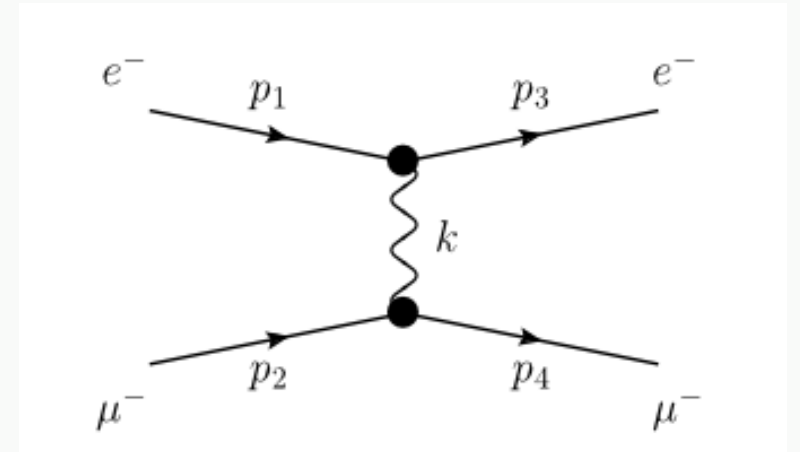


# ANALYSIS OF SCATTERING DATA FOR MUONE DETECTOR CALIBRATION



Sena Ghobadi

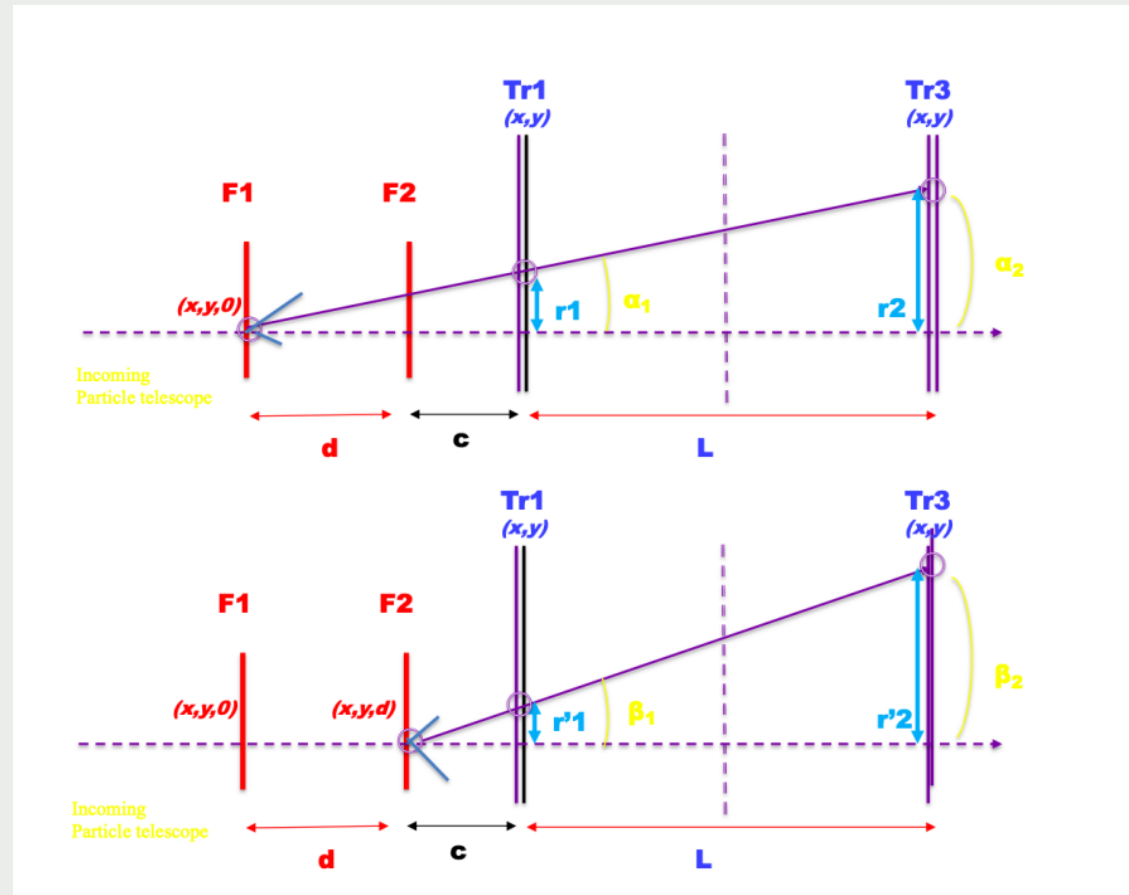
$$a_{\mu}^{\text{SM}} = a_{\mu}^{\text{QED}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{EW}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{HLO}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{HHO}}$$

