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| Current code (using p (reco) at the origin) | |
| Using p(reco) at DCH | |
| Using p(true) at DCH | |
| Using p(true) at DCH and only the info of first (sim)hit | |
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Problem at high momenta

Initially the simulation of dE/dx for the single hit was implemented in PacTrk/ PacTrkHitViewDch.cc, and the spread was generated according to a Gaussian **<u>without</u> <u>requiring dedx>0</u>**.

Here is the relevant line in PacTrkHitViewDch::getHitInfo(...) in revision 1543: dedx = RandGauss::shoot(rng,dedx_ave,ededx);

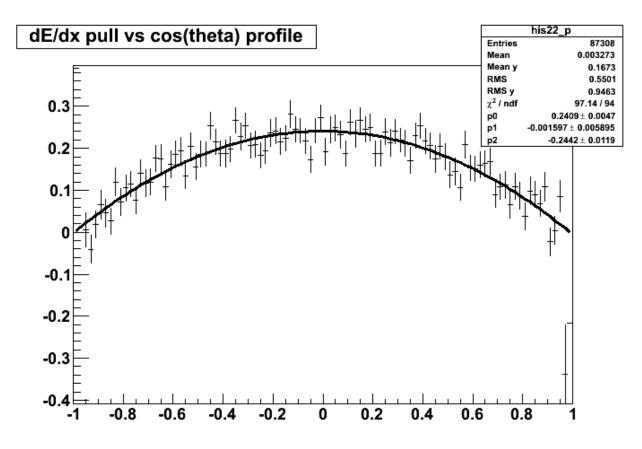
Note that the absence of a requirement "dedx>0" was a feature, not a bug. At some point the line above was changed to:

dedx = std::max(RandGauss::shoot(rng,dedx_ave,ededx),0.0); See PacTrkdEdxMeas::get_dedx(...), revision 1714. I think that this cut has been introduced when the dE/dx of SVT has been implemented.

Why for DCH it's important that the requirement dedx>0 is NOT applied? Because the dE/dx error of the single hit is such that there is a non-negligible probability that the Gaussian-generated measurement takes a value<0, but at the same time the probability that the *average* over the hits of the track is negative is extremely small, practically zero. In other words, it is fine if the |dE/dx| measurement of a single hit can be negative, provided that the |dE/dx| measurement of the *track* is *positive* defined.

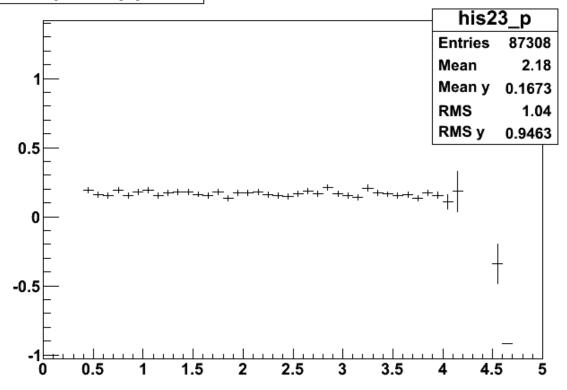
With dedx = std::max(RandGauss::shoot(rng,dedx_ave,ededx),0.0):

Below: dE/dx pull vs. cos(theta) before the fix (p>0.4 GeV)



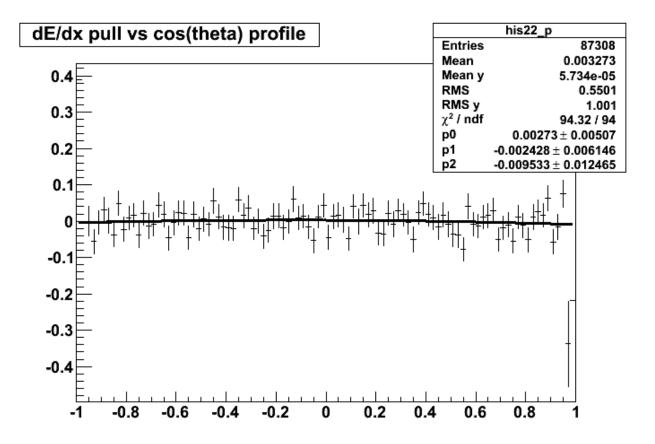
Below: dE/dx pull vs. p **before** the fix (p>0.4 GeV)

