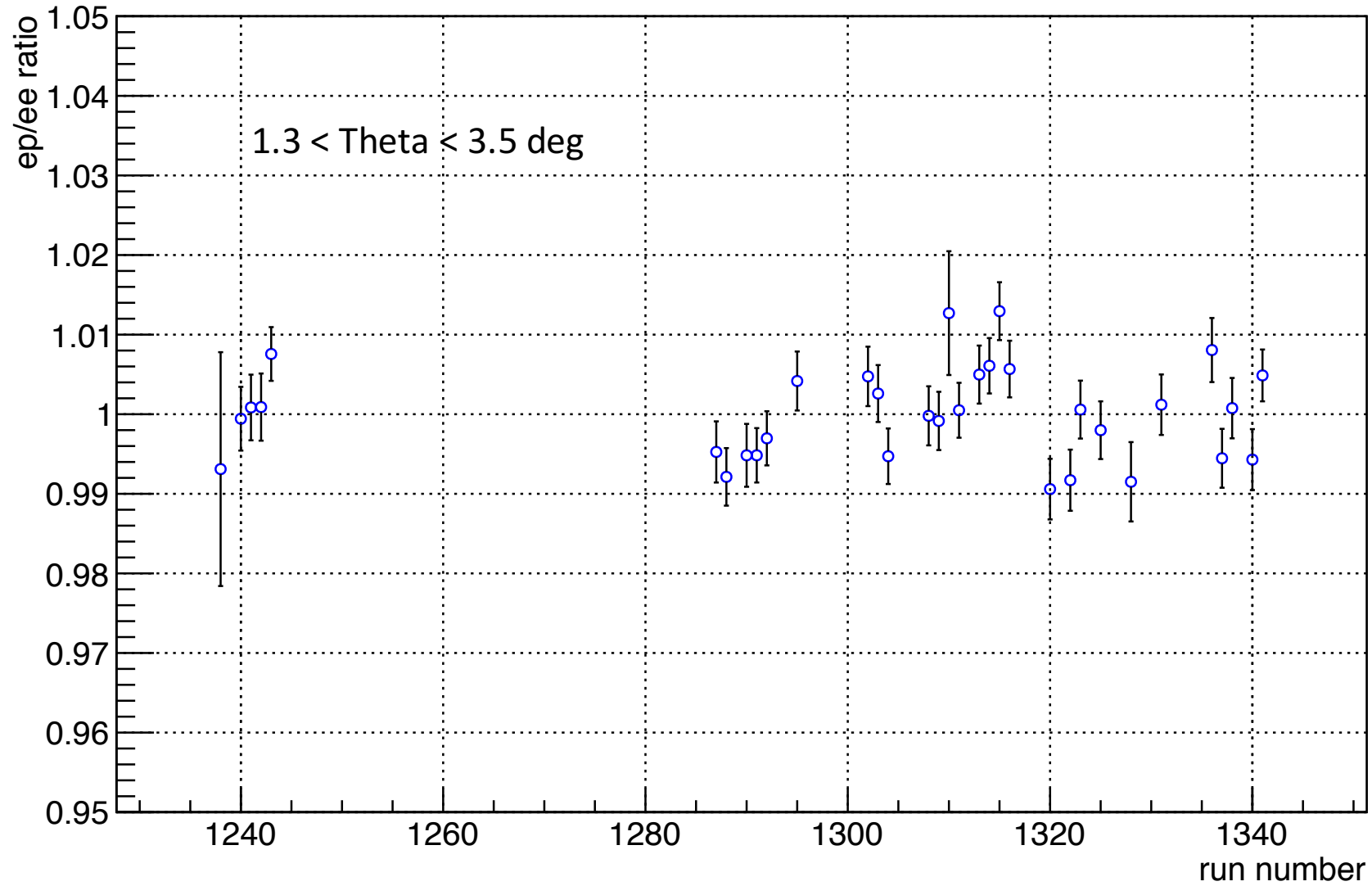


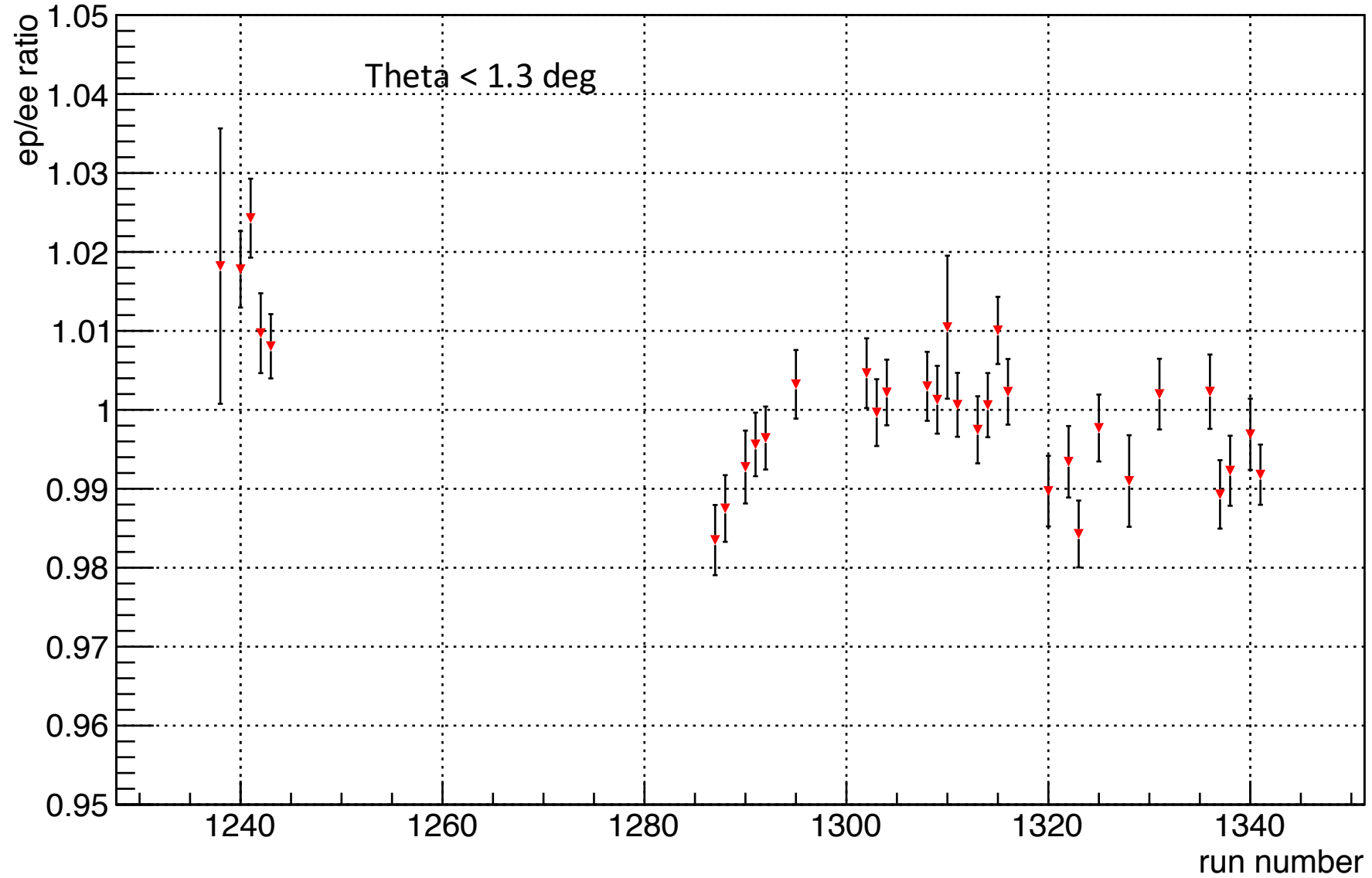
# ep/ee ratio by run for the 1GeV runs

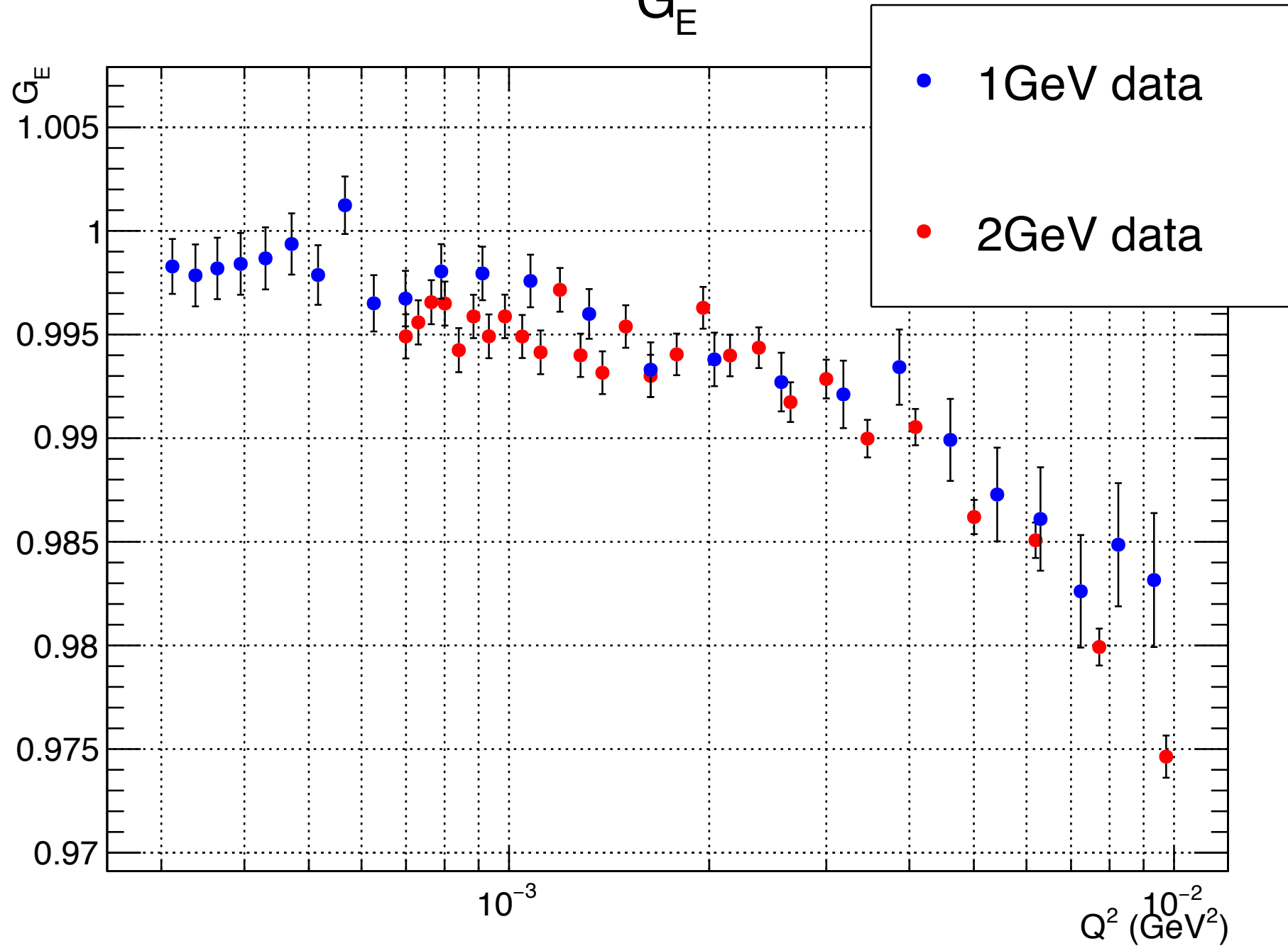
middle\_angle\_by\_bin



# ep/ee ratio by run for the 1GeV runs

## small\_angle\_by\_bin



$G_E$ 

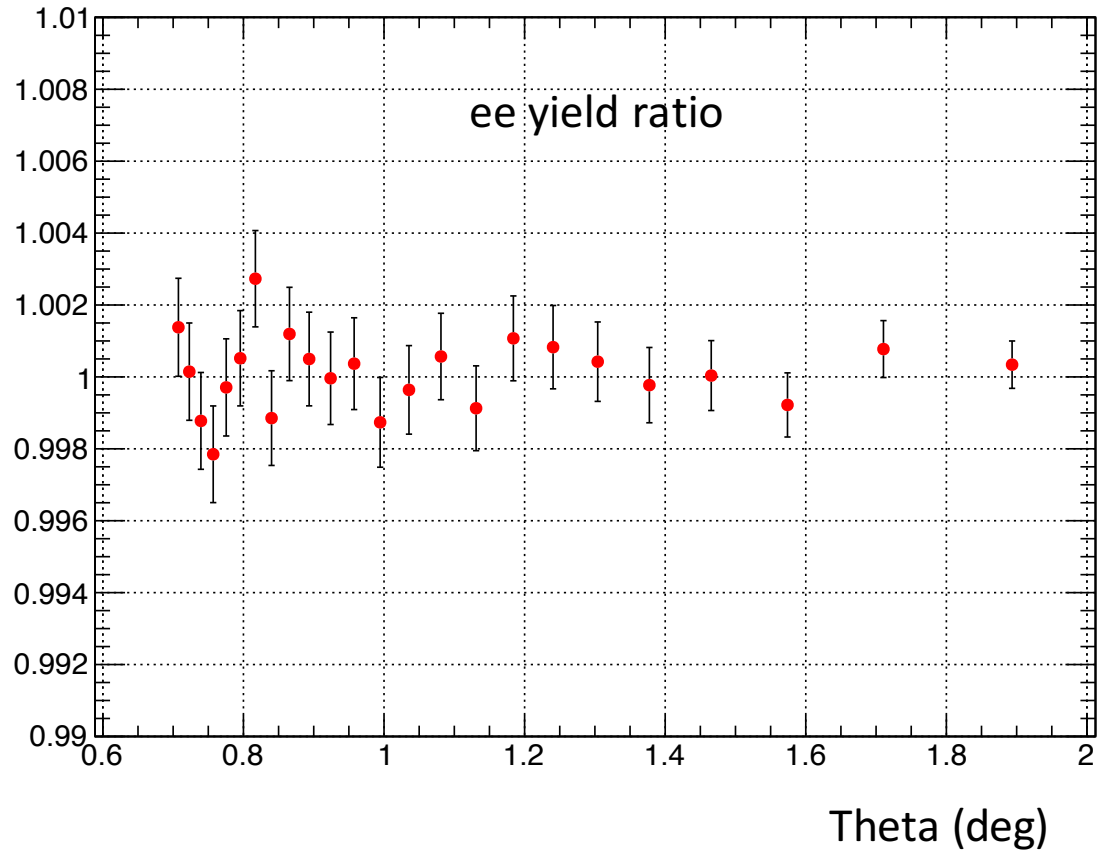
# Effect of extended target

- In the simulation we assume the vertex  $z$  is uniform distributed along  $\pm 2$  cm of target center
- From last week we saw that  $e_p/e_e$  ratio is rather sensitive on  $z$  between detector and vertex (which we don't really know other than assume it comes from target center)
- I compared the  $e_p$  and  $e_e$  yield as a function of angle for the following four cases:
  - Uniform distributed within  $\pm 2$  cm
  - Uniform distributed within  $\pm 0.5$  cm
  - Point like at the upstream edge
  - Point like at the downstream edge

