

# The GEp Event Generator

Objective: The GEp Event Generator should generate electrons (and maybe pions) with the energy and angular distribution as expected by the UVa target and beam energies used during the GEp experiment.

The probability for electron with energy  $E_0$  to scatter off nucleus  $i$  by interaction  $j$  to energy interval  $\Delta E'$  and solid angle  $\Delta\Omega$  is:

$$P(E_0) = \frac{f_i \rho N_A}{M_{A_i}} \cdot \int_z \int_E \int_{\Delta E'} \int_{\Delta\Omega} \frac{d^3 \sigma_{i,j}(E)}{d\Omega dE'} \cdot \frac{dn}{dE}(z) \cdot d\Omega dE' dE dz$$

$f_i \rho$  - fractional density of nucleus  $i$ . (packing fraction is hidden here).

$N_A$  - Avogadro's number.

$M_{A_i}$  - atomic mass of nucleus  $i$ .

$\frac{d^3 \sigma_{i,j}(E)}{d\Omega dE'}$  - cross section of nucleus  $i$  for interaction  $j$ .

$\frac{dn}{dE}(z)$  - electron energy distribution at depth  $z$ .

Assuming uniform distribution of the different materials in the target.

# energy loss

- Using Geant4 to calculate electron energy distribution as a function of  $z$ .
- Calculation done separately  $\Rightarrow$  low flexibility.
- Calculating at 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5 and 3 cm. Using interpolation to get continuous  $z$  coordinate.
- Don't have experimental data to compare. Comparison with ESTAR is not very good for liquid He, but hard to compare.

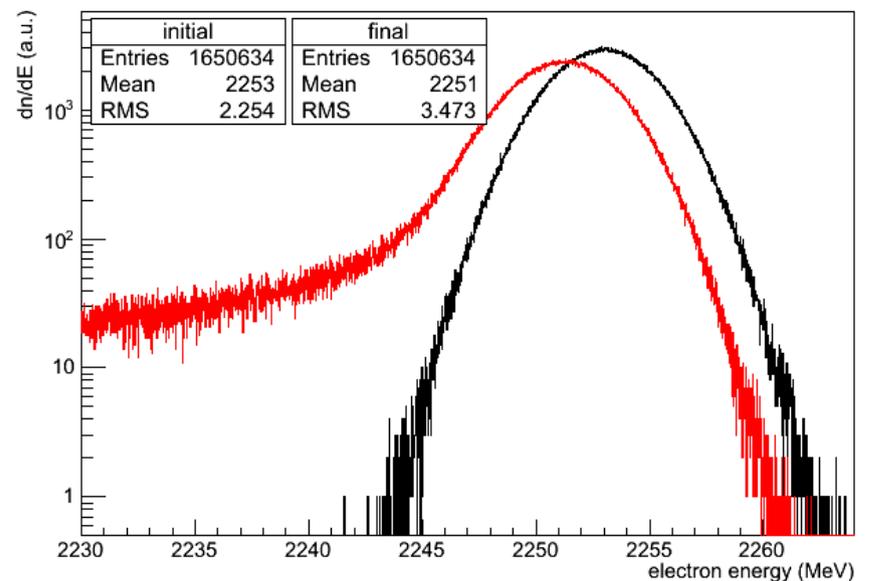
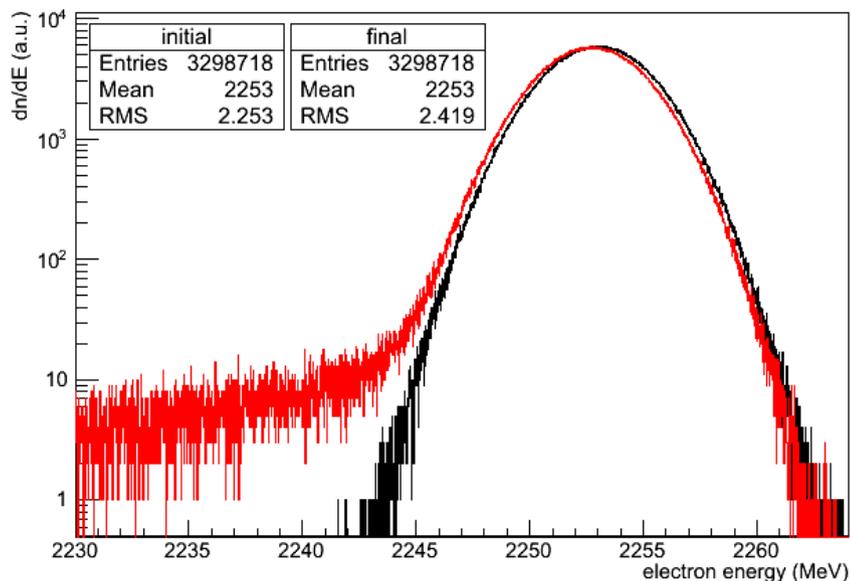
# energy loss

