

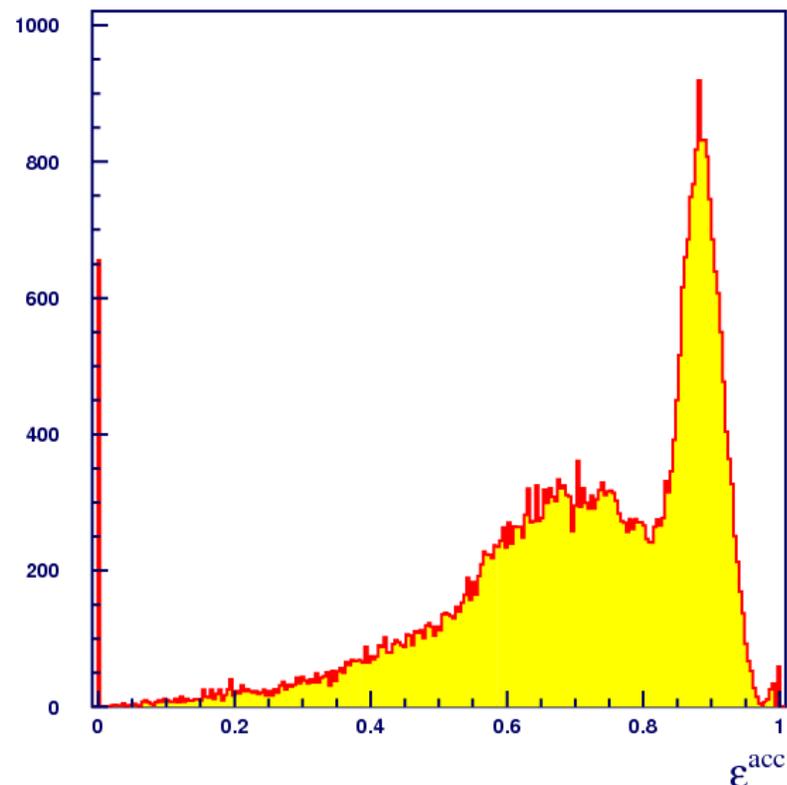


Standalone reconstruction with the AMS RICH detector

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Standalone reconstruction

- Goal: event reconstruction using only data from the RICH detector
 - ◆ No track data
- 5 parameters for reconstruction:
 - ◆ matrix impact point (x_{matrix} , y_{matrix}), θ , ϕ , θ_c
- Likelihood function used (similar to 1-parameter reconstruction)
- Sample used: proton events in the AMS-02 full simulation with $p > 10 \text{ GeV}/c$ ($\beta \approx 1$)



visible acceptance for
aerogel events with $\beta=1$

Reconstruction hint

- PMT matrix crossing point identified by strong signal in matrix (much stronger than ring hits)

- Hint with no track data (unlike Dec. 2006 method):
 - ◆ x-y hint given by barycentre of strongest PMT signal
 - ◆ Vertical track used as starting point for minimization (in the case of outer impacts a slightly outward track is used to reach the radiator)
 - ◆ PMT point must remain within 3 cm of initial hint

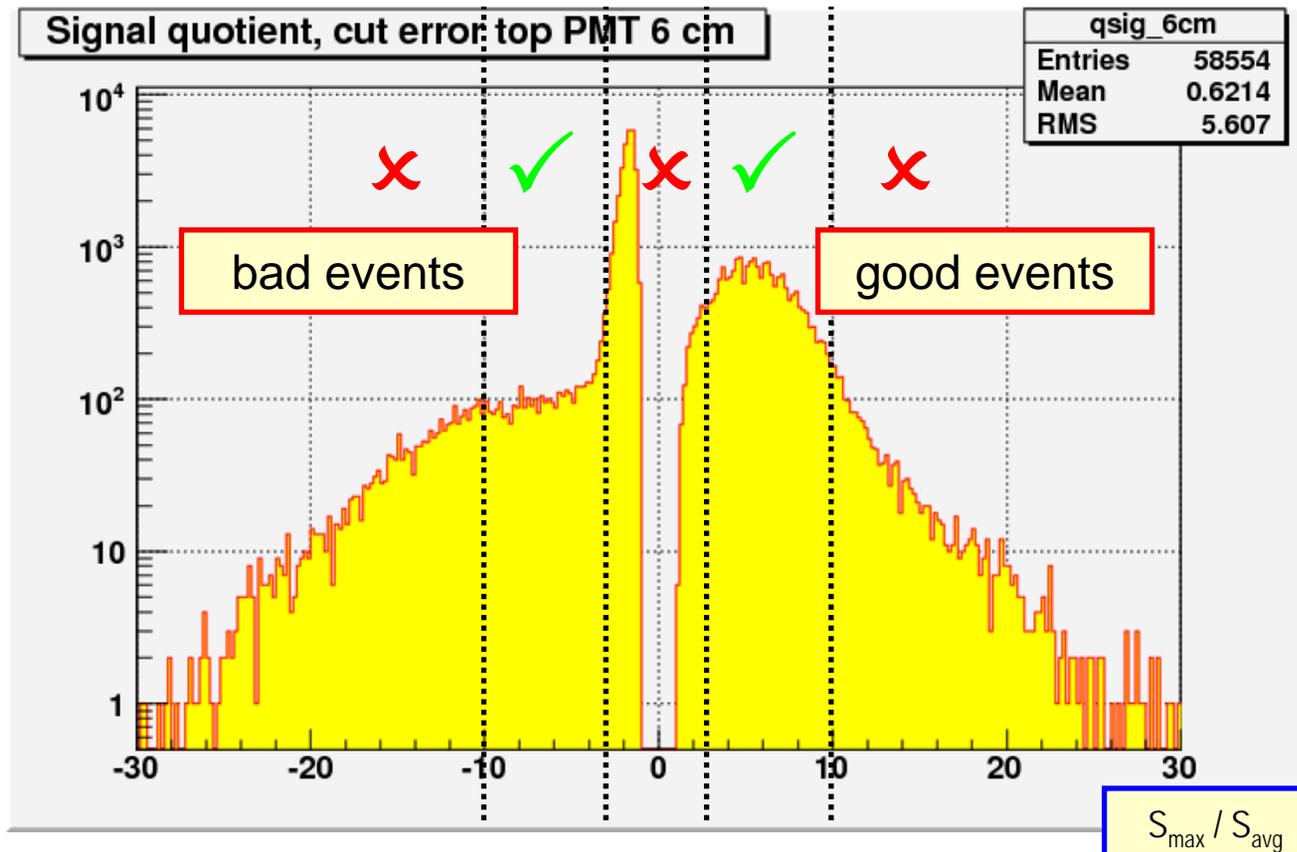
- Quality cuts for hint:
 - ◆ Quotient between strongest and average PMT signal must be higher than 3 and lower than 10
 - ◆ Strongest signal must be higher than 6 p.e.

Quality cuts: signal quotient

- $3 < S_{\max} / S_{\text{avg}} < 10$
 - ◆ S_{\max} = highest total signal in a PMT
 - ◆ S_{avg} = average signal in PMTs hit

Excludes

19% of good events
89% of bad events



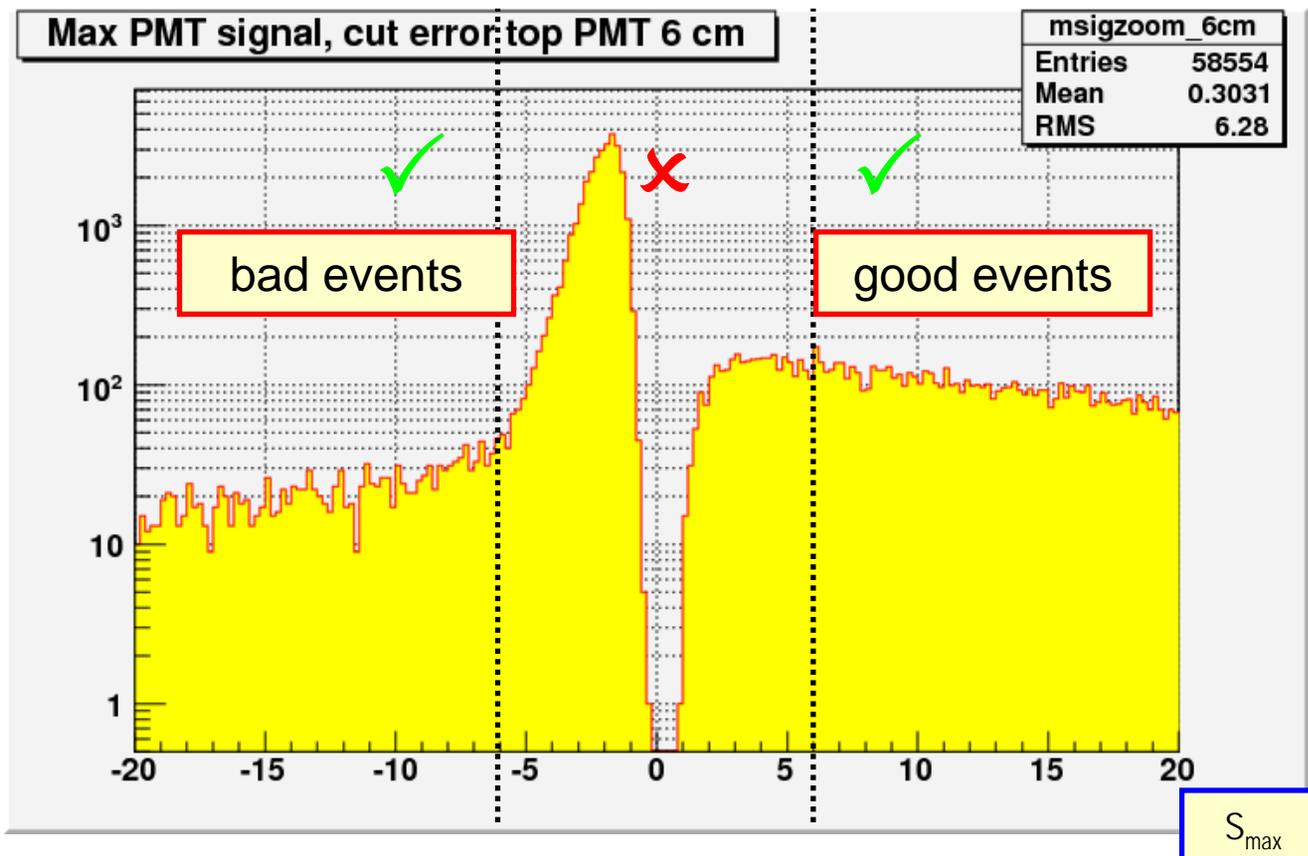
good events
defined as having
hint < 6 cm from
real crossing point

