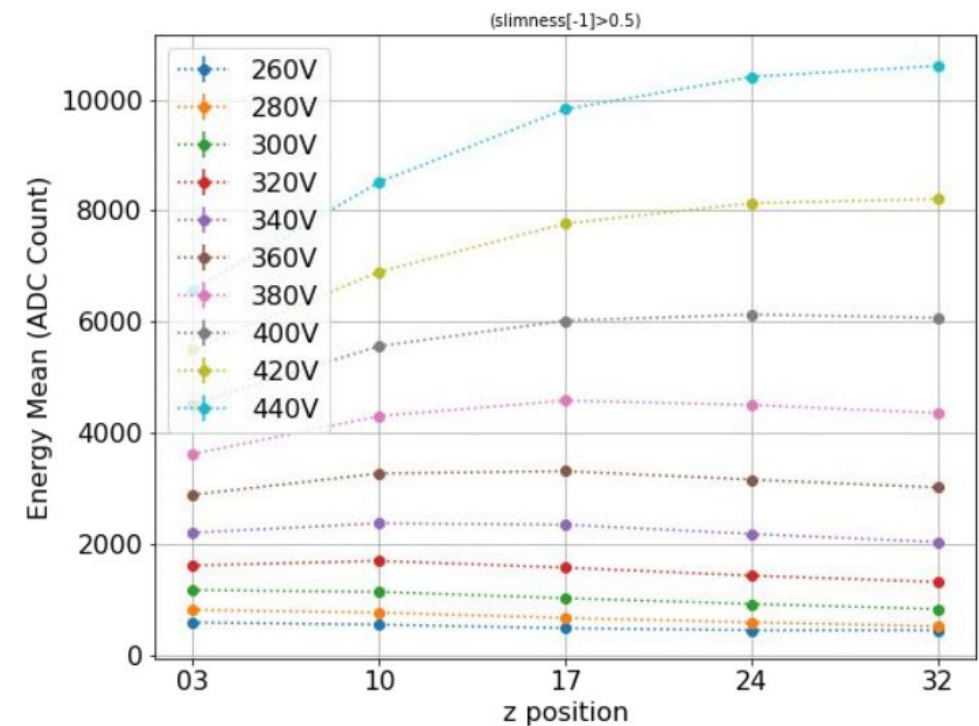
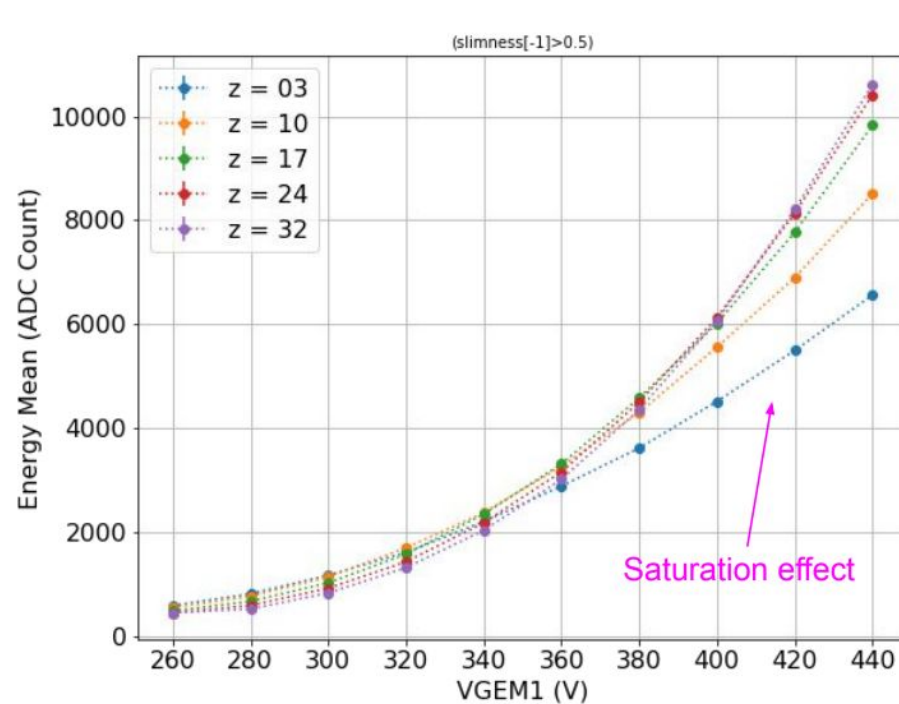


