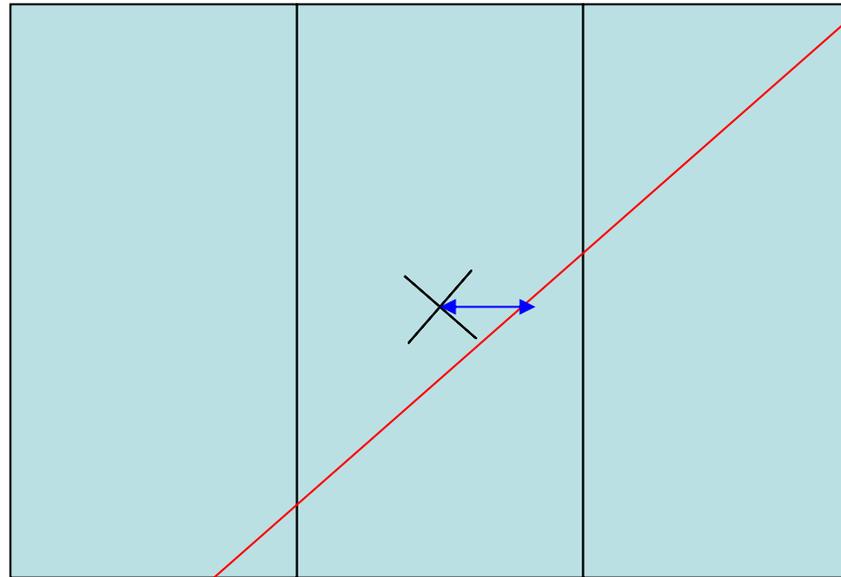


A Little Presentation on Errors

Leon Rochester

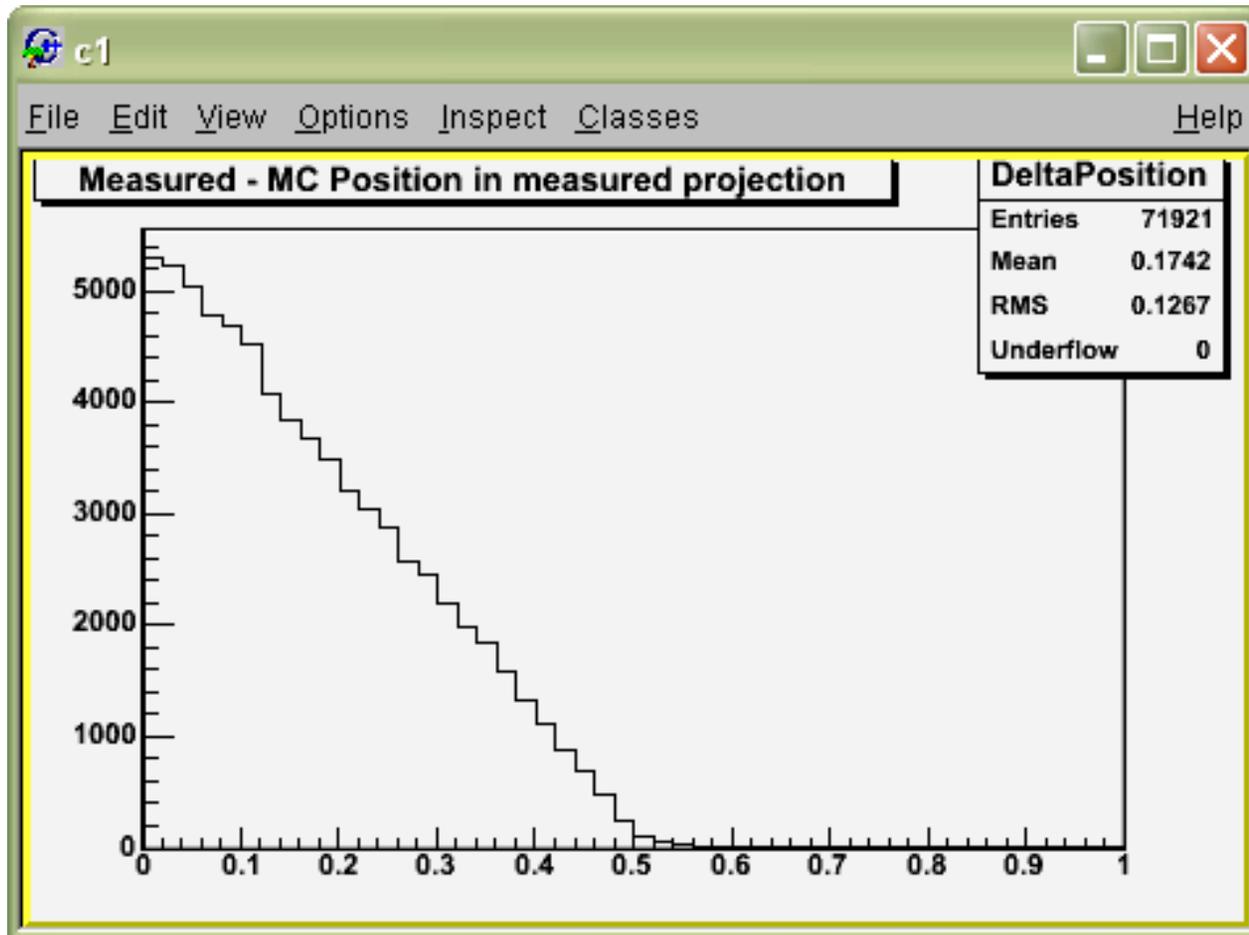
March 25, 2004

What is the measurement error “delta”?

