# Status on time resolution

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### Time resolution by macro Q\_getReso.py

https://gitlab.cern.ch/atlas-hgtd/TestBeam/PyAna/blob/master/Macros/Q getResoExample.py

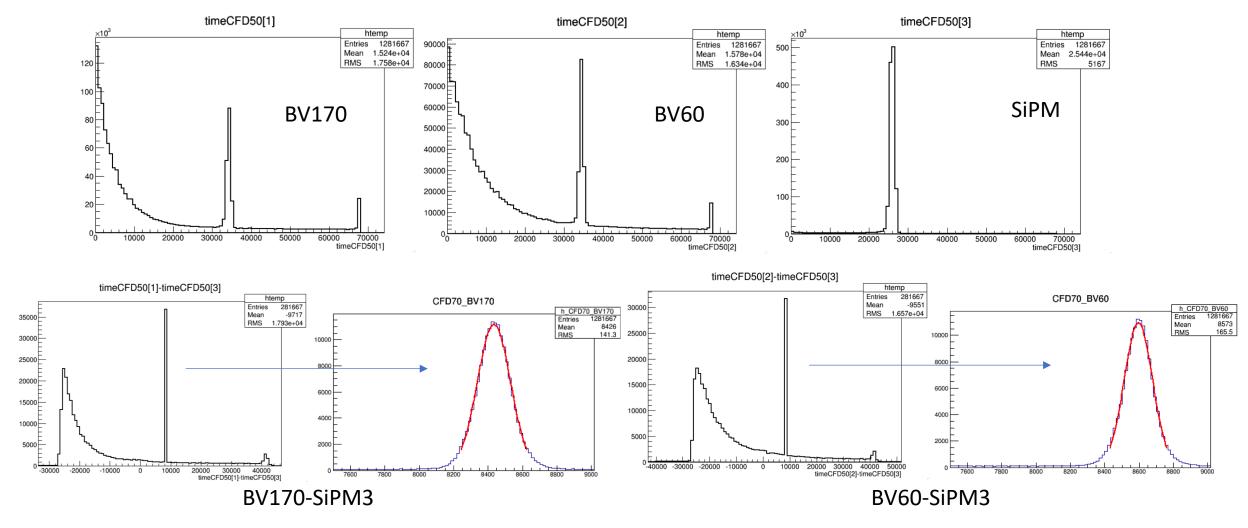
- Two 3\*3 matrix needed
  - One for sigma
  - Another for sigma error

For our case

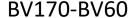
			Studied sensors		Reference sensor	
		0	1	2	3	
Sensor		LGA35	BV170	BV60	SiPM3	
Bias Voltage	101	190	50	50		
	102		90	70	26.5	
	103		130	90		

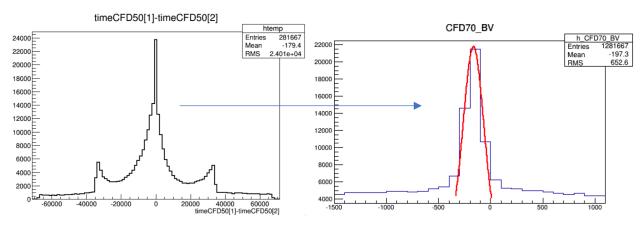
Sigma of BV170-BV60, BV170-SiPM3, BV60-SiPM3 are needed

