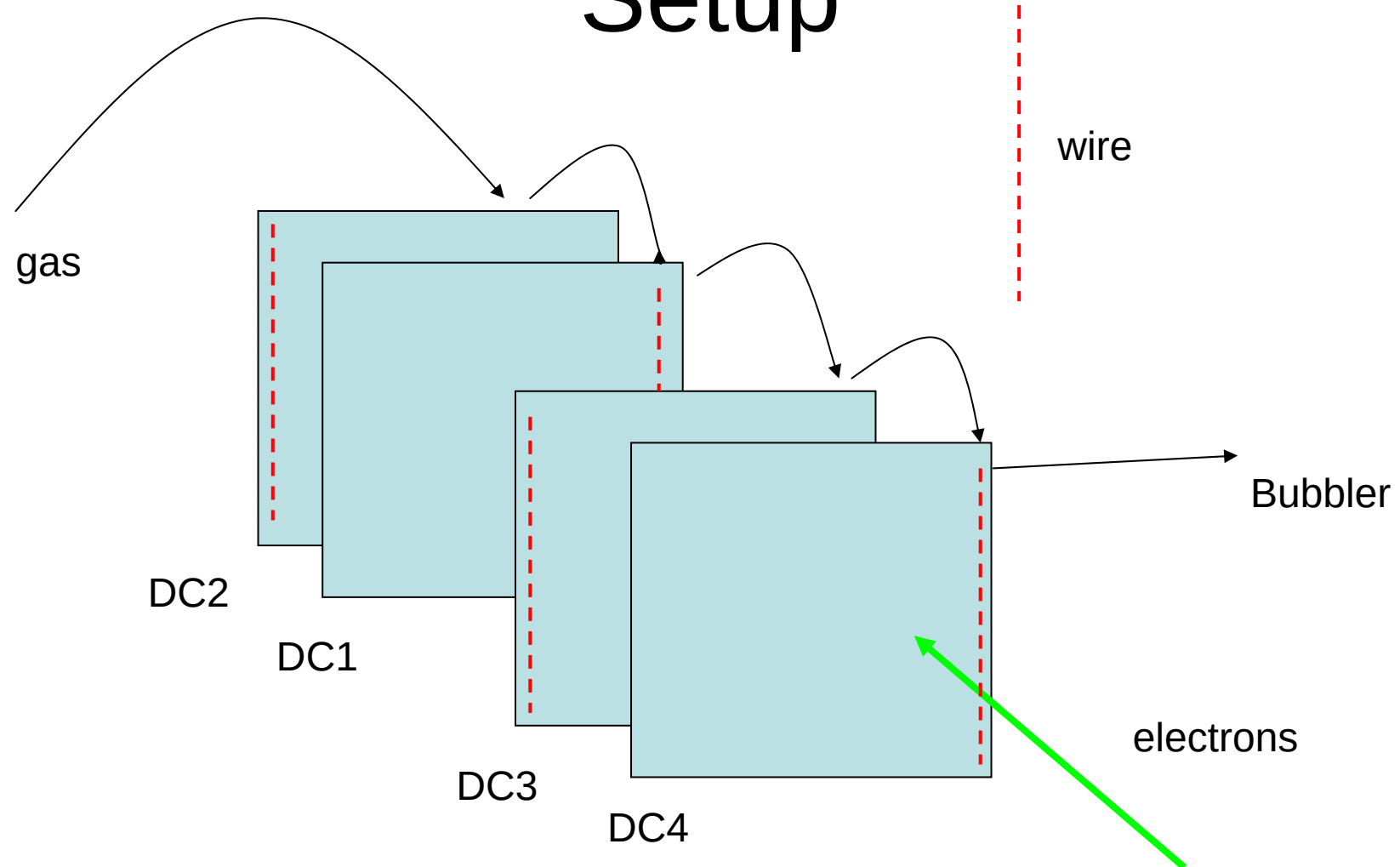




# Preliminary results of DESY drift chambers efficiency test

