

How to fit the excess between Ka and Kb

- last meeting...

- the excess is caused by a superposition of X-ray signals and pedestal (noise)
- a fitting with an exponential structure for the higher side tail doesn't converged ... --> I will try again

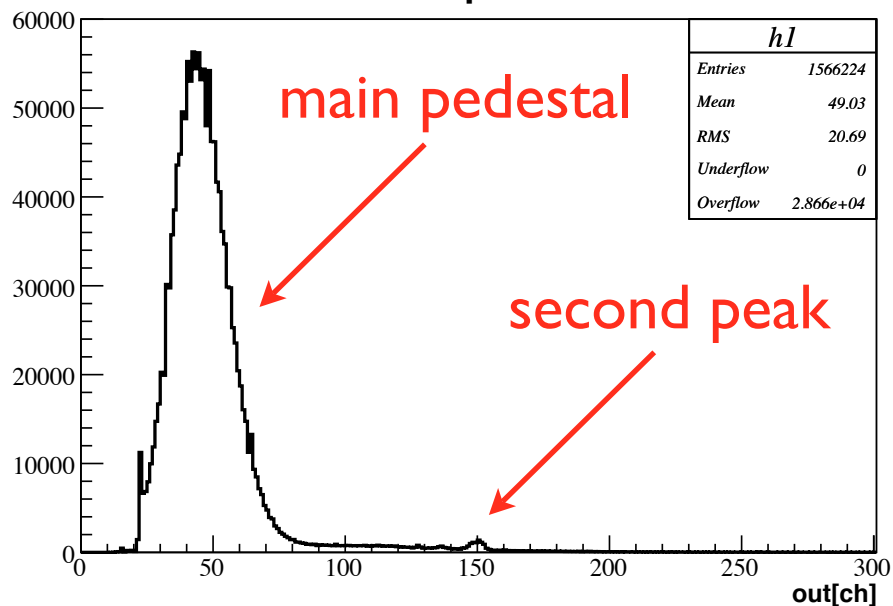
- this meeting...

- a second peak which exists in a pedestal spectrum can produce the excess ?

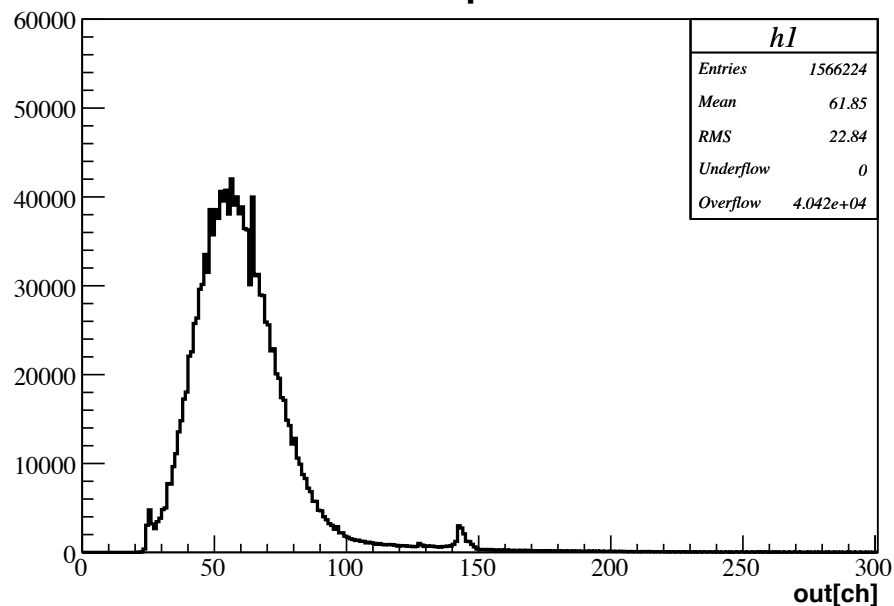
--> today I will show a simulation of the excess

sorry still preliminary

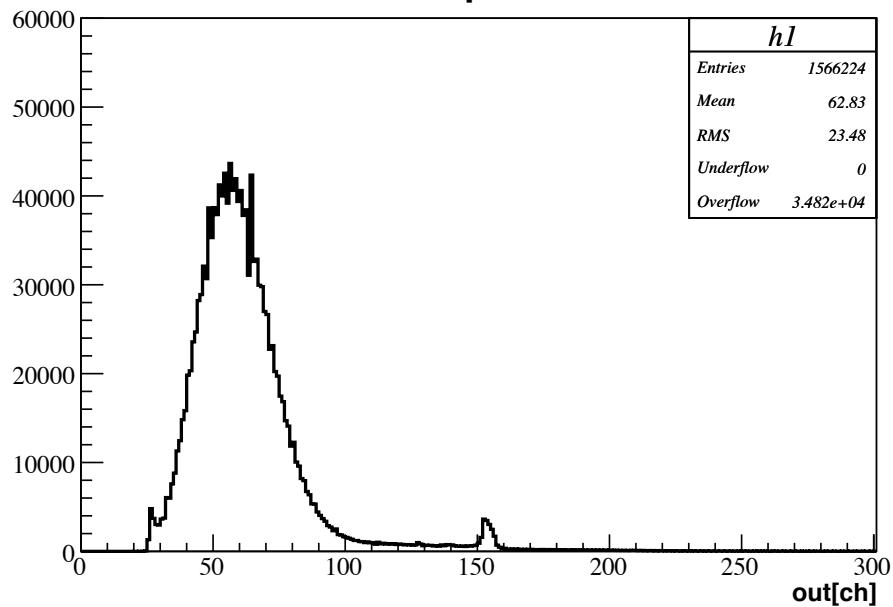
run 520 sdd1 pedestal out



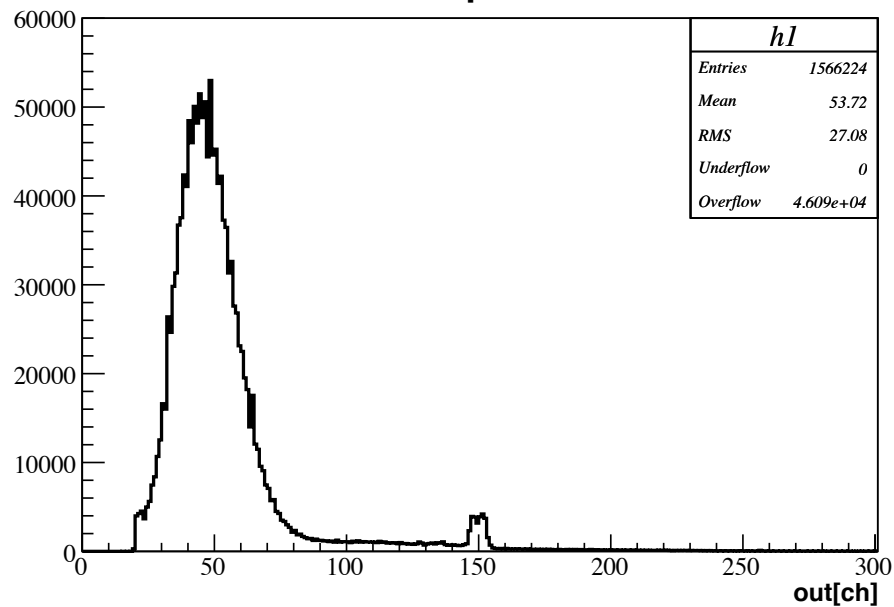
run 520 sdd2 pedestal out



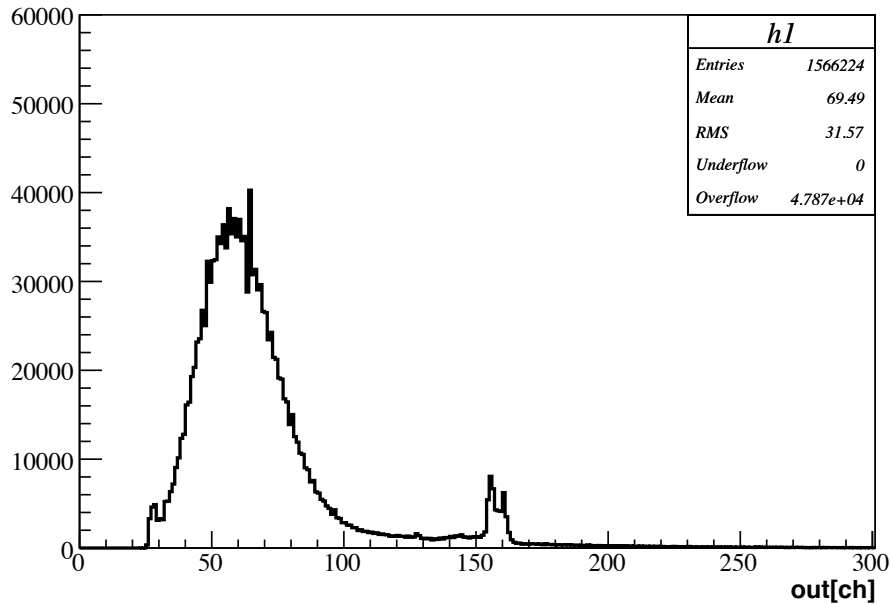
run 520 sdd3 pedestal out



run 520 sdd4 pedestal out



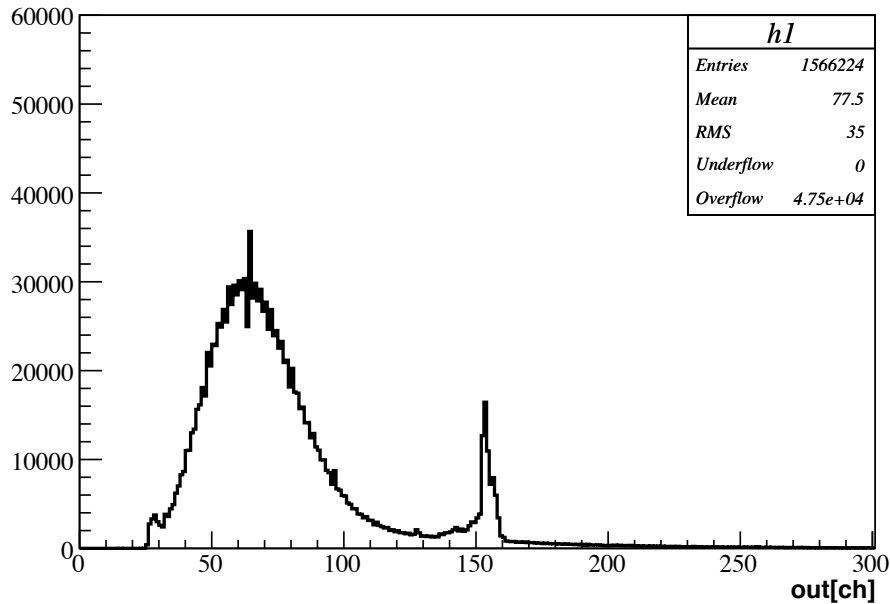
run 520 sdd5 pedestal out



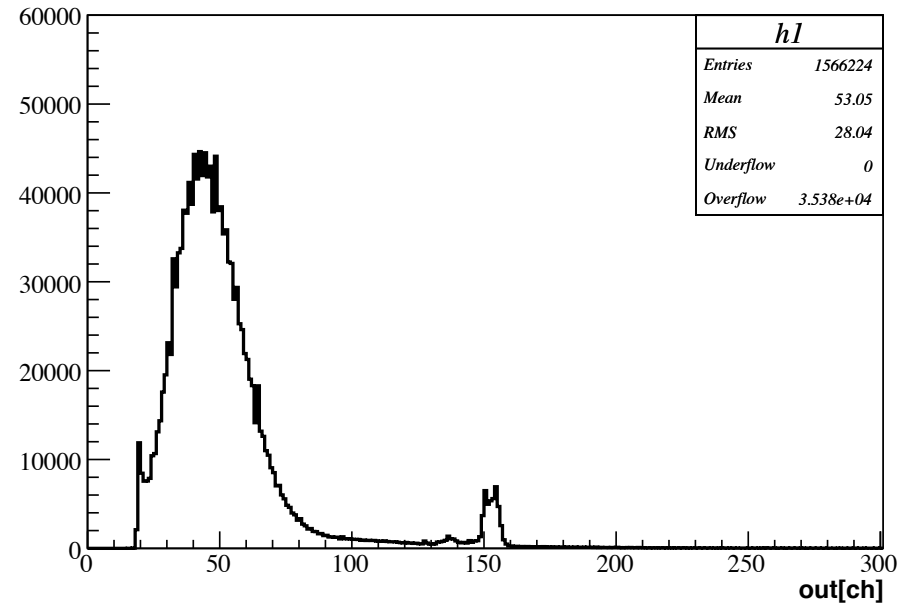
the relative intensity of a main pedestal and a second peak depends on SDD or the module channel.

