

# dE/dx Performance with TRIUMF Beam Test and Ageing Study Update

Rocky So

Supervisor: Christopher Hearty

University of British Columbia, Canada

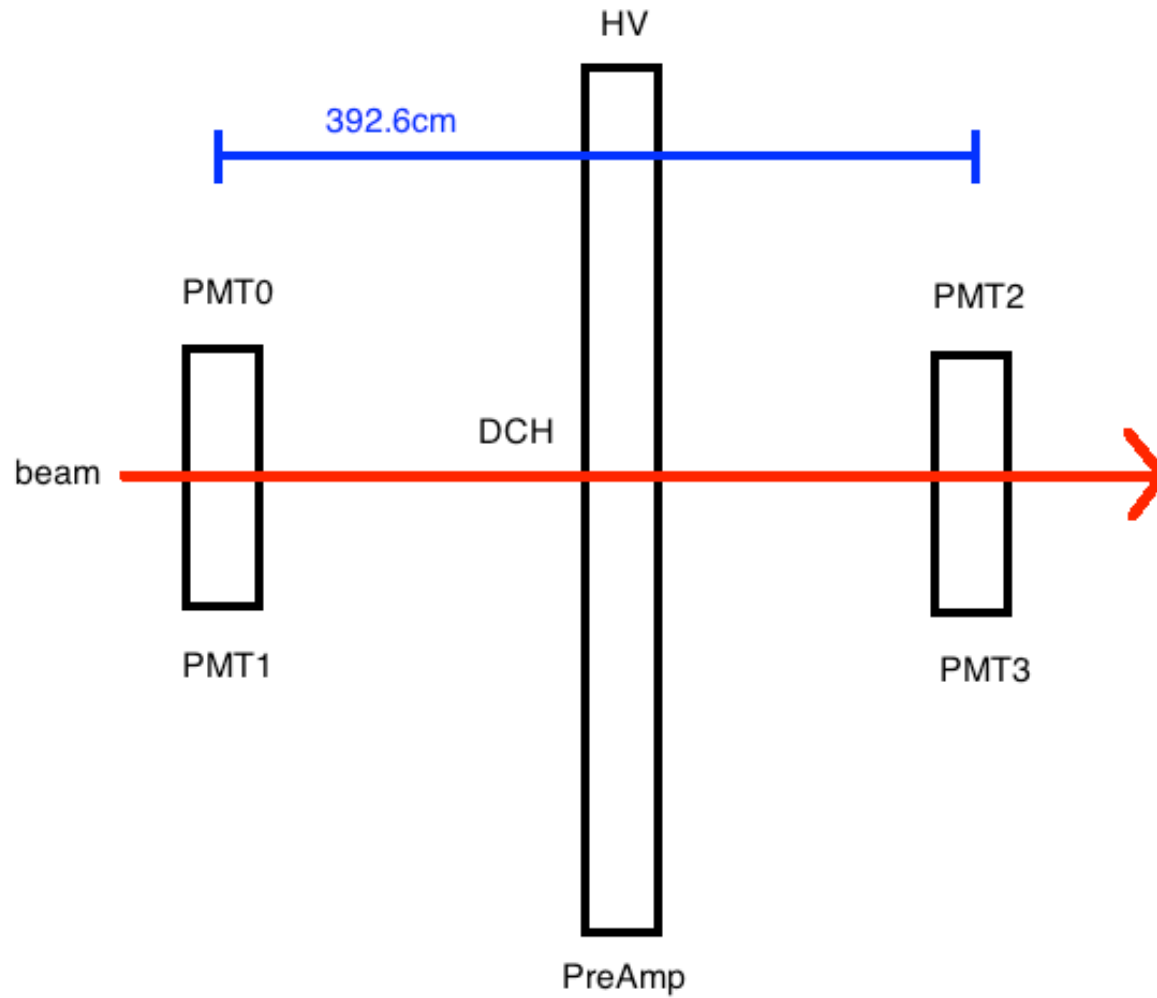
rockyso@physics.ubc.ca

3<sup>rd</sup> SuperB Collaboration Meeting, DCH Parallel

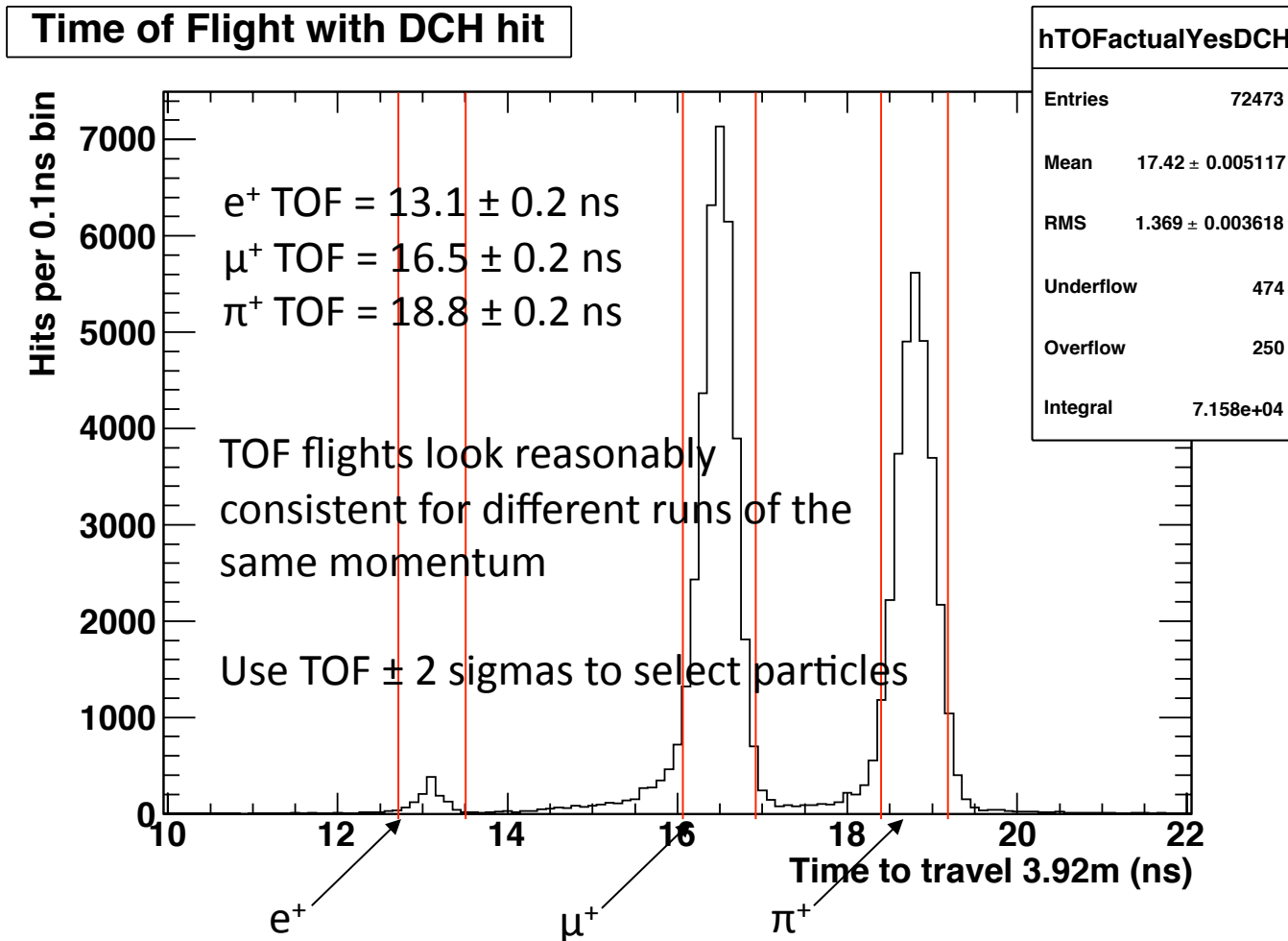
Mar 21<sup>st</sup>, 2012



