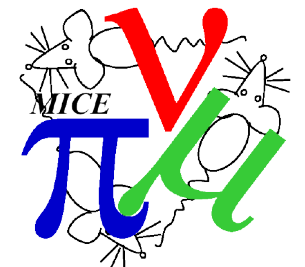


Beam Polarization in MICE

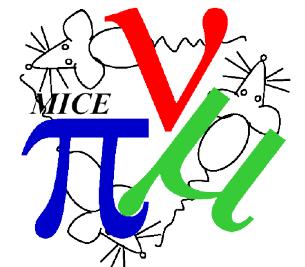
Sophie Middleton
(Imperial College London)



Introduction

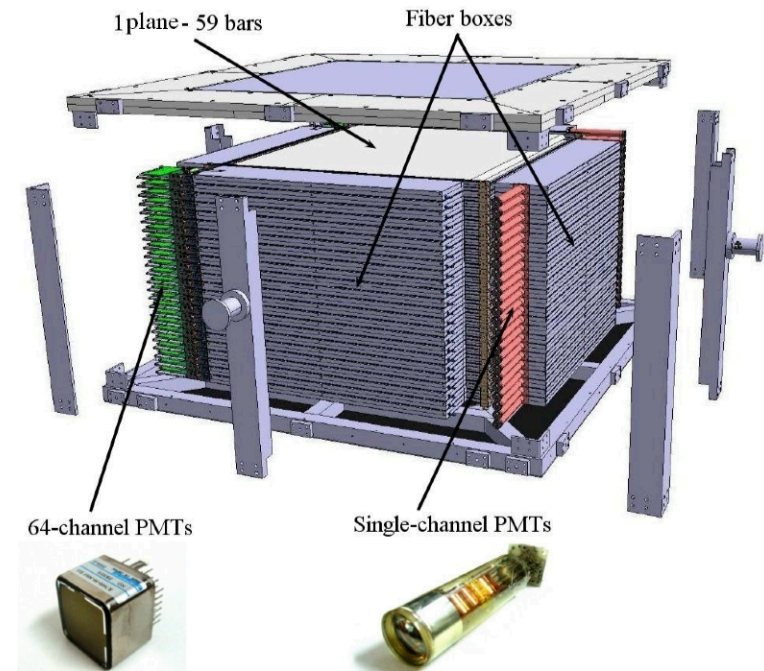
QUESTION:- Can we tell the difference between forward polarized and backward polarized muons by their decay electrons energy spectrum in the EMR?

- Decay electrons tend to spoil the cooling measurement by introducing an apparent emittance increase in the beam.
- The number of decay electrons in the beam is dependent on beam polarization.



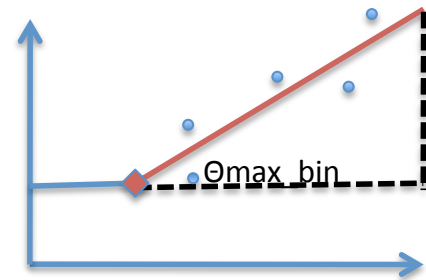
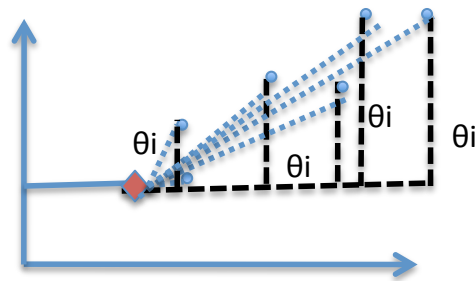
The Electron-Muon Ranger

- Aims to measure range of muons and reject those which decayed within channel
- Overview:
 - 48 Planes
 - 59 Bars Per Plane
- The Planes :
 - Total Plane Area = 1.21 m²
 - Alternate Horizontal/Vertical
- The Bars :
 - Contain WLS fiber
 - Triangular in shape:
 - Base = 3.3 cm
 - Height = 1.7 cm
 - Length = 1.1 m



Fitting Positron Tracks

- *Need to accurately calculate angle between initial muon track and decay positron track*
- Simple "Vector Fit":

