

3D DIRECTIONALITY IN DRIFT-II

CYGNUS WORKSHOP, BOULBY MINE

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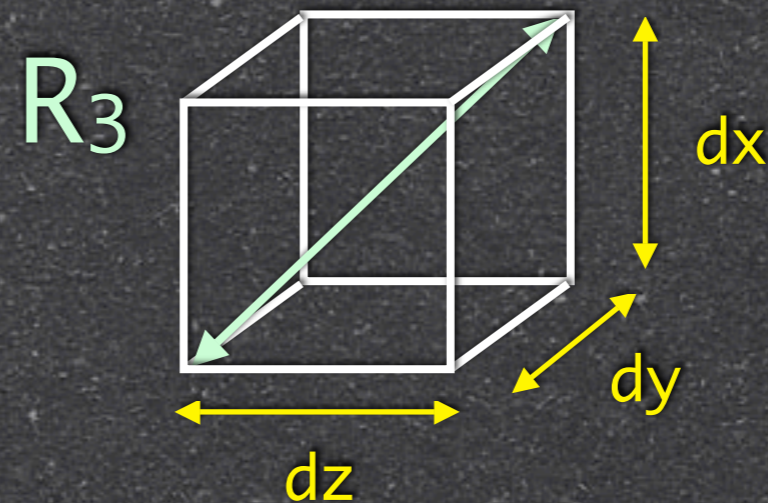
Is DRIFT DIRECTIONAL IN 3D?

• Pawel Majewski's Simulation

- 250 keV S recoil
- drift distance (z) = 50 cm
- full diffusion
- passes through electronics
- result: standard DRIFT data files

Is DRIFT DIRECTIONAL IN 3D?

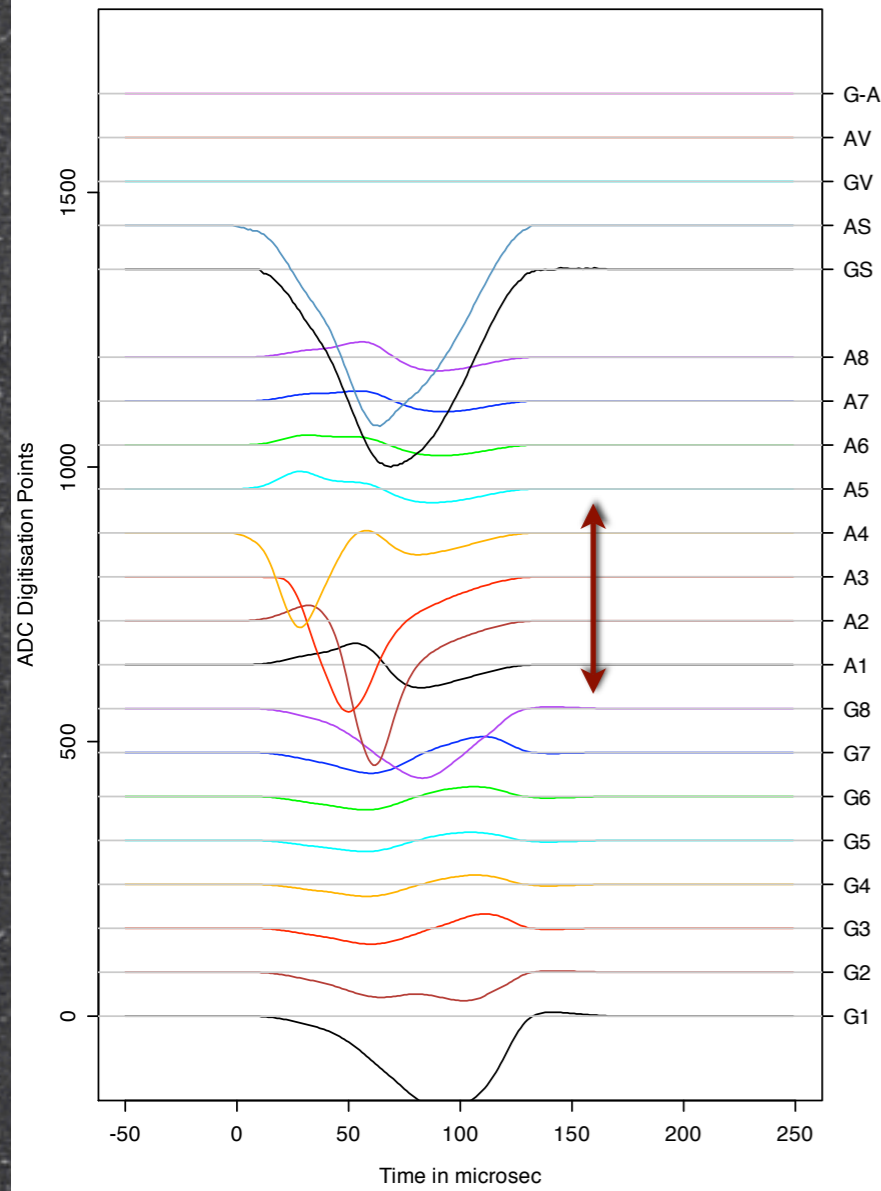
MINIMUM CUBOID
AROUND TRACK



- dx, dy, dz of simulated track “cloud” measured before drifting to MWPC
- All events analysed with standard 3D reconstruction code
- θ, ϕ measured
- 3 directed runs (x, y, z)

