

2002年12月17,18日
JLC CAL Group Meeting@信州大学

T517 ビームテスト
筑波CALのデータ解析（途中経過）

筑波大学 山田 豊

1. ペDESTALの評価
2. muon calibration
3. 筑波CALで求めたシャワー中心
4. ドリフトチェンバーとの比較
5. まとめ

ペDESTALの評価

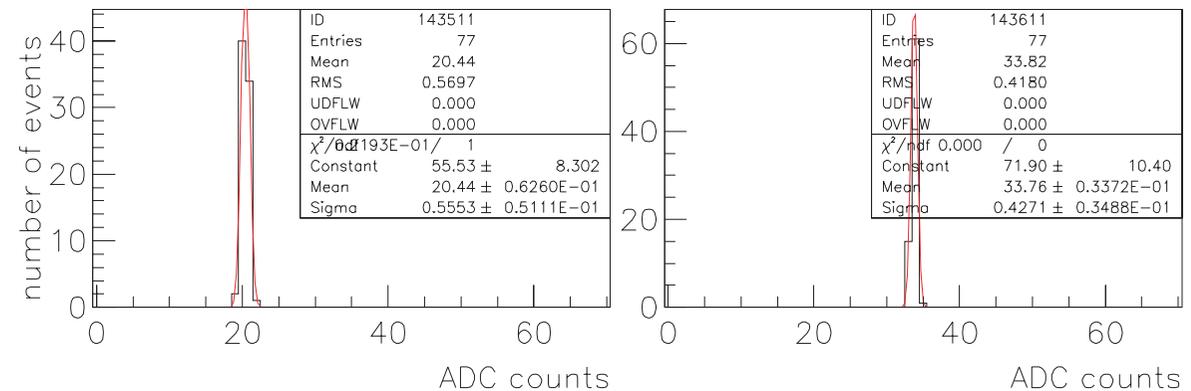
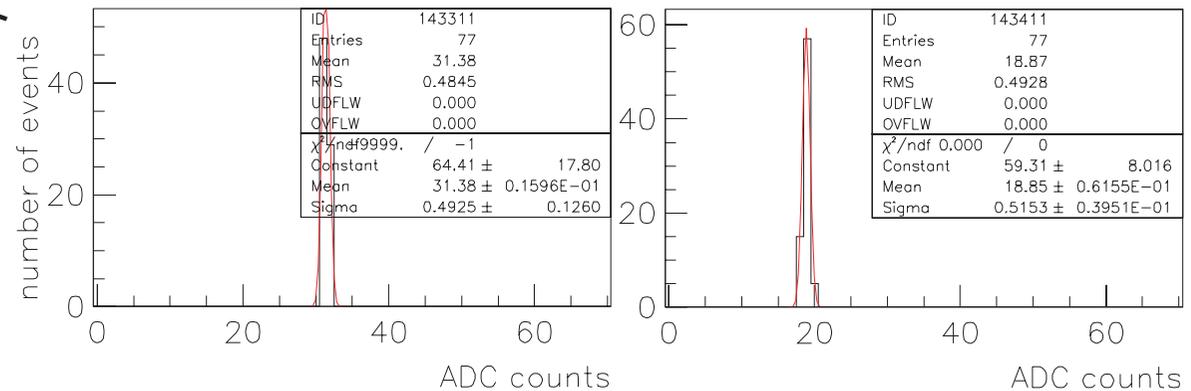
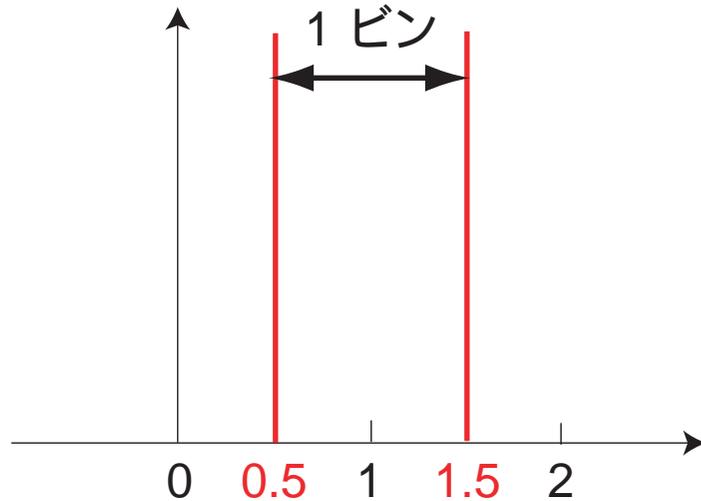
< フィットの例 >

< 手順 >

1. 各チャンネル毎のペDESTALのヒスト

gaussianでフィット

* ビン割りはビンの中心が整数値になるようにした



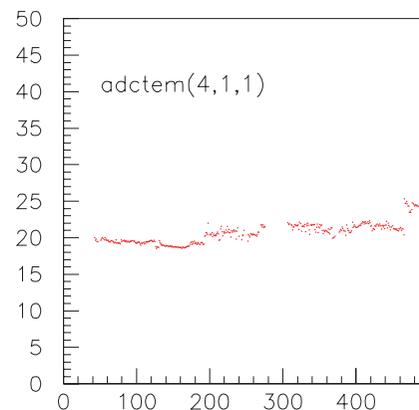
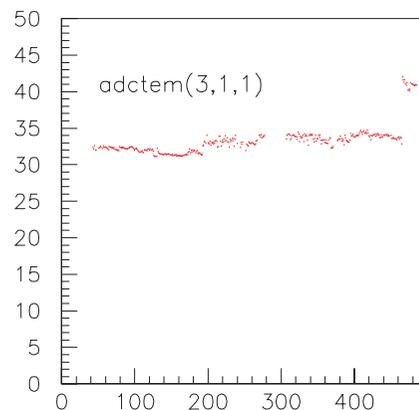
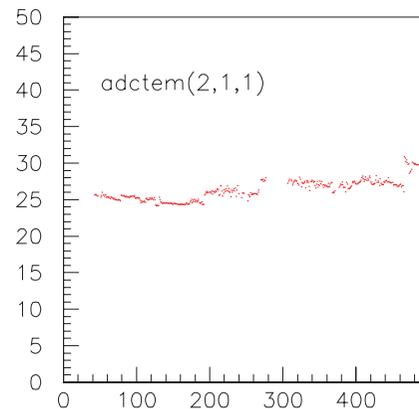
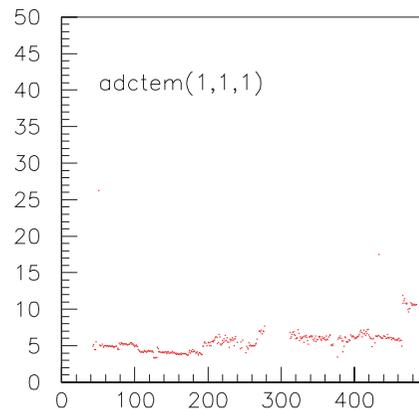
2. フィットした時のmean

そのチャンネルのペDESTAL

この作業を全ランについて行う

各チャンネル毎のペDESTALのシフト

ラン毎にどれだけ
ペDESTALがシフトしているか？



ペDESTALのデータが
全く入っていないランが
存在する

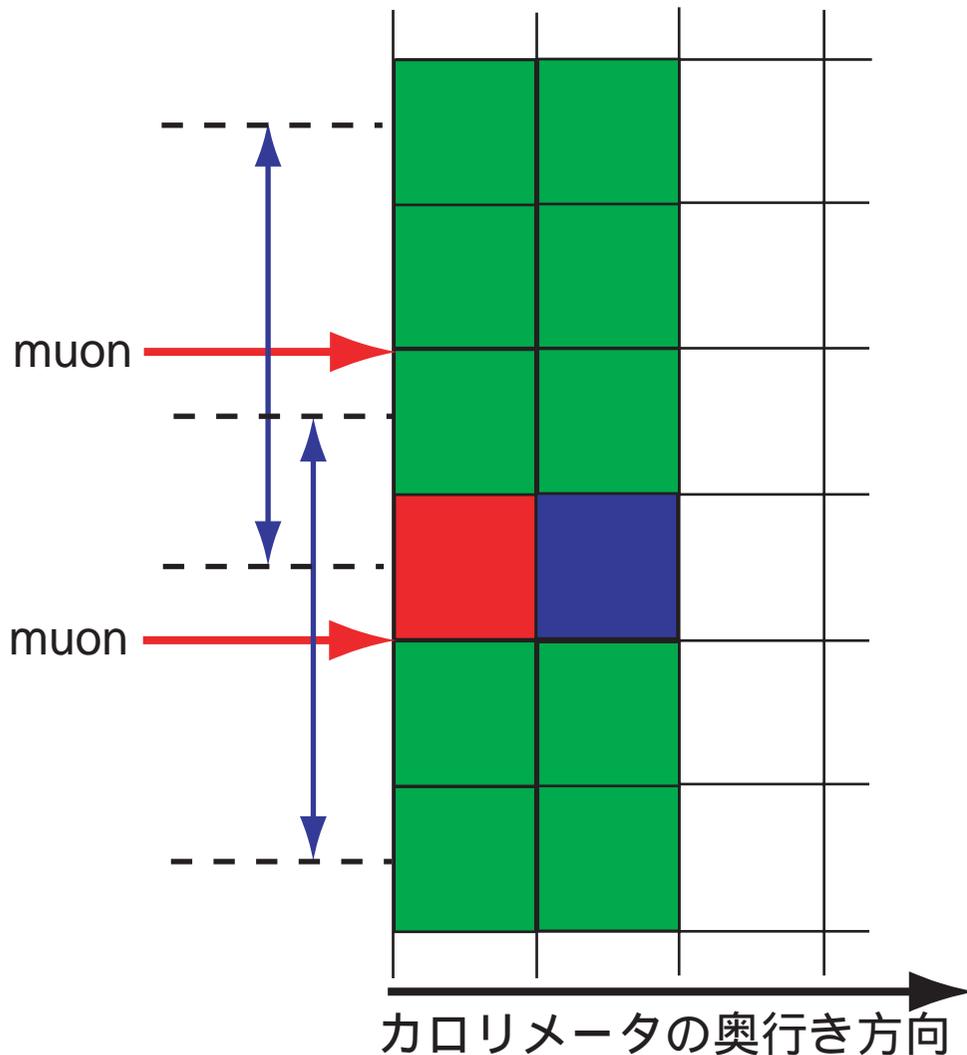
run1 run50
run55
run277 run 310
run372 run 376

現在の解析では
ペDESTALがおかしいランは
使っていない

calibration constant

2 GeV muon 入射のデータを使用

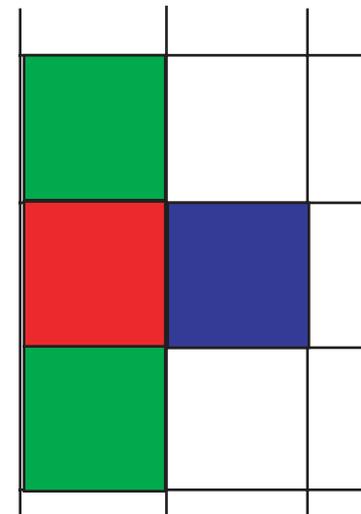
< カットの仕方 >



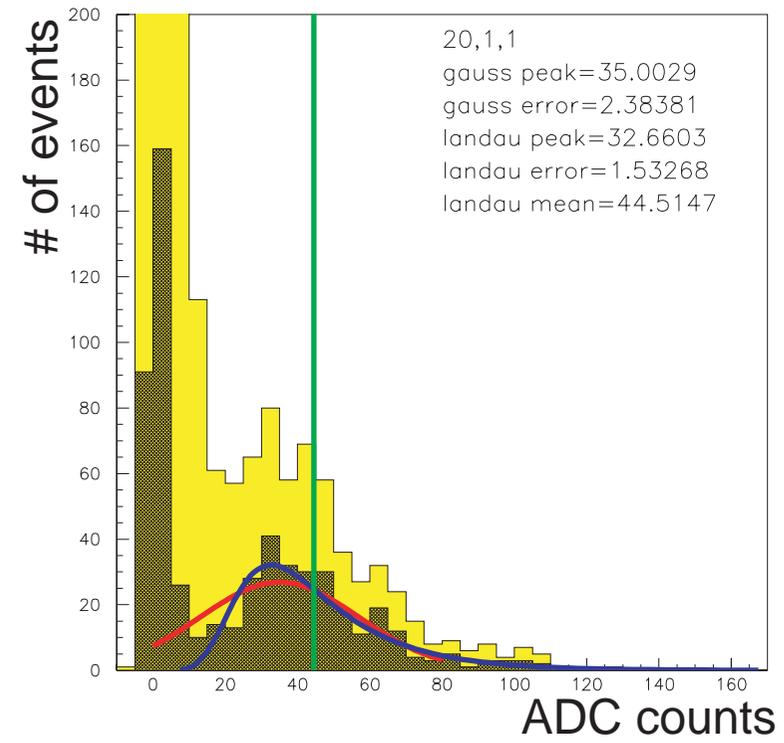
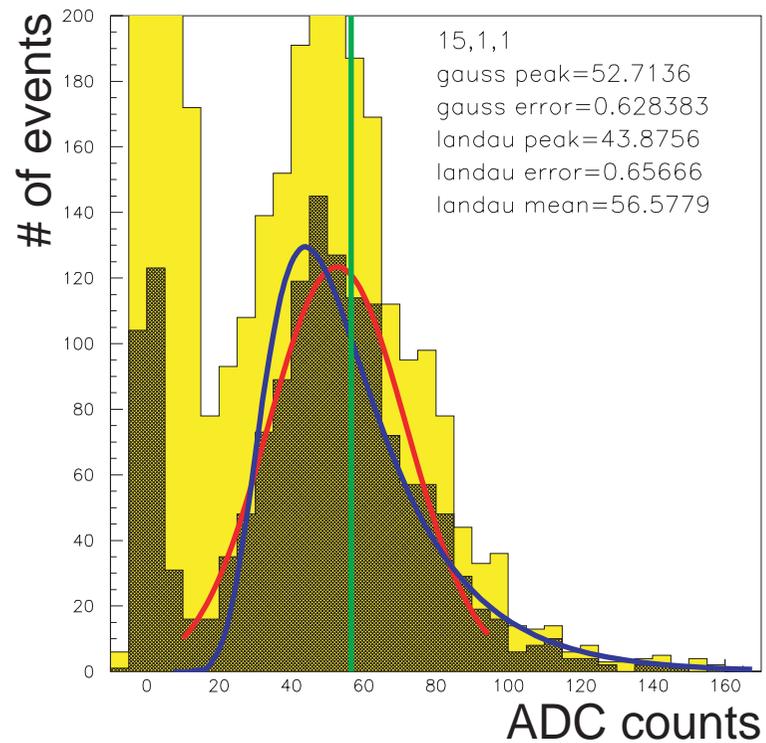
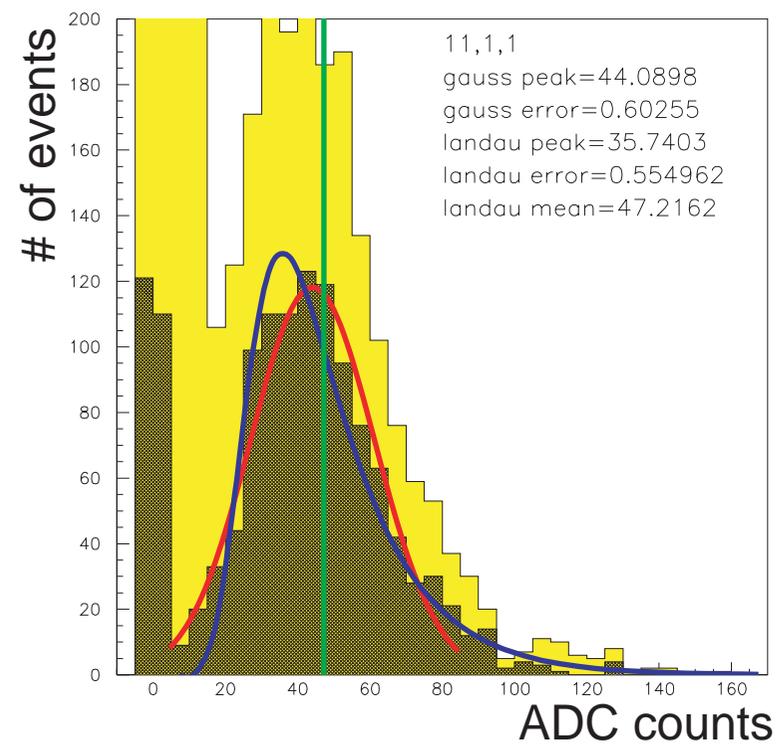
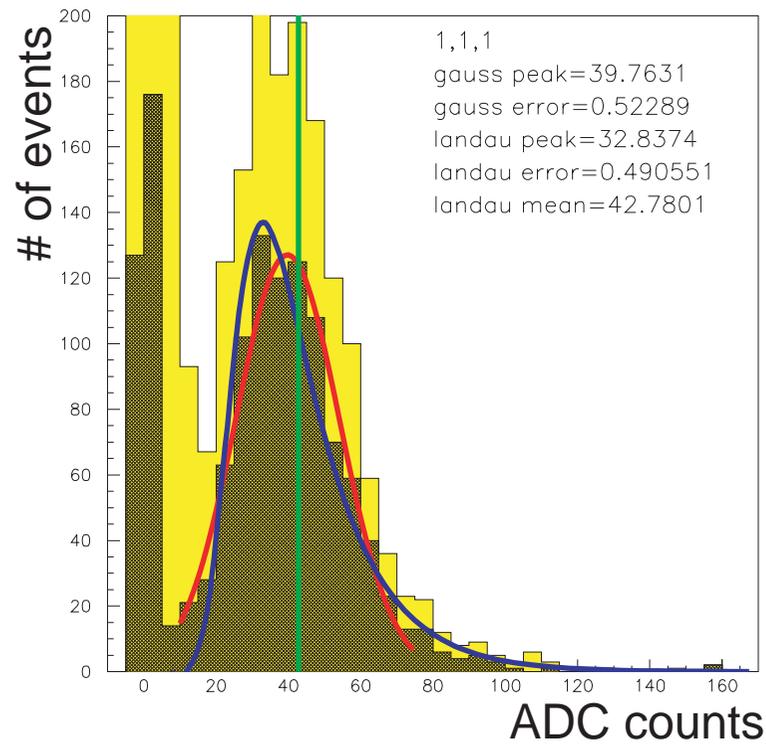
- : 信号なし
 $adctem - pedestal < pede \times 20$
- : 信号あり
 $adctem - pedestal > pede \times 20$

