Charged pion analysis

Anode wire region

Korea Univ.
Jaehee Yoo

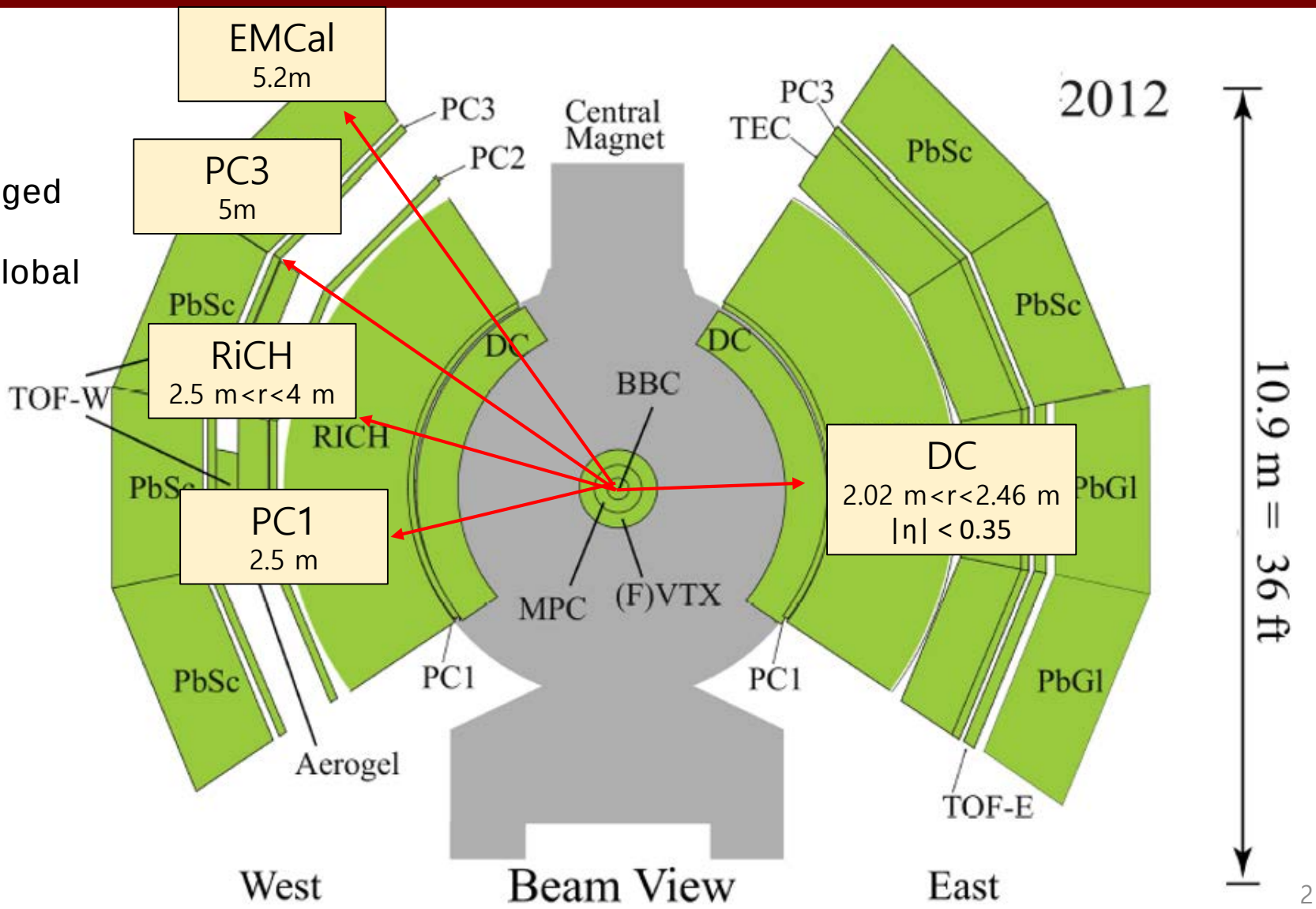
2018. 11. 29 Radiation Lab PHENIX meeting

