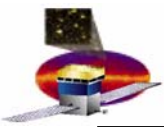


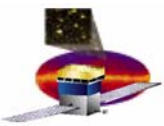
A preliminary look at energies of VDG data at EM

Xin Chen and Eduardo



Outline

- **Modification in tkrRecon which affects reconstruction of low energy gammas at EM**
- **Describe how energies of the gammas at EM were estimated**
- **Test the reconstruction method on various MC data**
- **Test the reconstruction method on VDG data**
- **Summary and plan**



Possible modification in tkrRecon

Reconstruct VDG data, run 031007191651, 70304 events

Settings in TkrRecon: TkrControl.cxx

m_minEnergy = 30.0; // Min tracking energy (MeV)

m_fEneParticle = .8; // Fraction of Cal energy to use in PR.

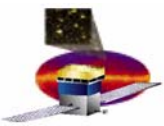
| Reconstruction settings | No of reconstructed events |
|--|----------------------------|
| Default settings: m_minEnergy = 30 m_fEneParticle = 0.8 | 39526 |
| Change settings: m_minEnergy = 4 m_fEneParticle = 1 | 60756 |

Threshold in CAL energy used in TkrRecon seems to be too high, especially for low energy gamma reconstruction. Can we change it to a low value? Need to investigate impacts for high energy gammas.



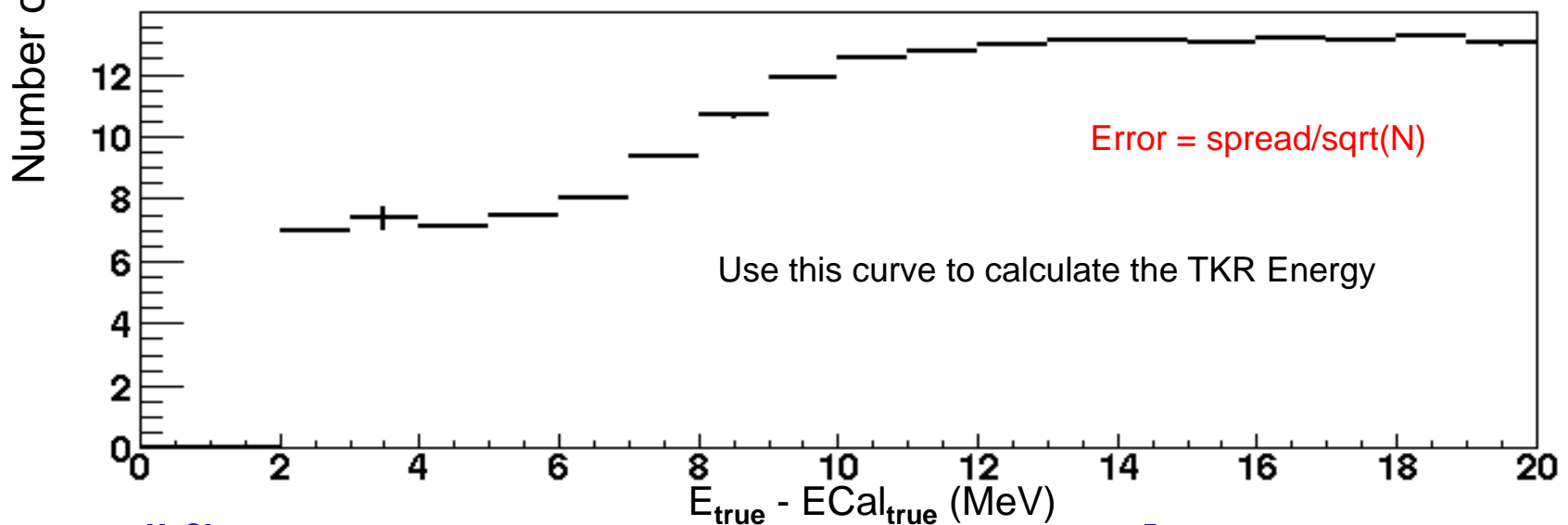
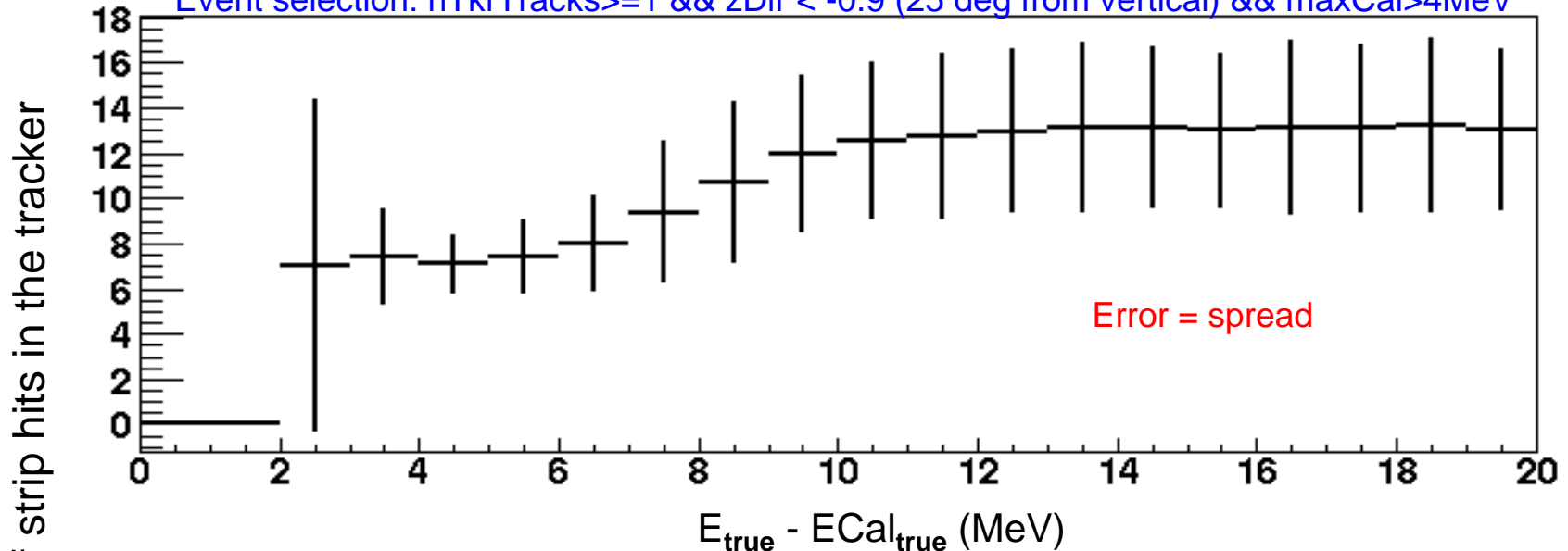
A simple way to estimate energy

