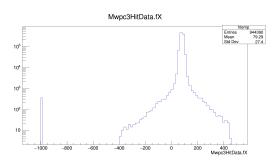
GLAD analysis

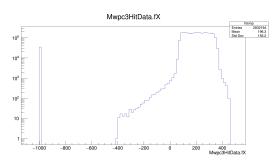
Tobias Jenegger

1 RUNS used for calibration = SWEEP RUNS without target

JN	Beam ion	Beam Energy [AmeV]	GLAD current [A]	Comments
	Dod.iii ioii	Down Lines of London		
3	6 12C primary	400	1444	before broken motor, here we see that tot is about 5ns faster. So they probably changed the position of the TOFW afterwards
	7 12C primary	400		it has be seen that motor drive not working
	8 12C primary	400		tof is back with new gates *magnet sweep 1444A
	9 12C primary	400		
	0 12C primary	400		
	1 12C primary	400	1501	stopped with 1558 A
4	2 12C primary	400	1558	
	3 12C primary	400	1558	stopped with 1653 A
	4 12C primary	400		
4	5 12C primary	400	1653	stopped with 1748 A
	6 12C primary	400		
	7 12C primary	400	1748	stopped with 1843 A
	8 12C primary	400	1843	
	9 12C primary	400	1843	stopped with 1938 A
	1 12C primary	400		
5	2 12C primary	400	1938	stopped with 1444 A
5	3 12C primary	400		
5	4 12C primary	400	1444	stopped with 1349 A
5	5 12C primary	400	1349	
5	6 12C primary	400	1349	stopped with 1254 A
5	7 12C primary	400	1254	
5	8 12C primary	400	1254	stopped with 1159
5	9 12C primary	400	1159	
6	0 12C primary	400	1159	stopped with 1064
6	112C primary	400	1064	
6	2 12C primary	400	1064	stopped with 1444 A
	23 12C primary	650	1748	stopped with 1957
12	24 12C primary	650	1957	
	=	sweeping		
	=	stable GLAD current		

Run 62 could not be used to compare with RUN 53 (1444A), as the GLAD current was sweeping continuously from 1064 to 1444 Ampere.

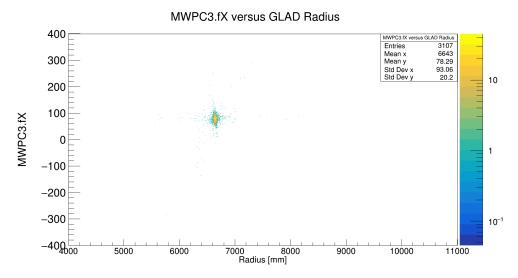




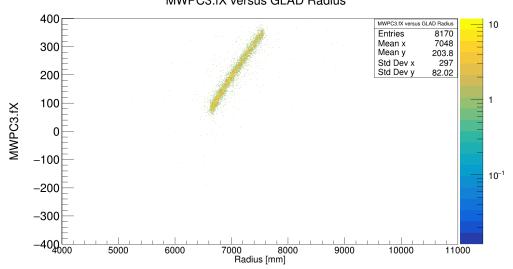
(a) "Event counts for MWPC3.fX in RUN 53 with (b) "Event counts for MWPC3.fX in RUN 62 with GLAD current 1444A." sweeping GLAD current."

Taking sweep RUNS 39-61 we get following plot for B-Field versus Current (where the B-Field is calculated from given Brho divided by the calculated mean radius for given current):

As the GLAD current can just be tuned in multiple steps of 19A, the Current value for RUN



(a) "Radius vs MWPC3.fX for RUN 53 with GLAD current 1444A." MWPC3.fX versus GLAD Radius



(b) "Radius vs MWPC3.fX for RUN 62 with sweeping GLAD current." $\,$

Scalability of the field B-Field [T] 1.3 1.2 ramping down 0.9 ramping up 0.8 0.7 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000 1000 Current I

Figure 3: "Current vs B-Field using the E-Log Entry for RUN39, I = 1498."

39 falls out of the range. Most probably that was a typo. Making same plot but changing the Current number of RUN 39 to 1482 Ampere we get:

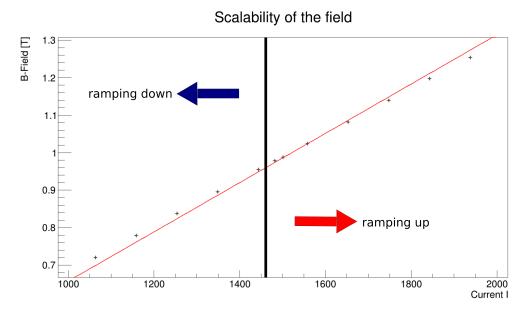


Figure 4: "Current vs B-Field, setting I = 1482 for RUN39."

Using as current 1482 for RUN 39 we get from the linear fit going through (0,0) as slope k = 0.000657193 (with $B = k \cdot I$). From the proportional fitting line we see that for ramp-

ing up the data points lie slightly below the fitting line but then for ramping down slowly above the line. This indicated pattern could be due to the supposed underlying magnetic remanence which adds a positive offset when ramping down.