## Recap

- MuonE experiment attempts to measure muon  $g-2$  anomaly to unprecedented precision
- Need extreme precision to measure the leading order hadronic contribution which cannot be computed analytically\*
- Utilize  $\mu e \rightarrow \mu e$  scattering to measure the running coupling constant  $\alpha(t)$  which can be used to compute  $g$ .

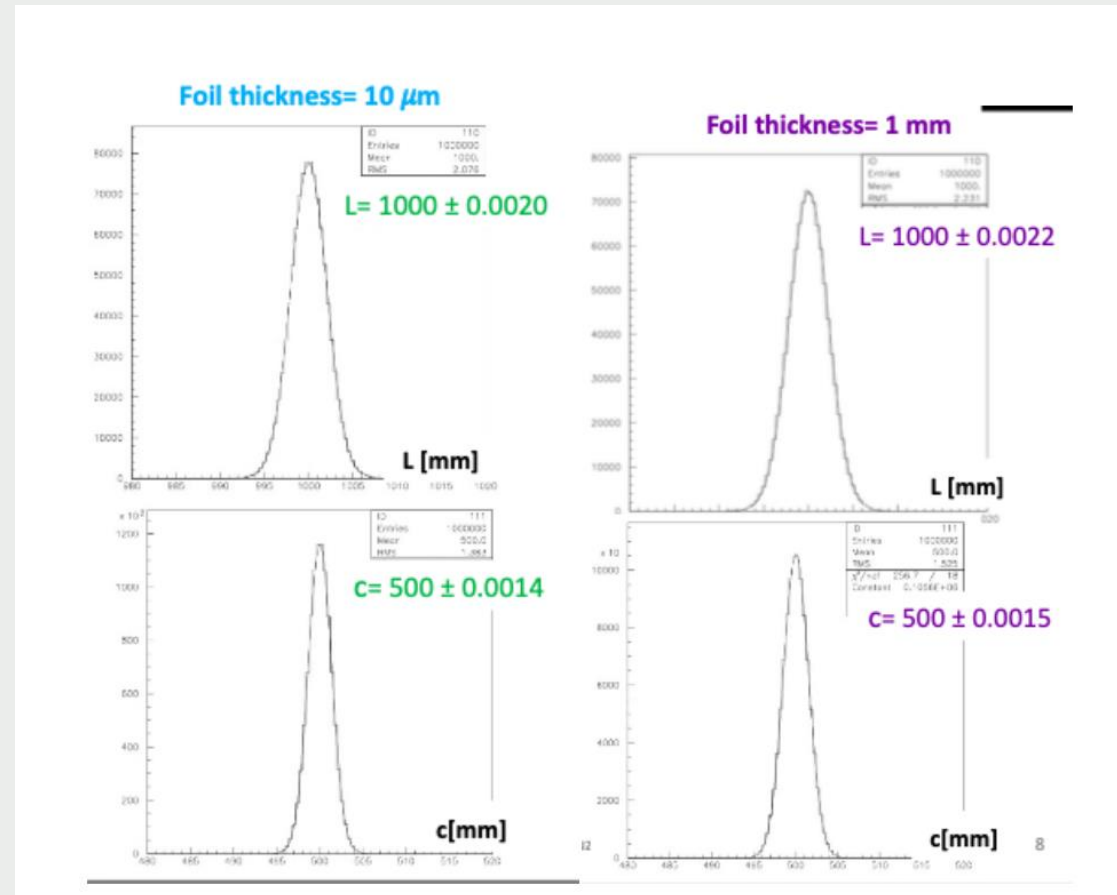
# Analysis of 2023 Beam Data

- Developing method to calibrate and optimize the distance between detectors to order  $O(1 \mu\text{m})$
- Etalon provided by engineers that has distance between two plates measured to extremely fine precision