Drift Chamber for PHENIX

- Main purpose:
  - Precise measurement of the charged particle's momentum
  - Gives initial information for the global tracking in PHENIX

- Acceptance:
  - 2 arms 90° in ϕ each
  - ±90 cm in Z
  - 0.7 units of η

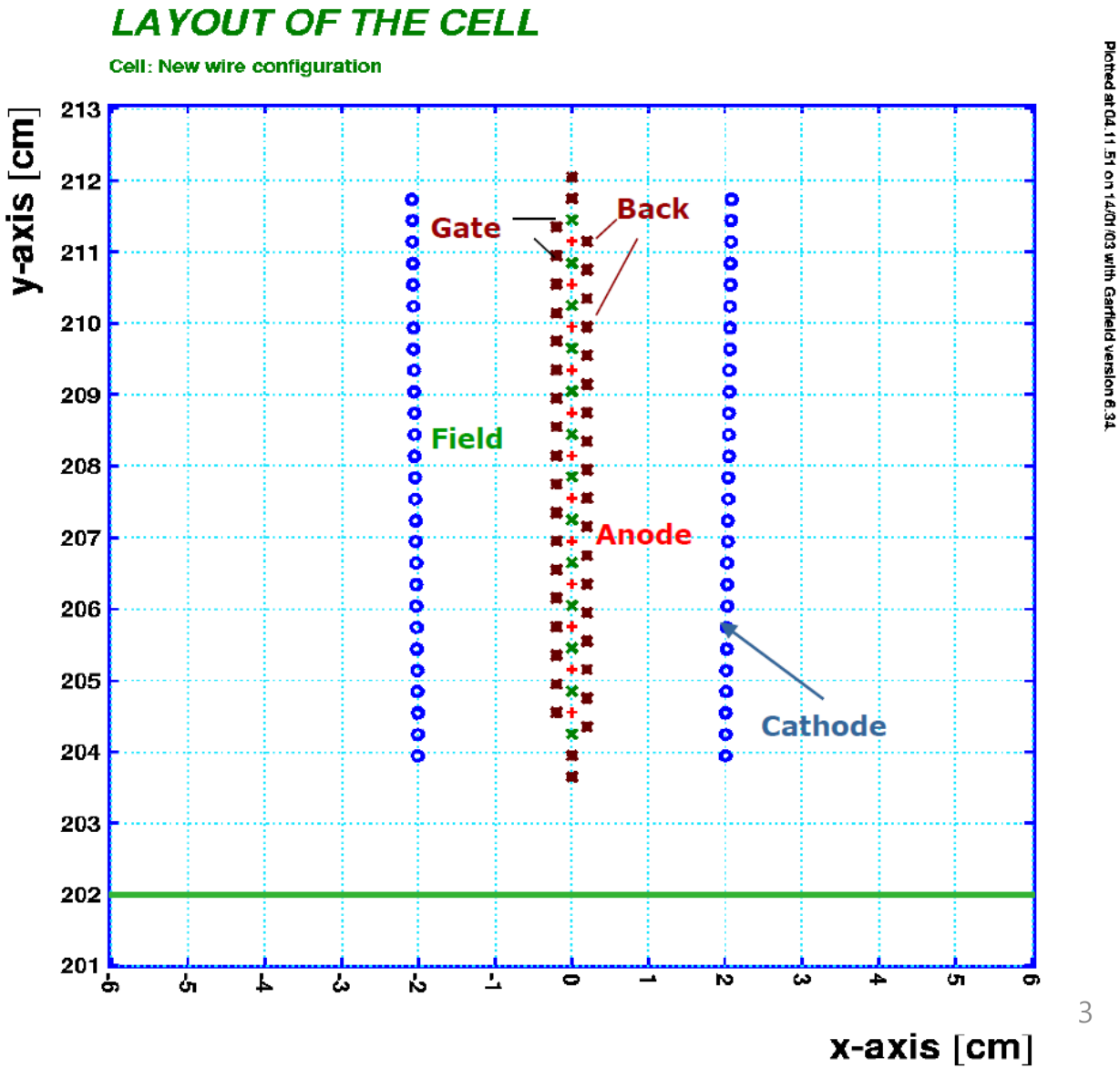
- Location:
  - Radial :2.02<R<2.48 m
  - Angular:
    - West: $-34° < \phi < 56°$
    - East : $125° < \phi < 215°$



