



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
SEZIONE DI LECCE



UNIVERSITÀ
DEL SALENTO



IDEA Test Beam 2018

Drift chamber

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RD_FA collaboration
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Noise Identification

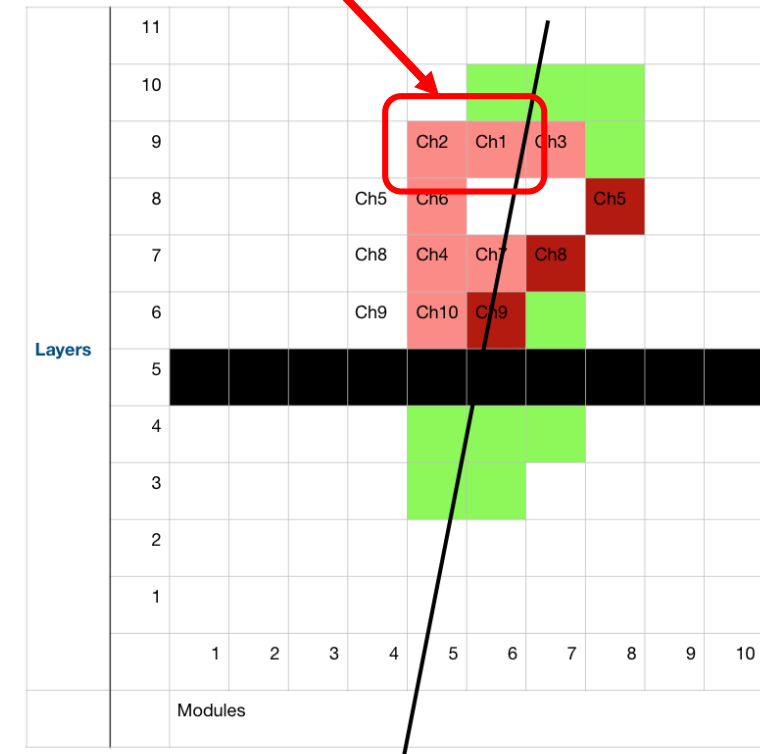
- We need to identify the coherent noise between the channels.
- We take two channels in the same layer beside each other “Ch1 & Ch2”
- Build new wave form by subtracting these two wave forms.

$$WF_{\text{new}} = WF_1 - (\text{Divide}) * WF_2$$

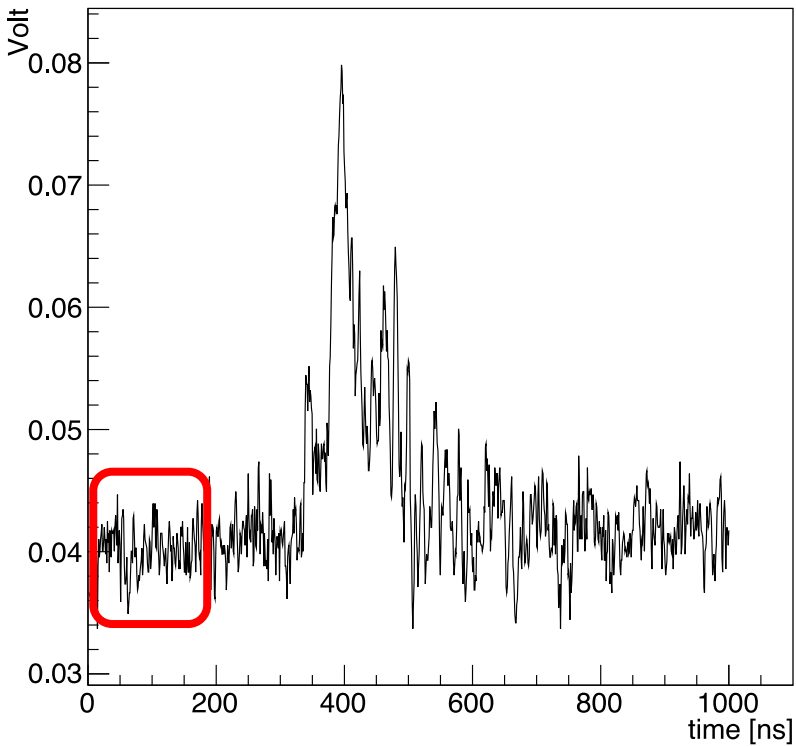
Where:

$$\text{Divide} = \frac{(\text{sum volt first 100 bins}) \text{ ch1}}{(\text{sum volt first 100 bins}) \text{ ch2}}$$

