

## **RESULTS TO BE DISCUSSED**

**1) MIP CALIBRATION METHOD**

**2) COMPARISON BETWEEN MIP,  $\pi_0$  AND ELASTIC CALIBRATION**

**3) CLARIFICATION ABOUT THE VTP-FADC**



# MIP CALIBRATION

## METHOD USED

=>> The deposited energy in each block while:

- Took the 8 neighbors to the current block
- $T(\text{neighbor block}) - T(\text{current block}) < 5 \text{ ns}$  (to ensure that there is no pulse in the adjacent blocks)
- $E(\text{neighbor block}) = 0$  (1block clusters)
- Applied Exponential decay + Landau fit to determine the peak position.
- Calculated the calibration coefficients by :

$$C(\text{Block}) = 0.215 \text{ (G4-simulation) (GeV) / peak-position (Block) (GeV)}$$

- Kinematics x60\_3 :  
SHMS = 35.02 deg  
HMS=16.48 deg  
NPS = 18.54 deg

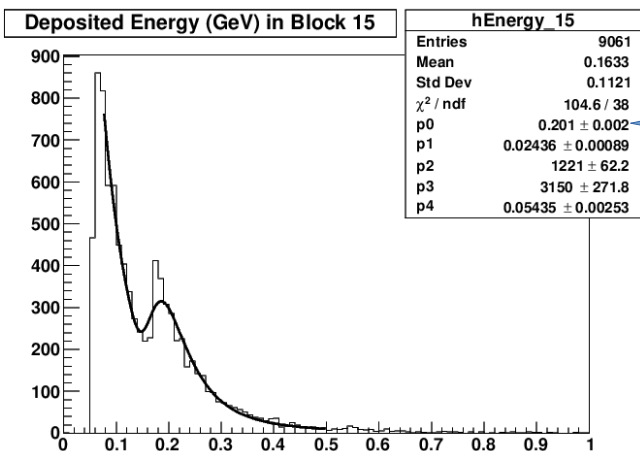
- Configuration: Coin\_sparse

- RUNS ANALYZED (LH2) :  
2011, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017

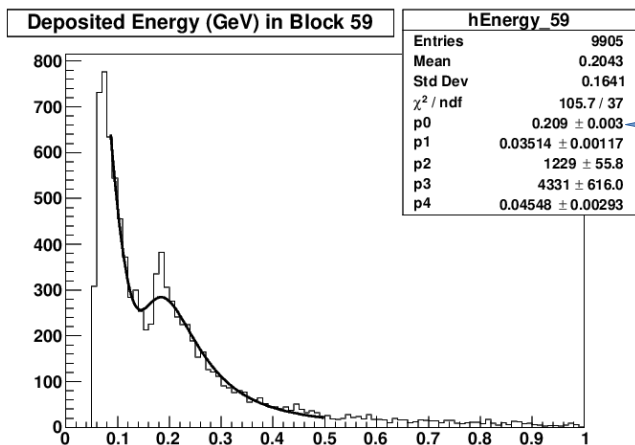
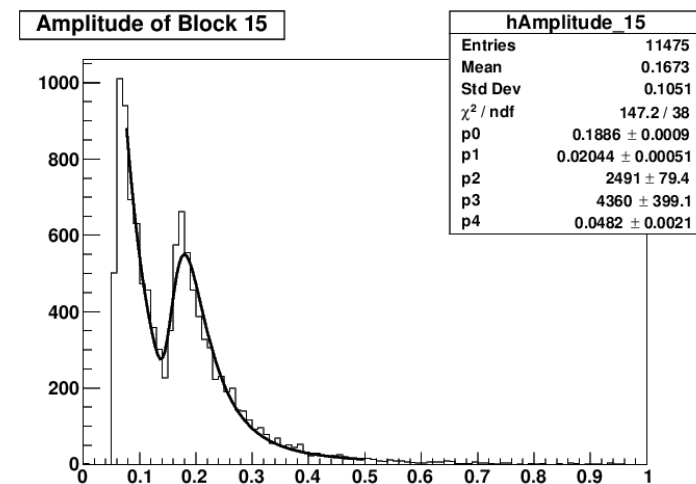
- Kinematics x50\_4 :  
SHMS = 31.75 deg  
HMS=16.91 deg  
NPS = 15.48 deg

- Configuration: Coin\_sparse\_low

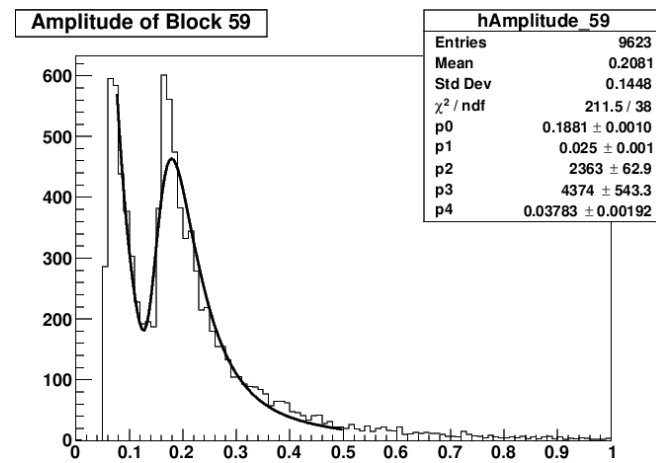
- RUNS ANALYZED (LH2) :  
2494, 2550, 2571, 2603, 2632, 2657



