

The CLAS12 large area RICH detector
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 CLAS12
 Particle Identification

ABSTRACT

A large area RICH detector is being designed for the CLAS12 spectrometer as part of the 12 GeV upgrade program of the Jefferson Lab Experimental Hall-B. This detector is intended to provide excellent hadron identification from 3 GeV/c up to momenta exceeding 8 GeV/c and to be able to work at the very high design luminosity up to $10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. Detailed feasibility studies are presented for two types of radiators, aerogel and liquid C_6F_{14} freon, in conjunction with a highly segmented light detector in the visible wavelength range. The basic parameters of the RICH are outlined and the resulting performances, as defined by preliminary simulation studies, are reported.

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Aerogel characterization and performances

of the nucleus and sparse hadronization processes [2].
 Important observables that will be extensively investigated are transverse Momentum Distribution functions (TMDs) describing intrinsic spin-orbit effects and Generalized Parton Distribution functions (GPDs), containing information about the spatial distribution of quarks and the relation (by a sum rule) to the elusive orbital momenta. Several experiments have been already performed by the JLab12 PAC to study kaon versus pion production in exclusive and semi-inclusive scattering, providing access to the decomposition of the two sets of non-perturbative wave functions.
 Main features of CLAS12 include a high operational luminosity of $10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, an order of magnitude higher than the existing setup, and operation of highly polarized beam and target. The conceptual design of the CLAS12 detector is shown in Fig. 1. The central detector with the high-field (5 T) solenoid is used for particle tracking at large angles. The forward detector detects charged and neutral particles in the angular range between 5 and 40° . It employs a 2 T torus magnet with the axial symmetry of CLAS. In the base equipment, the detector is equipped with a high-field (5 T) solenoid and a forward detector.

and even reconstruction can be achieved in this momentum range by replacing the existing low-threshold Cherenkov counter (LTCC) with a RICH detector without any impact on the baseline design of CLAS12.

2. The CLAS12 RICH

To fit into the CLAS12 geometry, the RICH should have a projective geometry with six sectors that cover the space between the torus cryostats and covering scattering angles from 5° to 40° . Fig. 3. Being downstream to the torus magnet at a distance of 1.5 m from the interaction point, the RICH has to cover a solid angle of each sector spanning an area of the order of 4 m^2 . Being located between detectors which are already in the construction, the gap depth cannot exceed 1 m. The proposed solution is a focusing RICH.
 A setup similar to the one adopted in Hall-B (with C_5F_{12} or C_6F_{14} radiator and a CsI-deposited on a cylindrical chamber as a UV-photon detector, a required pion rejection factor at momenta above 3 GeV/c. The preliminary results on ongoing Monte Carlo studies, based on a GEANT3 toolkit with simplified geometry and optical surface

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Characterization of aerogel tiles

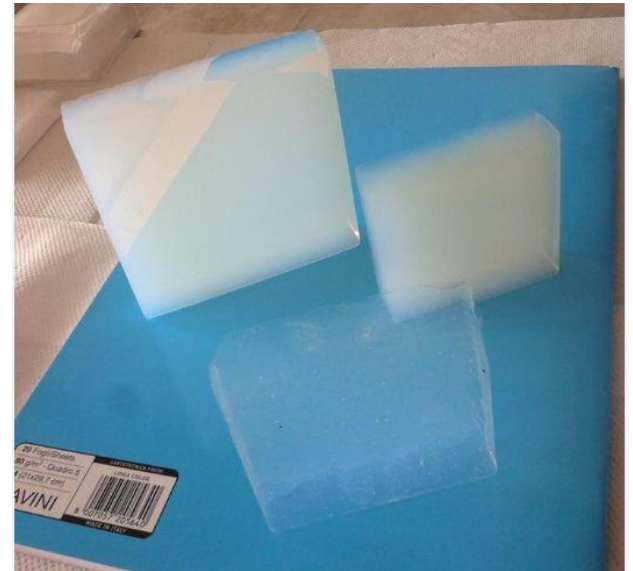
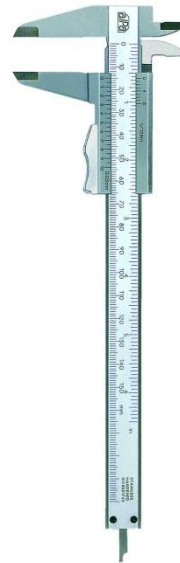
➤ Geometry (area, thickness) →

➤ refractive index

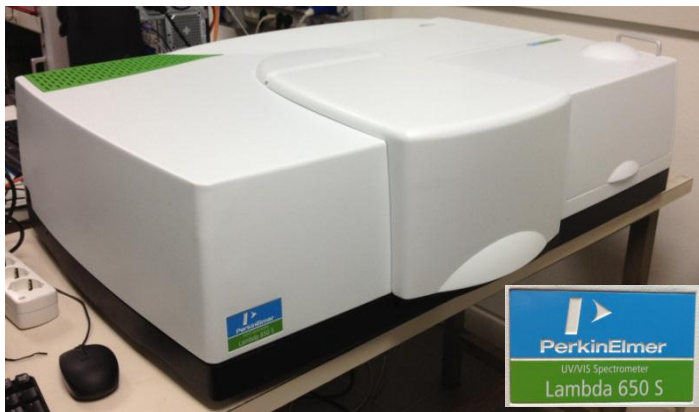
➤ Transmittance

➤ Absorption length

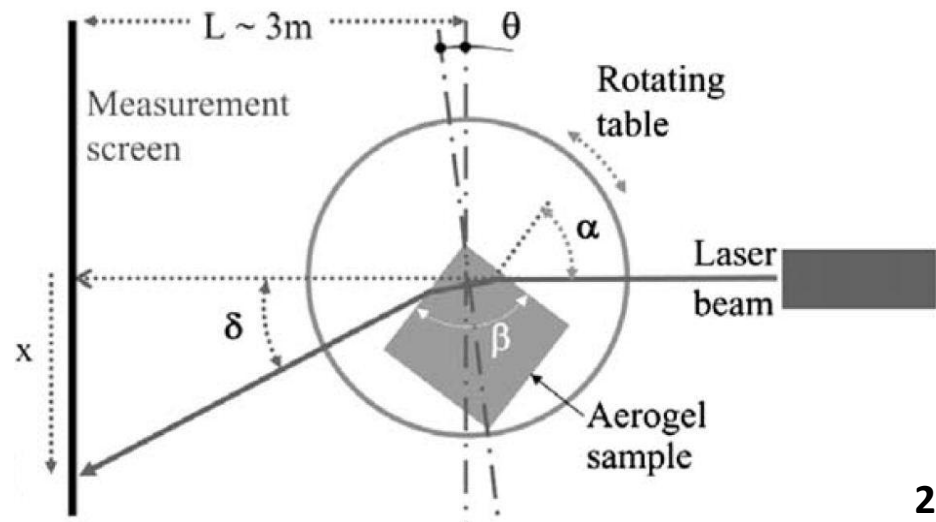
➤ Scattering length



spectrophotometer



prism method



The tiles analyzed

Manufacturer	Name	date	n	thickness (cm)	area (cm × cm)
Matsushita (Japan)	Jap 1.03 Tiles1-3	<2012	1.03	1.0	10 × 10
Matsushita	Jap 1.05 Tiles1-3	<2012	1.05	1.0	10 × 10
Novosibirsk (Russia)	Nov 1.04 2cm Tiles1-4	Jun 2012	1.04	2.0	6 × 6
Novosibirsk	Nov 1.05 2cm Tiles1-4	Jun 2012	1.05	2.0	6 × 6
Novosibirsk	Nov 1.06 2cm Tiles1-4	Jun 2012	1.06	2.0	6 × 6
Novosibirsk	Nov 1.05 3cm Tiles1-4	Jun 2012	1.05	3.0	6 × 6
Novosibirsk	Nov 1.06 3cm Tiles1-4	Jun 2012	1.06	3.0	6 × 6
Novosibirsk	Nov 1.05 Samples1-8	Jun 2012	1.05	2.0	10 × 10
Novosibirsk	Nov 1.05 Cern1-5	Dec 2012	1.05	2.0	10 × 10
Novosibirsk	Nov 1.05 Cern6 Tiles1-4	Dec 2012	1.05	2.0	6 × 6
Novosibirsk	Nov 1.05 AMS 1-4	<2012	1.05	3.0	10 × 10
Novosibirsk	Nov 1.05 1cm Old	Feb 2102	1.05	1.0	10 × 10
Novosibirsk	Nov 1.05 2cm Old	Feb 2012	1.05	2.0	10 × 10
Novosibirsk	Nov 1.05 3cm Old	Feb 2012	1.05	3.0	10 × 10
Aspen (USA)	AME_1_1 & AME_2_1	Nov 2012	1.05	1.7	9.5 × 9.5
Aspen	AME_3_1_A	Nov 2012	1.05	1.7	6.5 × 6.5
Aspen	AME_3_3	Nov 2012	1.01	1.7	6.5 × 6.5

- **3 manufactures** (Matsushita, Novosibirsk, Aspen)
- **5 refractive indices** (1.01, 1.03, 1.04, 1.05, 1.06)
- **4 thicknesses** (1cm, 1.7cm, 2cm, 3cm)
- **3 areas** ($6 \times 6 \text{ cm}^2$, $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$, $9.5 \times 9.5 \text{ cm}^2$, $6.5 \times 6.5 \text{ cm}^2$)

Part 1
Measuring Transmittance,
scattering and absorption length

Basic formalism and selected results

Transmittance

$$T(\lambda) = e^{-\frac{t}{\Lambda_{tot}}} = e^{-t\left(\frac{1}{\Lambda_A} + \frac{1}{\Lambda_S}\right)} = e^{-\frac{t}{\Lambda_A}} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\Lambda_S}} = A \cdot e^{-\frac{Ct}{\lambda^4}}$$

Hunt formula

$$A = TF = e^{-t/\Lambda_A}$$

Clarity parameter

Transflectance

$$\Lambda_A = -t/\ln A \quad \text{Absorp. length}$$

$$\Lambda_S = \frac{\lambda^4}{Ct} \quad \text{Scarrering length}$$

Basic formalism and selected results

Transmittance

$$T(\lambda) = e^{-\frac{t}{\Lambda_{tot}}} = e^{-t\left(\frac{1}{\Lambda_A} + \frac{1}{\Lambda_S}\right)} = e^{-\frac{t}{\Lambda_A}} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\Lambda_S}} = A \cdot e^{-\frac{Ct}{\lambda^4}}$$

