



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science

Jefferson Lab
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

Measuring CLAS $D(e, e' \pi)$ Cross Sections for $e4\nu$

Caleb Fogler for the CLAS Collaboration



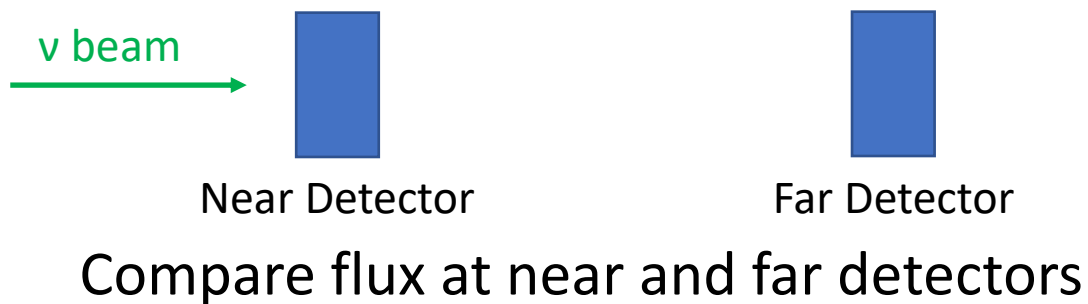
OLD DOMINION
UNIVERSITY

I D E A FUSION



Neutrino Experiments

- Neutrino oscillations



Neutrino Flux:

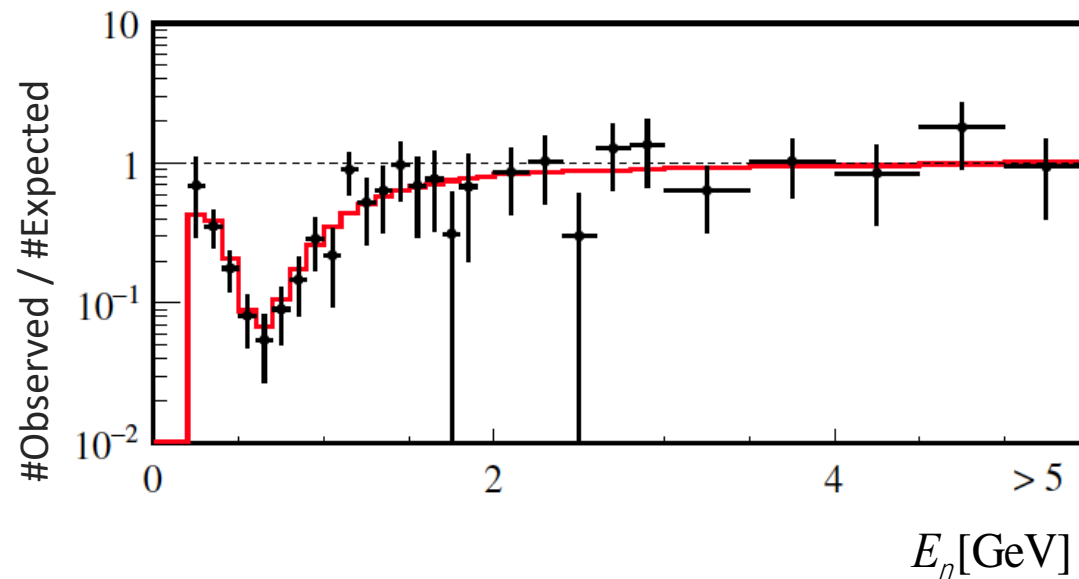
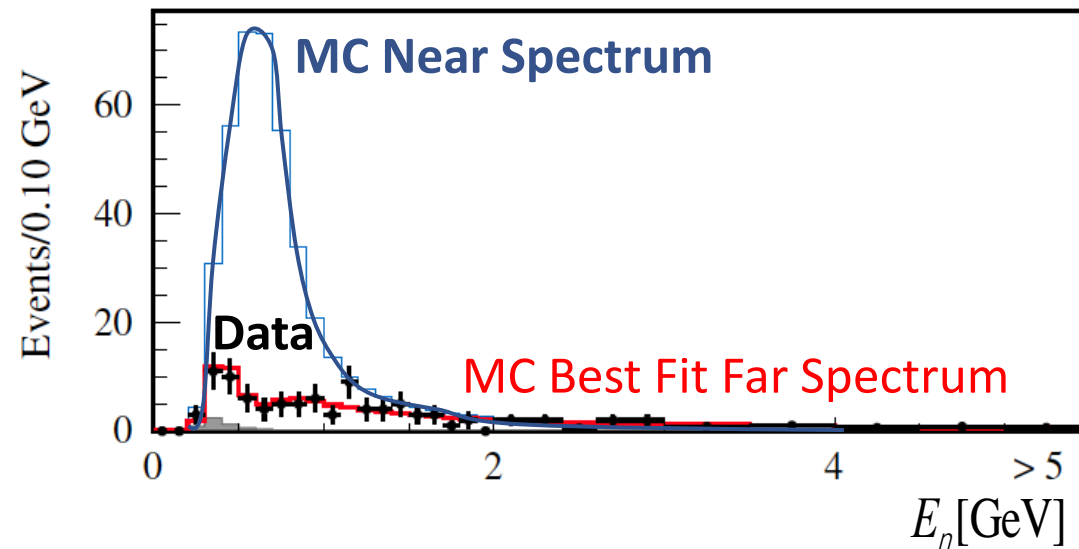
$$\Phi_{\alpha}(E, L) = \left[1 - P_{\nu_{\alpha} \rightarrow \nu_{\beta}}(E, L) \right] \Phi_{\alpha}(E, 0)$$

Far Near

$$N_{\alpha}(E_{rec}, L) = \int \Phi_{\alpha}(E, L) \sigma(E) f_{\sigma}(E, E_{rec}) dE$$

Measured Flux Simulated

Need neutrino energy to get flux



PRD 91, 072010 (2015)

Neutrino Experiments

- Neutrino experiments are difficult
 - Large beam energy spread
 - Small cross sections
- Need to reconstruct incident beam flux from scattered particles

$$N_{\alpha}(E_{rec}, L) = \int \Phi_{\alpha}(E, L) \sigma(E) f_{\sigma}(E, E_{rec}) dE$$

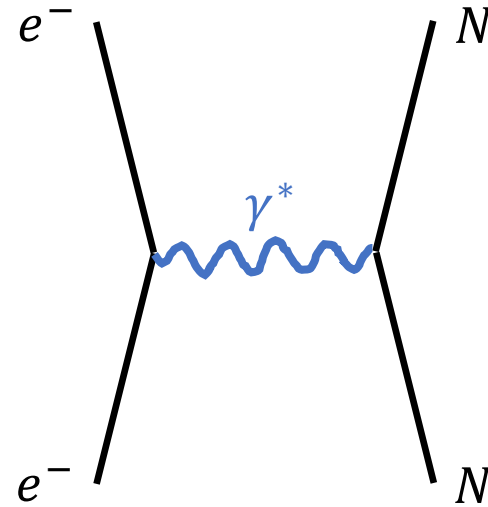
Measured Flux GENIE

- Need event generators to extract the neutrino flux from data
 - GENIE = Generates Events for Neutrino Interaction Experiments
 - Simulates neutrino scattering events off of nuclear targets
 - For $1 \text{ MeV} \leq E_{\nu} \leq 1 \text{ PeV}$

How to validate GENIE?

Electrons vs. Neutrinos

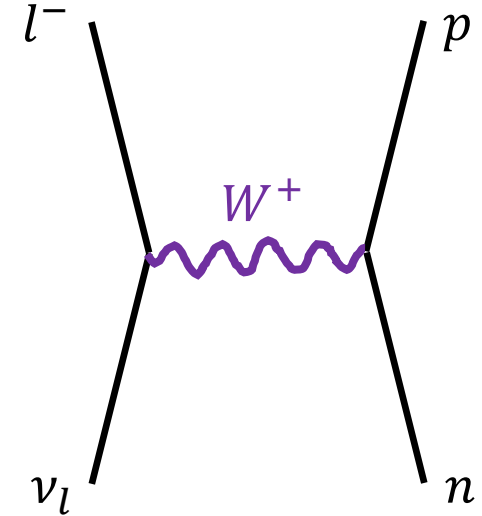
- Monoenergetic
- Larger cross sections
- Similar interactions
 - Single boson exchange
 - Currents



EM Current:

$$j_{\mu}^{em} = \bar{u} \gamma^{\mu} u$$

Vector



Charge-Coupling Weak Current:

$$j_{\mu}^{\pm} = \bar{u} \frac{-ig_W}{2\sqrt{2}} (\gamma^{\mu} - \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^5) u$$

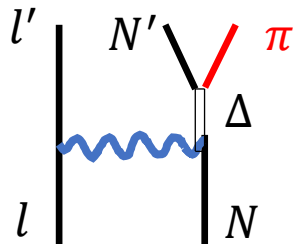
Vector Axial

If GENIE can work with neutrinos, it can work with electrons

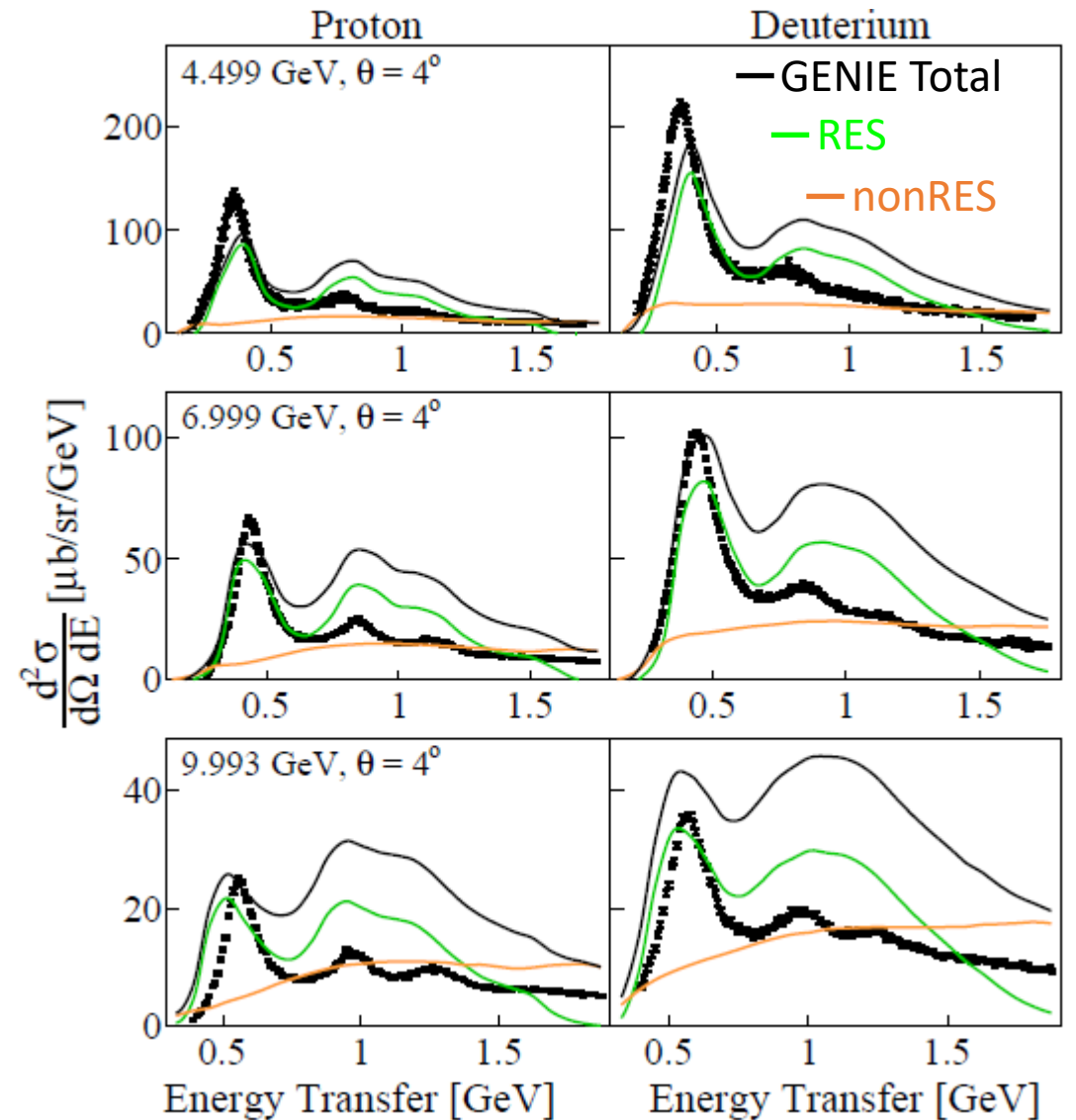
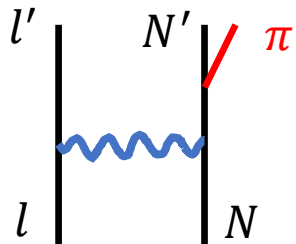
Motivation

- GENIE badly describes inclusive $p(e,e')$ and $D(e,e')$ scattering in pion production region
 - GENIE parameters are being tuned to better describe the data
- I will measure $D(e,e'\pi)$ cross sections with CLAS12 to further improve GENIE

Resonance Decay



Non-Resonant



PRD 103, 113003 (2021)

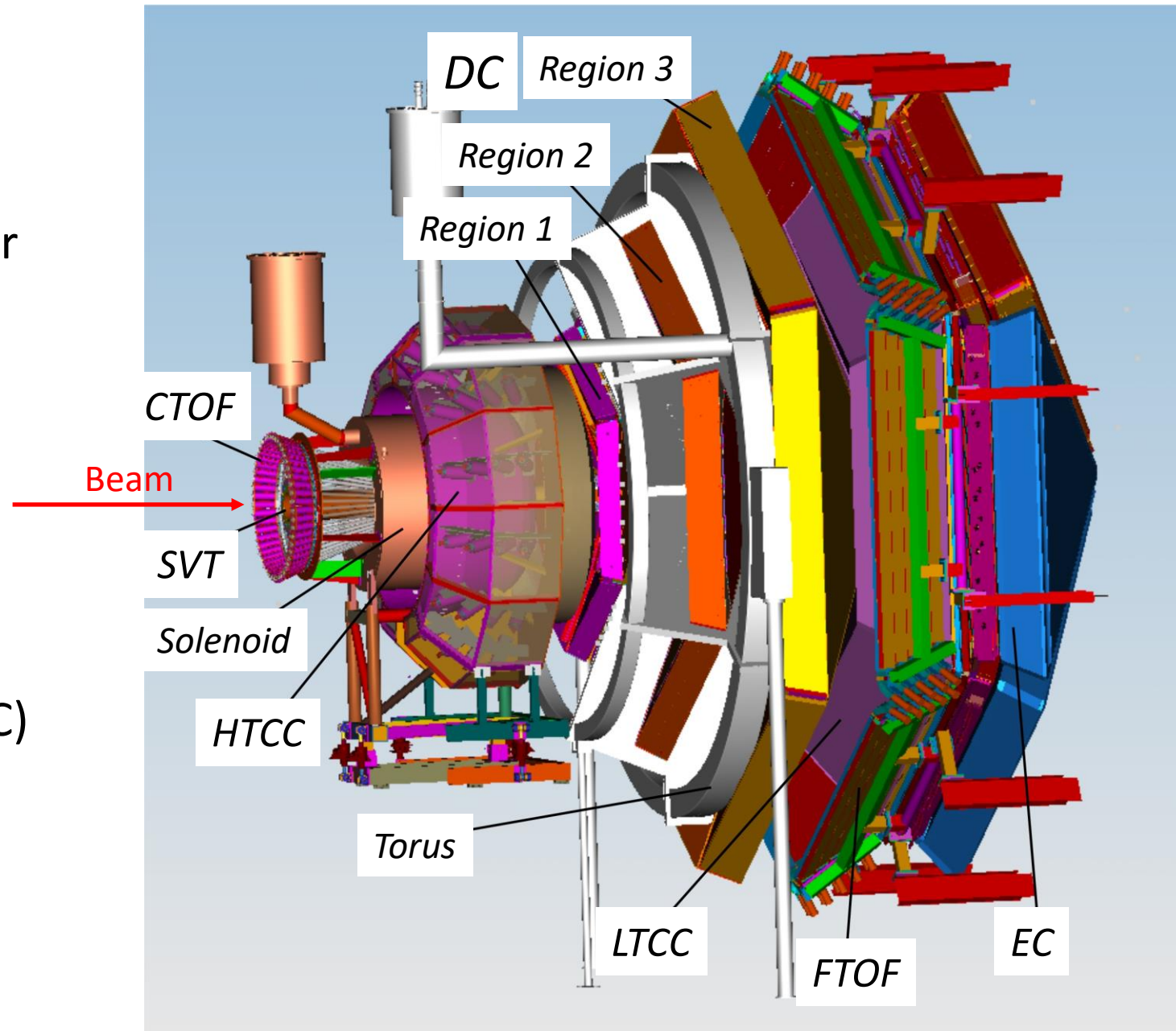
CLAS12

- Forward Detector:

- High Threshold Cerenkov Counter (HTCC) identifies scattered electrons
- Drift Chambers (DC) measure charged particle momenta
- Forward Time-of-Flight (FTOF) measures time-of-flight of charged particles
- Electromagnetic Calorimeters (EC) identifies scattered electrons
 - Includes Pre-shower Calorimeter (PCAL)

- Central Detector:

Not used in this analysis



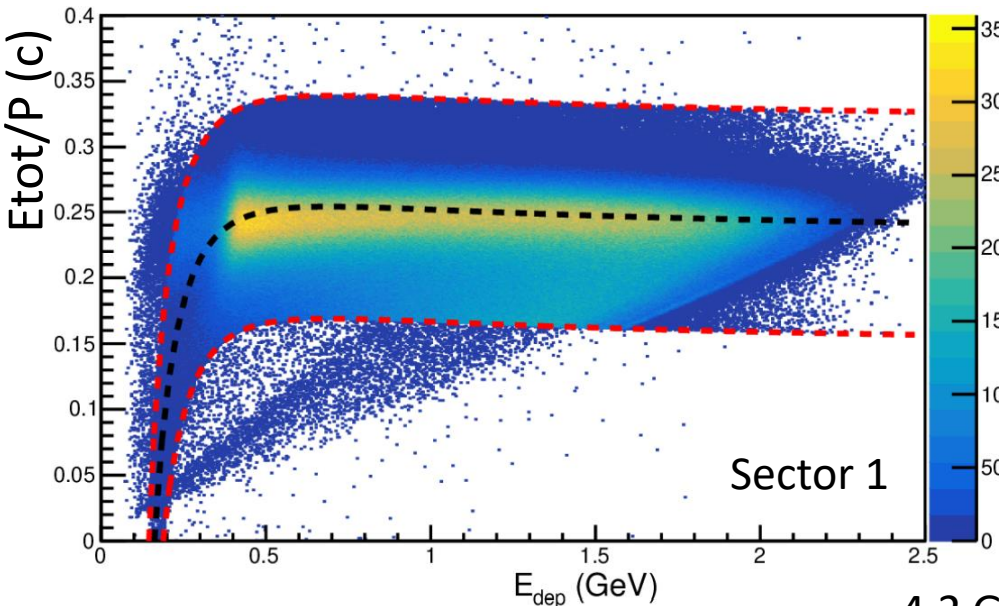
Particle Identification

Electron PID:

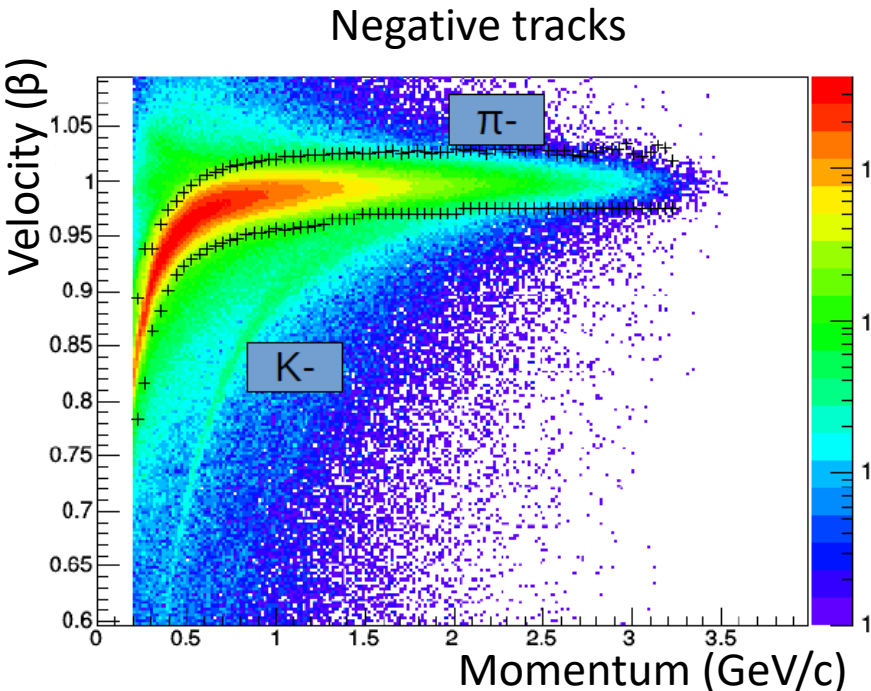
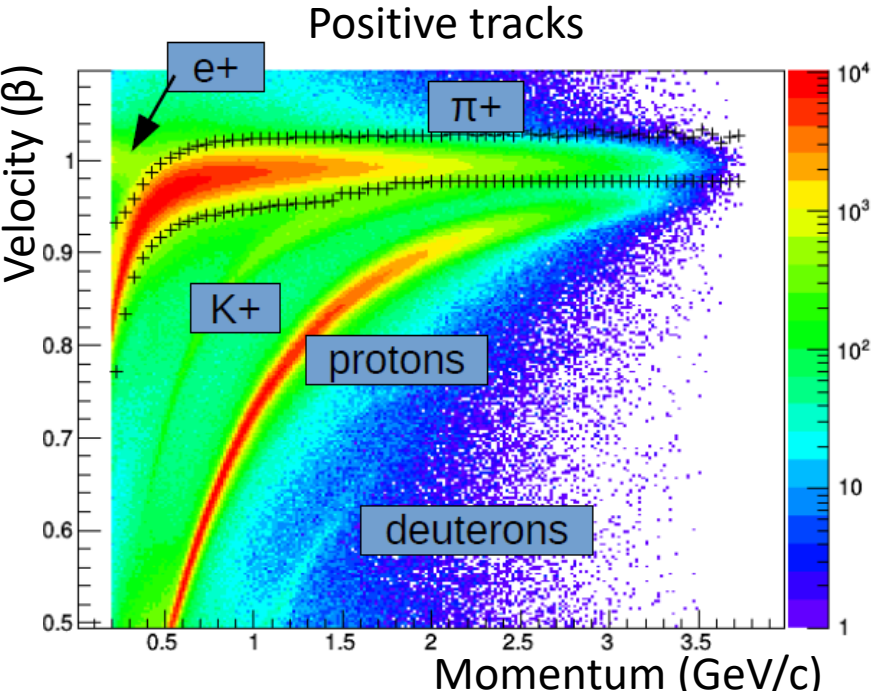
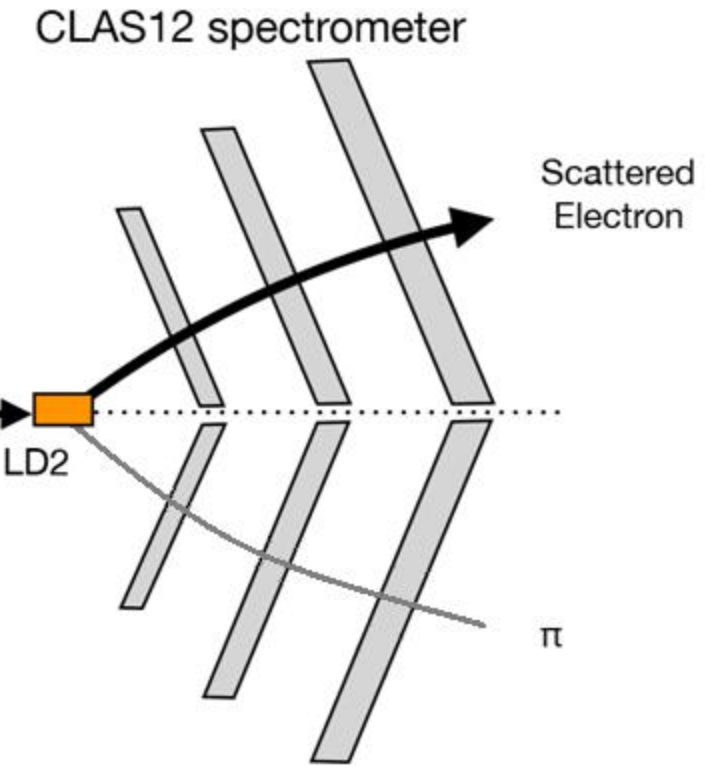
- Charge = -1
- HTCC photoelectrons > 2
- PCAL $E_{dep} > 0.06$ GeV
- EC sampling fraction cut < 5σ

Hadron PID:

FTOF time best fit



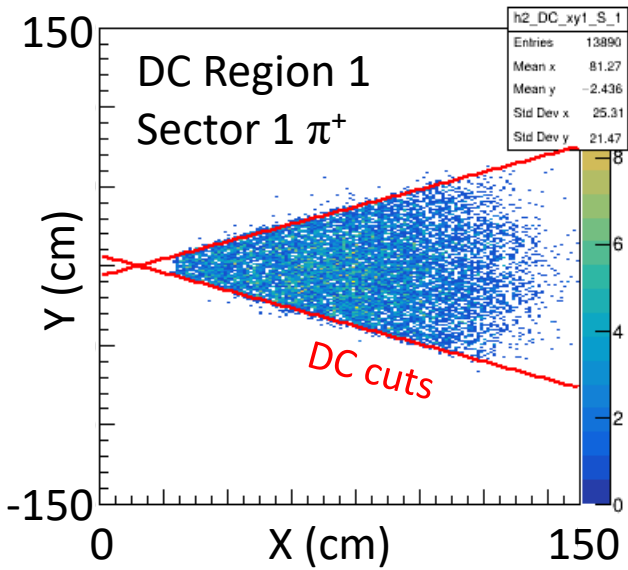
RG-A Analysis Note
October 8, 2020



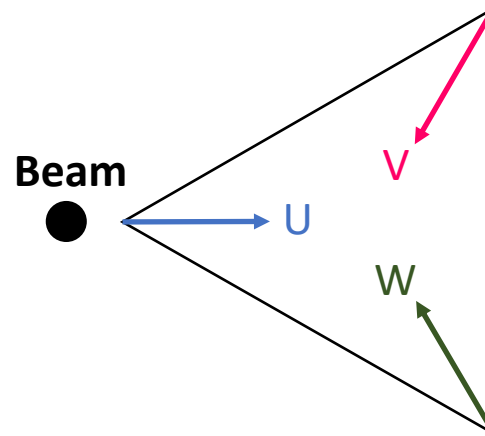
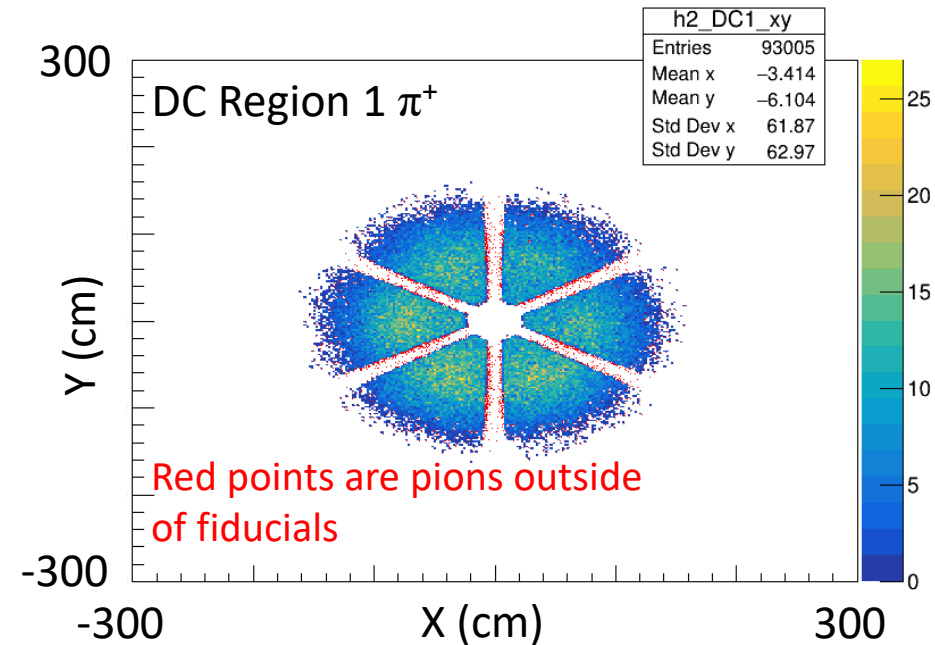
Data taken during
RG-B (Fall 2019)

Nathan Harrison (UCONN)
CLAS Collaboration Meeting
February 26, 2016

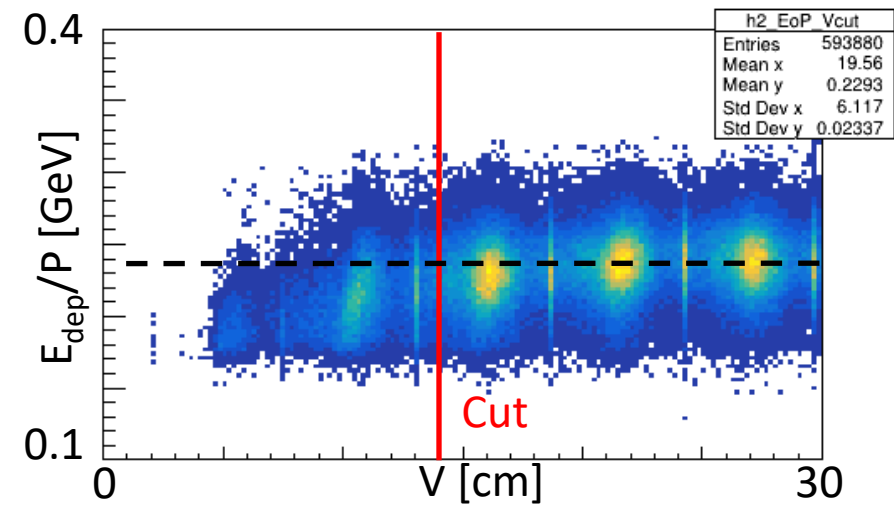
Fiducial Cuts



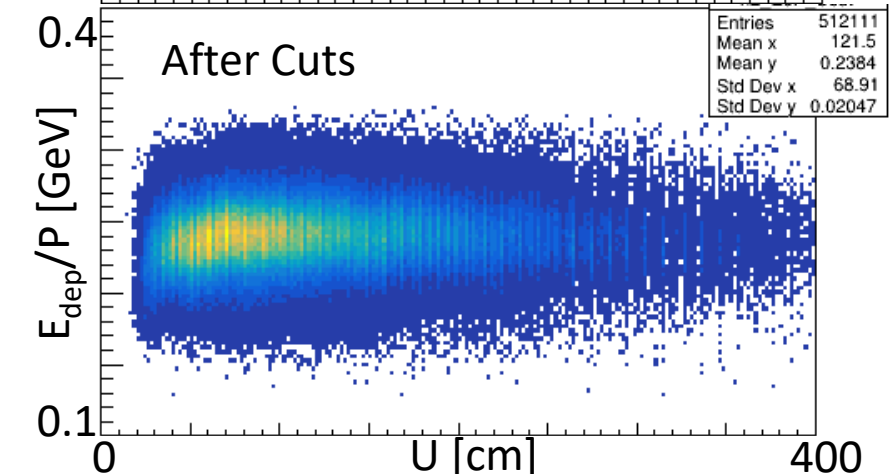
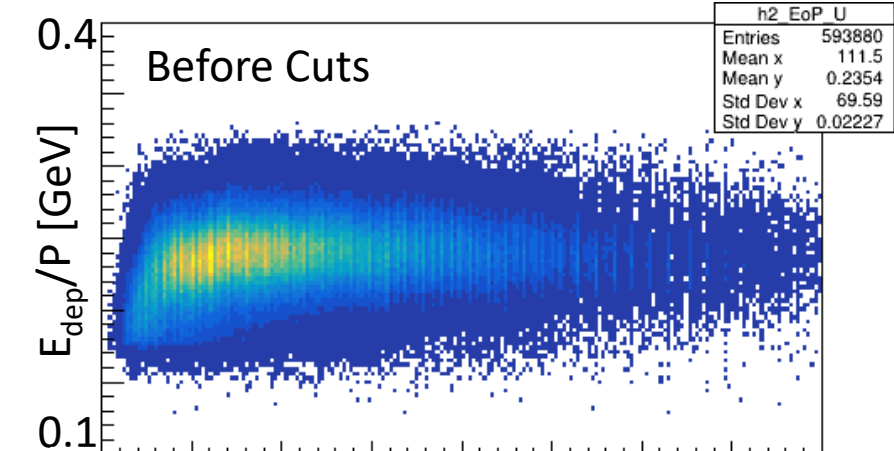
DC