Quality cuts: strongest PMT signal

- $S_{\max} > 6$ p.e.
 - ◆ S_{\max} = highest total signal in a PMT

Excludes
12% of good events
84% of bad events

2 cuts exclude
22% of good events
91% of bad events



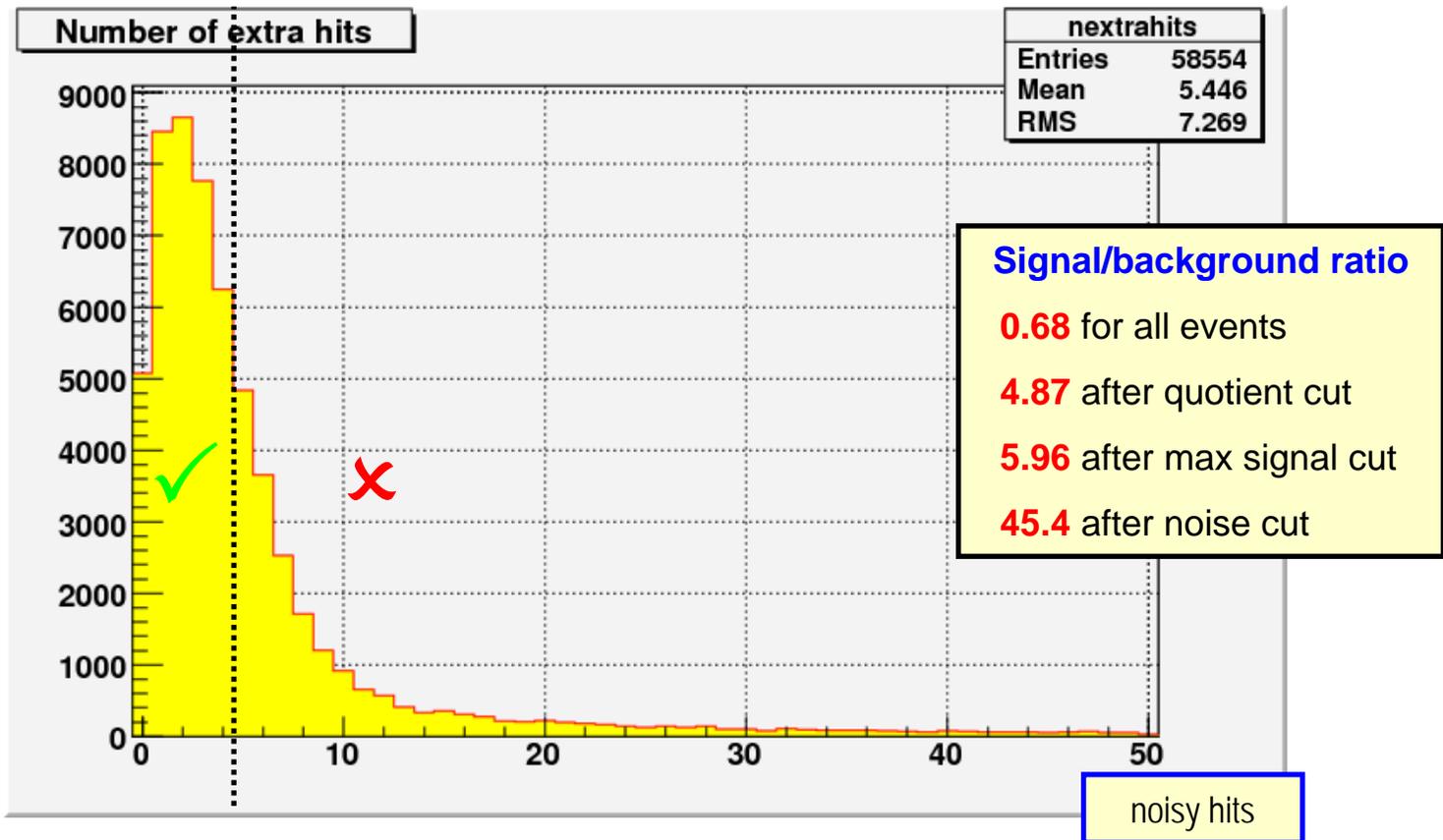
good events defined as having hint < 6 cm from real crossing point

Quality cuts: noisy hits

- Events with >4 noisy hits (non-ring, non-particle) are excluded

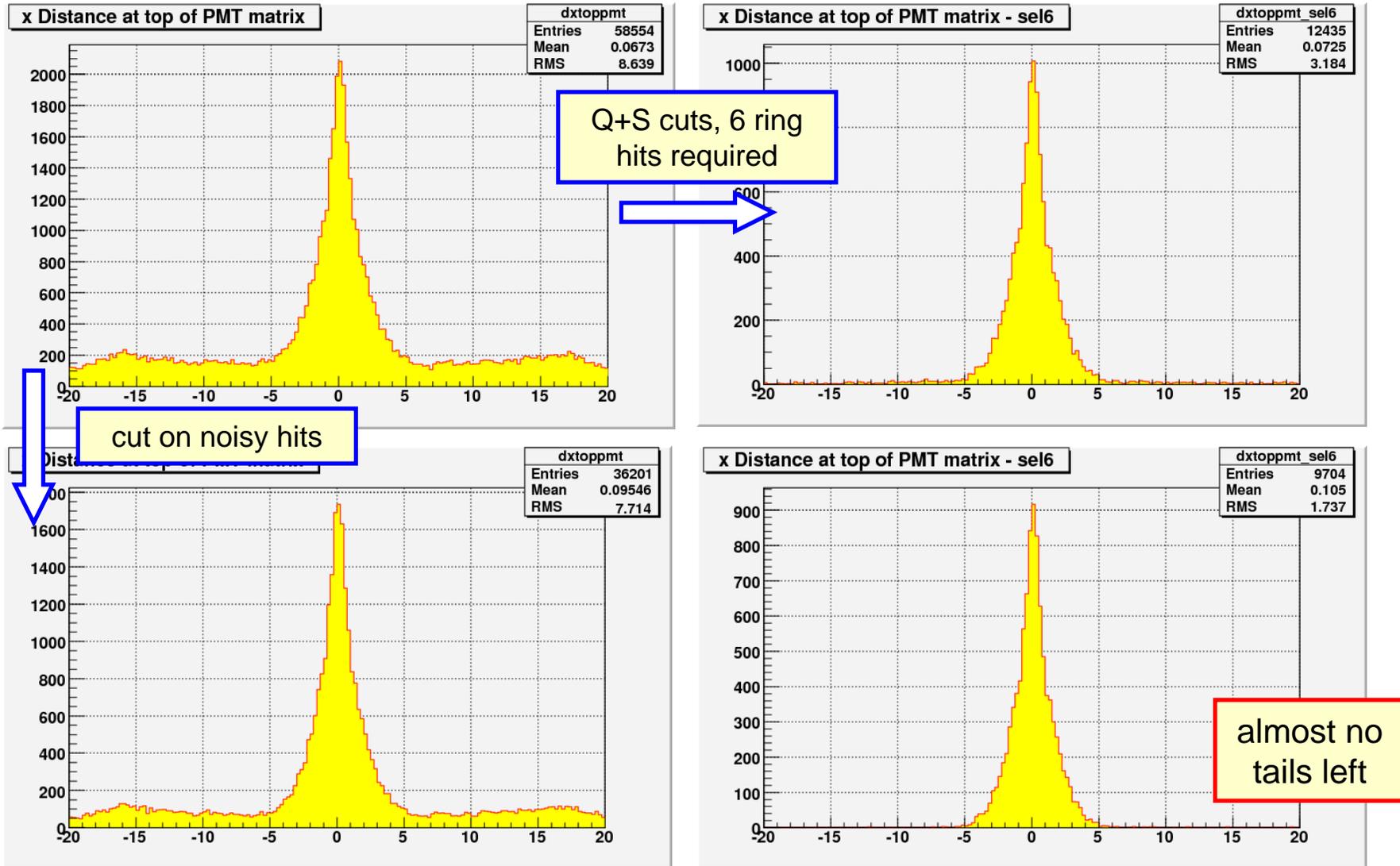
Excludes
18% of good events
52% of bad events

3 cuts exclude
33% of good events
99% of bad events



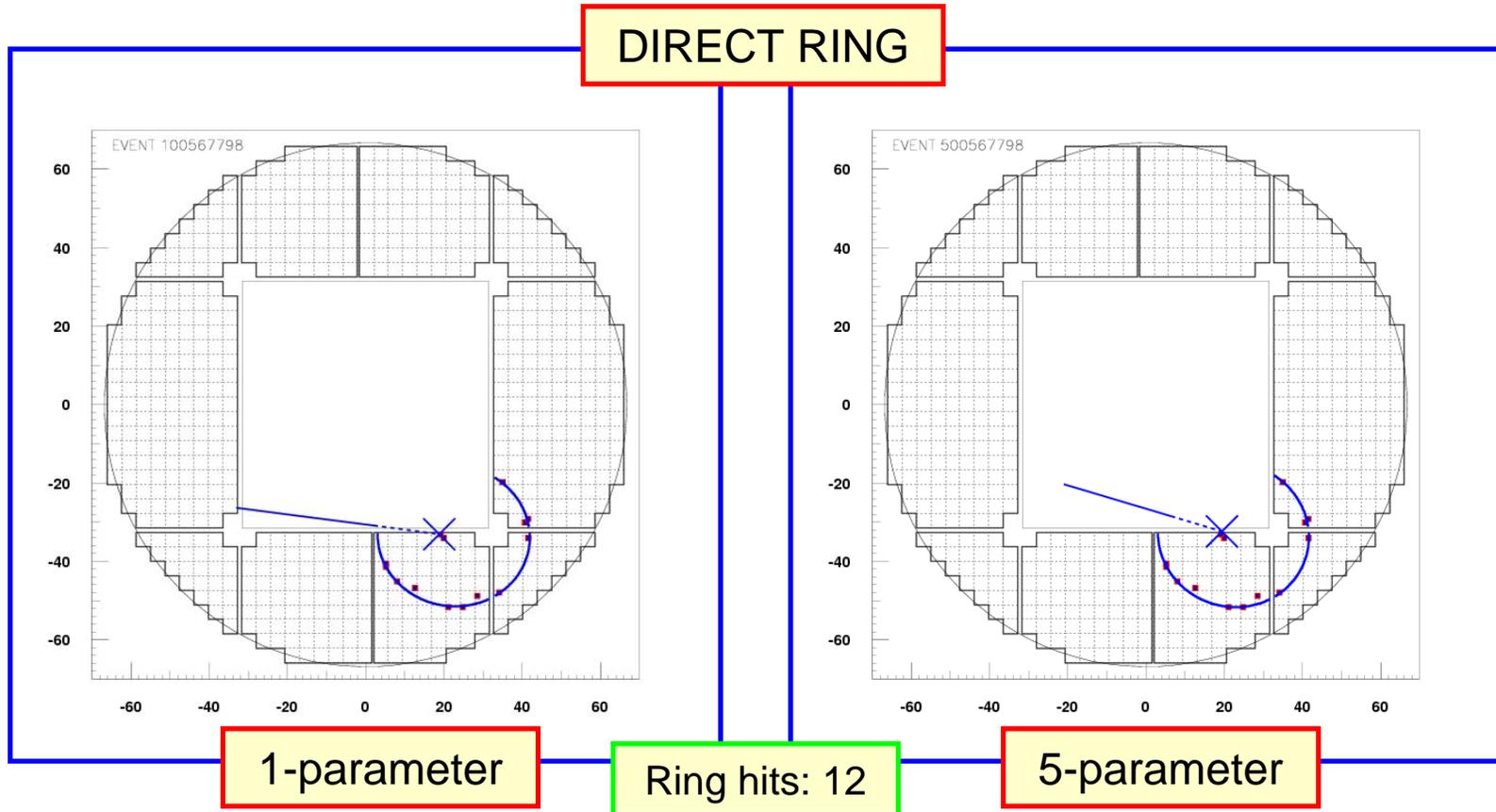
good events defined as having hint < 6 cm from real crossing point

