

CLAS Collaboration Meeting  
July 22, 2020

# Neutron Detection Efficiency in the Forward Calorimeter

$$e p \rightarrow e' \pi^+ (n)$$



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# Outline and Physics Motivation

## Motivation :

Necessary for  $G_M^n$  measurements in Run Group B and to other analyses/run groups.

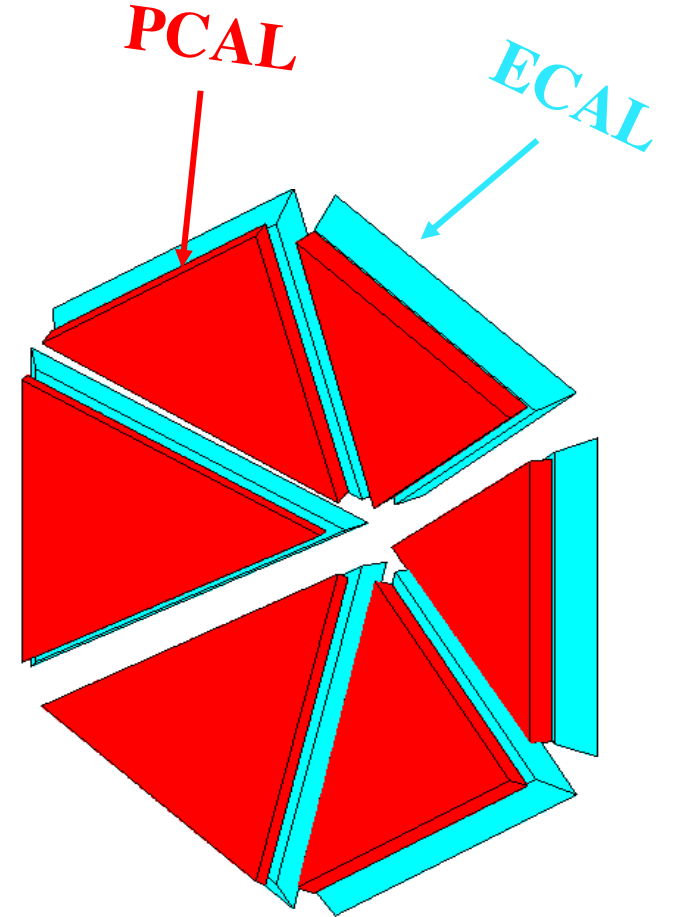
These studies are important in refining neutral particle identification.

## Outline :

Method to extract neutron detection efficiency (NDE).

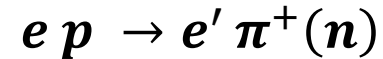
Calculate neutron efficiency for both PCAL and ECAL combined.

Calculate neutron efficiency separately and for each sector.



# Extracting Neutron Detection Efficiency

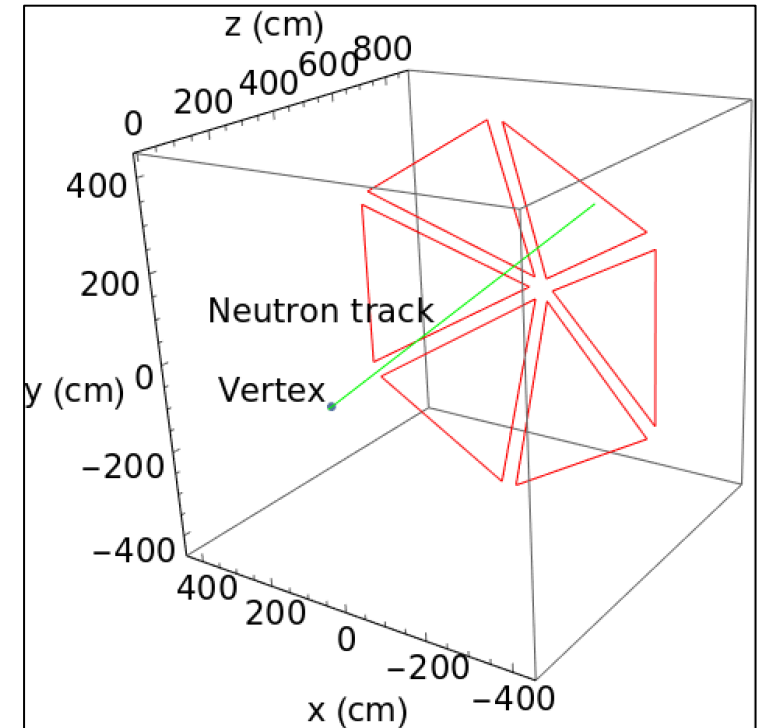
Determine the neutron detection efficiency (NDE) by using:



- Select  $e' \pi^+$  final state with no other charged particles  $p(e, e' \pi^+) X_n$ .
- Assume the missing particle is a neutron, calculate the missing momentum of the neutron and its trajectory through CLAS12 from the  $e' \pi^+$  vertex.
- Check if the neutron's path intersects with the front face of PCAL/ECAL

**Yes**  $\longrightarrow$  counted as expected

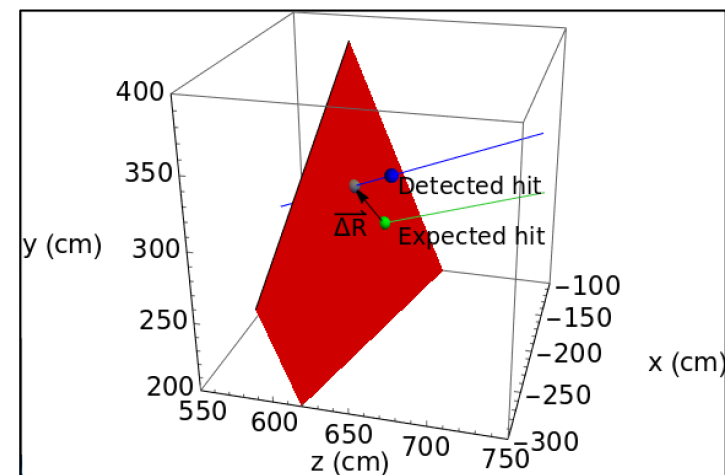
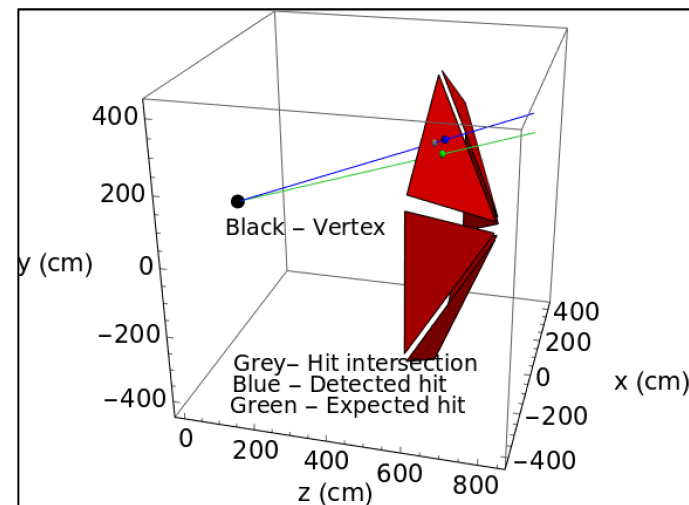
**NO**  $\longrightarrow$  skipped the event



