

Beamline PID paper:

pion contamination from KL

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MICE CM 34

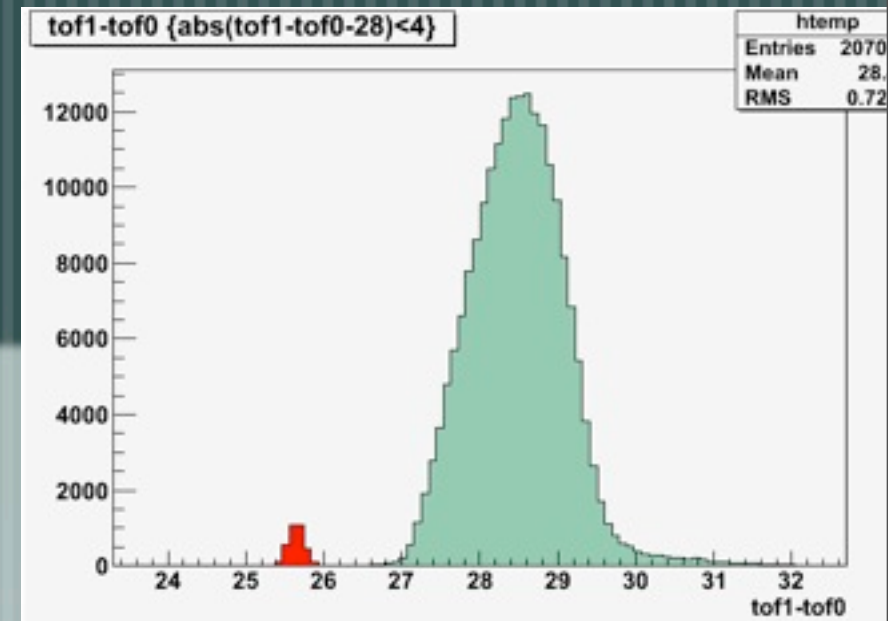
Analysis principle (I)

we measure TOF for MICE beam particles

we will measure momentum, but we currently don't

therefore our MICE beam is an unknown mixture of muons and pions - while **electrons** are easy to spot

statistical estimate of the pion contamination in the MICE beam (as already presented in CM 32): to characterize the beam now (not for the emittance measurements!)



Analysis principle (II)

— [Different interaction probability in KL for muons and pions

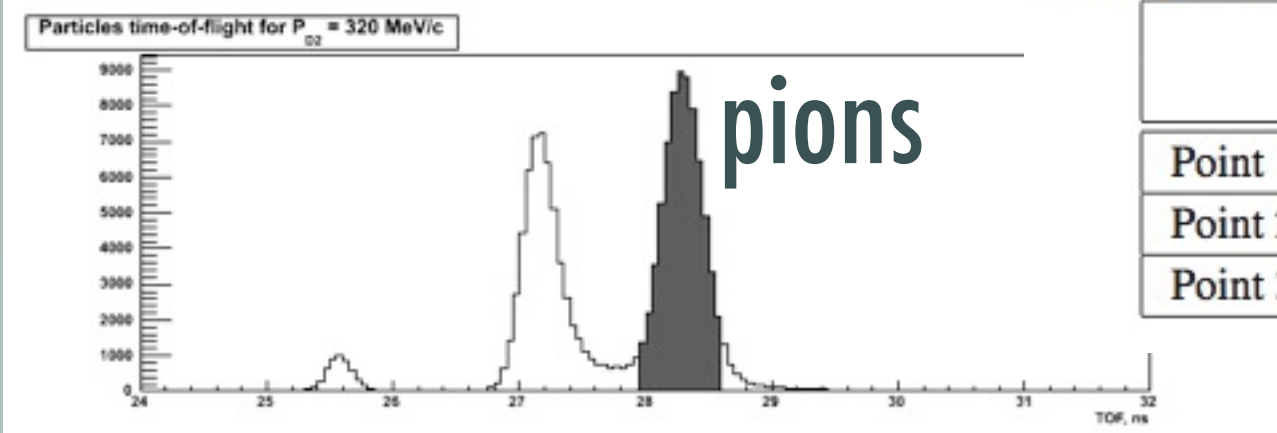
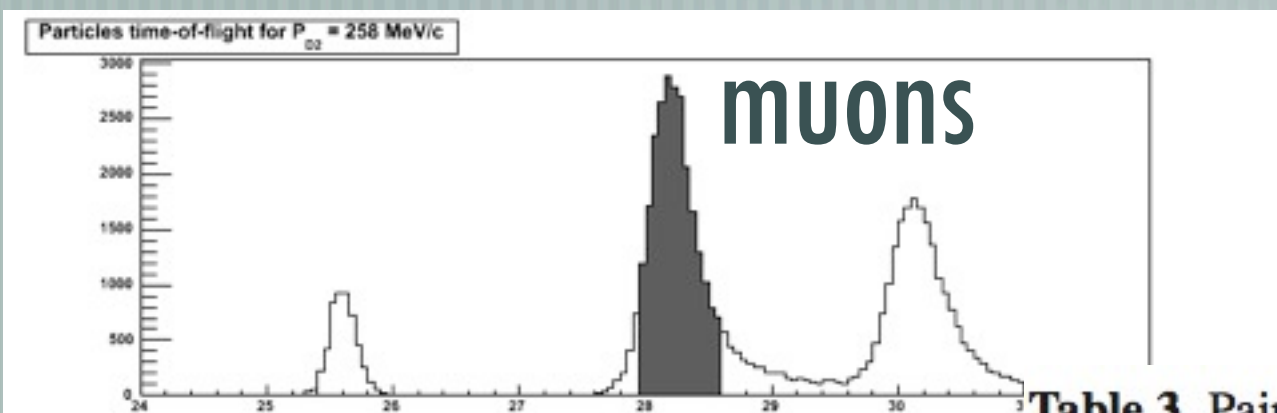
— [Can statistically separate two populations with the same TOF but different PID (and different KL interactions)

— But interactions in KL can depend on particle momentum

— Treat separately different TOF intervals, i.e. different momenta for a given particle mass

Calibration runs

Need "pure" samples of pions and muons with well defined TOF: these are obtained from different runs (different p_{D2})