Study of saturation parameters (update)

Pietro Meloni, Davide Pinci, Fabrizio Petrucci

Recap 1: We want to find a set of digitization parameters that reproduce these trends of `sc_integral` vs `z` and vs HV (**prove that we simulate saturation at different energies**)



From Rafael's presentation

Recap 2

By selecting data points (in z and HV) that are “*expected*” not to be saturated, we can fit the integral with a 2D function (in z and HV) and estimate:

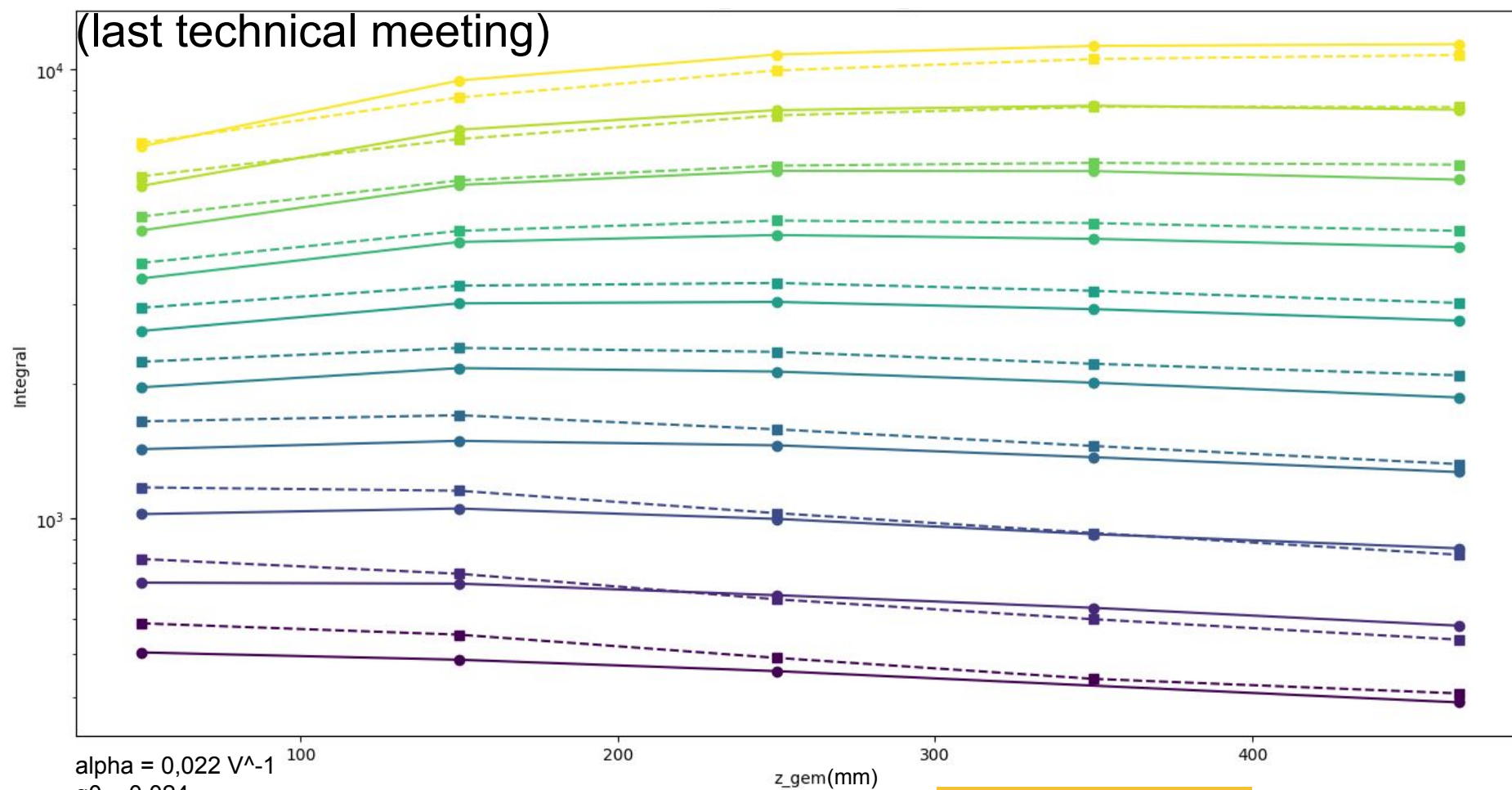
-absorption length (**lambda**)

-first Townsend coefficient (**alpha**)

Then by fixing these parameters, we can calibrate **beta** (saturation param.)