dE/dx pull vs p profile

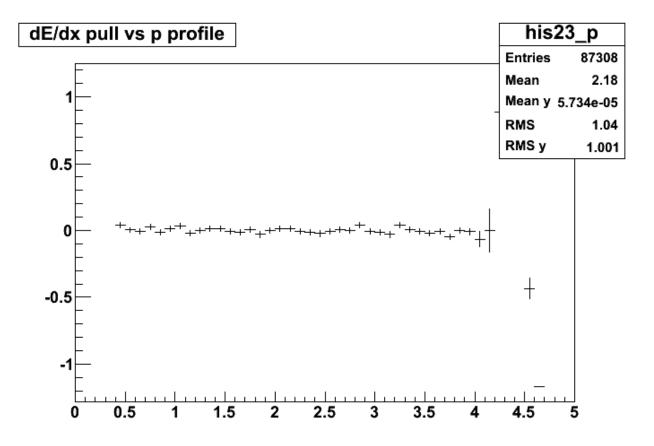


With dedx = RandGauss::shoot(rng,dedx_ave,ededx);

Below: dE/dx pull vs cos(theta) after the fix (p>0.4 GeV)

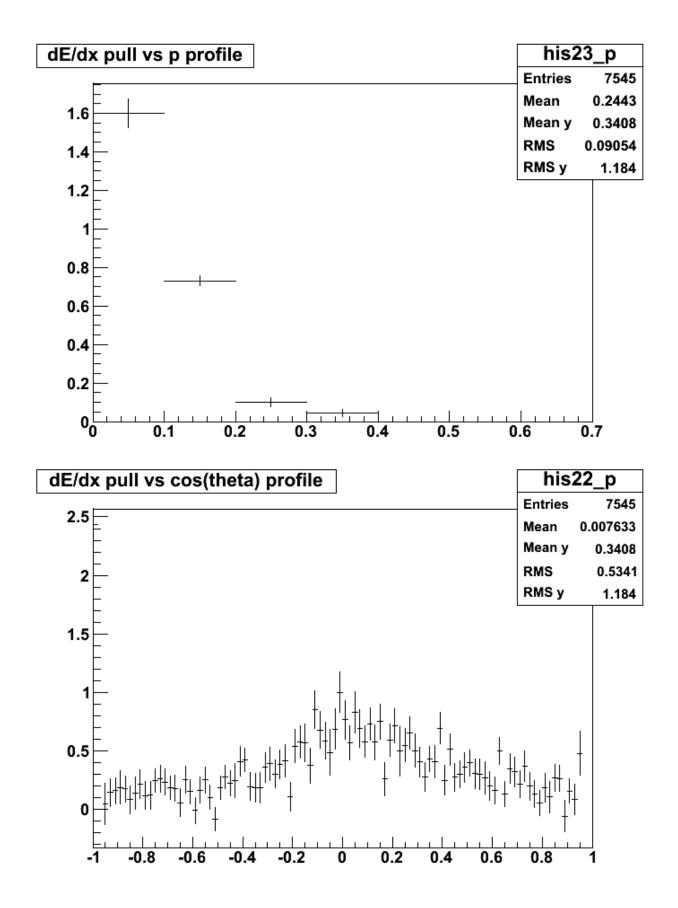


Below: *dE/dx* pull vs. p after the fix (p>0.4 GeV)



At low momenta there is a bias in the dE/dx pull. Under investigation:

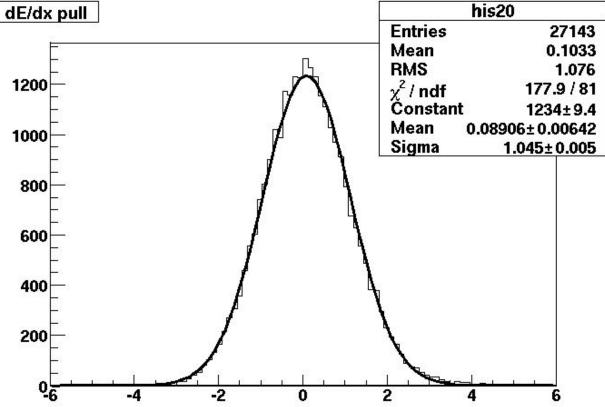
Below: dE/dx pull vs. p **after** the fix (p<0.4 GeV). Particles are pions.

