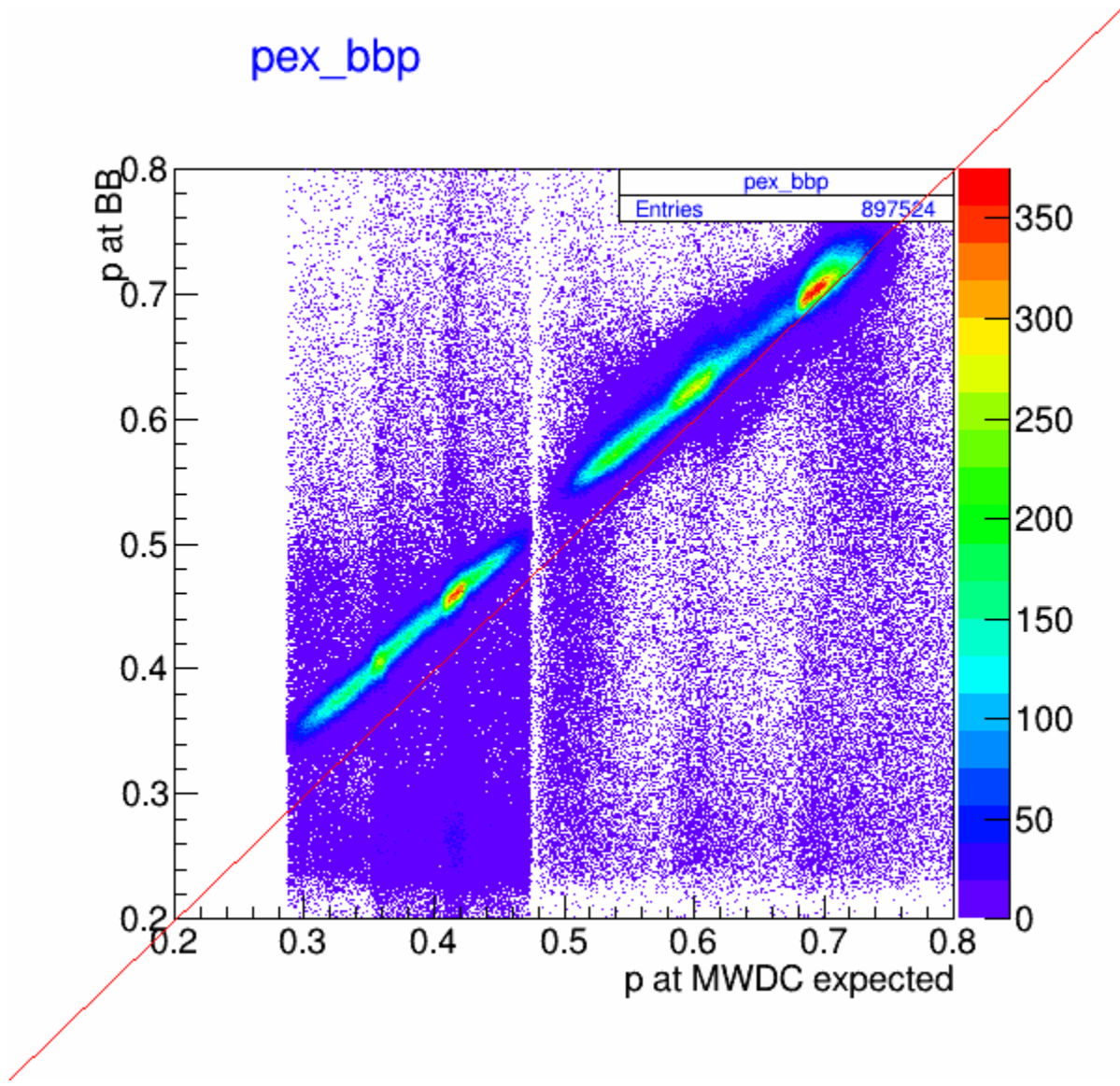
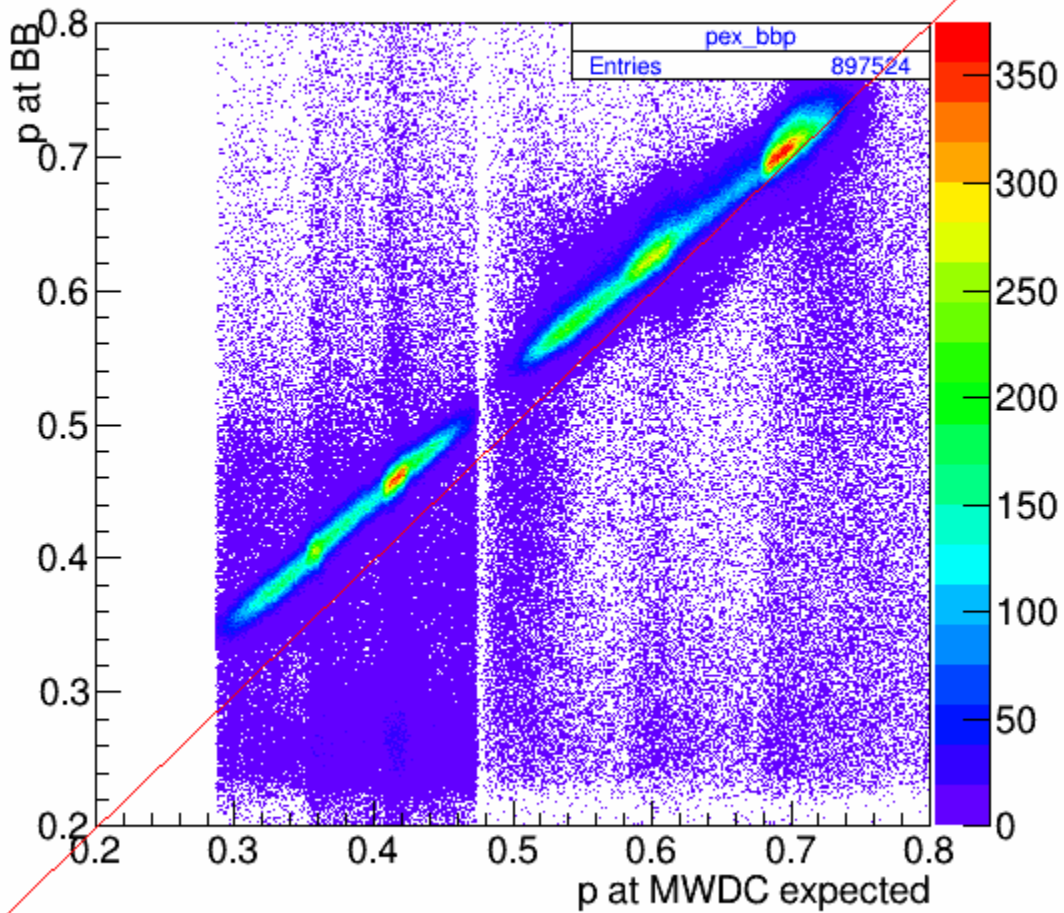