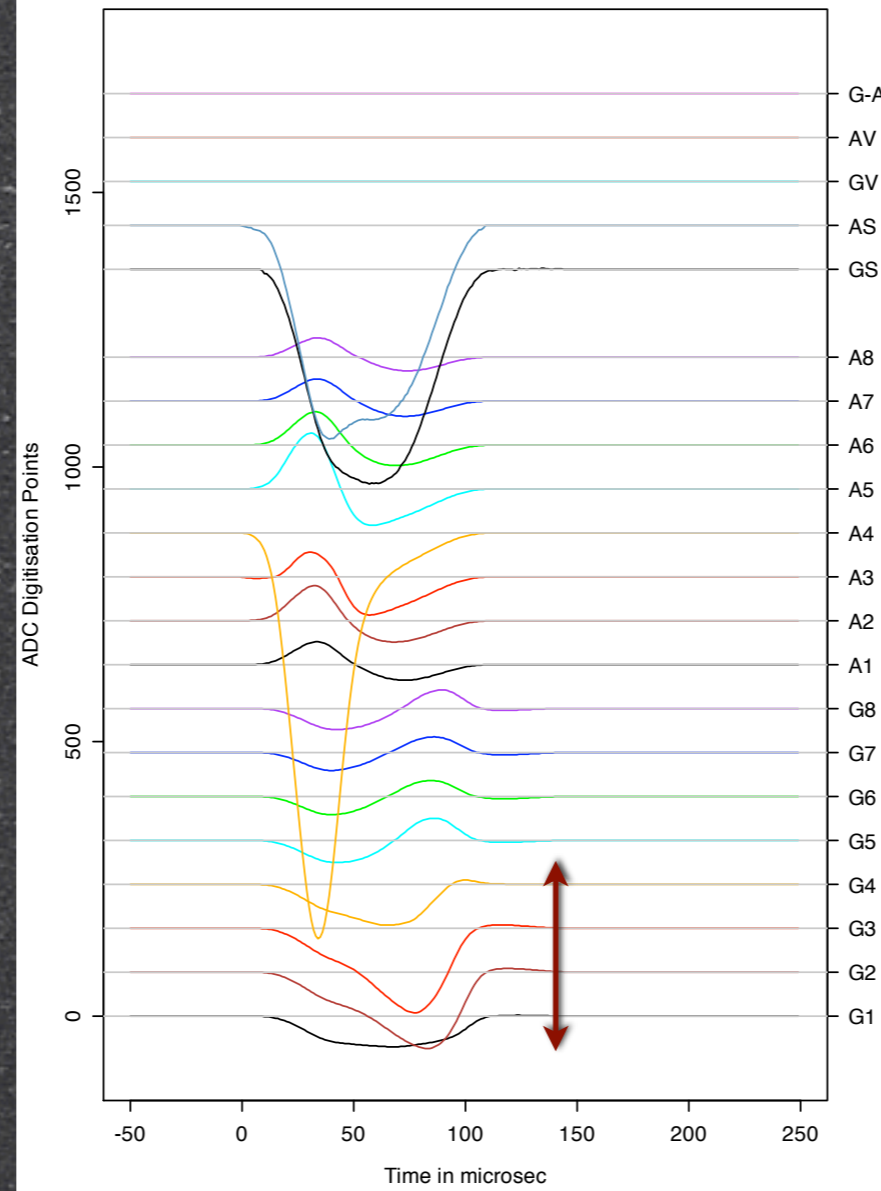
SIMULATED EVENTS

drift2s-20070711-12-0001-neut.ndd
Event: 2, Left MWPC



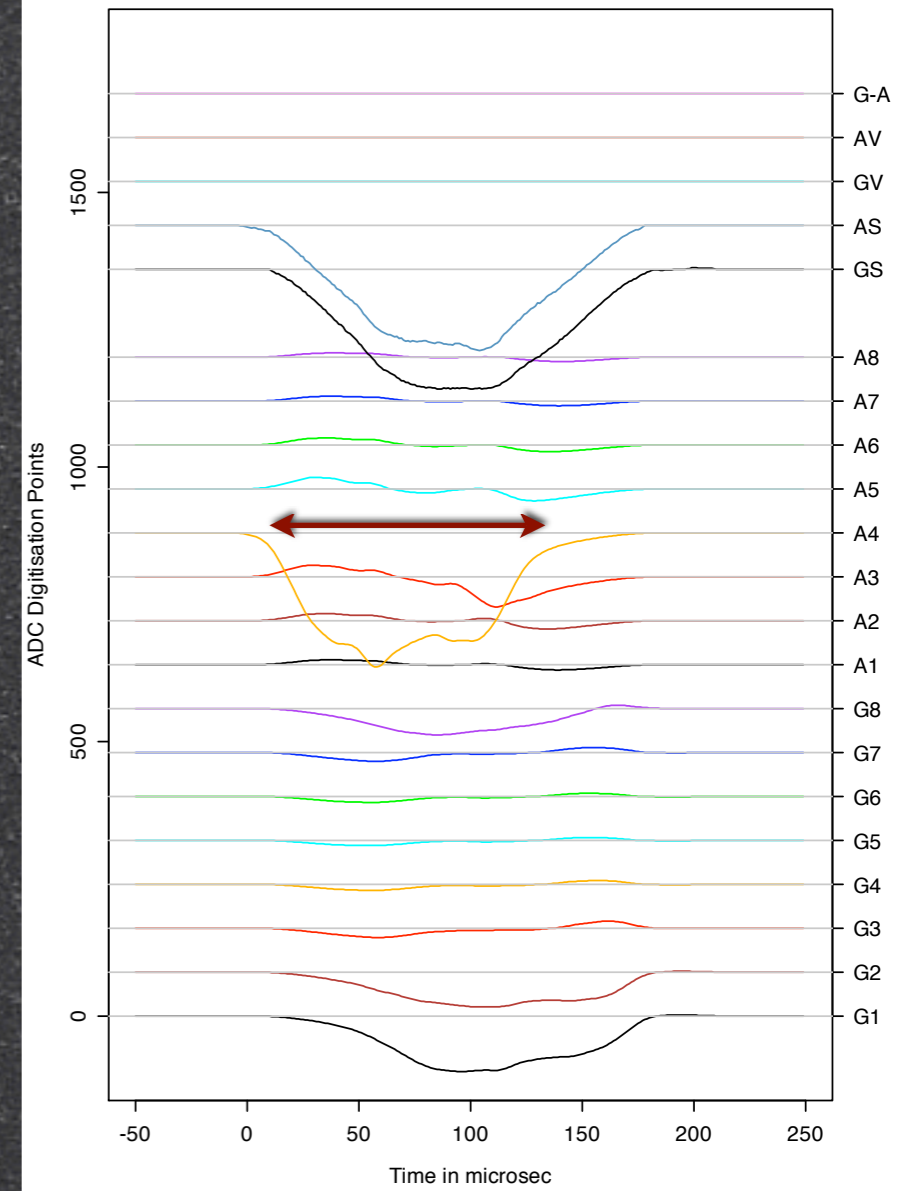
HIGH DX

drift2s-20070711-12-0002-neut.ndd
Event: 2, Left MWPC



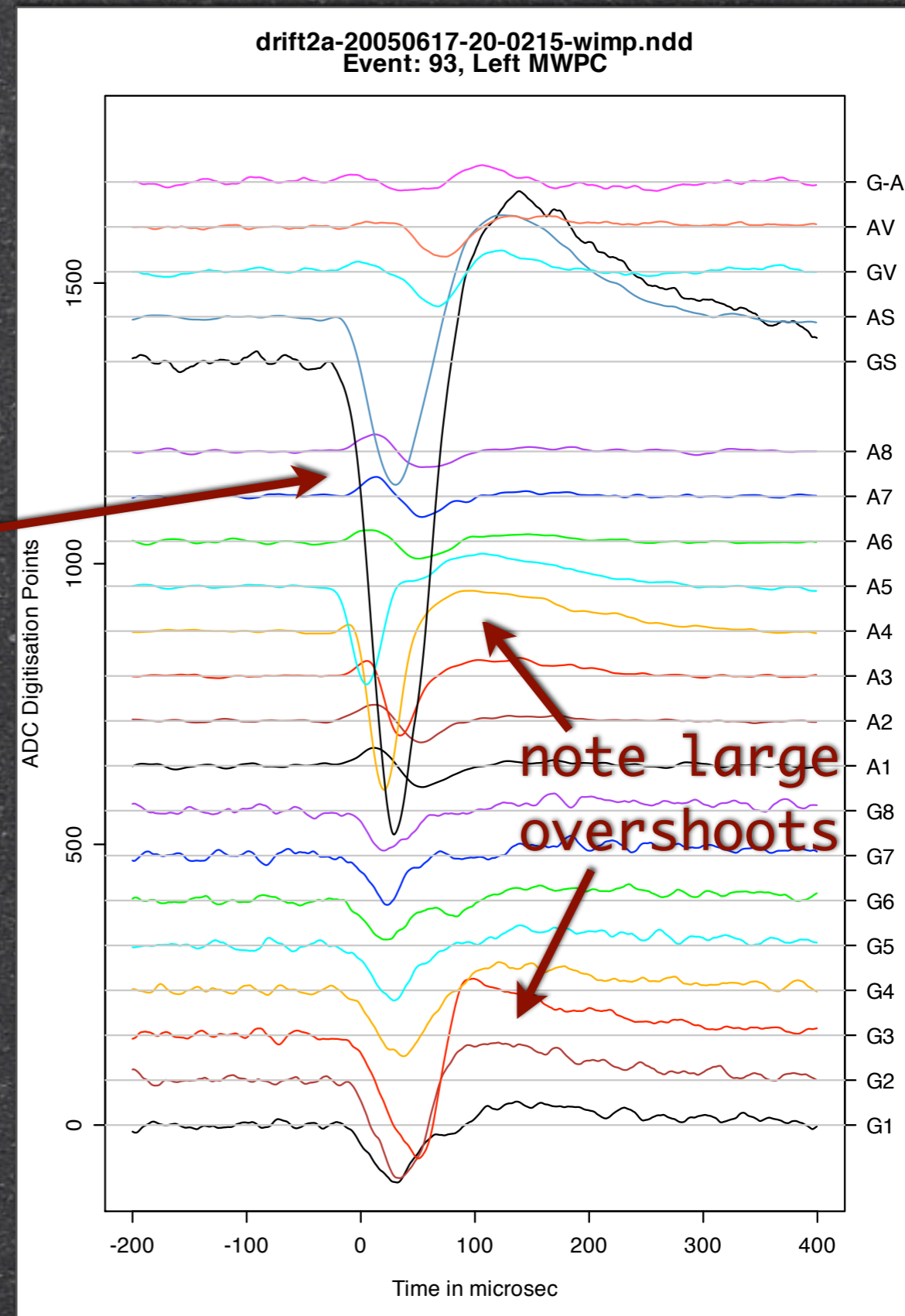
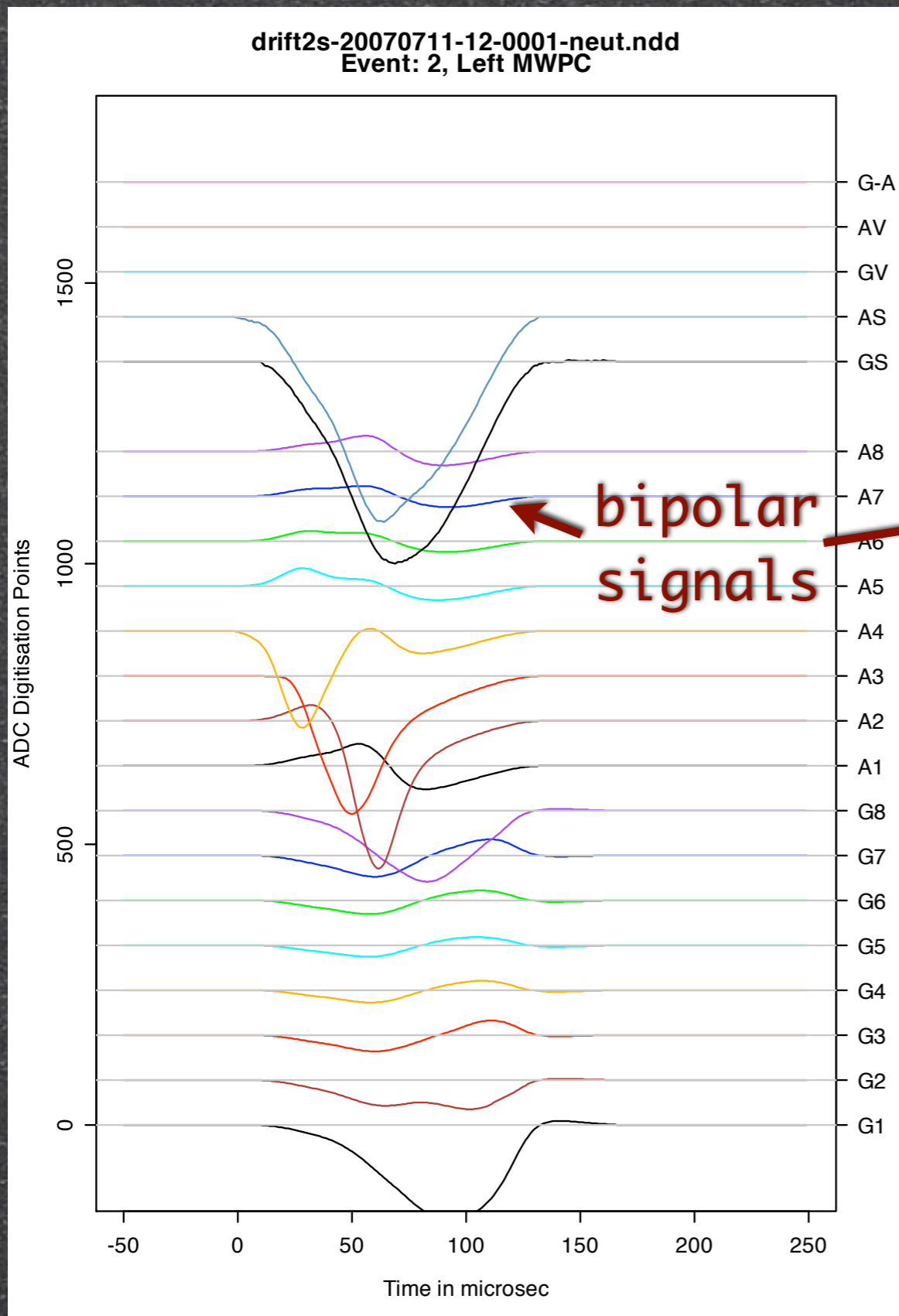
HIGH DY