liquid helium

solid ammonia

energy loss after 1 cm of LHe

energy loss after 1 cm of NH<sub>3</sub>



ESTAR

ESTAR

Collisions: 2.4 MeV

Collisions: 2.6 MeV

Radiative: 24 MeV

Radiative: 54 MeV

# cross sections

- elastic scattering: using form factors.

H - Arrington Phys. Rev. C 69, 022201 (2004)

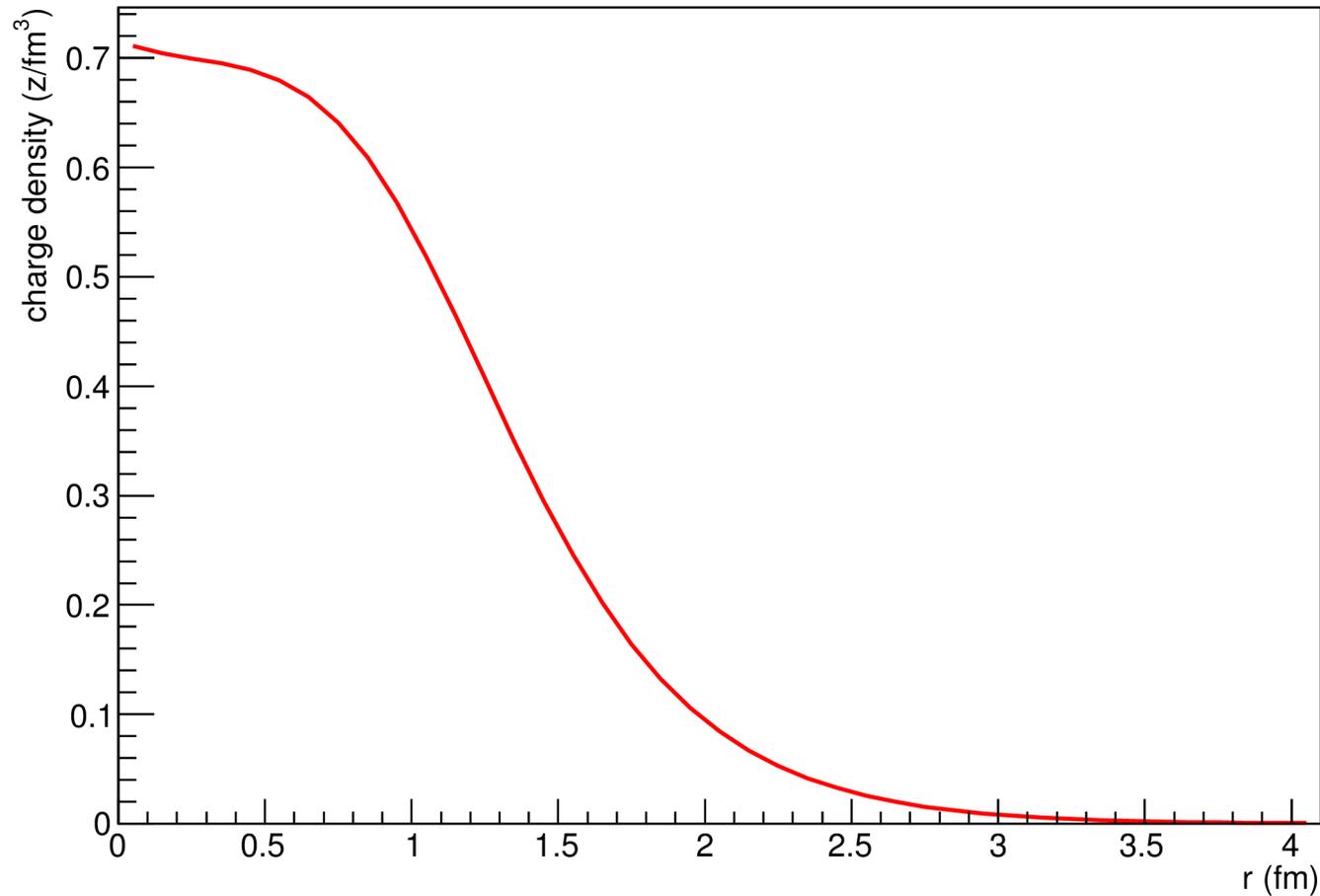
He & N – charge and magnetization densities  
from De Jager, At. Data Nucl. Data Tab. 14  
(1974).

