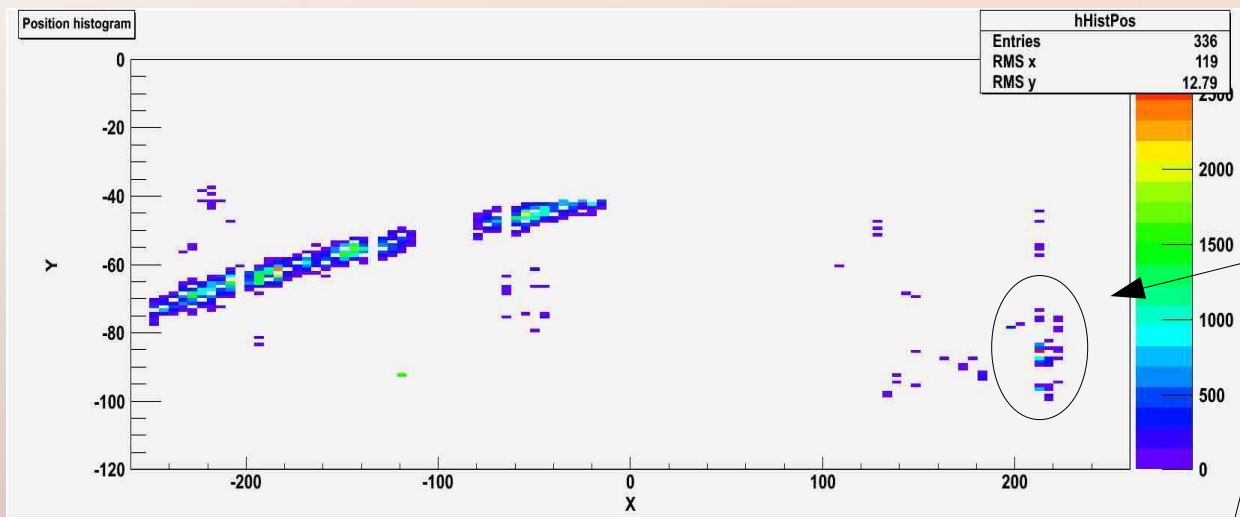


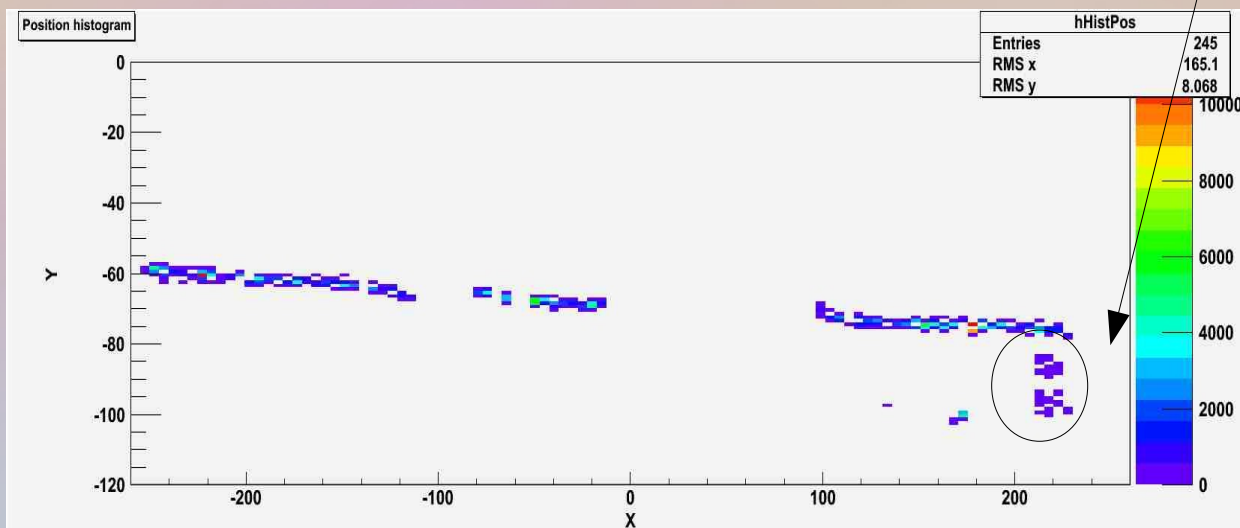
Position of beam track (TPC in wrong position) without magnetic field, Gain=0, charge (ADCch) in color:



-The noise can be cut away by constructing a time window which do not include the time when the noise puses are registered

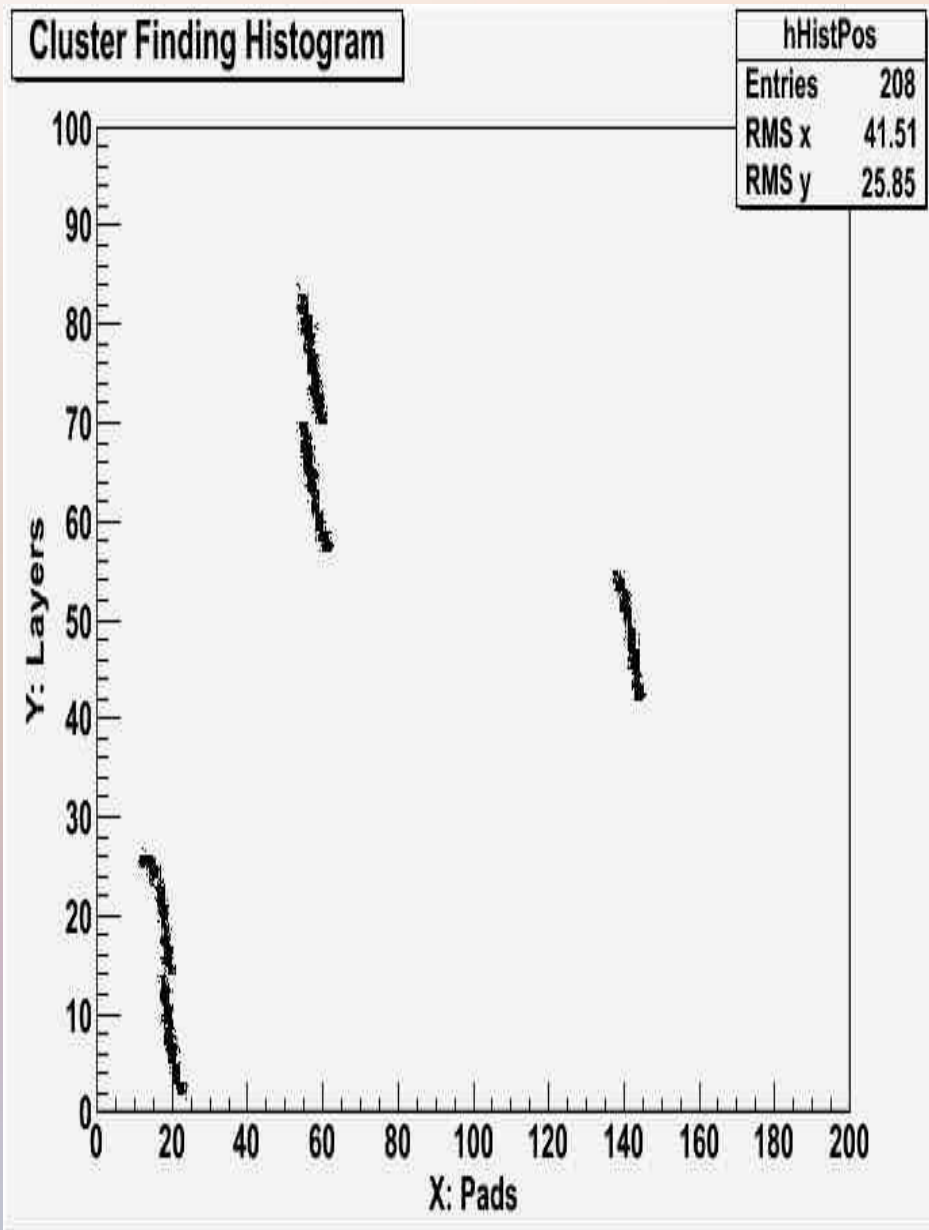
-Broader track without magnetic field

Track position, B=1, Gain=0:



-Deviations close to module edge when the magnetic field is on
→ B-field not parallel to E-field

