

Start Counter Efficiency & Attenuation Update

Mahmoud Kamel

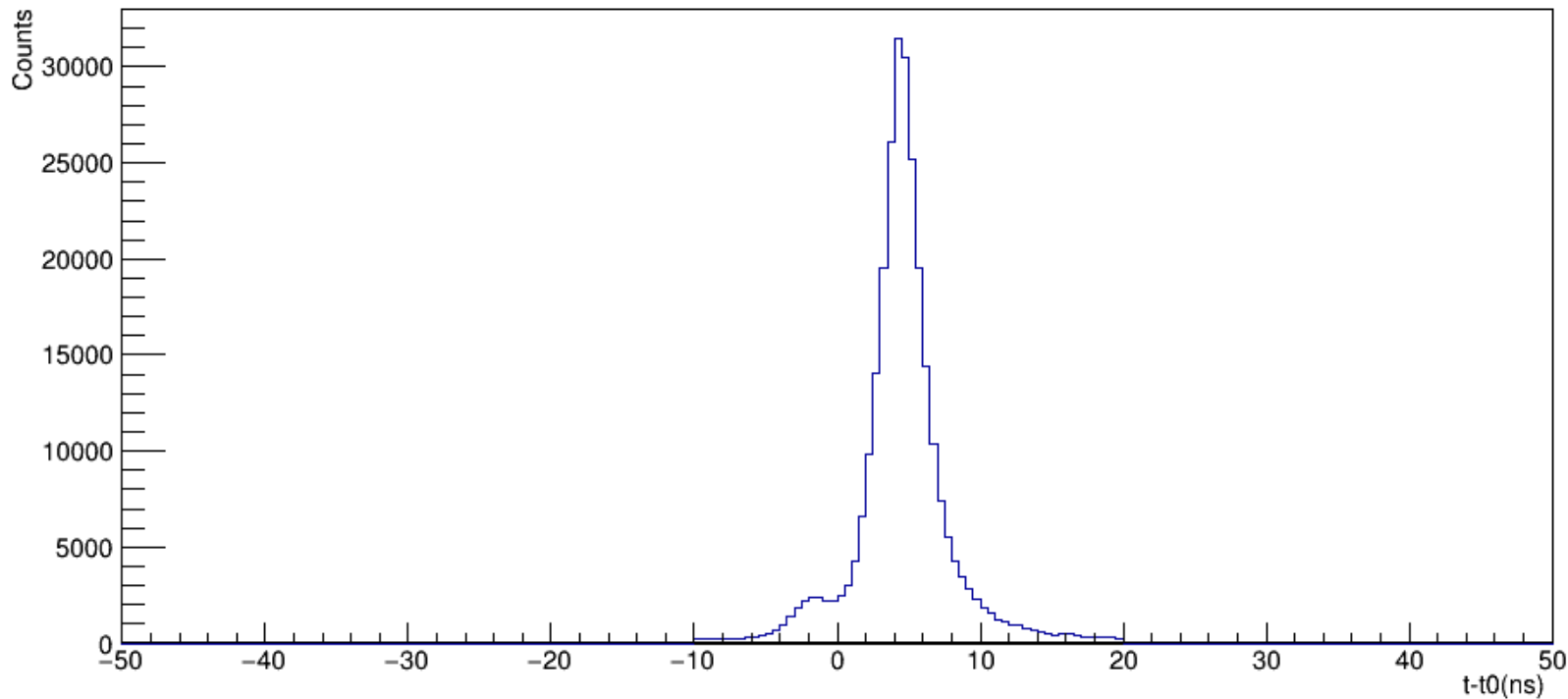
Projected tracks selection and Efficiency Calculations

- Do not use SC time in track fitting.
- Get a quality charged track with the following cuts:
 - Number of Hits per track ≥ 14
 - Track_FOM $\geq 2.69E^{-3}$
 - $\text{abs}(\text{vertex_z} - \text{target center}) \leq 15$ cm
 - Radial cut < 1 cm
- The track must be matched to BCAL OR (FCAL && TOF).
- Get the t_0 of each track projected to a SC sector.

SC Hits and Efficiency Calculations

- Loop over the SC hits determined by the hit factory.
- Get the hit time t .
- If $-10 < t-t_0 < 20$ ns, check if the same projected sector had hit or its nearest paddle, (SC hits).

Hit Time - t_0

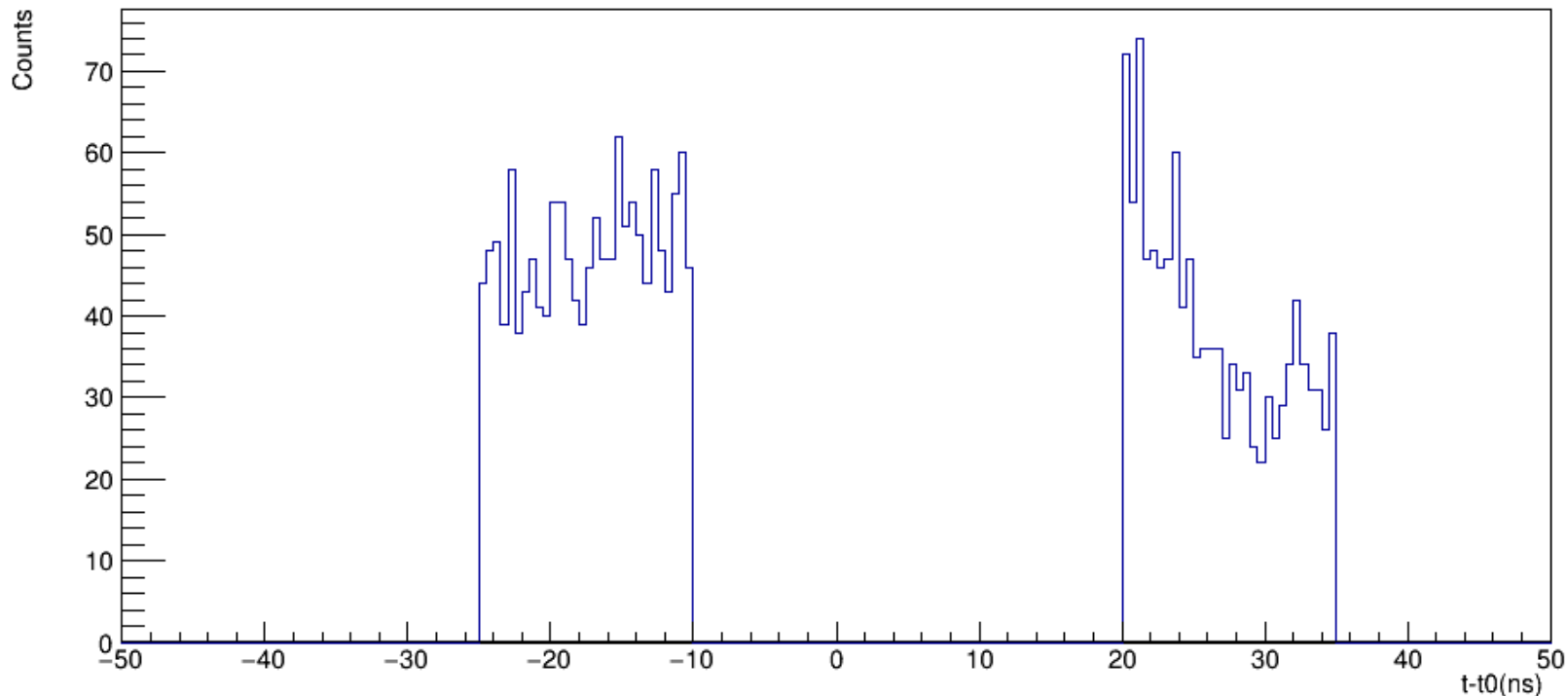


250K events of
run30279

SC Hits and Efficiency Calculations

- Calculate the accidentals by counting the out of time hits for $-25 < t-t_0$ && $t-t_0 < 35$
- Calculate the accidental subtracted efficiency = $(\text{SC hits} - \text{accidentals}) / \text{Projected hits}$.

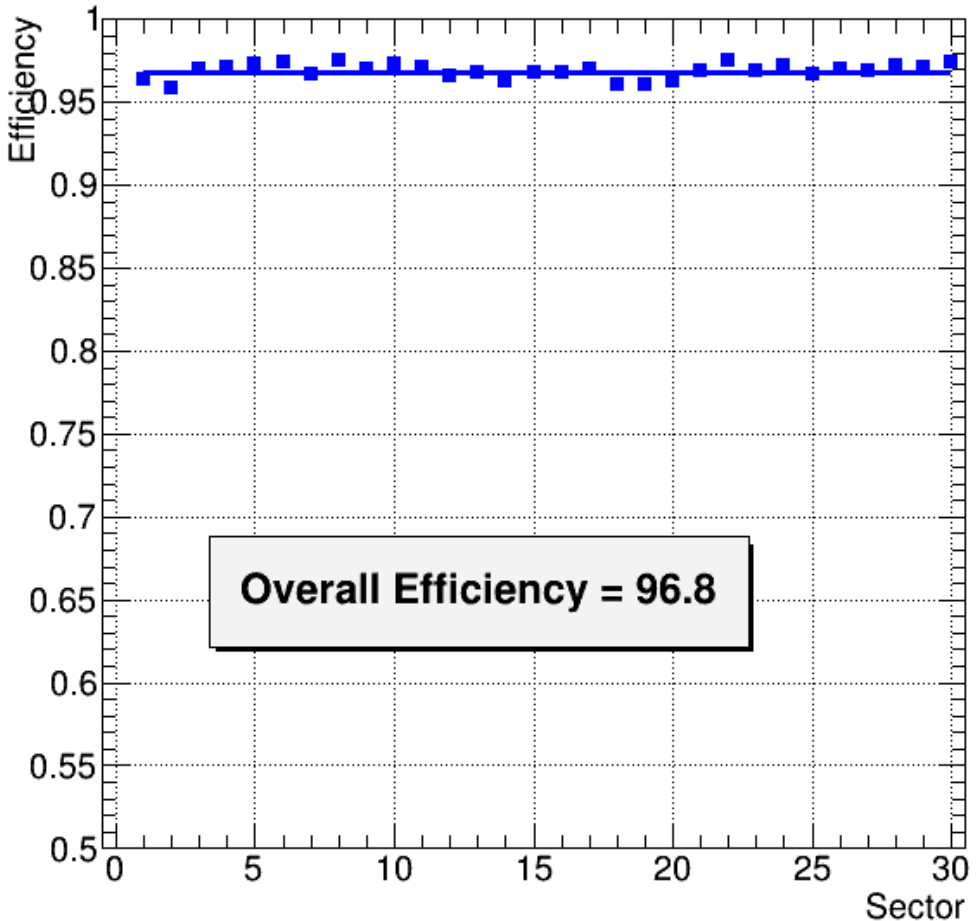
Acc Hit Time -t0



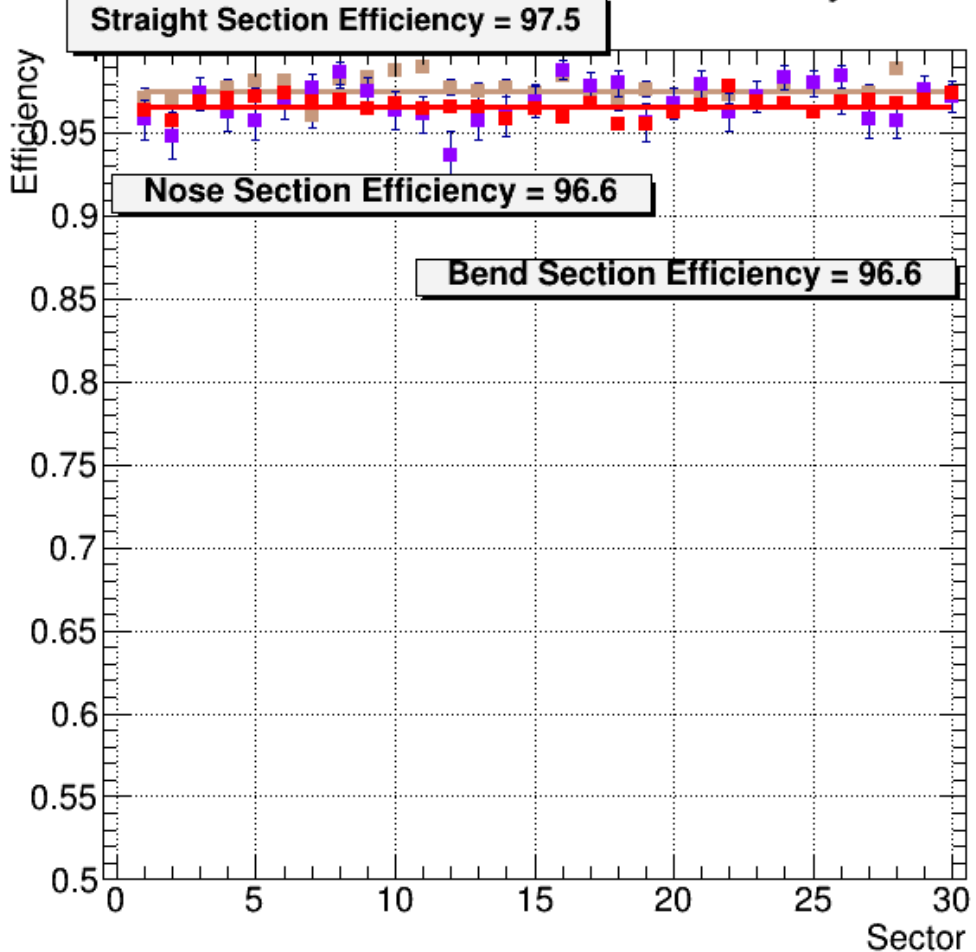
250K events of
run30279

SC Efficiency

Accidental subtracted efficiency



Accidental subtracted efficiency



Attenuation Corrections

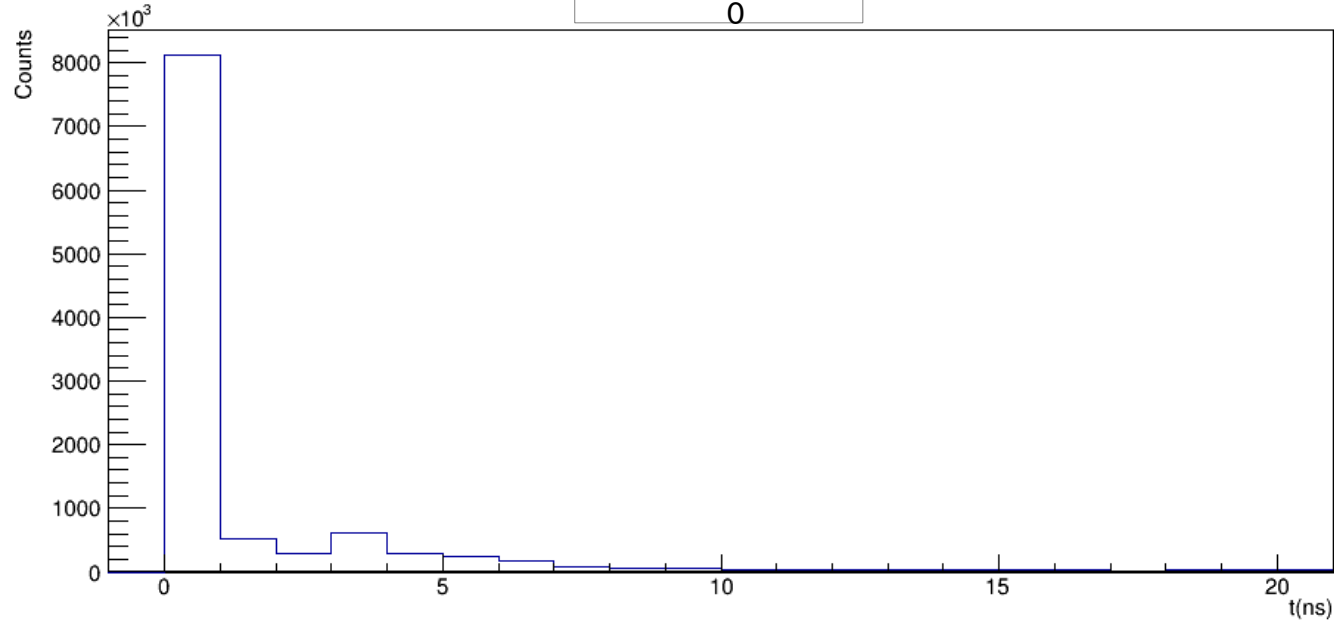
- Select quality fast pion tracks with the following cuts:
 - Number of Hits per track ≥ 14
 - Track_FOM $\geq 2.69E^{-3}$
 - $\text{abs}(\text{vertex_z} - \text{target center}) \leq 15$ cm
 - Radial cut < 1 cm.
 - Momentum > 500 MeV
- Define t_0 as the time based track time
- Loop over the ADC digihit object and get the hit time, sector, and pulse integral corrected for pedestal.
- Plot the time difference between the hit time and t_0 .

