

Momentum Calibration with GEM Resolution and Multiple Scattering

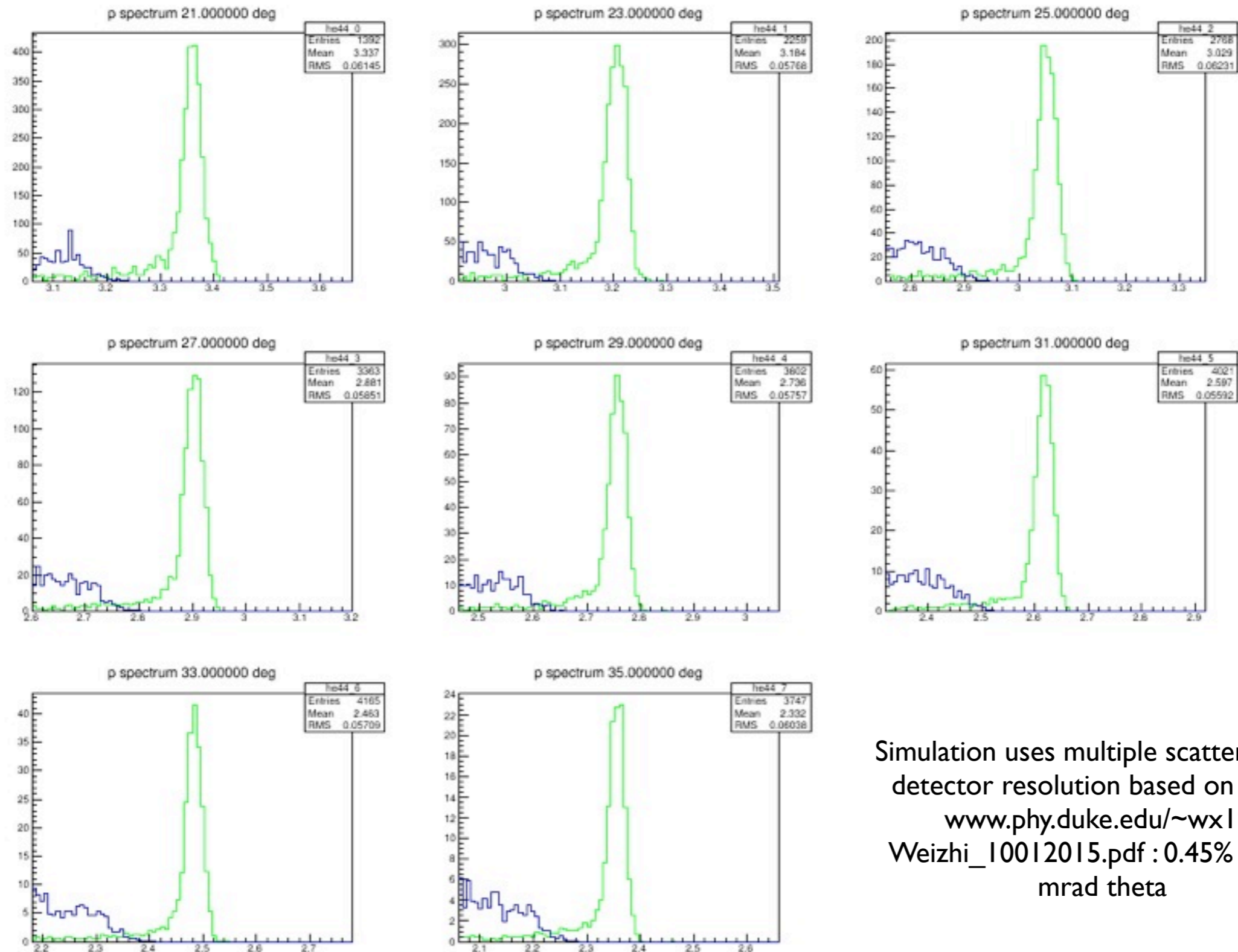
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7 Jan 2016

- Trajectory determined by vertex $(x_v \approx 0, y_v \approx 0, z_v)$ and momentum (p, θ_p, ϕ_p) .
- Hits in 2 GEM chambers give 4 quantities x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 or r_1, ϕ_1, r_2, ϕ_2
- Invert the mapping.
- Cylindrical symmetry \Rightarrow Use variables independent of ϕ_p :
 - $R \equiv (r_1 + r_2) / 2$; $\Delta\phi \equiv \phi_2 - \phi_1$, $\Delta r \equiv r_2 - r_1$
- $\Delta\phi$ is strongly correlated with $1/p$; Δr is correlated with $\tan \theta_p$; $\Delta r/R$ is correlated with z_v
- For easier comparison between plane pairs, R is normalized by $(z_1 + z_2)/2$, and $\Delta\phi, \Delta r$ are normalized by $z_2 - z_1$
- For elastics, angle-energy correlation \Rightarrow use 2 variables

Calibration procedure:

