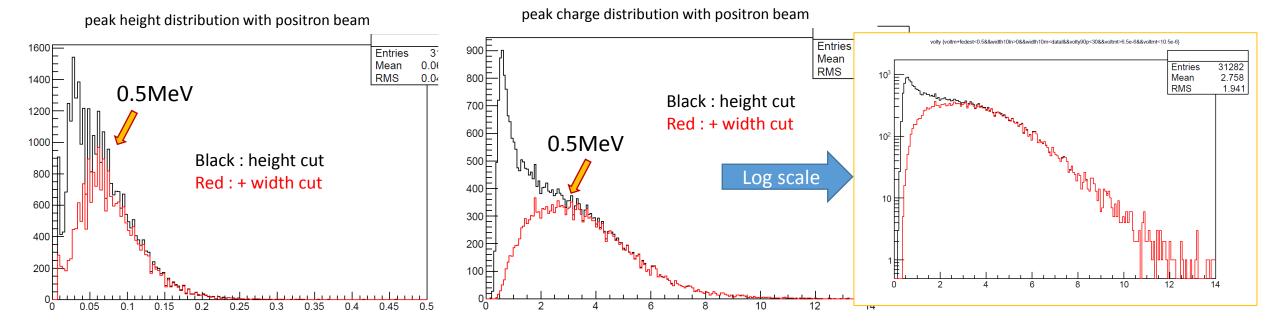
# Positronium intensity measurement preparation (GBAR)

SNU

Bongho Kim

#### At last week

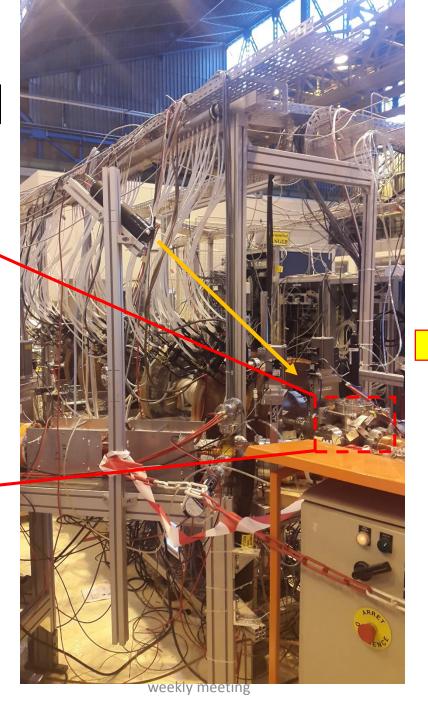


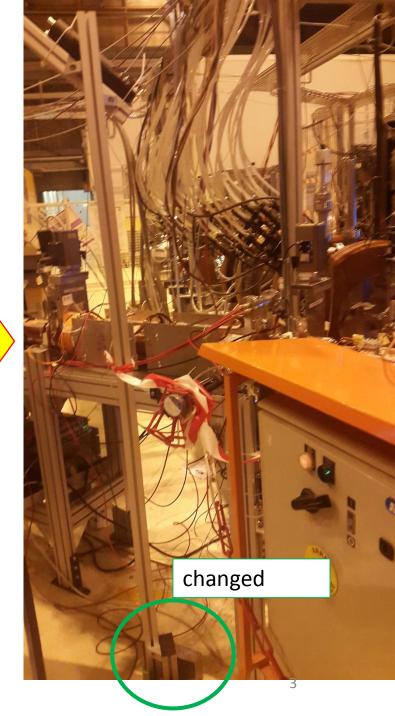
- Signal selection :
- height > 3sigma(3x0.00235V) for 3 bins (inside  $\pm$ (0.1xheight time +10ns))
- Width(0.1xheight) > 20ns
- Time window: 6.5us~10.5us (second bump only)
- Peak charge and height both are lower than <sup>22</sup>Na source
- → Possible reason : energy loss from beam pipe (2mm thickness(?))
- →Linac noise can ruin signal
- → Beam/background?

### Setup changed

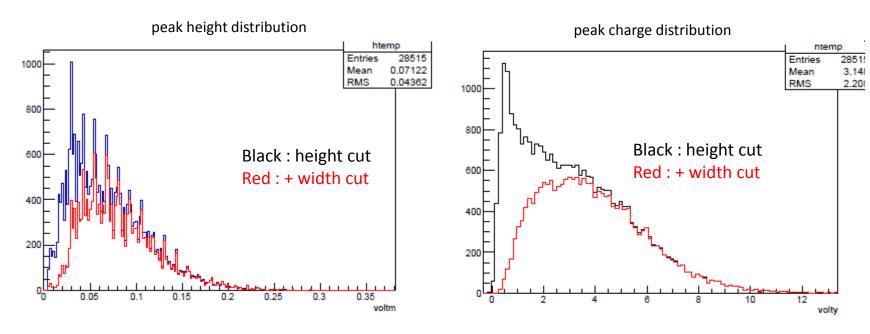


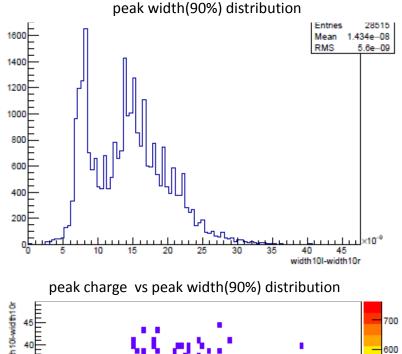
- At last time, PWO detector direction is tilted compared with annihilation part.
- PWO angle is changed to see annihilation point.

