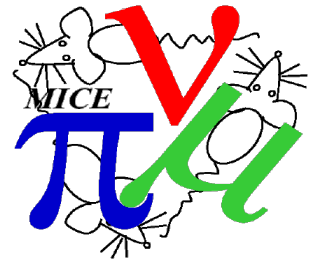


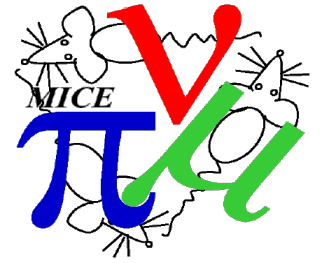
High level analysis



Chris Rogers
MICE CM 20
11-02-08

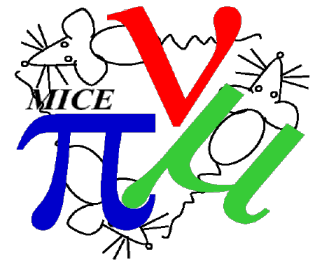


Off-line and on-line analysis



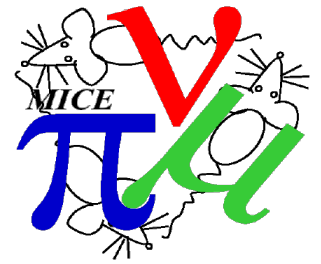
- Deadlines
 - Would like to be ready for beamline work
 - Would like to be ready before ~June (tracker?)
- Off-line analysis
 - Remaining questions
 - Detector error/Higher moments
 - Statistical error
 - Amplitude (not dealt with here)
- On-line analysis
 - What is needed?
 - Current system

Off-line analysis



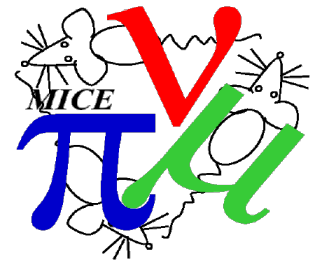
- Before we can calculate emittance with an error, need to resolve a few issues
 - Detector error
 - We have an algorithm to do this, but need to understand how to tie this in with the detector calibration
 - We will wish to quote error bounds on momentum-amplitude covariance (3rd moment) and we don't know how to do this
 - Statistical error
 - This is mostly an open question
 - Some subtlety (cf JHC talk)
 - Is there an algorithm to use experimental data to calculate this error?
 - Amplitude
 - We don't know what the errors on amplitude will look like
 - More questions than answers
- I would like to answer these questions by June

Detector error



- We are measuring a distribution width
 - IF detector measurement error is independent of value measured then errors add in quadrature
 - $Var(u_i, u_j) = Var(x_i, x_j) + Var(dx_i, dx_j)$
 - For $Var()$ = covariance
 - Measured position u ; true position x ; measurement error dx
 - Subscript distinguishes different variables e.g. (x,y,t,px,py,E)
 - In reality error in measured variable is correlated to the true variable and we need something more complicated
 - $Var(u_i, u_j) = Var(x_i, x_j) + Var(dx_i, dx_j) + Var(x_i, dx_j) + Var(dx_i, x_j)$
 - This has been checked in monte carlo and shown to be correct
 - cf note from ages ago

Detector error (3rd moments)



- What does this look like for higher moments?
 - In particular: amplitude-momentum correlation