Timing Cut & Momentum Cut

$t-t_0$

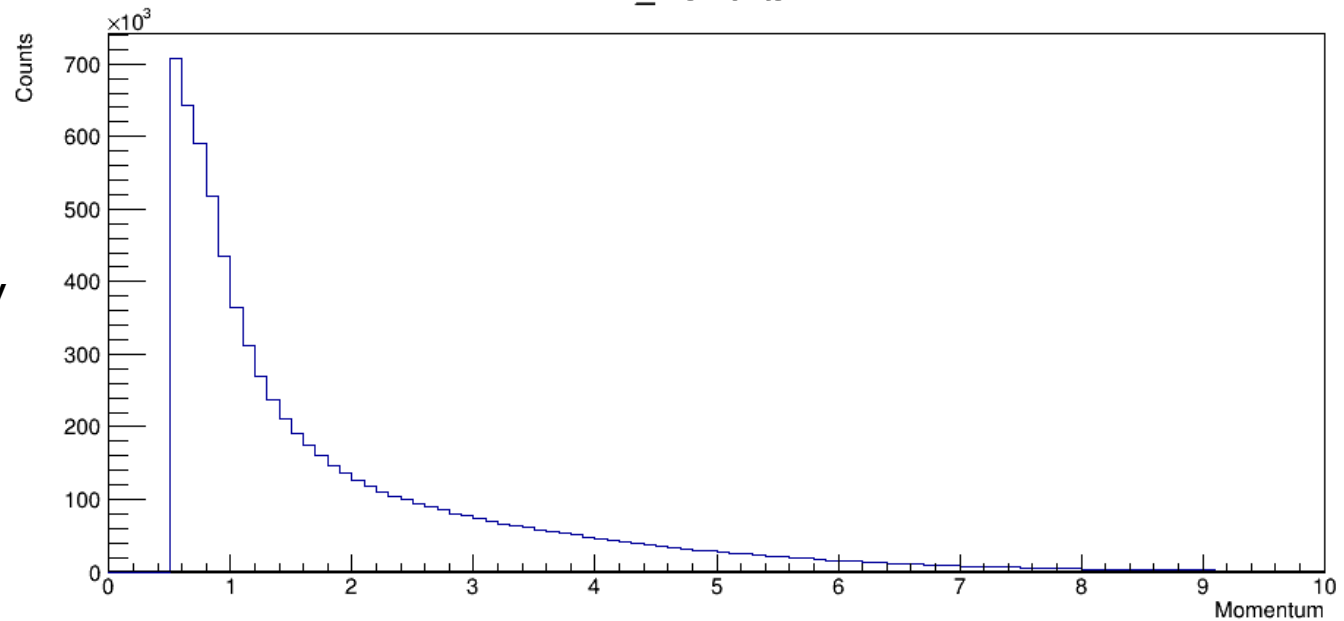
$T \leq 2 \text{ ns}$

Run 30279



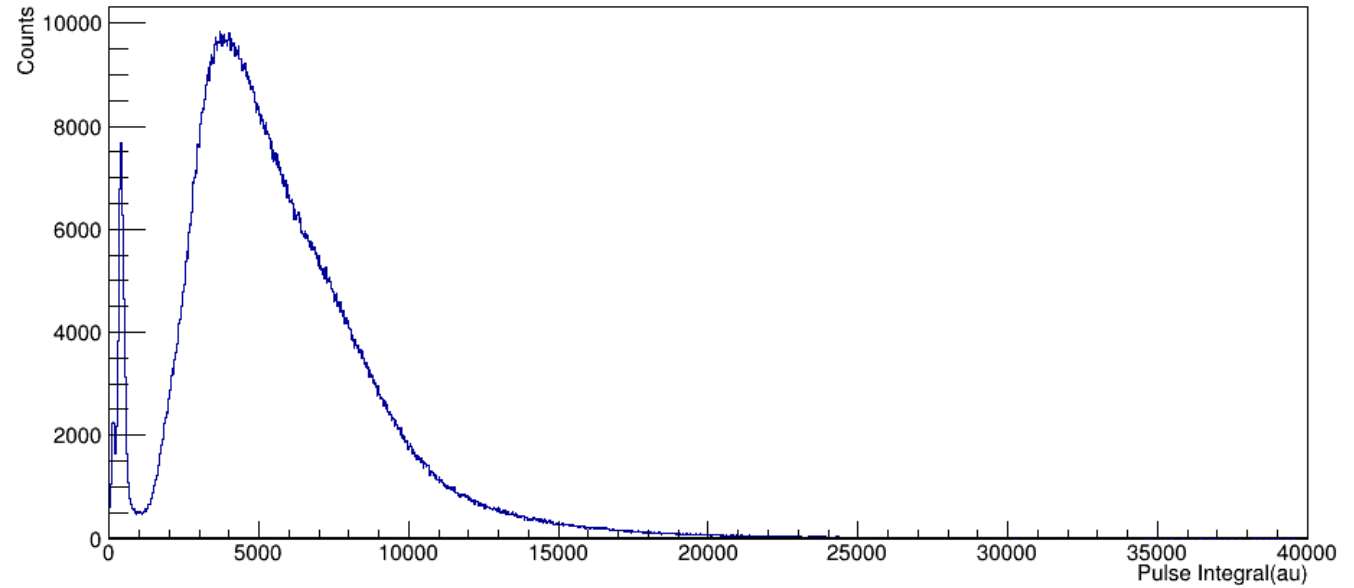
h_Momentum

Momentum $\geq 500 \text{ MeV}$



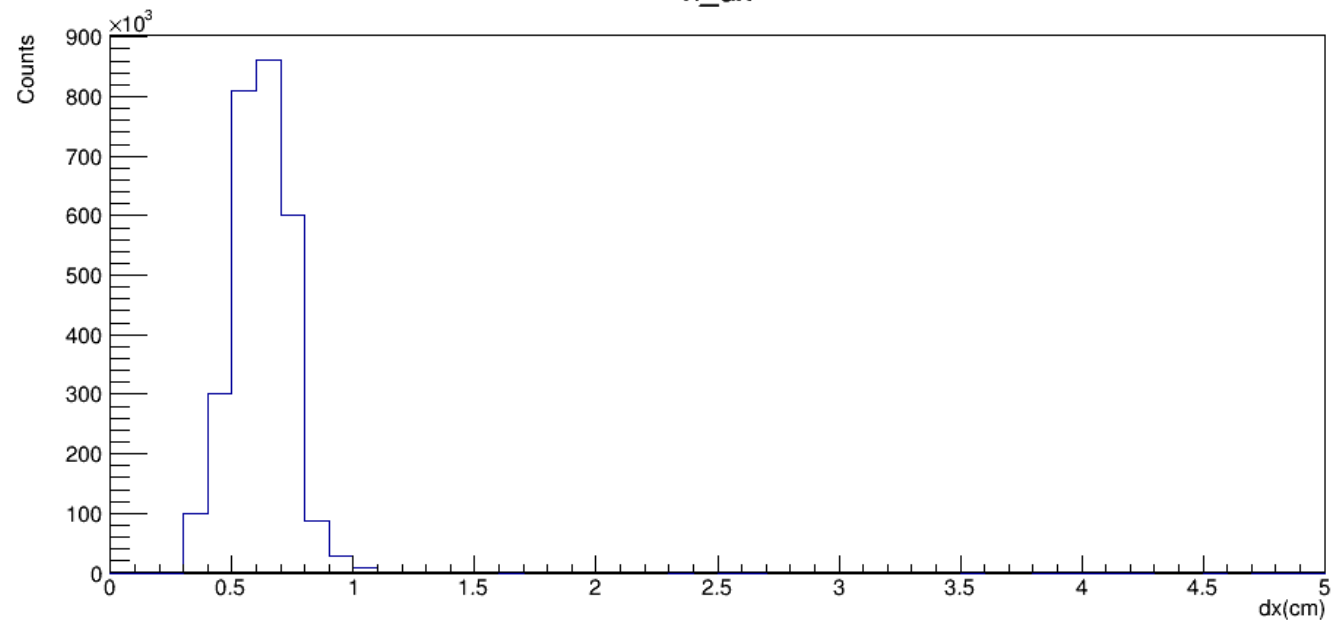
Pedestal corrected pulse integral & path length

