

Investigation of Combined Positive and Negative Muon Decay in a Scintillator

Appendices

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Appendix A: Weighted Least Squares Fitting

Developed from Taylor's discourse¹⁶, the following derives the determination of the slope of a linear fit to data where each dependent variable, y_i , have different errors, σ_i . Assuming no error in the independent variable, x_i , the probability of obtaining y_i is

$$Prob_{A,B}(y_i) \propto \frac{1}{\sigma_i} e^{-(y_i - A - Bx_i)^2 / 2\sigma_i^2}$$

The probability of obtaining the set of y_i 's is then

$$\begin{aligned} Prob_{A,B}(y_1, \dots, y_N) &= Prob_{A,B}(y_1) \cdots Prob_{A,B}(y_N) \\ &\propto \frac{1}{\sigma_1} e^{-(y_1 - A - Bx_1)^2 / 2\sigma_1^2} \cdots \frac{1}{\sigma_N} e^{-(y_N - A - Bx_N)^2 / 2\sigma_N^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_N} e^{-\chi^2 / 2} \end{aligned}$$

where $\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(y_i - A - Bx_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2}$. The best fit would have χ^2 minimized by setting its partial derivatives

with respect to A and B equal to zero and solving,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial A} &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} (y_i - A - Bx_i) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial B} &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{x_i}{\sigma_i^2} (y_i - A - Bx_i) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

where $w_i = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}$ to give

$$A = \frac{\sum w x^2 \sum w y - \sum w x \sum w x y}{\Delta} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$B = \frac{\sum w \sum w x y - \sum w x \sum w y}{\Delta} = \frac{\sum [S_w w_i x_i - S_{wx} w_i] y_i}{\Delta} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where $\Delta = \sum w \sum w x^2 - (\sum w x)^2$, $S_w = \sum w$, $S_{wx} = \sum w x$.

Using the method of quadrature for error propagation, the error in B can be found.

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta B &= \sqrt{\sum \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial y_i} \delta y_i \right)^2} = \sqrt{\sum \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial y_i} \right)^2 \frac{1}{w_i}} \\
&= \sqrt{\sum \left(\frac{S_w w_i x_i - S_{wx} w_i}{\Delta} \right)^2 \frac{1}{w_i}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{1}{\Delta^2} \sum \left(S_w^2 w_i x_i^2 + S_{wx}^2 w_i - 2 S_w S_{wx} w_i x_i \right)} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{1}{\Delta^2} \left(S_w^2 S_{wxx} + S_{wx}^2 S_w - 2 S_w S_{wx}^2 \right)} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{S_w}{\Delta^2} \left(S_w S_{wxx} - S_{wx}^2 \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum w}{\Delta^2} \Delta} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\sum w}{\Delta}} \tag{A.3}
\end{aligned}$$

Appendix B: Data Files

For data collected after 7th October 2005, the PMTs were set at 1.005V, at the middle of the voltage plateau of the scintillator/PMT setup for most accurate counting of muon detection.

oct12.txt

2	0	0	0	0	28	1678	1870	1743	1706	1579	1577
1489	1341	1356	1278	1205	1198	1083	1057	963	934	941	865
845	823	777	744	665	614	635	598	591	585	548	512
506	436	428	392	433	410	351	328	329	315	327	328
293	287	240	243	222	226	234	224	221	209	175	187
171	175	182	154	168	115	135	119	117	125	119	123
93	100	88	108	103	77	89	95	85	80	71	71
72	74	56	67	69	66	64	71	63	42	47	35
57	52	51	37	51	54	39	30	39	48	42	36
39	41	29	38	18	24	36	28	29	32	29	31
36	41	43	33	36	35	26	31	34	35	31	23
32	38	29	25	25	25	18	29	22	23	20	25
24	19	29	25	32	17	23	25	28	23	20	26
35	20	25	32	29	24	31	19	29	24	29	24
24	27	18	31	23	21	23	30	27	25	27	31
22	32	24	20	30	25	19	30	31	23	30	27
24	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
0	1	0	0								

