

Fractal dimension of π^+/e^+ clusters

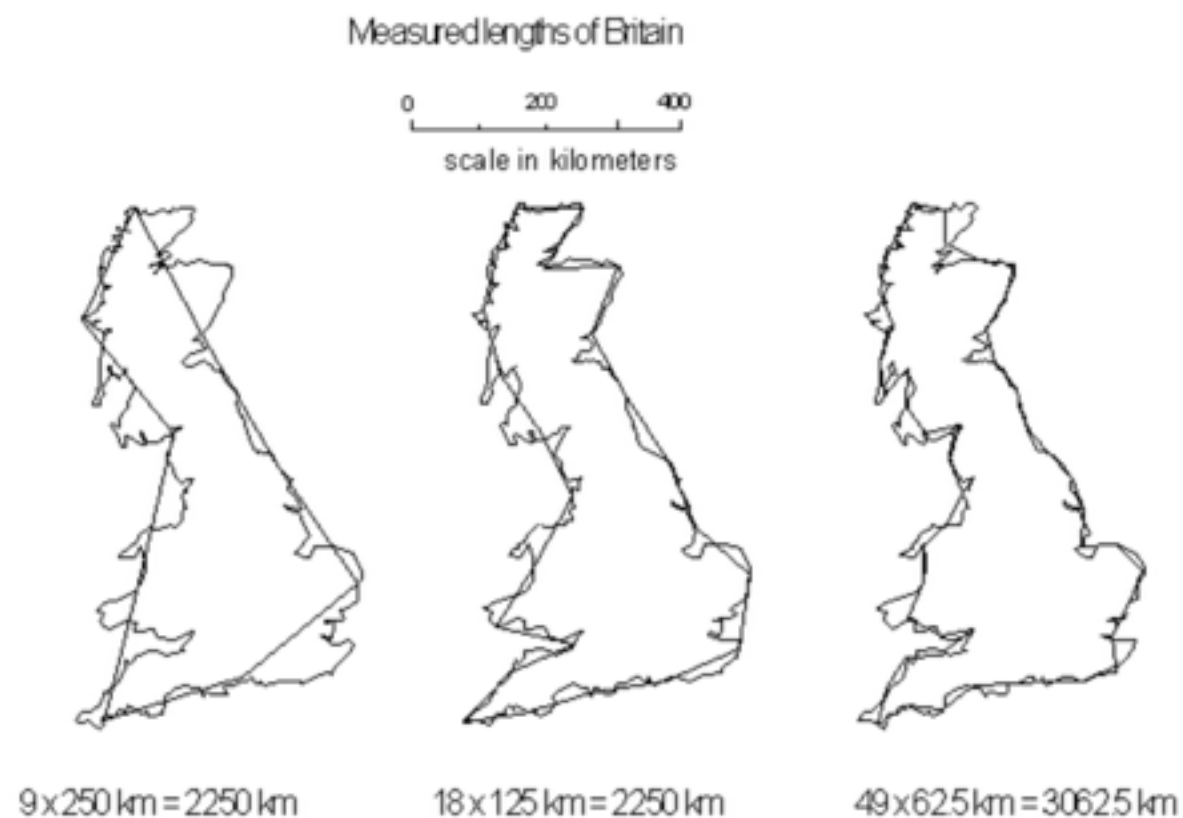
Shpak Kostiantyn, LLR

Fractal dimension of pi+/e+ clusters

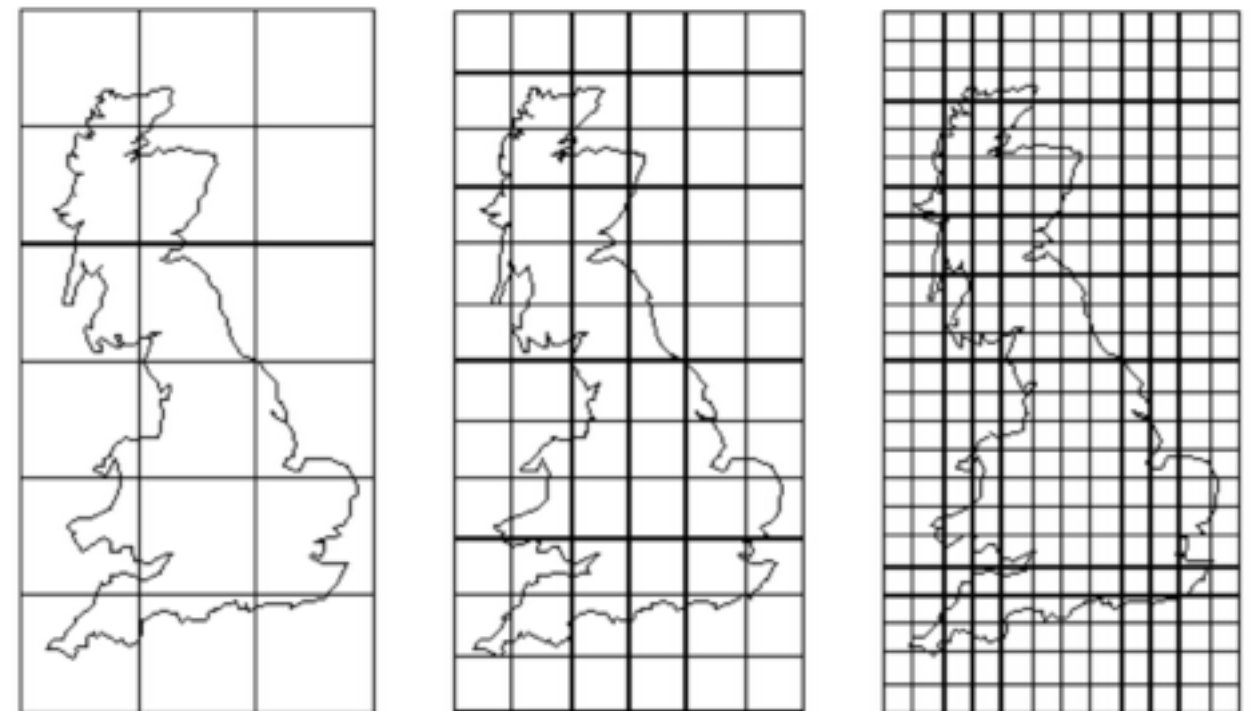
History and theory:

#lines with GB coastline

#cells with GB coastline:



United Kingdom's dimension measured with 3 grids



$$D_{\text{grid}} = \frac{\log n(a) - \log n(b)}{\log(1/s_a) - \log(1/s_b)}$$

Difficult to apply for
cluster dimension calculation,
typical cluster has main core
and some separated regions

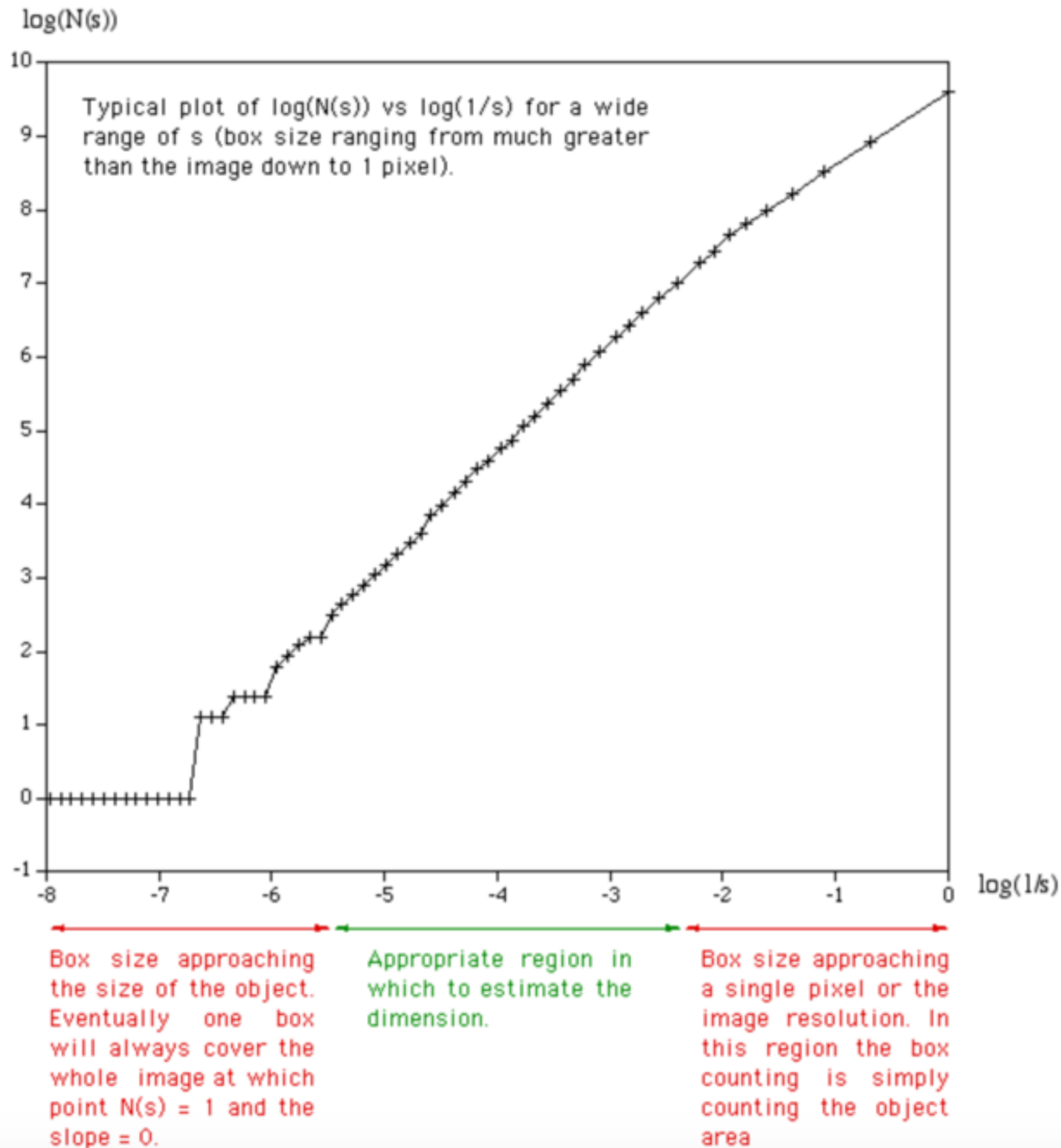
Possible to apply for
cluster dimension calculation

Fractal dimension of π^+/e^+ clusters

History and theory:

Box size range

The default range of box sizes is usually optimal but not always so. They should only be changed when you have some experience and understanding of the processes involved. The following graph is the result of performing the box counting where the box size ranged from being 5 times the width (or height) of the image to 1 pixel. For successful choice of the box size range it is important to understand the regions of the graph illustrated here.