➤ Run 126 ➤ Event 6 ➤ Ch1 & Ch2



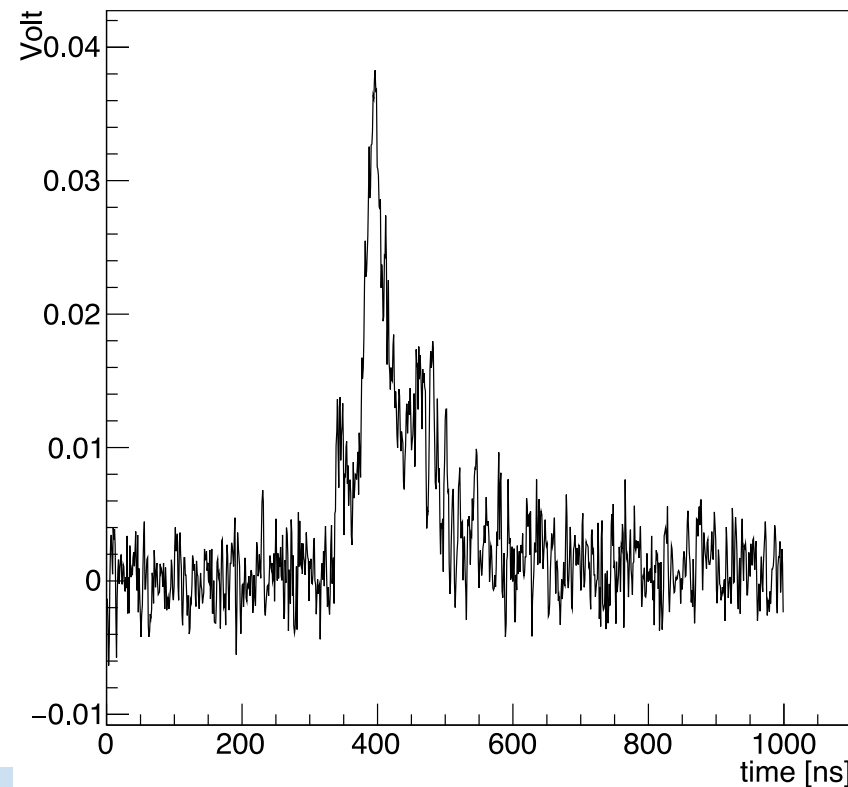
WF 1



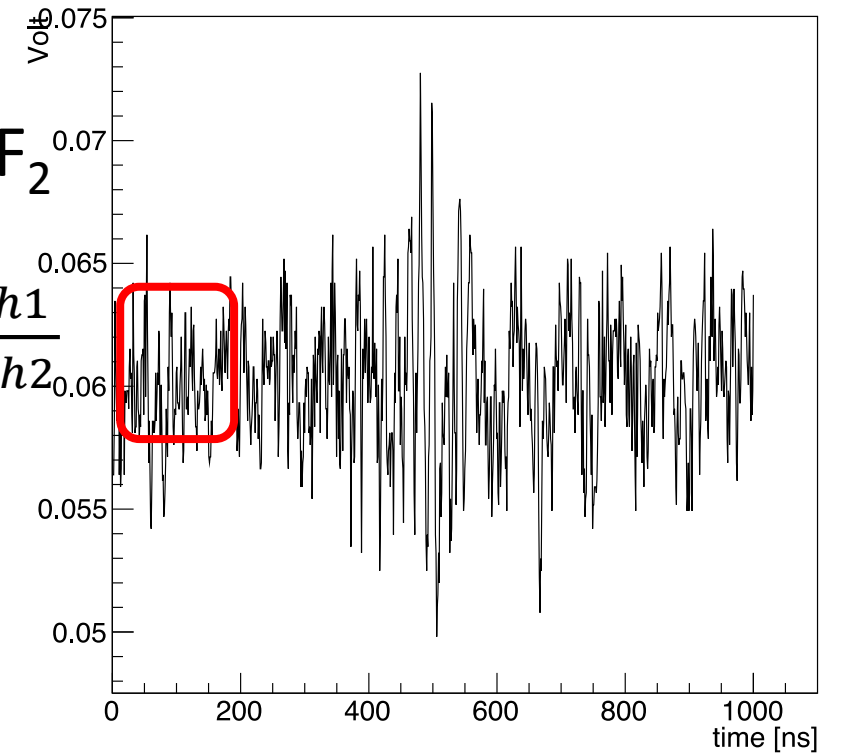
$$WF_{\text{new}} = WF_1 - (\text{Divide}) * WF_2$$

$$\text{Divide} = \frac{(\text{sum volt first 100 bins}) \text{ ch1}}{(\text{sum volt first 100 bins}) \text{ ch2}}$$

New WF



WF 2



➤ Run 126 (event 6)

New WF

➤ Run 126 (event 6)

- Define the pedestal for the new wave form

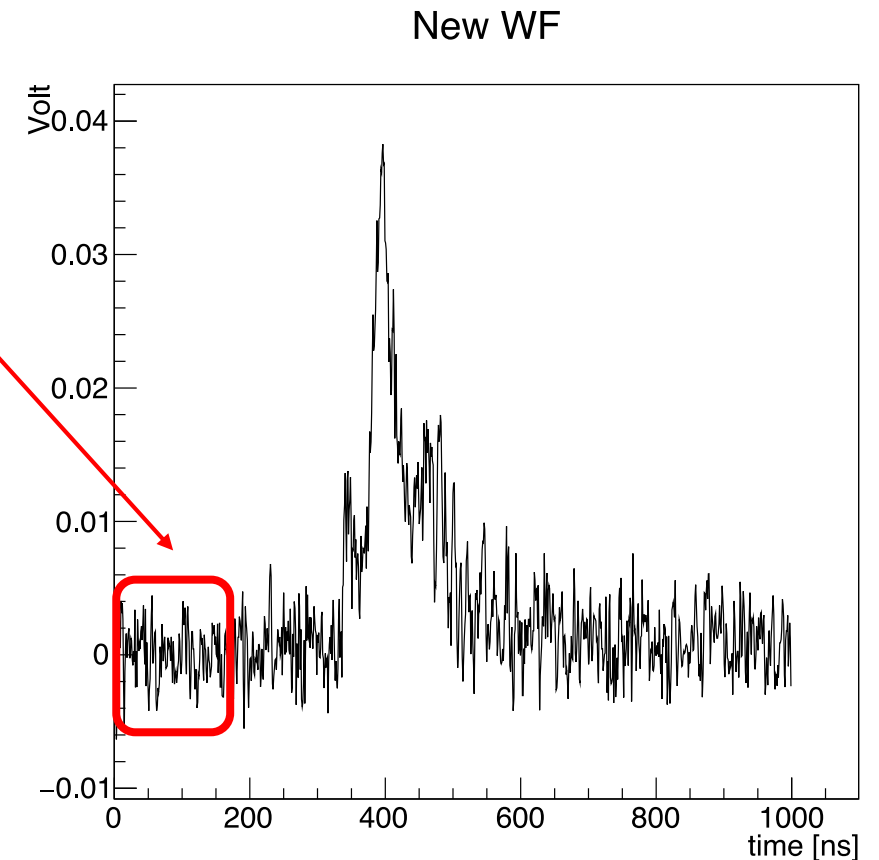
➤ Average = $\frac{(\text{sum volt first 100 bins})\text{NewWF}}{100}$

