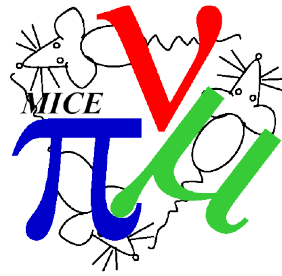


MCS in LH2 (field-off)

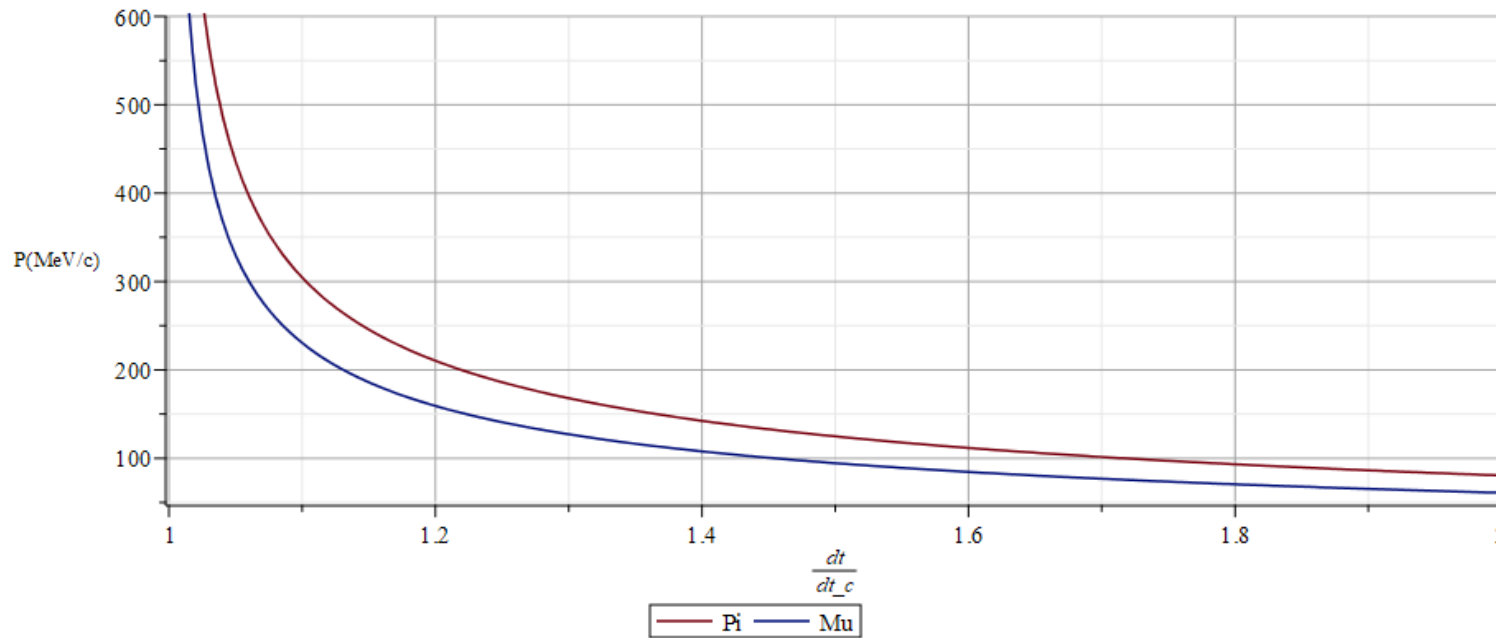
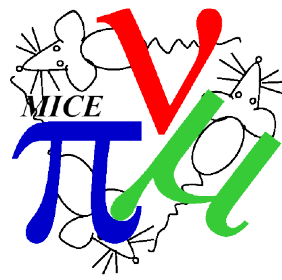


Content

- TOF distribution comparison in data/MC has improved
- Compatible MC/data reconstruction in EMR & KL would mean associated PID discriminating variables DS of absorber can be trained with MC,
 - EMR reconstruction behave differently in data/MC
 - Energy propagation methods have been implemented and tested (Bethe-Bloch)
 - A TOF scan across all 3 momentum settings was performed for a momentum dependent evaluation of EMR range reconstruction in data/MC

MCS in LH2 (field-off)

Momentum selection

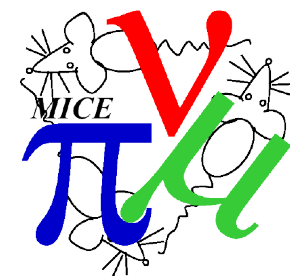


1. TOF distribution of each run is plotted
2. Peaks are located with Roots TSpectrum (Gaussian approx.)
3. Each run is associated with an e-peak TOF value.
4. Each track's momentum is calculated using the electron time corresponding to that run.

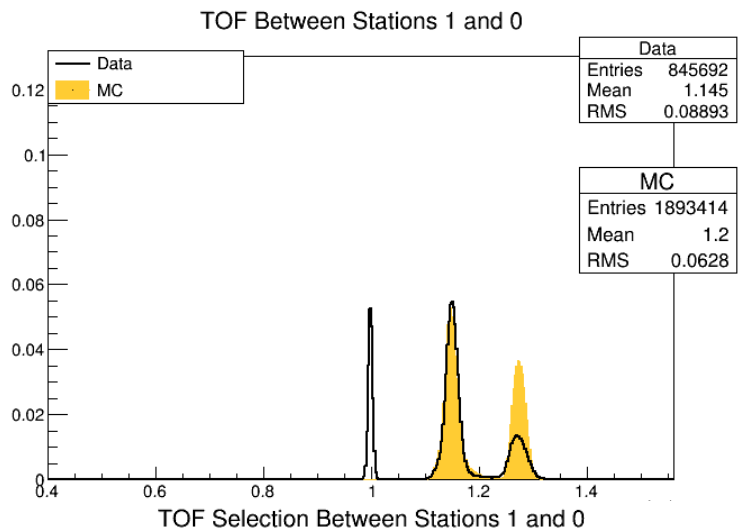
$$P_z = \frac{m}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{dt}{dt_e}\right)^2 - 1}}$$

