

Results from HARP

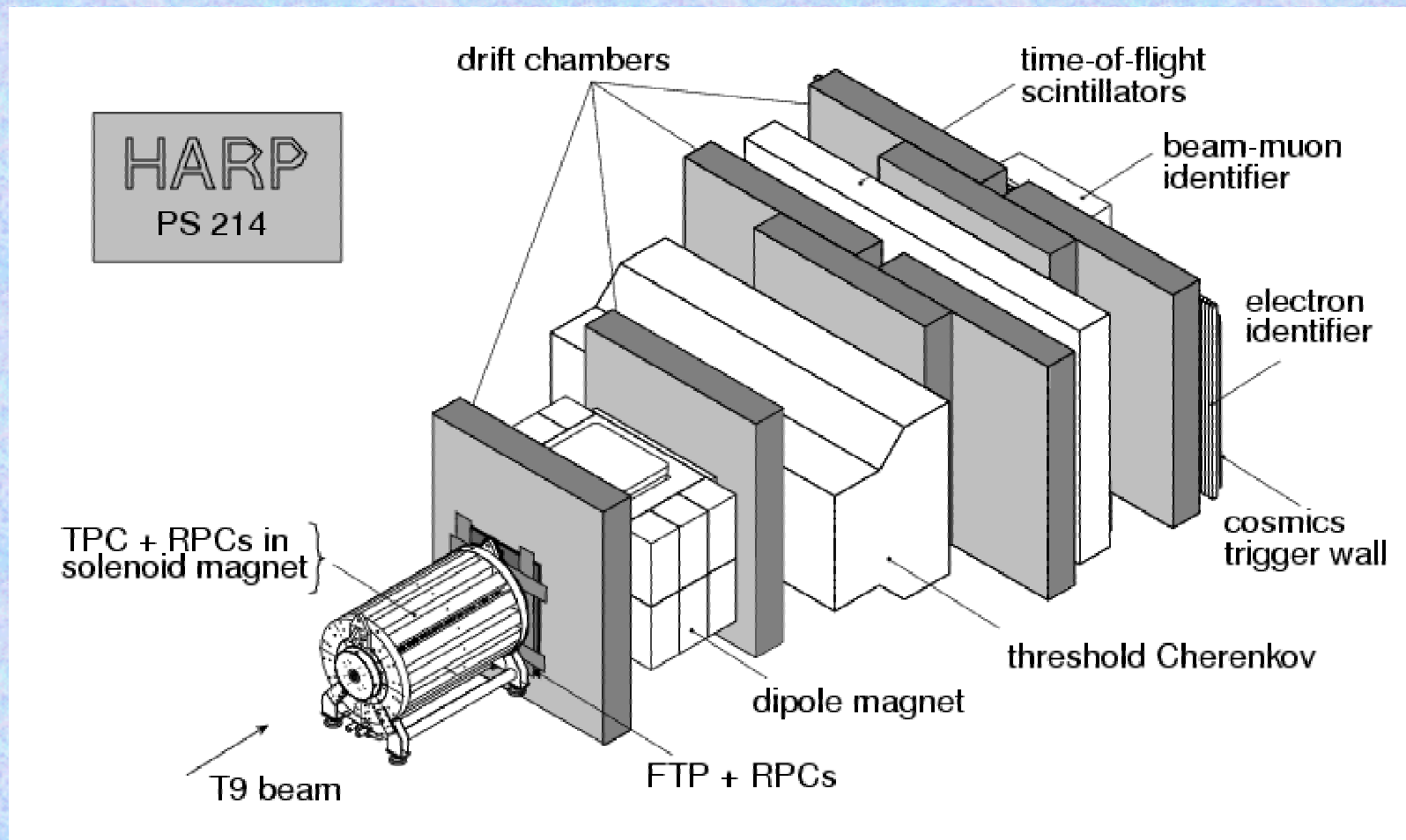
Malcolm Ellis

On behalf of the HARP collaboration

DPF Meeting

Riverside, August 2004

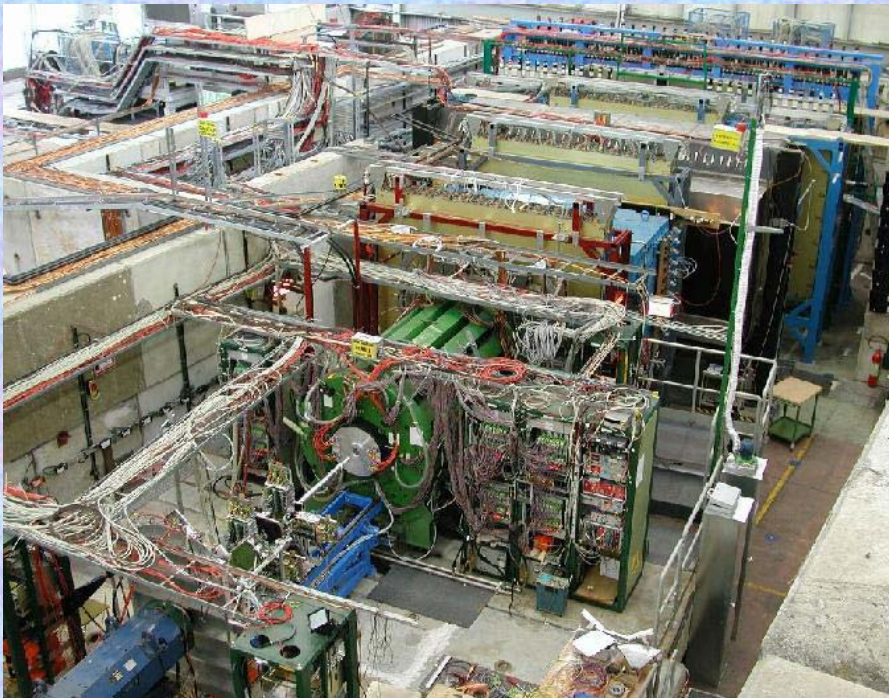
The HAdRon Production Experiment



124 physicists

24 institutes

Physics Goals



Systematic study of HAdRon Production:

Beam energy: **2-15 GeV**
Target: **from hydrogen to lead.**

- Input for precise calculation of **atmospheric neutrino flux**

- Input for prediction of neutrino fluxes for the **MiniBooNE** and **K2K** experiments

- Pion/kaon yield for the design of the proton driver of **neutrino factories** and SPL-based **super-beams**

- Input for **Monte Carlo** generators (GEANT4, e.g. for LHC, space applications)

Data Taking Summary

HARP took data at the CERN PS T9 beam-line in 2001-2002

Total: 420 M events, ~300 settings



SOLID:

Be	C	Al	Cu	Sn	Ta	Pb	H ₂ O	Empty
2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	10%	0%
5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	100%	
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
+3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c	+3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c	+3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c	+3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c	+3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c	+1.5, +3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c	+1.5, +3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c	+1.5,+8 GeV/c	+1.5, +3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c

CRYOGENIC:

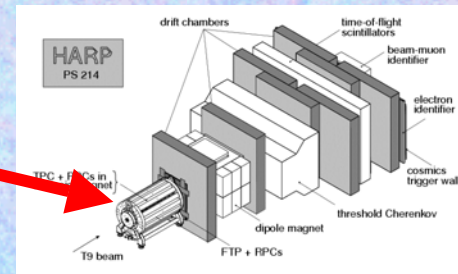
H	D	N	O	Empty
0.8%	2.1%	5.5%	7.5%	0%
2.4%				
+3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c	+3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c	+3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c	+3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c	+3,+5,+8, +12,+15 -3,-5,-8, -12,-15 GeV/c

ν EXP:

K2K: Al	MiniBoone: Be	LSND: H ₂ O
5%	5%	10%
50%	50%	100%
100%	100%	
Replica	Replica	
+12.9 GeV/c	+8.9 GeV/c	+1.5 GeV/c

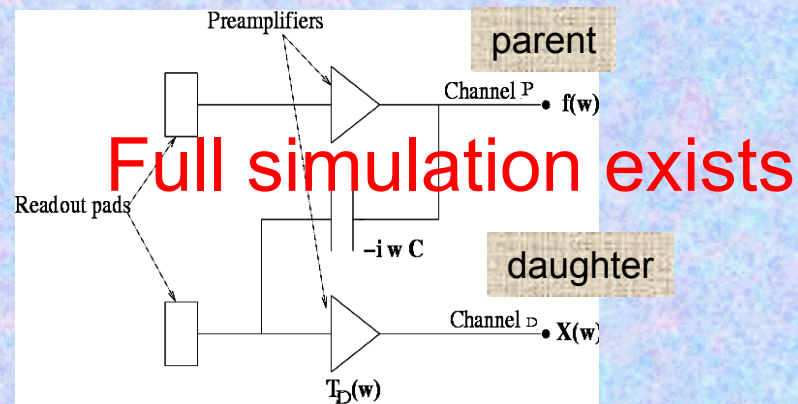


TPC – Large Angle



- Full track reconstruction available
- Calibration campaign in 2003:
 - Calibration with sources (^{55}Fe , ^{83}Kr)
 - Calibration with cosmic rays.
- Systematic study of corrections:
 - Basic calibrations revisited (time, charge, position)
 - Cross-talk correction
 - Distortion corrections

TPC Cross talk

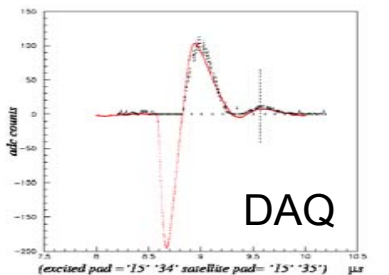
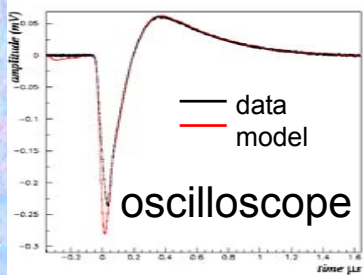


