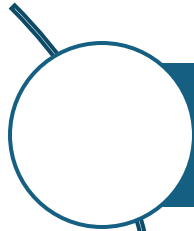


Trigger Studies

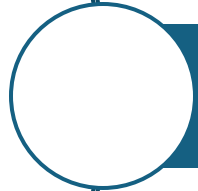
George Vittakis, Stavros Nonis, Antonis Leisos, Kostas Papageorgiou

GRAND Meeting, 02-06 June/2025 Warsaw

OVERVIEW



Trigger Parameters



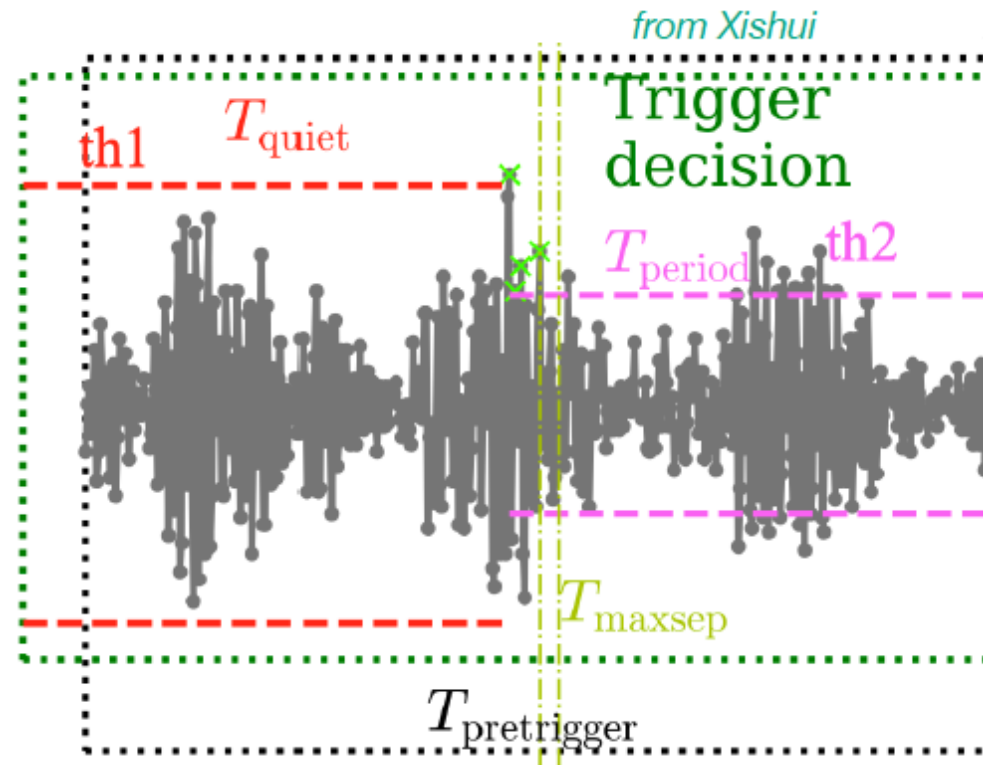
Parameters Correlation



Trigger Parameters Analysis

Trigger Parameters

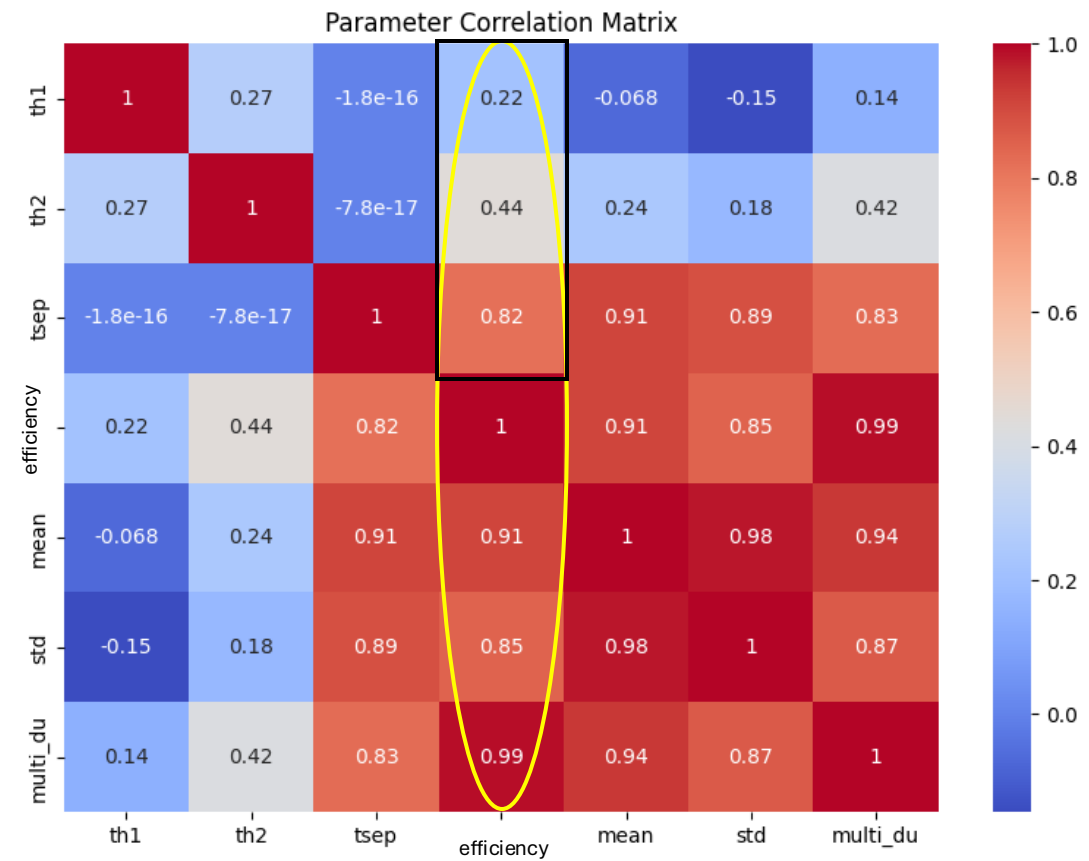
Trigger Parameter	Value
t_quiet	500
t_period	500
Tmaxsep	15,20,50
nc_min	2
nc_max	8
th1	50,55,60,70
th2	35,40,48,60



