

Temp Work and other MINOS projects

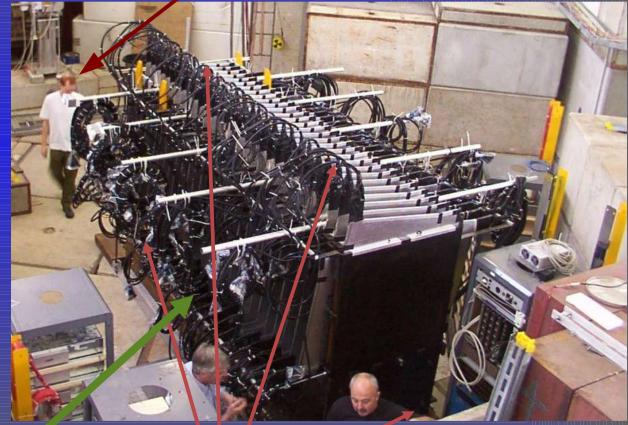




Thermocouple addition

Chris Smith Probe

- The Thermocouple (DCS) probes were installed in the summer of 2003.
 Previously a single Radio Shack probe was used.
- Little has been known about the responsiveness of the DCS probes in comparison to the Radio Shack (RS) probe



D. Jason Koskinen

Added temp probes

RS Probe



Calibration

 Looking at plots of the DCS Thermocouple Probes temperature vs the Radio Shack probe temperature

A line with a slope of 1 will equate to a perfect calibration between the Thermocouples and Radio Shack probe i.e. 1 degree incease in DCS corresponds to 1 degree increase in RS

 The data used was 11 days during the 2003 near/far run in the T7 Hall

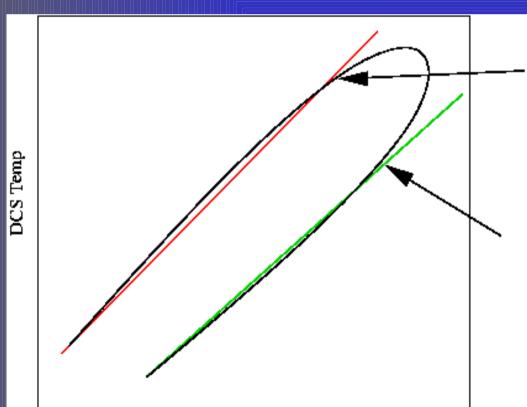




DCS vs RS plots insight

- The Slope is not 1, which means that the DCS has a different temperature response
- There is a lag between values of the DCS probes and the RS probe
 - CalDet heat capacity?

DCS vs RS temperature for probe 0 **DCS** temperature 26 25 24 23 22 21 20.5 19.5 20.0 21.0 21.5 23.0 22.022.5RS temperature



A) This is the point where the DCS Temp starts to curve near it's peak and is no longer linear, but the RS Temp still is linear.

B)

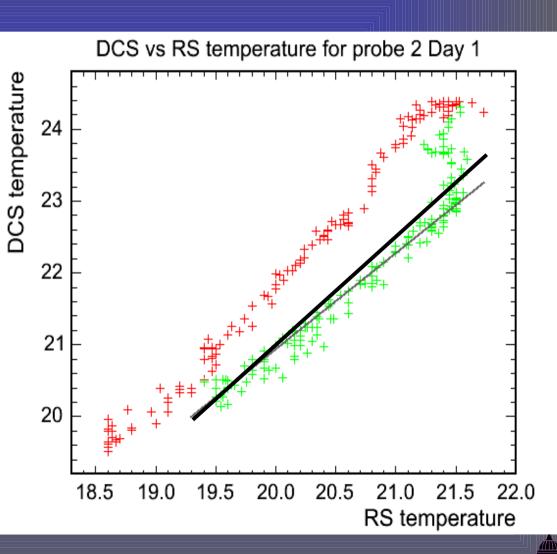
A)

B) This is where both **RS** and **DCS** are once again both in the linear regime.