---> this can explain why the excess has a SDD dependence.

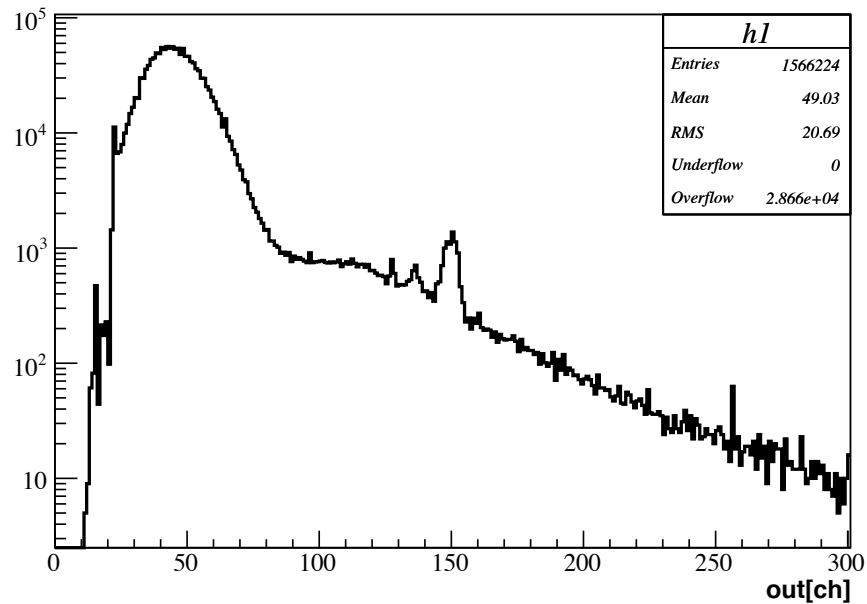
run 520 sdd7 pedestal out



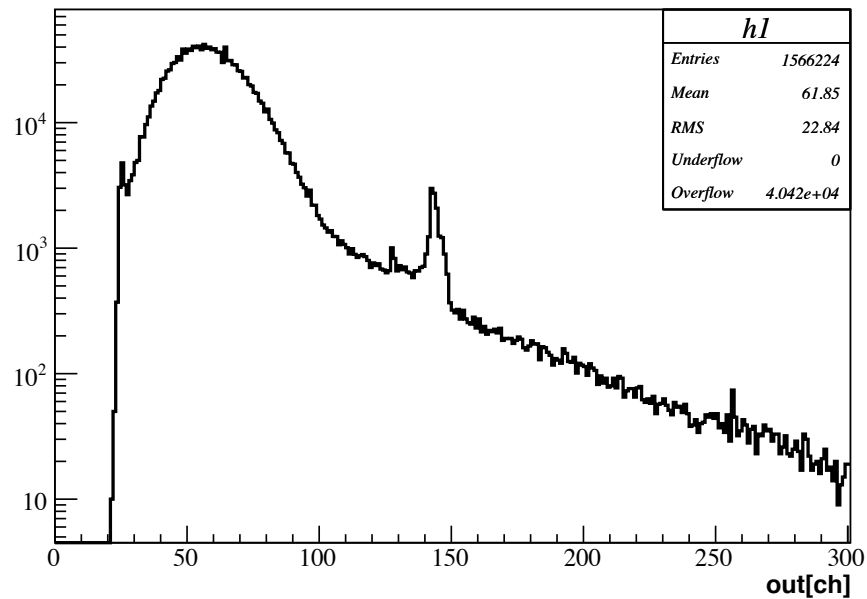
run 520 sdd8 pedestal out



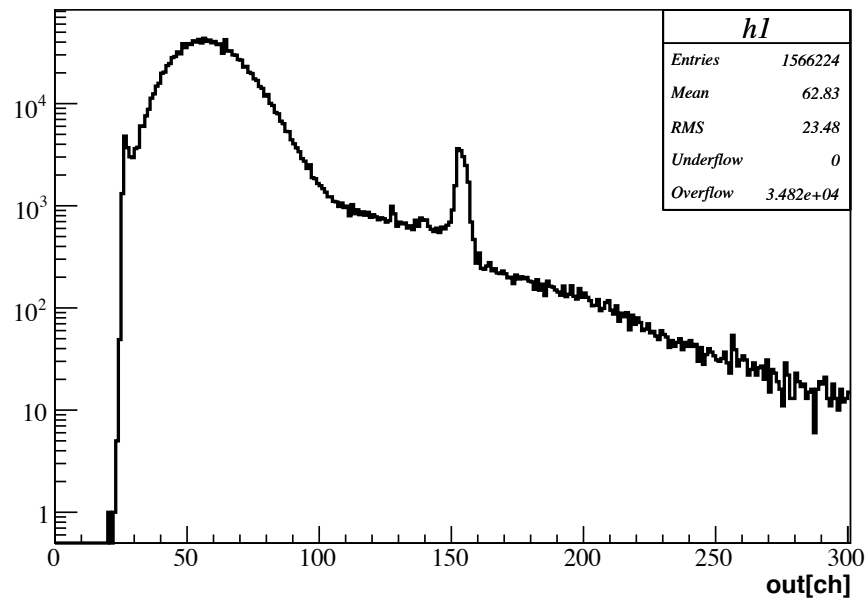
run 520 sdd1 pedestal out



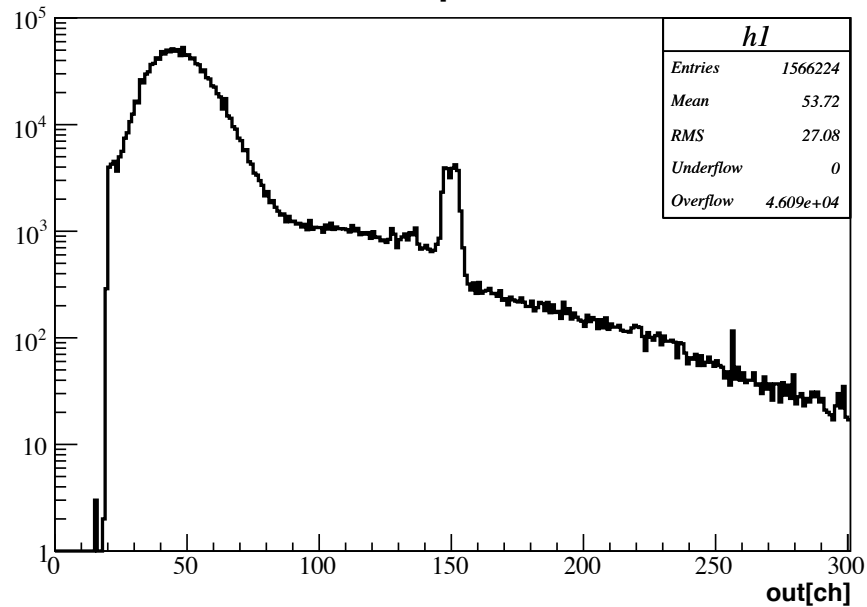
run 520 sdd2 pedestal out



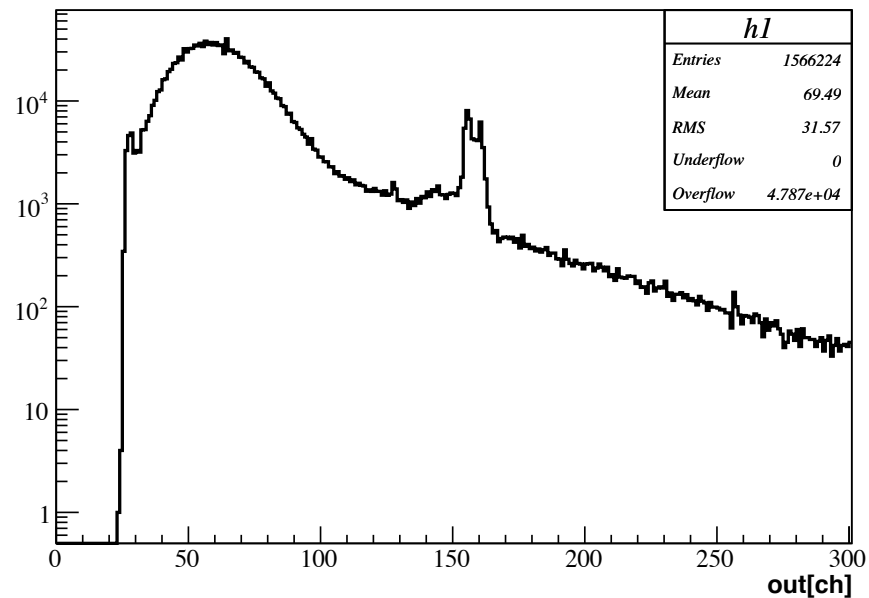
run 520 sdd3 pedestal out



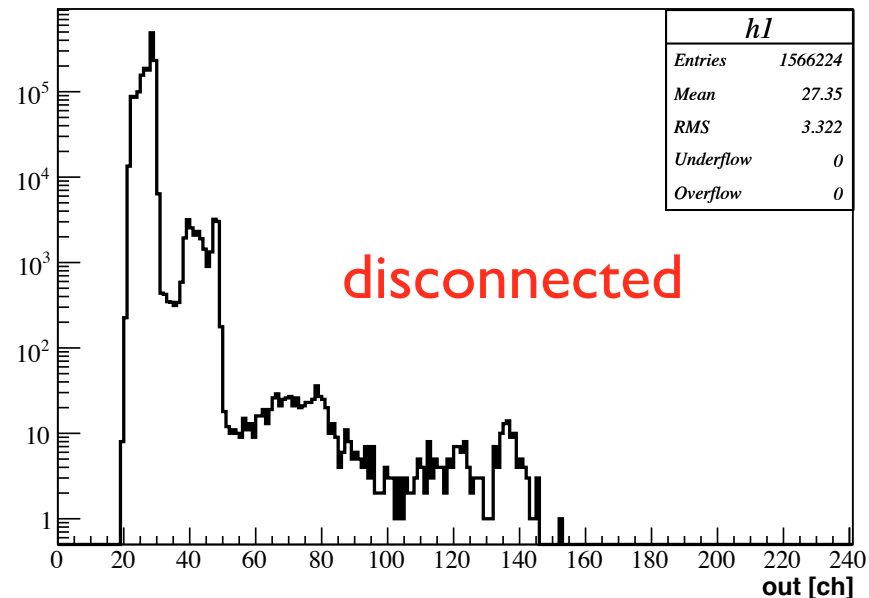