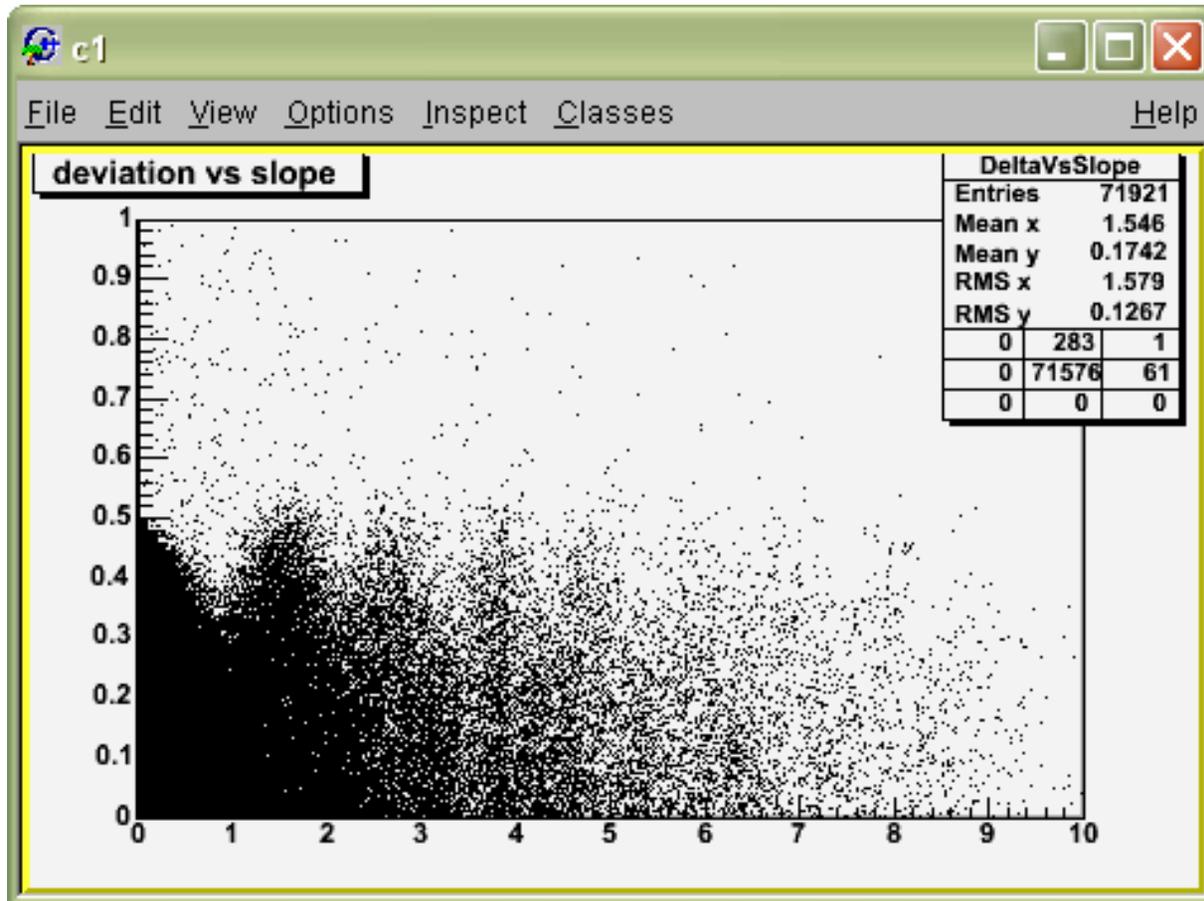


You might expect delta to be uniformly distributed
In each strip, so that the error on each
measurement would be $\text{stripPitch}/\sqrt{12}$

But...distribution of delta (all clusters)

