HMS Optics Optimization at High Momentum

Jacob Murphy

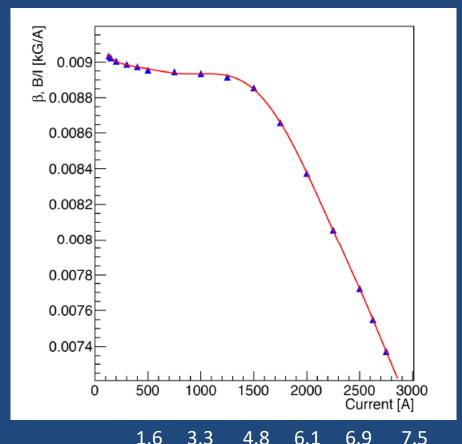
Ohio University (NSF Award #1913170)

Work Done in Collaboration with Holly Szumila-Vance and Mark Jones

Saturation at High Momentum

- Figure shows central field B/I as a function of set current
- When set to high central momentum settings, HMS dipole and quadrupole saturation effects occur
- This study was done using Kaon-LT Data at 6.59 GeV/c Central Momentum

Commissioning the HMS optics in the 2017-18 run period Holly Szumila-Vance



Approximate Central Momentum [GeV/c]

Calibration Runs

Beam Energy = 10.5965 GeV HMS Central Momentum = 6.59 GeV/c

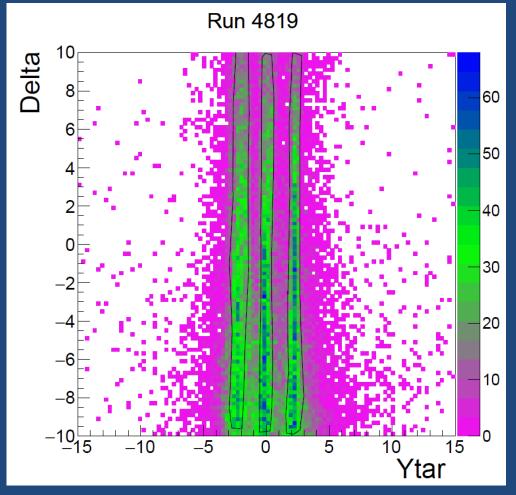
Run	HMS Angle (deg)	Target	Run Purpose	
4819	-13.005	Carbon Foil	Sieve Slit Data	
4805				
4806	-18.8	LH2		
4808	-10.0			
4811				
4816	-17.2		Elastic Delta Scan	
4817	-17.2			
4821				
4824	-19.755			
4825				

Carbon-Sieve Data

Angles (XpTar and YpTar) and Target Position (YTar) Optimizations

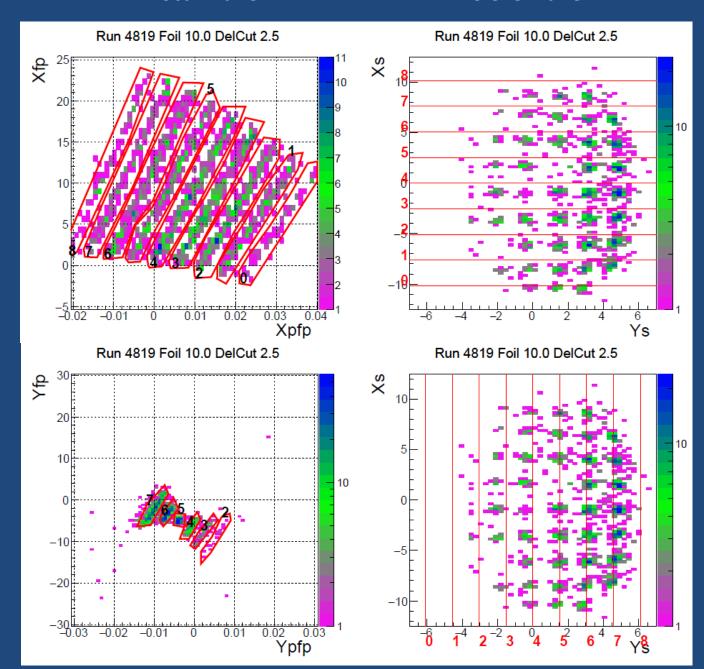
Carbon Foil Target Position (YTar) versus Momentum (Delta) Cuts

- YTar-Delta cuts along 3 carbon foils
- Examine Delta regions between 10 % and -10 %