Hunt formula

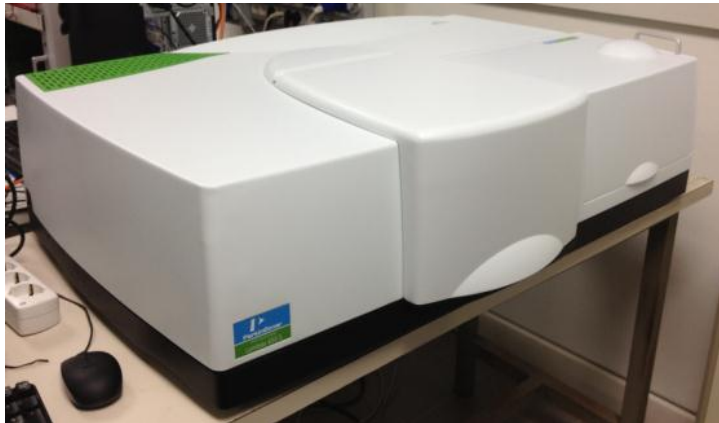
Clarity parameter

$$A = TF = e^{-t/\Lambda_A}$$

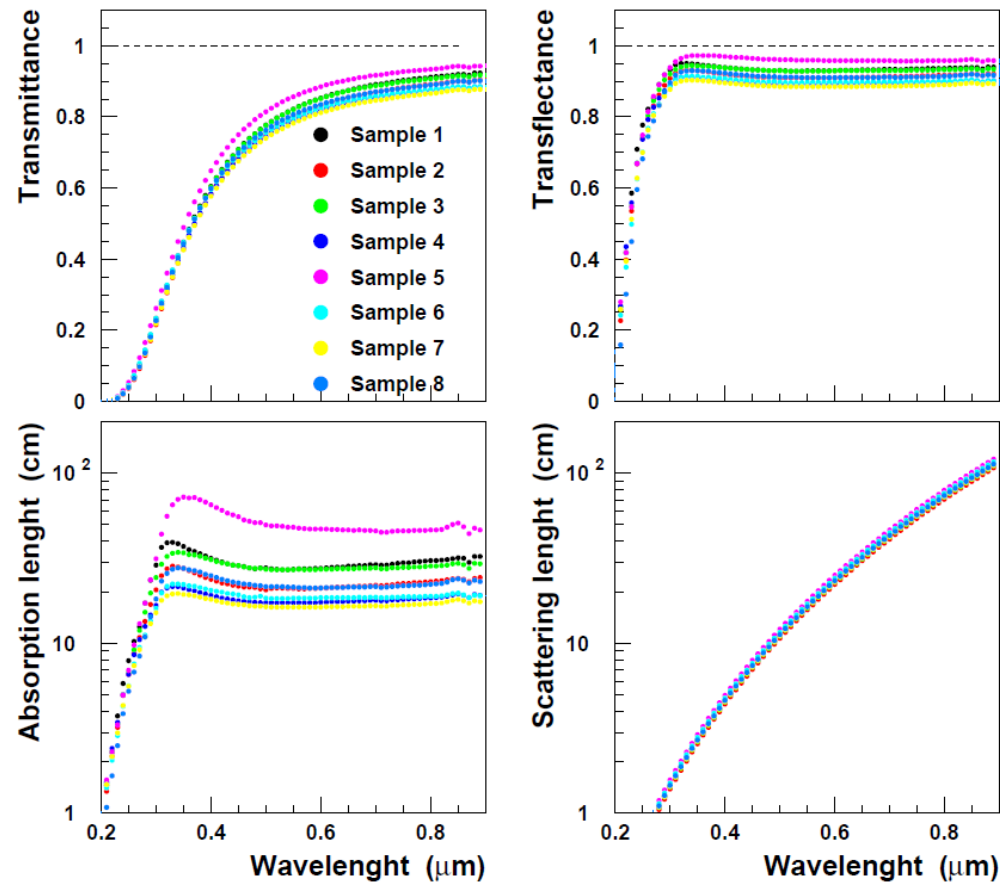
Transflectance

$$\Lambda_A = -t/\ln A \quad \text{Absorp. length}$$

$$\Lambda_S = \frac{\lambda^4}{Ct} \quad \text{Scarrering length}$$

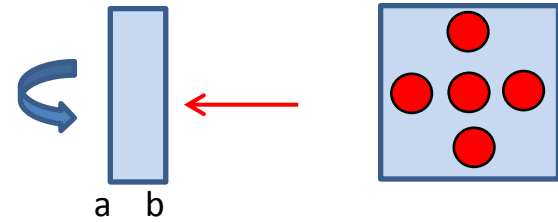
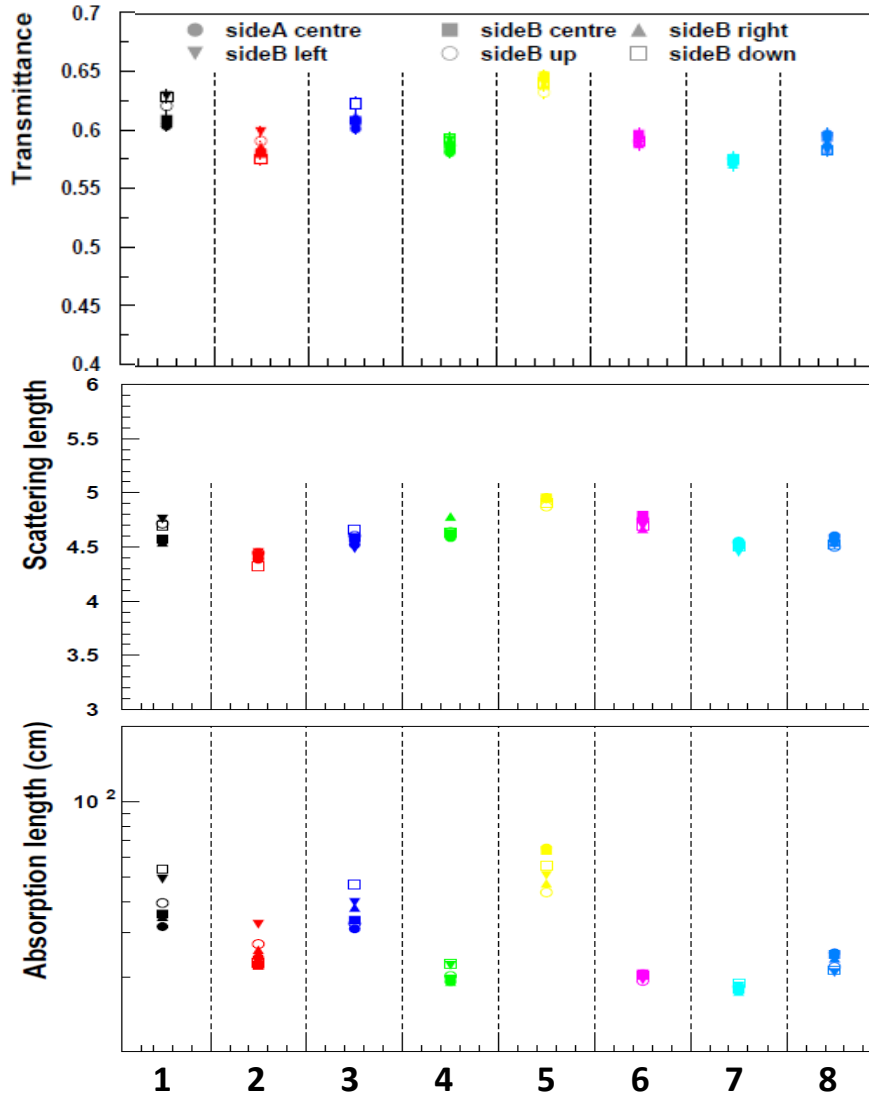


Novosibirsk Samples 1-8 (1.05)



Measurements at 400nm

For each tile, the measurements were repeated by “illuminating” 6 different positions



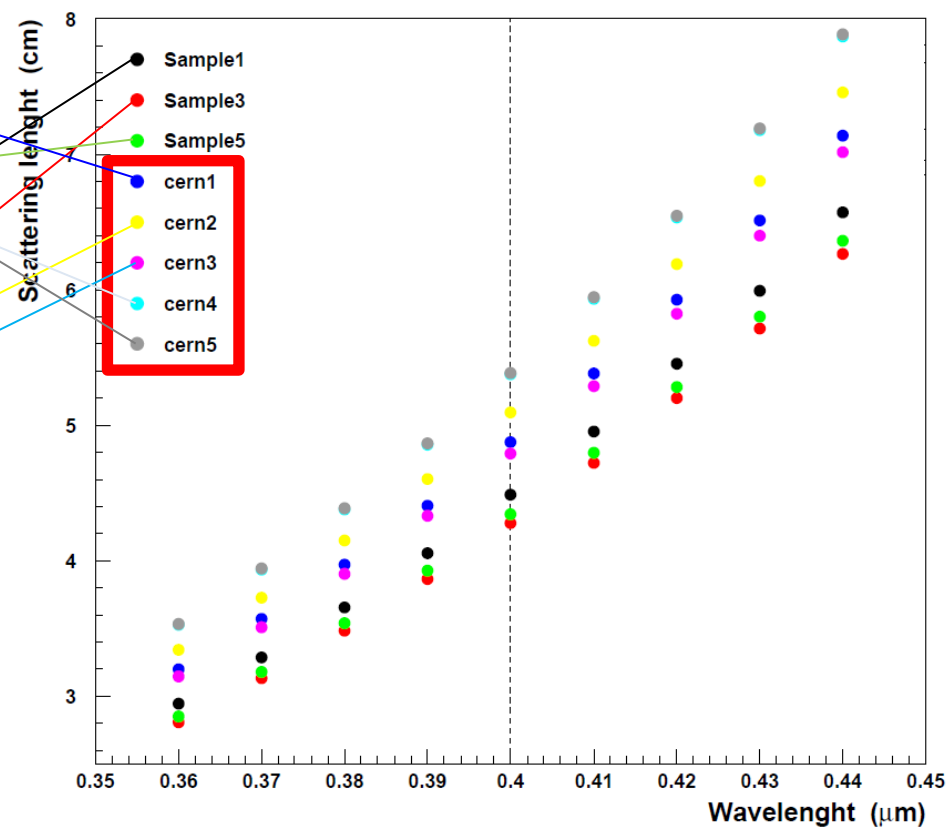
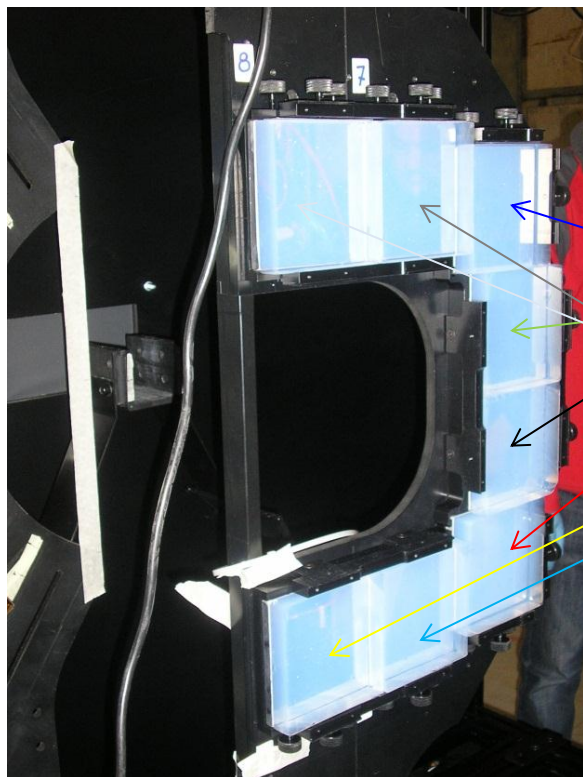
Novosibirsk Samples 1-8 (1.05)

Name	T	Λ_A (cm)	Λ_S (cm)
Sample 1	0.617	40.7	4.6
Sample 2	0.587	26.6	4.4
Sample 3	0.610	36.9	4.6
Sample 4	0.589	20.4	4.6
Sample 5	0.642	54.5	4.9
Sample 6	0.593	20.1	4.7
Sample 7	0.575	18.1	4.5
Sample 8	0.590	22.9	4.5
Average	0.600	31.4	4.6

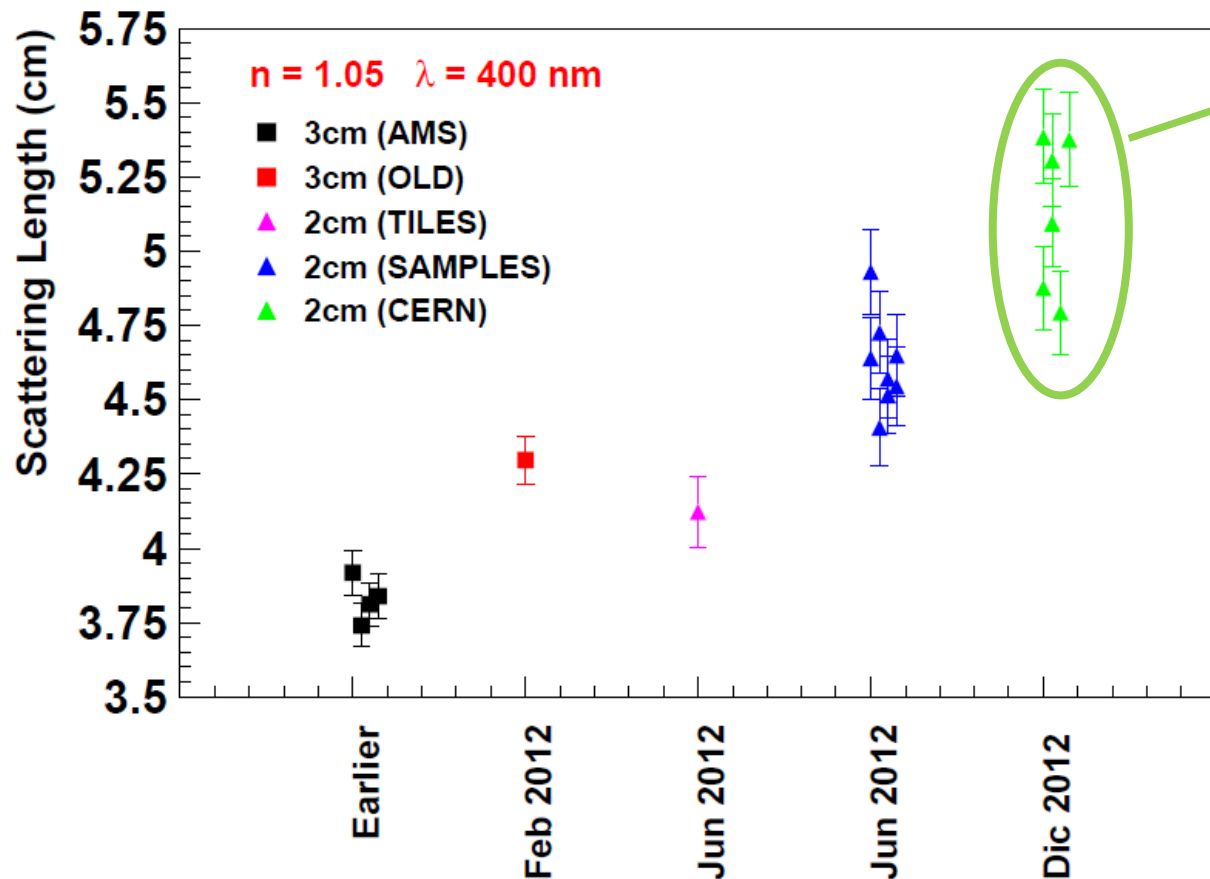
Improvements in production techniques (Novosibirsk)