- The jaunt at the top right of plot is due to a dip in the RS temp near its peak
- To avoid the anomalous data over the coolest range as well as the rounded peak over the warmest range an offset of ~1hr was used
 - Fitting over the whole cooling range will give an errant slope

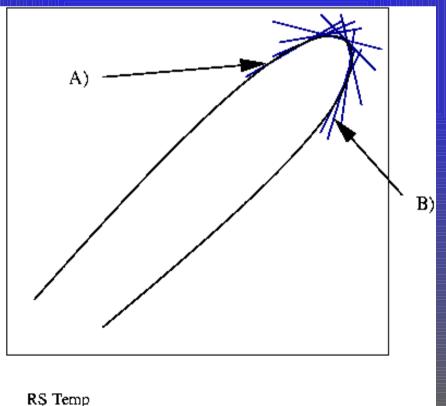


Running Average

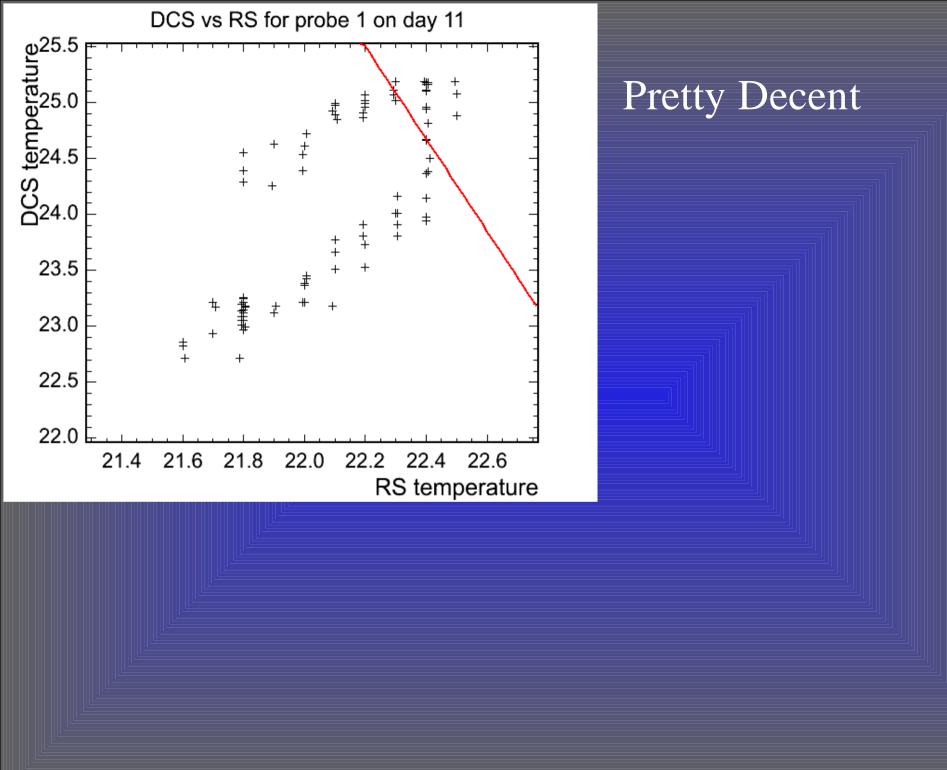
- There is a temperature lag from thermocouples attached to the CalDet and the RS probe
- A method of running averages has been implemented to examine the offset

