



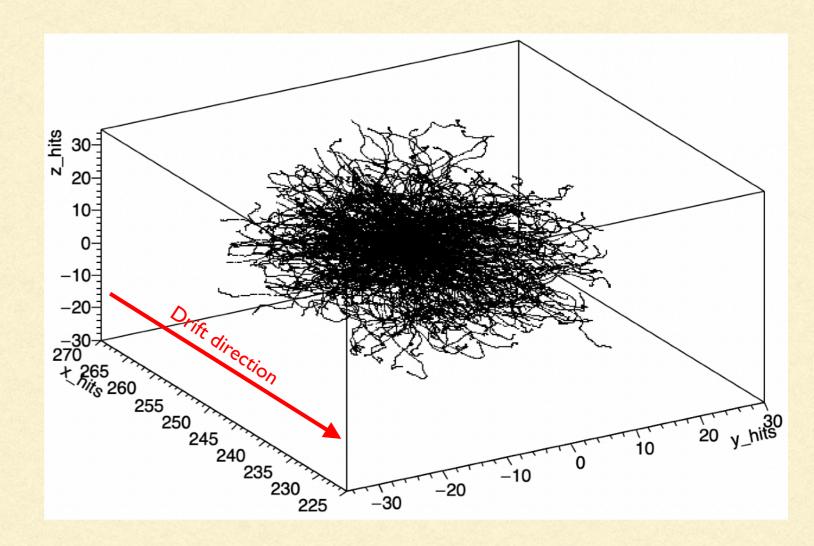
# Update on directionality of low energy electron recoil

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#### Dataset

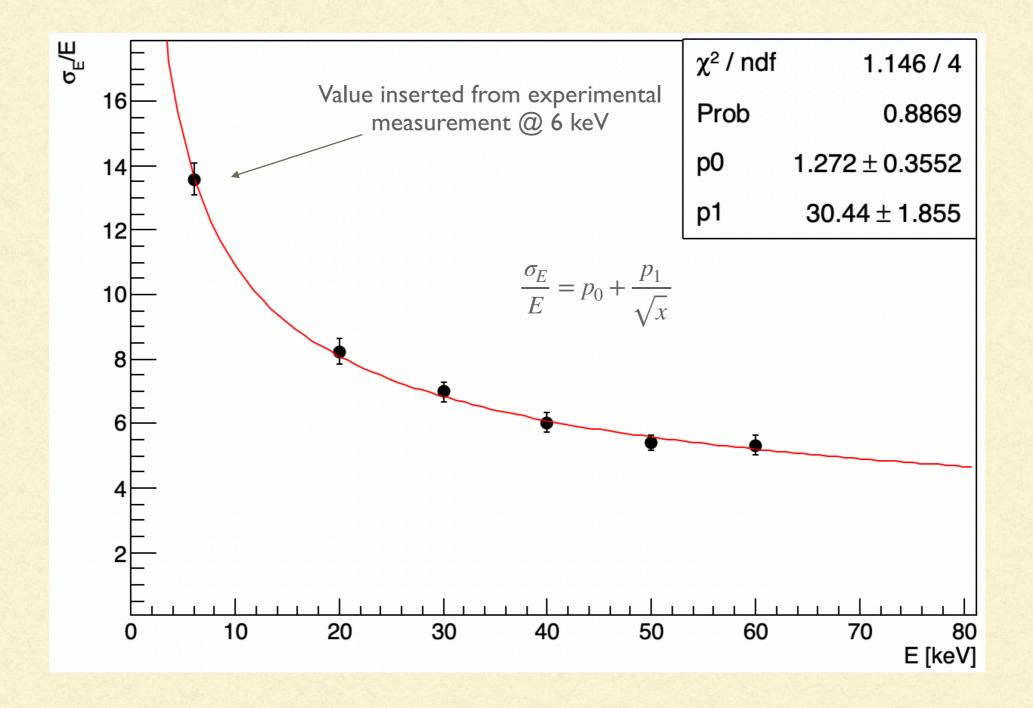
- Data has been produced isotropically at the center of the detector
- Each track has been digitized with a random z within 5 cm and 45 cm