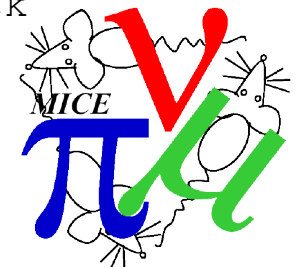


Find

$$\theta_{reco} = \arctan\left(\frac{x_i - x_0}{y_i - y_0}\right)$$

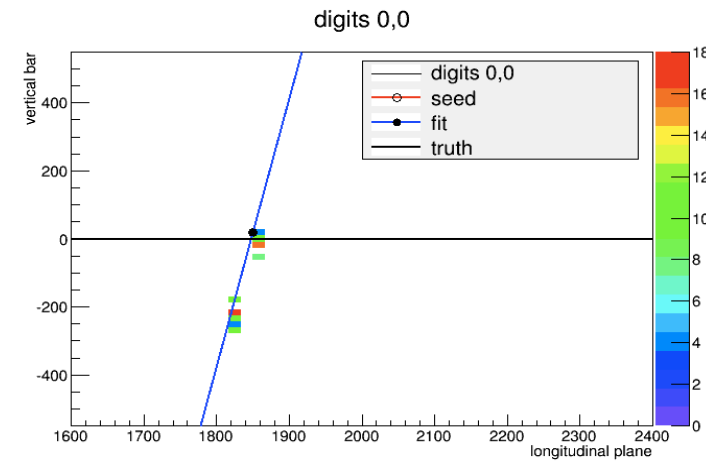
[1]

Histogram this for each event \rightarrow Take the angle of the track to be the central value of the maximum bin

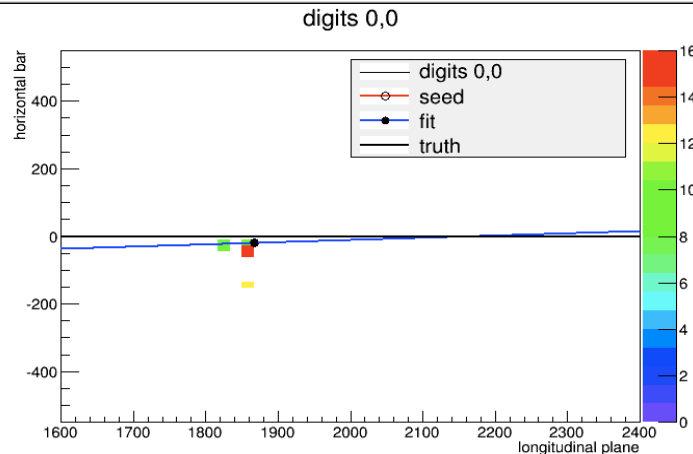
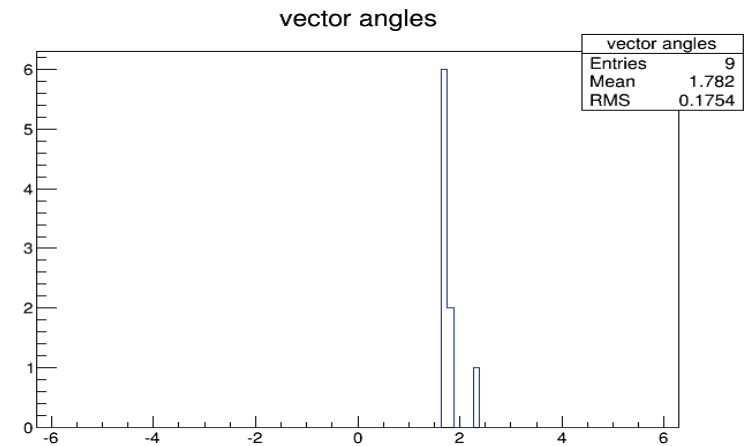


Fitting Positron Tracks

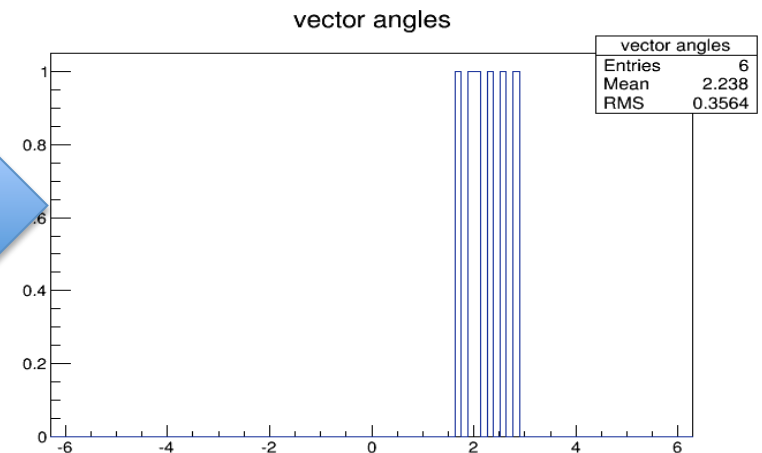
- Use chi-squared type **"window cut"** to reject tracks with a large spread of hit angles → makes sure that 50% of the events are within ± 2 bins of peak bin