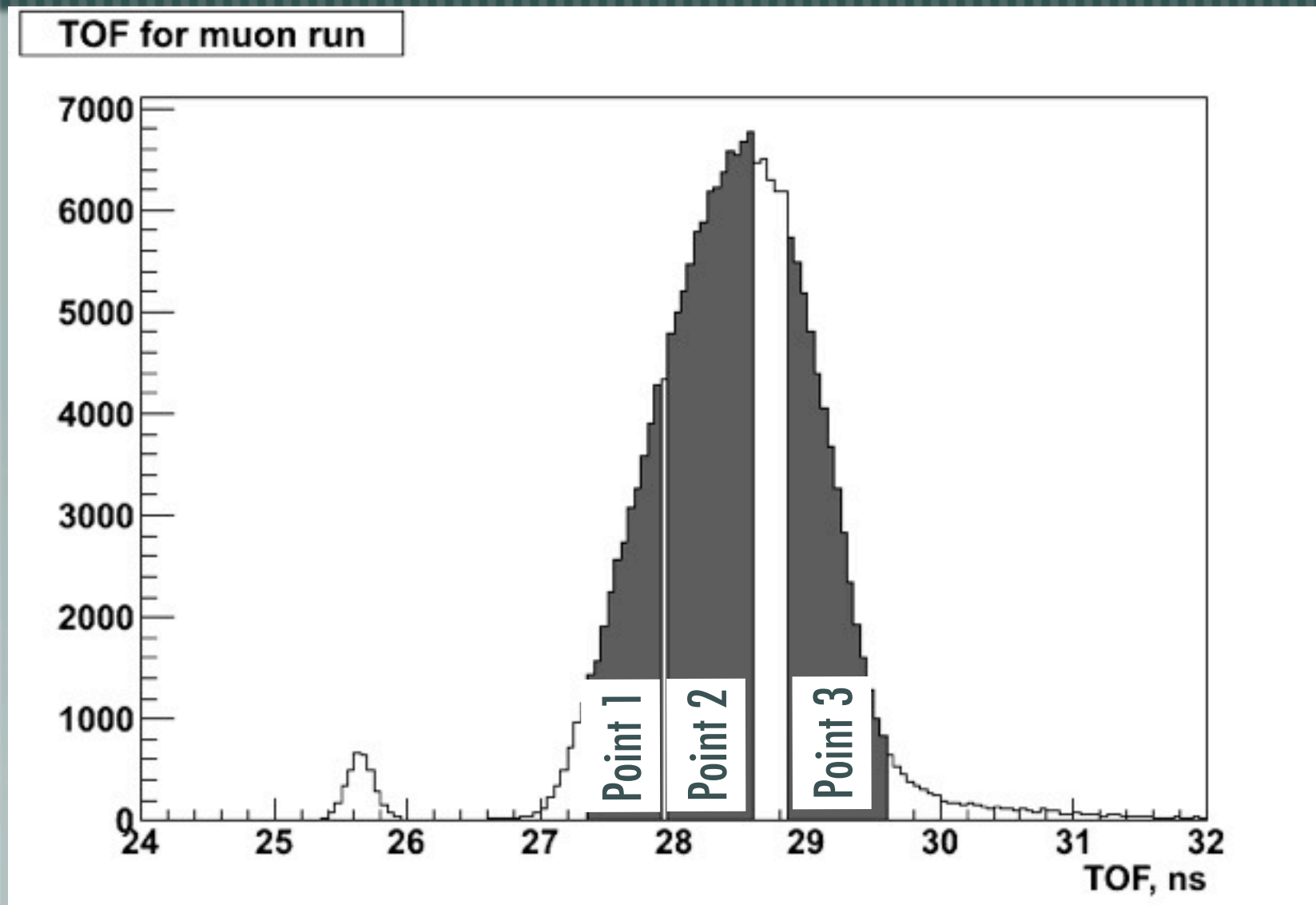
POINT2

Table 3. Paired beam settings for three time-of-flight intervals (also called points).

	TOF interval, ns	muons from runs with P_{D2} (MeV/c)	pions from runs with P_{D2} (MeV/c)
Point 1	27.4 – 27.9	294	362
Point 2	28.0 – 28.6	258	320
Point 3	28.9 – 29.6	222	280

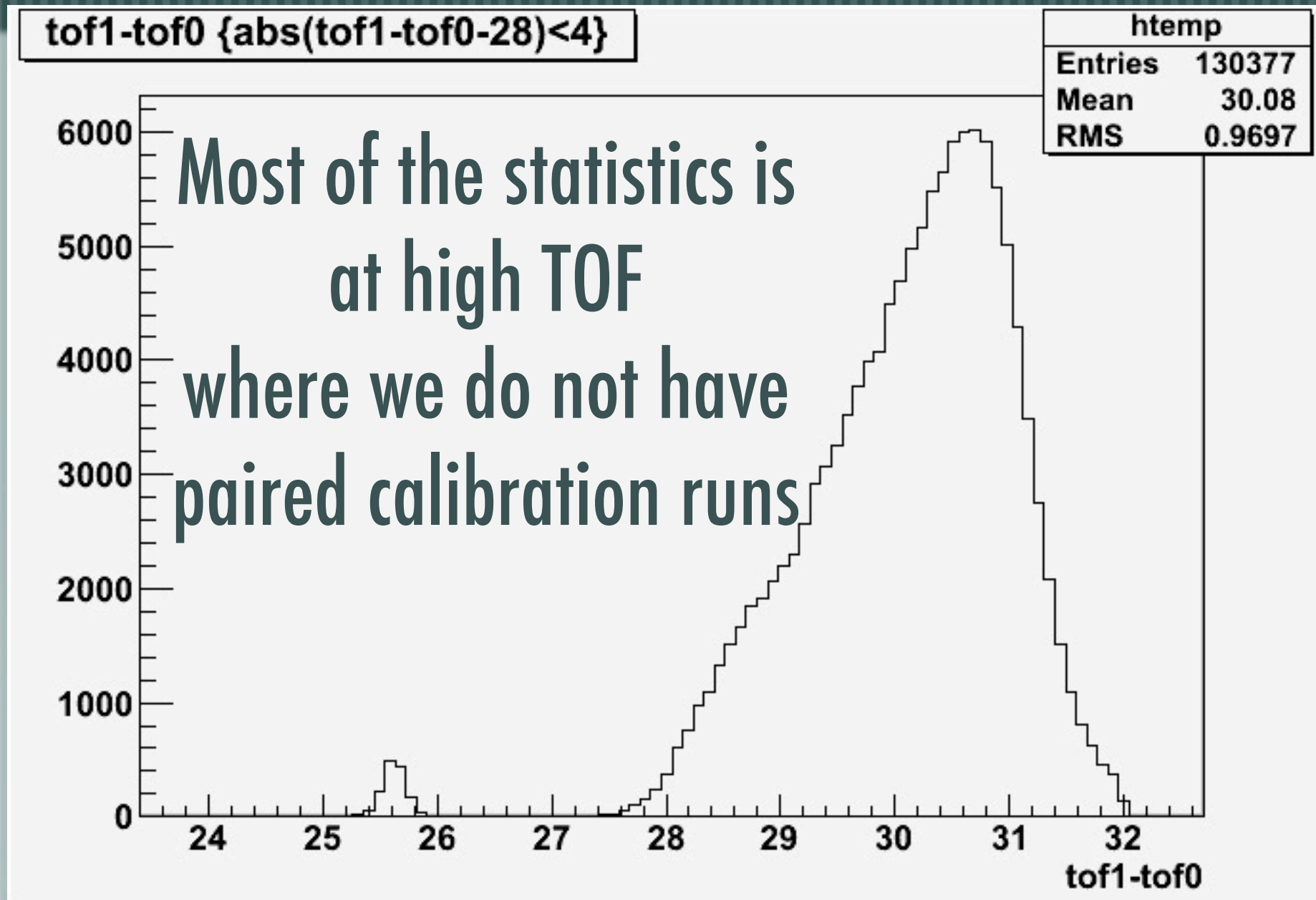
	TOF interval, ns	muons from run:	pions from run
Point 1	27.4 – 27.9	3253	3426
Point 2	28.0 – 28.6	3250, 3252	3261
Point 3	28.9 – 29.6	3256	3454

