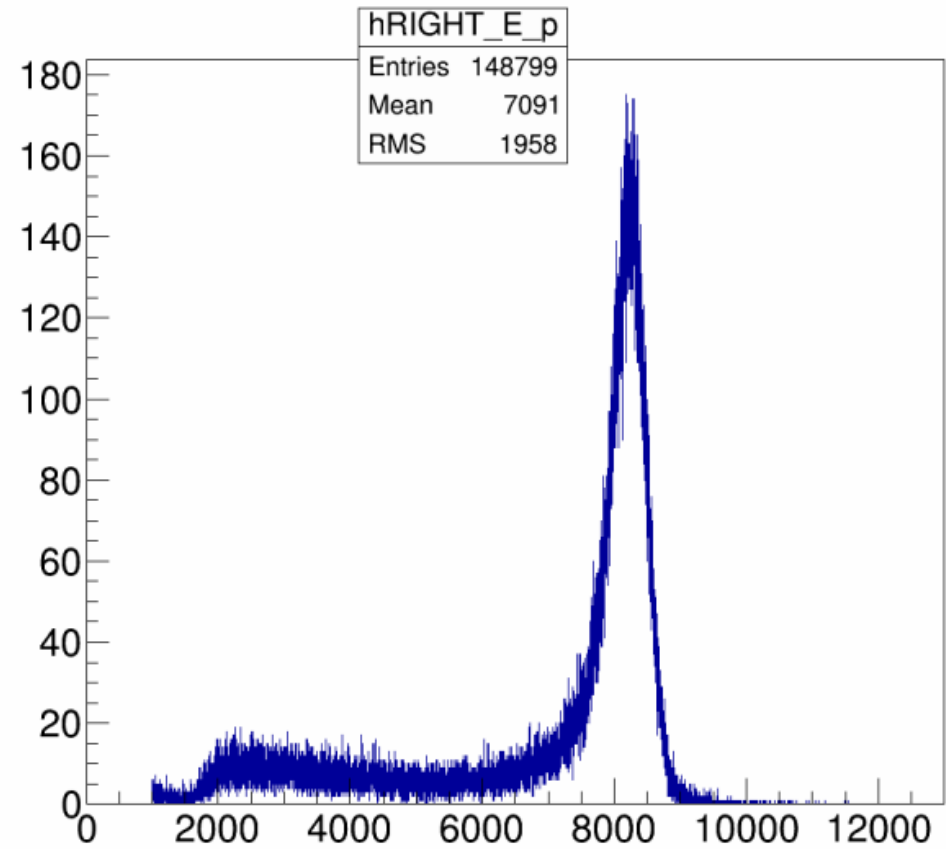