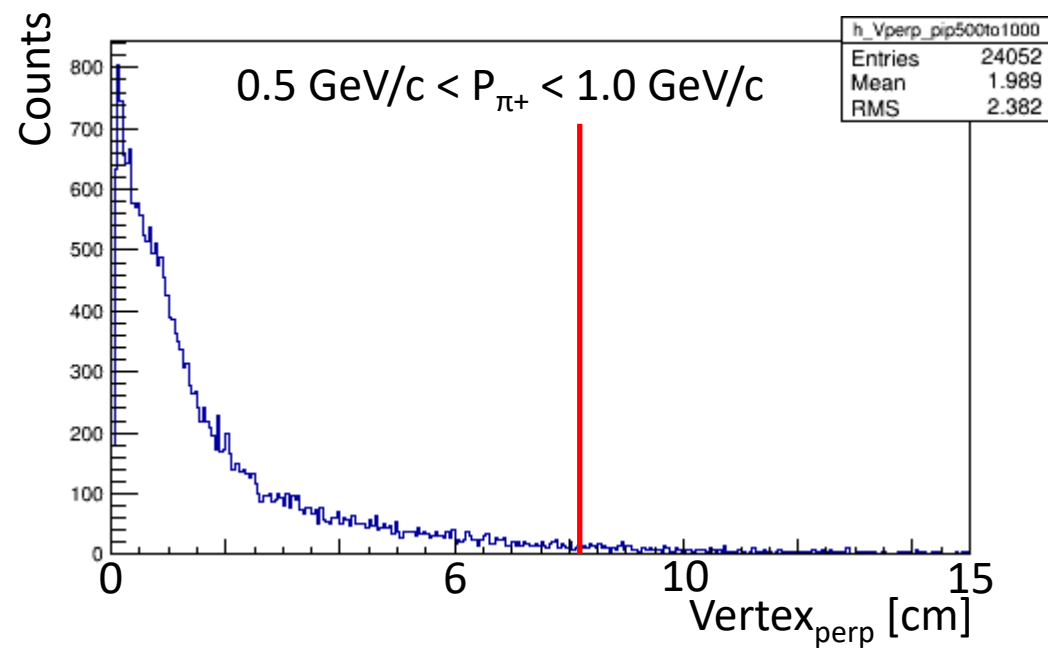
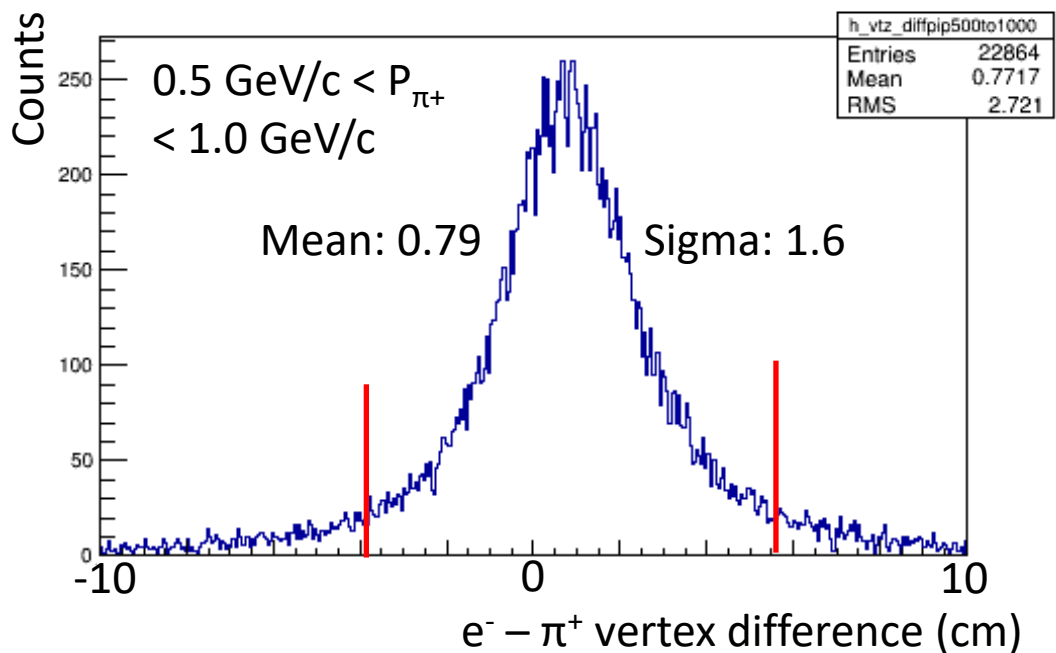
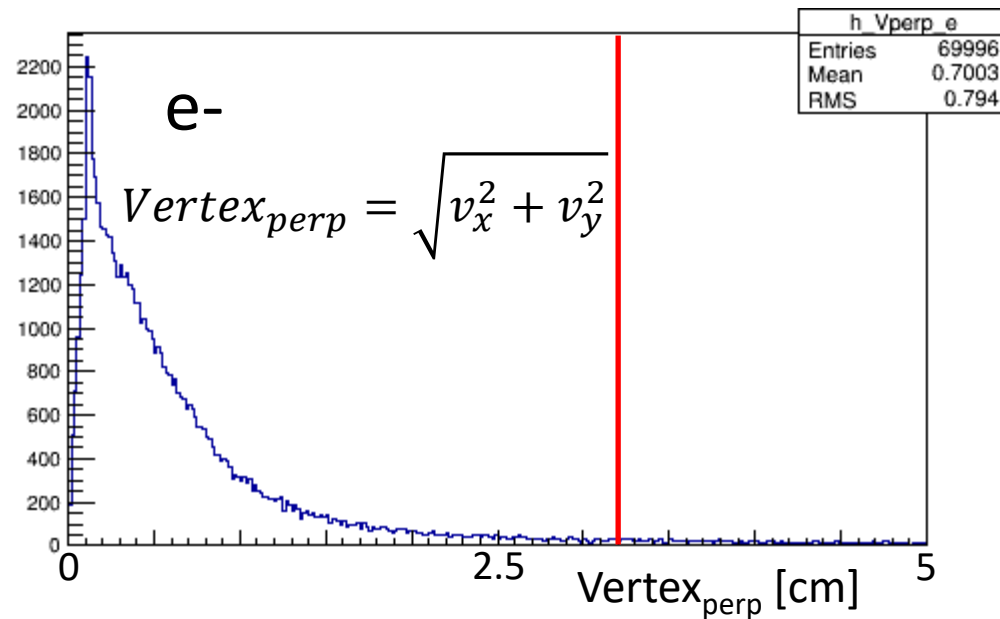
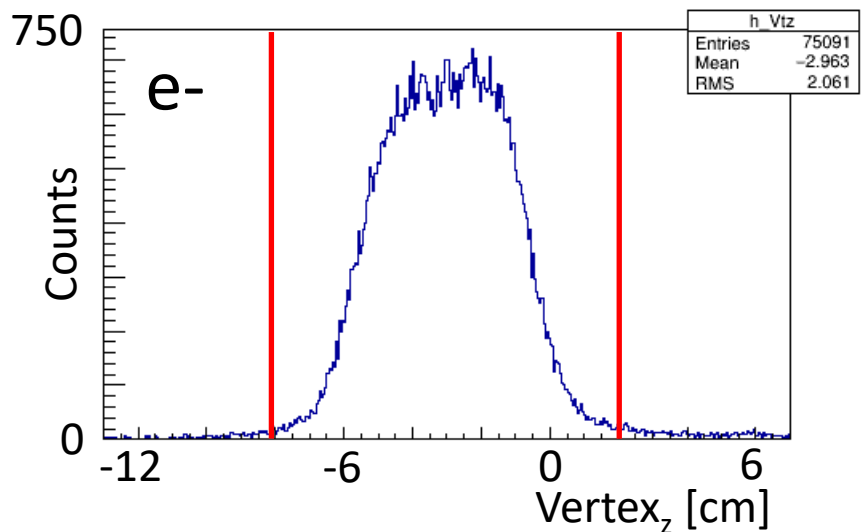
8



EC



Vertex Cuts



Cross Sections

vs. W

Run 11286

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dWdT_\pi} = \frac{N_{events}}{\Delta W \Delta T_\pi L}$$

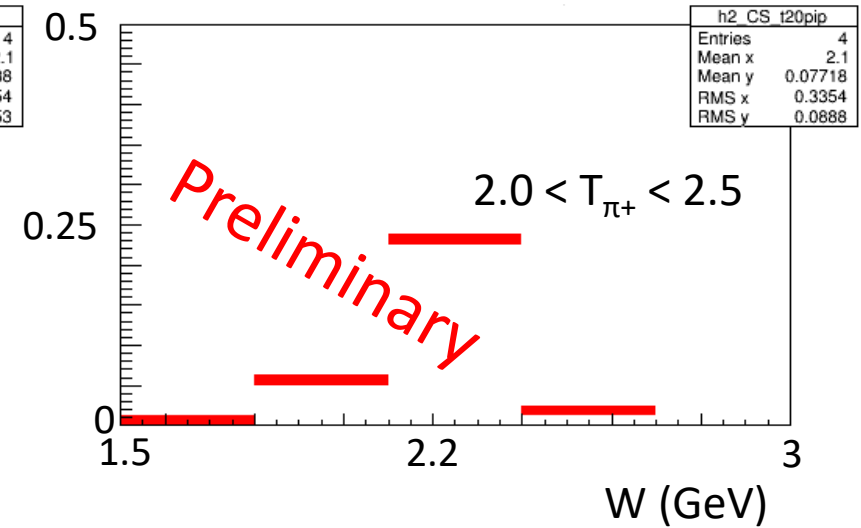
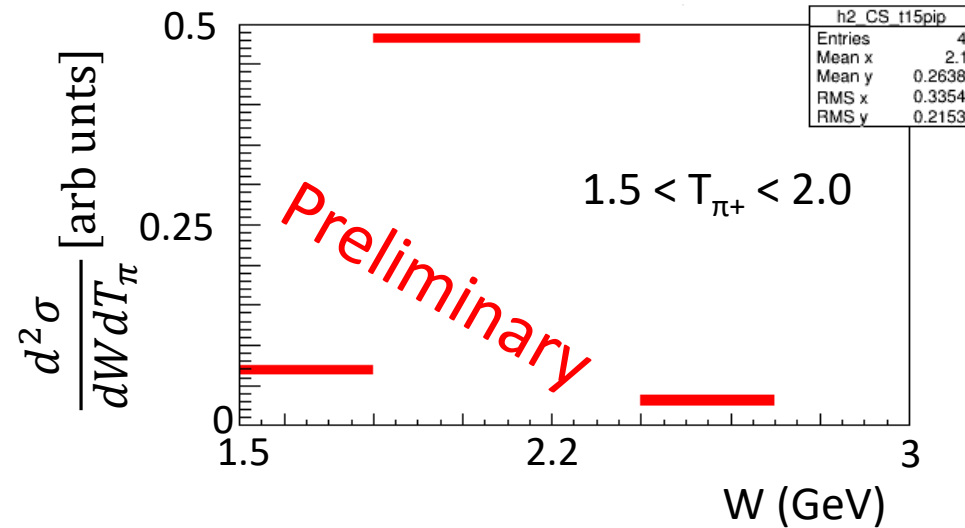
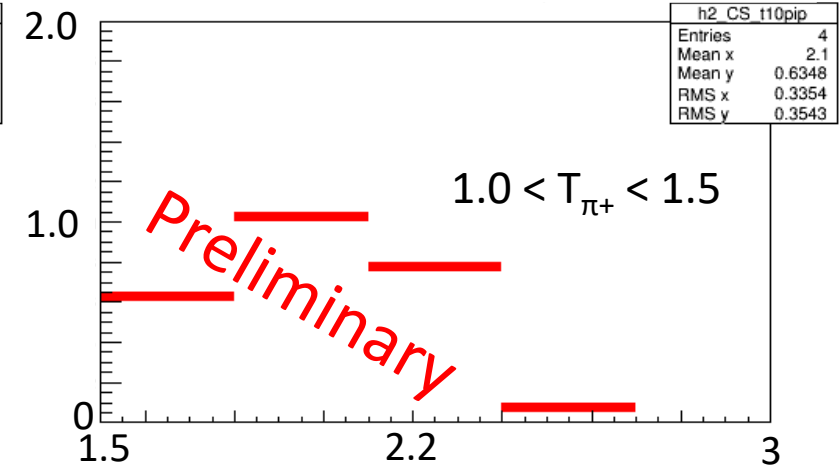
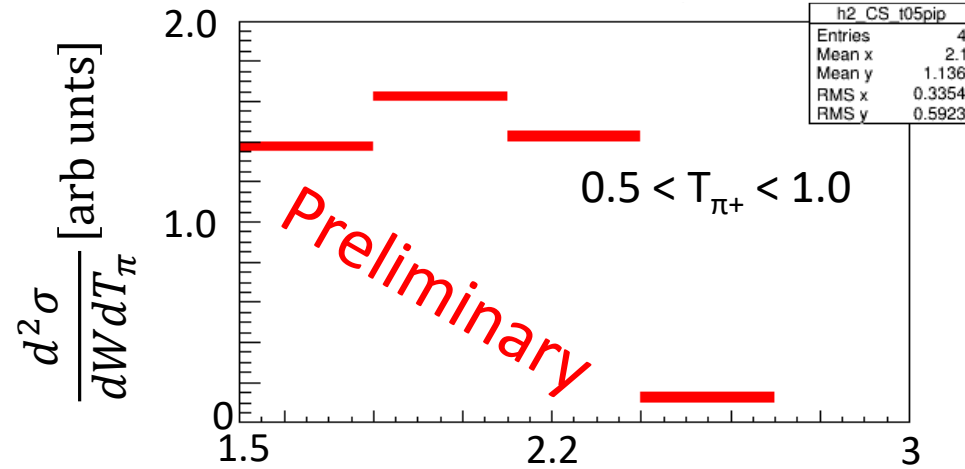
Electron Cuts:

- Electron PID
- DC fiducial cuts
- ECAL fiducial cuts
- Vertex cuts

Pion Cuts:

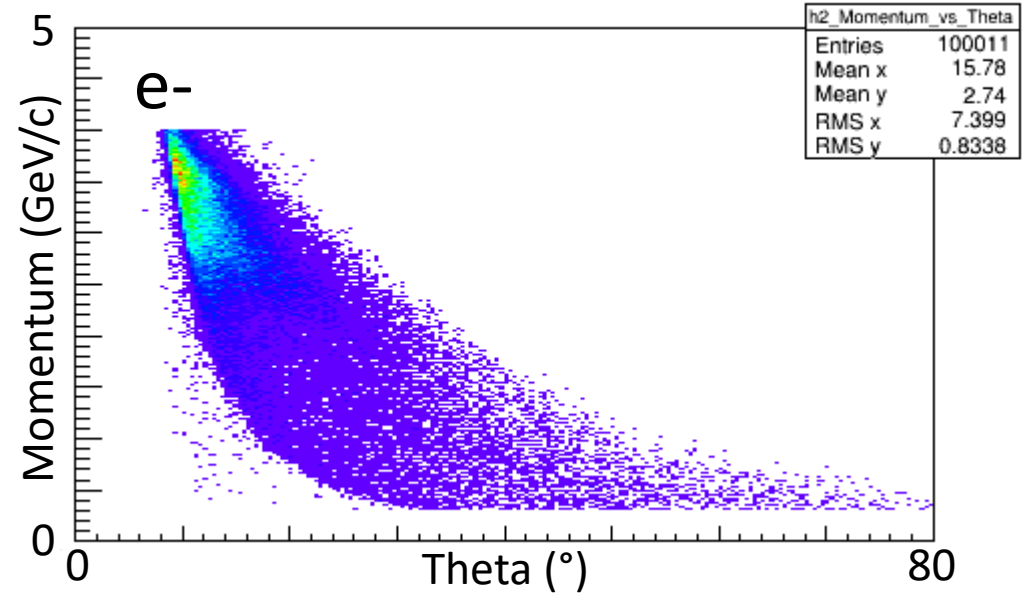
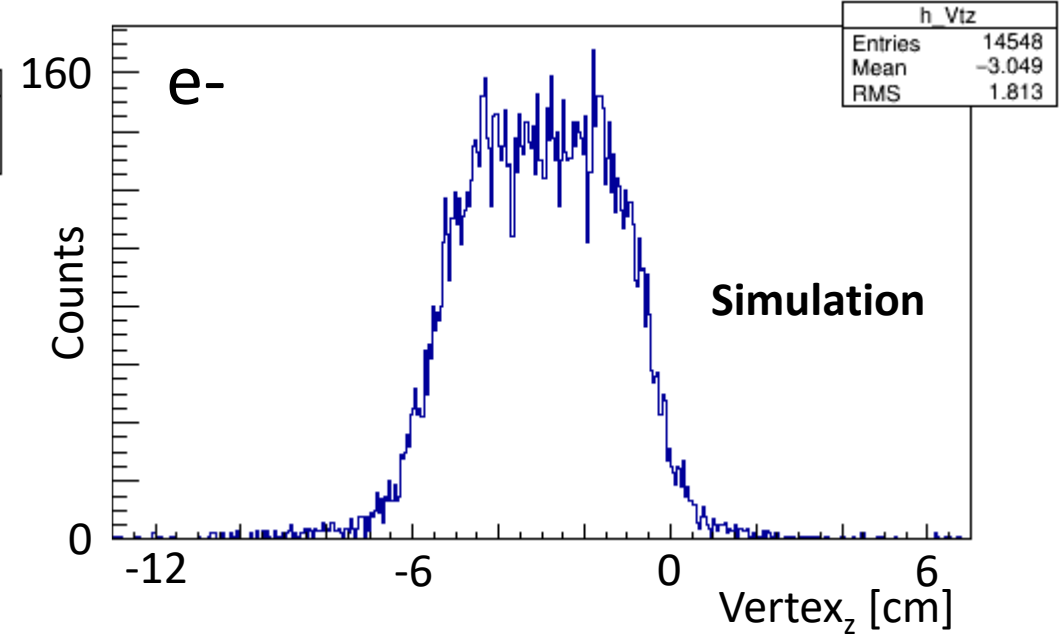
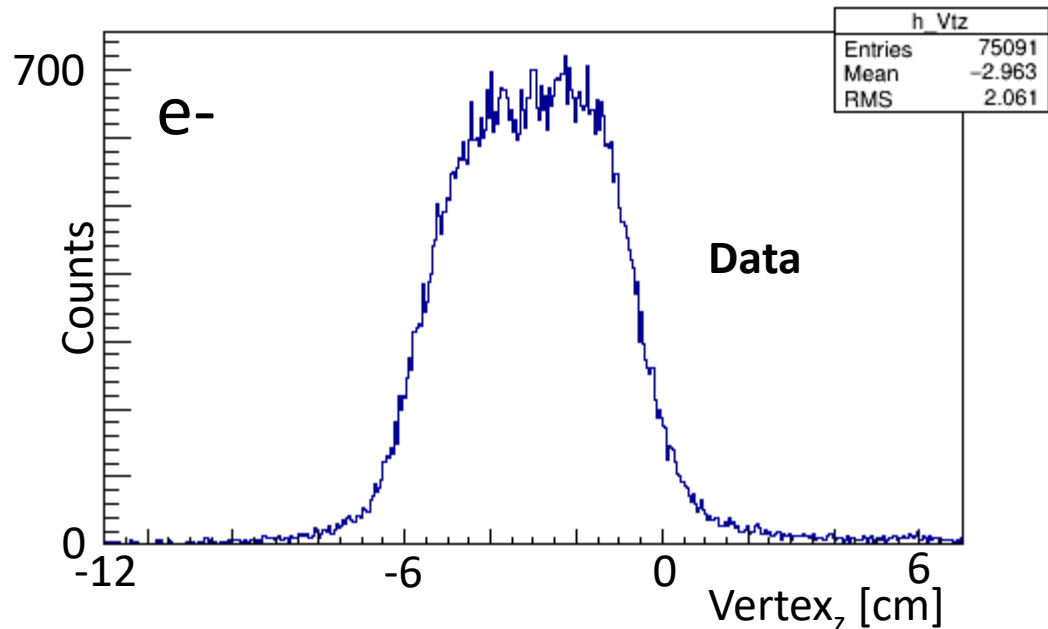
- Pion PID
- DC fiducial cuts
- Vertex cuts