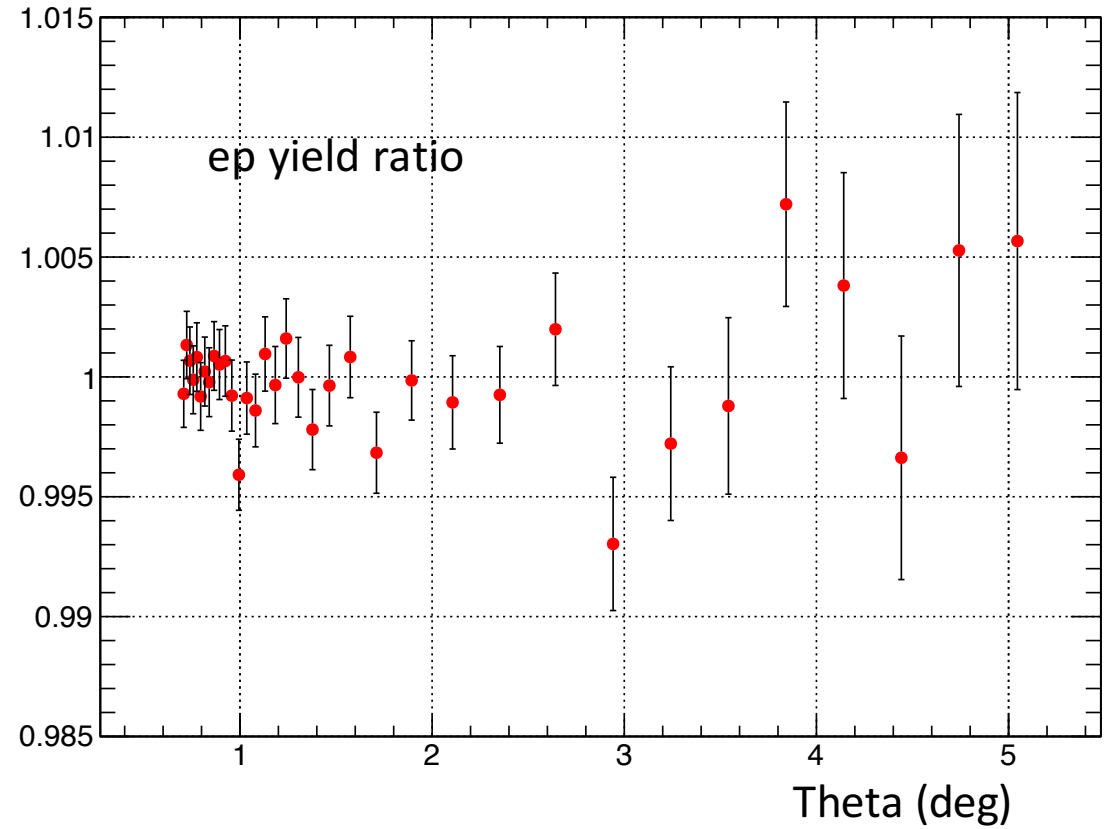
# 40mm long target vs 10mm long target

2GeV

Graph



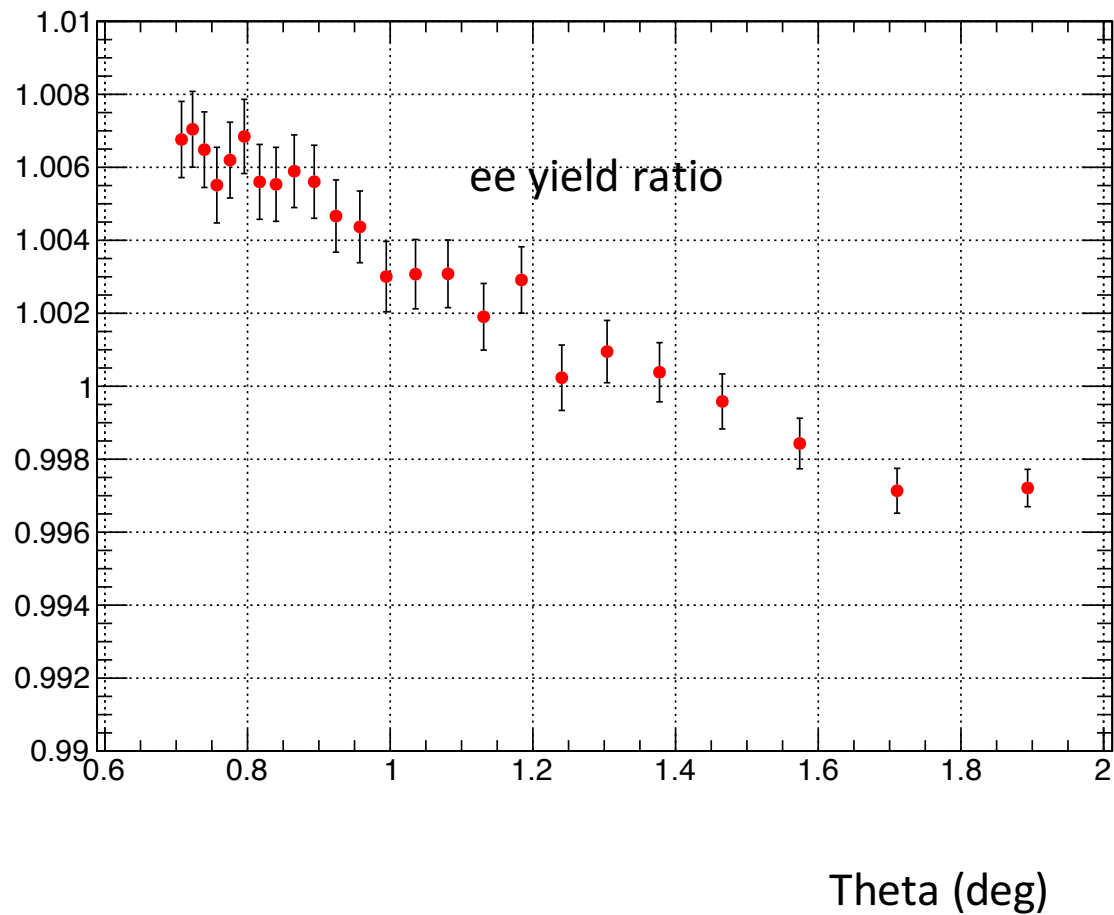
Graph



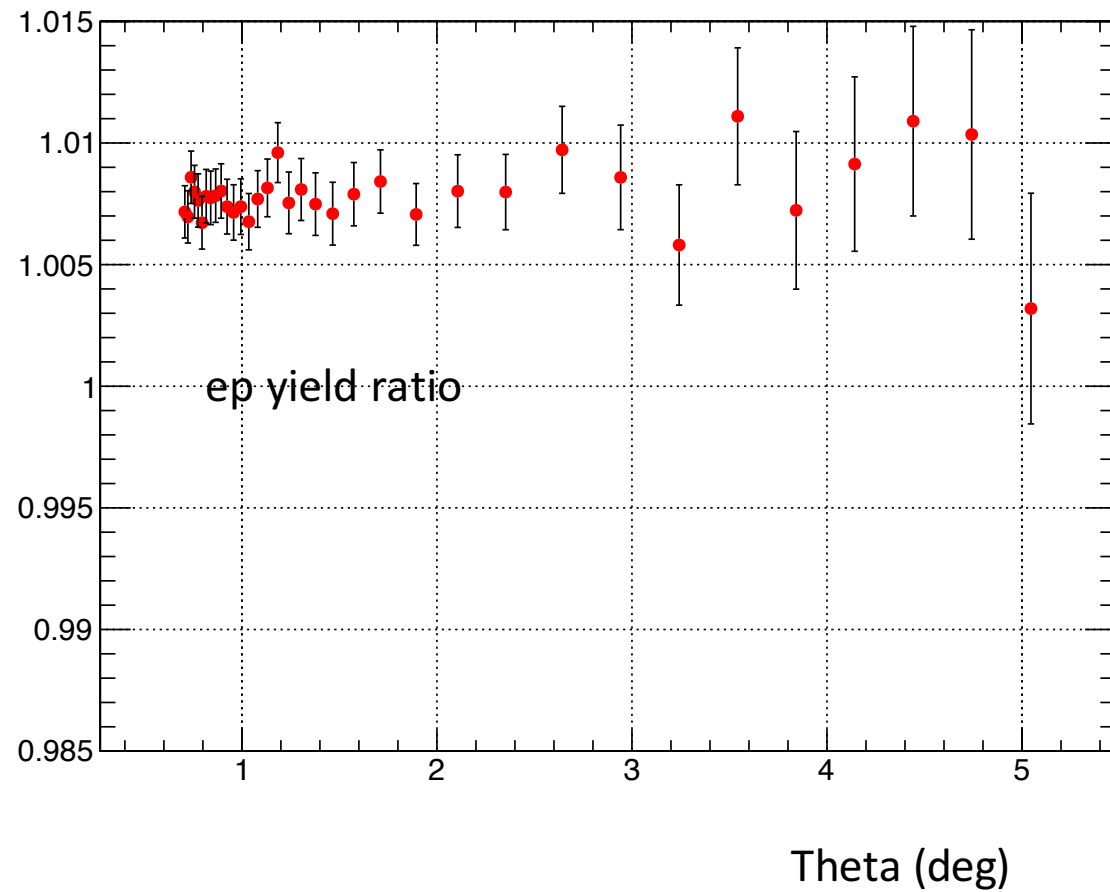
# 40mm long target vs point like upstream