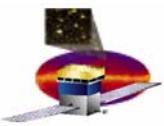
- Total estimated energy = TkrEnergy + CalEnergy
 - TkrEnergy is estimated according to number of hits in the tracker, corrected by the event direction
 - CalEnergy is estimated by summing up all calibrated energies recorded in each crystal. **Need to correct for threshold effects since each crystal only “produces” an energy if it is > 2 MeV.**



TKR Energy reconstruction (MC)

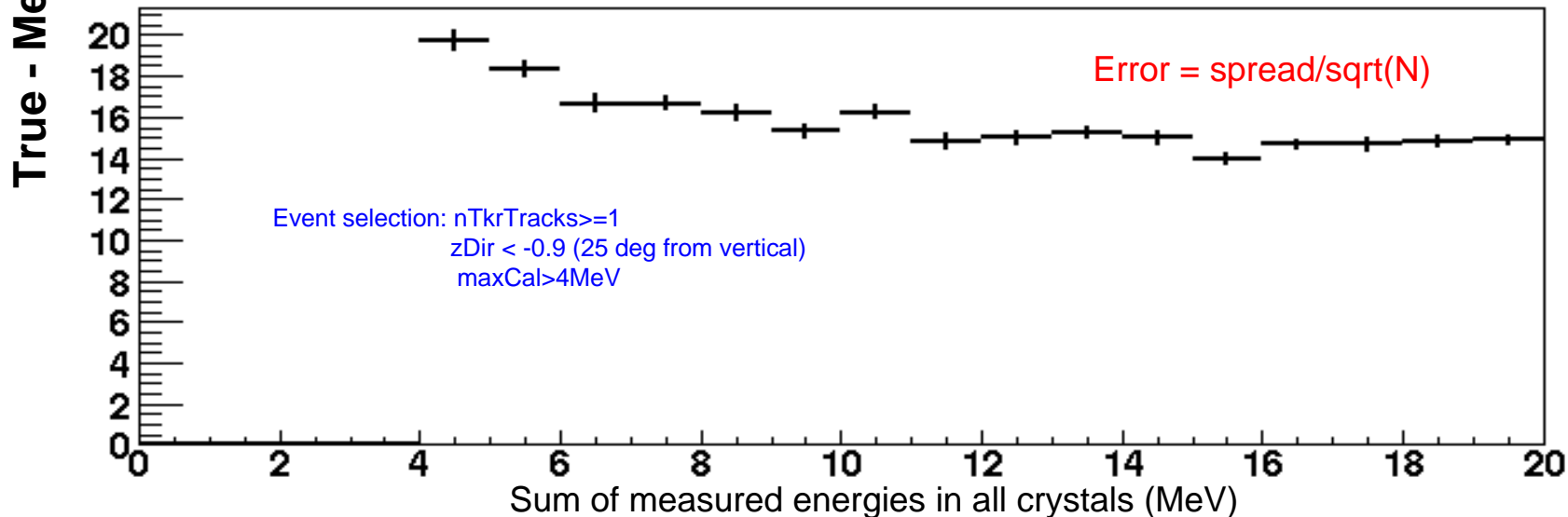
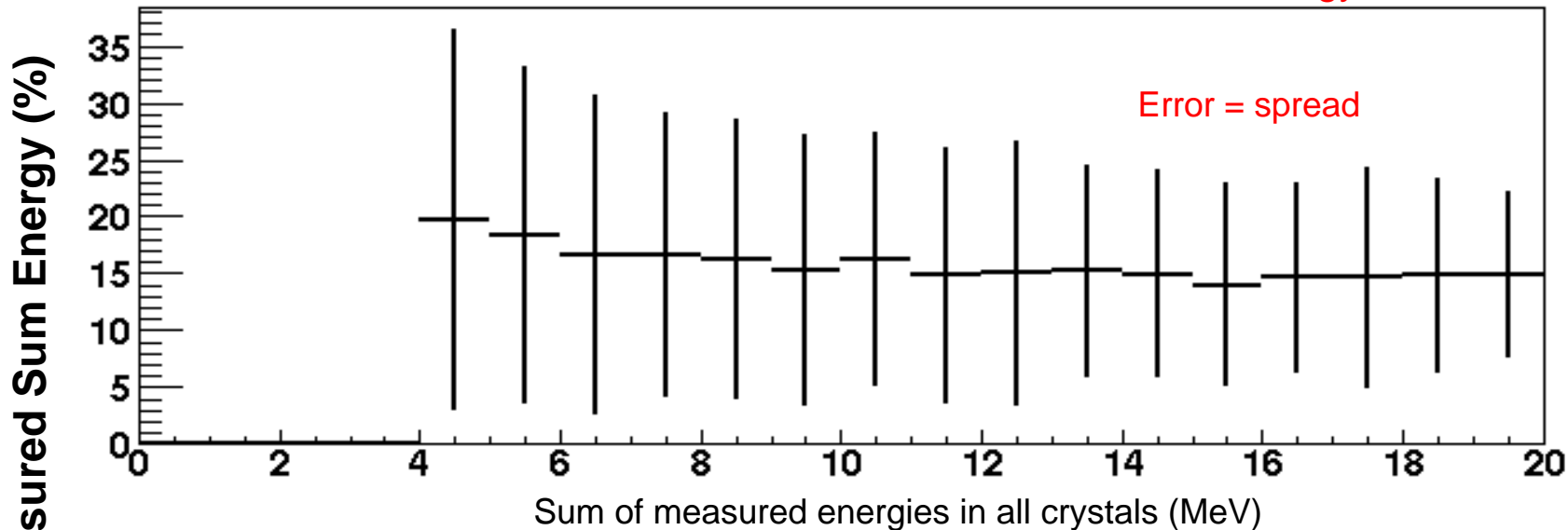
Event selection: $nTkrTracks \geq 1$ && $zDir < -0.9$ (25 deg from vertical) && $maxCal > 4MeV$