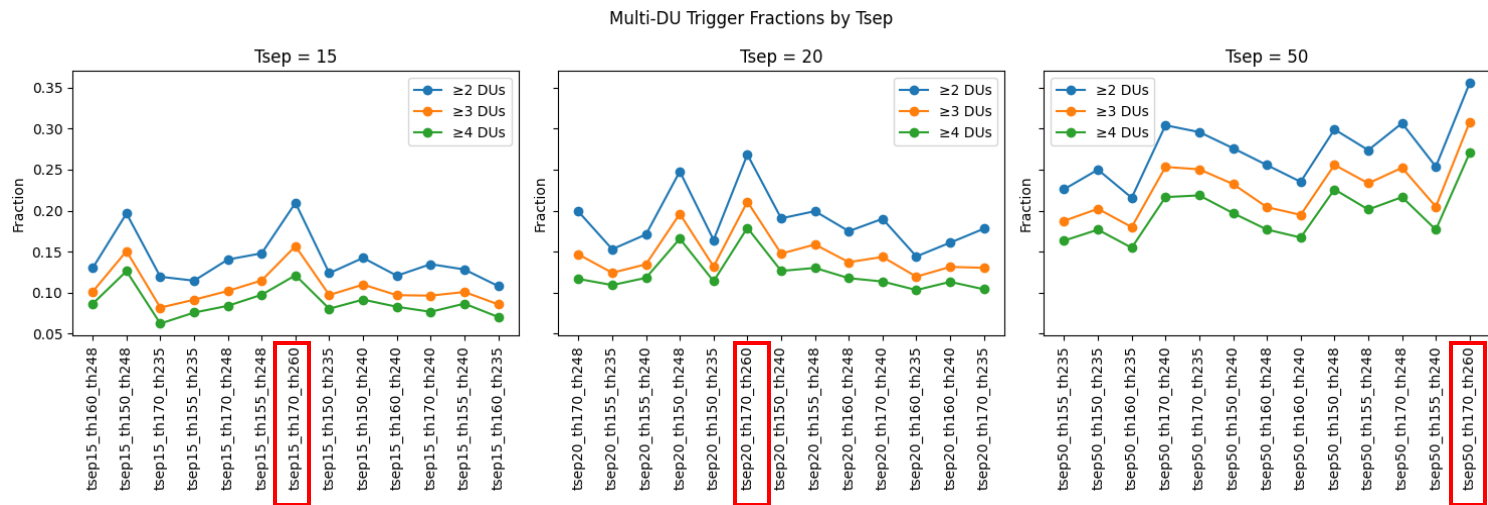
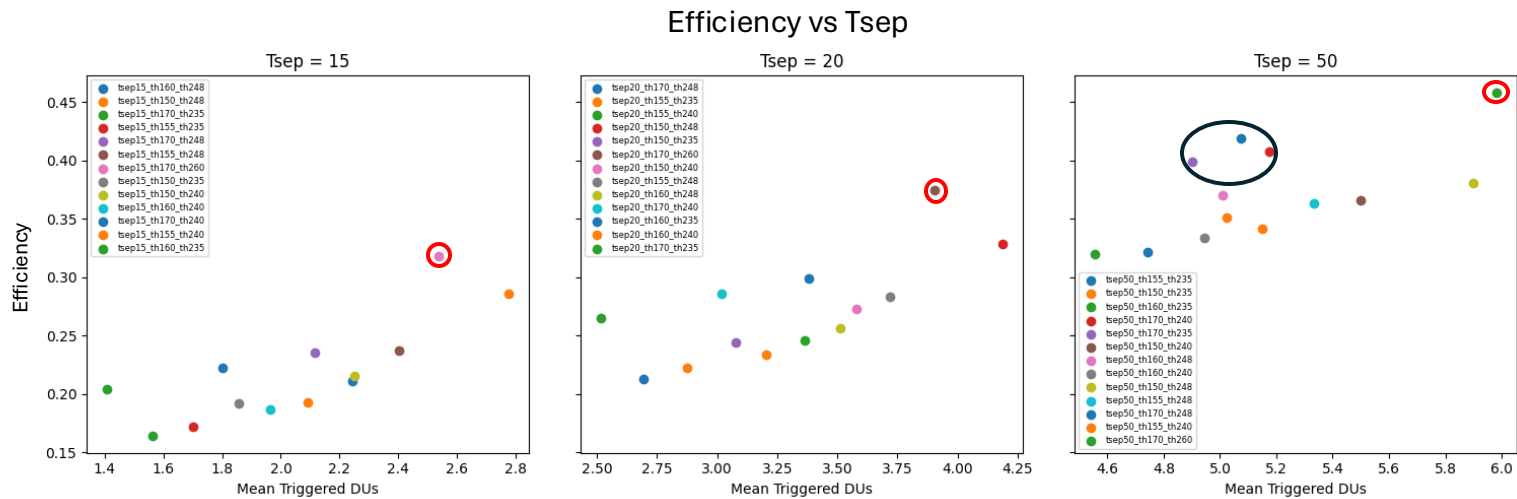
Parameters Correlation

The Pearson correlation coefficient

$$r_{XY} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} * \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