Sieve Plane



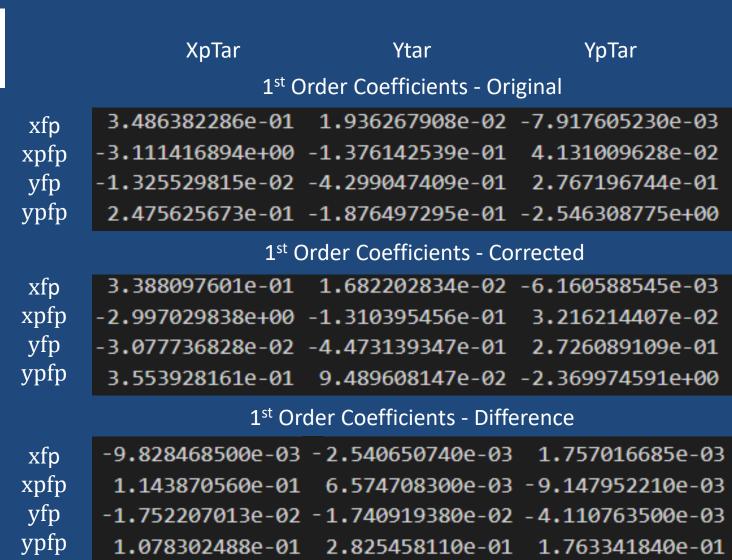
Sieve Hole Focal Plane Cuts

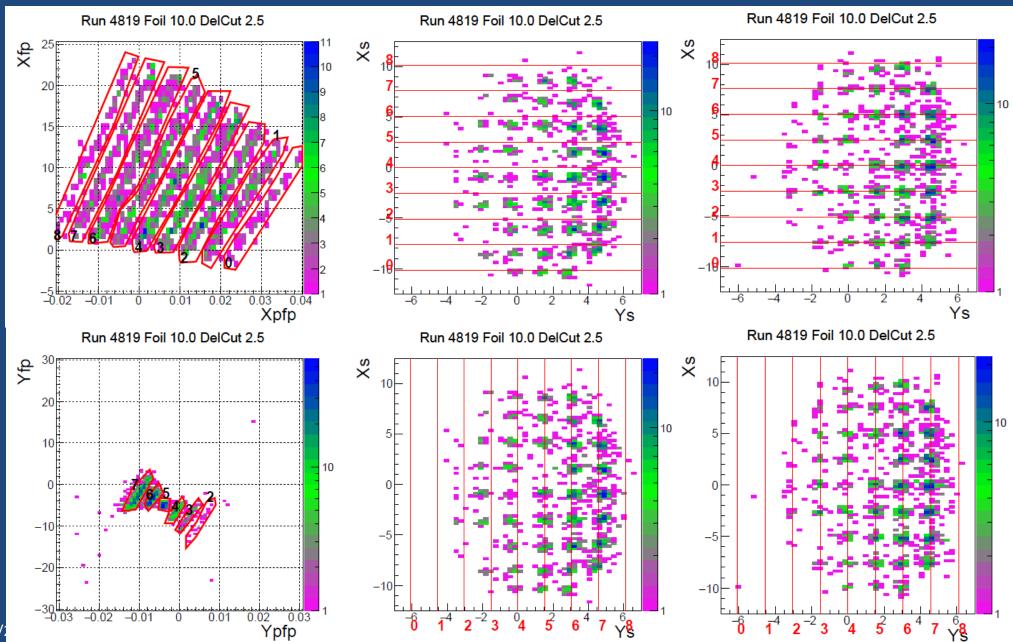
- Goal is to determine sieve hole entrance for events
- Cuts completed for each foil and delta cut

XpTar, YTar, and YpTar Coefficients Optical Matrix Corrections

$$XpTar = \sum_{i,j,k,m=0}^{6} C_{ijkm}(xfp)^{i}(xpfp)^{j}(yfp)^{k}(ypfp)^{m}$$

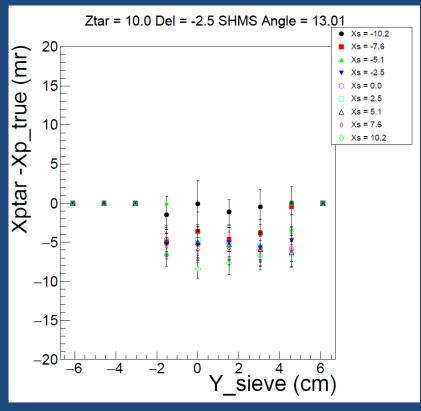
New coefficients are found for to minimize difference between reconstructed values and true values found from foil and sieve-hole cuts



