



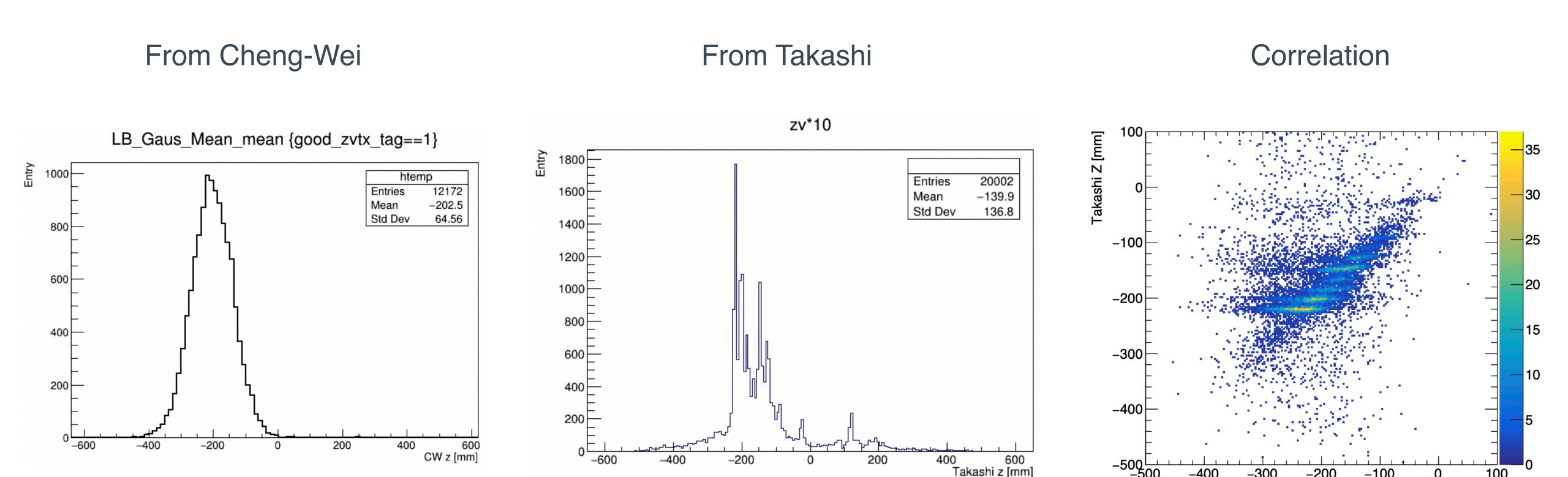
INTT meeting
December 13th 2023



INTT zvtx - comparison b/w two algorithms **SPHENCE**



Run 20869, first 20k events



- CW z : has quick event selection which removes the events without clear z vertex
- Z correlation by matching the event ID (not bco_full, but should be fine)
- Two algorithms more and less agree each other in spite of the multiple peaks

The tree of Takashi z provided by Maya

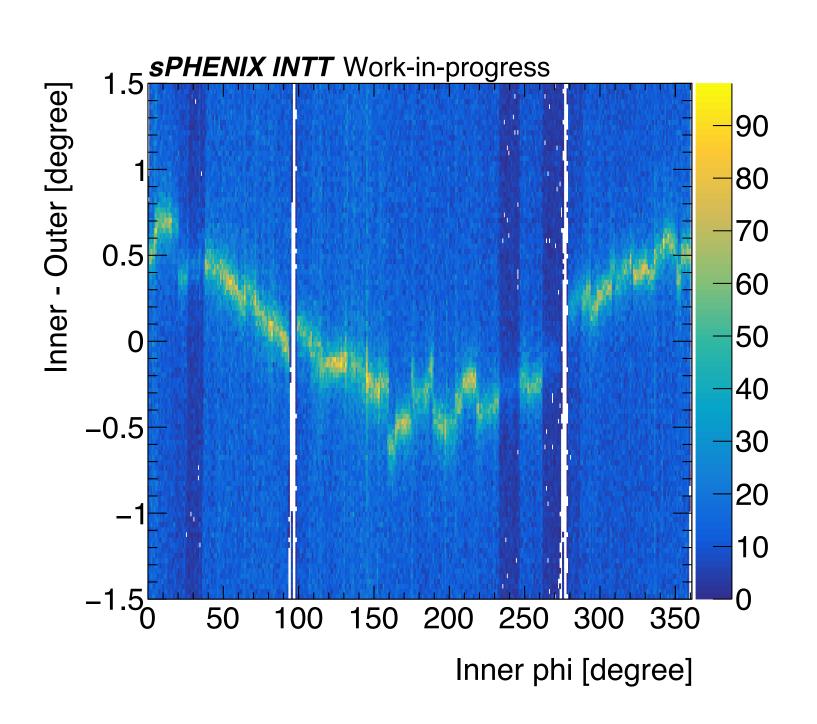
Cheng-Wei Z [mm]

