

# Beam Single-Spin Asymmetry Progress

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Alicia Postuma (she/her)

Group meeting

University of Regina

KaonLT Experiment, Jefferson Lab Hall C



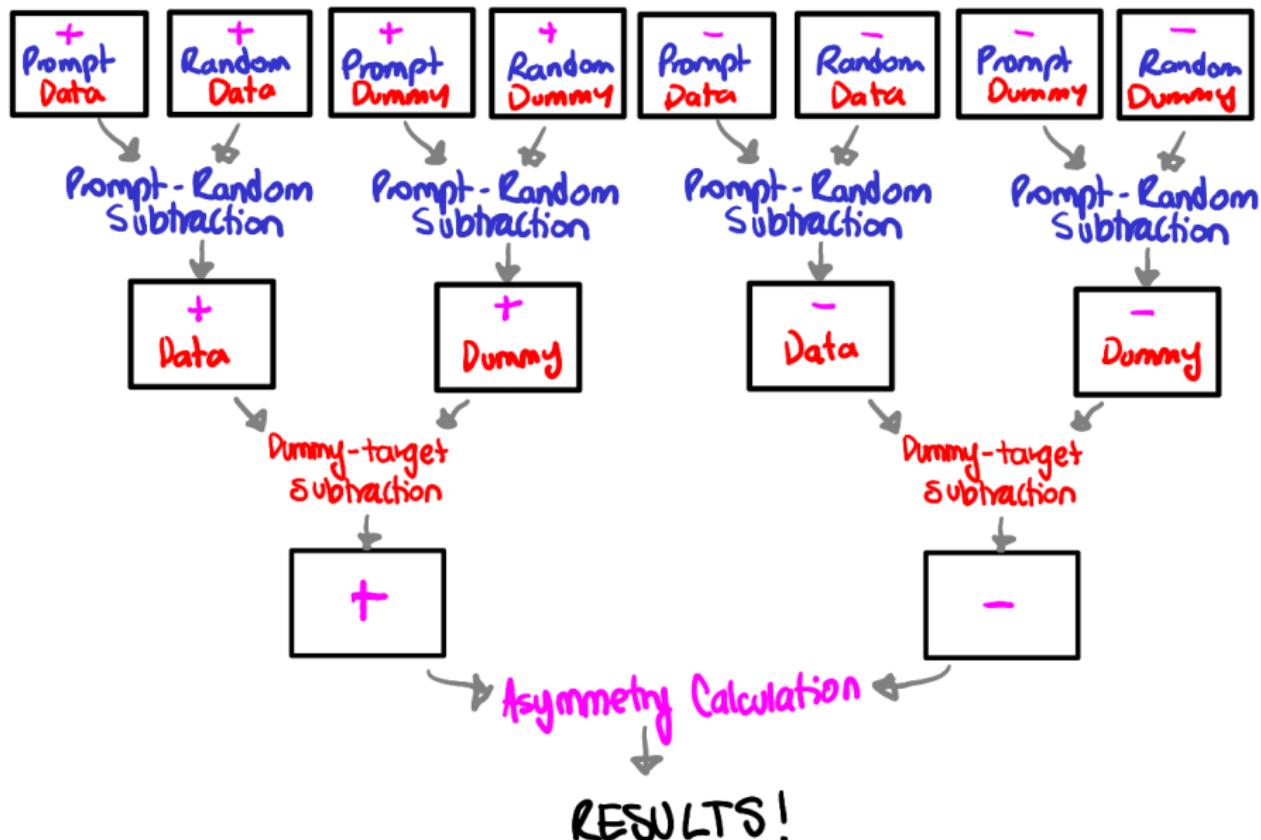
University  
of  
Regina



- Replayed 10.6 GeV production (both LH2 and Dummy) with updated error calculations
  - Peter Bosted's analysis suggests only 10.6 has enough statistics and polarization for a good asymmetry calculation
- Explored error calculations in analysis
- Dummy target subtraction
- Polar plots
- Explored fitting
- Isolated cross-section ratio



# Analysis Flowchart





# Error Propagation

Assumes independent errors and follows general rules for error propagation:

Initial bin error:  $\sigma = \sqrt{N}$

Prompt-random subtraction:  $\sqrt{\sigma_{PROMPT}^2 + (\sigma_{RANDOM}/6)^2}$

Dummy target subtraction:  $\sigma \sqrt{(\sigma_{LH2}/Q_{LH2})^2 + (\sigma_{DUMMY}/Q_{DUMMY})^2}$