(worse possible conditions)



- 500 track per Energy ranging from 20 keV to 60 keV with step of 2 keV
- Track merged 18-20-22, 24-26, 28-30-32, 34-36, 38-40-42, 44-46, 48-50-52, 54-56, 58-60

# Energy resolution

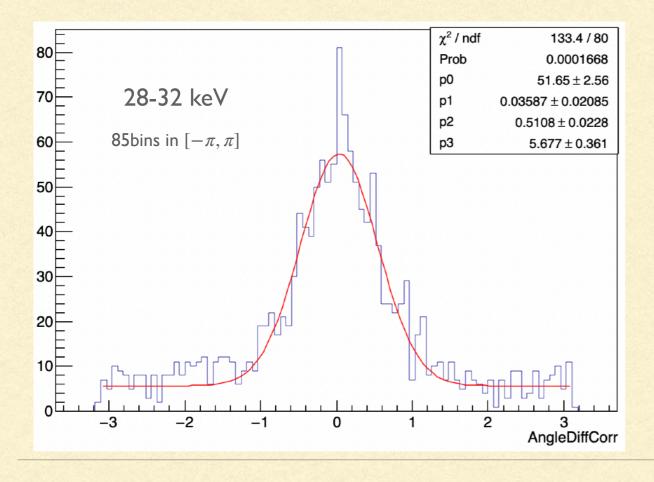


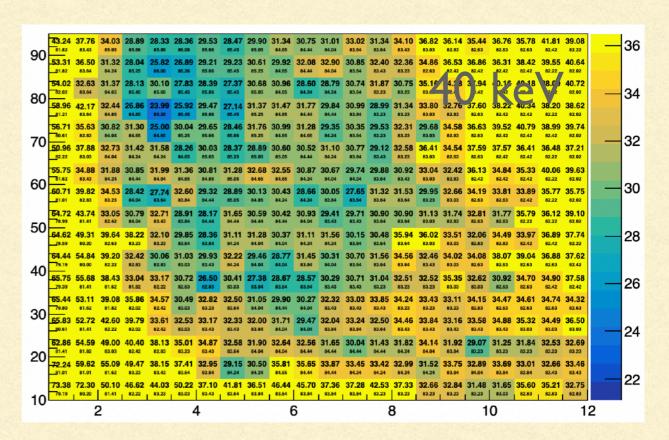
Compatible with the typical resolution of a gas detector

## Angular resolution parameters

Same parameters of the previous scan used

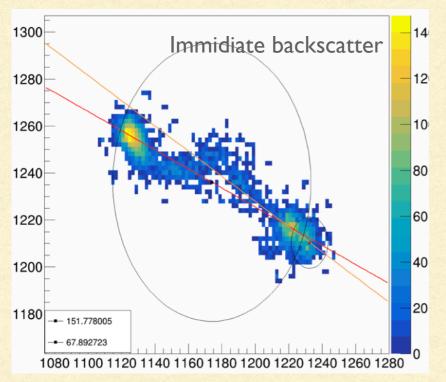
	20keV	30keV	40keV	50keV	60keV
W	1.5	2	3	3.5	6.5
NPIP	60	70	75	80	45

