TWIST Data analysis techniques

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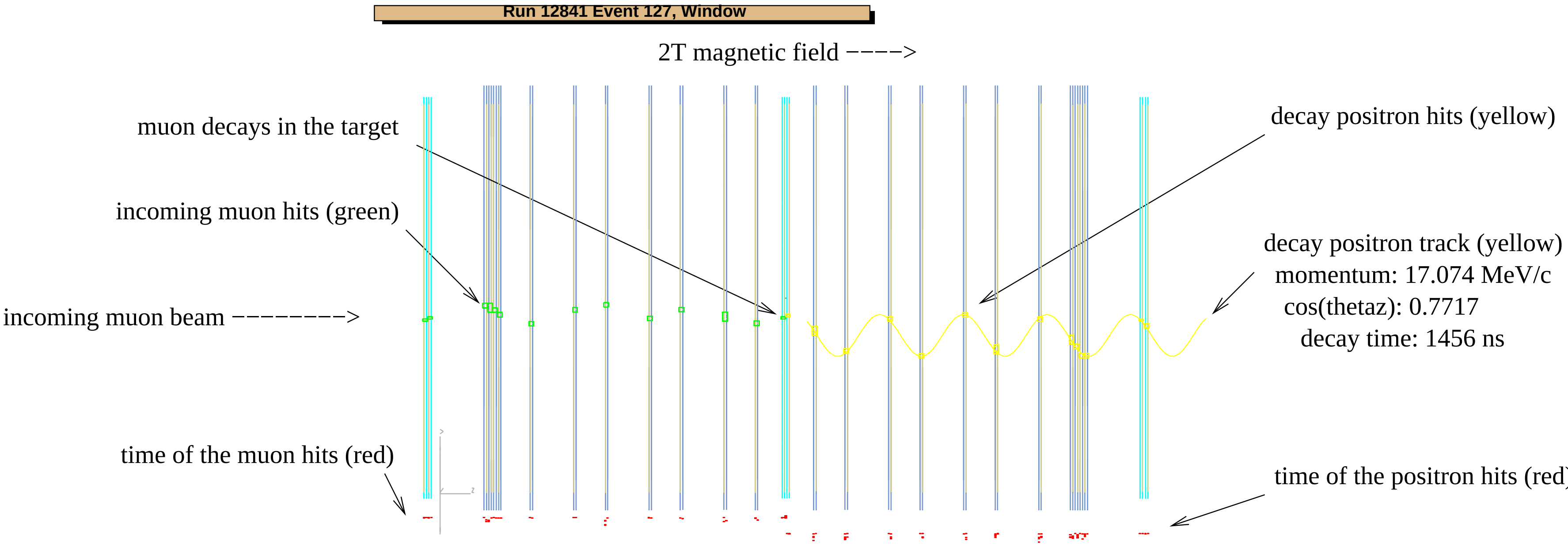
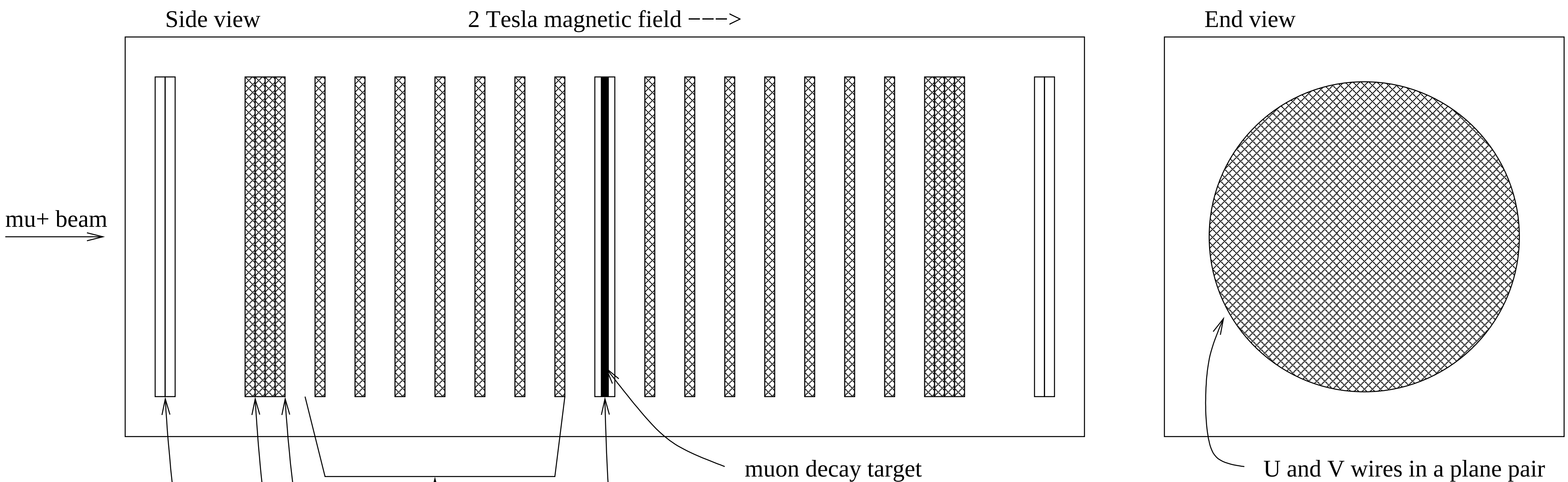