cross-talk model

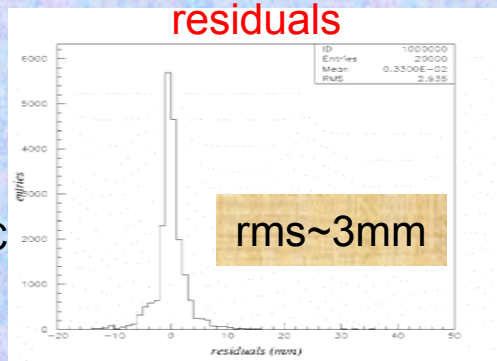
capacitive couplings

+

preamplifier transfer functions



residuals



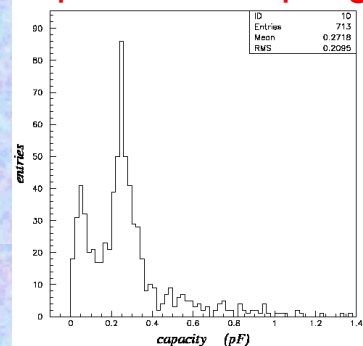
Introduced in MC

cross-talk measurements

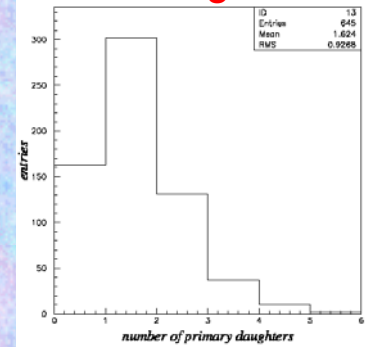
Individual pulse injection in all pads

- 50% of pads affected by x-talk
- x-talk only relates neighbouring pads

capacitive couplings

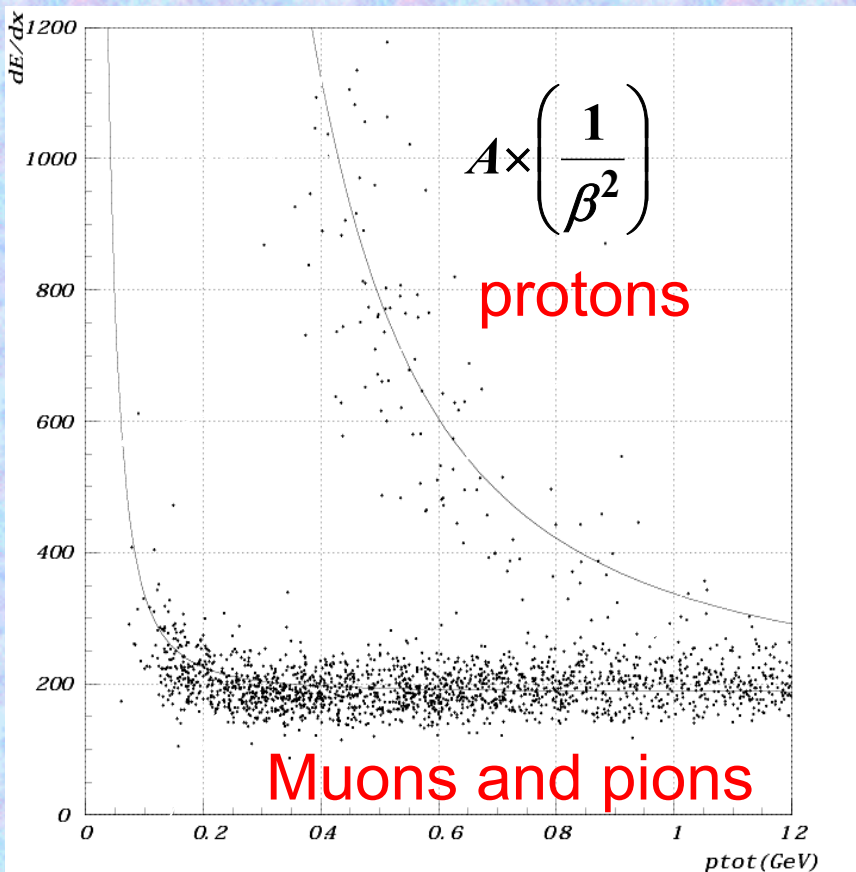


daughters



Momentum & dE/dx

dE/dx over full track

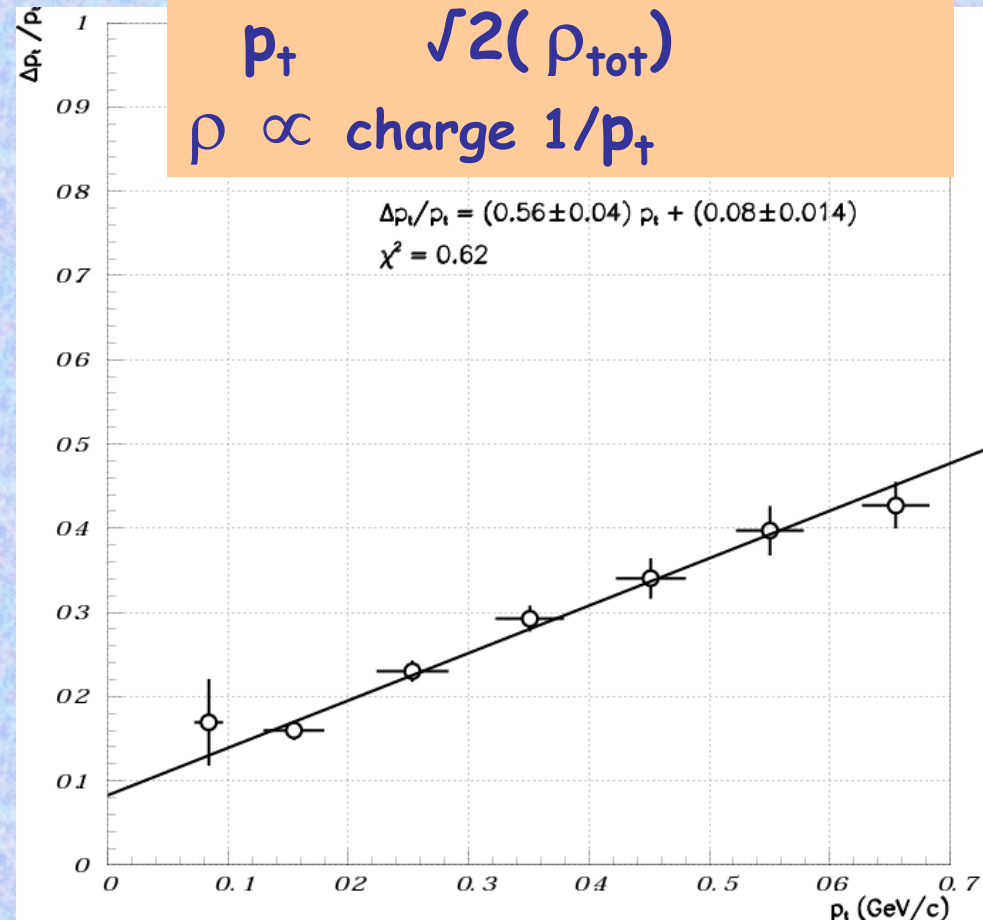


Compare single arm with full track

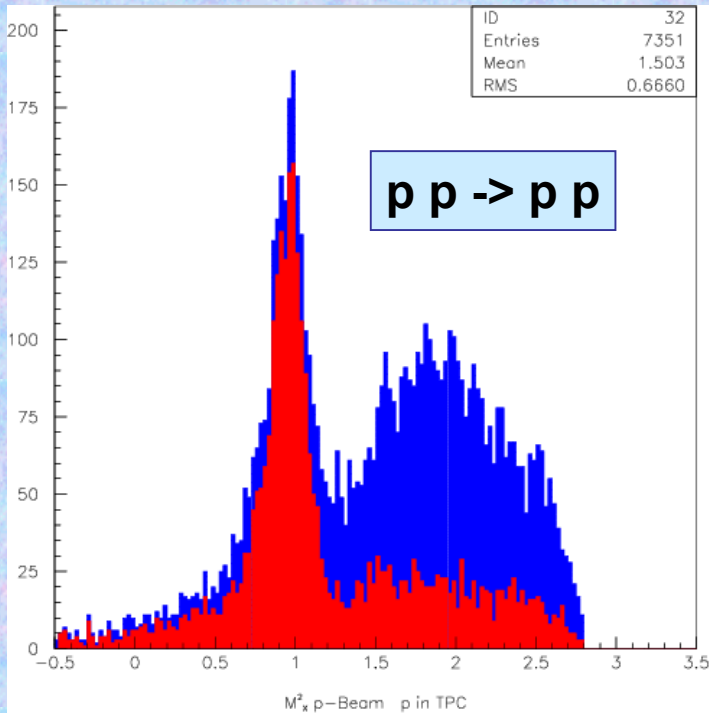
$$\underline{\Delta p_{\uparrow}} = \underline{\text{abs}(\rho_1 + \rho_2)}$$

$$p_{\uparrow} \quad \sqrt{2}(\rho_{\text{tot}})$$

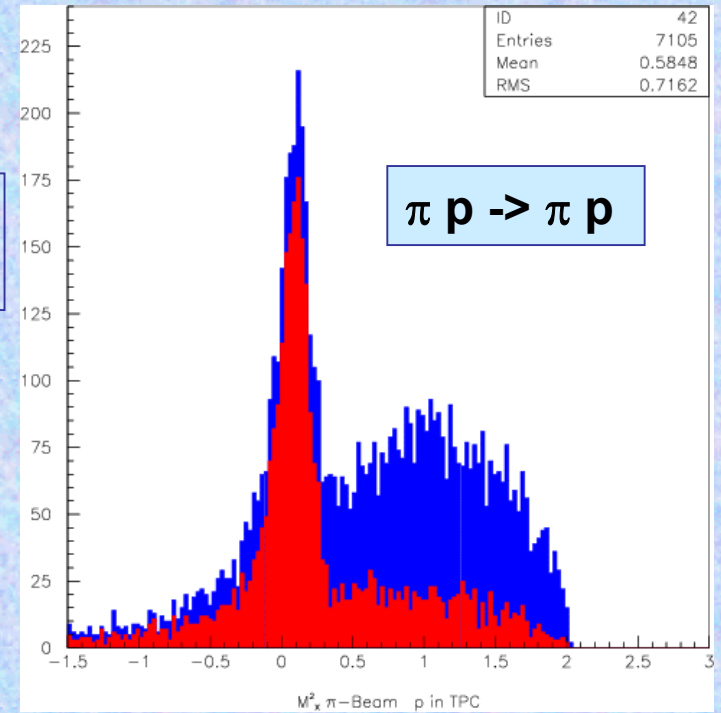
$$\rho \propto \text{charge } 1/p_{\uparrow}$$



Elastic Scattering



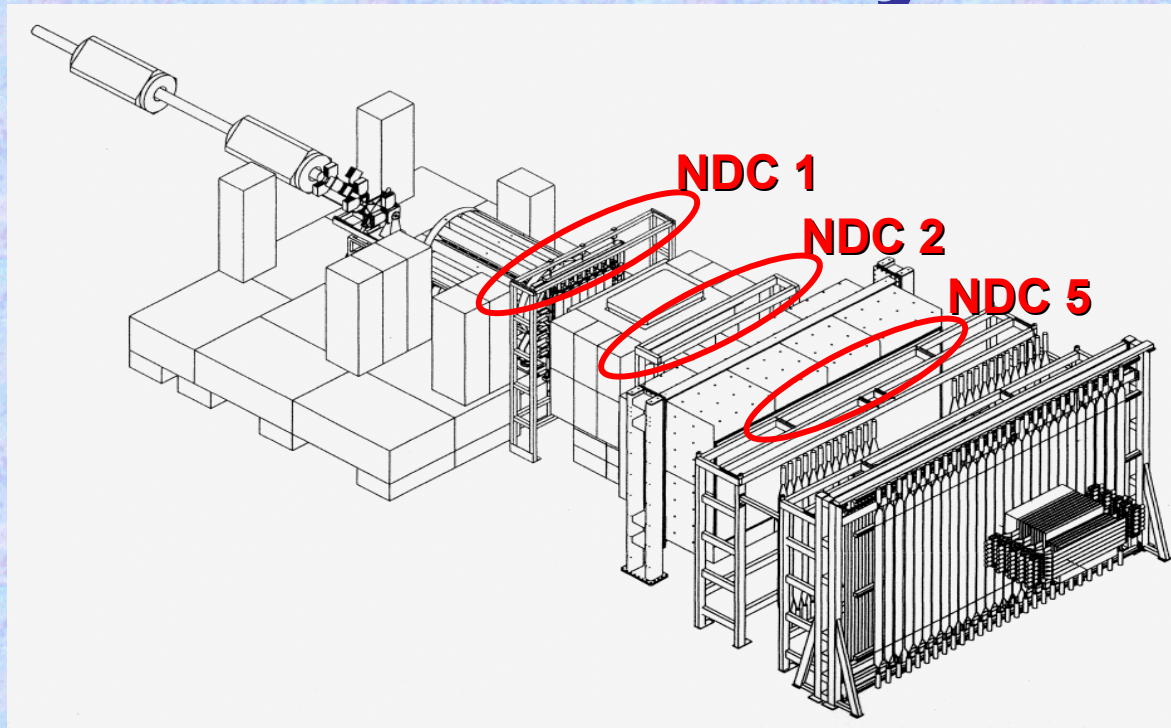
Red: using dE/dx for PID



missing mass for $p p \rightarrow p p$ and $\pi p \rightarrow \pi p$

- Select p and π in the beam by ToF
- BLUE**: Simple selection
 - Only 1 pos. track in the TPC coming from the target
- RED**: Additional cut on dE/dx in TPC (select proton)