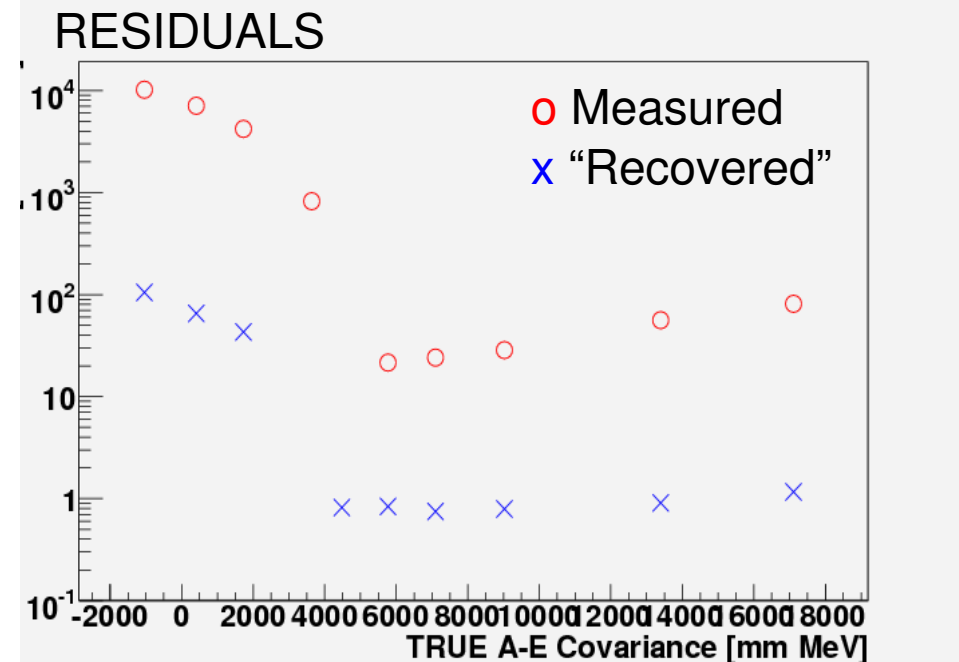
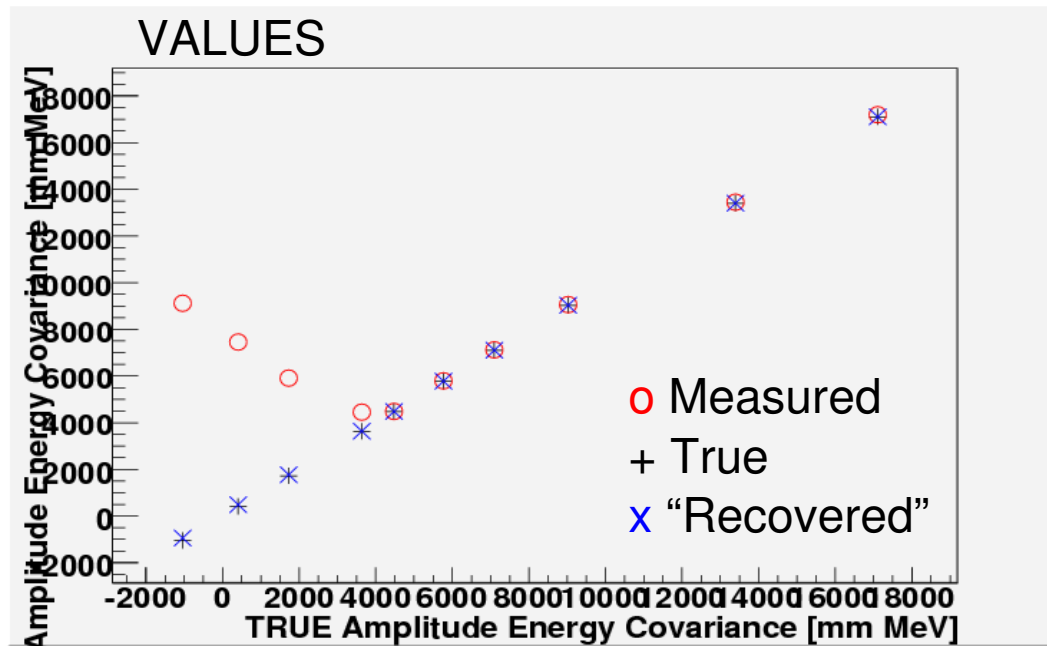
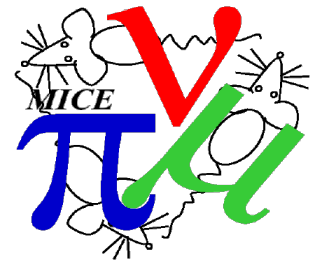
- A function of 3rd moments

- I think error in 3rd moments looks like this:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u_i u_j u_k \rangle = & \langle x_i x_j x_k \rangle + \langle dx_i x_j x_k \rangle + \langle x_i dx_j x_k \rangle + \langle x_i x_j dx_k \rangle \\ & + \langle x_i dx_j dx_k \rangle + \langle dx_i x_j dx_k \rangle + \langle dx_i dx_j x_k \rangle + \langle dx_i dx_j dx_k \rangle \end{aligned} .$$

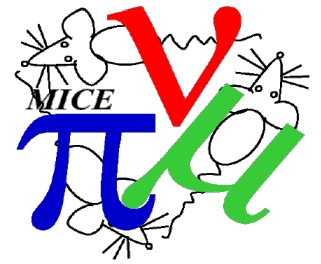
- Would like to confirm/reject with monte carlo
- What about other 3rd moments/4th moments?
 - These can be used to understand optical beam heating and so are important