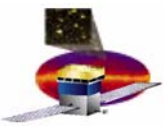




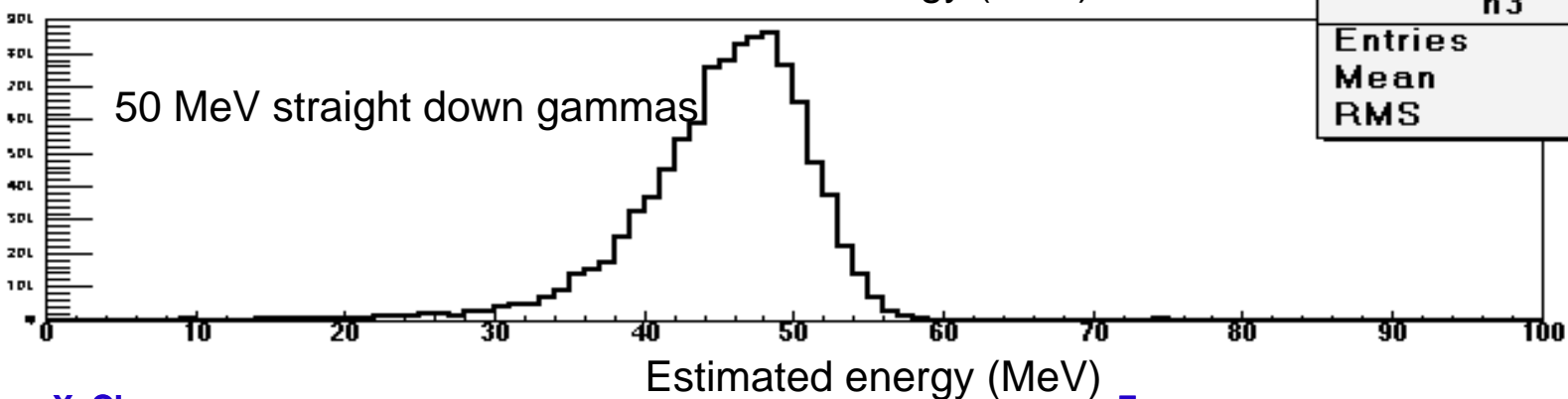