Error in PMT hint (x coordinate)



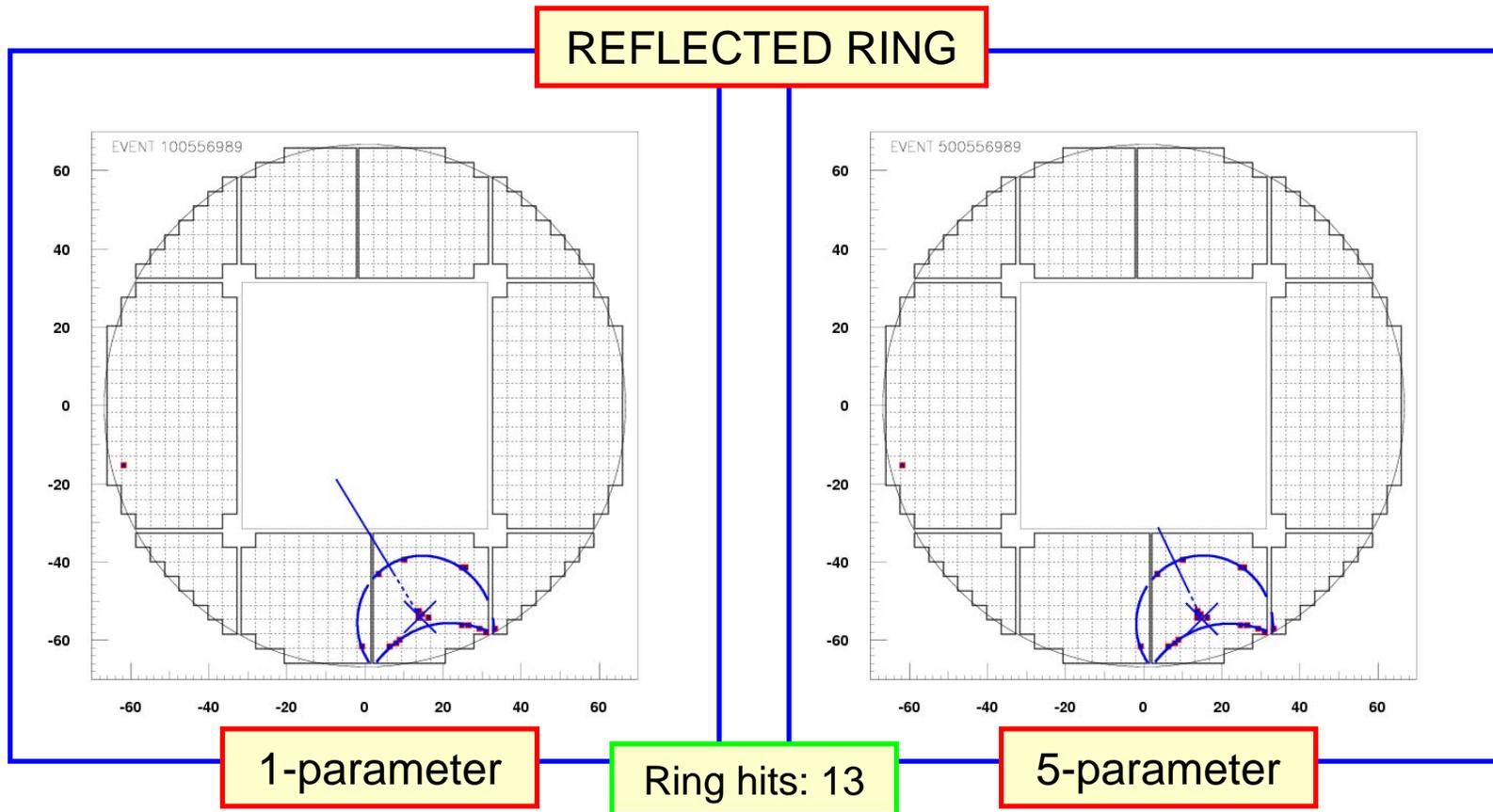
5-parameter reconstruction examples

- Same event reconstructed with track data (1-parameter) and in the standalone mode (5-parameter):



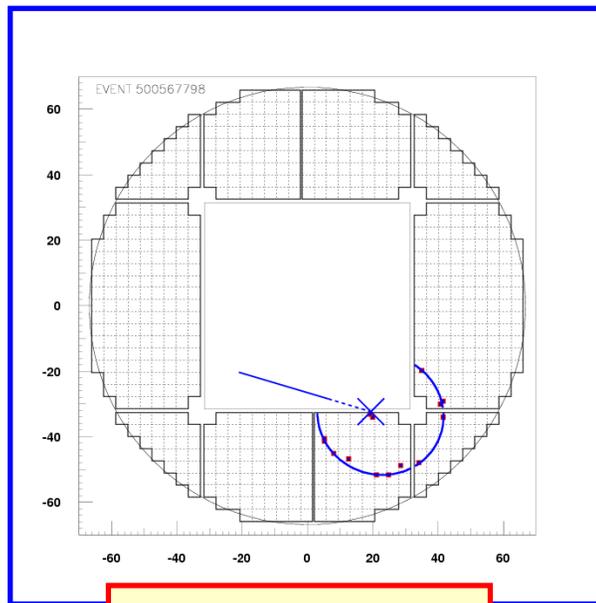
5-parameter reconstruction examples

- Same event reconstructed with track data (1-parameter) and in the standalone mode (5-parameter):

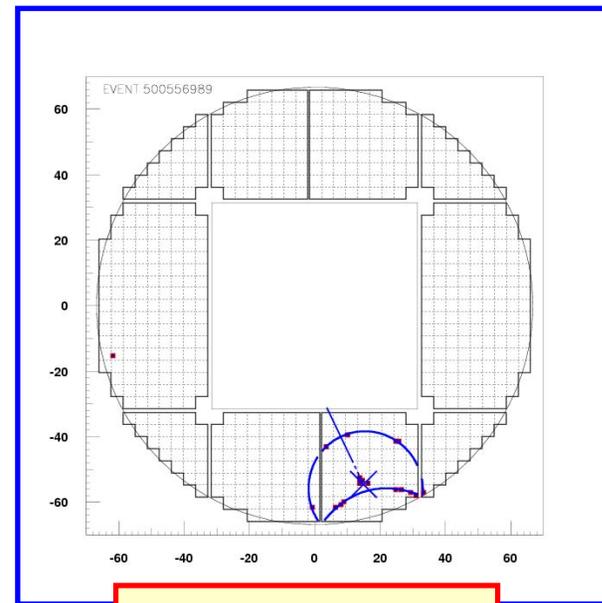


Types of events

- Reconstruction quality studied for three samples (after applying quality cuts):
 - ◆ All events
 - ◆ Direct events ($r_{\text{hint}} < 42$ cm)
 - ◆ Mirror events ($r_{\text{hint}} > 55$ cm)

