

Calibrations – Calorimeter and Drift Chamber

KLOE-2 Computing mini-Workshop 13-06-2015 LNF

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Overview

- Calorimeter calibration
 - MIP equalization
 - T0 global
 - Energy calibration
 - Time calibration
- Drift chamber
 - Calibration performance
 - Monitor histogram



Calorimeter calibration



Calorimeter calibration

$$E_i(MeV) = \frac{ADC_i - PED_i}{MIP_i} * Mip2MeV * K_{Ei}$$

$$t(ns) = \frac{t_A + t_B}{2} - \frac{t_{A0} + t_{B0}}{2} - \frac{t_{A0} - t_{B0}}{2}$$

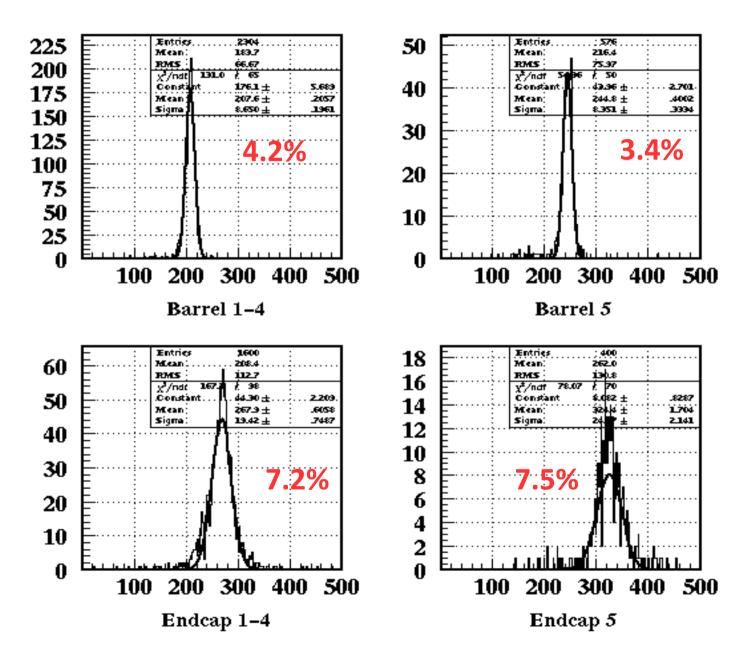
$$z(cm) = \frac{v}{2}(t_A - t_B - t_{A0} + t_{B0})$$

$$t_{A,B} = C_{A,B} * (TDC_{A,B} - Toffset_{A,B})$$

Processes and procedures for calibration will be described this afternoon



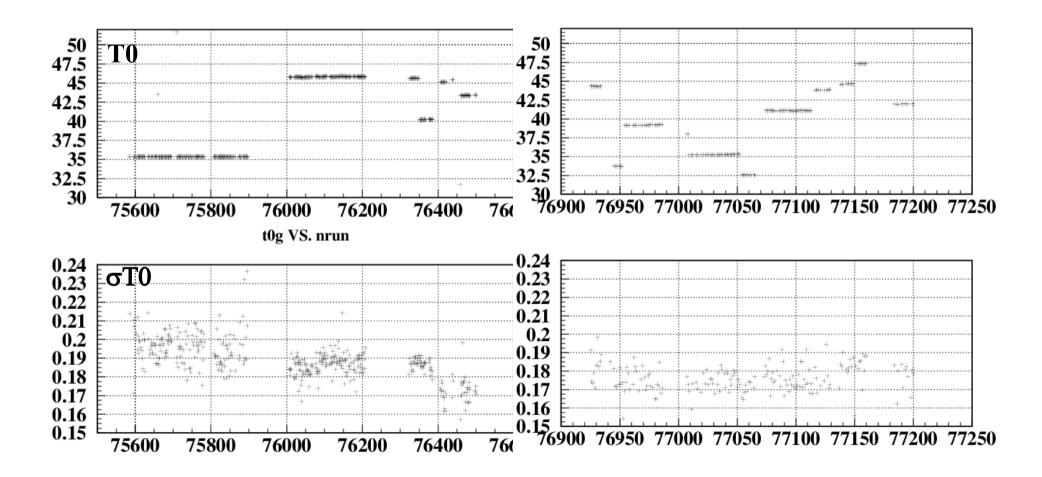
MIP run 73023-73030 Excellent equalization reached