Plan:

- Above: typical muon decay event
- describe TWIST detector
- discuss TWIST event reconstruction:
- pattern recognition
- wire−centers track fitting with narrow−windows and kinks
- drift−time track fitting with kinks
- energy scale calibrations and energy loss correction
- extraction of Michel parameters
- estimation of systematic errors
- how it is all done on the WestGrid/UBC 1000−CPU Linux cluster

Tracking components of the TWIST spectrometer

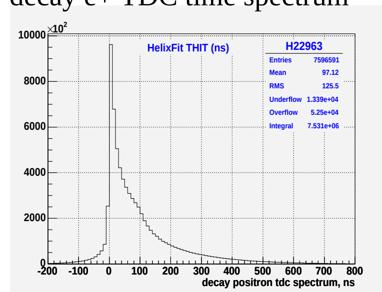


Component	Chamber type	Wires	Spacing	Patrec	Fit
target PCs	2 PC pairs each	48	0.2 cm	yes	no
US and DS sparse stacks	7 DC pairs each	80	0.4 cm	yes	yes
US and DS dense stacks	1 DC pair each	80	0.4 cm	yes	yes
US and DS dense stacks	3 DC pairs each	48	0.4 cm	yes	yes
instrumented all dense stack wires (Fall 2003)		80	0.4 cm	yes	yes
US and DS PCs	2 PC pairs each	160	0.2 cm	yes	no

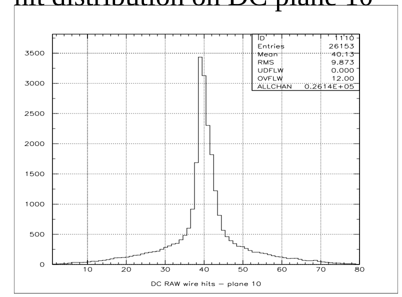
Track reconstruction sequence

- start with raw TDC hits
- remove cross talk hits
- resolve mu+ and e+ hits in time
- assemble U and V hits into 3D clusters
- particle ID using ADCs and plane multiplicities
- find tracks, resolve charge, helix period
- "narrow windows" wire−centers fit with kinks
- resolve L−R ambiguities, measure decay time
- final drift fit with kinks