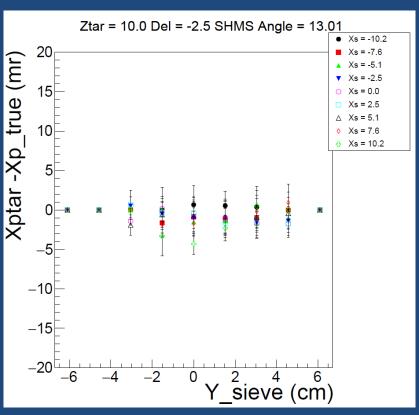


Quality of XpTar Reconstruction

Original

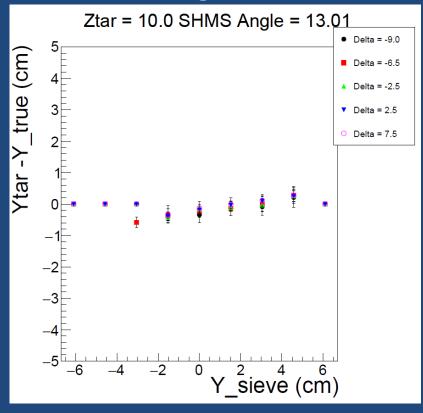


Corrected

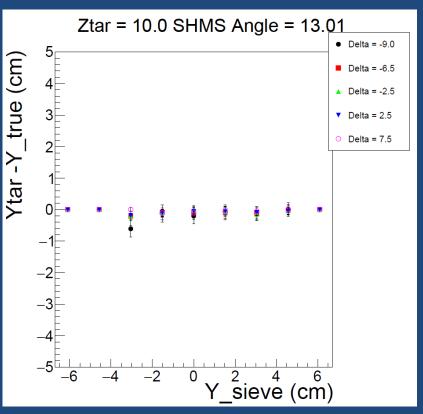


Quality of Ytar Reconstruction

Original

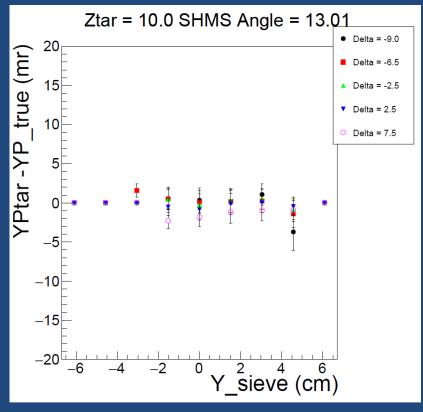


Corrected

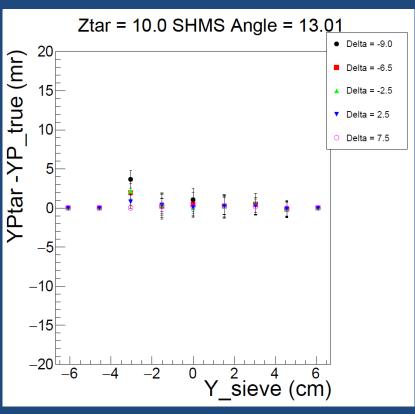


Quality of YpTar Reconstruction

Original



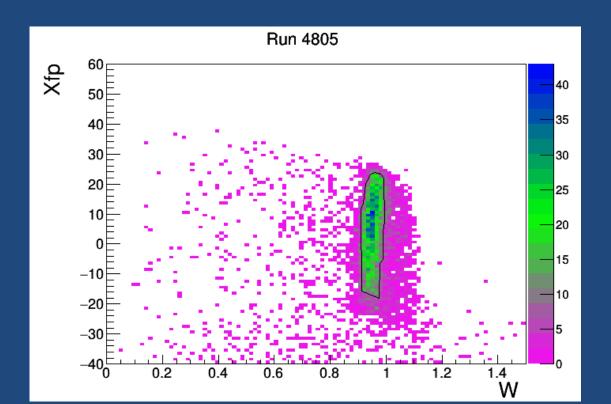
Corrected

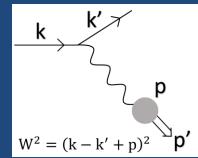


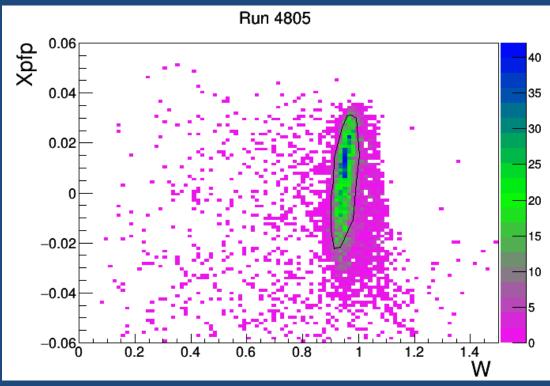
Elastic Delta Scan: Delta Optimization

Using LH2 Data

Elastic W Cuts







X_{Bjorken} and electron identification (E to track norm) cuts were also made prior to these histograms

Delta Coefficients Optical Matrix Corrections

$$Delta = \sum_{i,j,k,m=0}^{6} C_{ijkm}(xfp)^{i}(xpfp)^{j}(yfp)^{k}(ypfp)^{m}$$

- W = Mp (elastic) => Delta true
- Minimizing difference between reconstructed values and true values resulted in new Delta coefficients

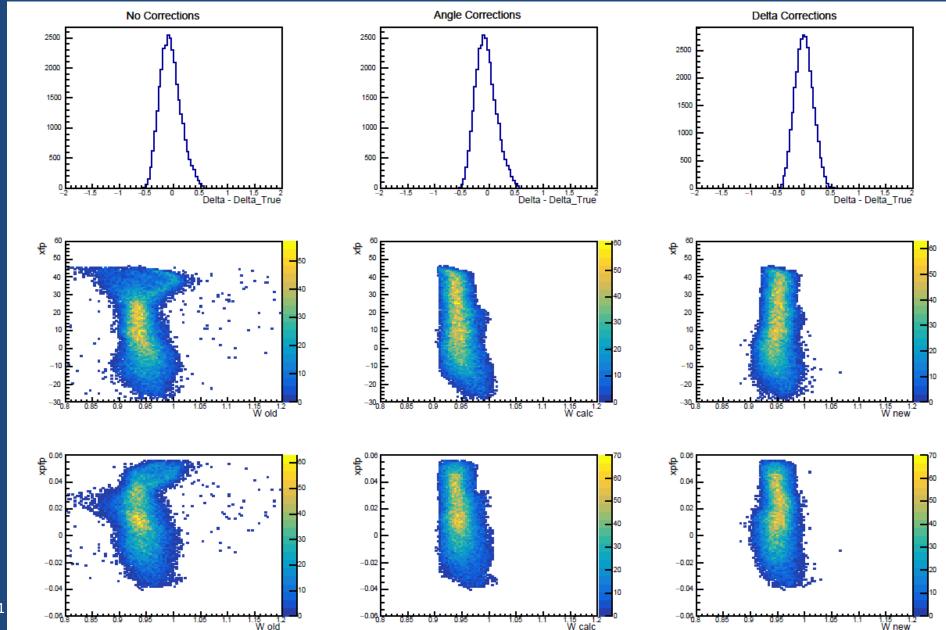
```
1<sup>st</sup> Order Coefficients - Original
         2.560211410e-01
 xfp
         1.301929760e-01
xpfp
         2.785652650e-03
 yfp
         4.078742980e-02
ypfp
 1st Order Coefficients - Corrected
 xfp
          2.452771813e-01
xpfp
          1.792372539e-01
 yfp
          1.576222190e-02
ypfp
         -2.774811364e-02
1<sup>st</sup> Order Coefficients - Difference
 xfp
        -1.074395970e-02
         4.904427790e-02
xpfp
         1.297656920e-02
 yfp
        -6.853554340e-02
ypfp
```

NMR Readback Drop and Central Momentum Offset

Run	HMS Angle (deg)	NMR Readback (T)	HMS Adjusted Central Momentum (GeV/c)	Central Momentum Offset (GeV/c)
4805	-18.8	1.84204	6.613	+0.023
4806	-18.8	1.84204	6.613	+0.023
4808	-18.8	1.83462	6.587	-0.003
4811	-18.8	1.83462	6.587	-0.003
4816	-17.2	1.83467	6.587	-0.003
4817	-17.2	1.83467	6.587	-0.003
4821	-19.755	1.831	6.574	-0.016
4824	-19.755		6.574	-0.016
4825	-19.755	1.831	6.574	-0.016

Note – runs listed above are for a Delta scan with LH2 target

New Optics Calibration Results



Conclusions

- New coefficients extracted from carbon-sieve data resulted in:
 - Significant improvement to reconstructed XpTar angle
 - Some improvement in reconstructed YpTar angle and Ytar position
- Optimization from LH2 Delta scan produced slight improvement in reconstructed Delta value
 - Unlocked NMR readback limited Delta improvements
- Elastic W shows:
 - Significant improvement from angular corrections (carbon-sieve data)
 - Slight improvement from momentum corrections (Delta scan)
- New matrix elements and the relevant documentation on corrections will be uploaded to the Hall C doc DB soon
- Future work use corrected optical matrix on Kaon-LT data at 6.59 GeV HMS central momentum
 - Examine target length, missing-mass, and acceptance of spectrometer in collimator plane

Questions?