0.201 GeV as a peak position



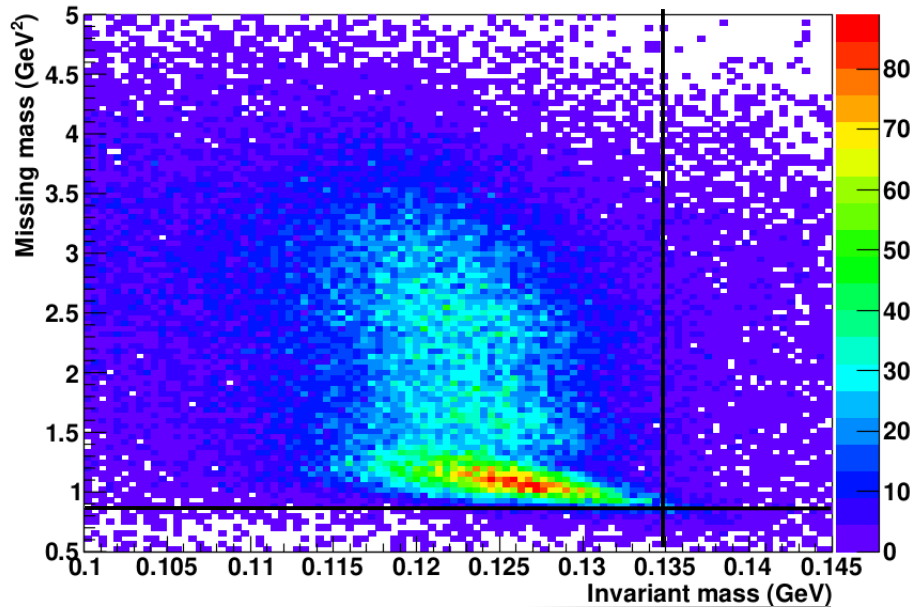
0.209 GeV as a peak position



# COMPARISON BETWEEN MIP, Pi0 AND ELASTIC CALIBRATION (coin\_sparse)

Before MIP and Pi0 Calibration

Missing Mass vs Invariant Mass



Using the last elastic calibration coefficients



- Kinematics x60\_3 :

SHMS = 35.02 deg

HMS=16.48 deg

NPS = 18.54 deg

- Configuration: Coin\_sparse

- RUNS ANALYZED (LH2) :

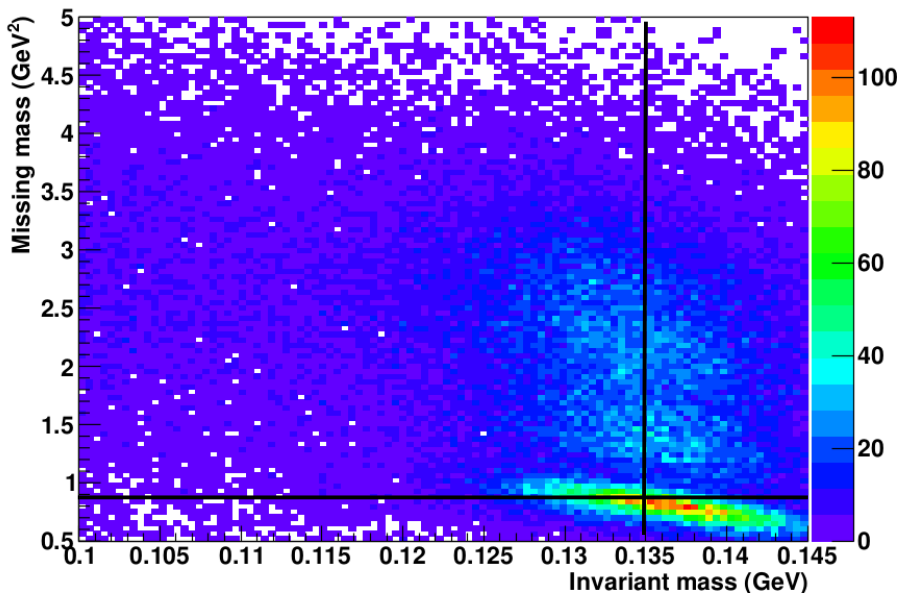
{2011, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017}

- Removed 4 columns, the columns from 0 to 3

- Removed the edge columns (on top, bottom and on the left, far from the beam side).

