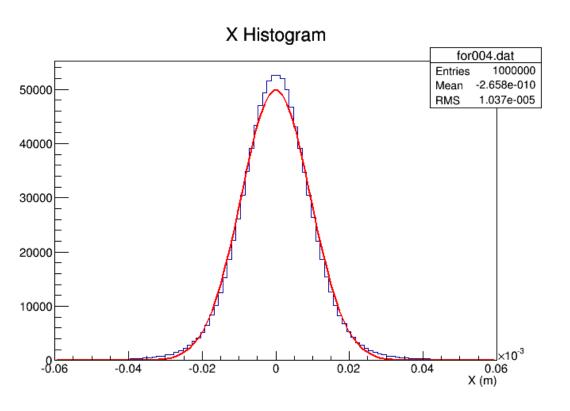
Transverse Corrections

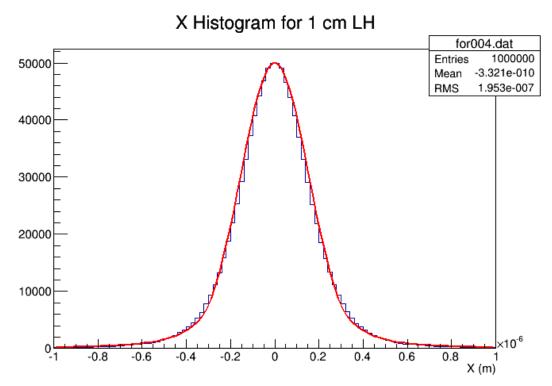
Josiah D. Kunz 06.09.14

Problem #1: Fitting Transverse Coordinates

Fitting Transverse Coordinates: "Gaussians"

Last time: This time:





Right plot manually fixed: amplitude = max_bin (=50,000)

Fitting Transverse Coordinates: Function

• This time:

X Histogram for 1 cm LH for004.dat 80000 F 1000000 Entries -3.632e-010 Mean 70000 2.072e-007 RMS χ^2 / ndf 5.466e+003 / 96 60000 l 2.926e-016 ± 9.464e-019 $3.000e+000 \pm 0.0$ 7.464e+004 ± 1.056e+002 50000 1.549e-007 ± 1.904e-010 30000 20000 10000 -0.5 X (m)

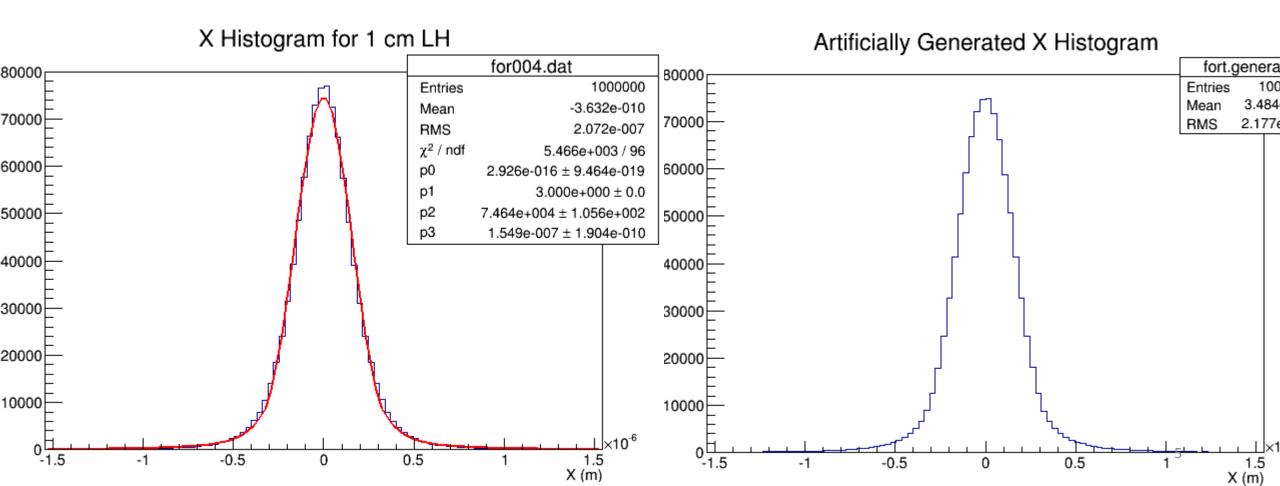
The difference is the piecewise fit:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{[0]}{x^{[1]}}, & x < -x_0 \\ [2] * Gaus(x, 0, [3]), & -x_0 < x < x_0 \\ \frac{[0]}{x^{[1]}}, & x_0 < x \end{cases}$$

