

Fractal dimension of π^+/e^+ clusters

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Cuts

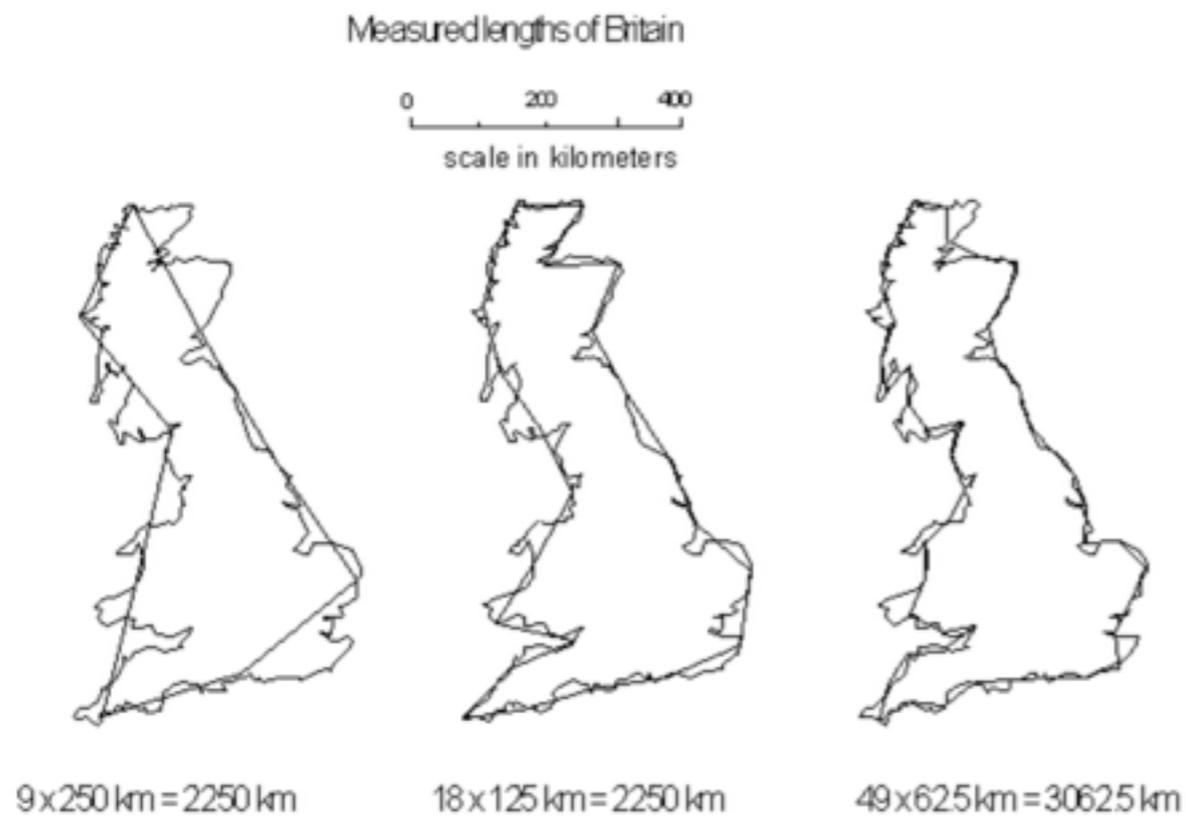
- In beem: Number of used SCA (all chips) per spill >200 (max 240)
- Correctly operational central chips 3,5,10,12: number of SCA >0 and <16 for each chip
- bx.cor correction, because bx.cor is not correlated between chips

Fractal dimension of pi+/e+ clusters

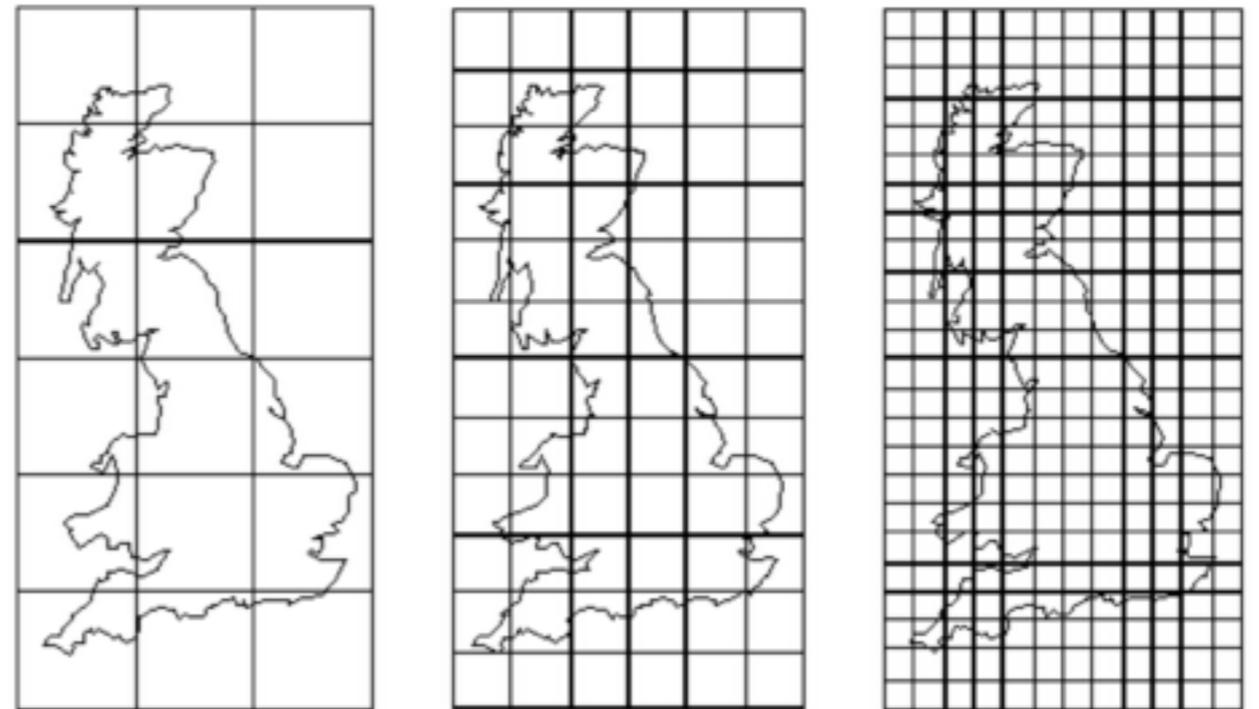
History and theory:

#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

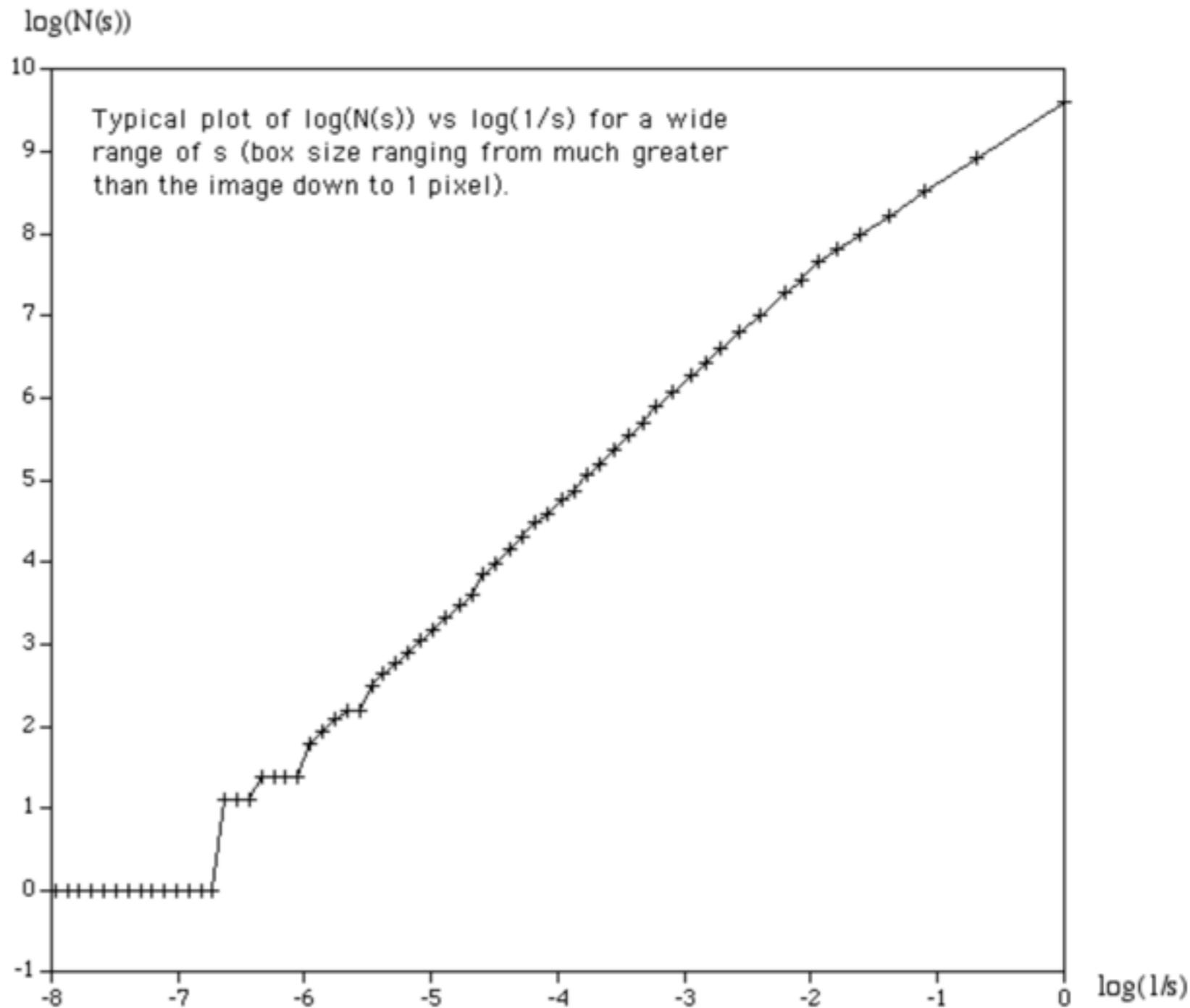
Possible to apply for cluster dimension calculation

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.



← Box size approaching the size of the object. Eventually one box will always cover the whole image at which point $N(s) = 1$ and the slope = 0.

← Appropriate region in which to estimate the dimension.

← Box size approaching a single pixel or the image resolution. In this region the box counting is simply counting the object area

Fractal dimension of π^+/e^+ clusters

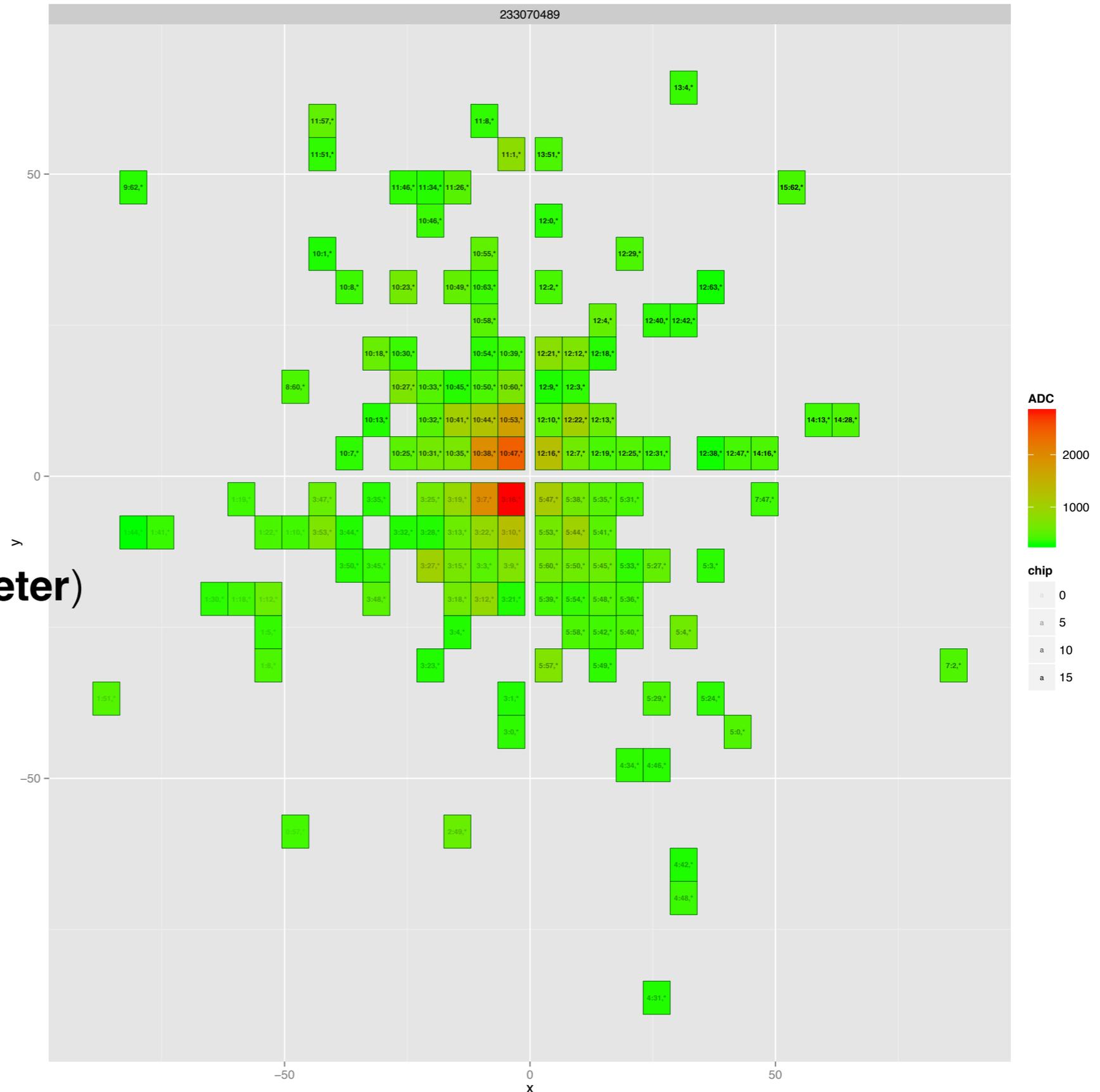
- For tests 8.4 X0W detector configuration was chosen
- Trigger threshold 230 ADC

