

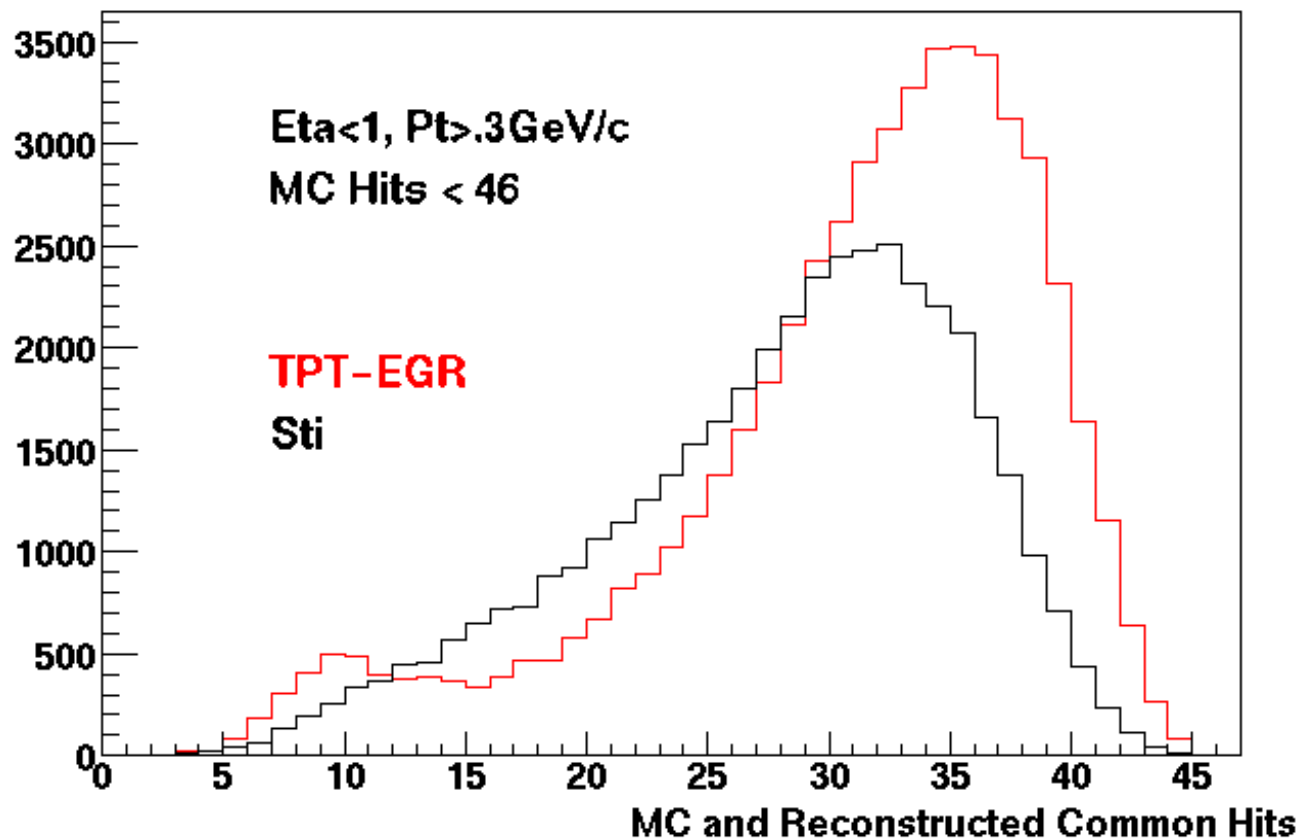
Hit Efficiencies

Andrew Rose
Wayne State

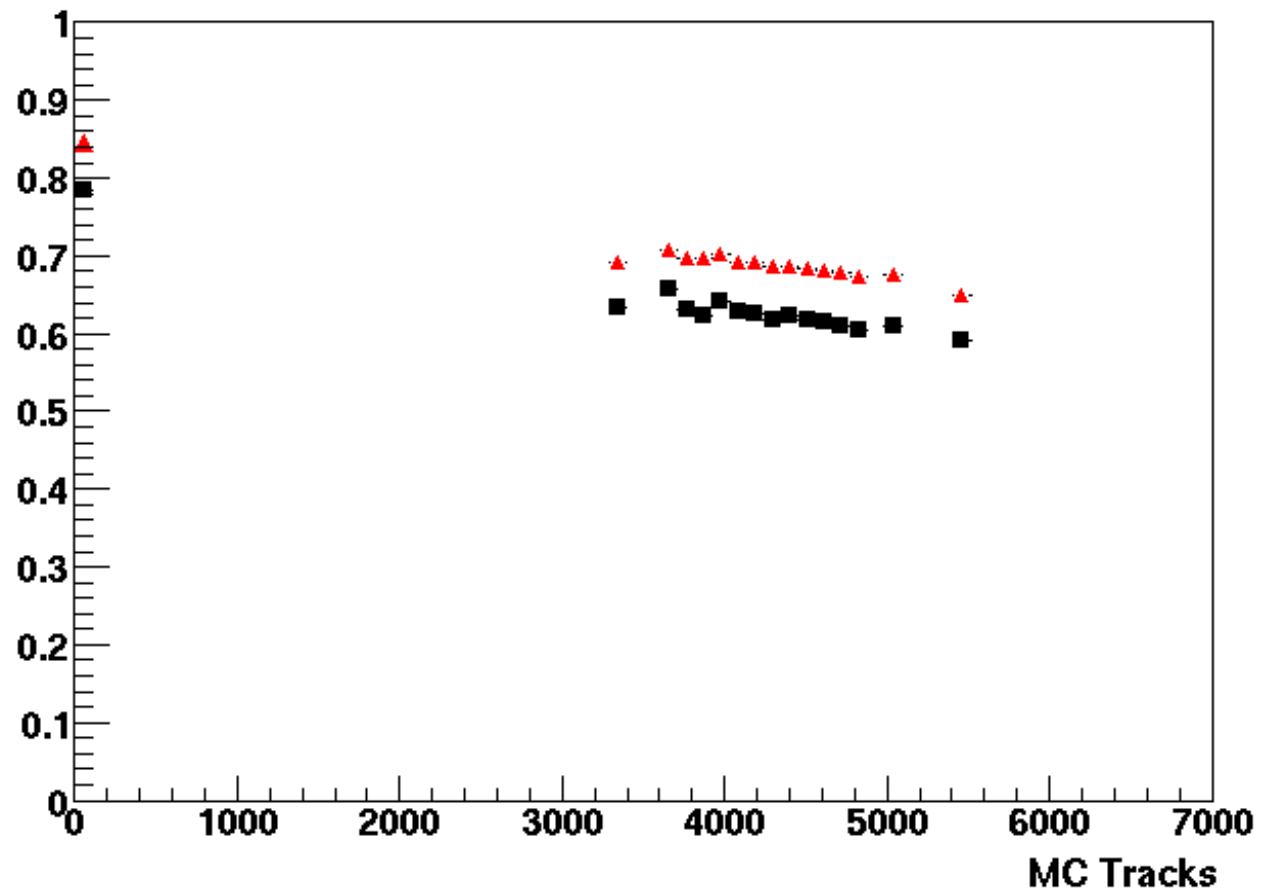
Introduction and Definitions

- Hit Efficiencies
 - Eta, Phi, Pt distributions
 - Association Maker on MC Data
- Matched Tracks: reconstructed tracks with >3 hits in common with a MC Track
- Common Hits: hits matched between Detector hits and MC hit collections
- MC Hits: Hits on Matched MC Track