December 2012 test-beam

Name	n	thickness (cm)	area (cm × cm)
Nov 1.05 2cm cern1	1.05	2	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 2cm cern2	1.05	2	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 2cm cern3	1.05	2	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 2cm cern4	1.05	2	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 2cm cern5	1.05	2	10 × 10



Improvements in production techniques (Novosibirsk)



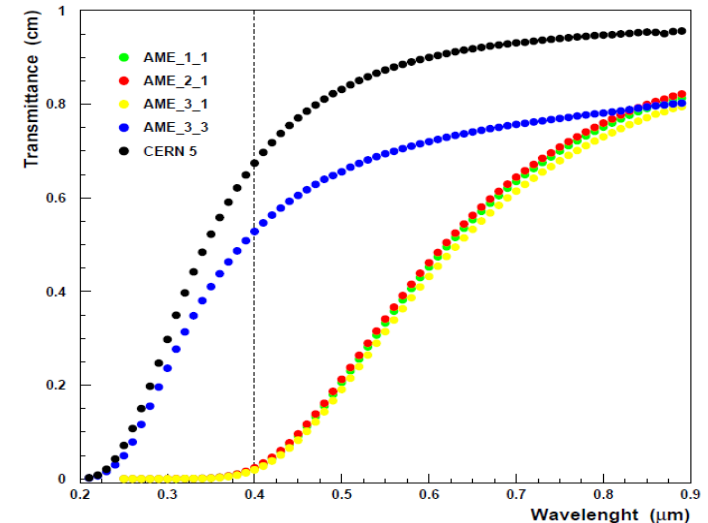
Clarity ~ 0.0050
(LHCb has 0.0064
for $n=1.03$)

There is a clear trend showing that the production technique and the resulting quality of the aerogel is significantly improving in time.

Optical properties of ASPEN aerogel

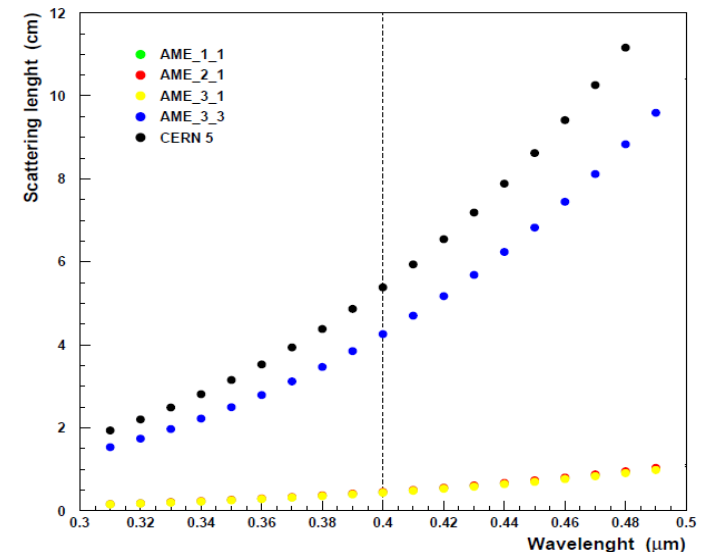


- 10 tiles
- 3 formats: large, medium, small
- 2 thickness: 1.7 cm, 0.95 cm
- 2 refractive indices: $n = 1.05$ (9 tiles)
 $n = 1.01$ (1 tile)



@ 400 nm

Name	n	Area (cm ²)	Thick (cm)	T	Λ_A (cm)	Λ_S (cm)
AME_1_1	1.05	9.5x9.5	1.7	2.2 %	26.4	0.4
AME_2_1	1.05	9.5x9.5	1.7	2.4 %	29.7	0.5
AME_3_1_A	1.05	9.5x9.5	1.7	1.9 %	17.9	0.4
AME_3_3	1.01	6.5x6.5	1.7	52.8 %	7.1	4.3
CERN5	1.05	10x10	2.0	67.4 %	85.0	5.4



The only one with reasonable performances has $n = 1.01$

Part 2
Monitoring the aerogel
transparency during test beams

Monitoring the transparency

The Novosibirsk aerogel is **hydrophilic**, i.e. tends to absorb humidity from the air, resulting in a worsening of the optical performances \rightarrow need to periodically monitor the transmittance

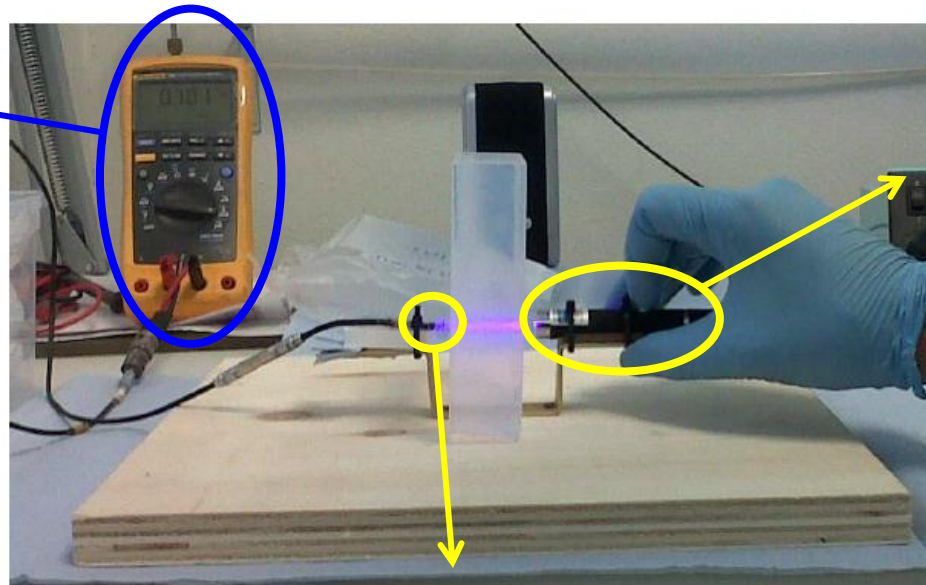
Fast measurements were performed with a very simple set-up:

Multimeter:
reads current

$$T_i = \frac{I_{\text{aerogel}}}{I_0}$$



$$\langle T \rangle = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1,10} T_i$$



Laser:
blue light (405 nm)

photodiode output in mA

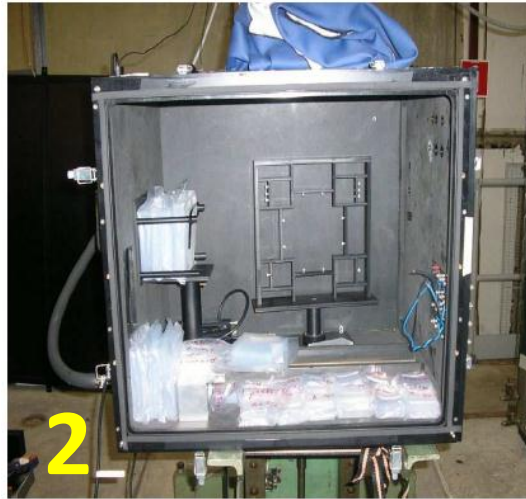
The method is fast (few minutes for each set of 10 measurements) but introduces several **systematic effects** (laser-photodiode distance, aerogel local non-homogeneities, laser instabilities) that result in a broadening of the measured transmittance.

The RMS of each set of measurements was assigned as a global systematic uncertainty ΔT

Restoring/preserving the transparency

Several methods were tested to preserve/restore the transparency after exposure to air

1. Storing tiles in a dry cabinet (Ferrara)
2. Storing tiles in a box fluxed with nitrogen (August tet-beam)
3. Baking tiles at few hundreds (celsius) degrees for a few hours

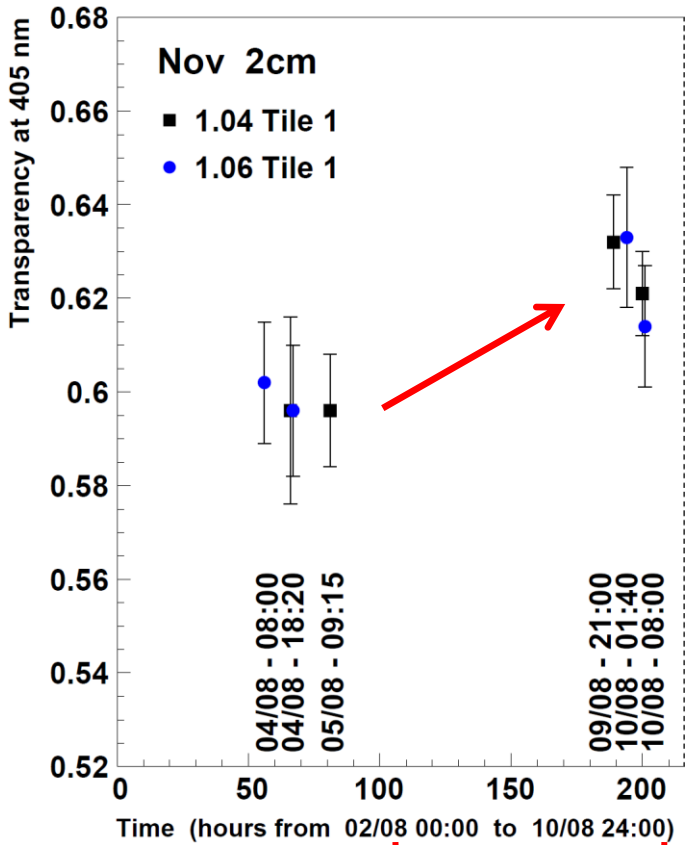


We experienced that the transparency is approximately preserved if the tile is sealed within a small plastic bag.

(December test-beam)



Some results



108 h

Storage in box with nitrogen

Table 2: Nov. 1.04 2cm tile1

Date/time of meas.	T_{min}	T_{max}	$T_{average}$	ΔT	notes
04/08/2012 18:20	0.570	0.638	0.596	0.020	meas. before SiMP run 390
05/08/2012 09:15	0.580	0.611	0.596	0.012	meas. after SiMP run 390
09/08/2012 21:00	0.614	0.648	0.632	0.010	meas. before SiMP run 432
10/08/2012 08:00	0.608	0.637	0.621	0.009	meas. before final packing

Table 3: Nov. 1.06 2cm tile1

Date/time of meas.	T_{min}	T_{max}	$T_{average}$	ΔT	notes
04/08/2012 08:00	0.584	0.619	0.602	0.013	meas. before SiMP run 383
04/08/2012 18:20	0.575	0.622	0.596	0.014	meas. after SiMP run 389
10/08/2012 01:40	0.615	0.657	0.633	0.015	meas. before SiMP run 439
10/08/2012 08:00	0.597	0.639	0.614	0.013	meas. before final packing

Some results

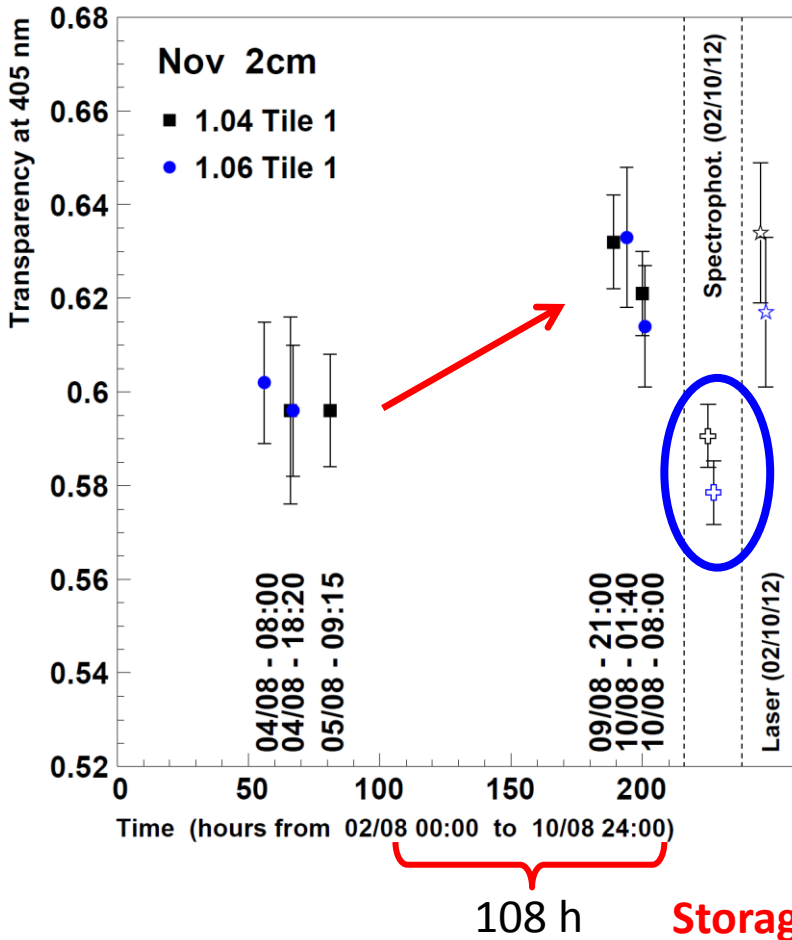


Table 2: Nov. 1.04 2cm tile1

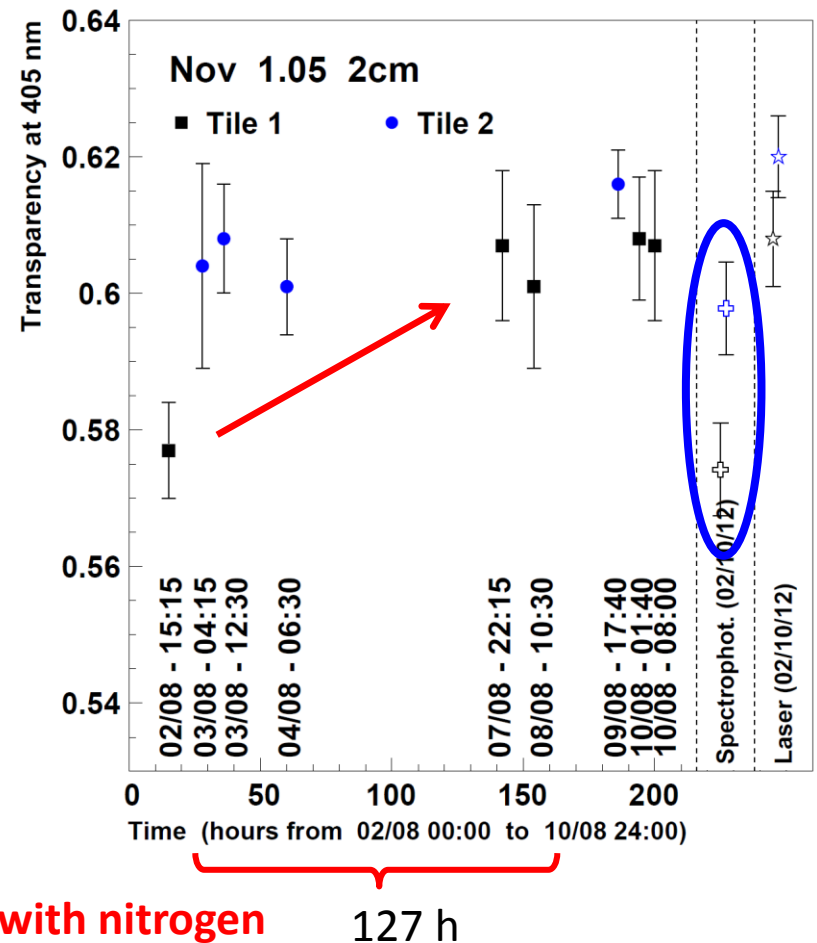
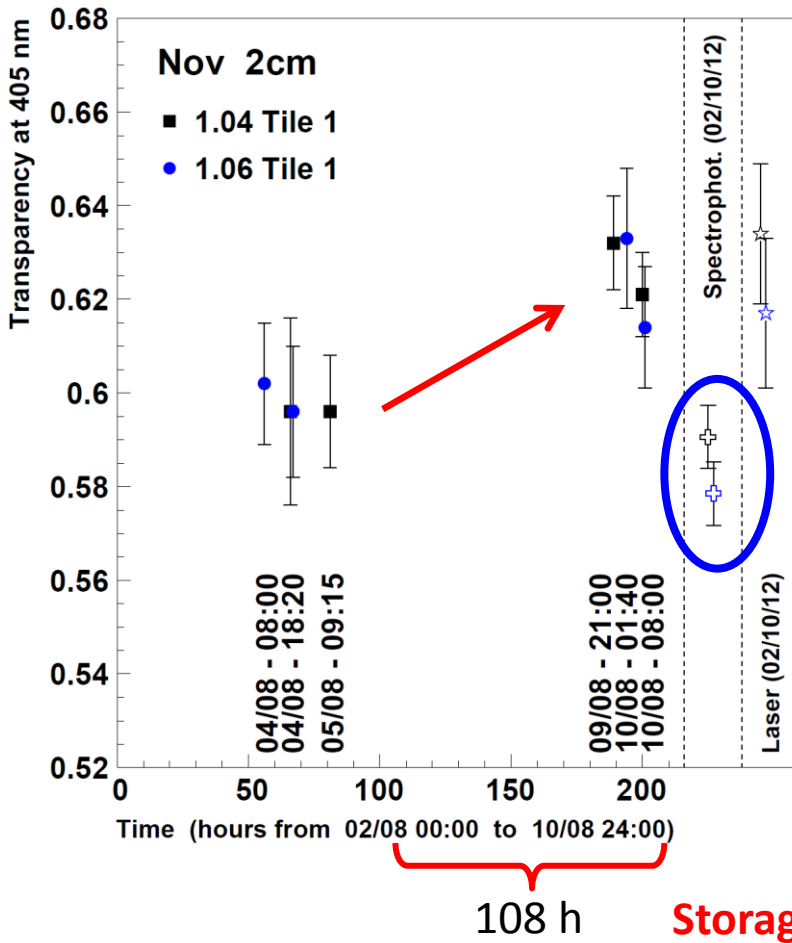
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10/08/2012 08:00	0.608	0.637	0.621	0.009	meas. before final packing
02/10/2012	0.608	0.654	0.634	0.015	meas. in Ferrara (laser)
02/10/2012			0.591	0.007	meas. in Ferrara (spectrophot.)

Table 3: Nov. 1.06 2cm tile1

Date/time of meas.	T_{min}	T_{max}	$T_{average}$	ΔT	notes
04/08/2012 08:00	0.584	0.619	0.602	0.013	meas. before SiMP run 383
04/08/2012 18:20	0.575	0.622	0.596	0.014	meas. after SiMP run 389
10/08/2012 01:40	0.615	0.657	0.633	0.015	meas. before SiMP run 439
10/08/2012 08:00	0.597	0.639	0.614	0.013	meas. before final packing
02/10/2012	0.590	0.639	0.617	0.016	meas. in Ferrara (laser)
02/10/2012			0.578	0.007	meas. in Ferrara (spectrophot.)

- Spectrophotometer measurements are found to be systematically smaller

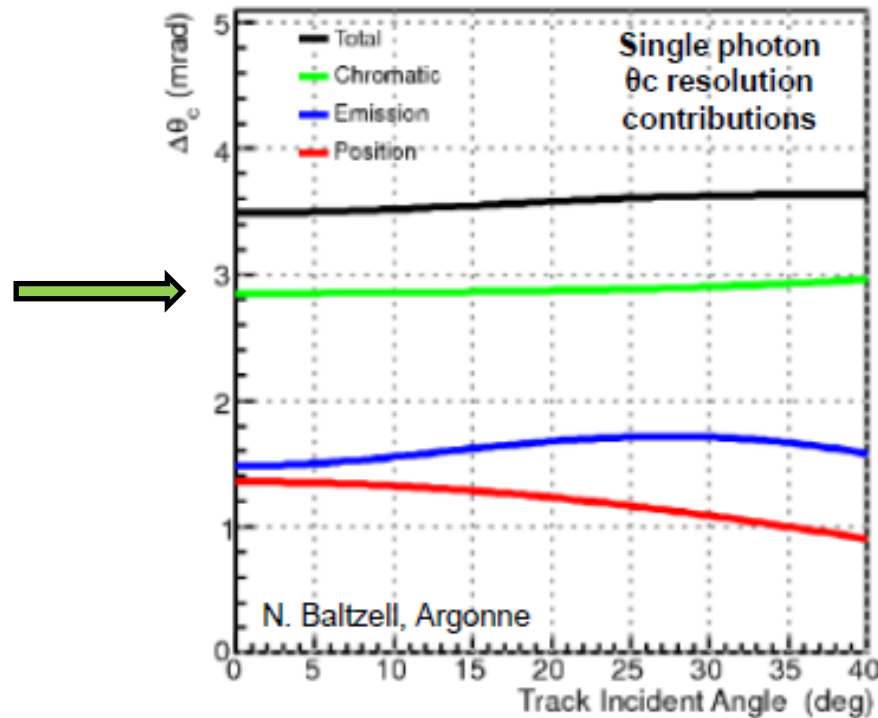
Some results



- Spectrophotometer measurements are found to be systematically smaller
- These is an evidence of partial transmittance restoration after at least 60 hours of storage in dry (nitrogen) atmosphere
- Storage periods shorter than 60 hours do not result in appreciable improvements


Part 3

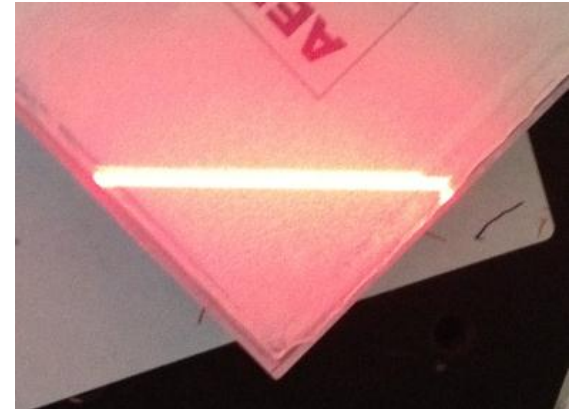
Measures of refracting index and dispersion law




Main motivation: From MC simulations the chromatic error is expected to be the largest contribution to the final uncertainty on the Cherenkov angle.