Accepted

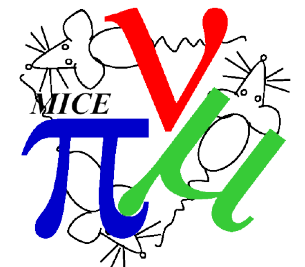


Rejected



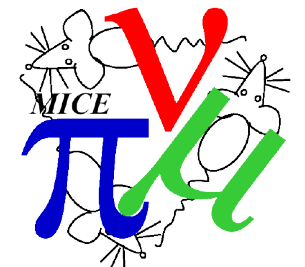
Vertex Finding

- *Need to accurately find the point where the muon decays...*
- This is done by separating events in to muons and decay electrons :
 - Done using simple **time cut** muon (muon has time < 50ns, positron has time >100ns) [See slides from CM39 for plot]
 - Find the bar and plane number of last hit which fits muon criteria Assume this is vertex

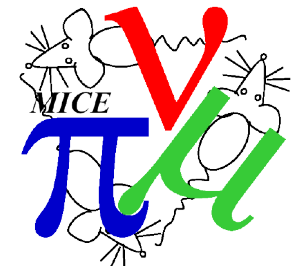
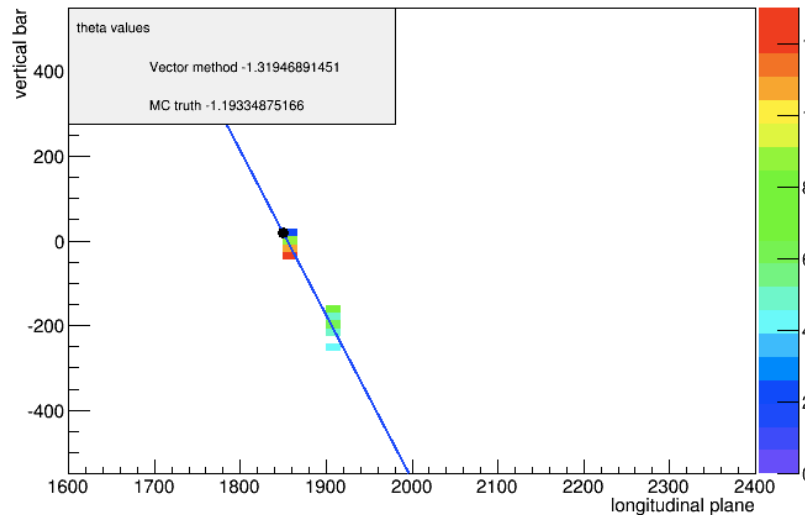
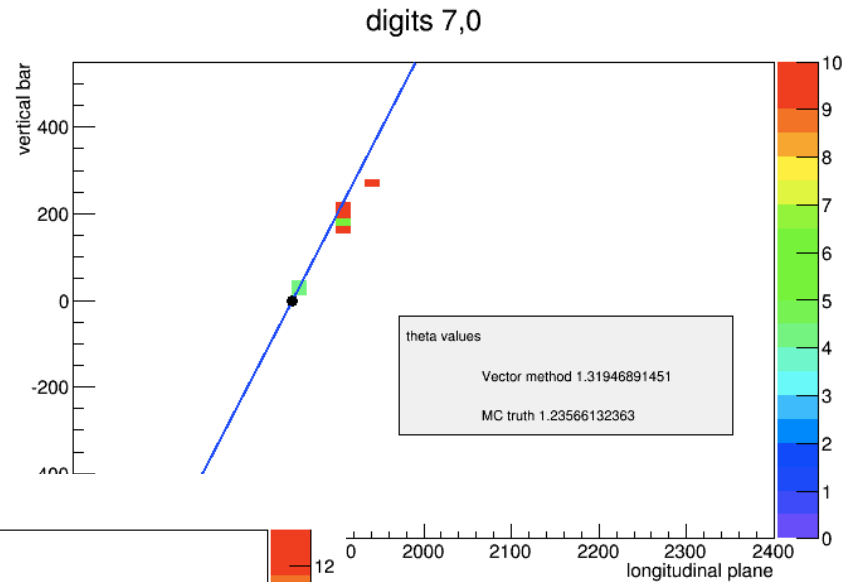
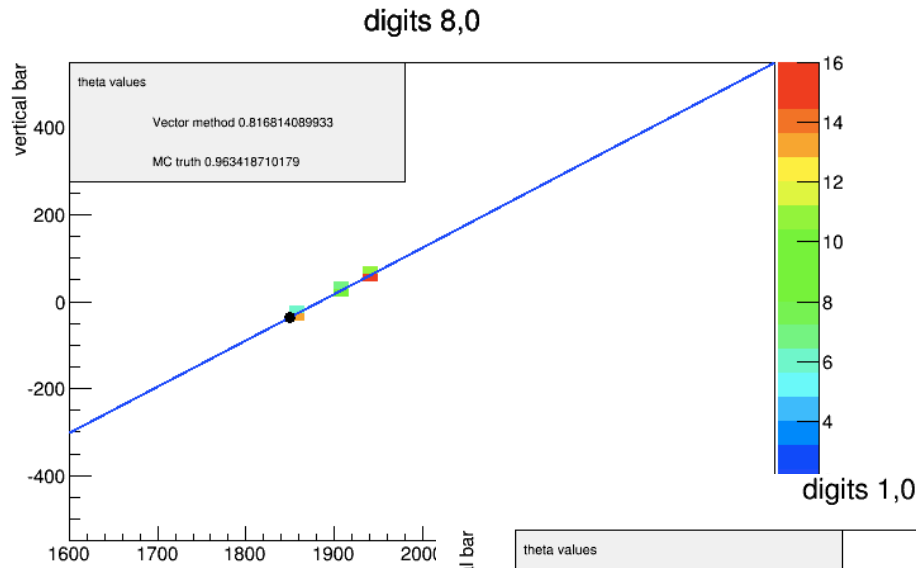


