# Central Drift Chamber Calibrations

Phoebe Sharp August 17, 2021

# **Central Drift Chamber**

- Cylindrical, straw-tube wire chamber
  - 3522 straw tubes arranged in 28 layers: 12 axial and 16 at  $\pm 6^{\circ}$  offset from axial
  - Straws are 1.5 m long with 1.6 cm diameter
  - Gold-plated tungsten wire as the anode
  - 50:50 mix of Ar:CO<sub>2</sub> flows through straws
- Used to detect and track charged particles with momenta p > 0.25 GeV/c
- Can also be used for PID using dE/dx





Slide from Dr. Torri Jeske



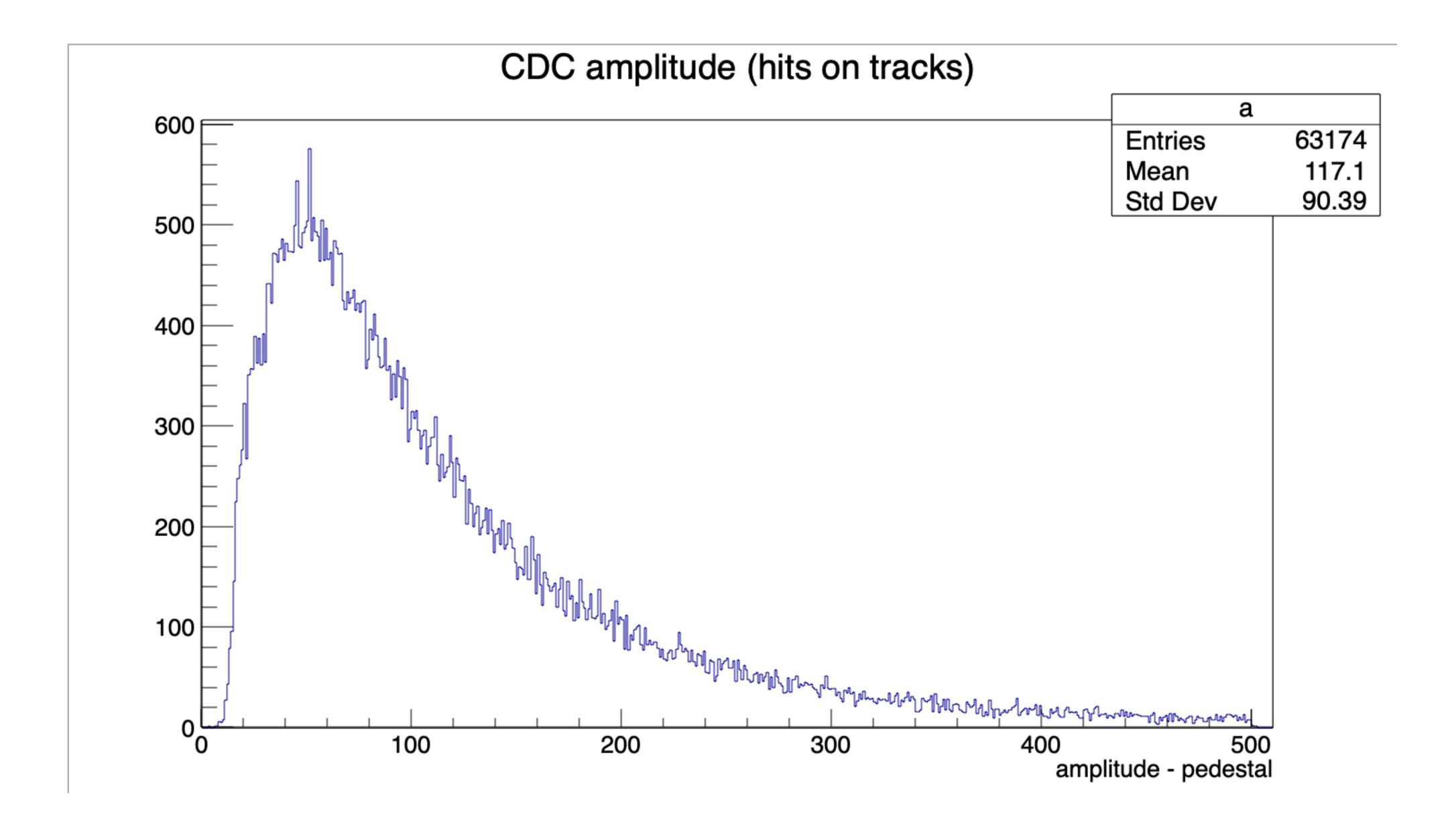
