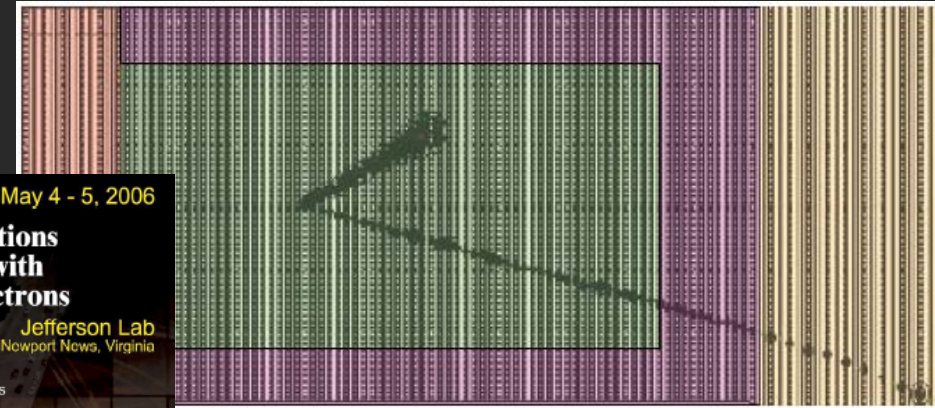


Multi-pion production - status and issues in Hall B

Evolving project



MINERvA event display

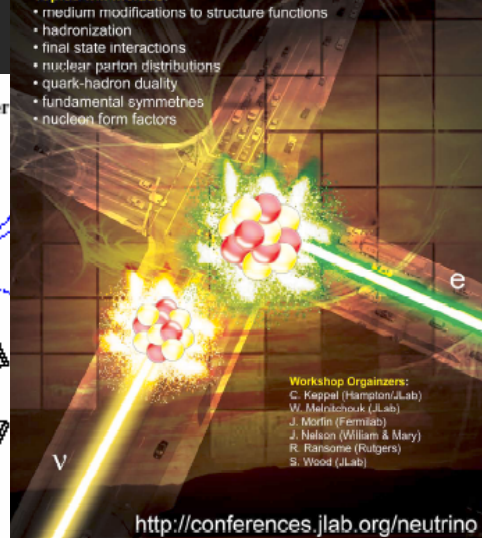
May 4 - 5, 2006

Workshop on Intersections of Nuclear Physics with Neutrinos and Electrons

Jefferson Lab
Newport News, Virginia

Topics will include:

- medium modifications to structure functions
- hadronization
- final state interactions
- nuclear parton distributions
- quark-hadron duality
- fundamental symmetries
- nucleon form factors

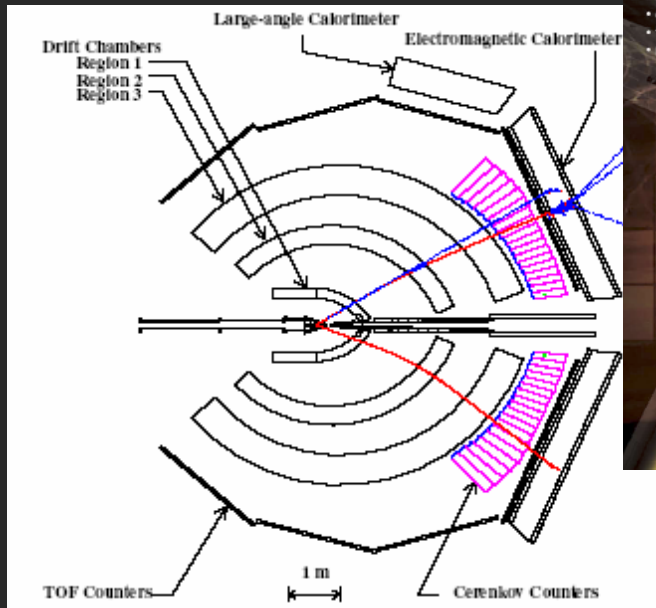


Workshop Organizers:
C. Keppel (Hampton/JLab)
W. Melnitchouk (JLab)
J. Morfin (Fermilab)
J. Nelson (William & Mary)
R. Ransome (Rutgers)
S. Wood (JLab)

<http://conferences.jlab.org/neutrino>

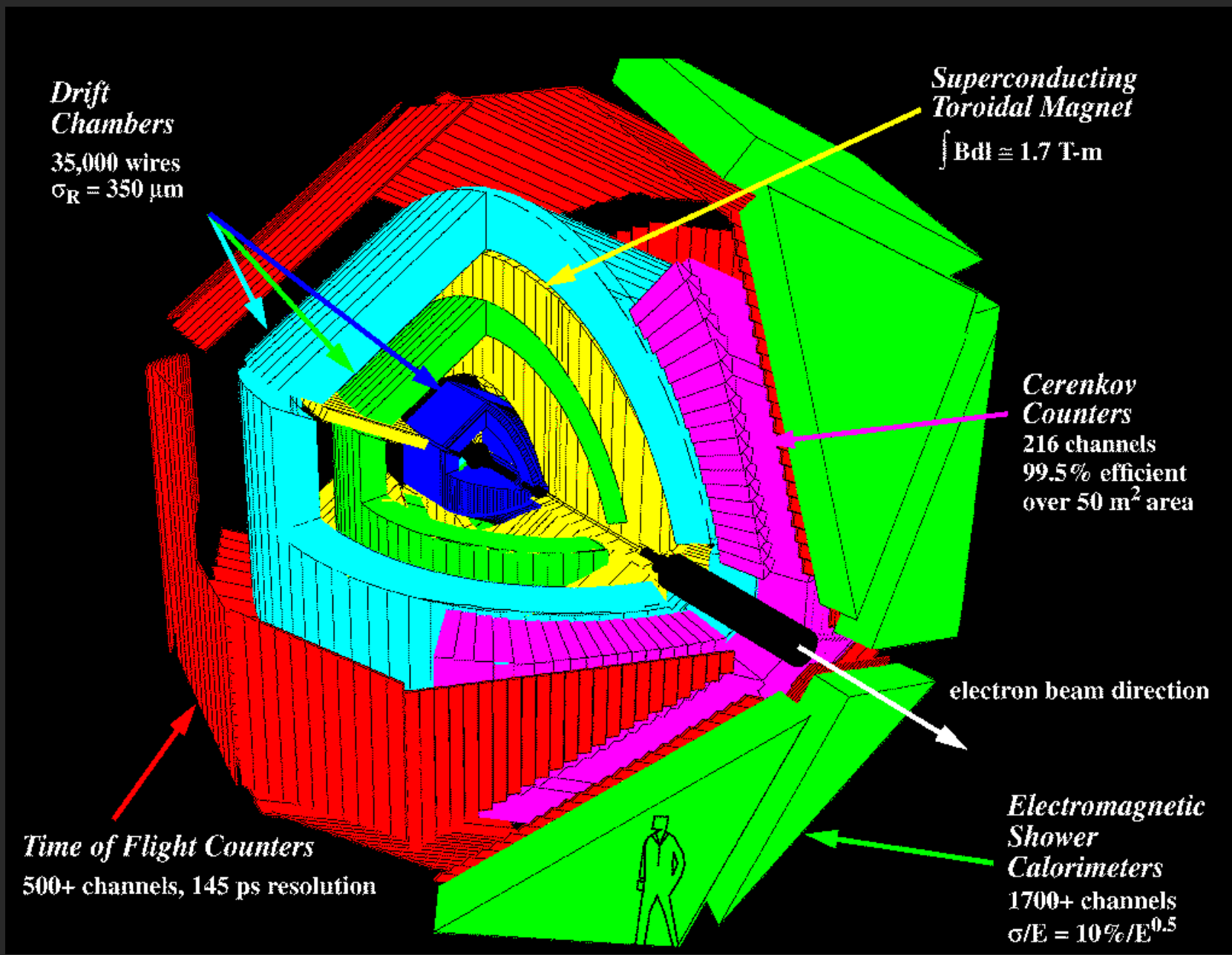
The poster features a central graphic of a nuclear interaction, with a green track labeled 'e' and a yellow track labeled 'ν' entering from the right. The interaction is depicted as a cluster of red and white spheres, representing nucleons, with energy and particles being emitted.