Temp

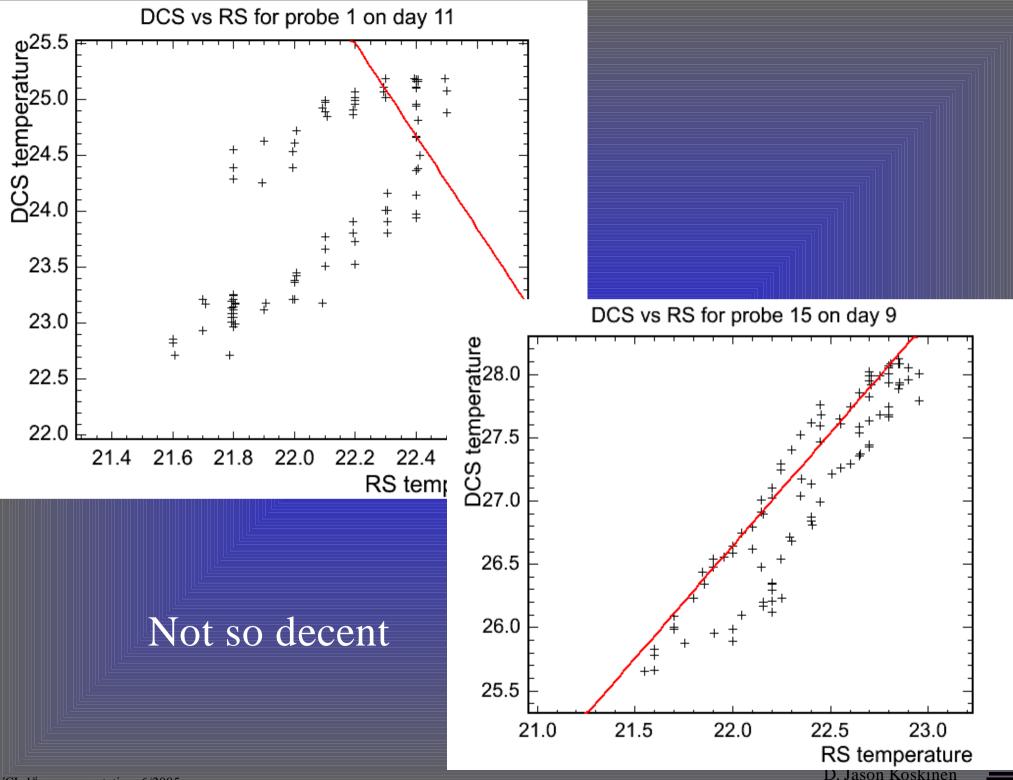
So



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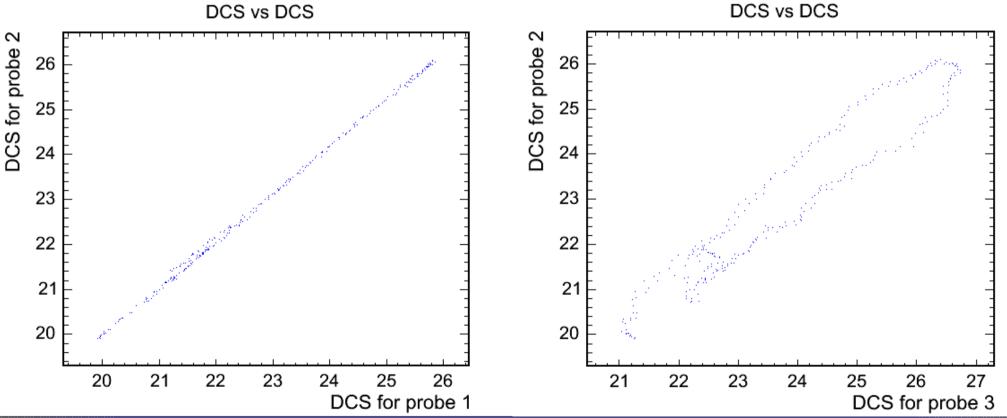
UCL 1st year presentation 6/2005







Reversing the wiring of the thermocouple leads creates a hysteresis. Game over.



Extracting whether the hysteresis comes from reverse wired thermocouples or from heat capacity becomes impossible.