## 2 Types of Calibration

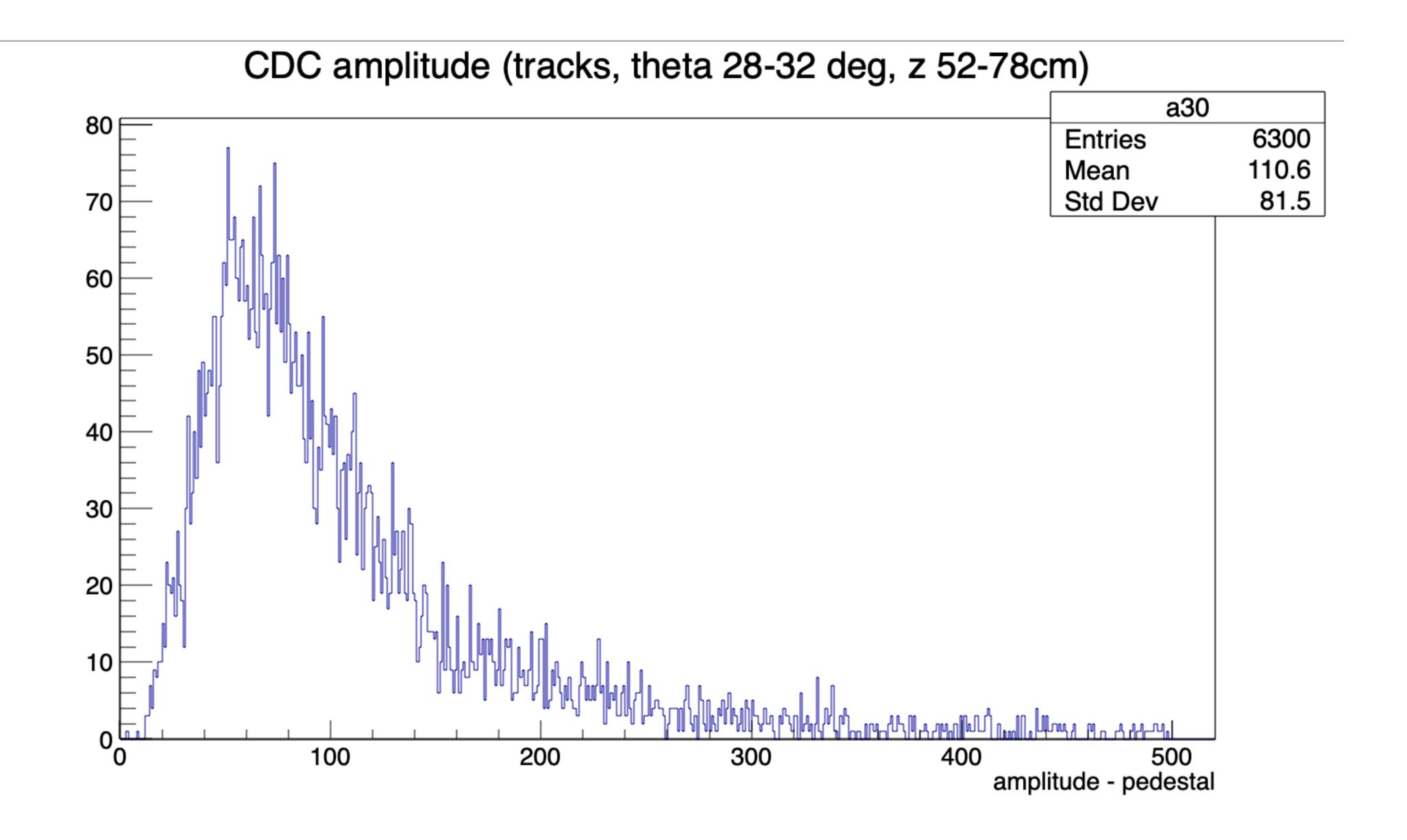
- Gain

  - Calculate the gain for each wire, the gain of the chamber, and to find dead straws • Wire gains are with respective to the sum of all the wire gains
  - Automatically calibrates the entire chamber
  - Process of Gain Calibration:
    - Fit Landau curve to each wire's gain and the sum of wires' gain histogram
    - Scale individual wire gain for fitted most probable value (mpv) of Landau fit to the fitted most probable value (mpv) of Landau fit to the sum of wires' gain histogram