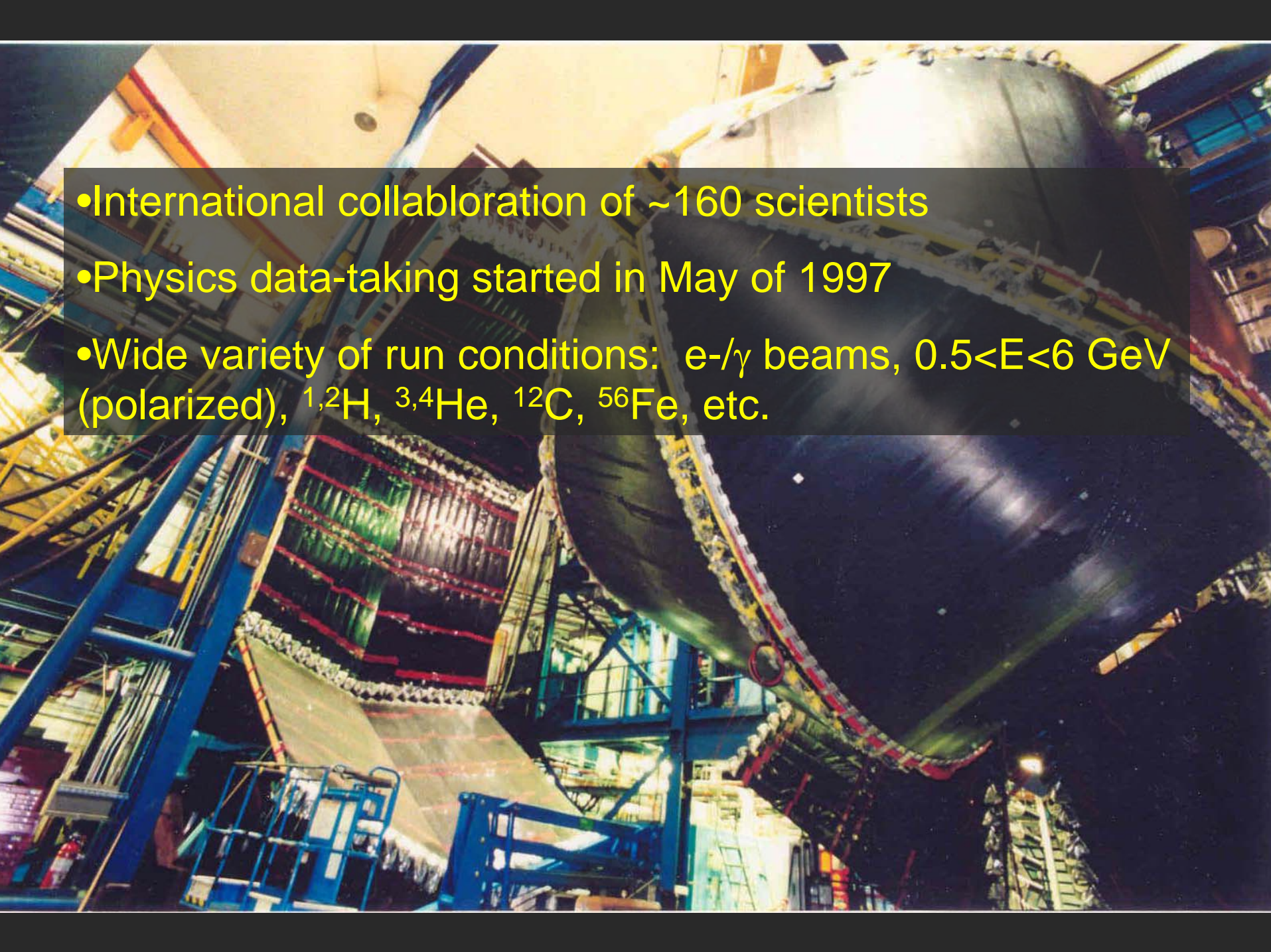
CLAS event display



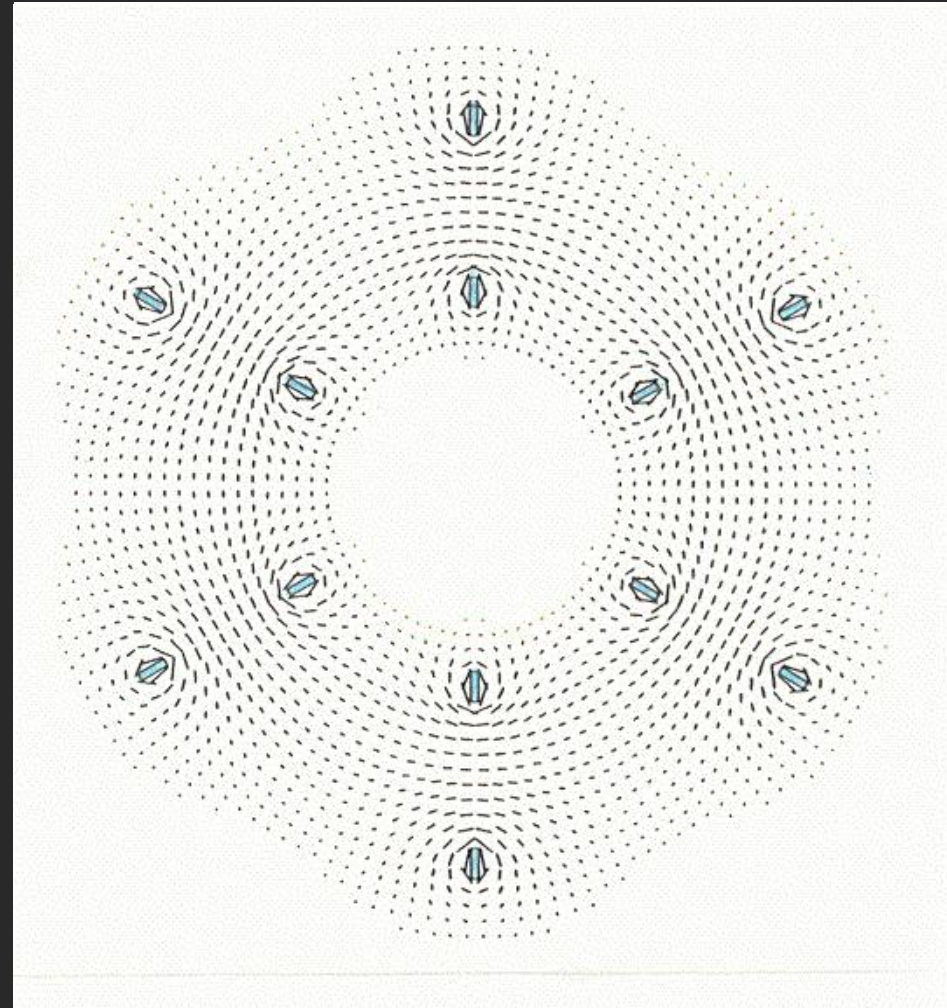
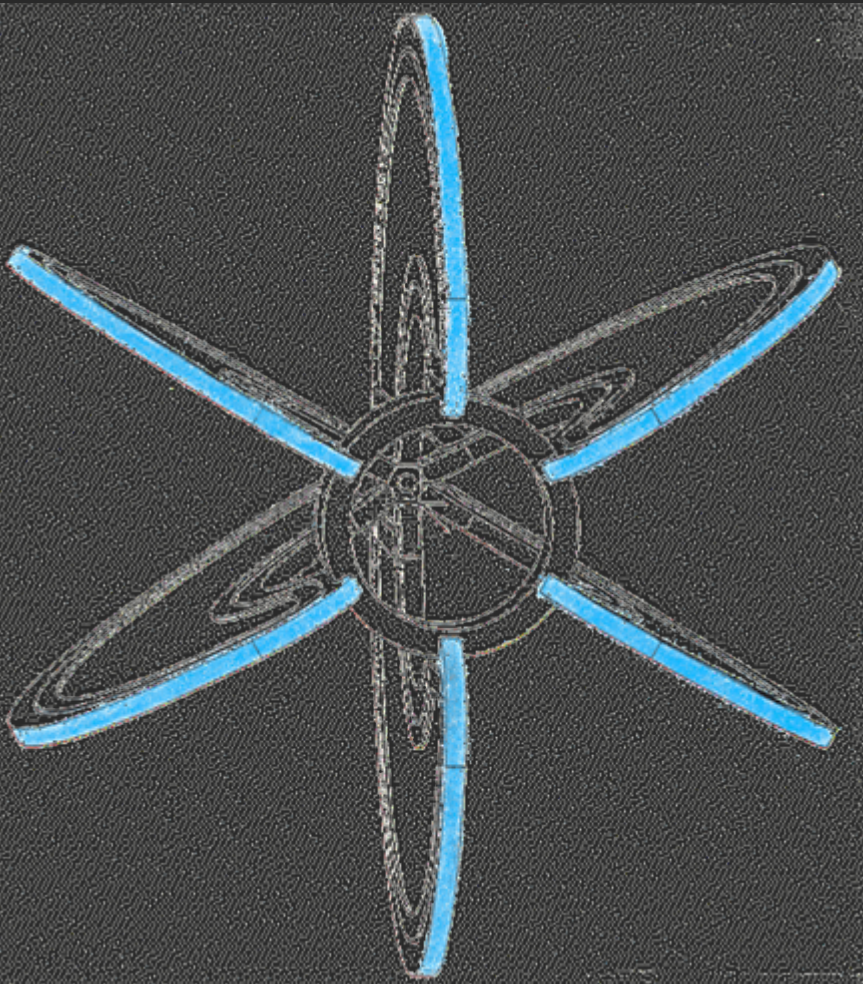
S.Manly, R.Bradford, I. Kleckner, D. Sher
University of Rochester

CLAS: CEBAF Large Acceptance Spectrometer (Hall B)

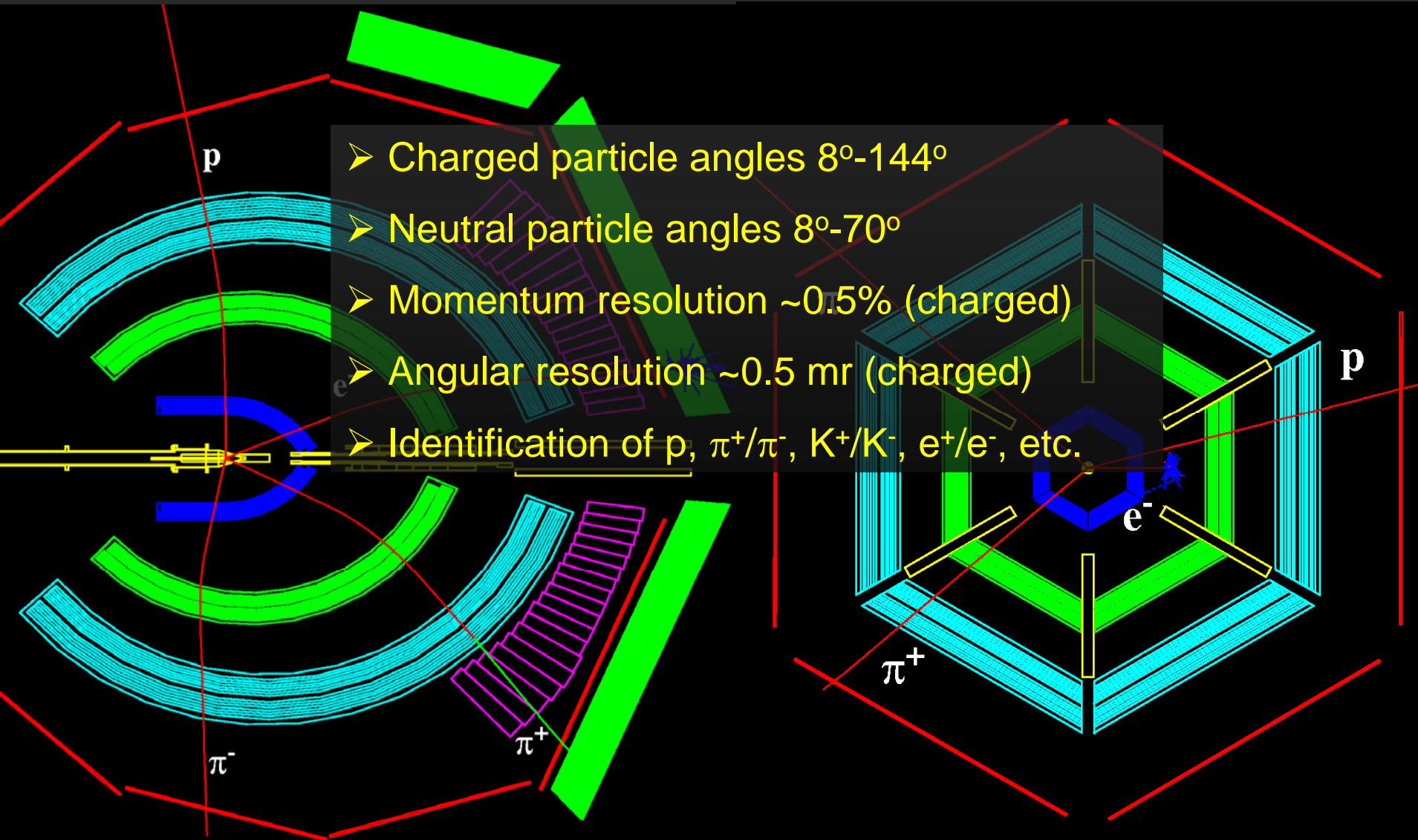


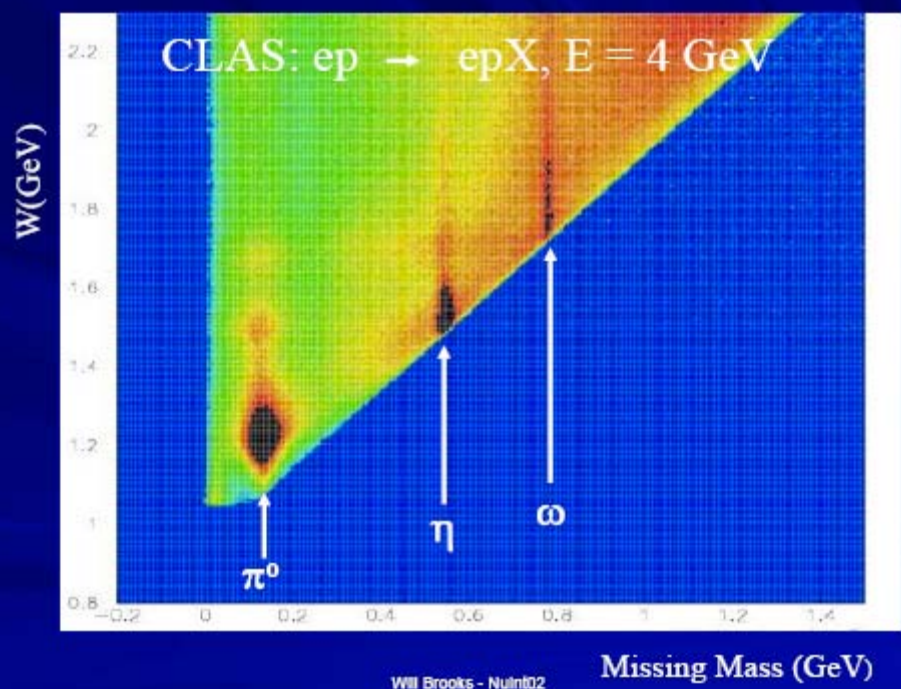
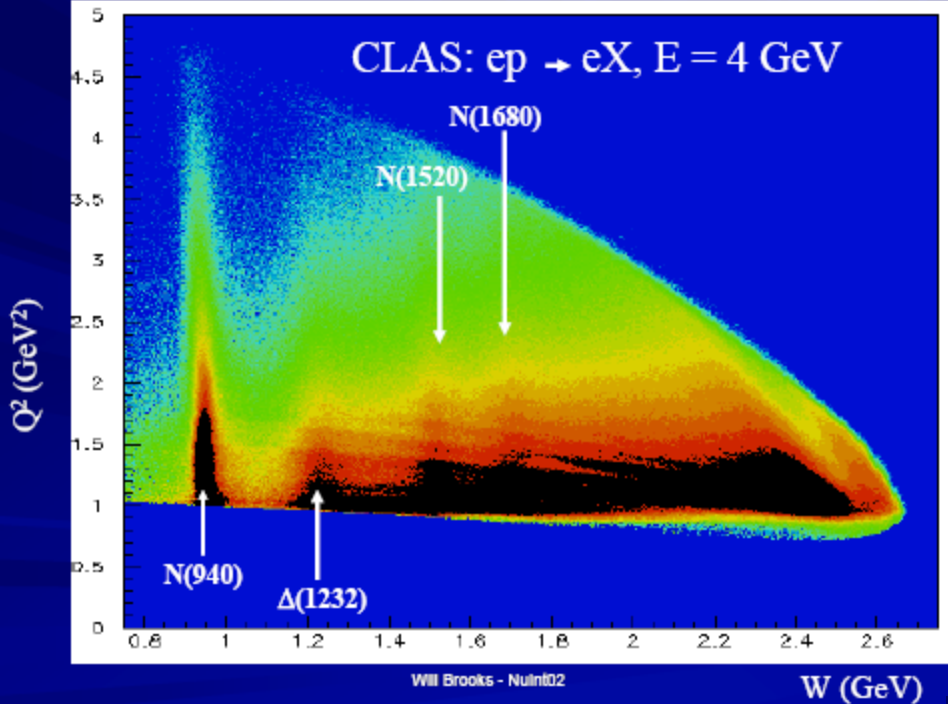
- 
- International collaboration of ~160 scientists
 - Physics data-taking started in May of 1997
 - Wide variety of run conditions: e-/ γ beams, $0.5 < E < 6$ GeV (polarized), $^1,^2\text{H}$, $^3,^4\text{He}$, ^{12}C , ^{56}Fe , etc.

Super-conducting toroidal magnet with six kidney-shaped coils
5 m diameter, 5 m long, 5 M-Amp-turns, max. field 2 Tesla



CLAS Single Event Display





Jupiter: JLab Unified Program to Investigate Nuclear Targets and Electroproduction of Resonances

Hall B part of JUPITER program: look at exclusive final states in eA data in hydrogen and nuclear targets (C and Fe). Produce results useful for tuning MC models used in current and next-generation ν A experiments

Bob Bradford

Jennifer Cano (Univ. Virginia undergraduate, summer 2006)

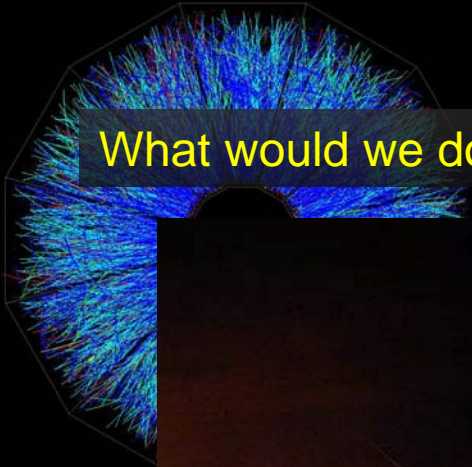
Ian Kleckner (UR undergraduate)

Steve Manly

David Sher (John's Hopkins undergraduate, summer 2005)

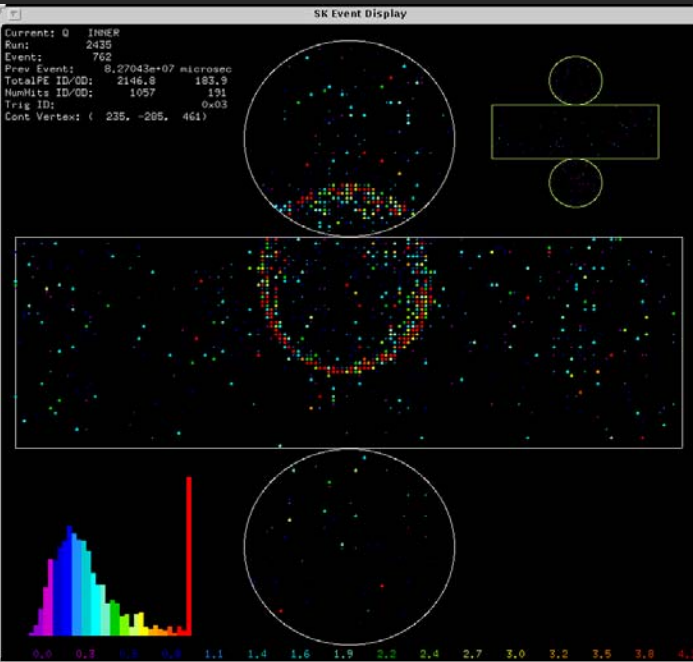
Coming from RHIC, this has to be easy ...

What would we do if we lived in a fantasy world?



Neutrino interaction ID and energy reconstruction

MINERvA

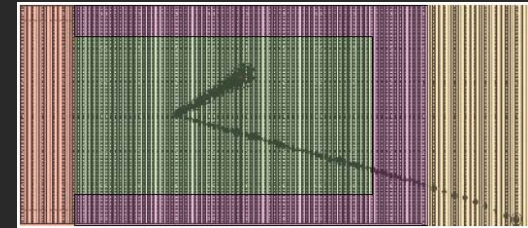


SuperK

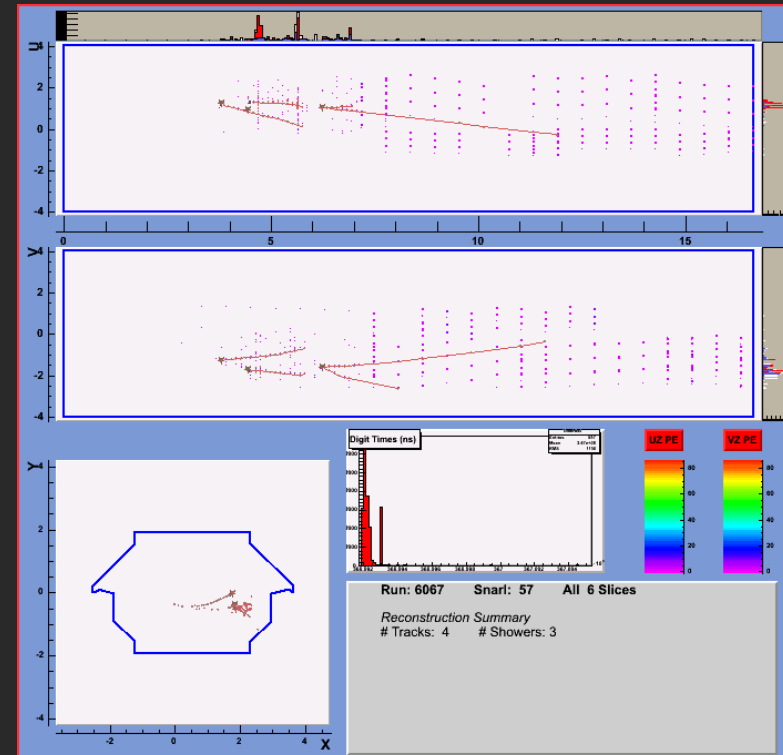
Cerenkov

Calorimetric

Sampling fraction varies

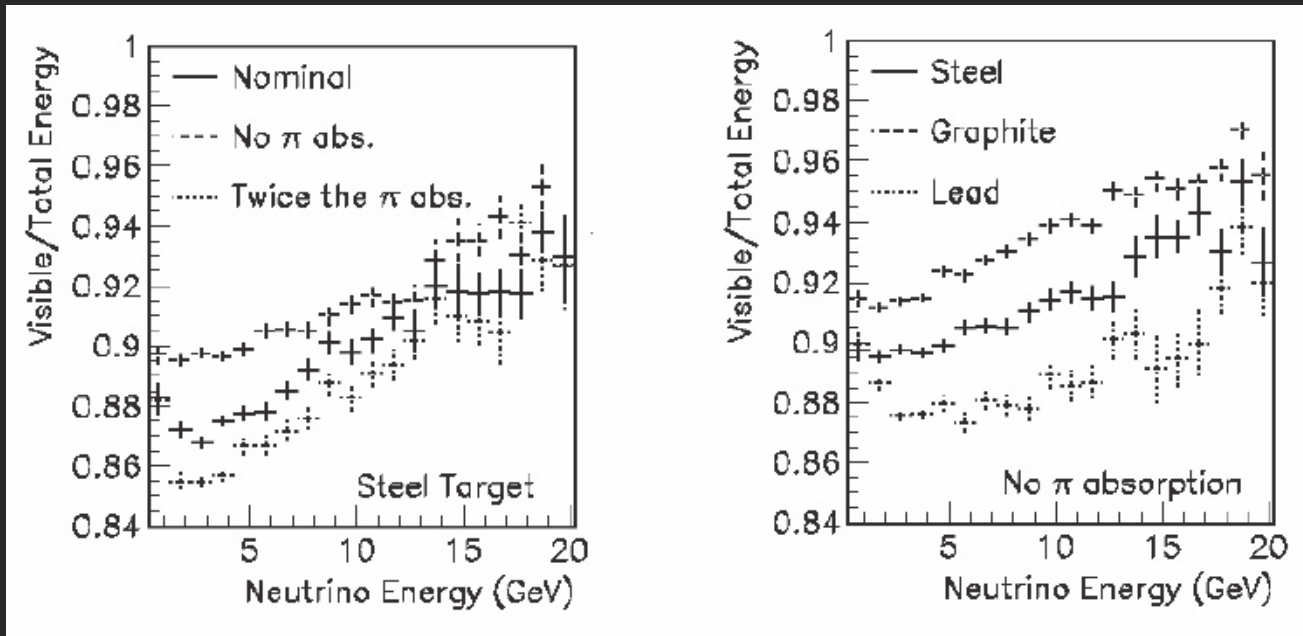


MINOS

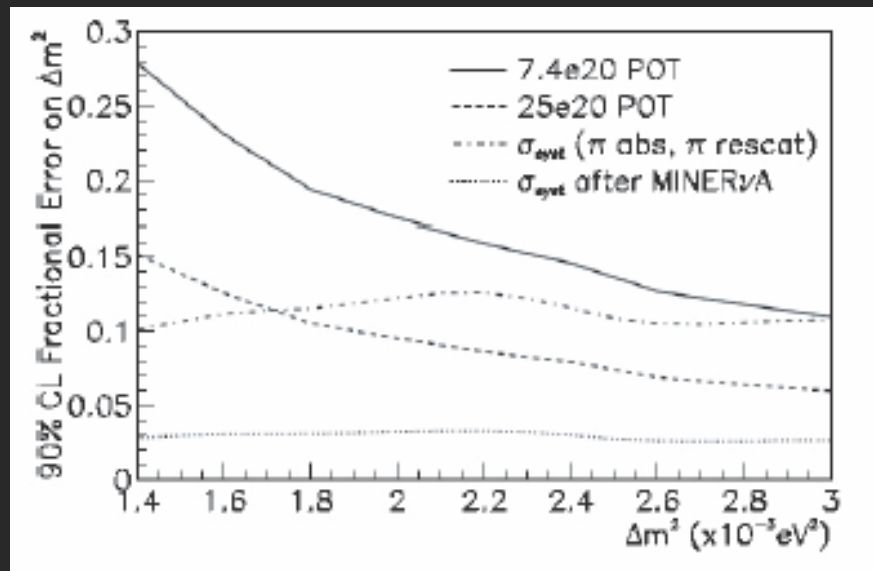


$$E_\nu = \frac{m_N E_\mu - m_\mu^2/2}{m_N - E_\mu + p_\mu \cos \theta_\mu}$$

For QE/E, with source known



Estimates for MINOS-like detector



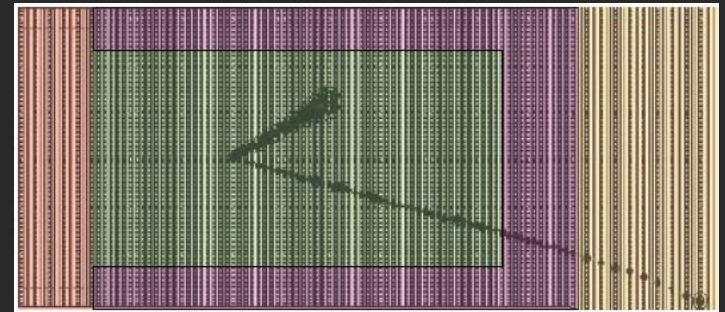
**Momentum distributions for charged pions in 1- π
and 2- π events (E, Q^2 , A=H,C,Fe)**

**Momentum and angular distributions for charged
protons in 0,1,2- π events (E, Q^2 , A=H,C,Fe)**

Allows neutrino MC tuners to take into account nuclear effects like transparency and absorption in a brute force way. They can look at data for vector part and appropriate q^2 only.

How often do you see proton from QE/elastic event? (Affects E_{vis} and event categorization.)

How often do you lose a pion in a resonance or inelastic event? (Affects E_{vis} and event categorization)



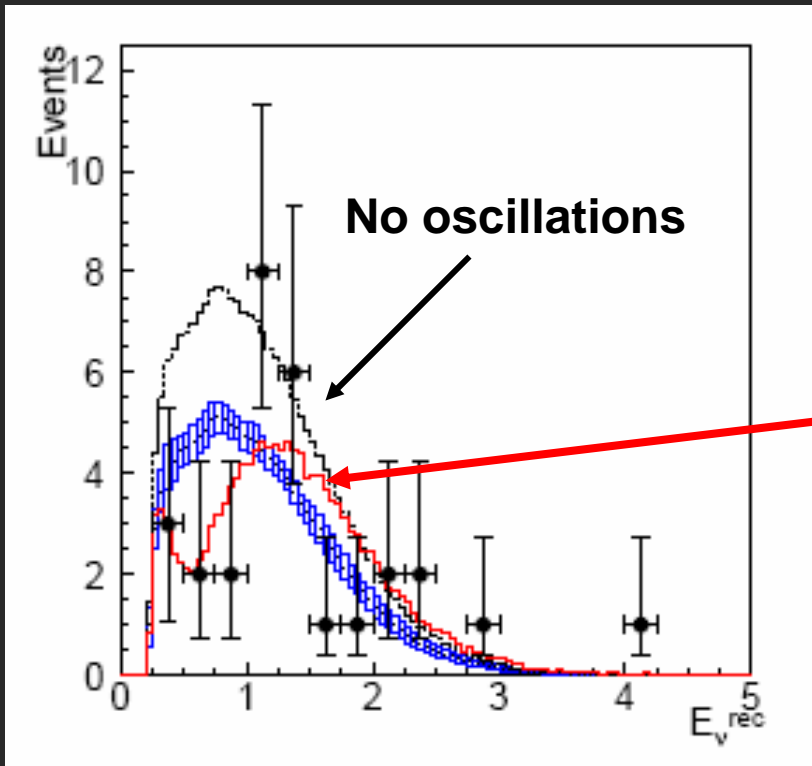
MINER_vA event display

π^0 / π^+ ratio, π^- / π^+ ratio (E, q^2, A)

E_{vis} vs. W

Neutral and charged pions look different in ν detectors.

The reconstructed neutrino energy is a critical quantity for neutrino expts. They can tune MC's with CLAS results presented appropriately.



i.e., K2K result, E_{ν} is important

Oscillations

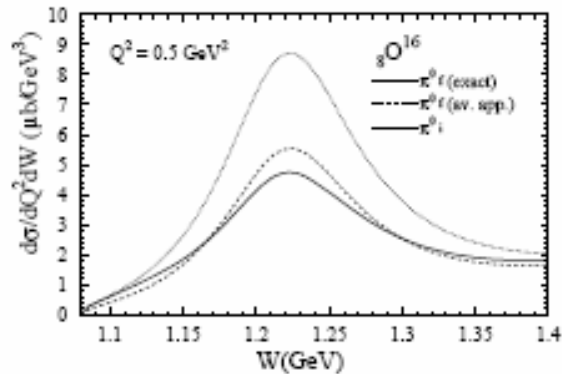


Figure 1. Electroproduction for π^0 on Oxygen target.

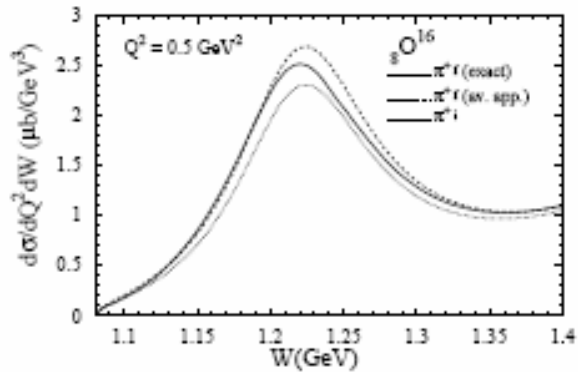


Figure 2. Electroproduction for π^+ on Oxygen target.

➤ Dotted line is x-section without nuclear corrections

➤ Broken-line curve is the x-section including nuclear corrections with averaging approximation

➤ Solid line is x-section with exact transport problem (no averaging)

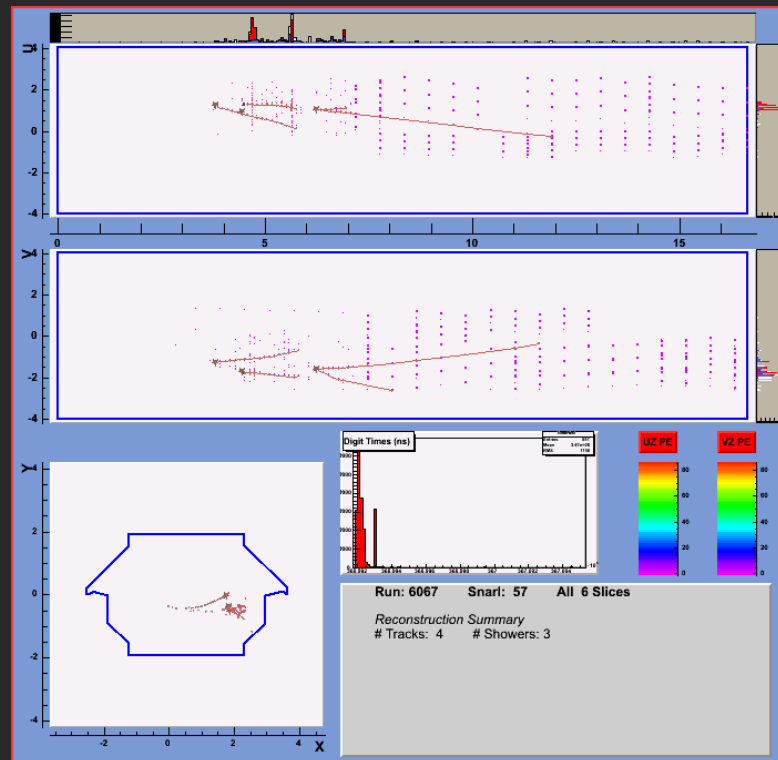
Would be nice to test/tune the model to best extent possible on electroproduction ...

Paschos, Schienbein, Yu, hep-ph/0408148

ANP model calculations

$ep \rightarrow ep\pi^0 \rightarrow ep\pi^+$ below 2π threshold

Coherent neutral pion production background needs to be understood in neutrino experiments. Pizeros can mimic electron neutrinos. How often does charge exchange happen? Is there an A dependence?



Identify events with specific resonances, in, say $p\pi$

Look at single π yields $d^5\sigma/d\Omega'dE'd\Omega^*$

π Integrated $d\sigma/dw$, $d\sigma/dq^2$ for each resonance

Helpful for model builders trying to understand the resonance region (Paschos).

Okay ... time for a reality check.



π^0 acceptance, π^0 detection usually done through missing mass, does this work at all for A .neq. 1?

Need MC to estimate purity and efficiency

Would like to have everything acceptance and radiatively corrected.

Yikes!

FERMI smearing

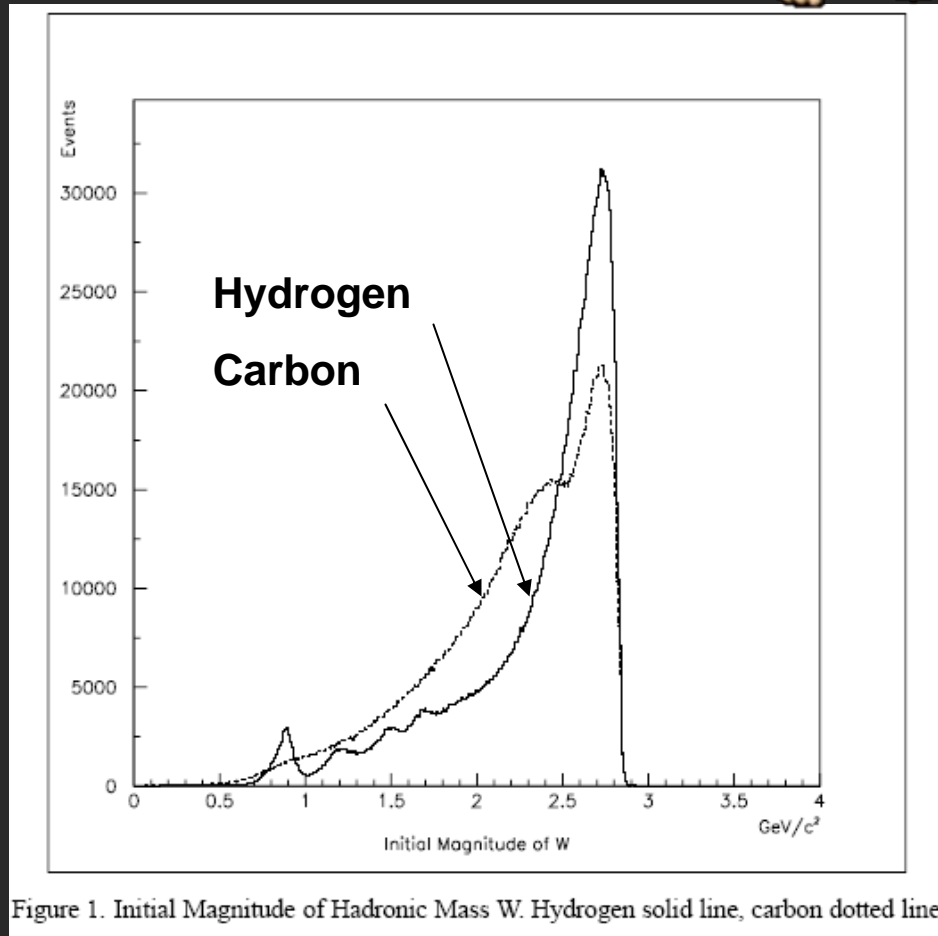
Field orientation affects particle acceptance

what is E_{vis} ? Is it E_{ch+} , E_{ch} , $E_{ch} + E_{\pi}$ if π^0 is seen in missing mass?

© KURT JONES 2003

Hydrogen data from Run e1c, E=4.462 GeV

Carbon data from Run e2a, E=4.462 GeV



Our first look
at the data

Figure 1. Initial Magnitude of Hadronic Mass W . Hydrogen solid line, carbon dotted line.

