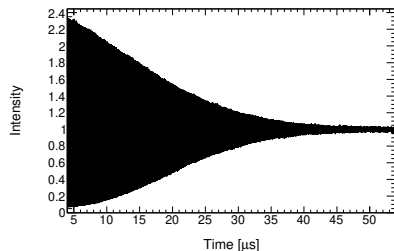
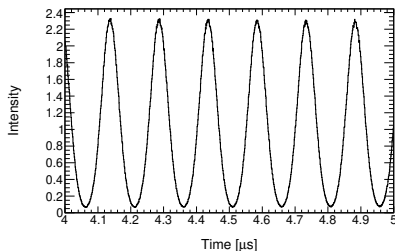
- head ($-T_m/2$) faster by $(C/2)f_m$
 - tail ($+T_m/2$) slower by $(C/2)f_m$
- $\langle f \rangle$ changes by about Cf_m across the initial bunch, from tail to head

Toy Monte Carlo

Simplistic Algorithm

For each of 1,000,000 muons...

- choose random time offset t from Gaussian profile (width 25 ns);
- calculate mean frequency $\langle f \rangle$, correlated with chosen time;
- choose random frequency f from Gaussian distribution (width 0.15%);
- calculate times when muon will cross detector plane for 6,800 turns;
- bin those times into the fast rotation histogram.



Fast Rotation Fourier Analysis

Cosine Transform

$$\hat{S}(\omega) = \int_{t_s}^{t_m} S(t) \cos[\omega(t - t_0)] dt.$$

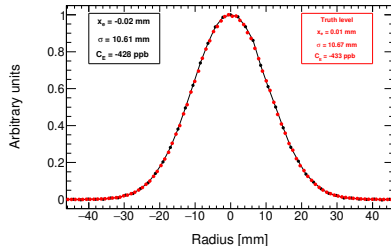
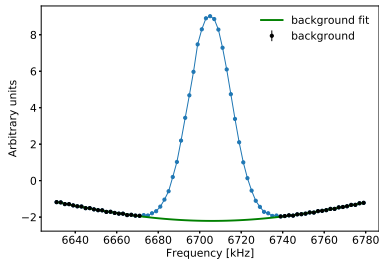
$S(t)$ = fast rotation signal

t_s, t_m = start/end times for transform

t_0 = center of first turn

Background Correction

- windowing $S(t)$ on $t \in (t_s, t_m)$ introduces un-physical background
- fitting procedure uses approximate analytical form to subtract away background
- t_0 determined by minimum χ^2/ndf



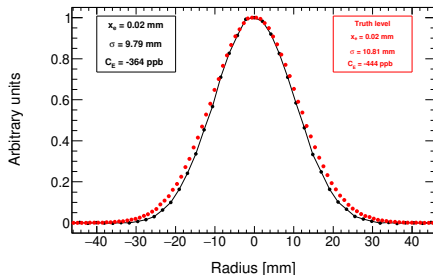
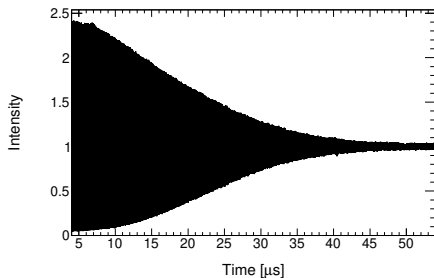
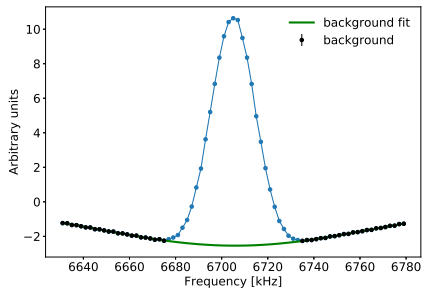
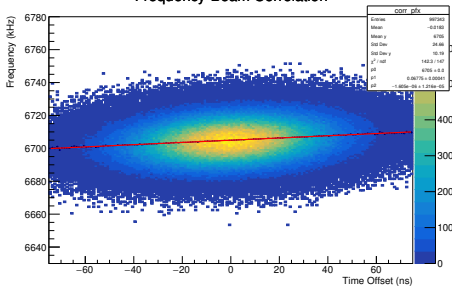
Nominal Analysis Settings

In all the slides that follow...

