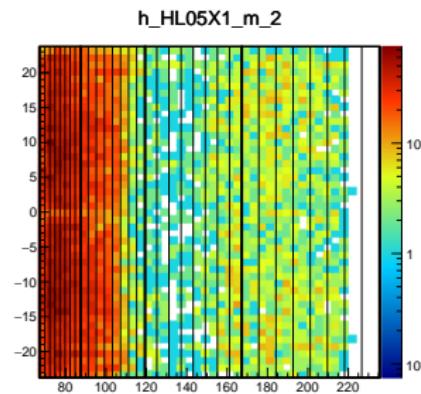
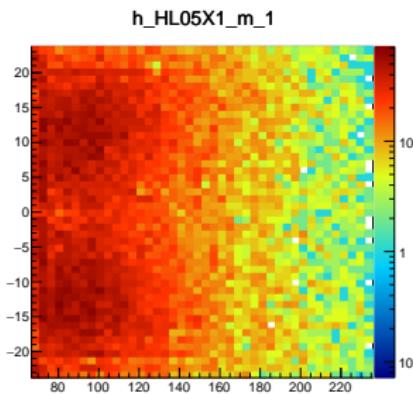
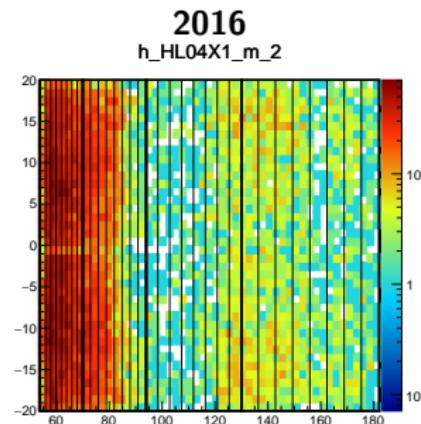
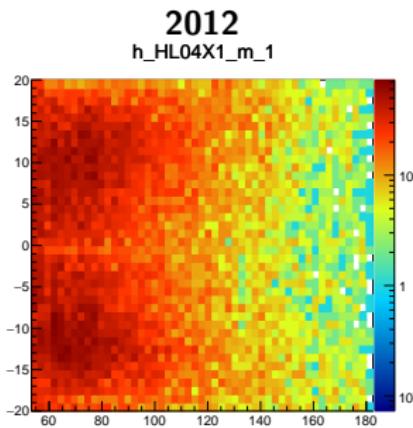


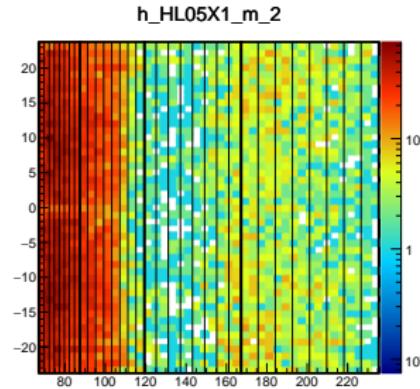
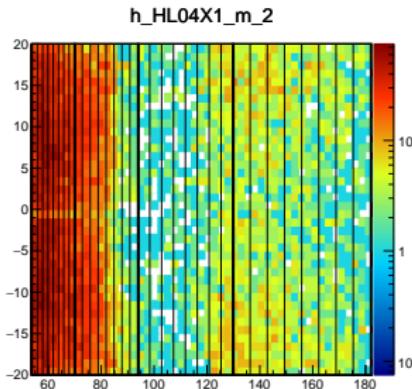
Johannes Giarra (JGU Mainz)



31.03.2017

First: claim that there is something wrong with Ladder trigger





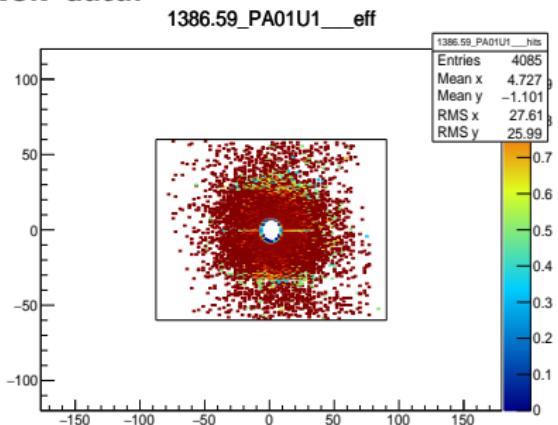
Also seen in extrap. CT tracks \Rightarrow not a problem of ladder trigger