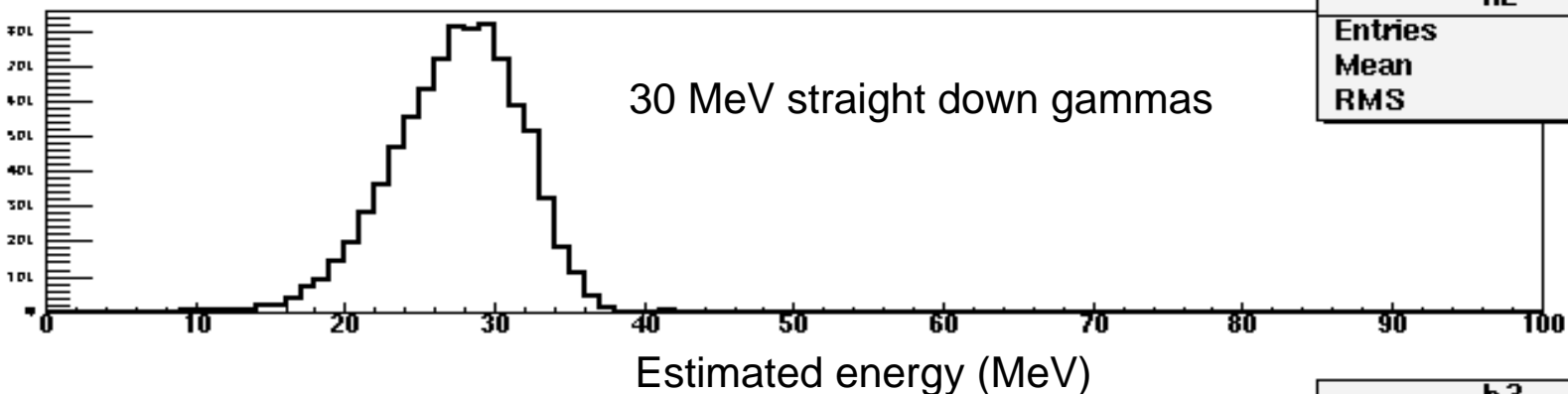
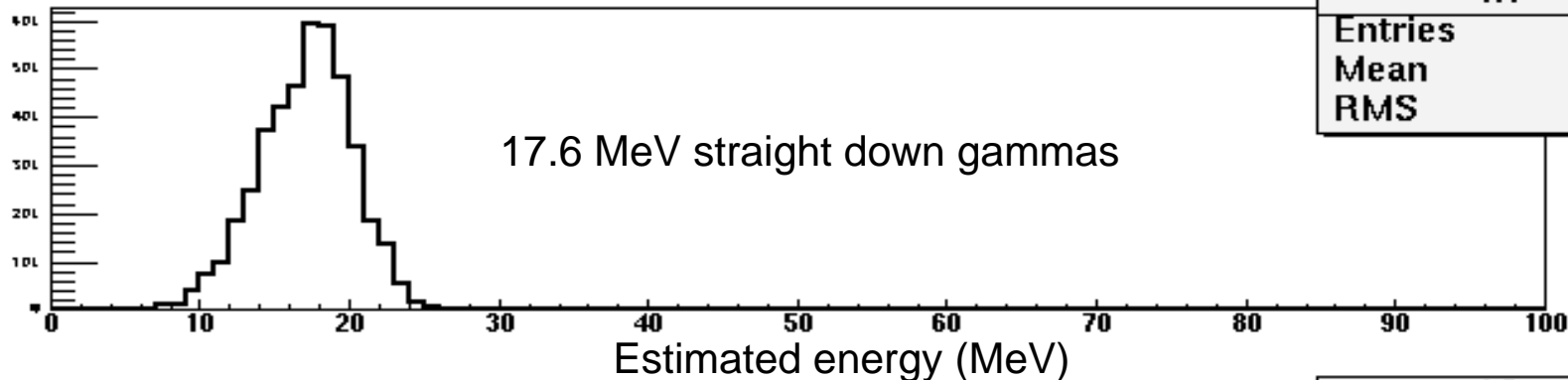
CAL Energy Correction (MC)

