

# Modeling TKR Readout Effects

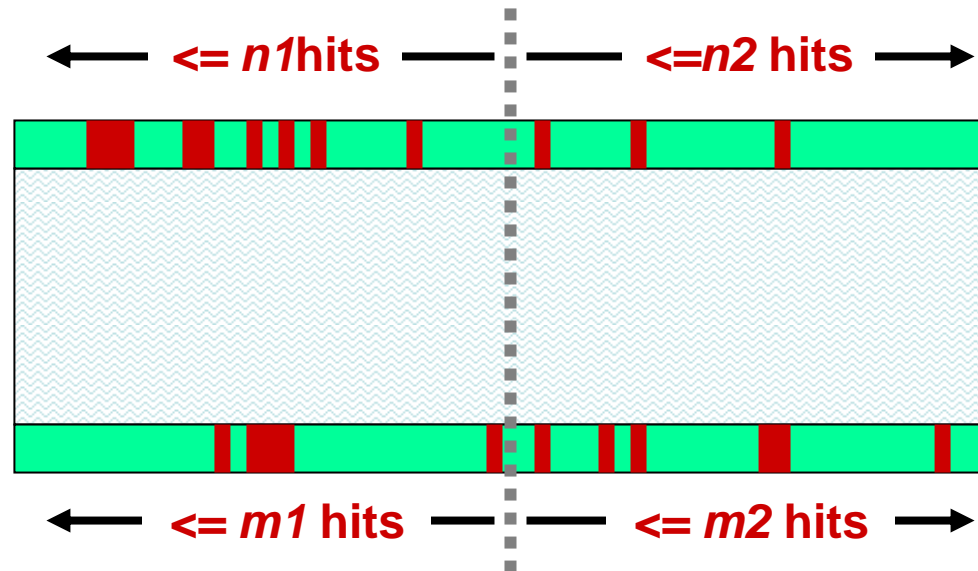
## Part 2

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# Truncation in each plane

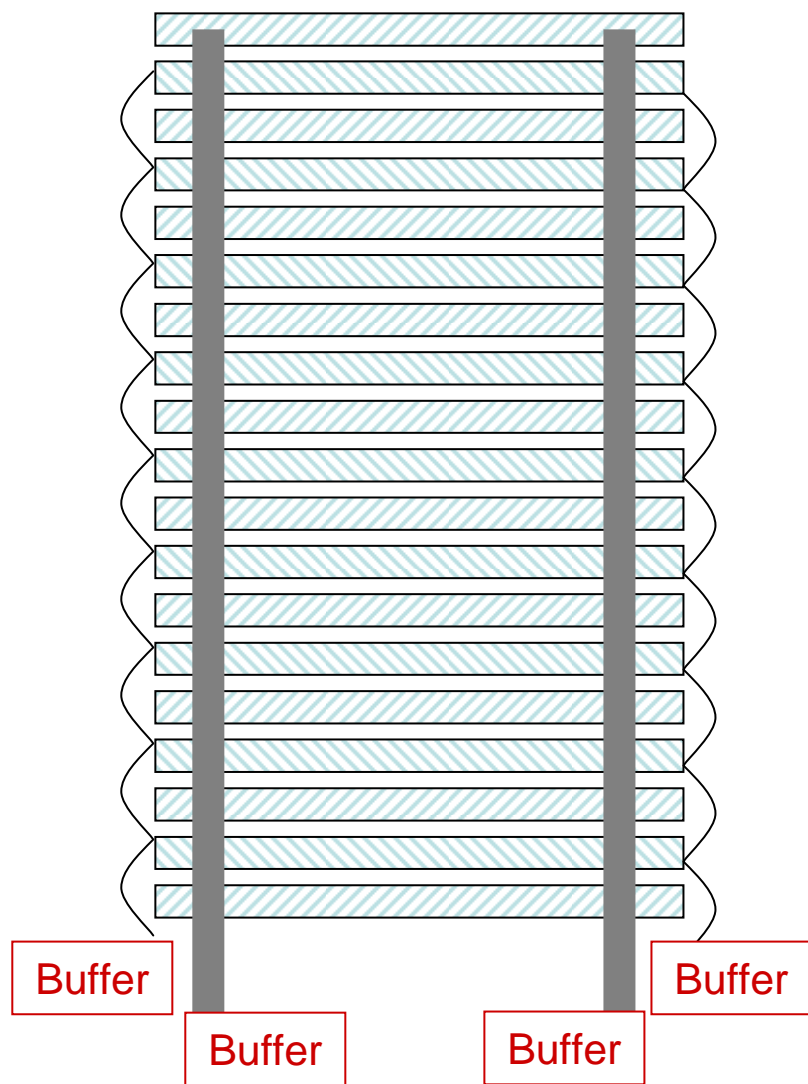


Only the first  $m_{1,2}$  or  $n_{1,2}$  hits are kept , where  $m, n \leq 64$