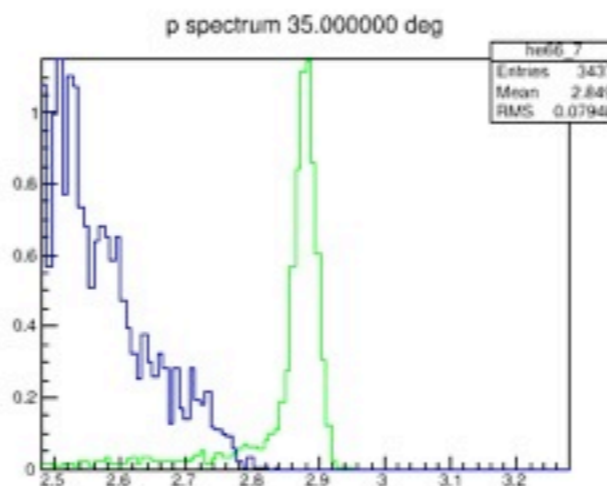
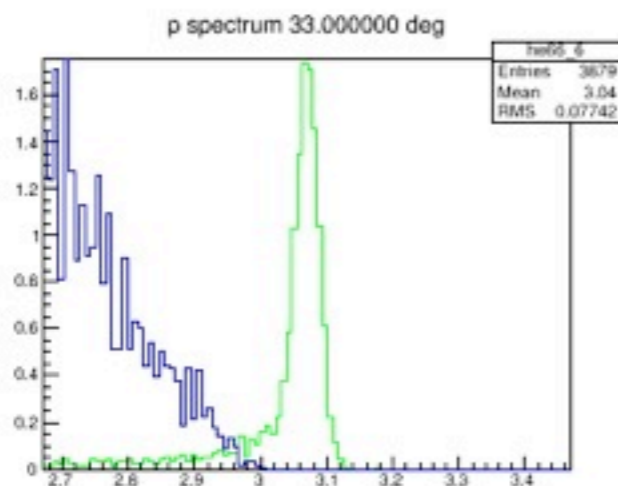
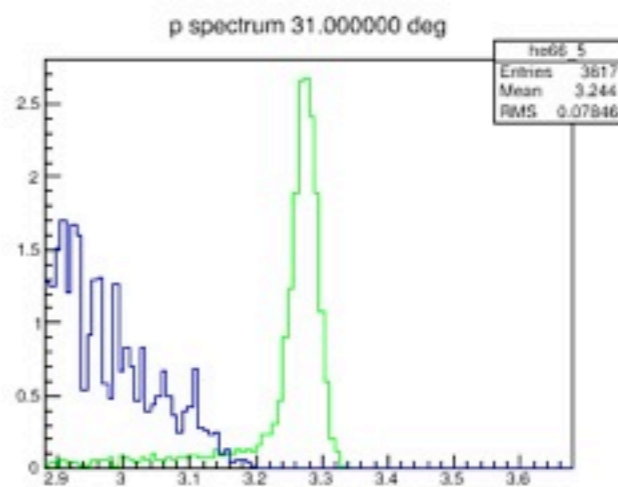
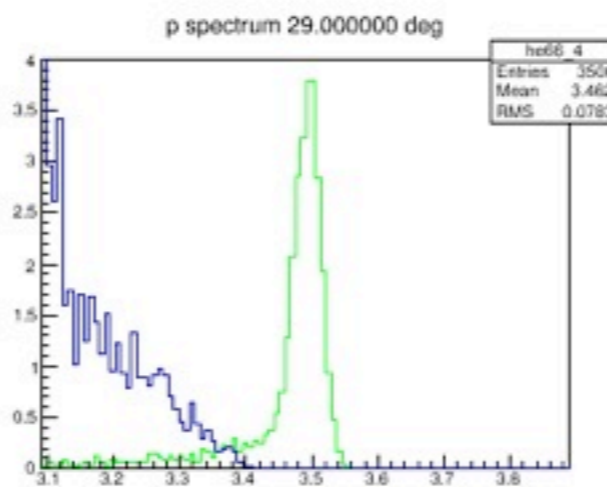
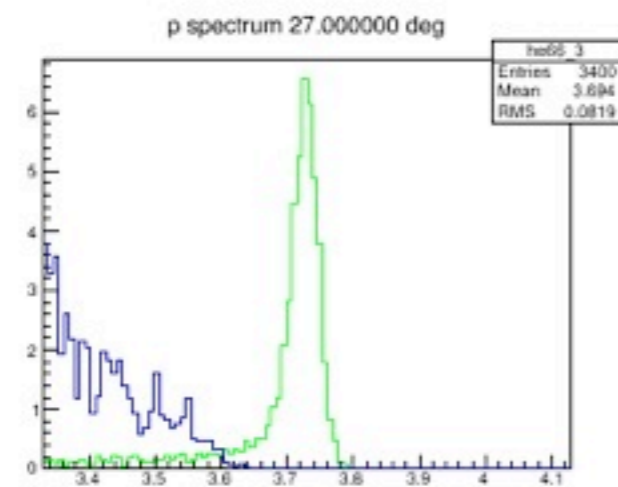
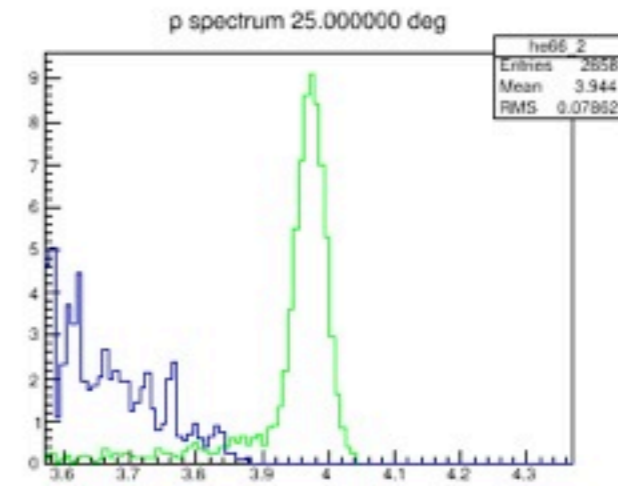
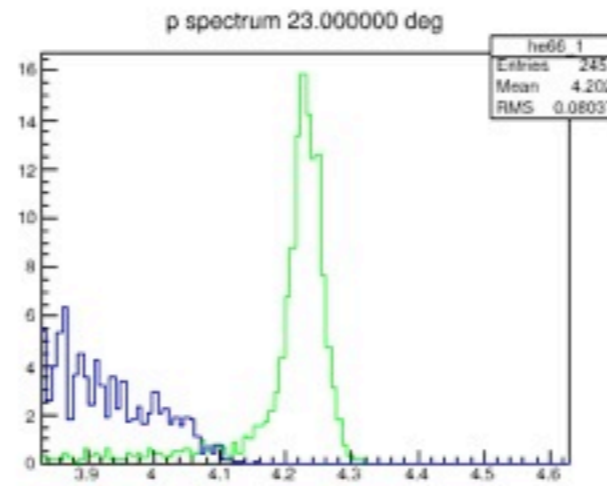
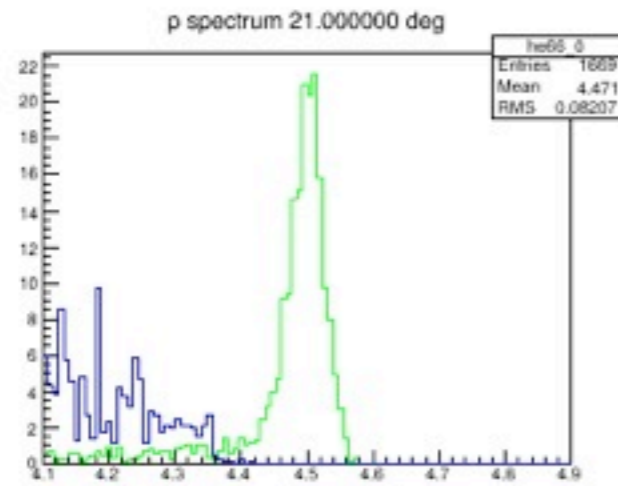
- For elastics at two energies (4.4, 6.6 GeV) get 2-d response functions $P(\Delta r, \Delta r/R)$, $\Theta(\Delta r, \Delta r/R)$ using simulation data, truth values of p , θ_p
- For combined 4.4, 6.6 GeV elastics get 3-d response functions $P(\Delta r, \Delta r/R, \Delta\phi)$, $\Theta(\Delta r, \Delta r/R, \Delta\phi)$ using real data, $p = P(\Delta r, \Delta r/R)$, $\theta_p = \Theta(\Delta r, \Delta r/R)$
- For inelastics, use $P(\Delta r, \Delta r/R, \Delta\phi)$, $\Theta(\Delta r, \Delta r/R, \Delta\phi)$ to extract p , θ_p