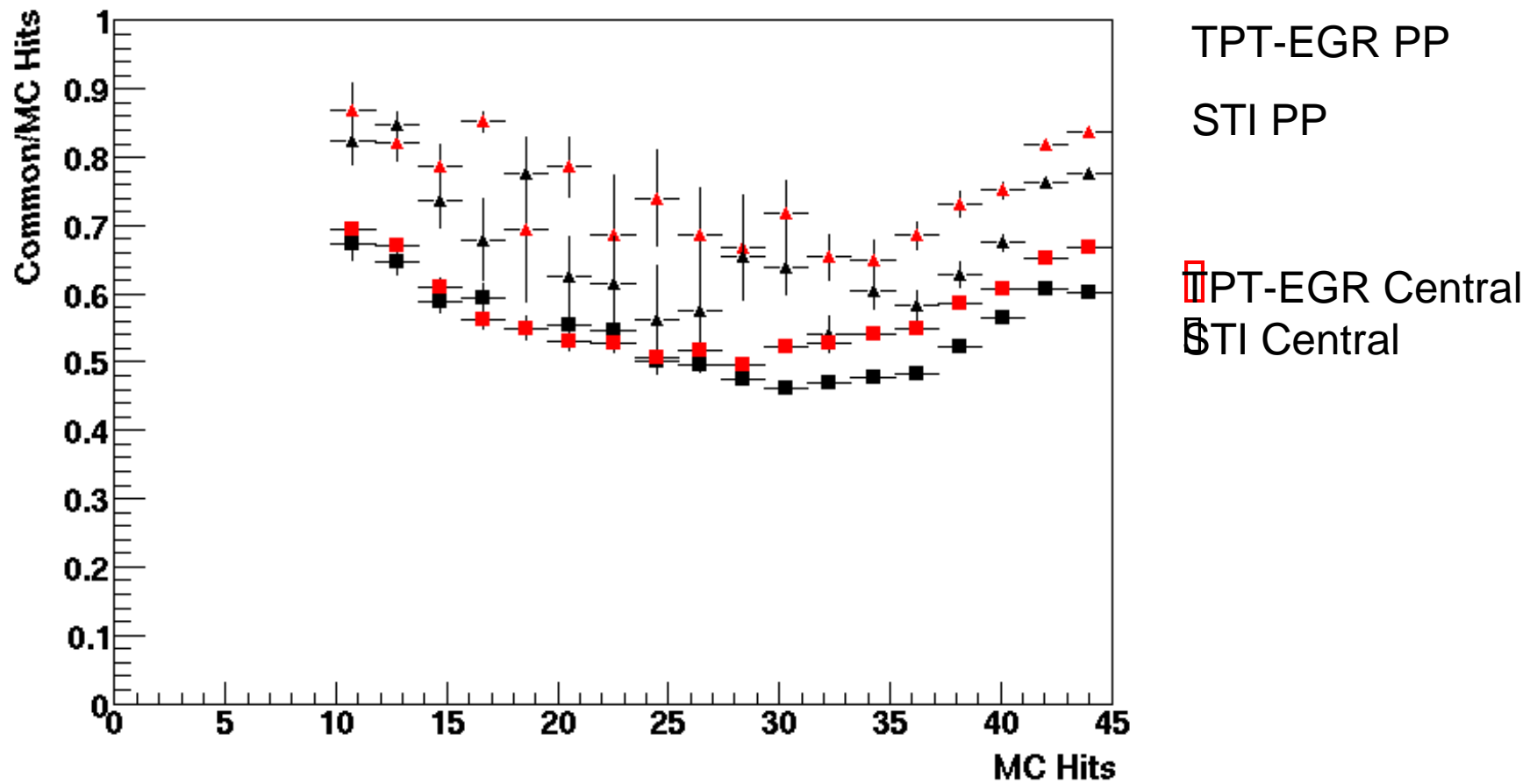
Common Hit Distributions



Hit Efficiency

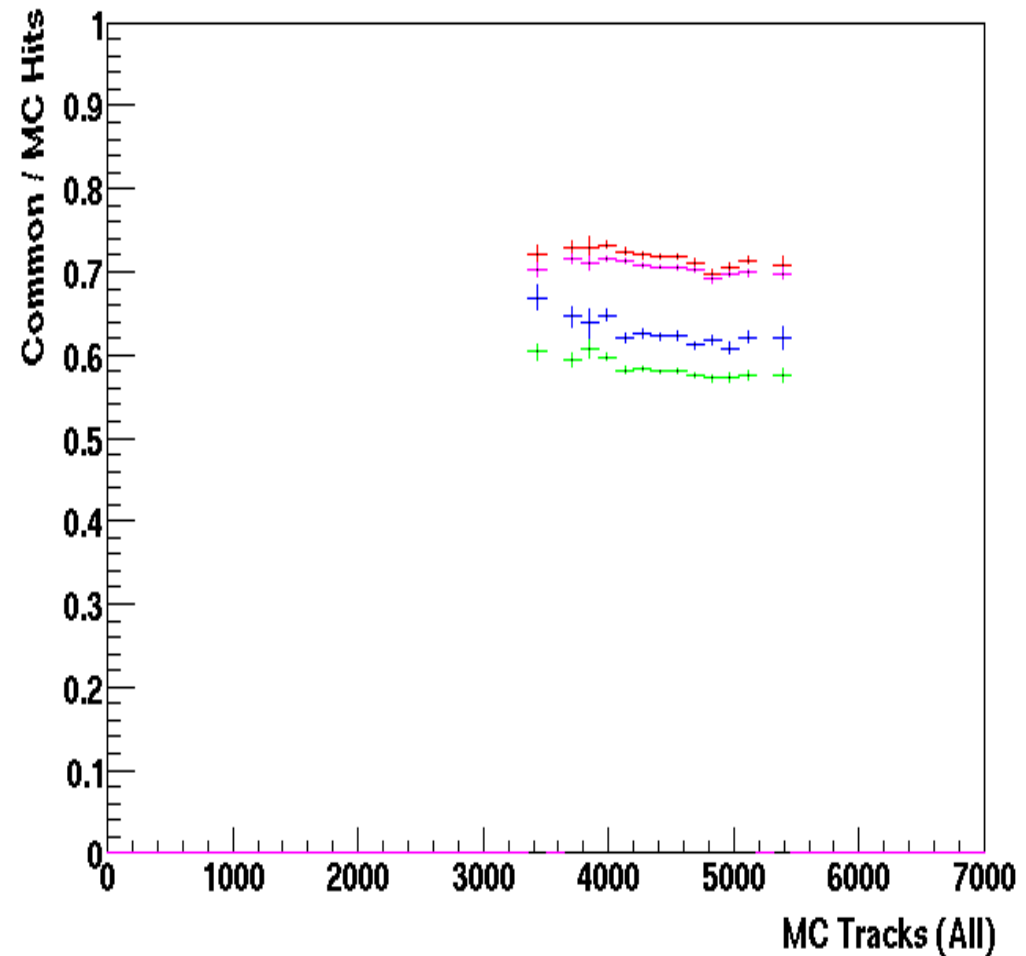


