

Summary of Asymmetry Extrapolation

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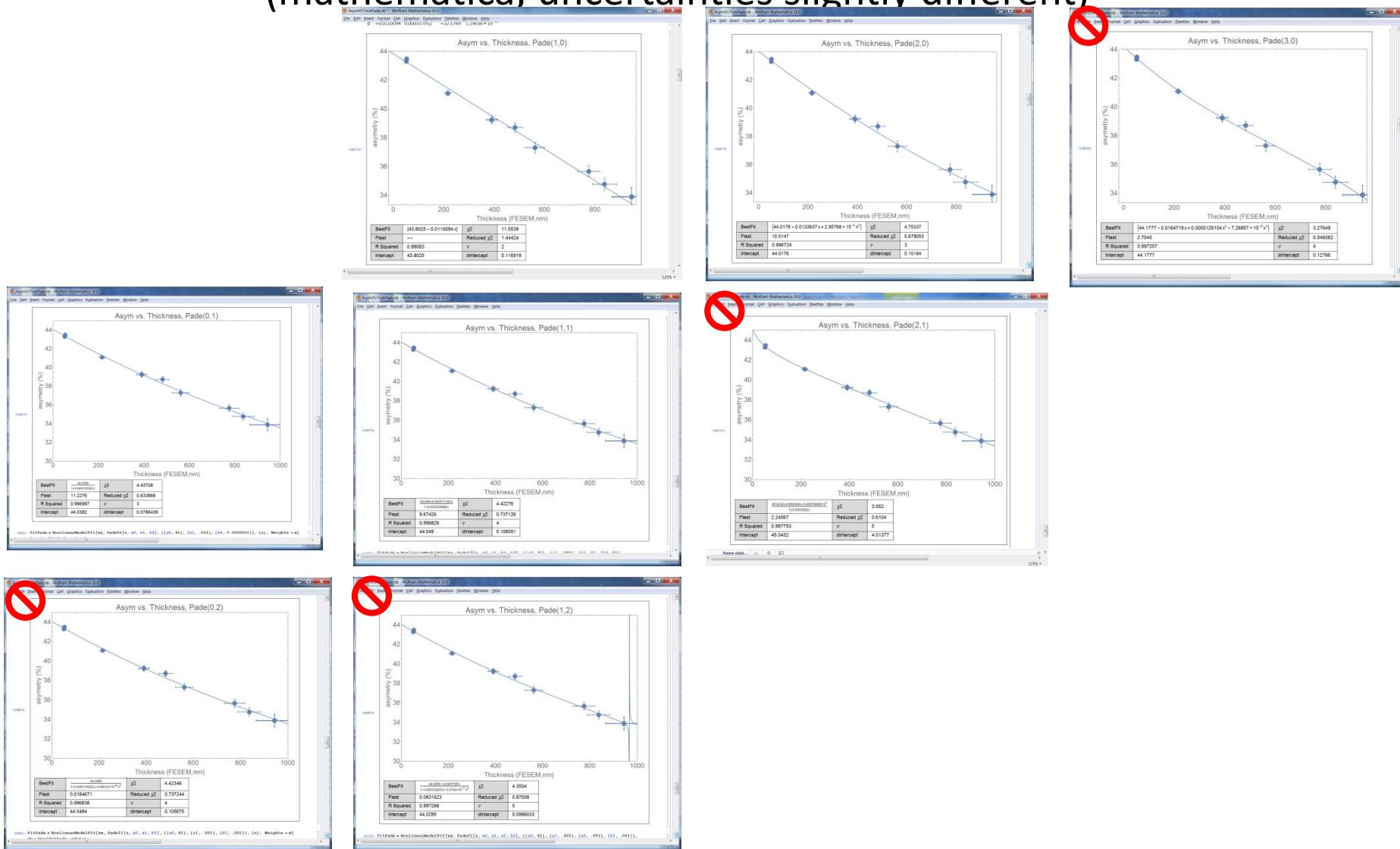
Run 1: A vs. T and A vs. R