統計量が少なくなり
errorが大きくなってしまふ

カットを緩くする



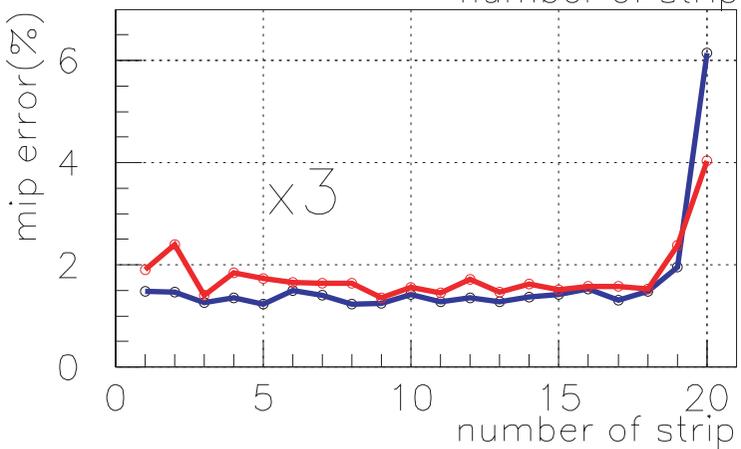
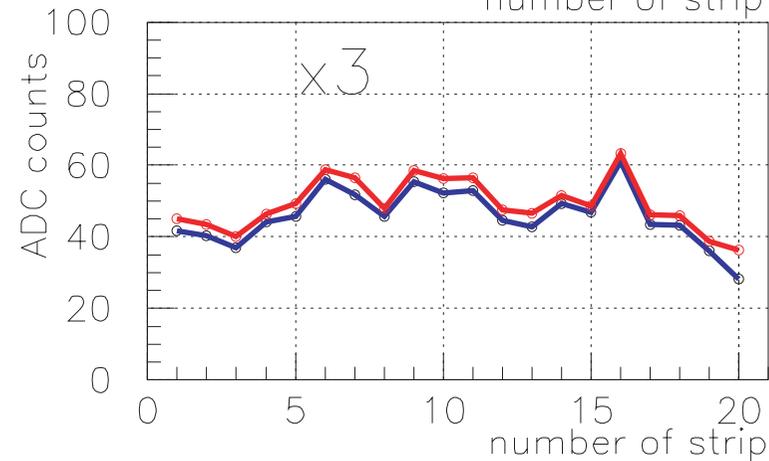
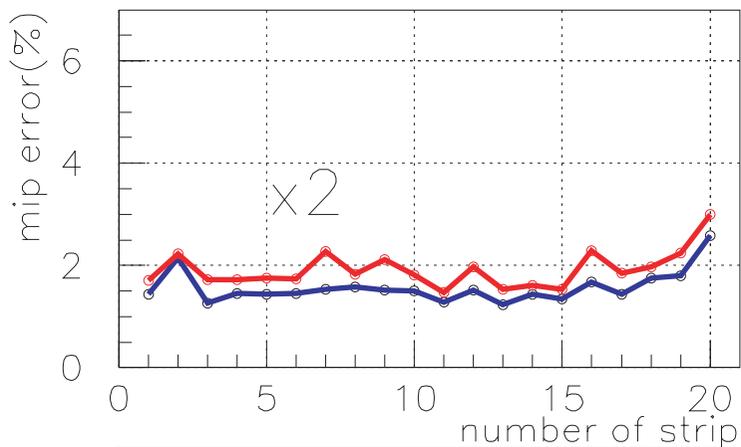
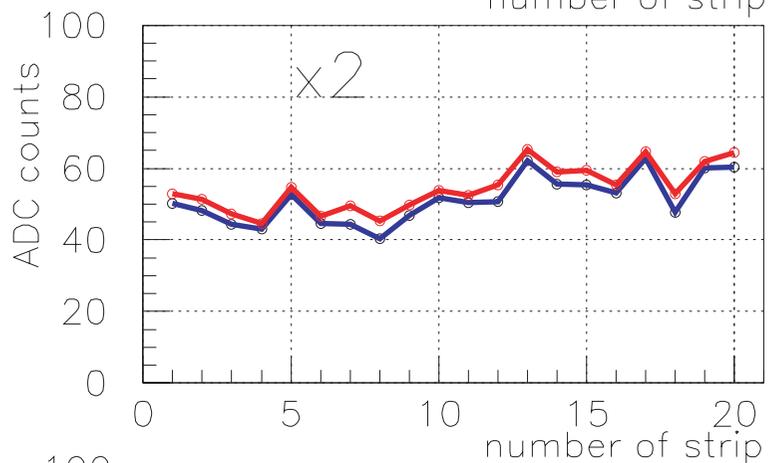
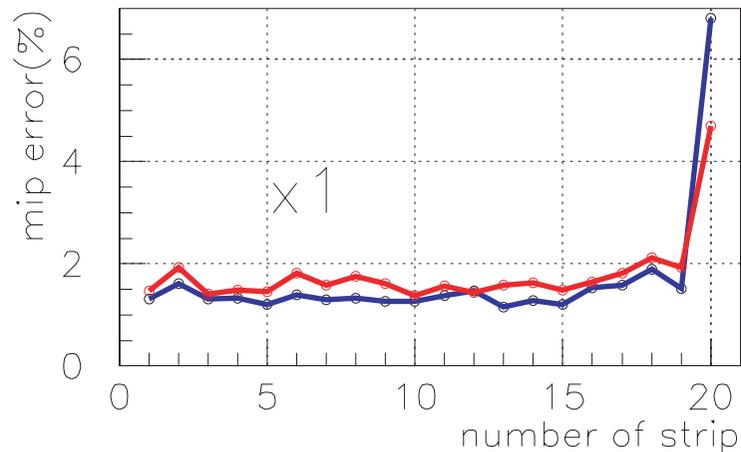
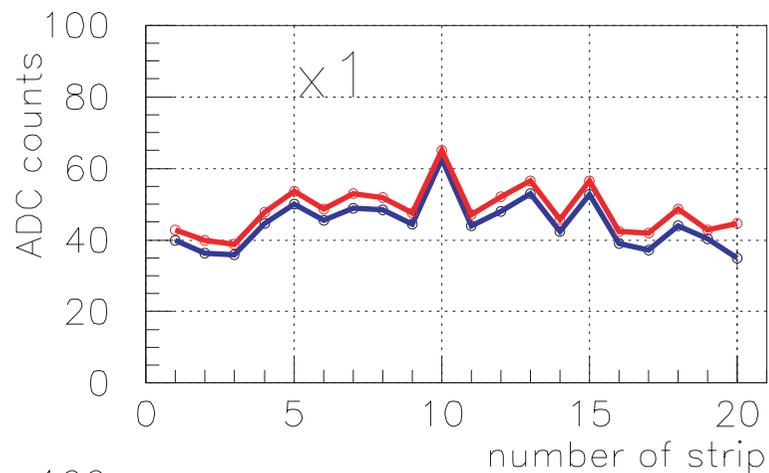
カットをかける範囲を狭めて
イベント数を確保する

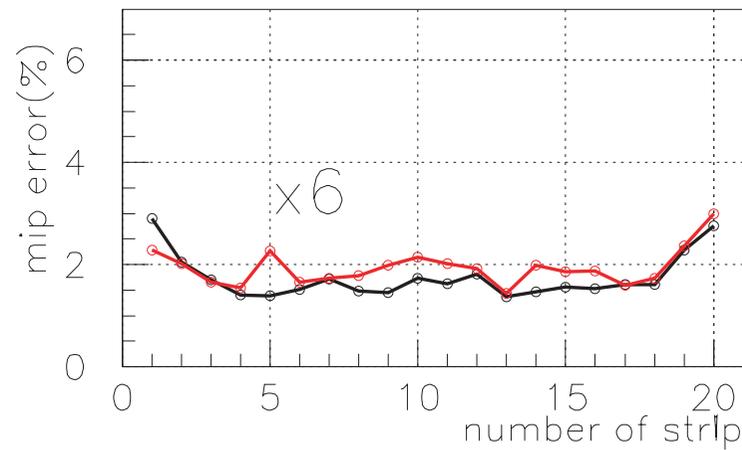
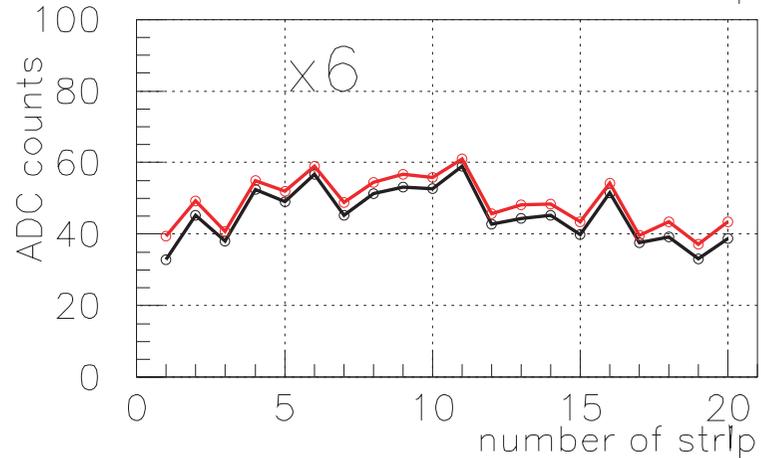
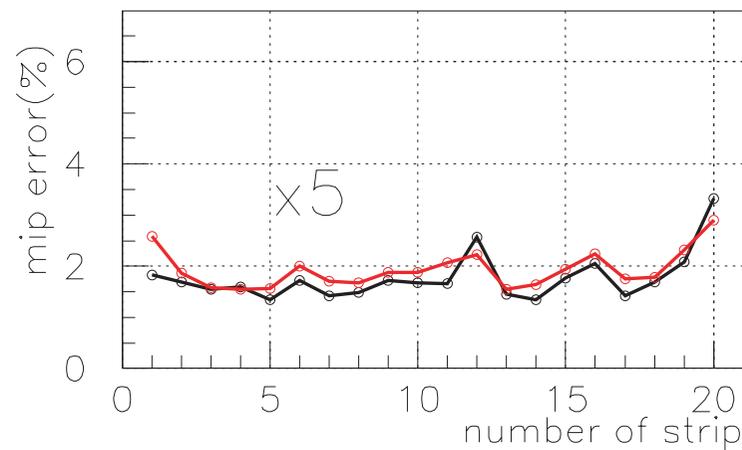
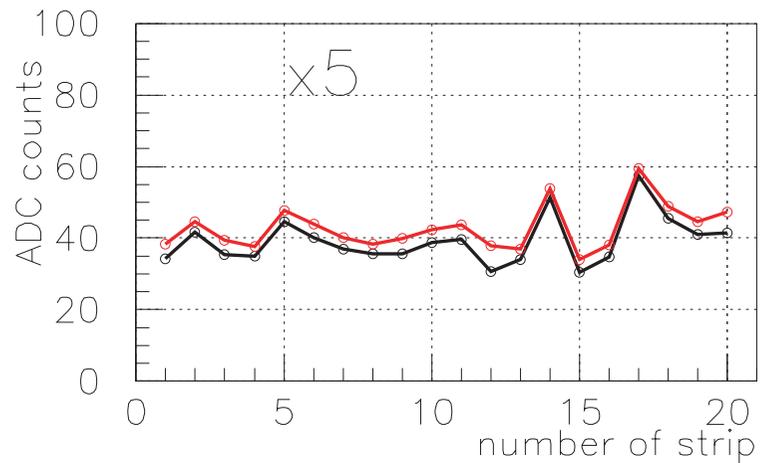
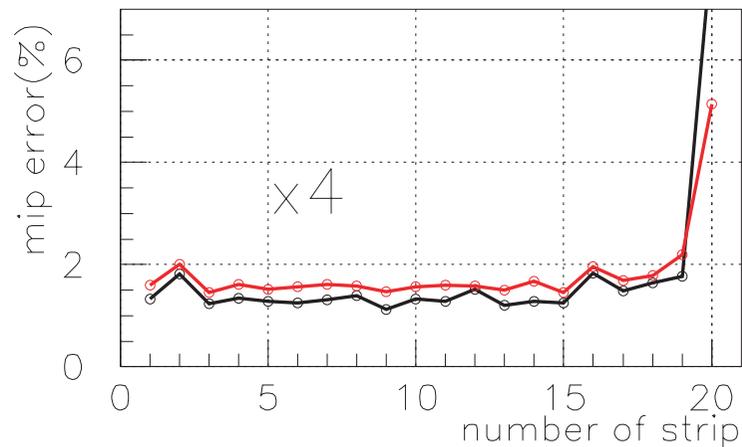
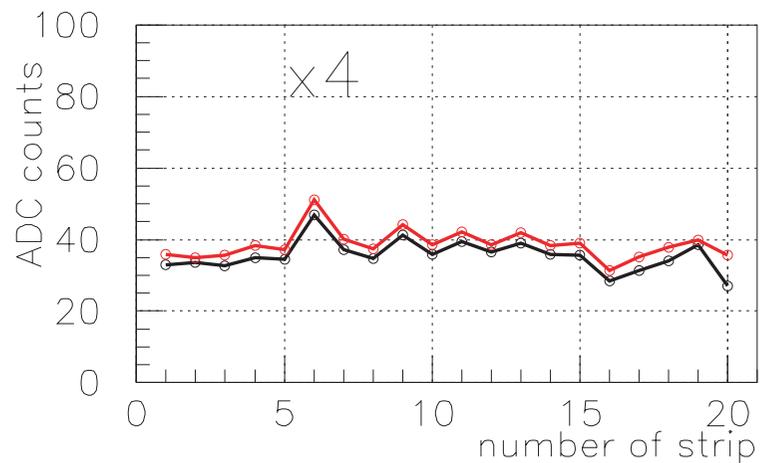