INTT geometry study

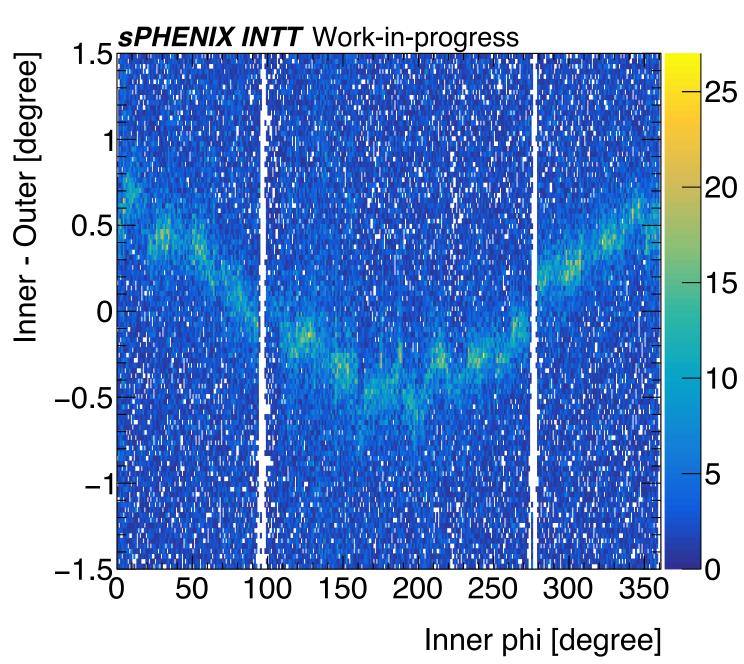


Run 20869, Nhits < 1500, first 20k events, full survey geometry included

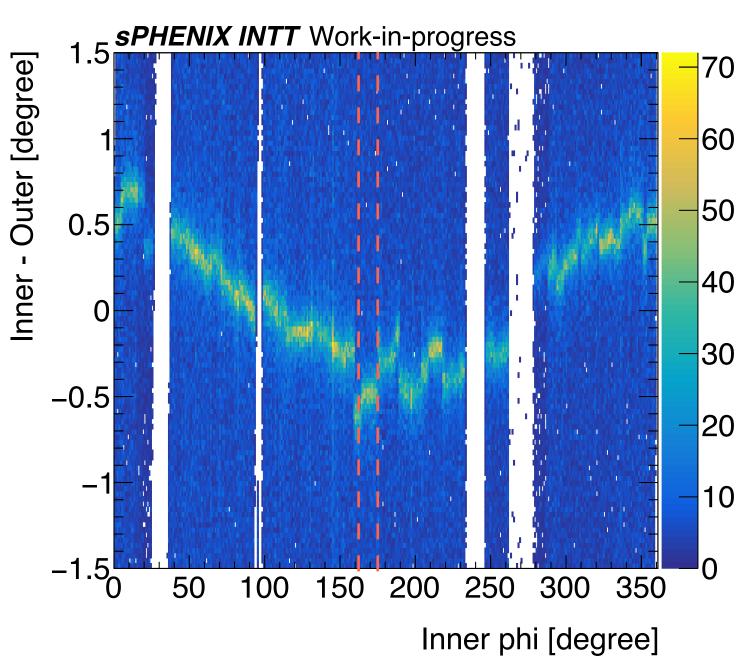
All combinations



Tracklets formed by north-side clusters



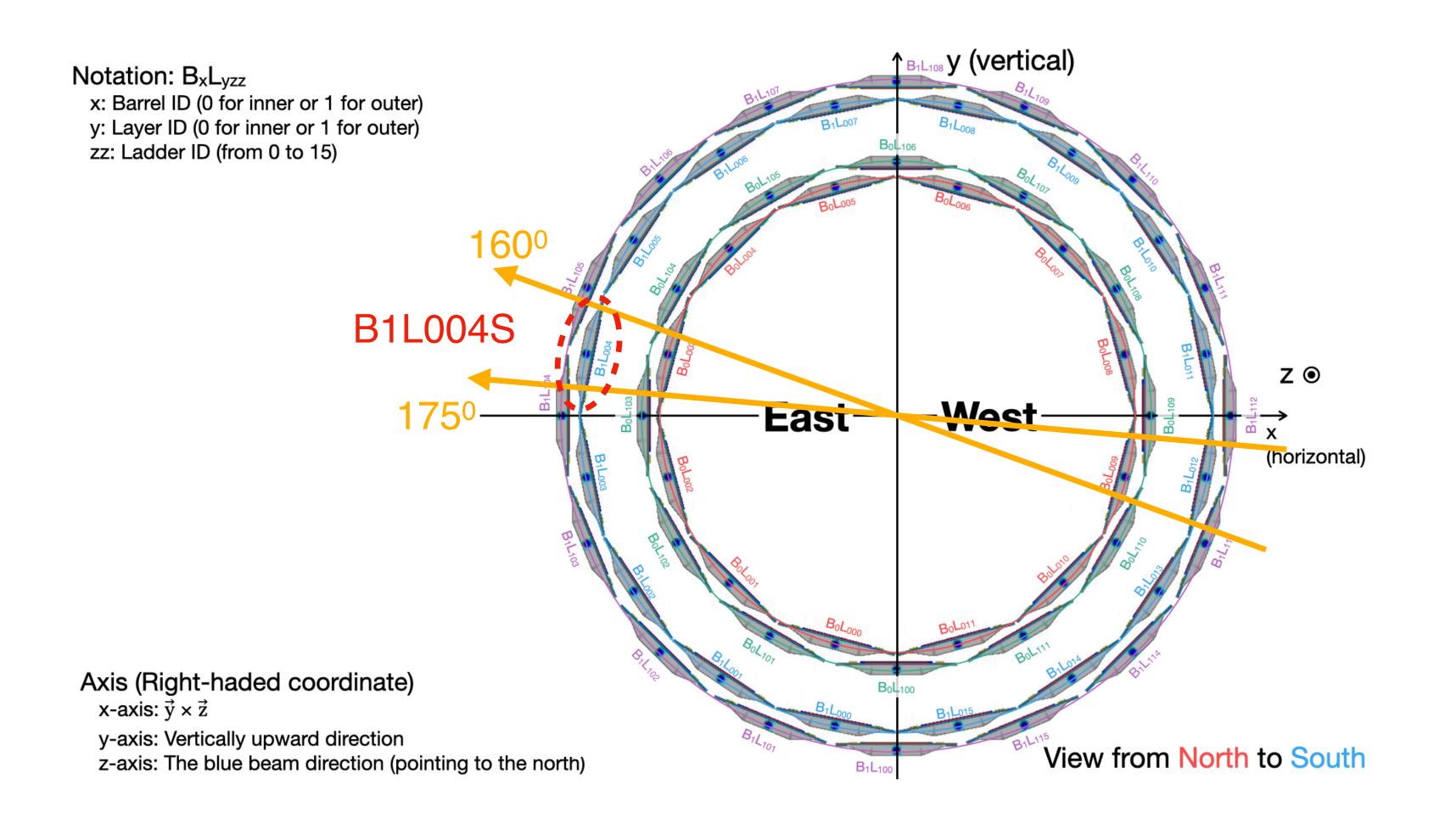
Tracklets formed by south-side clusters



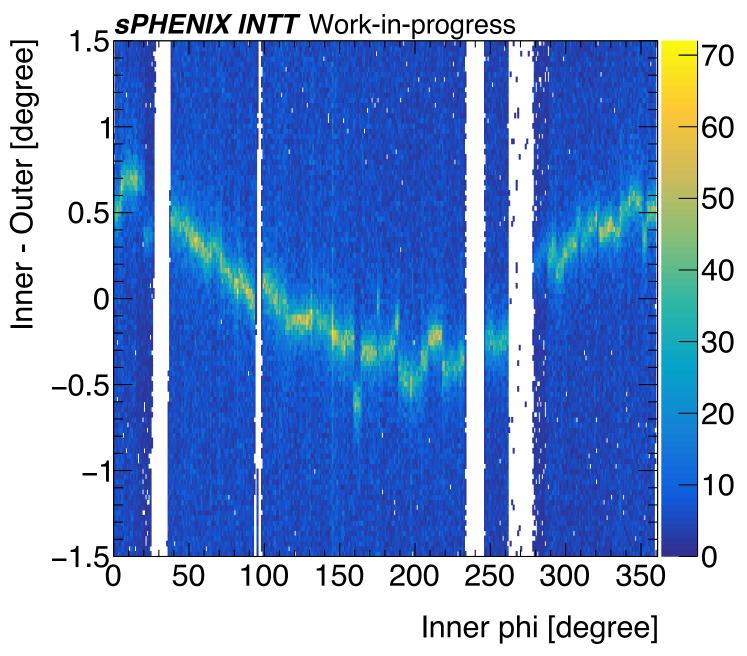
First focus on 160 ~ 175 degree

INTT geometry study





Tracklets formed by south-side clusters



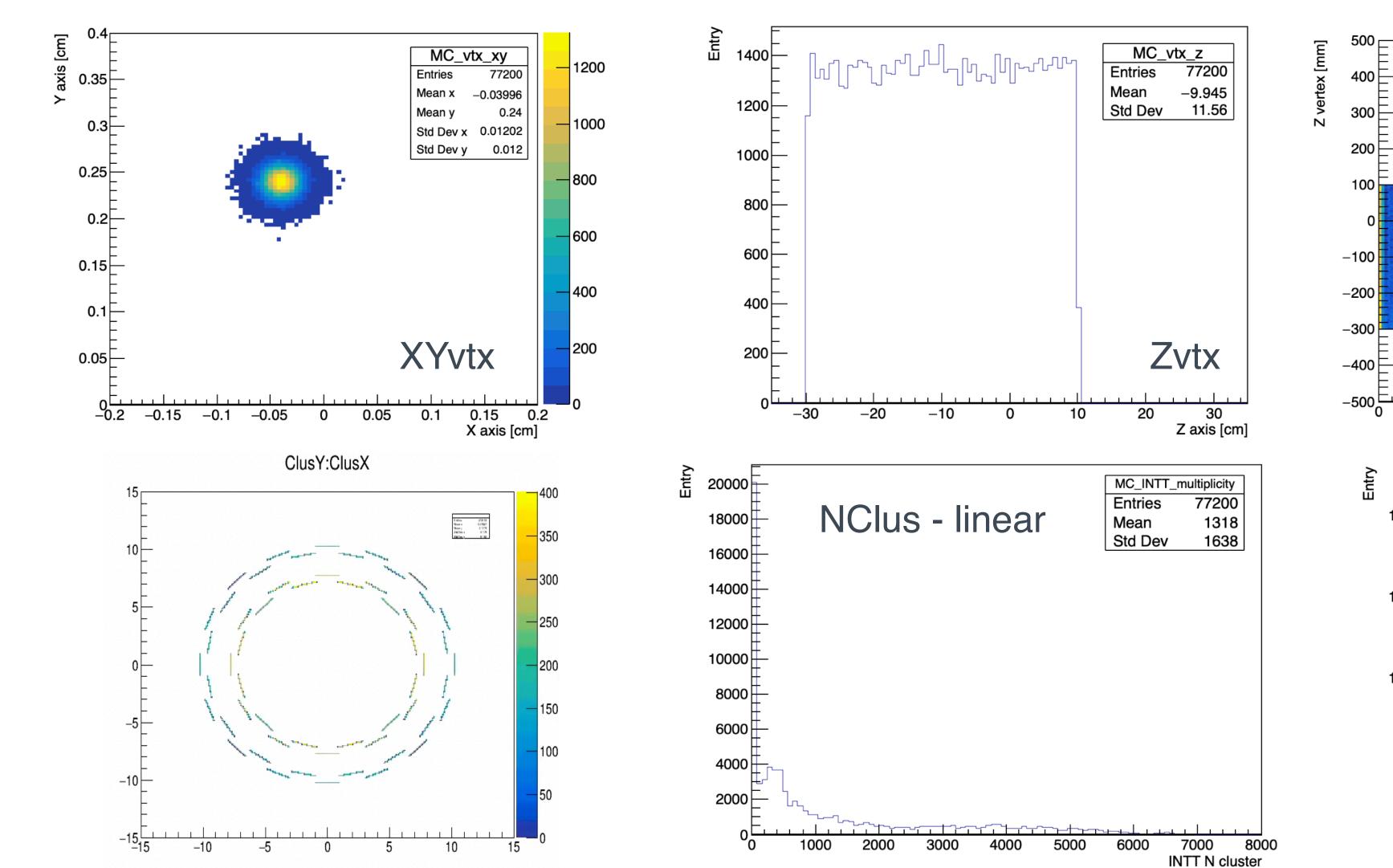
