dE/dx PID Study

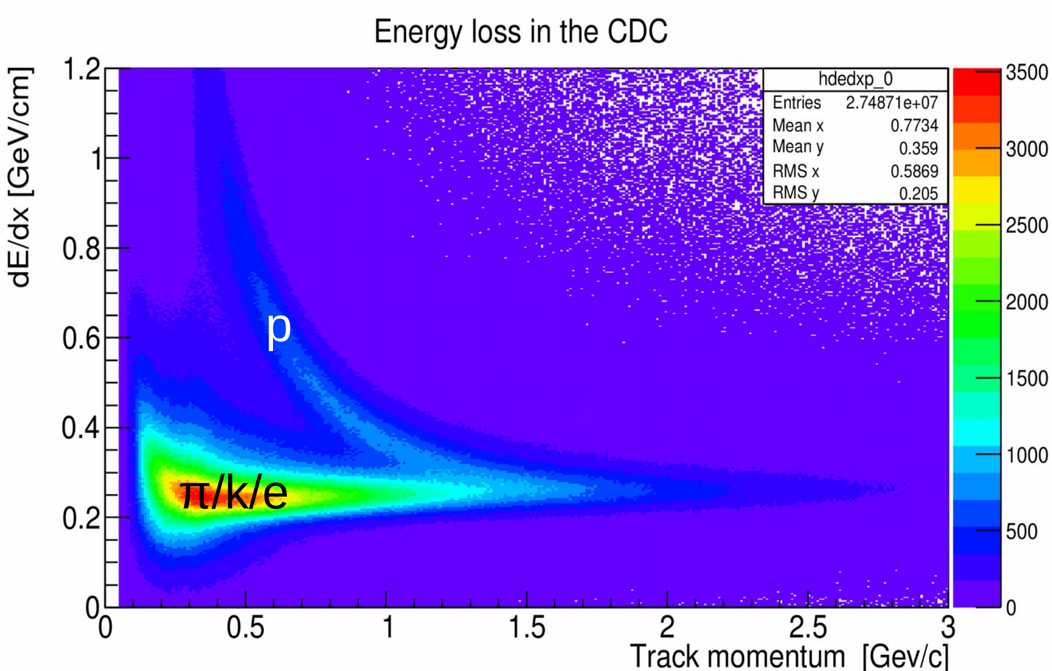
Abdennacer Hamdi

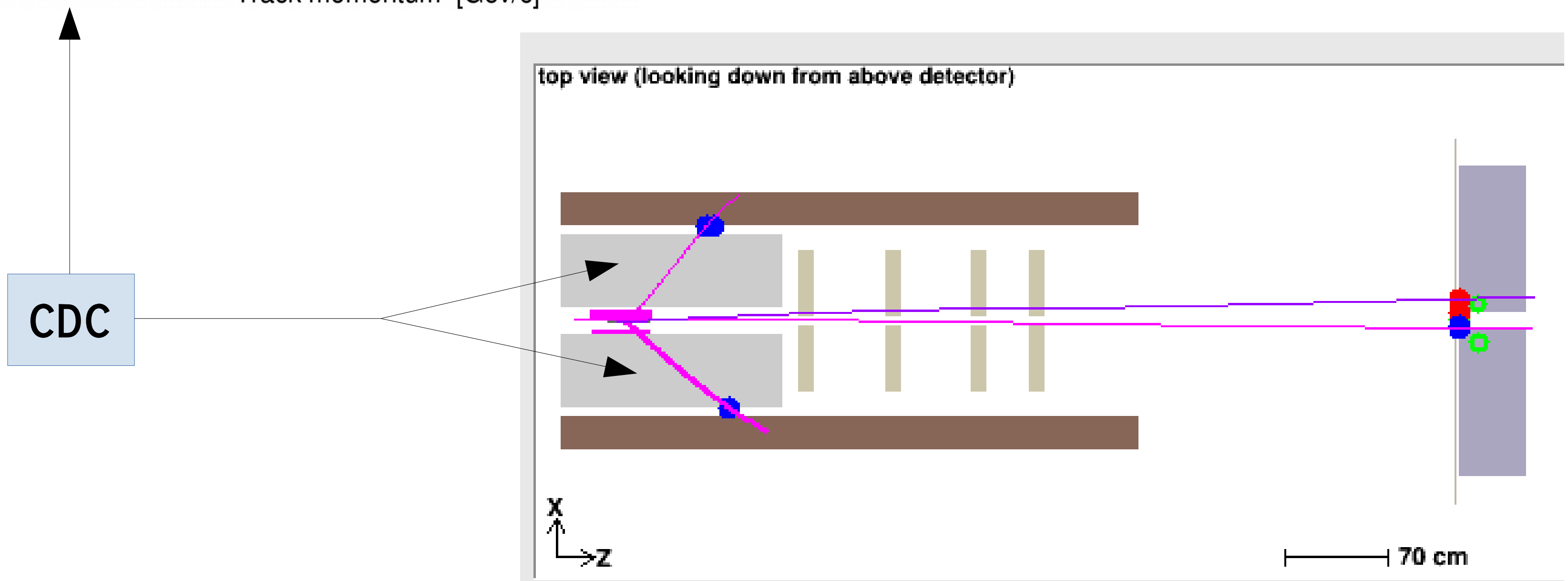
GlueX Collaboration Meeting

May 16, 2017

- Low Momentum charged particles and most of recoiled protons will not reach outer detectors.

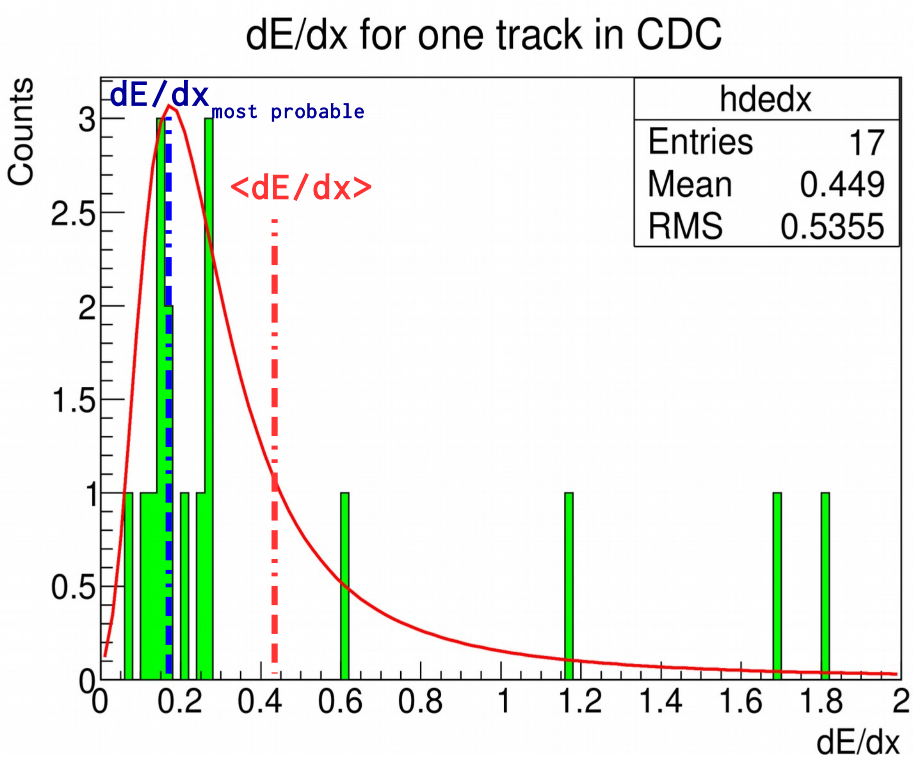
- dE/dx measured in CDC will be the primary source for particle ID in this case