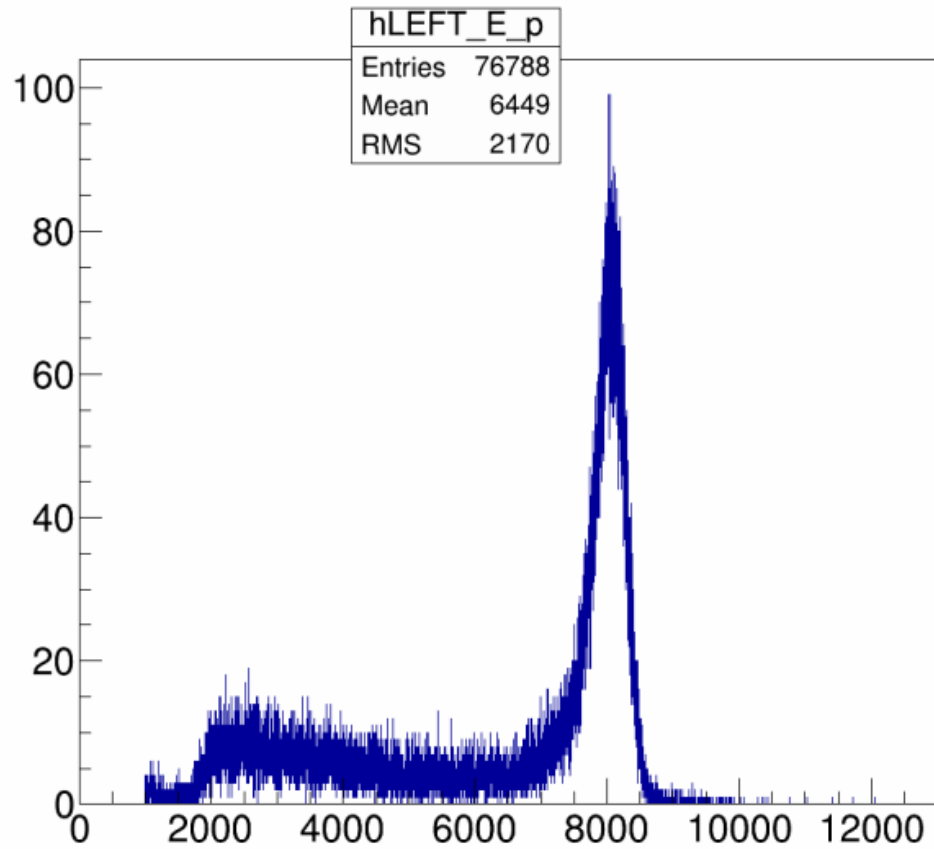