Cuts and Cross-checks

- Must have **> 2 digits** in event to avoid bad fitting
- Check that there is "positron data" -> **time cut**
- Have transferred the "digits" from bar/plane numbers to **EMR co-ordinates** (mm)

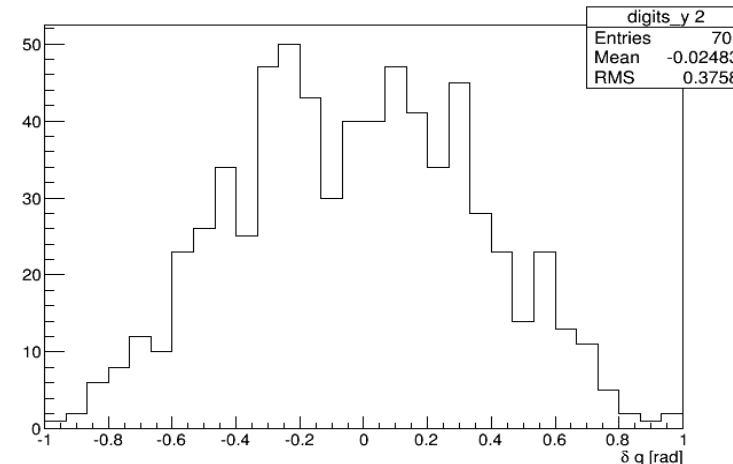
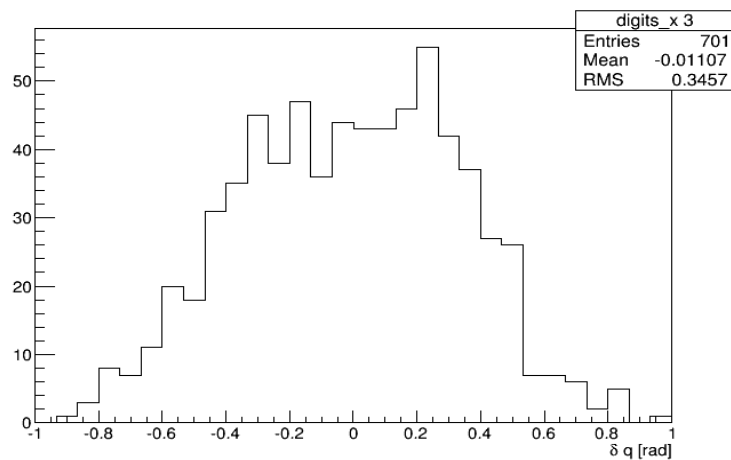


Examples Fitted Track (MC Digits)



Residuals

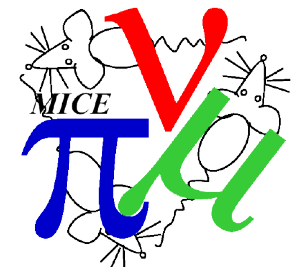
Difference between reconstructed decay angle and true decay angle (as taken from MC)