Raw W distribution using SEB group and CLAS software for
initial particle ID (H from run 17746, C from run 018018)

Cleaning up the electrons

Sampling fraction cut, E/p be near 1 for electron hypothesis

Demand 60 MeV in inner electromagnetic calorimeter

Demand electrons lose no more than 20% of initial energy, $y < 0.8$

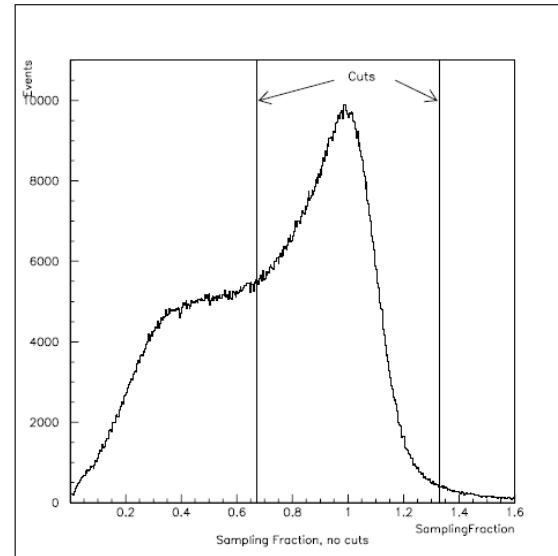
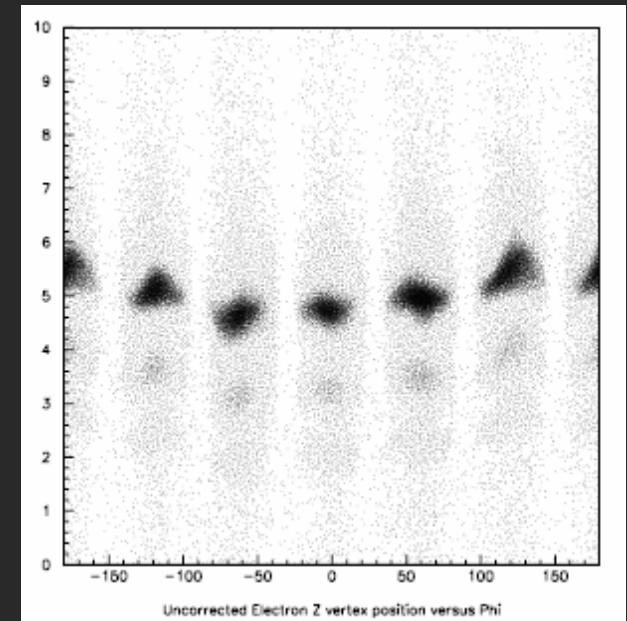
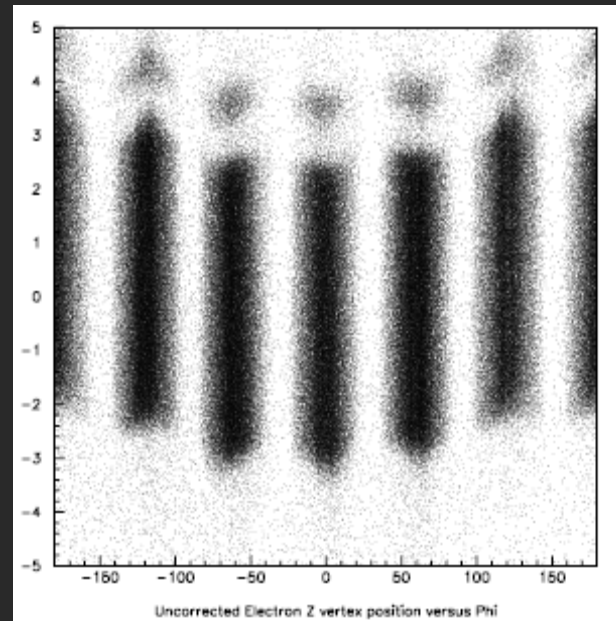
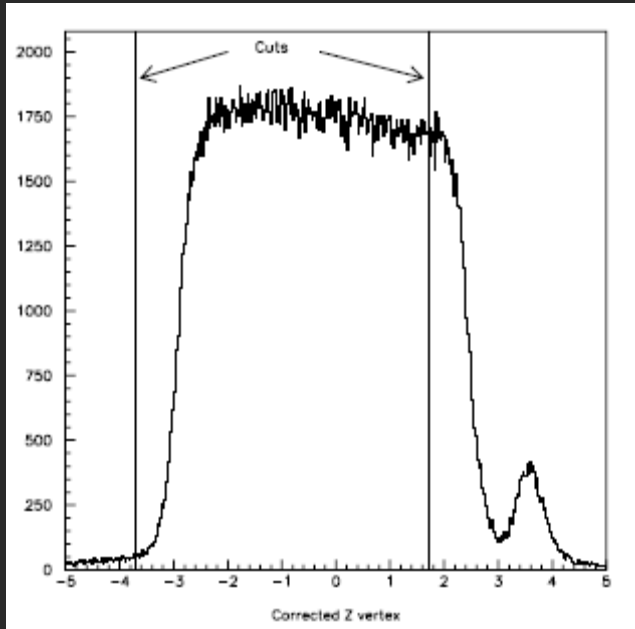


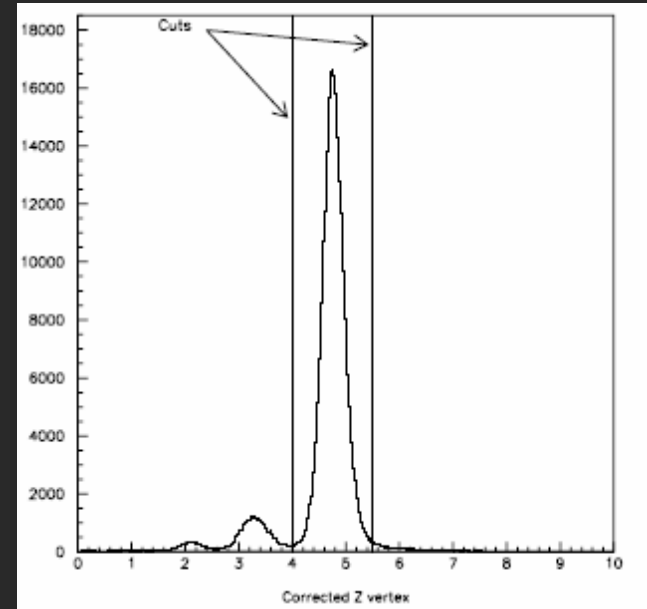
Figure 2. Sampling fraction for hydrogen data. Cuts indicated by vertical lines.

Uncorrected z vertex distributions





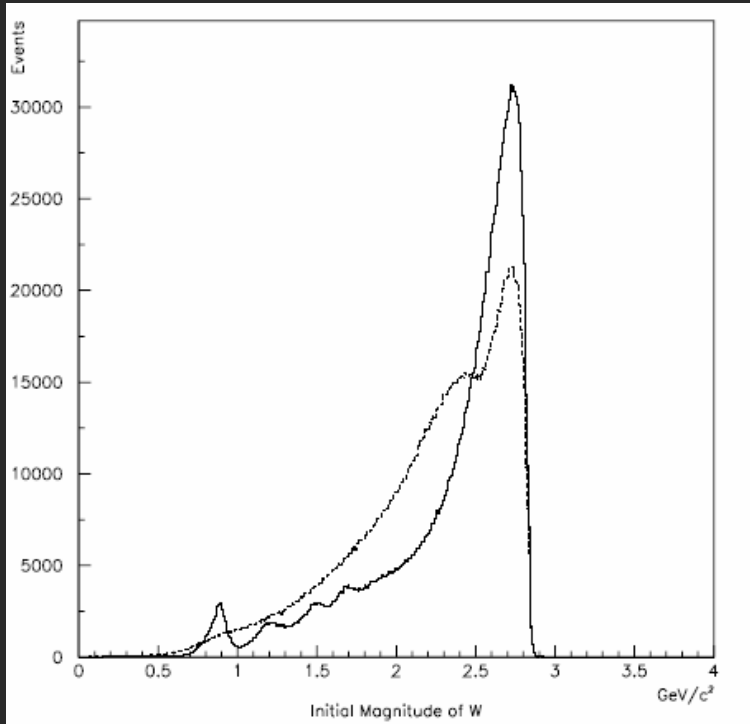
Hydrogen



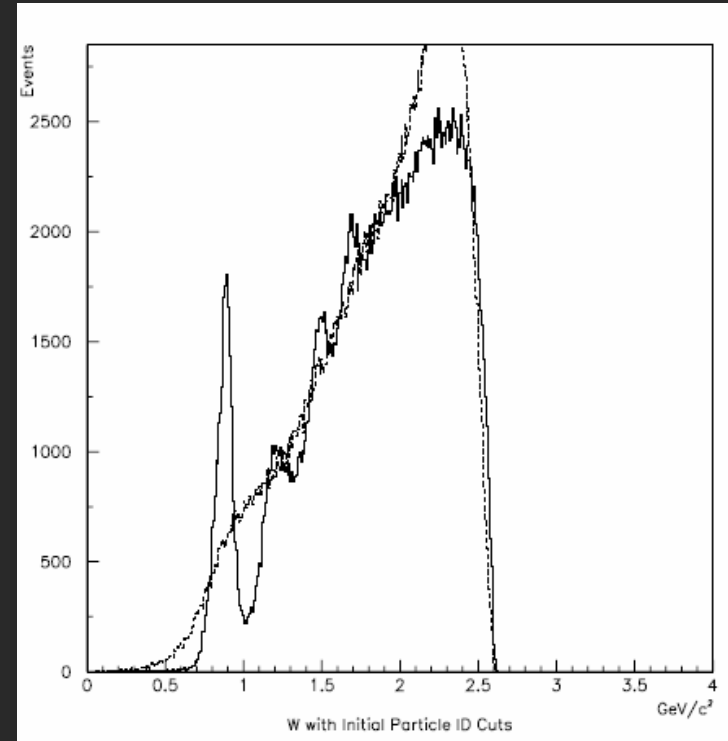
carbon

Follows cuts done in Carman and Raue,
"Hyperon Electroproduction in CLAS"

Cleaning up the electrons



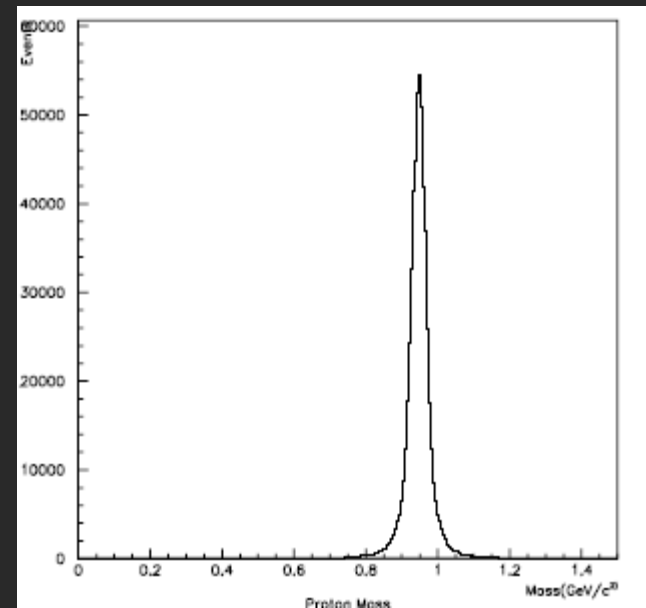
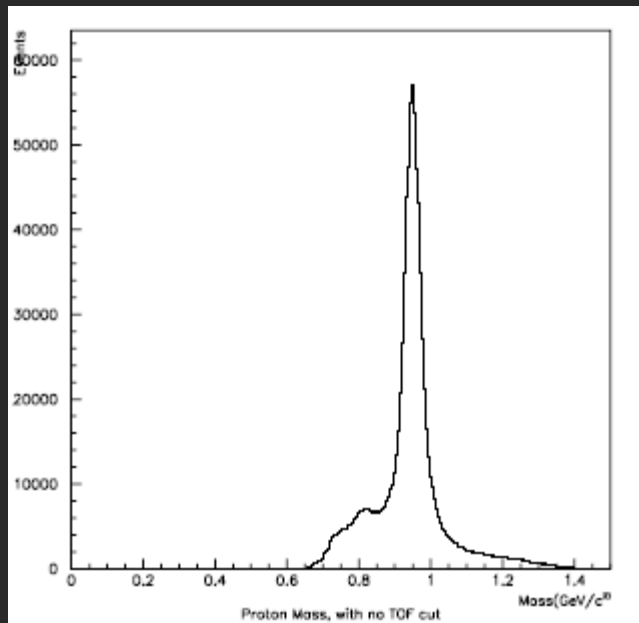
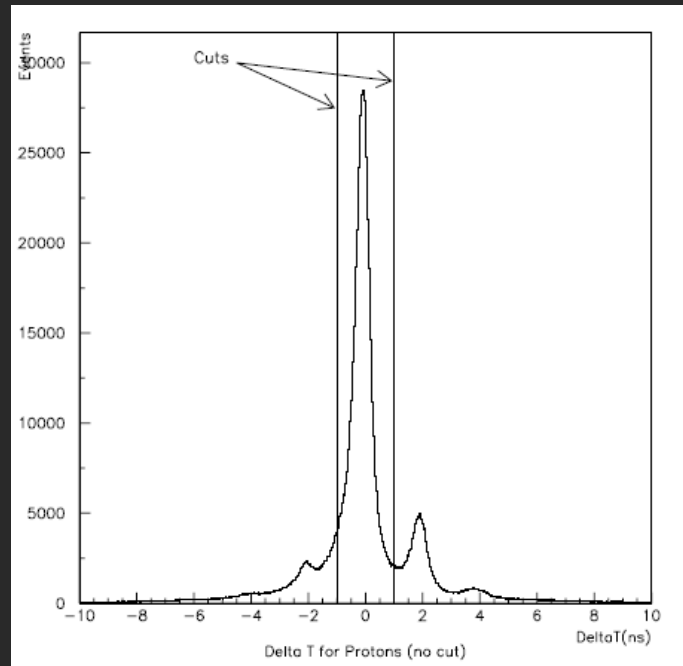
Raw data



With sampling fraction cut,
mass cut, Z-vertex cut,
EC-fiducial cuts, $y < 0.8$.

