

CDC calibration for GCR 2017

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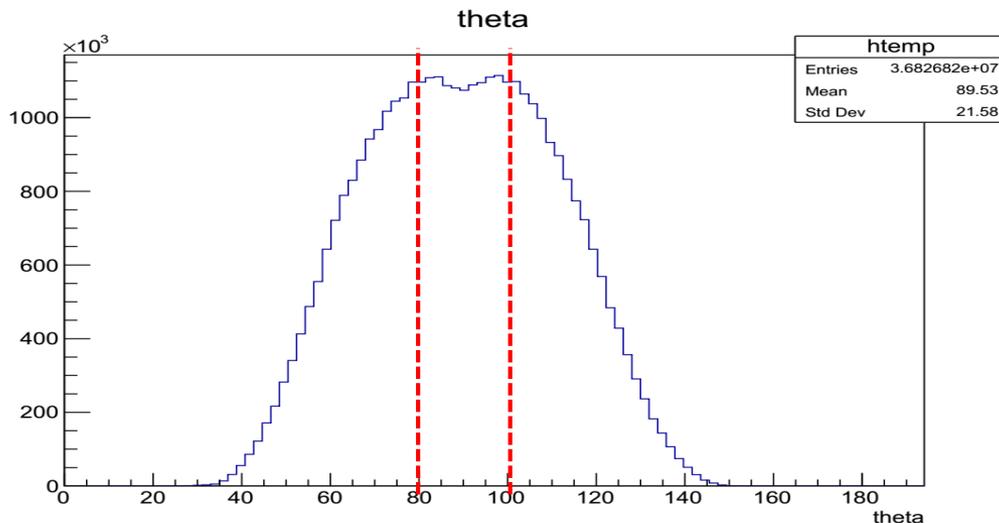
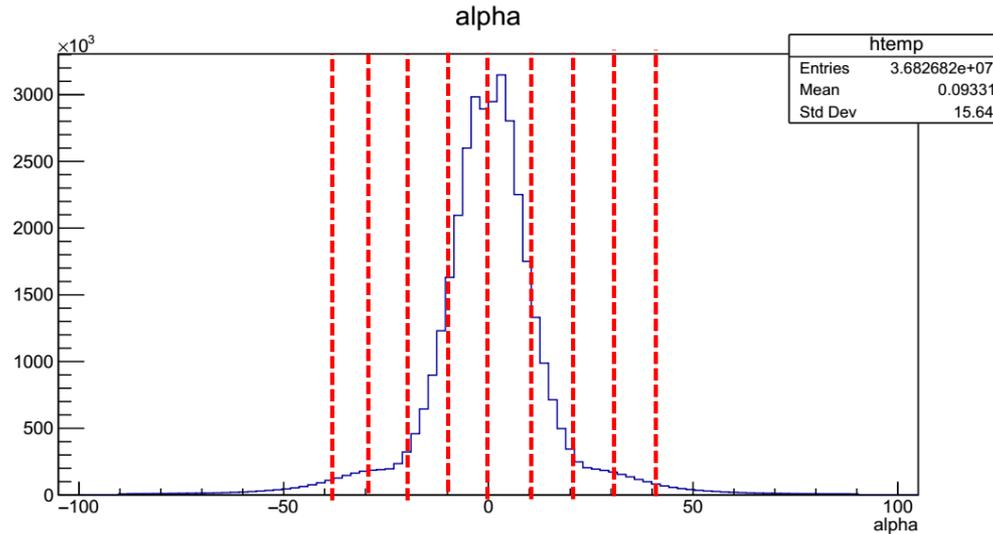
SOKENDAI

information

- Data used for calibration: run 3085 to run 3218.
 - 2M events.
 - Taken from 3rd ->7th, July. (1st week of GCR)
 - Trigger: TSF2 back-to-back & ECL timing.
- Data used for validation: run 3260-3370
 - ~1M events
 - Taken from 10th ->14th, July. (2nd week of GCR)
- Initial parameters:
 - Shift t0 from March data ~+100ns.
 - tw, alignment, sigma, from March data.
 - Xt_v3_Chebyshev.dat.gz
- Event selection for calibration:
 - Pt > 0.8Gev
 - Successfully extracted event T0.

Alpha, theta binning for xt

$X_t = f(\text{layer, left/right, alpha, theta})$

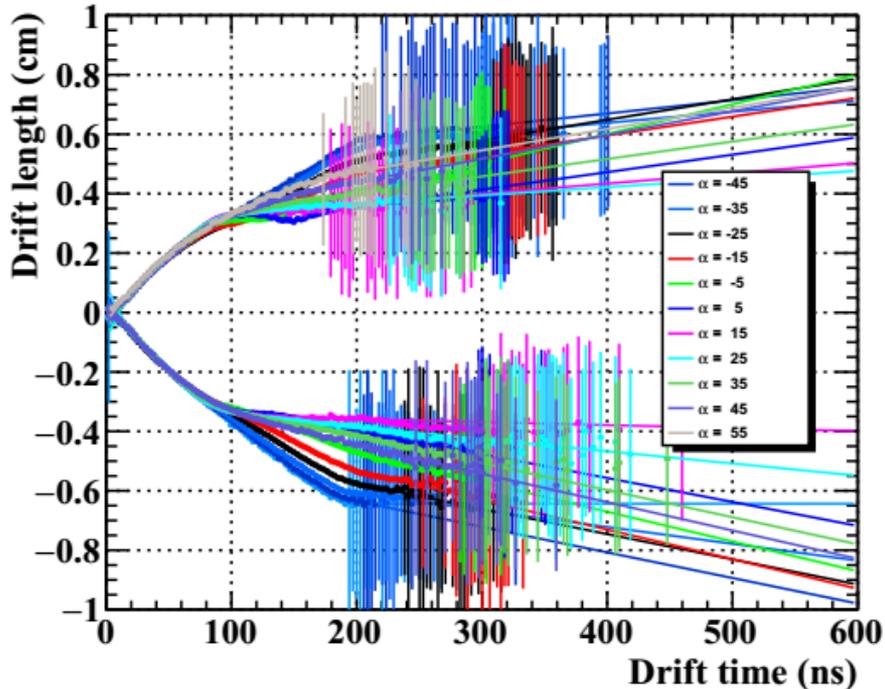


- Alpha (incident angle):
 - Every 10 deg.
 - Total 18 bins.
 - Theta (polar angle): 3 bins
 1. [0;80] represented by 60
 2. [80;100] represented by 90
 3. [100;180] represented by 120
- => Total: 6048 xt functions
- Since TSF back-to-back worked well, so we don't have data for larger alpha. ~60% xt functions aren't calibrated.

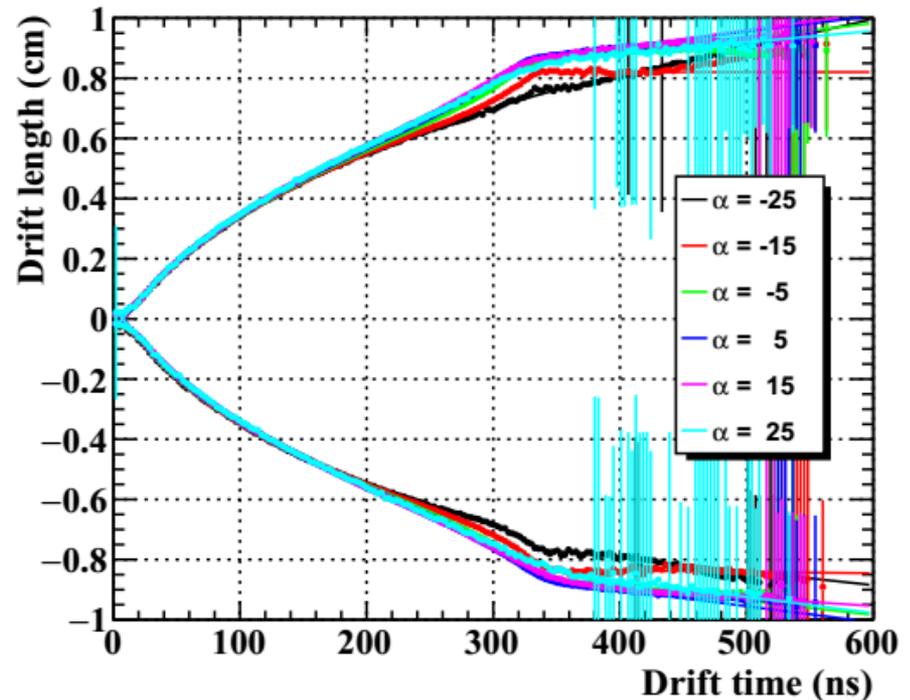
Time to space (x-t) calibration

- 5th order Chebyshev polynomial(main region) + linear(boundary)
- $Xt = f(\text{layer, left/right, alpha, theta})$

Lay_0 θ_90



Lay_54 θ_90



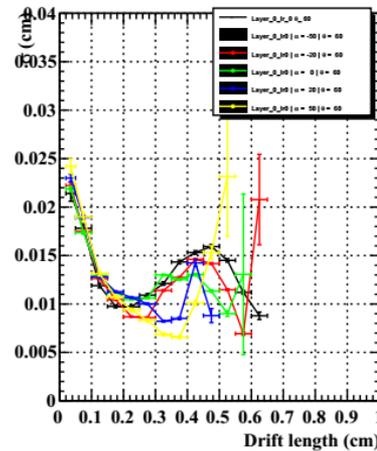
- Inner layer, xt function of ~ 11 alpha bins from $[-45; 45]$ degree are calibrated for each layer.
- outer layers, xt function of 6 alpha bins are calibrated for each layers.

Position resolution

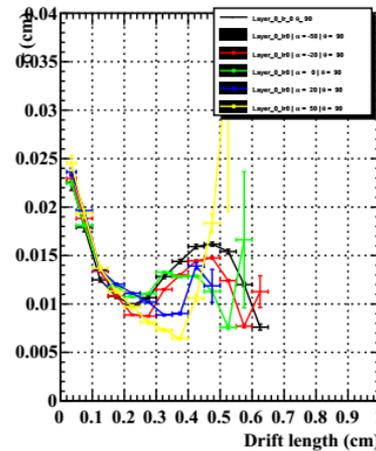
- $\sigma = f(\text{layer}, l_r, \alpha, \theta)$
- Position resolution of GCR2017 seem better than data without B-field at some incident angles.