+0.25 mm in X and Y for B1L004S

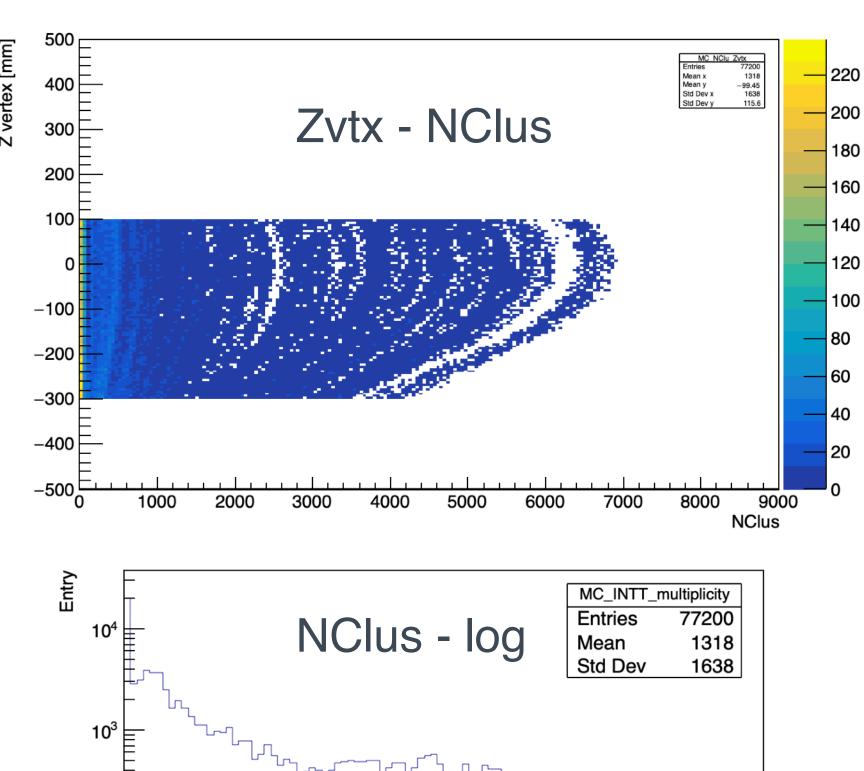
Such a group in the correlation plot is originated from single ladder

MC sanity check, ana.388 000



Directory: /sphenix/user/ChengWei/sPH_dNdeta/dNdEta_INTT_MC_388_000
N event: 80k, required NTruthVtx = 1





4000

6000

INTT N cluster

5000

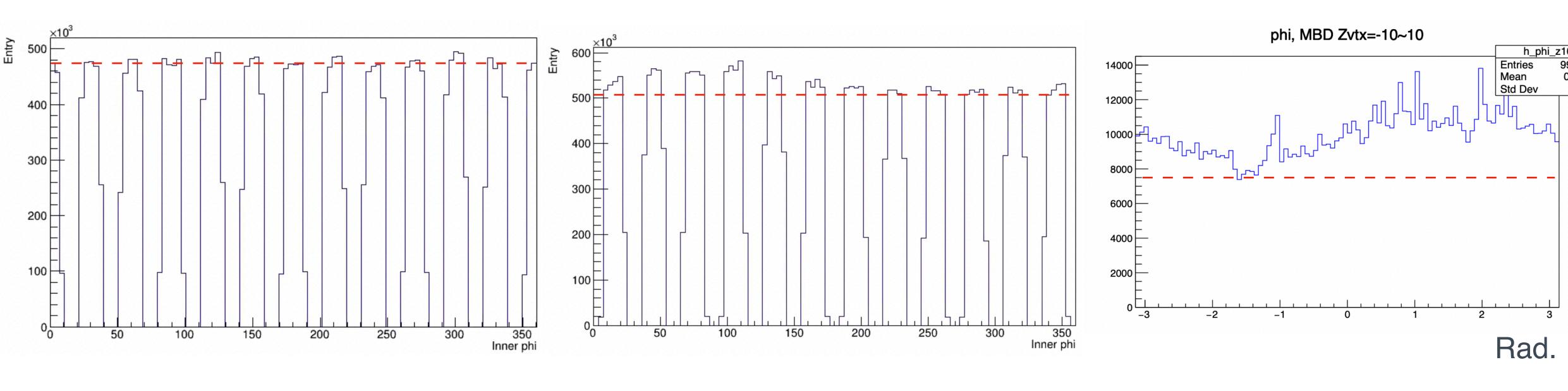
MC - cluster phi distribution



ana.382 (Geometry not yet updated) The vertex XY was set to be (0, 0) The innermost sub-layer of INTT