MICE beam sample I



run number	beamline species	P_{D2} (MeV/c)	collected pulses
3407	μ^+	240, nominal	1691
3506	μ^+	240, nominal	1386
3507	μ^+	240, nominal	1383
3514	μ^+	240, nominal	2184
3515	μ^+	240, nominal	2346
3516	μ^+	240, nominal	676

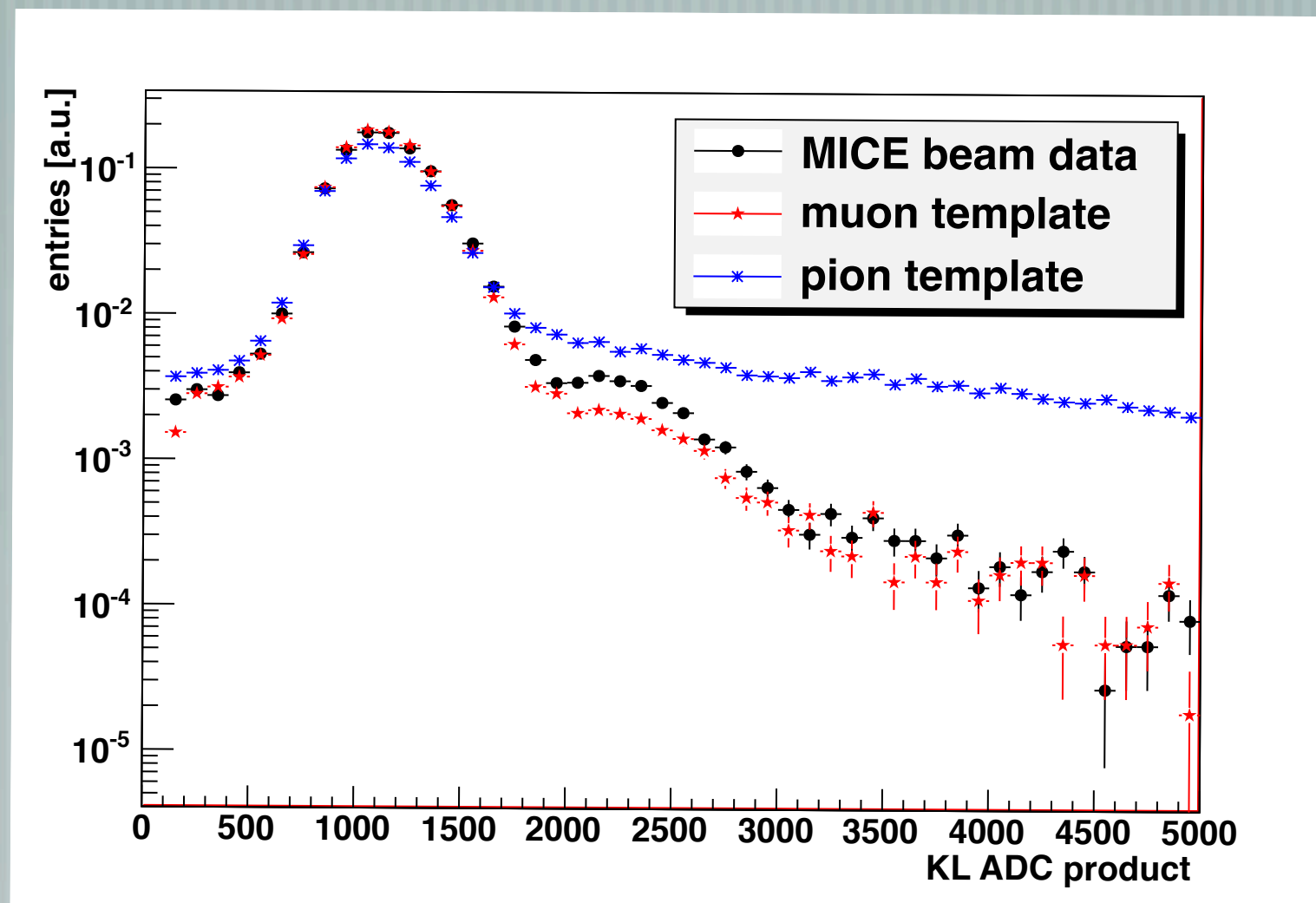
MICE beam sample II



run3419, 3420, 3495, 3499 188.86 MeV @D2
(settings 140 MeV, 6 pi)