run 520 sdd4 pedestal out



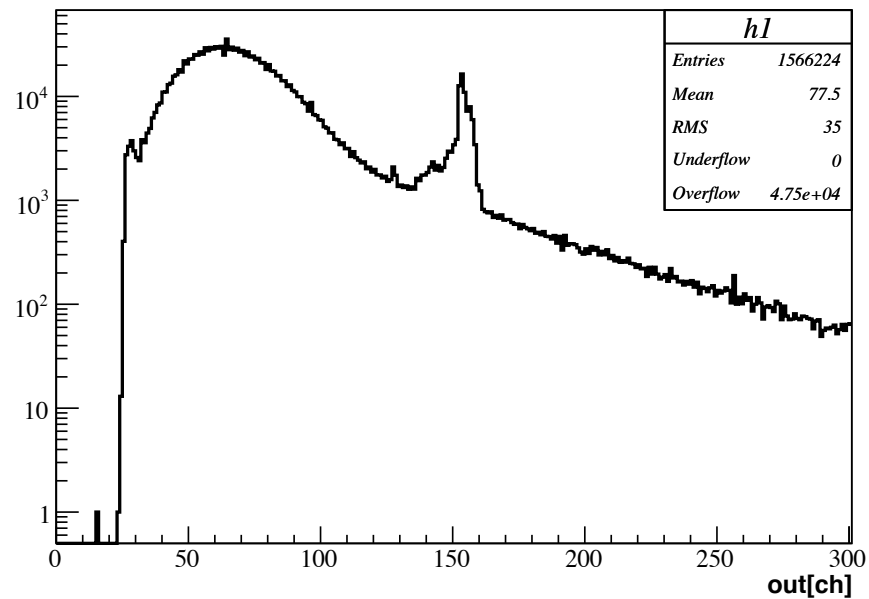
run 520 sdd5 pedestal out



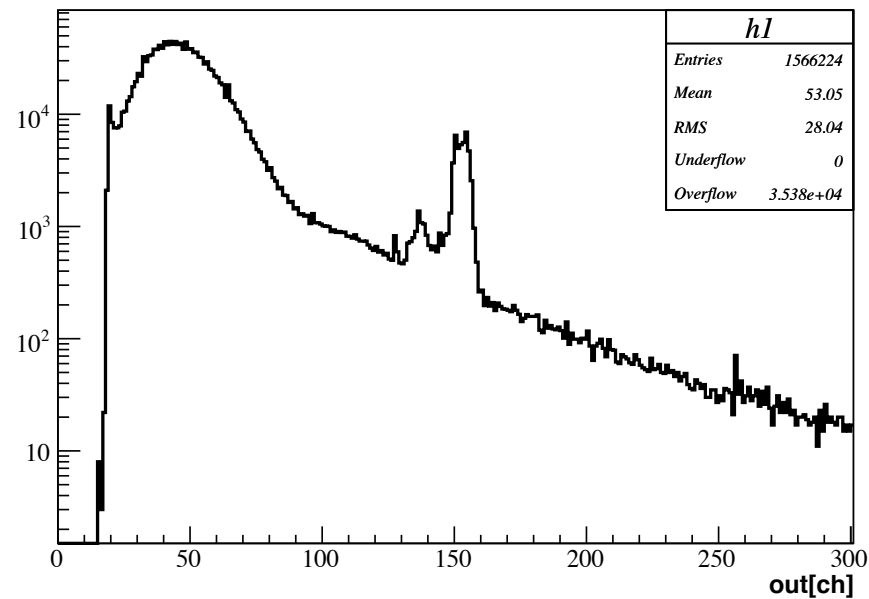
run520 sdd6 pedestal out



run 520 sdd7 pedestal out



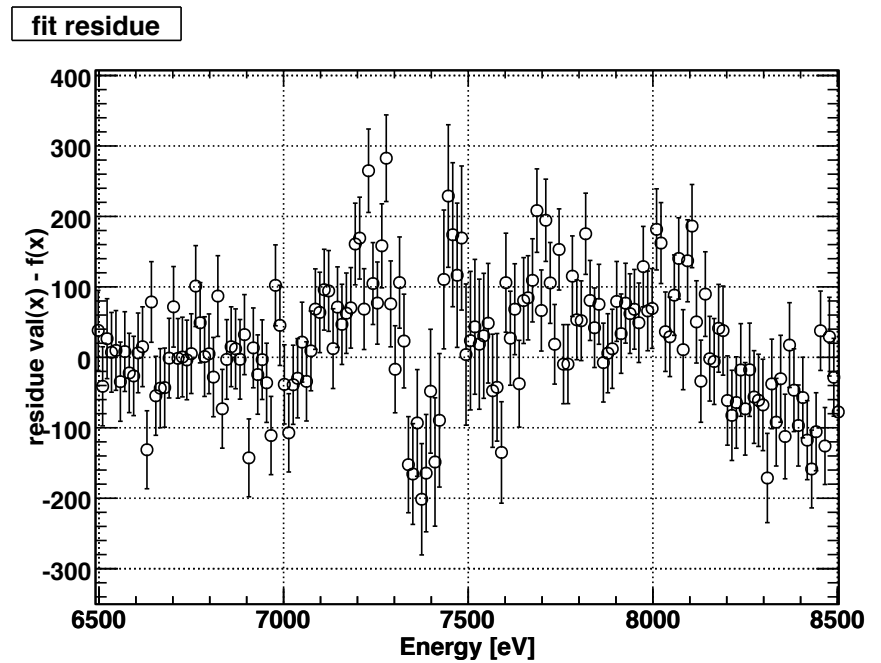
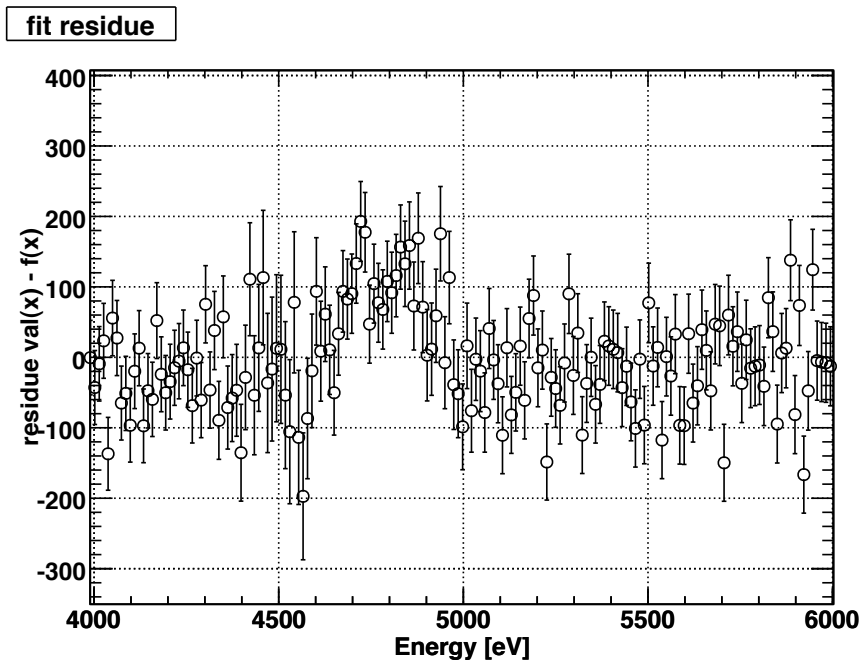
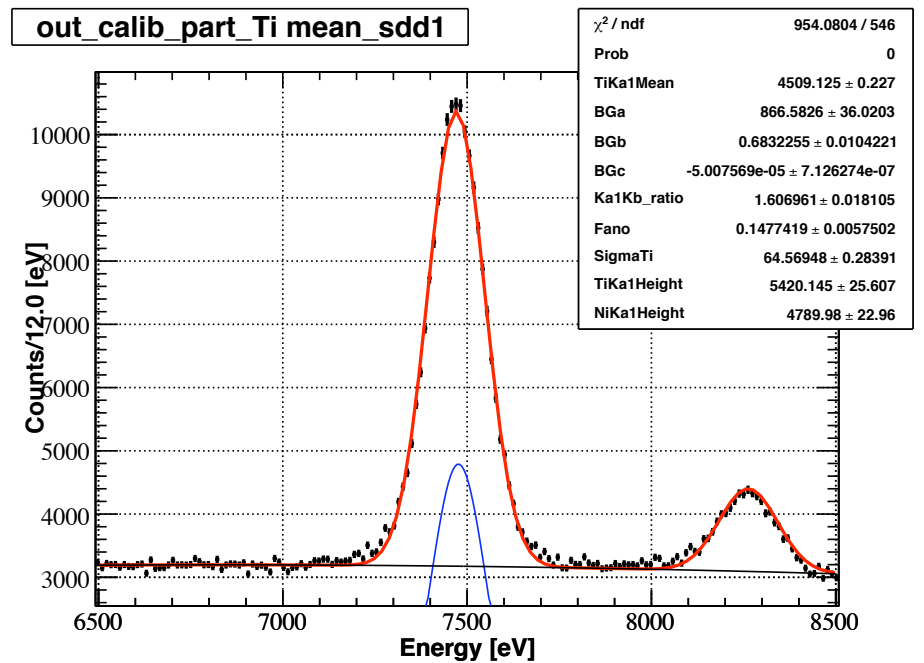
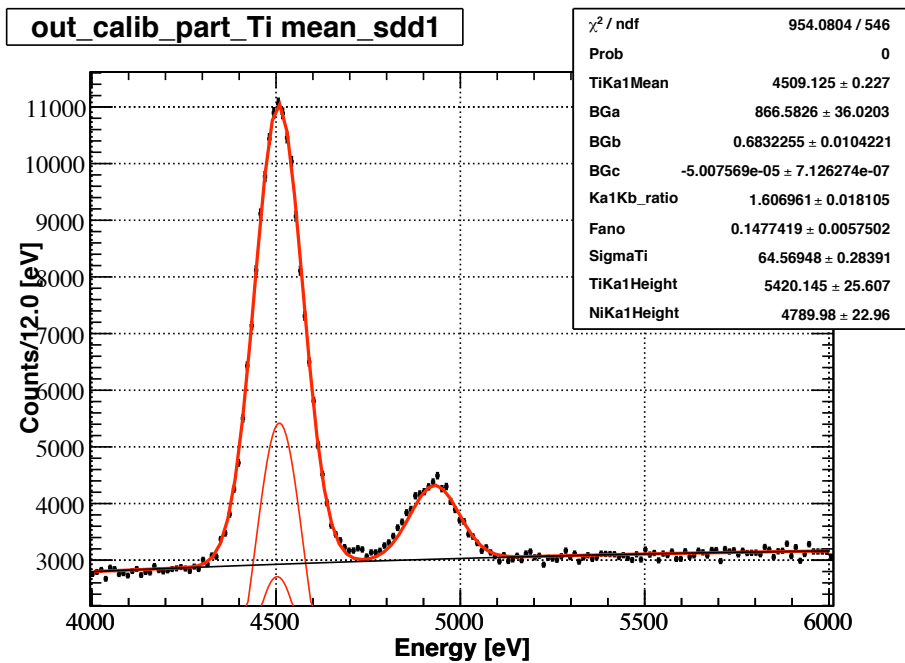
run 520 sdd8 pedestal out



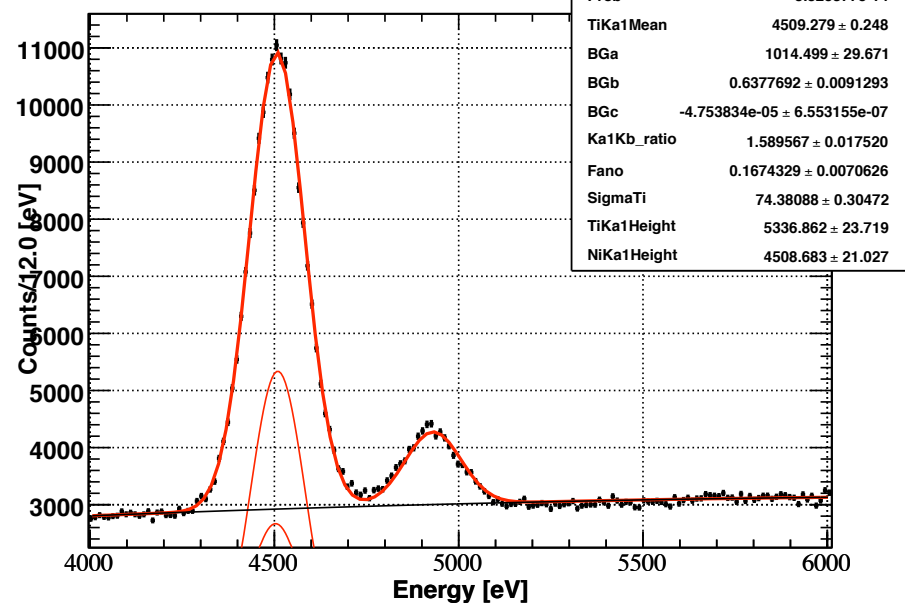
relative excess intensities

- fit ...

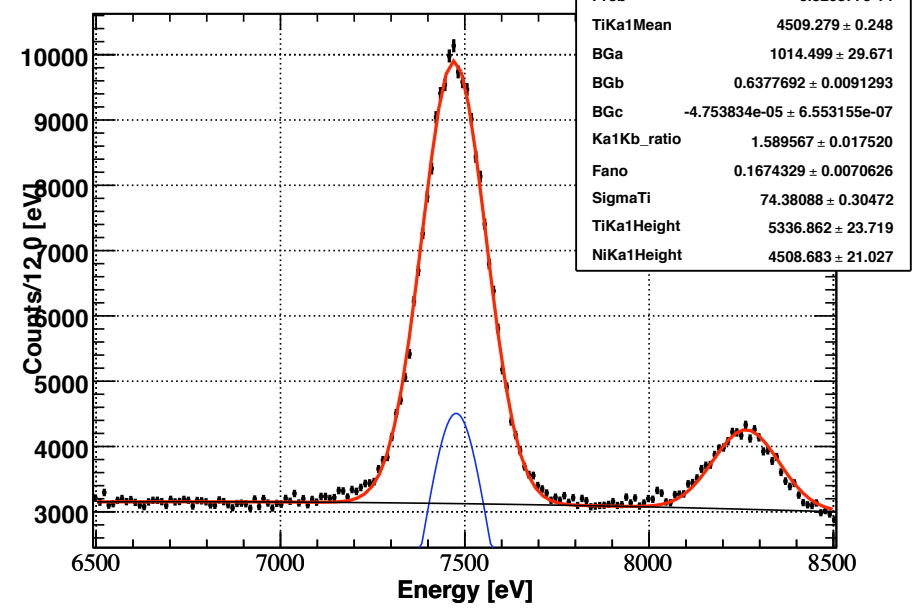
- considered the pedestal stability
- not included Cu X-rays
- added residue plots



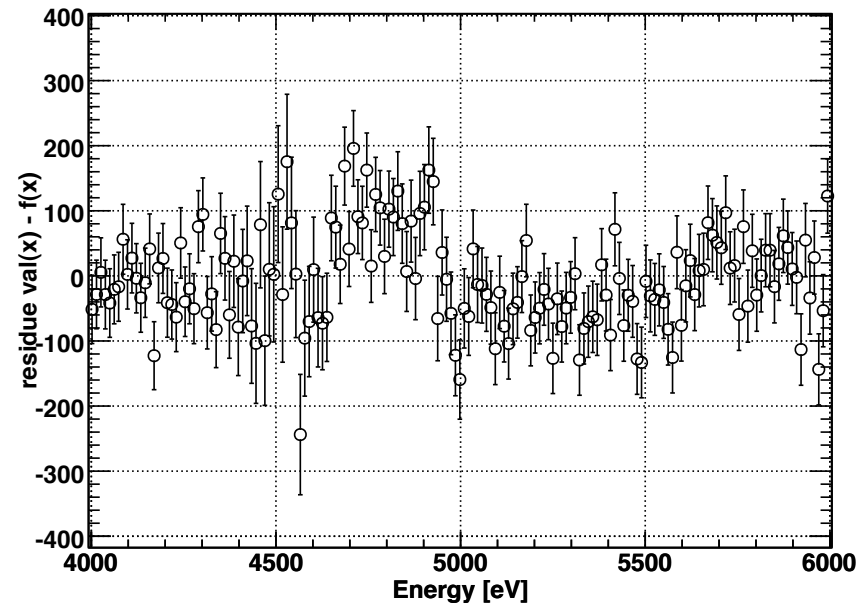
out_calib_part_Ti mean_sdd3



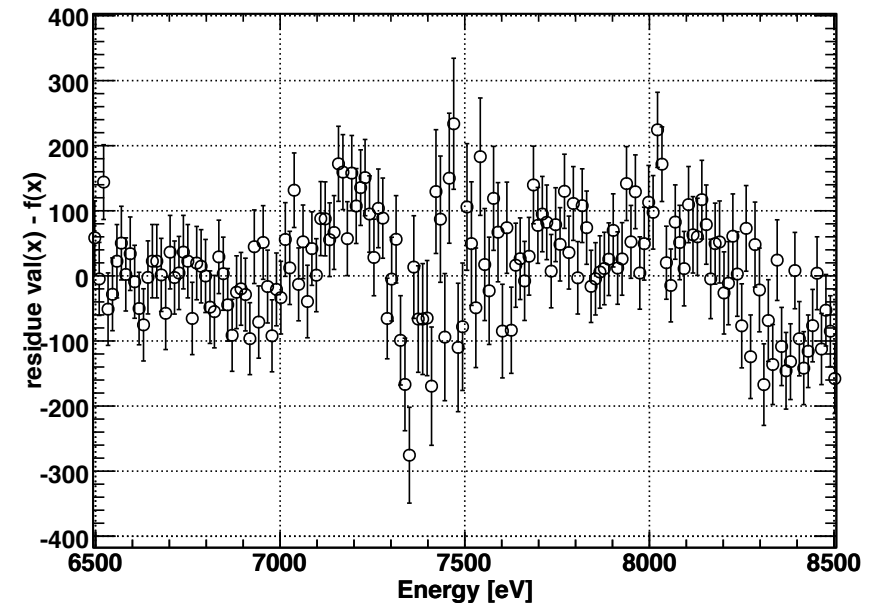
out_calib_part_Ti mean_sdd3



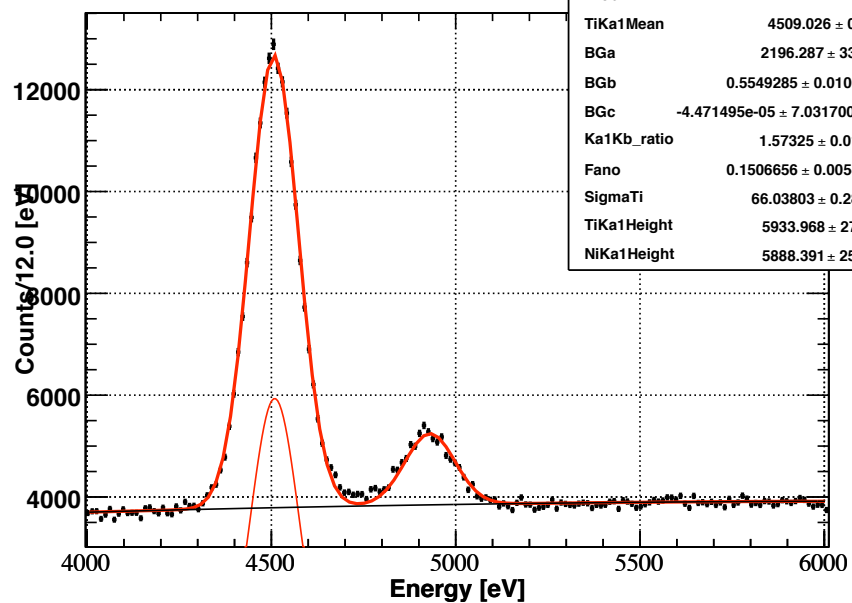
fit residue



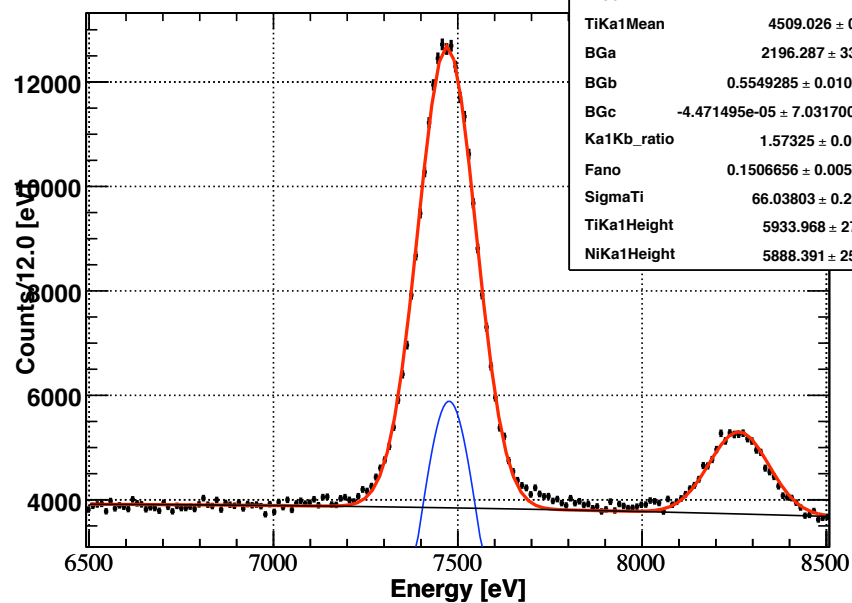
fit residue



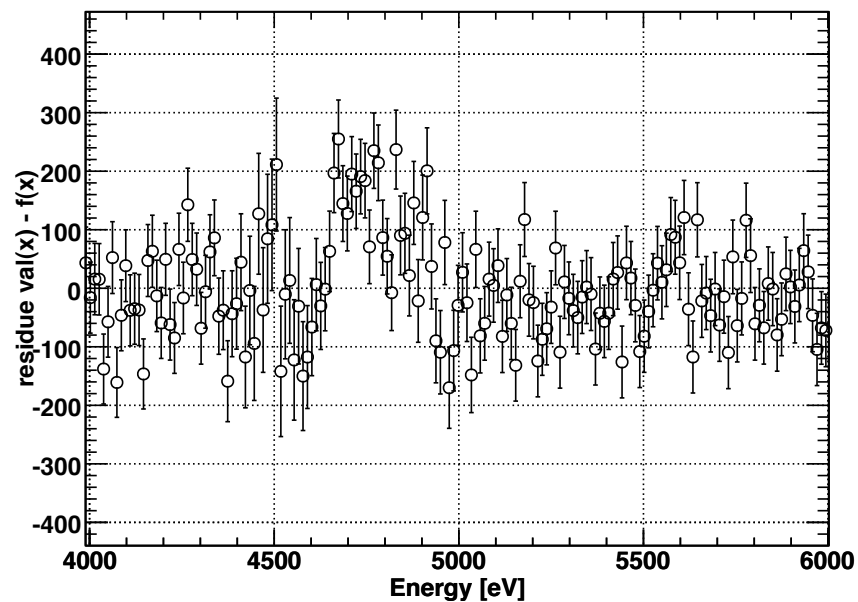
out_calib_part_Ti mean_sdd4



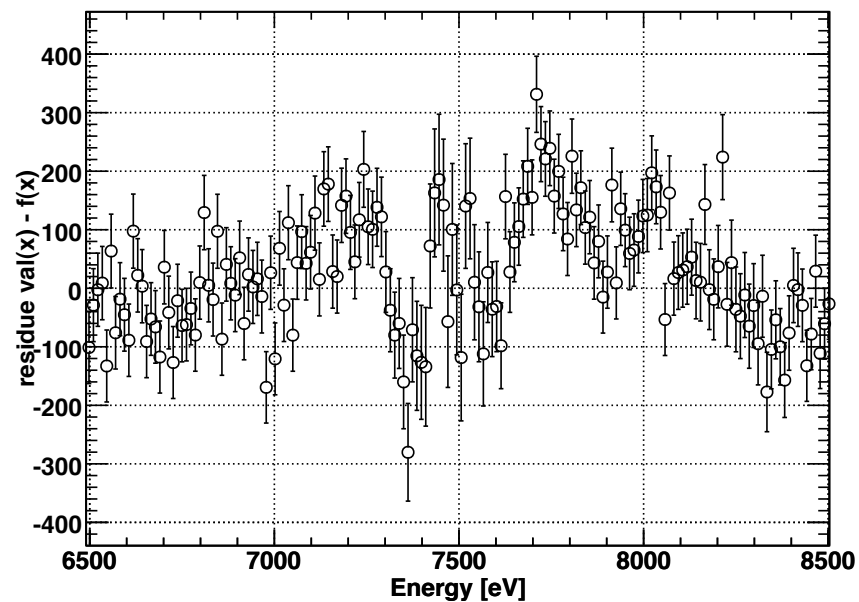
out_calib_part_Ti mean_sdd4



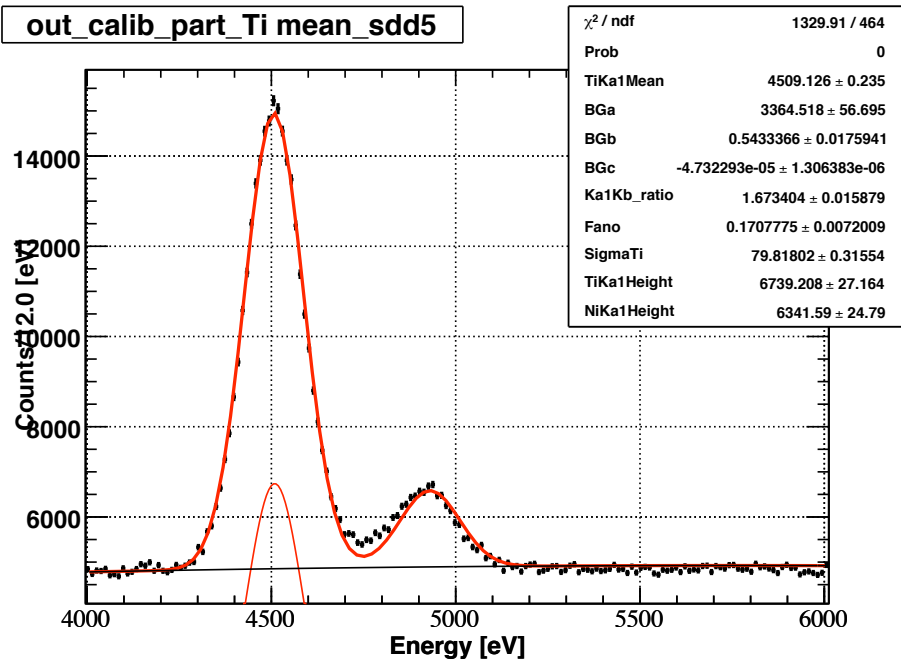
fit residue



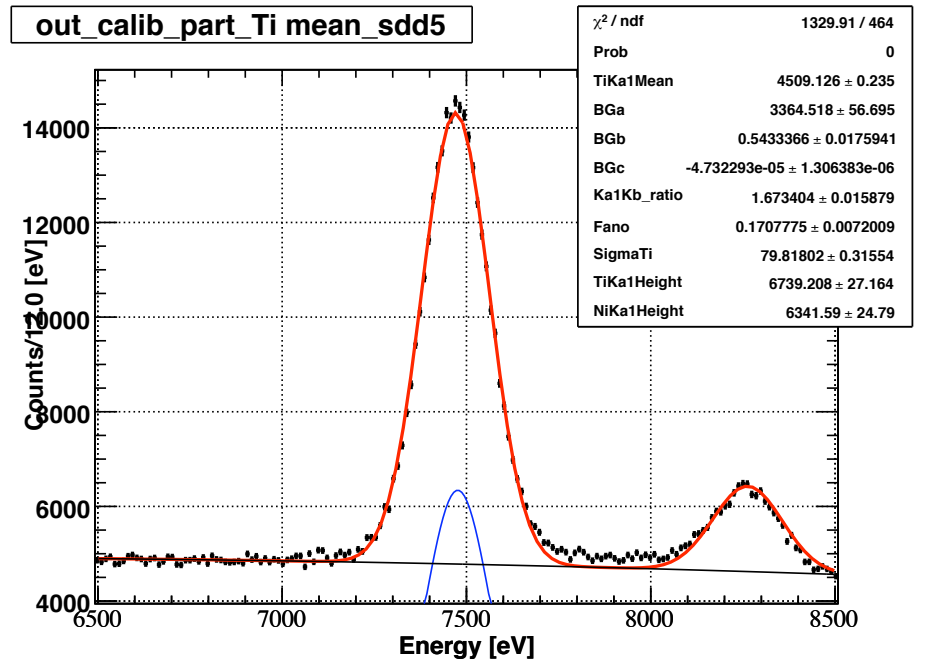
fit residue



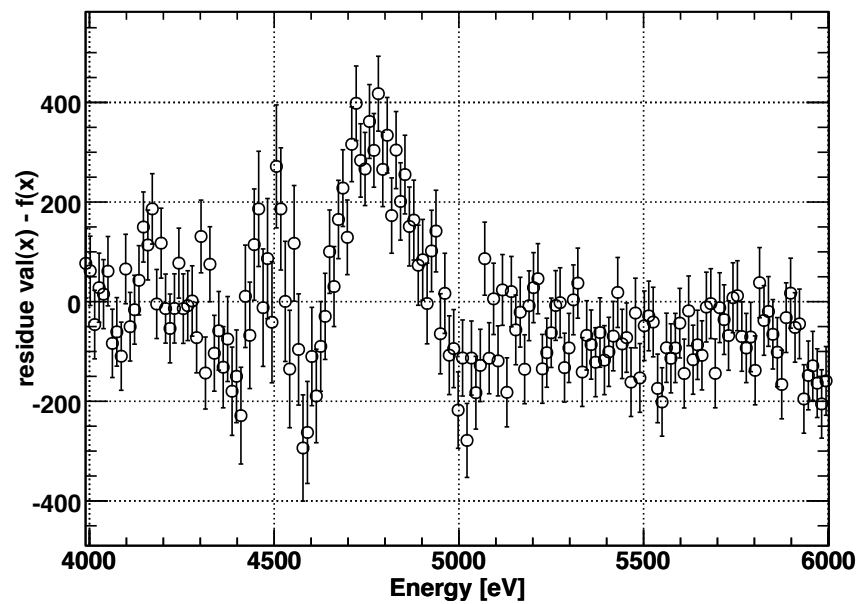
out_calib_part_Ti mean_sdd5



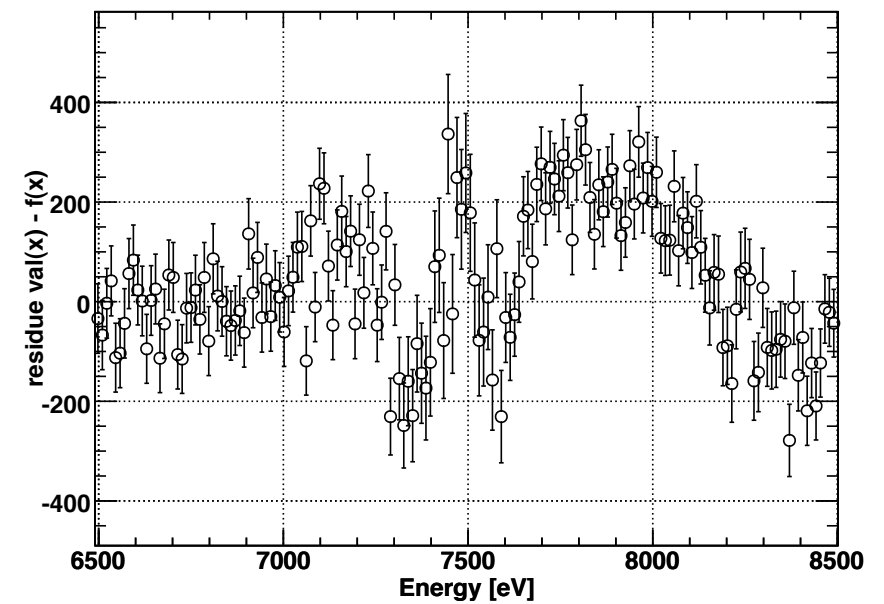
out_calib_part_Ti mean_sdd5



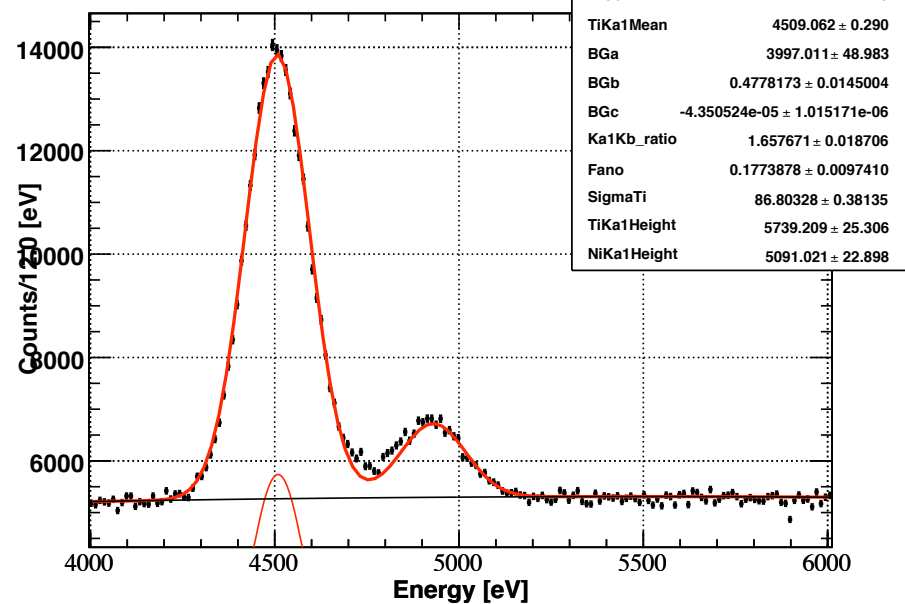
fit residue



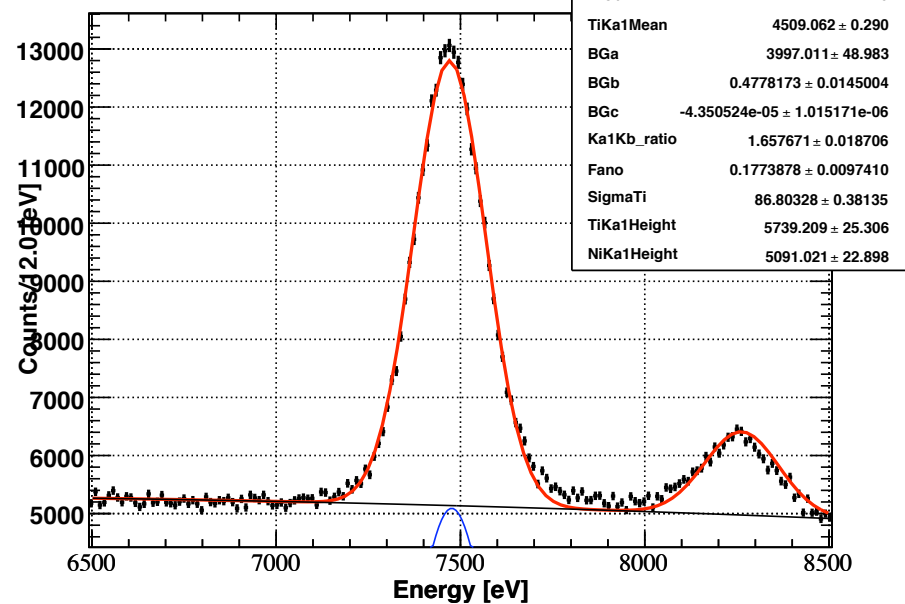
fit residue



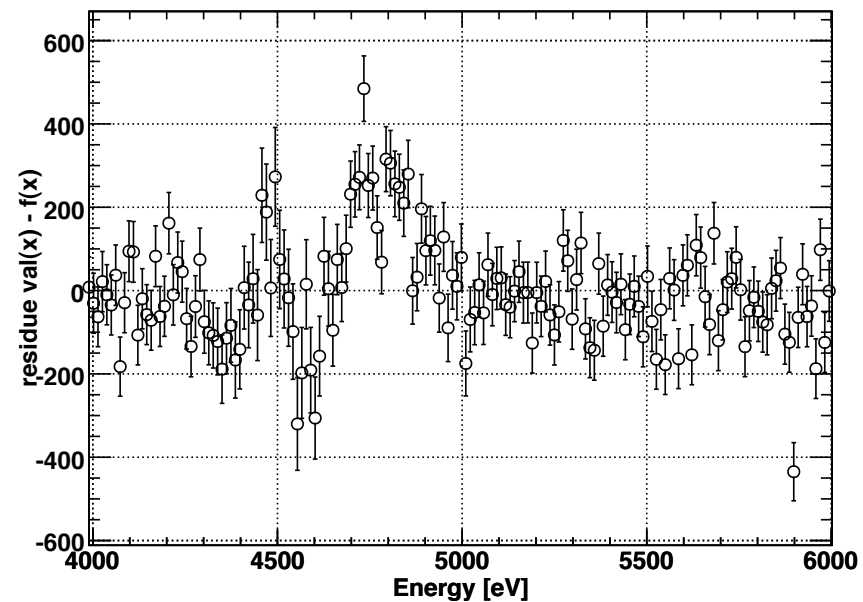
out_calib_part_Ti_mean_sdd7



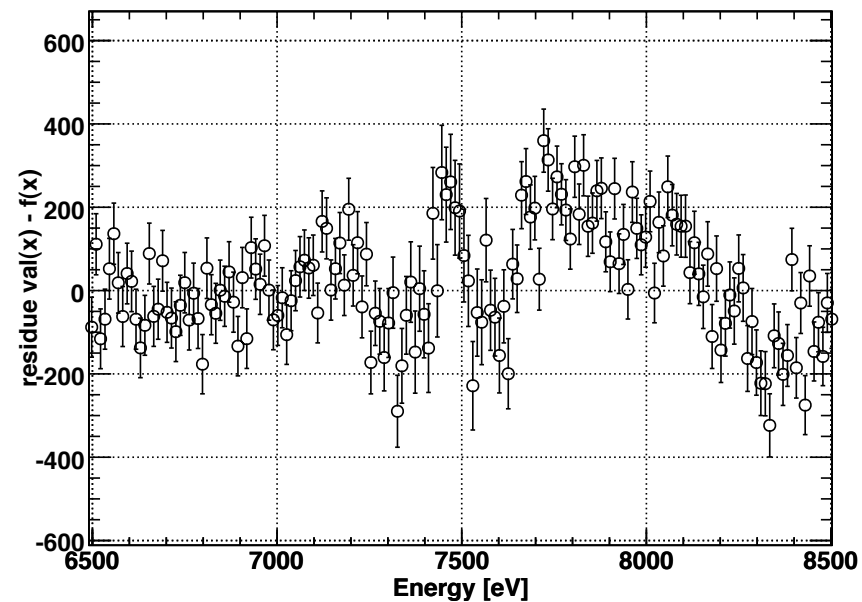
out_calib_part_Ti_mean_sdd7



fit residue



fit residue



Construct a pedestal shape

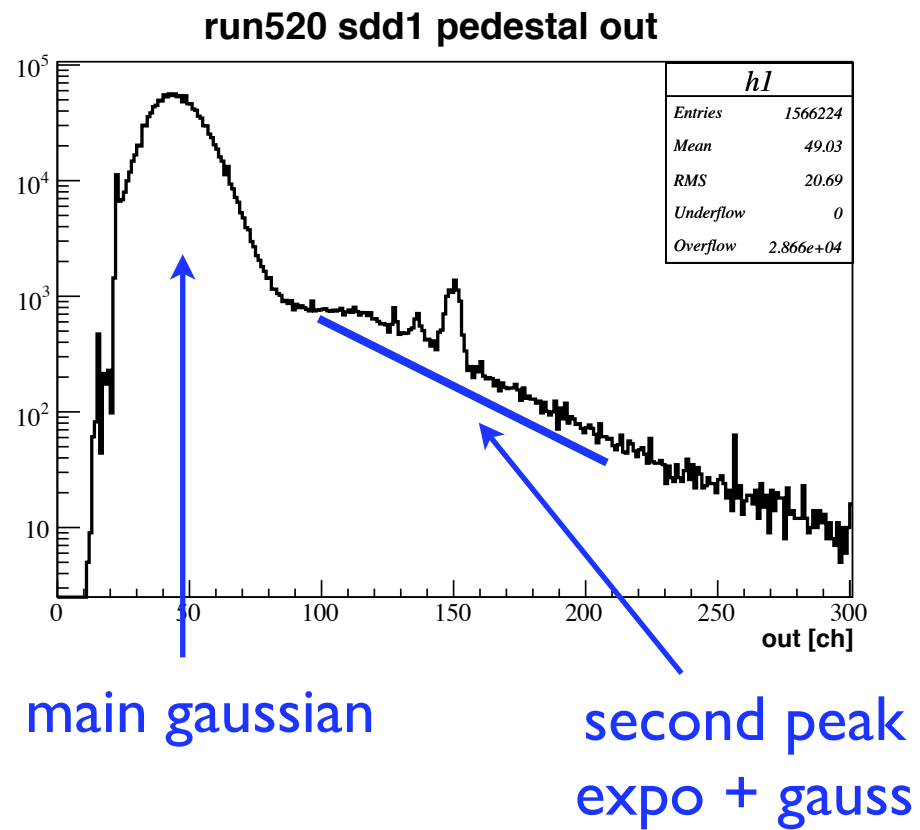
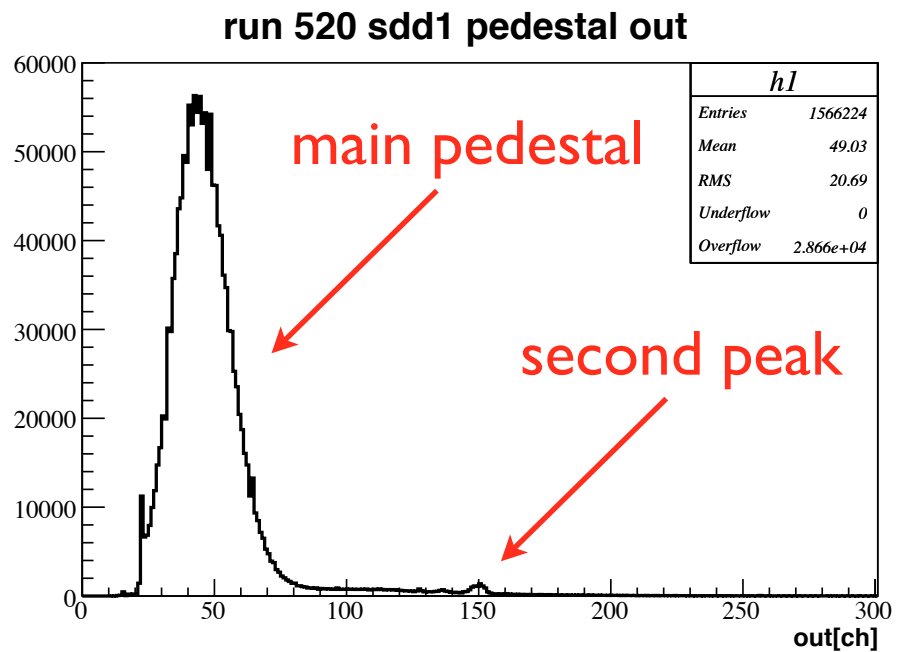
- second peak fit ...

- the fit function is a gaussian (height, mean and sigma) and an exponential (constant and slope)

- construct pedestal shape ...

