

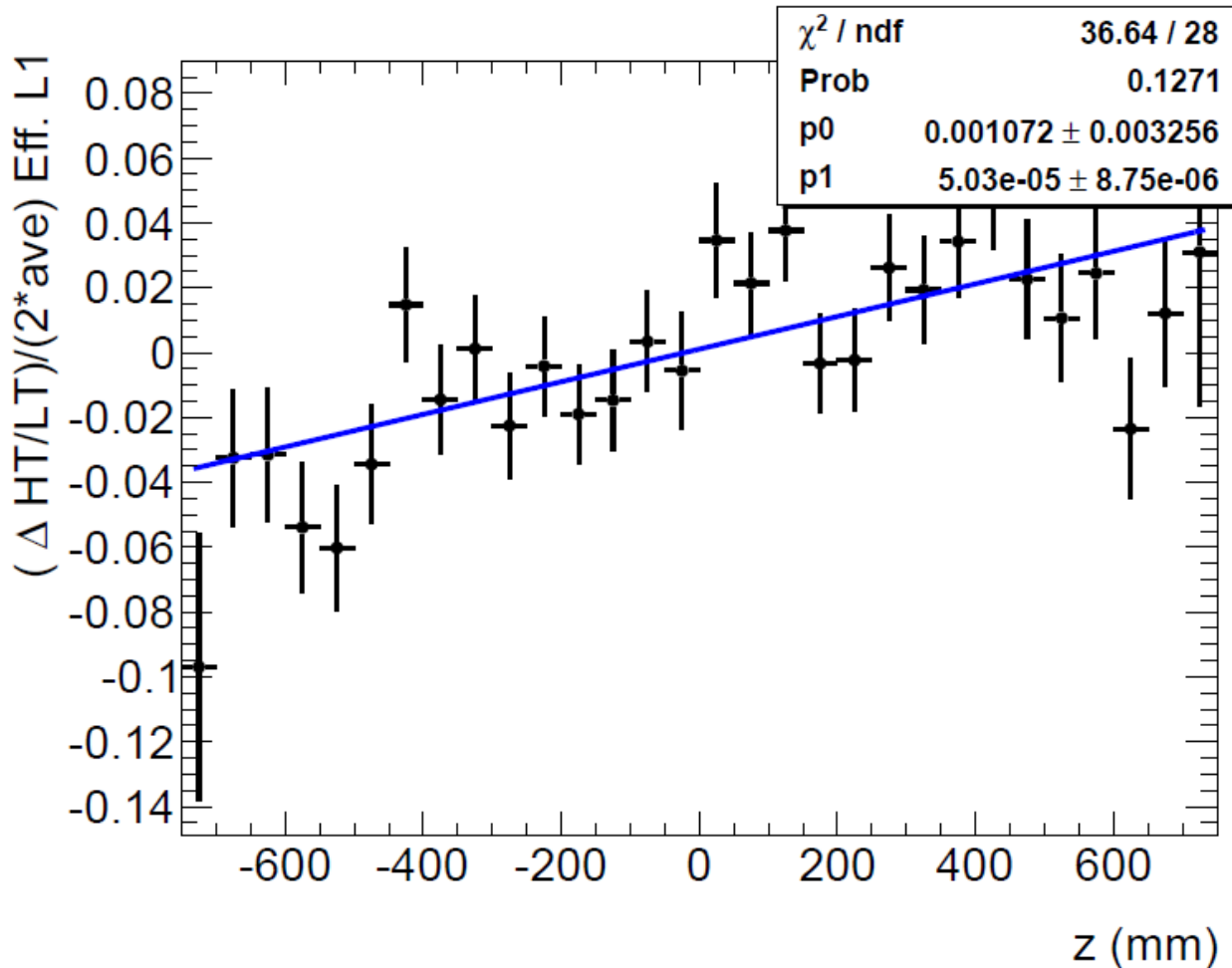
# TRT Aging: Single Run

# Goal

- We wanted to look at the aging plots for a single run of the data period.
- If there are enough statistics, we can presumably use our plots in the TRT calibration plots.
- For a single run we can cut on the Luminosity bins, which is directly related to instantaneous luminosity.