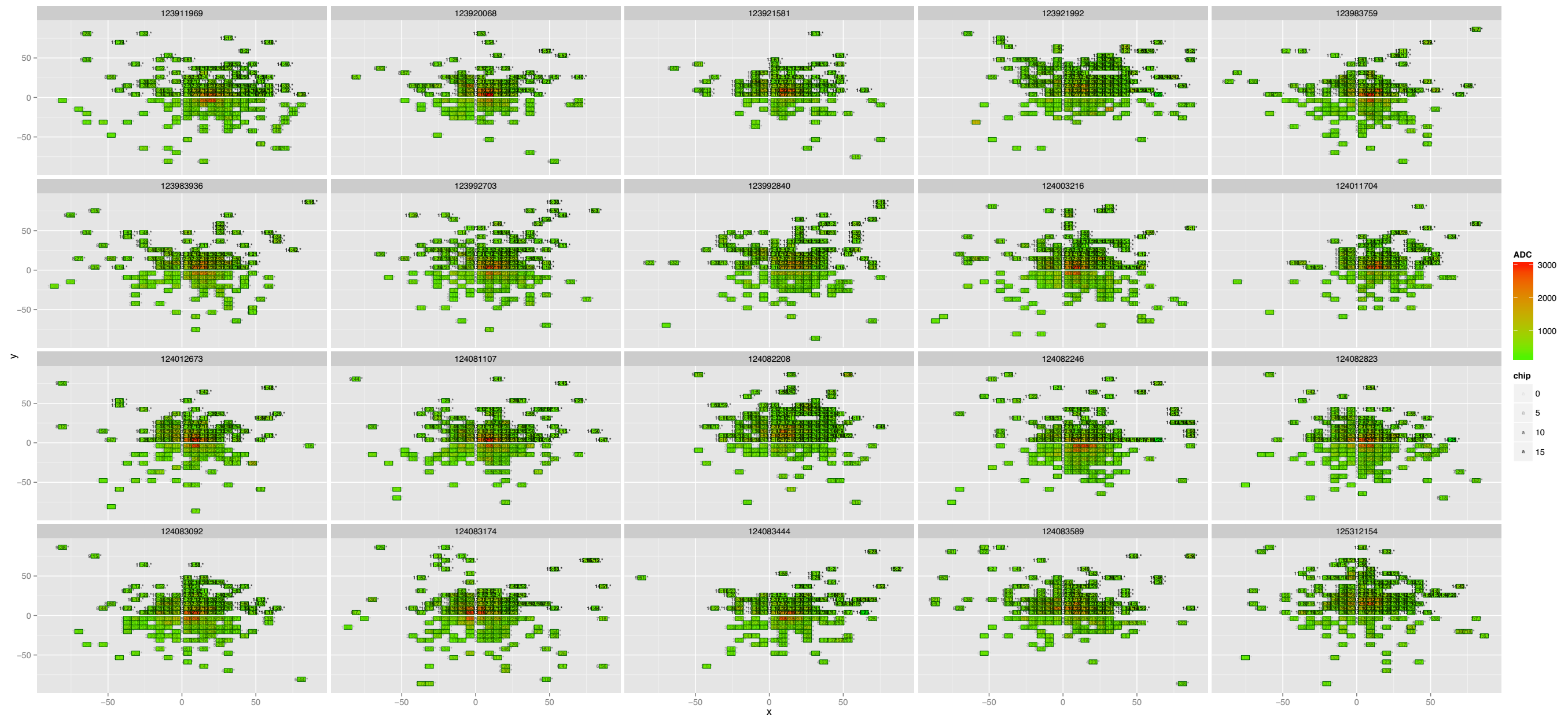


Fractal dimension of π^+ / e^+ clusters

- For tests 8.4 X0W detector configuration was chosen
- Trigger threshold 230 ADC
- e^+ clusters (15, 30, 50, 100, 150 GeV)
- π^+ clusters (50, 100, 150 GeV)
- for the beginning $20 \times 8 = 160$ particles were selected