➤ PDS = Average * 1024

- Define the final voltage of the new WF

➤ Sum Volt = Sum voltage of All ADC channels

➤ Final Volt = Sum Volt - PDS



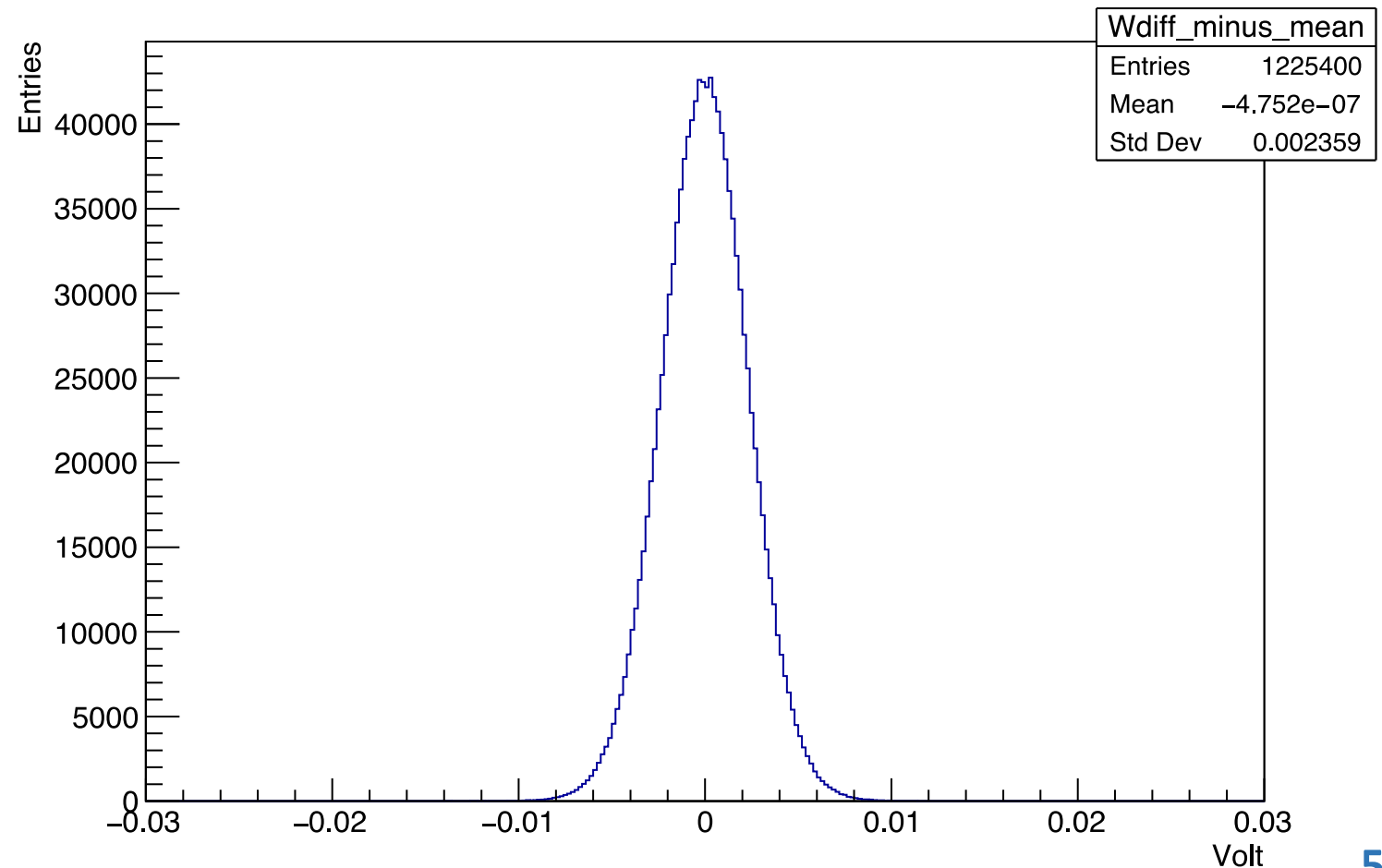
Noise

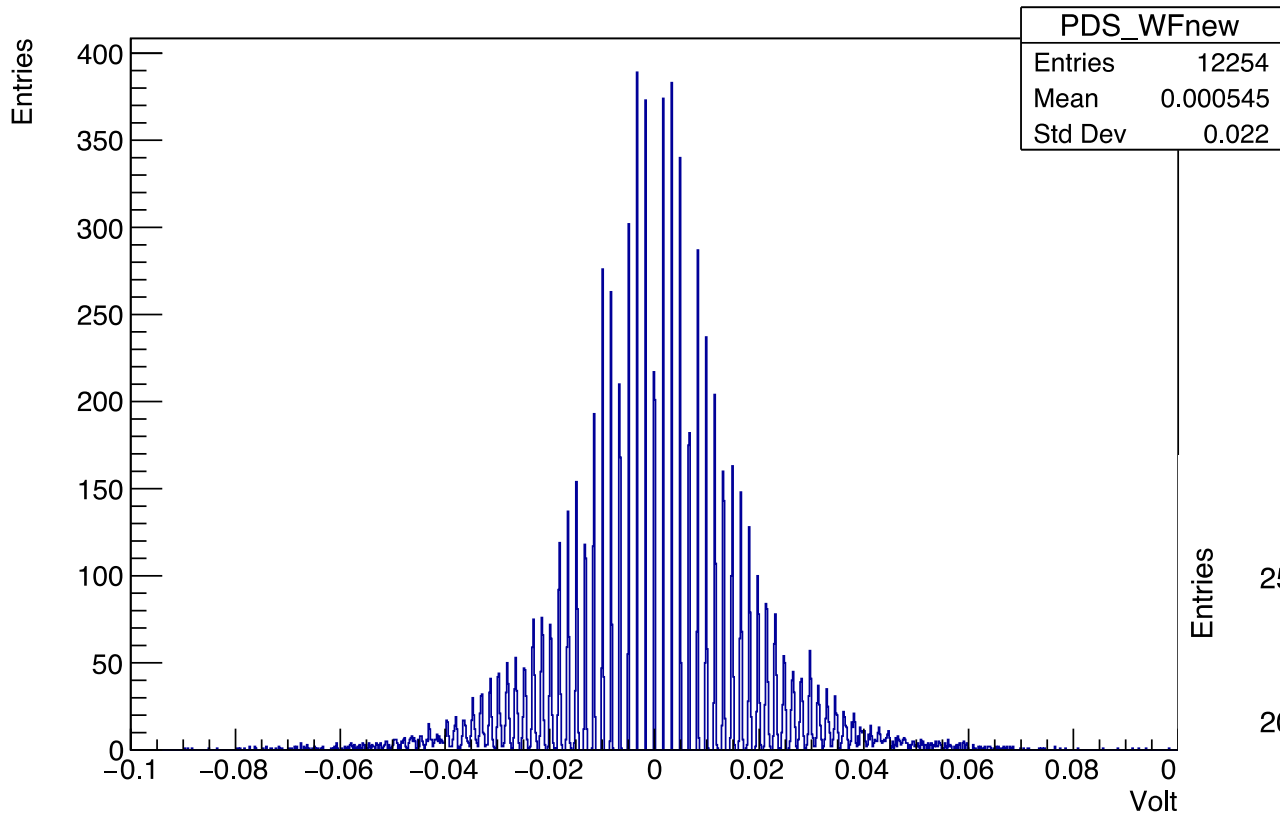
$$\text{Average} = \frac{(\text{sum volt first 100 bins})\text{NewWF}}{100}$$

For the first 100 bin:

- Distribution of the deviation of each voltage in the new wave form from the average value
- This measures the white noise for single channel:

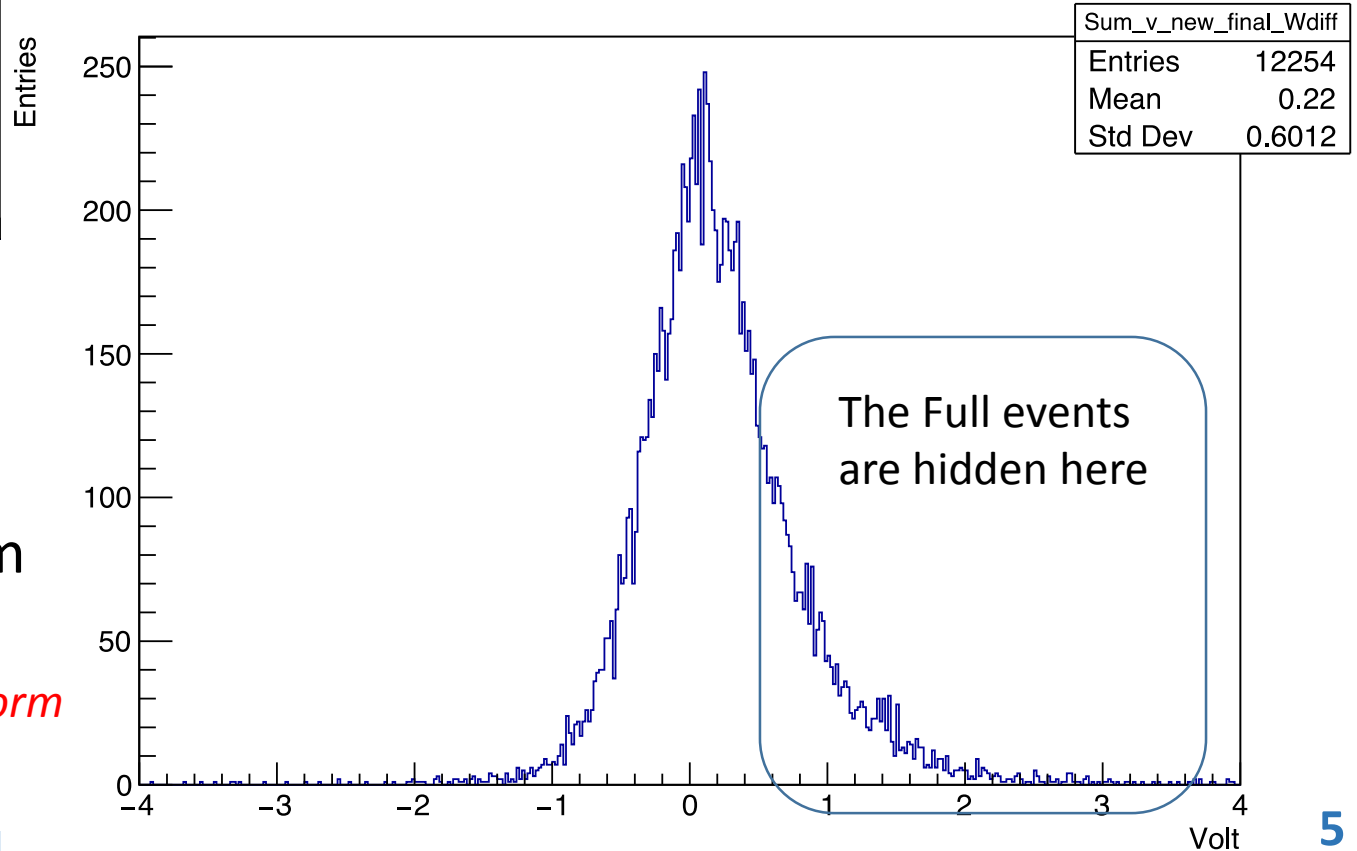
$$\sigma = 2,3 \text{ mV} / \sqrt{2} = 1,6 \text{ mV}$$





