

# Test beam 2015. Residuals and Pads per Hit.

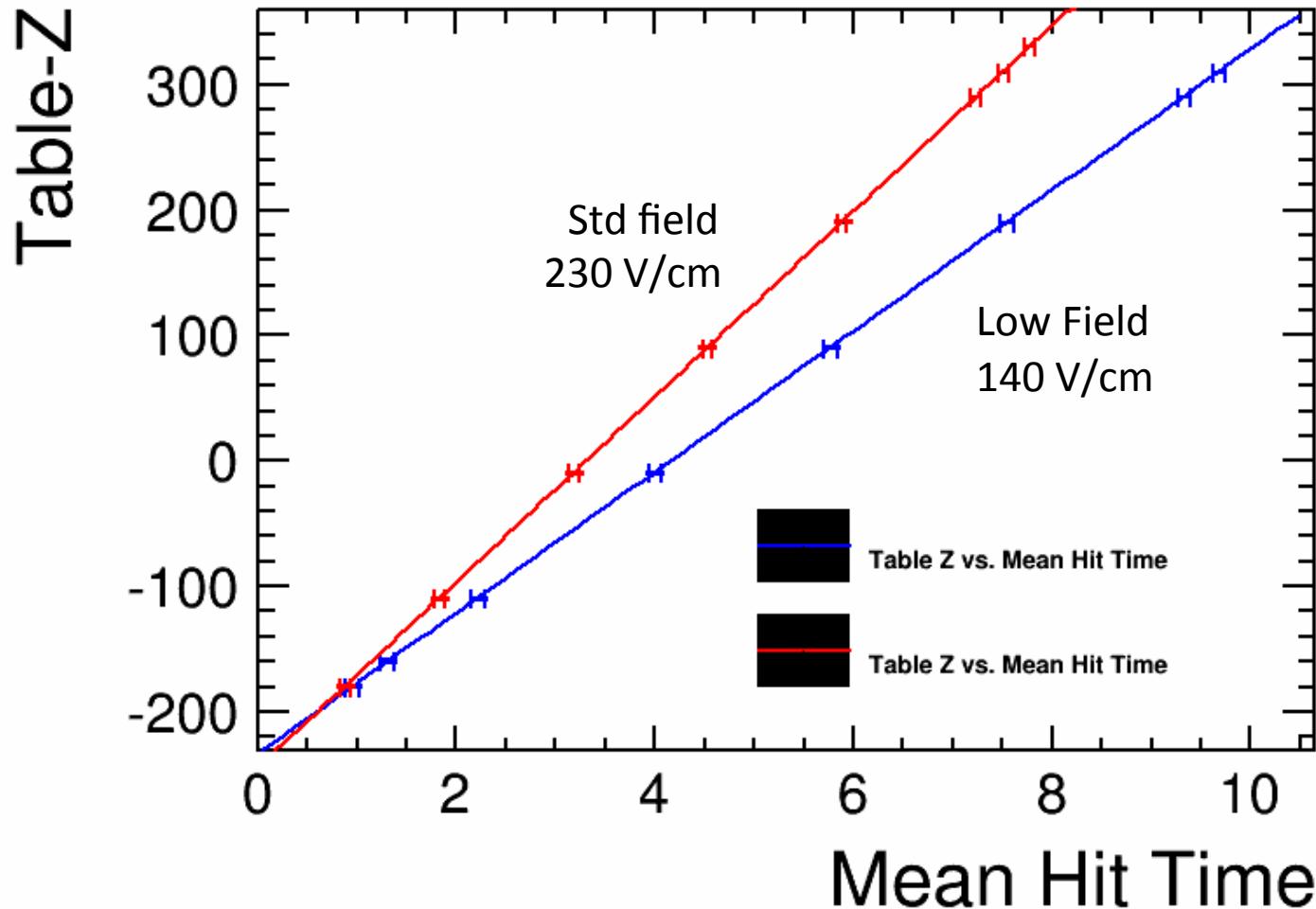
Rashid Mehdiyev,  
Carleton U

March 24, 2015

TO and drift velocity

# T<sub>0</sub> determination from data

Table Z vs. Mean Hit Time

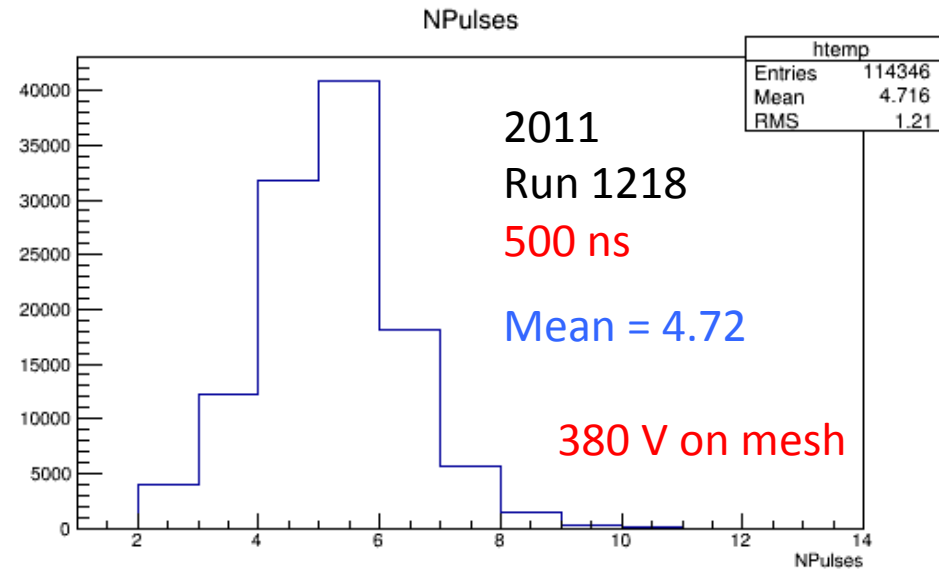
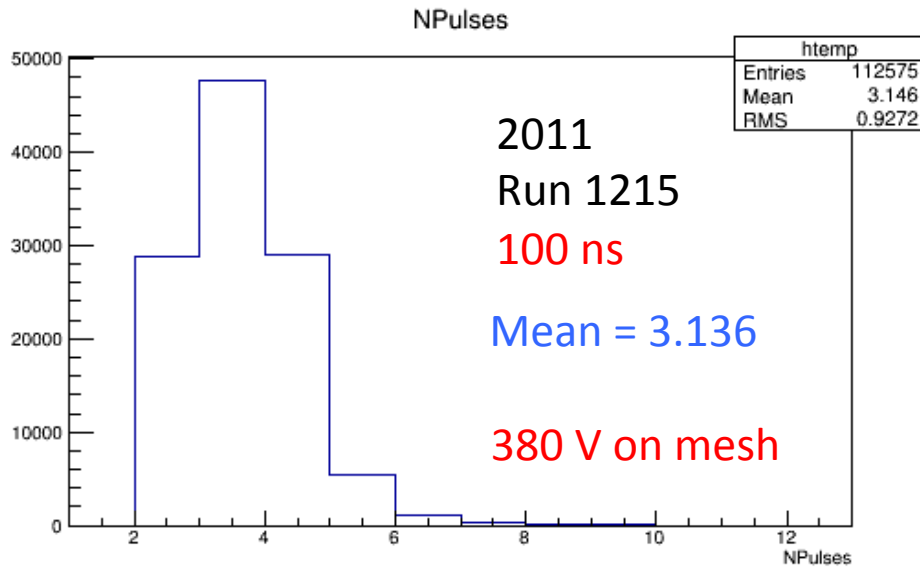
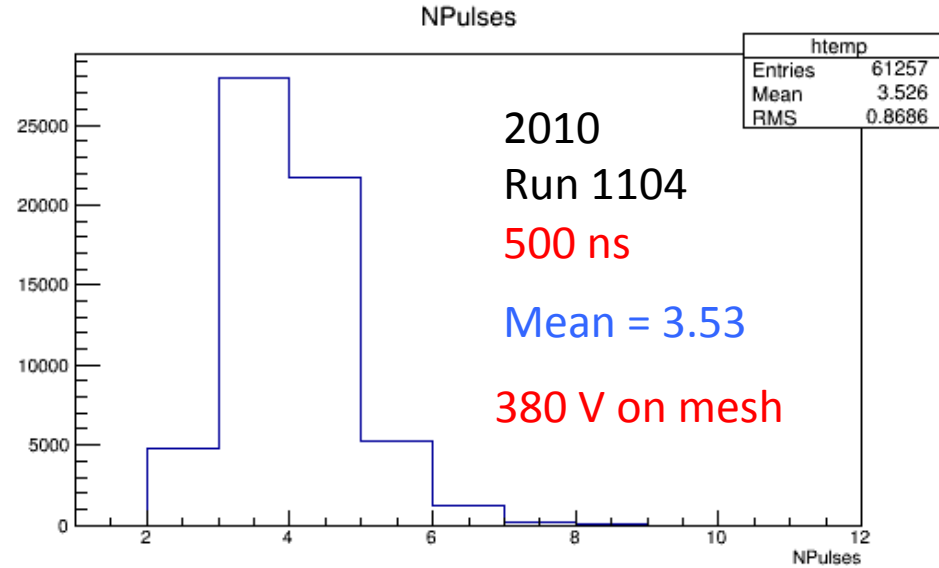
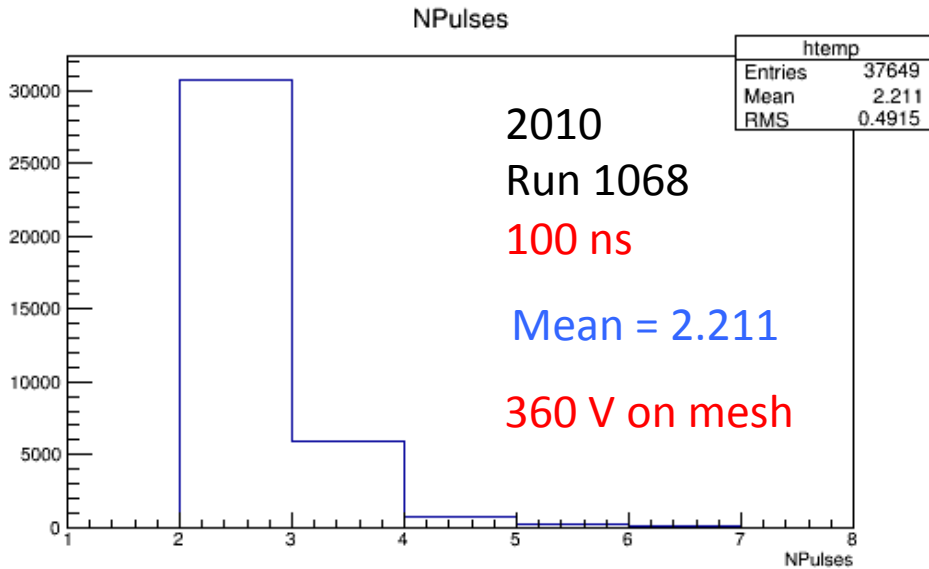


