Command ANAL ANLDEST SOURCE1 SOURCE2 / END LIST

PURPOSE Define a dynamic accumulation process as an extension of the user-supplied analysis program.

PARAMETERS

ANLDEST Name of the destination analyzer to be accumulated. The destination analyzer is created with default parameters if it does not yet exist.

SOURCE1 Source analyzer or event name. For 1st dimension of ANLDES.
Any data filled into existing analyzers by the list-mode analysis :
Syntax: A(source) for analyzer data.
The data may also be provided from one of the event parameters defined in the EVENT or in the GOOREAD macro:
Syntax: E(source) for event data.

SOURCE2 Source analyzer or event name for 2nd dimension of ANLDEST. Of course, the specification of SOURCE2 is only meaningful, if ANLDEST is a 2-dimensional analyzer. (Same syntax as for SOURCE1.)

/ END End the accumulation process for the actual analyzer.

/ LIST List the analyzers which are subject to dynamic accumulation and inform about the status of the dynamic accumulation process.

FUNCTION This command interactively adds a new analyzer to the dynamic accumulation process. In addition to the resident analyzers, additional analyzers are created and subject to accumulation of list-mode events without recompiling and linking the user-defined analysis routine.
If the destination analyzer ANLDEST does not exist, it is created automatically with default parameters, which are derived from the properties of SOURCE1 and (eventually) SOURCE2. Depending on the number of sources given, ANLDEST is created as a one- or two-dimensional analyzer.
Available sources are listed by the command ELIST.

REMARKS The ANAL command works in connection with an analysis routine. If no user-defined analysis routine is provided, a default analysis routine for reading a list-mode-data file with up to 256 parameters, named P(1), P(2), P(3) …, is pre-defined. See “Help DefaultAnalysis”.
Usage:

Read first parameter of event into analyzer A1:

```
ANAL A1 E(P(1))
LINPUT dataset
```

Read first 2 parameters of event into (2-dimensional) analyzer A1:

```
ANAL A1 E(P(1)) E(P(2))
LINPUT dataset
```

After creation with the ANAL command, the destination analyzer (e.g. A1) is empty. It is filled by reading the list-mode data.
If the destination analyzer is automatically created with insufficient bin

size or inappropriate limits, these properties can be changed after the ANAL command by the AMOD command.

EXAMPLE

ANAL ADEST / E(ITOF)
INPUT / DSN(FILE22)
The one-dimensional analyzer ADEST is created with default limits. The event parameter ITOF of the EVENT or GOOREAD macro is accumulated in the one-dimensional spectrum ADEST.

ANAL ADEST2 / A(E_MUSIC(1)) A(TWIN_TOF(15),1)
INPUT / DSN(FILE50)
The data of the one-dimensional analyzer MUSIC(1) and of the first dimension of the two-dimensional analyzer TWIN_TOF(15) are accumulated in the two-dimensional destination analyzer ADEST2.

ANAL / LIST
A list of analyzers subject to the dynamic accumulation and the status of the dynamic accumulation process is given on the terminal.

ANAL ADEST / END
Disconnect the analyzer ADEST from dynamic accumulation.

ANAL MUSTOF / A(E_MUSIC) A(TOF)
AMOD MUSTOF / LIMITS(500,750,1500,1760) BINS(2,1)
INPUT FILE58
Create the two-dimensional analyzer MUSTOF. It is filled by the data of the one-dimensional analyzers E_MUSIC and TOF. The limits and binsizes of the analyzer MUSTOF are modified.