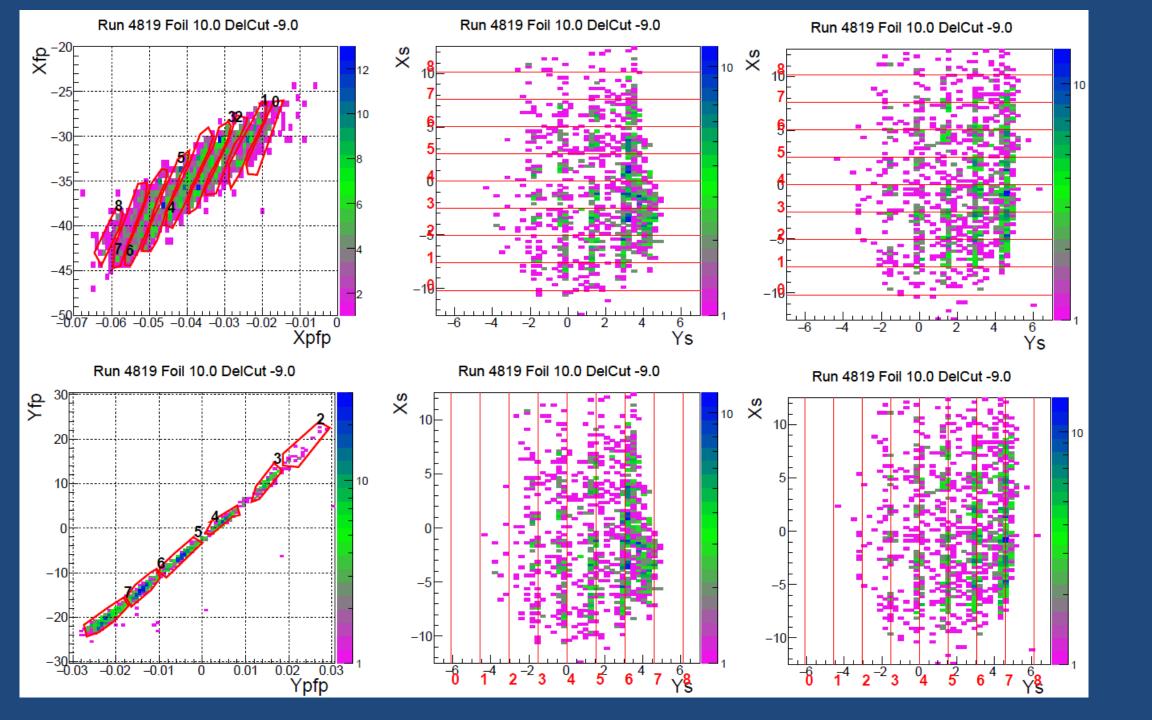
Backup Slides

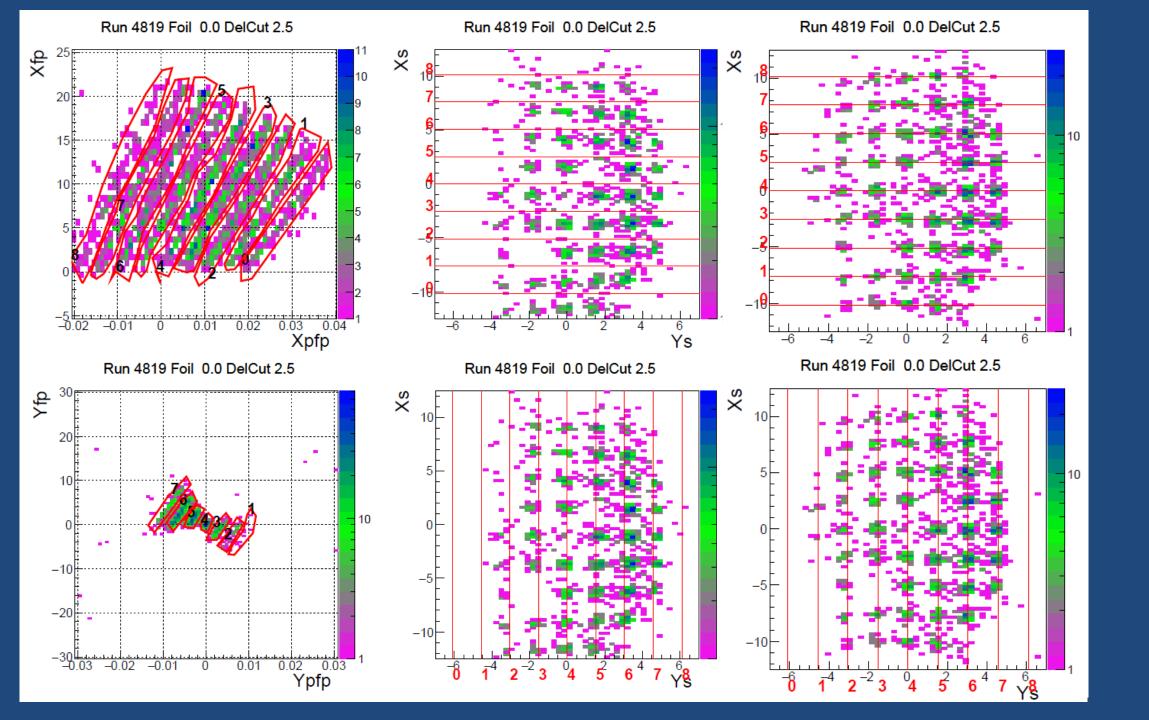
Sieve Hole Focal Plane Cuts

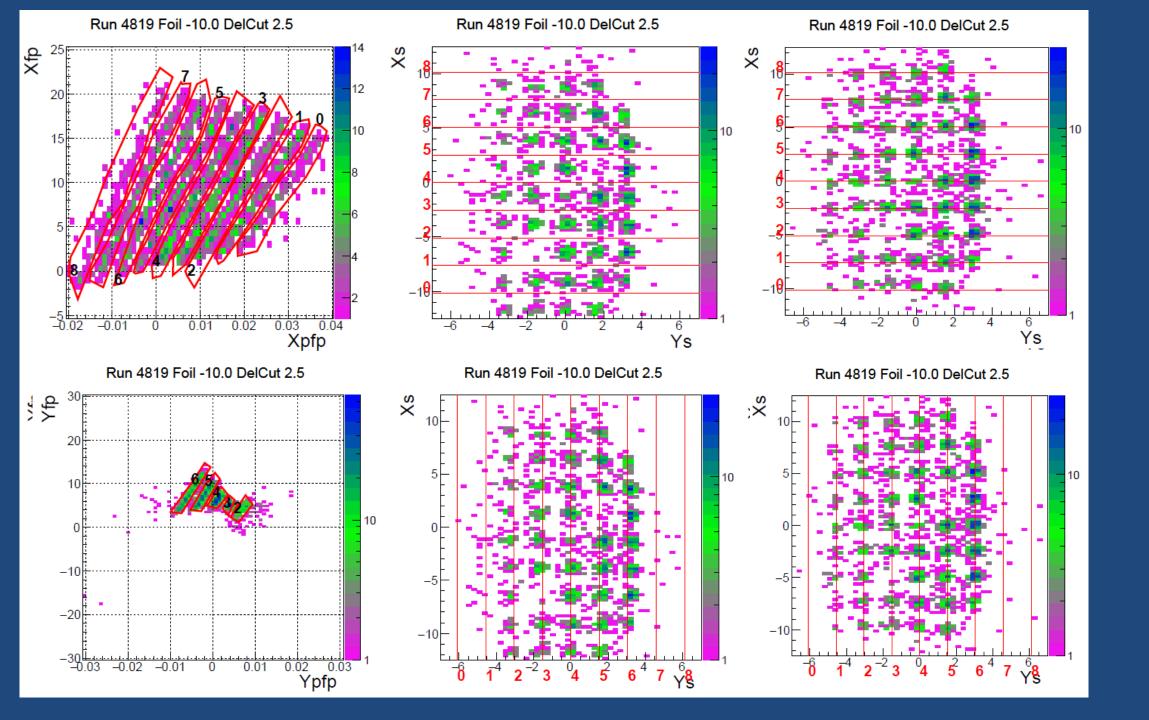
Foils 10, 0, -10

Deltas -9, -6.5, -2.5, 2.5, 7.5

Selection Shown Here





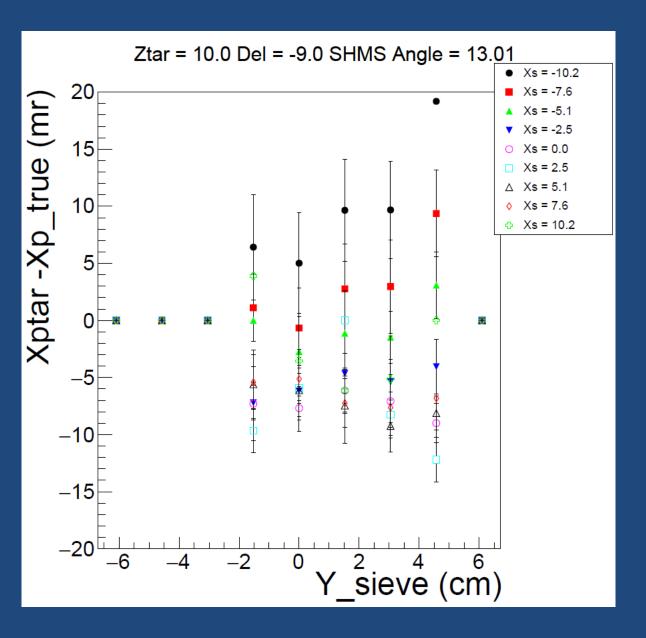