GCR 2017, With B field

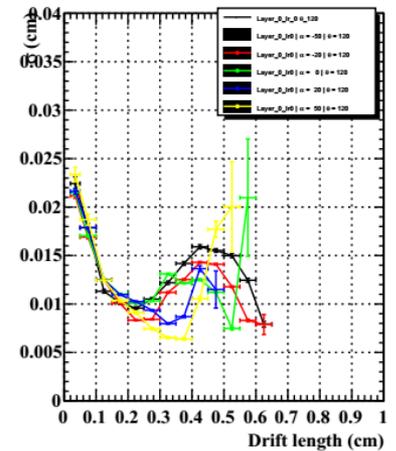
Layer_0_lr_0_theta_60



Layer_0_lr_0_theta_90

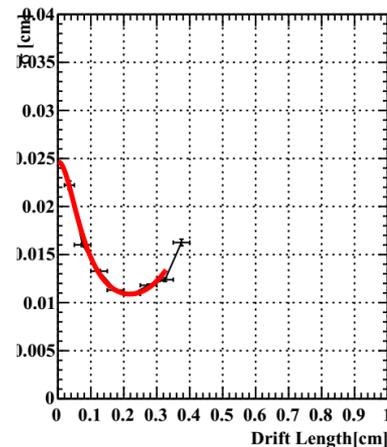


Layer_0_lr_0_theta_120

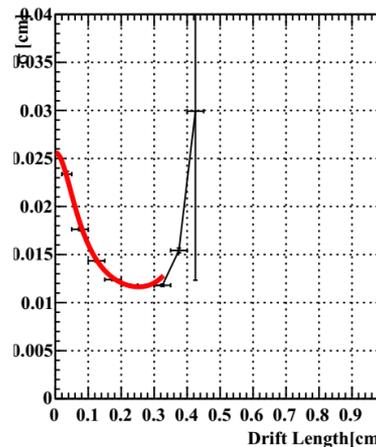


Sigma without B field. (default sigma for CDC simulation)

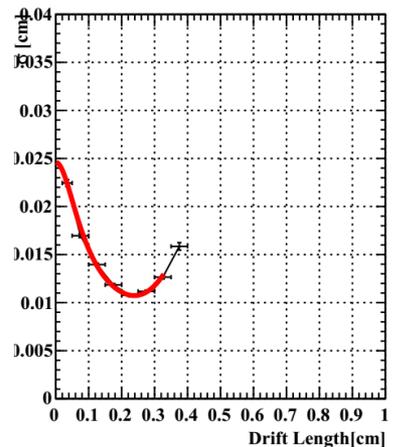
layer_0 | l_r = 0 | alpha = 0 | theta = 60



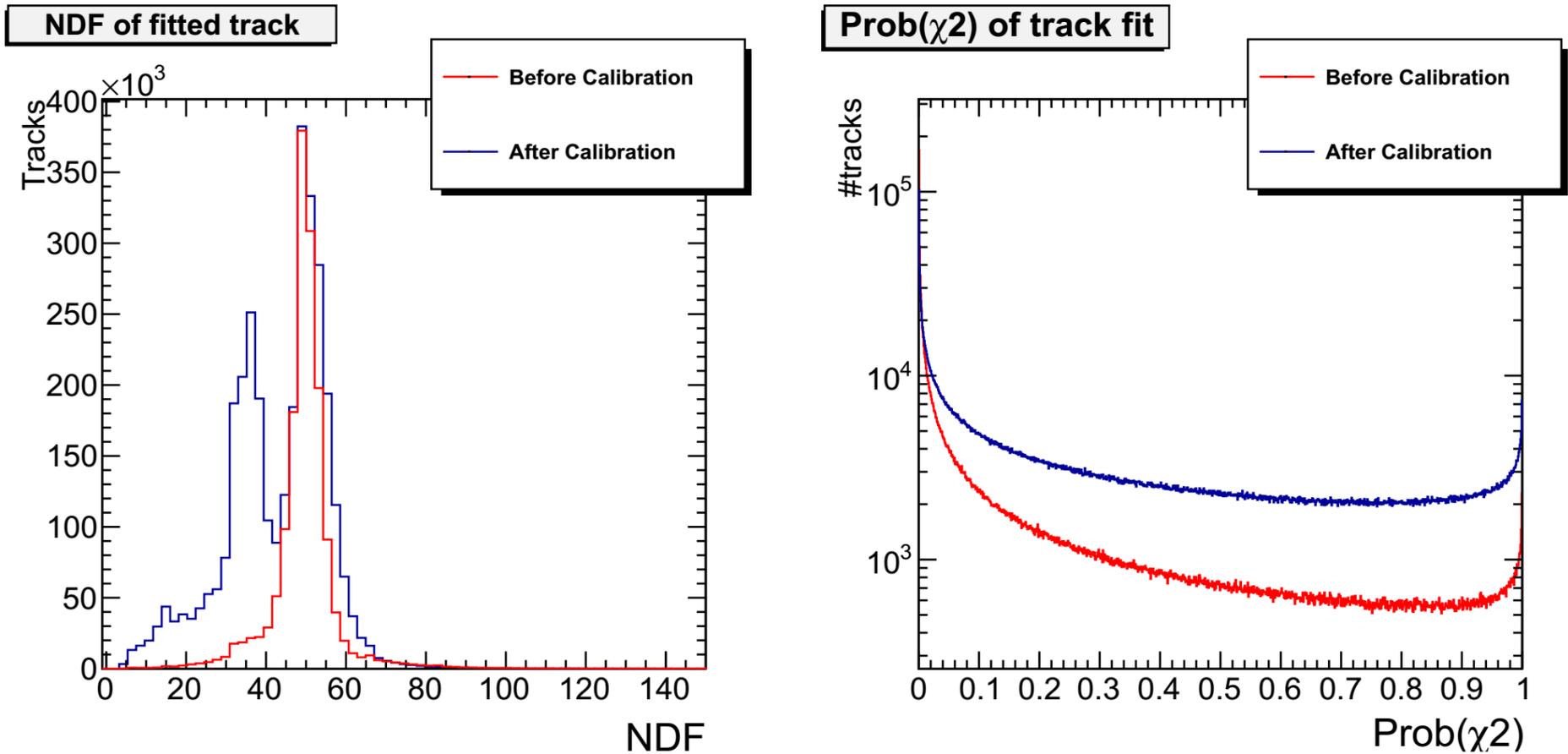
layer_0 | l_r = 0 | alpha = 0 | theta = 90



layer_0 | l_r = 0 | alpha = 0 | theta = 120

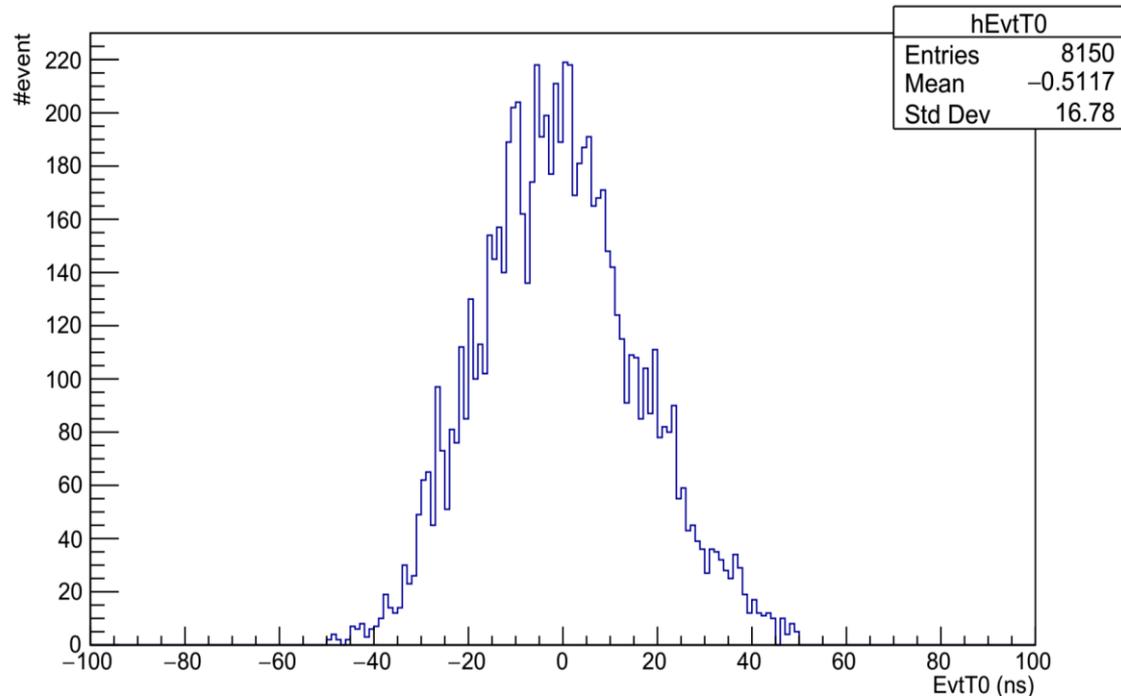


Results of calibration



- After calibration, tracking efficiency increase significantly. P-value is almost flat