**PERIOD E 2012 DATA:  
RUN 209269**

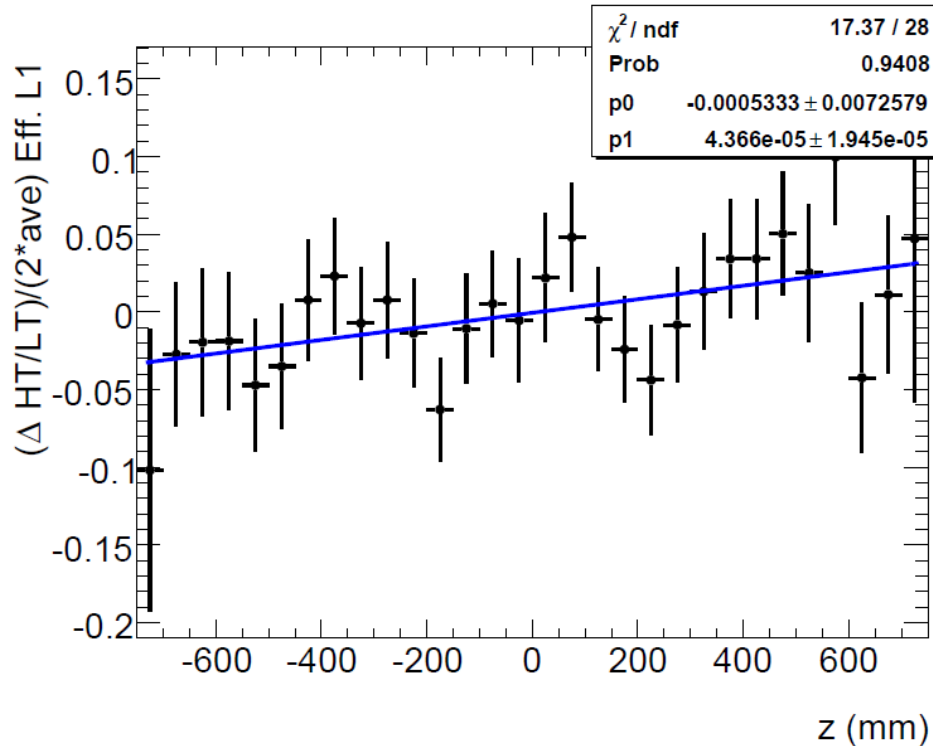
# $\Delta(\text{HT}/\text{LT})/(2 * \text{Ave}(\text{HT}/\text{LT}))$ Layer 1 Long



Slope:  $5.03 * 10^{-5}$   
 $\pm .875 * 10^{-5}$

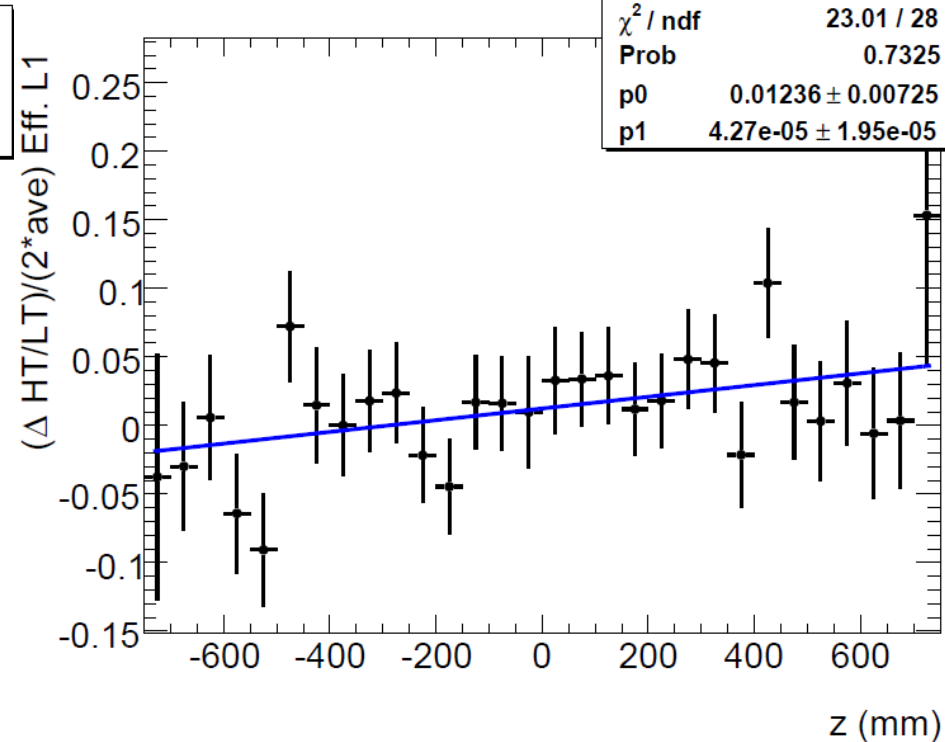
# $\Delta(\text{HT}/\text{LT})/(2 * \text{Ave}(\text{HT}/\text{LT}))$ Layer 1 Long: Early and Late Lum. Blocks

