Online Stopping Muon Filter

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LSU

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- Load wire endpoints and wire-to-channel maps
- Calculate total charge on collection planes in each TPC
- Cut 0: Only muons that enter the active volume are considered: $(0 < x \le 200 \text{ cm}, -85.25 < y \le 125 \text{ cm}, 0 < z \le 153.516 \text{ cm})$
- Cut 1: reject events with significant (> 1000) charge deposition in TPCs on short drift side
- Cut 2: reject events without greater (< 1000) charge in TPCs on long drift side</p>
- Find first and last collection plane wires with hits one of these should be exit point
- Scan over all hits
 - Loop over all hits on first and last collection plane wire to be hit
 - For each of those hits, check times and positions against hits on induction planes
 - Vary allowed offsets in y, z, and time:
 - Offset in y is maximum allowed difference between wire ends of hit candidates from top or bottom of TPC; this cut is not applied if collection plane hit is on first 5 channels in TPC 1 or last 5 channels in TPC 7
 - If a triplet of hits on each of the three wire planes occurs within the allowed y, z, and time differences, then an entrance/exit point is found
- Cut 3: reject events with more or less than exactly one entrance/exit point

- 10000 μ^+ from MCC 3 LSU AntiMuon sample (DetSim)
- 4883 throughgoing muons and 546 stopping muons enter active volume (Cut 0)
- Purity = Number of true stopping muons passing all cuts /
 Number of all muons passing all cuts
- Efficiency = Number of true stopping muons passing all cuts / Number of all stopping muons in sample
- Purity and efficiency have been plotted for allowed offset in y vs. allowed time difference, for allowed offsets in z of 1 to 10

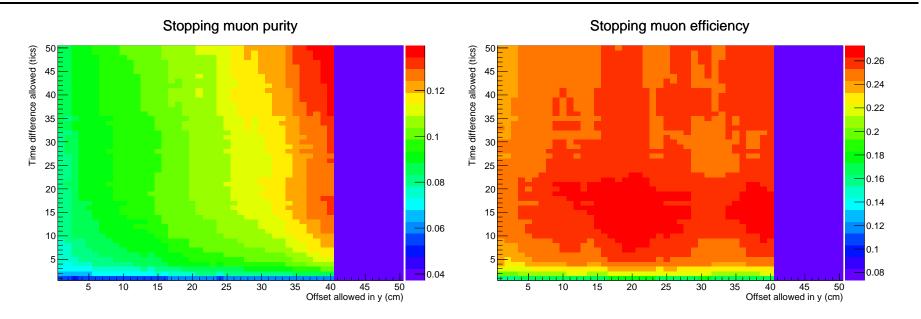


Figure 1: Purities and efficiencies for maximum offset in z = 1

Maximum purity = 0.139489 at offset in y = 40, time difference = 50 Maximum efficiency = 0.272894 at offset in y = 39, time difference = 14

