

LHRS Analysis for d_2^n

Acceptance Studies

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Outline

- 1 Acceptance
 - A New Look
 - Momentum Dependence
- 2 Radiative Corrections
 - A Starting Point
- 3 Summary

A New Look (1)

Discussion

- Up until recently, SAMC has been utilized with the inclusion of energy loss and multiscattering corrections
- However, the acceptance weight w intends to correct for the **geometrical** effects due to an imperfect aperture of the LHRS – that is, the deviation of the aperture from the ideal ‘rectangular’ opening
- Therefore, the energy loss and multiscattering calculations must be **left out** of the acceptance calculations
- If we leave them in:
 - Then the acceptance necessarily depends upon the properties of the target and all of the materials leading up to the LHRS entrance
 - It leads to a pseudo-radiative correction to be applied to σ_{raw}
 - Subsequently, we will be over-correcting when (external) radiative corrections on σ_{exp} are calculated and applied

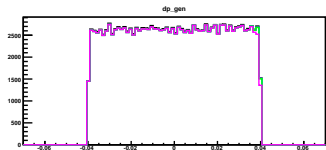
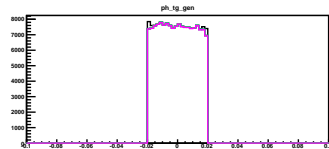
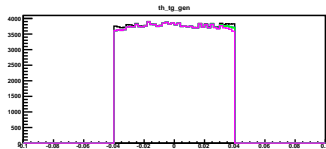
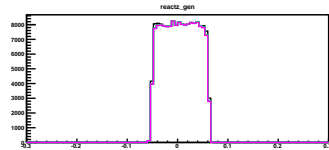
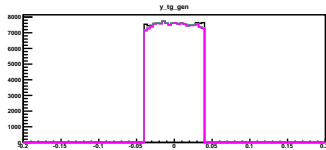
A New Look (2)

Review of the Method

- 1 Generate events normally-distributed in y_{tg} , θ_{tg} , ϕ_{tg} and $\delta p/p$
- 2 Propagate them through the various apertures of the LHRS
- 3 If the event passes to the focal plane, it is accepted as a good event
- 4 The ratio of the number of events that pass to the focal plane to the generated distribution (each within cuts) gives the acceptance weight w

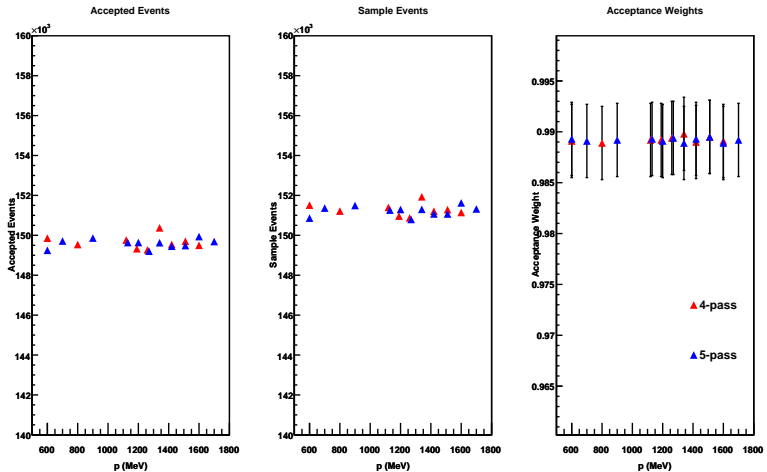
A New Look (3)

SAMC Distributions



Momentum Dependence (1)

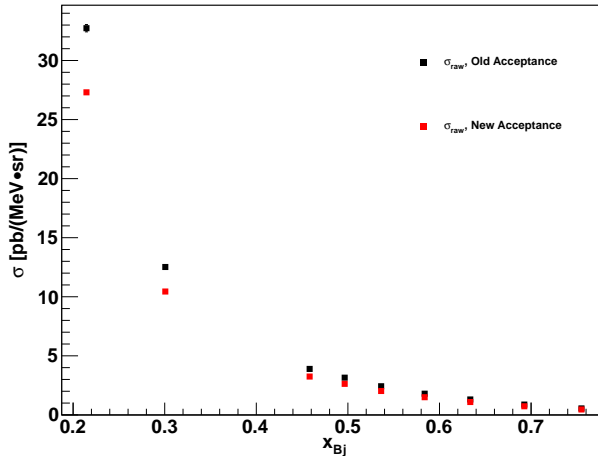
Results



Momentum Dependence (2)

Effect on Cross Sections: 4-pass

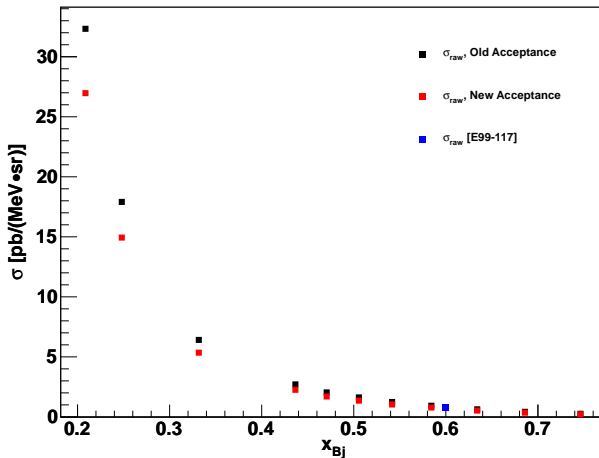
^3He Cross Section ($E = 4.73 \text{ GeV}$, $\theta = 45^\circ$)



Momentum Dependence (3)