2GeV

Graph



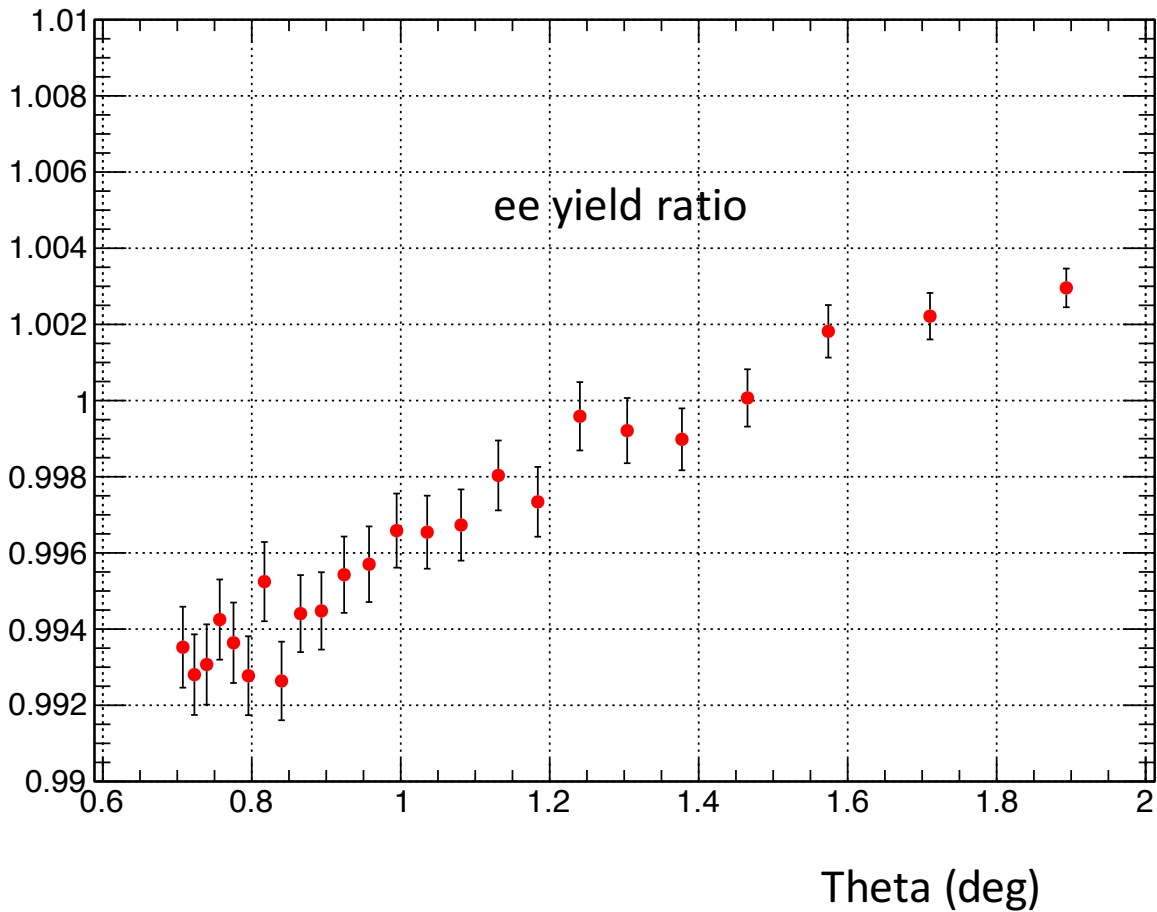
Graph



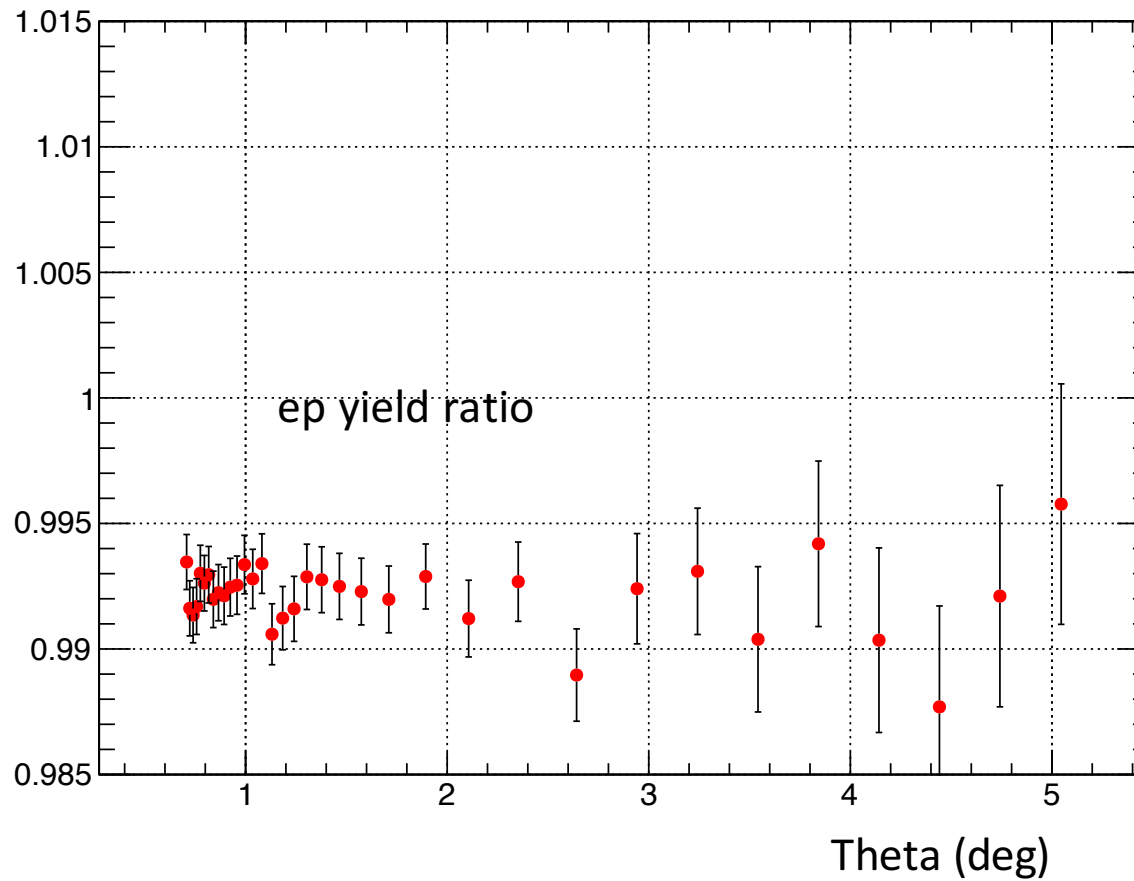
# 40mm long target vs point like upstream

