

# **20171110 STATUS REPORT**

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# CERN data analysis

## Data information

|              |                            |                                                                                      |                                                                            |                                       |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| /dataRC_old/ | #181<br>#202               | 07-21 (3h)                                                                           | 11,528 entries<br>19,632 entries                                           | 4bar trigger, th=200<br>12bar trigger |
| /dataRC/     | #48<br>#76<br>#120<br>#151 | 08-17 ~ 08-18 (2d)<br>08-21 ~ 08-22 (2d)<br>08-25 ~ 08-29 (4d)<br>08-30 ~ 09-06 (7d) | 218,112 entries<br>177,860 entries<br>928,000 entries<br>1,502,436 entries | 6bar trigger, th=100                  |
|              | #170<br>#172<br>#174       | bhokim(~10/2)<br>bhokim(10/2~)                                                       | 434,340 entries<br>204,244 entries<br>518,896 entries                      |                                       |

# CERN data analysis

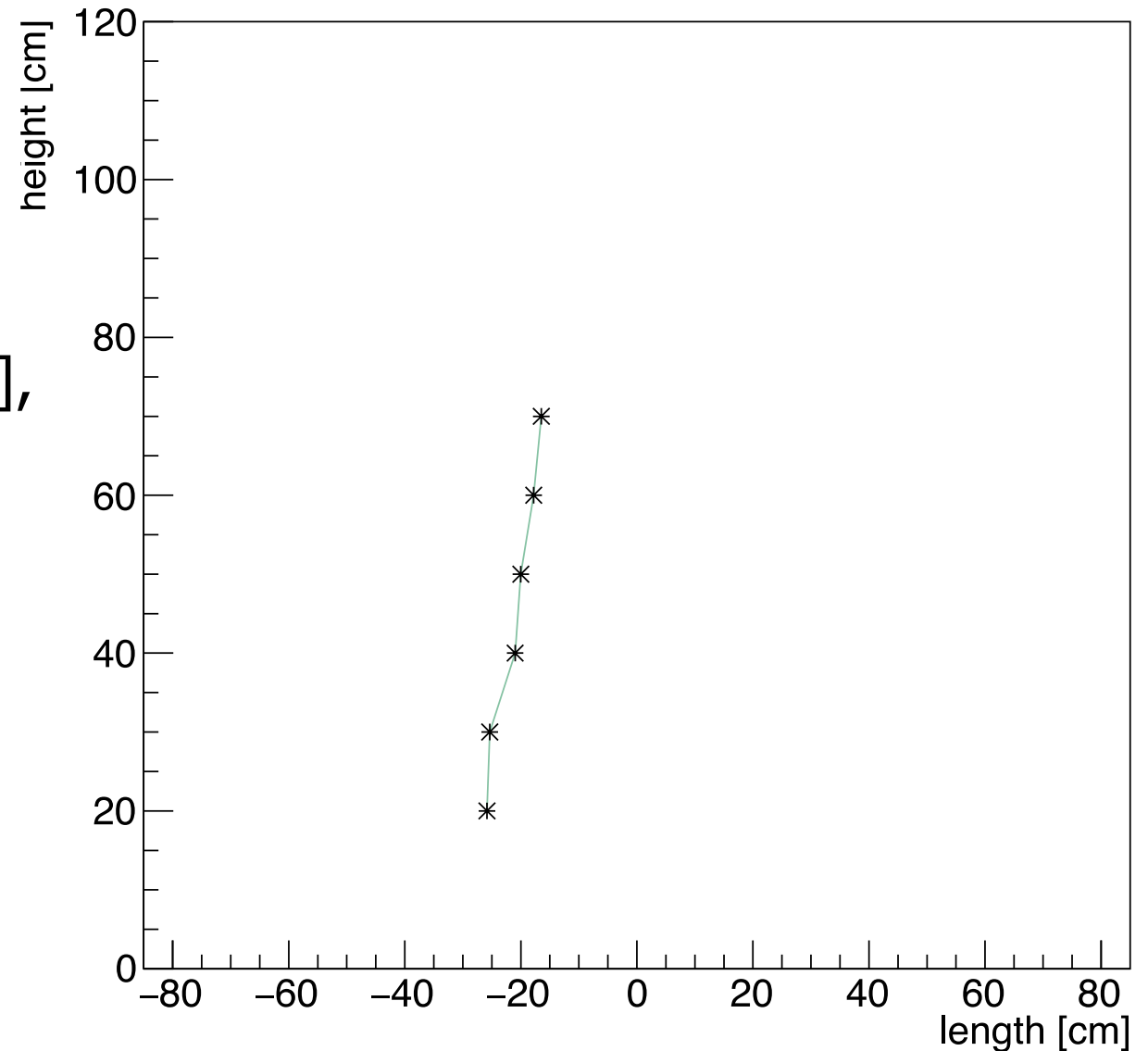
## 2D trajectory reconstruction

By conversion :  $dT[ns] \rightarrow 170[cm]$

Find hit positions of muon

If height of left/right signal  $> 100[ch]$ ,  
represent a converted dT position  
and fit with the represented points.

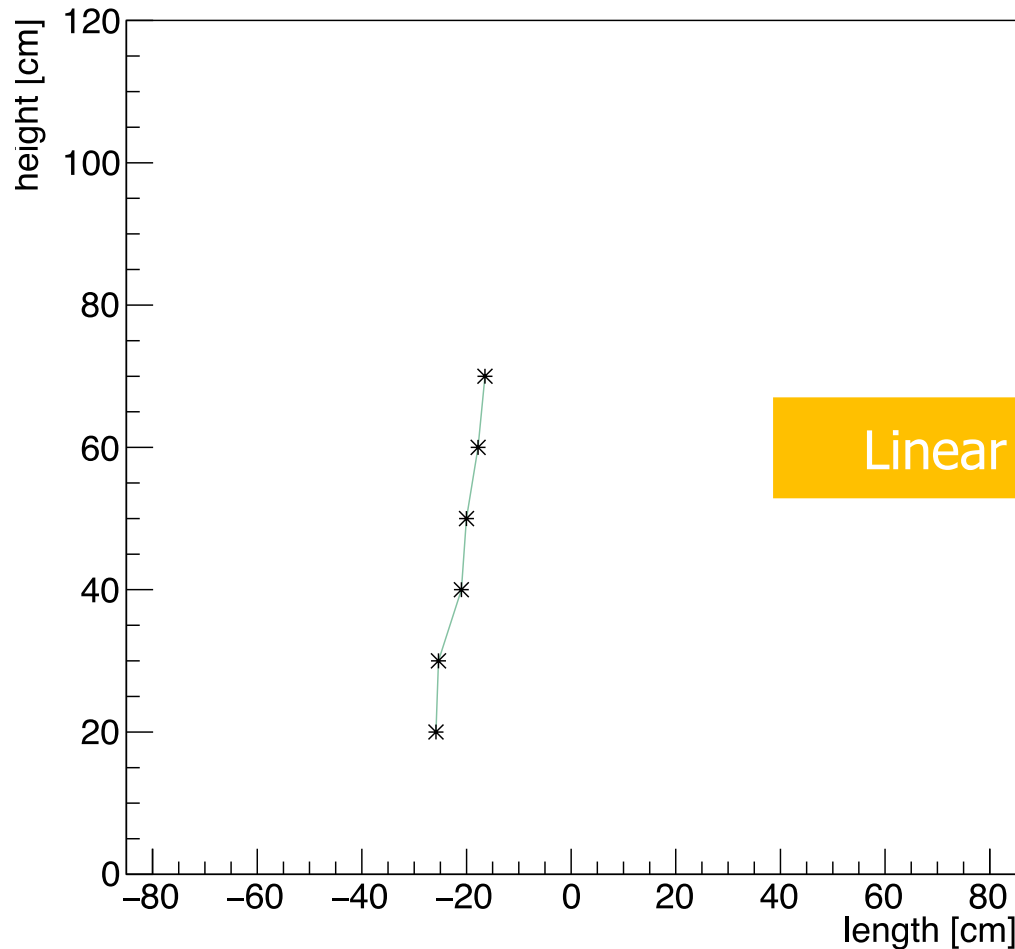
After xCalibration (event=1)



# CERN data analysis

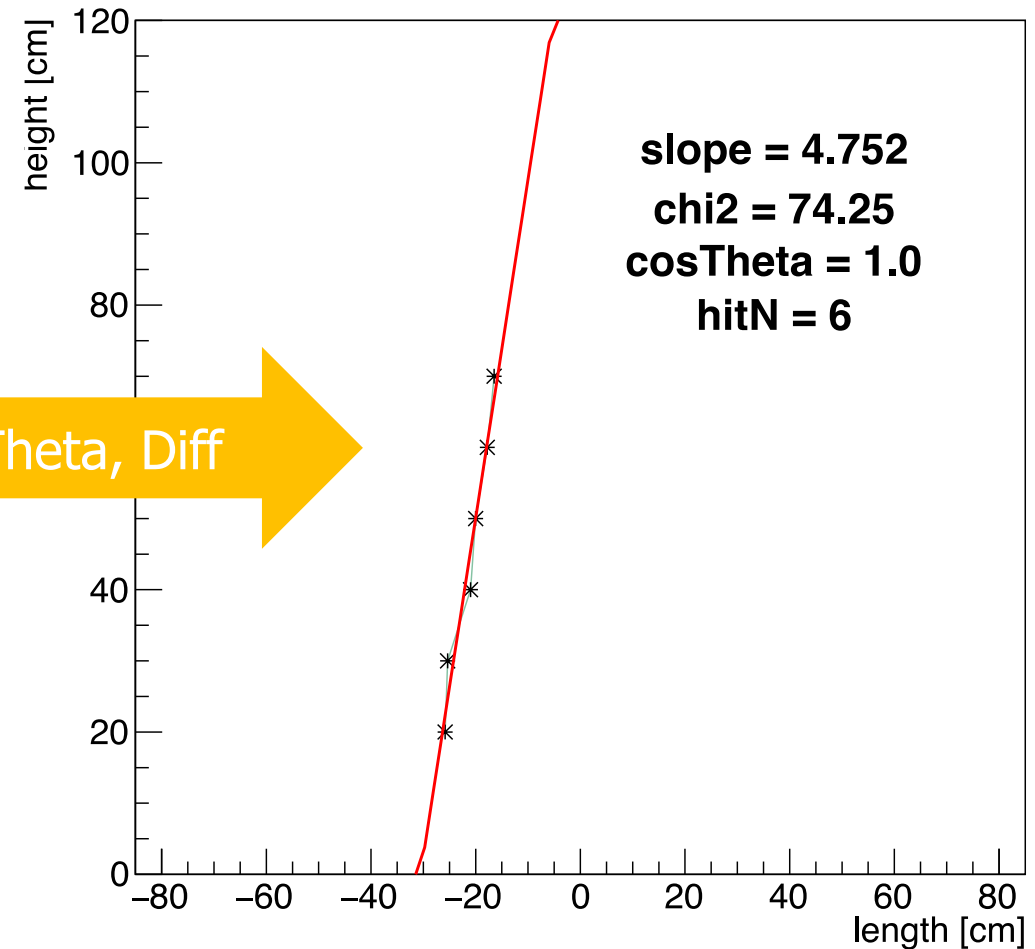
## 2D trajectory reconstruction

After xCalibration (event=1)



Linear fit : Theta, Diff

After xCalibration (event=1)

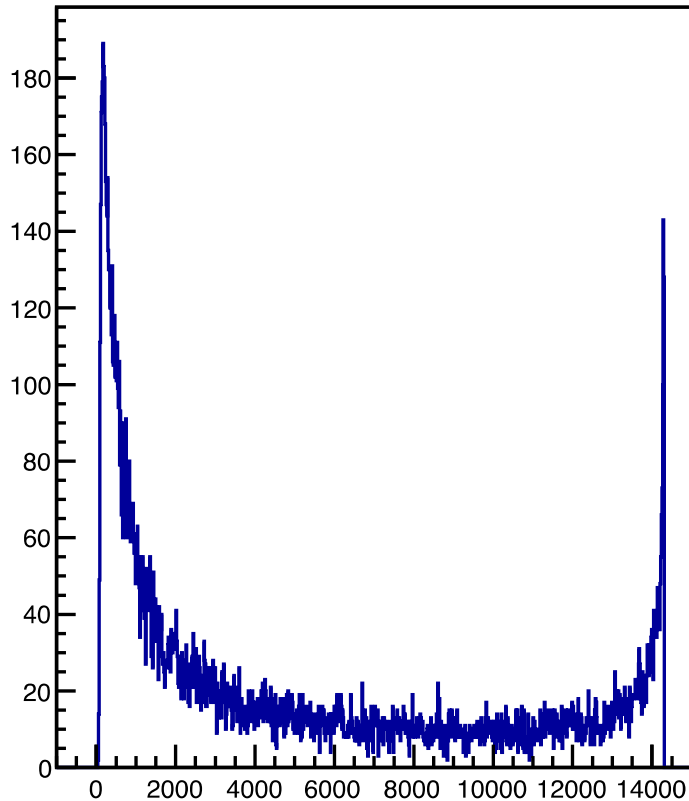


# CERN data analysis

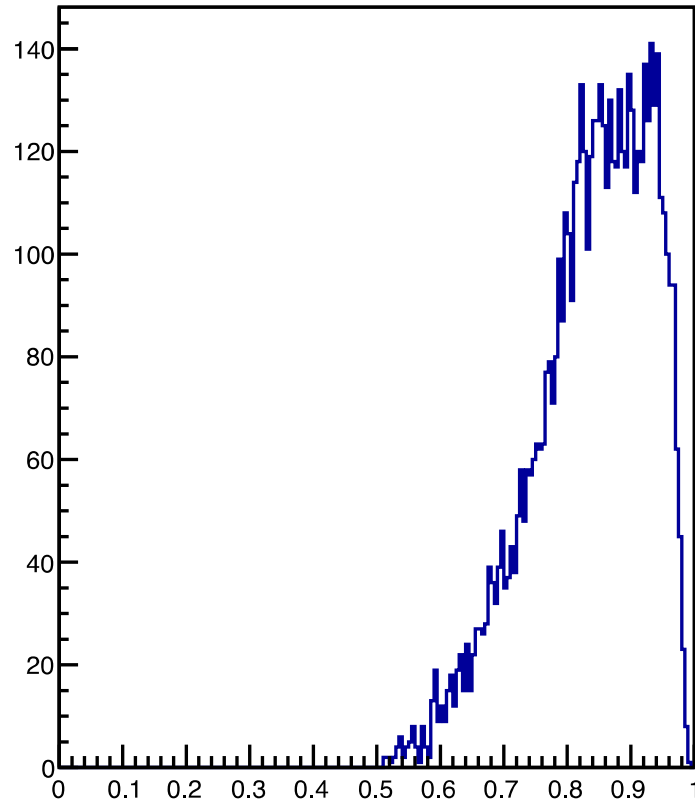
## 2D trajectory reconstruction

### Histograms – $\chi^2 < 1000$ cut

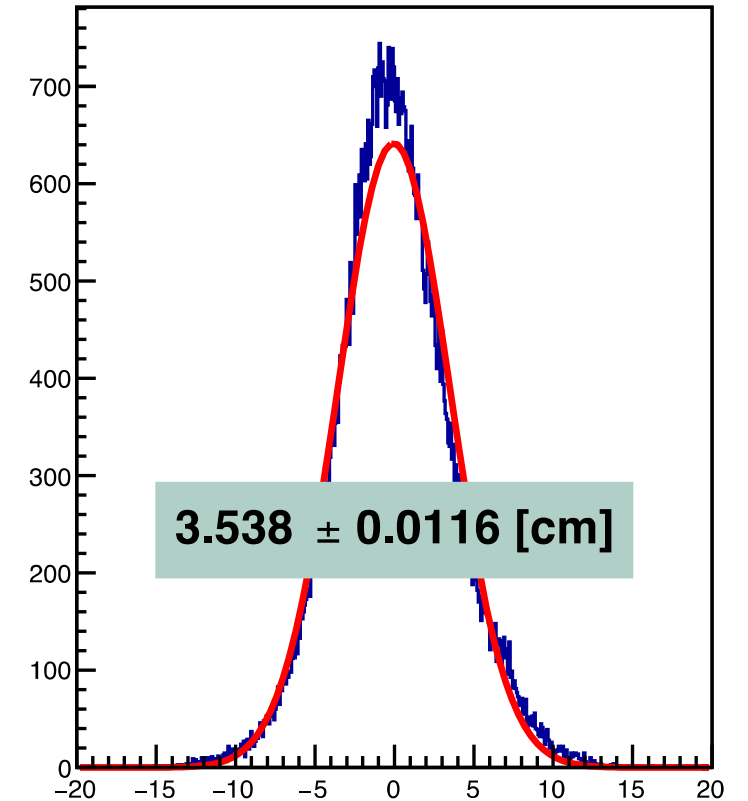
run#202 hChi2



run#202 hTheta



run#202 hDiff

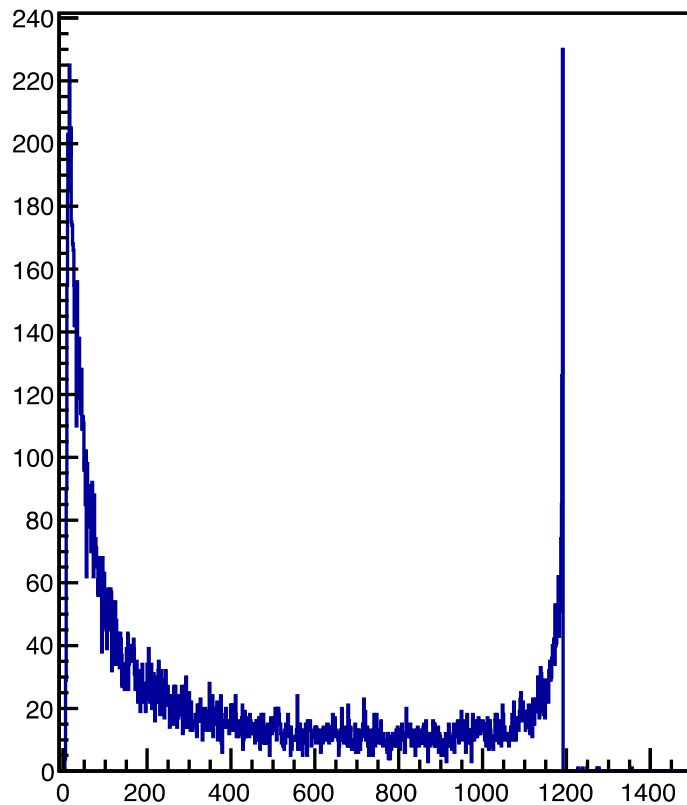


# CERN data analysis

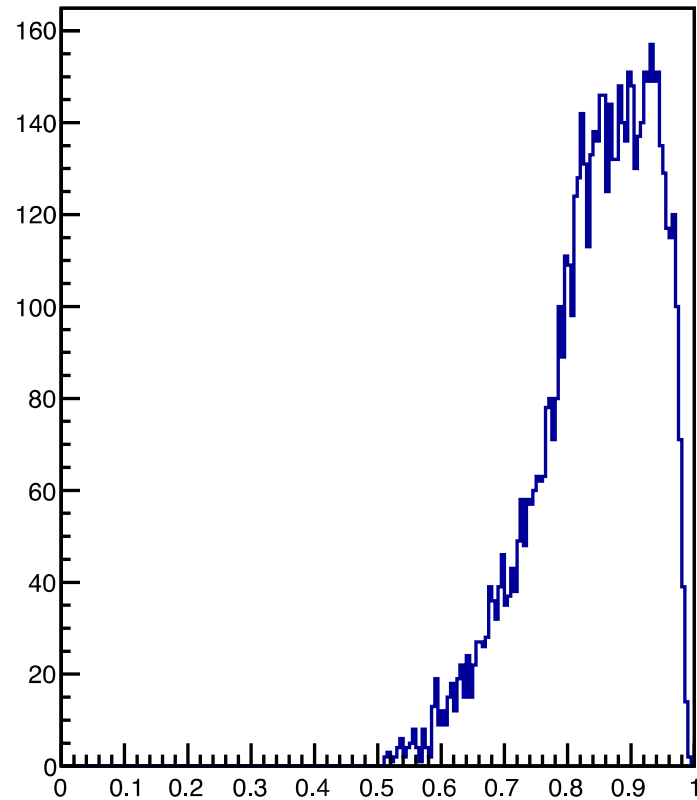
## 2D trajectory reconstruction

### Histograms – $\chi^2/\text{hitN} < 100$ cut

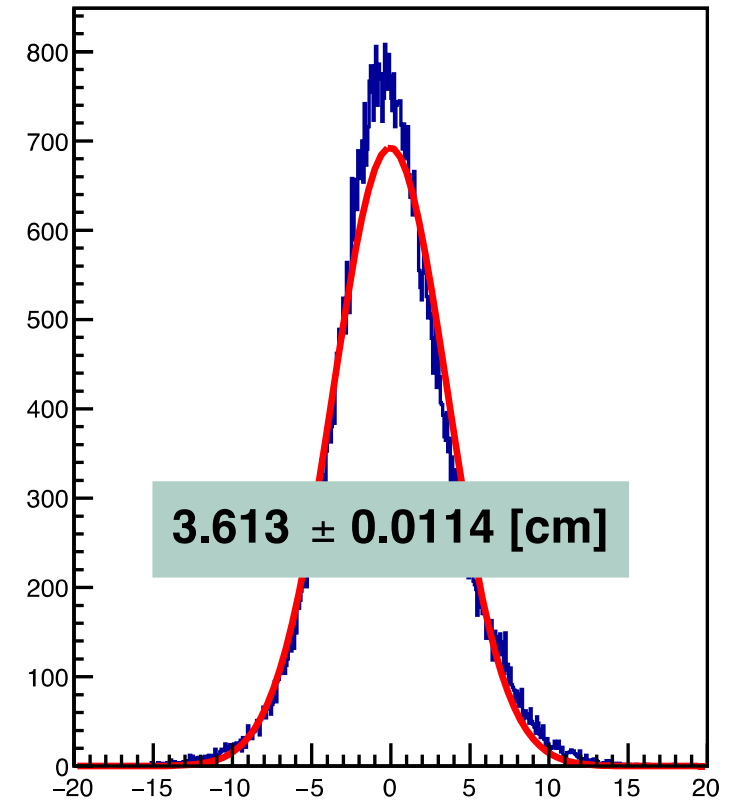
run#202 hChi2/hitN



run#202 hTheta



run#202 hDiff

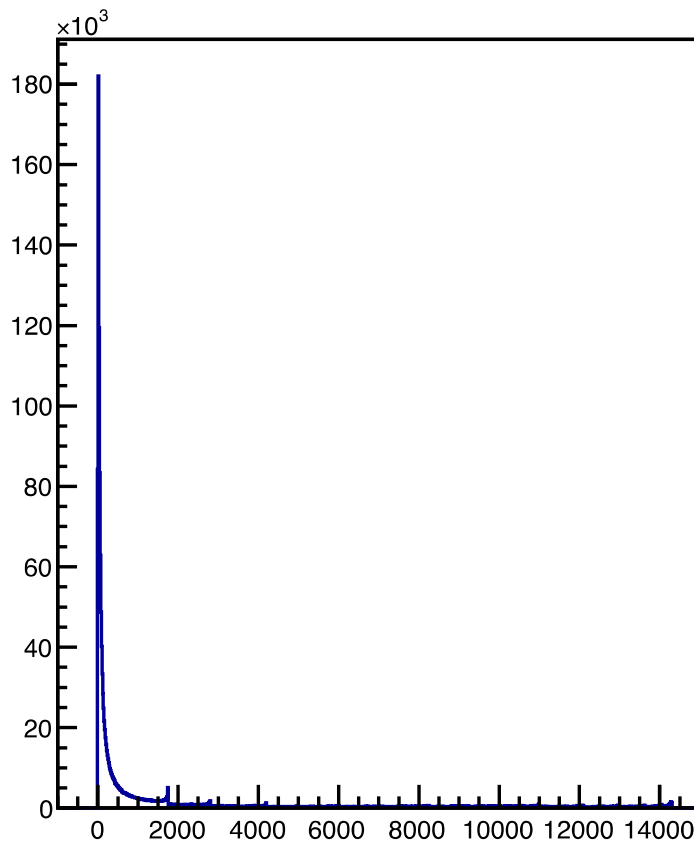


# CERN data analysis

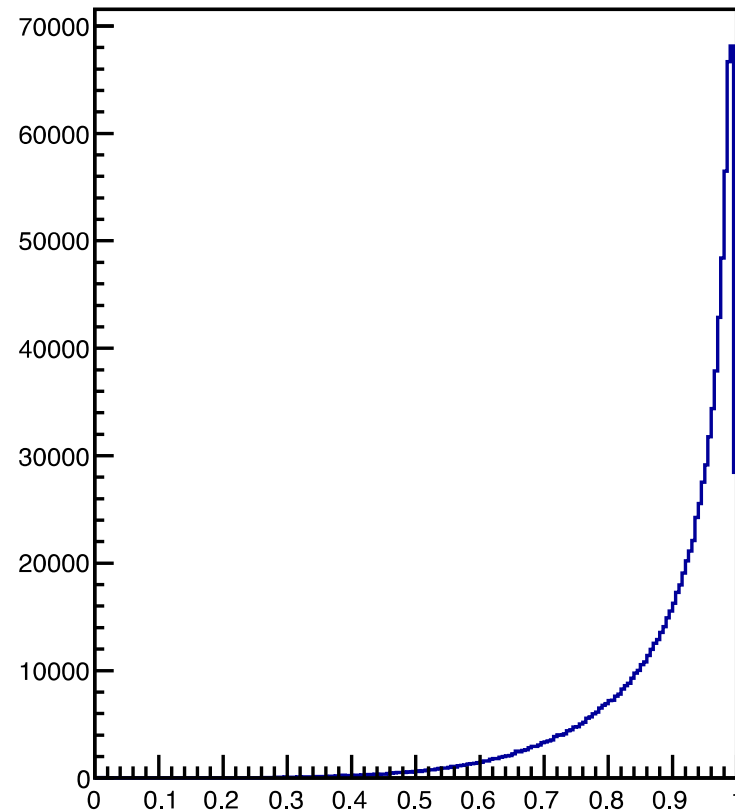
## 2D trajectory reconstruction

### Histograms – $\chi^2 < 1000$ cut

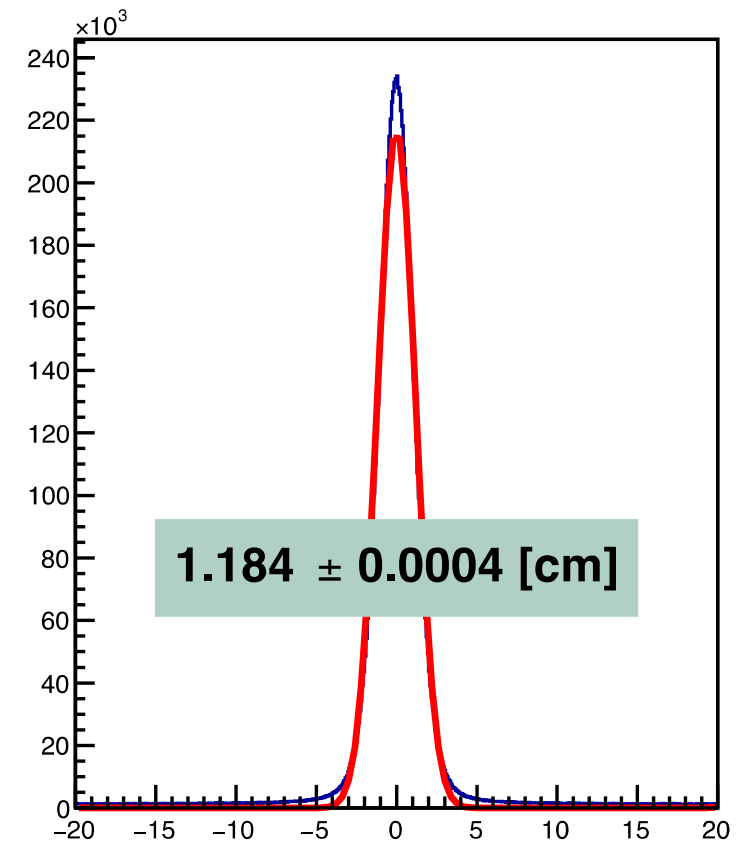
run#151 hChi2



run#151 hTheta



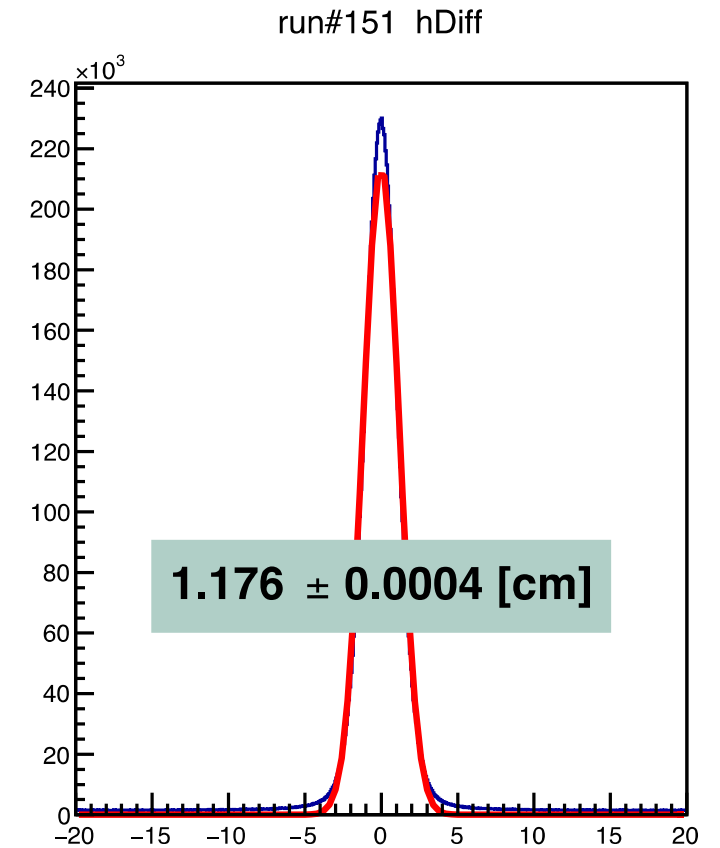
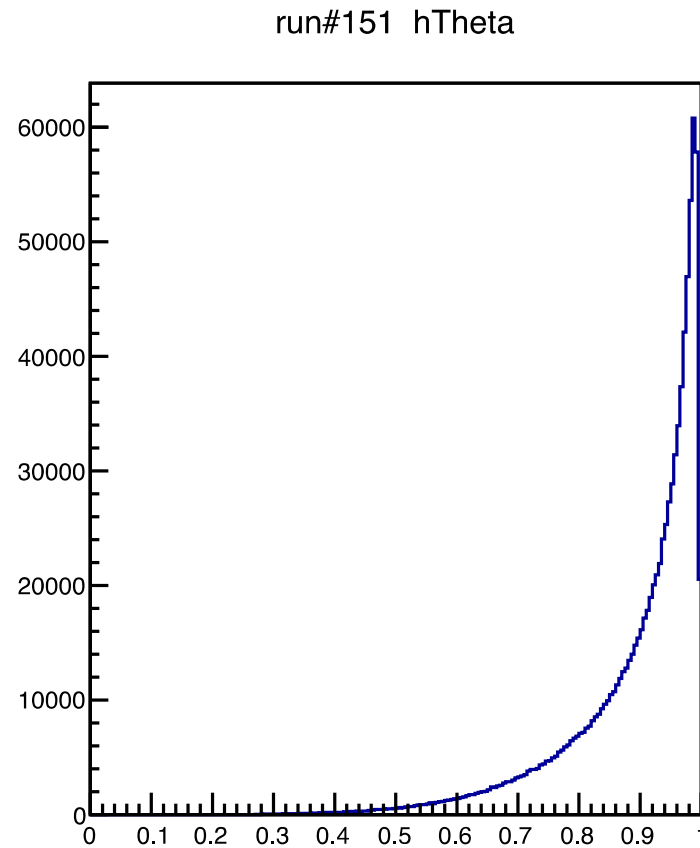
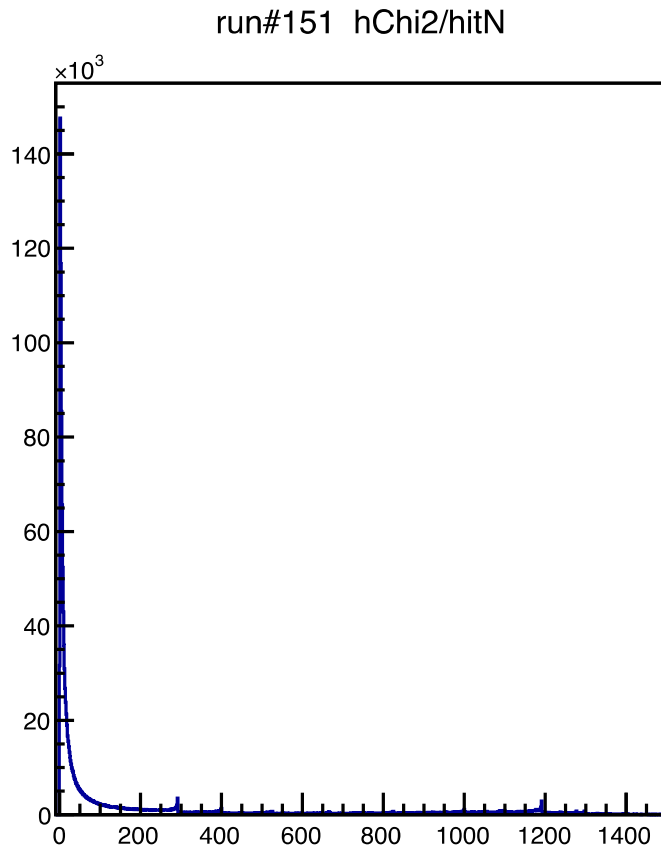
run#151 hDiff



# CERN data analysis

## 2D trajectory reconstruction

Histograms –  $\chi^2/\text{hitN} < 100$  cut

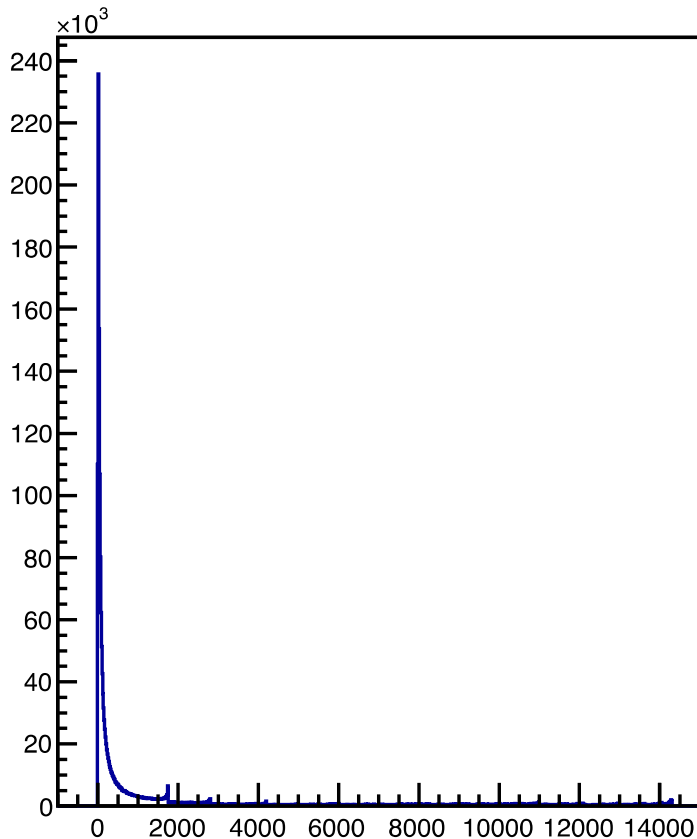


# CERN data analysis

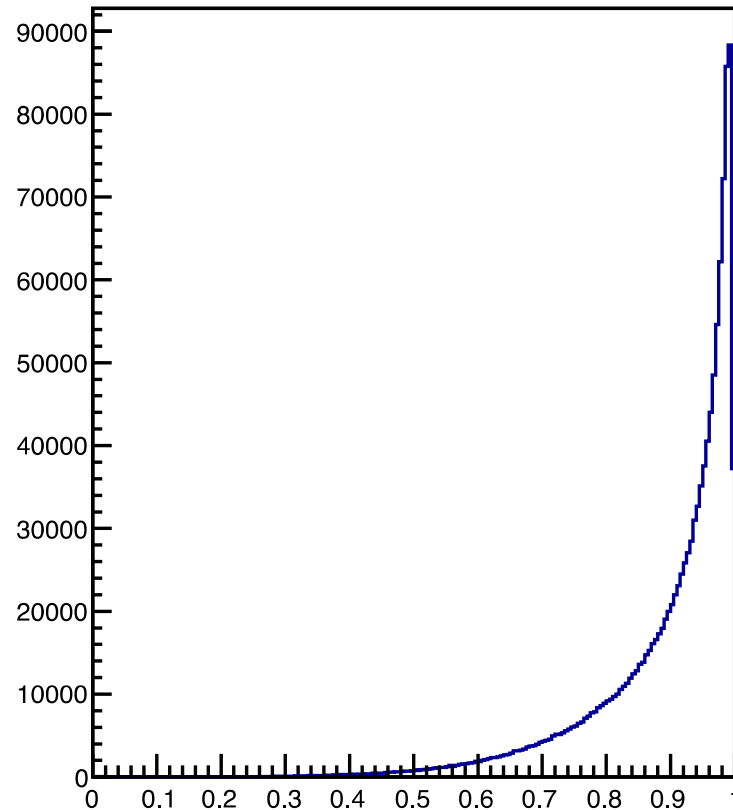
## 2D trajectory reconstruction

### Histograms – $\chi^2 < 1000$ cut

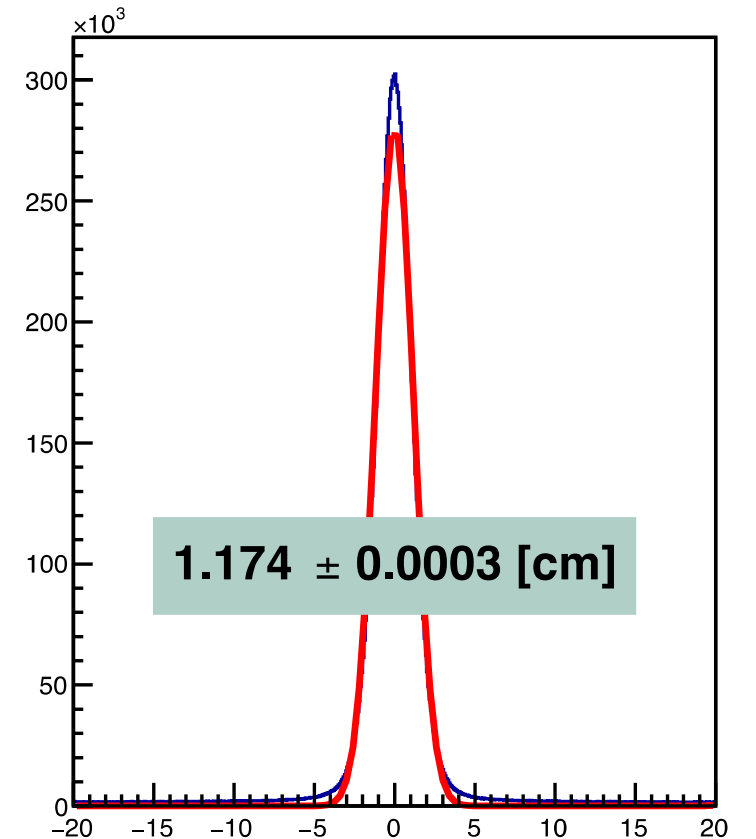
run#170 hChi2



run#170 hTheta



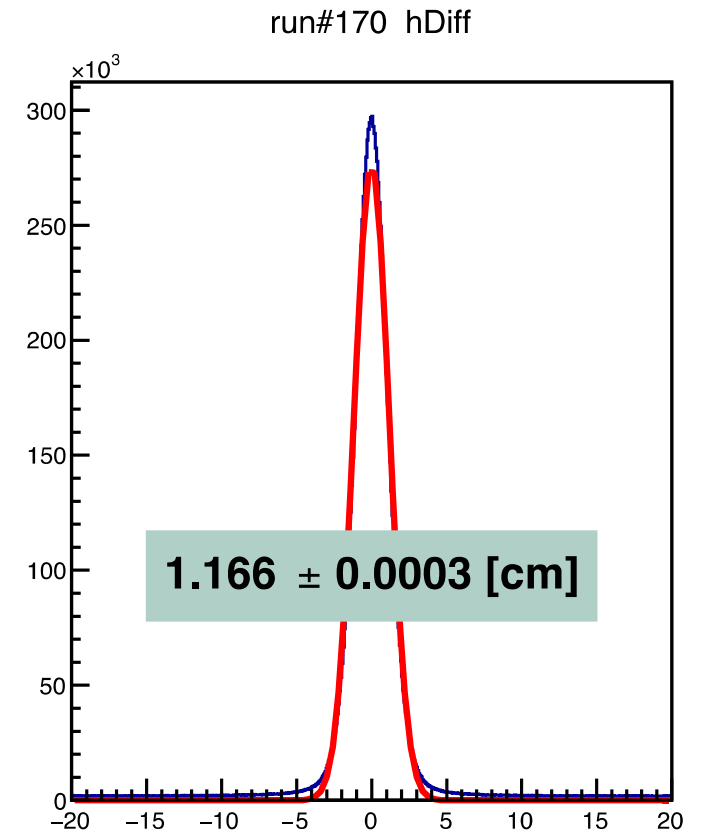
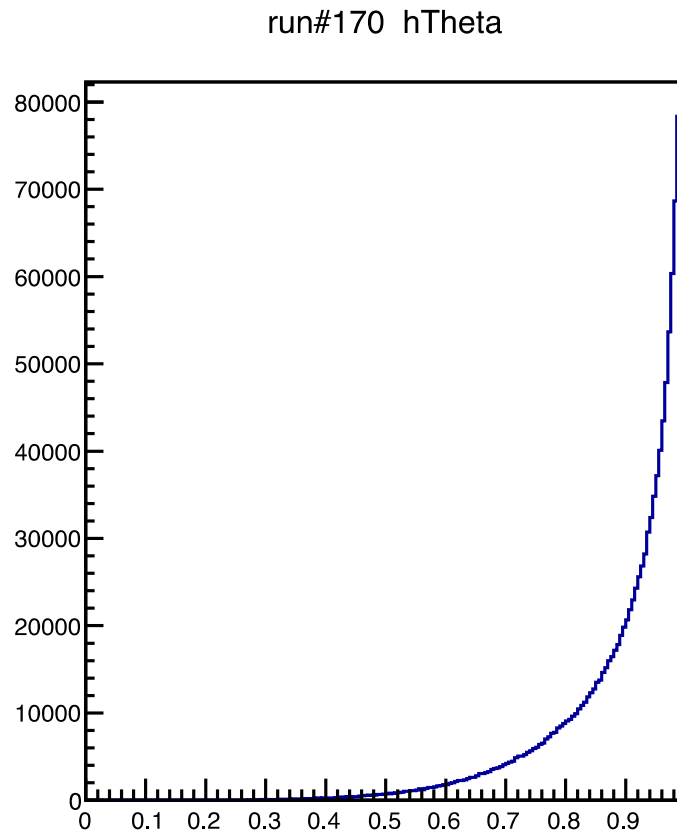
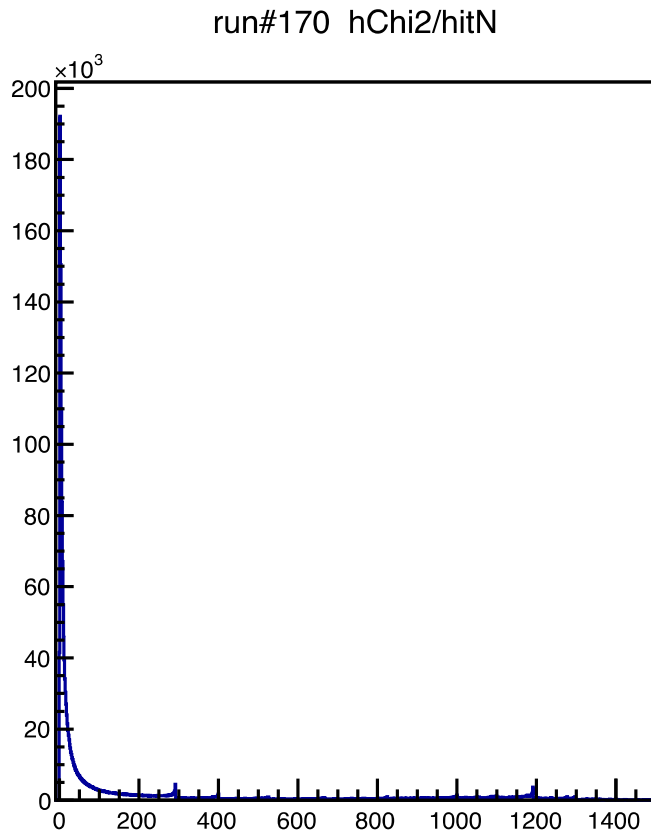
run#170 hDiff



# CERN data analysis

## 2D trajectory reconstruction

Histograms –  $\chi^2/\text{hitN} < 100$  cut

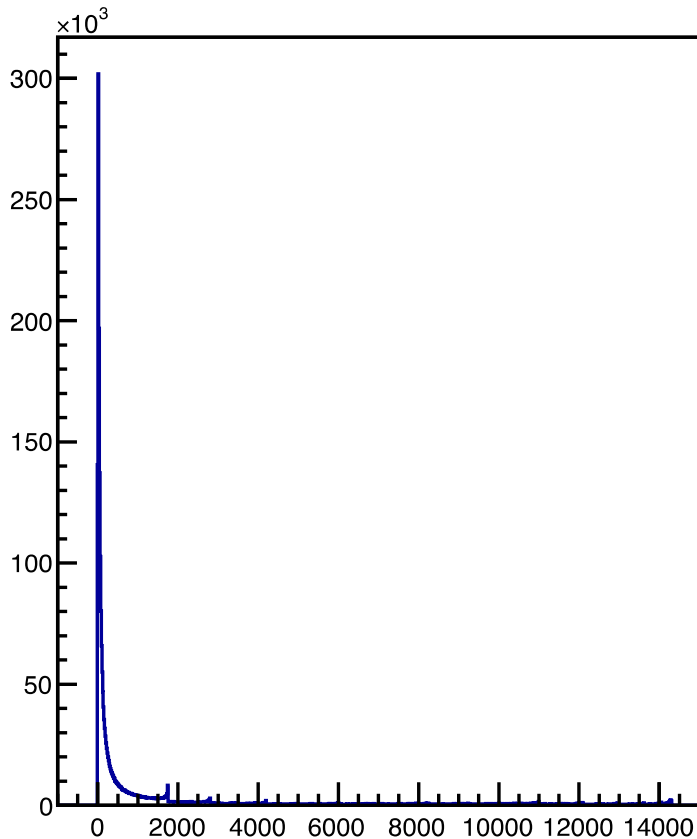


# CERN data analysis

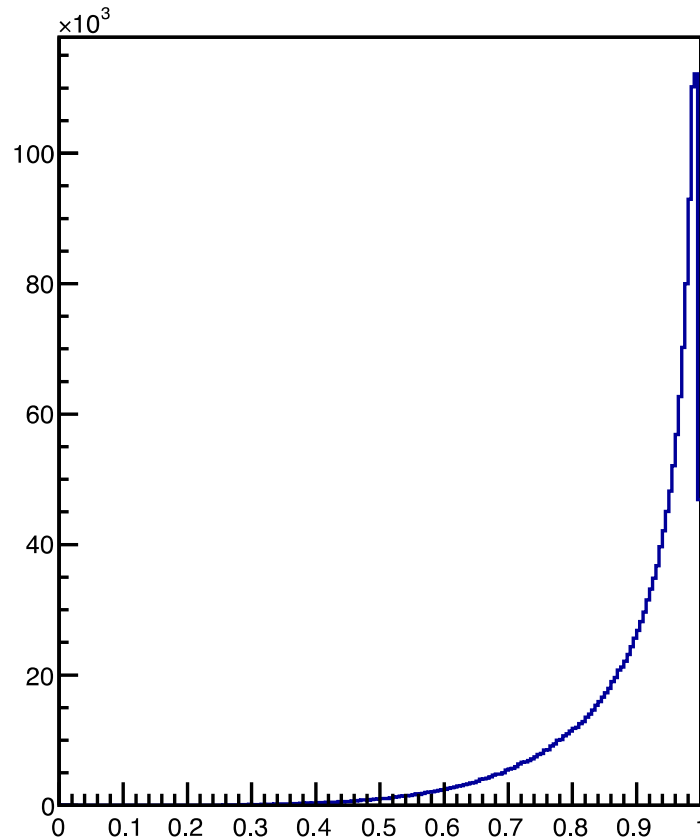
## 2D trajectory reconstruction

### Histograms – $\chi^2 < 1000$ cut

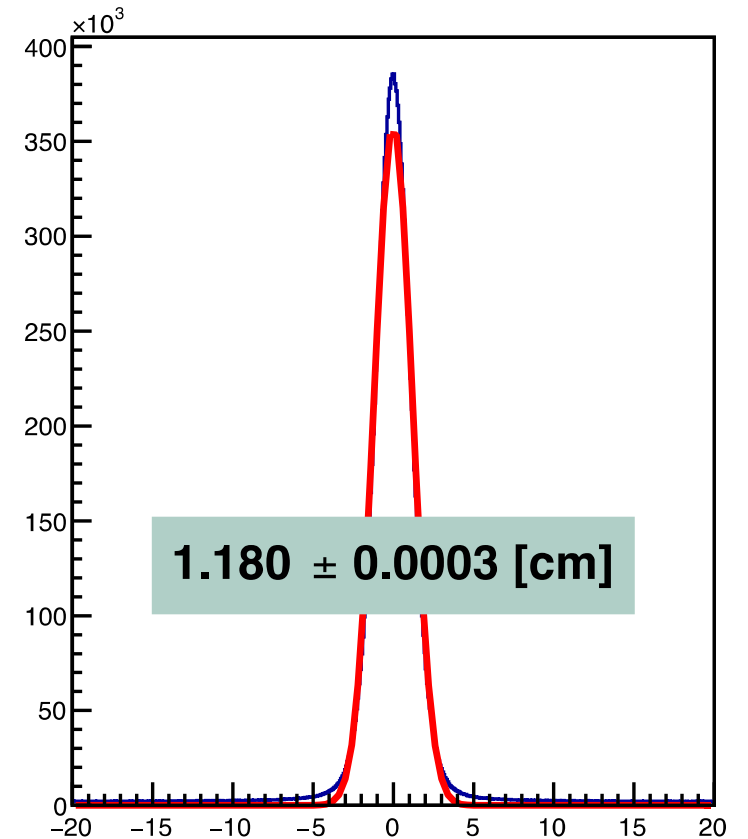
run#174 hChi2



run#174 hTheta



run#174 hDiff

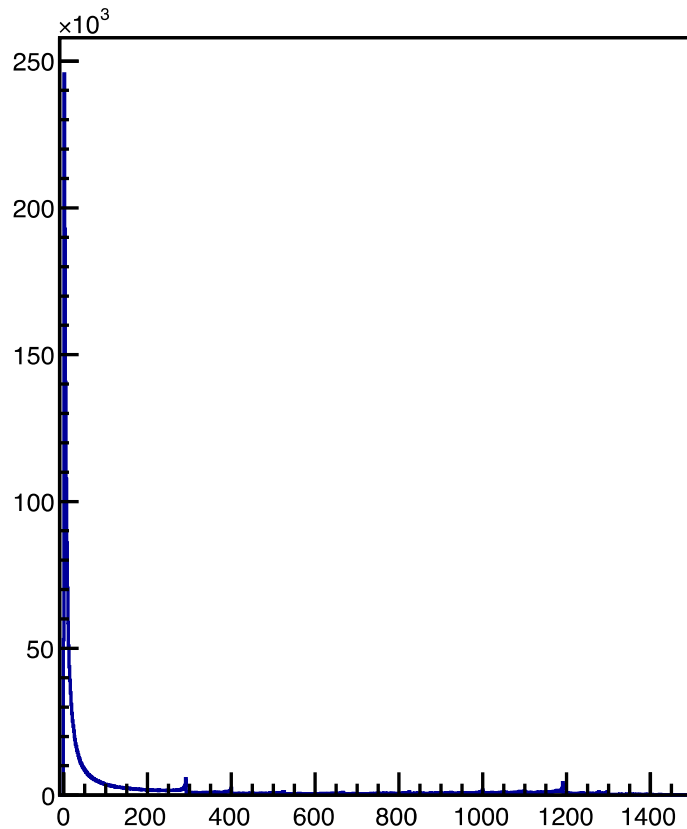


# CERN data analysis

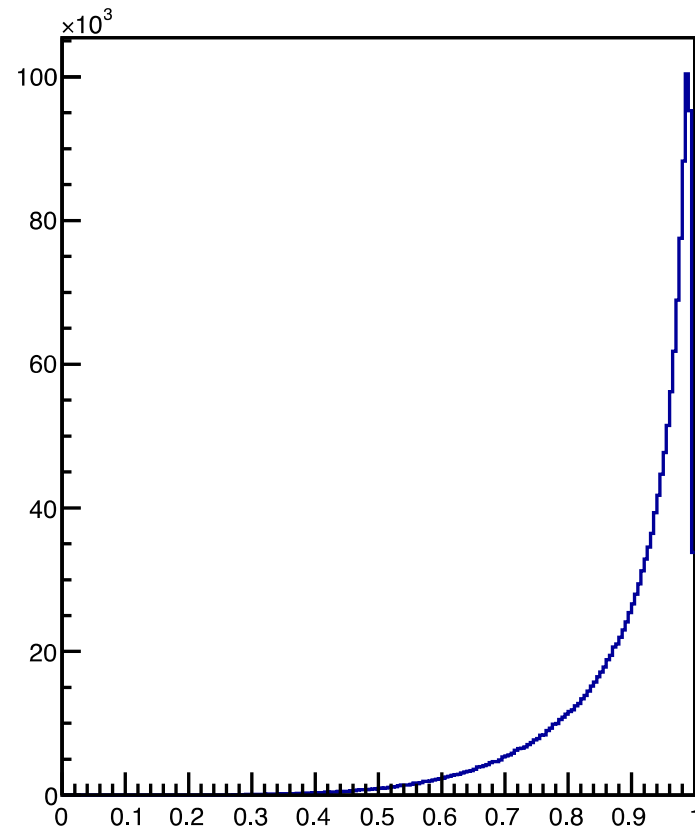
## 2D trajectory reconstruction

Histograms –  $\chi^2/\text{hitN} < 100$  cut

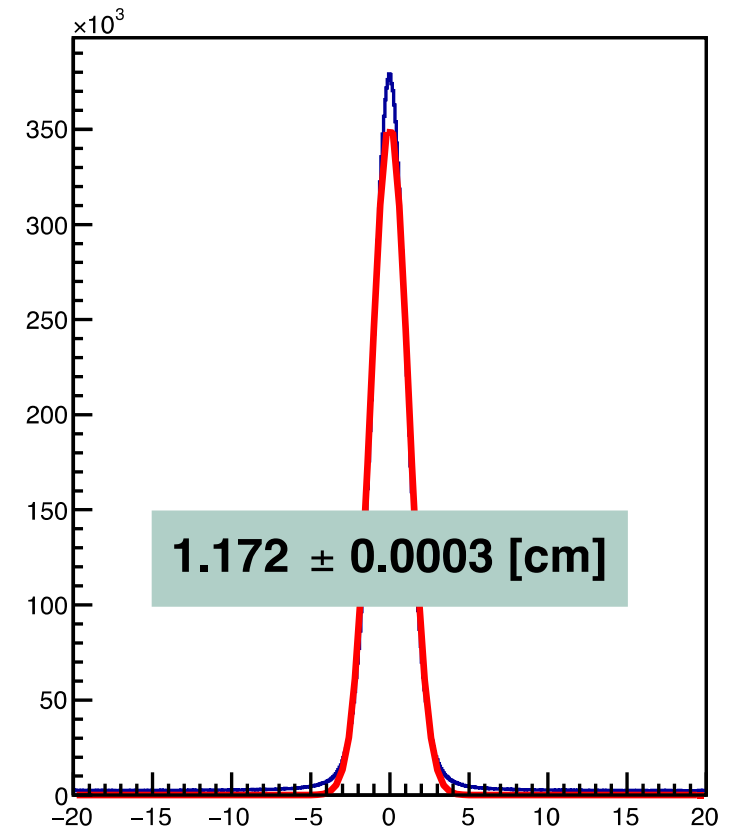
run#174 hChi2/hitN



run#174 hTheta



run#174 hDiff



# CERN data analysis

## Time resolution

Group three bars into a group.

In a group,  
select the events that passing through  
within  $\pm 5\text{cm}$  from the position.

$\{-80, -70, -60, -50, \dots, 0, \dots, 50, 60, 70, 80\}$

Fit a distribution obtained Tmean  
difference between two bars  
with Gaussian distribution

$$dTmean_{\alpha} = Tmean_1 - Tmean_2$$

$$dTmean_{\beta} = Tmean_2 - Tmean_3$$

$$dTmean_{\gamma} = Tmean_3 - Tmean_1$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha}^2 = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2$$

$$\sigma_{\beta}^2 = \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2$$

$$\sigma_{\gamma}^2 = \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_1^2$$

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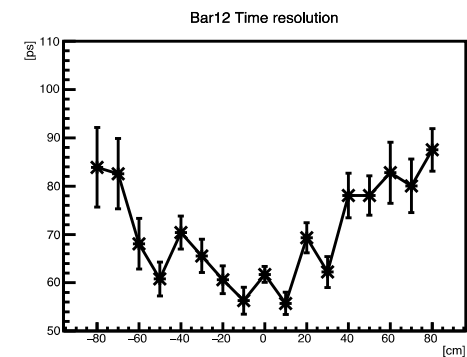
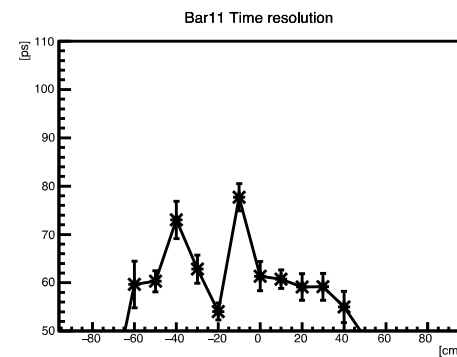
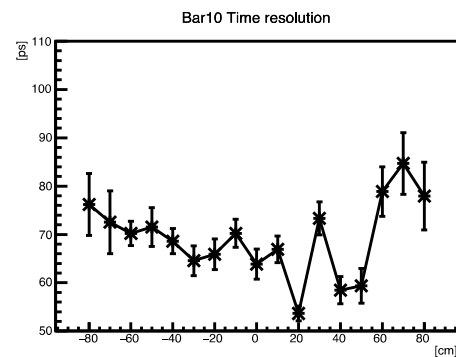
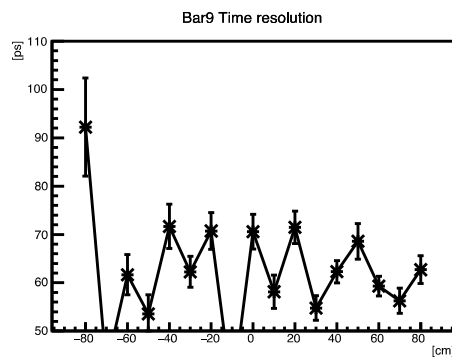
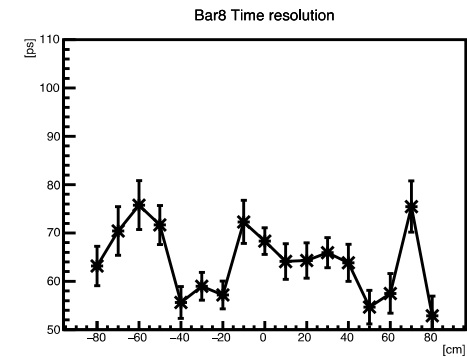
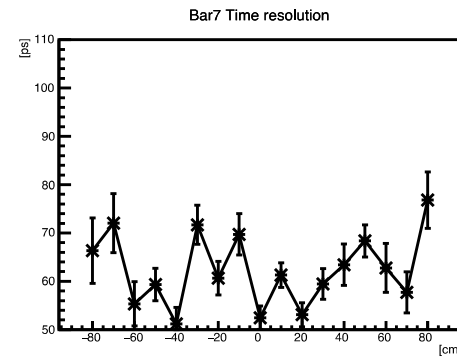
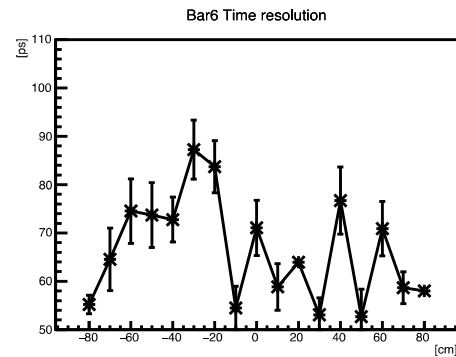
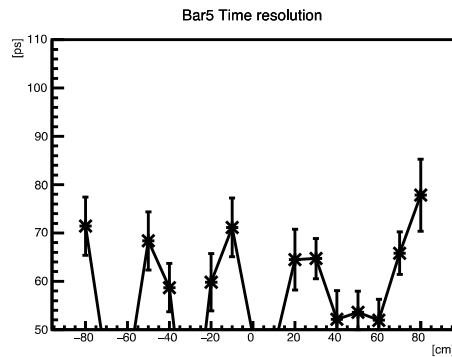
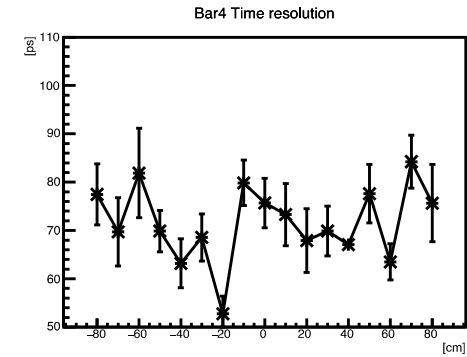
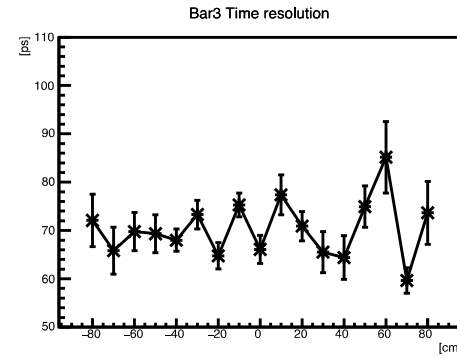
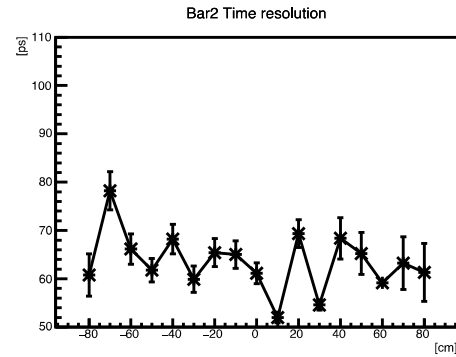
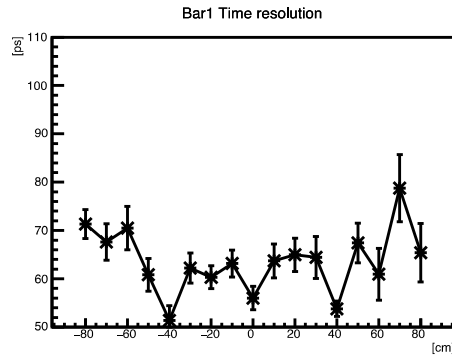
$$\rightarrow \sigma^2 = \sigma_{\alpha}^2 + \sigma_{\beta}^2 + \sigma_{\gamma}^2 = 2 * (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2)$$

$$\therefore \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_1^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2} - \sigma_{\beta}^2 \\ \sigma_2^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2} - \sigma_{\gamma}^2 \\ \sigma_3^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2} - \sigma_{\alpha}^2 \end{array} \right.$$

# CERN data analysis

## (Time resolution) vs (position)

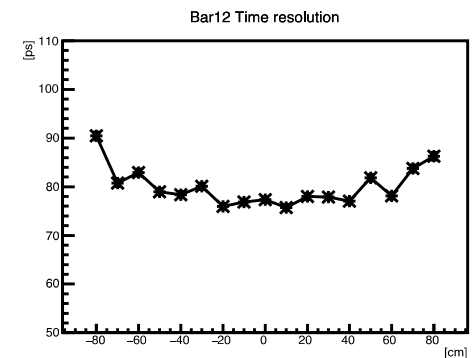
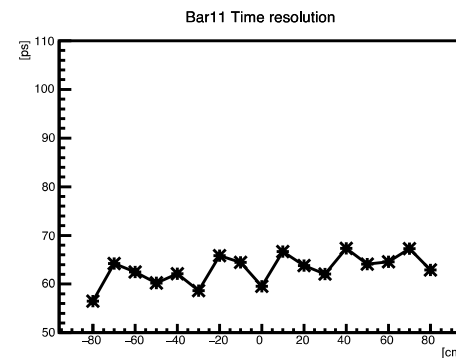
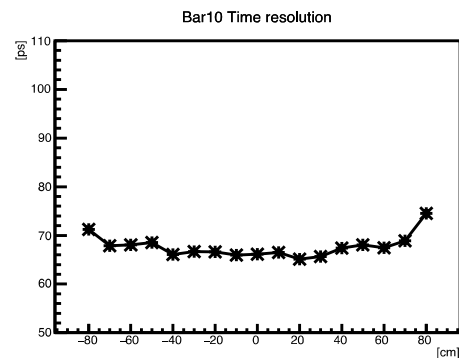
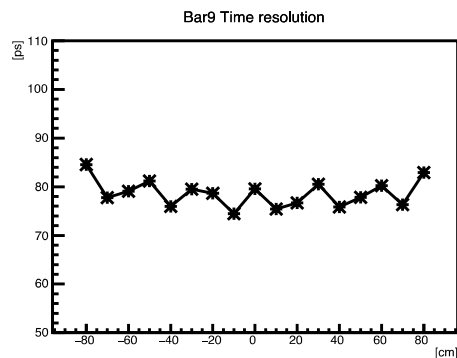
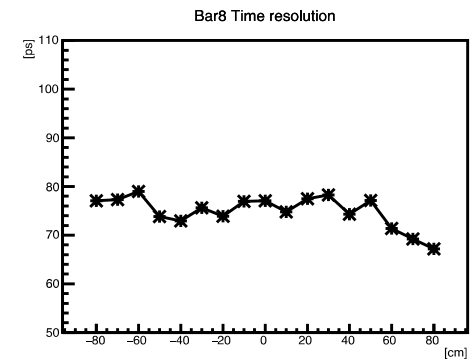
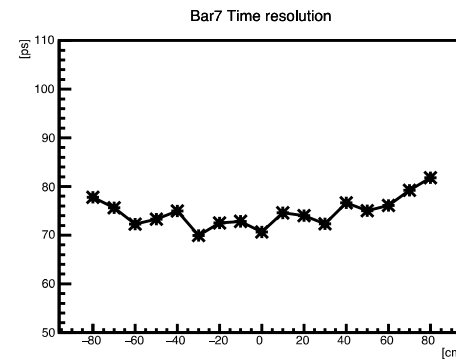
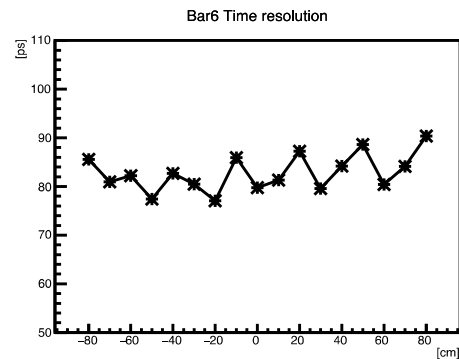
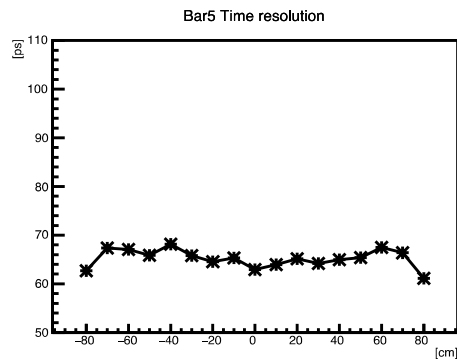
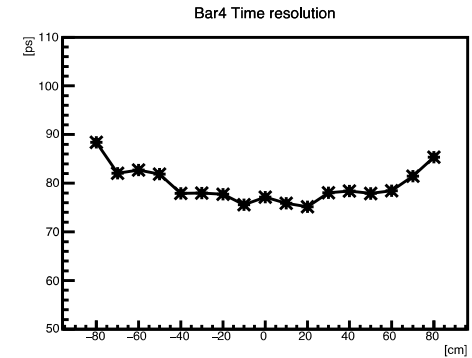
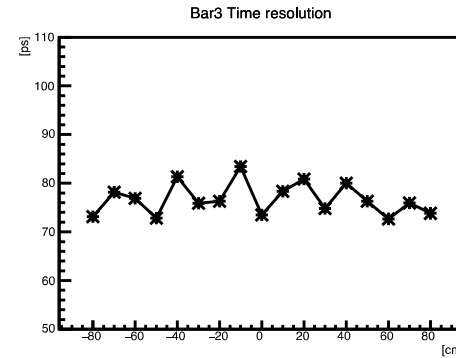
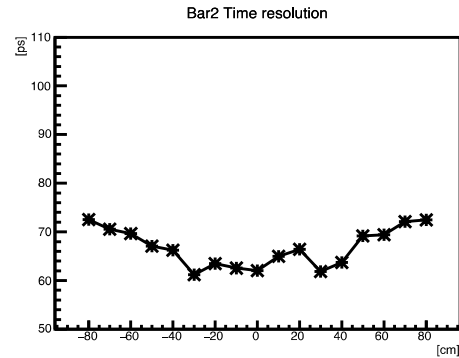
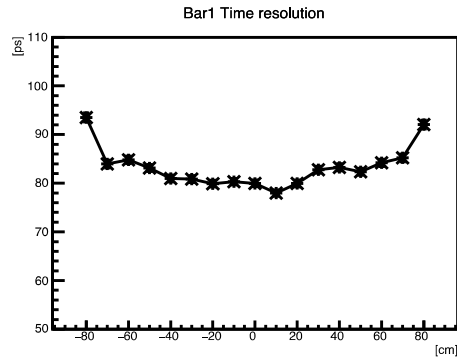
With old#202