Separation of elastics, inelastics: 4.4 GeV



Simulation uses multiple scattering and detector resolution based on http://www.phy.duke.edu/~wxl9/Weizhi_10012015.pdf : 0.45% p, 0.35 mrad theta

Separation of elastics, inelastics: 6.6 GeV

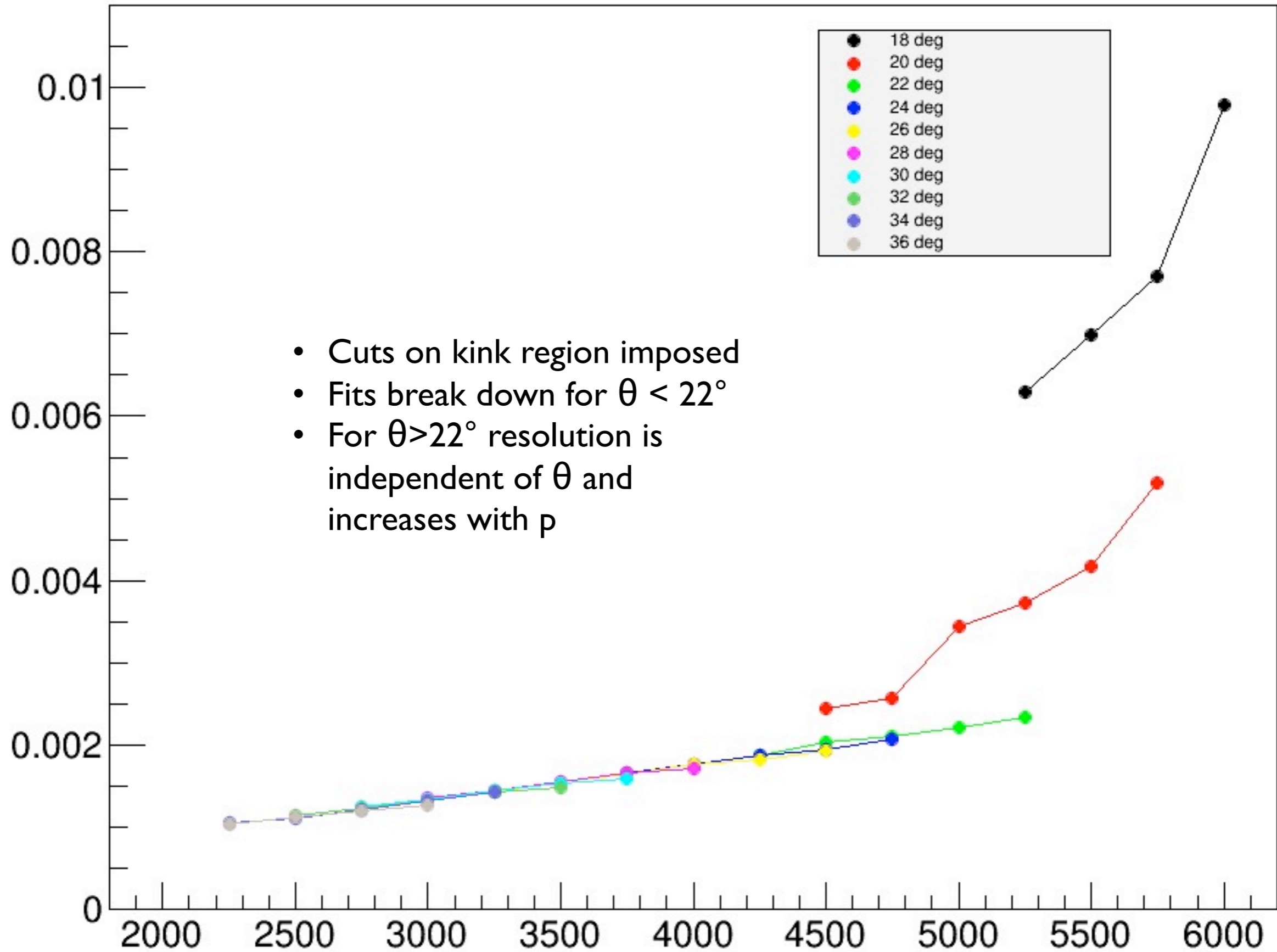


Simulation uses multiple scattering and detector resolution based on http://www.phy.duke.edu/~wxl9/Weizhi_10012015.pdf : 0.45% p, 0.35 mrad theta