# Extracting Neutron Detection Efficiency

- Loop over neutral PCAL/ECAL hits:
  - ✓ Get intersection of ray with the PCAL/ECAL face by drawing a line from the  $e' \pi^+$  vertex to the actual neutral PCAL/ECAL hit.
  - ✓ Calculate  $\Delta R$  for each actual neutral PCAL/ECAL hits, which is the distance between the intersection of the PCAL/ECAL hit and the intersection of the expected neutron trajectory.
  - ✓ Select hit with the smallest  $\Delta R$ .
  - ✓ To identify neutrons we applied cut on:
    - ✓ Direction cosine of the expected neutron intersection to coincide with the direction of the detected neutral intersection.
    - ✓ Mass squared calculated from the measured  $\beta_{\text{neutral}}$  in PCAL/ECAL and missing momentum.

$$\text{NDE} = \frac{N_{\text{detected}}(n)}{N_{\text{expected}}(n)}$$



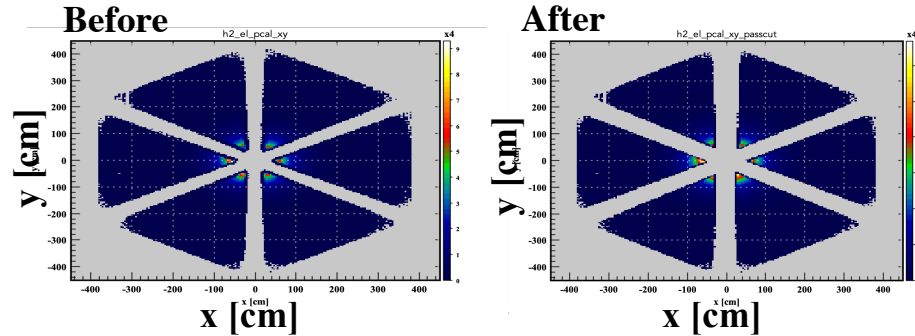
# Particle Identification

Using RG-A data from fall 2018 (pass 1 cooking)

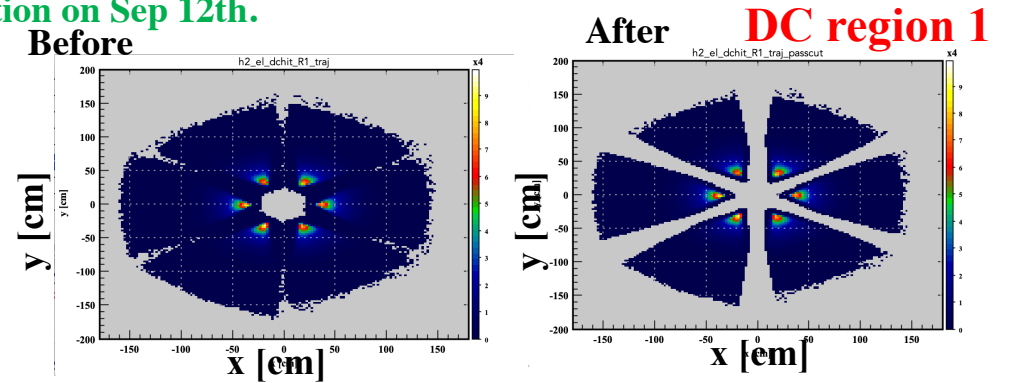
Cuts are applied to clean up the electron and  $\pi^+$  sample:

- ❑ Electromagnetic Calorimeter fiducial cut

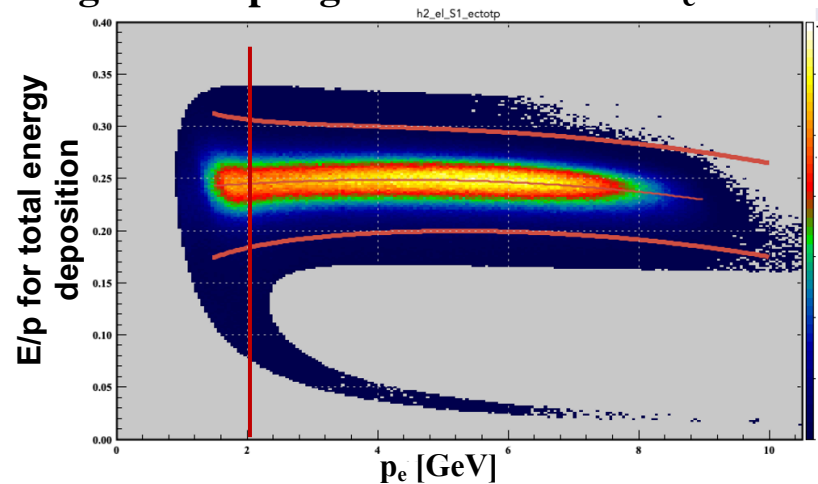
Medium cuts based on Stefan's DPWG presentation on Sep 12th.



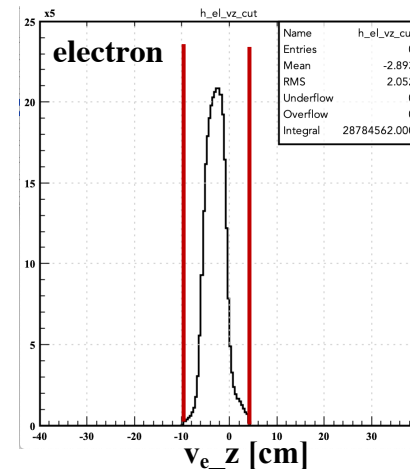
- ❑ Drift chamber region 1,2,3 fiducial cut



