

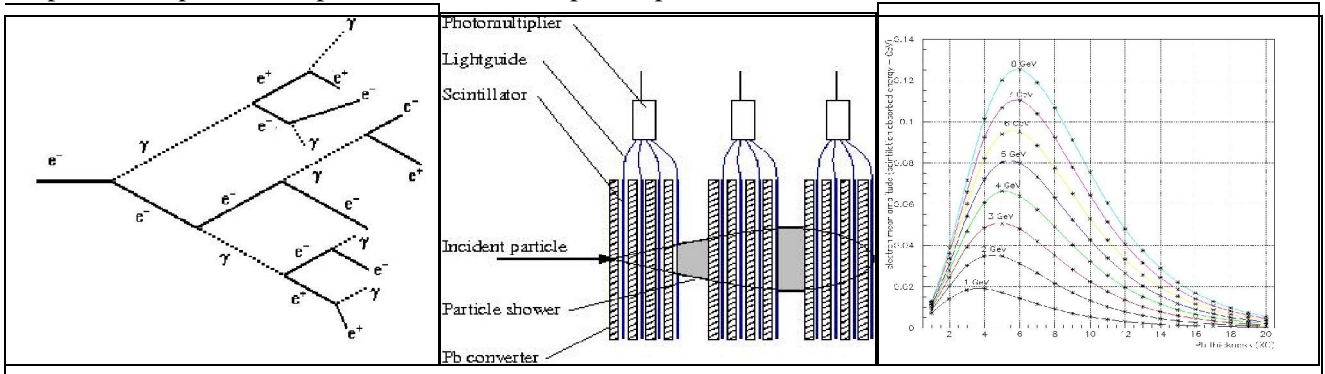
**THE NEW PRESHOWER DETECTOR  
FOR DIRAC-II SET-UP**

**Characteristics and Performances**

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# 1. Characteristics of the new preshower detector

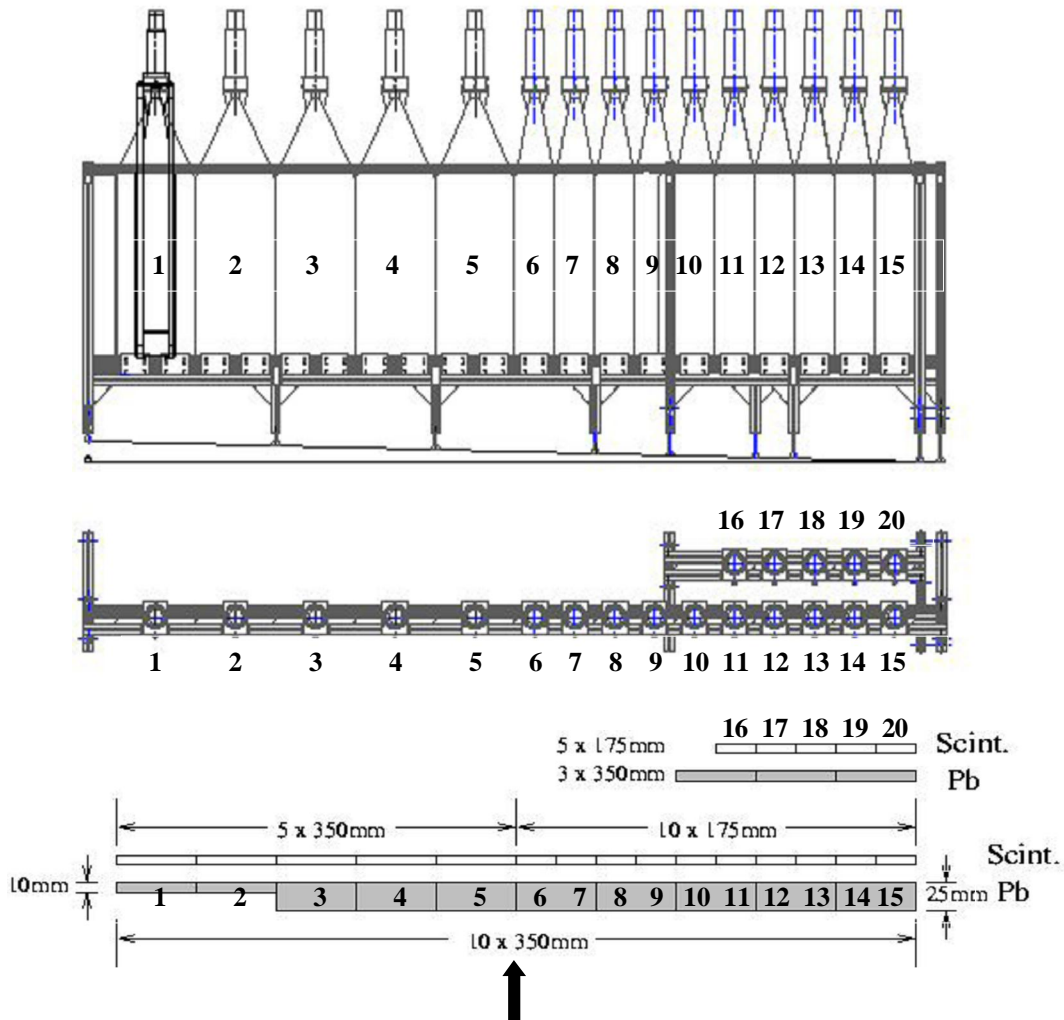
PSh detector samples the early, good shape part (1-  $6X_0$ ) of the electron shower (see **Figure 1**), before the pion shower is initiated. Therefore the PSh detector has a high amplitude spectrum for electrons and low amplitude for pions. This provides the electron/pion separation.



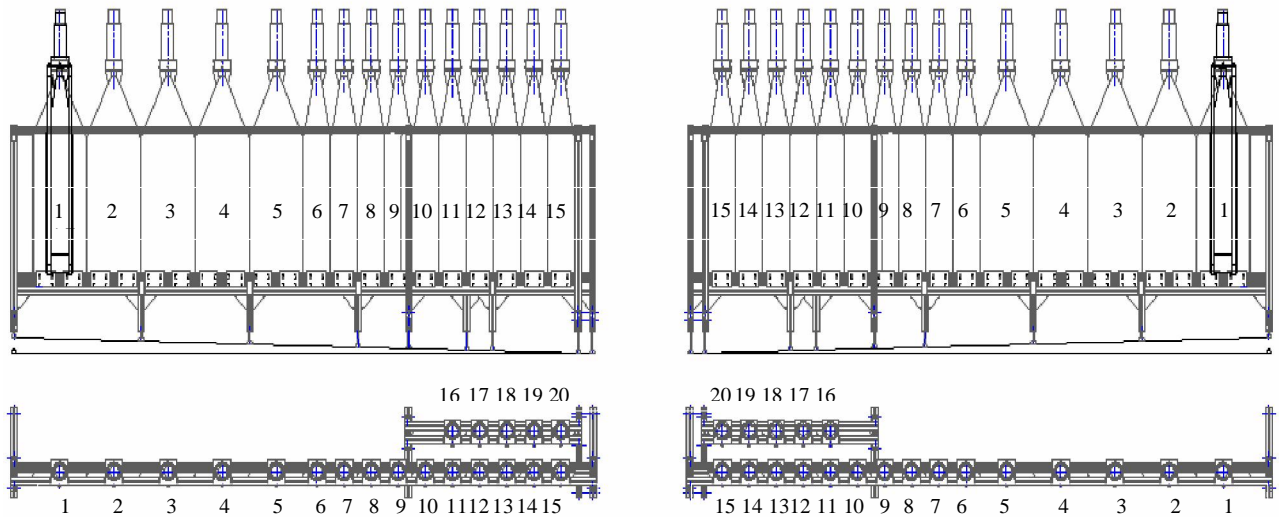
**Figure 1.** Development of the electromagnetic shower and longitudinal distribution of the transfer energy.

The geometrical characteristics of the new preshower detector are presented in **Figure 2**. It contains, as first layer, a Pb converter of 10mm thickness for the first two slabs and 25mm for the rest. The second layer, placed behind the first one, in the kaon flight region. It contains Pb converter slabs of 10mm thickness. The detector slabs, placed behind the Pb converter, are plastic scintillators BICRON type 408 of 10mm thickness.

The two arms PSh detector layout along with the DIRAC setup is presented in **Figure 3**.



**Figure 2.** The preshower left arm geometry and structure.



**Figure 3.** The layout of the two arm PSh arrangement within DIRAC setup.



**Figure 4.** Preshower left arm in the DIRAC set-up

The PSh detector has been extended to include the phase space of the kaon flight detection region. Here, to compensate for the smaller electron rejection efficiency of the Nitrogen Cherenkov, the PSh detector has been built up with two layers.

## 2. One layer preshower detector efficiency

The typical PSh amplitude spectra, for pions and electrons, are presented in **Figures 5** and **6**. They are registered in anticoincidence and coincidence with the Nitrogen Cherenkov detector signals.

The  $e^-$  cut channel separation is placed between the pion and electron amplitude distribution spectra. It is used to define the following quantities:

- **pion detection efficiency** ( $\pi_{eff}$ ) – the ratio of the cut left side ( $A_1^\pi$ ) events and the total *pion spectra* events ( $A_{tot}^\pi$ ):

$$\pi_{eff} = \frac{A_1^\pi}{A_{tot}^\pi}$$

- **pion loss** ( $\pi_{loss}$ ) – the ratio of the cut right side ( $A_2^\pi$ ) events and the total *pion spectra* events ( $A_{tot}^\pi$ ):

$$\pi_{loss} = \frac{A_2^\pi}{A_{tot}^\pi}$$

- **electron rejection** ( $\mathcal{E}_{rej}$ ) – the ratio of the cut right side ( $A_2^{el}$ ) events and the total *electron spectra* events ( $A_{tot}^{el}$ ):

$$\mathcal{E}_{rej} = \frac{A_2^{el}}{A_{tot}^{el}}$$

- **electron escape** ( $\mathcal{E}_{esc}$ ) – the ratio of the cut left side ( $A_1^{el}$ ) events and the total *electron spectra* events ( $A_{tot}^{el}$ ):