Lum. block <100



Slope:  $4.366 * 10^{-5} \pm 1.945 * 10^{-5}$

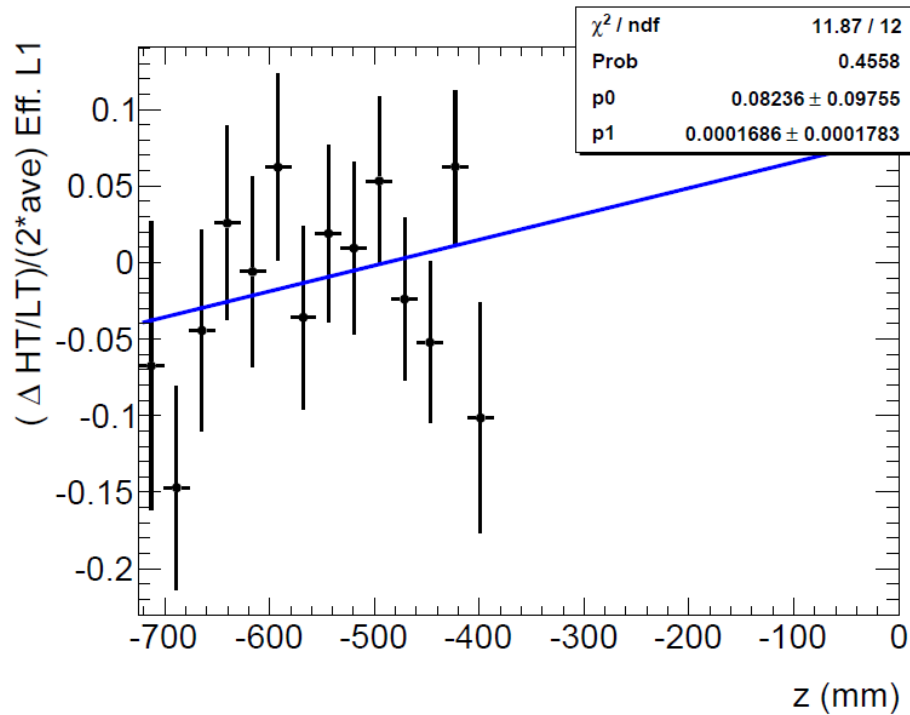
Lum. block > 200



Slope:  $4.27 * 10^{-5} \pm 1.95 * 10^{-5}$

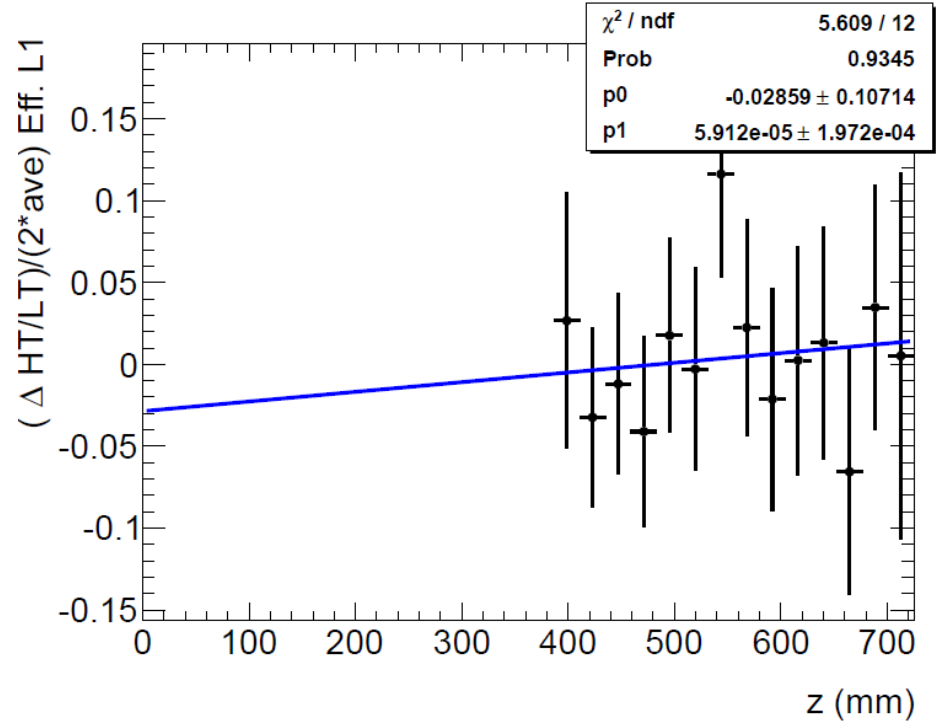
