

MARATHON PID Check

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Marathon Weekly Meeting

Regular Way to Check PID

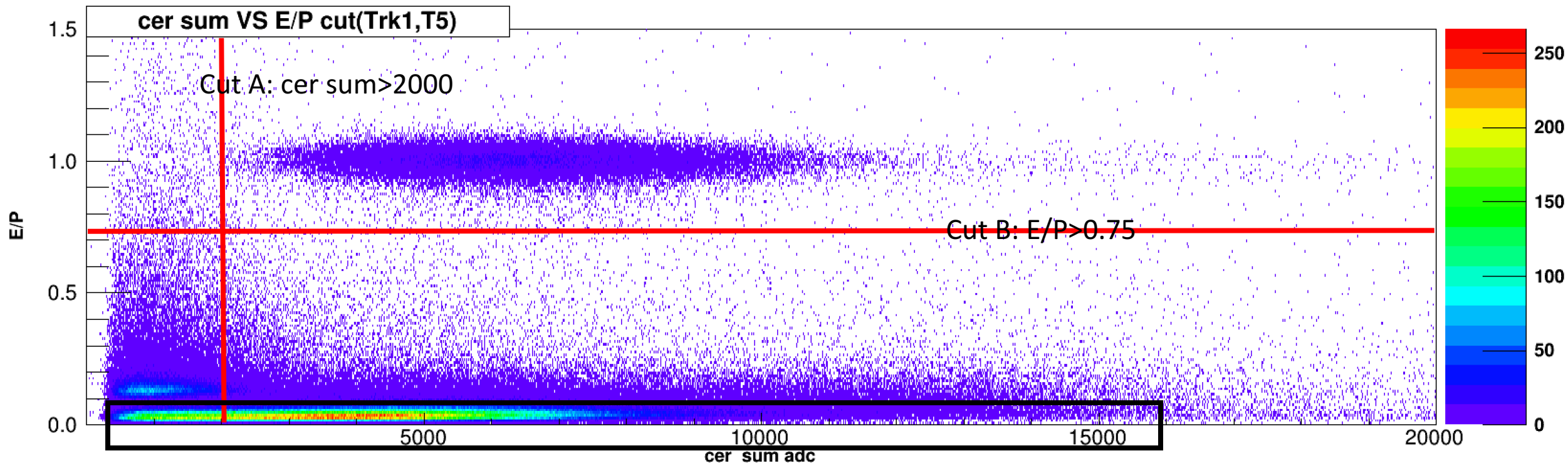
- 2 PID detectors : Cherenkov and Calorimeter
- Both PID detectors should be more sensitive to electron compare with pion
- Select a pure electron /pion sample from one of the detectors and check the performance in the other one