Mott Background Subtraction: Update



$$b_i = \frac{r_c^2(L_i^- + R_i^+) - (L_i^+ + R_i^-) \pm \sqrt{(L_i^+ + R_i^- - r_c^2(L_i^- + R_i^+))^2 - 4(r_c^2 - 1)(r_c^2 L_i^- R_i^+ - L_i^+ R_i^-)}}{2(r_c^2 - 1)}$$

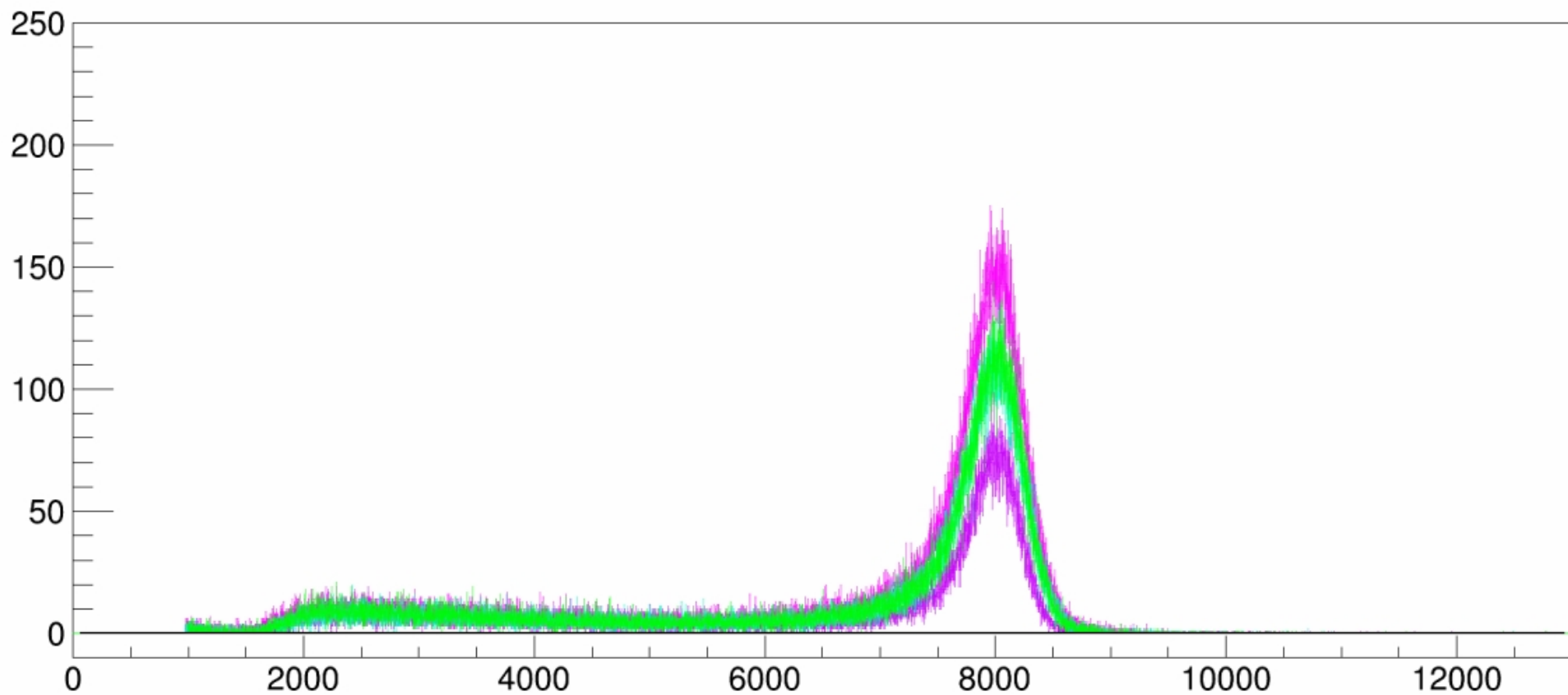
Where $r_c = \frac{1 - \epsilon_c}{1 + \epsilon_c}$