- $t_s = 4 \mu\text{s}$ and $t_m = 300 \mu\text{s}$
- t_0 optimization enabled
 - sinc background fit
 - 3 iterations
 - all cases reached $\chi^2/\text{ndf} \approx 1$
 - all cases converged to expected t_0 (i.e. mean time on first turn)

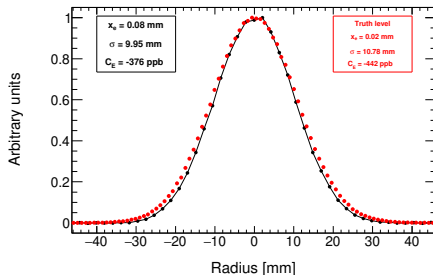
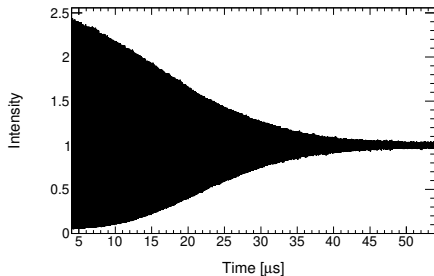
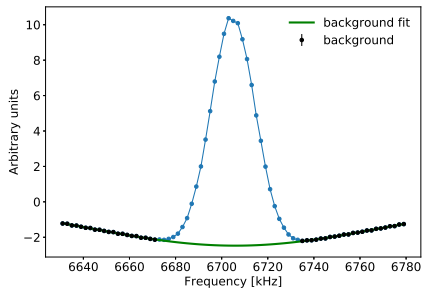
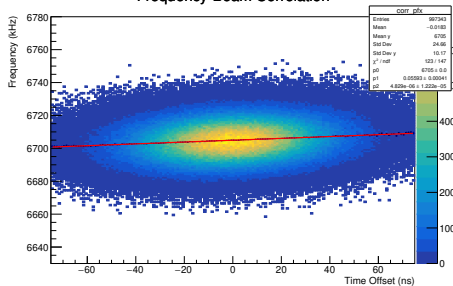
$$C = -0.00150$$

Frequency-Beam Correlation



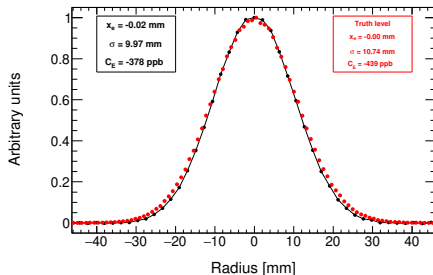
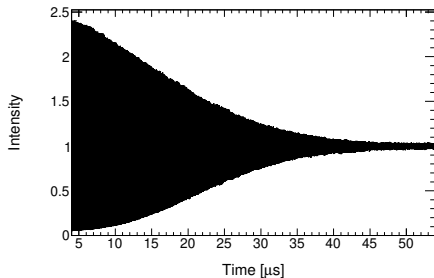
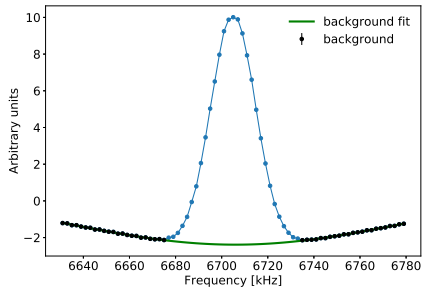
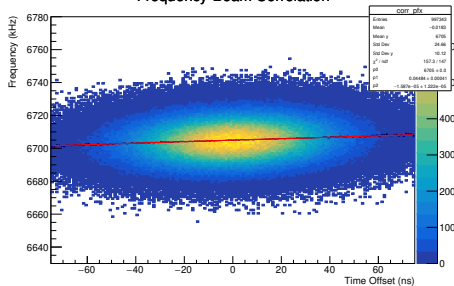
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Frequency-Beam Correlation



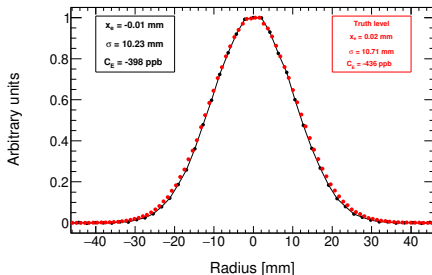
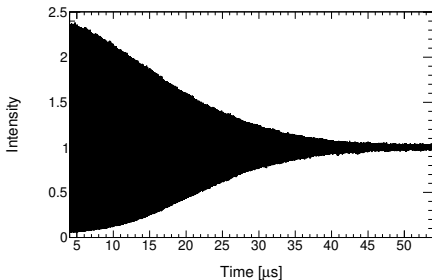
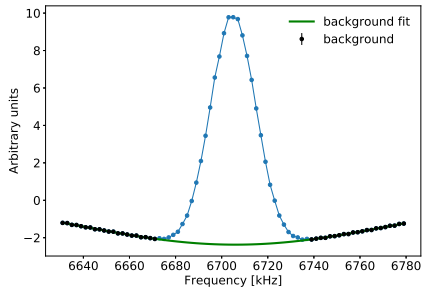
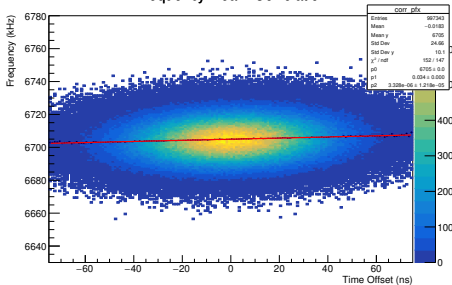
$$C = -0.00100$$