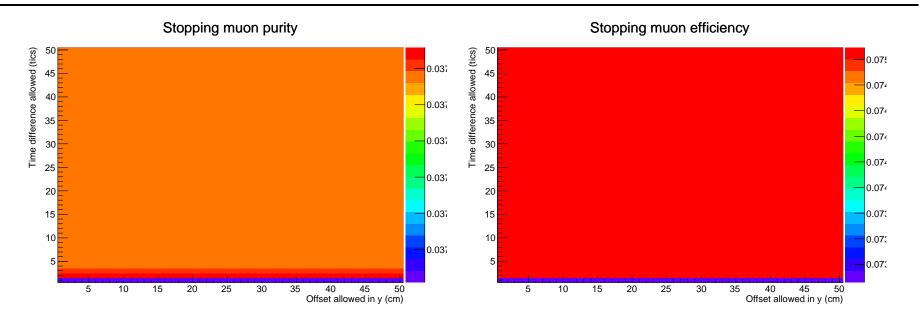


Figure 2: Purities and efficiencies for maximum offset in z = 2

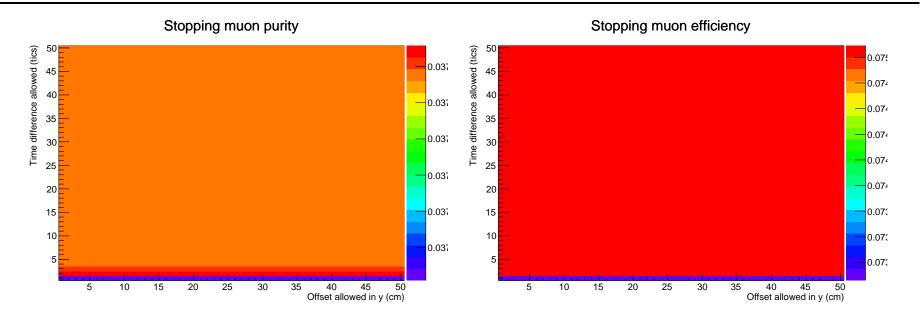


Figure 3: Purities and efficiencies for maximum offset in z = 3

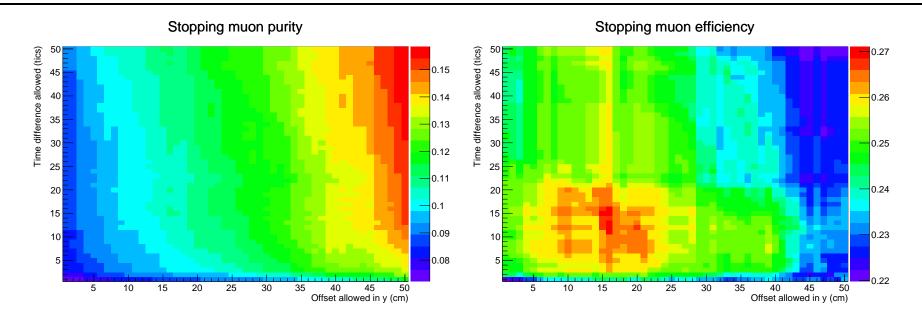


Figure 4: Purities and efficiencies for maximum offset in z = 4

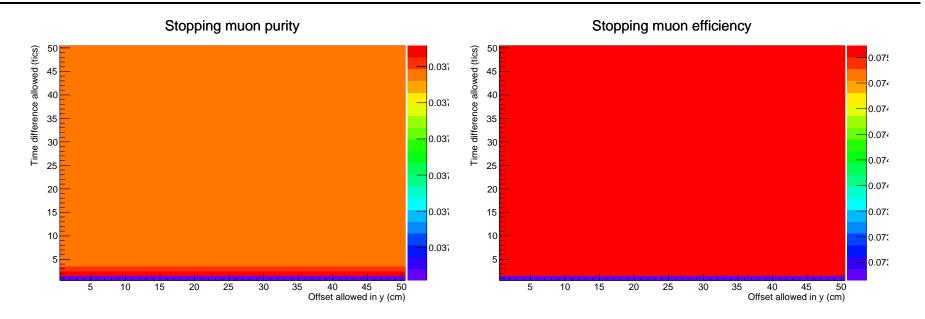


Figure 5: Purities and efficiencies for maximum offset in z = 5

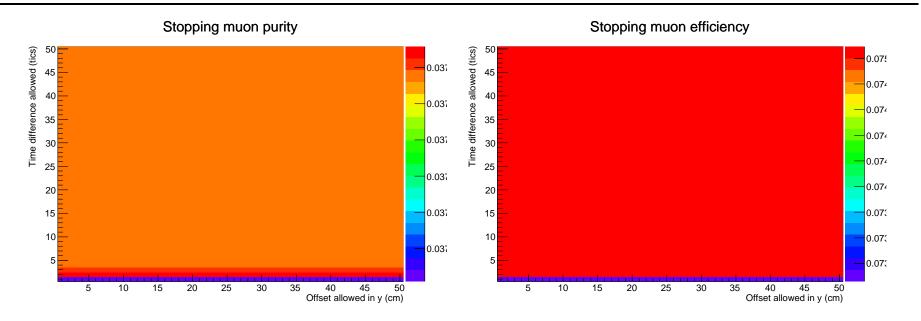


Figure 6: Purities and efficiencies for maximum offset in z = 6

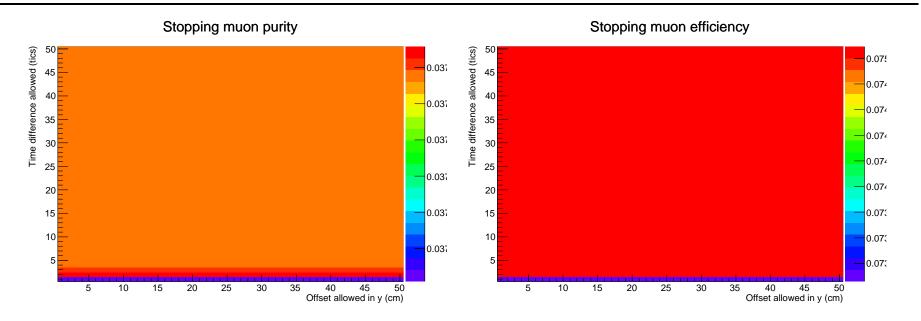


Figure 7: Purities and efficiencies for maximum offset in z = 7

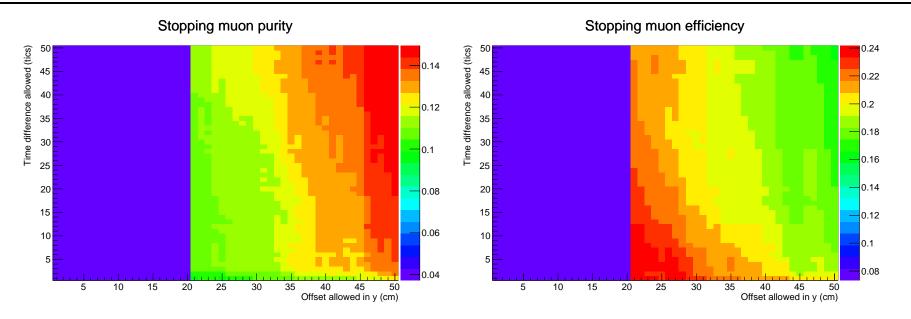


Figure 8: Purities and efficiencies for maximum offset in z = 8