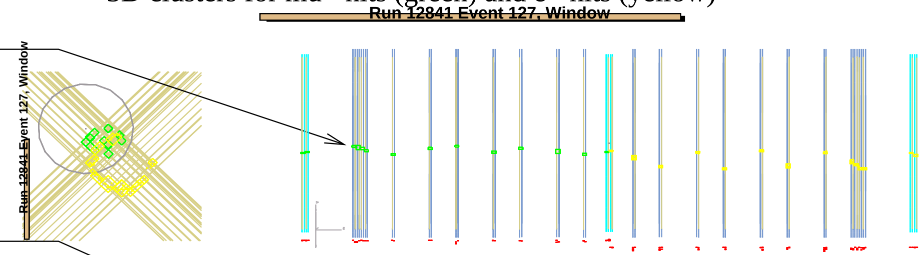
decay e+ TDC time spectrum



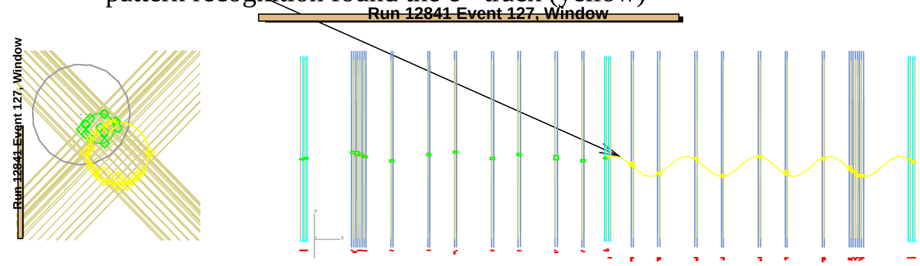
hit distribution on DC plane 10



3D clusters for mu+ hits (green) and e+ hits (yellow)



pattern recognition found the e+ track (yellow)



Six track fit parameters: decay time, helix center u and v, radius (pt), 1/period (1/pl) and mean phase

Main methods used:
- Gauss−Newton method for non−linear Least−Squares (Numerical Recipes)
- wire−centers reconstruction using "narrow windows" (F.James, CERN, 1982)
- "kink method" for handling multiple scattering (G.Lutz, NIMA, 1988)

The Gauss−Newton method for non−linear least squares and the kink method

$$(\text{chi})^2 = \sum \frac{(\text{trk}(\text{par}) - \text{hit})^2}{\sigma^2} \xrightarrow[\text{par}]{} \min$$

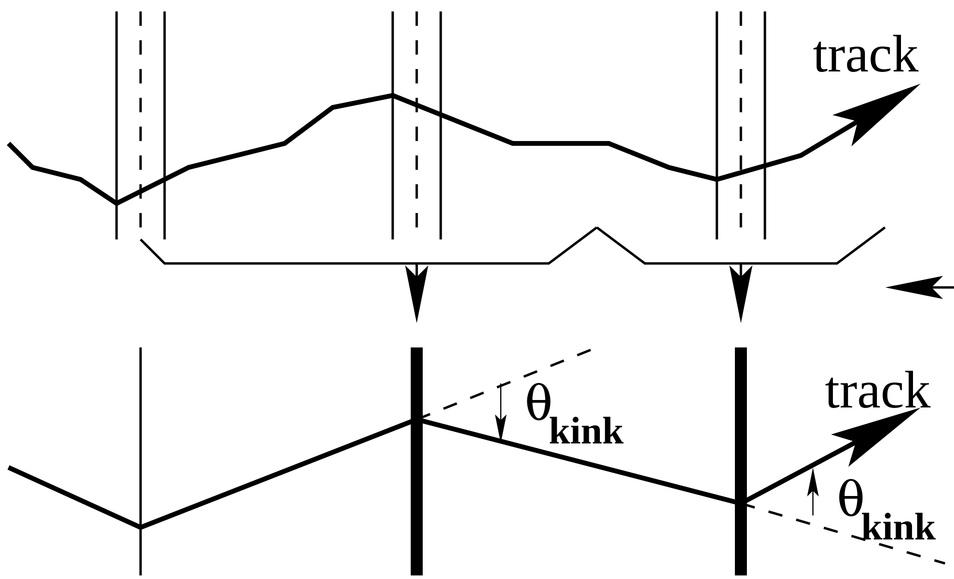
Linearize: **trk(par(n+1)) = trk(par(n)) + dtrk/dpar*(par(n+1)−par(n))**

gradients are computed numerically

Iterate: **par(0) = from pattern recognition**

par(n+1) = par(n) + A*(trk(par(n)−hits))

Account for scattering by adding kinks (G. Lutz, NIMA, 1988):



"kink method" approximation: mass is concentrated in "scattering" planes

$$(\text{chi})^2_i = \sum \frac{\text{res}^2}{\sigma^2} + \sum \frac{\theta^2_{\text{kink}}}{\sigma^2_{\text{kink}}}$$