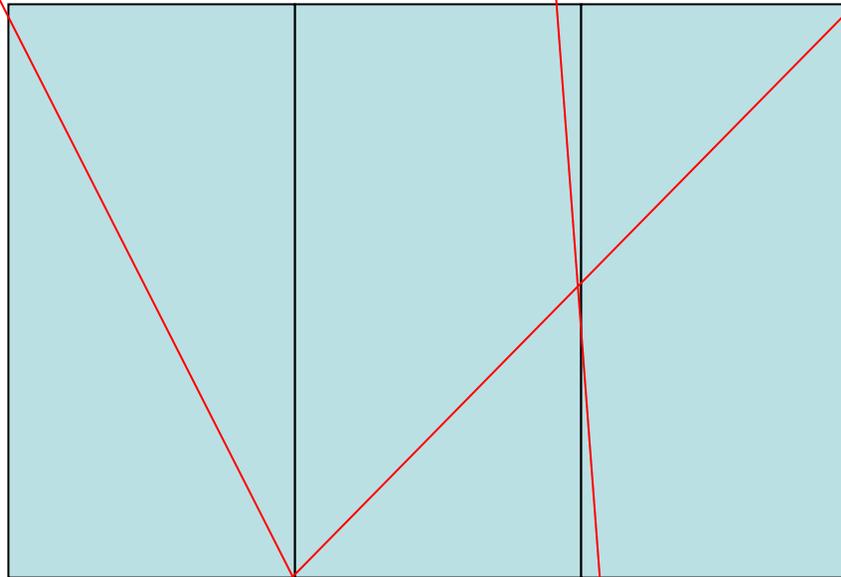


Delta vs Slope



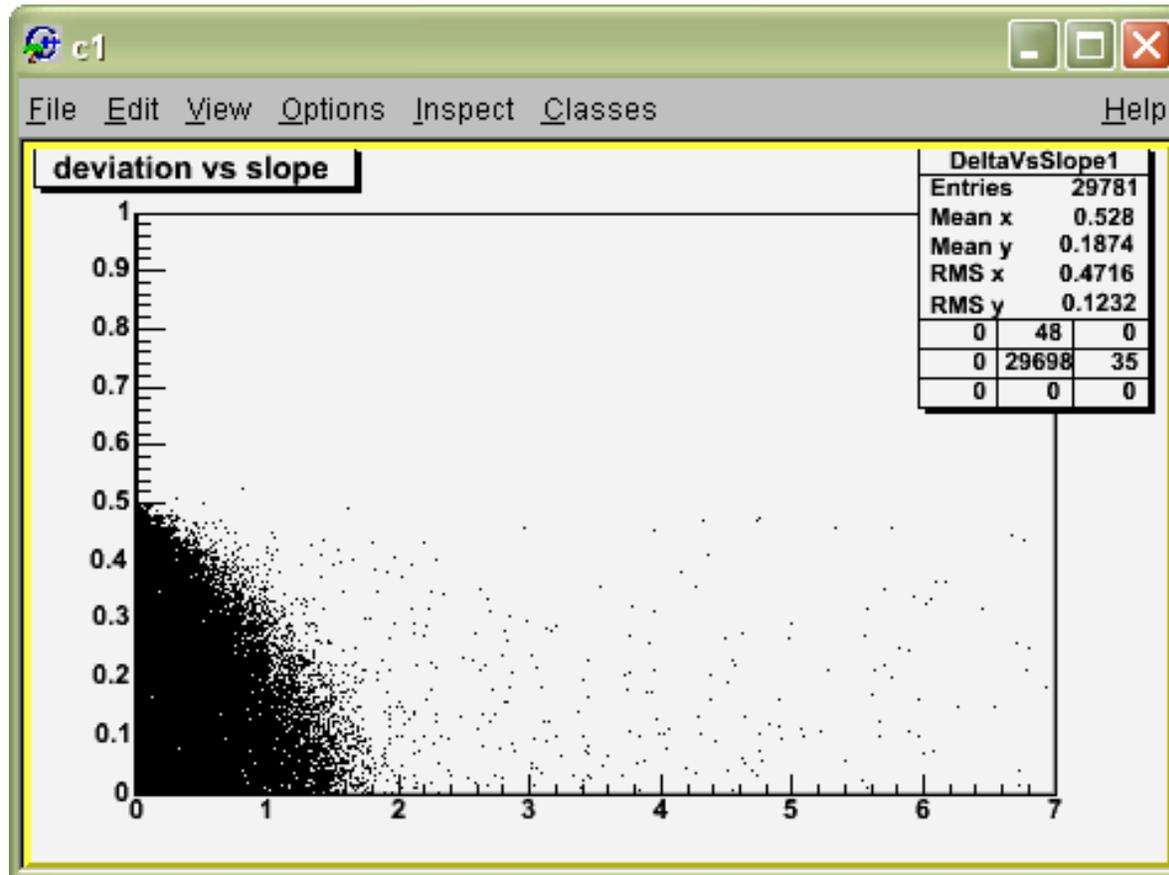
Slope is in units of $\text{stripPitch}/\text{siliconHeight}$
(Both slopes and deltas are folded around zero.)

What's happening?
There are magic slopes...