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method

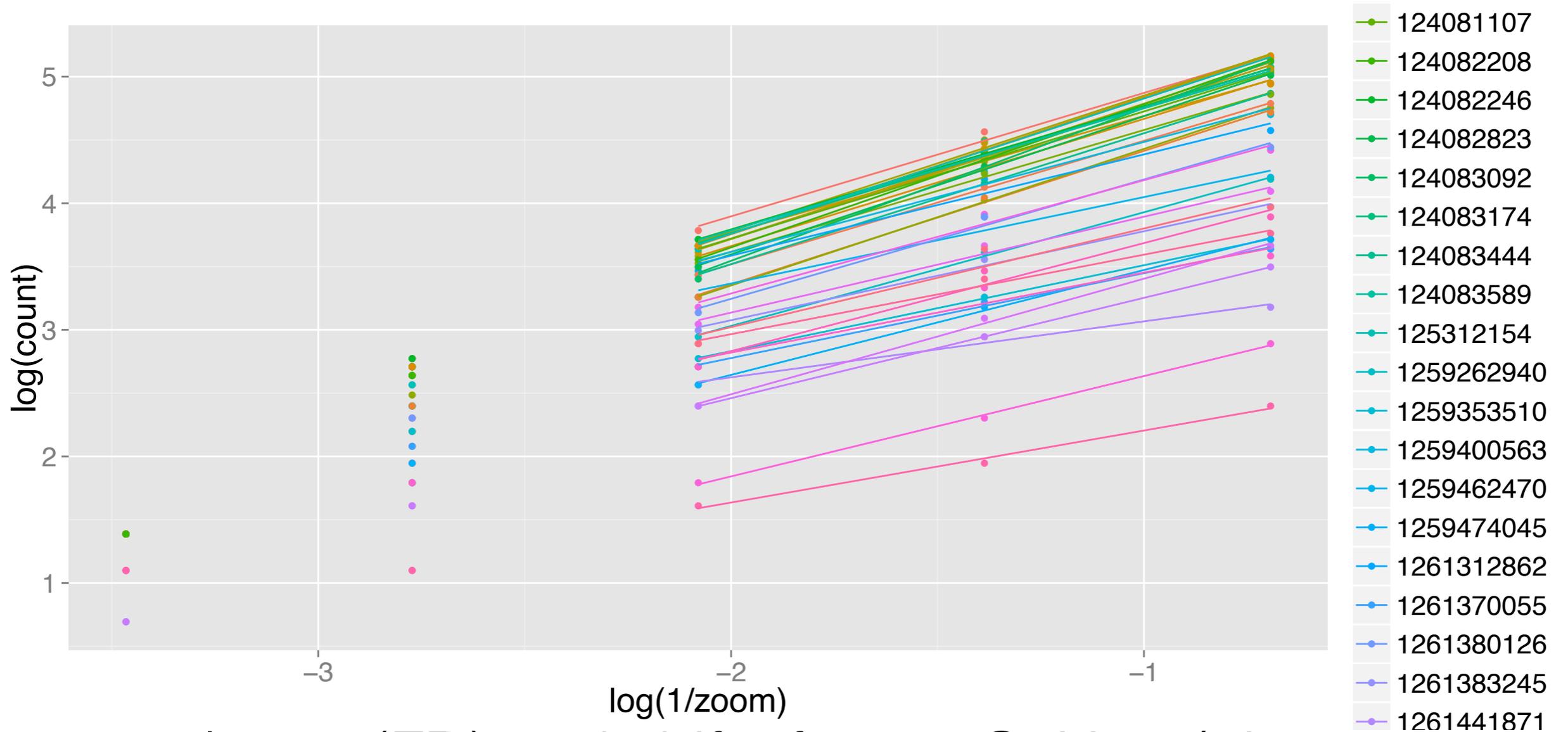
Procedure:

- 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) $prototype_pixel = 5.5\text{mm}$
 - 5) minimal $grid_cell = 5.5\text{mm}$
 - 6) maximal $grid_cell = 88\text{mm}$
- entire sensor