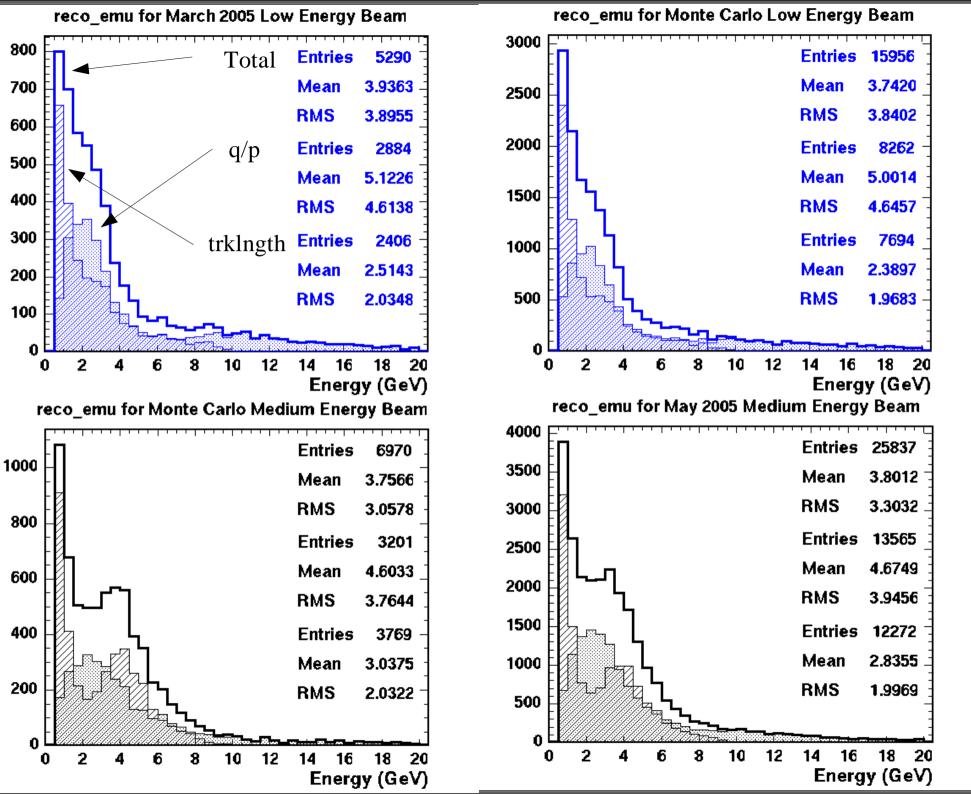
Non-Temp Work Monte Carlo/Data comparison Near Detector Efficiency



Monte Carlo/Data comparison

- MINOS is in the data taking, beam-on mode.
 - March and May provided sufficient data in the Near Detector for a MC comparison
- One of the most important comparisons is that of muon energy
 - Reconstructed muon energy can be broken up into two methods of reconstruction
 - Track Curvature (q/p) for events leaving the detector
 - Track Length for contained events





UCI



	LE						LE		
	total	mean	RMS	LE q/p	mean	RMS	trklngth	mean	RMS
March 2005	5290	3.94	3.9	2884	5.12	4.61	2406	2.51	2.03
May 2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monte Carlo	15956	3.74	3.84	8262	5	4.65	7694	2.39	1.97