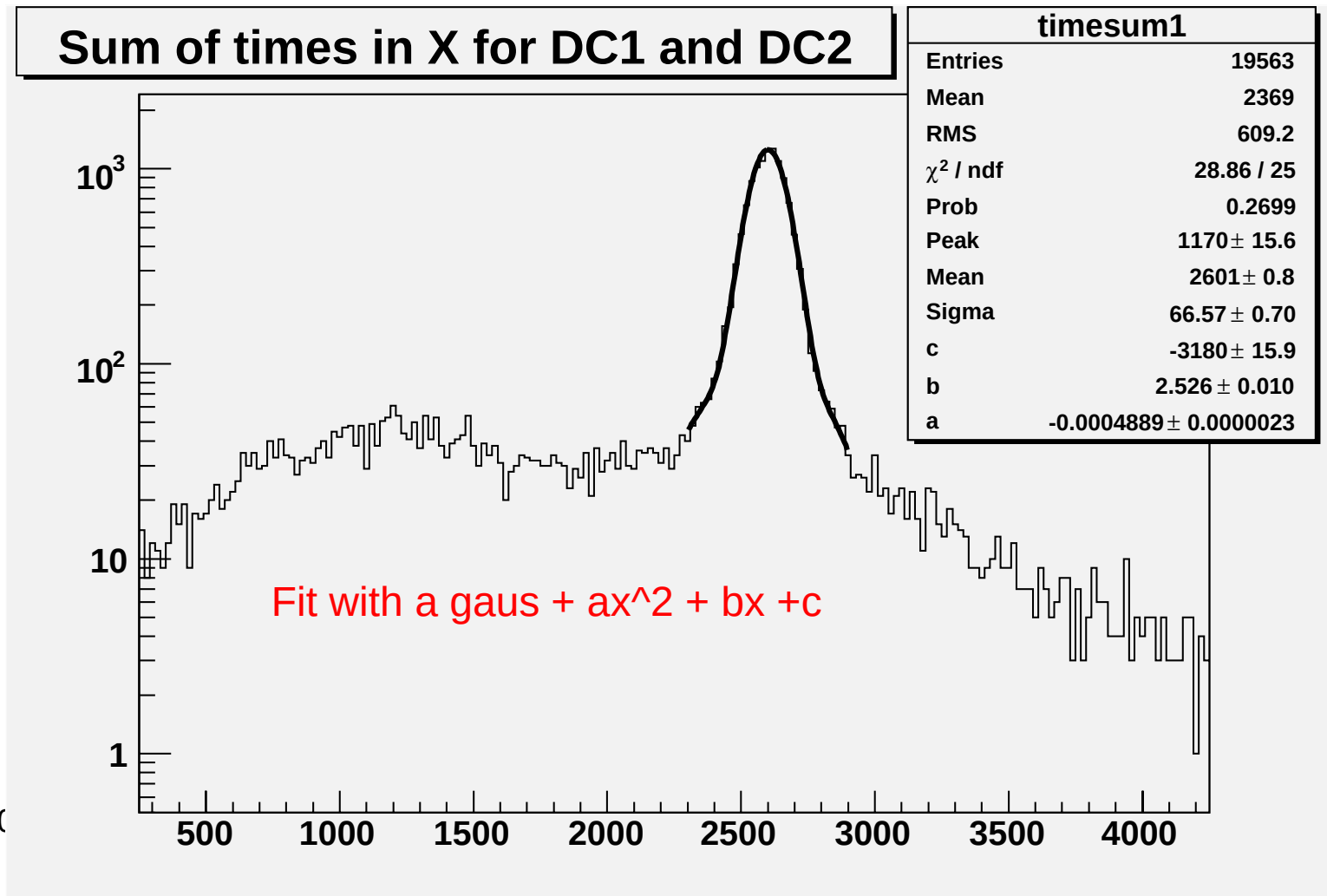
Michele Faucci Giannelli, Nicola  
D'Ascenzo, Erika Garutti.