Hit Efficiency 2

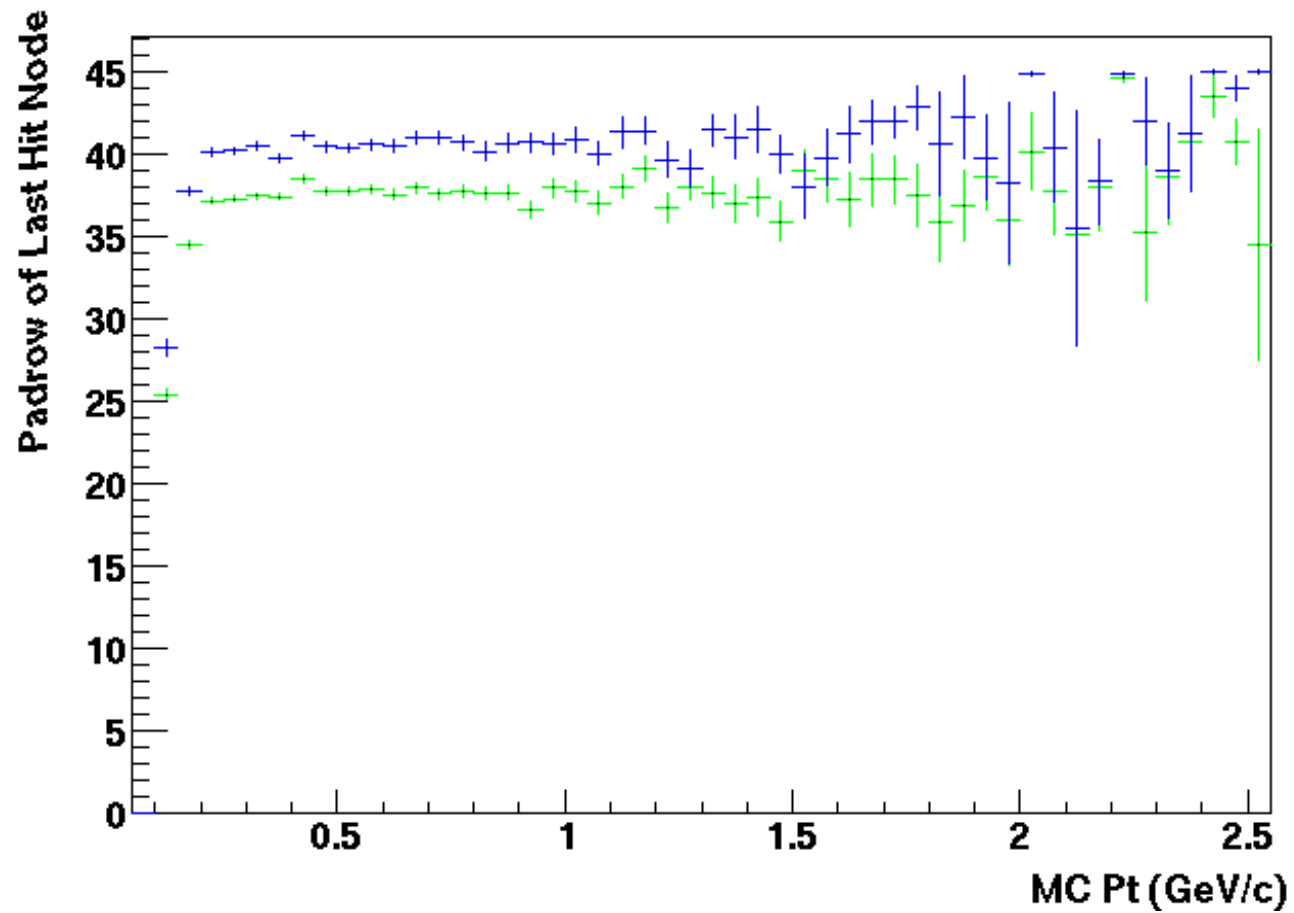


Hit Efficiency 1

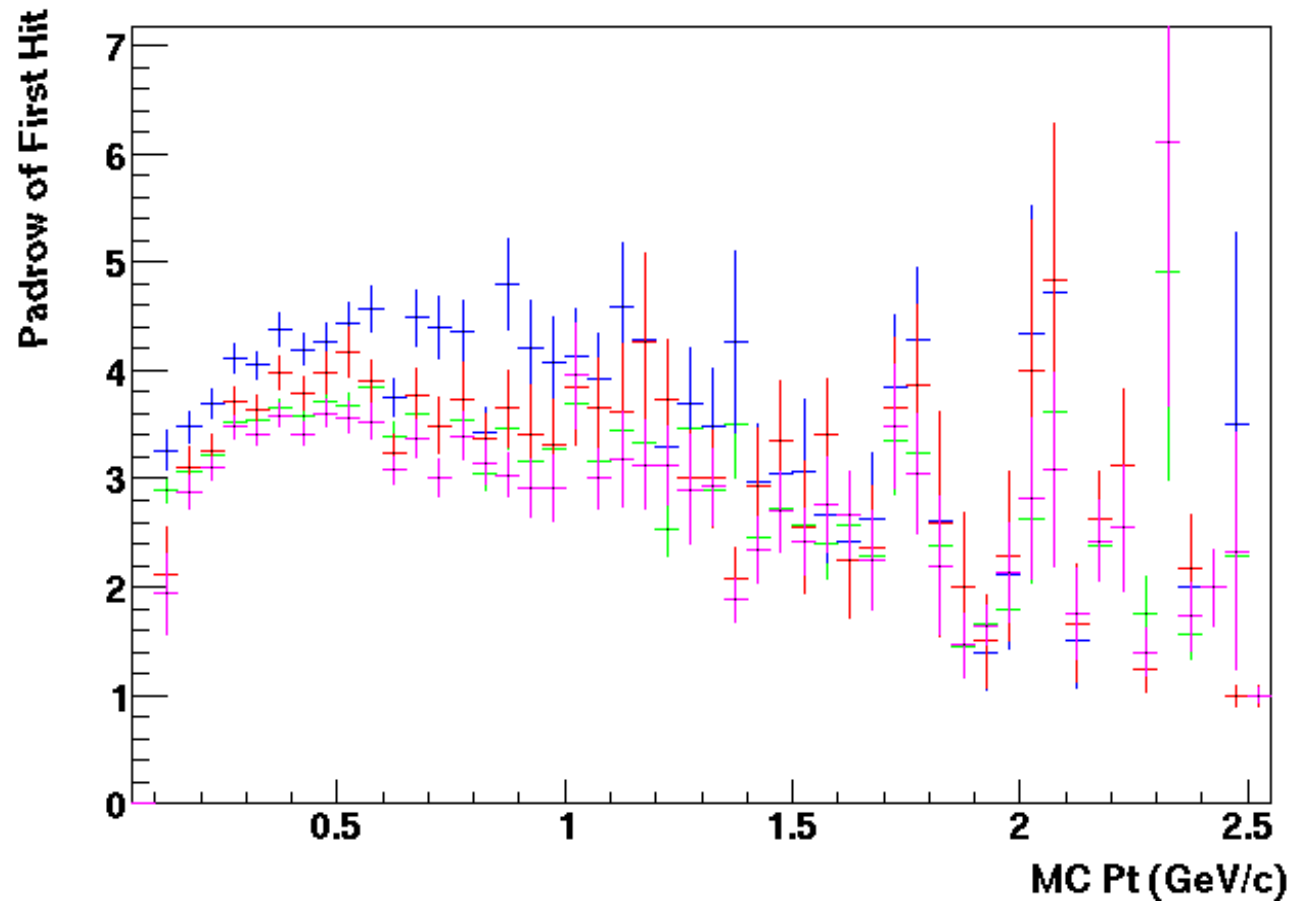
- Common Hits/
MC Hits
 - No Cut
 - $-.5 < \eta < .5$
 - $\text{hit} > 24$
 - $-.5 < \eta < .5, \text{hit} > 24$