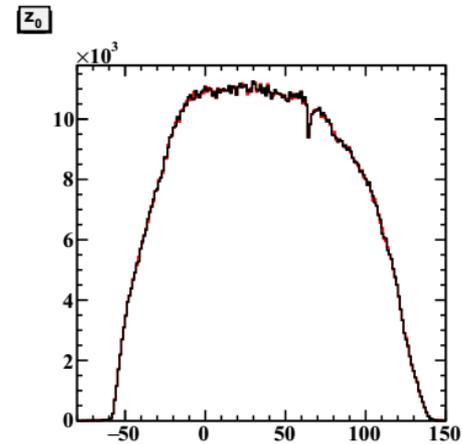
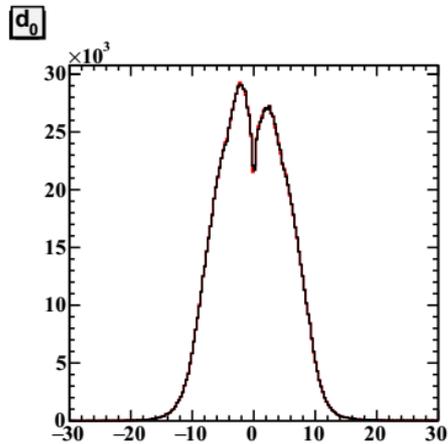
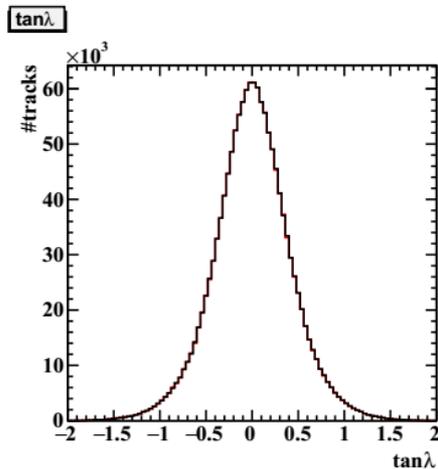
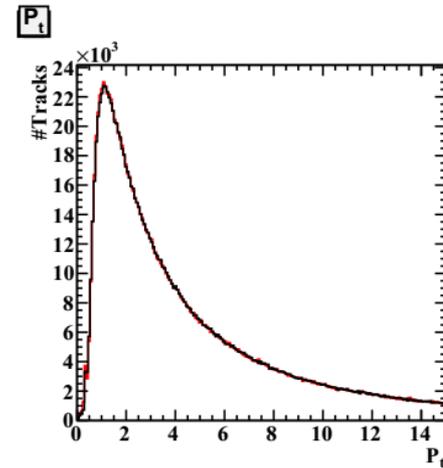
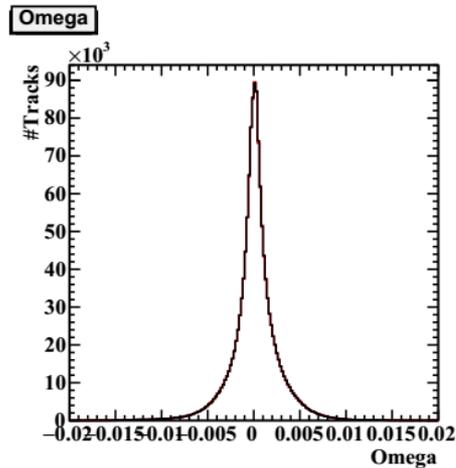
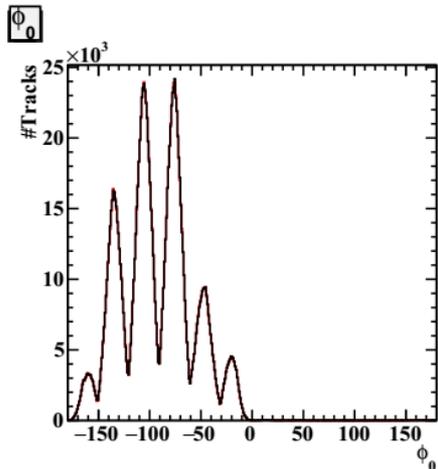
Event T0 distribution



- Search range during calibration: $[-50,50]$ ns, event which is failure to extract t0 didn't use in calibration.
- To reduce consuming time, analysis can set the range $[-40,40]$ ns, We lost small amount of events out side this range, but speed will be increase.

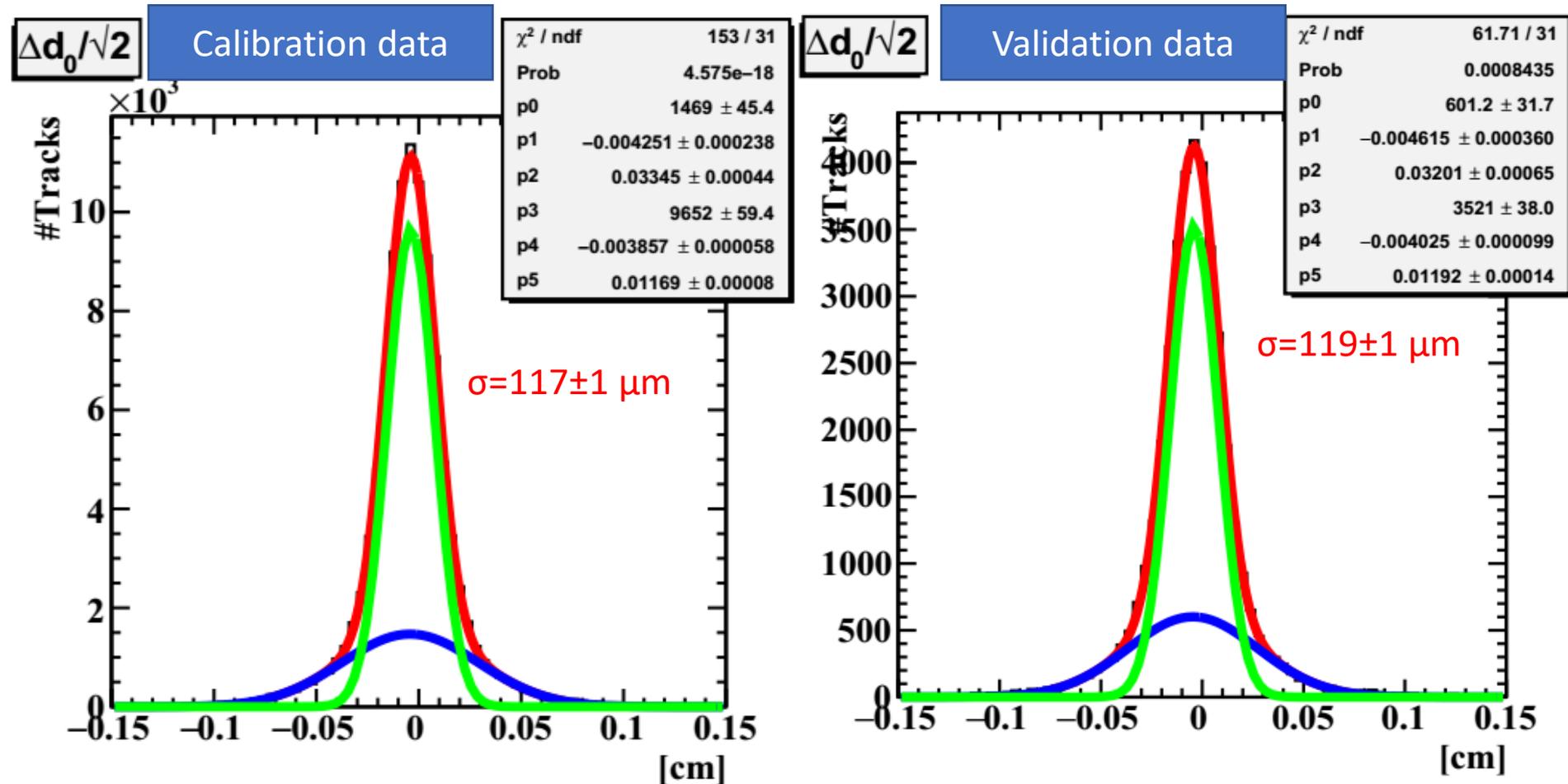
Track parameters

- Rejected events which are opposite direction at perigee point



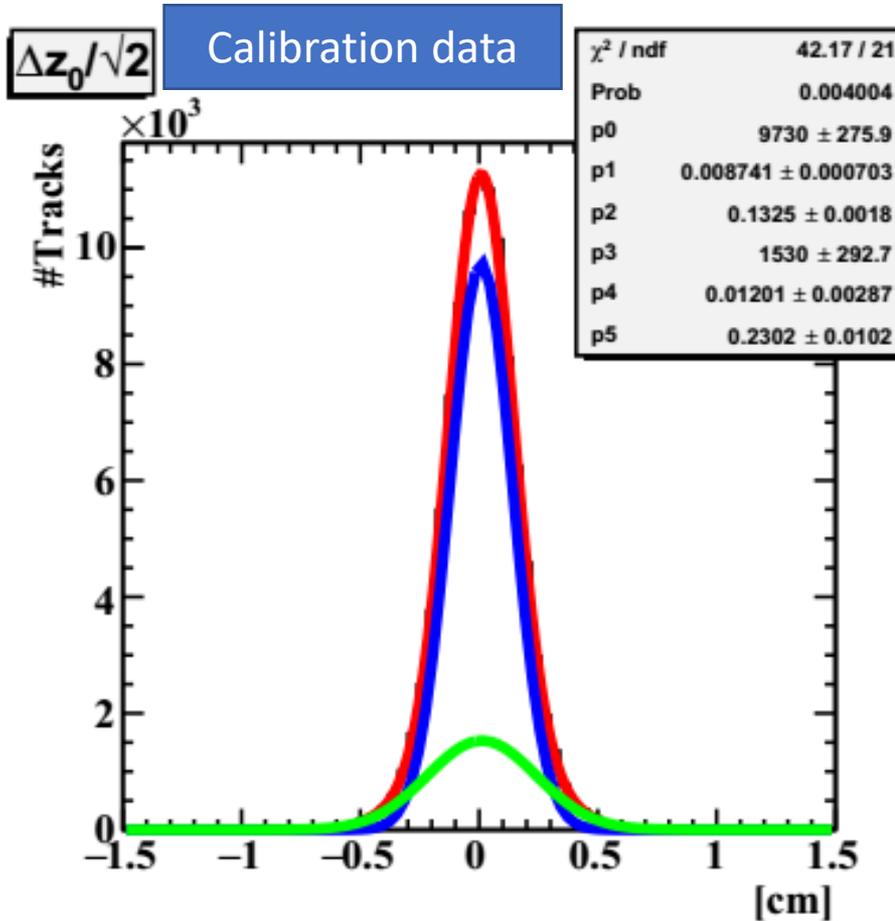
Performance study ($d_0, z_0, P_t, \phi_0, \tan\lambda$ resolution), long tracks around IP region are selected: $N_{df} > 25$ && $|d_0| < 5$ && $|z_0| < 10$;