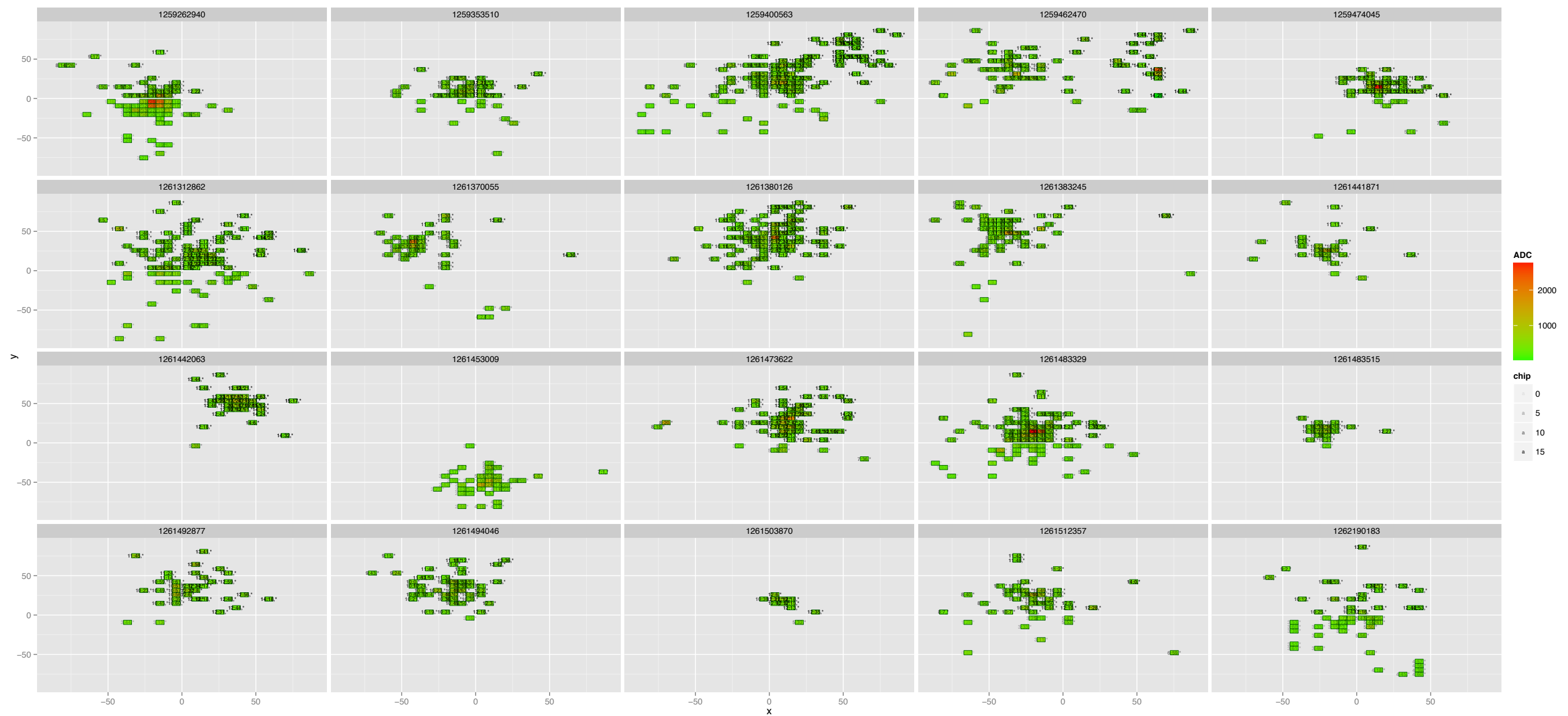
Fractal dimension of π^+/e^+ clusters

150GeV e^+ DIF 1 run086

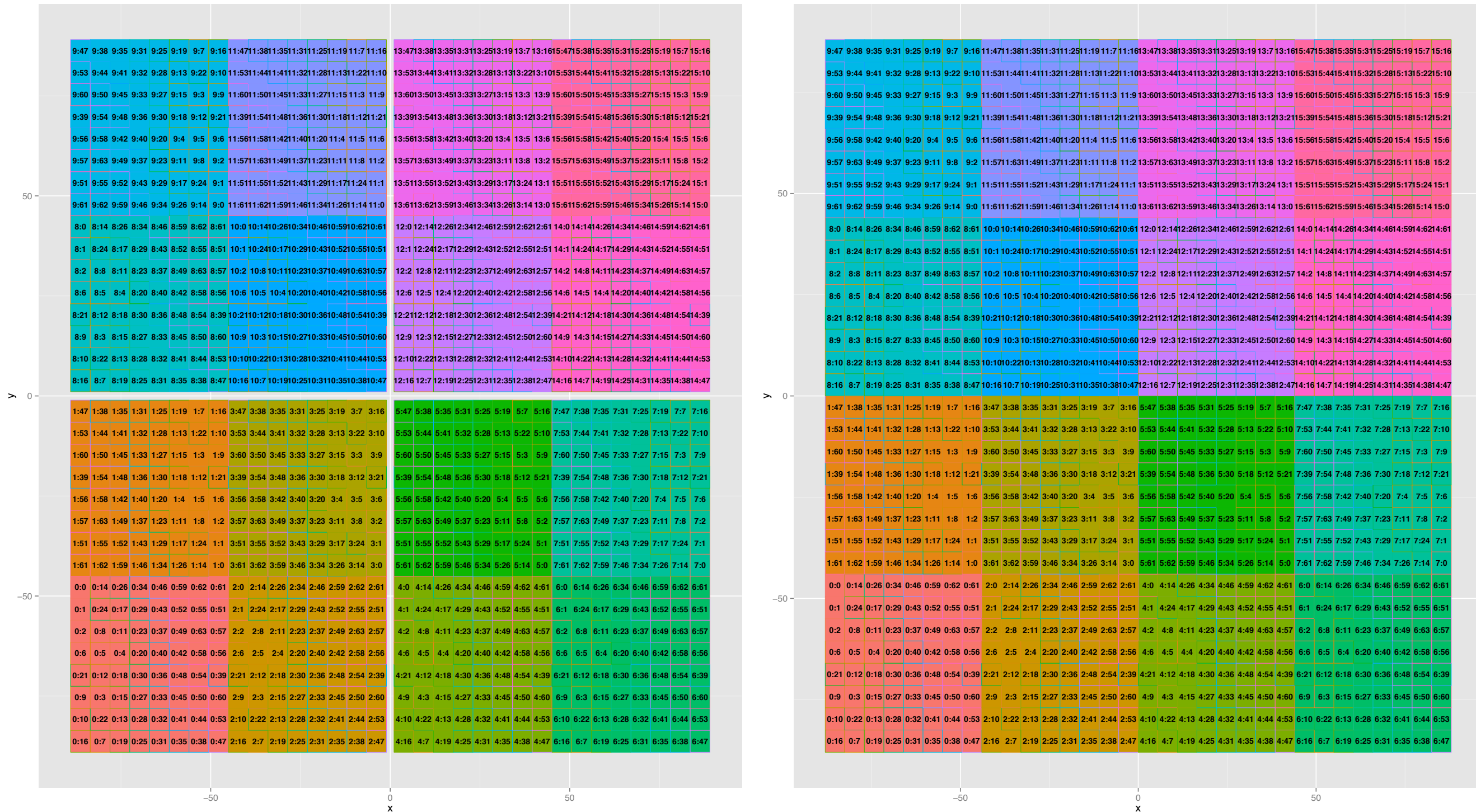


Fractal dimension of pi+/e+ clusters

150GeV pi+ DIF 1 run247



Fractal dimension of pi+/e+ clusters



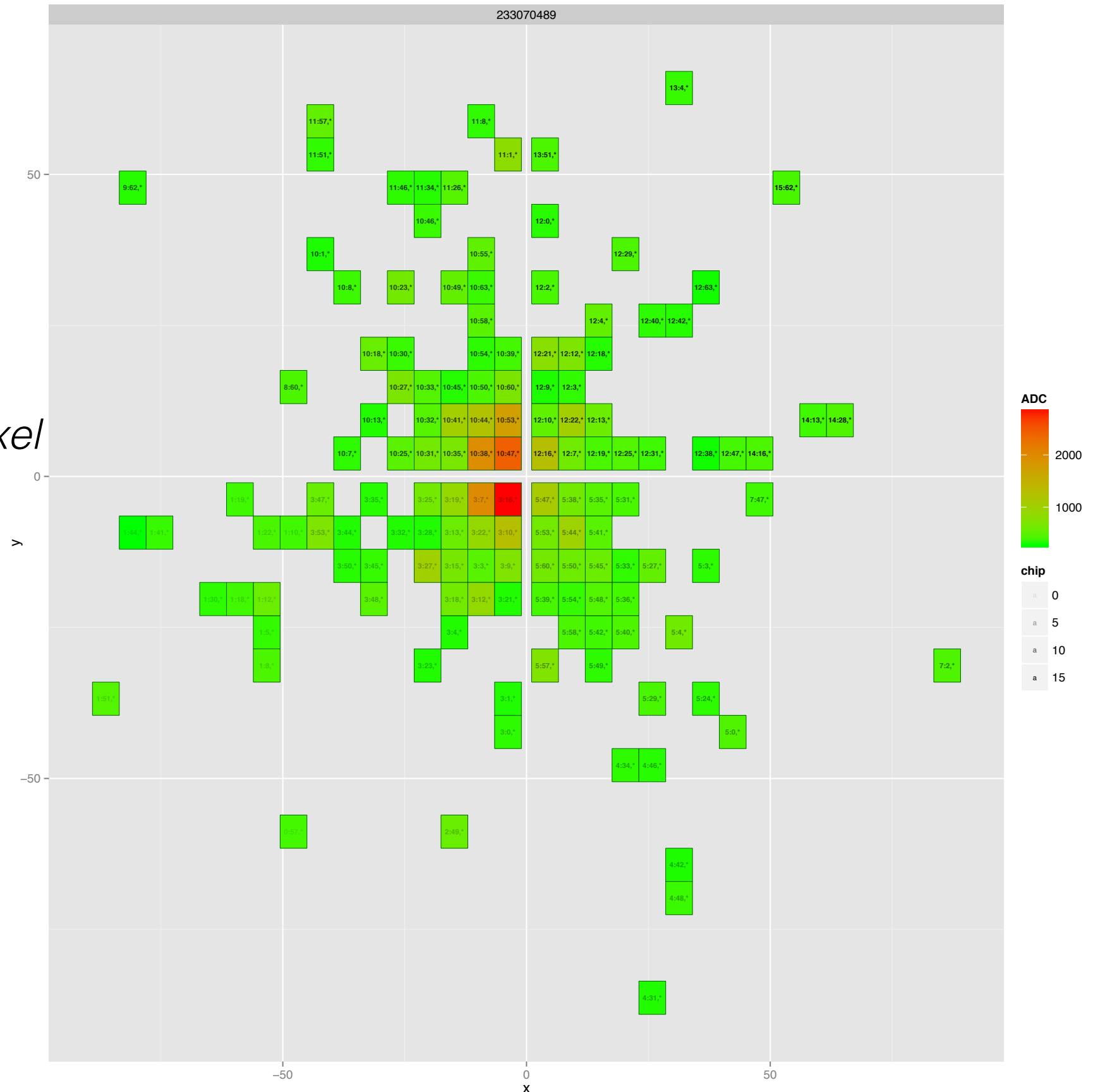
Chip~channel map: no gap between sensors

Fractal dimension of π^+/e^+ clusters

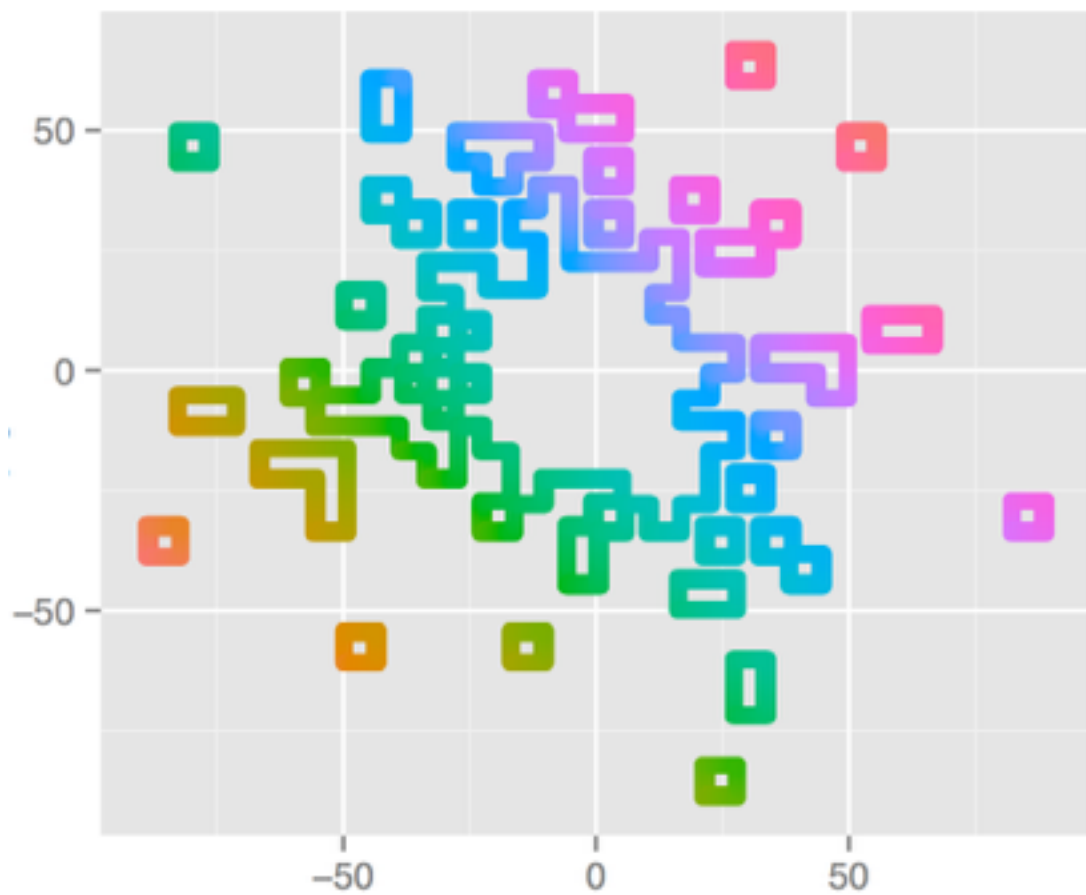
1st method

Procedure:

- 1) no intersensor gap
- 2) covering of event with different size grids:
from $grid_cell < prototype_pixel$
to $grid_cell > prototype_pixel$
- 3) grid center at (0,0)
- 4) counting of #boxes with part of event perimeter
- 5) $prototype_pixel = 5.5\text{mm}$
- 6) $minimal\ grid_cell = 0.1\text{mm}$
- 7) $maximal\ grid_cell = 900\text{mm}$