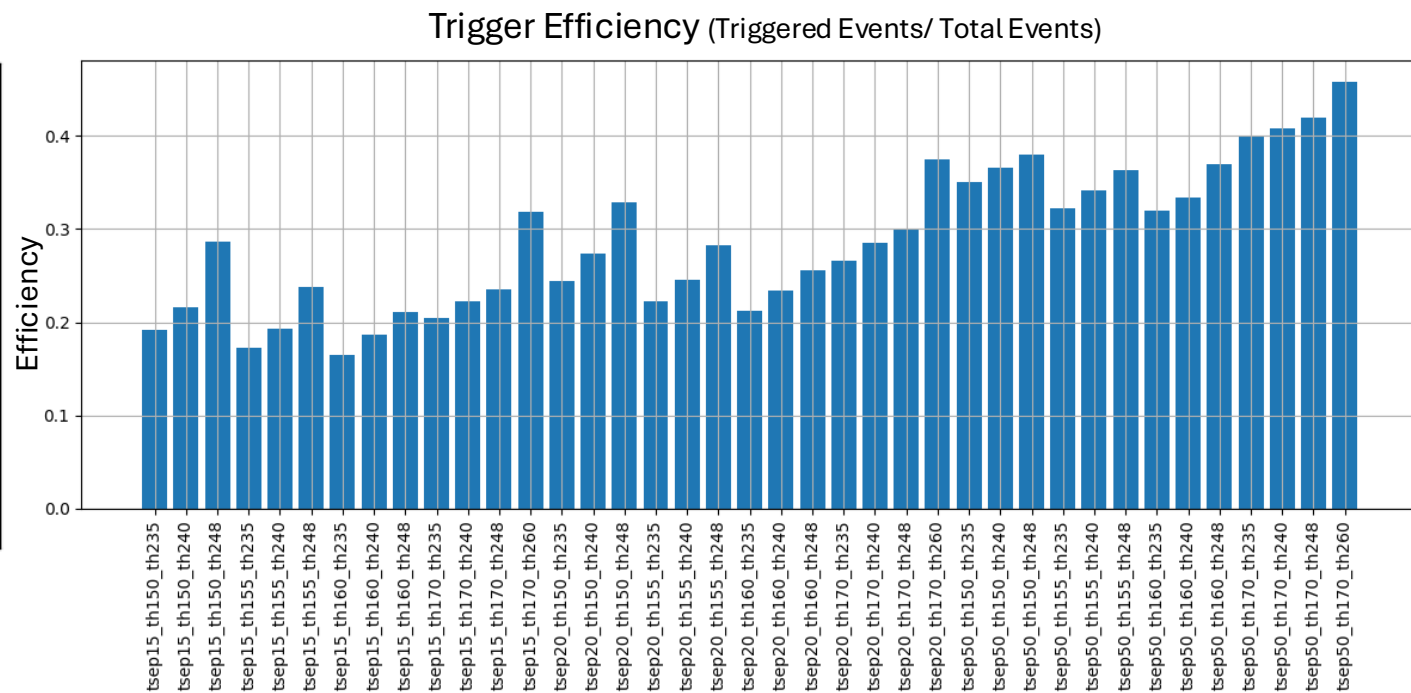
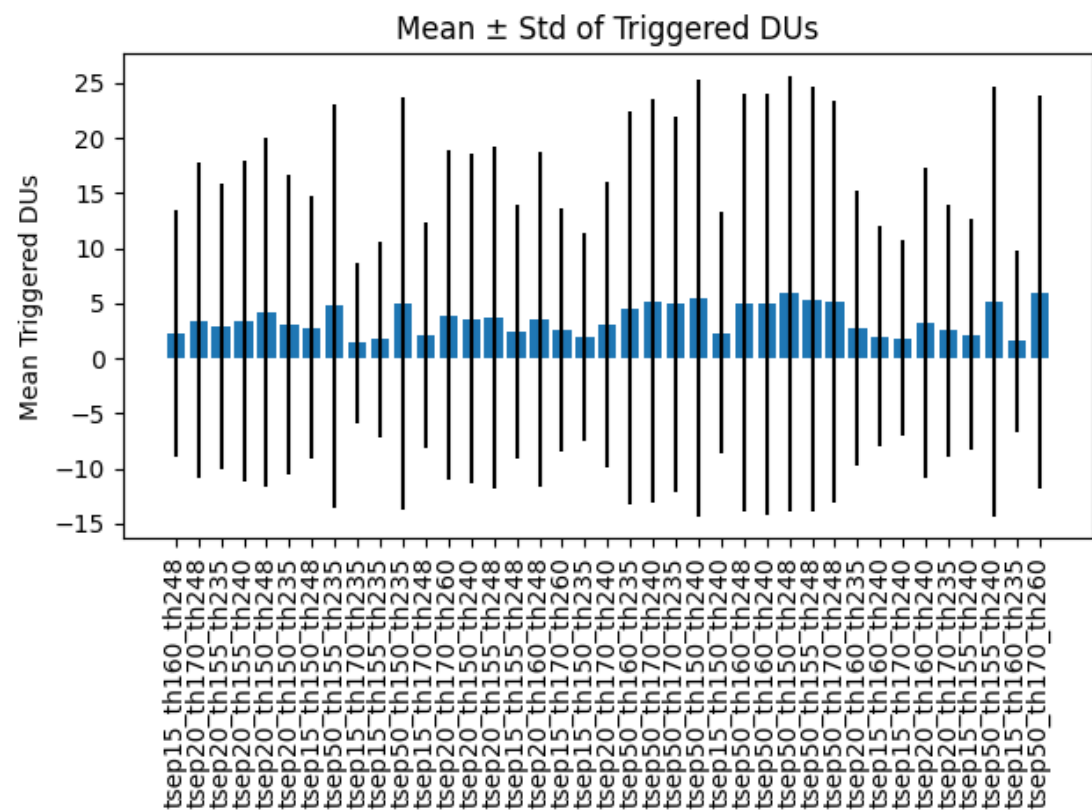