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3rd method

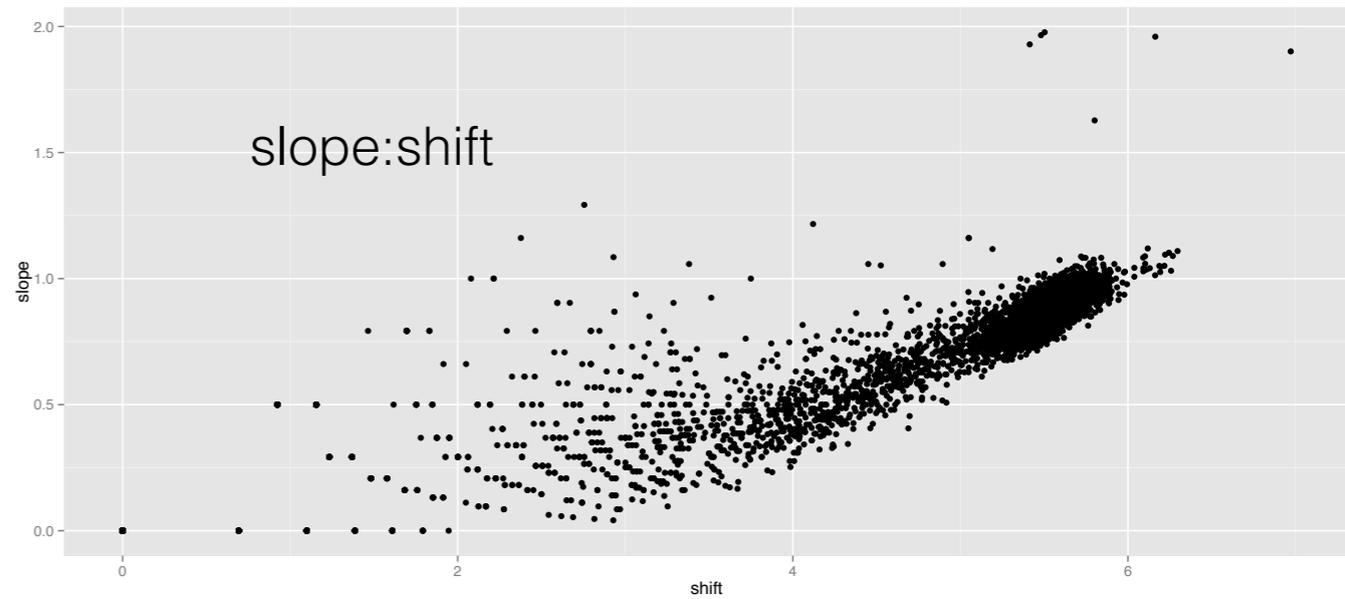
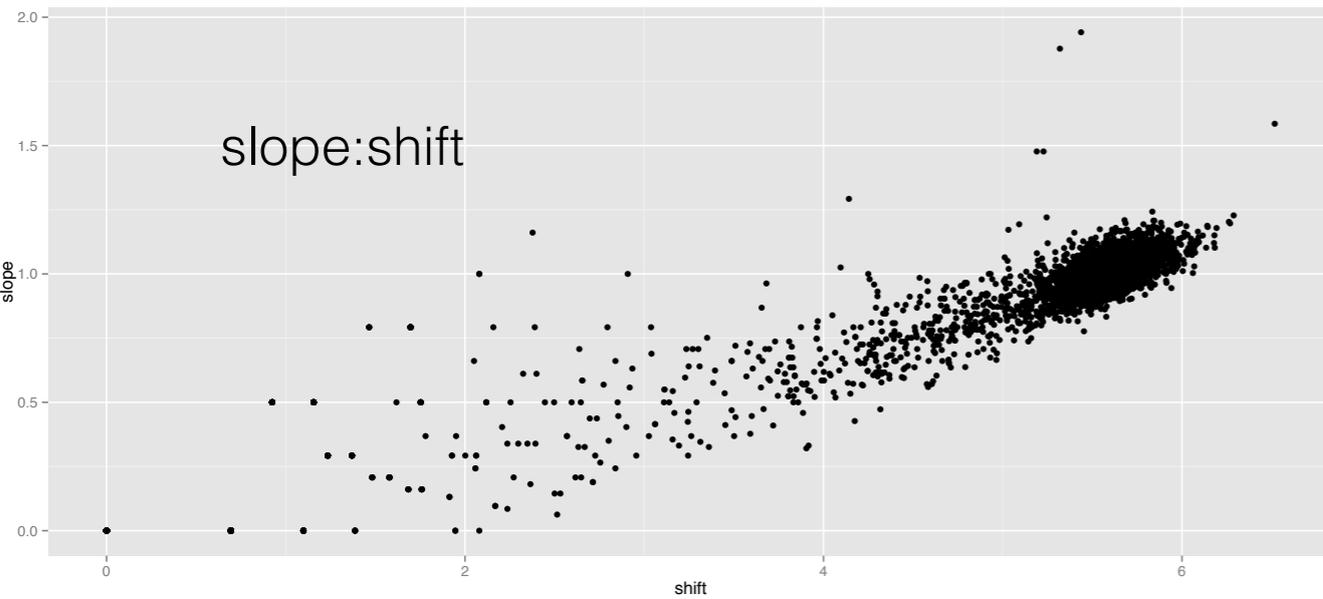
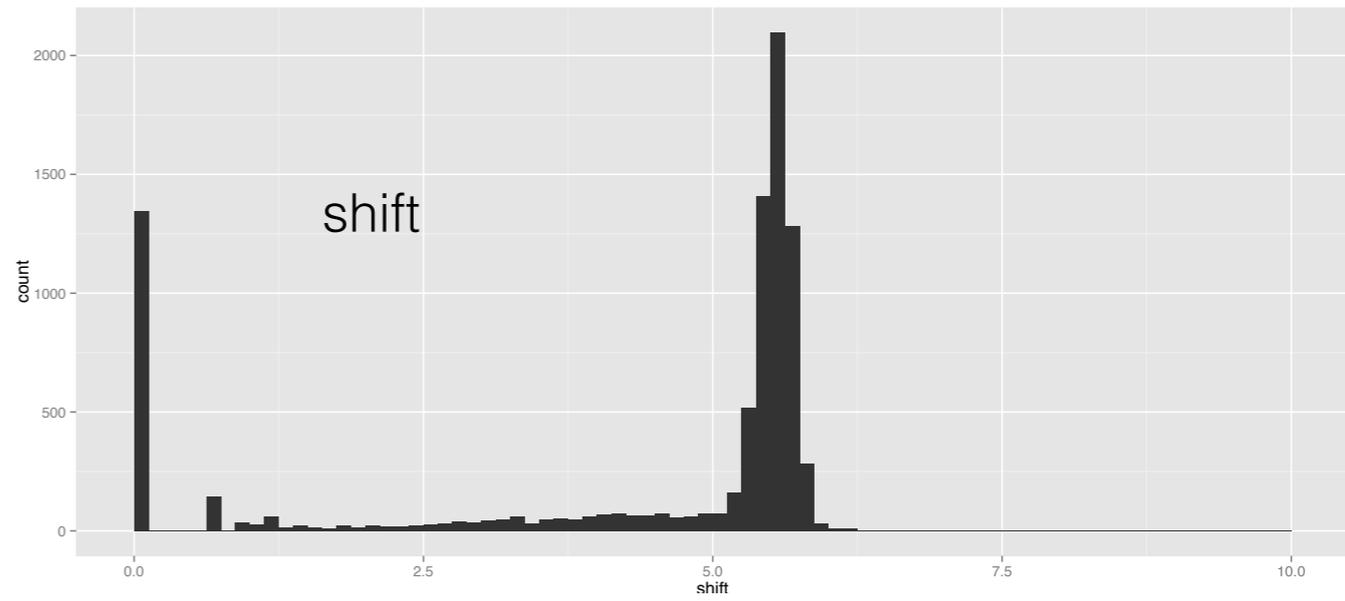
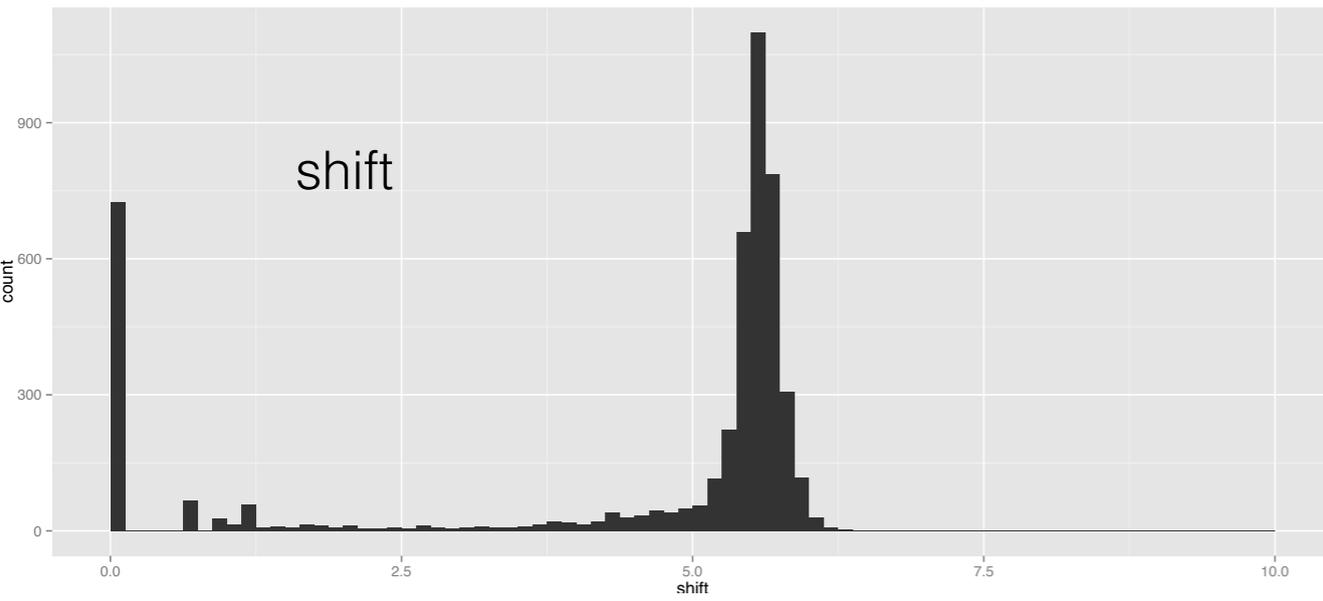
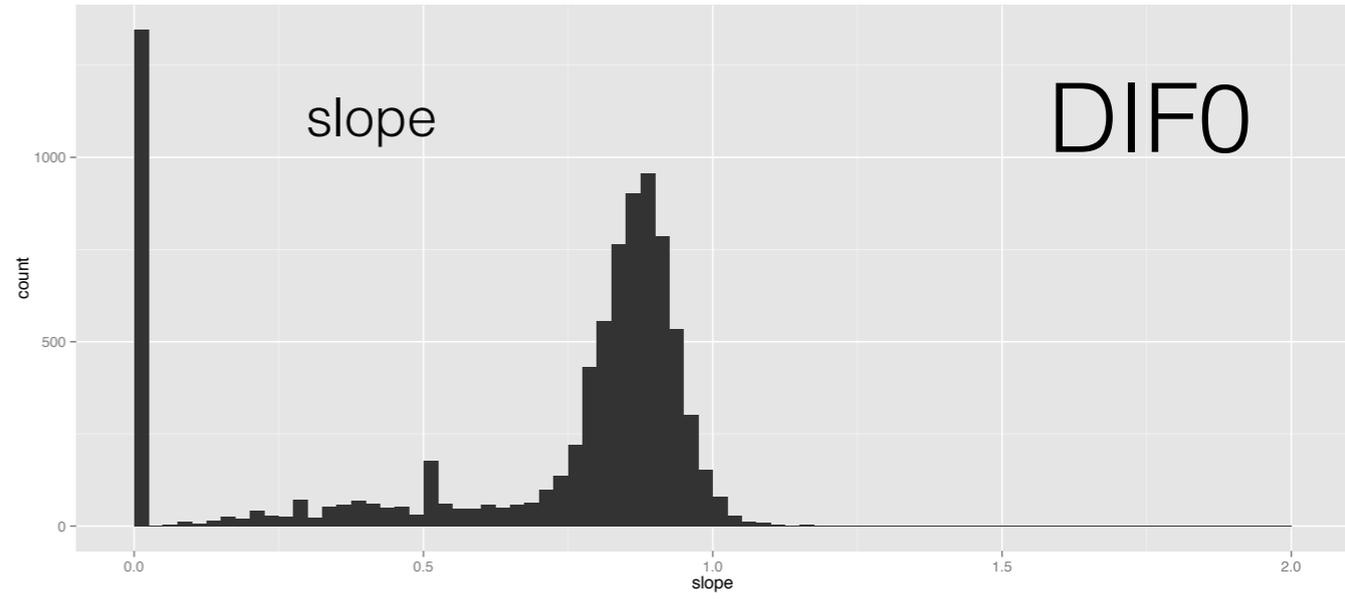
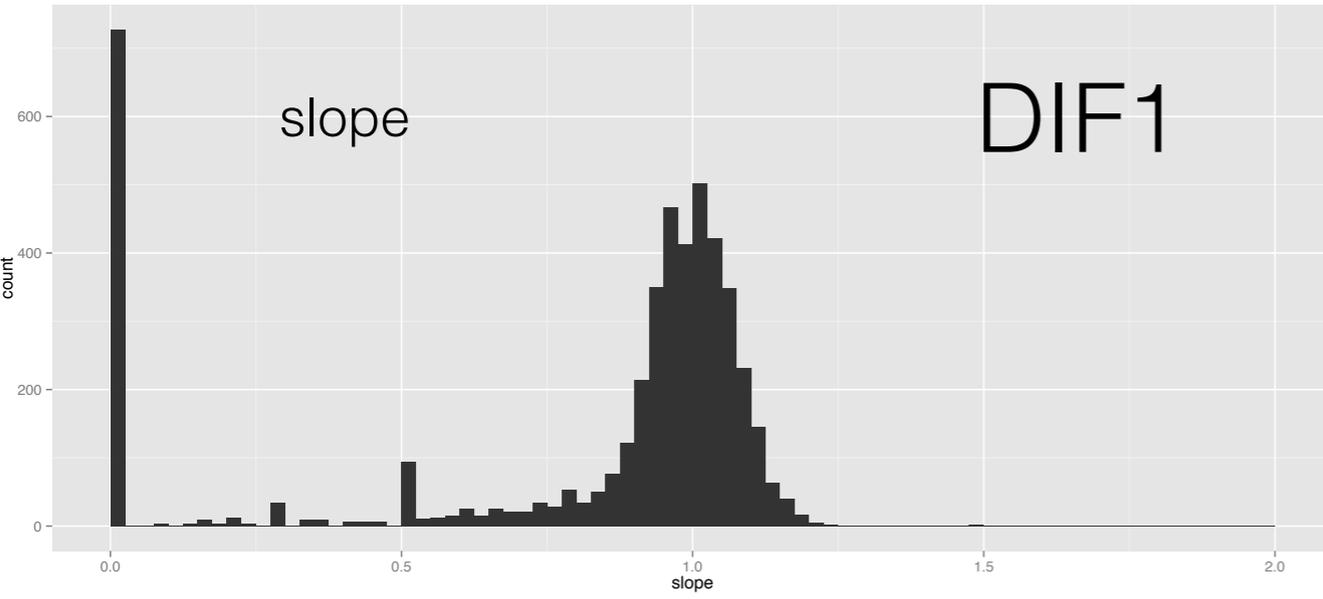