423399

oct14.txt

2	0	0	0	0	11	607	670	589	594	594	592
527	551	494	440	415	406	382	365	379	316	308	312
271	287	264	244	257	268	213	205	200	202	168	180
162	161	162	145	137	138	116	150	109	133	109	104
107	114	87	101	89	92	79	83	58	75	68	63
53	65	60	54	41	51	59	52	51	36	39	51
43	35	40	36	37	19	39	32	21	21	27	30
21	29	23	20	26	19	19	23	16	25	18	18
22	16	19	15	19	13	18	13	12	18	19	12
9	18	22	12	13	13	12	14	5	7	11	19
13	17	20	12	15	16	11	4	11	8	11	7
16	11	7	11	9	10	11	3	10	10	5	6
12	15	5	7	12	5	14	7	14	9	6	10
16	10	13	10	7	7	3	13	9	7	8	9
11	6	5	8	9	10	12	8	13	10	11	13
7	9	8	6	7	6	6	11	7	9	10	8
4	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0								

153504

oct26.txt

11	0	0	0	0	89	4278	4842	4393	4298	4148	3942
3818	3768	3340	3353	3039	2891	2891	2694	2629	2491	2353	2249
2192	2033	1946	1873	1819	1704	1610	1575	1491	1328	1378	1312
1231	1157	1077	1089	1017	993	990	839	869	791	793	737
723	658	649	640	621	620	583	546	539	529	483	440
475	394	405	384	358	339	356	348	337	303	277	283
270	259	248	264	227	203	210	219	195	212	190	148
176	183	182	161	184	153	141	154	132	141	141	127
125	118	120	137	109	102	113	113	130	105	107	88
112	91	96	97	77	103	91	90	93	81	106	85
85	74	71	77	76	76	87	67	82	68	87	79
60	73	74	72	73	69	70	76	77	73	59	63
64	68	67	82	70	66	70	64	63	64	65	64
74	57	63	72	70	62	68	55	64	63	57	61
47	65	53	68	59	55	70	74	63	62	76	74
69	48	56	66	66	65	55	59	64	53	72	56
66	43	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	2	0								

1036965

nov01.txt

9	0	0	0	0	62	2260	2401	2217	2278	2110	2040
1881	1826	1718	1666	1639	1553	1455	1364	1293	1213	1252	1129
1090	991	1022	919	903	860	846	797	752	733	781	644
662	639	567	489	521	446	516	502	464	432	427	393
386	376	332	316	323	296	290	299	270	270	244	243
233	202	221	200	199	185	176	165	151	168	154	156
141	123	137	136	125	138	108	93	89	92	91	101
102	93	101	70	80	71	82	73	66	61	58	74
54	67	47	52	67	51	52	49	66	54	46	55
39	57	48	44	49	41	43	40	54	47	44	40
46	66	44	38	56	41	54	43	46	34	42	42
31	42	37	36	35	32	29	32	31	40	33	31
27	38	46	24	34	30	26	27	21	40	29	28
30	36	35	35	41	37	31	23	34	32	24	38
37	27	28	34	29	33	44	28	26	29	43	23
30	30	30	25	21	19	40	39	28	39	36	30
24	24	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0								

536912

The following data was taken with the PMT calibrated at 9.963V and was not used in determining the muon lifetime.

					<u>oct07.txt</u>						
1	0	0	0	0	11	690	750	710	663	646	595
601	583	529	478	497	444	414	415	412	422	384	328
325	349	279	316	269	276	243	267	234	253	213	237
188	180	181	186	157	168	147	122	139	134	137	111
104	114	113	112	114	115	67	77	88	93	69	75
75	70	60	61	56	51	67	42	49	40	49	50
49	39	36	45	41	32	41	26	29	24	20	23
30	29	28	29	28	17	27	27	25	19	19	22
24	17	9	19	13	13	23	17	21	14	23	22
15	8	16	15	18	15	13	21	17	16	12	10
15	9	10	17	13	15	11	21	14	14	18	7
15	15	12	11	13	12	14	8	15	11	10	14
12	9	12	10	9	8	10	7	13	11	16	13
12	10	8	15	11	12	7	18	4	13	4	14
10	13	10	12	8	12	14	10	6	7	11	9
15	10	12	11	8	13	13	13	5	8	15	10
11	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0								

221815

Appendix C: Matlab Code

lab02.m

```
% Lab N-17

dat0 = load('../data/oct12-01.txt'); % note transpose
dat1 = load('../data/oct14-01.txt'); % note transpose
dat2 = load('../data/oct26-01.txt'); % note transpose
dat3 = load('../data/nov01-01.txt'); % note transpose

S1n = [10037064*(423399/423600) 3614150 25081541 12881573]; % scaler 1 counts
Tn = [423399 153504 1036965 536912]; % durations

%-----%
% Flux calculation %
%-----%
stdT = 1./Tn; % std dev of Tn
wT = 1 ./ stdT.^2; % weights for durations

P = polyfit(S1n,Tn, 1);
F = 1/P(1) % flux
y = polyval(P,S1n);

DELTA = sum(wt)*((wT*Tn').^2) - (wT*Tn')^2;
dB = sqrt(sum(wT)/DELTA);
dF = F^2 * dB % error of the flux

%-----%
% collate the data into 1 set %
%-----%

dat = dat0 + dat1 + dat2 + dat3;
X = 1:255; % time bins
Y = zeros(size(X));
for i = 1:255
    Y(i) = dat(i);
end
weights = Y; % w = 1/s^2, s = 1/sqrt(Y)

T = sum(Tn); dT = 4; % because 4 samples
[days, hrs, min, sec] = parsetime(T);
S1 = sum(S1n);

%-----%
% Nonlinear fitting %
%-----%

% Uncomment to start the curve fitting tool
% - this would give estimates for Nbg, N0 and lambda0
% - and their standard deviations due to numerical approximations
% cftool(X,Y, weights);

% settings
fitrange = 8:191;

% results
```

```

N0 = 2.94e5;
Nbg = 123.3;
tau0 = 2.197e-6;

% function to display graphs from last fitting session with cftool
curvefitting(X,Y, weights);

%-----%
% Chi-square fit %
%-----%

O = Y(fitrangle); % observed
E = muondecay([Nbg, N0, tau0], X(fitrangle)); % expected
c = sum((O - E).^2 ./ E) % test statistic
dof = length(fitrangle) - 3 - 1; % degrees of freedom
% chi2inv(0.95, dof); chi-square at 5% level of significance
p = chi2cdf(c, dof) % smaller p => better fit

%-----%
% Linear fit for single exponential model %
%-----%

% remove background
bgRange = 160:190;
origY = Y; % save
origX = X;
Y = Y-Nbg;
Y(find(Y<0)) = 0;

% limit range (manual, need to adjust for different data)
range = 10:120;

indices = find(Y ~= 0); % use only non-zero counts
Y = Y(indices);
X = X(indices);

lnY = log(Y);
slnY = sqrt(Y)/Y; % err in lnY
% to narrow the range for straight region
tempRange = find(X==range(1)):find(X==range(end));
P = polyfit(X(tempRange), lnY(tempRange), 1);
lny = polyval(P, X);

Xn = X;
X = origX; % restore
Y = origY;

%-----%
% To work out the physical error %
%-----%

% background determination
nB = length(bgRange); % number of bins
NB = sum(Y(bgRange)); % count in bins
dNB = sqrt(NB); % because Poisson distributed

w = NB / (F^2 * nB * T)

