Possible explanation of "Elisa peak"

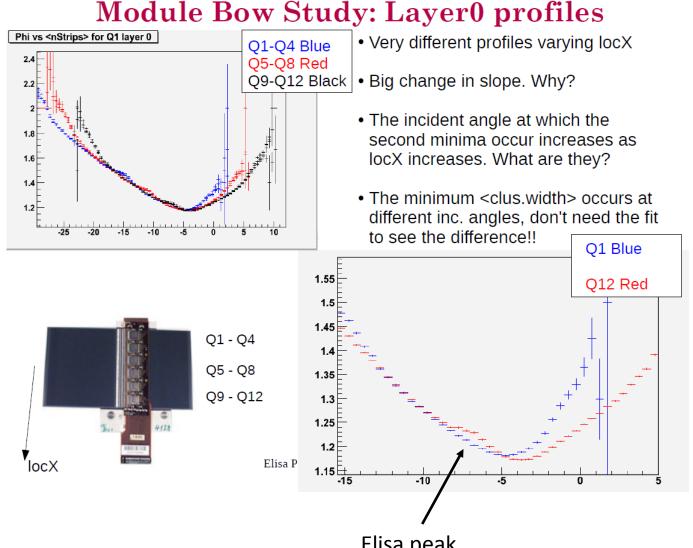
Taka Kondo (KEK)

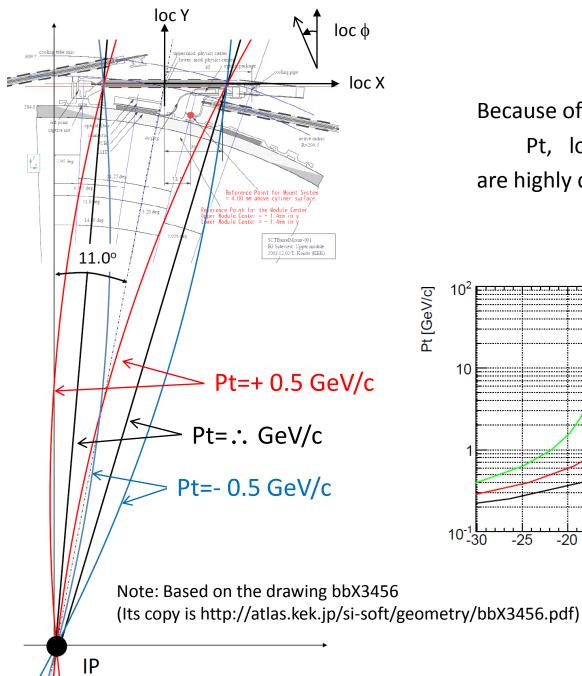
2010.6.8

1

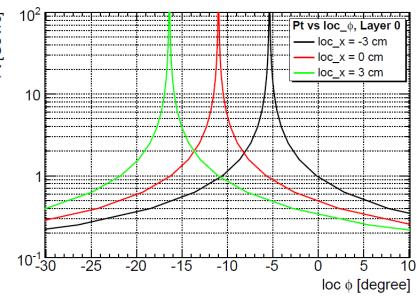
2010/6/8

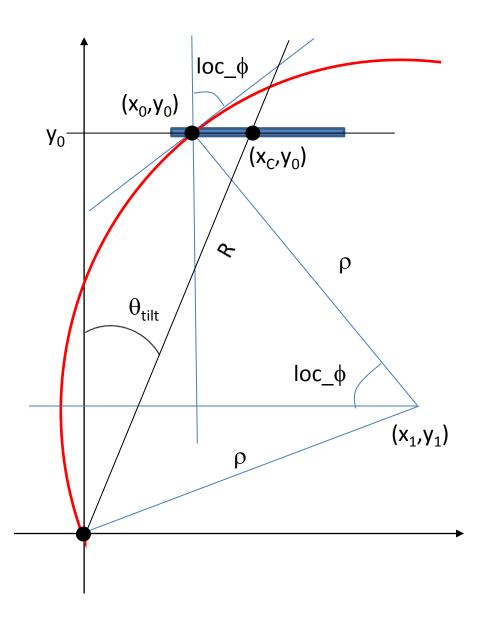
Elisa Picarro showed strange plots in her talk on 27 May 2010. track Pt cut > 500 MeV/c.





Because of the IP constraint, Pt, loc_x and loc_ ϕ are highly correlated.