Trigger Efficiency / Tsep



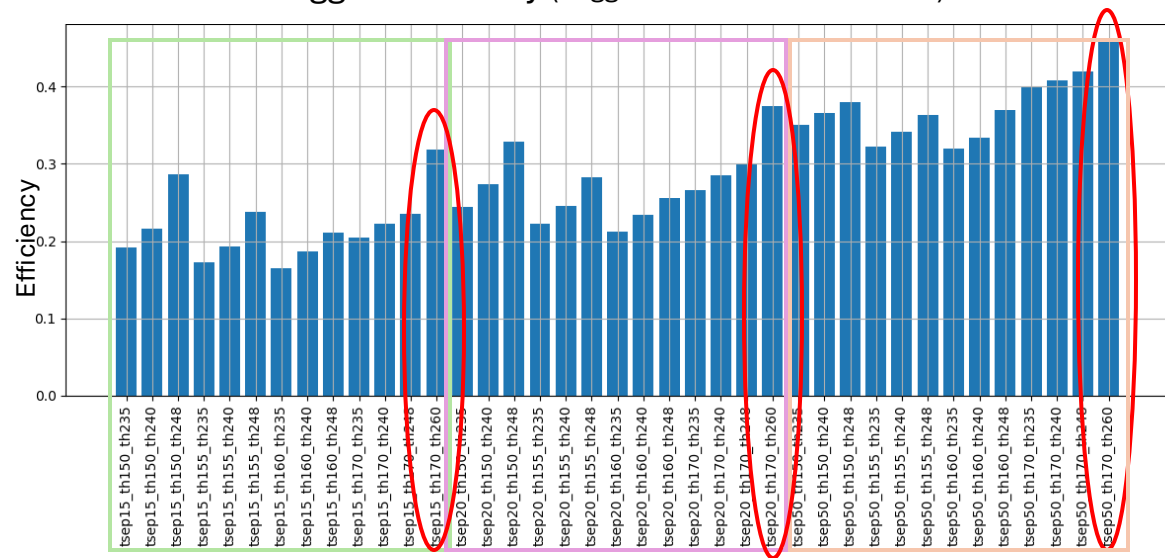
Triggered DUs

Dataset : /sps/grand/DC2.1rc2

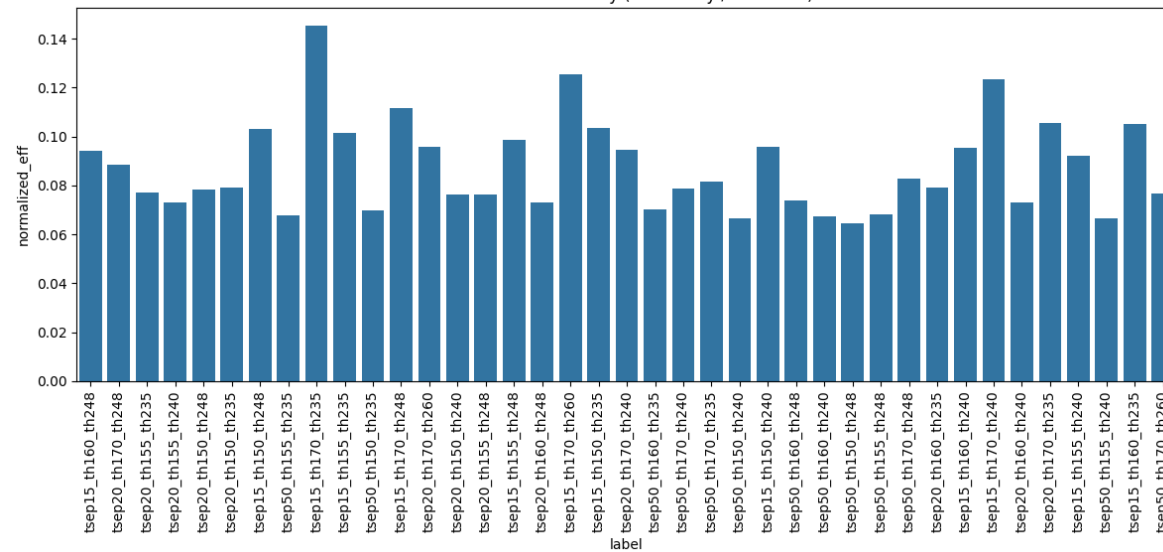