Last Padrow on Track

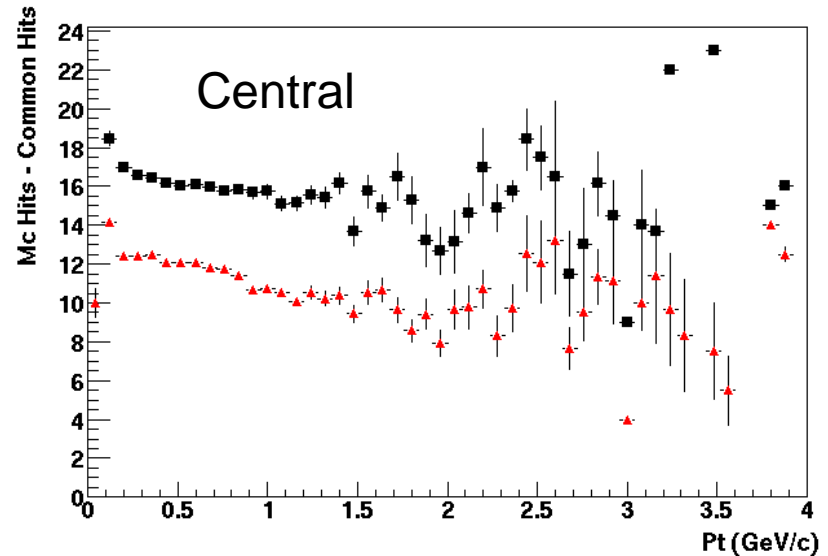
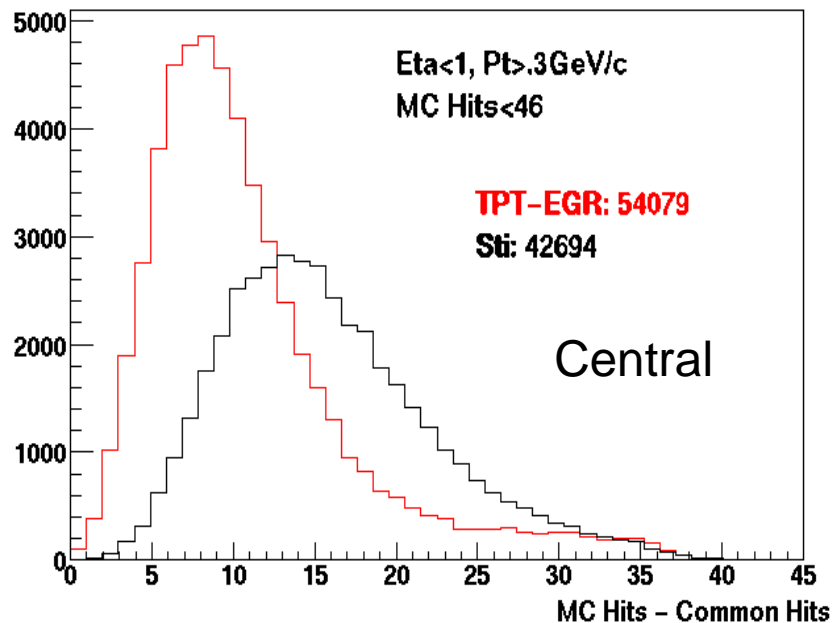


First Padrow on Track



Missed Hits

- Missed Hits = MC Hits – Common Hits (lower is better)

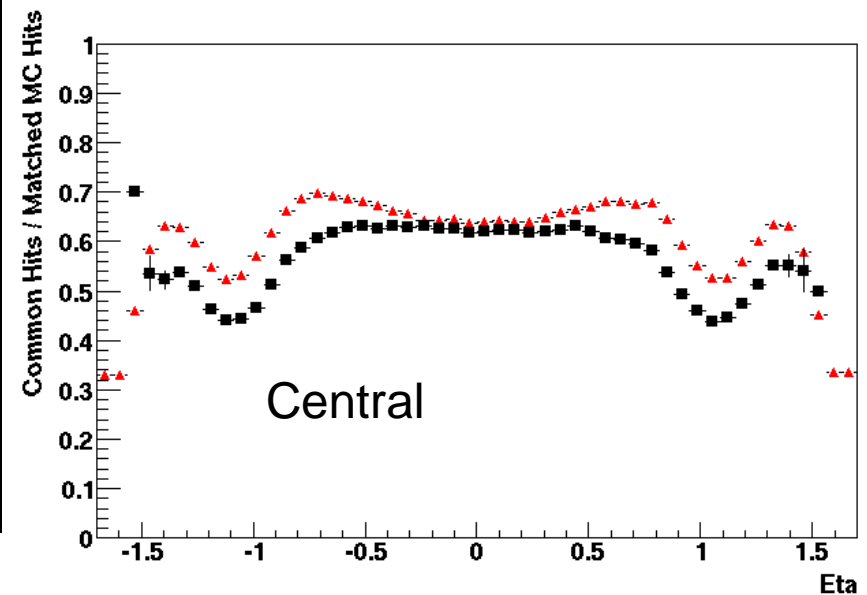
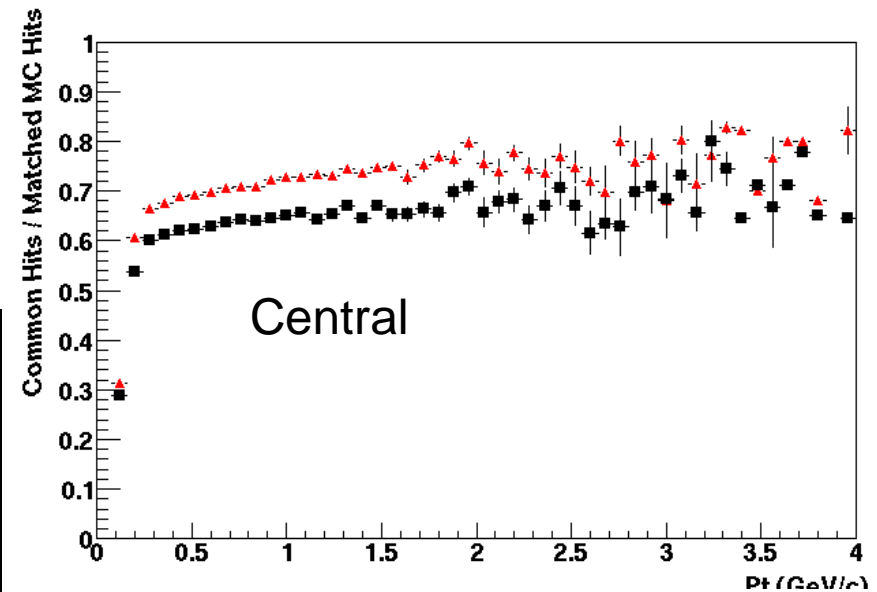


