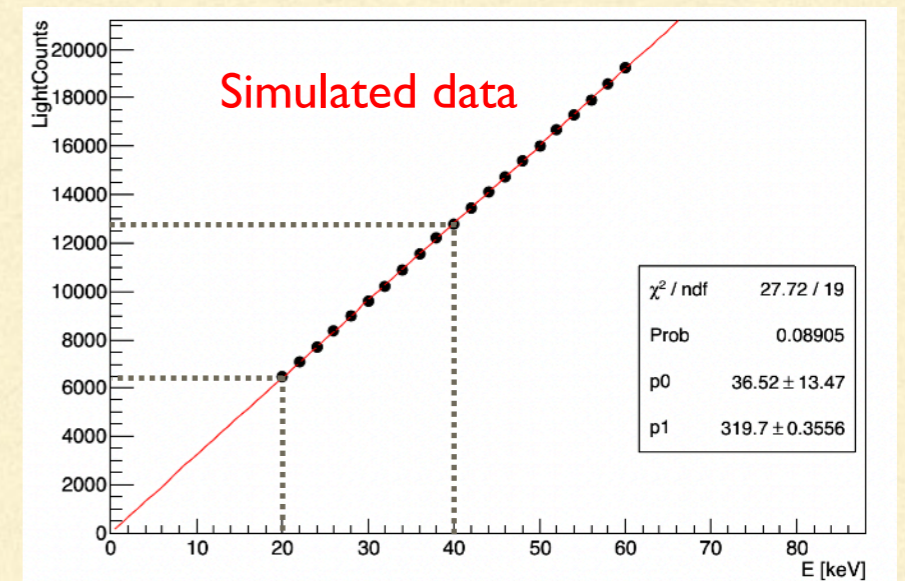
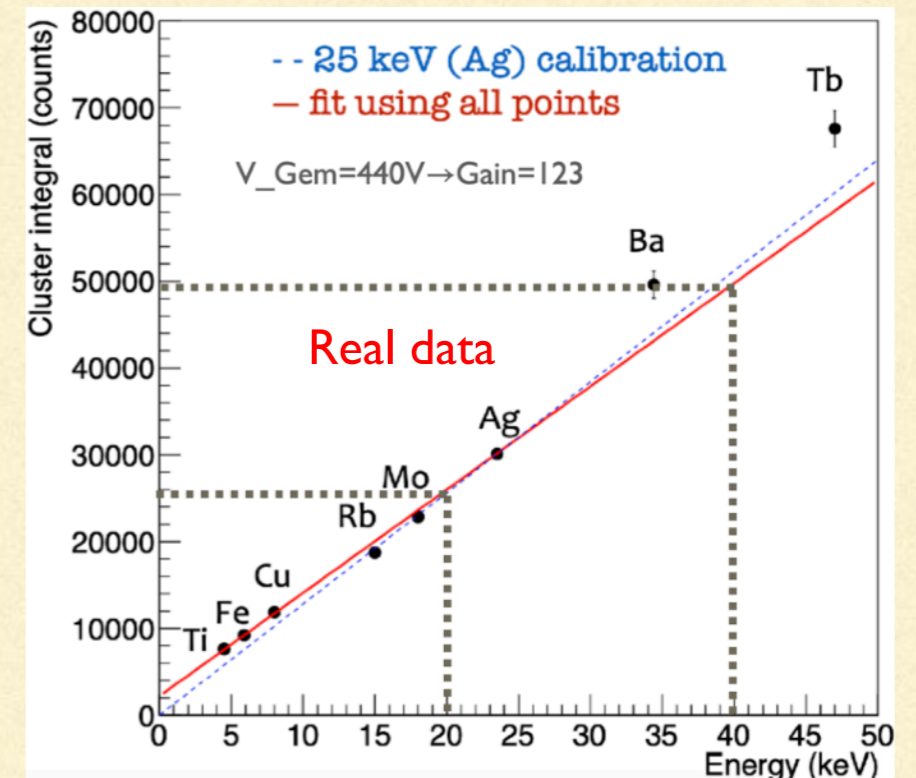
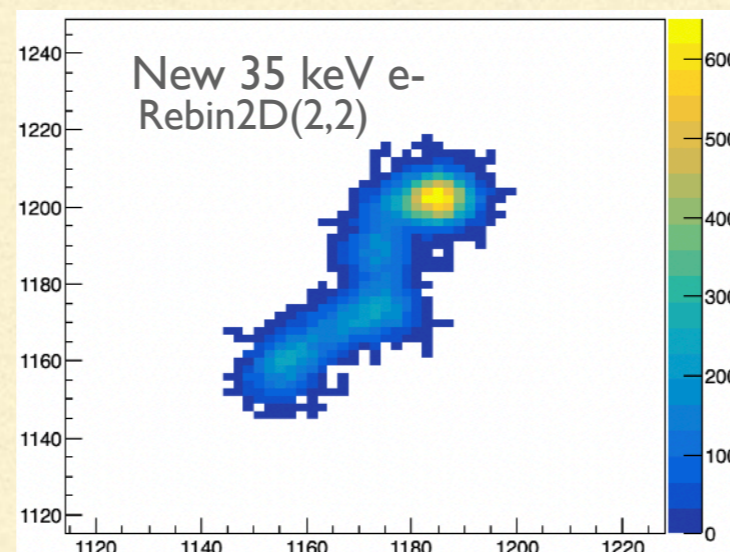
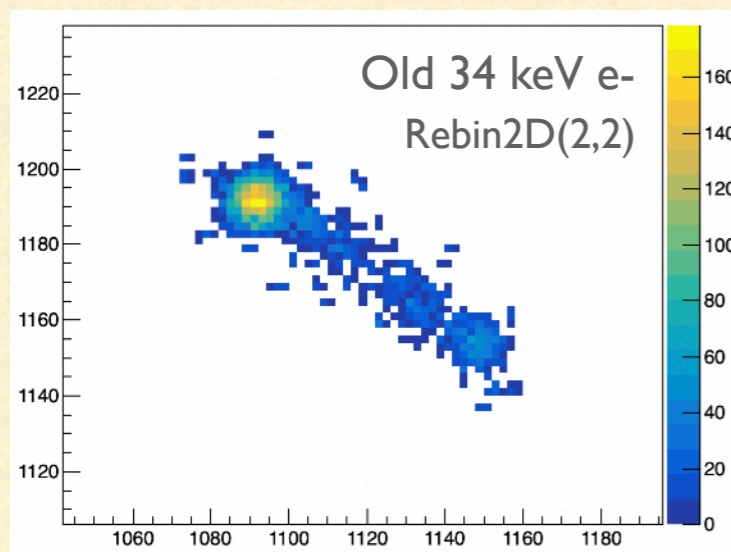

First results on data-MC comparison with low energy X-Ray in LIME

S.Torelli - E.Baracchini - E.Di Marco

Preface

- To validate the directionality analysis we need to validate the Montecarlo
- In a first evaluation we noticed a factor ~ 4 of difference in light between data and MC
- Simulated data have been reproduced with the new code (which include the saturation effect)



The saturation effect

Simulation of the saturation

- The number of electrons entering GEM3 are calculated as before.
- The charge cloud have a 3D gaussian shape:

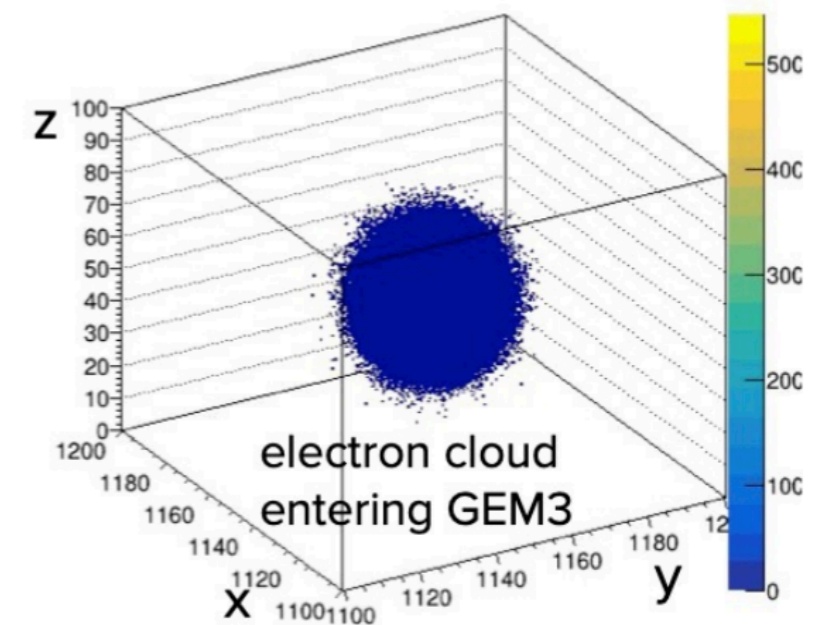
$$\sigma_T = \sqrt{\sigma_{T_0}^2 + \sigma_{D,T}^2} \quad \text{in the plane of the GEM as before;}$$

$$\sigma_L = \sqrt{\sigma_{L_0}^2 + \sigma_{D,L}^2} \quad \text{along the z axis}$$

- Clouds are divided in voxels (with the size of the pixels in the x-y plane and 2 x GEM thickness in z);
- Non saturated gain in GEM#1 and GEM#2 is assumed;
- the number n of electrons in each voxel is multiplied by a gain

$$G = A \frac{g}{1 + \frac{n}{n_h}(g-1)} \quad \text{where g is the no-saturated gain; A is an overall free parameter}$$

- Total number of electrons is the sum of all voxels along z.
- The number of photons (in each x-y bin) is obtained as before (light yield, geometrical efficiency, ...).



From a
“simple” model:

$$G = \frac{Ae^{\alpha V_{GEM}}}{1 + \beta n_0(e^{\alpha V_{GEM}} - 1)}$$

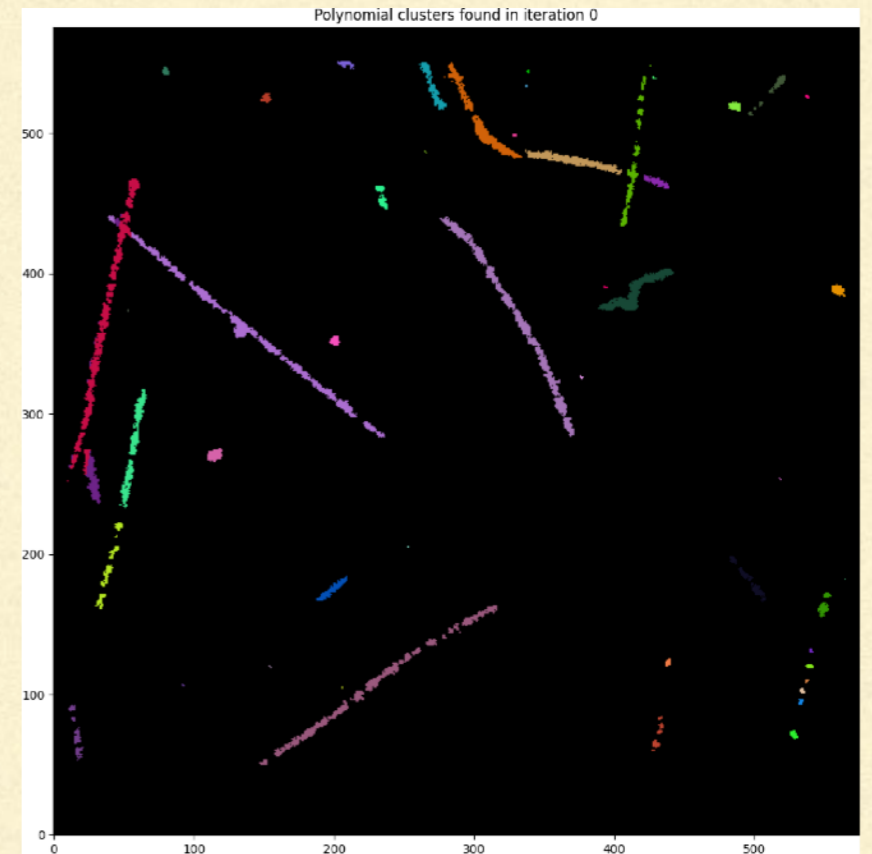
Comparison Between...

- High statistic data of x-Ray from different sources

| | | | |
|------|-----|----|---|
| 5801 | 400 | 50 | Xray source Cu 8.04/8.91 keV - 24cm distance from beginning of window |
| 5806 | 400 | 50 | Xray source Rb 13.4/15 keV - 24cm distance from beginning of window |
| 5813 | 400 | 50 | Xray source Mo 17.4/19.6 keV - 24cm distance from beginning of window |
| 5825 | 400 | 50 | Xray source Ag 22.1/25 keV - 24cm distance from beginning of window |
| 5832 | 400 | 50 | Xray source Ba 32.1/36.6 keV - 24cm distance from beginning of window |
| 5848 | 400 | 50 | Xray source Tb 44.2/50.6 keV - 24cm distance from beginning of window |

...and...

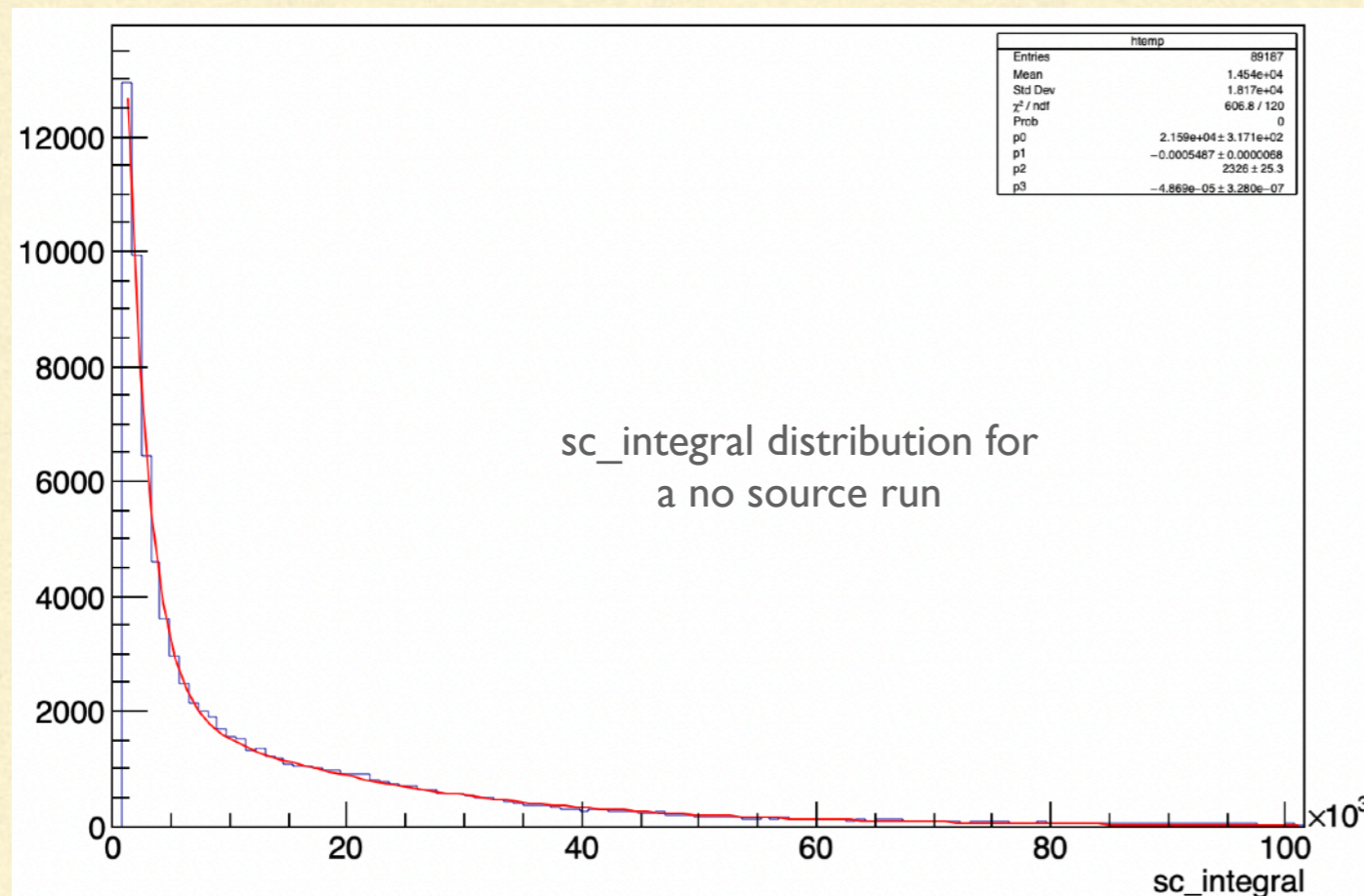
- Data digitized with the digitization code with saturation
- 500 tracks per energy
- Variables compared:
 - Integral
 - Length
 - Width
 - Slimness
 - Density (light/npixels)
 - dEdx (light/length)
 - TGaussMean
 - TGaussSigma
 - Cluster nhits
 - Cluster size
- Energies at: 8, 15, 18, 24, 35, 45 keV
- Diffusion uniform within 5- 45 cm
- Reconstructed with same reconstruction code with same parameters of data



Study on linearity and energy resolution

Strategy and Background modeling

- Strategy: fit of signal component over the background component evaluated on the sidebands of the distribution
- RooFit used with unbind likelihood fit on the data
- First background studies from the no source run



- Cuts:
 - length < 500 (remove cosmics)
 - integral > 1000 (fake cluster remotion)

$$b(x) = By(c \cdot e^{(\alpha_1 \cdot x)} + (1 - c) \cdot e^{(\alpha_2 \cdot x)})$$