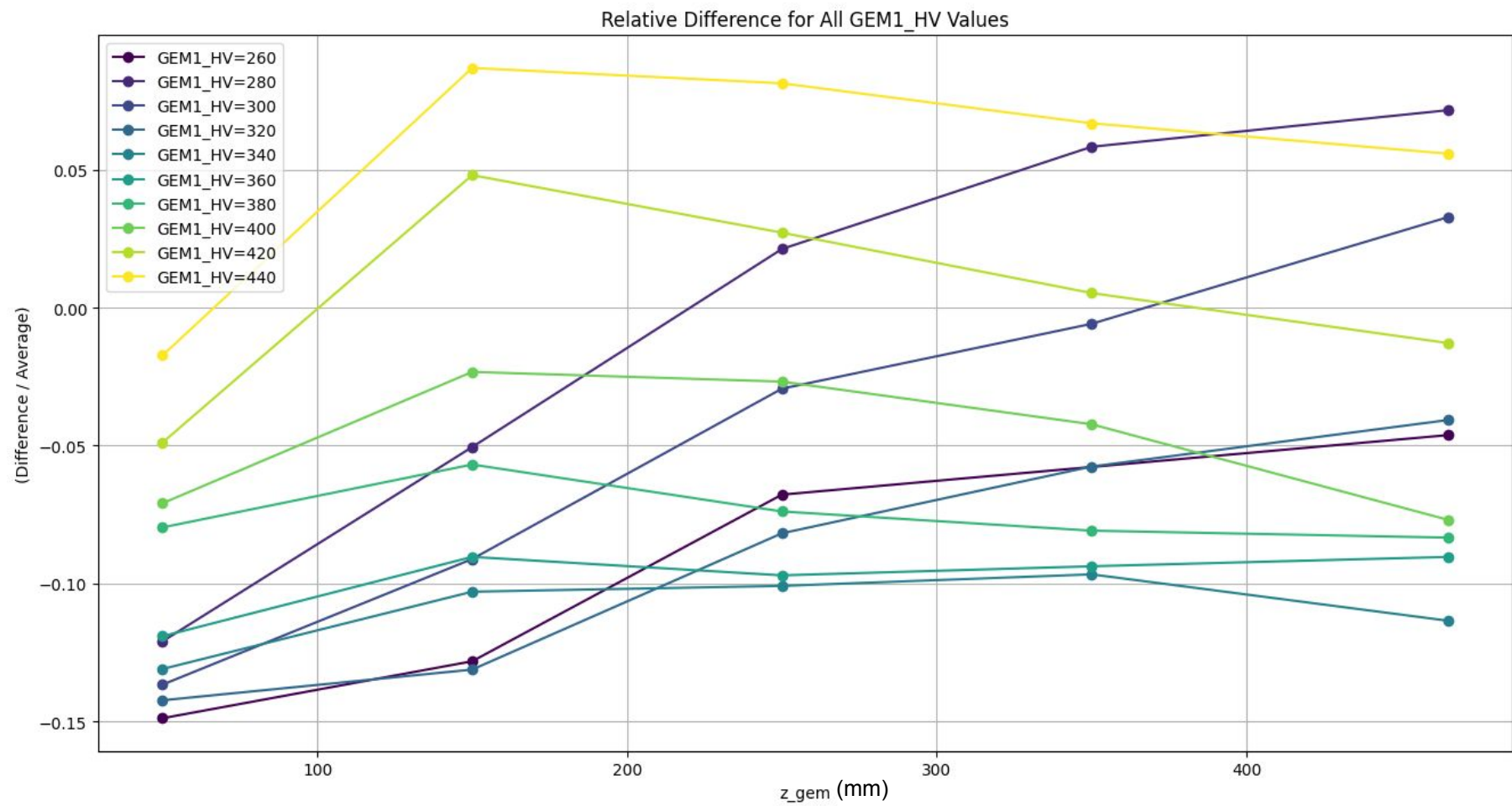
$$I = I_0 \cdot e^{\alpha \cdot V} \cdot e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda}}$$