```

```

dw = 1/nB * sqrt((NB/(F^2*T^2)*dT)^2 + (dNB/(F^2*T))^2)

% accepted data
lambda_c = 3.76e4; dlambda_c = .04e4; % muon carbon capture rate
r = 1.268; dr = 0.008; % +/- muon ratio

% theory
weights = origY(range); % stdY = 1/sqrt(origY)
DELTA = sum(weights)*(weights*(origX(range)'.^2)) - (weights*origX(range)')^2;
B = P(1) % to map to the same notation
dB = sqrt(sum(weights) / DELTA);

lambda_eff = -B / w % in Hz
dlambda_eff = sqrt((dB/w)^2 + (B/w^2 * dw)^2)
tau_eff = 1/lambda_eff;
dtau_eff = dlambda_eff / lambda_eff^2;
lambda_0 = lambda_eff - lambda_c / (1+r)
dlambda_0 = sqrt(dlambda_eff^2 + (-dlambda_c/(1+r))^2 + (-lambda_c*dr/(1+r)^2)^2)
tau_0 = 1 / lambda_0 % lifetime
dtau_0 = dlambda_0 / lambda_0^2

%-----%-----
% Linear graph of single exponential fit %
%-----%-----

% linear log graph
figure;
hold on;
grid on;
plot(Xn,lnY, 'xr');
drawErrorBars(Xn,lnY, slnY, 1, [1,.5,.5]);
plot(Xn,lny, 'b-');
titlestr = ['Decays after ' num2str(days) ' days ' num2str(hrs) 'h '...
            num2str(min) 'm ' num2str(sec) 's (\tau_0=' num2str(tau_0*1e6)...
            ' +/- ' num2str(dttau_0*1e6) '\mu s)'];
title(titlestr);
xlabel('Time bins in 0.1\mu s');
ylabel('ln (Counts)');

```

curvefitting.m

```

function curvefitting(X,Y,weights)
%CURVEFITTING    Create plot of datasets and fits
% CURVEFITTING(X,Y,WEIGHTS)
% Creates a plot, similar to the plot in the main curve fitting
% window, using the data that you provide as input. You can
% apply this function to the same data you used with cftool
% or with different data. You may want to edit the function to
% customize the code and this help message.
%
% Number of datasets: 1
% Number of fits: 1

% Data from dataset "Data":
% X = X:

```

```

%      Y = Y:
%      Weights = weights:
%
% This function was automatically generated on 04-Nov-2005 02:16:00

% Set up figure to receive datasets and fits
f_ = clf;
figure(f_);
leg_h_ = []; leg_t_ = {}; % handles and text for legend
xlim_ = [Inf -Inf]; % limits of x axis
ax_ = subplot(2,1,1);
ax2_ = subplot(2,1,2);
set(ax2_,'Box','on');
leg_rh_ = []; leg_rt_ = {};
set(ax_,'Box','on');
grid(ax_,'on');
grid(ax2_,'on');
axes(ax_); hold on;

% --- Plot data originally in dataset "Data"
X = X(:);
Y = Y(:);
weights = weights(:);
h_ = line(X,Y,'Parent',ax_,'Color',[0.333333 0 0.666667],...
          'LineStyle','none','LineWidth',1,...
          'Marker','.', 'MarkerSize',12);
xlim_(1) = min(xlim_(1),min(X));
xlim_(2) = max(xlim_(2),max(X));
leg_h_(end+1) = h_;
leg_t_{end+1} = 'Data';

% Nudge axis limits beyond data limits
if all(isfinite(xlim_))
    xlim_ = xlim_ + [-1 1] * 0.01 * diff(xlim_);
    set(ax_,'XLim',xlim_)
    set(ax2_,'XLim',xlim_)
end

% --- Create fit "Nonlinear Multiple Exponential Fit"

% Apply exclusion rule "valid"
if length(X)~=255
    error('Exclusion rule "valid" is incompatible with X');
end
ex_ = logical(zeros(length(X),1));
ex_([[1:7) (192:255)]) = 1;
fo_ = fitoptions('method','NonlinearLeastSquares','Weights',[24 0 0 0 0 190 8823...
9783 8942 8876 8431 8151 7715 7486 6908 6737 6298 6048 5811 5480 5264 4954...
4854 4555 4398 4134 4009 3780 3644 3446 3304 3175 3034 2848 2875 2648 2561...
2393 2234 2115 2108 1987 1973 1819 1771 1671 1656 1562 1509 1435 1308 1300...
1255 1234 1186 1152 1088 1083 970 933 932 836 868 792 766 690 726 684 656...
632 589 613 547 517 513 544 492 437 446 439 390 405 379 350 371 379 362...
318 359 309 306 321 277 269 264 254 258 253 237 241 246 220 222 205 247...
225 214 191 199 207 195 191 157 181 182 172 181 167 190 175 180 198 178...
160 183 168 178 145 173 145 171 151 139 164 147 144 142 136 128 140 140...
146 117 125 127 140 147 138 148 118 133 123 126 136 120 128 155 123 136...
149 147 130 133 110 136 126 118 132 119 125 104 141 120 119 149 140 129...