- ❑ 3 Sigma Sampling fraction cut &  $P_e > 2.1$  GeV

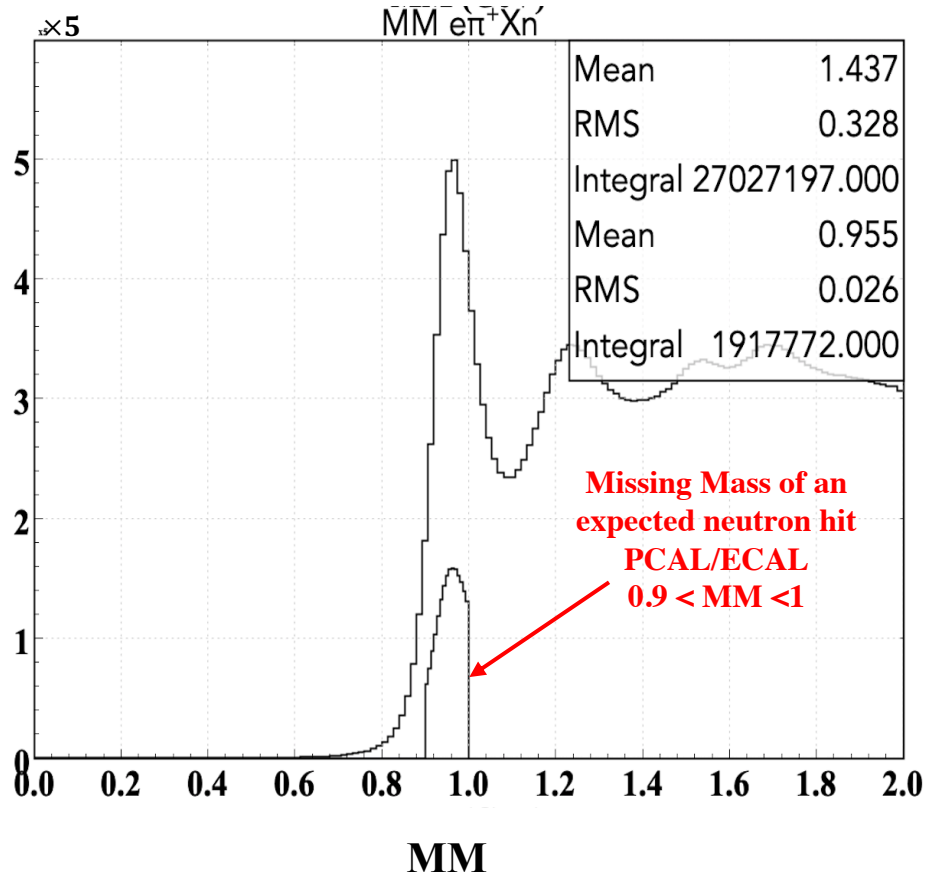


- ❑ 3 sigma z-vertex position cut for both electron and  $\pi^+$

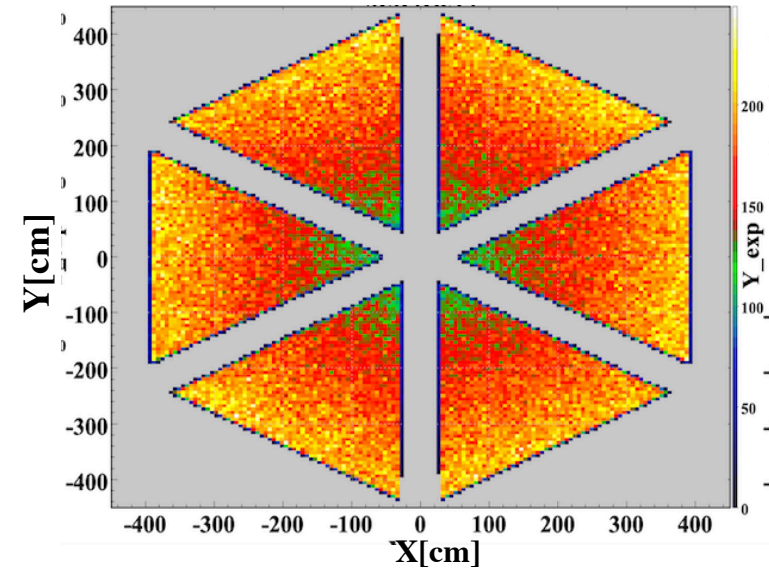


- ❑  $-2 < \text{Chi2\_pip} < 2$

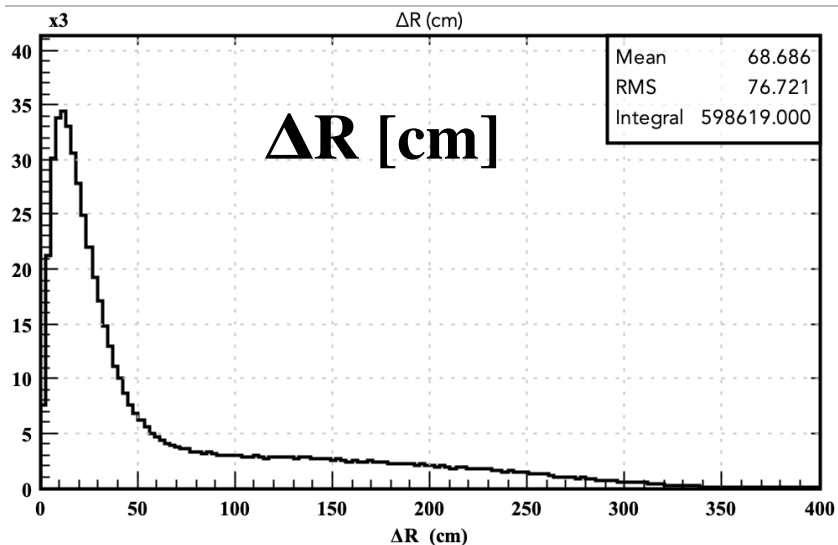
# Missing Mass of Expected Neutron PCAL/ECAL



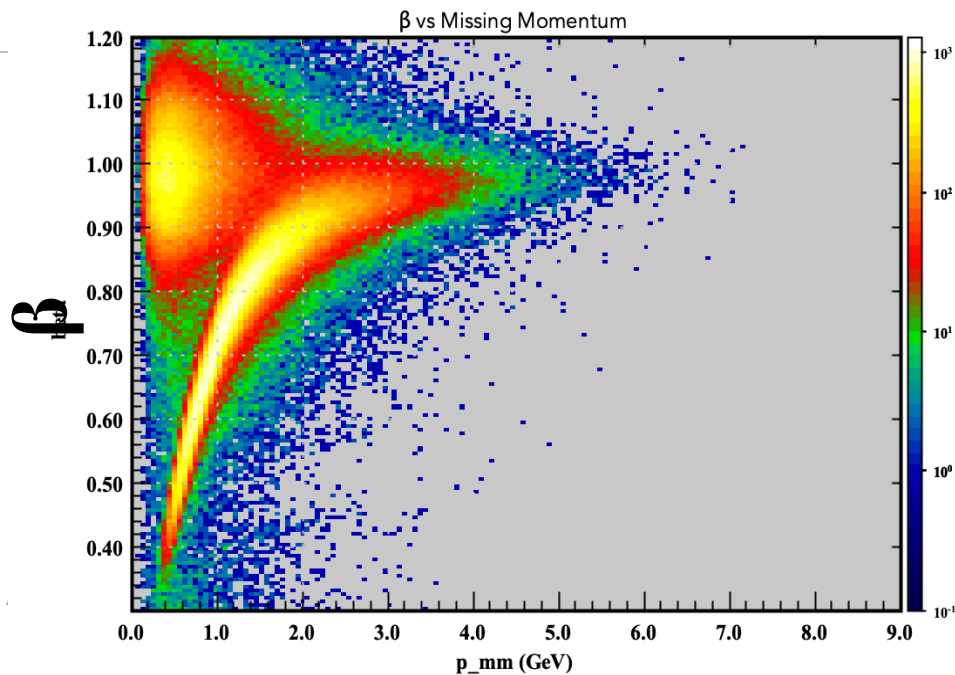
Intersection point of expected neutron  
with front face of PCAL/ECAL



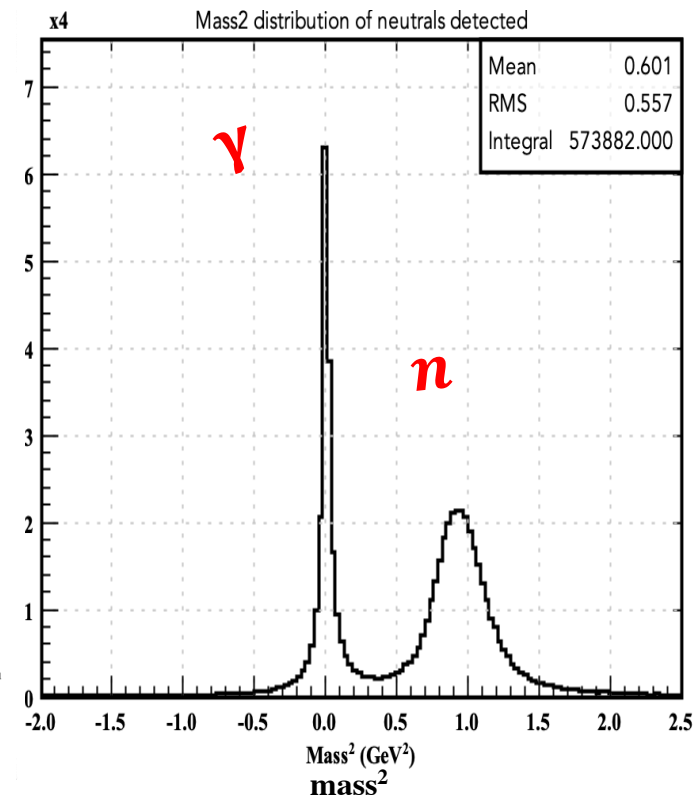
# Neutral Particles Measured in PCAL/ECAL