MCS in LH2 (field-off)

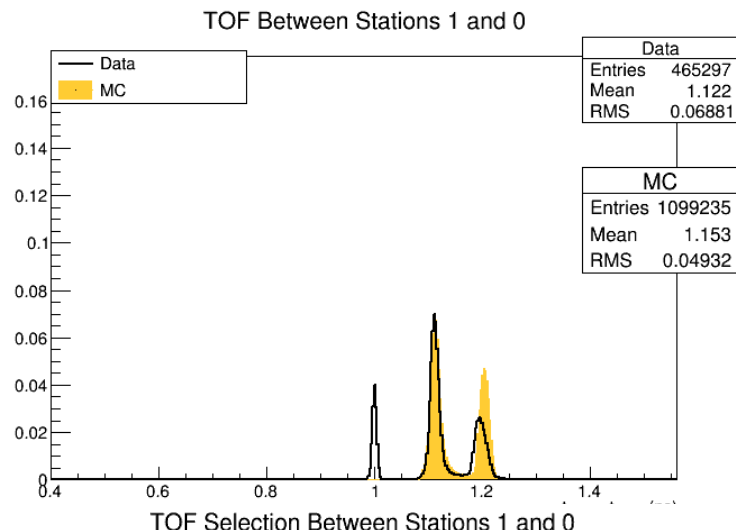
TOF10 MC/data



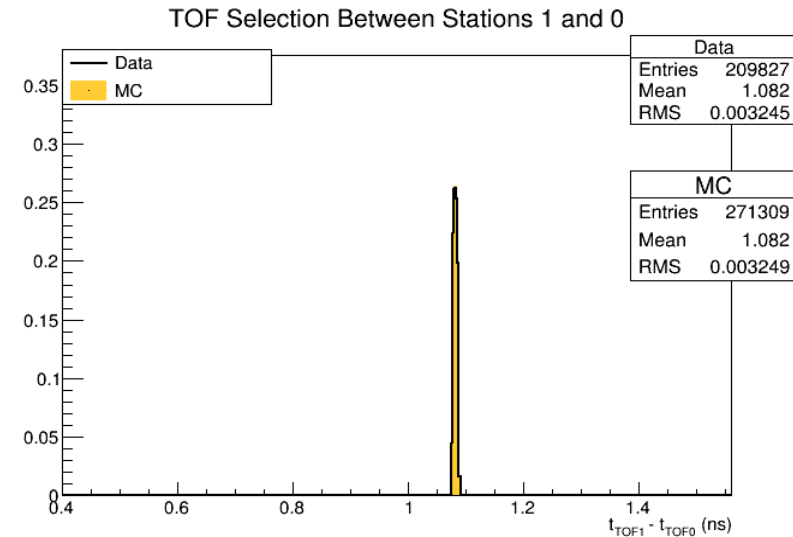
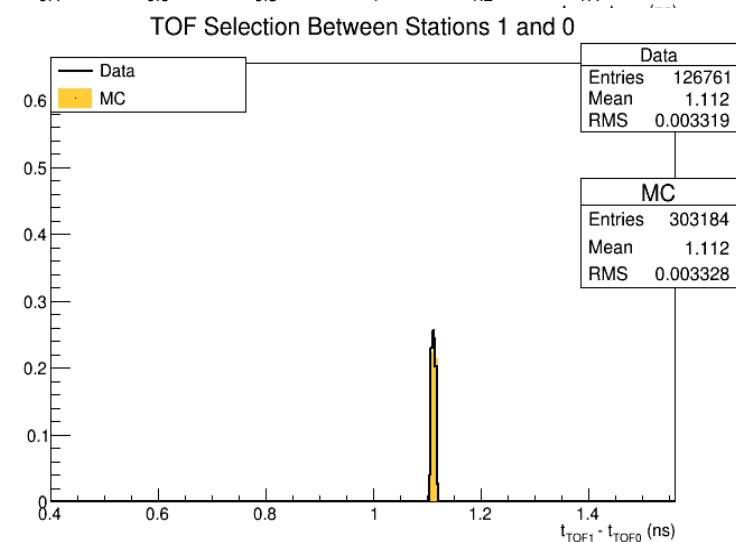
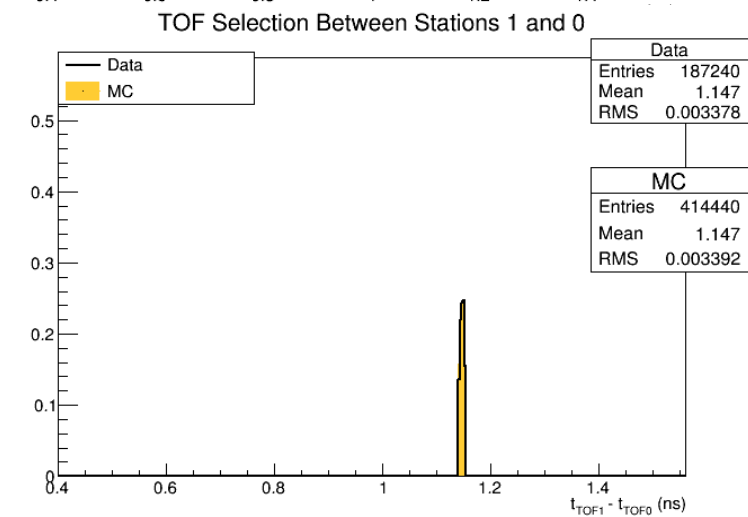
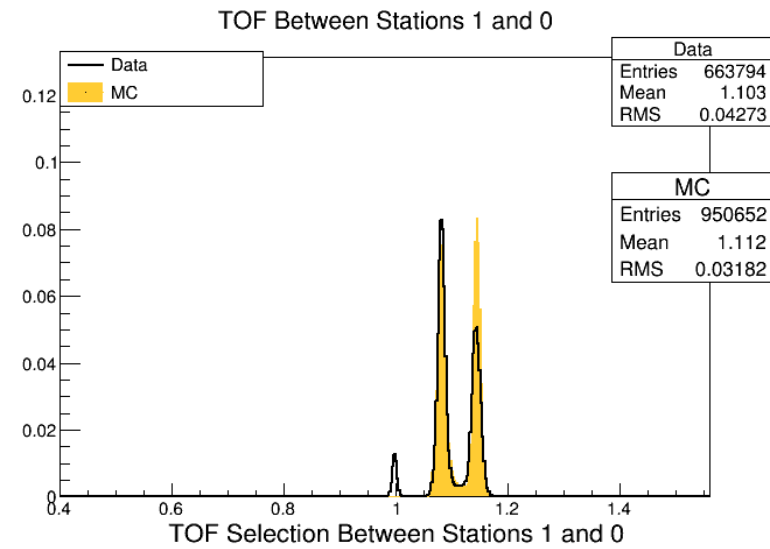
170 MeV/c