# Top View Schematic



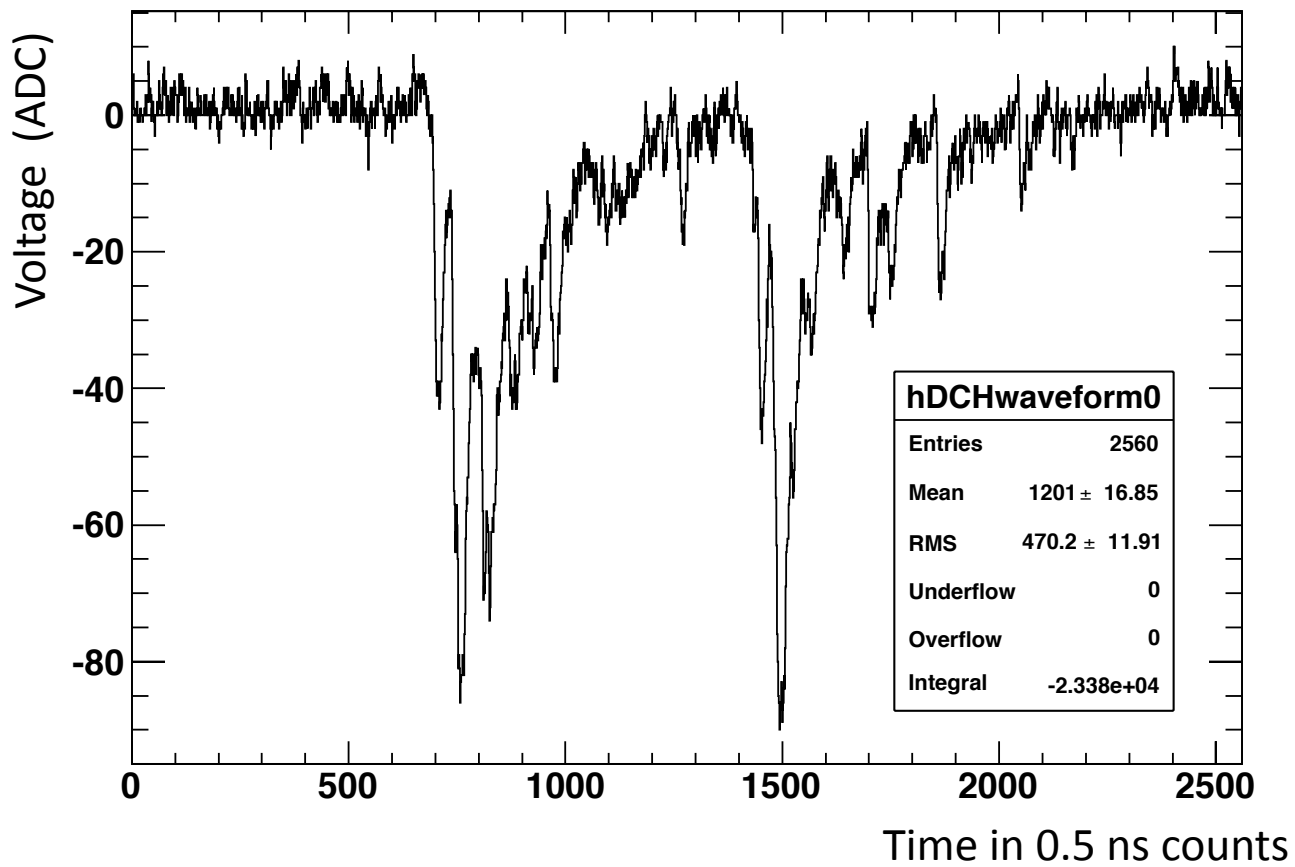
# Time of Flight of 140MeV/c Particles



# DCH Waveform

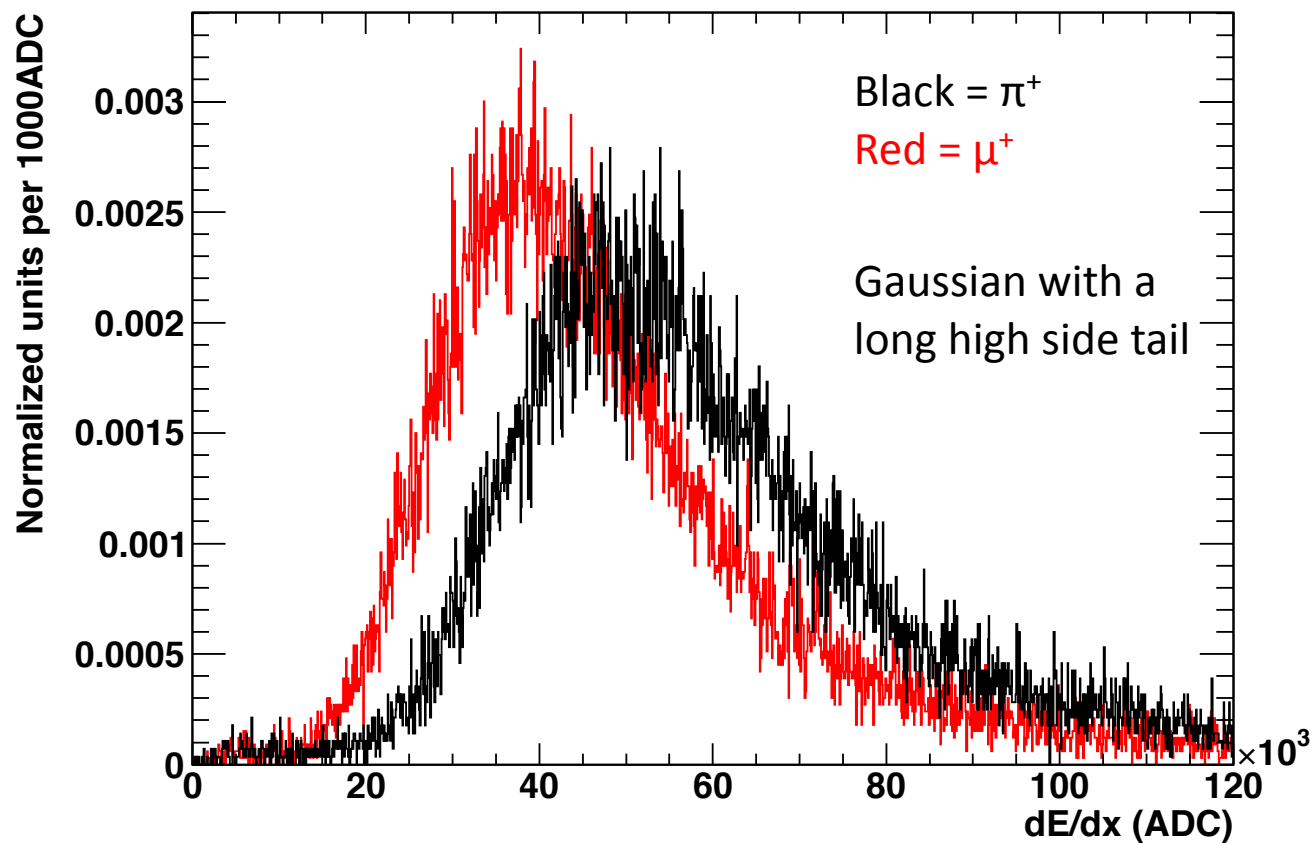
DCH waveform

clusters!



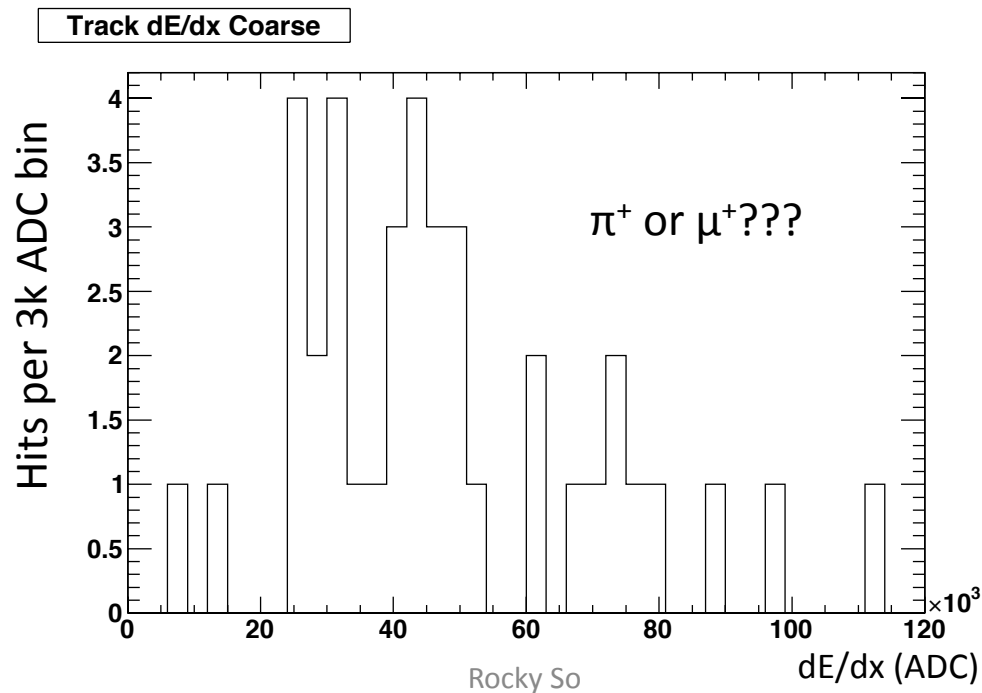
# Energy Deposited per Hit

Run 144, centre of chamber, 45 degree, 90:10 gas, HV end terminated, Jean Pierre's preamp