MARATHON PID difficulty

- More than one kind of “particles” can active the Cherenkov

- Sample Selecting

	Cherenkov	Calorimeter
Electron	X	✓
Pion	X	difficult
Something like μ	X	difficult



A Compromised Solution

- Treat all the non-electron events as whole

	Cherenkov	Calorimeter
electrons	X	✓
Non-electrons	X	✓

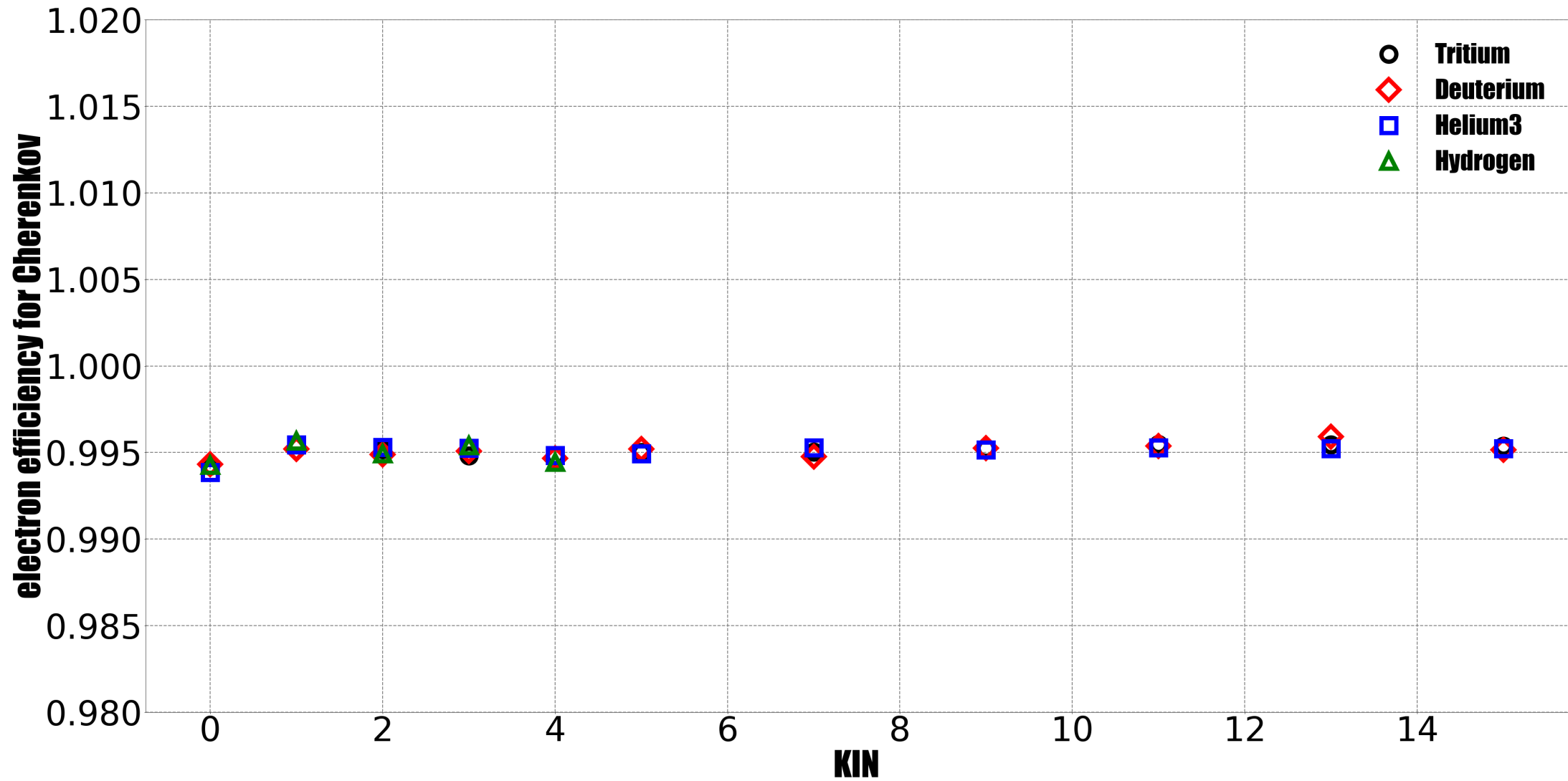
- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_x^A: \text{Probability for non - electron pass cer cut} \\ P_e^A: \text{Probability for electron pass cer cut} \\ P_x^B: \text{Probability for non - electron pass ep cut} \\ P_e^B: \text{Probability for electron pass ep cut} \end{array} \right.$
- Since clean sample can be selected from Calorimeter, so $P_x^A P_e^A$ can be calculated