-Cluster finding on tracks

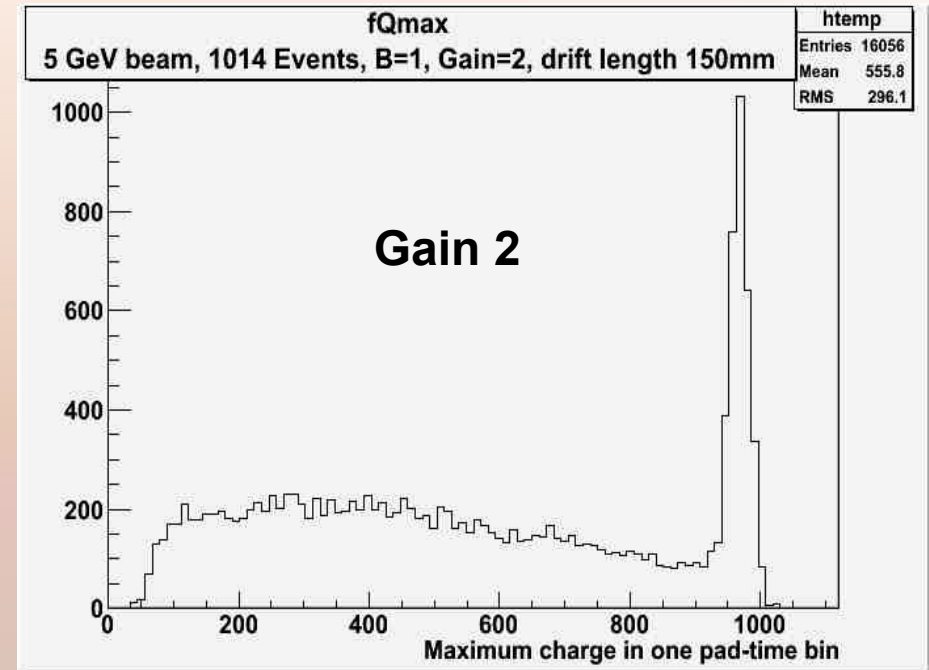
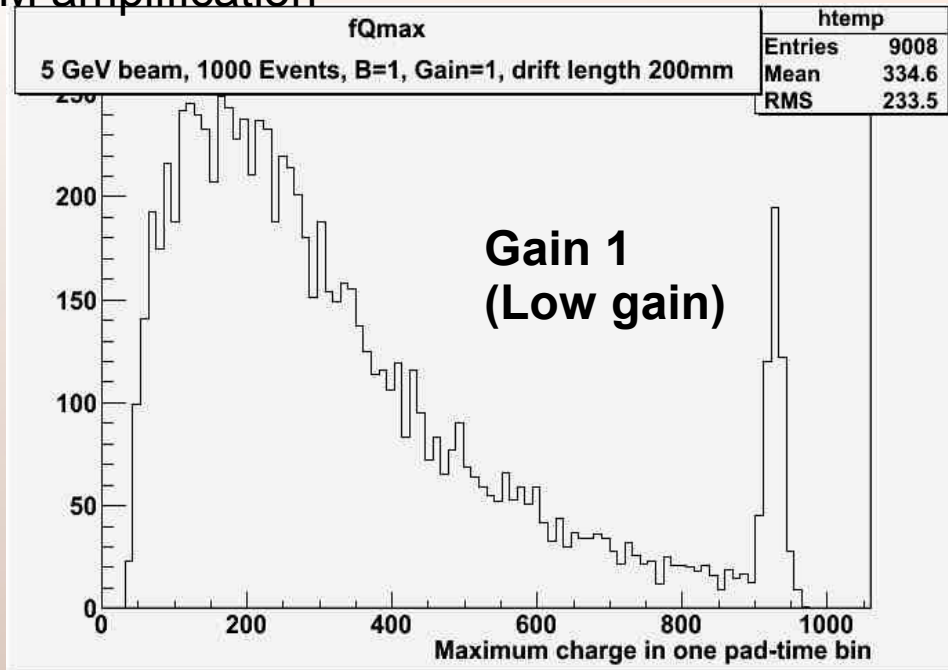


-How have you dealt with the displacements and the difficult pad geometry?

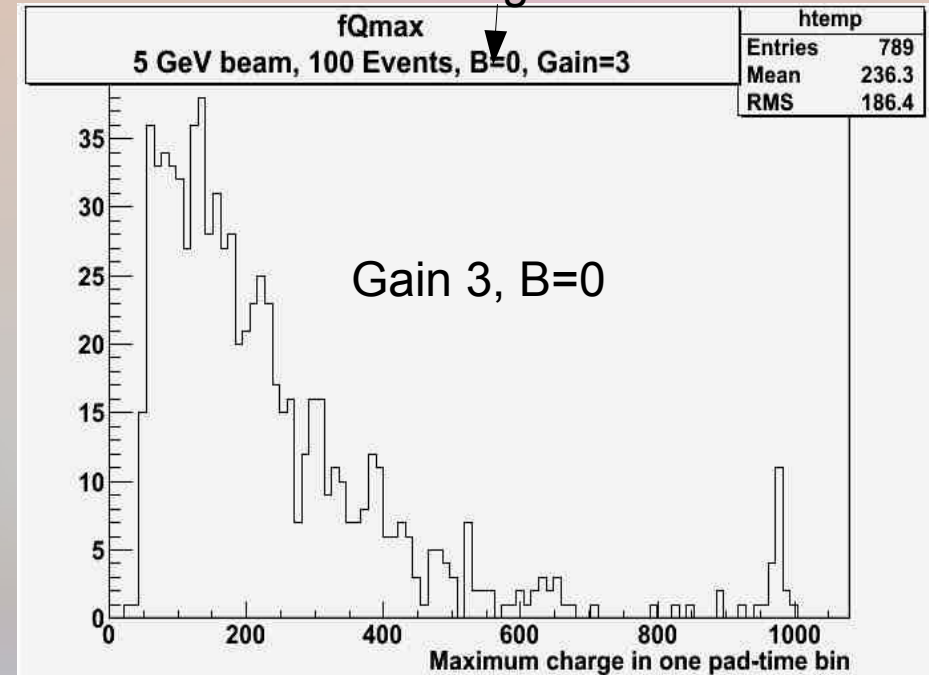
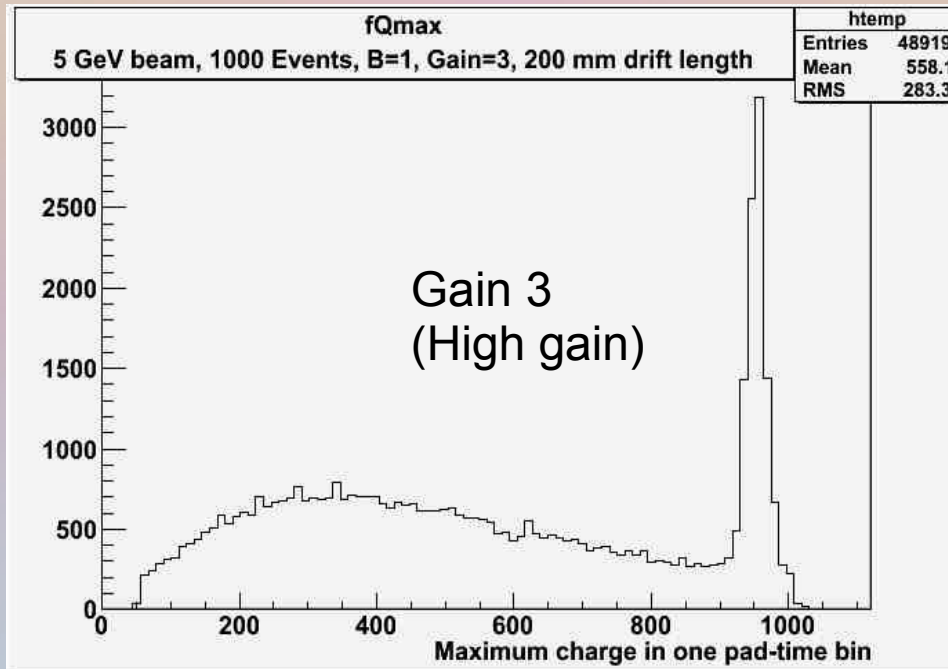
Cluster finding:

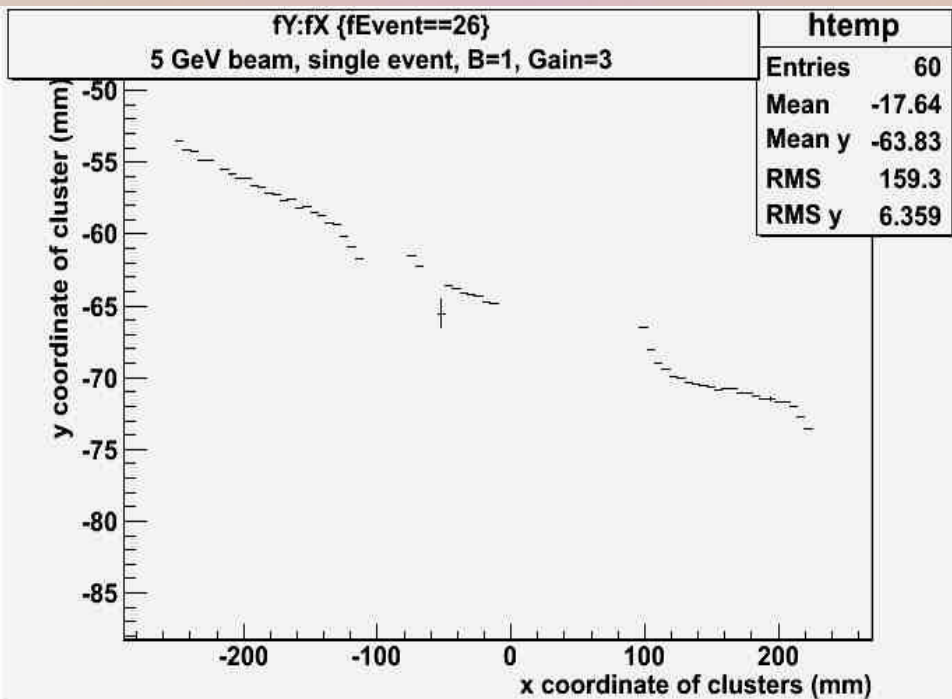
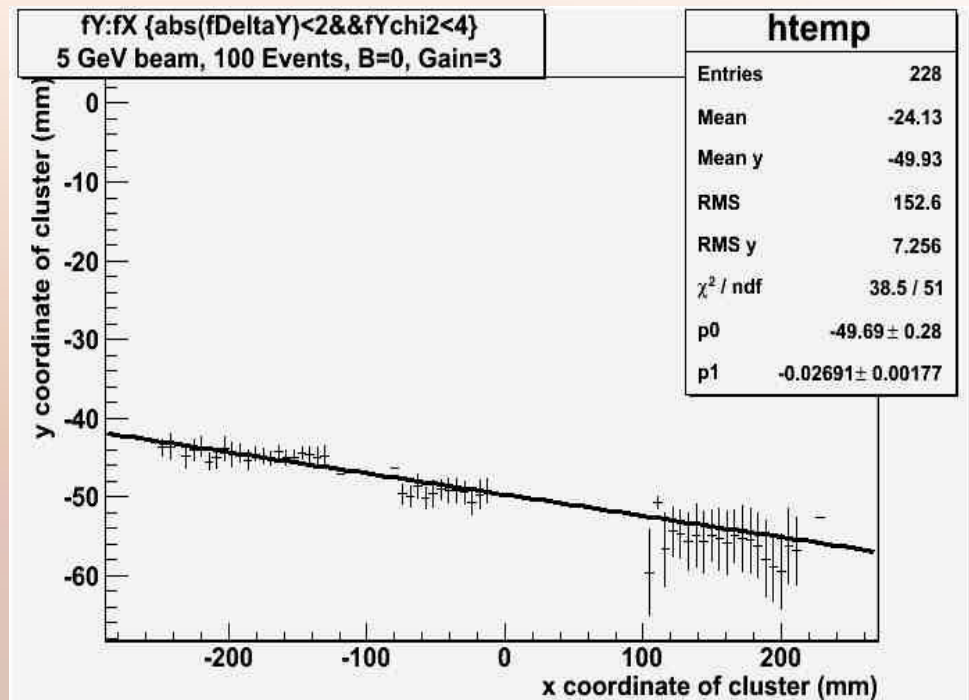
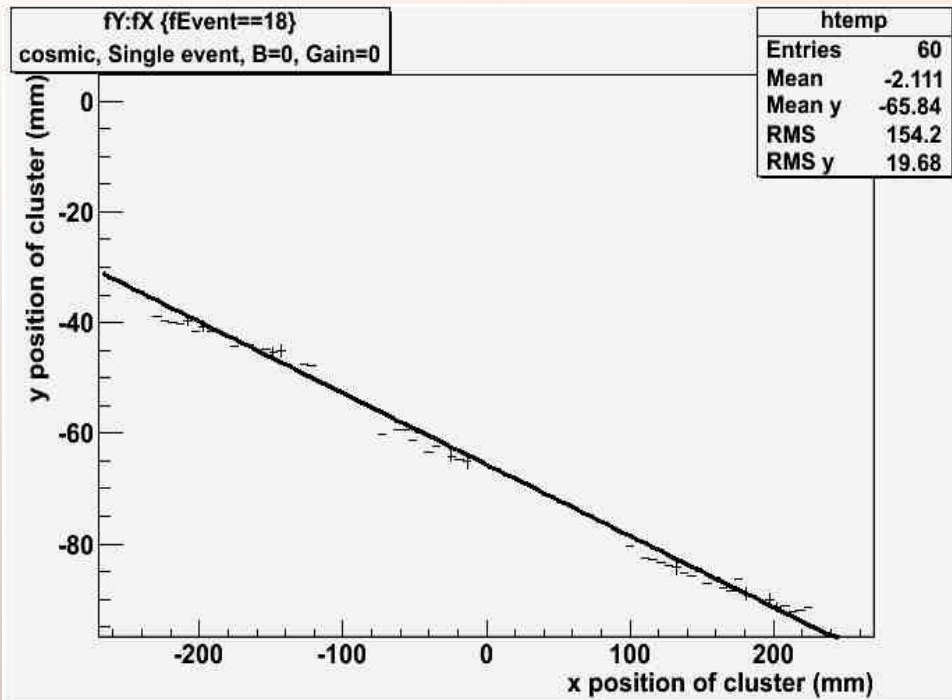
- Cluster finding in the raw mapping
- Search for a charge peak in x direction (perpendicular to the track)
- Find the cluster by searching for charges < peak charge in a surrounding of the peak in x direction
- Take the weighted mean of cluster position and translate that position to x and y coordinates in space (mm)
- Repeat for every event in a run-file

The maximum charge is saturated for high gains (gain 2 and 3) → to high gain for that specific GEM amplification



What is the drift length when B=0?





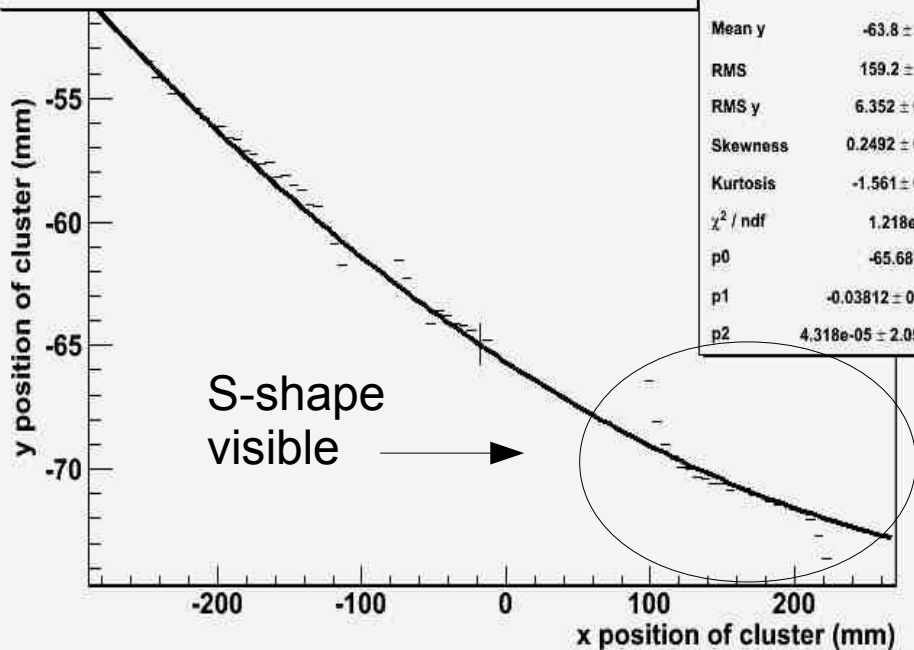
Two different problems:

- Systematic residual-problem with both B=1 and B=0.
 - *Mapping problem
 - *pad geometry problem
 - *E-field distortion (gap between modules and termination plate)
- No module edge deviations for B=0
- Edge deviations when B=1
 - Arises when B-field not parallel to E-field?
- Reason for making a cut when calculating the space point resolution and curvature of track (when B=1) for estimation of beam momentum
- Beam incoming from right

fY:fX {fEvent==26}

htemp

5 GeV beam, single event, B=1, Gain=3, drift length 200mm

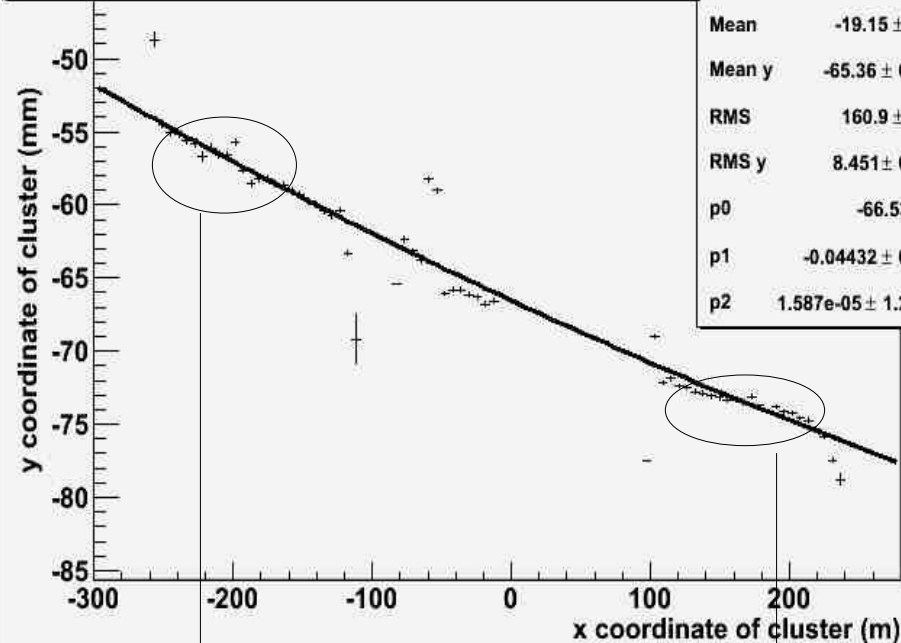


Entries	60
Mean	-17.1 ± 20.55
Mean y	-63.8 ± 0.8201
RMS	159.2 ± 14.53
RMS y	6.352 ± 0.5799
Skewness	0.2492 ± 0.3162
Kurtosis	-1.561 ± 0.6325
χ^2 / ndf	1.218e-15 / 0
p0	-65.68 ± 0.83
p1	-0.03812 ± 0.00041
p2	4.318e-05 ± 2.055e-05

fY:fX {fYchi2<0.5}

htemp

5 GeV beam, 1000 Events, B=1, Gain=3, drift length 200mm



Entries	36108
Mean	-19.15 ± 0.8467
Mean y	-65.36 ± 0.04448
RMS	160.9 ± 0.5987
RMS y	8.451 ± 0.03145
p0	-66.53 ± 0.04
p1	-0.04432 ± 0.00014
p2	1.587e-05 ± 1.266e-06

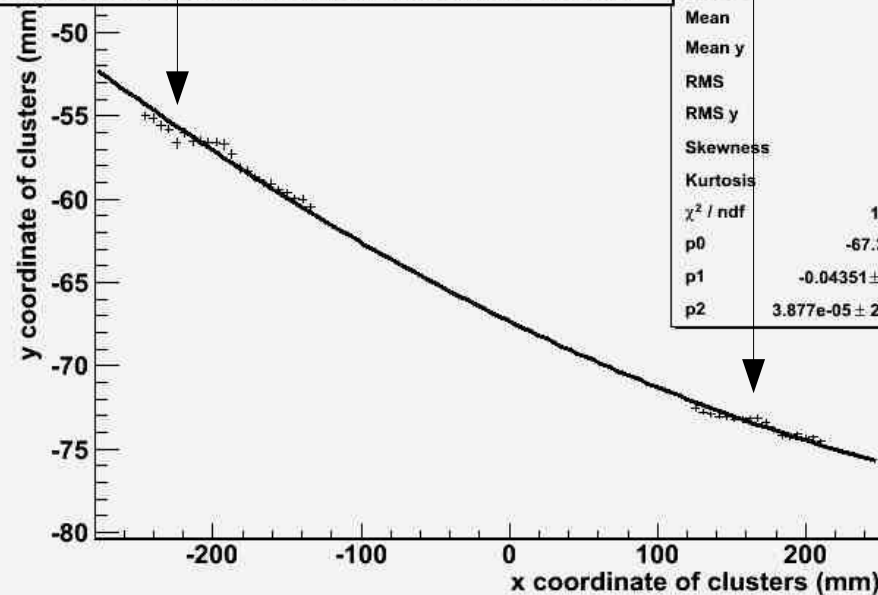
Make a cut in x coordinate

- Space coordinates for cluster position
- With (lower figure) and without (upper figure) cuts
- Second degree polynomial fit
- Note: second degree coefficient is $3.877 \cdot 10^{-5}$

