

# Time...

# And Time again

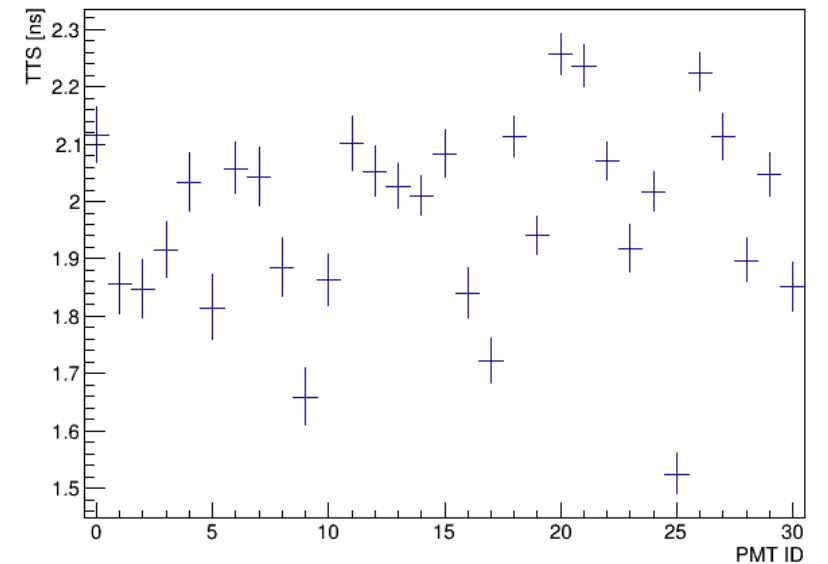
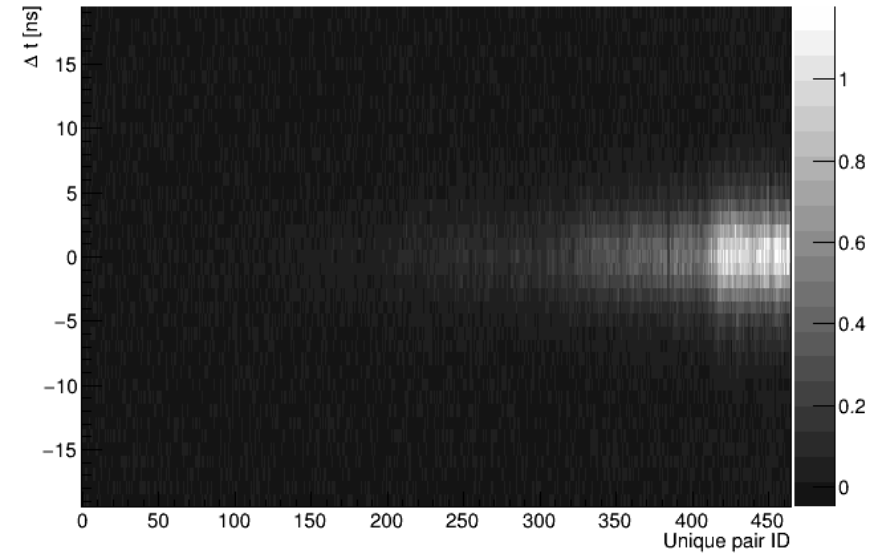
Some remarks on ORCA time calibration and JGandalf CPU time

# Time calibration stages

- Three stages:
  1. PMT time calibration
    - i. Laser calibration (in the lab)
    - ii. K-40 calibration