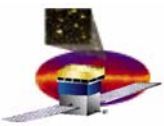
Threshold effect causes bias on measured CAL energy





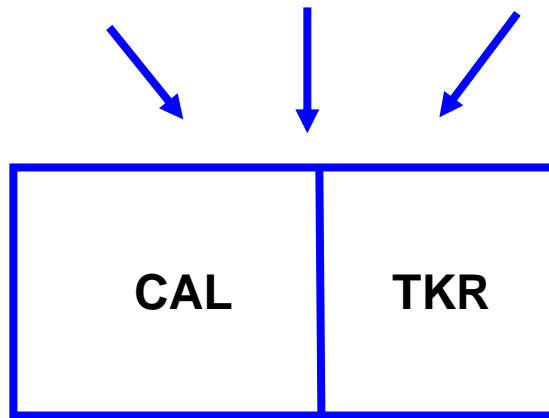
Test energy estimation on various MC data (monochromatic γ beam)





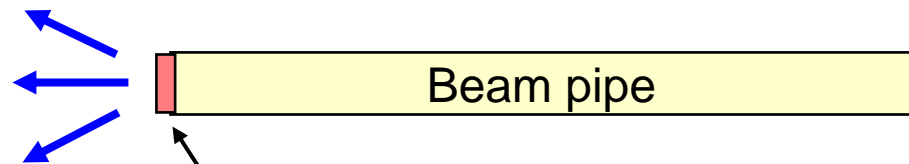
Experiment setup

Cosmic Background

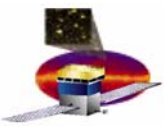


Gammas: 66% 17.6 MeV **Not a monochromatic beam!**
34% 14.6 MeV, FWHM = 1.5 MeV

+ lots of electrons

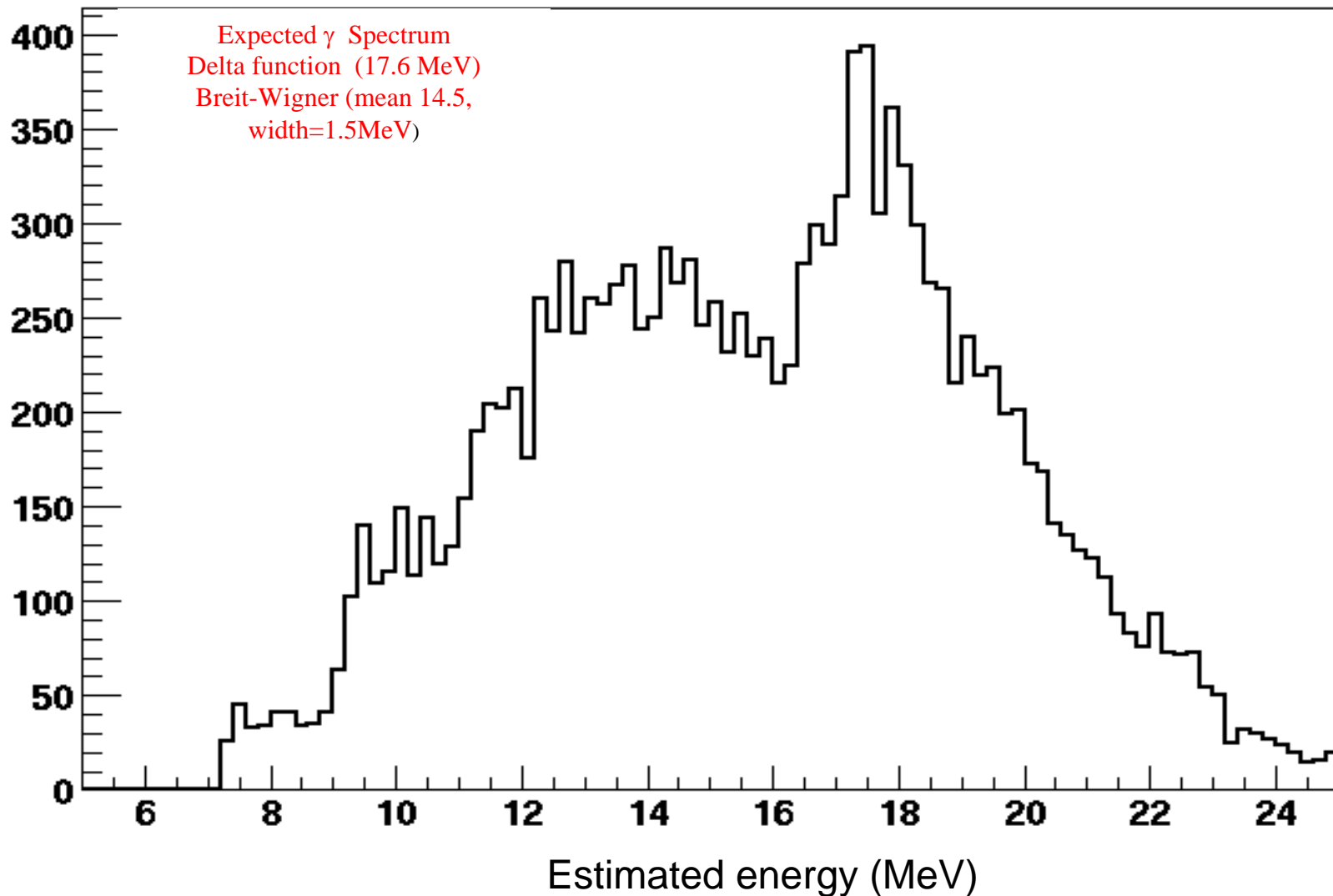


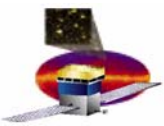
Electrons are produced by gamma conversions in the iron shield in front of the accelerator