drift2s-20070711-12-0003-neut.ndd
Event: 2, Left MWPC



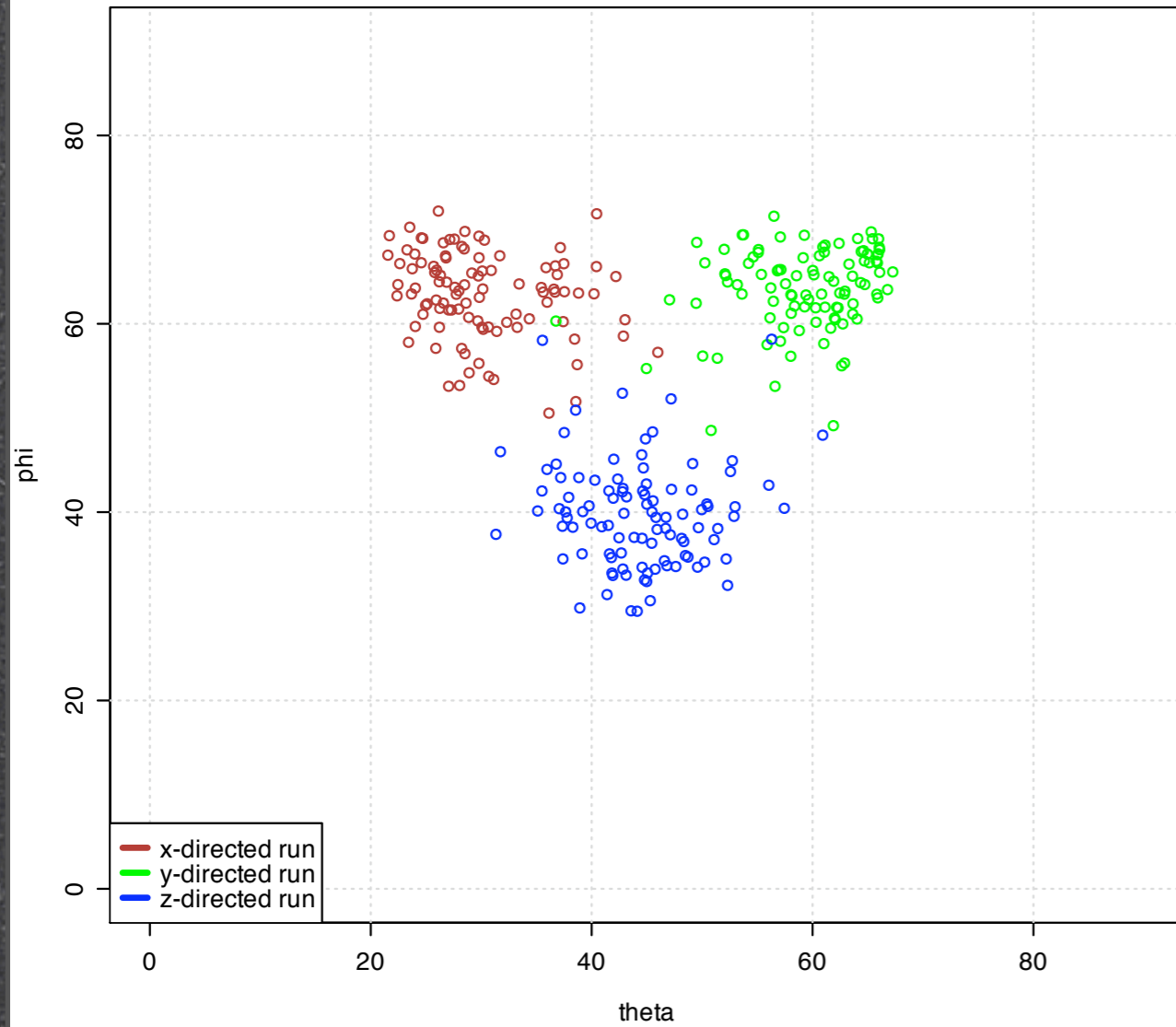
HIGH DZ

SIMULATED VS REAL DATA

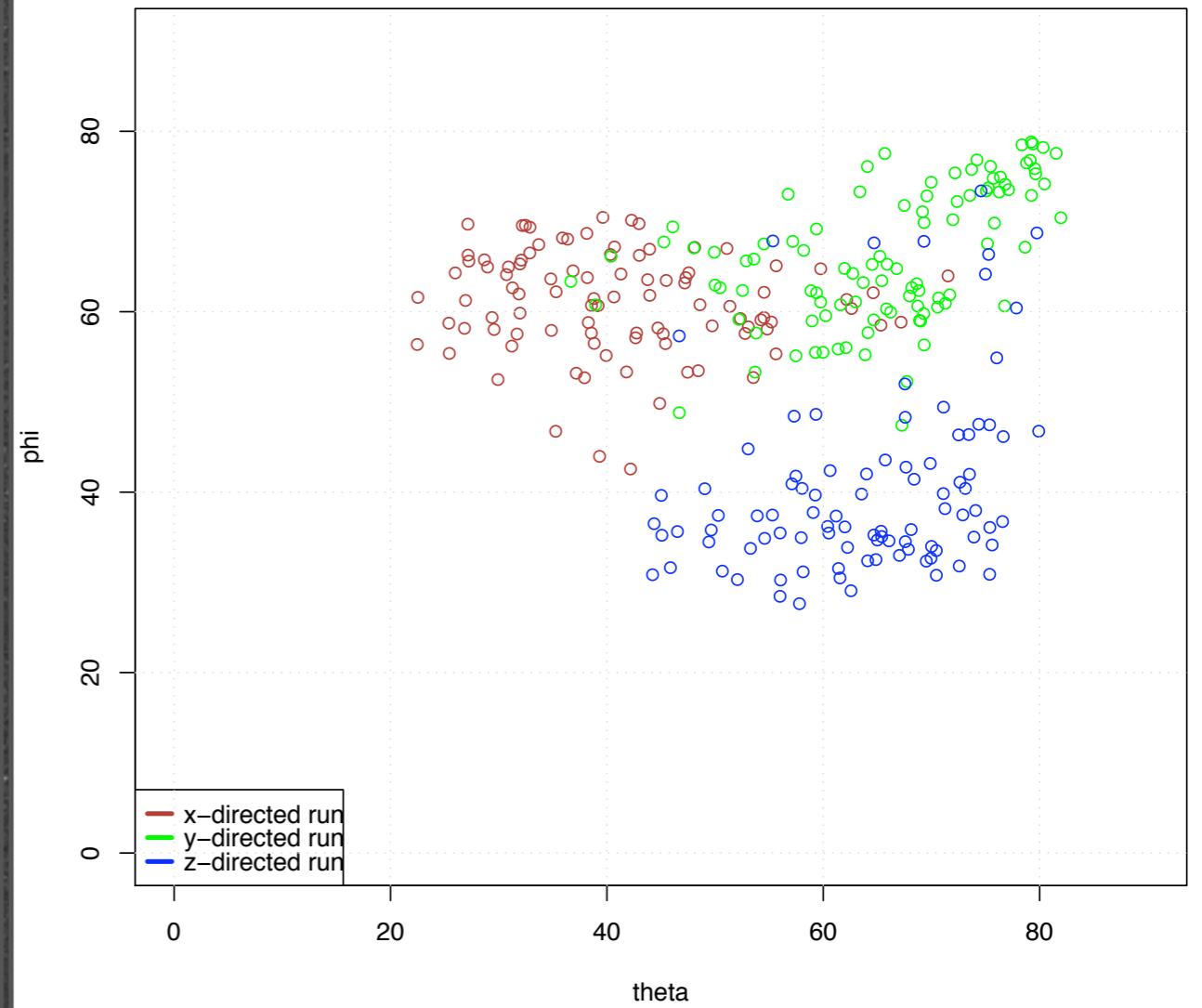


SIMULATED DATA, RECONSTRUCTED

250 keV S Recoil, "True" Values
Direction From Minimum Cuboid



All-Sky Map, Reconstruction From Simulated Data

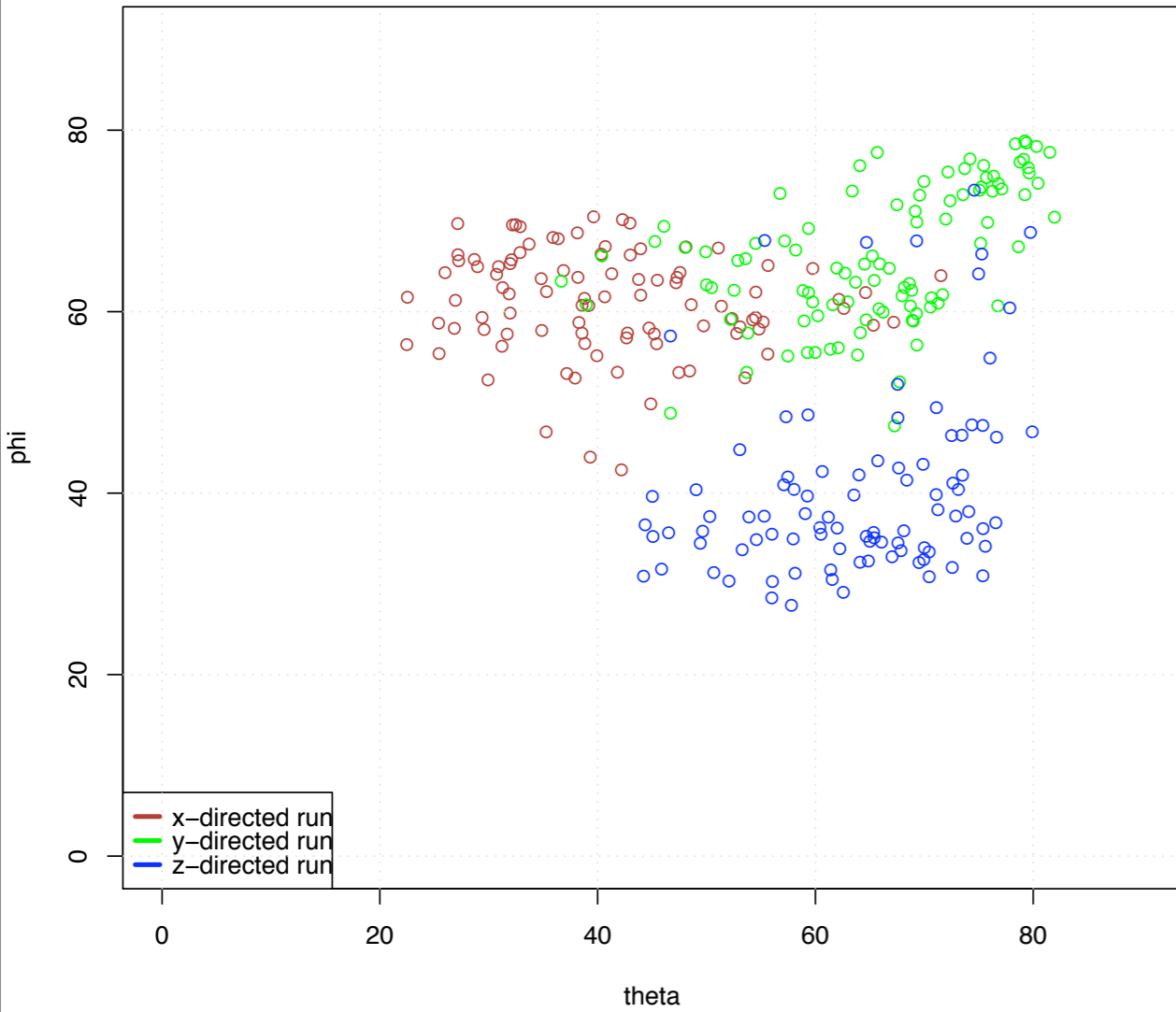


DIRECTIONALITY FROM SIMULATION

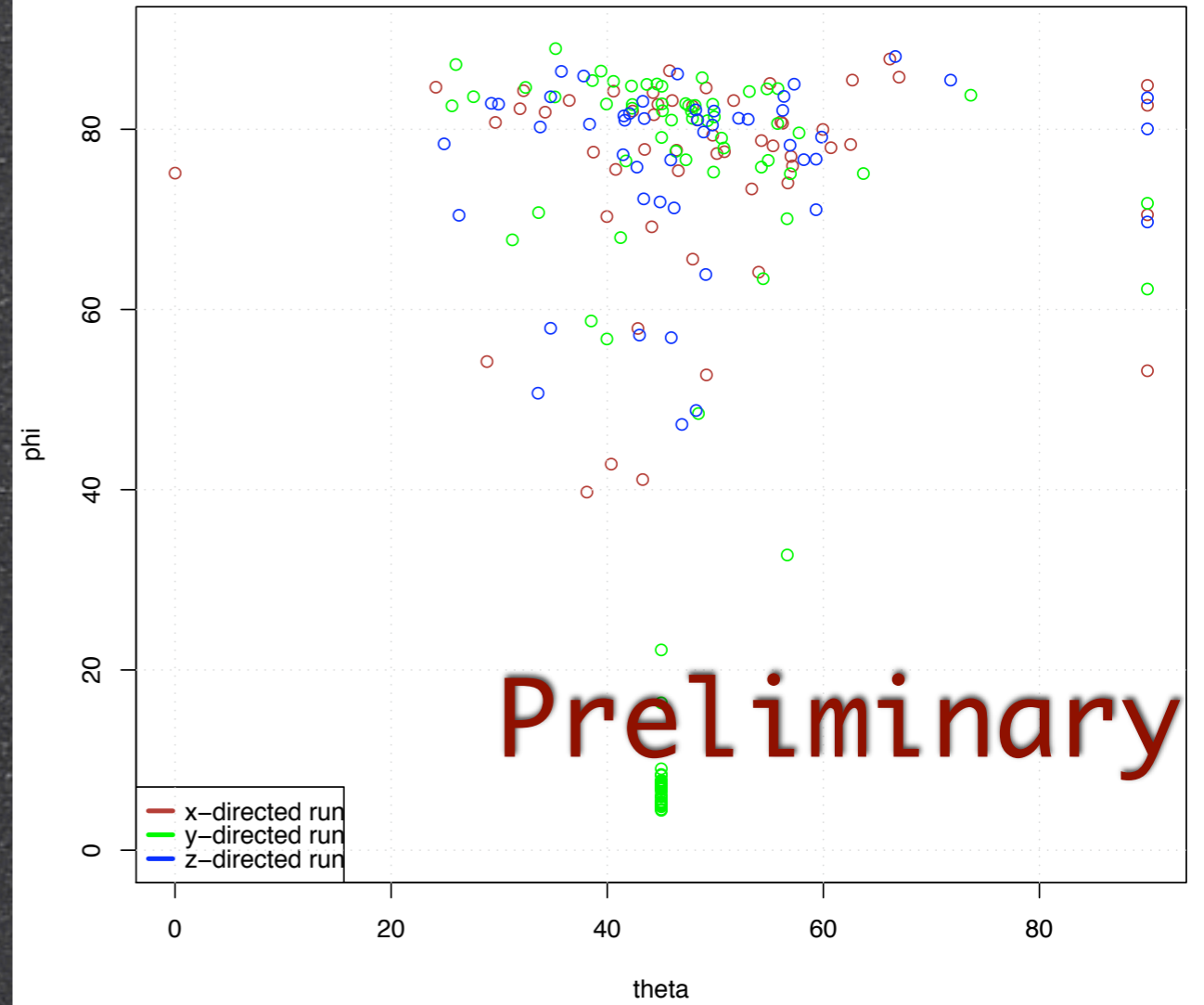
	mean dx	mean dy	mean dz
x run	4.20 ± 0.01	3.60 ± 0.01	3.11 ± 0.01