slopes (FD) and shifts for 150GeV e+/pi+

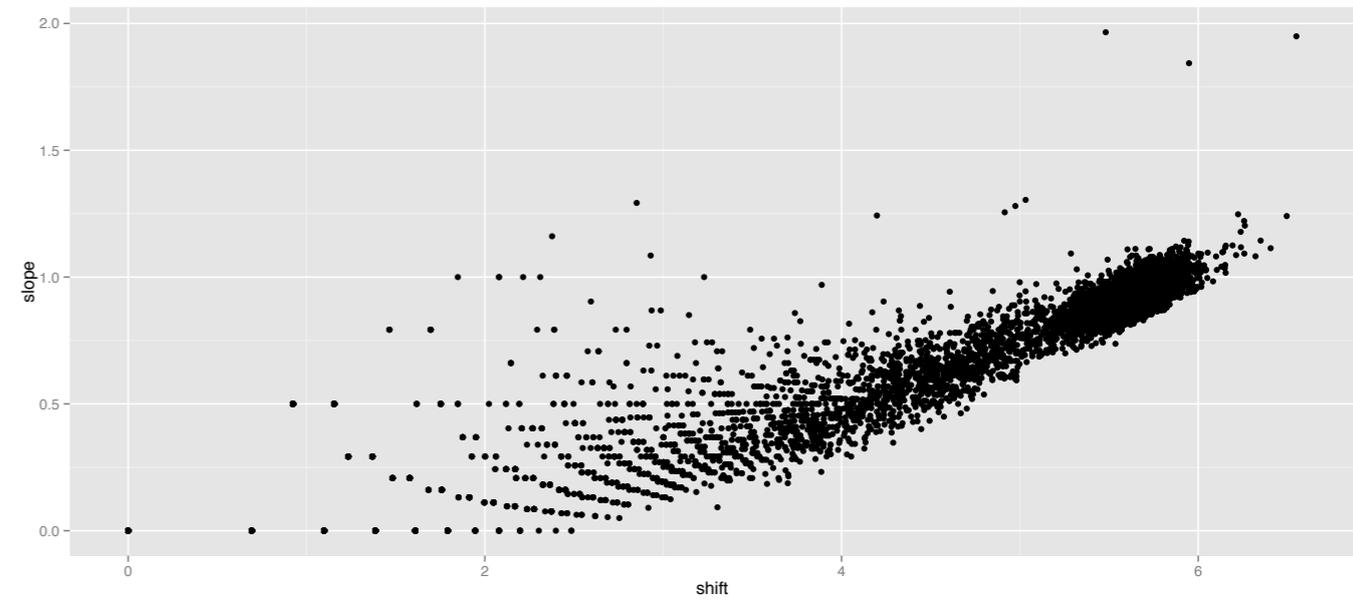
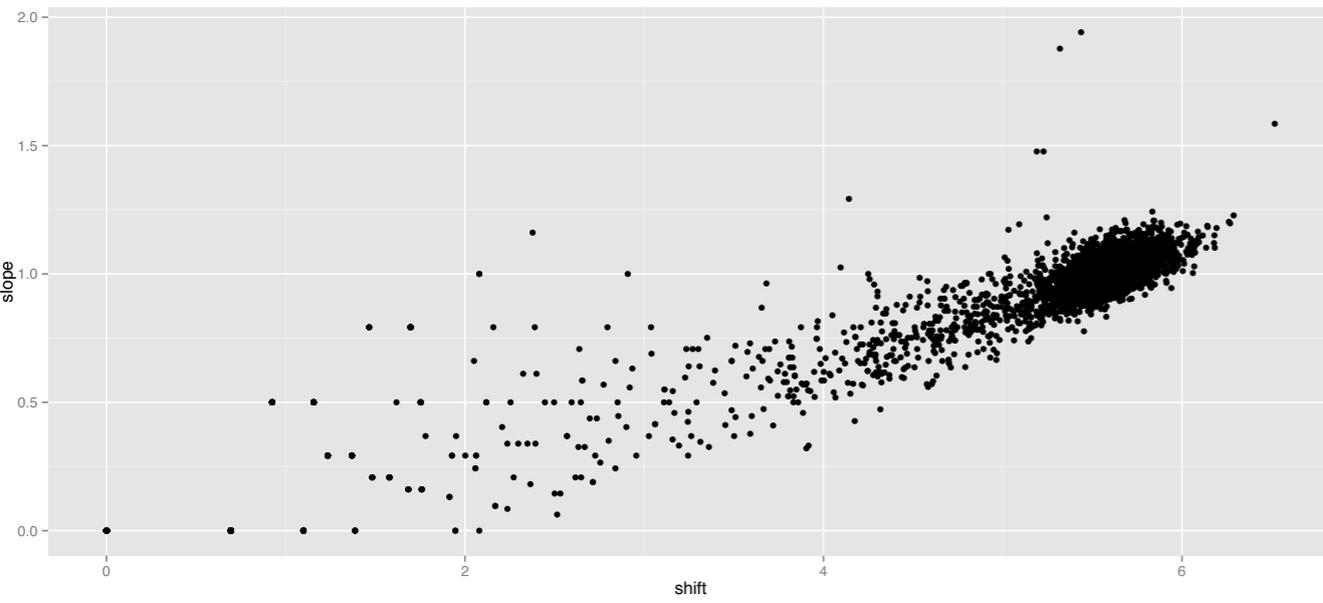
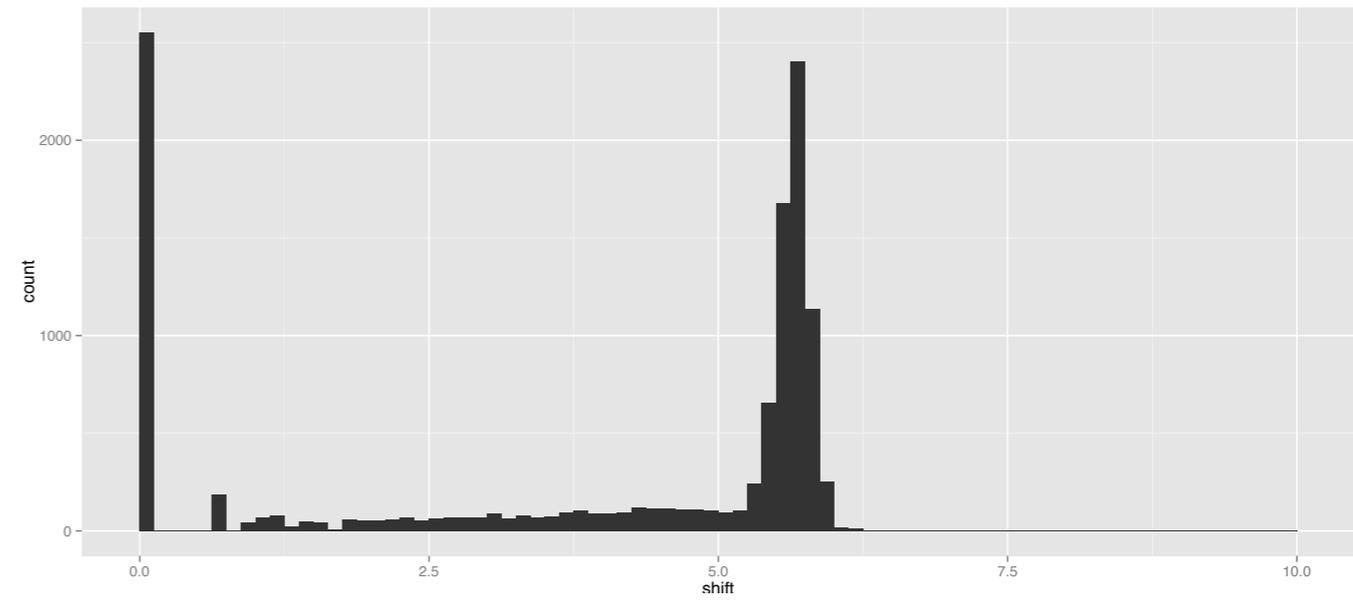
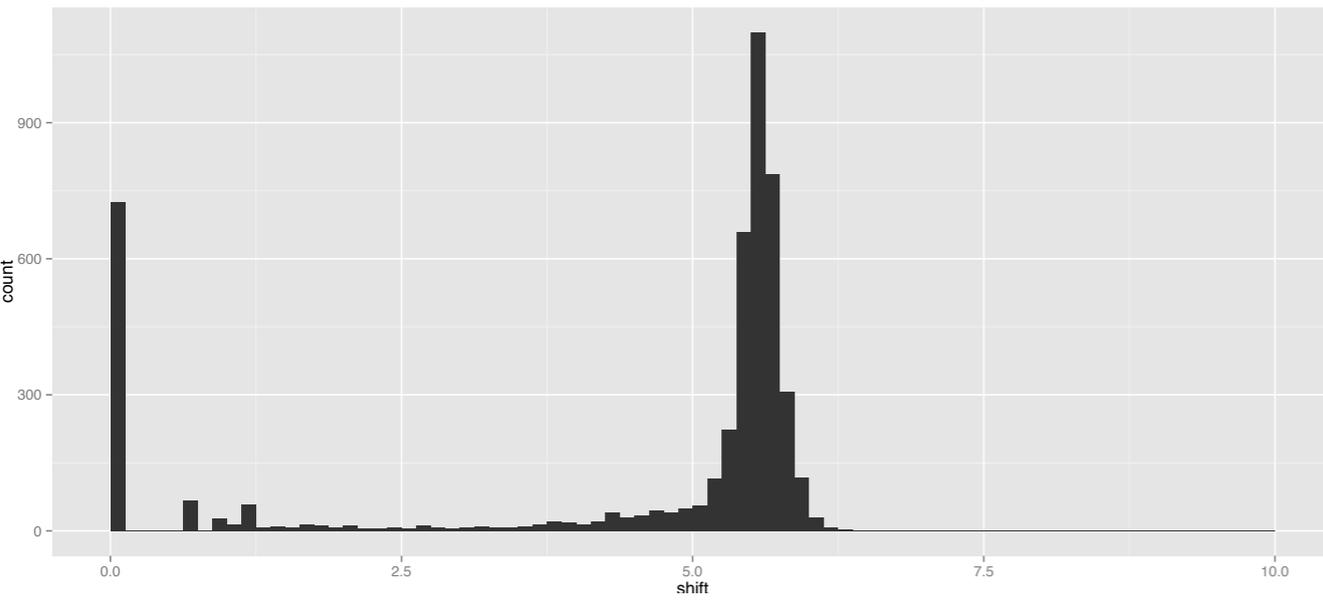
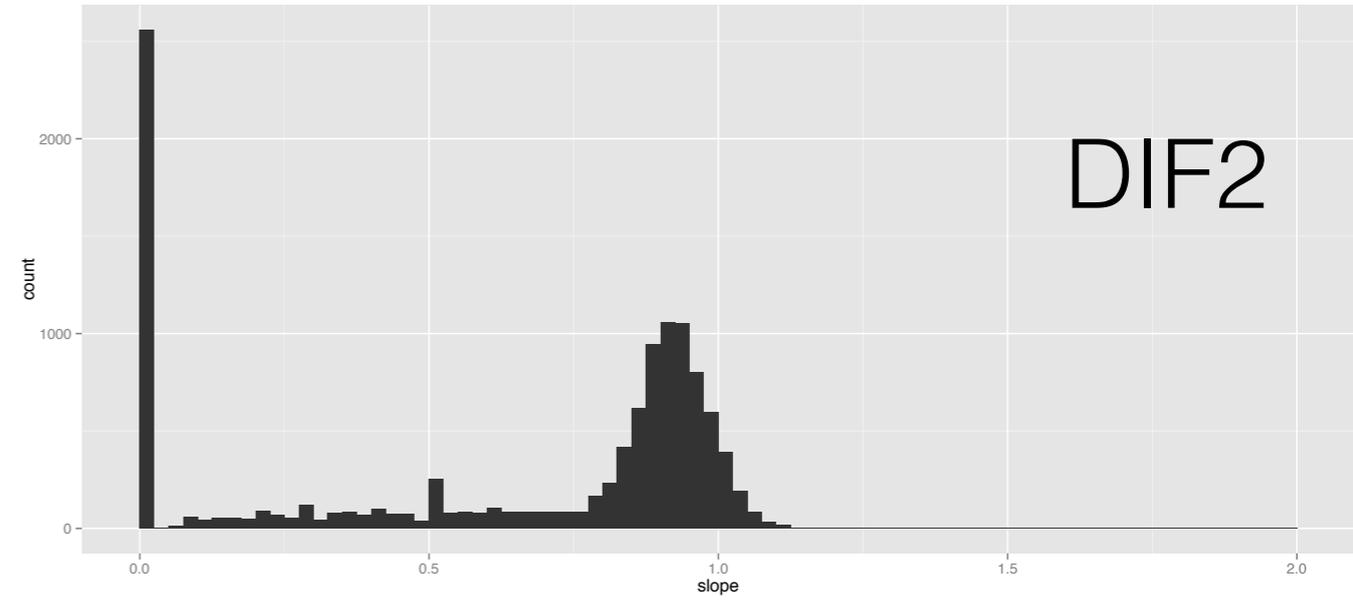
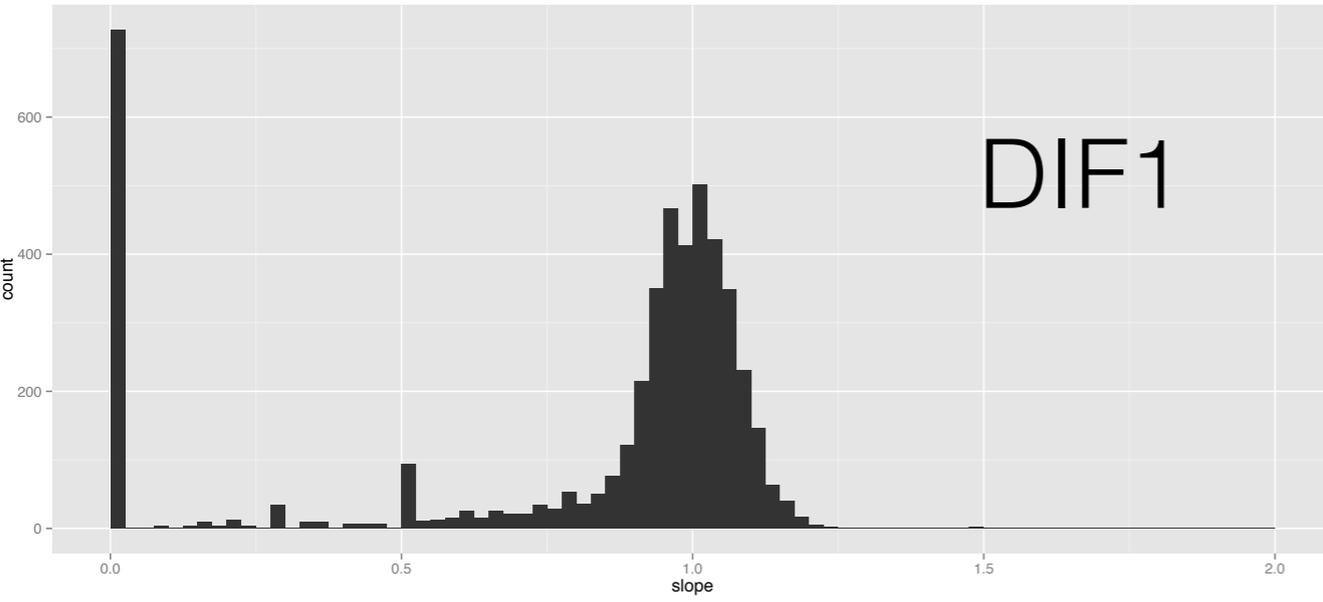
$\log(1/\text{zoom}) > -2.5$
 $\log(1/\text{zoom}) < -0.5$