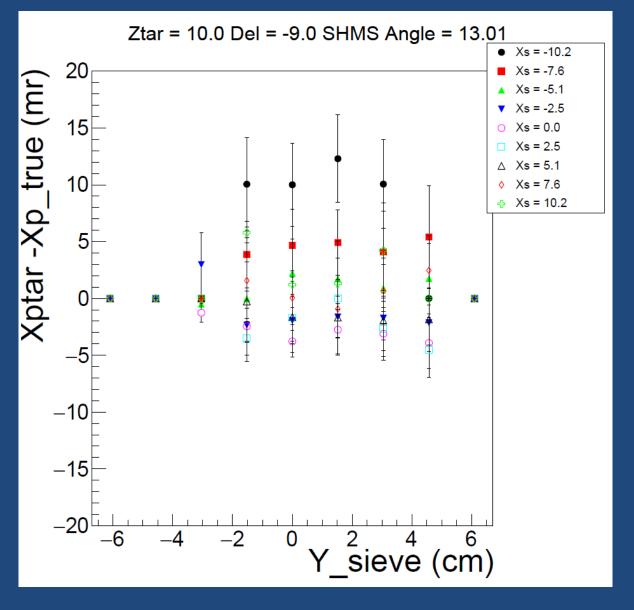
Quality of XpTar Reconstruction

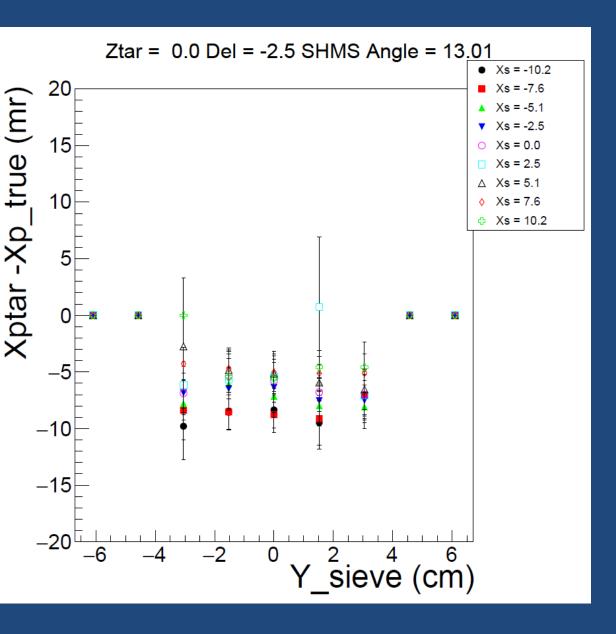
Foils 10, 0, -10

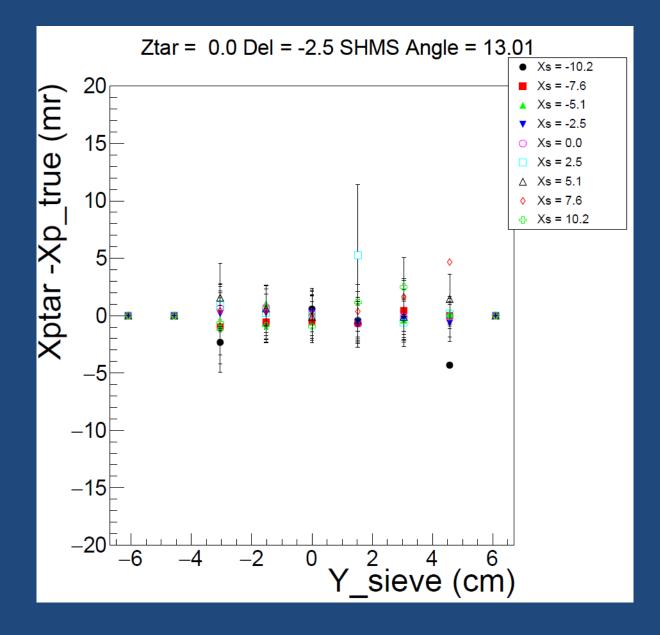
Deltas -9, -6.5, -2.5, 2.5, 7.5

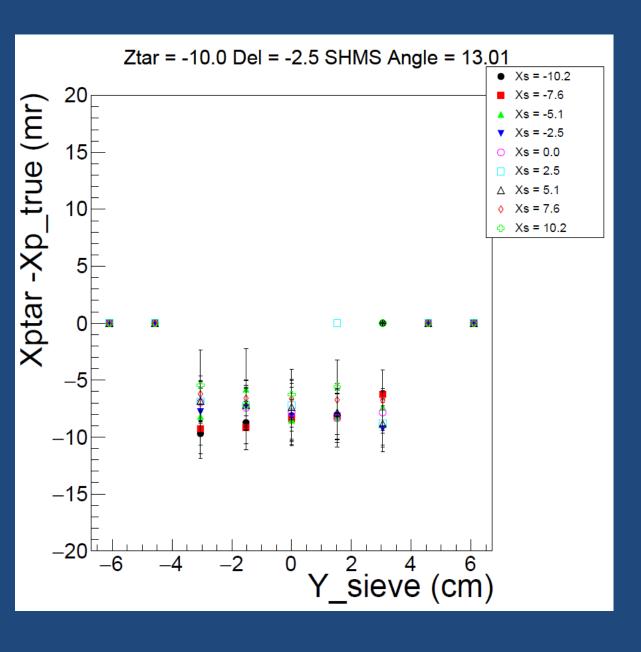
Selection Shown Here