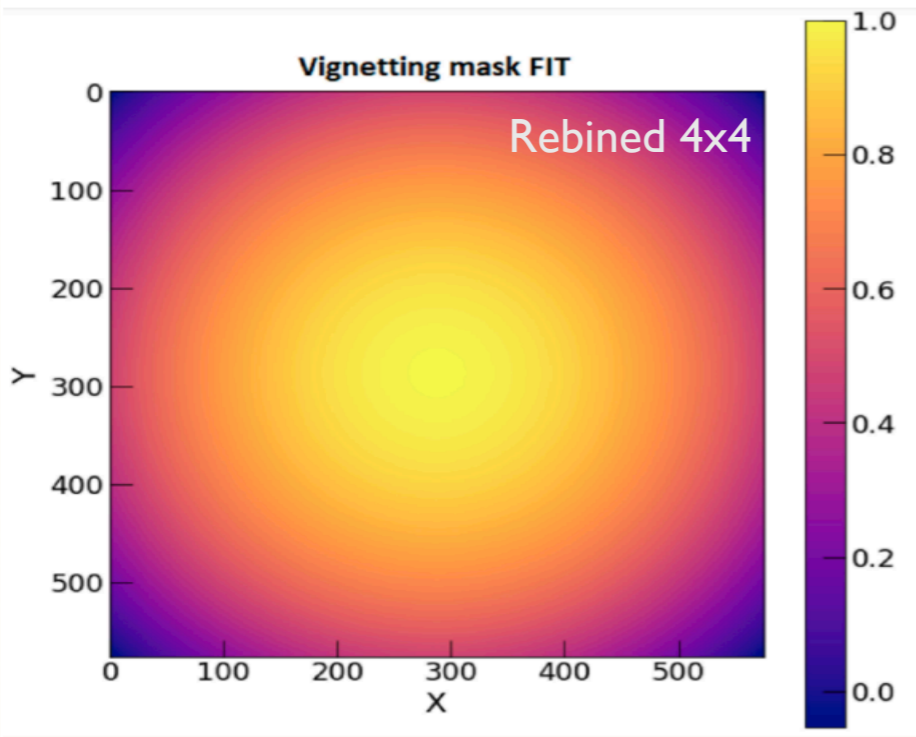
Coefficient to weight the two component

Fake cluster component

Physics component

Fit results

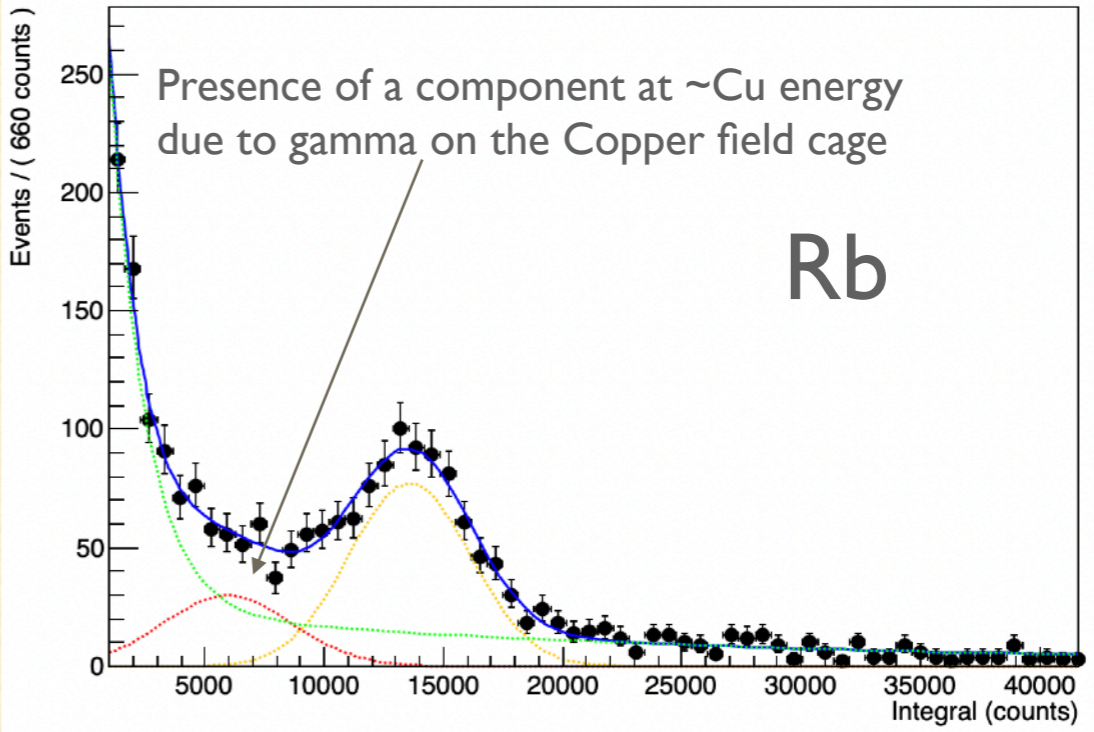
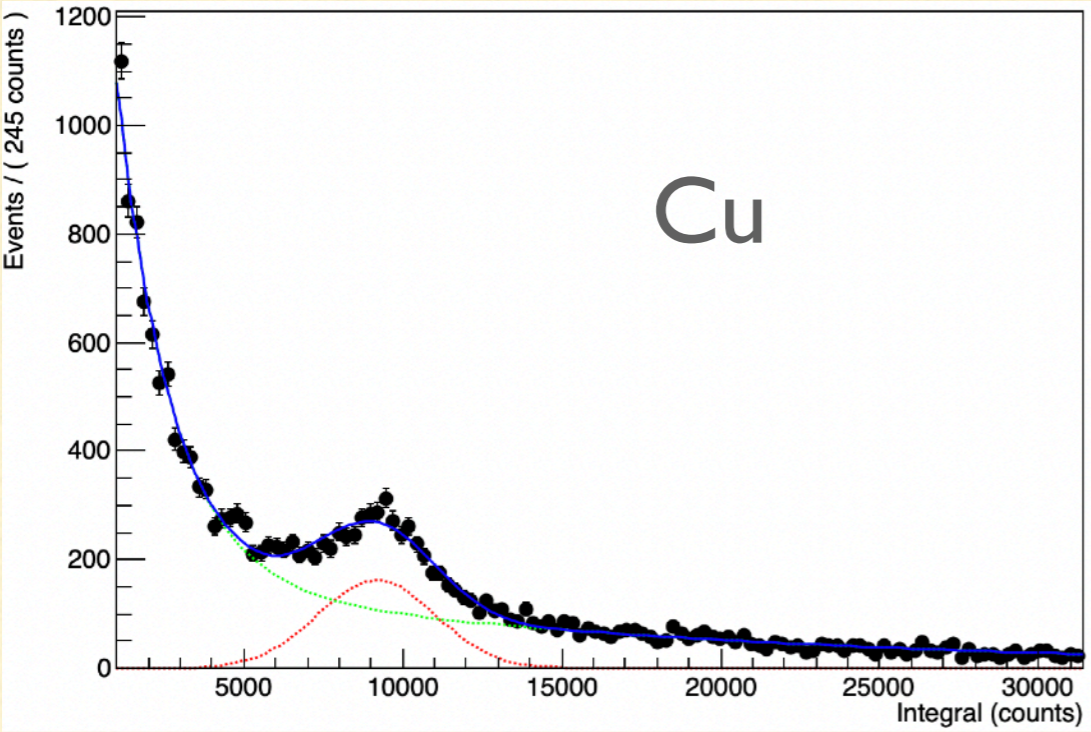
Selection $\text{length} < 500$ $\text{integral} > 1000$ and event in a radius of 1000 from the center of the picture (vignetting)



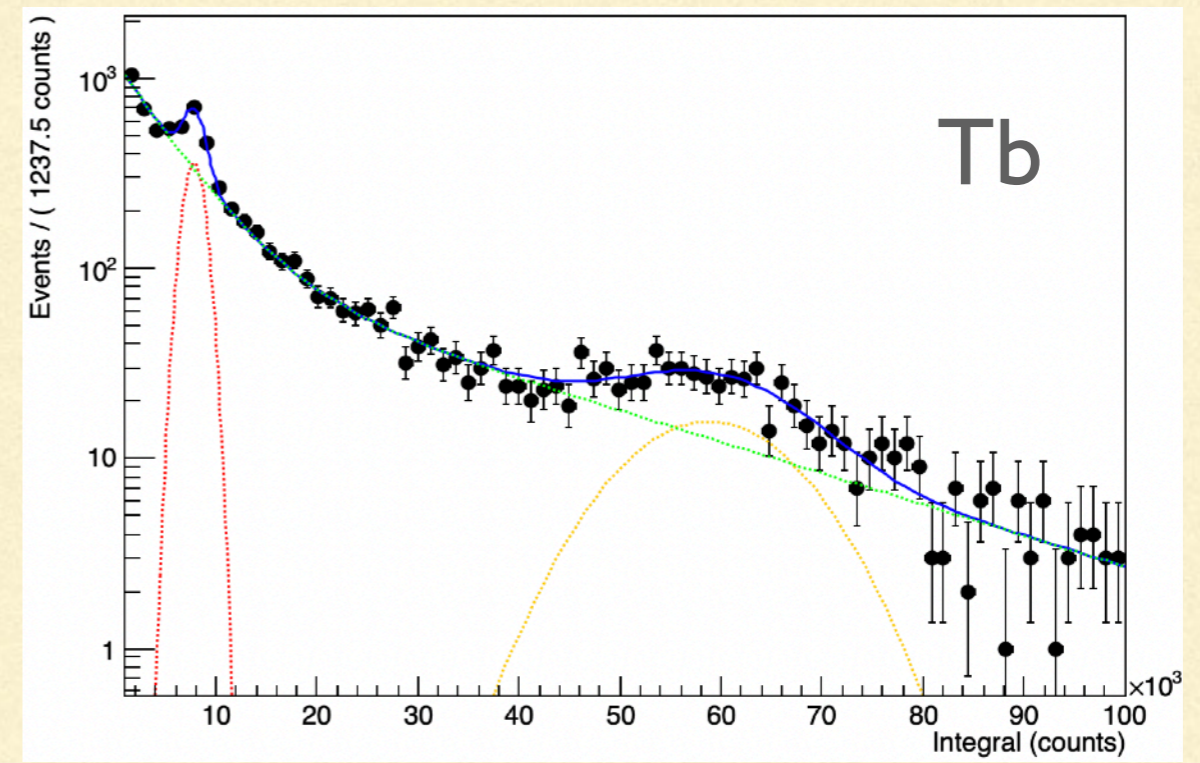
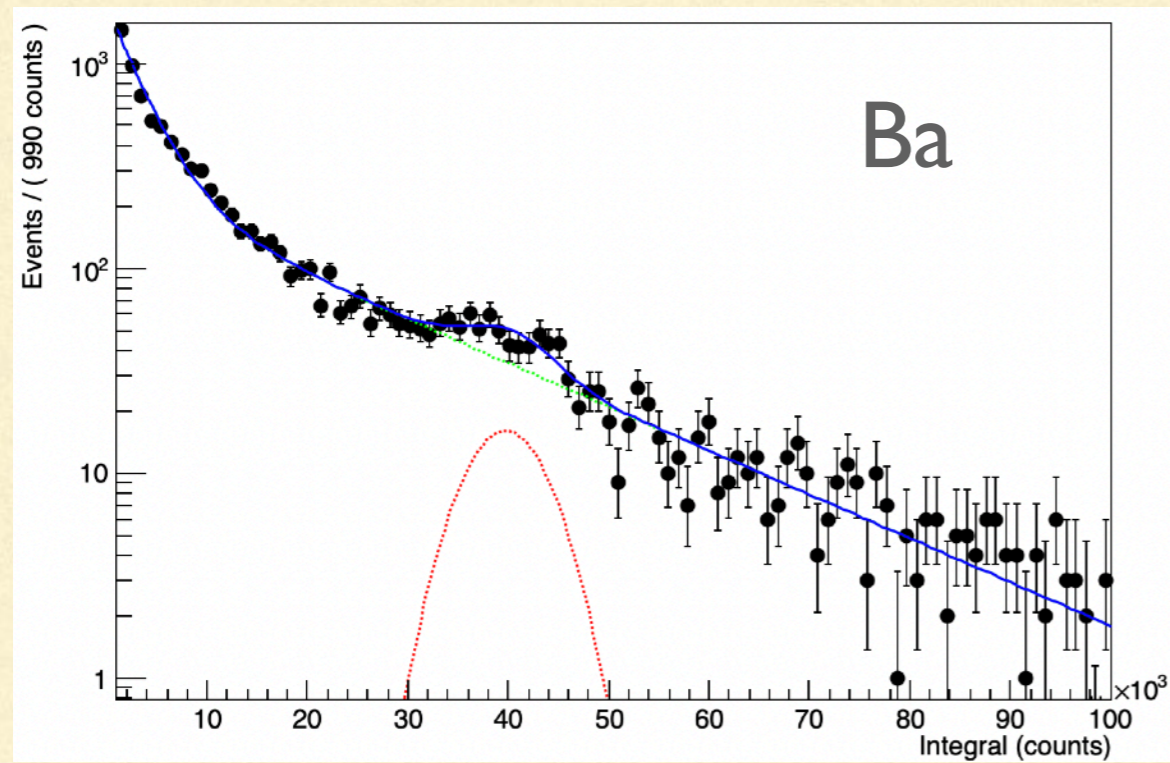
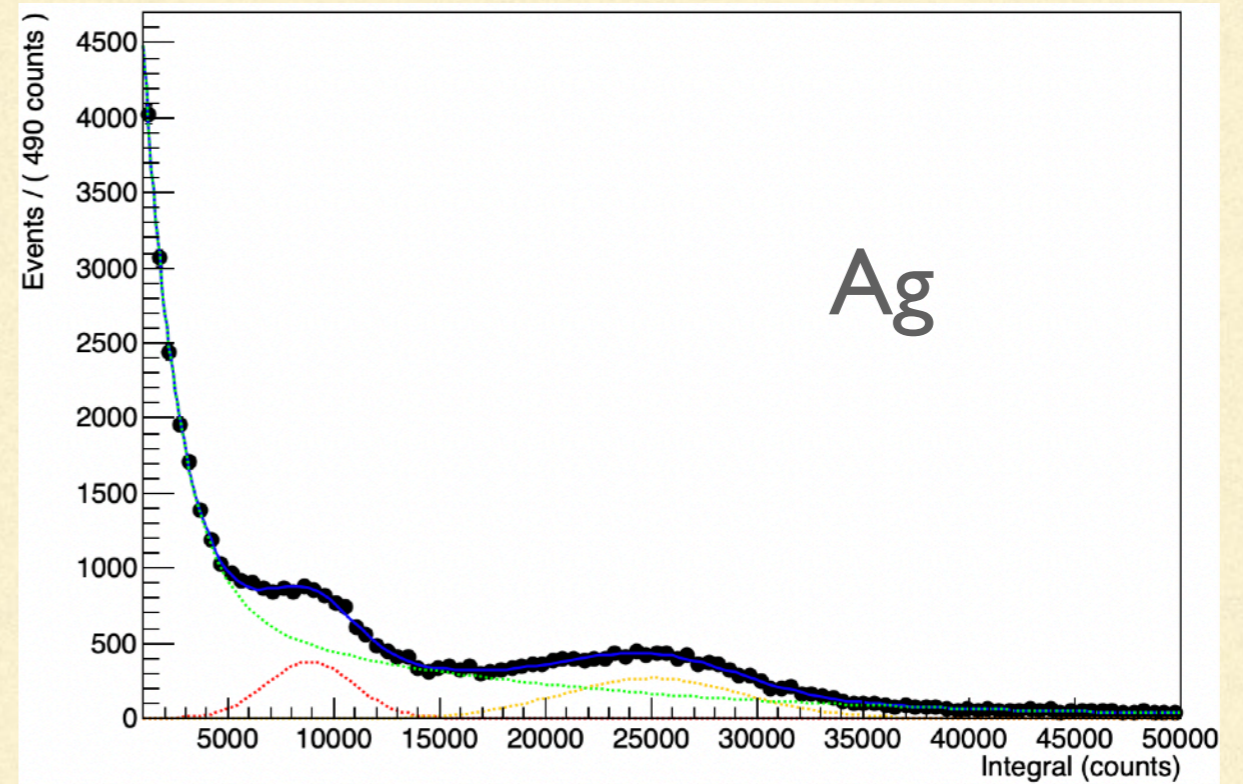
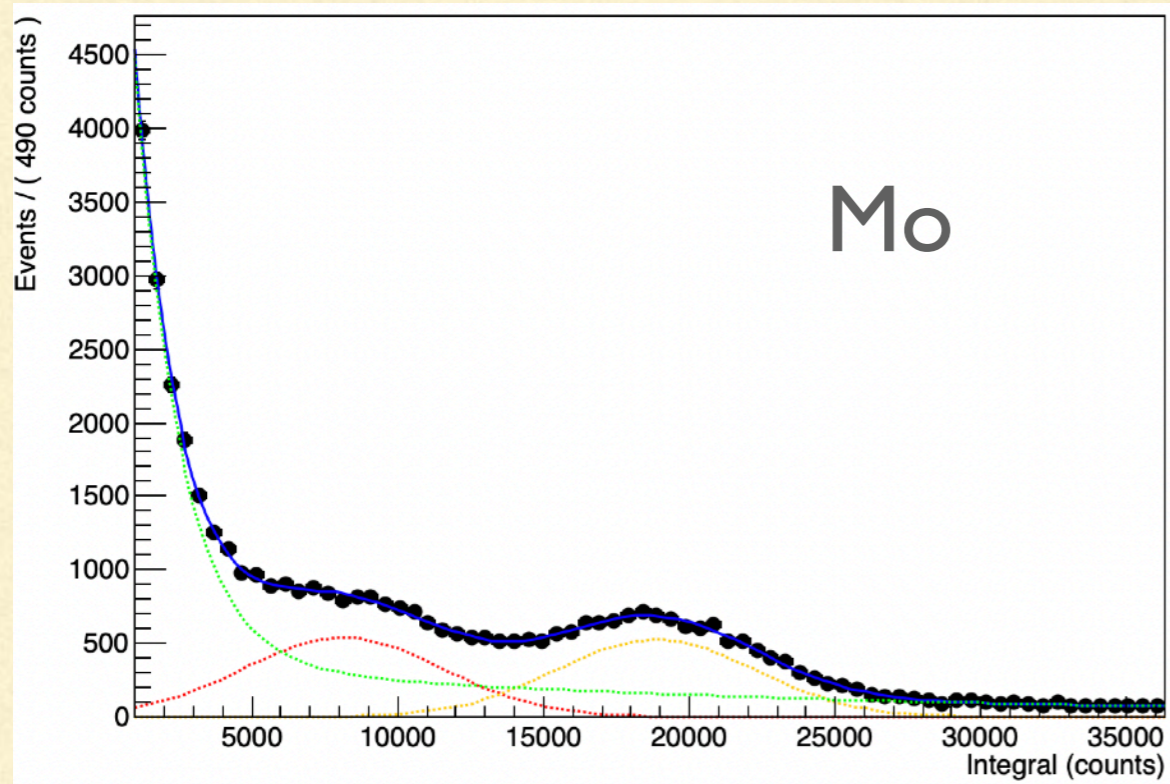
Parameters of the fit for I signal component

| NO. | NAME | VALUE | ERROR | STEP SIZE | VALUE |
|-----|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | alpha1 | -5.81286e-04 | 1.97088e-05 | 1.18432e-04 | 1.05730e+00 |
| 2 | alpha2 | -6.05128e-05 | 1.77088e-06 | 5.42959e-06 | 1.40797e+00 |
| 3 | bkgYield | 1.69208e+04 | 2.07392e+02 | 2.65526e-05 | -1.25859e+00 |
| 4 | coeff | 3.80460e-01 | 1.16467e-02 | 2.38017e-04 | -2.41419e-01 |
| 5 | mean | 9.17576e+03 | 7.60068e+01 | 3.79573e-04 | 1.94293e-01 |
| 6 | sigma | 1.85037e+03 | 1.01406e+02 | 1.06464e-04 | -3.17660e-01 |
| 7 | signalYield | 3.05915e+03 | 1.70743e+02 | 1.93020e-05 | -1.21924e+00 |