y run	2.08 ± 0.01	4.71 ± 0.01	2.30 ± 0.01
z run	1.98 ± 0.01	3.99 ± 0.01	5.56 ± 0.02

SIMULATED VS REAL DATA

All-Sky Map, Reconstruction From Simulated Data



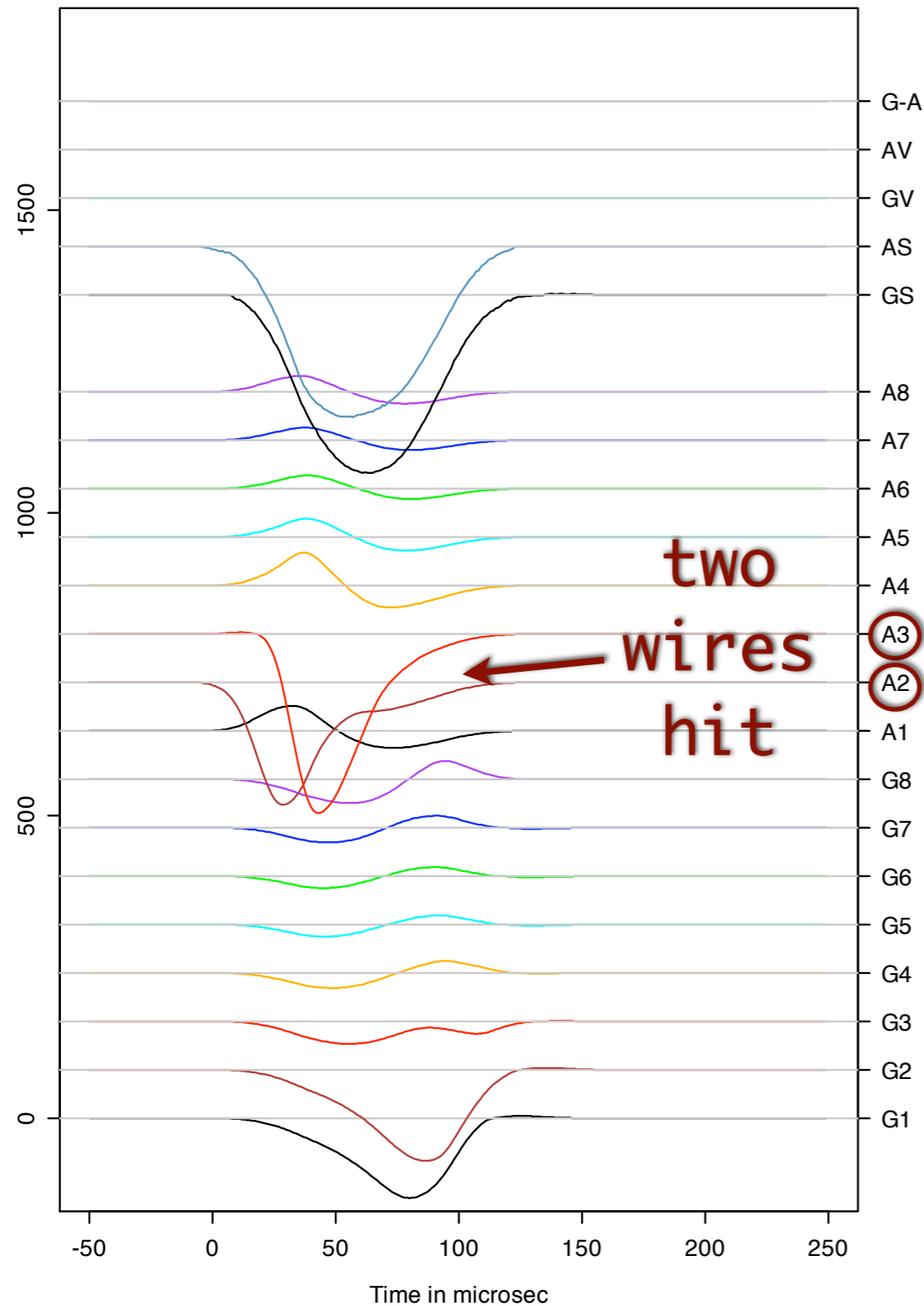
All-Sky Map, Reconstruction From DIIa Data
> 1000 NIPs



TUNABLE PARAMETERS NEED TUNING FOR REAL DATA

RECONSTRUCTING X

drift2s-20070710-19-0001-neut.ndd
Event: 1, Left MWPC



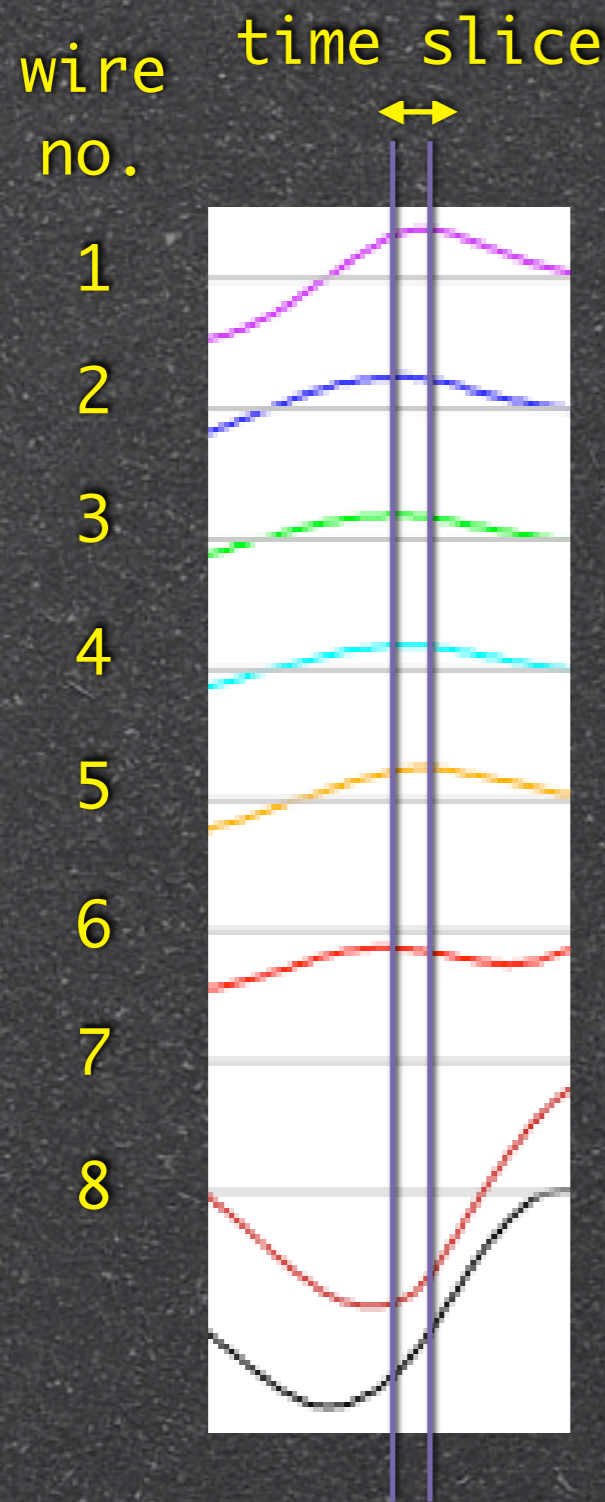
• 2mm pitch

• count number of anode wires hit

• $dx = (\text{wires hit} - 1) \times 2 \pm 1$ (mm)