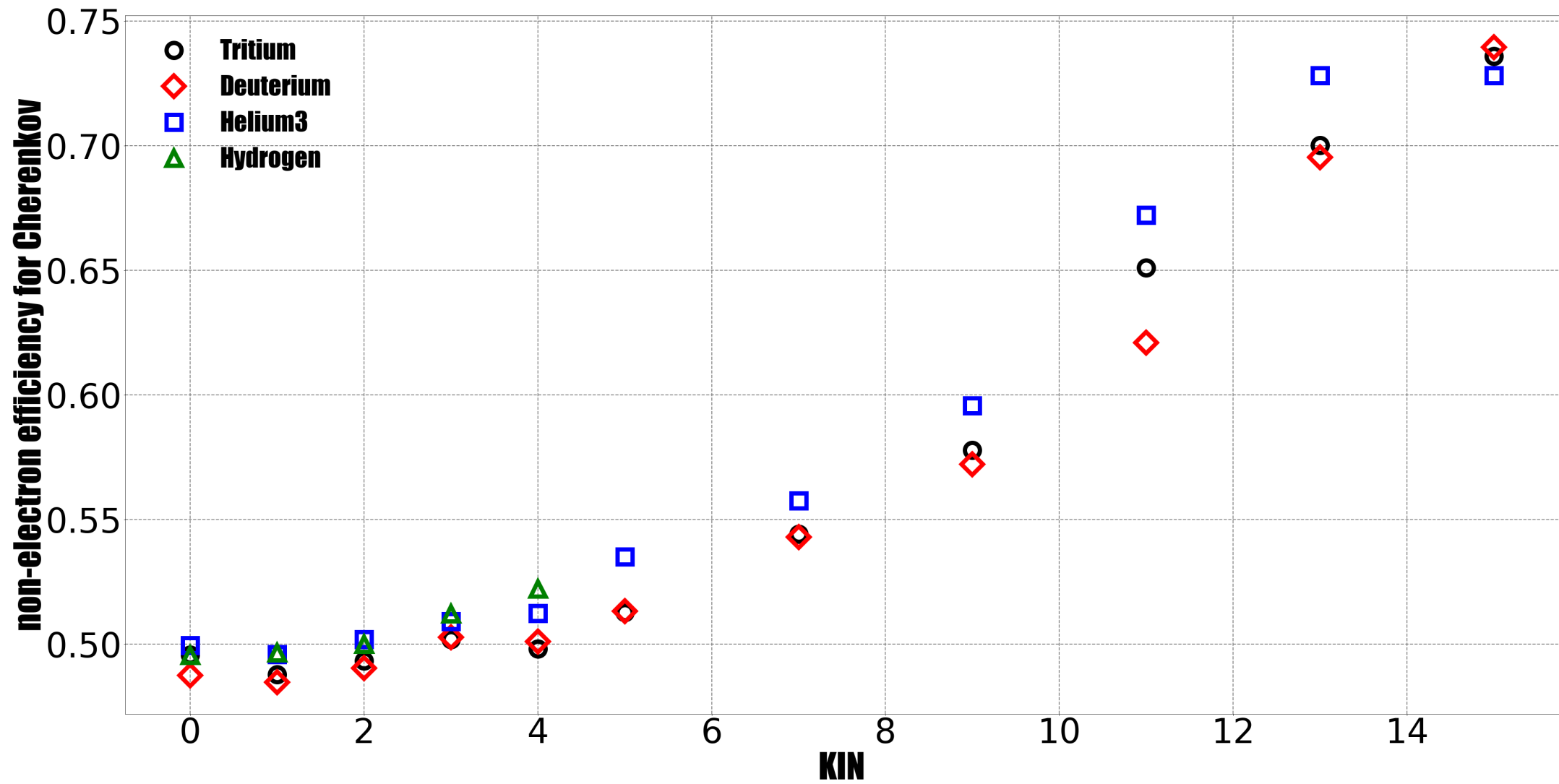
A Compromised Solution

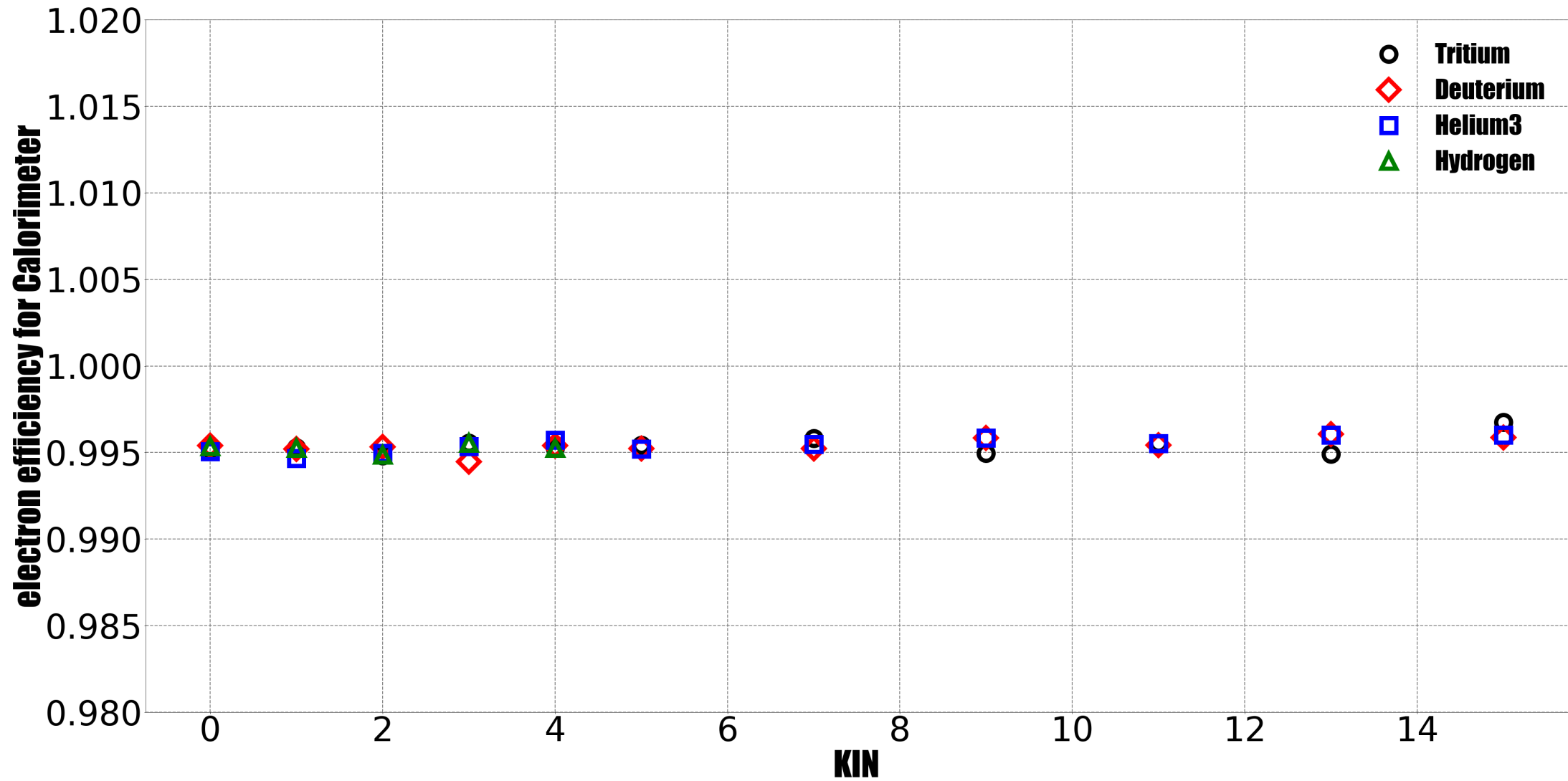
- x : number of the non-electron
- e : number of the electron
- N_i : number of events with different cut