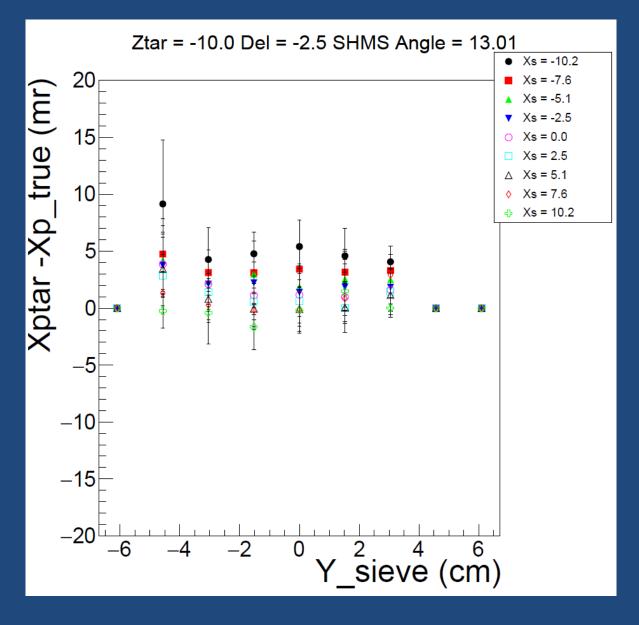






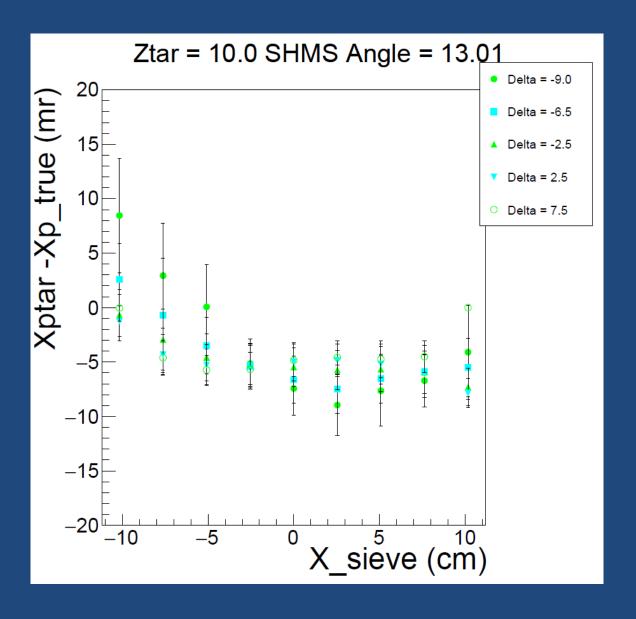


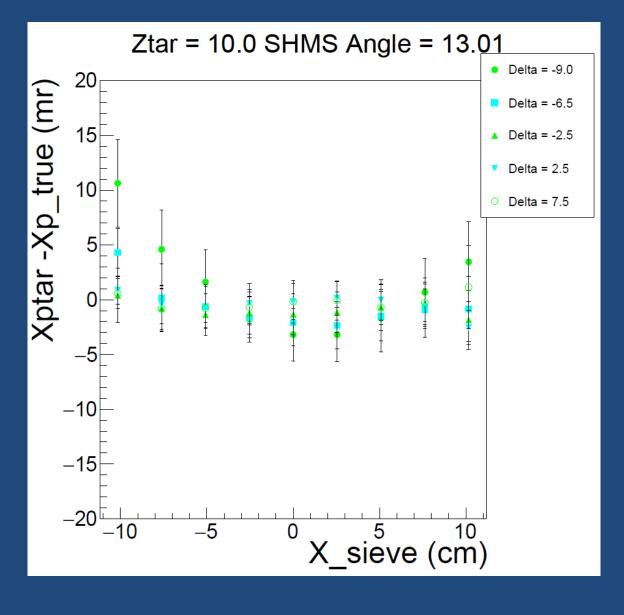


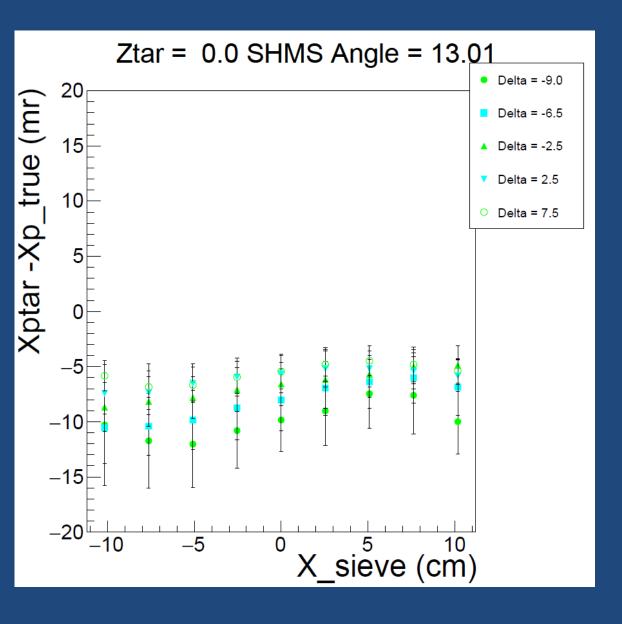


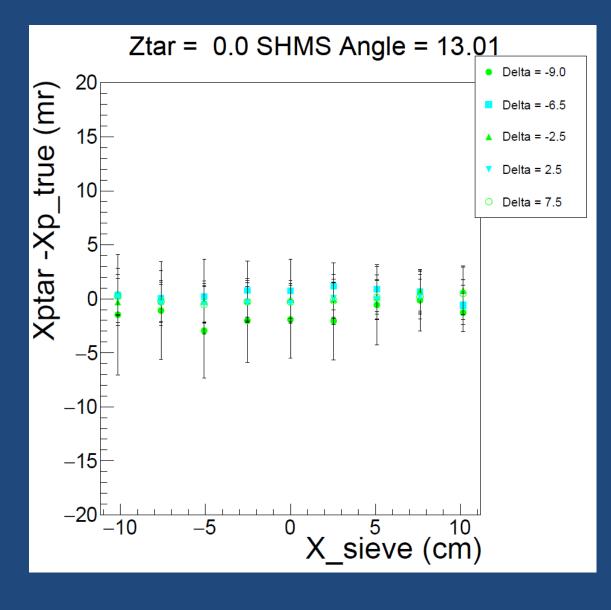
XpTar Reconstructed versus Xs