$$FF(q) = \int_0^{\infty} \rho \frac{\sin(qx)}{qx} x^2 dx$$

- non-elastic: using QFS.

# cross sections

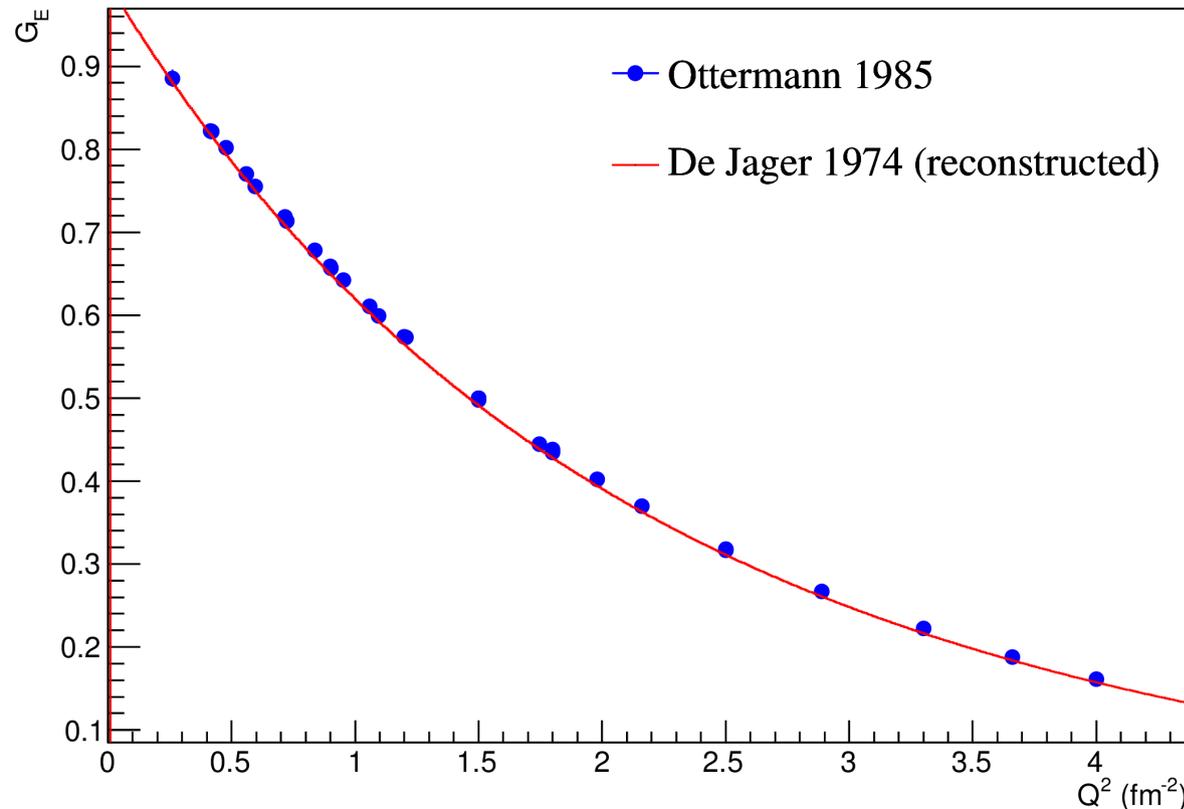
$^4\text{He}$  charge density - De Jager



De Jager *et al.*, At. Data Nucl. Data Tab. 14 (1974).