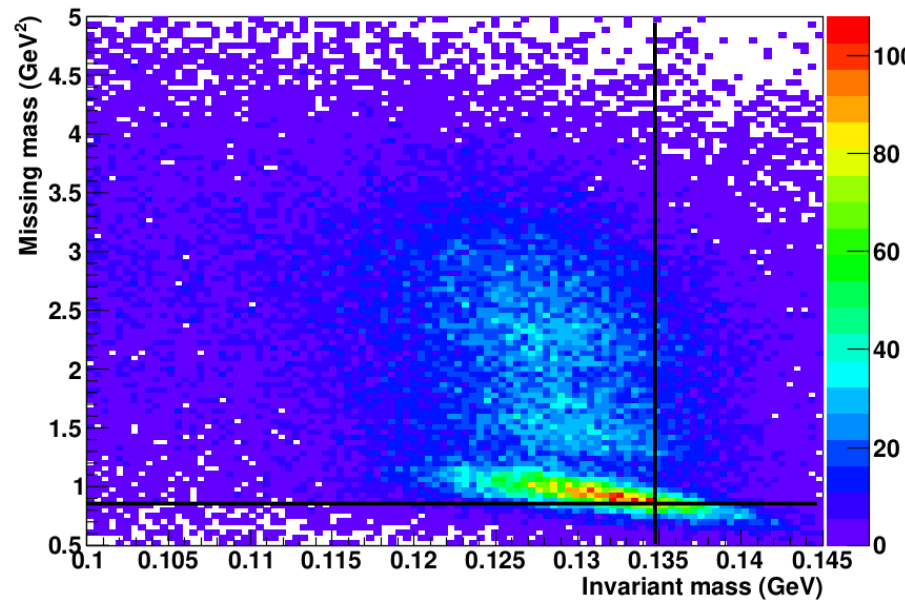
After Pi0 Calibration

Missing Mass vs Invariant Mass

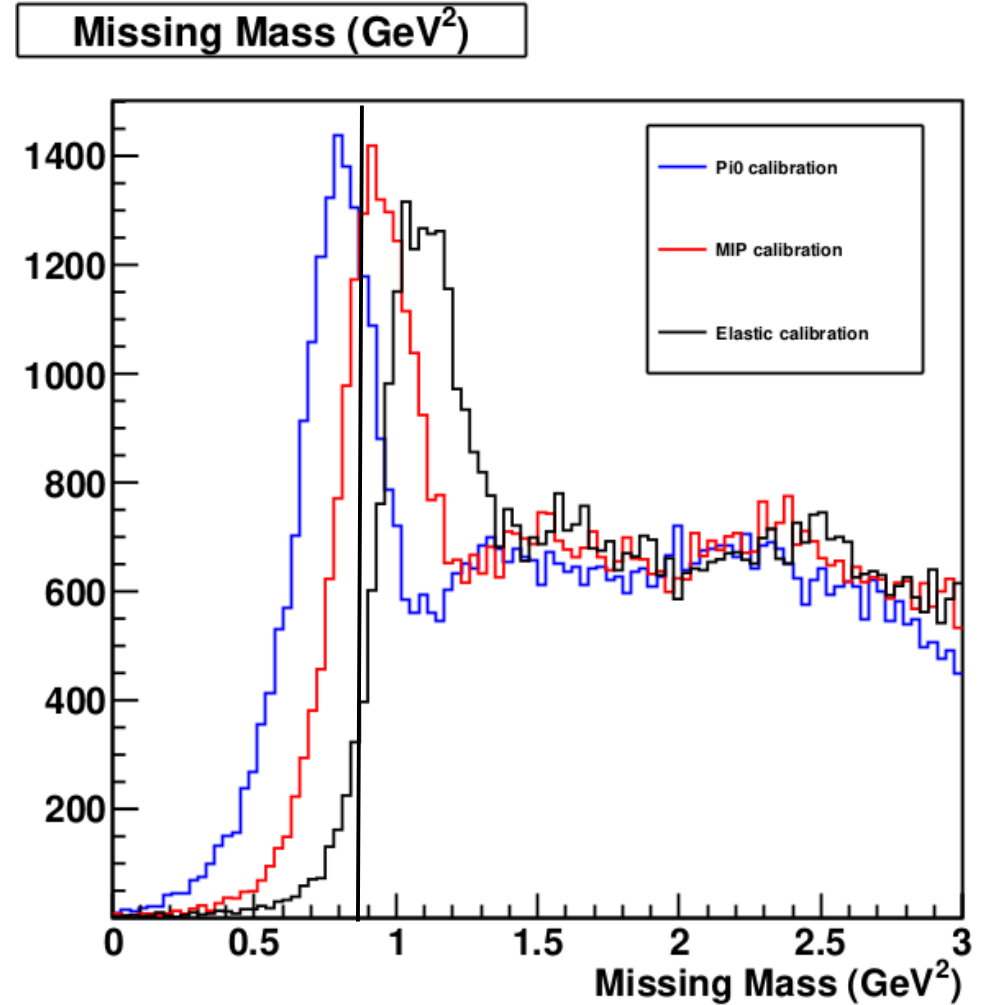
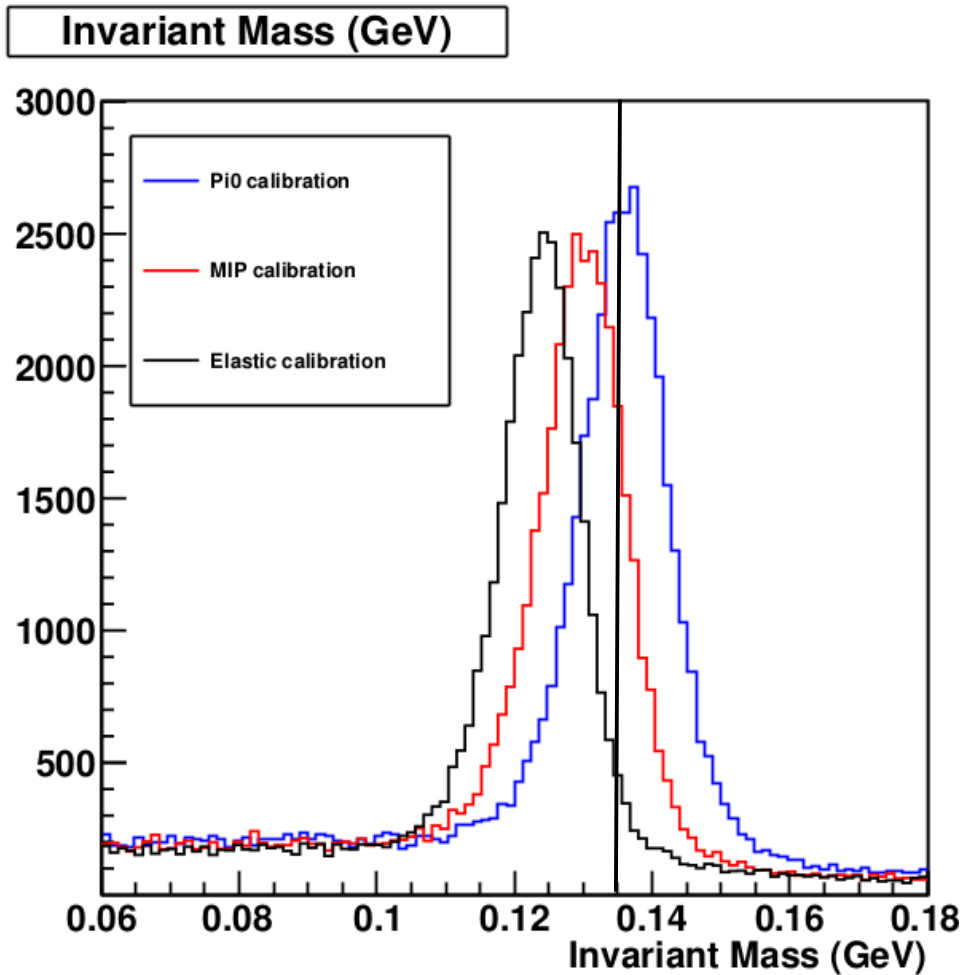


