

$^3\text{He}, ^3\text{H}(e,e'p)$ Cross section analysis

Efficiency Calculation first round

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Efficiencies Calculation:

1. Trigger efficiency
2. PID efficiency
3. Tracking efficiency

Trigger design:

Single Triggers on the LHRS

- T1: (S0 & S2)
- T2: (S0 & S2) & Cer
- T3: (S0 || S2) & Cer

Single trigger on the RHRS

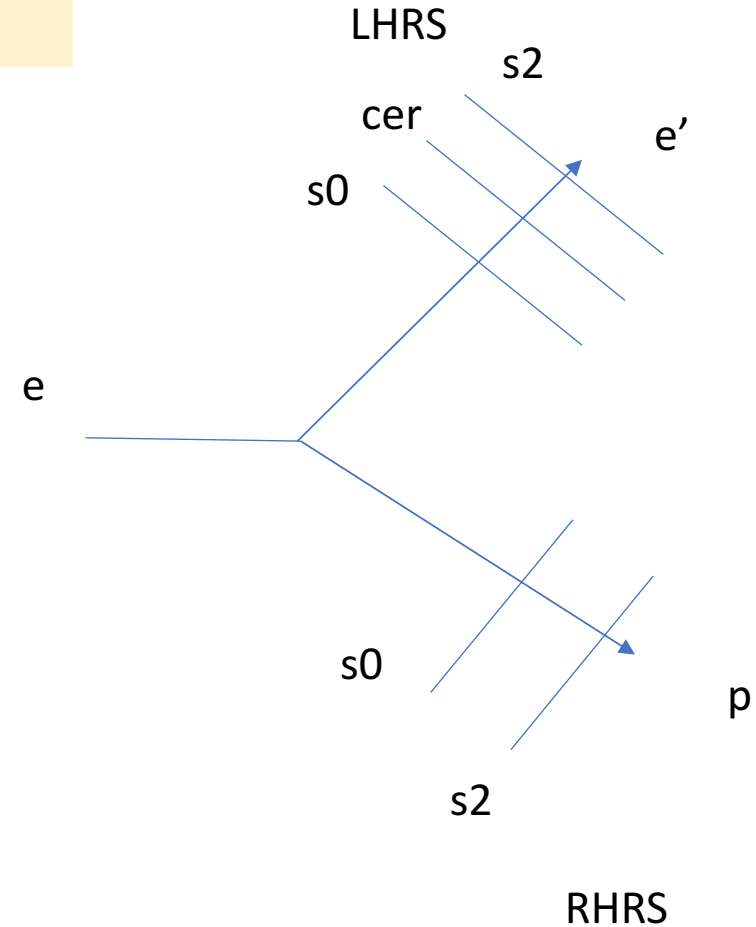
- T7: (S0 & S2) RHRS

3 coincident triggers on the RLRS

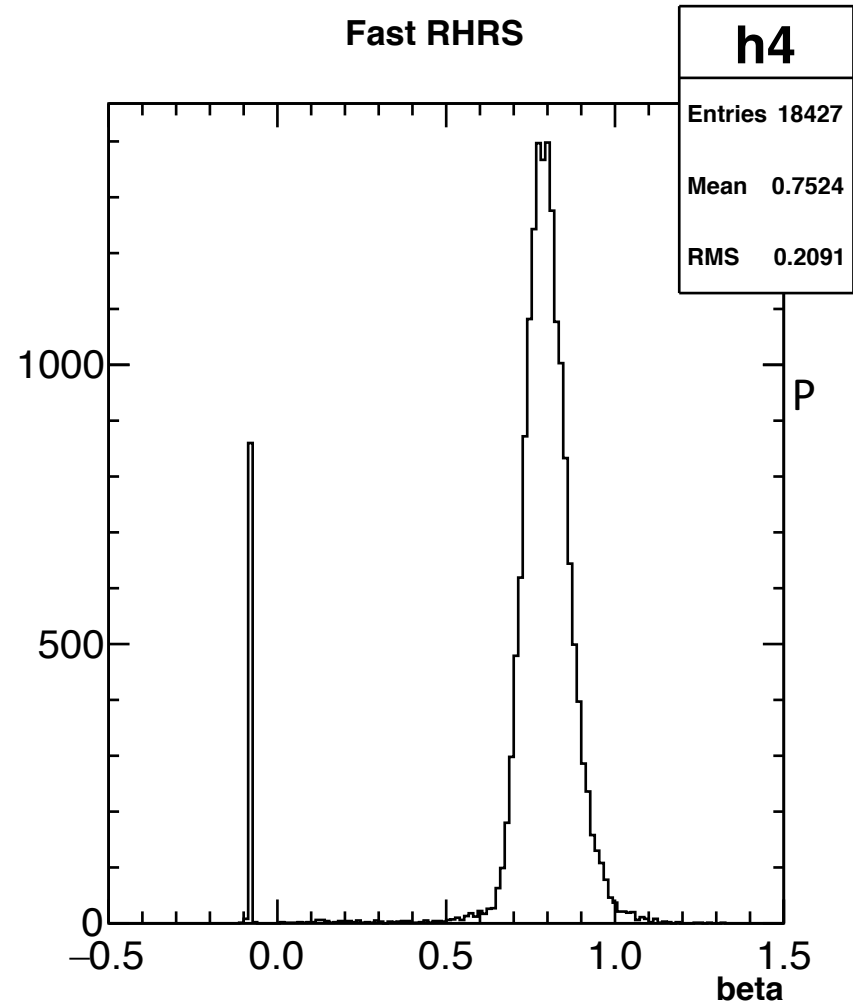
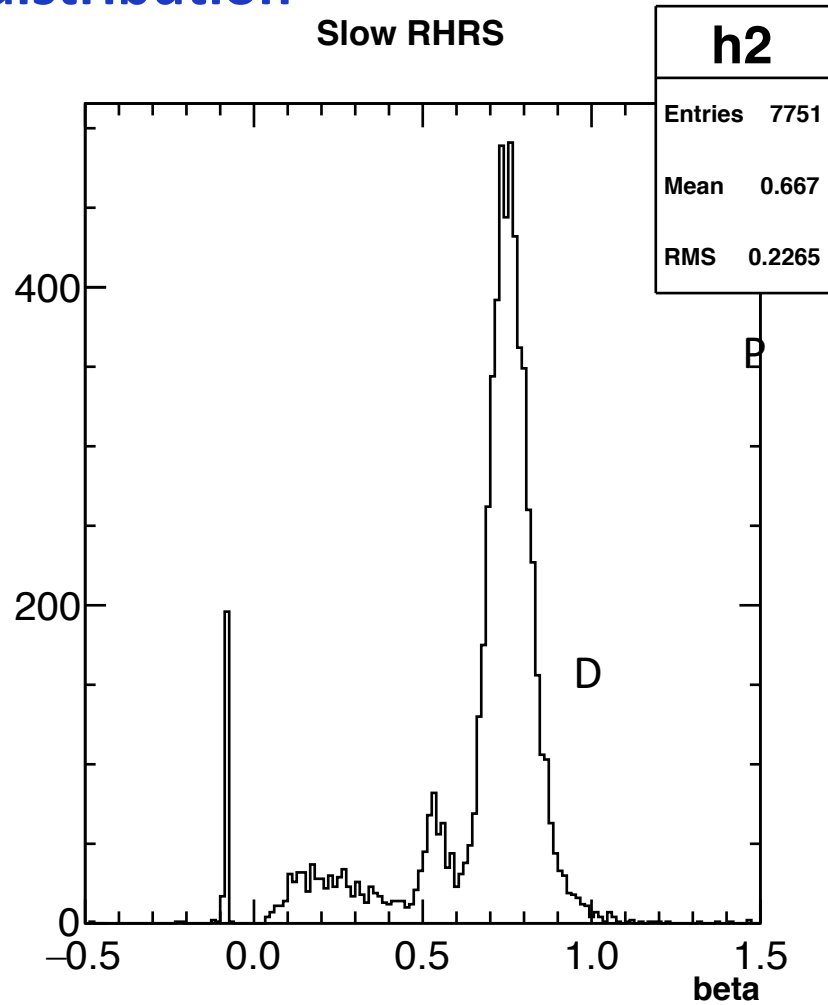
- T4: T1 & (S0 & S2) RHRS
- T5: T1 & S0 RHRS
- T6: T1 & S2 RHRS

Note:

- Only the single arm triggers were used in selecting data (coinc trigger PS = Zero)
- The “REAL” coincidence timing to select (e.e'p) event: (T1 – T7).