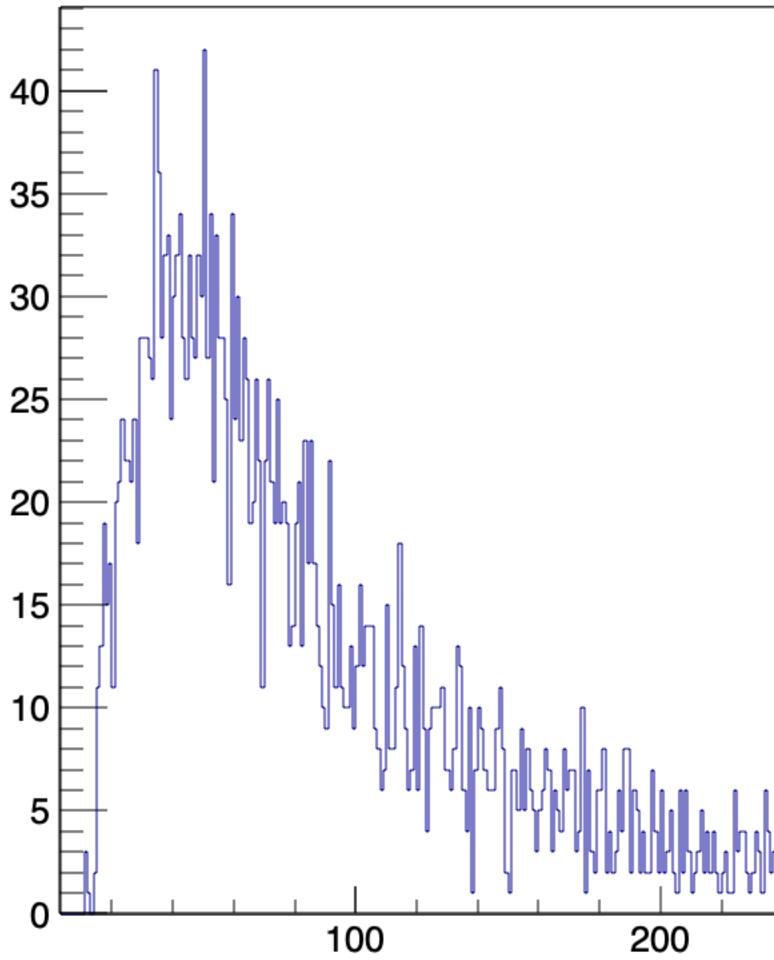
### Gain Calibration

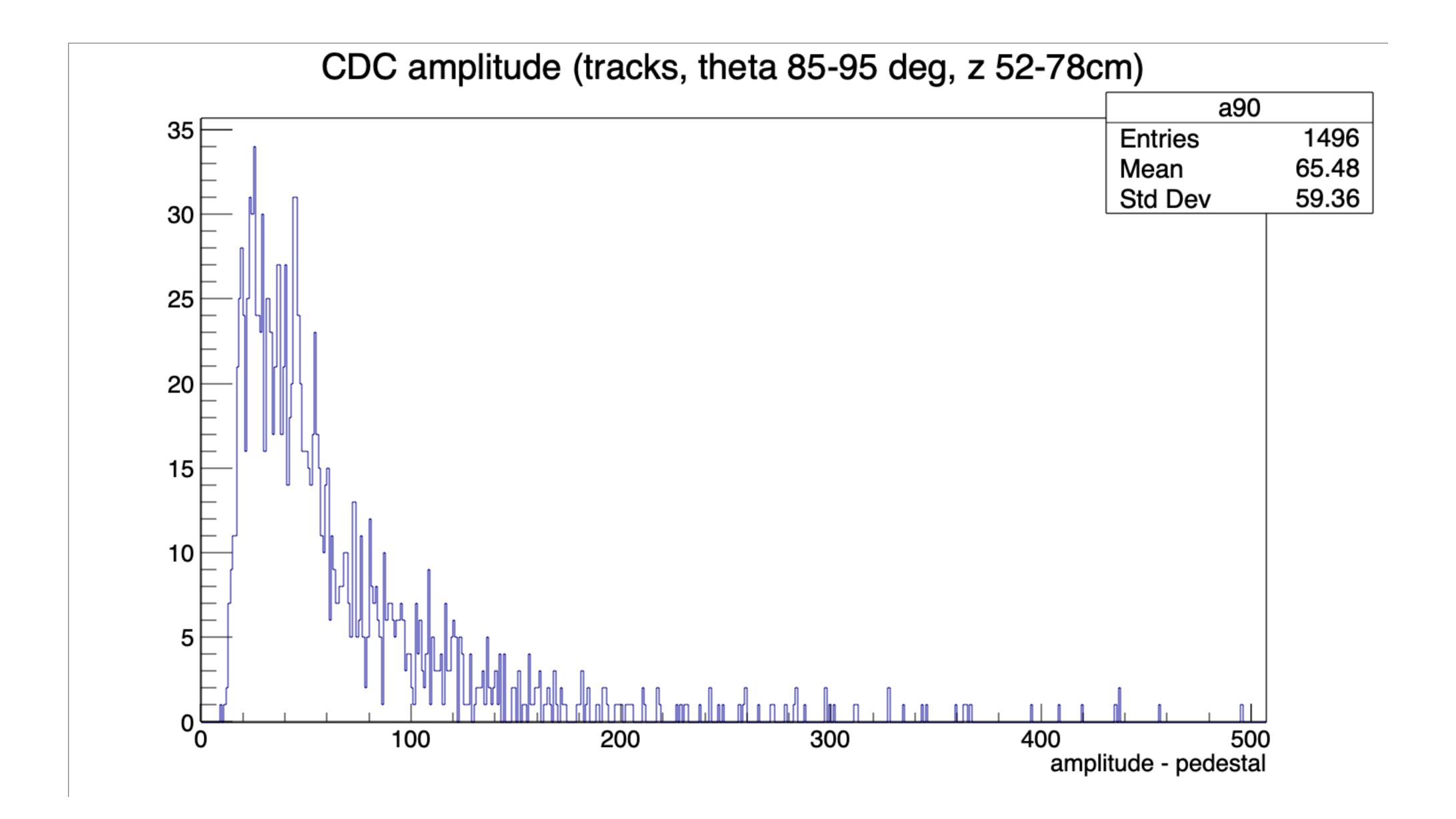
- Many plots are produced:
  - Amplitude vs number/time/angle/etc. of hist on tracks
  - Amplitude vs number/time/angle/etc. of hist on tracks with cuts on drift time in particular regions of the detector
  - Amplitude vs distance of closest approach (DOCA) [in certain regions of the detector]