$\Delta R$  is the distance between the Intersection point of expected neutron and the intersection of detected neutral particles with the front face of PCAL/ ECAL



$\beta_{neutral}$  calculated from the path/time in PCAL/ECAL vs  $p_{mm}$



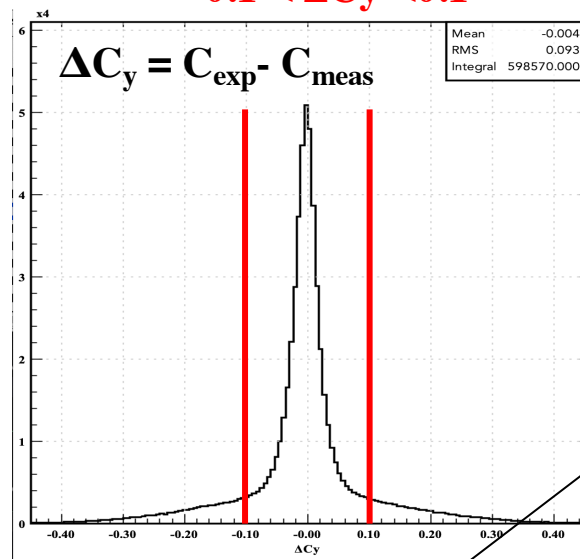
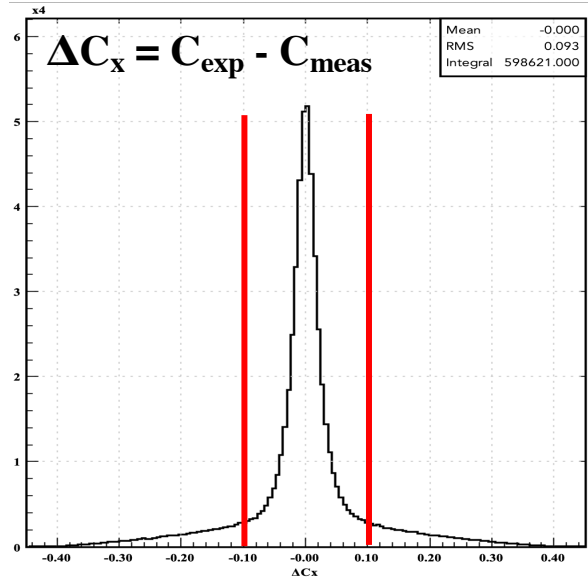
$mass^2$  distribution of the neutral particles calculated from the measured  $\beta_{neutral}$  and missing momentum

# Identifying Neutron in PCAL/ECAL

Here Using Cole Smith Cuts

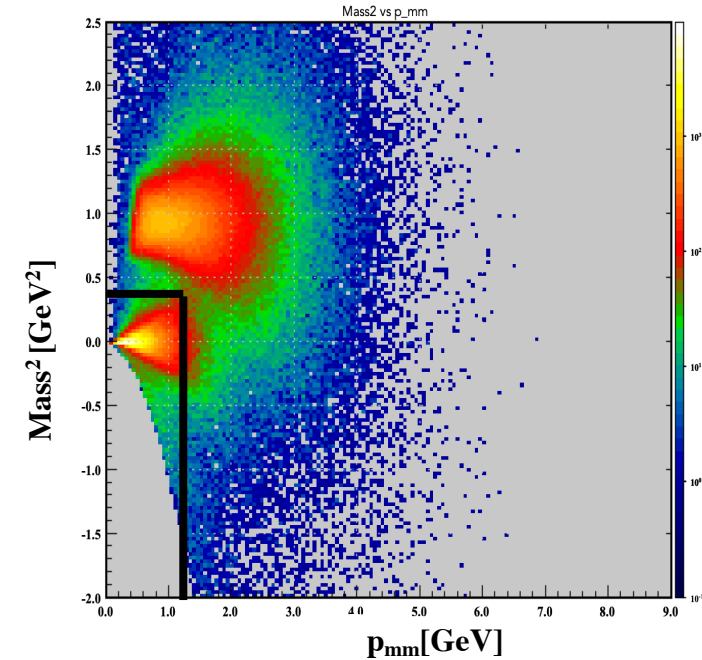
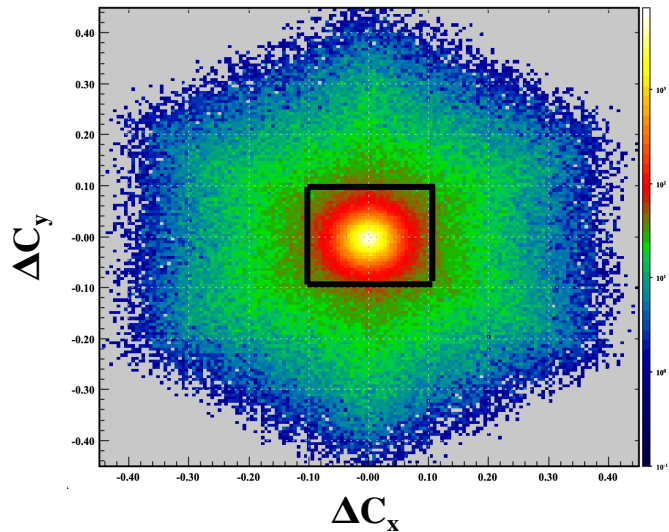
$-0.1 < \Delta C_x < 0.1$

$-0.1 < \Delta C_y < 0.1$



To identify neutron hits:  
 Required the direction cosine of the expected neutron  $C_{exp}$  to coincide with the direction of the measured neutral particles  $C_{meas}$   
 $\Delta C = C_{exp} - C_{meas}$