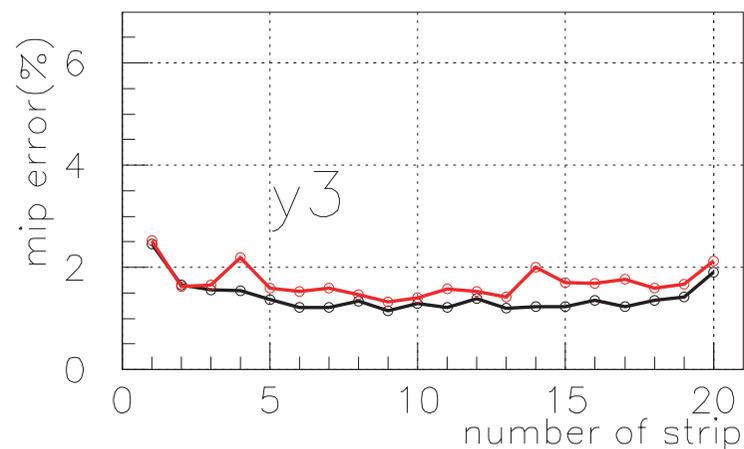
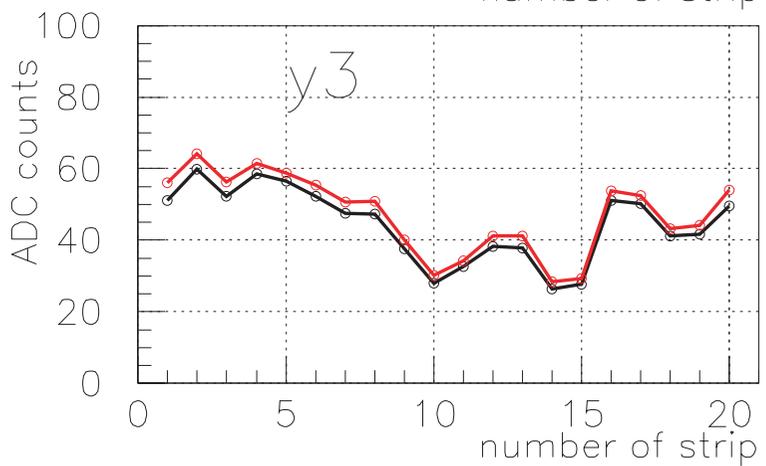
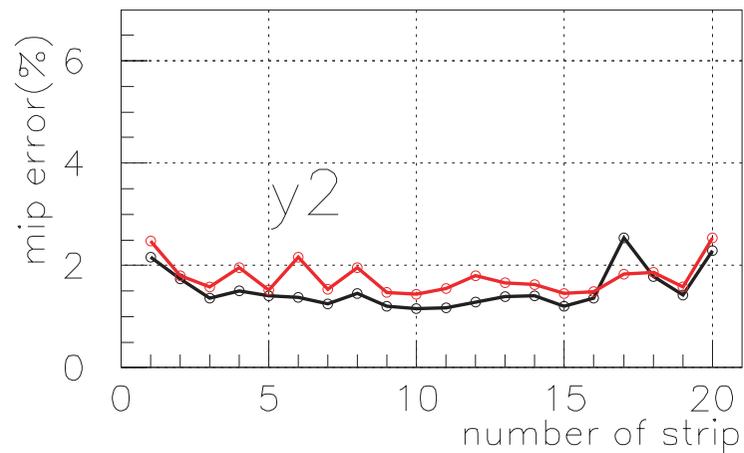
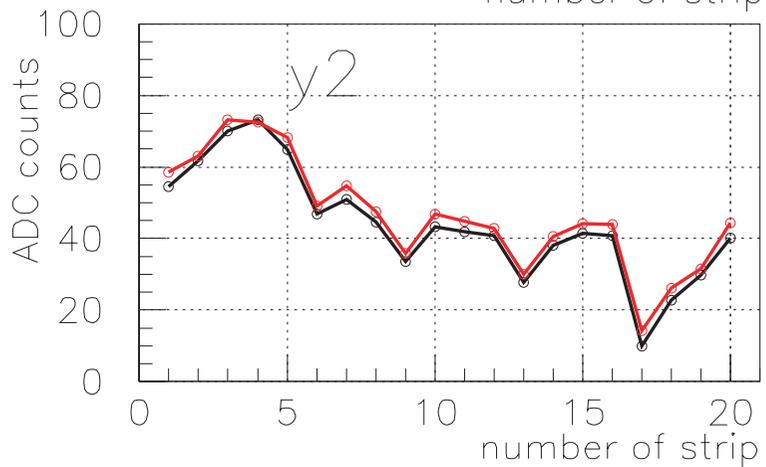
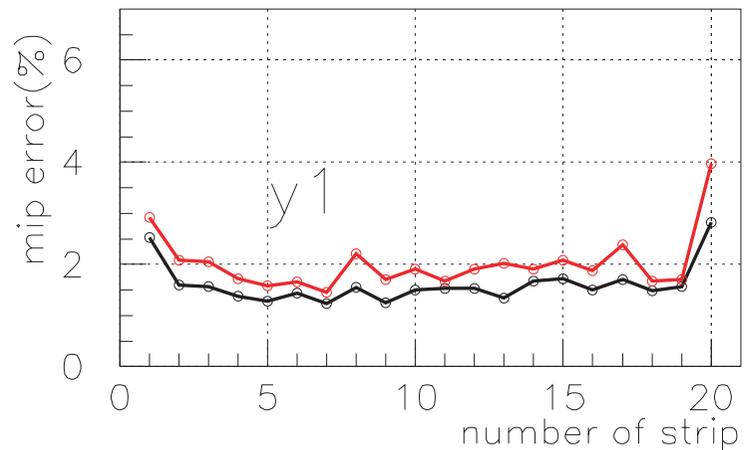
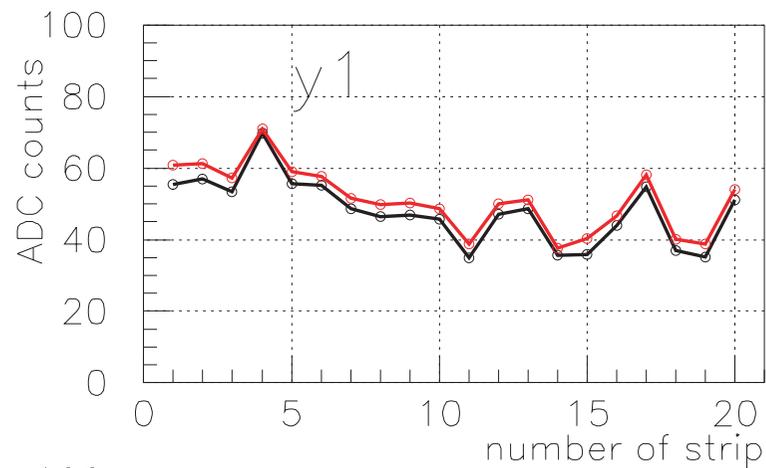
各channel 毎の Calibration Constant

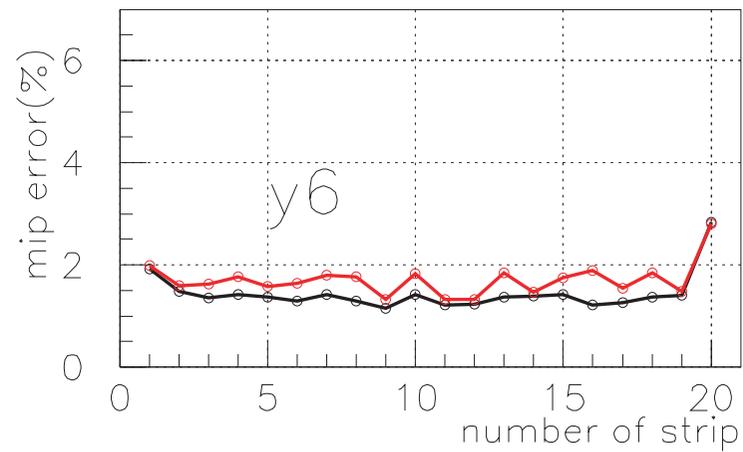
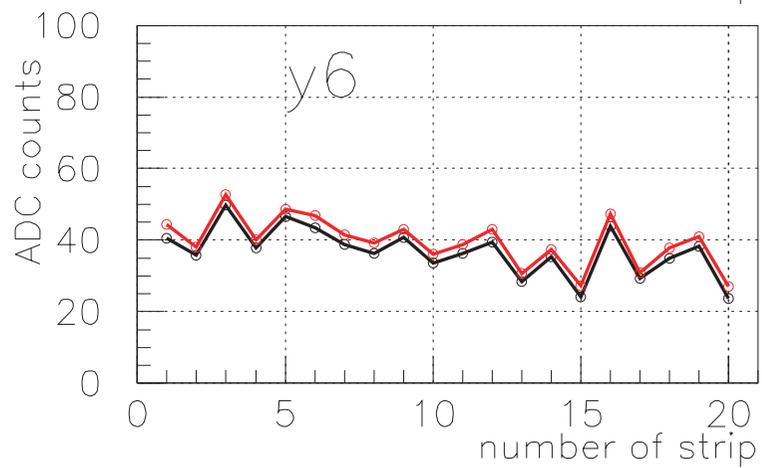
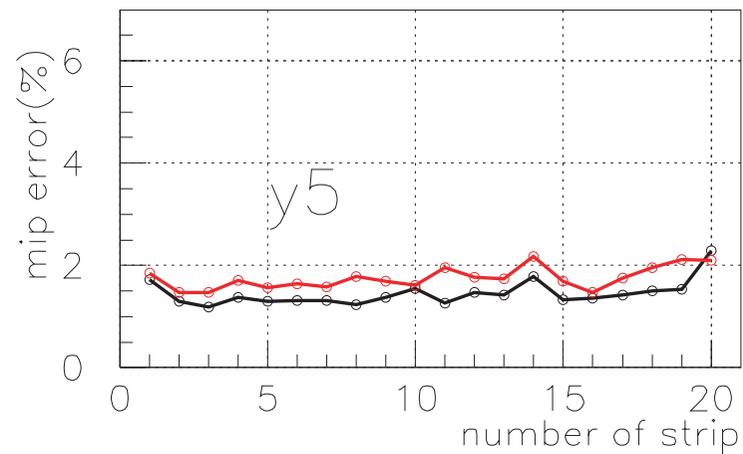
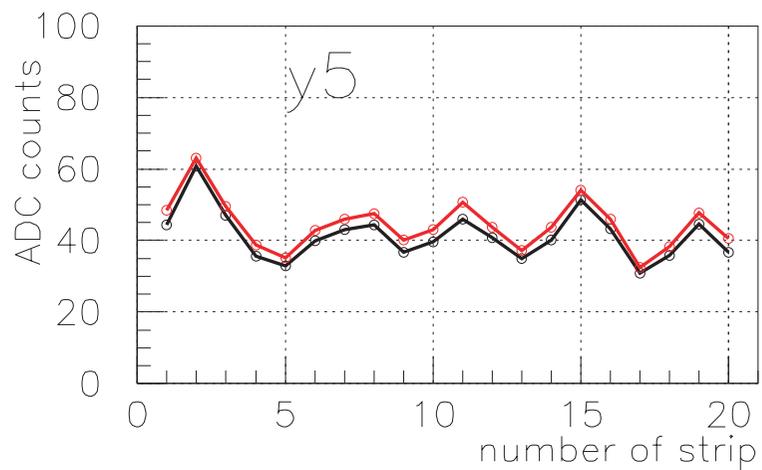
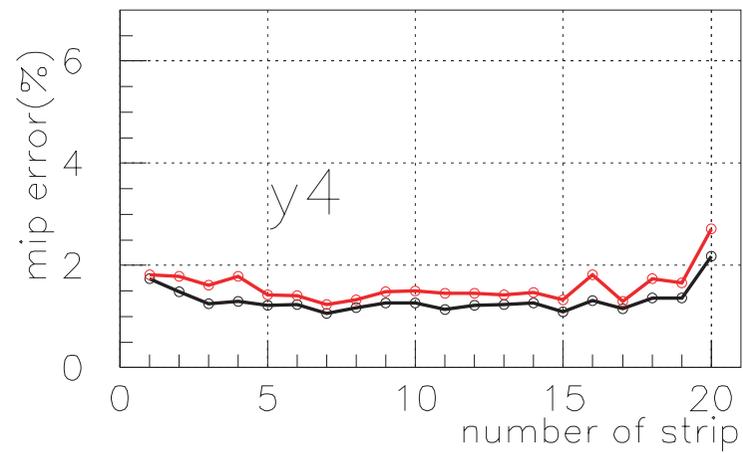
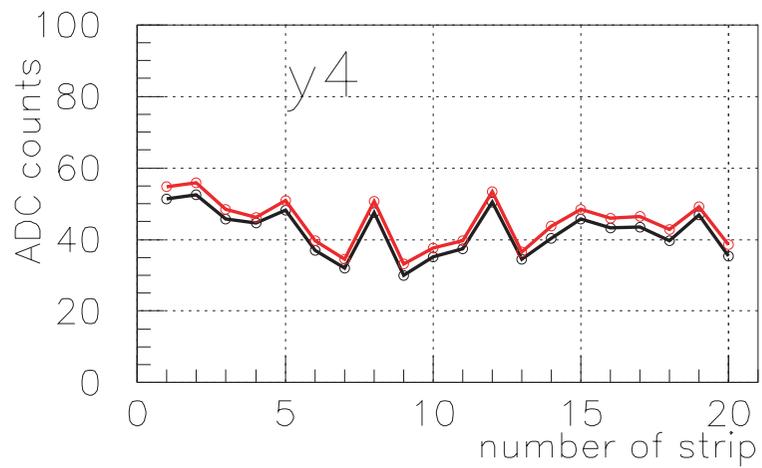
— : gaussian fit mean

— : landau fit mean









Calibration Constant の比較

自分が求めたcalibration constant の値と
山本さんが求めた値の比較をした

< 山本さんの cut の条件 >

見たい strip を含む S.L. で
strip 番号の異なる strip に信号が無いこと

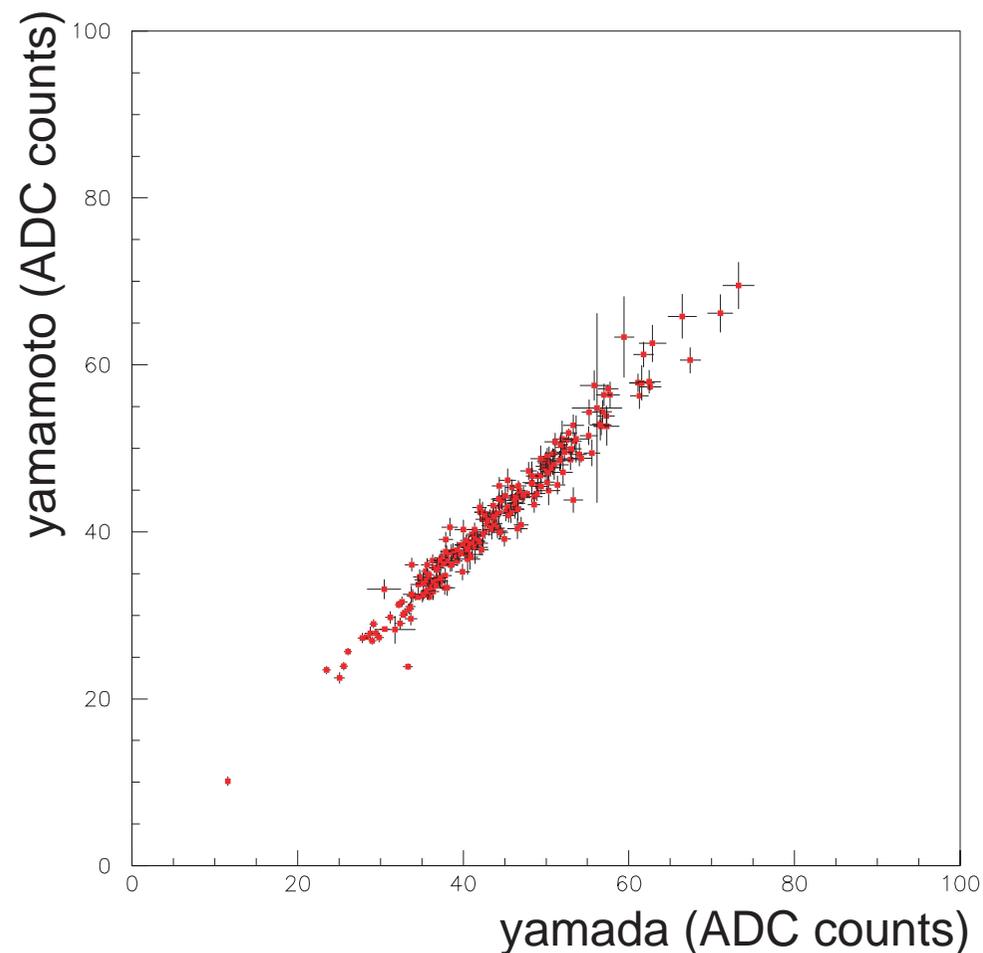
見たい strip の前後の S.L. で
strip 番号の同じ strip に信号が有ること

信号なし

$$\text{adctem} < \text{pedestal} + 5 \text{ rms}$$

信号あり

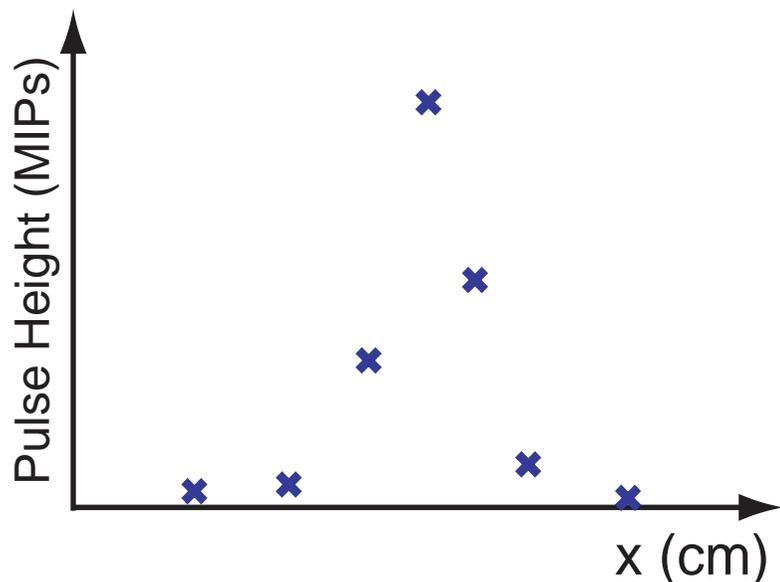
$$\text{adctem} > \text{pedestal} + 5 \text{ rms}$$