The method obtaining momentum at the target and the x_{bj} ratio.

- I. The momentum at the Bigbite are from Analytical model.
- II. Using the elastic data from hydrogen we can make a correction to the analytical model at the MWDC.
- III. The simulation of the energy lose though target then translate the momentum at MWDC to the reaction point.



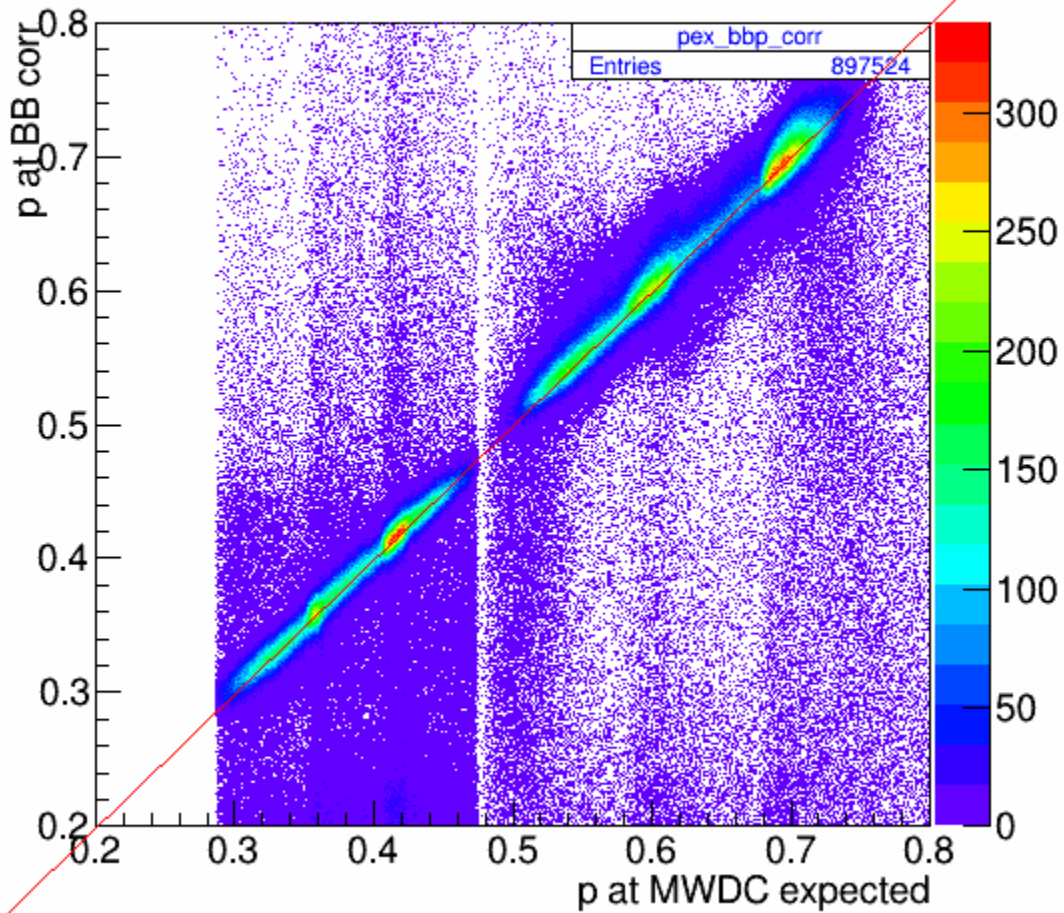
pex_bbp



F1: the expected momentum at the MWDC from q vs the analytical model optic momentum.

1. Using the hydrogen elastic data calculating the momentum expected at MWDC from $|q|$. Using the simulation momentum (p_{start}) at the target then calculate the energy loss through target/chamber/Up to MWDC and get momentum at the MWDC (p_{MWDC_0}).
2. Now using the $|q| == p_{start}$ and look up the $p_{expected_from_q}$ from the set of (p_{MWDC_0}). This is the data in the x-axis.
3. The data in the y-axis is the analytical model from BB-optic.
4. It is clear that it need some translation.

pex_bbp



F2: the expected momentum at the MWDC from q vs the corrected momentum to the analytical model optic momentum.