➤ Run 126 (all events)

← Pedestal of the new wave form



➔ Final volte of the new wave form

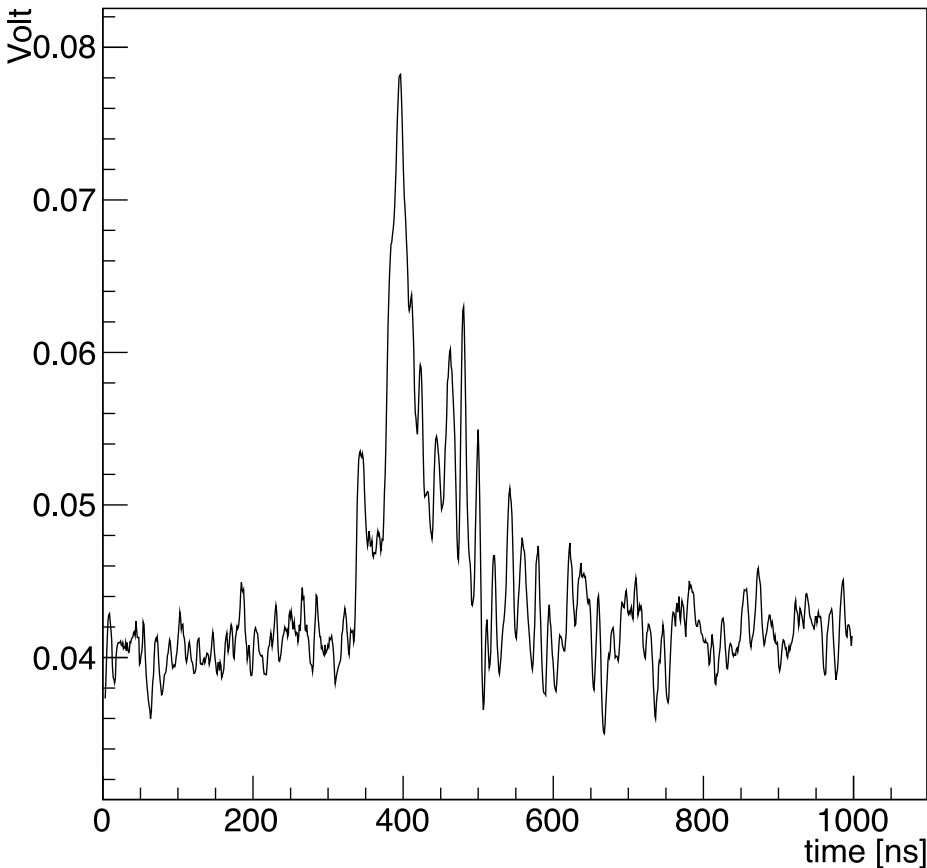
We need a strategy to distinguish full and empty waveform

Smoothing WFs

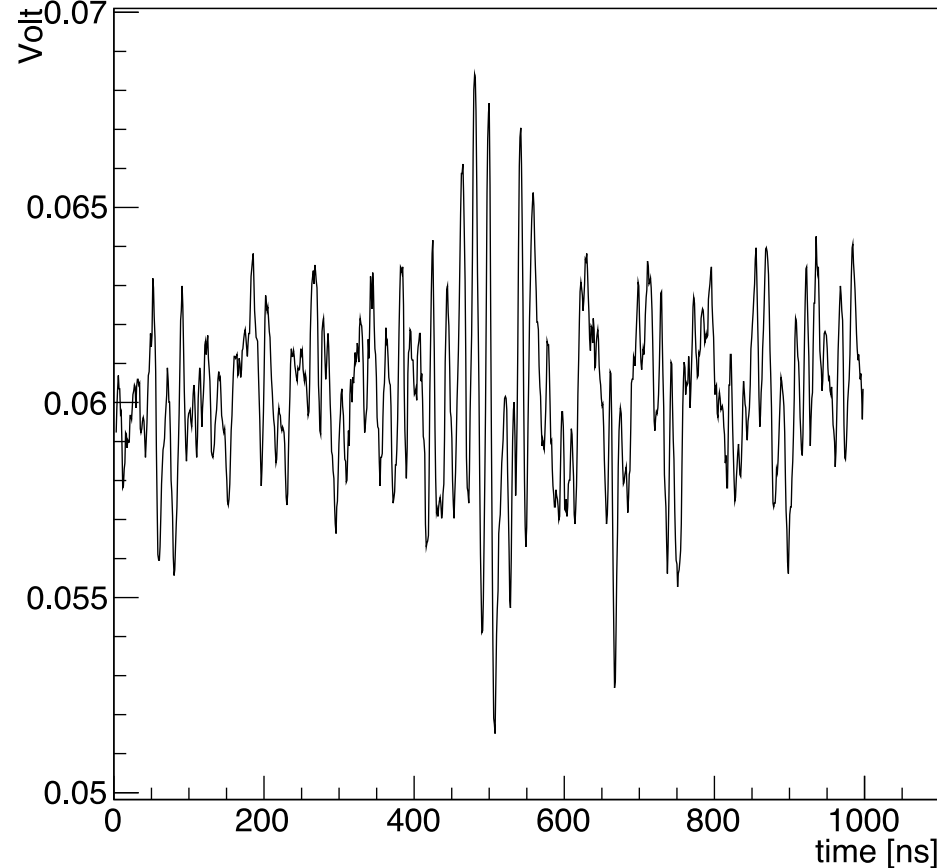
➤ Run 126 (event 6)

- Smooth the wave forms by averaging the voltage in the neighboring channels of ADC
- Trying different smoothing factor (SF)
- Example: SF = 2 => averaging 5 bins “2bins in left + central bin + 2bins in right”