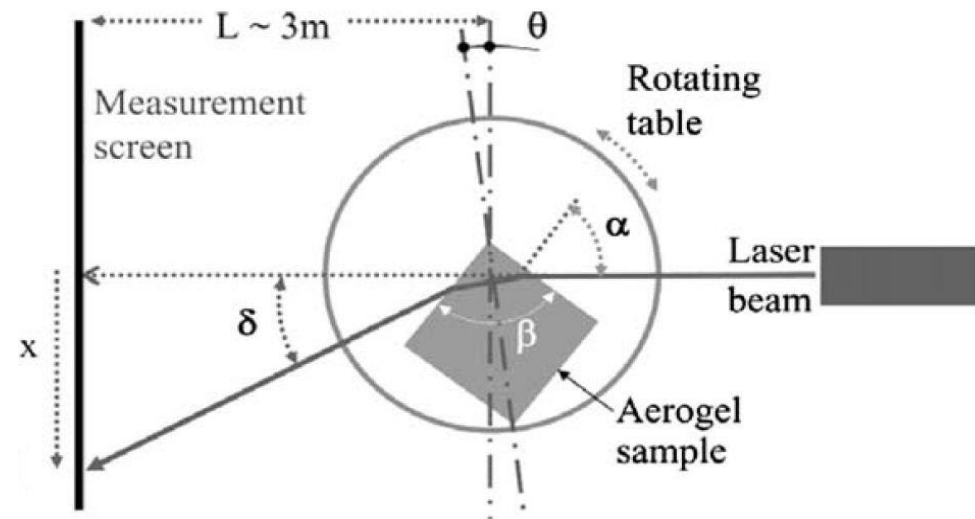
The "standard prism" method

- The adjacent sides of the aerogel tile form a prism
- One measures the deviation of a laser beam passing through the aerogel tile edges (prism) 
- The position of the laser beam spot is measured on a screen placed downstream



- 
- The aerogel **refractive index n** can be determined by fitting the angular distribution of the spots of the refracted beam with the **Snell-Descartes law**:

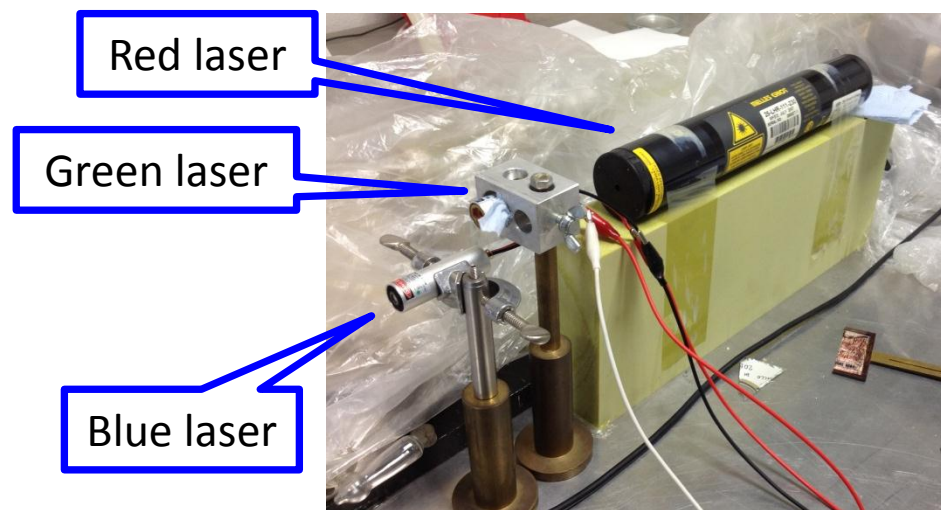
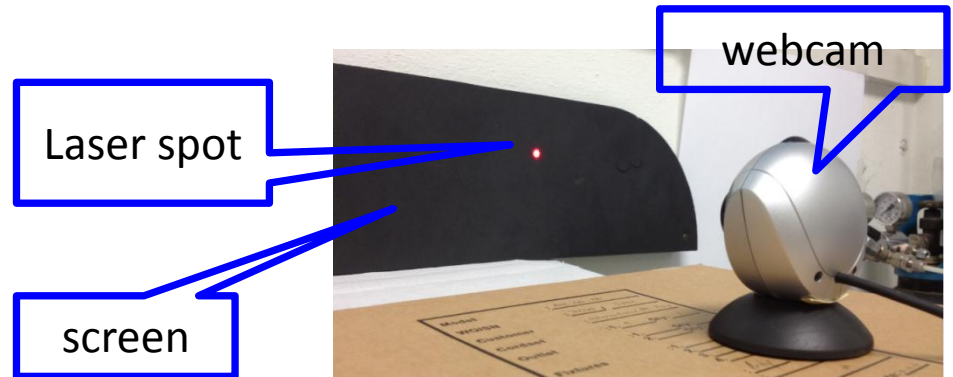
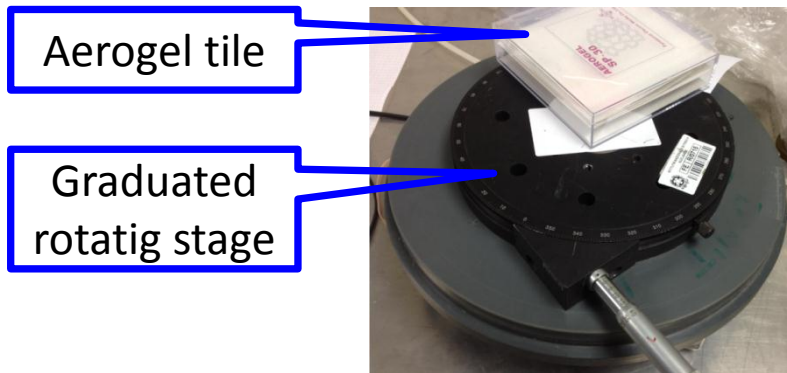
$$\delta = \alpha - \beta + \arcsin \left\{ n \cdot \sin \left[\beta - \arcsin \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{n} \right) \right] \right\}$$



NIM A 614 (2010)

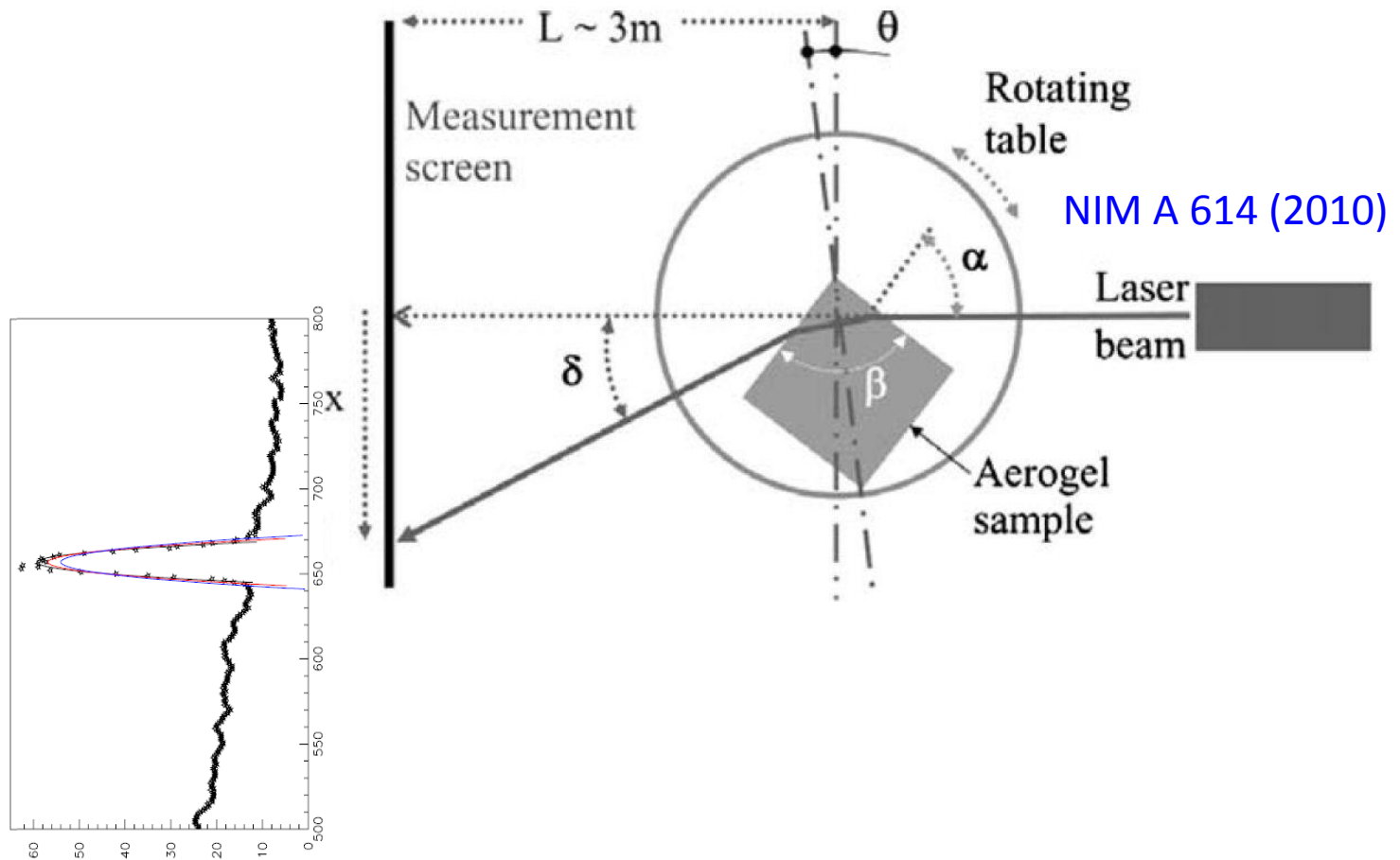
The Ferrara set-up

- The aerogel tile is positioned upon a graduated rotating stage
- Three lasers were used: **red** ($\lambda=632.8 \text{ nm}$), **green** ($\lambda=532 \text{ nm}$), **blue** ($\lambda=405 \text{ nm}$)
- The beam spots on the screen are recorded by a digital photocamera
- The screen was placed at a distance $L=3016\text{mm}$
- The “zero” position was obtained using the direct beam (i.e. without the aerogel tile)



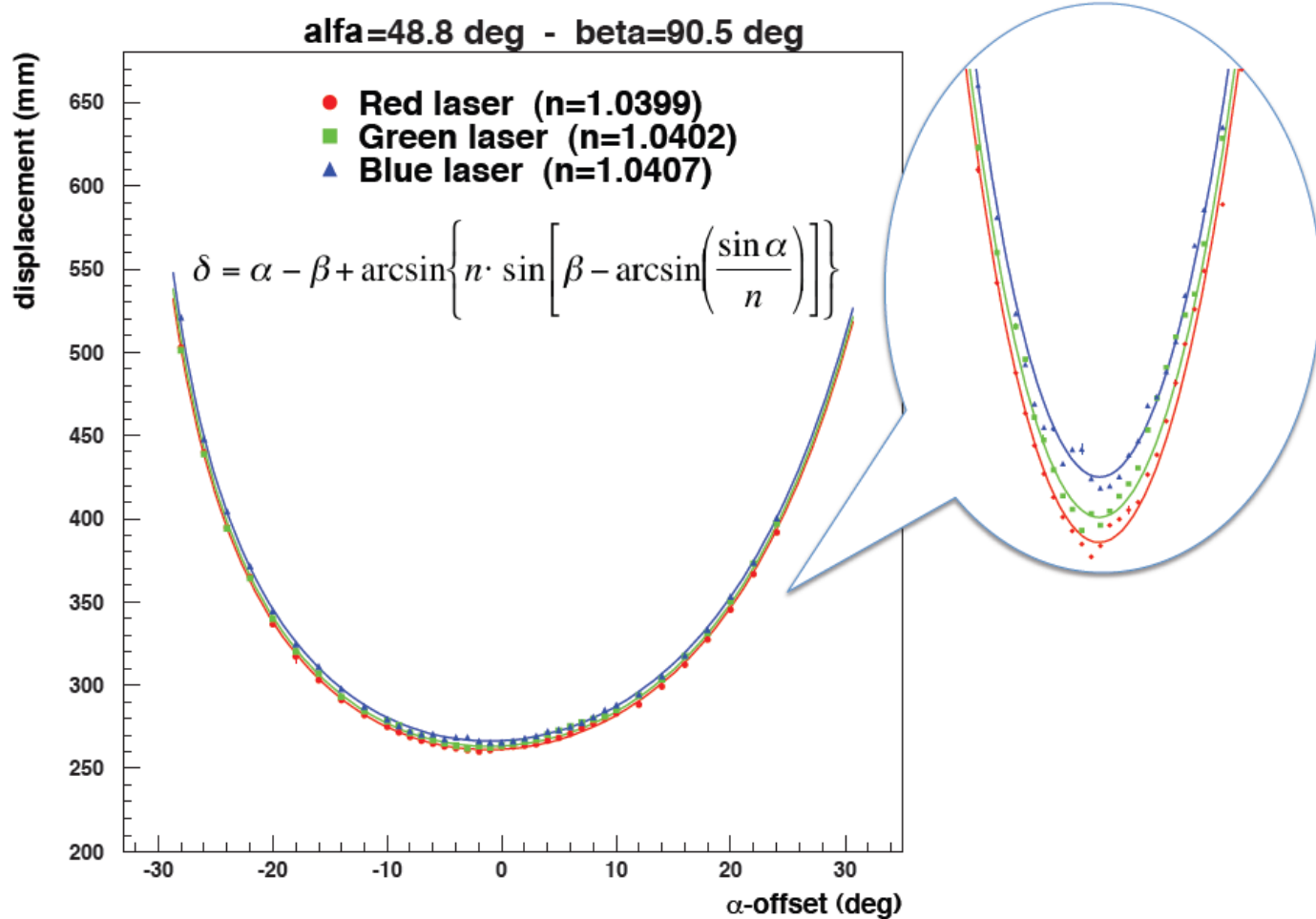
The procedure

1. The intensity spectra are extracted from the analysis of the spot images
2. The peaks are fitted with a parabola to obtain the position of the maxima