5. The result of fitting correction. The corrected momentum are 2nd order polynomial to the analytical model.

$$p_{\text{corr at MWDC}} = a_0 + a_1 * p_{\text{ana}} + a_2 * p_{\text{ana}} * p_{\text{ana}}$$

where {a0,a1,a2} = {-0.034,0.877,0.226};

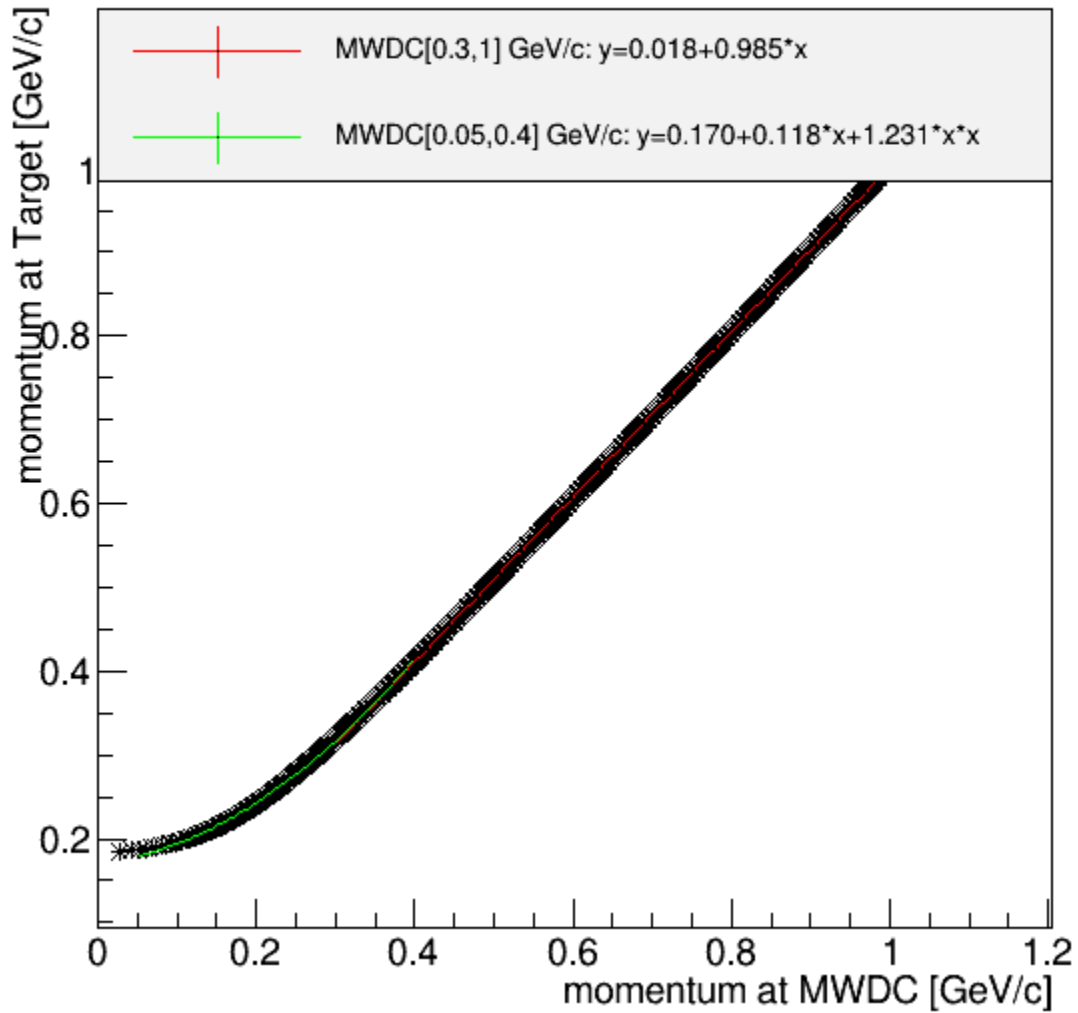
The translate the expected momentum at the MWDC to the target. This is difference from target to target. This is from simulation data.

Previous translation:

The translation are in two section:

1. linear: from [0.36 to 1]
2. 2nd order polynomial: from [0.05 to 0.36]