Assuming a known asymmetry (epsilon_c) for a given foil across all energies we can derive a background function.

Known asymmetry calculated individually run-by-run.

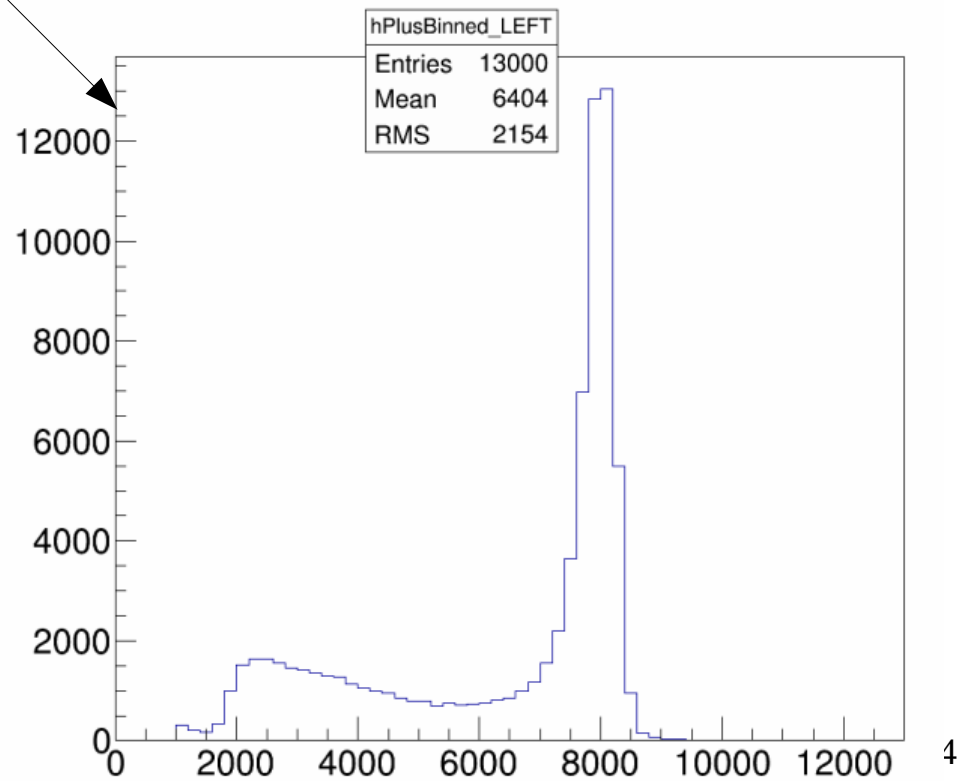
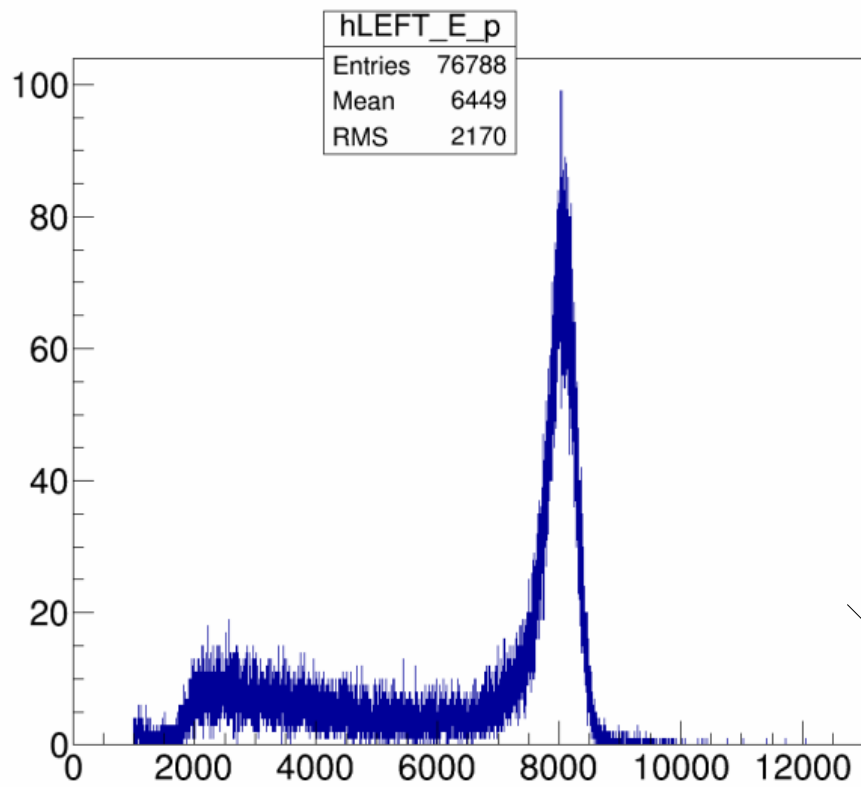
Outline of steps for determination of background function (all in second loop):

