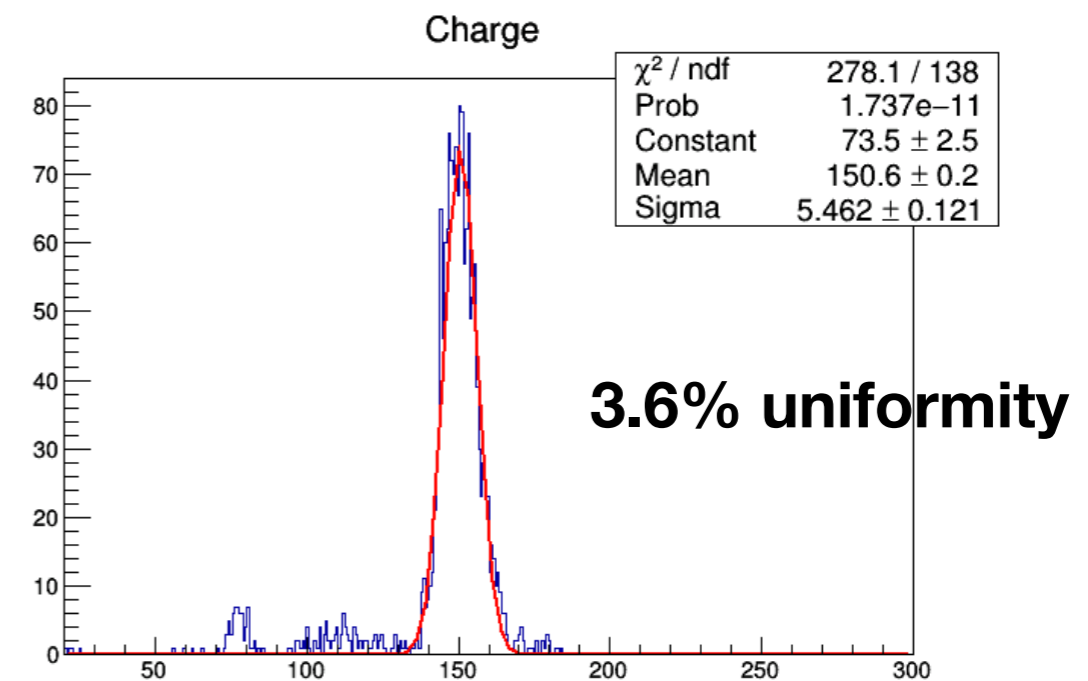
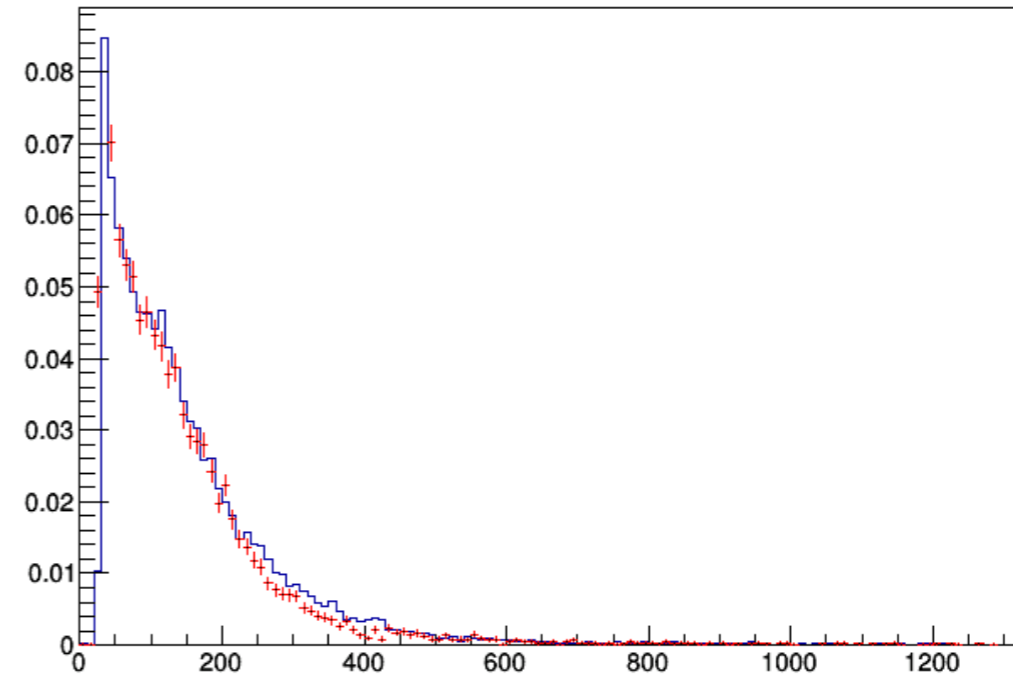


