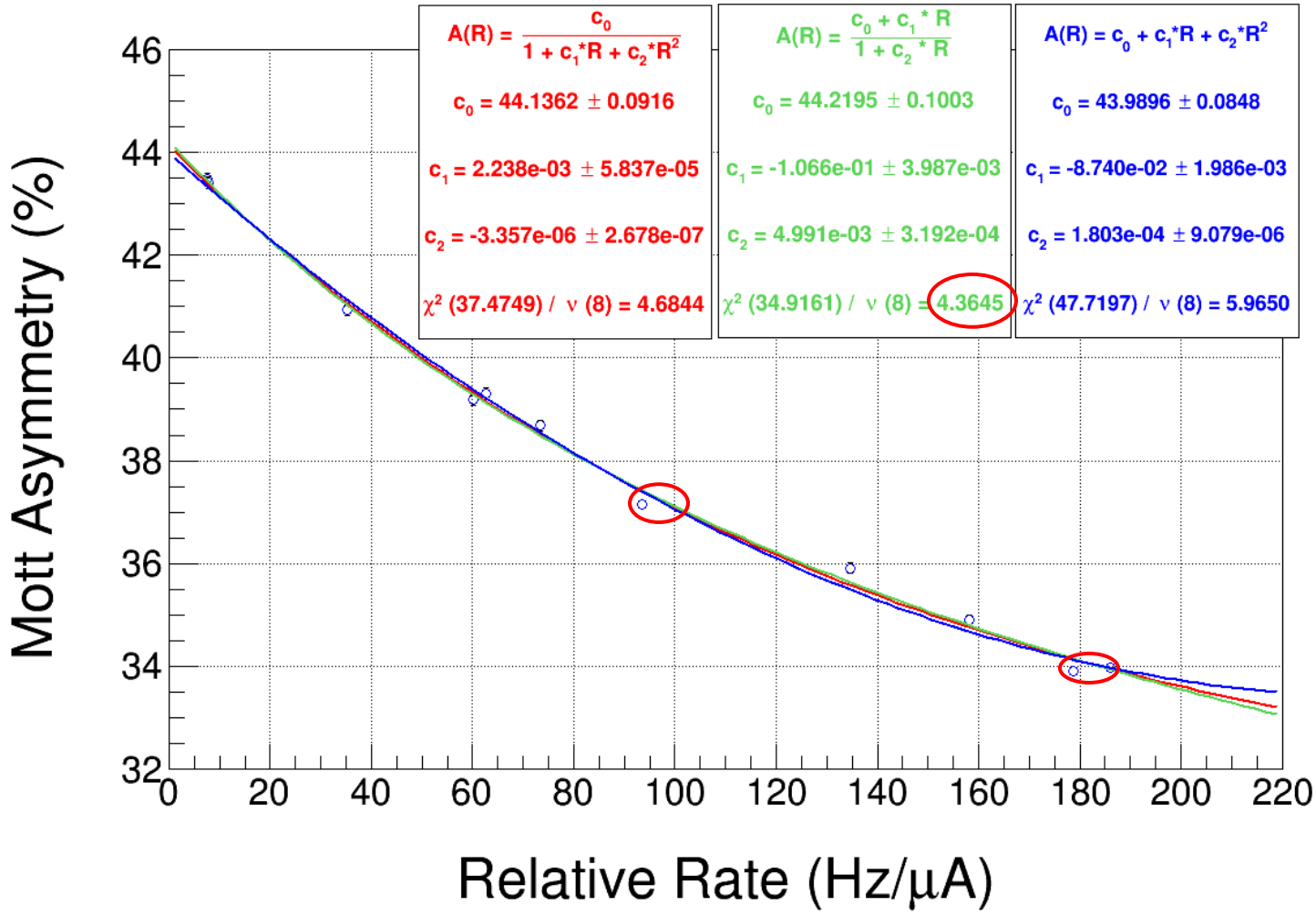
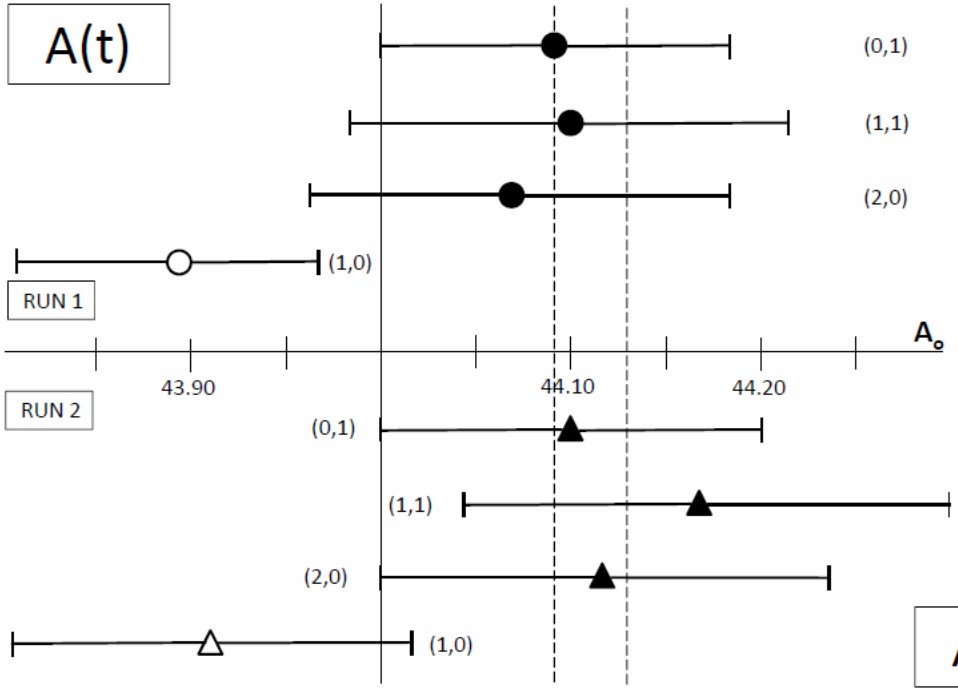
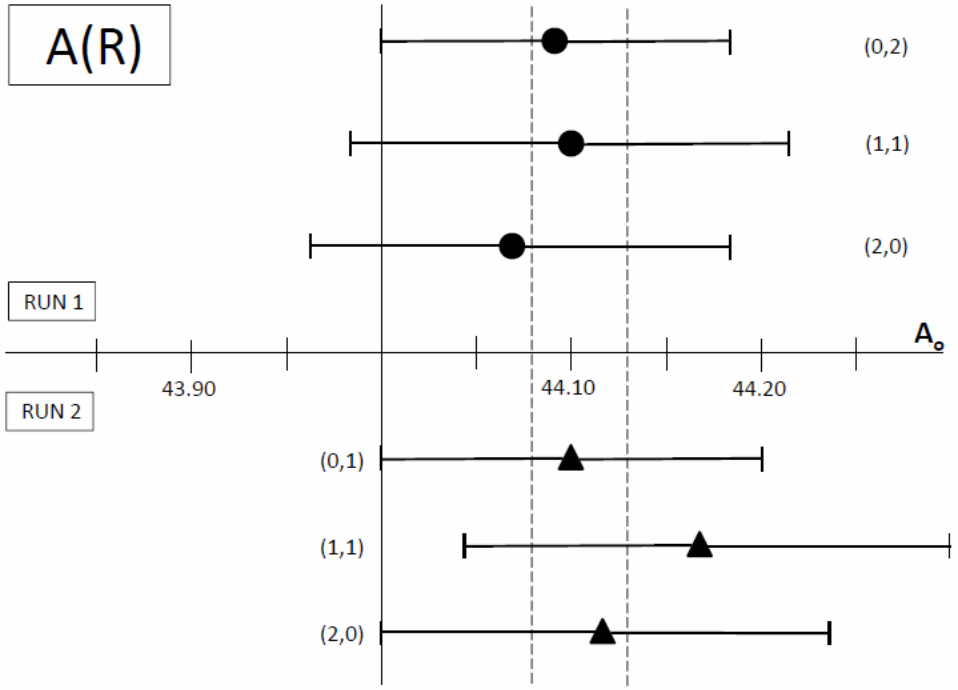