KL response

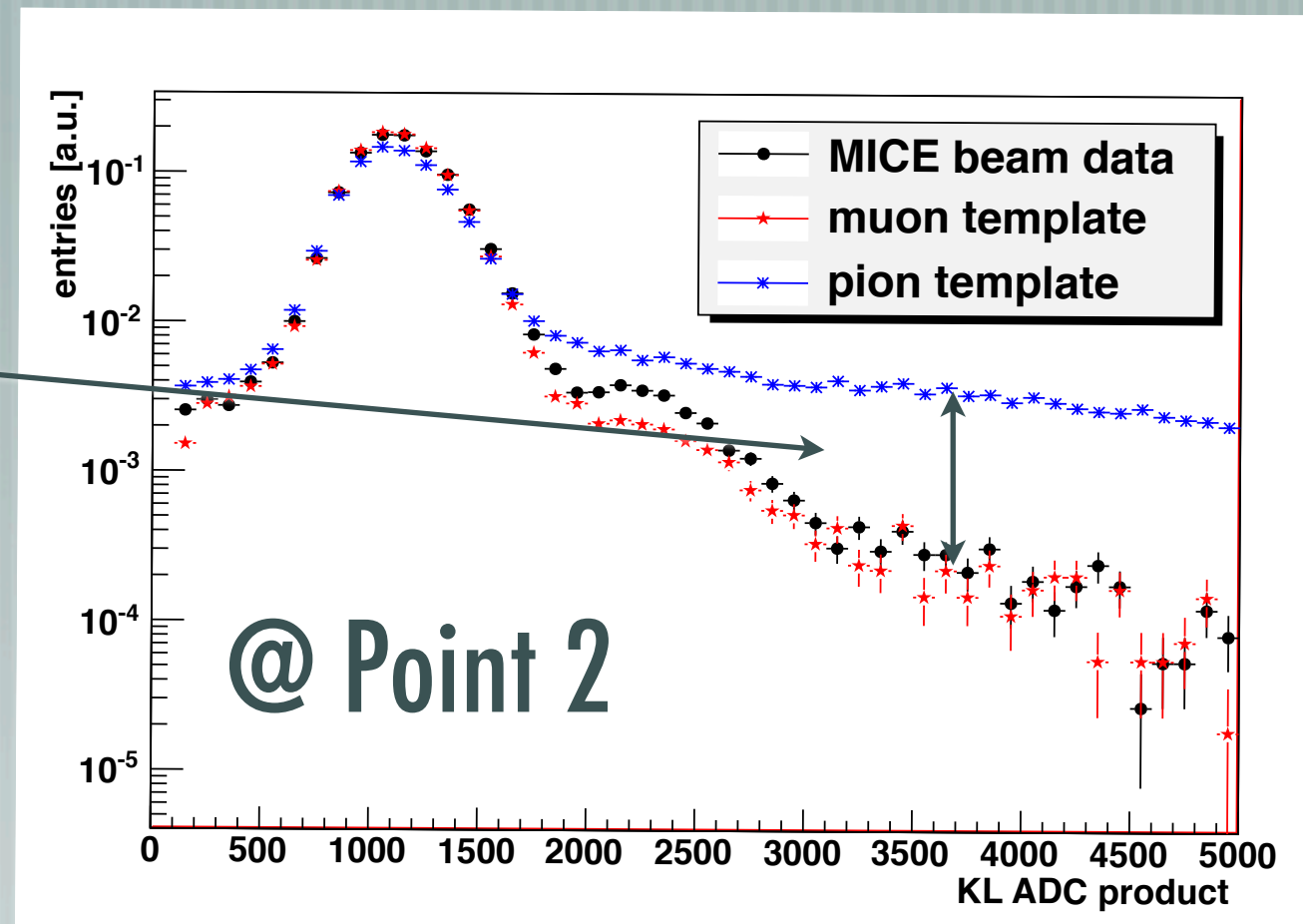
KL ADC product: geometrical average of signals from the 2 PMTS
(reduced position dependence)



@ Point 2

Method

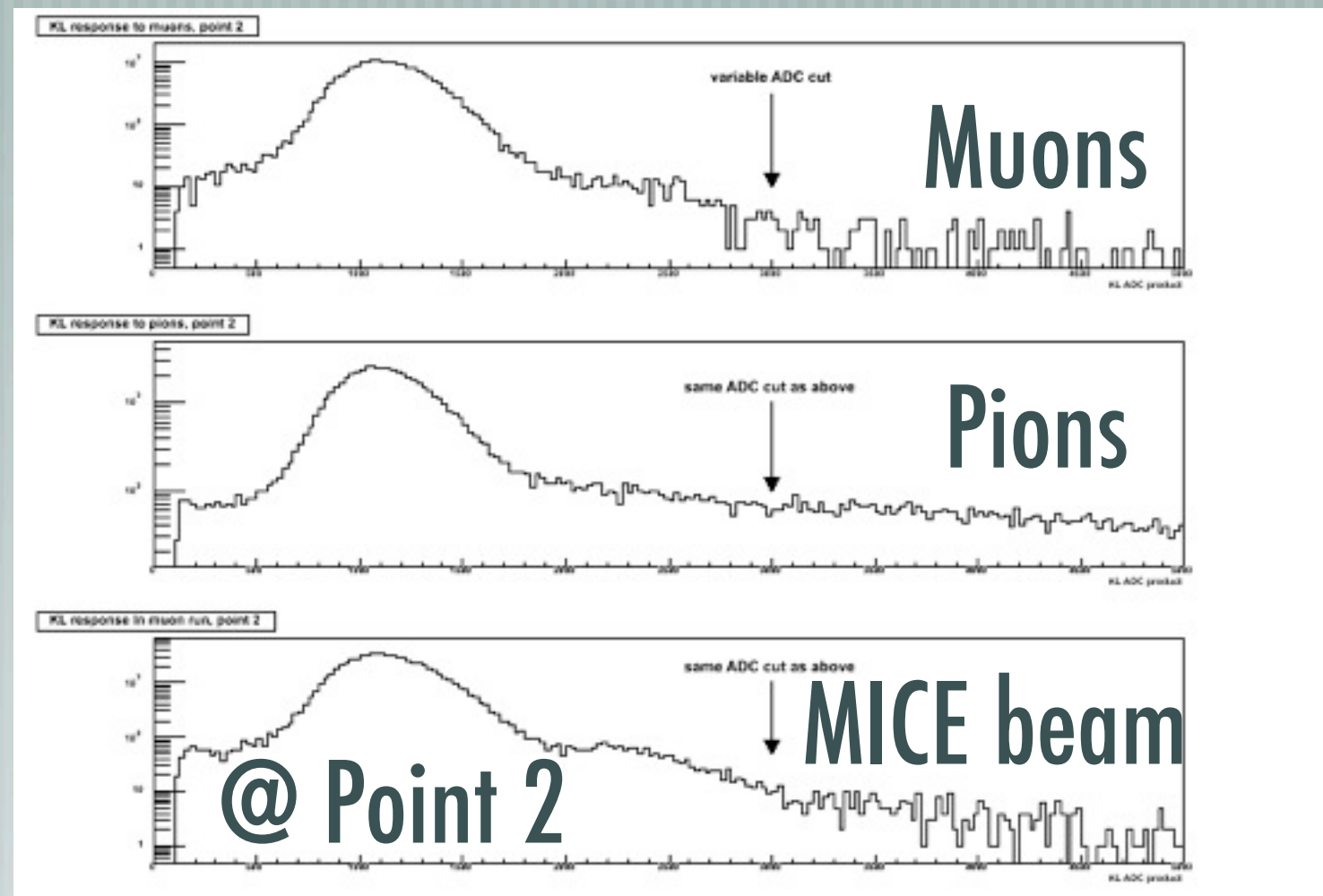
exploit difference in KL
to estimate pion
contamination



