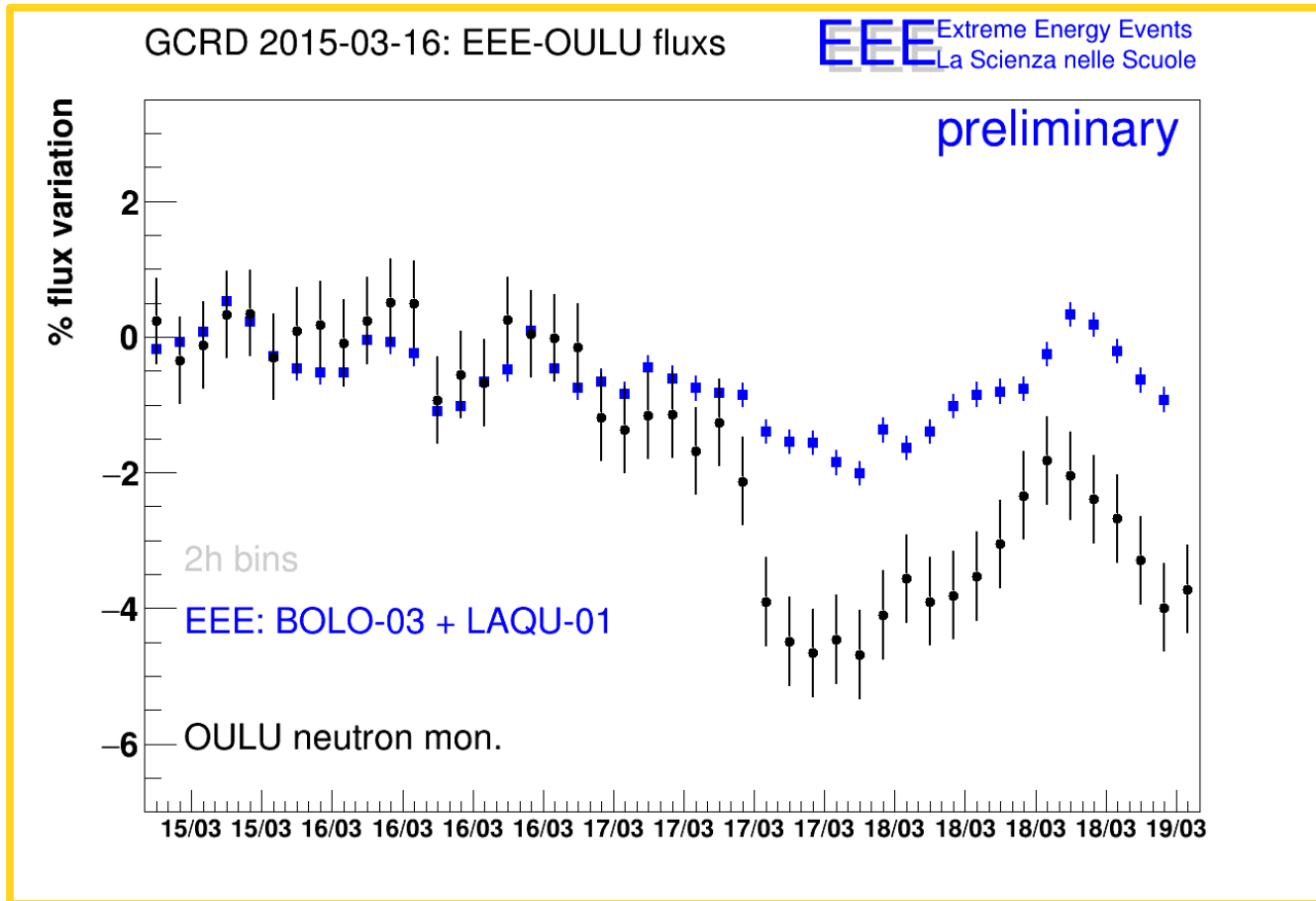


GCRD:

Corrections  
and  
Stability

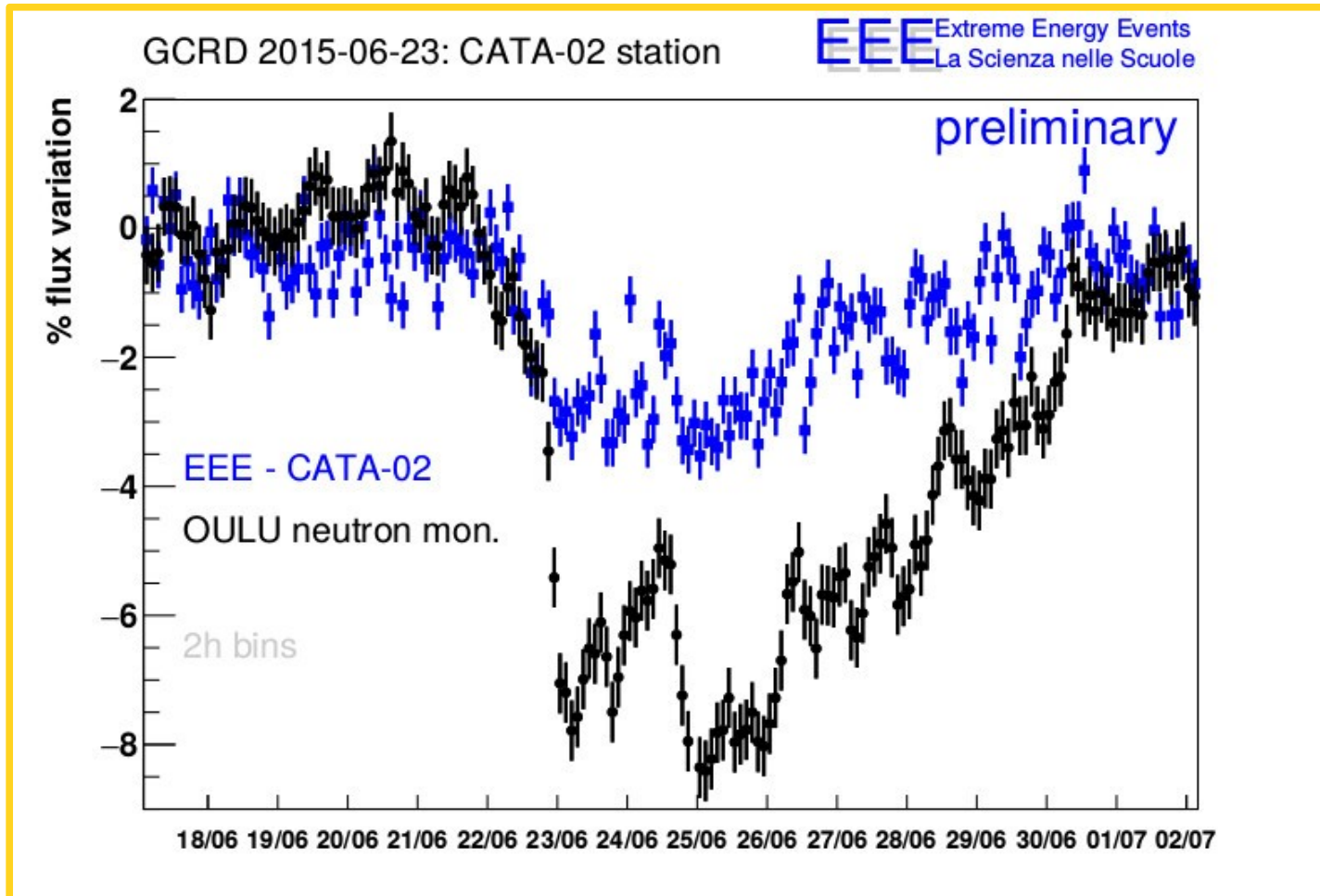
AM 2017 04 26

# We observed 4 GCRD Since Pilot RUN



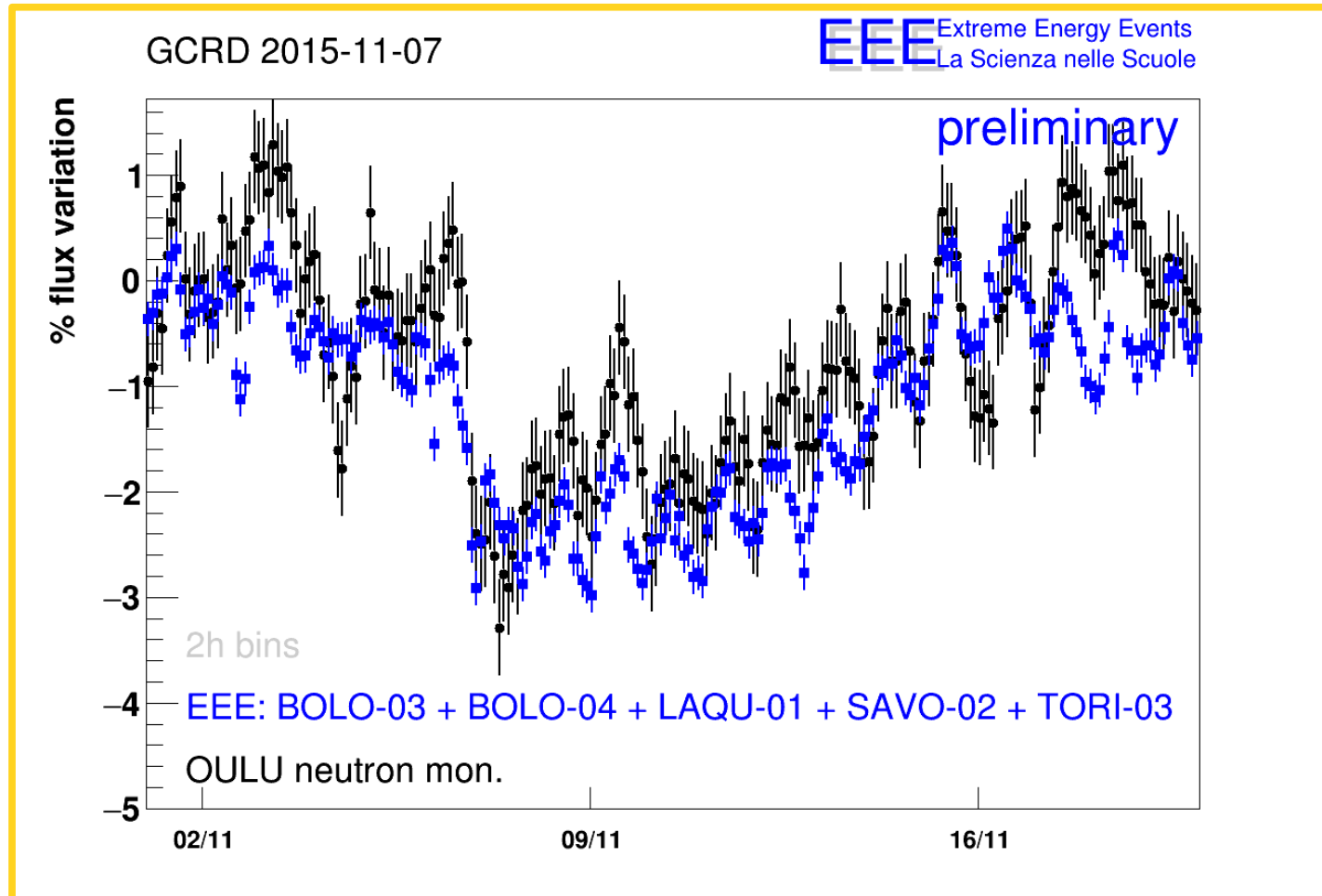
2 stations, 2%, strongly different w.r.t. NM

# We observed 4 GCRD Since Pilot RUN



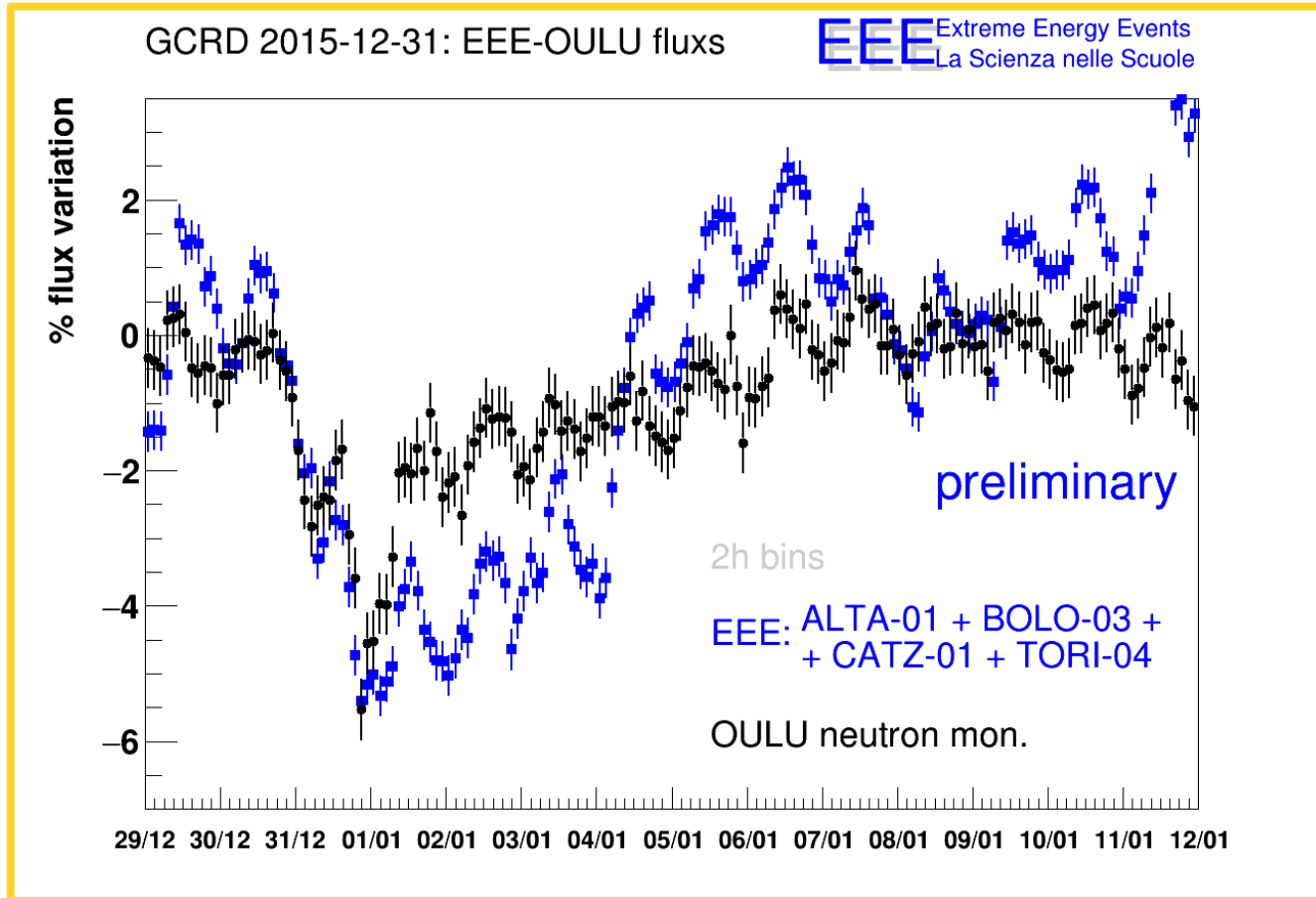
1 station, 4%, strongly different w.r.t. NM