fY:fX {fYchi2<0.5&&finsideCut==1}

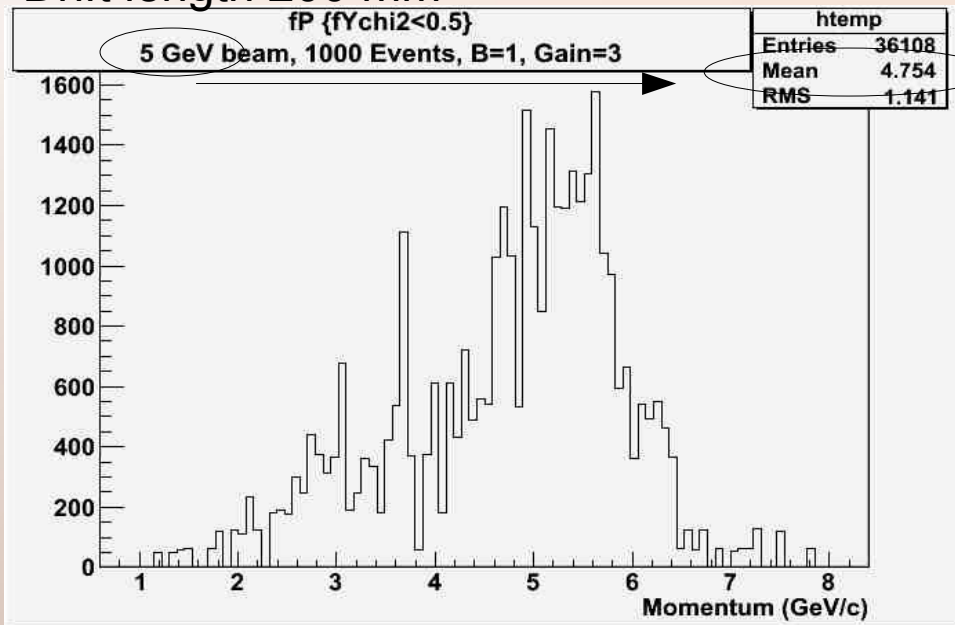
htemp

5 GeV beam, 1000 Events, B=1, Gain=3, No deviations

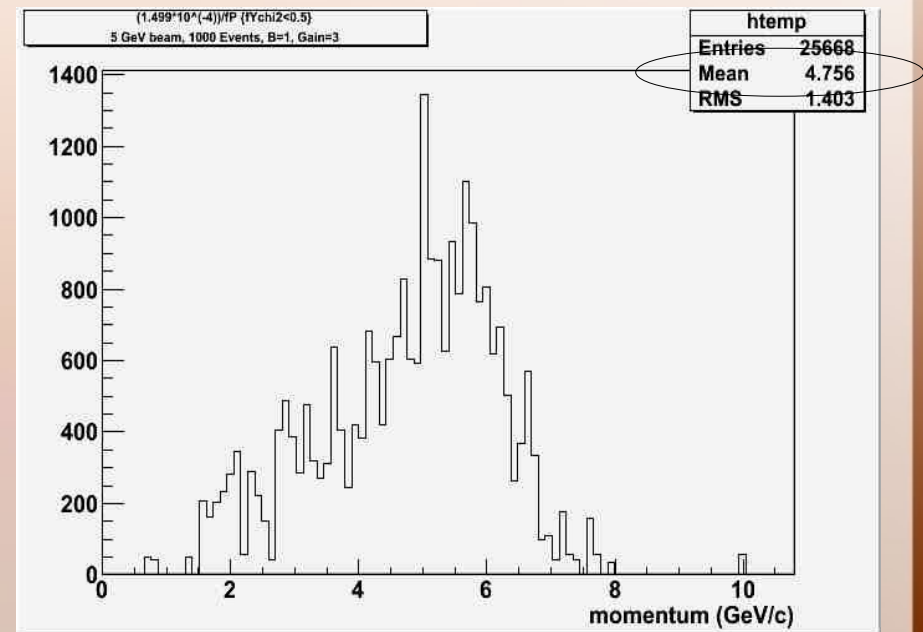


Entries	20688
Mean	-33.75
Mean y	-64.54
RMS	179.7
RMS y	9.3
Skewness	0.3684
Kurtosis	-1.771
χ^2 / ndf	122.4 / 36
p0	-67.33 ± 0.09
p1	-0.04351 ± 0.00018
p2	3.877e-05 ± 2.766e-06

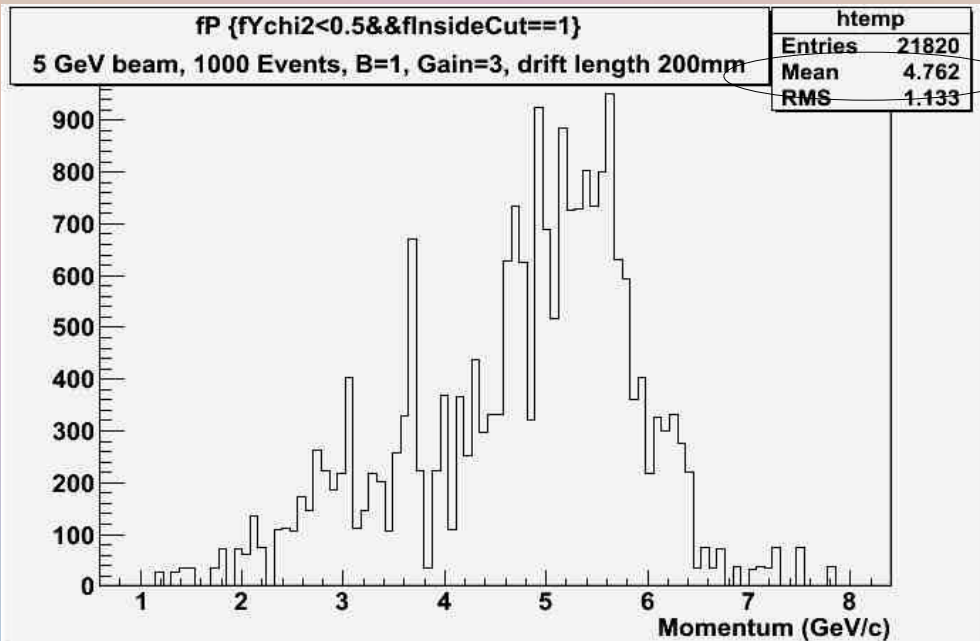
Drift length 200 mm



Drift length 70mm, with deviations



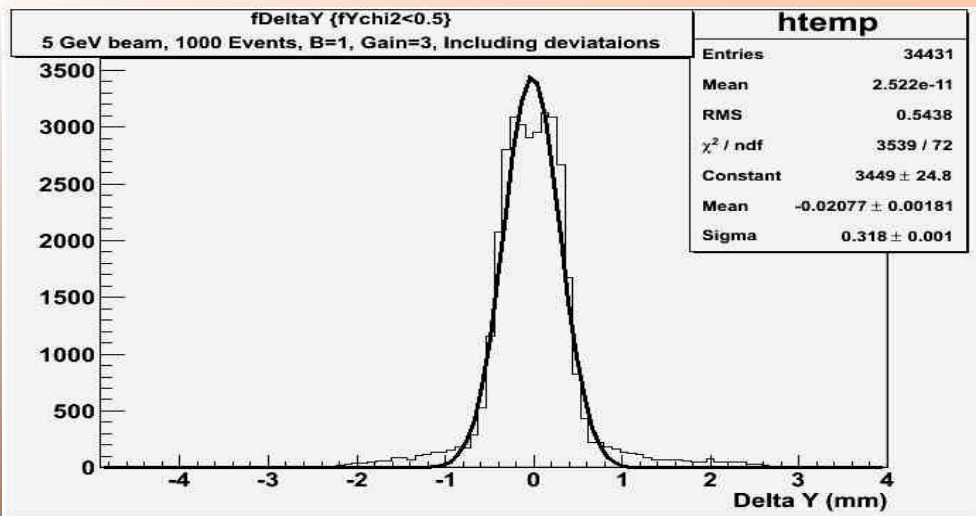
Upper: with deviations, Lower:with cuts



→ The deviations does not make a difference to the momentum resolution since the second degree coefficients are almost the same with and without cuts (the deviations “even up”)

(but it make a difference for space point resolution)

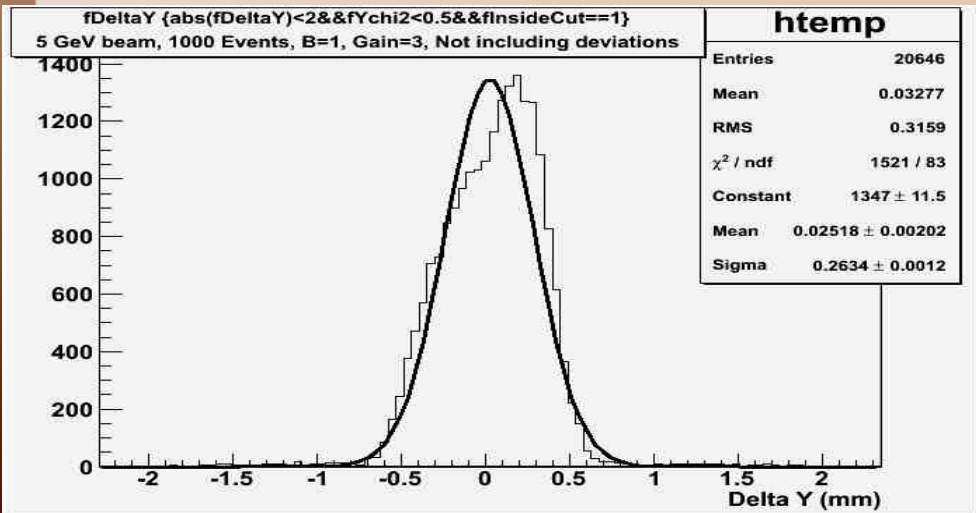
-Do you know the accuracy of the momentum 5 GeV/c? Have you similar 6 plots?