T = 632 ns, V<sub>drift\_std</sub> = ~ 74 μm/ns, V<sub>drift\_low</sub> = ~ 56 μm/ns.

Drift velocity is somehow smaller than before? Used to be 76 μm/ns ...

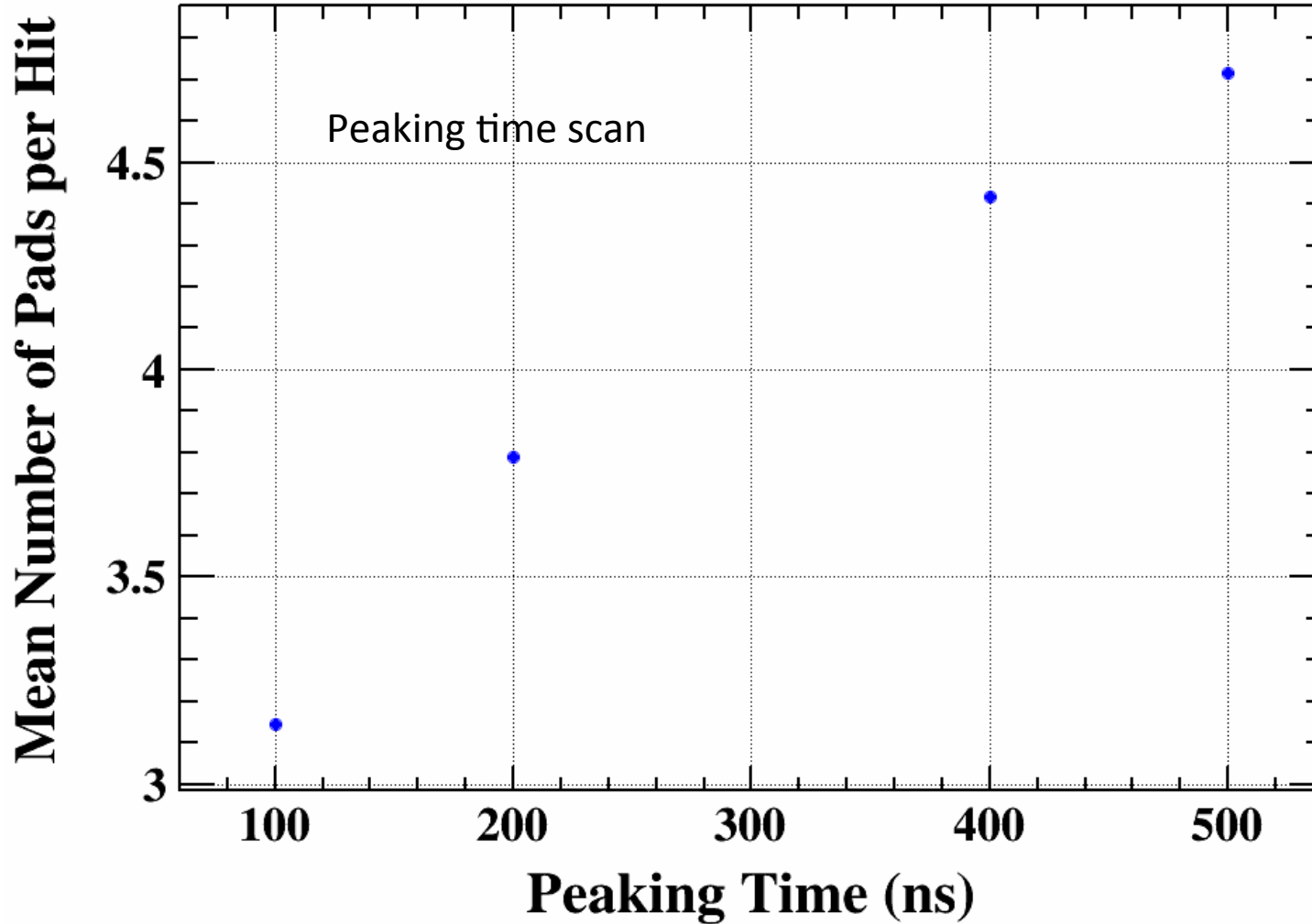
Pads per hit.  
Historical overview.