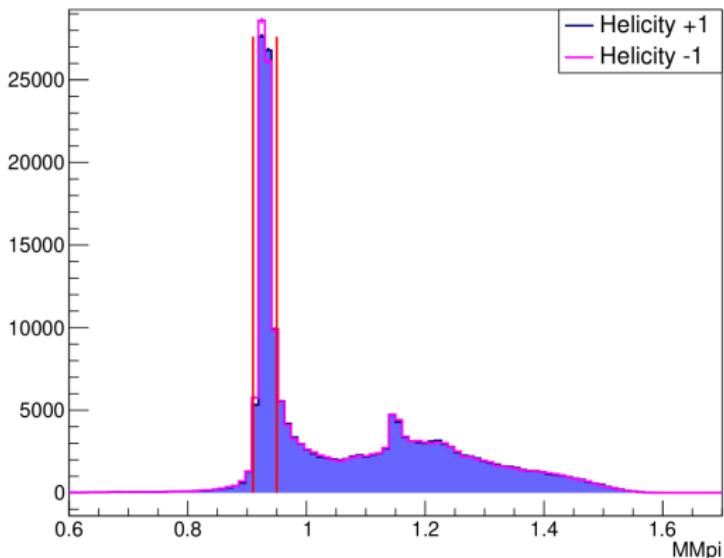
Asymmetry calculation:

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sigma_+^2 + \sigma_-^2}}{N_+ + N_-}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{\sigma_+^2 + \sigma_-^2}(N_+ - N_-)}{(N_+ + N_-)^2}\right)}$$

Not considering: error on effective charge or polarization



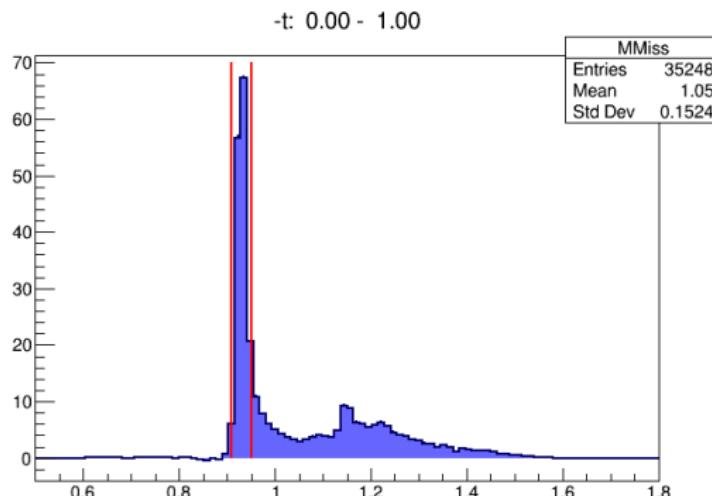
# MM spectrum - LH2



CUTS:

H\_cal\_etottracknorm>0.8  
P\_cal\_etottracknowm>0.05  
H\_cer\_npeSum>1.5  
P\_aero\_npeSum>1.5  
 $abs(H_{gtr\_beta}-1)<0.2$   
 $abs(P_{gtr\_beta}-1)<0.5$

# MM spectrum - With Dummy Target Subtraction



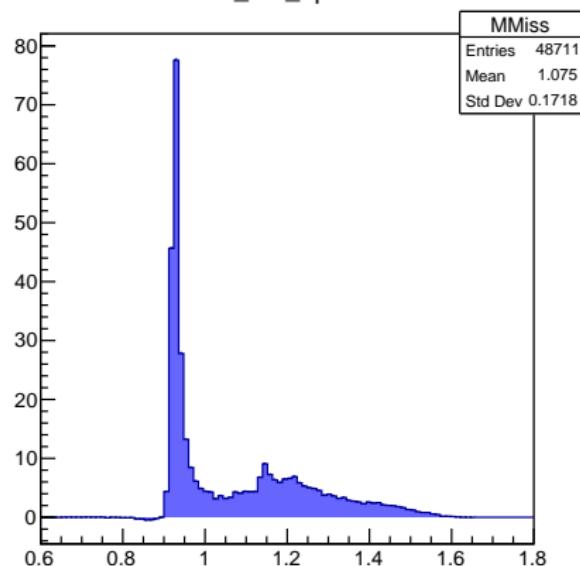
CUTS:

H\_cal\_etottracknorm>0.8  
P\_cal\_etottracknowm>0.05  
H\_cer\_npeSum>1.5  
P\_aero\_npeSum>1.5  
 $\text{abs}(\text{H_gtr}_\beta - 1) < 0.2$   
 $\text{abs}(\text{P_gtr}_\beta - 1) < 0.5$

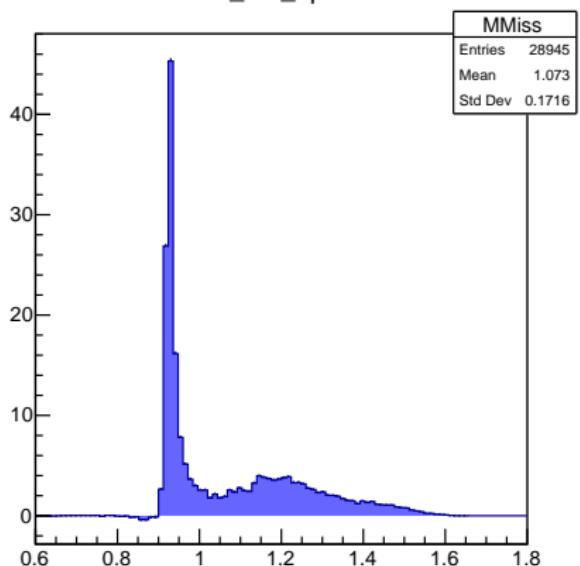


# Kaon Leakthrough

H\_cer\_npeSum>5

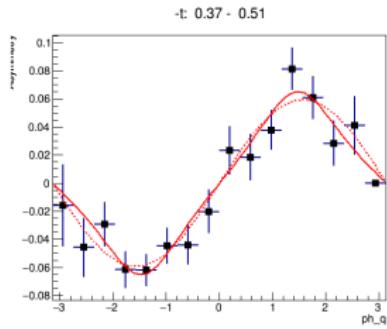
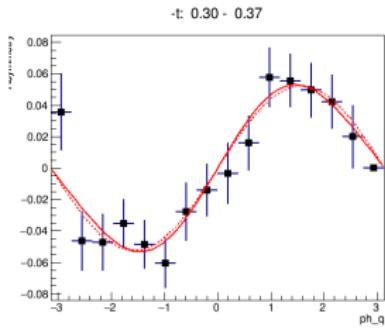
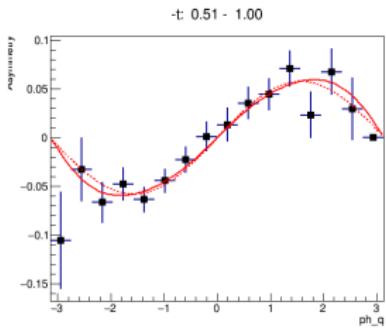
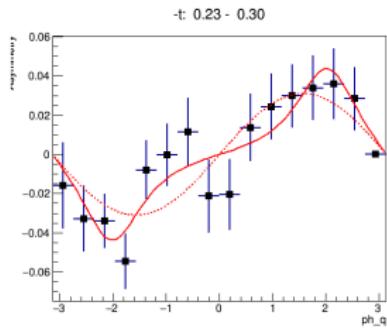
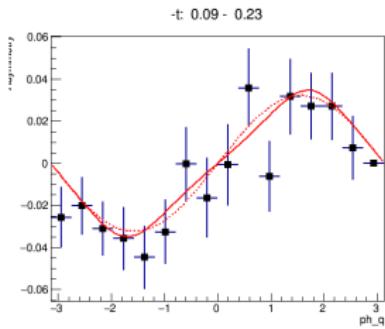


H\_cer\_npeSum>10





# Updated Asymmetry Plots





# Overfitting

Some graphs were fitting oddly when using three parameter fit:

$$BSA = \frac{Asin\phi}{1 + Bcos\phi + Ccos2\phi}$$

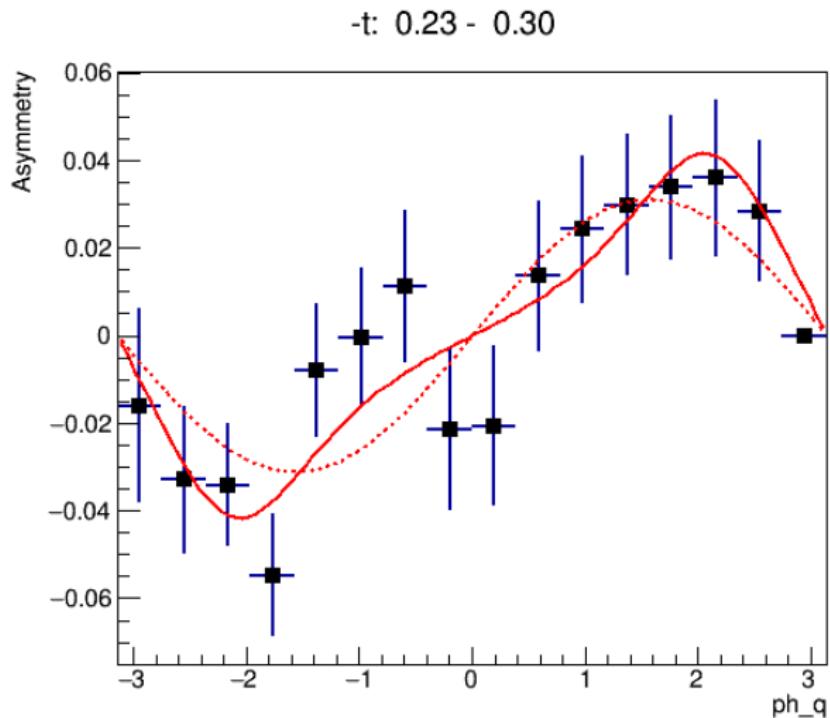
I attempted two different things based on our discussion in December:

**Strategy 1:** first, fit  $BSA = A_0 sin\phi$ , then do the full fit with the restriction  $A_0 - \sigma(A_0) < A < A_0 + \sigma(A_0)$

**Strategy 2:** do full fit with the restriction that  $0 < B < A$  and  $0 < C < A$

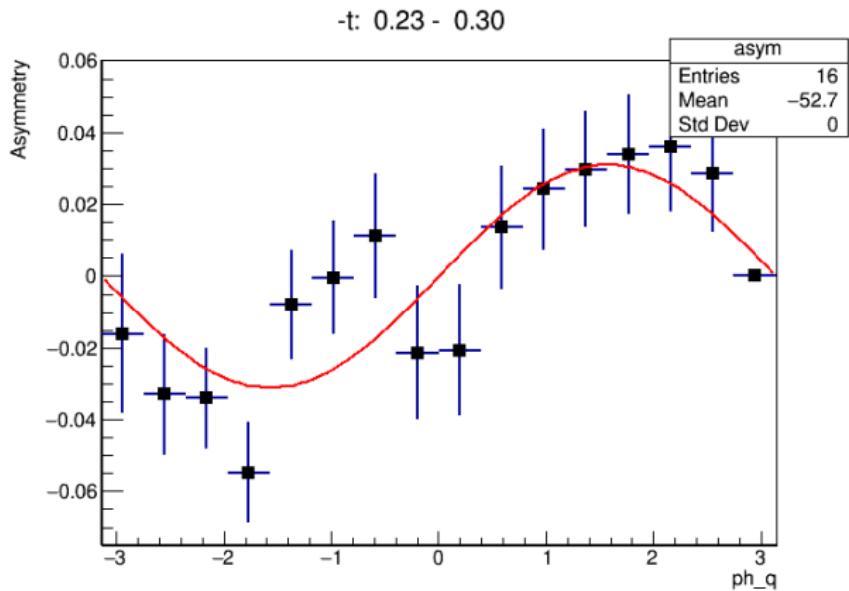


# Strategy 1



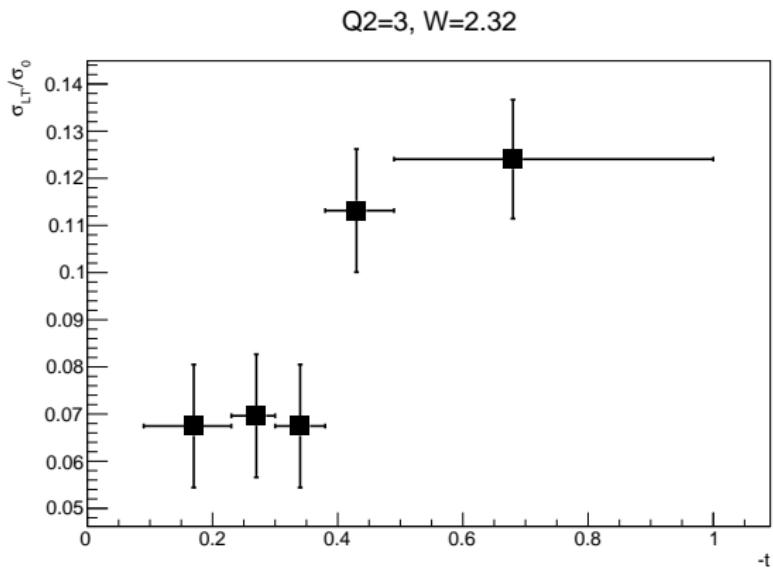


## Strategy 2





# Cross-Section Ratio

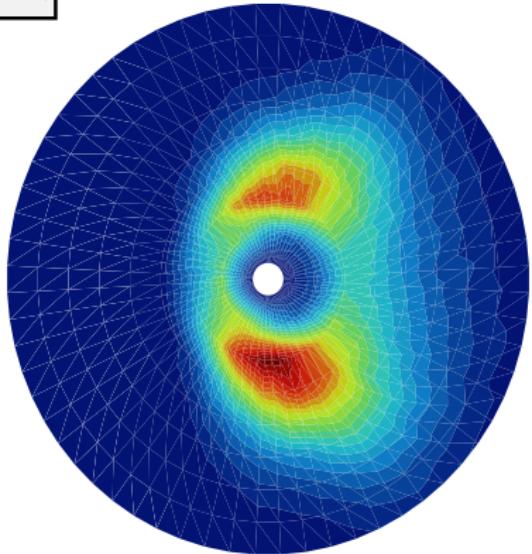




# Polar Plot - Center

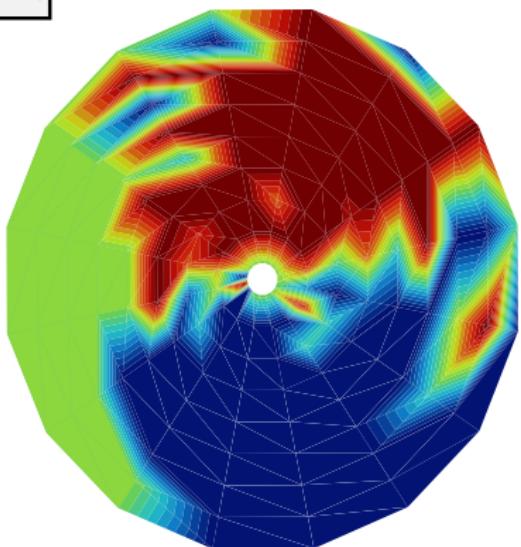
-t vs  $\phi$

Sum



-t vs  $\phi$

Asymmetry

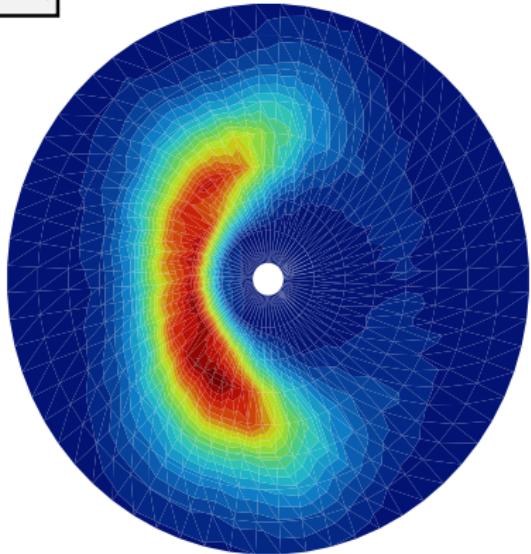




# Polar Plot - Left

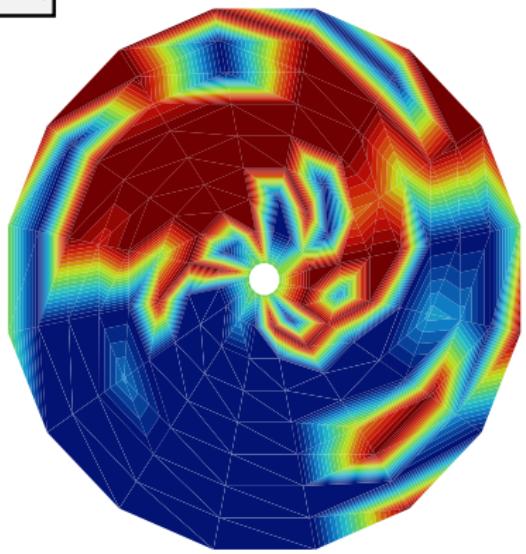
-t vs  $\phi$

Sum



-t vs  $\phi$