(last technical meeting)



yellow: GEM1= 440 V

dark purple: GEM1 = 260 V



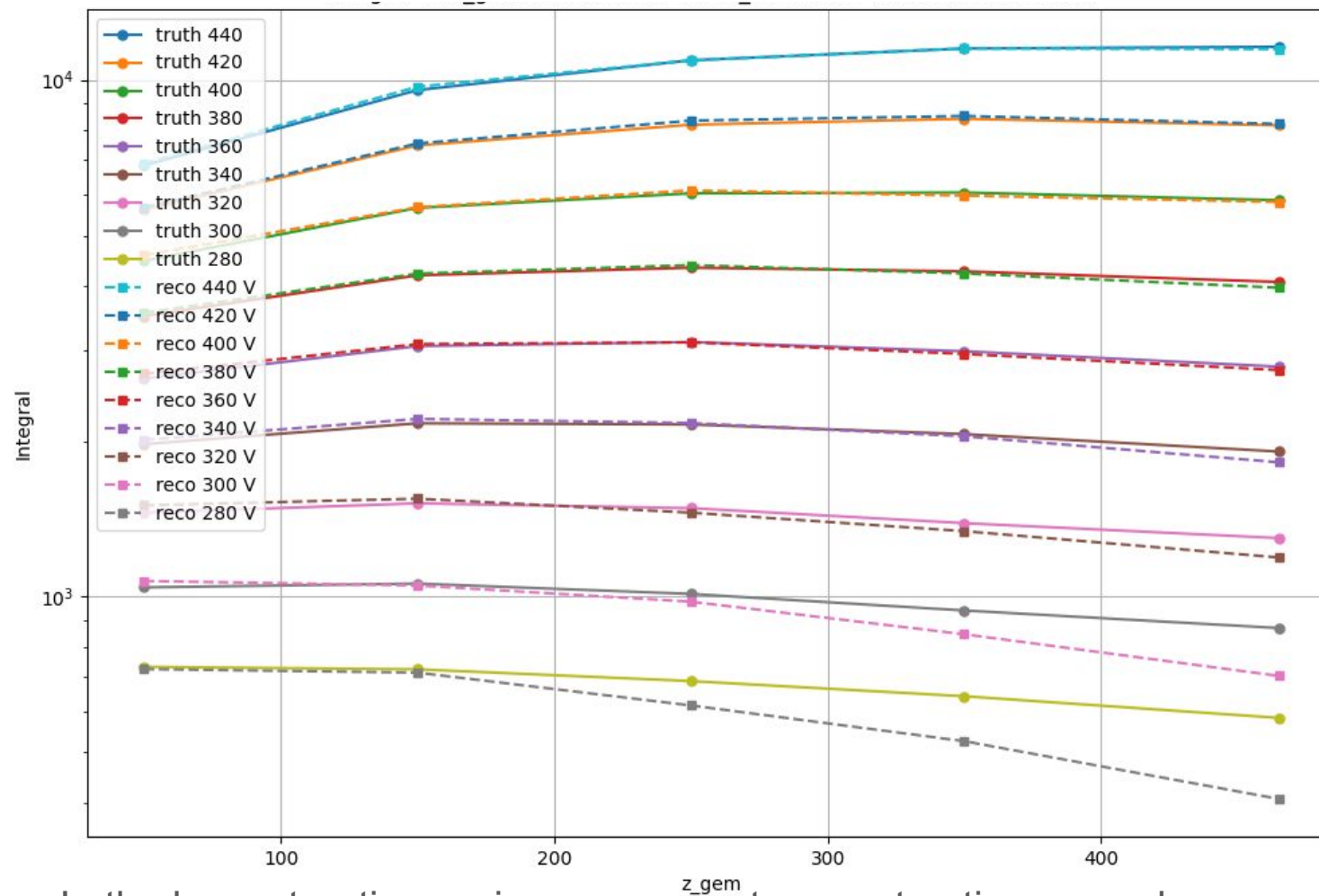
How to improve it?