200 MeV/c

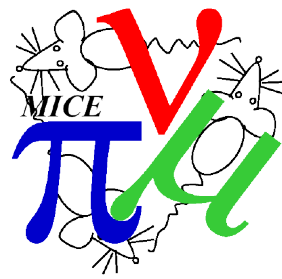


240 MeV/c

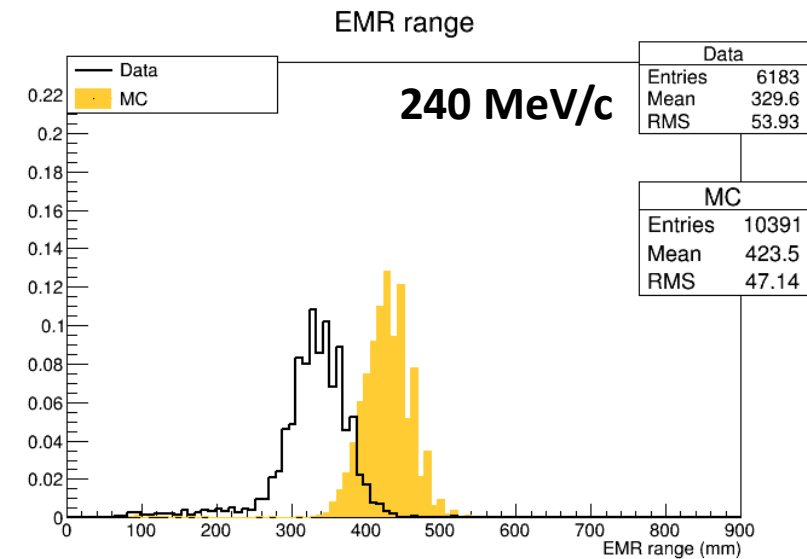
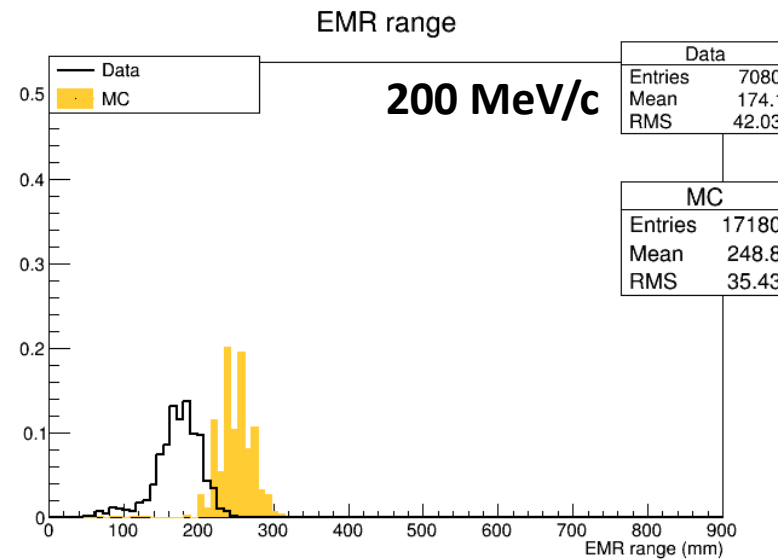
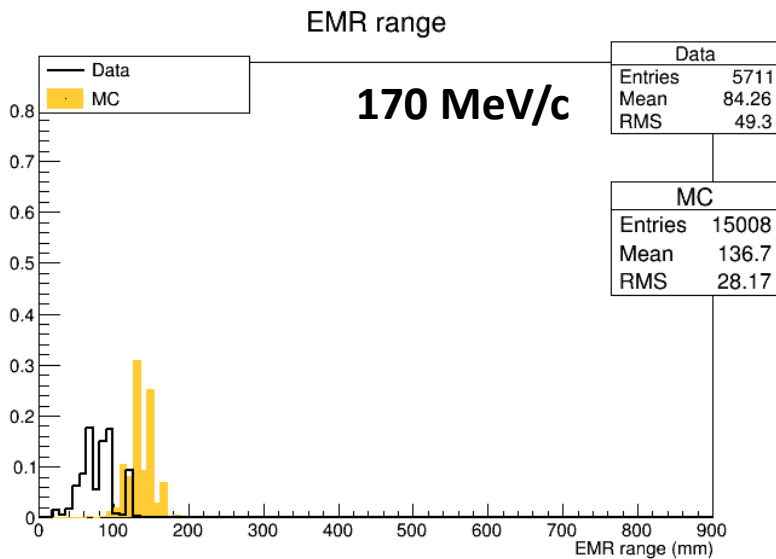


MCS in LH2 (field-off)