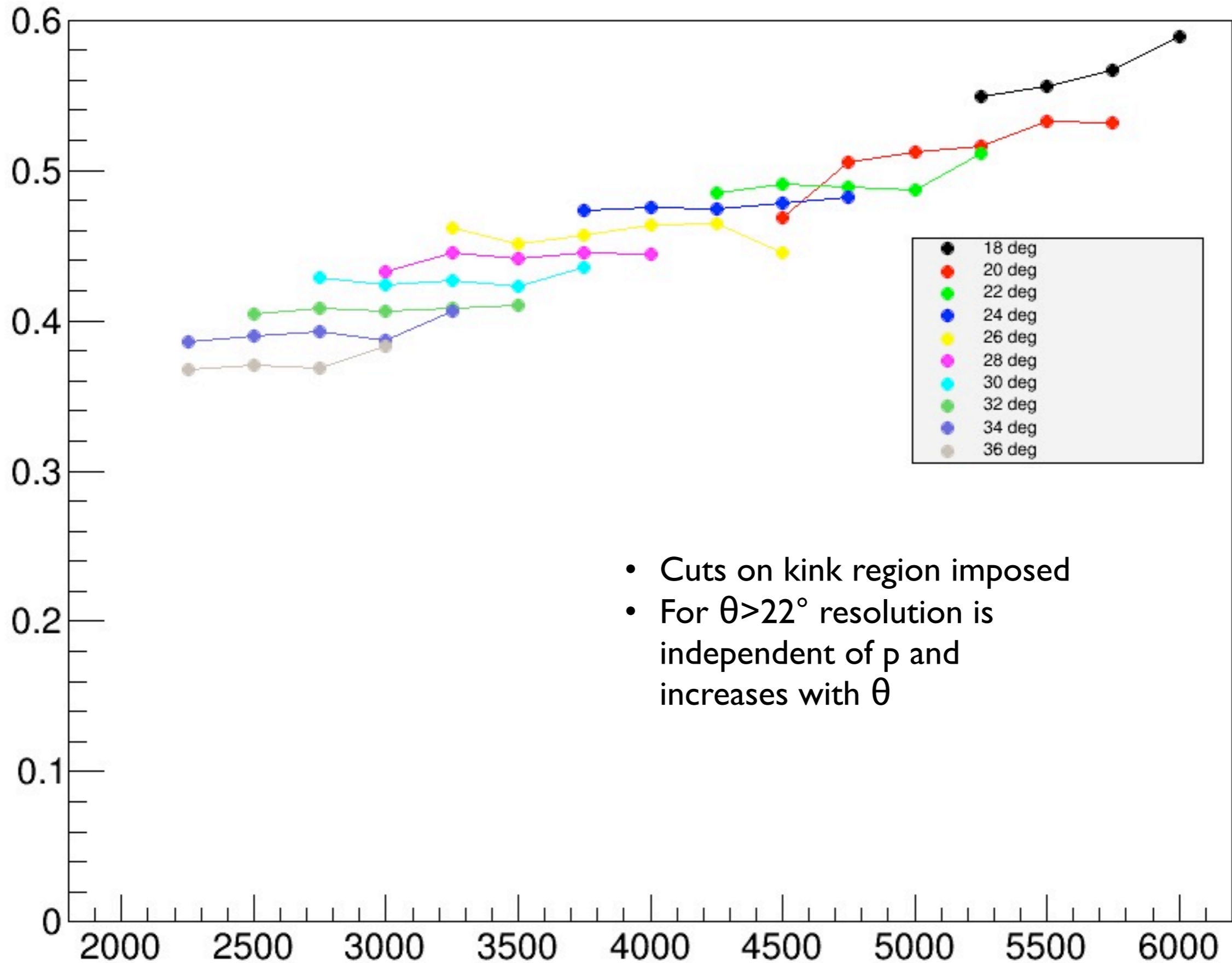
ρ, θ_ρ resolution

- Use data with simulated detector resolution
- Truth values of r, ϕ are given gaussian smearing
- Using Δu (resolution in strip direction) = 70 μm (for upstream GEMs), get $\Delta r = 470 \mu\text{m}$, $\Delta\phi = (0.057/r)$ rad (r in mm)
- Downstream GEMs 50% larger resolution

p relative width vs. p



theta width (mrad) vs. p

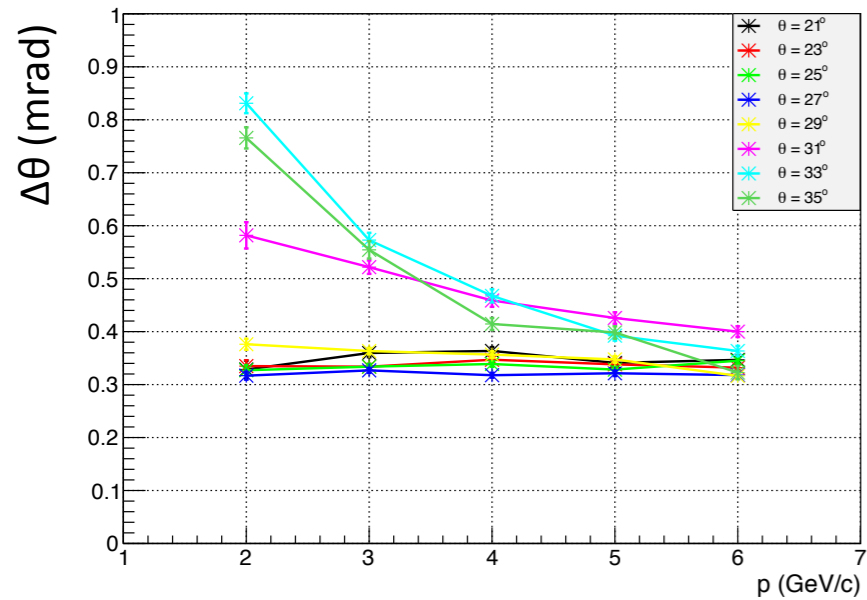


- Cuts on kink region imposed
- For $\theta > 22^\circ$ resolution is independent of p and increases with θ

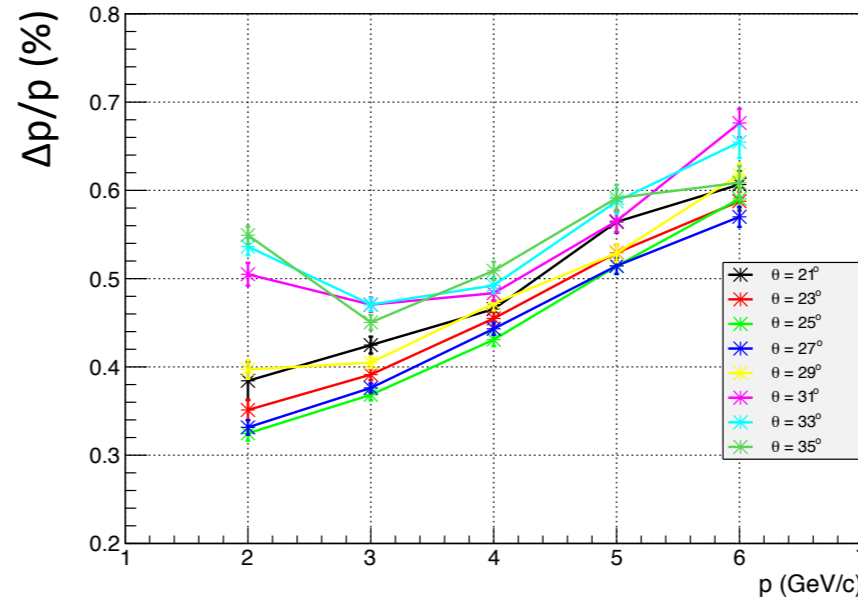
Weizhi:

PVDIS Vertex Reconstruction Resolution

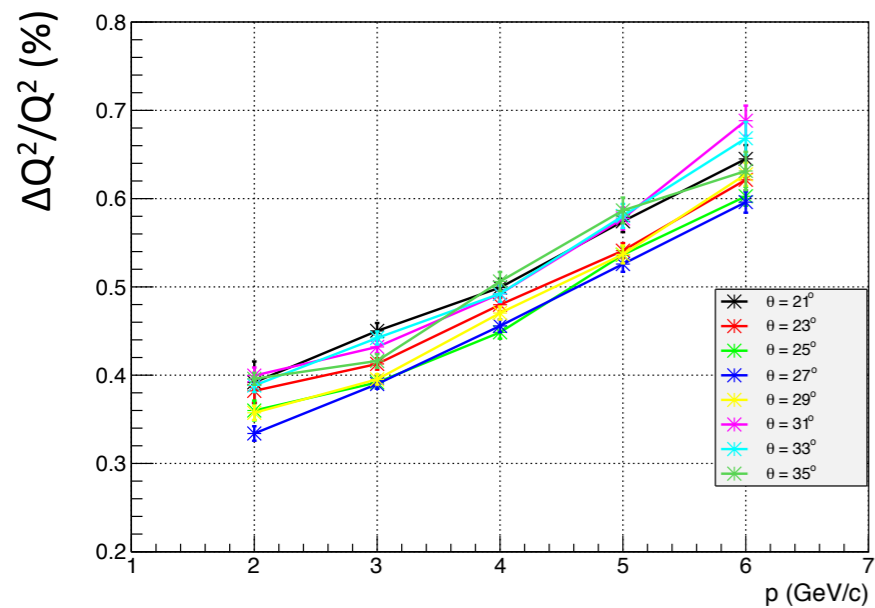
Polar Angle Resolution



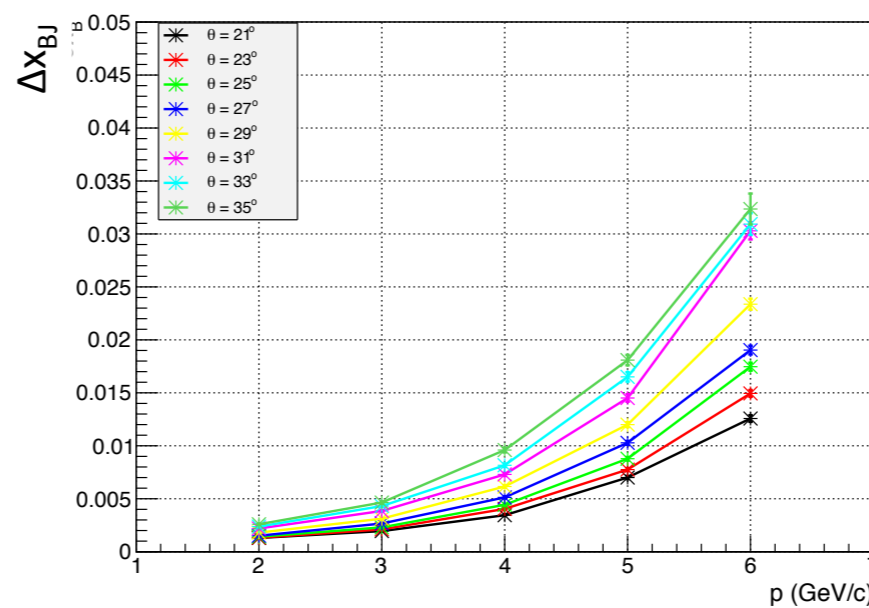
Momentum Resolution



Q^2 Resolution



X Bjorken Resolution



Comparison:

- $\Delta\theta$ comparable at low p , low θ
- 3x larger value for $\Delta p/p$
- Odd behavior for $\theta > 29^\circ$
- For $\theta < 29^\circ$, θ resolution independent of θ

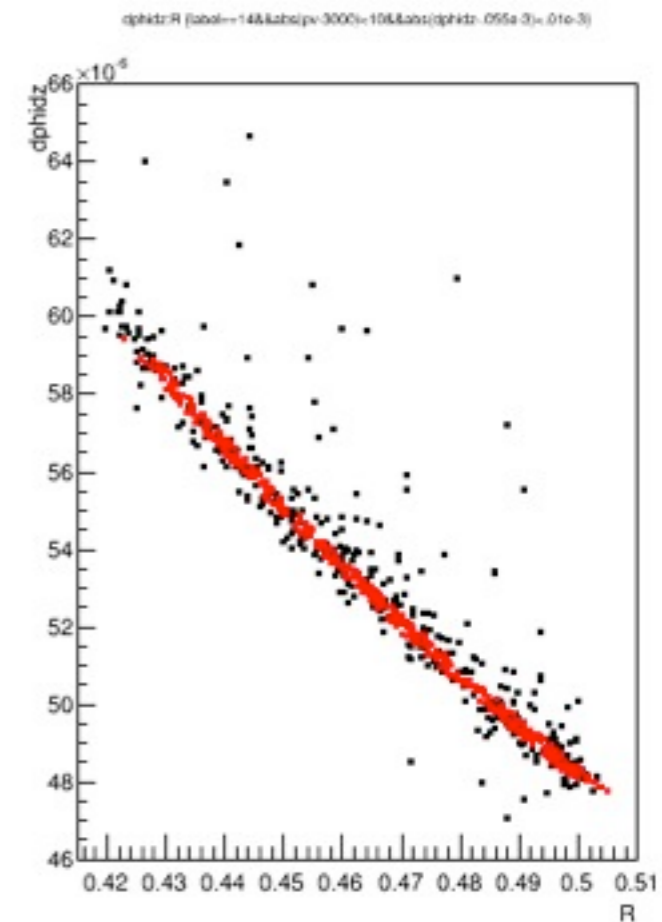
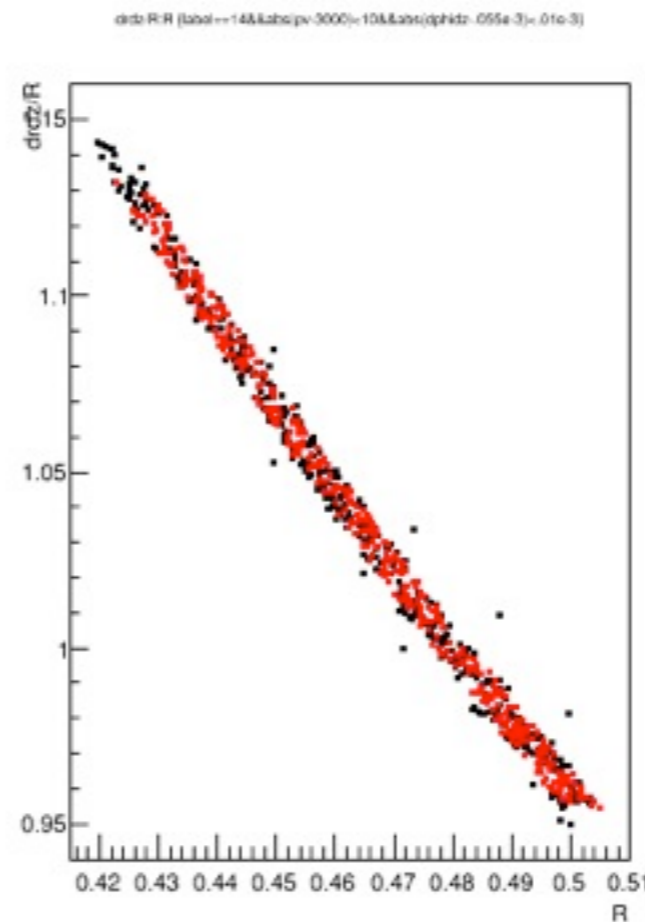
Multiple scattering — in progress

- Resolution much worse ($\Delta p/p \sim$ several %) using 3-d functions
- Using 2-d functions (with elastic data) resolution is good
- Reason: $\Delta\phi$ (not used in 2-d functions) is much more sensitive to multiple scattering
- Possible solutions: cleanup cuts to get rid of events with large motion; iterative procedure cutting events that reconstruct to tails