# Distribution of delta\_t batch 103

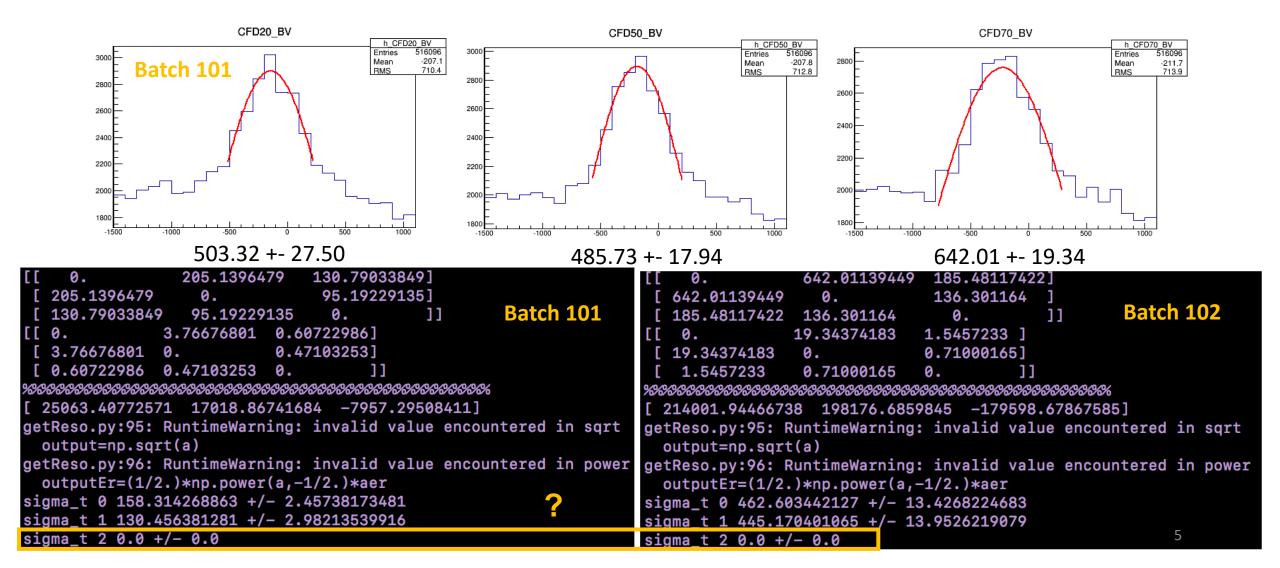


## Distribution of delta\_t batch 103

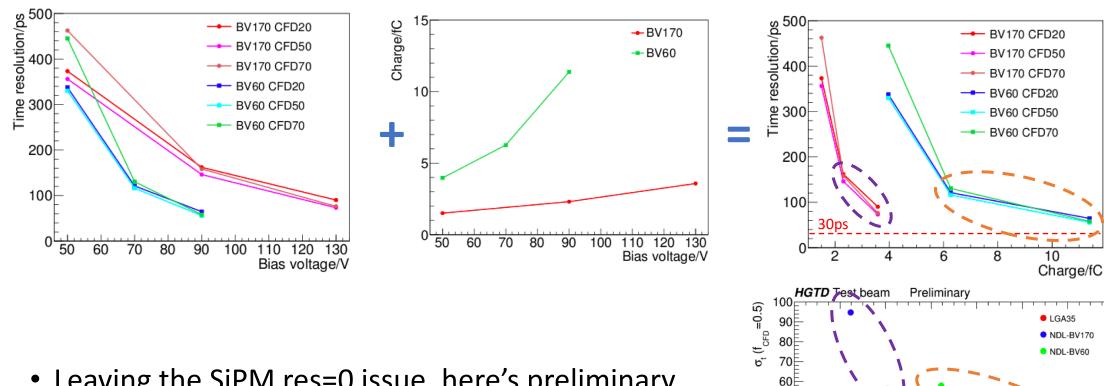




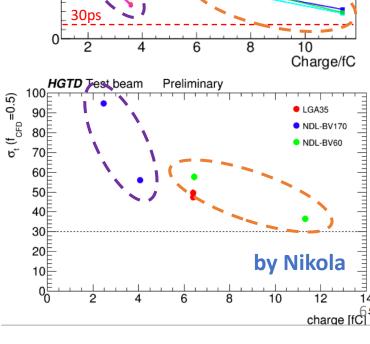
#### Distribution of delta\_t batch 101 & 102



## Preliminary time res by Q\_getReso.py

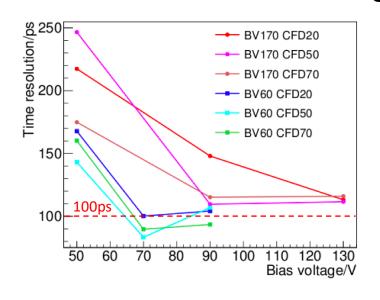


- Leaving the SiPM res=0 issue, here's preliminary time resolution distribution.
- There's still some difference from Nikola's result.



#### What's different with laser test

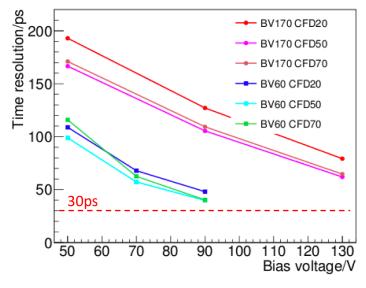
 SiPM resolution should be considered. While fluctuation for laser synchronous time t0 is too small to ignore.



$$\sigma_{sensor}^2 = \sigma^2 - \sigma_{SiPM}^2$$

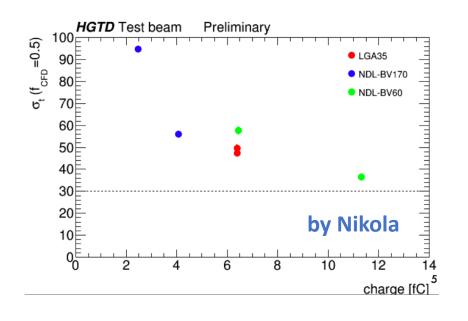
#### SiPM time resolution

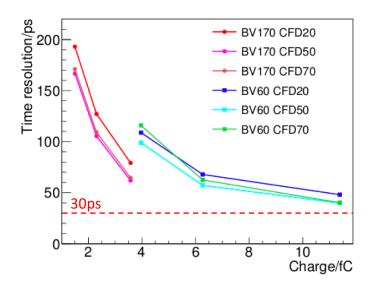
	Voltage [V]	σ(CFD 0.2) [ps]
March SiPM	27.8	39. ±2.2
May SiPM2	27.6	63.3±0.9
May SiPM3	27.6	71.8±1.3



https://indico.cern.ch/event/777891/contributions/3471578/at tachments/1868113/3072730/2019 06 27 TB.pdf by Nikola

#### What's different with laser test





- Subtracting SiPM resolution, resolution seems more reasonable.
- But the problem is how to get SiPM resolution?
  - $\sigma_{sensor}^2 = \sigma^2 \sigma_{SiPM}^2$  will lead to sqrt(a minus value) problem.

