

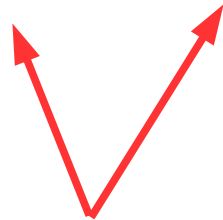
Contents

- Using moller events to determine beam position for each run.
Table is currently at: `/work/hallb/prad/xbai/offset/offset.txt`
- Efficiency update from calibration data.

New organization:

```
# The least run will be chosen as the default offset
# Lists the origin offsets of detectors to beam center and the tilting angles
# Units are in mm and mradian
#
```

run	detector	x_origin	y_origin	z_origin	x_tilt	y_tilt#	z_tilt
1123	PRadGEM1	-0.552455	-0.162949	5304	0	0	0
1123	PRadGEM2	-0.894915	-0.358795	5264	0	0	0
1123	HyCal	1.01244	0.652137	5817	0	0	0
1125	PRadGEM1	0.51515	-6.76916	5304	0	0	0
1125	PRadGEM2	0.17732	-6.95296	5264	0	0	0
1125	HyCal	2.12307	-5.91165	5817	0	0	0
1126	PRadGEM1	-0.529138	-0.0713081	5304	0	0	0
1126	PRadGEM2	-0.868931	-0.263425	5264	0	0	0
1126	HyCal	1.16641	0.730456	5817	0	0	0
1127	PRadGEM1	-0.550107	-1.59799	5304	0	0	0
1127	PRadGEM2	-0.892663	-1.79354	5264	0	0	0
1127	HyCal	1.2307	-0.75634	5817	0	0	0



Detector origin coordinates in beam frame.

For each run, there's fitting histograms for you to check.

ROOT Object Browser

The screenshot displays the ROOT Object Browser interface. On the left is a file tree showing a directory structure with files numbered 1336 to 1387, including sub-directories like '1345:1' and '1387.root'. The main canvas contains six histograms arranged in a 2x3 grid, each with a statistics box:

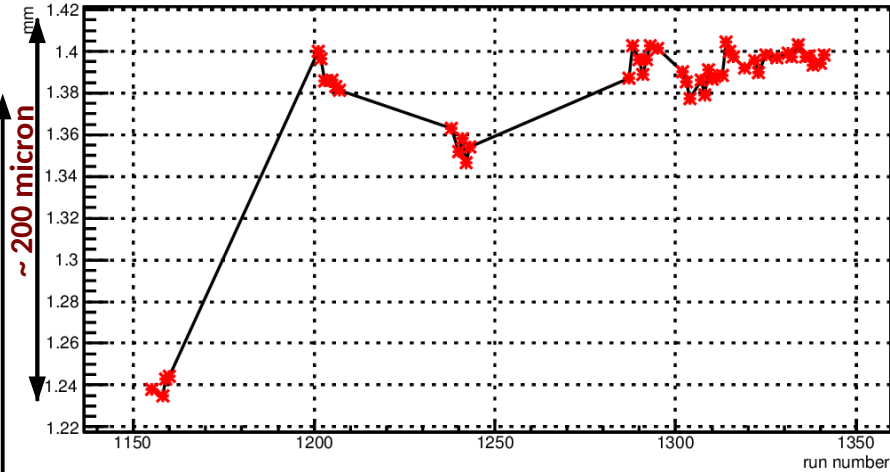
- XOffset gem** (hx_gem): Entries 1373449, Mean 0.3063, RMS 0.1945. X-axis: X_{OFFSET} [mm].
- XOffset** (hx): Entries 5118013, Mean 2.199, RMS 3.473. X-axis: X_{OFFSET} [mm].
- x** (mx): Entries 642964, Mean 0.6523, RMS 2.55. X-axis: X_{OFFSET} to beam line [mm].
- YOffset gem** (hy_gem): Entries 1373449, Mean 0.1758, RMS 0.176. Y-axis: Y_{OFFSET} [mm].
- YOffset** (hy): Entries 5118013, Mean 0.9198, RMS 3.431. Y-axis: Y_{OFFSET} [mm].
- y** (my): Entries 642964, Mean -0.5235, RMS 2.453. Y-axis: Y_{OFFSET} to beam line [mm].

At the bottom, there is a Command line and a Command (local) dropdown menu.

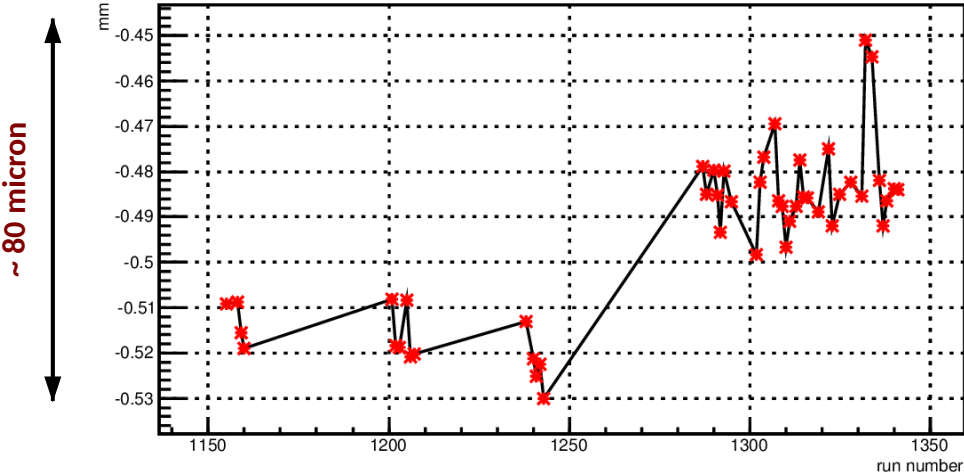
Average beam position determined by GEM detector

Runs not included yet : 1136, 1137, 1345, 1405, 1498.