$$\mathcal{E}_{esc} = \frac{A_1^{el}}{A_{tot}^{el}}$$

## 2.1. Pion detection and electron rejection efficiency evaluation.

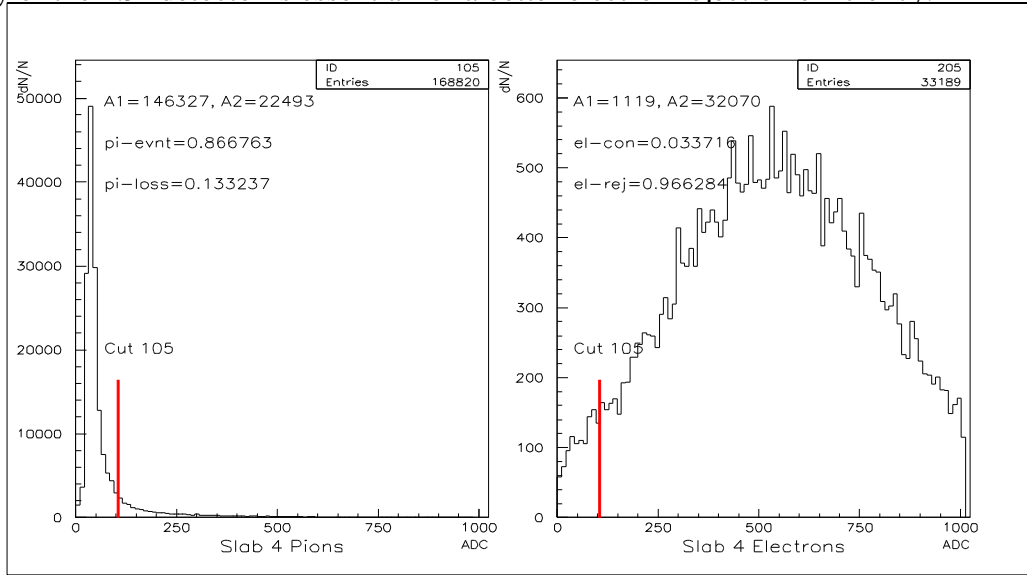
The experimental PSh spectra measurements along the DIRAC setup, using pion and electron trigger, have been registered for every PSh detector slab. The pion peak is practically independent on energy (it is a minimum ionising particle). Therefore we used this peak in the amplitude spectra calibration, by placing the pion peak at the quasi-same position in each spectrum. Nevertheless, it is difficult to have in this way a very good amplitude calibration because the pion peak is just at the beginning of the spectra.

**Figure 5** shows pion and electron spectra for the slab number 4, 9 and 13 of the right arm (negative particles) and in **Figure 6** are the same slab number spectra of the left arm (positive particles).

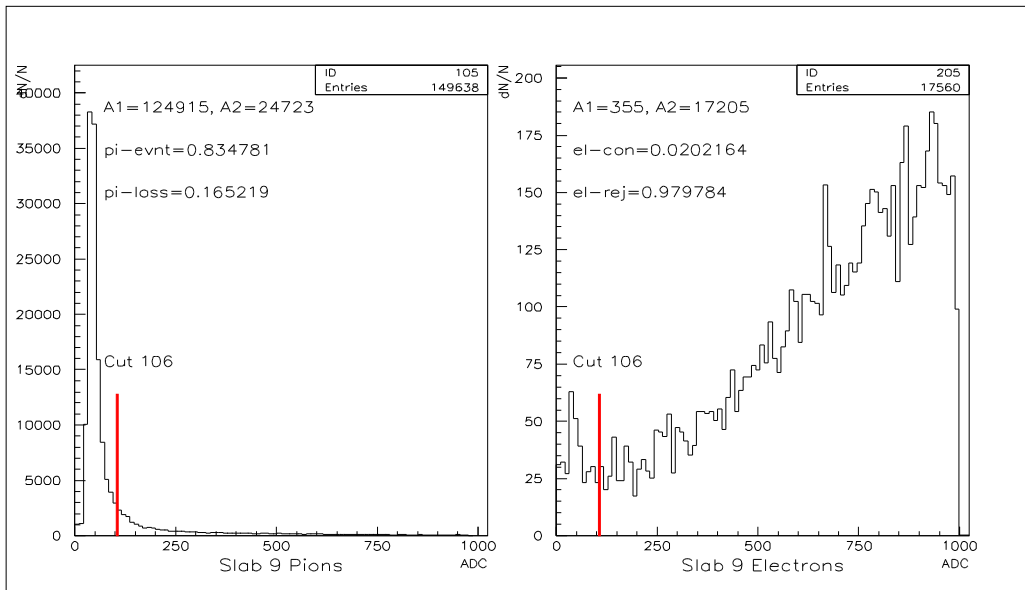
The cut channel position has been determined by a Gaussian fit of the pion peak, placed at the 7 distance on the right side. This was taken by eye evaluation.

**Note !** As the energy increases (the slab number increase), pion signals are present also in the PSh electron spectra (see **Figures 5** and **6**). It means that at higher energies the pions produce also Cherenkov radiation, and the Cherenkov detector cannot separate efficiently the electron and pion

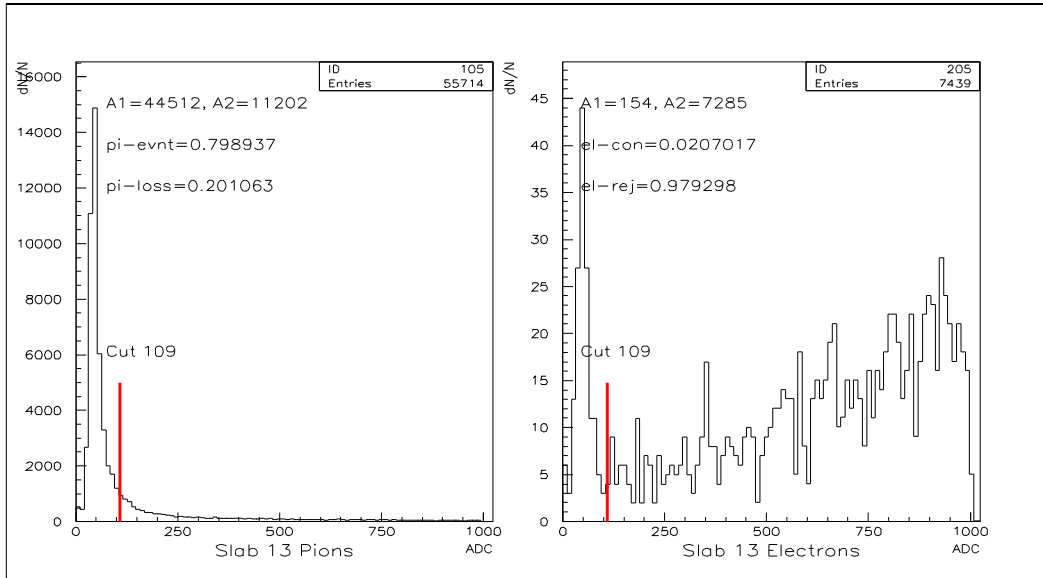
signals, therefore the electron rejection efficiency is poor. Additional electron-pion separation capability of the PSh detector is essential for a better electron rejection efficiency.



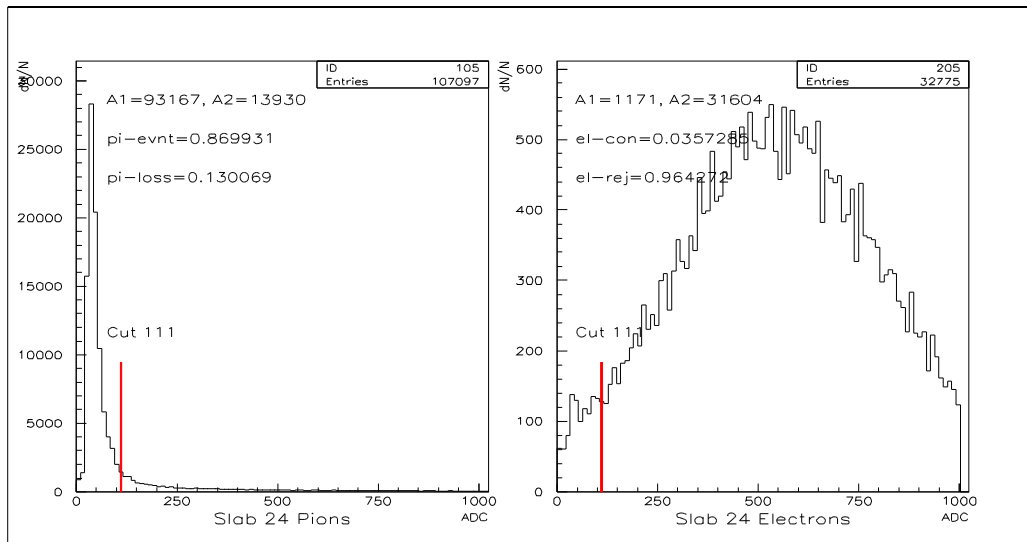
**Figure 5 a.** PSh Pion and Electron spectra, slab 4, right arm



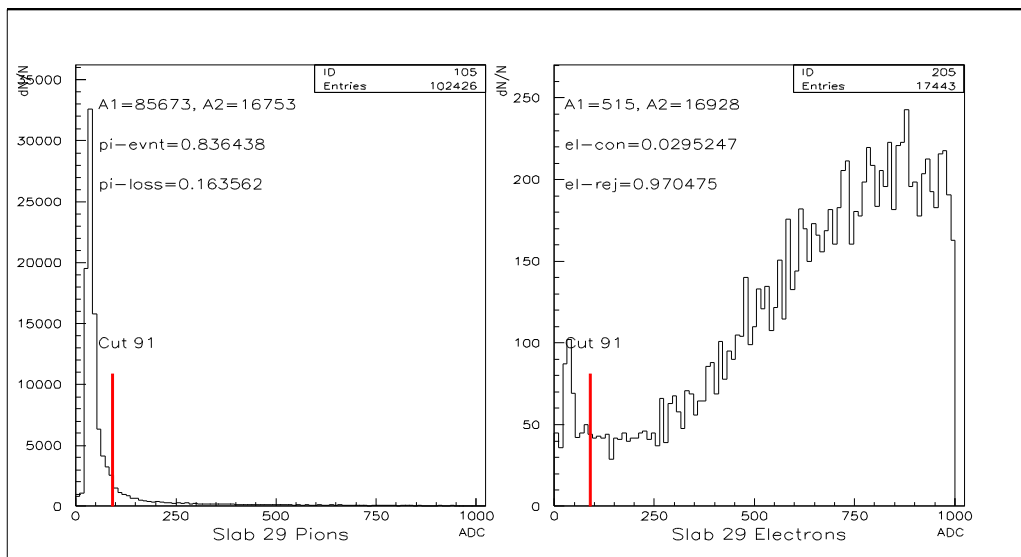
**Figure 5 b.** PSh Pion and Electron spectra, slab 9, right arm