$$x_0 = 2 * [3] \approx 0.3 \ \mu m$$

Fitting Transverse Coordinates: RNG

Right-hand plot has slightly smaller peak, can fix manually



Fitting Transverse Coordinates: Theory

Angular Distribution

The quantity $u = cos\theta$ is sampled according to a model function g(u). The shape of this function has been chosen such that Eqs. $\frac{7.32}{2}$ and $\frac{7.33}{2}$ are satisfied. The functional form of g is

$$g(u) = p[qg_1(u) + (1-q)g_3(u)] + (1-p)g_2(u)$$
(7.47)

where $0 \le p, q \le 1$, and the g_i are simple functions of $u = cos\theta$, normalized over the range $u \in [-1, 1]$. The functions g_i have been chosen as

$$g_1(u) = C_1 e^{-a(1-u)} - 1 \le u_0 \le u \le 1$$
 (7.48)

$$g_2(u) = C_2 \frac{1}{(b-u)^d} - 1 \le u \le u_0 \le 1$$
 (7.49)

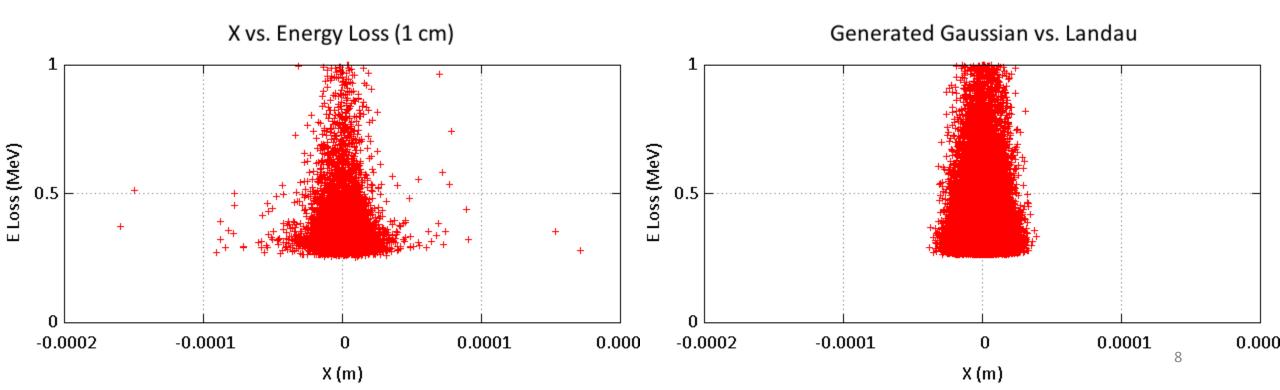
$$g_3(u) = C_3 -1 \le u \le 1 (7.50)$$

where a>0, b>0, d>0 and u_0 are model parameters, and the C_i are normalization constants. It is worth noting that for small scattering angles, θ , $g_1(u)$ is nearly Gaussian ($exp(-\theta^2/2\theta_0^2)$) if $\theta_0^2\approx 1/a$, while $g_2(u)$ has a Rutherford-like tail for large θ , if $b\approx 1$ and d is not far from 2.