Frequency-Beam Correlation



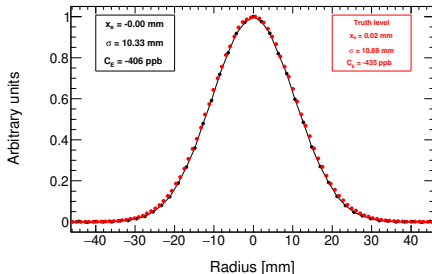
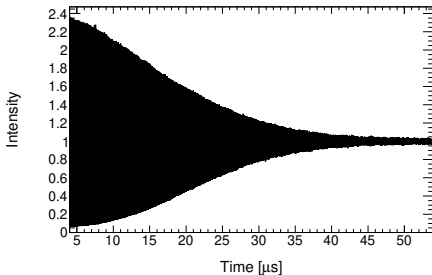
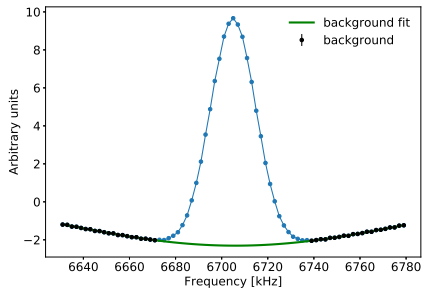
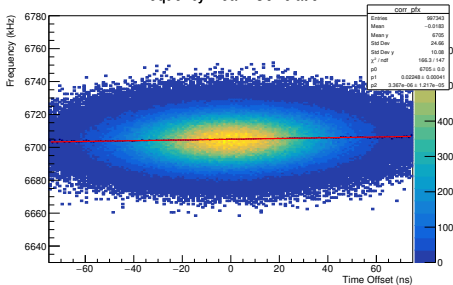
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Frequency-Beam Correlation



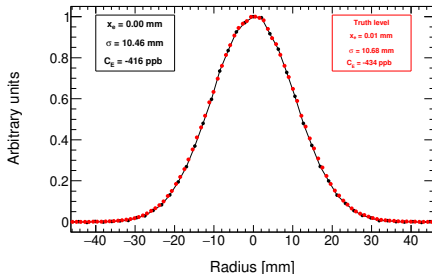
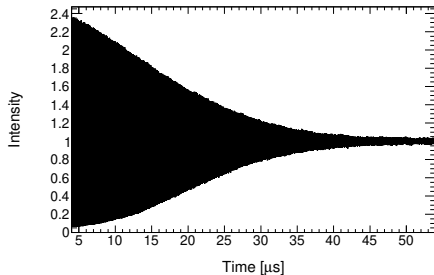
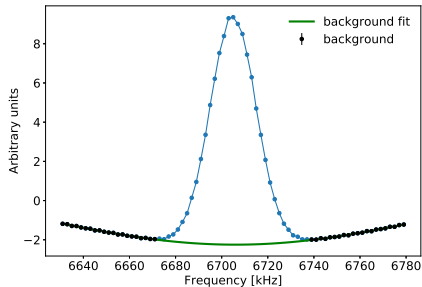
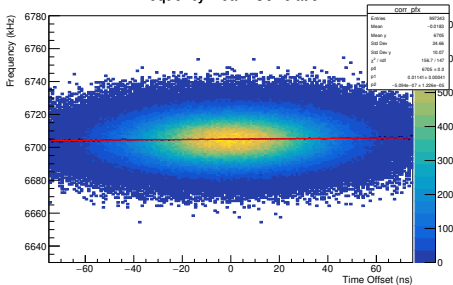
$$C = -0.00050$$

Frequency-Beam Correlation



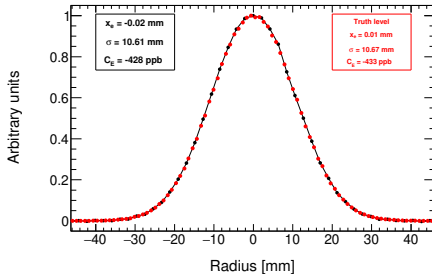
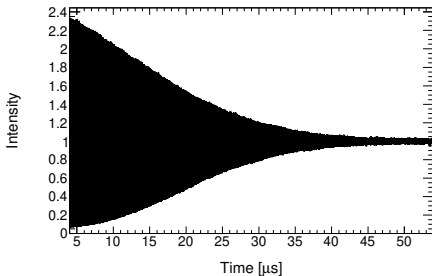
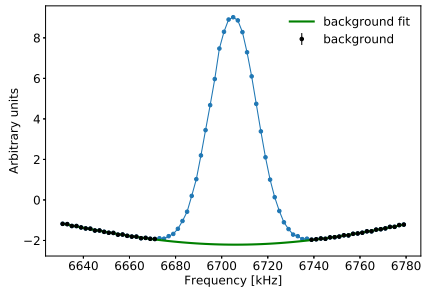
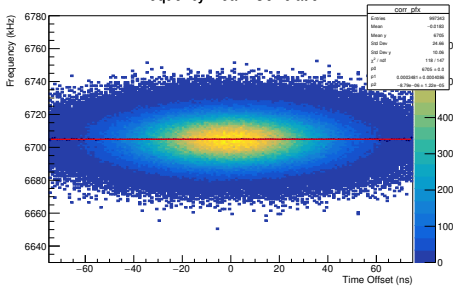
$$C = -0.00025$$