$mass^2 > 0.45$  If  $p_{mm} < 1.2$

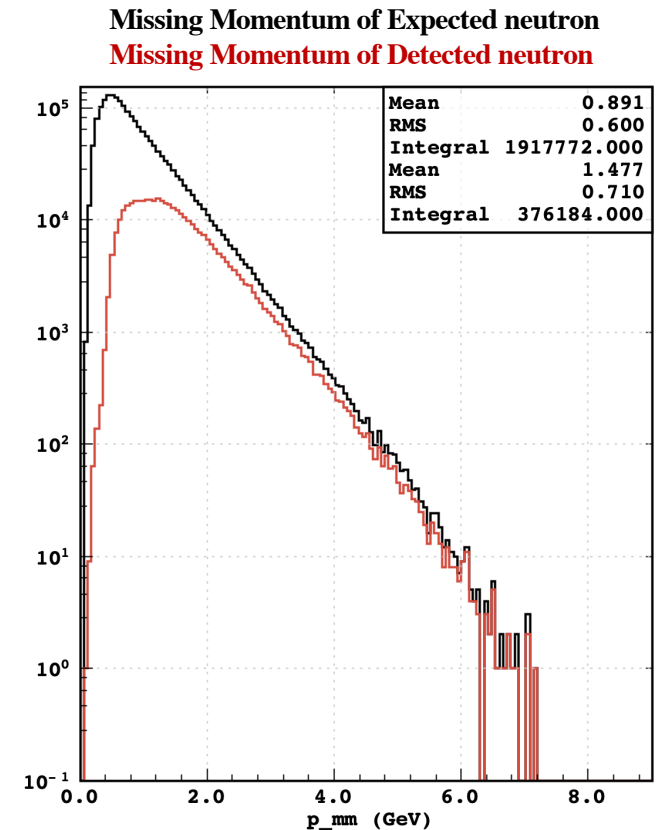
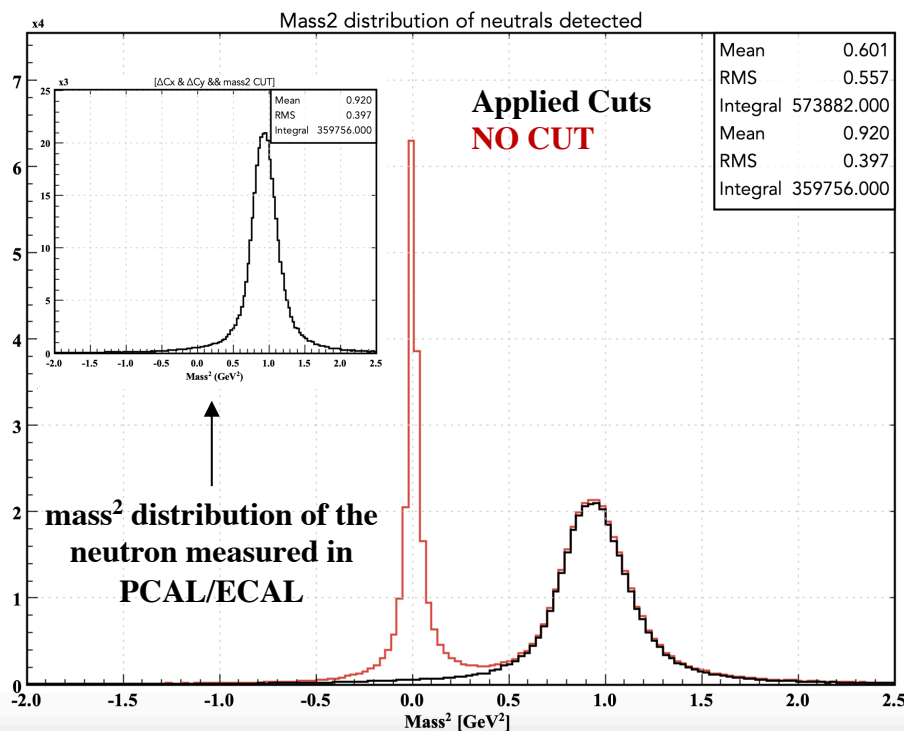
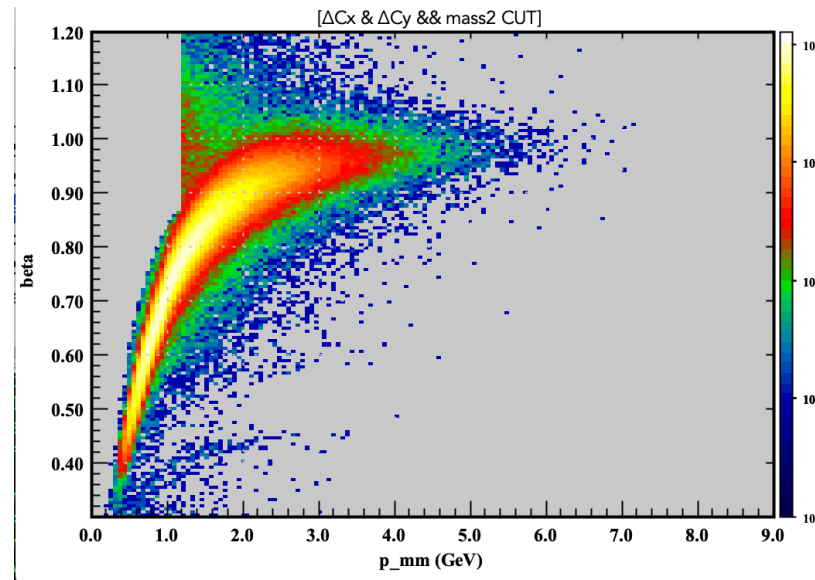
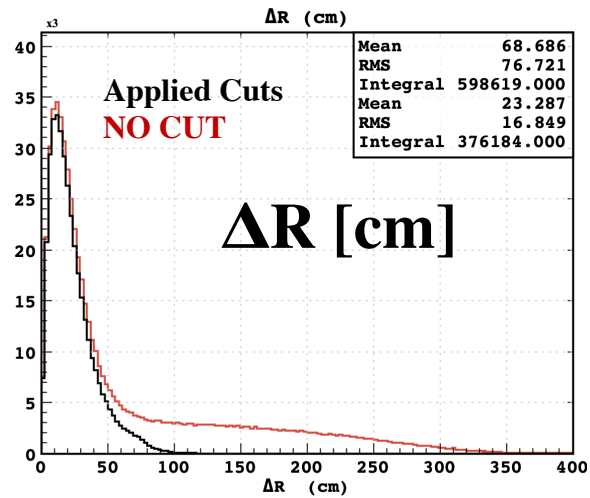




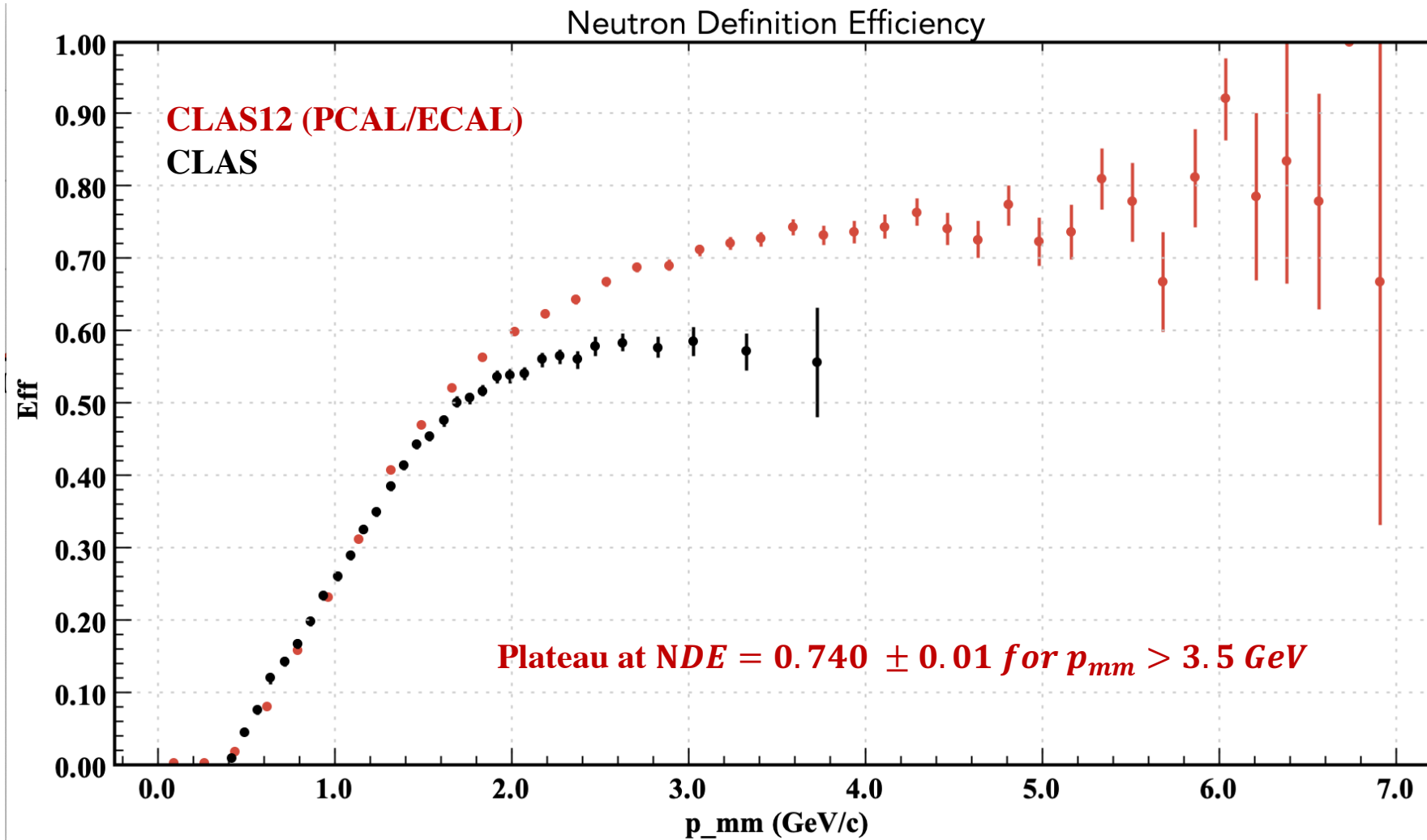
# Neutron Particles Measured in PCAL/ECAL