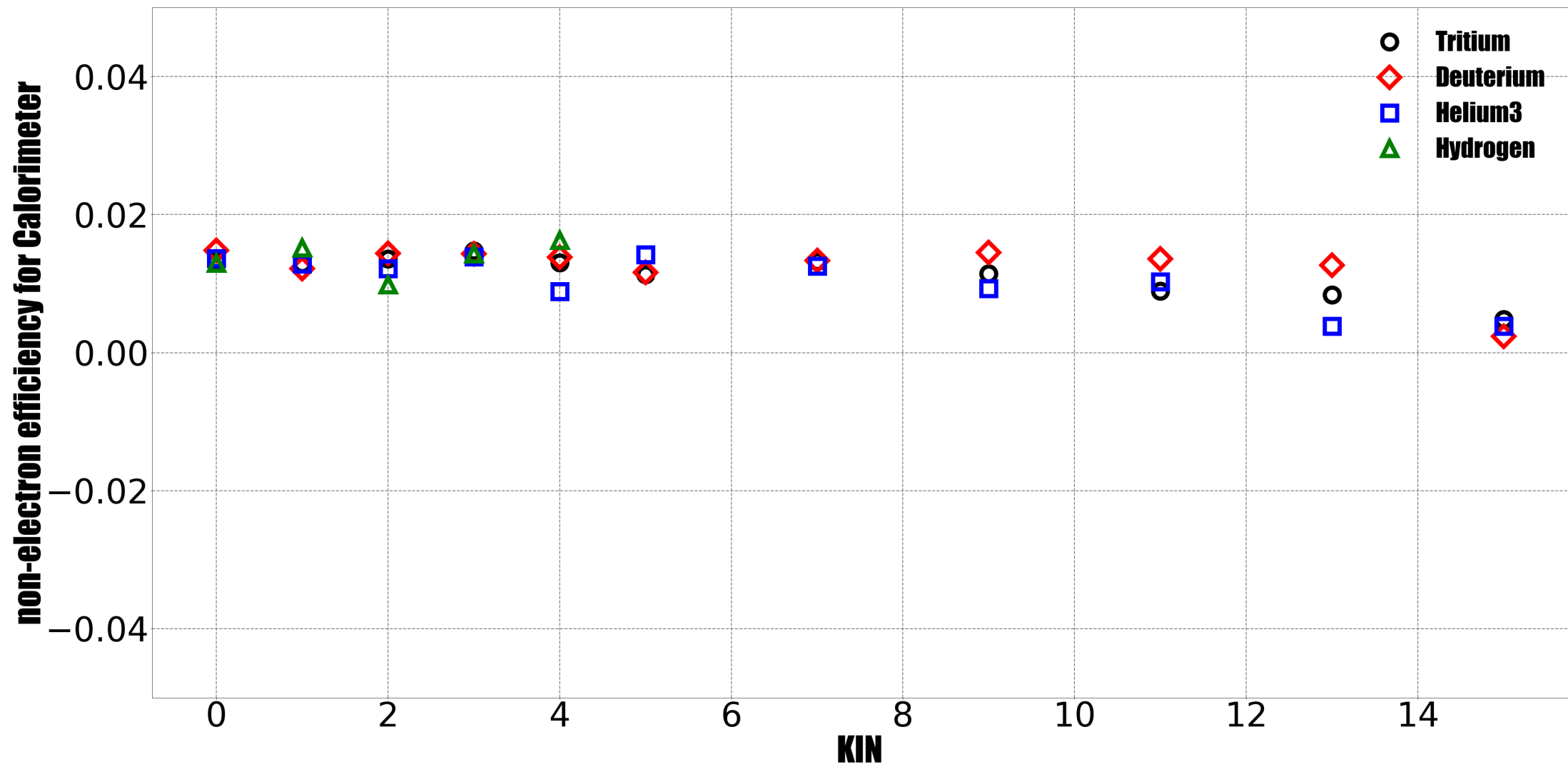
Cut A	Cut B	Relations *
X	X	$x + e = N_0$
✓	X	$P_x^A x + P_e^A e = N_1$
X	✓	$P_x^B x + P_e^B e = N_2$
✓	✓	$P_x^A P_x^B x + P_e^A P_e^B e = N_4$