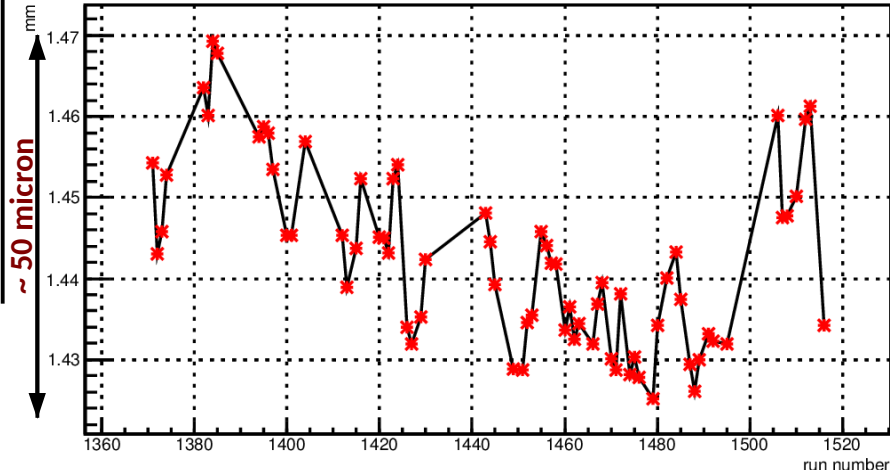
1.1 GeV beam x position



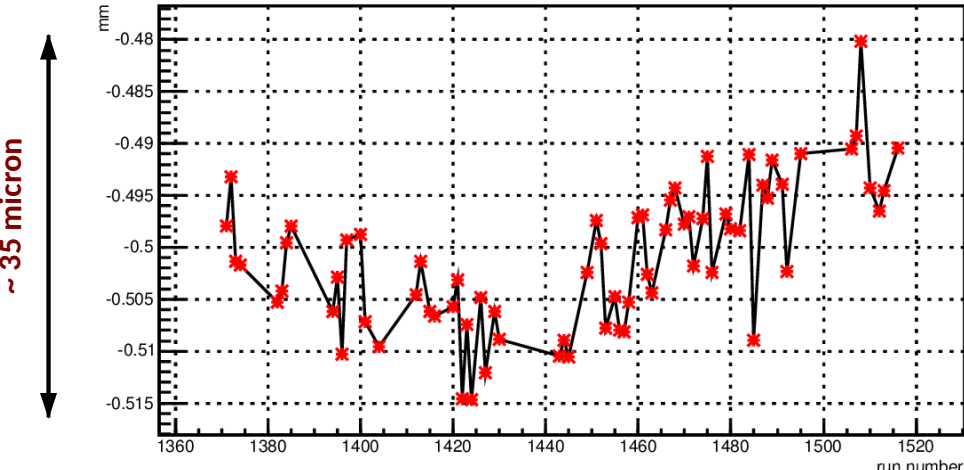
1.1 GeV beam y position



2.2 GeV beam x position



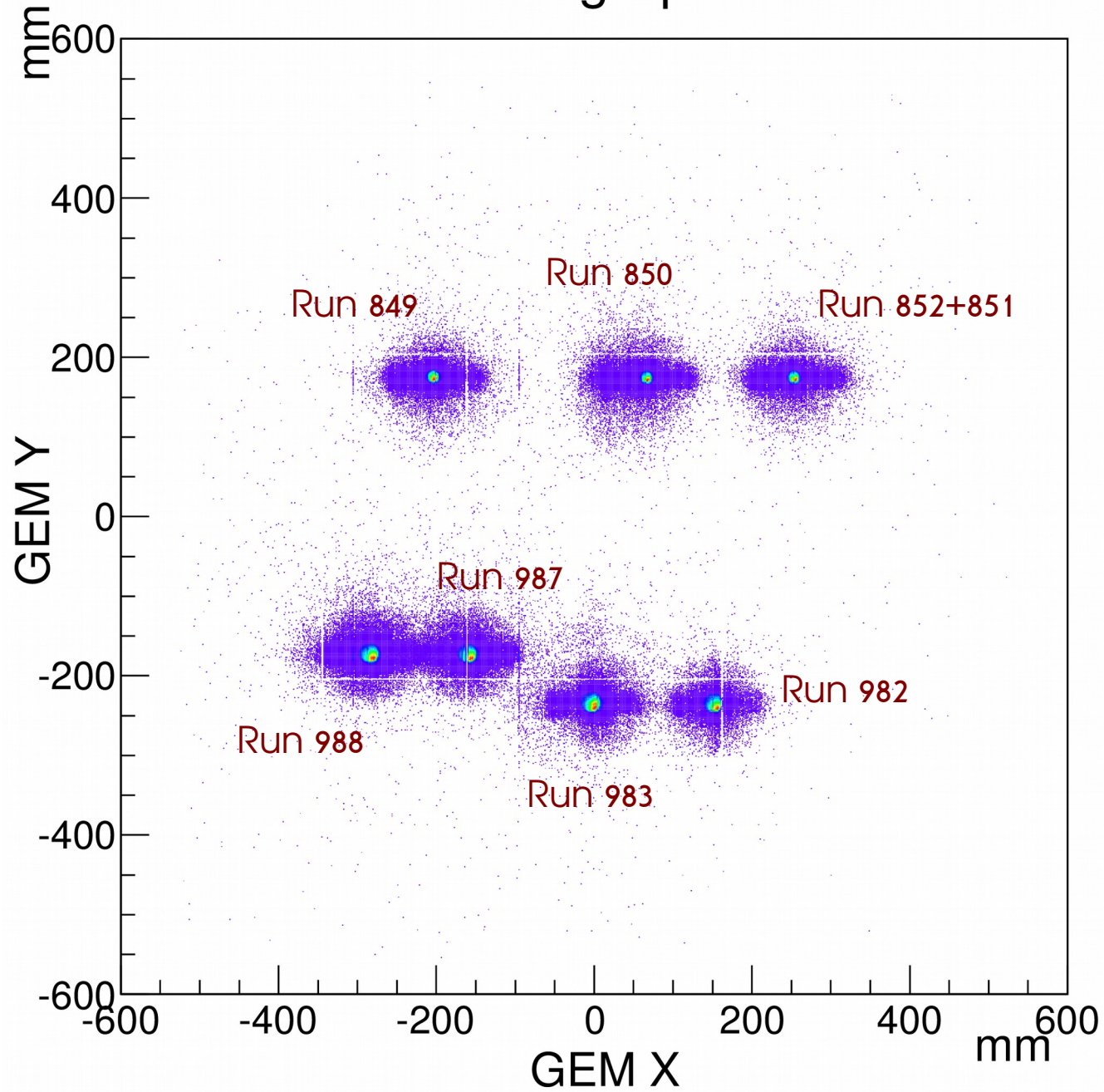
2.2 GeV beam y position



X axis: Rum number

Spots Scanned

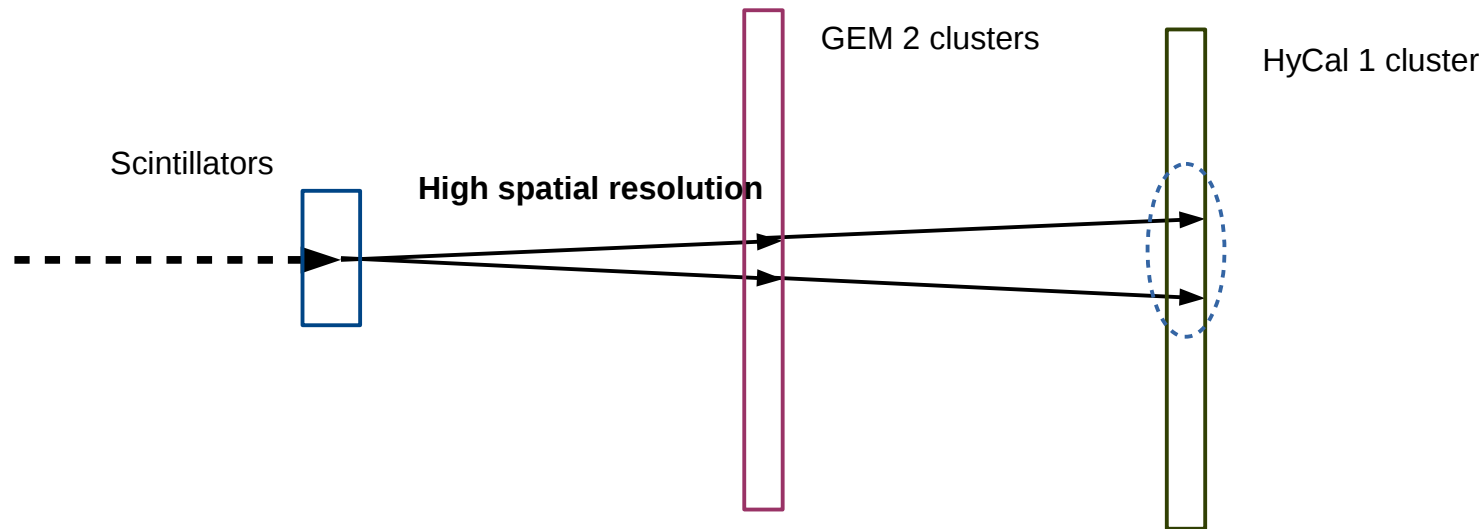
Scanning Spots



Comments on calibration data

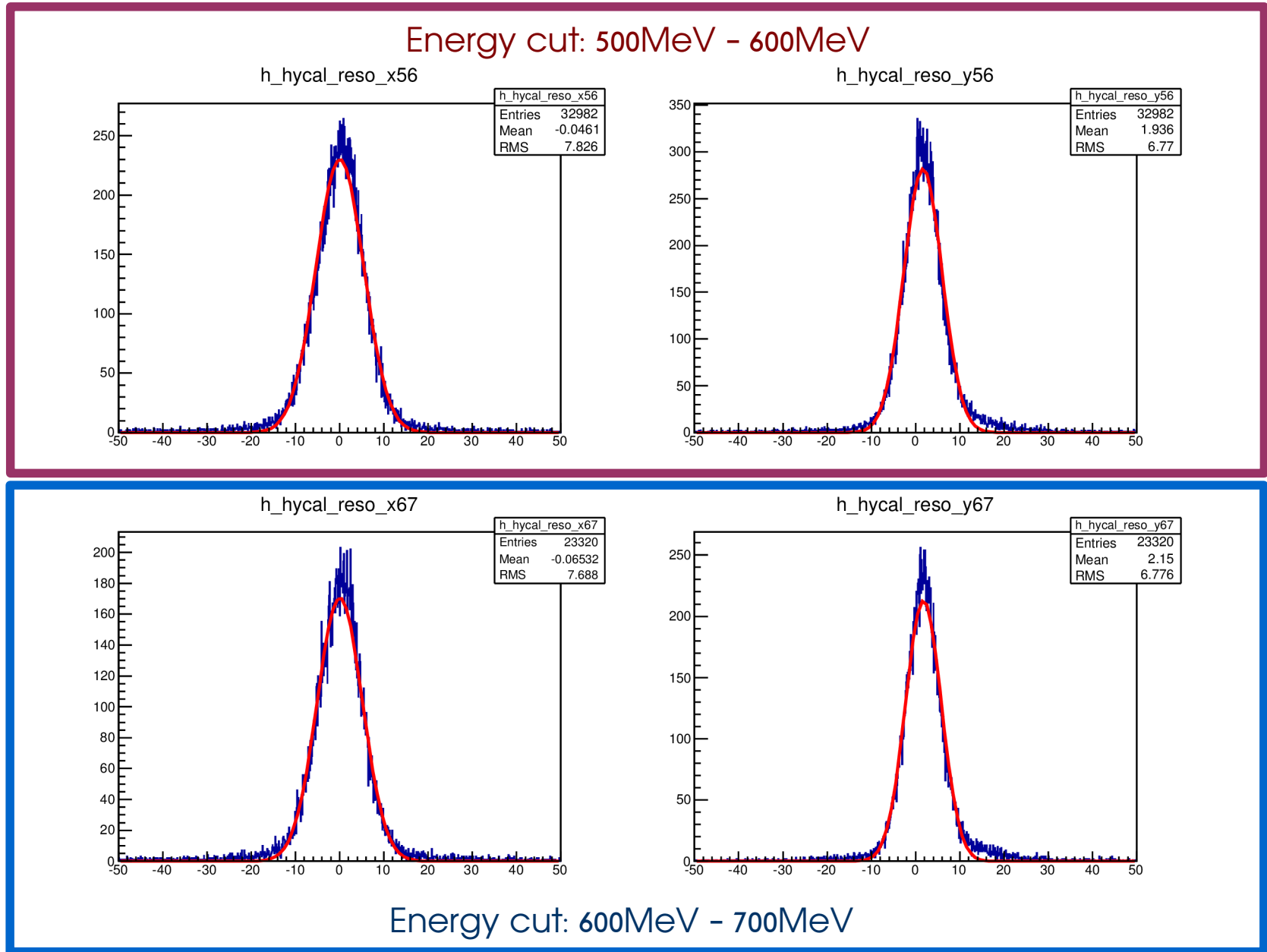
- Calibration data is different from production data, the current matching may not work properly on calibration data.
- Production, ep and ee events → each HyCal cluster induced by one electron: only one real GEM cluster matching with it.
- In Calibration, things are different, GEMs are detecting electrons converted from photons in scintillators.
- Mostly pair production, two electrons separated by 2~10 mm. GEMs can distinguish these different electrons, but HyCal cannot, sees both as one cluster.
- So in some cases, for each cluster on HyCal, there will be more than one real GEM clusters which can match with them.
- Calibration data is not very proper for GEM efficiency calculation. We will see a higher than reality value.
- X cluster and Y Cluster match ambiguity.