Problem #2: Parameter Coupling

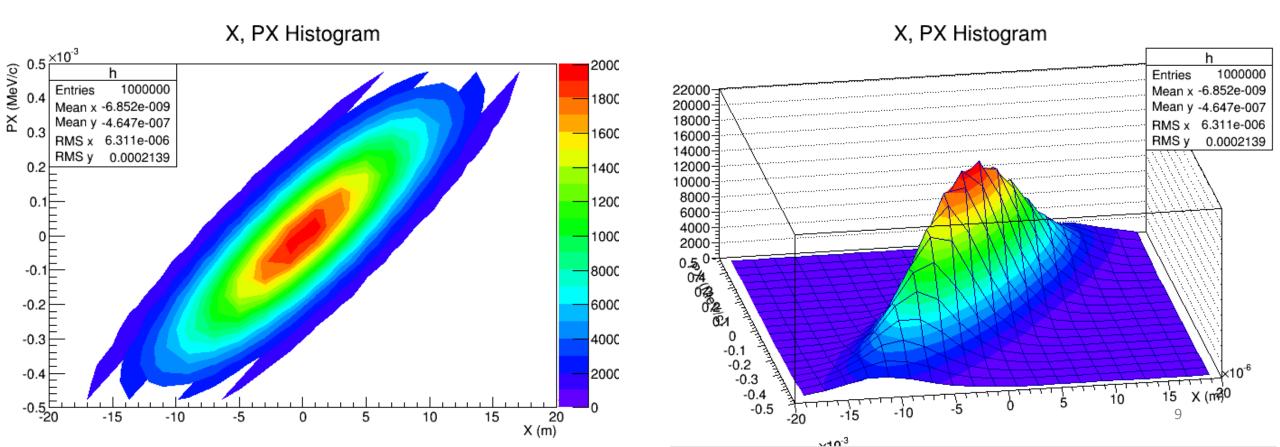
Parameter Coupling: Energy Loss

- Energy loss appears independent of transverse coordinates (looks like Gaussian vs. Landau).
- Tails of Gaussian (X axis) get us in trouble, should be Rutherfordian



Parameter Coupling: X, PX Histogram

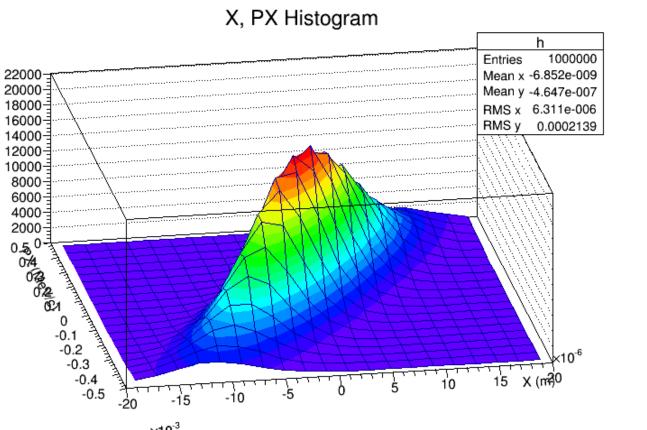
• Histograms for 1M particles through 1 cm

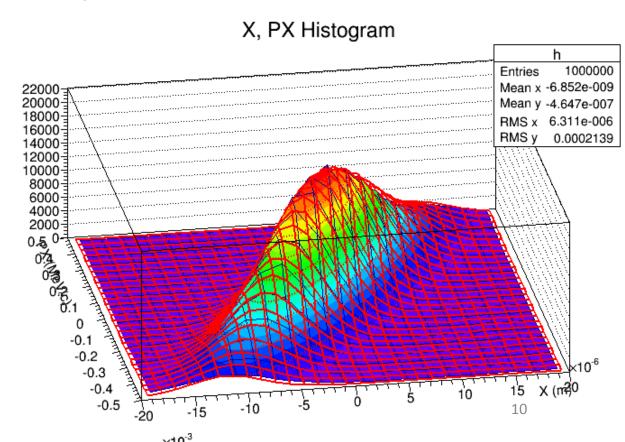


Parameter Coupling: Fit ($\chi^2 = 9943$)

• Fit with bivariate Gaussian:

$$f(x,y) = Exp \left[-\frac{x^2}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{2\rho xy}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} - \frac{y^2}{\sigma_y^2} \right] / 2\pi \sigma_x \sigma_y \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}$$





Parameter Coupling: Tails

Bivariate Gaussian fit was windowed at X ∈ [-2,2]E-5,
 PX ∈ [-5,5]E-4