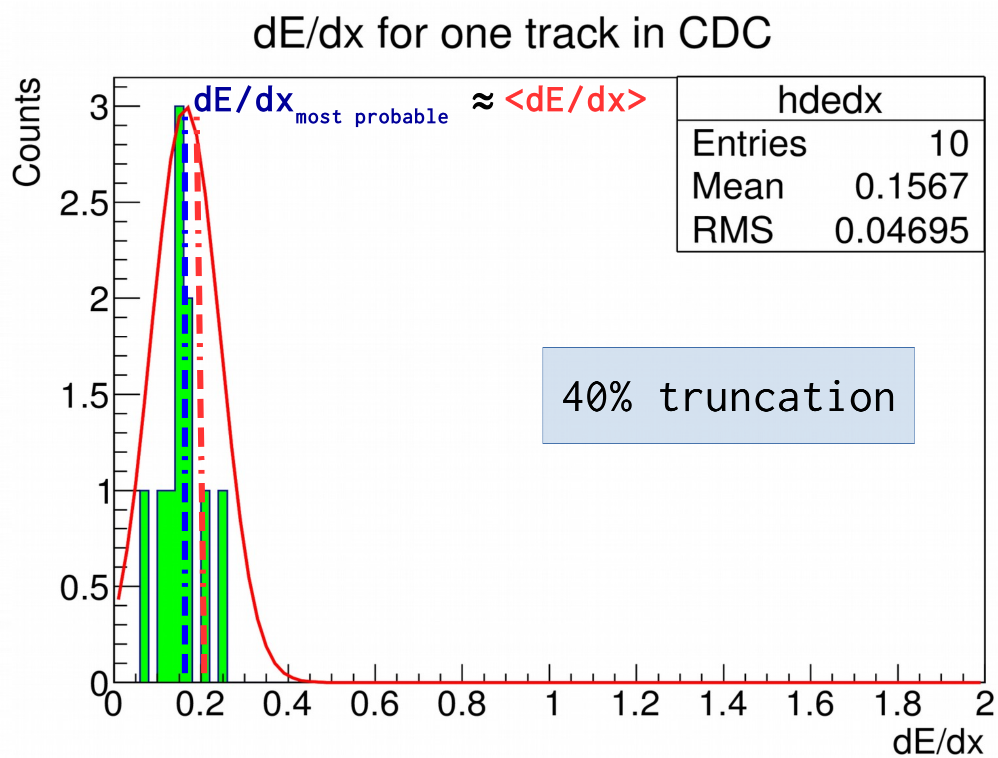




Motivation

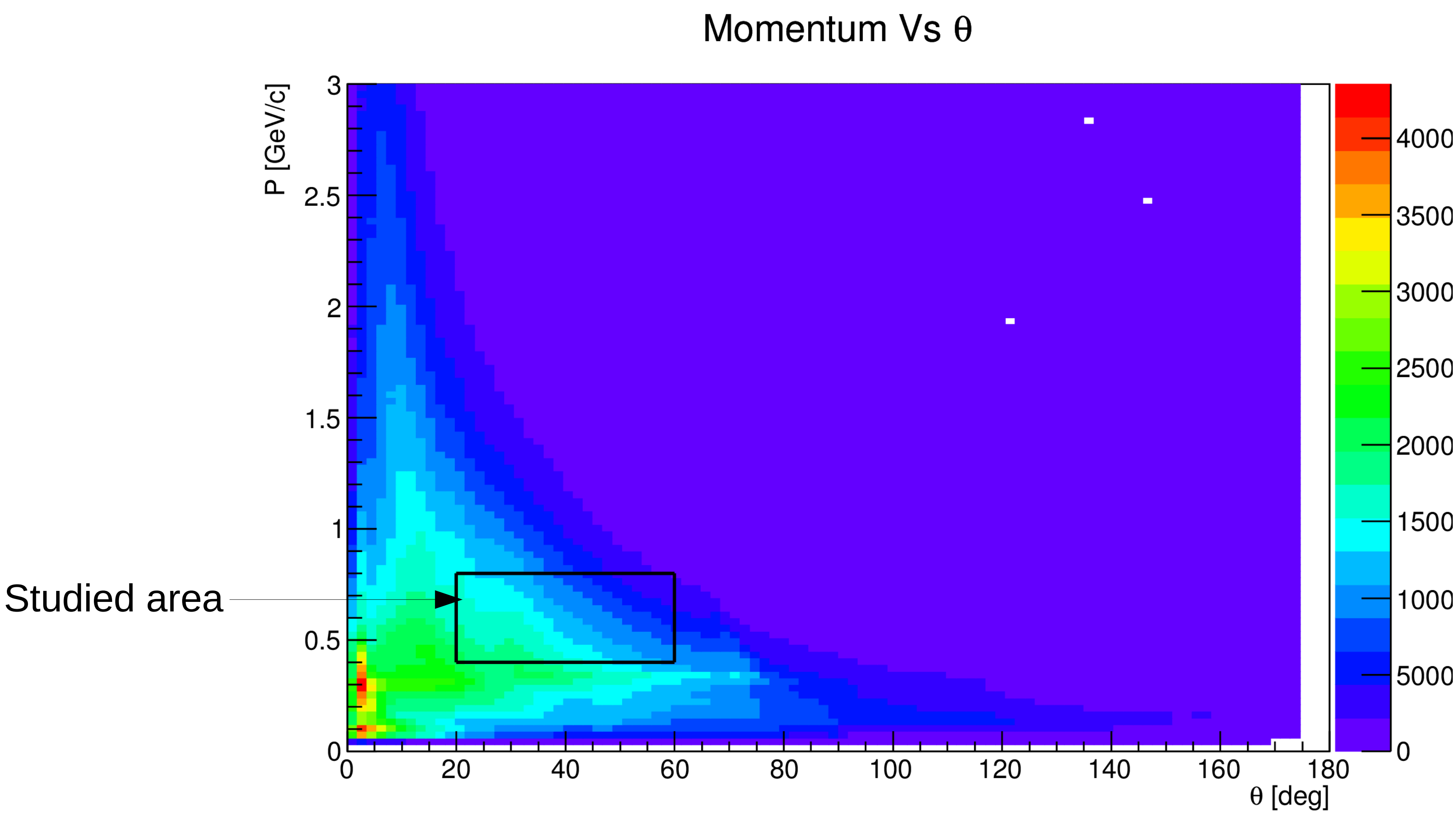
- Goal: Achieve the optimal separation of different particle types using dE/dx
  - Estimate dE/dx mean value and eventually the width.
- Method: Truncated mean
  - Drop some hits with largest dE/dx values from the track
  - Optimize truncation by:
    - 1^{st} method: best resolution.
    - 2^{nd} method: Strongest separation power
    - 3^{rd} method: lowest mis-id





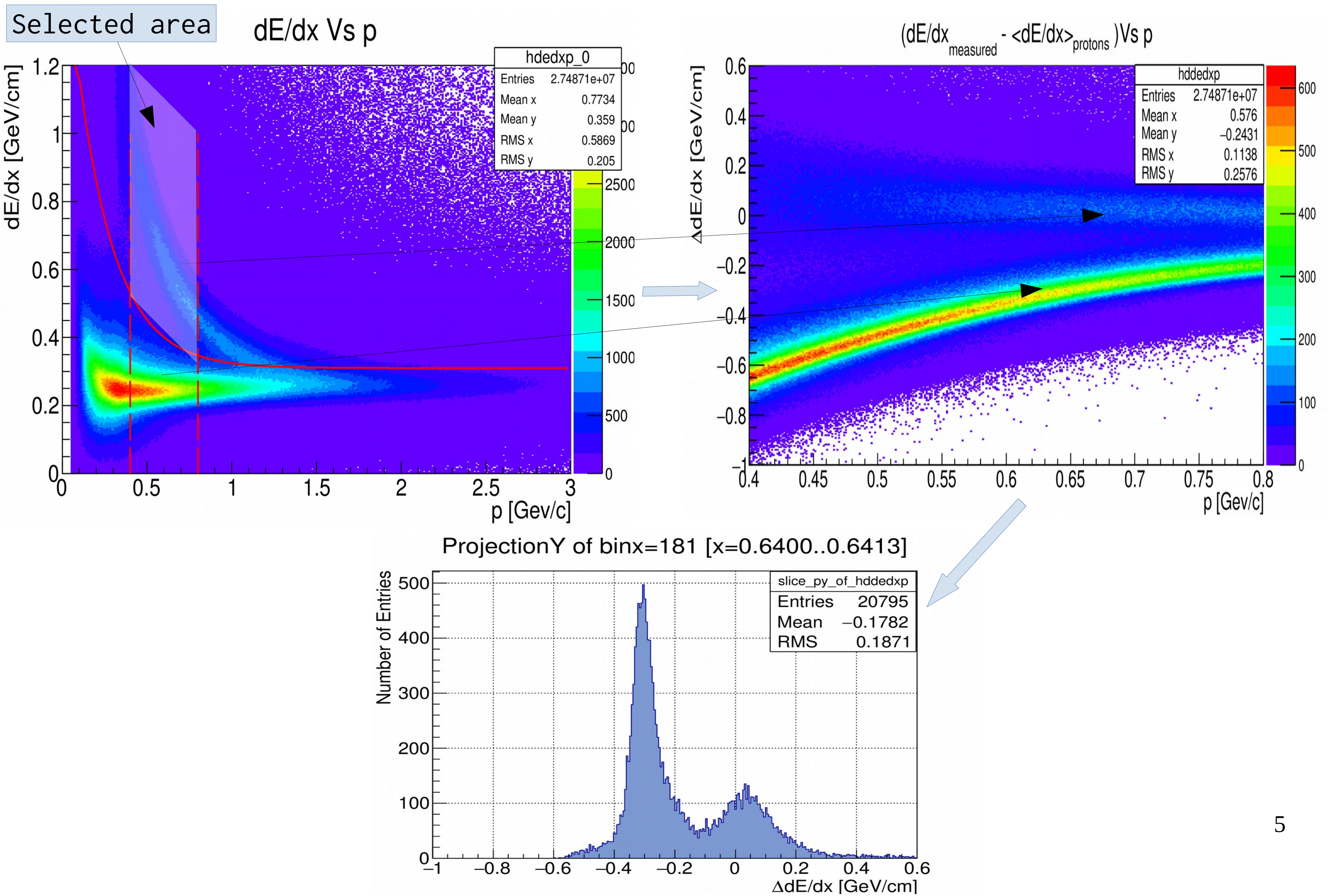
Procedure

- Spring 2016 data, < 1%.
- All the tracks in the CDC
- Truncation dependence on P(0.4 - 0.8 GeV/c) & θ (20° - 60°)