Performance check of spectrometer
→ 2d pseudo efficiencies

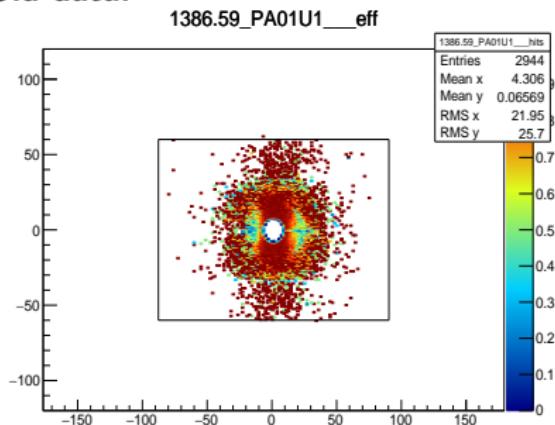
$$\text{pseudo efficiencies} = \frac{\text{hit distribution}}{\text{extrapolated track dist.}}$$

Pitch of MWPC was wrong

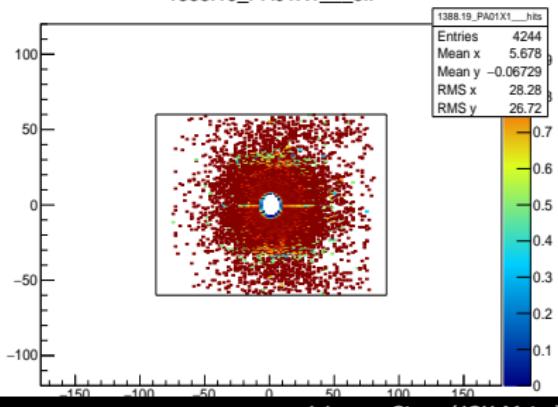
New data:



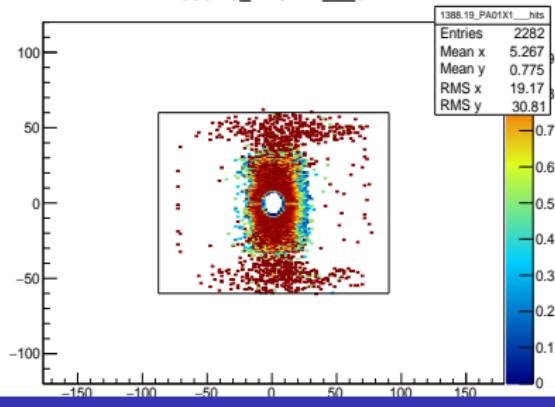
Old data:



1388.19_PA01X1_eff

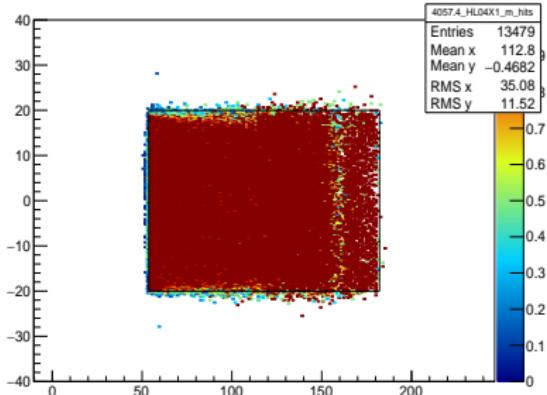


1388.19_PA01X1_eff



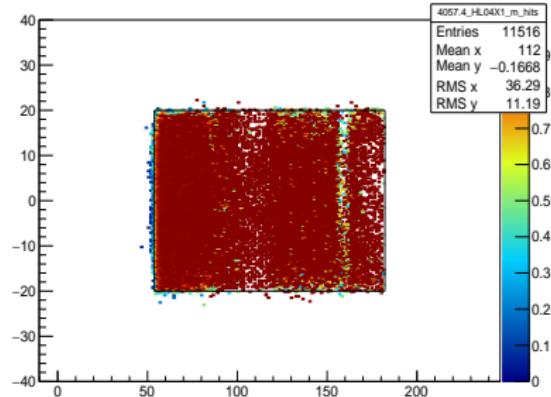
New data:

4057.4_HL04X1_m_eff



Old data:

4057.4_HL04X1_m_eff

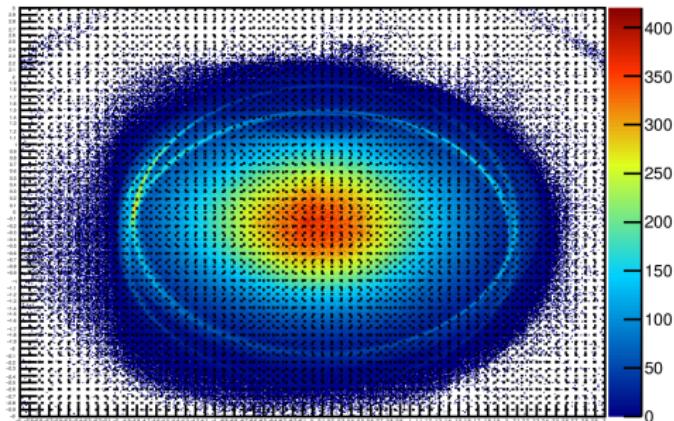


Another Topic: determination of target position

Why? Because usually the reference frame of spectrometer \neq reference frame at target center

- Use: target density $<$ density of target cell material
⇒ data selection to get vertex distribution in target area

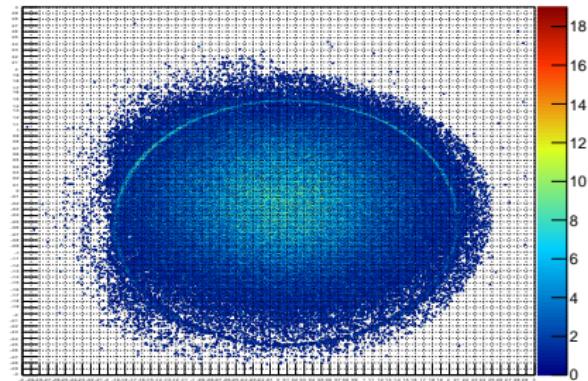
h_XY_full_target_length



Another Topic: determination of target position

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- Use: target density $<$ density of target cell material
⇒ data selection to get vertex distribution in target area
- Slices in ΔZ ($= 5 \text{ cm}$) along target length
 $(-318.5 \text{ cm} \leq l_{\text{target}} \leq -78.5 \text{ cm})$

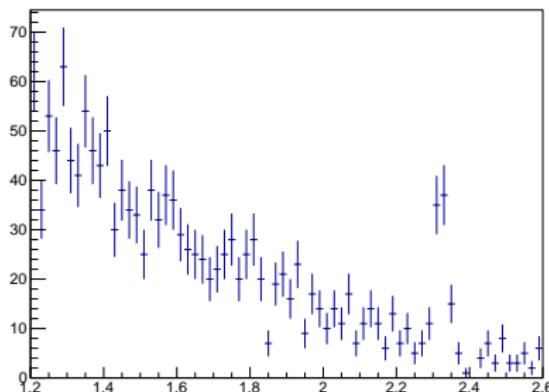


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- each Z-slice → 1 d projections along radius for different angle bins (ϕ)
72 angle bins ($\Delta\phi = 5^\circ$)

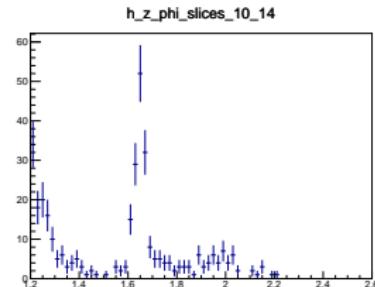
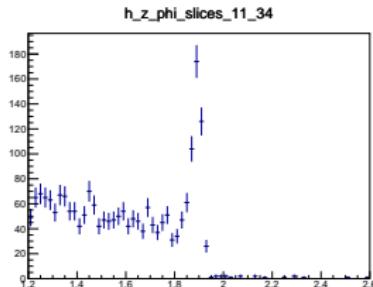
h_z_phi_slices_17_46