After MIP Calibration

Missing Mass vs Invariant Mass

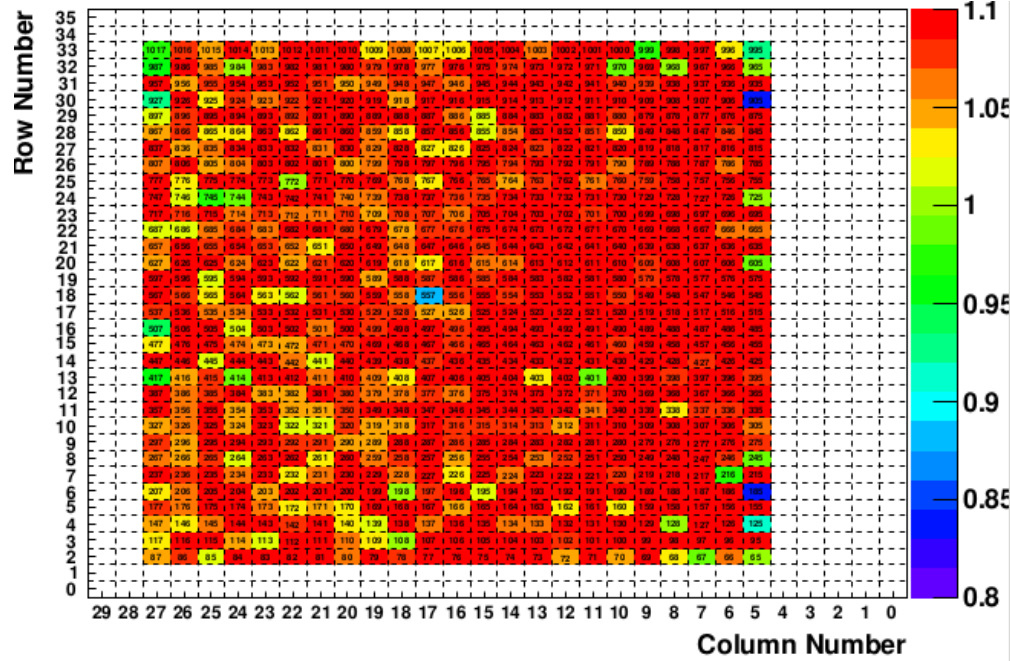


# COMPARISON BETWEEN MIP, Pi0 AND ELASTIC CALIBRATION (coin\_sparse)

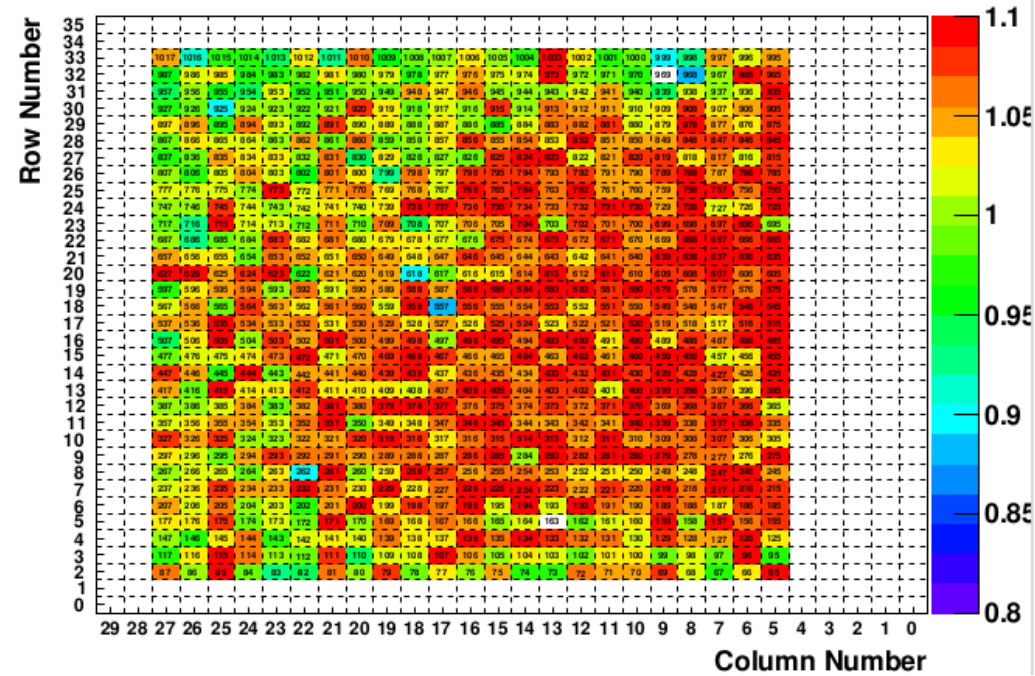


**==>> Pi0 calibration method is a slightly better in terms of peak position with respect to the MIP and to the elastic calibration.**