Toy detector



- Use a toy detector for study
 - Insert by hand correlations fitted from monte carlo tracker in the Tracker MICE-note
 - I include the correlation of p_z resolution with p_t and so on
- There is a very strong systematic effect due to detector
- This can be removed using the formula on the previous slide

Extracting from data

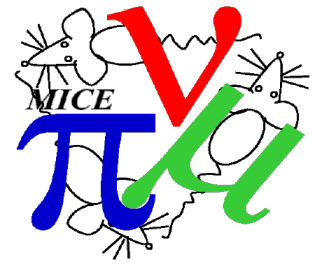


- How do we get this information from the real MICE data?
 - Calibration in step 2/3
 - But things like $\langle x dx \rangle$ are beam-dependent
 - We may be able to extract the information nevertheless
- Recpack gives estimate of error covariance matrix for each phase space position measurement
 - Using knowledge of multiple scattering and position resolution
 - Evolved through detector field using linear mapping
 - Then second moment errors look like

$$\langle dx_i dx_j \rangle = \sum_{all\ tracks} (dx_i dx_j)$$
$$\langle dx_i x_j \rangle = \sum_{all\ tracks} (\sqrt{dx_i dx_i} x_j)$$

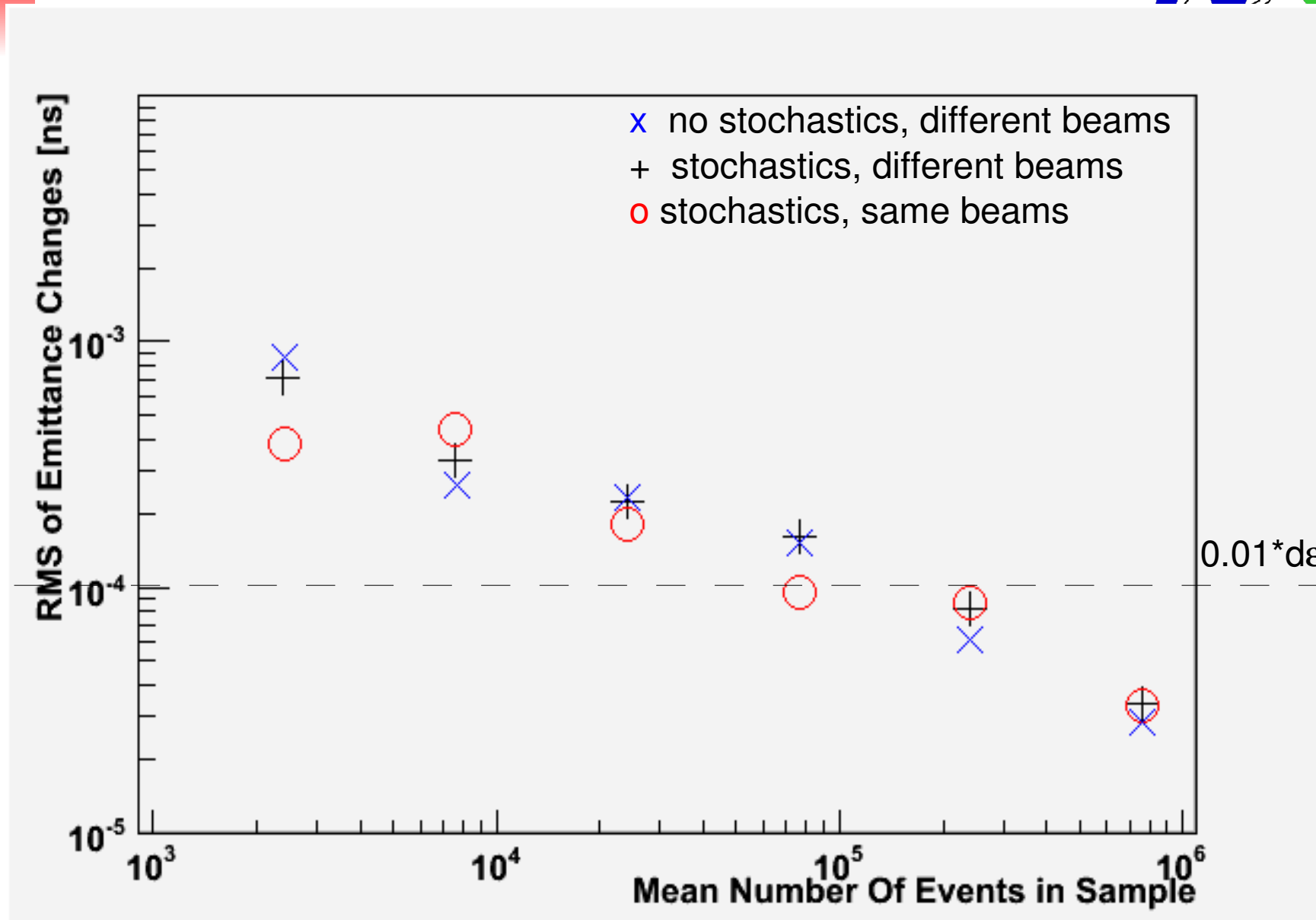
- This should be in the calibration
- How to do 3rd moments? Can RecPack do this?