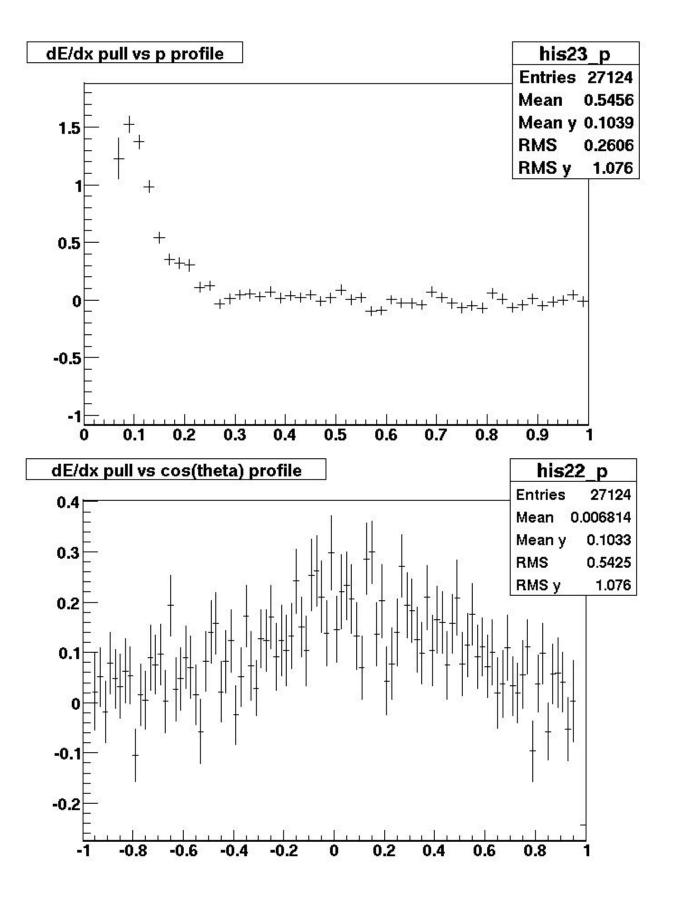


Problem at low momenta

Current code (using p (reco) at the origin)

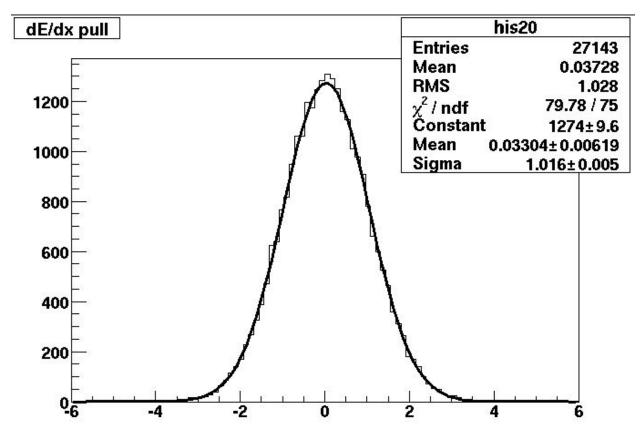
dEdxExpPi computed with reco computed at the origin (current code in SVN) dE/dx reco computed from (truncated) weighted mean in PacTrunc Comments: the pull is bad at low p values.

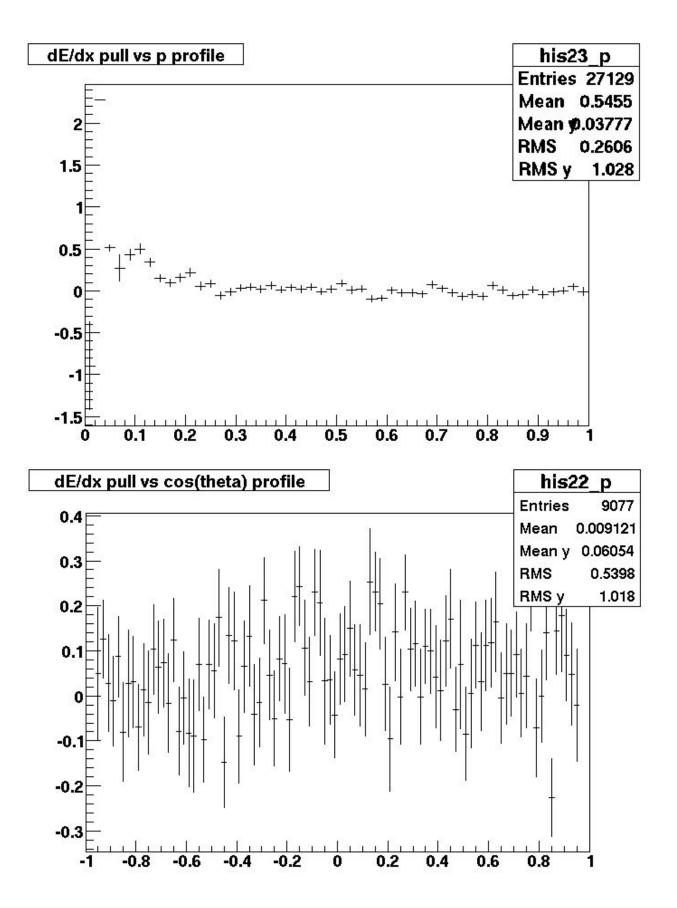




Using p(reco) at DCH

dEdxExpPi computed with p reco computed at the DCH (first DCH hit) dE/dx reco computed from (truncated) weighted mean in PacTrunc Comments: the pull is not good at low p values, though it has improved with respect to the when p is computed at the origin