MM gain uniformity

Claudio Giganti

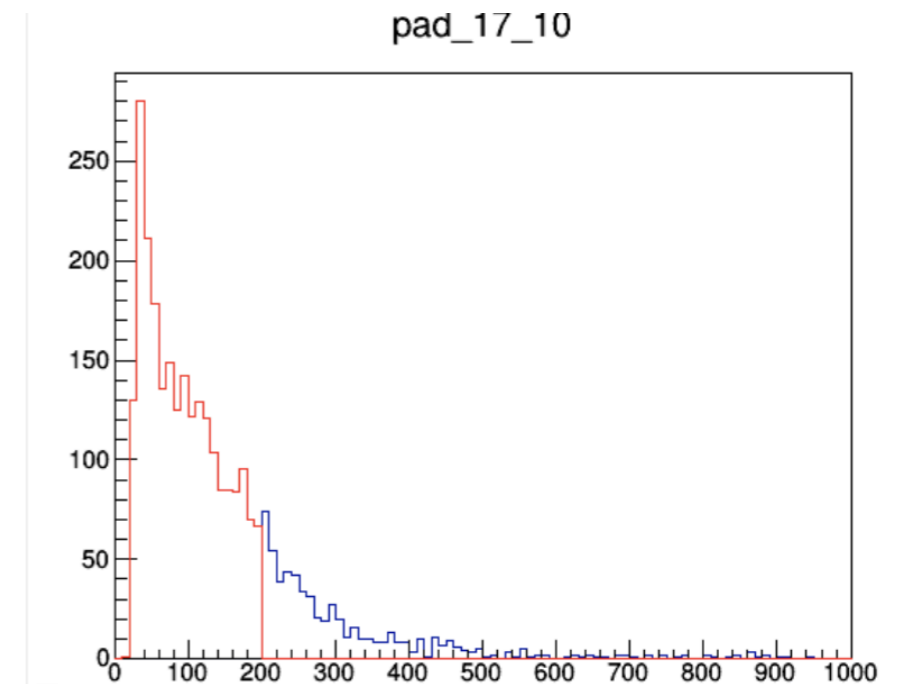
Selection

- Cosmics from several runs (from 386 to 412)
- Select only vertical tracks crossing the entire TPC
 - $|X_{\text{top}} - X_{\text{bot}}| < 3$
- Look at the charge deposited on each pad
- Take the average