# 2010 – 2011 data



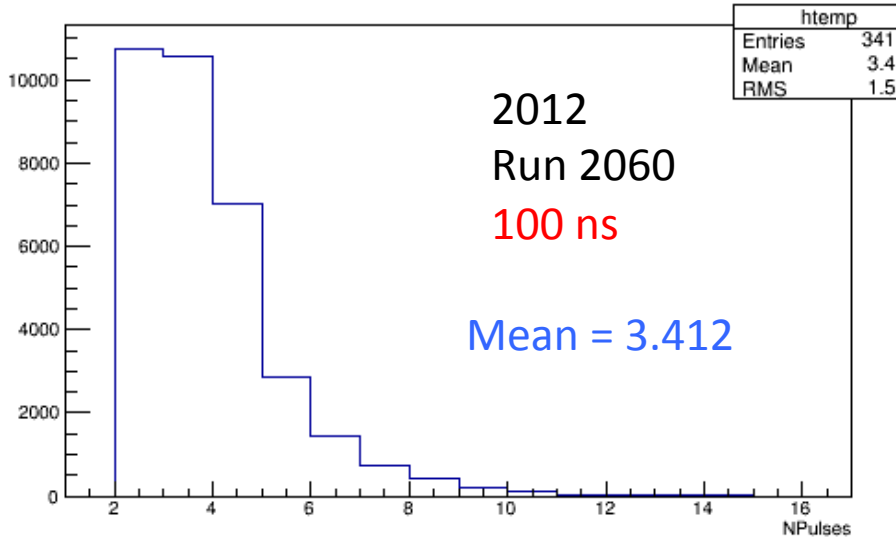
10 cm drift

# 2011 data

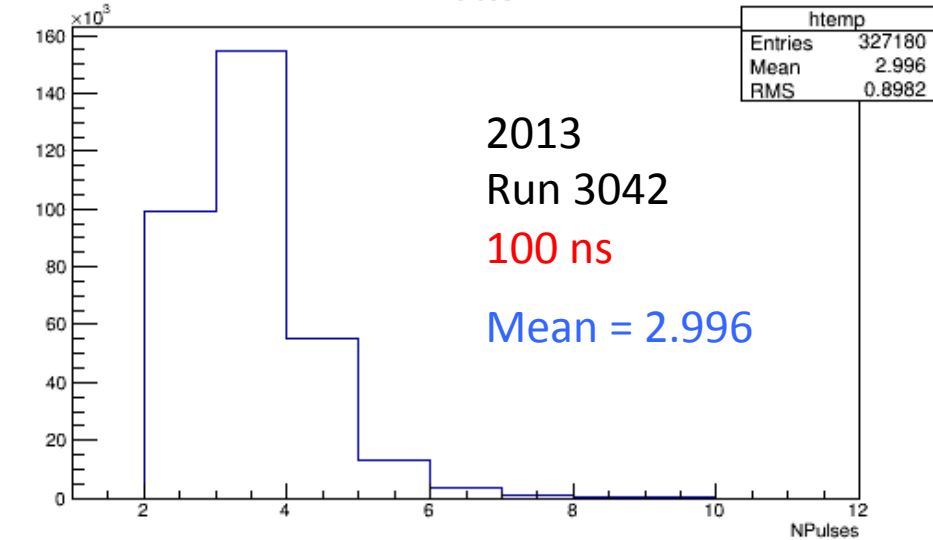


# 2012 – 2015 CLK 100 ns

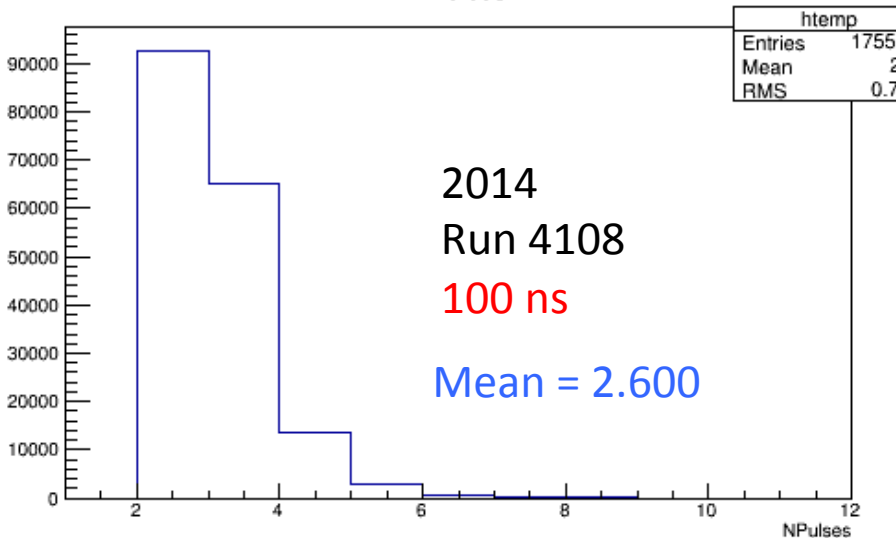
NPulses



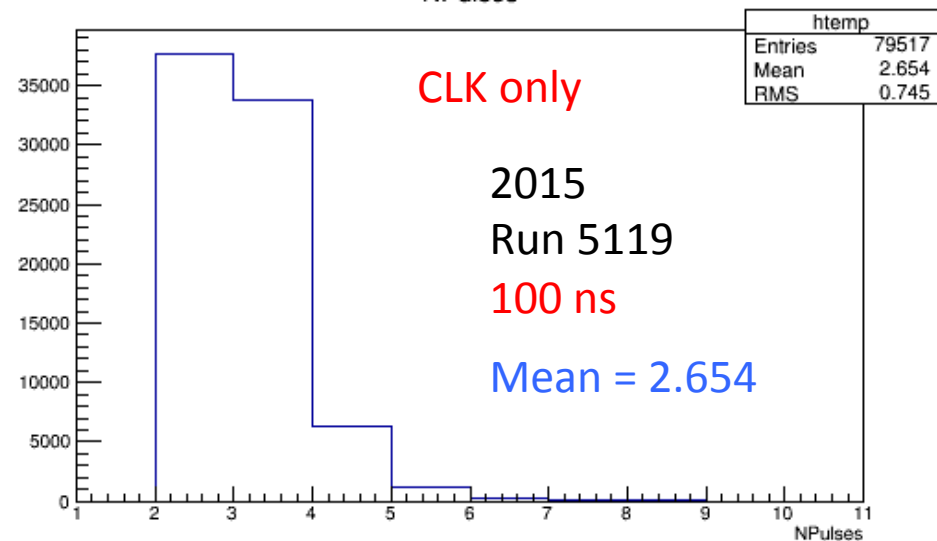
NPulses



NPulses



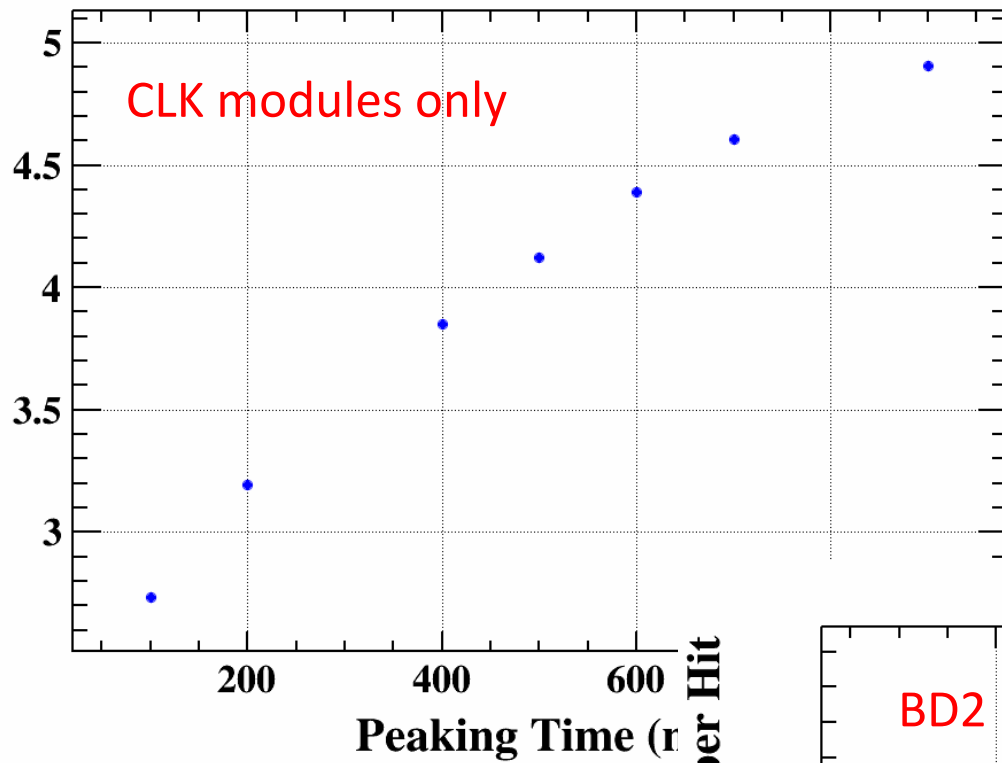
NPulses



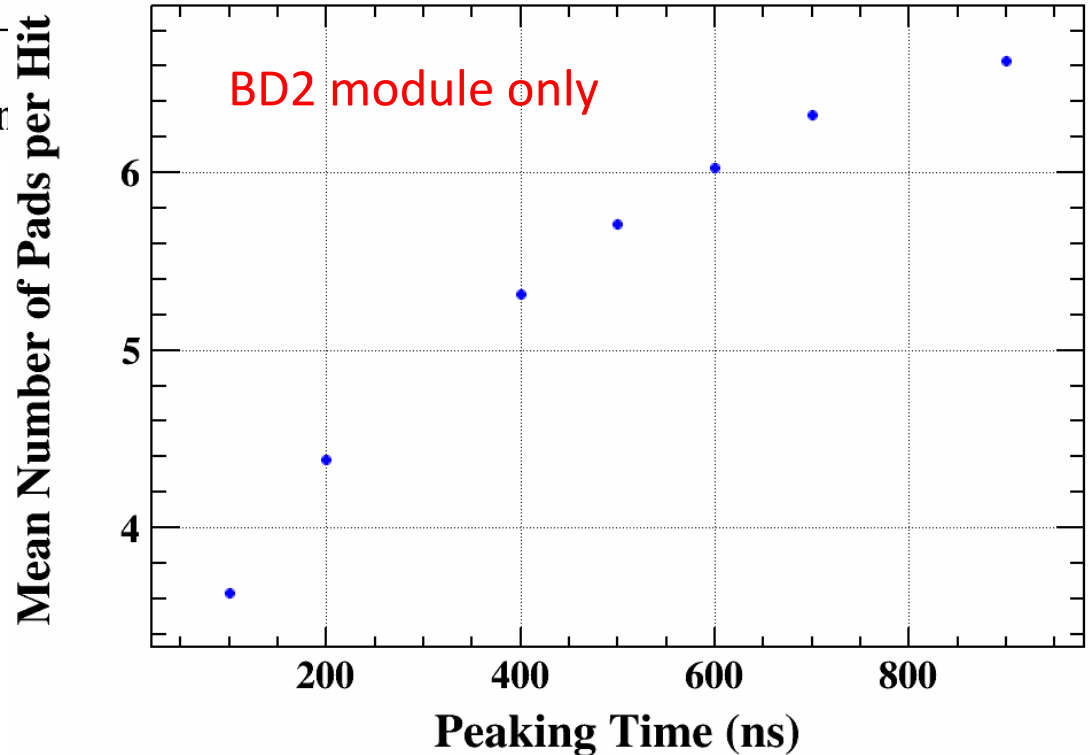
Should be mostly 10 cm drift

Could be fluctuations, but Pad per hit mean value has dived in 2014-2015?