	Run 1	a0	d(a0)	reduced chi^2	
A vs. T	Pade(01)	44.0856	0.0919634	0.856446	
	Pade(11)	44.108	0.117068	0.940306	Marty
	Pade(20)	44.0735	0.105747	1.00743	
	Pade(10)	43.8946	0.0845447	1.89035	
AVERAGE		44.02337	0.100 (avg) 0.049 (error of the weighted mean)		
		c0	d(c0)	reduced chi^2	
A vs. R	Pade(02)	44.0788	0.077479	1.37299	
	Pade(11)	44.1266	0.083209	1.22889	
	Pade(20)	43.9609	0.0715709	2.33358	Marty
		44.047	0.077 (avg) 0.044 (error of the mean)		

Run 2: A vs. T and A vs. R

	Run 1	a0	d(a0)	reduced chi^2	
A vs. T	Pade(01)	44.1016	0.103806	0.876513	
	Pade(11)	44.1703	0.133349	0.890758	Marty
	Pade(20)	44.1206	0.118668	0.990906	
	Pade(10)	43.9127	0.096891	2.09715	
AVERAGE		44.056	0.113 (average) 0.055 (error of the weighted mean)		
		c0	d(c0)	reduced chi^2	
A vs. R	Pade(02)	44.1362	0.0916015	4.68436	
	Pade(11)	44.2195	0.100298	4.36452	
	Pade(20)	43.9896	0.0848022	5.96496	Marty
		44.102	0.092 (average) 0.053 (error of the weighted mean)		

Choosing which Pade orders are not excluded: Asymmetry vs. Thickness (mathematica, uncertainties slightly different)