T0 Global

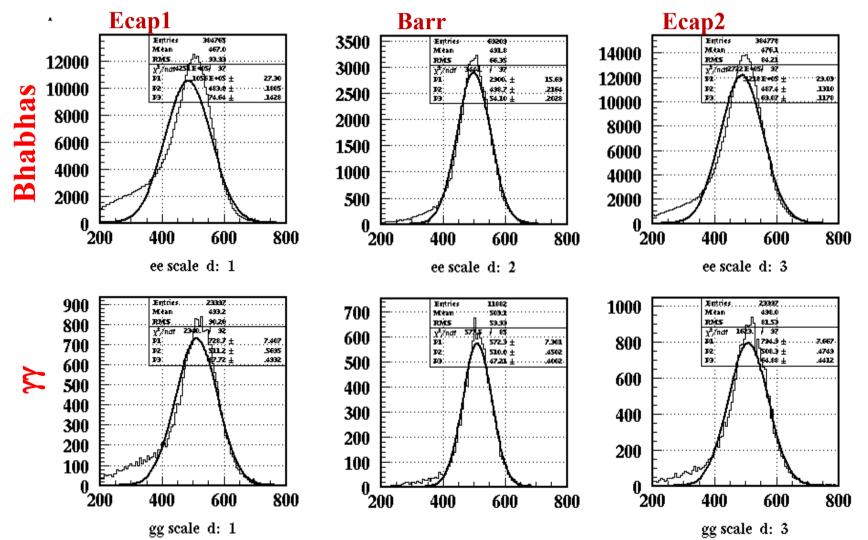
Calculated run by run from $e+e-\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$ events, requiring T-R/c = 0. Value it's very sensitive to Dafne working point. T0 rms is stable at KLOE1 value.





Fine Energy calibration:

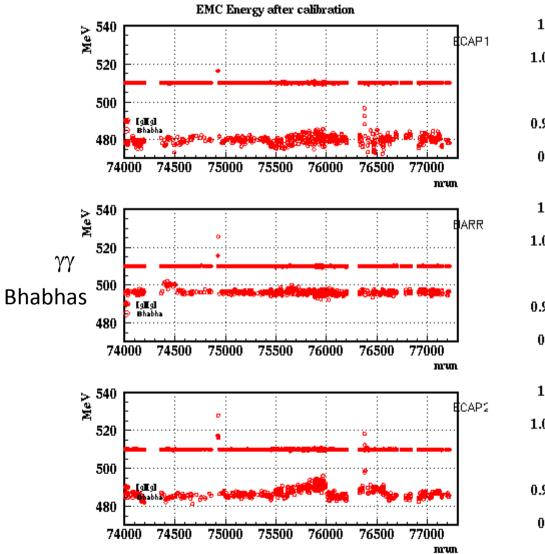
Evaluated every 800 nb⁻¹ by fixing the $\gamma\gamma$ clusters peak to 510 MeV. Machine background required change of event selection. Long low energy queue still remaining (mainly on endcaps). Peak finding to be adjusted, but good stability reached.