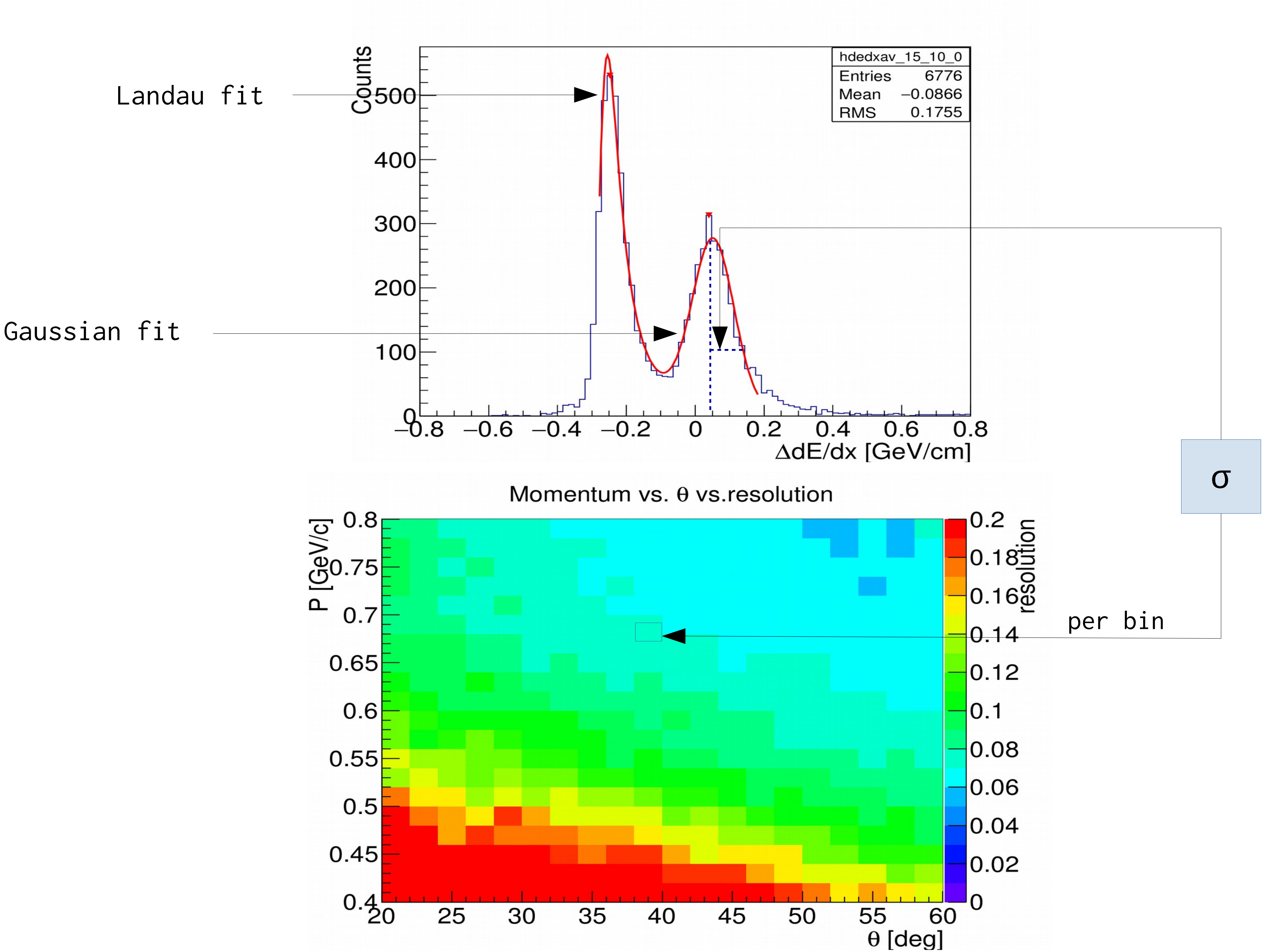
Procedure

- 1st Step: Select the protons.



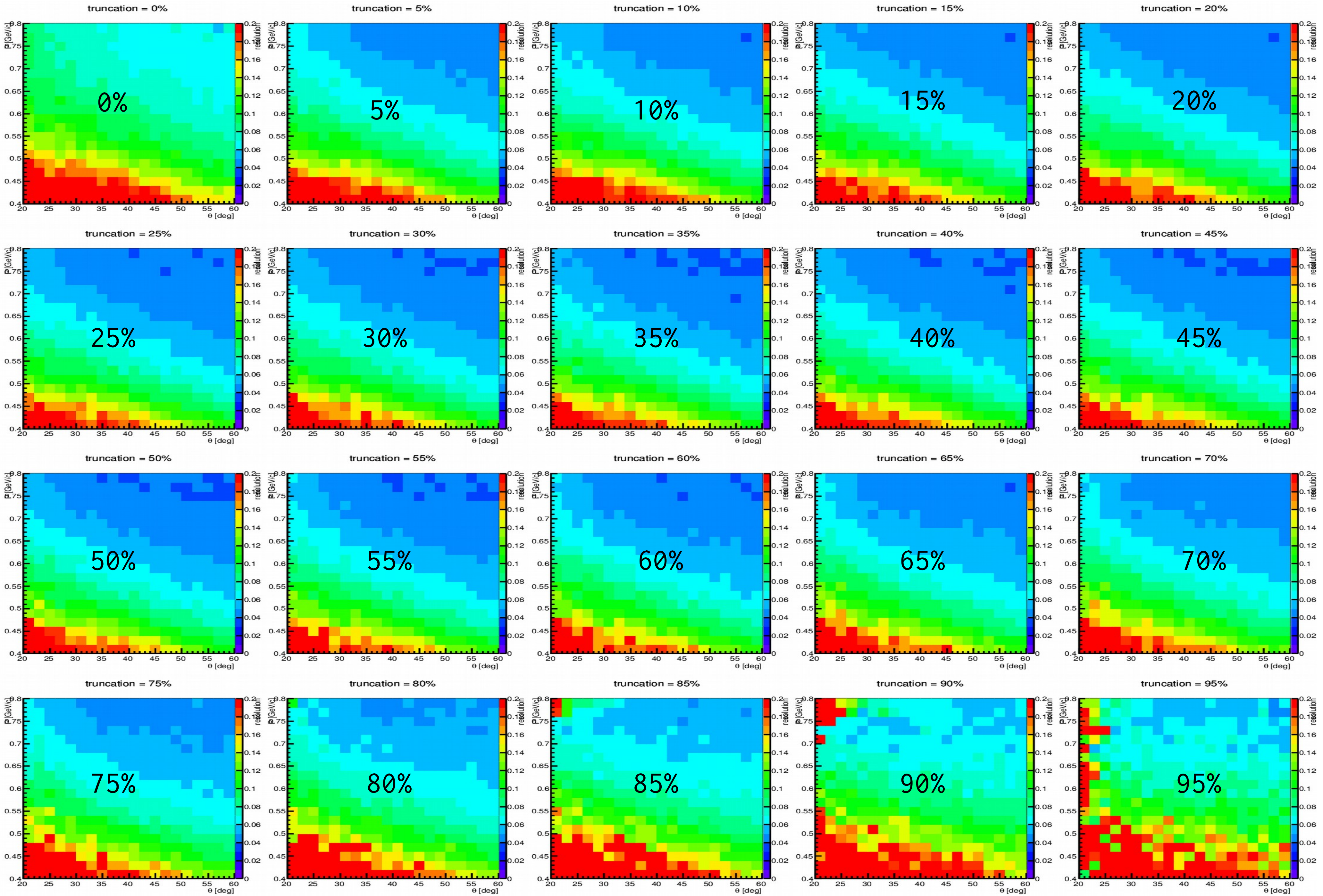
Resolution

- 1st method: best resolution => optimal truncation.



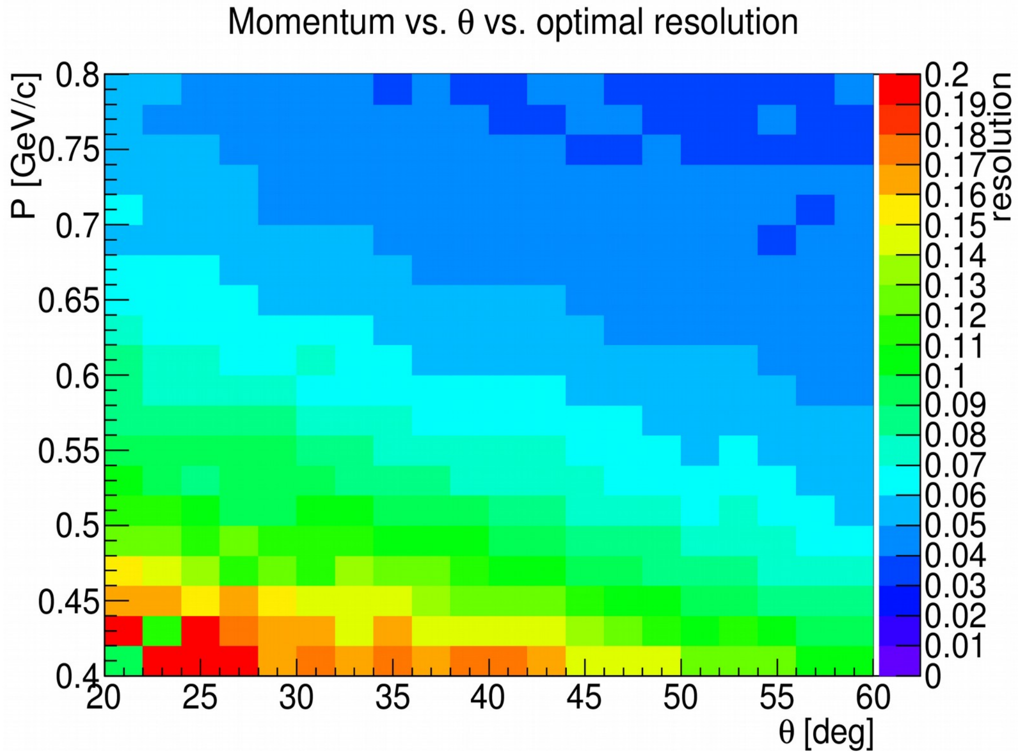
Resolution

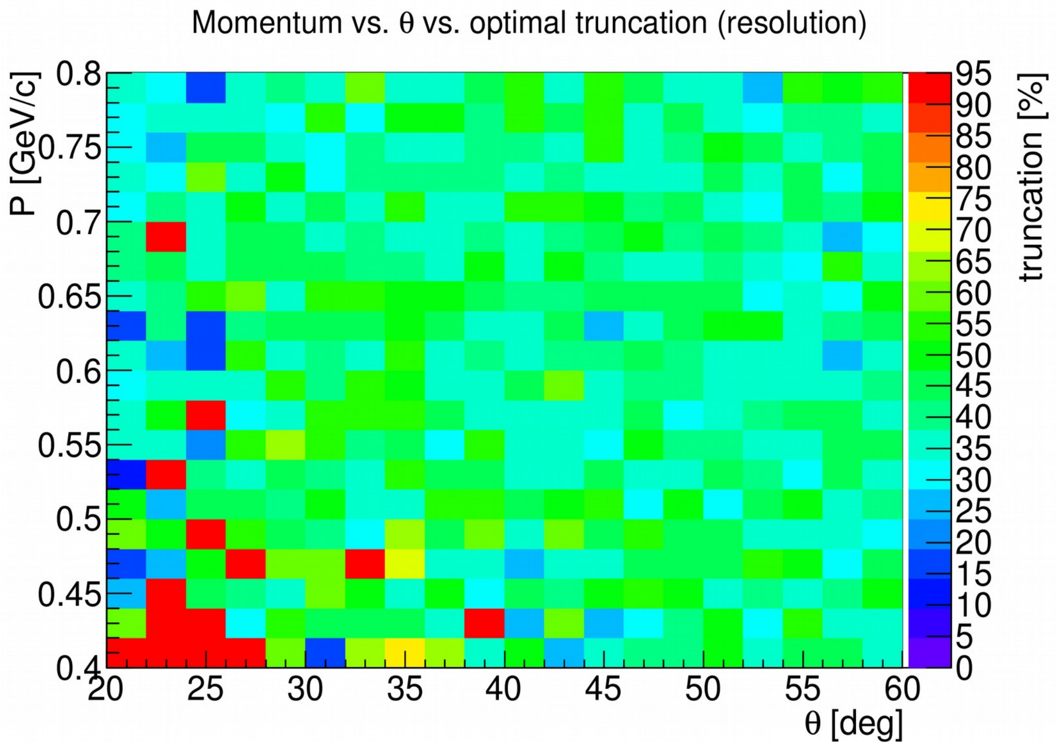
- 1st method: best resolution => optimal truncation.