- comparison with a grid of parameters around the found parameters
- comparison with sigma
- **ISSUE of the efficiency of reconstruction at low HV**

Issue of the efficiency of reconstruction at low HV

For a quick optimization, I was looking at the real integral before the reconstruction...

But apparently at low HV, integral is so small that the track are not properly reconstructed.

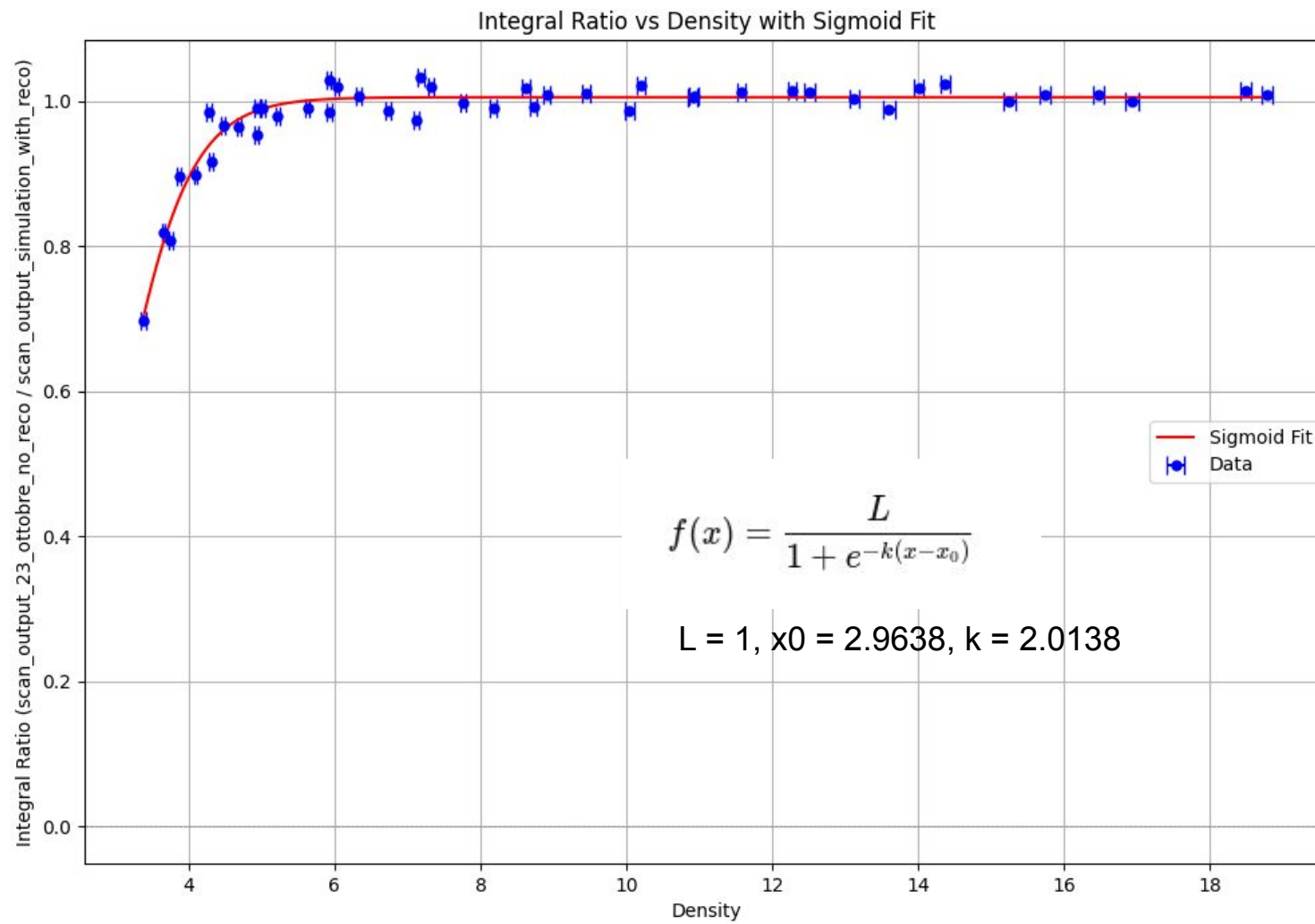


In the low saturation region, we are not reconstructing properly
(note the dependency on the z)

