

# TPC Calibration

- Calibration vs. alignment
- $V_{\text{drift}}$  calibration
- ExB
- Calibration of the electronics
- Plans

It is difficult to decouple the TPC alignment from the calibration

The distortion in z-coordinate can originate from both – the temperature gradient ( $V_{\text{drift}}$ ) and the misalignment in z

The misalignment of the TPC in the magnet:

- for the TPC itself – calibration problem  $E \times B$
- for the external trackers – alignment problem

# Drift velocity

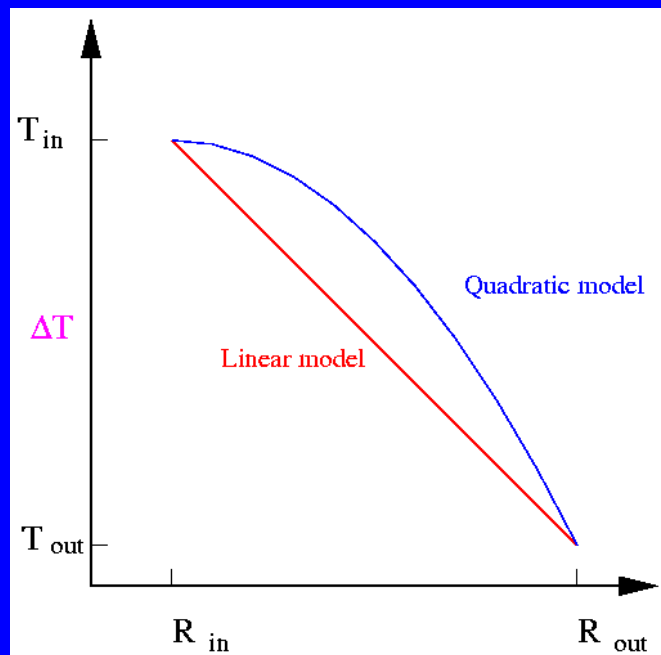
Drift velocity is sensitive to the temperature

For  $E = 400 \text{ V/cm}$   $\Delta V_{\text{drift}}/V_{\text{drift}} = 0.34\%$  per 1 deg

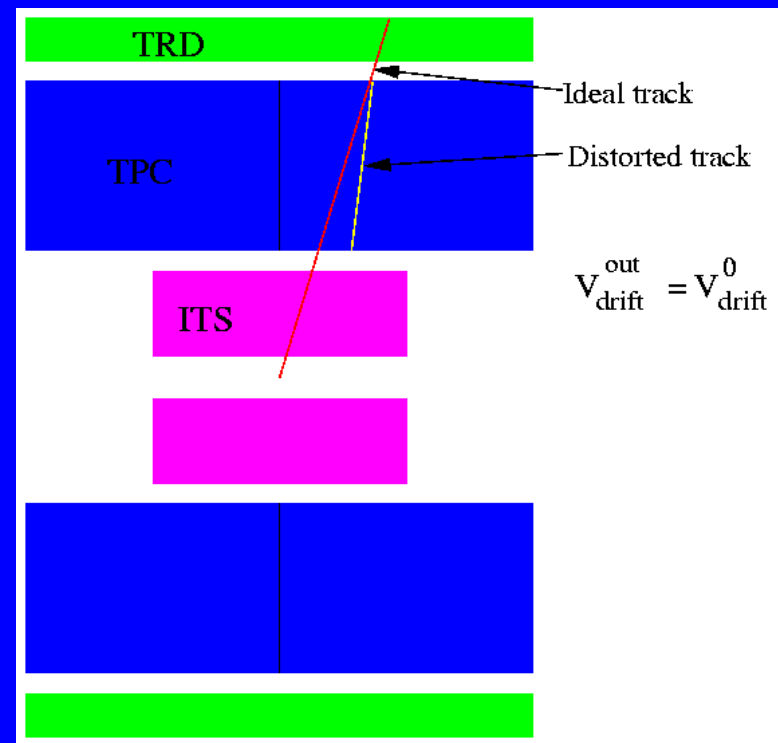
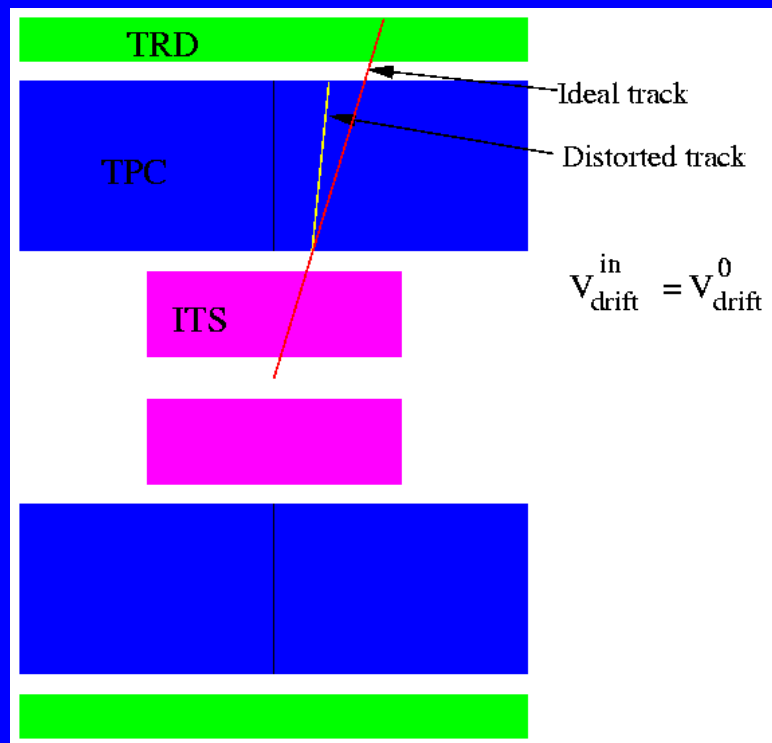
For 0.1 deg gradient  $\Delta Z = 850\mu\text{m}$  ( $L_{\text{drift}} = 250 \text{ cm}$ )