```

```

126 157 141 128 119 118 117 124 115 120 139 130 124 148 121 118 90 33 0 0...
1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 2 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0...
1 0 2 1 0 2 2 0 2 0 1 2 1 1 0 4 1 0 0 2 2 ],'Robust','On','Lower',...
[0 0 0 ],'Upper', [Inf 150 9e-006 ],'MaxFunEvals',327,'MaxIter',335);
st_ = [400000 100 2.2e-006 ];
set(fo_,'Startpoint',st_);
set(fo_,'Weight',weights);
set(fo_,'Exclude',ex_);
ft_ = fitttype('Nbg + (N0/(1+1.268)*1.0089e-7)*(1/tau0*1.268*exp(-1/tau0*(...
1.0089e-7)*n) + (1/tau0 + 37.6e3)*exp(-(1/tau0 + 37.6e3)*(1.0089e-7)*n))',...
'dependent',{'N_i'},'independent',{'n'},...
'coefficients',{'N0', 'Nbg', 'tau0'}));

% Fit this model using new data
cf_ = fit(X,Y,ft_ ,fo_);

% Or use coefficients from the original fit:
if 0
    cv_ = {294871.8701479, 123.2575626172, 2.197140698272e-006};
    cf_ = cfit(ft_,cv_{:});
end

% Plot this fit
h_ = plot(cf_,'fit',0.95);
legend off; % turn off legend from plot method call
set(h_(1),'Color',[1 0 0],...
'LineStyle','-','LineWidth',2,...
'Marker','none','MarkerSize',6);
legh_(end+1) = h_(1);
legt_{end+1} = 'Nonlinear Multiple Exponential Fit';
res_ = Y(~ex_) - cf_(X(~ex_));
[x_,i_] = sort(X(~ex_));
axes(ax2_); hold on;
h_ = line(x_,res_(i_), 'Parent',ax2_,'Color',[1 0 0],...
'LineStyle','none','LineWidth',1,...
'Marker','.', 'MarkerSize',6);
axes(ax_); hold on;
legrh_(end+1) = h_;
legrt_{end+1} = 'Nonlinear Multiple Exponential Fit';

% error bars
for i = 1:length(X)
    drawPoissonErrorBars(X,Y, X(i), 1, 1, [.2,.2,1]);
end

hold off;
legend(ax_,legh_, legt_);
legend(ax2_,legrh_, legrt_);

```

muondecay.m

```

% Convenience funtion to calculate expected decay count

function Ni = muondecay(params, n)
    bgRange = 170:190;

```

```

% fact data
lambda_c = 37.6e3; dlambda_c = 0.4e3; % capture rate in Hz
r = 1.268; dr = 0.008; % pos/neg muon ratio
w = 1.0089e-007; % time bin width, from lab02.m

Nbg = params(1);
N0 = params(2);
tau0 = params(3);

t = n*w;
Ni = Nbg + (N0/(1+r)*w)*(1/tau0*r*exp(-1/tau0*t) +...
    (1/tau0 + lambda_c)*exp(-(1/tau0 + lambda_c)*t));
end

```

drawErrorBars.m

```

% Utility function to draw error bars on data points

function m = drawErrorBars(X, Y, s, d, color)
    % s = std err of Y
    % d = width of bars

    for i = 1:length(X)
        xi = X(i);
        Xi = find(X == xi);
        if size(Xi,1) ~= 0
            Yi = Y(Xi);
            m = mean(Yi);
            lb = m - s;
            ub = m + s;

            hold on;
            line([xi-d, xi+d], [ub, ub], 'Color', color);
            line([xi, xi], [lb, ub], 'Color', color);
            line([xi-d, xi+d], [lb, lb], 'Color', color);

        else
            m = NaN;
            xi = xi;
        end
    end
end
end

```

Appendix D: Matlab Output

Relevant graphs are shown in the report in Section 4.