π^+



Future Work

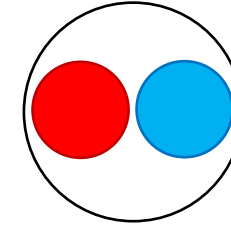
- Correction Analysis with onepigen (MAID cross section models)
 - Radiative effects
 - Acceptance
 - Detector efficiency
 - Systematic uncertainty
- Compare measured cross sections to GENIE and onepigen



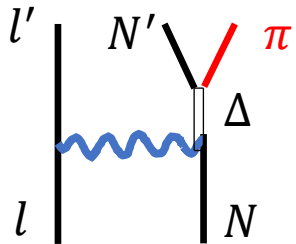
Backup Slides

Pion Physics

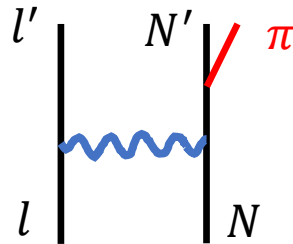
- Mesons consisting of combinations of u and d quarks and antiquarks
- Commonly produced in scattering experiments



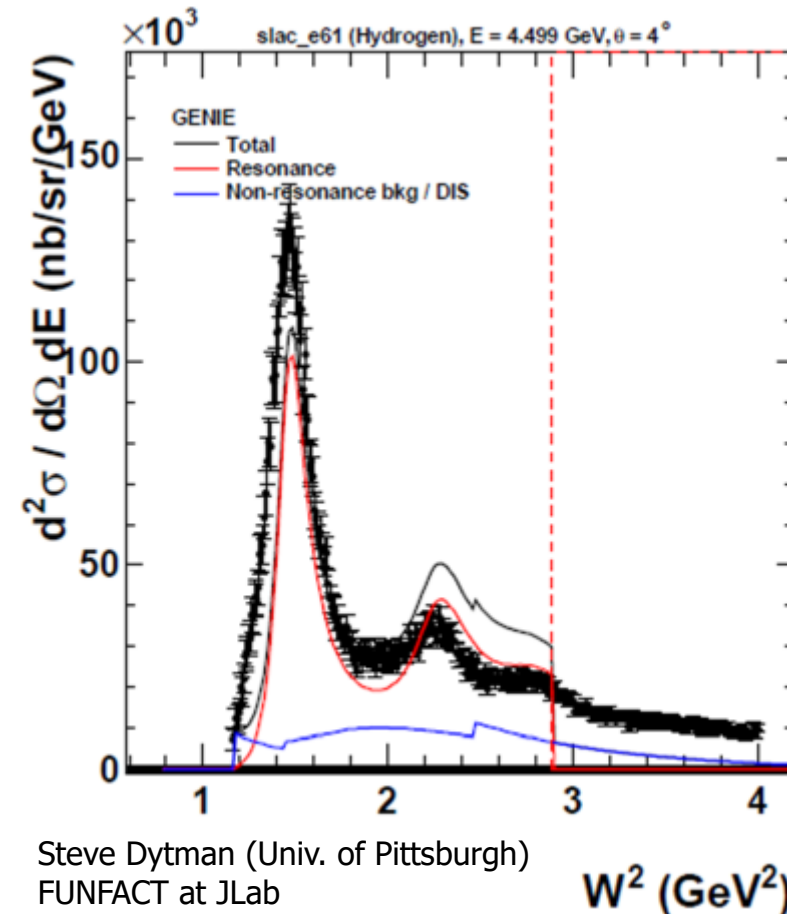
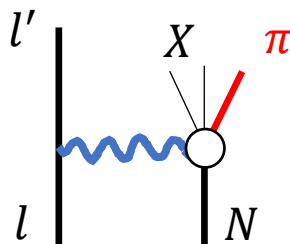
Resonance Decay Production



Non-Resonant Production



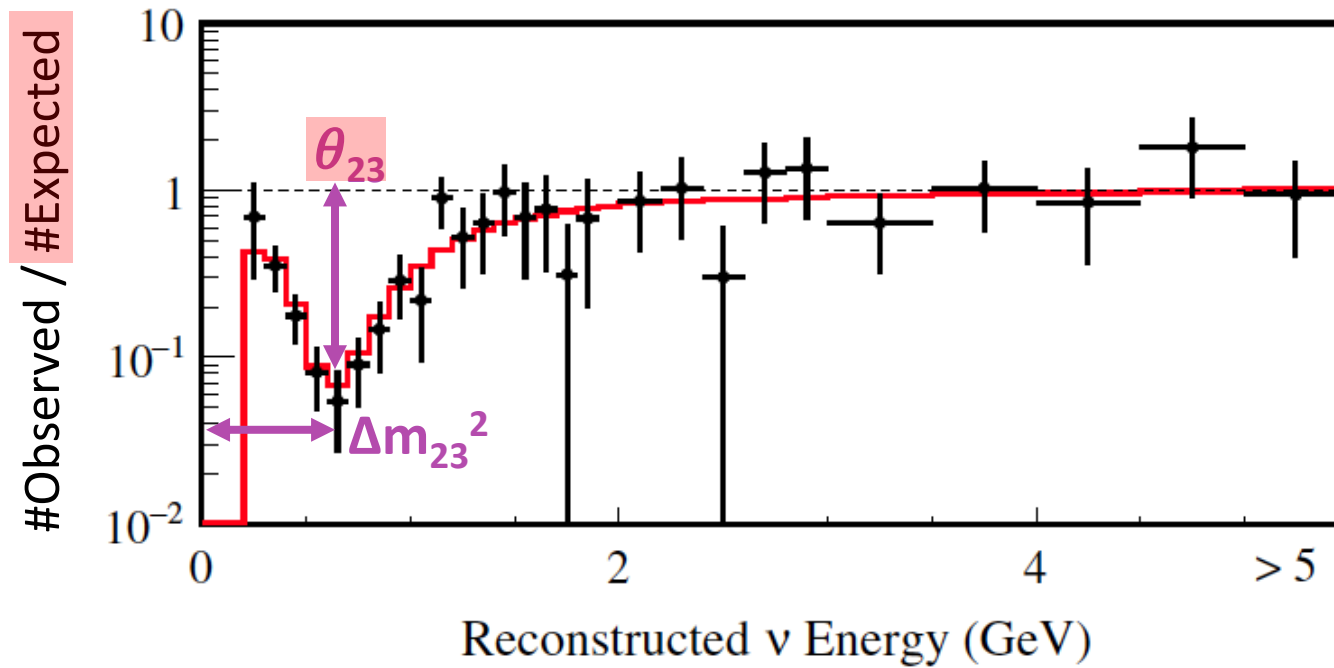
DIS Production



Steve Dytman (Univ. of Pittsburgh)
FUNFACT at JLab
May 15, 2015

Oscillation Probability

$$P(n_m \rightarrow n_m) = \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \times \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{32}^2 L}{4E_n}\right)$$



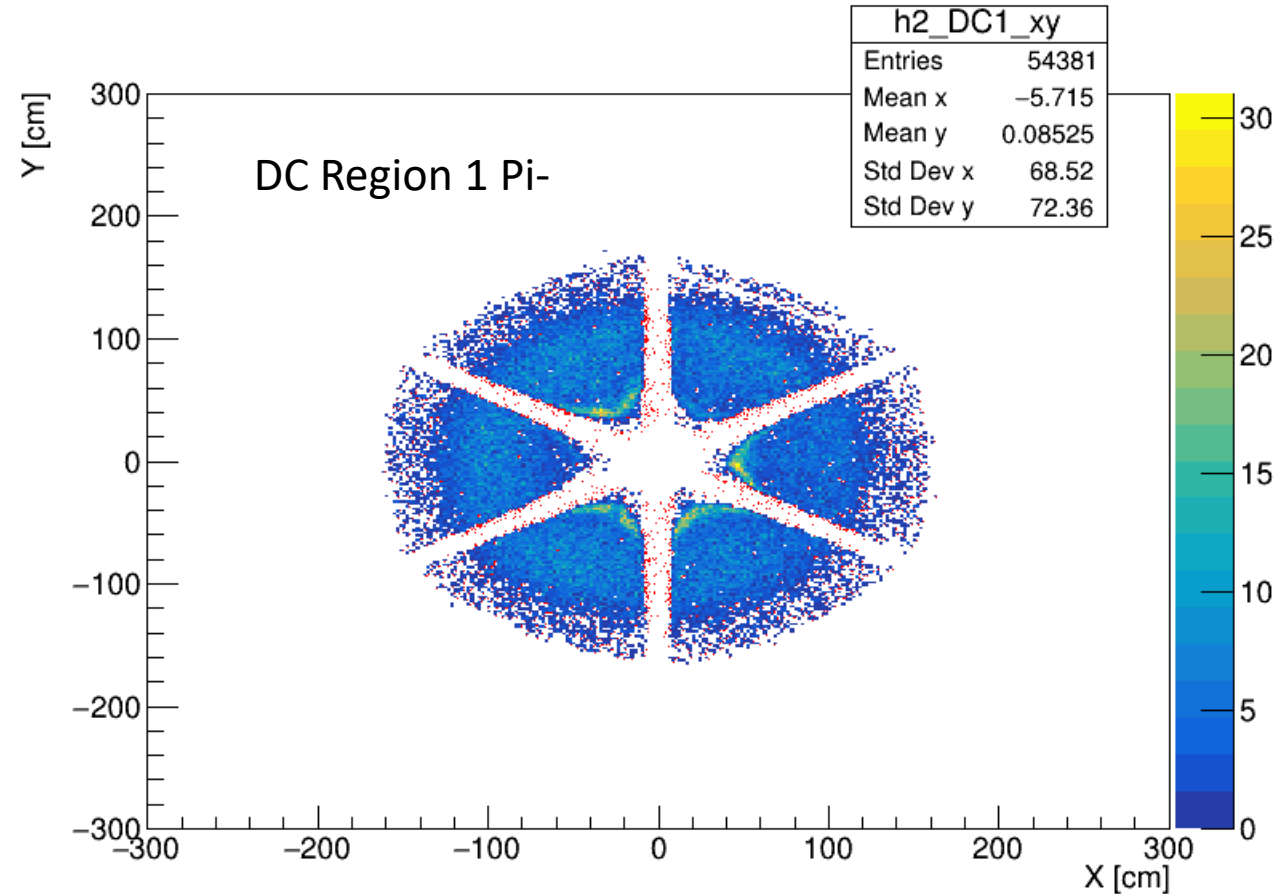
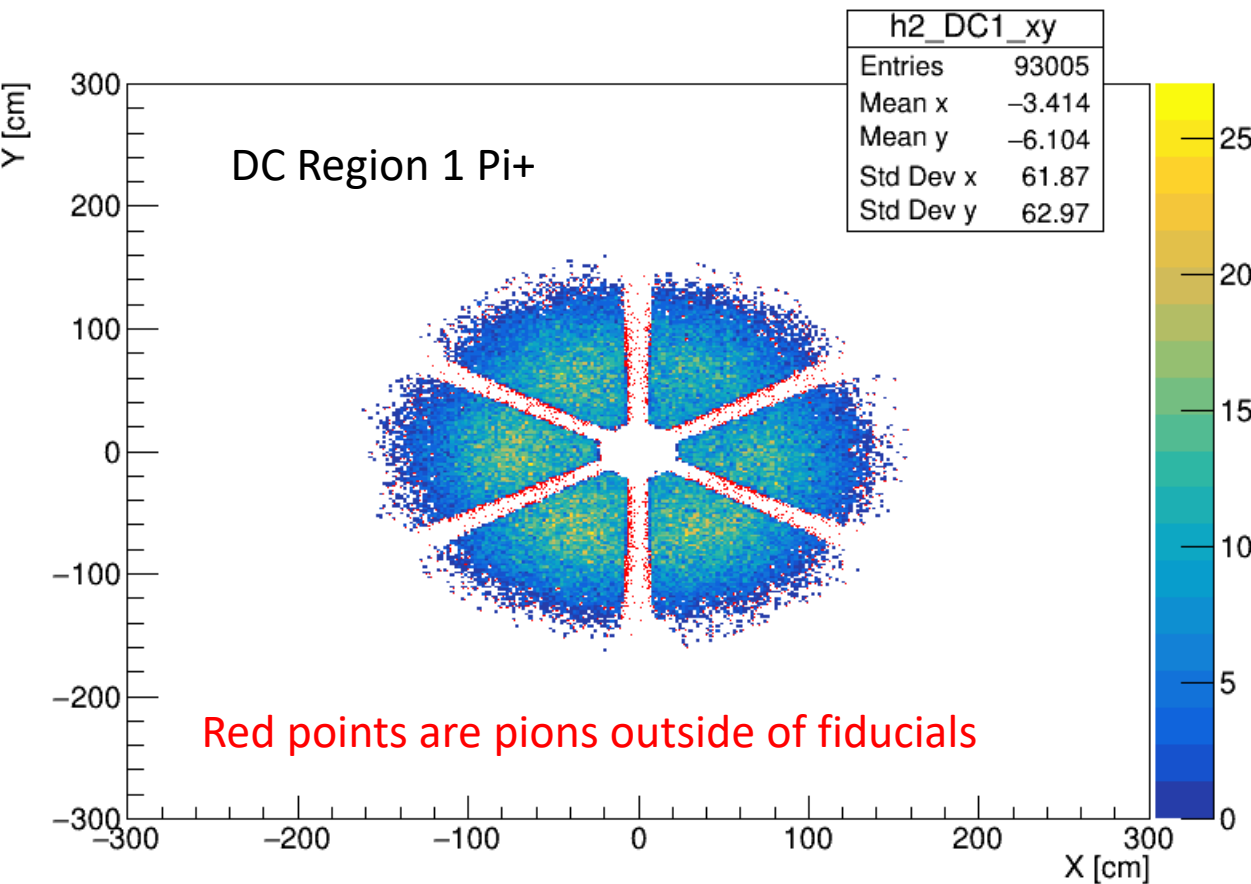
T2K PRD (2015)

FTOF Best Fit

$$\Delta t = t_{start\ time} - \left[t_{FTOF} - \frac{L}{\beta_h(p)} \right]; \beta_h(p) = \frac{p}{\sqrt{p^2 + m^2}}$$