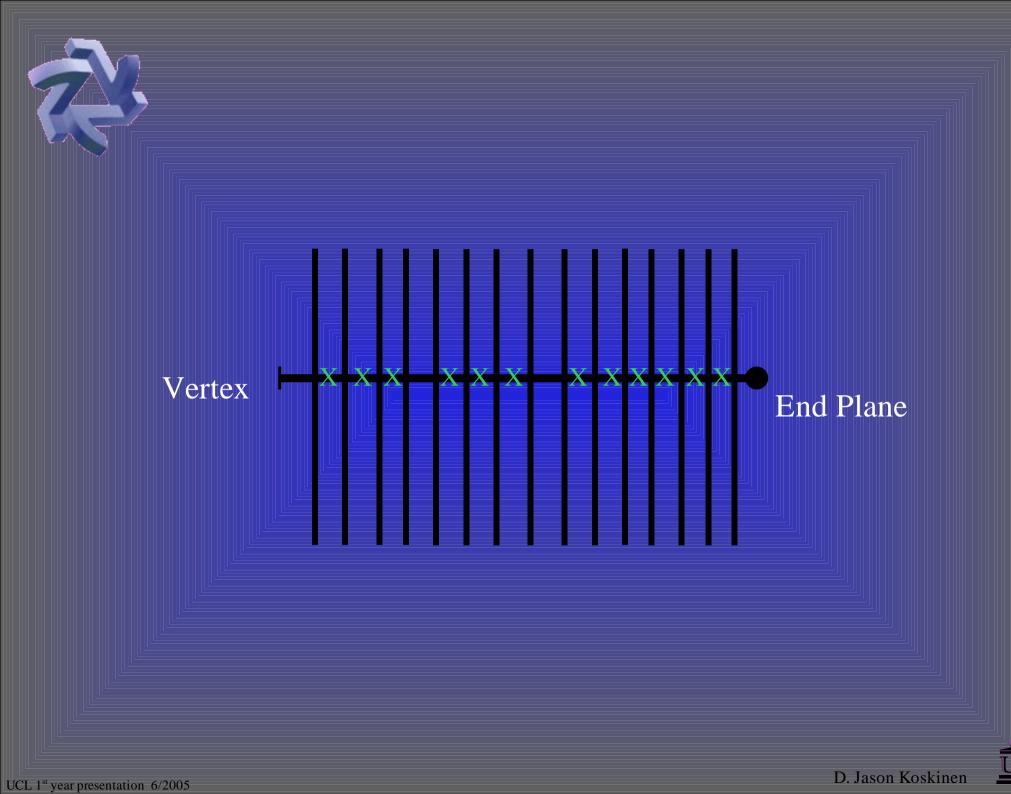
	ME						ME		
	total	mean	RMS	ME q/p	mean	RMS	trklngth	mean	RMS
March 2005	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/
May 2005	25837	3.8	3.3	13565	4.67	3.95	12272	2.84	2
Monte Carlo	6970	3.76	3.06	3201	4.6	3.76	3769	3.04	2.03

	HE						HE		
	total	mean	RMS	HE q/p	mean	RMS	trklngth	mean	RMS
March 2005	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
May 2005	85173	4.52	3.88	46417	5.76	4.42	38756	3.04	2.38
Monte Carlo	2486	5.12	3.97	1261	6.52	4.54	1225	3.68	2.58



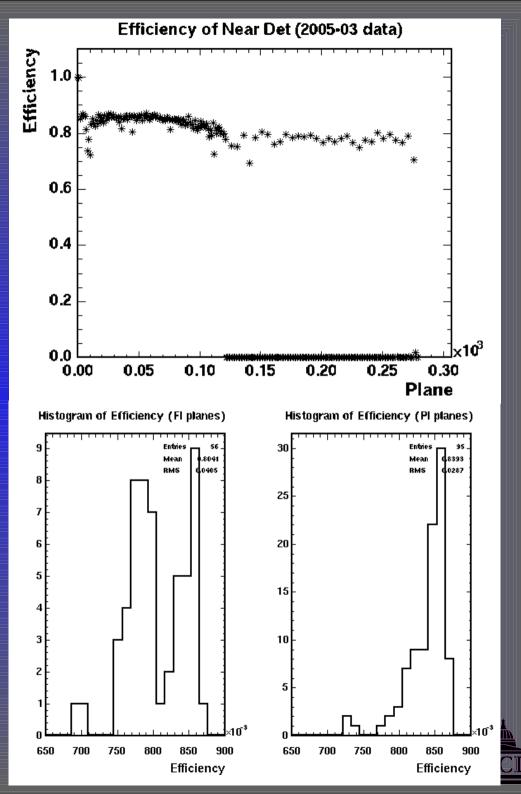
- There is some initial agreement with Monte Carlo, but also some misses
 - This is the beginning of the lengthy process to tune Monte Carlo
- Ultimately the quality of data is dependent on detector effectiveness
 - Efficiency can be measured using full length of muon track







- Every plane up to 120 is instrumented, either fully or partially. 120+ only every 5th is instrumented.
 - Totally instrumented
 - Mean : .8041
 - RMS : .0405
 - Partially instrumented
 - Mean : .8393
 - RMS : .0287
- Fiducial cuts only







- Exciting time to be working on MINOS

 Some stuff is working and some is breaking

 Examing irregularities in attenuated light output at Near Detector
- Geant simulation of Hadron Absorber

