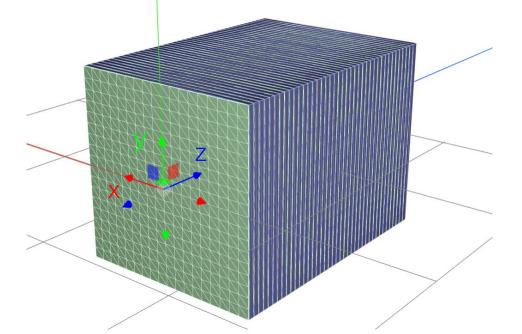
Ji-Yuan CHEN, Zhen WANG 23 Feb 2023

Basic Set-up

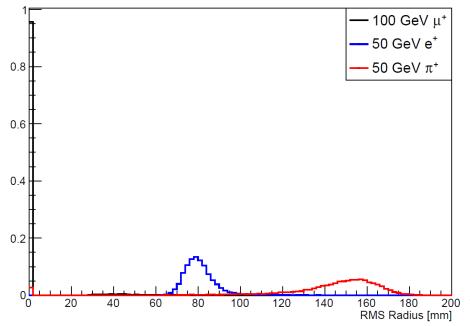
- o Particles: μ^{+} (100 GeV), e^{+} (50 GeV), π^{+} (50 GeV).
- \circ Direction: $\pm z$.
- O Detector: Only HCAL (4*4*0.3 cm³ for scintillator, 72*72*0.2 cm³ for PCB, 72*72*2 cm³ for absorber; altogether 40 layers).
- O Number of events: 10k each.



Reference: http://116.205.141.144/hcal/

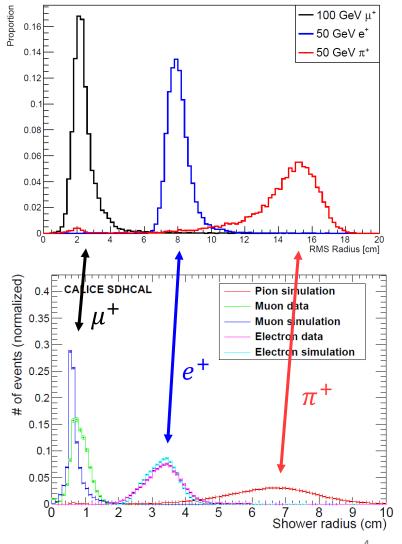
o Definition 1:

- Since the incident particles are in +z direction, we assume that +z is the event axis.
- Define the beginning and ending layers.
- Use $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ to represent the distance of each hit in these layers with respect to the origin of that layer.
- Finally, calculate RMS of these distances.
- These three particles can be effectively distinguished.
- \circ (If the incident particles are not in $\pm z$ direction, performing fit will be a must.)



o Definition 2:

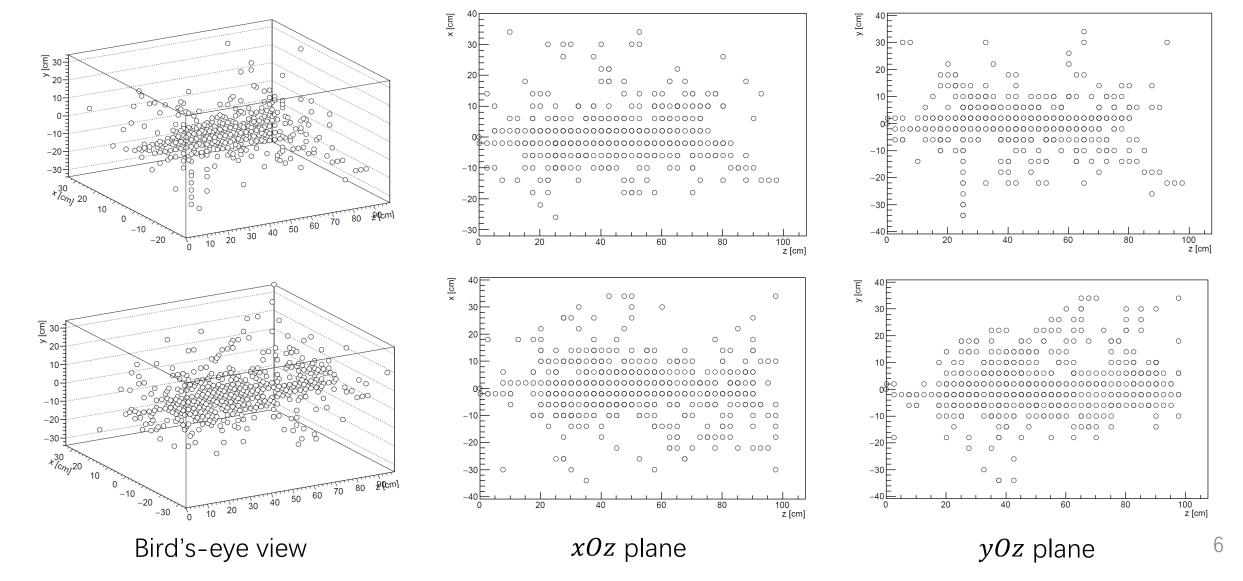
- For each event, use all the hits, regardless of whether it is between the beginning and ending layers or not.
- Perform fit, and calculate the RMS distance of the hits in each event.
- o The result is similar to that in the Reference.
- o(Difference in definition: hits in first 10 layers were used to fit in the Reference, while all the hits were used here.)



o Definition 3:

- It is a combination of Definitions 1 & 2, or an improved Definition 1.
- Define the beginning and ending layers.
- In between, use the positions of all the hits to perform fit, and obtain the distances between these hits and the fitted line.
- Finally, calculate RMS of these distances.
- Currently no result is obtained.
- For this set-up, the result is expected to be similar to that obtained from Definition 1.

Event Display (50 GeV π^+ , All Hits)



Progress and To-Do

Currently adding these two definitions to PIDTool (debugging).