

# e1-6 Vertex Correction, Selection

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## Abstract

This document describes the track vertex correction and selection procedure. The track vertices of all particles are corrected. A selection on the electron and proton z-vertexes and their differences is applied.

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# 1 Vertex Correction, Selection

In the reconstruction software the track vertex  $(x, y, z)$  is calculated from its intersection with the sector mid-plane<sup>1</sup> of the corresponding sector. This procedure assumes that the beam is centered along the z-axis. However, during the e1-6 experiment the beam was not centered at  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  thus a sector-dependent offset is introduced in the vertex calculation.

## 1.1 Beam Offset

The displacement of the beam can be seen in Fig. 1, where the events on the window<sup>2</sup> downstream of the target were selected to fix the z position as reference. The calculated displacement [1] for the beam position is:

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= 0.090 \text{ cm} \\ y_0 &= -0.345 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

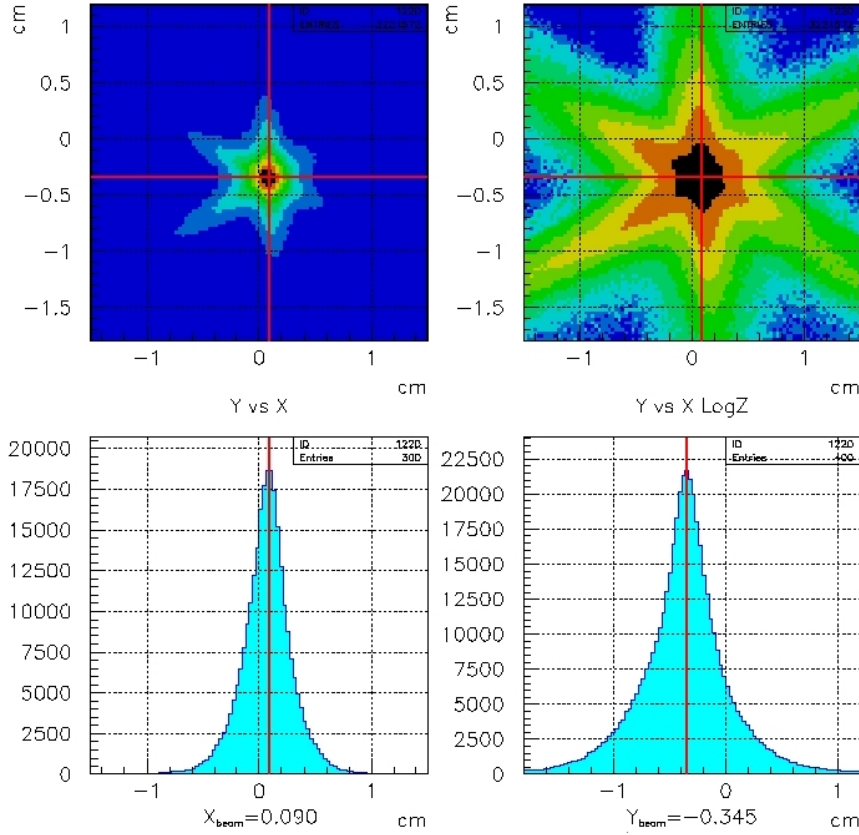


Figure 1: Top: y versus x position of the vertex at the window. Upper right: same as upper left, except plotted logarithmically. One can see that the beam spot was slightly shifted from  $(0, 0)$ . Bottom: the x (left) and y (right) distributions which led to the calculation:  $(x_0, y_0) = (0.09, -0.345)\text{cm}$

<sup>1</sup>The midplane of a sector is defined by the plane that divide that sector in half and contains the beamline  $(0, 0, z)$ .

<sup>2</sup>A window was placed at  $z = +0.5$  cm to help these kind of studies and to be a z-position reference.

## 1.2 Vertex Correction, Cut

To correct the vertex position it is sufficient to shift the mid-planes so that they contain the correct beamline  $(0.09, -0.345, z)$  and recalculate the intersection of the tracks with the new planes. This is illustrated in Fig. 2.