# $\Delta(\text{HT}/\text{LT})/(2 * \text{Ave}(\text{HT}/\text{LT}))$ Layer 1 Short

Track  $z < 0$



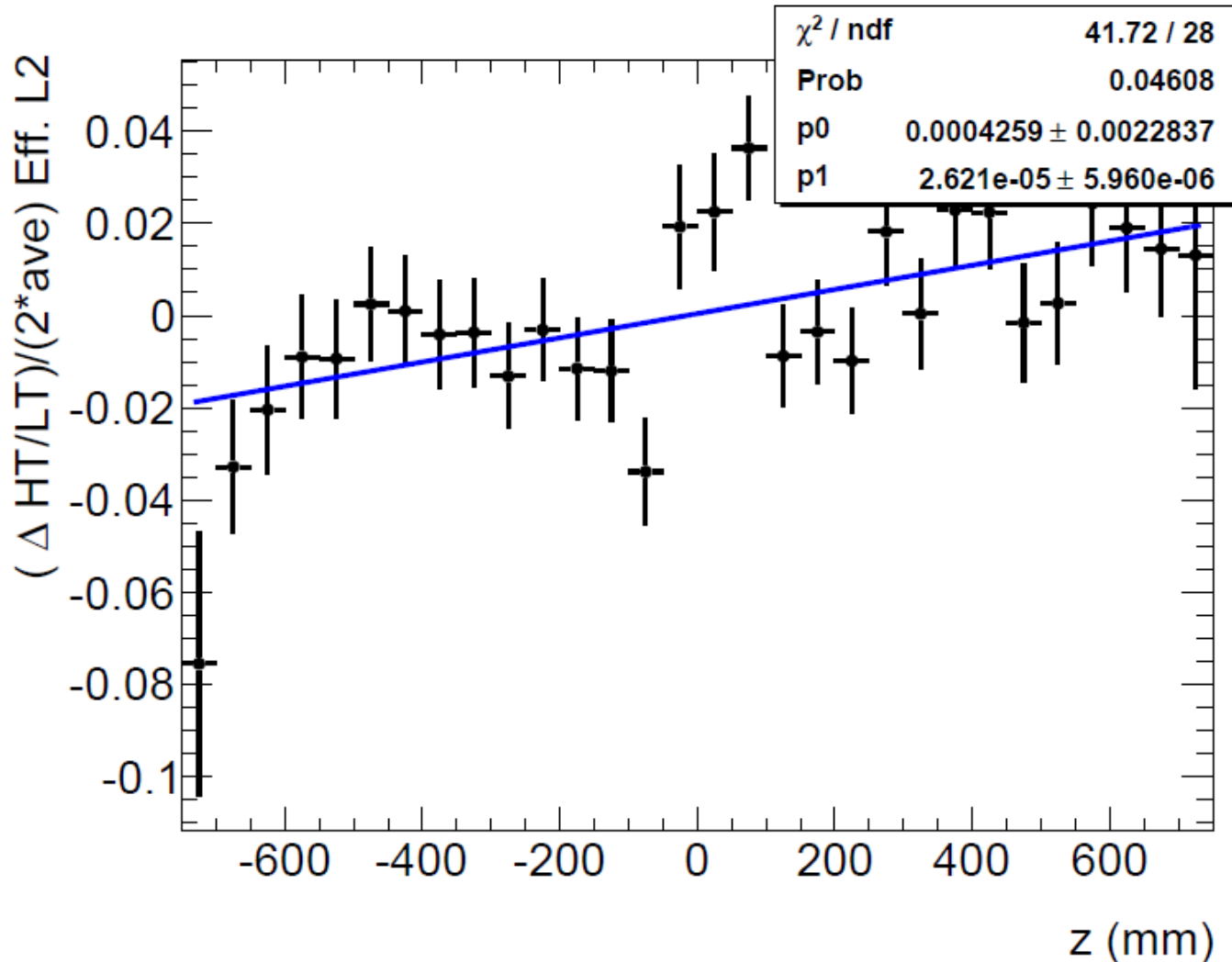
Slope:  $16.86 * 10^{-5} \pm 17.83 * 10^{-5}$