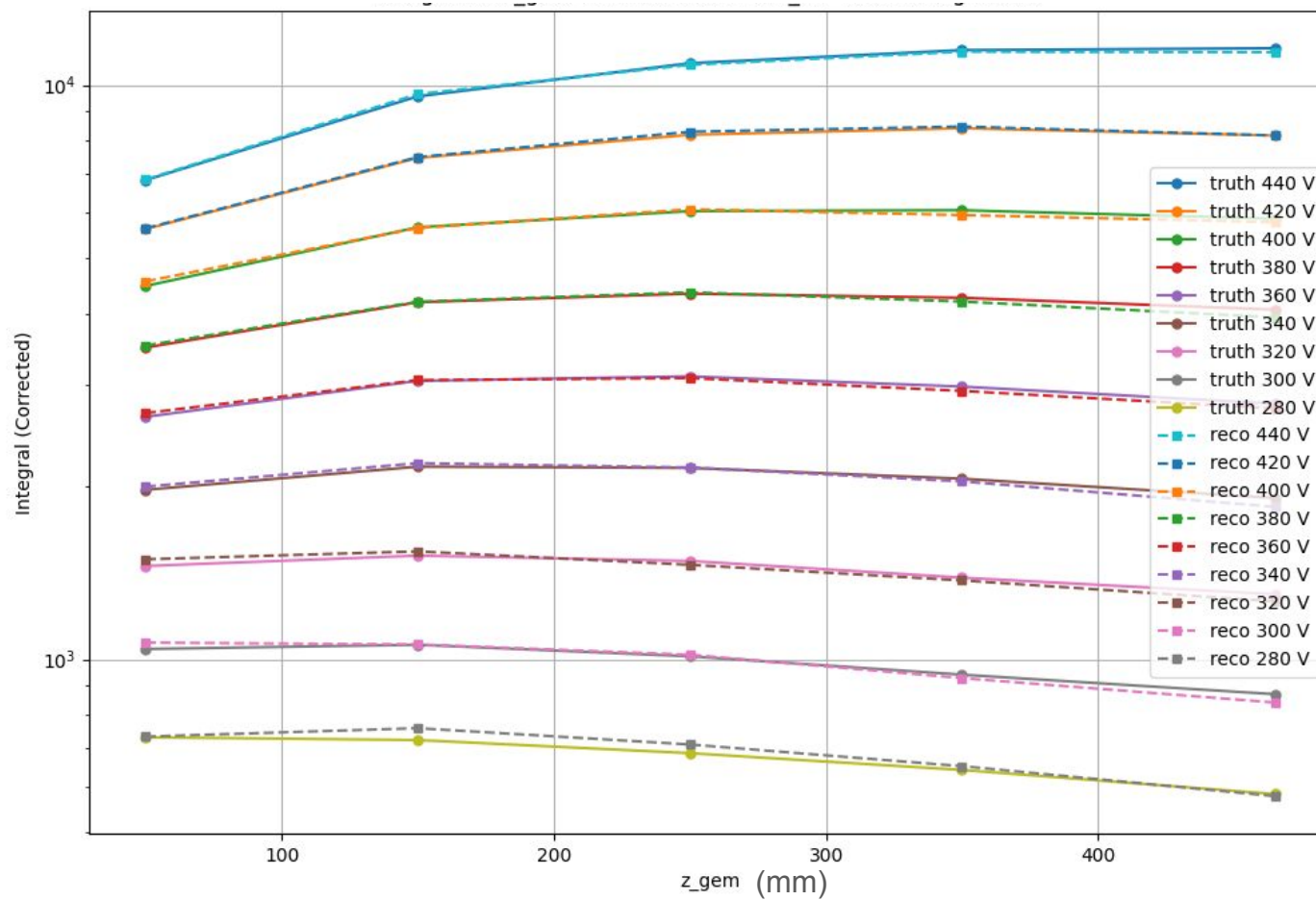
Integral correction for low density spots in MC

By looking at the ratio between reconstructed `sc_integral` and real (simulated) `sc_integral`, we can see how the correction varies with the **density** (`sc_integral / sc_nhits`).