### Calibration coefficients for Pi0

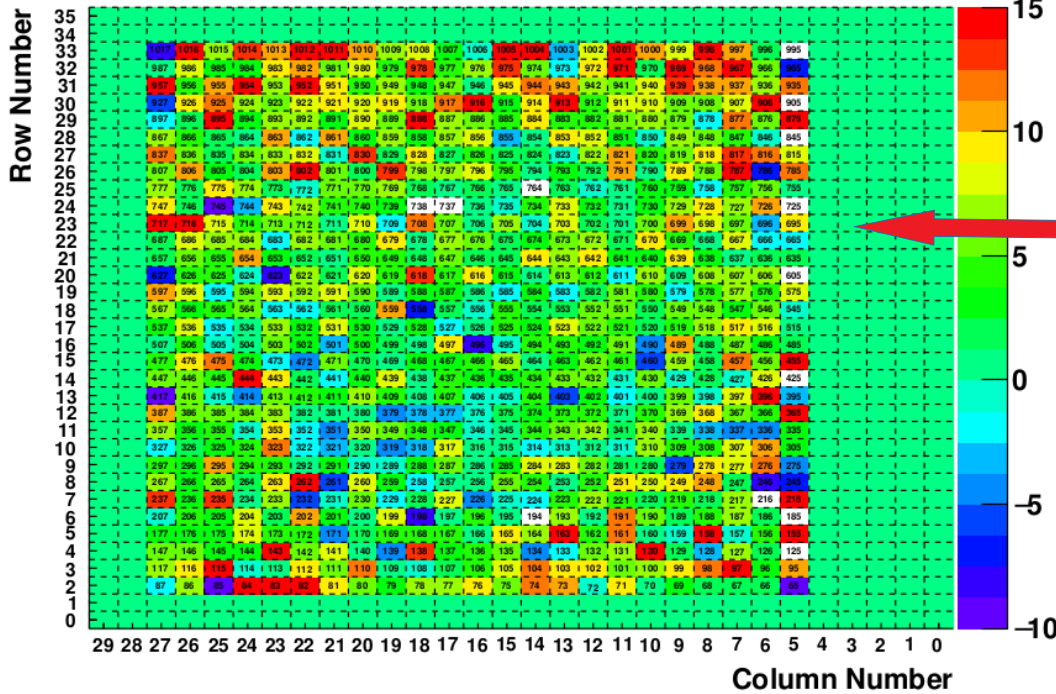


### Calibration coefficients for MIP's

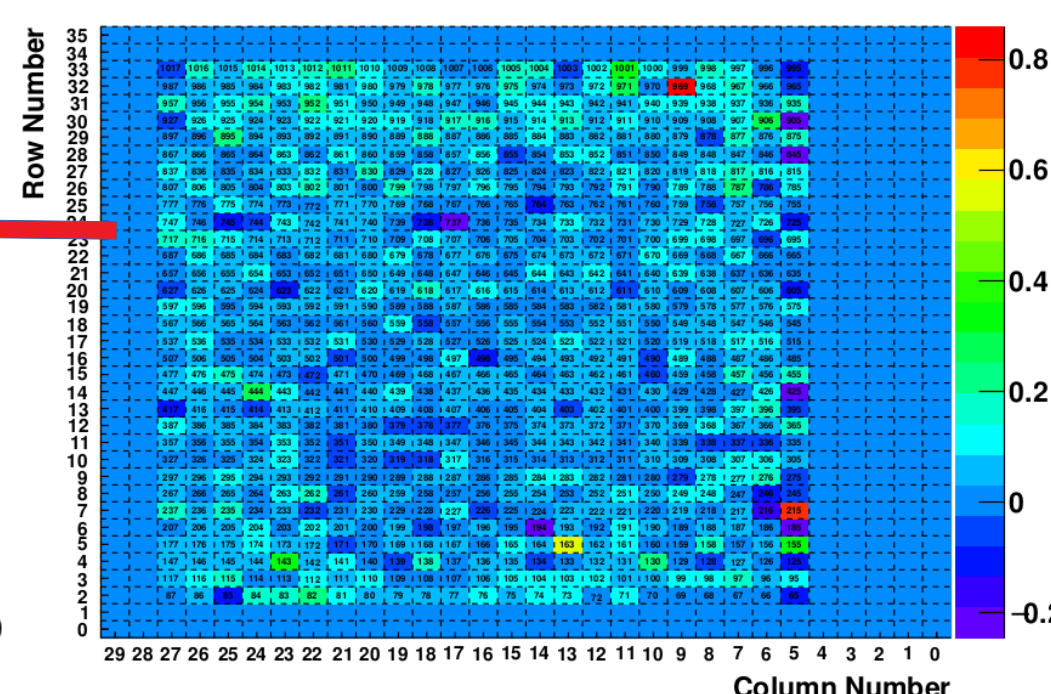


==>> Same dependency on x (closer to the beam line) is seen between the MIP's and the Pi0 calibration coefficients.

### Variation of MIP/Pi0 Calib Coeff (in %)



### Pi0 Calib