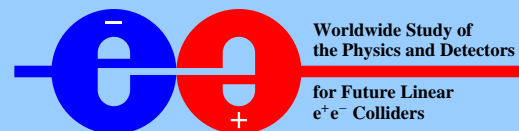


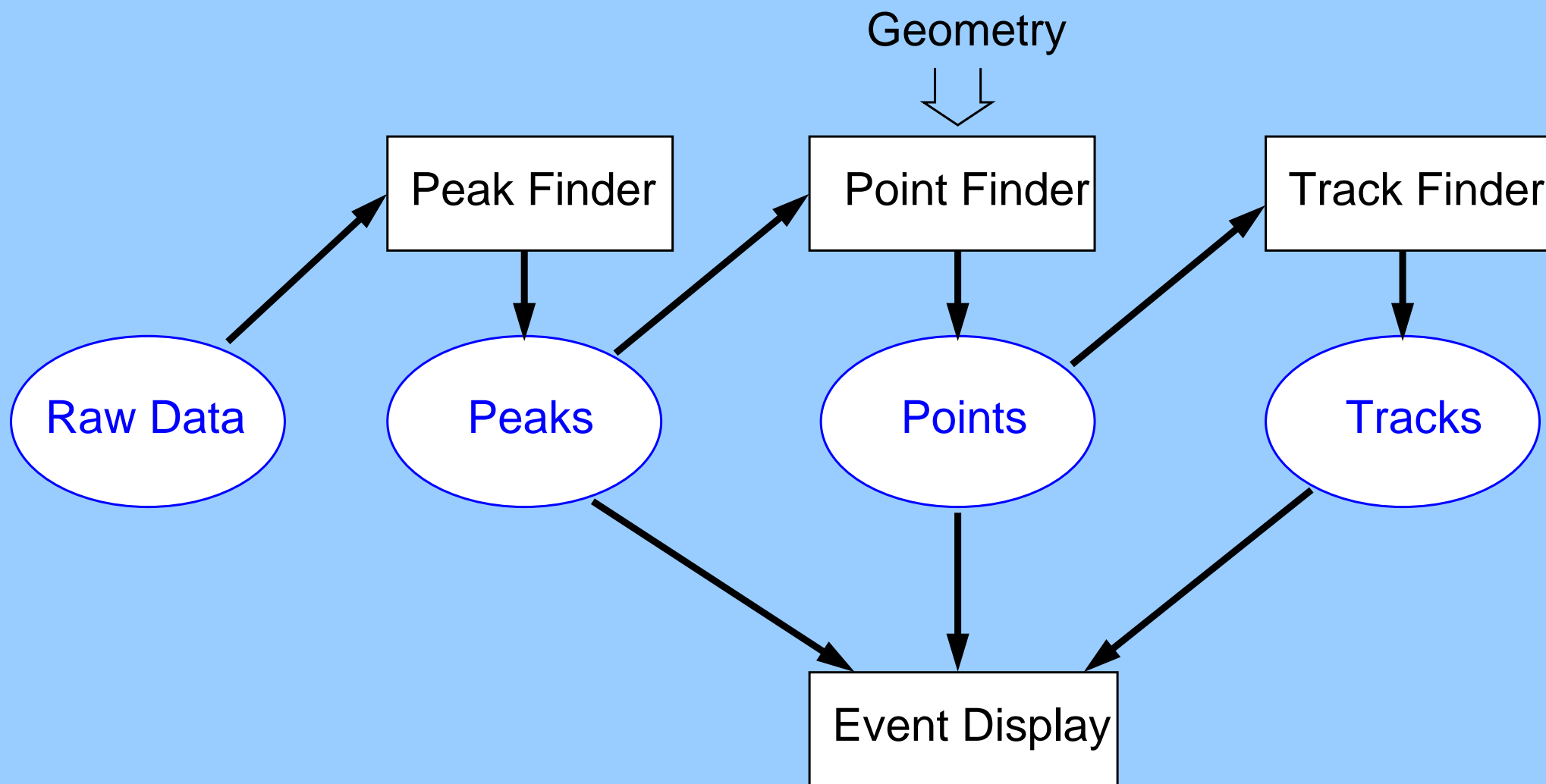
Reconstruction and Systematics of Resolution Measurements

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RWTHAACHEN

ILC TPC Analysis Jamboree
Hamburg, Feb. 13, 2006





Peaks:

int ChannelNr

int SumQ [ADC counts]

int MaxQ [ADC counts]

float AvTime [time samples]

int PeakWidth [time samples]

Points:

float X [mm]

float Y [mm]

float Z [mm or μs]

int Q [ADC counts]

float SigmaX (RMS or σ)

float SigmaZ (RMS)

int NPads

Similar to LCIO::TrackerPulse

Similar to LCIO::TrackerHit

Converters to LCIO exist!