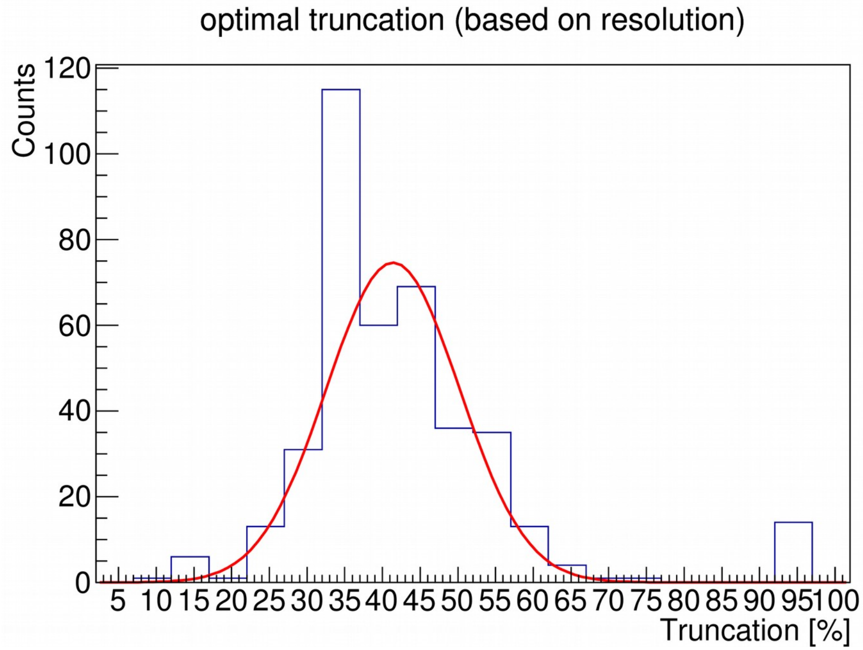


Resolution

- 1st method: optimal truncation ~40%

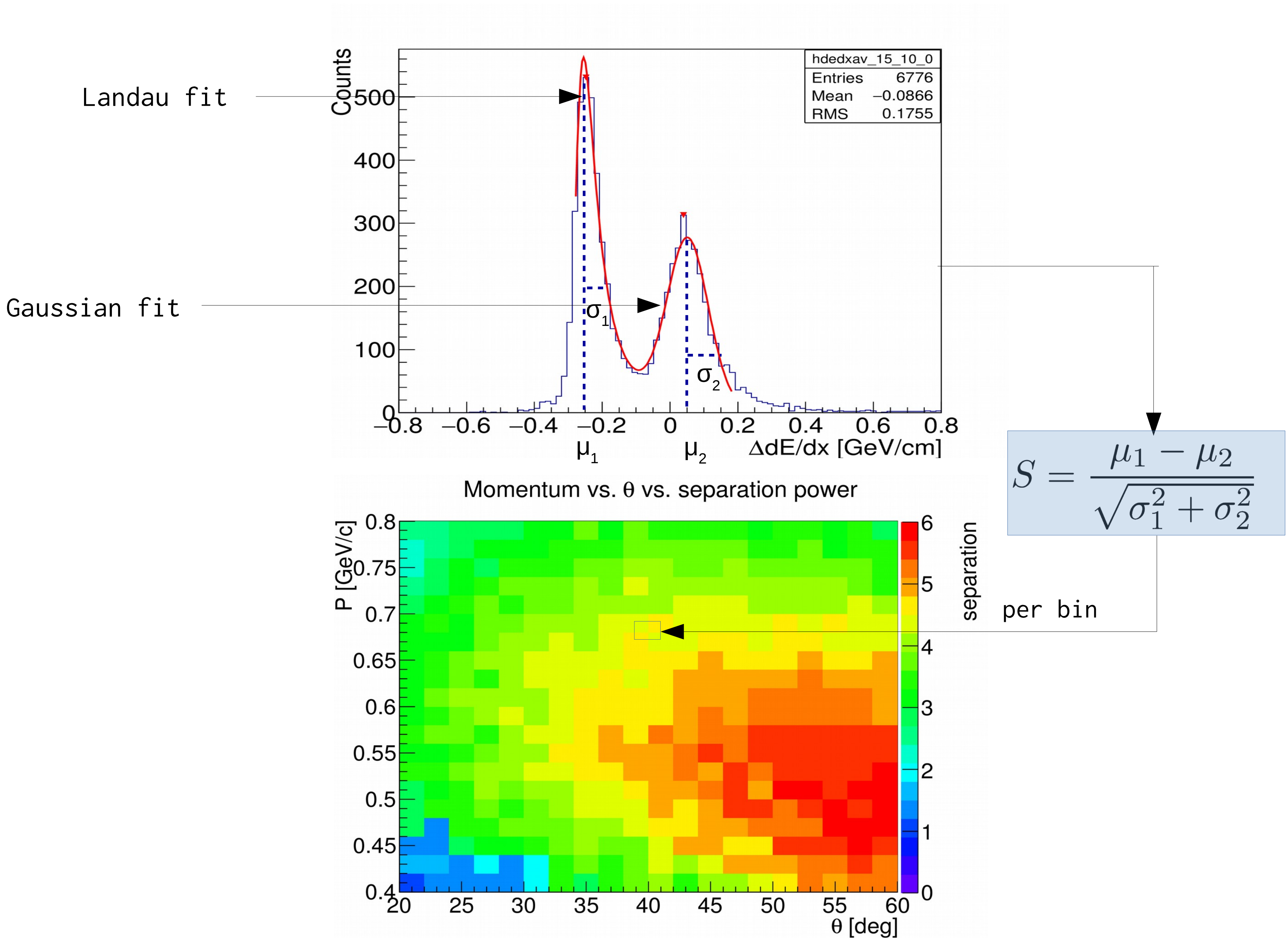






Separation Power

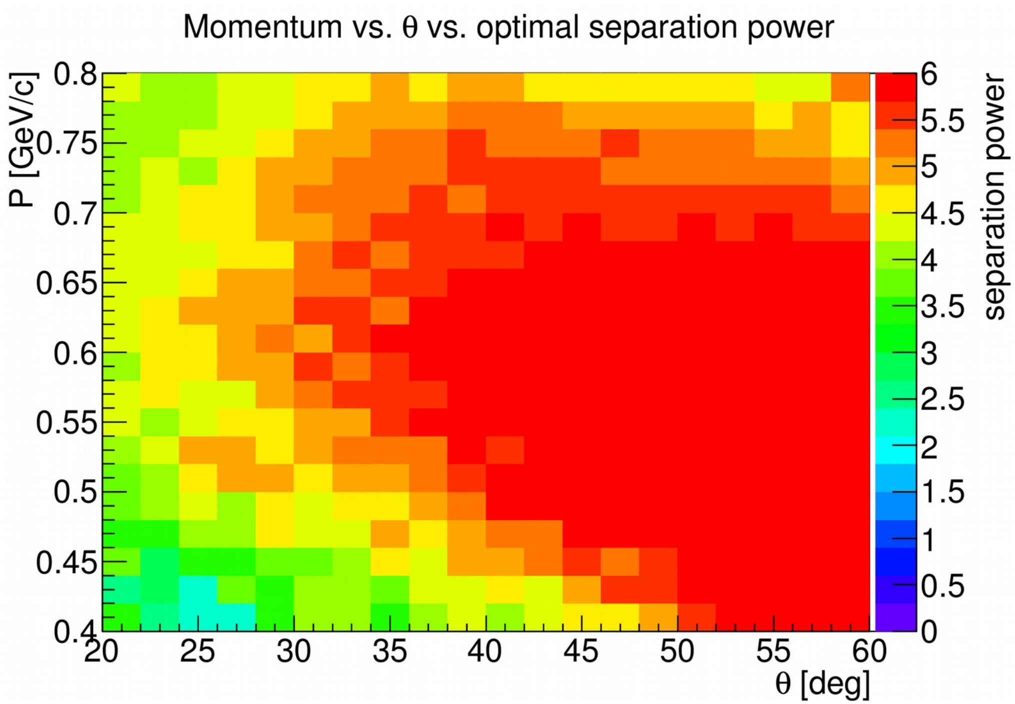
- 2nd method: strongest separation power => optimal truncation.