## Cuts Applied:

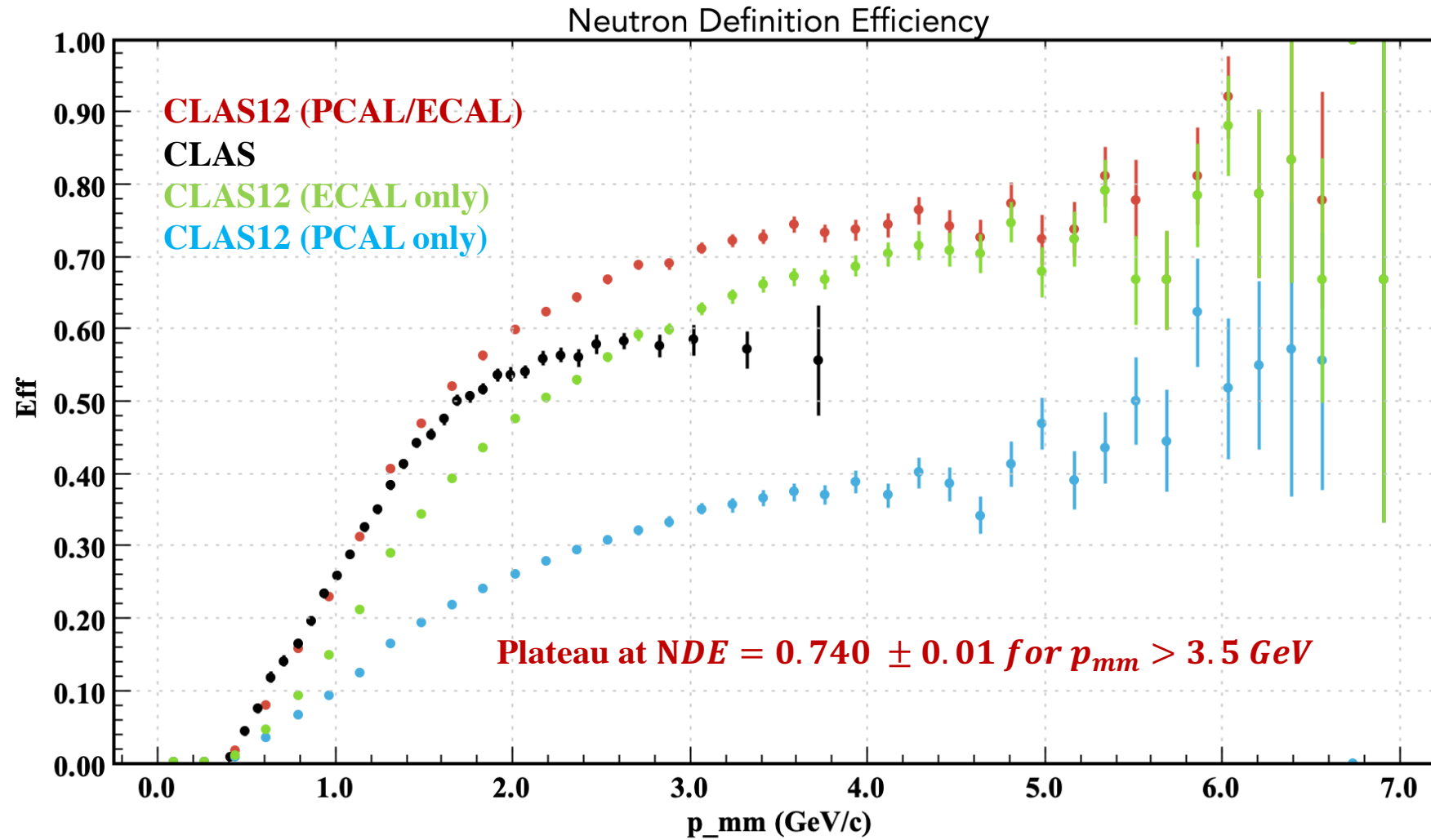
- 0.1 <  $\Delta C_x$  < 0.1
- 0.1 <  $\Delta C_y$  < 0.1
- $mass^2 > 0.45$  If  $p_{mm} < 1.2$