$$T = T(R, \phi, Z)$$

One needs a temperature map

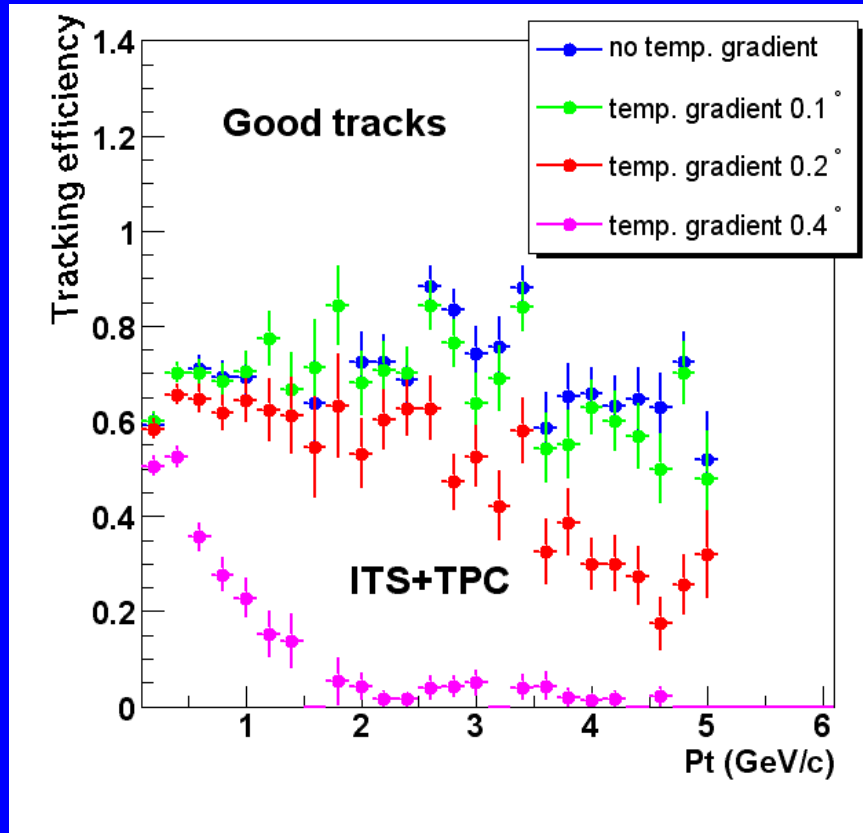


Two simple models tried

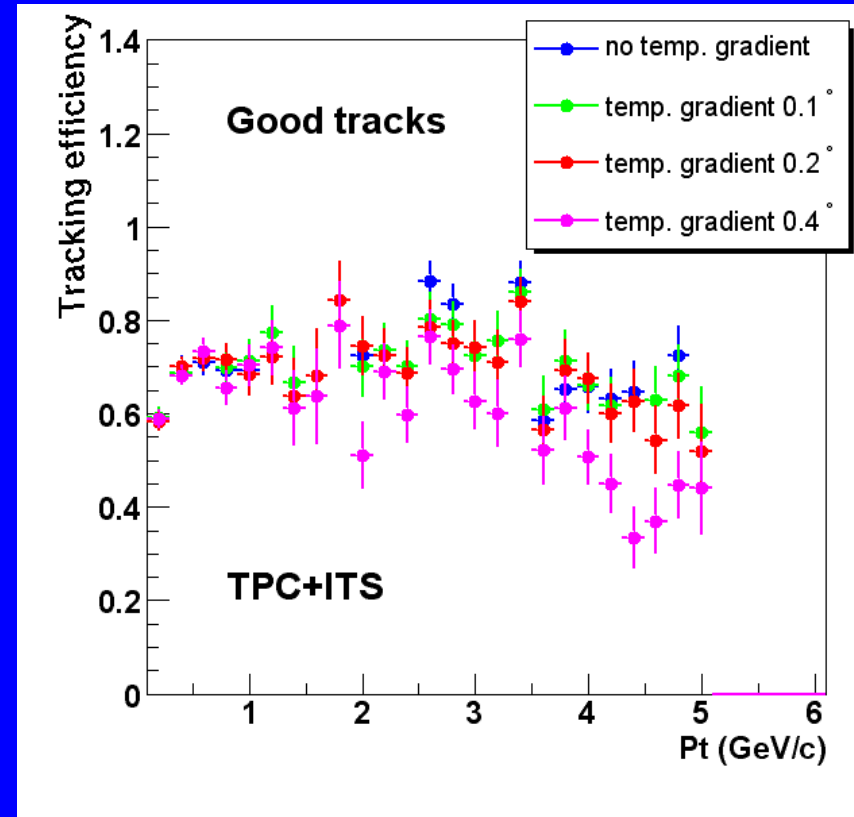


If the temperature behaves linearly, the tracks in the TPC are not affected, but the matching to the other detectors is, in any case.