used grids: 1x pixel
2x pixel
4x pixel

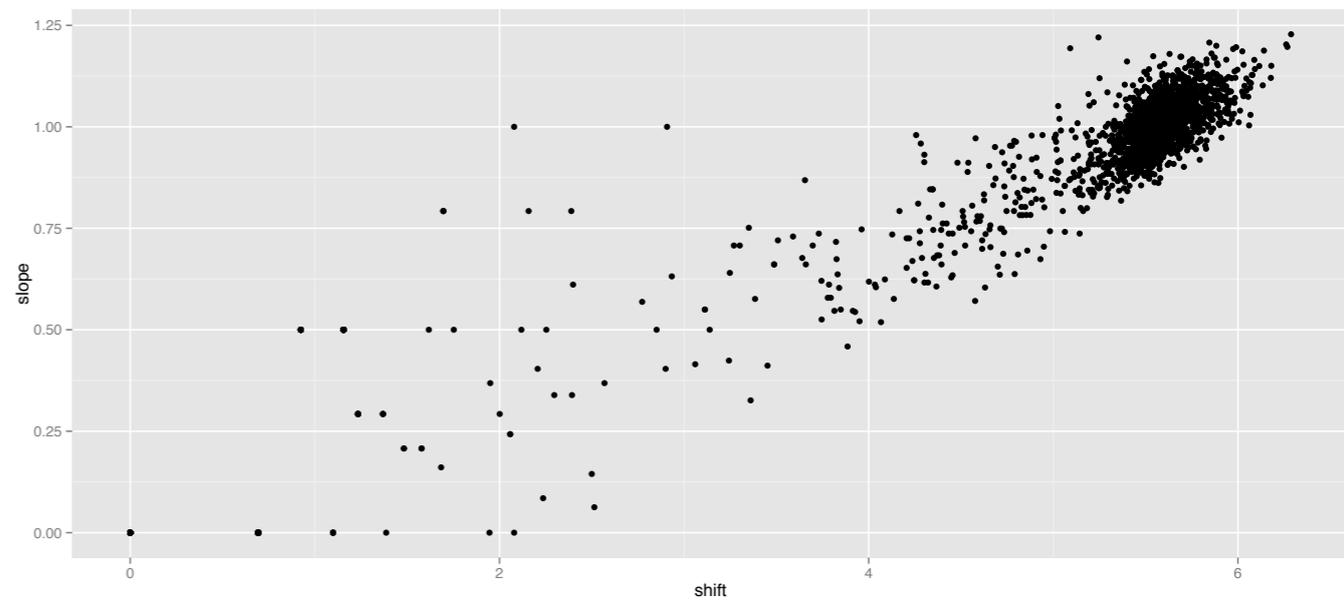
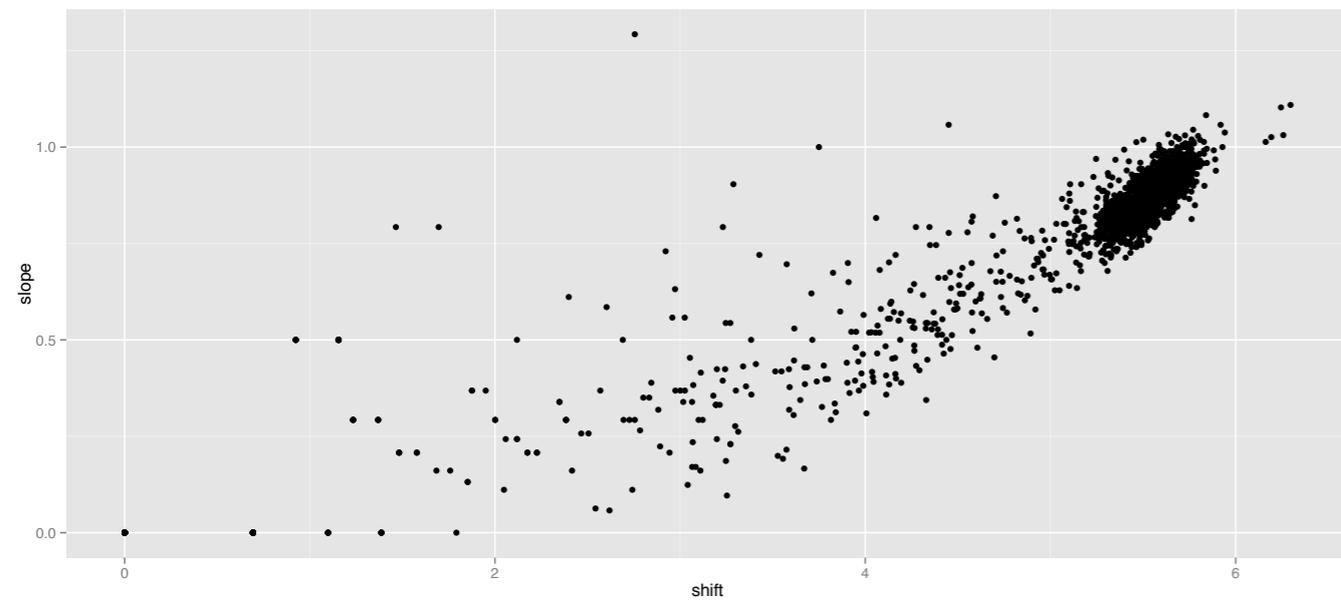
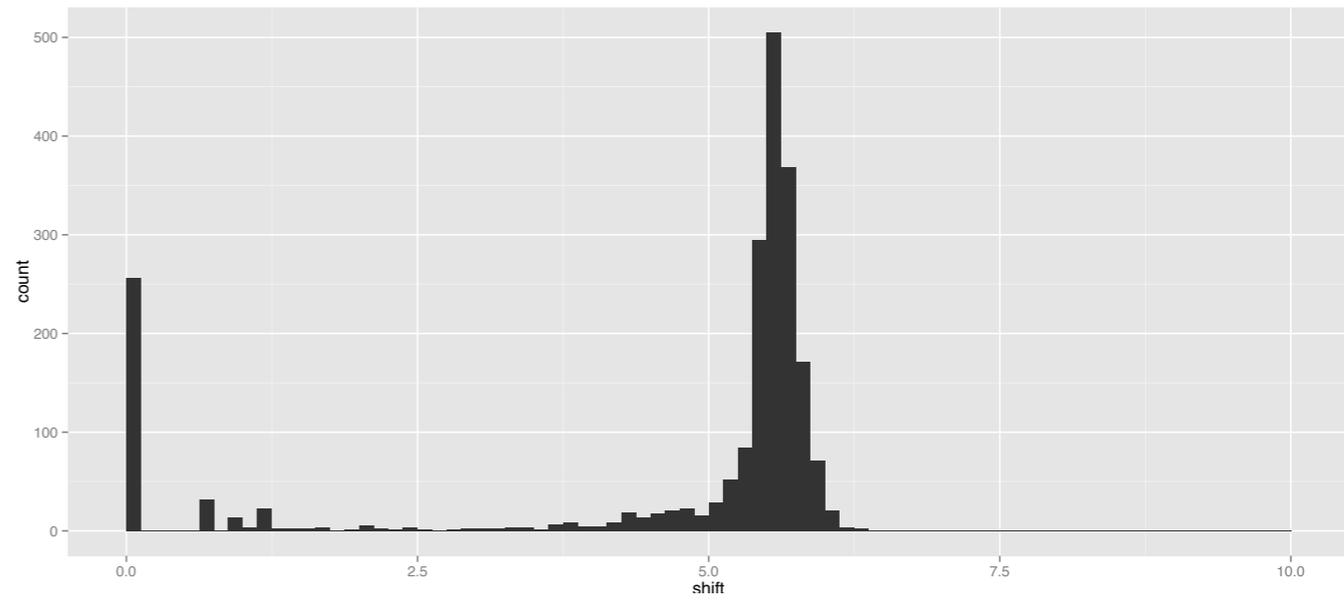
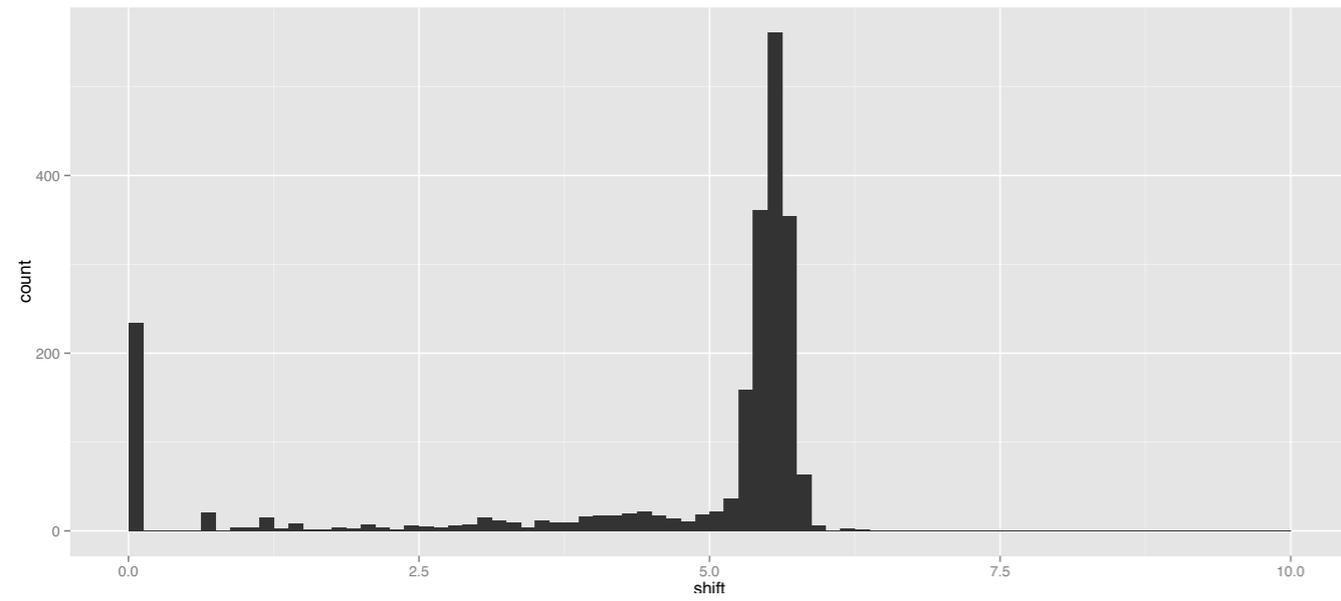
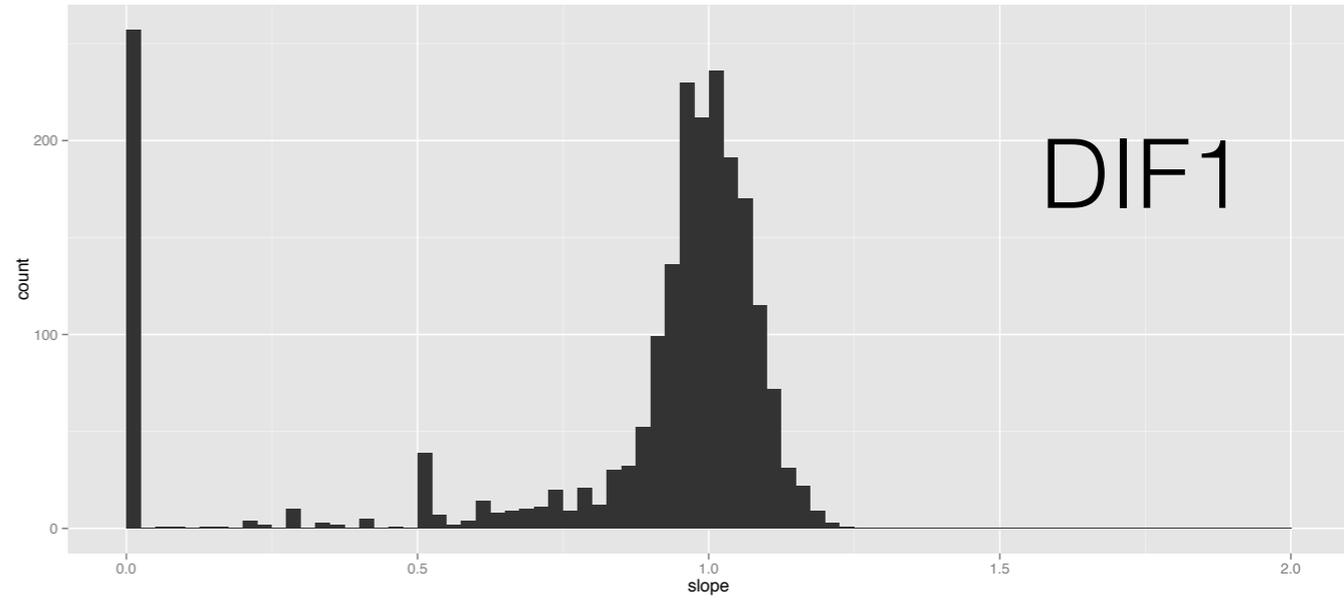
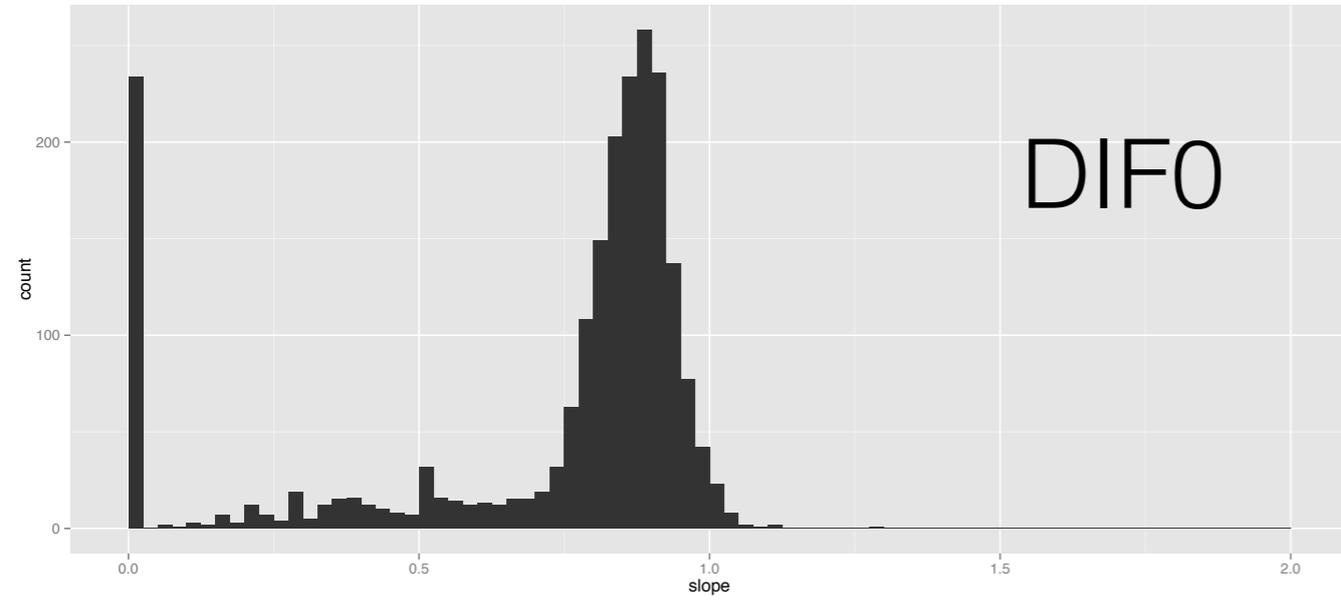
100GeV e+/pi+ run211, full statistics in DIFs