Statistical Error

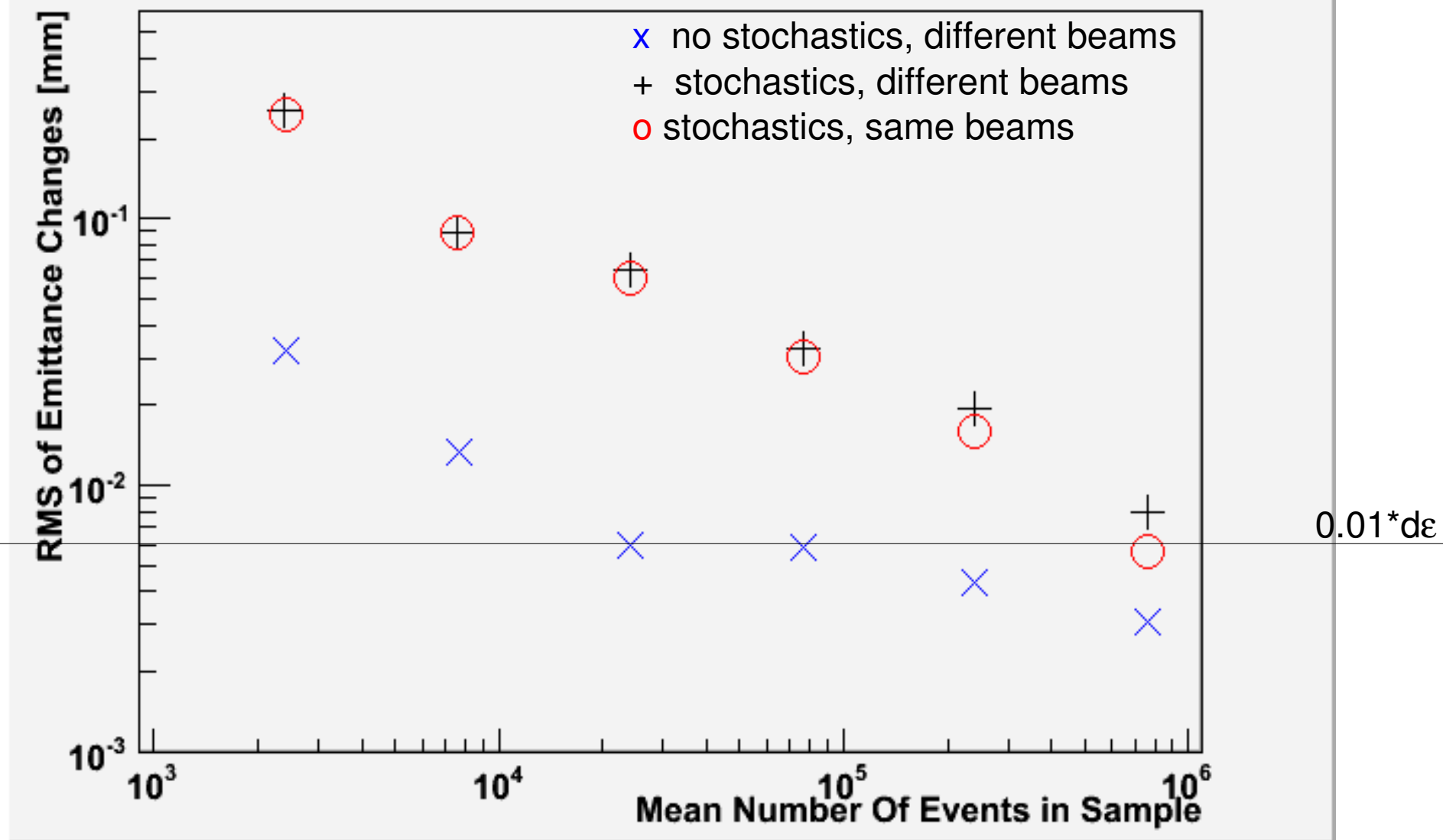
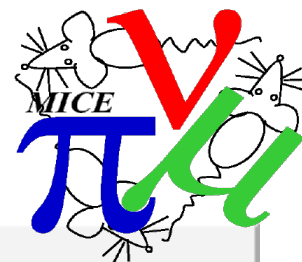