# Time calibration stages

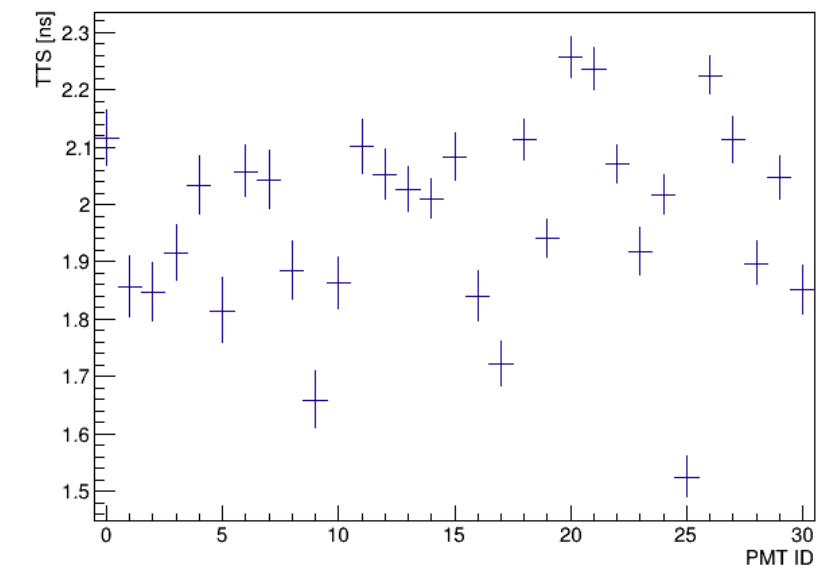
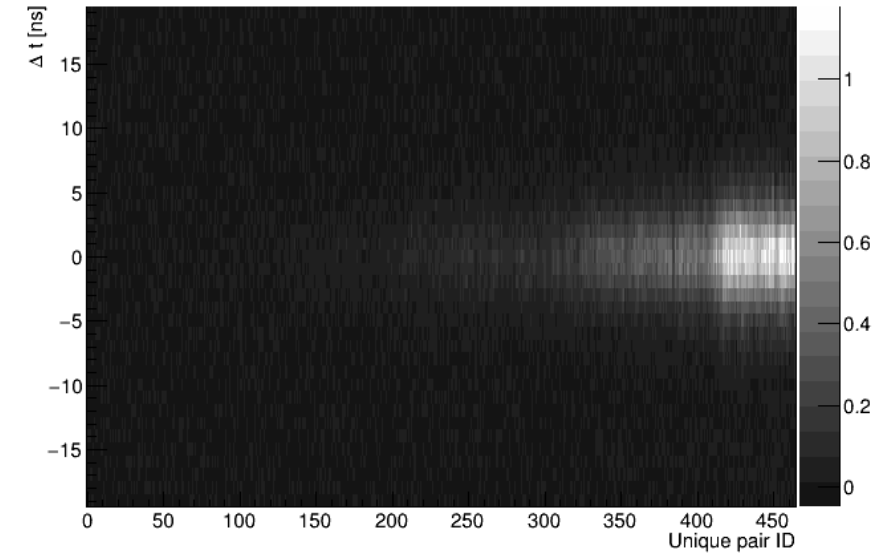
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  1. PMT time calibration
    - i. Laser calibration (in the lab)
    - ii. K-40 calibration
      - Take all unique PMT pairs (=  $31 \times 30 / 2 = 465$ )
      - Store time offsets between pair members
      - Fit rate w.r.t.  $t_0$ , QE and TTS



# Time calibration stages

- Three stages:
  1. PMT time calibration
    - i. Laser calibration (in the lab)
    - ii. K-40 calibration
      - Take all unique PMT pairs (= 31nCr2=465)
      - Store time offsets between pair members
      - Fit coincidence rate w.r.t. t0, QE and TTS

```
/**  
 * Get K40 coincidence rate as a function of cosine angle between PMT axes.  
 *  
 * \param ct cosine angle between PMT axes  
 * \return rate [Hz]  
 */  
Double_t getValue(const Double_t ct) const  
{  
    return Rate_Hz * TMath::Exp(-(p1+p2+p3+p4)) * TMath::Exp(ct*(p1+ct*(p2+ct*(p3+ct*p4))));  
}
```



# Time calibration stages

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2. DOM time calibration

- i. **Time residuals** between recorded hits and expectation from muon trajectory
- ii. Nano-beacon

Potential cross-check for different directions of illumination (muon cherenkov ↓; nano-beacon ↑)