Another Topic: determination of target position

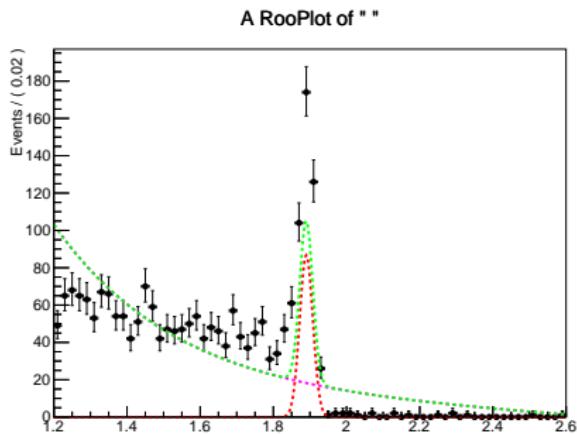
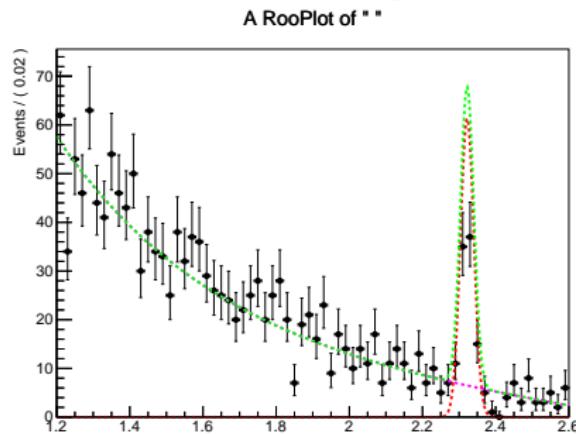
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- each Z-slice → 1 d projections along radius for different angle bins (ϕ)
72 angle bins ($\Delta\phi = 5^\circ$)
- Search the peak and fit its position
→ not that trivial because e.g different background contributions



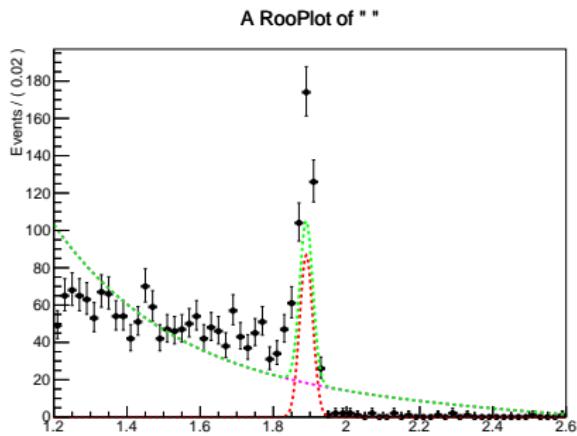
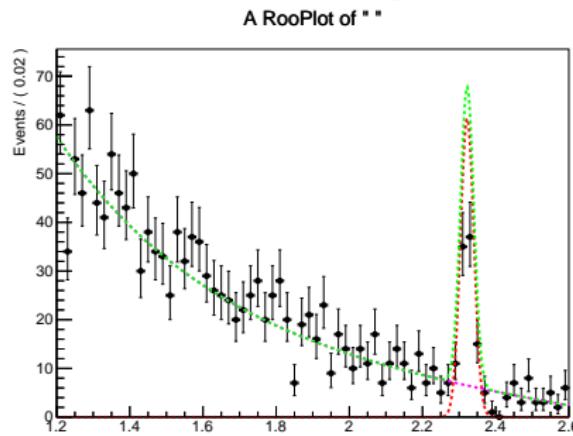
Finding the peak:

- Peak: Gauß Background: linear function + exp. function



Finding the peak:

- Peak: Gauß Background: linear function + exp. function

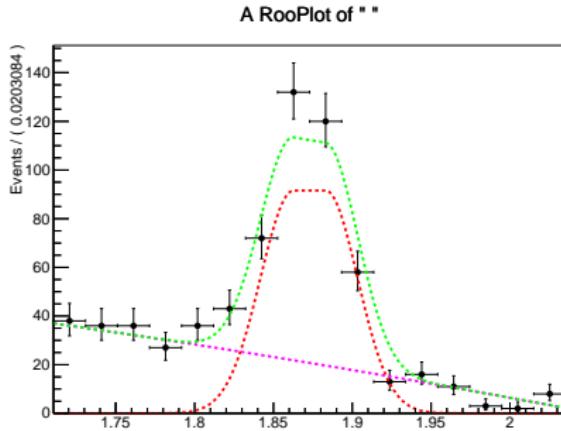


- Peak is found → slightly cut the edges around peak
⇒ only peak surrounding for additional fit

- Expectation of target cell: rectangular function

Real → because of e.g. binning smearing of edges of rectangular function
⇒ modified function by defining edges as parts of gaußfunction(s)