Maximum purity = 0.149444 at offset in y = 50, time difference = 41 Maximum efficiency = 0.241758 at offset in y = 21, time difference = 1

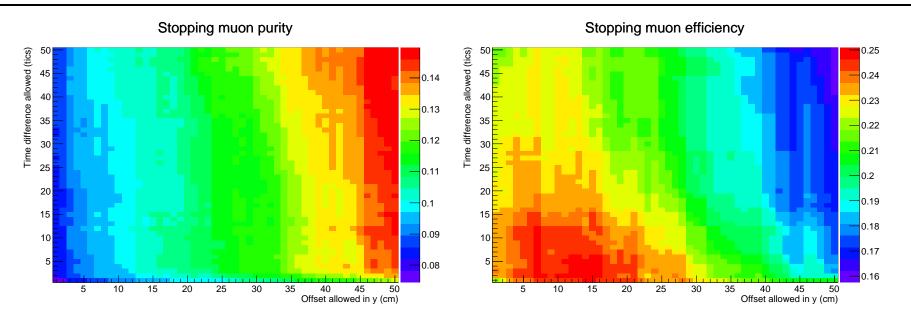


Figure 9: Purities and efficiencies for maximum offset in z = 9

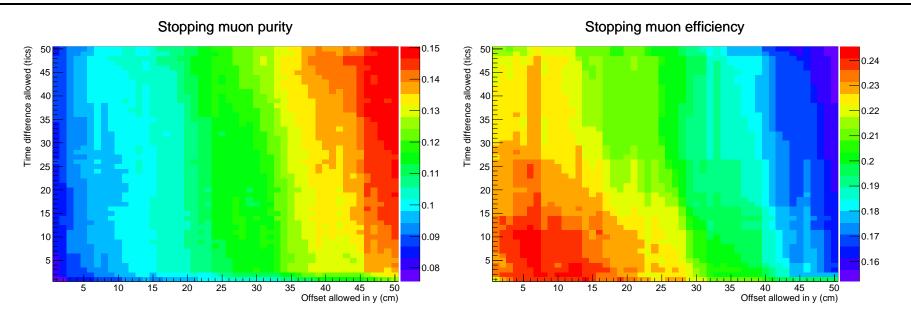


Figure 10: Purities and efficiencies for maximum offset in z = 10

- Maximum purity of 15.9% is found at offset in z = 4 cm, offset in y = 50 cm, offset in time = 47 tics
- Maximum efficiency of 27.3% is found at offset in z = 1 cm, offset in y = 39 cm, offset in time = 14 tics
- Results appear to be unstable for many values in offsets of z
- Purity is too low

- Refine checking of hits on first and last collection plane wires
- Look at properties of throughgoing muons that successfully pass cuts
- Aim to raise purity