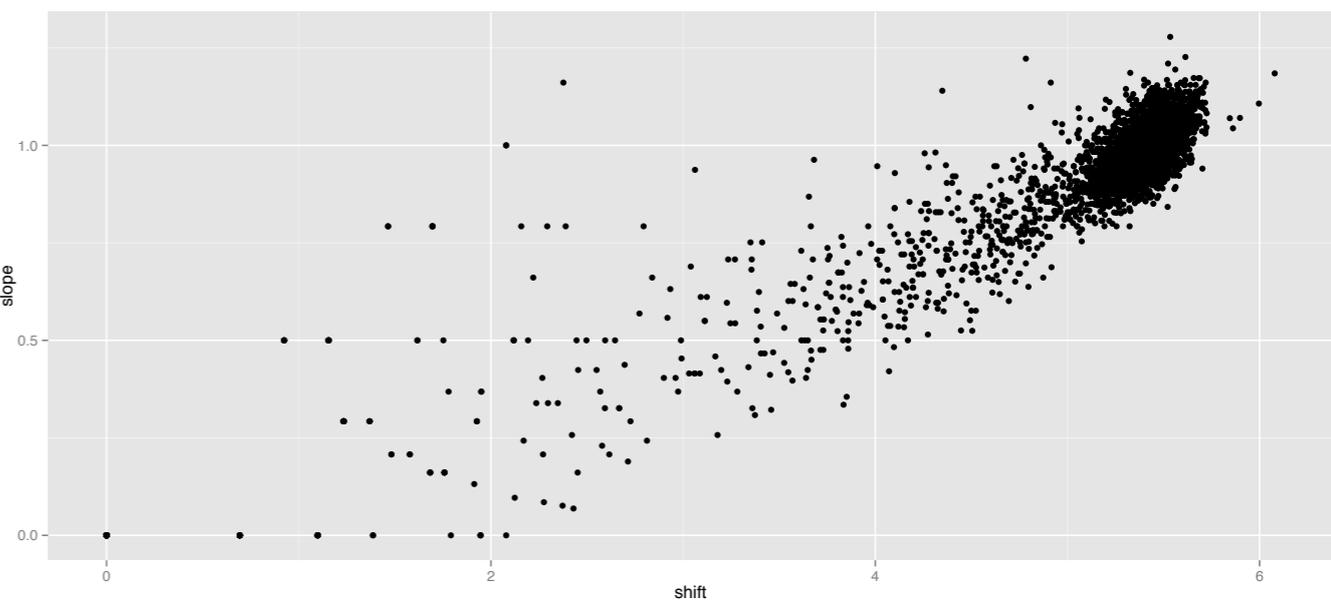
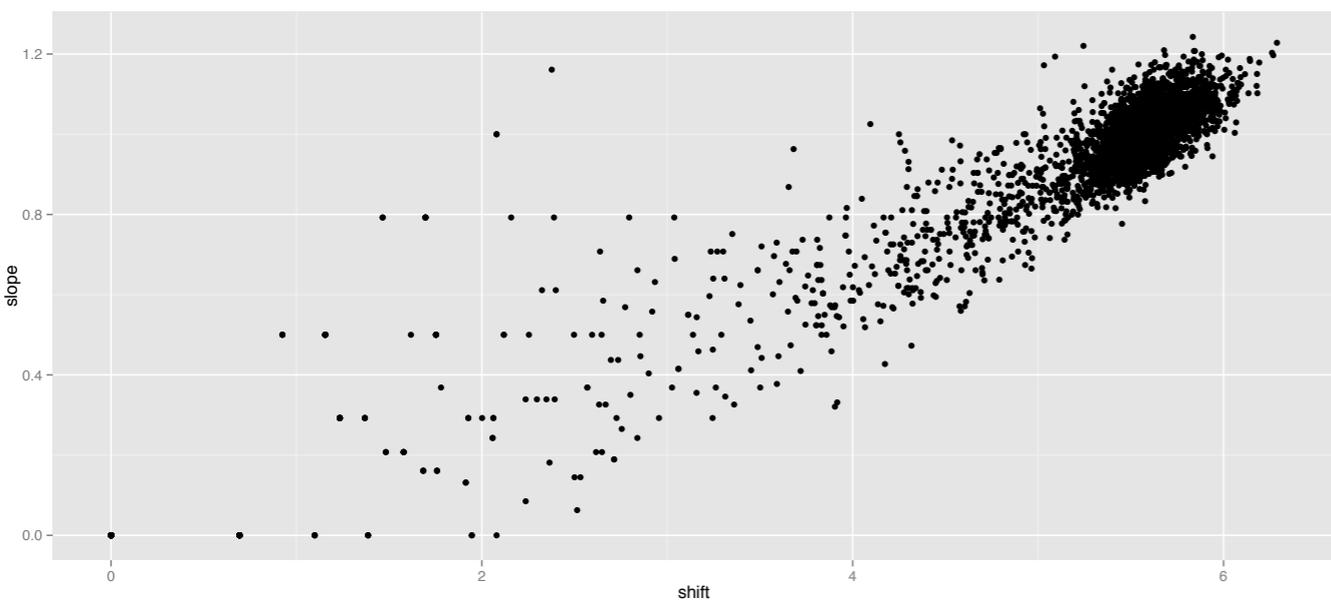
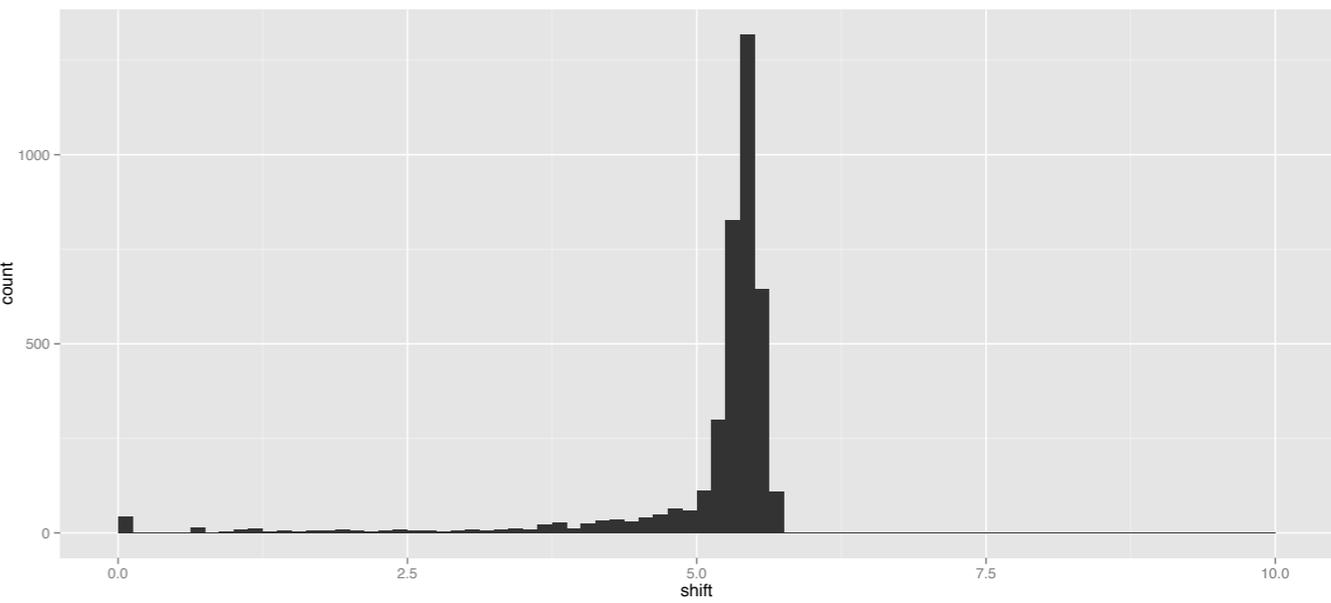
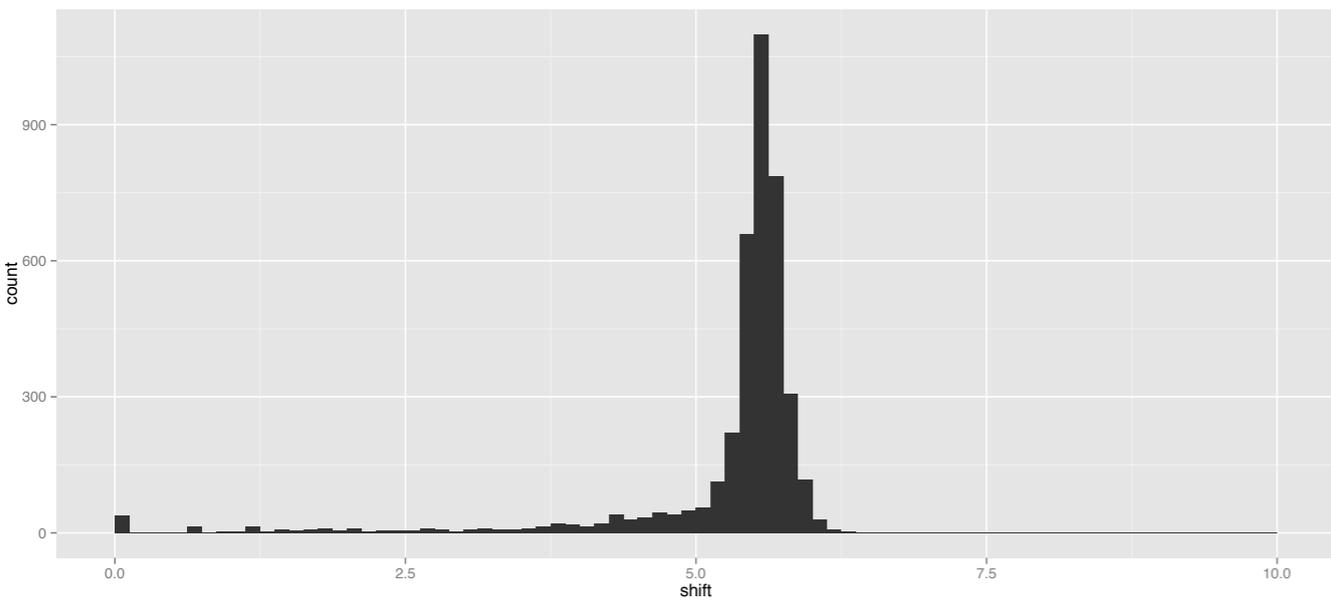
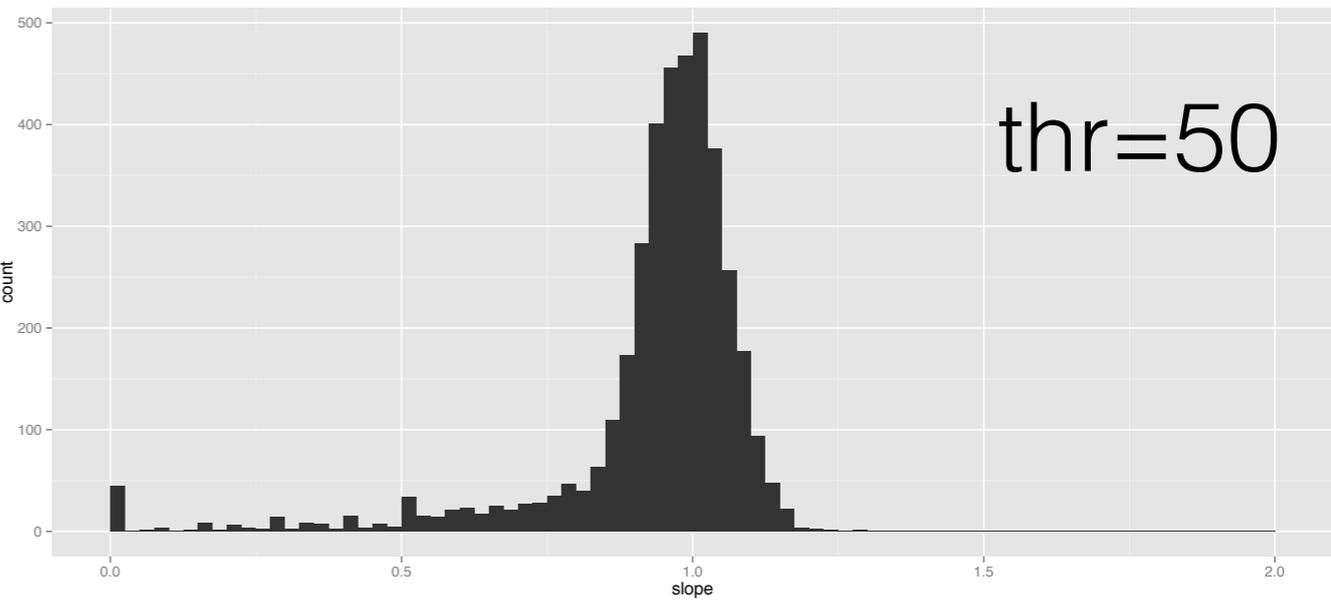
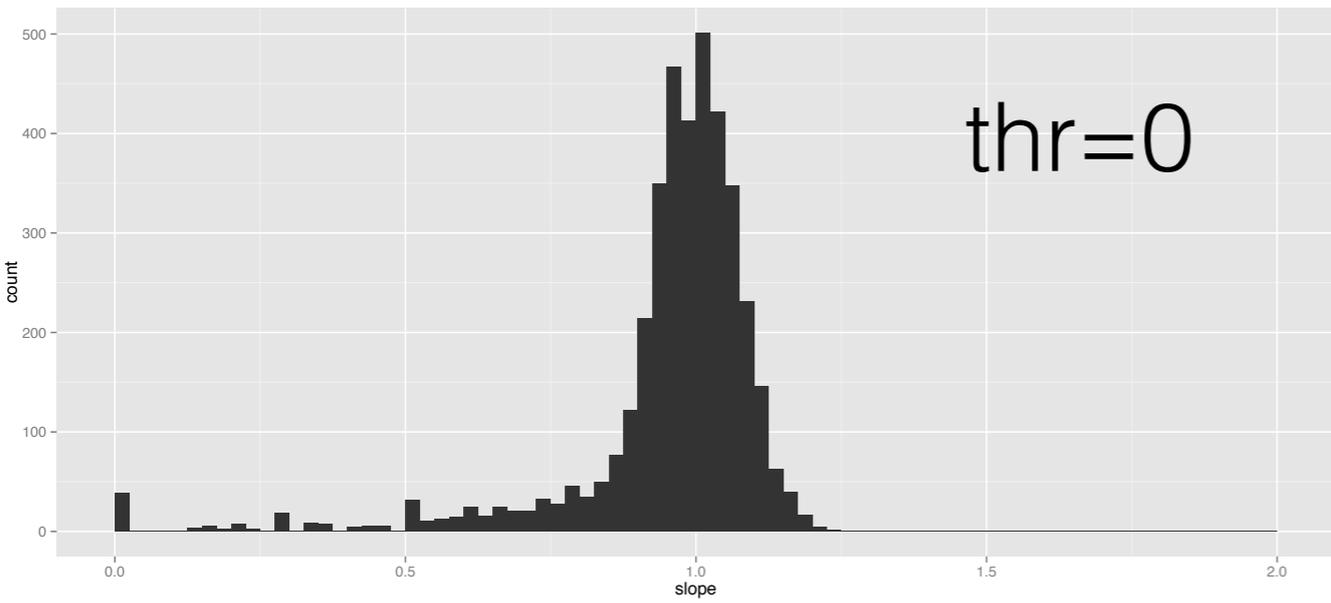
100GeV e+/pi+ run211, full statistics in DIFs