Method

exploit difference in KL
to estimate pion
contamination

counting events above
threshold (method 1)

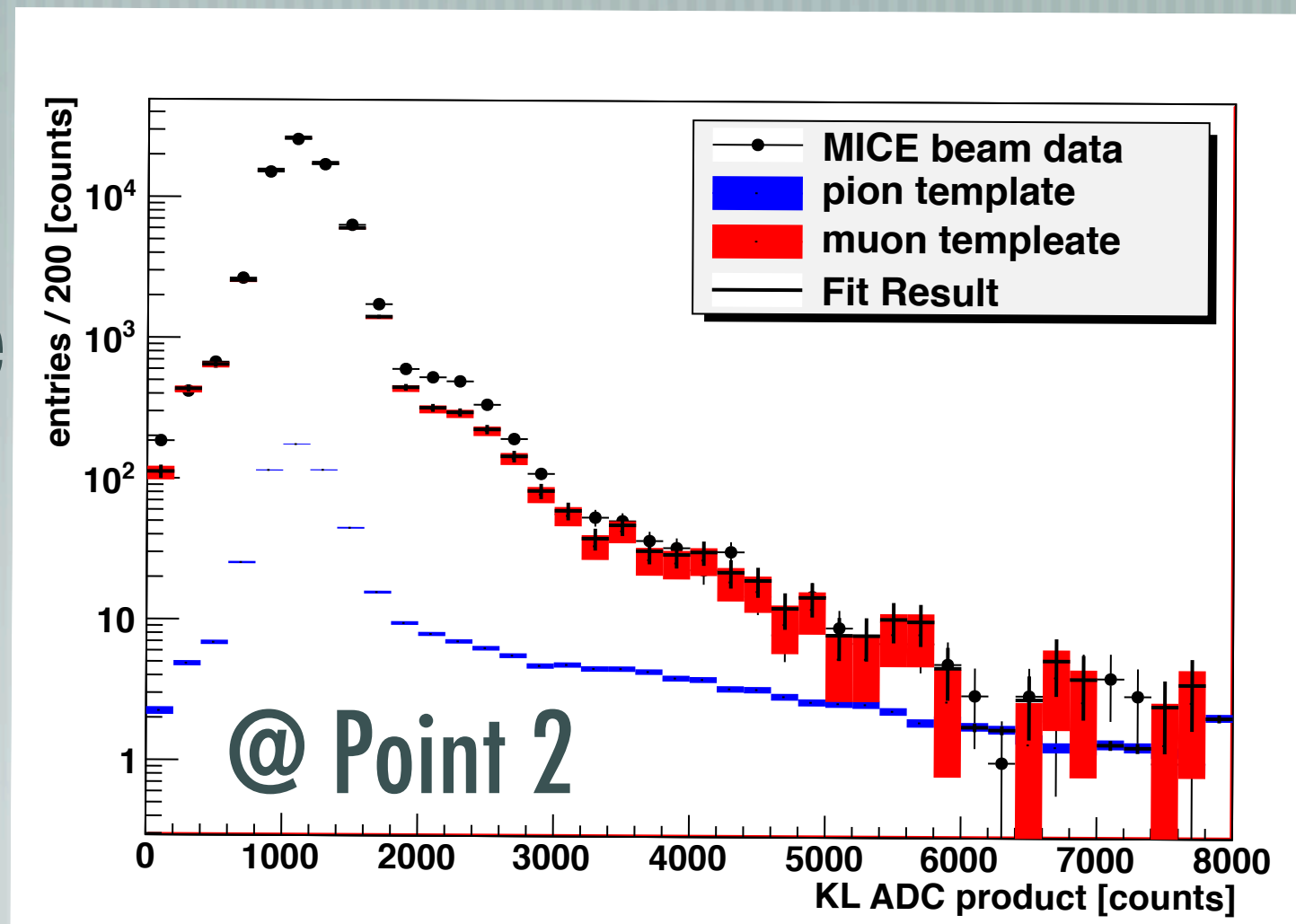


Methods

exploit this difference to estimate pion contamination

counting events above threshold (method 1)