All the parameters let free to vary (a possible constrain of some parameter should be evaluated)

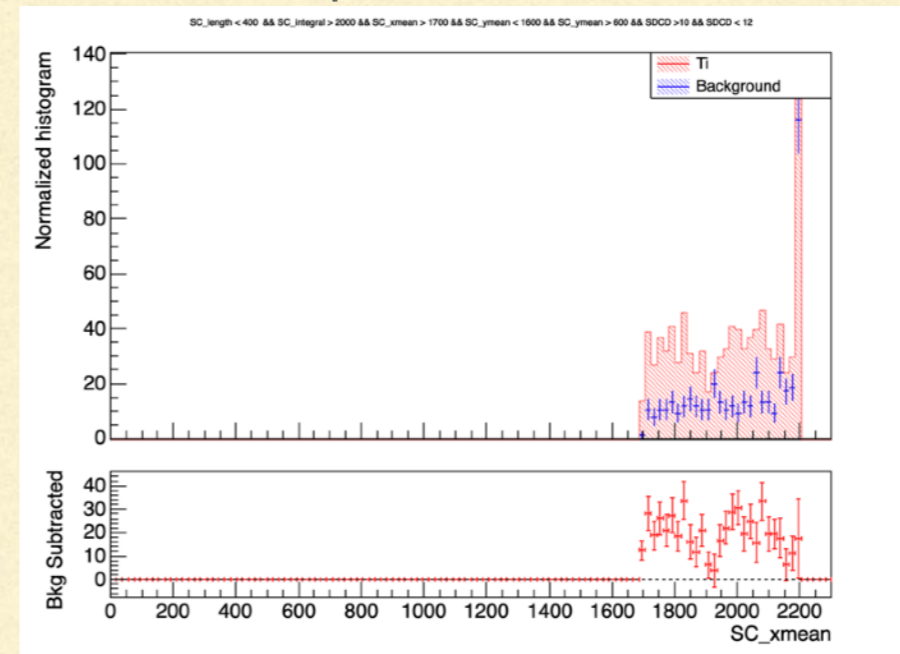
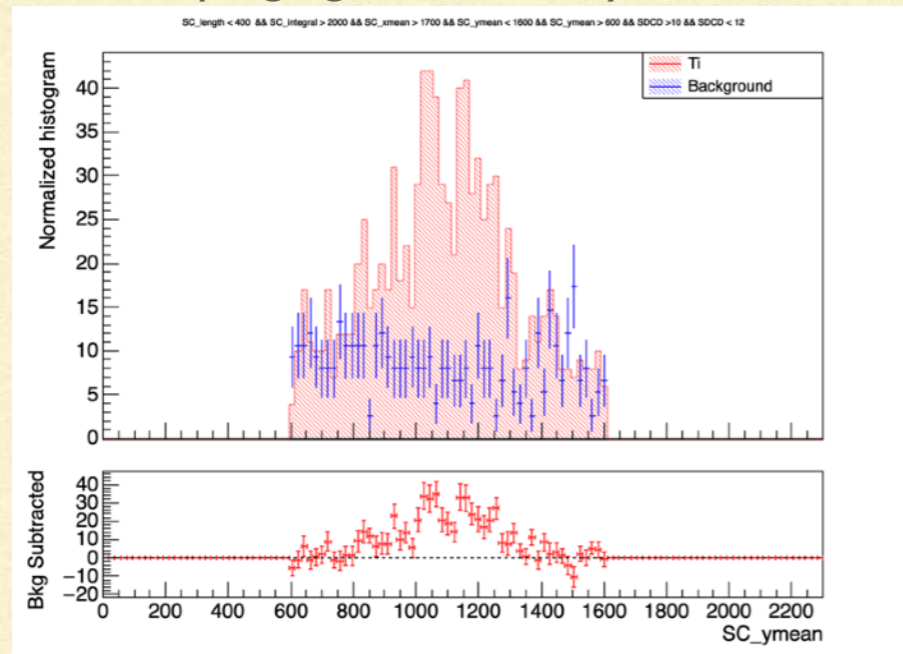


Fit results

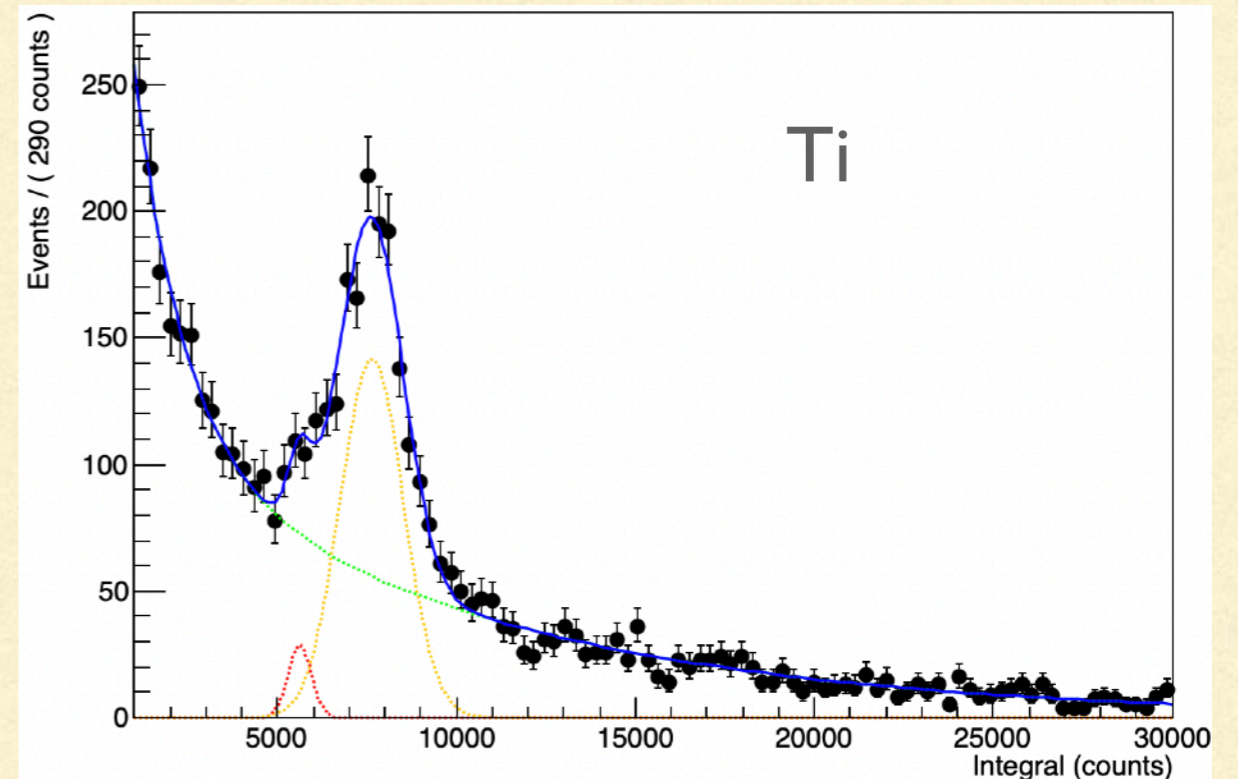
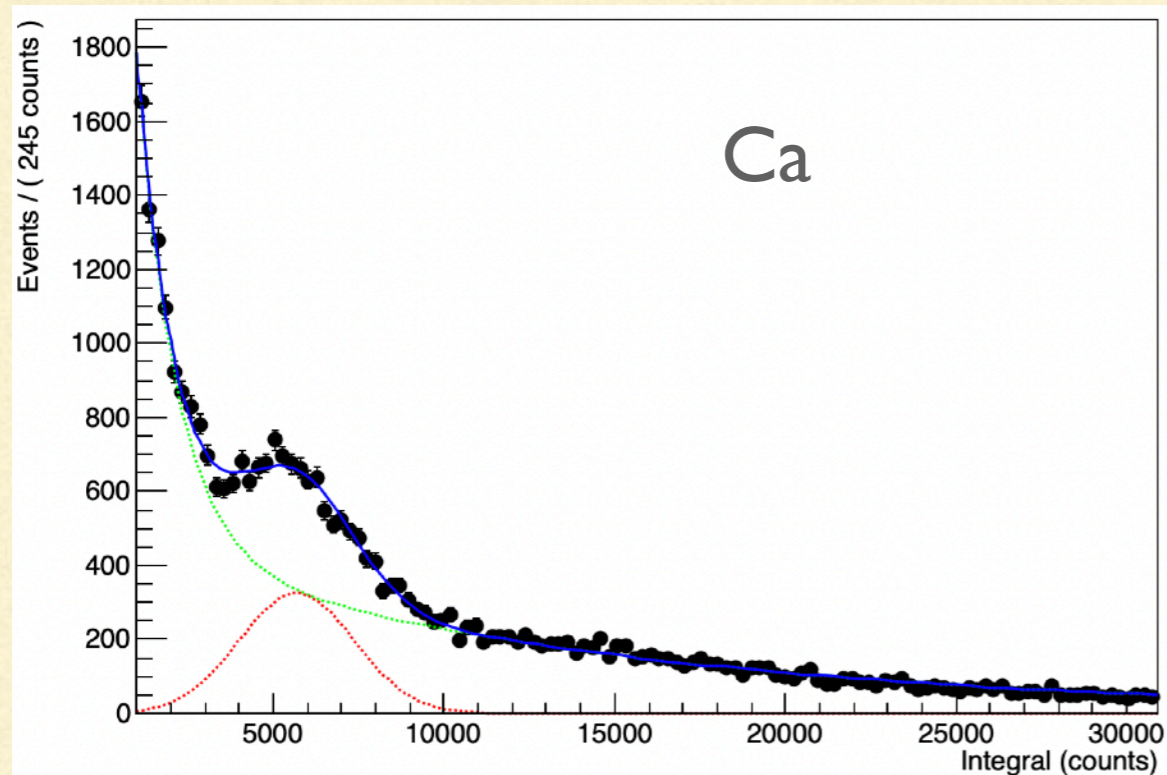


Fit results

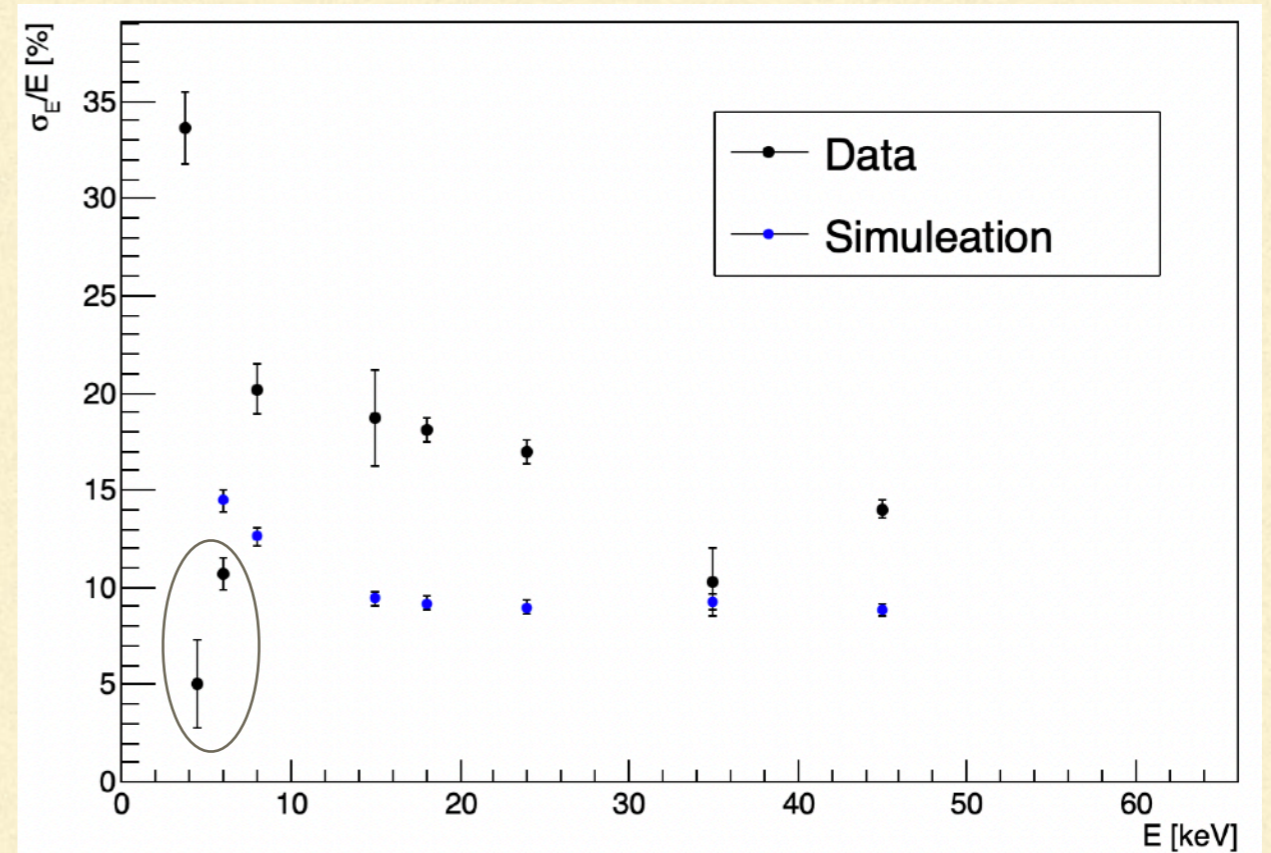
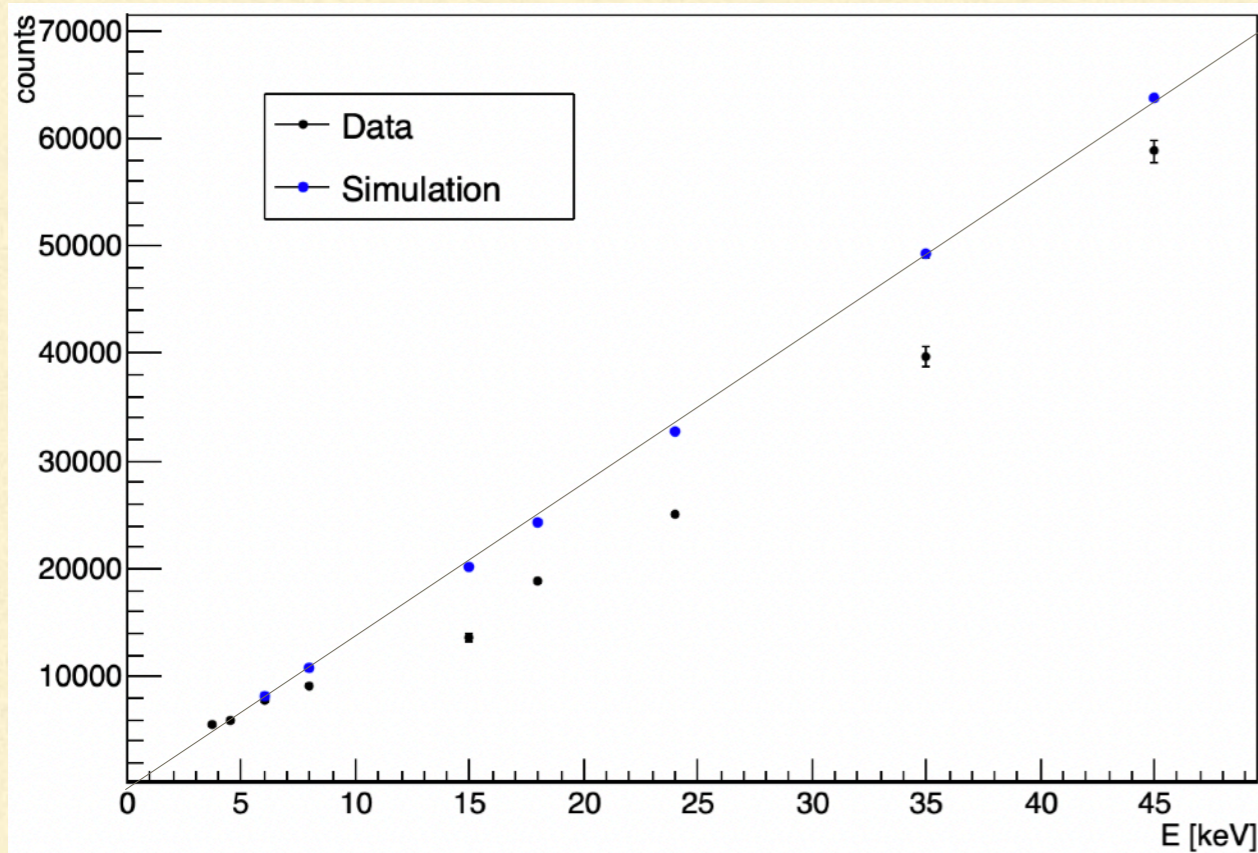
- Data taken impinging 6 keV X-Rays from ^{55}Fe source on Ti foil and piece of chalk



- Selection $\text{length} < 500$ $\text{integral} > 1000$ and constrain in $1700 < \text{xmean} < 2100$ and $900 < \text{ymean} < 1400$ (signal to noise ratio improvement, small path of such low energy X-Ray)