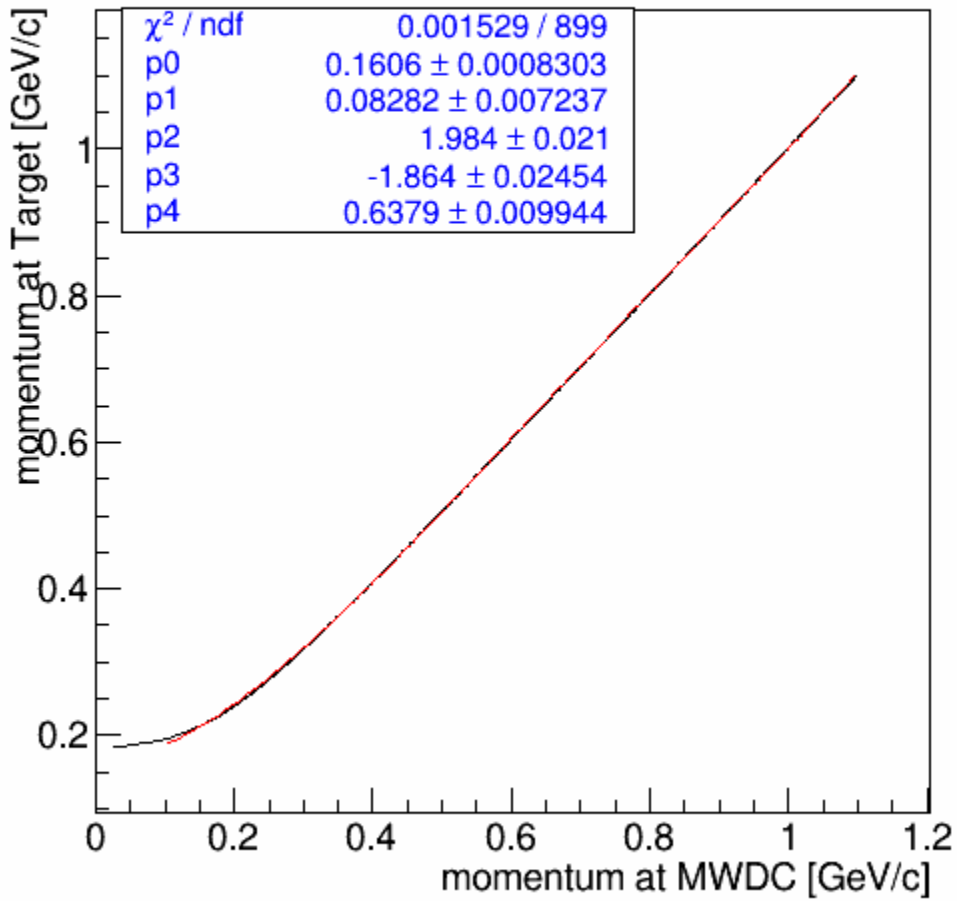
He4



F3. He4 translation.

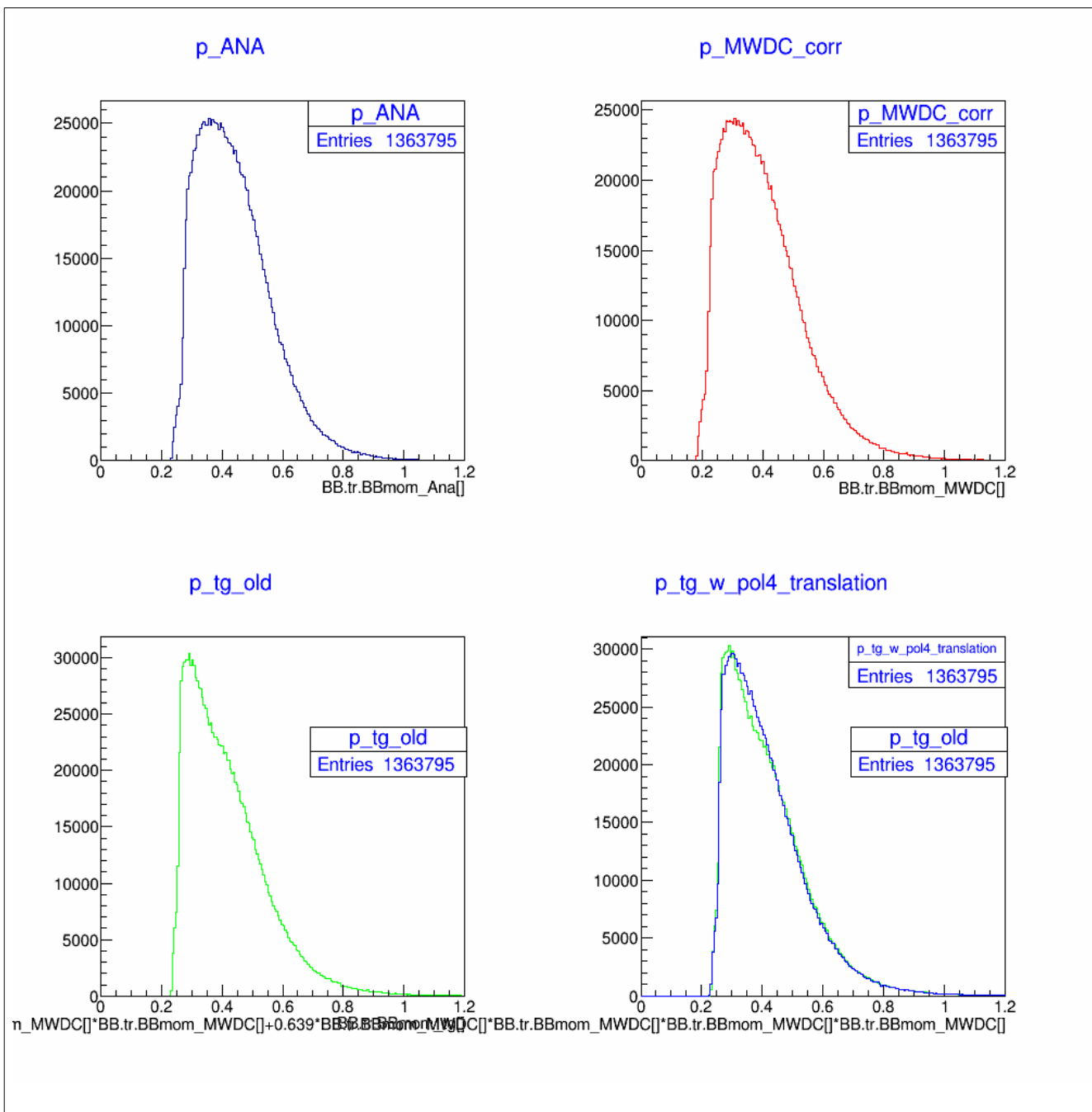
But it turn out to be that it make the momentum at the target have “dip”. So we try with a single function fit with pol4.

He4



F4: He4 translation from p_MWDC to p_target with pol4 fit

which give the result in smother p_target.