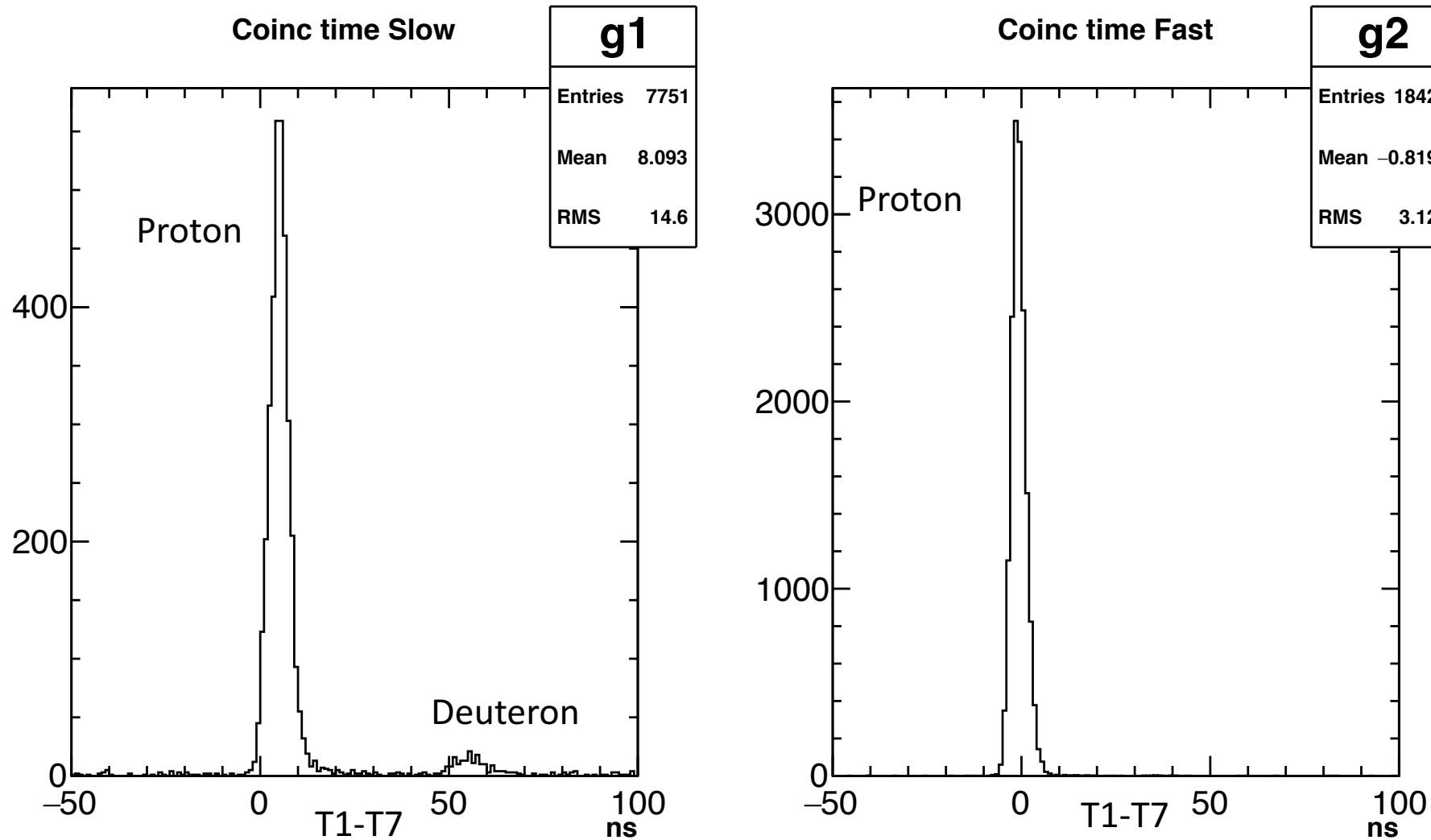


RHRS Beta distribution



Kin	Pmom	Beta_P	Beta_D	Beta_pi	(P-D) relative time
Slow	1.4805 GeV	0.84 C	0.62 C	1 C	~30 ns
Fast	1.246 GeV	0.8 C	0.55 C	1C	~40 ns