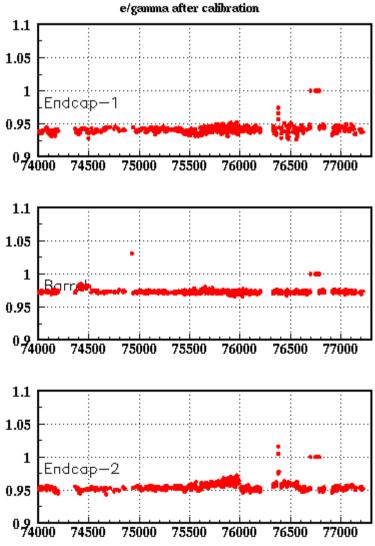




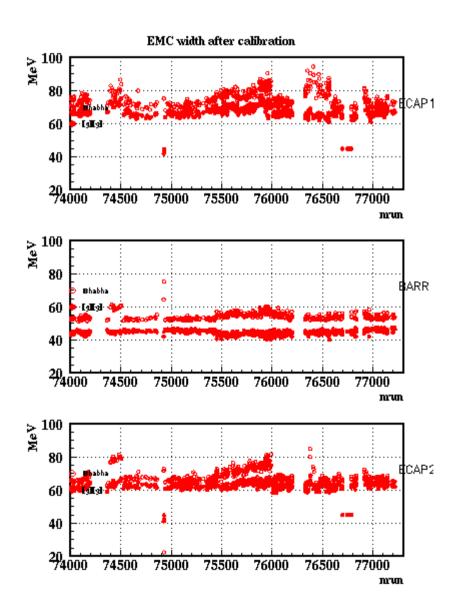
Energy calibration history from march

New detectors' material is seen differently on barrel and ecaps

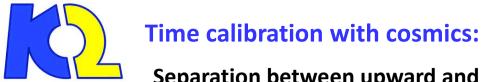




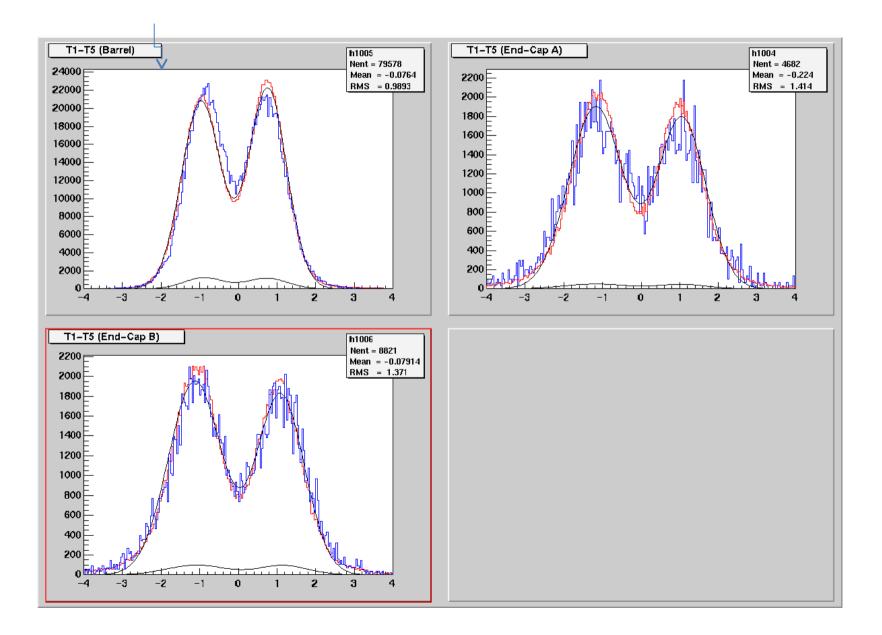




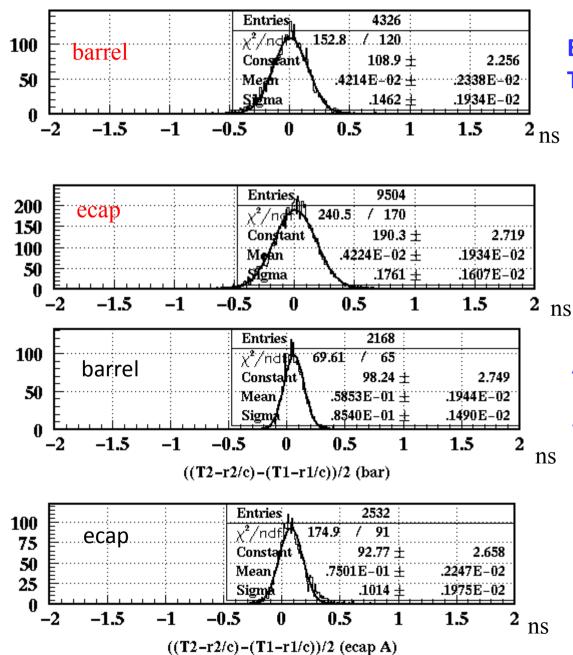
Sigma of energy peak: barrel OK, ecap higher (but biased by bad peak finding)