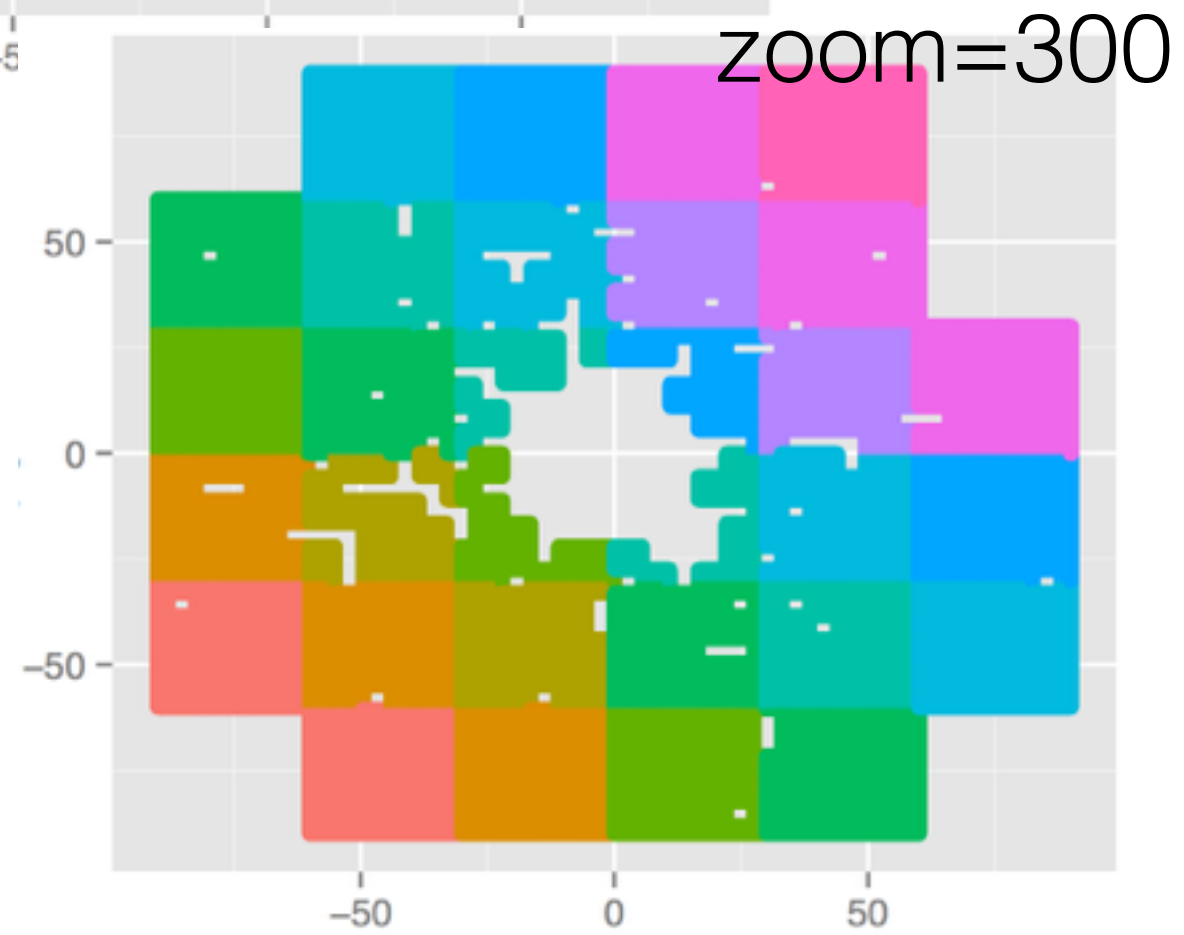
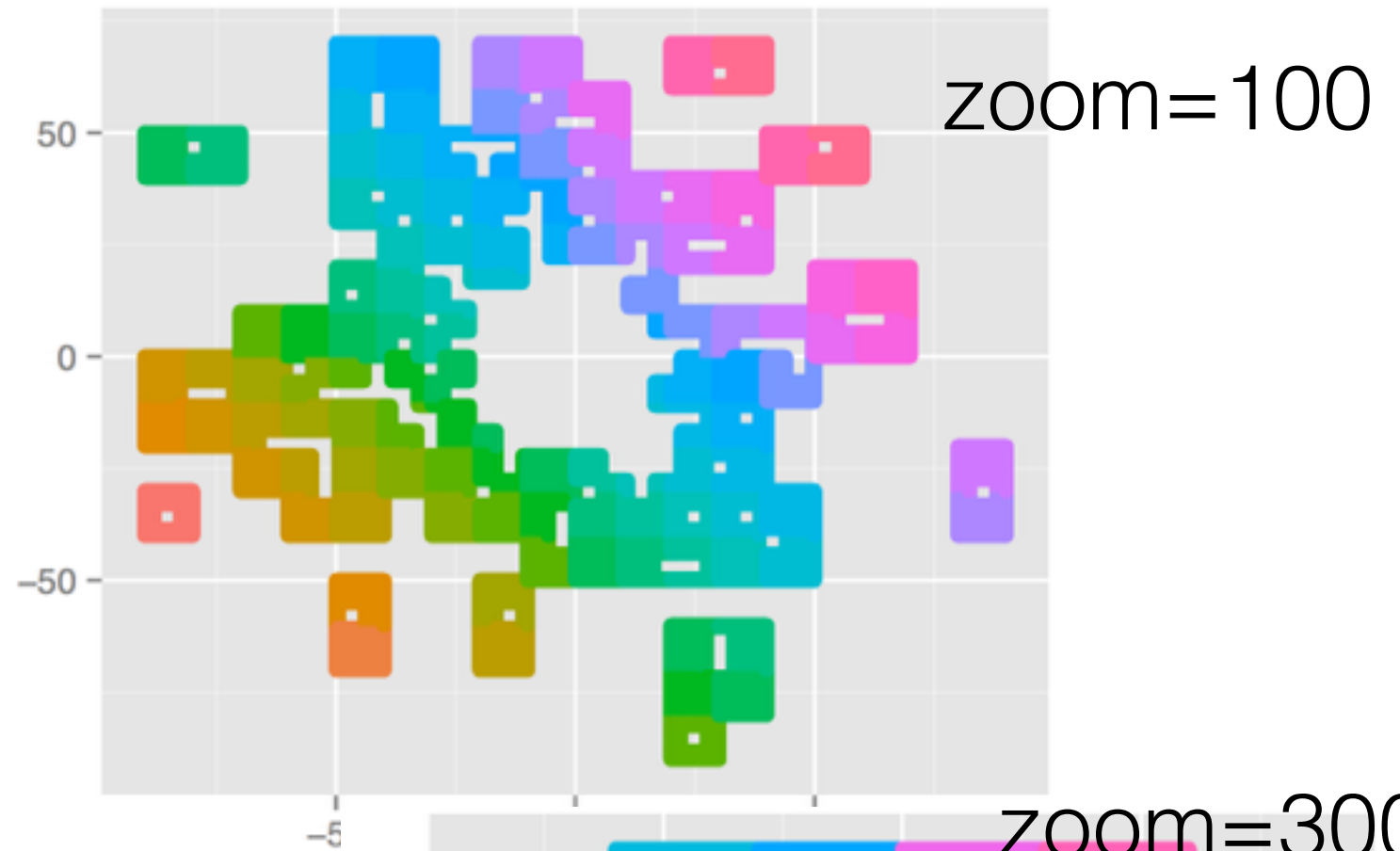
Fractal dimension of π^+/e^+ clusters