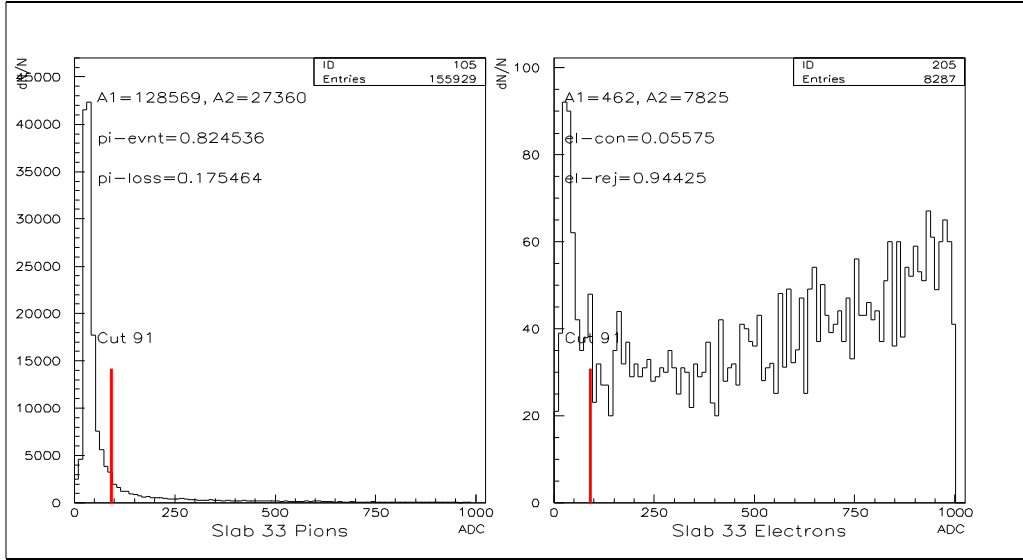
**Figure 5 c.** PSh Pion and Electron spectra, slab 13, right arm



**Figure 6 a.** PSh Pion and Electron spectra, slab 4, left arm



**Figure 6 b.** PSh Pion and Electron spectra, slab 9, left arm



**Figure 6 c.** PSh Pion and Electron spectra, slab 13, left arm

**Figures 5, 6** show pion and electron spectra with the measured  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  ( $A_{tot}=A_1+A_2$ ) values, and the ratios  $\pi_{eff} = A_1^\pi / A_{tot}^\pi$  (pion detection efficiency) and  $\pi_{loss} = A_2^\pi / A_{tot}^\pi$  (pion loss) as well as  $\epsilon_{esc} = A_1^{el} / A_{tot}^{el}$  (electron escape) and  $\epsilon_{rej} = A_2^{el} / A_{tot}^{el}$  (electron rejection).

**Table 1** shows the  $\pi_{eff}$  values for all the 40 PSh slabs of the right arm (negative particles).

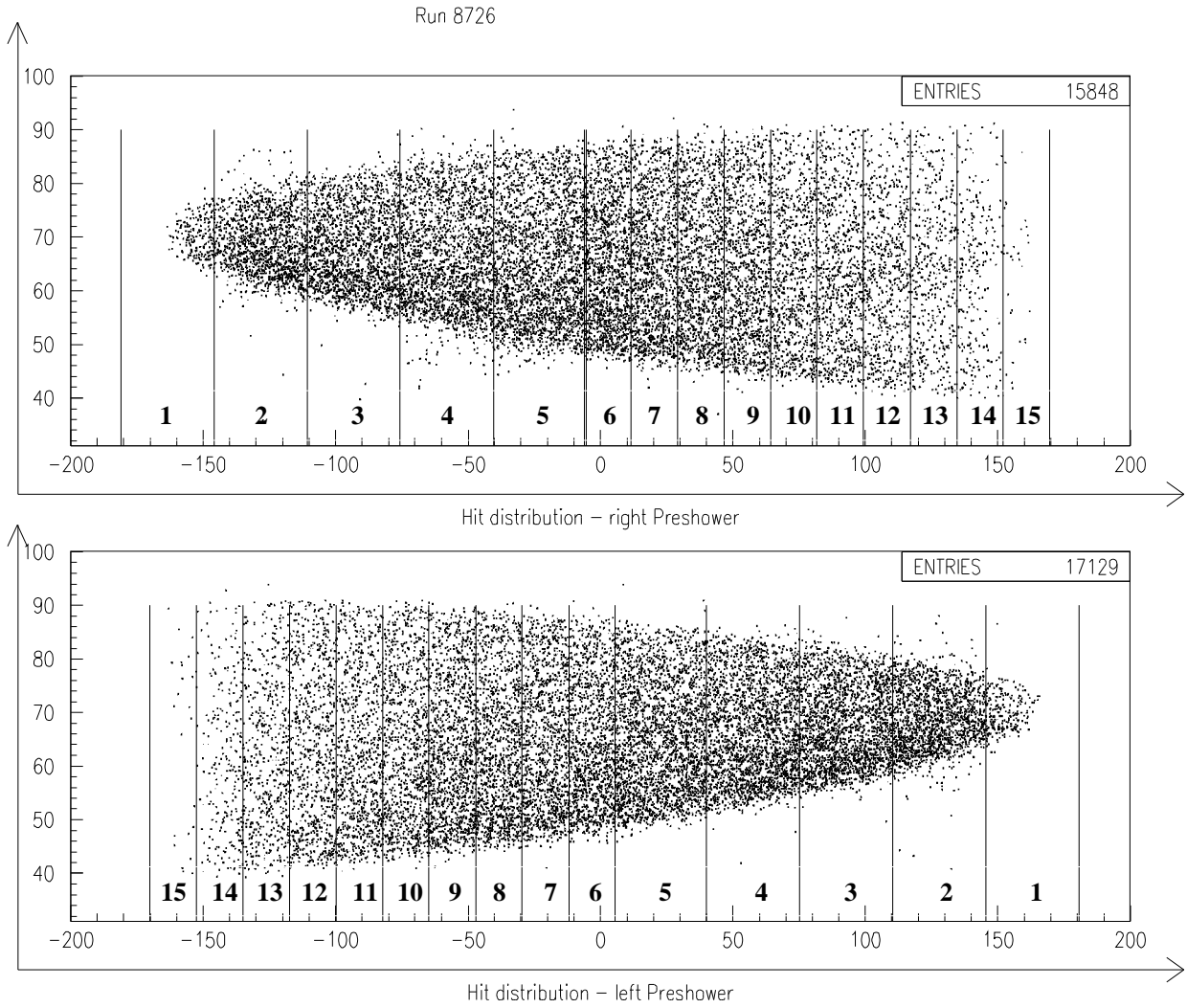
**Table 2** shows the same  $\pi_{eff}$  values for the left arm (positive particle).

**Table 3** shows the  $\epsilon_{rej}$  values for all the 40 PSh slabs for the right arm (negative particles).

**Table 4** shows the same  $\epsilon_{rej}$  values for the left arm (positive particle).

Slabs 16-20 and 36-40 belong to the second layer, giving the amplitude signals from the shower produced after passing the first layer, slabs 11-15 and 31-35 (see **Figure 2, 3**).

**Note !** The decrease in the rejection efficiency  $\epsilon_{rej}$  and pion detection efficiency  $\pi_{eff}$  for both arms in the outermost slabs (1, 15 and 20), is due to the partial hit covering of the the detector surface (see **Figure 3** and **Figure 7**). Except of these values, the electron rejection efficiency  $\epsilon_{rej}$  is greater than 90%.

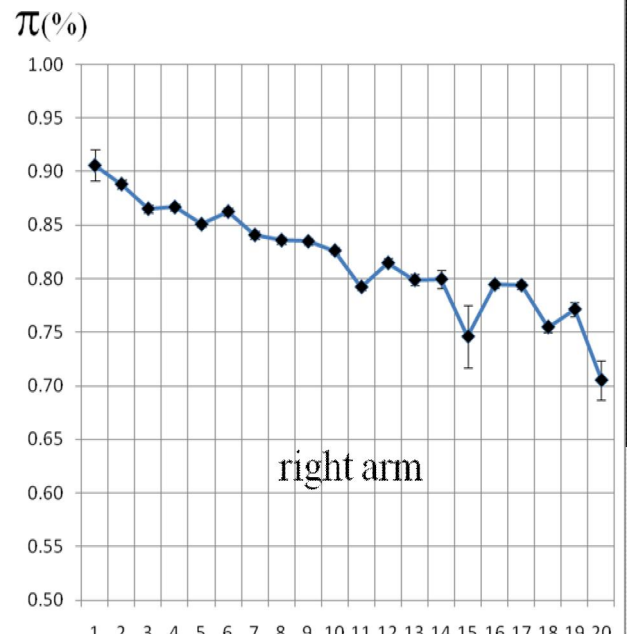


**Figure 7.** Hit distribution on the preshower.

**Table 1**

**One layer preshower pion detection efficiency (right arm)**

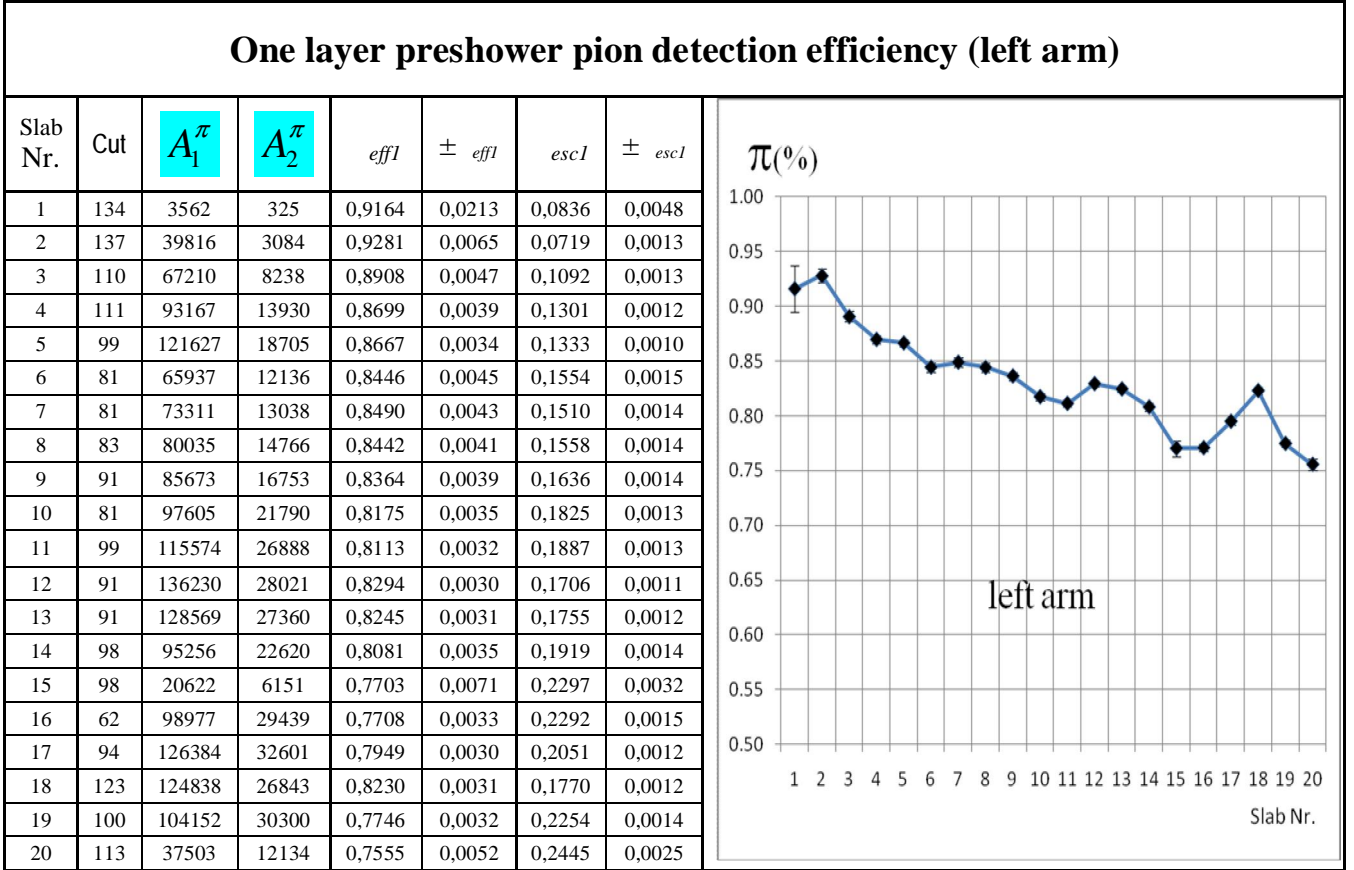
Slab Nr.	Cut	$A_1^\pi$	$A_2^\pi$	<i>eff1</i>	$\pm$ <i>eff1</i>	<i>esc1</i>	$\pm$ <i>esc1</i>
1	95	7344	765	0,9057	0,0146	0,0943	0,0036
2	87	68549	8629	0,8882	0,0047	0,1118	0,0013
3	98	107514	16746	0,8652	0,0036	0,1348	0,0011
4	105	146327	22493	0,8668	0,0031	0,1332	0,0009
5	108	183108	32103	0,8508	0,0027	0,1492	0,0009
6	93	103061	16424	0,8625	0,0037	0,1375	0,0011
7	94	108268	20506	0,8408	0,0035	0,1592	0,0012
8	92	117503	23074	0,8359	0,0033	0,1641	0,0012
9	106	124915	24723	0,8348	0,0032	0,1652	0,0011
10	102	133681	28129	0,8262	0,0031	0,1738	0,0011
11	81	92781	24329	0,7923	0,0035	0,2077	0,0015
12	104	68410	15567	0,8146	0,0042	0,1854	0,0016