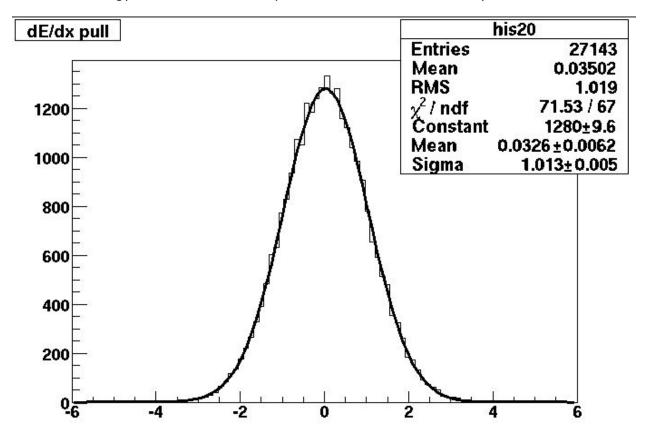


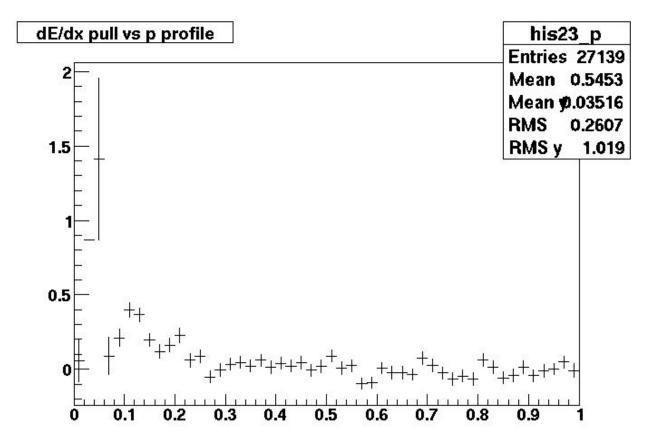


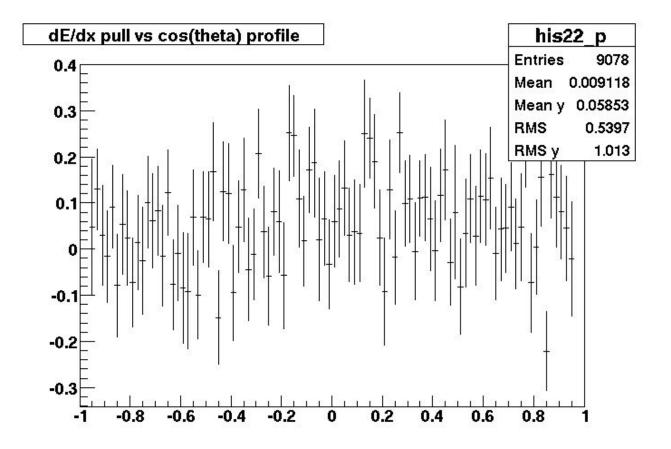
Using p(true) at DCH

dEdxExpPi computed with p true (1st PacSimHit of DCH)

dE/dx reco computed from (truncated) weighted mean in PacTrunc Comments: the pull is still not perfect because the true p changes slightly along the track due to the energy loss. A small bias at positive values is visible at very low momenta.





