Defining the energy of the proton driver the role of HARP as hadro-production experiment



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The experiment and its goals
Status of Analysis

Large Angle Region
Small Angle (or Forward) Region

Conclusions & Plans

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HARP (PS214)

- HAdRon Production Experiment at PS; (from proposal⁽¹⁾):
- optimize the $\pi^+(\pi^-)$ yield for the <u>v-factory</u>
- calculations of beam fluxes for <u>K2K</u> and <u>MiniBoone</u>
- input for calculations of <u>atmospheric neutrino</u> <u>flux</u>
- input for Monte Carlo <u>hadronic generators</u>

[(1) CERN-SPSC/99-35, SPSC/P315, Nov. 15th 1999]

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v-factory (but also super-beams)

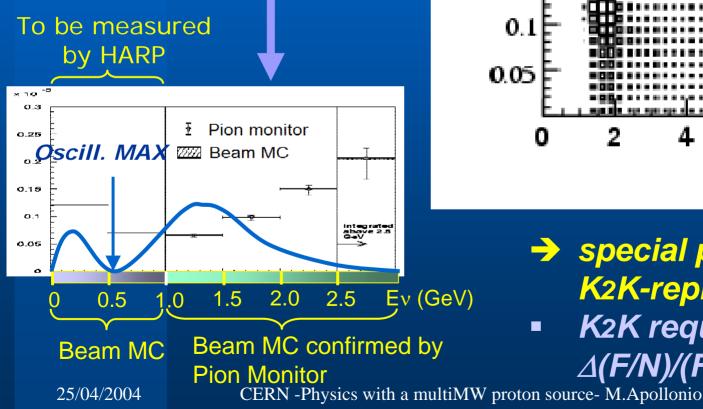
- maximize $\pi^+(\pi^-)$ production yield (/proton/GeV)
- optimize:
 - target material
 - proton energy
 - collection (p_L,p_T)
- simulations show large discrepancies on π yield and distributions
- Experimental knowledge rather poor:
 - Small acceptance, few materials tested
 - Old (Allaby et al., 1970, Eichten et al. 1972)
- Aim: π yield (π^+/π^-) known better than 5%

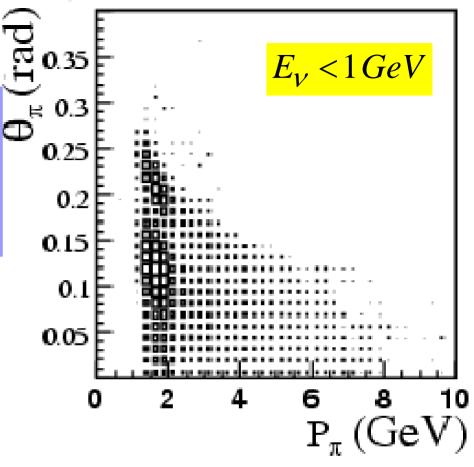
thick target program: high Z at several p

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one of the largest systematic errors in K2K in the ν oscillation parameters comes from the uncertainty on the far/near ratio: depends on π-prod. model used





 → special program with K2K-replica AI target
 K2K request: Δ(F/N)/(F/N) < 3%

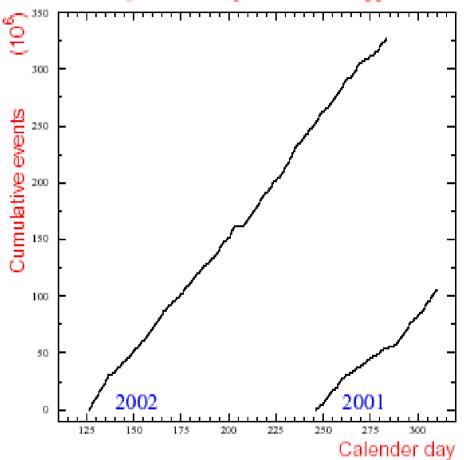
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DATA taking campaign: 2001-2002 Harp data t

P [<u>1.5 GeV/c – 15 GeV/c</u>]