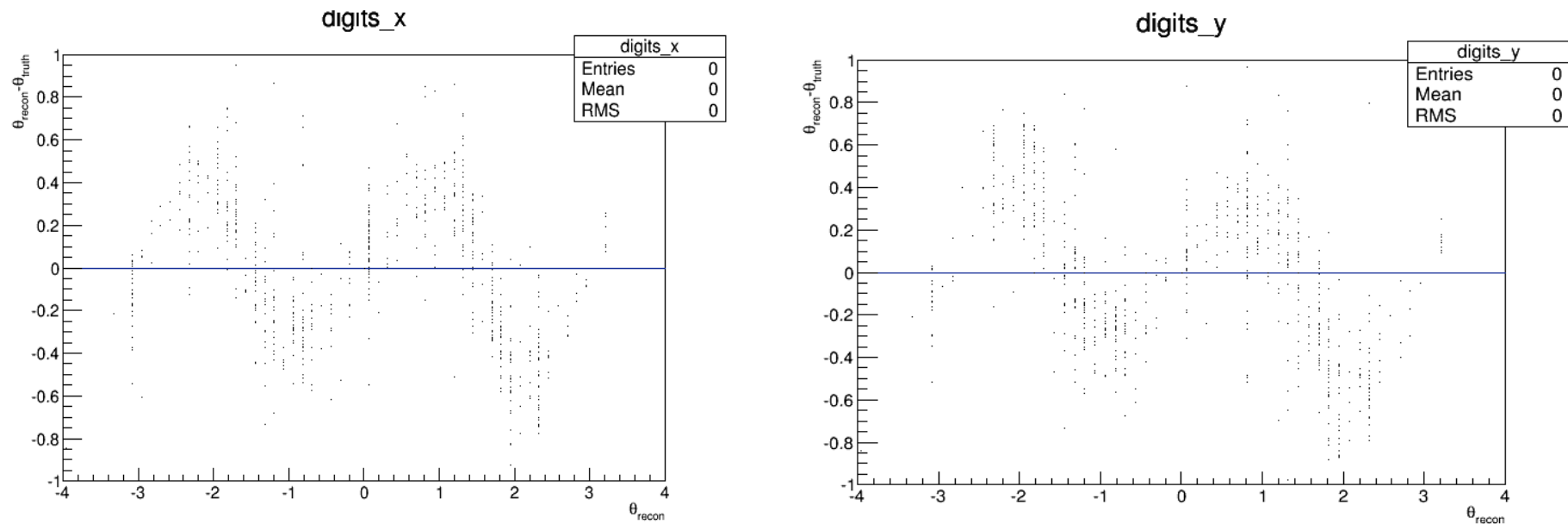
- RMS varies from **0.3-0.4 rad** for horizontal and vertical. - **sufficient for the study**
- From detector limits: with a track length of ~ 10 bar widths then $\tan(\theta) = 1/10 \rightarrow \theta \sim 0.1$ rad \rightarrow I think **0.3 rad** is ok

Checking for Bias in method

- We need to make sure we understand whether the method introduces bias into our measurements
- Need to quantify, or at least understand, if where a particle decays determines how well we can reconstruct it - geometrical effects?
- Look at how residuals, number of hits in EMR and Energy Deposited in EMR vary with reconstructed angle



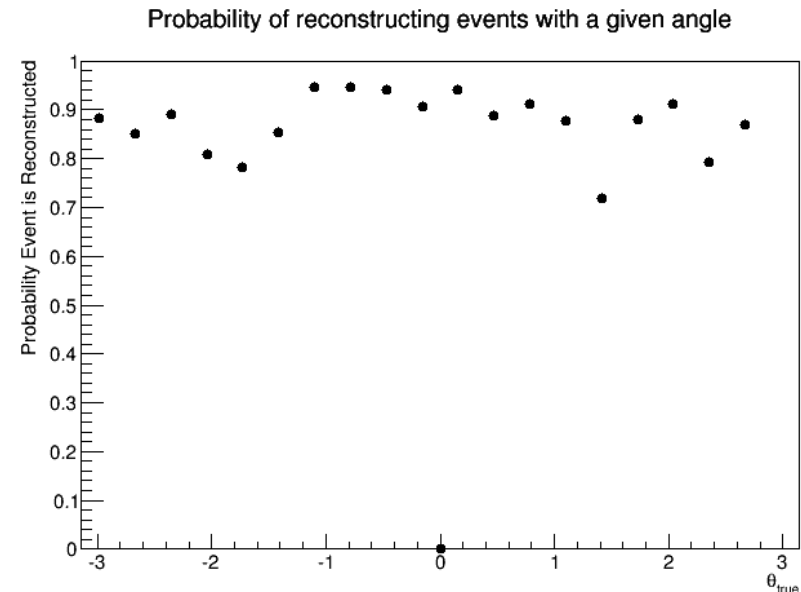
How do residuals vary with reconstructed angle?



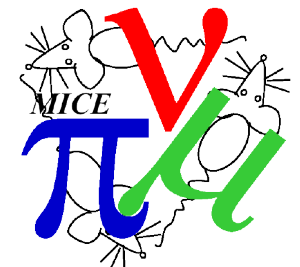
- Obvious residuals $\sim 0.8 \sin(\text{reco_angle}) \rightarrow$
what is causing this bias?!