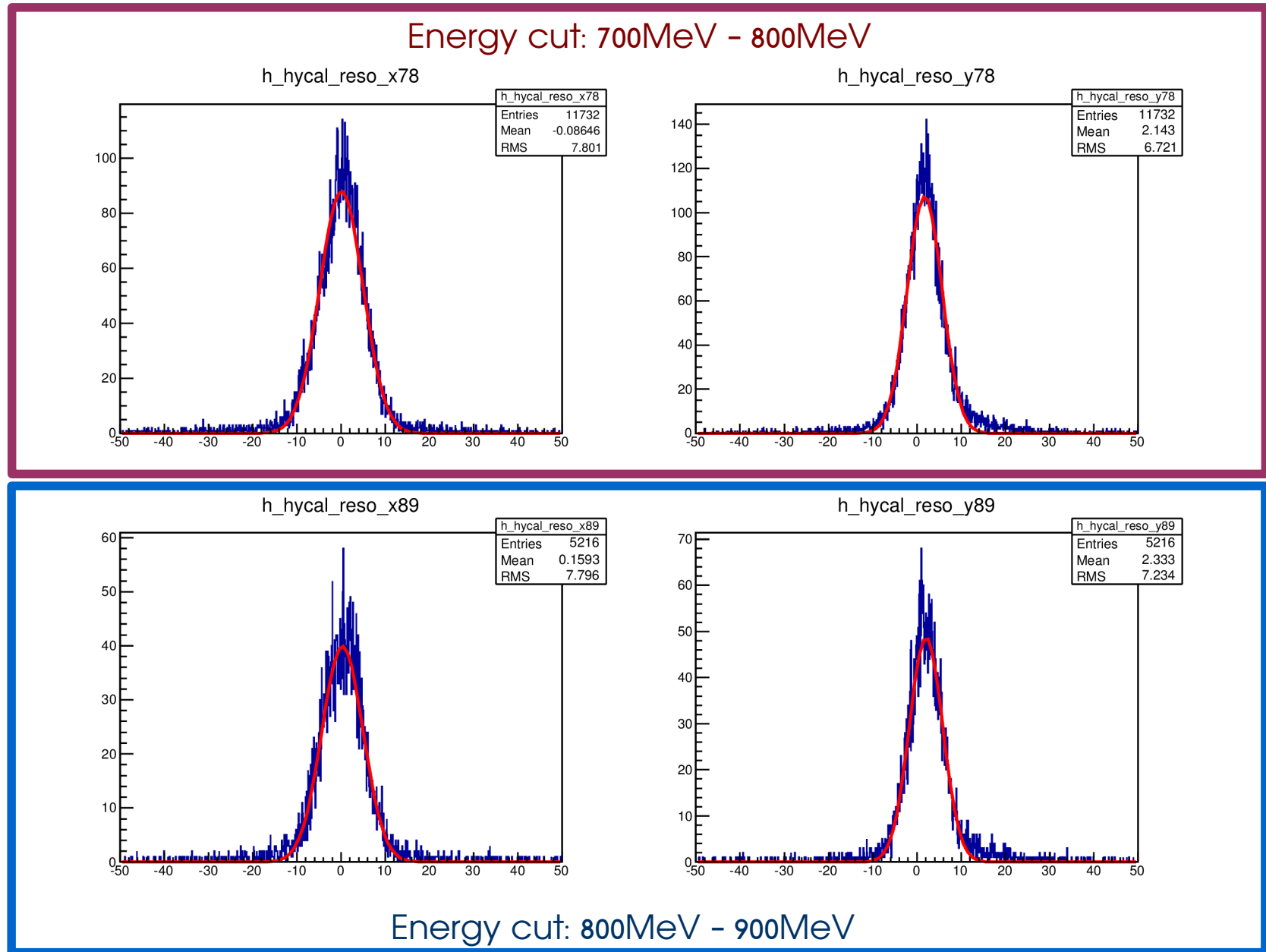
Comments on calibration data



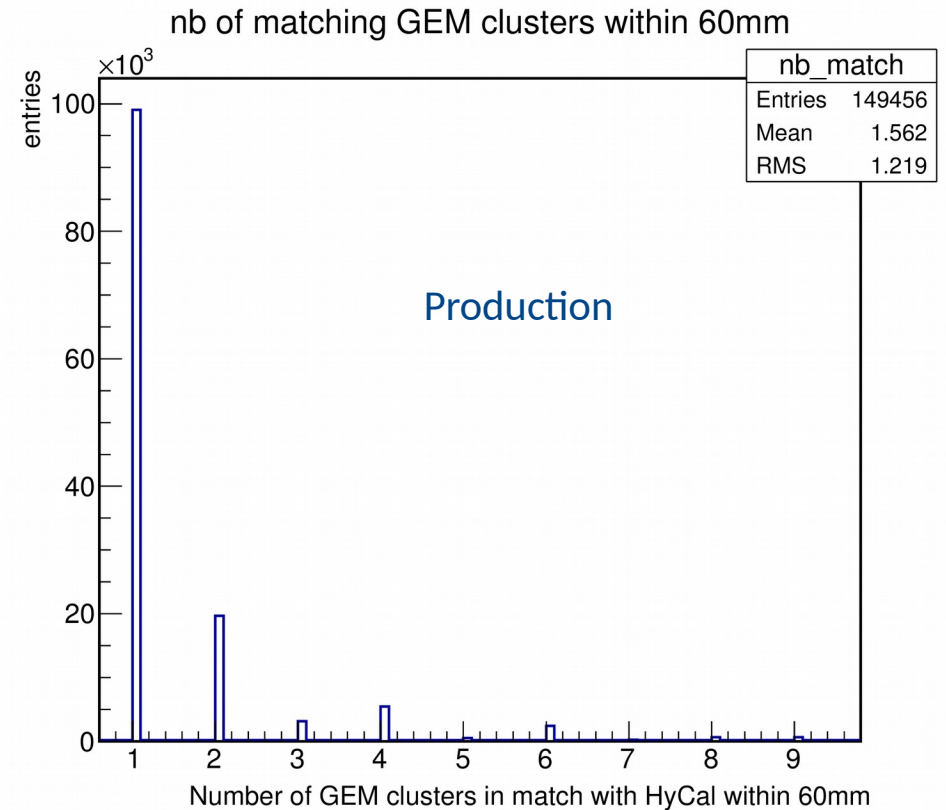
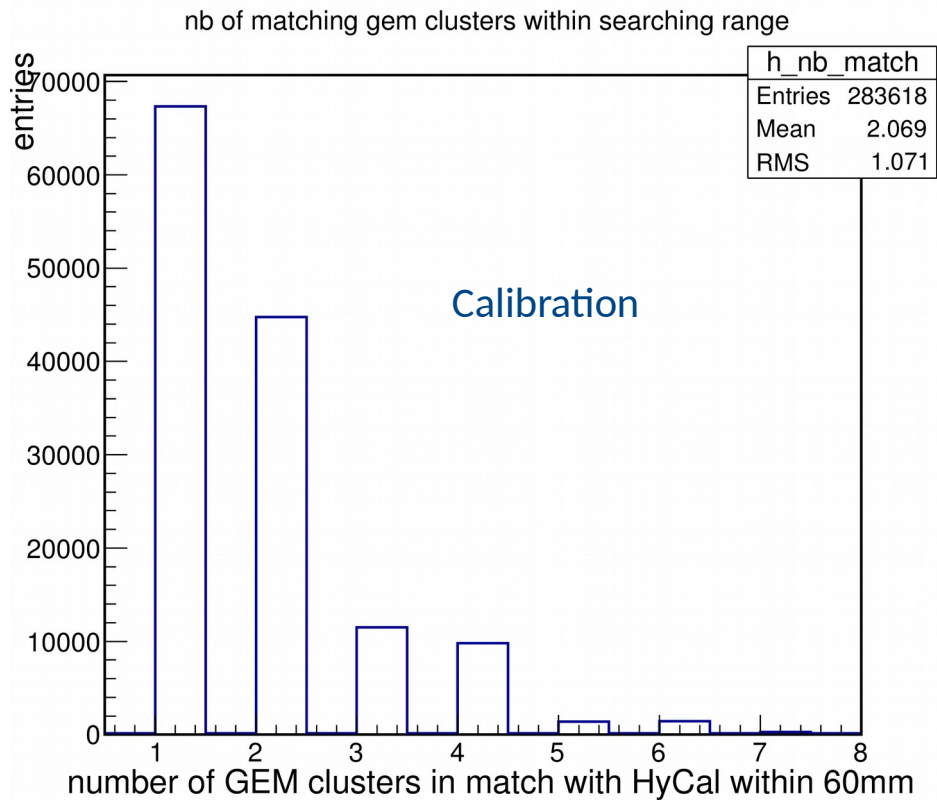
- Estimate the events ratio between 1), photon ionization, 2), Compton effect, 3), pair production.
- Photon ionization won't induce signals on gem, but can induce signal on Scintillator and HyCal.
- Compton effect electrons depends on electron energy.
- Pair production induces signal on both.
- Efficiency we calculate is inflated by pair production, and reduced by Compton.

$$Eff_{cali} = R_{pair} \times (1 - (1 - Eff_{real})^2) + R_{forward\ compton\ electron} \times Eff_{real}$$