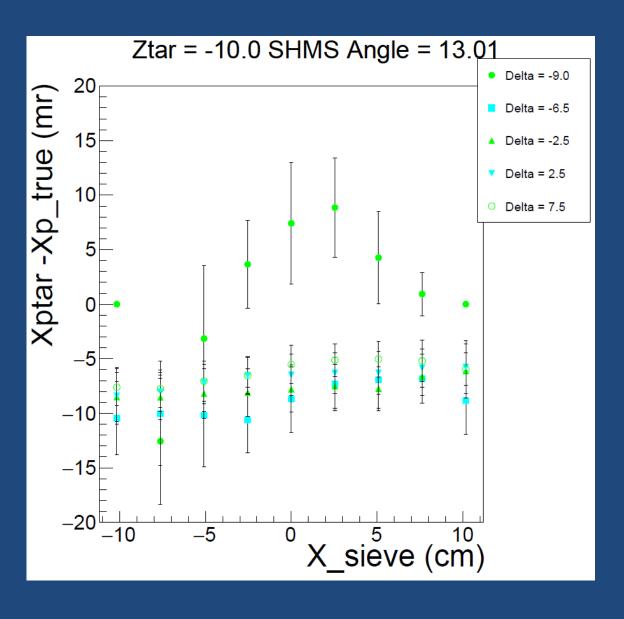
Foils 10, 0, -10

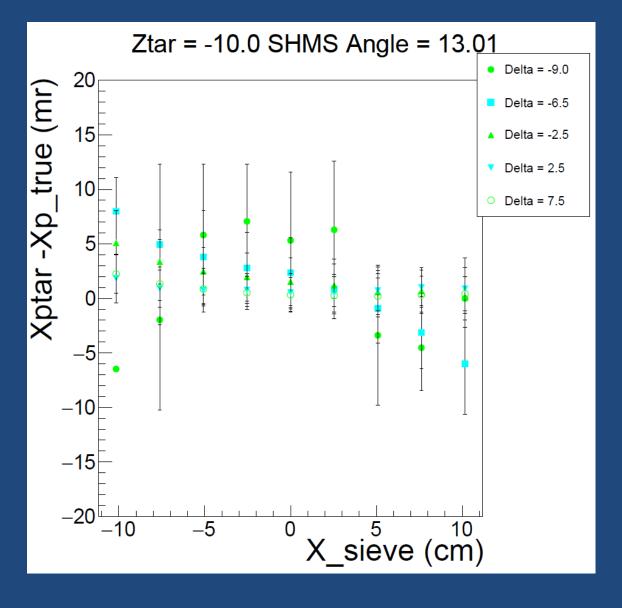












Derivation of Delta-True

$$W^{2} = M_{P}^{2} + Q^{2} \left(\frac{1}{x_{Bj}} - 1\right)$$
$$Q^{2} = 4E_{0}E'\sin^{2}(\theta/2)$$
$$x_{B}j = \frac{Q^{2}}{2M_{P}(E_{0} - E')}$$