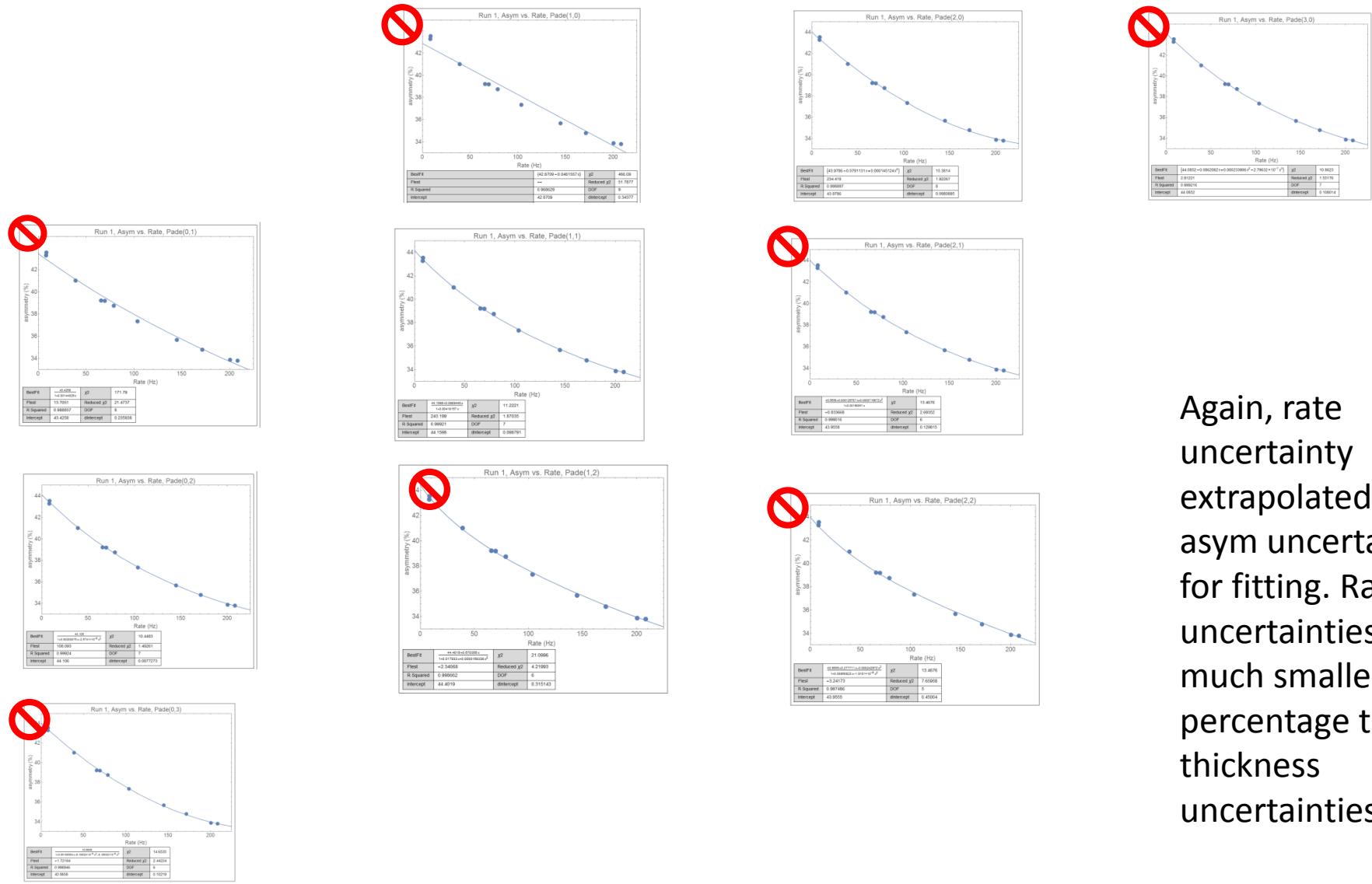


Pade(n,m) orders: Asy vs. Thick

Pade(n,m)	intercept	dA	R ²	red. χ^2	likelihood	Ftest
(1,0)	43.8025	0.1169	0.991	1.44		-- worst red. χ^2
(2,0)	44.0176	0.1018	0.997	0.679		10.01
(3,0)	44.1777	0.128	0.997	0.546		2.70 (rej F test)
(0,1)	44.0382	0.0786	0.997	0.634		11.23
(0,2)	44.0484	0.1057	0.997	0.737		0.0185 (rej ftest)
(1,1)	44.049	0.1061	0.997	0.737		9.67
(1,2)	44.0295	0.0986	0.997	0.870		0.083 (rej. Ftest)

df	0.995	0.99	0.975	0.95	0.90	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	---	---	0.001	0.004	0.016	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879
2	0.010	0.020	0.051	0.103	0.211	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.597
3	0.072	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345	12.838
4	0.207	0.297	0.484	0.711	1.064	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277	14.860
5	0.412	0.554	0.831	1.145	1.610	9.236	11.070	12.833	15.086	16.750
6	0.676	0.872	1.237	1.635	2.204	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812	18.548
7	0.989	1.239	1.690	2.167	2.833	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475	20.278
8	1.344	1.646	2.180	2.733	3.490	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.090	21.955
9	1.735	2.088	2.700	3.325	4.168	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666	23.589
10	2.156	2.558	3.247	3.940	4.865	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209	25.188
11	2.603	3.053	3.816	4.575	5.578	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725	26.757
12	3.074	3.571	4.404	5.226	6.304	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217	28.300

Choosing which Pade orders are not excluded: Asymmetry vs. Rate (mathematica, uncertainties slightly different)