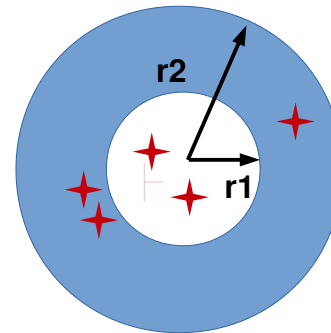
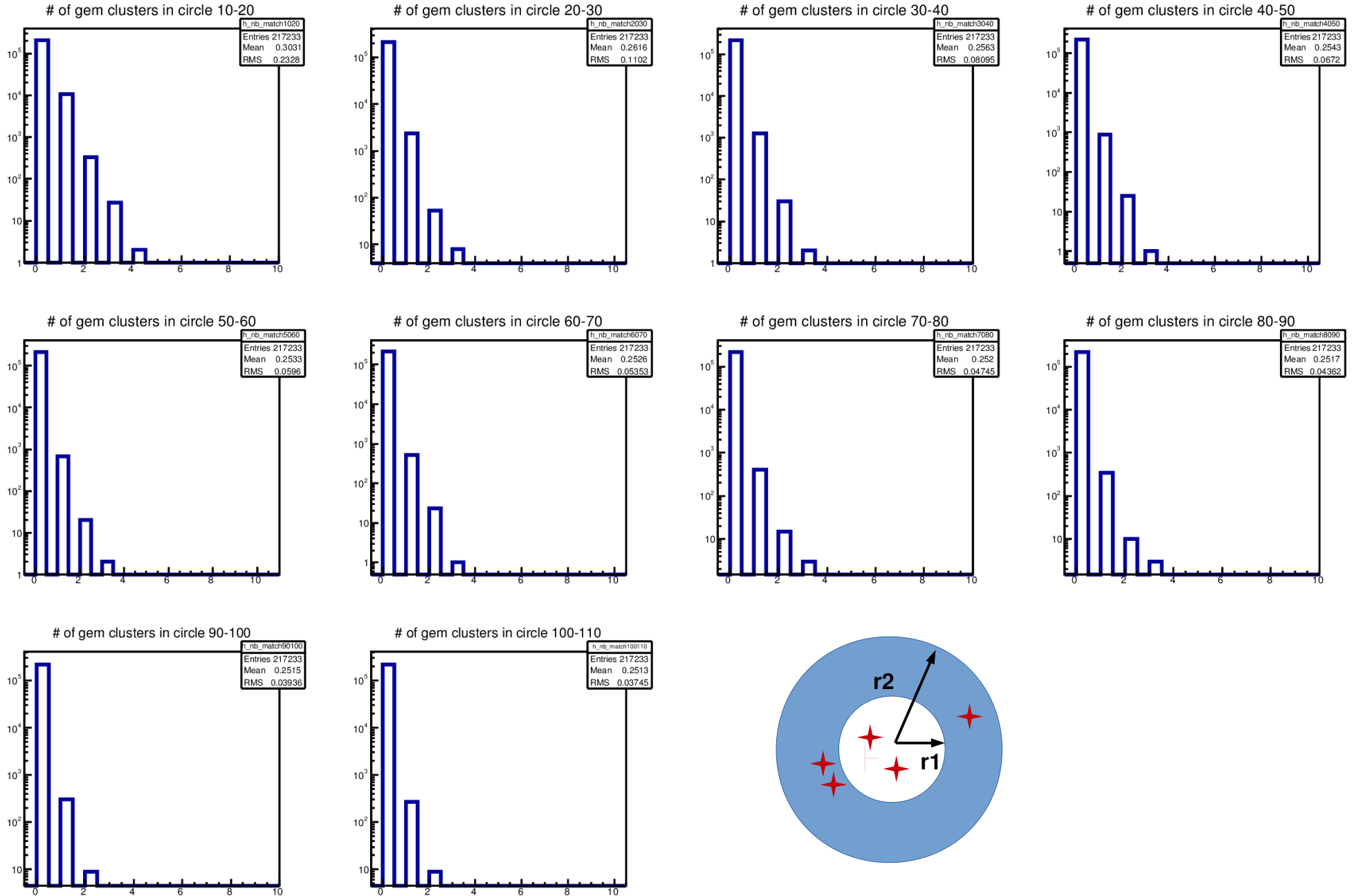


Run 982



- This plot shows how many GEM clusters were found in a 60 mm circle during matching.
- Expect to see more clusters due to pair production, in calibration.
- More than 50% cases there are ≥ 2 clusters matching. Which means $>50\%$ of matching is unreliable.
- This is very different with production data.
- Production data is much cleaner.

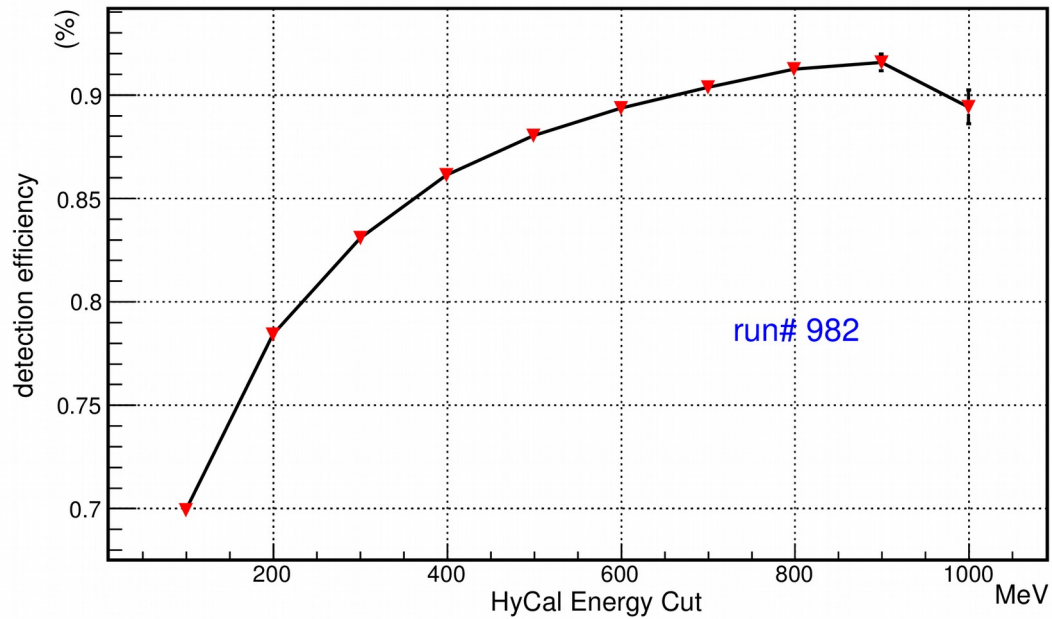
Run 982



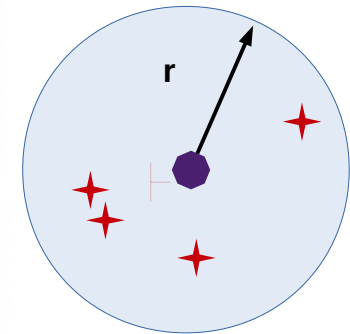
X axis: Number of matching gem clusters

Efficiency vs Searching Radius

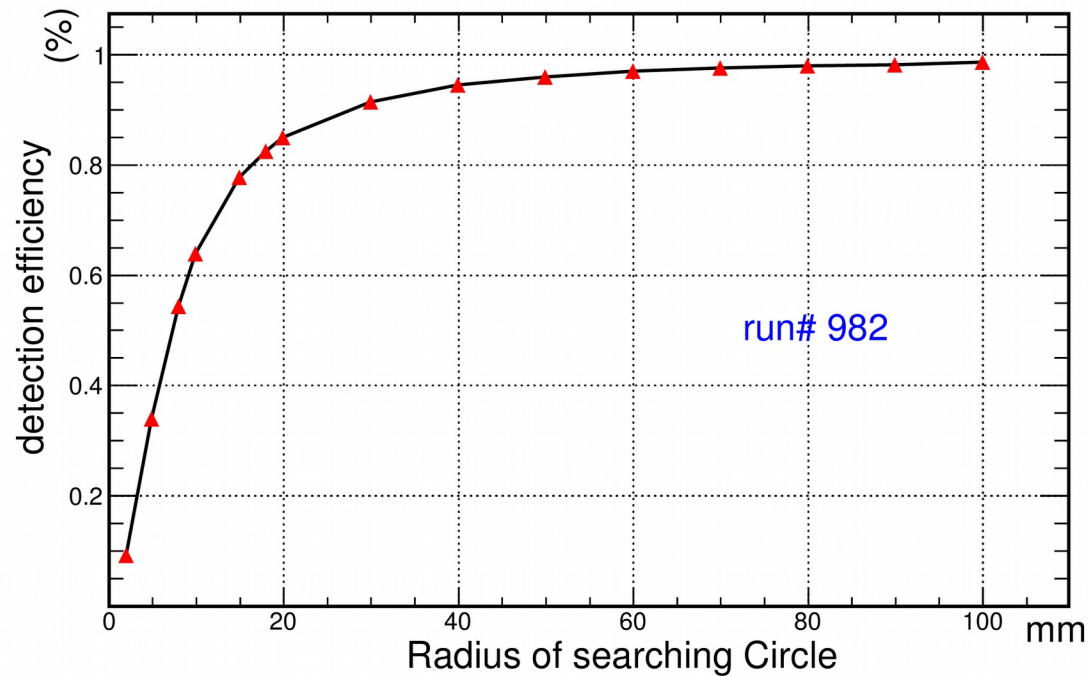
gem detection efficiency vs. HyCal energy cut, searching radius 10mm



Matching radius: 10mm.



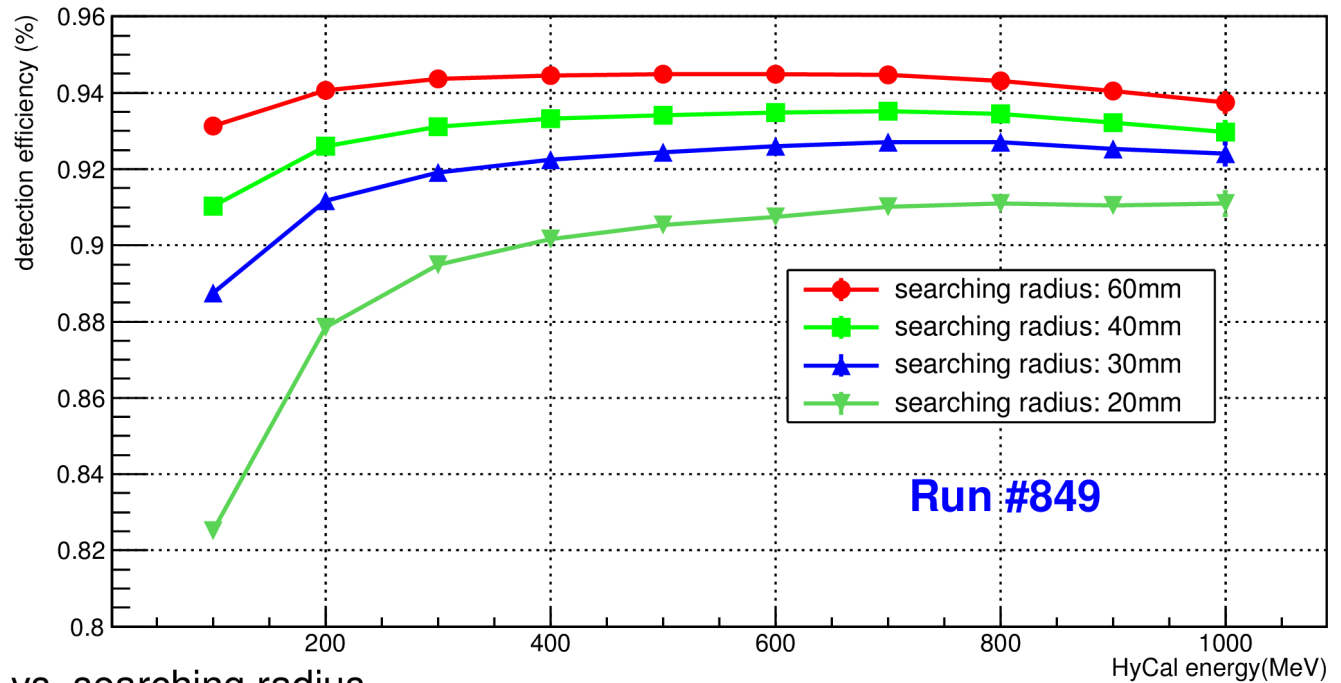
gem detection efficiency vs. cut radius, no HyCal energy cut