4.4 GeV elastics at $p \sim 3$ Gev

$\Delta r/r$ vs Δr

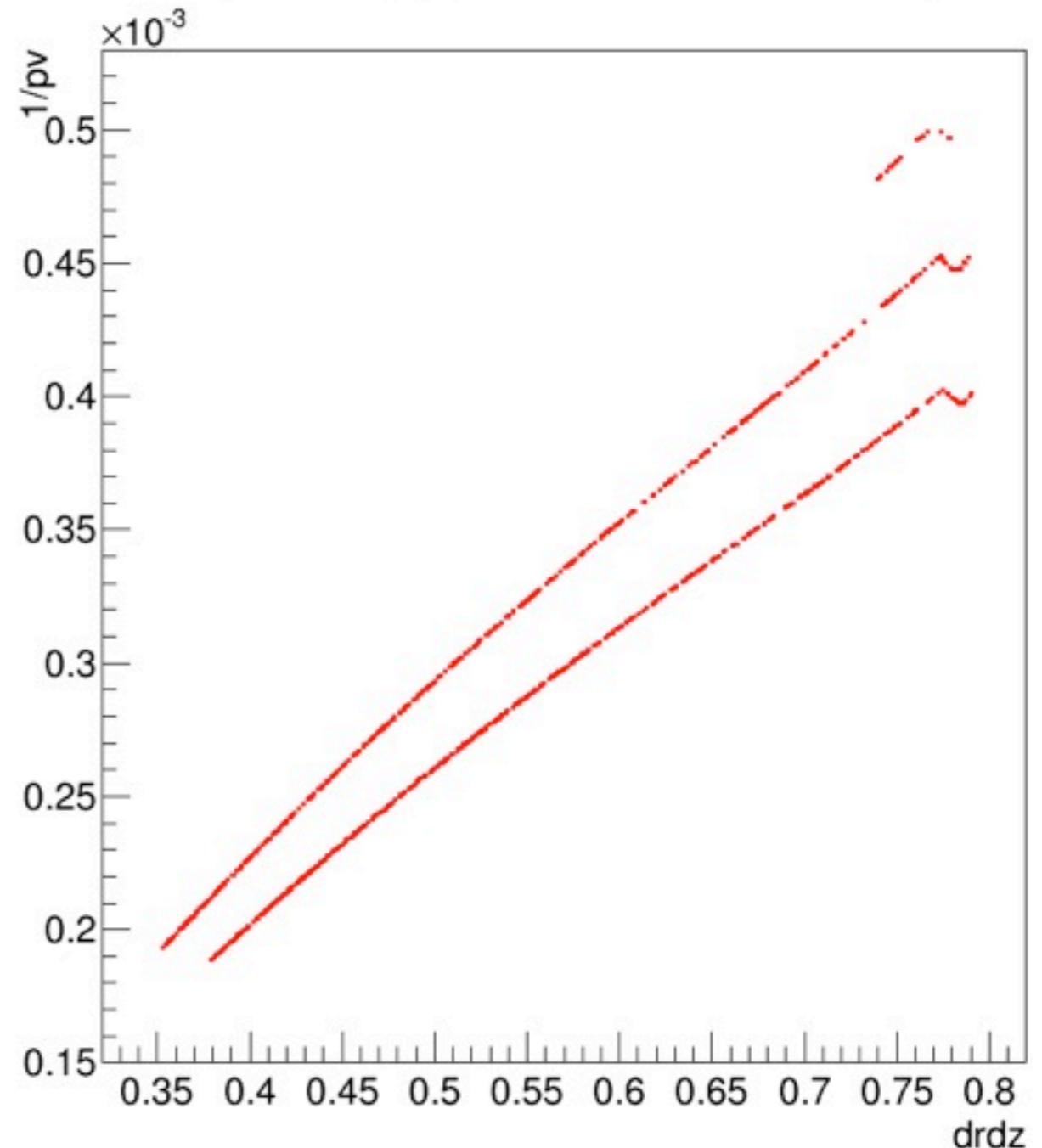
$\Delta\phi$ vs Δr



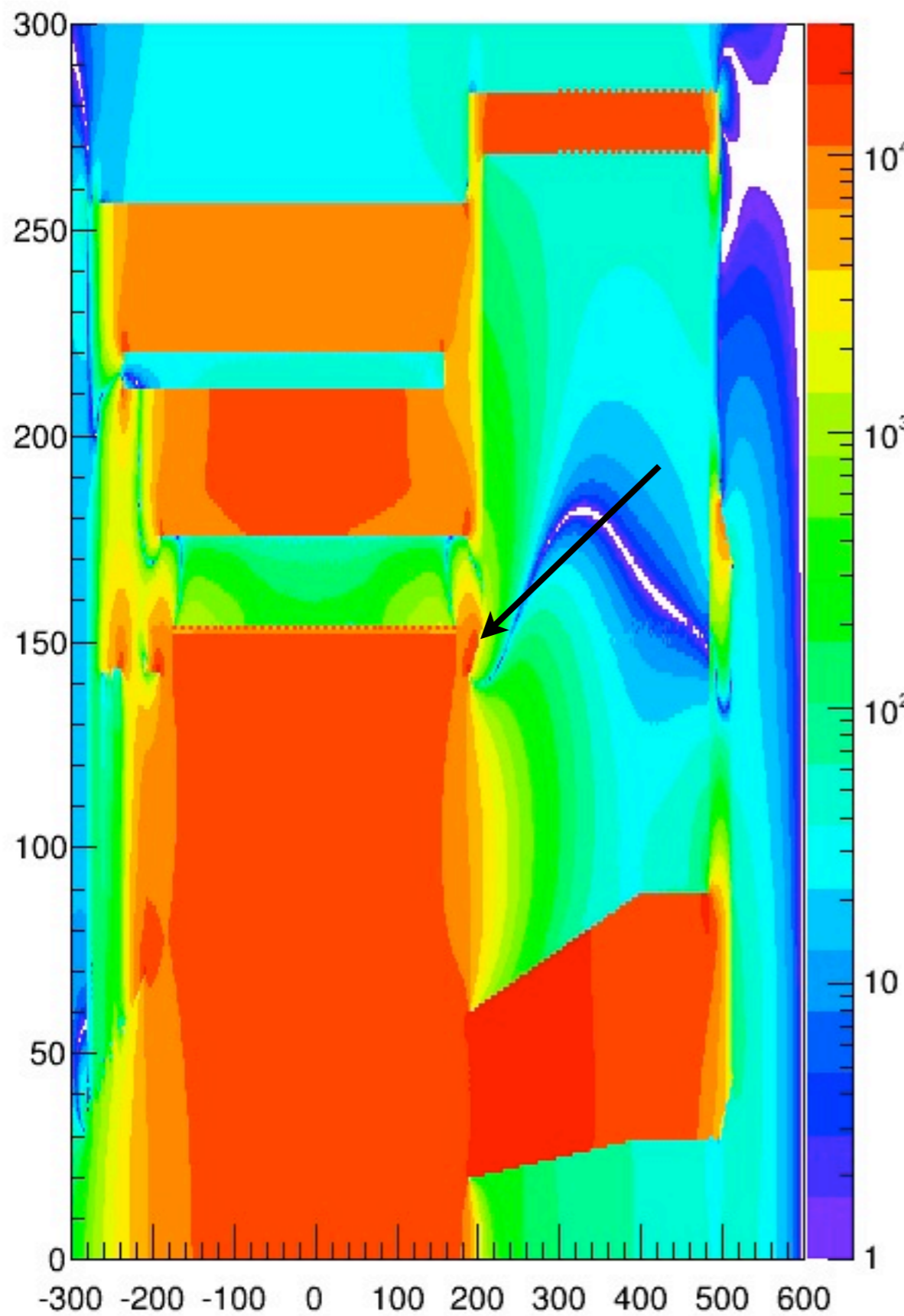
Extra

- 3D data (uniform p 2–6 GeV, θ_p 19° – 40° , z_v 10–30 cm, with cuts for $x_{bj} > .55$, $W^2 > 4 \text{ GeV}^2$, $Q^2 > 6 \text{ GeV}^2$) fit of $1/p$ to polynomial in $\Delta\phi$, Δr , $\Delta r/R$. **Poor results.**