Separation between upward and downward muons assess the quality of the timing







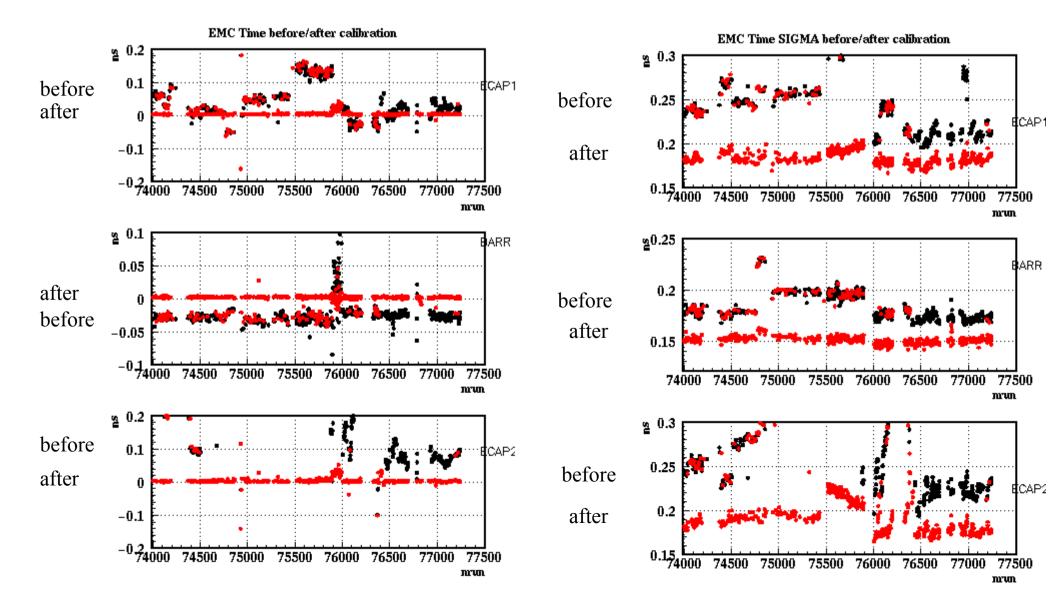
Fine time calibrations

Evaluated every 800 nb⁻¹ by fixing T-R/c=0 for $\gamma\gamma$ events.

 Δ (T-R/c) gives intrinsic time resolution* $\sqrt{2}$: values aligned with KLOE1



Time resolution $\sigma(T-R/c)$ OK. weird oscill before calib are getting better in recent runs.





Drift Chamber Calibration



- Calibration triplets
 - \bullet Dead/hot channels \rightarrow identify and set to DB
- Time offsets of the sense wires \rightarrow t0's
 - Once at the beginning of the run period or after electronic chains have been changed
- s-t relations
 - Run-wise online calibration

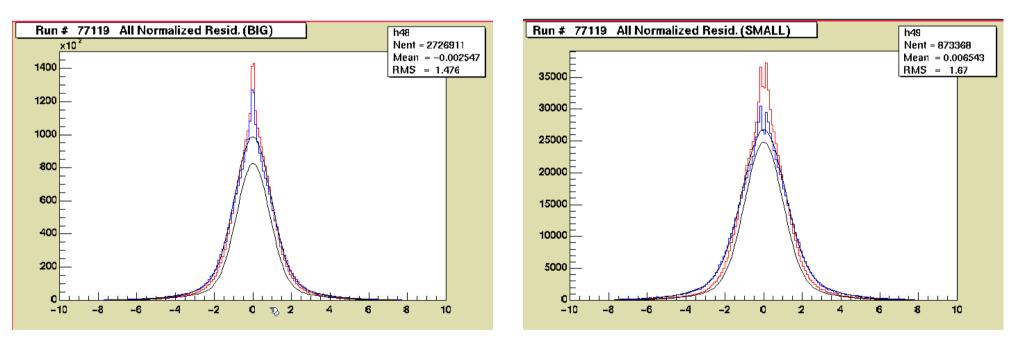
Description of the processes and procedures described this afternoon



- At the 2005 level \rightarrow residuals
- Currently calibration is done with a very small delay with respect to the data taking → improvement
- Suffers
 - New background rates
 - Stability of running conditions
- Profits of
 - New run size $\rightarrow 1.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



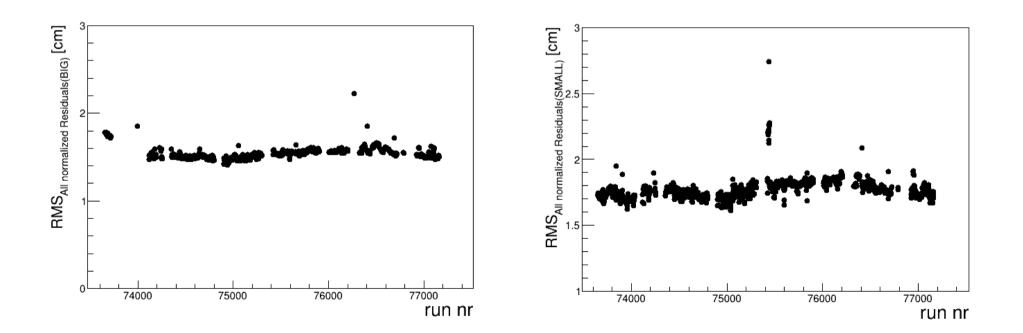
• Residuals compared to 2005 Run 77119 Run 37687



[cm]