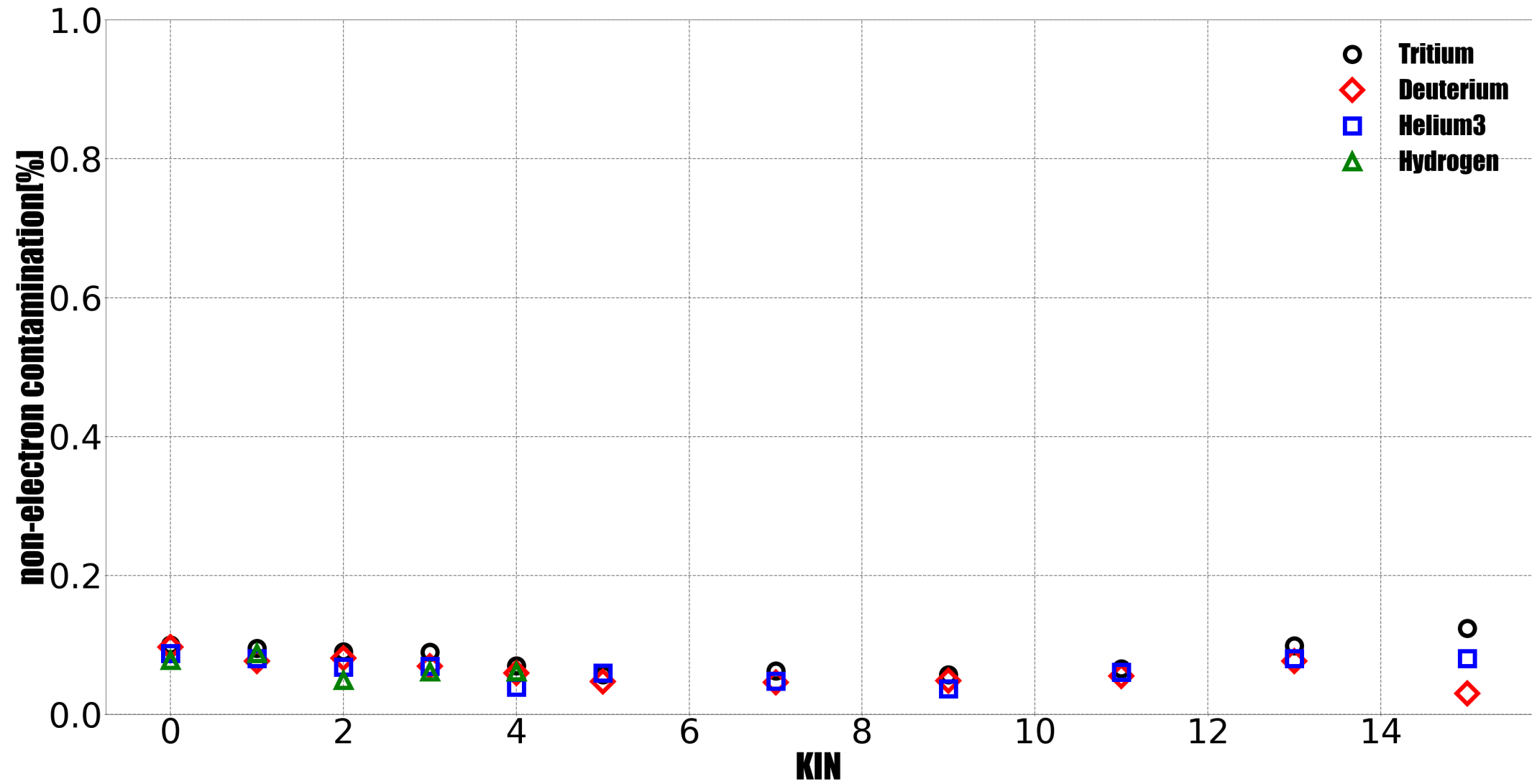
* General Good Electron Cut has been applied











Conclusion

- The efficiency for the two detectors are high and stable for electrons
- Non-electron contamination are low($\approx 0.1\%$) and stable for different target
- Seems we donot need to take care of the PID correction