Drift field configuration

Specific field configuration around **anode wire** called drift region is created by “field forming” wires:

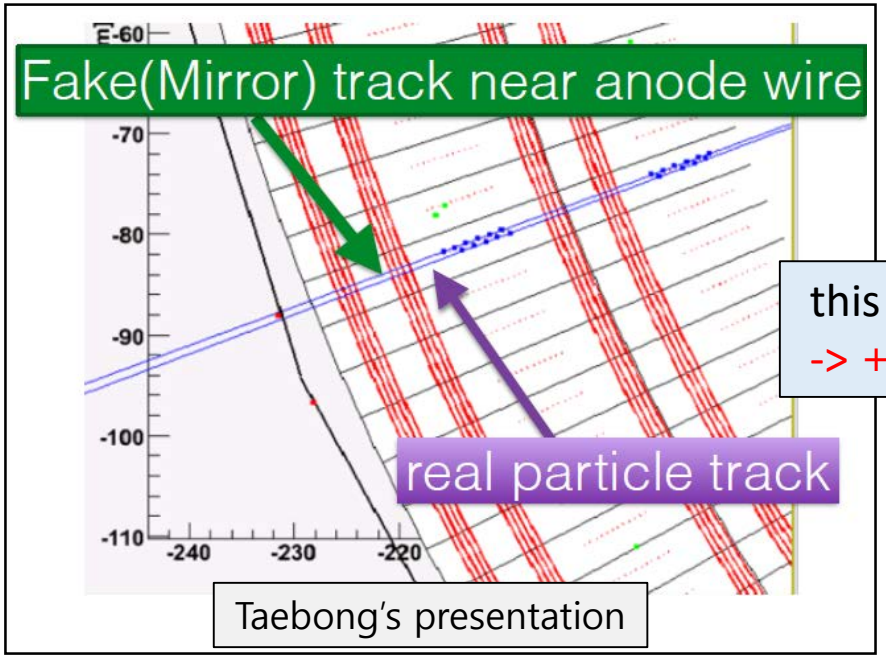
- **Cathode Wires** – Create uniform drift field between anode and cathode
- **Field Wires** – Create high electric field strength near the anode wire
- **Back Wires** – Stop drift from one side of the anode wire
- **Gate Wires** – Also create high field near the anode wire, Localize the drift region width