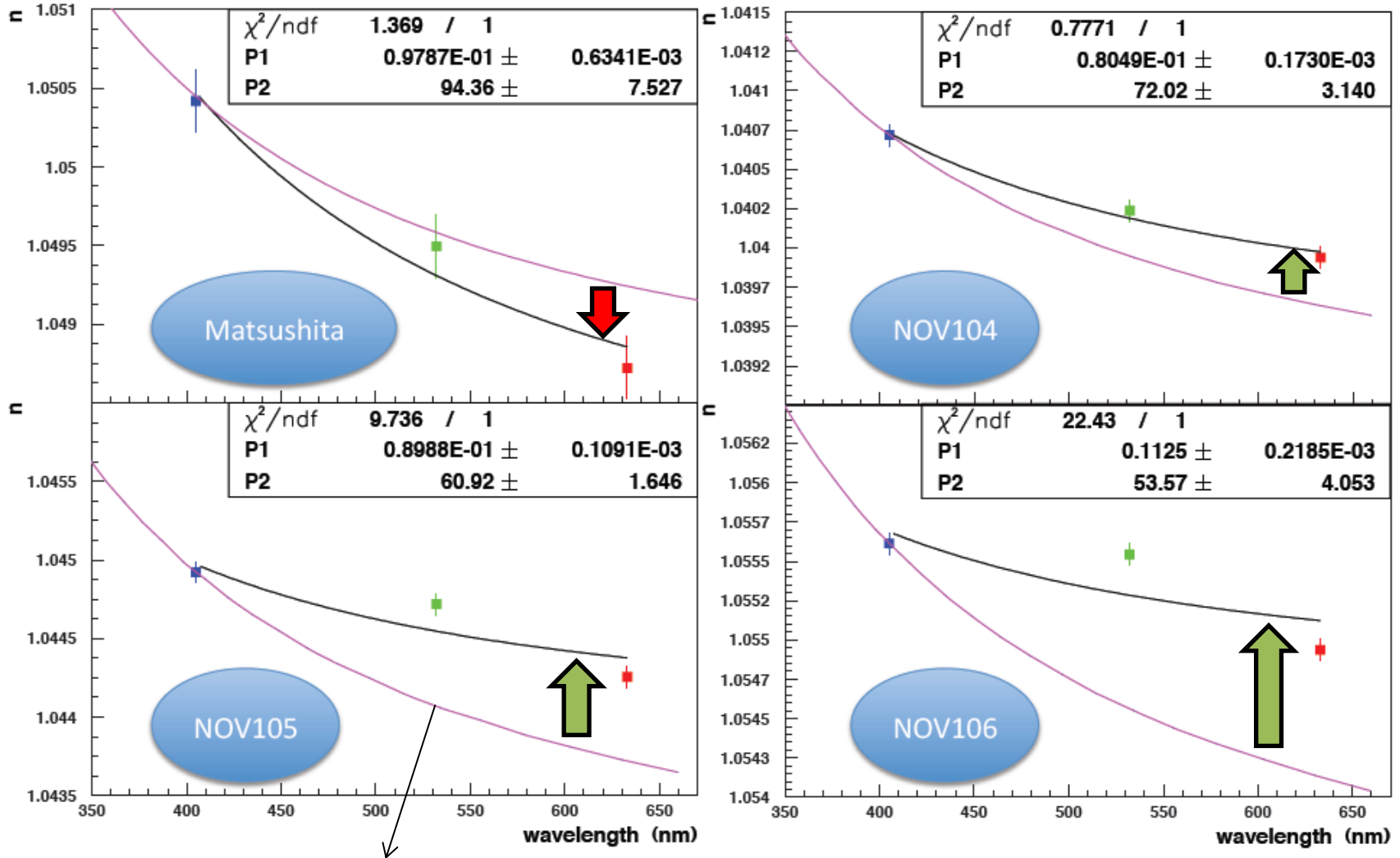
3. The positions of the maxima are plotted vs. α and fitted with the **Snell-Descarted law**

Extracting the refractive index



The dispersion law: $n^2(\lambda) - 1 = \frac{a_0 \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_0^2} \quad \longrightarrow \quad n(\lambda) = \sqrt{1 + \frac{P_1 \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - P_2^2}}$

Extracting the refractive index



Expected trend: phenomenological estimate based on “old generation” aerogel measurements

- Preliminary data show a chromatic dispersion smaller than expectations for Novosibirsk
- More precise measurements are in order.

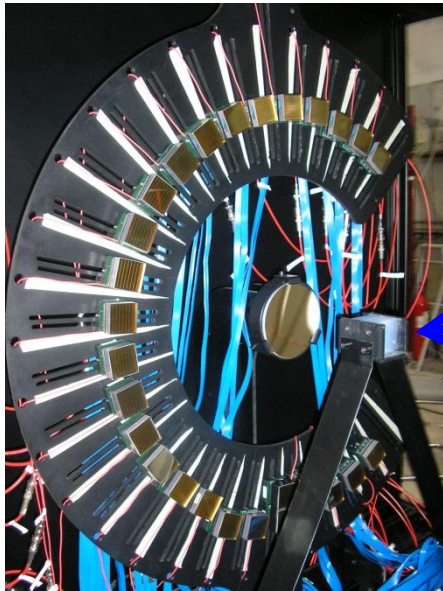
Conclusions and outlook

Ferrara is developing skills and tools for the characterization of the optical properties of aerogel tiles for the CLAS12 RICH

- A PerkinElmer spectrophotometer is being employed for the optical characterization of aerogel tiles (transmittance, absorption length and scattering length)
- Measurements show that the new generation aerogel from Novosibirsk have higher performances (higher transparency, longer scattering length)
- Studies on transmittance deterioration (due to humidity absorption) have been carried out during the CERN test-beams using a simple set-up.
Several procedures to recover/preserve transparency were tested and are being used.
- Measurements of refractive index and dispersion law were performed with the prisms method using blue, red and green lasers. Preliminary data show a chromatic dispersion smaller than current expectations.

Back-up slides

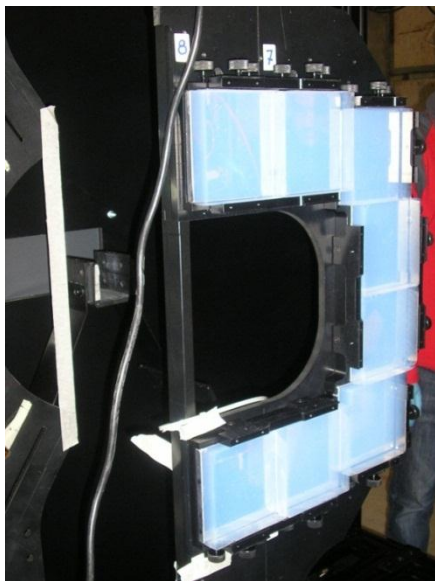
direct light



Aerogel tiles used in August 2012 Test-beam

Name	n	thickness (cm)	area (cm × cm)
Nov 1.04 2cm tile1	1.04	2	6 × 6
Nov 1.05 2cm tile1	1.05	2	6 × 6
Nov 1.05 2cm tile2	1.05	2	6 × 6
Nov 1.06 2cm tile1	1.06	2	6 × 6
Nov 1.05 3cm tile1	1.05	3	6 × 6
Nov 1.05 3cm tile3	1.05	3	6 × 6
Nov 1.05 3cm tile4	1.05	3	6 × 6
Nov 1.06 3cm tile1	1.06	3	6 × 6
Nov 1.06 3cm tile2	1.06	3	6 × 6
Nov 1.05 2cm Sample1	1.05	2	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 2cm Sample2	1.05	2	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 2cm Sample3	1.05	2	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 2cm Sample4	1.05	2	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 2cm Sample5	1.05	2	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 2cm Sample6	1.05	2	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 2cm Sample7	1.05	2	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 2cm Sample8	1.05	2	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 3cm AMS1	1.05	3	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 3cm AMS2	1.05	3	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 3cm AMS3	1.05	3	10 × 10
Nov 1.05 3cm AMS4	1.05	3	10 × 10

reflected light



- 3 refractive indices (1.04, 1.05, 1.06)
- 2 thicknesses (2cm, 3cm)
- 2 areas $6 \times 6 \text{ cm}^2$, $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$)

Looking for a general trend

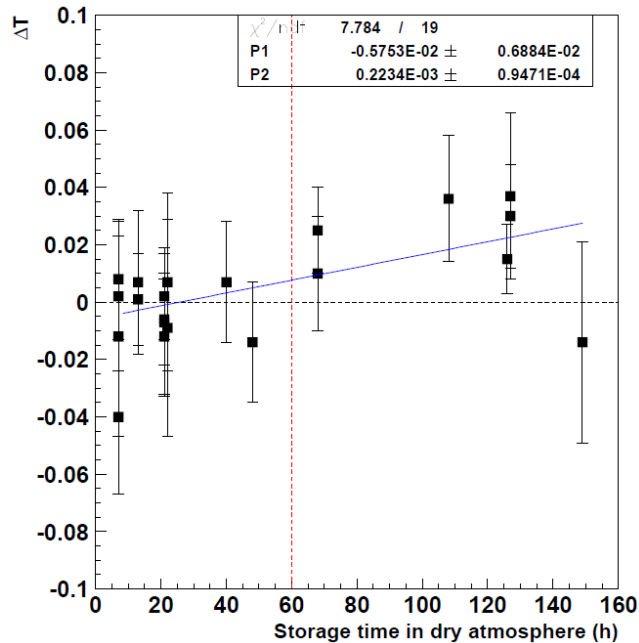
After storage in dry atmosphere (box fluxed with nitrogen)

Aerogel tile	storage time (h)	T_{before}	T_{after}	ΔT
Nov. 1.05 3cm tile4	149	0.391 ± 0.018	0.377 ± 0.017	-0.014 ± 0.035
Nov. 1.06 2cm tile1	127	0.596 ± 0.014	0.633 ± 0.015	$+0.037 \pm 0.029$
Nov. 1.05 2cm tile1	127	0.577 ± 0.007	0.607 ± 0.011	$+0.030 \pm 0.018$
Nov. 1.05 2cm tile2	126	0.601 ± 0.007	0.616 ± 0.005	$+0.015 \pm 0.012$
Nov. 1.04 2cm tile1	108	0.596 ± 0.012	0.632 ± 0.010	$+0.036 \pm 0.022$
Nov. 1.06 3cm tile1	68	0.455 ± 0.007	0.465 ± 0.013	$+0.010 \pm 0.020$
Nov. 1.06 3cm tile2	68	0.455 ± 0.007	0.480 ± 0.008	$+0.025 \pm 0.015$
Nov. 1.05 3cm tile3	48	0.392 ± 0.009	0.378 ± 0.012	-0.014 ± 0.021
Nov. 1.05 2cm tile1	40	0.601 ± 0.012	0.608 ± 0.009	$+0.007 \pm 0.021$
Nov. 1.05 3cm tile1	22	0.386 ± 0.023	0.377 ± 0.015	-0.009 ± 0.038
Nov. 1.05 3cm tile3	22	0.363 ± 0.015	0.370 ± 0.016	$+0.007 \pm 0.031$
Nov. 1.05 3cm AMS1	21	0.459 ± 0.009	0.461 ± 0.006	$+0.002 \pm 0.015$
Nov. 1.05 3cm AMS2	21	0.471 ± 0.009	0.465 ± 0.007	-0.006 ± 0.016
Nov. 1.05 3cm AMS3	21	0.459 ± 0.013	0.452 ± 0.013	-0.007 ± 0.026
Nov. 1.05 3cm AMS4	21	0.463 ± 0.007	0.451 ± 0.013	-0.012 ± 0.020
Nov. 1.06 3cm tile1	13	0.458 ± 0.012	0.465 ± 0.013	$+0.007 \pm 0.025$
Nov. 1.06 3cm tile2	13	0.475 ± 0.007	0.476 ± 0.009	$+0.001 \pm 0.016$
Nov. 1.05 2cm sample1	7	0.641 ± 0.007	0.649 ± 0.014	$+0.008 \pm 0.021$
Nov. 1.05 2cm sample3	7	0.638 ± 0.011	0.626 ± 0.024	-0.012 ± 0.035
Nov. 1.05 2cm sample4	7	0.620 ± 0.008	0.580 ± 0.019	-0.040 ± 0.027
Nov. 1.05 2cm sample5	7	0.656 ± 0.015	0.658 ± 0.011	$+0.002 \pm 0.026$