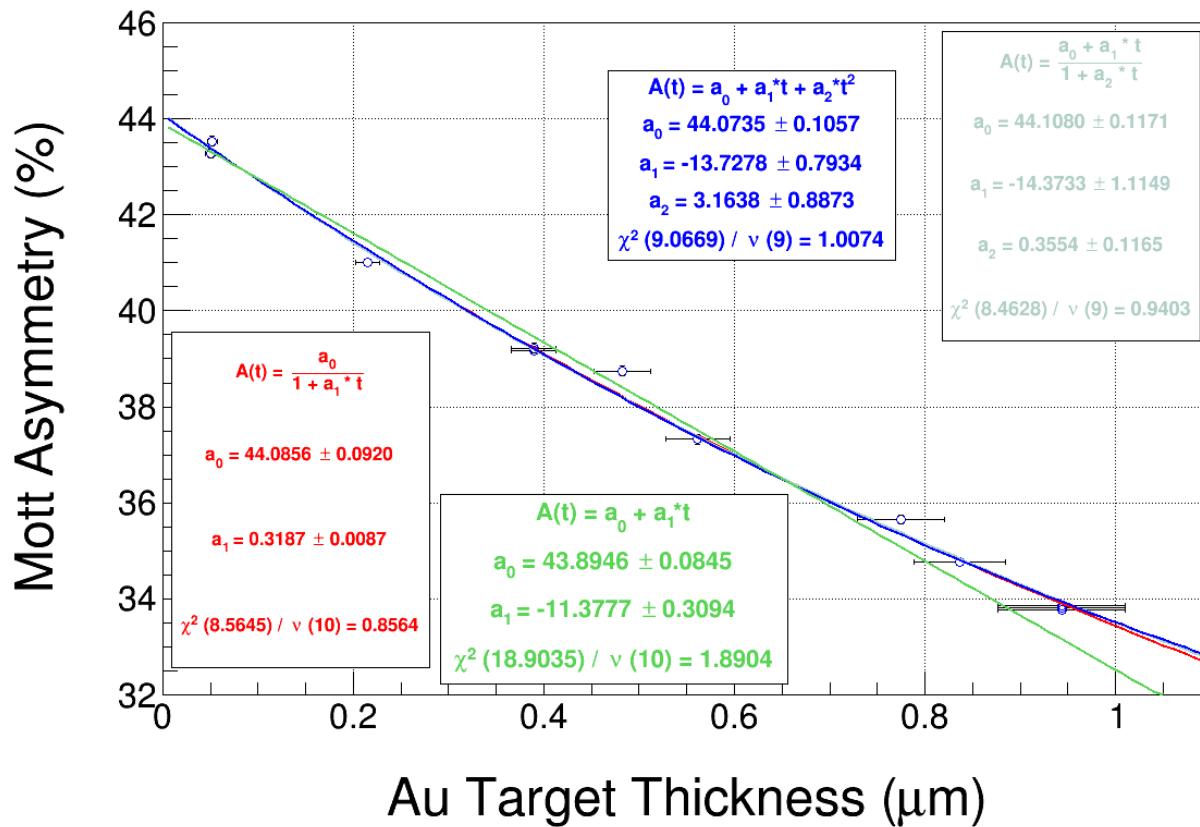
Again, rate uncertainty extrapolated to asym uncertainty for fitting. Rate uncertainties much smaller percentage than thickness uncertainties