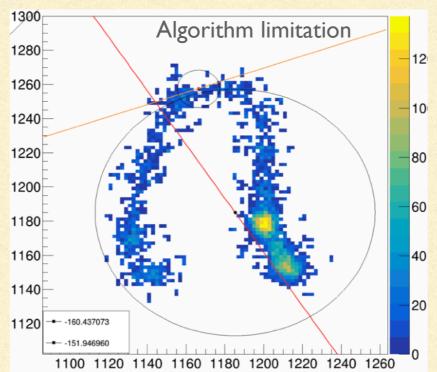


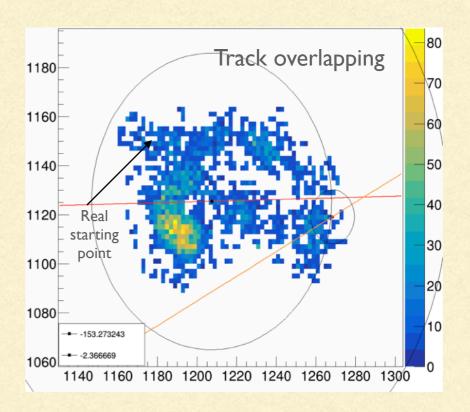


- Resolution distribution fit with a gaussian
  + a flat component (p3)
- Must be taken into account in future studies

#### Causes of the flat component

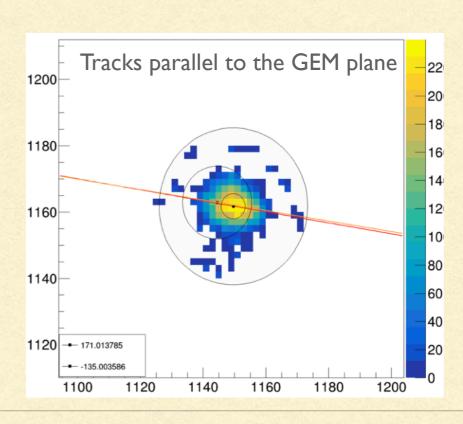






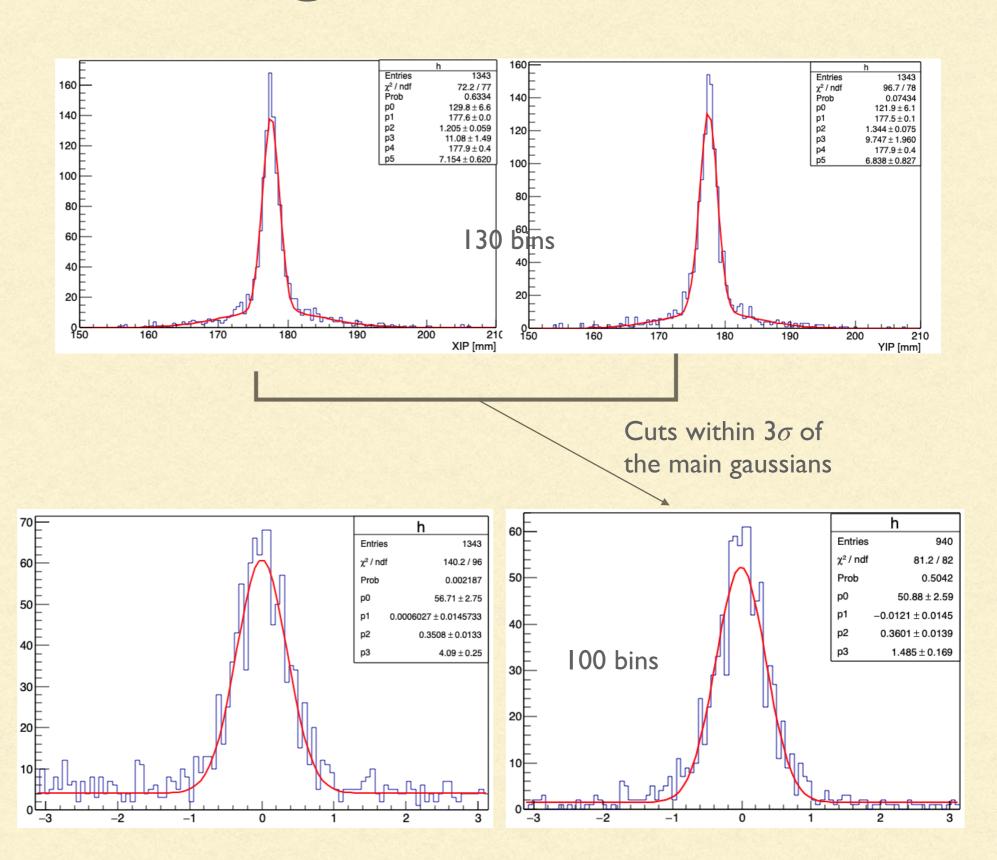
In all this cases the algorithm reconstruct a random direction (flat distribution)