d_0 resolution

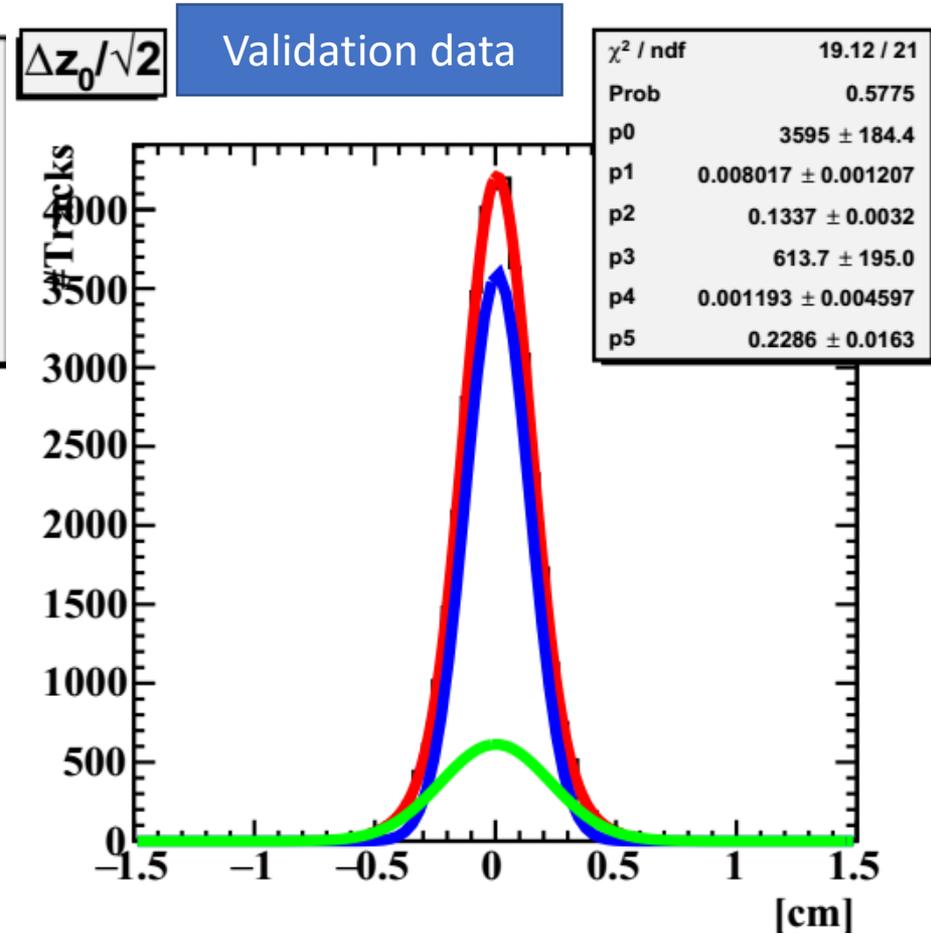


- D_0 resolutions are the same between data used for calibration and other data.

Z_0 resolution

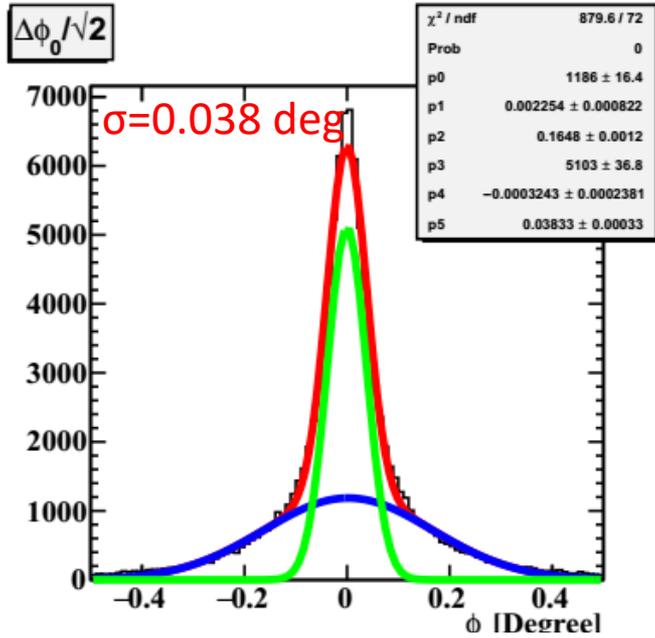


$\sigma = 1.33 \pm 0.02$ mm

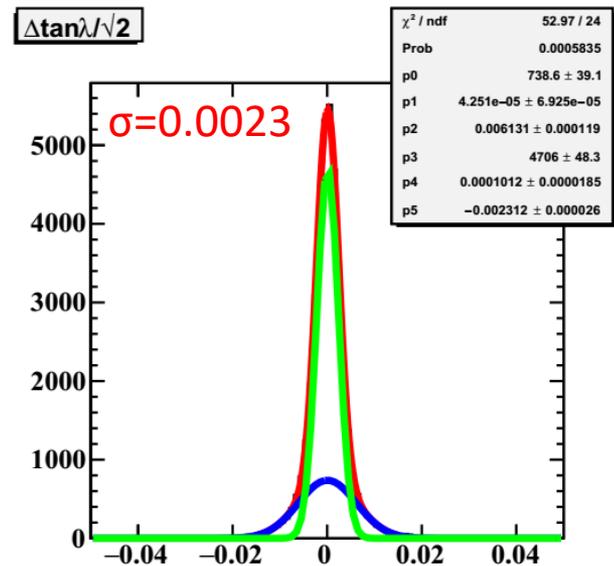
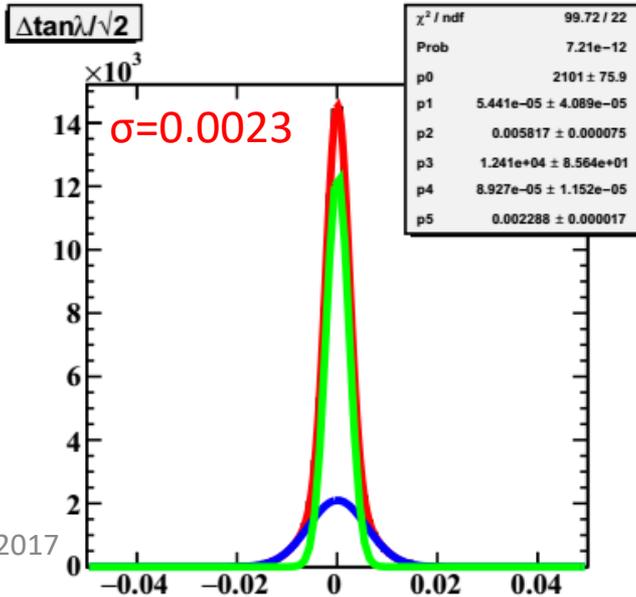
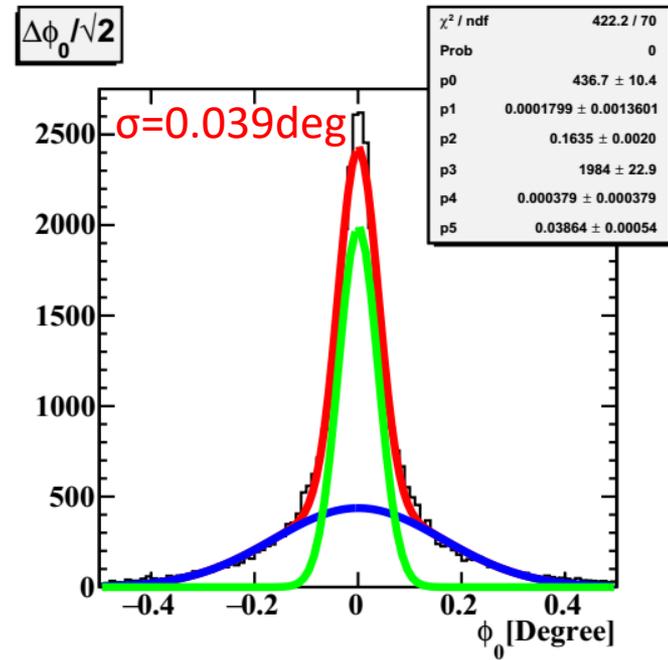


$\sigma = 1.33 \pm 0.03$ mm

Calibration data



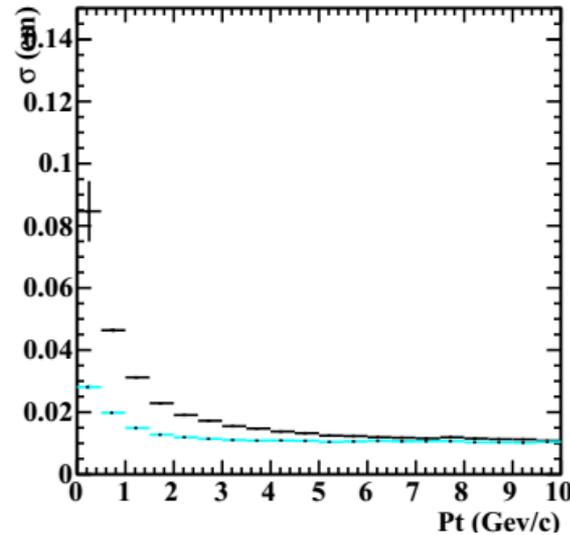
Validation data



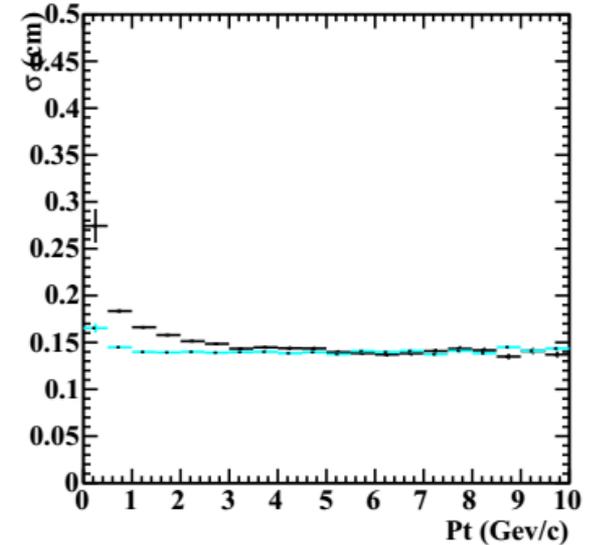
Track parameters resolution as function of Pt.