- (quasi) <u>full solid angle</u> ⁽¹⁾ coverage
- wide list of targets: materials and sizes
 - from <u>H to Pb</u>
 - <u>2%, 5%, 50%, 100% λ</u>
- High event rate: 2.5 kHz (~10⁶ evts/day)

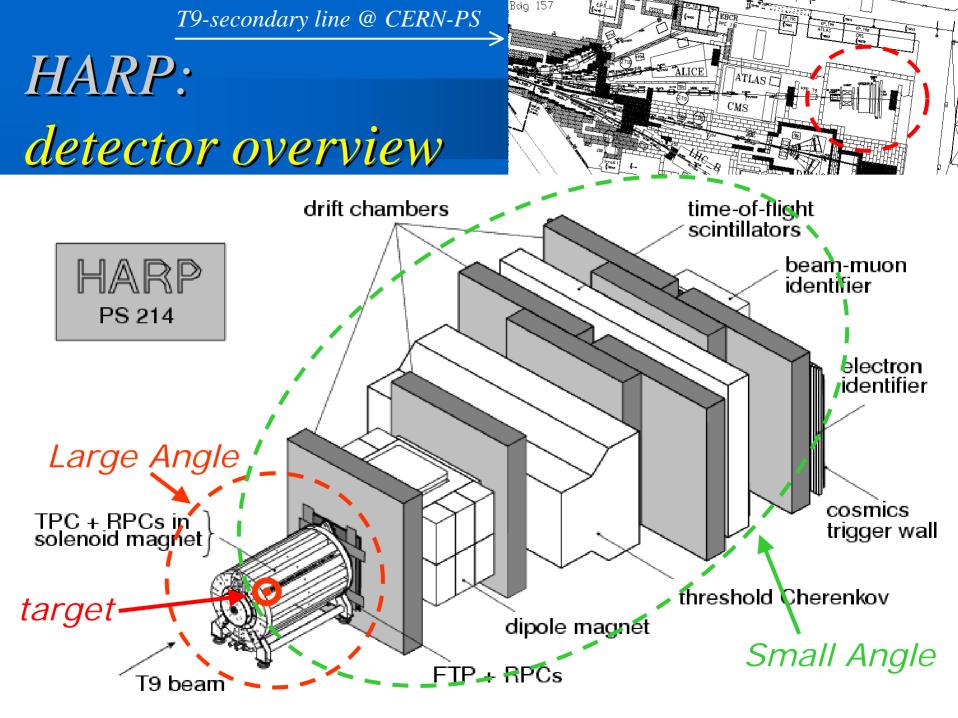
Harp data taking: Collected Triggers



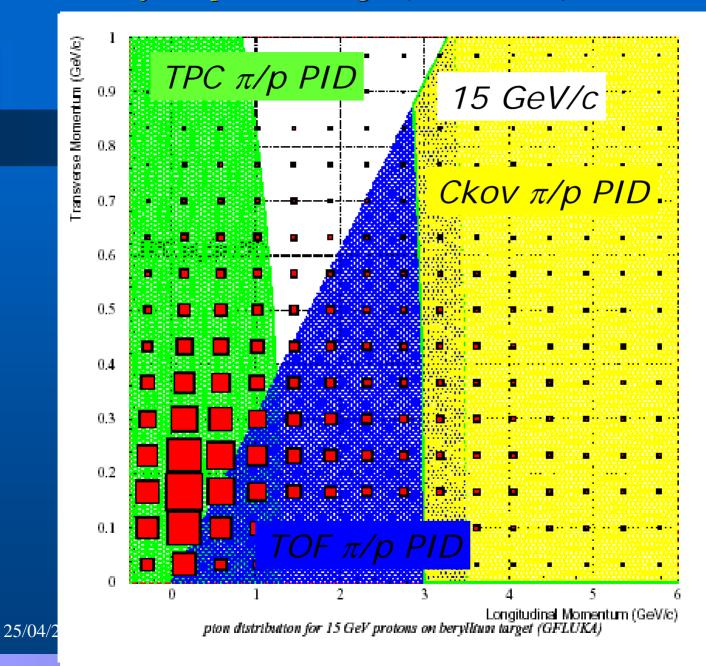
[(1) target inside the TPC!]