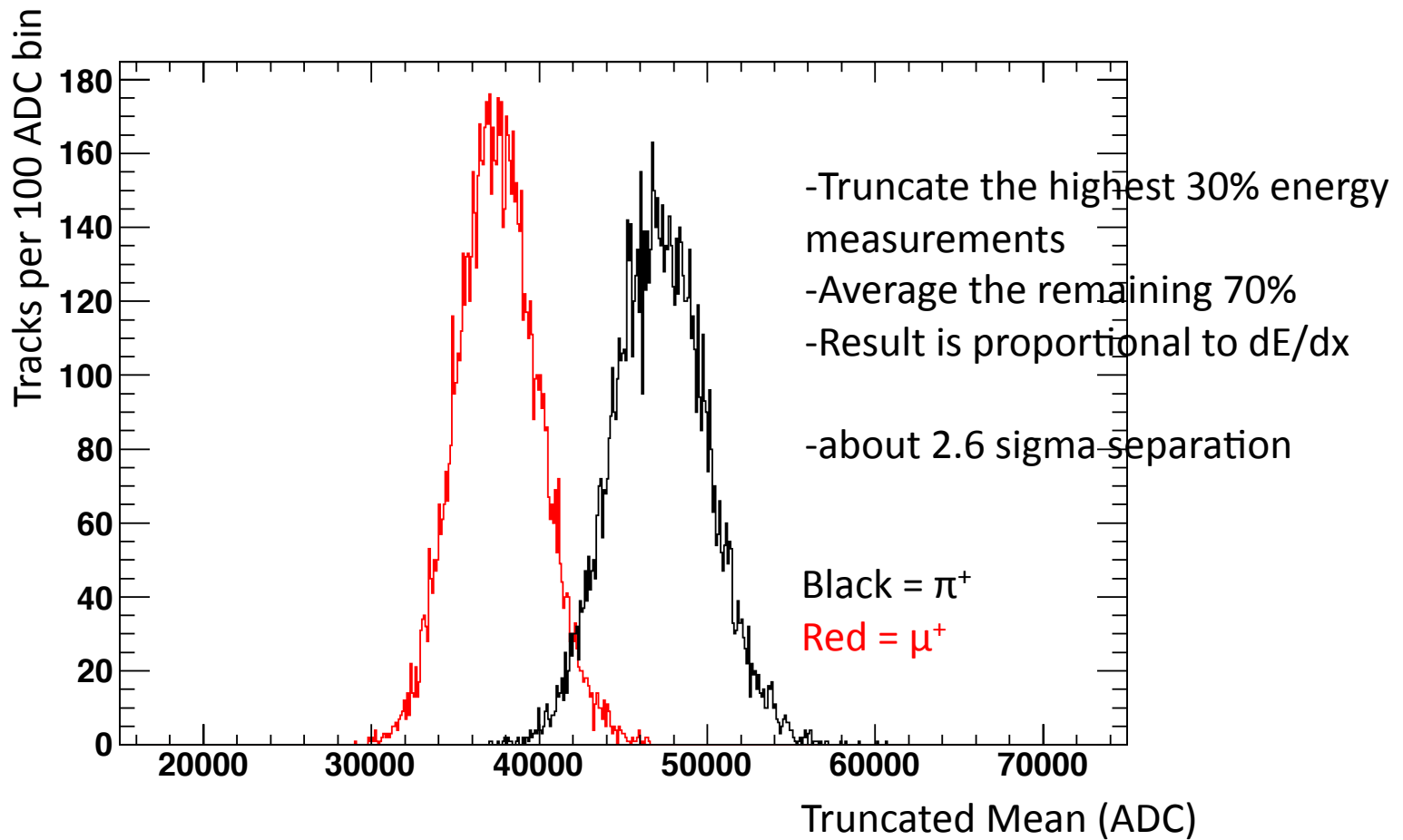


# Bootstrap to Make Tracks

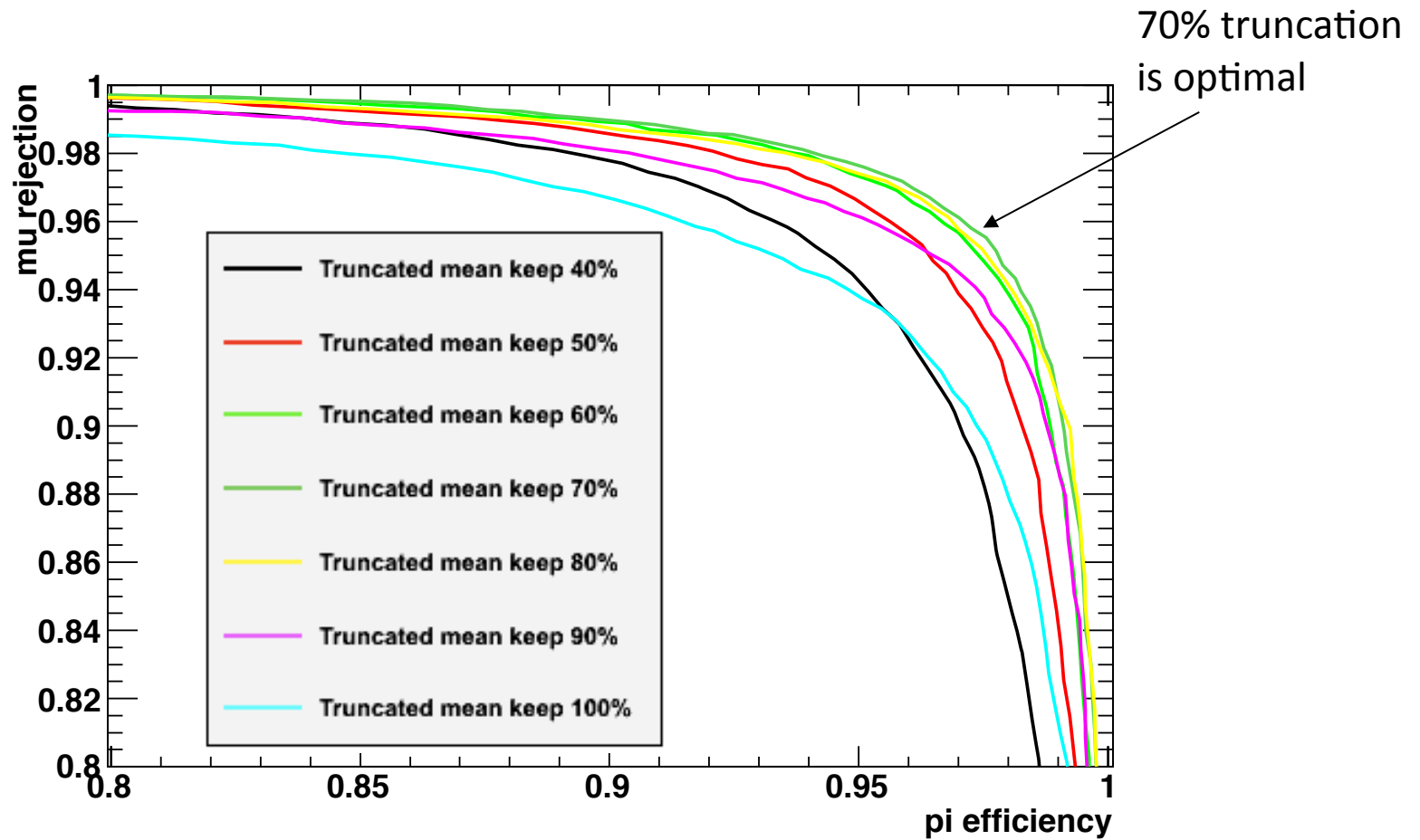
- Sample from the data 40 times to make a track
  - histogram.GetRandom()
- Calculate a truncated mean
- Calculate LH for both  $\pi^+$  and  $\mu^+$  hypothesis
- Do KS test for both hypothesis