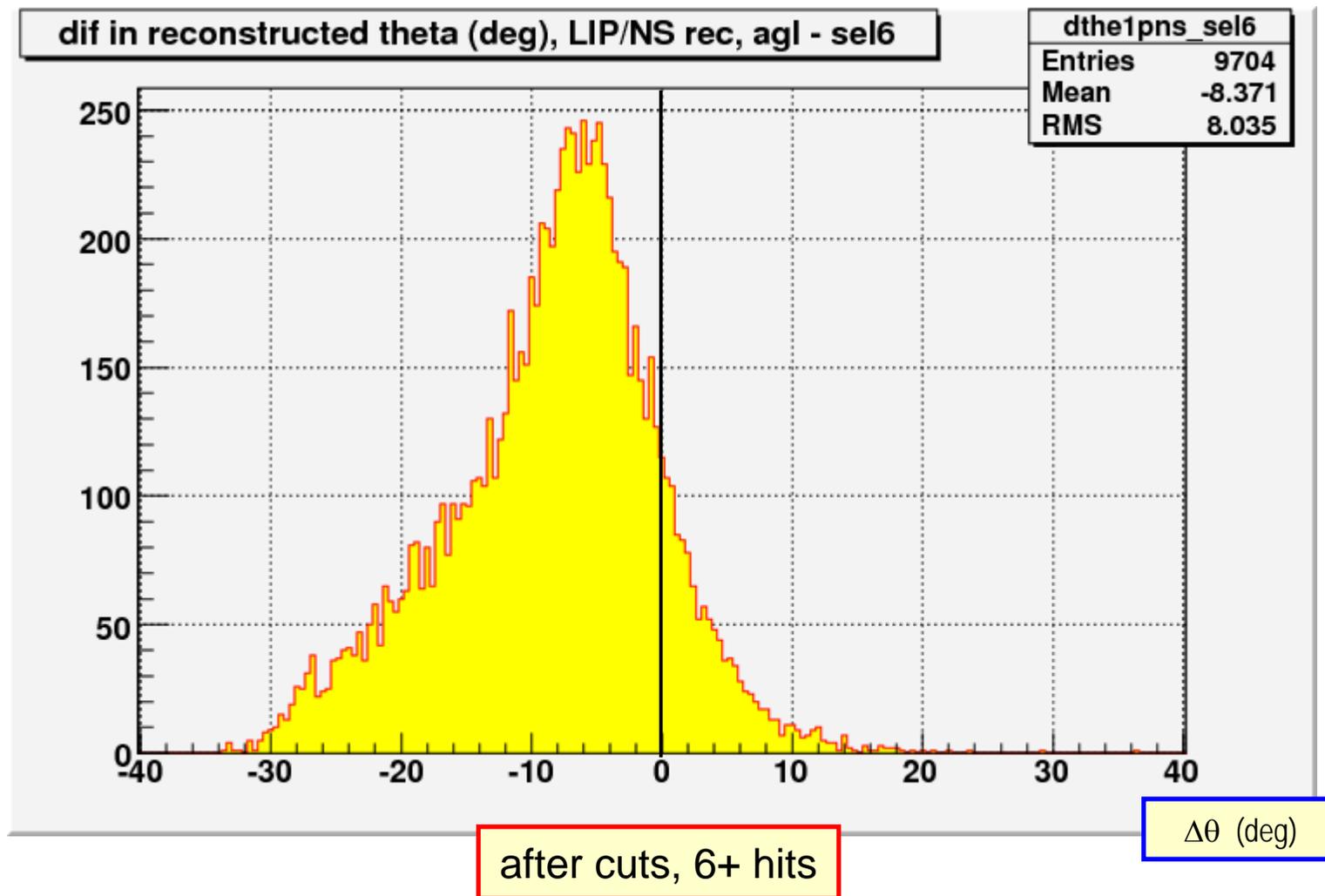


direct event



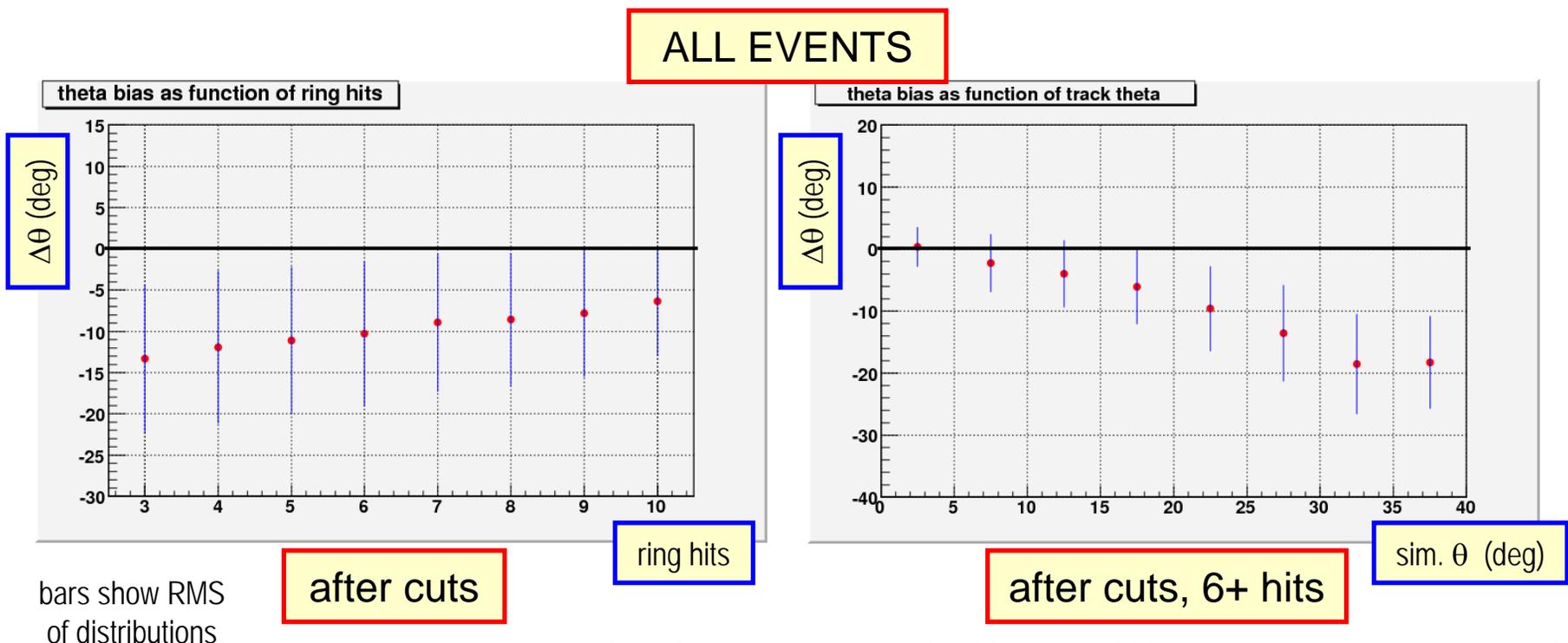
mirror event

Reconstruction quality: θ



Reconstruction quality: θ , all events

- Strong bias in θ reconstruction
 - Bias increases with θ , spread also increases
 - Reconstructed θ is, on average, about half of simulated angle
 - Bias is smaller for events with higher number of hits
 - Still, $\Delta\theta \sim 7^\circ$ for events with 10 or more hits

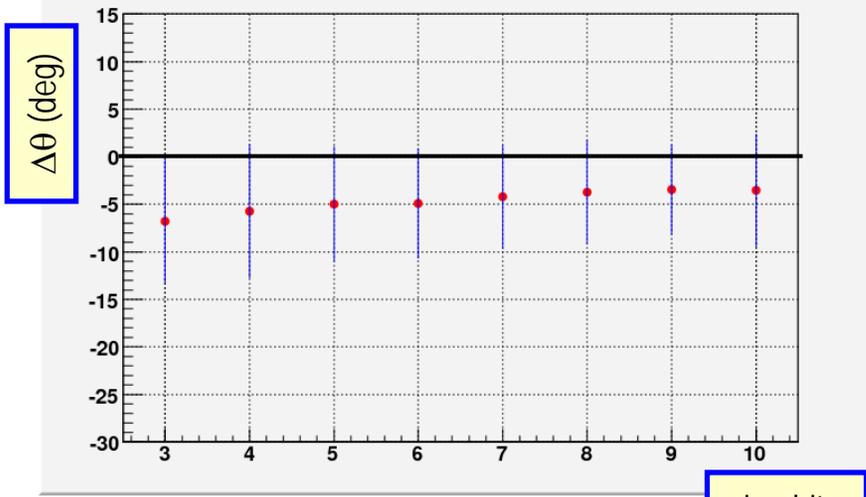


Reconstruction quality: θ , direct events

- Direct events ($r_{\text{hint}} < 42$ cm):
 - ◆ Smaller bias, about 4° for events with 7 or more hits
 - ◆ Distribution as function of simulated θ shows that reduction in bias is due to smaller average θ : bias is similar for events with same angle

DIRECT EVENTS

theta bias as function of ring hits - dir

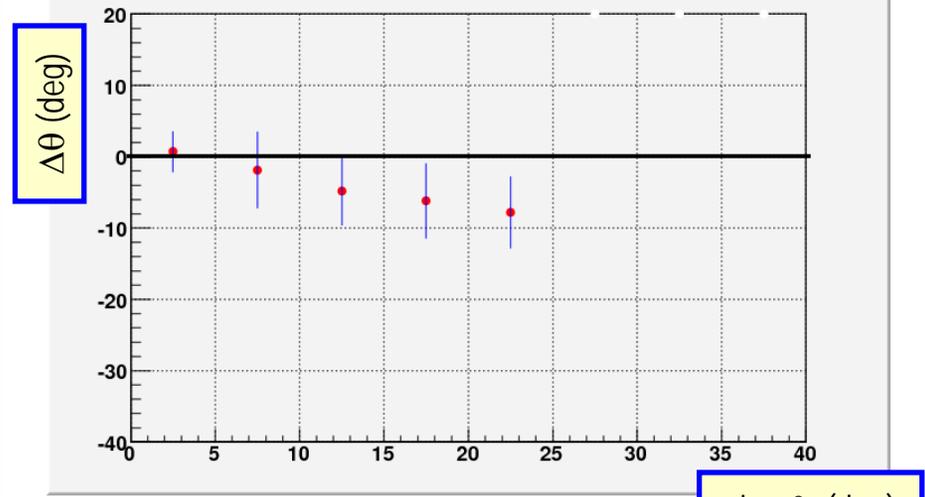


bars show RMS of distributions

after cuts

ring hits

theta bias as function of track theta - dir



after cuts, 6+ hits

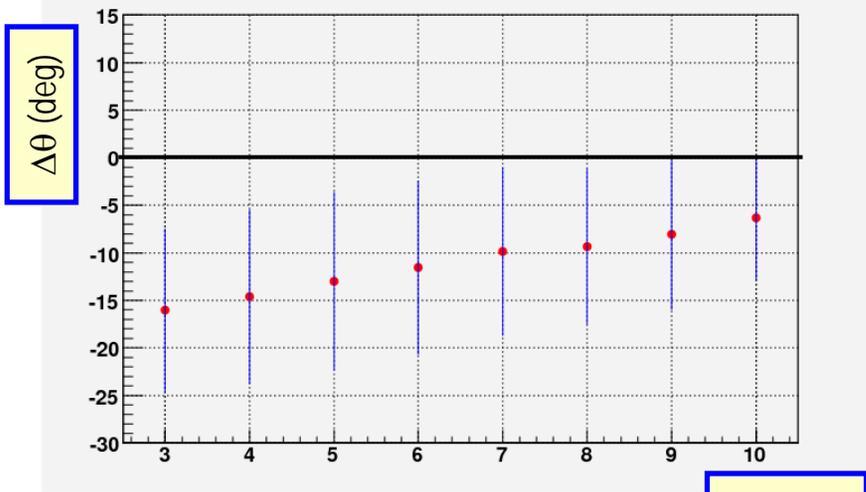
sim. θ (deg)

Reconstruction quality: θ , mirror events

- Mirror events ($r_{\text{hint}} > 55$ cm):
 - ◆ Larger bias due to larger average θ
 - ◆ Most events with a high number of hits come from this region due to their high acceptance
 - ◆ Again, similar bias for events with same angle