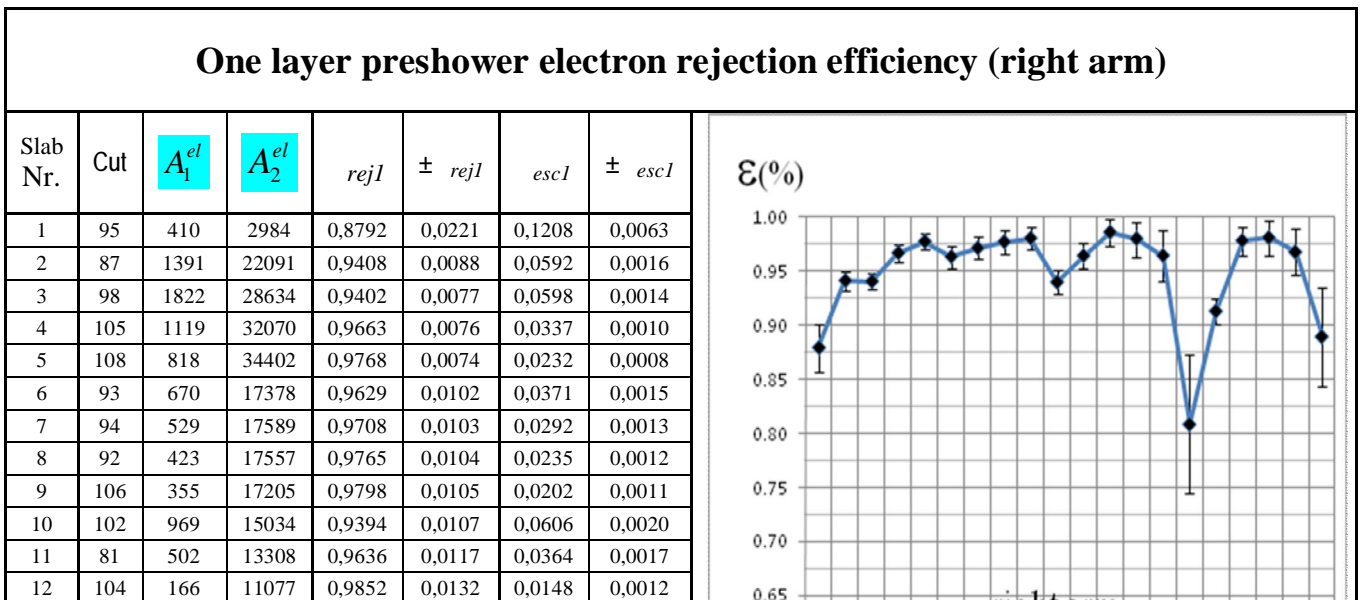


13	109	44512	11202	0,7989	0,0051	0,2011	0,0021
14	115	17256	4326	0,7996	0,0082	0,2004	0,0033
15	103	1178	401	0,7460	0,0287	0,2540	0,0142
16	94	95208	24616	0,7946	0,0034	0,2054	0,0014
17	98	66529	17278	0,7938	0,0041	0,2062	0,0017
18	98	44075	14314	0,7549	0,0048	0,2451	0,0023
19	99	21938	6501	0,7714	0,0069	0,2286	0,0031
20	76	2599	1086	0,7053	0,0181	0,2947	0,0102

**Table 2**

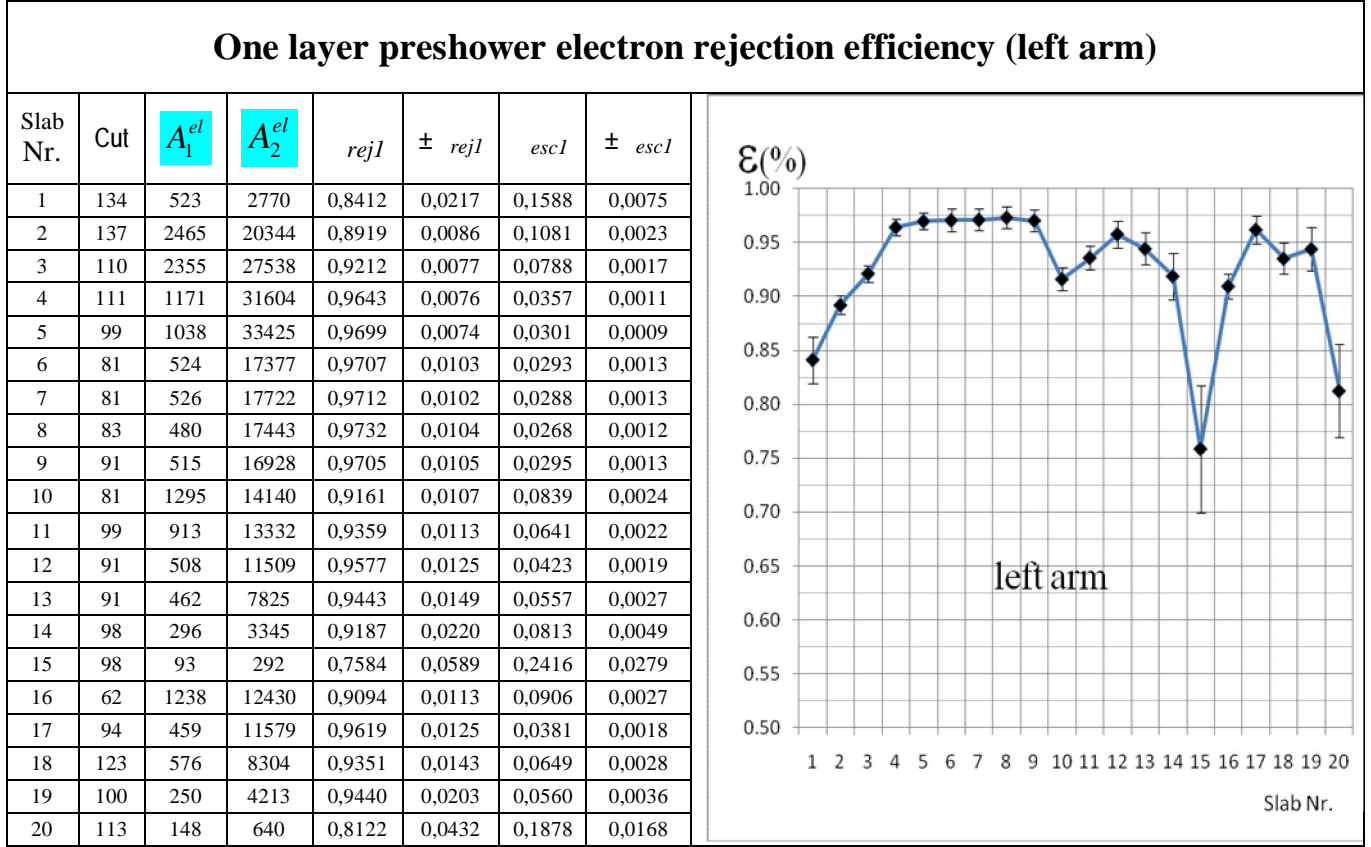


**Table 3**



13	109	154	7285	0,9793	0,0161	0,0207	0,0017
14	115	125	3331	0,9638	0,0234	0,0362	0,0033
15	103	67	283	0,8086	0,0646	0,1914	0,0255
16	94	1191	12448	0,9127	0,0113	0,0873	0,0026
17	98	257	11183	0,9775	0,0130	0,0225	0,0014
18	98	157	7797	0,9803	0,0156	0,0197	0,0016
19	99	137	4017	0,9670	0,0214	0,0330	0,0029
20	76	90	723	0,8893	0,0455	0,1107	0,0123

**Table 4**



### 3. Two layers preshower detector efficiency.

To increase the preshower detector efficiency, a new layer has been added in the region of kaon phase space detection where the Cherenkov efficiency is lower (see **Figure 2, 3**). This second layer will detect the pions and electrons that cannot be detected or escape the first layer. The second preshower layer will process the high amplitude pions (higher then the cut level) and the low amplitude electrons (lower then the cut level).

**Figure 8a** shows the pion and electron spectra for the slab pairs 11+16 on the right arm.

**Figure 8b** shows the pion and electron spectra for the slab pairs 12+17 on the left arm.

For event (particle) selection with the signal in both the first and the second layer, we used additional equal momenta condition of the Drift Chamber tracks, for all detected pair events ( $p_{11}=p_{16}$ ,  $p_{12}=p_{17}$ ,  $p_{13}=p_{18}$ . etc.).