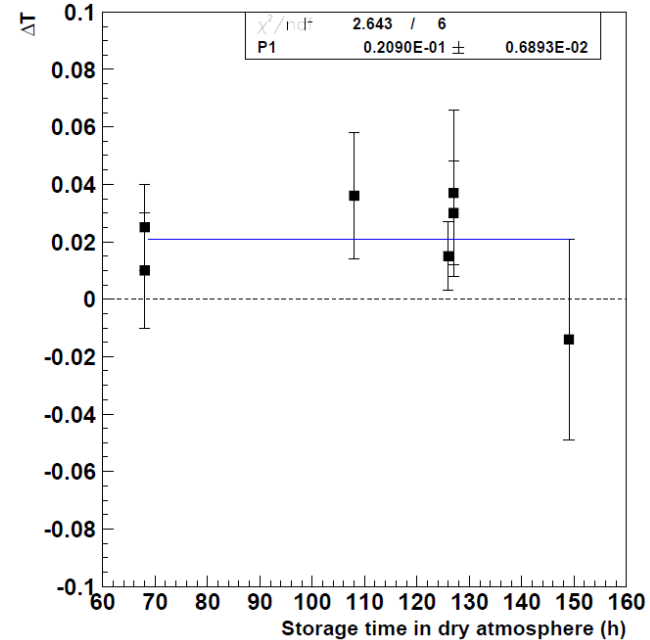
} > 60 h

} < 60 h

Looking for a general trend



1st order polynomial fit:
hint of a slop (but low significance)



0th order polynomial fit (constant):
 $const \approx 0.021 \pm 0.007 \rightarrow 3\sigma$

- There is an evidence of partial transparency restoration after at least 60 hours of storage in dry (nitrogen) atmosphere
- Storage periods shorter than 60 hours do not result in appreciable improvements
- Periods in which the aeogel was exposed to air (i.e. To humidity) were too short (< 60h) to produce any appreciable effect on the transparency

The aerogel tiles from US

The refractive index at 400 nm, not provided by the manufacturer, was estimated through rough measurements of density using the [empirical relation](#):

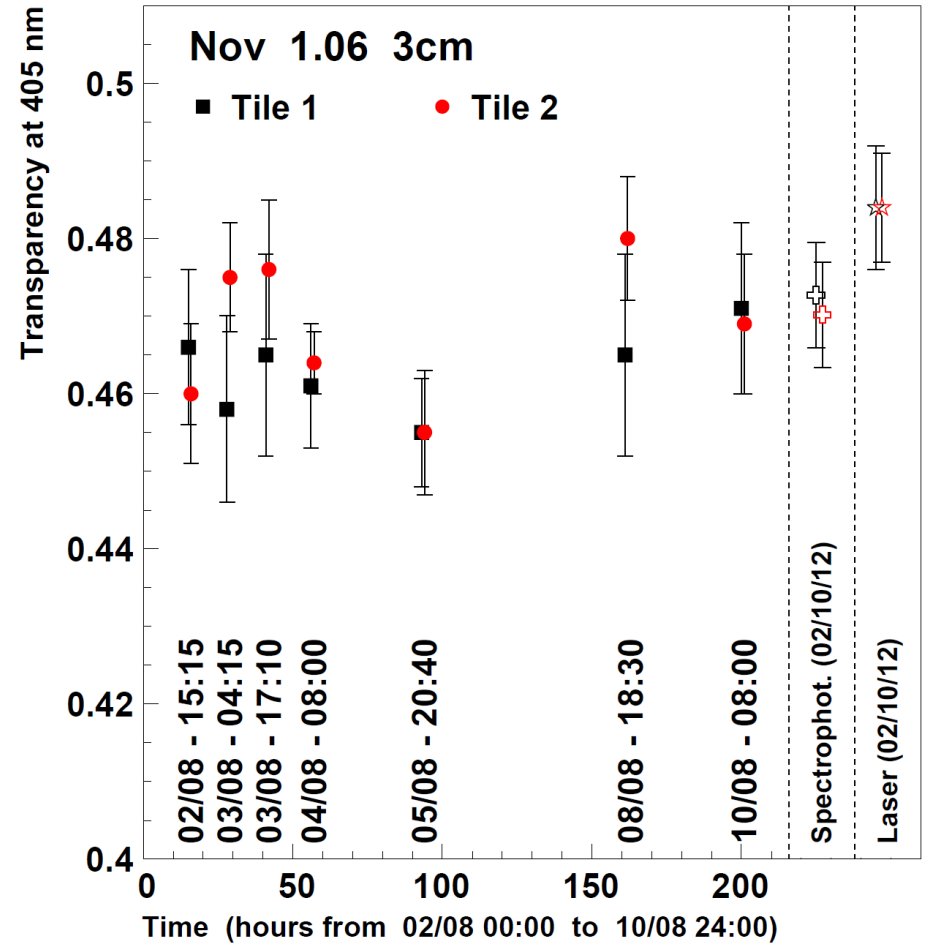
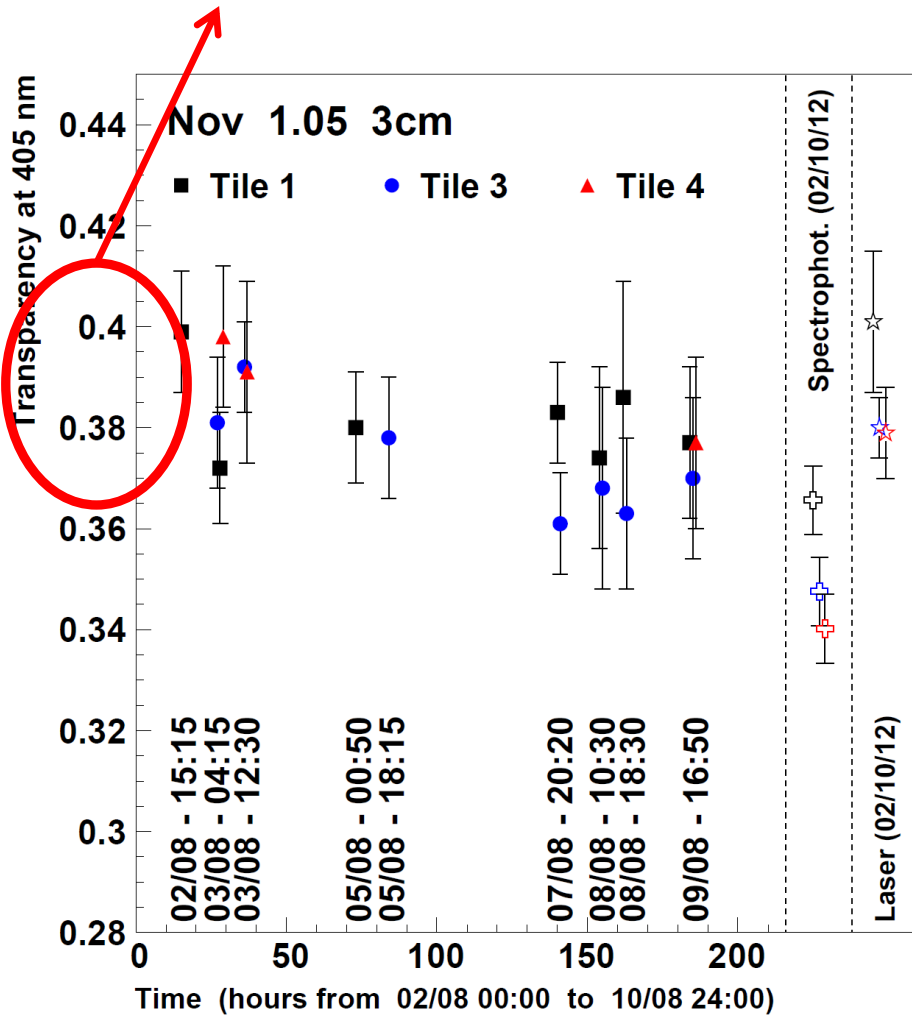
$$n^2(400 \text{ nm}) = 1 + 0.438 \cdot \rho$$

[A.F.Danilyuk et.al., Recent results on aerogel development for use in Cherenkov counters, NIM A494 (2002) 491]

Name	Size [cm^3]	ρ [g/cm^3]	n (400 nm)
AME_1_1	$9.5 \times 9.5 \times 1.7$	0.218	1.047
AME_1_2	$9.5 \times 9.5 \times 1.7$	0.223	1.048
AME_1_3	$9.5 \times 9.5 \times 1.7$	0.225	1.048
AME_2_1	$9.5 \times 9.5 \times 1.7$	0.219	1.047
AME_2_2	$9.5 \times 9.5 \times 1.7$	0.226	1.048
AME_3_1_A	$6.5 \times 6.5 \times 1.7$	0.217	1.046
AME_3_1_B	$6.5 \times 6.5 \times 1.7$	0.217	1.046
AME_3_2_A	$6.5 \times 6.5 \times 0.95$	0.246	1.052
AME_3_2_B	$6.5 \times 6.5 \times 0.95$	0.231	1.049
AME_3_3	$7.2 \times 7.2 \times 1.7$	0.070	1.015