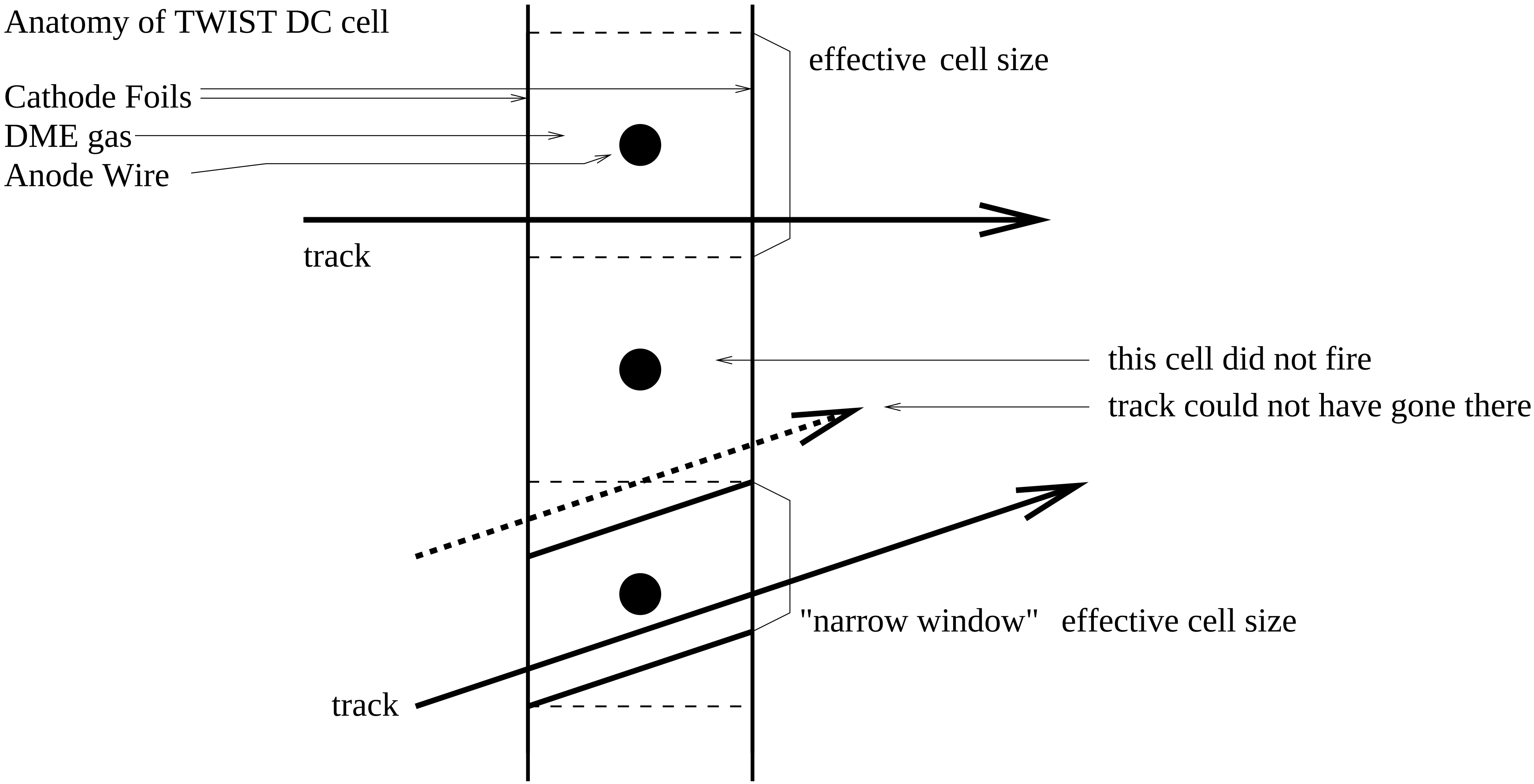
expected average kink angles are computed using PDG formulas

Narrow−windows method for wire−centers reconstruction (F.James, CERN, 1982)

$$(\mathbf{chi})^2_i = \sum \frac{\mathbf{res}^2}{\sigma^2}$$

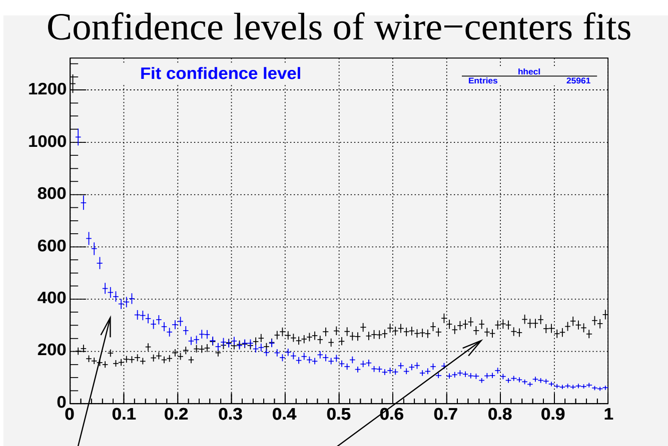
(effective cell width)/sqrt(12)