Black: real data.
Cyan: simulation
(default sigma)

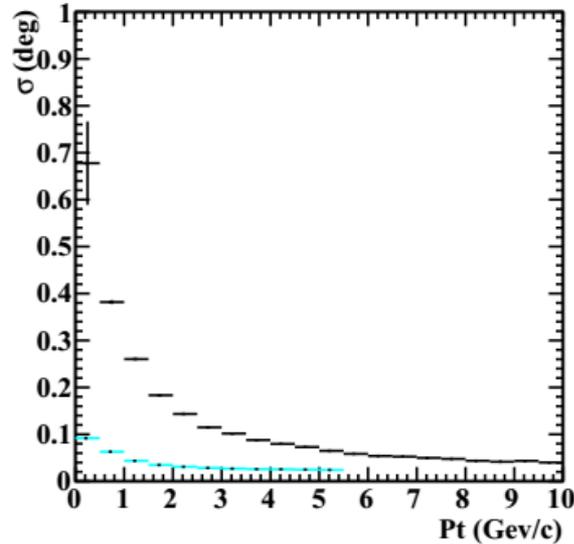
d_0 resolution



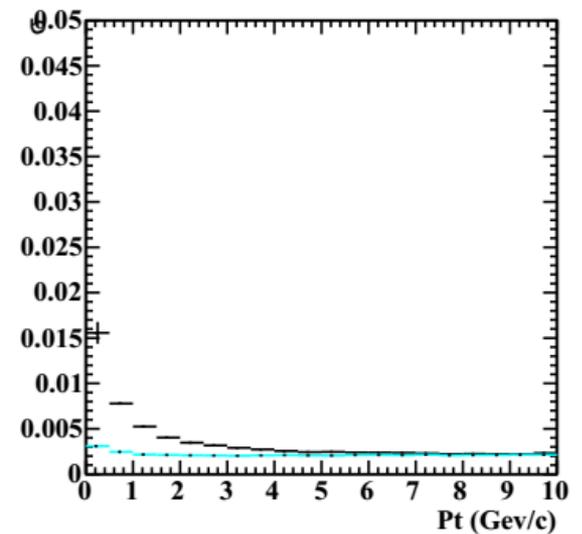
z_0 resolution



Φ_0 resolution



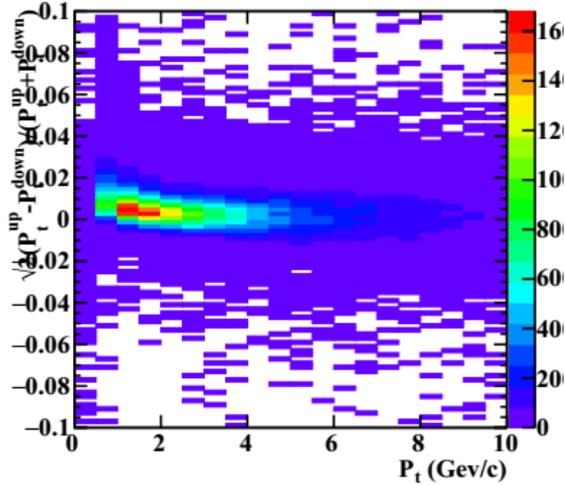
$\tan\lambda$ resolution



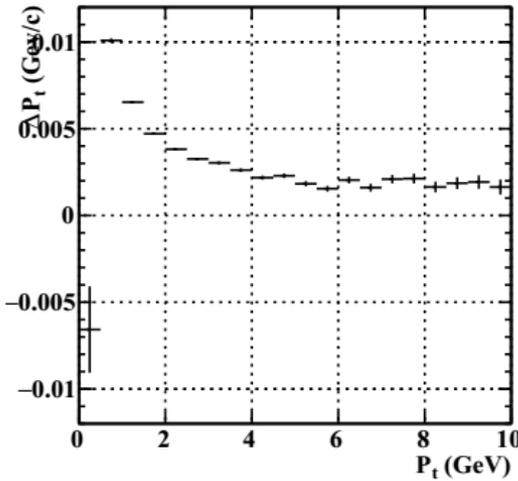
- At high Pt region, real data and simulation are almost same, except ϕ_0 .

Pt resolution

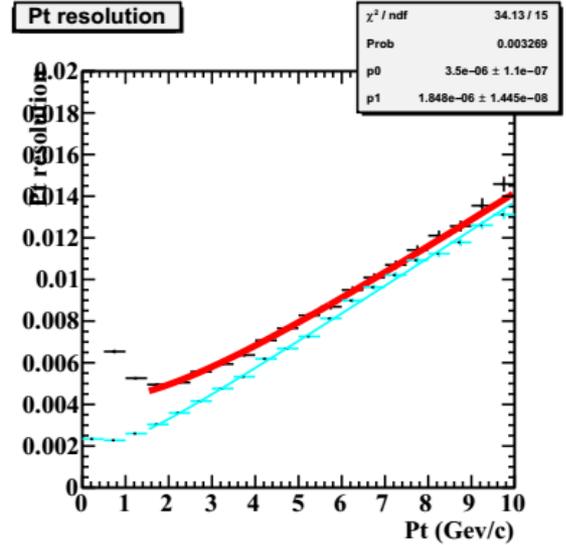
□



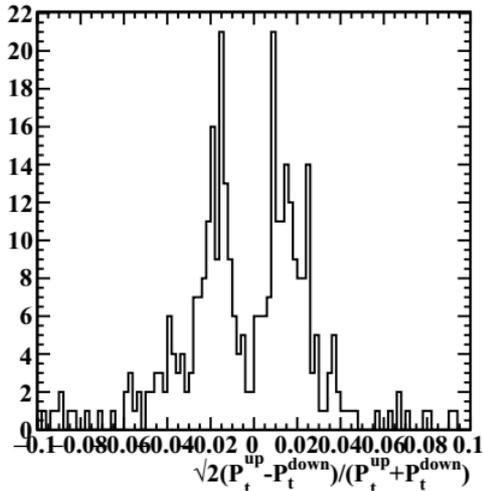
□ Pt



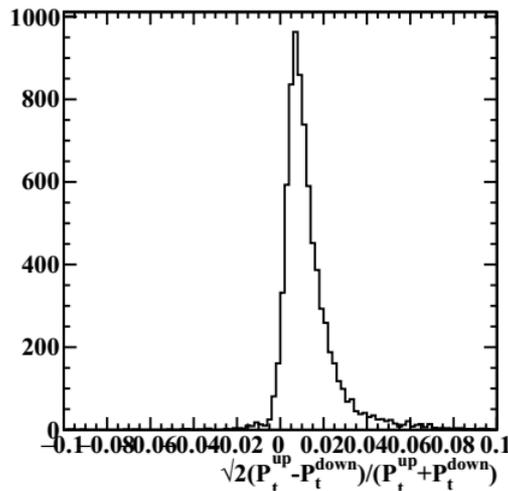
□ Pt resolution



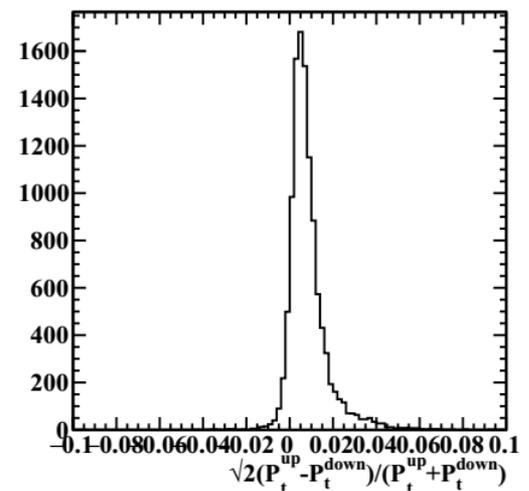
□ $0 < P_t < 0.5$



□ $0.5 < P_t < 1$

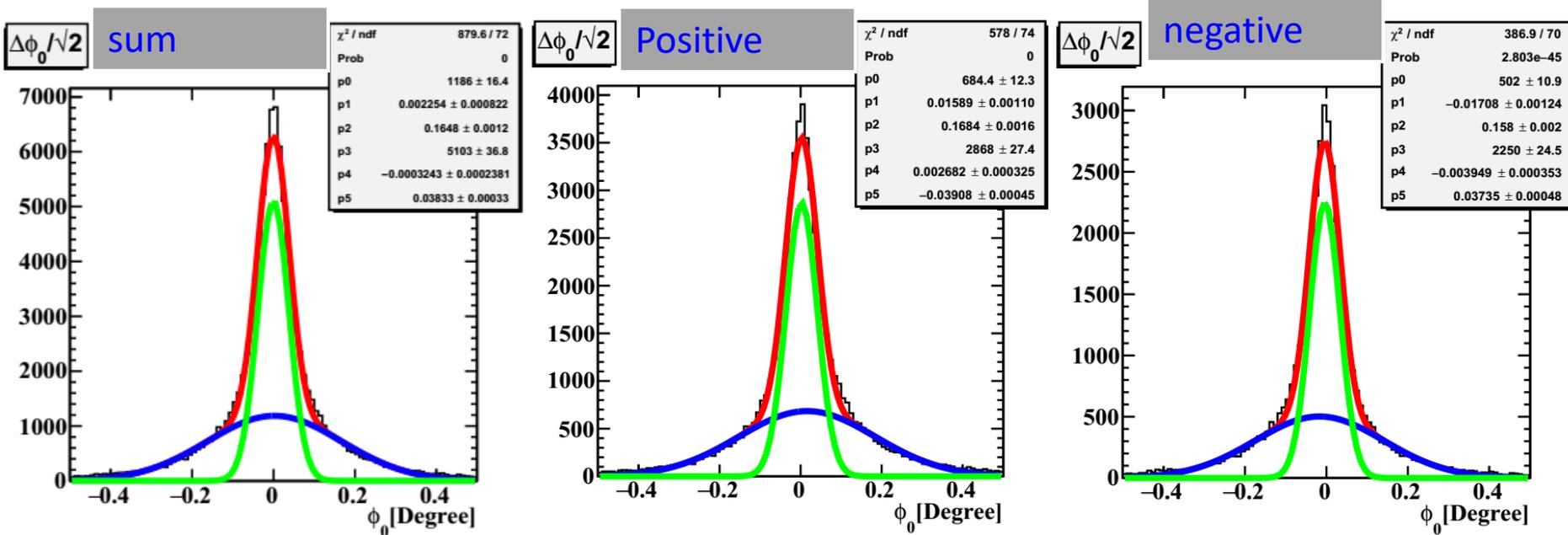


□ $1 < P_t < 1.5$



ΔP_t is not gaussian, long tail at positive side??

Different between positive and negative charge.

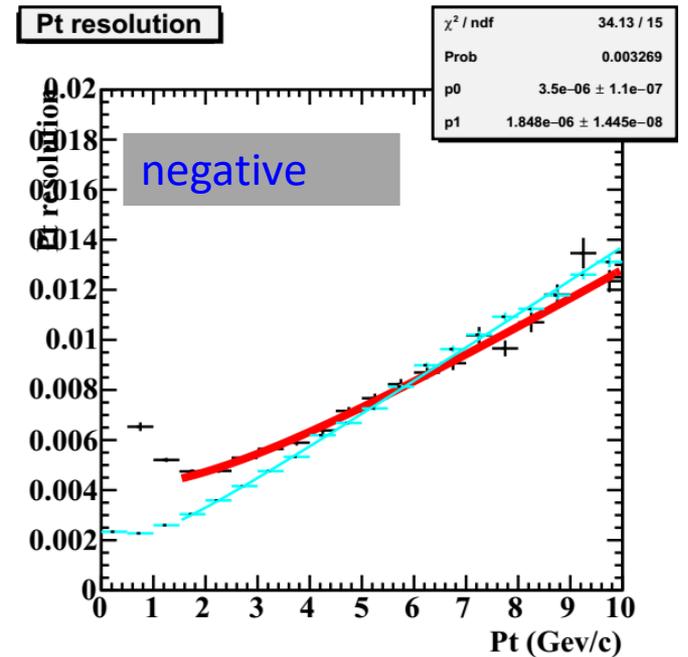
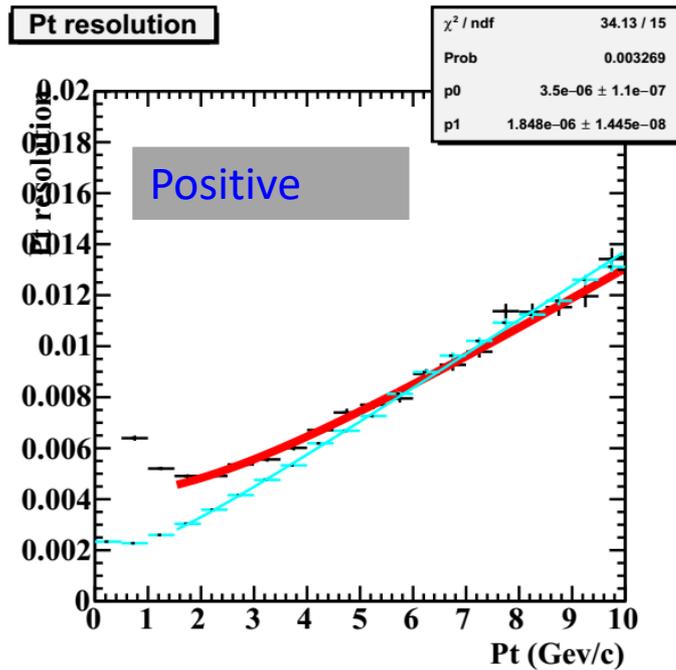
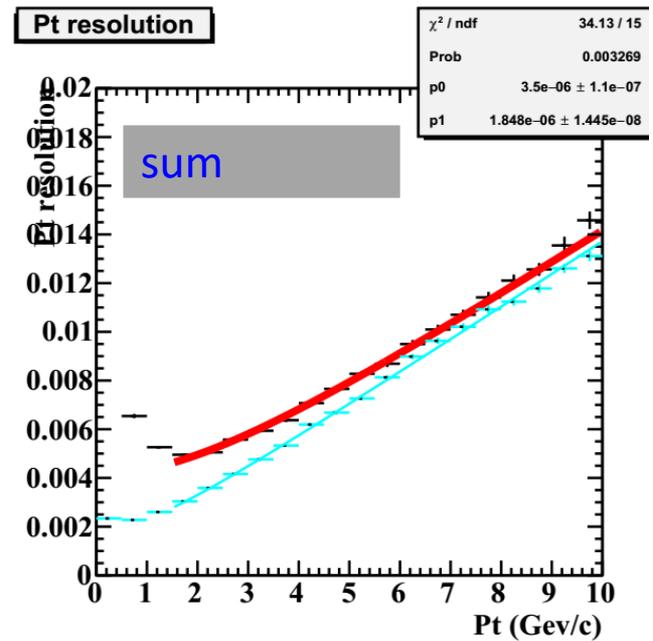


	Sum	Positive	Negative
Mean	0.00032	0.00268	-0.00394
Sigma	0.03833	0.03908	0.03735
		Positive shift	Negative shift

Small shift, but it's opposite, is this due to energy loss in mapper?

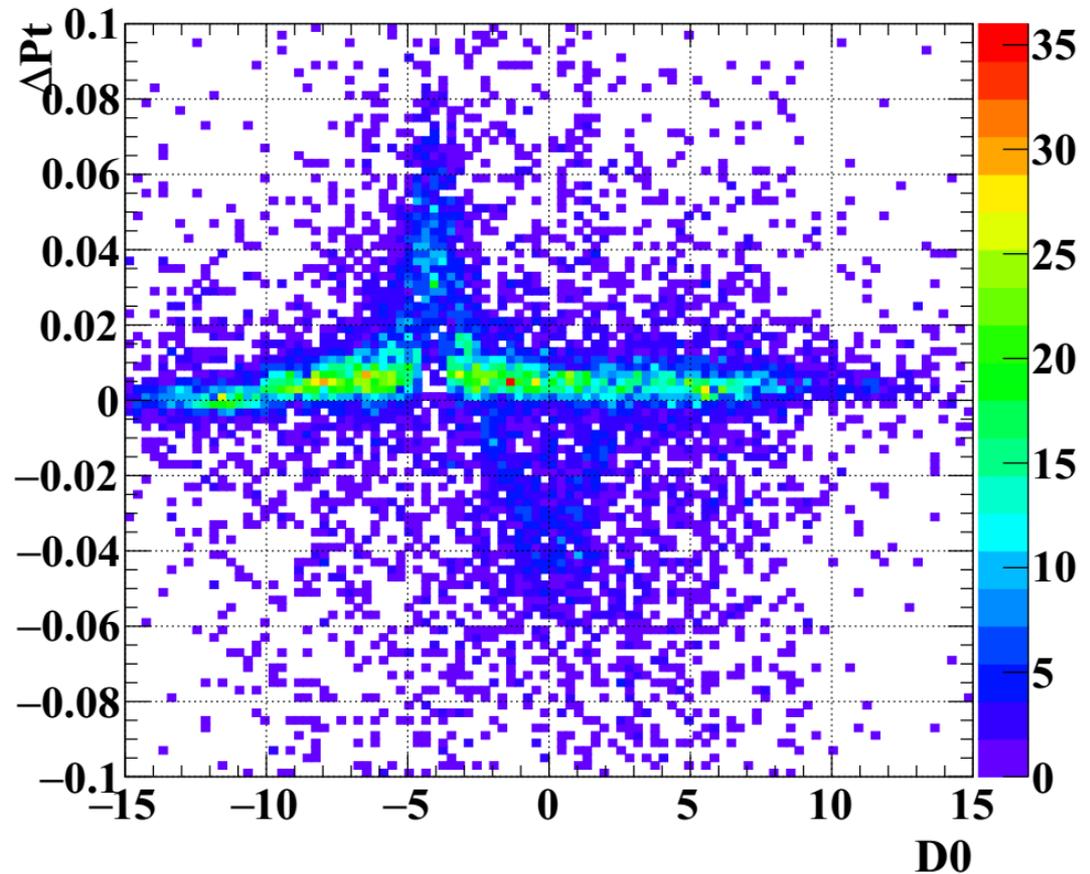
Pt resolution

- Separate charge, Pt resolution improved.



Effect of mapper

- $-110 < \phi_0 < -100$
- $0.5 < P_t < 1.5$

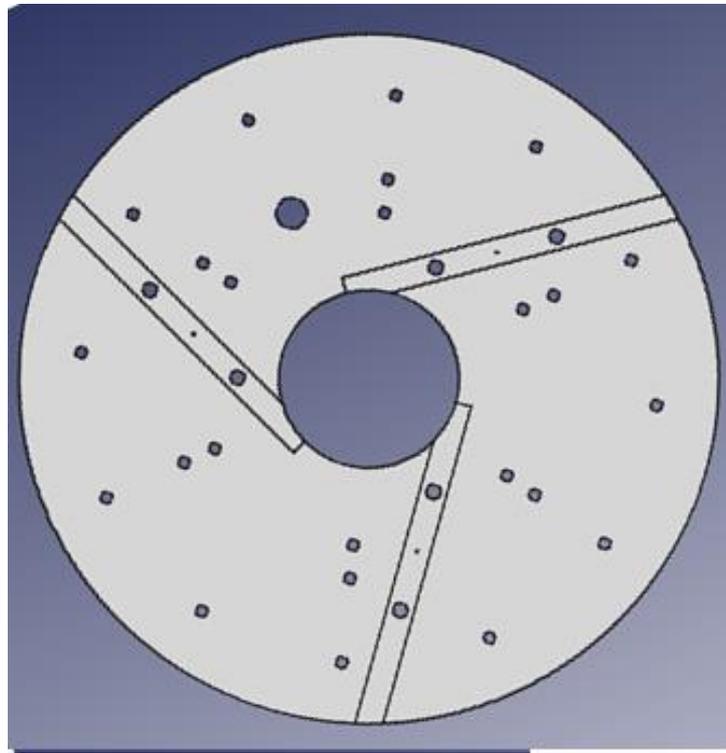


Summary

- CDC was calibrated for GCR2017.
 - Xt relation: 40% of 6048 xt functions are calibrated.
 - Position resolution around 100 μ m at the middle of cell. It is better than sigma of previous data (no B Field)
 - d_0 and z_0 resolution are 117 μ m and 1.33mm, respectively.
 - ϕ_0 and $\tan\lambda$ resolution are 0.038deg and 0.0023.
 - At high Pt region those resolution are the same as simulation results.
 - Pt resolution as function of Pt larger than simulation \sim 0.2% at Pt around 2GeV and 0.1 at high Pt region.
- Effect of mapper seem larger, simulation to confirm the effect is necessary.