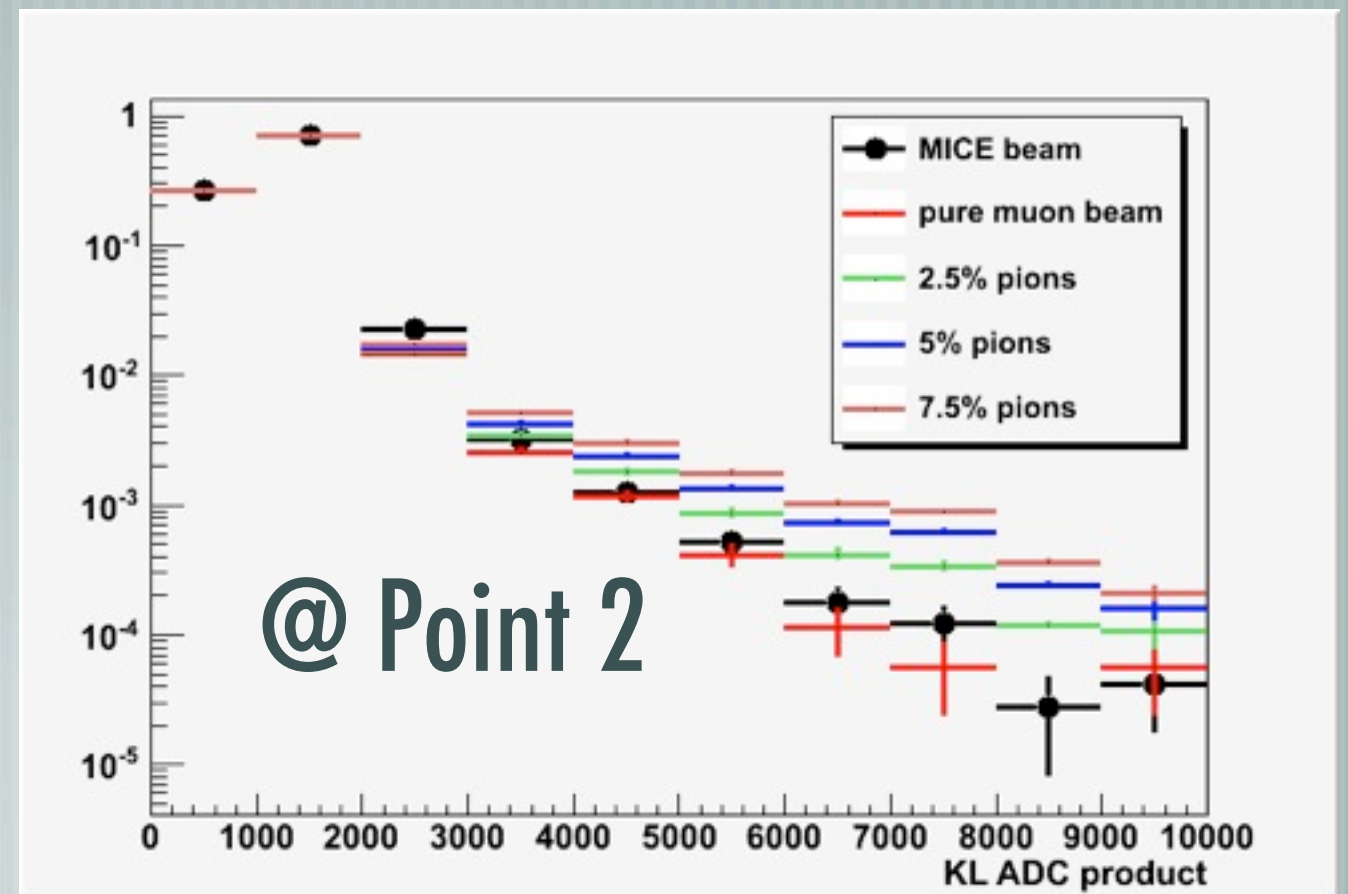
fitting the distribution (method 2)



A check by eye

Use muon and pion templates from calibration runs to produce the 0%, 2.5%, 5% and 7.5% distributions

there is no room for a contamination higher than few %



Method I

$$\begin{cases} R^{tot} = R_{\mu} + R_{\pi} \\ R^{cut} = k_{\mu}R_{\mu} + k_{\pi}R_{\pi} \end{cases}$$

Total number of particles in KL spectrum for MICE beam run

Method I

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Number of muons in KL spectrum in the MICE beam run

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Total number of particles in KL spectrum for MICE beam run
above the fixed KL threshold

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fraction of muons
above the fixed KL threshold
in a muon calibration sample (for the same TOF interval)

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$$q_{\mu} = \frac{R_{\mu}}{R^{tot}} \quad \text{and} \quad q_{\pi} = \frac{R_{\pi}}{R^{tot}}$$

Method I

Table 4. Pion and muon fractions in calibration and in muon runs for point two and for three cuts on KL product. N_{μ}^{tot} and N_{μ}^{cut} are number of muons before and after the cut in calibration run; N_{π}^{tot} and N_{π}^{cut} are number of pions before and after the cut in calibration run. The uncertainties are statistical.

KL cut	3000	4500	7000
N_{μ}^{tot}	53334	53334	53334
N_{μ}^{cut}	234	53	7
N_{π}^{tot}	68933	68933	68933
N_{π}^{cut}	7785	4330	1390
$k_{\mu}, \%$	0.44 ± 0.03	0.10 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.00
$k_{\pi}, \%$	11.29 ± 0.12	6.28 ± 0.09	2.01 ± 0.05
R^{tot}	72709	72709	72709
R^{cut}	391	92	16
R_{μ}	72045.8	72389.6	72386.7
R_{π}	663.2	319.4	322.3
$q_{\mu}, \%$	99.01 ± 0.52	99.56 ± 0.48	99.56 ± 0.52
$q_{\pi}, \%$	0.91 ± 0.36	0.44 ± 0.31	0.44 ± 0.36