The pion spectra in the **Figures 8a** and **8b** in the first line - first position, are produced by the I-st layer, and the spectra in the first line - second position, are produced by the lost pions in the I-st layer and detected by the II-nd layer. The overall pion detection efficiency is:

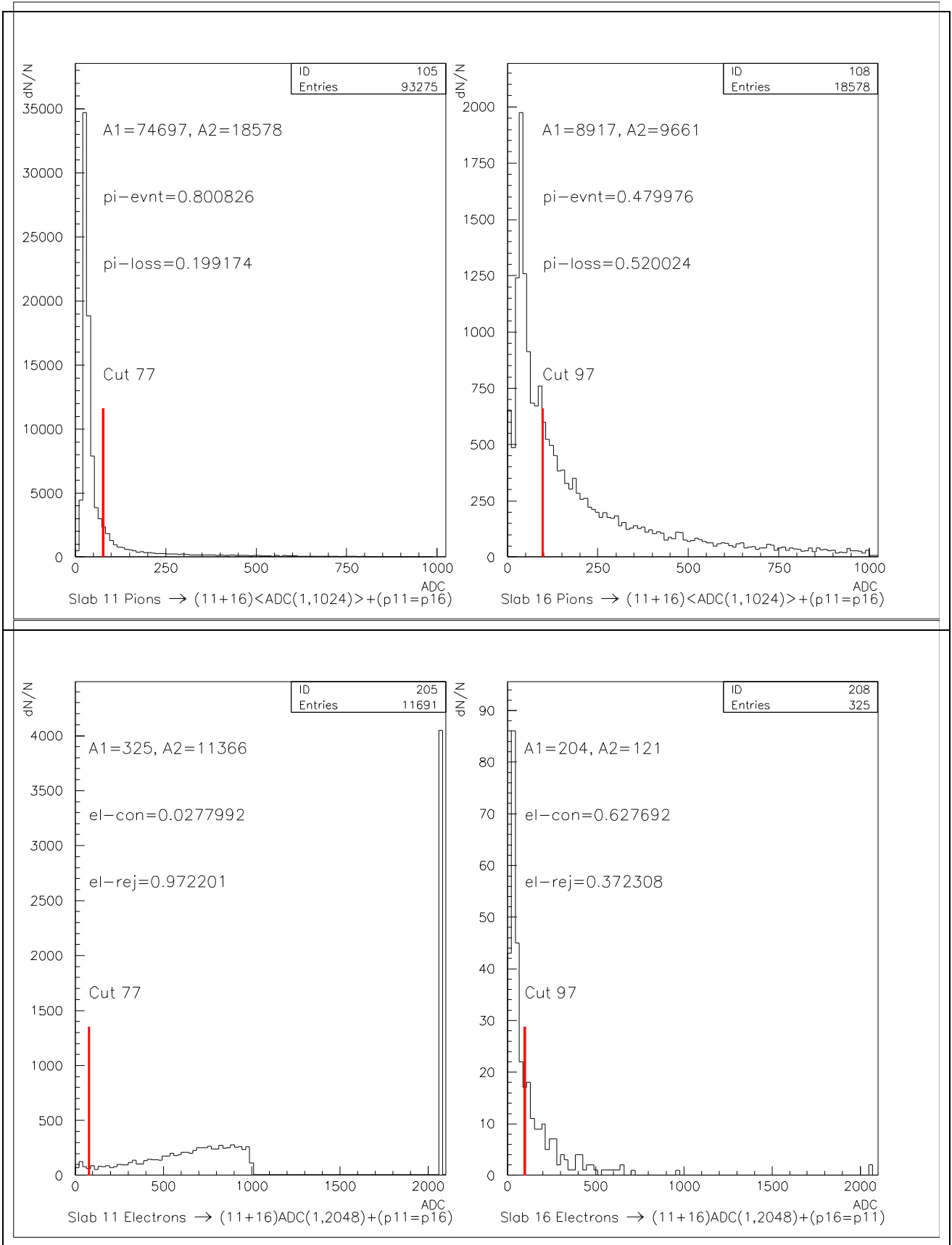
$$\text{eff} = \text{eff-I} + \text{loss-I} * \text{eff-II}$$

The two layers pion detection efficiency  $\text{eff}$  values for the slab pairs 1=(11+16), 2=(12+17), 3=(13+18) and 4=(14+19) have been evaluated and plotted in the **Table 5** (right arm) and **Table 6** (left arm), along with the  $\text{eff-I}$ ,  $\text{eff-II}$  and  $\text{loss-I}$  for each pair. The outermost pairs (15+20) for both arms are lower efficiency due to the partial hit covering of the corresponding detector surface. They have not been included in the analysis.

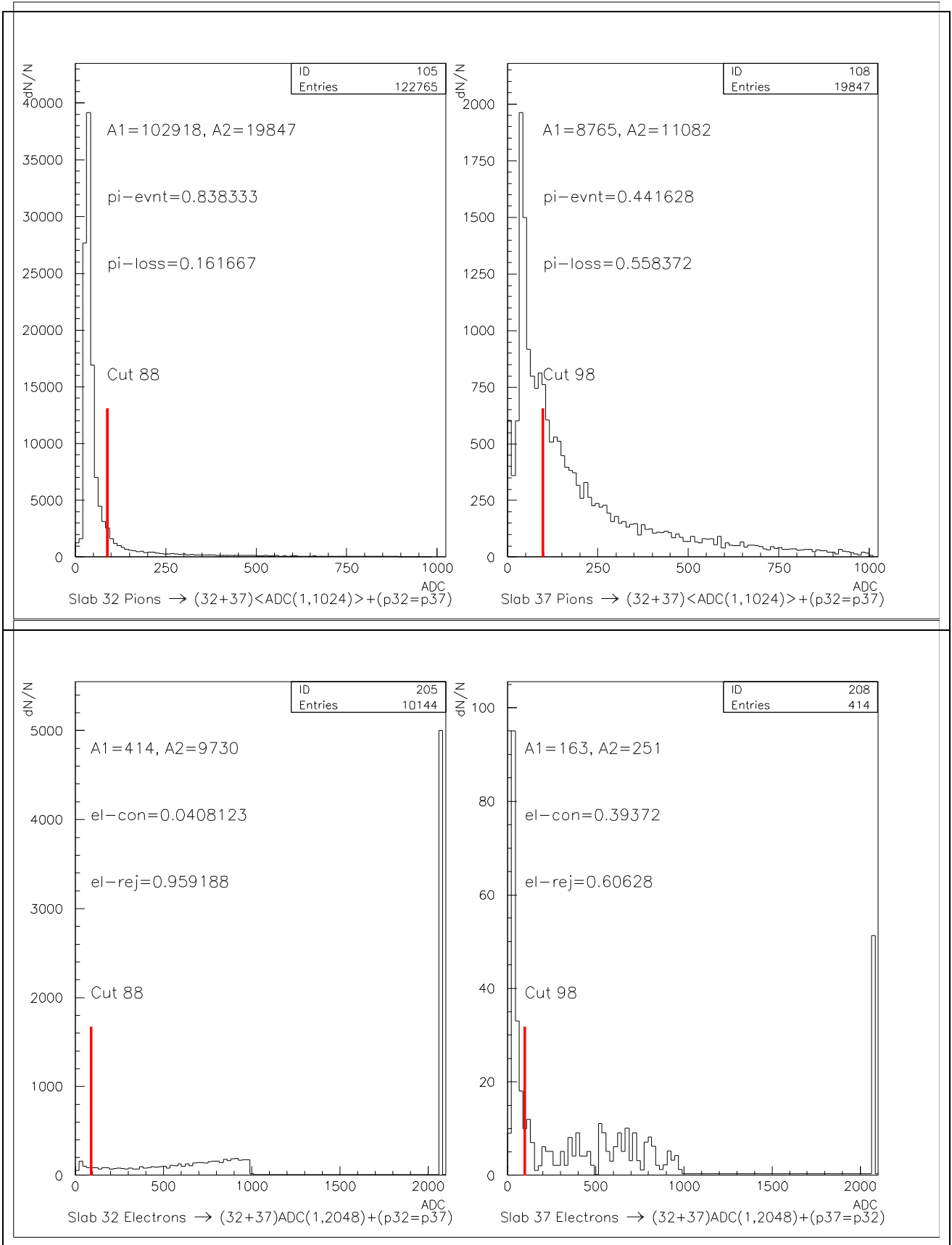
Similarly, the electron spectra of the **Figures 8a** and **Figures 8b** in the second line – first position, are produced by the I-st layer, and the spectra in the second line - second position, are produced by the escaped electrons in the I-st layer and detected by the II-nd layer. The overall electron rejection efficiency is:

$$\text{rej} = \text{rej-I} + \text{esc-I} * \text{rej-II}$$

The two layers electron rejection efficiency  $\text{rej}$  values for the slab pairs 1=(11+16), 2=(12+17), 3=(13+18) and 4=(14+19) have been evaluated and plotted in the **Table 7** (right arm) and **Table 8** (left arm), along with the  $\text{rej-I}$ ,  $\text{rej-II}$  and  $\text{esc-I}$  for each pair. The outermost pairs (15+20) for both arms are lower efficiency due to the partial hit covering of the corresponding detector surface. They have not been included in the analysis.



**Figure 8 a.** Two-layer PSh Pion and Electron spectra, slab 11 & 16, right arm



**Figure 8 b.** Two-layer PSh Pion and Electron spectra, slab 12 & 17, left arm

**Table 5.**

Two layers preshower pion detection efficiency (right arm)				
Pair Nr.	1	2	3	4
Slab I/Slab II	11 / 16	12 / 17	13 / 18	14 / 19
Cut I/Cut II	77 / 97	101/104	107/103	112/103
$A_1^\pi(I)$	74697	54554	34744	14582
$A_2^\pi(I)$	18578	11421	8177	3428
$A_1^\pi(II)$	8917	5277	3469	1468
$A_2^\pi(II)$	9661	6144	4708	1960
eff-I	0,8008	0,8269	0,8095	0,8097
$\pm\sigma_{\text{eff-I}}$	0,0039	0,0048	0,0058	0,0090
eff-II	0,4800	0,4620	0,4242	0,4282
$\pm\sigma_{\text{eff-II}}$	0,0062	0,0077	0,0086	0,0134
loss-I	0,1992	0,1731	0,1905	0,1903
$\pm\sigma_{\text{loss-I}}$	0,0016	0,0018	0,0023	0,0035
loss-II	0,5200	0,5380	0,5758	0,5718
$\pm\sigma_{\text{loss-II}}$	0,0065	0,0085	0,0105	0,0162
eff-I <sup>+</sup> loss-I* eff-II	0,8964	0,9069	0,8903	0,8912
$\pm\sigma$	0,0042	0,0050	0,0061	0,0095

The graph plots pion detection efficiency  $\pi(\%)$  on the y-axis (ranging from 0.60 to 1.00) against Pair Nr. on the x-axis (1 to 4). Two data series are shown:  $\pi_{\text{eff-I}}$  (blue line with diamond markers) and  $\pi_{\text{eff-I}} + \pi_{\text{eff-II}}$  (red line with square markers). Both series show a peak at pair number 2. The red line is consistently higher than the blue line.

