

Charged pion analysis

Simulation

- Acc. X Rec. efficiency w/o dead map

Korea Univ.
Jaehee Yoo

Number and size of PRDF files

- Number of PRDF files : 1769
- Total file size : 17 TB

```
1 total 17T
2 -rw-r--r-- 1 phnxreco rhphenix 11G Mar 27 14:02 EVENTDATA_P00-0000434021-0000.PRDF
3 -rw-r--r-- 1 phnxreco rhphenix 11G Mar 27 14:02 EVENTDATA_P00-0000434021-0001.PRDF
4 -rw-r--r-- 1 phnxreco rhphenix 11G Mar 27 13:59 EVENTDATA_P00-0000434021-0002.PRDF
5 -rw-r--r-- 1 phnxreco rhphenix 11G Mar 27 13:43 EVENTDATA_P00-0000434021-0003.PRDF
6 -rw-r--r-- 1 phnxreco rhphenix 11G Mar 27 14:04 EVENTDATA_P00-0000434021-0004.PRDF
7 -rw-r--r-- 1 phnxreco rhphenix 11G Mar 27 13:53 EVENTDATA_P00-0000434021-0005.PRDF
8 -rw-r--r-- 1 phnxreco rhphenix 11G Mar 27 13:39 EVENTDATA_P00-0000434021-0006.PRDF
9 -rw-r--r-- 1 phnxreco rhphenix 11G Mar 27 13:57 EVENTDATA_P00-0000434021-0007.PRDF
10 -rw-r--r-- 1 phnxreco rhphenix 11G Mar 27 13:56 EVENTDATA_P00-0000434021-0008.PRDF
11 -rw-r--r-- 1 phnxreco rhphenix 11G Mar 27 21:56 EVENTDATA_P00-0000434021-0009.PRDF
```

- I'm using 135 PRDF files (Runnumber : 434021)
- File size : 39 Gb

Production code

- PRDF -> DST
- Production macro
- OutputManager.C
- This part is for getting DC, PC, RICH hit information.

```
79 void CNT_Compact(const int runnumber,const int segment,const char *file,const char *trgsel = 0)
80 {
81
82     MakeOutput(runnumber,segment,file);
83     Fun4AllServer *se = Fun4AllServer::instance();
84     Fun4AllDstOutputManager *CNTCOMPACT_Manager = new Fun4AllDstOutputManager(file,output);
85
86     if (trgsel)
87     {
88         CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddEventSelector(trgsel);
89     }
90
91     addCommon(CNTCOMPACT_Manager);
92     CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("PHGlobal");
93     CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("PHGlobal_CENTRAL");
94     CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("DchHit_VarArray");
95     CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("EmcHit_VarArray");
96     CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("PclHit_VarArray");
97     CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("Pc2Hit_VarArray");
98     CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("Pc3Hit_VarArray");
99     CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("TofeHit_VarArray");
100    CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("TofwHit_VarArray");
101    CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("CrkHit_VarArray");
102    CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("AccHit_VarArray");
103    CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("CglTrackHits_VarArray");
104    CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("CglTrackBackHits_VarArray");
105    CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("TrackProjection_VarArray");
106    CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("TrackLineProjection_VarArray");
107    CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("TrackPathLength_VarArray");
108    CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("emcHitContainer");
109    //CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("SpinDataEventOut");
110    //CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("PclRaw");
111    //CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("Pc2Raw");
112    //CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("Pc3Raw");
113    //CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("DchHitLineTable");
114    //CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("CrkHit");
115    //CNTCOMPACT_Manager->AddNode("emcTowerContainer");
116
117    se->registerOutputManager(CNTCOMPACT_Manager);
118
119 }
120
```


Next step

- Same work for every runnumbers.
- Making plot for DC, PC, RICH.
- Getting dead map from hit distribution.
- Apply dead map to simulation then calculate Acc. X Rec. efficiency.

Thank you.