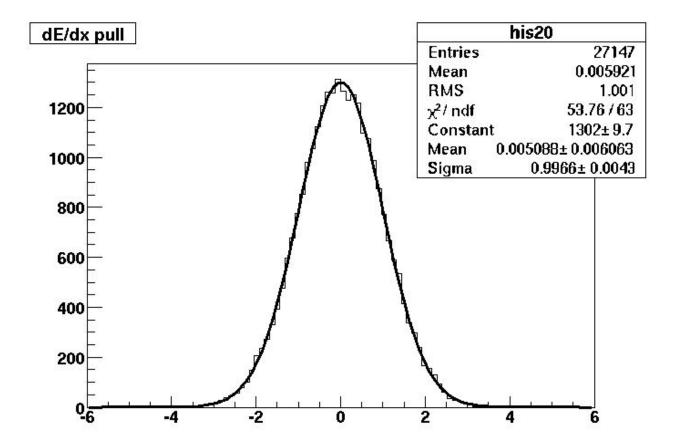


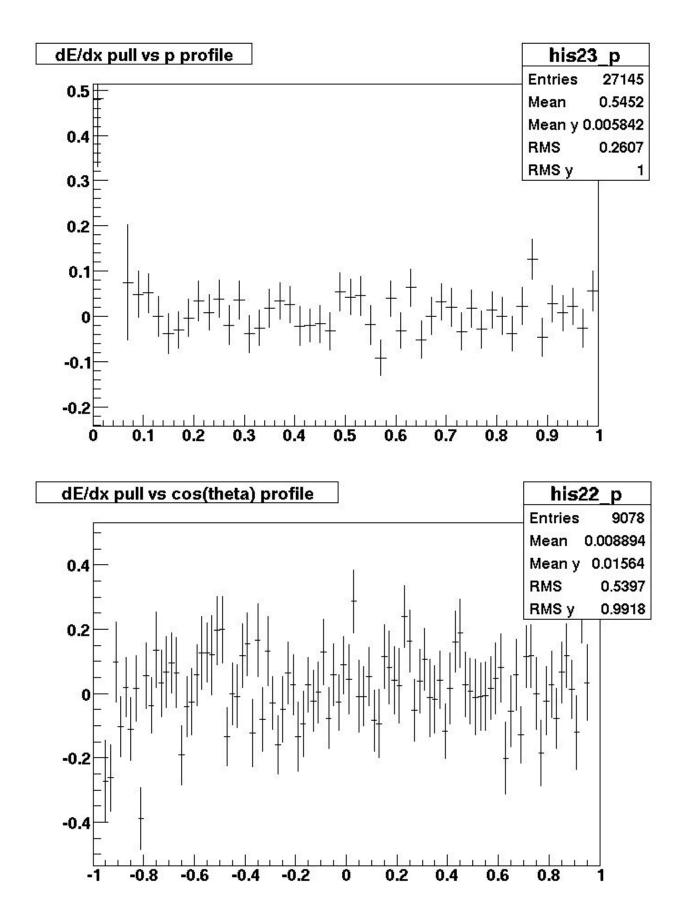
Using p(true) at DCH and only the info of first (sim)hit

dEdxExpPi computed with p true (1st PacSimHit of DCH)

dE/dx reco computed from Gauss(dEdxExpPi,sigma) where sigma=error_1st_DchHit/ sqrt(nhit)

Comments: the pull is perfect at all p values, including the lowest ones.





Comments

The main reason of the bad shape of the dE/dx pull in FastSim at very low momenta is the fact that the expected dE/dx is calculated using the reconstructed momentum at the origin, instead of p at the DCH. Using p at the DCH reduces the bias by at least a factor 3 [see here].

Even using p at the DCH a small bias of the pull remains. Is it due to the fact that p at the DCH is not evaluated well enough? No, because the bias remains even when the true p at the DCH (the p of the first SimHit) is used [see <u>here</u>].

The remaining bias is due to the fact that the particle momentum changes in a non negligible way within the DCH portion of the track. Therefore if the pull is built from dE/ dx_measured - dE/dx_expected where dE/dx_expected is the value expected at the first hit of the DCH, and dE/dx_measured is a weighted average over the DCH hits of the track, then there is a small (positive) bias for tracks with small betagamma.

Possible solution:

Note: the small bias at low betagamma is not due to a problem in the dE/dx measurement, but rather in the calculation of the <u>expected dE/dx</u>.

| option | measured dE/dx | expected dE/ dx | comments |
|--------|--|---|---|
| 1 | Measured dE/dx of first DCH hit. The error is calculated as "error of 1st hit/sqrt(# of dE/dx hits)" | dE/dx of the first hit | Pro: Pulls good at low betagamma. Cons: dE/dx measurement perhaps unnecessarily simplified |
| 2 | Weighted average of dE/dx of the hits of the track | dE/dx of the first hit | As it has been so far. Cons: small bias of pulls at low betagamma |
| 3 | Weighted average of dE/dx of the hits of the track | weighted average of dE/dx of the track | Pro: Pulls good at all betagamma. Pro: It may be implemented so that even in case of hit- merging the pull is good. Cons(?): It needs to know the PacSimHit corresponding to a reco hit. |

Possible solutions: