

Acceptance Study for SciBooNE Charged-Current Coherent Pion Production Technical Note Rough Draft

Jonathan Asaadi*¹ and Zachary Williams^{†1}

¹Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington

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Abstract

We showed that the SciBooNE guys tried to mess physics up by cutting out all of their CC-Coh Pion events from their data that was actually there! Duh.

Do we need an abstract?

1 Introduction

This document is intended to serve as a reference for the acceptance study performed for the SciBooNE charged current coherent pion production (CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$) re-analysis, as well as provide documentation of the code used in this study (in the event anything needs to be revisited in the future). The code resides in the github repository labeled and linked: [SciBooNE-MC](#) and the corresponding ROOT files used in the simulation can be downloaded from here (insert dropbox/Google Drive Link here)

The paper is structured such that Section 2 outlines Monte Carlo samples used in this study, Section 3 describes the SciBooNE detector as it was simulated in this study, Section 4 describes the various event samples that were used to both validate and generate the acceptance studies for the CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ sample. Section 5 gives a high level summary of the results including the event-reduction tables as well as the CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ acceptance results.

The appendix is left to explain how the code is run and the details of the scripts within. The appendix also details the steps the macros should be run in and the expected plots that each macro produces.

1.1 Goal of the Re-Analysis

The goal of the re-analysis is to examine the acceptance modeling for the SciBooNE results in the presence of modern neutrino generators and updated models in order to understand why SciBooNE did not observe charged-current coherent pion production at low neutrino energy.

2 Samples

Five different samples were used in this study, three samples for ν -mode and two samples in $\bar{\nu}$ -mode.¹ Table 2 summarizes these samples. Details on these samples can be found in Appendix

¹All of these samples were generated by Callum Wilkinson (Thanks, Callum!)

Summary of Samples

Mode	NEUT version	Pion-Model	Number of simulated events
ν	5.3.6	Rein-Sehgal	1,000,000
ν	5.3.6	Berger-Sehgal	1,000,000
ν	x.x.x	Rein-Sehgal	100,000
$\bar{\nu}$	5.3.6	Rein-Sehgal	1,000,000
$\bar{\nu}$	5.3.6	Berger-Sehgal	1,000,000

Table 2: Summary of the samples used to build the acceptance model for this study.

3 Detector Simulation

This section is intended to detail the nuances of detector simulation in this acceptance model, and detail the assumptions made in order to result in the accurate classification of simulated events as charged-current coherent pion production.

3.1 The Detector

For the purposes of this acceptance study, the SciBooNE experiment is composed of two sub-detectors. The first (and the more upstream) of the sub-detectors, is the Scintillator Bar Tracker (SciBar) which was originally conceived and constructed to function as the near detector for the K2K experiment [reference]. The second (and more downstream) of the sub-detectors, is the Muon Range Detector (MRD), which is the detector designed and constructed specifically for SciBooNE for measuring the momentum of muons produced from charged-current neutrino interactions up to $1.2 \text{ GeV}/c$ by using the observed range of the trajectory of the muon. The coordinate system used throughout this study, and illustrated in Figure 3.1, puts the origin in the lower corner of the SciBar detector, has z along the beam direction, y opposite to gravity, and x to beam left.

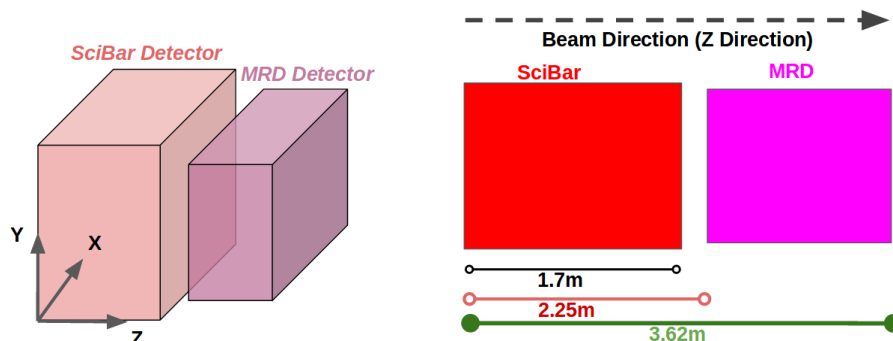


Figure 3.1: Representation of the SciBooNE detector and the coordinate frame we use in this study

3.1.1 The Scintillator Bar Tracker (SciBar)

The Scintillator Bar Tracker (SciBar) sub-detector is a scintillator detector which was used to identify neutrino interactions within SciBooNE. The dimensions of the SciBar detector used in this simulation are $0 < x < 3.0 \text{ m}$, $0 < y < 3.0 \text{ m}$, and $0 < z < 1.7 \text{ m}$. This simulation models

the scintillator materials as having a constant energy deposition per unit length (dE/dx) for both muons and pions of 2.04 MeV/cm based on previous SciBooNE analyses and on mean values for typical particle momentum in the PDG.

3.1.2 The Muon Range Detector (MRD)

The Muon Range Detector (MRD), depicted in Figure 3.1.2 is located 0.55 m downstream of SciBar in the z -direction, and is a composition of two sets of thirteen alternating slabs of steel-scintillator layers, where the scintillator layers alternate between being horizontally oriented or vertically oriented, in the xy -plane. The steel layers have a z -direction thickness of 5.08 cm and the scintillator layers have a z -direction thickness of 0.6 cm . Combining all the layers of the different alternating materials results in 26 scintillator layers that "sandwich" twenty five steel layers in-between and gives a total z -direction dimension of being 1.37 m . The xy -plane is modeled as a square again (as was the case with SciBar, too) with dimensions in the x -direction and the y -direction of 2.6 m . The energy deposition per unit length (dE/dx) of a muon penetrating the scintillator layers is assumed to be a constant 2.04 MeV/cm while the energy deposition for the muon in the steel layers is assumed to be a greater value of 11.43 MeV/cm . Both values are typical for muons at the energy range produced in SciBooNE and taken from the PDG

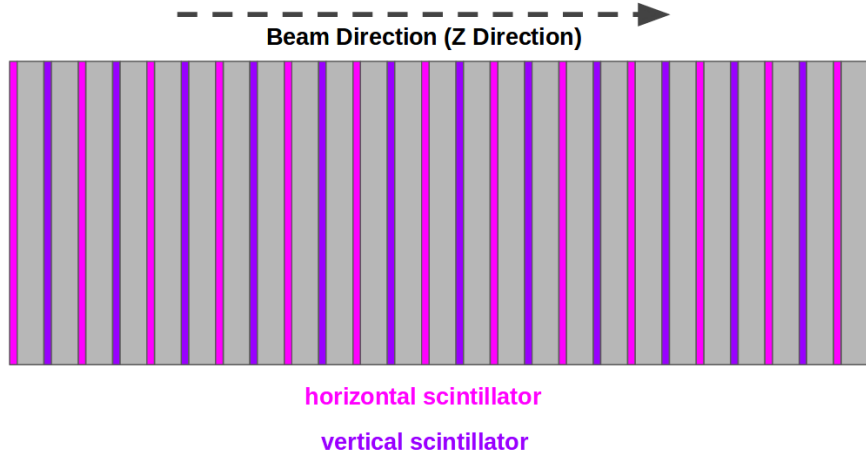


Figure 3.1.2: Depiction of the Muon Range Detector (MRB) which consists of alternating layers of horizontal scintillator (shown in pink) steel slabs (shown in grey) and vertical scintillator (shown in purple)

4 Event Selection

Two main samples are used in this study to generate the acceptance tables. The first is a charged current inclusive (CC-Inclusive) sample which requires a muon was created in the neutrino interaction and this muon intersects the MRD. This sample is described in Section 5.1.

The second sample is the charged current coherent pion (CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$) sample which requires a muon and charged pion are created in the neutrino interaction exclusively (e.g. no other final state particles in the event). This sample is described in Section 5.2.

Both of these samples are selected using NEUT MC-truth flags which ensure we are treating pure samples which are classified by the neutrino generator as belonging to the appropriate sample.

Whether or not the event identified by our selection makes it into the final sample used in the acceptance study depends on the behavior of the muon with respect to the MRD. A muon which enters the MRD from a neutrino interaction will either come to stop in the MRD, exit out the back of the MRD (assuming it's momentum is great enough), or exit out the side of the MRD. In the next sections we explain this classification further.

4.1 Muon Stops within the MRD (“Stopped”)

The requirement to classify a neutrino interaction as a “stopped” event requires the muon from the interaction to have reached the MRD, penetrated at least three layers of steel (giving activity in three layers of scintillator), and to then deposit all of its remaining energy prior to reaching a boundary of the MRD. An illustration of a CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ event which would be classified as “stopped” is shown in Figure 4.1.

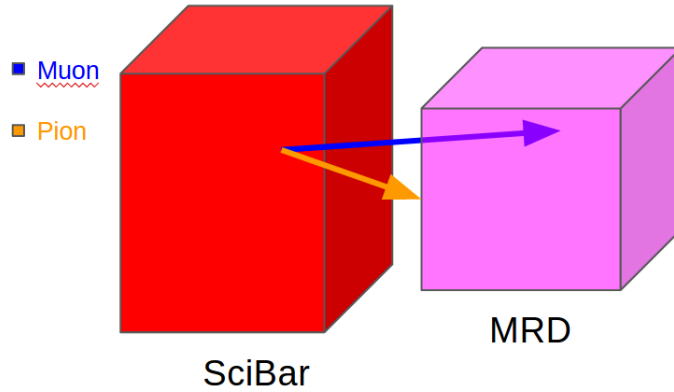


Figure 4.1: Depiction of an event that was classified as "Stopped."

These events allow for complete reconstruction of the muon's momentum based on the number of layers which the muon penetrated and the muon's incident angle.

4.2 Muon exits out the back of the MRD (“Out-the-back”)

The classification of a neutrino interaction as “out-the-back” requires that the muon from the interaction to have reached the MRD and to have had sufficient kinematics to have exited out the back face of the MRD without stopping. An illustration of such an event is given in Figure 4.2.



Figure 4.2: Depiction of an event that was classified as “out-the-back”.

The exact momentum of muons which pass completely through the MRD could not be made in reconstruction, so these events were classified as having the minimum energy required to penetrate all the steel and scintillator layers of the MRD.

4.3 Muon exits out the side of the MRD (“Out-the-side”)

The classification of a neutrino interaction as “out-the-side” requires that the muon from the interaction to have reached the MRD, penetrated at least three layers of steel, but to have then exited out the side of the active volume of the MRD (excluding the very back face). Events which are classified as “out-the-side” are excluded from this study because no accurate reconstruction of the muons momentum can be made when the muon exits out the side of the MRD. An illustration of such an excluded event which exits out the side of the MRD is given in Figure 4.3.

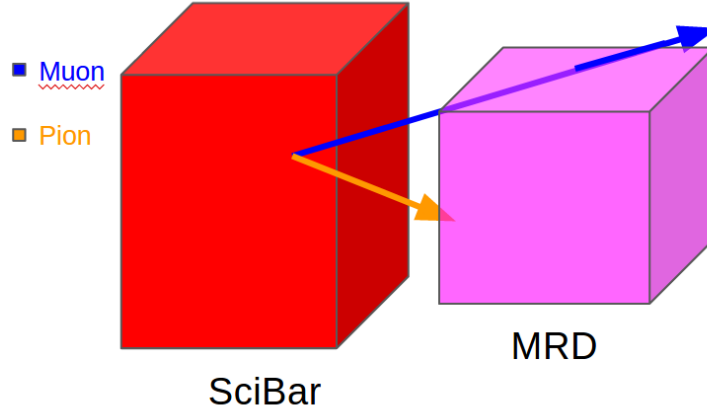


Figure 4.3: Depiction of an event that was classified as "Out-Side."

5 Results

The results of this acceptance study can be broken down into two different classification schemes of events. Those that met the conditions to qualify as a CC-Inclusive event, and those that met the

conditions of classification as Charged-Current Coherent Pion Production events. The plots in the two subsections below show our results.

5.1 Charged-Current Inclusive Events

Here we define the charged current inclusive sample (CC-Inclusive) which we use to validate our acceptance model against previous simulation studies which were done. Table 5.1 goes through the event selection criteria for selecting a sample of CC-Inclusive events from the neutrino mode (ν -mode) Monte Carlo.

ν -mode CC-Inclusive Event Reduction			
Events Selection	NEUT v5.3.6 Rein-Sehgal	NEUT v5.3.6 Berger-Sehgal	NEUT vx.x.x Rein-Sehgal
Total Sample	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
CC-Inclusive Interaction (μ + n-other particles in SciBar)	725,730	727,278	69,363
Muon enters the MRD	263,698	262,608	24,250
Muon enters the MRD and penetrates ≥ 3 layers of steel	231,089	230,054	21,001
“Stopped”-Events	177,406	175,799	16,062
“Out-the-back”-Events	15,389	15,952	1,421
“Out-the-side”-Events	38,294	38,303	3,518
Good CC-Inclusive Events	192,795	191,751	17,483

Table 5.1: Event reduction table for a sample of ν -mode CC-Inclusive evnets simulated in the SciBooNE geometry.

Figure 5.1 shows the momentum and angular distribution for the sample of ν -mode CC-Inclusive events passing all our requirements for all three models considered in this study (NEUT v5.3.6 Rein-Sehgal, NEUT v5.3.6 Berger-Sehgal, NEUT vx.x.x Rein-Sehgal). The distributions have been normalized to the same area and show no strong differences between them.

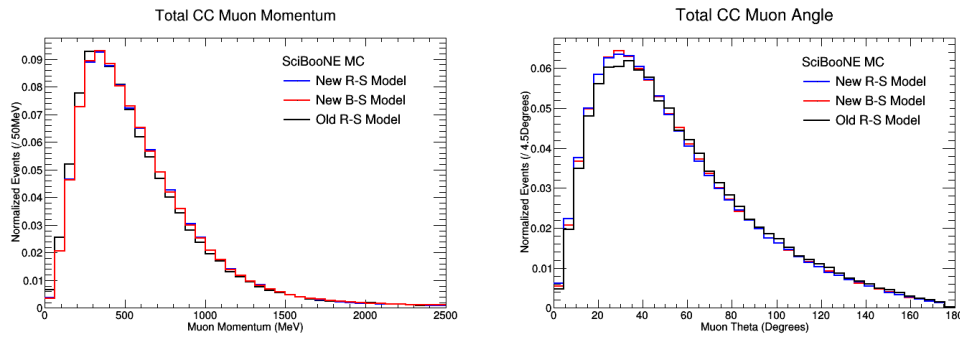


Figure 5.1: Muon Momentum (left) and Muon Angle (right) for ν -mode CC-Inclusive interactions for all three models included in this study. These samples kinematics are, unsurprisingly, very similar for the sample of CC-Inclusive

Figure 5.1 represents the one-dimensional efficiency for selecting ν -mode CC-Inclusive events for this study compared to results derived from Hirade’s thesis (need proper reference) using the full SciBooNE Monte Carlo simulation. A few reference points are illustrated using dashed lines

to guide the readers eye. A few percent difference is seen, but overall agreement between the two simulations hold.

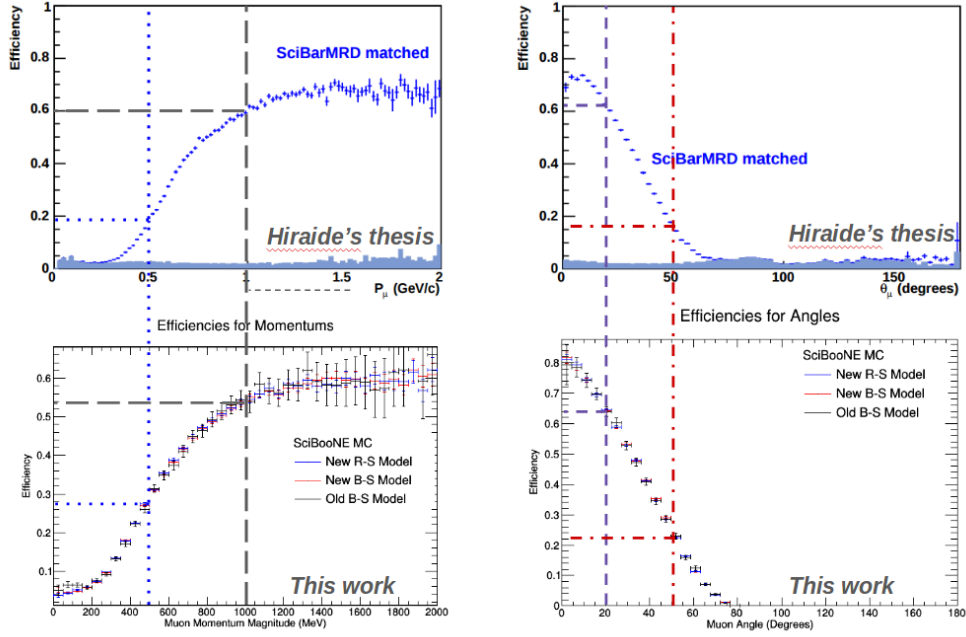


Figure 5.1: One-dimension efficiency plots for the ν -mode CC-Inclusive sample.

Figure 5.1 shows the two-dimensional efficiency for selecting ν -mode CC-Inclusive events for this study compared to results derived from Morgan's reference sample (need more words here about this....see email)

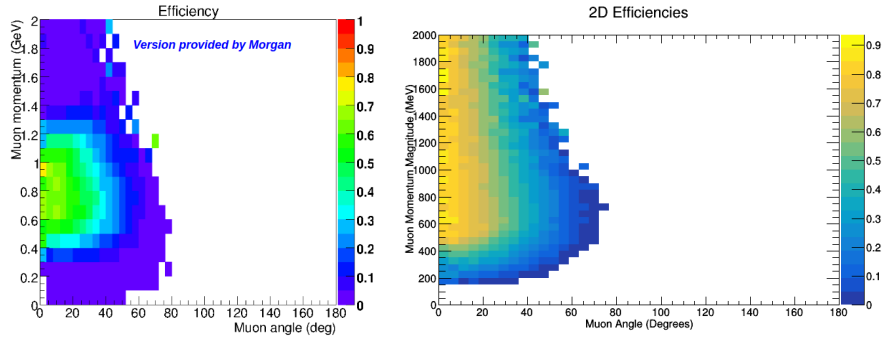


Figure 5.1: Two-dimensional efficiency plots for the ν -mode Rein-Sehgal CC-Inclusive sample.

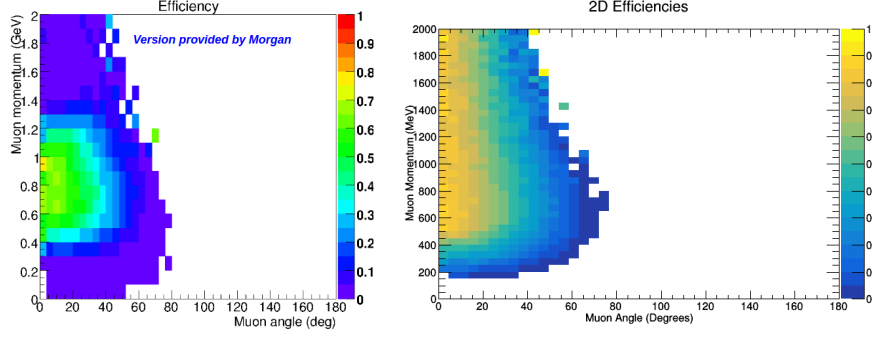


Figure 5.1: Two-dimensional efficiency plots for the ν -mode Berger-Sehgal CC-Inclusive sample.

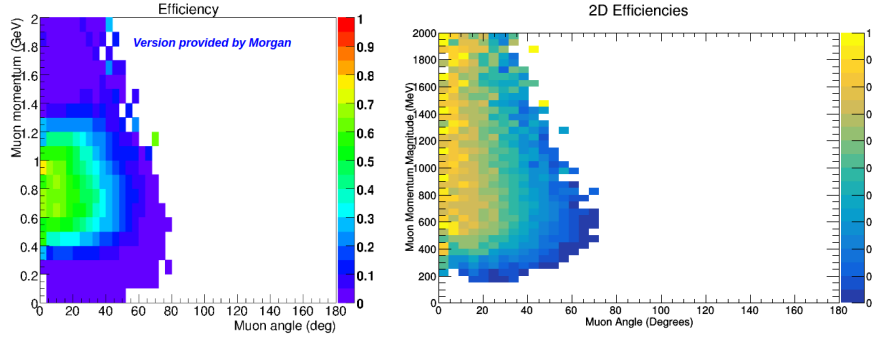


Figure 5.1: Two-dimensional efficiency plots for the ν -mode Old Rein-Sehgal CC-Inclusive sample.

Similar to before, Table 5.1 goes through the event selection criteria for selecting a sample of CC-Inclusive events from the neutrino mode ($\bar{\nu}$ -mode) Monte Carlo.

$\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Inclusive Event Reduction

Events Selection	NEUT v5.3.6 Rein-Sehgal	NEUT v5.3.6 Berger-Sehgal
Total Sample	1,000,000	1,000,000
CC-Inclusive Interaction (μ + n-other particles in SciBar)	699,239	704,327
Muon enters the MRD	380,362	380,869
Muon enters the MRD and penetrates ≥ 3 layers of steel	336,373	337,979
“Stopped”-Events	288,289	288,206
“Out-the-back”-Events	7,608	7,857
“Out-the-side”-Events	40,476	41,916
Good CC-Inclusive Events	295,897	296,063

Table 5.1: Event reduction table for a sample of $\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Inclusive evnets simulated in the SciBooNE geometry.

Figure 5.1 shows the momentum and angular distribution for the sample of $\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Inclusive events passing all our requirements for all three models considered in this study (NEUT v5.3.6

Rein-Sehgal, NEUT v5.3.6 Berger-Sehgal, NEUT vx.x.x Rein-Sehgal). The distributions have been normalized to the same area and show no strong differences between them.

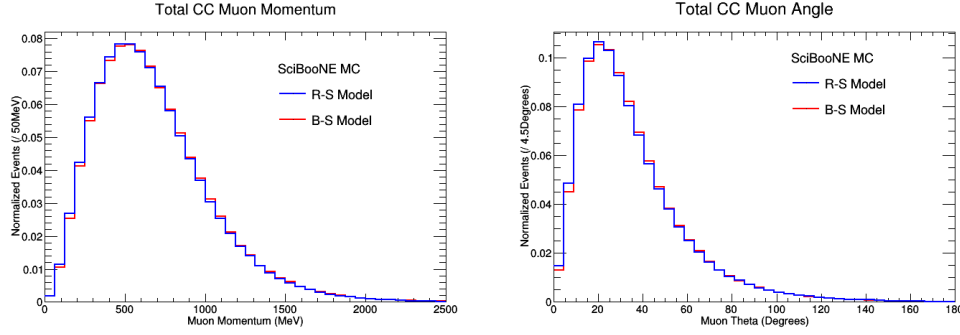


Figure 5.1: Muon Momentum (left) and Muon Angle (right) for $\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Inclusive interactions for all three models included in this study. These samples kinematics are, unsurprisingly, very similar for the sample of CC-Inclusive

Figure 5.1 represents the one-dimensional efficiency for selecting $\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Inclusive events for this study. No similar reference sample exists to be compared directly against, however we note that the shape and magnitude of the acceptance is nearly unchanged between $\bar{\nu}$ and ν -mode samples (as expected).

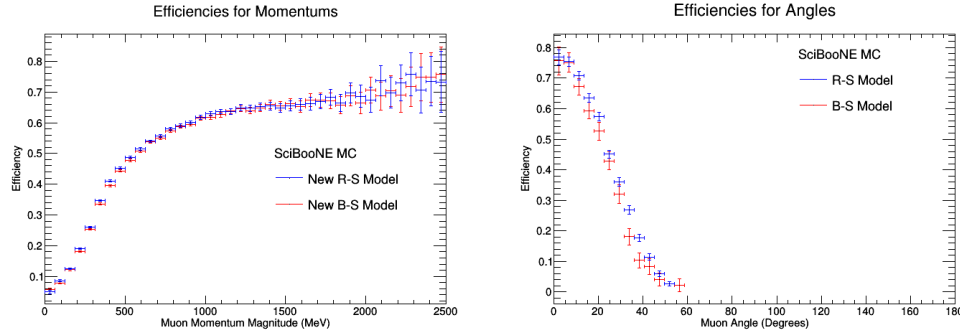


Figure 5.1: One-dimension efficiency plots for the $\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Inclusive sample. Muon's Momentums is on the right and the Muon's Angles is on the left.

Figure 5.1 shows the two-dimensional efficiency for selecting $\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Inclusive events for this study compared to results derived from Morgan's reference sample (need more words here about this....see email)

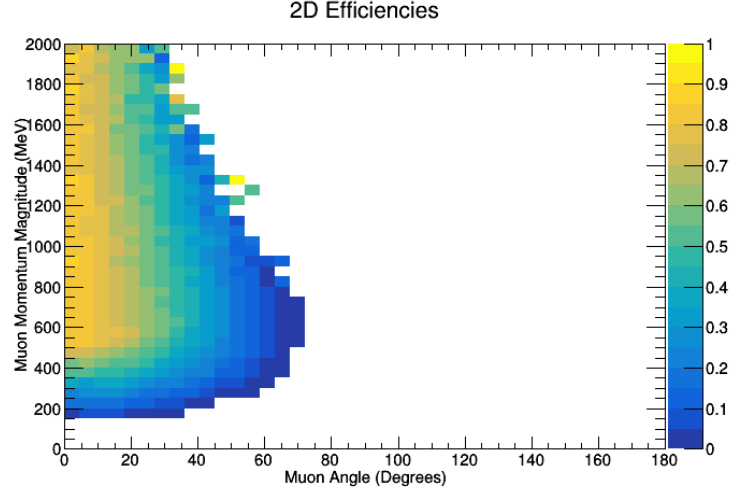


Figure 5.1: Two-dimensional efficiency plot for the $\bar{\nu}$ -mode Rein-Sehgal CC-Inclusive sample.