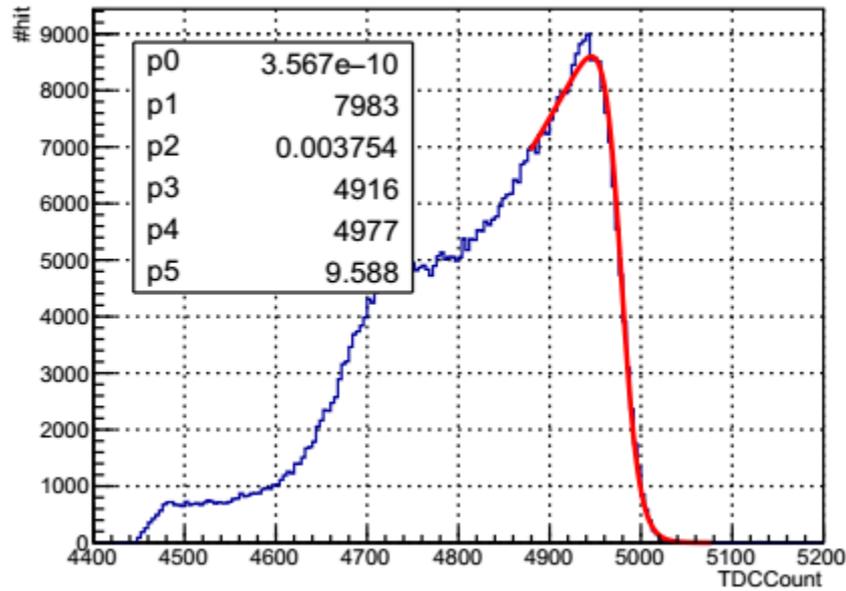
Backup

mapper

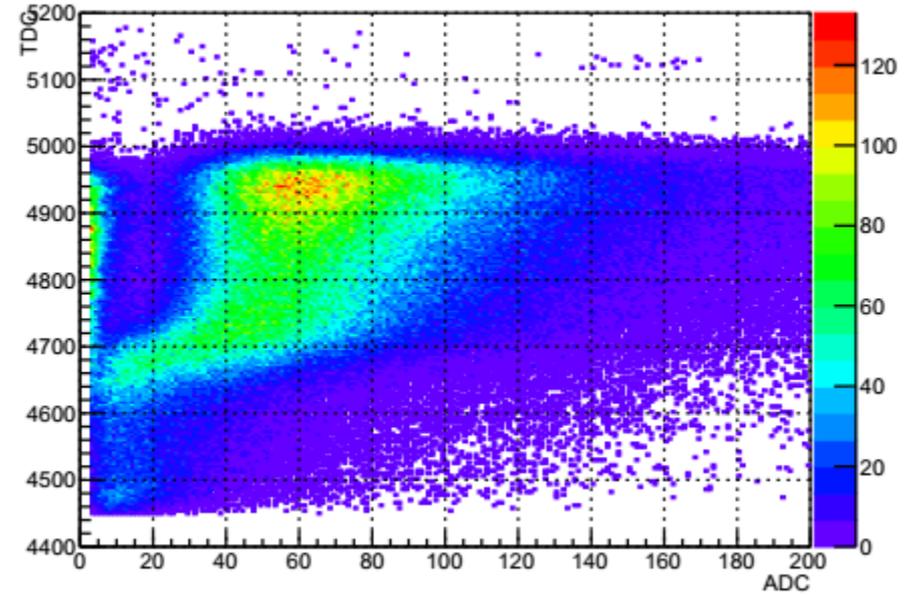


ADC TDC distribution

run_cosmic.0001.03093 (Slay6,upper)

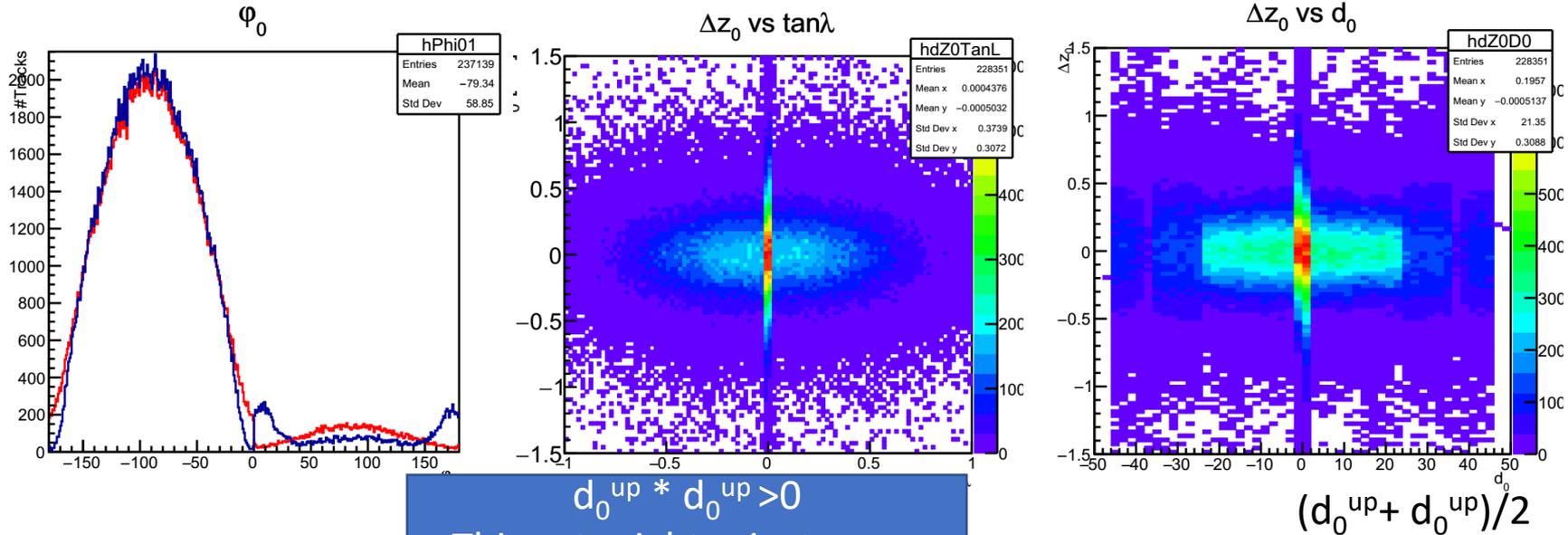


run_cosmic.0001.03093 (Slay6,upper)

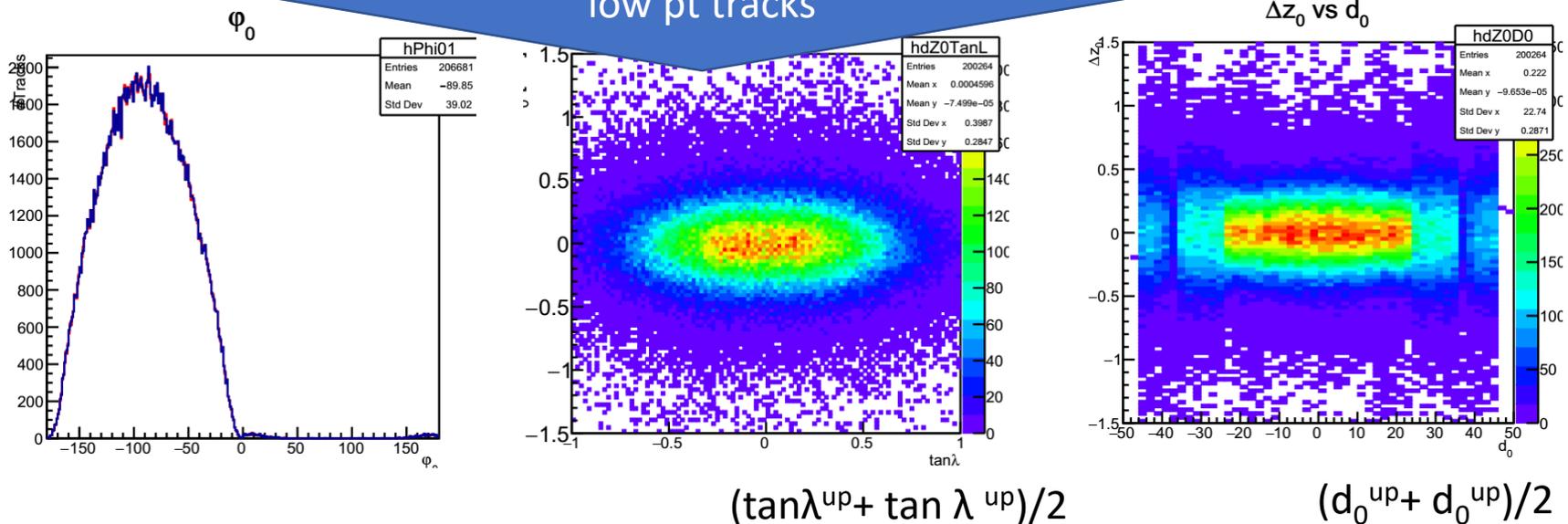


- Plots show ADC and TDC of SL6 of GCR2017. run 3093.
- Since GDL changed sometime, so please check your data before do analysis, constants from central db cannot use if GDL is changed.