Profile Plot is deceptive; not gaussian distribution.

Better to plot an “efficiency” for finding MC Hits....

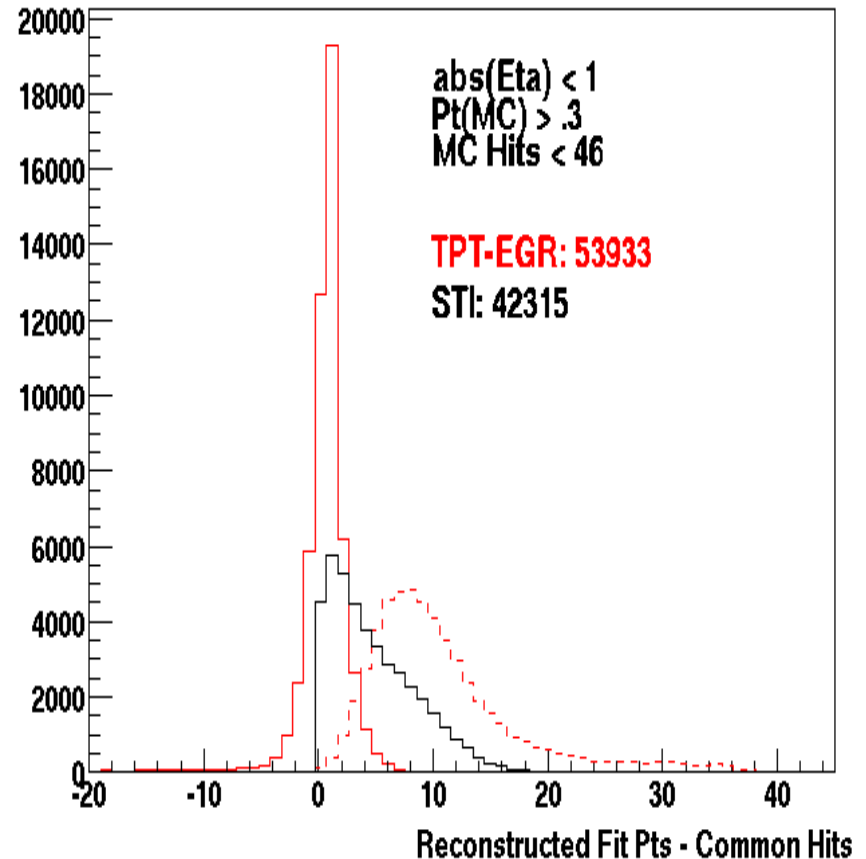
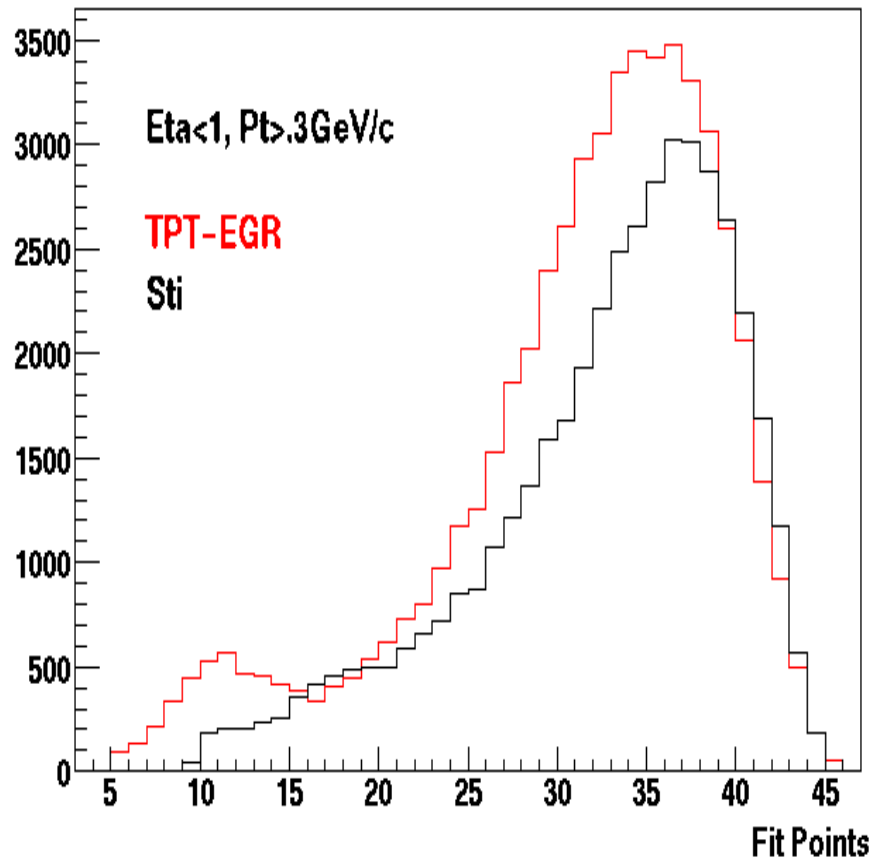
Hit Efficiency 3