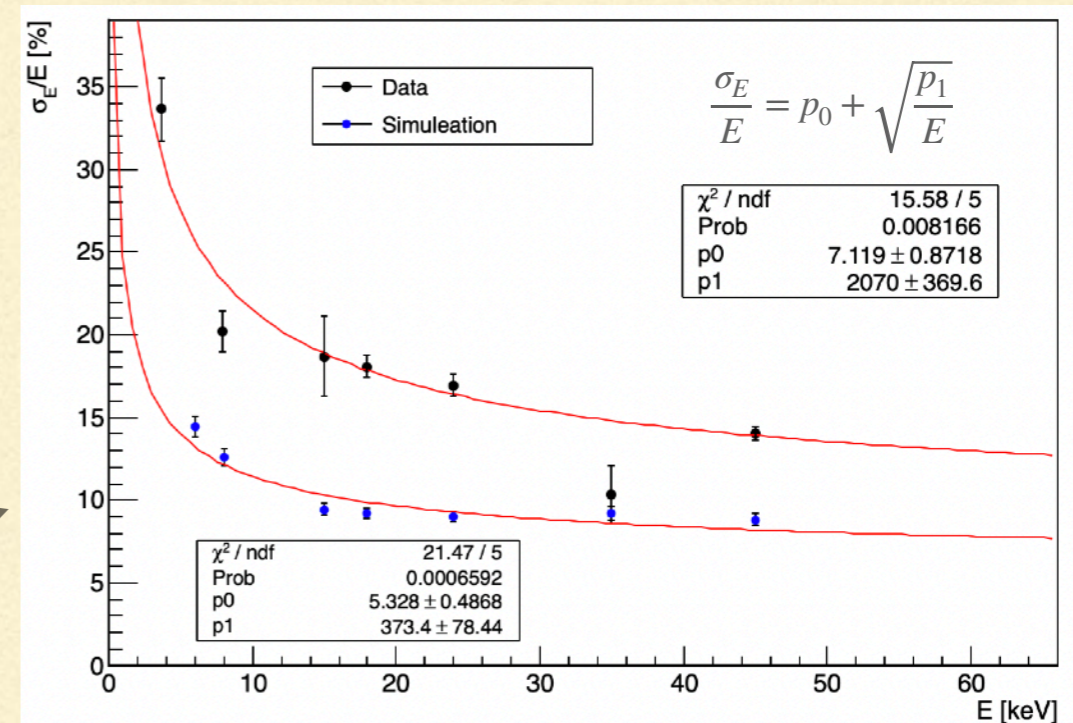


Linearity and Energy Resolution



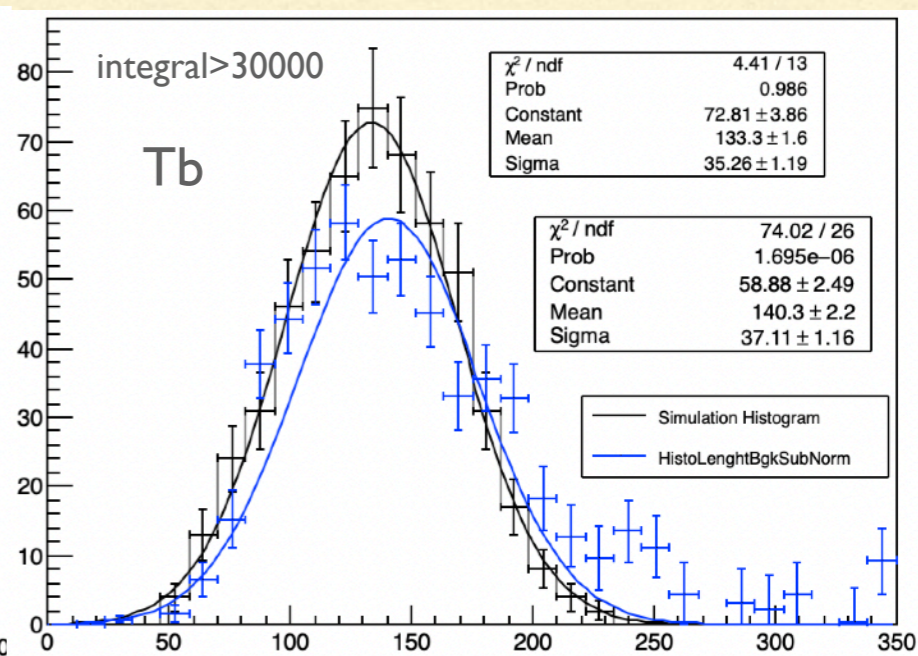
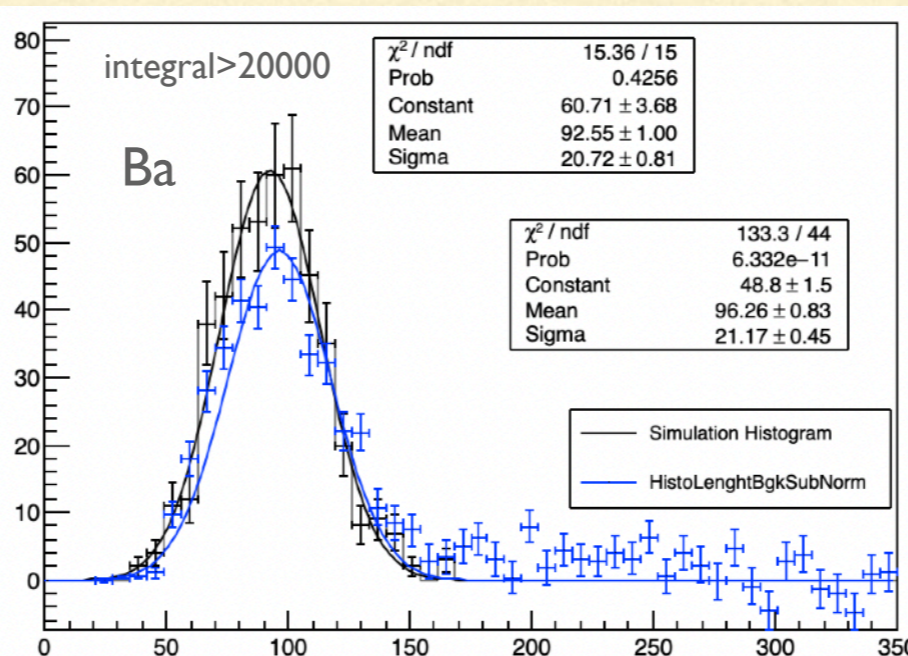
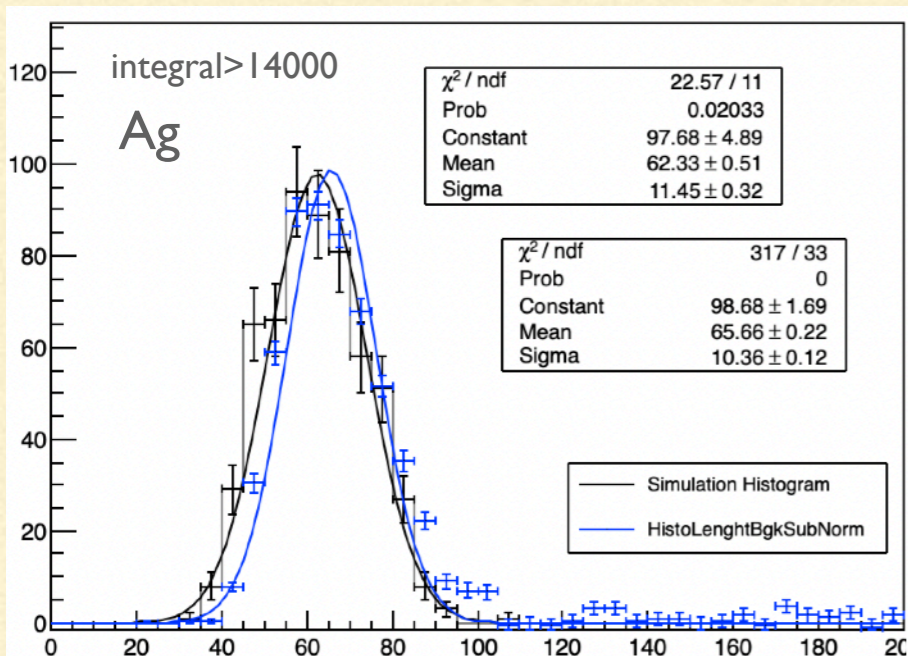
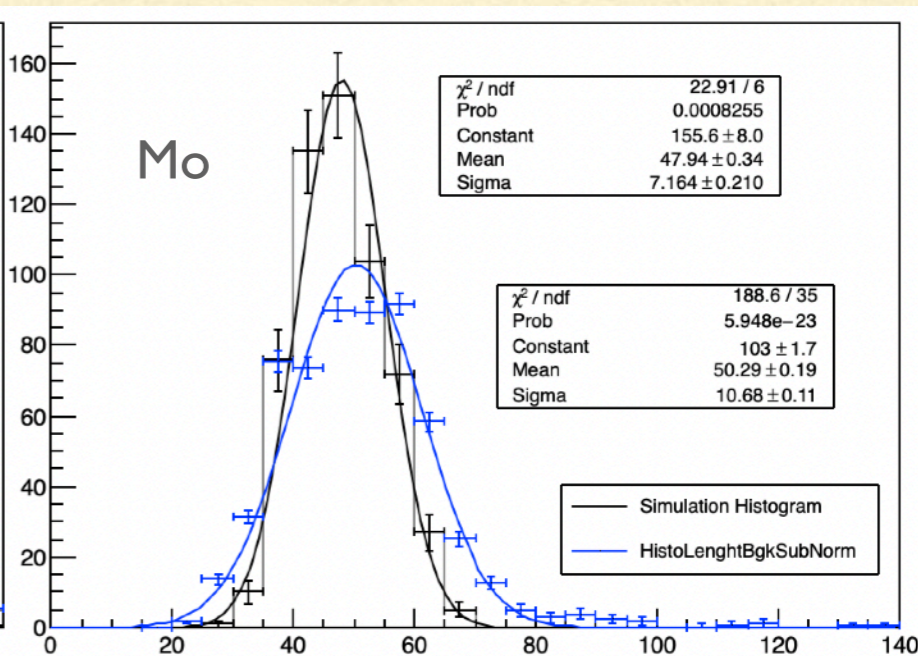
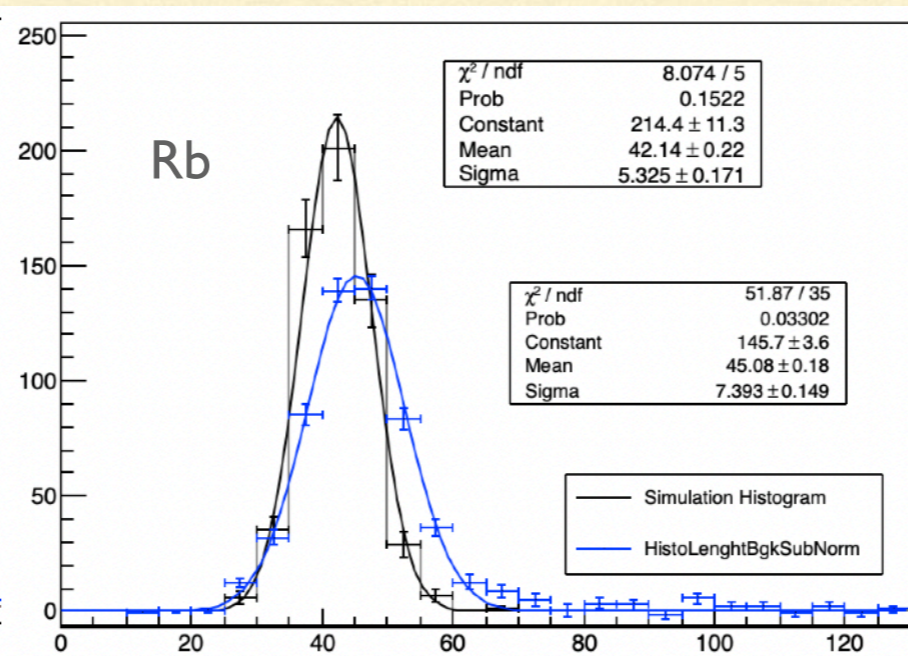
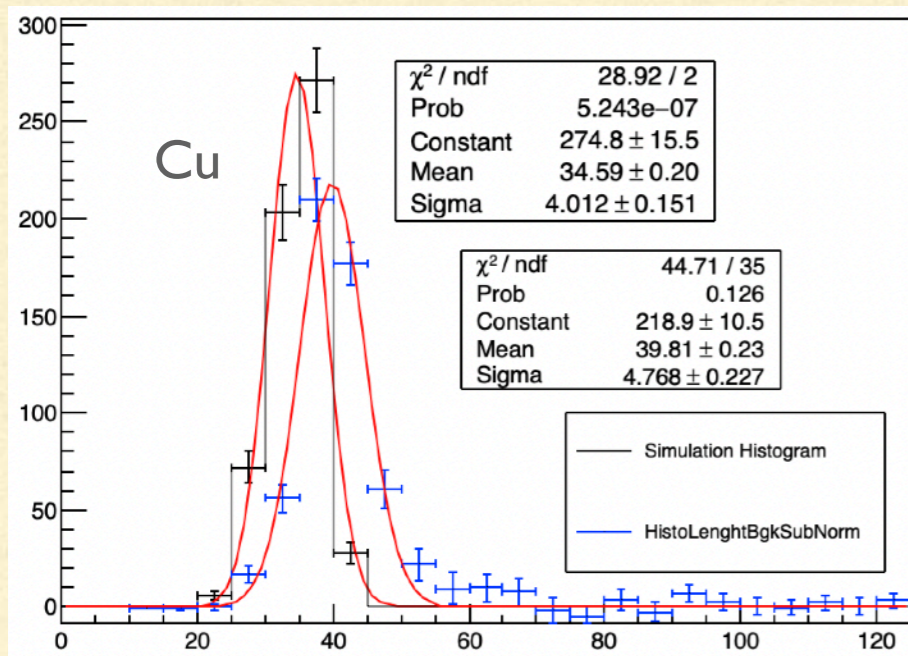
- Linear behaviour on simulation while not on data
- Too small EReso on Fe and Ti (effect of the selection?)