# Setup



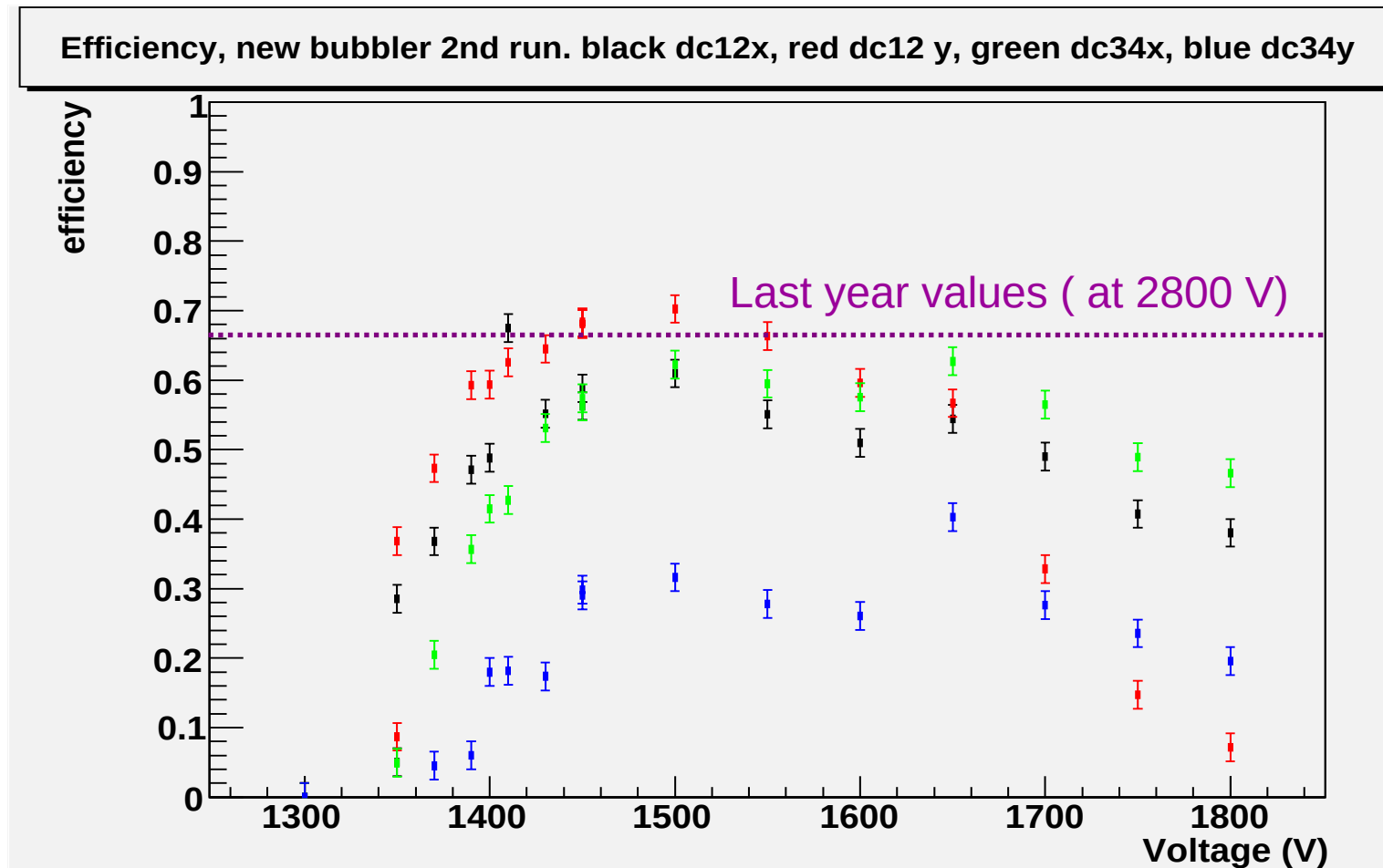
# Efficiency method 1

- Sum of two parallel wire give this spectrum



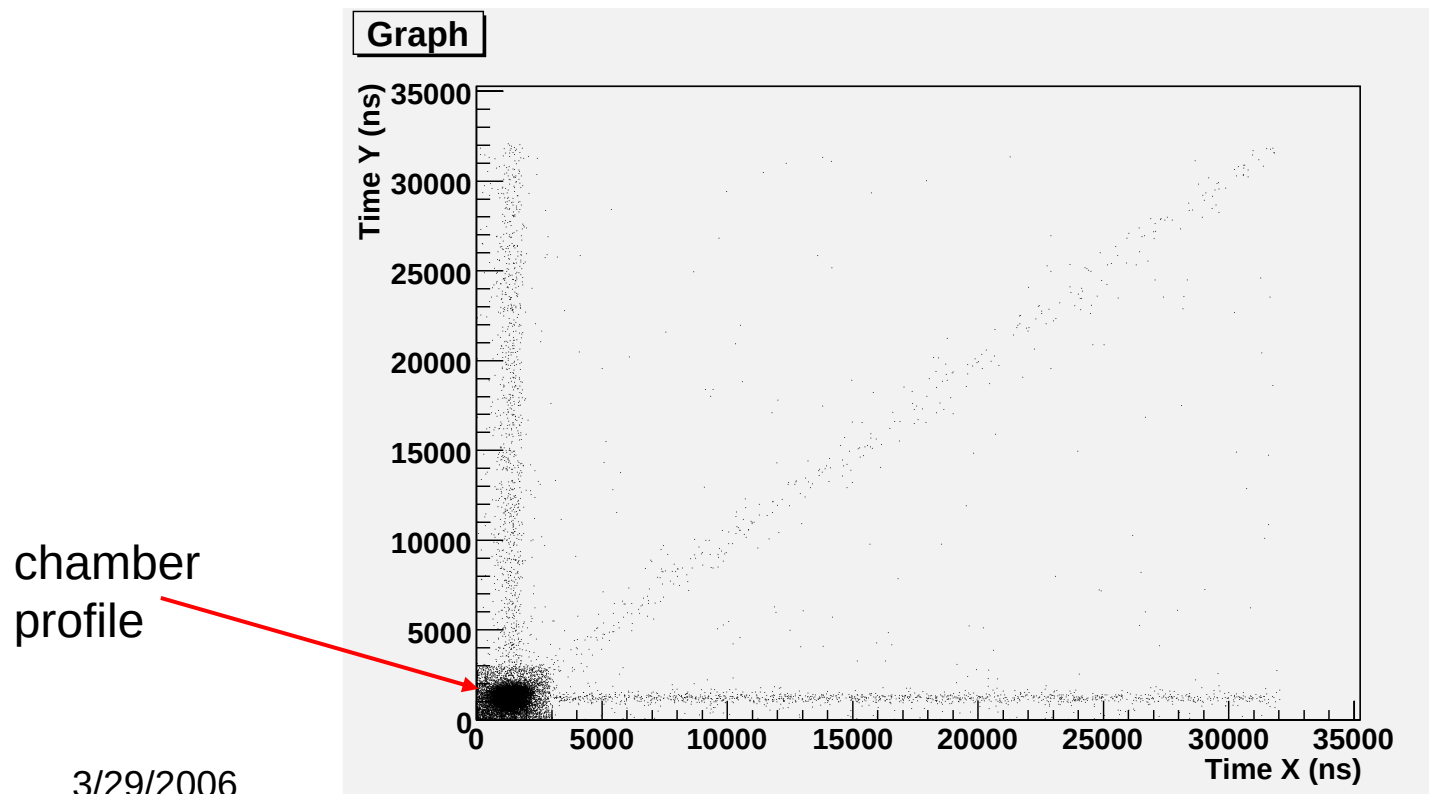
# Efficiency method 1

- $\epsilon_{\text{Wire1}} * \epsilon_{\text{Wire2}} = (\text{area of Gaussian}) / (\text{total events})$