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O(10 ⁶) events per setting			Target material	Target length (λ%)	Beam Momentum (GeV)	#events (millions)
Official			Be			
		Solid targets	С	2 (2001)	±3	
			AI		±5 ±8	
			Cu	5	± 12	233.16
30 Tbytes of a	of data		Sn	100	± 15	
\blacksquare			Та			
			Pb		Negative only 2% and 5%	
★	n	K2K	AI	5, 50, 100, replica	+12.9	15.27
420 million		MiniBooNE	Be		+8.9	22.56
events		Cu "button"	Cu		+12.9, +15	1.71
		Cu "skew"	Cu	2	+12	1.69
		Cryogenic targets	N ₂	6 cm	±3	
			O ₂		± 5	50.40
			D_2		± 8 ± 12	58.43
			H ₂		± 12 ± 15	
			H ₂	18 cm	±3, ±8, ±14.5	13.83
25/04/2004	CEF	Water	H ₂ 0	10, 100	+1.5, +8(10%)	9.6



Simulated π from p on Be target (2-15 GeV/c)



Large Angle: TPC (0.7 T)

TPC covers basically all the (p_L,p_T) space at low momenta, $(\sim 2 \text{ GeV/c})$, and most of it even at higher momenta $(\sim 15 \text{ GeV/c})$

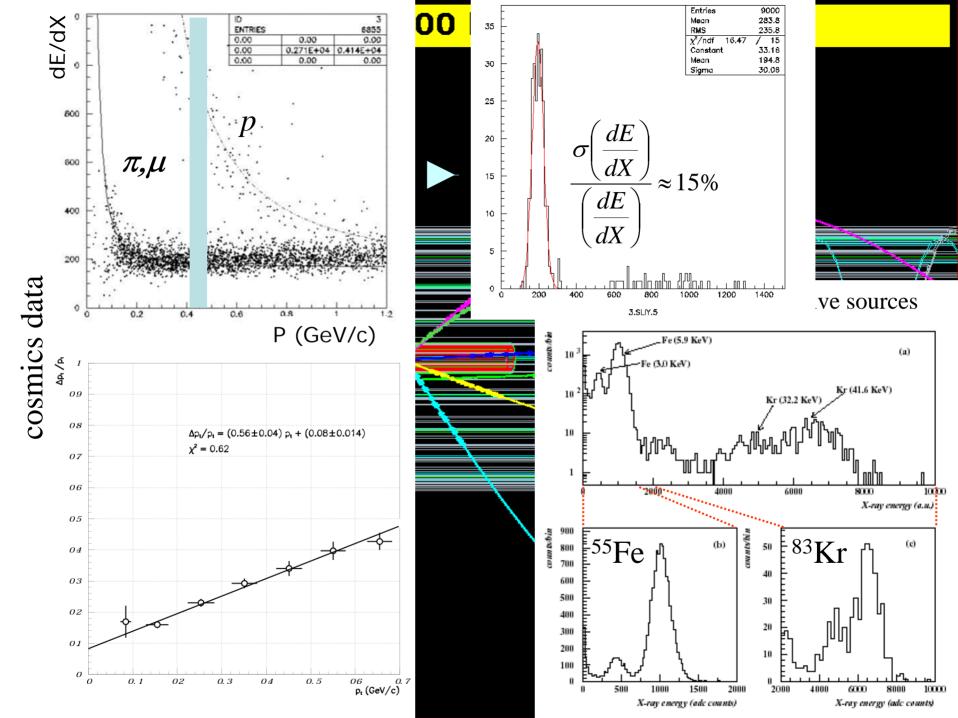
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calibration/equalisation, based on:

- high statistics cosmics
- ⁸³Kr -41.6 keV-
- ⁵⁵Fe -5.9,3.0 keV- (2003 campaign)
- data