Mean Number of Pads per Hit



Pads per hit scan – 2015, CLK vs BD





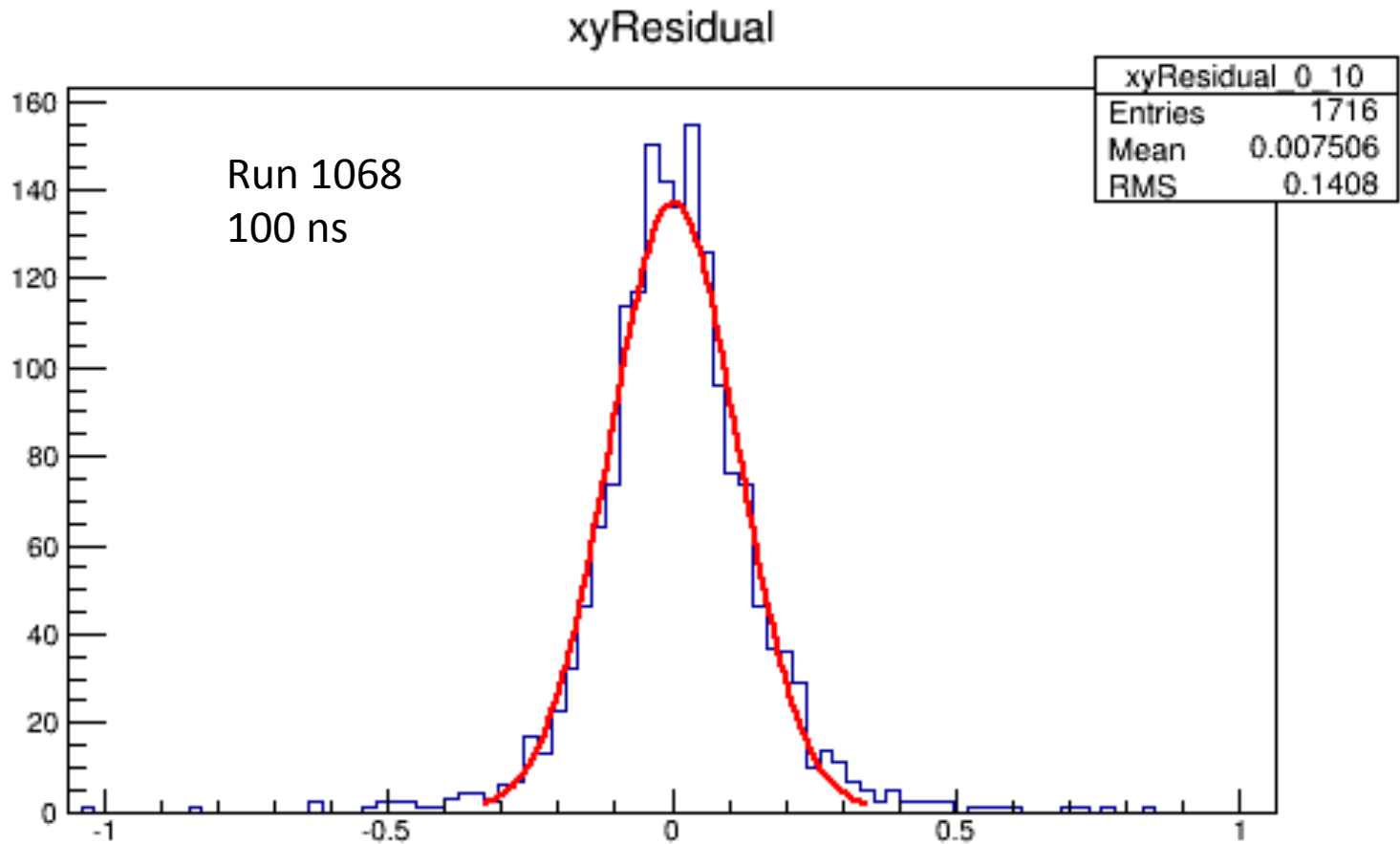
# Summary

- Attempt to look at the pads per hit issues by comparing the data at `_mostly_ 10 cm` drift distance.
- Note that there is a difference in this value between 2010 and 2011, probably due to less gain in 2010.
- The mean value has fluctuated across years for the same peaking time. However, it is quite low for CLK modules in 2014 and 2015. Impact of electronics changes or what?
- BD2 demonstrates quite extraordinary increase.

Residuals in  $XY$ ,  
again, from historical point of view

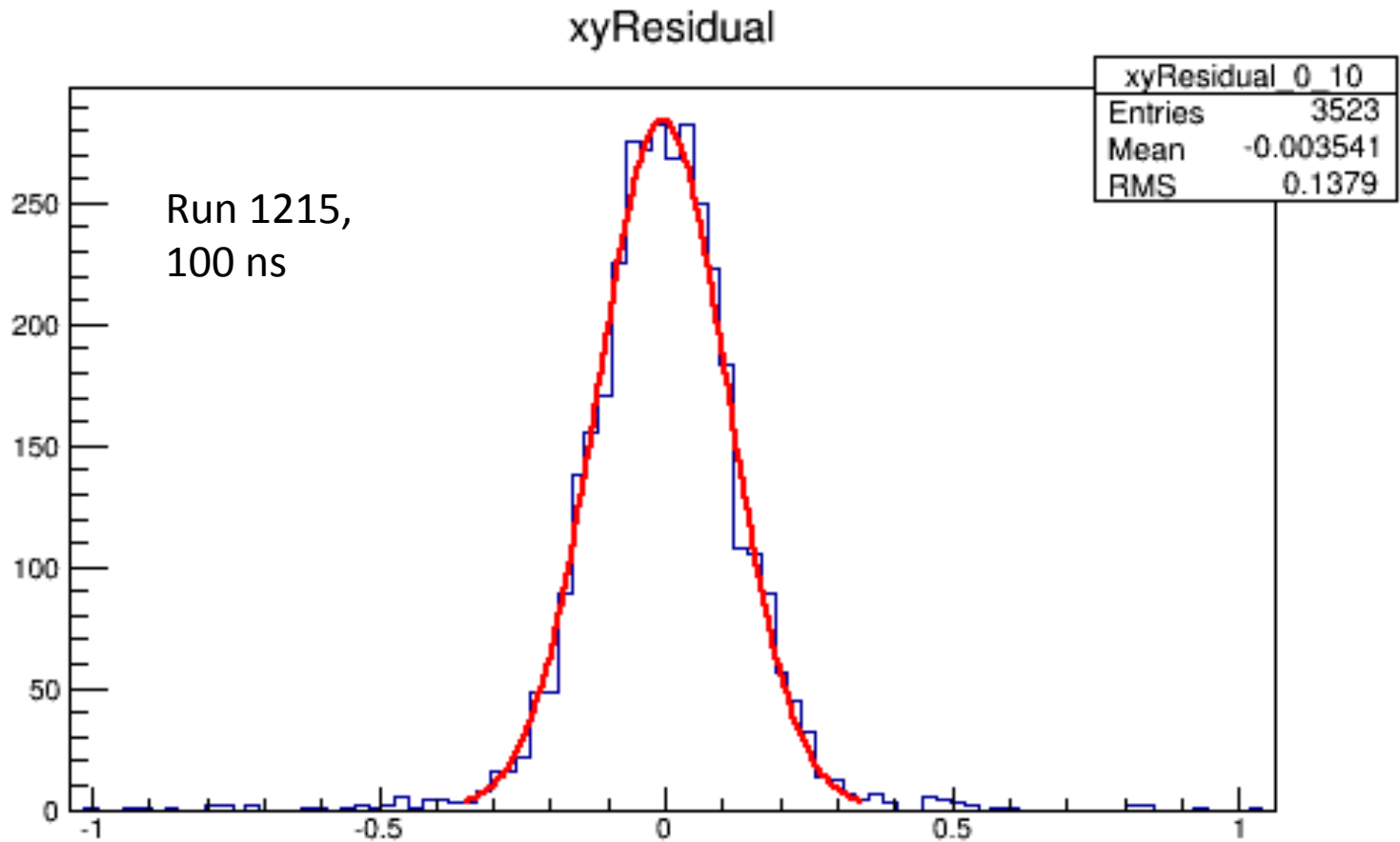
- How we fit the residuals in transverse and longitudinal direction affects our resolution performance results.
- This is an attempt to compare how well we did the fitting in the past and how we do it now.
- Note that for XY resolution, the mean calculation method is a Gaussian fit within a range of 3 sigma (a default one).

# 2010 data, Row 10, Module 0



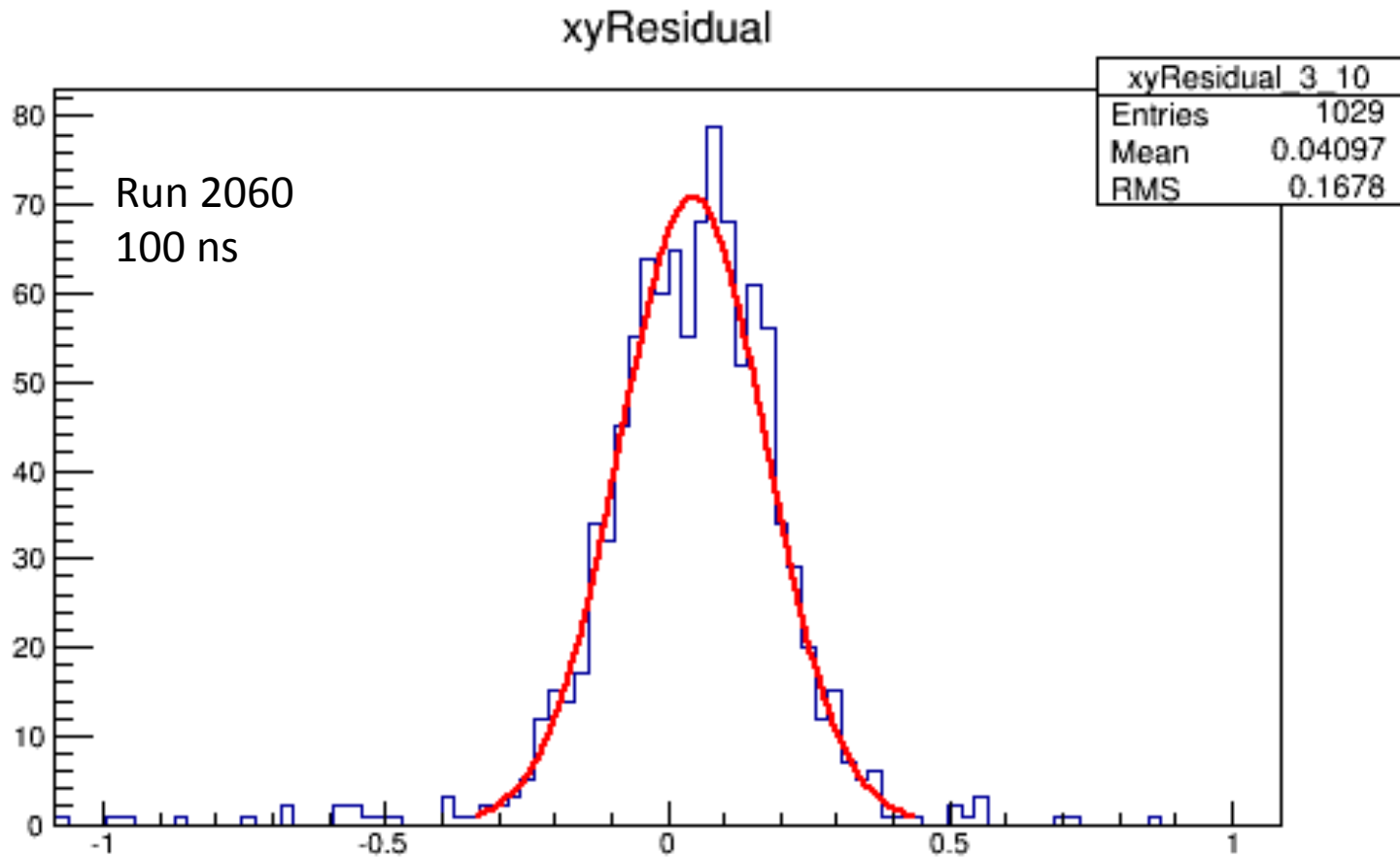
Limited events statistics, but fit looks OK.

