

# Pion Identification Methods in the $\gamma p \rightarrow n\pi^+$ Reaction

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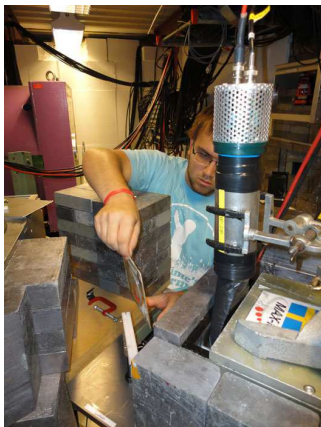
## 3 Future work

# International Research Experience for Students (IRES)



Figure: 2010 IRES participants on one of Copenhagen's many bridges

# IRES at Work



(a) Brian Smith from GW positioning the target for the xSAL counters



(b) Dan Kelleher from UMassD measuring distance to the detectors

# Quarks

- Quarks are believed to be the elementary particle which make up protons and neutrons.
- Quarks are never found alone. They are found in groups of two or three (confinement)
- There are 6 flavors of quarks: up, down, charm, strange, top, bottom
- Baryons: Made up of three quarks (proton, neutron, etc.)
- Mesons: Made up of two quarks (pion, etc.)

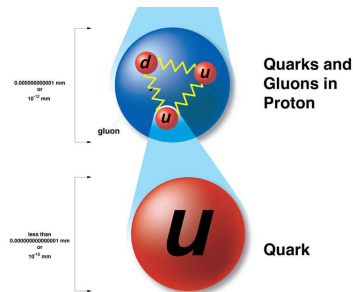


Figure: The quark make-up of a proton

# Pion Photoproduction

- By studying pion photoproduction we can gain an understanding of the properties of the nucleon in terms of the quark structure.
- Pion photoproduction is an ideal reaction to study since it is possible to get high-quality experimental measurements as well as make theoretical predictions that fully describe the process.
- The four fundamental reactions are:



- Pion photoproduction involves the reaction of a high-energy photon with a baryon such as a proton or neutron.

## Pion Photoproduction (Continued)

- In the  $\gamma p \rightarrow n \pi^+$  reaction the photon interacts with the proton in a manner that creates two quarks. The quarks then rearrange themselves, and two are ejected as a  $\pi^+$ . The remaining quarks form a neutron.

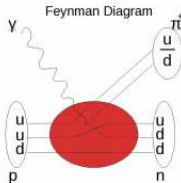


Figure: Feynman diagram for positively charged pion photoproduction

- Pion photoproduction is an ideal reaction to study because it involves the directly rearrangement of the quark in nucleon.

# Measurement Setup

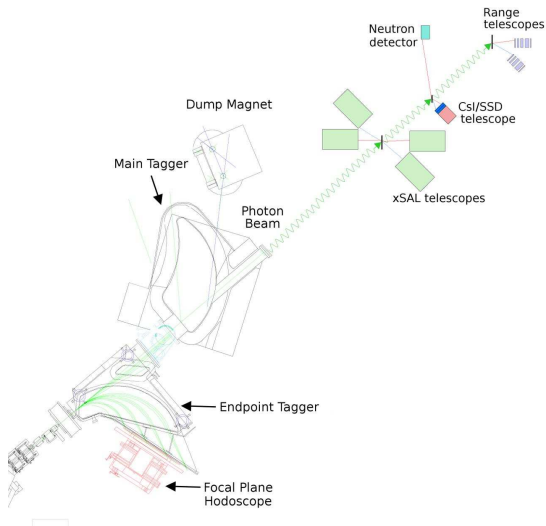


Figure: The experimental setup at MAX-lab

## $\Delta E$ vs E Difficulties

Due to their different masses, protons, electrons and pion will appear in different regions when plotting  $\Delta E$  vs E. However, the raw  $\Delta E$  vs E graph is ineffective at isolating pions because the protons and electrons background swamps the pion events.

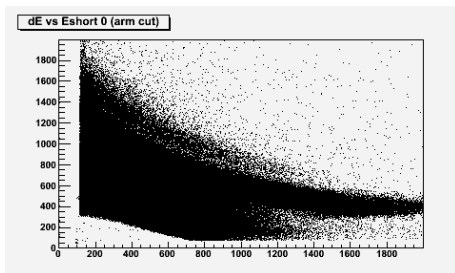


Figure: Where are the pions?