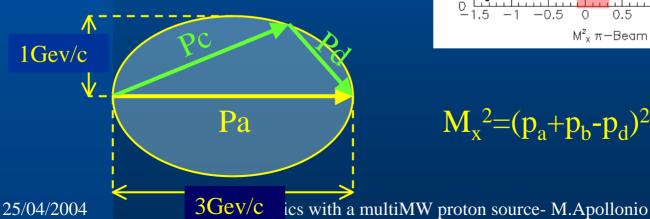
CERN

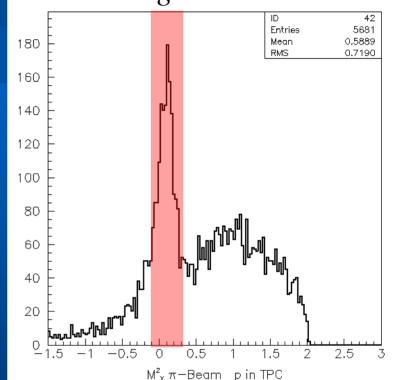
- these data have allowed
 - computation of gains and mapping of dead pads: likely to be done on a run by run basis
 - first evaluation of dE/dX
 - first evaluation of the performance of a correction for a cross talk effect
 - improvement in momentum resolution of 30%
 - check of the improvements: data with a cryogenic H₂ target, 3 GeV/c π's and protons are being analyzed, looking for elastic scattering: p(π),p → p(π),p



Elastic Scattering: $p(\pi)p \rightarrow p(\pi)p$

- Normalization+calibration tool:
 - measure elastic cross-section
 - compare with the average cross section from literature (accuracy ~ several percents)
 - adjust momentum and covariance matrix of all tracks to get right χ^2 distribution for elastic events
 - tune MC to get the right elastic cross section





 $M_{x}^{2} = (p_{a} + p_{b} - p_{d})^{2}$

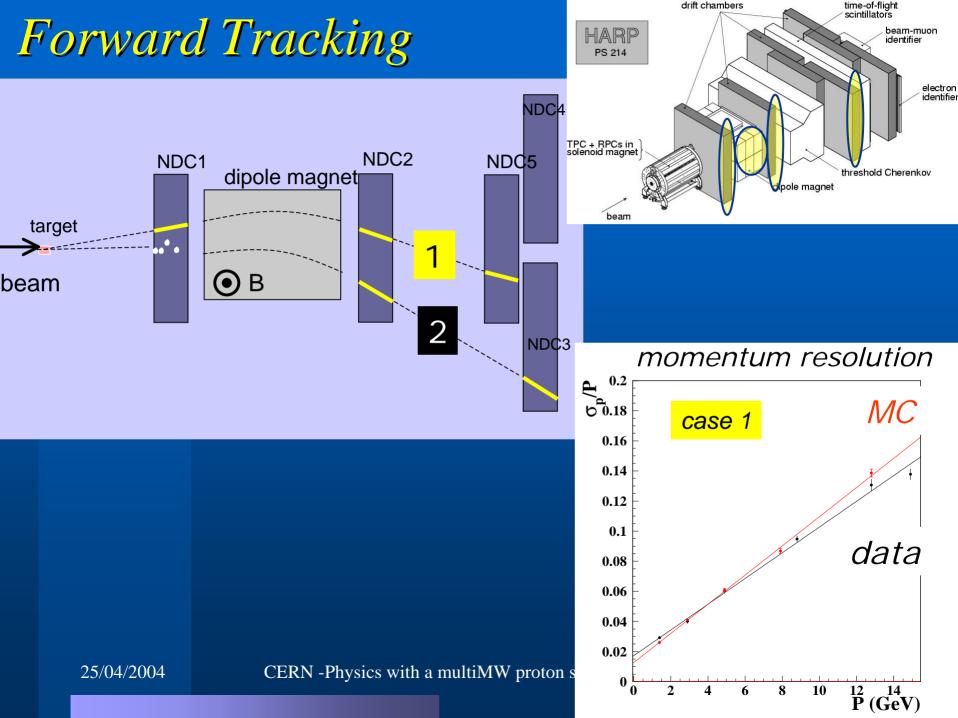
 π missing mass

Small Angle: basically covered by the forward detectors

tracking & momentum measurement:

- provided by *drift chambers* (from NOMAD)
 + *dipole magnet* (1.0 Tm)
- Pld given by an overlapped combination of:
 - a threshold Cherenkov counter
 - a time of flight
 - an electron calorimeter

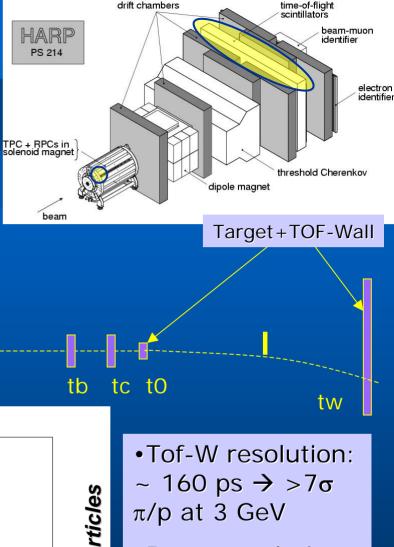
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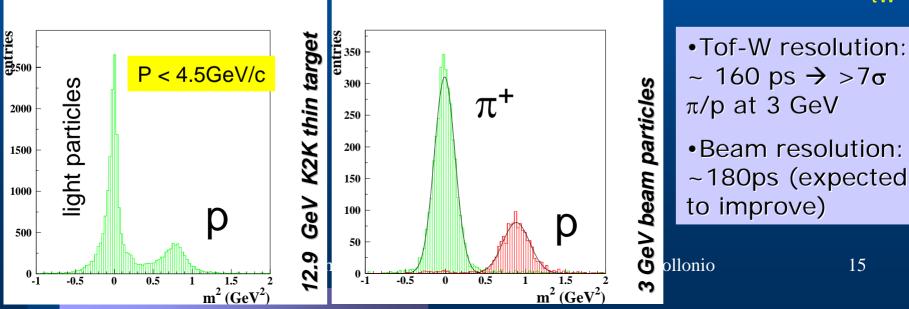




 $m^2 = p^2 \left[\left(\frac{t_w - t_0}{\ell} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$

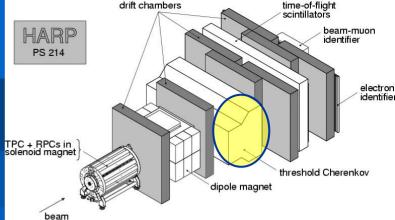
π/p separation (as a function of P)
 P < 4.5 GeV/c: relies on the TOF system





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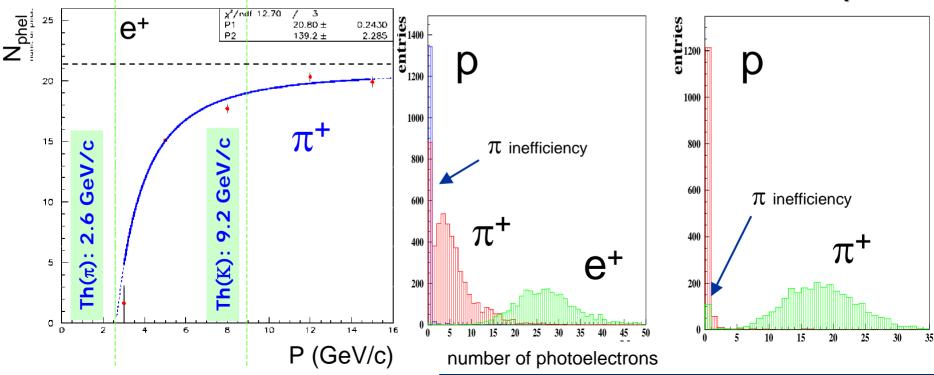