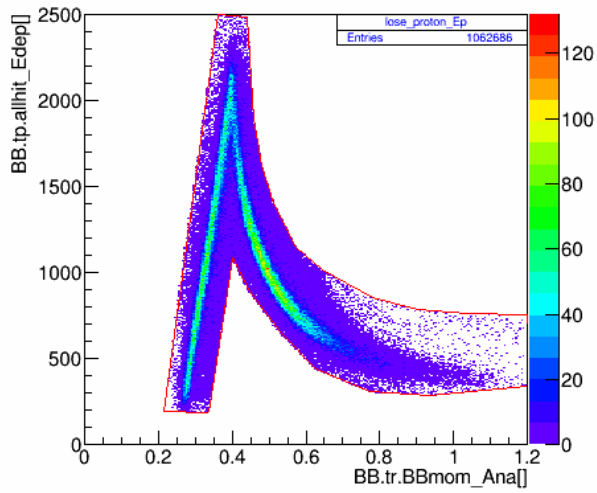


F5: He4: the momentum translation from p_Analytical (dark blue)->p_MWDC correction (red)->p_target old version (green), p_target new version (light blue)
 The new translation from p_MWDC to p_target with pol4 (lower right corner in blue) compare to the old translation in green.

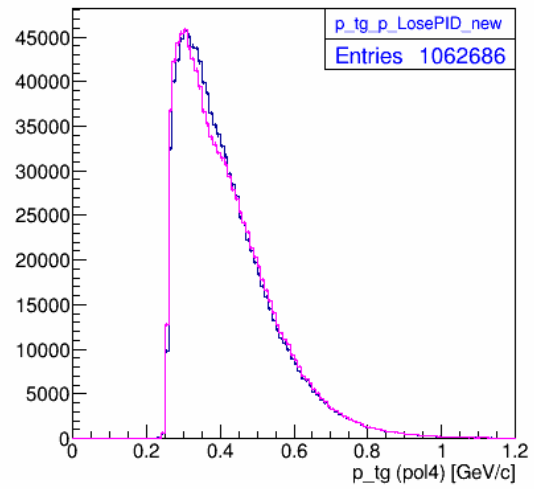
The shape of p target is much smother.

The data are with acceptance cut e-PID and track in BB without p-PID and CT

lose_proton_Ep



p_tg_p_LosePID_new

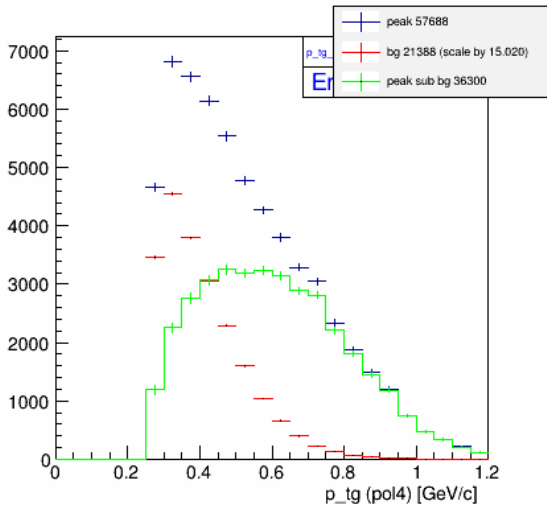


F6: With additional lose p-PID

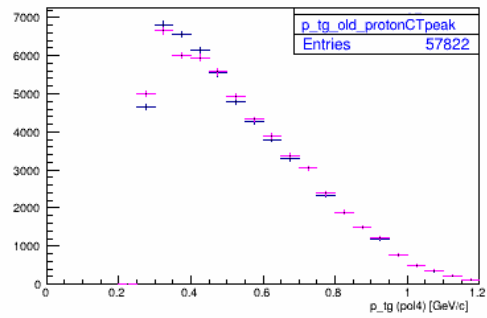
The new translation from p_MWDC to p_target with pol4 (in blue) compare to the old translation in pink.

The shape from the new translation still better.

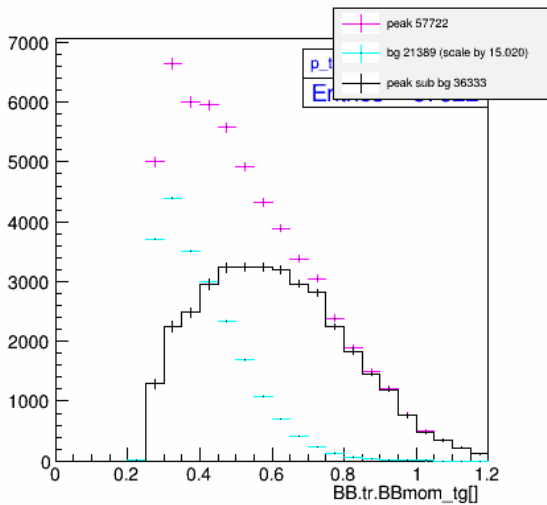
p_tg_new_protonCTpeak



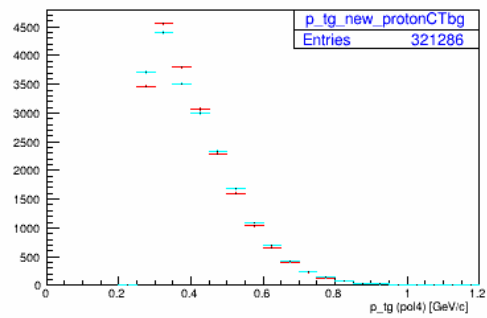
p_tg_new_protonCTpeak



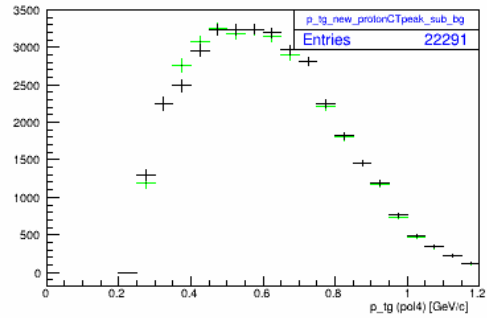
p_tg_old_protonCTpeak



p_tg_new_protonCTbg



p_tg_new_protonCTpeak_sub_bg



F 7: He4 kin 12 data

Now within the CT cut and lose proton PID (the final cut)

blue/pink = CT peak

red/sky-blue = CT background distribution

green/black = CT peak Sub Background.