ana.388-000 Vertex XY (-0.4 mm, 2.4 mm) The innermost sub-layer of INTT

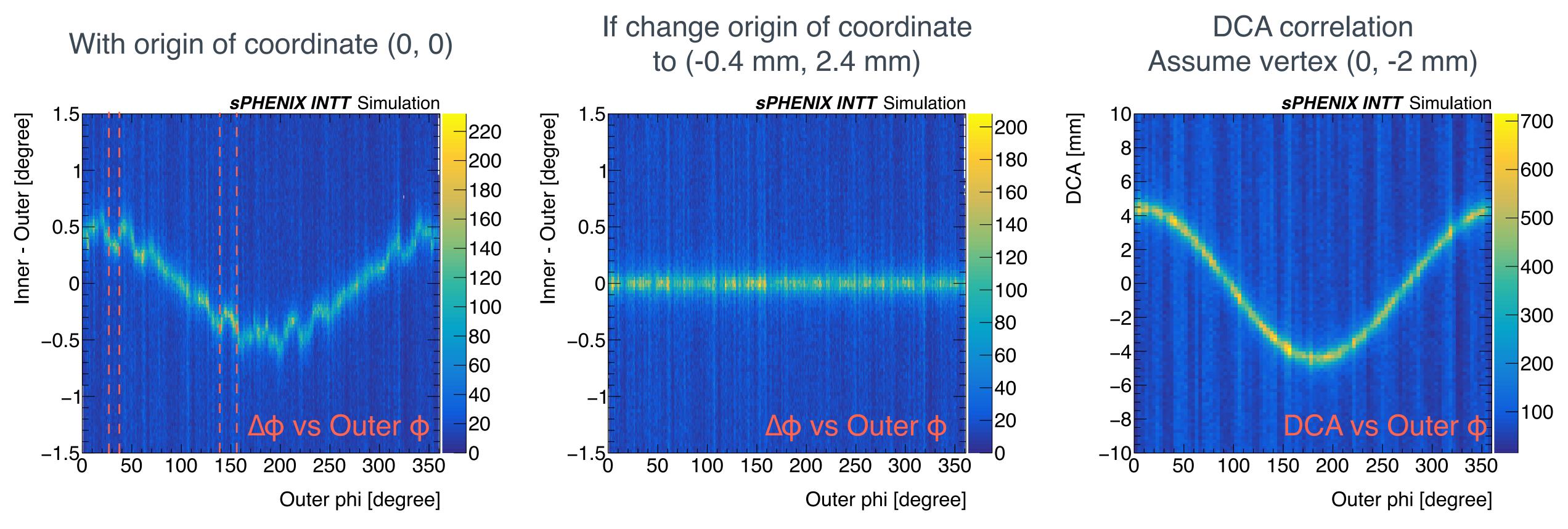
Data run 20869 Plot from Misaki



The structure of the distribution varies with different vertex positions

MC tracklet & difference

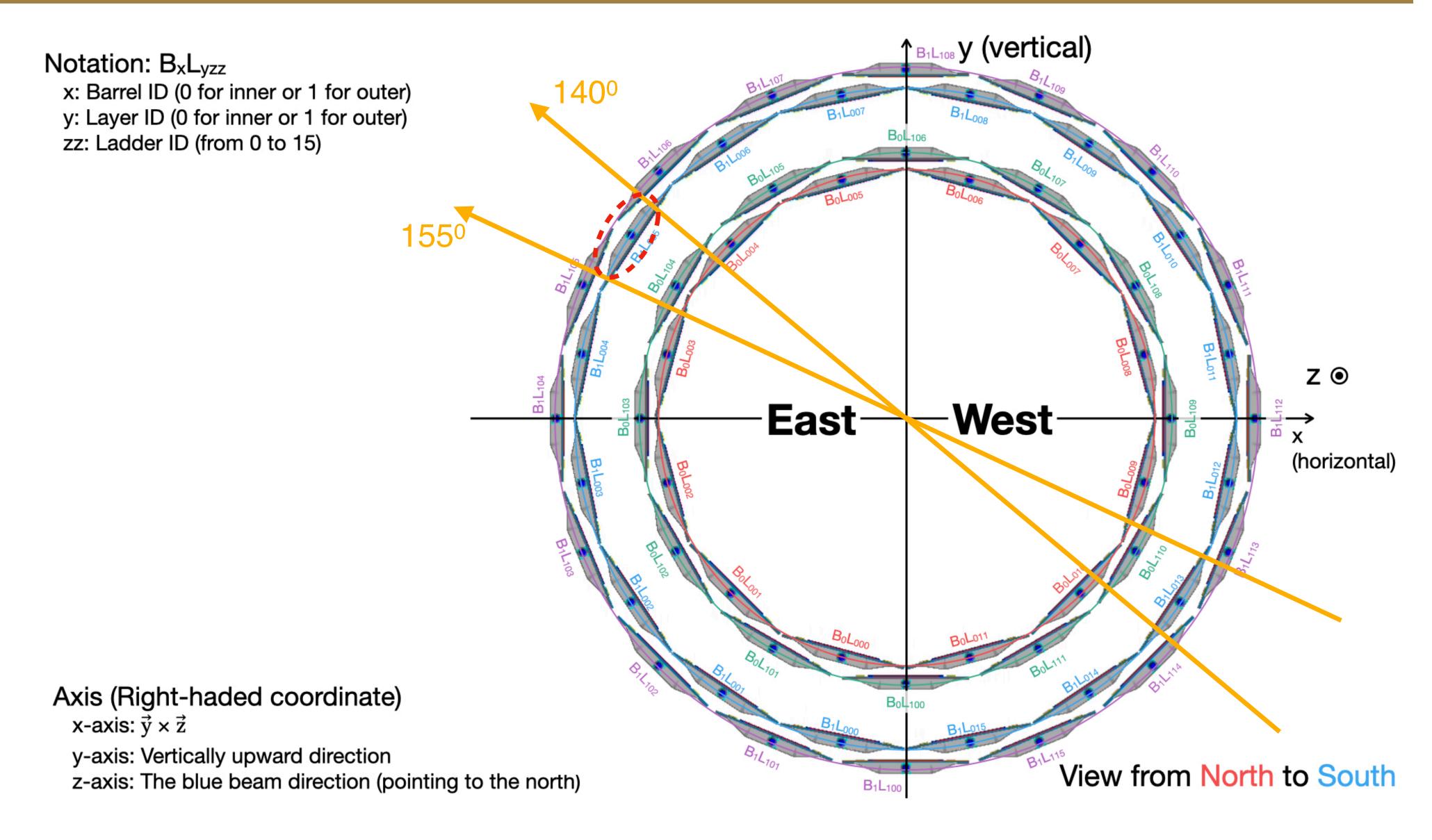




It isn't because of the wrong mapping of geometry
It seems to be simply because the nature of the INTT geometry (ladder by ladder dependent)