Track  $z > 0$



Slope:  $5.912 * 10^{-5} \pm 19.72 * 10^{-5}$

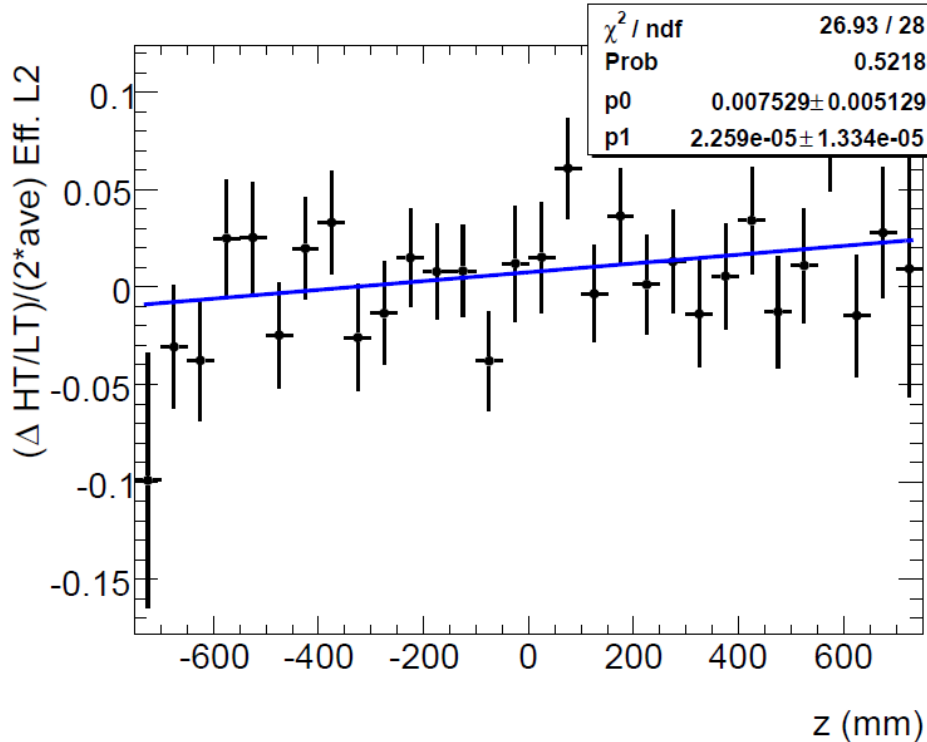
# $\Delta(\text{HT}/\text{LT})/(2 * \text{Ave}(\text{HT}/\text{LT}))$ Layer 2