# 2011, Row 10, Module 0



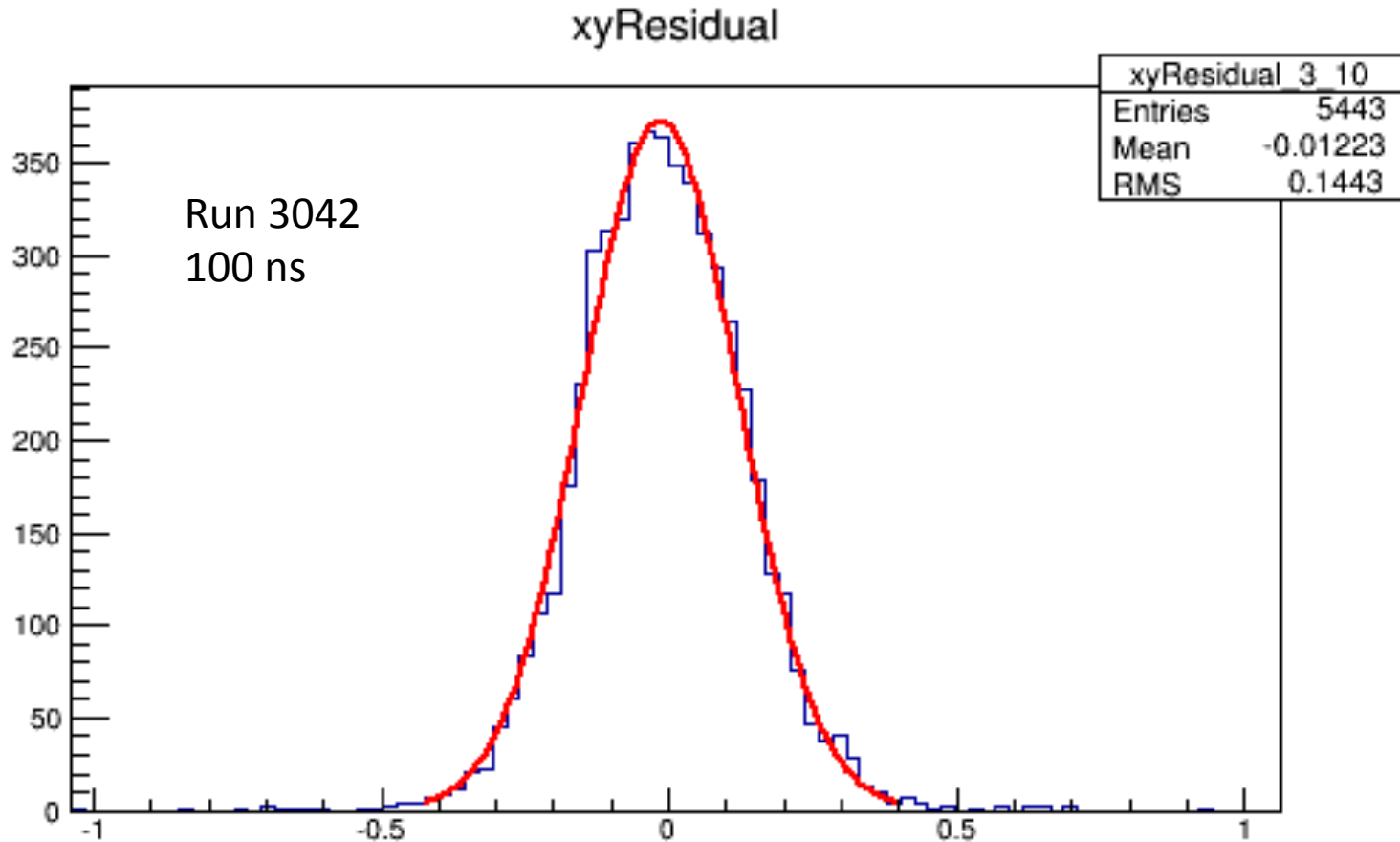
Fit looks fine to me

# 2012, Row 10, Module 3



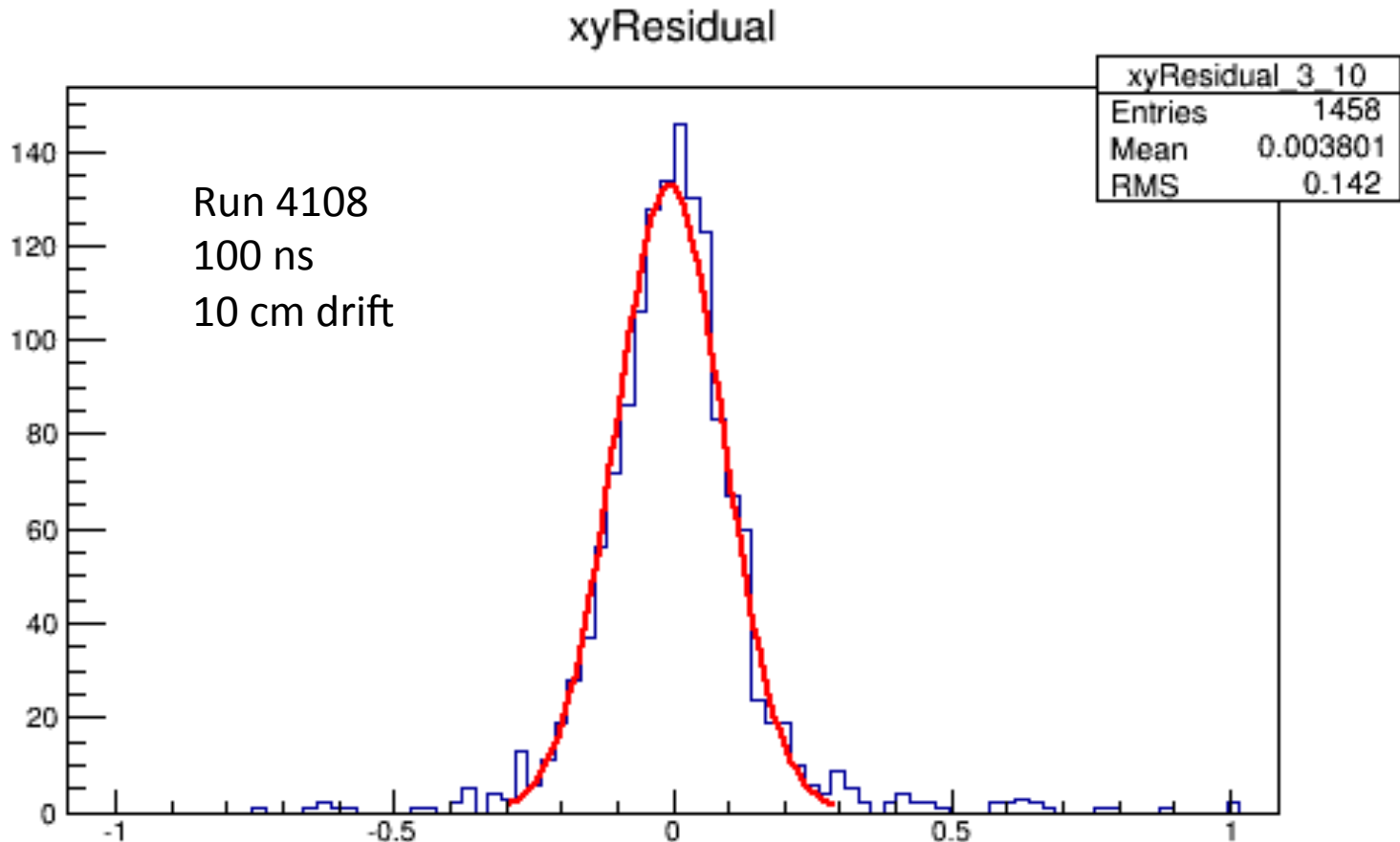
Event statistics is not great, but fit looks OK...

# 2013, Row 10, Module 3



Fit looks very good to me.