Back up

Drift Chamber for PHENIX

■ Main purpose:

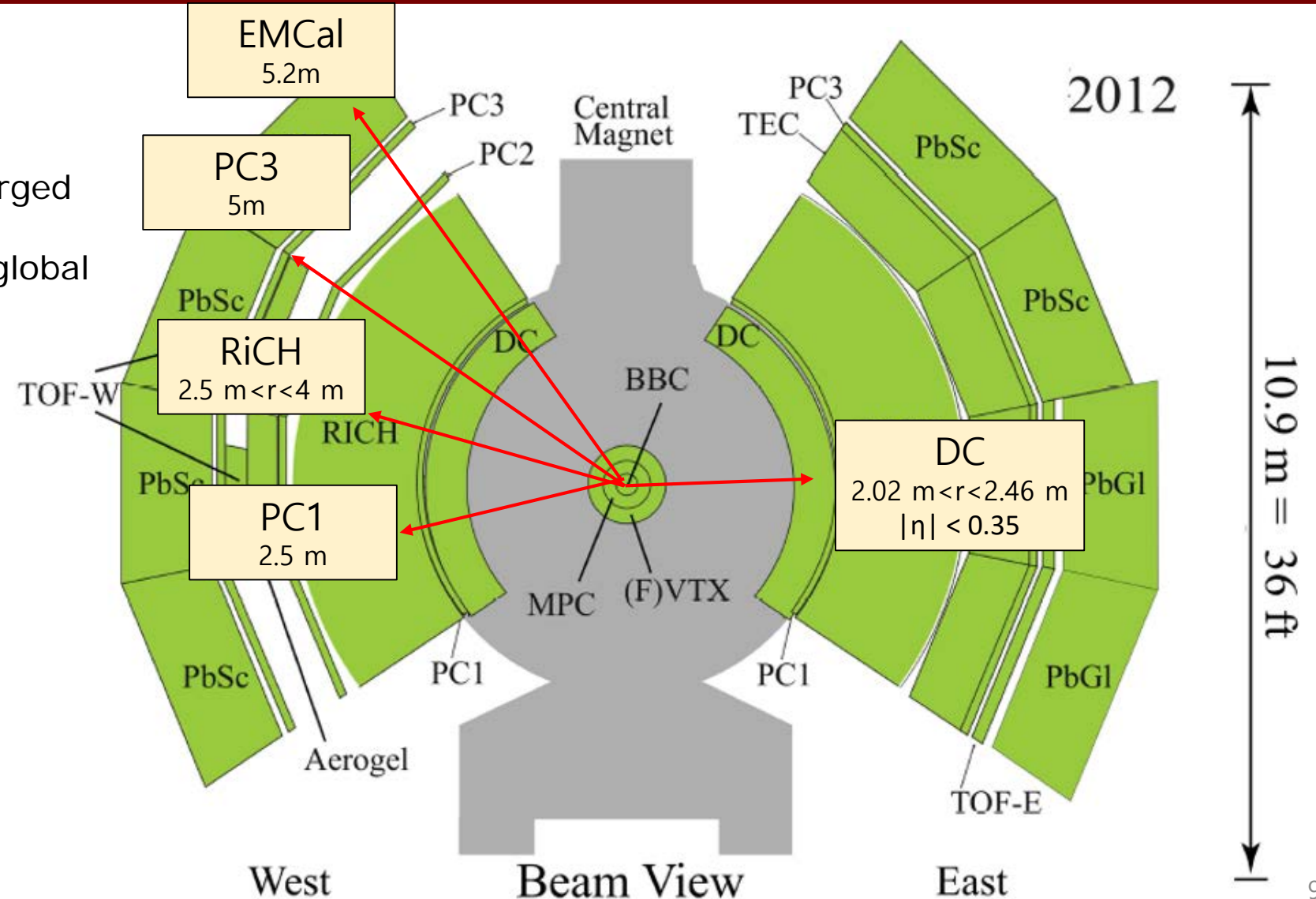
- Precise measurement of the charged particle's momentum
- Gives initial information for the global tracking in PHENIX