# 70% Truncated Mean

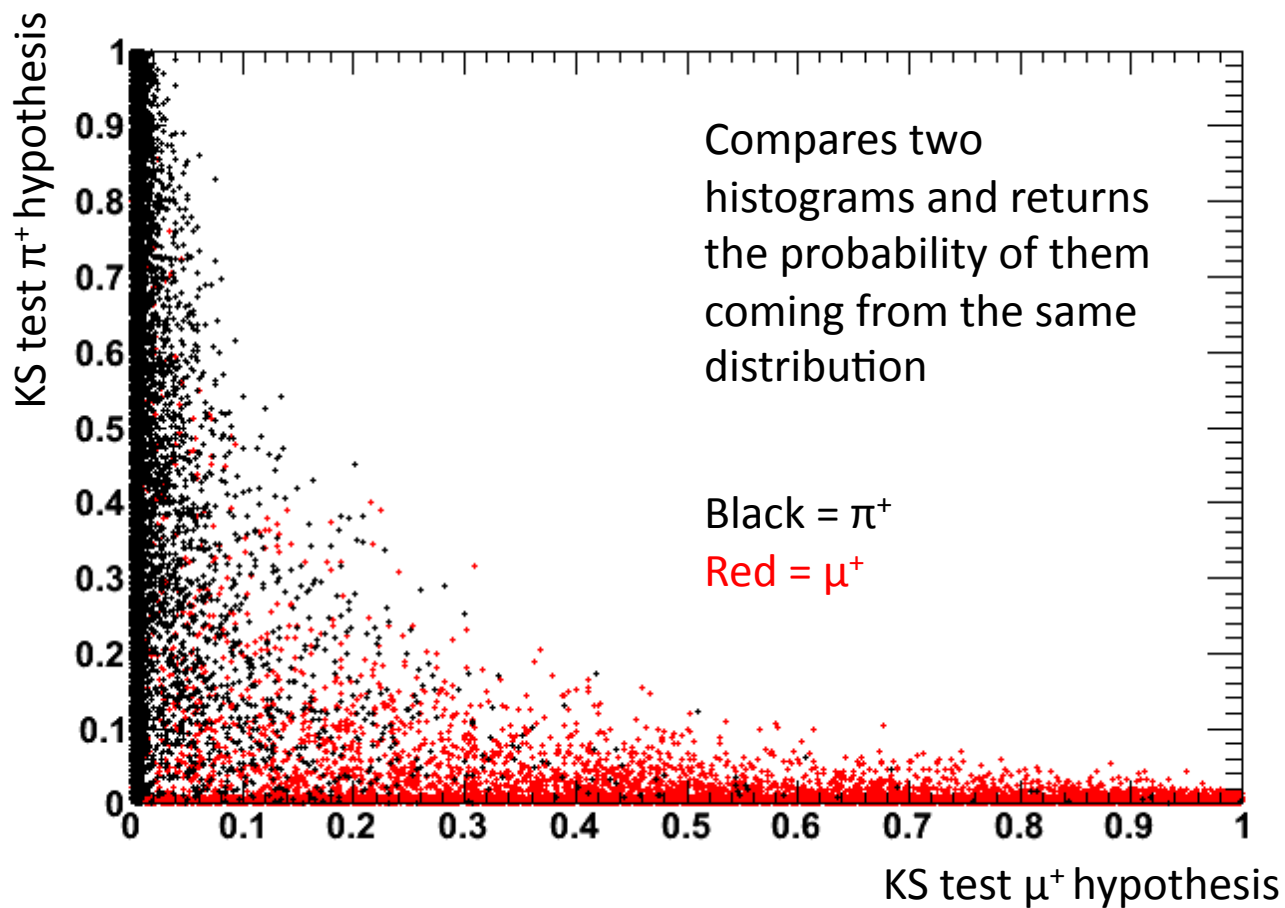


# Compare Levels of Truncation

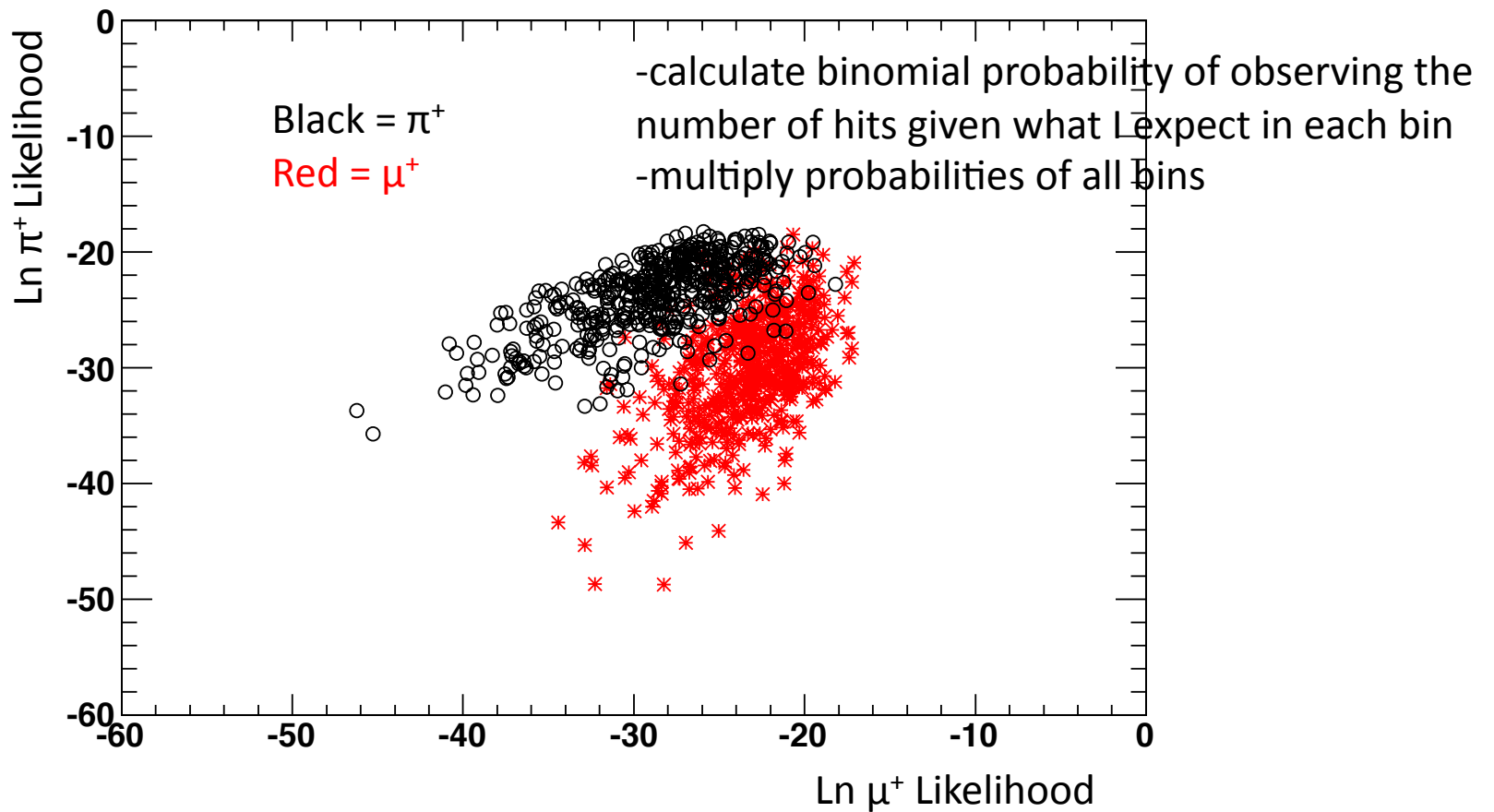




# Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test of Track Being a $\pi^+$ or $\mu^+$ Using All 40 Hits



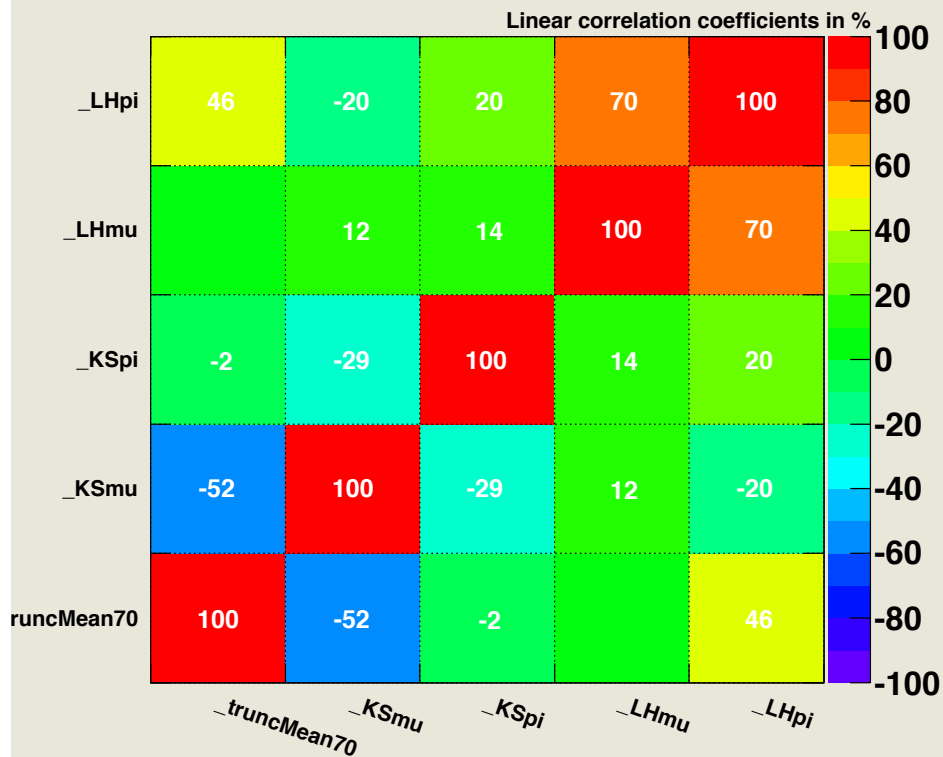
# Likelihood of Track Being a $\pi^+$ or $\mu^+$ Using All 40 Hits



# Correlation Matrices

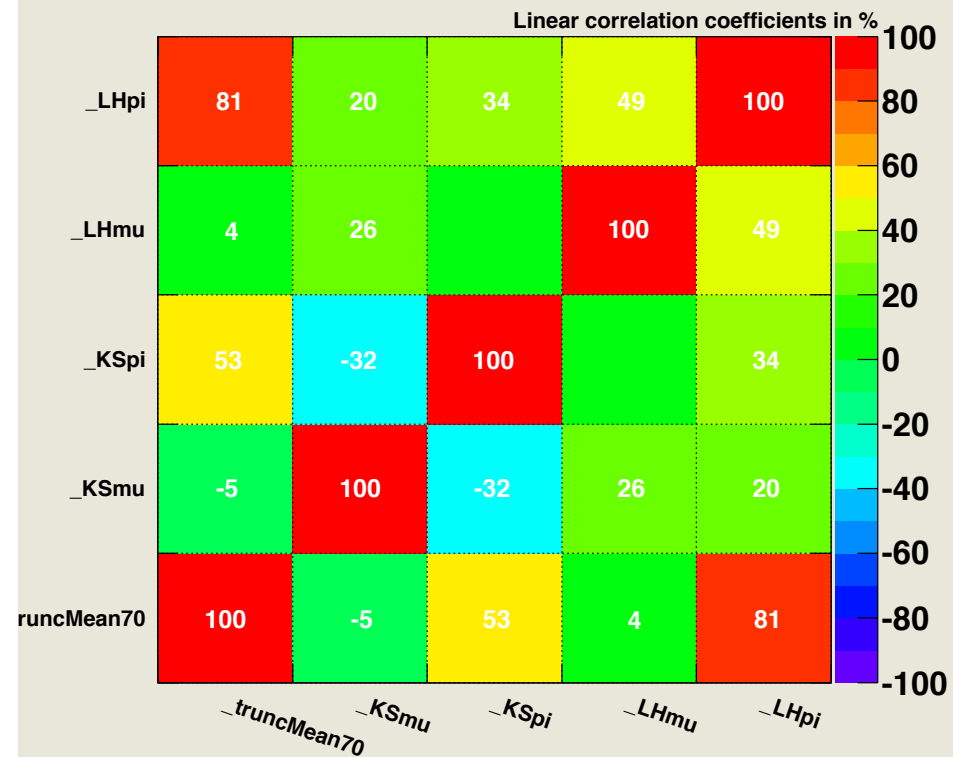
$\pi^+$

Correlation Matrix (signal)

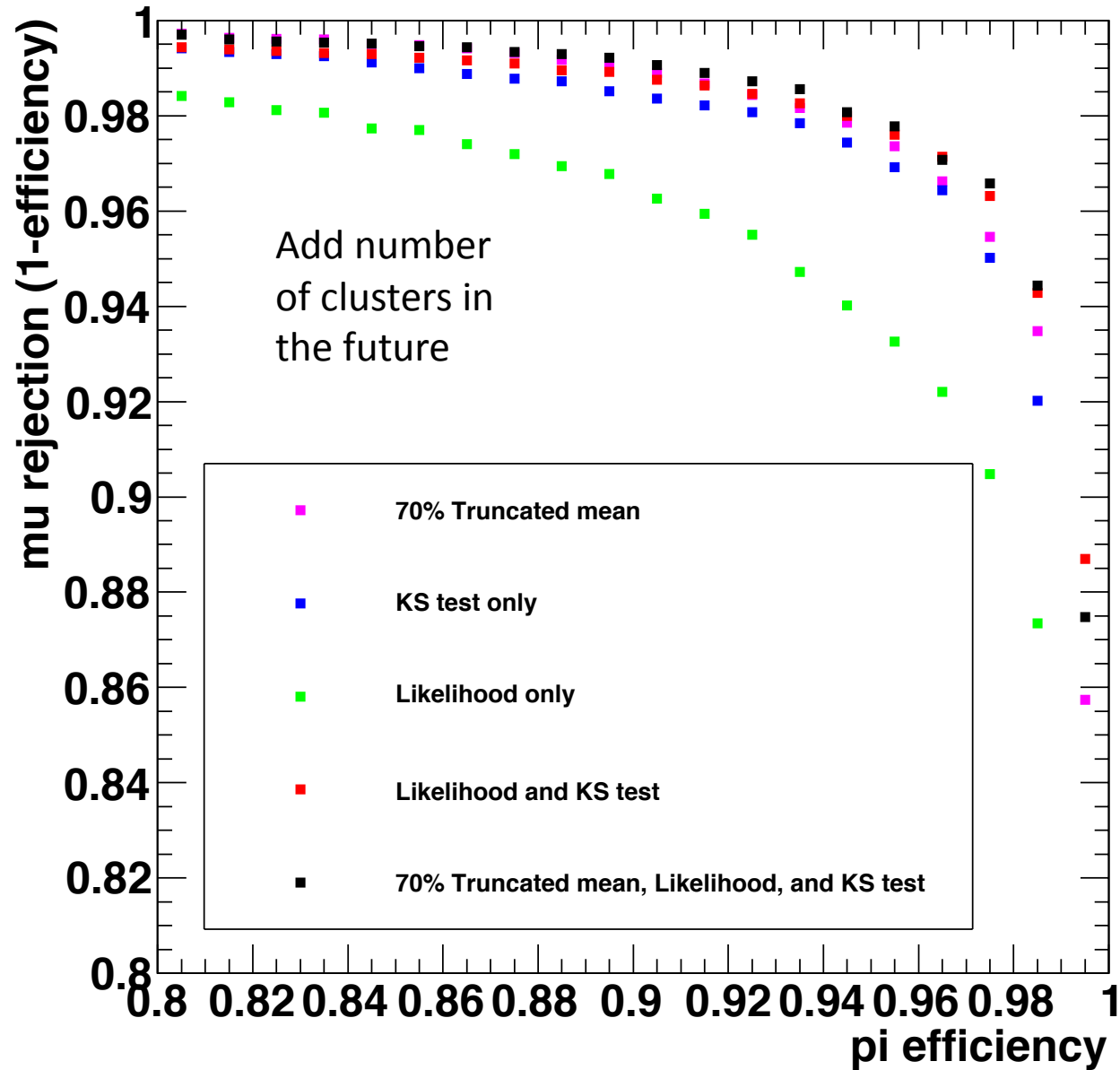


$\mu^+$

Correlation Matrix (background)