- Cause: “kink” in $1/p$ vs. Δr observed when using downstream GEMs
- Cause of kink not known in detail but associated with passing through $z \sim 200 \text{ cm}$, $r \sim 150 \text{ cm}$

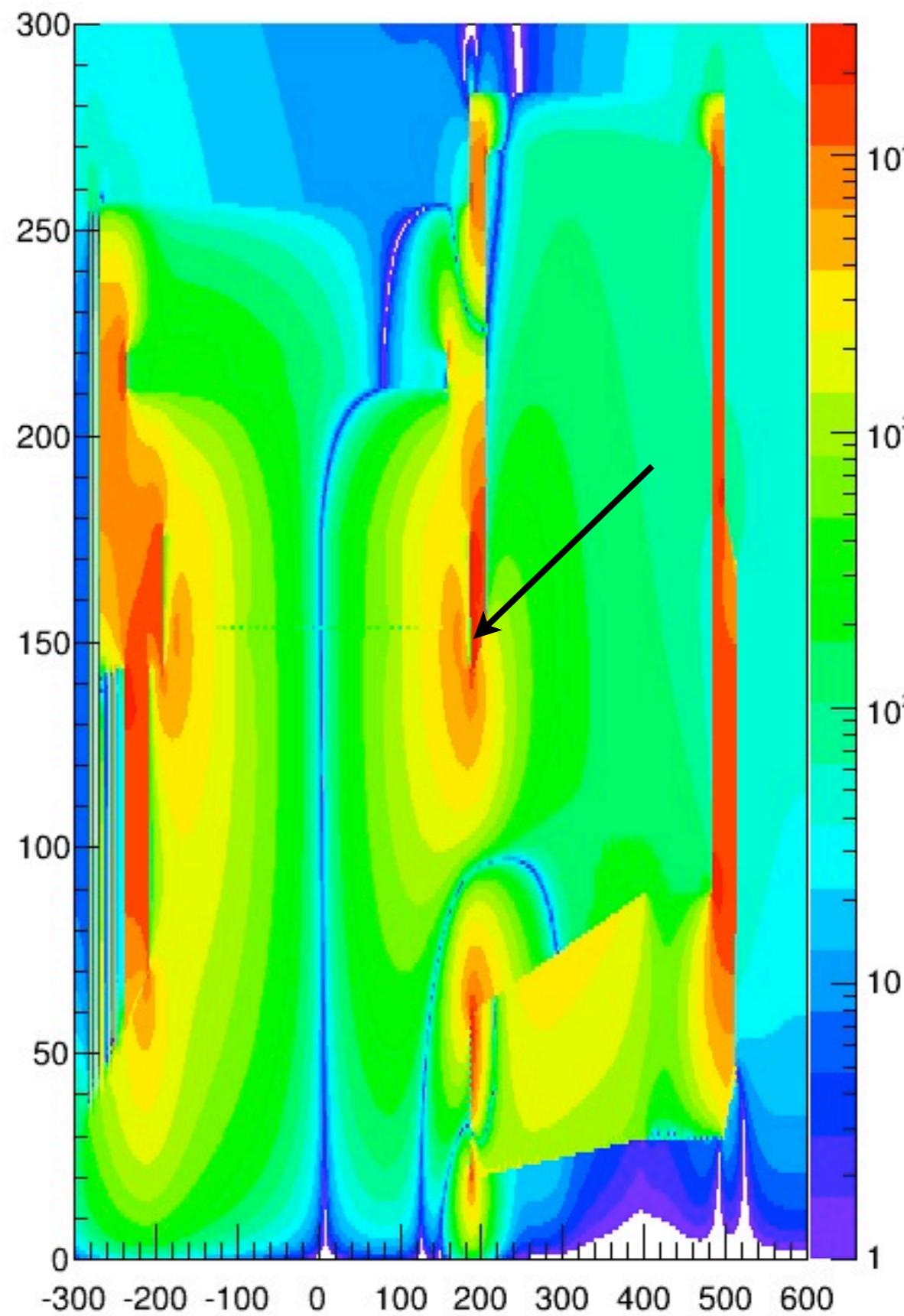
$1/p$ vs Δr for thin target ($z_v=0$) and fixed values of $\Delta\phi$.