Smooth WF1



Smooth WF2



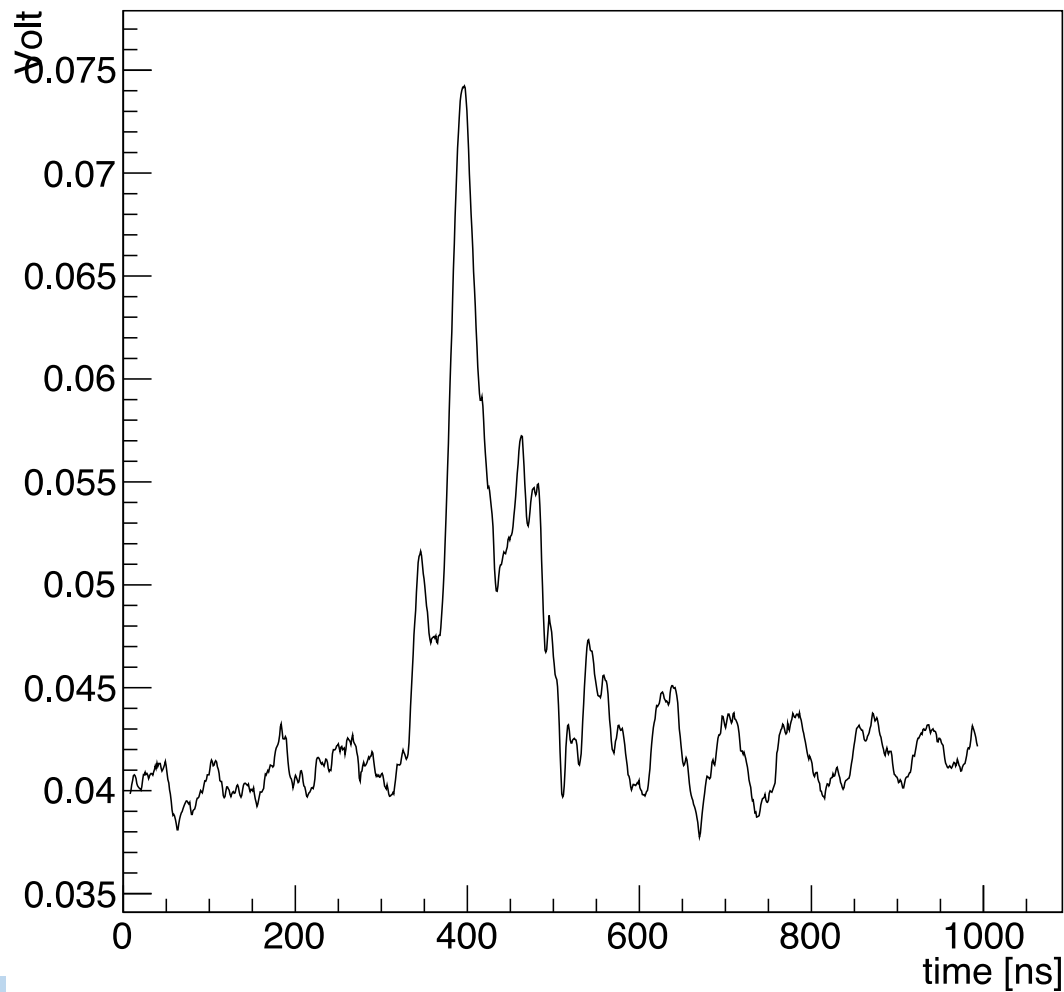
← SF = 2

Smoothing WFs

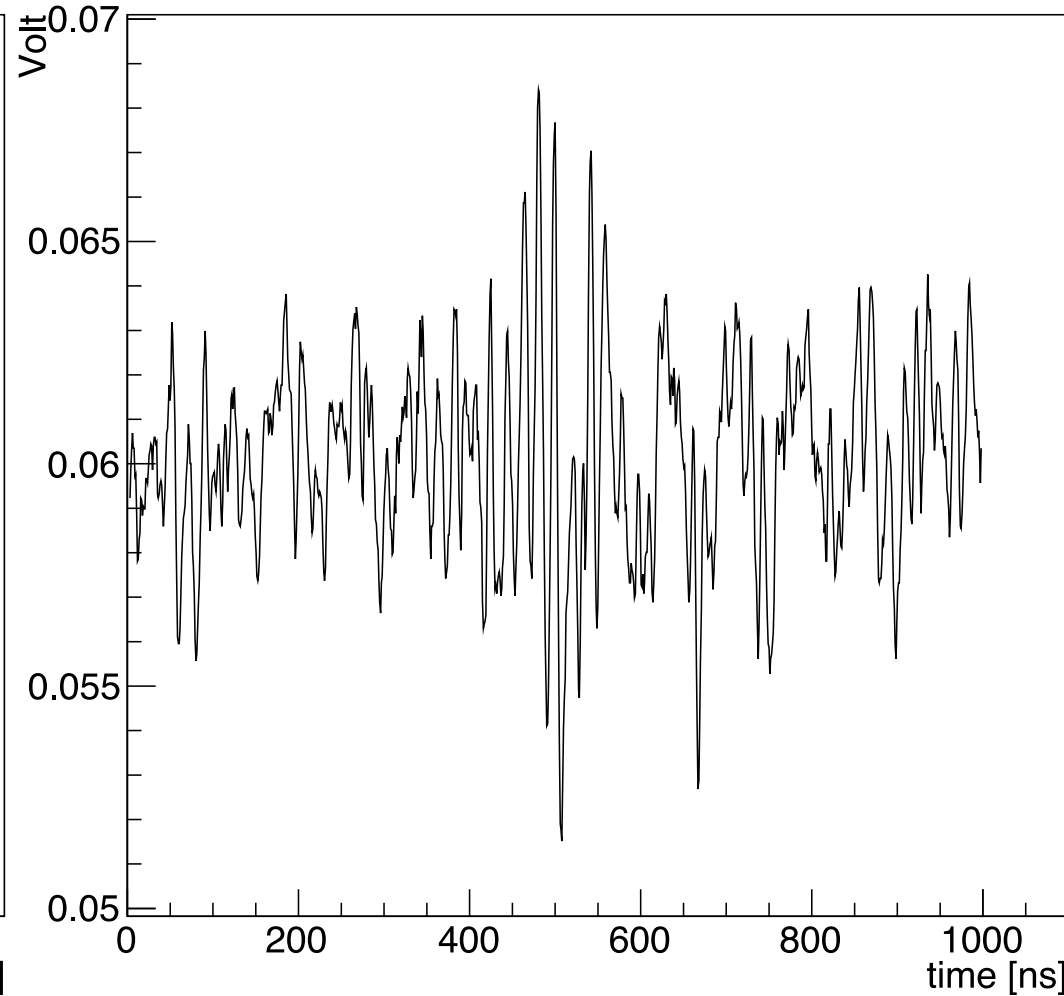
➤ Run 126 (event 6)

➤ Example: SF = 7 => averaging 15 bins “7bins in left + central bin + 7bins in right”

Smooth WF1



Smooth WF2



← SF = 7

Smoothing WFs

➤ Run 126 (event 6)