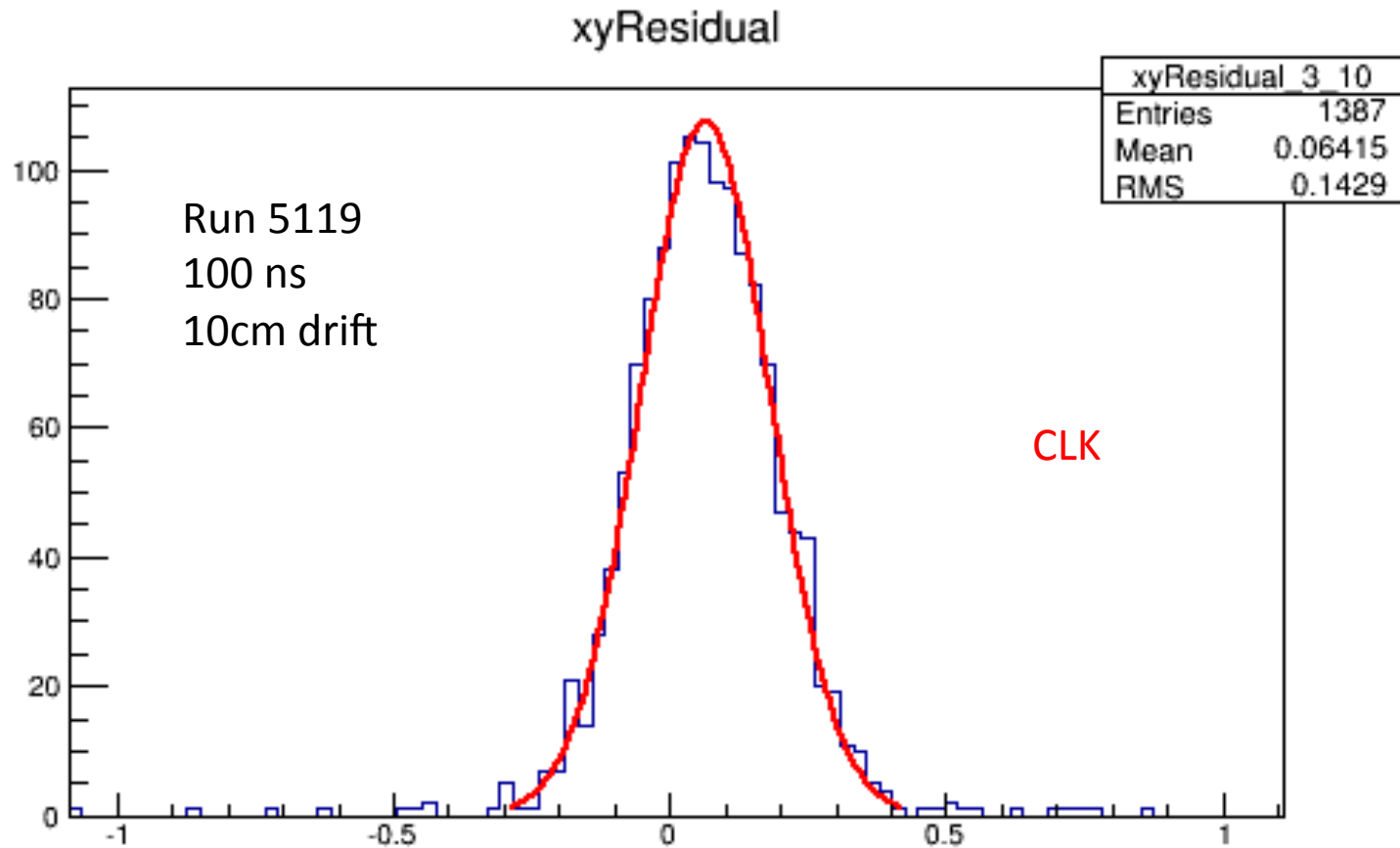
# 2014, Row 10, Module 3



Looks not perfect, but it is OK, I guess. Statistics is not greatest.

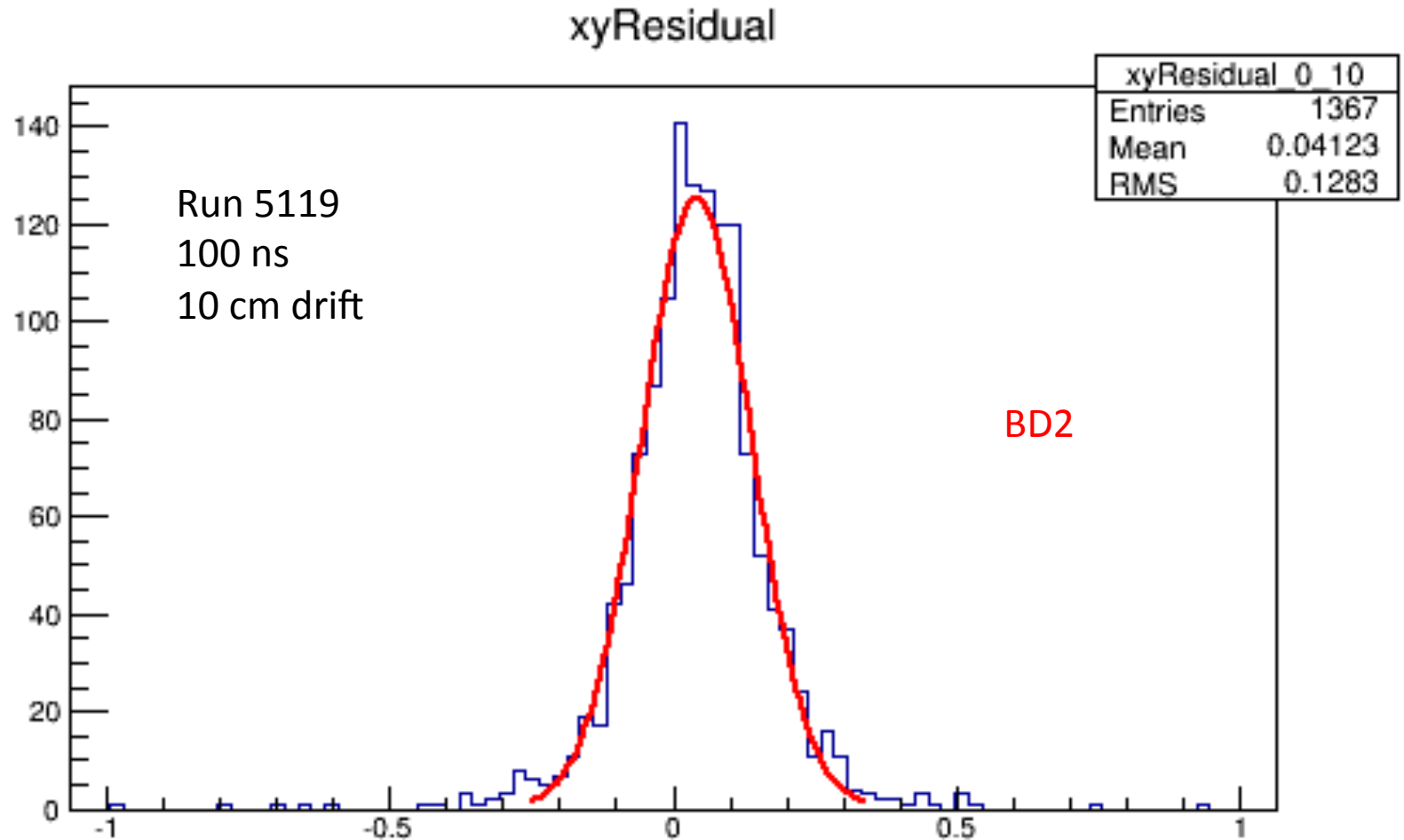


# 2015, Row 10, Module 3



Fit looks OK for this row.