MIRROR EVENTS

theta bias as function of ring hits - ref

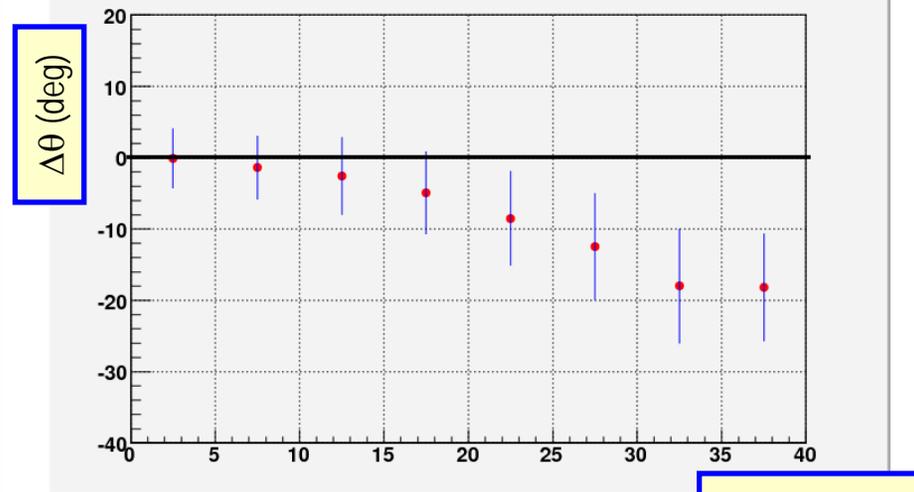


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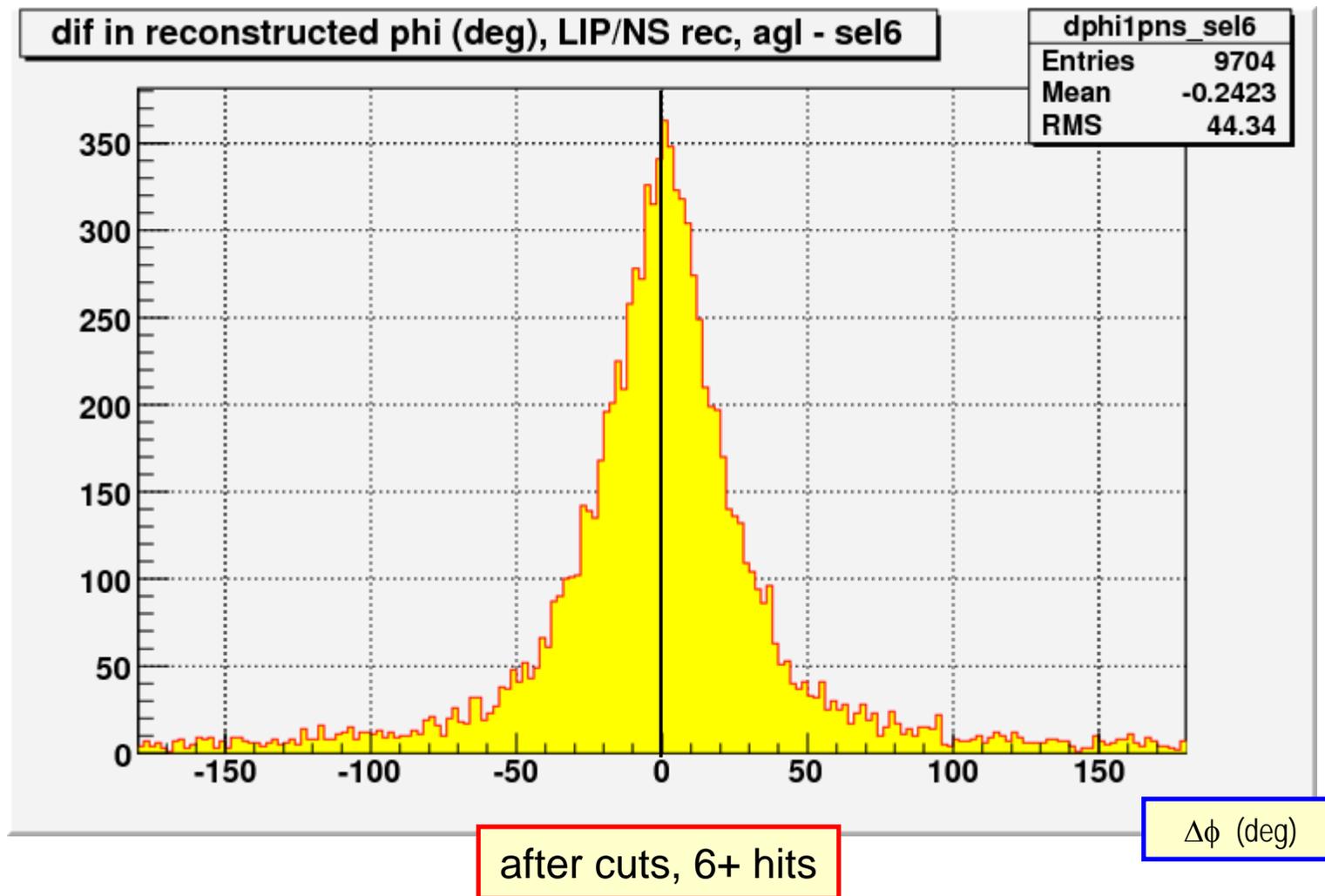
theta bias as function of track theta - ref



after cuts, 6+ hits

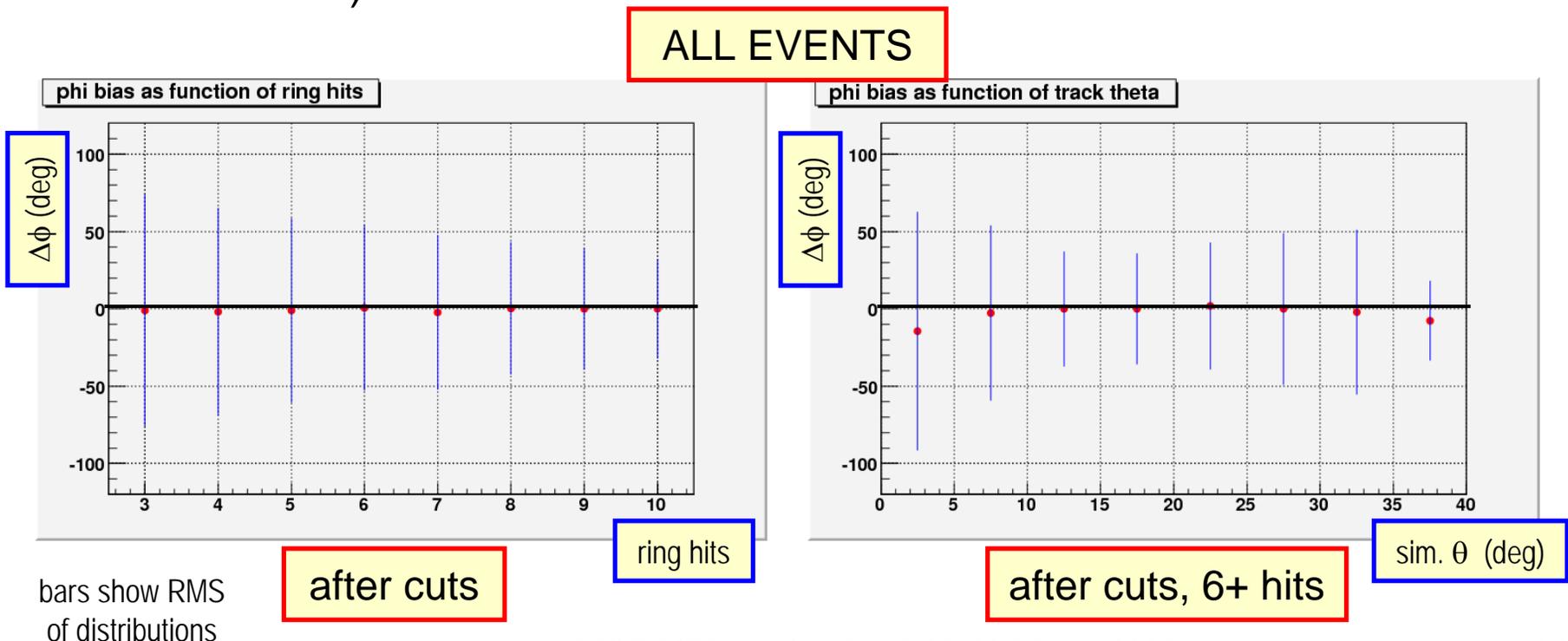
sim. θ (deg)

Reconstruction quality: ϕ



Reconstruction quality: ϕ , all events

- No bias in ϕ reconstruction
 - ◆ Spread decreases as number of hits increases
 - ◆ Mixed behaviour of ϕ spread as function of θ : decrease in 0° - 15° region due to reduction in peak width followed by increase in 20° - 35° region due to increase of tails (point for 35° - 40° has very low statistics)

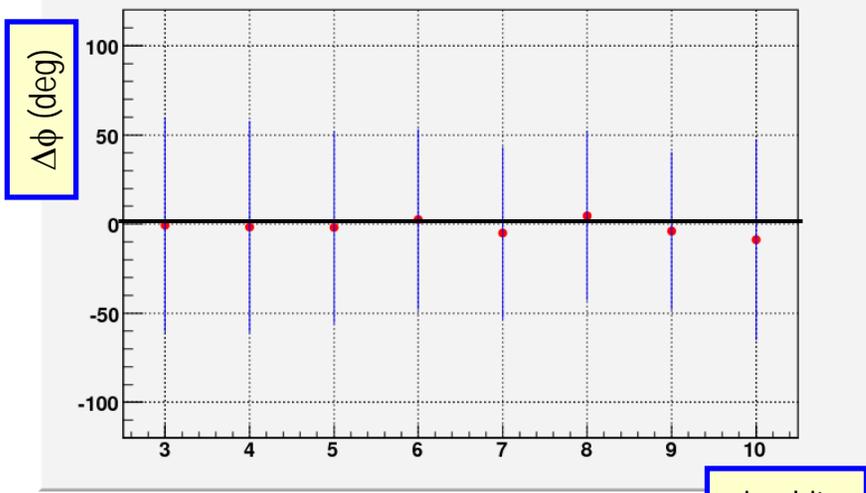


Reconstruction quality: ϕ , direct events

- Direct events ($r_{\text{hint}} < 42$ cm):
 - ◆ Spread $\sim 50^\circ$ is almost independent of number of hits
 - ◆ ϕ spread decreases to $\sim 30^\circ$ for $\theta \sim 20^\circ$ (no data available for higher θ in this region)

DIRECT EVENTS

phi bias as function of ring hits - dir

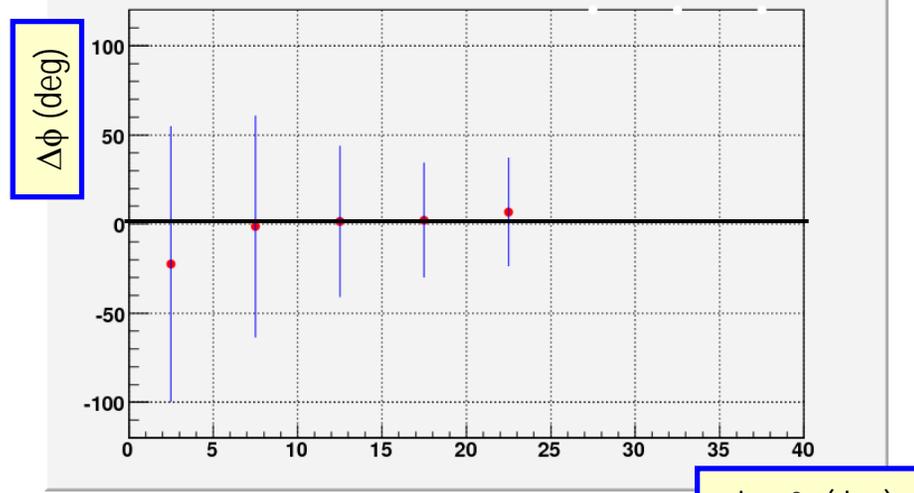


bars show RMS
of distributions

after cuts

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phi bias as function of track theta - dir



after cuts, 6+ hits

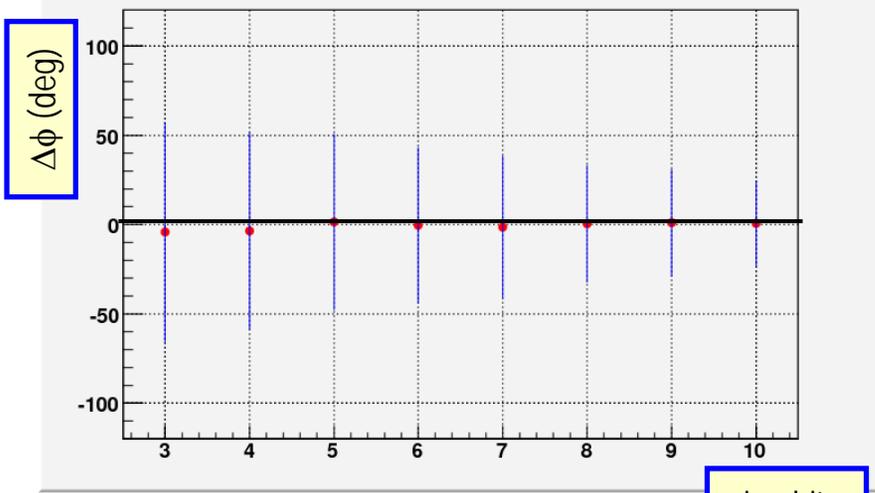
sim. θ (deg)