Trigger Efficiency

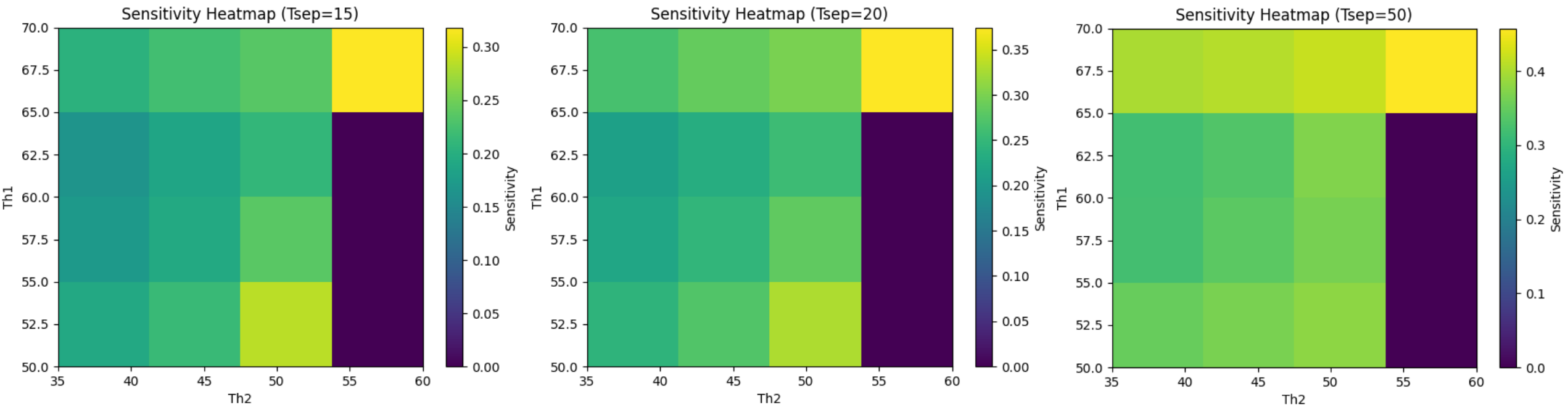
Trigger Efficiency (Triggered Events/ Total Events)