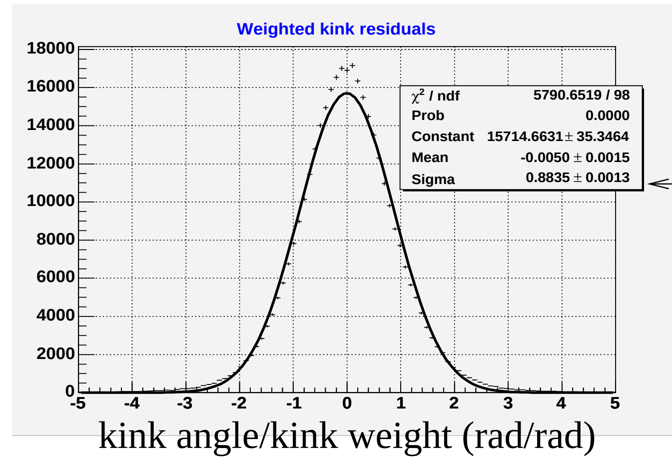
Anatomy of TWIST DC cell



Using the "kink" method to handle multiple scattering

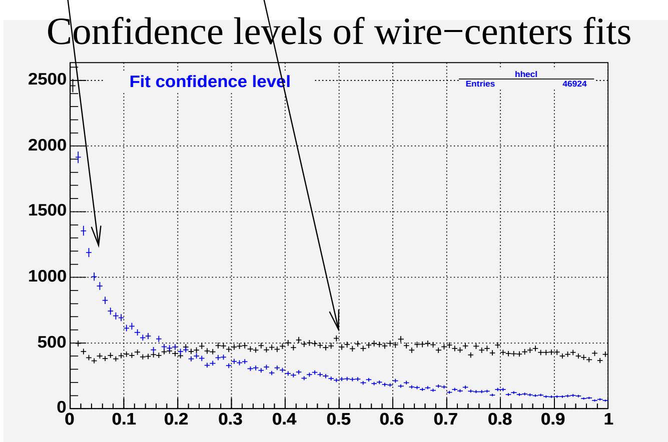
Kinks in wire−centers fits of geant3 data

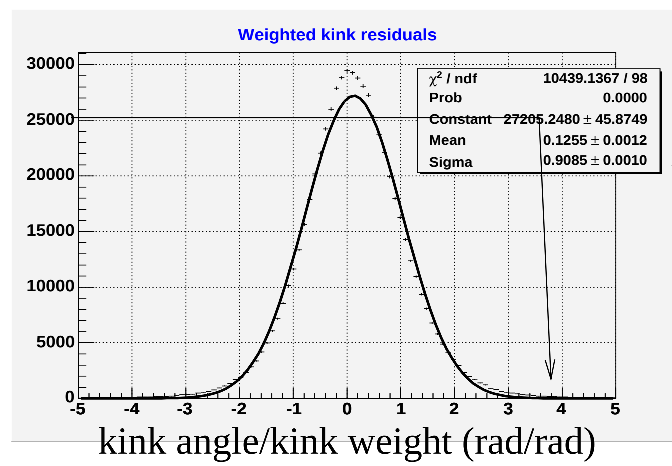




CL without kinks CL with kinks width is close to 1

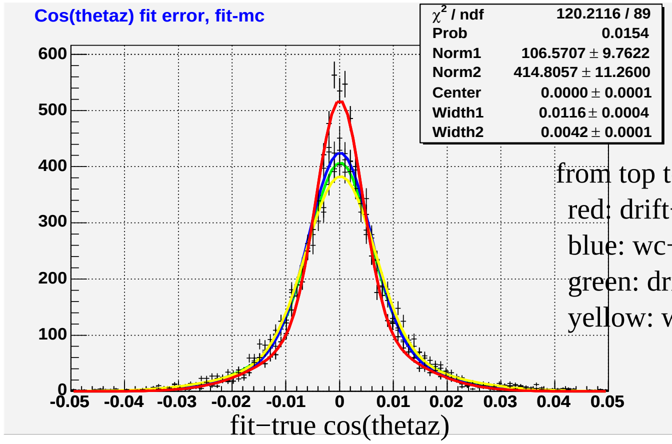
Kinks in wire−centers fits of run 8168 data