Data without Ti and Fe

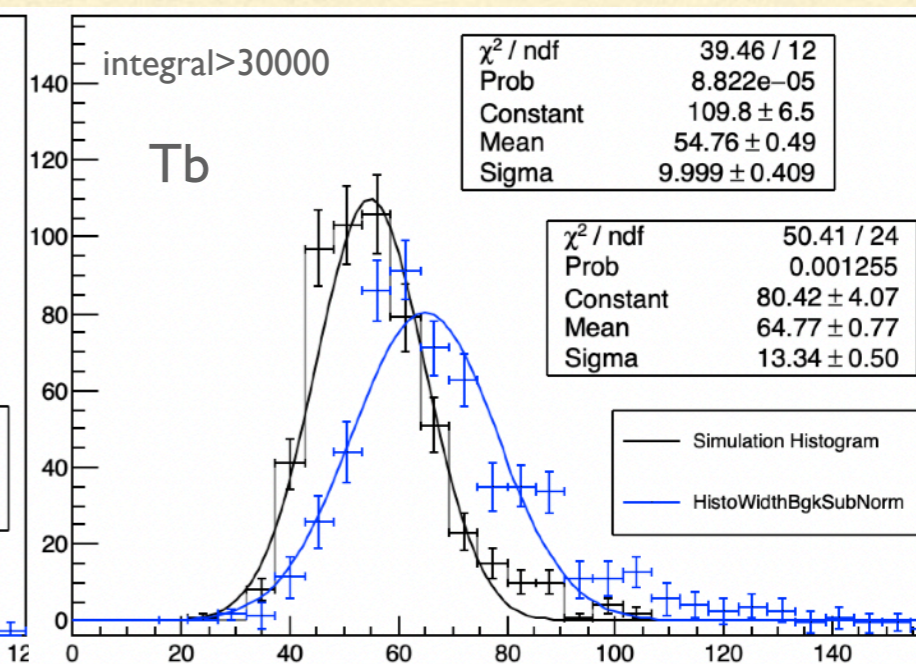
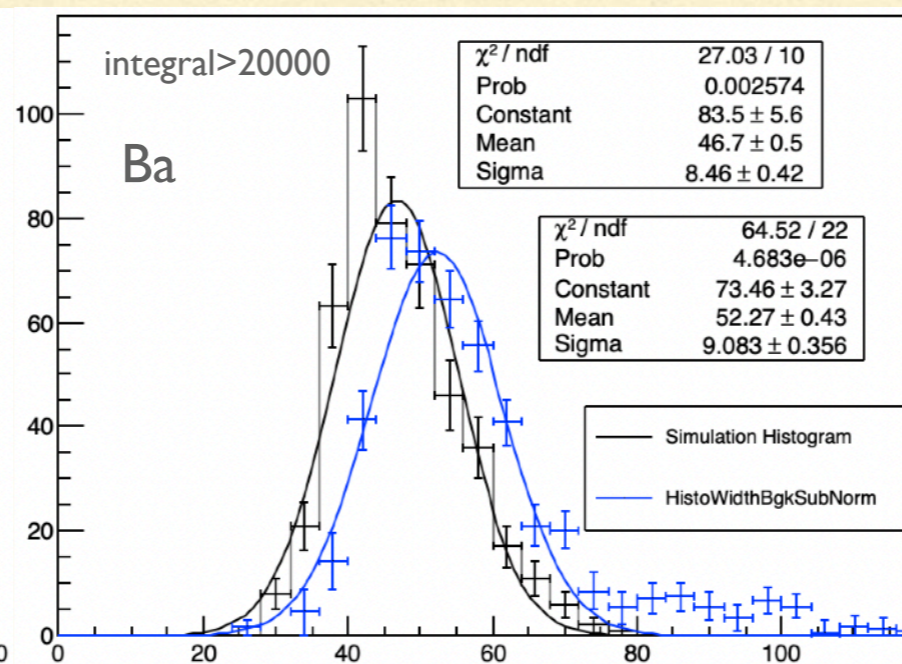
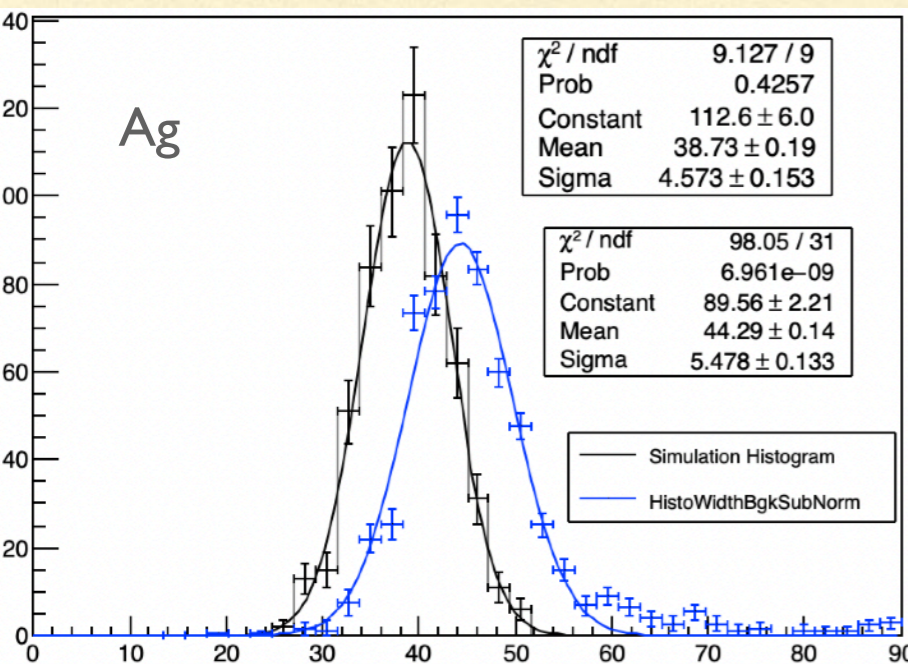
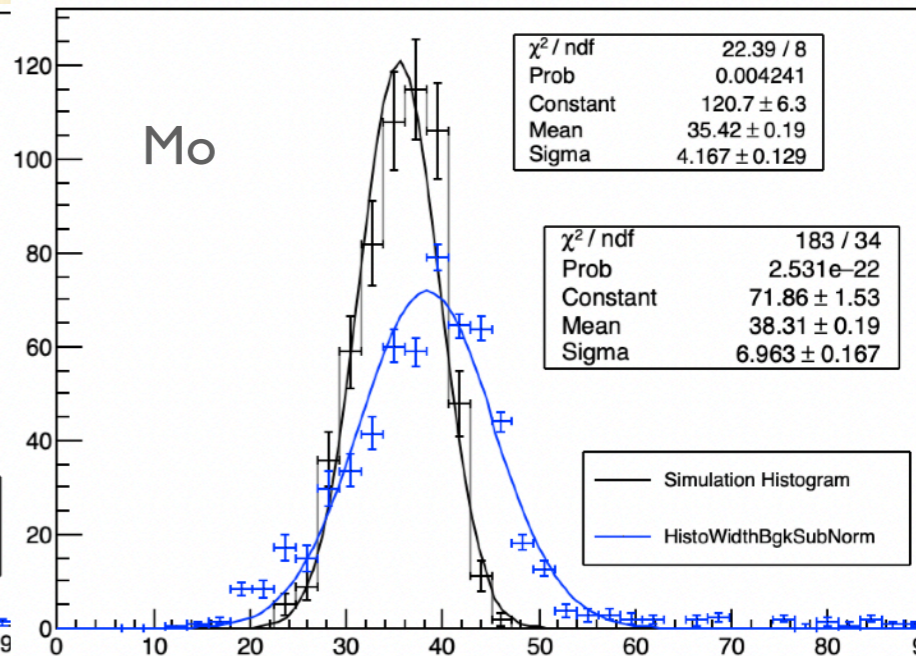
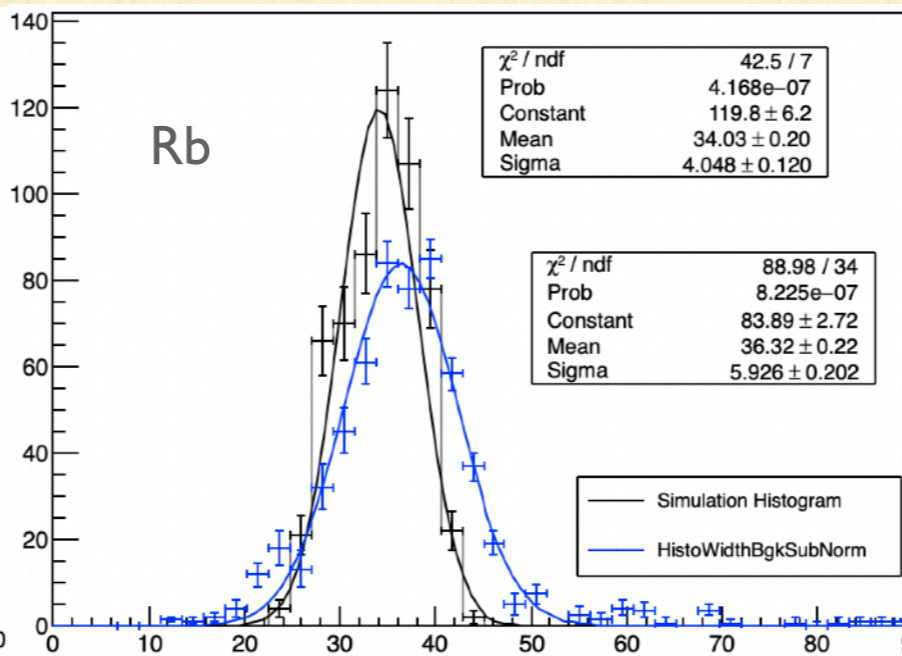
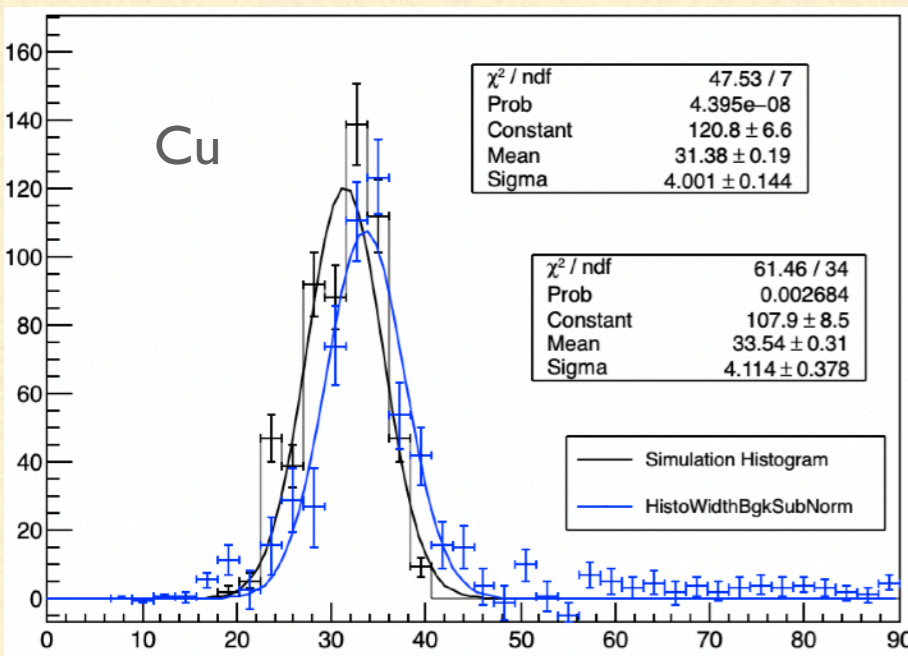


Shape variables comparison

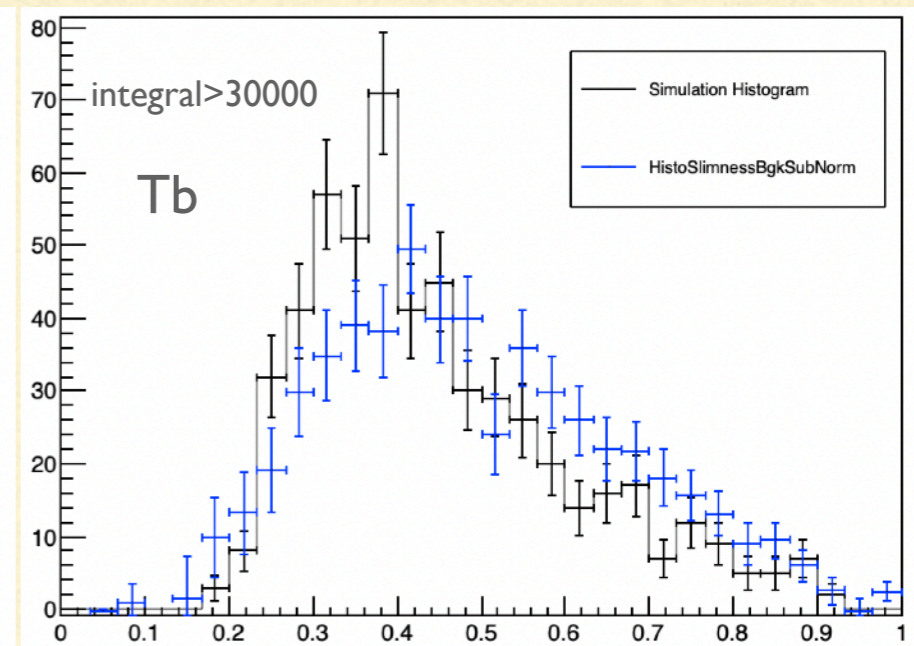
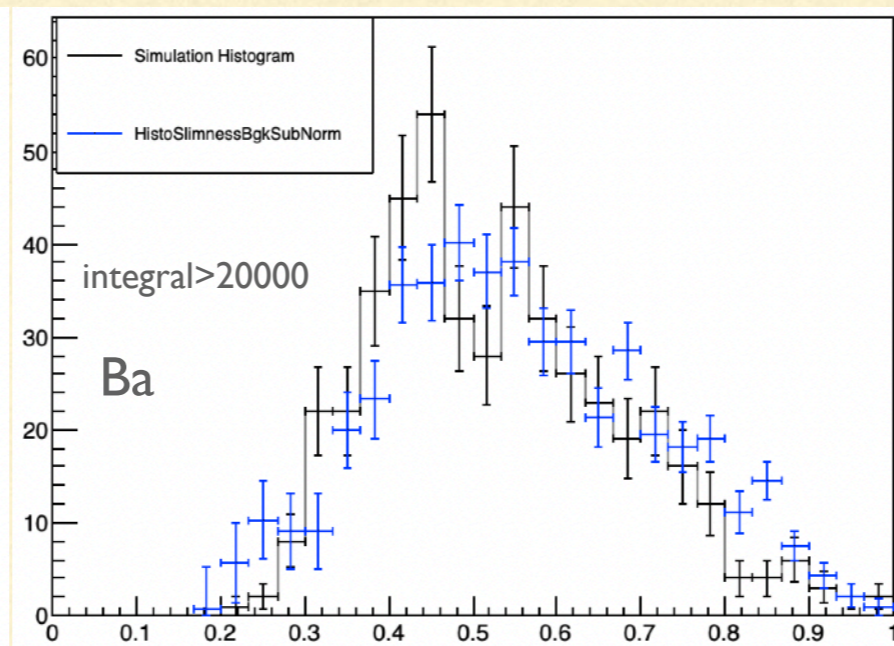
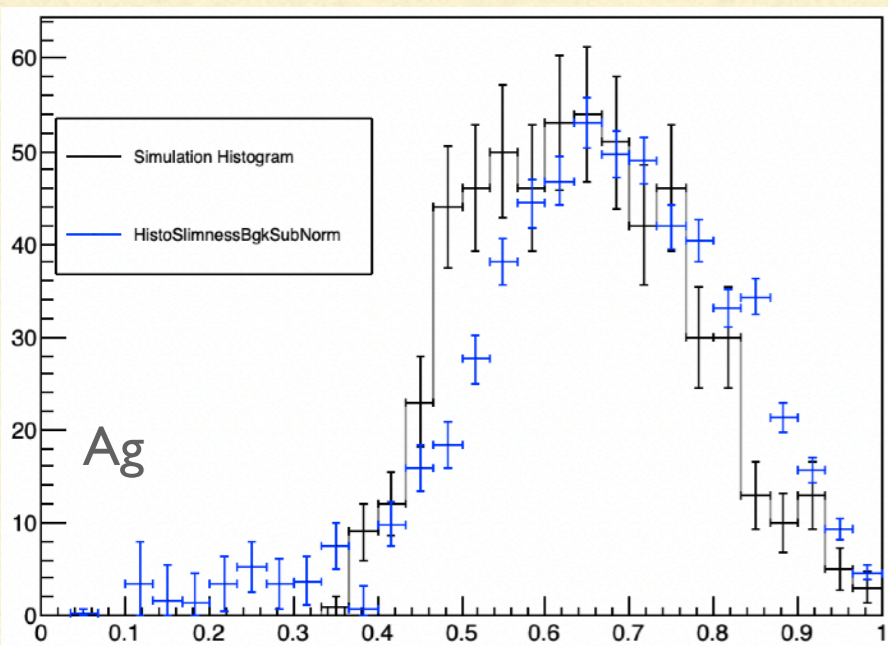
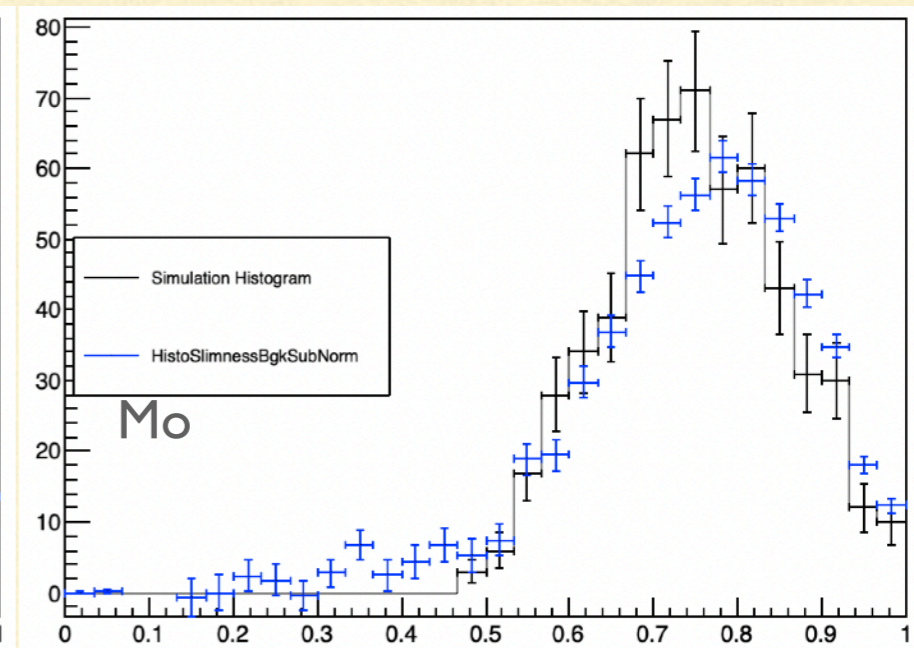
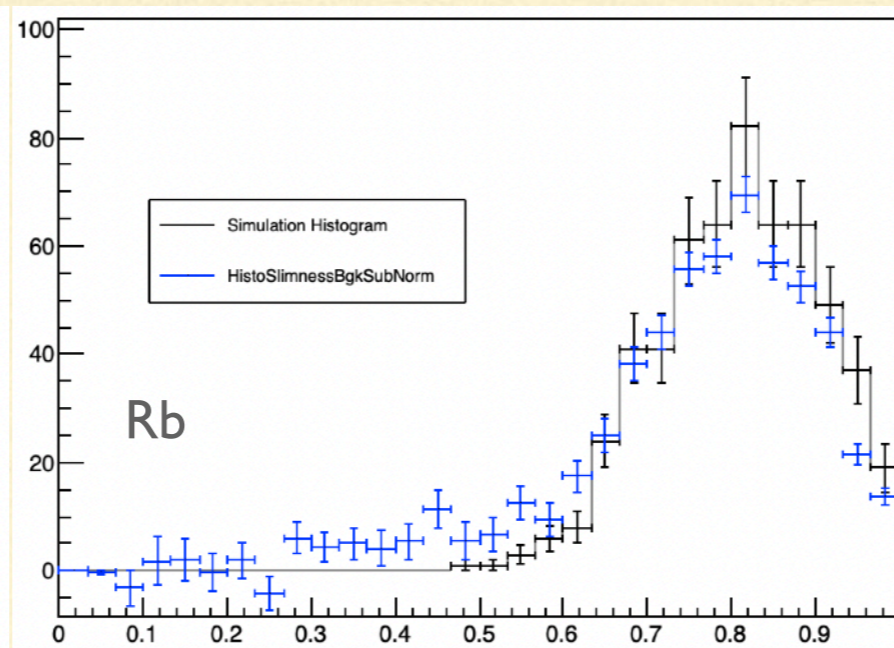
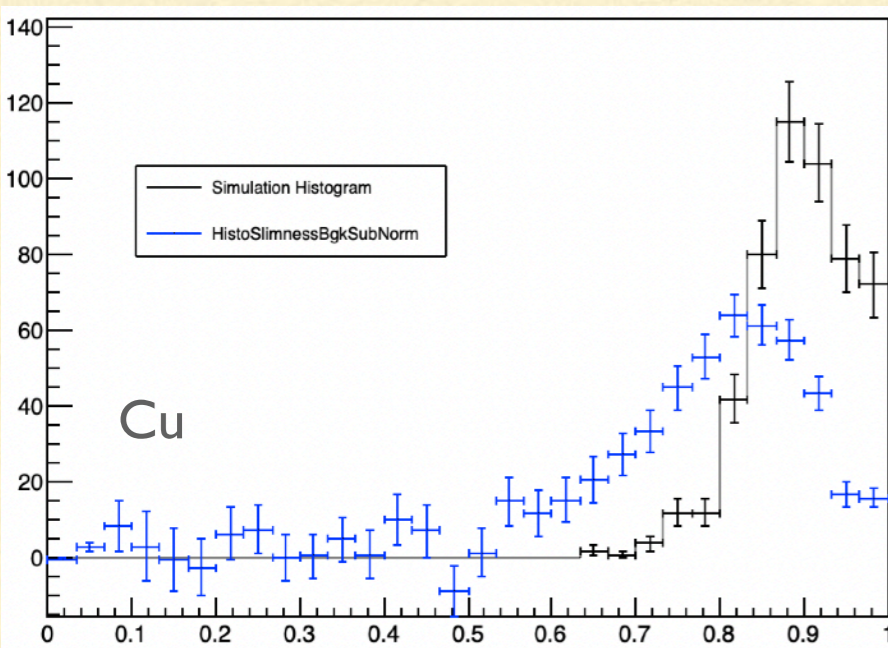
Length



