Simulation Comparison

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Coplanarity – 2GeV

- Coplanarity for the data has about 0.4 deg for the central peak (if using GEMs), but simulation has about 0.3 deg
- Shift the vaccum window upstream or increase its thickness see what happen



Coplanarity – 2GeV

Red histogram is simulation, black is data



Vertex z – 2GeV

- Vertex z for the data has about 25mm for the central peak (if using GEMs), but simulation has about 21mm
- Shift the vaccum window upstream or increase its thickness see what happen



Vertex z – 2GeV

Red histogram is simulation, black is data

Much larger tail from the data than simulation, still investigating. Might due to some background from ep internal radiation.



Vertex z with all material removed (except GEM and HyCal). Internal radiative photon not allowed



Vertex z with all material removed (except GEM and HyCal), internal radiative photon allowed



Vertex z with all material in. Internal radiative photon not allowed



Vertex z with all material in, internal radiative photon allowed



mm

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- ep and ee are mixed with the same integrated luminosity in the simulation
- Integrate +/- 300 MeV around the ep peak to normalize the two histogram
- ee peak may suffer strongly from the low energy background (presumably coming from HyCal collimator and beam pipe).
- This background may also affect ep peak at small angle. Cannot be subtracted by empty target runs
- We may need calibration on the MC data



sim_cluster_E_theta

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MeV





Elasticity – 2GeV

- Cuts:
 - 2 clusters
 - Coplanarity 5 deg
 - Theta from 1 to 2 deg
- If apply the vertex z cut, there is no radiative tail from the simulation, but there is still a small tail from data (might be related to the tail we see from the vertex z distribution)
- This vertex z is not the same as traditional vertex z, which is obtained in a geometric calculation.
- This vertex z is from kinematic (conservation laws), so it might not be surprising it is related to elasticity



ep/ee ratio

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- Mixing ep and ee in the simulation with equal integrated luminosity



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