Coeff – MIP Calib Coeff



# COIN\_SPARSE\_LOW

## LH2

Before MIP and Pi0 Calibration

- Kinematics x50\_4:

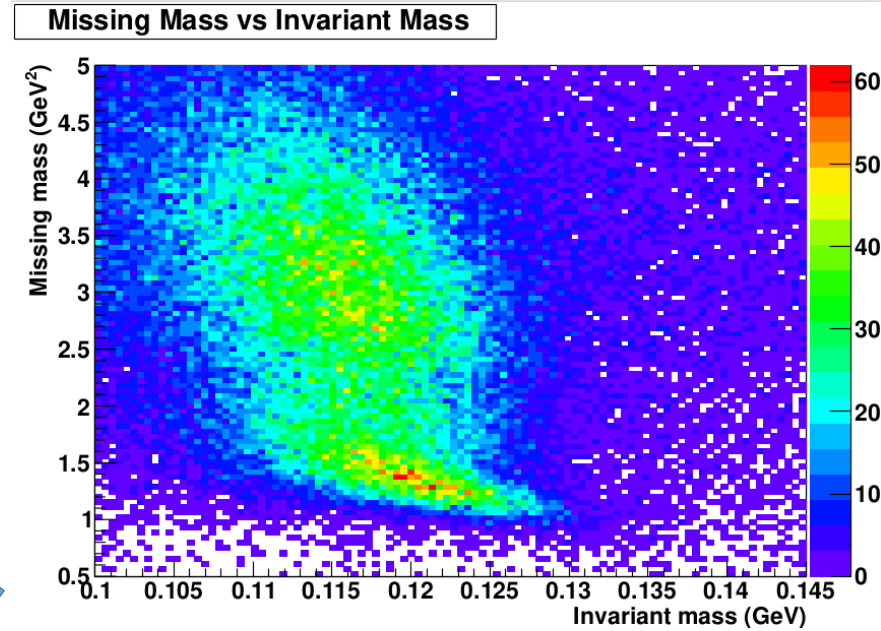
SHMS = 31.75 deg

HMS=16.91 deg

NPS = 15.48 deg

- 6 RUNS ANALYZED:

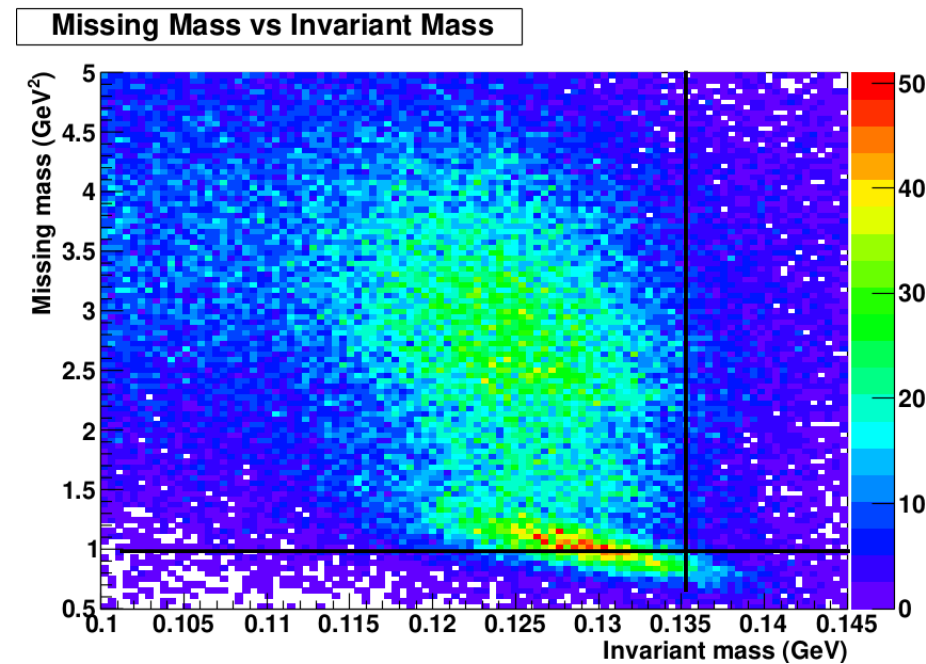
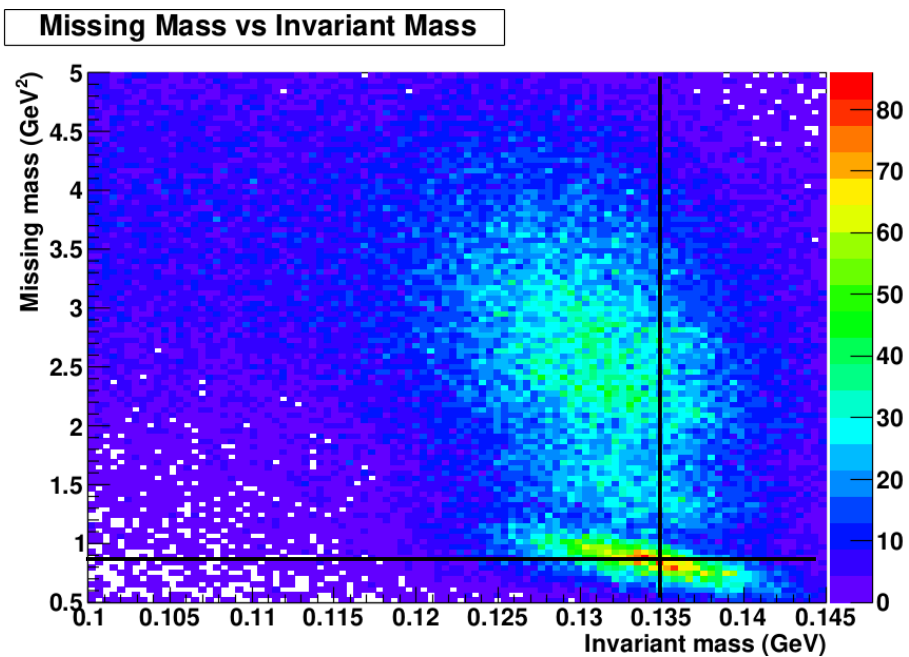
{2494, 2550, 2571, 2603, 2632, 2657}