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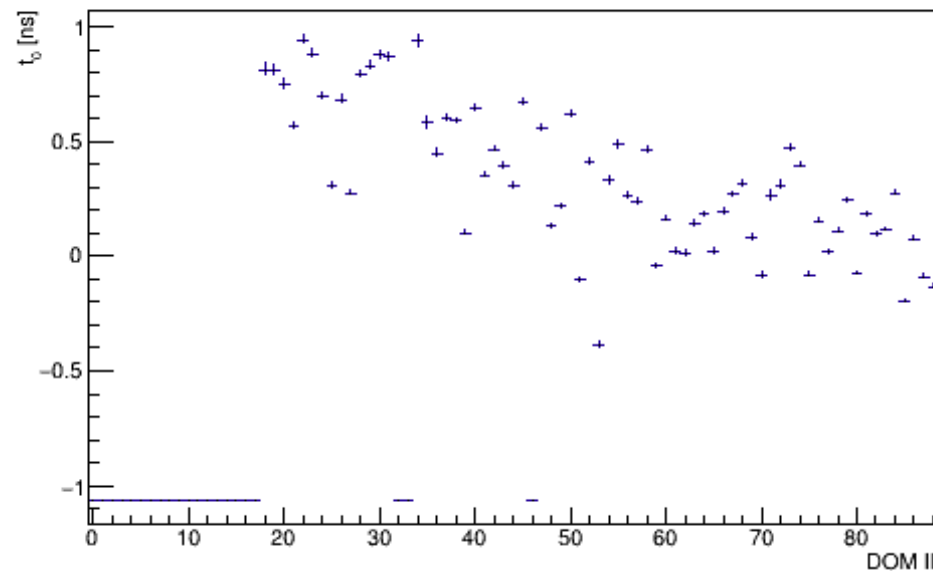
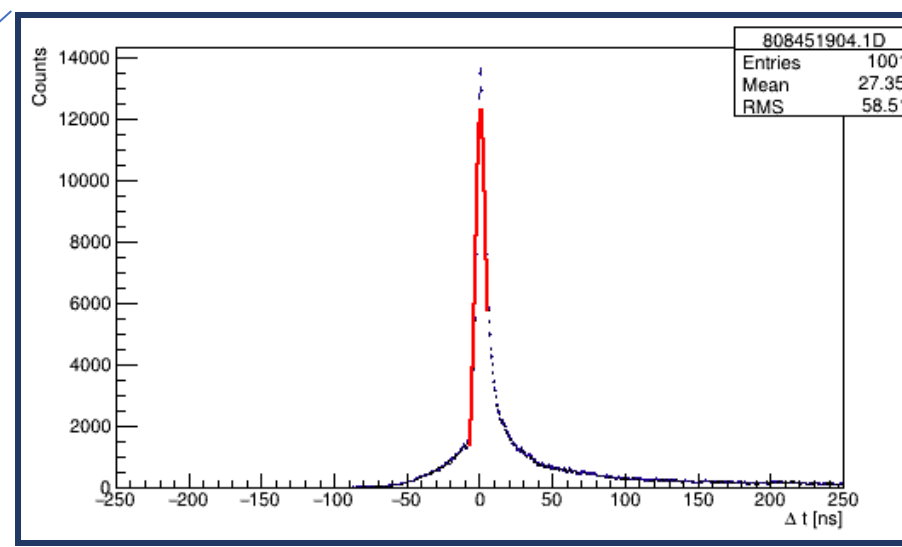
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1. String time calibration

- i. White Rabbit system (directly after deployment)
- ii. Grid search over multiple detector calibration settings to maximize muon track fit quality

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Takes **a lot of CPU time**

(days, depending upon number of evaluated detector settings)



# JGandalf CPU time

- Ran JGandalf for multiple input parameter settings
  - Significant speed increase when maximum nr. iterations is set to 1, but...
  - No corresponding increase for considered time window (only x2 speed increase for x10000 time window increase)
  - Speed increase only observed for real data file