Drift length 200 mm

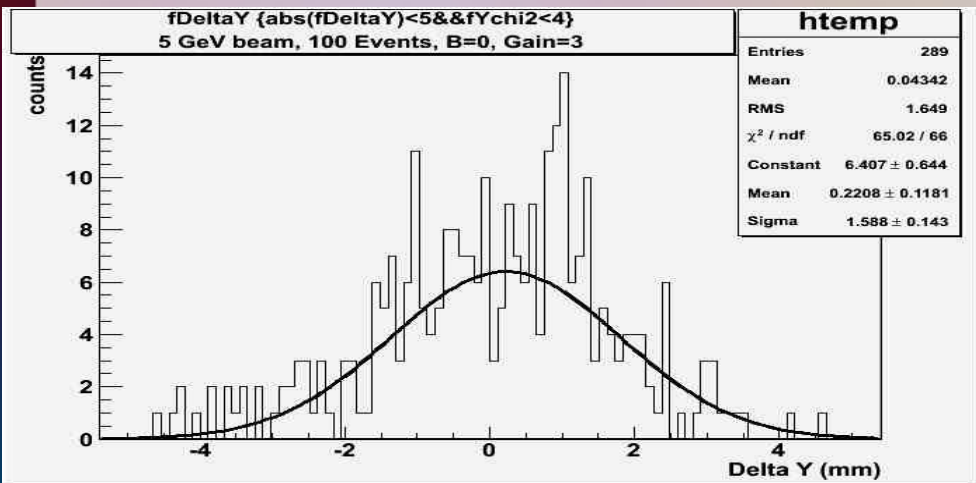
Space point resolution

-Narrower distribution of distance from fitted line (delta Y) when cutting off deviations due to non parallel magnetic field



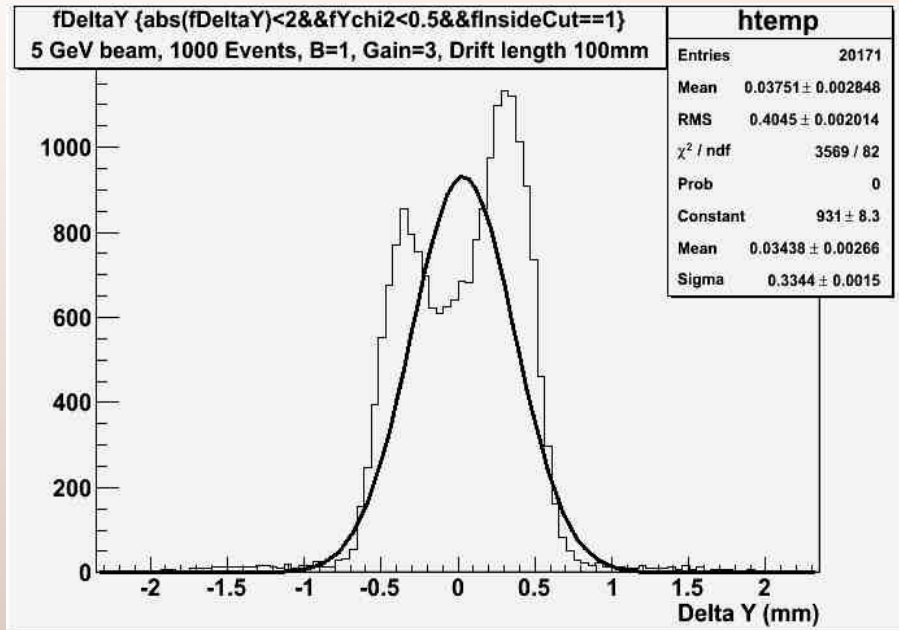
For drift length 200 mm:

- With deviations: ~300 microns
- Without deviations (but with the systematic residual problem): ~260 microns



- Single events can obtain space point resolution of ~100 microns with magnetic field and drift length 200 mm

- Resolution decreases without magnetic field as predicted



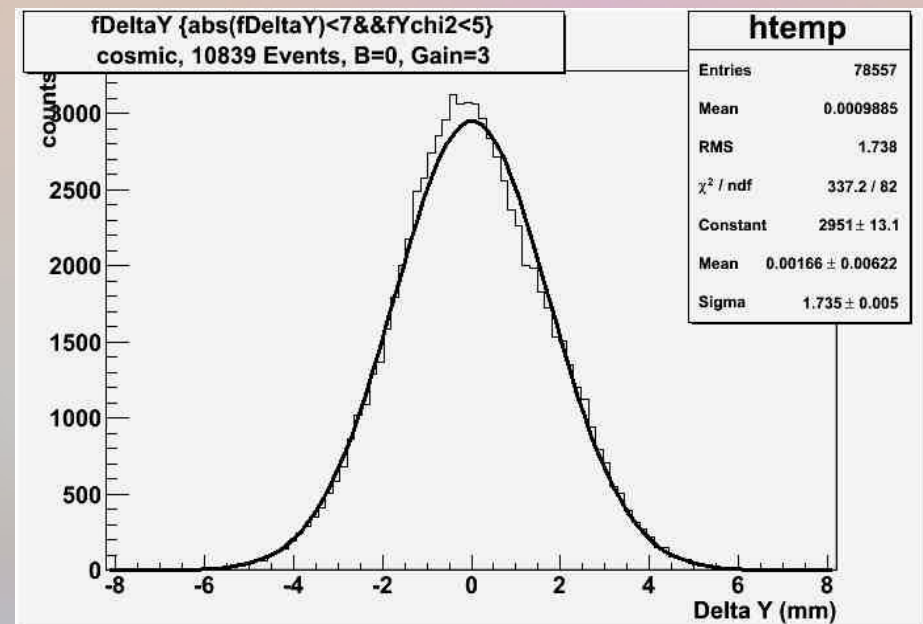
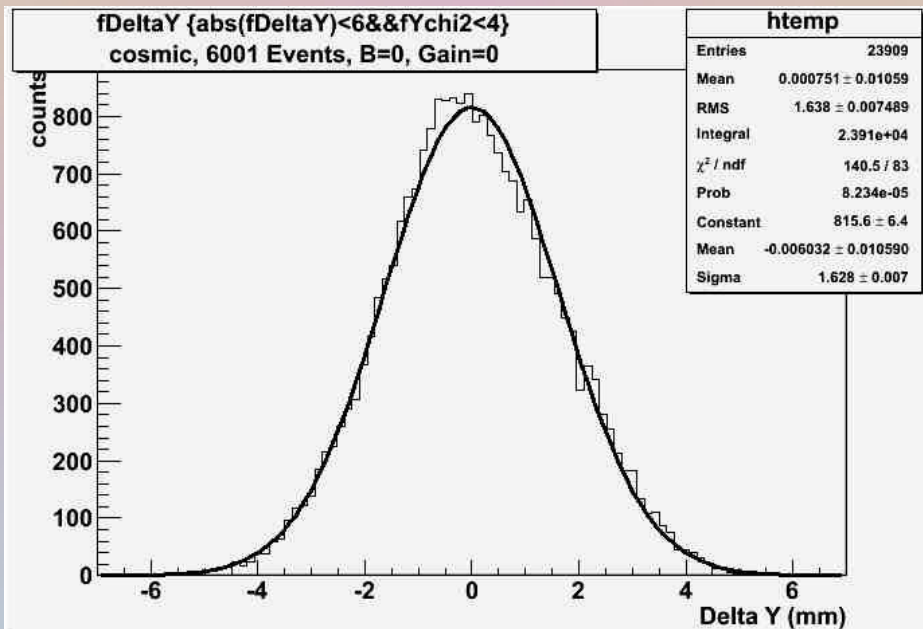
- With cuts