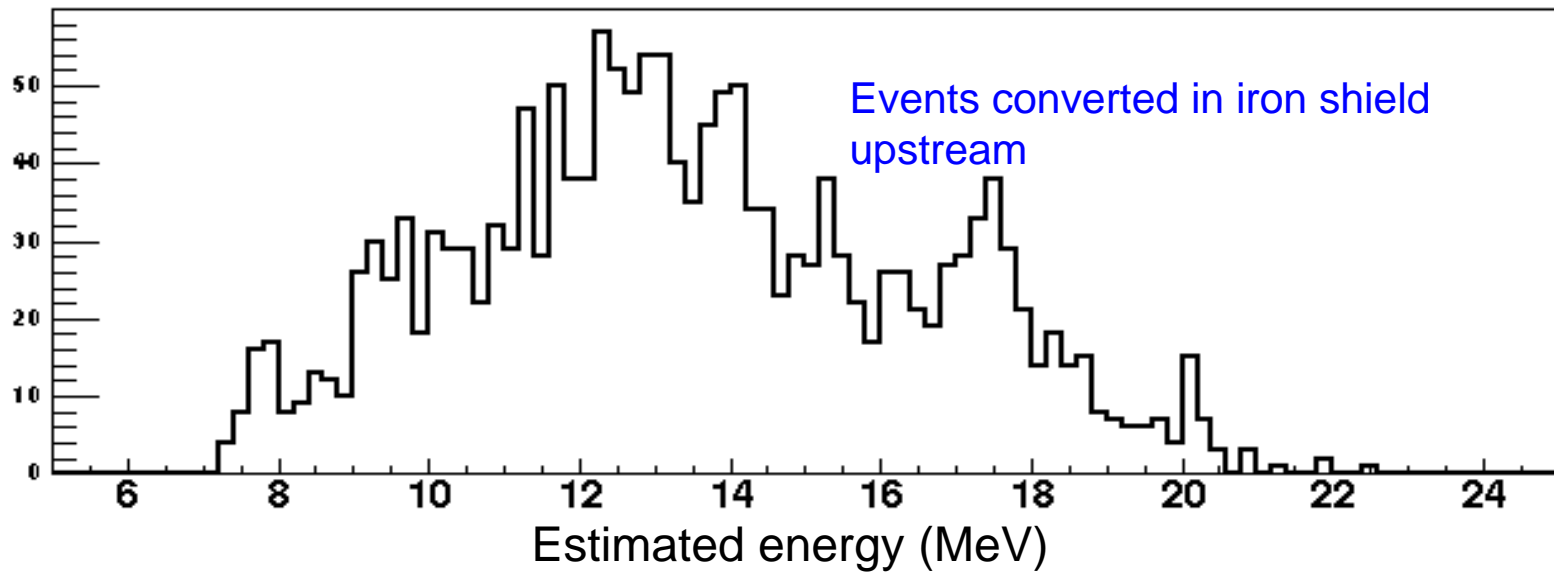
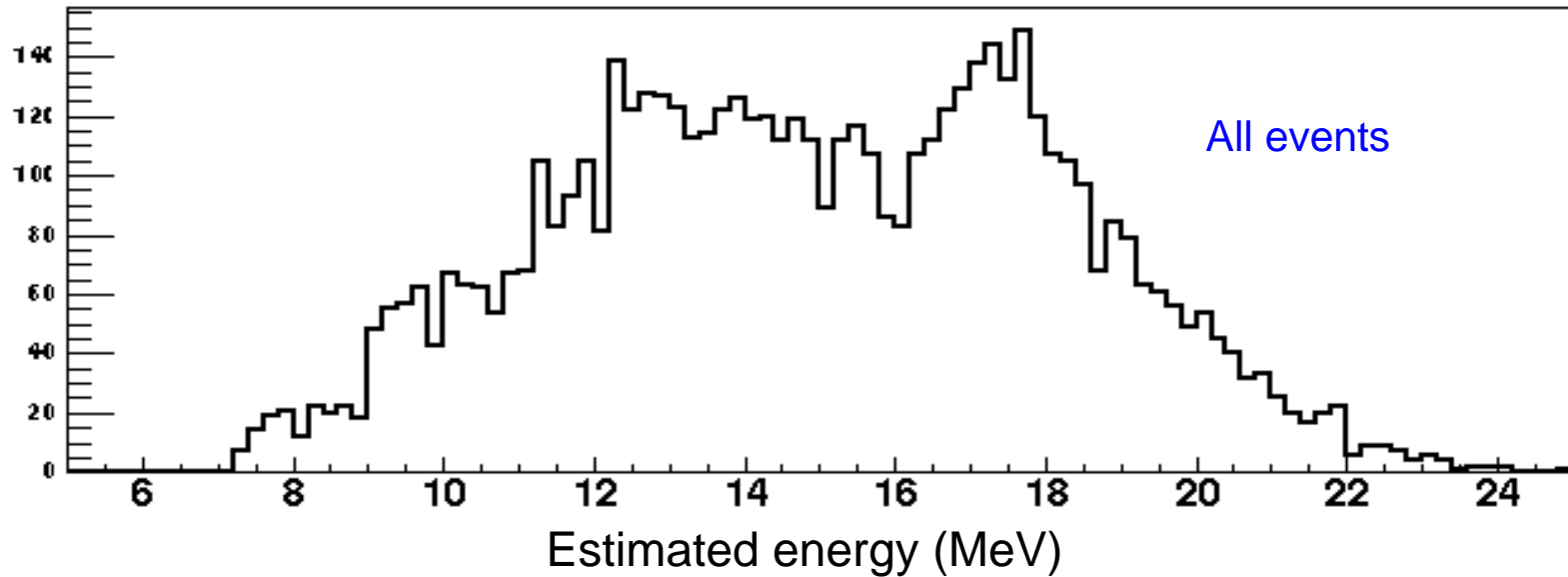
Reconstructed Energy Spectrum of VDG DATA

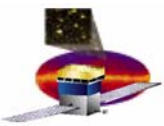
Event selection: $n\text{TrkTracks} \geq 1$ && $z\text{Dir} < -0.9$ (25 deg from vertical) && maximal energy deposited in any single crystal $> 4\text{MeV}$