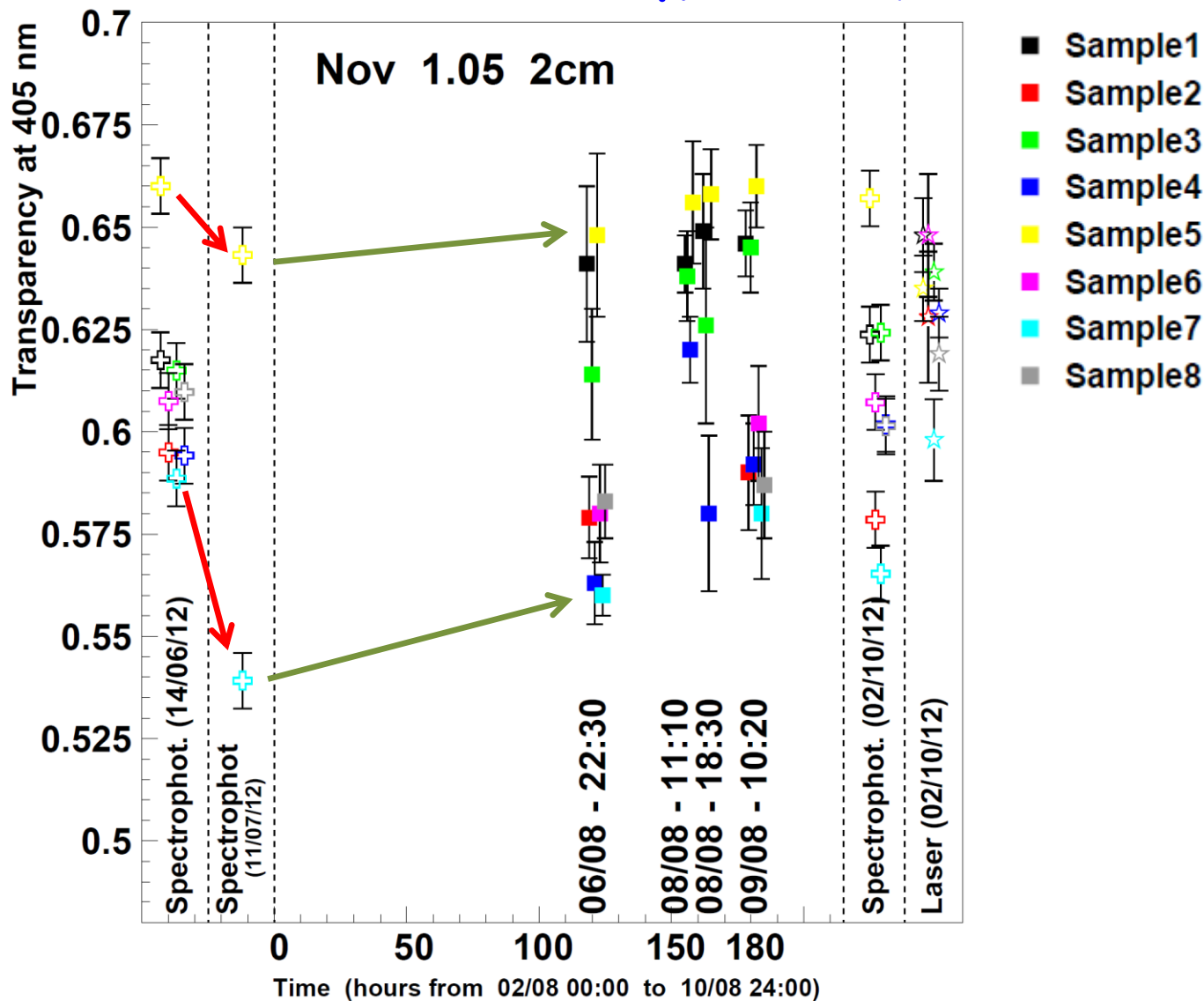
Results

Very poor performances



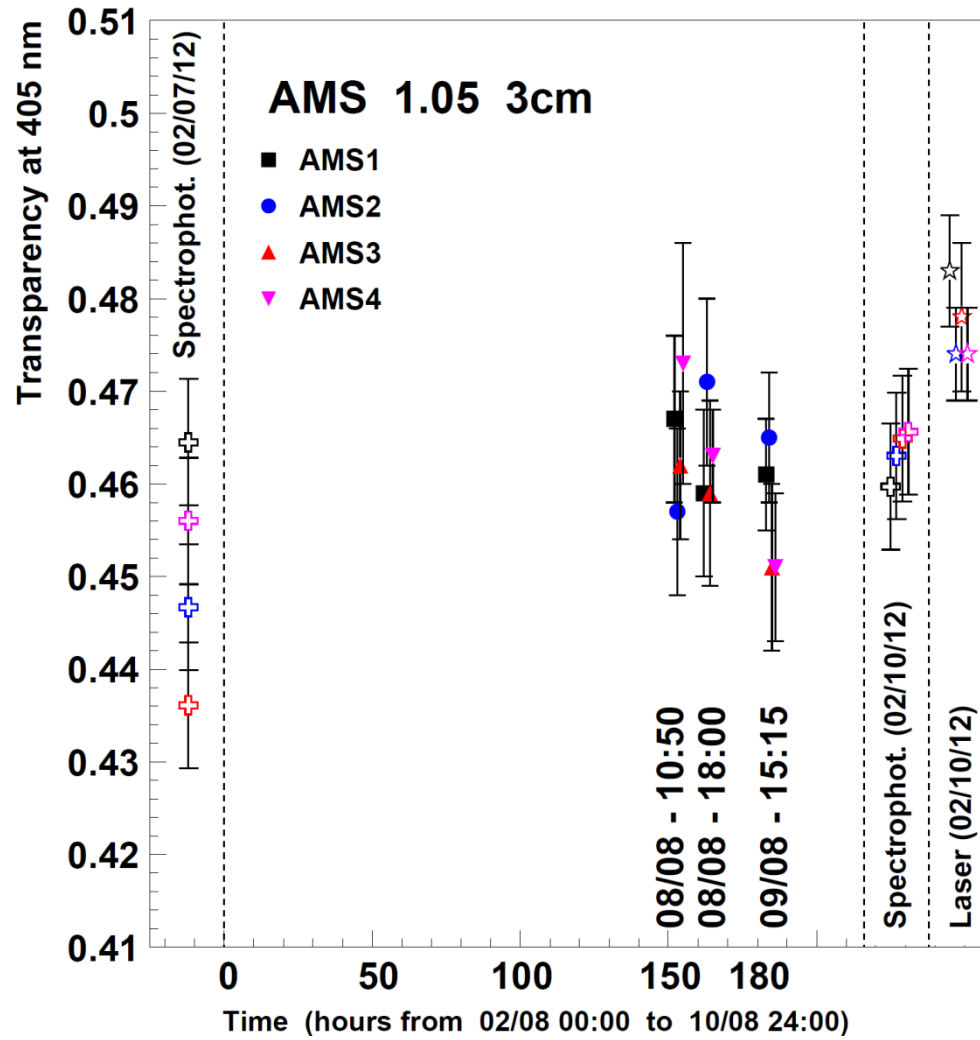
Results are relatively stable

Some results



After storage in dry cabinet

Results

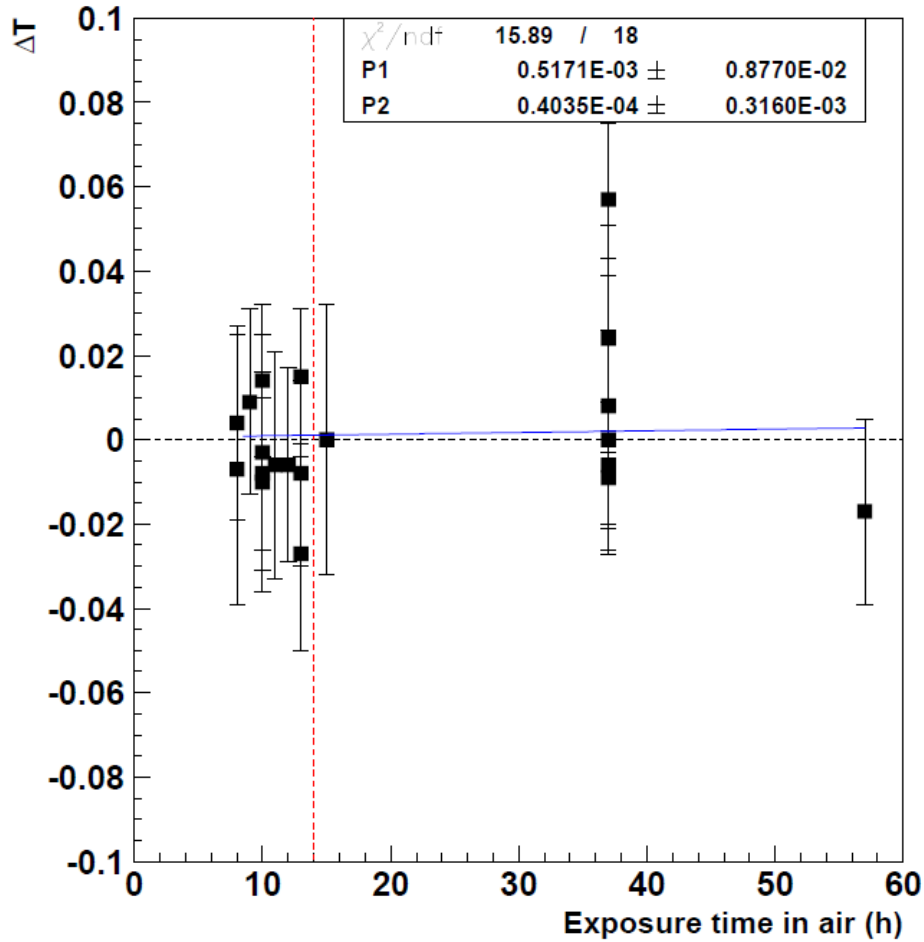


Looking for a general trend

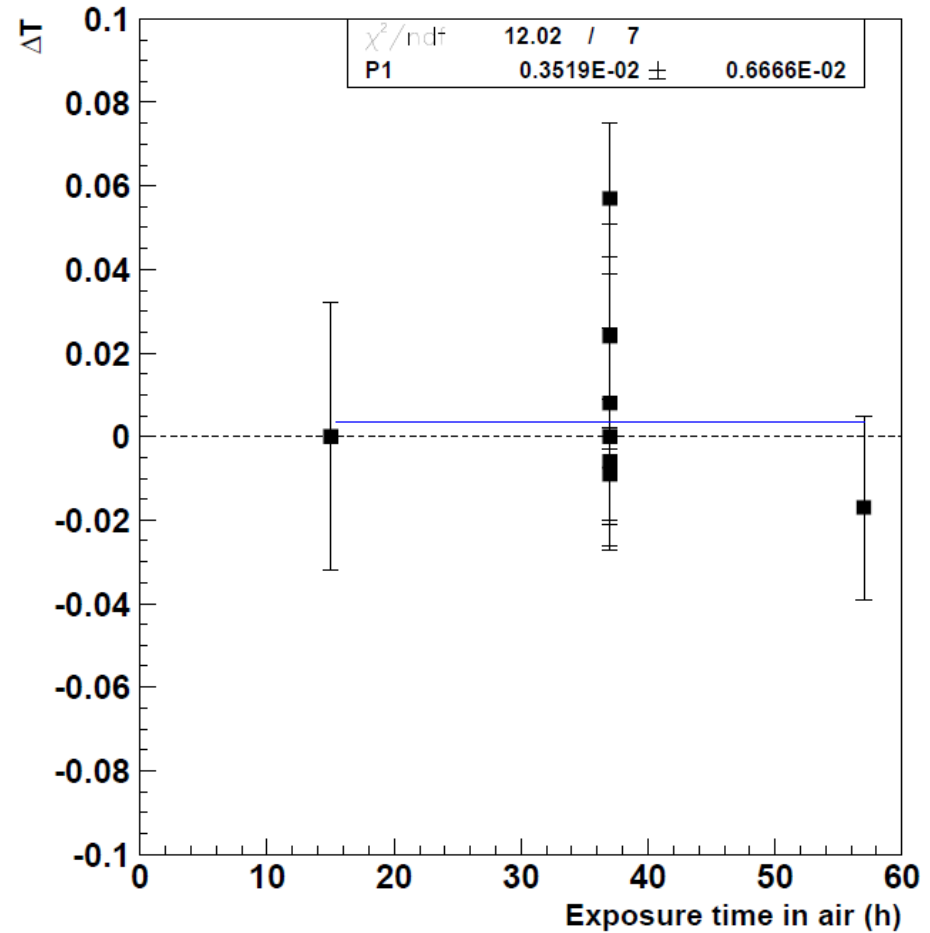
After exposure to air

Tile	exposure time (h)	T_{before}	T_{after}	ΔT
Nov. 1.05 3cm tile3	57	0.378 ± 0.012	0.361 ± 0.010	-0.017 ± 0.022
Nov. 1.06 3cm tile1	37	0.461 ± 0.008	0.455 ± 0.007	-0.006 ± 0.015
Nov. 1.06 3cm tile2	37	0.464 ± 0.004	0.455 ± 0.007	-0.009 ± 0.011
Nov. 1.05 2cm sample1	37	0.641 ± 0.019	0.641 ± 0.007	0.000 ± 0.026
Nov. 1.05 2cm sample3	37	0.614 ± 0.016	0.638 ± 0.011	$+0.024 \pm 0.027$
Nov. 1.05 2cm sample4	37	0.563 ± 0.010	0.620 ± 0.008	$+0.057 \pm 0.018$
Nov. 1.05 2cm sample5	37	0.648 ± 0.020	0.656 ± 0.015	$+0.008 \pm 0.035$
Nov. 1.04 2cm tile1	15	0.596 ± 0.020	0.596 ± 0.012	0.000 ± 0.032
Nov. 1.05 3cm tile1	13	0.399 ± 0.012	0.372 ± 0.011	-0.027 ± 0.023
Nov. 1.06 3cm tile1	13	0.466 ± 0.010	0.458 ± 0.012	-0.008 ± 0.022
Nov. 1.06 3cm tile2	13	0.460 ± 0.009	0.475 ± 0.007	$+0.015 \pm 0.016$
Nov. 1.05 2cm tile1	12	0.607 ± 0.011	0.601 ± 0.012	-0.006 ± 0.023
Nov. 1.06 2cm tile1	11	0.602 ± 0.013	0.596 ± 0.014	-0.006 ± 0.027
Nov. 1.05 3cm AMS1	10	0.467 ± 0.009	0.459 ± 0.009	-0.008 ± 0.018
Nov. 1.05 3cm AMS2	10	0.457 ± 0.009	0.471 ± 0.009	$+0.014 \pm 0.018$
Nov. 1.05 3cm AMS3	10	0.462 ± 0.015	0.459 ± 0.013	-0.003 ± 0.028
Nov. 1.05 3cm AMS4	10	0.473 ± 0.019	0.463 ± 0.007	-0.010 ± 0.026
Nov. 1.05 3cm tile3	9	0.381 ± 0.013	0.392 ± 0.009	$+0.009 \pm 0.022$
Nov. 1.05 2cm tile2	8	0.604 ± 0.015	0.608 ± 0.008	$+0.004 \pm 0.023$
Nov. 1.05 3cm tile4	8	0.398 ± 0.014	0.391 ± 0.018	-0.007 ± 0.032

Looking for a general trend



1st order polynomial fit:
No significance (too short exposure times)



0th order polynomial fit (constant):
No significance (too short exposure times)