2GeV

Graph



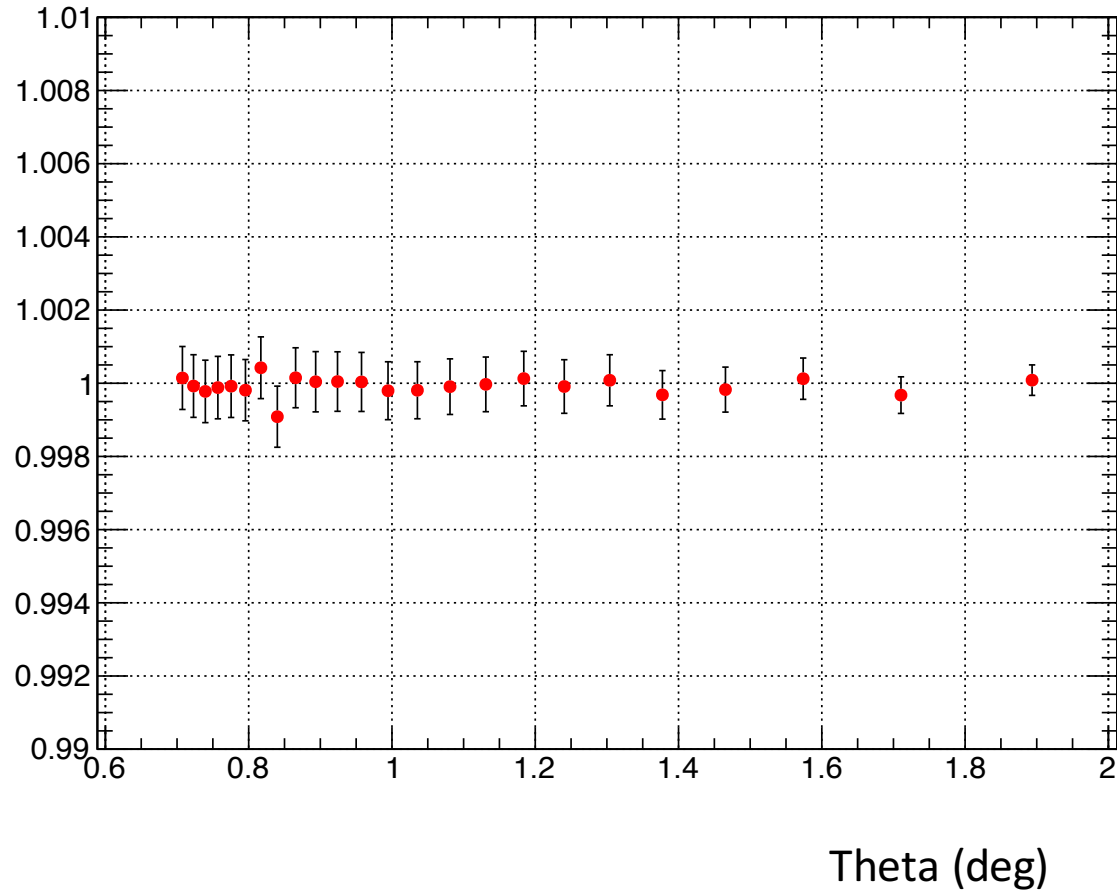
Graph



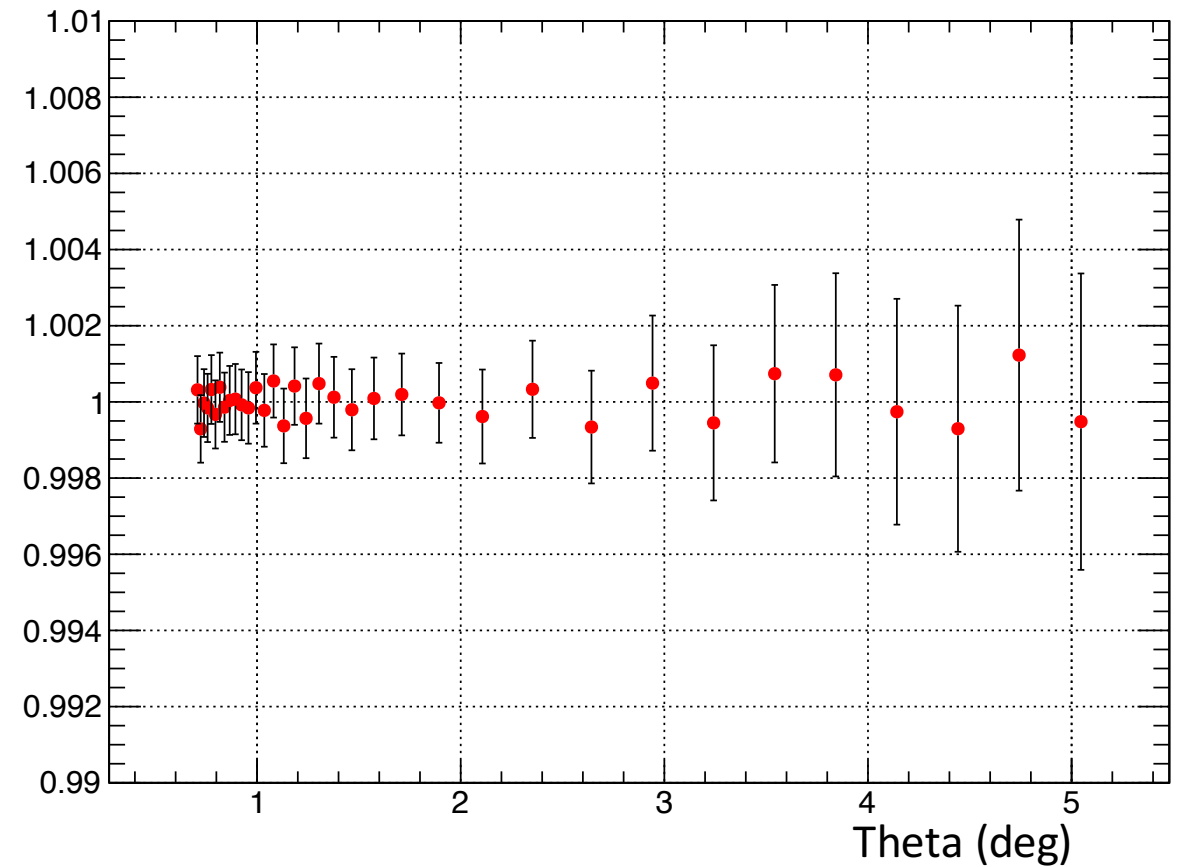
# 40mm long target vs point like (upstream + downstream)