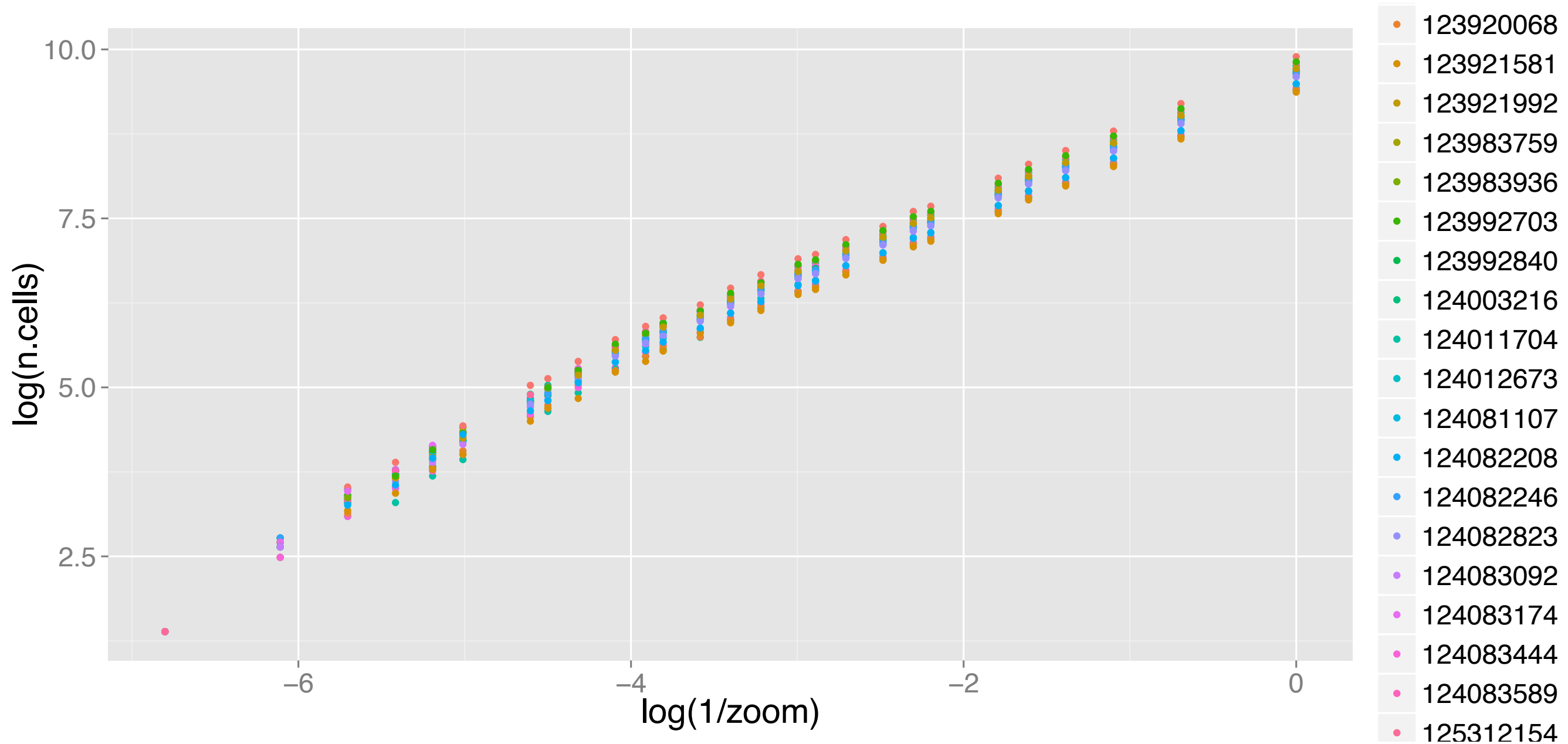
zoom=10

grid_cell=zoom x 0.1mm

We should count #grid_cells



Fractal dimension of pi⁺/e⁺ clusters



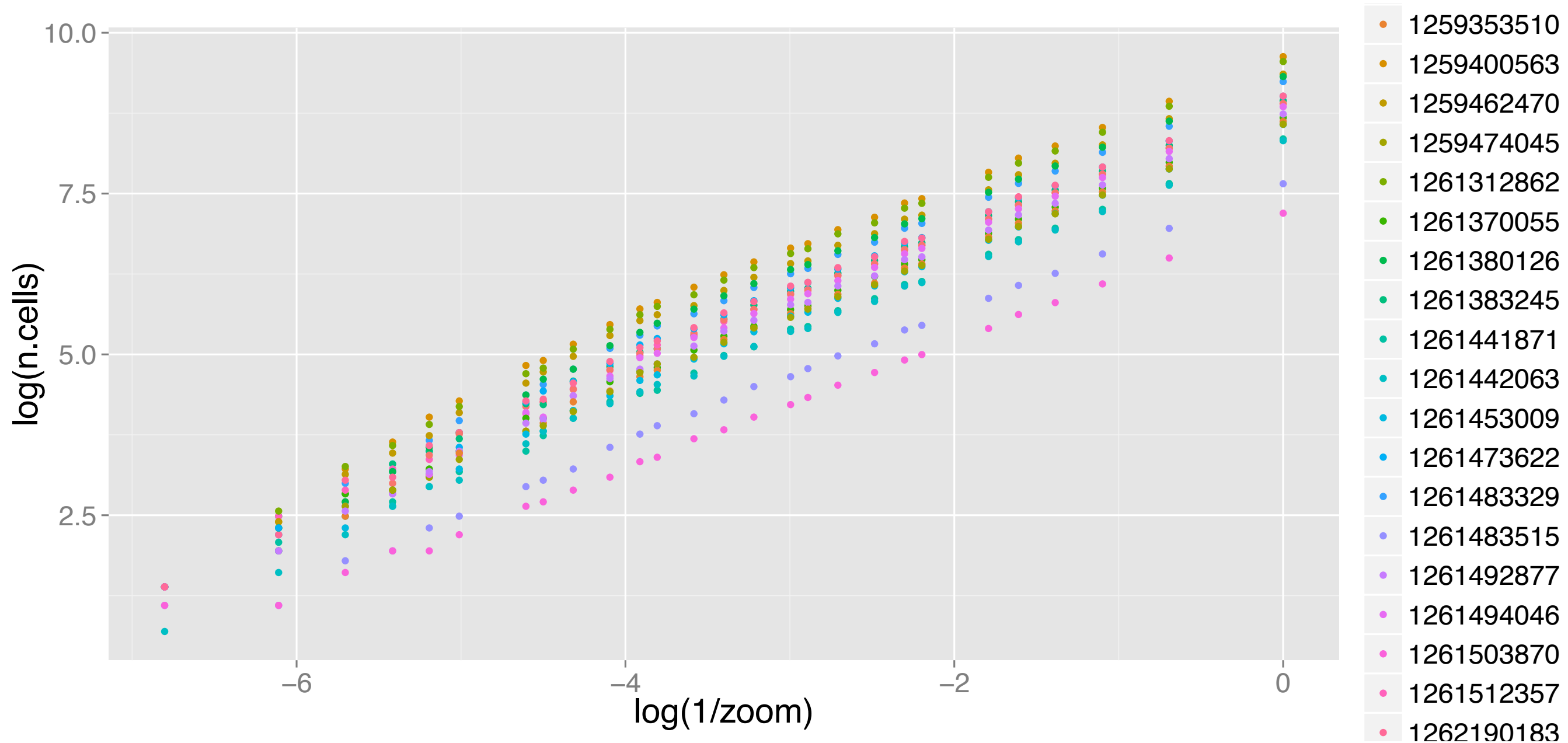
e⁺150GeV

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) > -6.0$

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) < -3.6$

slope in this region gives us FD

Fractal dimension of pi+/e+ clusters



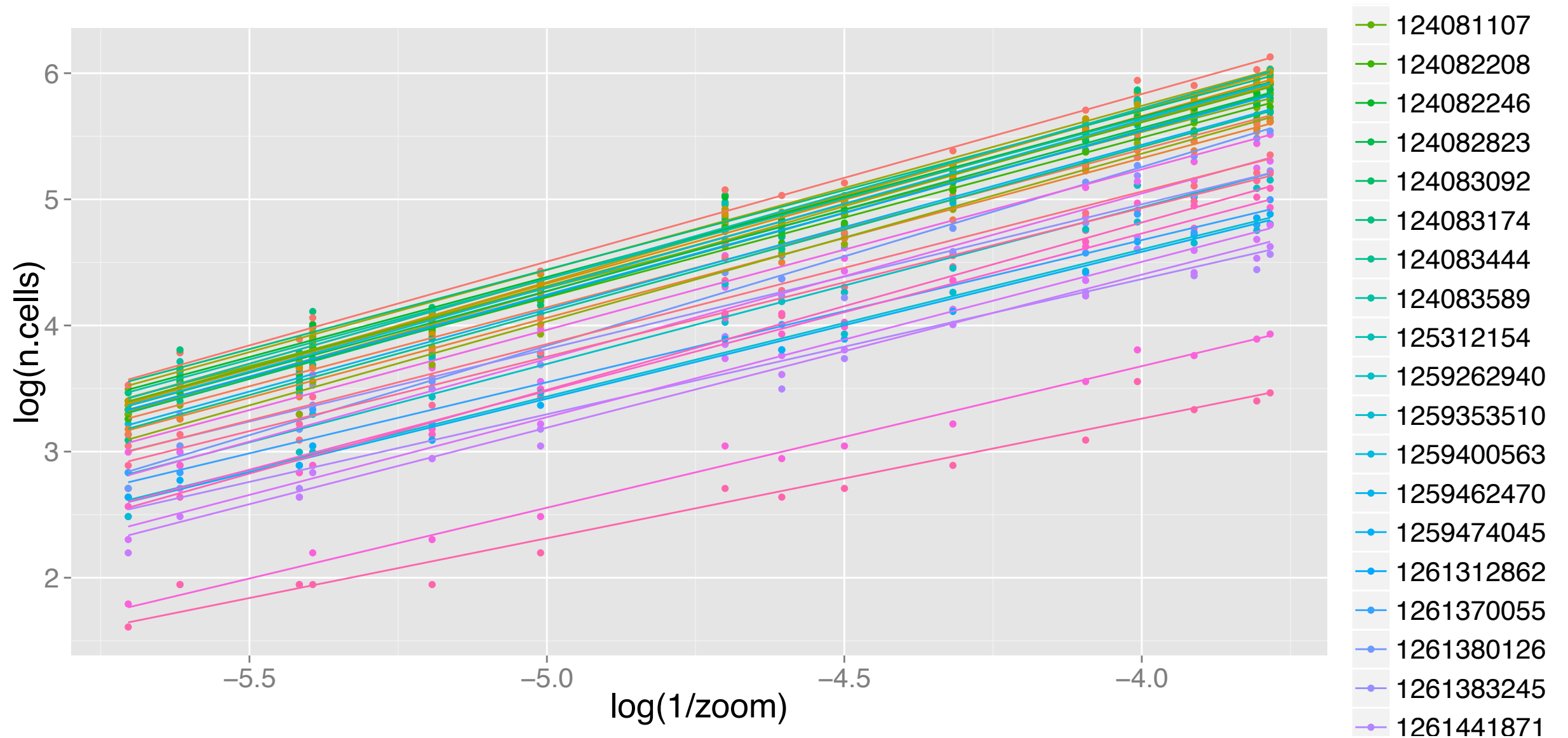
pi+ 150GeV

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) > -6.0$

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) < -3.6$

slope in this region gives us FD

Fractal dimension of pi+/e+ clusters

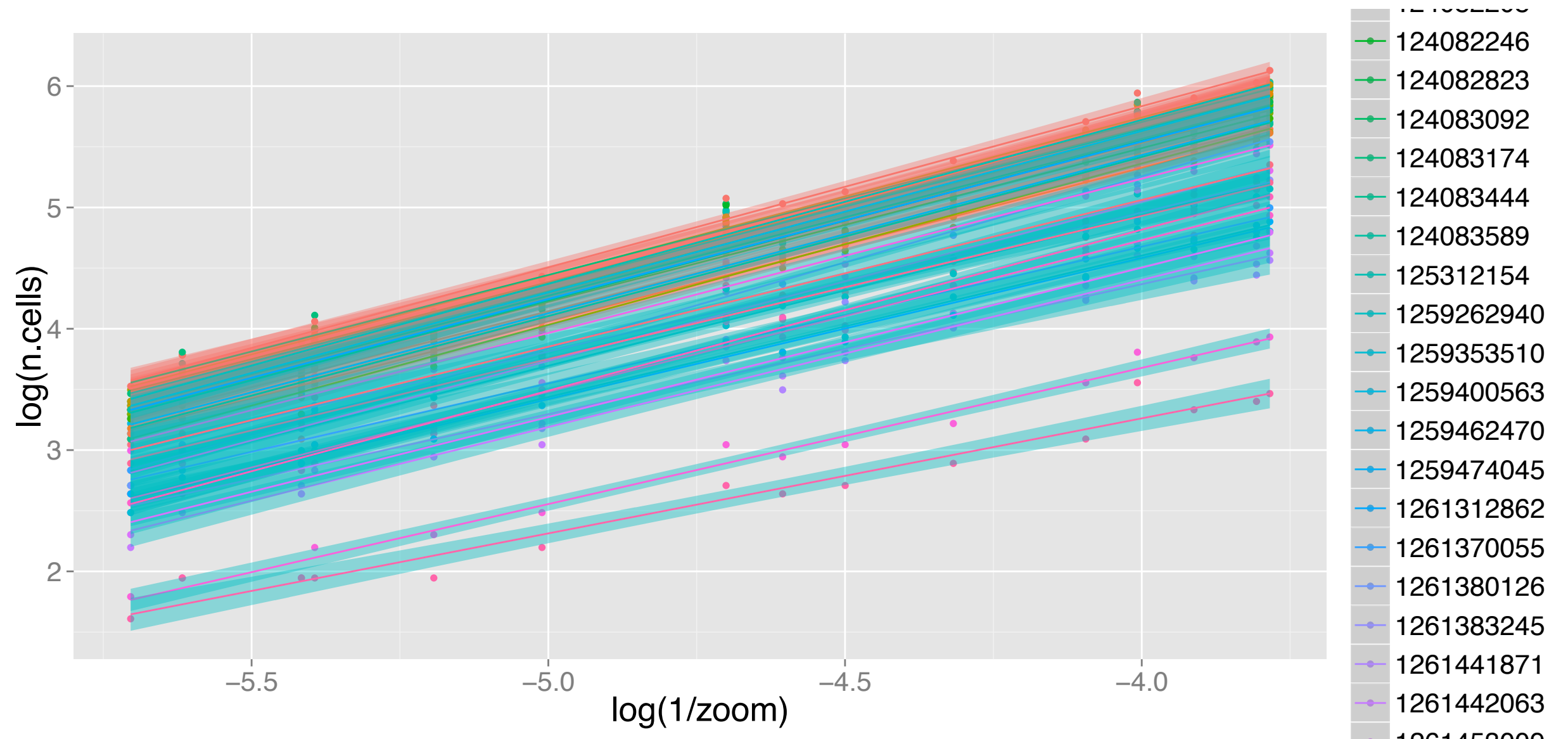


slopes (FD) for 150GeV e+/pi+

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) > -6.0$

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) < -3.6$

Fractal dimension of pi⁺/e⁺ clusters



slopes (FD) for 150GeV e^+ (red)/ π^+ (blue)