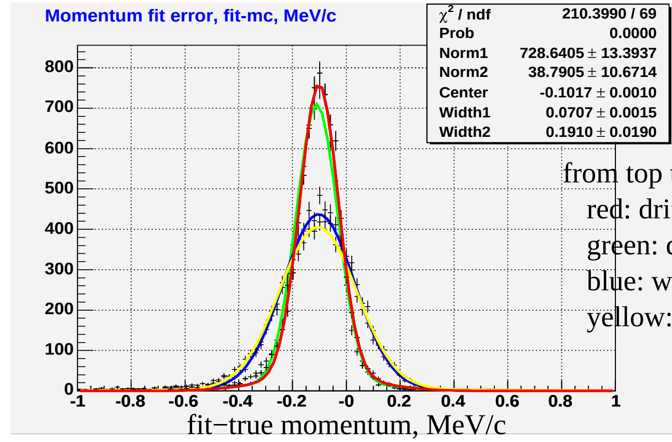
Resolution of helix fits

cos(thetaz) resolution



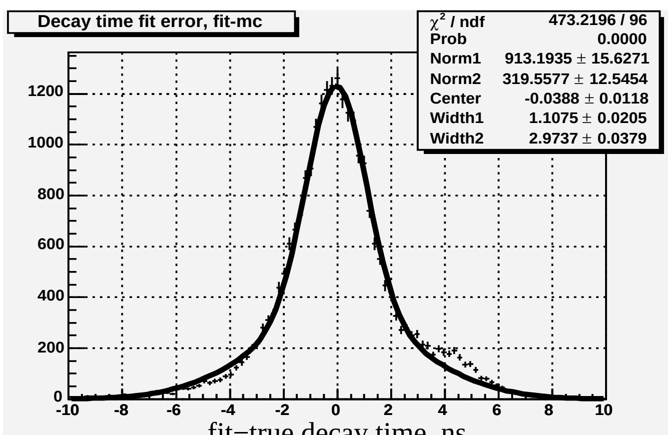
from top to bottom:
red: drift+kinks
blue: wc+kinks
green: drift, no kinks
yellow: wc, no kinks

Momentum resolution



from top to bottom
red: drift+kinks
green: drift, no kinks
blue: wc + kinks
yellow: wc, no kinks

Decay time resolution

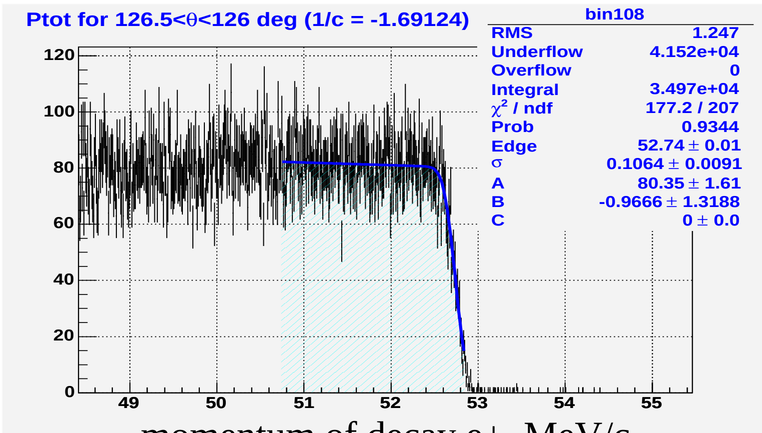


Resolution of drift fits with kinks:

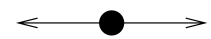
- cos(thetaz): 0.0057 (includes scattering in the target)
- momentum: 0.077 MeV/c
- shift in momentum is due to energy loss corrected later by energy scale calibration
- decay time: 1.5 ns

Calibration and correction of energy scale and energy loss.