EMR

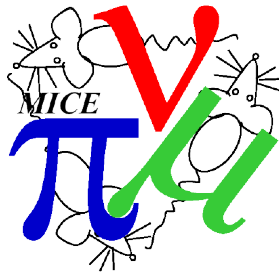


- Incompatible EMR range in data/MC could result from dissimilar momenta
 - TOF selection is eliminated as a source of momenta discrepancy between data/MC
 - Energy evolution DS of absorber could be a source
- KL response to real/simulated beam is compatible (Energy dependent)
- Differences in particle species populations could also cause a different response in data/MC. There are significantly more pions in MC, (but that would – probably - cause the opposite discrepancy)



MCS in LH2 (field-off)

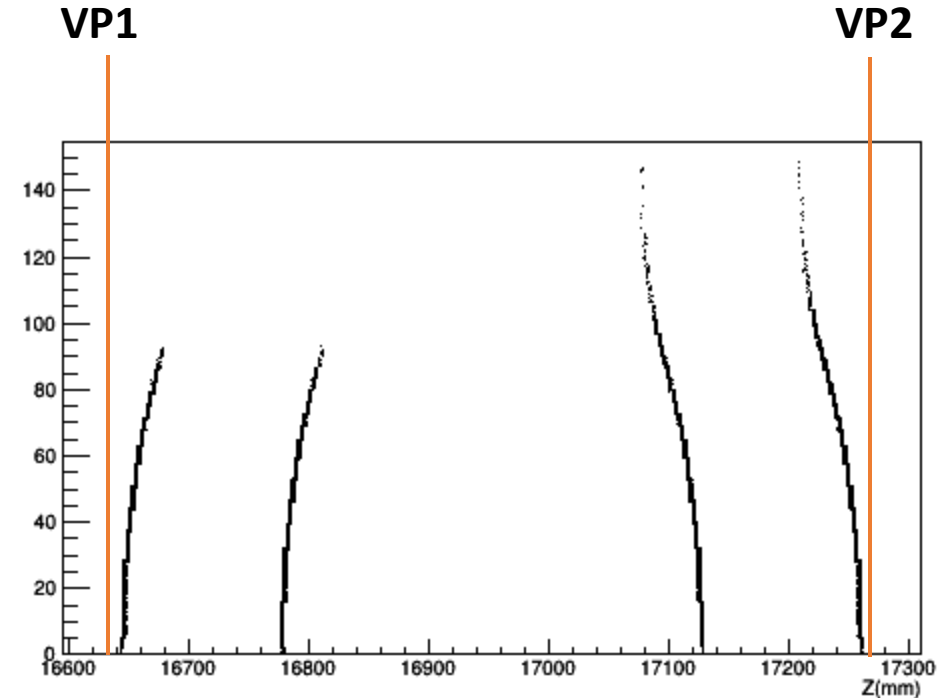
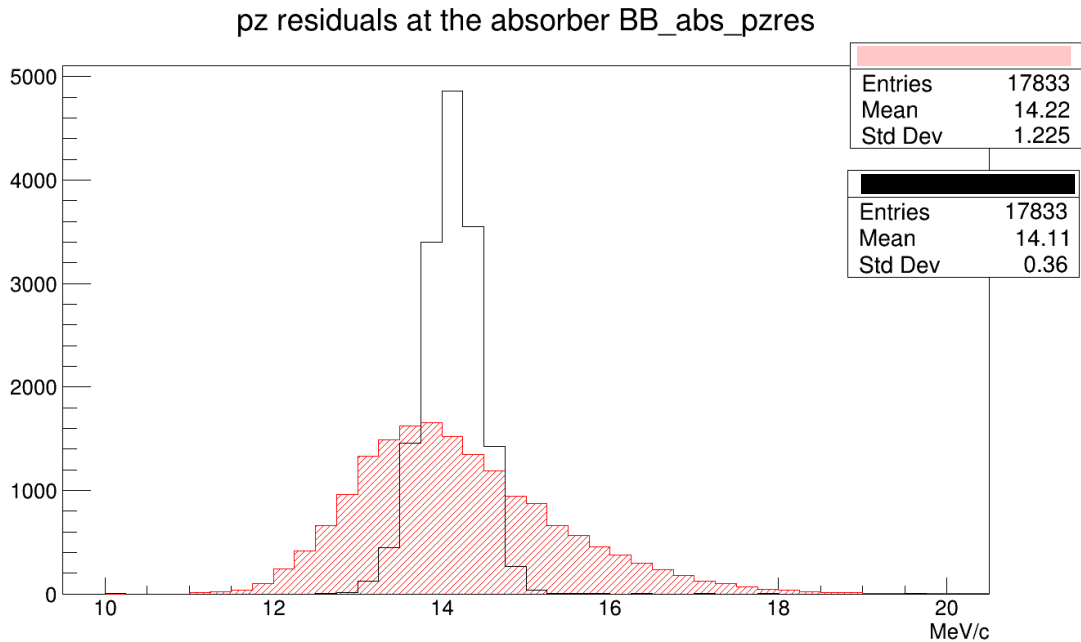
Energy evolution, example



MC

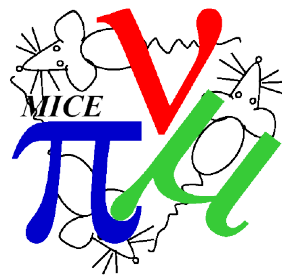
- Bethe-Bloch mean energy loss is used to extrapolate momentum through absorber materials

█ $Pz_{\text{True}}(\text{VP1}) - Pz_{\text{True}}(\text{VP2})$
— $Pz_{\text{True}}(\text{VP1}) - dx \cdot \langle dPz \rangle / dx$ (Bethe-Bloch for Al, LH2 sequentially)



MCS in LH2 (field-off)