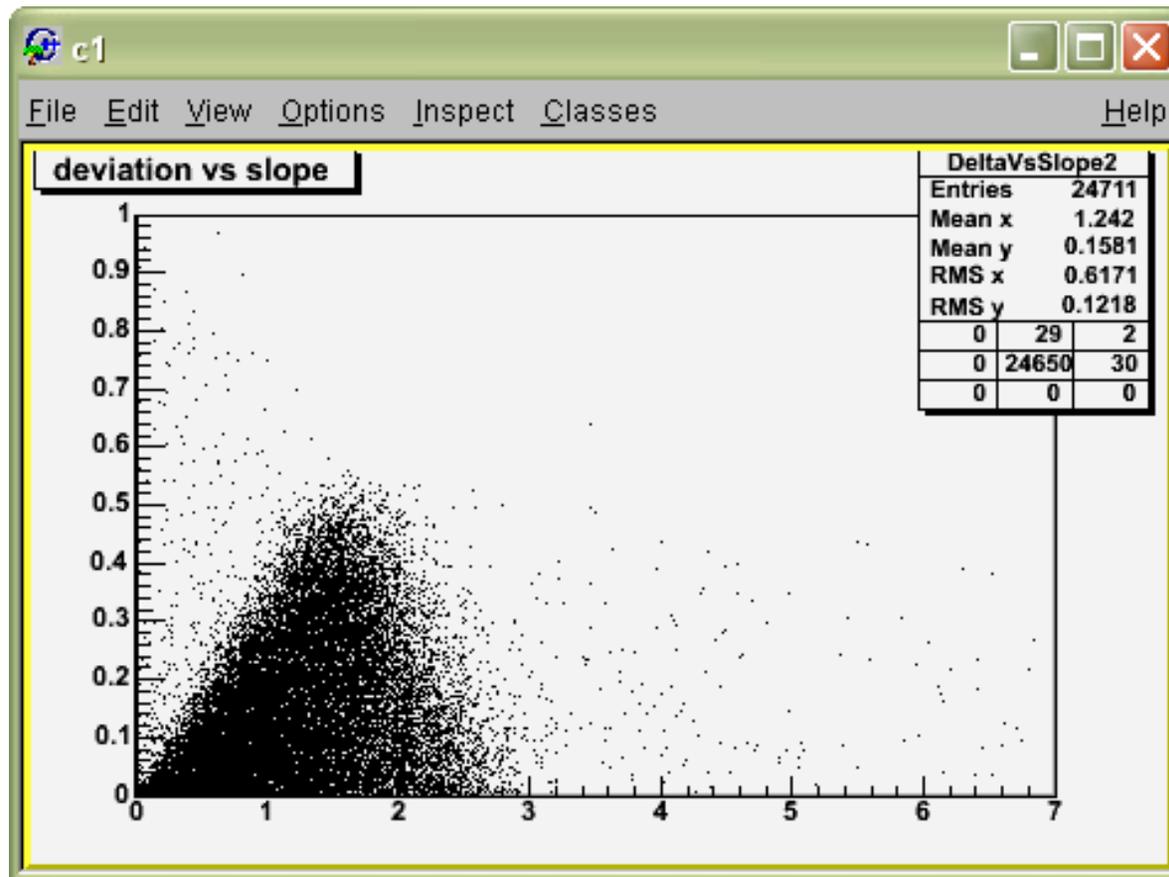


We know exactly where
these tracks went.