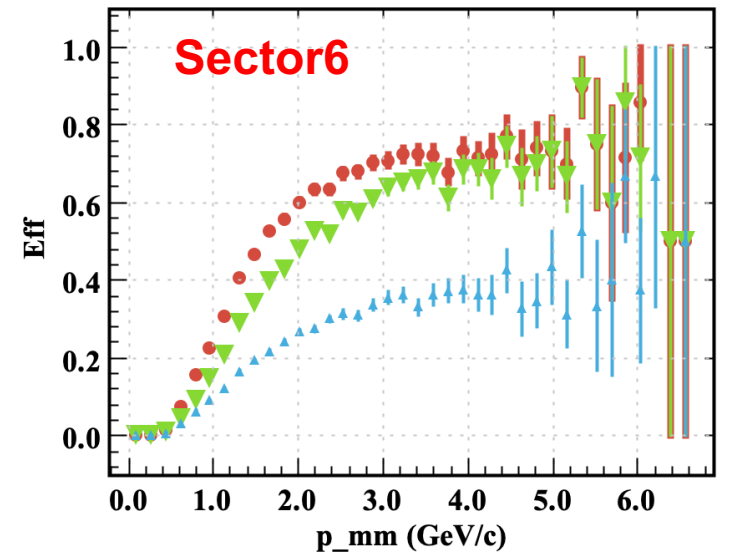
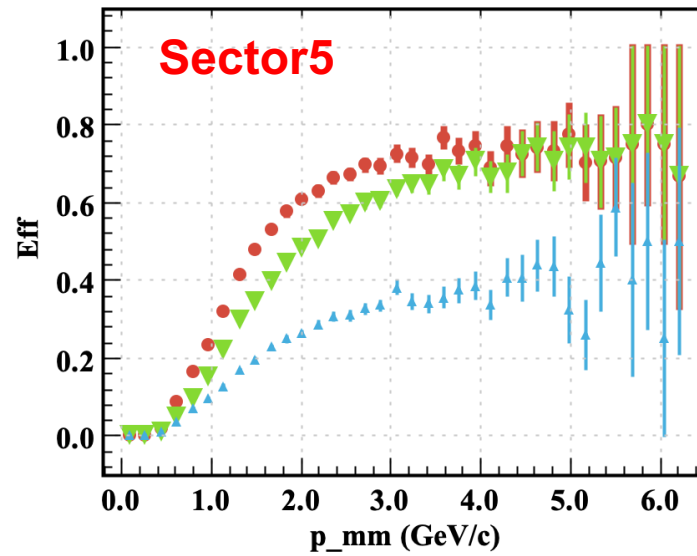
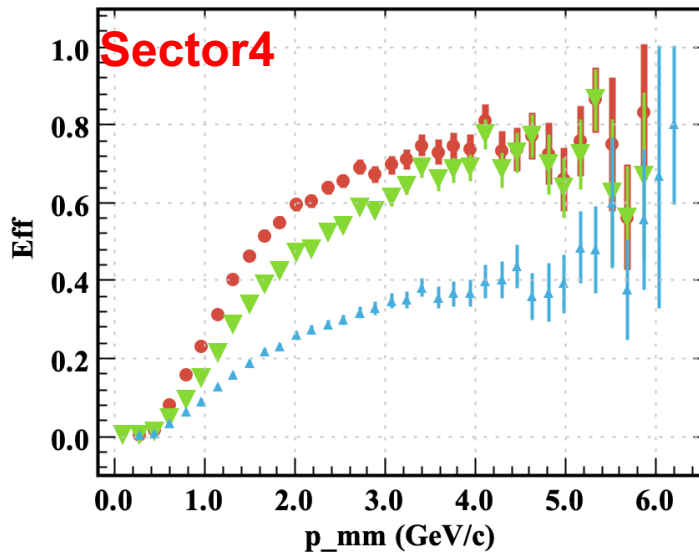
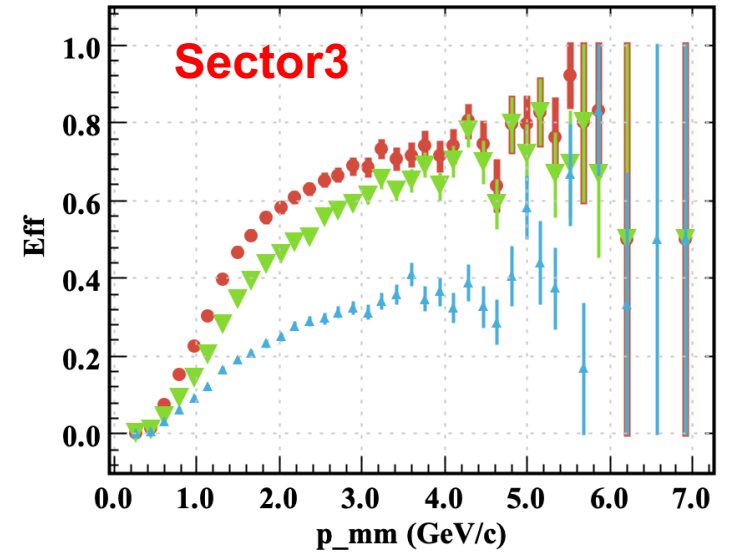
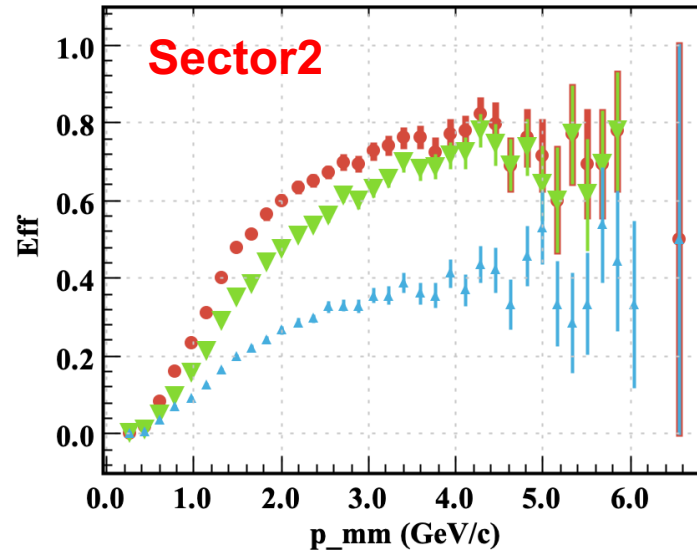
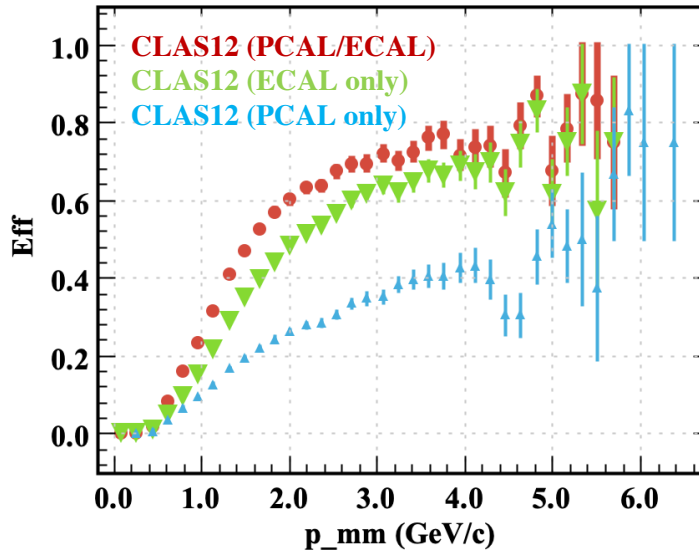
# Results of NDE



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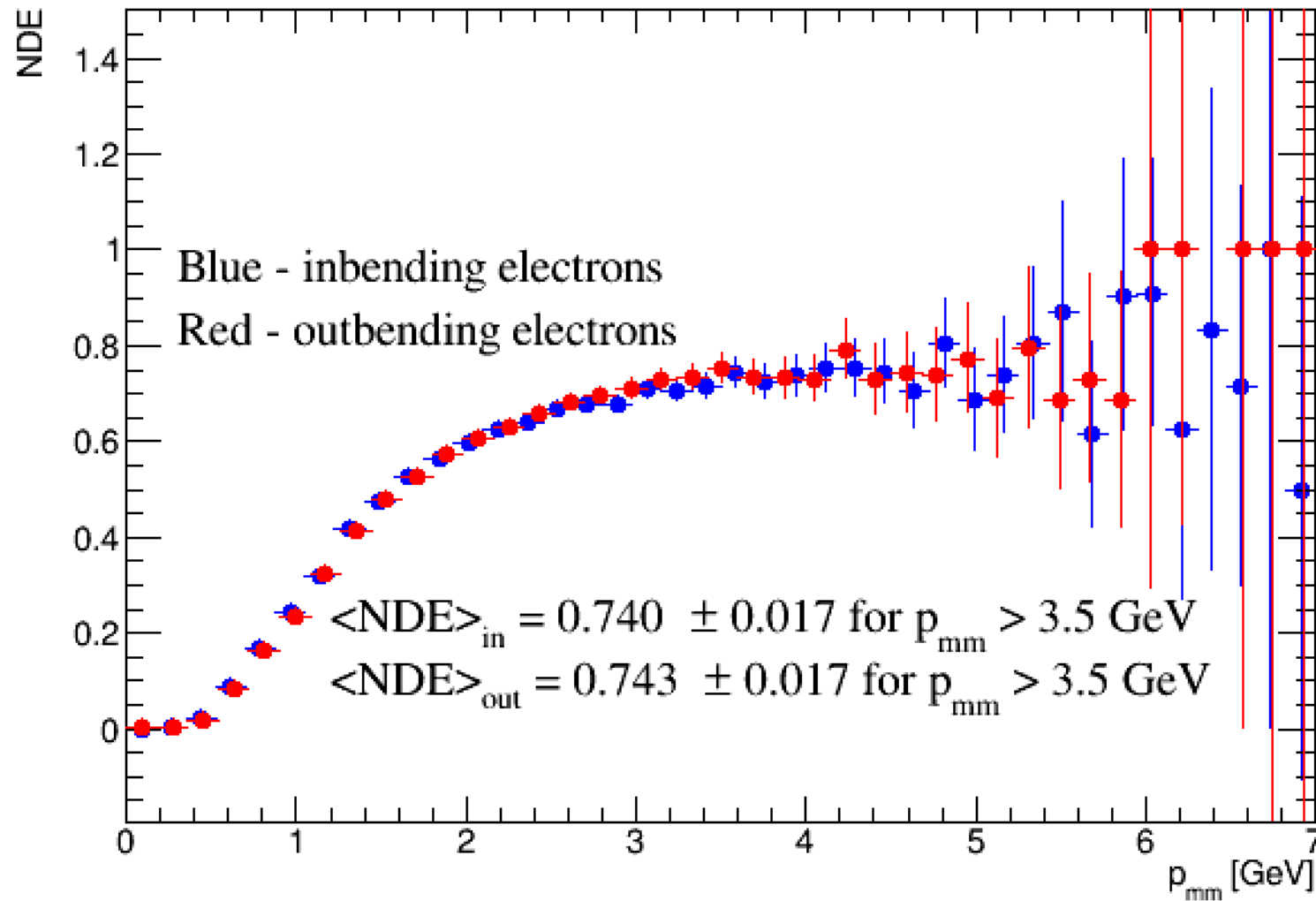
## Sector1