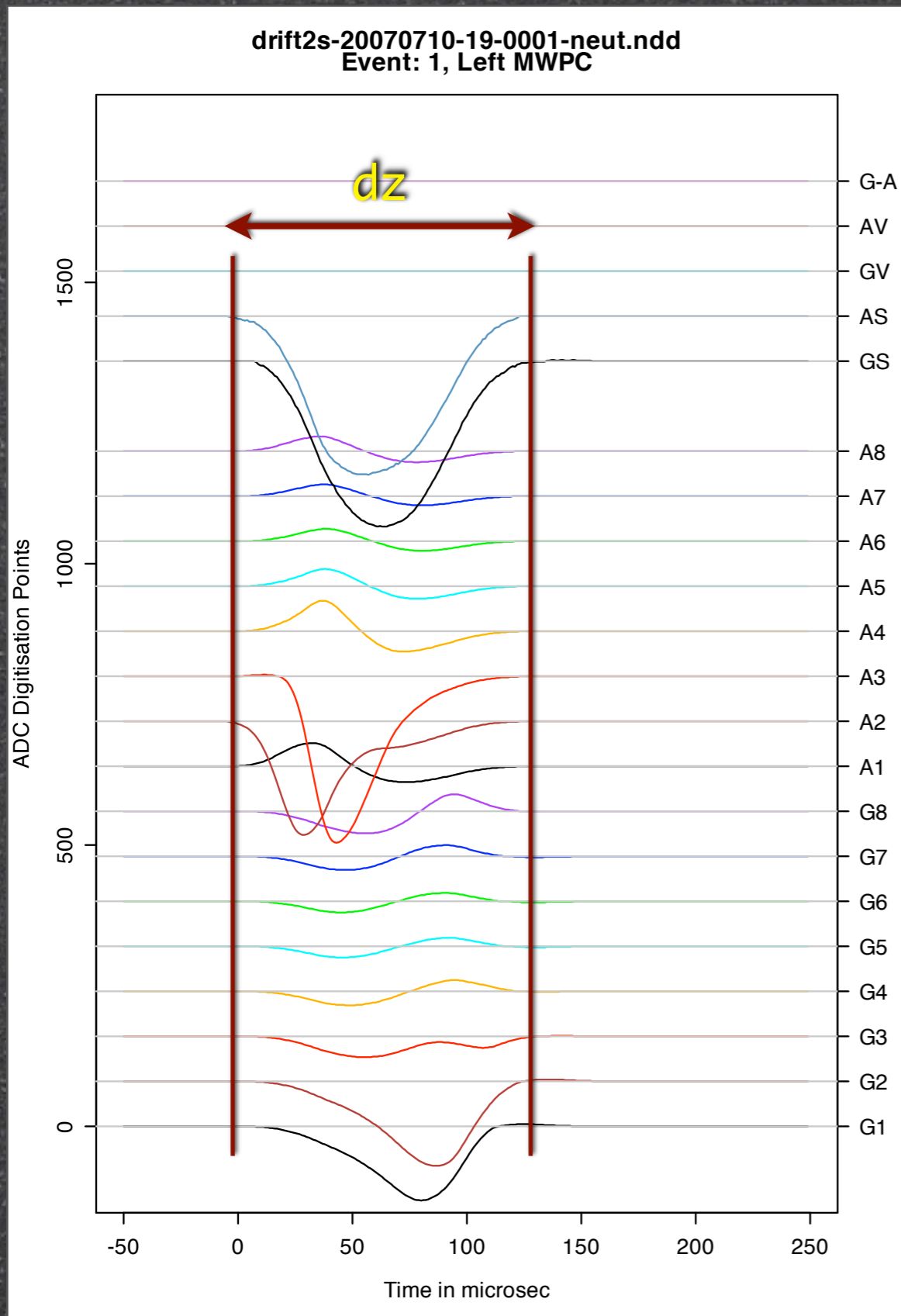
• resolution is coarse

RECONSTRUCTING Y



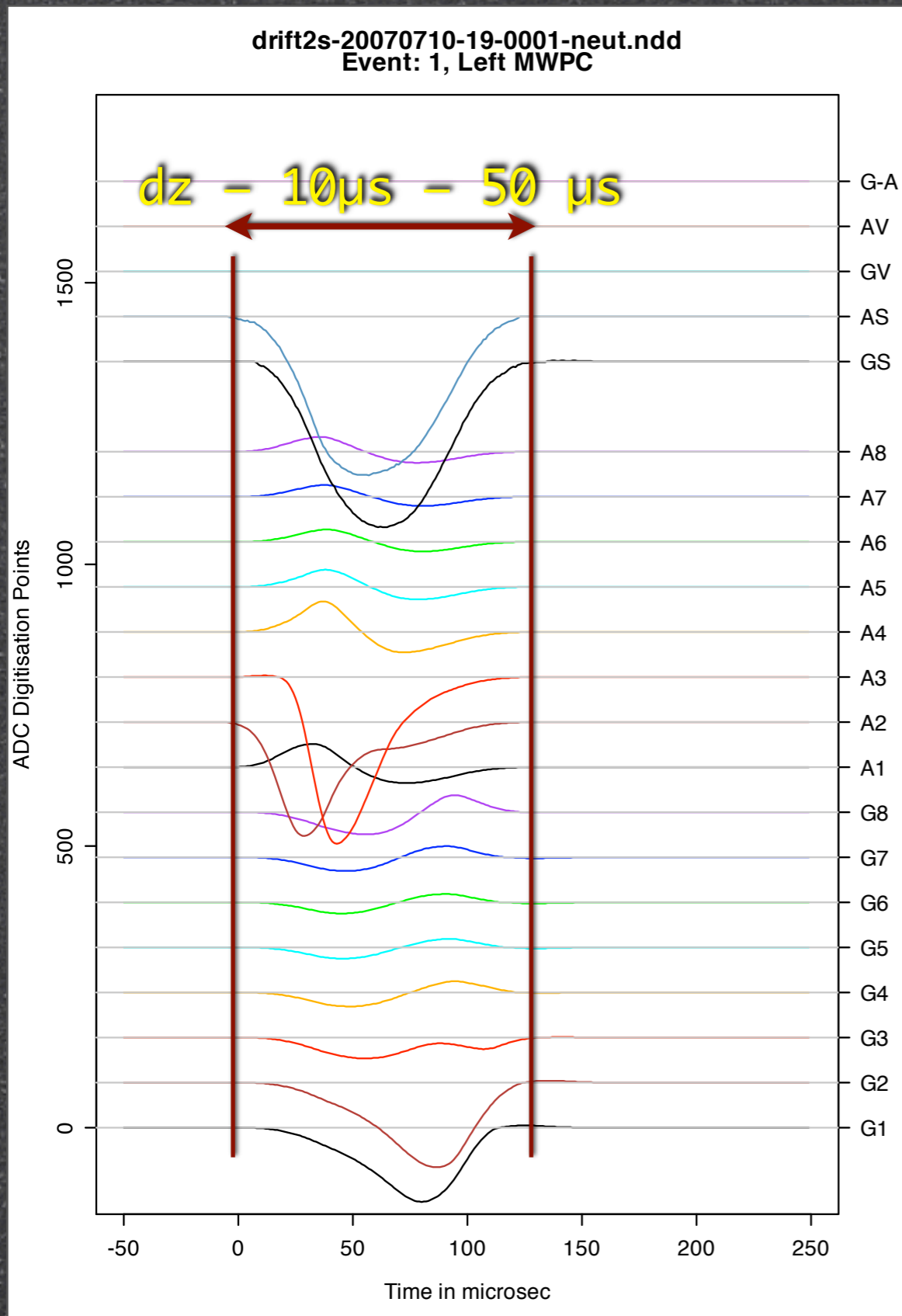
- Time slices are taken over time of track ($\sim 5\mu s$)
- Mean charge measured at each wire per time slice
- Each wire weighted by factor:
$$\left| \frac{\text{MEAN}}{\text{STANDARD DEV}} \right|$$
over extent of track
- Mean wire number calculated via circular statistics
- Resolution high due to high ($1\mu s$) sampling rate