Pair Nr.	$\pi_{\text{eff-I}}$	$\pi_{\text{eff-I}} + \pi_{\text{eff-II}}$
1	0.8008	0.8964
2	0.8269	0.9069
3	0.8095	0.8903
4	0.8097	0.8912

**Table 6.**

Two layers preshower pion detection efficiency (left arm)				
Pair Nr.	1	2	3	4
Slab I/Slab II	11 / 16.	12 / 17.	13 / 18.	14 / 19.
Cut I/Cut II	96 / 65	88 / 98	88 / 129	96 / 104
$A_1^\pi(I)$	85304	102918	92893	72496
$A_2^\pi(I)$	18500	19847	18509	16289
$A_1^\pi(II)$	7998	8765	8796	6746
$A_2^\pi(II)$	10502	11082	9713	9543
eff-I	0,8218	0,8383	0,8339	0,8165
$\pm\sigma_{\text{eff-I}}$	0,0038	0,0035	0,0037	0,0041
eff-II	0,4323	0,4416	0,4752	0,4141
$\pm\sigma_{\text{eff-II}}$	0,0058	0,0057	0,0062	0,0060
loss-I	0,1782	0,1617	0,1661	0,1835
$\pm\sigma_{\text{loss-I}}$	0,0014	0,0012	0,0013	0,0016
loss-II	0,5677	0,5584	0,5248	0,5859
$\pm\sigma_{\text{loss-II}}$	0,0069	0,0066	0,0066	0,0076
eff-I <sup>+</sup> loss-I* eff-II	0,8988	0,9097	0,9128	0,8925
$\pm\sigma$	0,0040	0,0037	0,0039	0,0043

The graph plots pion detection efficiency  $\pi(\%)$  on the y-axis (ranging from 0.60 to 1.00) against Pair Nr. on the x-axis (1 to 4). Two data series are shown:  $\pi_{\text{eff-I}}$  (blue line with diamond markers) and  $\pi_{\text{eff-I}} + \pi_{\text{eff-II}}$  (red line with square markers). Both series show a peak at pair number 2. The red line is consistently higher than the blue line.

Pair Nr.	$\pi_{\text{eff-I}}$	$\pi_{\text{eff-I}} + \pi_{\text{eff-II}}$
1	0.8218	0.8988
2	0.8383	0.9097
3	0.8339	0.9128
4	0.8165	0.8925

**Table 7.**

<b>Two layers preshower electron rejection efficiency (right arm)</b>				
Pair Nr.	1	2	3	4
Slab I/Slab II	11 / 16.	12 / 17.	13 / 18.	14 / 19.
Cut I/Cut II	77 / 97	101/104	107/103	112/103
$A_1^{el}(I)$	325	122	108	88
$A_2^{el}(I)$	11366	9393	6146	2898
$A_1^{el}(II)$	204	90	80	71
$A_2^{el}(II)$	121	32	28	17
rejI	0,9722	0,9872	0,9827	0,9705
$\pm$ rejI	0,0128	0,0144	0,0177	0,0253
rejII	0,3723	0,2623	0,2593	0,1932
$\pm$ rejII	0,0396	0,0521	0,0550	0,0512
escI	0,0278	0,0128	0,0173	0,0295
$\pm$ escI	0,0016	0,0012	0,0017	0,0032
escII	0,6277	0,7377	0,7407	0,8068
$\pm$ escII	0,0561	0,1025	0,1093	0,1287
rejI+ escI * rejII	0,9826	0,9905	0,9872	0,9762
$\pm$	0,0129	0,0144	0,0177	0,0254

**Table 8.**

<b>Two layers preshower electron rejection efficiency (left arm)</b>				
Pair Nr.	1	2	3	4
Slab I/Slab II	11 / 16.	12 / 17.	13 / 18.	14 / 19.
Cut I/Cut II	96 / 65	88 / 98	88 / 129	96 / 104
$A_1^{el}(I)$	653	414	380	222
$A_2^{el}(I)$	11360	9730	6629	2980
$A_1^{el}(II)$	312	163	209	129
$A_2^{el}(II)$	341	251	171	93
rejI	0,9456	0,9592	0,9458	0,9307
$\pm$ rejI	0,0124	0,0136	0,0162	0,0237
rejII	0,5222	0,6063	0,4500	0,4189
$\pm$ rejII	0,0349	0,0485	0,0414	0,0517
escI	0,0544	0,0408	0,0542	0,0693
$\pm$ escI	0,0022	0,0020	0,0029	0,0048
escII	0,4778	0,3937	0,5500	0,5811
$\pm$ escII	0,0329	0,0364	0,0474	0,0643
rejI+ escI * rejII	0,9740	0,9839	0,9702	0,9597
$\pm$	0,0126	0,0138	0,0164	0,0240

#### 4. Electron rejection – pion efficiency correlation dependence on the cut channel position.

The cut channel position selection for each individual slab is essential for a good electron – pion separation. If the cut channel is lower than the optimal value, some pion events are lost and the pion efficiency  $\pi_{eff}$  is decreased, and if the cut position is higher, some electron events are escaped and the electron rejection efficiency  $\varepsilon_{rej}$  is decreased (see **Figures 5** and **6**).

**Table 9** shows the particular values for  $\pi_{eff}$  for all the 40 PSh slabs and for different cut channels.

**Table 10** shows the  $\varepsilon_{rej}$  values for the same 40 PSh slabs and the same cut channels as for pions.

**Figures 9** present the  $\pi_{eff} - \varepsilon_{rej}$  correlation for individual slabs and for some cut channel positions between 50 – 160.

**Conclusion:** The cut channel position determination for each individual slab is a difficult task if we are using such correlation diagrams, because they differ from slab to slab and also from run to run. The correlation diagrams are directly connected with the particular HV for each slab photomultiplier, and these values can change in time.

The optimal  $\pi_{eff}$  and  $\varepsilon_{rej}$  values, presented in the Section 2 and 3 have been evaluated automatically using a Gaussian fit of the pion peak. The cut channel position was fixed at about 7 distance on the right side of this peak.

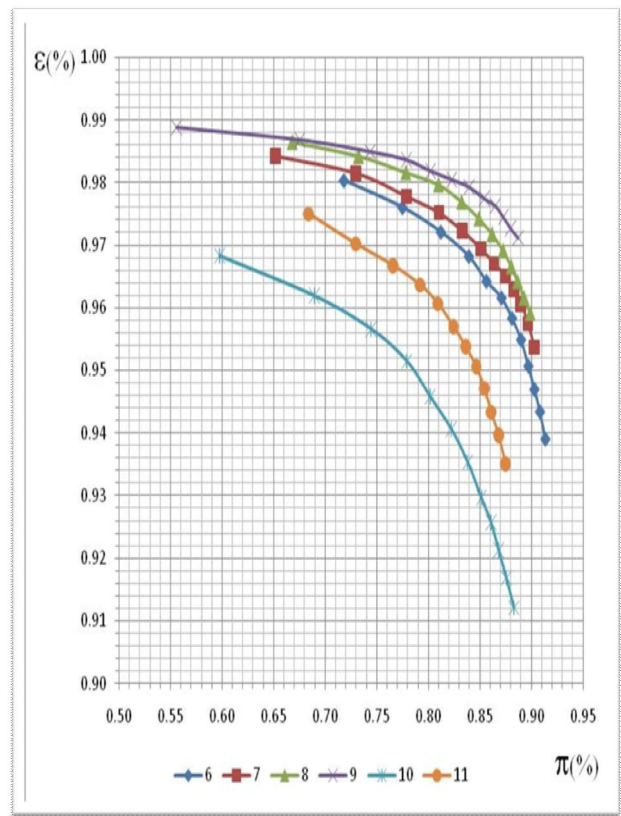
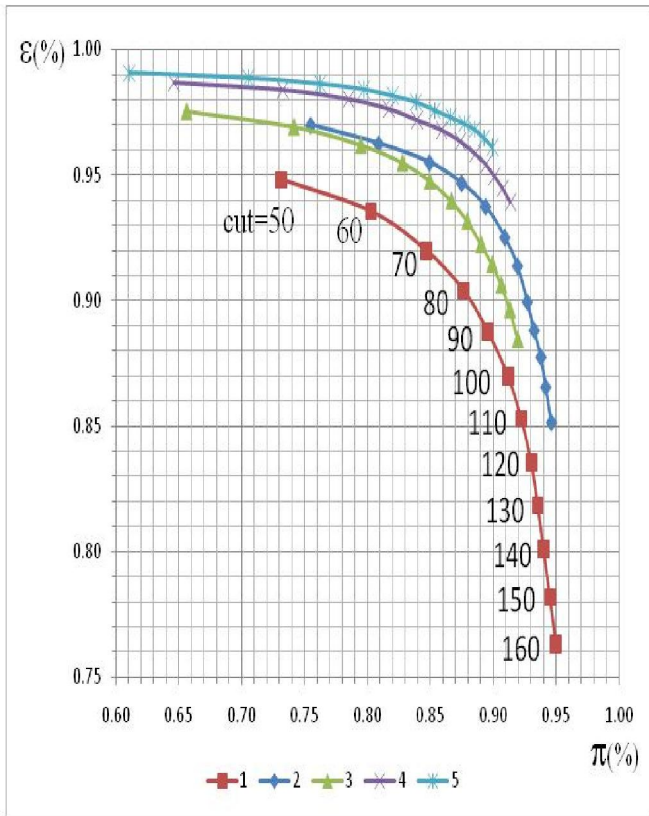