# Efficiency method 2

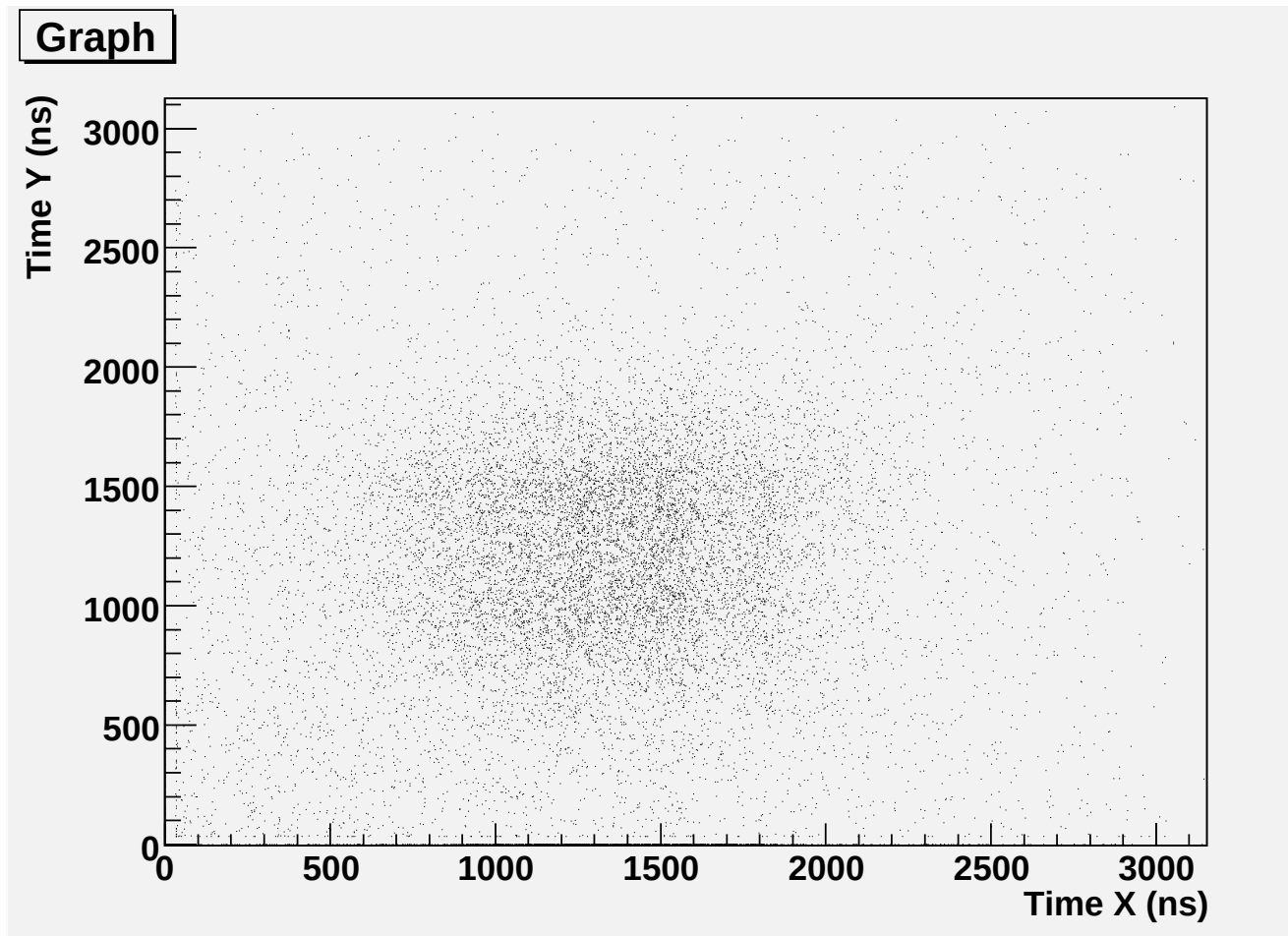
- We can control only the voltages; so we developed a second method.
  - Define chamber profile by looking at the scatter plot of X vs Y times in the chambers.