■ Acceptance:

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

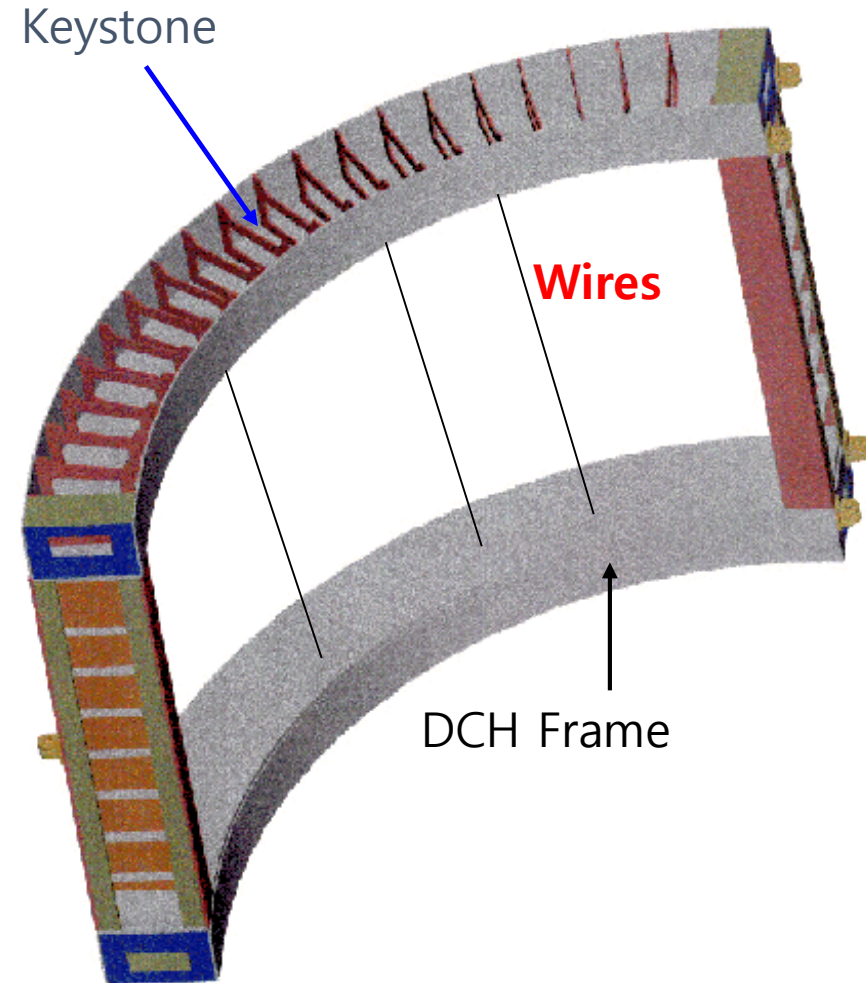
■ Location:

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



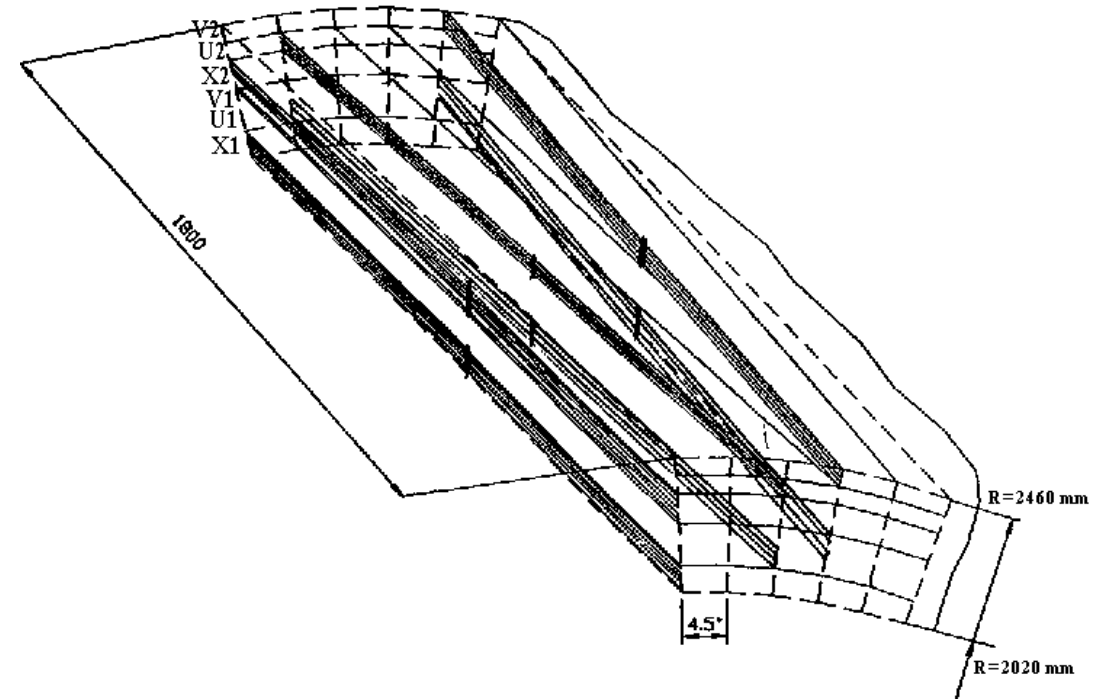
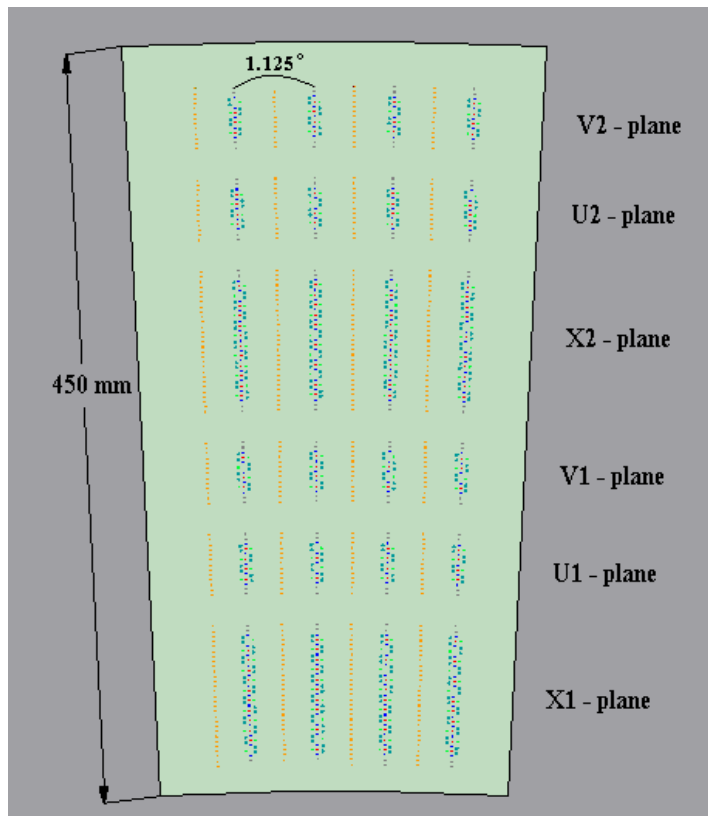
Drift Chamber design

- Made of titanium
- Consists of 20 identical keystones
- Weight ~ 1.5 tons
- Total tension of wires ~ 3 tons



Lay-out of one keystone

- 6 radial layers of nets (X1,U1,V1,X2,U2,V2)



- Stereo nets start in one keystone (n) and end in the neighbouring keystone e.g. ($n+1$) for U, ($n-1$) for V
- The tilt of UV nets along ϕ allows measurement of Z component of the track