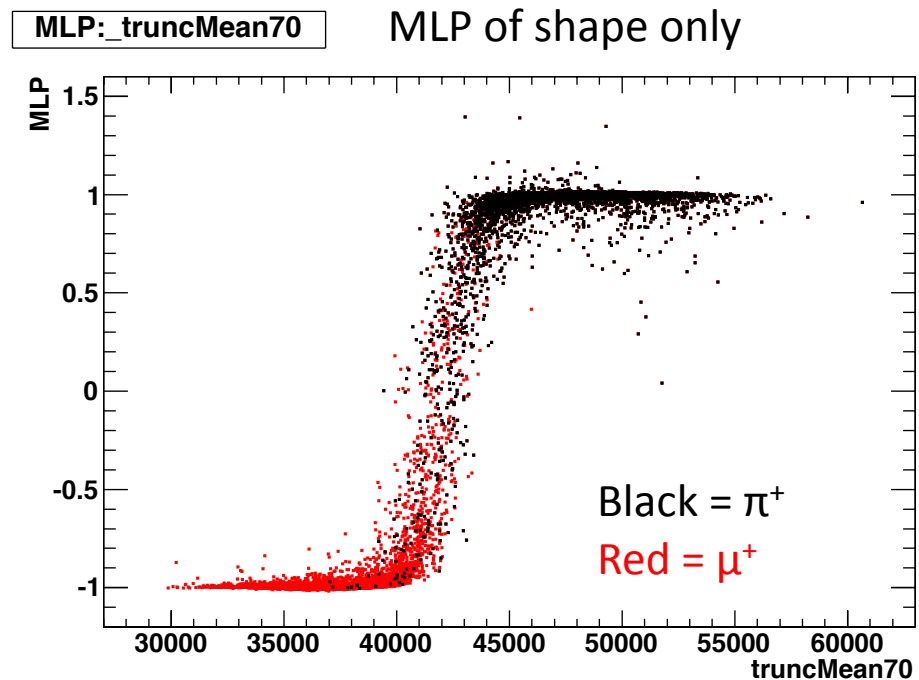
140MeV/c pi+ mu+ separation



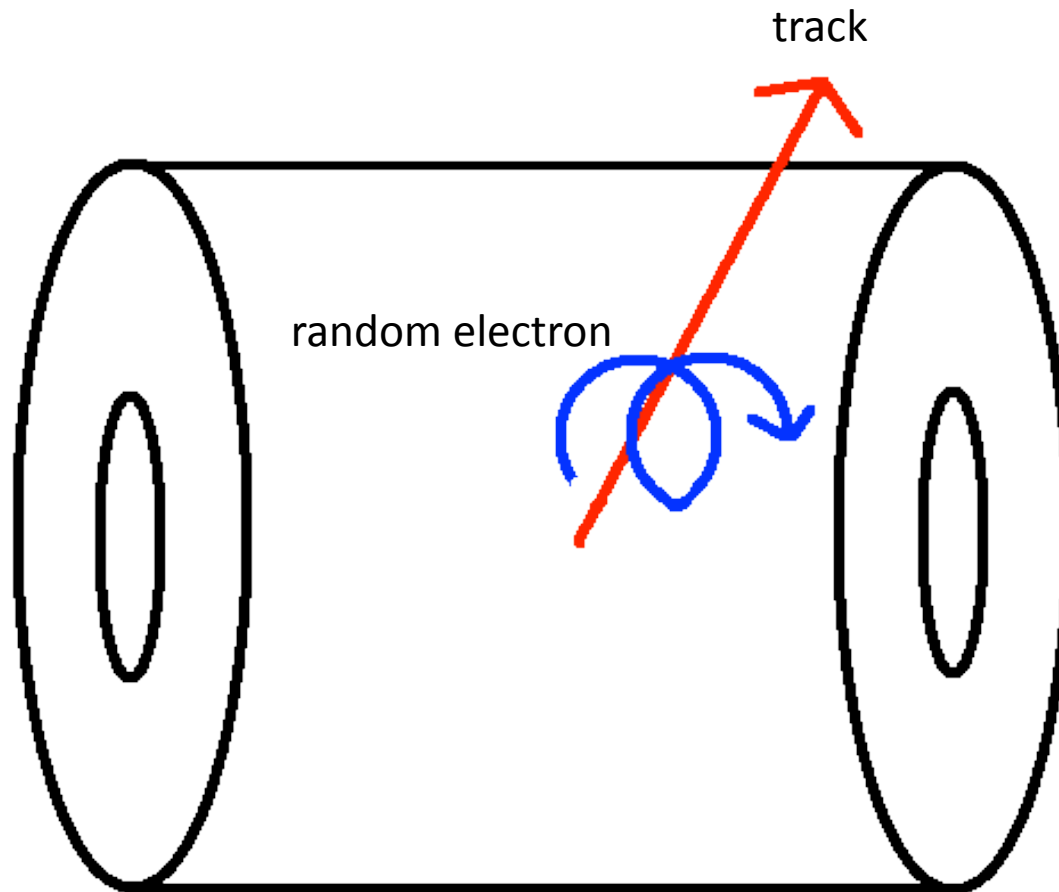
95 % pi $\epsilon$	mu $\epsilon$
Truncated mean	2.6 %
LH	3.1 %
KS test	6.7 %
LH and KS test	2.4 %
All combined	2.2 %

# Choosing an Algorithm

- Using all 5 is the best
- Seems just a little better than just using truncated mean
- MVA output of shape variables correlate with truncated mean



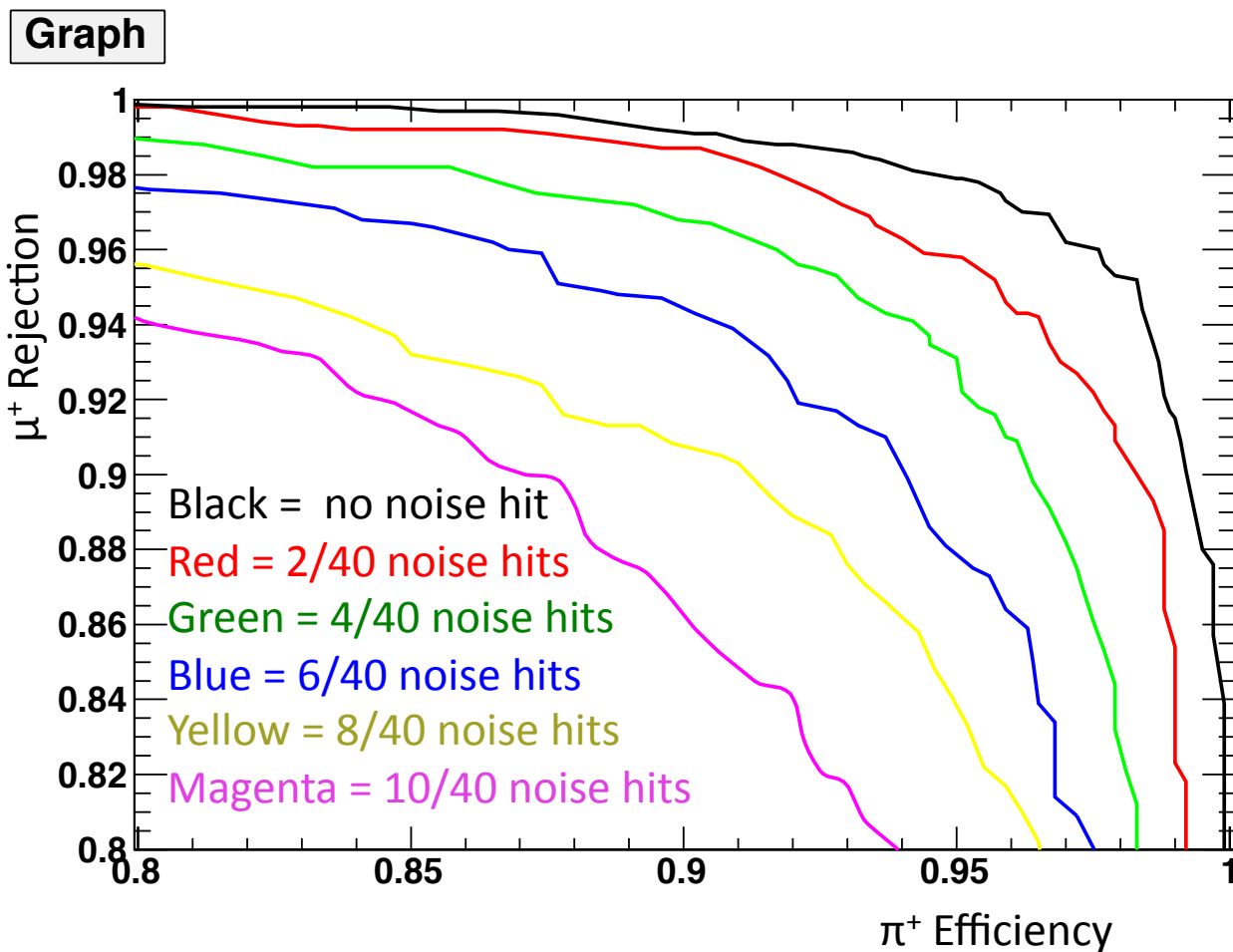
# Noise Hits



# Noise Hits

- Estimate how robust the truncated mean is
- Generate a hit with  $dE/dx$  uniformly distributed [0,120k ADC]
- Form tracks by replacing 0,2,4,6,8,10 normal hits with noise hits and compare  $\pi^+ \mu^+$  separation
- Form tracks with 35,36,37,38,39,40 normal hits to see the how performance gets worse if we can toss out noise hits