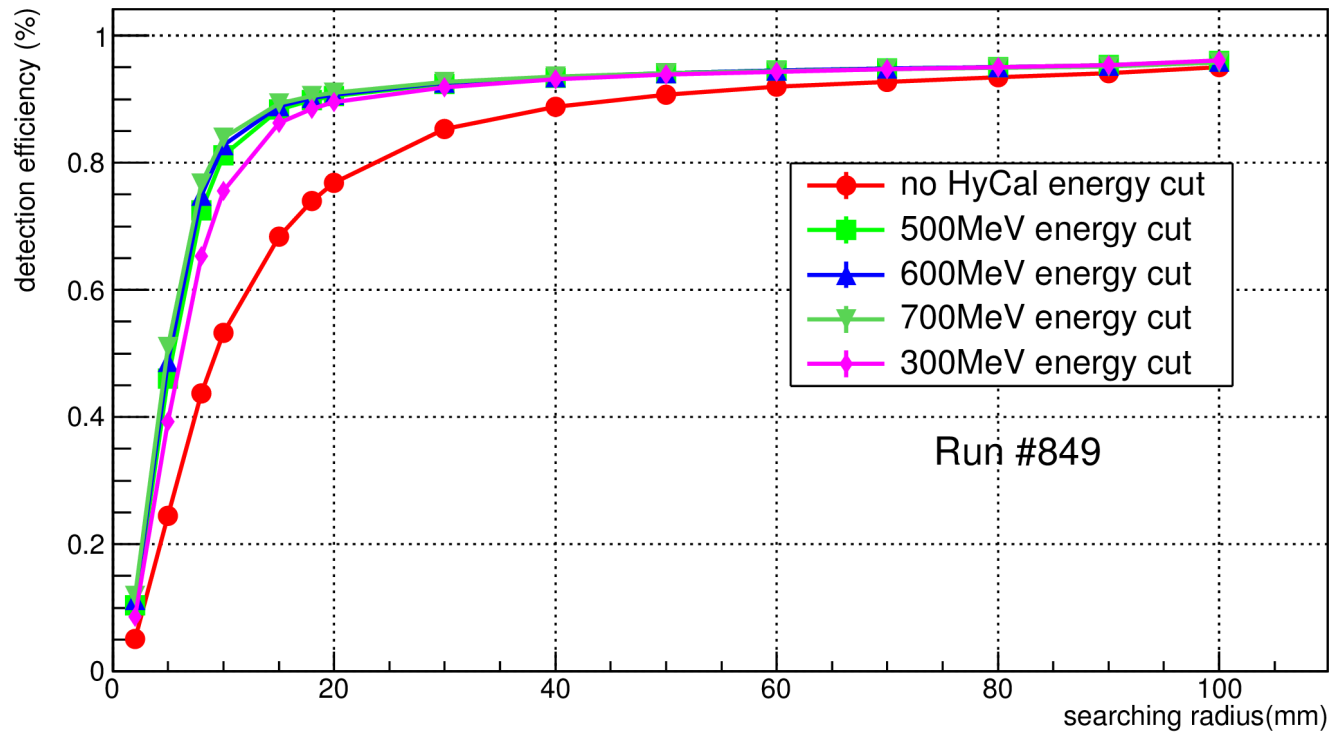
No HyCal energy cut in this plot,
error bars < 0.1%, hided by the
triangle mark.