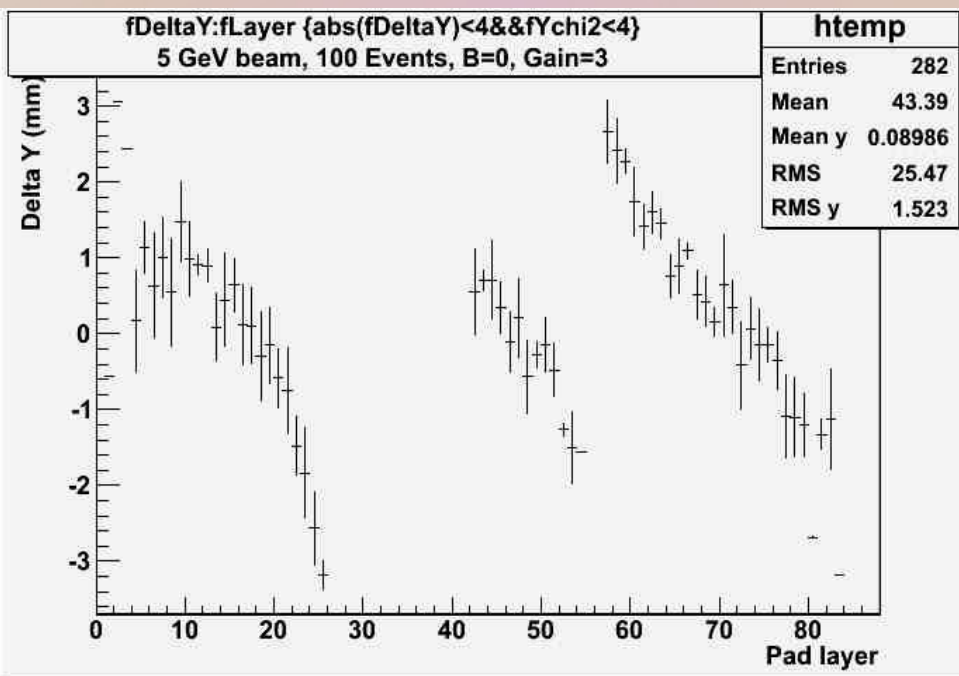
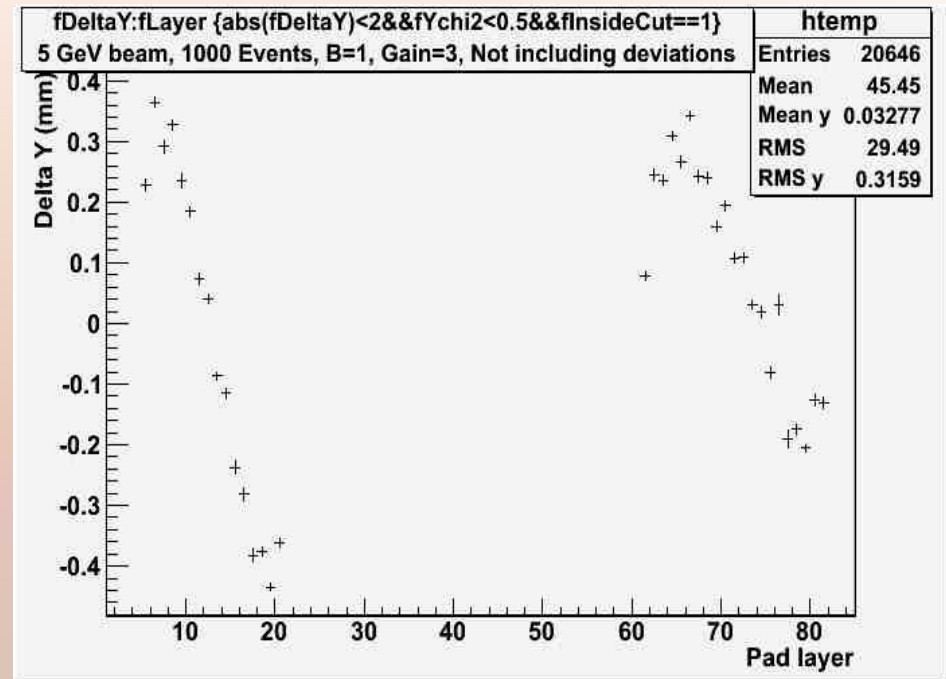
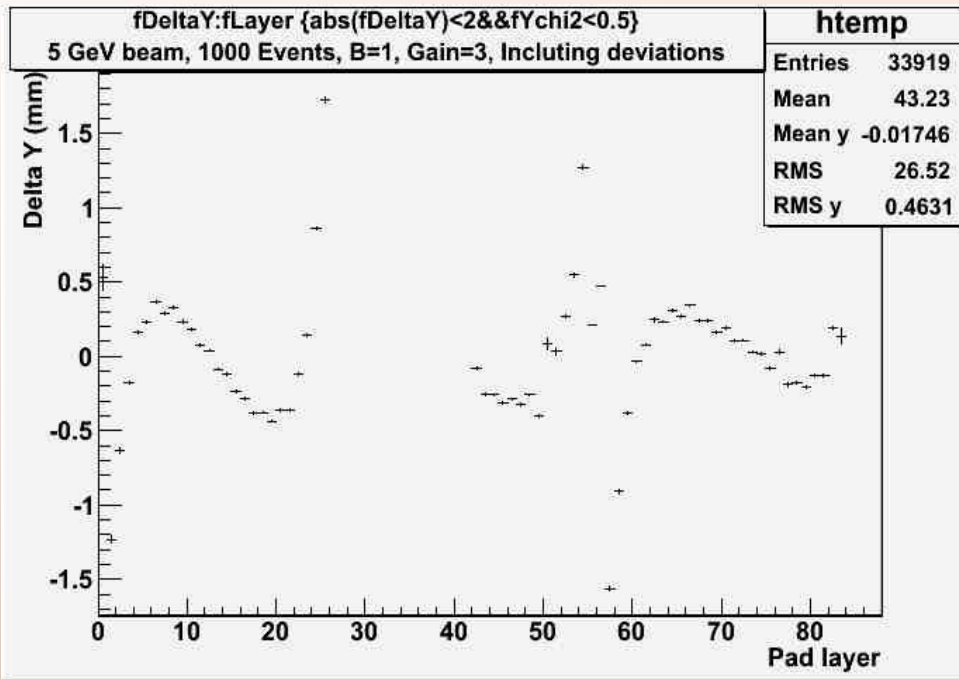
- The resolution is not better for drift length 100 mm than for 200 mm due to systematic residual problem

- The systematic residual problem is clear since there is a dip at Delta Y = 0

- Try with a modified software that “aligns” the cluster positions by fitting only the local area inside the cut

Space point resolution for cosmic rays:





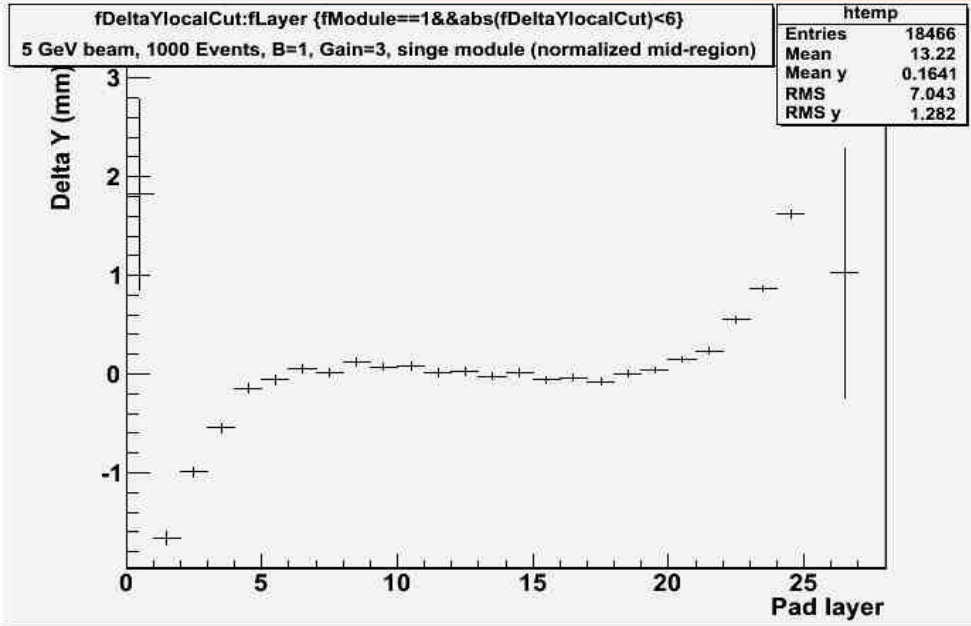
Distance from fit on y-axis

-Upper left: Including deviations

-Upper right: With cuts (no mid-module)
→ systematic residual problem $\sim \pm 0.4$ mm
Why?