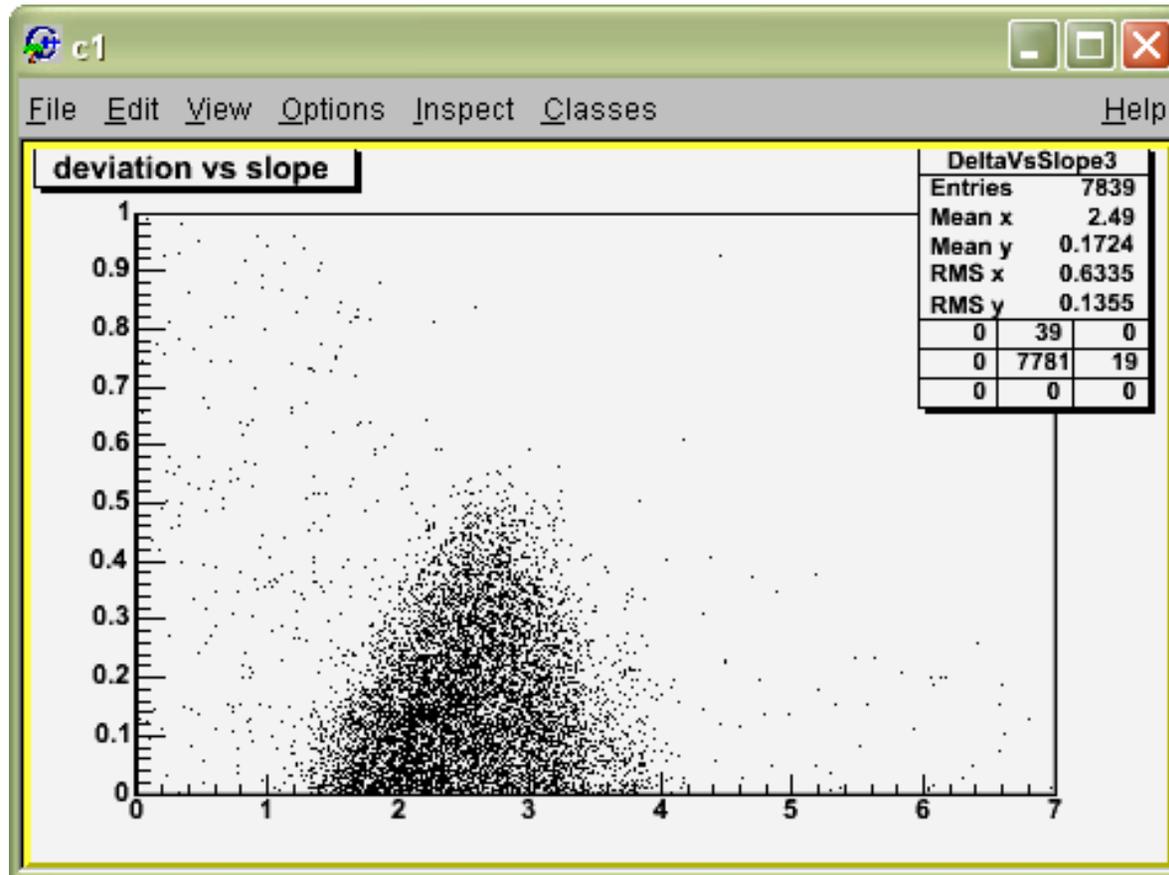
Delta vs Slope for one-strip clusters



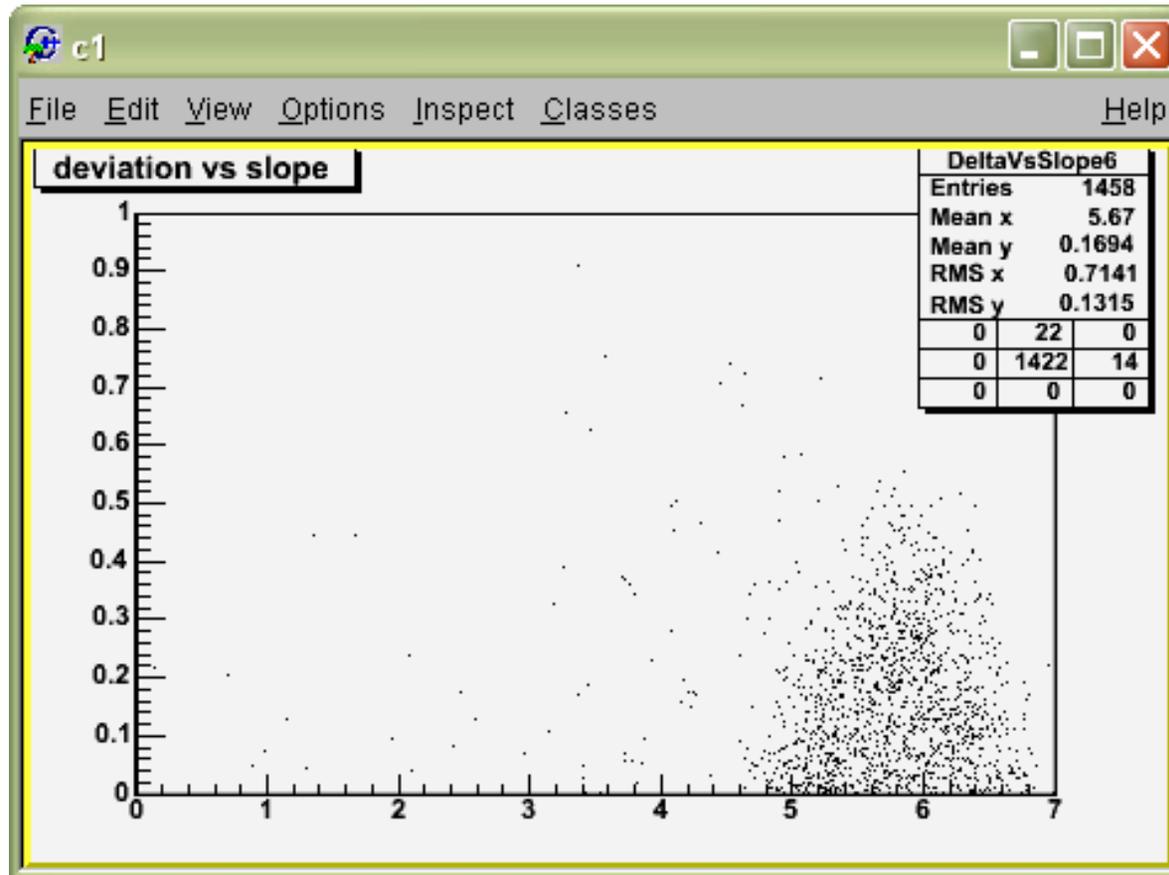
Delta vs Slope for two-strip clusters



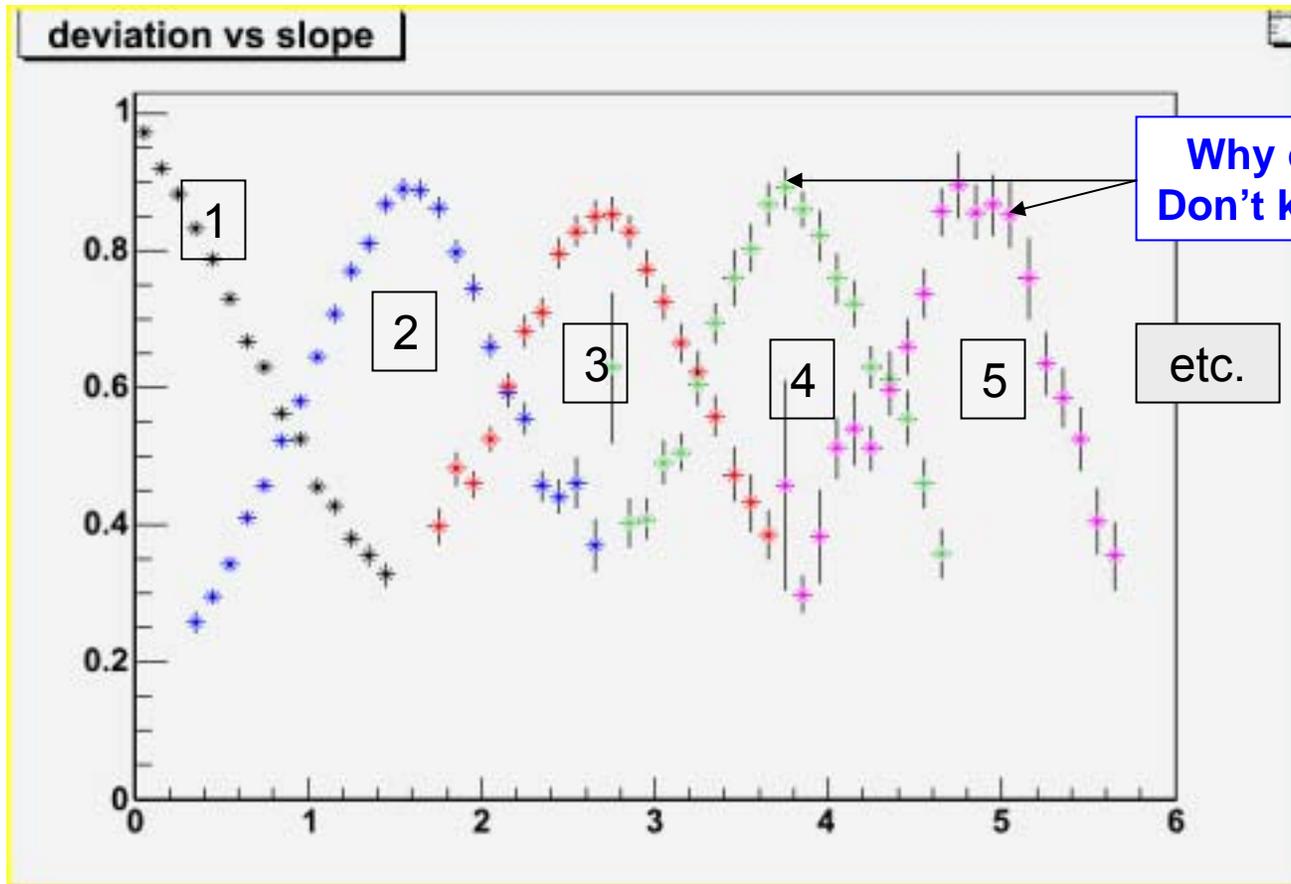
Delta vs Slope for three-strip clusters



Delta vs Slope for six-strip clusters



Error Factor



This is the factor by which the error is less than $\text{stripPitch}/\sqrt{12}$

So...

- Even if we have no information about the hits, $\text{stripPitch}/\sqrt{12}$ is the wrong error to assign... it should be $\text{stripPitch}/\sqrt{24}$.
- With knowledge of the track angle and the number of strips, a much better error estimate can be made.
- This can be done analytically... unbeknownst to me, Johann did this a couple of months ago!
 - Integrals over arctangents and logarithms... Ouch!

A refinement

The hit threshold modifies the argument a bit.

- Because a partially-hit strip may not be seen, the magic angle is modified.
- Tracks at an angle or those with a large energy deposited will effectively have a lower threshold
- So the shape of the distribution will depend somewhat on the angle and ionization of the track.