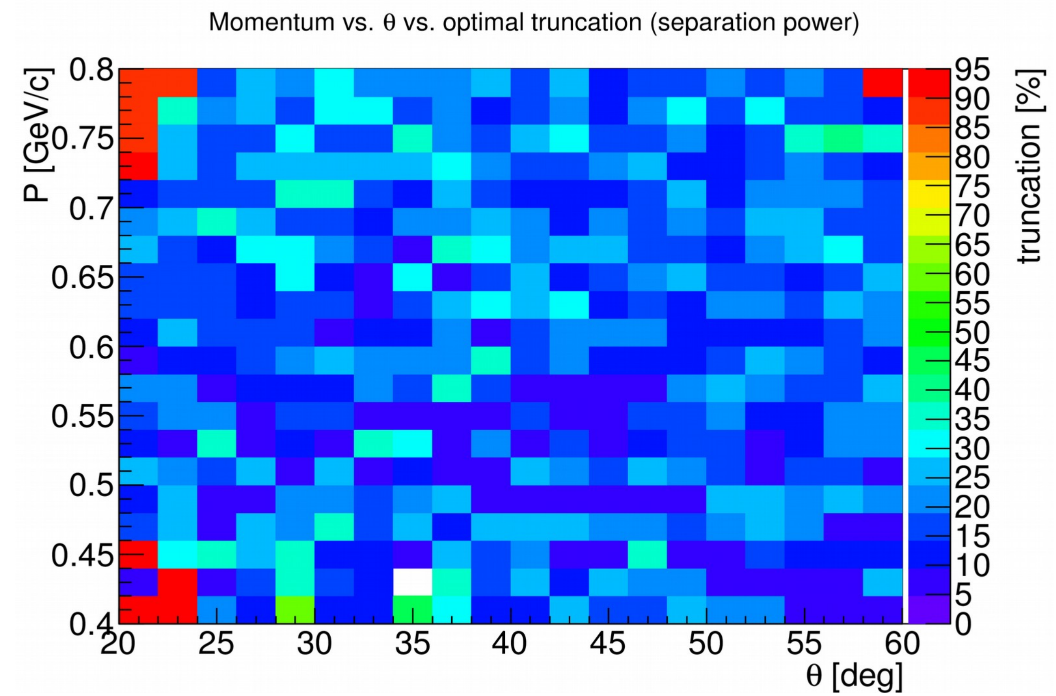


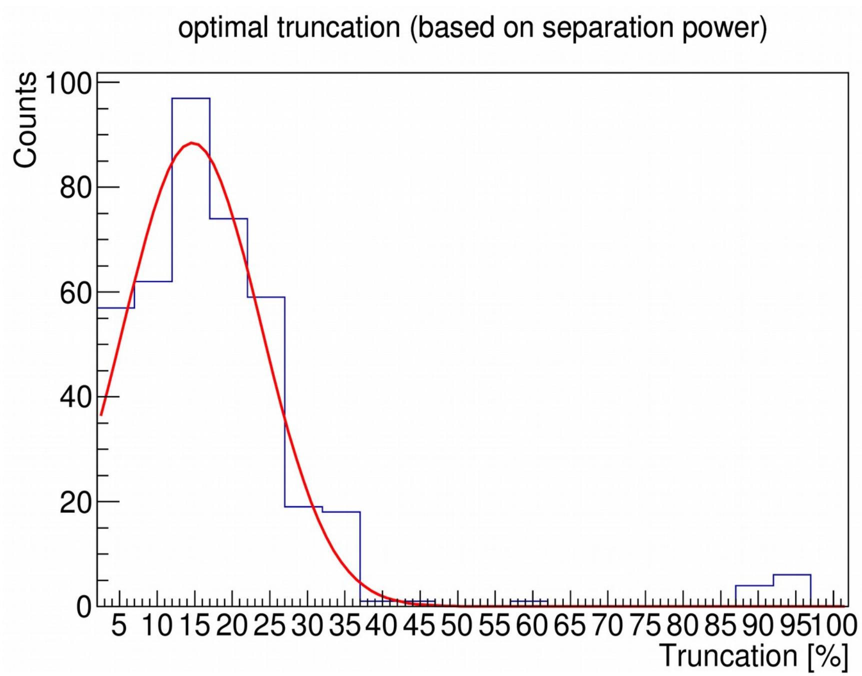
$$S = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}}$$

