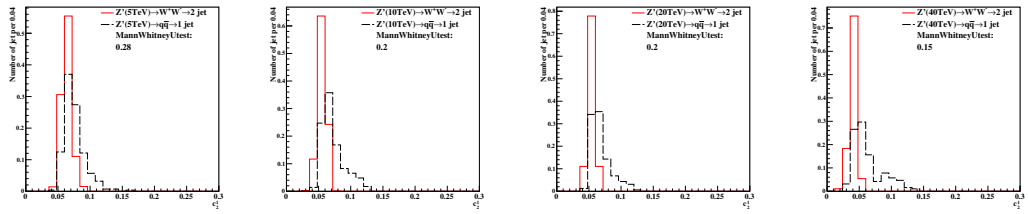
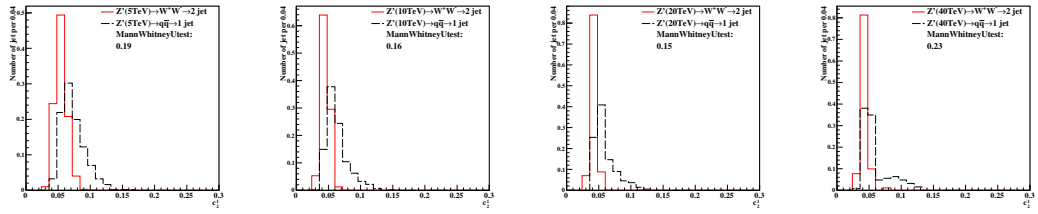
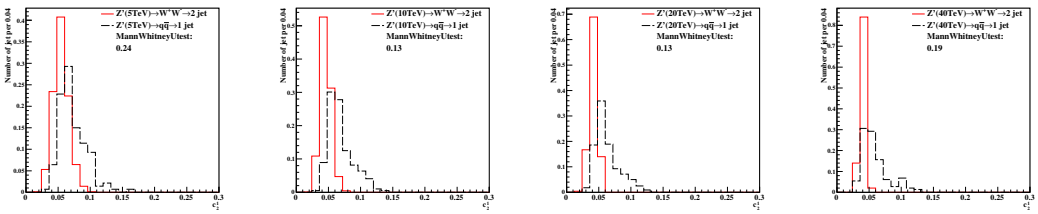
1. Studies of signal and background separation using Mann-Whitney U test and some new methods



(a) 5TeV at 20×20(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (b) 10TeV at 20×20(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (c) 20TeV at 20×20(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (d) 40TeV at 20×20(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV

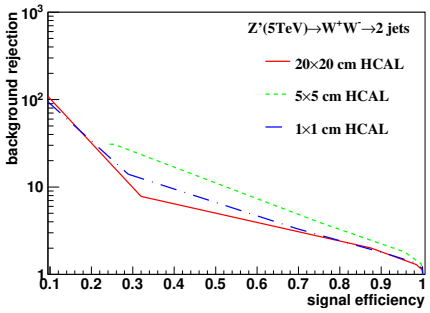


(e) 5TeV at 5×5(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (f) 10TeV at 5×5(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (g) 20TeV at 5×5(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (h) 40TeV at 5×5(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV

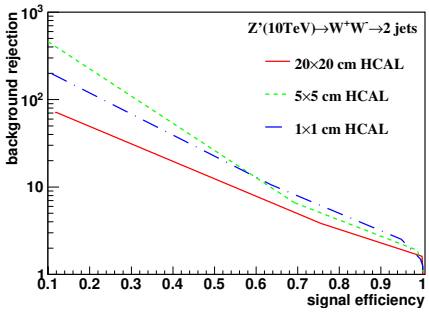


(i) 5TeV at 1×1(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (j) 10TeV at 1×1(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (k) 20TeV at 1×1(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (l) 40TeV at 1×1(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV

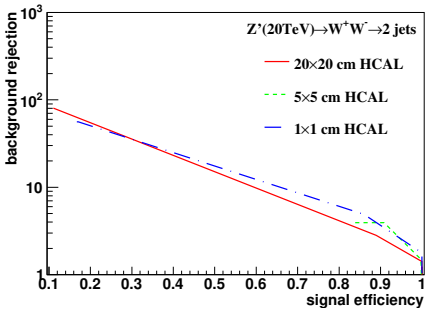
Figure 1: Distributions of Mann-Whitney value U in 5, 10, 20, 40TeV energy collision for c2b1 in different detector sizes. Cell Size in 20×20, 5×5, and 1×1(cm×cm) are shown here.