Slope:  $2.261 * 10^{-5}$   
 $\pm .596 * 10^{-5}$

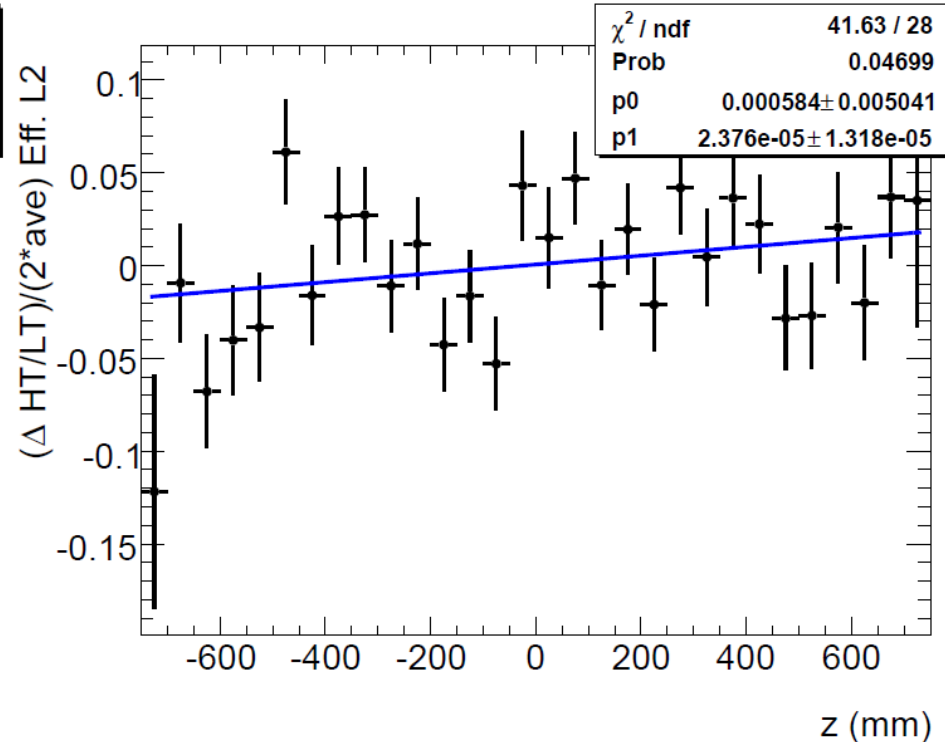
# $\Delta(\text{HT}/\text{LT})/(2*\text{Ave}(\text{HT}/\text{LT}))$ Layer 2: Early and Late Lum. Blocks