From calibration
runs

Method I

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From MICE
beam
runs

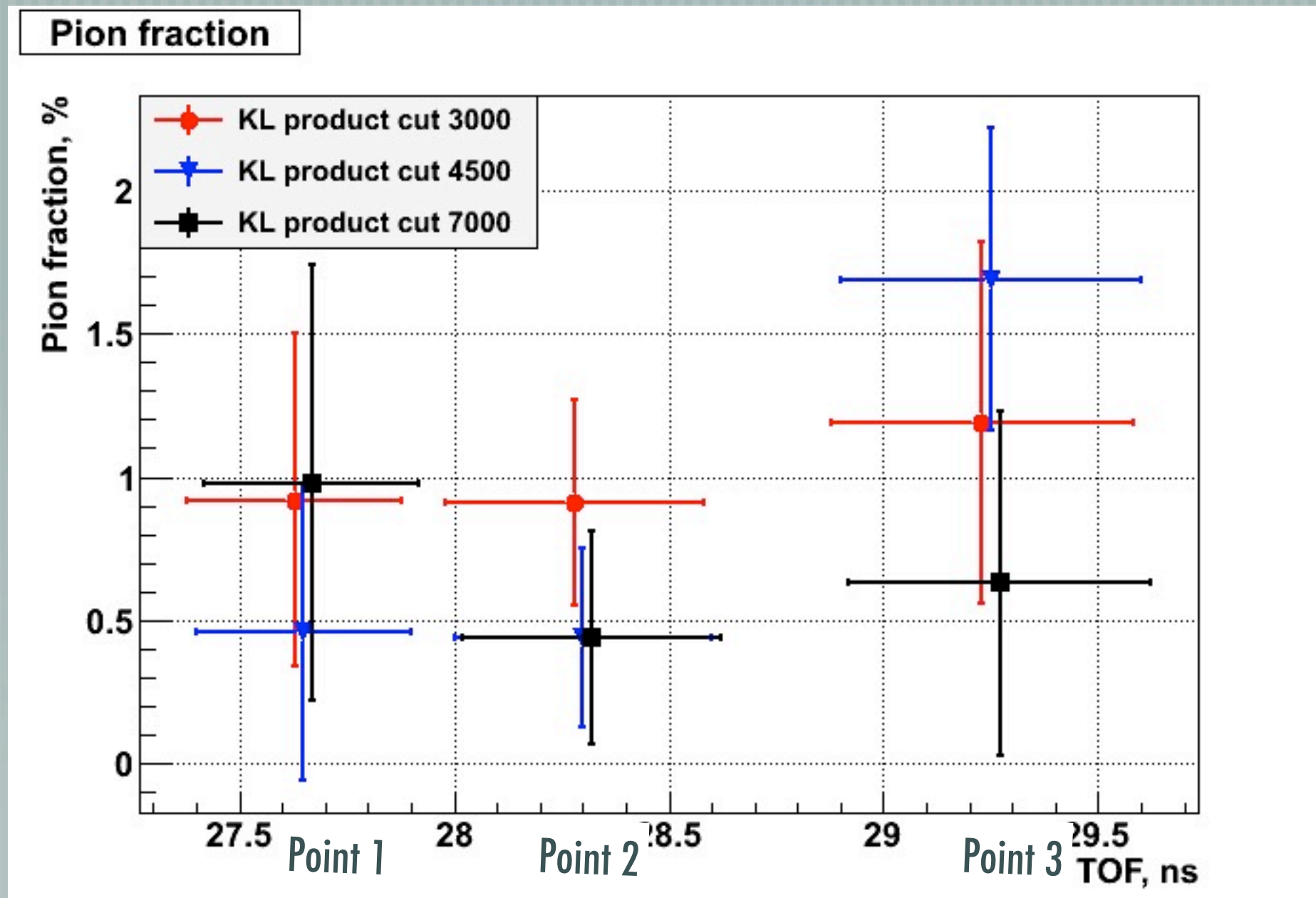
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Results