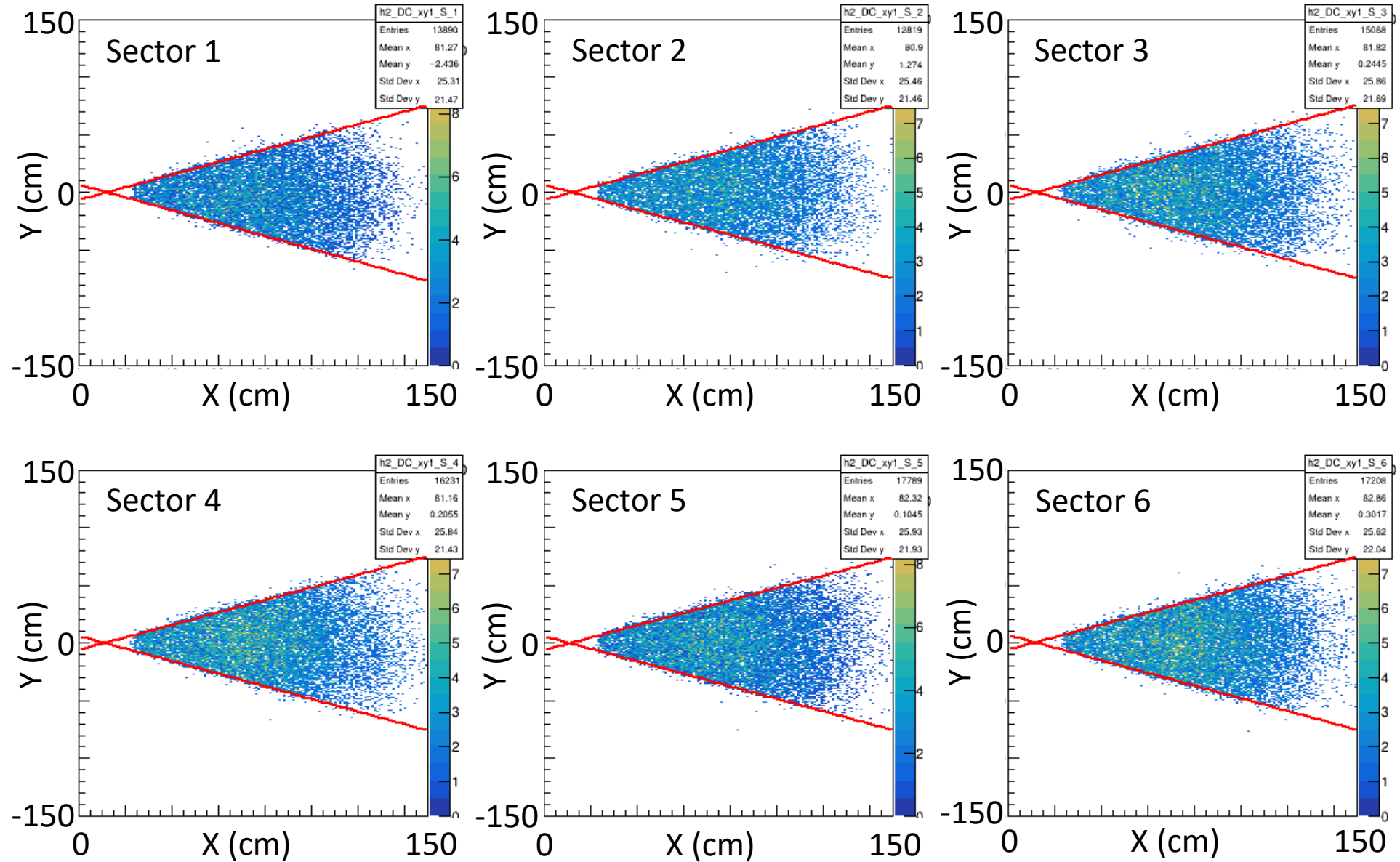
DC Fiducial Cuts

- Fiducial cuts select hits (or tracks) with near 100% efficiency



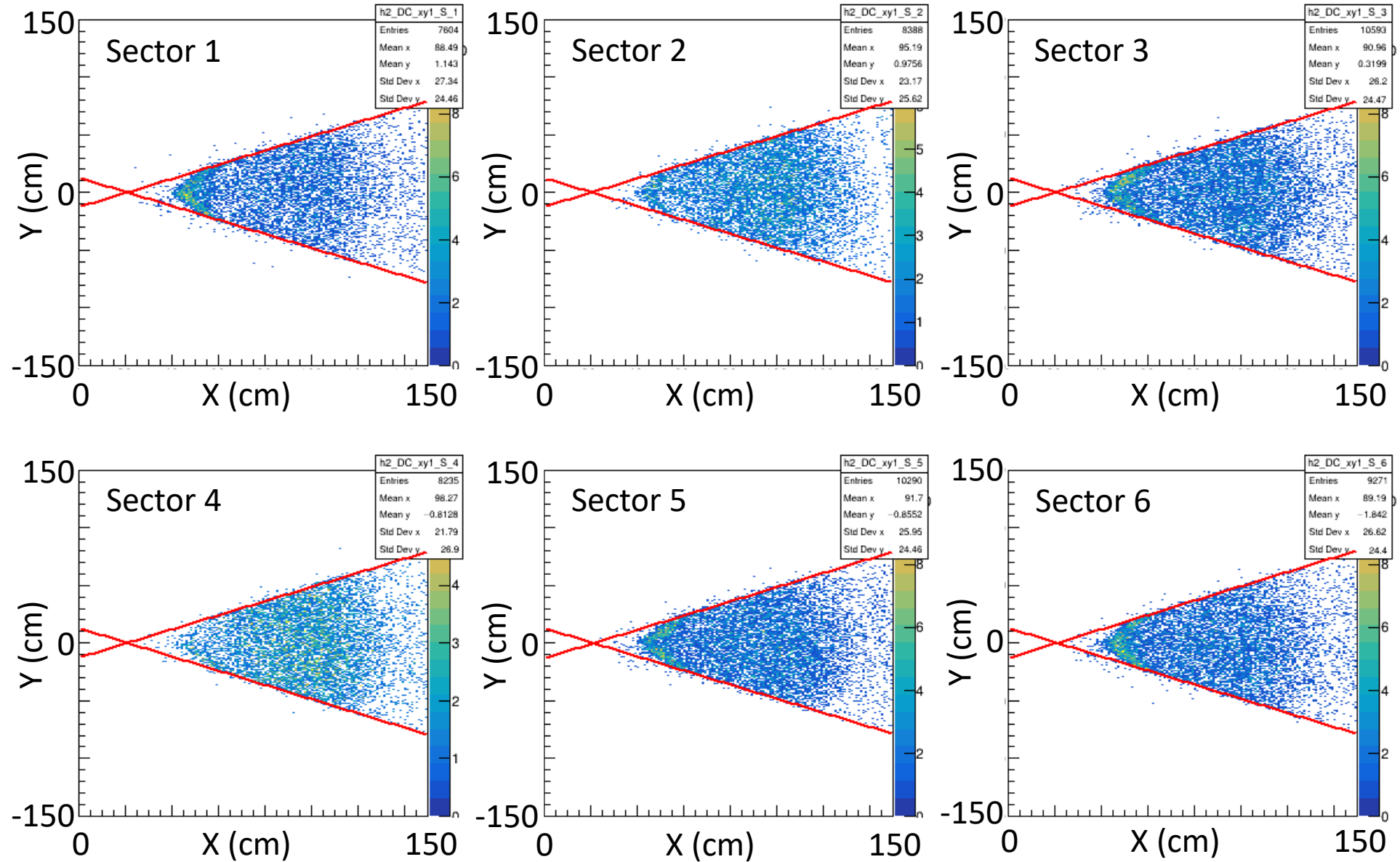
DC Fiducial Cuts

Region 1 (Pi+)

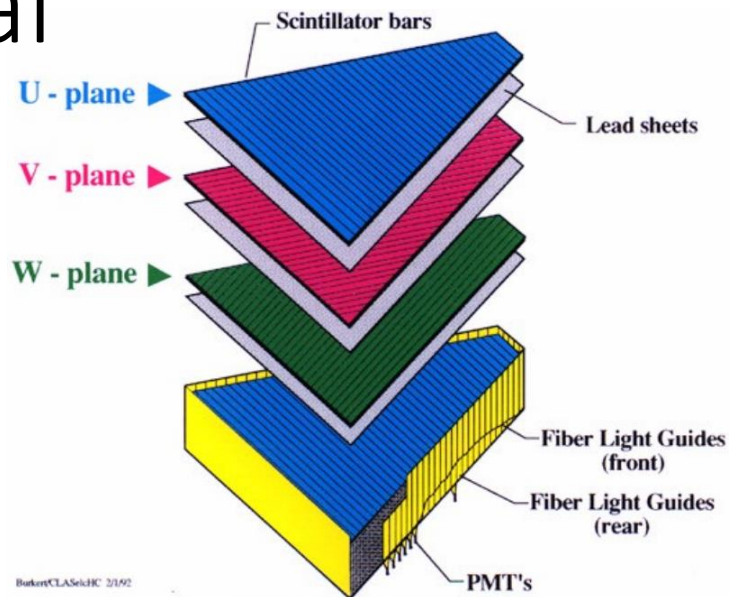
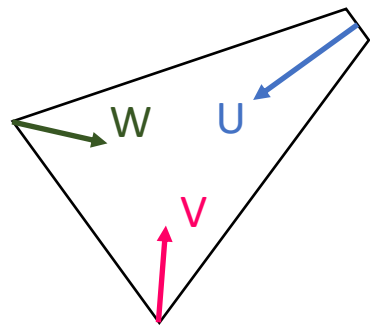


DC Fiducial Cuts

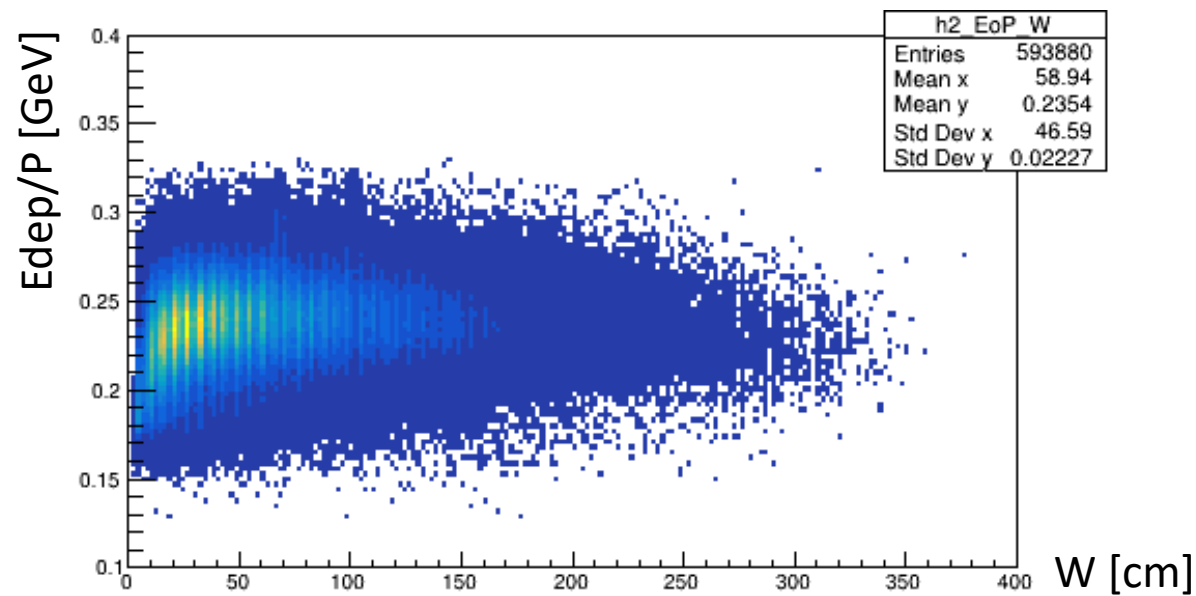
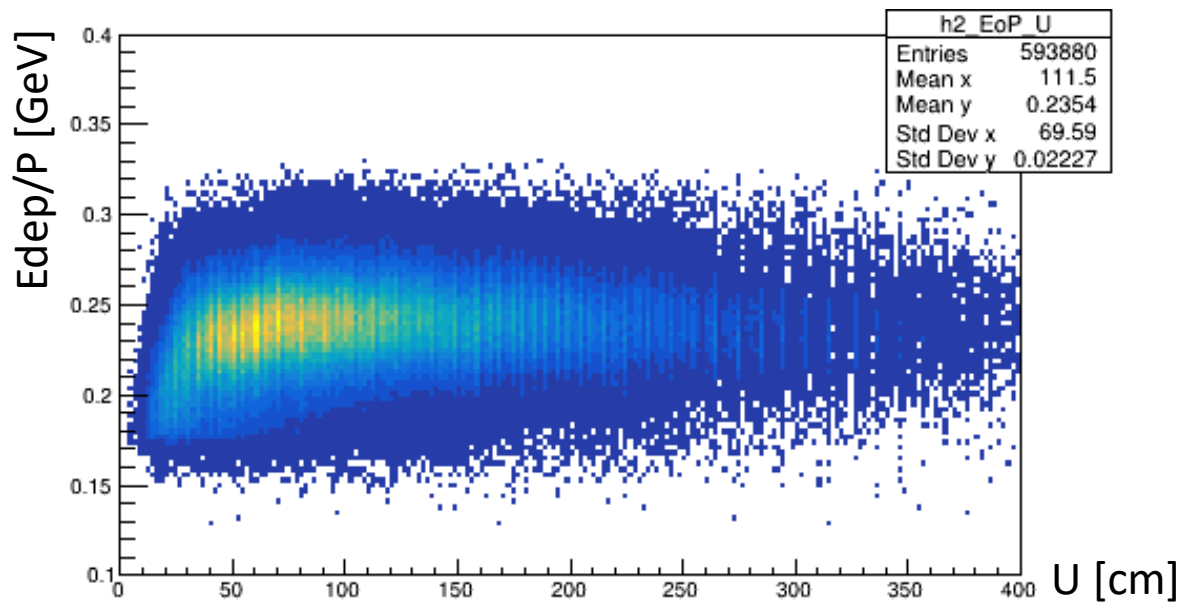
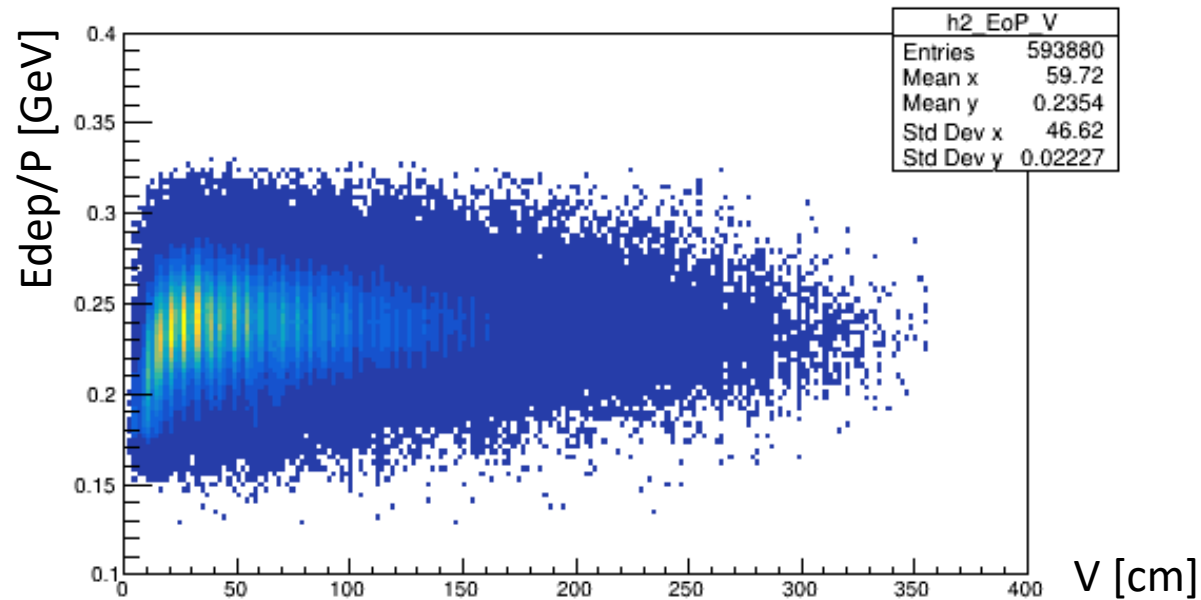
Region 1 (Pi-)



EC Fiducial Cuts

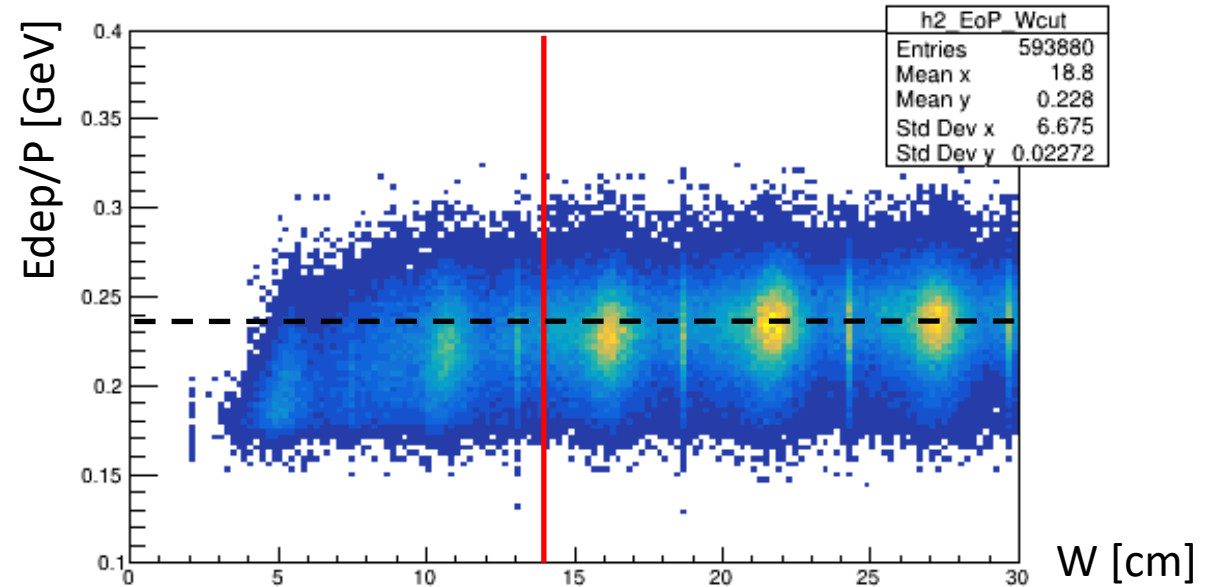
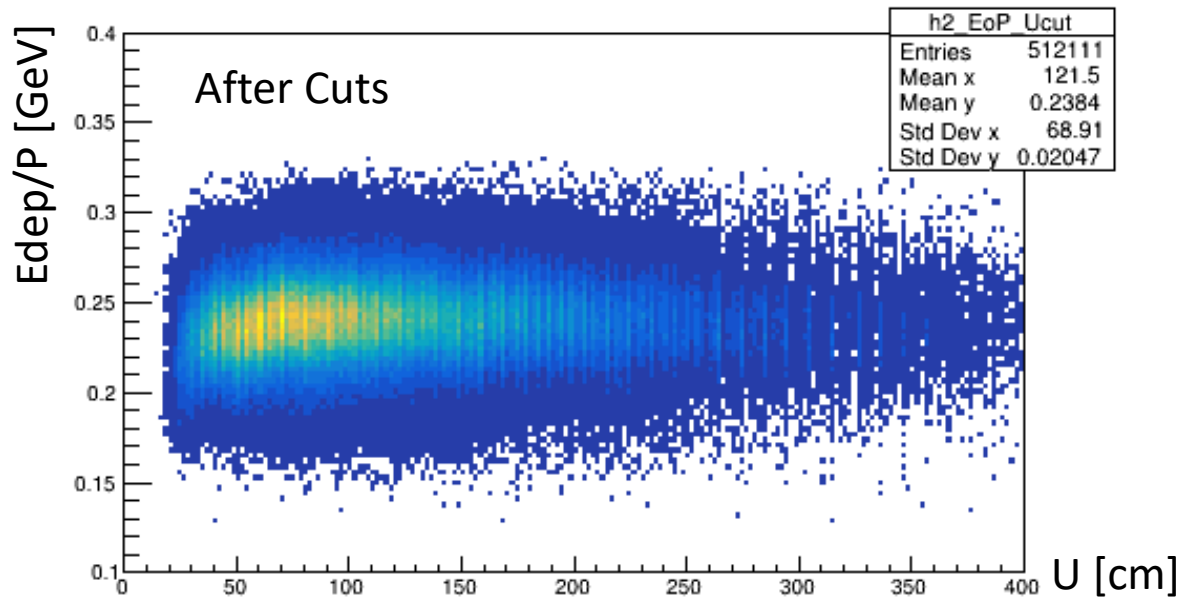
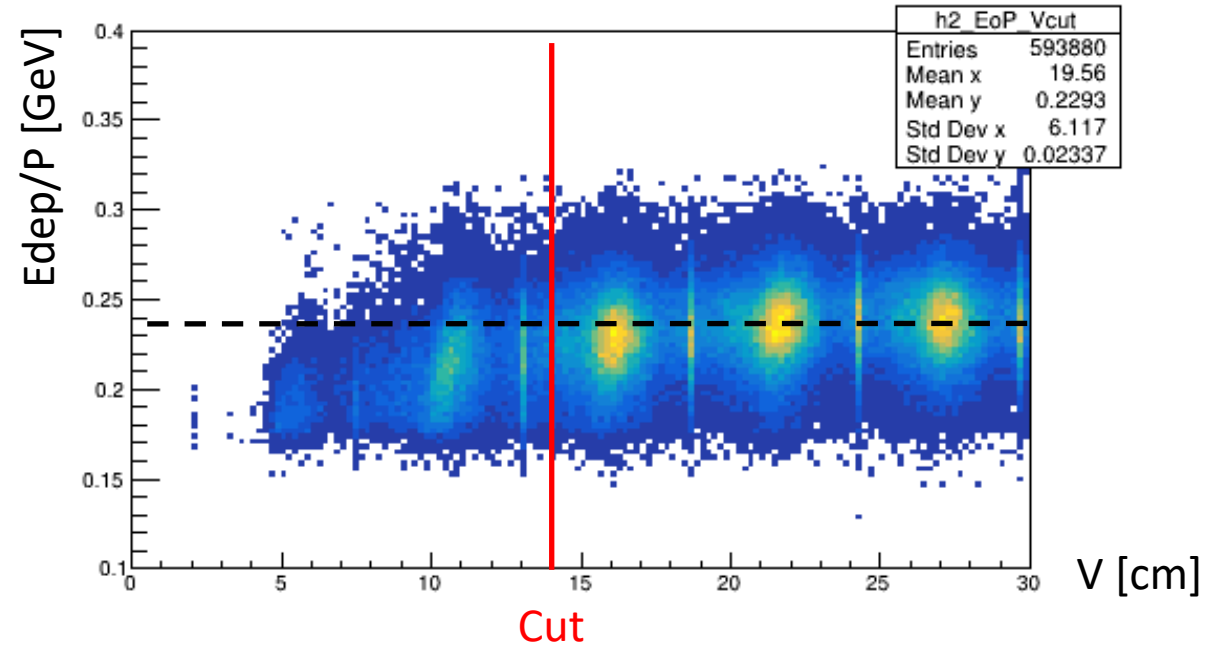