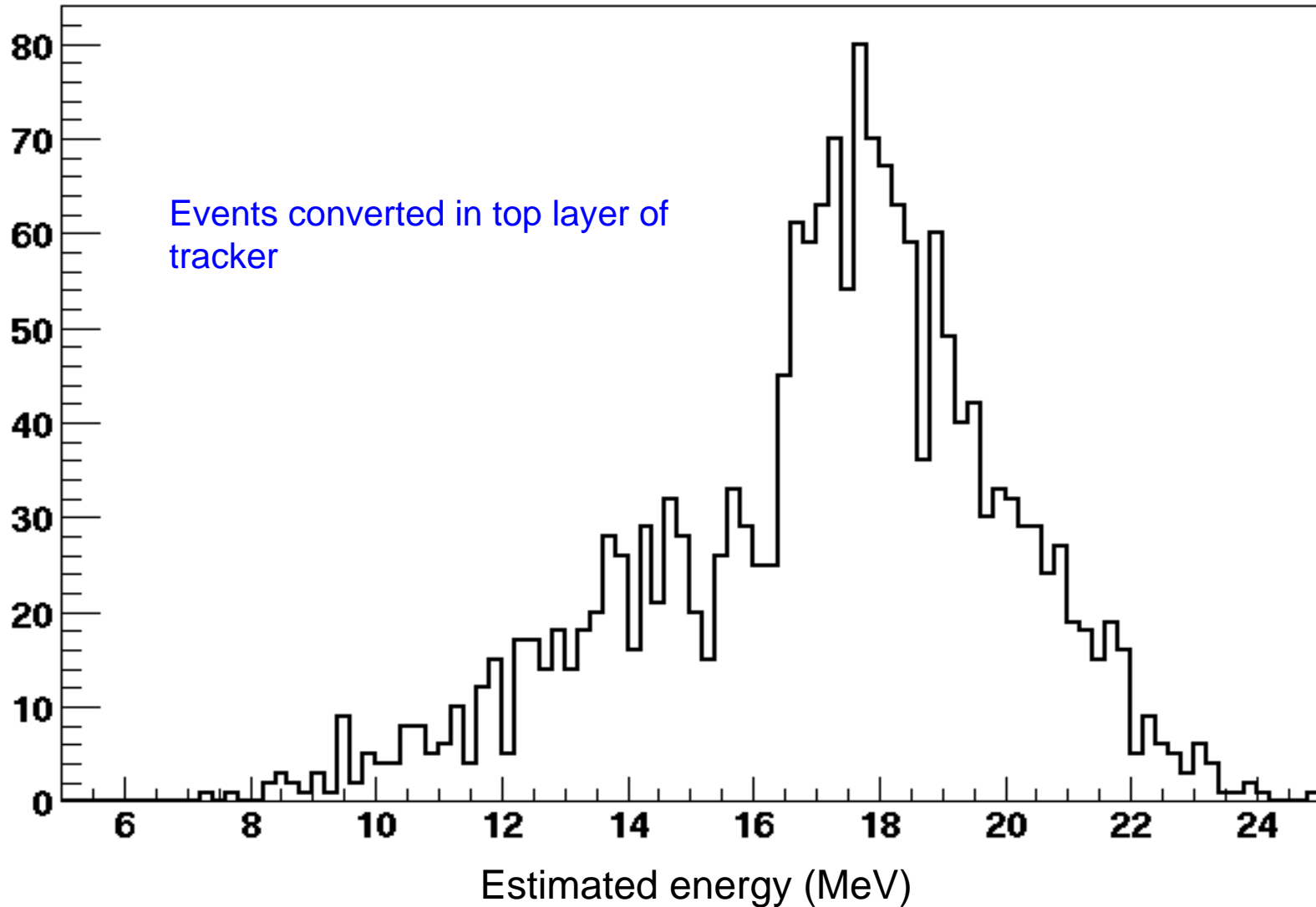


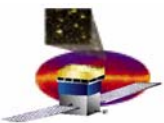
Reconstructed energy (MC VDG)





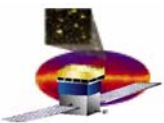
Reconstructed energy (MC VDG data)





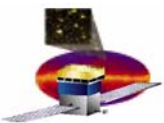
Bias on the energy estimation

- **Potential reasons that fitted energy is a bit lower than known gamma energy**
 - **At least half of the signal is actually made of electrons produced upstream in the Fe shield**
 - **Some particles could deposit energy in inactive regions of the detector**
 - **Tracker loses sensitivity to high energy when nhits ≥ 12**
 - **Large uncertainty in calculating TKR energy**



Summary

- **A simple energy estimator based on number of hits in the tracker and sum energy in all CAL crystals has been developed to reconstruct low energy gammas at EM**
 - **We have applied it on various MC and VDG data with reasonably good performances.**
- **VDG data generate lots of useful information to study performance of the EM, especially at low energy.**



Future plan

- **Following topics are under investigation:**
 - **Use multiple scattering to estimate t_{krEne} (KF result)**
 - **More parameters can be used to correct threshold effect in CAL such as number of hit crystals**
 - **Investigate off axis performance**
 - **Investigate full tower scenario**
- **Problems need to be solved in next EM data taking**
 - **Reject background electrons**