Pade(n,m) orders, run 1: A vs rate

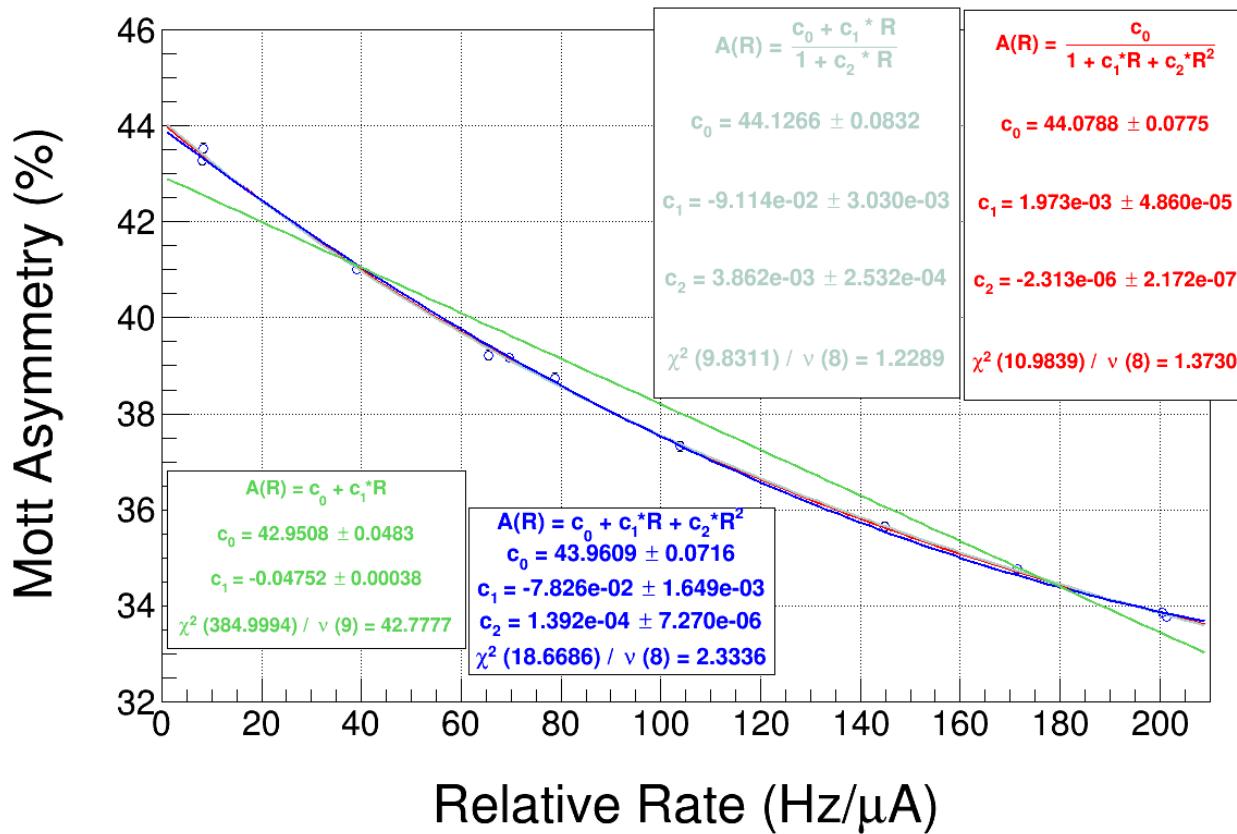
Pade(n,m)	intercept	dA	R ²	red. χ^2	Ftest	
(1,0)	42.87	.343	.968	51.8	--	Reject chi
(2,0)	43.98	.098	.99	1.92	234	
(3,0)	44.09	.108	.999	1.55	2.91	Reject F
(1,1)	44.1598	0.0988	.999	1.87	243	
(2,1)	43.956	.130	.999	2.69	-0.83	Reject F
(1,2)	44.400	.315	.998	4.22	-2.34	Reject F
(0,1)	43.4	.24	.98	171	13.70	Reject chi
(0,2)	44.106	0.0877	0.999	1.49	108	
(0,3)	43.986	0.102	.999	2.44	-1.72	Reject F
(2,2)	43.956	.450	.997	7.66	-3.24	Reject F

The following graphs are Daniel's Root fits with more precise error handling for the best cuts on the data. They are the data that generated the date in the first two tables.