Frequency-Beam Correlation



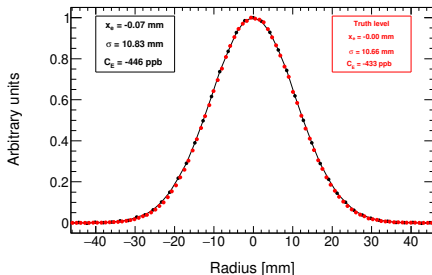
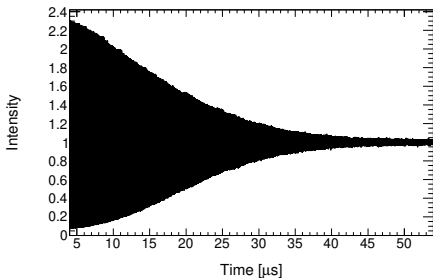
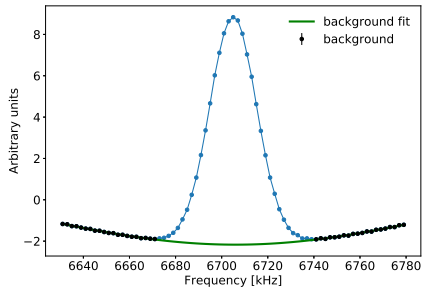
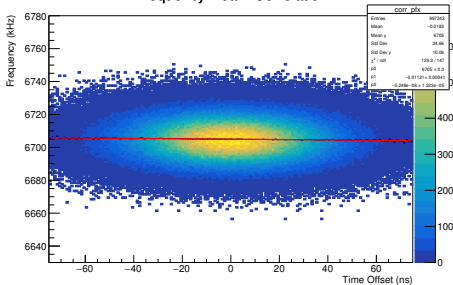
$$C = +0.00000$$

Frequency-Beam Correlation



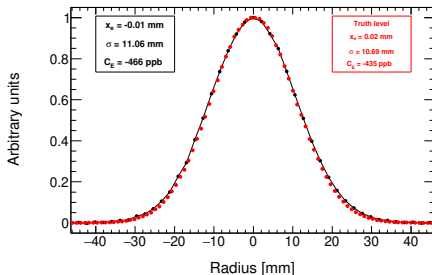
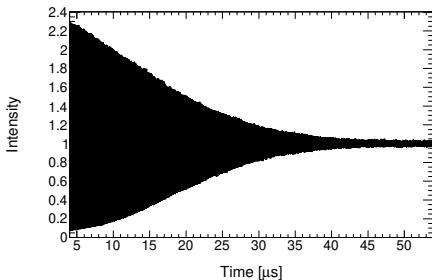
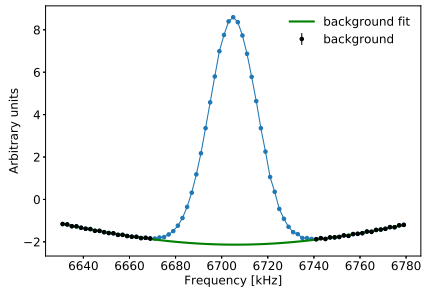
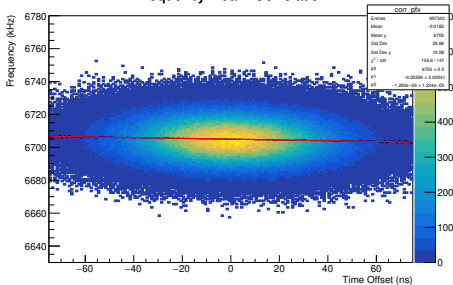
$$C = +0.00025$$

Frequency-Beam Correlation



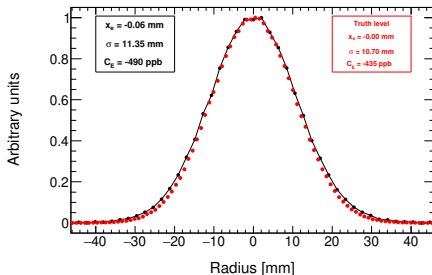
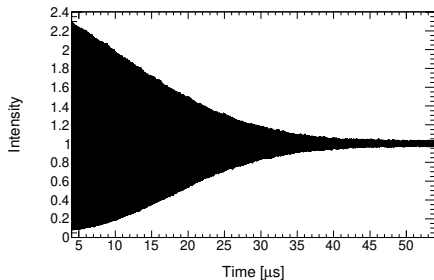
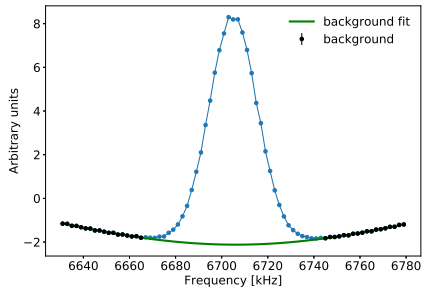
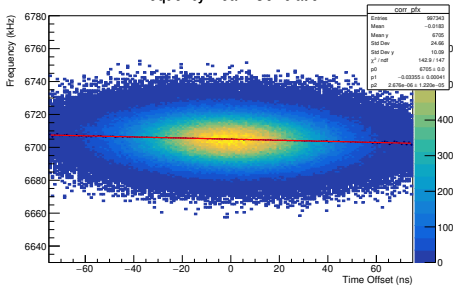
$$C = +0.00050$$