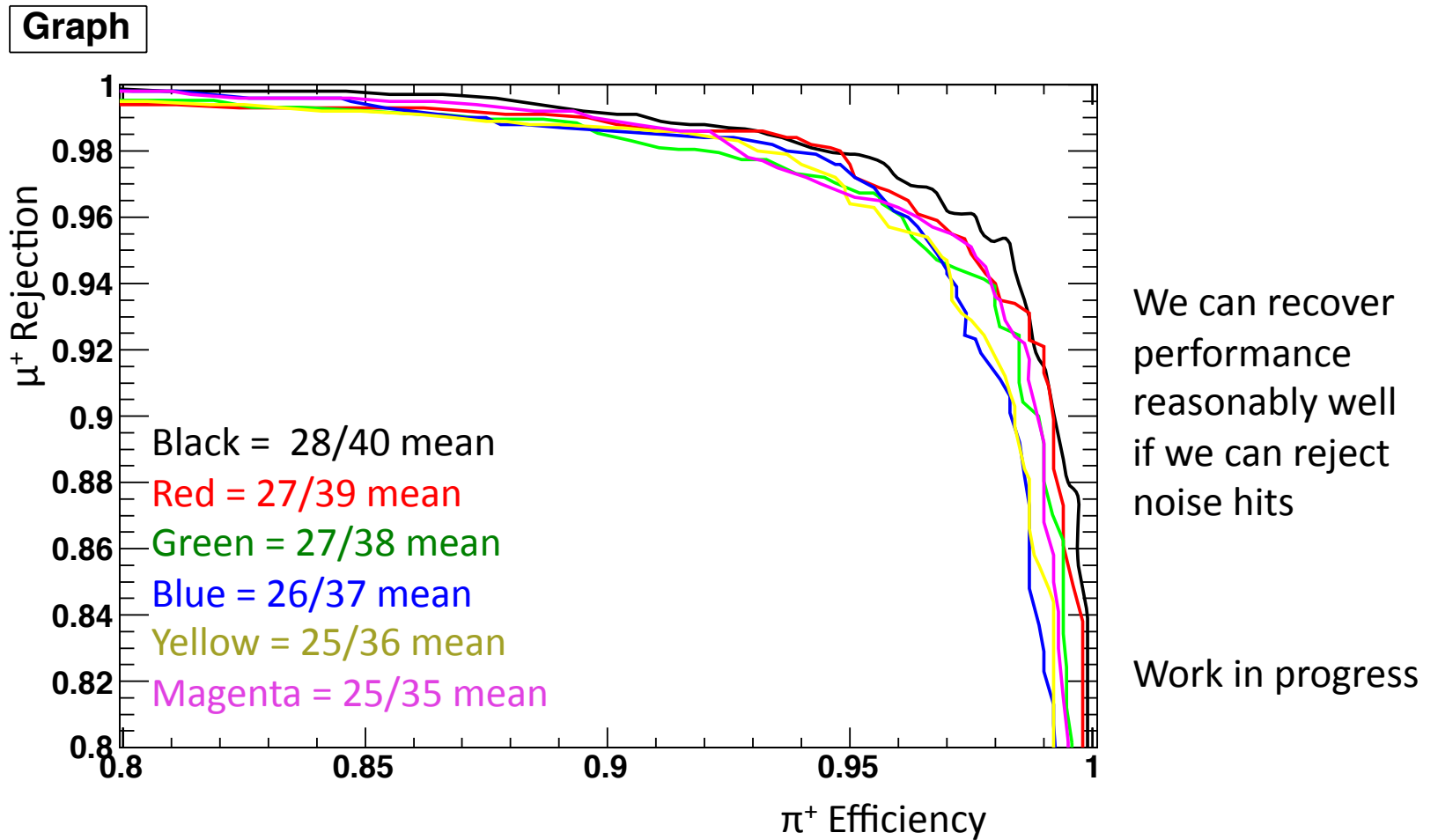
# Effect of Random Noise Hits



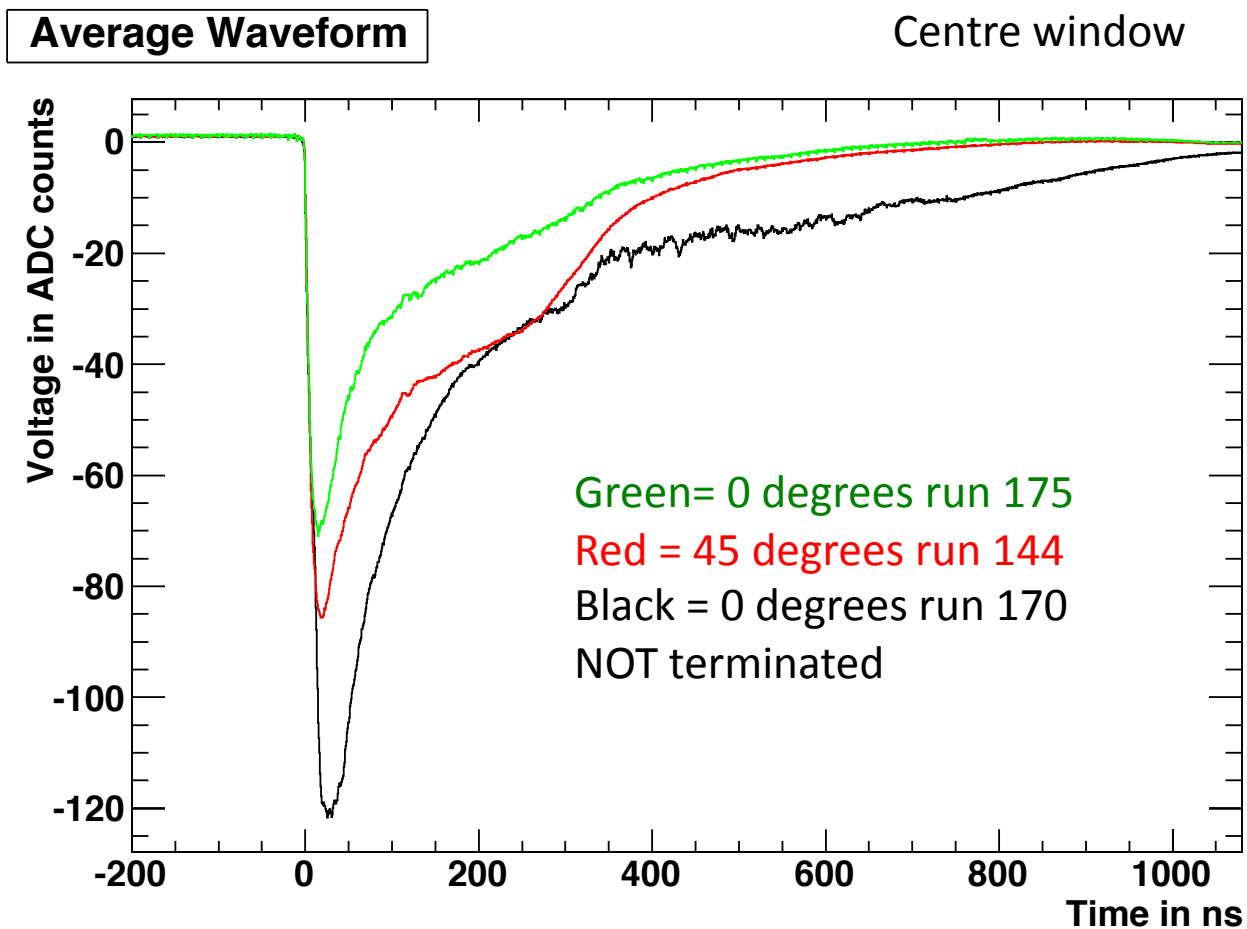
Even with 10 noise hits, we still have  $\sim 88/88$  efficiency and rejection as opposed to  $\sim 97/97$  with no noise hits