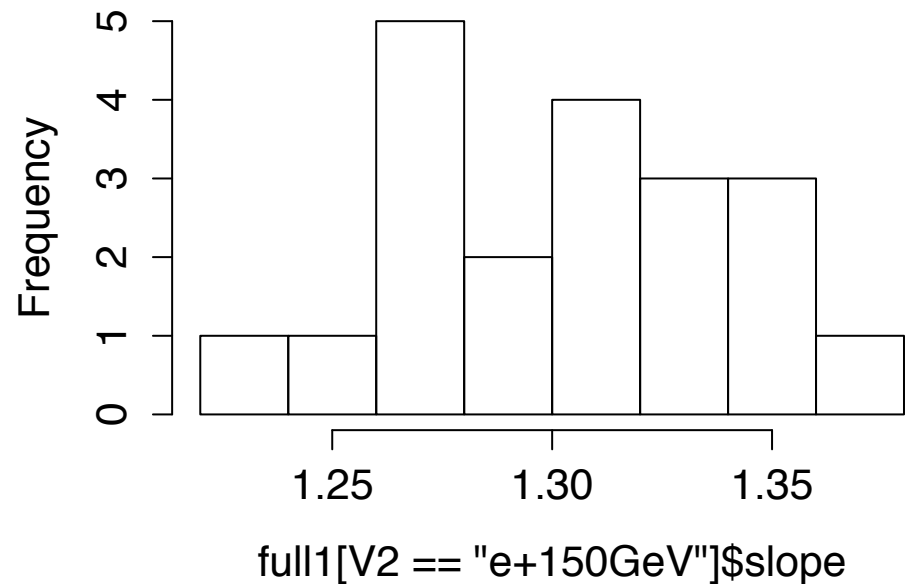
$\log(1/\text{zoom}) > -6.0$

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) < -3.6$

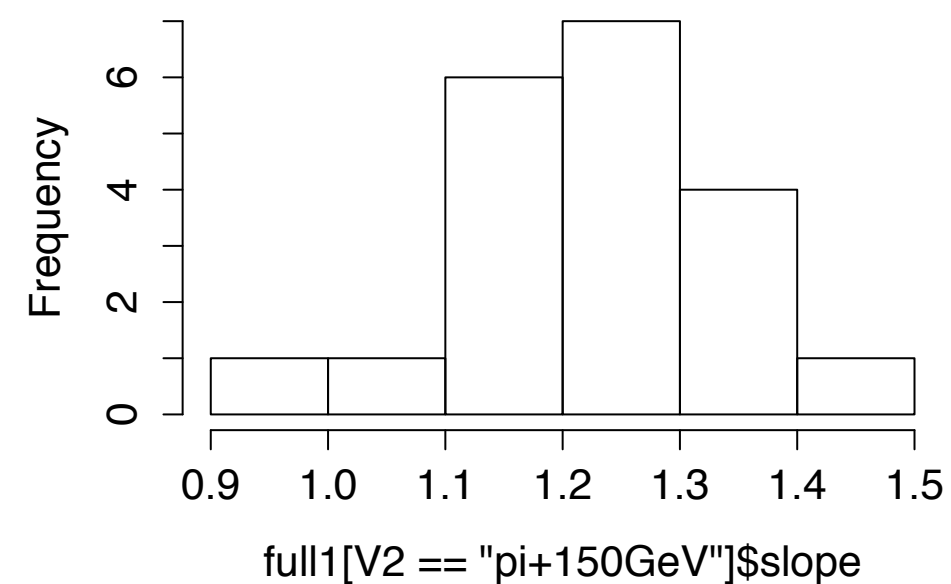
Fractal dimension of pi+/e+ clusters

slopes (FD) for 150GeV e+/pi+

Histogram of full1[V2 == "e+150GeV"]\$slope



Histogram of full1[V2 == "pi+150GeV"]\$slope



mean_slope(pi+150GeV)=1.216598

mean_slope(e+150GeV)=1.303072

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) > -6.0$

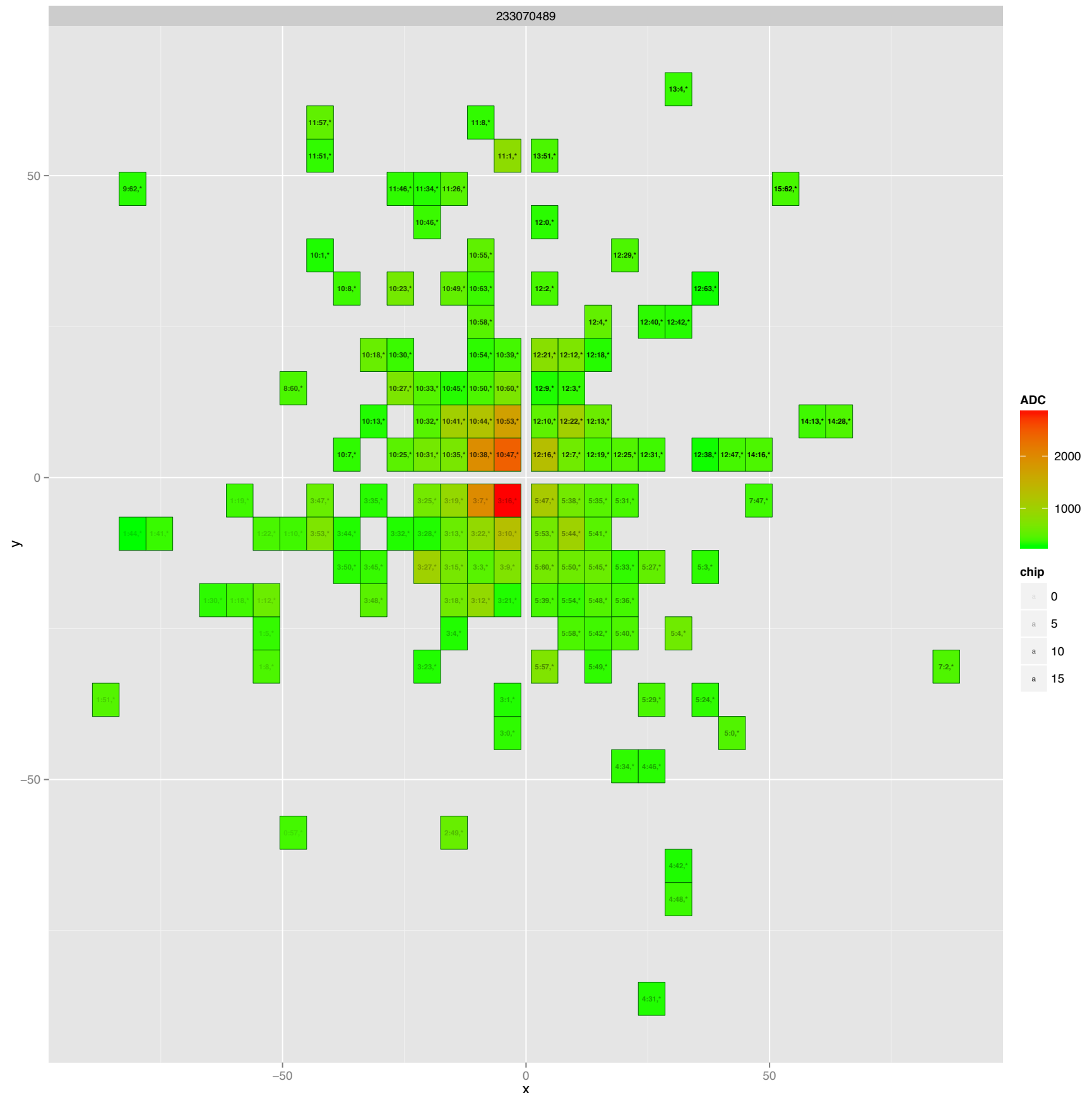
$\log(1/\text{zoom}) < -3.6$

Fractal dimension of pi+/e+ clusters

2nd method

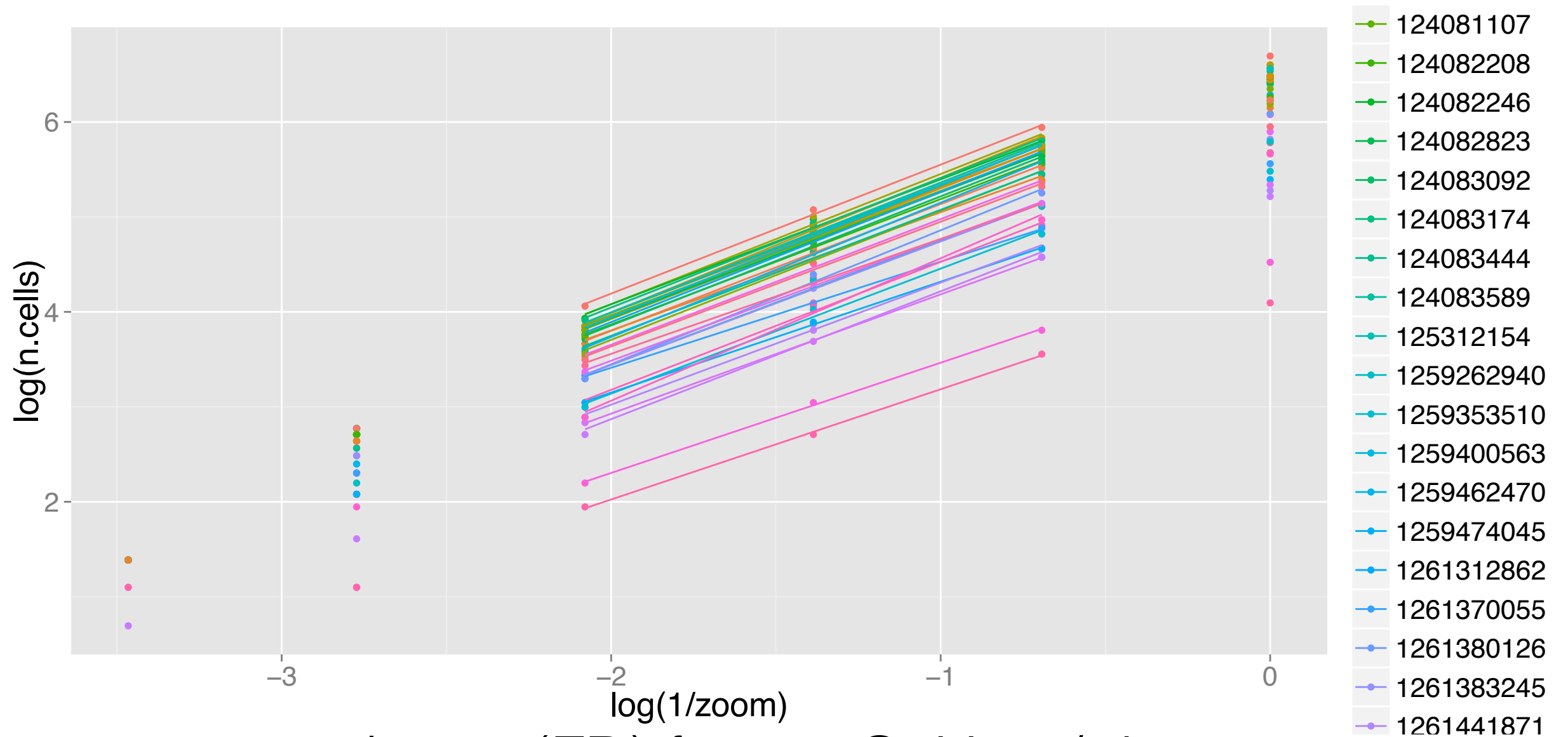
Procedure:

- 1) no intersensor gap
- 2) covering of event with few size grids:
 $grid_cell = m * prototype_pixel$
m - integer 1,2,4,8,16
- 3) grid center at (0,0)
- 4) counting of #boxes with part of event perimeter
- 5) prototype_pixel=5.5mm
- 6) minimal grid_cell=5.5mm
- 7) maximal grid_cell=88mm entire sensor