Separation Power

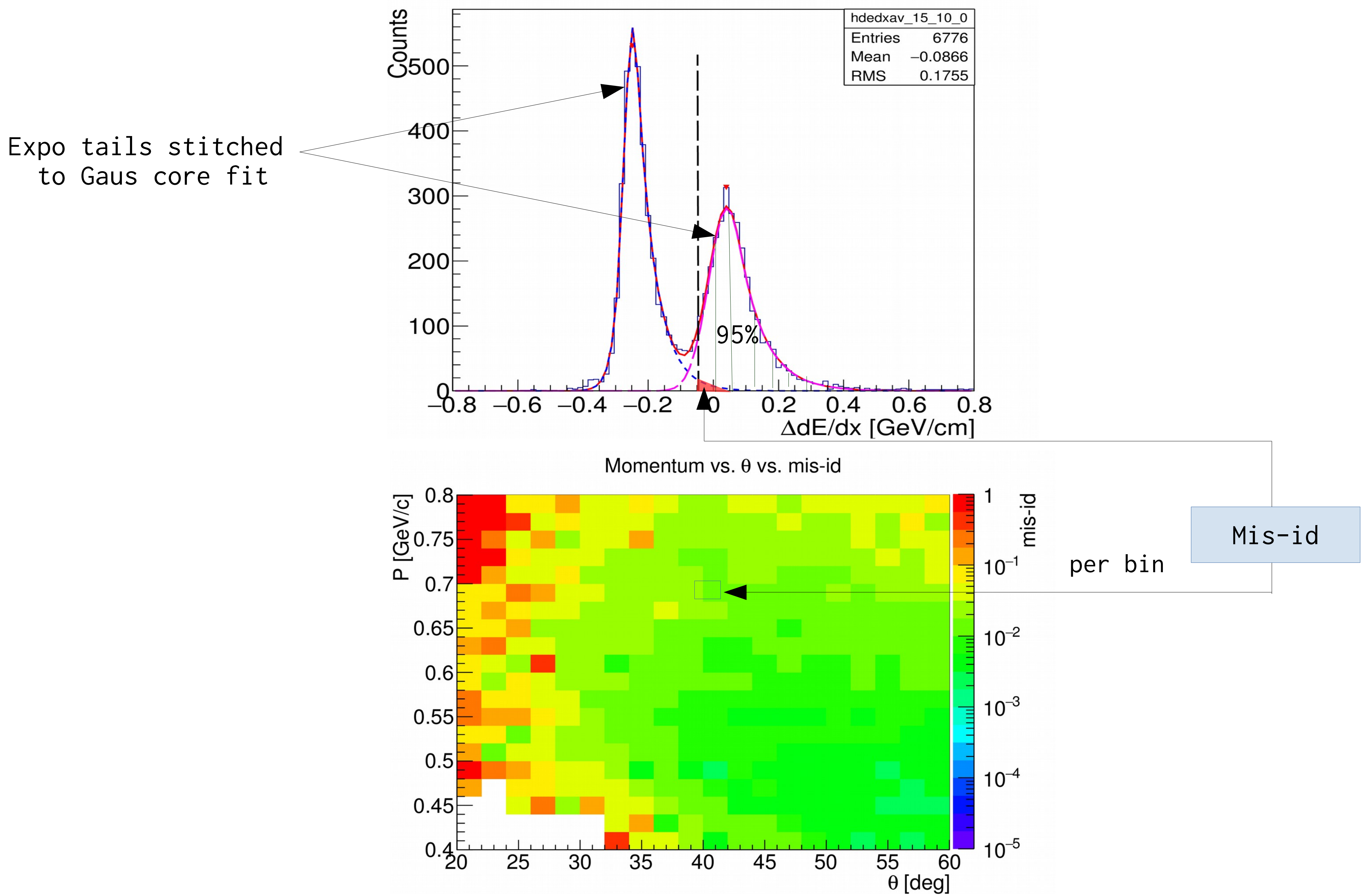
- 2nd method: optimal truncation ~15%



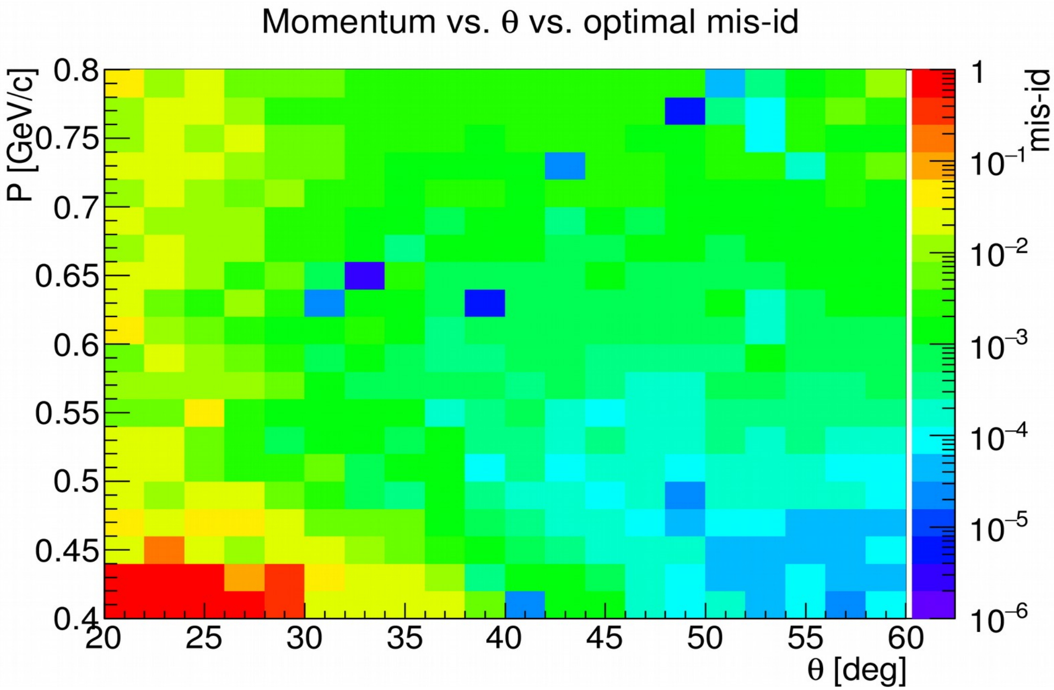


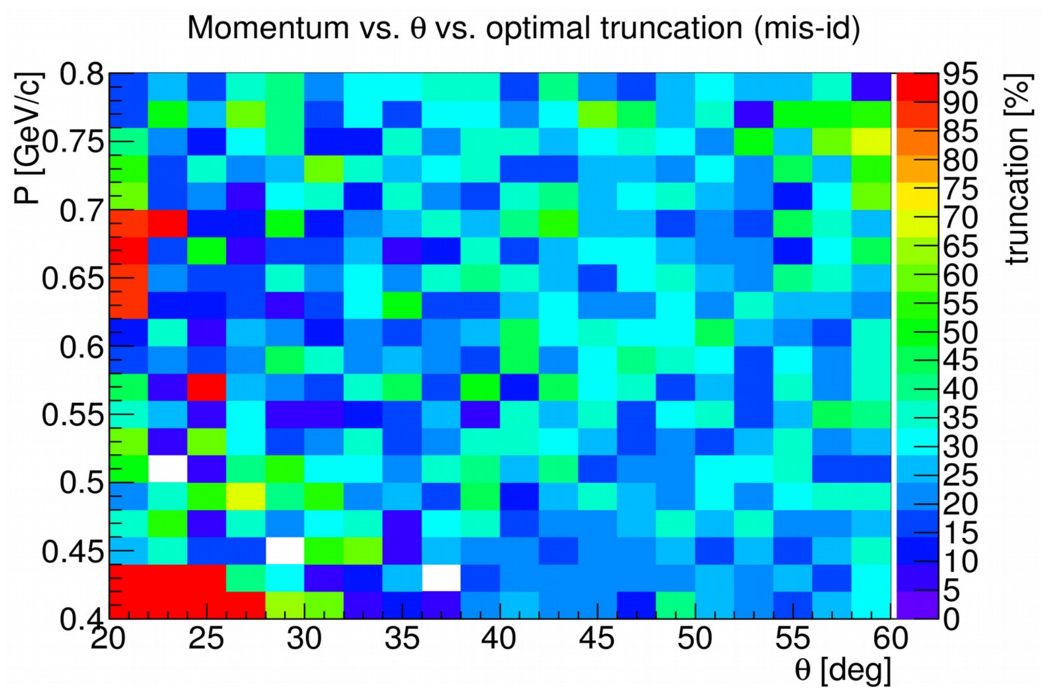


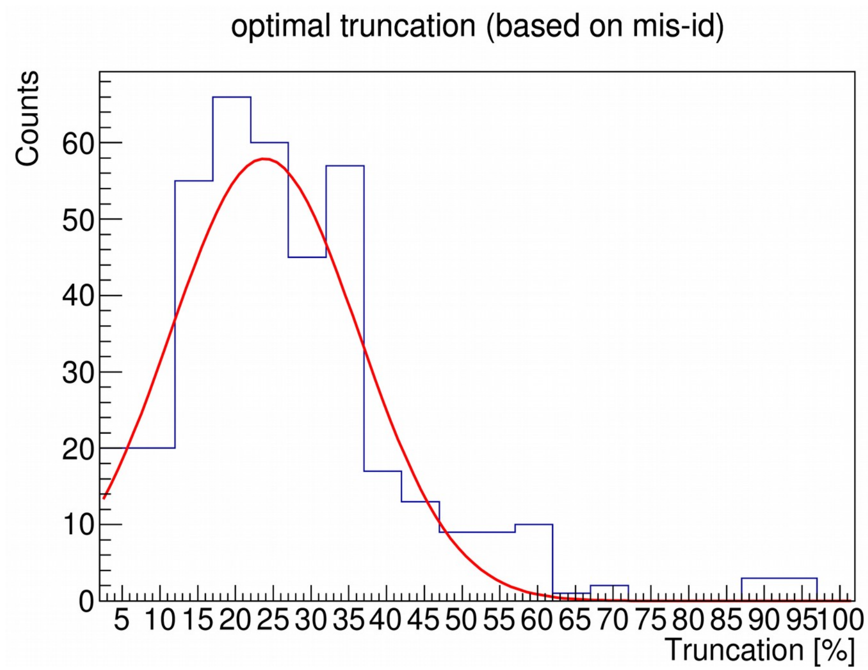
- 3^{rd} method: lowest mis-id => optimal truncation.



- 3^{rd} method: optimal truncation ~25%

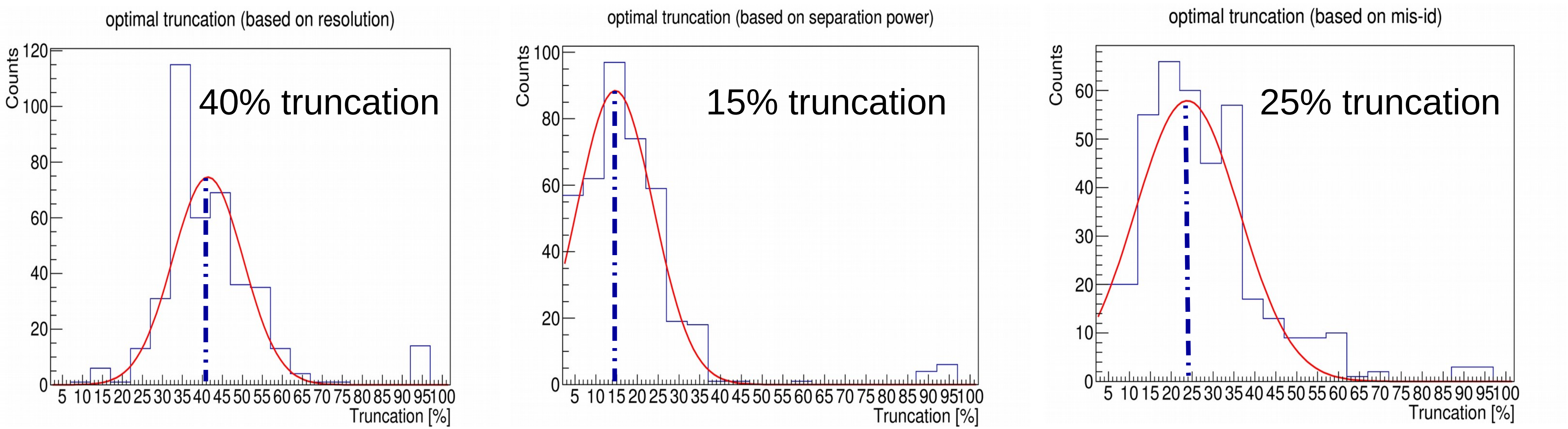






Results & perspectives

- The dE/dx optimal truncations found are different from the currently used one (50%).
- The dE/dx optimal truncation is different for each classifier.



<u>Next</u>:

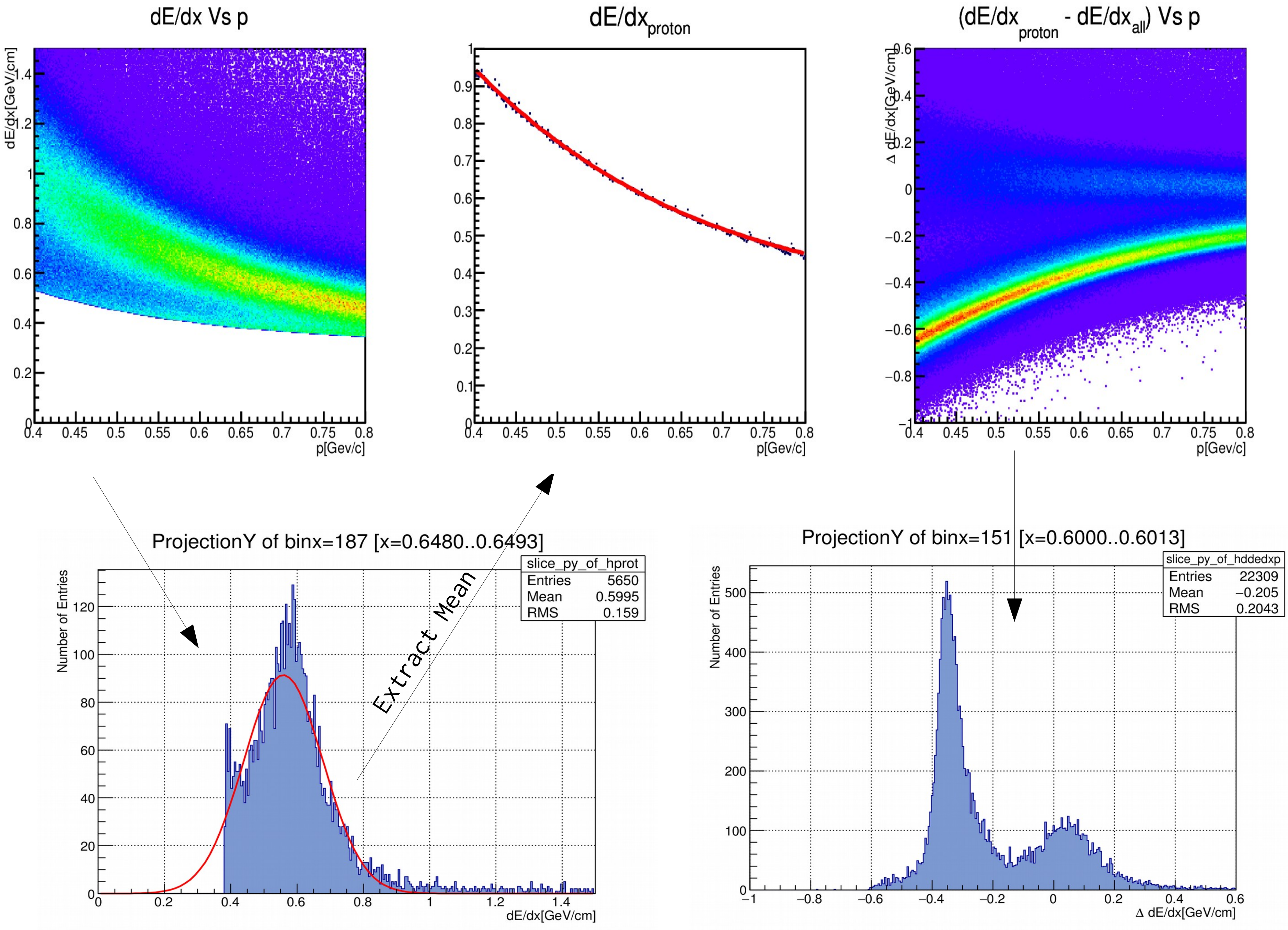
- Study the optimal truncation in exclusive channels and increase the statistics:
  - Clean samples of different particles to improve separation power.
  - extend the range in (p,θ).
- Study the potential of a double truncated mean method.
- Study other possible effects on dE/dx calibration (e.g.: entrance angle & space-charge effect).
- Determine dE/dx mean and resolution as function of particle velocity $(\beta\gamma)$.