Lum. block <100



Slope:  $2.259*10^{-5} \pm 1.334*10^{-5}$

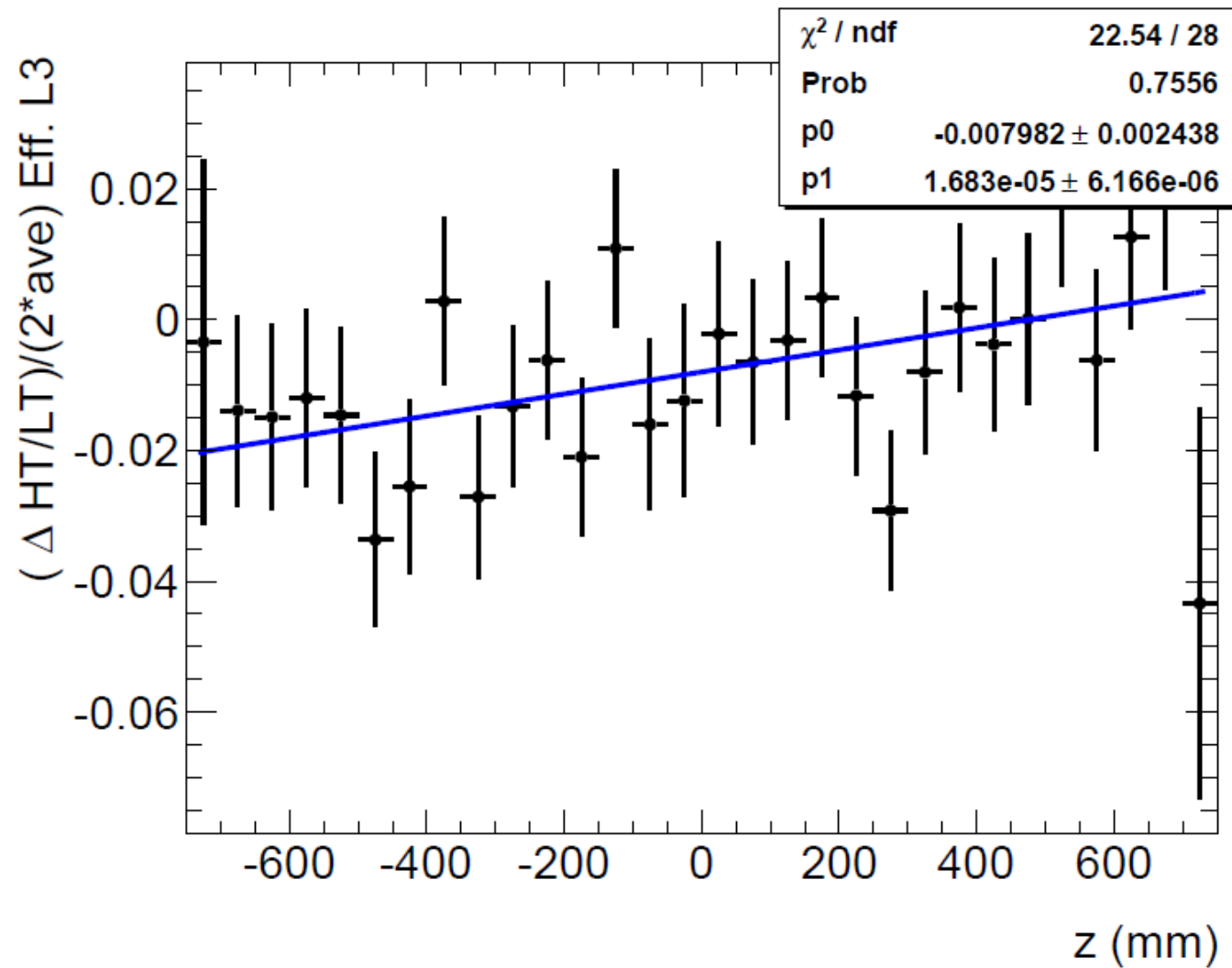
Lum. block > 200



Slope:  $2.376*10^{-5} \pm 1.318*10^{-5}$



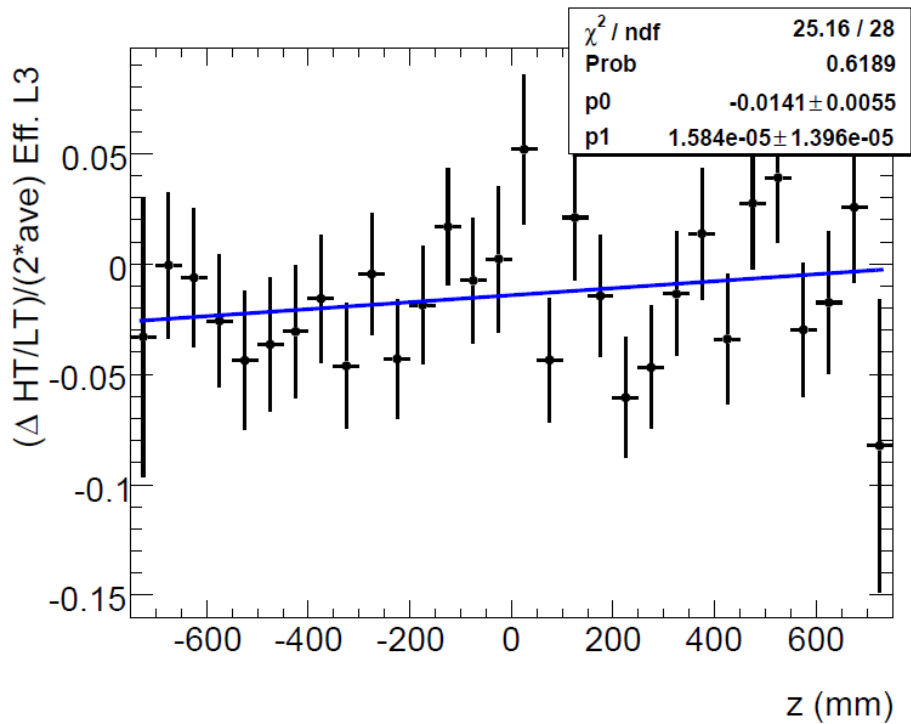
# $\Delta(\text{HT}/\text{LT})/(2*\text{Ave}(\text{HT}/\text{LT}))$ Layer 3