Frequency-Beam Correlation



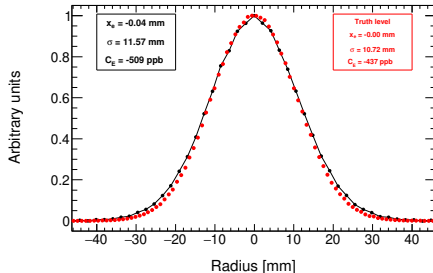
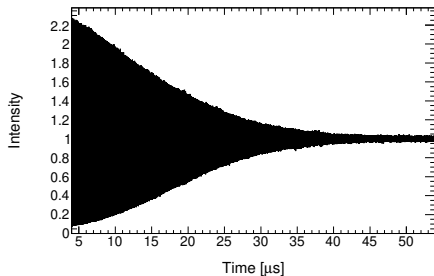
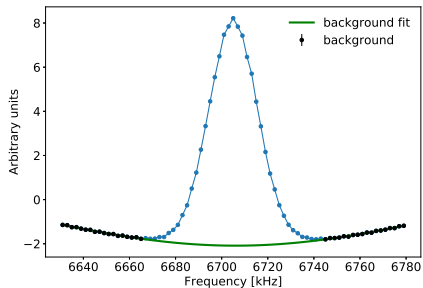
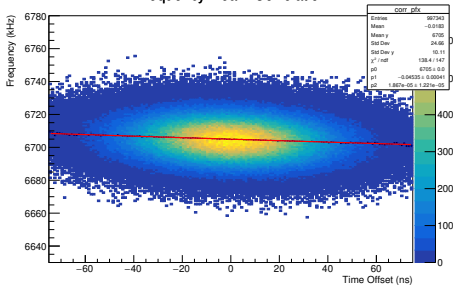
$$C = +0.00075$$

Frequency-Beam Correlation



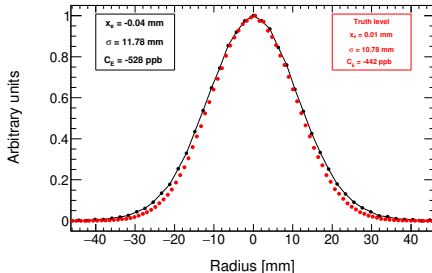
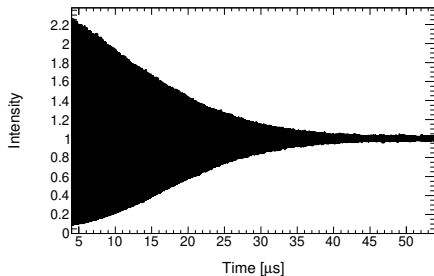
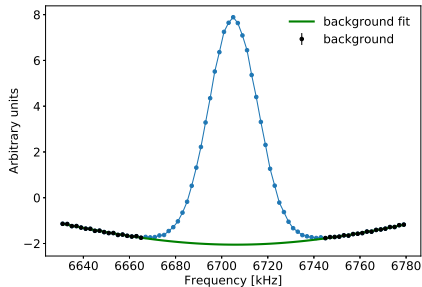
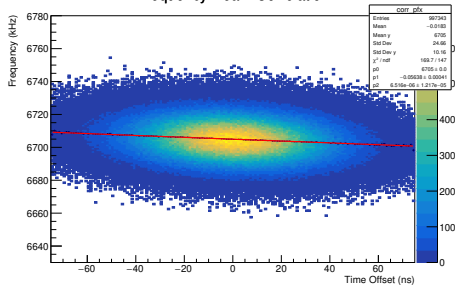
$$C = +0.00100$$