Asymmetry

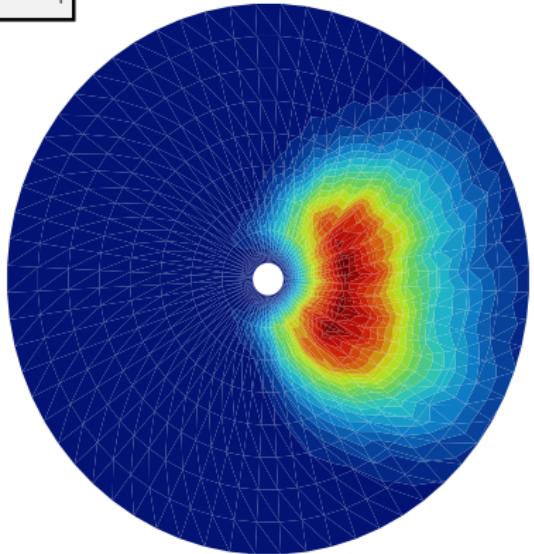




# Polar Plot - Right

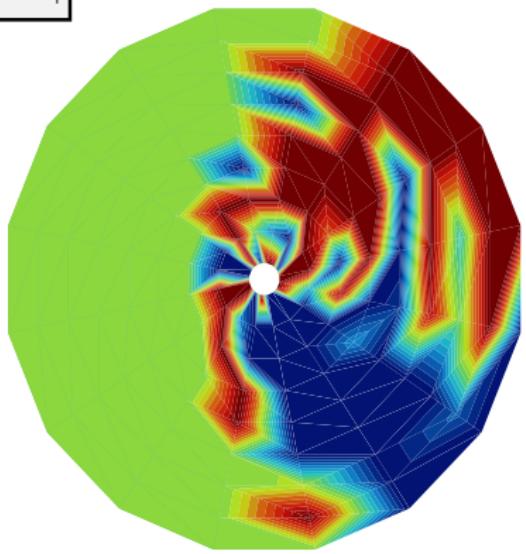
**-t vs  $\phi$**

Sum



**-t vs  $\phi$**

Asymmetry

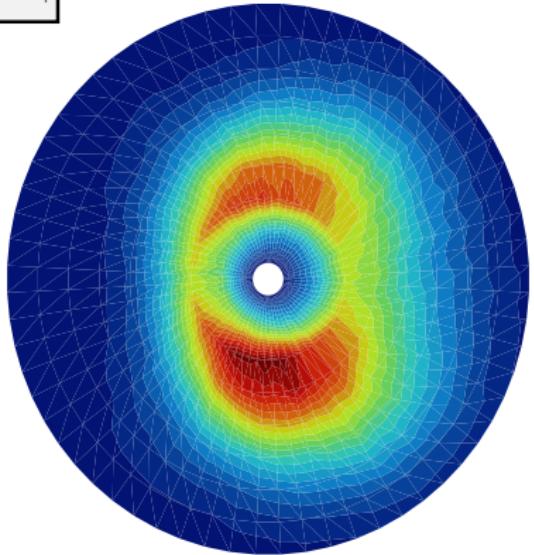




# Polar Plot - All

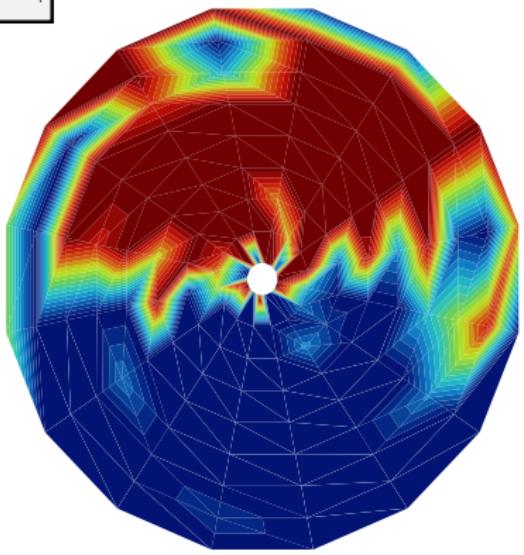
-t vs  $\phi$

Sum



-t vs  $\phi$

Asymmetry





# Next Steps

- Make things less preliminary
  - Dummy target thickness in subtraction
  - PID cuts and subtractions on mean  $-t, \epsilon$  calculations
- Repeat for more settings
- Run models for comparison