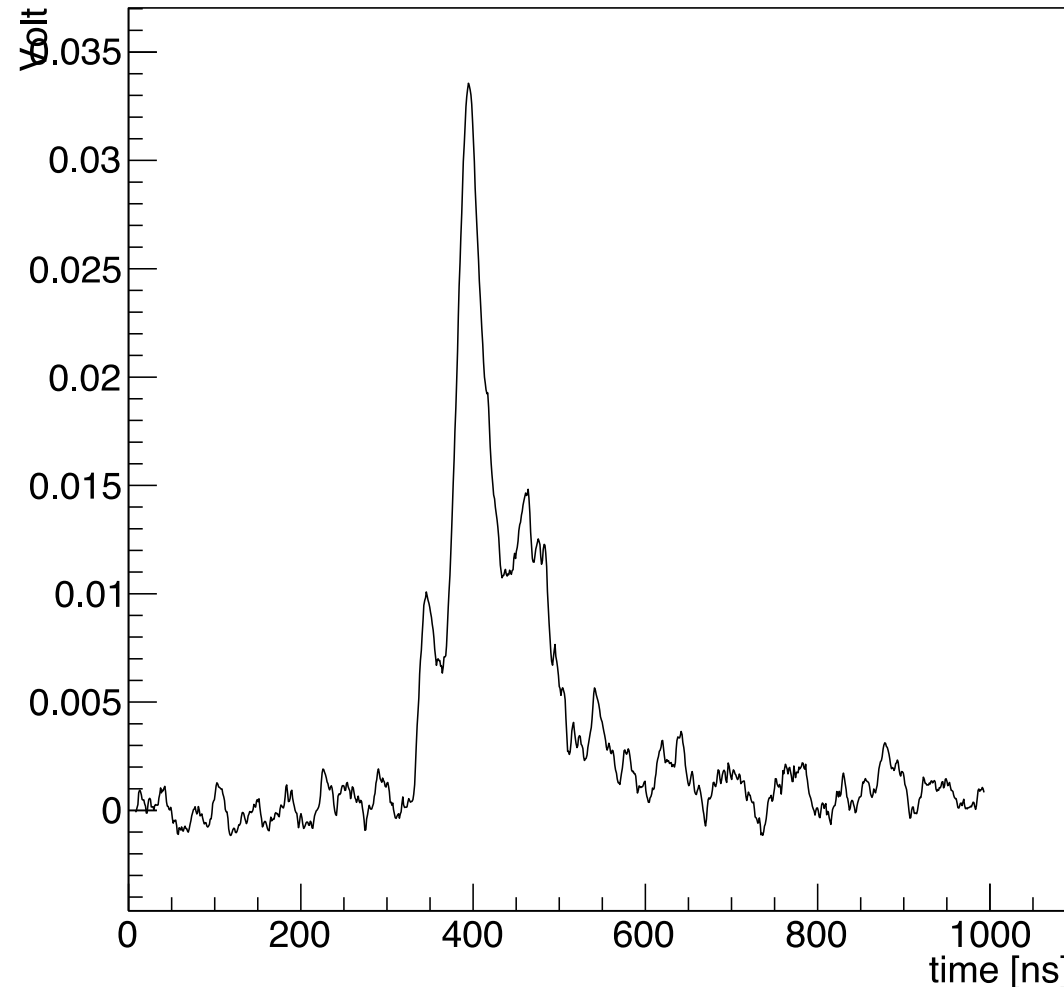
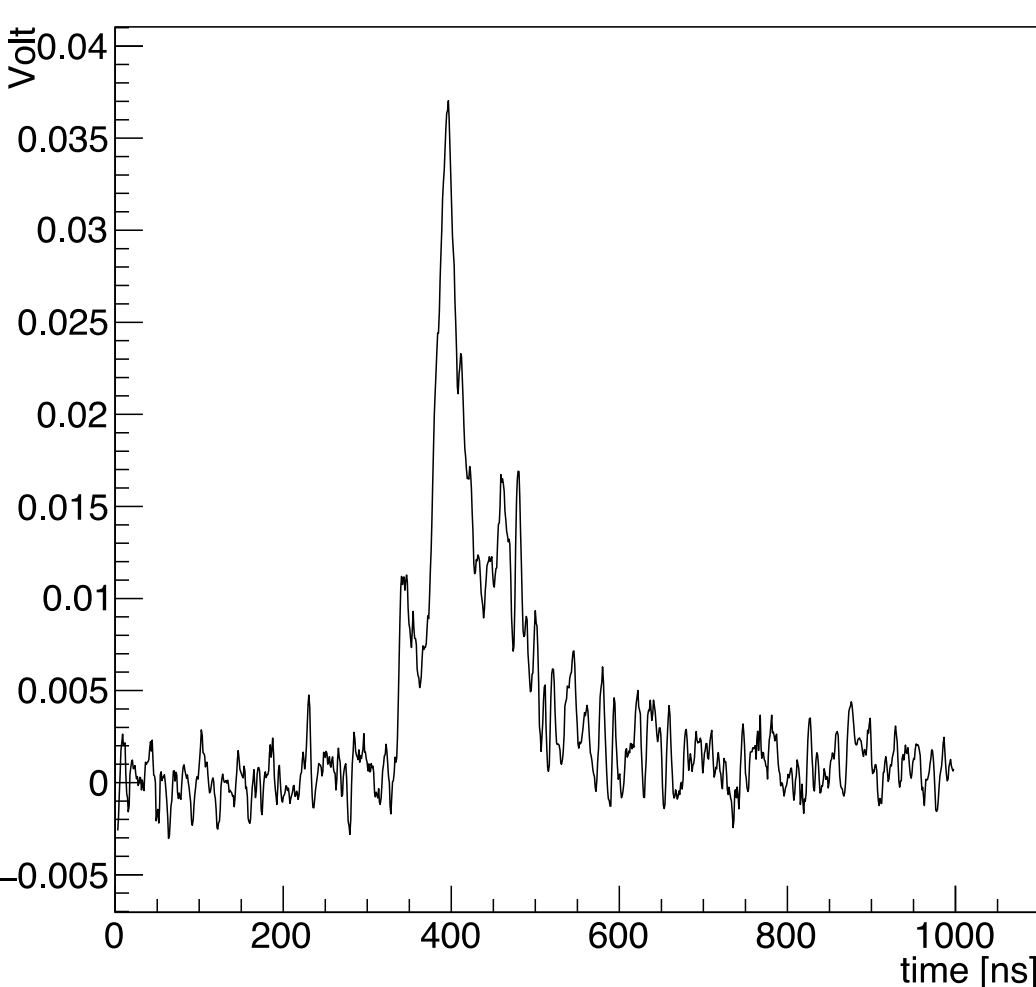
SF = 2

New WF smoothed

SF = 7

New WF smooth

New WF smooth



Smoothing WFs

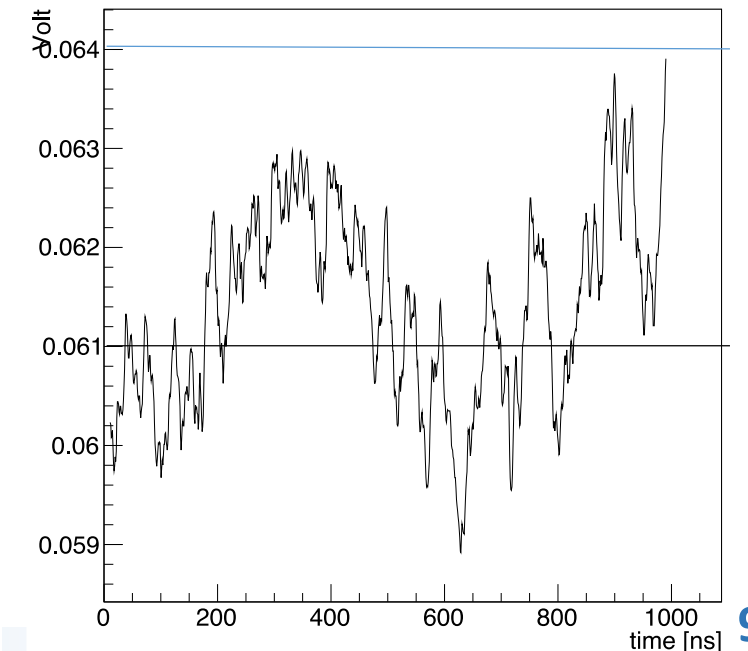
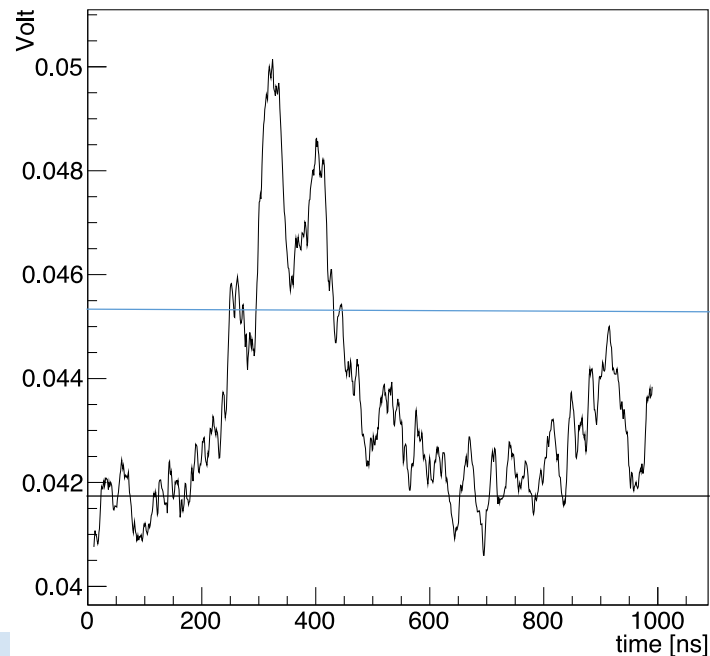
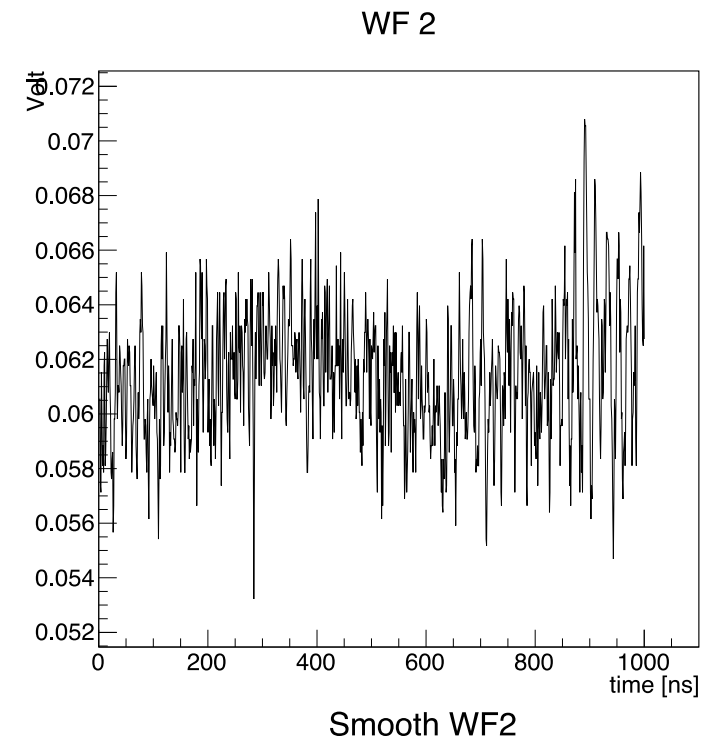
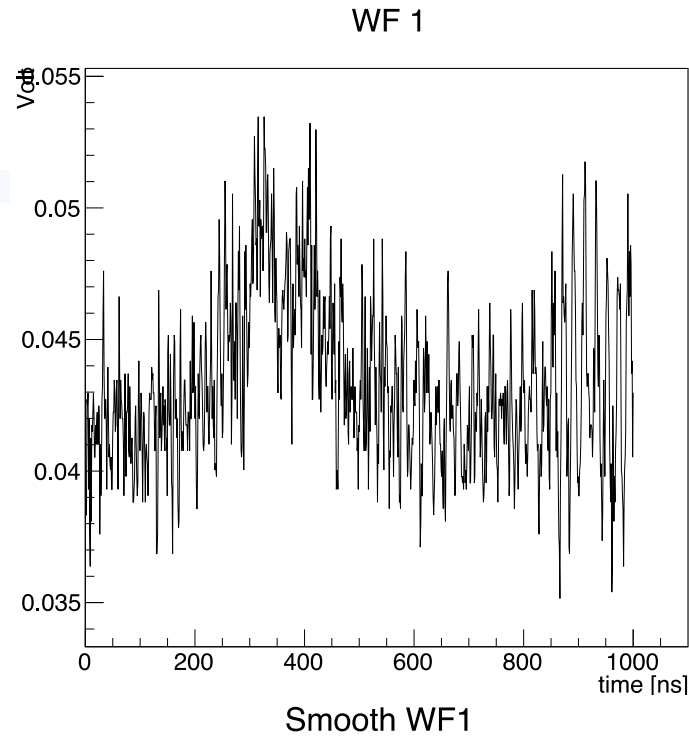
➤ Run 126 (event 1)