Effect on Cross Sections: 5-pass

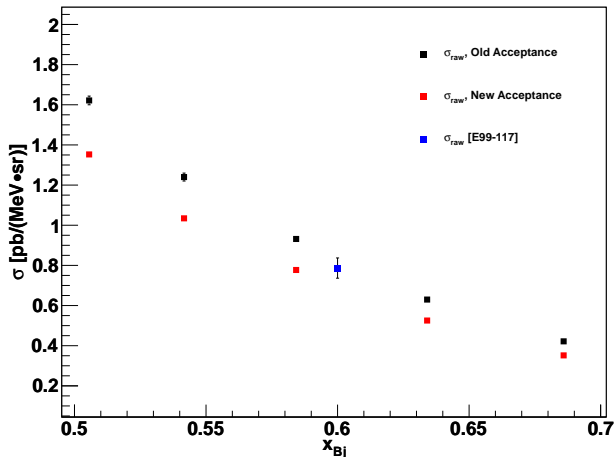
^3He Cross Section ($E = 5.89 \text{ GeV}$, $\theta = 45^\circ$)



Momentum Dependence (4)

Effect on Cross Sections: 5-pass (Zoomed In)

^3He Cross Section ($E = 5.89 \text{ GeV}$, $\theta = 45^\circ$)



A Starting Point (1)

Discussion

- We have two cross section spectra: $E = 4.73$ GeV and $E = 5.89$ GeV
- In order to determine the radiative corrections for **each**, we need data between these two values of E , and at least one spectrum below 4.73 GeV
 - We intend to use a **model** to fill in not only our spectra, but also to determine the spectra for which we do not have data
 - Once we have obtained the correct parameters that give agreement between QFS and our data, then we will begin the radiative correction procedure. . .

A Starting Point (2)

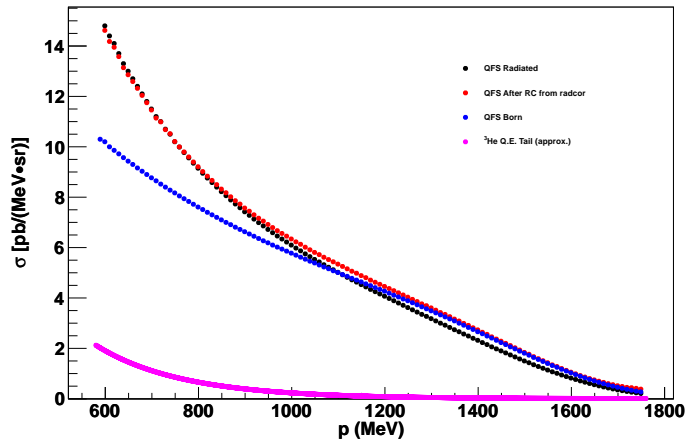
Procedure

- 1 Radiate QFS to obtain each spectra
 - 2 Subtract the **elastic** ^3He tail (from `rosetail.f`)
 - 3 Input these spectra into the `radcor.f` code to unfold σ_{Born} for each of our data sets
- Lets look at some sample QFS spectra. . .

Investigating the Code (1)

Estimating the Size of the Radiative Corrections

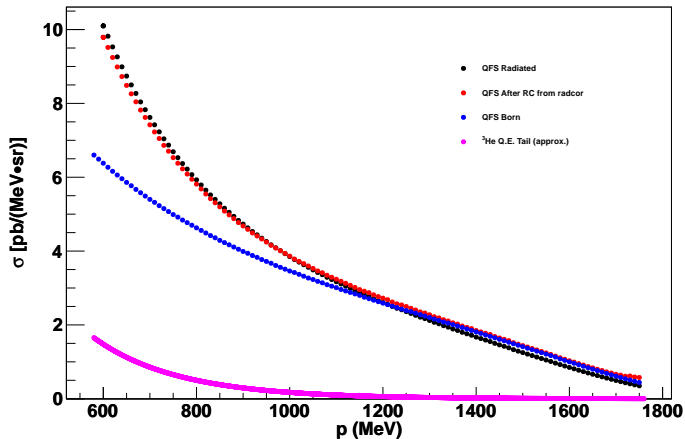
Internal Radiative Corrections at 4-pass



Investigating the Code (2)

Estimating the Size of the Radiative Corrections

Internal Radiative Corrections at 5-pass



Investigating the Code (3)

Discussion

- Need to understand why the resulting RC spectrum (red) differs largely from the QFS Born (blue) spectrum
 - Based on the kinematics, it looks as if the Q.E. tail needs to be subtracted **before** we apply the radiative corrections which would imply that the Q.E. tail should be treated separately

Summary

- Acceptance:
 - Proper way to look at the **geometrical** acceptance factor w is to run SAMC **without** energy loss or multiscattering effects
 - Subsequently, $w \sim 0.99$ for all p_0 settings
 - The use of energy loss and multiscattering calculations is only useful for the comparison of SAMC-generated distributions (y_{tg} , θ_{tg} , ϕ_{tg} , $\delta p/p$) to the real data
 - Sizeable effect on cross sections – scales them down by $\sim 20\%$
- Radiative Corrections:
 - The code `radcor.f` is running
 - RC look to be the most sizeable at large ν (low p)
 - Working our way through the steps and understanding how the spectra change due to RC

What's Next?

- Cross Section:
 - Apply yields for background processes to σ_{raw} to determine σ_{exp} at all p_0 settings
 - Radiative Corrections:
 - Continue investigation of sample QFS spectra and be able to reproduce σ_{Born}
 - Determine model for corrected cross section data using QFS (as input to `radcor.f`)
 - Determine Q.E. and inelastic contributions to RC
- First draft of PANIC talk will be sent out tomorrow