2GeV

Graph



Graph

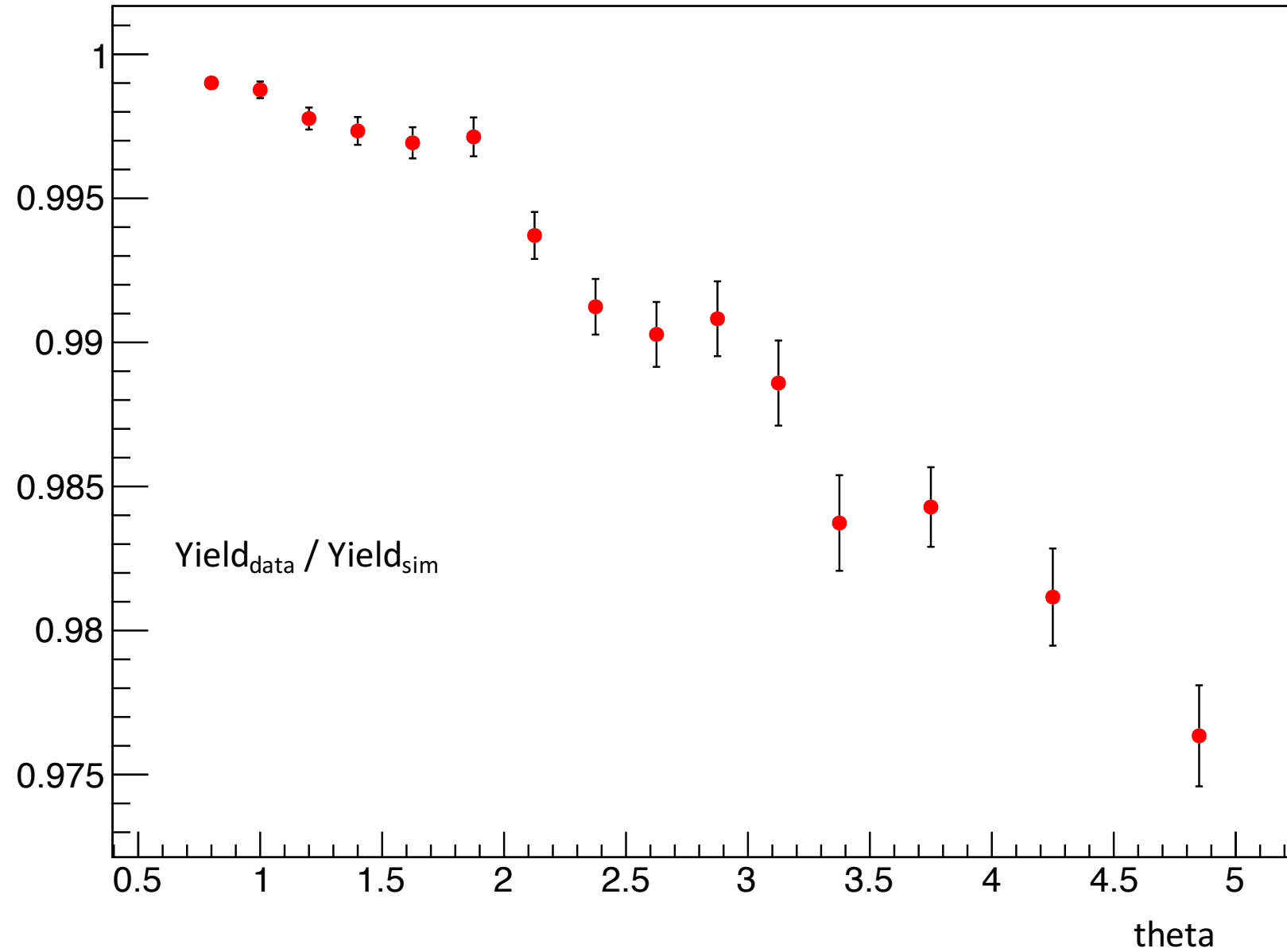




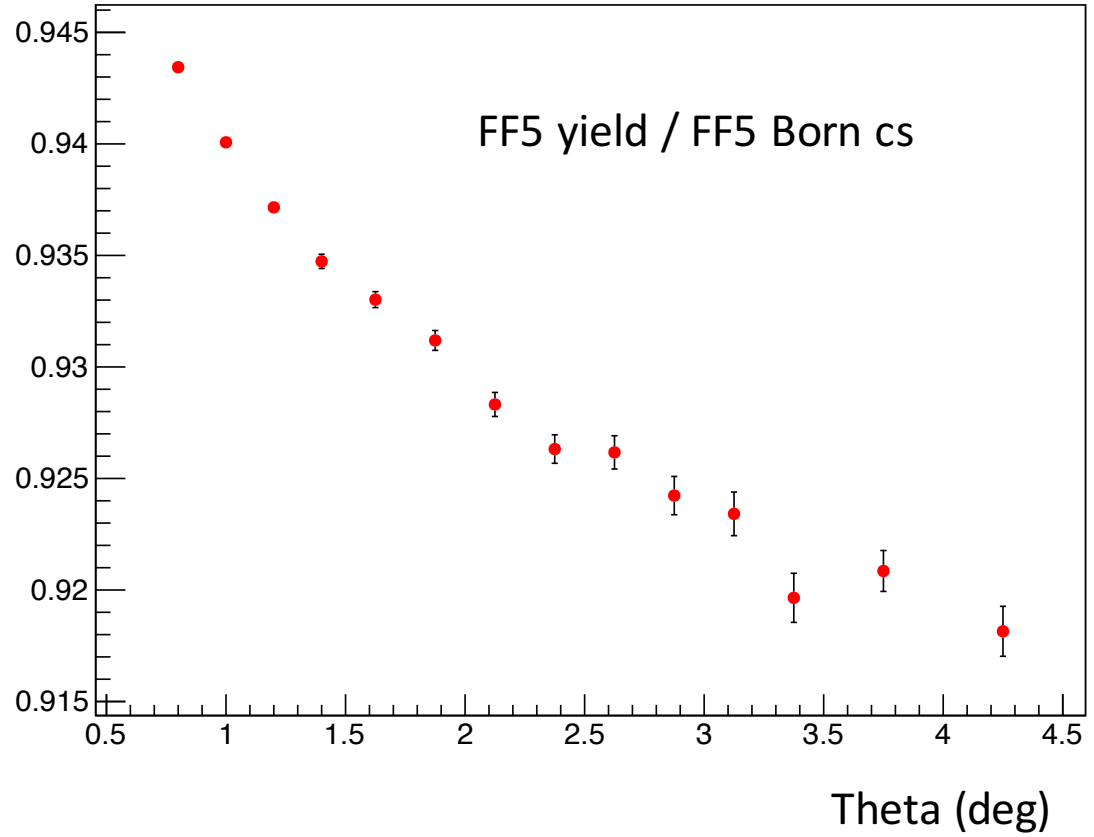
# FF iteration test

- A simple MC test to study how the iteration works:
  - Assuming simulation with FF5(Zhan's FF) as the fake data
  - Using simulation with FF2 (dipole FF) as the simulation
  - Try to do iteration and get the modified FF2 to agree with FF5
- Without running the full simulation just to save time
- Putting elasticity cut (+/- 140MeV) around the expected elastic scattering electron energy to get the yield
- $CS_{\text{data}} = (Y_{\text{data}})/(Y_{\text{sim}}) \times CS_{\text{sim}}$
- And then obtain the  $GE_{\text{data}}/GE_{\text{sim}}$