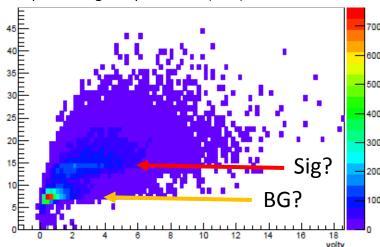




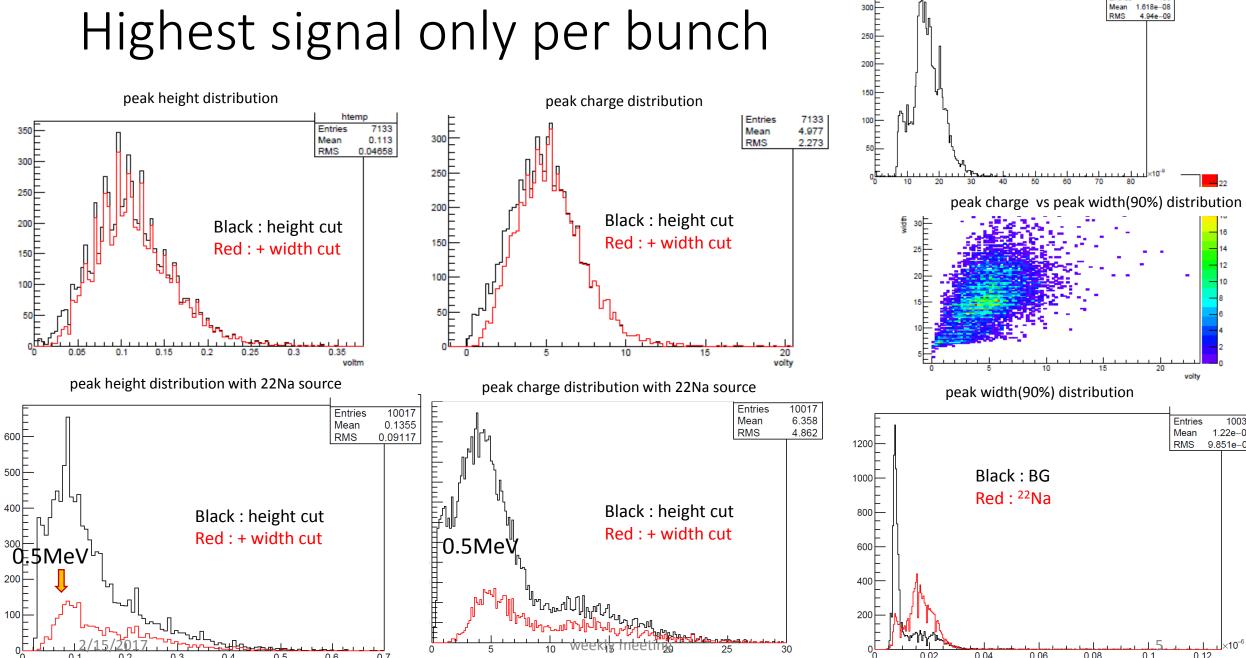
## Setup changed

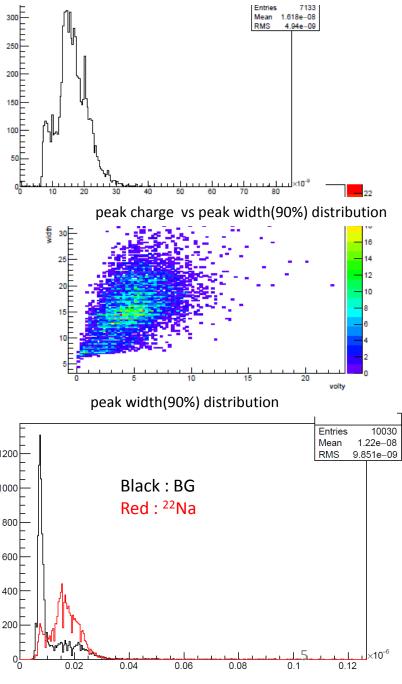




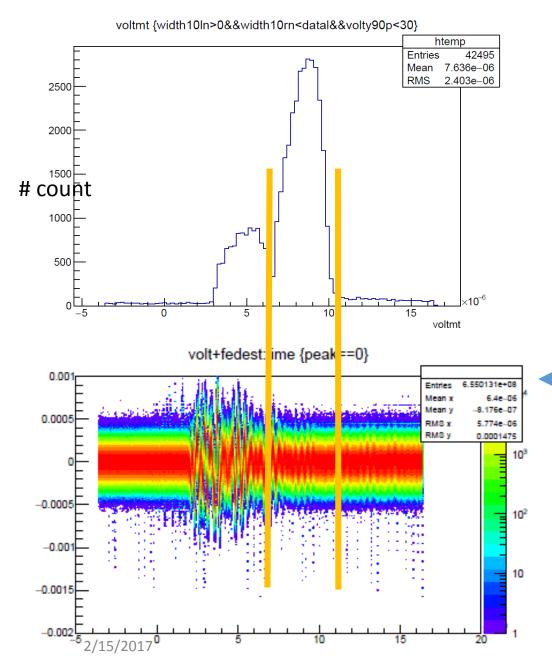


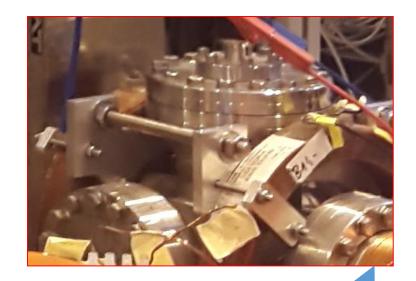
- Result is same as before..
- Signal finding algorithm was checked but no big improvement.
- Same BG(?) is shown(Beam BG? Or Compton scattered gamma?)
- I check several signal shape in BG region but it looks like signal..(single peak)





peak width(90%) distribution





- Fedestal fluctuation is checked but effect is negligible.
- Because of obstables near annihilation point, comptom scattered gamma can be measure.

(But BG is two times higher than signal)

weekly meeting

#### So ...

- How can we understand this huge BG to calibrate signal only.
- Take data without beam annihilation in detection point? (remove target in detection region)
- Lead block in front of PWO detector to block signal and check BG amount?
- Any good idea?