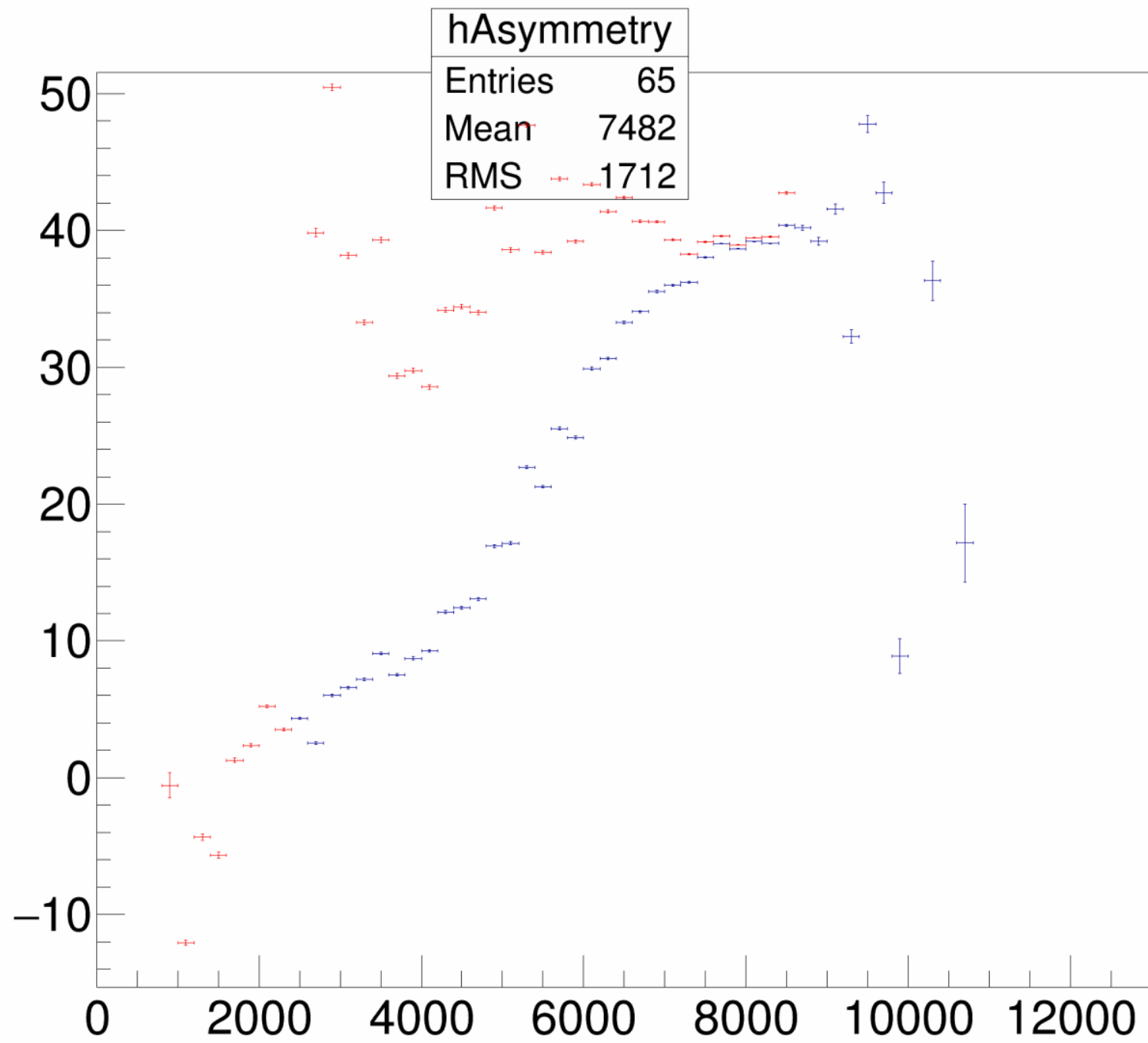
- 1) +/- Helicity-E-spectra for four spectra “squeezed” such that peaks all occur at 8000
- 2) +/- Helicity-E-spectra re-binned into larger bins = 200Channels
- 3) Asymmetry and background by bin calculated
- 4) Background fit with $f(E) = A * \exp(b * E)$; $b < 0$; Range = CH[2500:6000]
- 5) $f(E)$ subtracted from +/- Helicity-E-spectra