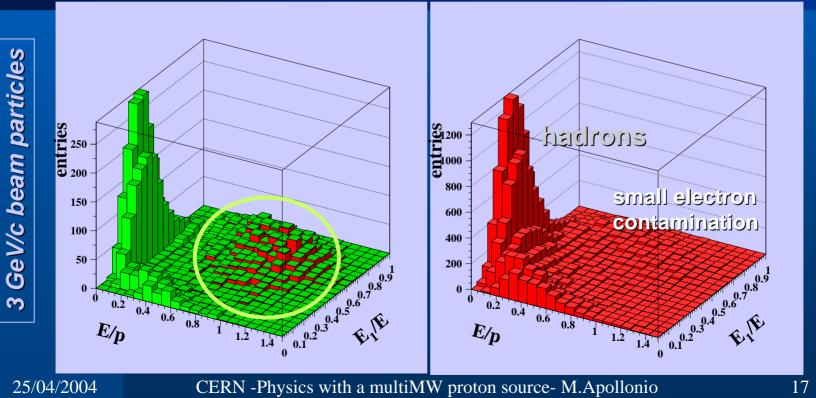
π/K separation 3<P<9 GeV/c</p>

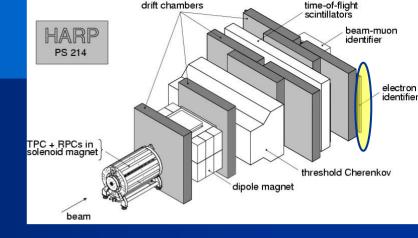






Discrimination between electrons and pions is provided by a combination of Cherenkov and Electron Identifier





GeV /c K2K thin target

2.9

HARP first analysis

Focused on the K2K case

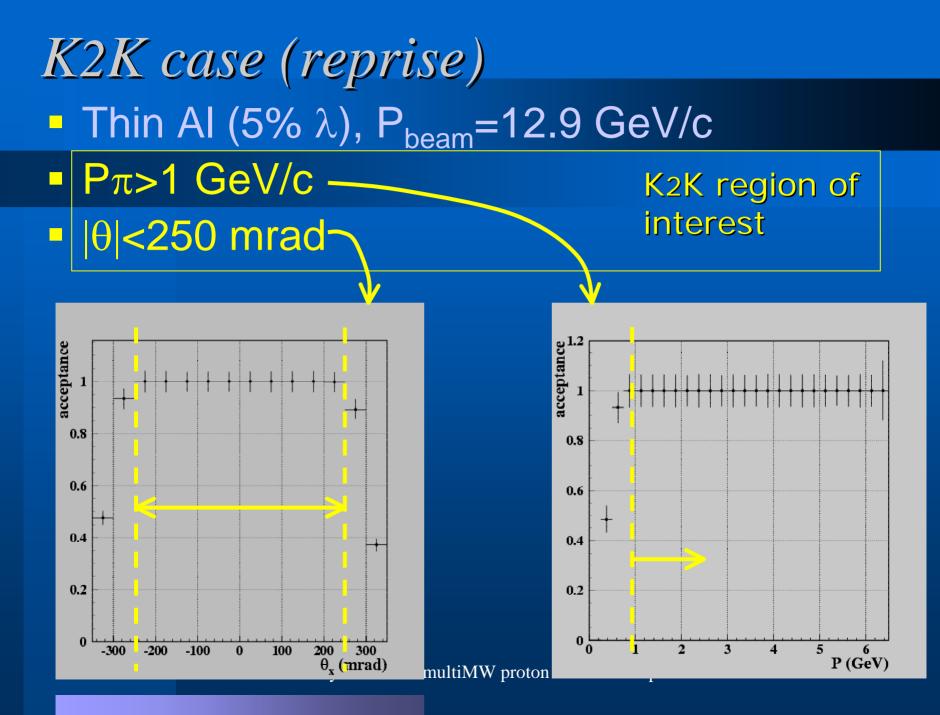
 The small angle region covers the (θ,p) region relevant for K2K