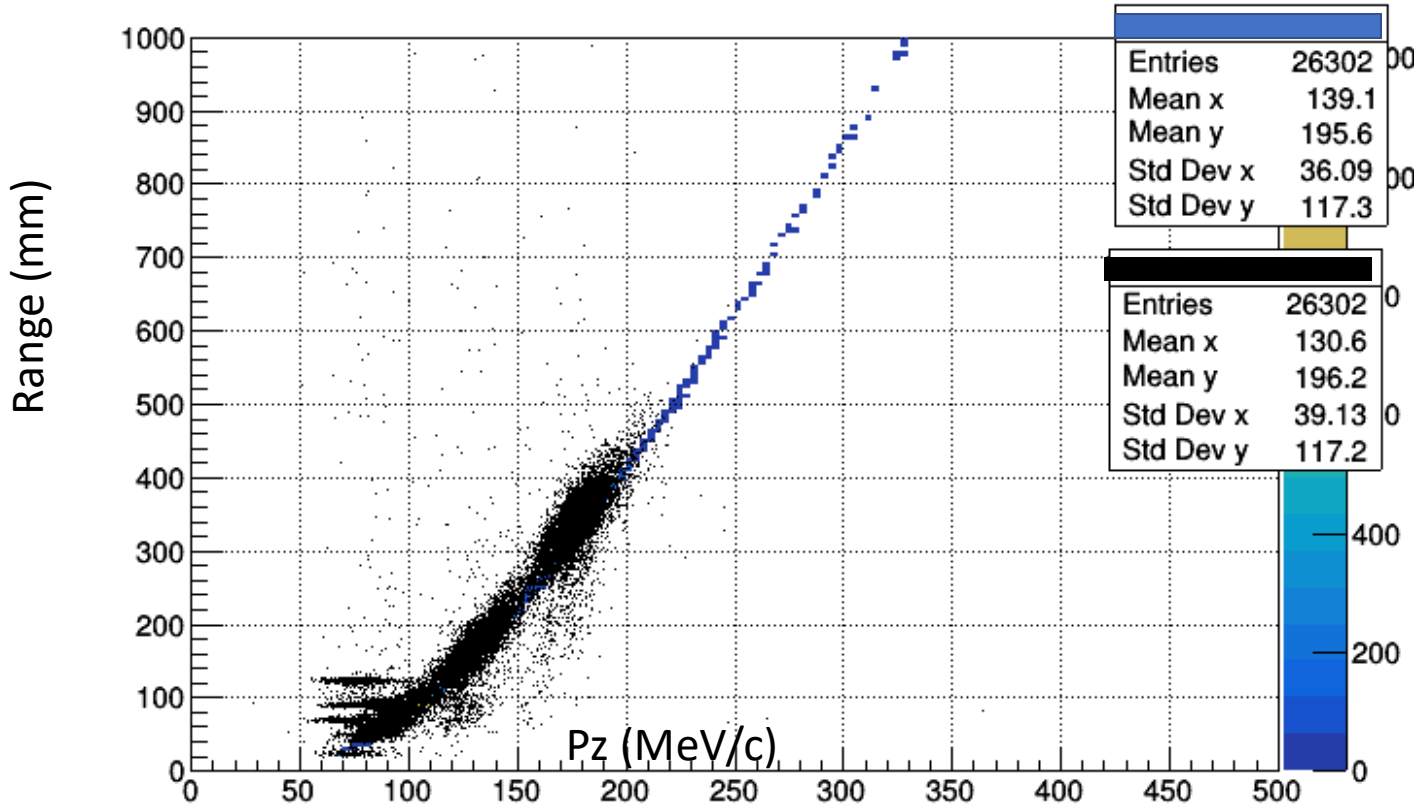
Energy evolution TOF21->EMR



DATA

- Pz recon. From EMR
- Pz propagated from TOF21

EMR Range vs pz from EMR, Data



17/12/2019

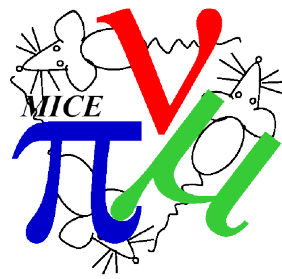
- The EMR also provides a momentum estimate based on range.
- Pz from TOF21 is propagated to the EMR, showing relatively good agreement despite approximations :
 - Only pz is considered,
 - All path lengths except for the absorber materials are paraxially approximated (vertical crossings).
- KL approximated as:

Polystyrene-> Pb-> Polystyrene
- Density correction parameters for Sci-Fi material are approximated as polystyrene

Will be improved

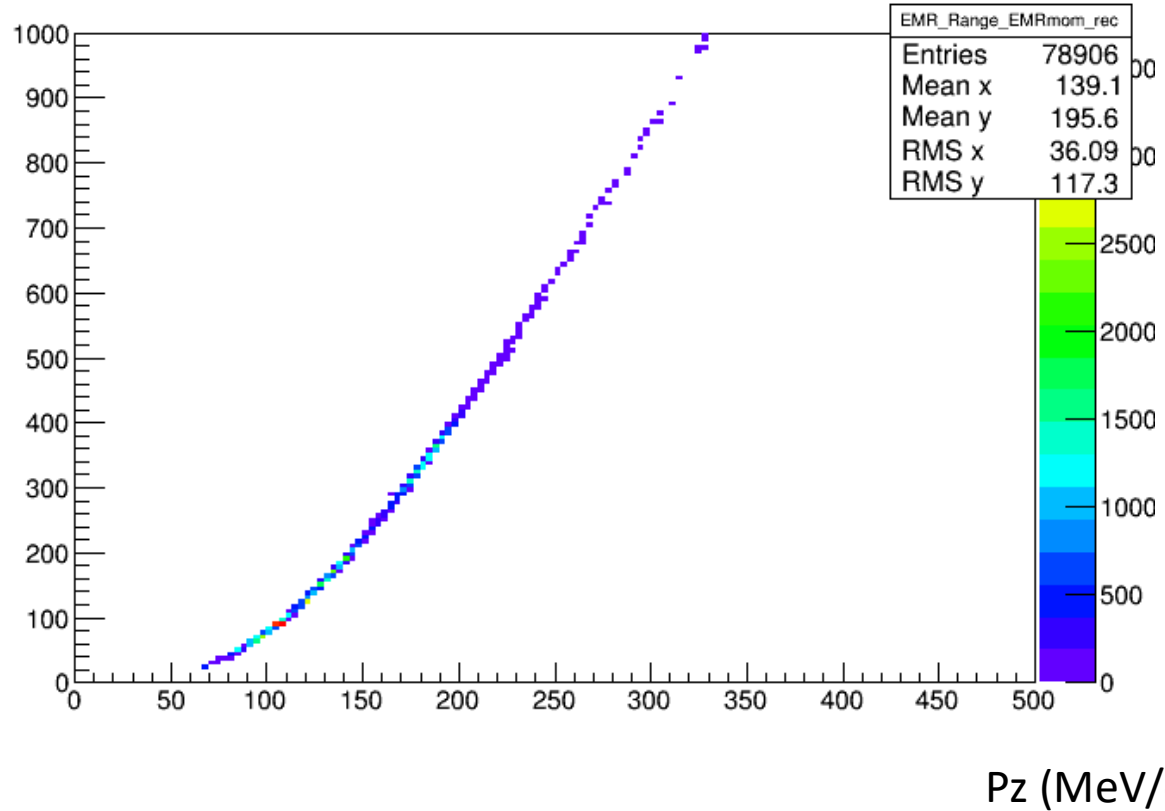
Conclusion: EMR data reconstruction seems OK, except low Pz features.