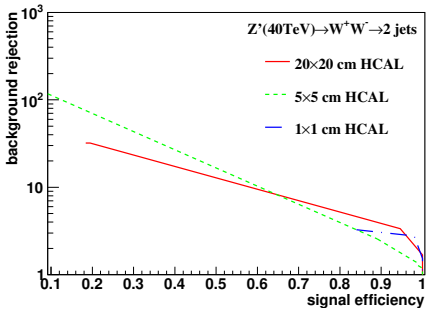
(a) 5 TeV using Rawhit 0.5GeV cut method with New2 after cut Method



(b) 10 TeV using Rawhit 0.5GeV cut method with New2 after cut Method

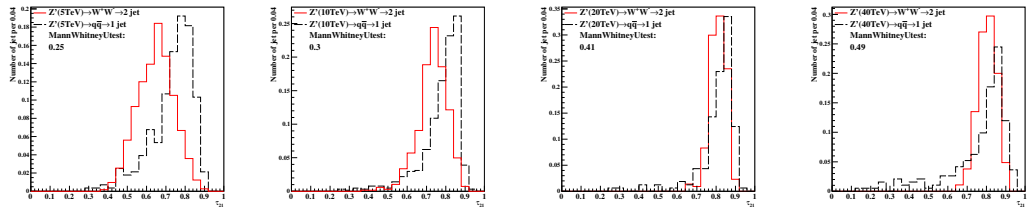


(c) 20 TeV using Rawhit 0.5GeV cut method with New2 after cut Method

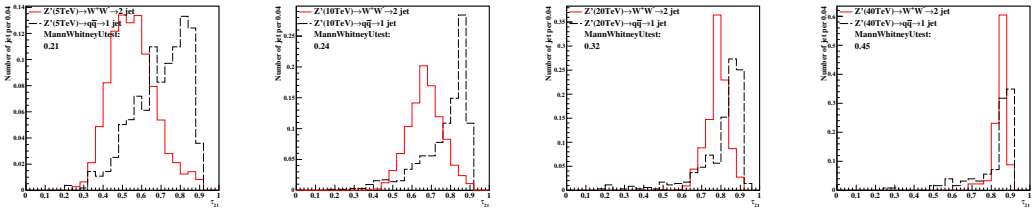


(d) 40 TeV using Rawhit 0.5GeV cut method with New2 after cut Method

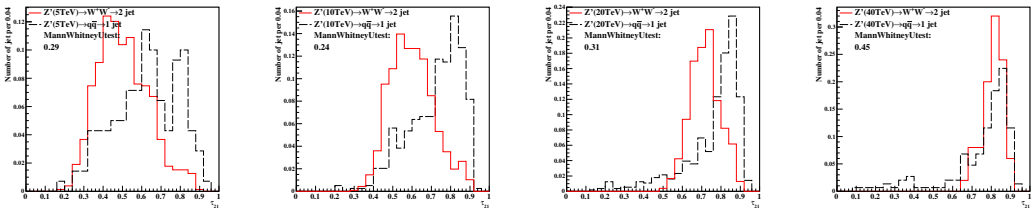
Figure 2: Signal efficiency versus background rejection rate using c2b1.The energies of collision at (a)5, (b)10, (c)20, (d)40TeV are shown here. In each picture, the three ROC curves correspond to different detector sizes.