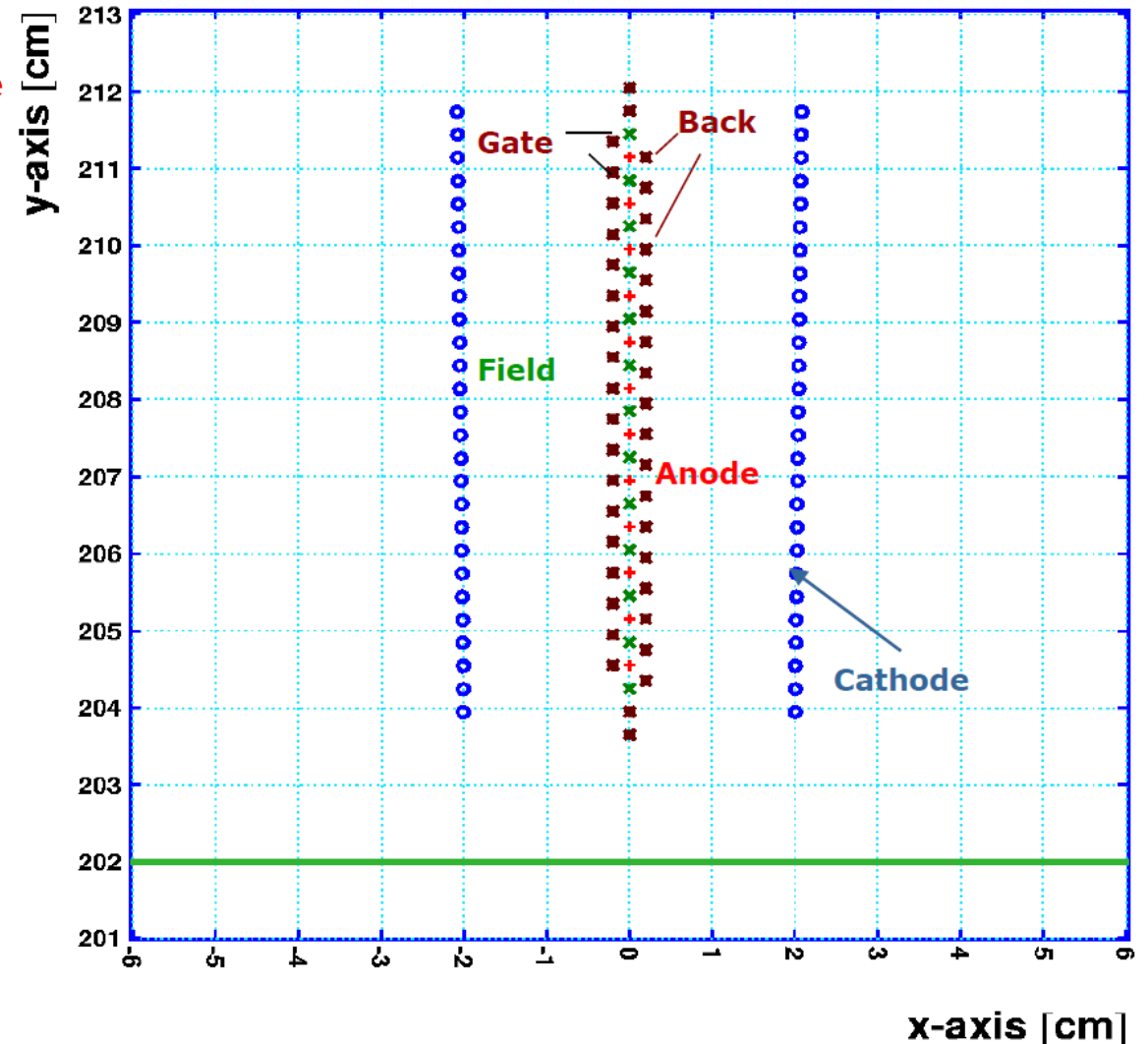
Drift field configuration

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

LAYOUT OF THE CELL