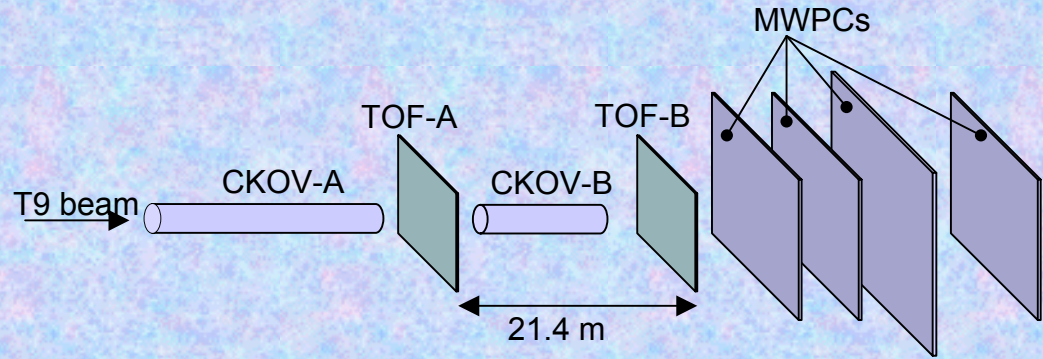
Forward Analysis



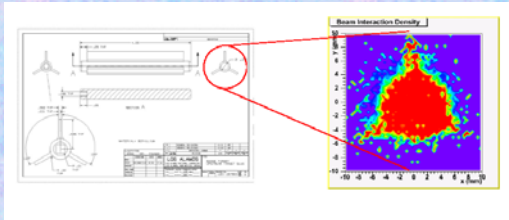
- $p_{\pi} > 1 \text{ GeV}/c$
- $\theta_{\pi} < 250 \text{ mrad}$
- Main tracking detector: NOMAD drift chambers
- Forward PID detectors

Beam Instrumentation

Beam composition and direction



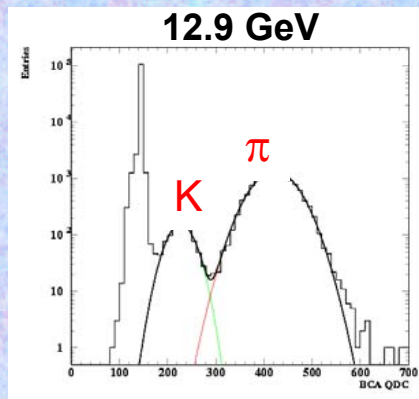
MWPCs



MiniBooNE target

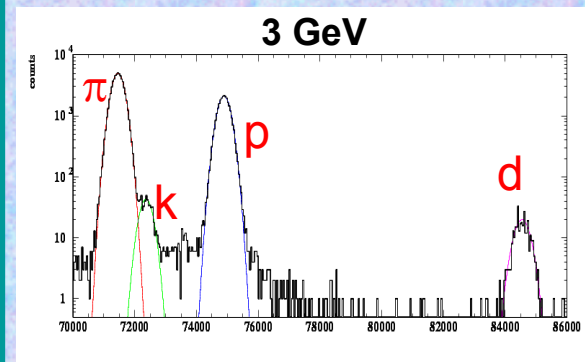
Beam Cherenkov

- K- π separation at high energy

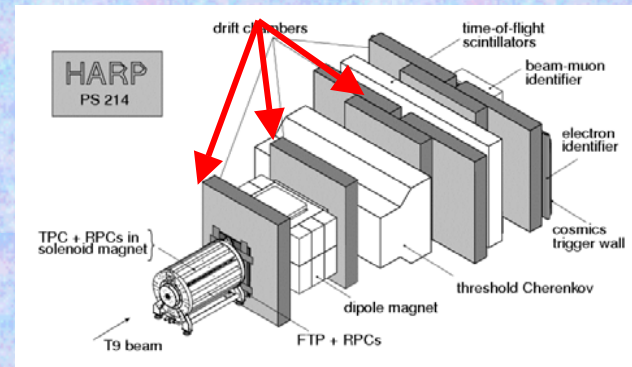


Beam Tof

- k/ π /p separation at low
- T0

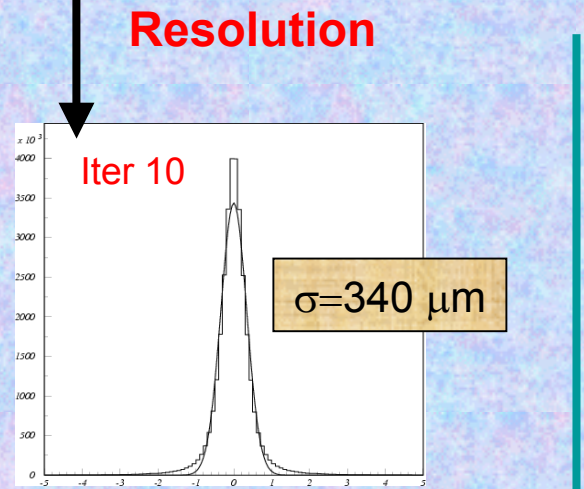
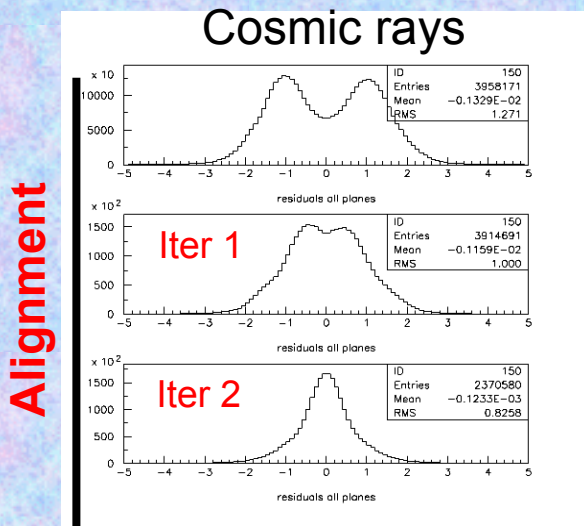


NOMAD Drift Chambers



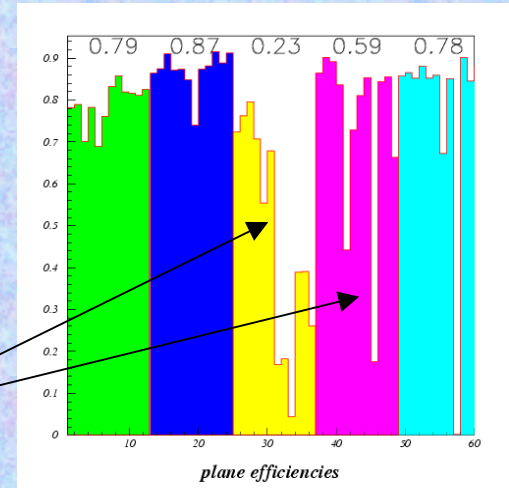
Courtesy of NOMAD

**Hit reconstruction efficiency
~ 80 %**



- 95 % in NOMAD
- Harp: Not flammable gas (safety regulations)

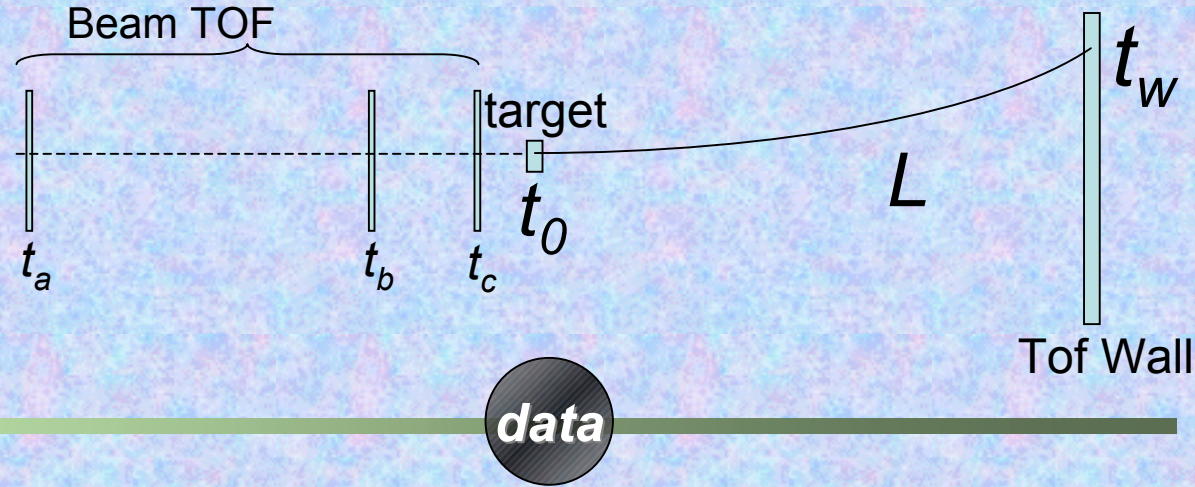
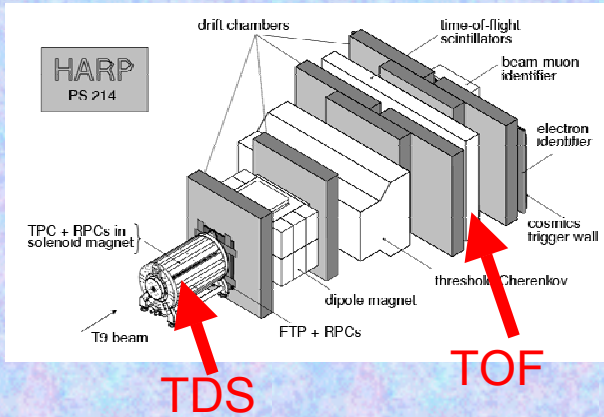
Module eff