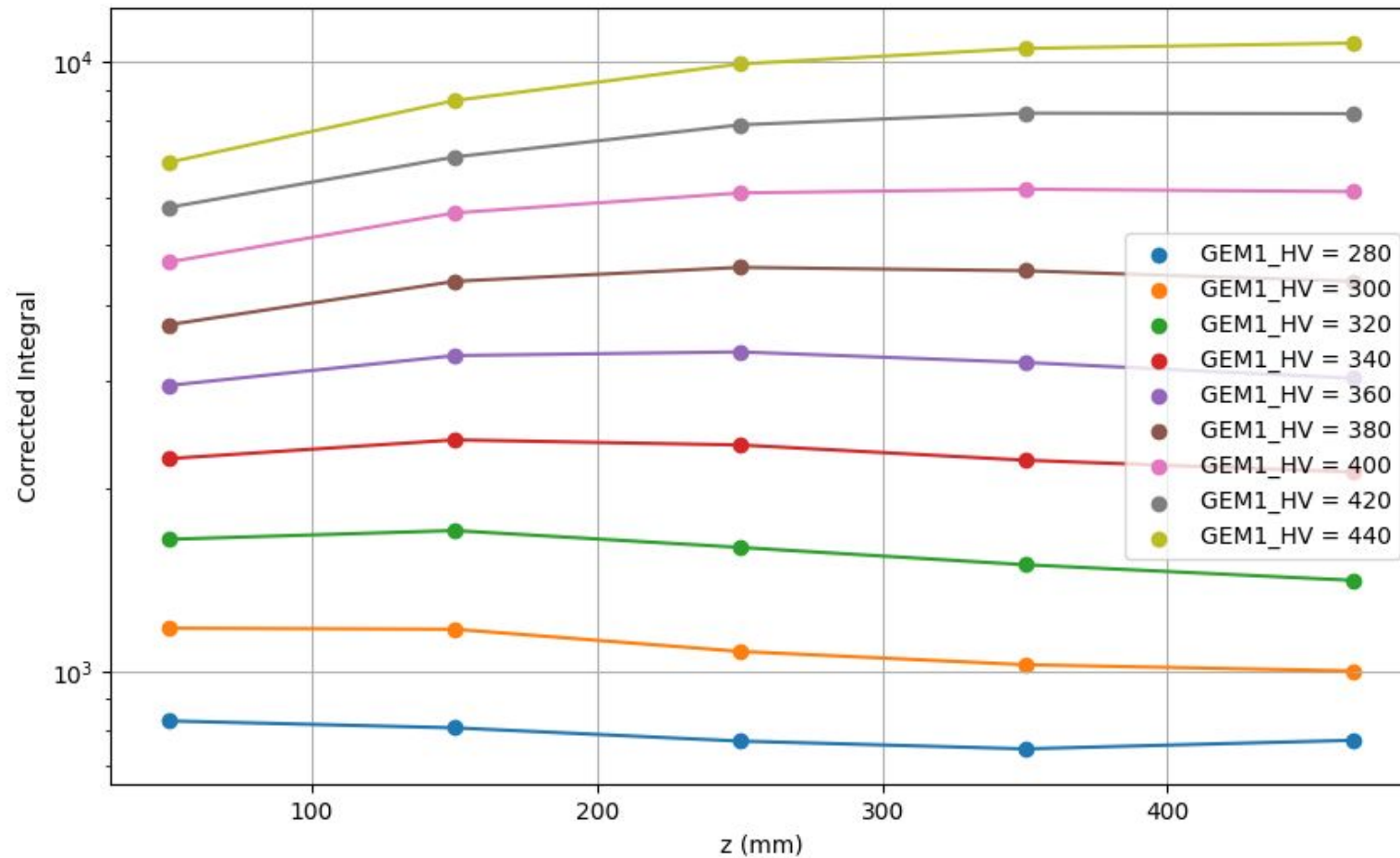
In fact the efficiency seems to be dependent on the `z` (sigma, or density of the spots)