Thank you for your attention

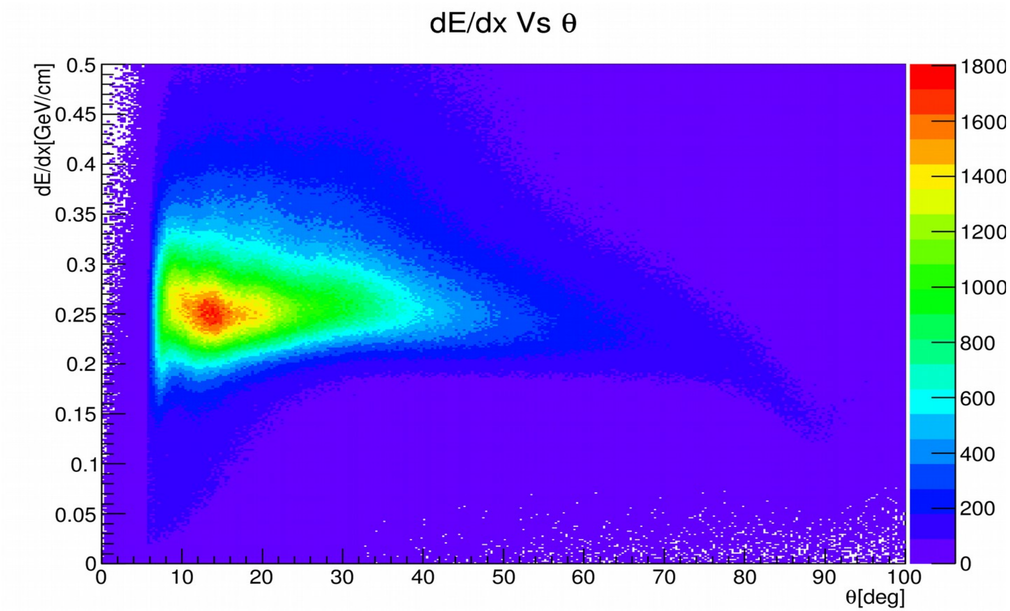
Backup

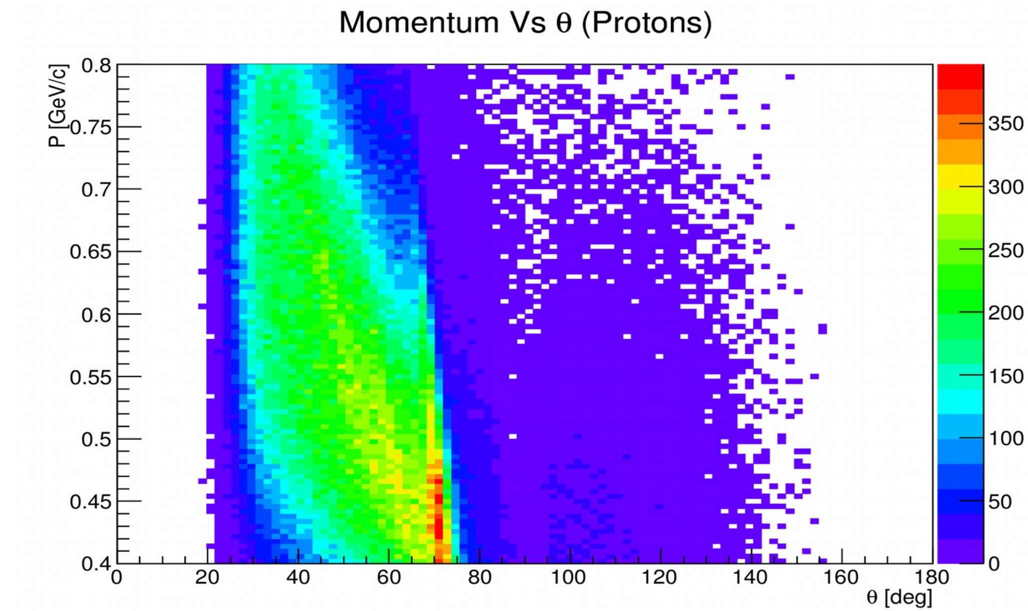
Procedure

- 2nd step: extract the expected dE/dx for protons



dE/dx vs θ





GlueX TDR

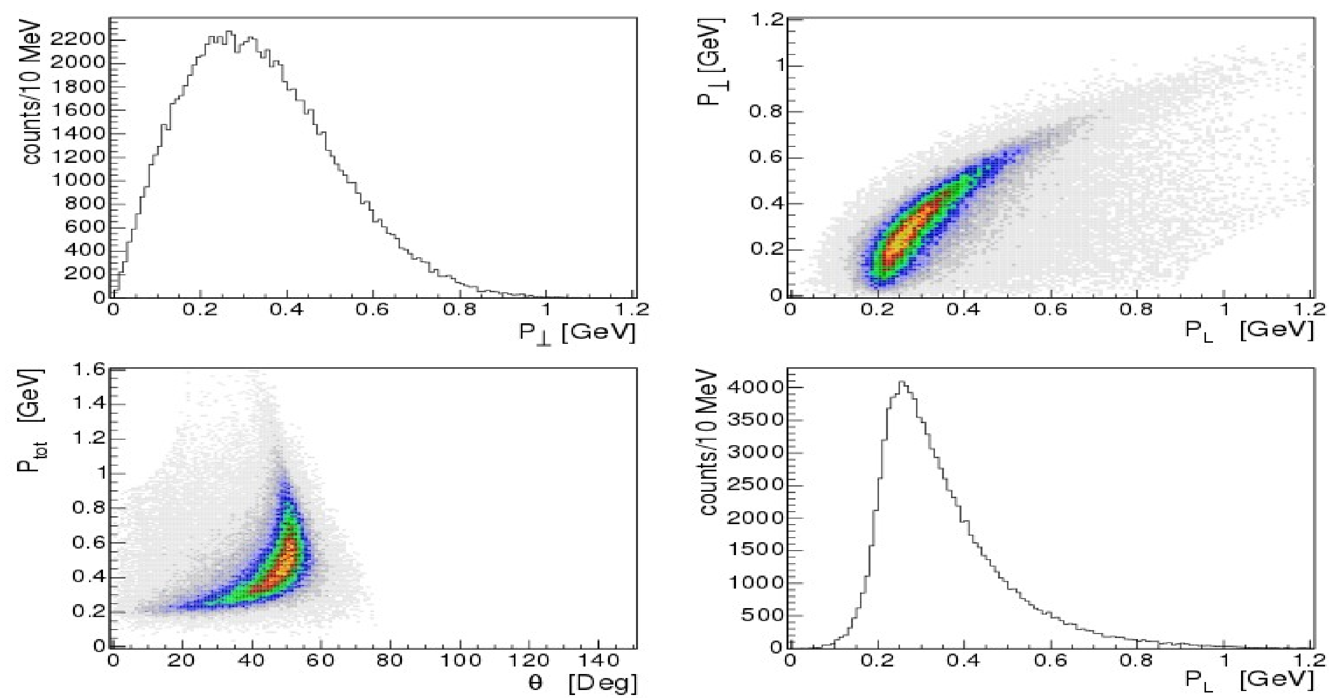


Figure 4.39: The momentum distribution of protons from the reaction $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta_1(1800)p \rightarrow 2\pi^+2\pi^-p$. The upper left-hand figure shows the momentum perpendicular to the beam direction. The upper right-hand figure shows the perpendicular versus the longitudinal momentum. The lower left-hand figure shows the total momentum versus the polar angle θ and the lower right-hand figure shows the momentum along the beam direction.

dE/dx vs θ

GlueX TDR

$$\gamma p \to K^* K^* p \to K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^- p$$