Normalized Efficiency (Sensitivity / Mean DU)



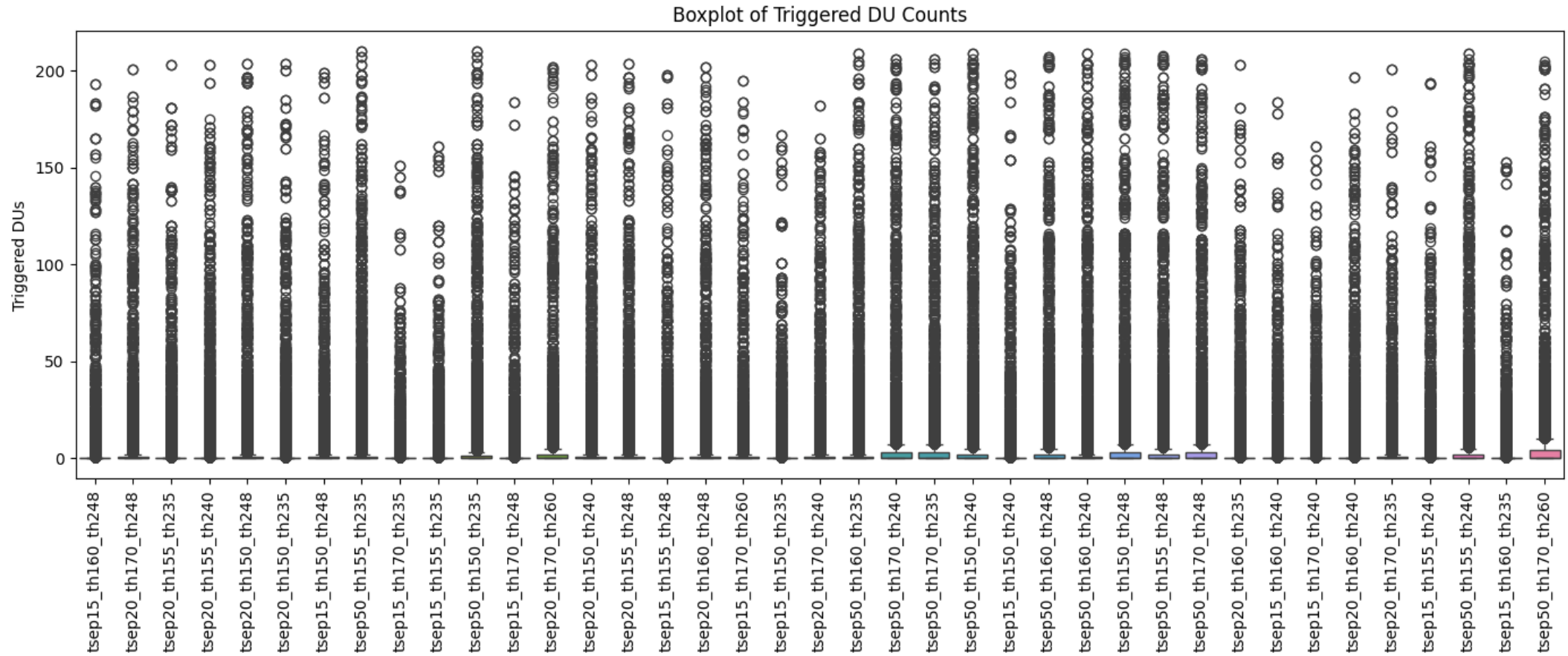
Trigger Efficiency

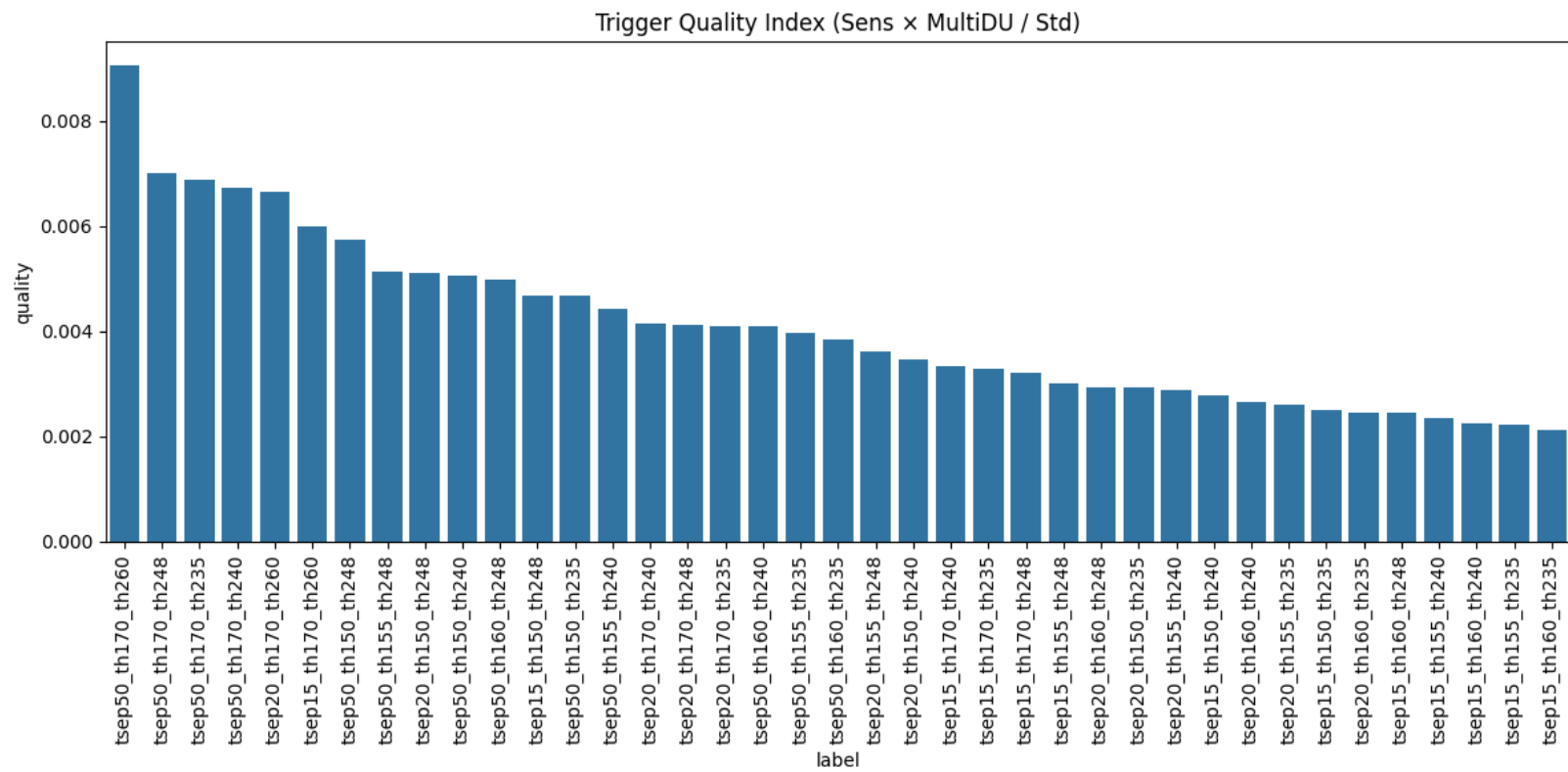


Next Steps

- Further examine parameter correlations to identify pairs of variables with strong relationships or redundancy.
- Conduct a comprehensive parameter sweep using a larger and more diverse dataset to enhance statistical significance.
- Validate the results against DC2 data to ensure consistency and accuracy of the findings.
- Determine the optimal parameter set based on the specific goals and constraints of the analysis.

BACK UP





Multi-DU trigger