**Table 9. ( -eff)**

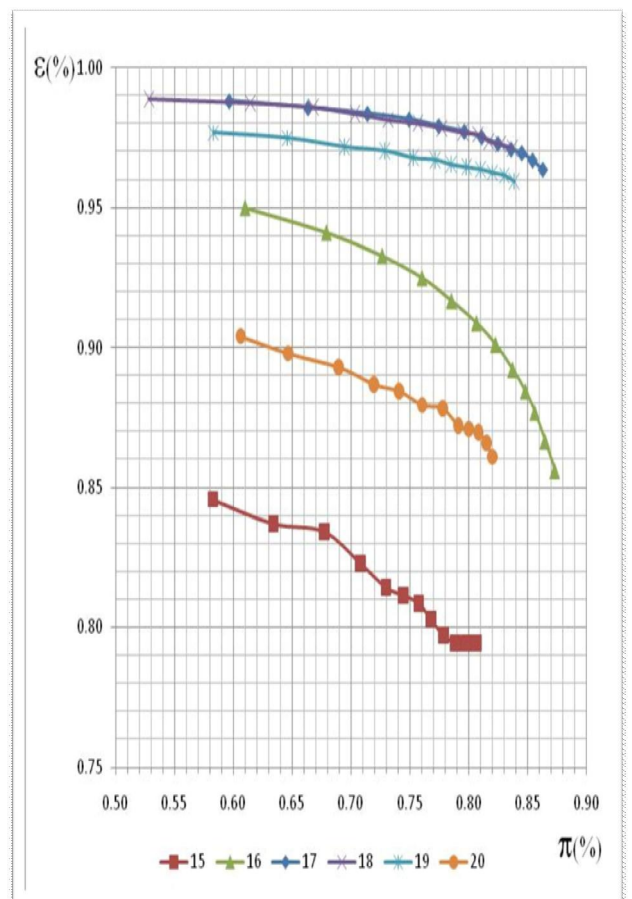
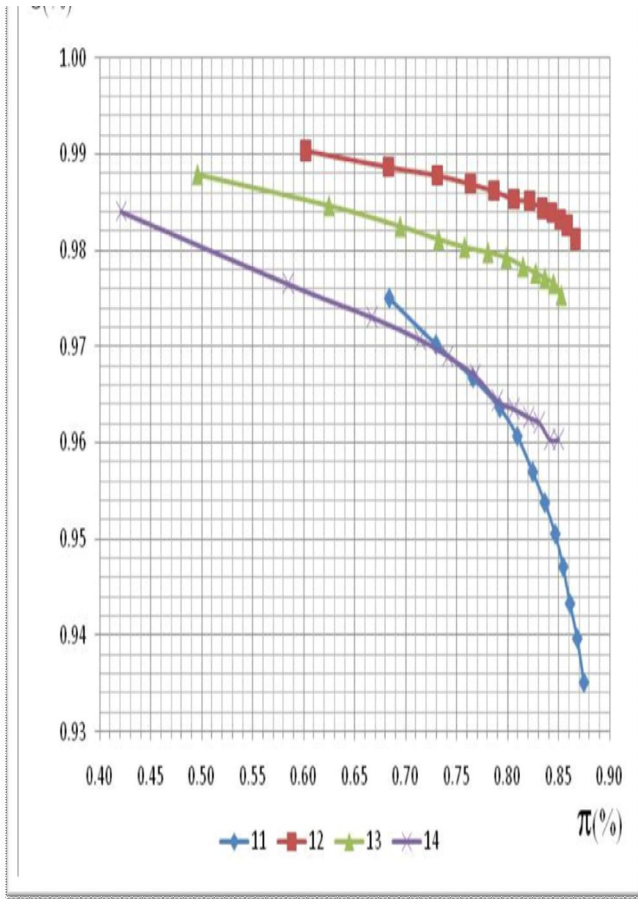
Slab Nr.	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
1	0.7313	0.8026	0.8468	0.8764	0.8958	0.9117	0.9222	0.9302	0.9353	0.9399	0.9450	0.9498
2	0.7547	0.8086	0.8492	0.8747	0.8937	0.9090	0.9191	0.9269	0.9324	0.9377	0.9416	0.9461
3	0.6562	0.7414	0.7946	0.8277	0.8494	0.8666	0.8792	0.8902	0.8989	0.9063	0.9131	0.9193
4	0.6462	0.7326	0.7850	0.8173	0.8396	0.8590	0.8738	0.8855	0.8941	0.9008	0.9074	0.9136
5	0.6106	0.7051	0.7624	0.7973	0.8201	0.8386	0.8534	0.8663	0.8769	0.8851	0.8927	0.8995
6	0.7178	0.7747	0.8121	0.8393	0.8564	0.8710	0.8813	0.8900	0.8971	0.9030	0.9084	0.9136
7	0.6517	0.7296	0.7791	0.8104	0.8331	0.8509	0.8637	0.8746	0.8831	0.8898	0.8966	0.9026
8	0.6682	0.7324	0.7782	0.8098	0.8322	0.8490	0.8617	0.8723	0.8802	0.8864	0.8926	0.8986
9	0.5559	0.6757	0.7438	0.7790	0.8022	0.8227	0.8395	0.8541	0.8650	0.8730	0.8801	0.8872
10	0.5975	0.6894	0.7446	0.7793	0.8020	0.8225	0.8383	0.8517	0.8609	0.8683	0.8759	0.8834
11	0.6836	0.7295	0.7658	0.7923	0.8095	0.8246	0.8364	0.8467	0.8544	0.8612	0.8683	0.8749
12	0.6022	0.6832	0.7312	0.7634	0.7865	0.8063	0.8213	0.8339	0.8435	0.8513	0.8586	0.8665
13	0.4960	0.6250	0.6948	0.7325	0.7581	0.7810	0.7989	0.8153	0.8278	0.8368	0.8453	0.8529
14	0.4211	0.5849	0.6670	0.7141	0.7414	0.7682	0.7900	0.8065	0.8208	0.8312	0.8413	0.8497
15	0.5826	0.6339	0.6770	0.7080	0.7296	0.7441	0.7574	0.7676	0.7783	0.7887	0.7980	0.8062
16	0.6099	0.6790	0.7264	0.7603	0.7852	0.8065	0.8227	0.8372	0.8481	0.8561	0.8647	0.8730
17	0.5963	0.6631	0.7137	0.7490	0.7742	0.7958	0.8106	0.8244	0.8355	0.8446	0.8538	0.8625
18	0.5284	0.6143	0.6677	0.7032	0.7314	0.7568	0.7771	0.7948	0.8076	0.8170	0.8271	0.8368
19	0.5830	0.6459	0.6944	0.7285	0.7529	0.7714	0.7848	0.7981	0.8097	0.8201	0.8302	0.8384
20	0.6062	0.6467	0.6893	0.7194	0.7408	0.7604	0.7777	0.7910	0.7997	0.8081	0.8149	0.8201
21	0.5632	0.6792	0.7746	0.8315	0.8590	0.8809	0.8914	0.9051	0.9120	0.9226	0.9303	0.9367
22	0.6501	0.7547	0.8228	0.8572	0.8779	0.8938	0.9063	0.9165	0.9246	0.9303	0.9354	0.9400
23	0.6959	0.7725	0.8206	0.8509	0.8667	0.8802	0.8908	0.8995	0.9072	0.9131	0.9183	0.9229
24	0.5922	0.7062	0.7698	0.8086	0.8340	0.8546	0.8688	0.8805	0.8897	0.8967	0.9027	0.9088
25	0.7070	0.7642	0.8078	0.8365	0.8535	0.8667	0.8763	0.8861	0.8935	0.8997	0.9056	0.9112
26	0.7259	0.7795	0.8184	0.8446	0.8621	0.8760	0.8854	0.8932	0.8996	0.9048	0.9096	0.9143
27	0.7382	0.7858	0.8247	0.8490	0.8631	0.8741	0.8823	0.8904	0.8964	0.9014	0.9070	0.9116
28	0.7171	0.7719	0.8103	0.8376	0.8556	0.8687	0.8785	0.8868	0.8935	0.8984	0.9034	0.9084
29	0.6626	0.7331	0.7790	0.8113	0.8326	0.8489	0.8605	0.8710	0.8789	0.8848	0.8908	0.8965
30	0.6971	0.7521	0.7904	0.8175	0.8364	0.8513	0.8626	0.8724	0.8799	0.8854	0.8908	0.8960
31	0.5619	0.6680	0.7310	0.7659	0.7901	0.8113	0.8270	0.8404	0.8509	0.8589	0.8663	0.8735
32	0.6756	0.7367	0.7810	0.8076	0.8261	0.8409	0.8519	0.8621	0.8694	0.8748	0.8806	0.8864
33	0.6834	0.7368	0.7781	0.8034	0.8215	0.8352	0.8463	0.8559	0.8632	0.8693	0.8750	0.8807
34	0.6041	0.6856	0.7347	0.7664	0.7894	0.8098	0.8244	0.8373	0.8471	0.8540	0.8610	0.8673
35	0.5942	0.6560	0.7000	0.7295	0.7528	0.7720	0.7886	0.8037	0.8146	0.8222	0.8321	0.8404
36	0.7179	0.7592	0.7983	0.8259	0.8423	0.8545	0.8643	0.8735	0.8815	0.8883	0.8955	0.9021
37	0.5812	0.6690	0.7232	0.7583	0.7855	0.8082	0.8252	0.8395	0.8500	0.8585	0.8670	0.8748
38	0.5073	0.6291	0.7028	0.7431	0.7689	0.7885	0.8039	0.8190	0.8314	0.8422	0.8519	0.8600
39	0.5168	0.6204	0.6827	0.7207	0.7500	0.7746	0.7937	0.8101	0.8214	0.8316	0.8410	0.8498
40	0.4547	0.5688	0.6419	0.6833	0.7091	0.7321	0.7504	0.7690	0.7823	0.7937	0.8045	0.8157