Cell: New wire configuration



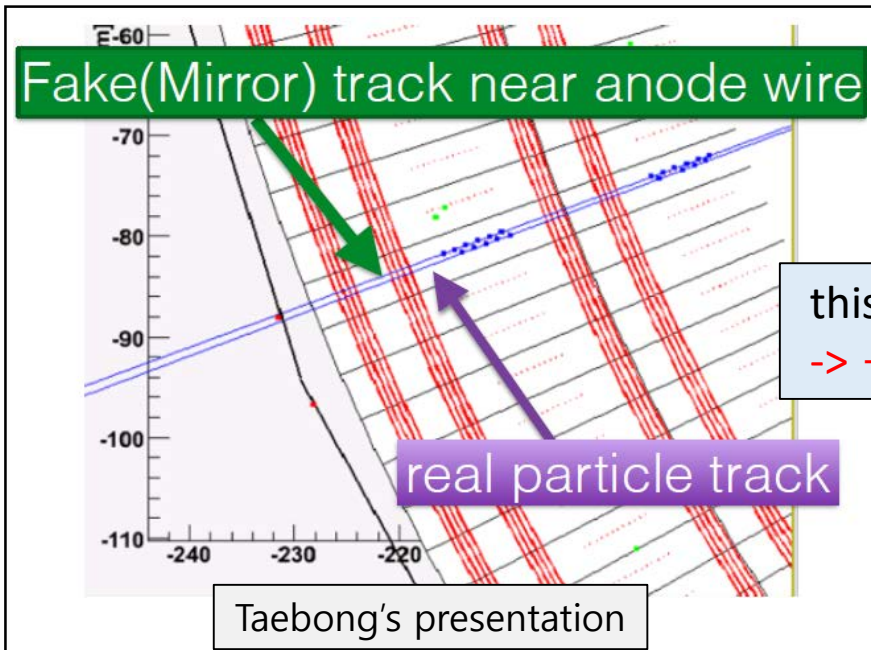
Drift Field Configuration

- 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.