Summary Run 849

eff vs. HyCal energy

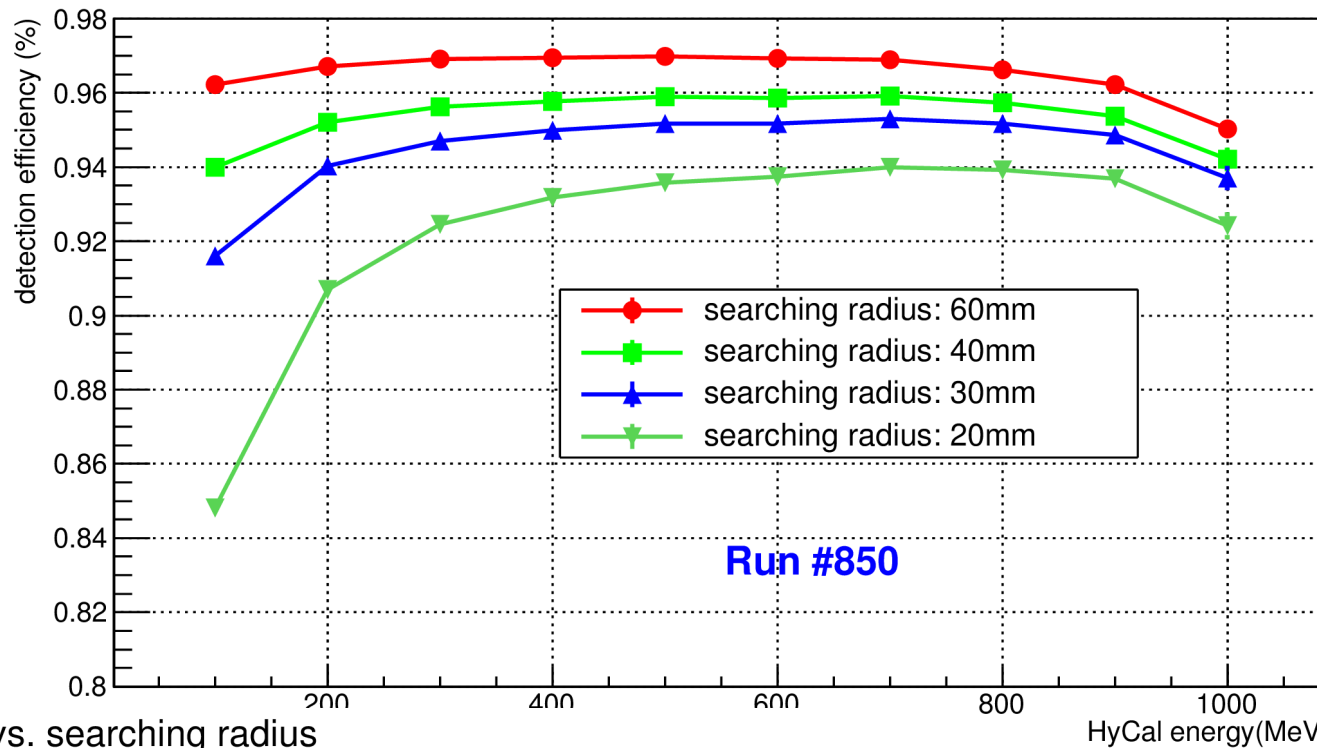


eff vs. searching radius

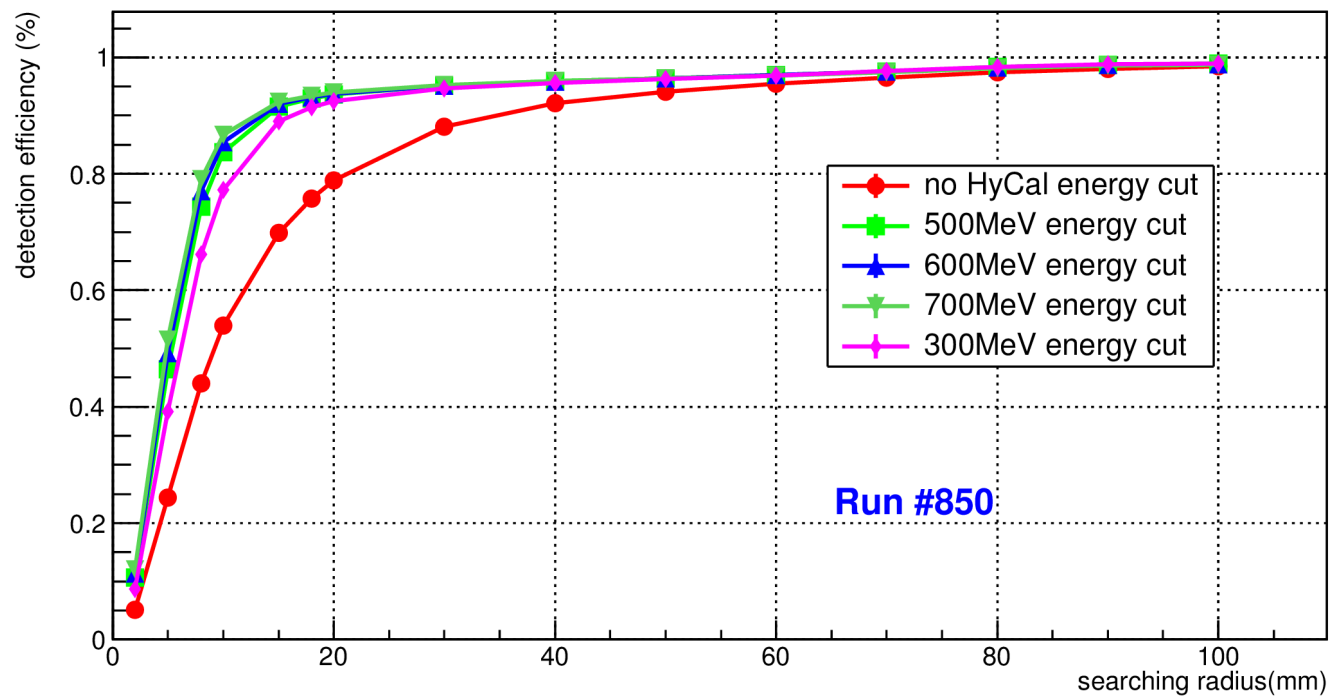


Summary Run 850

eff vs. HyCal energy

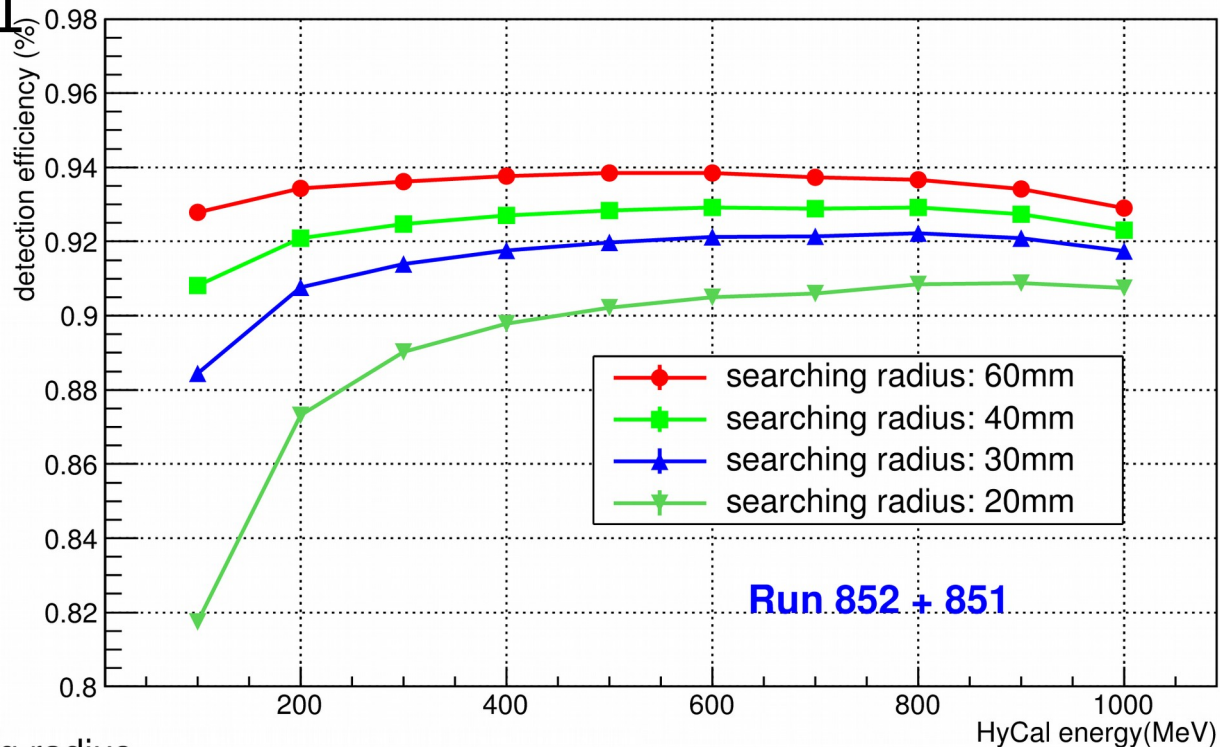


eff vs. searching radius

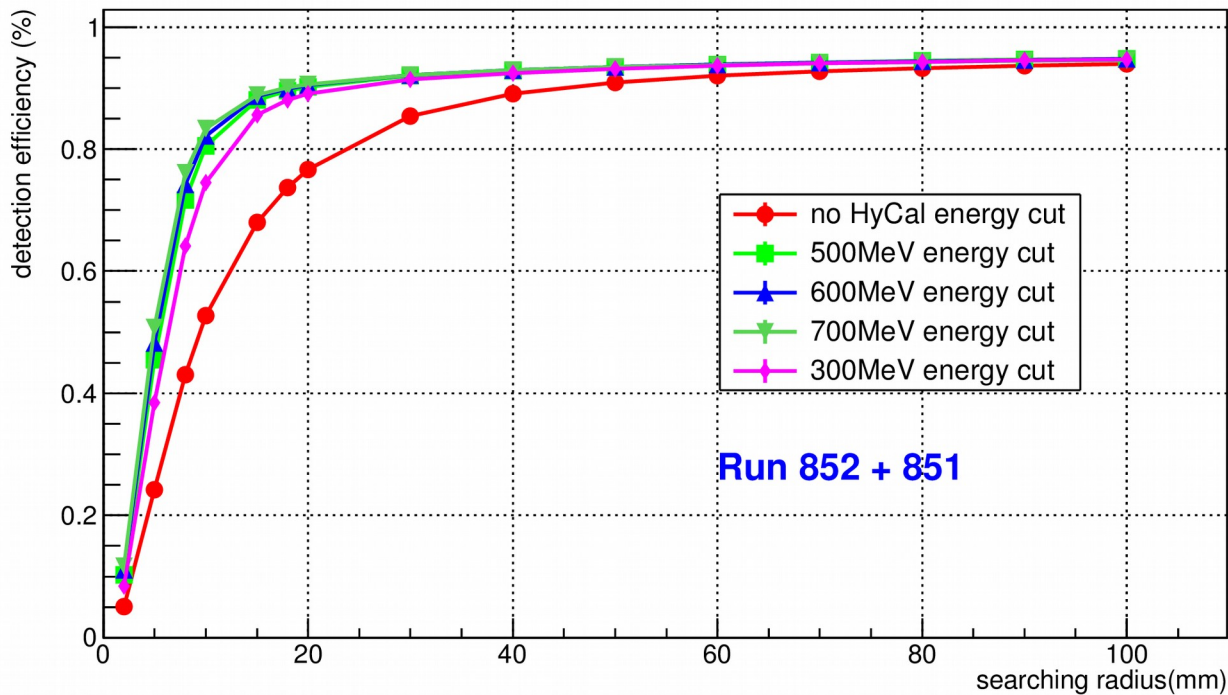


Summary Run 852 + 851

eff vs. HyCal energy

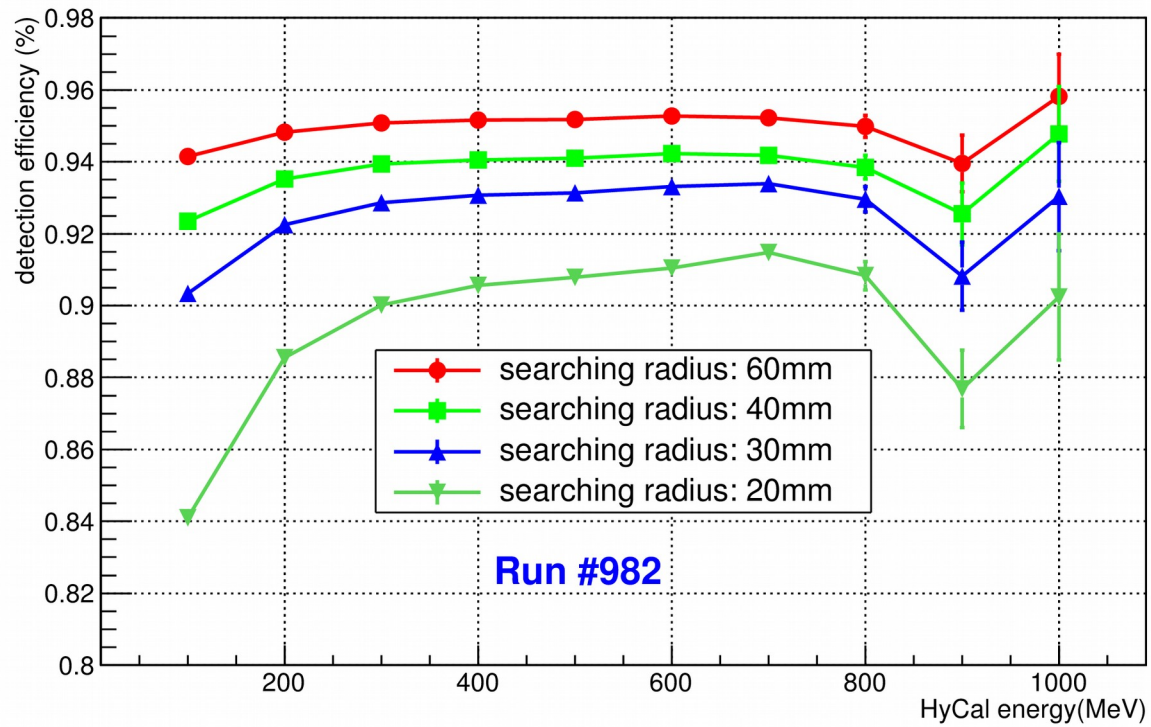


eff vs. searching radius

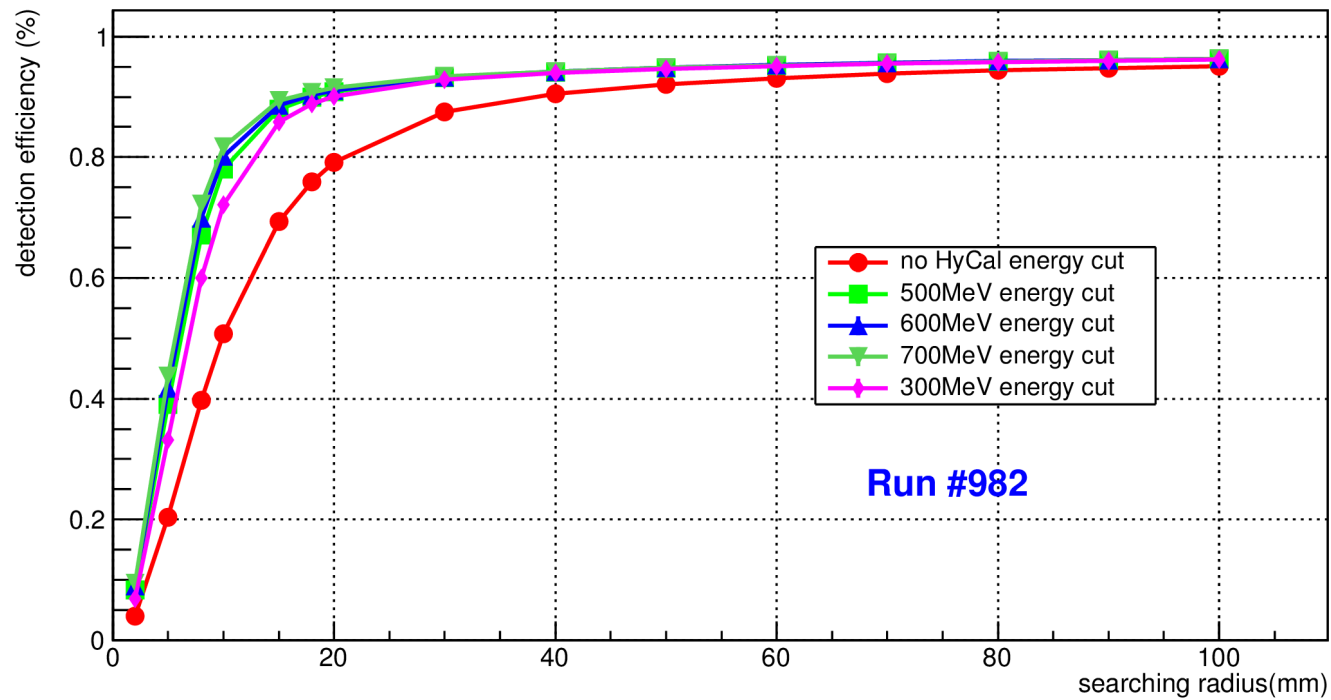