# CERN data analysis

## (Time resolution) vs (position)

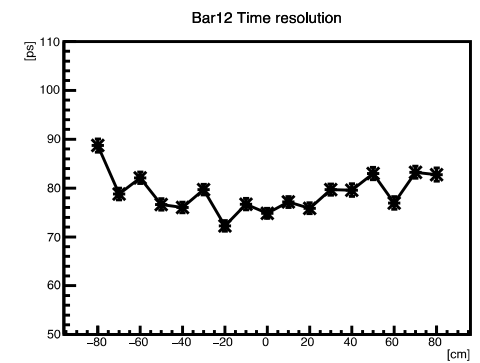
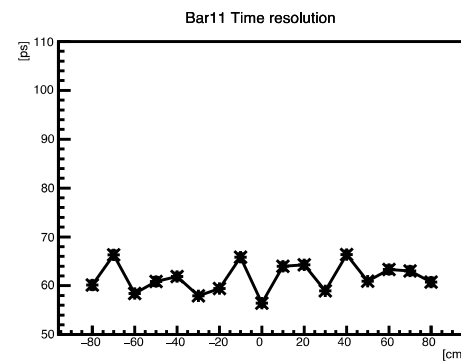
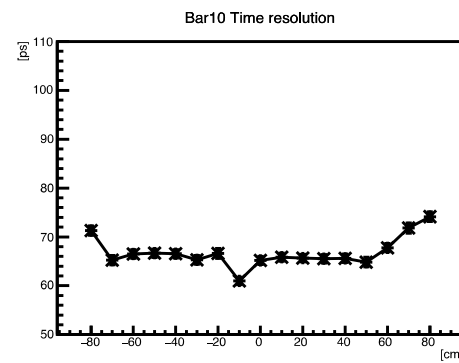
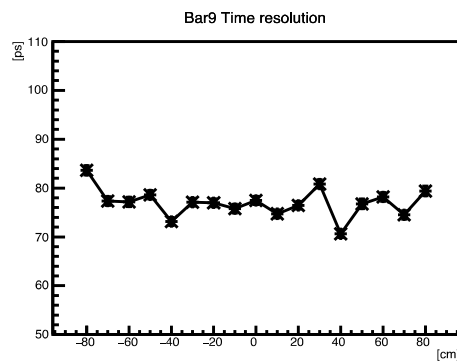
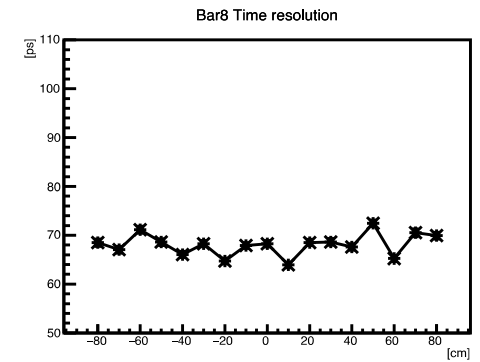
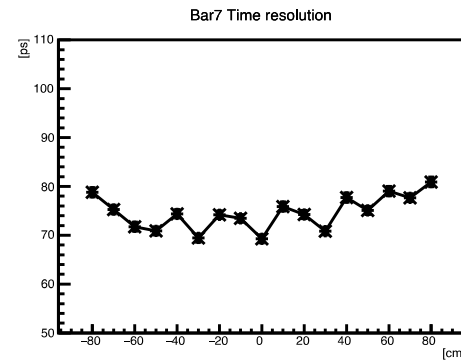
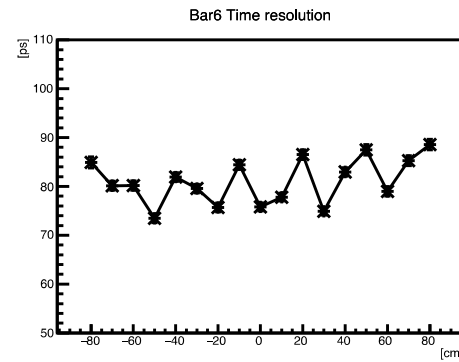
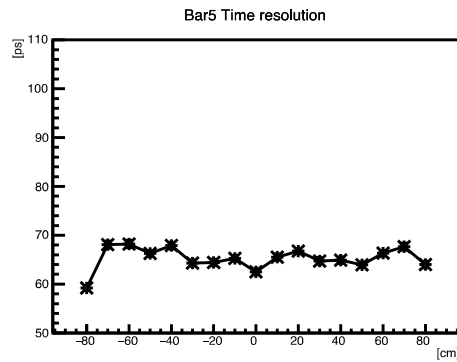
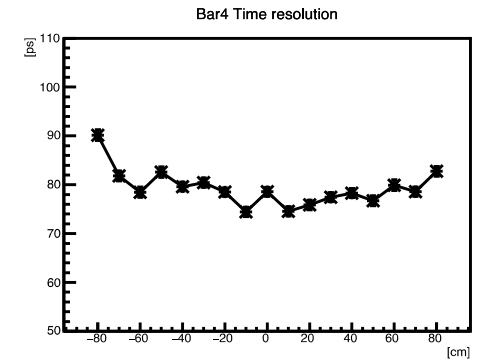
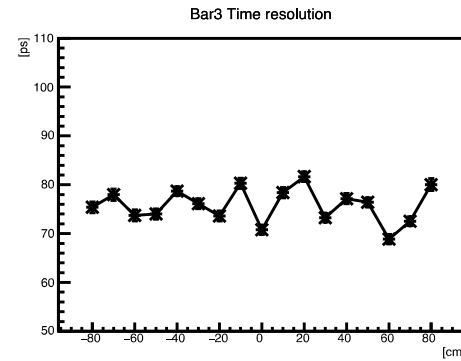
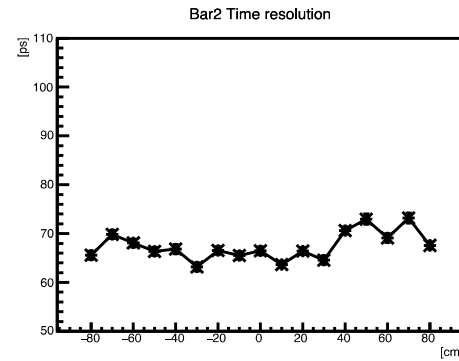
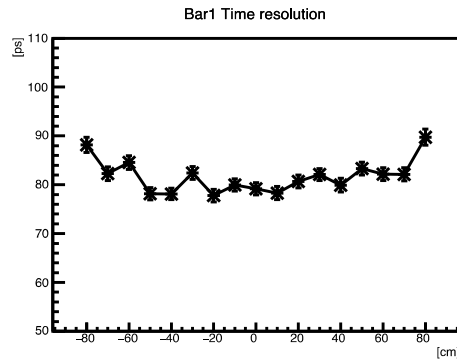
With #151



# CERN data analysis

## (Time resolution) vs (position)

## With #170



# CERN data analysis

## (Time resolution) vs (position)

With #174