➤ No Smooth



SF = 10

➤ It could be a good technique to separate empty by full waveform. It seems that a threshold of about 0,003 over the baseline could work. To be tested!



Smoothing WFs

➤ Run 126 (event 1)

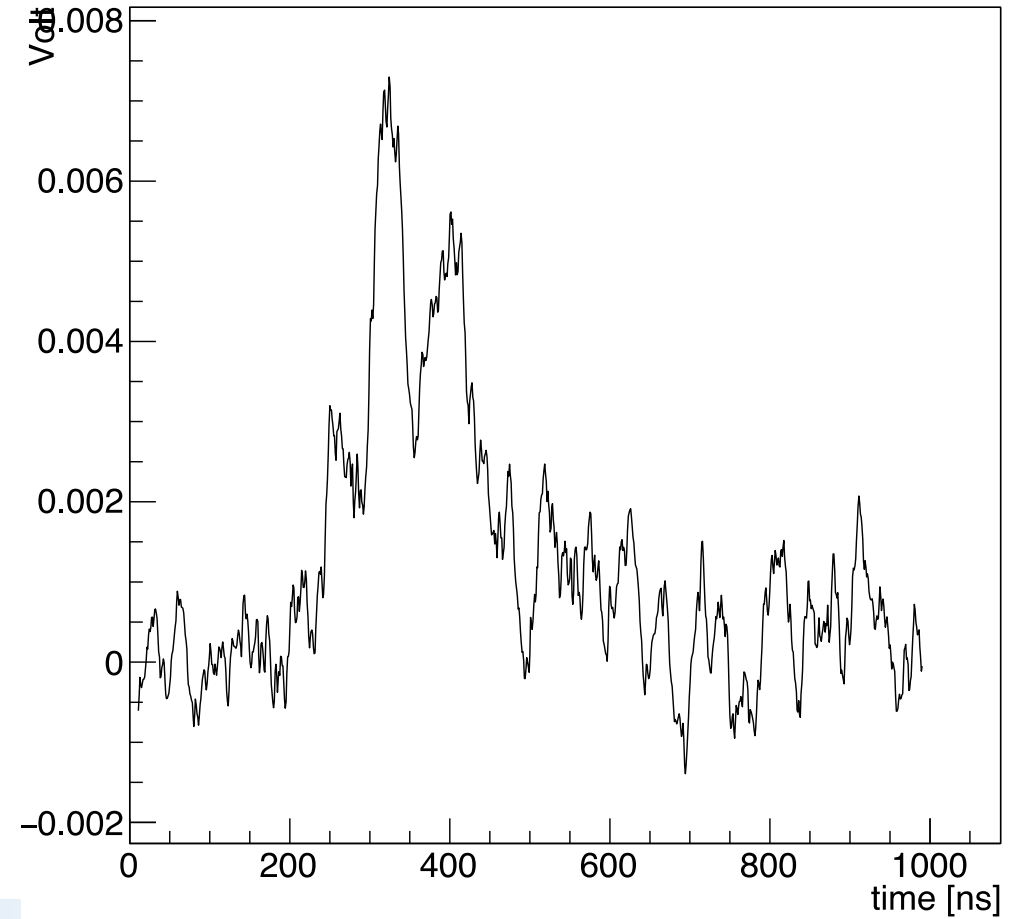
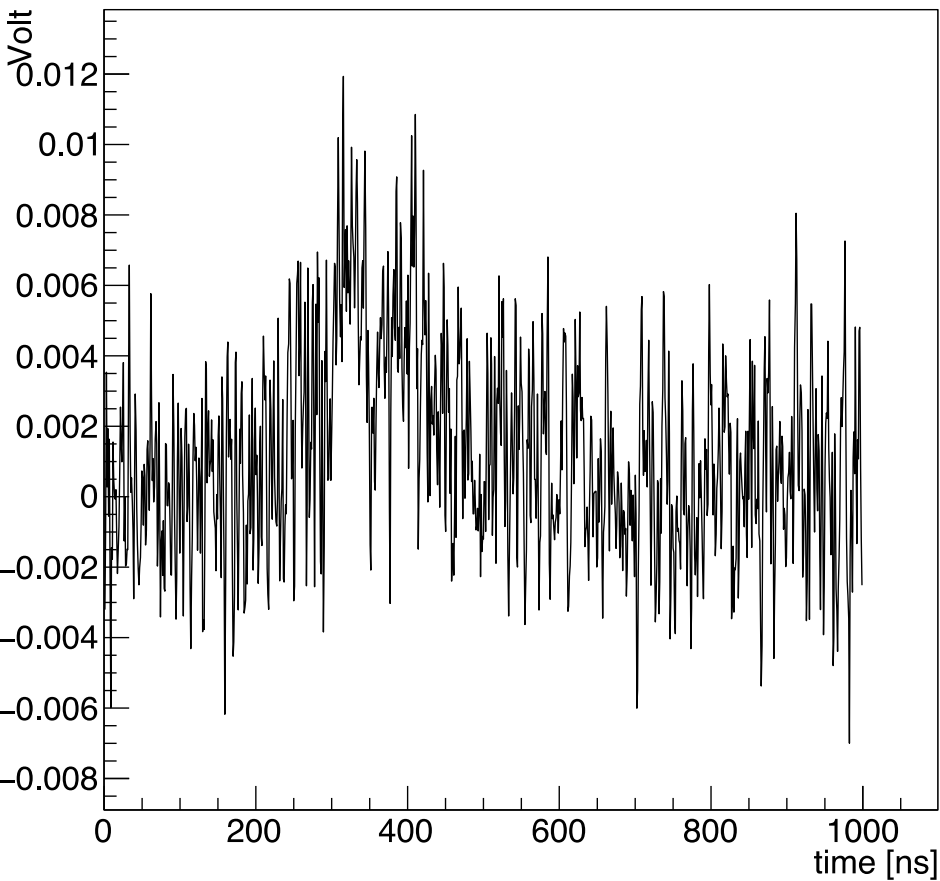
No smooth