Summary Run 982

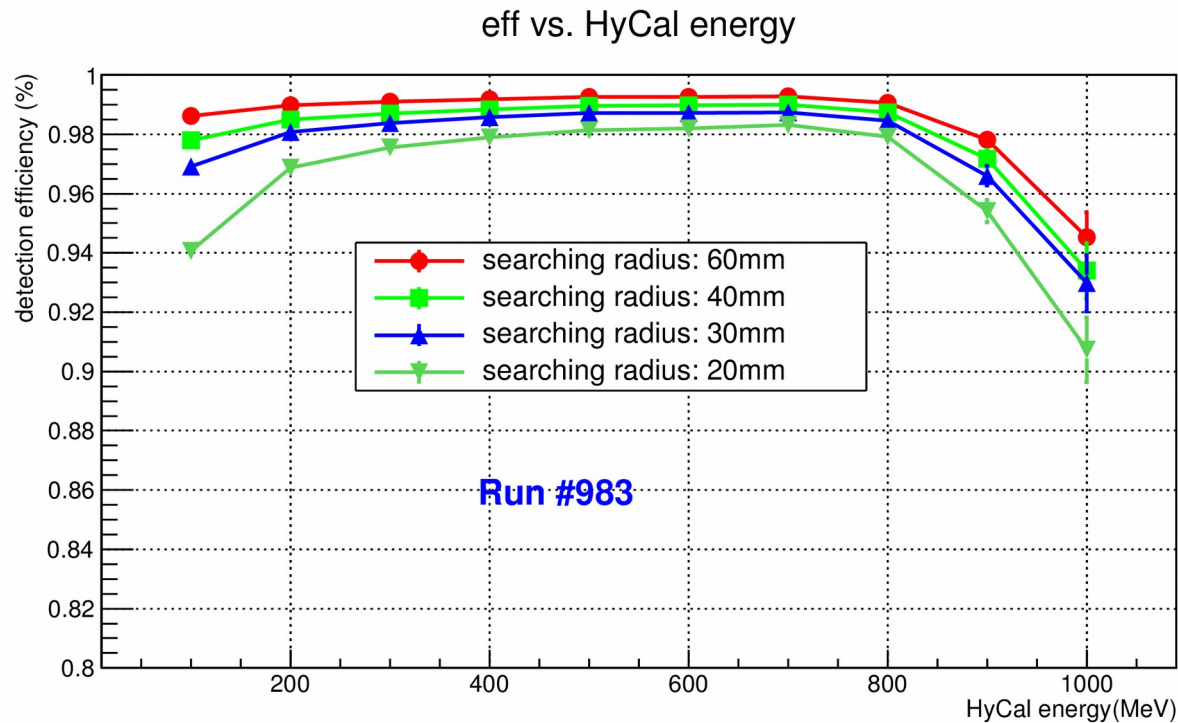
eff vs. HyCal energy



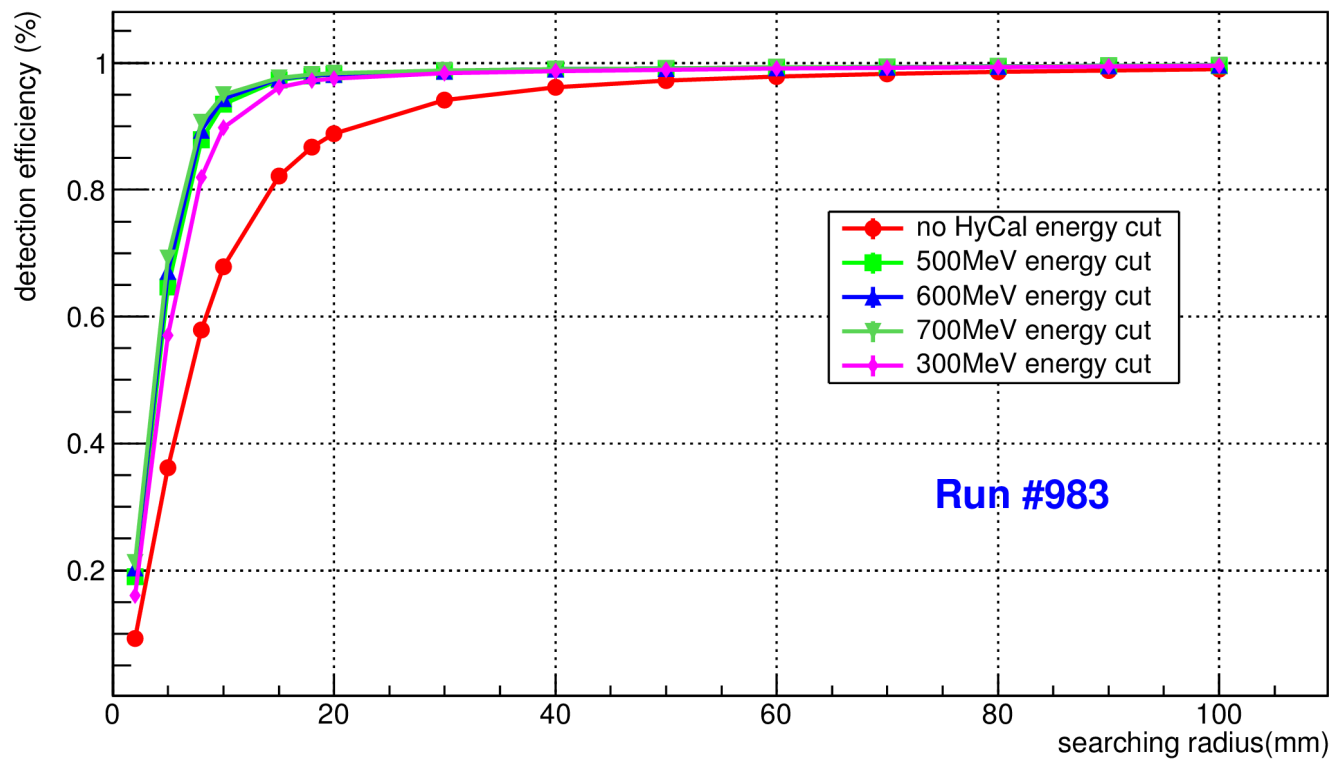
eff vs. searching radius



Summary Run 983

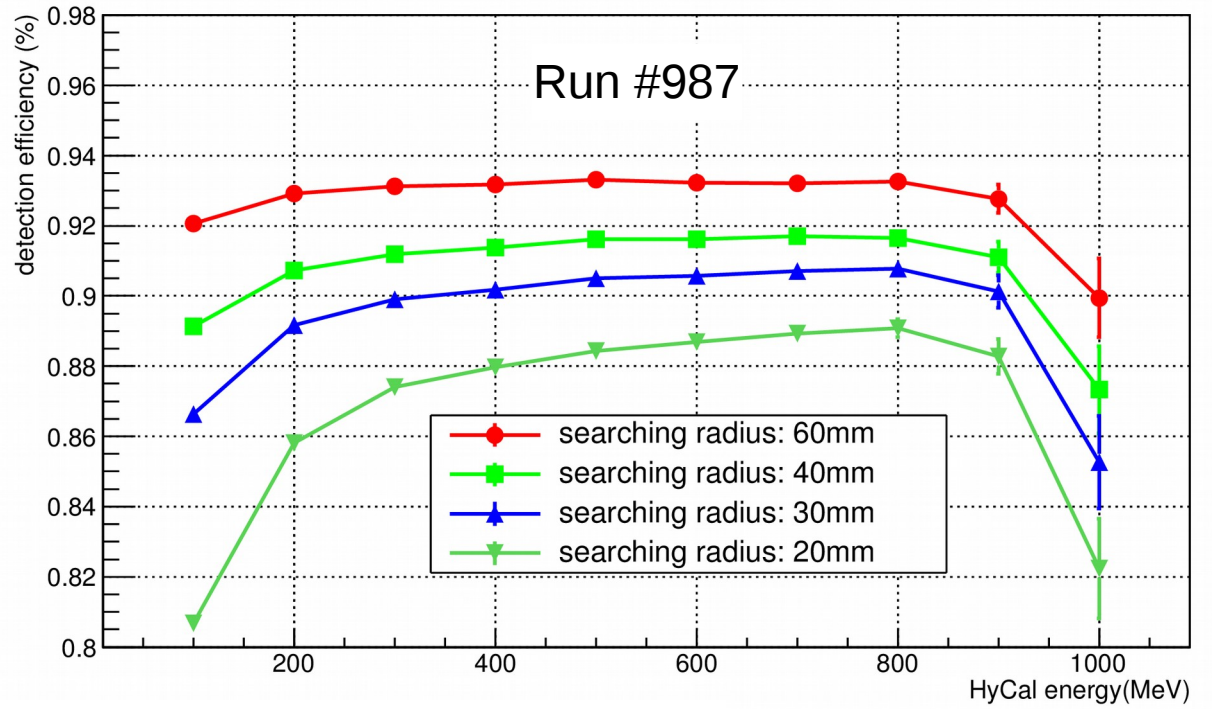


eff vs. searching radius

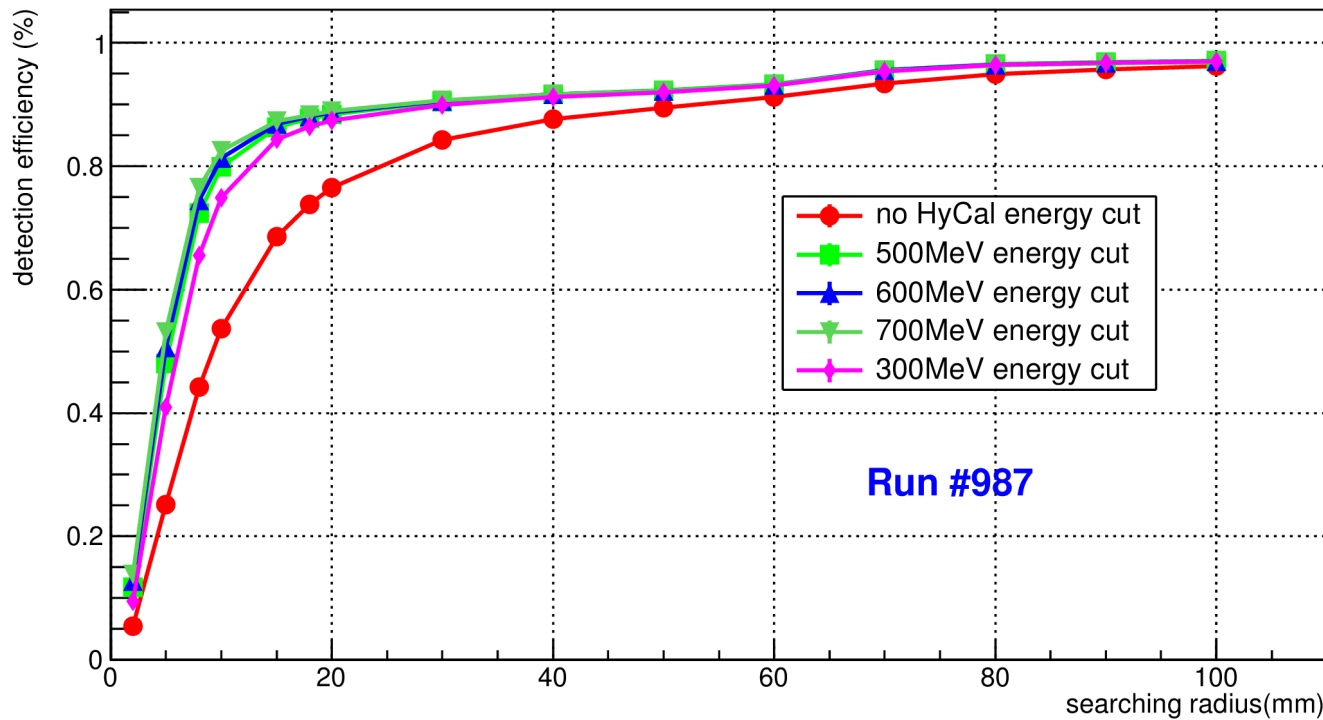


Summary Run 987

eff vs. HyCal energy

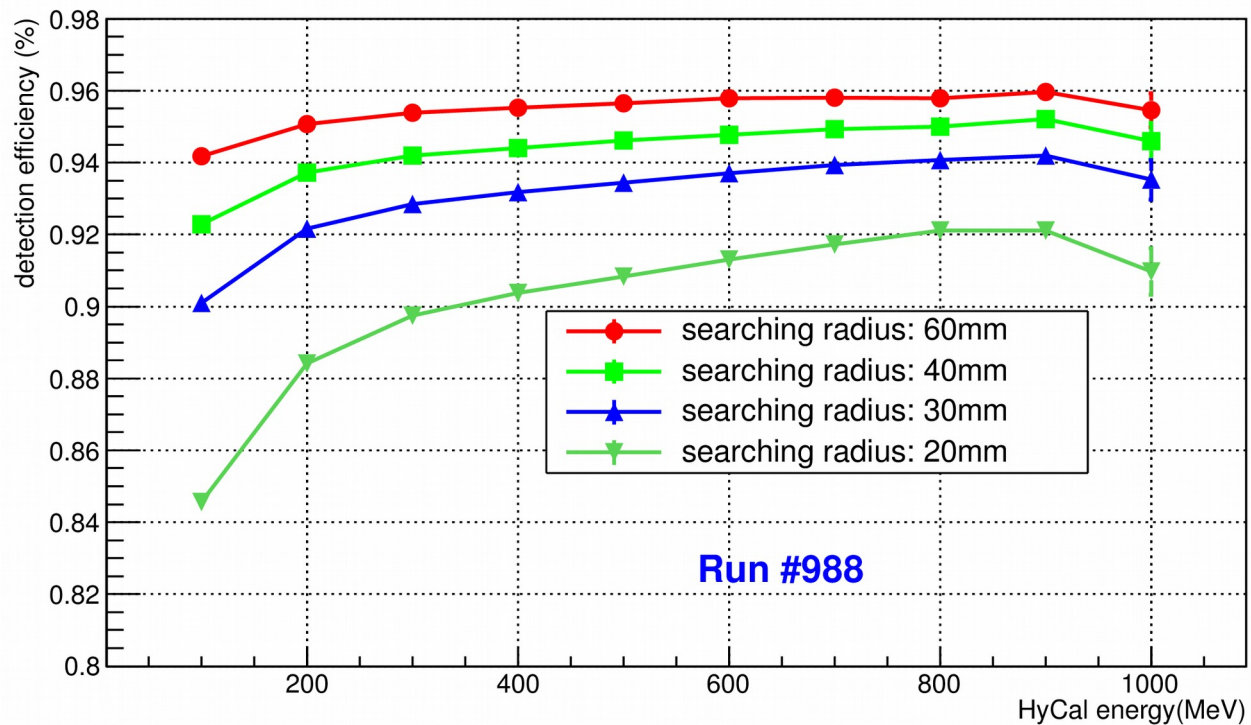


eff vs. searching radius

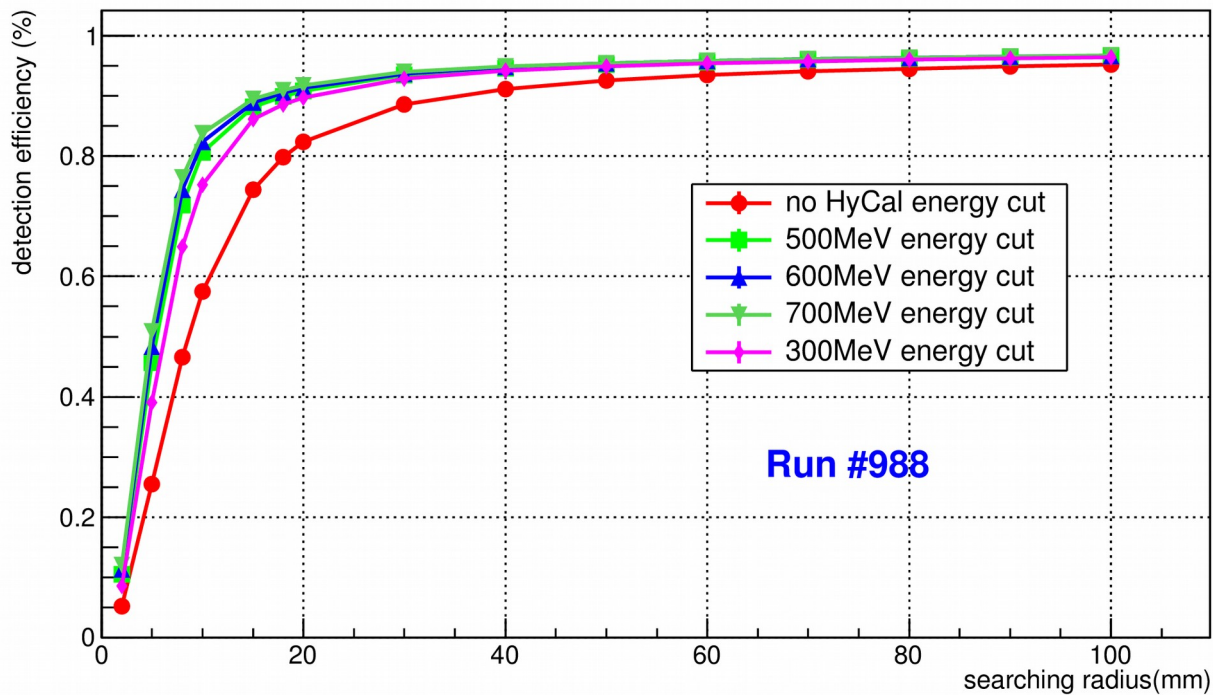


Summary Run 988

eff vs. HyCal energy



eff vs. searching radius



Summary

- Need to get GEM detection efficiency from calibration run.
- Using $(\# \text{ GEM clusters})/(\# \text{ HyCal clusters})$ gives rough value, not correct value.
- Need to be corrected by pair production factor, Compton factor, HV sector/Spacer factor. (May need Geant simulation for this).
- Cross check with the efficiency results from production runs.
- Production data is cleaner than calibration data for efficiency calculation.