Slope:  $1.683 \cdot 10^{-5}$   
 $\pm .6166 \cdot 10^{-5}$

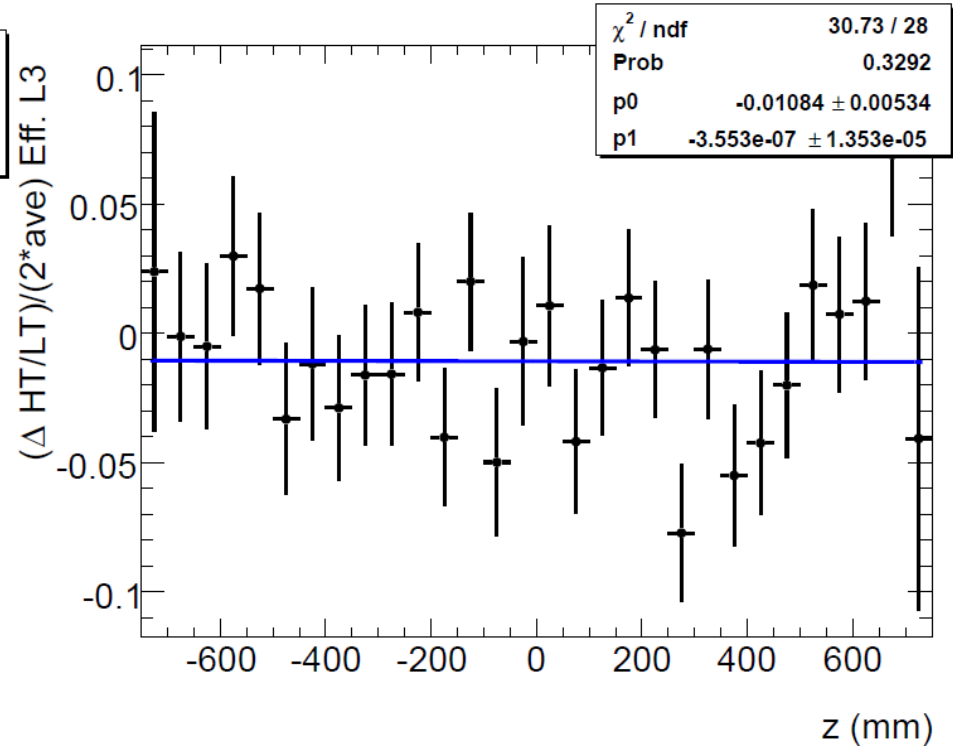
# $\Delta(\text{HT}/\text{LT})/(2*\text{Ave}(\text{HT}/\text{LT}))$ Layer 3: Early and Late Lum. Blocks

Lum. block <100



Slope:  $1.584 * 10^{-5} \pm 1.396 * 10^{-5}$

Lum. block > 200



Slope:  $-.003553 * 10^{-5} \pm 1.353 * 10^{-5}$

# Summary

	Total ( $10^{-5}$ )	Lum. Bin <100 ( $10^{-5}$ )	Lum. Bin >200 ( $10^{-5}$ )
Layer 1 (Long)	5.03 +/- .875	4.366 +/- 1.945	4.27 +/- 1.95
Layer 1 (short $z < 0$ )	16.86 +/- 17.83	N/A	N/A
Layer 1 (short $z > 0$ )	5.912 +/- 19.72	N/A	N/A
Layer 2	2.261 +/- .596	2.259 +/- 1.334	2.376 +/- 1.318
Layer 3	1.683 +/- .6166	1.584 +/- 1.396	-.003553 +/- 1.353

- It does look like there are enough statistics to measure the effect for a single run.
  - This means that it is plausible to include the histograms in the calibration plots.
  - There might not be enough statistics to look at the short straws for a single run.
- There is a significant decrease in the slop with distance from the beam (Layer 1 to Layer 3) as seen in column 1.
- Because we are using one run, we can cut on luminosity blocks, this has a direct relationship to instantaneous luminosity. There does not seem to be a strong difference between the early and late luminosity bins, this is evidence against ozone production.
  - We can compare this to full period runs using cuts on  $\langle \mu \rangle$  instead of luminosity bins.