# Detector Tagger Coincidences

To ensure the data is in the energy range we can measure the data is cut to include only those events which have a photon (from the tagger) associated with the measured event.

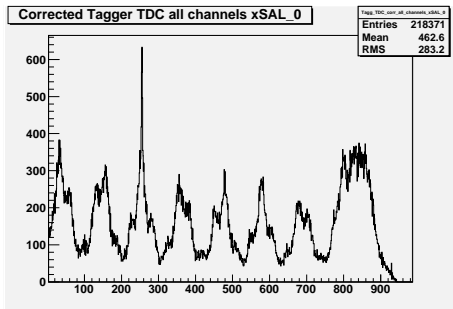


Figure: Prompt peak on top of background

## E long and E short

A pion decays into a muon, which gives off some extra energy. Using different charge to digital converter (QDC) timing, the pion decay can be recorded in the long gate QDC and not the short gate QDC.

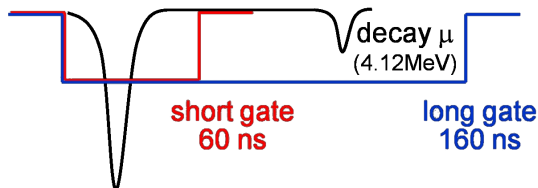
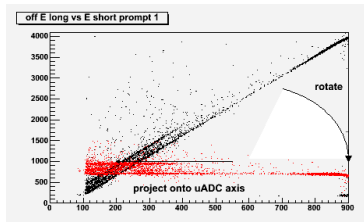


Figure: Illustration of short and long gate QDC

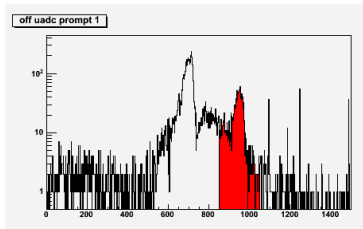
Comparing the values recorded in these gates provides a way to reject almost all the background events.

## $\mu$ QDC cut

By plotting the value recorded in the long vs the short gate QDC, the pion events appear as a second line offset from the background events. We rotate, then project and finally cut on the  $\mu$ QDC plot. This cut is used to isolate candidate pion events.



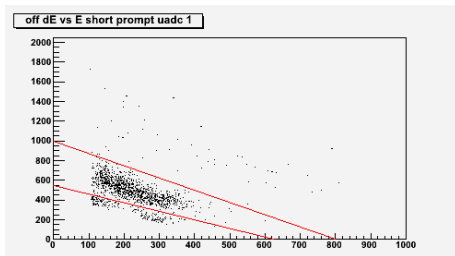
(a) E long vs E short: the red shows the rotated plot



(b) Projection of the rotated plot: the red shows the cuts on the data to isolate pions

## $\Delta E$ vs E short cut

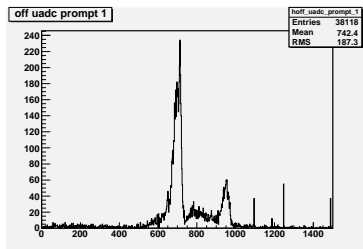
Based on the results of the  $\mu$ QDC cut, the  $\Delta E$  vs E now clearly shows the pion events. Additional cuts can be made to exclude the small number of protons and electrons that pass the  $\mu$ QDC cut.



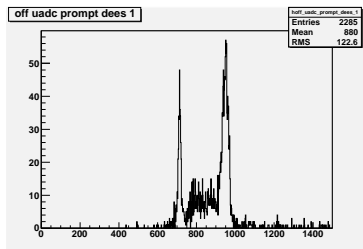
**Figure:** The results of the  $\mu$ QDC cut. The red lines show the cuts made on the original data to select pion events

# Future Work

- Using the new  $\Delta E$  vs.  $E$  cut to select the pion events, the  $\mu$ QDC cut can be refined.
- Iterations of these cuts will optimize the pion identification.



(a)  $\mu$ QDC before the  $\Delta E$  vs  $E$  cut



(b)  $\mu$ QDC after the  $\Delta E$  vs  $E$  cut

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