# comparison with experimental data elastic scattering

${}^4\text{He}$  elastic  $G_E(Q^2)$



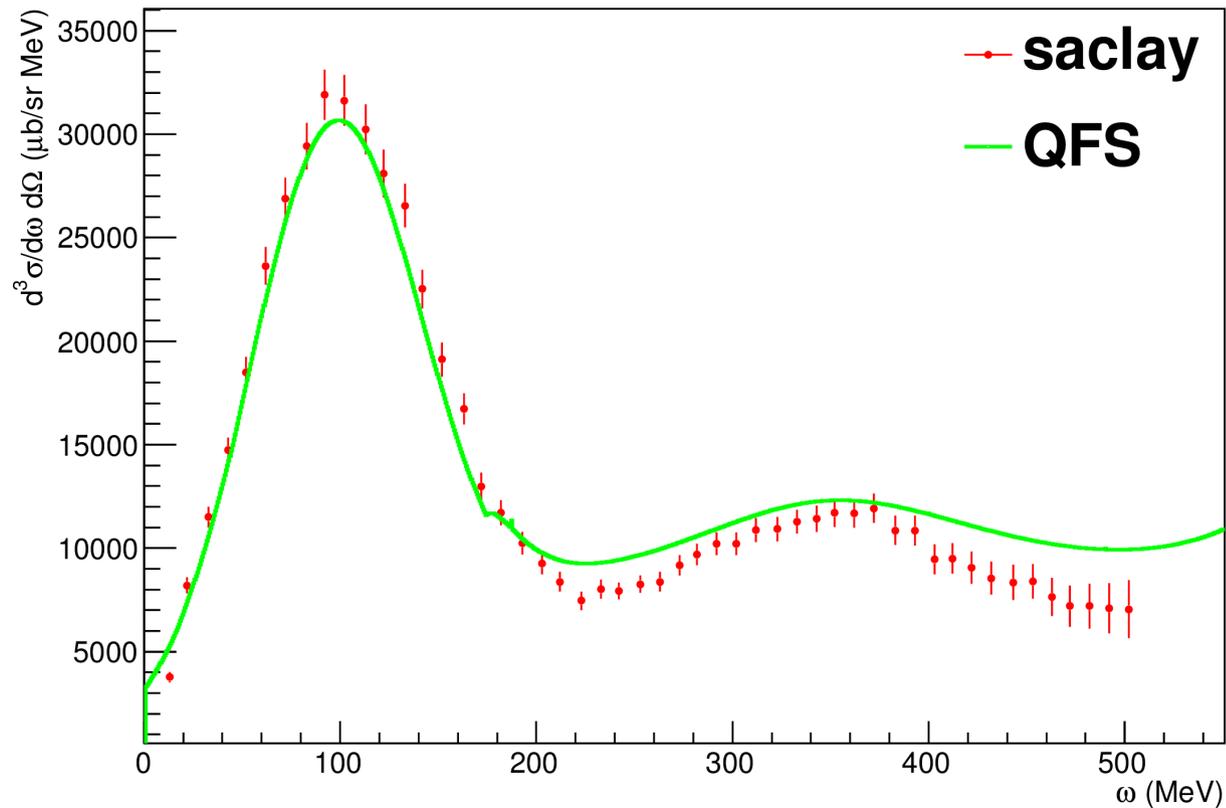
De Jager *et al.*, At. Data Nucl. Data Tab. 14 (1974).