筑波 CAL から求めるシャワー中心

e^- 4 GeV 中心入射の run を使用

全イベントについて
各 S.L. 毎にシャワーの広がりを plot する

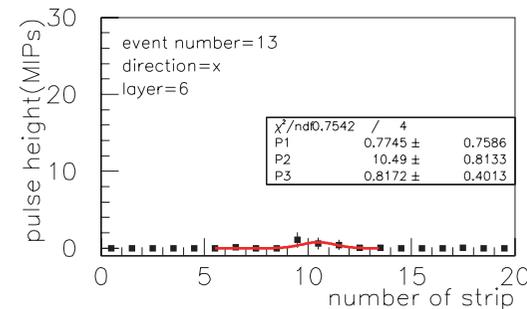
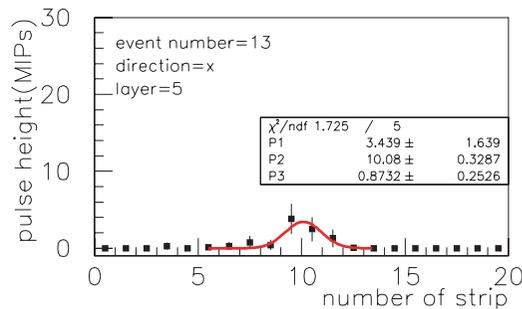
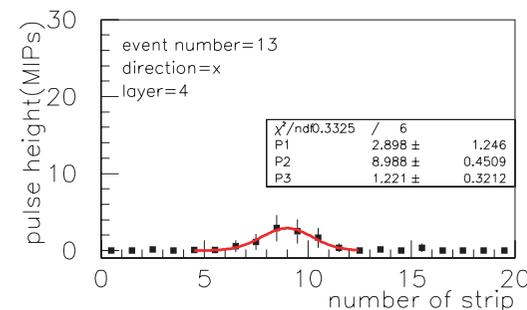
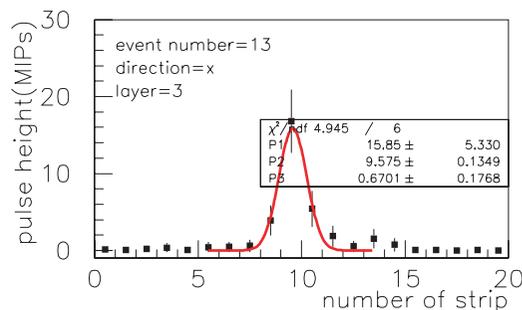
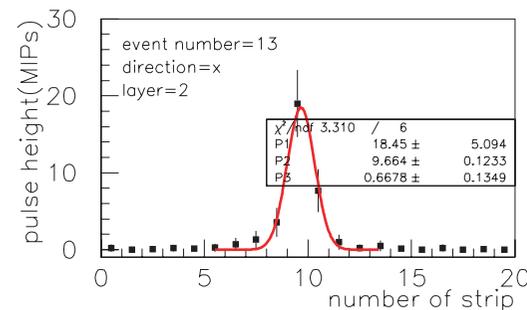
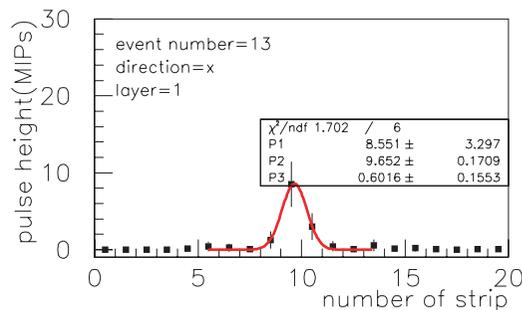


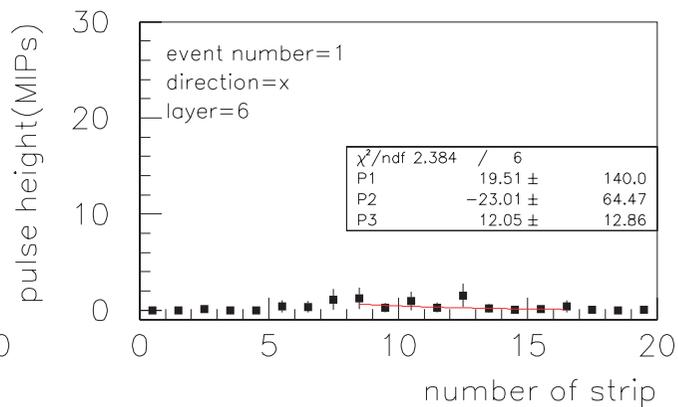
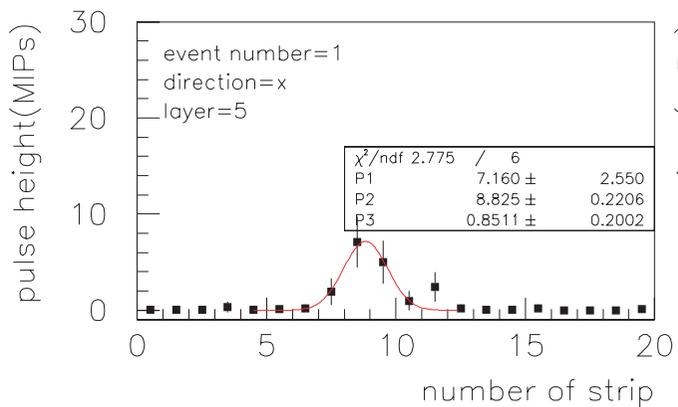
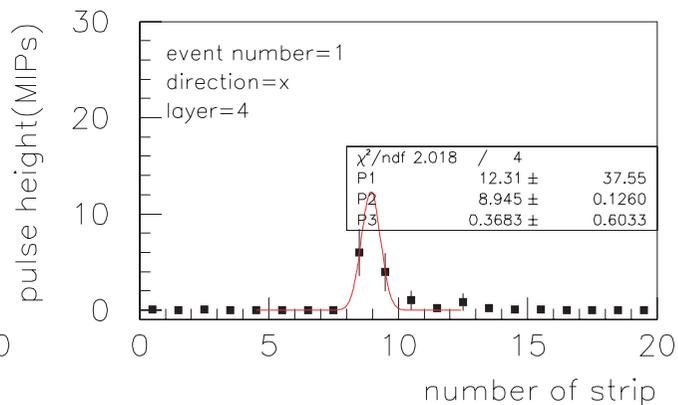
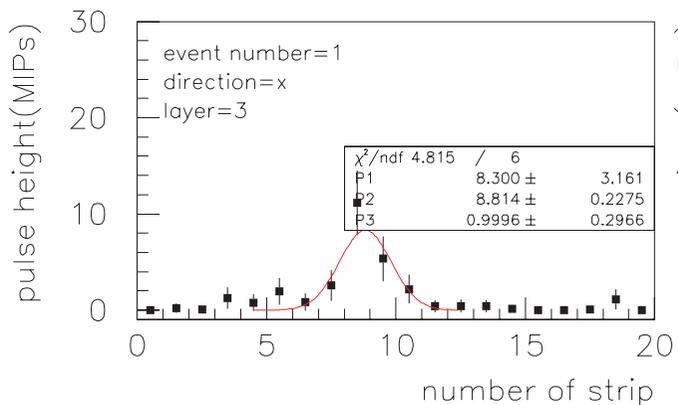
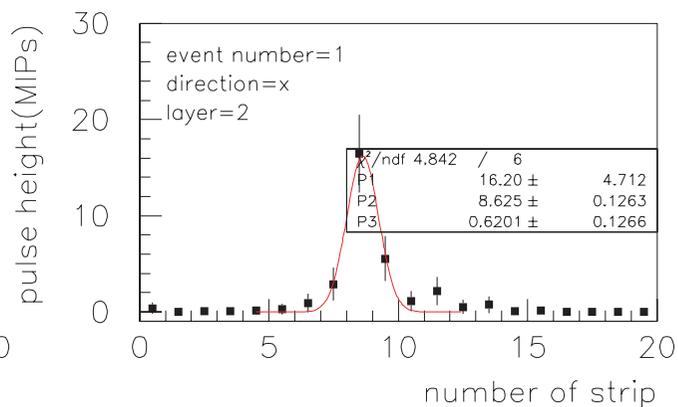
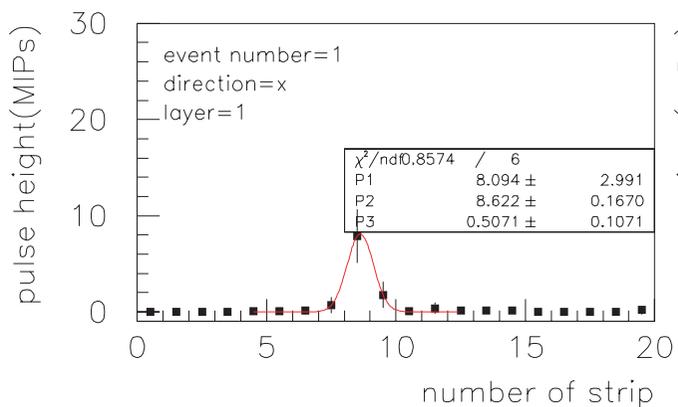
これを gaussian でフィット

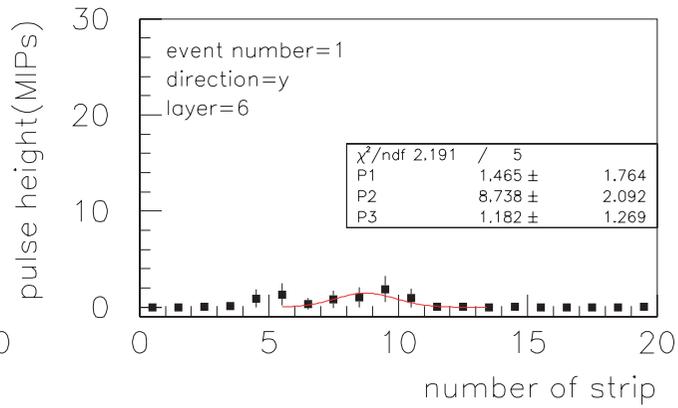
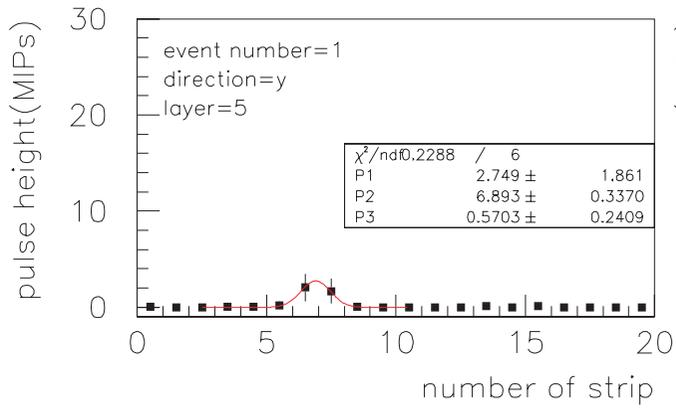
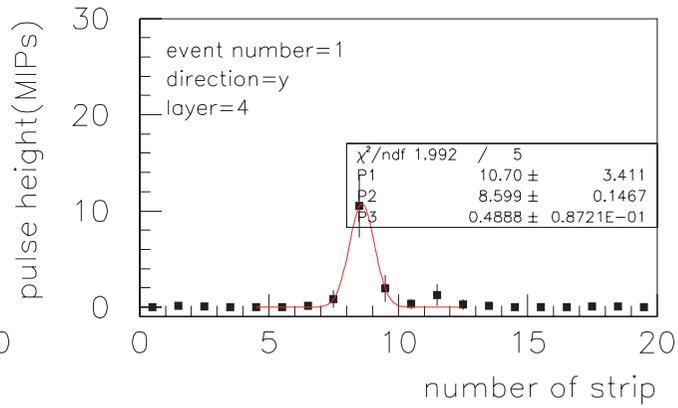
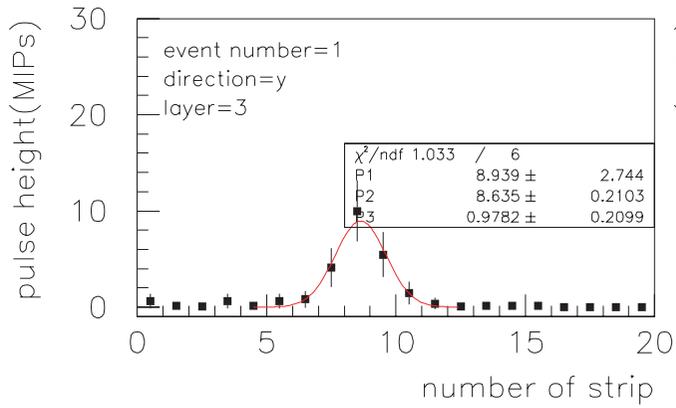
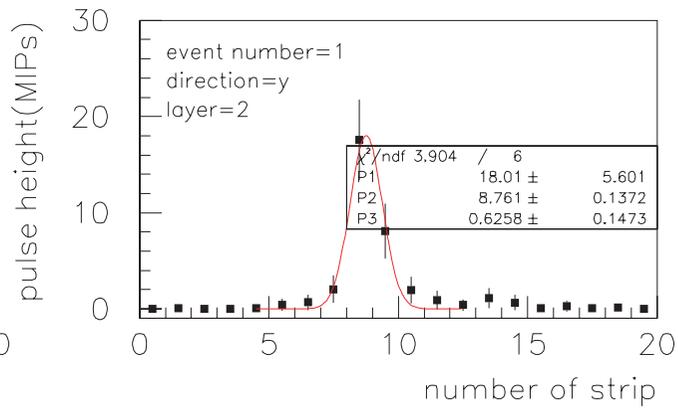
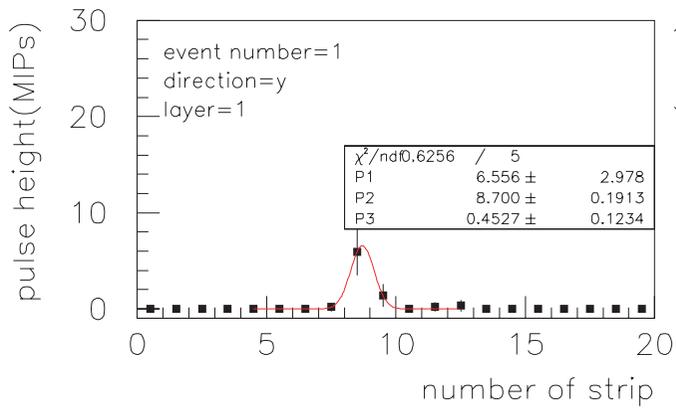
mean = その S.L. での shower 中心

とする

<ある 1 イベントのフィット例>







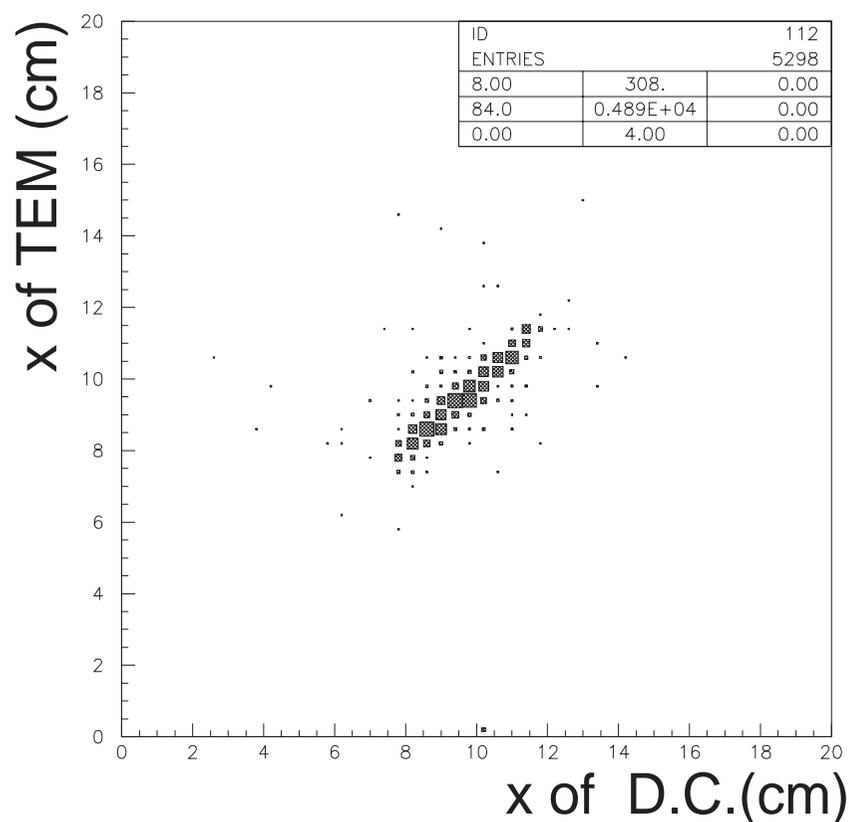
ドリフトチェンバーとの比較

筑波 CAL で求めたシャワーの中心位置

!!!