- a main gaussian and second peak;
2 gaussians and an exponential

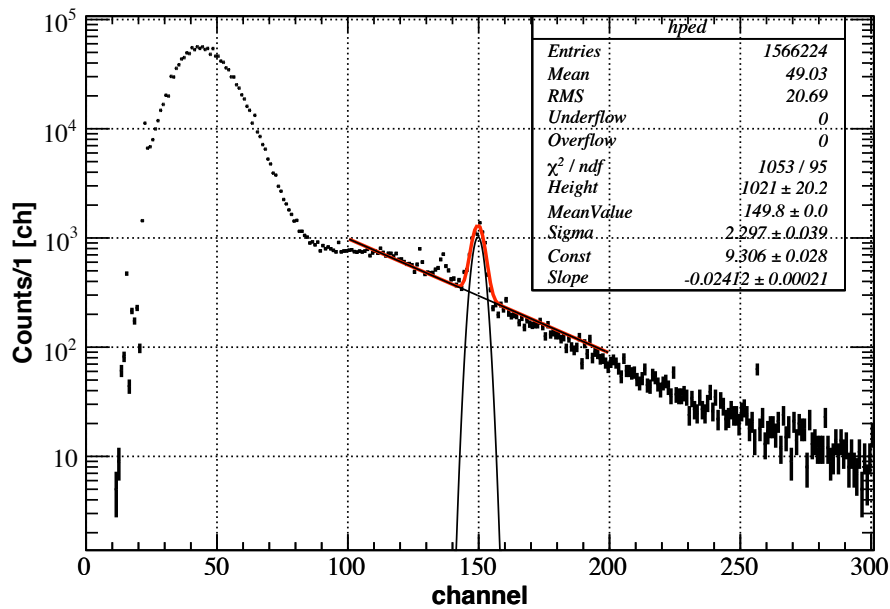
only for sdd1



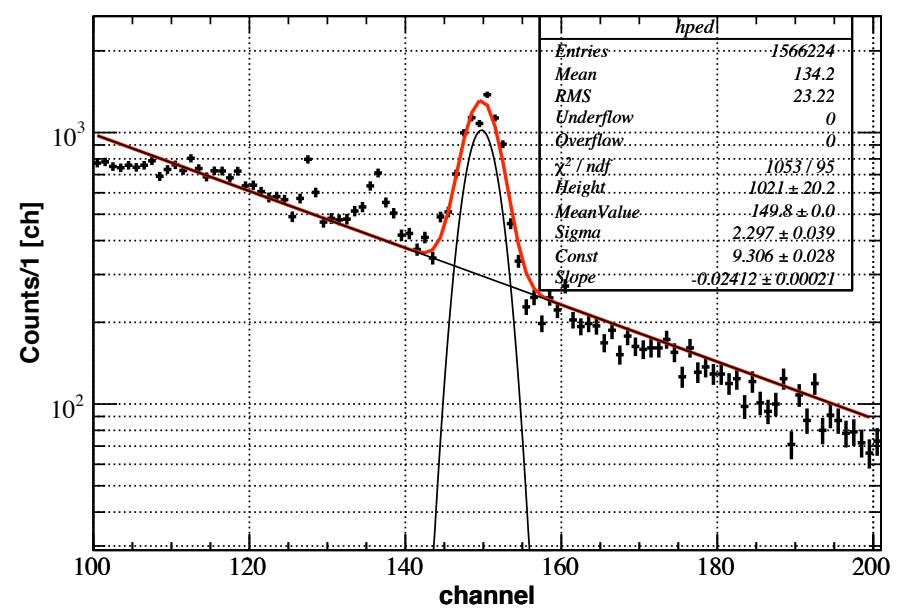
second peak fit

a gaussian + an exponential

1 gauss and exp fit run520 sdd1 pedestal

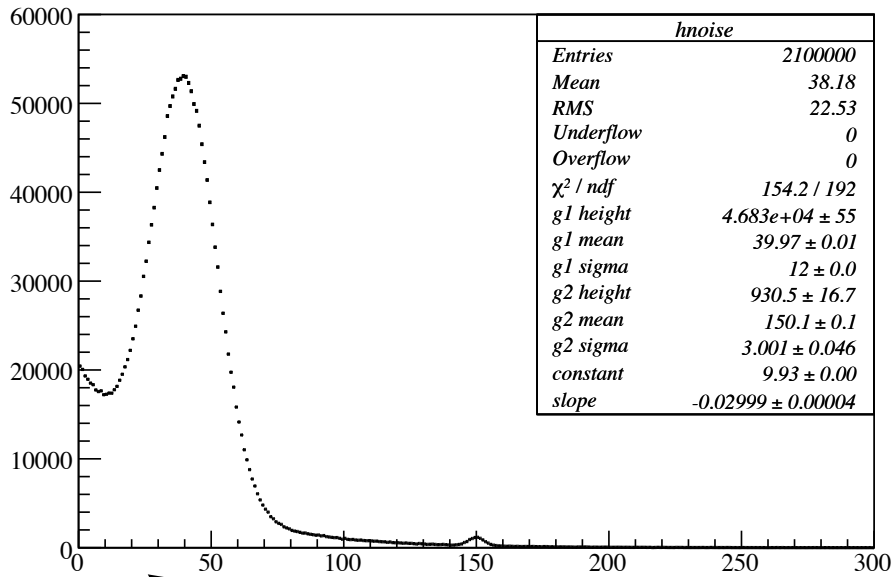


1 gauss and exp fit run520 sdd1 pedestal

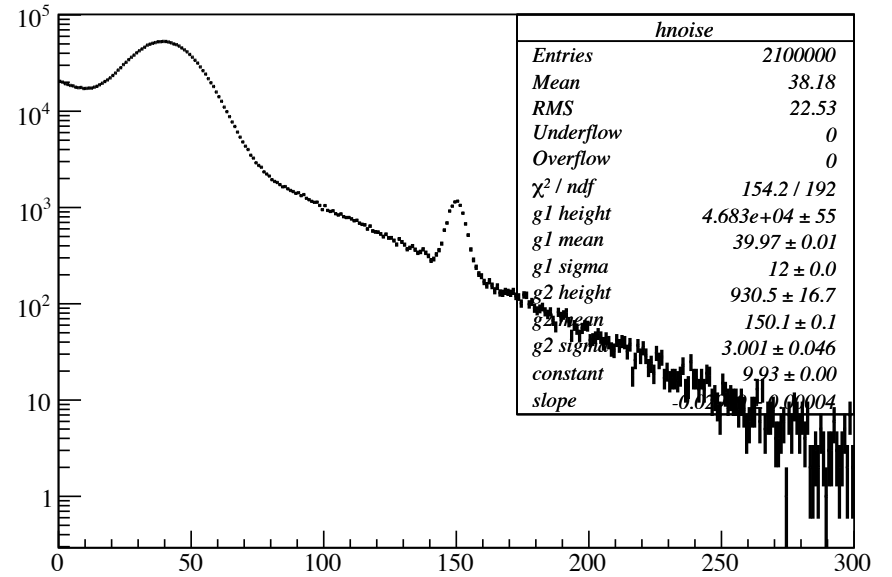


Construct pedestal shape

noise simulation run 520 sdd1 pedestal

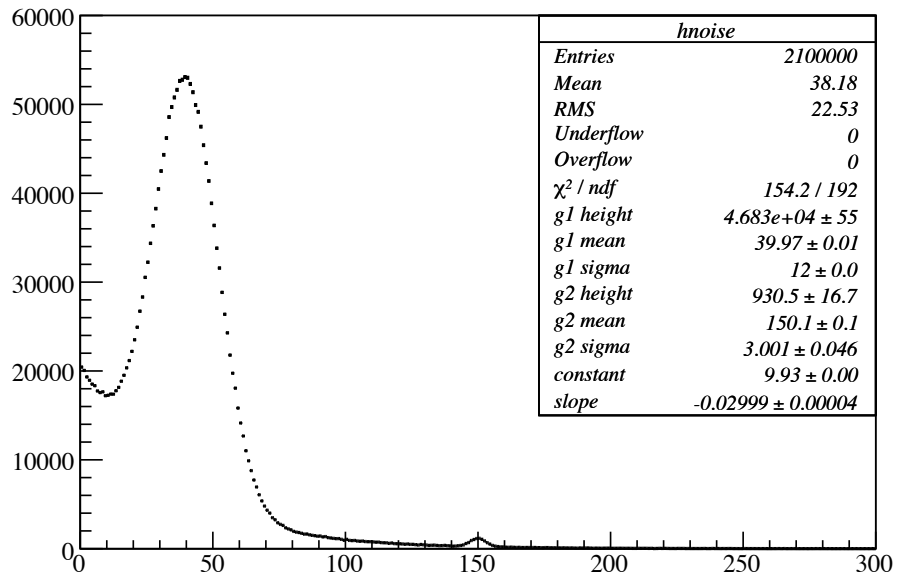


noise simulation run 520 sdd1 pedestal

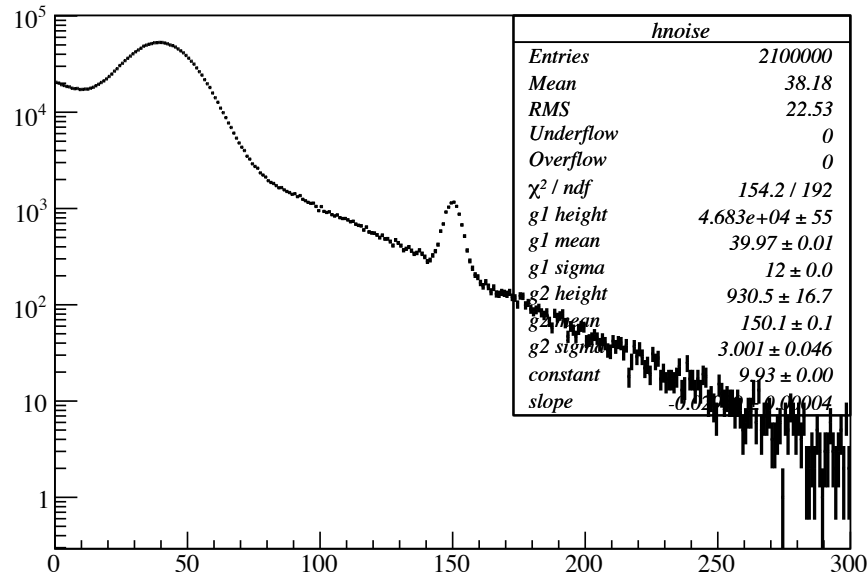


not realize under 20 ch

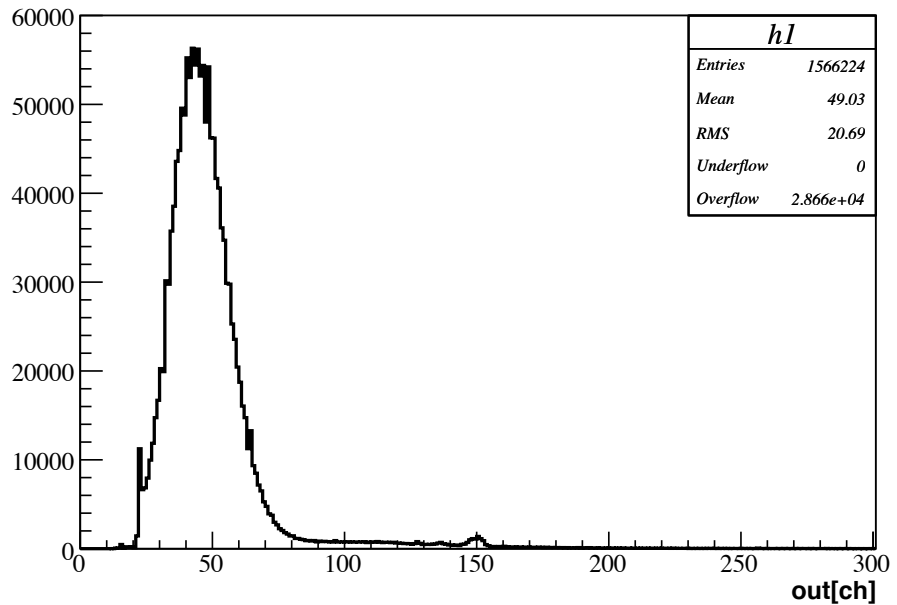
noise simulation run 520 sdd1 pedestal



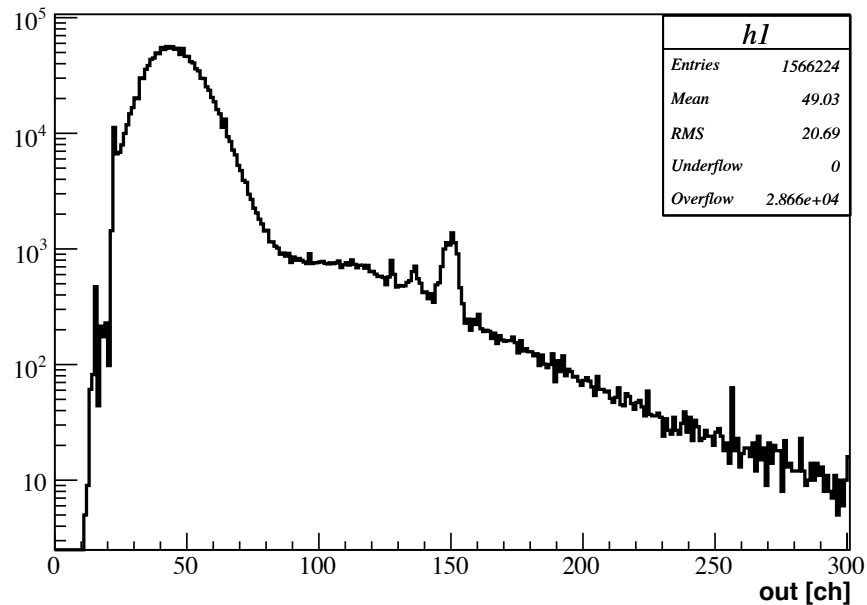
noise simulation run 520 sdd1 pedestal



run 520 sdd1 pedestal out



run520 sdd1 pedestal out



Simulation

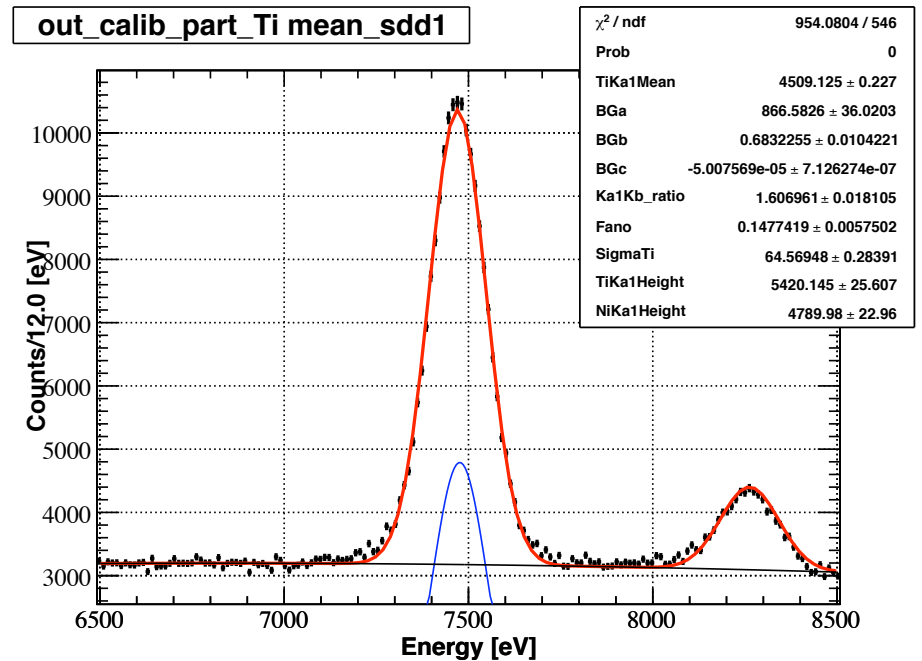
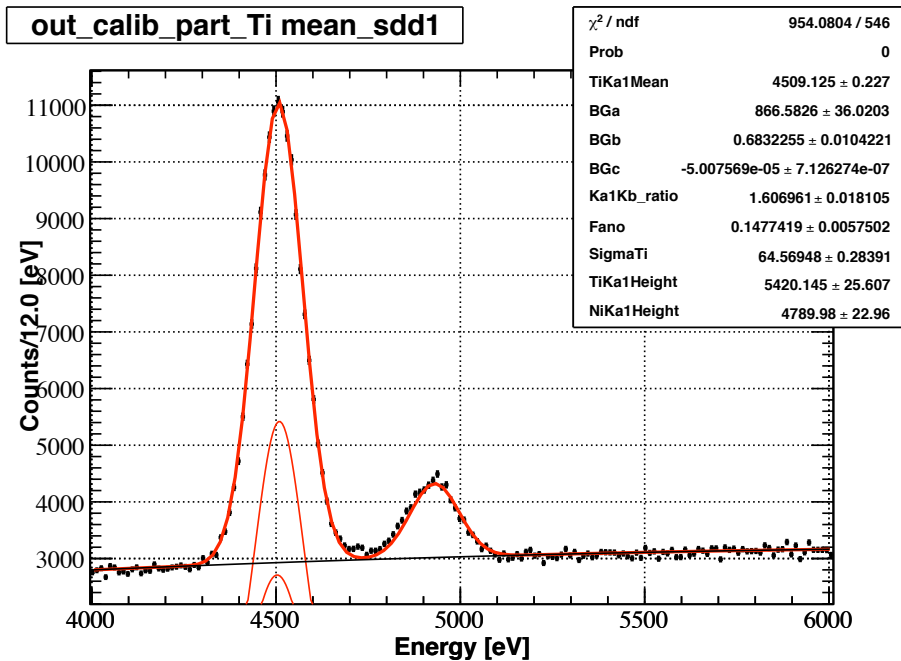
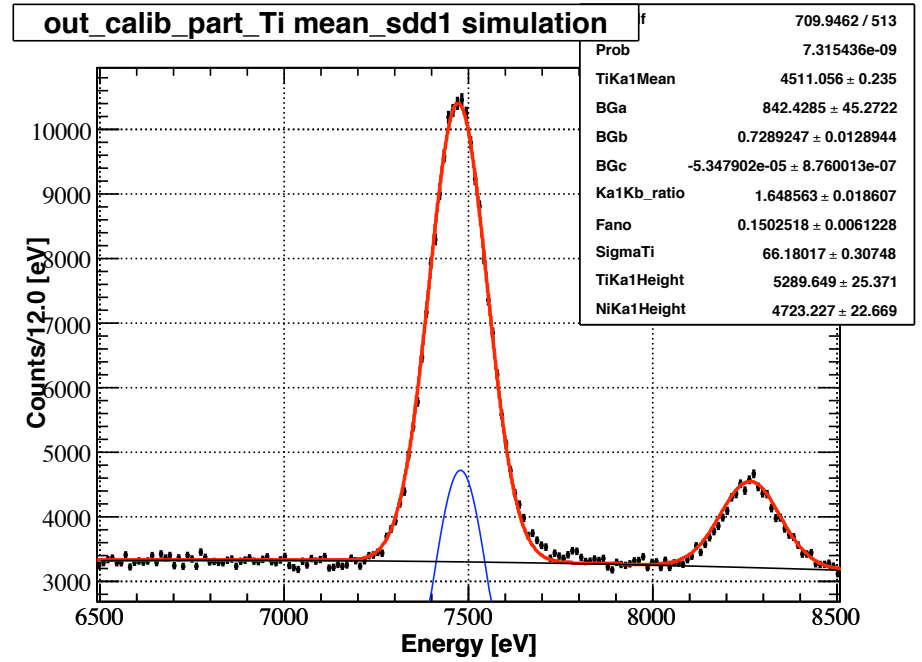
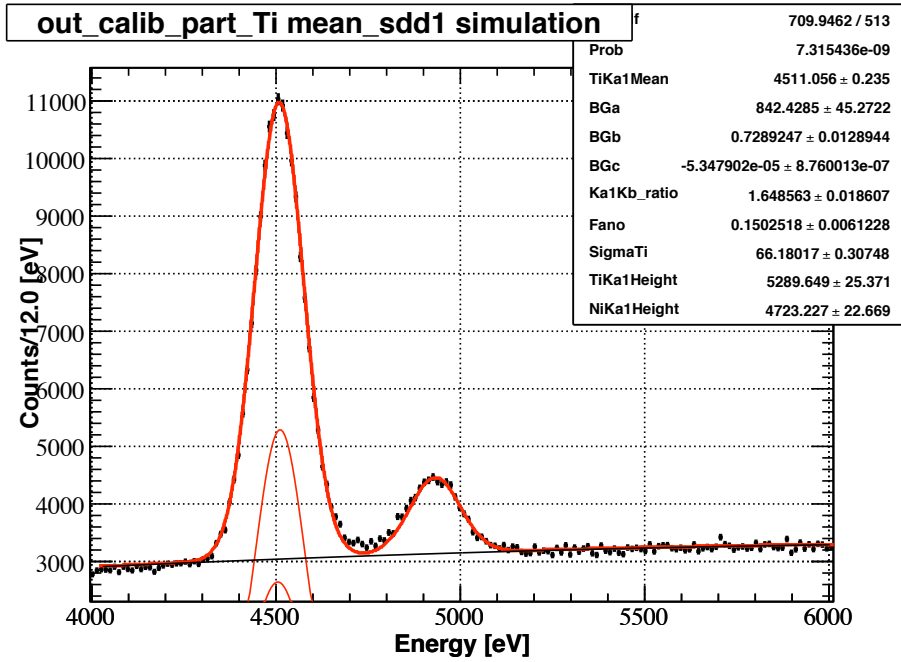