well known region of the apparatus in terms of

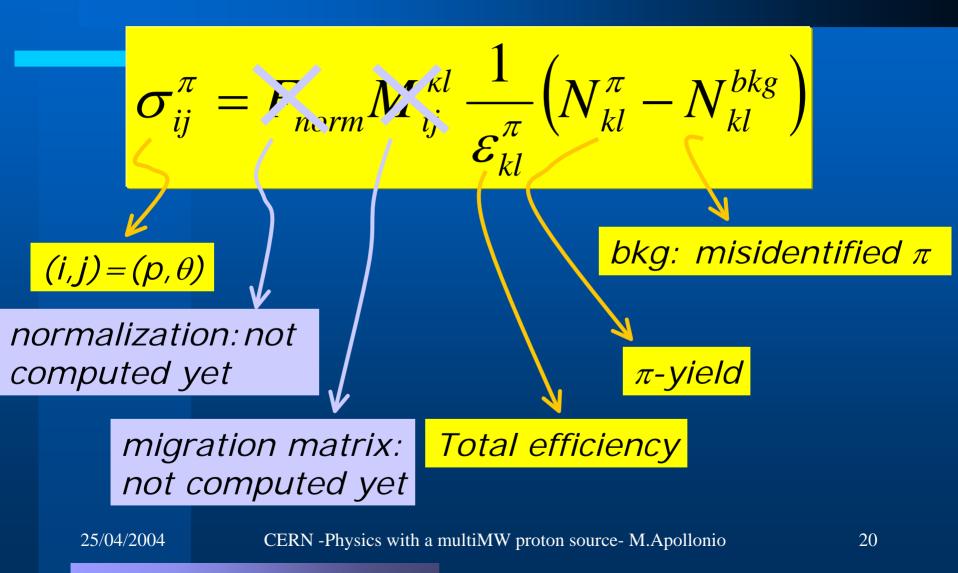
- acceptance
- Pld

efficiency (tracking, matching, Pld ...)

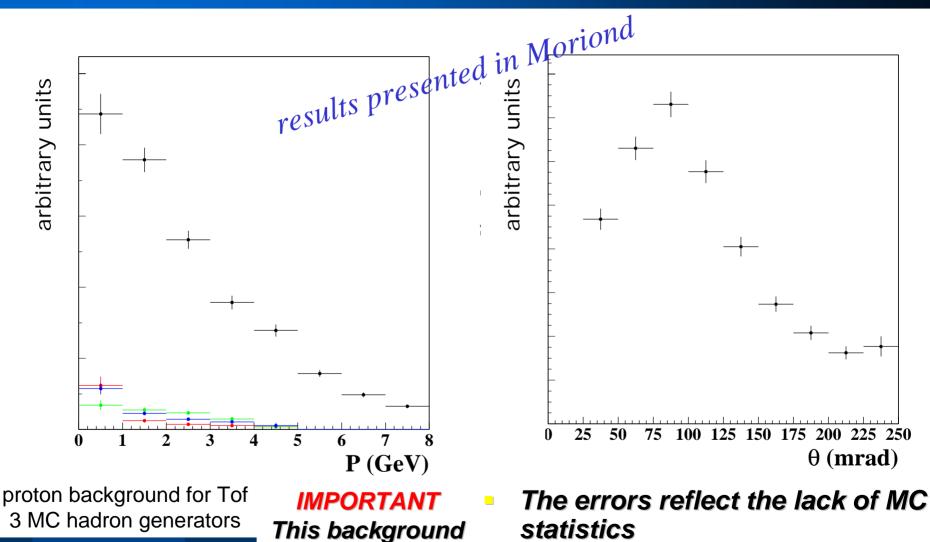
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Cross Section:



π yield corrected for efficiency



This background can be computed with the data

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Plots integrated over θ and p No systematic errors included



HARP: recorded 420M events in 2 years (2001-2002)

- The results shown today (first presented in Moriond) used 1/6 of our K2K thin target data
- Forward spectrometer & Pld detectors are well understood
- MC/Data production "machinery" well under control
- Data statistics is not a problem (5.6 M events after data quality)
- Small systematic error expected



The forward angle analysis shows the potential of the experiment:

 1st cycle to be concluded very soon (full K2K replica, full statistics, systematics, normalization ...)

The Large Angle analysis will fully exploit the physics reach of the experiment:

 TPC calibration being refined + readiness for analysis

 Plans: produce a preliminary result for proton driver energy at Villars workshop

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