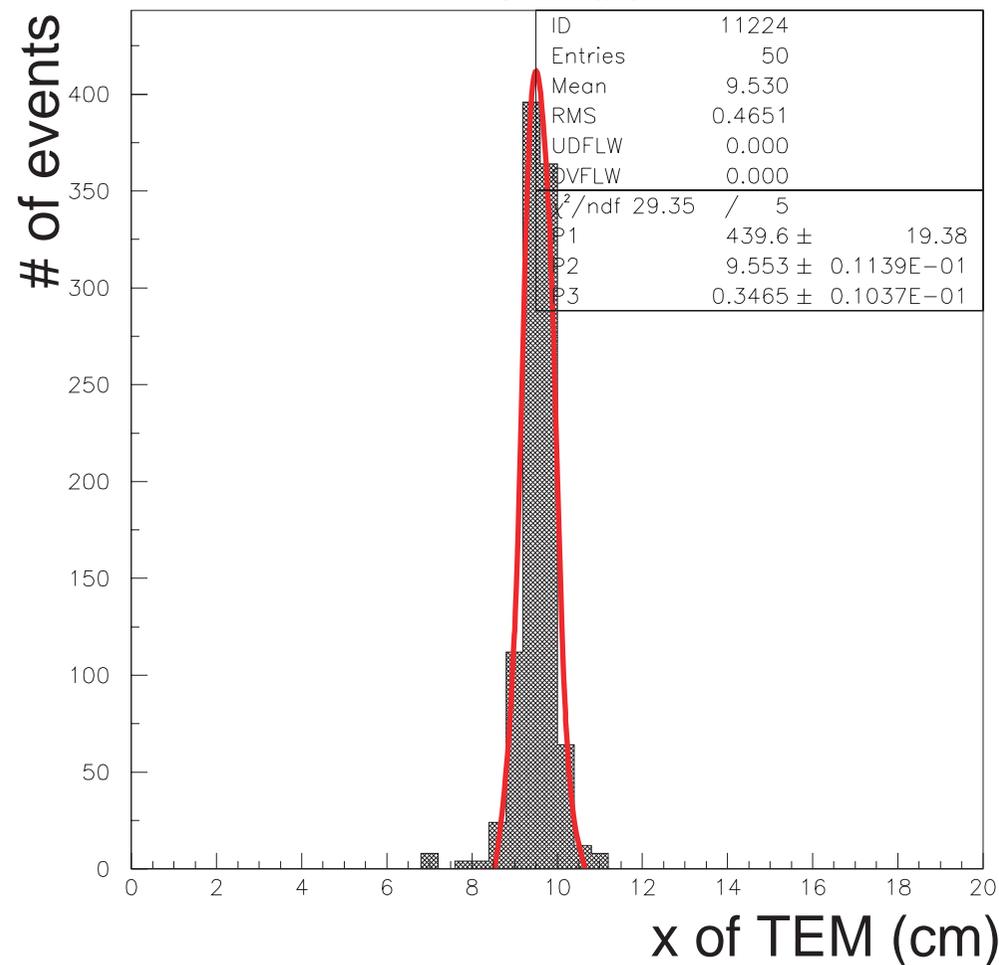
粒子入射位置

として
これと、ドリフトチェンバーから求めた
カロリメータへの粒子入射位置と比較する

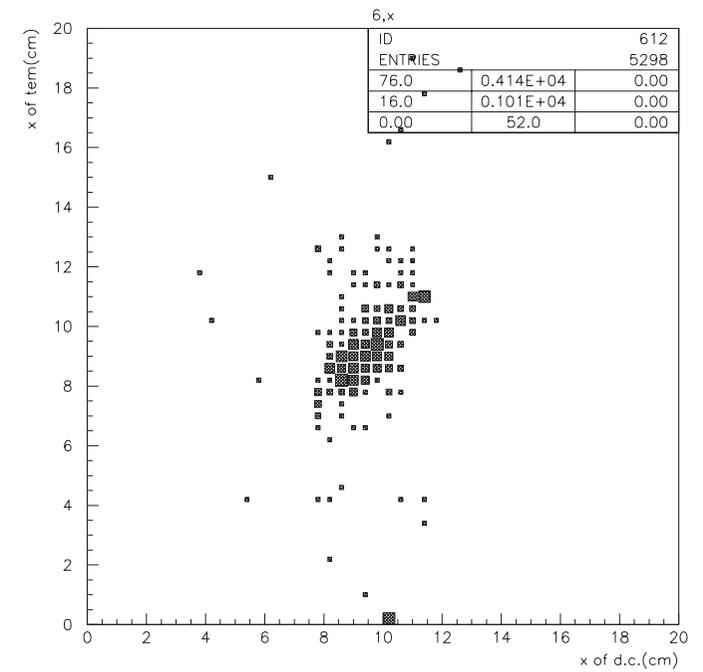
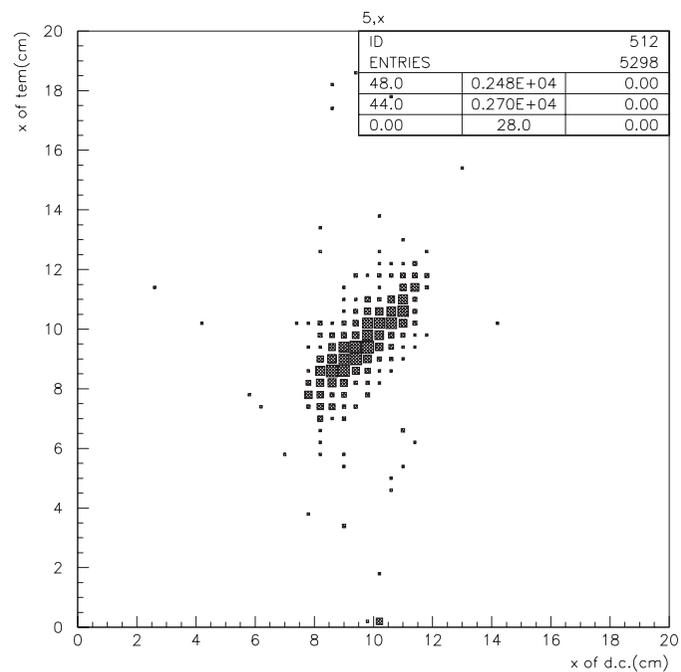
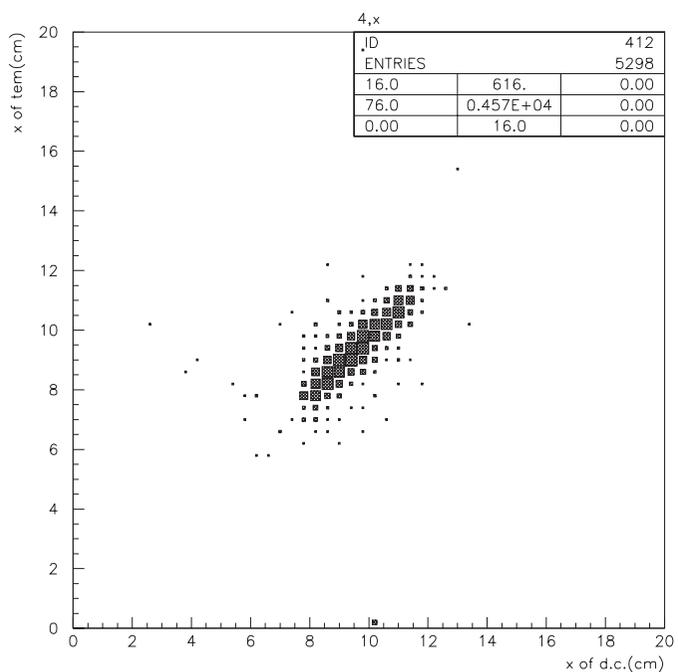
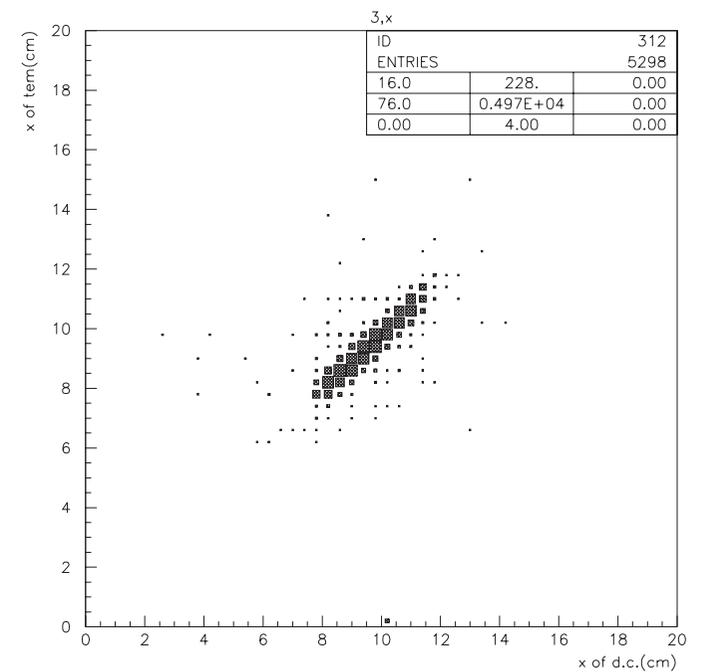
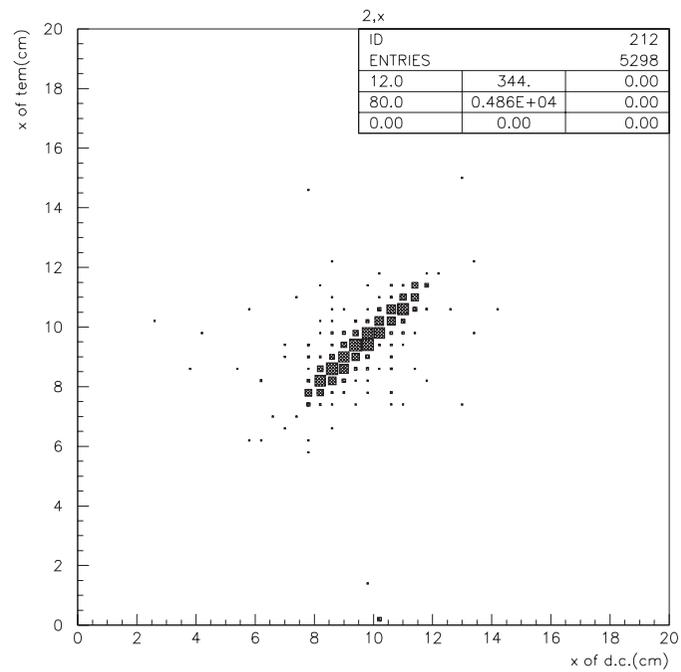
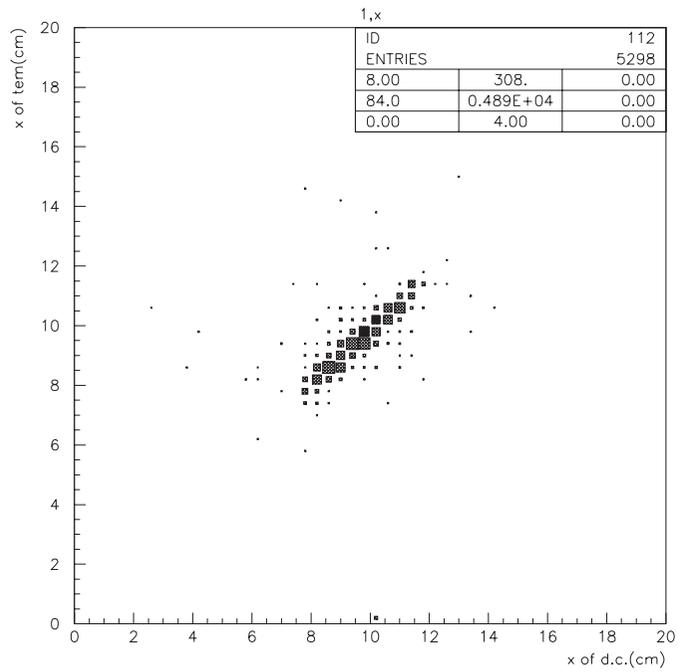


この 2-D histogram を
ビン毎にスライスし、分布をとる

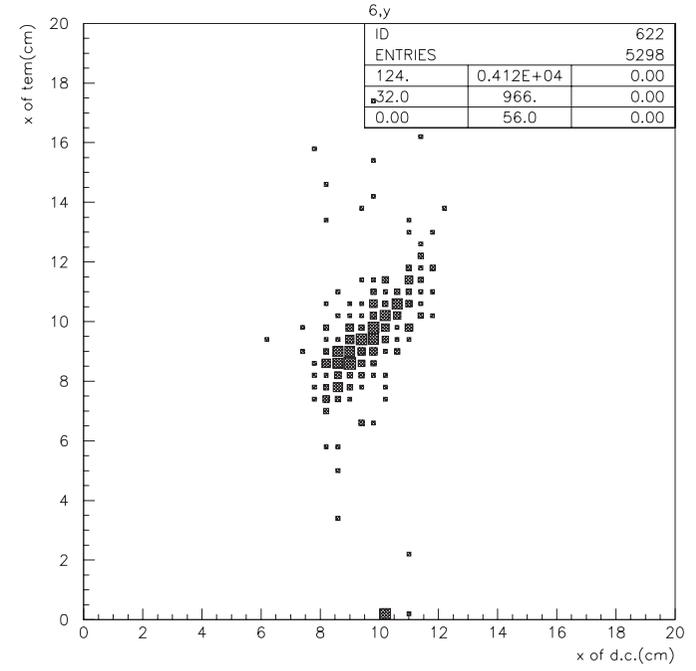
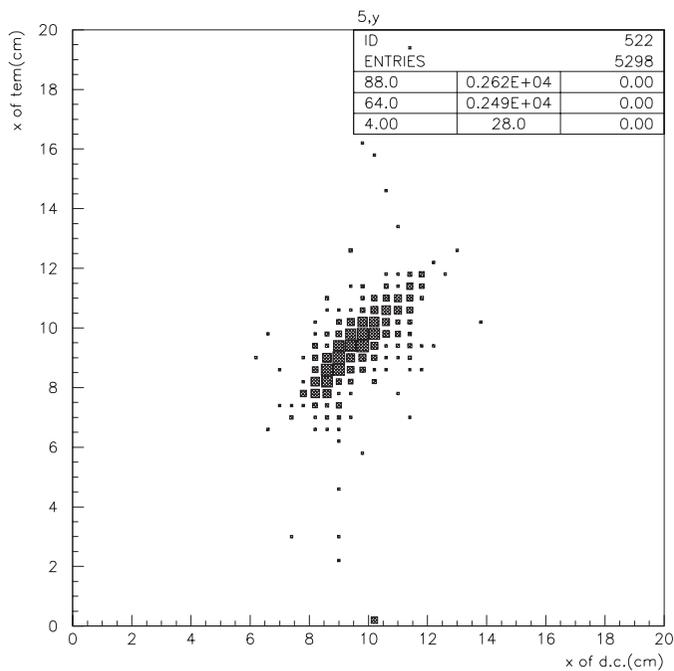
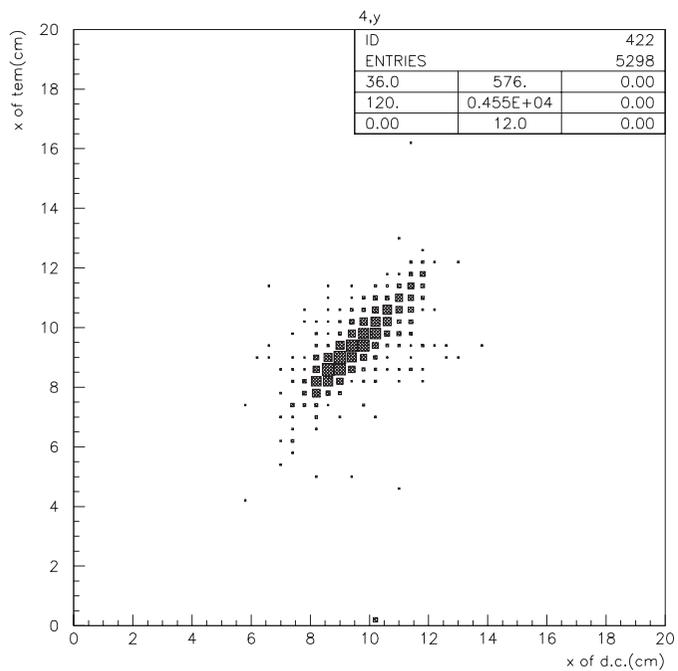
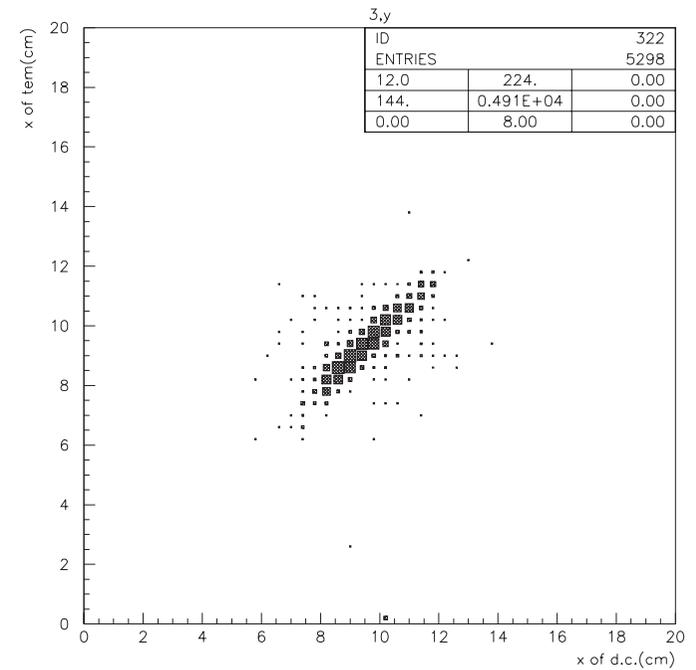
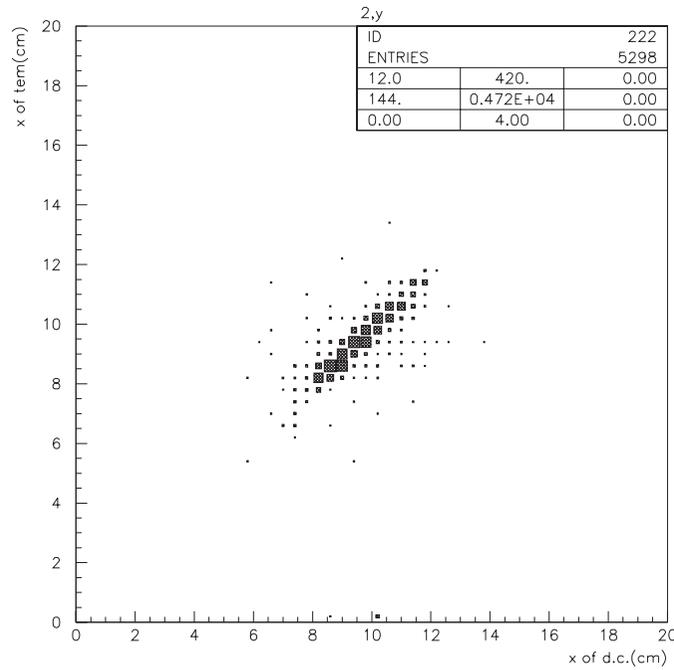
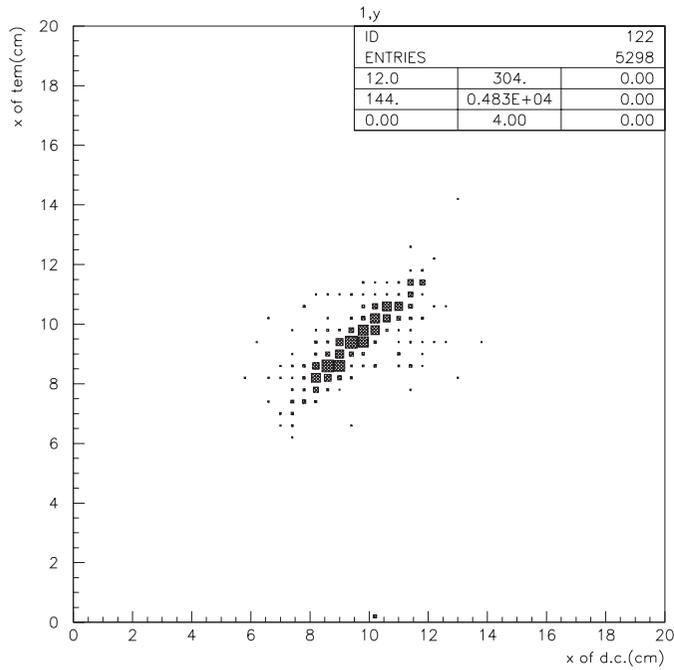
< 分布の例 >