MCS in LH2 (field-off)

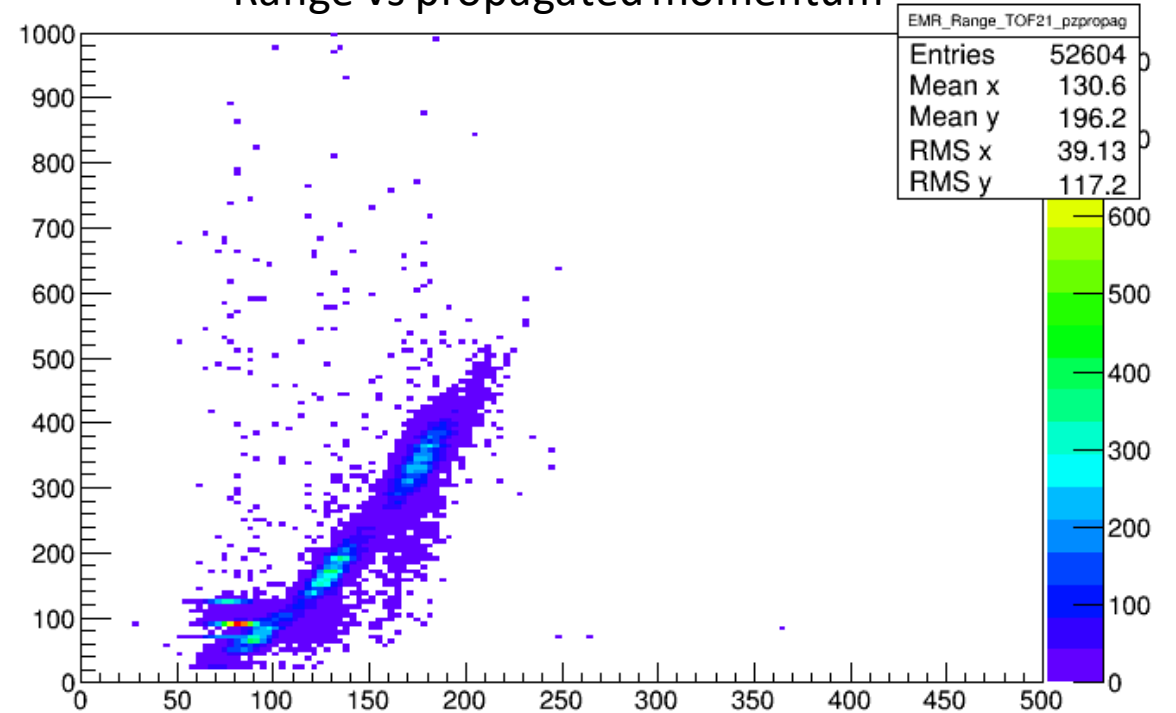


Data

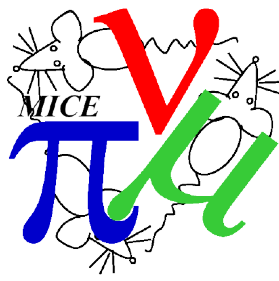
Range vs EMR rec. momentum



Range vs propagated momentum



MCS in LH2 (field-off)