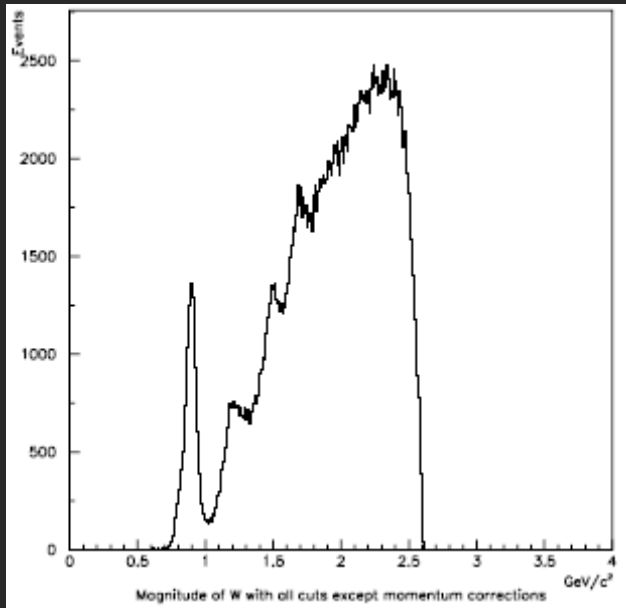
Cleaning up the hadrons

Time-of-flight cuts for protons in hydrogen target data

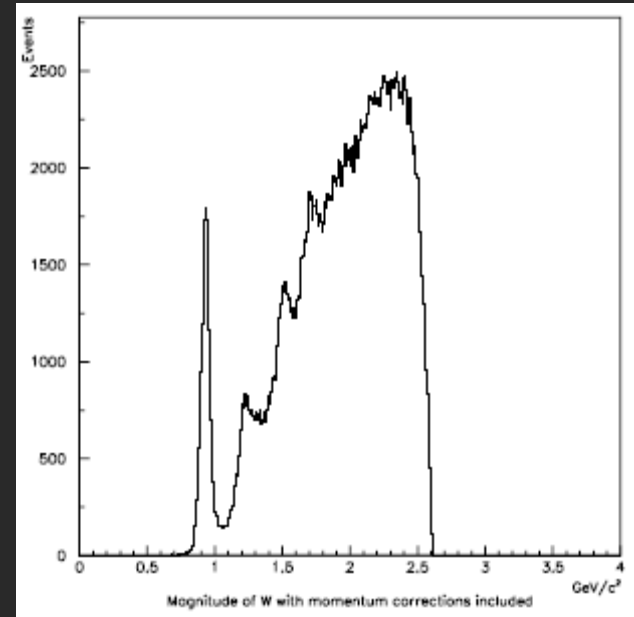


Momentum corrections –

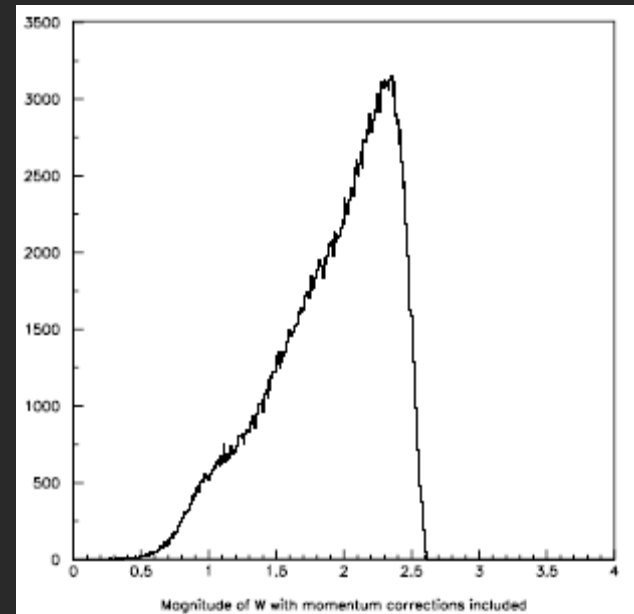
Use PittsMomCorr (for e1c H data), also applied to our e2a carbon data



hydrogen



carbon

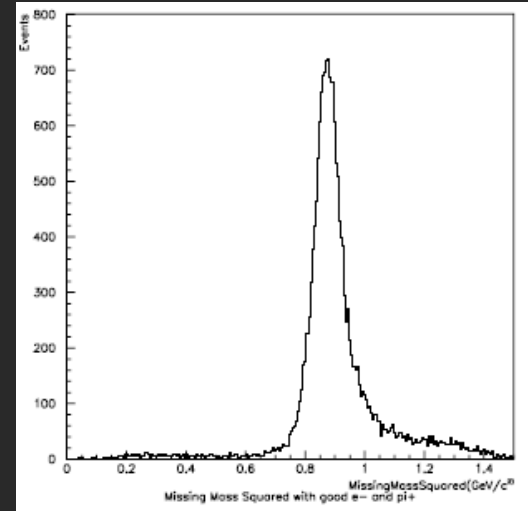
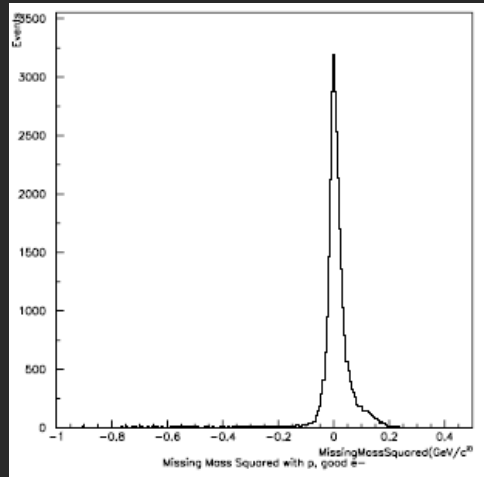


Missing mass squared in $\Delta(1232)$ resonance region

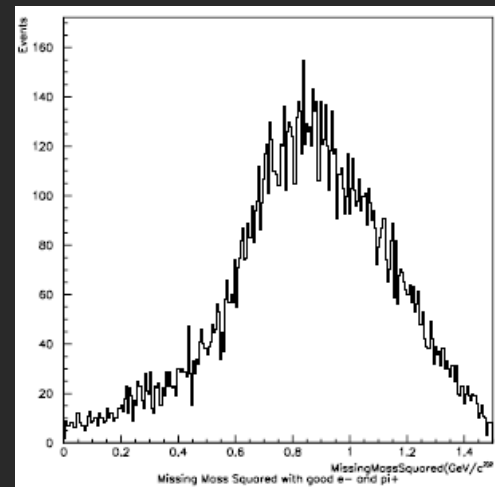
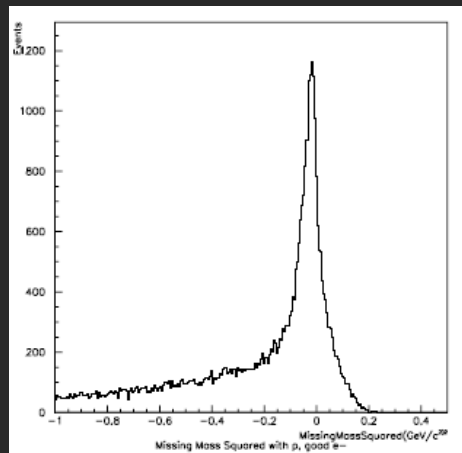
e-p

e-pi

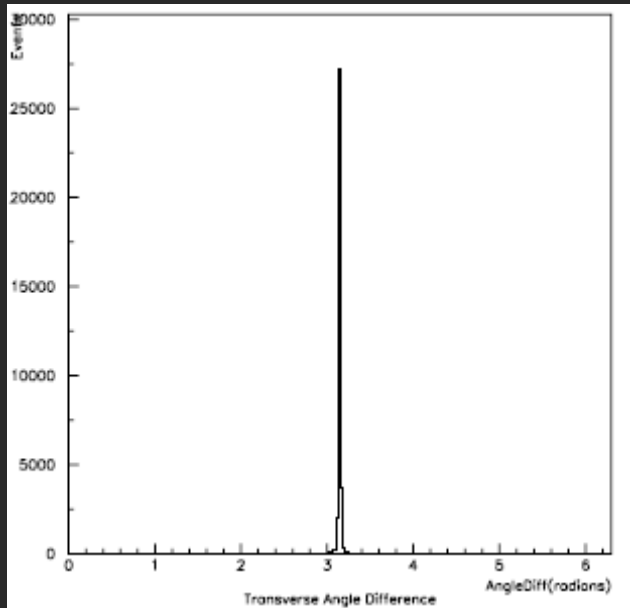
hydrogen



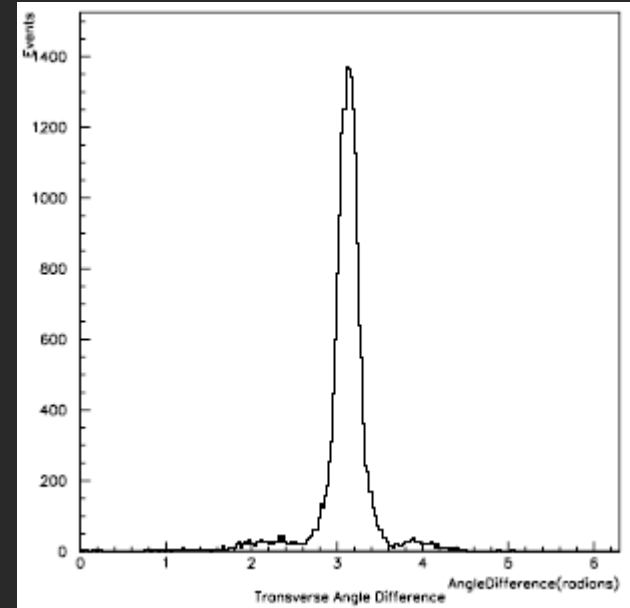
carbon



Events in the elastic region – transverse opening angle between the e- and proton