X 方向

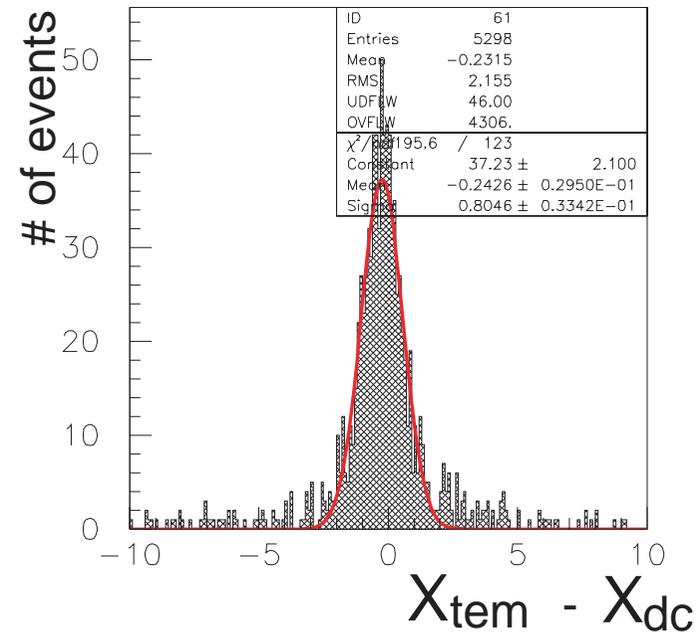
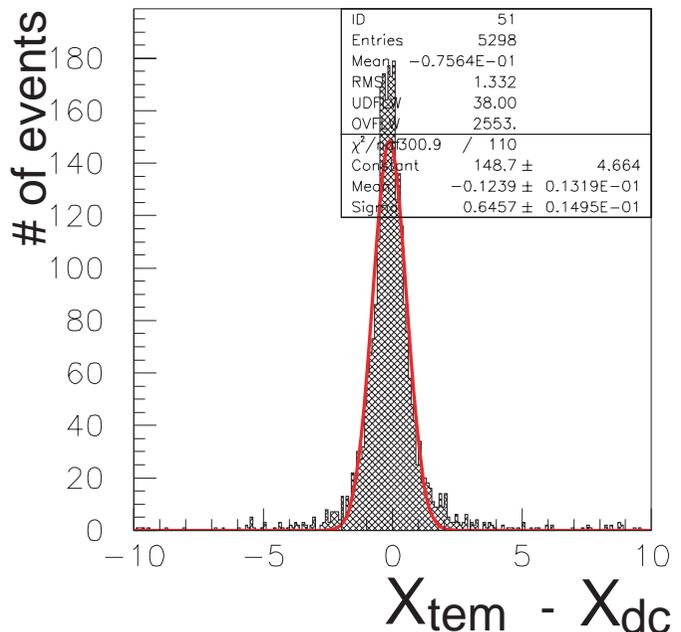
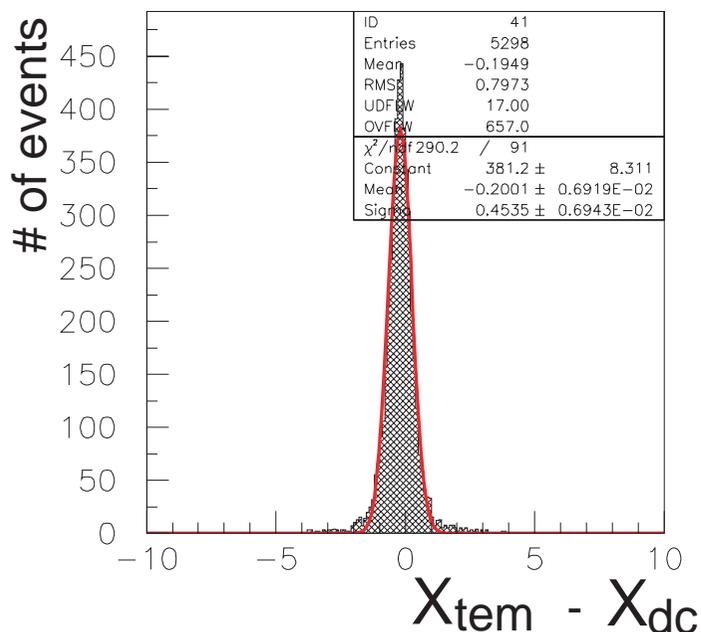
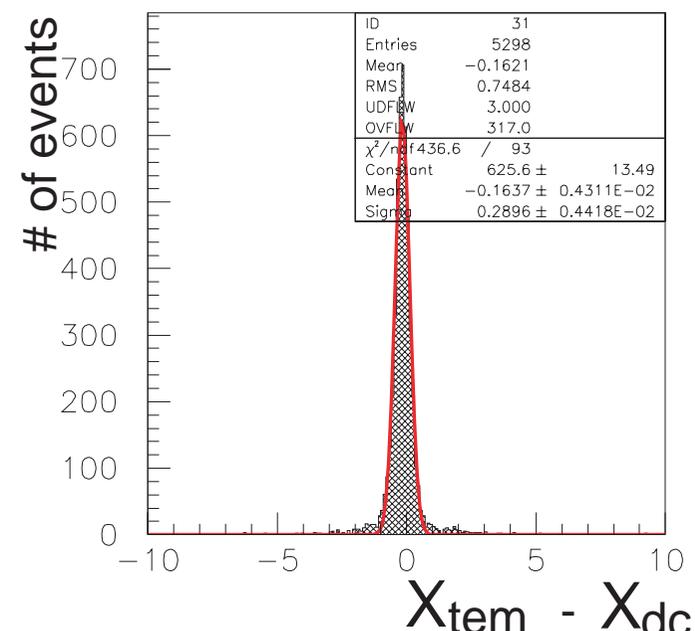
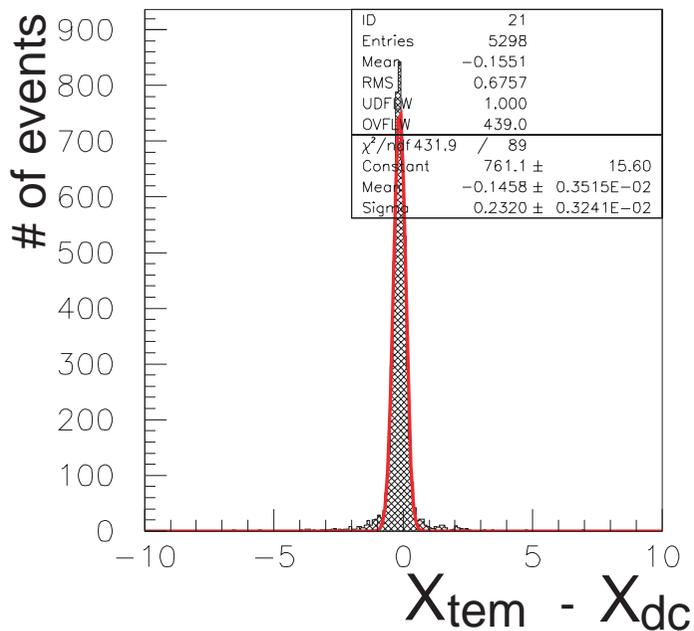
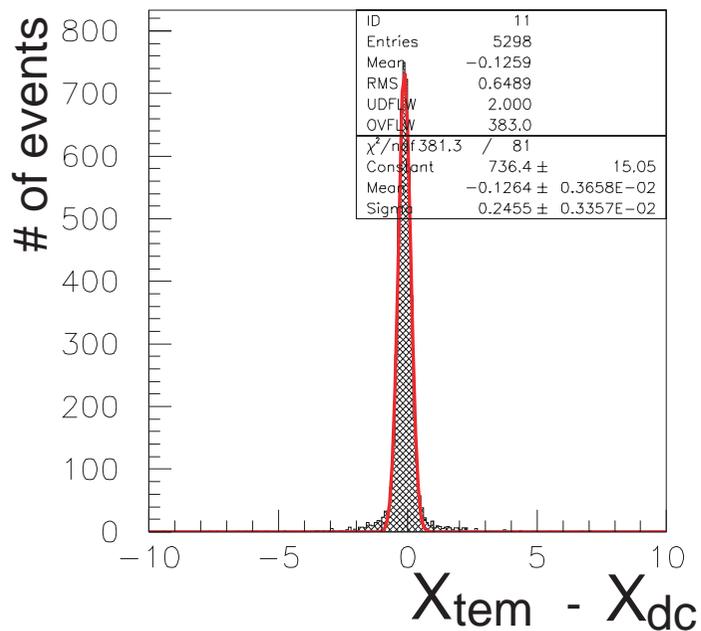


Y 方向



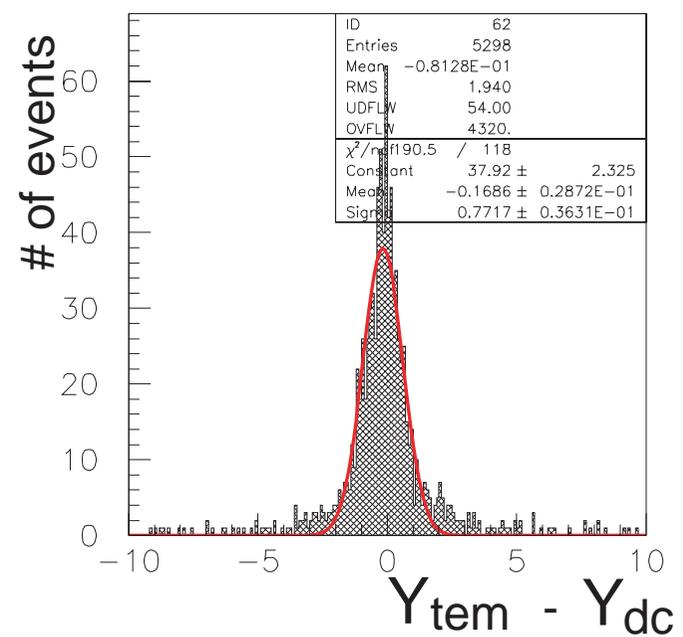
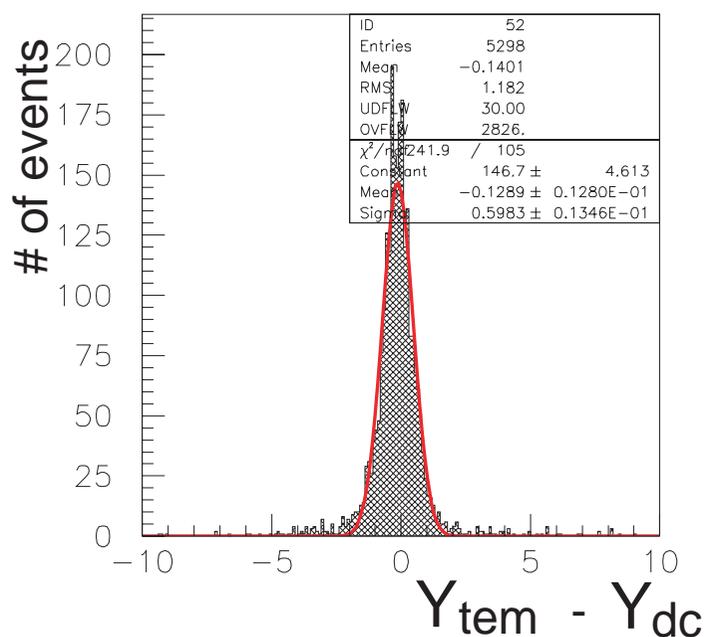
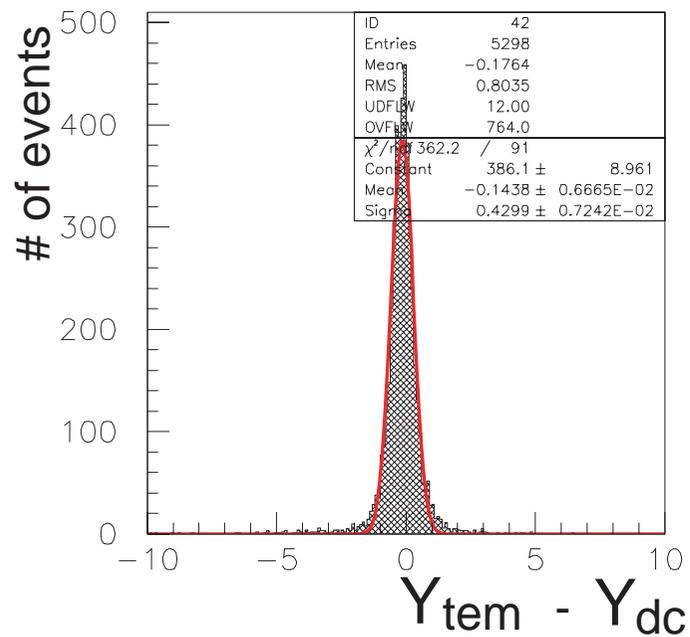
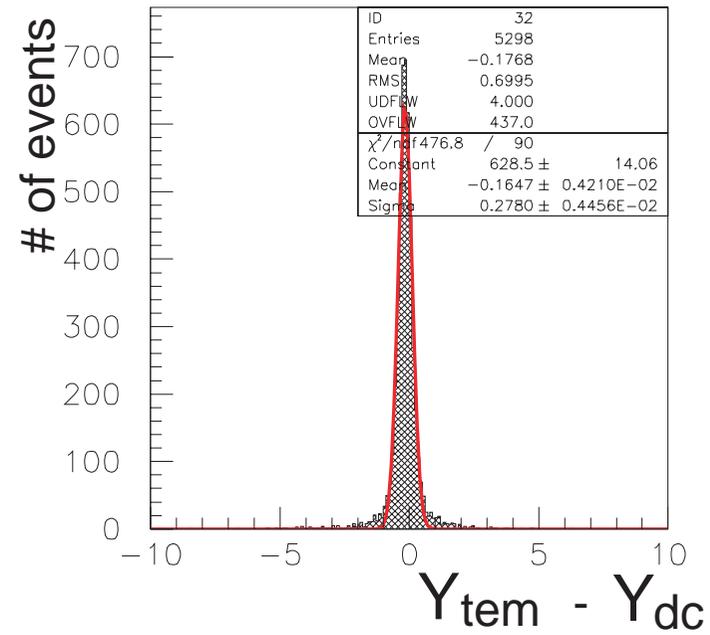
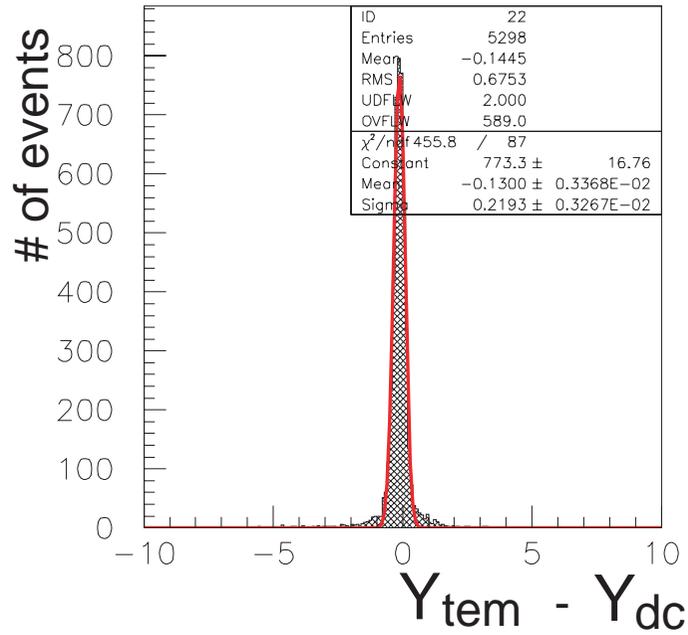
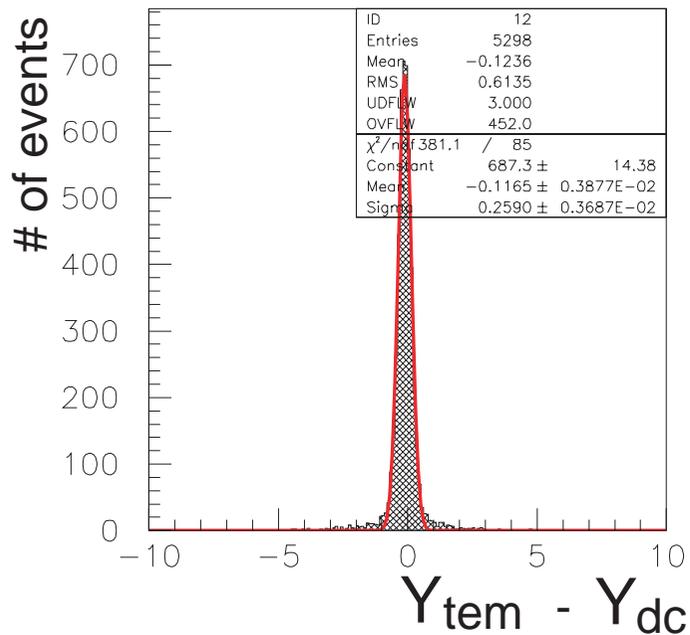
< 粒子入射位置の差 筑波CAL vs D.C. >