Barker/CLAS/SLHC 2/19/92



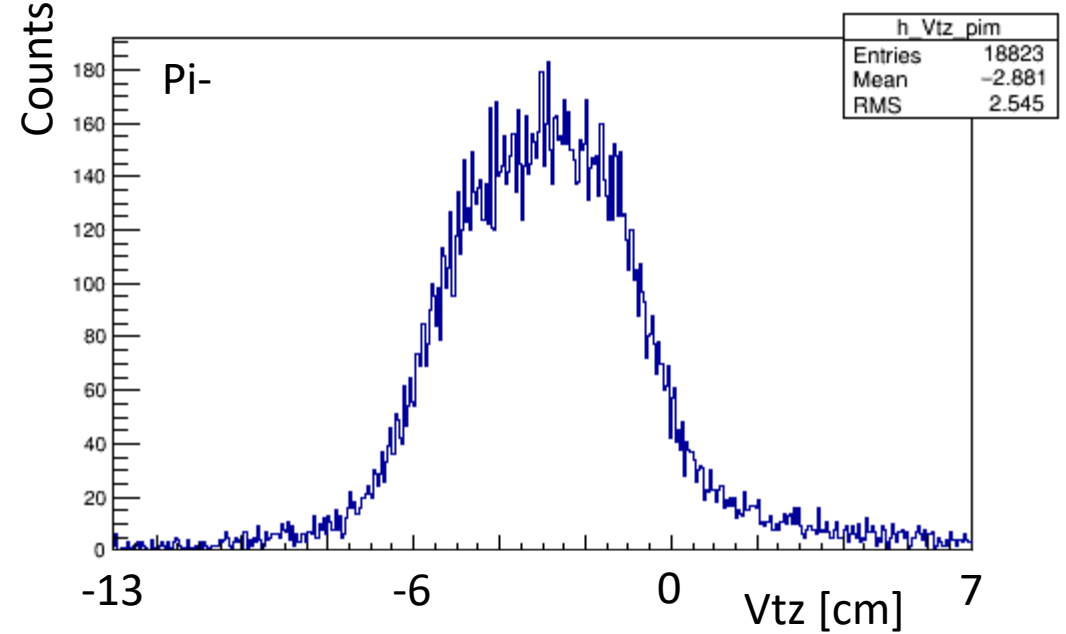
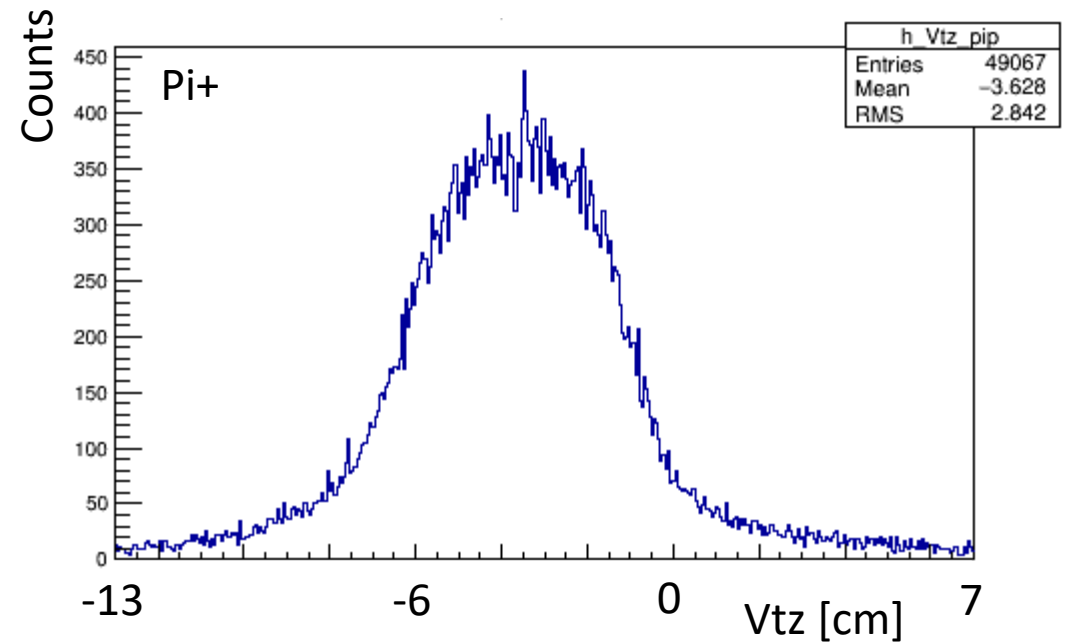
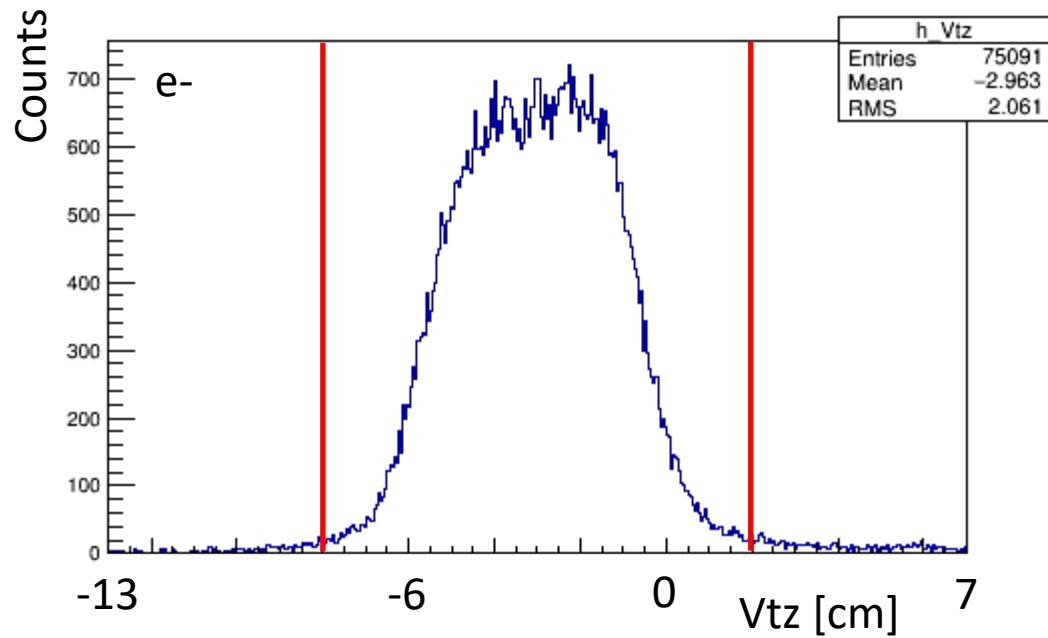
EC Fiducial Cuts

Required $V, W > 14$ cm (removed outer 2 bars)

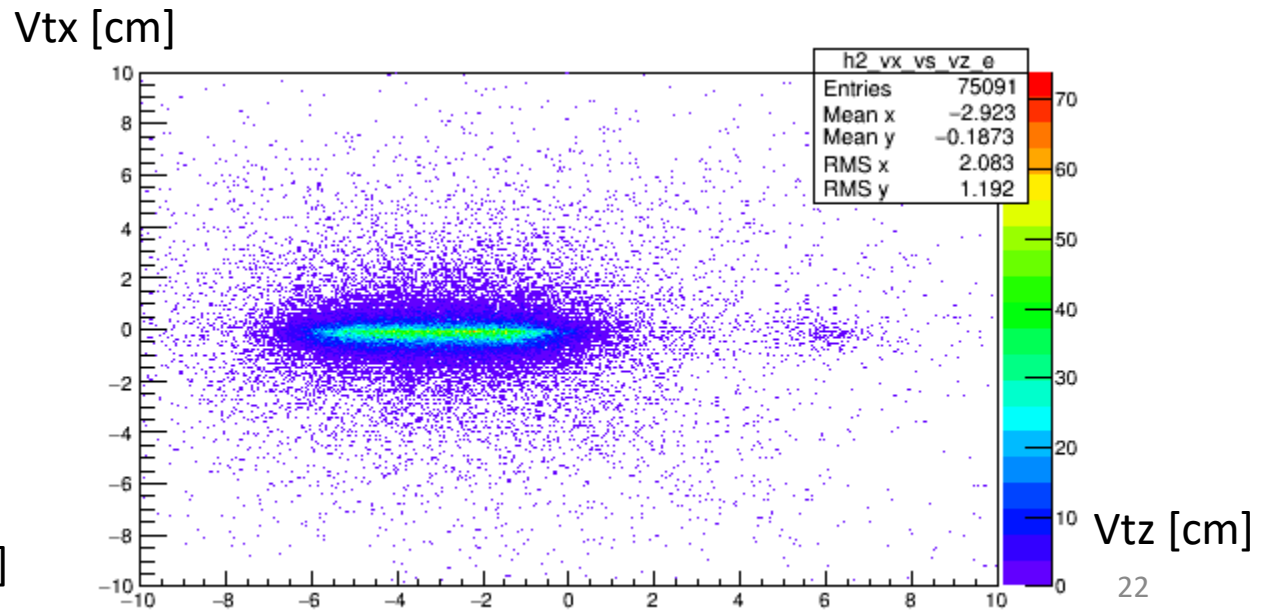
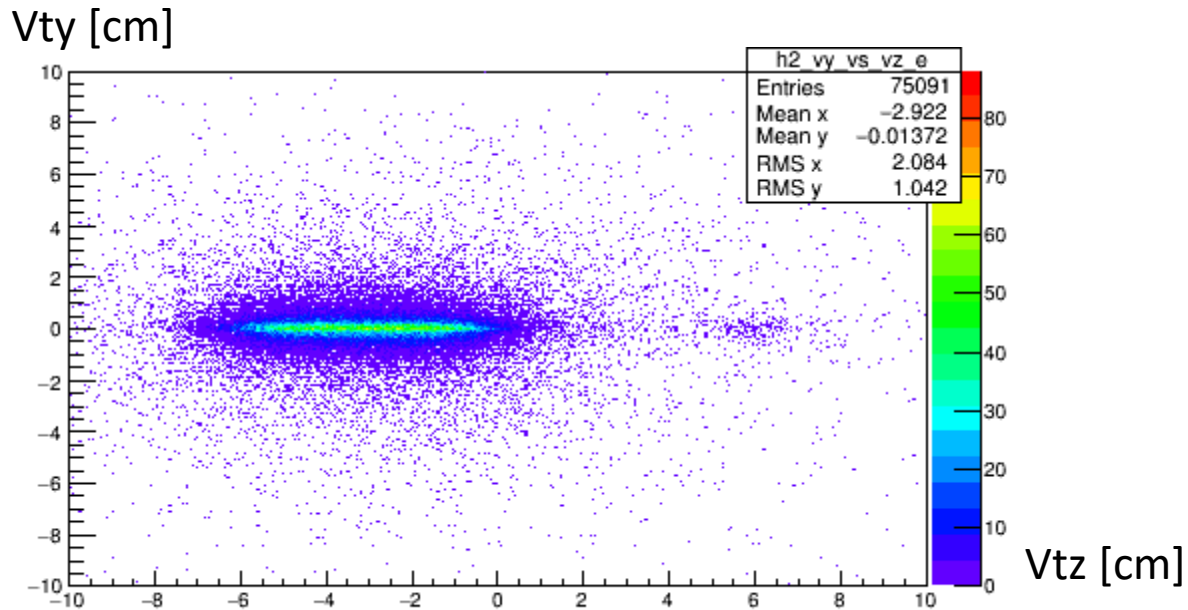
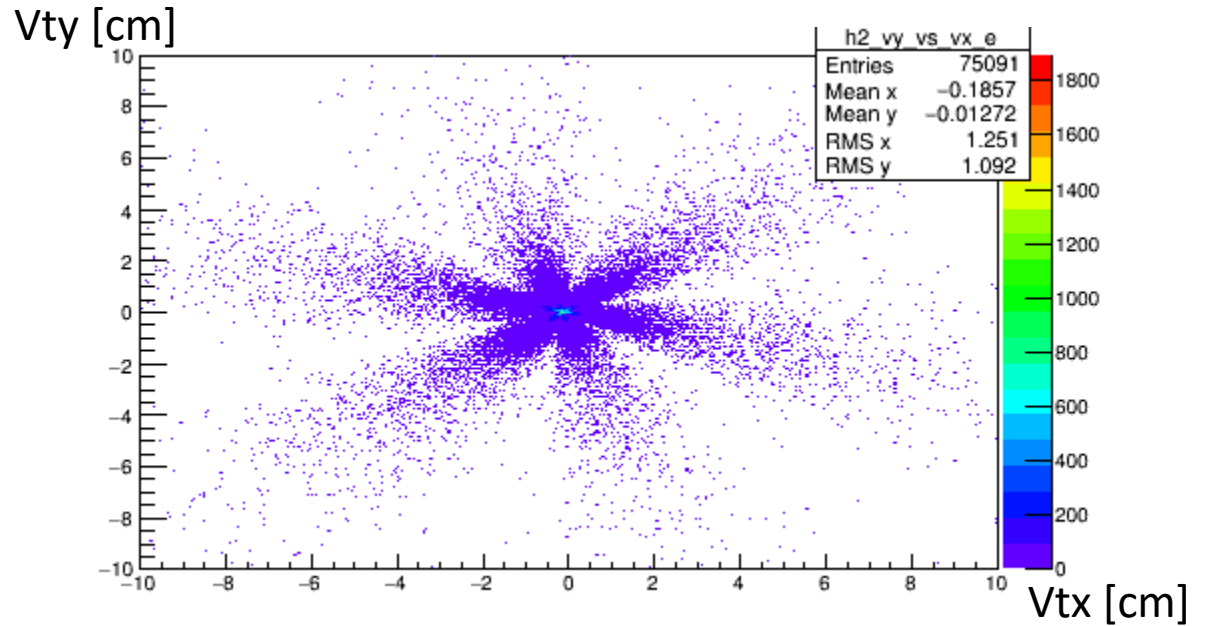
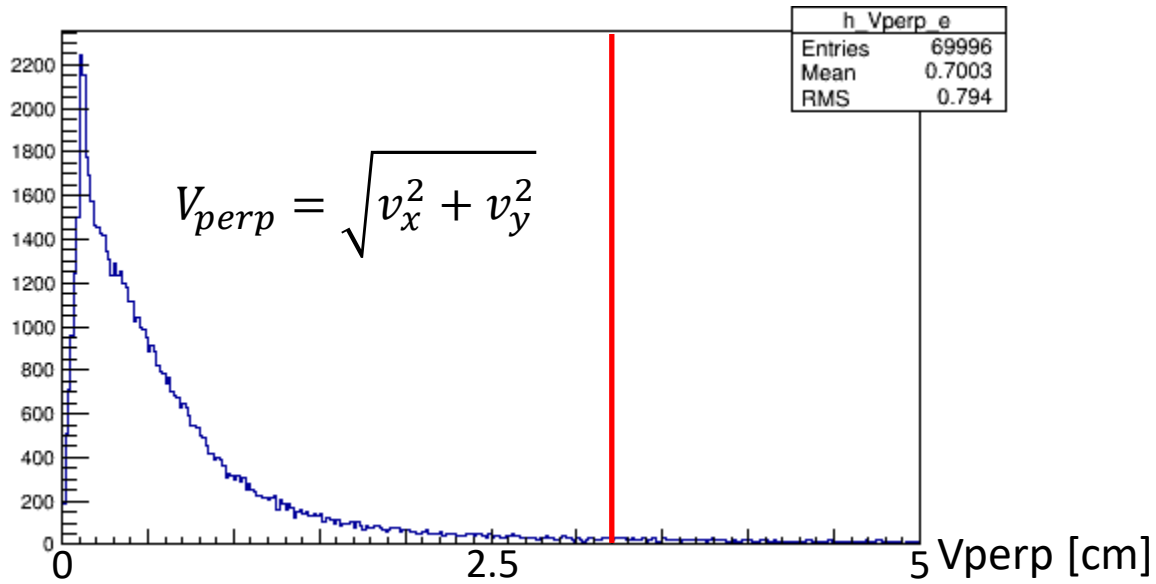