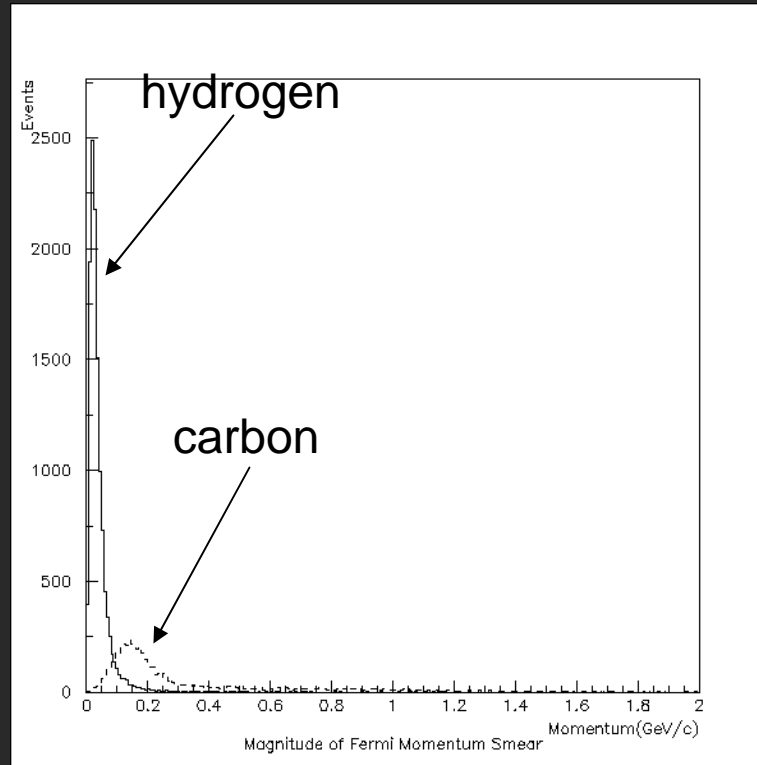


hydrogen



carbon

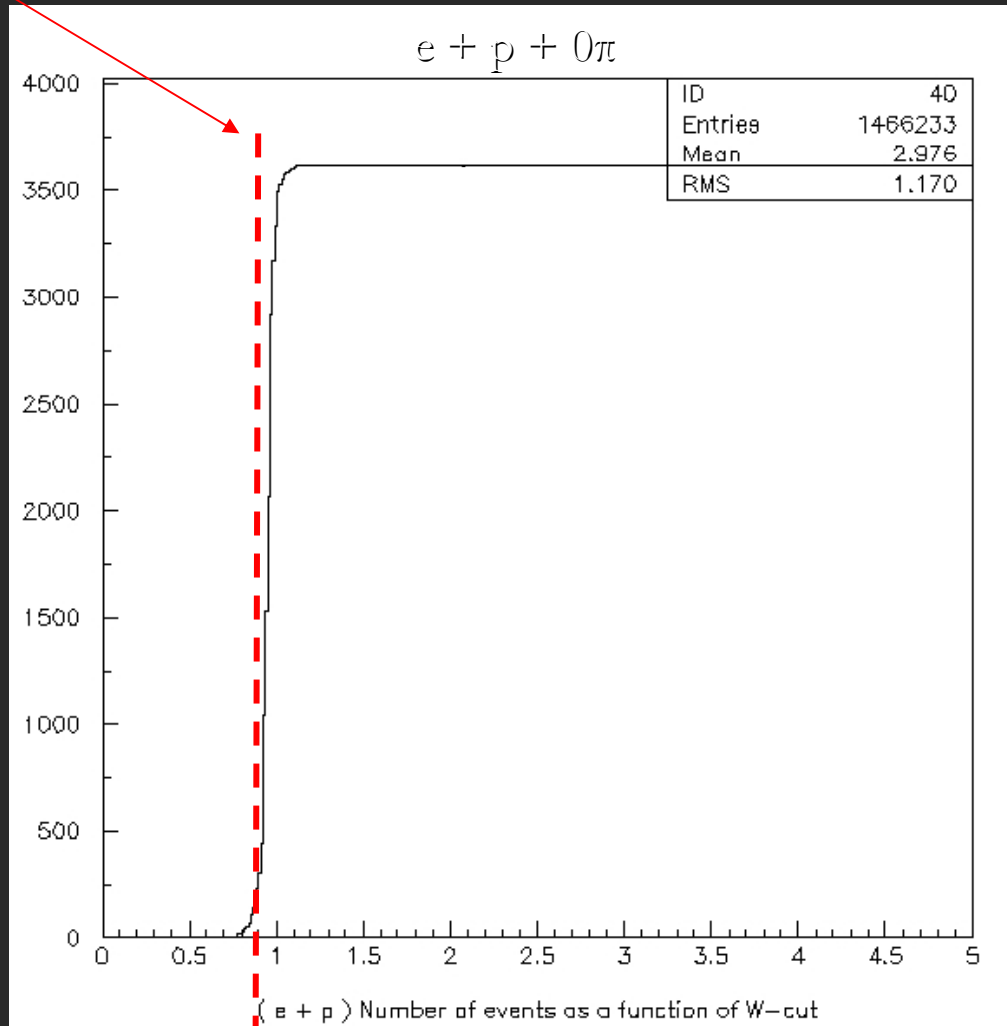
Know incoming e- four-vector and outgoing e- and p four-vectors, calculate magnitude of incoming p momentum due to Fermi smearing



Can use momentum and energy conservation and try to correct for Fermi smear on event-by-event basis. Sort of works but imperfect due to off-shell kinematics.

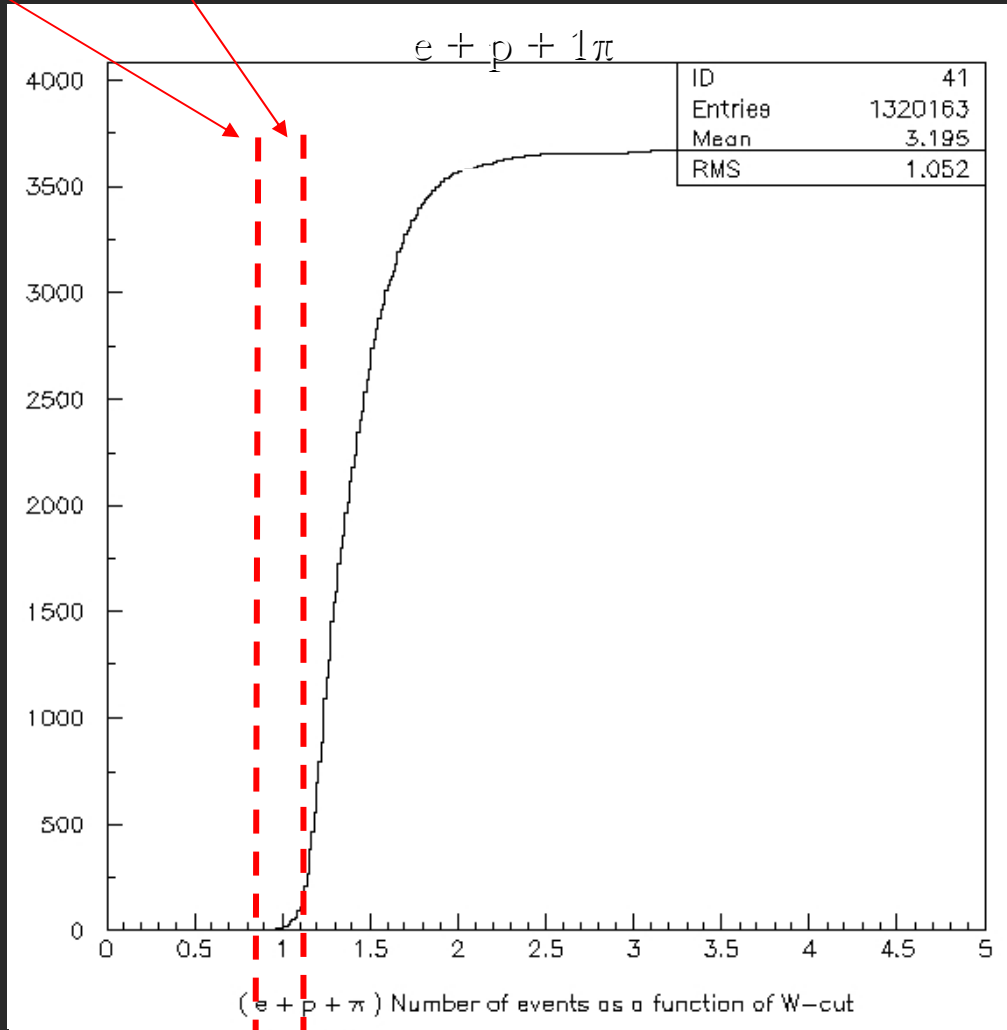
Can we use thresholds in W?