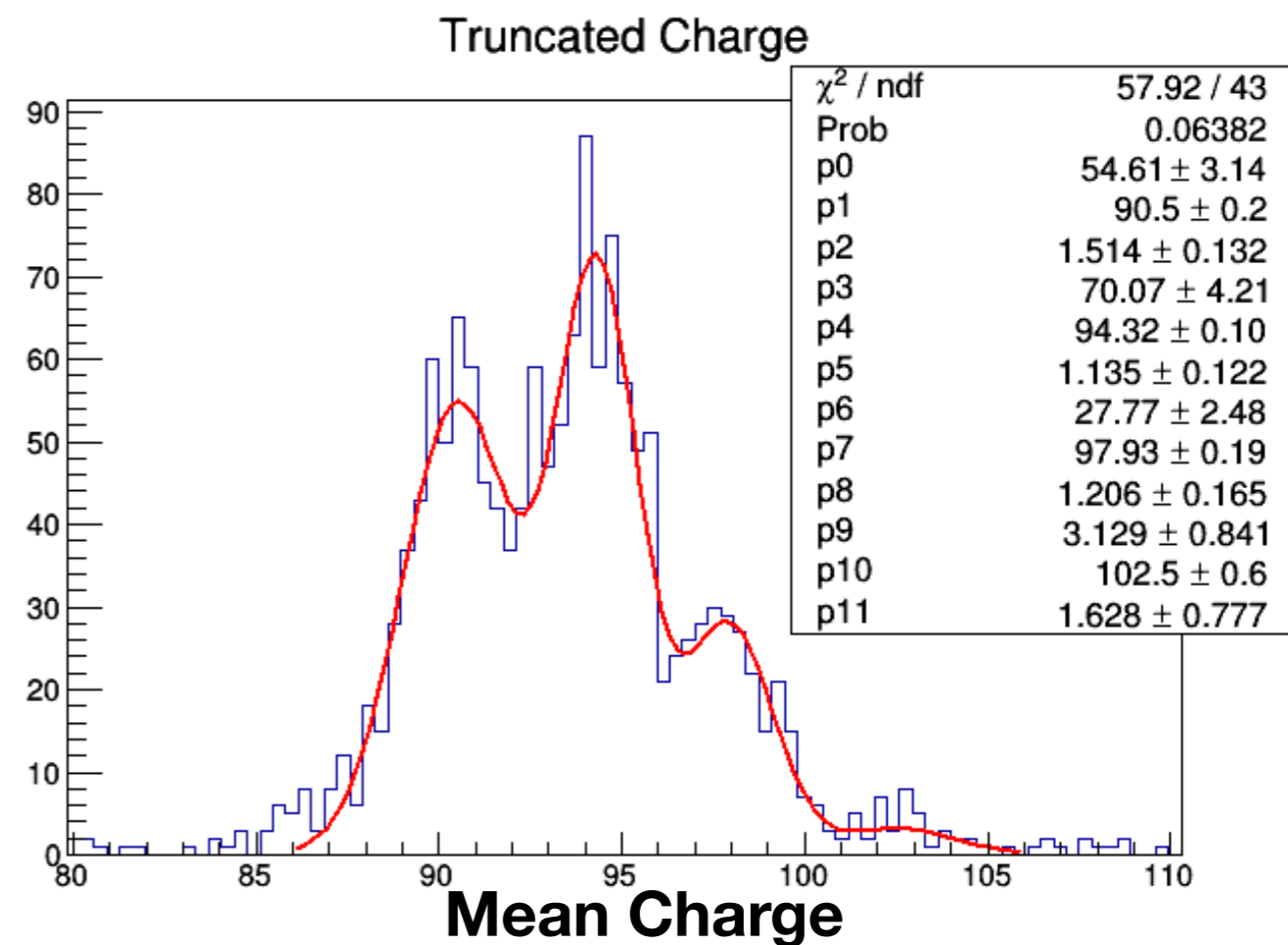
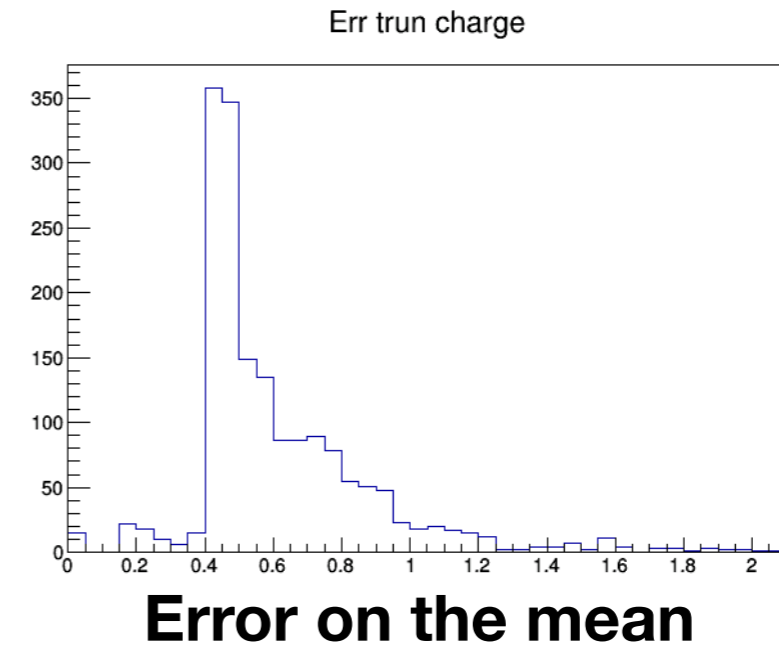