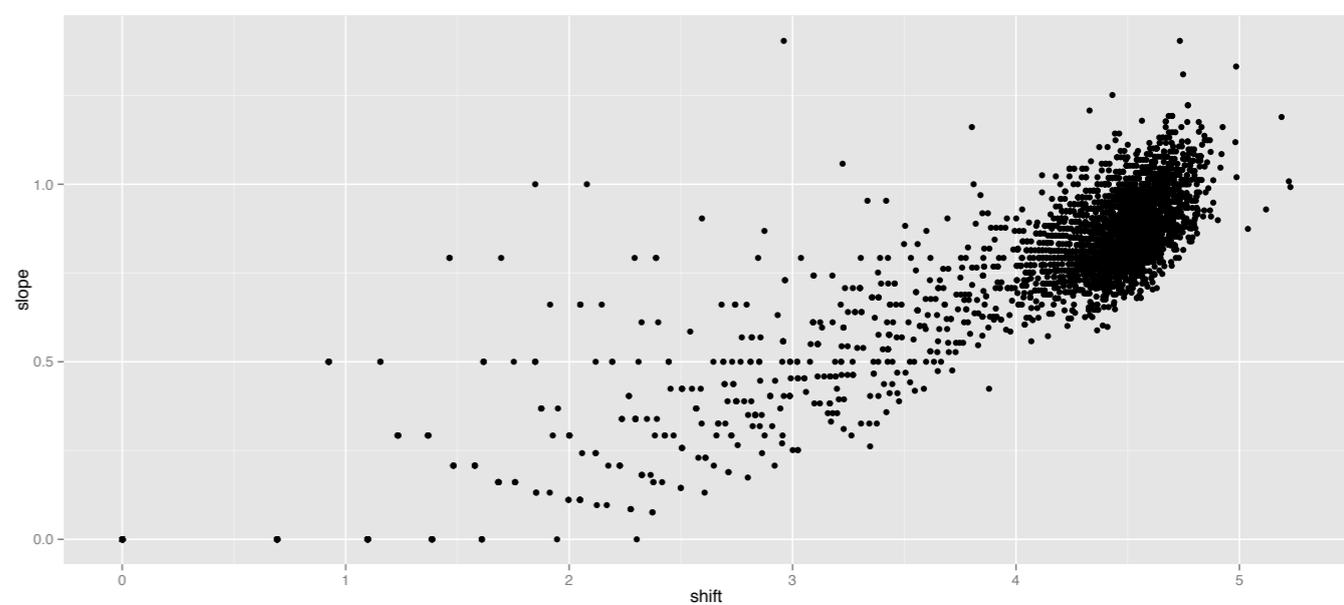
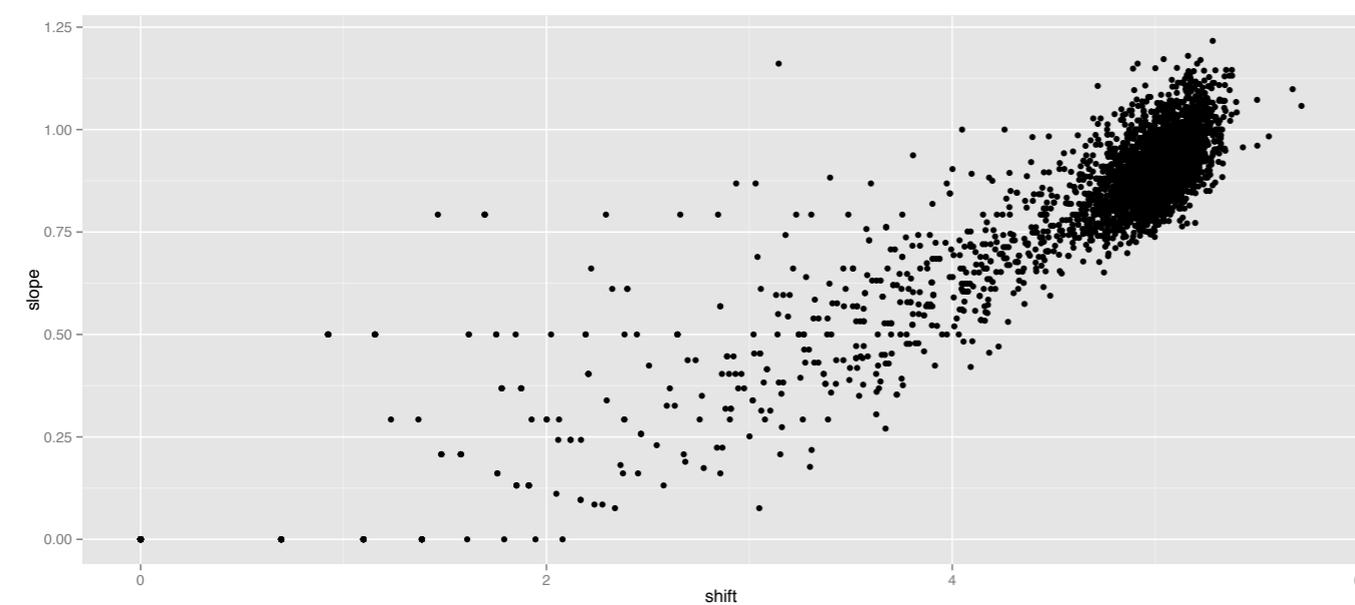
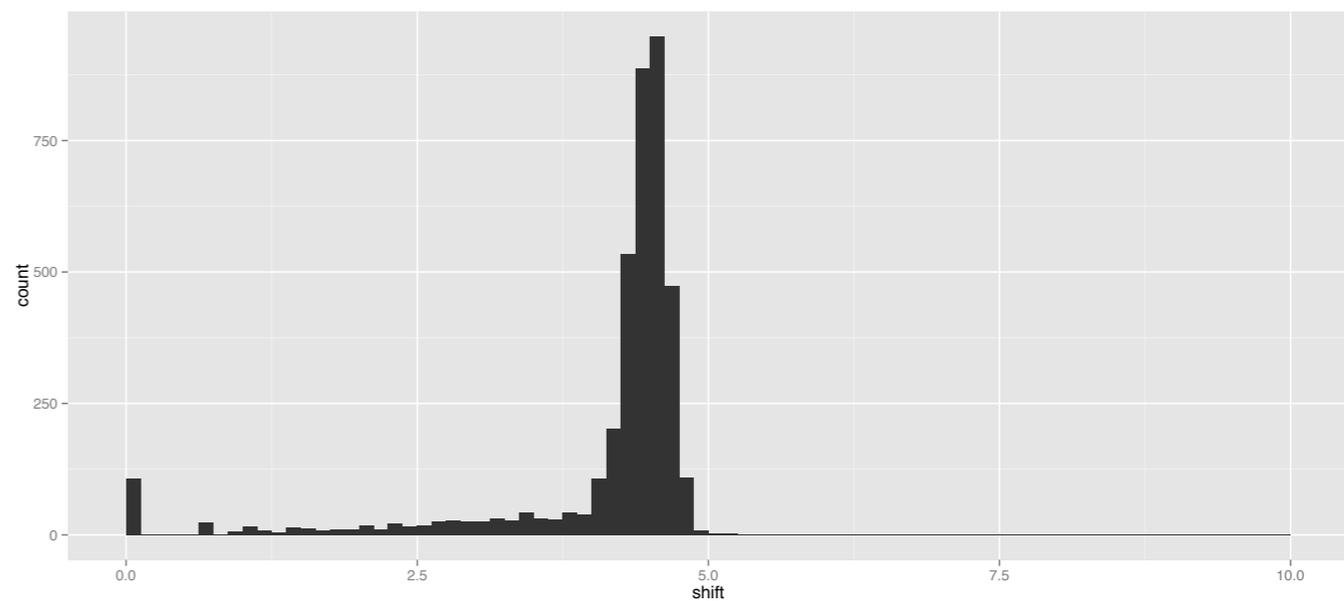
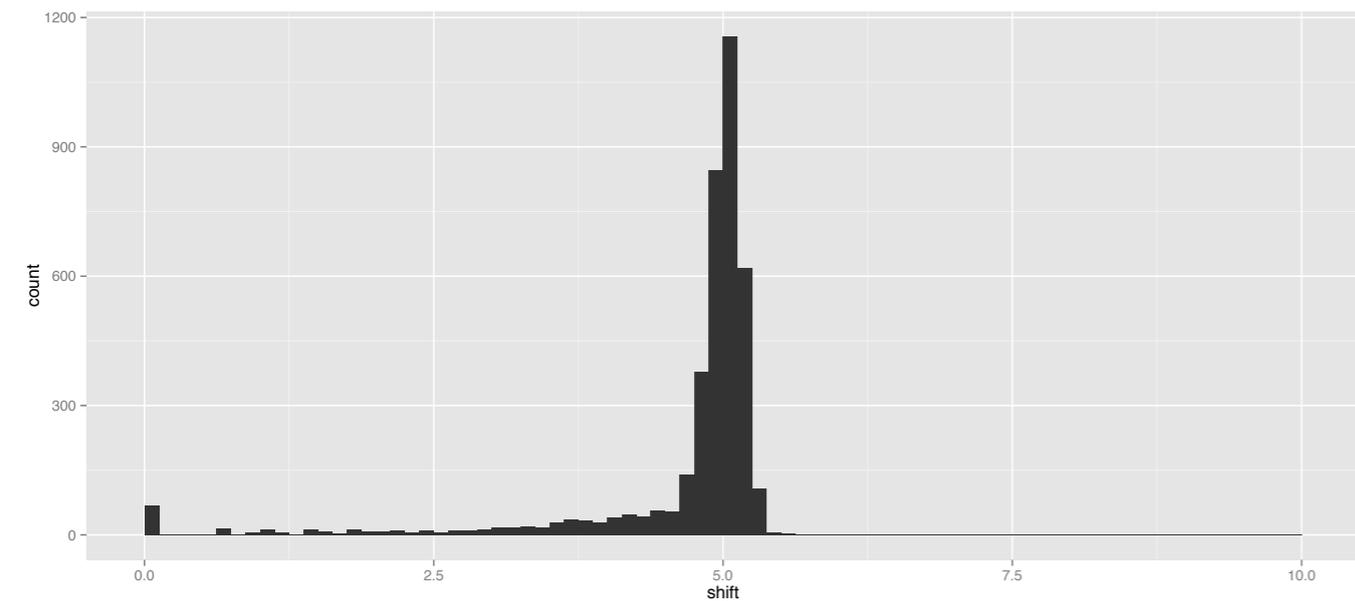
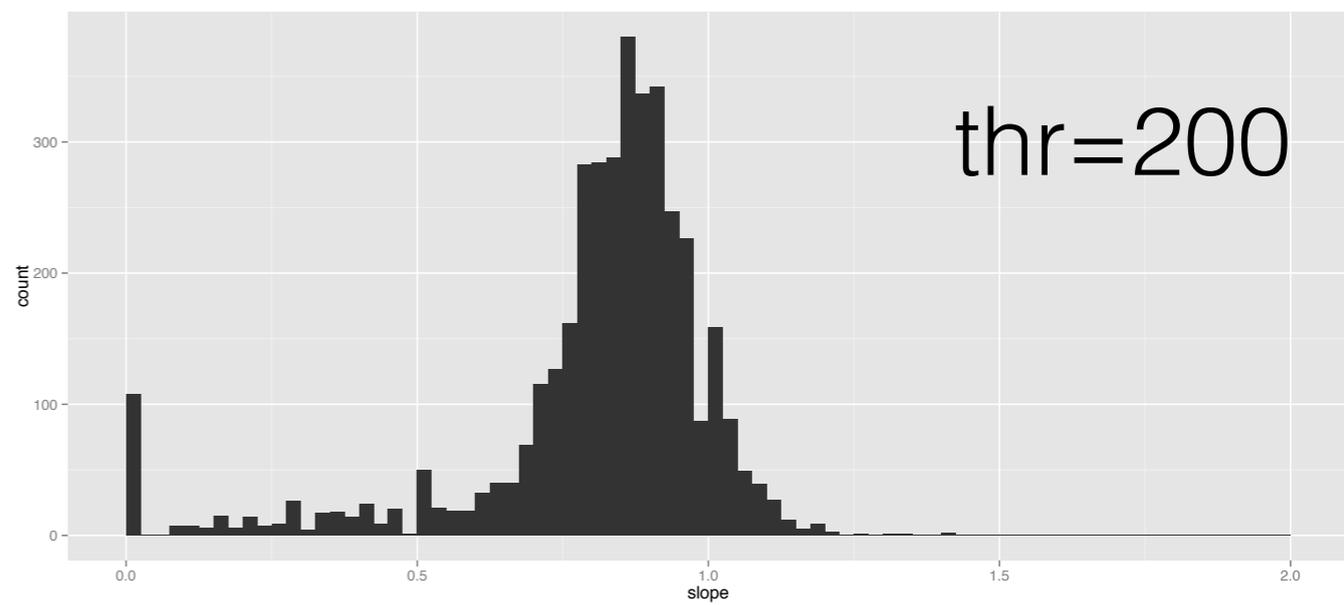
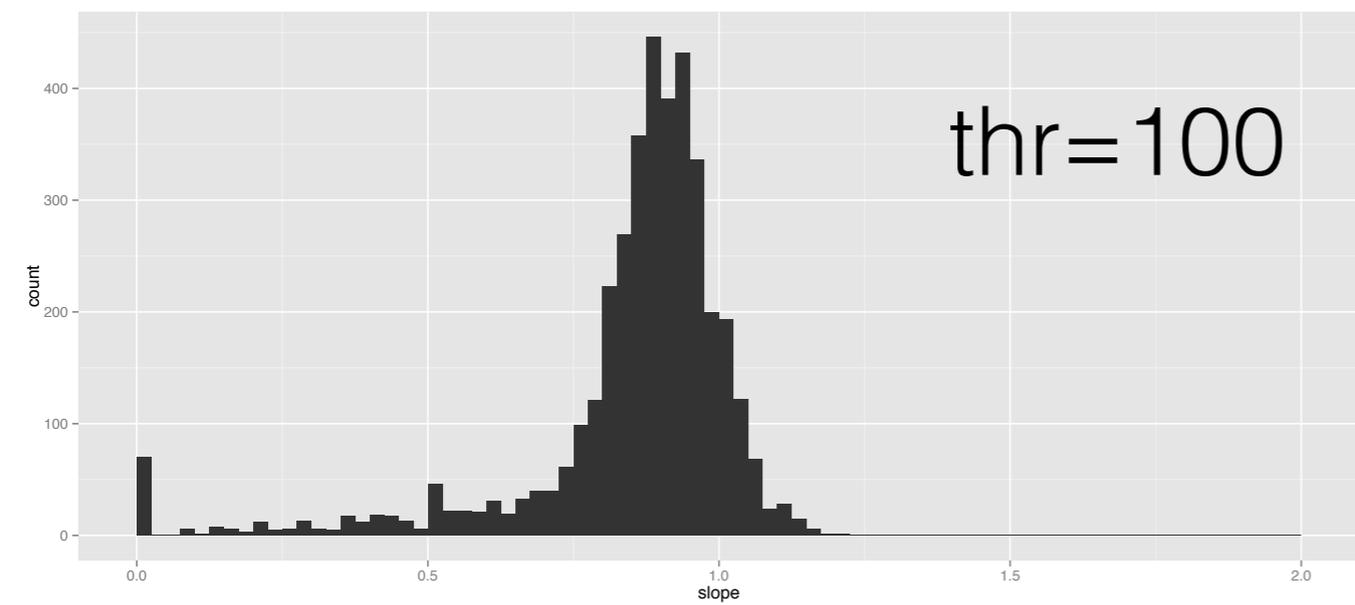
100GeV e^+/π^+ run211, same events