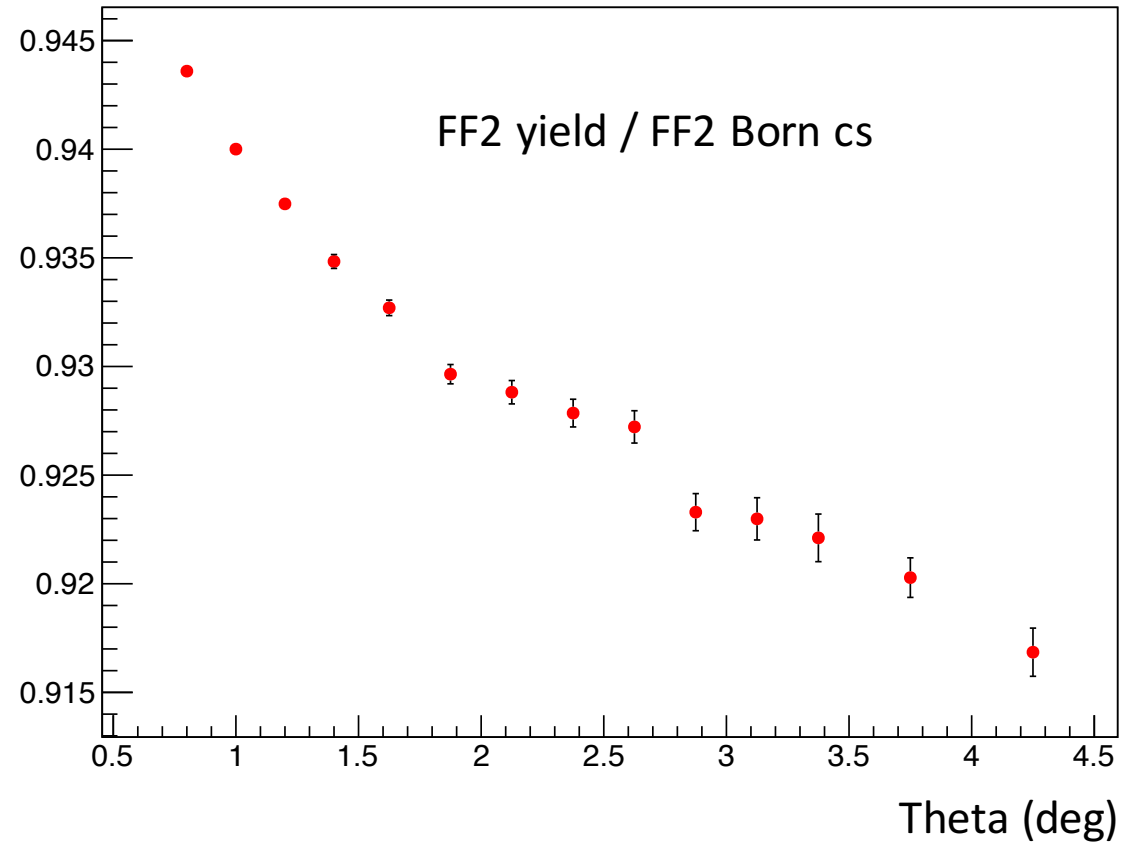
# Graph



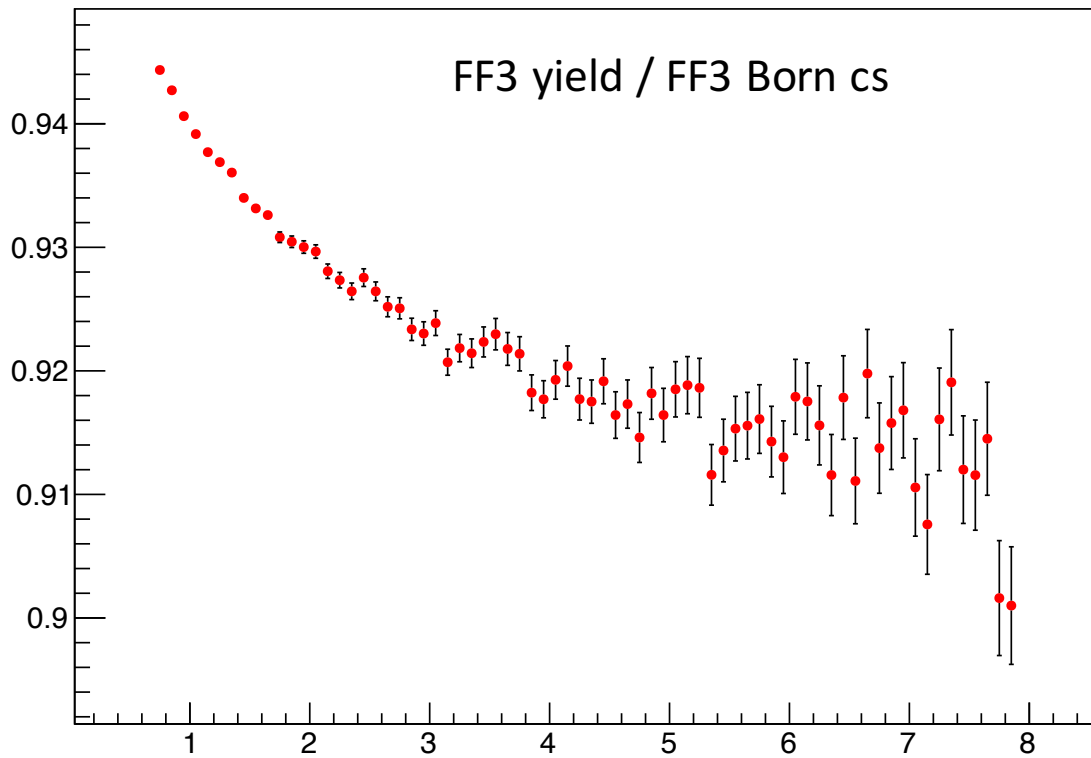
Graph



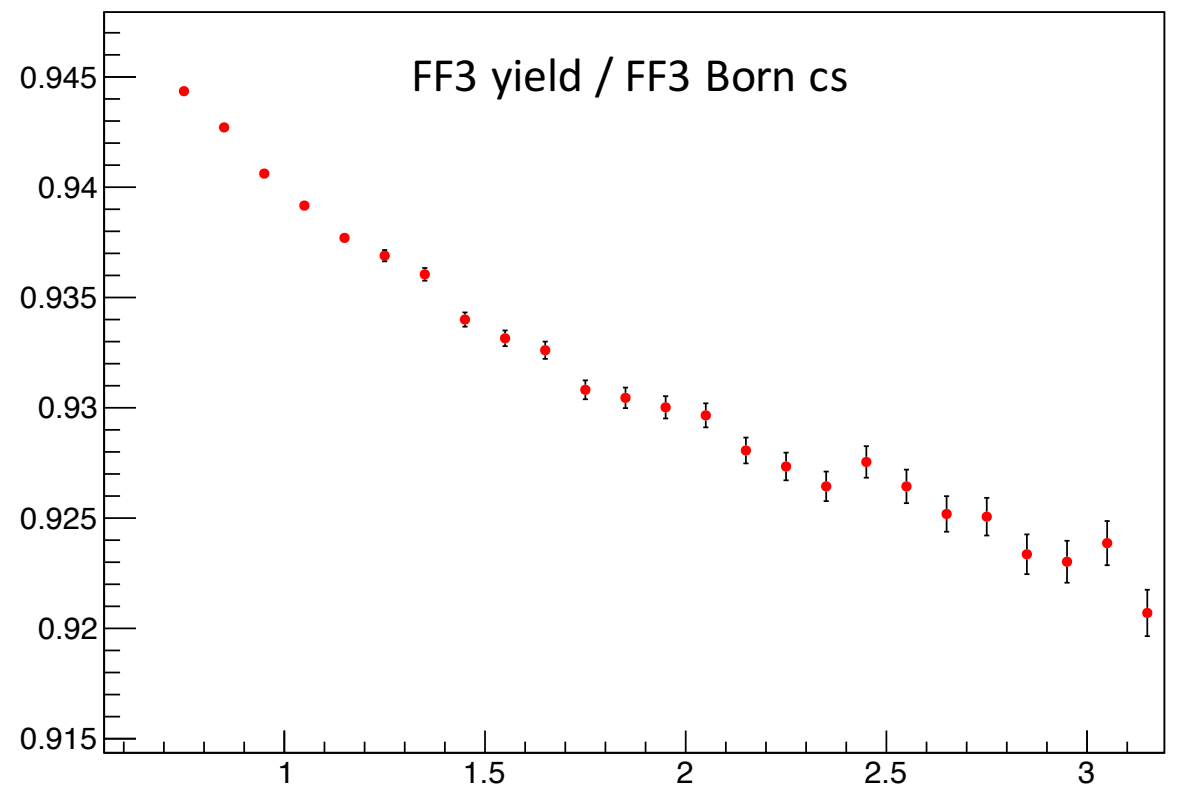
Graph



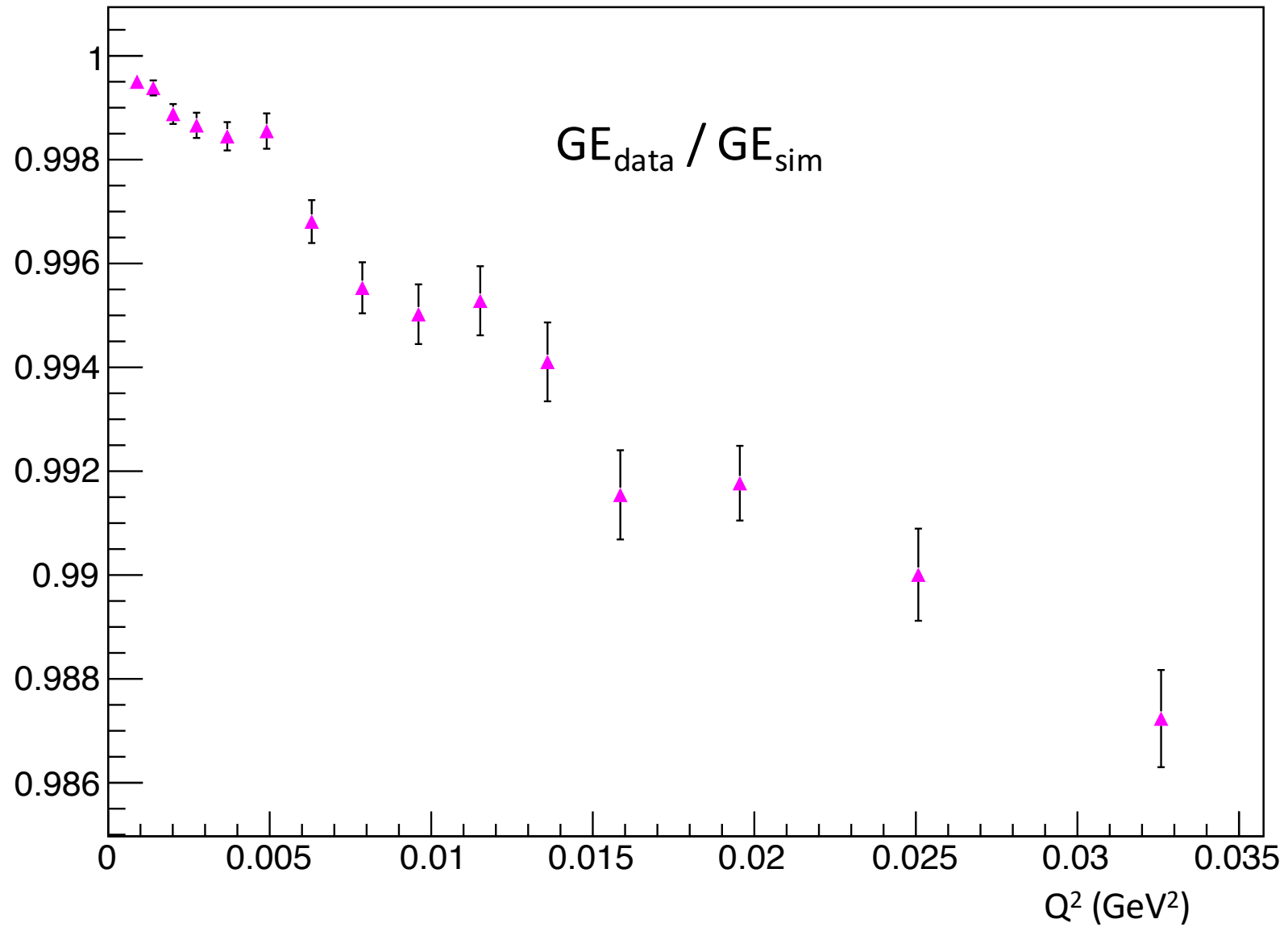