P target translation from p_MWDC.

Top Left: p_target with pol4 translation

$$[0.1606+0.0823*p_mwdc+1.986*p_mwdc^2-1.867*p_mwdc^3+0.639*p_mwdc^4]$$

Bottom Left: p_target with two pol2 (0.05-0.36) and with linear (0.36 to 1.2)

Top Right: overlap of p_target in CT old/new

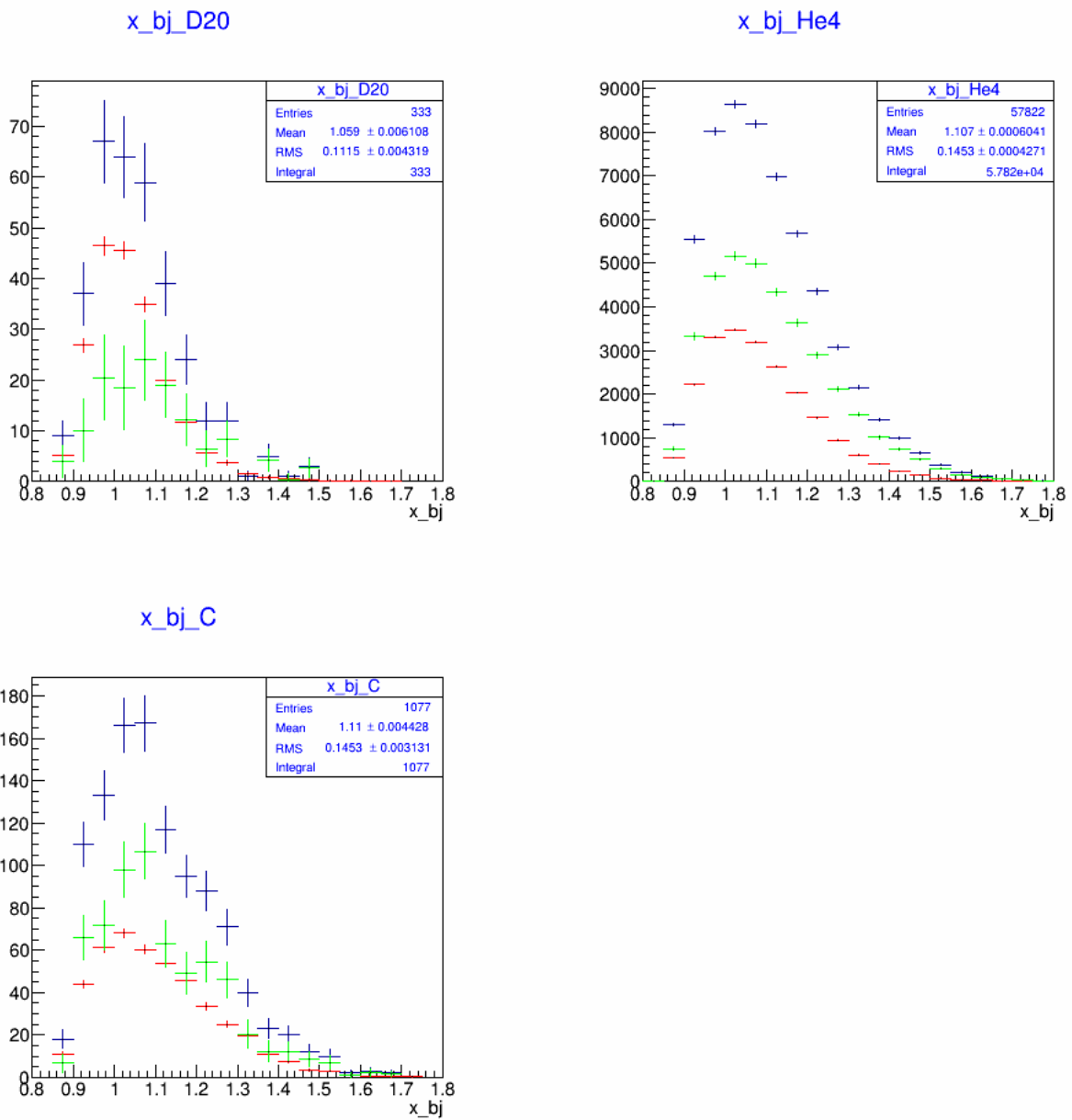
Middle Right: overlap of p_target in CT_Background old/new

Bottom Right: overlap of p_target in CT sub Bg old/new

Not much change in the CT sub bg distribution but at the lower momentum. The same applied to LD2 and C12. With the translation for each target energy lose.

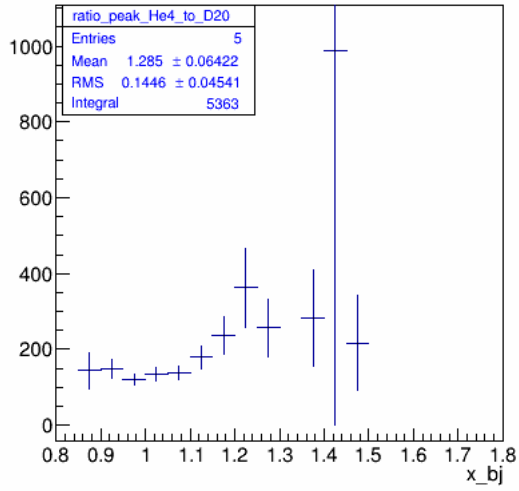
The other idea about the ratio of x_{bj} is actually not effect from whether how we translate the momentum (unless we make it one of the cut).