(a) 5TeV at 20×20(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (b) 10TeV at 20×20(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (c) 20TeV at 20×20(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (d) 40TeV at 20×20(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV

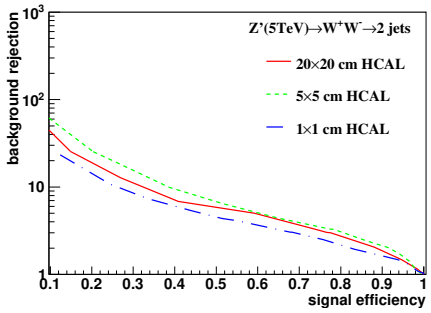


(e) 5TeV at 5×5(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (f) 10TeV at 5×5(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (g) 20TeV at 5×5(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (h) 40TeV at 5×5(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV

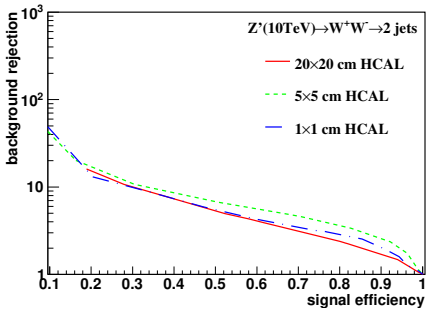


(i) 5TeV at 1×1(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (j) 10TeV at 1×1(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (k) 20TeV at 1×1(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (l) 40TeV at 1×1(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV

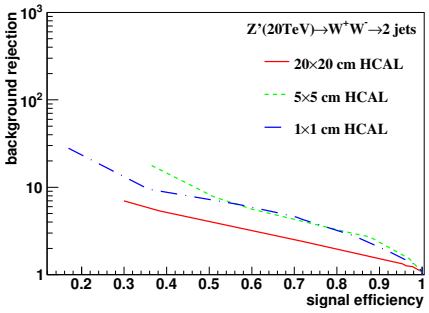
Figure 3: Distributions of Mann-Whitney value U in 5, 10, 20, 40TeV energy collision for τ_{21} in different detector sizes. Cell Size in 20×20, 5×5, and 1×1(cm×cm) are shown here.



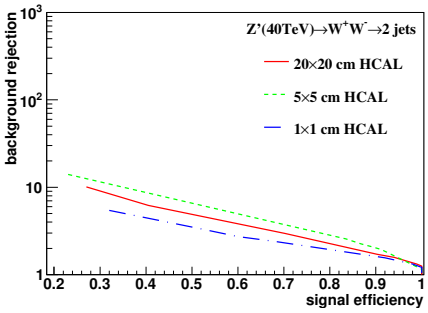
(a) 5 TeV using Rawhit 0.5GeV cut method with New2 after cut Method