Drift Field Configuration

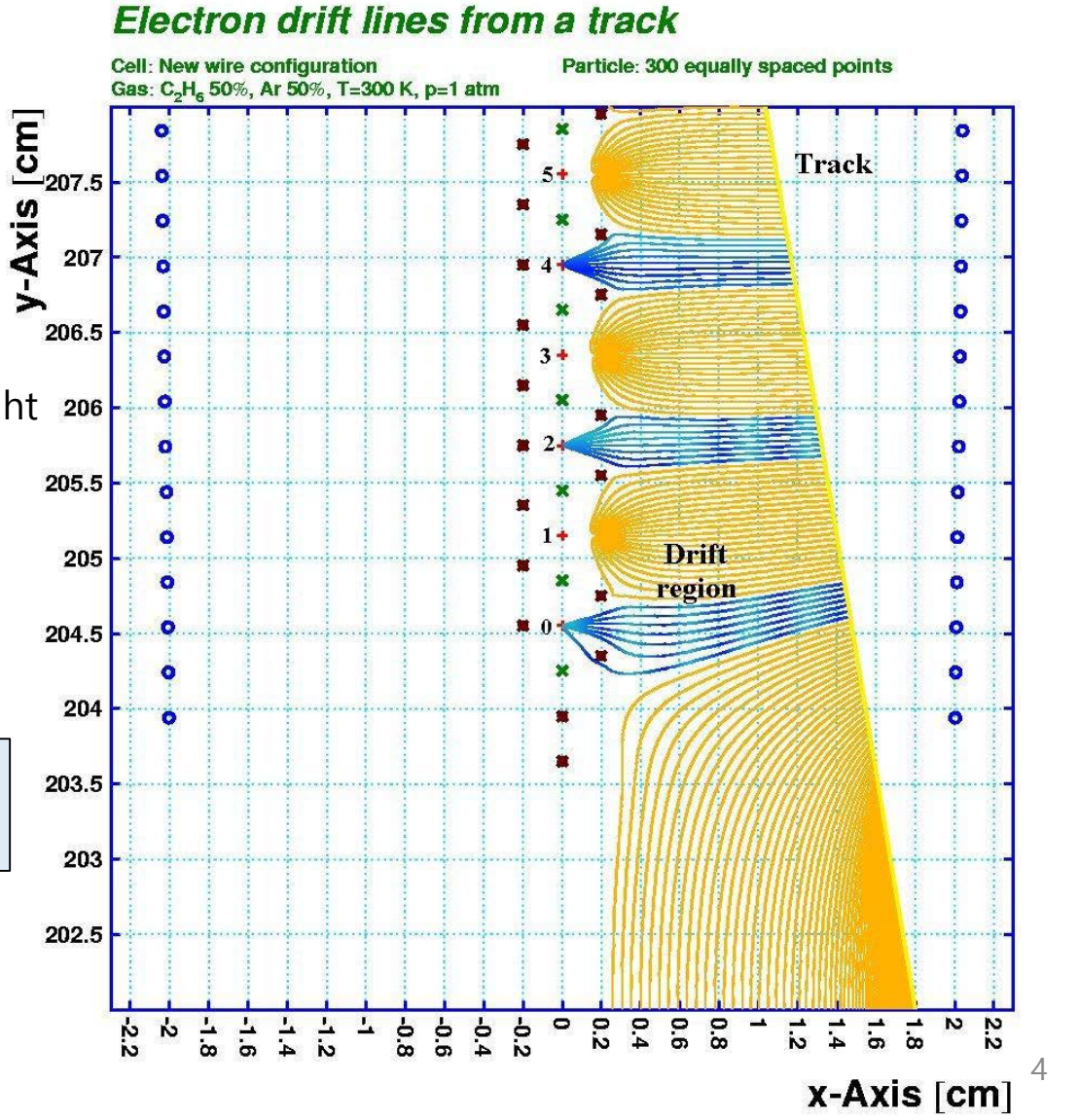
- Here is what happens when the charged particle passes through the wire cell
- Note that only even wires collect charge due to the **back wires** that block the odd anode wires !
- Back wires solves left-right ambiguity problem

-> But if High pT particle going through near anode wire region, left right ambiguity one more (fake) track might be reconstructed.



Taebong's presentation

this region should be masked
-> +-2mm from anode wire



Anode wire region

- define ϕ_{pair} angle

- If we require very narrow $\phi_{opening}$ angle of track pair and opposite sign, pair by fake and real track will survive.

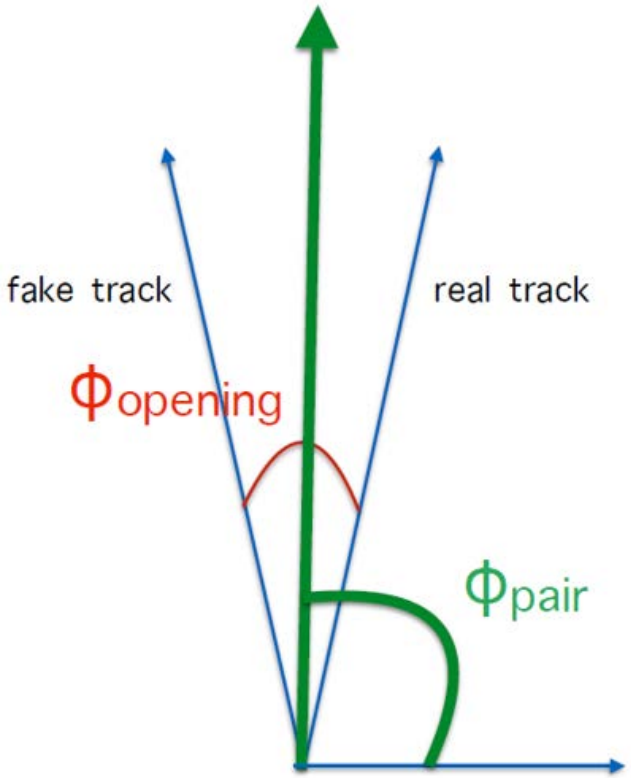
-> we can know anode wire position if drawing ϕ_{pair} distribution.