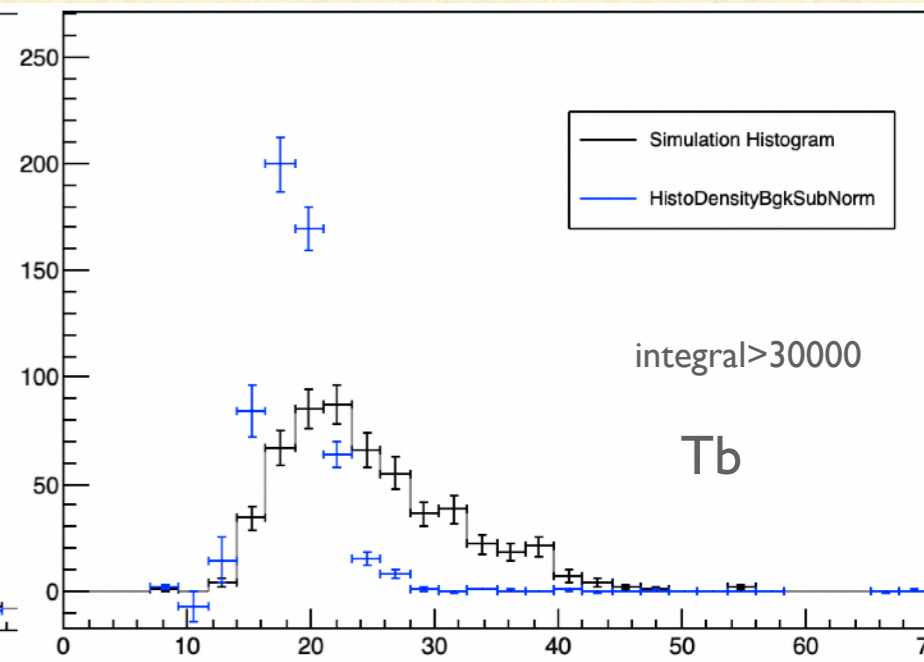
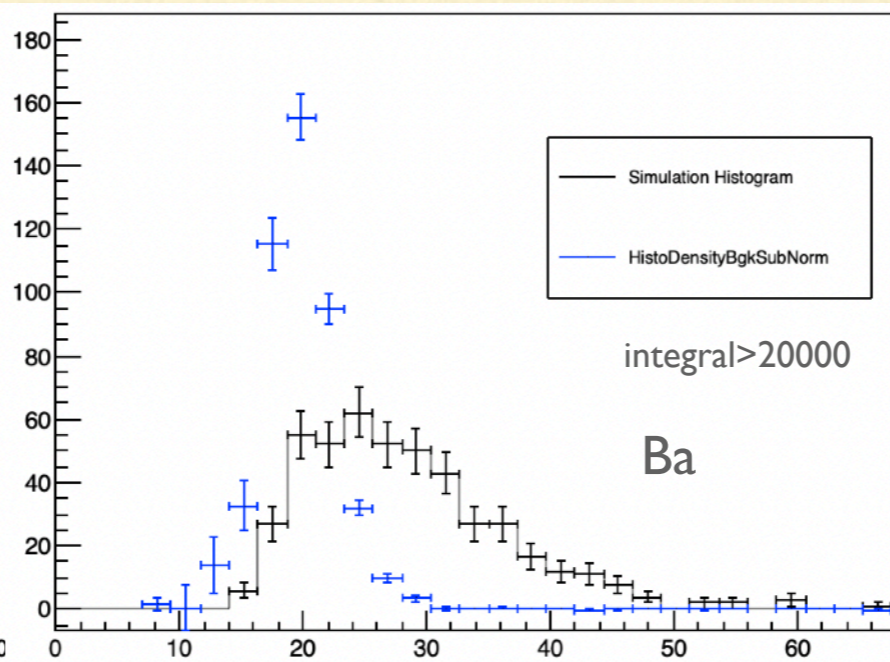
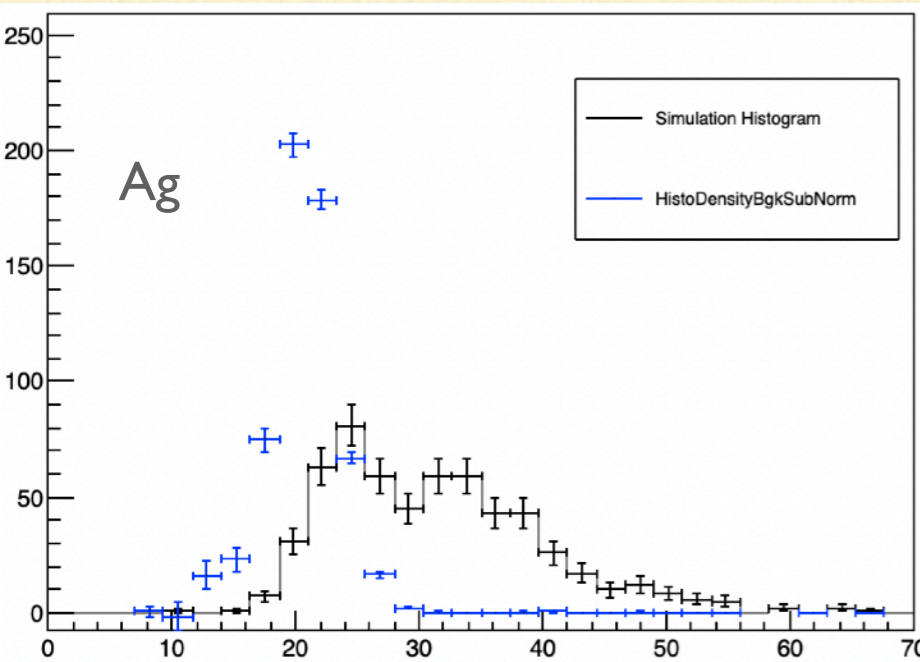
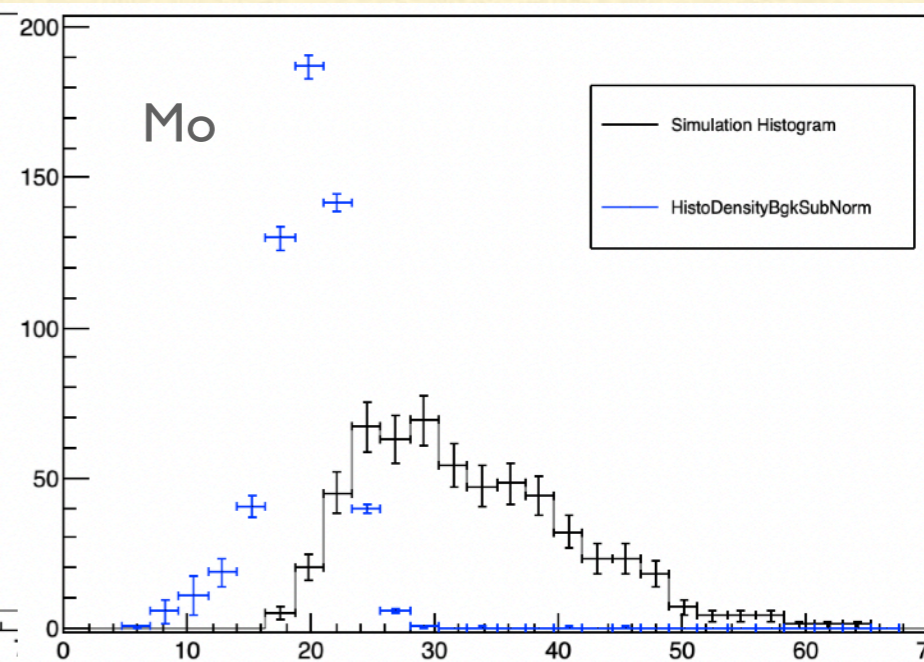
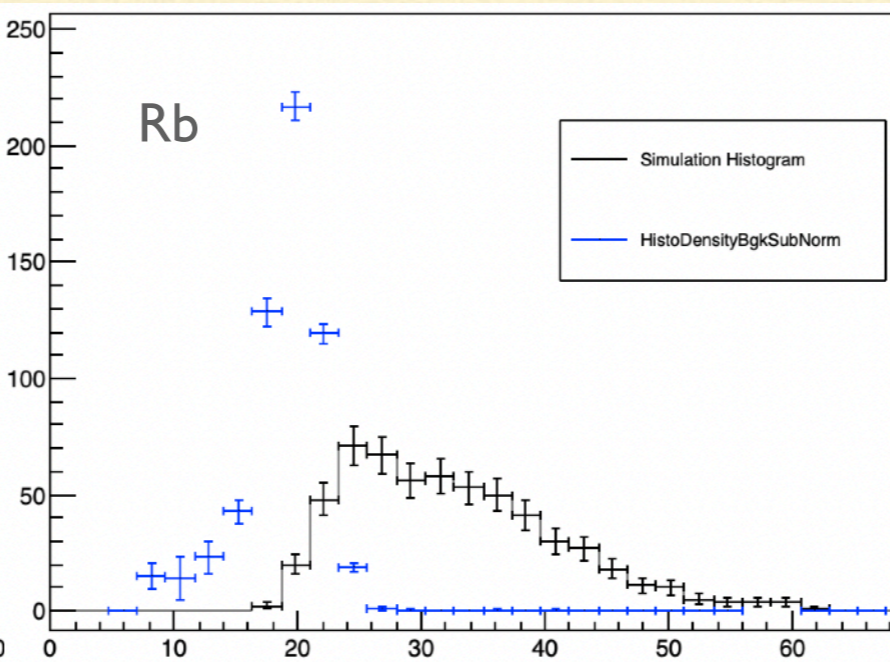
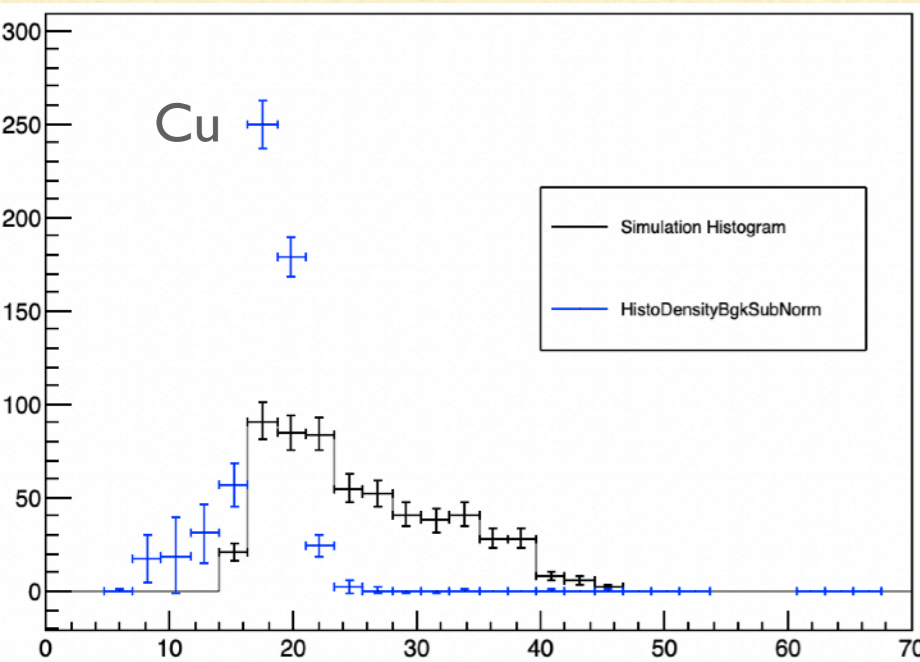
Width