MC tracklet ф difference - explanation

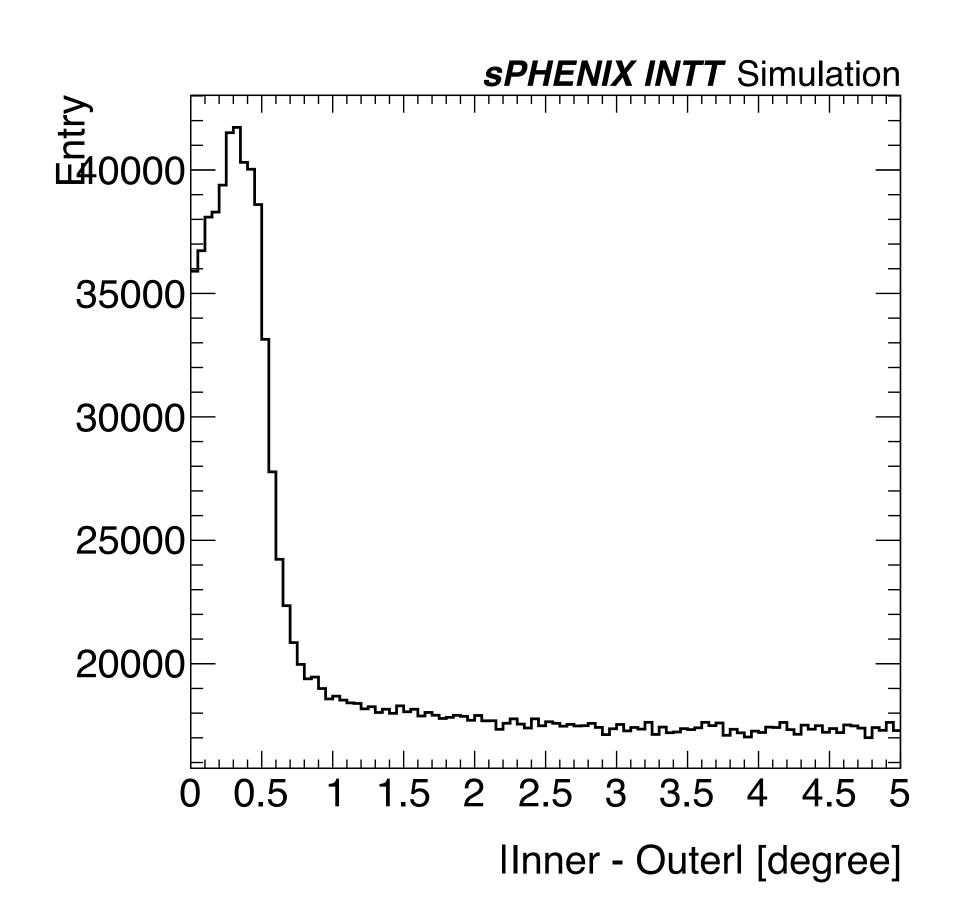




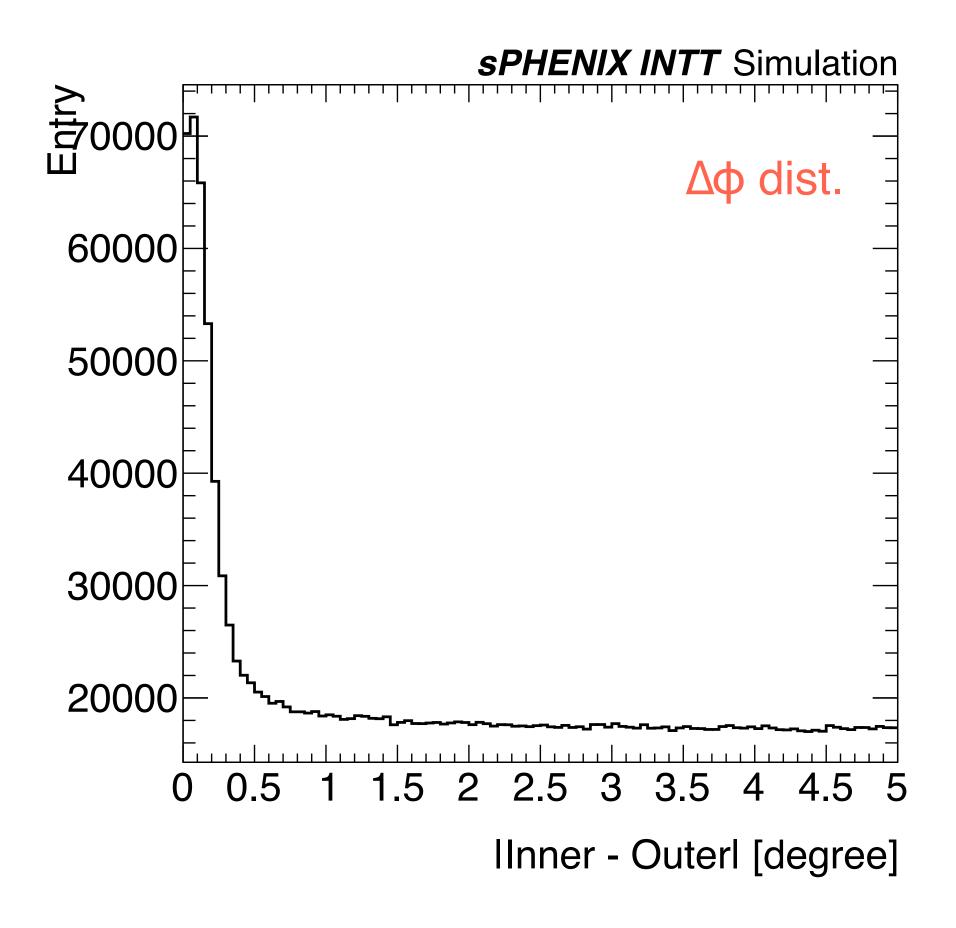
MC tracklet & difference



With origin of coordinate (0, 0)



If change origin of coordinate to (-0.4 mm, 2.4 mm)

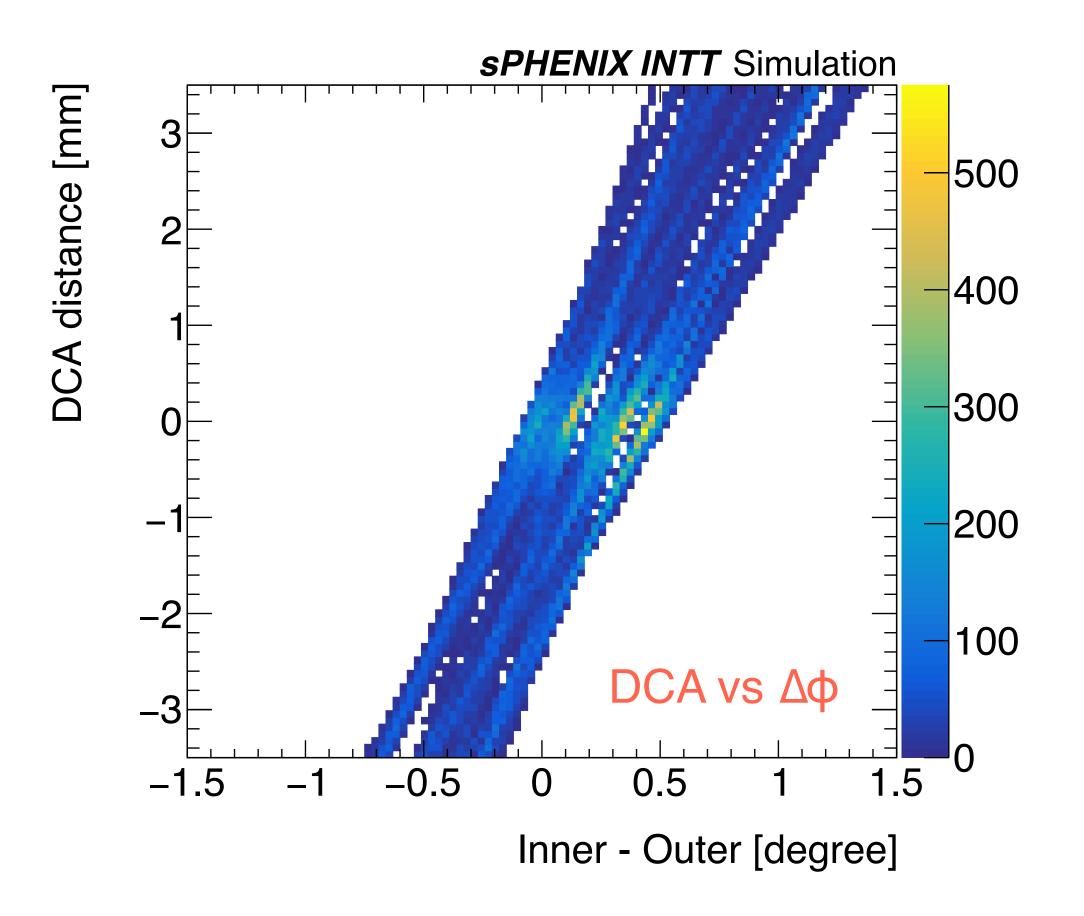


Δφ distribution can be narrowed by considering the VTXxy in cluster φ calculation