# Linear vs. quadratic model, $V_d$ normalization at the inner radius

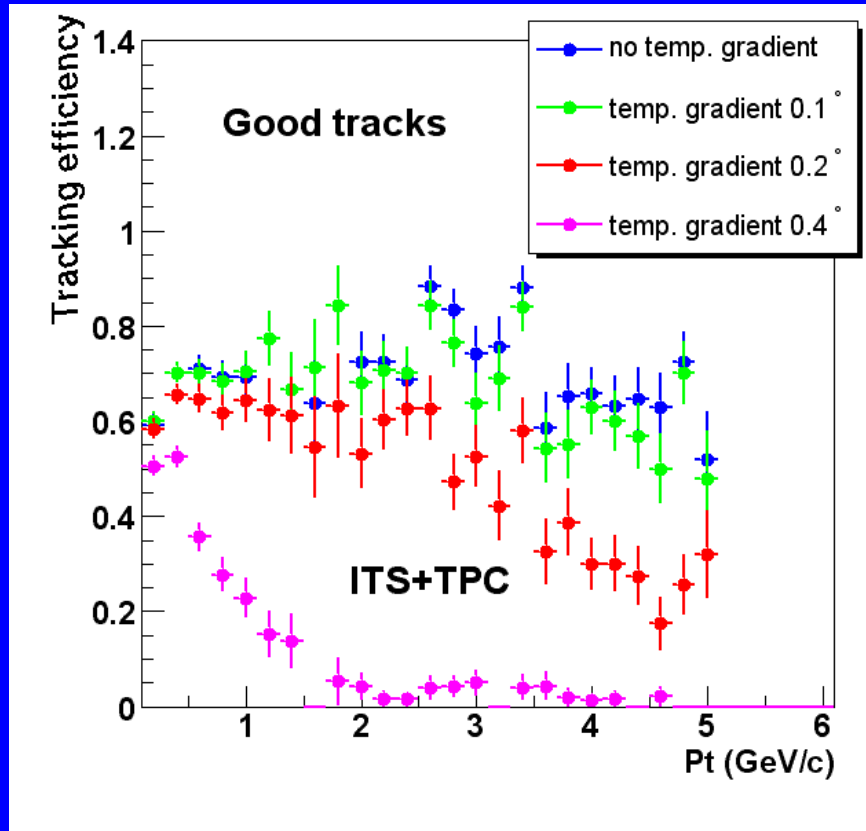


Linear model

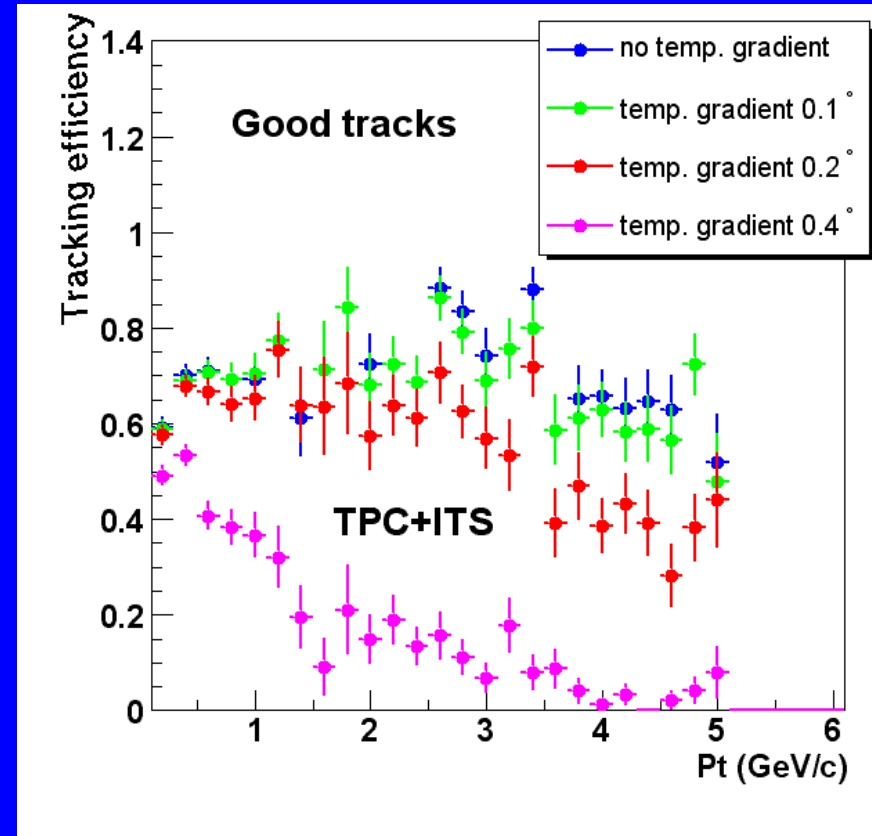


Quadratic model

# Linear vs. quadratic model, $V_d$ normalization at the outer radius



Linear model



Quadratic model

What do we need?

- measured drift velocity, external T, preassure  
– from the CDB, measured once a day
- temperature gradient map or  $V_{\text{drift}}$  corrections

How to get this map (correction table)?

From the data? (z-distribution)

From the temperature probes? (400)