The limit is adjustable by plane and end

*Now also adjustable in Simulation*

# On each cable



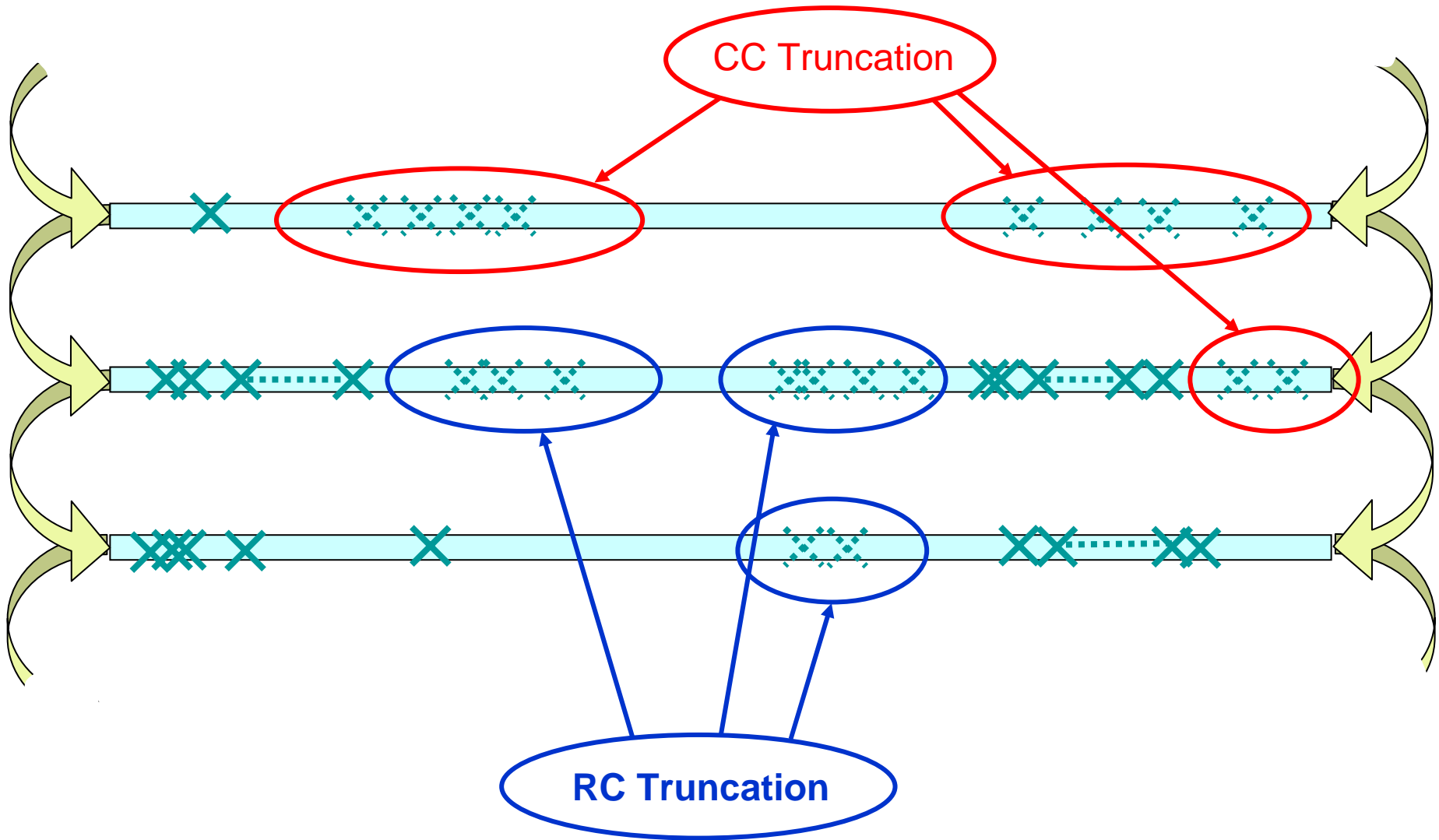
There are 8 cables on each tower. Each cable reads out one-half of one face of every other tray.