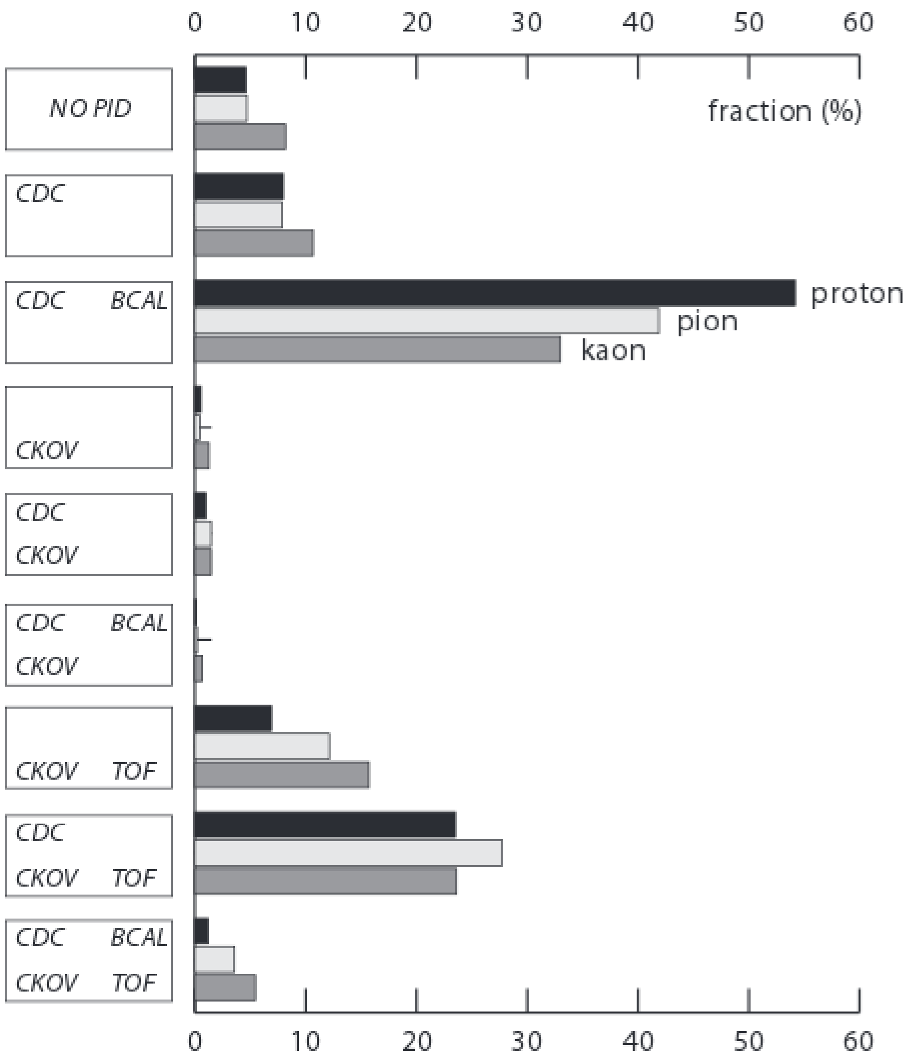
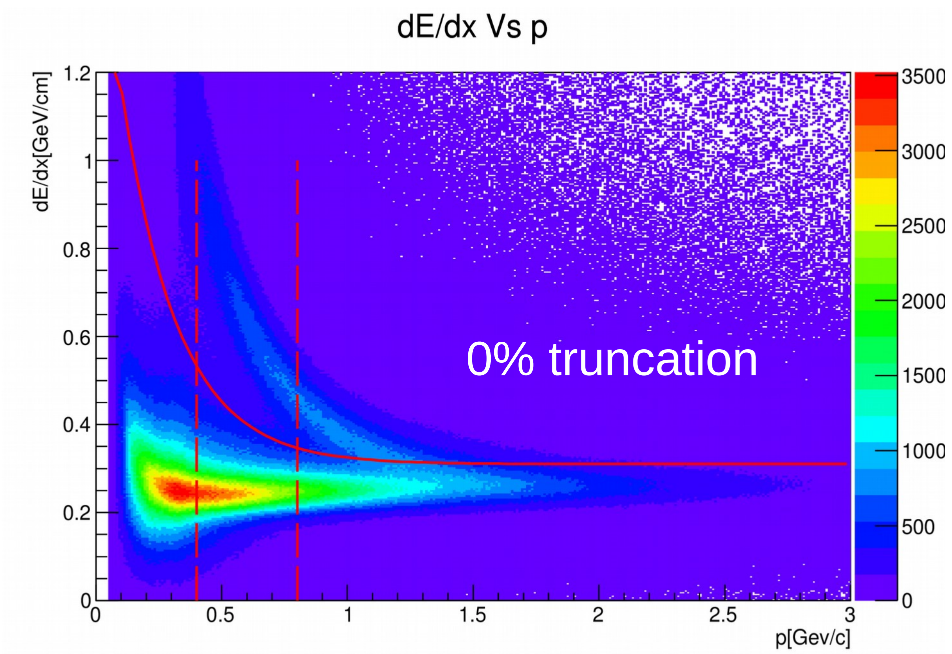
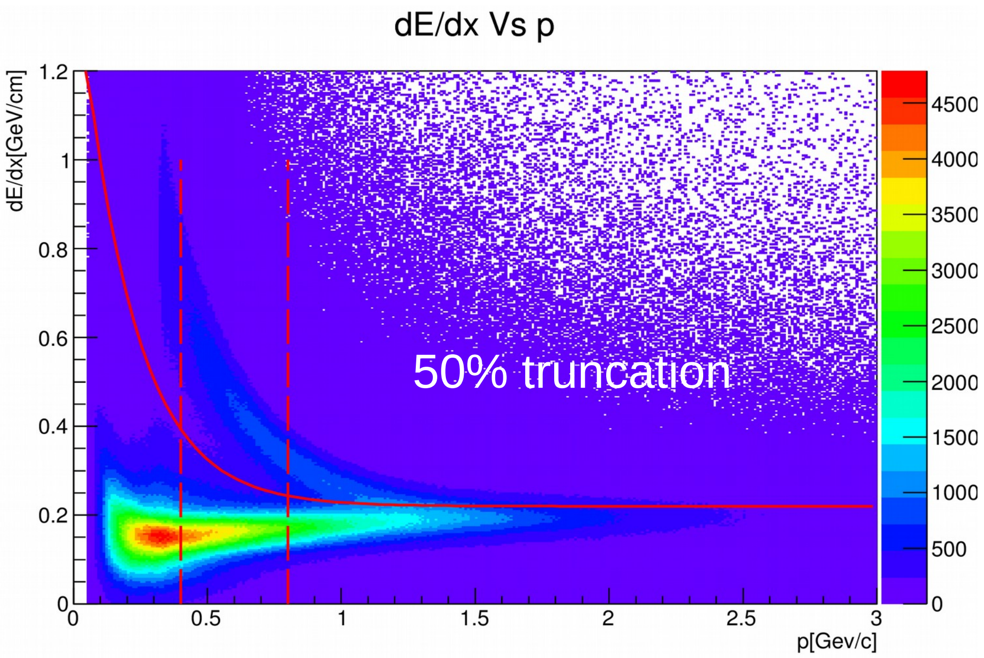


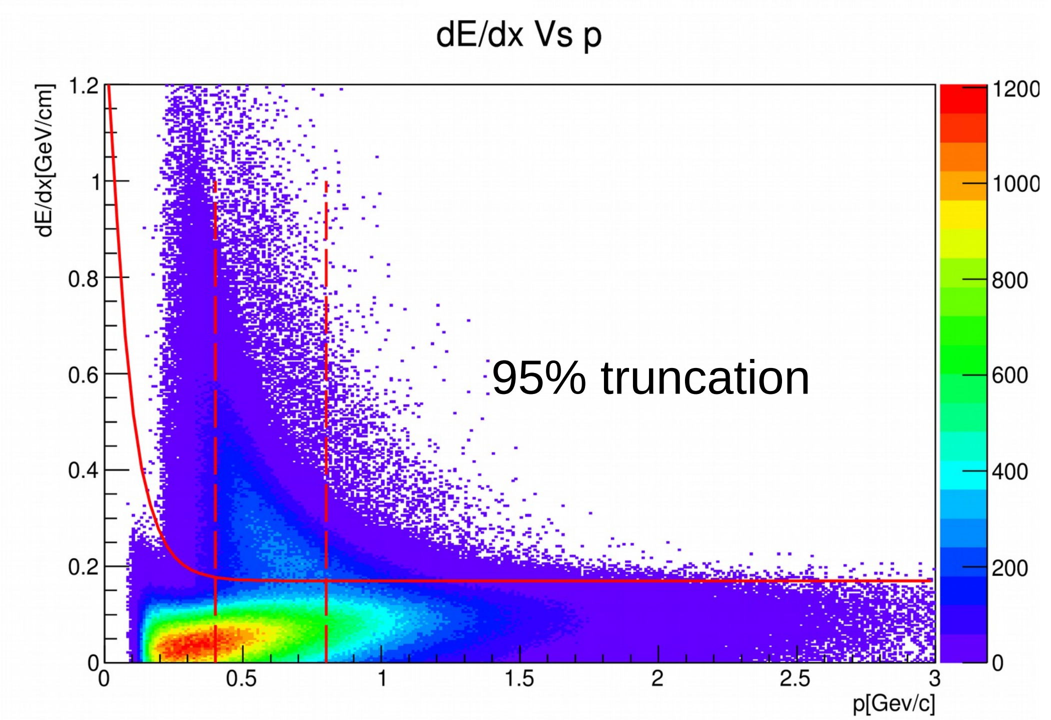
Figure 4.61: The fraction of tracks from the reaction $\gamma p \to K^* \bar{K}^* p$ detected by different combinations of particle identification elements.

Procedure

- dE/dx dependance of truncation (different cuts)

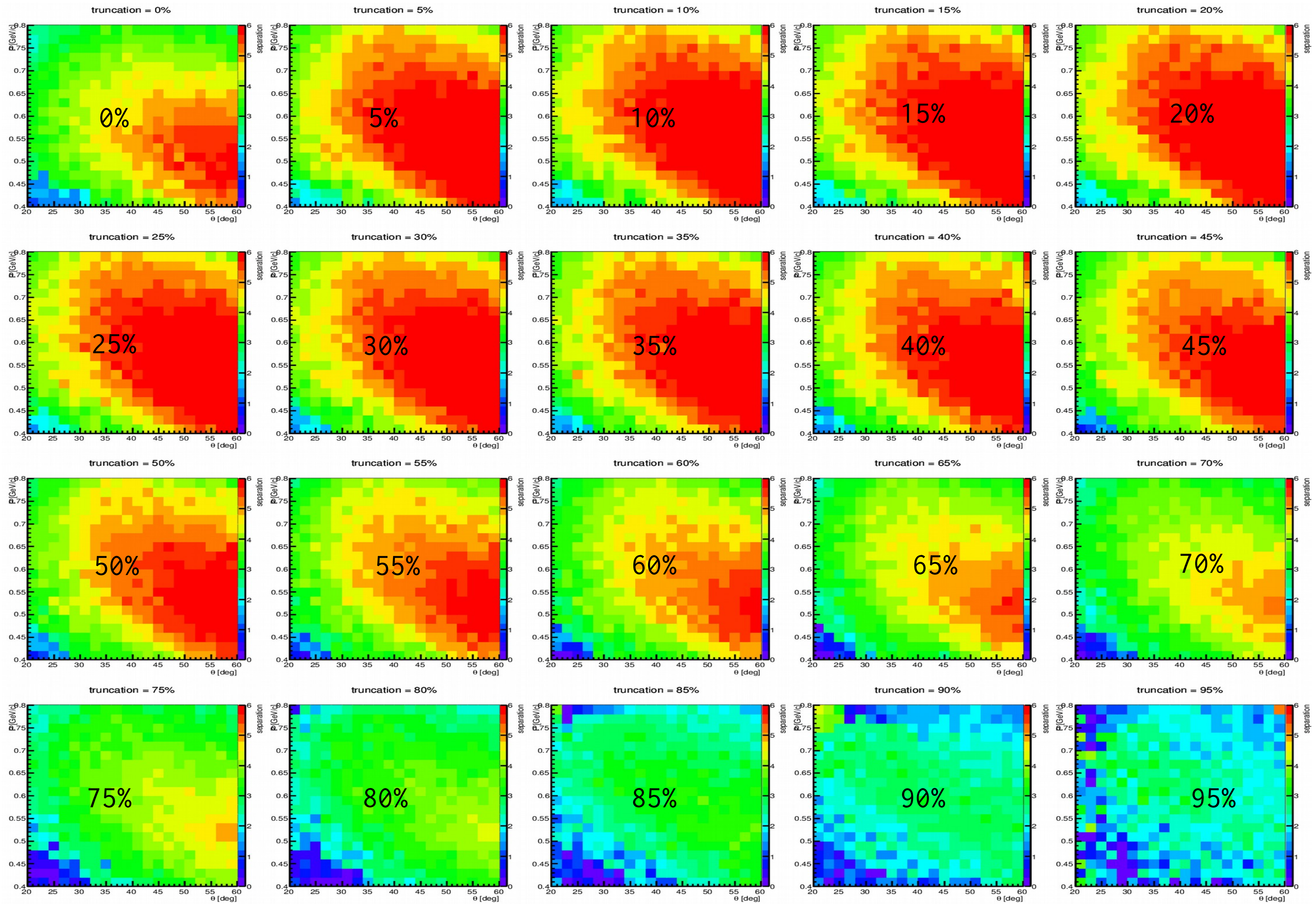






Separation Power

- 2nd method: strongest separation power => optimal truncation.



Mis-id

- 3^{rd} method: lowest mis-id => optimal truncation.