- Reconstruct the tracks from the detector hit data
- Use geometry to construct distribution of the distances between the detectors based on reconstructed tracks

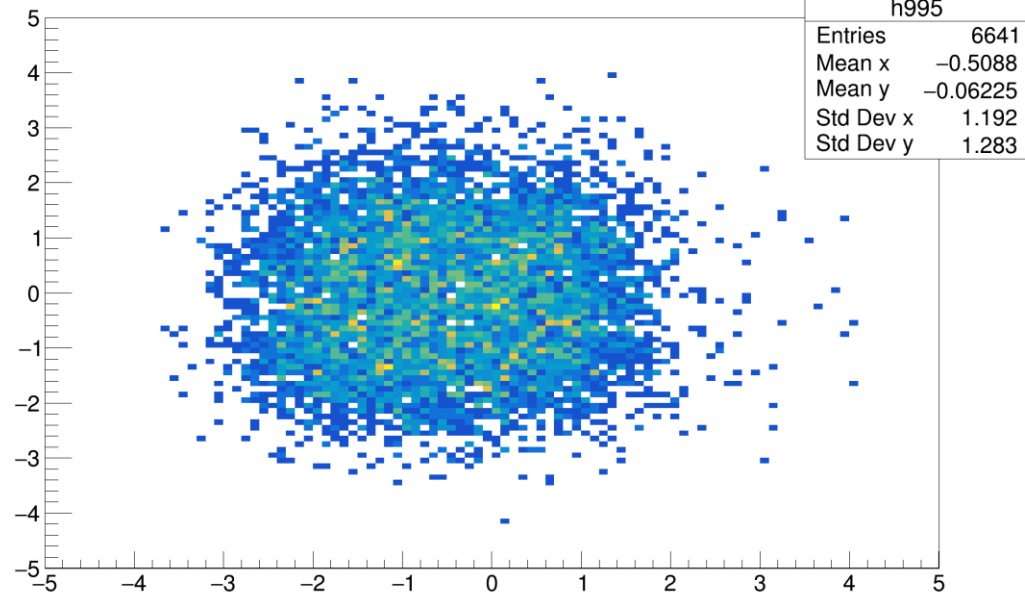


# Analysis of 2023 Beam Data

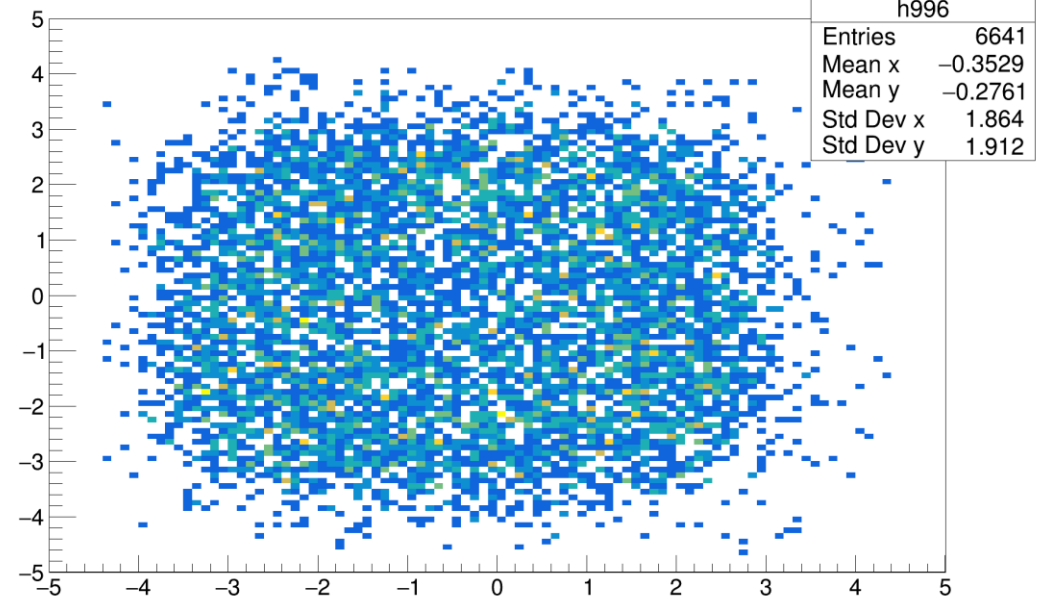
- Perform coordinate conversion to get distribution of hits
- Based on distribution of hits, compute distance between the planes using previously shown geometry
- Resulting distribution provides error in measurement which we attempt to minimize by recalibrating the targets