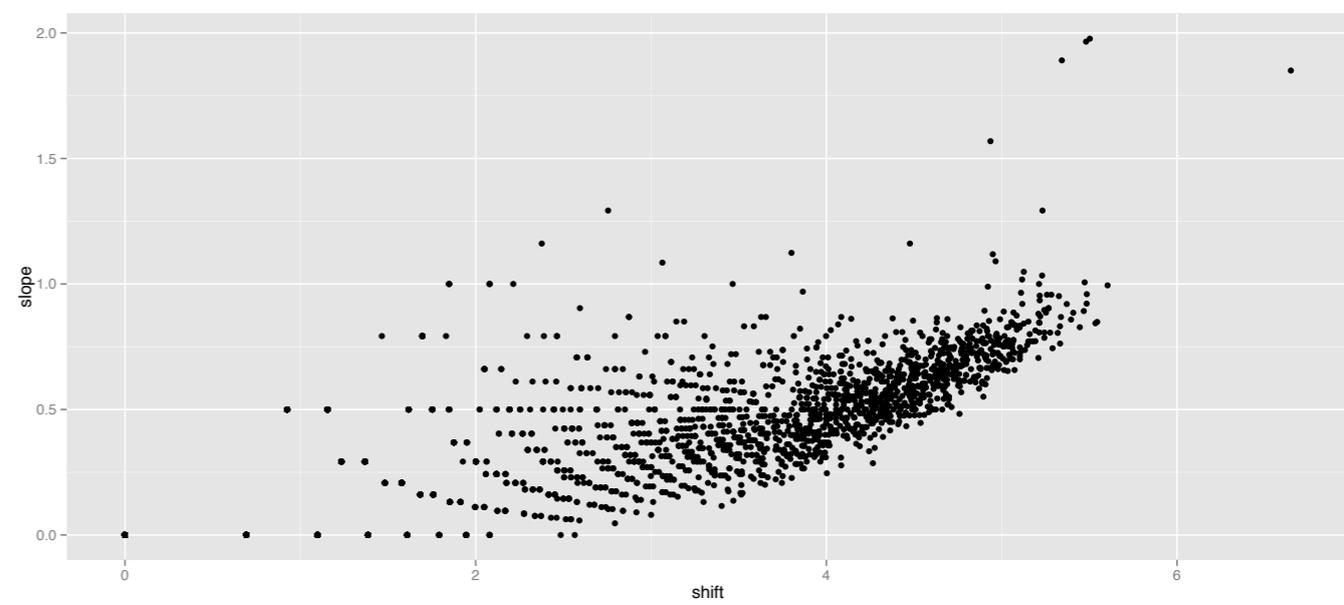
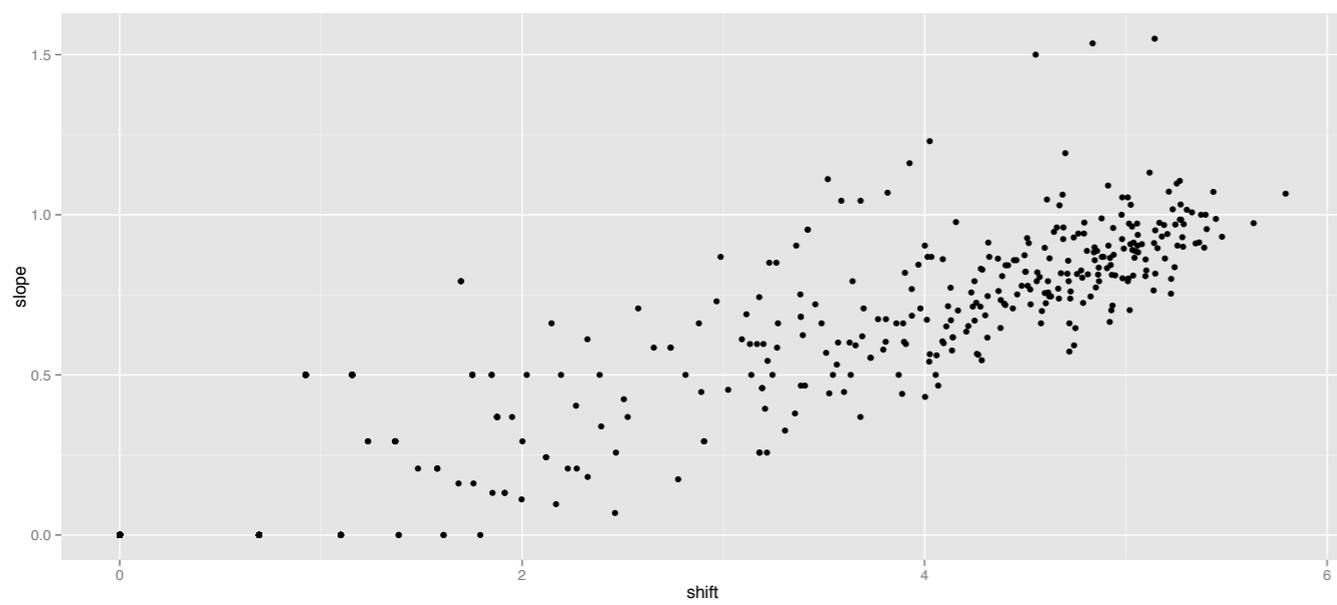
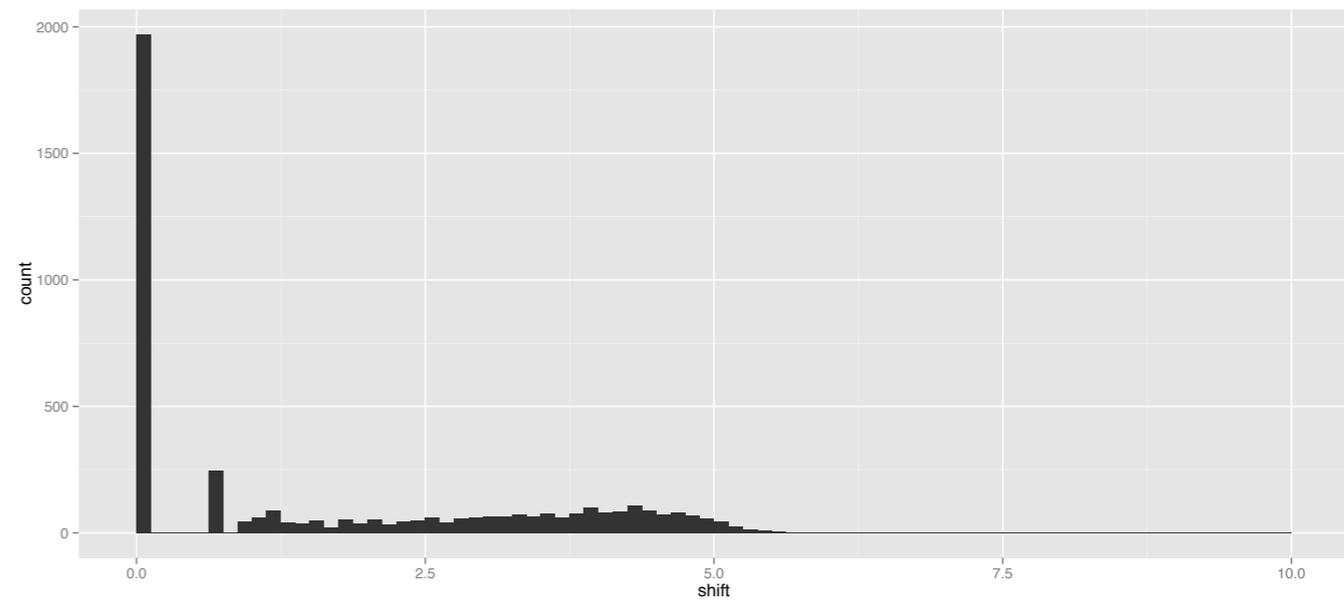
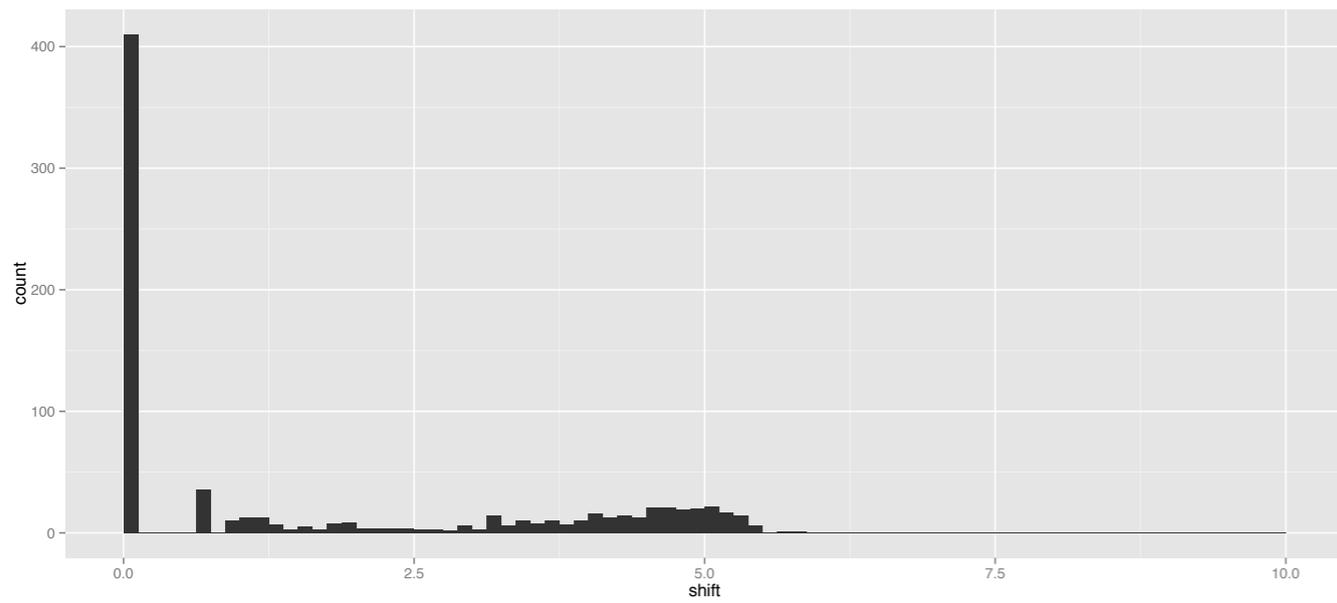
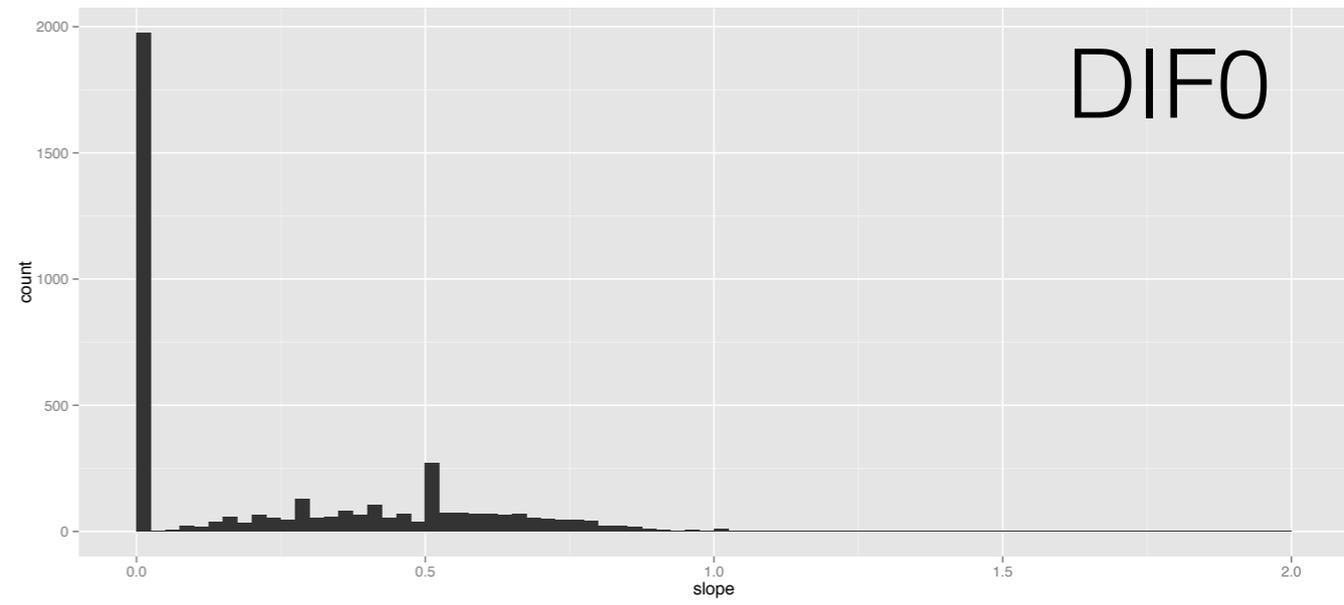
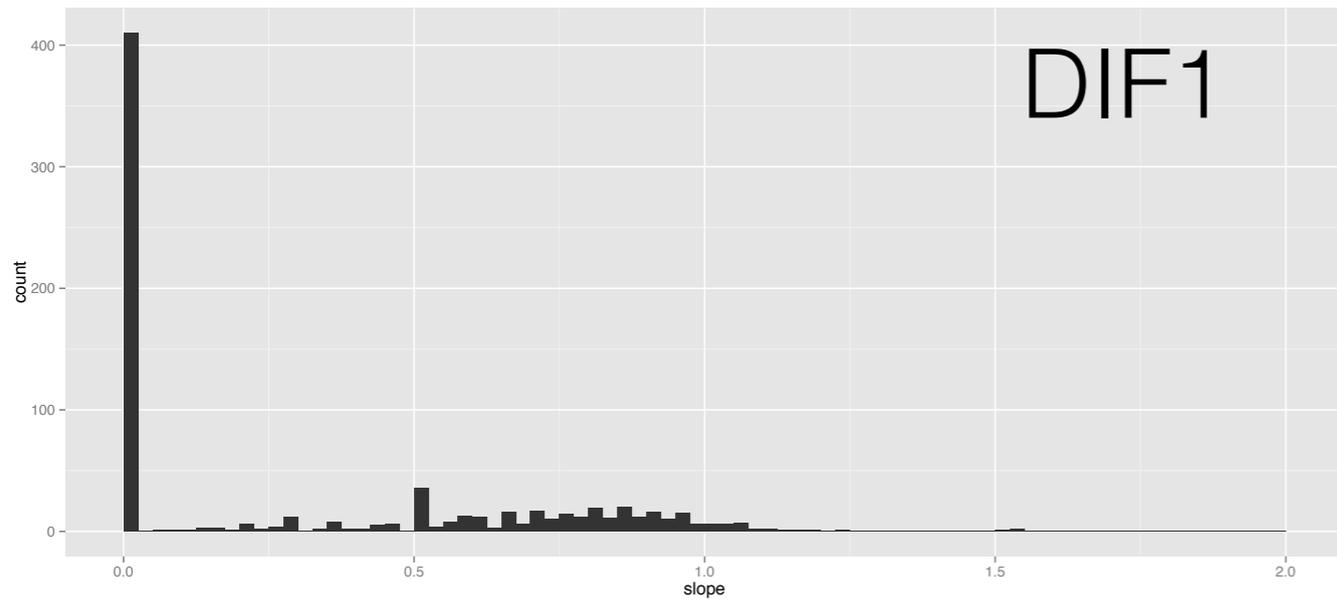
100GeV e+/pi+ run211, DIF1 (same statistics for all thr)



100GeV e^+/π^+ run211, DIF1 (same statistics for all thr)



100GeV pi+ run280, full statistics in DIFs



100GeV pi+ run280, full statistics in DIFs