X 方向

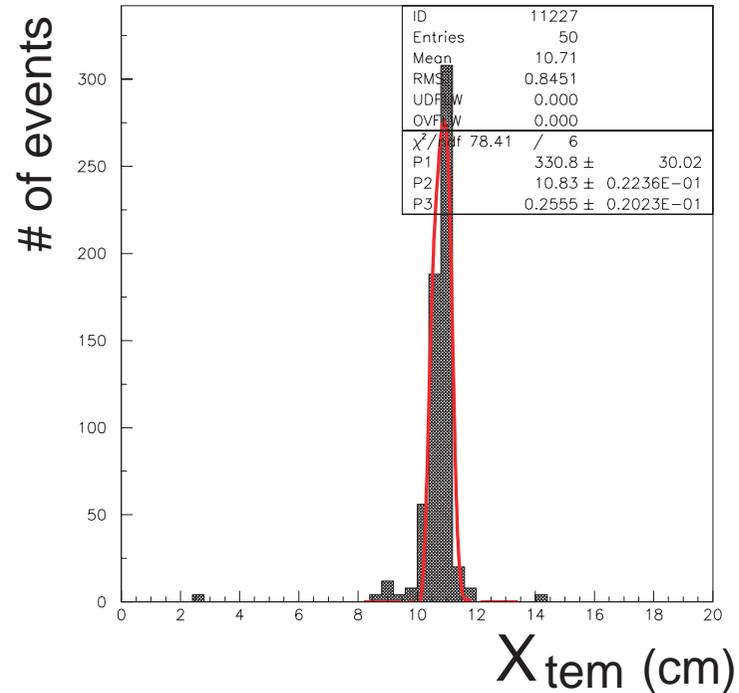
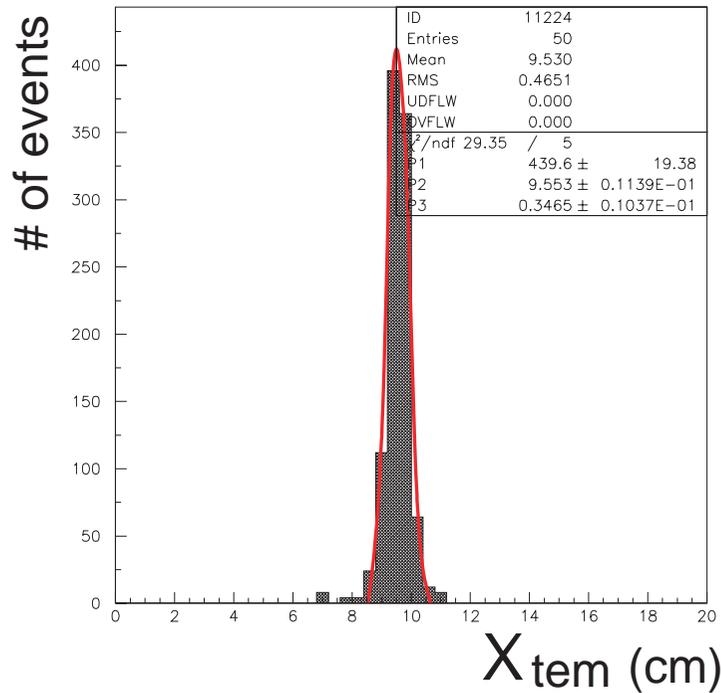
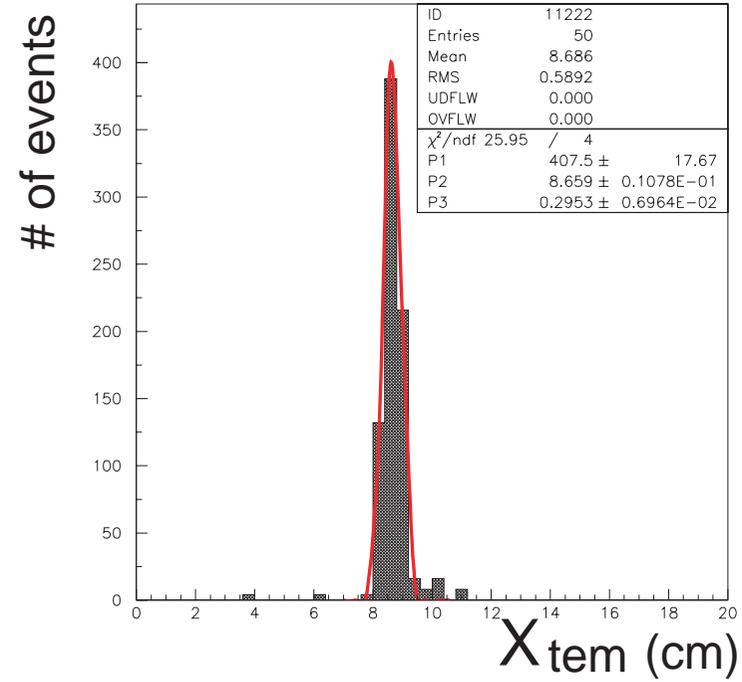
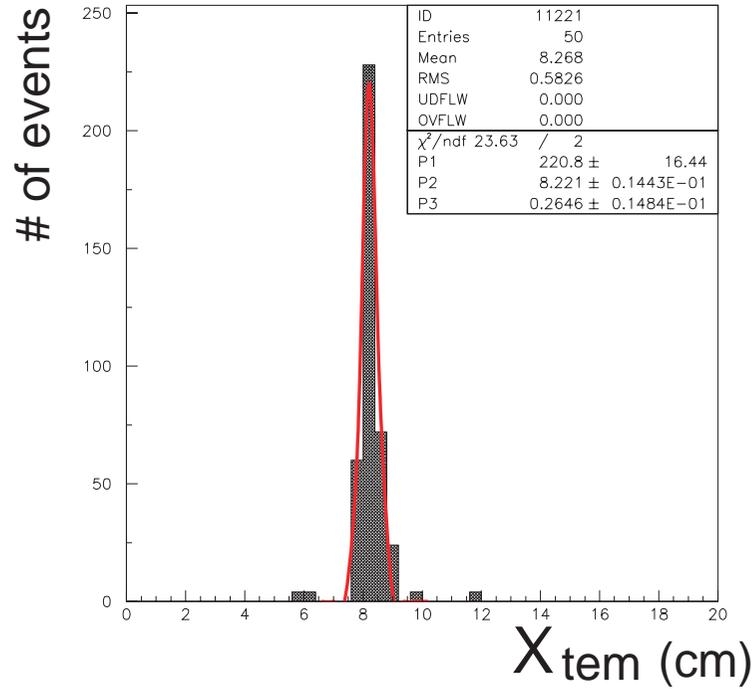


< 粒子入射位置の差 筑波CAL vs D.C. >

Y 方向



< スライス面での X_{tem} or Y_{tem} の分布例 >



(つづき)

分布を gaussian でフィット
したときの mean

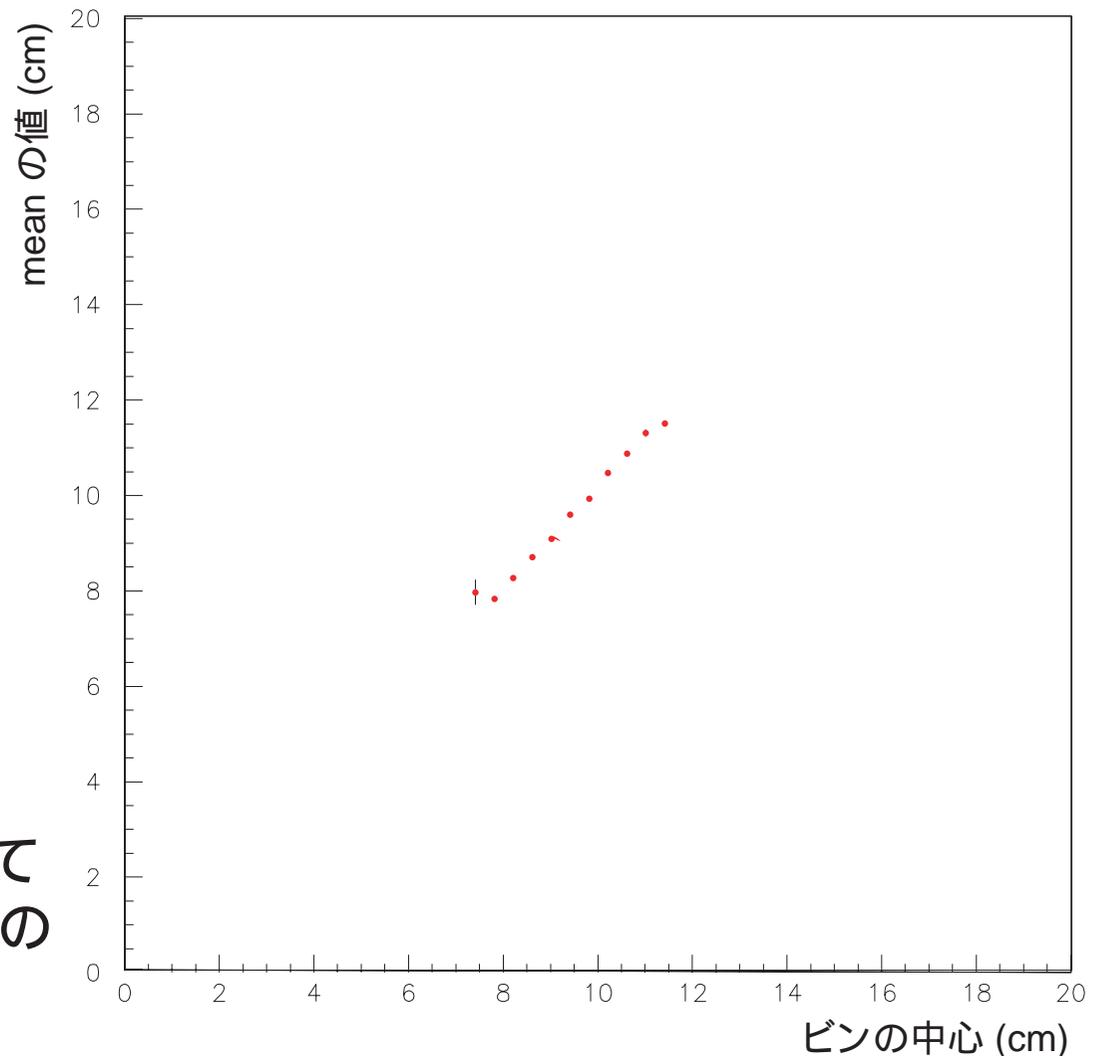
||

筑波CALから求められた
そのスライス面での
シャワーの中心

として
mean とスライスしたビンの中心
(1ビンの幅 = 0.4 cm)
との相関をとってみる



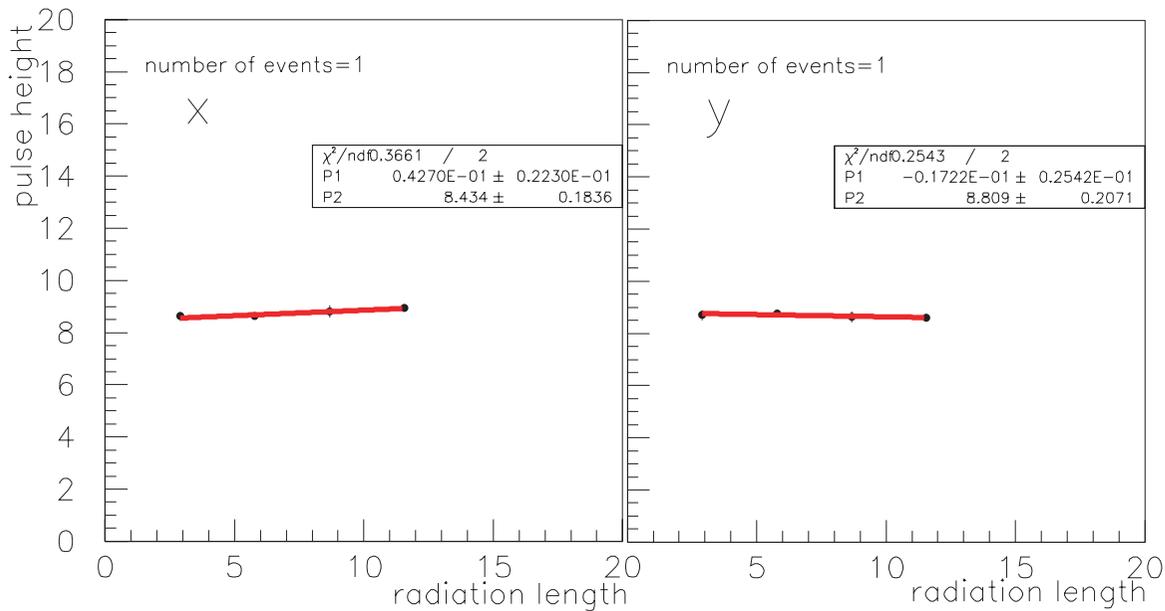
このプロットを関数でフィットして
筑波CAL から求めた粒子入射位置の
補正関数を導出する
(これから)