h_pulse_integral



Run 30279

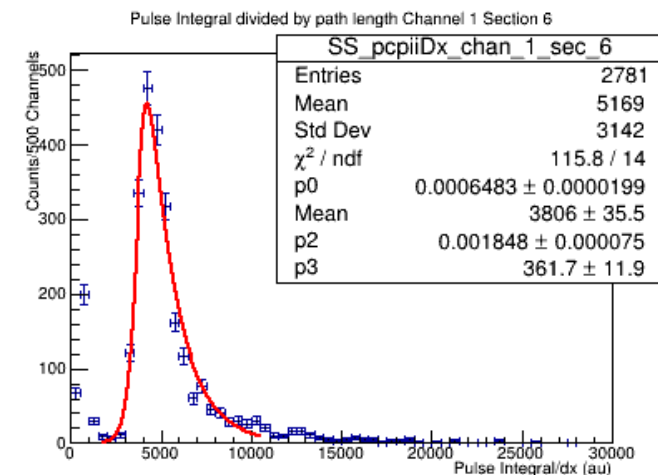
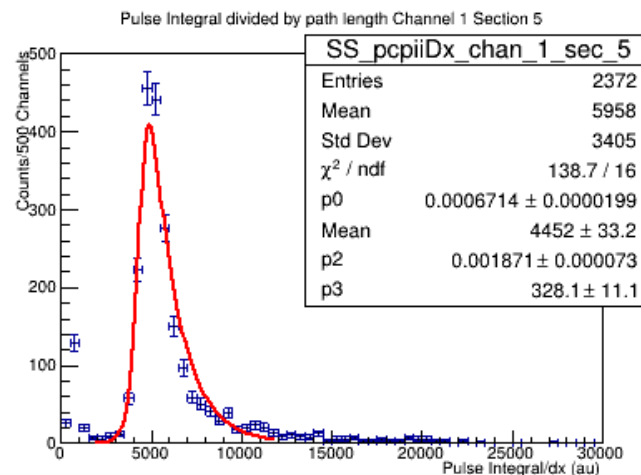
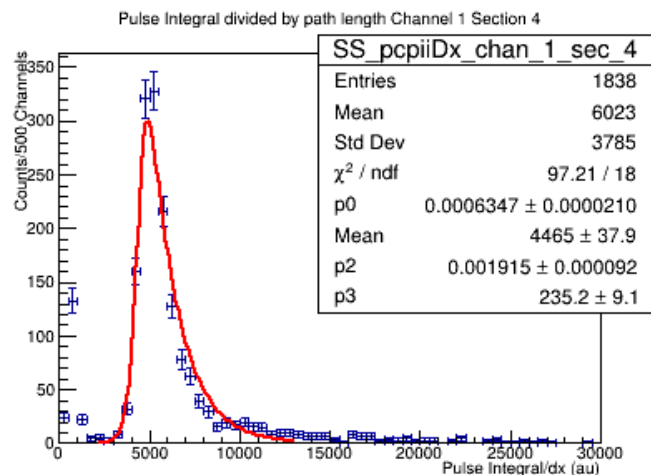
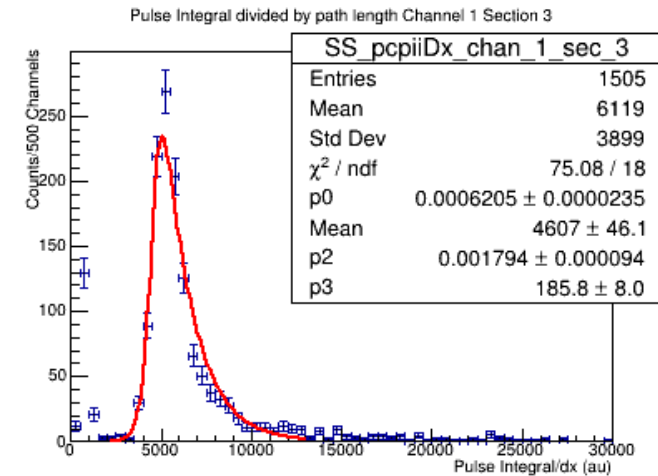
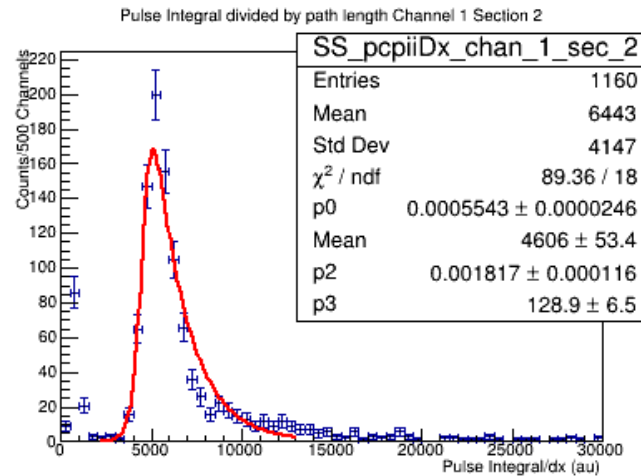
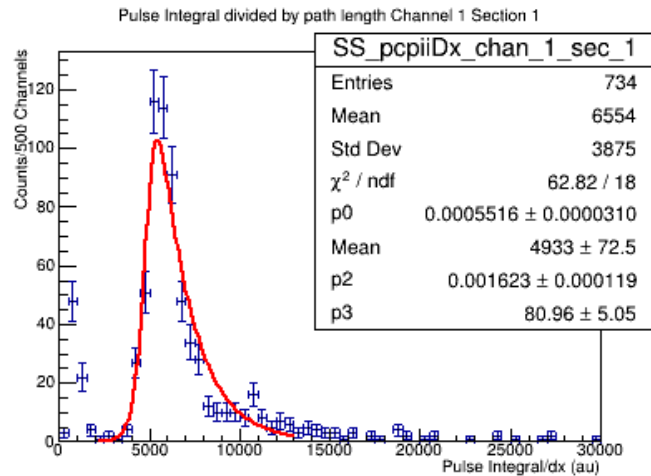
h_dx



Pulse integral/dx Plots for paddle 1

Each paddle is divided into 12 intervals along z starting from z=62 cm. Each interval is about 3 cm in length.

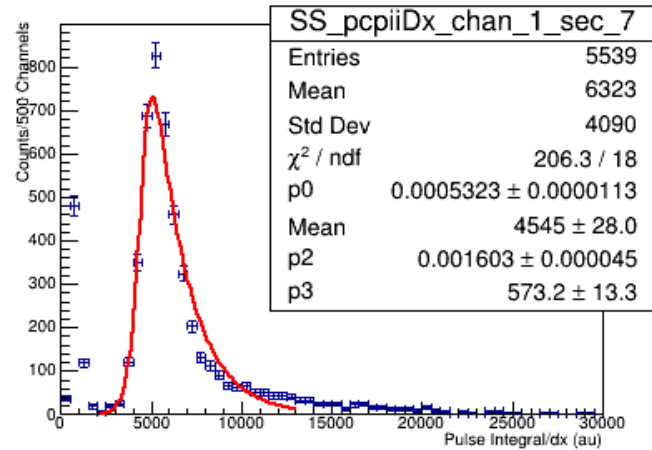
Fit the empirical function $f(x) = P_3 (e^{-p_0(x-\text{Mean})}) (1 + \tanh(p_2(x-\text{Mean})))$ to the data