<i>CPU time [s]</i>	<b>maxIt = 1</b>	<b>maxIt = 1000</b>
Real data file (1000 evts)	38	262
MC file (2785 evts)	14	14

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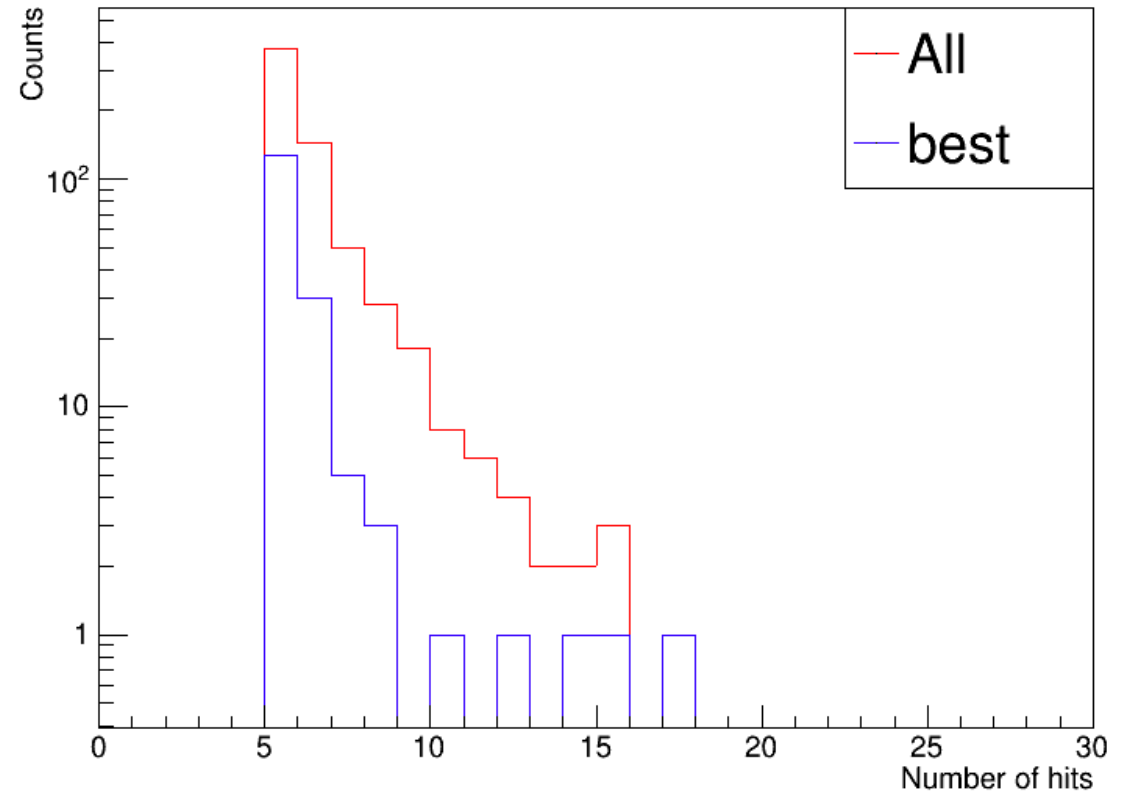
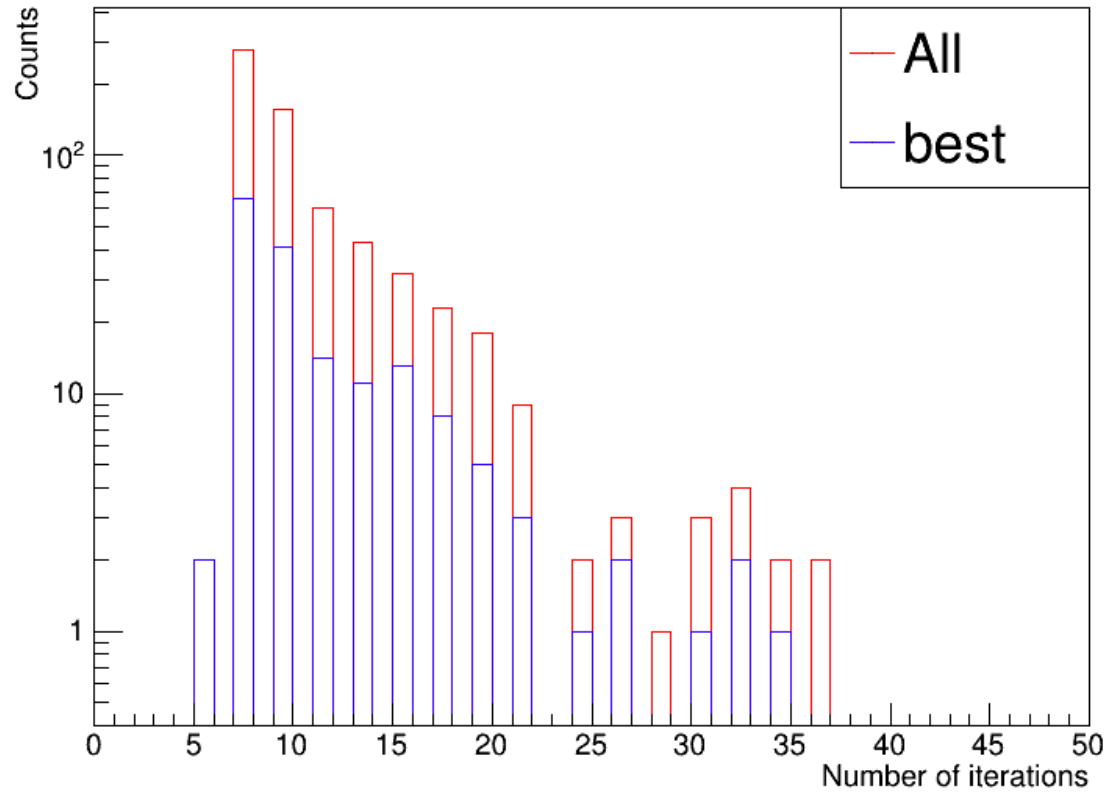
- Gprof also suggests fit to be the bottle-neck

```
Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds.
%   cumulative   self           self   total
time  seconds    seconds    calls   s/call   s/call   name
56.72    5.91      5.91  136012943  0.00    0.00  JTTOOLS::JSplineFunction<JT00L
11.04    7.06      1.15  13880352  0.00    0.00  JTTOOLS::JPolintFunction<0u, JT
 3.93    7.47      0.41  13880352  0.00    0.00  JTTOOLS::JPolintFunction<0u, JT
 2.78    7.76      0.29   323745  0.00    0.00  JTTOOLS::JSplineCollection<JT00
 2.21    7.99      0.23     4    0.06    1.63  JPHYSICS::JPDFTable<JTTOOLS::JS
 1.92    8.19      0.20  6940176  0.00    0.00  JTTOOLS::JPolintFunction<1u, JT
```