No more than **128** hits can be stored in each cable buffer.

The hits are read into the buffer *from the bottom up*, and *from low to high strip number on each side*

*(Now in MC)*

# Topology of Truncation

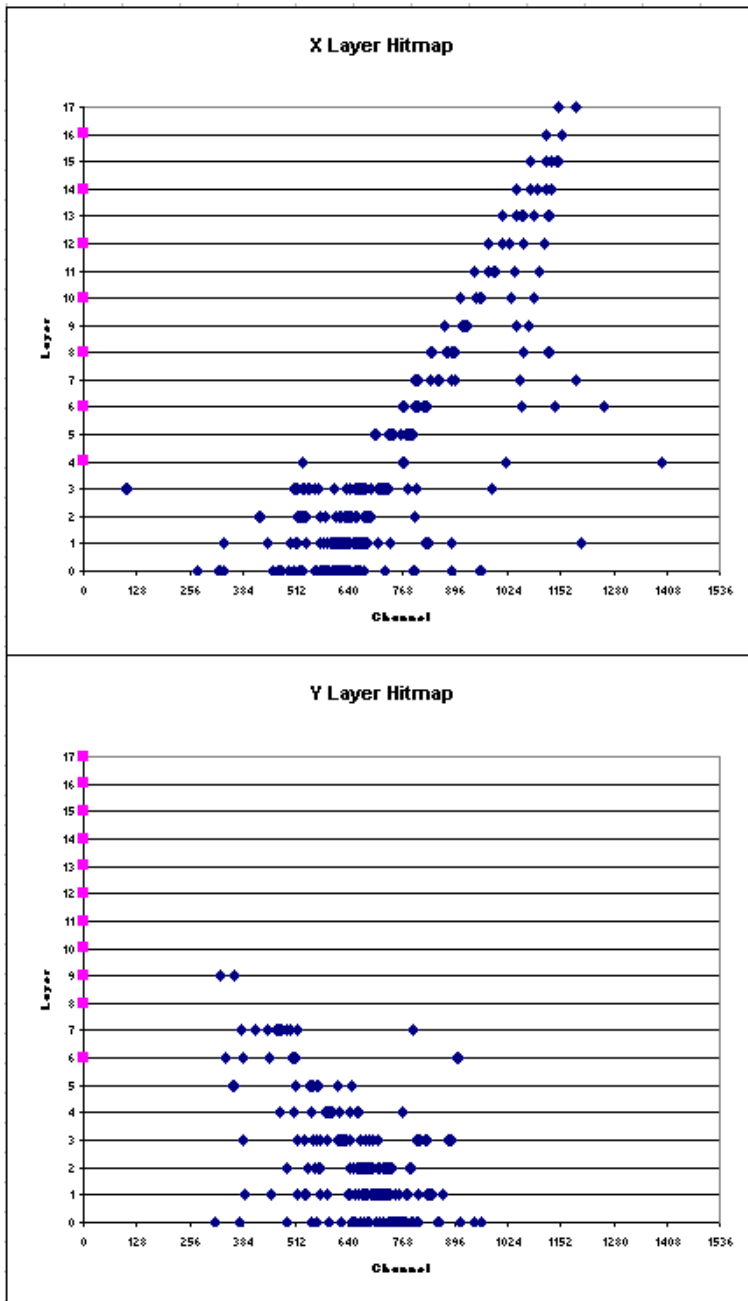


# An Air Shower (real data)

In x view, hits at top and bottom of shower are mostly on different cables.

In y view, they are on the same cables, and the top hits are lost.