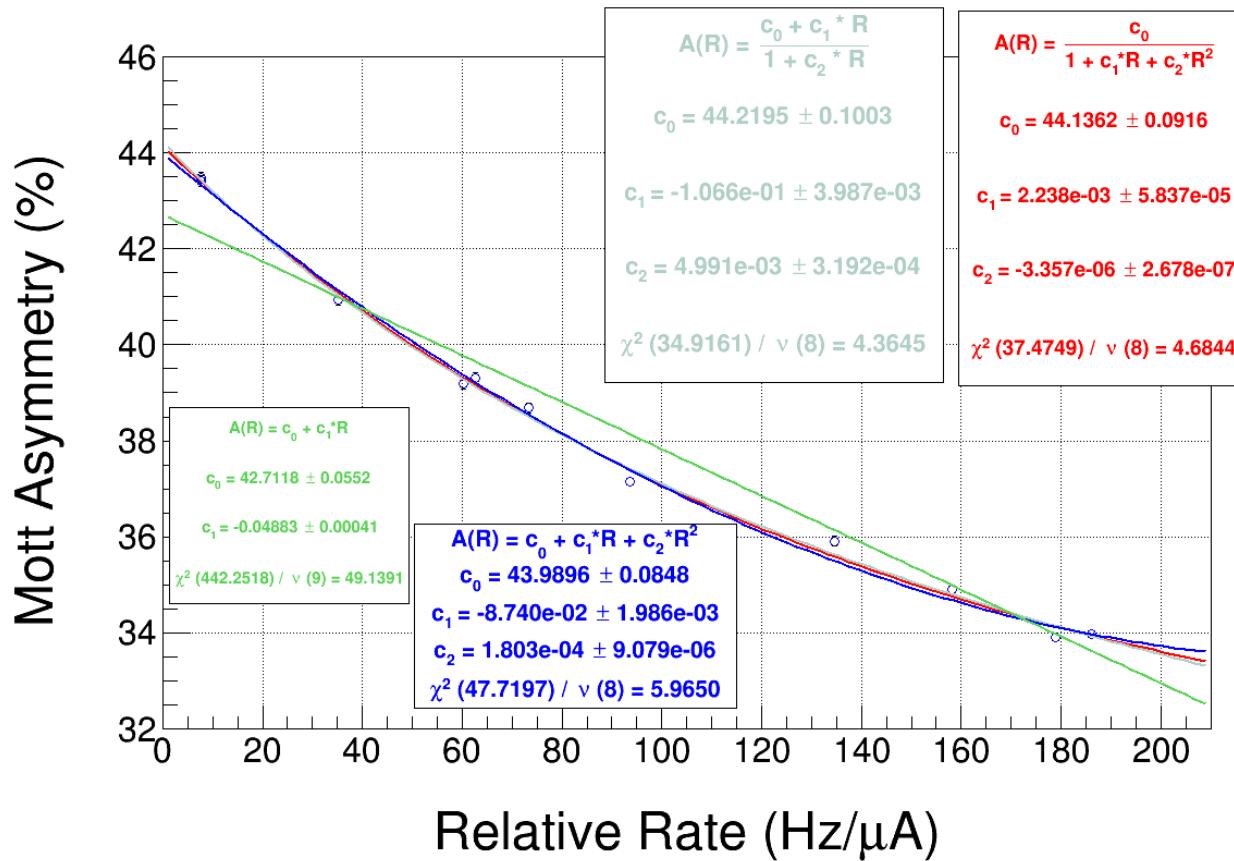
Asym Vs. T Run 1



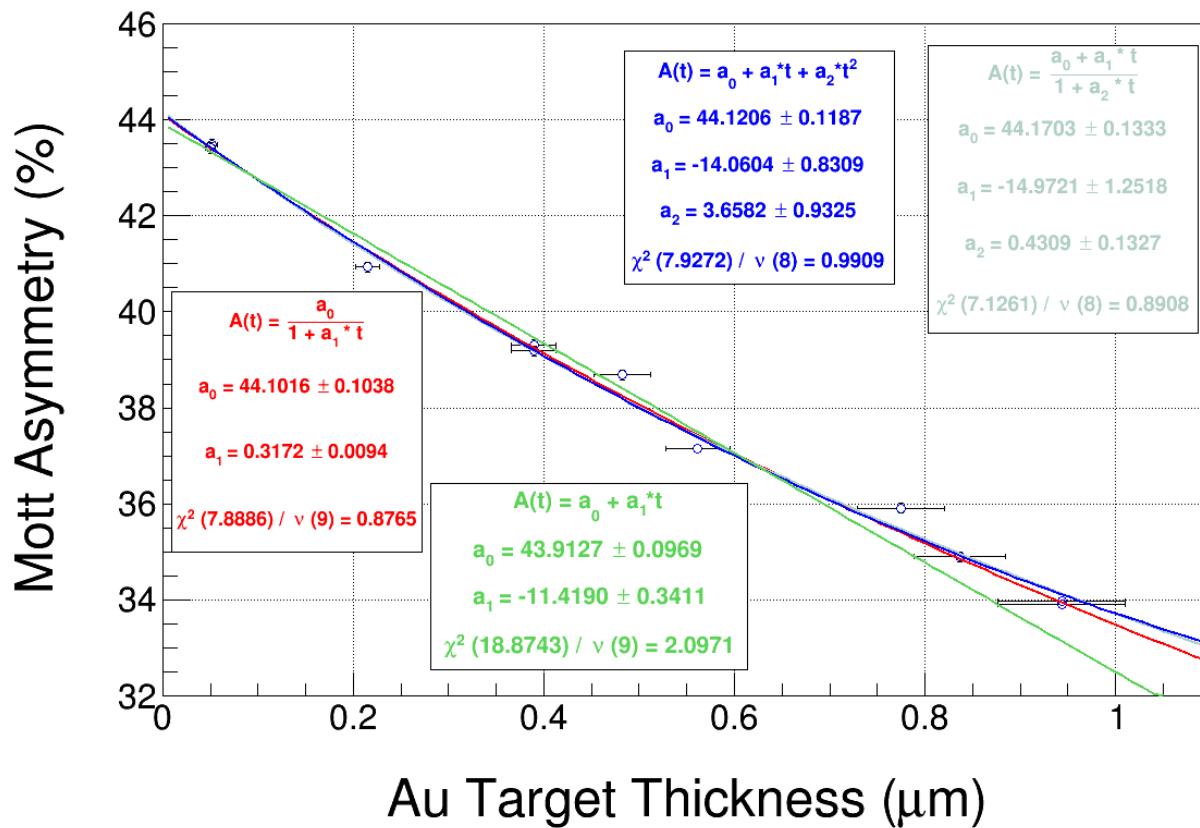
Run 1 A vs. R



