

..what are we doing?



Meeting ARPG 21/12/2018 Micol De Simoni

On the previous episodes: Why we need MLEM?

Charged particles emitted inside the body suffer from absorption and multiple scattering interactions in matter



nose profiler

Micol De Simoni

On the previous episodes: Why we need MLEM?

²C ion beam!

(280 MeV)

~600

703e Profilet

Micol De Simoni

Charged particles emitted inside the body suffer from absorption and multiple scattering interactions in matter

The reconstructed distribution of the secondary production should take into account the matter effect



On the previous episodes: Why we need MLEM?

²C ion beam

(280 MeV)

~600

nose profiler

Micol De Simoni

Charged particles emitted inside the body suffer from absorption and multiple scattering interactions in matter

The reconstructed distribution of the secondary production should take into account the matter effect

unfolding with MLEM

On the previous episodes: How we build the unfolding Matrix?

Starting from a sample of events generated by Fluka, we select the secondary fragments produced within the target requiring:

- Protons
- Energy in production > 45 MeV
- Angle in production > 20°
- Coordinate of production within 3σ from the beam

5



On the previous episodes: How we build the unfolding Matrix?

Starting from a sample of events generated by Fluka, we select the secondary fragments produced within the target requiring:

- Protons
- Energy in production > 45 MeV
- Angle in production > 20°
- Coordinate of production within 3σ from the beam

In order to apply the MLEM algorithm correctly, the definition of the unfolding matrix is crucial

A_{ij}=m_j/n_i

m_j = number of particles reconstructed in the bin j n_i = number of particles that could intercept the detector and are produced in the bin i

On the previous episodes: How we build the unfolding Matrix?

Starting from a sample of events generated by Fluka, we select the secondary fragments produced within the target requiring:

- Protons
- Energy in production > 45 MeV
- Angle in production > 20°
- Coordinate of production within 3σ from the beam

In order to apply the MLEM algorithm correctly, the definition of the unfolding matrix is crucial

A_{ij}=m_j/n_i

m_j = number of particles reconstructed in the bin j n_i = number of particles that could intercept the detector and are produced in the bin i

Micol De Simon

Absorption and multiple scattering are taken into account



TEST 0: code validation



Micol De Simoni

The algorithm has been applied at the same sample of events used to build the matrices The initial guess (starting distribution) has been chosen equal to the True Pistribution

TEST 0: code validation



10

Micol De Simoni

The algorithm has been applied at the same sample of events used to build the matrices The initial guess (starting distribution) has been chosen flat

TEST 0: code validation



meeting ARPG 21/12/2018

Choosing a flat starting distribution, the sensitivity in some bins decrease but, for the unfolding, it is reasonable to use it

The algorithm has been implemented correctly



TEST 1: Statistical dependence



The algorithm has been applied to a sample of 1/10 of the events used for the matrices The initial guess (starting distribution) has been chosen equal to the True Pistribution

meeting ARPG 21/12/2018

13

TEST 1: Statistical dependence



14

Micol De Simoni

The algorithm has been applied to a sample of 1/10 of the events used for the matrices The initial guess (starting distribution) has been chosen flat

TEST 1: Statistical dependence

15

MLEM algorithm



The initial guess lstarting distribution) can be chosen flat for the unfolding With the reduced statistics unexpected peaks: fluctuations?



TEST 1.1: Statistical dependence

Matrices: realized with 10⁷ particles True distribution and backtracking with 1/10 of the statistic



TEST 1.1: Statistical dependence

Matrices: realized with 10⁷ particles True distribution and backtracking with 1/10 of the statistic





TEST 2: MLEM on MC reconstructed



The algorithm has been applied at a MC reconstructed spectrum (using tracking and backtracking) selecting only protons with the matrices selections.

meeting ARPG 21/12/2018



4. Next step: test with a "data-like" condition

Real data (Test beam @CNA0)

MC reconstructed considering tracks of any particles

MC reconstructed considering only tracks of protons

MC reconstructed are normalized considering the number of entries



4. Next step: test with a "data-like" condition

Real situation:

The DP doesn't detect only protons
Particles which arrive to the DP are not only the ones emitted by the beam



4. Next step: test with a "data-like" condition

Real situation:

meeting ARPG 21/12/2018

The DP doesn't detect only protons
Particles which arrive to the DP are not only the ones emitted by the beam



Study of a correct improvement of the unfolding matrix

24

Thanks Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