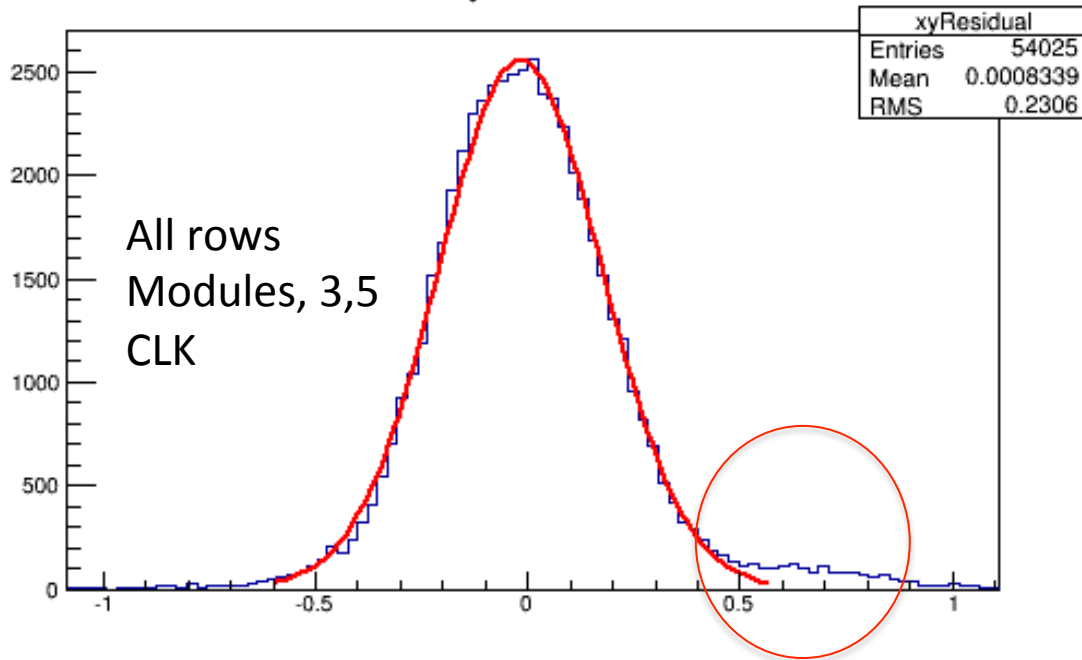
# 2015, Row 10, Module 0



Poor statistics, but fits is OK for this row?,

HOWEVER ->

xyResidual

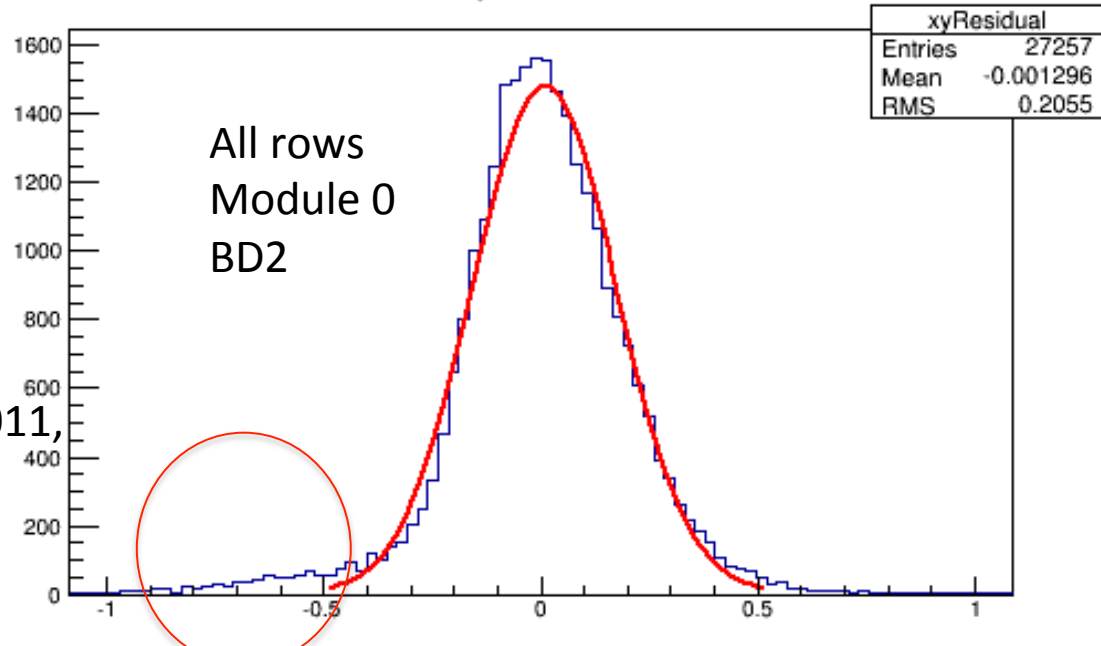


# All Rows together (2015)

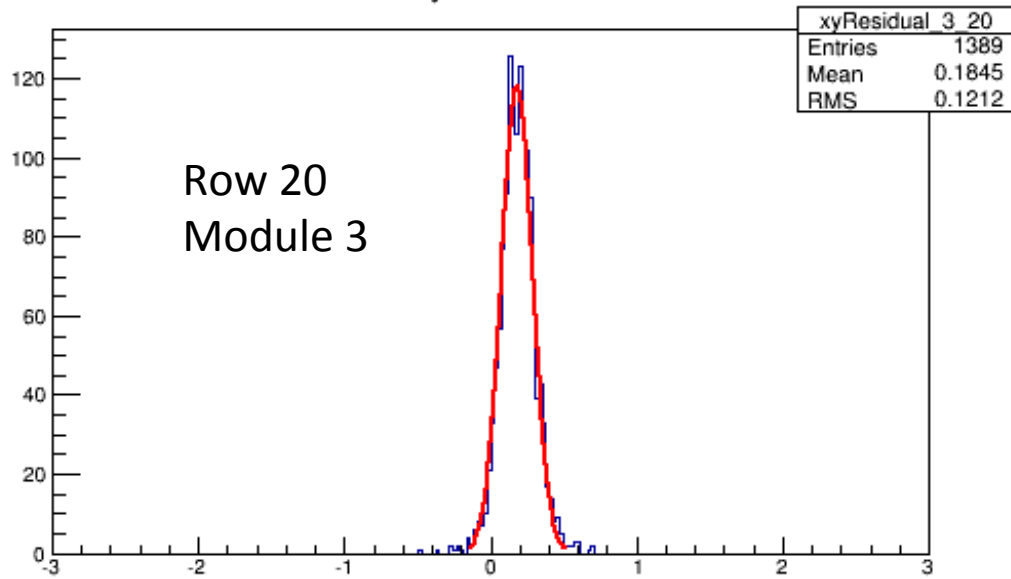
Note that it is **not** something relevant **only** to 2015.

If one look at XY residuals in all rows, it is the same typical story of tails for ANY year, 2010, 2011, or later.

xyResidual



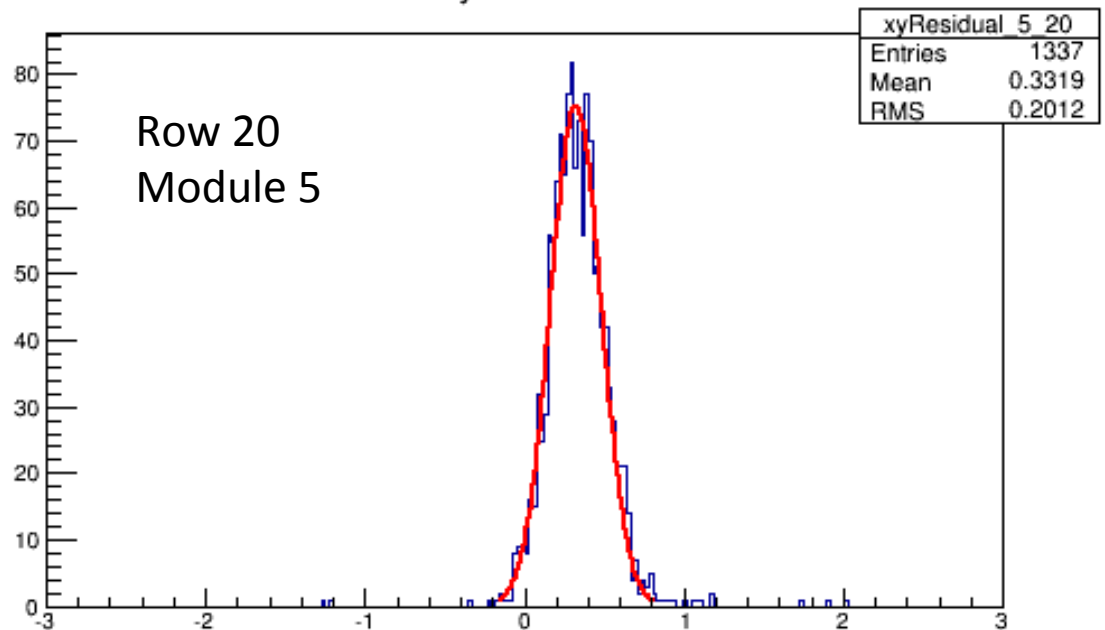
xyResidual



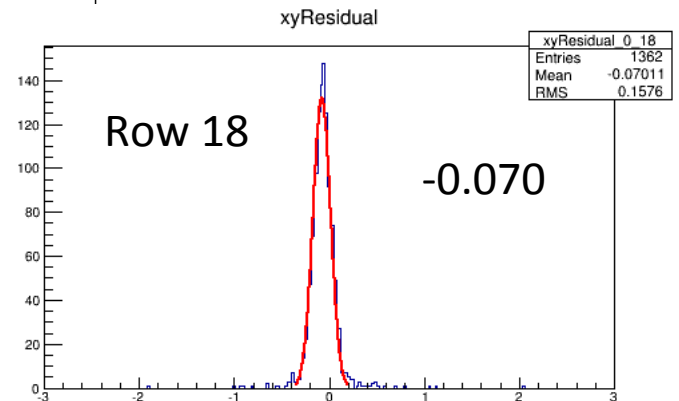
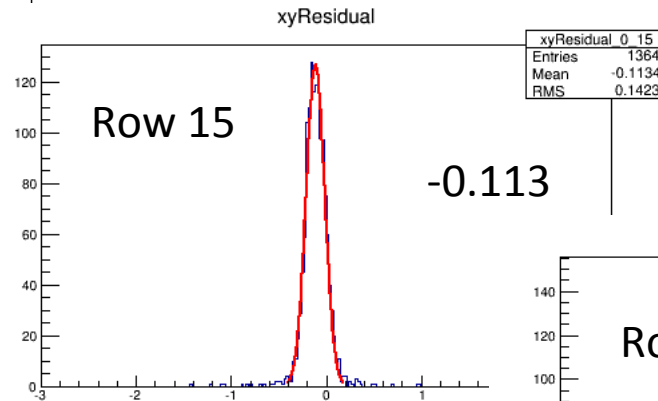
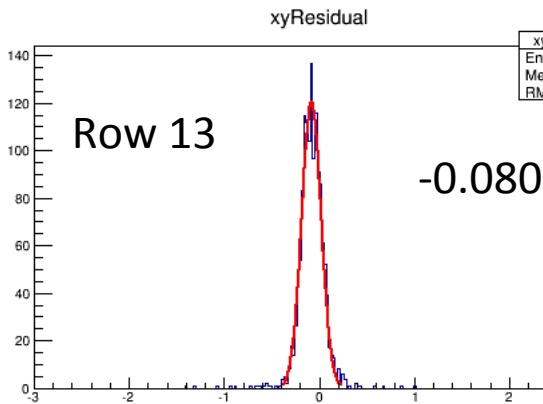
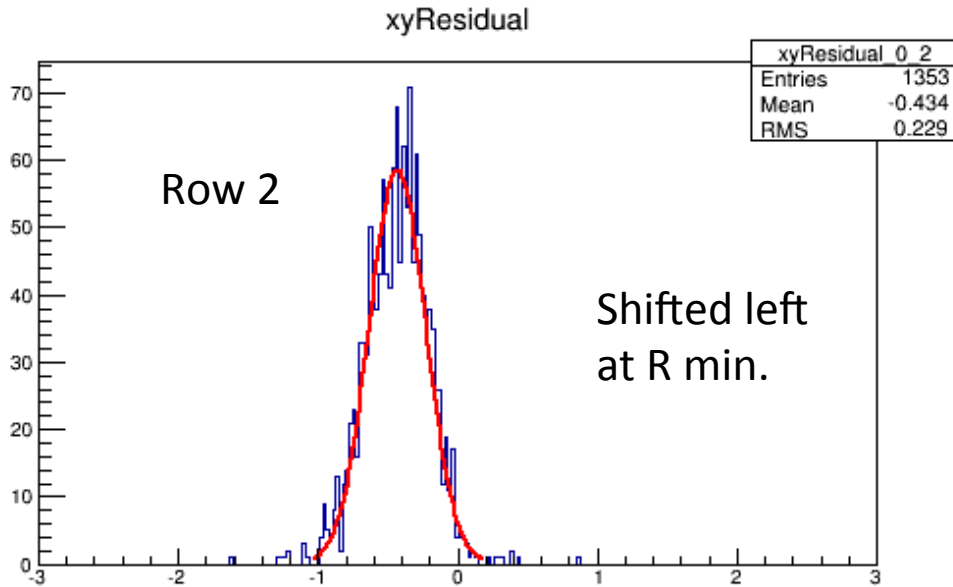
# For CLK modules