Effect of the tails

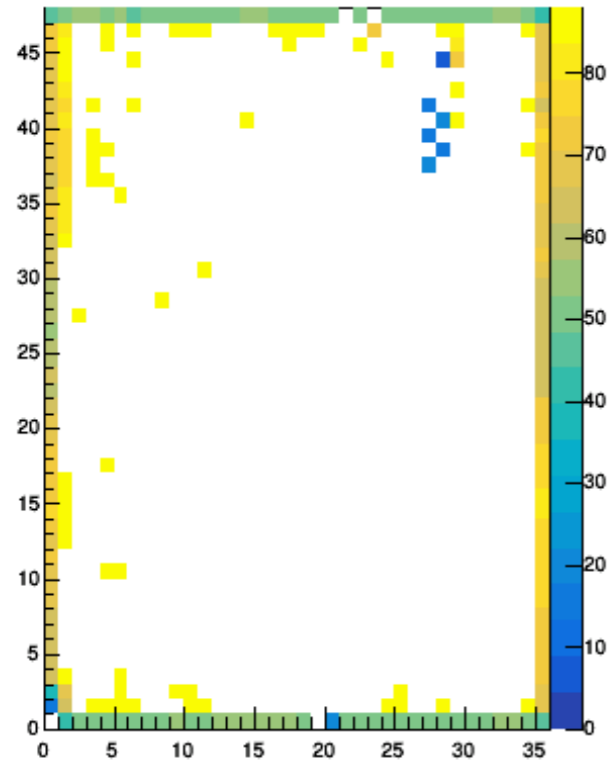
- To avoid large fluctuations in the tail I took only the 80% of the hits with less charge and compute the average



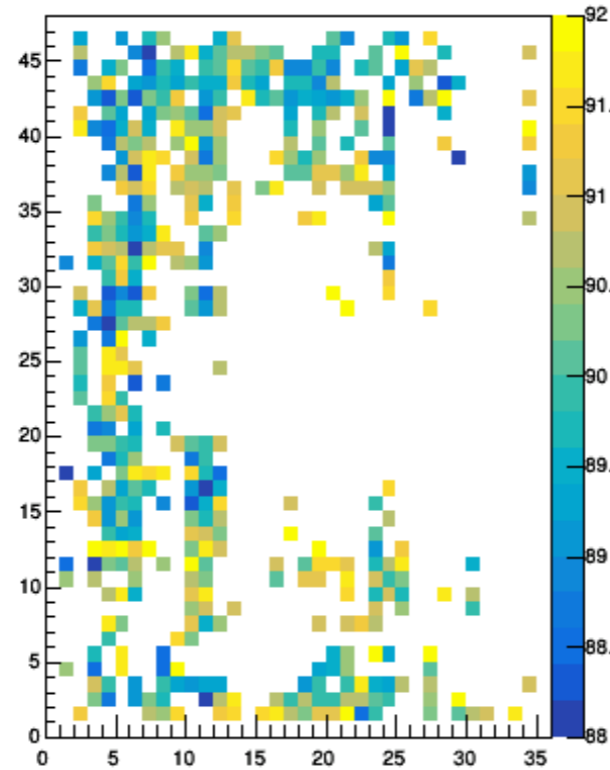
- By doing this we recognize different population for the pads
- We can fit with 3-4 gaussians
- The sigma of each gaussian is $\sim 1\%$
- Error on the mean of each pad is $\sim 0.5\%$