NDE similar in each sector

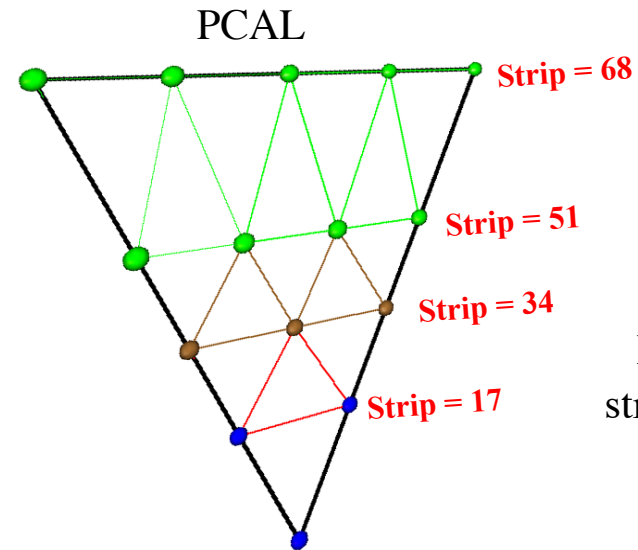
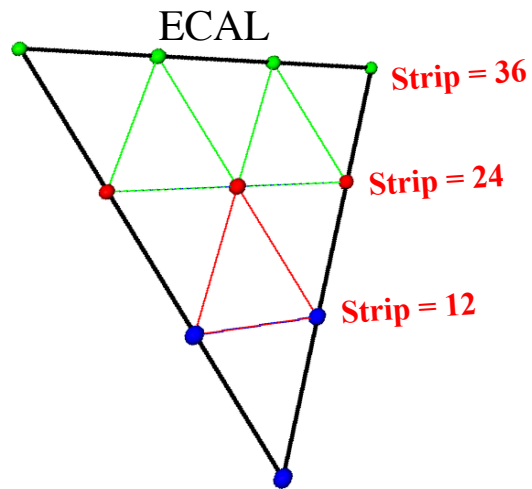
Need to make quantitative comparison

# Results of NDE of inbending and outbending data



# What is Next ....

- Improve the accuracy of both the numerator and denominator of the efficiency ratio by determine the right shape background.
- Subdivide the Calorimeter into smaller units (based on a readout) and calculate NDE for each unit



PCAL has 84 strips: the shortest 52 strips are read out individual and 32 are paired into 16 readout  
Total readout =68



**Thank you ..**

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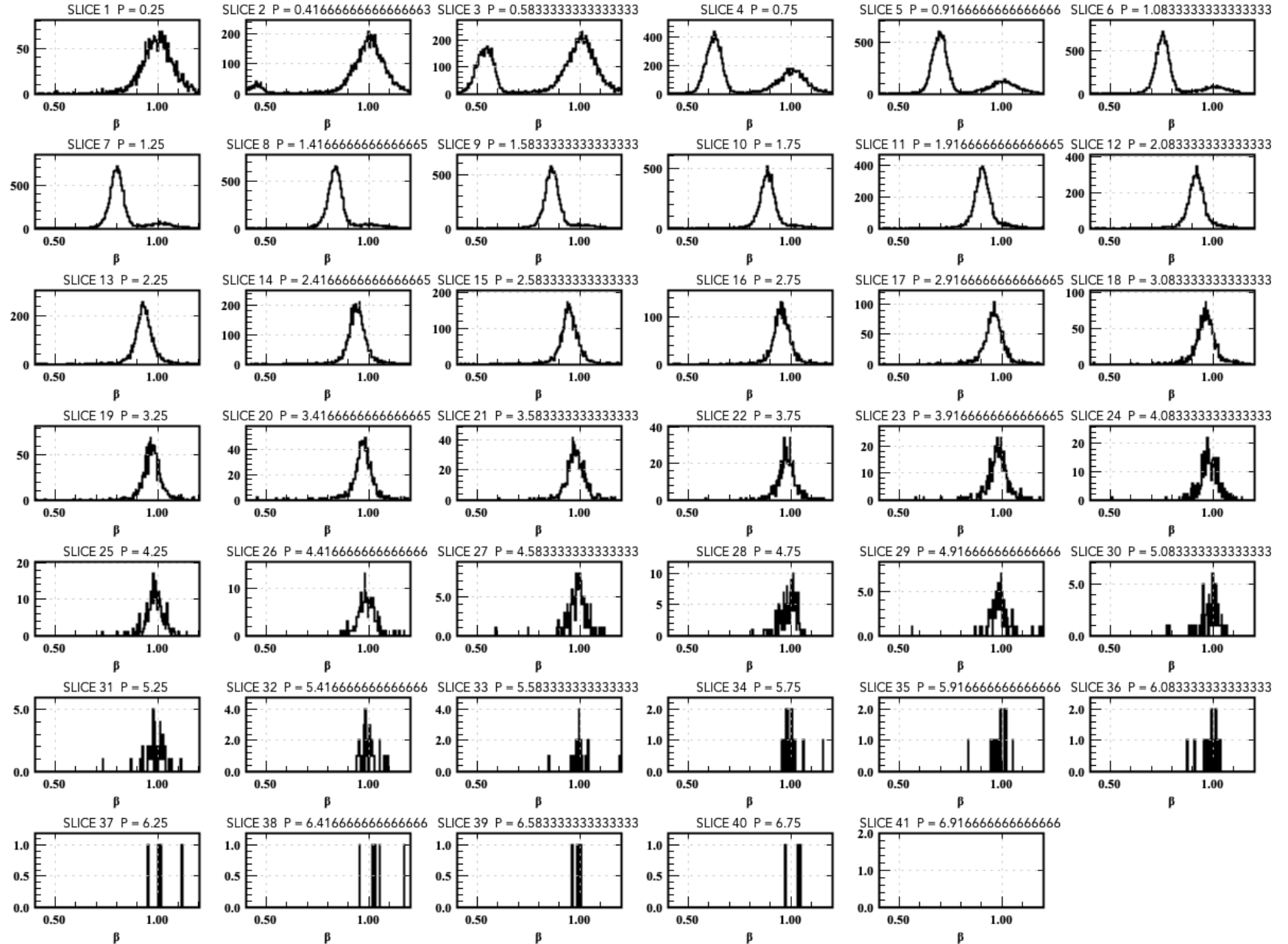


# Backup Slides

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Beta of neutral particles in each missing momentum bin



# Beta of neutral particles in each missing momentum bin

## Cuts Applied:

$$-0.1 < \Delta C_x < 0.1$$

$$-0.1 < \Delta C_y < 0.1$$

$$\text{mass}^2 > 0.45 \text{ If } p_{\text{mm}} < 1.2$$