A(R) = c0 / (1 + c1*R + c2*R2)
c0 = 44.1362 ± 0.0916
c1 = 2.238e-03 ± 5.837e-05
c2 = -3.357e-06 ± 2.678e-07
χ2 (37.4749) / ν (8) = 4.6844
A(R) = (c0 + c1 * R) / (1 + c2 * R)
c0 = 44.2195 ± 0.1003
c1 = -1.066e-01 ± 3.987e-03
c2 = 4.991e-03 ± 3.192e-04
χ2 (34.9161) / ν (8) = 4.3645
A(R) = c0 + c1*R + c2*R2
c0 = 43.9896 ± 0.0848
c1 = -8.740e-02 ± 1.986e-03
c2 = 1.803e-04 ± 9.079e-06
χ2 (47.7197) / ν (8) = 5.9650
Mott Asymmetry (%)
Relative Rate (Hz/μA)
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
220

Run 2; A(R)



$A_o(t)$; Run 1 = 0.4409(13)

$A_o(t)$; Run 2 = 0.4413(17)



$A_o(R)$; Run 1 = 0.4409(13)

$A_o(R)$; Run 2 = 0.4413(17)

A_o; Run 1 = 0.4409(9)

A_o; Run 2 = 0.4415(10)

0.2%

Needed for a Final Data Set

- Converge on R(t) and its associated error **(?)**
- Make "Fermi-damped" background subtraction
- Get ROOT correlated uncertainties in hand ✓
- Re-fit all data
- Expand R(t) uncertainty to give reasonable $\chi_\nu{}^2$

NB – 5 MeV Mott Talk @ SPIN 2016 in 46 days...