Lateral modules

π/p using TOF

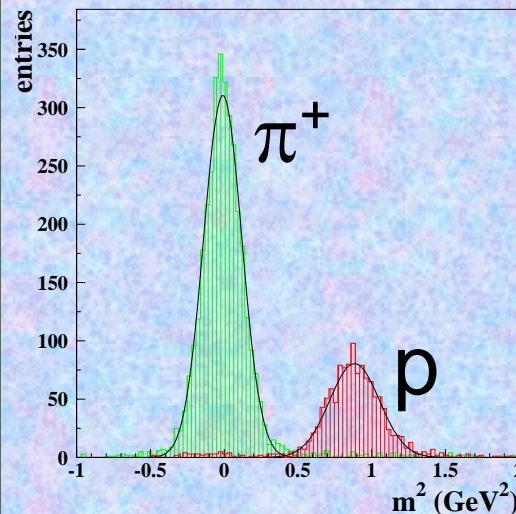
0-4.5 GeV



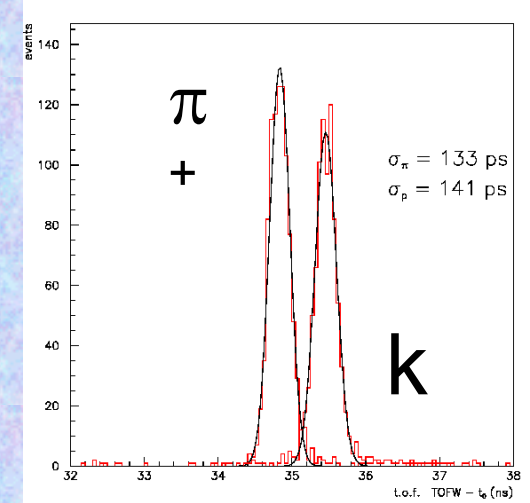
$$m^2 = p^2 \cdot \left(\left(\frac{t_w - t_0}{L} \right)^2 - 1 \right)$$

- $Tof \sim 160 \text{ ps}$
- $7\sigma \pi/p @ 3 \text{ GeV}$
- $Beam \sim 70 \text{ ps}$

3 GeV beam particles

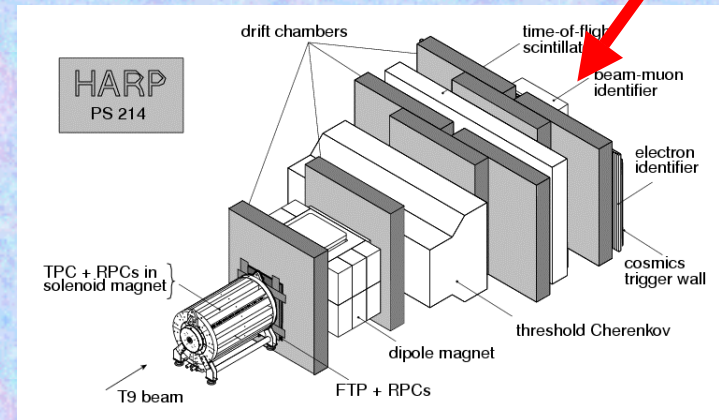


5 GeV beam particles

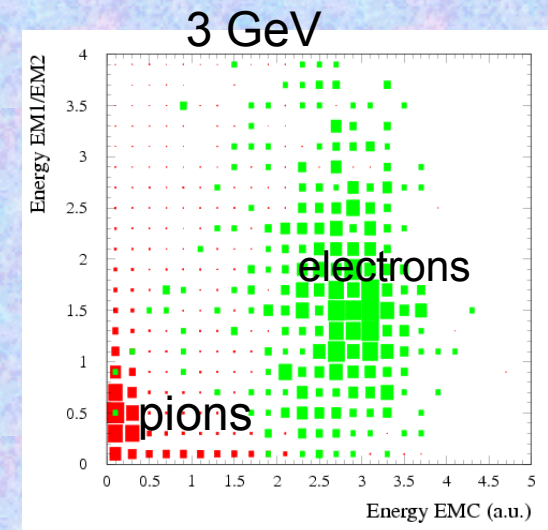
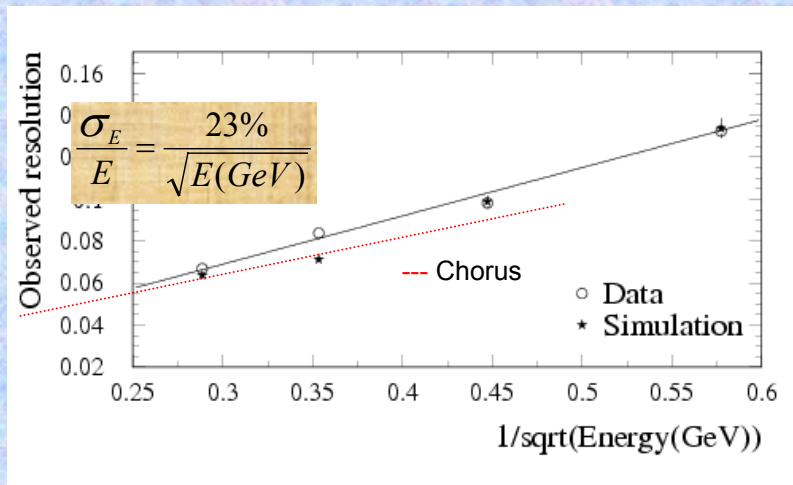


e/ π using calorimeters

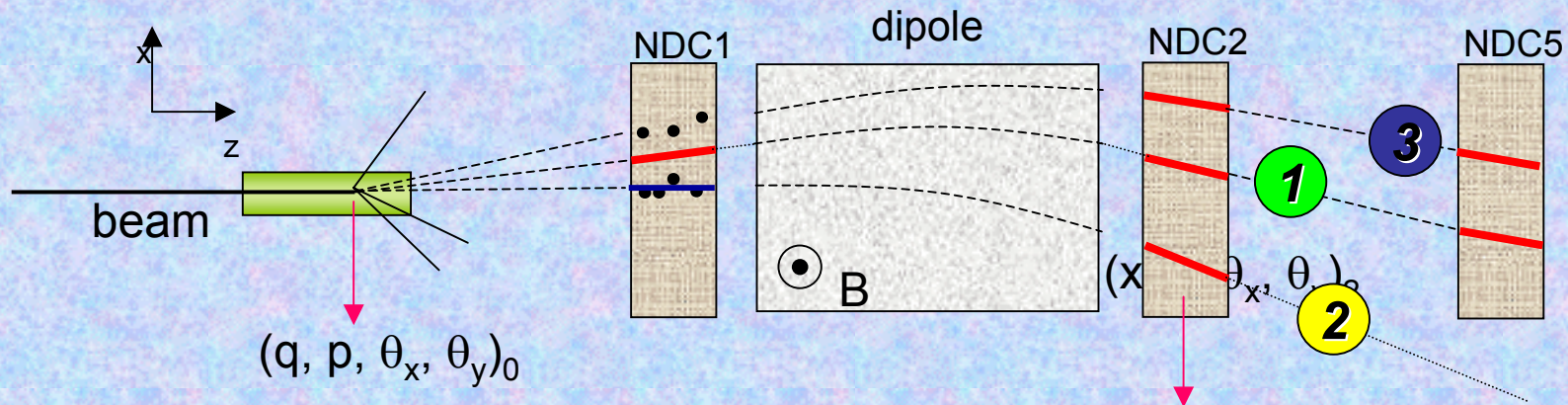
- “Spaghetti” type
- Courtesy of the CHORUS experiment
- 2 planes (EM1, EM2)