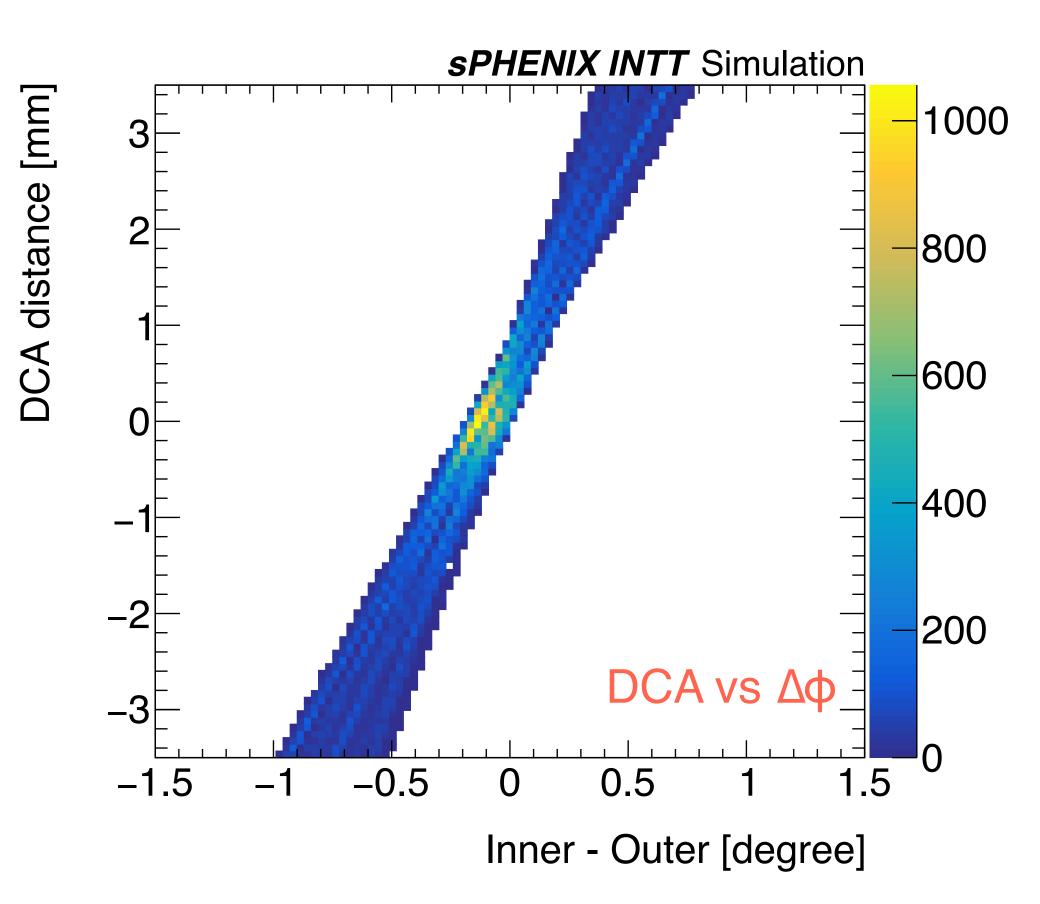
MC tracklet & difference







If change origin of coordinate to (-0.4 mm, 2.4 mm)

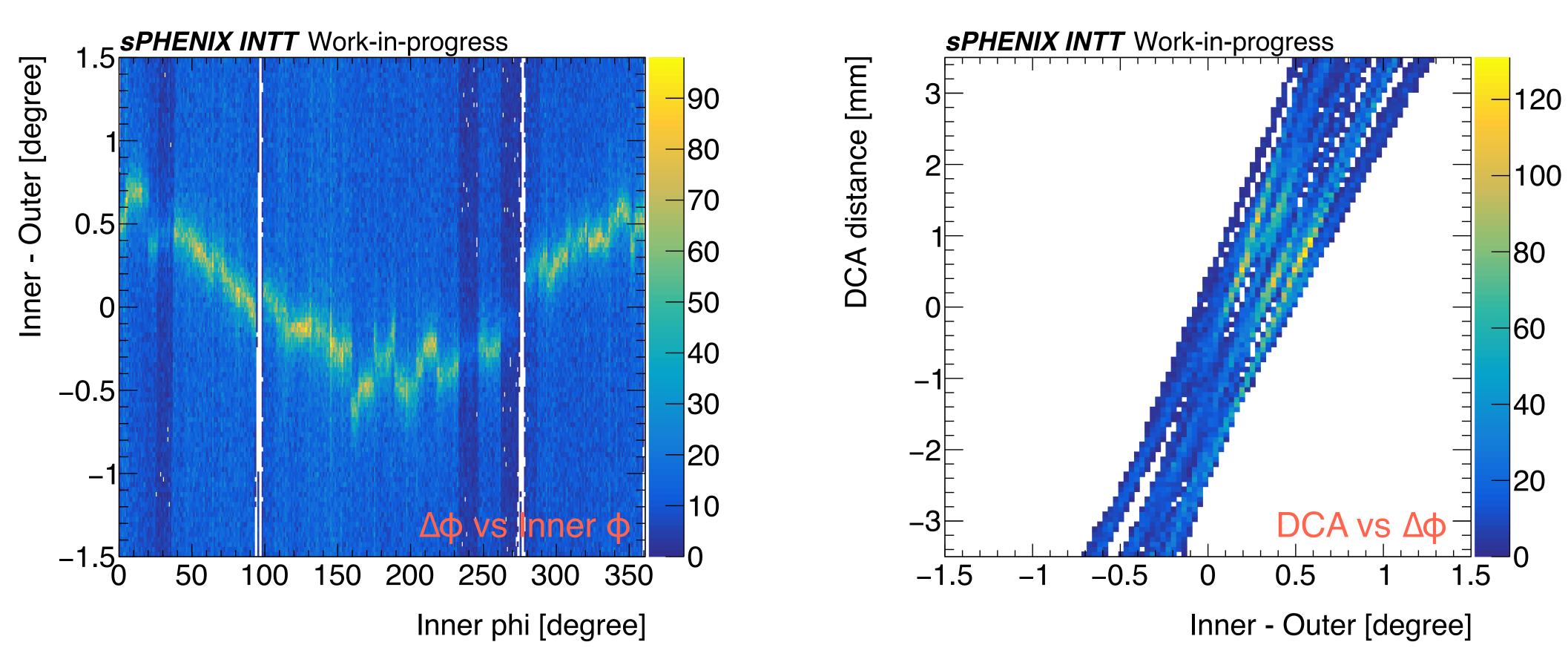


Δφ distribution can be narrowed by considering the VTXxy in cluster φ calculation