Kinematic edge of Michel spectrum

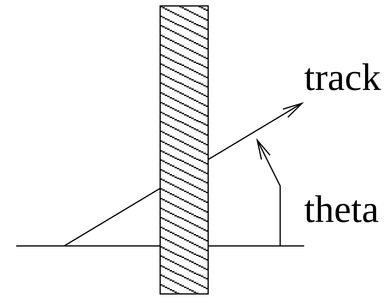


momentum of decay e+, MeV/c



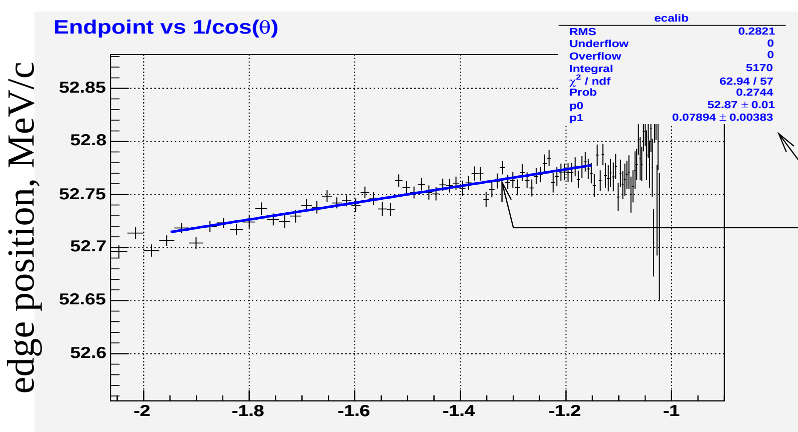
max E(e+) = M(mu+)/2

Energy Loss



Ploss=Eloss=alpha/cos(theta)

Measured edge as function of 1/cos(theta)



1/cos(theta), upstream

Calibration and correction:

Model:

Pmeasured = Ptrue * B/Btrue − Ploss

At edge:

Pedge = PtrueEdge * B/Btrue − alpha/cos(theta)

straight−line fit yelds B/Btrue and alpha

Energy scale and energy loss correction:

Pcorrected = Pmeasured * Btrue/B + alpha/cos(theta)

Extraction of Michel parameters

T(p,cost,rho,eta,...) = A(p)*rho + B(p)*eta + C(p,cost)*Pmu*xi + D(p,cost)*Pmu*xi*delta

theoretical spectrum of decay e+ is linear in Michel parameters

"derivative" coefficient is computed numerically

E(p,cost) = F(T(p,cost,rho,eta,...)) = F(T_blind) + dF/dRho*delta_rho + ...

= rho−rho_blind

measured experimental spectrum

secret "blind" reference spectrum

detector response function is linear in Michel parameters

fit delta_rho, delta_eta, ... to match E() and F(T)

Above linear expansion yelds delta_rho, delta_eta, ... as linear function of E(), F(T_blind), dF/dRho, ...

Blinding:

1) use secret T_blind(rho_blind,...) with Michel parameters offset from Standard Model values

2) measure delta_rho, delta_eta, ... as above

3) "open the box", compute and publish: rho = rho_blind + delta_rho, ...

Estimation of systematic errors on Michel parameters

E(p,cost) = F(T(p,cost,rho,eta,...))

experimental spectrum

theoretical spectrum

how well do we need to know the detector response function?

how well do we need to know the experimental spectrum? (i.e. variations between data runs)

Quantify the uncertainty in E() and F() in terms of variations in (blinded) Michel parameters (delta_rho, ...)

1) compare data with simulations (what is the variation between data sets?)

E = E(T_blind) + dF/dRho*delta_rho + ... −−−> rho_true = rho_blind + delta_rho, ...