$e p + 0\pi$ threshold

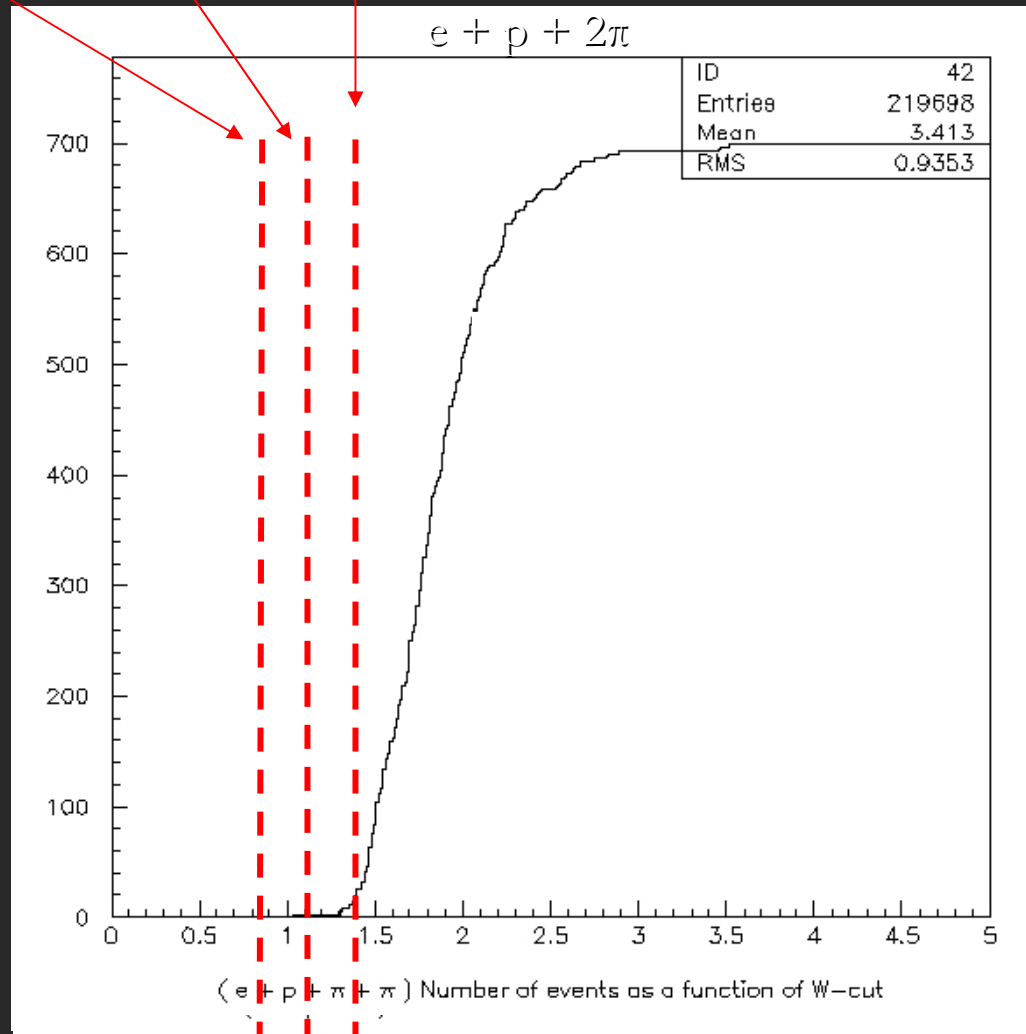


$e p + 1\pi$ threshold

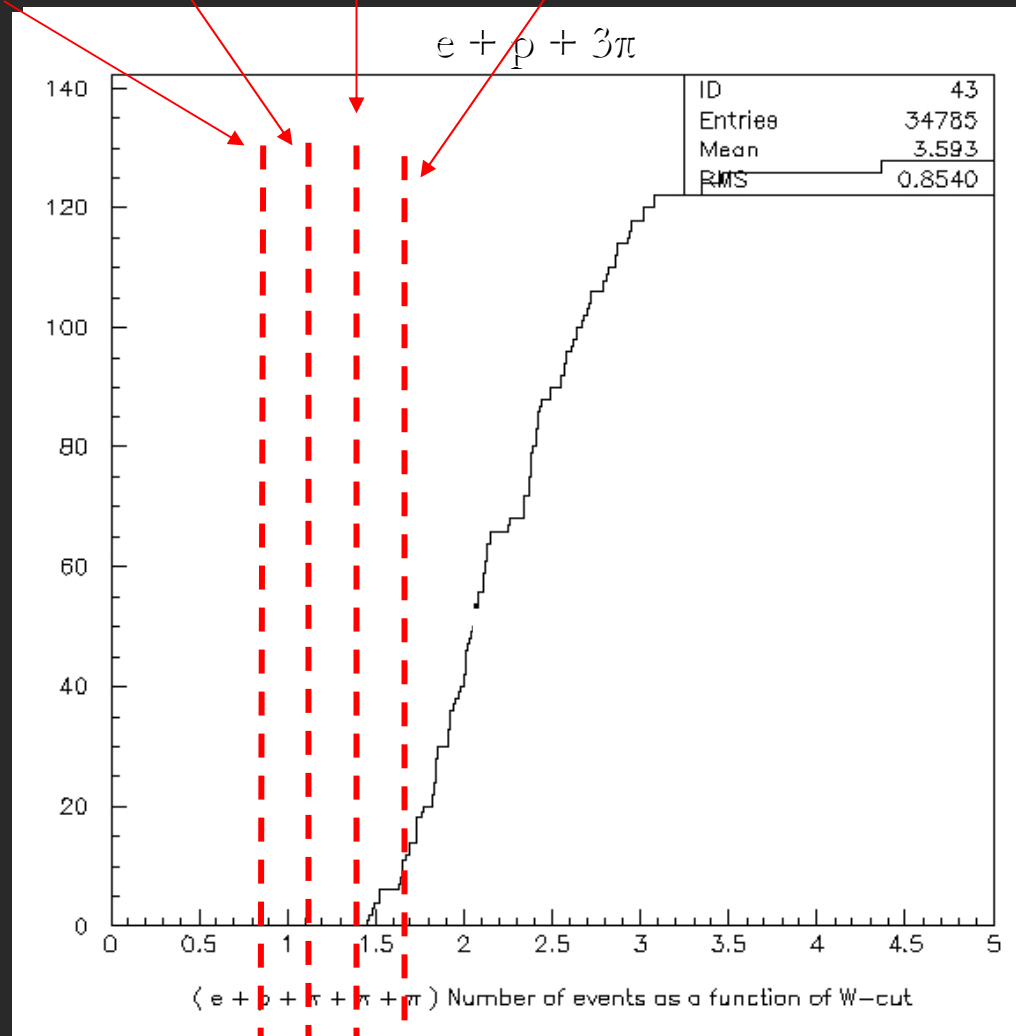
$e p + 0\pi$ threshold



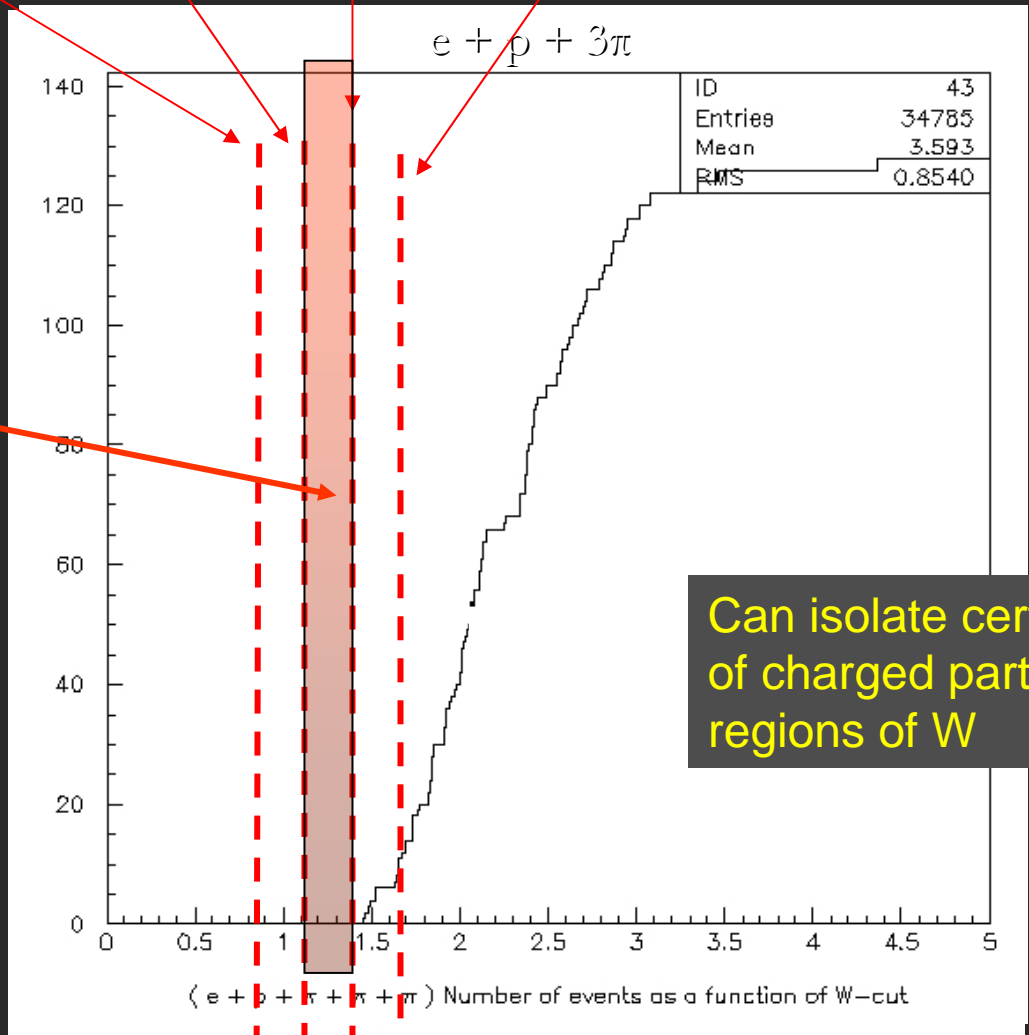
$e p + 0\pi$ threshold
 $e p + 1\pi$ threshold
 $e p + 2\pi$ threshold



$ep+0\pi$ threshold
 $ep+1\pi$ threshold
 $ep+2\pi$ threshold
 $ep+3\pi$ threshold



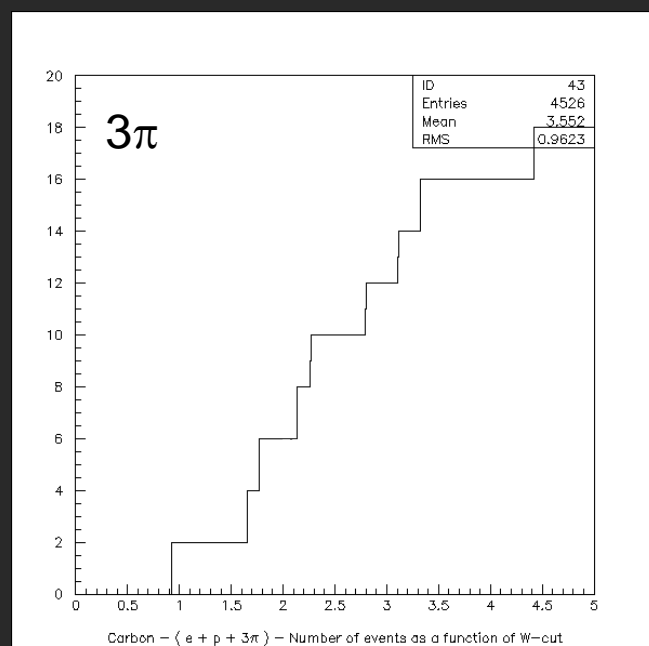
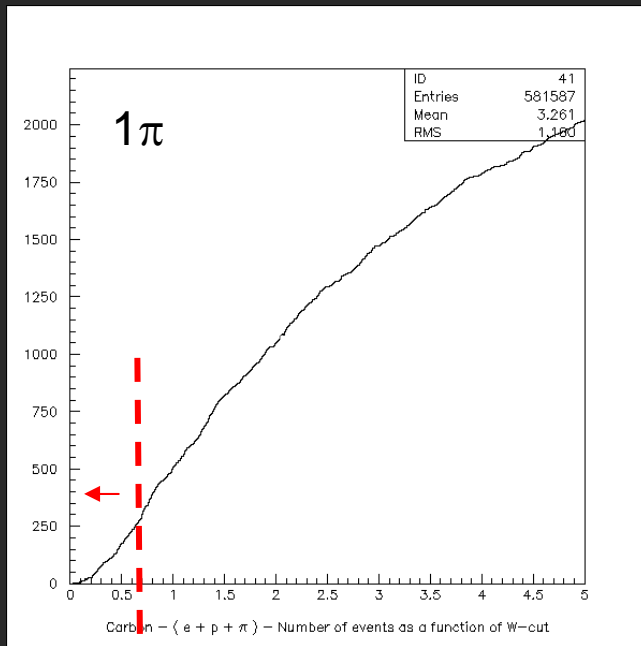
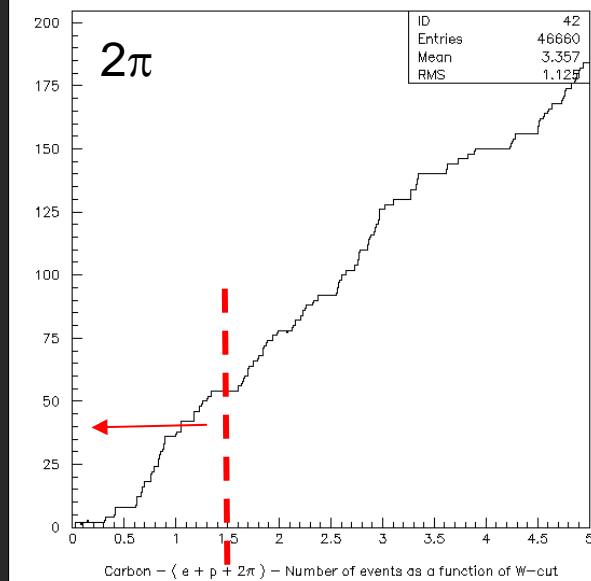
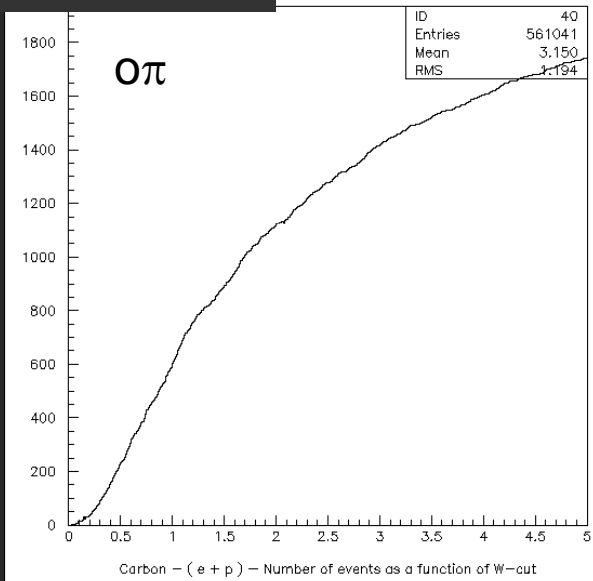
$ep+0\pi$ threshold
 $ep+1\pi$ threshold
 $ep+2\pi$ threshold
 $ep+3\pi$ threshold



$ep\pi$ with little/no missing mass in this region of W

Can isolate certain topologies of charged particles in small regions of W

Carbon



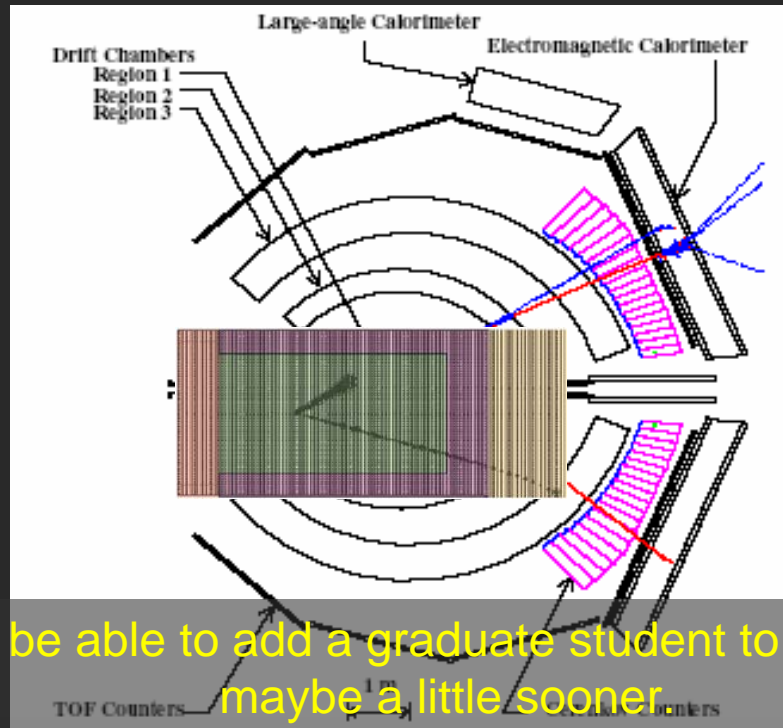
Near future

Fermi smearing and radiative corrections ~cancel

$$\frac{\left[\frac{\pi^0}{\pi^+} \right]_{\text{hydrogen}}}{\left[\frac{\pi^0}{\pi^+} \right]_{\text{carbon}}}$$

$\pi^0\pi^+$ acceptance differences ~cancel

Fermi smearing and radiative corrections ~cancel



Expect to be able to add a graduate student to effort by 2007, maybe a little sooner.

This summer ... pizeros

MC, radiative corrections

Able to isolate topologies in eA in narrow regions of W

Open to suggestions for tricks to pull out resonances

Open to suggestions for useful observations that are realistic about the difficulty of identifying topologies and resonances