

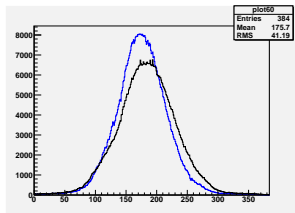
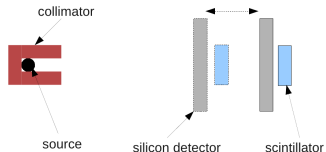
Update on hardware activities

Tobias Weber

Panda Collaboration Meeting
06.09.2011



Spatial Resolution



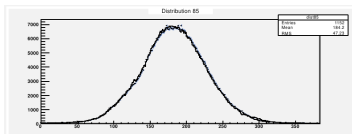
deconvolute hit distribution for different displacements of detector and source \Rightarrow spatial resolution

- ▶ Unfold detector resolution
 $\vec{x}_{true} = R^{-1} \vec{x}_{meas}$
- ▶ Rescale and center one distribution $\vec{y} = S \vec{x}_{true}$
- ▶ fold distribution with detector resolution again $\vec{x}_{fin} = R \vec{y}$
- ▶ find minimum of:

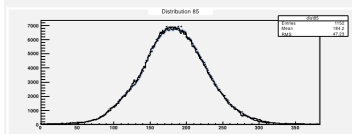
$$F = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(\text{unfold}_{1,i} + \text{unfold}_{2,i})^2}{\sigma_{1,i}^2 + \sigma_{2,i}^2}$$

simple deconvolution

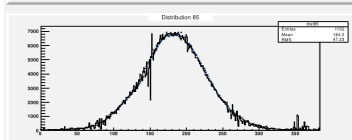
$$\sigma_D = 0.3$$



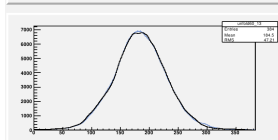
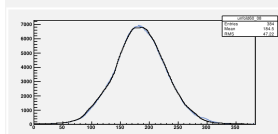
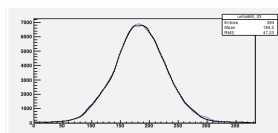
$$\sigma_D = 0.8$$

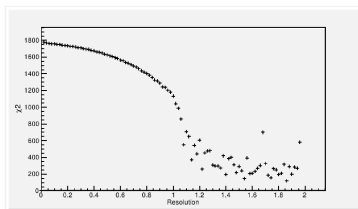


$$\sigma_D = 1.3$$



regularization





Results so far:

- ▶ test of algorithms with simple distribution (gaussian) ✓
- ▶ neither simple deconvolution nor deconvolution using regularisation give a value for spatial resolution

Ideas:

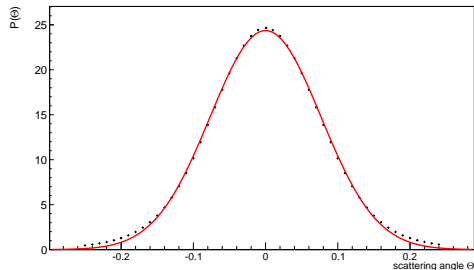
- ▶ check multiple scattering

multiple scattering

multiple scattering can be described by Moliere distribution:

$$P(\Theta)d\Omega = \eta d\eta \left(2\exp(-\eta^2) + \frac{F_1(\eta)}{B} + \frac{F_2(\eta)}{B^2} + \dots \right)$$

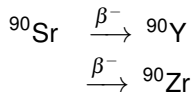
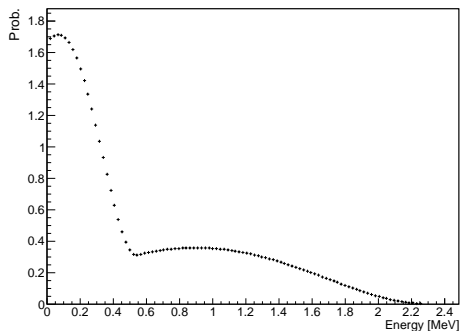
$$F_k(\eta) = \frac{1}{k!} \int J_0(\eta y) \exp\left(\frac{-y^2}{4}\right) \left[\frac{-y^2}{4} \ln \frac{-y^2}{4}\right]^k y dy$$



energy spectrum

energy spectrum of a β -source can be described by:

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dE_e} = C \cdot E_e \sqrt{E_e^2 - 1} \left(\frac{E_{max}}{m_e c^2} - E_e \right)^2$$



$$\langle \sigma \rangle = \int P(E) \sigma(E) dE$$

- ▶ mean displacement for $0.26 < E < 2.3 \text{ MeV}$:

$$\langle \sigma \rangle = 1.2 \text{ mm at } d = 8 \text{ cm}$$

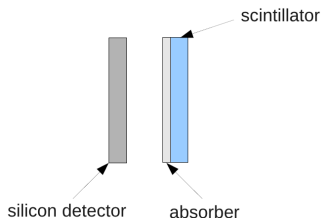
$$\langle \sigma \rangle = 2.6 \text{ mm at } d = 11 \text{ cm}$$

Results for multiple scattering:

- ▶ $\langle \sigma \rangle$ bigger than active area of triggering szintillator ($r = 2.5 \text{ mm}$)
- ▶ $\langle \sigma \rangle \gg \sigma_d (\text{pitch} / \sqrt{12} \approx 14 \mu\text{m})$

next steps:

- ▶ install scintillator which covers complete sensor area
- ▶ place absorber in front of scintillator
⇒ measure only high energy part of spectrum



- ▶ (test setup has to be placed in vacuum)