-Lower left: No B-field (hence no cuts)
→ systematic residual problem $\sim \pm 3$ mm

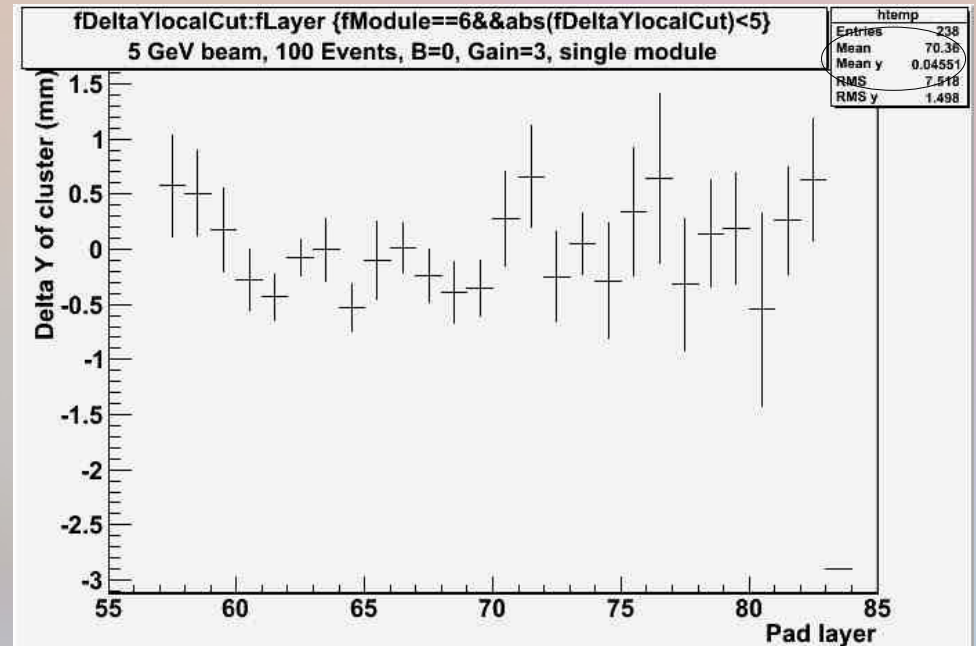
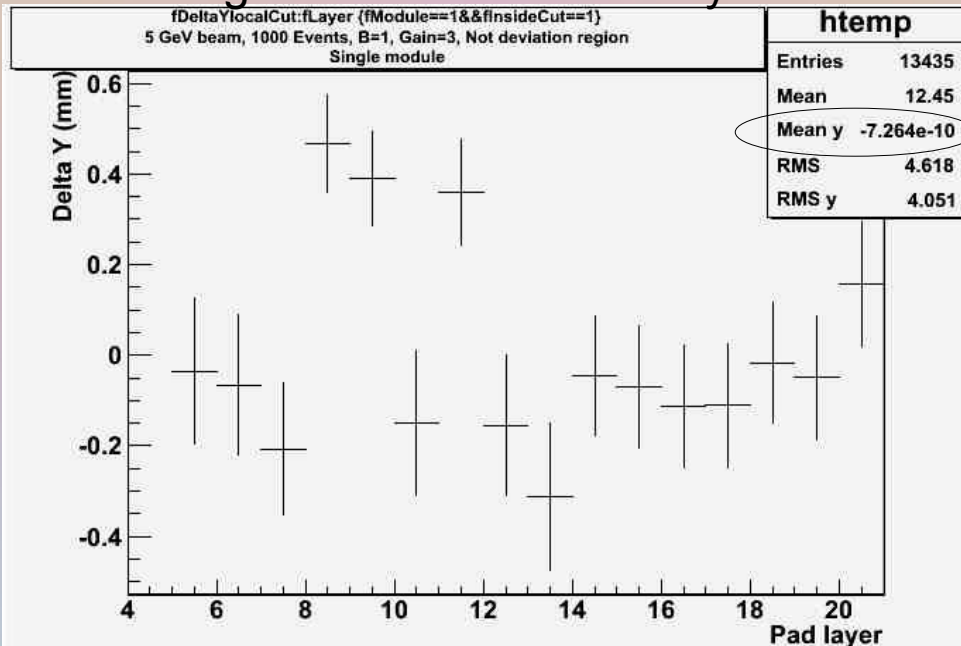
“Aligned” mid-region: (fit only local area inside cut)

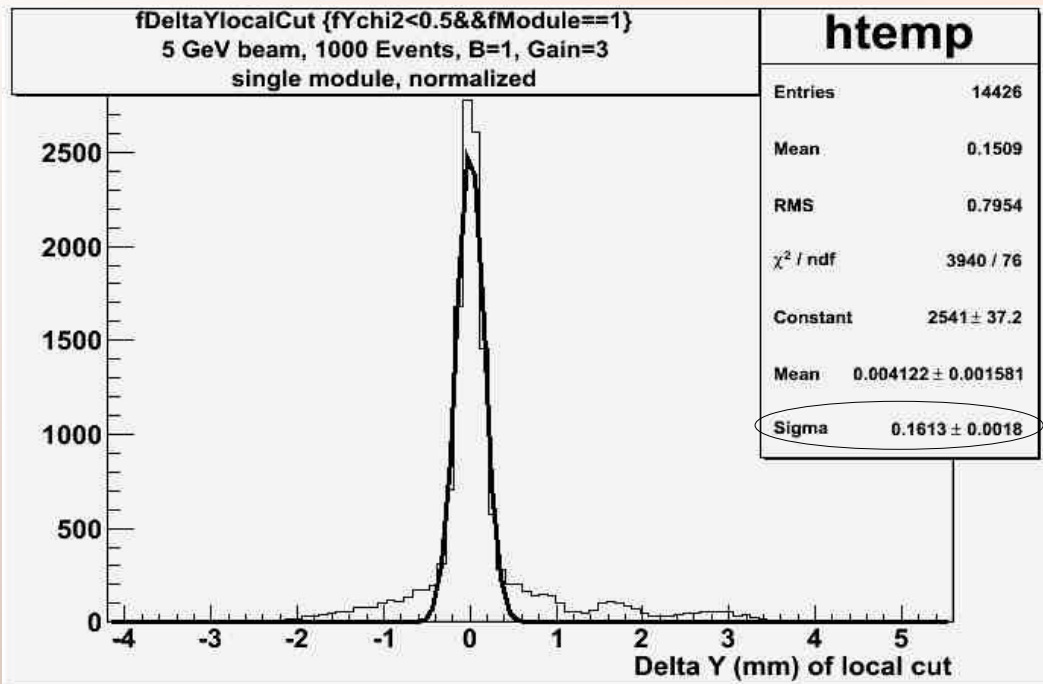


Single module study

Upper left: with B-field, no cuts
 Bottom left: with B-field, cuts
 Bottom right: without B-field, cuts

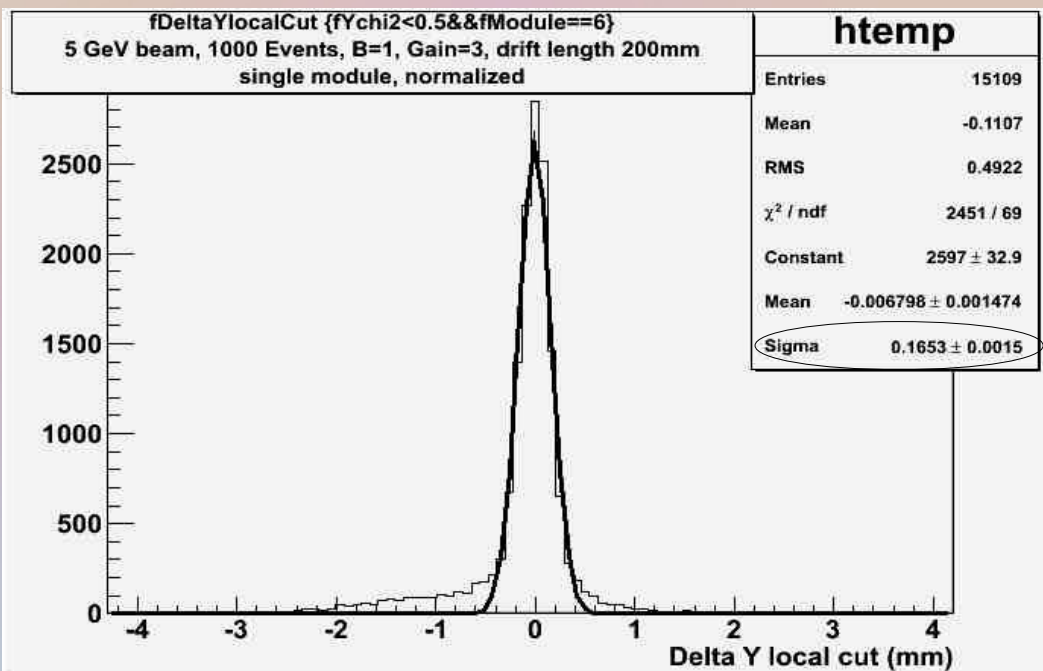
→ Mid-region residuals randomly distributed:





Single module study with aligned residuals

I have not looked at the mid-module where the lower GEMs does not work



→ Better space point resolution (~160 microns)

Space point resolution for different drift lengths → no big difference, why?