RECONSTRUCTING Z

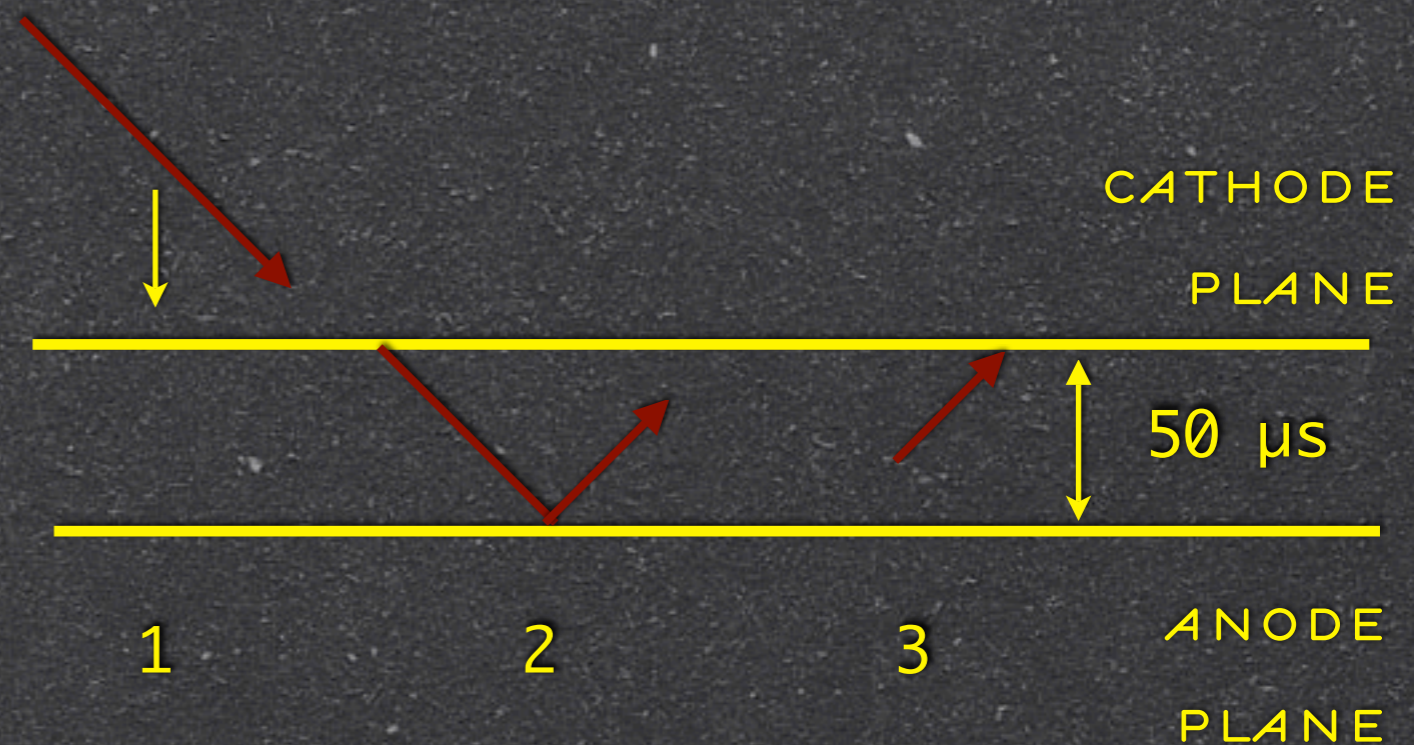


- multiply track extent in time by drift velocity (~ 60 m/s) to get dz in mm
- dz measured from baseline crossing to baseline crossing on either anode or grid sum (too much)
- dz measured from fwhm of first anode pulse to fwhm of last anode pulse (too small)

RECONSTRUCTING Z

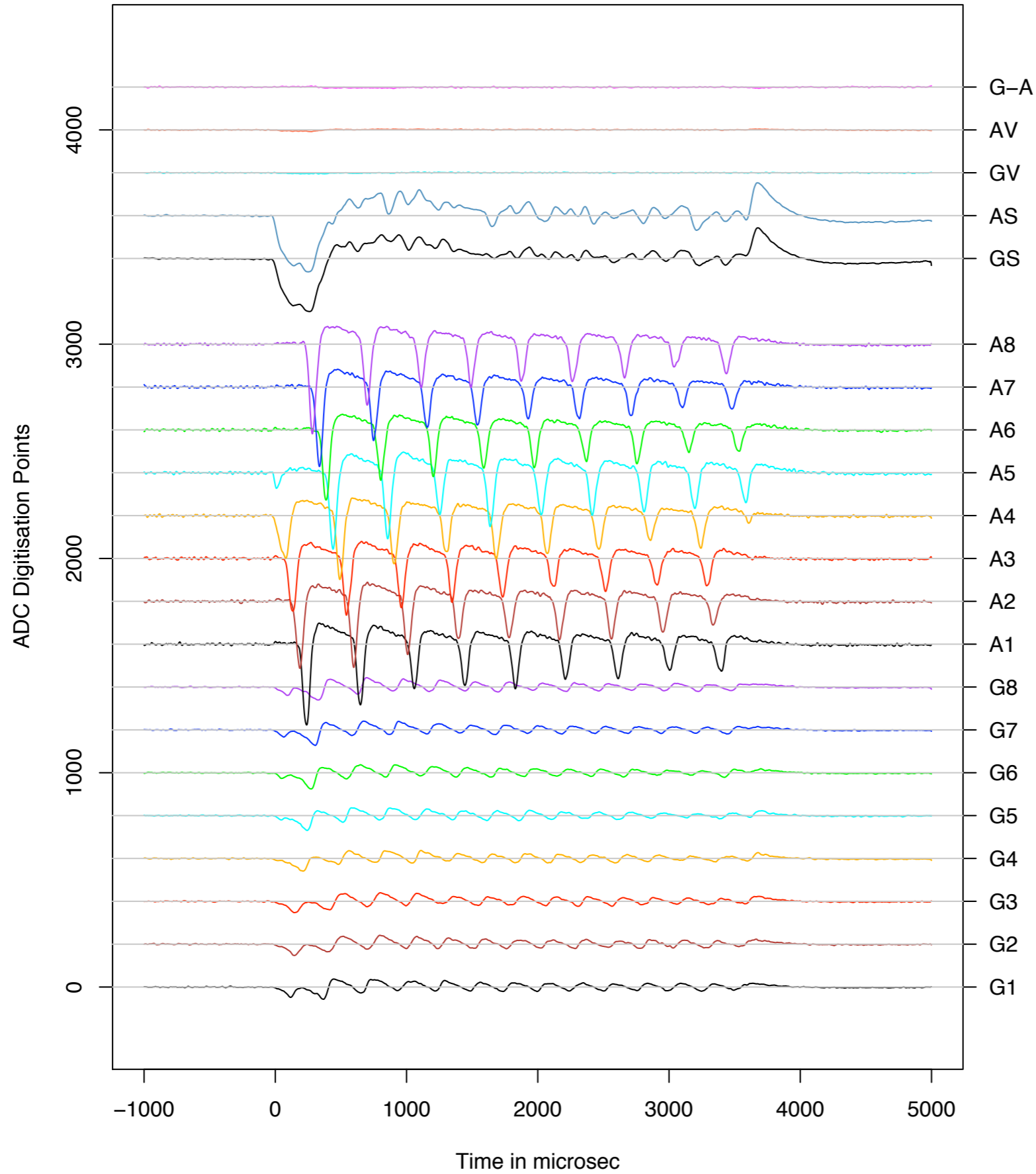


- Pawel's simulation suggest dz be measured from sum readout – shaping time ($10\mu s$) – $50\mu s$.



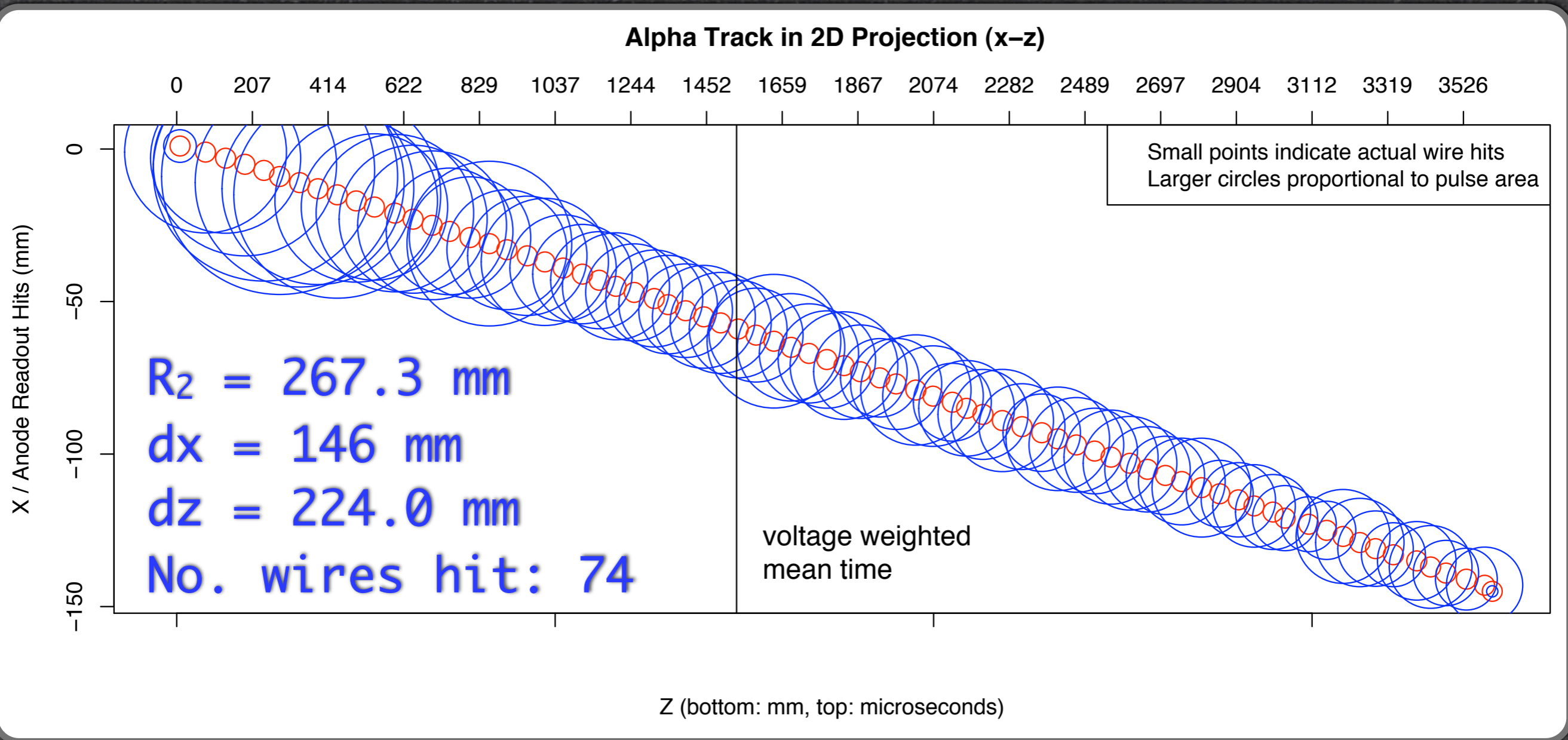
ALPHA TRACK

drift2b-20060617-02-0003-wimp.ndd
Event: 9717, Right MWPC



74 wires crossed
(146 mm in x)