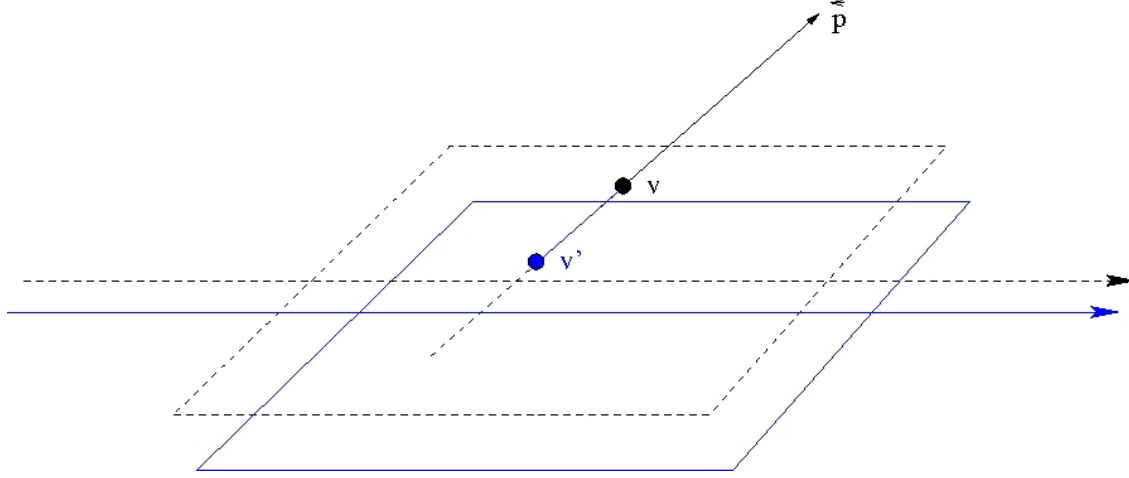


Figure 2: The vertex correction. The dashed plane is the original midplane containing the wrong beamline  $(0, 0, 0)$ . The point  $v$  is the intersection of the track (straight line along momentum  $\vec{p}$ ) with this plane. The solid blue plane represents the corrected midplane containing  $(0.09, -0.345, z)$ . The correction algorithm simply intersects the same track with the corrected midplane.

The effect of the correction on the electrons and protons  $z$  position is shown in Fig. 3. After this correction, the vertex position resolution is good enough to introduce a cut on the  $z$  vertex of electron and protons in order to select events inside the target cell as follows:

$$-8 \text{ cm} \leq z \leq -0.8 \text{ cm} \quad (1)$$

The electron and proton vertices are also required to be coincident along the  $z$  axis within the reconstruction resolution, so an additional cut on  $\Delta z = z_{\text{electron}} - z_{\text{proton}}$  is applied:

$$|\Delta z| < 3 \text{ cm} \quad (2)$$

The effect of the corrections and the values of the cuts are illustrated in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4.

