# Discussion with Doug

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### 1 Ratios between the central momenta of the spectometer

My basic formula for fitting data:

$$(1+\delta)E_c + \Delta E_{Loss} = \frac{E_0}{1 + \frac{E_0}{M}(1-\cos\theta)} \tag{1}$$

To stabilize my fits I have decided to calculate the ratios between the central momenta of the spectrometer, using the Tantalum data from different kinematics:

$$\frac{(1+\delta^1) E_c^1 + \Delta E_{Loss}}{(1+\delta^i) E_c^i + \Delta E_{Loss}} = \frac{\frac{E_0}{1+\frac{E_0}{M}(1-\cos\theta^1)}}{\frac{E_0}{1+\frac{E_0}{M}(1-\cos\theta^i)}} \approx 1,$$
(2)

where i = 2, 3, 4, ... and denotes characterizes different kinematics. Assuming that right side of the equation is approximately 1, we get:

$$(1+\delta^1) E_c^1 + \Delta E_{Loss} = (1+\delta^i) E_c^i + \Delta E_{Loss}$$
(3)

Because energy losses are same on both sides of the equation, we can eliminate them and finally get:

$$\frac{\left(1+\delta^{1}\right)}{\left(1+\delta^{i}\right)} = \frac{E_{c}^{i}}{E_{c}^{1}} \tag{4}$$

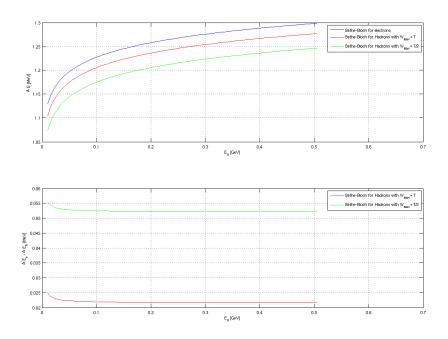
I have used these ratios in my fitting functions. When I calculate these ratios I get the following values:

| Ratio $\frac{E_c^i}{E_c^1}$ | Scat.Angle | Value    |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------|
| HRSL-2                      | 24.0       | 1.0      |
| HRSL-3                      | 28.3       | 0.99388  |
| HRSL-4                      | 28.3       | 0.99388  |
| HRSL-5                      | 32.5       | 0.98695  |
| HRSL-6                      | 16.0       | 1.0      |
| HRSR-All                    | All Angles | 0.990914 |

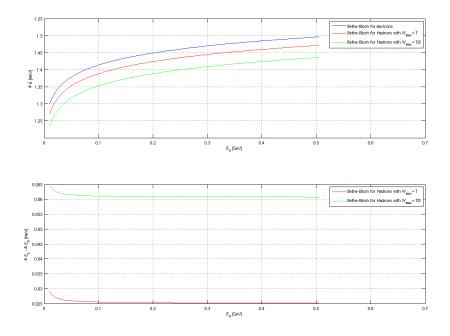
## 2 Energy Loss calculation

To calculate the energy losses of the electrons Mceep uses the Bethe-Bloch equation which should be used only for heavy ions and not for electrons. I have examined what is the difference between the energy losses calculated with the Electron-Bethe-Bloch formula and Hadron-Bethe-Bloch formula. The results of my simulation are shown in the graphs 1-4. From these results we can conclude that difference between these two formulas is very small. Therefore it is all the same which formula we use to calculate the energy losses. I have decided to use the same formula as Mr. Ulmer did and got the following results:

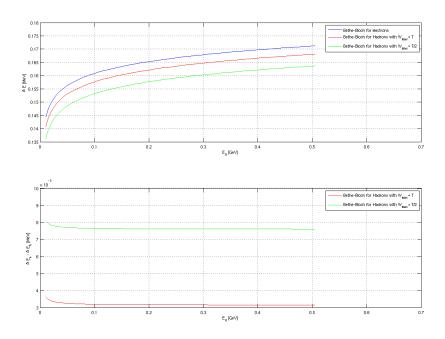
| Target                | $E_0$ without energy losses | $E_0$ with energy losses | $\Delta E_{Loss}$ |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| $LH_2$                | 348.442                     | 347.181                  | 1.261             |
| $LD_2$                | 354.1237                    | 352.709                  | 1.4147            |
| $^{1}2C$ -single foil | 359.000                     | 358.569                  | 0.431             |
| $^{1}2C$ -optics      | 359.000                     | 358.462                  | 0.538             |
| Та                    | 359.934                     | 359.587                  | 0.347             |



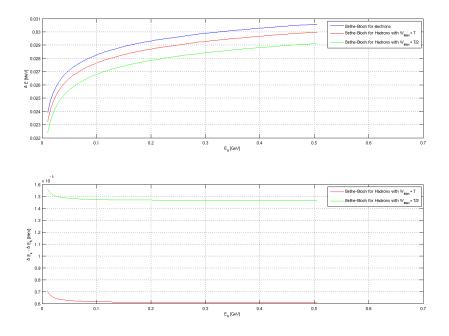
Slika 1: Energy losses for the Hydrogen target



Slika 2: Energy losses for the Deuterium target



Slika 3: Energy losses for the Carbon target



Slika 4: Energy losses for the Tantalum target

#### Results - Fitting only H and Ta 3

When I fit my fitting function only to the H and Ta data, I get the following results:

$$E_c^1 = 356.415 \text{ MeV}$$
 (5)

$$E_0^{HRSL} = 362.917 \pm 0.117 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_0^{HRSR} = 262.927 \pm 0.100 \text{ MeV}$$

$$(6)$$

$$(7)$$

$$E_0^{HRSR} = 362.925 \pm 0.100 \text{ MeV}$$
(7)

#### **Results - Fitting all data points** $\mathbf{4}$

When I use all data to fit my function, I get the following results:

$$E_c^1 = 356.56 \text{ MeV}$$
 (8)

$$E_0^{HRSL} = 363.059 \pm 0.105 \text{ MeV}$$
(9)

$$E_0^{HRSR} = 363.06 \pm 0.082 \text{ MeV}$$
(10)