Resolution



NDC Tracking Efficiency



- Multi-track events (hit efficiency, hit density, pattern recognition) \rightarrow tracks type 1 (3-d segment in NDC1) “migrate” to type 2 tracks (2-d segment in NDC1) and type 3 tracks (hits in NDC1)
- Tracks type 2 & 3 + vertex constrain \rightarrow measure (p, θ, q) .
 - **Size of migration \rightarrow hadronic model dependent**
 - **Total efficiency \rightarrow hadronic model independent**

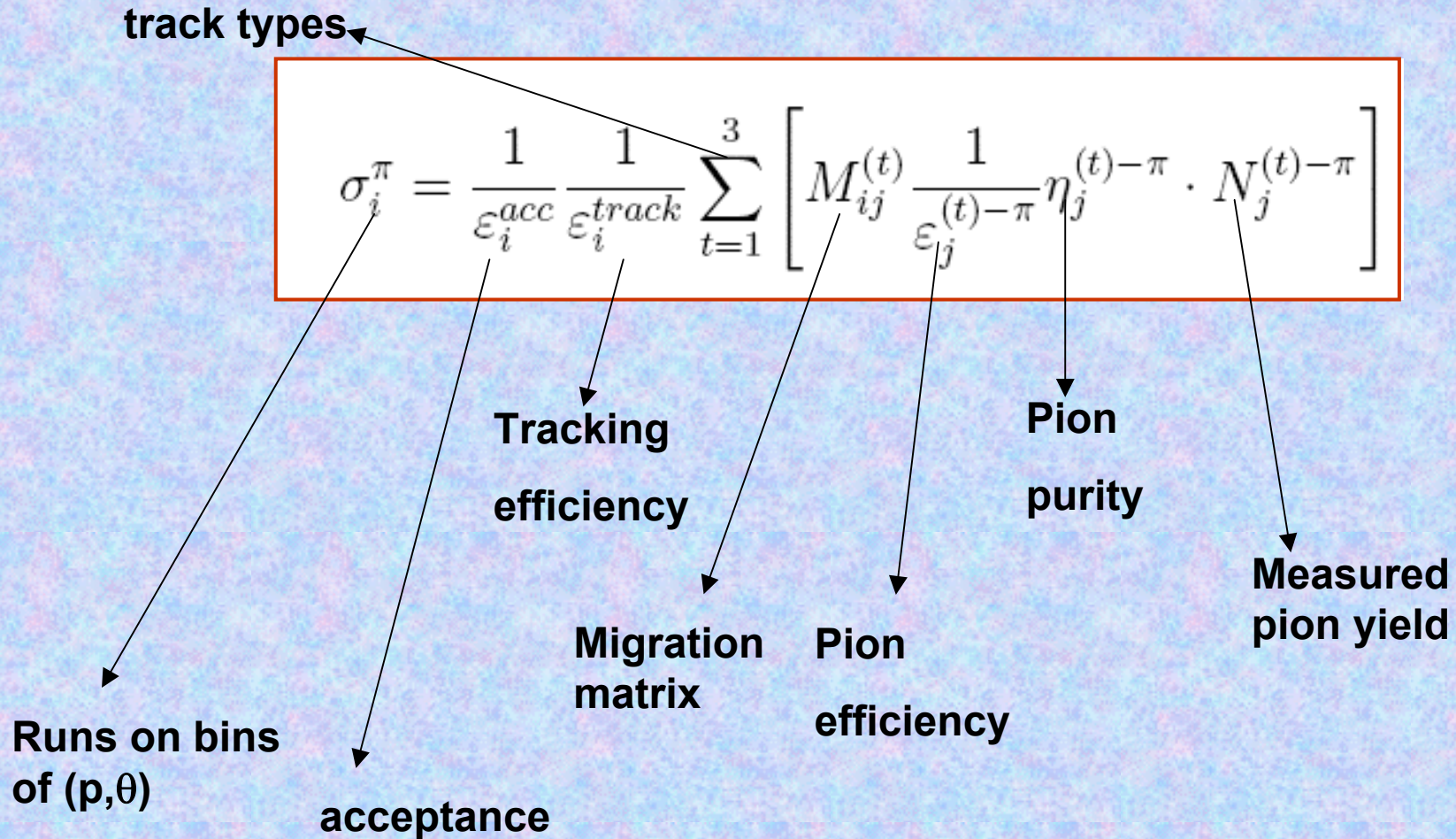
Cross section

$$\sigma_{ij}^{\pi} = F_{norm} \cdot M_{ij}^{kl} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon_{kl}^{\pi}} \cdot (N_{kl}^{\pi} - N_{kl}^{bkg})$$

(p, θ) → σ_{ij}^{π}
 F_{norm} → absolute normalization
 M_{ij}^{kl} → Migration matrix
 ϵ_{kl}^{π} → Total efficiency
 N_{kl}^{π} → Pion Yield
 N_{kl}^{bkg} → Background

$$\sigma_i^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_i^{acc}} \frac{1}{\epsilon_i^{track}} \sum_{t=1}^3 \left[M_{ij}^{(t)} \frac{1}{\epsilon_j^{(t)-\pi}} \eta_j^{(t)-\pi} \cdot N_j^{(t)-\pi} \right]$$

Cross section revisited



Tracking efficiency

Number of primary particles with P measured

$$\epsilon_i^{track} = \frac{N_i^P}{N_i^{acc}} = \frac{N_i^{down}}{N_i^{acc}} \cdot \frac{N_i^P}{N_i^{down}} = \epsilon_i^{down} \cdot \epsilon_i^{up-down}$$

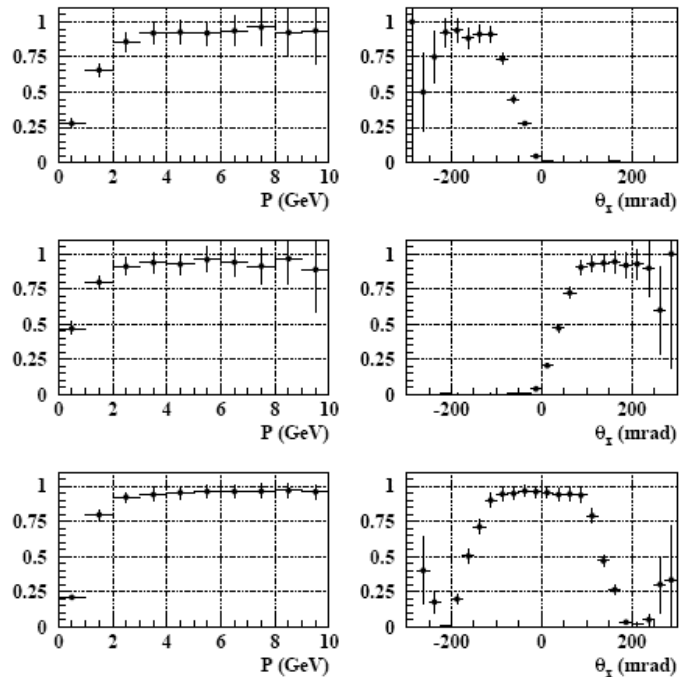
Number of primary particles accepted

Number of primary particles accepted with a reconstructed track segment downstream the dipole