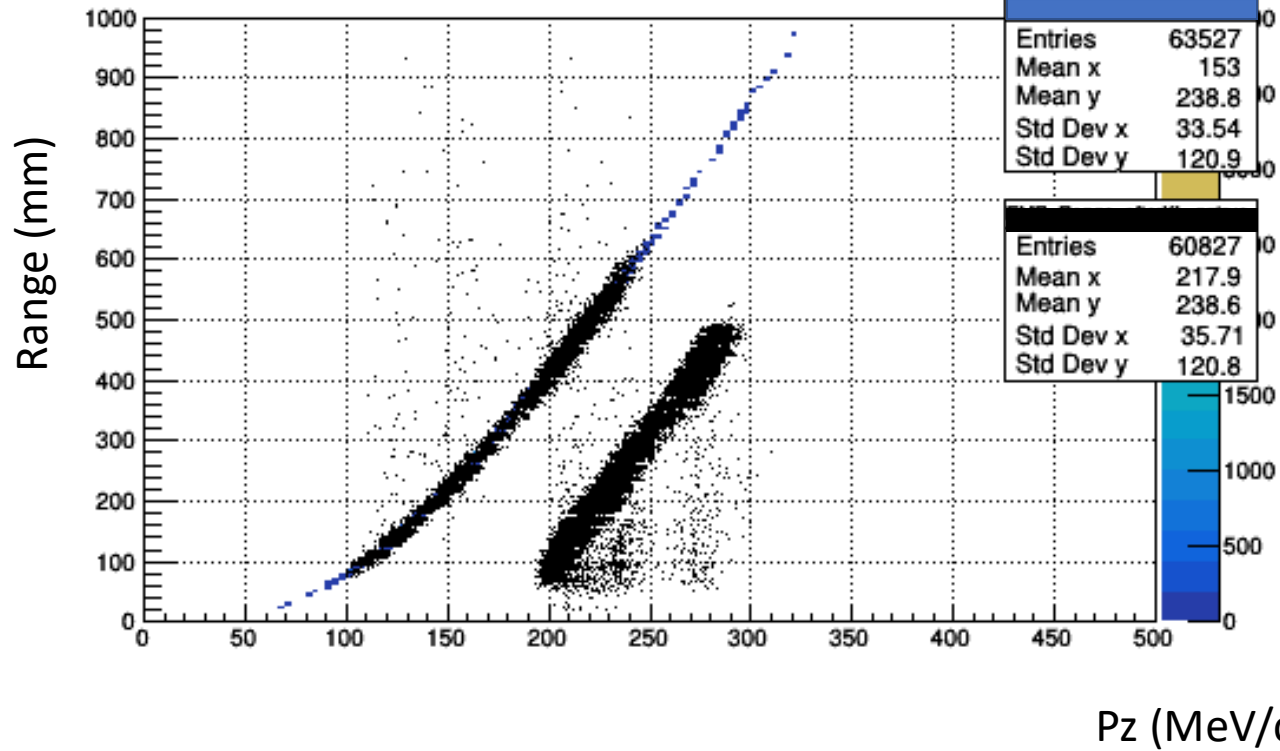
MC

- Using virtual plane **after** the KL

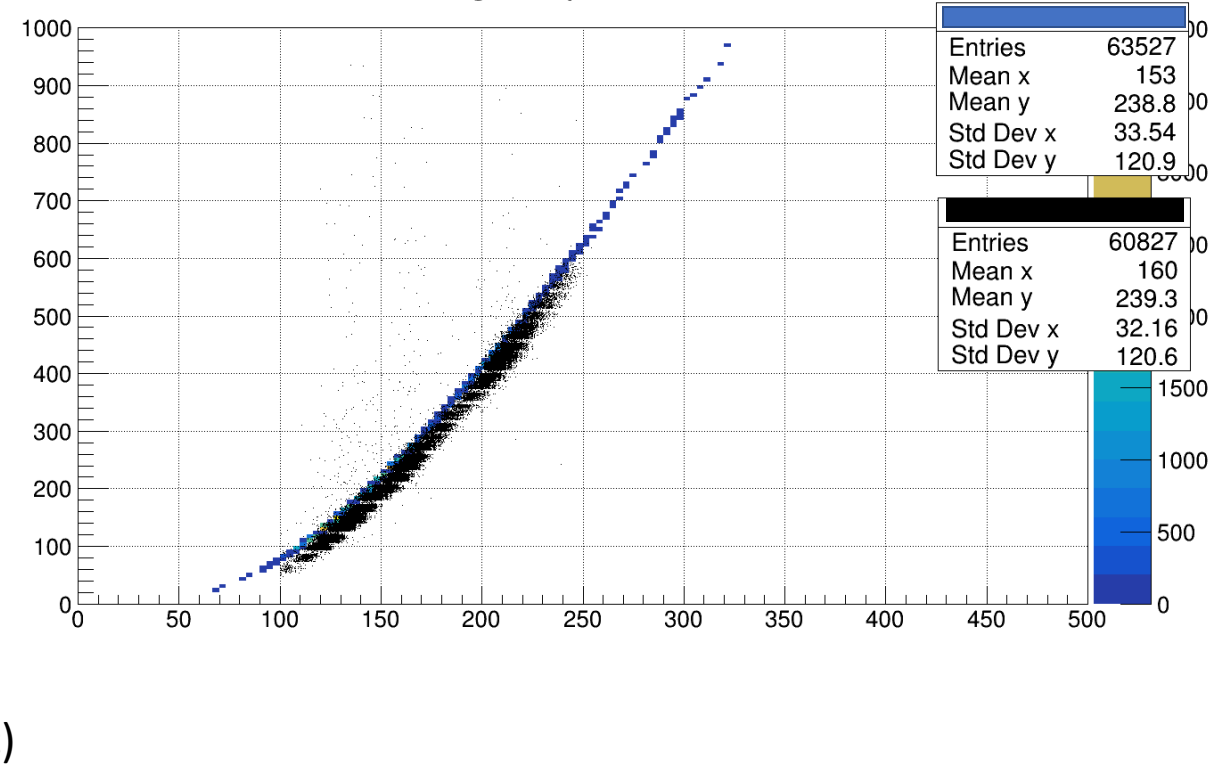
- Pz recon. From EMR
- Pz truth

- Using virtual plane **before** the KL

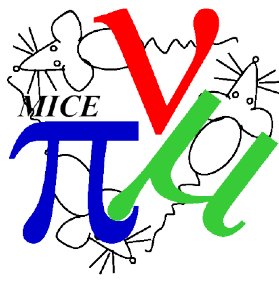
EMR Range vs pz from EMR, MC



EMR Range vs pz from EMR, MC