Frequency-Beam Correlation



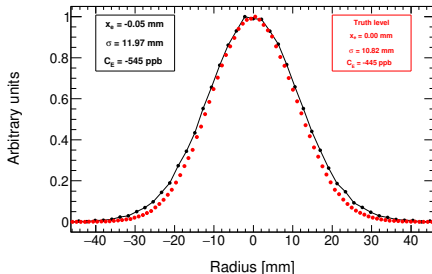
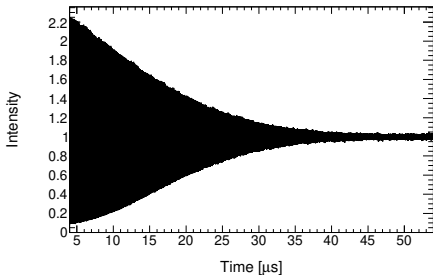
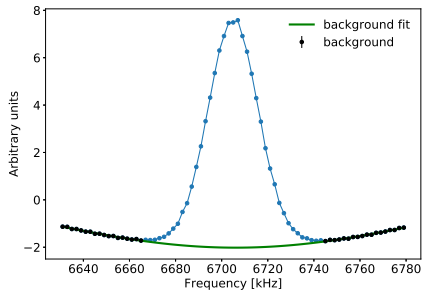
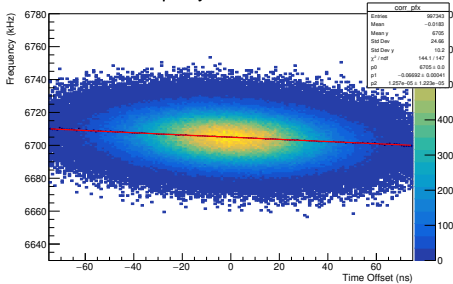
$$C = +0.00125$$

Frequency-Beam Correlation



$$C = +0.00150$$

Frequency-Beam Correlation



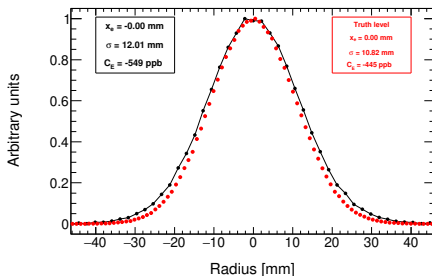
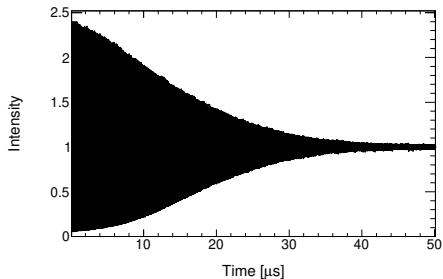
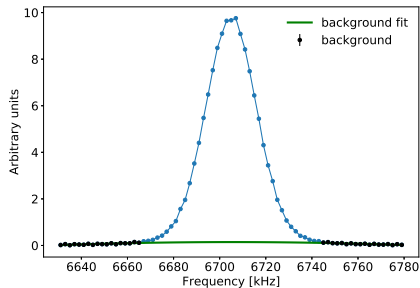
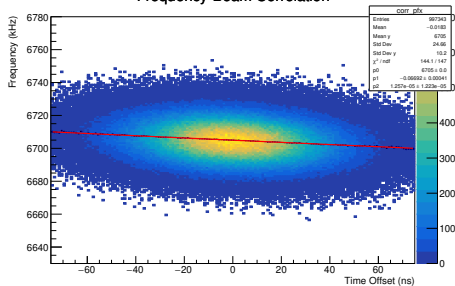
Early Start Time

In the slide that follows...

- $t_s \approx t_0$ and $t_m = 300 \mu s$
- t_0 optimization enabled
 - quadratic background fit
 - 3 iterations
 - reached $\chi^2/\text{ndf} \approx 1$
 - converged to expected t_0 (i.e. mean time on first turn)

$$C = +0.00150$$

Frequency-Beam Correlation



Conclusion

Summary

- linear correlation in simulated fast rotation signal leads to incorrect E-field correction from Fourier analysis method
 - not due to start time t_s , background fit, t_0 , etc.
 - variation of about ± 100 ppb across this scan
- currently do not have any good indicators for the amount of correlation in the fast rotation signal
 - effect could be in real data, and we might not know

Next Steps

- identifying indicators for the presence of correlation in the signal
- exploring modifications to the Fourier method

Acknowledgment

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship under Grant No. DGE-1650441.

Monte Carlo

$$S(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi(t') \frac{\rho(\frac{t-t'}{nT+t_0} - 1)}{nT+t_0} dt' \longrightarrow S'(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi(t') \frac{\rho(\frac{t-t'}{nT+t_0} - 1 + r \frac{t'-t_{\xi}}{T})}{nT+t_0} dt'$$