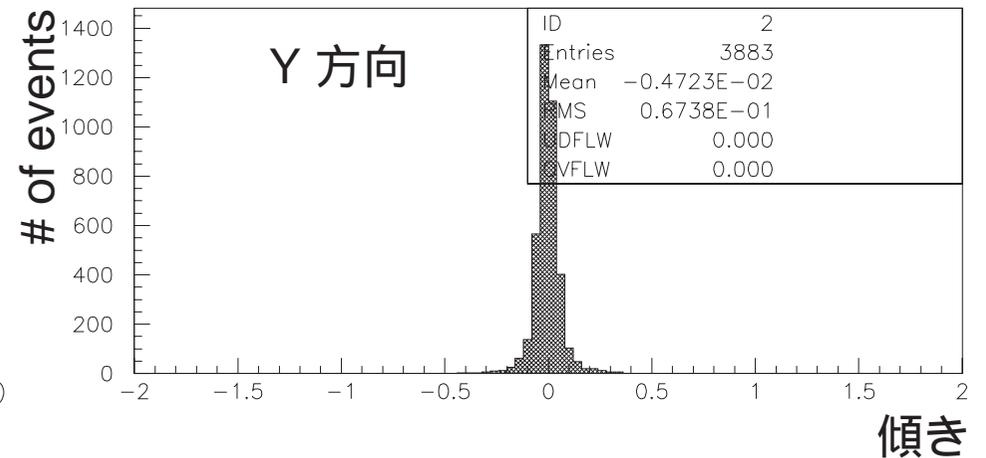
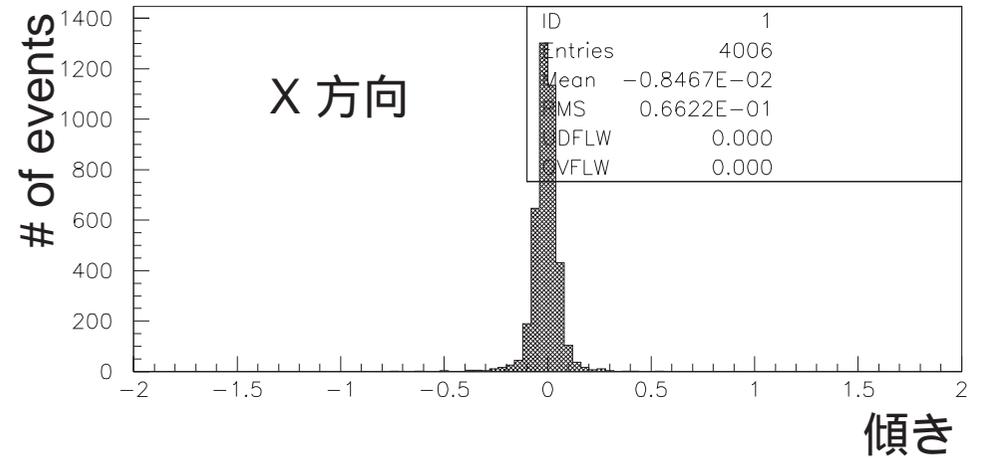
シャワー方向の解析

先頁で求めた各S.L. 毎のシャワー中心を直線でフィットすることでシャワーの方向を決定する

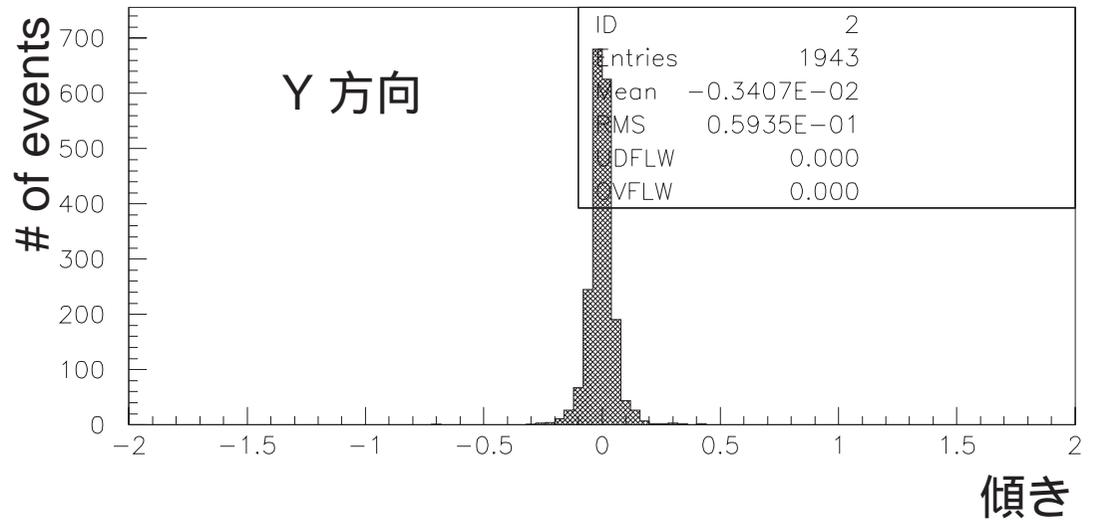
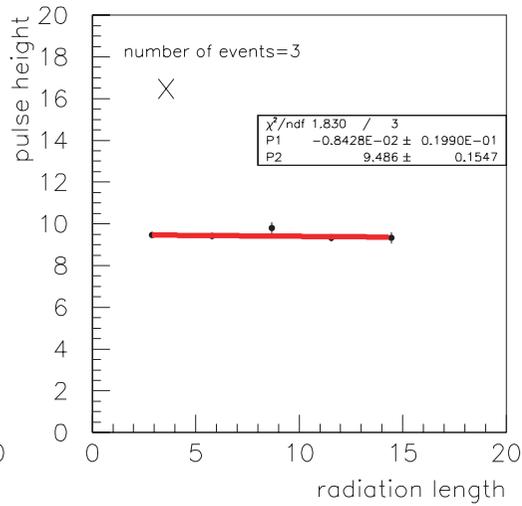
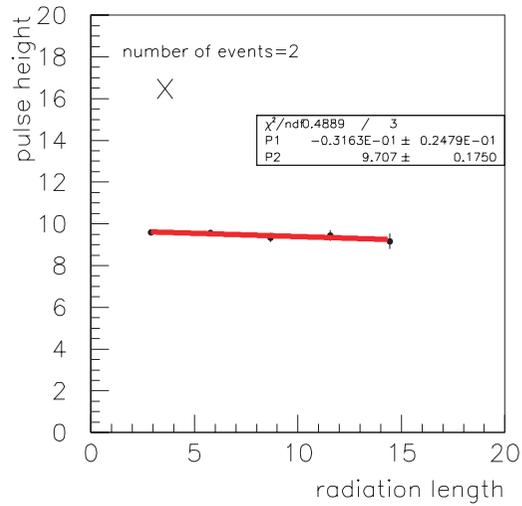
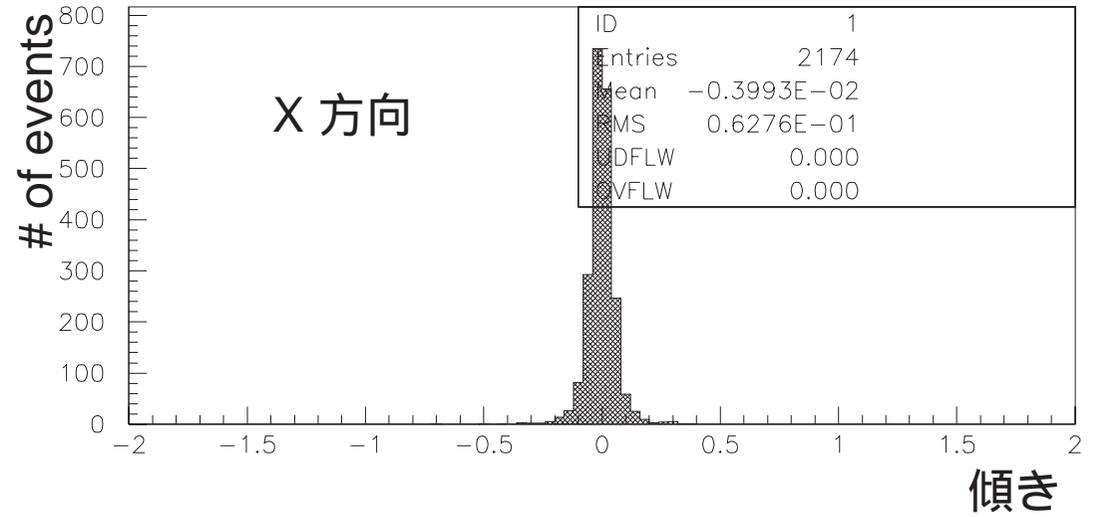
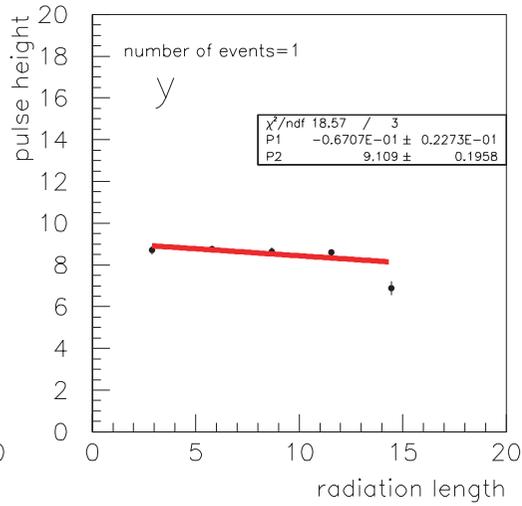
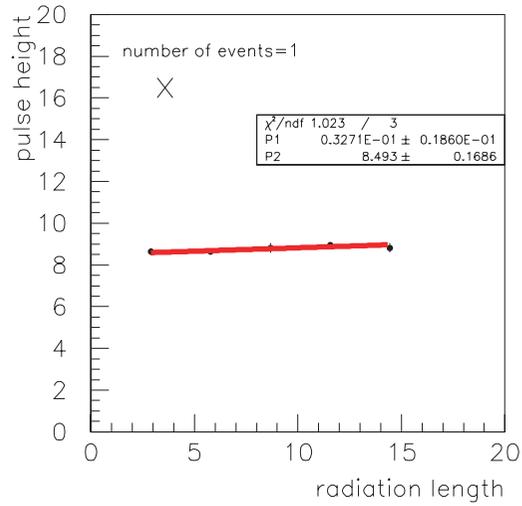
< 4 S.L. まででフィット >



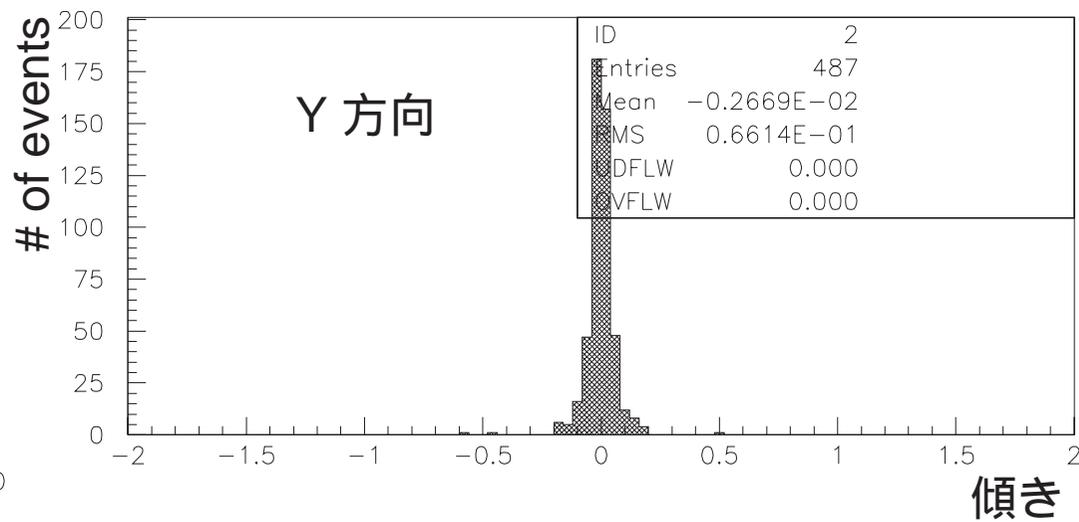
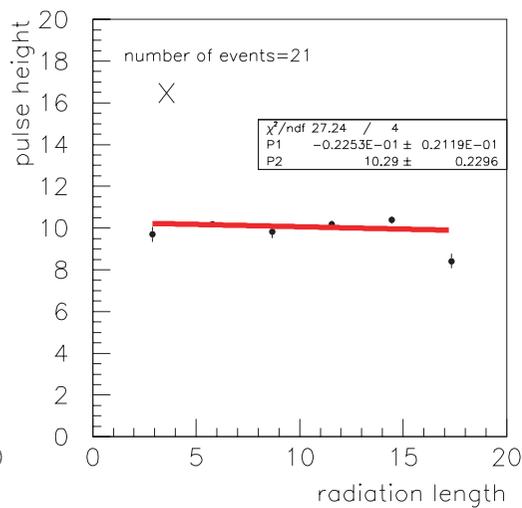
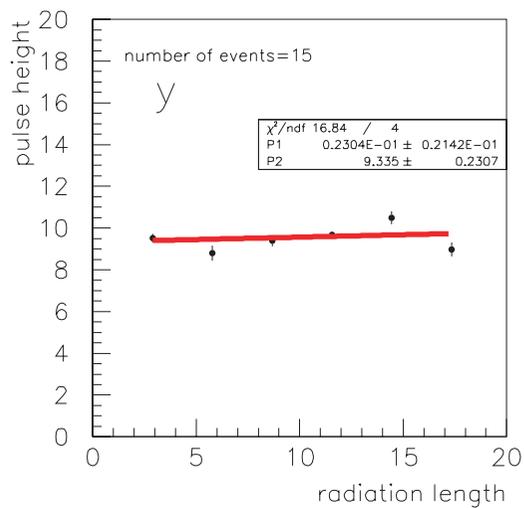
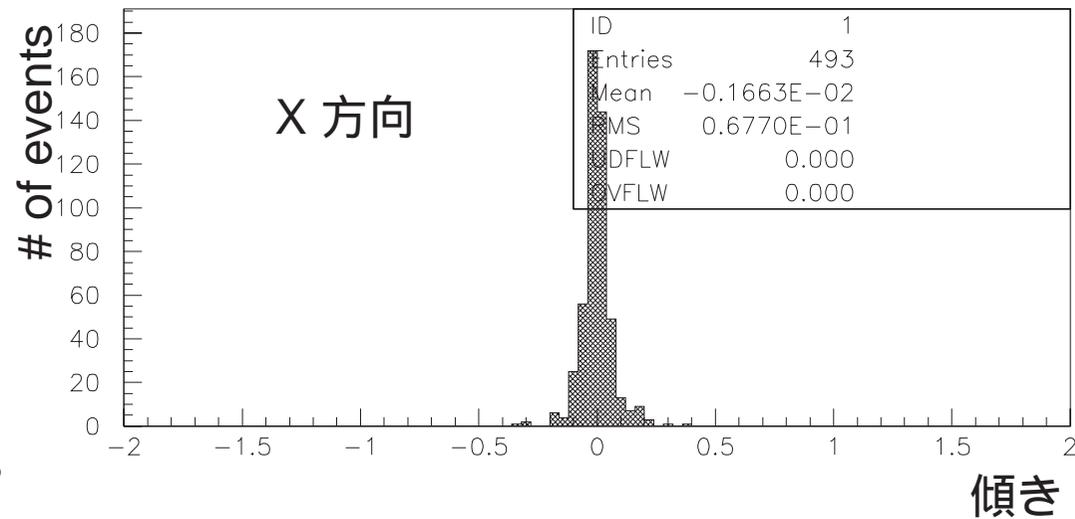
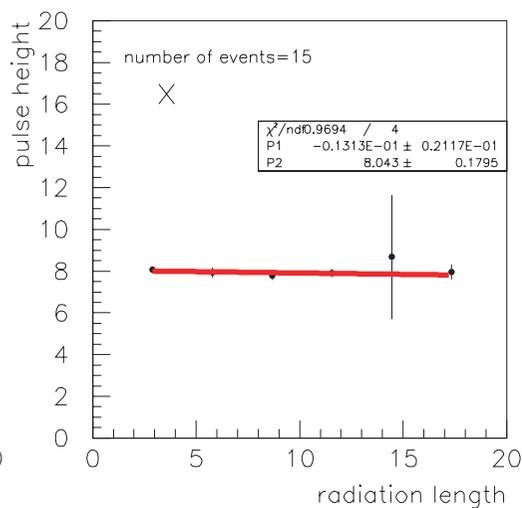
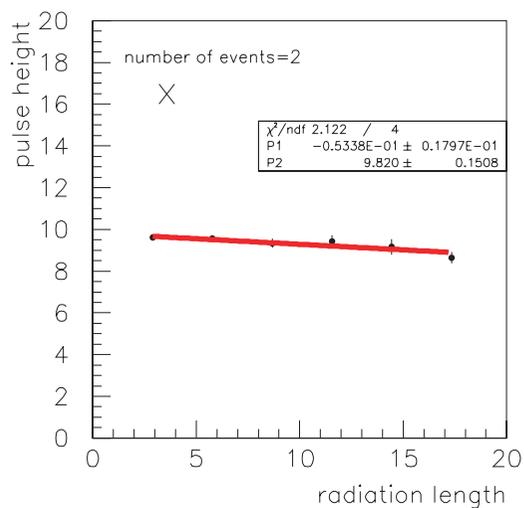
このときの直線の傾きの分布は下図のようになる



< 5 S.L. まででフィット >



< 6 S.L. まででフィット >



まとめ

- T517 ビームテストのデータ解析を行った
 - ペDESTALデータが入っていないランがあった理由はよくわからない
 - muon を用いて calibration constant を求めたところ各チャンネルでの値はおよそ 50 ADC counts になった
 - 筑波CAL から求めた粒子入射位置とドリフトチェンバーから求めたそれとを比較した今後、筑波CAL とドリフトチェンバーとの相関から粒子入射位置についての補正関数を早急に求める必要が有る