Reconstruction Efficiency

- How efficient is the code at reconstructing the MC digits?
- Plot shows reasonable efficiency- **all >70% with most 80-90%** of been reconstructed for given theta value



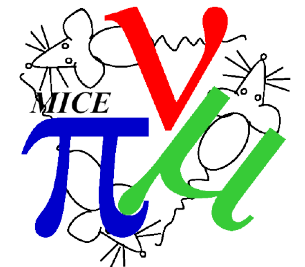
Are the deviations significant? Assuming Gaussian stats with $p \sim 0.9$ and number of events per bin ~ 50 then the **error** $\sim 0.9/\sqrt{50} \sim 0.13 \rightarrow$ **Uniform**



EMR Data analysis

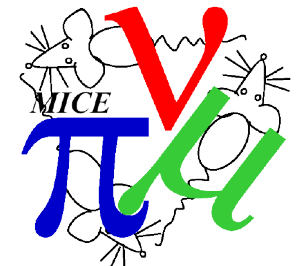
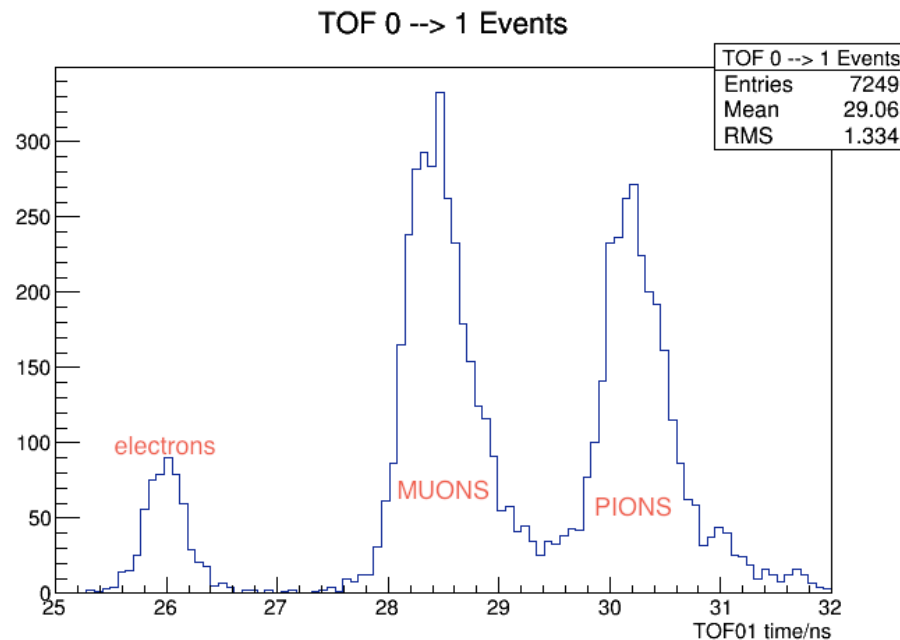
- Run Conditions:

- Needed a good analyzable run from 2013 EMR data taking
- + polarity
- Beamline species: pions
- Momentum at D2 = 265.98 MeV/c