xyResidual

Both maxima shifted right  
closer to R max.

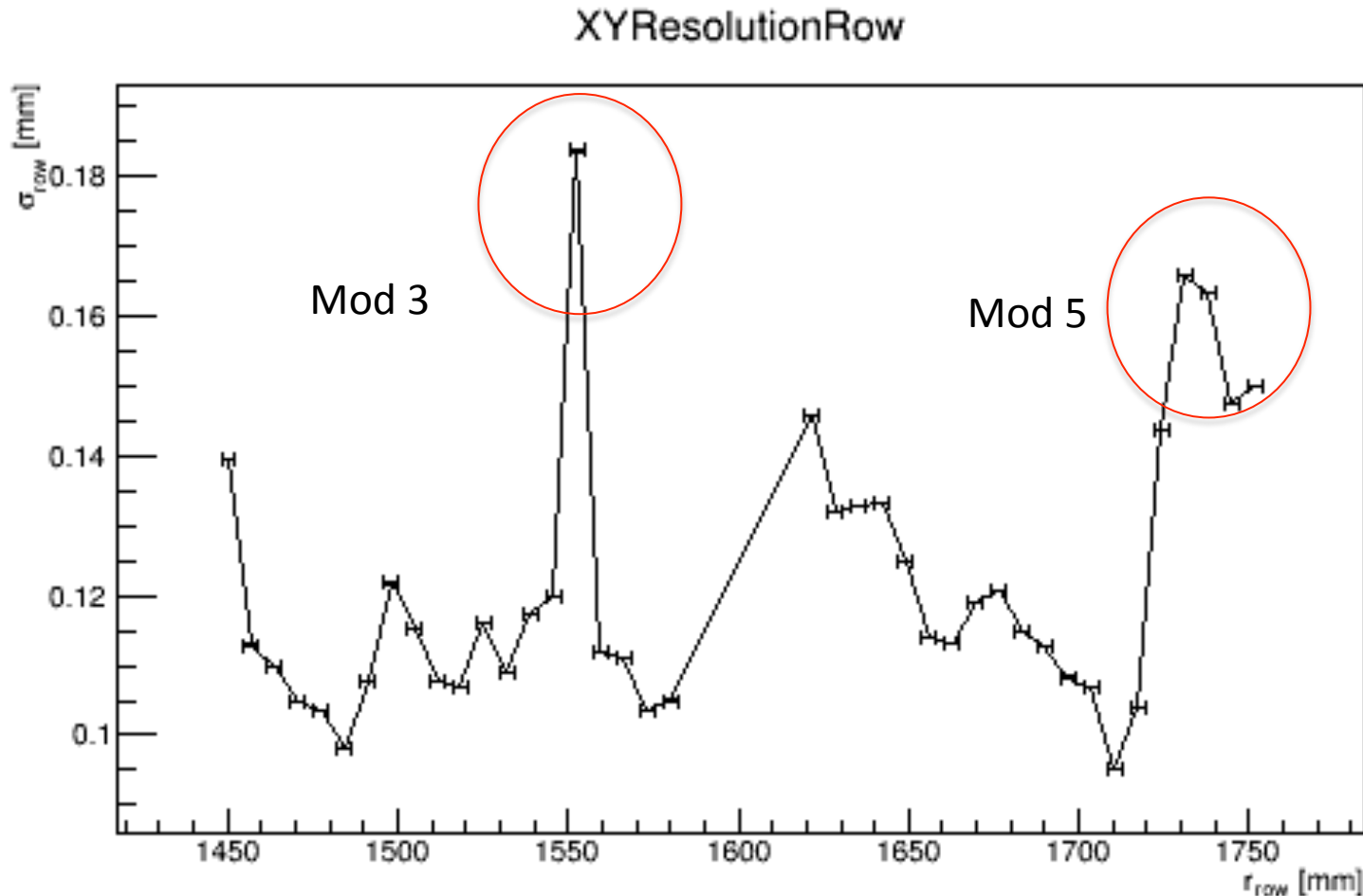


# BD2 Module



Getting skewed to the left, starting from Row 10,  
Then rebounds to the right at R max.

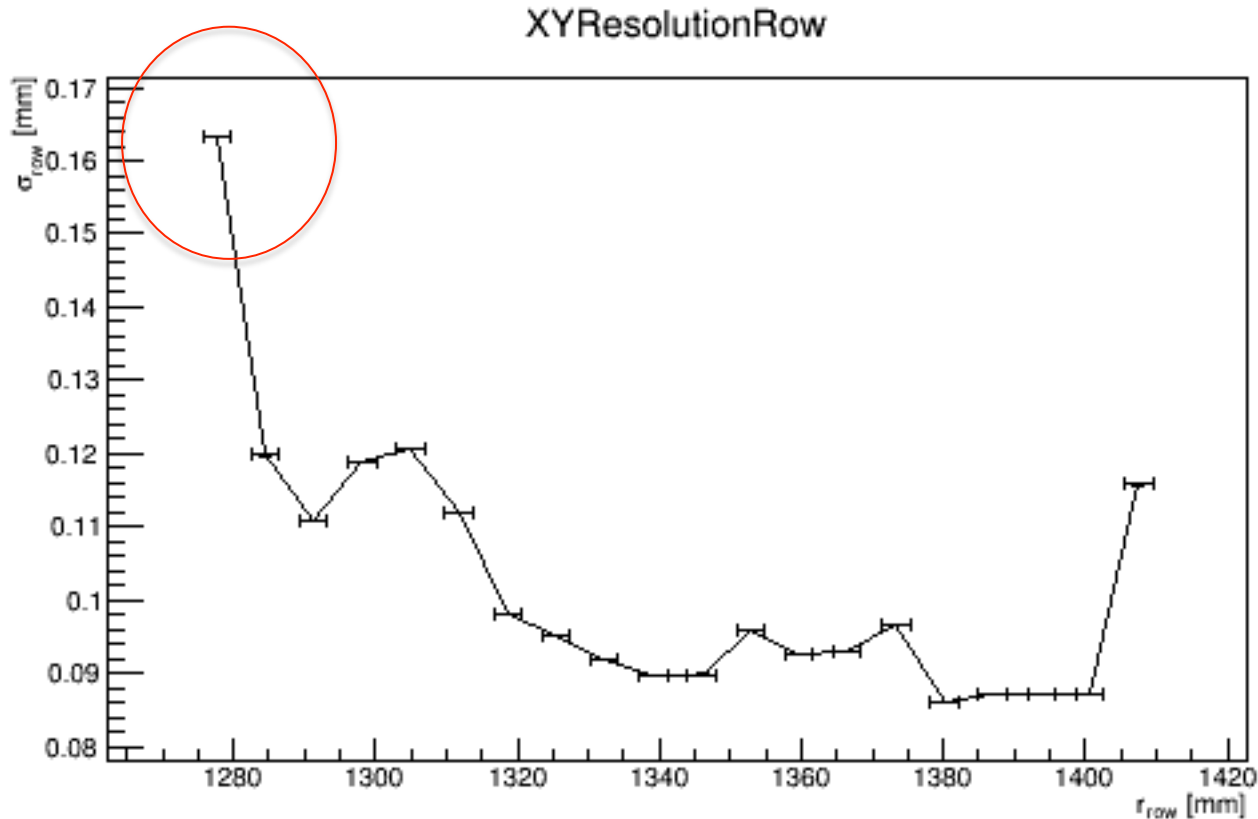
# 2015 XY resolution by row



CLK modules

Resolution gets significantly worse at the upper edge of Module 2 (worst case) and Module 5.

# 2015 XY resolution by row



BD2 module

XY resolution gets worse at the edges, especially at lowest radius, but A bit less than in CLK modules.

# Summary

- Comparing fit for residuals (for the same selected row), shows no drastic deviations from Gaussian, year by year. Fit was performed within 3 sigma region.
- Across rows, the maximum of residuals tends to move around. Most of the shifts are observed at the module edges.