Electron and Pion z Vertices

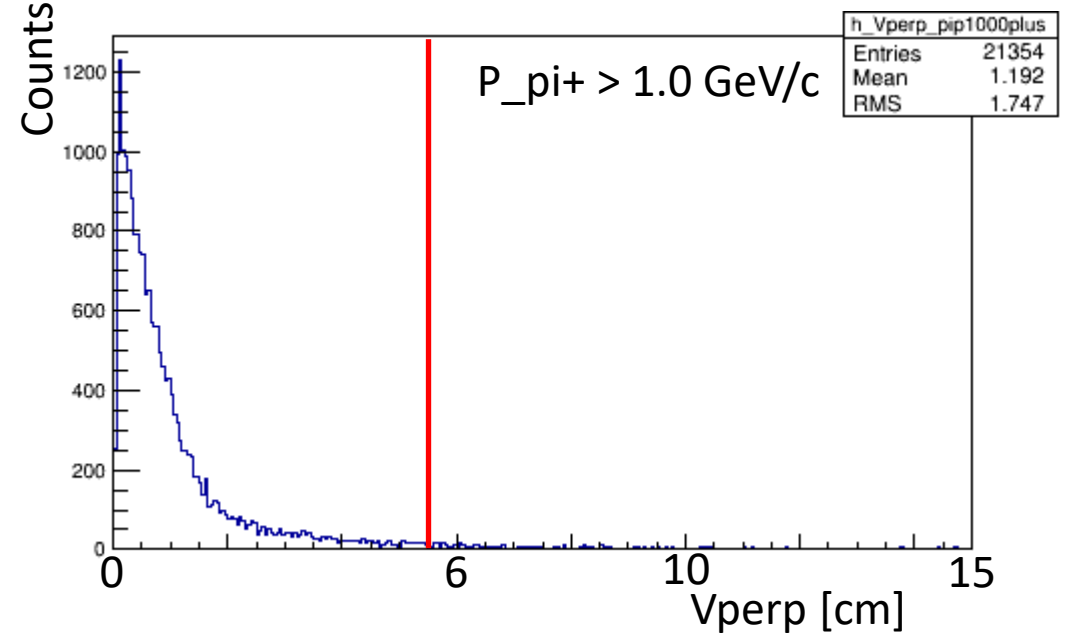
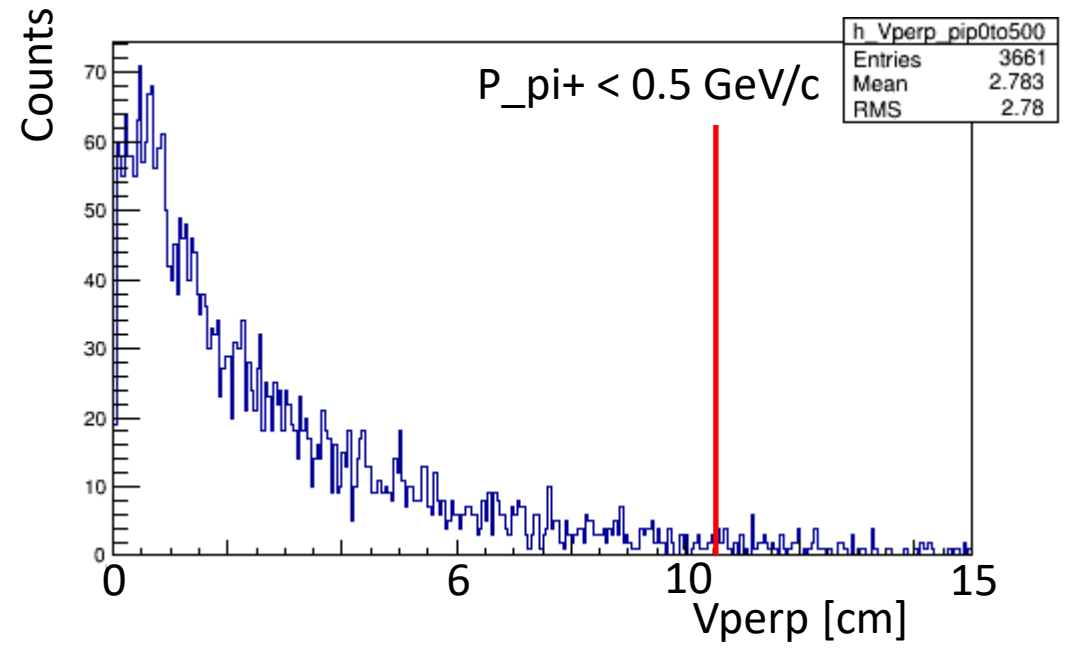
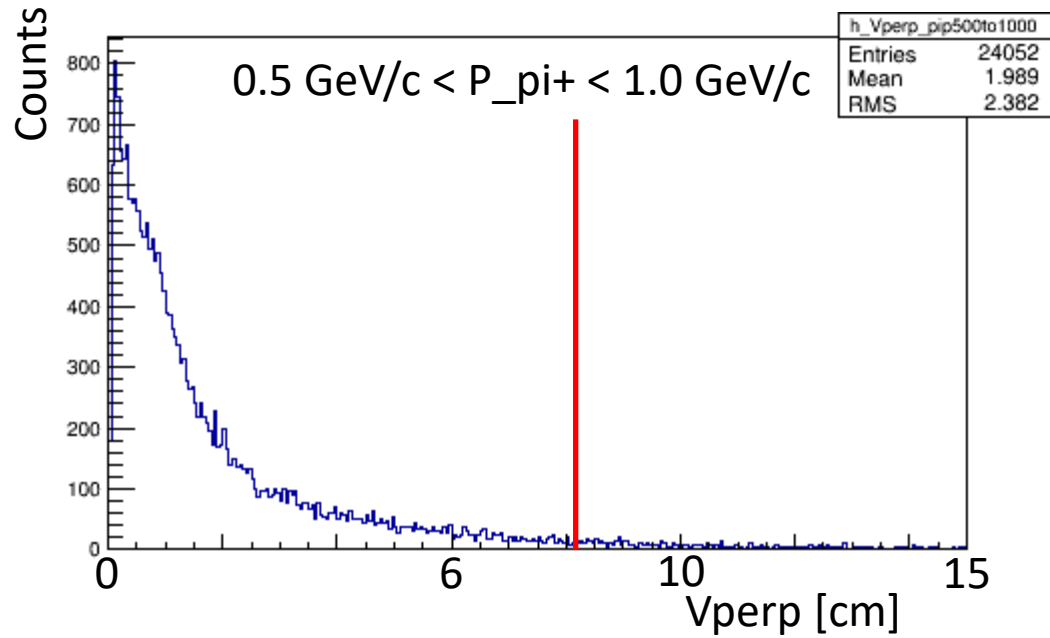
$-8 \text{ cm} < Vtz_e < 2 \text{ cm}$



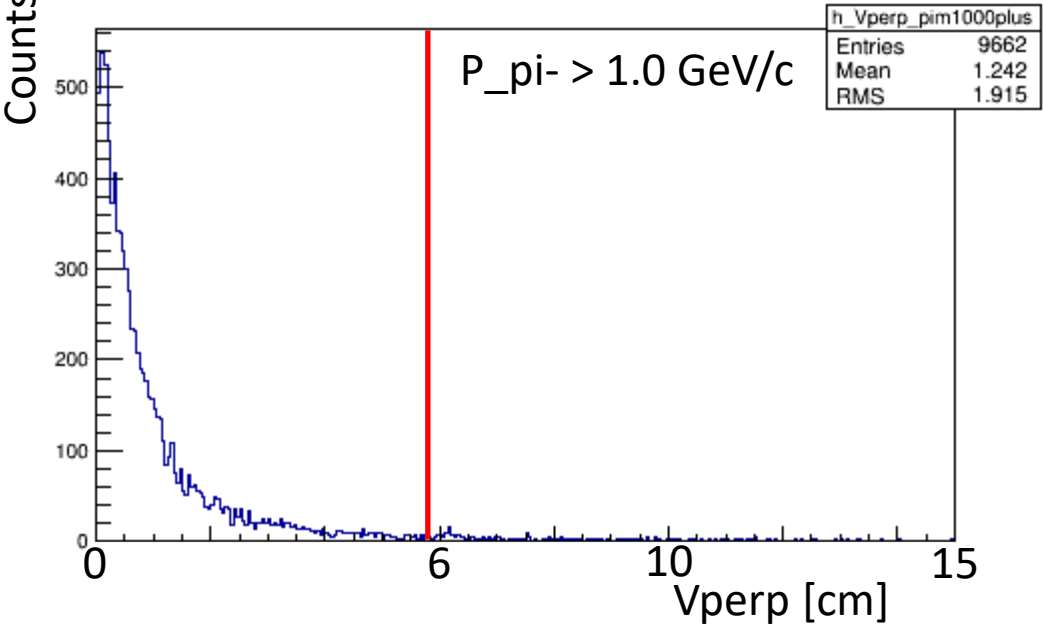
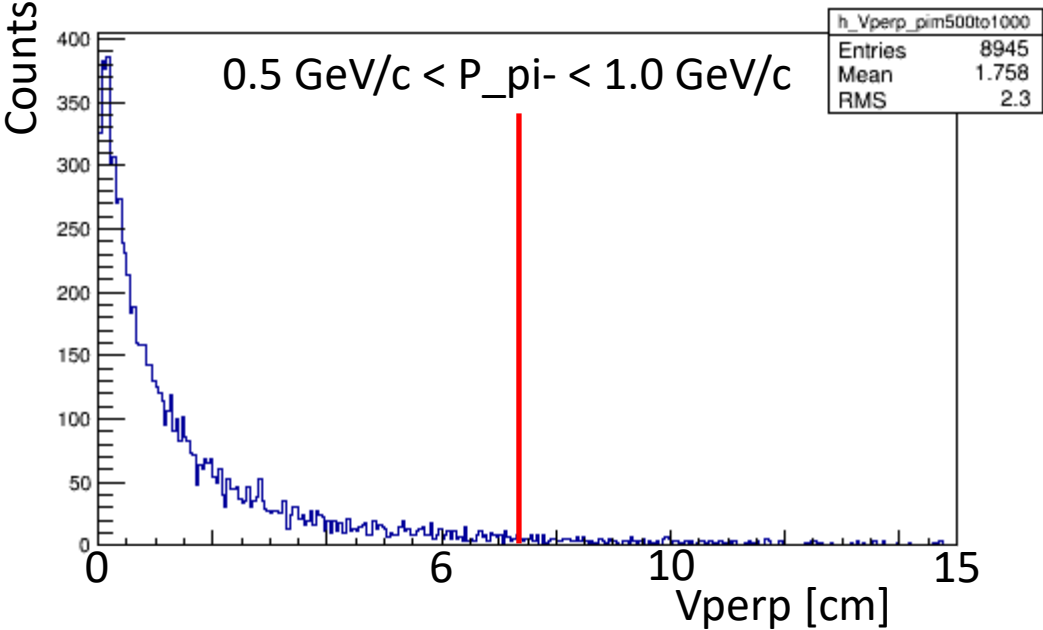
Electron Perpendicular Vertices



Pi+ Perpendicular Vertices



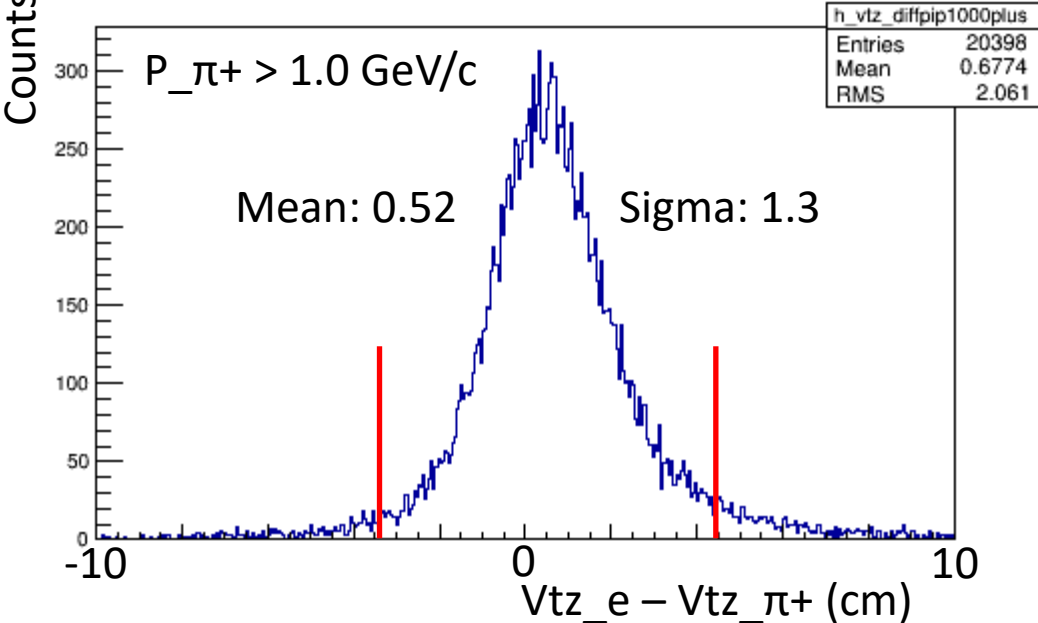
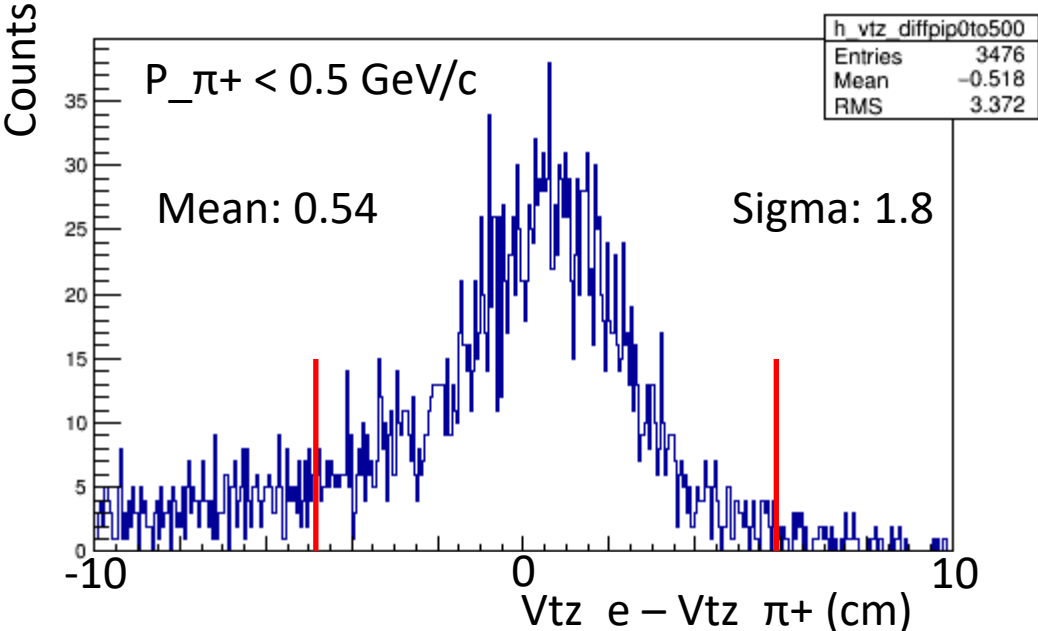
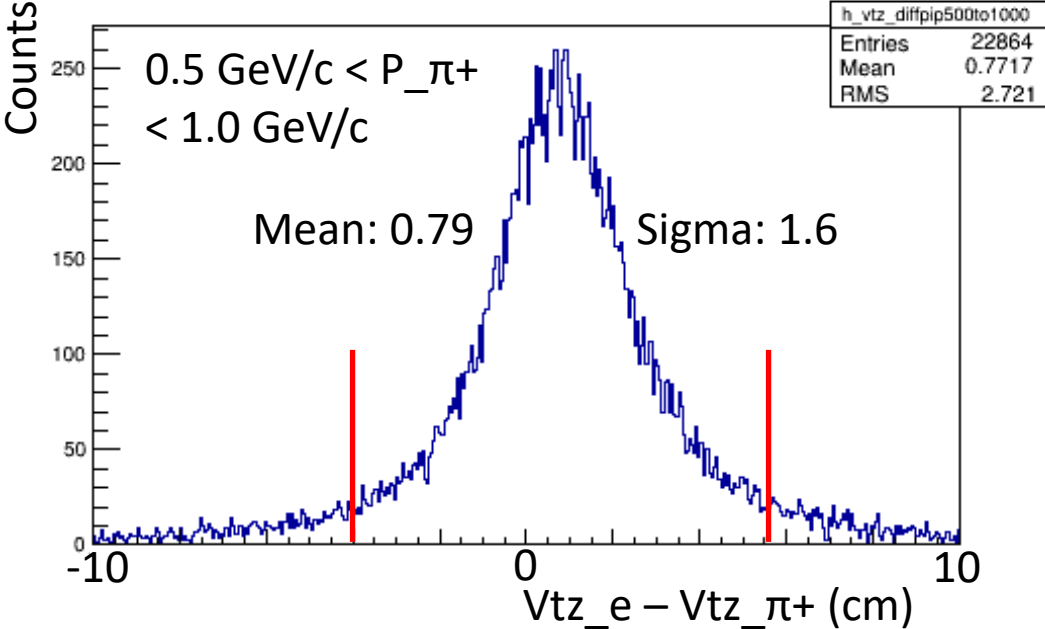
Pi- Perpendicular Vertices