- Common / MC Hits
vs. Pt & Eta



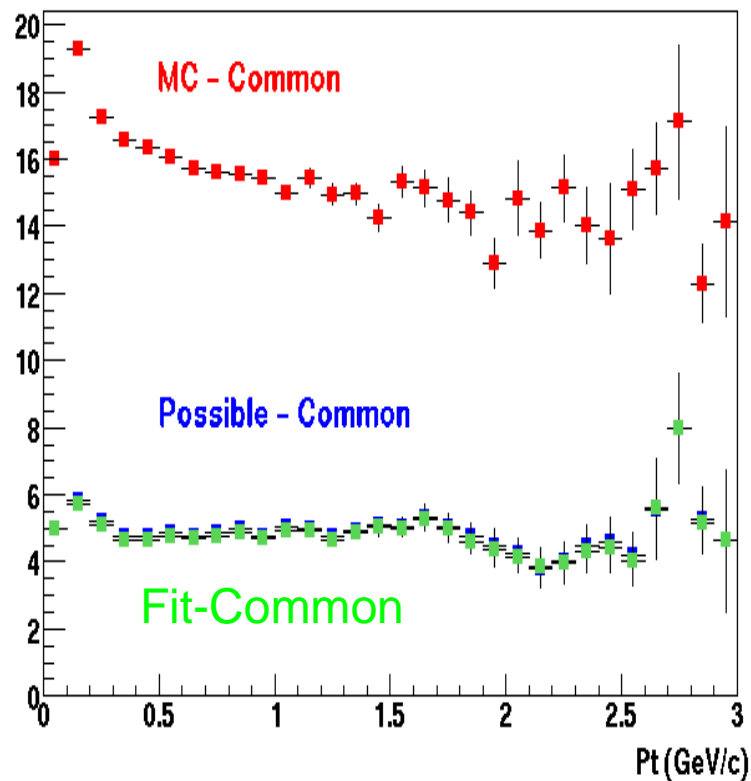
Fit Point Definition Difference

TPT-EGR does not use every hit associated with the track for the final fit. STI uses **all** hits found in the track fit. Cuts on 'Fit Points' will behave differently for ITTF & TPT-EGR.