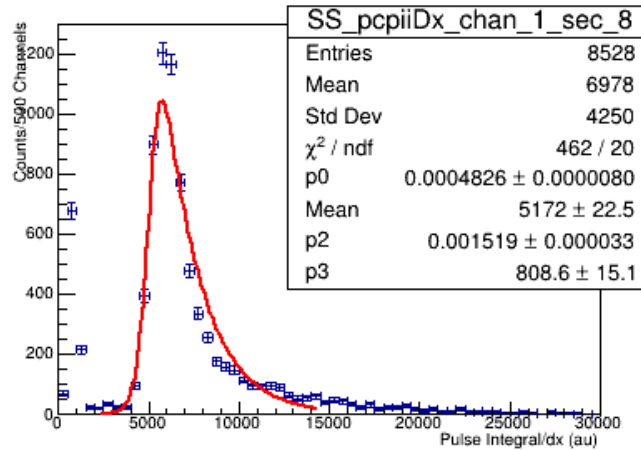
Pulse integral/dx Plots for paddle 1

Last 6 intervals

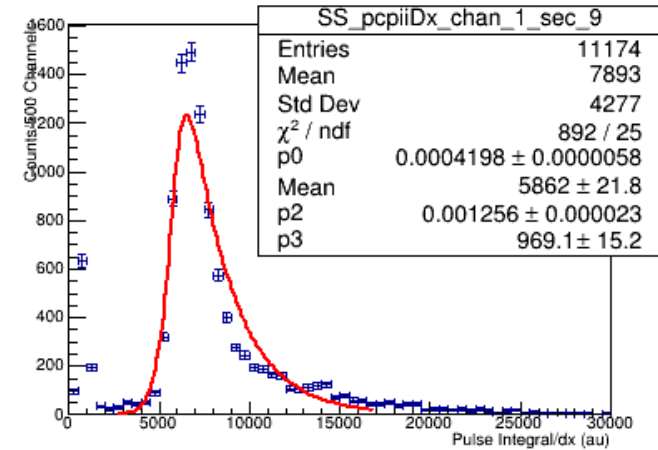
Pulse Integral divided by path length Channel 1 Section 7



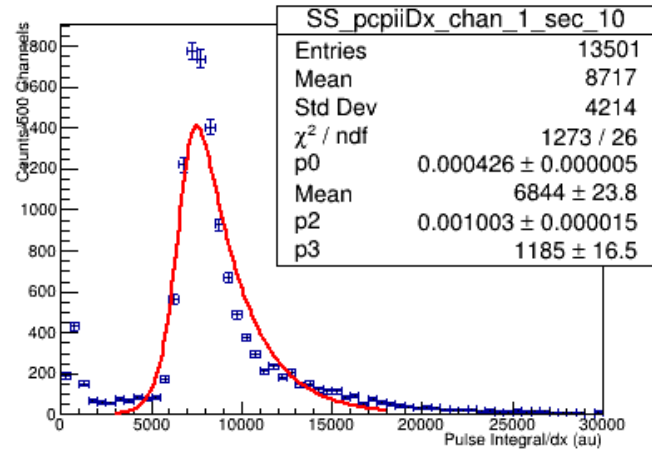
Pulse Integral divided by path length Channel 1 Section 8



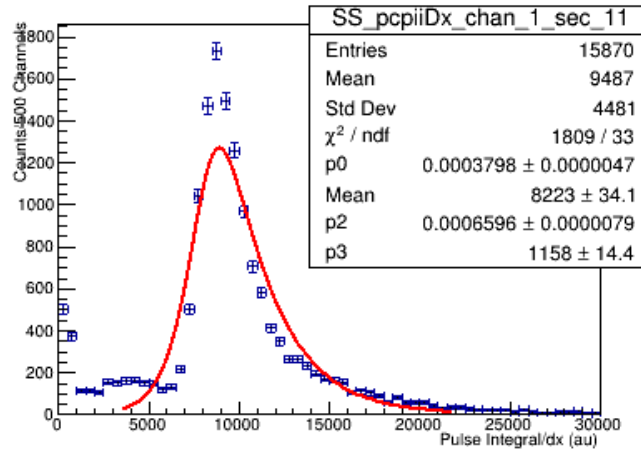
Pulse Integral divided by path length Channel 1 Section 9



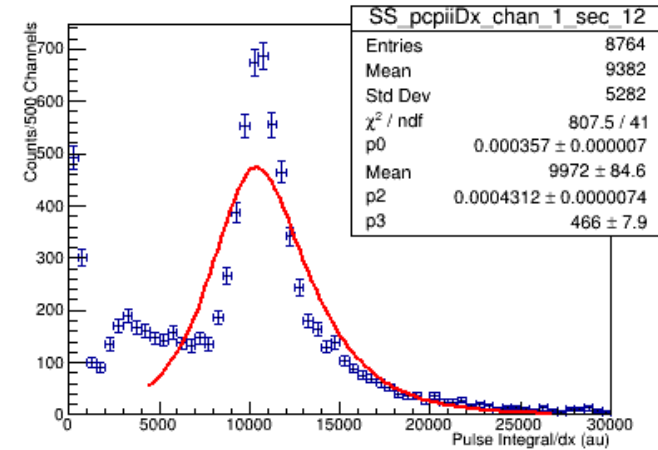
Pulse Integral divided by path length Channel 1 Section 10