Corrected sc_integral (simulation) -> of course makes sense

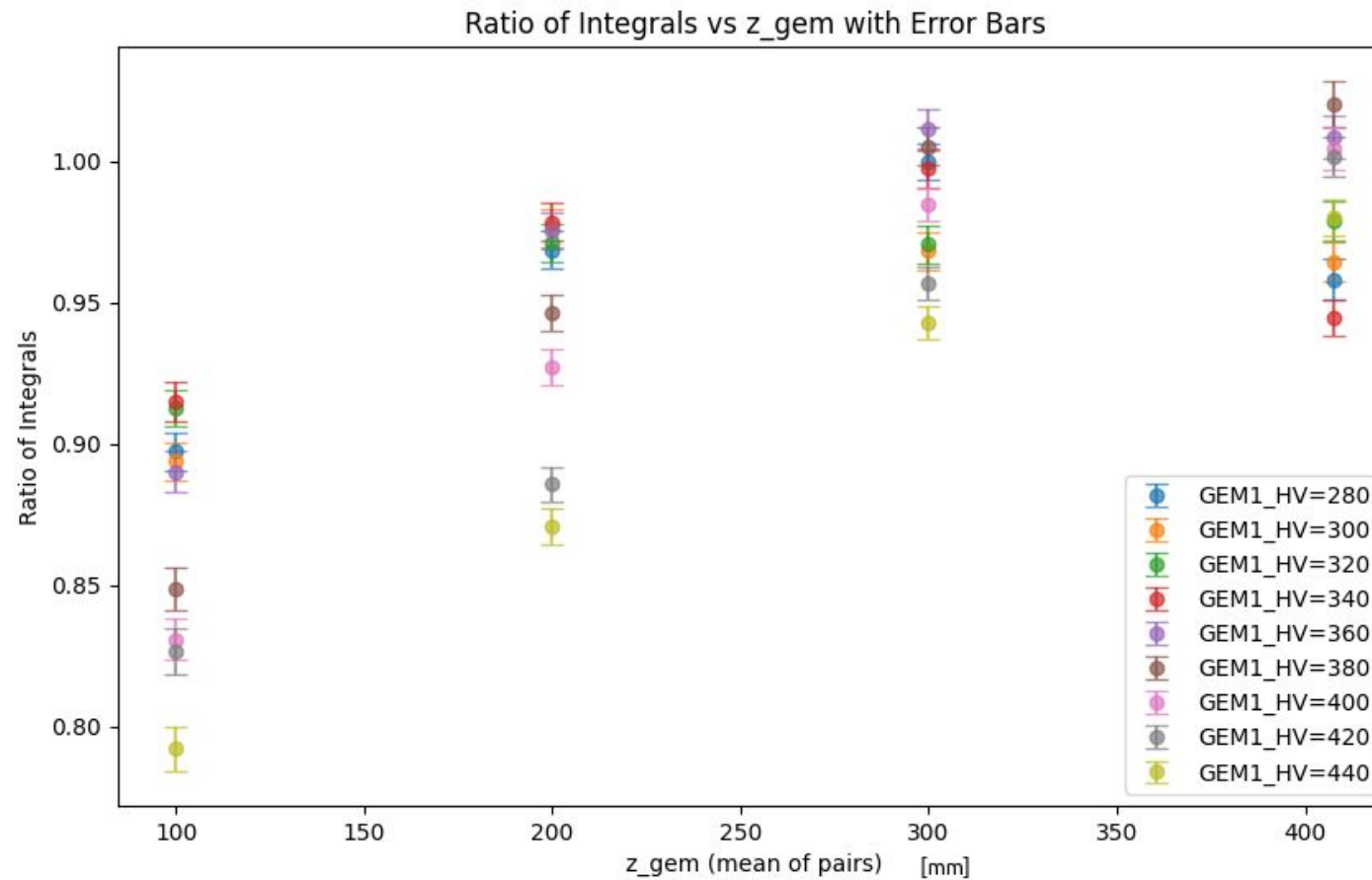


Now we apply the correction to the data



seems
overly
corrected

Also ratios make no sense -> overly corrected



Maybe using wrong pedestal used to estimate the correction?
(real pedestal are on the tape... ops)

real pedestal

used pedestal



Conclusions

To solve this I'll need the following pedestal runs on the tape:

42985

42996

43007

43018

43029

43040