# We observed 4 GCRD Since Pilot RUN



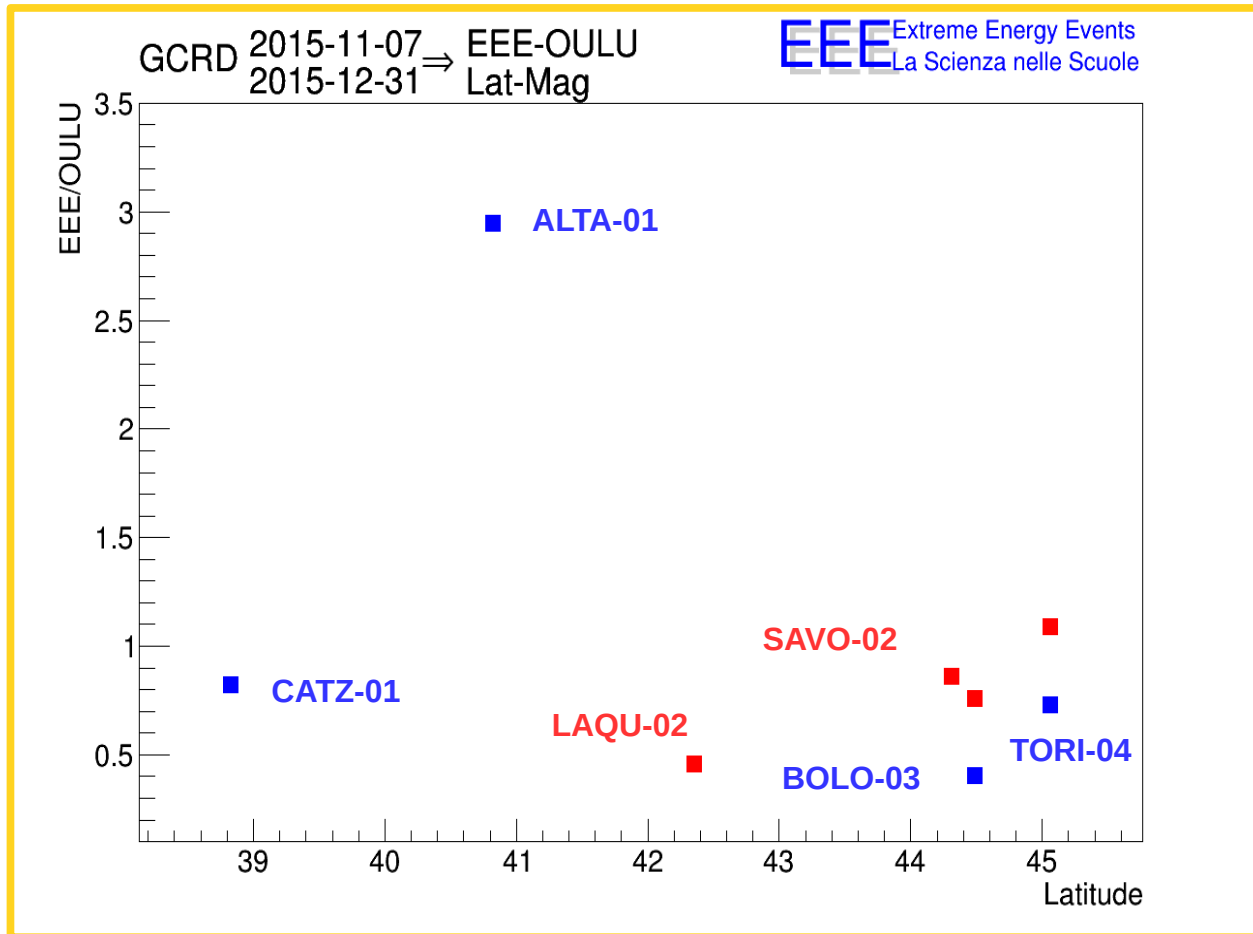
5 stations, 3%, good agreement w.r.t. NM

# We observed 4 GCRD Since Pilot RUN



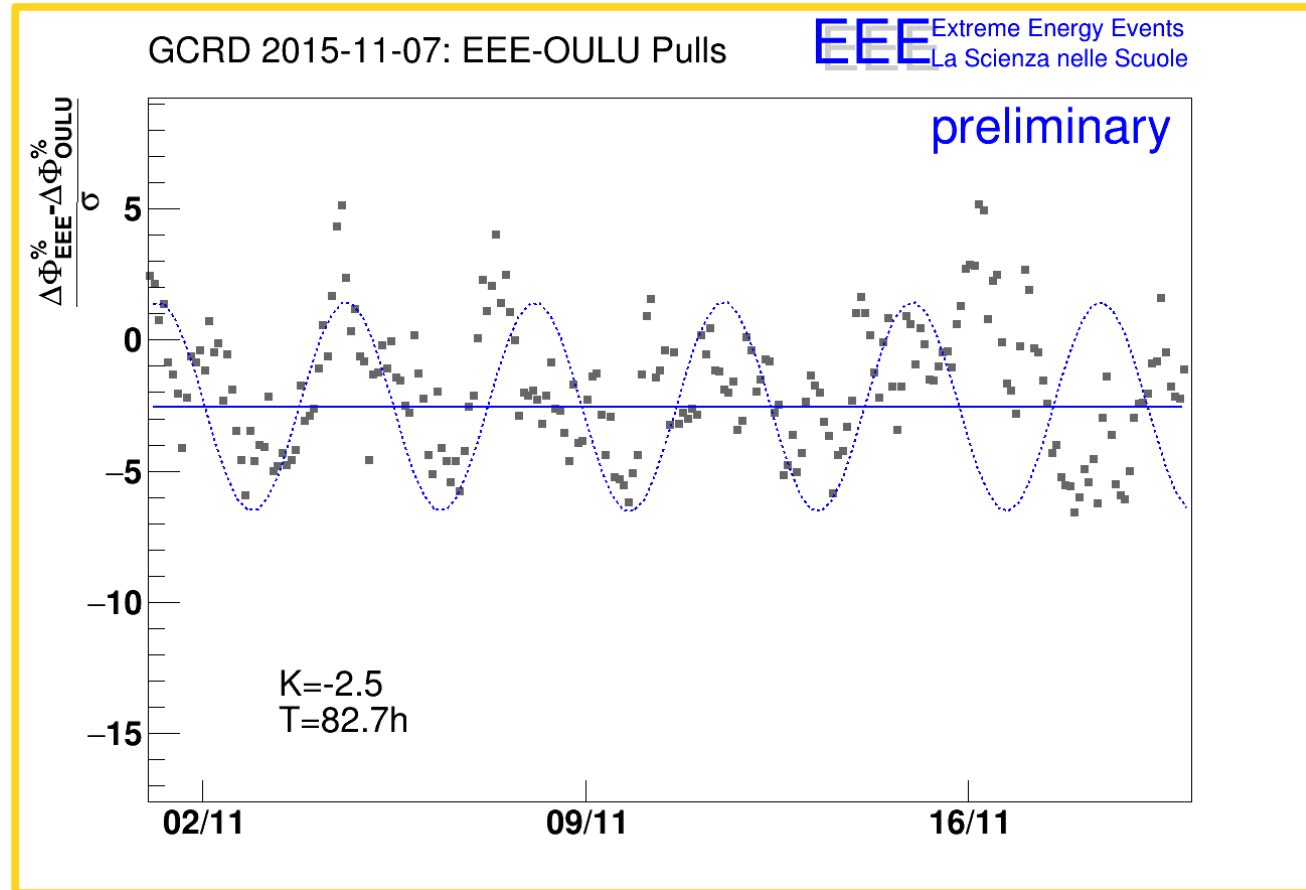
4 stations, 6%, strongly different w.r.t. NM

We checked for  
additional information to be extracted



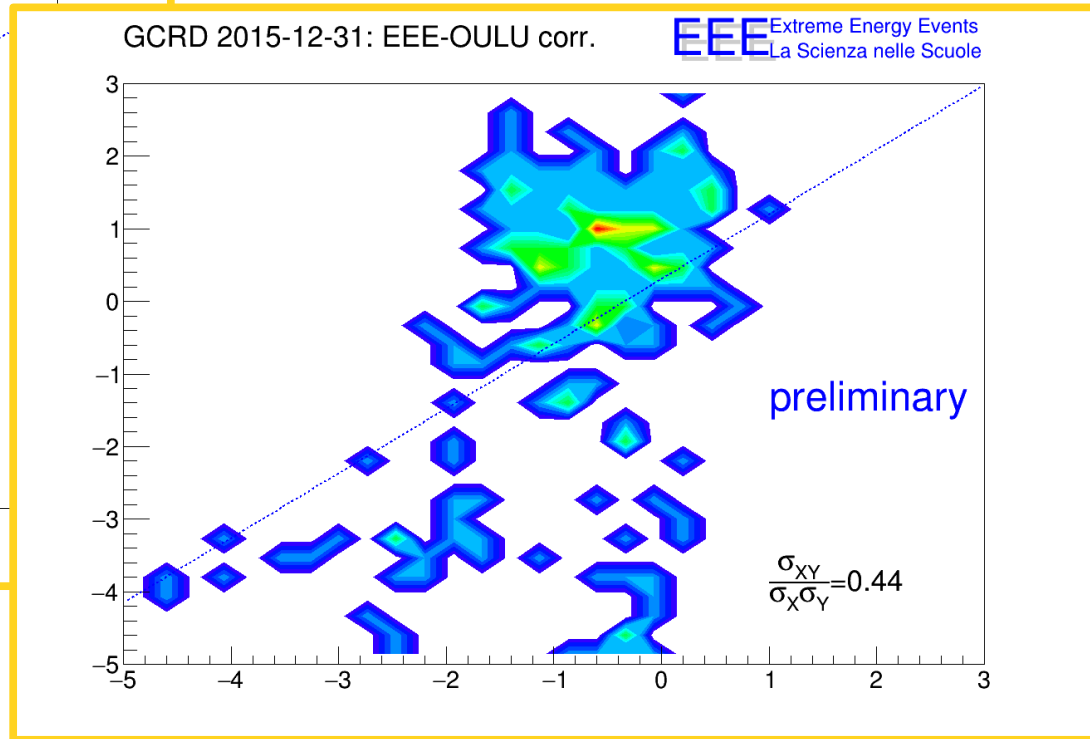
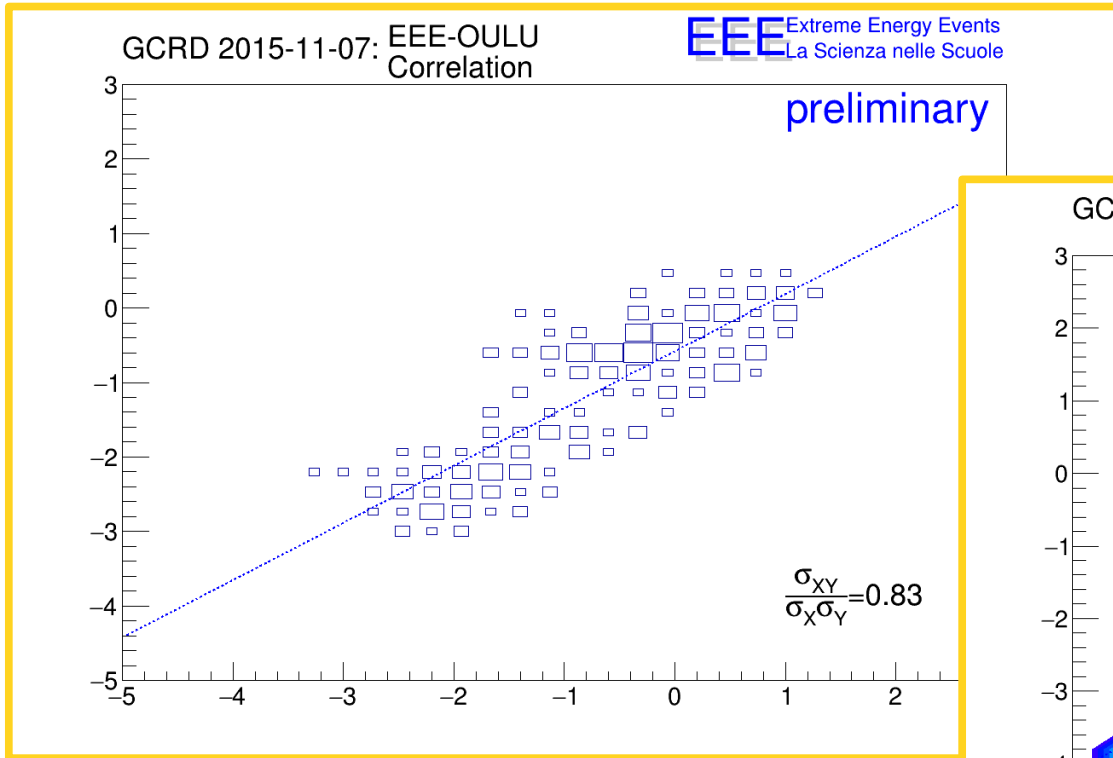
Latitude dependence... + day-night fluct  
magnitude + other parameters

There are unclear features:



NM-EEE time displacement  
well beyond longitude effects (83 hours)

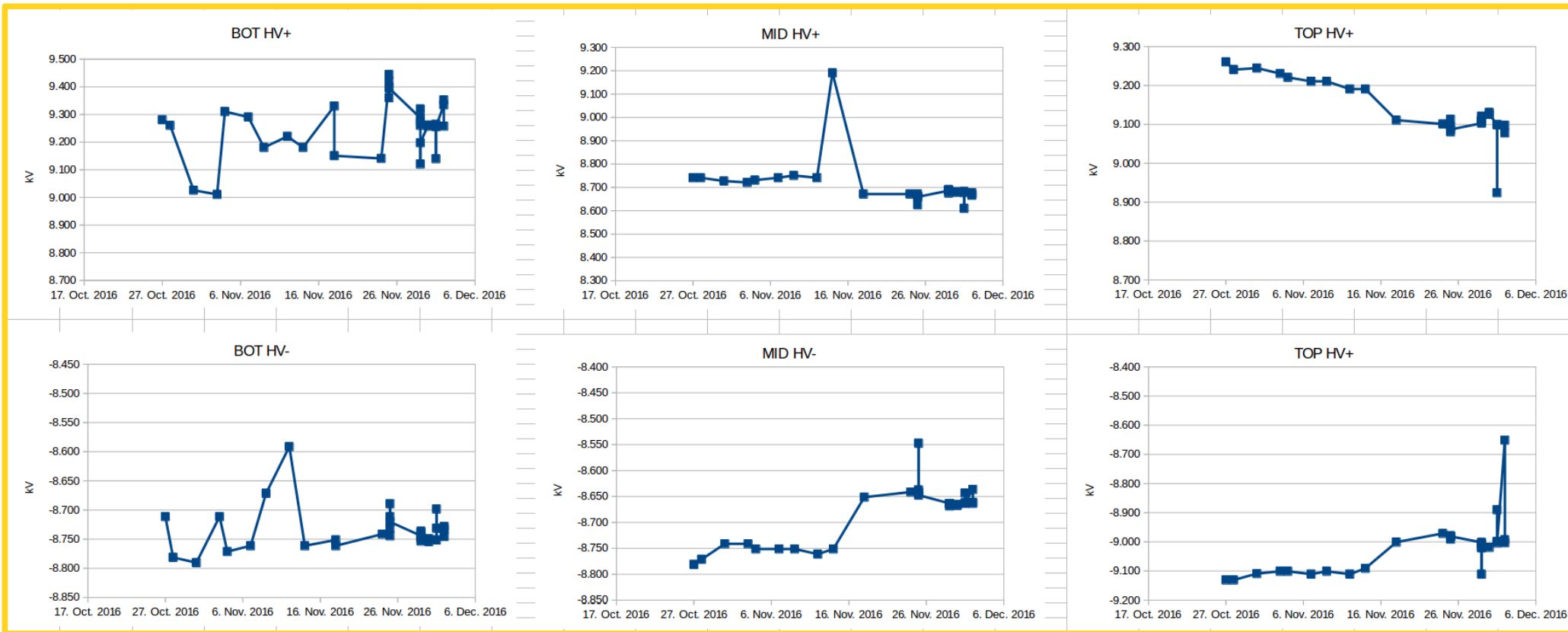
# There are unclear features:



Low NM-EEE correlation is some case

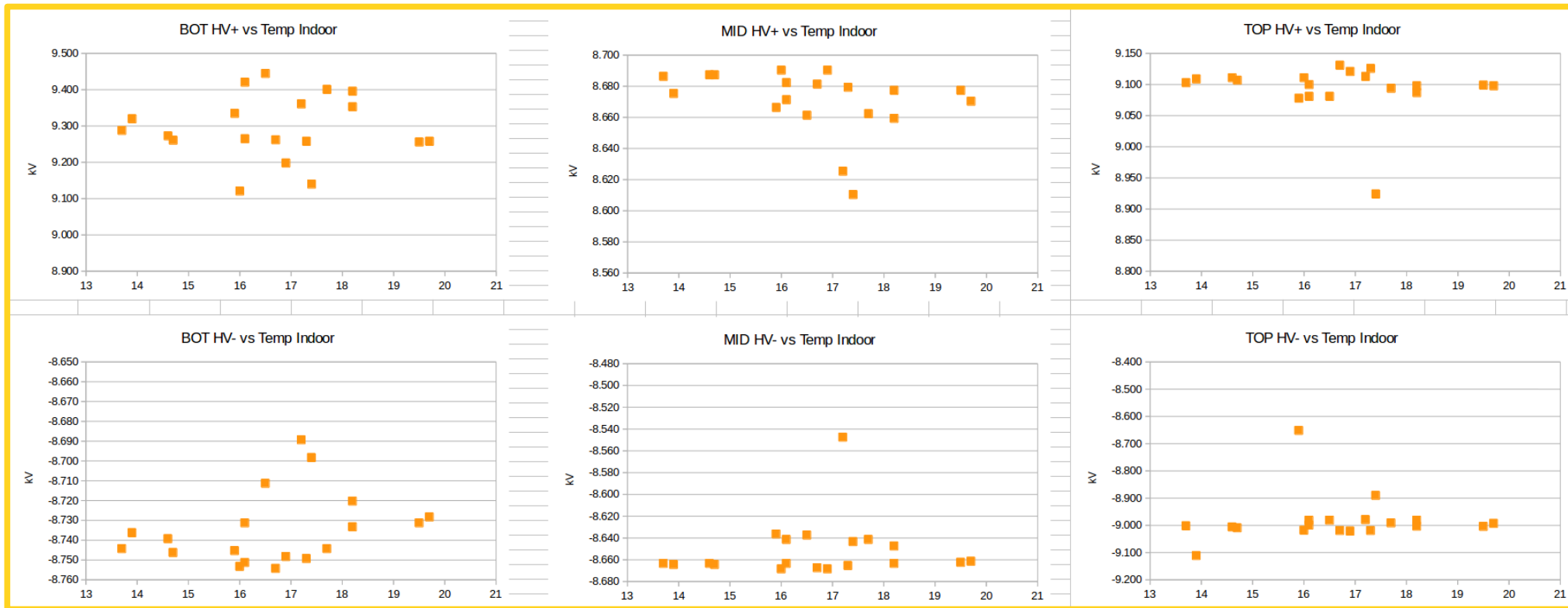


# Now trying to systematically study Corrections and Detector Stability



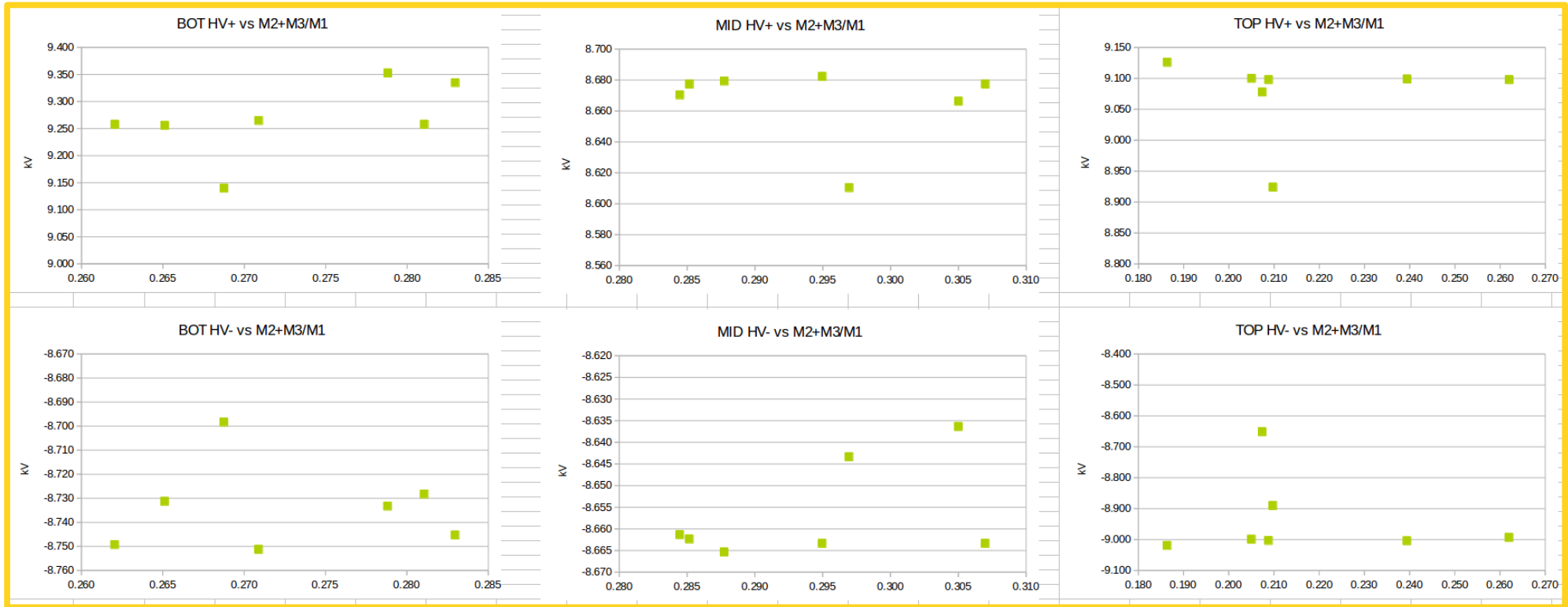
HV fluctuation and working point:  
100-400 V fluctuations

# Now trying to systematically study Corrections and Detector Stability



HV fluctuation shows  
no Temperature correlation

# Now trying to systematically study Corrections and Detector Stability



and no correlation with multiplicities

Several parameters involved in instabilities:

HV fluctuations:

Marco S. is working on stabilizing (HW)  
On CATZ-01 and soon on TORI-01

This item is not related to the  
4 GCRD we want to publish  
but it's fundamental for extensive GCRD  
measurements in future

Several parameters involved in unstabilities:

+

1. Barometric correction stability
2.  $H_{\text{Veff}}$  temperature dependance

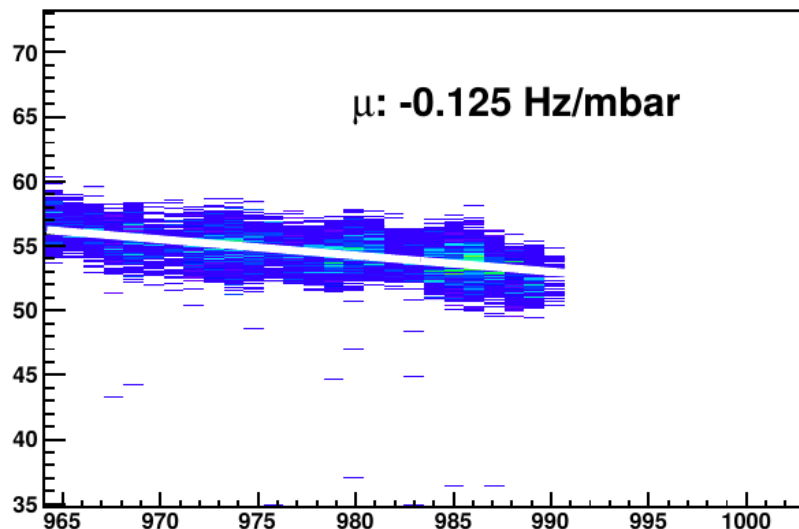
These two parameters have to be corrected for reaching best confidence on the 4 GCRD already observed

# Barometric corrections: Studying stability on the long period

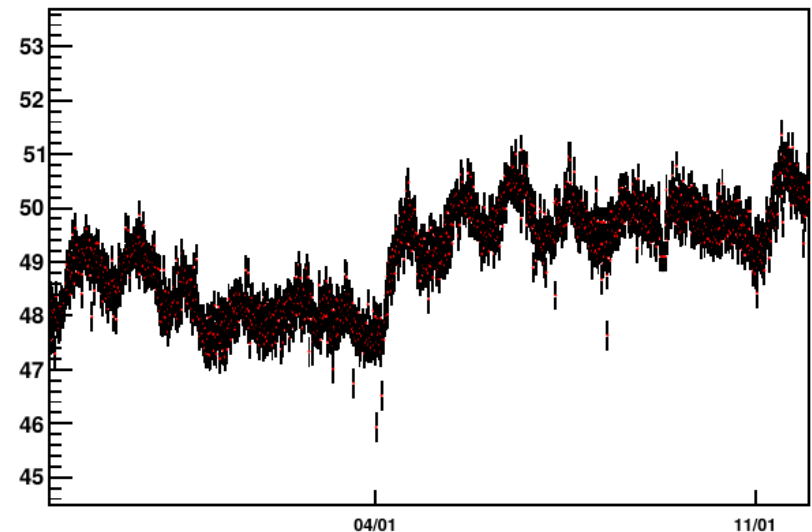
what we usually do for each station  
(e.g. TORI-04 before 2016-01-01 GCRD)

1. selecting a period w/o GCRD
2. correct and get the observation

Pressure (mbar) vs Rate (Hz) correlation



Track Rate time trending ( $\chi^2 < 10$ ) corrected



But how much we can trust the correction?

Using data on the long period  
2016-01 ----- 2017-01  
We systematically extracted  
Barometric correction  
on the whole period

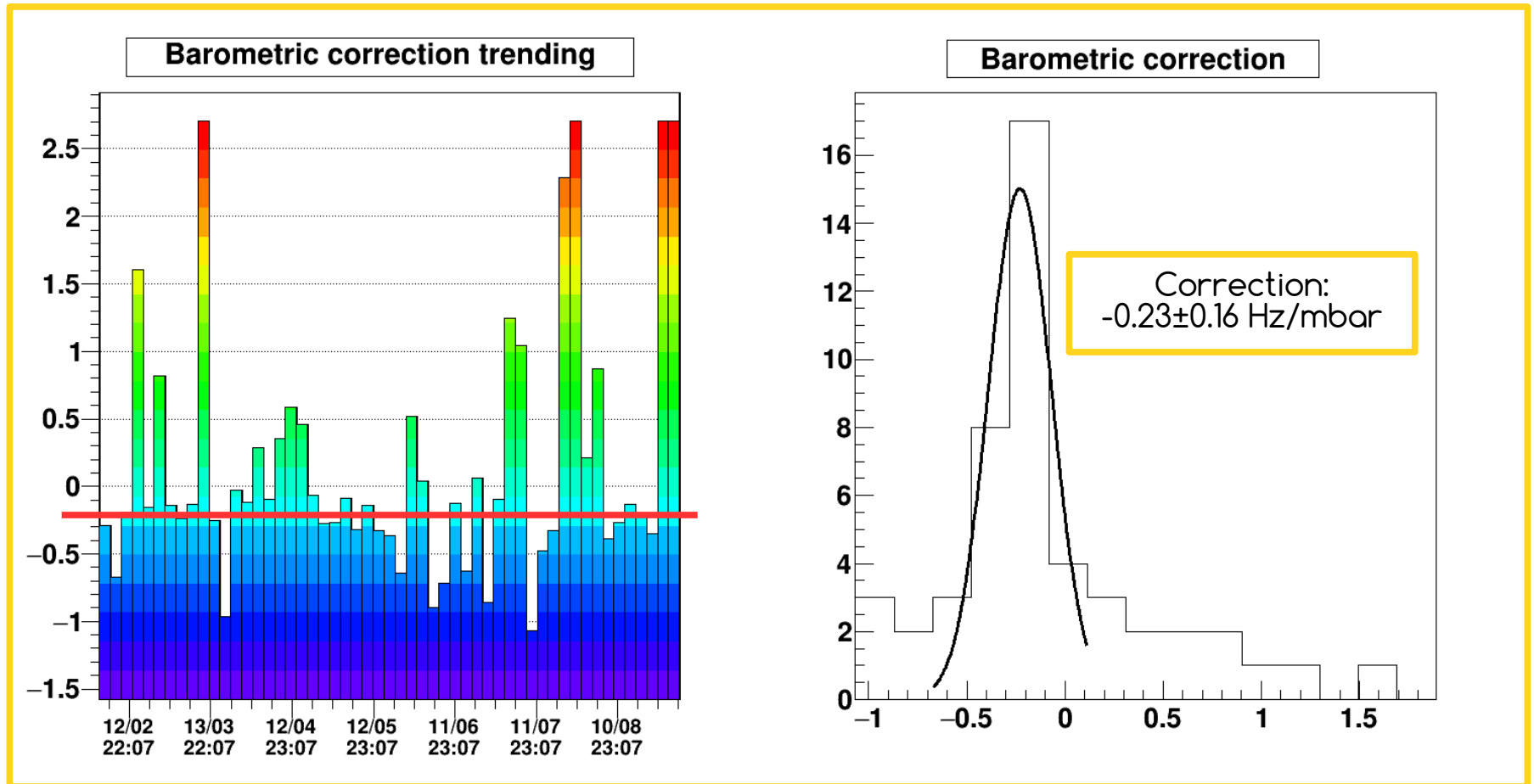
Asking for:

>1000 Pressure-Rate measurements per  
extraction

> 10 mbar pressure variation

5 Hz < track rate < 70 Hz

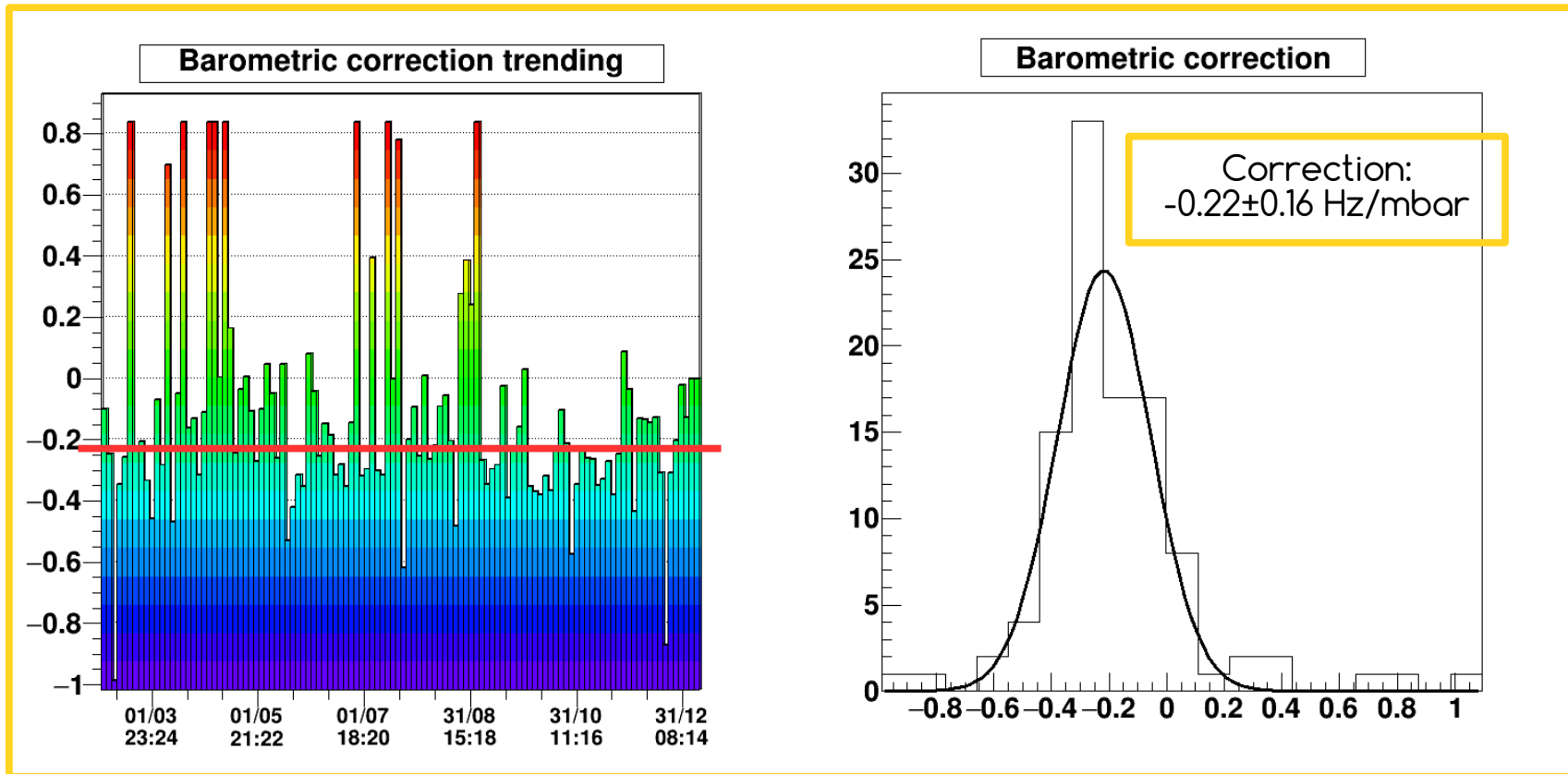
# On stations involved in 2016-01-01 GCRD: ALTA-01



Uncertainty on Bar. Corr. very high  
Corrections of the same magnitude as GCRD



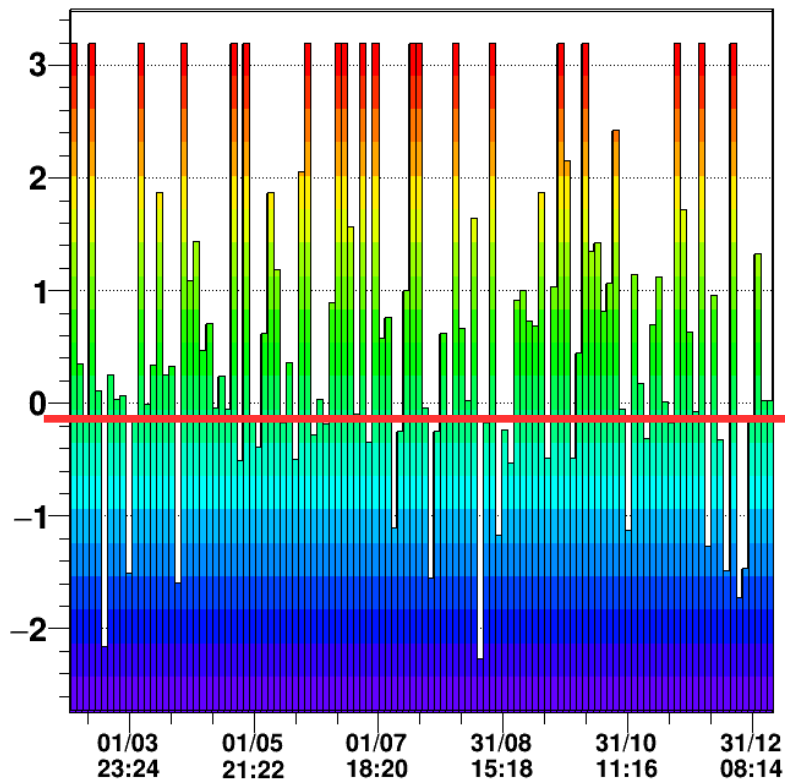
# On stations involved in 2016-01-01 GCRD: TORI-04



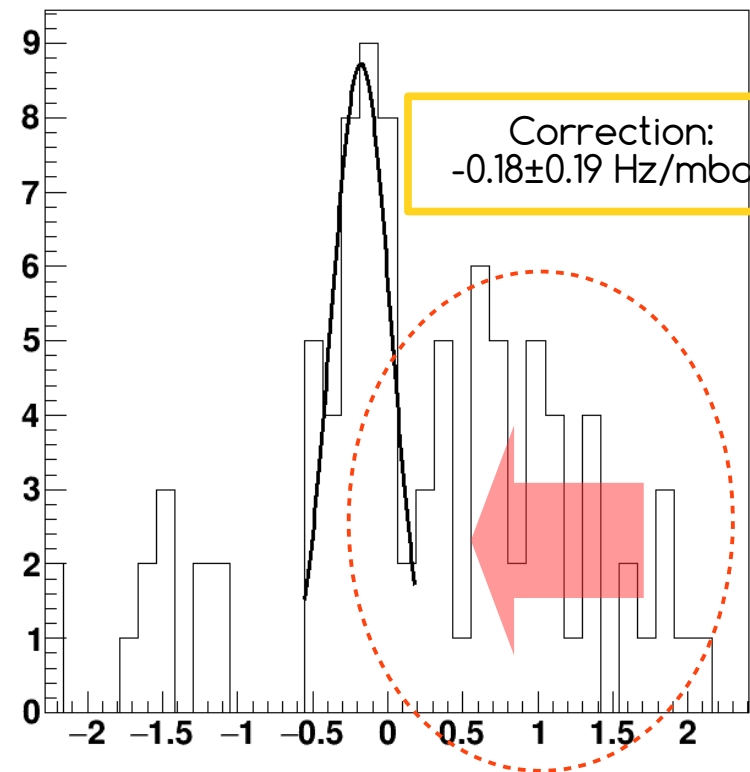
Uncertainty on Bar. Corr. very high  
Corrections of the same magnitude as GCRD

# On stations involved in 2016-01-01 GCRD: CATZ-01

Barometric correction trending



Barometric correction



Measurement clearly uncorrelated  
(Temperature dependence or HV instability?)

# Next steps for the array stability:

Marco is working on a

feedback on HV + MRPCs Press/Temp/HV read out

which should be working in the autumn  
(see Marco for precise timing)

The system is already working as a  
Press/Temp/HV read out at CATZ-01

VERY IMPORTANT: writing HV on raw data files

unfortunately a lot of telescope  
are equipped by stand-alone LV power supplies  
anyhow they can be read out  
- TORI-03 activity ongoing -

Several parameters involved in unstabilities:

+

1. Barometric correction stability
2.  $H_{\text{Veff}}$  temperature dependance

These two parameters have to be corrected for reaching best confidence on the 4 GCRD already observed