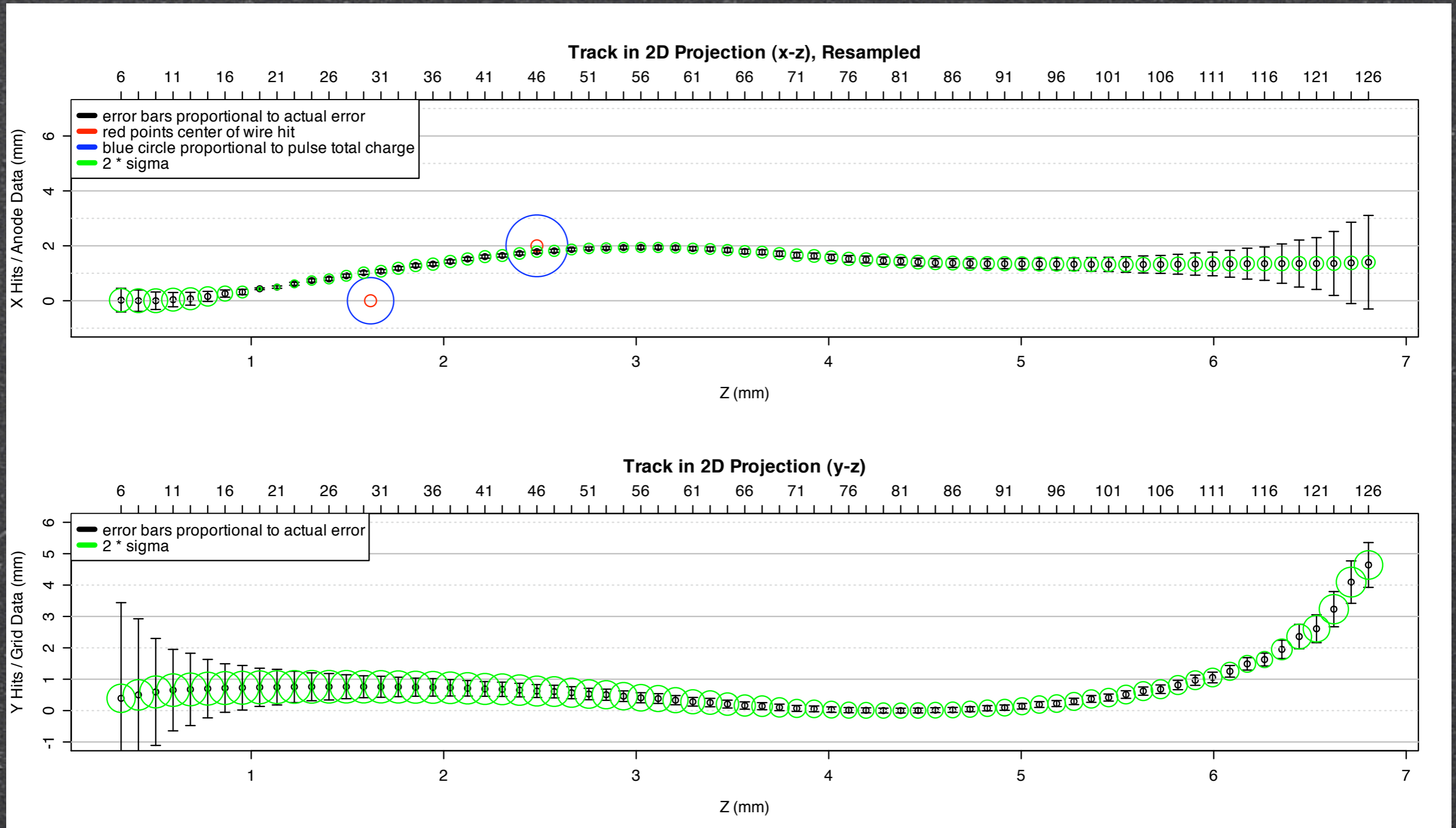
ALPHA RECONSTRUCTED



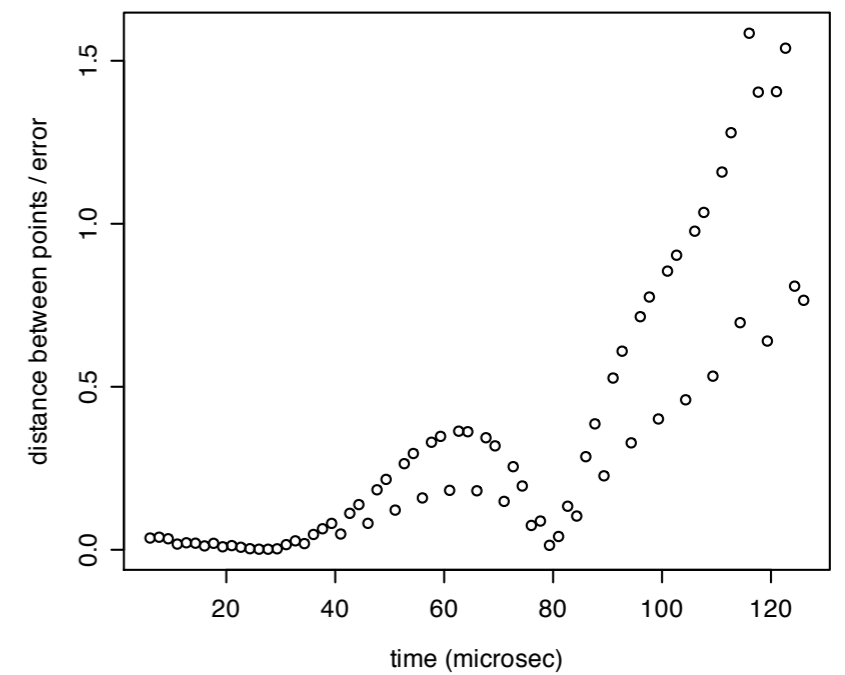
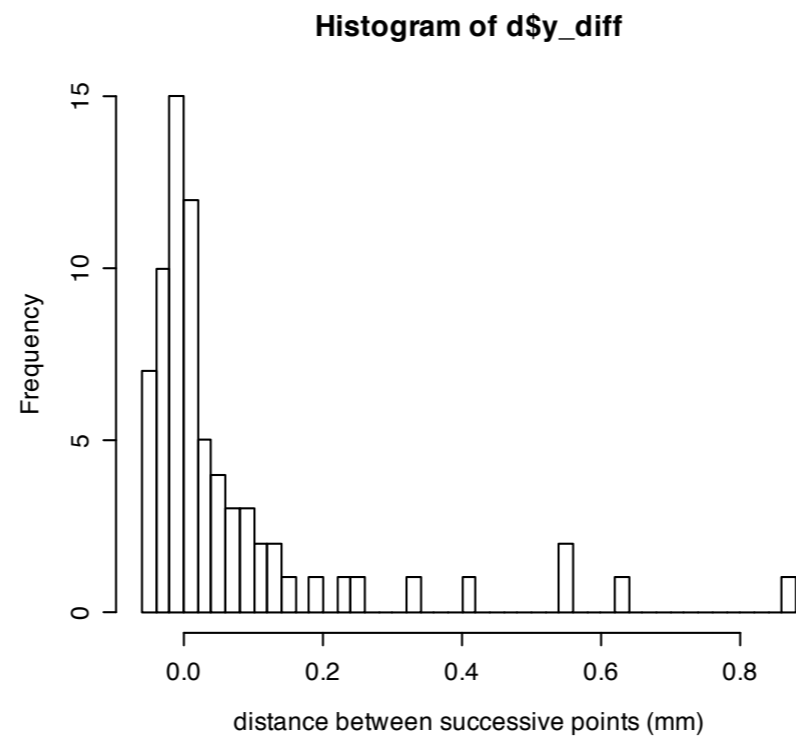
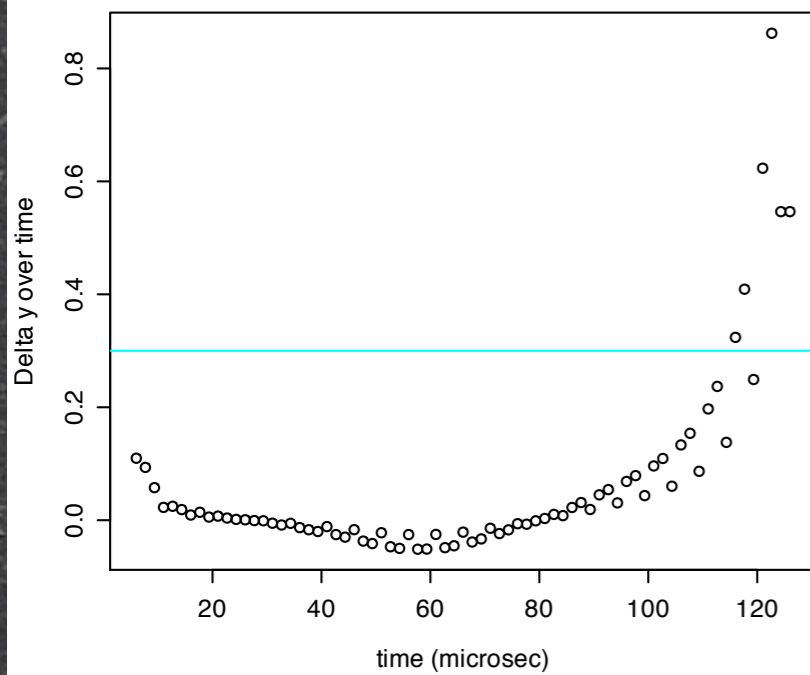
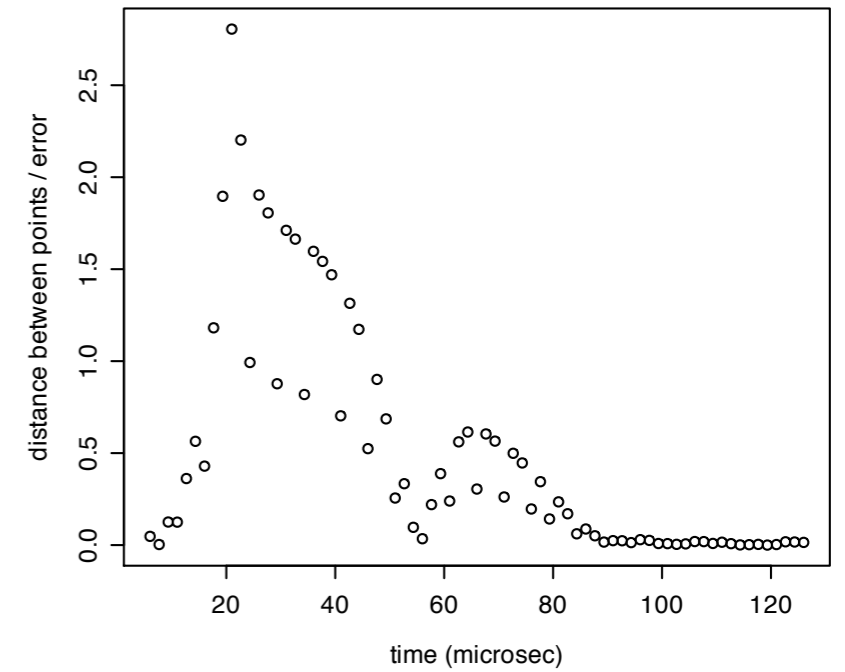
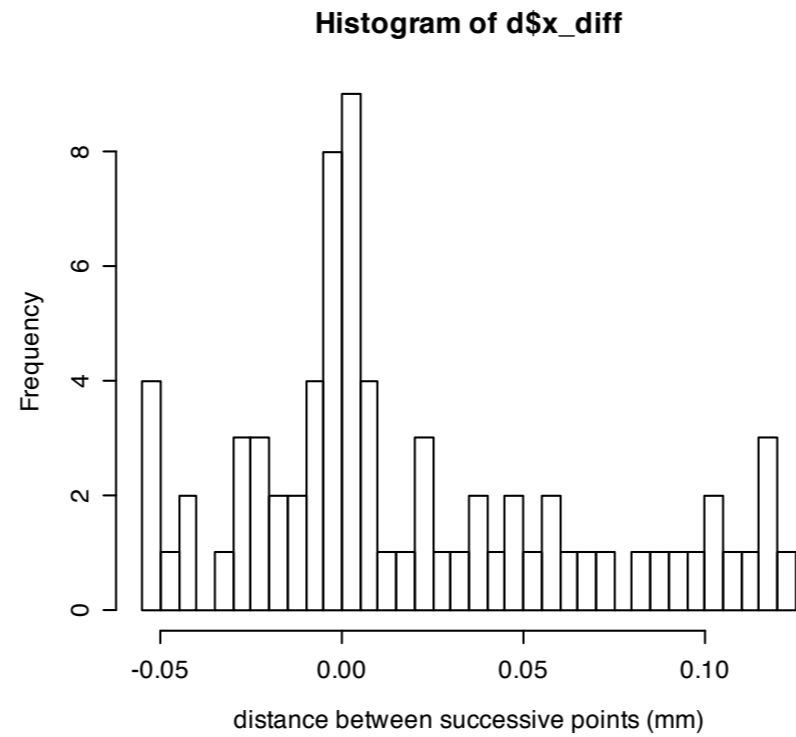
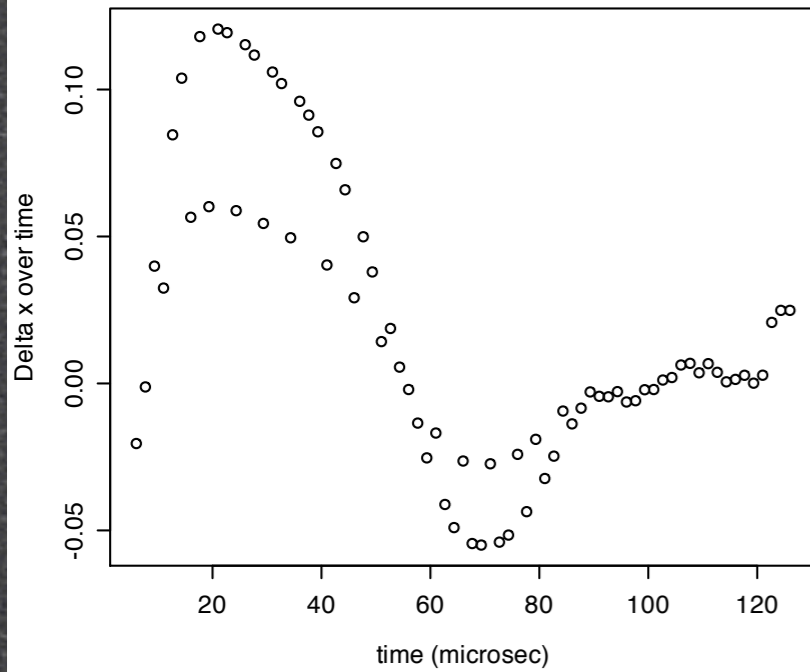
NEUTRON RECONSTRUCTION