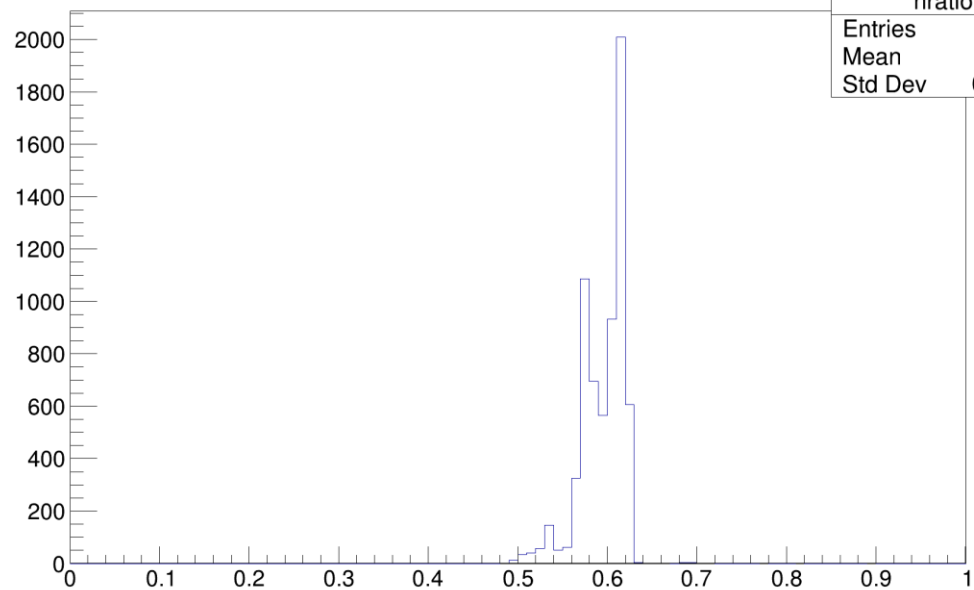
hits\_t1\_w1



hits\_t3\_w1

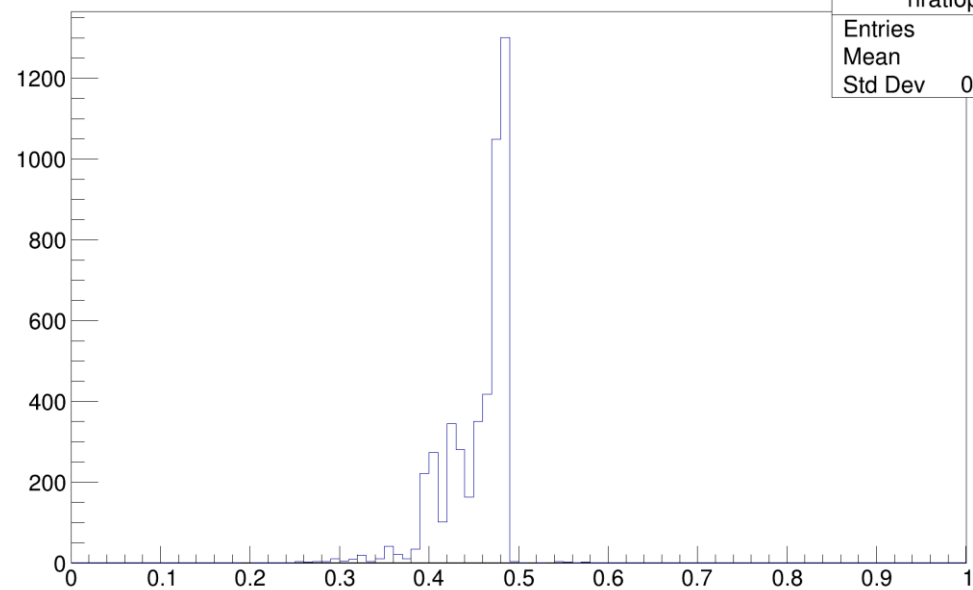


r1/r2



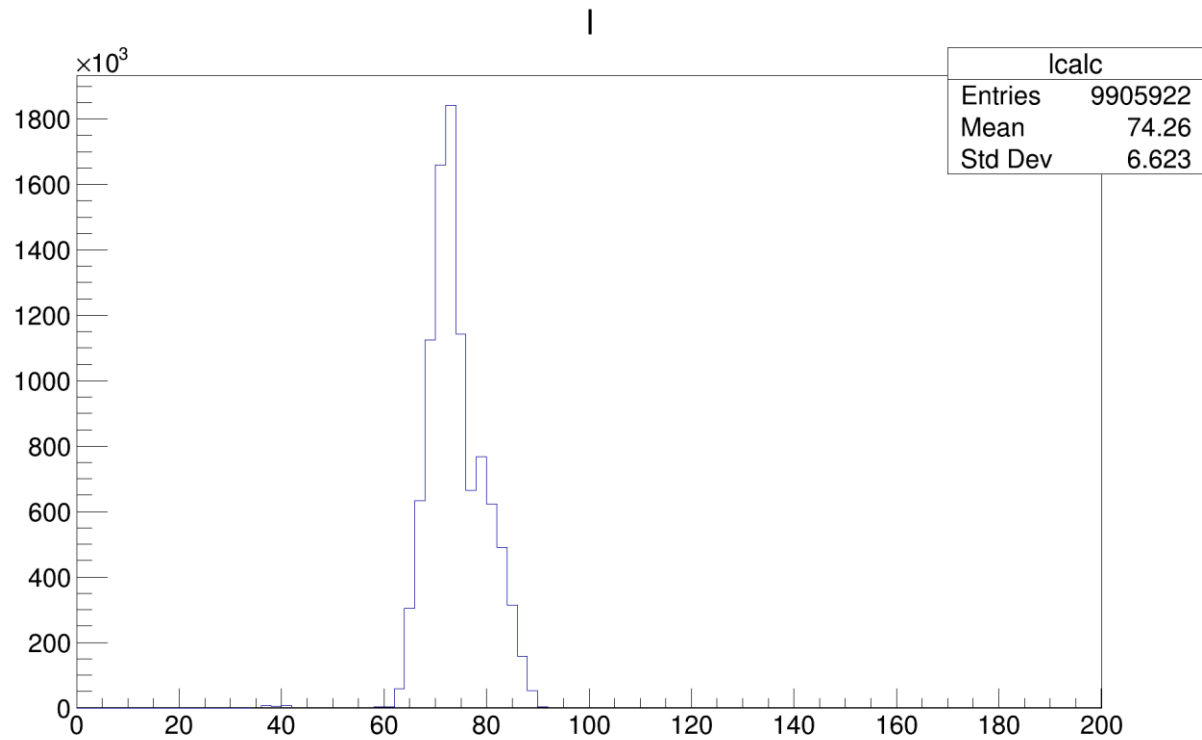
hratio	
Entries	6641
Mean	0.596
Std Dev	0.0255

r1p/r2p



hrationp	
Entries	4696
Mean	0.4539
Std Dev	0.03567

ALMOST...