We want
$$W^2 = M_P^2$$
, therefore
$$Q^2(\frac{1}{x_{Bj}} - 1) = 0$$

$$Q^2(\frac{2M_P(E_0 - E')}{Q^2} - 1) = 0$$

$$2M_P(E_0 - E') - Q^2 = 0$$

$$2M_P(E_0 - E') - 4E_0E'\sin^2(\theta/2) = 0$$

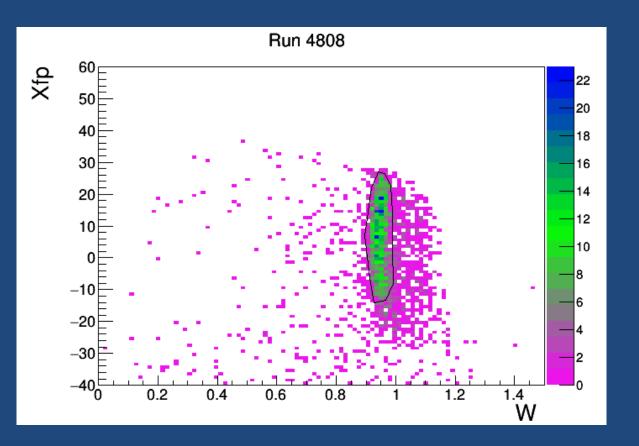
$$2M_PE_0 = 2E'(M_P + 2E_0\sin^2(\theta/2)) = 0$$

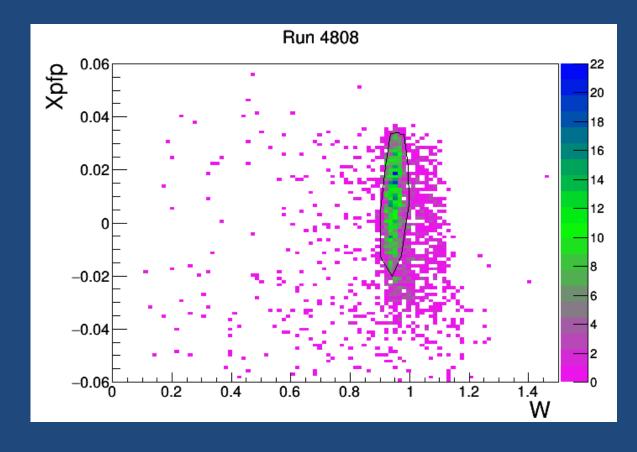
$$E' = \frac{M_PE_0}{(M_P + 2E_0\sin^2(\theta/2))}$$

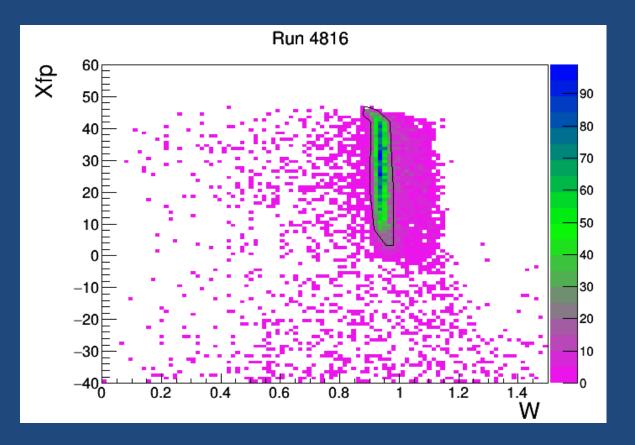
$$P_T = \sqrt{E'^2 - M_e^2}$$

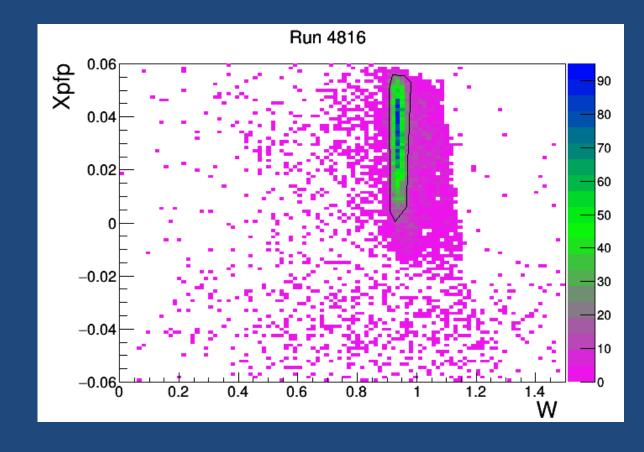
$$\delta_T = \frac{P_T - P_0}{P_0}$$

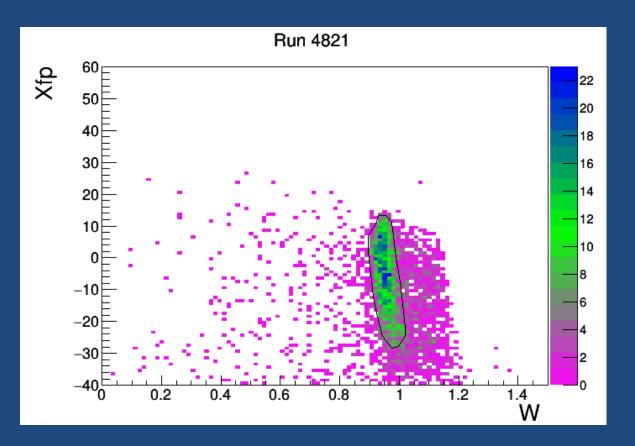
Elastic W Cuts

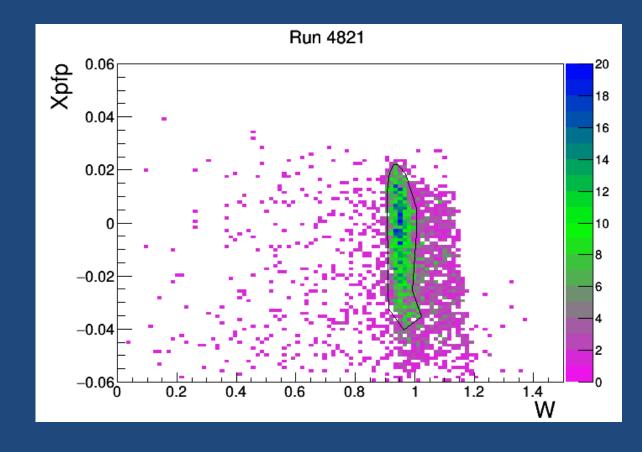












New Optics Calibration Results

Run-by-Run