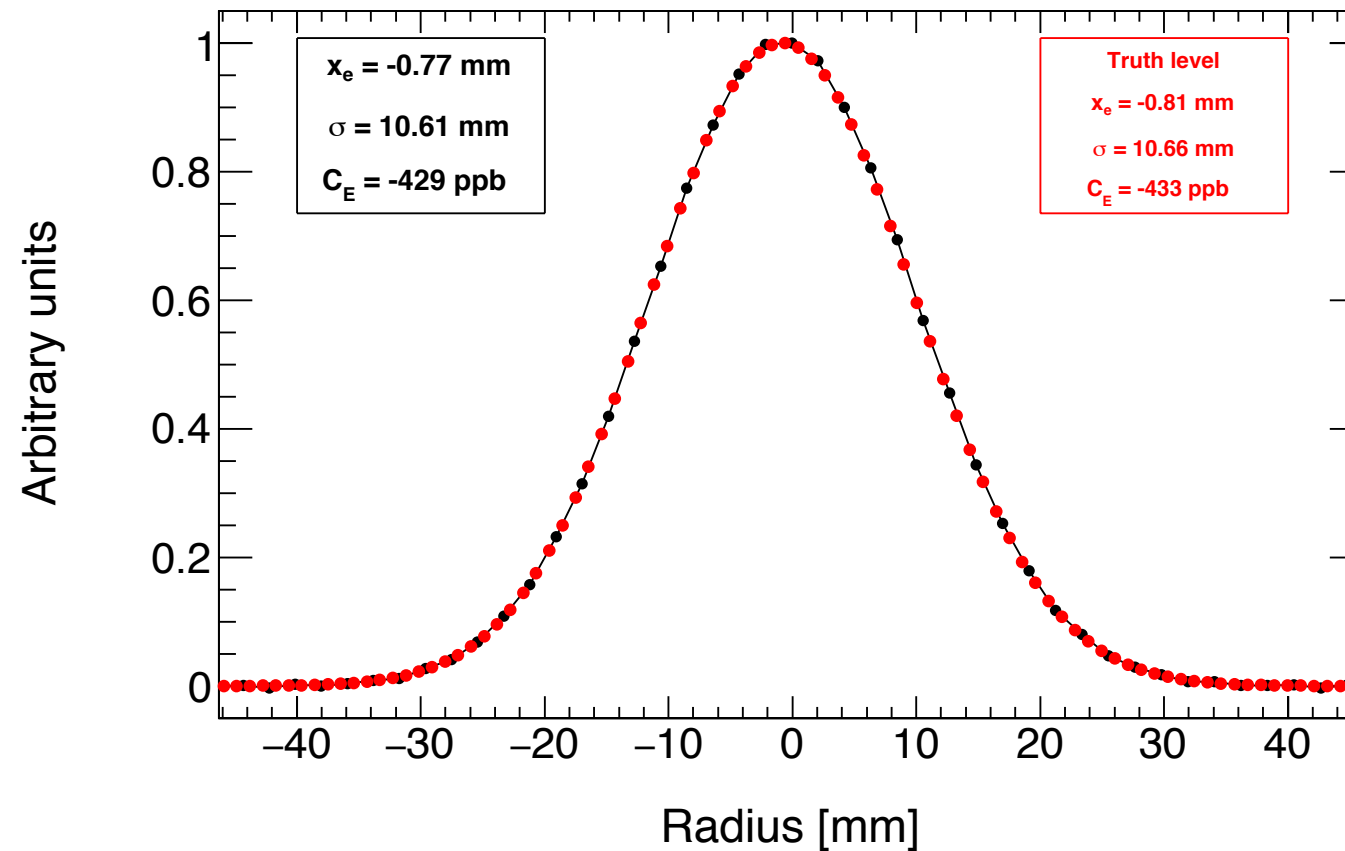
Change in fast rotation signal

$$\rho(\Delta) \longrightarrow \rho'(\Delta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi(t') \rho\left(\Delta + r \frac{t'-t_{\xi}}{T}\right) dt'$$

Change in “true frequency distribution”

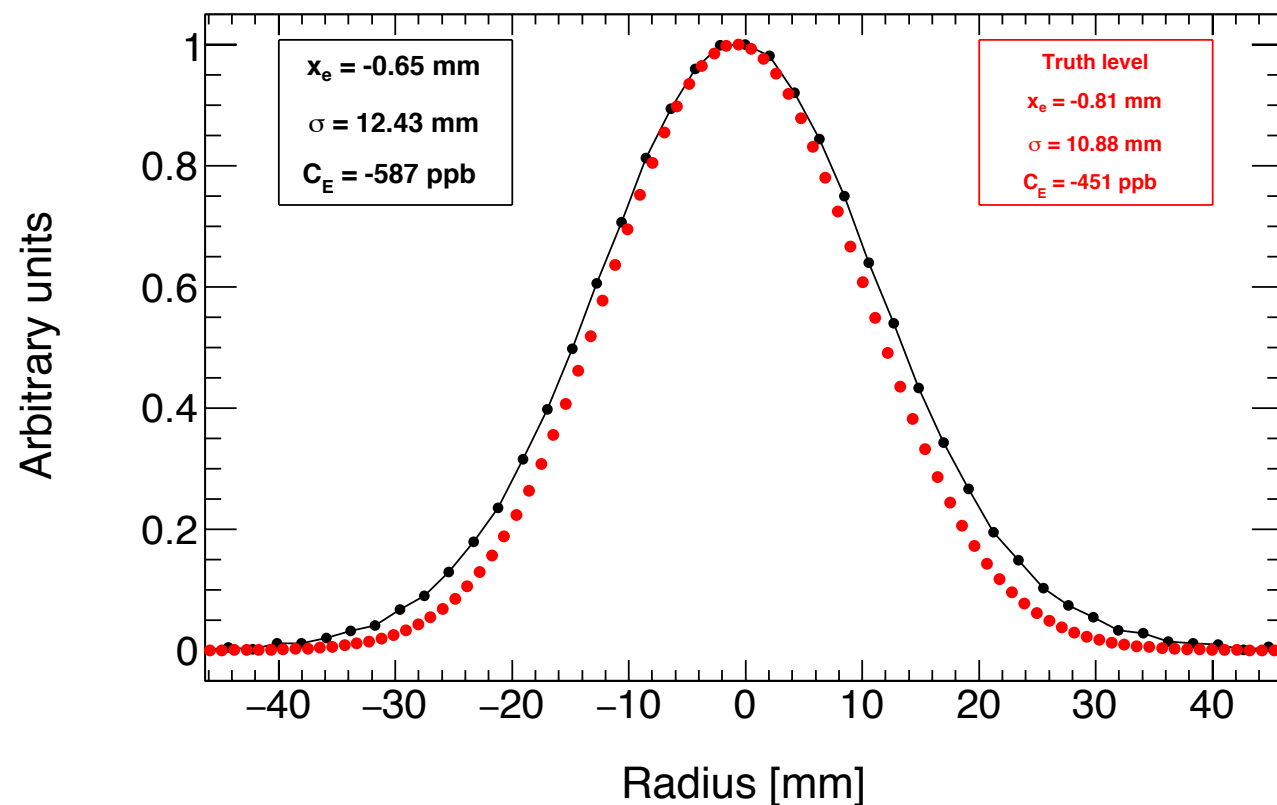
- Monte Carlo works by direct numerical integration for a given frequency distribution rho and longitudinal beam profile xi.
- The derivation of the Monte Carlo method and user-guide to will be posted to docdb along the code and config file so anyone can use it.