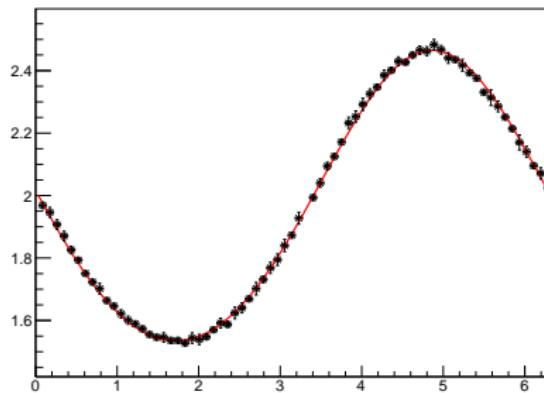
Background: linear function sufficient



- Expectation of target cell: rectangular function
Real → because of e.g. binning smearing of edges of rectangular function
⇒ modified function by defining edges as parts of gaußfunction(s)
Background: linear function sufficient
- ⇒ different values for radius of target cell (in spectrometer frame) for each angle bin

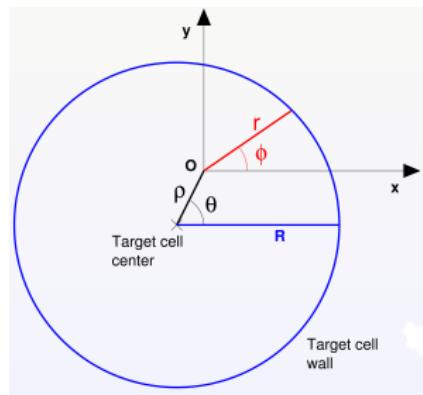
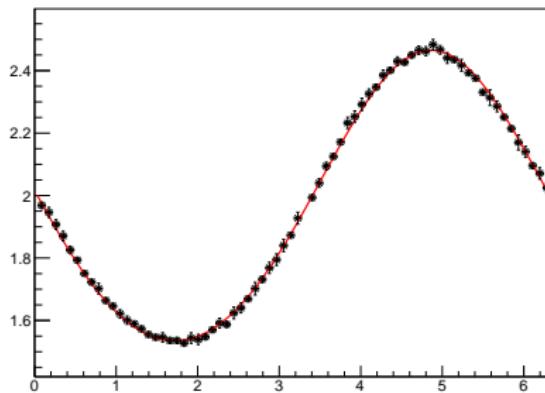
- Plot radii to ϕ dependency for each Z-slice

Graph

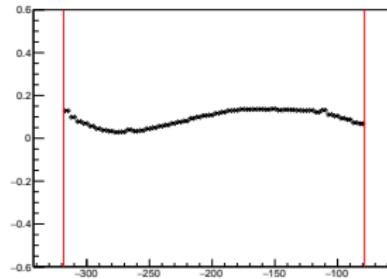


- Plot radii to ϕ dependency for each Z-slice
- Fit modulation with $r = -\rho \cdot \cos(\phi - \theta) \sqrt{(\rho \cdot \cos(\phi - \theta))^2 + R^2 - \rho^2}$
(assumption that target frame \neq spectrometer frame, target cell is round)

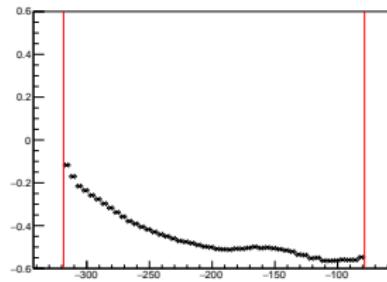
Graph



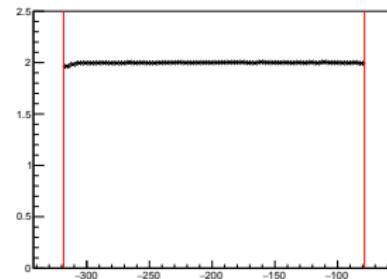
X-Z



Y-Z



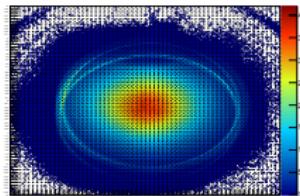
R-Z



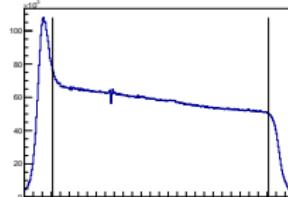
Applied target cut:

C++ function: reads modulation fit results for each Z-slice (R , ρ , θ)
→ calculating r for certain ϕ (angle of particle position in X-Y-plane)
 ⇒ Compare calculated r to absolute value of r' (particle)

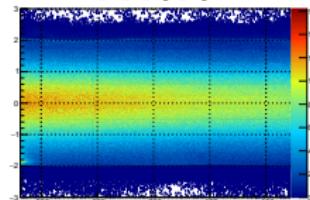
h_XY_full_target_length



h_Z_full_length



h_ZX_full_target_length



h_ZY_full_target_length