- histogram fill ...

- > randomize the pedestal value in consideration of the weight on the pedestal function, and if the value is within 3 sigma of main pedestal gaussian, a fit function value is filled, if not, the pedestal value is added on it.

- that means ...

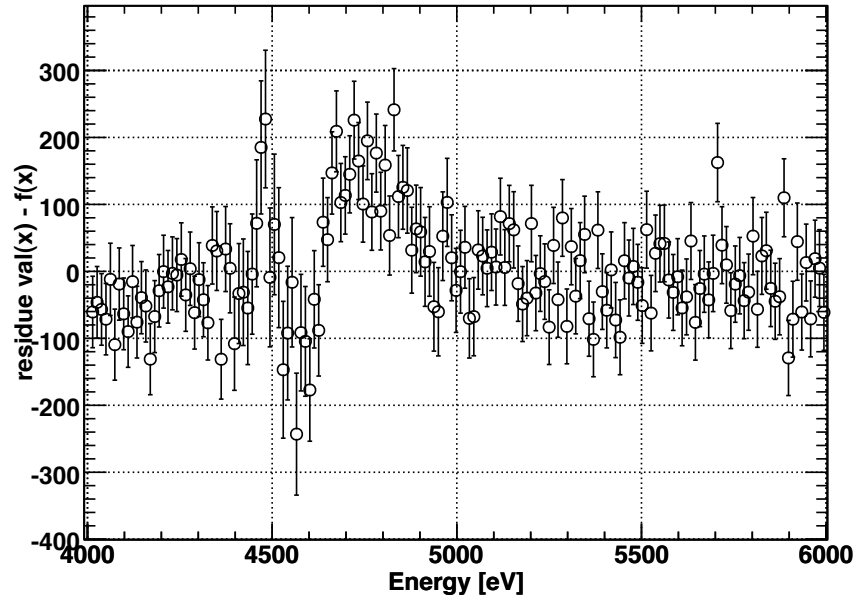
- > because the fit function doesn't have the excess events, if a filled histogram has some excess, we can say it is cause by not gaussian part pedestal.

simulation

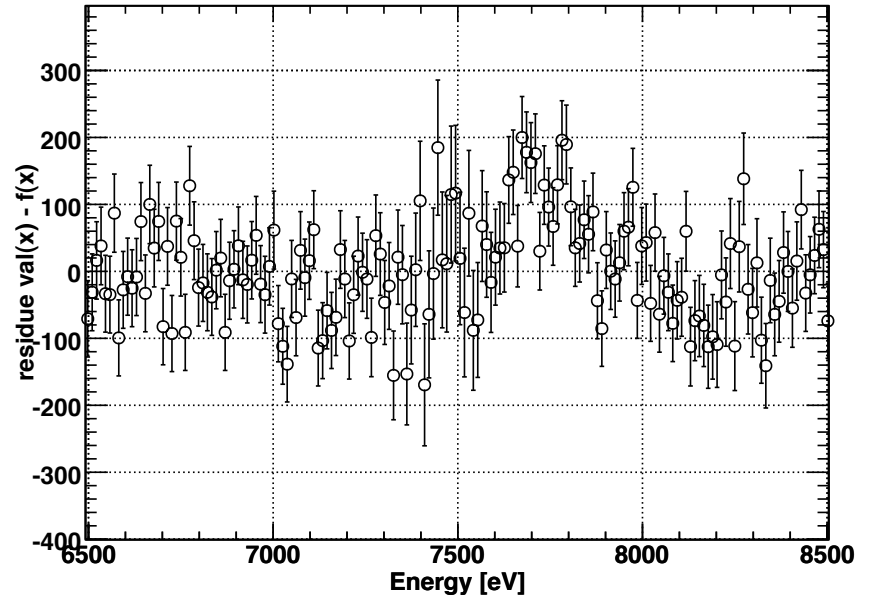


simulation

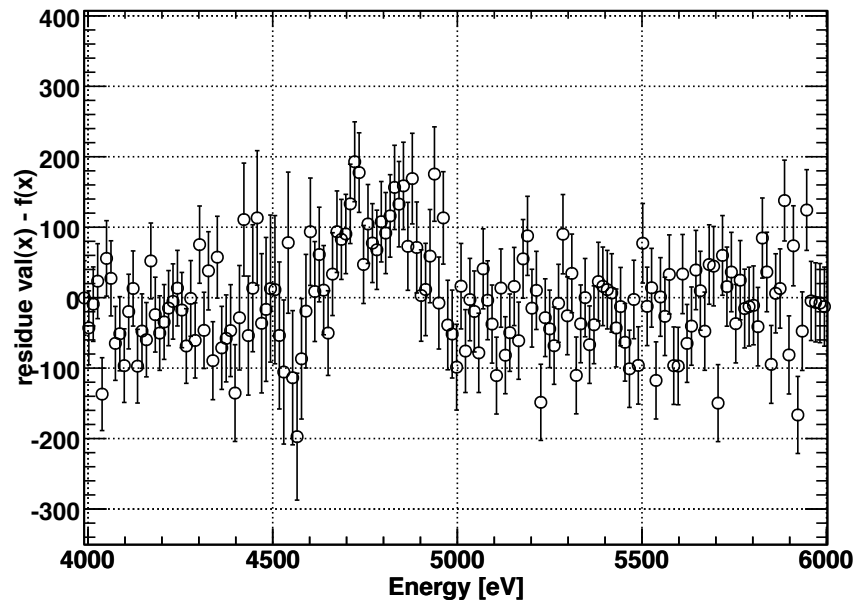
fit residue



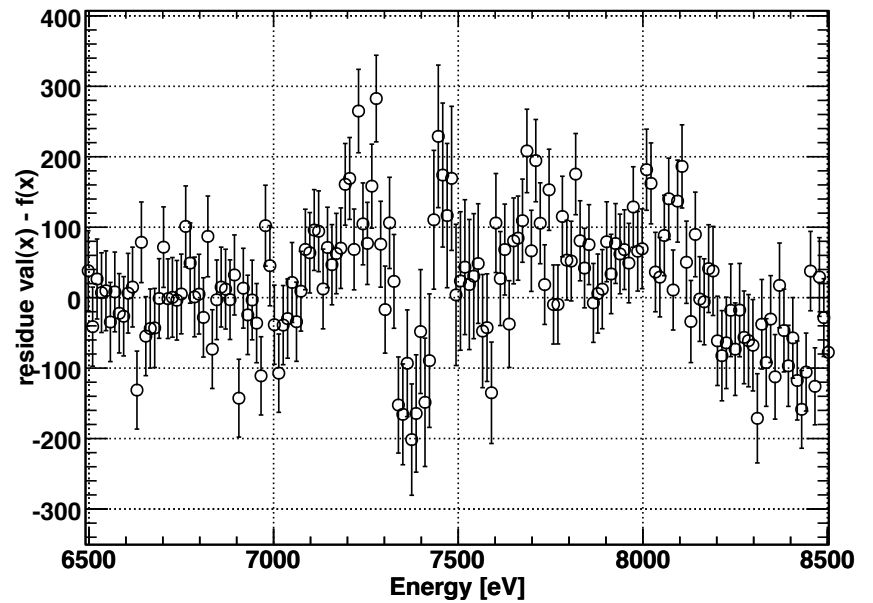
fit residue



fit residue



fit residue



The simulation shows the excess, but...

- we can't explain what the second peak is...
- there is no guarantee that a second peak really does pile-up with a signal. It's possible the peak is localized near some channels by ADC hardware problem. In fact a pulser spectrum has no pile-up event. (figures from Okada-san)