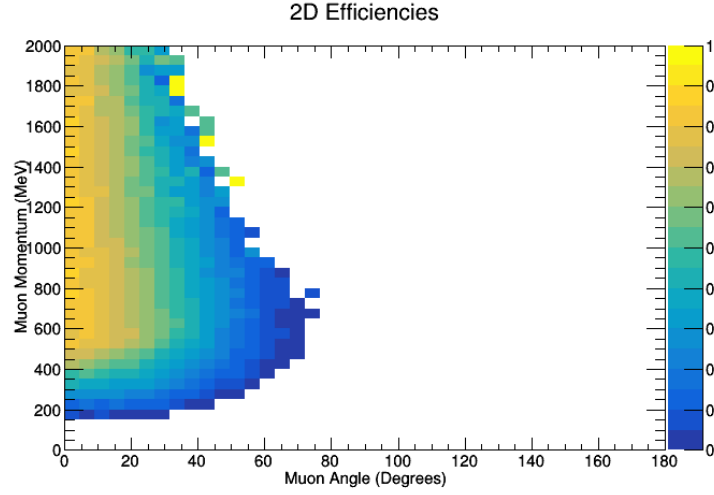


Figure 5.1: Two-dimensional efficiency plot for the $\bar{\nu}$ -mode Berger-Sehgal CC-Inclusive sample.

Below are the tables that correspond to the five 2D Efficiency CC-Inclusive histograms that are above.

Table 1: Table for 2D Histogram for New NM-Rein-Sehgal

[illegible]

Table 4: Table for 2D Histogram for New ANM-Rein-Sehgal

[illegible]

5.2 Charged-Current Coherent Pion Production Events

Here we define the Charged-Current Coherent Pion Production sample (CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$) which we use to validate our acceptance model against previous simulation studies which were done. Table 5.2 goes through the event selection criteria for selecting a sample of CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ events from the neutrino mode (ν -mode) Monte Carlo.

ν -mode CC-Coherent Pion Event Reduction			
Events Selection	NEUT v5.3.6 Rein-Sehgal	NEUT v5.3.6 Berger-Sehgal	NEUT vx.x.x Rein-Sehgal
Total Sample	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
CC-Coherent Pion Interaction ($\mu + \pi + \emptyset$ in SciBar)	12,186	2,576	1,320
Both muon and pion are forward going	8,535	1,845	884
Muon enters the MRD and penetrates ≥ 3 layers of steel	7,407	1,592	767
“Stopped”-Events	6,448	1,350	669
“Out-the-back”-Events	530	150	56
“Out-the-side”-Events	429	92	42
Good Coherent Pion Events	6,978	1,500	725

Table 6: Event reduction table for a sample of ν -mode Charged Current Coherent Pion events simulated in the SciBooNE geometry.

The NewANMBergerSehgal.C macro also calculates many different quantities for the generated simulation of the events and saves the information in histograms that are later called upon through the plotting macros (which are after all of the analysis macros). The first quantity that is calculated for the different vertexes is the momentum of both the muon and the pion, which are both calculated using the equations:

$$|\vec{p}_\mu| = \sqrt{P_{\mu_x}^2 + P_{\mu_y}^2 + P_{\mu_z}^2} \quad (1)$$

$$|\vec{p}_\pi| = \sqrt{P_{\pi_x}^2 + P_{\pi_y}^2 + P_{\pi_z}^2} \quad (2)$$

The momentum is reported in units of MeV/c .

The next quantity that is calculated in the macro is the angle from the beam-direction for both the muon and the pion, which are labeled as either θ_μ , or θ_π , respectively. The angle from the beam-direction is the same as the angle from the z-direction, and this angle is known as the azimuthal angle. The calculation of the azimuthal angle is slightly more involved than the simple calculation used for finding the magnitude of the momentum of the two particles, and is calculated using the equations:

$$\theta_\mu = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{P_{\mu_x}^2 + P_{\mu_y}^2}}{P_{\mu_z}} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$\theta_\pi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{P_{\pi_x}^2 + P_{\pi_y}^2}}{P_{\pi_z}} \right) \quad (4)$$

The angles are reported in units of $^\circ$, and should run from 0° to 180° . In the case of Charged-Current Coherent Pion Production, the angle should never be larger than 90° .