Plotting $k = \text{Brho}/(\text{rho} \cdot \text{current})$ versus current we get the proportional factor k for each RUN:

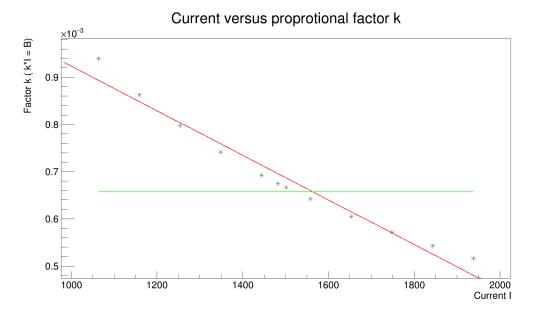


Figure 5: "Current vs proportional factor k for RUNs 39-61.Green line: k value from fit B vs I; red line: Fit ax+b of k vs I"

The plot in figure 5 shows decreasing k values for increasing current. The green line in figure 5 shows the k value retrieved from the proportional fit of B-Field versus current. The red line in figure 5 is a linear fit (ax+b) of the values in the plot. From the fit we get following values for a and b:

- a = -4.72574e 07
- b = 0.00139628
- $\chi/NDf = 6.03242e 09/10$

As it can be seen the data points deviate noticeable from the straight fitting line. That means not just second order terms, but third and higher terms need to be considered when describing the B-Field by the current.

From figure 5 it can also be read off the value of the slope for the respective current. As k (i.e. the slope) decreases with increasing current, the curve flattens out for higher current values. This is also the case in a hysteresis curve.

When fitting the datapoints of k with a polynomial of second order $(ax^2 + bx + c)$ we get the fitting curve shown in figure 6 with the parameters:

- a = 3.22629e 10
- b = -1.44161e 06
- c = 0.00210266
- $\chi/NDf = 1.3088e 10/9$

It can be clearly seen that the fit in figure 6 is much better than in figure 5 (see also the χ/NDf values). Hence the B-Field can be described well by third order terms in I (curent).

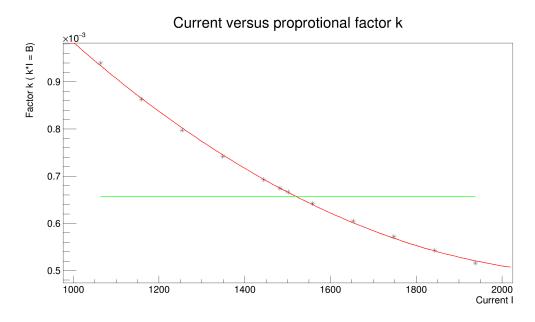


Figure 6: "Current vs proportional factor k for RUNs 39-61. Green line: k value from fit B vs I; red line: Fit of k vs I with $ax^2 + bx + c$ "

1.1 Plotting ramp up and ramp down separately

In figure 7 the datapoints for the ramp up (from 1482 Ampere to 1938 Ampere) and ramp down (from 1444 Ampere to 1064) are plotted separately and both fitted with a 3rd order polynomial (a·x +b· x^2 + c· x^3).

From figure 7 we can see that the slope of the fit for the ramping down phase is steeper as in the ramping up phase. As the current ranges for the two phases don't overlap we cannot derive any other information from the plot.

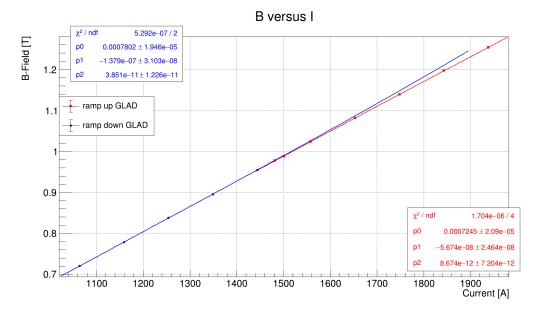


Figure 7: "B-Field versus current for both ramp up and down phase."

2 Plots with errors in B (= 6.3472/radius)

Therefore σ_B (coming from the error in the radius computation) has to be extracted to get the standard error of the mean (SEM).

Runnr.	B-mean	σ_B	No. of Events	SEM
39	9.78004e-01	3.44246e-03	132919	9.44E-06
40	9.87929e-01	1.83828e-03	521841	2.54E-06
42	1.02352e+00	1.86227e-03	545163	2.52E-06
44	1.08146e+00	1.86080e-03	551870	2.5E-06
46	1.13943e+00	1.82158e-03	507216	2.56E-06
48	1.19737e+00	1.81473e-03	517491	2.52E-06
51	1.25391e+00	1.82867e-03	245708	3.69E-06
53	9.54908e-01	1.82927e-03	442614	2.75E-06
55	8.95591e-01	1.93142e-03	377027	3.15E-06
57	8.37859e-01	1.83791e-03	435326	2.79E-06
59	7.78625e-01	1.83557e-03	447905	2.74E-06
61	7.20417e-01	1.88449e-03	381069	3.05E-06