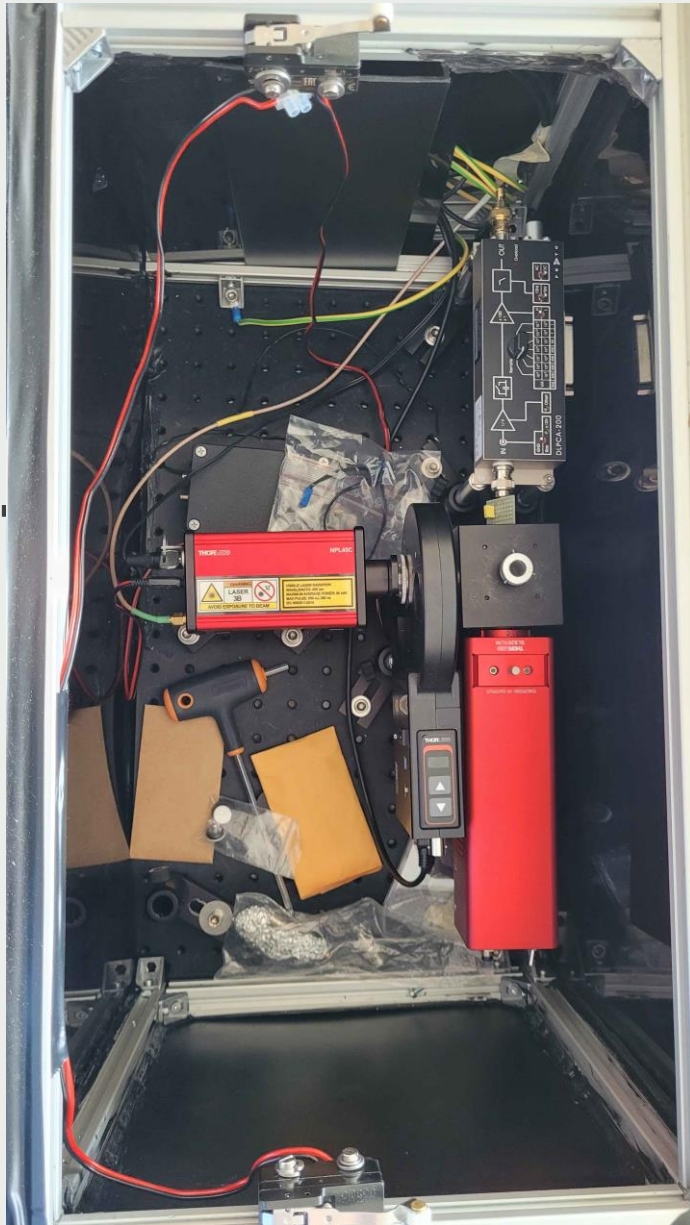
- Once we identify the bimodality, the algorithm will be complete and ready for use in the real experiment
- Suspicion that the “entry” coordinates are converted incorrectly and will conduct test to identify whether this is the case



# Test Beam 2024

- Test beam was run last week to collect data and verify the functionality of the proposed experimental apparatus
- Principal objective was calibrating and testing the calorimeter
- Utilize previous  $g-2$  calorimeter from FermiLab comprised of a 5x5 array of crystals
- Part of my role was calibrating the calorimeter using this laser apparatus





- Use laser calibration system to correct for residual gain instabilities to very high precision during measurement period
- Necessary to monitor and stabilize the silicon photomultipliers of the calorimeter to ensure data is usable
- More details at <https://lss.fnal.gov/archive/2019/pub/fermilab-pub-19-198-ppd.pdf>

# Summary

- Almost done with data analysis project (ostensibly)
- Despite issues with some of the calorimeter crystals going offline, sufficient data was collected and will probably be analyzed by next summer's intern 😊
- Since data analysis project has been "done" for a while, we're now exploring a 3D graphical interface for the beam data