Recap - Δφ of data run 20869



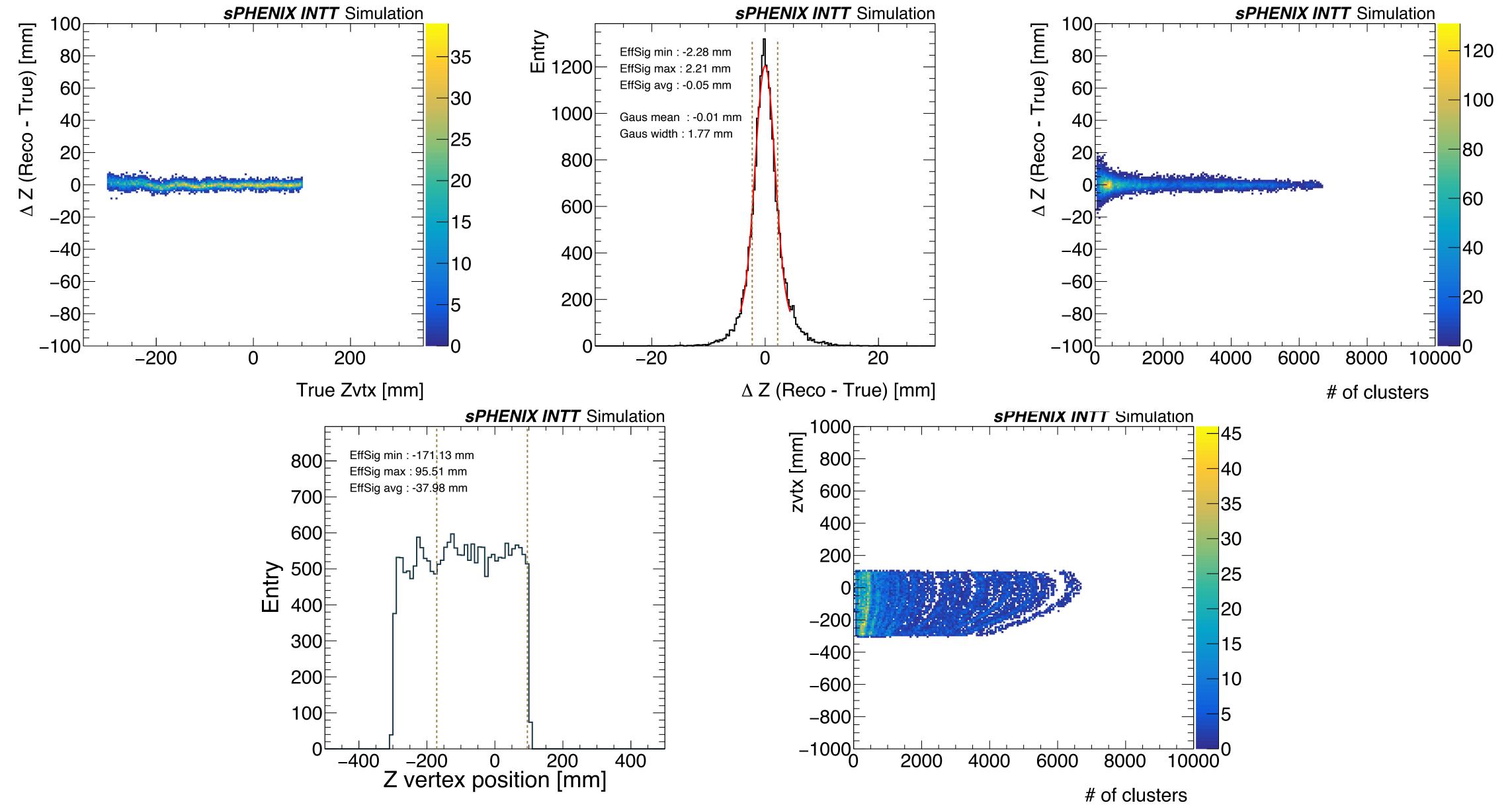
Previous plots, No vertex correction



The behavior can be easily understood with the vertex correction, feasibly Will implement this with data soon!

MC Zvtx update aaa.388-000

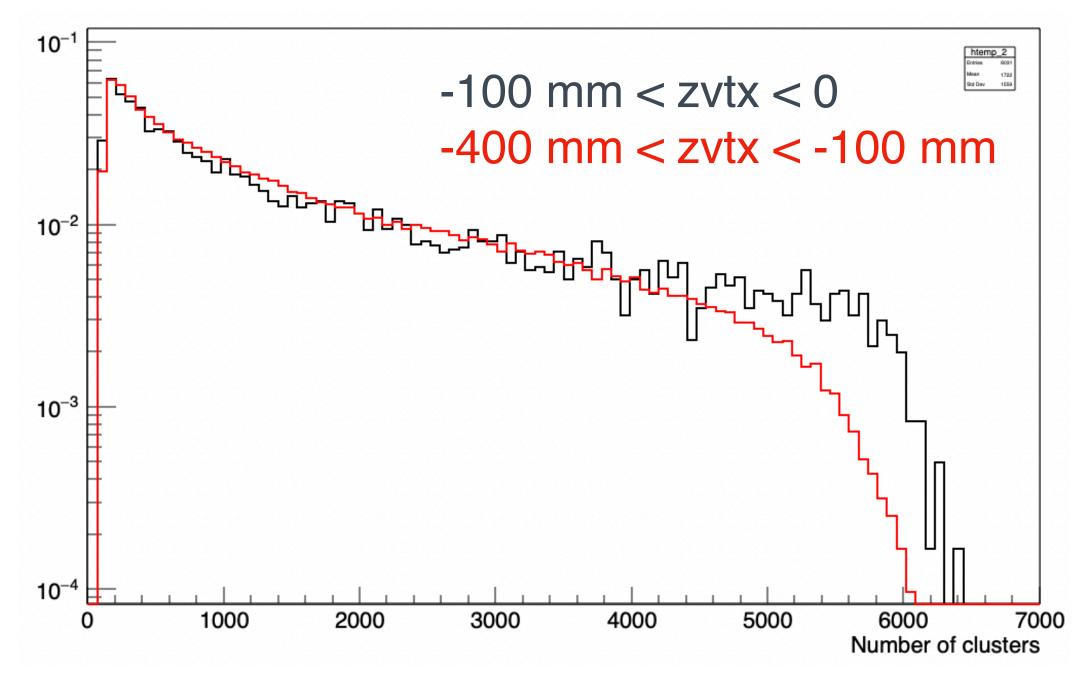




Comments from collaboration meeting



- "Have potential to use -10 ~ 0 cm region only (5% → 100k events in total)"
 - Comments: Be careful about the possibility that the vertex dependent centrality distribution



- Tried to quickly check it with INTT, has bias in high multiplicity region
 - Zvtx within ±10 cm has higher potential to have high multiplicity
 - The agreement between two distributions in low multiplicity region seems to contradict with Dennis' hypothesis
 - MBD can study this in much detail