Reconstruction quality: ϕ , mirror events

- Mirror events ($r_{\text{hint}} > 55$ cm):
 - ◆ Strong decrease in spread as number of hits increases
 - ◆ Mixed behaviour of ϕ spread as function of θ : increase in ϕ tails could be due to confusion between direct and reflected branches

MIRROR EVENTS

phi bias as function of ring hits - ref

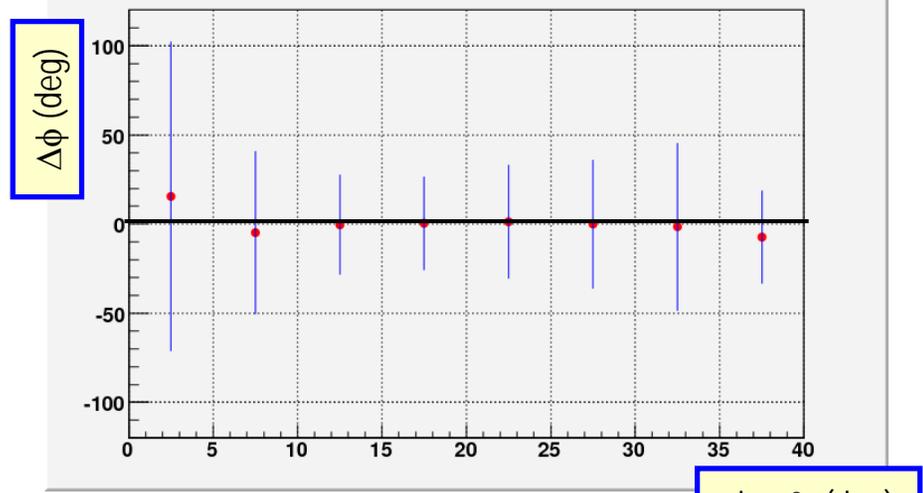


after cuts

ring hits

bars show RMS of distributions

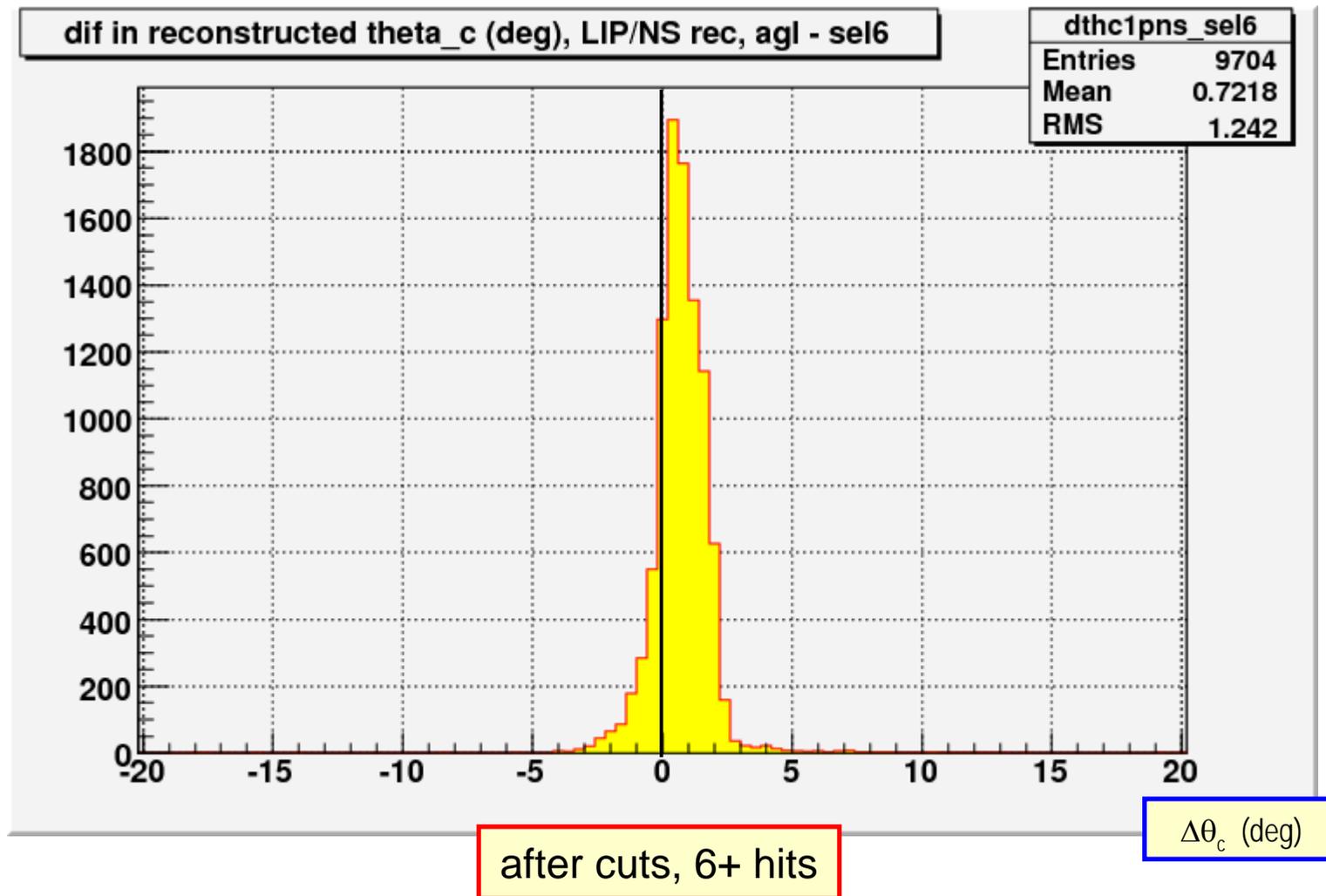
phi bias as function of track theta - ref



after cuts, 6+ hits

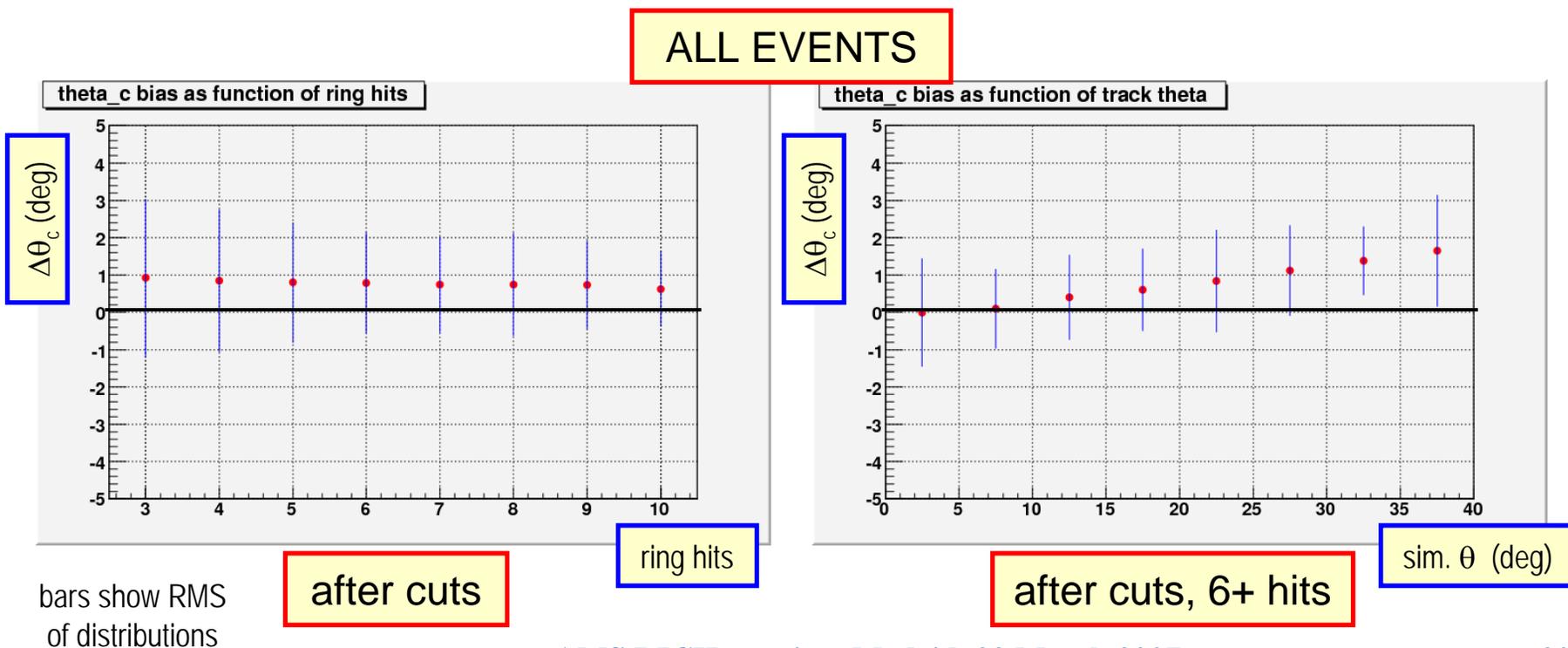
sim. θ (deg)

Reconstruction quality: θ_c



Reconstruction quality: θ_c , all events

- Significant bias in θ_c reconstruction
 - ◆ Average bias slightly under 1° , almost independent of number of ring hits
 - ◆ No bias for vertical events, reaches 1.5° for higher θ

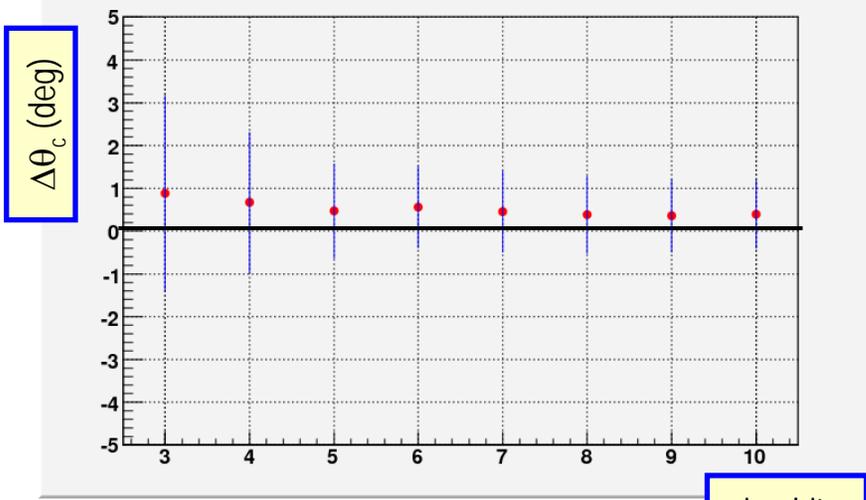


Reconstruction quality: θ_c , direct events

- Direct events ($r_{\text{hint}} < 42$ cm):
 - ◆ Lower average bias, essentially due to lower θ
 - ◆ Average bias $\sim 0.5^\circ$ for high number of hits