New WF

SF = 10

New WF

New WF smooth



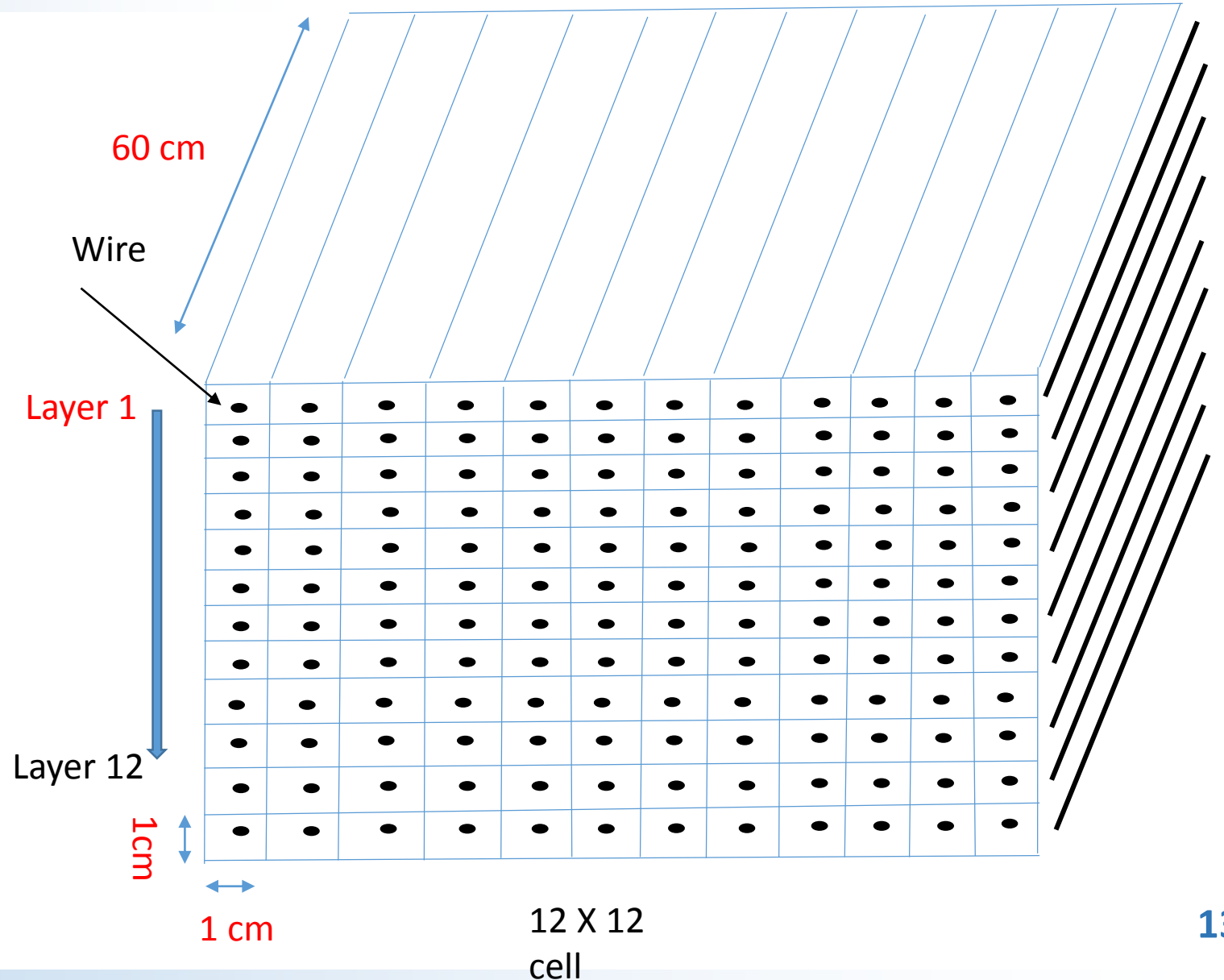
Next Step

- Finalizing the Identification of the noise in each cell.
- Identify the first cluster in each cell.
- Distribution of the drift time in each cell.
- Charge integral distribution.
- coarse track fit from hit pattern.

Backup

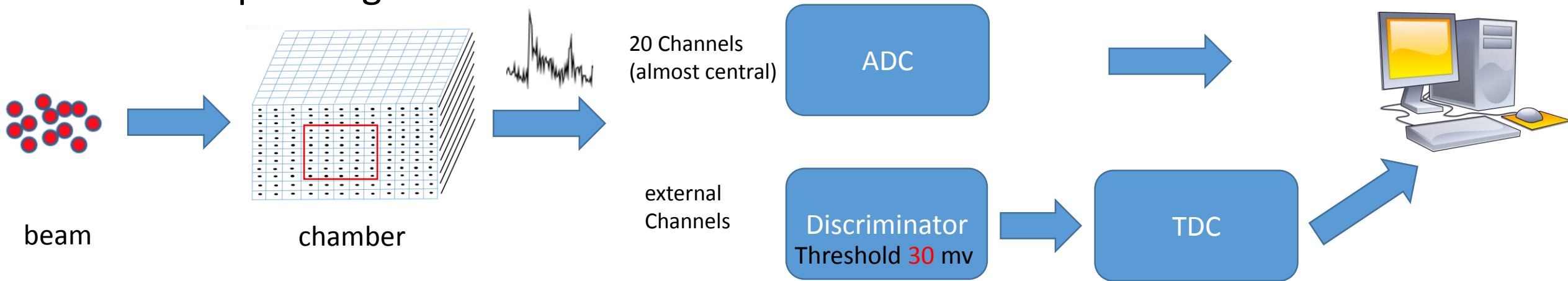
Detector setup

- The chamber consists of 12 x 12 cell
- Each cell is 1 cm x 1 cm
- the wire length is 60 cm
- The voltage applied to each wire is volt about 1475V (depends by the runs)
- The gas used is 90% He 10 % i-C₄H₁₀



Test Beam

- The chamber is exposed to different types of beams (Muon , Electron, Pion and Kaon) with energy 20-60GeV
- The setup during the test beam:



- During the test beam:
 - We read **just 20 cells** in the central core. (**Layer 7 was broken**)
 - Data is stored in `/lustre/cms/store/user/taliercio/TestBeam/Drift/`

- Distribution of the maximum voltage value in all ADC channels in the new wave