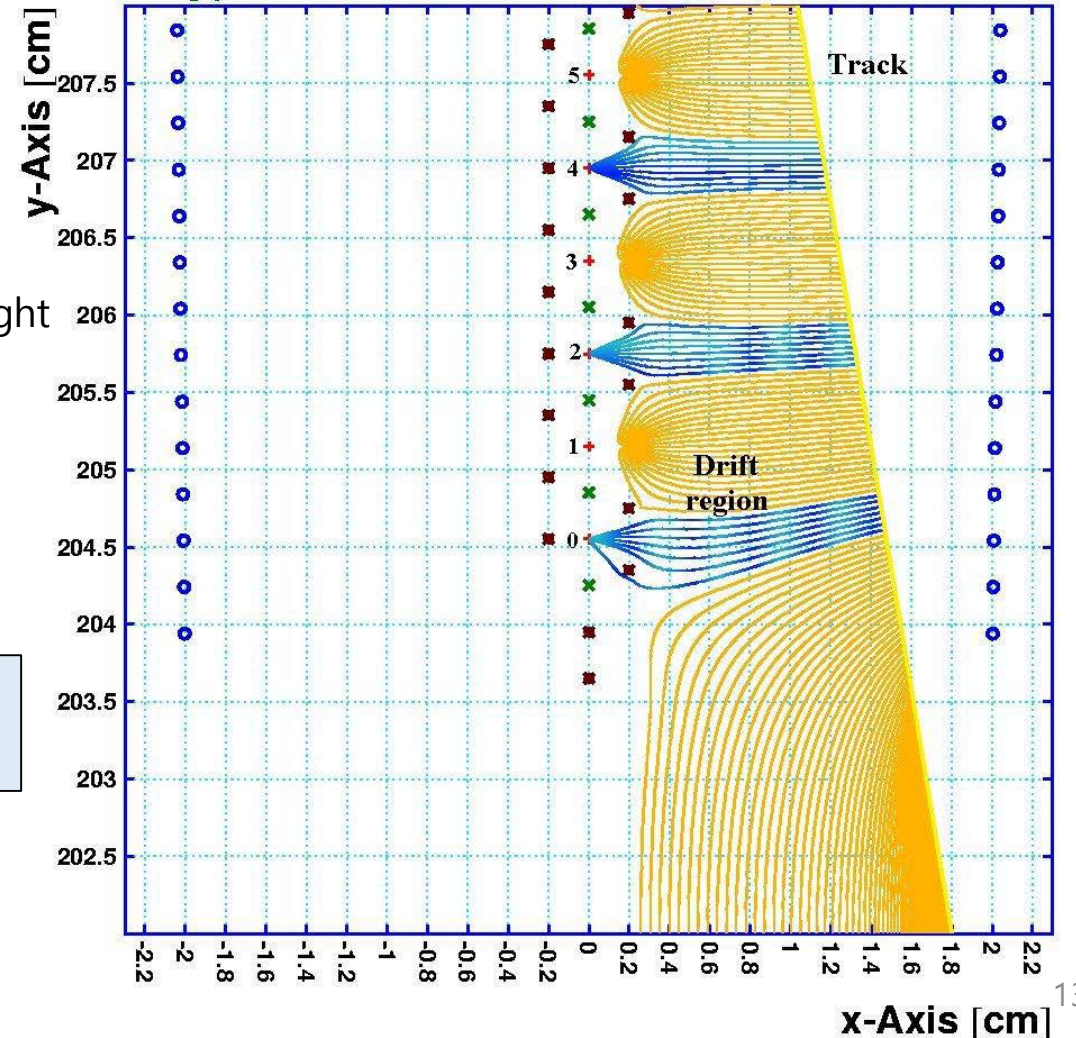


this region should be masked
-> +/-2mm from anode wire

Electron drift lines from a track

Cell: New wire configuration
Gas: C₂H₆ 50%, Ar 50%, T=300 K, p=1 atm

Particle: 300 equally spaced points



Anode wire region

- define ϕ_{pair} angle

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

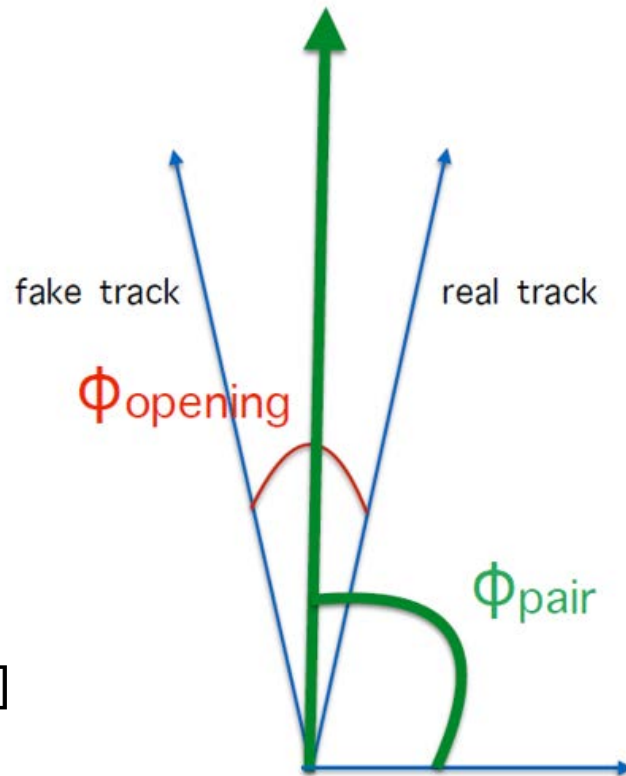
-> we can know anode wire position if drawing ϕ_{pair} distribution.

- 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