DIRECT EVENTS

theta_c bias as function of ring hits - dir

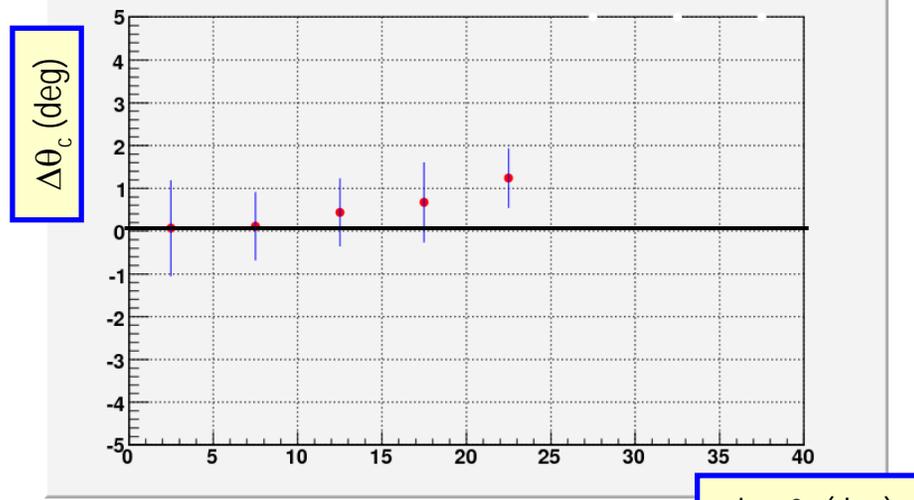


bars show RMS
of distributions

after cuts

ring hits

theta_c bias as function of track theta - dir



after cuts, 6+ hits

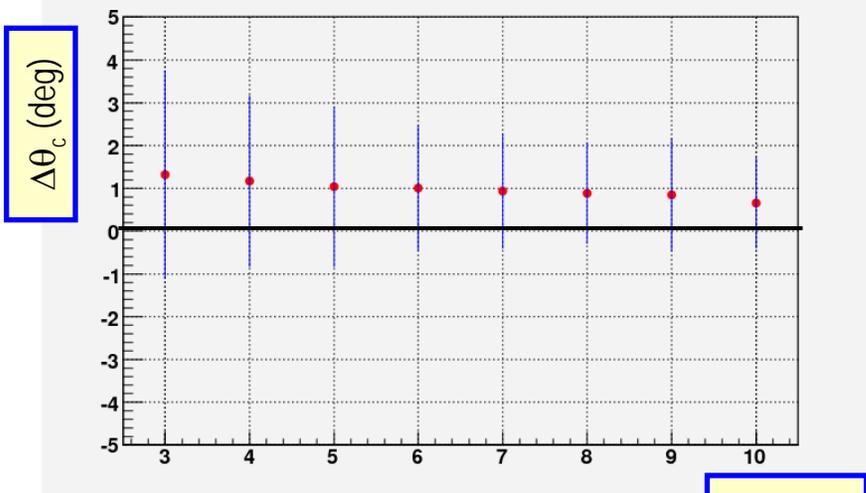
sim. θ (deg)

Reconstruction quality: θ_c , mirror events

- Mirror events ($r_{\text{hint}} > 55$ cm):
 - ◆ Larger bias due to larger average θ
 - ◆ Evolution with θ similar to what is seen using all events

MIRROR EVENTS

theta_c bias as function of ring hits - ref

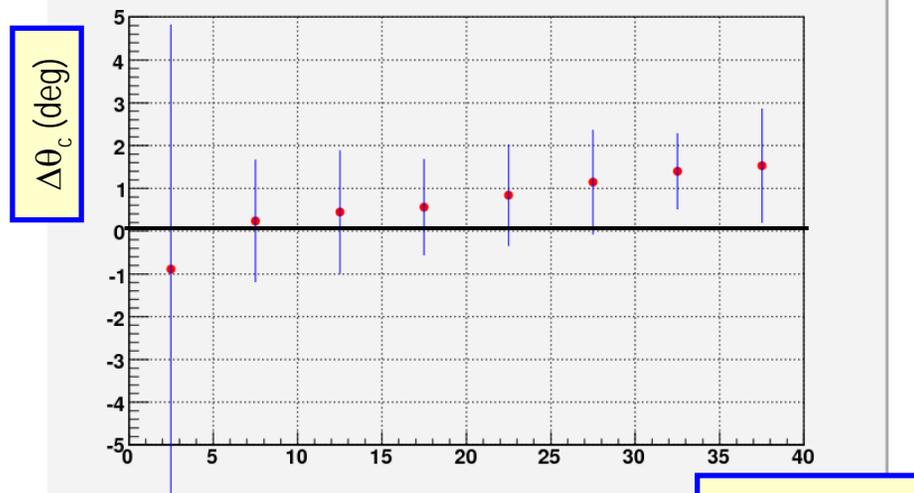


bars show RMS
of distributions

after cuts

ring hits

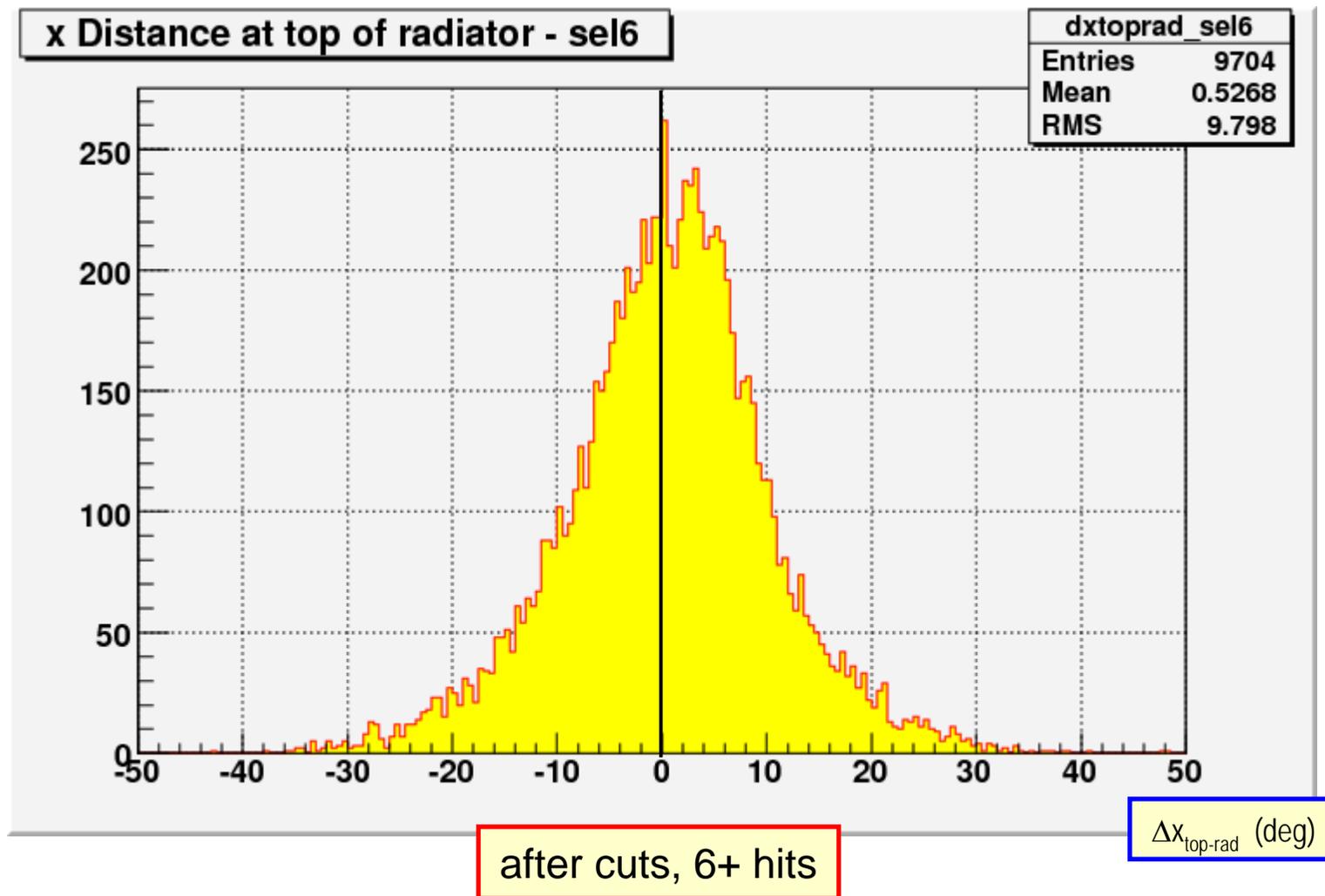
theta_c bias as function of track theta - ref



after cuts, 6+ hits

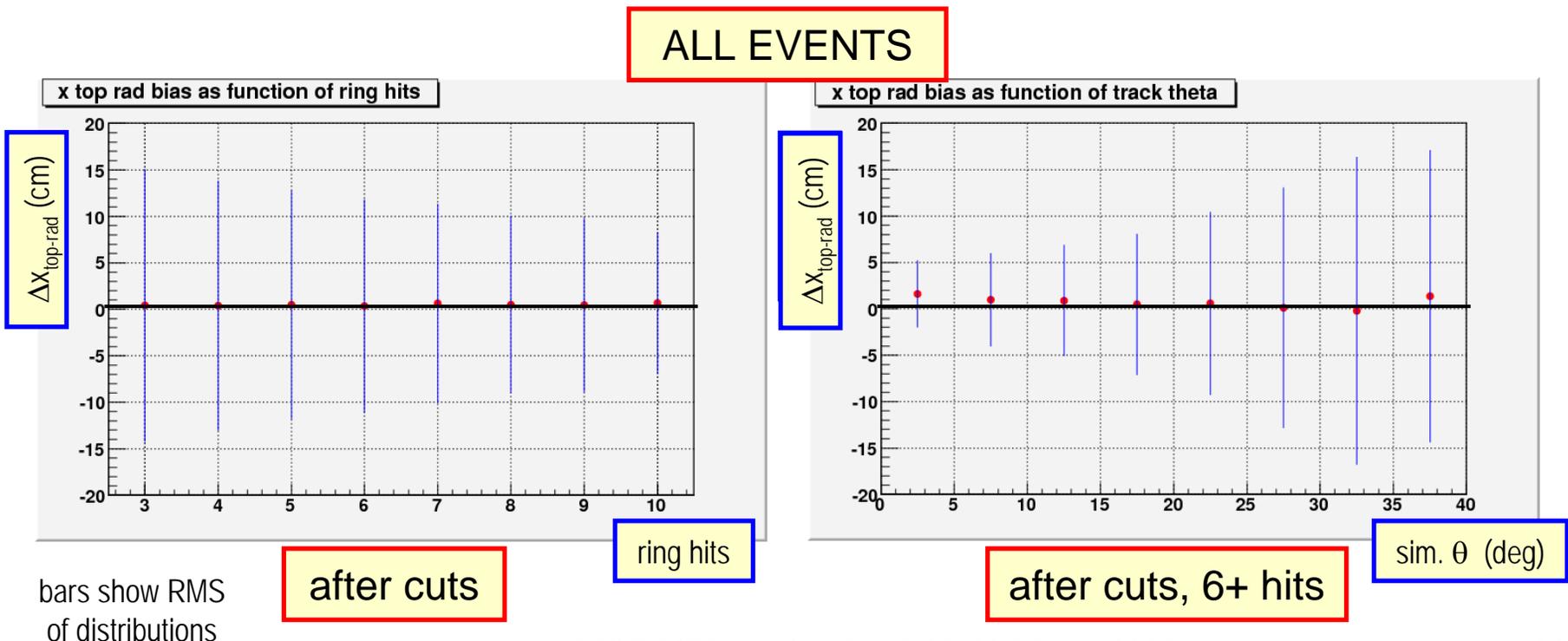
sim. θ (deg)