- What is the statistical error in MICE?
 - Two answers
- When we run MICE we are sampling a parent distribution (the input beam)
 - We can seek to measure the statistical error on the cooling of the parent distribution
 - We can seek to measure the statistical error on the cooling of the sample
- Get two different statistical errors
- Track beams through G4MICE Step VI in three cases
 - Track the same input beam 10 times with different random seed
 - Track different samples of the same input parent distribution 10 times with different random seed
 - Track different samples of the same input parent distribution 10 times with no stochastic processes

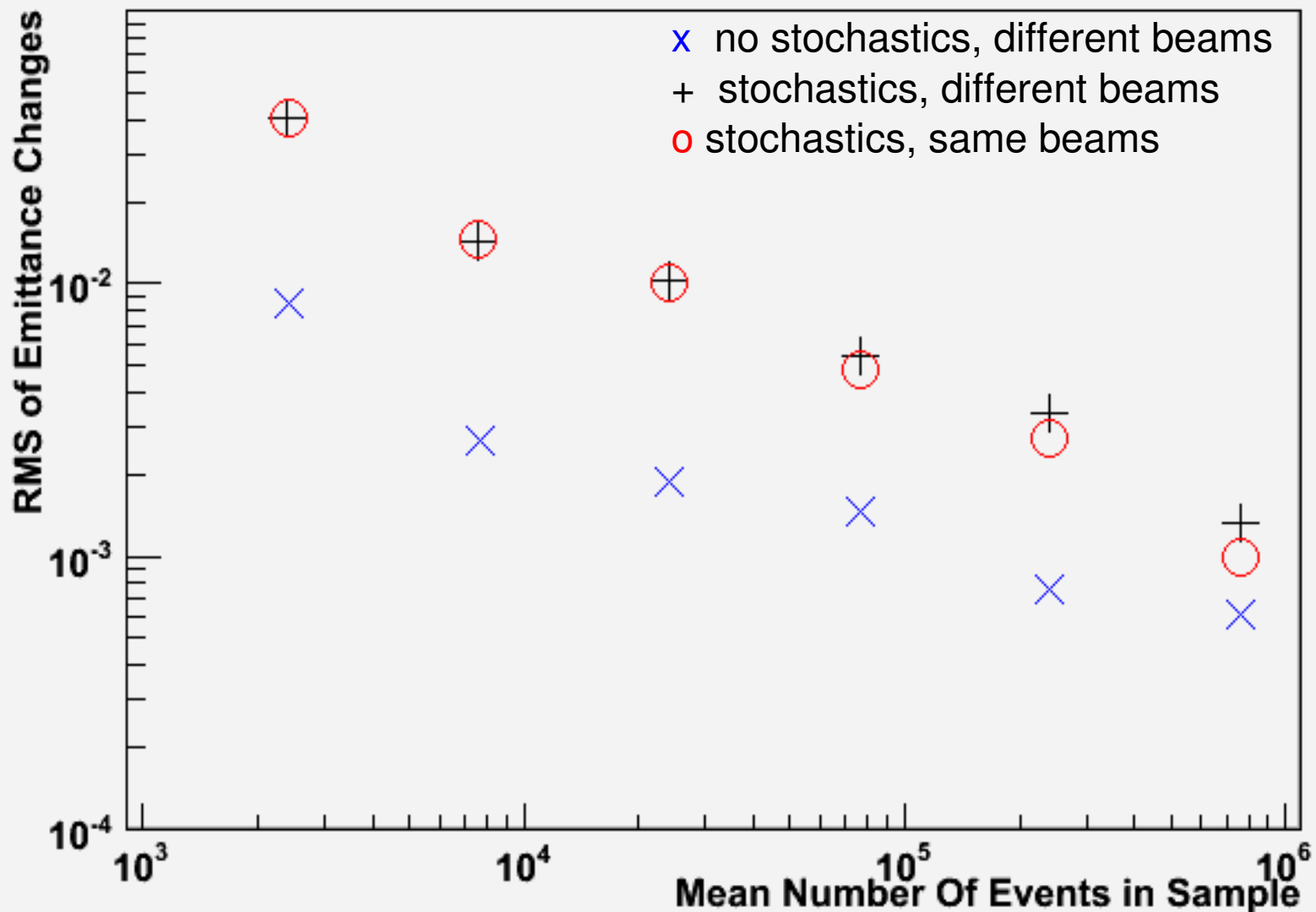
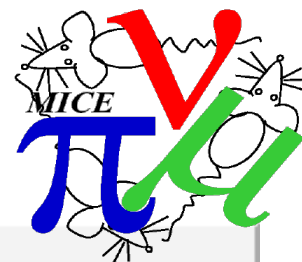
Statistical Error