Mis-identify direction of track



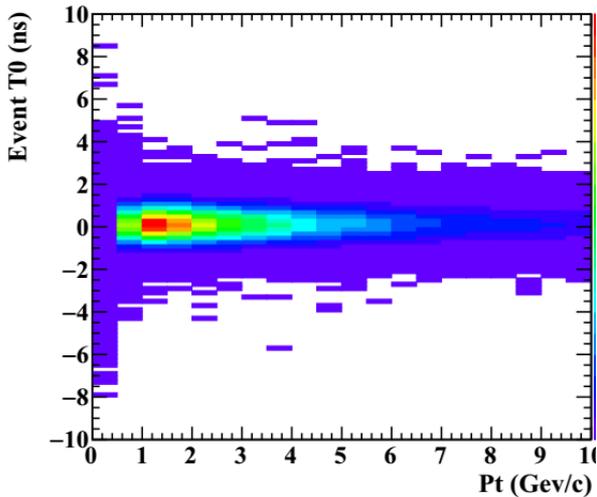
$d_0^{\text{up}} * d_0^{\text{up}} > 0$
 This cut might reject many
 low pt tracks



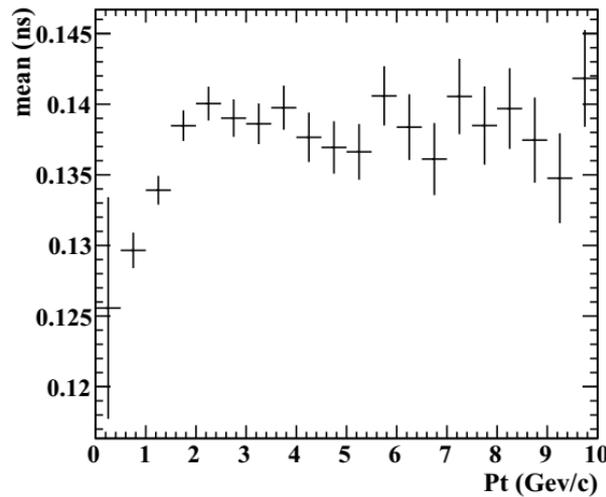
Event T0

- The performance of event t0 module was checked by simulation.
- CDCSimHits were reset after simulation, production time exactly set =0 at $y=0$.

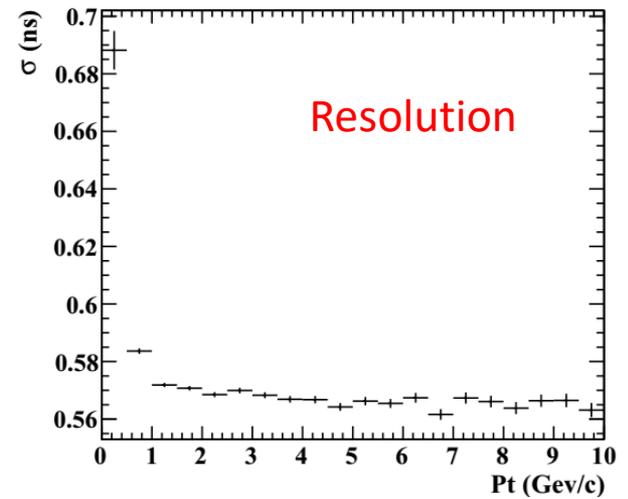
EventT0 vs Pt



Event T0



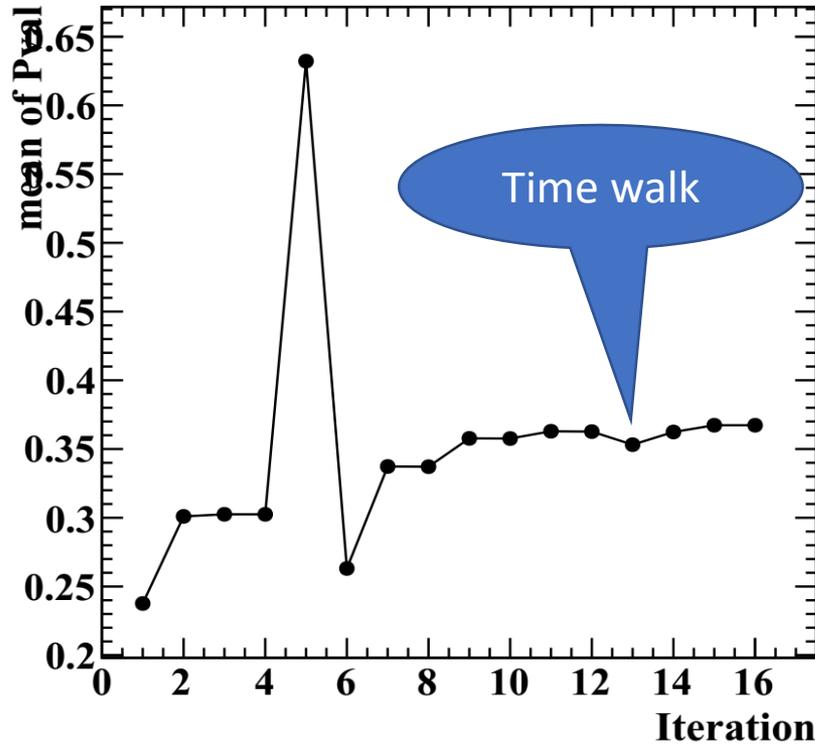
Event T0 resolution



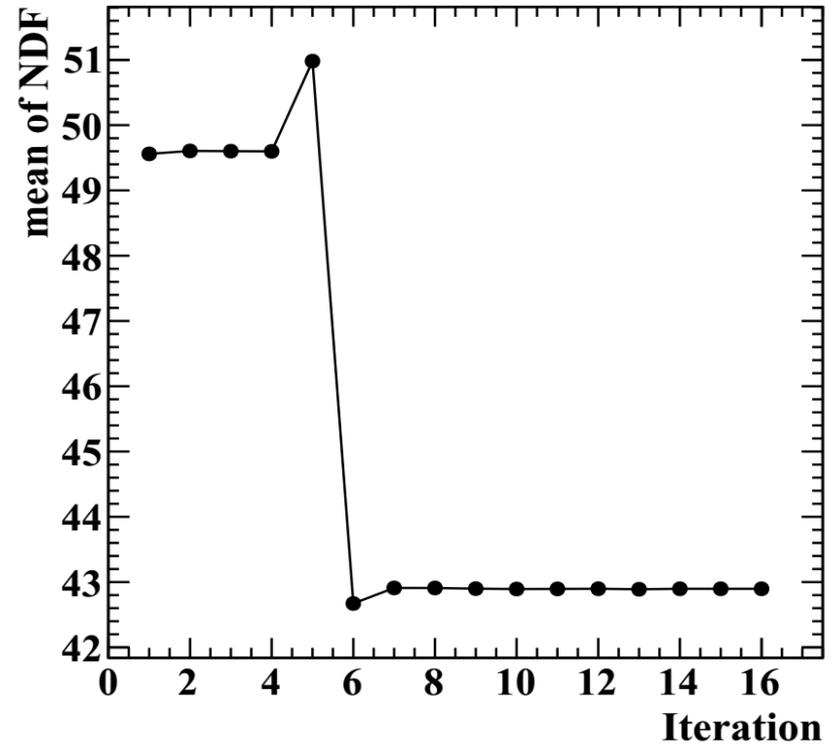
Event T0 module work well for cosmic

NDF and P-value vs Iteration#

Pval



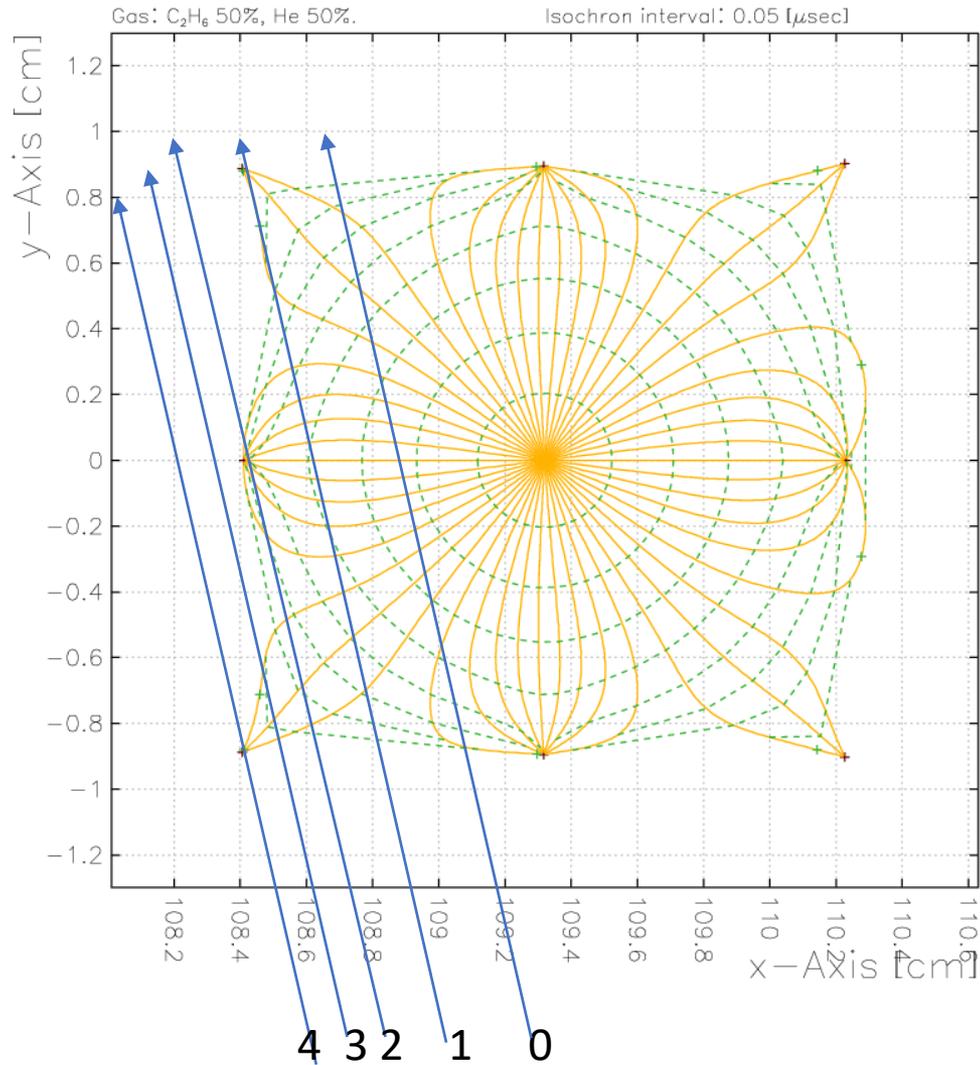
ndf



- Calibration converged after 16 iterations.

Drift line

Positron drift lines from a wire



Plotted at 19:50:04 on 31/05/16 with Garfield version 7.41.