Magenta = Left
Purple = Right
Teal = Up
Green = Down

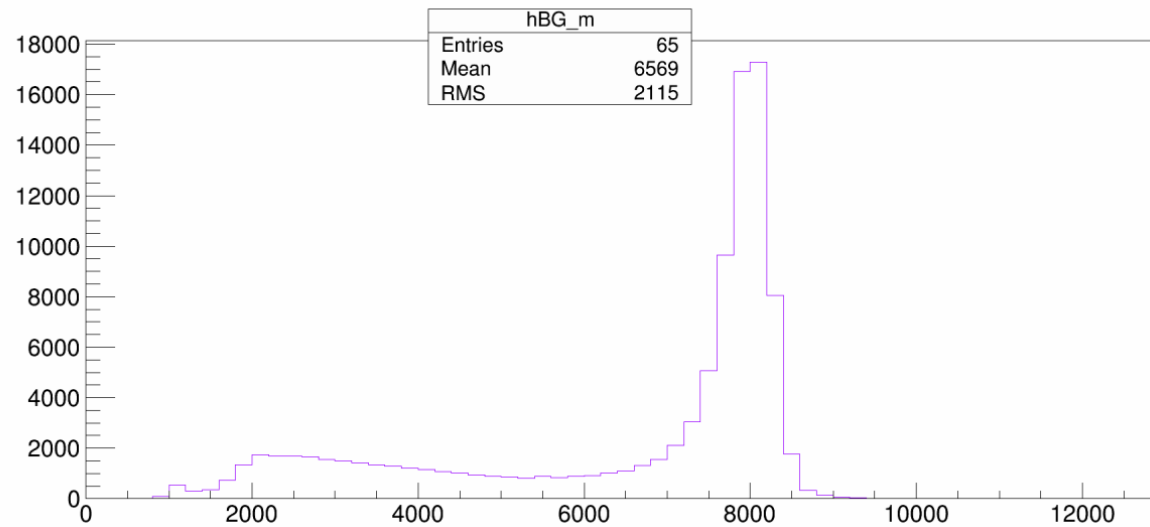
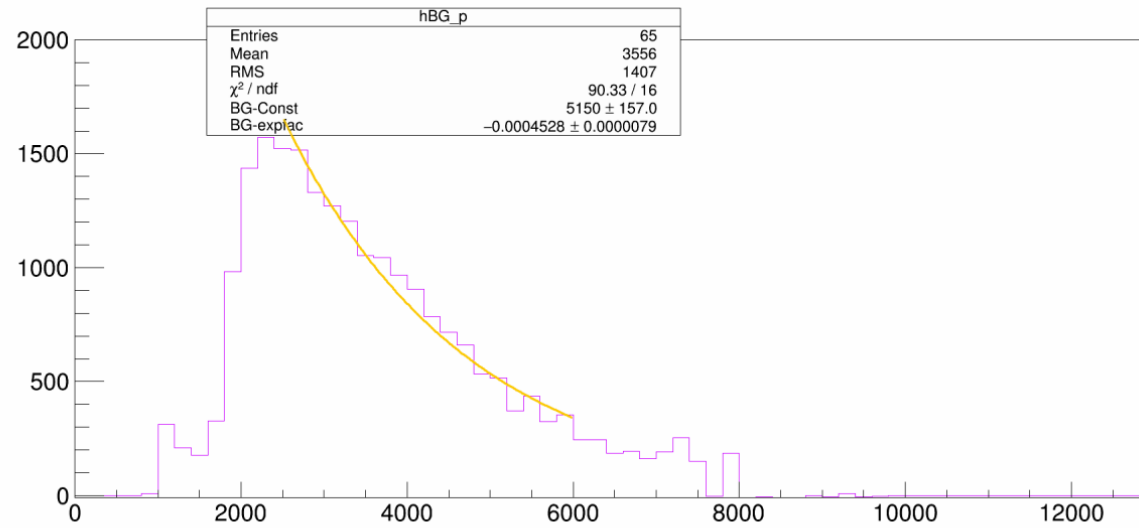
All spectra squeezed so that peak occurs at CH:8000





$$b_i = \frac{r_c^2(L_i^- + R_i^+) - (L_i^+ + R_i^-) \pm \sqrt{(L_i^+ + R_i^- - r_c^2(L_i^- + R_i^+))^2 - 4(r_c^2 - 1)(r_c^2 L_i^- R_i^+ - L_i^+ R_i^-)}}{2(r_c^2 - 1)}$$

Where $r_c = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_c}{1 + \varepsilon_c}$



$$b_i = \frac{r_c^2(L_i^- + R_i^+) - (L_i^+ + R_i^-) \pm \sqrt{(L_i^+ + R_i^- - r_c^2(L_i^- + R_i^+))^2 - 4(r_c^2 - 1)(r_c^2 L_i^- R_i^+ - L_i^+ R_i^-)}}{2(r_c^2 - 1)}$$

Where $r_c = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_c}{1 + \varepsilon_c}$