Fractal dimension of π^+/e^+ clusters

2nd method



slopes (FD) for 150GeV e^+/π^+

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) > -2.5$

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) < -0.5$

used grids: 1x pixel

2x pixel

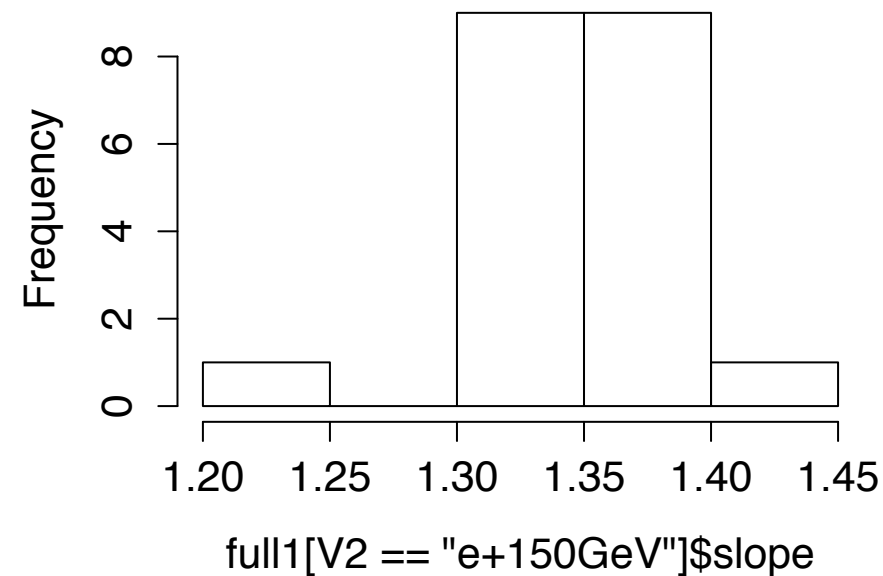
4x pixel

Fractal dimension of pi+/e+ clusters

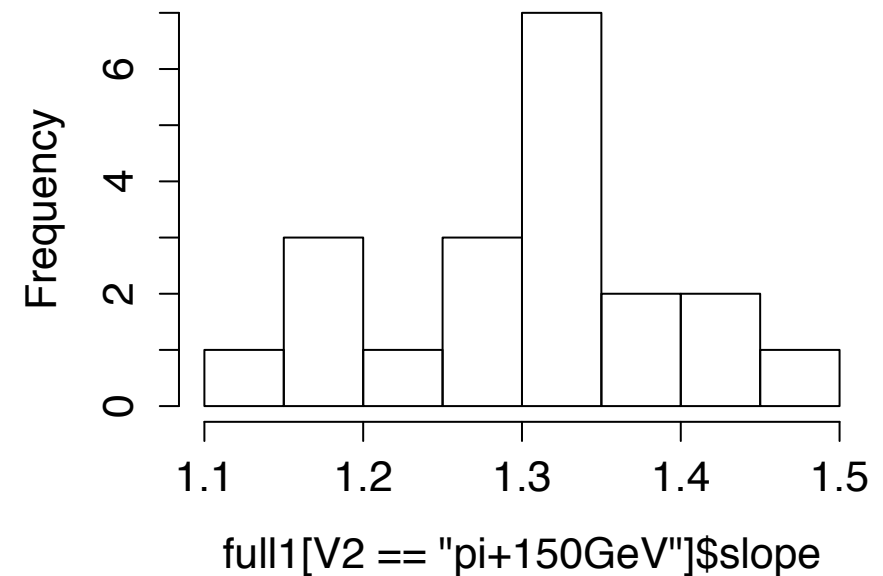
slopes (FD) for 150GeV e+/pi+

2nd method

histogram of full1[V2 == "e+150GeV"]\$s



histogram of full1[V2 == "pi+150GeV"]\$s



mean_slope(pi+150GeV)=1.299266

mean_slope(e+150GeV)=1.344744

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) > -2.5$

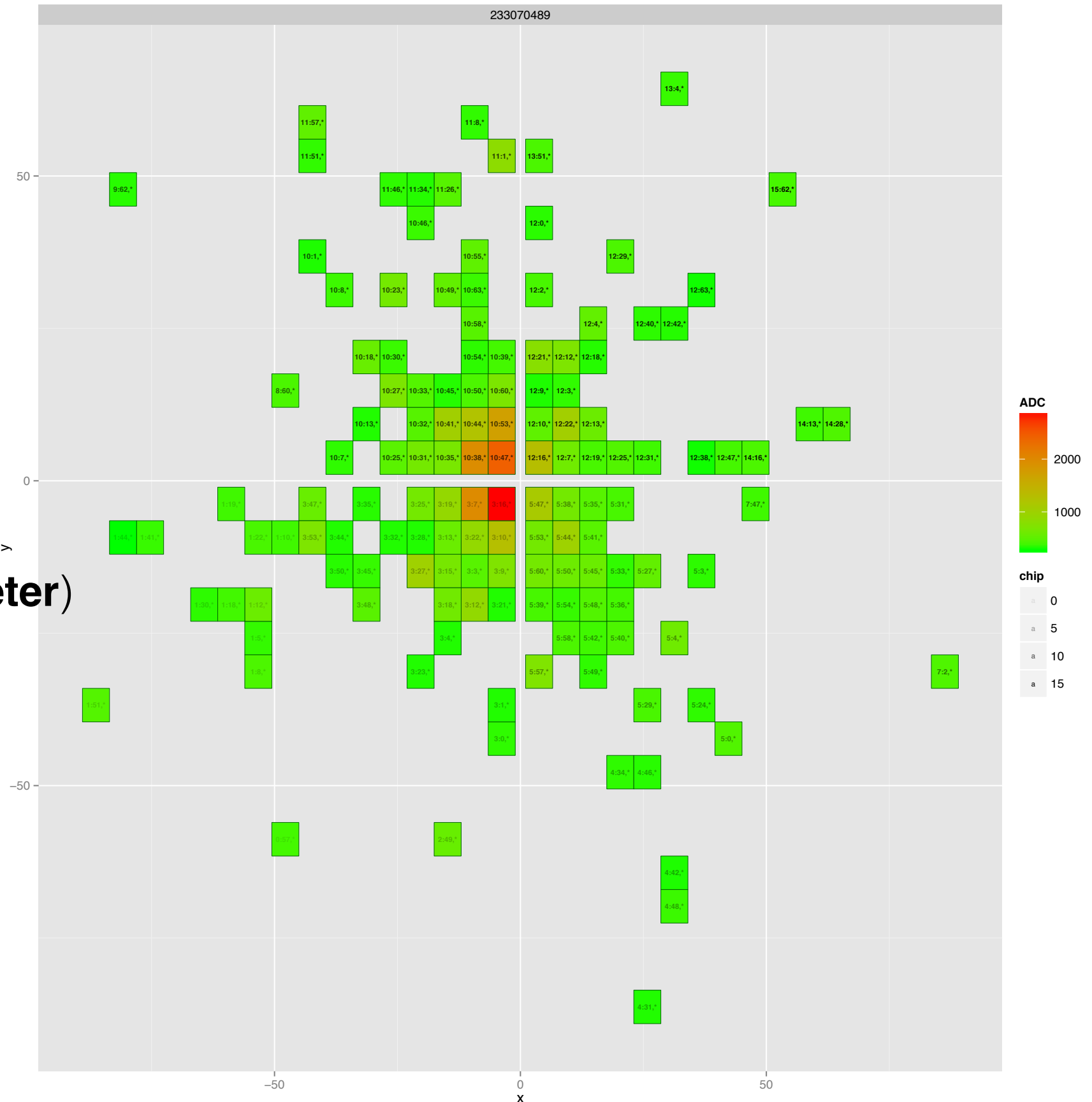
$\log(1/\text{zoom}) < -0.5$

Fractal dimension of pi⁺/e⁺ clusters

3rd method

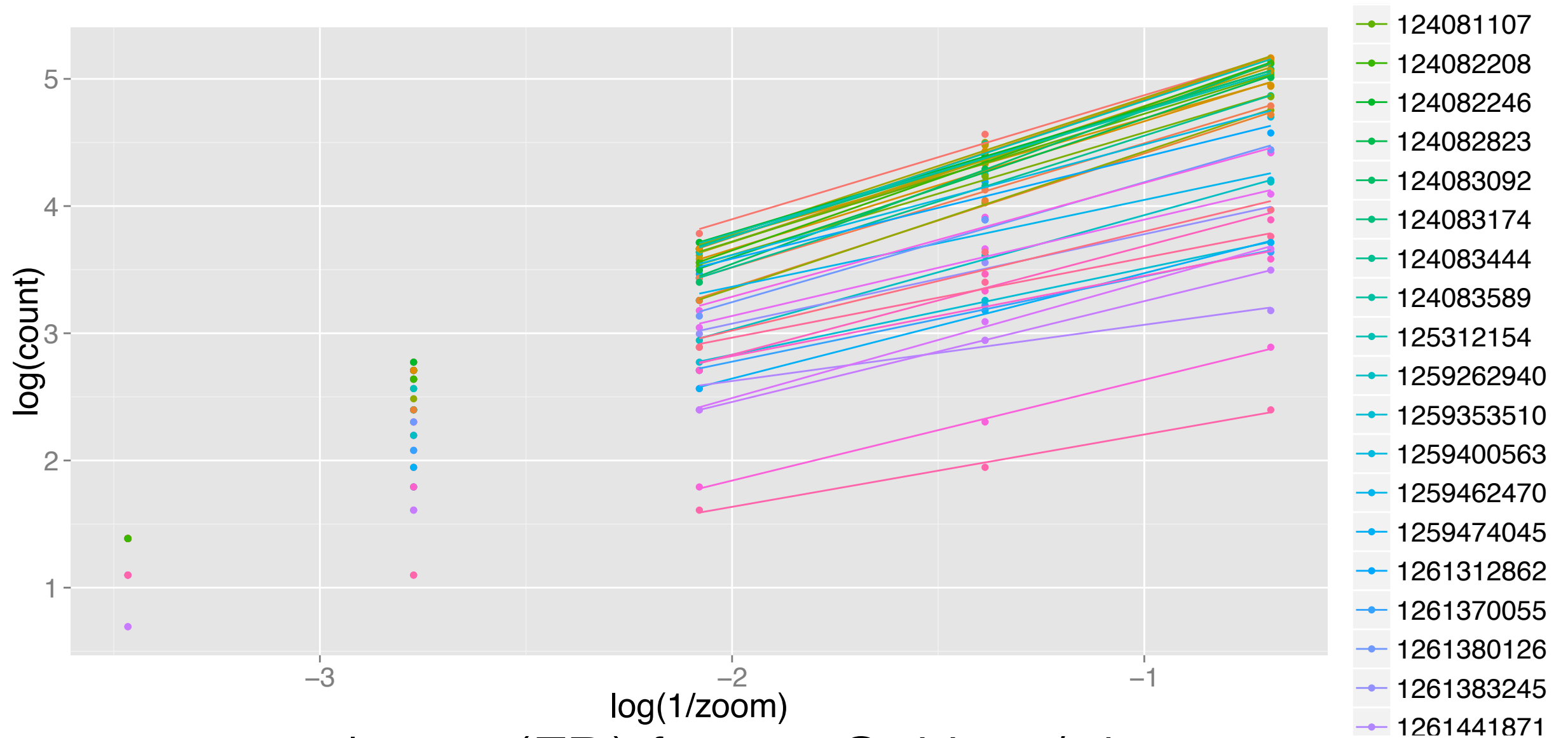
Procedure:

- 1) no intersensor gap
 - 2) covering of event with few size grids:
 $grid_cell = m * prototype_pixel$
m - integer 1,2,4,8,16
 - 3) counting of #boxes with part of event (**not only perimeter**)