Using the last elastic calibration coefficients

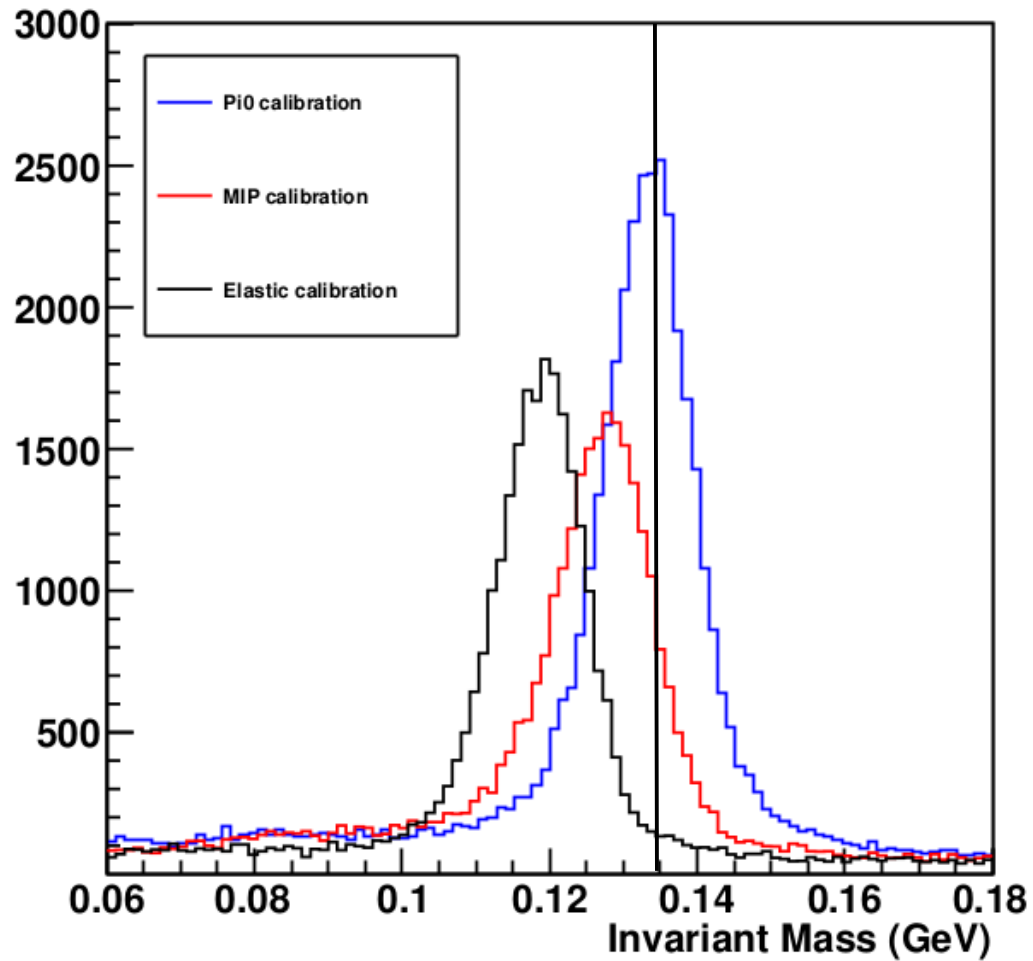
After Pi0 Calibration

After MIP Calibration

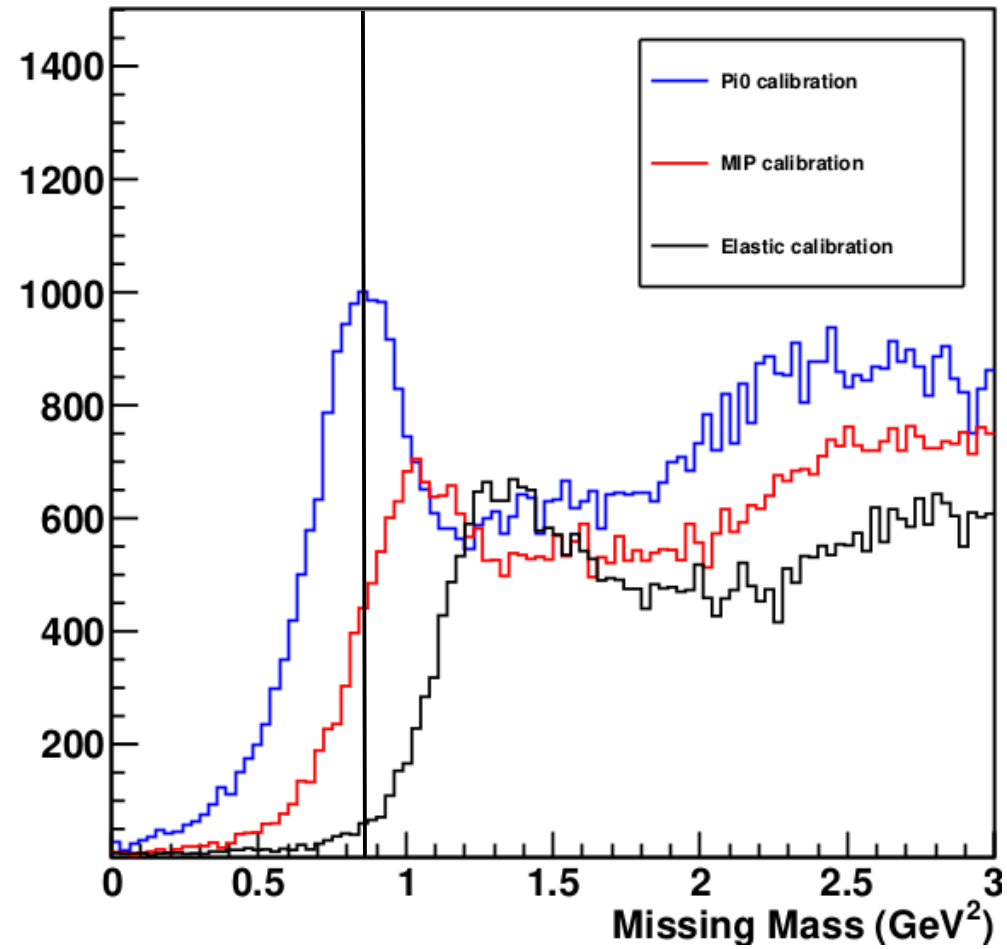