Graph



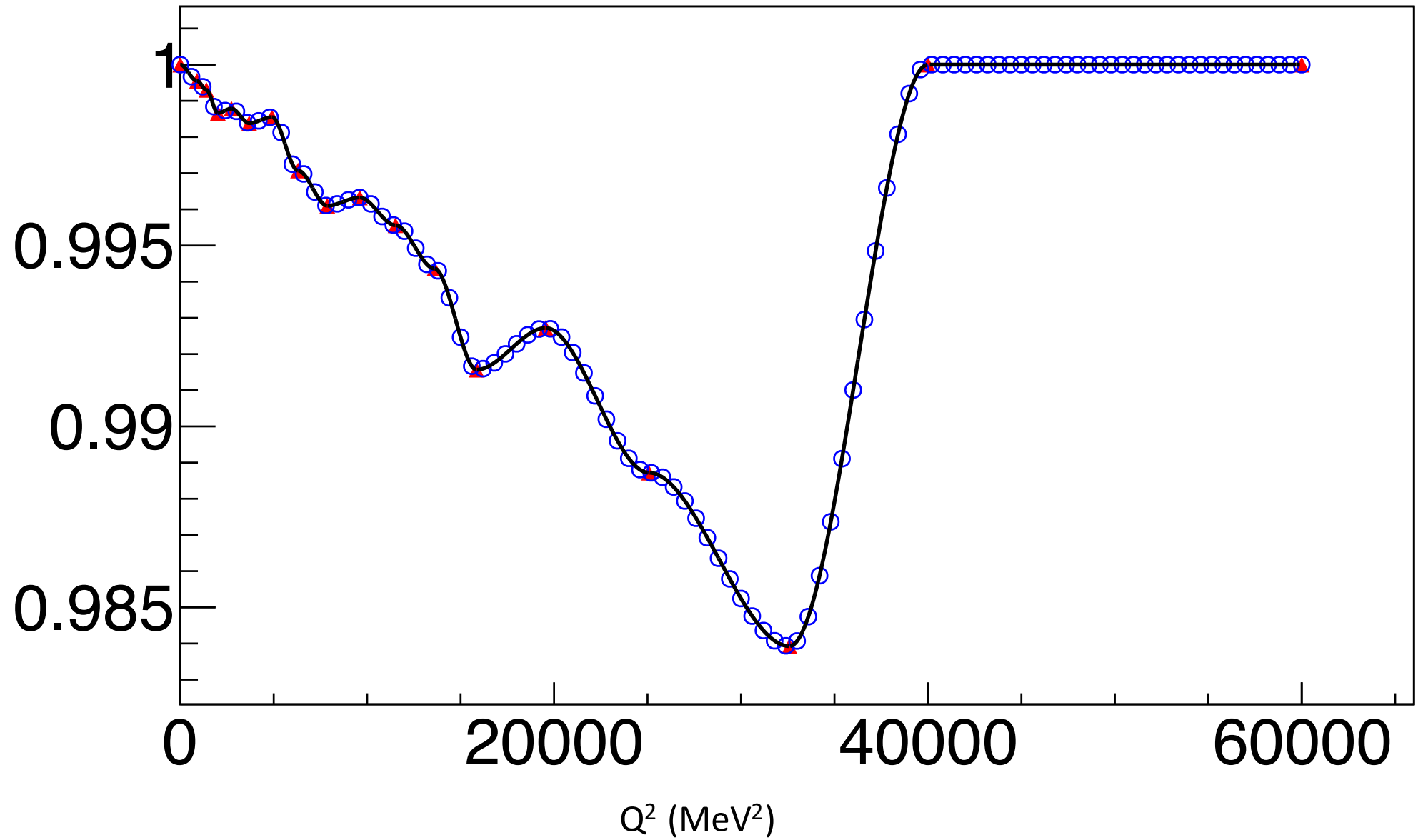
Graph



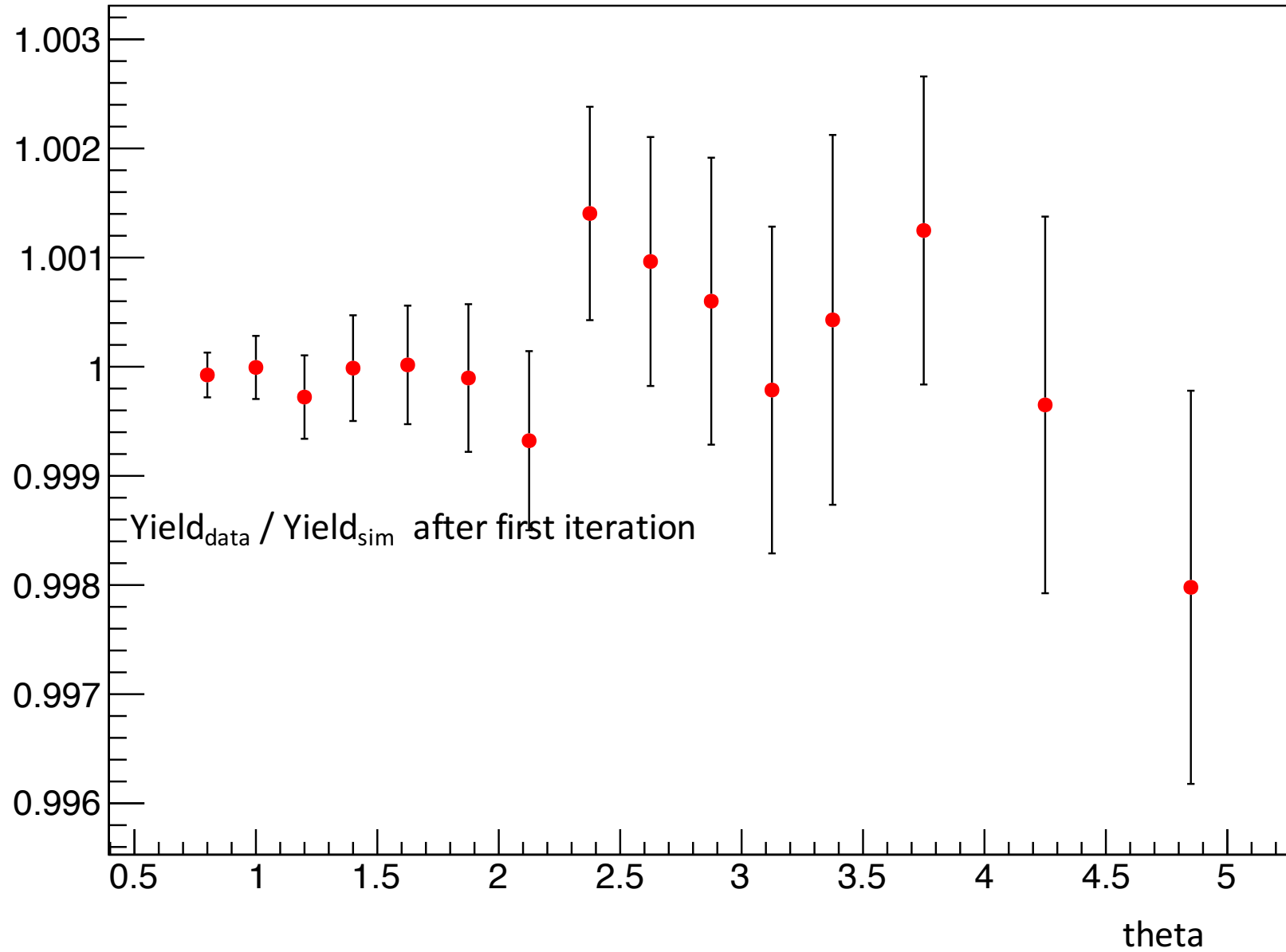
# Graph



$GE_{\text{data}} / GE_{\text{sim}}$



# Graph



# Graph