 - 4) prototype_pixel=5.5mm
 - 5) minimal grid_cell=5.5mm
 - 6) maximal grid_cell=88mm
- entire sensor



Fractal dimension of pi+/e+ clusters

3rd method



slopes (FD) for 150GeV e+/pi+

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) > -2.5$

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) < -0.5$

used grids: 1x pixel

2x pixel

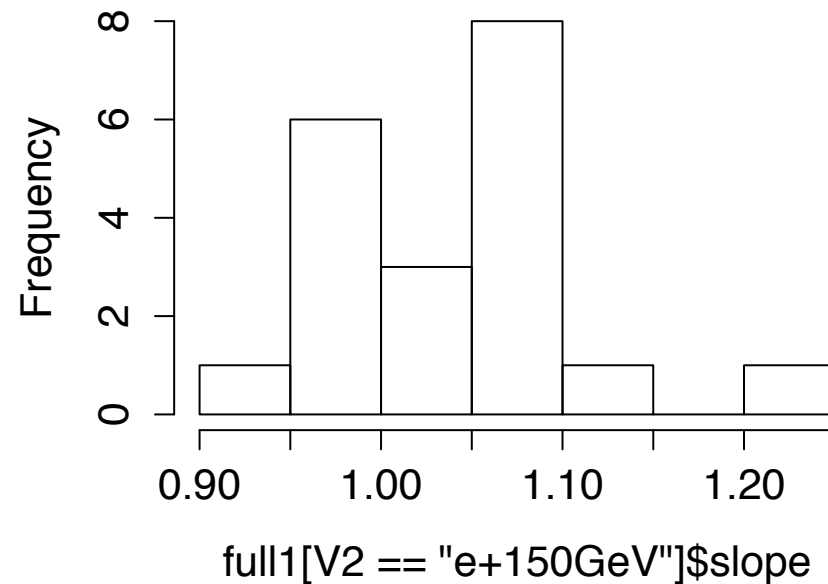
4x pixel

Fractal dimension of pi+/e+ clusters

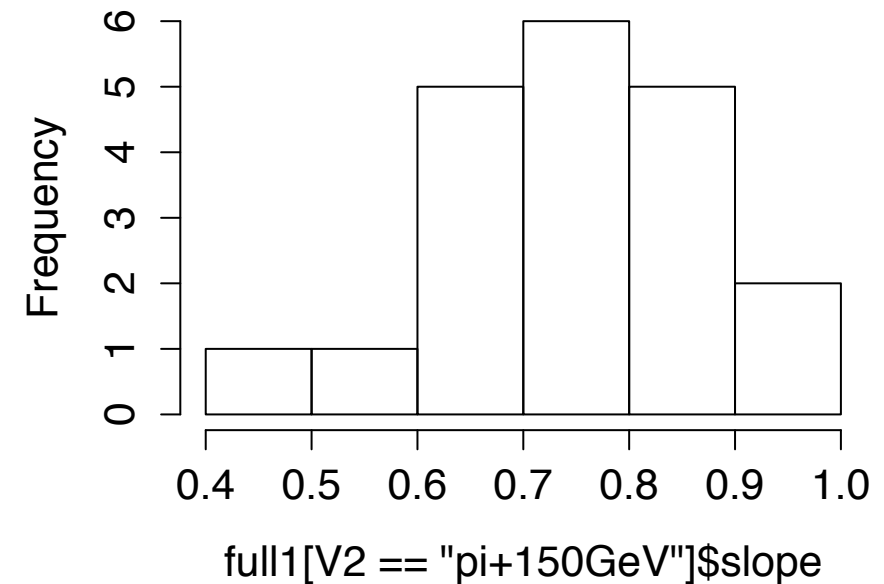
slopes (FD) for 150GeV e+/pi+

3rd method

histogram of full1[V2 == "e+150GeV"]\$s



histogram of full1[V2 == "pi+150GeV"]\$s



mean_slope(pi+150GeV)=0.7563569

mean_slope(e+150GeV)=1.0357420

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) > -2.5$

$\log(1/\text{zoom}) < -0.5$

Fractal dimension of π^+/e^+ clusters

Possible to do in future:

- 1) use 3 slab minimal configurations
- 2) different thresholds (to implement energy)
- 3) some cross checks (for example, to estimate purity of the beam)