Method I



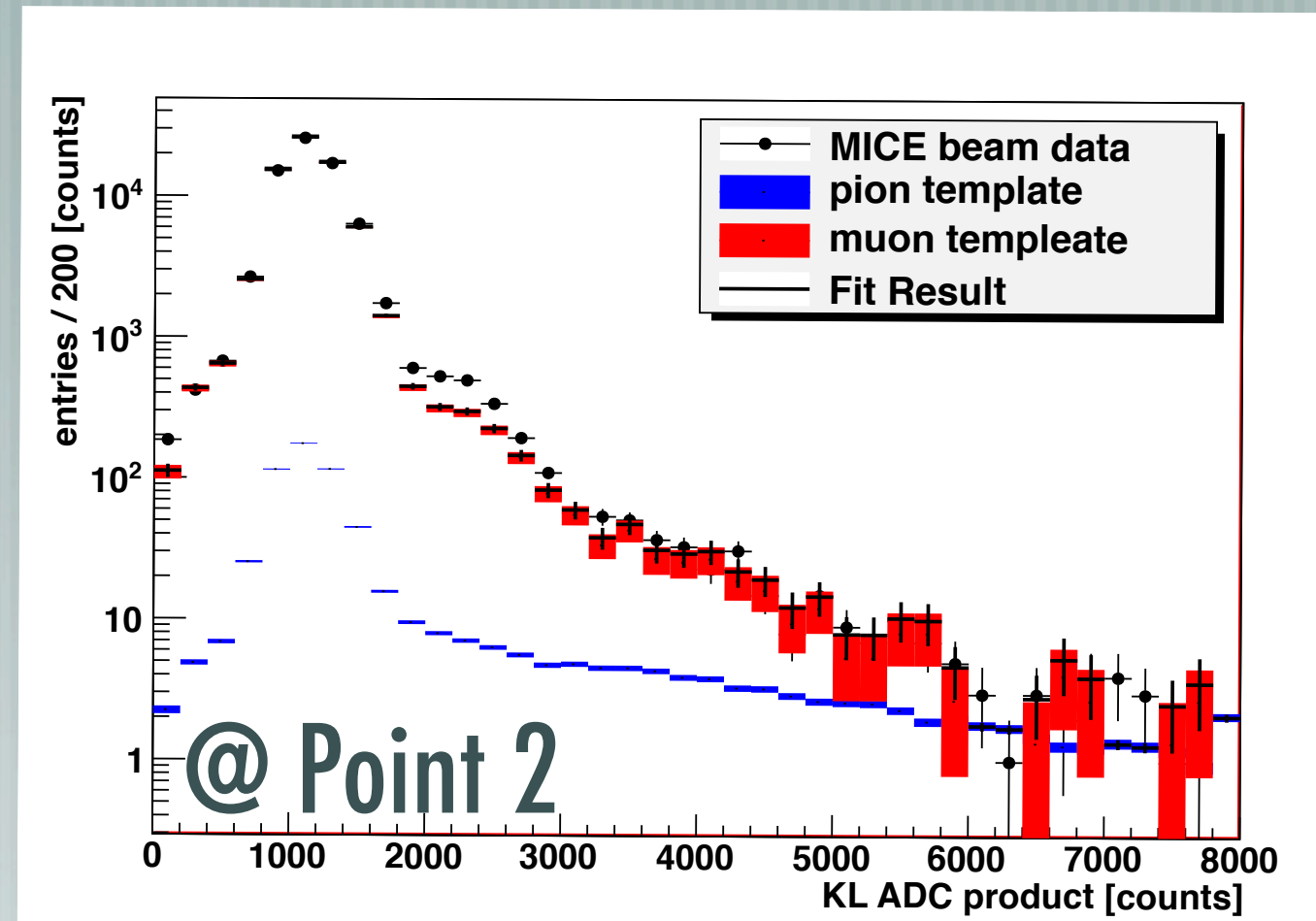
Method I: systematics

- threshold dependence:
 - $\pm 0.5\%$ @ Points 1 and 2
 - $\pm 1\%$ @ Point 3
- muon contamination in pion calibration run
 - 0.2% (obtained for a 30% contamination)
- TOF (and hence momentum) particles' distribution
 - 0.2% obtained reweighting accordingly to TOF distribution

Method II

Fit the MICE beam data using a superposition of muon and pion templates

use ROOT based TFractionFitter

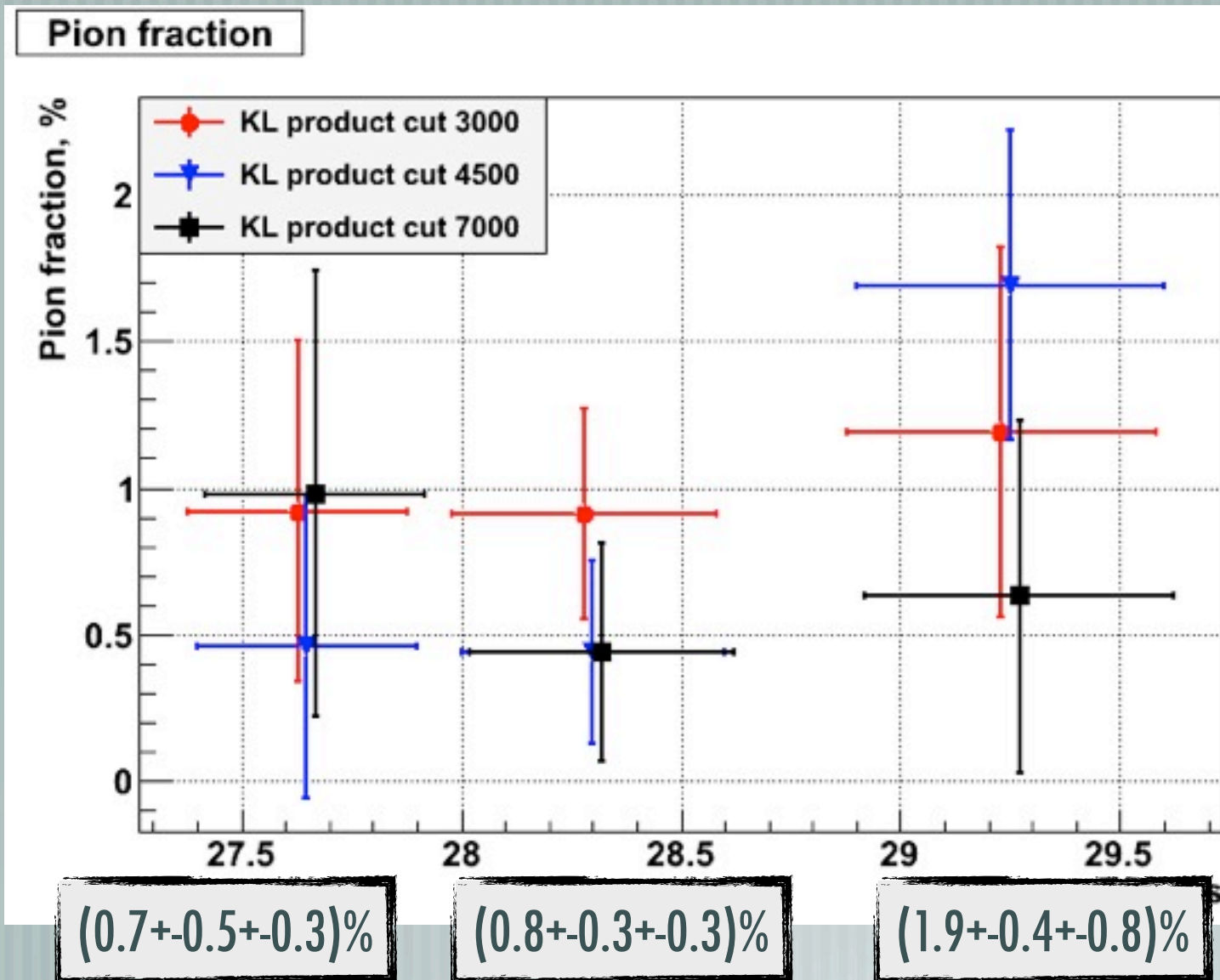


Method II: systematics

- Small contamination to be measured, large statistical fluctuations covering systematics effects
- Systematics evaluated “doping” the sample with an extra pion contamination added extracting events from the pion calibration KL distribution

effect	relative impact on pion contamination
dependence on the time-of-flight distribution	40%
dependence on time-of-flight calibration	3%
dependence on the fitted range	15%
dependence on the histogram binning	3%

Results



Method I

Method II

Compare to simulation?

Table 1. Pion contamination in a 6 mm rad muon beam, at various momenta, as deduced from TOF0-TOF1 time-of-flight Monte Carlo simulations.

p_{beam} (MeV/c)	Electrons	Muons	Pions	π contamination (%)
140 (-ve)	3368	35238	274	0.77
200 (-ve)	12517	293704	2705	0.91
240 (-ve)	4492	310196	3274	1.04
140 (+ve)	595	11139	349	3.04
200 (+ve)	3789	87007	4232	4.64
240 (+ve)	280	12844	704	5.20

Plans

— [Would like to have this result in a publication

— [Possibly including Cherenkov results

— [A very first draft exists