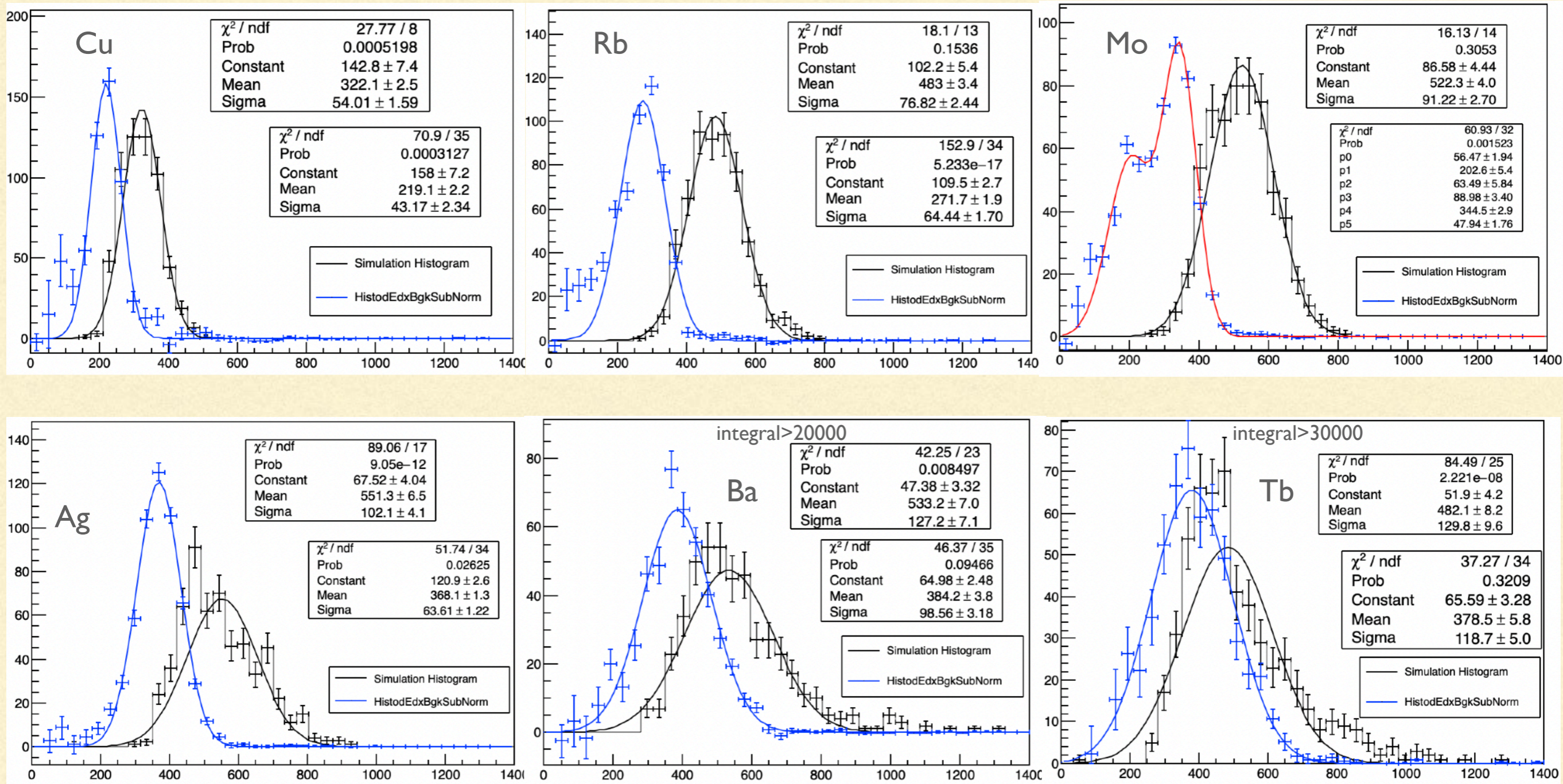
Slimness: ratio width/length



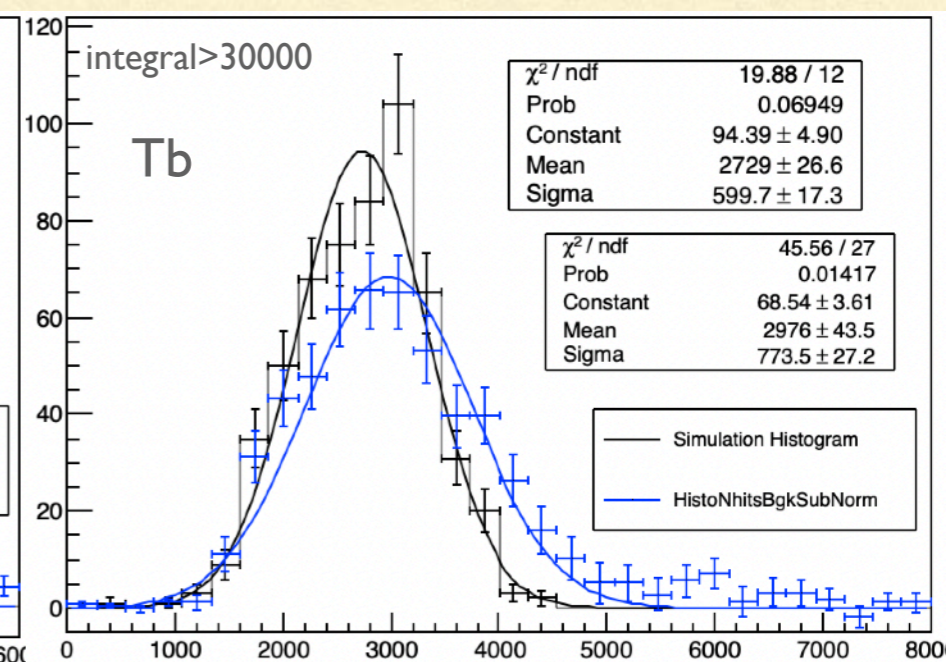
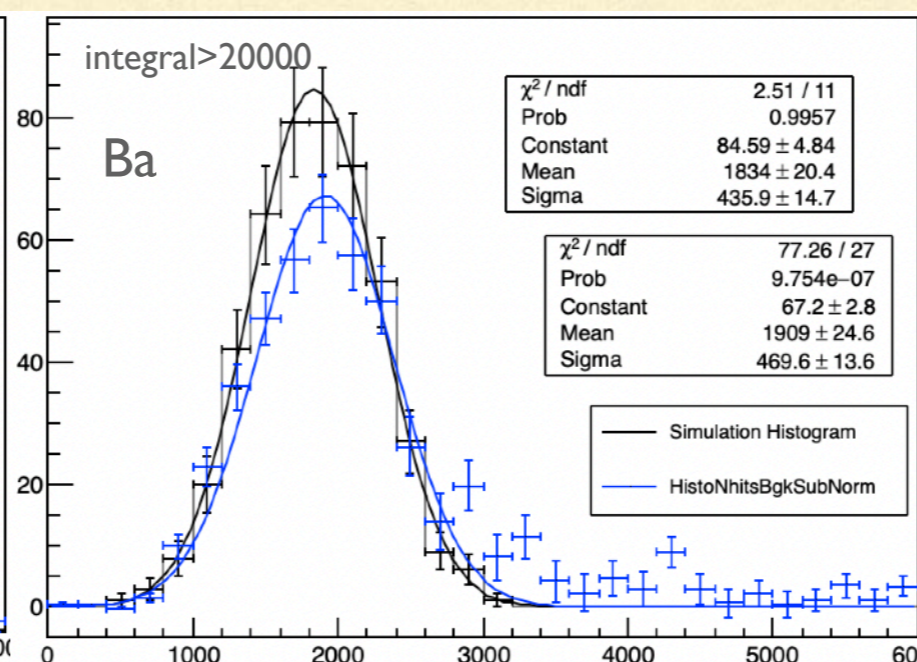
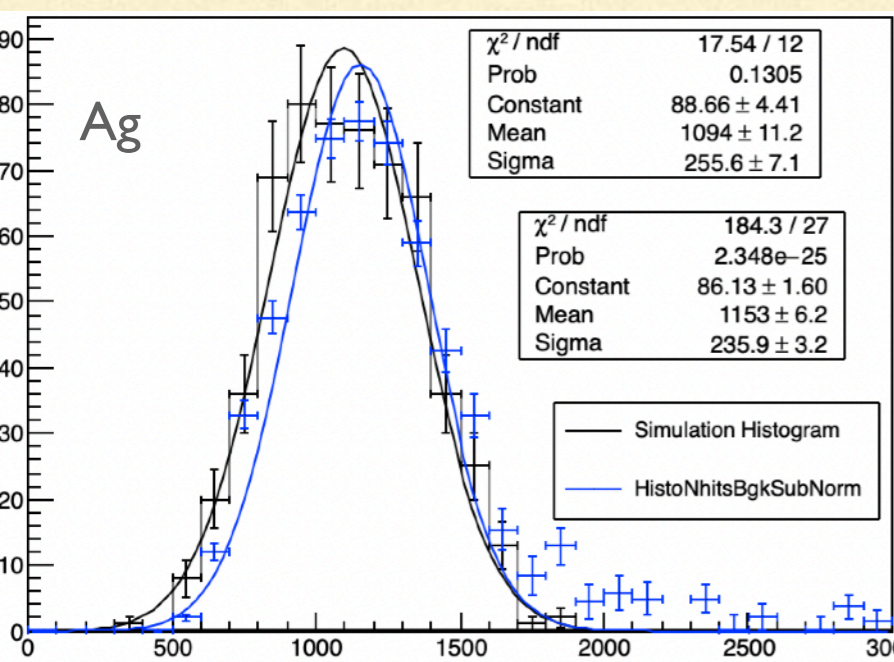
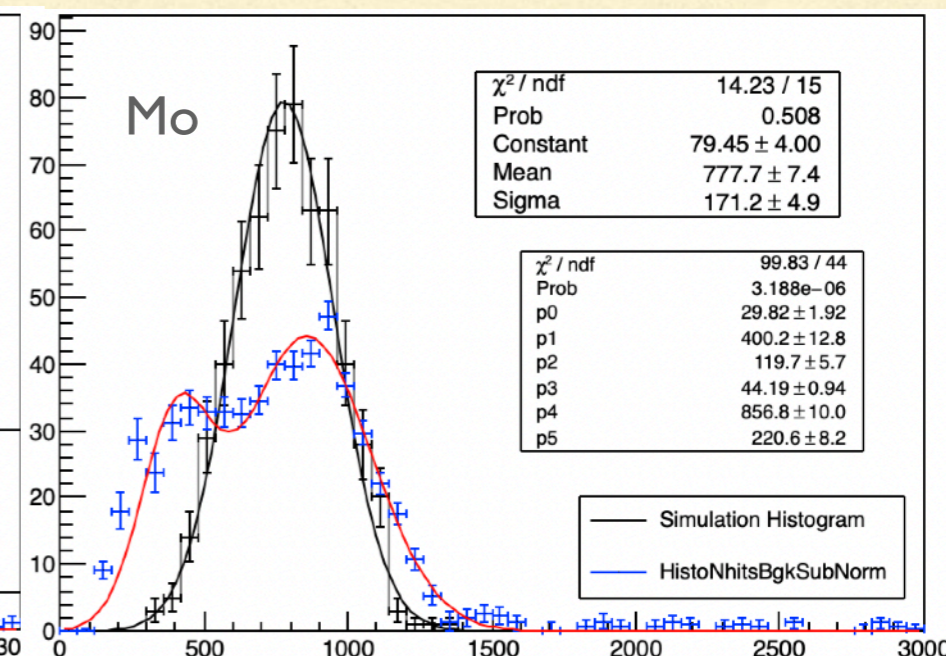
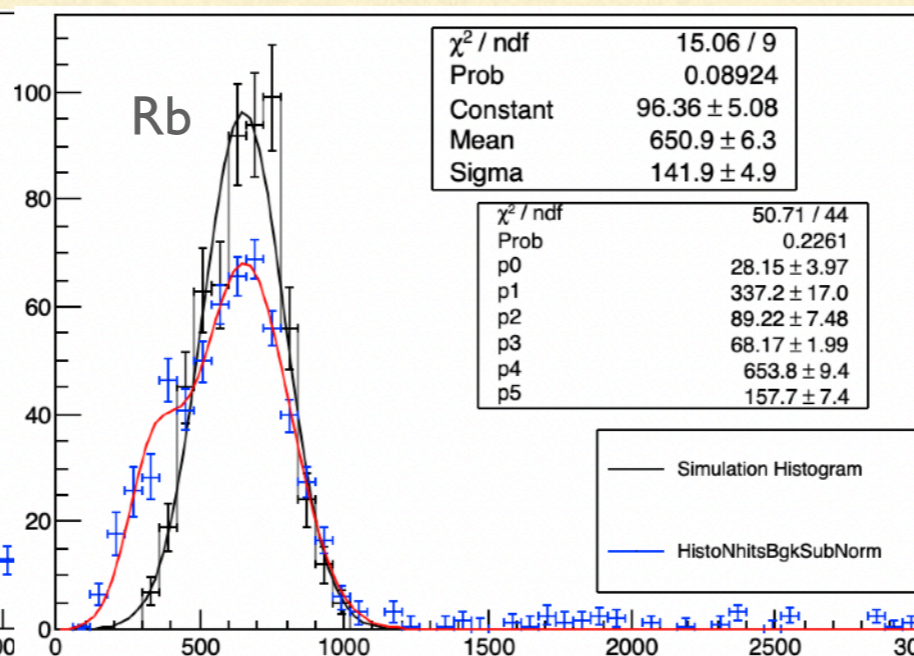
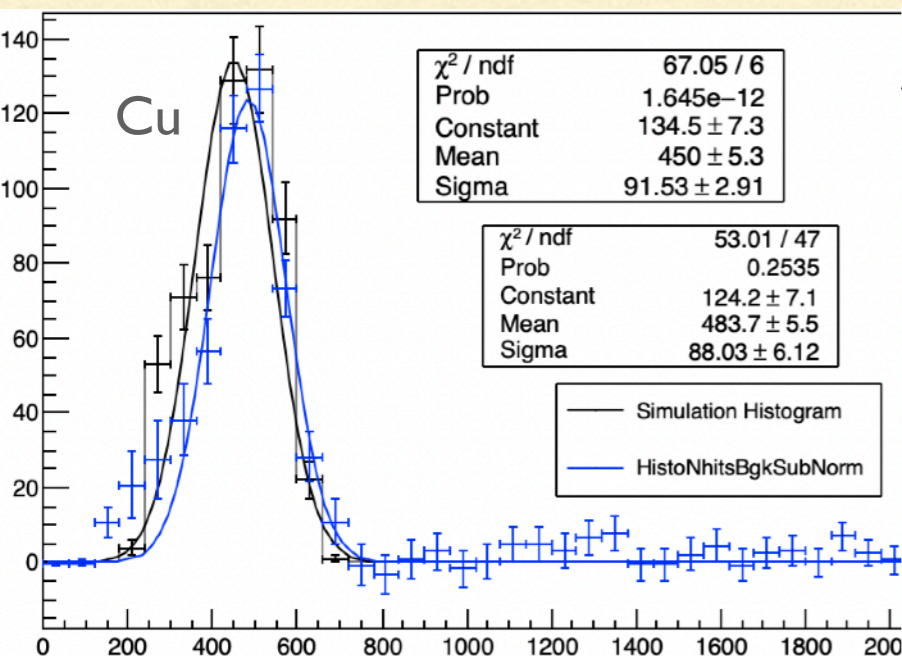
Density: integral/npixels



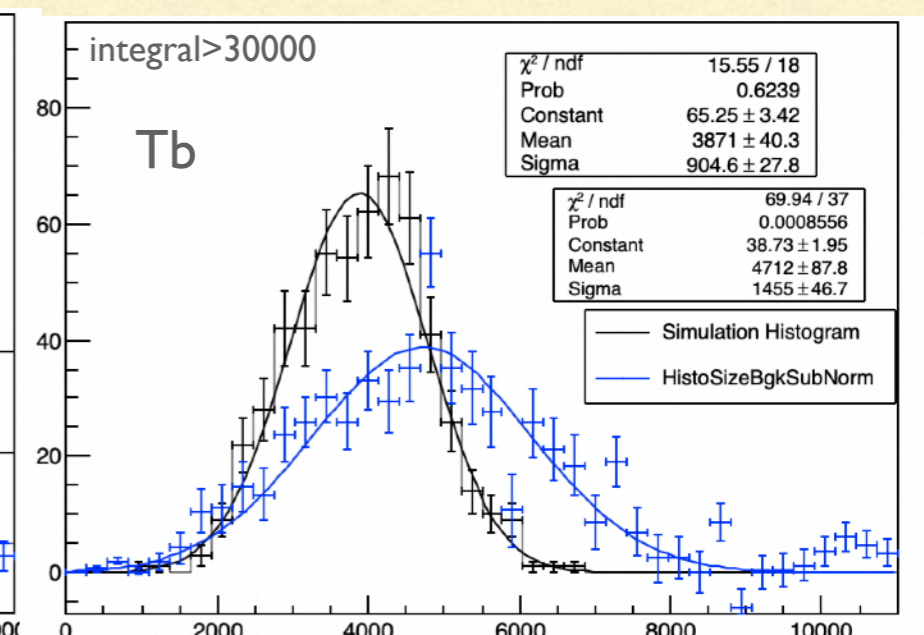
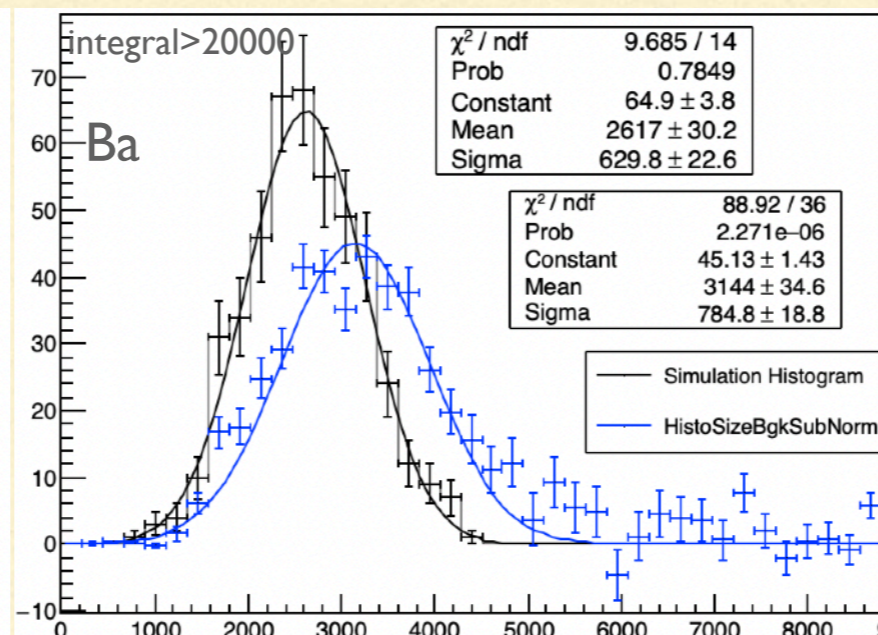
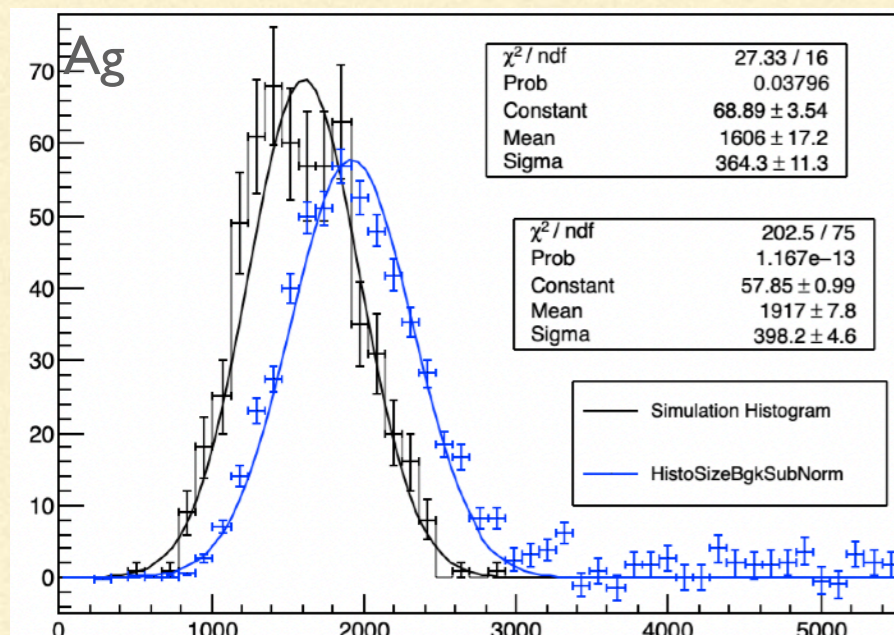
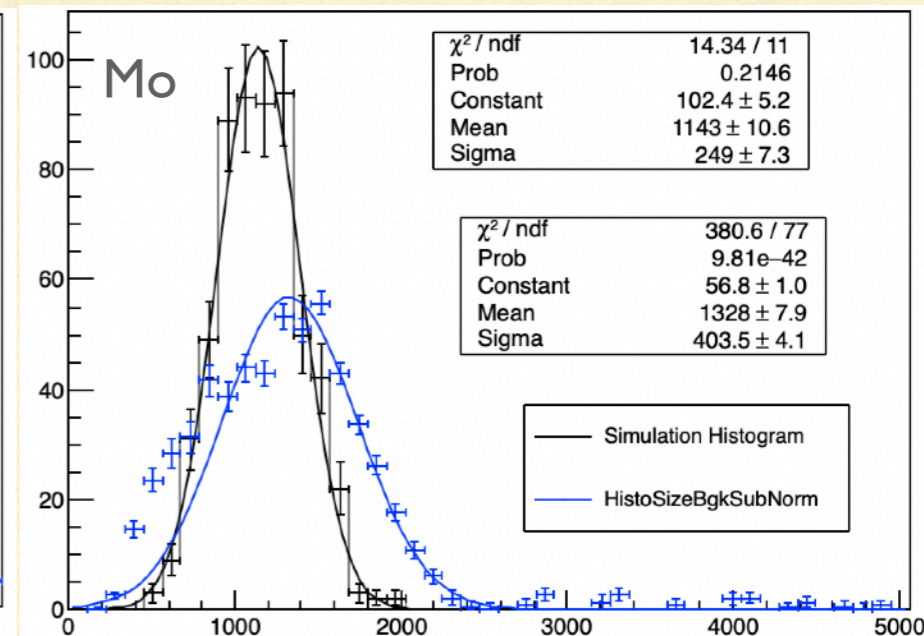
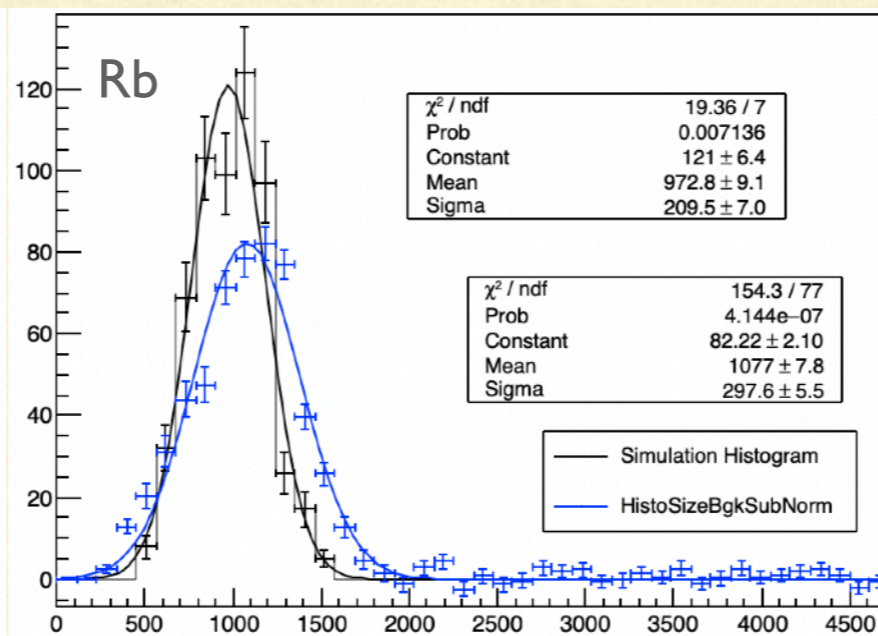
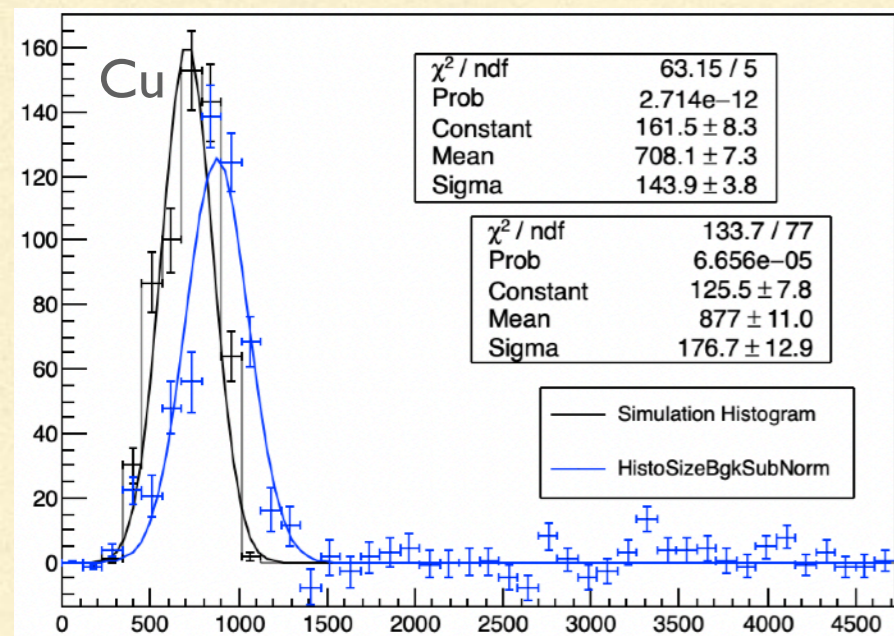
$$\Delta E / \Delta I$$



Nhits



Size



Recap.

- Data and MC comparison shows:

- Agreement in:
 - Nhits
 - TGausMean

Diffusion is well simulated?