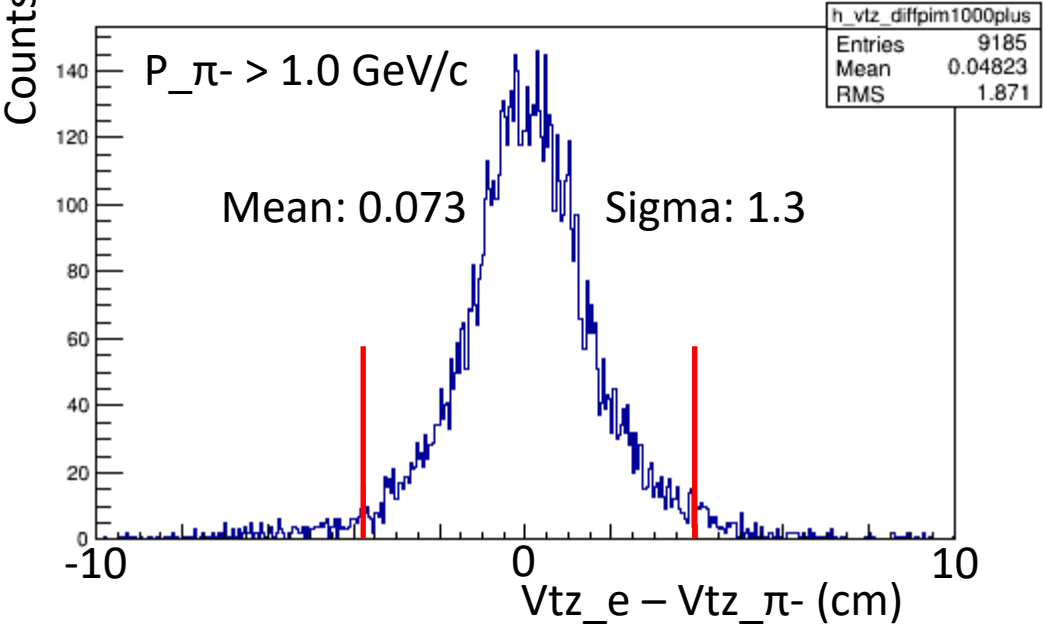
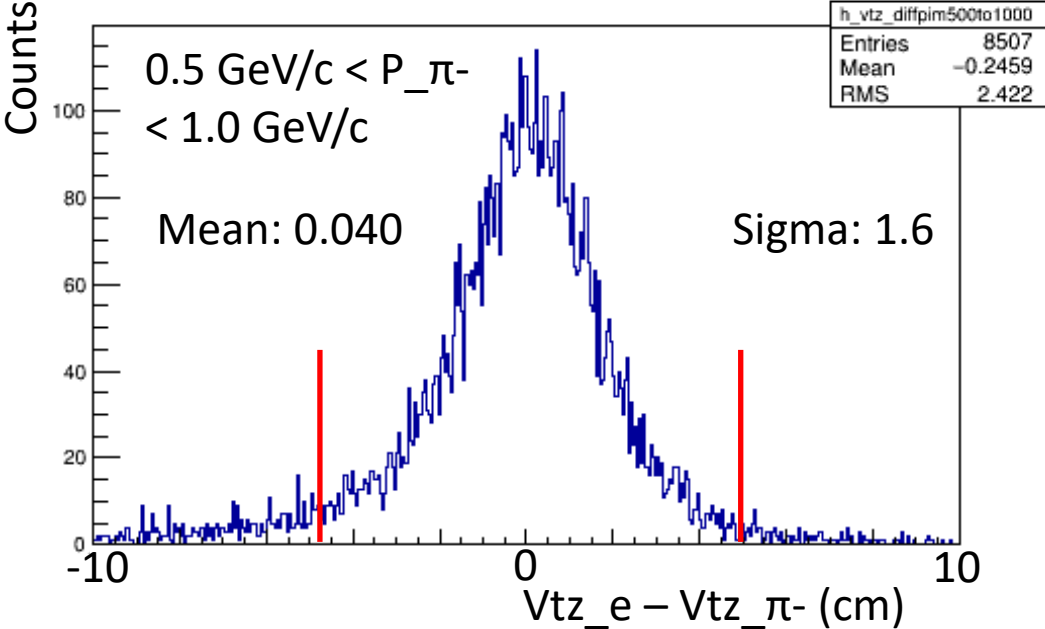
Vertex Z Difference (Electron – Pi+)

Fitted with gaussian

$$\text{Cut} = \text{mean} \pm 3 * \sigma$$



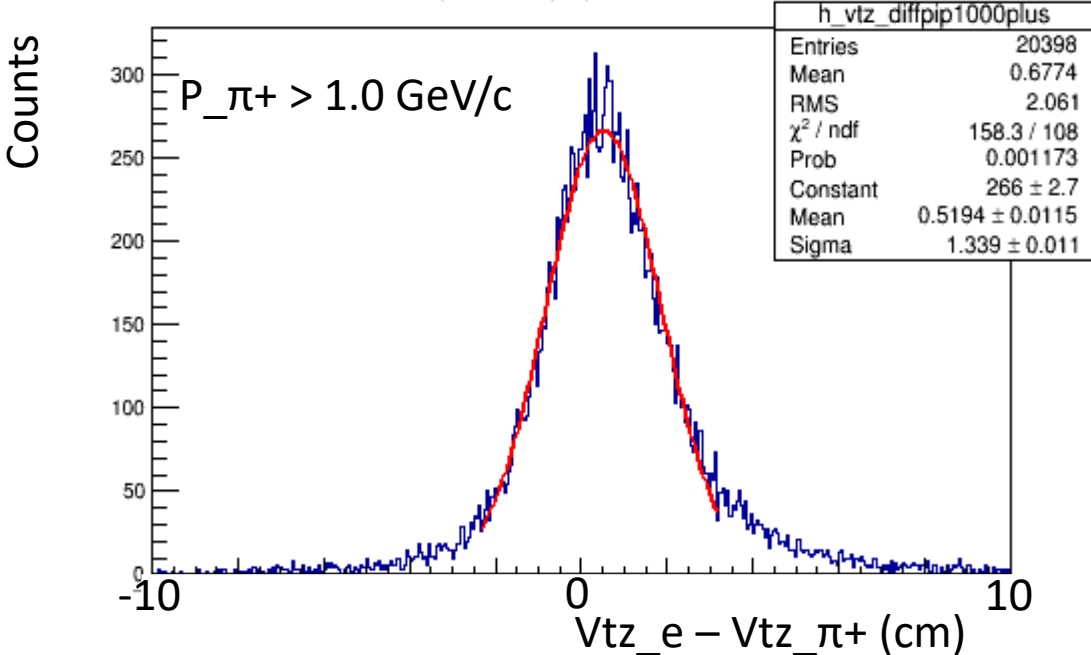
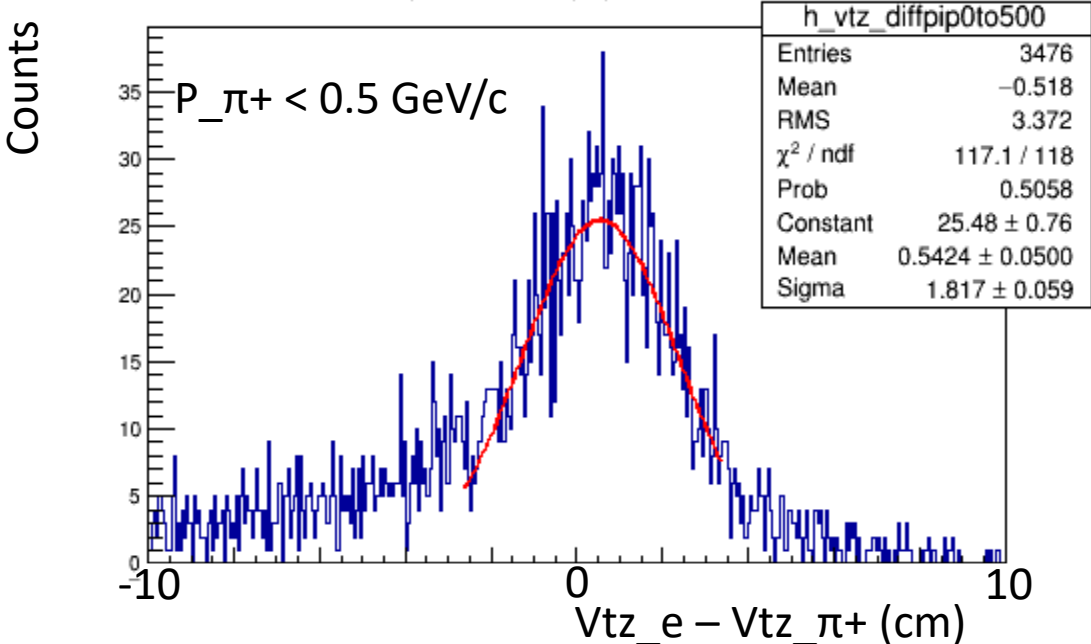
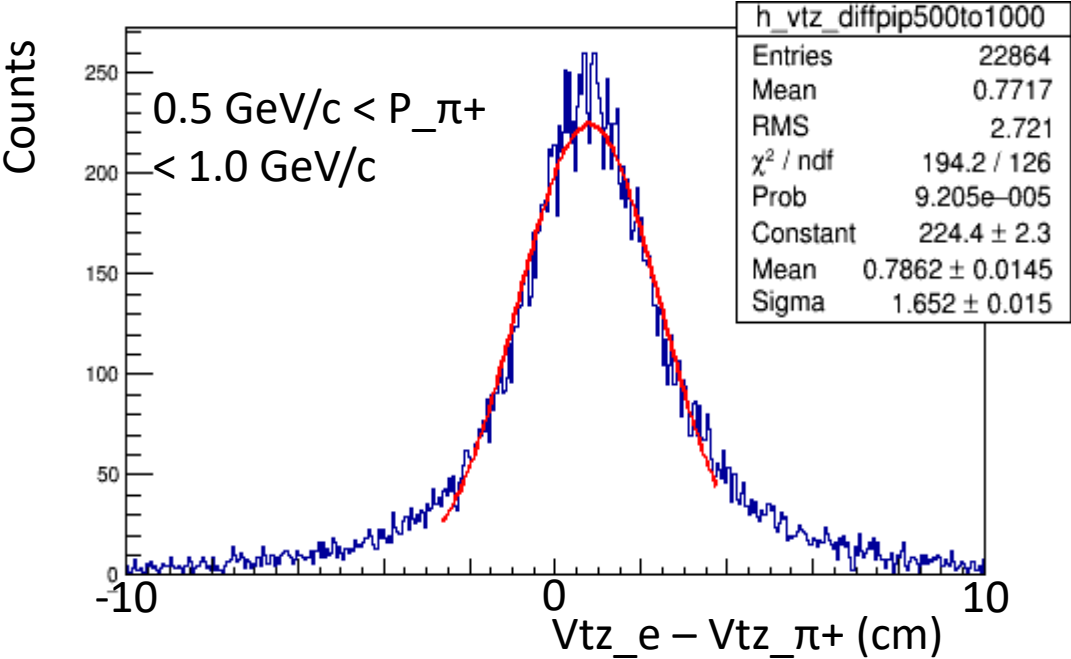
Vertex Z Difference (Electron – Pi-)



Vertex Z Difference (Electron – Pi+)

Fitted with gaussian

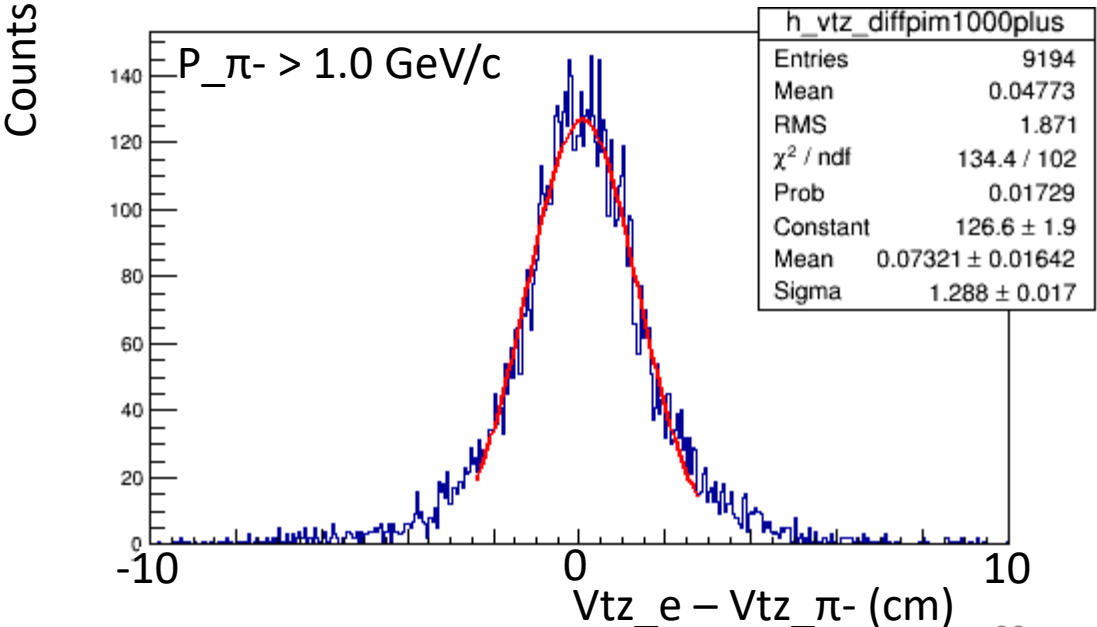
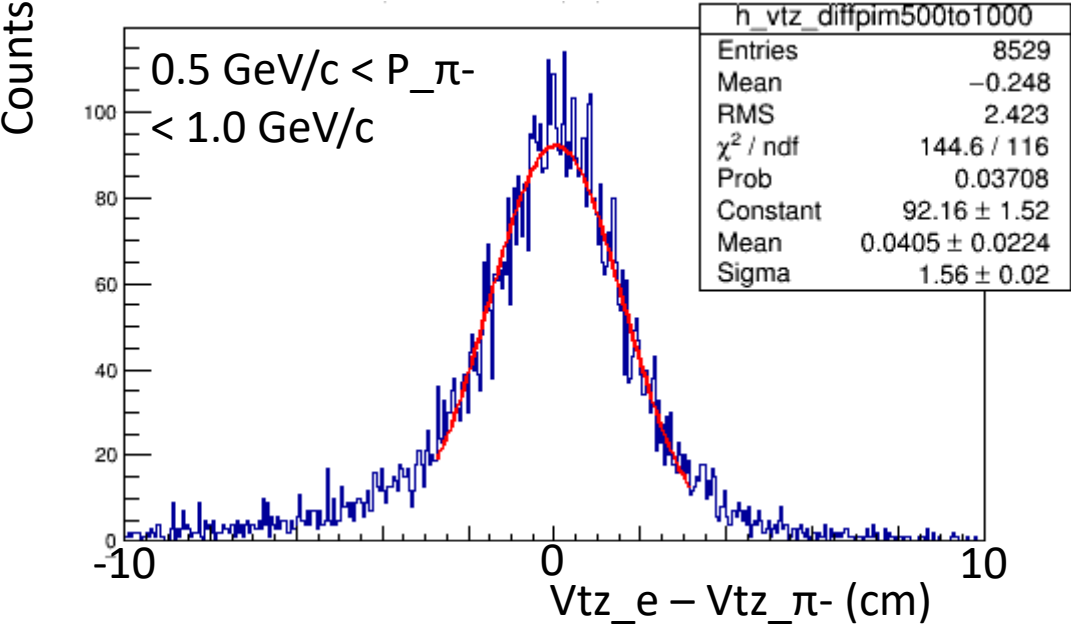
Cut = mean \pm 3 * σ



Vertex Z Difference (Electron – Pi-)

Fitted with gaussian

Cut = mean \pm 3 * σ



D(e,e'pi) Cross Sections

$$N_{events} = \frac{d^6\sigma}{d\Omega_E d\Omega_\pi dE' dT_\pi} \Delta\Omega_E \Delta\Omega_\pi \Delta E' \Delta T_\pi * N_e t_{tgt} * \text{correction factors}$$

What we want

$$N_{events} = \frac{d^2\sigma}{dW dT_\pi} \Delta W \Delta T_\pi * N_e t_{tgt} * \text{correction factors}$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\omega dT_\pi} = \frac{N_{events}}{\Delta W \Delta T_\pi L} * \text{corr. factors}$$

Our formula

$$L = N_e * t_{tgt} \qquad N_e = \frac{Q_{tot}}{q_e} \qquad t_{tgt} = \frac{\rho_{tgt} l_{tgt} N_A}{mol_{tgt}}$$