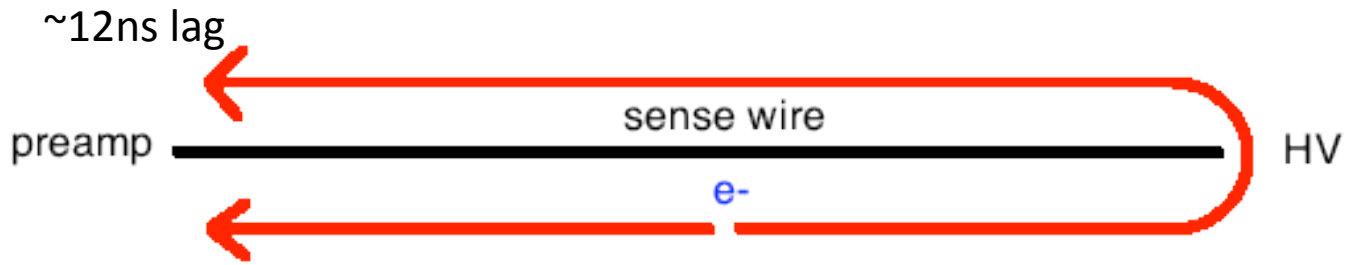


# Effect of Using Fewer than 40 Hits

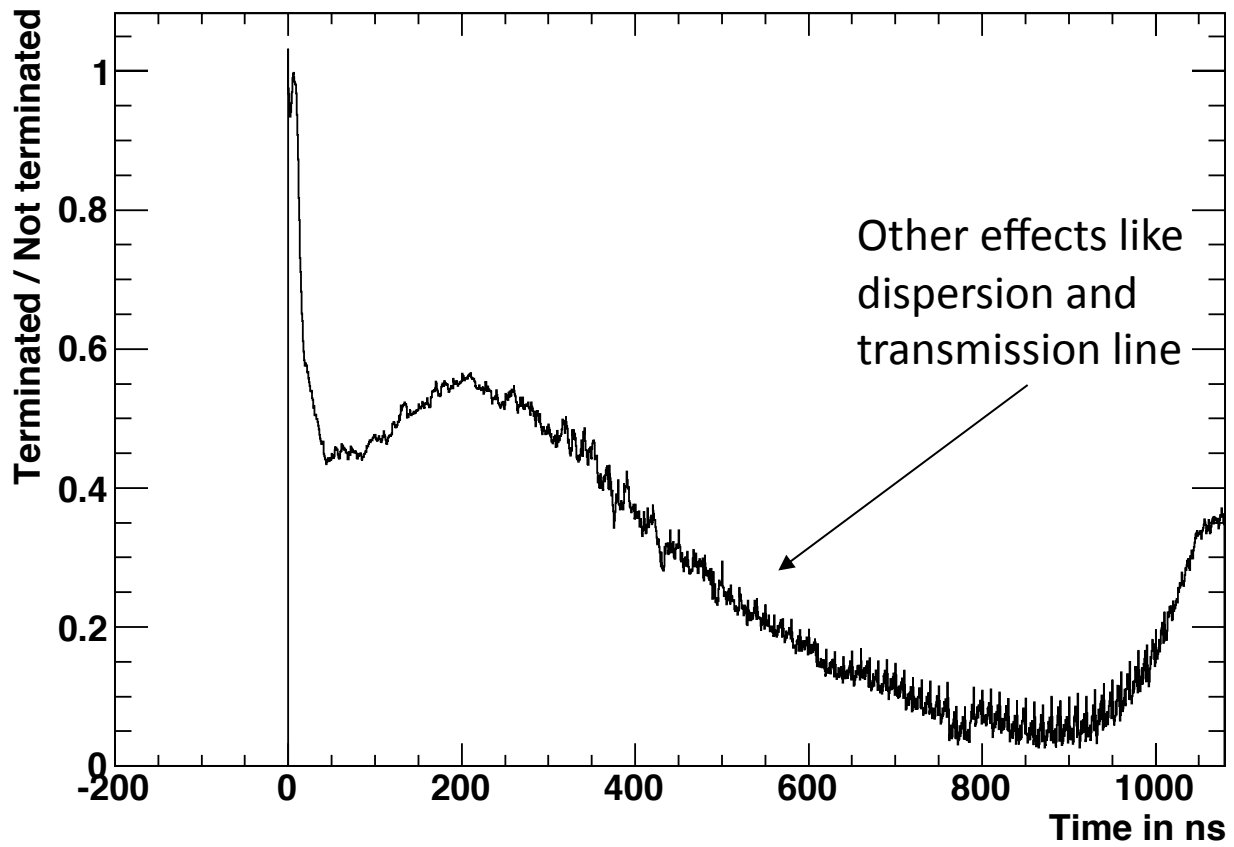


# Average Waveform Aligned for $\mu^+$ Normalized to Traversed Length

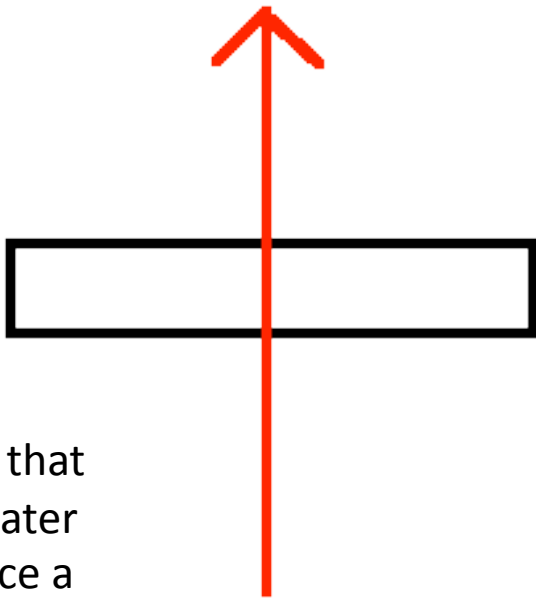




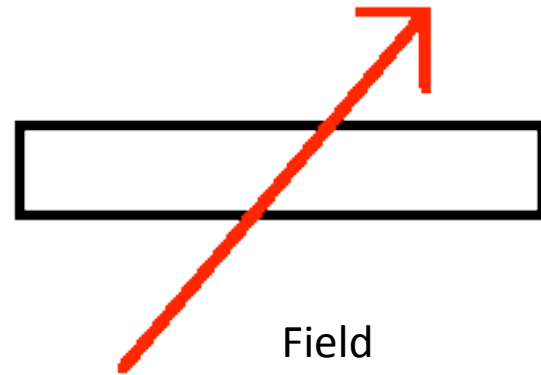
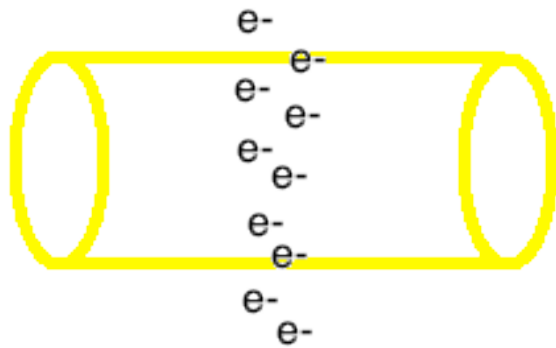
Ratio of terminated and not terminated waveform