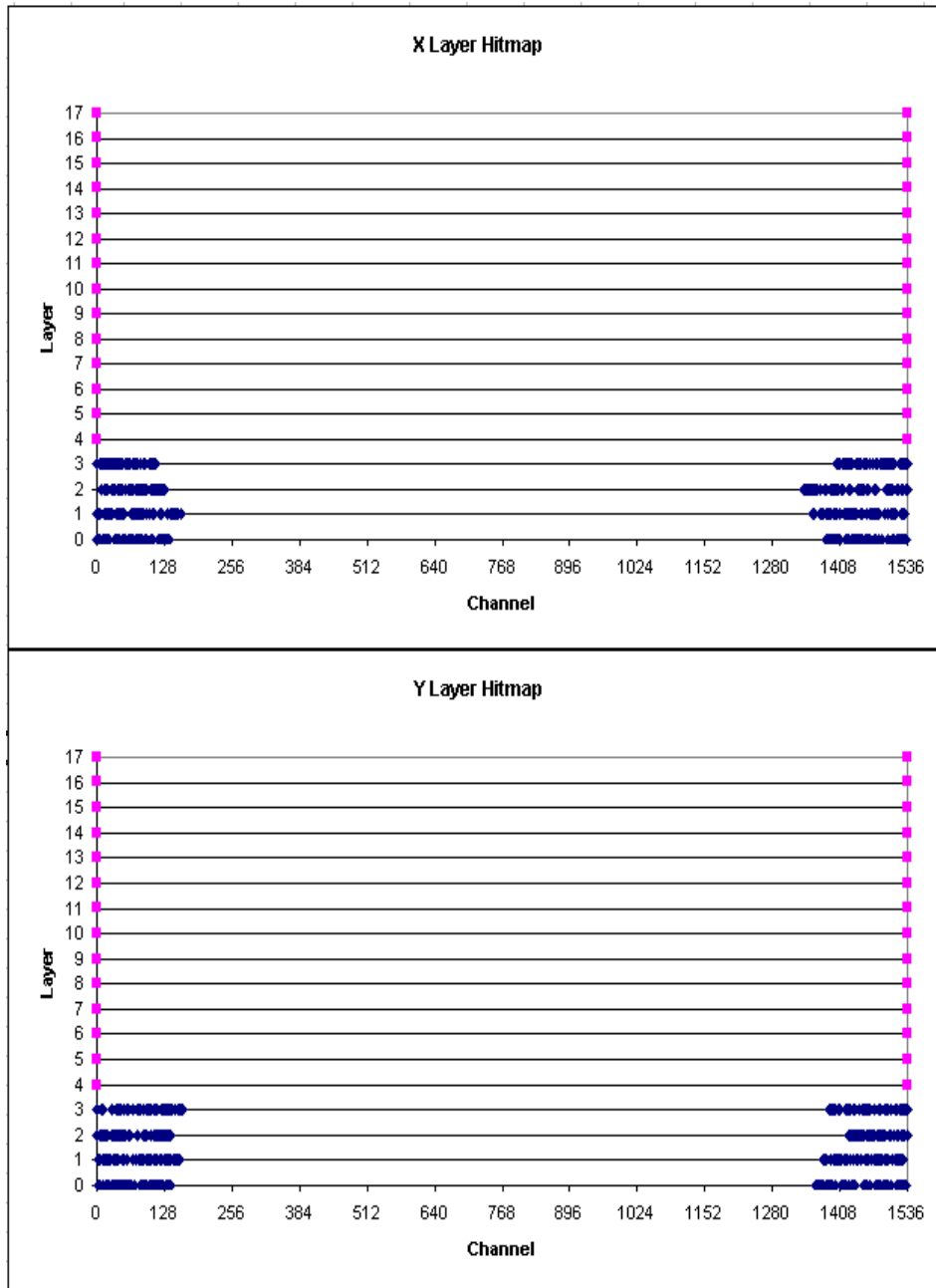
*Pink squares mark truncated ends.*



# Another real event!

Diagnostic info says every plane is truncated to 64 at both ends...

Not much to go on!



# Recon Strategy (New)

- For each event, we deduce which planes have potentially overflowed by counting the remaining hits. *(Note: No separate indication exists in the data to flag events which overflow the buffers.)*
- This information is stored in the TDS.
- PatRec looks at this information when it encounters a plane with no hit.
  - If the missing hit is “excused,” patrec continues to the next plane. Other reasons are also checked. (See next slide)
  - If the hit is unexcused, gap counters are incremented, and when a certain number is reached, the track is declared found as is.