- Large tracks (alphas) can be reconstructed by simply interpolating a line between anode hits.
- This begins to fail for smaller tracks since the extent of this line in x is largely dependent on the angle the track hit the MWPC.
- X is now being reconstructed using time slices as the Y direction.

3D RECONSTRUCTION

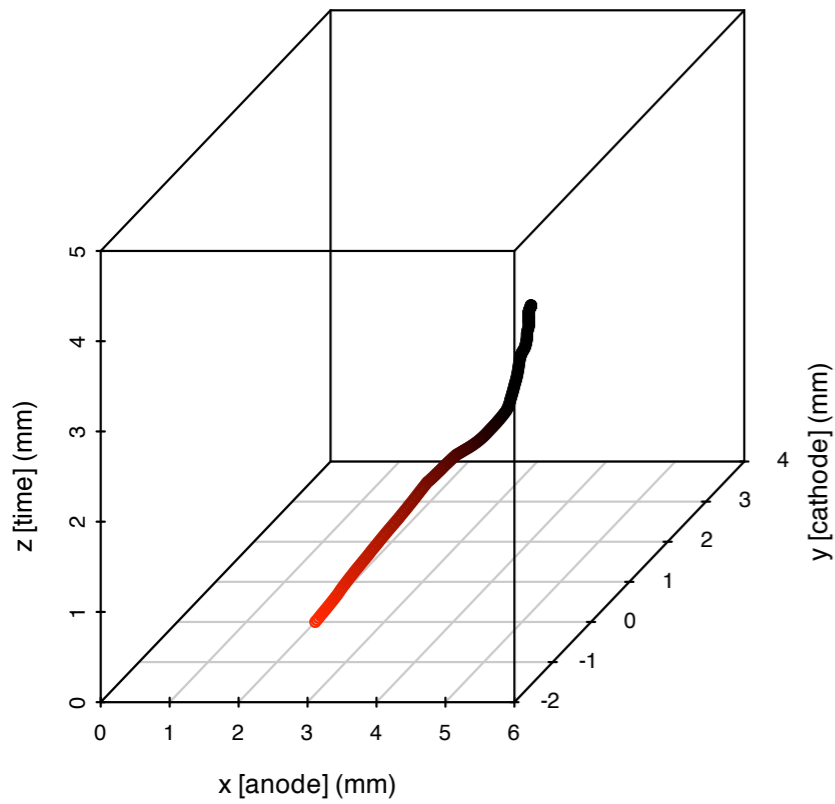


ERROR PLOTS & STATISTICS

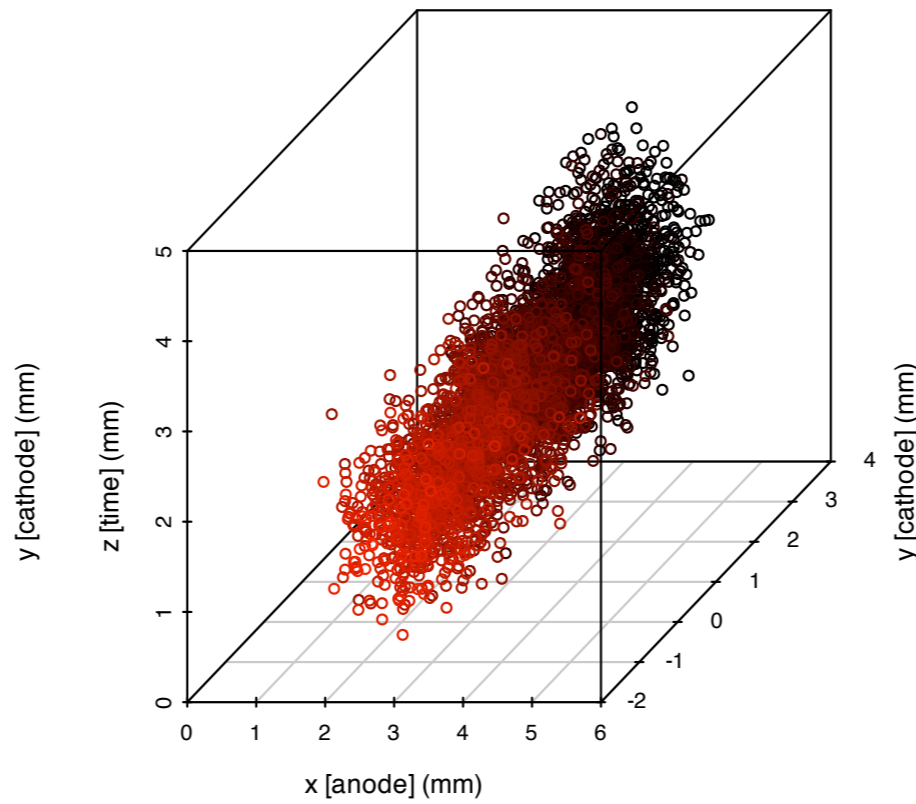


3D RECONSTRUCTION

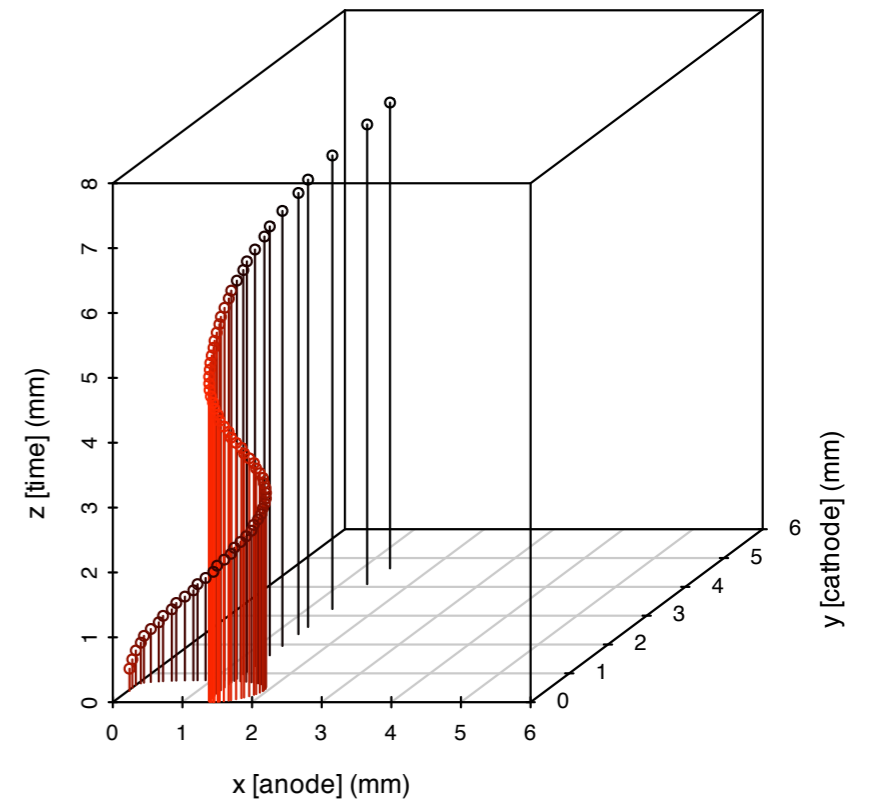
200 keV S Recoil, Original Track



200 keV S Recoil, Diffused Track



200 keV S Recoil, Reconstructed Track



CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE WORK

- 3D track reconstruction looks very promising
- Useful for discrimination – simulations show for RPRs have $dx \approx dy \approx dz$
- Electronics change may greatly improve directionality
- Need to investigate data taken with new electronics (sans shapers)