The raw x_{bj} distribution are as follow for kin 12 and also the ratio.

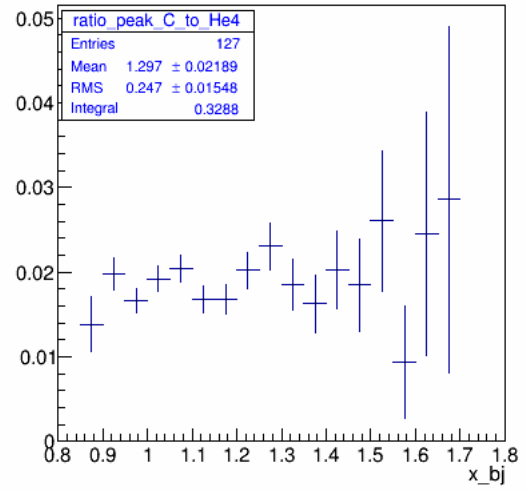


F8: the x_{bj} distribution for semi-inclusive

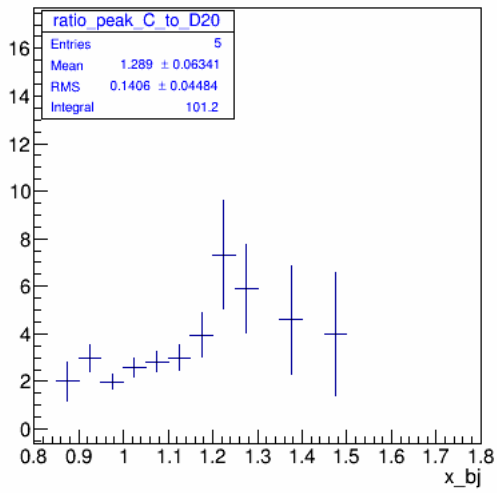
ratio_peak_He4_to_D20



ratio_peak_C_to_He4

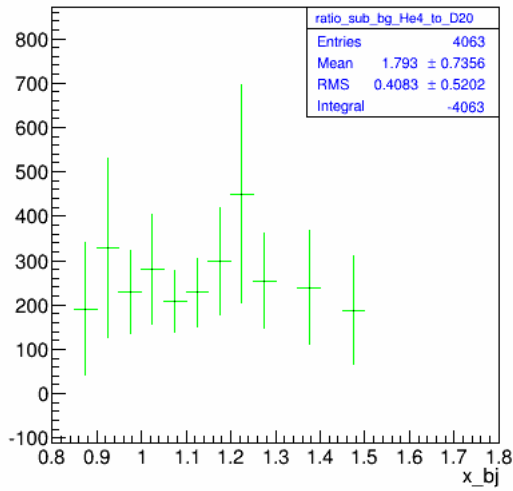


ratio_peak_C_to_D20

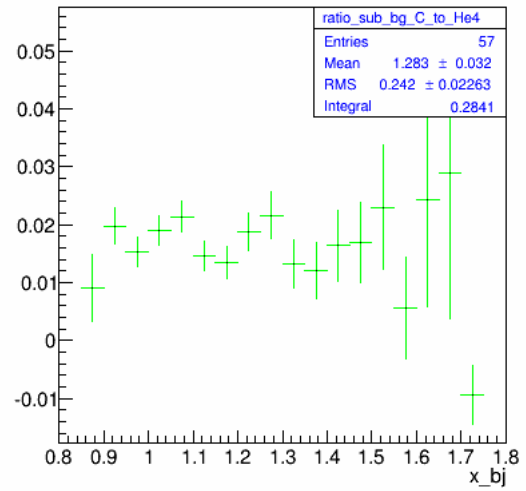


F9: The ratio of the x_{bj} of the CT peak (without background subtraction)

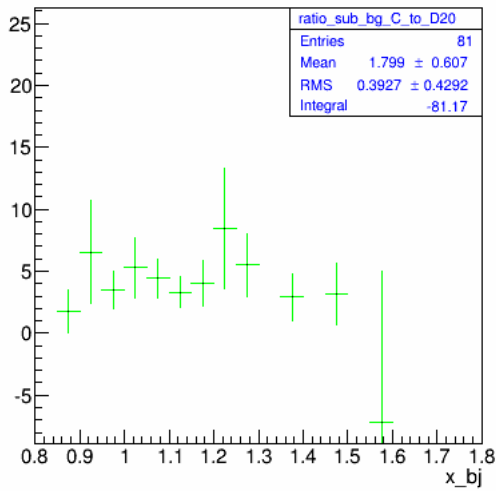
ratio_sub_bg_He4_to_D20



ratio_sub_bg_C_to_He4



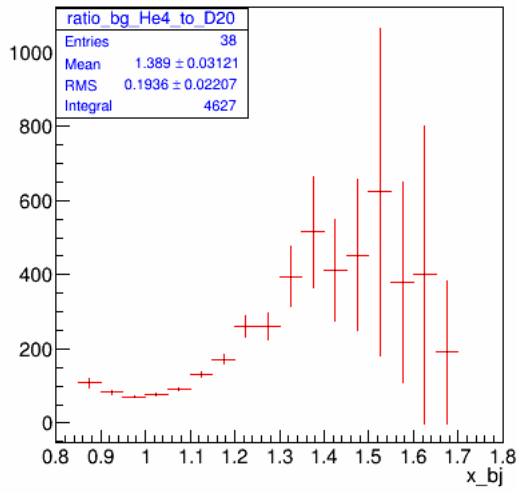
ratio_sub_bg_C_to_D20



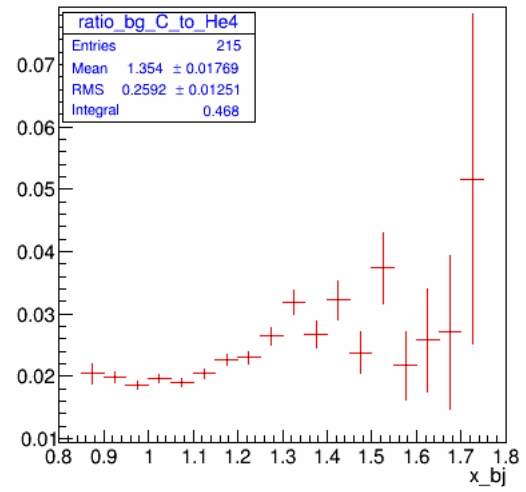
F10: The ratio of the x_{bj} of the CT peak with background subtraction

This show the flat ratio for all target over the region of 0.9 to 1.3.