$$x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} = \rho^{2}$$

$$(x_{0} - x_{1})^{2} + (y_{0} - y_{1})^{2} = \rho^{2}$$

$$\rho \text{ [m]} = \frac{p \text{ [GeV/c]}}{0.3 \cdot B \text{ [Tesla]}},$$

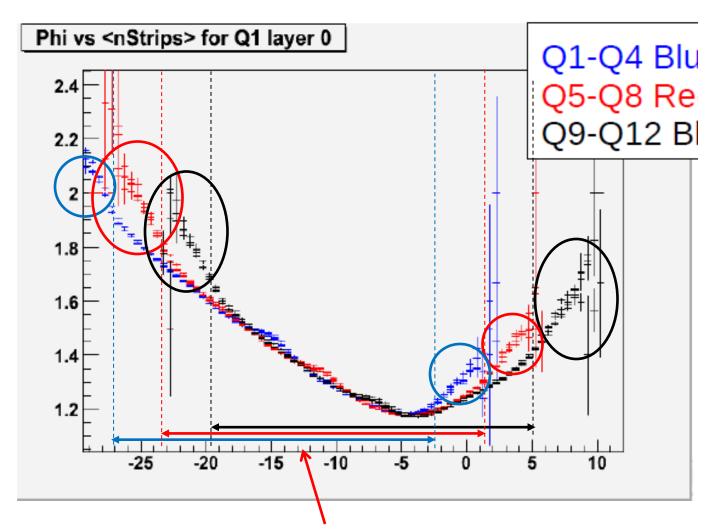
solutions

$$x_{1} = \frac{Ax_{0} \pm y_{0}\sqrt{A(4\rho^{2} - A)}}{2A}$$
$$y_{1} = \frac{Ay_{0} \mp x_{0}\sqrt{A(4\rho^{2} - A)}}{2A}$$

where $A = x_0^2 + y_0^2$

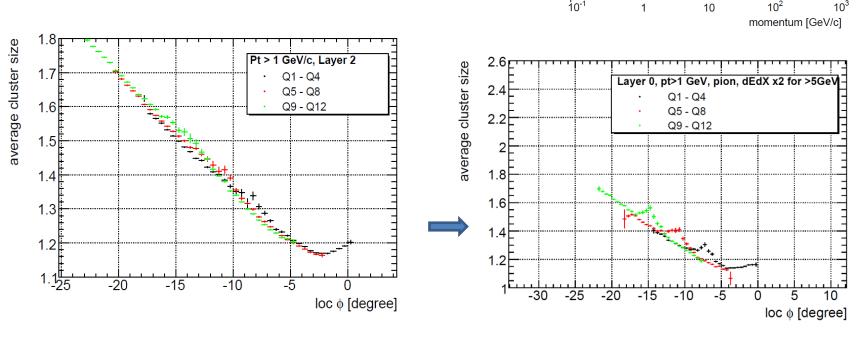
$$\tan (loc _ \phi) = \frac{y_0 - y_1}{x_0 - x_1}$$

$$y_0 = R \cos \theta_{tilt}, \quad x_c = R \sin \theta_{tilt}$$



Geometrically allowed regions are noted by bottom three lines. Therefore tracks indicated by circles are illegal and must be wrongly Reconstructed tracks. Cluster size depends on dE/dX. dE/dX changes as a function of p.

Thus Elsa bump can possibly be explained by relativistic rise.



A simulation indicates bumps but the effects are smaller than data.

dE/dX of tracks for Pt>5 GeV/c are artificially increased by 2.

Note these two plots are for different layers. I will update soon.

dE/dX MeV/(g/cm²)

3.5

3

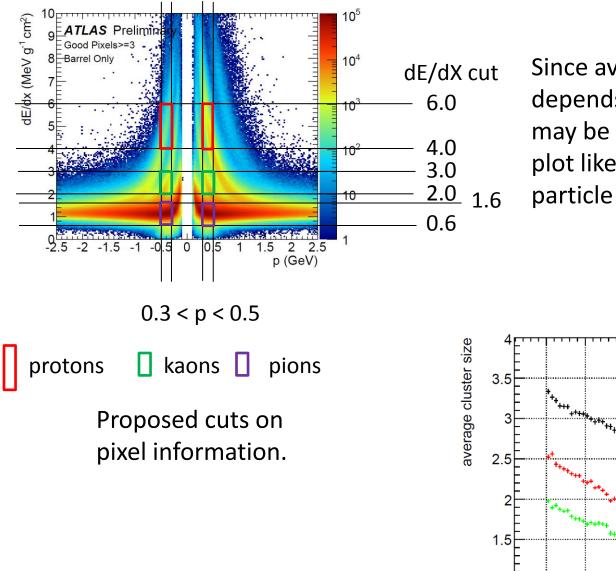
2.5

2

1.5

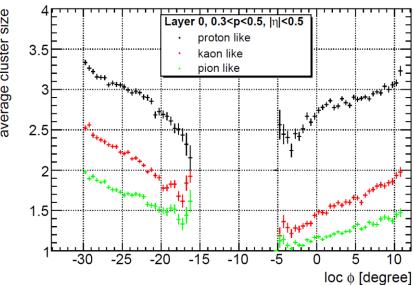
dE/dX in Si

Κ



Since average cluster size depends on dE/dX of tracks, it may be possible to obtain a plot like below, by selecting particle species using pixel.





Summary

- By dividing the Barrel modules into 3 regions (for module Bow study), some parts of local_φ are dominated by only high Pt tracks with little contribution from low Pt tracks.
- However, the relativistic rise of pion dE/dX seems to be not sufficient enough to explain the "Elisa peak" heights. There might be some special enhancements in high Pt tracks, like jet or associated activities.
- In Elisa's plots, there are data points which are not geometrically allowed. These illegal tracks should be looked into.
- In the region of 0.3<p<0.5 GeV, the average cluster size may be enhanced by selecting kaon- and/or proton-like tracks using pixel particle ID information.