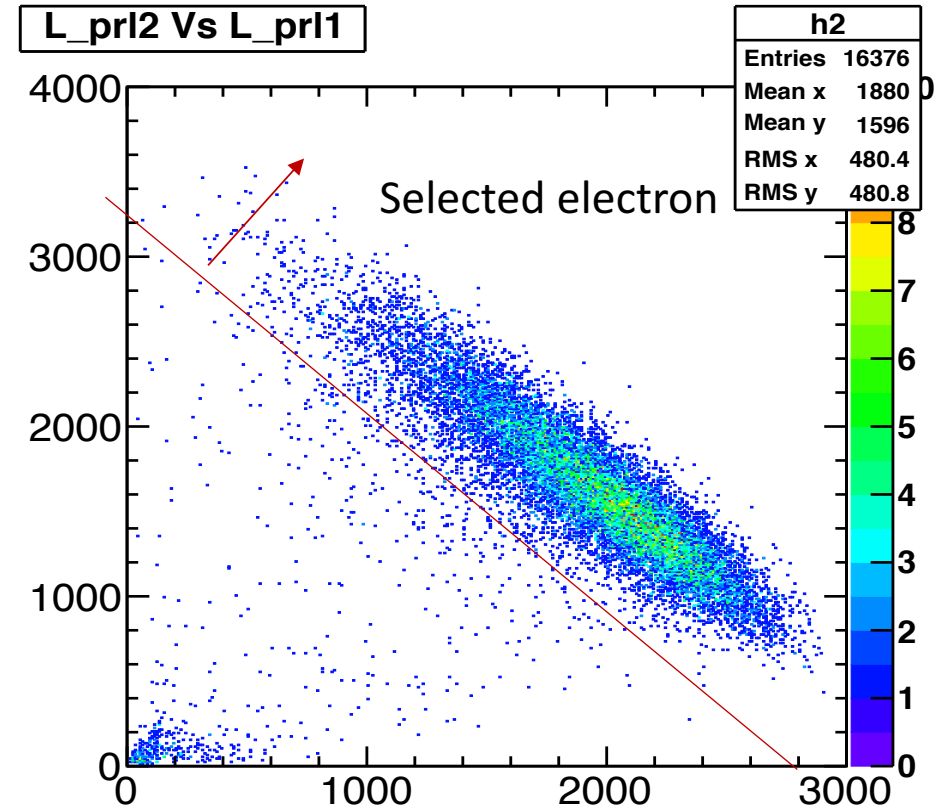
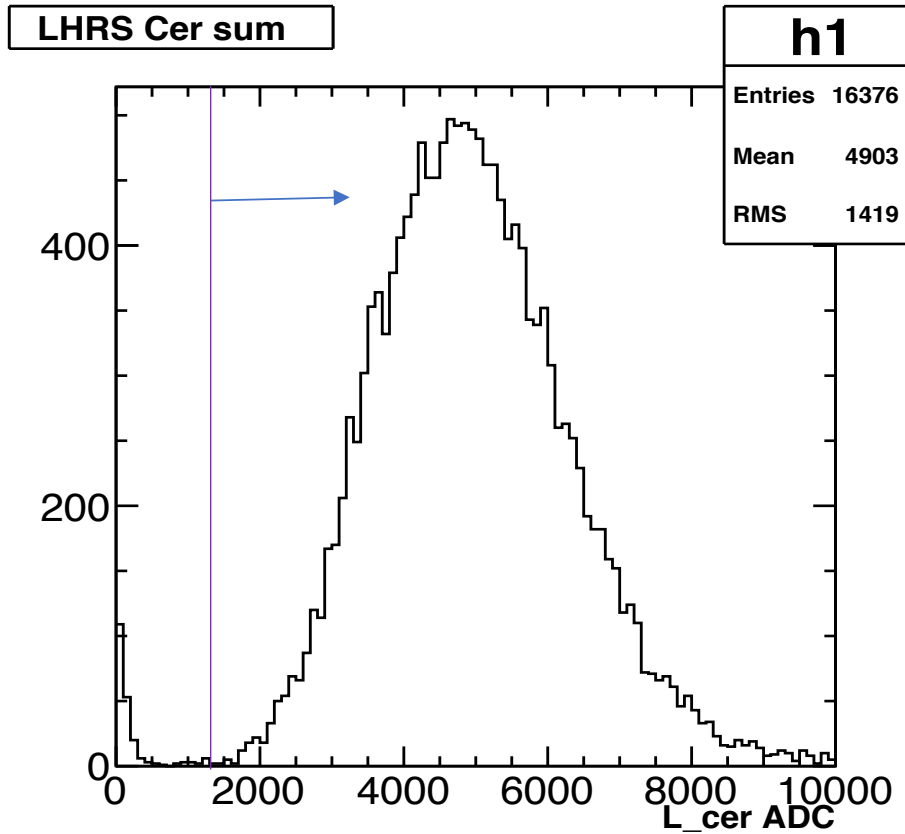
Coincidence timing T1- T7:



Conclusions:

- Coinc timing is clean. No background subtraction needed.
- Using the coinc timing to select the proton is better than using beta on the RHRS.
- No need timing calibration to improve Beta distribution

PID study: selecting (e,e'p) event – separated from (e,pion, p)



Add Cer_sum cut : $L_cer > 1500 \Rightarrow Ncut$

$$Electron_eff = Ncut/Ne = 99.96 \%$$

Conclusion:

- Coinc time cut is enough to select proton
- Need to estimate coinc time and tracking eff

3H fast kinemati

Select electron sample: Ne

- Good tracking on both HRSs : (L.tr.n ==1 && R.tr.n ==1)
- Real coincident timing cut: $abs(T1-T7) < 20$
- Nominal acceptance
- $E/p > 0.8$

T1 efficiency: S0&S2 efficiency on the LRHS

LHRS single triggers

T1 is inefficient due to the inefficiency of S0 and S2

Select sample: Ne

- L.cer_sum >3000 -> good electron
- L.tr.n ==1 -> good tracking

T1: (S0 & S2)
T2: (S0 & S2) & Cer
T3: (S0 || S2) & Cer

Inefficiency of S0 and S2 happened => we only have T3 events

If S0 & S2 are efficient => All 3 triggers have to fire

3H- fast kinematic check

$$T1_eff = (1 - T3/Ne) \sim 98.5 \%$$

Using Trigger bits to select trigger events

- Only trigger T3 event: DR.evtypebits == 8
- All 3 triggers fired: DR.evtypebits == 14
- As long as T1 fired, T2 and T3 have to fire
so we can use: (DR.evtypebits >> 1) & 1

T7 efficiency: S0&S2 efficiency on the RHRS

Select sample: N_p

- $R.tr.n == 1 \Rightarrow$ good tracking
- $R.tr.Beta > 0.6$
- $abs(L_{vz} - R_{vz}) < 0.01$

Coinc trigger

T4: T1 & (S0 & S2) RHRS

T5: T1 & S0 RHRS

T6: T1 & S2 RHRS

If S0 and S2 are both efficient \Rightarrow All 3 triggers will fired when T1 fired

$$T7_eff = (T4 \& T5 \& T6) / N_p \sim$$

?

Still need to check a bit in sample selection

Using hit on TDC to select T

Coincidence timing : T1 – T7

$$Coinc_eff = T1_eff * T7_eff \sim$$

Moving forward:

- Check the coinc trigger eff and track for both ^3H and ^3He , fast and Slow. Move on and come back in the end
- Move to acceptance check
- Calculation 6D effective volume
- Extracting “raw” cross section
- Correction