(b) 10 TeV using Rawhit 0.5GeV cut method with New2 after cut Method

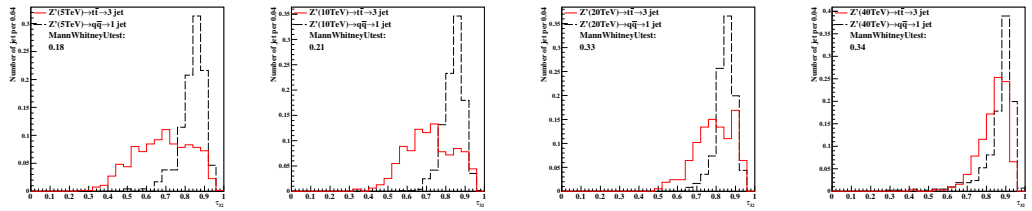


(c) 20 TeV using Rawhit 0.5GeV cut method with New2 after cut Method

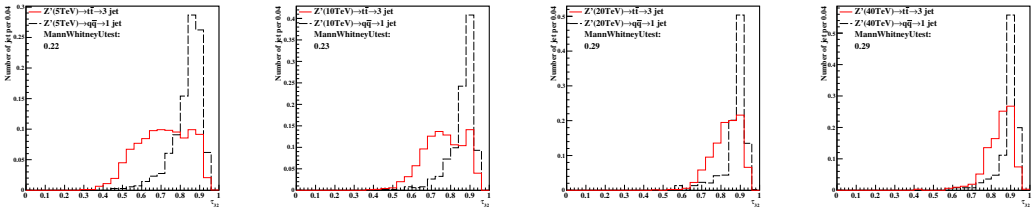


(d) 40 TeV using Rawhit 0.5GeV cut method with New2 after cut Method

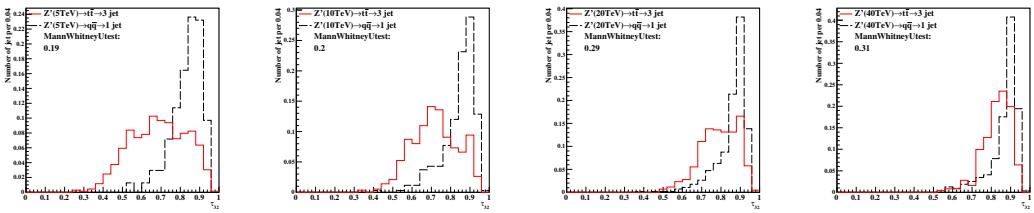
Figure 4: Signal efficiency versus background rejection rate using τ_{21}.The energies of collision at (a)5, (b)10, (c)20, (d)40TeV are shown here. In each picture, the three ROC curves correspond to different detector sizes.



(a) 5TeV at 20×20(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (b) 10TeV at 20×20(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (c) 20TeV at 20×20(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (d) 40TeV at 20×20(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV

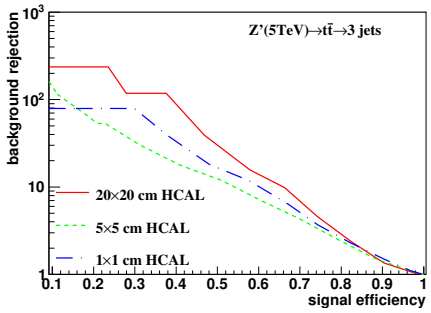


(e) 5TeV at 5×5(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (f) 10TeV at 5×5(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (g) 20TeV at 5×5(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (h) 40TeV at 5×5(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV

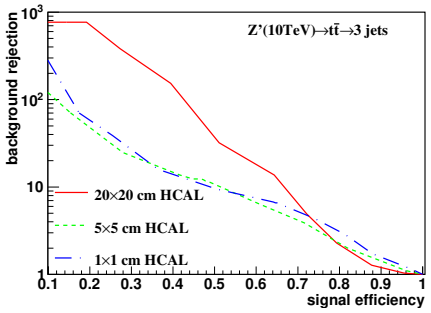


(i) 5TeV at 1×1(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (j) 10TeV at 1×1(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (k) 20TeV at 1×1(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV (l) 40TeV at 1×1(cm×cm) in 0.5GeV

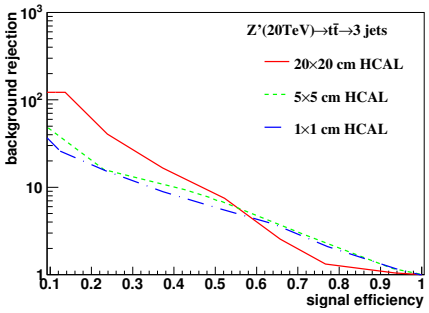
Figure 5: Distributions of Mann-Whitney value U in 5, 10, 20, 40TeV energy collision for τ_{32} in different detector sizes. Cell Size in 20×20, 5×5, and 1×1(cm×cm) are shown here.



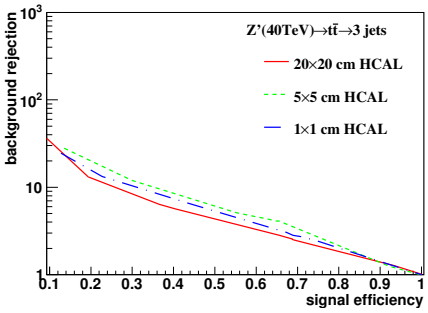
(a) 5 TeV using Rawhit 0.5GeV cut method with New2 after cut Method



(b) 10 TeV using Rawhit 0.5GeV cut method with New2 after cut Method



(c) 20 TeV using Rawhit 0.5GeV cut method with New2 after cut Method



(d) 40 TeV using Rawhit 0.5GeV cut method with New2 after cut Method

Figure 6: Signal efficiency versus background rejection rate using τ_{32}.The energies of collision at (a)5, (b)10, (c)20, (d)40TeV are shown here. In each picture, the three ROC curves correspond to different detector sizes.