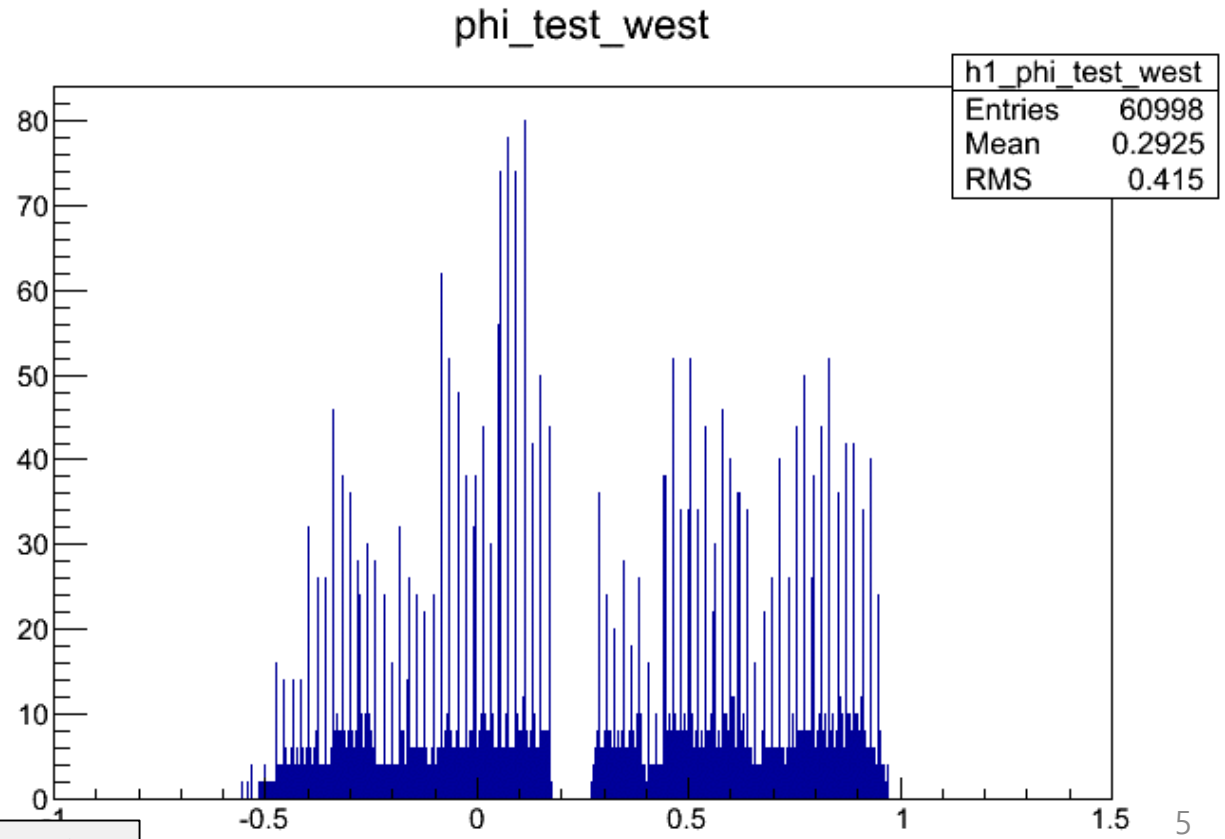
- Pair cuts

- opposite signed tracks in pair

- opening angle in phi < 0.002 [rad]

- DC track qualities in pair = 31 or 63 pT for each
track in pair > 0.5 [GeV/c]





Taebong's presentation

Thank you.