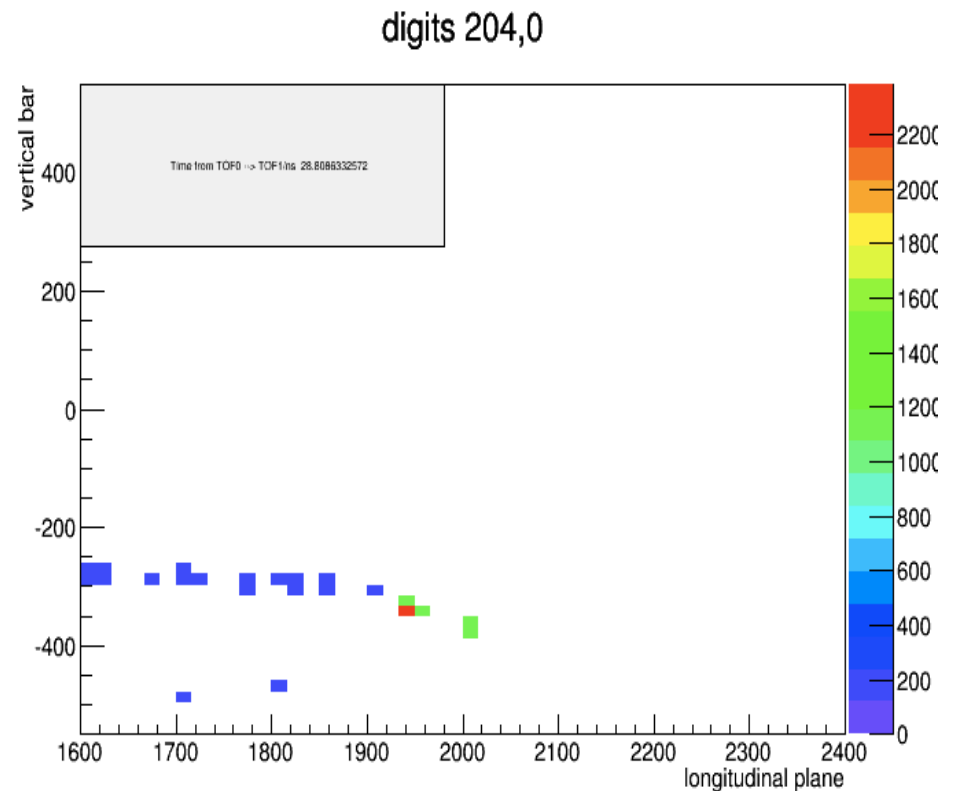
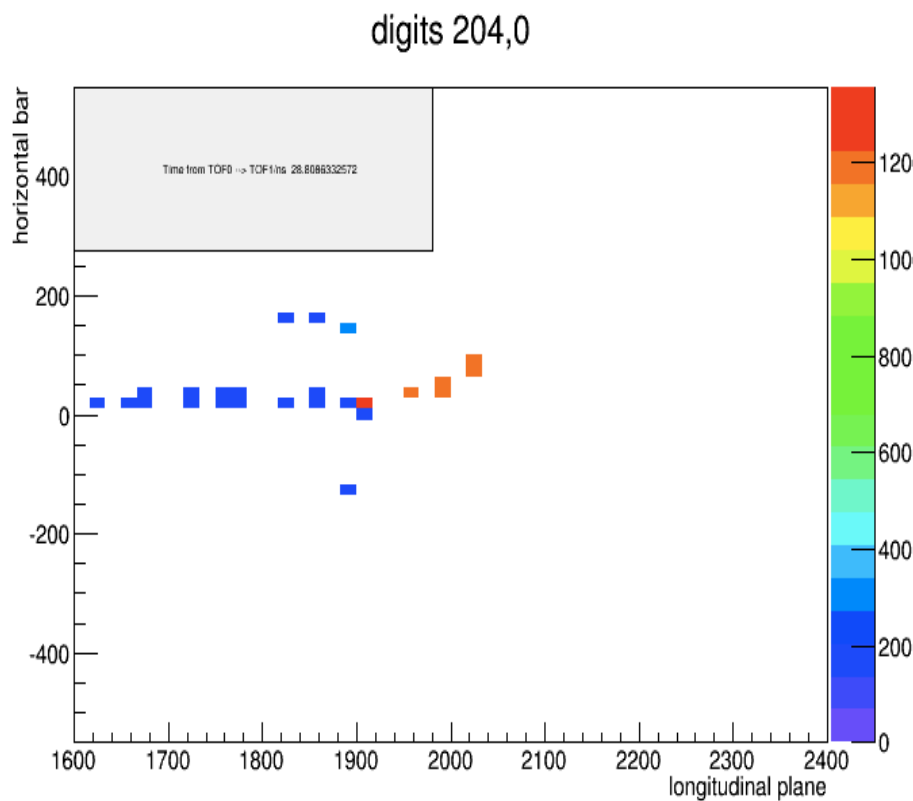
PID TOF Selection

- Need to efficiently distinguish muon tracks from pions etc.
- We initially looked at TOF02 time for PID but the efficiency was poor
- **Instead used TOF0 and TOF1** -> Will need to look into how good **pion rejection** will be