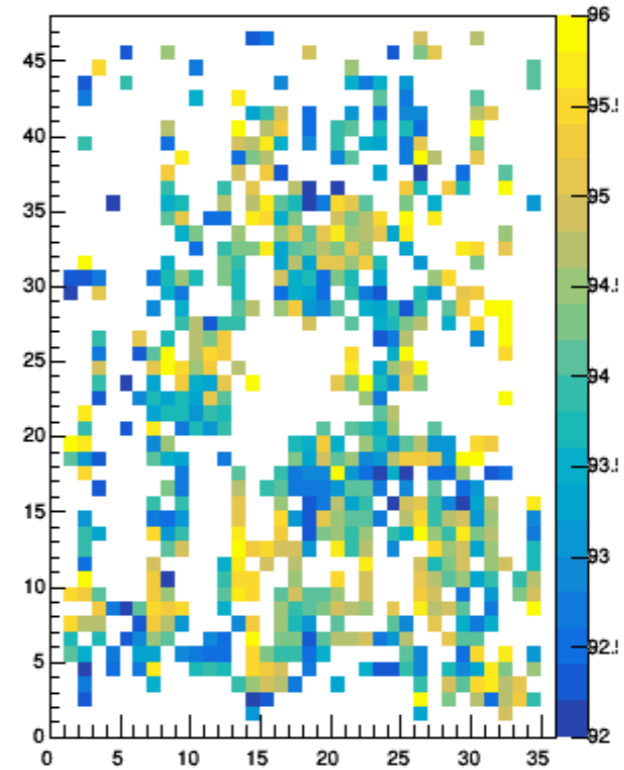
Charge < 88



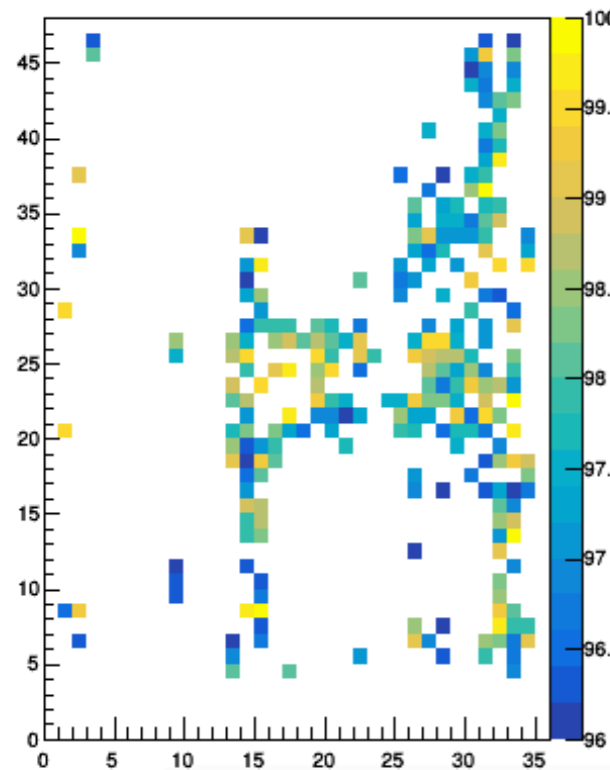
88 < Charge < 92



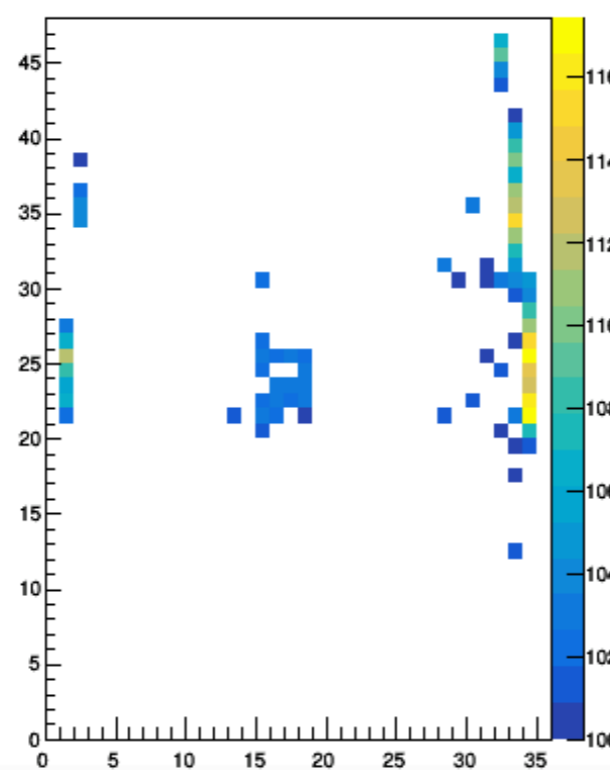
92 < Charge < 96



96 < Charge < 100



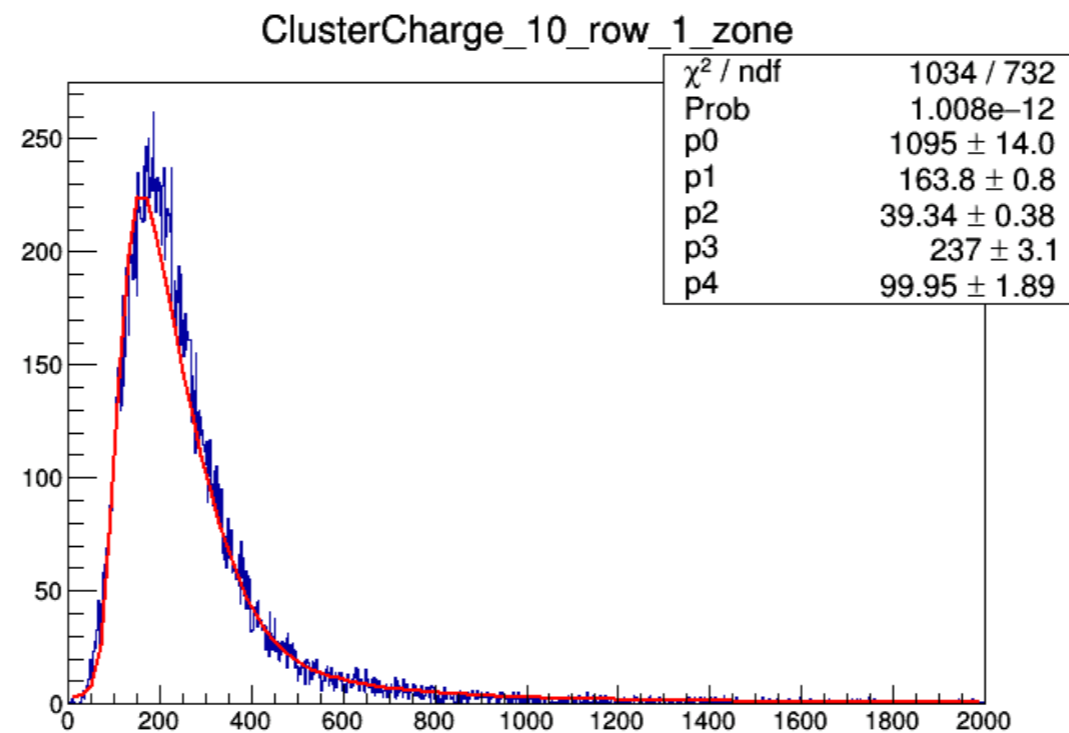
Charge > 100



**With some imagination
We see that different gains
correspond
to different region in the MM**

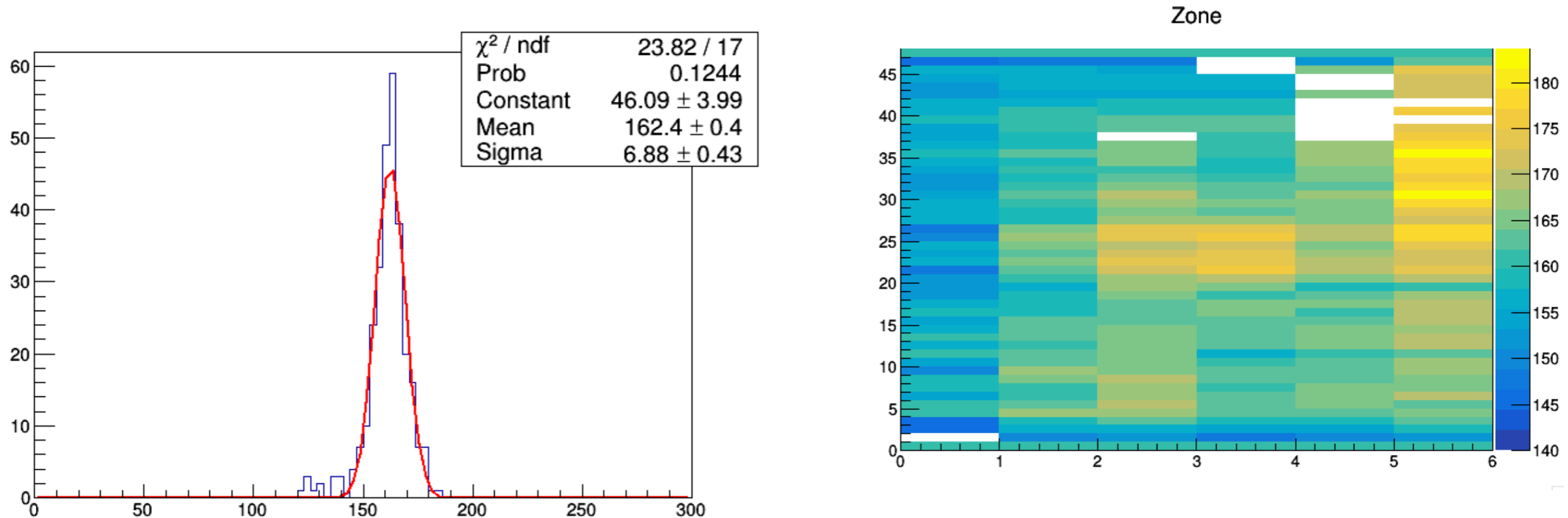
**Charge > 100 we have some
contamination
from the source**

Clusters



- Another possibility to study the gain uniformity is to use clusters
- In this case I took the charge per cluster for each MM row and divided it in 6 different regions in X
- We fit the distributions with a convolution of a Landau + Gauss
- Took the MPV

Most Probable Value



- Uniform within 4%
- The pads on the left have a smaller gain than the one on the right as in the case of the charge per pad

Conclusions

- The MM gain was uniform within $\sim 3\%$ (except for the pads on the edge as expected)
- By removing the tails we obtain a better measurement of the gain
- Identify non-uniformities in the gain populating different regions of the MM
 - 3 gaussians with a sigma of $\sim 1\%$ each and mean value differences of 2-3%