Exact Same Problem As Tyler

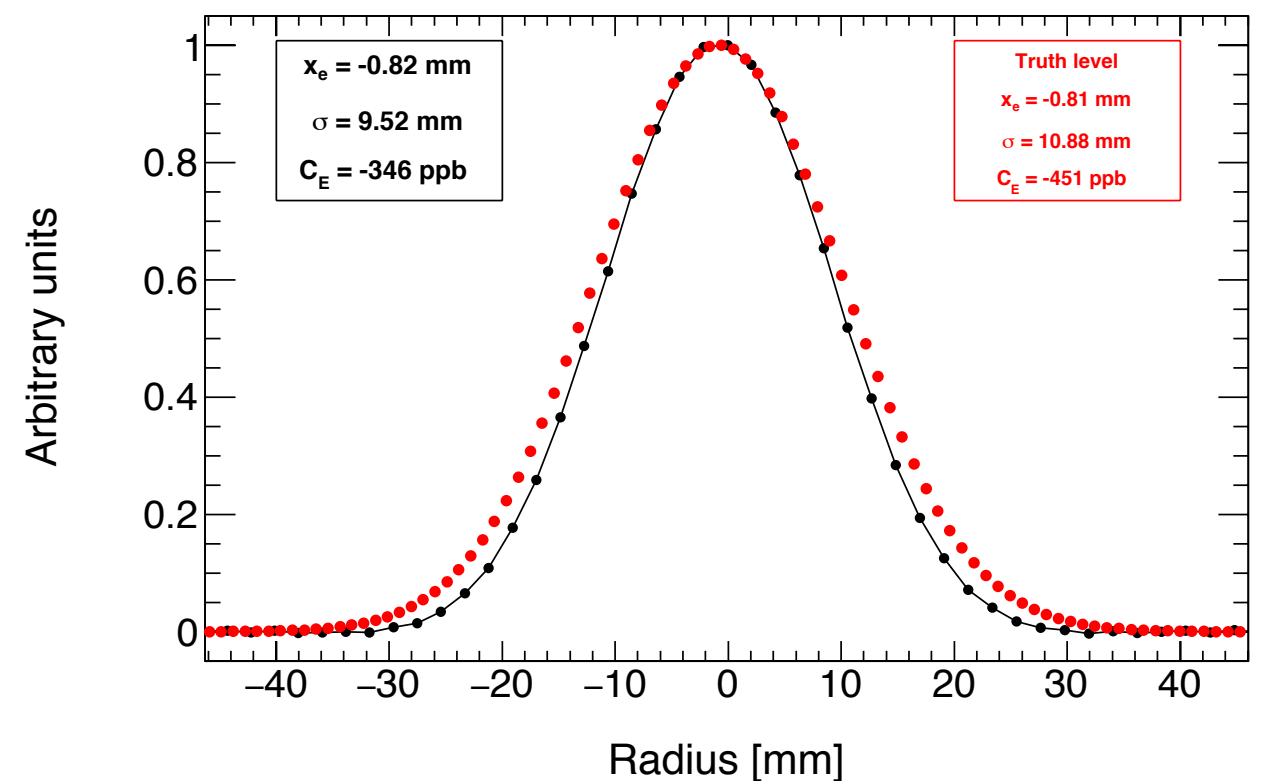


No correlation

correlation +0.15%



correlation -0.15%



Correlation Scan