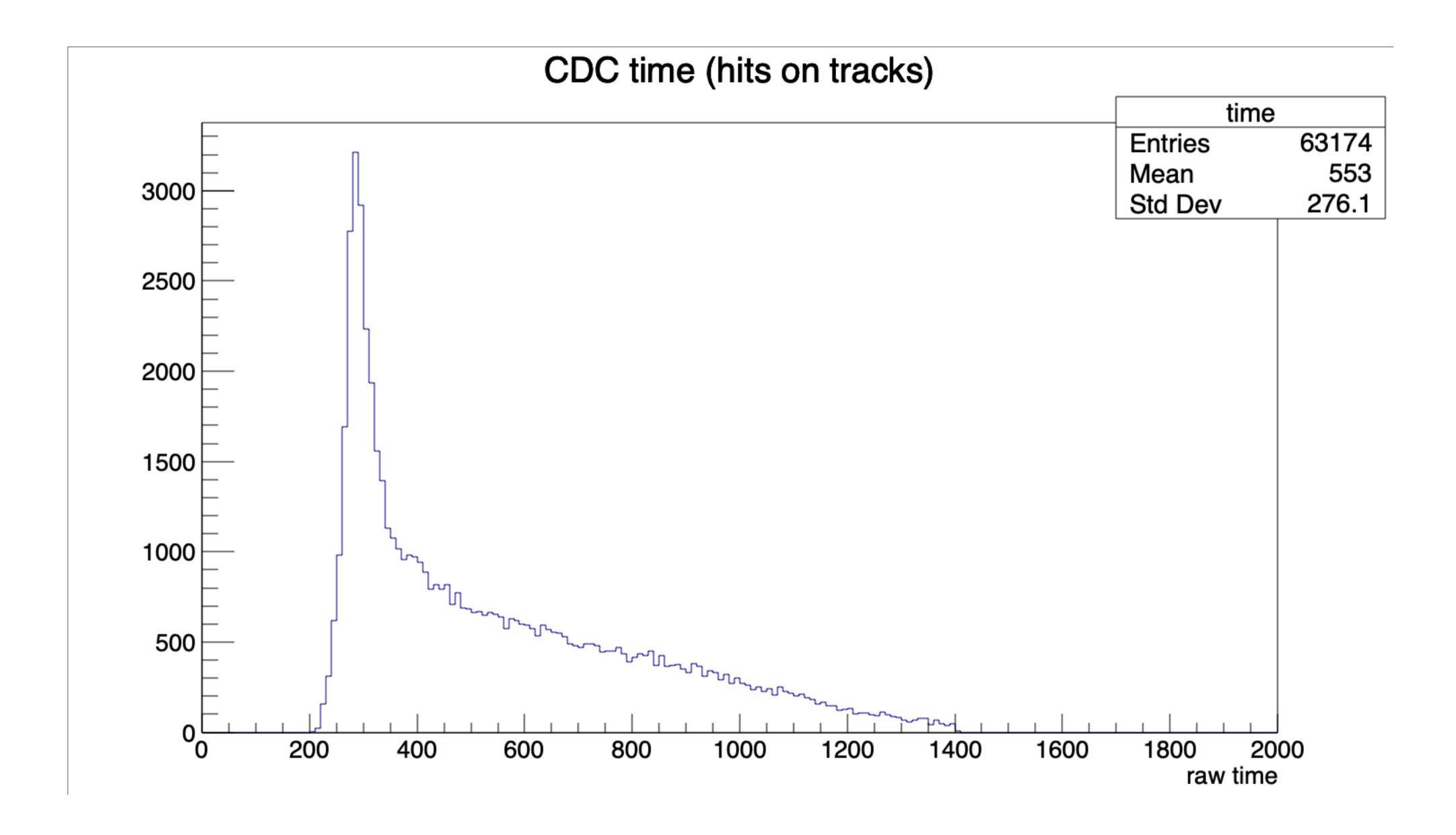


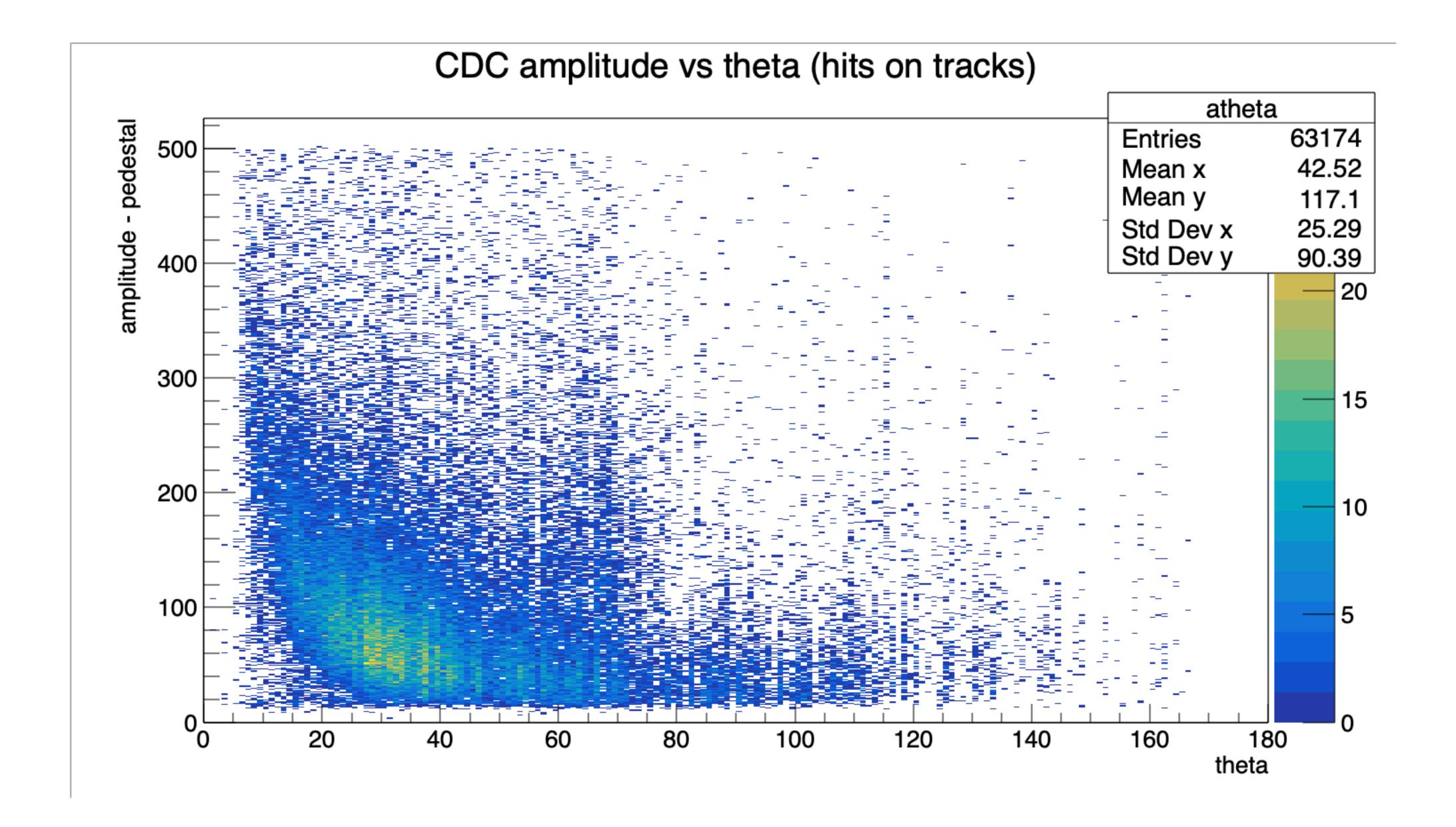


#### CDC amplitude (tracks, theta 43-47 deg, z 52-78cm) a45 2925 Entries Mean 99.66 81.61 Std Dev inter the state 500 amplitude - pedestal 200 100 300 400









## 2 Types of Calibration

- Gain
  - A quick check
- Time to Distance
  - Much more complex
  - Calculate drift time and straw sagging