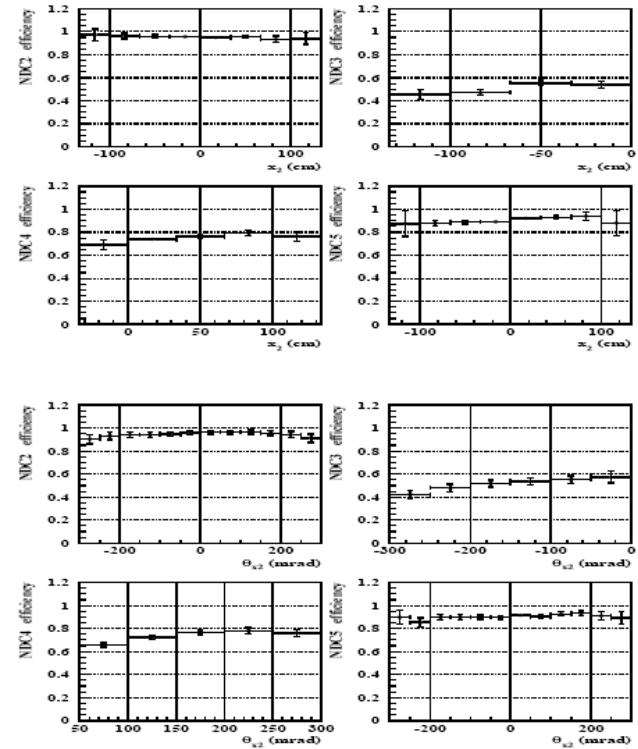
Downstream tracking efficiency

up-down matching efficiency

Module acceptance and efficiency

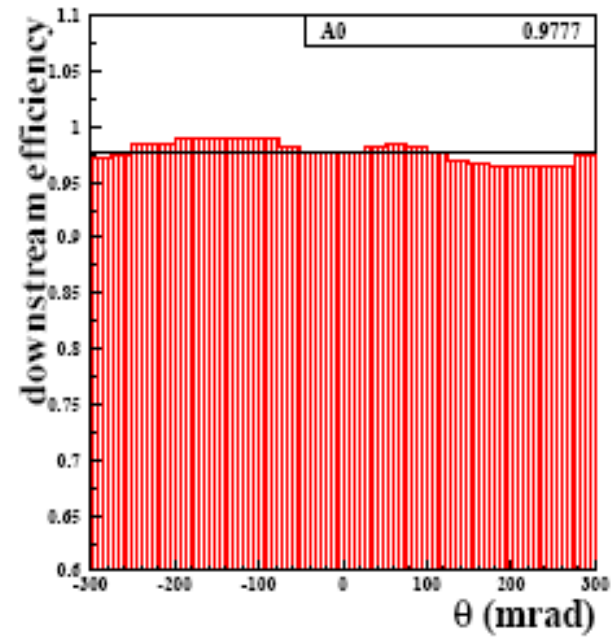
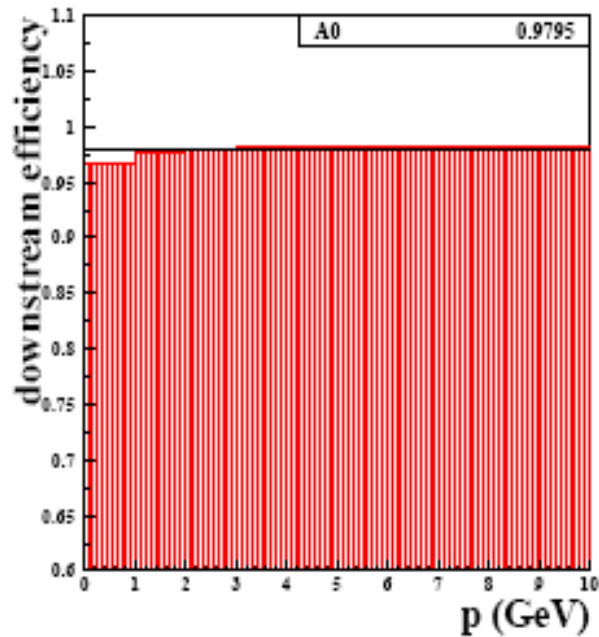


Acceptance of modules 3,4 & 5 normalized to acceptance in module 2 as a function of p and θ_x (MC)



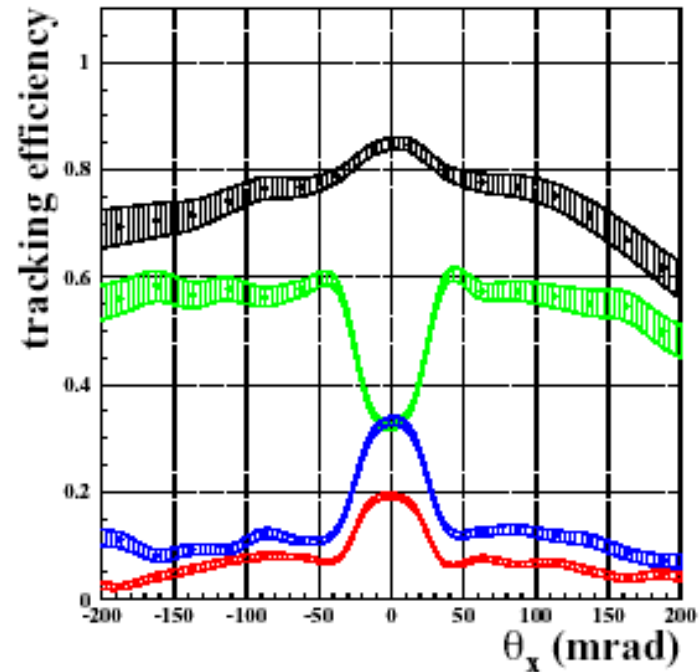
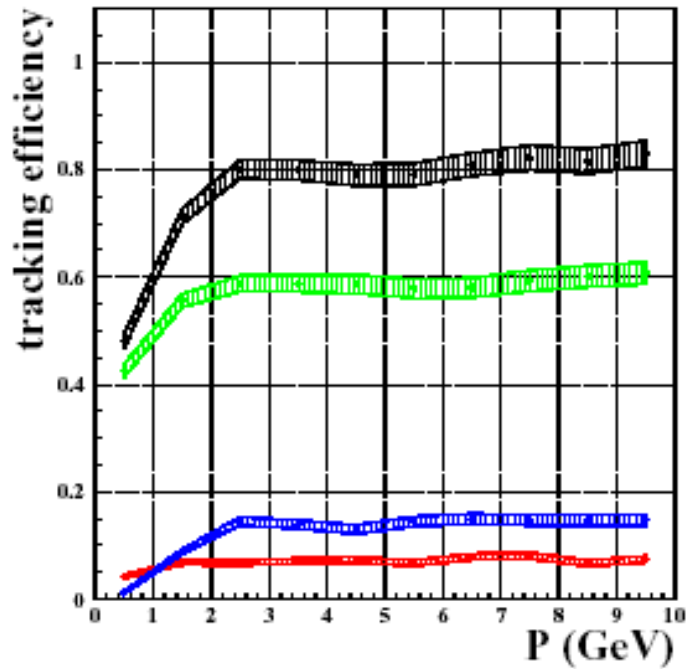
Tracking efficiency of modules downstream the dipole as a function of x_2 and θ_{x2} (DATA)

Downstream tracking efficiency



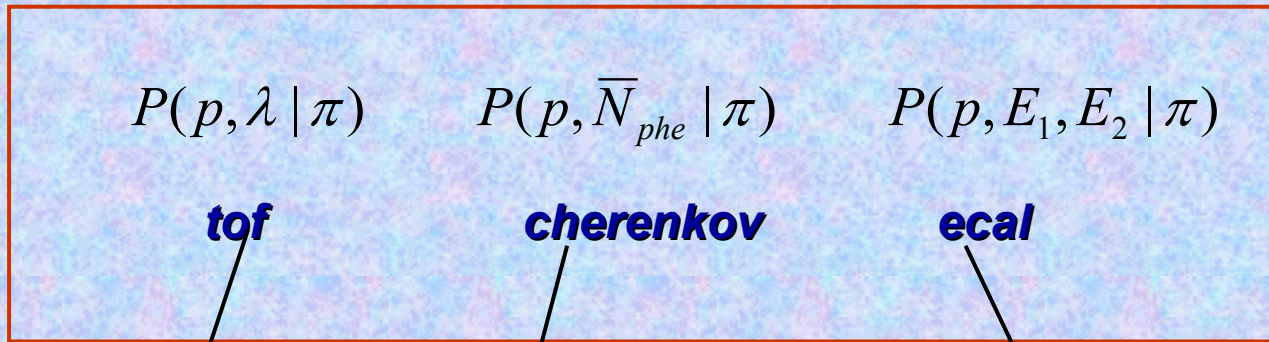
$$E_{\text{down}} \sim \text{cte}(p, \theta) = 98 \%$$