From cftool while conducting the nonlinear fitting with the following settings:

Dataset: Y vs. X with weights (=Y)

Robust: on

Algorithm: Trust-Region

Include points: 8 to 191

General model:

$$f(n) = Nbg + (N0 / (1 + 1.268) * 1.0089e-7) * (1 / \tau_0 * 1.268 * \exp(-1 / \tau_0 * (1.0089e-7) * n) + (1 / \tau_0 + 37.6e3) * \exp(-(1 / \tau_0 + 37.6e3) * (1.0089e-7) * n))$$

Coefficients (with 95% confidence bounds):

N0 = 2.949e+005 (2.943e+005, 2.955e+005)

Nbg = 123.3 (114.7, 131.8)

tau0 = 2.197e-006 (2.191e-006, 2.203e-006)

Goodness of fit:

SSE: 8.92e+007

R-square: 1

Adjusted R-square: 1

RMSE: 702

Printout of calculated values:

F =

24.3396

dF =

4.3904e-016

c =

186.7549

p =

0.6505

w =

1.0089e-007

dw =

1.5982e-009

B =

-0.0479

lambda_eff =

4.7480e+005

dlambda_eff =

7.5862e+003

lambda_0 =

4.5822e+005

dlambda_0 =

7.5885e+003

tau_0 =

2.1824e-006

dtau_0 =

3.6142e-008

Appendix E: Determination of Operating Voltage of the PMT

The response of the PMT detection was investigated with respect to voltage, and the relationship plotted in Figure E.1. Starting at low voltages, the count increases somewhat exponentially until about 700, where it changes very minimally with respect to voltage. This is where the voltage is large enough for detection of all scintillator activations. At higher voltages, the circuit starts picking up noise and this increases in an exponential-like manner. The best operating point is at the point of inflexion (or plateau) where there is a balance with counting due to noise and being sensitive enough to excitations in the scintillator. At that point, the count changes least with respect to voltage changes too.