Statistical Error

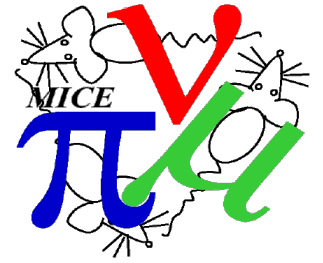


Statistical Error



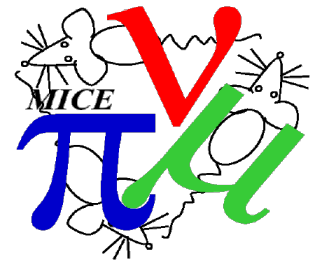


Statistical Error



- This is an important question that needs detailed analytical and monte carlo study
- Something I don't have time for

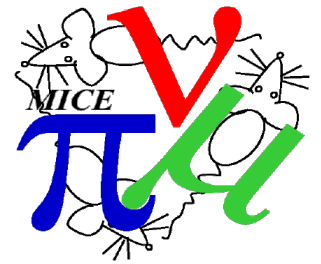
On-line Analysis



- So much for off-line analysis
- What about on-line analysis
- What high level analysis tools are needed in MICE LCR?
 - Emittance calculation?
 - Beta function calculation?
 - Histogramming?
 - Optimising/trend reporting?
 - I seek requests
- At the moment there is an ever growing generic accelerator “analysis” interface
 - Focussed on code optimising some generic cooling channel/accelerator
 - Not focussed on MICE
- In addition to the functionality reported at the last CM:



Optics

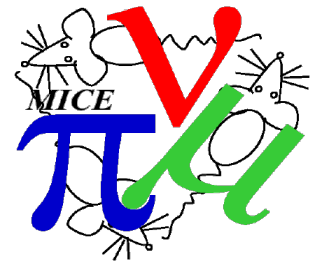


- Optics window has options to set up optics calculation
- Transfer maps based on tracking in your favourite tracking code
 - G4MICE, G4BL, ICOOL supported
 - Need to track ONLY 7 particles to extract dynamic information of the magnetic lattice to some approximation
- Select input covariance matrix either
 - manually
 - from some file input
 - using automatic beam matcher to find a matched solution
- Can then look at evolution of covariance matrix
- Quick!
- Magic!

<Select Map Calculation> ▾ <Select Bunch Start Plane> ▾ Reference Event
 Manual Plane Definition ▾ <Cell End Plane> ▾

 Editable

Optimiser/Scanner



- Perform optimisation based on arbitrary parameter set
 - Substitute text parameters into input file
 - e.g. set arbitrary coil currents in some input files by substituting every instance of some key words for the desired coil currents
 - Run some executable e.g. icool, g4mice, g4bl, shell script
 - Seeks to minimise sum of squares of some user-defined variables
 - e.g. seek to minimise sum of $(\text{beta_perp}-333)^2+(\text{alpha_perp}-0)^2$
- Some additional features
 - Interfaces with optics routines to make a very fast optimiser
 - Parameter scanning to plot scores vs some set of parameters
 - Functional recognition accepts functions of parameters in other parameters and scores

Fix

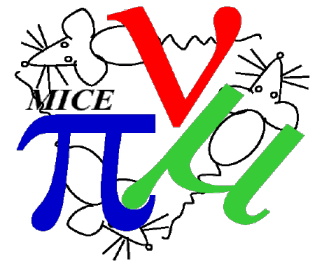
Fix

Fix

Fix



Conclusions



- Still some work to do on offline analysis
 - Understand errors and how to calibrate against them
- Deadline is June 08
- Online analysis is useful for me
- I don't get enough feedback to make it useful for anyone else!
- Work continues...