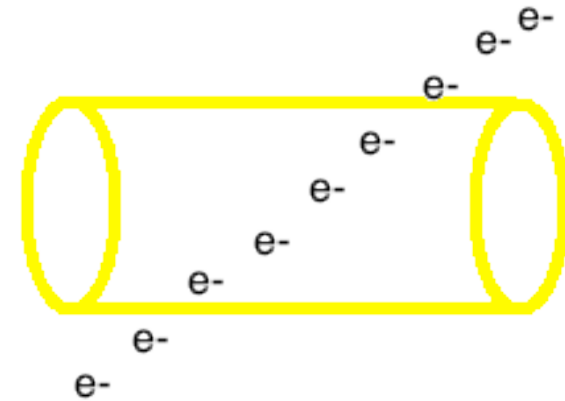
# Cloud Effect Theory



Electrons that come in later experience a smaller field



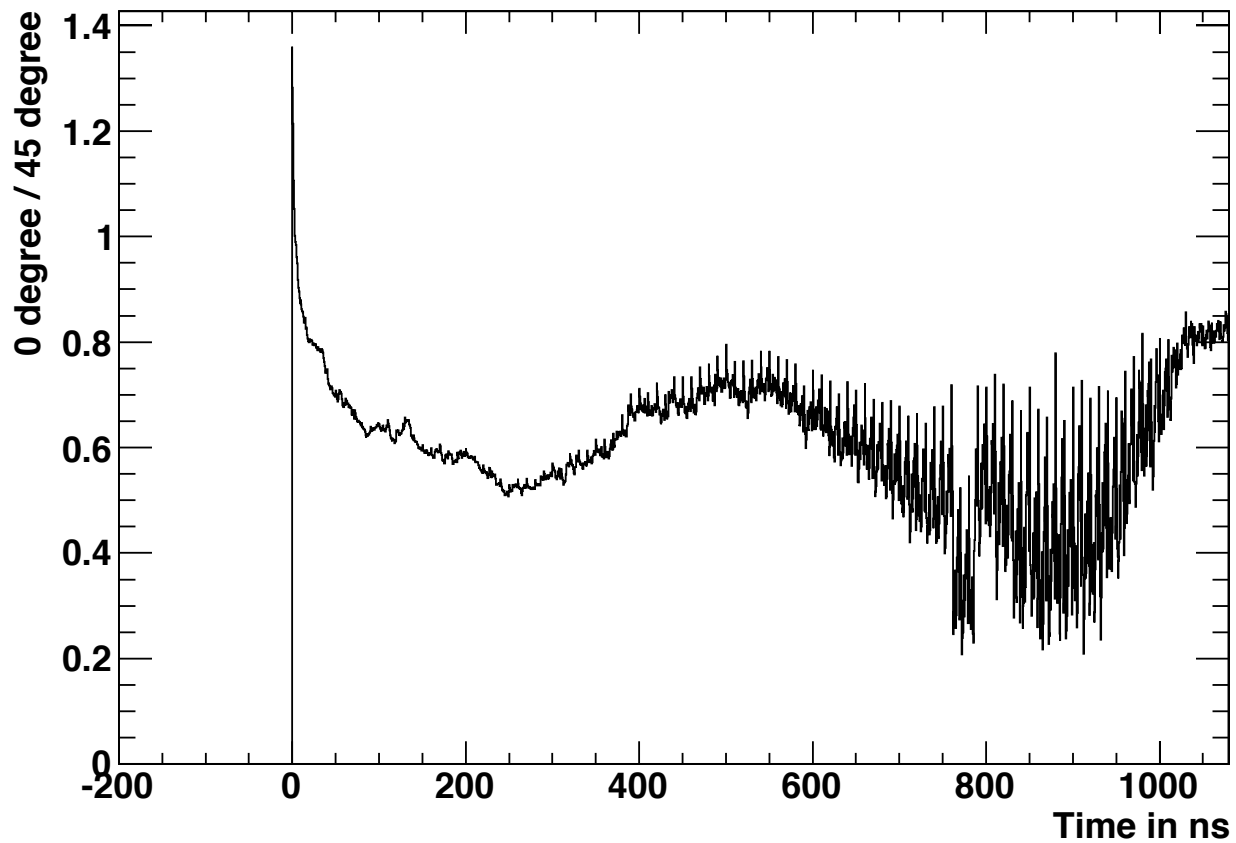
Field doesn't get clouded as much



sense wire

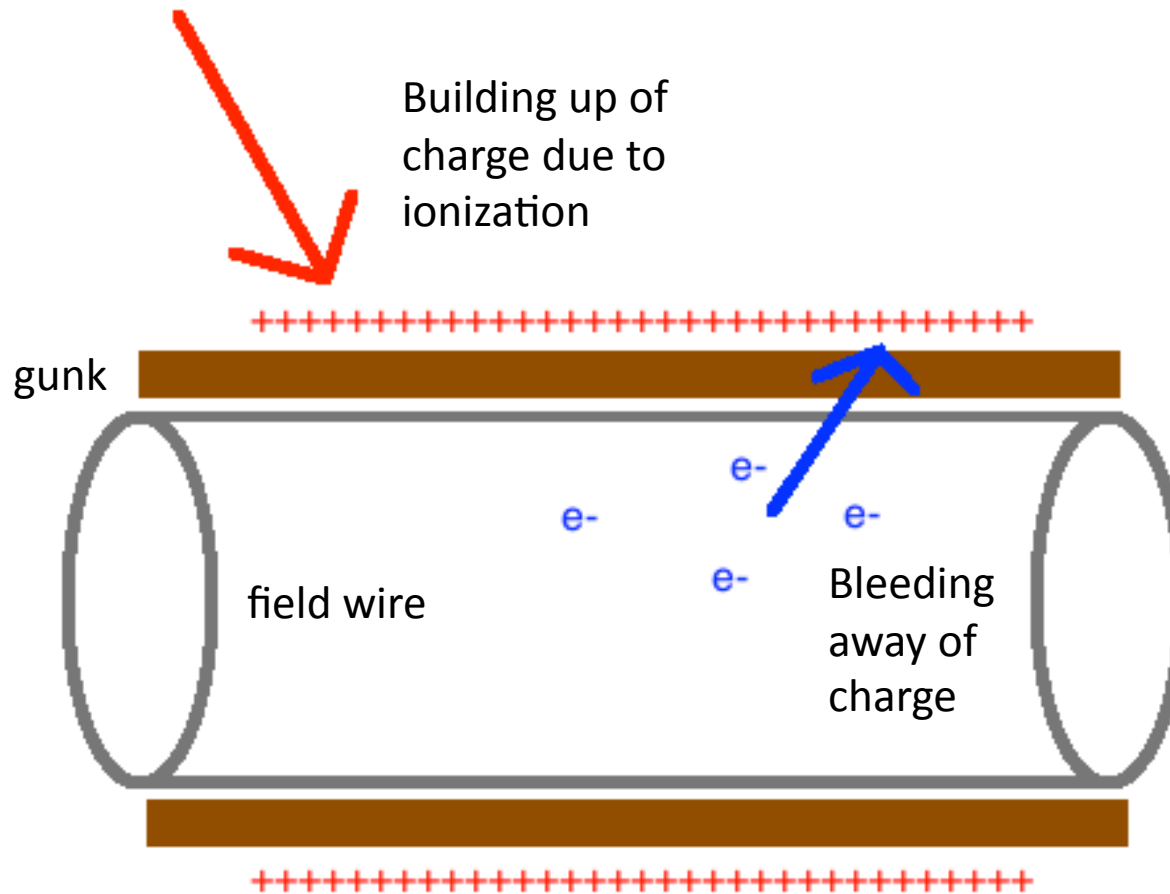
# 0 and 45 Degrees Dip Angle

Ratio of 0 degree wave and 45 degree wave

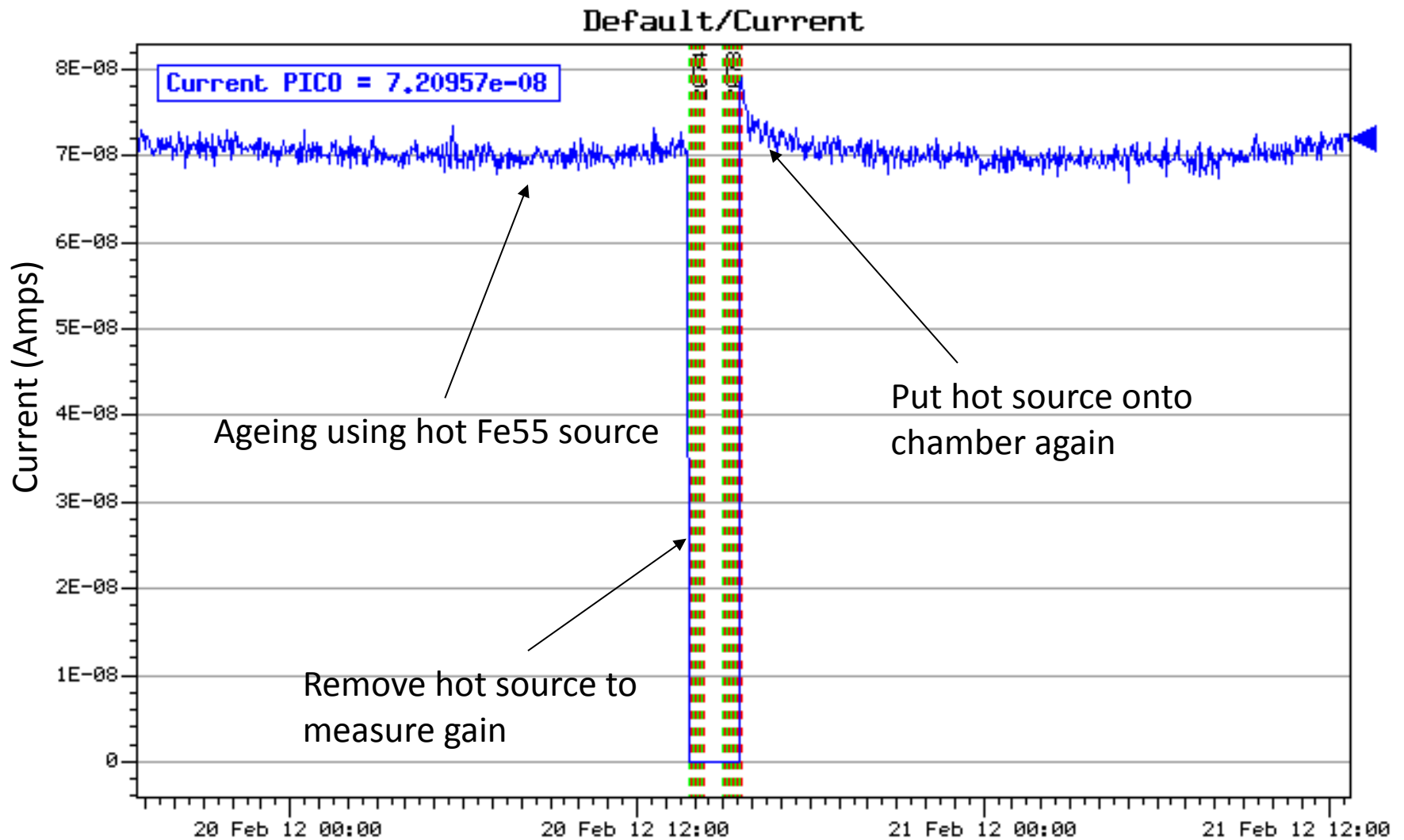


# Ageing Chamber

# Field Around Ageing Field Wires

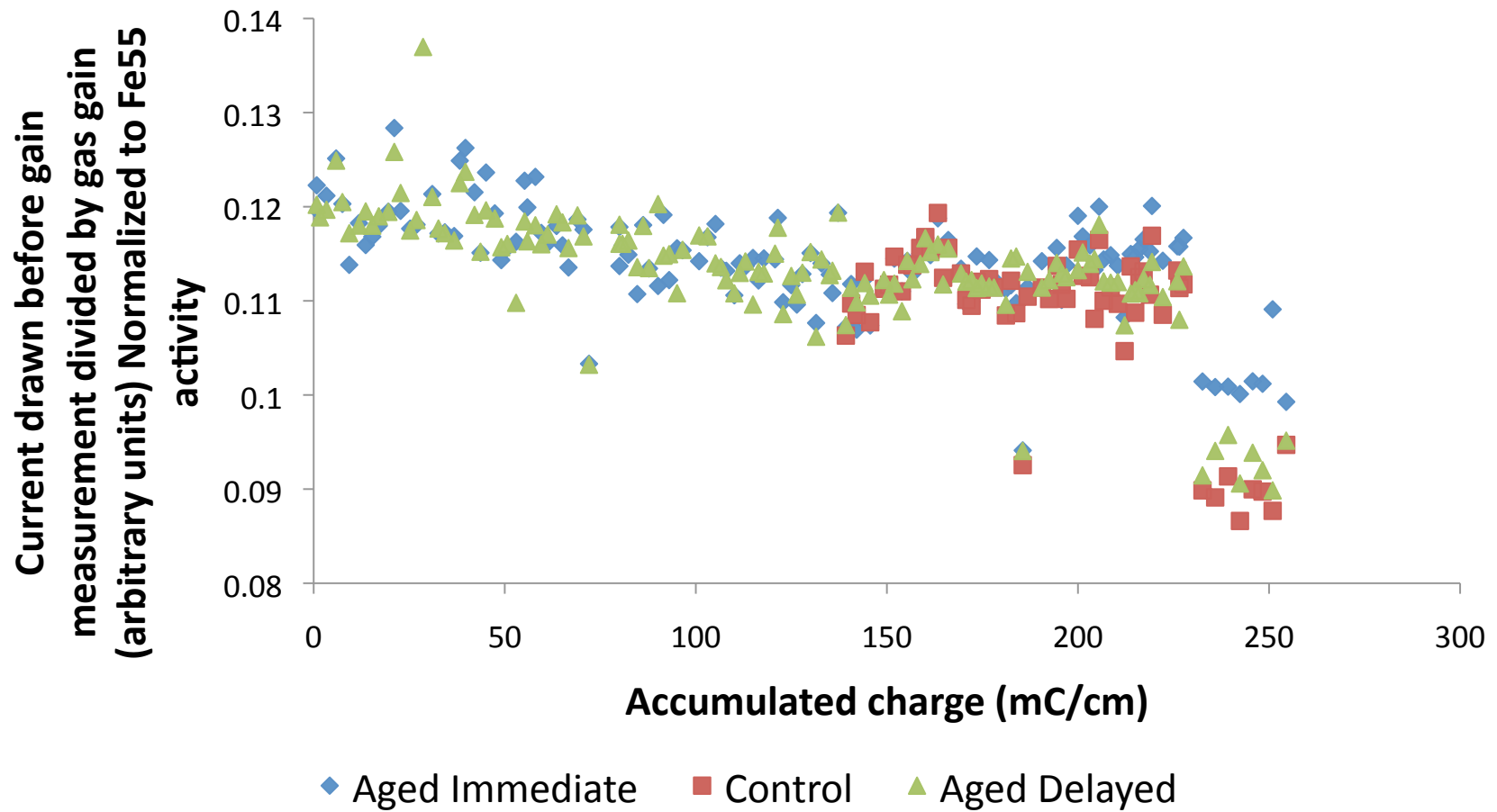


# Transient Effects





# Current and Gain Ratio



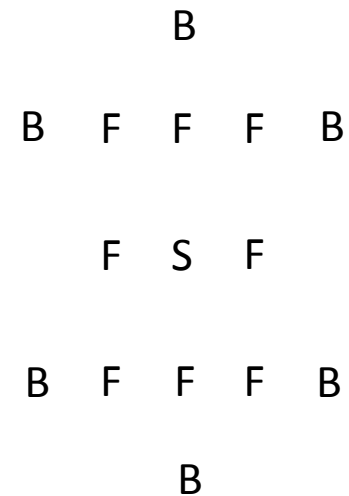
# Outlook

- More beam test analysis to understand z and other momenta performance
- Ageing chamber 250mC/cm and alive
- Will age carbon fiber chamber as soon as we get it and build it

# Extra Slides

# TRIUMF Beam Test

- TRIUMF beam data taken Nov 25<sup>th</sup> to Dec 5<sup>th</sup>, 2011
- $e^+ \mu^+ \pi^+$  of various momenta from 120 to 330MeV/c
- Square cell with wires 0.75cm apart
- Full length of 270cm with data taken at 4 distances from preamp
- 3 gases of He:Isobutane
  - 80:20
  - 90:10
  - 95:5
- HV side terminated and not
- Wentek preamp and prototype from McGill designed by Jean-Pierre



S = 20um gold plated Mo  
B = F = 80um gold plated Al

# Setup

- Use a time of flight system to measure particle velocity with a known momentum
- Record waveforms at 4 PhotoMultiplierTubes and DriftCHamber
- Trigger on the coincidence of all 4 PMTs
- Delay PMT for 80ns to account for drift time

# MVA Algorithms Using All 5 Variables