3/29/2006

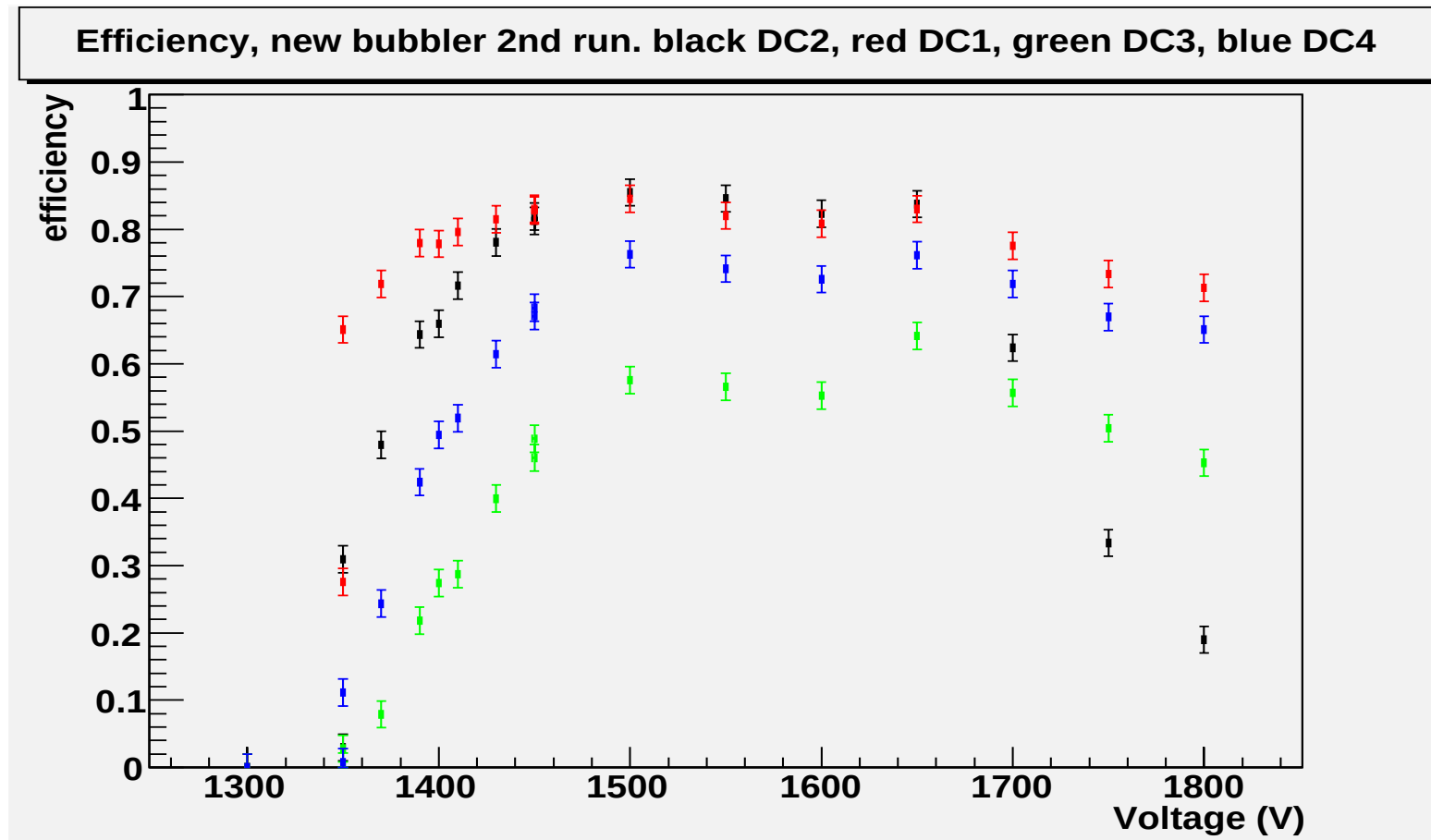
D'ascenzo, Erika Garutti

# Beam profile



# Efficiency method 2

- Efficiency = (events in the chamber)/ total



# Problems

- Bubbler:
  - the old bubbler didn't work, replaced after 2 days
  - with new bubbler we were much more confident with the gas flux
- “34”:
  - some time the TDC read a fake leading edge at 34 ns, to be understood.
- Wire Y of DC3 is not working:
  - readout electronics will be analyzed to see if the problem is there
- The triggered events read by the DAQ are  $\sim 1/5$  of those really triggered:
  - this happens only at high rate (100 Hz).



# Summary

- Still some problems to be solved...  
...but the chambers are working!
- The average efficiency is lower so we will need more time to collect enough data.  
This is a good tradeoff for not having night shift!
- To do: calculate the new drift velocity.

# Mean vs Voltage

Mean of the sum, new bubbler 2nd run. black dc12x, red dc12 y, green dc34x, blue dc34y