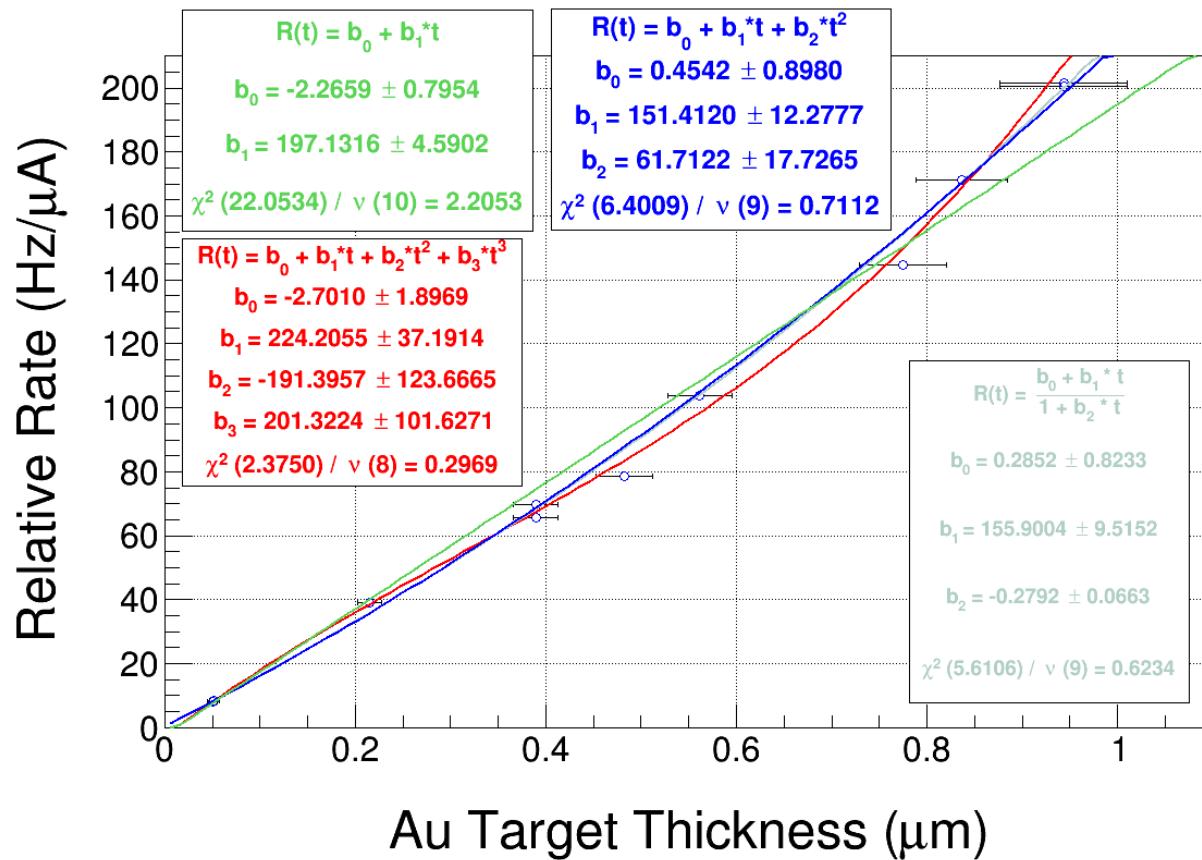
Run 2 A vs. R



Run 2 A vs. T



Run 1 R vs T



Run 2 R vs. T