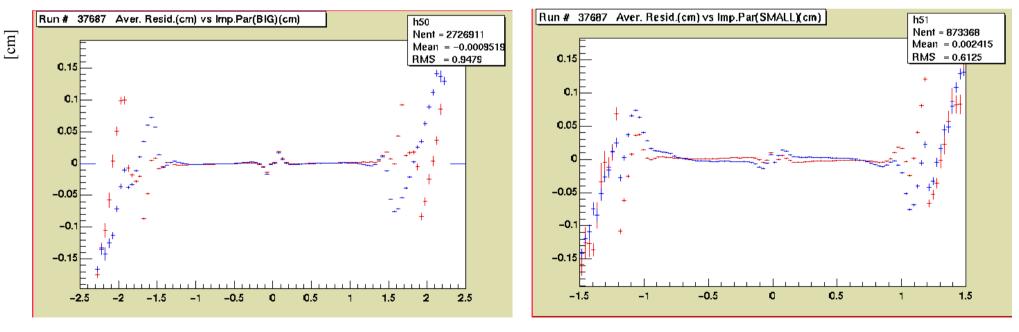


• All normalized residuals RMS over run nr \rightarrow stability





• Residuals compared to 2005 Run 77119 Run 37687

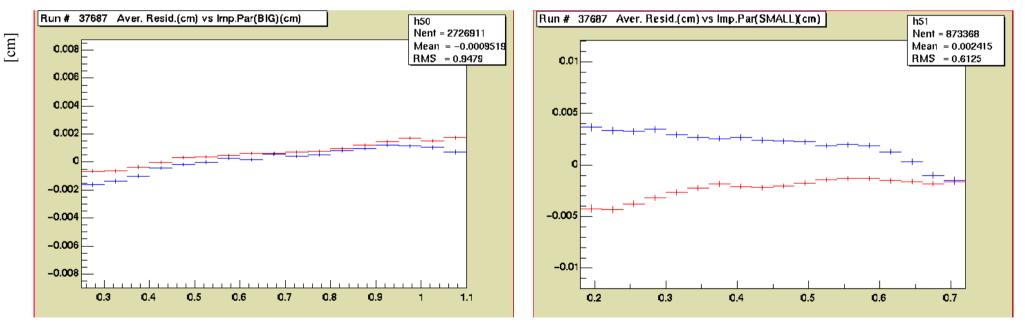


[cm]



• Residuals compared to 2005

Run 77119 Run 37687



[cm]



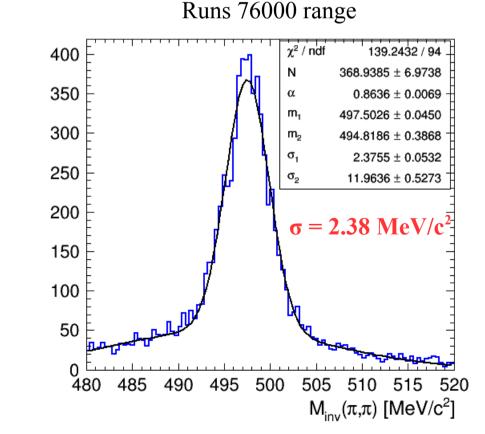
• selection of $K_{L} \rightarrow \pi^{+}\pi^{-}$

For events from KSL stream with KLTAG at one vertex and:

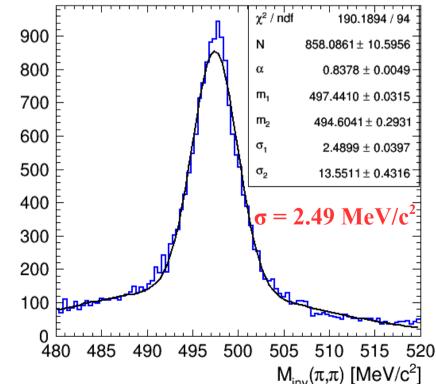
- Second vertex with two tracks of opposite curvature
- $\rho > 30$ cm for this vertex (K_L decay in the DC)
- $\alpha_{CM} > 179.8^{\circ}$ cut on opening angle of 2 tracks in K_L CM frame
- A double gaussian fit to the K_L invariant mass peak gives comparable resolution for old and new data $f(x) = N \left(e^{\frac{(x-m_1)^2}{2\pi^2}} + (1-e) e^{\frac{(x-m_2)^2}{2\pi^2}} \right)$

$$f(x) = N \cdot \left(\alpha e^{\frac{(x-m_1)}{2\sigma_1^2}} + (1-\alpha) e^{\frac{(x-m_2)}{2\sigma_2^2}} \right)$$

Runs 30300 range



Decay within DC volume





Summary

- Calibration performance is as good as always
 - At the level of KLOE1
- Calibration procedures
 - Stable and small delay respect to data taking
 - Online calibration has improved along with the DAQ, run size and running conditions
- ToDo
 - Offline calibration
 - Calorimeter peak finding improvement for energy calibration