C. R. Ottermann *et al.* Nucl. Phys. A 436 (1985)

*Hard to find data for  ${}^{14}\text{N}$ !*

# comparison with experimental data non-elastic scattering

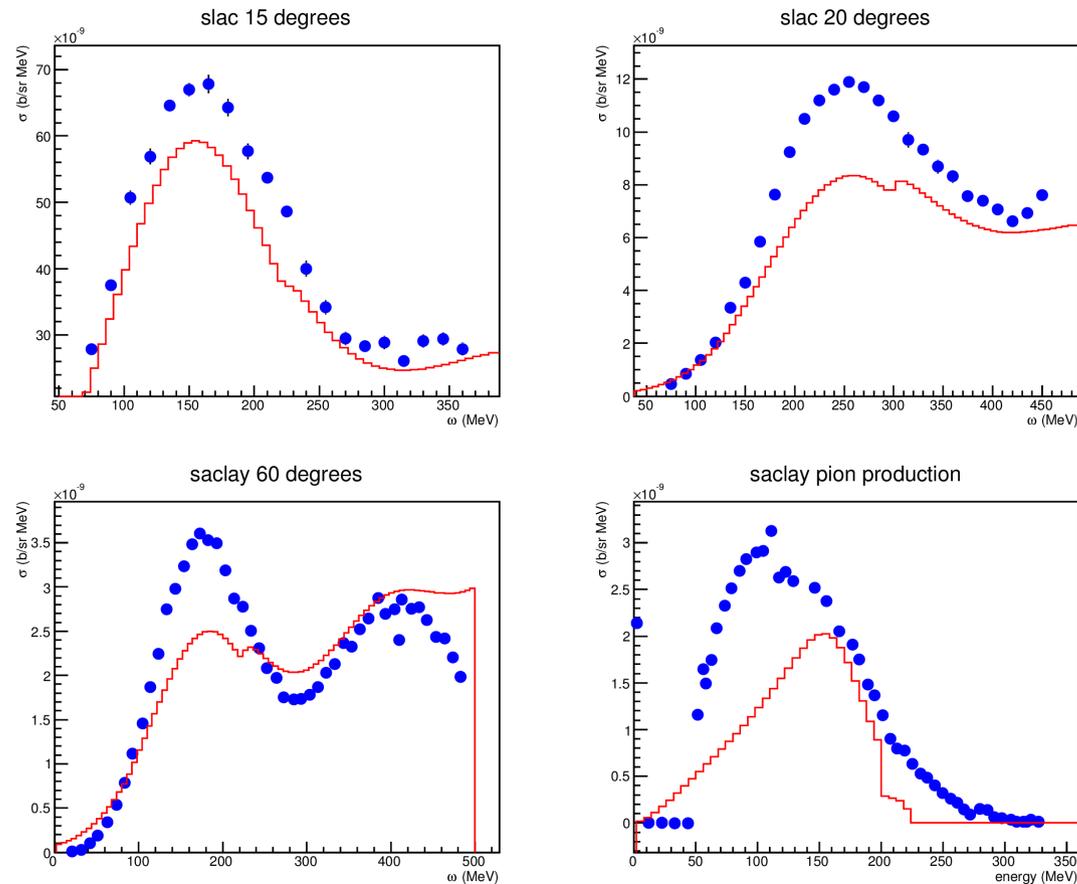
$$^{12}\text{C}(e,e'), E_e = 680 \text{ MeV}, \theta = 36^\circ$$



P Barreau *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. A 402 (1983)

*Hard to find data for  $^{14}\text{N}$ !*

# comparison with experimental data non-elastic scattering



Slac - D B Day *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 48 (1993)

Saclay - P Barreau *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. A 402 (1983)

Have to make sure that I'm using QFS correctly

## next steps

- Convince myself that I can use QFS to get acceptable results. Depends whether g2p will need this tool.
- Search for experimental  $^{14}\text{N}$  elastic and non-elastic CS data for validation. (Maybe Vince can help?)
- Implement GEp event generator into HRSMC PrimaryGeneratorAction.
- Make the simulation run in reasonable time. This might be a trade-off with flexibility. Also Depends whether g2p will need this tool.
- Compare HRSMC results to experimental focal plane variables.
- Use simulation to tune packing fraction, if possible, and compare to independent packing fraction analysis, if exists.
- Use simulations to extract dilution.