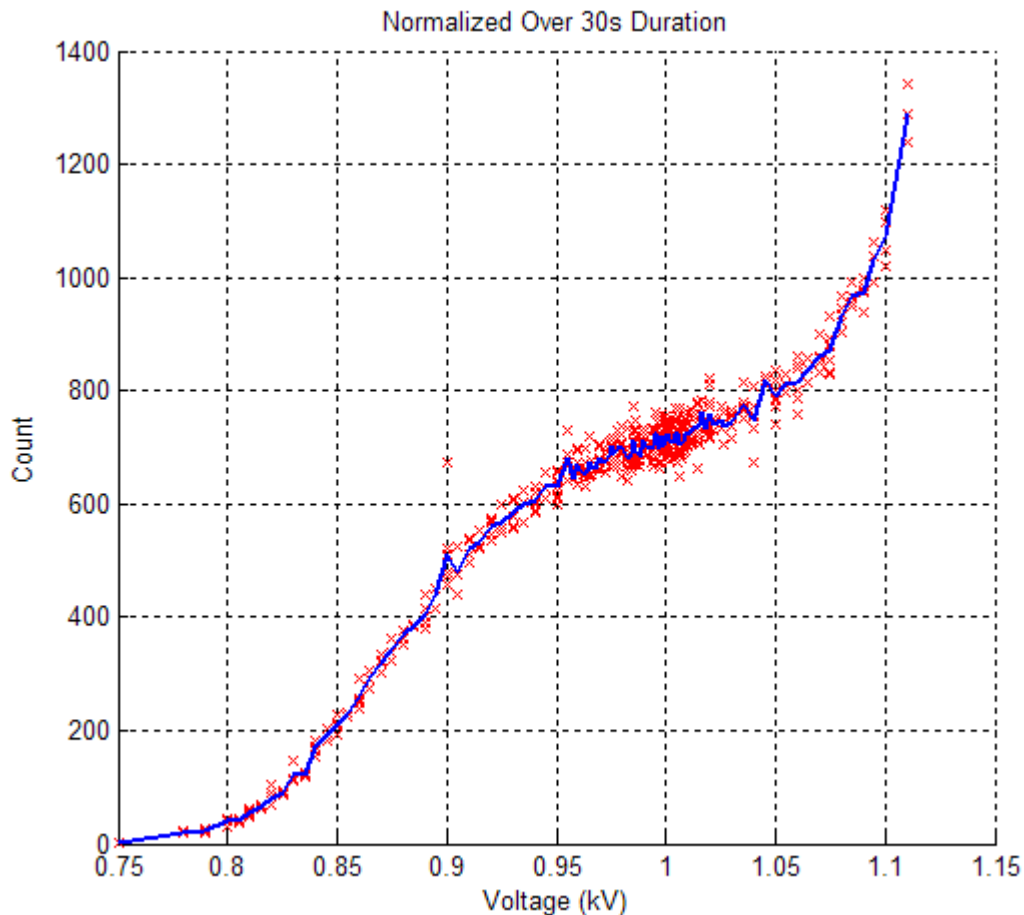


Figure E.1: Determination of operating voltage of the PMT

Error bars are not shown in Figure E.1 so as not to clutter the graph with too many lines and hide the

evident trend. Figure E.2 shows a zoomed in view of Figure E.1, allowing one to find that the best operating point is at 1.005V.

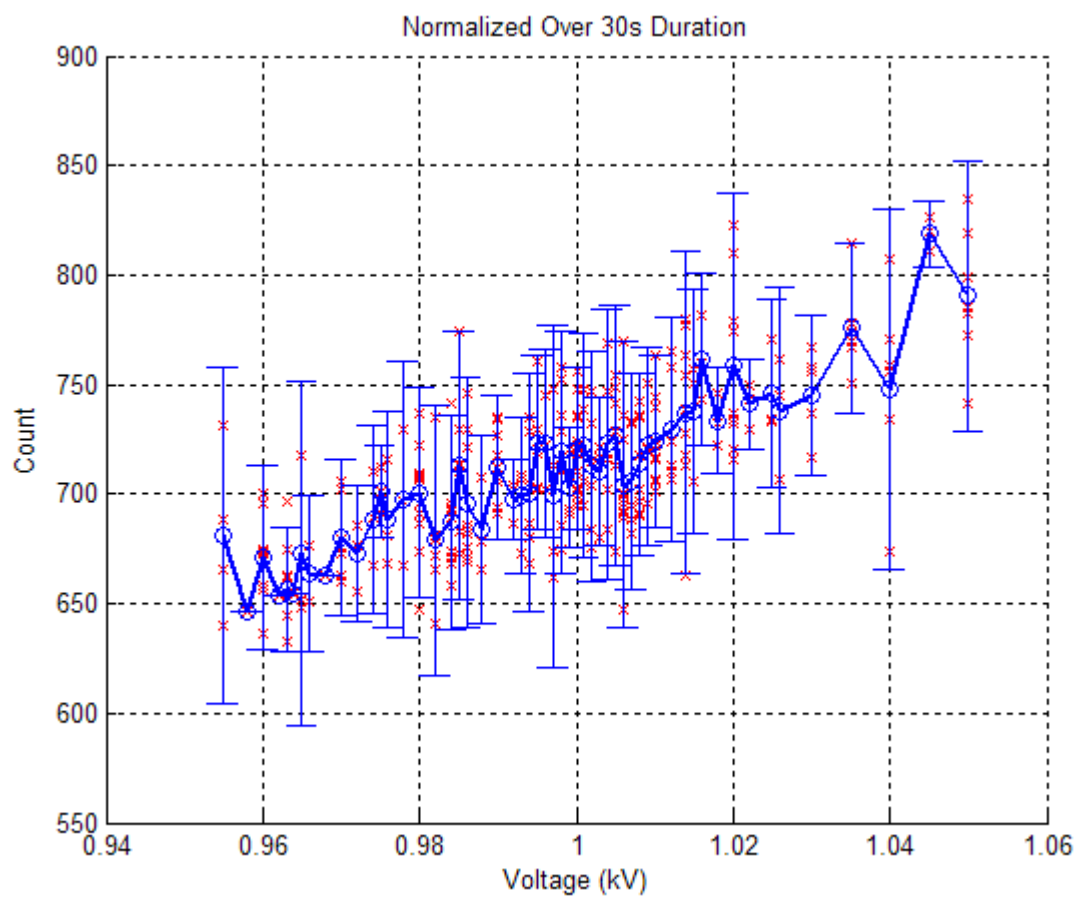


Figure E.2: Zoomed in view of the plateau