**Table 10. ( $\varepsilon$ -rej)**

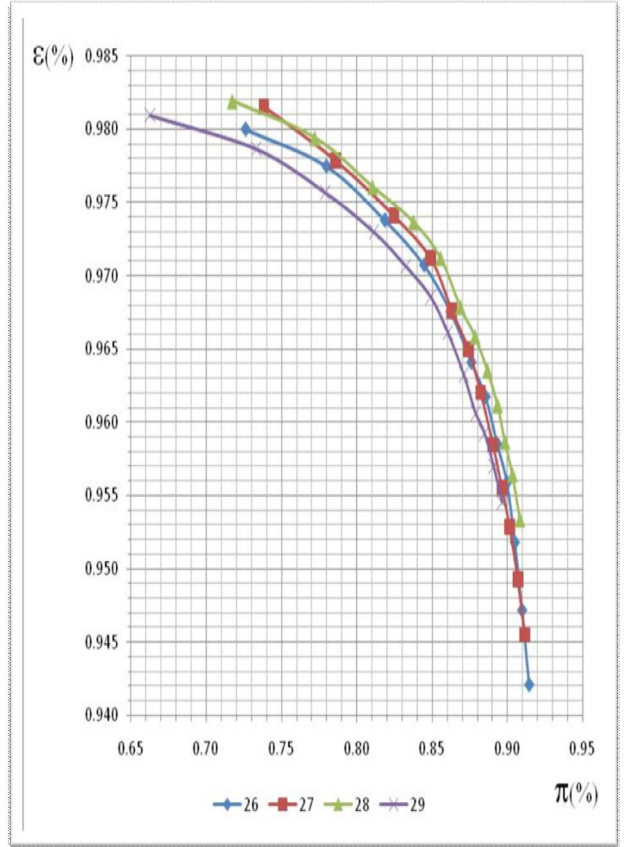
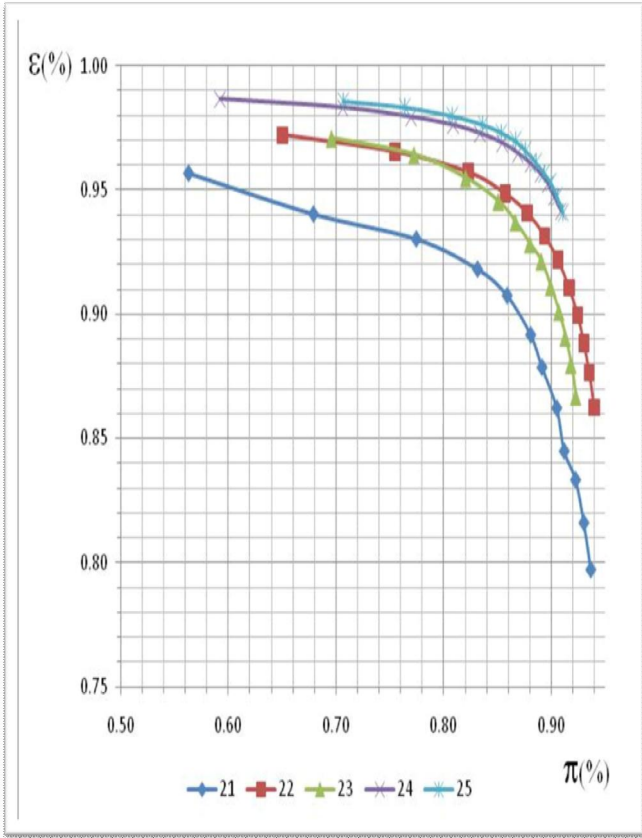
Slab Nr.	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
1	0.9481	0.9355	0.9199	0.9039	0.8874	0.8698	0.8530	0.8353	0.8185	0.8008	0.7817	0.7631
2	0.9700	0.9626	0.9551	0.9469	0.9376	0.9254	0.9140	0.8996	0.8883	0.8777	0.8656	0.8515
3	0.9756	0.9694	0.9621	0.9550	0.9478	0.9397	0.9318	0.9225	0.9144	0.9062	0.8963	0.8844
4	0.9869	0.9840	0.9803	0.9763	0.9719	0.9679	0.9634	0.9584	0.9541	0.9495	0.9446	0.9390
5	0.9907	0.9886	0.9863	0.9840	0.9815	0.9791	0.9758	0.9730	0.9704	0.9682	0.9647	0.9611
6	0.9804	0.9761	0.9721	0.9683	0.9643	0.9616	0.9583	0.9549	0.9507	0.9470	0.9434	0.9390
7	0.9843	0.9815	0.9778	0.9752	0.9722	0.9694	0.9670	0.9651	0.9630	0.9606	0.9574	0.9537
8	0.9864	0.9841	0.9815	0.9796	0.9769	0.9742	0.9717	0.9691	0.9666	0.9642	0.9616	0.9592
9	0.9888	0.9868	0.9850	0.9837	0.9819	0.9805	0.9793	0.9775	0.9763	0.9745	0.9727	0.9712
10	0.9683	0.9619	0.9566	0.9515	0.9458	0.9406	0.9354	0.9296	0.9258	0.9214	0.9168	0.9121
11	0.9750	0.9702	0.9668	0.9636	0.9607	0.9570	0.9538	0.9505	0.9471	0.9433	0.9397	0.9351
12	0.9904	0.9887	0.9878	0.9869	0.9862	0.9853	0.9851	0.9843	0.9839	0.9832	0.9826	0.9812
13	0.9879	0.9847	0.9825	0.9812	0.9804	0.9798	0.9793	0.9784	0.9777	0.9771	0.9766	0.9754
14	0.9841	0.9766	0.9731	0.9708	0.9690	0.9670	0.9644	0.9635	0.9627	0.9621	0.9604	0.9604
15	0.8457	0.8371	0.8343	0.8229	0.8143	0.8114	0.8086	0.8029	0.7971	0.7943	0.7943	0.7943
16	0.9498	0.9409	0.9325	0.9247	0.9166	0.9086	0.9009	0.8919	0.8842	0.8766	0.8664	0.8559
17	0.9880	0.9857	0.9836	0.9816	0.9791	0.9771	0.9751	0.9727	0.9707	0.9694	0.9668	0.9635
18	0.9888	0.9873	0.9858	0.9835	0.9814	0.9800	0.9784	0.9767	0.9761	0.9736	0.9726	0.9712
19	0.9766	0.9747	0.9716	0.9701	0.9677	0.9670	0.9653	0.9644	0.9636	0.9624	0.9615	0.9593
20	0.9041	0.8979	0.8930	0.8868	0.8844	0.8795	0.8782	0.8721	0.8708	0.8696	0.8659	0.8610
21	0.9566	0.9402	0.9302	0.9180	0.9074	0.8916	0.8785	0.8621	0.8448	0.8333	0.8160	0.7971
22	0.9720	0.9653	0.9571	0.9484	0.9407	0.9314	0.9218	0.9106	0.8996	0.8883	0.8764	0.8624
23	0.9709	0.9642	0.9548	0.9454	0.9370	0.9282	0.9212	0.9108	0.9008	0.8905	0.8795	0.8666
24	0.9865	0.9831	0.9793	0.9761	0.9727	0.9688	0.9647	0.9605	0.9564	0.9523	0.9470	0.9413
25	0.9859	0.9834	0.9799	0.9765	0.9732	0.9699	0.9659	0.9612	0.9568	0.9532	0.9475	0.9411
26	0.9800	0.9775	0.9738	0.9707	0.9675	0.9641	0.9617	0.9585	0.9559	0.9518	0.9472	0.9421
27	0.9815	0.9779	0.9741	0.9712	0.9676	0.9650	0.9620	0.9585	0.9556	0.9529	0.9493	0.9455
28	0.9819	0.9794	0.9761	0.9737	0.9712	0.9679	0.9659	0.9635	0.9612	0.9587	0.9564	0.9534
29	0.9810	0.9787	0.9757	0.9730	0.9706	0.9686	0.9661	0.9633	0.9606	0.9592	0.9570	0.9545
30	0.9464	0.9361	0.9259	0.9161	0.9059	0.8974	0.8888	0.8785	0.8693	0.8622	0.8544	0.8475
31	0.9676	0.9611	0.9539	0.9473	0.9424	0.9359	0.9311	0.9259	0.9221	0.9184	0.9137	0.9094
32	0.9742	0.9695	0.9652	0.9615	0.9588	0.9541	0.9503	0.9460	0.9422	0.9390	0.9357	0.9323
33	0.9642	0.9587	0.9544	0.9499	0.9455	0.9415	0.9382	0.9342	0.9313	0.9283	0.9264	0.9201
34	0.9442	0.9390	0.9327	0.9280	0.9220	0.9184	0.9149	0.9105	0.9085	0.9052	0.9020	0.8962
35	0.8208	0.8026	0.7844	0.7818	0.7766	0.7584	0.7481	0.7377	0.7247	0.7195	0.7143	0.7091
36	0.9251	0.9128	0.8968	0.8794	0.8642	0.8498	0.8369	0.8238	0.8089	0.7931	0.7770	0.7586
37	0.9787	0.9747	0.9703	0.9668	0.9633	0.9588	0.9553	0.9515	0.9481	0.9450	0.9404	0.9355
38	0.9675	0.9617	0.9555	0.9507	0.9473	0.9431	0.9395	0.9365	0.9314	0.9269	0.9227	0.9178
39	0.9659	0.9603	0.9538	0.9498	0.9476	0.9440	0.9404	0.9375	0.9332	0.9287	0.9247	0.9196
40	0.8807	0.8566	0.8388	0.8299	0.8249	0.8185	0.8122	0.8109	0.8058	0.8033	0.7995	0.7970



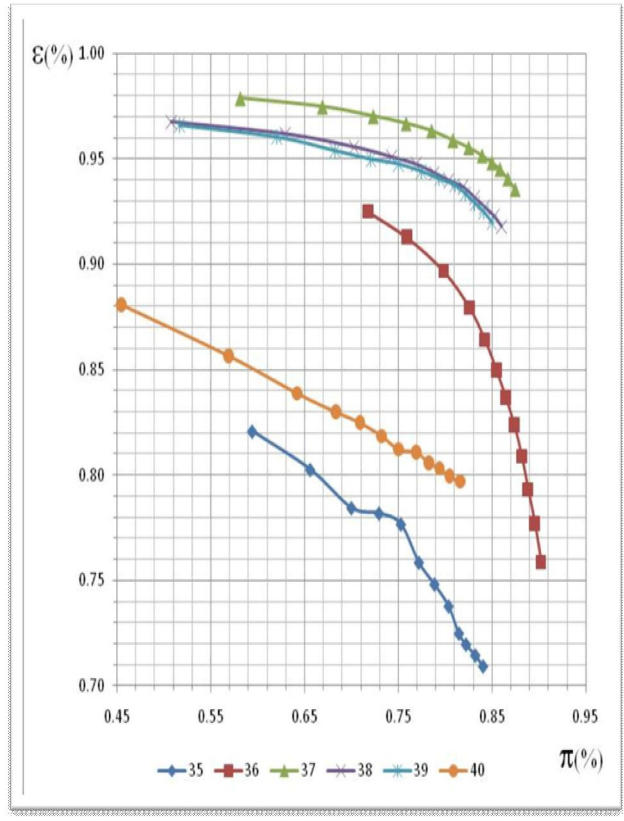
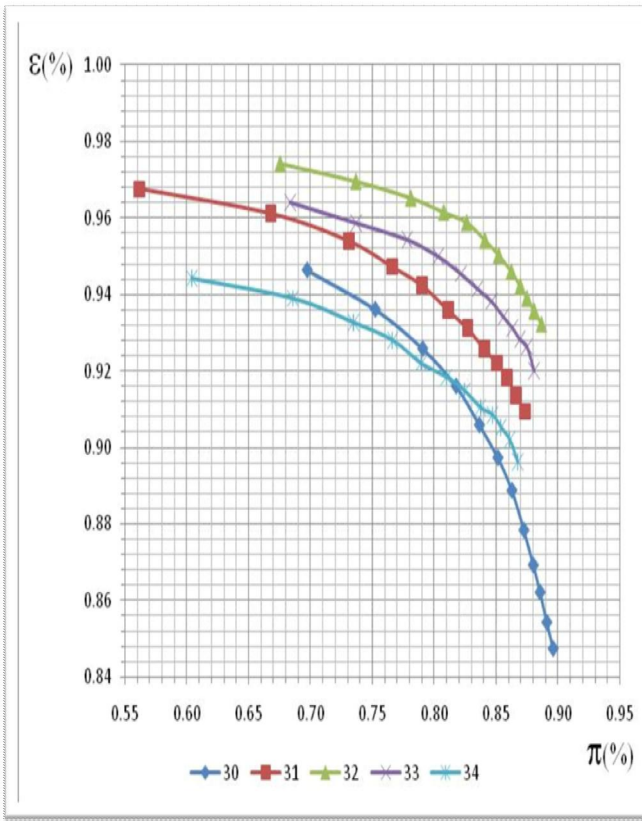
**Figure 9a.** Electron rejection ( $\epsilon$ ) versus Pion detection efficiency ( $\pi$ ) dependance on the Cut channel



**Figure 9b.** Electron rejection ( $\epsilon$ ) versus Pion detection efficiency ( $\pi$ ) dependance on the Cut channel



**Figure 9c.** Electron rejection ( $\epsilon$ ) versus Pion detection efficiency ( $\pi$ ) dependance on the Cut channel



**Figure 9d.** Electron rejection ( $\epsilon$ ) versus Pion detection efficiency ( $\pi$ ) dependance on the Cut channel