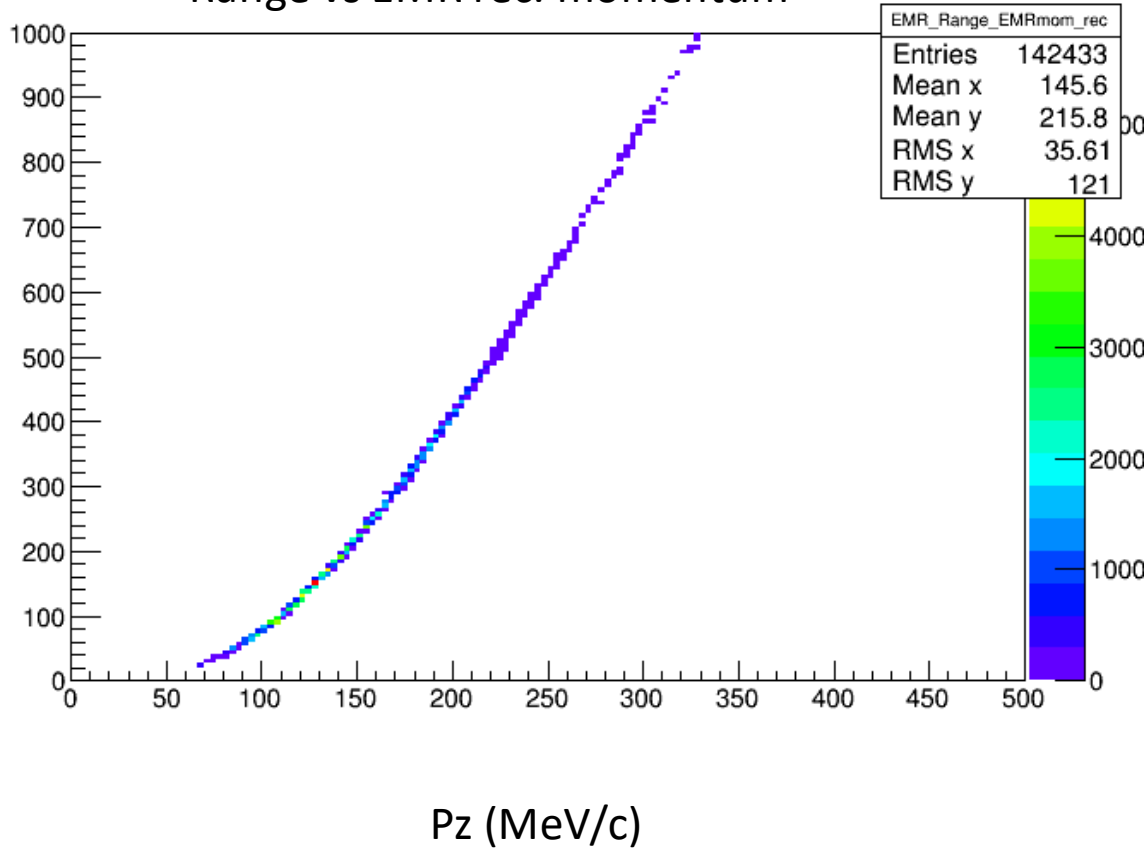


MCS in LH2 (field-off)

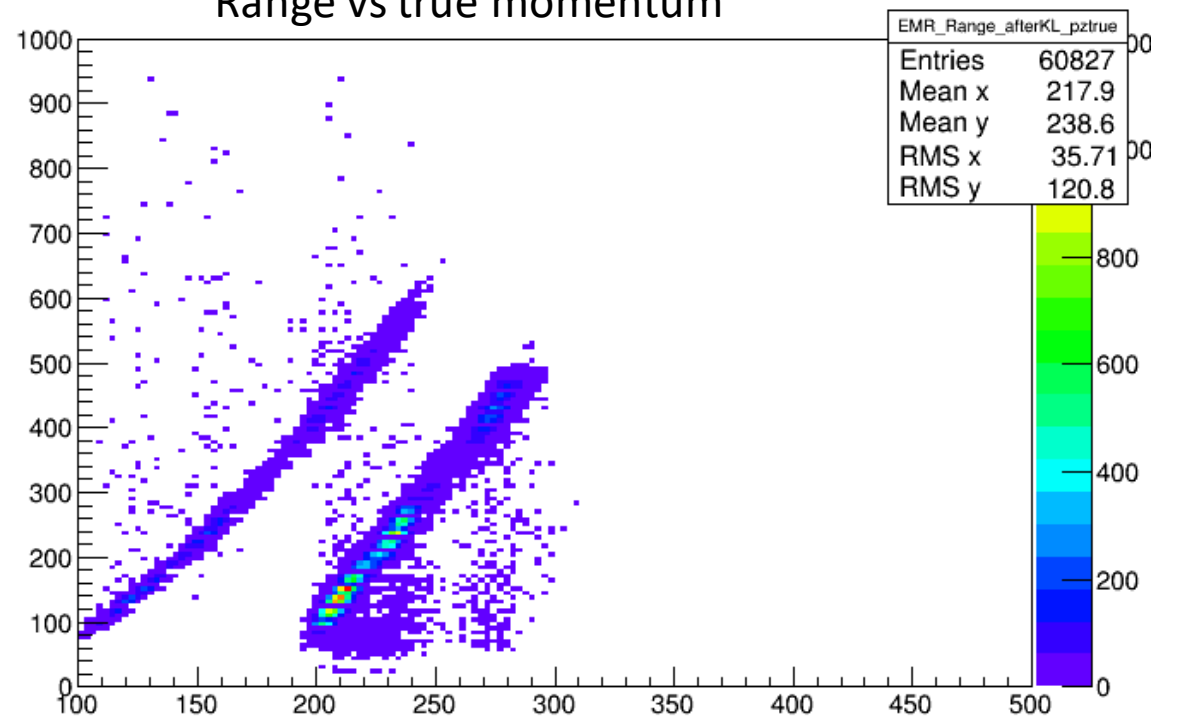


MC

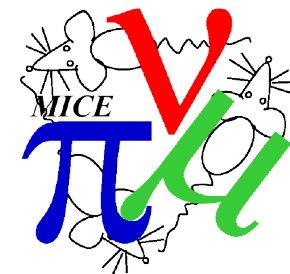
Range vs EMR rec. momentum



Range vs true momentum



MCS in LH2 (field-off)



MC

$Pz_{\text{truth}}(\text{US of KL}) - Pz_{\text{truth}}(\text{DS of KL})$

True Pz residual KL+ Res