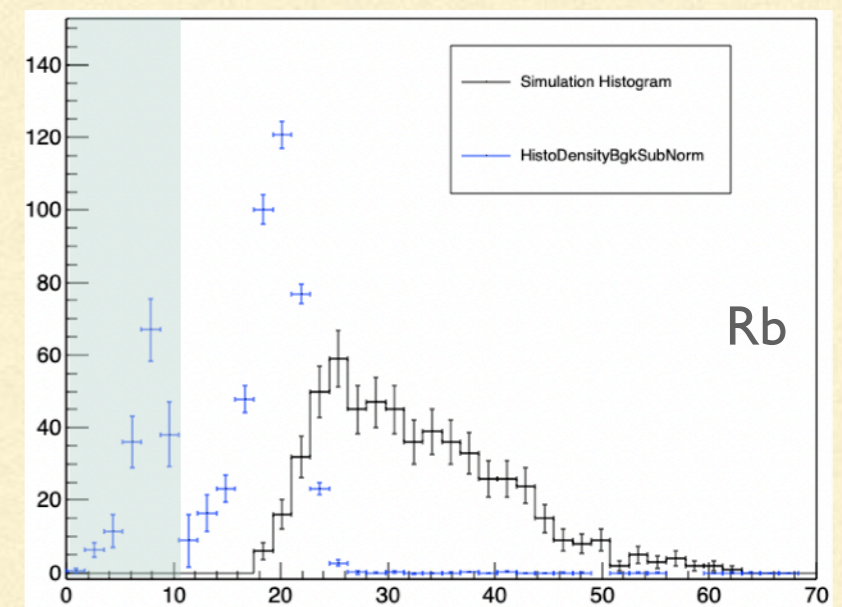
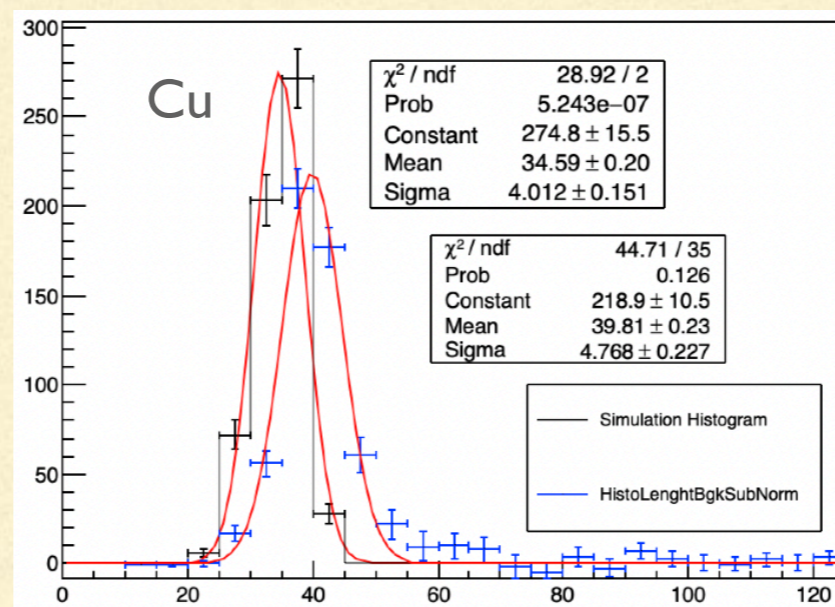
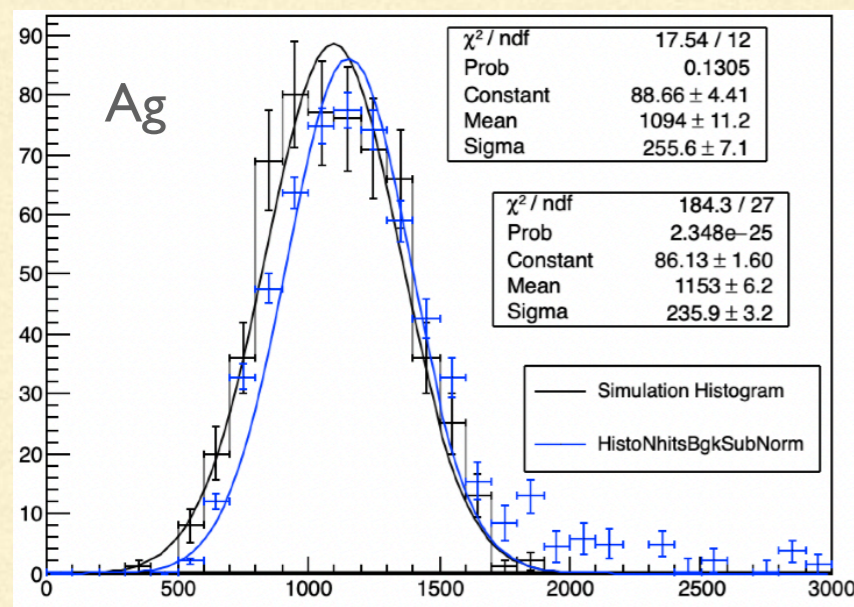
- Fine-tune needed in:
 - Length
 - Width
 - TGaussSigma
 - Size

Possible relation with a different pedestal in simulation?

Non uniform z distribution?

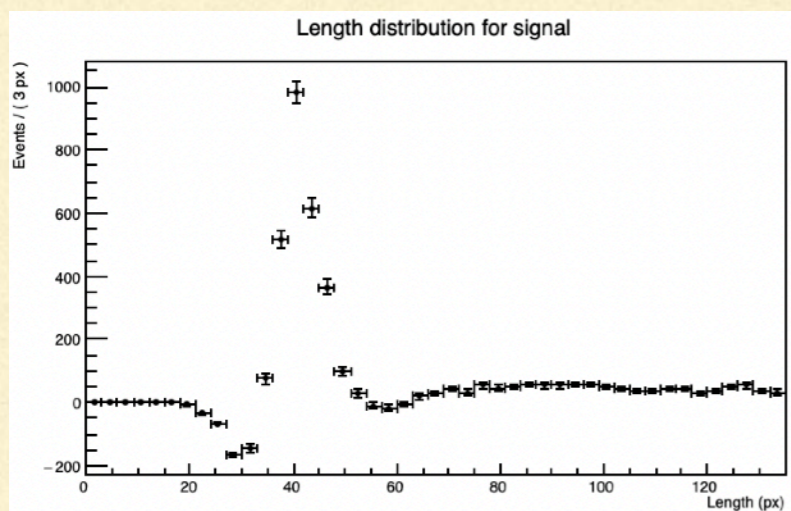
- To improve:
 - Linearity
 - EResolution
 - Light density
 - Specific ionization

Connected with the saturation?

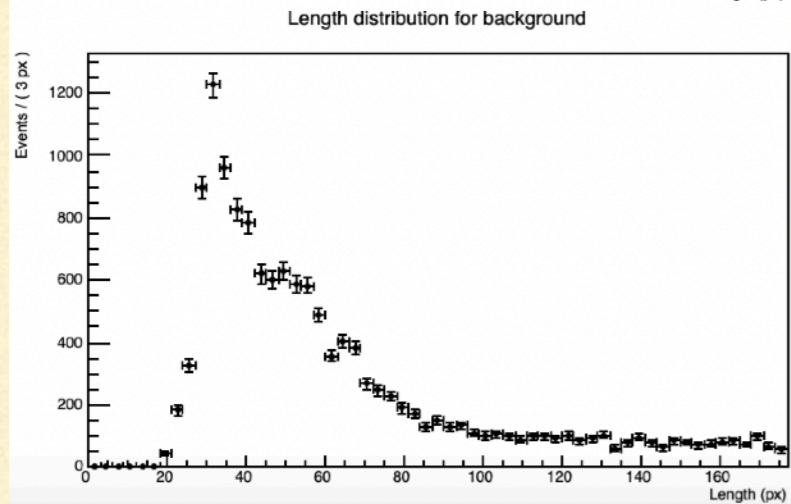


Conclusions and next steps

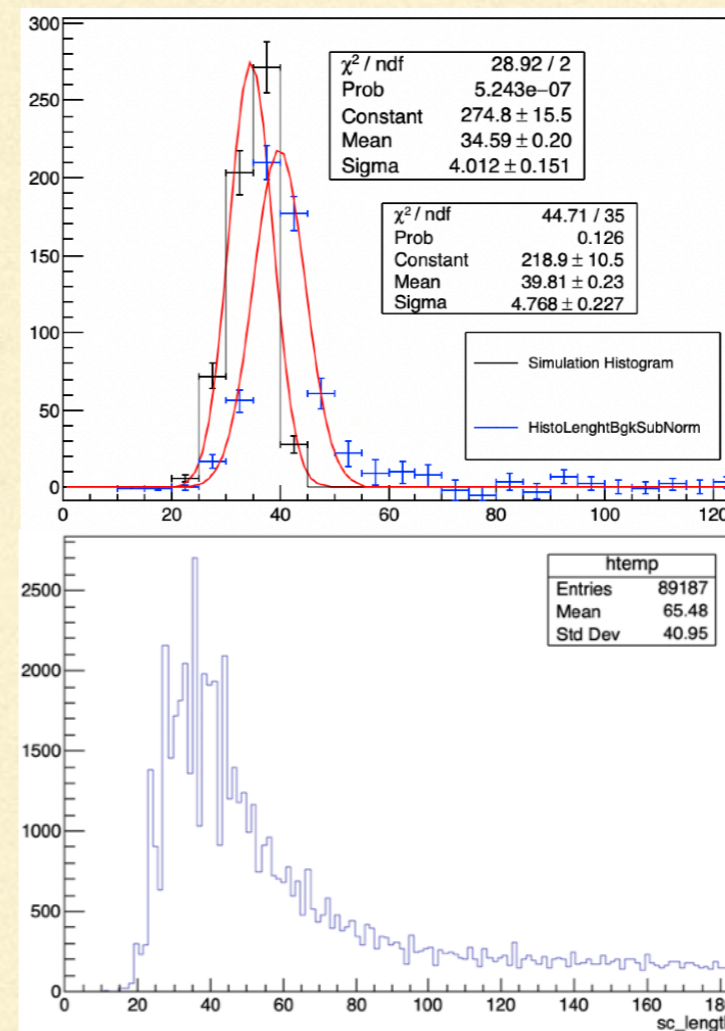
- The strategy of the background modeling on the sideband of the signal is giving promising results
- The Data-MC comparison shows that the main discrepancy is in the light production, and this discrepancy propagates in some other variables energy related
- All the geometrical variables seems quite in agreement within data and simulation
- The framework to work with *sPlot* is now ready for a better Data-MC comparison



S-weighted length distribution for signal



S-weighted length distribution for bkg

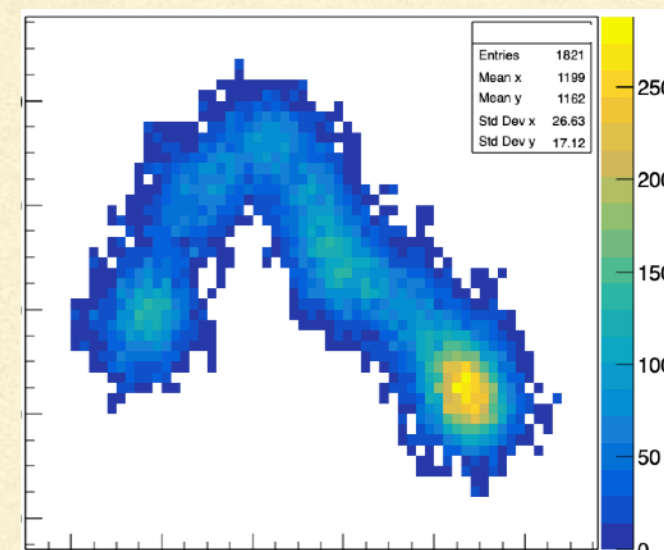
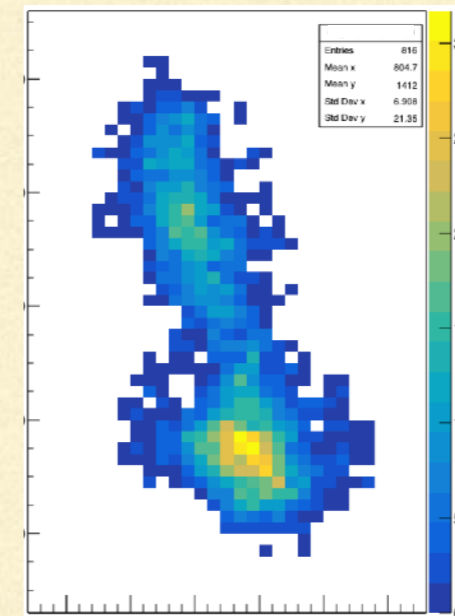
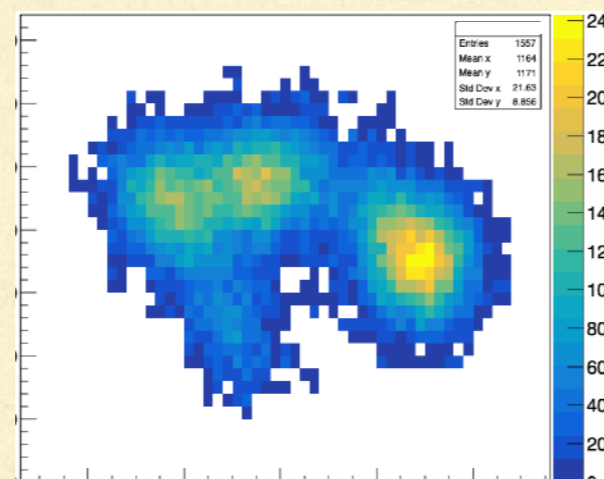
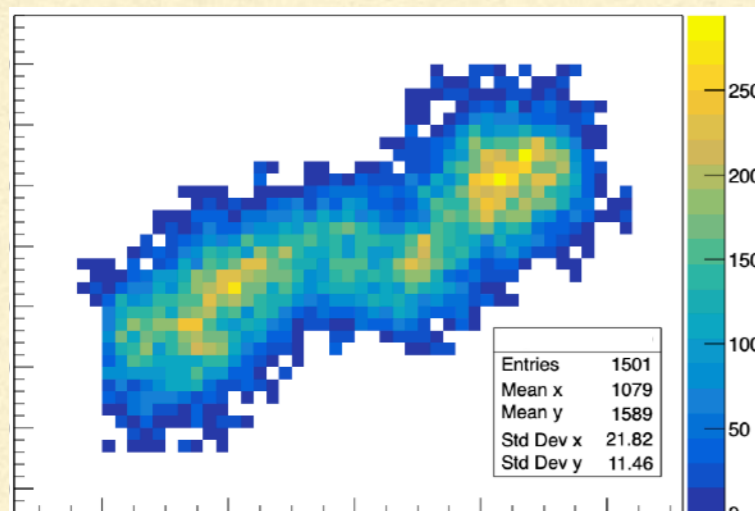
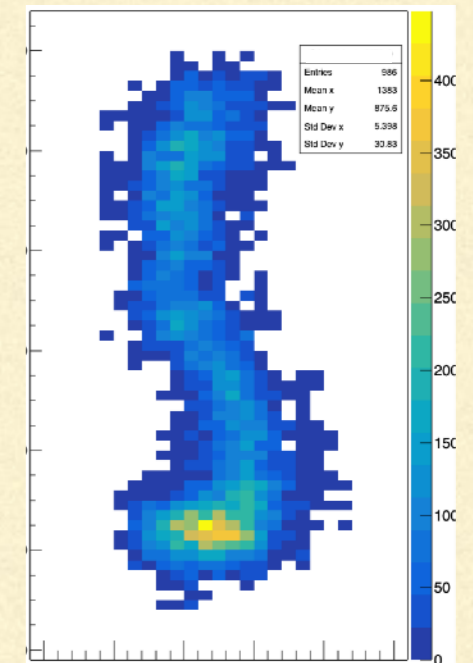
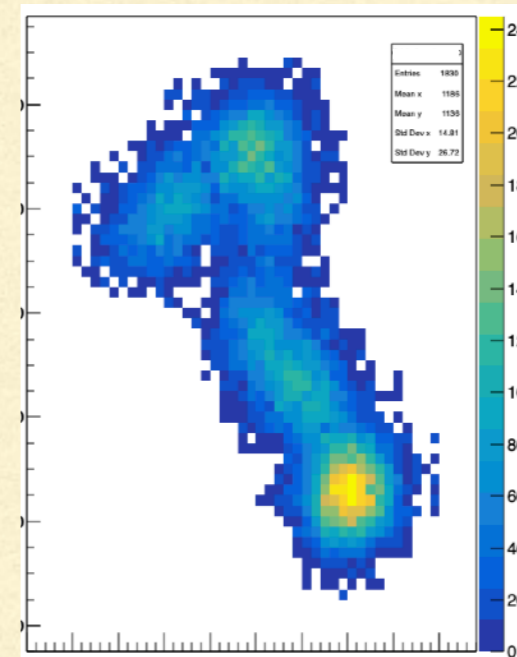
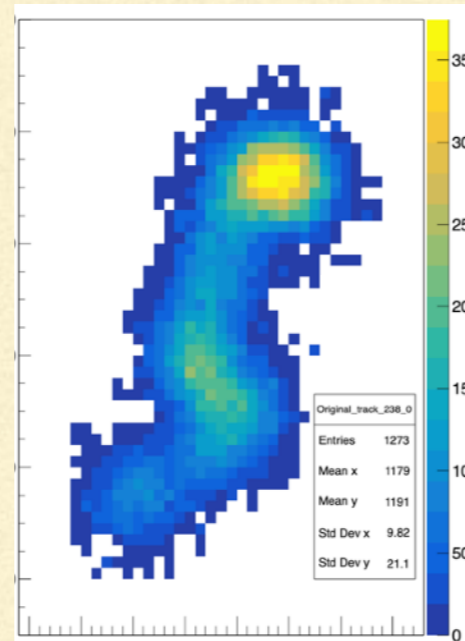
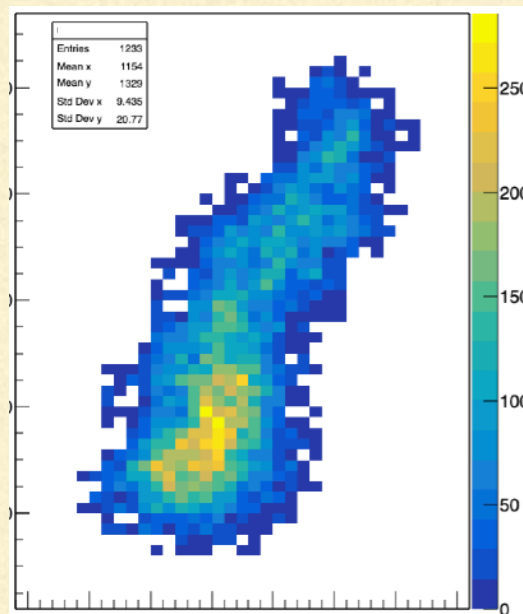


Length distribution for copper bkg subtracted (blue)

Length distribution for a cosmic run

Data or simulation?

Find the difference: 4 real electrons and 4 simulated electrons at ~ 30 keV



Data or simulation?

