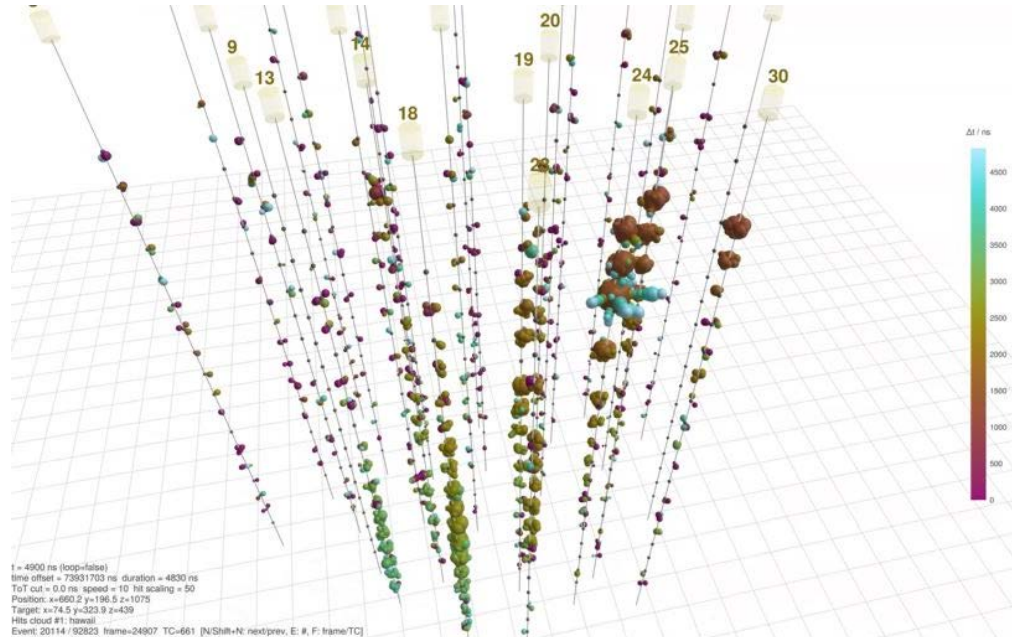




Introduction to event display

Why the event displays?

- Event displays are a powerful means to guess the main features of the events
- They are also useful tools to check the performance of the apparatus





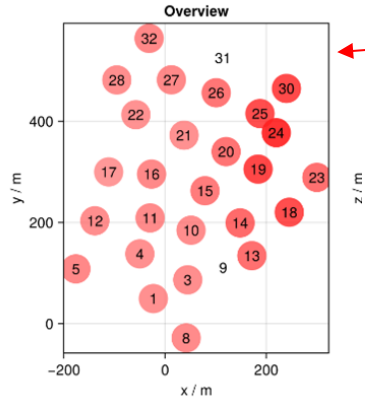
What you will find for this exercise:

- 10 event displays (movies)
- 10 sets of plots for the same events (but scrambled!)

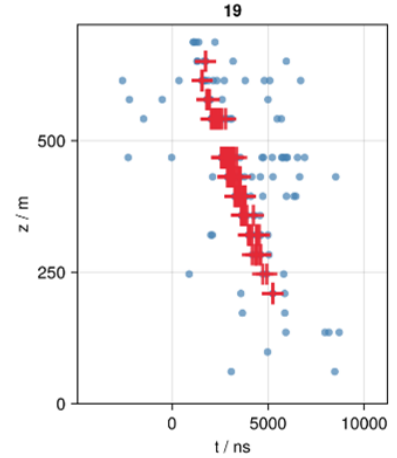
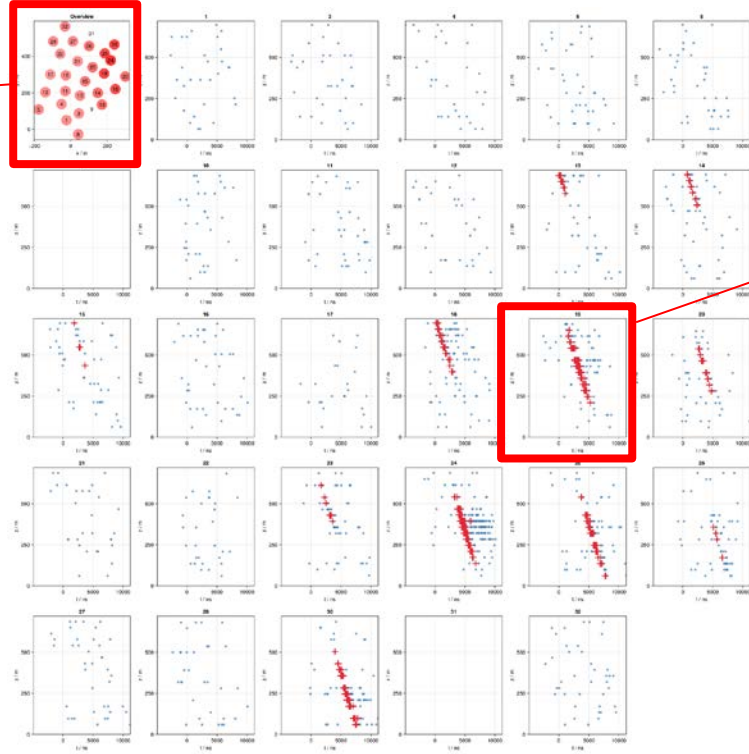
What you are requested to do:

- Find the association between events 1, ... 10 and plots A, ... J
- Determine for each event the category that you consider more appropriate, choosing from:
 - Downwardgoing / horizontal / upwardgoing tracks
 - Cascades

How to interpret the plots



Top left: layout of the apparatus, showing the positions of the detection units and the amount of signals they detected (increasing with level of colour)



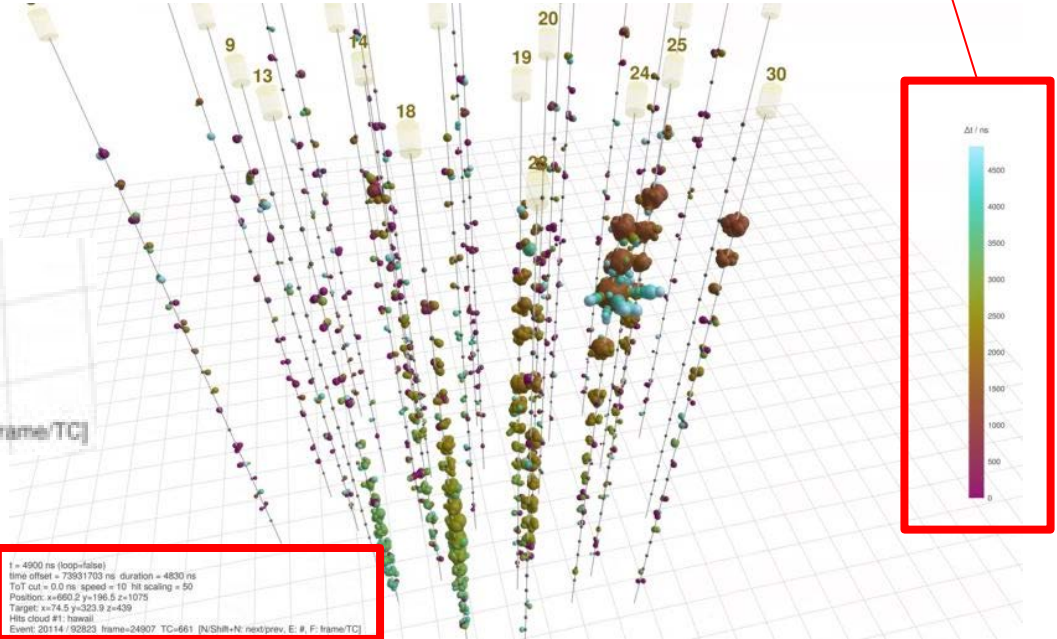
Rest of the page: one plot per detection unit, showing the vertical level and the time of detection of each signal (Remark: red signals are those contributing to the event trigger, which occurs at $t = 0$)

How to interpret the movies

The colours indicate the detection time of the signals (with the count starting at the time of the trigger)

In the bottom left you find key information about the event (not really relevant for your exercise...)

```
t = 4900 ns (loop=false)
time offset = 73931703 ns duration = 4830 ns
ToT cut = 0.0 ns speed = 10 hit scaling = 50
Position: x=660.2 y=196.5 z=1075
Target: x=74.5 y=323.9 z=439
Hits cloud #1: hawaii
Event: 20114 / 92623 frame=24907 TC=661 [N/Shift+N: next/prev, E: #, F: frame/TC]
```



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