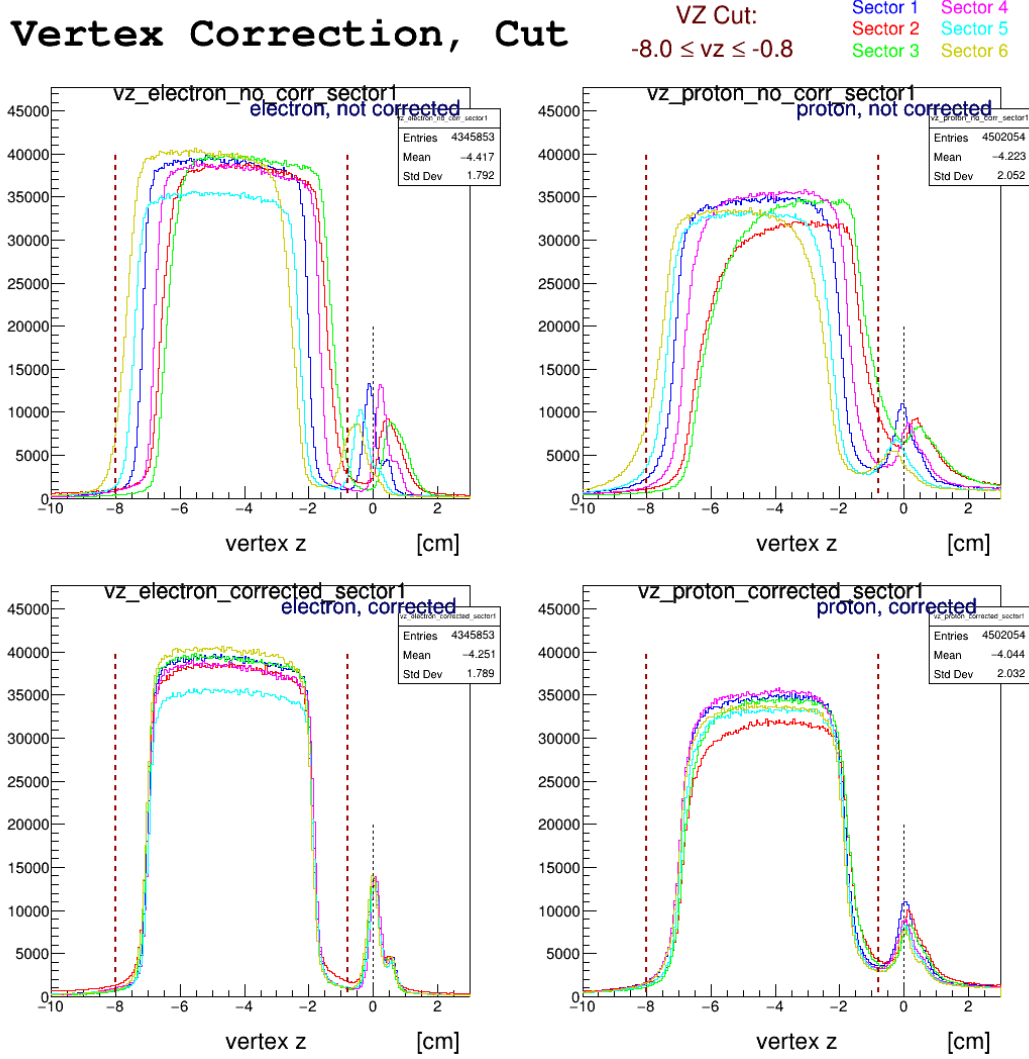


Figure 3: The effect of the correction on the electrons and protons  $z$  distributions for each sector. Top row: electron and proton  $z$  vertices, uncorrected. Bottom row: same distributions after the vertex correction. Vertical red lines: cuts of eq.1.

## Vertex Correction, Cut

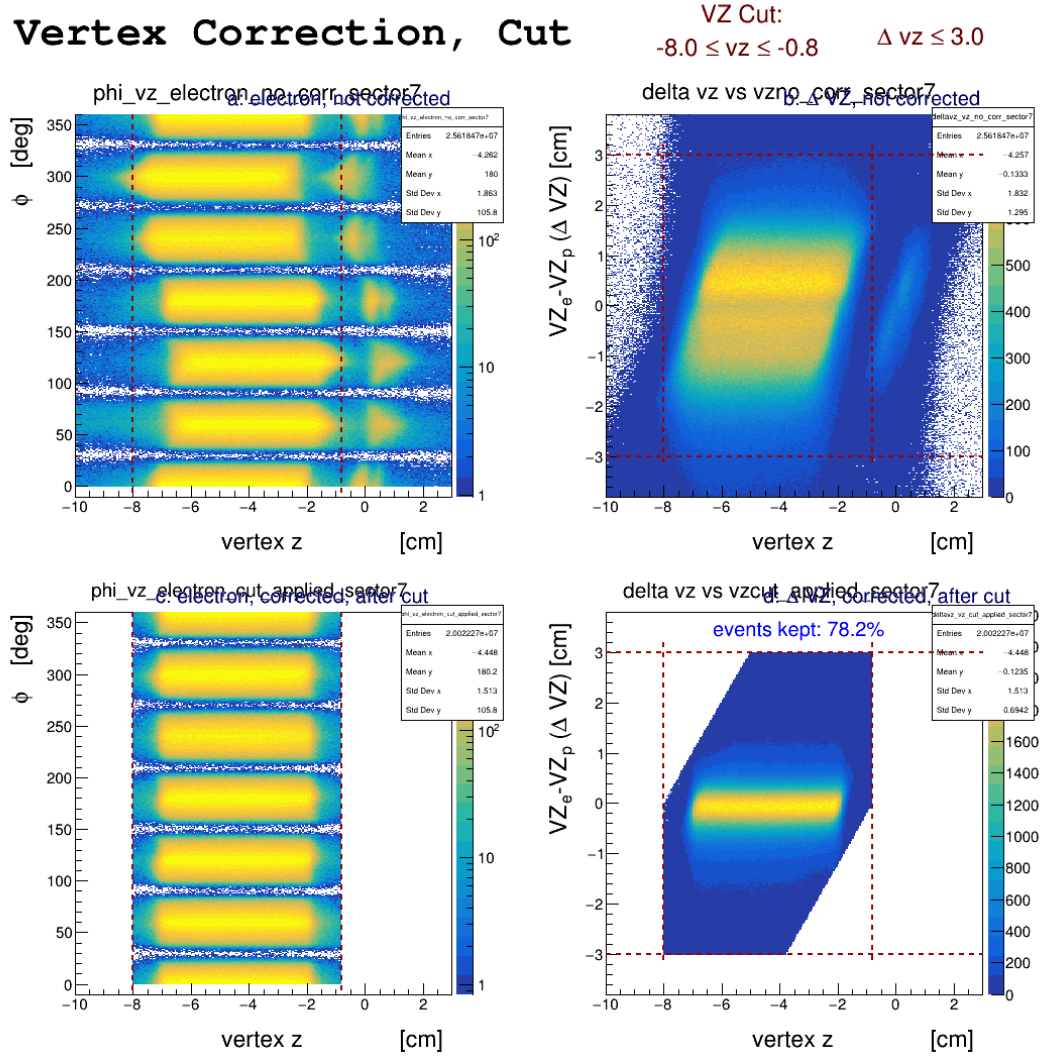


Figure 4: Top left:  $\Delta z$  versus  $\phi_{electron}$ , uncorrected. The typical sinusoidal behaviour as a function of sector is indicative of the beam displacement. Bottom left: same distributions, after the vertex correction. Top right:  $\Delta z$  versus  $VZ_{electron}$ , uncorrected. Bottom right: same distributions, after the vertex correction. Vertical red lines: cuts of eq.1. Horizontal red lines: cuts of eq.2.

## References

- [1] Valeri Koubarovski, *Private Communication*.