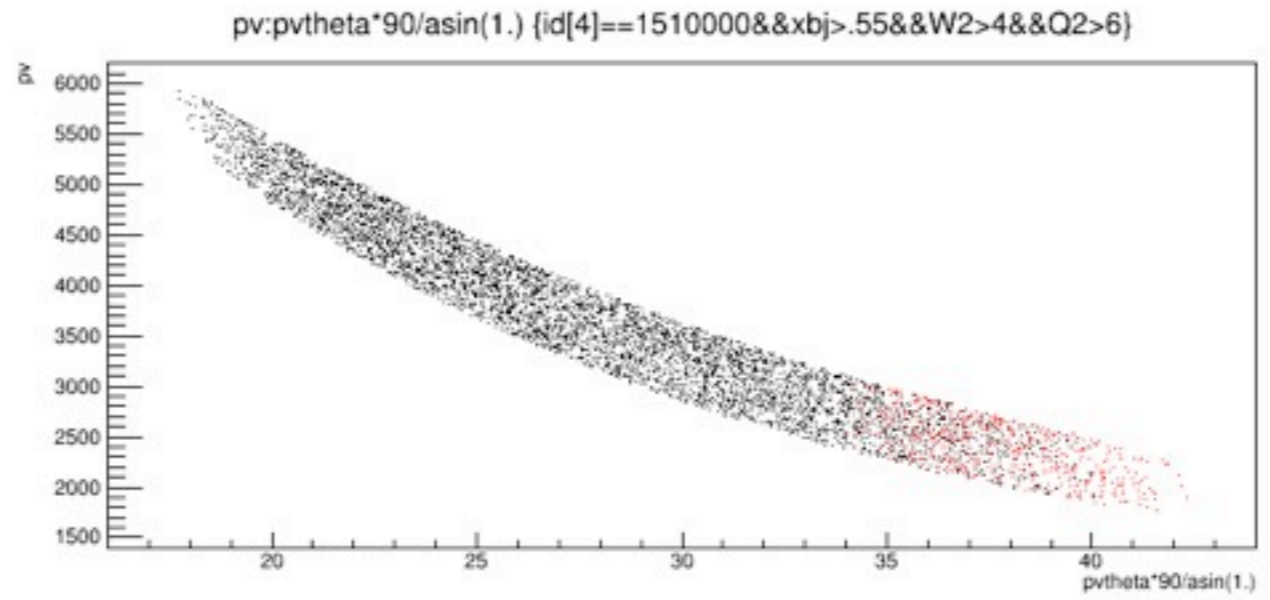


solenoid_CLEOv8.dat longitudinal

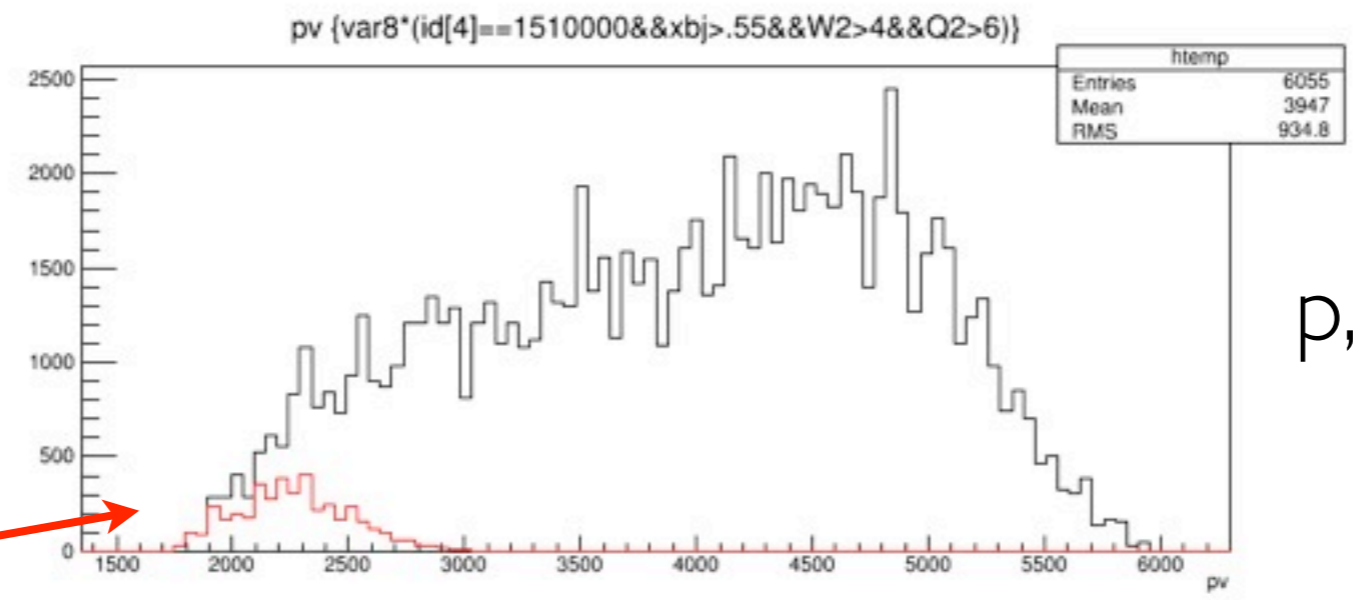


solenoid_CLEOv8.dat radial



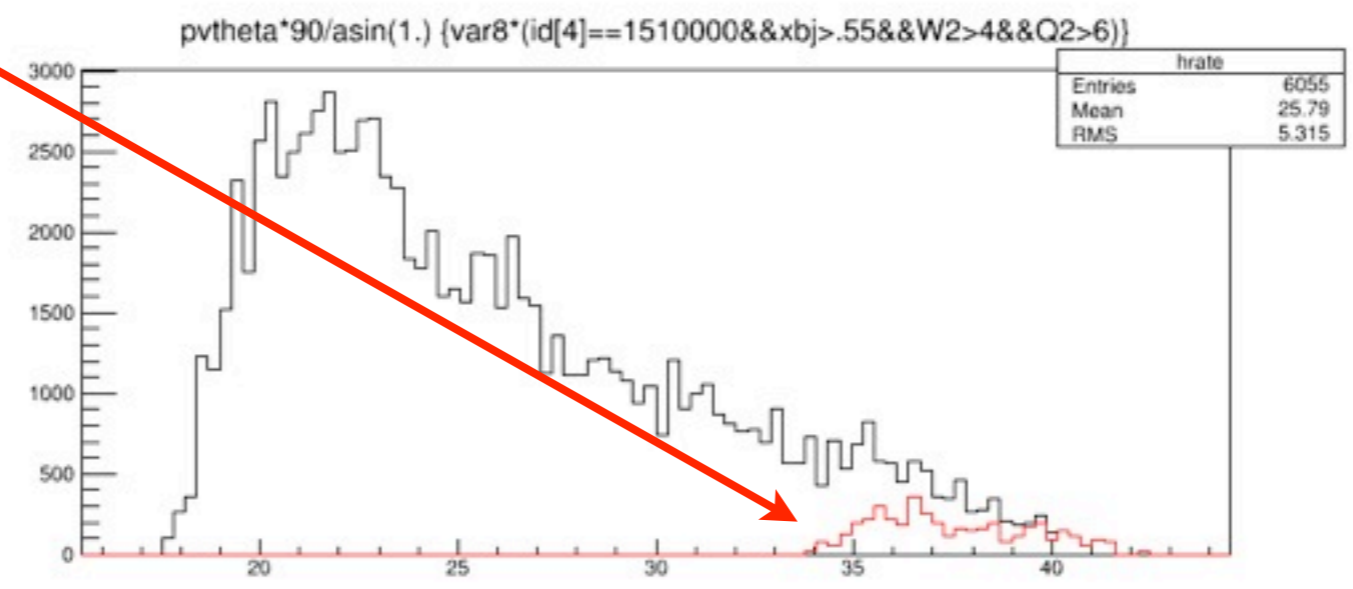


p vs θ_p



p , DIS rates

Kink cut
~4% of total rate



θ_p