Pulse Integral divided by path length Channel 1 Section 11

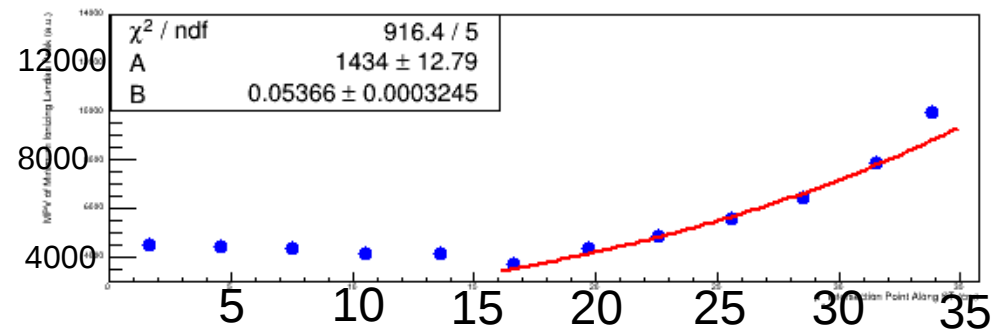
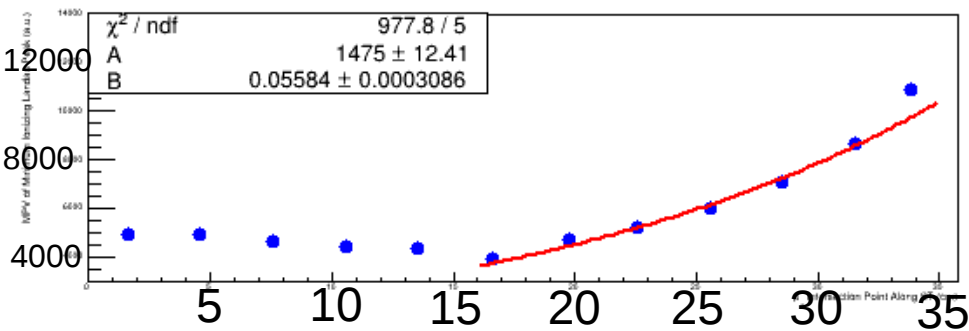
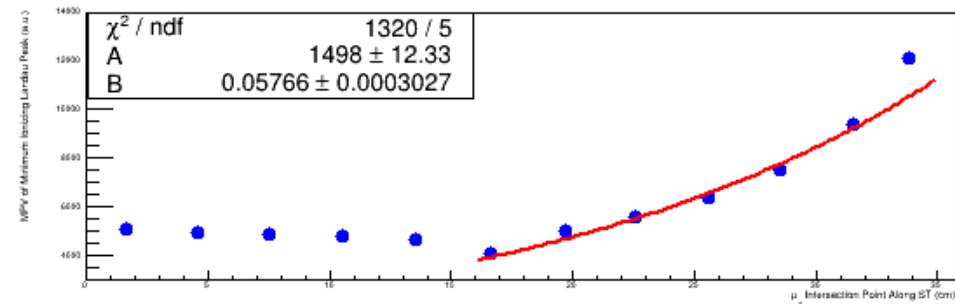
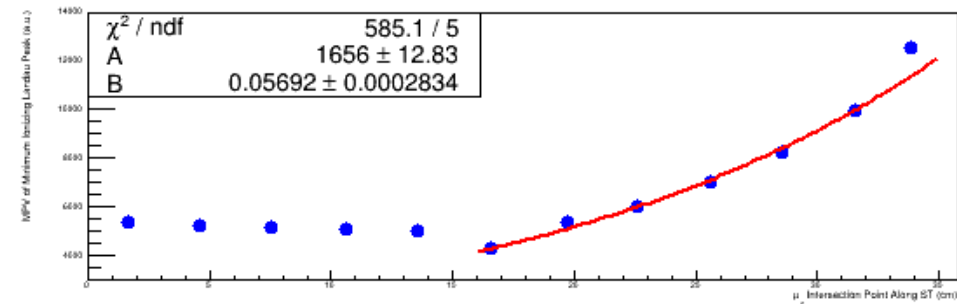
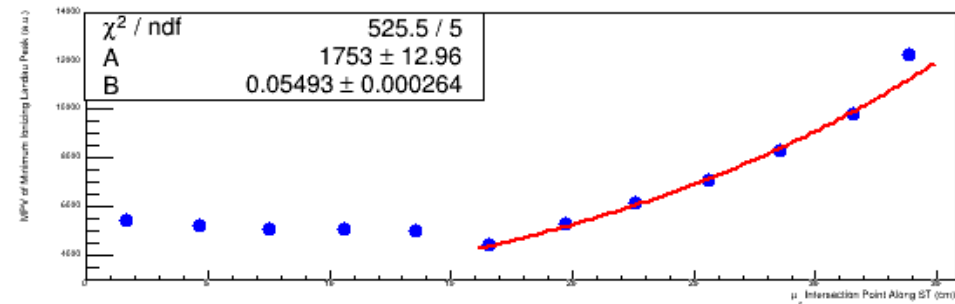
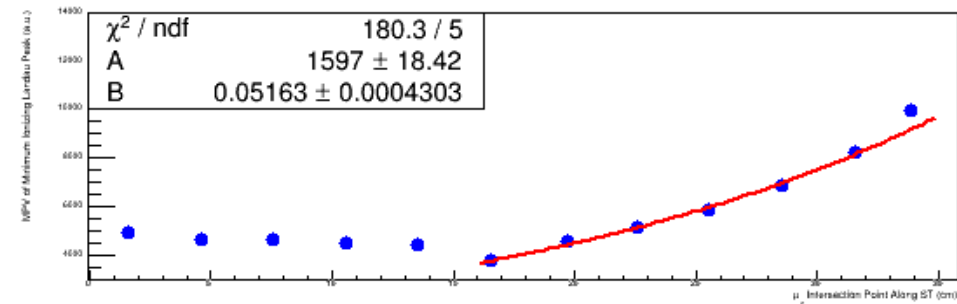


Pulse Integral divided by path length Channel 1 Section 12



MPV of PCPI/dx Vs Z

Fit exponential function to get the attenuation constants for each paddle (paddles 1 to 6 are shown)



MPV of PCPI/dx Vs Z

Problematic paddles are 10, 13, 25, and 29:

They have very small number of hits compared to the other paddles and the fit does not work

Next step: Apply the corrections and compare dE/dx before and after the corrections.