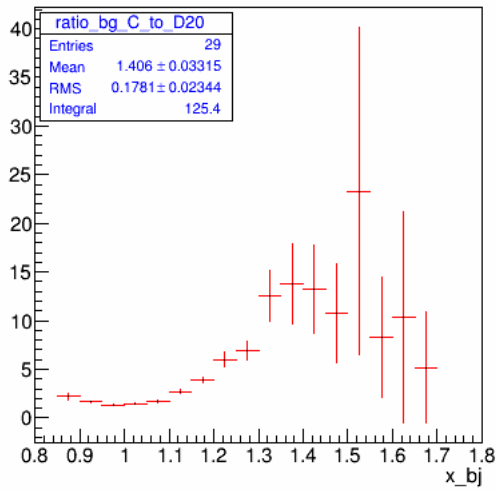
ratio_bg_He4_to_D20



ratio_bg_C_to_He4



ratio_bg_C_to_D20

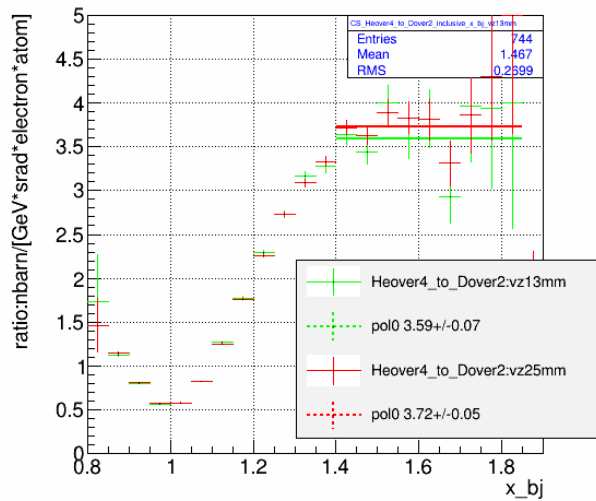


F10: The ratio of the x_{bj} of the background.

This show the same behavior to the inclusive ratio.

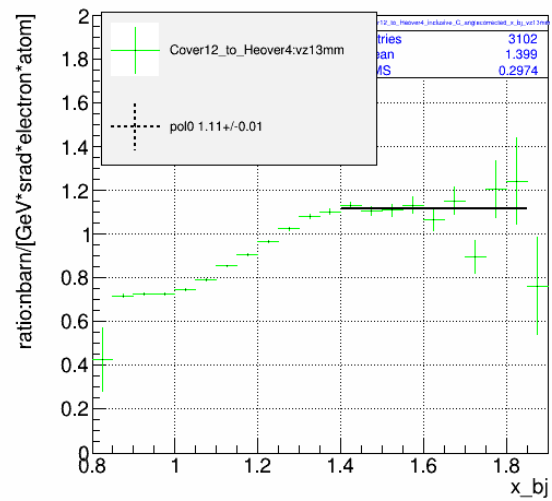
Inclusive data for x_{bj} ratio.

CS_Heover4_to_Dover2_inclusive_x_bj_vz13mm



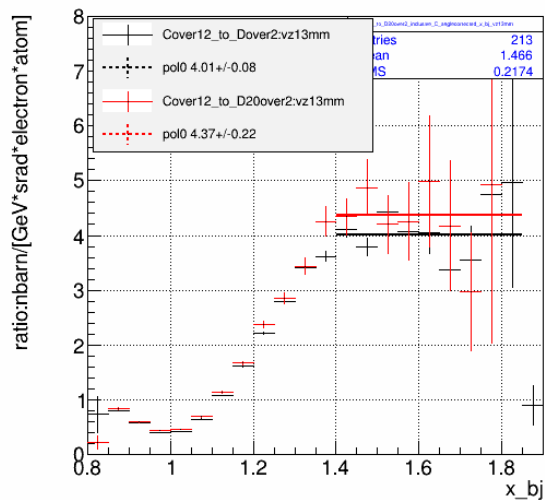
R1*:He/4 to D/2 (10cm-length)
 give a2 $\text{pol0 } 3.59\pm 0.07$ (fit only)
 $\text{pol0 } 3.72\pm 0.05$
 compare to $a_2(\text{He})$ at $3.60\pm 0.1^*$
 {N. Fomin et al, *phys. Rev. Lett* **108**,
 092502(2012)} with $Q^2 = 2.7-6.4$

CS_Cover12_to_Heover4_inclusive_C_anglecorrected_x_bj_vz13mm



R3*:
 C/12 to He/4
give flat region at $\text{pol0 } 1.11\pm 0.01$

CS_Cover12_to_Dover2_inclusive_C_anglecorrected_x_bj_vz13mm



R4*:
 C/12 to D/2
 give a2 $\text{pol0 } 4.01\pm 0.08$: black: 10cm
 $\text{pol0 } 4.37\pm 0.22$: red: 20cm
 compare to $a_2(\text{C})$ at 4.75^*