Total tracking efficiency

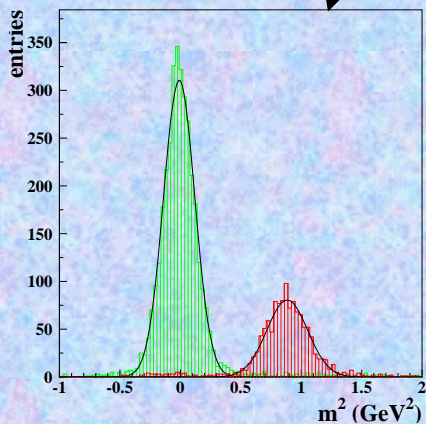


Total tracking efficiency as a function of p (left) and θ_x (right) computed using MC properly scaled by data

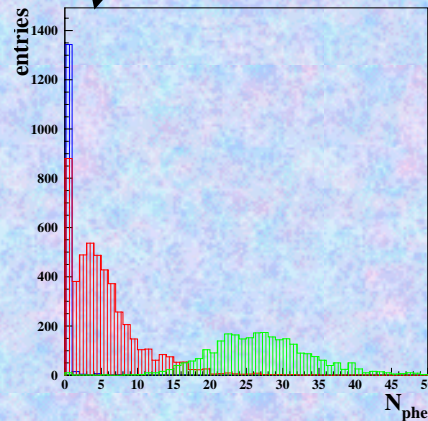
PID probabilities



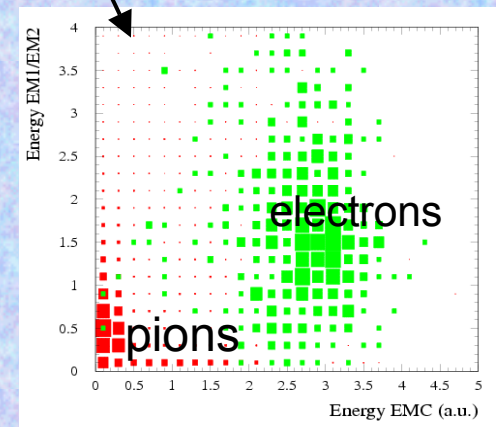
$\lambda = m^2/p^2$



N_{phe}



E_1 vs E_2

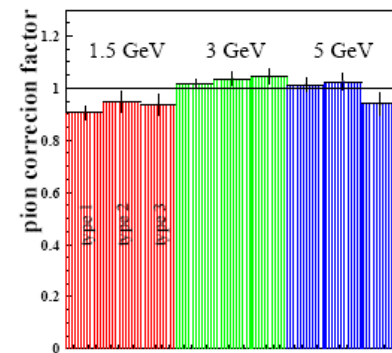
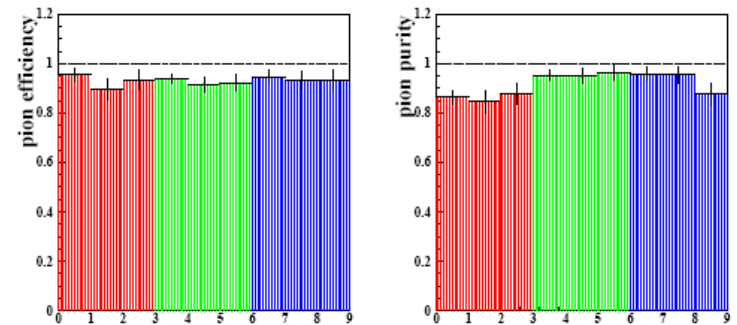


Pion correction factor

- The yield of each track type must be corrected by pion efficiency & purity
- Compute using beam particles (clean particle selection from beam detectors)

$$\epsilon_i^{\pi-(t)} = \frac{N_i^{\pi\text{-true-obs}}}{N_i^{\pi\text{-true}}} = \frac{\text{tracked true pions identified as such}}{\text{tracked true pions}}$$

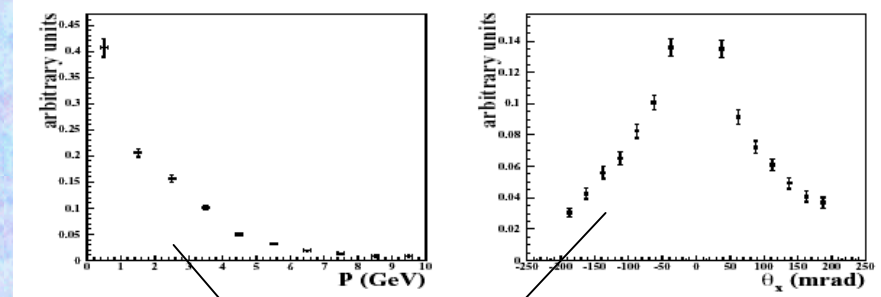
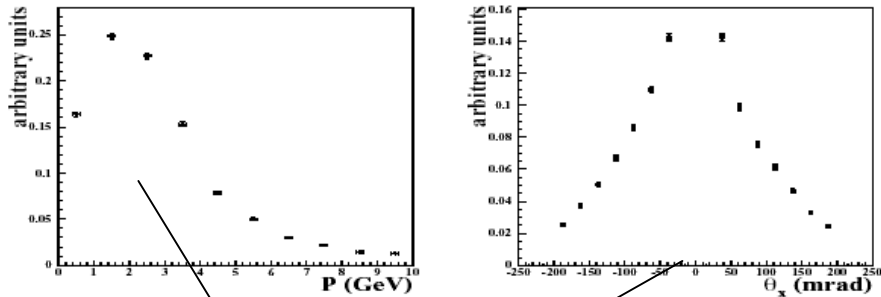
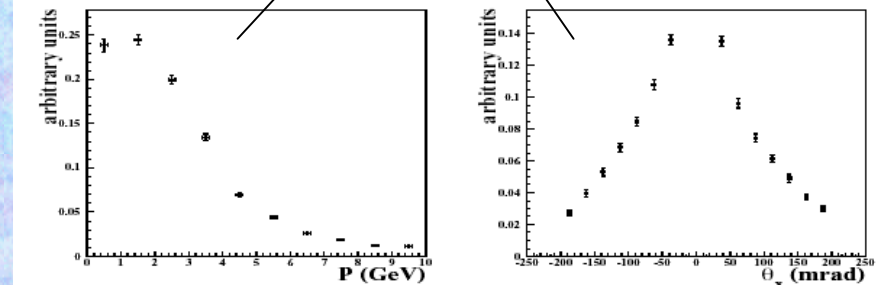
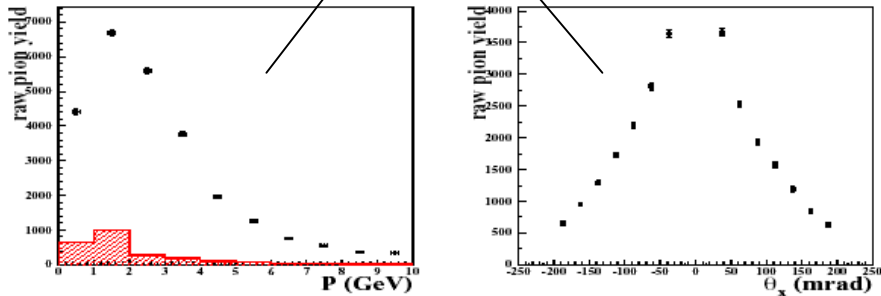
$$\eta_i^{\pi-(t)} = \frac{N_i^{\pi\text{-true-obs}}}{N_i^{\pi\text{-obs}}} = \frac{\text{tracked true pions identified as such}}{\text{tracked particles identified as pions}}$$



K2K target – Pion yield

raw

efficiency



PID

acceptance

Summary and Outlook

- HARP first results using the K2K replica target are now available.
- Measurement needed to improve the calculation of the far/near ratio in K2K will come soon.
- A similar analysis is proceeding on the MiniBooNE replica target (see talk by L.Coney)
- Further measurements of interest to the neutrino physics community will be provided by HARP in the near future...