Update frequency – we do not know exactly,  
but rather infrequently

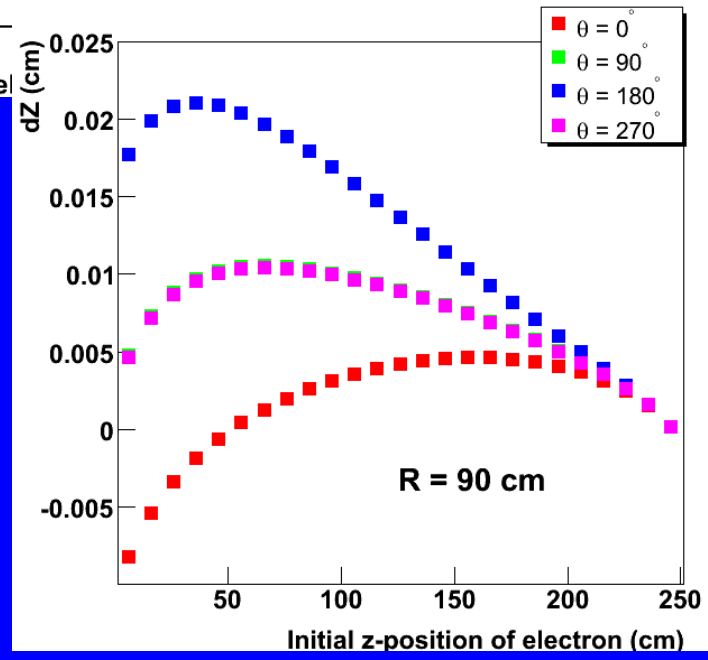
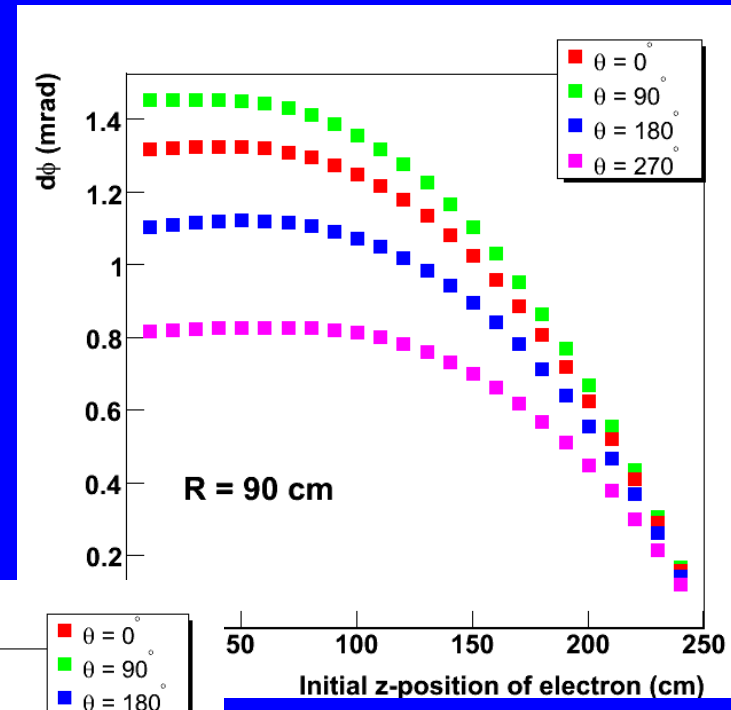
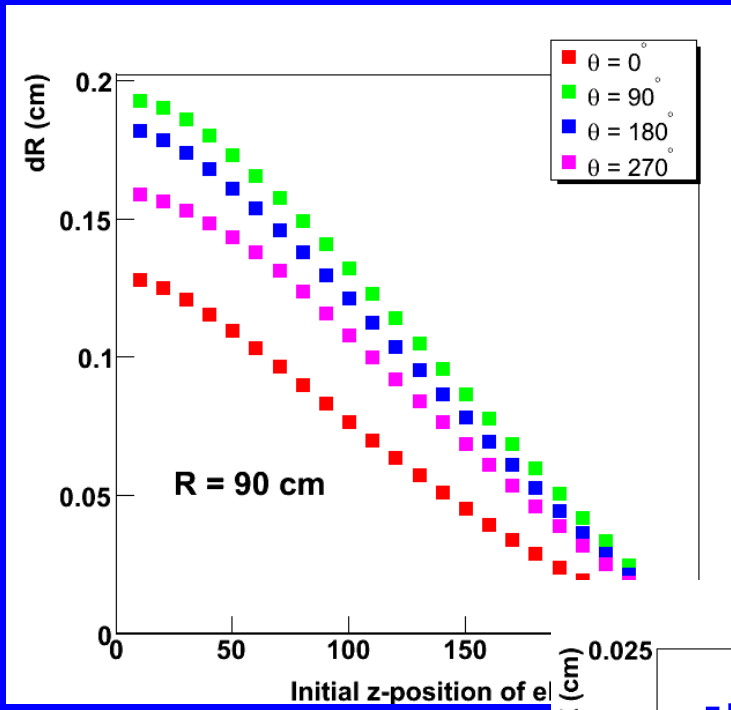


# ExB distortions

Even with the ideal alignment we have:

- Nonuniform magnetic field
  - ✓ L3 filed has the radial component
  - ✓ LHC is 30 cm above the magnet axis
- Space-charge inside the drift volume

Misalignment of the TPC inside the magnet creates additional radial E field – larger distortions



## Where to get the corrections from?

- laser tracks
- low multiplicity events in ion-ion interactions

Update frequency – this depends on the luminosity stability mainly. It can be on the run-basis in the best case, or on the event-basis in the worst case.

# Electronics calibration

Each channel have to be calibrated individually

Method:

- Using the radioactive  $^{83}\text{Kr}$
- Using the data

Nothing decided yet – under discussion

# Plans

One thing at a time:

1. Vdrift – the way to „decalibrate” the data known
2. ExB – more work, but we know how to do it
3. Electronics – when the decision comes

The reconstruction algorithms are not sensitive to points 1. and 2.