Reconstruction quality: $x_{top-rad}$



Reconstruction quality: $x_{top-rad}$ all evts

- x coordinate at top of radiator:
 - ◆ Spread becomes smaller as number of ring hits increases
 - ◆ Strong increase in spread with theta
 - ◆ Slight bias (< 1 cm) possibly due to reconstruction method
 - ◆ Similar results for $y_{top-rad}$

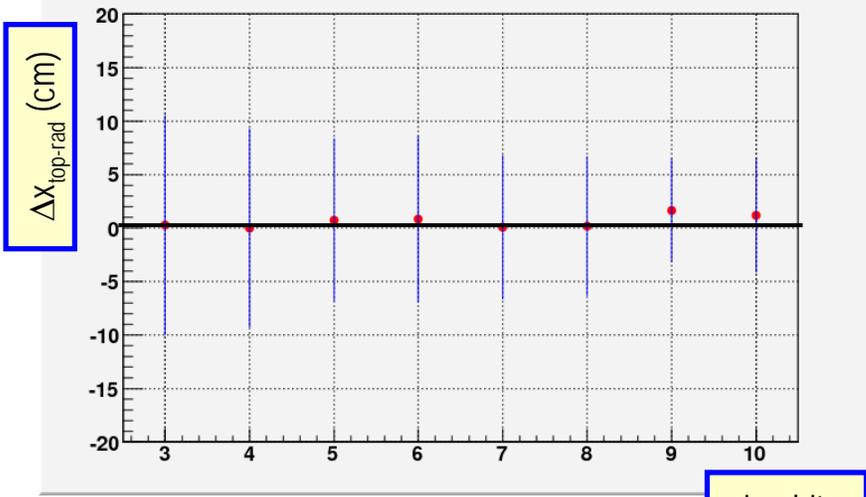


Reconstruction quality: $x_{top-rad}$ dir evts

- Direct events ($r_{hint} < 42$ cm):
 - ◆ Smaller spread for same number of hits due to lower θ
 - ◆ Similar spread of global sample at comparable θ regions

DIRECT EVENTS

x top rad bias as function of ring hits - dir



bars show RMS of distributions

after cuts

x top rad bias as function of track theta - dir



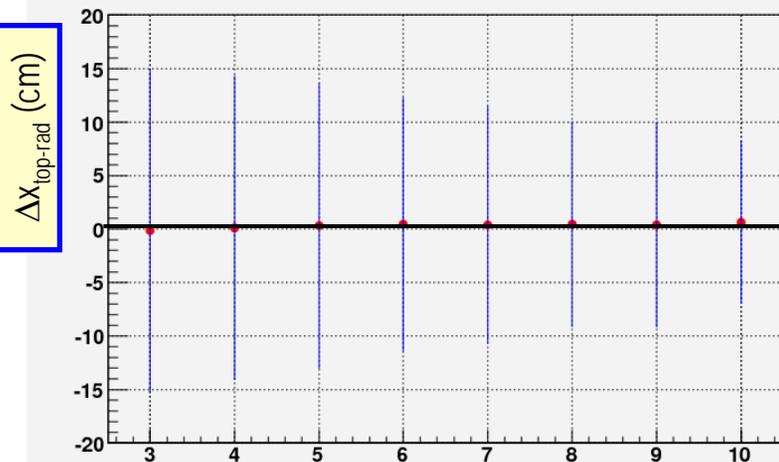
after cuts, 6+ hits

Reconstruction quality: $x_{top-rad}$ mir evts

- Mirror events ($r_{hint} > 55$ cm):
 - ◆ Larger spread due to larger average θ
 - ◆ Evolution with θ similar to what is seen using all events
 - ◆ Spread slightly smaller than what is seen for direct events (mirror events have higher number of hits)

MIRROR EVENTS

x top rad bias as function of ring hits - ref

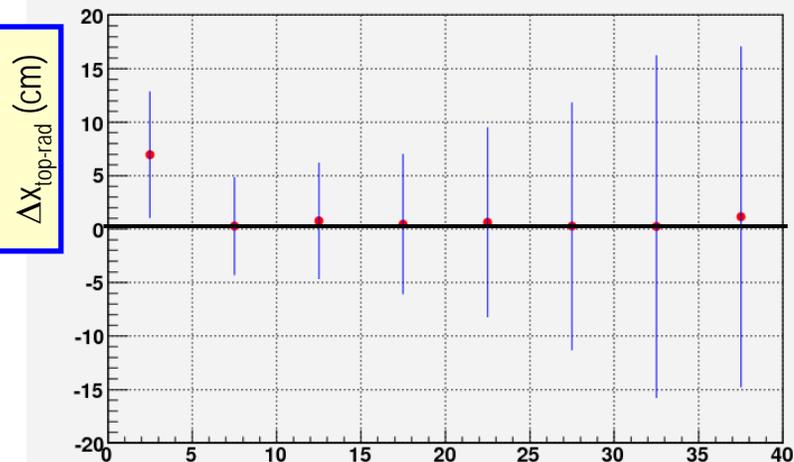


bars show RMS of distributions

after cuts

ring hits

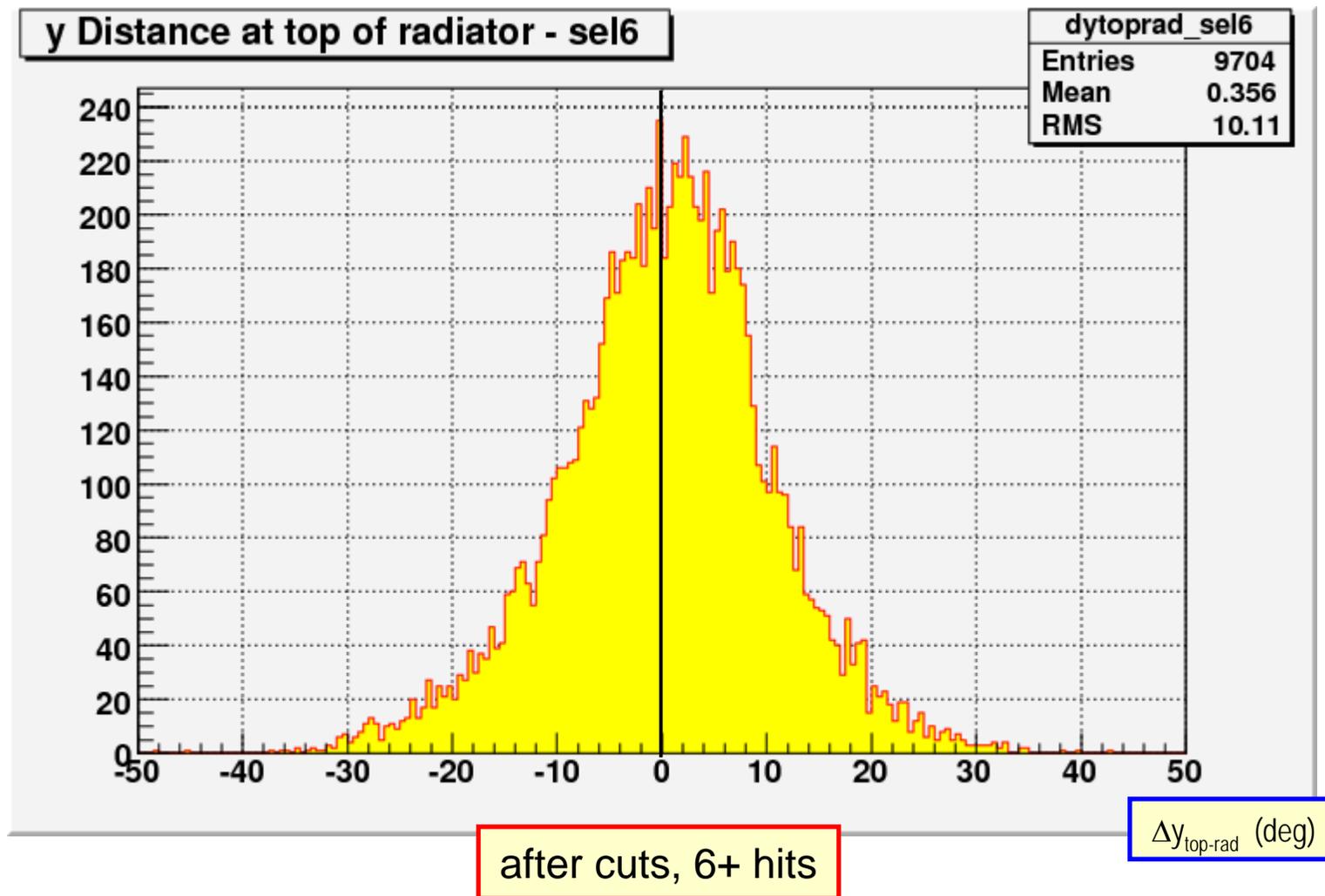
x top rad bias as function of track theta - ref



after cuts, 6+ hits

sim. θ (deg)

Reconstruction quality: $y_{top-rad}$



Conclusions & future work

- Standalone reconstruction in the AMS RICH has been studied
- Main problem is θ reconstruction – strong bias towards lower values
 - ◆ Bias is smaller for central events
 - ◆ Events with high number of hits have smaller bias
- Bias in θ_c (related to bias in θ)
 - ◆ Reconstructed θ_c is typically $\sim 1^\circ$ higher than simulated value
 - ◆ resolution in $\theta_c \sim 1^\circ$ ($4 \times$ typical resolution for 1-parameter rec)
- Different (θ, θ_c) pairs can produce almost degenerate rings
- Correlation between simulated and reconstructed ϕ
 - ◆ Uncertainty is $\sim 30^\circ$ - 60° for typical proton events
- Future work will include:
 - ◆ Improvements on standalone reconstruction procedure to reduce bias in θ
 - ◆ Study of higher charges to gauge the evolution of bias with number of hits