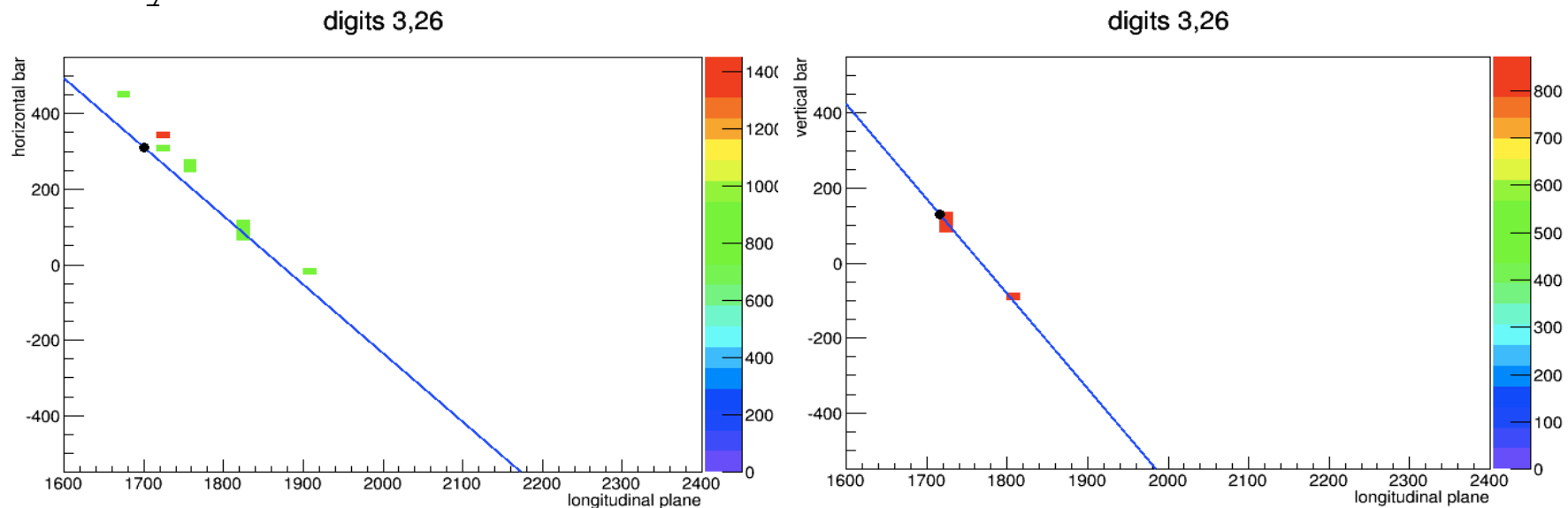
Example Secondary Track

- Using TOF01 between 28-29ns is where most of our muons lie (this is a small window-may switch to using TOF02)
- Examples of some events in this window → muon decays:

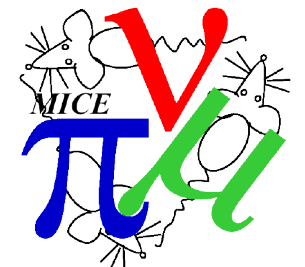
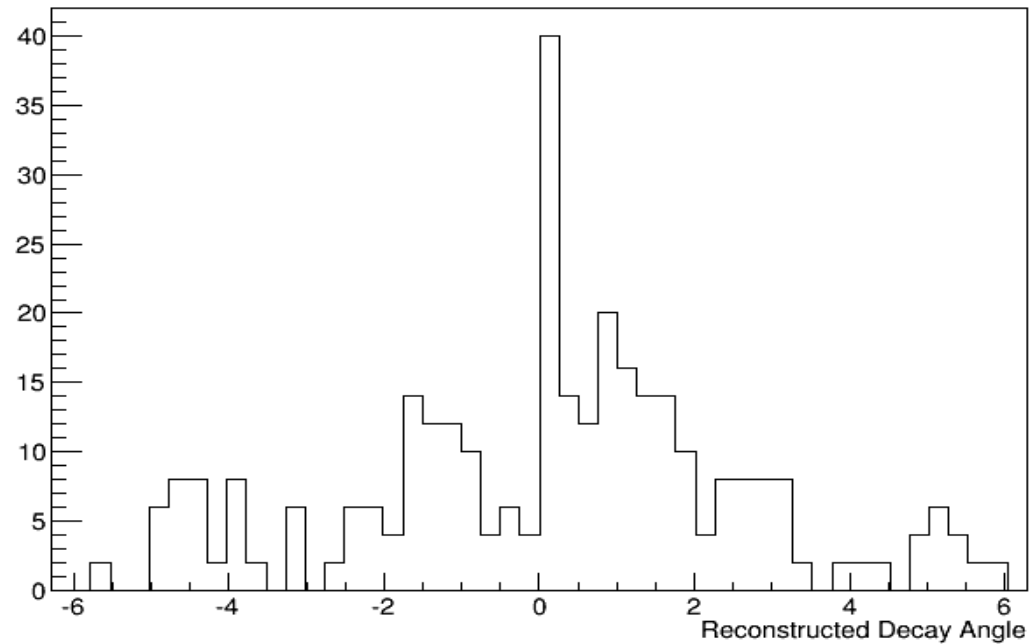


Fitted Decay Electron Tracks

- A few examples of some of the selected reconstructed decay electron tracks



Angular Distribution of Decay Electrons



What's Next?

- Now have a working end-to-end analysis!
- Need to make plots of $\cos(\theta)$ instead of just decay angle