Conclusions

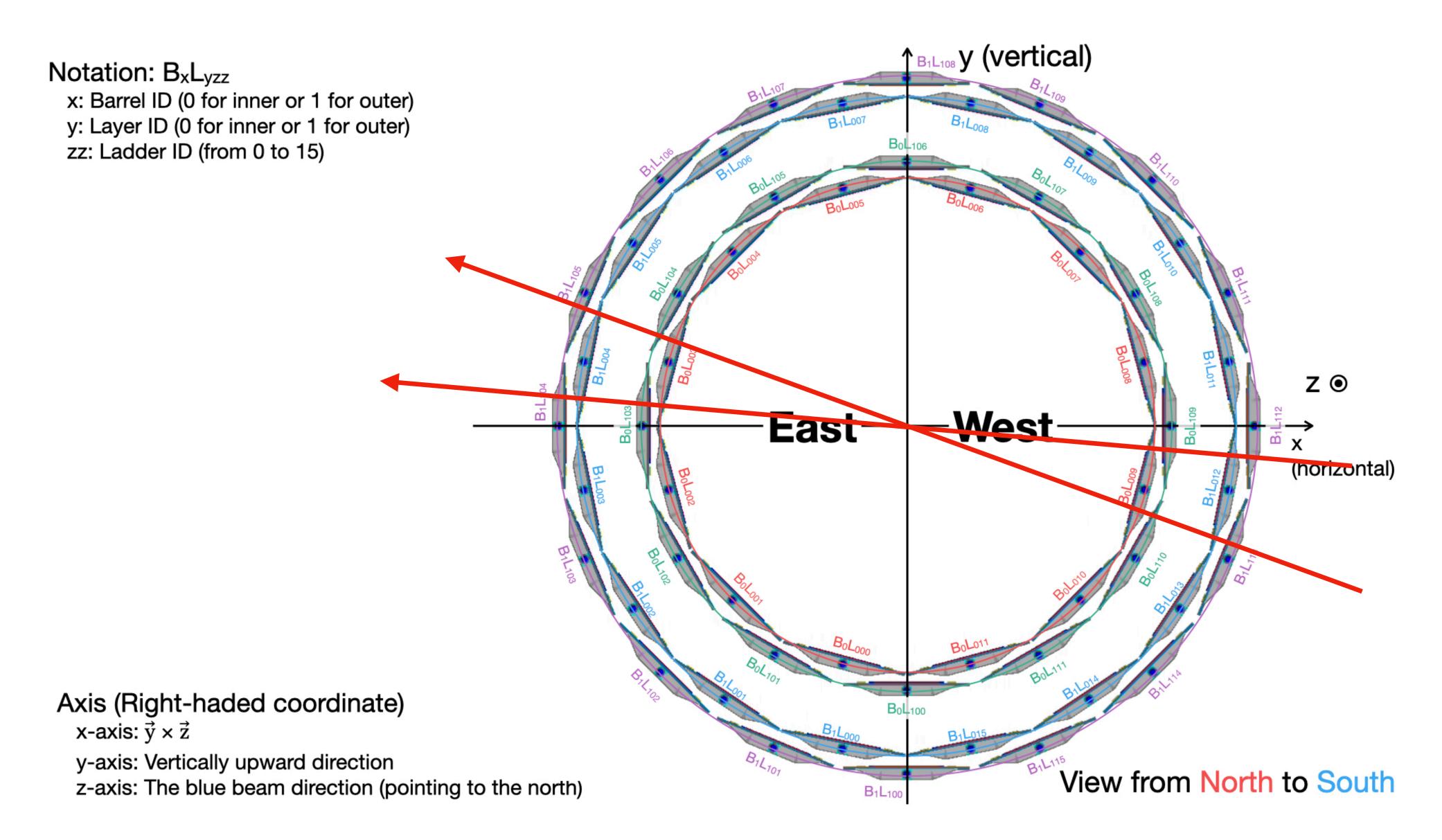


- The comparison between two INTT Z-determination algorithms was performed. You can see a positive correlation in spite of the multiple peaks
- The discontinuous group seemed to be from single ladder
- Two new batches of MC were generated with the vertex position in practice, and corrected INTT geometry
 - Zero-adc issue is under investigation by Misaki
- The introduction of vertex-XY correction could narrow the $\Delta \phi$ distribution, and eased the understanding of DCA- $\Delta \phi$ behavior
 - It would be good to have a vertex XY before vertex Z reconstruction, which can improve the purity of tracklet selection as the vertex is known to be not at origin
- The zvtx resolution study over a wider z vertex region was performed
 - Basically independent to the position in acceptance. Overall ΔZ : 1.71 mm
- Vertex dependent centrality distribution has to be checked with MBD

Back up

INTT geometry





INTT geometry

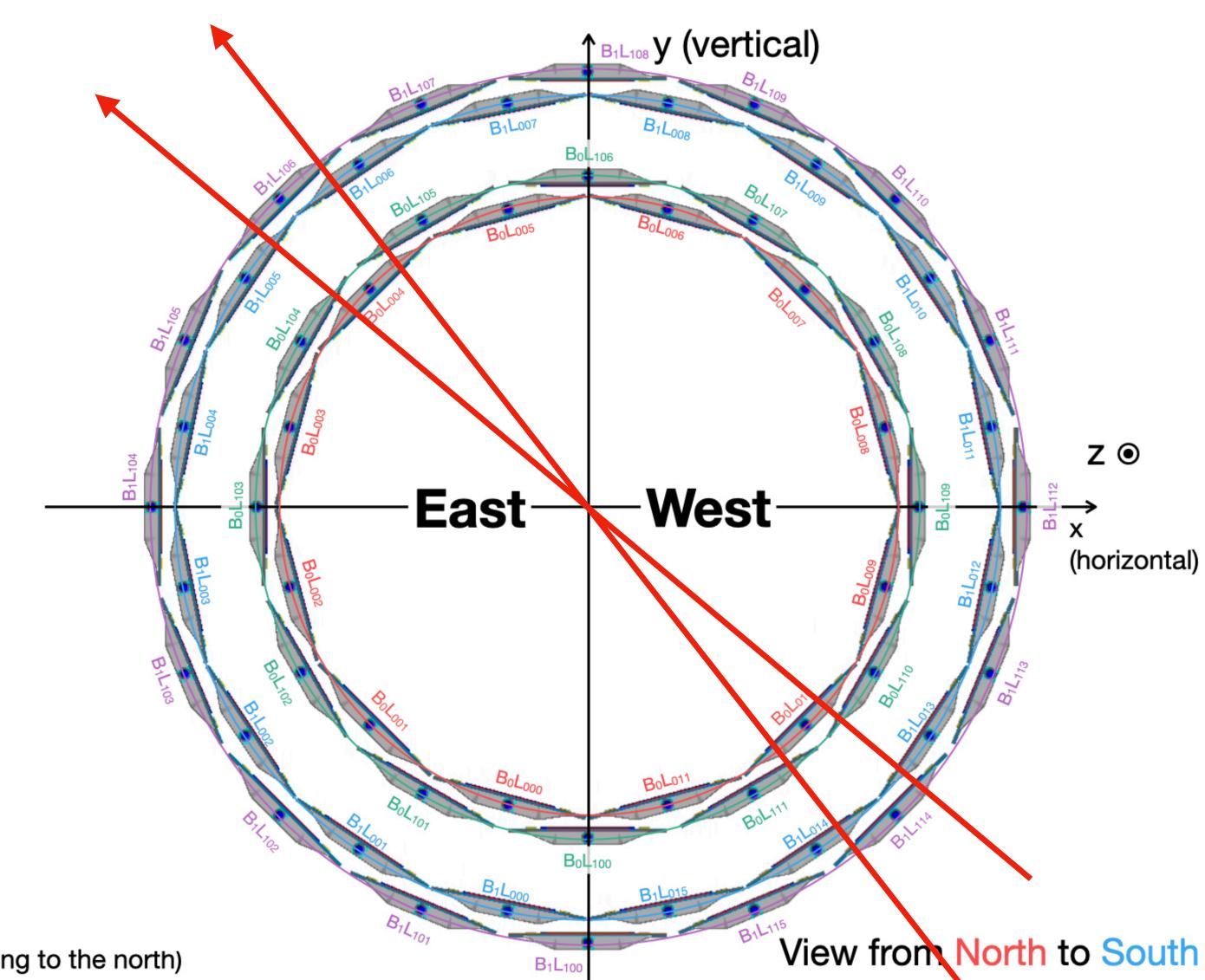


Notation: B_xL_{yzz}

x: Barrel ID (0 for inner or 1 for outer)

y: Layer ID (0 for inner or 1 for outer)

zz: Ladder ID (from 0 to 15)



Axis (Right-haded coordinate)

x-axis: $\vec{y} \times \vec{z}$

y-axis: Vertically upward direction

z-axis: The blue beam direction (pointing to the north)

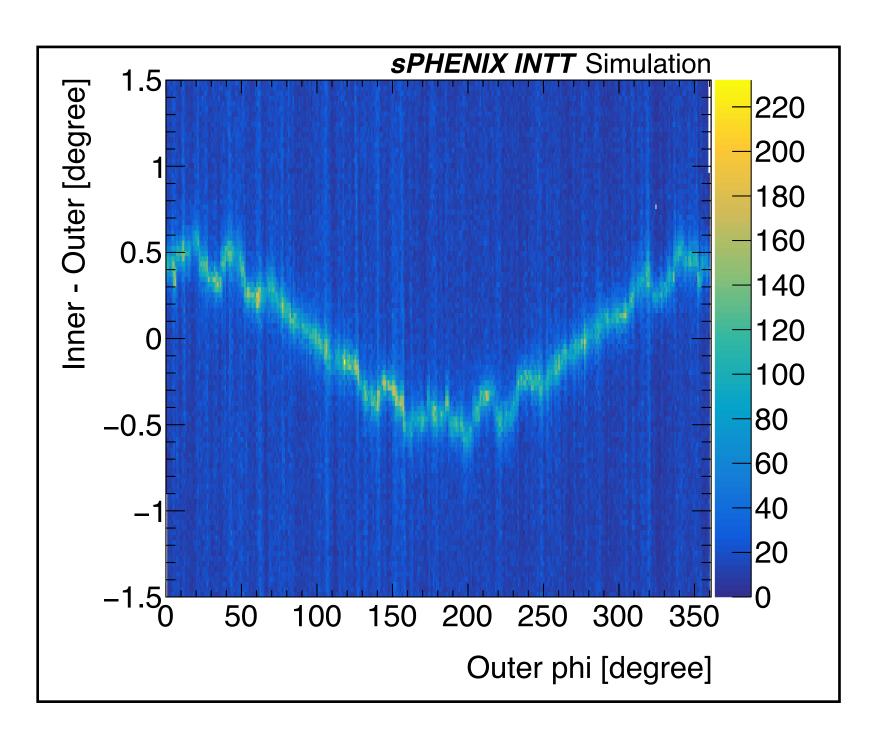
INTT geometry



Notation: B_xL_{yzz}

x: Barrel ID (0 for inner or 1 for outer) y: Layer ID (0 for inner or 1 for outer)

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Axis (Right-haded coordinate)

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