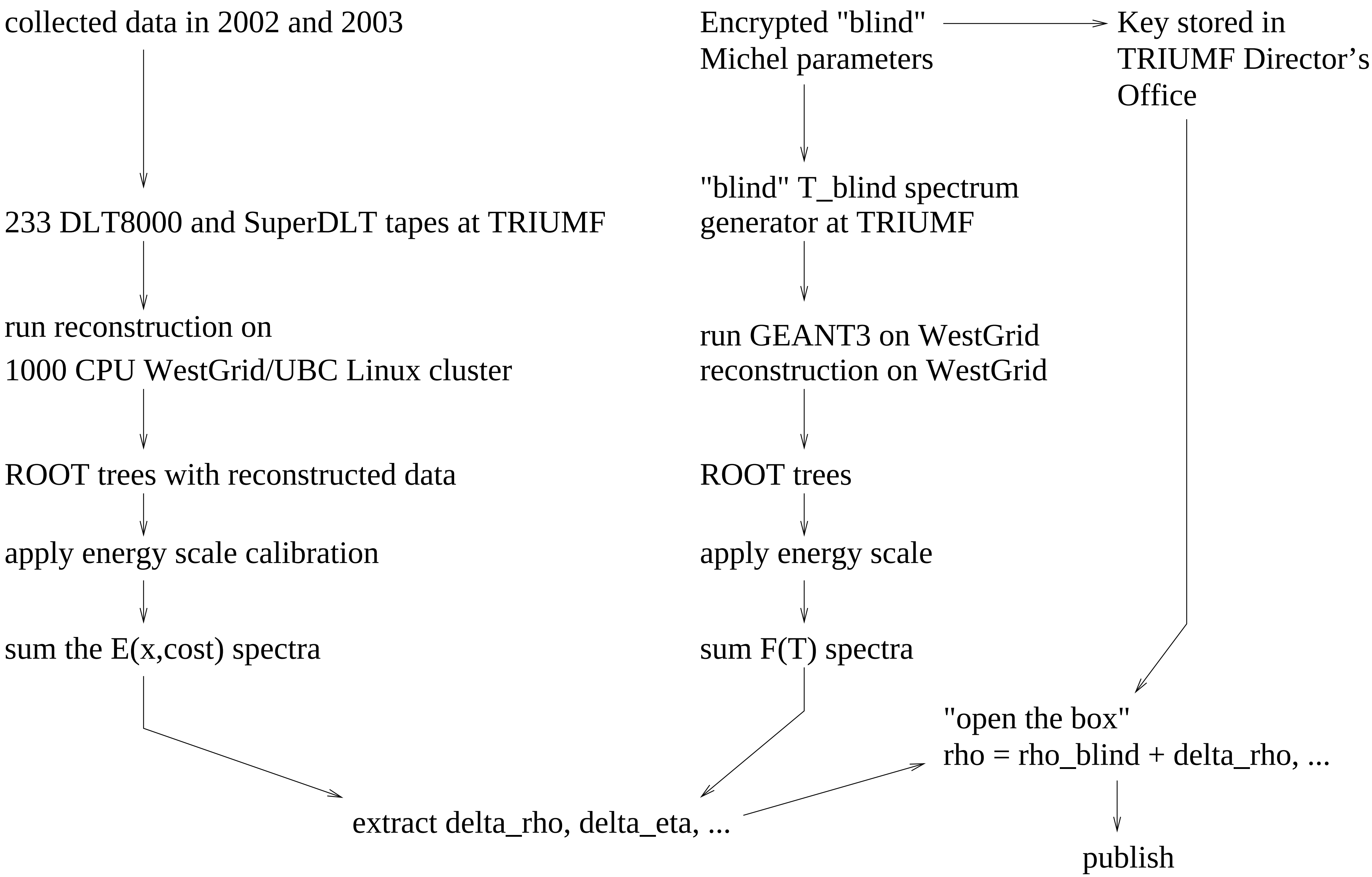
2) compare data with data (E1, E2) (e.g. measure effect of changing beam rates)

E1 = E2 + dF/dRho*delta_rho + ... −−−> delta_rho = systematic error due to difference between E1 and E2

3) compare MC with MC (F1, F2) (e.g. shadow the data−to−data comparisons for MC verification)

F1(T_blind) = F2(T_blind) + dF/dRho*delta_rho + ... −−−> delta_rho = systematic error

Data processing on WestGrid



Summary

− have excellent detector− high precision construction, 100% efficient, no noise

− have large data set

− developed fast and efficient event reconstruction program by combining several well known methods

− developed and validated GEANT3 based simulation

− developed blinding technique for extracting Michel parameters

− learned how to efficiently use the 1000 CPU WestGrid/UBC Linux cluster

− presently processing data and geant− main data set and systematics data sets