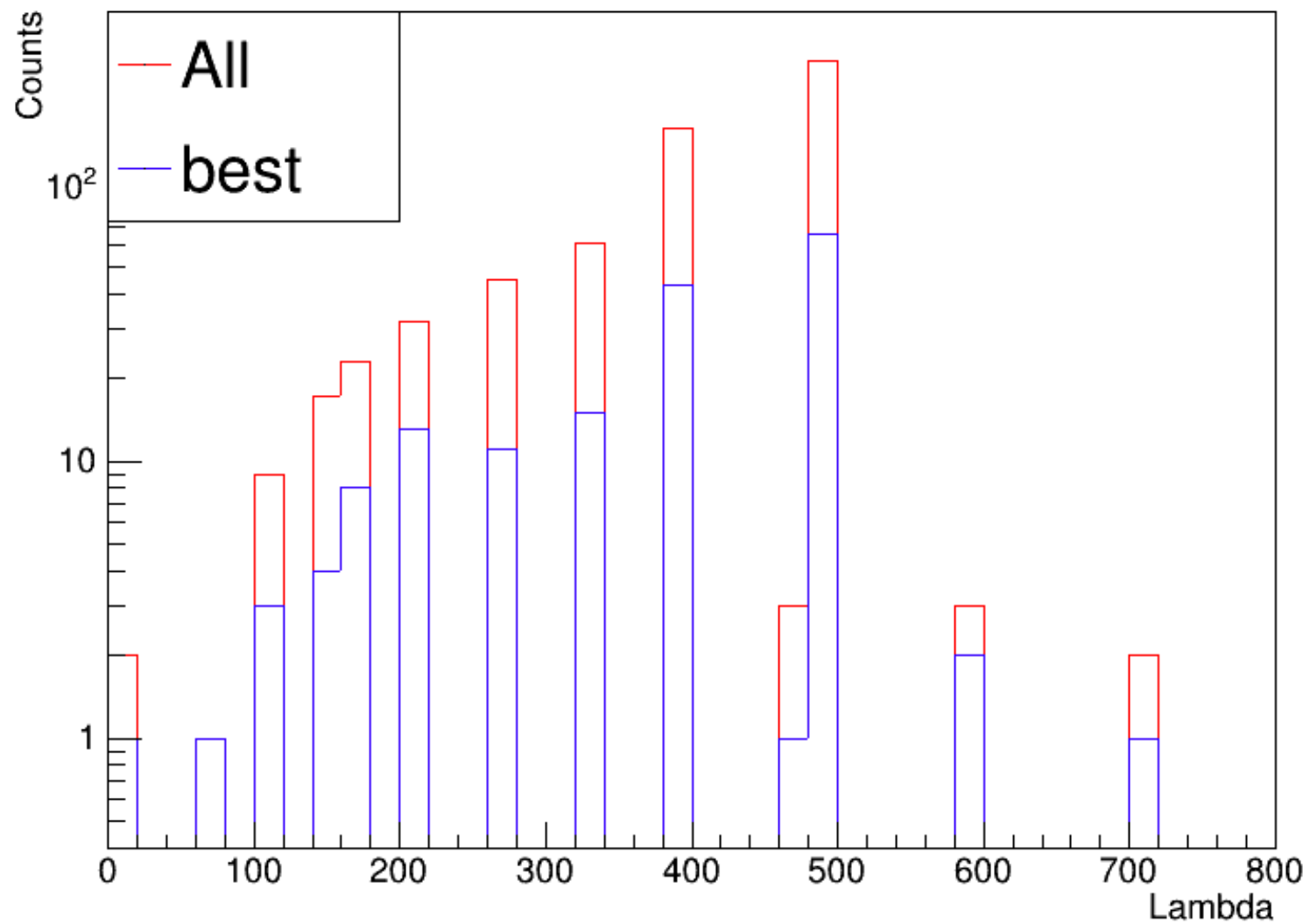
Huge number of calls to spline?

# JGandalf CPU time

- Produced several postfit histograms as a check
  - Number of iterations, Nhit, lambda
  - For all stored fits and for only the best ones



# JGandalf CPU time



# Outlook

- Could not create postfits for JGandalf output with real data
  - Missing header?

```
7J 10:02:41 bjung@crati:...work > JMuonPostfit -f D44_r6063_gandalf_Nevt1000.root  
-o D44_r6063_postfit_Nevt1000.root -N 1 -A 3 -O N -d 2  
FATAL: JMultipleFileScanner<Head>::getHeader(): Missing Header.  
[1] 7J 10:02:59 bjung@crati:...work > █
```

- Why the difference in fit CPU time between MC and real data?
- Why the many calls to spline?
- Suggestion by Karel:
  - $-\ln(1.0 - \exp(-x))$  expression in chi2-evaluation of fitting routine
  - Replace by `std::expm1` and `std::log1p`