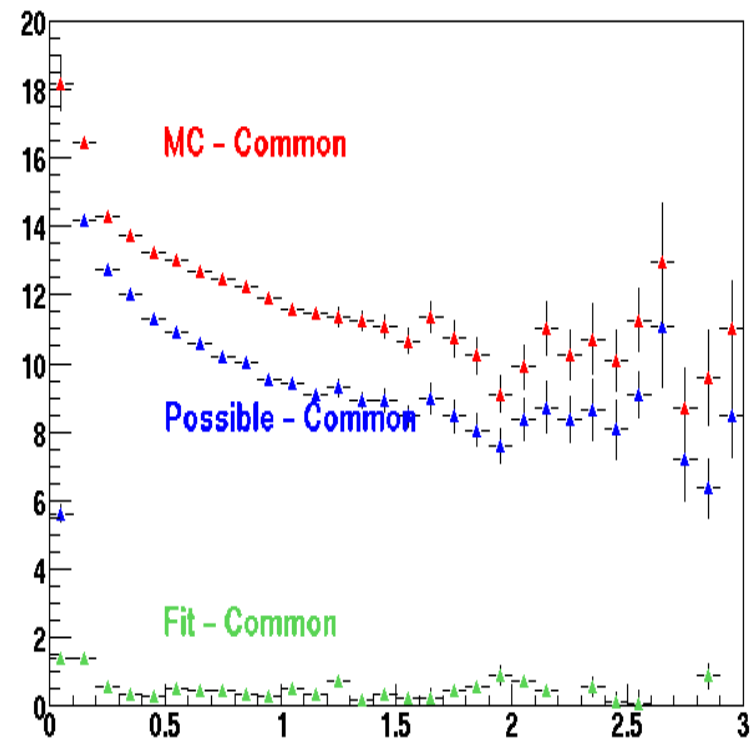


Fit, Possible, MC and Common

STI

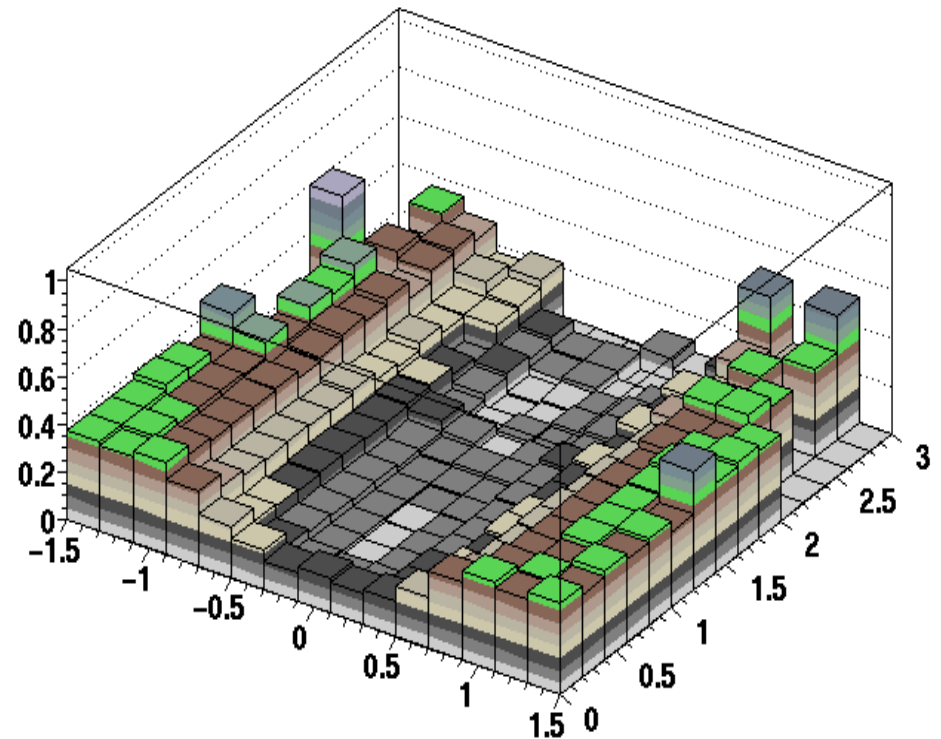
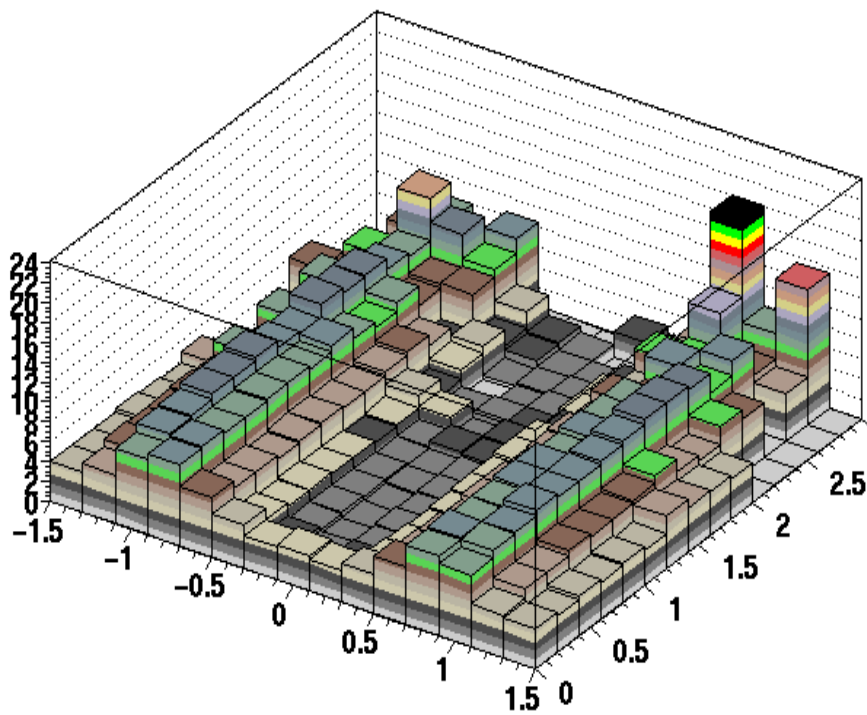


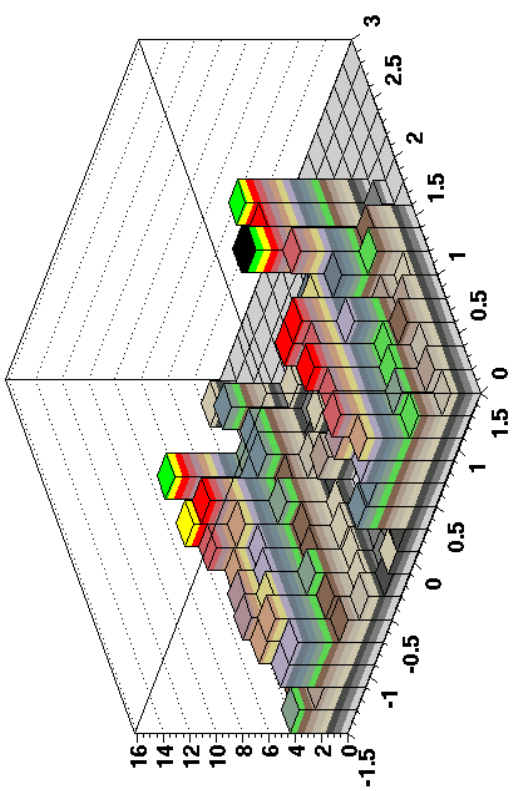
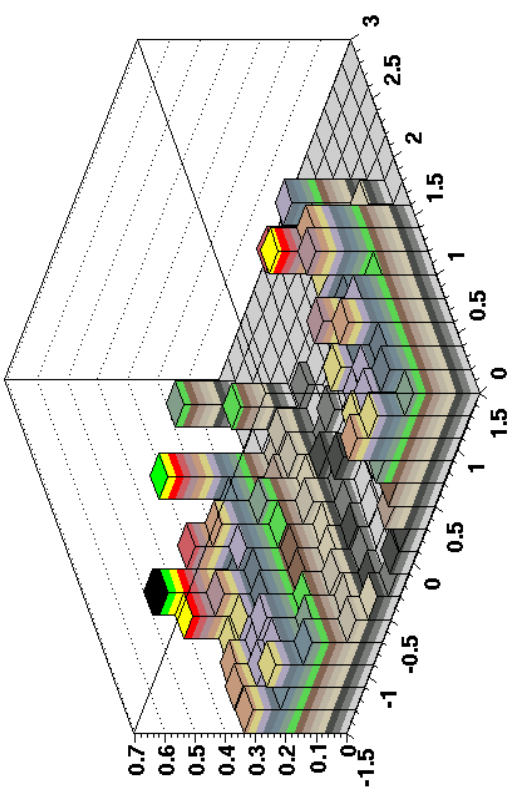
TPT-EGR



Hit Contamination

- Hits not from the Matched MC Track:
Fit Points – Common Hits





Conclusions

- Similar qualitative performance to TPT-EGR, systematically lower efficiency (NOT TUNED!)
- Higher rate of hit loss