# COIN\_SPARSE\_LOW

## Invariant Mass (GeV)

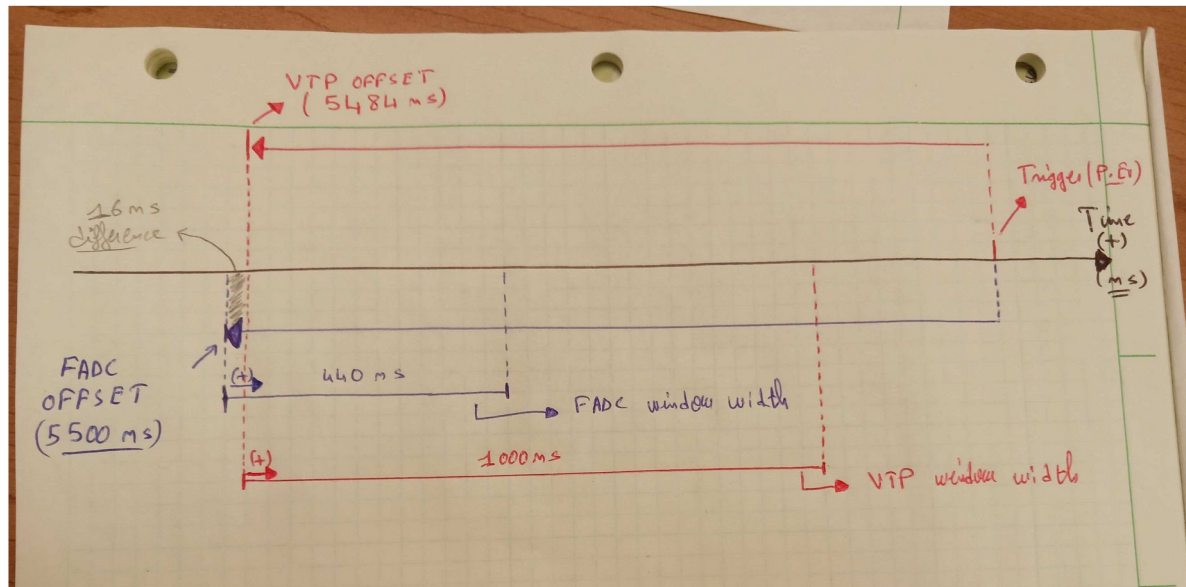


## Missing Mass (GeV<sup>2</sup>)



==>> Pi0 calibration method is better in “coin\_sparse\_low” too.

# CLARIFICATION ABOUT THE VTP-FADC



ENERGY