The first three cases have in common a wrong IP

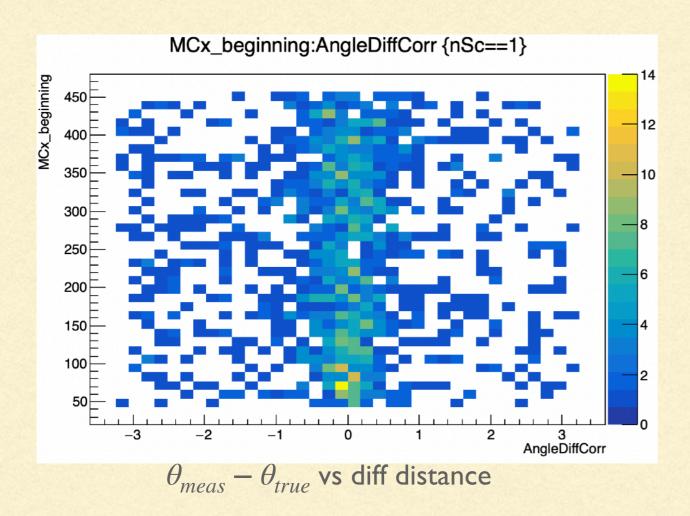


### Influence of IP reconstruction @ 60 keV

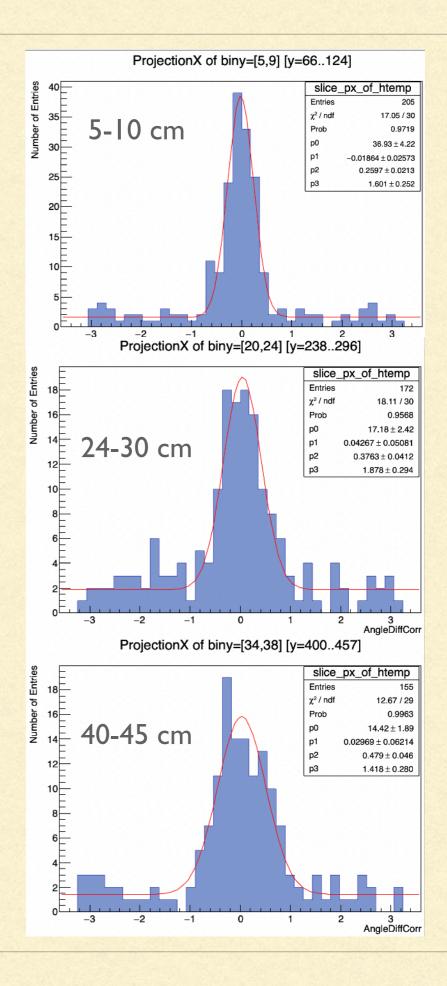
- IP resolution fitted with two gaussian components
- Second component not present at lower energies
- Attempt to cut on IP to see if tails disappear
- Effectively the flat component reduces by a factor 2 respect to the total number of events
- No IP cuts: 4.09 \* 100/1343 = 0.30
- Cuts on IP: 1.48 \* 100/940 = 0.15



### AngRes Vs Drift dist. @ 60 keV



- Angular resolution improves lowering the drift distance
- Flat constant component present in the same amount at all the drift distances



# Results on angular resolution

Sigma of the gaussian of angular distribution

 For intermediate values the average of the neighbours energy parameters have been used

 IP resolution worsening with respect the case with tracks along x

60 keV maybe due to the parameters