Tracks:

float a, b, c, d

int NTrackPoints

float SigmaX

float SigmaZ

array of points in track

Straight line defined by 4 parameters a , b , c , and d (slope and offset in xy and zy projections):

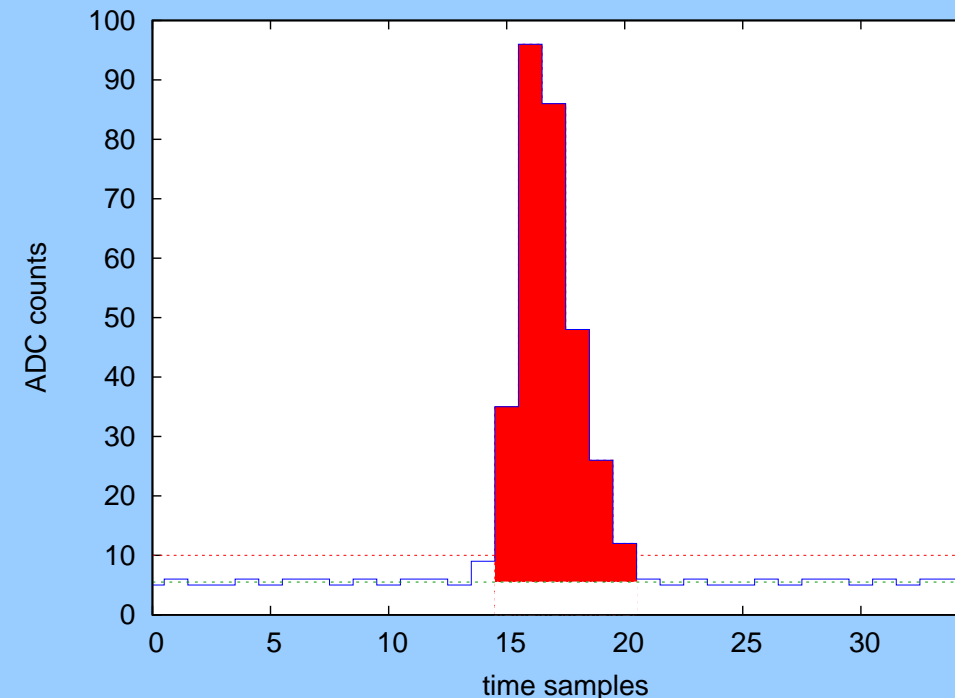
$$x = a \cdot y + b$$

$$z = c \cdot y + d$$

Find peaks in raw data:

- When signal goes above threshold peak begins
- When signal falls below threshold peak has ended
- Mean Z is center of gravity
- Threshold at 5σ of pedestal noise
- No pre or post samples

Available as MARLIN processor!



Calculate 3D points from the peaks:

- All signals on neighbouring pads at the same time coordinate (\pm mean peak width) are grouped to a cluster.
- Center of gravity or Gauss fit in X
- Y is center of the row
- Center of gravity in Z
- 1 empty pad allowed

Calculate straight track using linear regression.

Mixture of track road and track following method:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| ■ Use first and last point as seed | <i>Track following method:</i> |
| ■ Add points along track and redo regression after each added point | × |
| ■ One missing point allowed | × |
| ■ Minimum 5 points on track | × |
| + simple | |
| + can handle multiple tracks | × |
| - slow with many points and/or tracks | × |

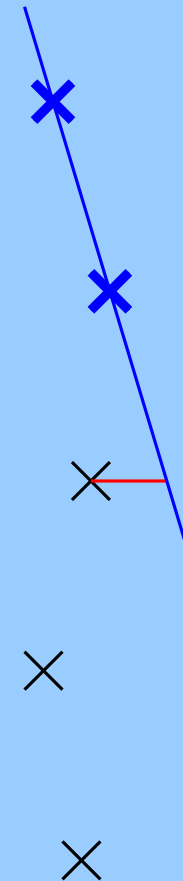
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Track following method:



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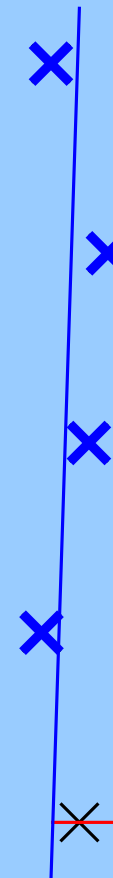
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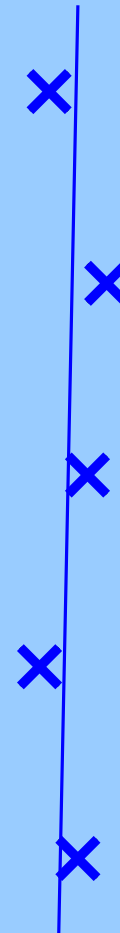
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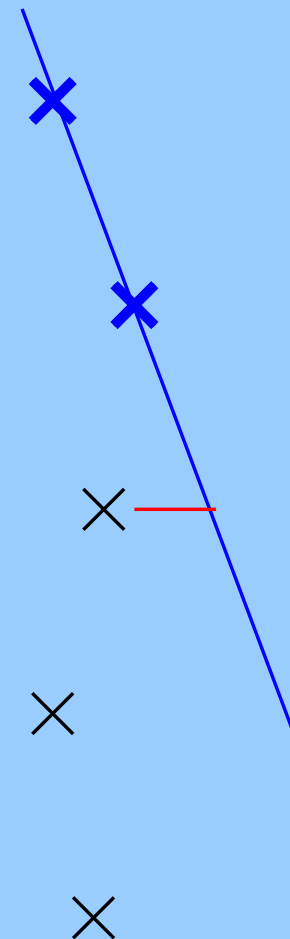
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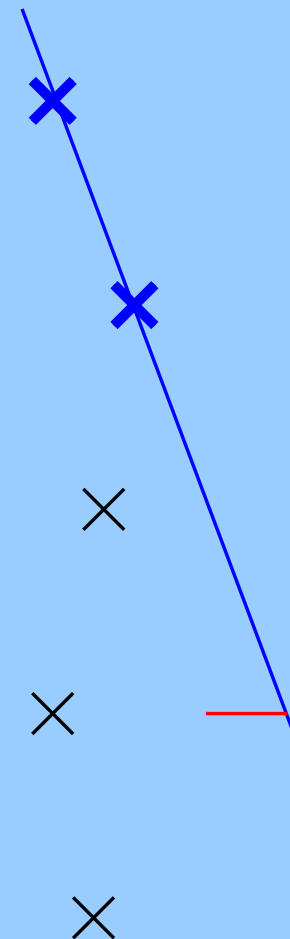
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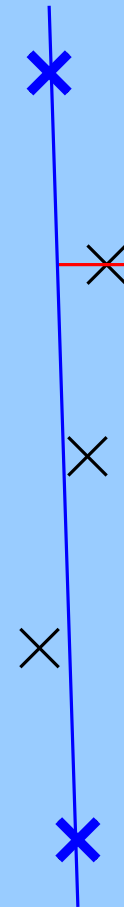
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Our algorithm



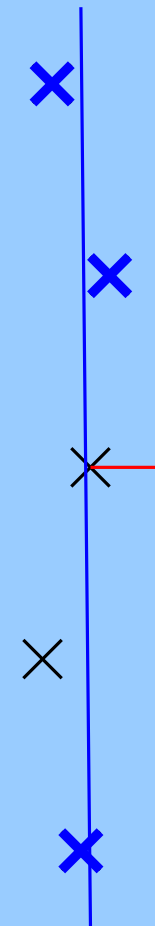
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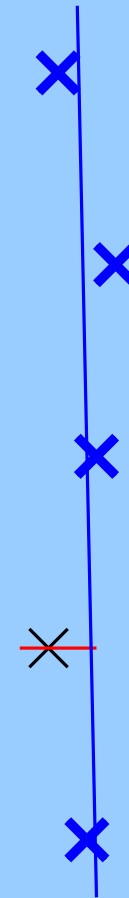
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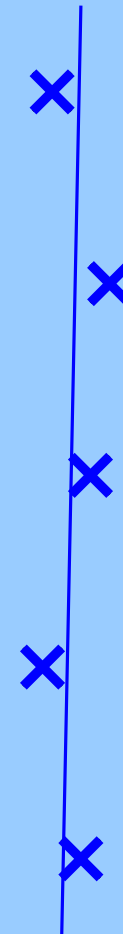
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Our algorithm



Available as MARLIN processor!

Resolution of TPC

$$\sigma_X = \sqrt{\frac{\sum \Delta X_i^2}{n-2}} \quad \sigma_Z = \sqrt{\frac{\sum \Delta Z_i^2}{n-2}}$$

ΔX_i is distance from measured point to reconstructed track:

$$\Delta X_i = X_i - (a \cdot Y_i + b)$$

Resolution with hodoscope:

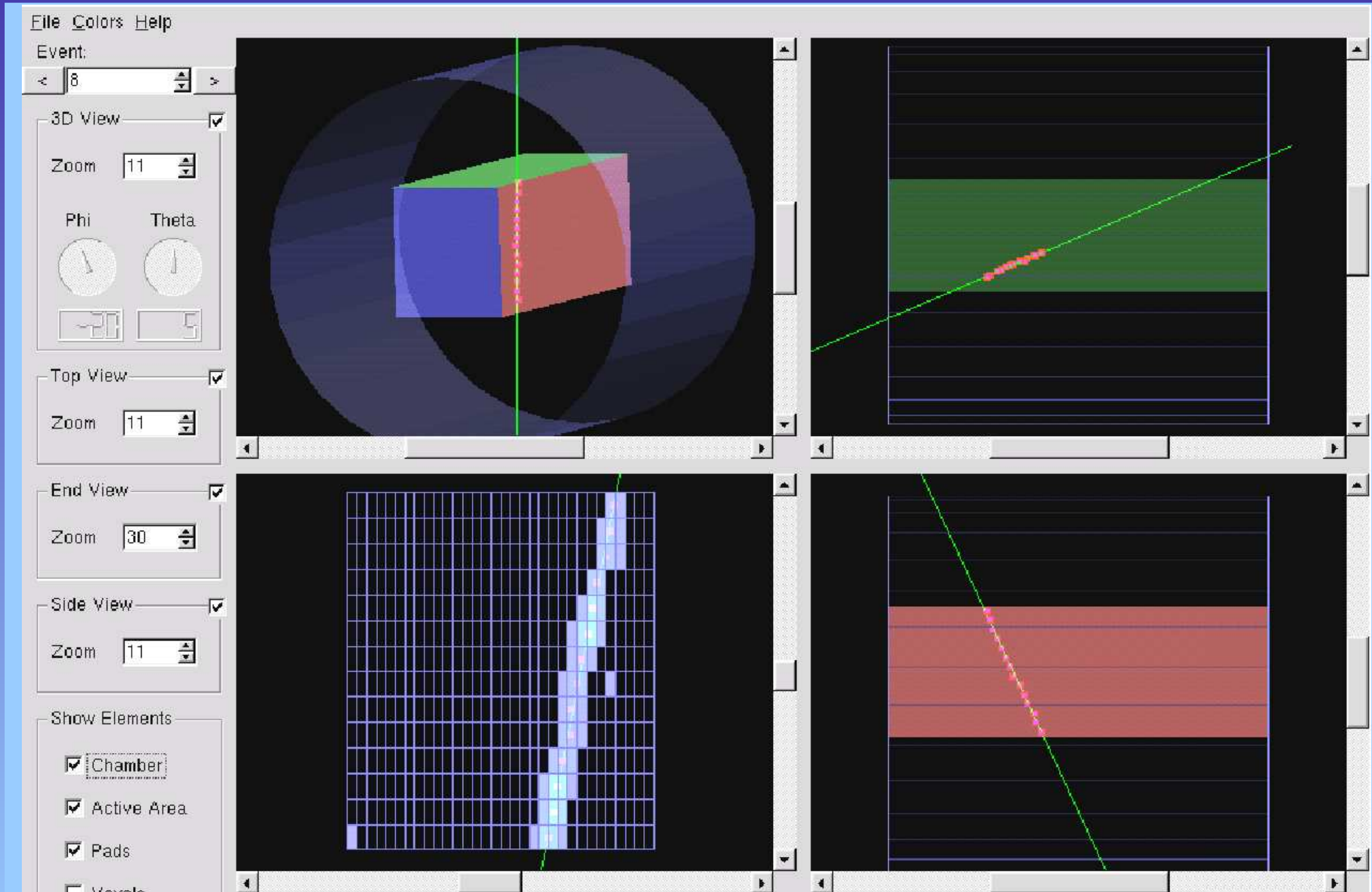
ΔX_i is distance from measured point in TPC to track in hodoscope:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta X_i &= X_i - X_{hod}(Y_i) \\ &= X_i - (a_{hod} \cdot Y_i + b_{hod})\end{aligned}$$

- Fill all ΔX_i into histogram
- Resolution is RMS of histogram

Fitting a Gaussian to center of the peak gives “better” resolution, but does not take tracks in tails into account.

But these tracks are there!



Resolution in dependence on:

- Gas mixture (TDR, Ar/CH₄ 95/5 and 90/10, Ar/CO₂ 98/2)
- Angle (0 to 4 degrees)
- Drift distance (0 to 26 cm)
- Particle energy (1 to 6 GeV positrons)
- Magnetic field (4 T, TDR gas only)

No results yet!

Module	Properties	LCIO/MARLIN
Peak Finder	CoG	Yes
Point Finder	CoG or Gauss fit	No
Track Finder	Straight line only Linear regression	Yes
Event Display	3D + projections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pads • Points • Tracks 	No