# Reasons for excused absences

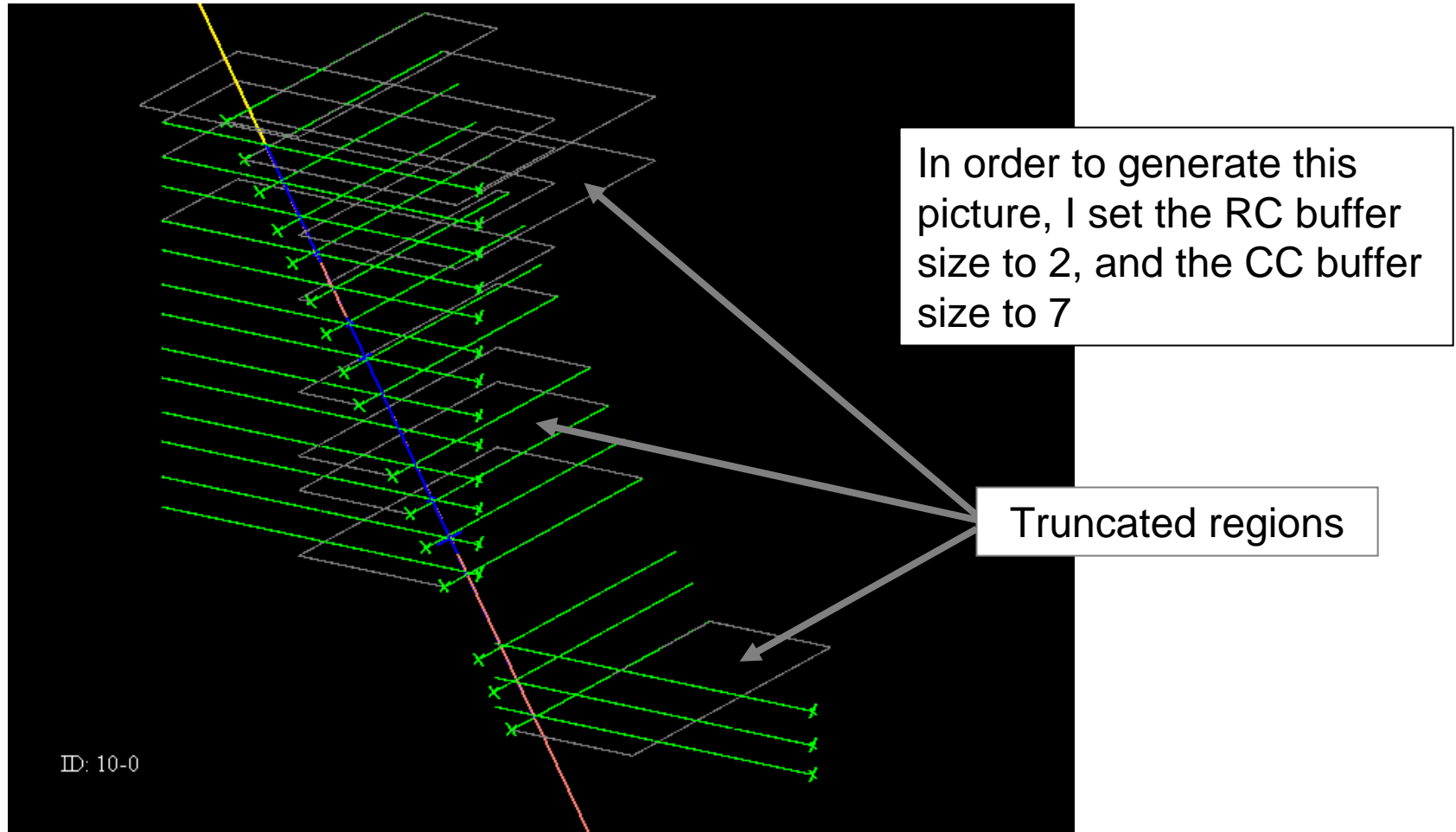
The missing hit is excused if the extrapolated track passes

- through a failed plane
- outside active area of tower
- through a gap in a plane
- through a region made insensitive by truncation
- near one or more dead strips.

The tests are performed in the order shown (in approximate order of decreasing probability).



# FRED displays truncated regions



*But no good way to look at really big events ...*

# Rough test of Effect of Truncation

Source is 1000 all\_gammas between 100 and 300 GeV, in 3 configurations:

- No truncation
- Standard truncation
- Simple tailoring: All RC buffers set to 14  
( $14*9 = 126 < 128$ )

# Result: 292 Triggers

	nTracks>0	DirErr<0.1	DirErr<0.005	mean
<b>No truncation</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.00185</b>
<b>Standard</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0.00178</b>
<b>Tailored</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.00180</b>

*No obvious problem caused by truncation!*