Here will be the plots for CC-Coh Pion with the total momentum efficiencies and the angle efficiencies!

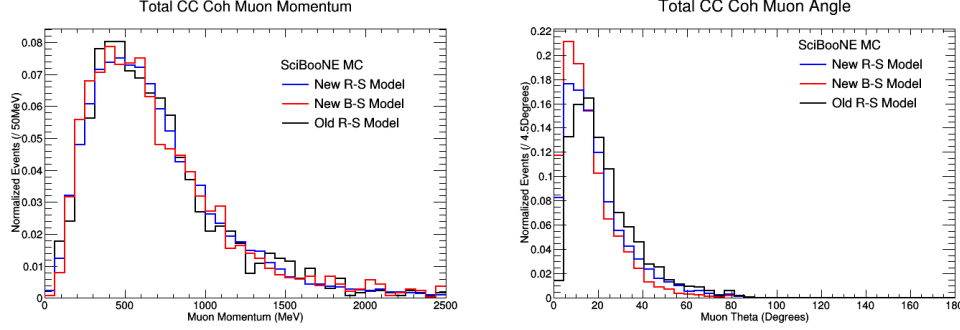


Figure 1: "Total" Muon Momentum (left) and "Total" Muon Angle (right) for ν -mode CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ interactions for all three models included in this study. The "Total" classification means that all CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ events are included in these histograms.

Here will be the plots for CC-Coh Pion with the good momentum efficiencies and the angle efficiencies!

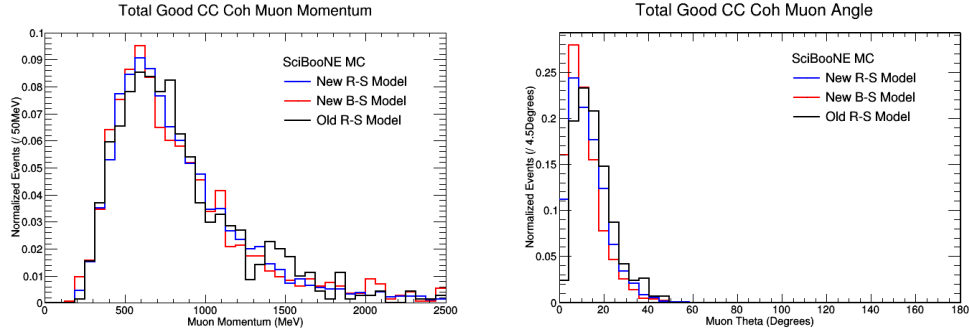


Figure 2: "Good" Muon Momentum (left) and "Good" Muon Angle (right) for ν -mode CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ interactions for all three models included in this study. The "Good" classification means that only the stopped and not-stopped CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ events are included for these histograms.

Now from here on will be the rest of the results for CC-Coh Events (so this will be the $|t|$ and Q^2 plots with the explanations for what they are!!). You might also want to make a figure that depicts what the $\theta_{particle}$'s are... think about it.

The last two quantities that this analysis macro calculates are the two different types of four-momentum transfers specific to this interaction, which are Q^2 and $|t|$. The Q^2 corresponds to the four-momentum transfer from the neutrino and muon to the nucleus and pion, and is calculated using the equation:

$$Q^2 = |(P_{\nu_\mu} - P_\mu)^2| \quad (5)$$

This equation is the four-momentum notational form. The code follows the equation below in order to compute Q^2 :

$$Q^2 = |(P_{\nu_{\mu,x}} - P_{\mu_x})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,y}} - P_{\mu_y})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,z}} - P_{\mu_z})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,E}} - P_{\mu_E})^2| \quad (6)$$

Q^2 is reported in units of $(MeV/c)^2$.

The $|t|$ corresponds to the four-momentum transfer from the neutrino, muon, and pion to the nucleus, and is calculated using the equation:

$$|t| = |(Q - P_\pi)^2| = |(P_{\nu_\mu} - P_\mu - P_\pi)^2| \quad (7)$$

This equation is the four-momentum notational form. The code follows the equation below in order to compute $|t|$:

$$|t| = |(P_{\nu_{\mu,x}} - P_{\mu_x} - P_{\pi_x})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,y}} - P_{\mu_y} - P_{\pi_y})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,z}} - P_{\mu_z} - P_{\pi_z})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,E}} - P_{\mu_E} - P_{\pi_E})^2| \quad (8)$$

$|t|$ is reported in units of $(MeV/c)^2$.

ν -Mode $|t|$ and Q^2 plots are below:

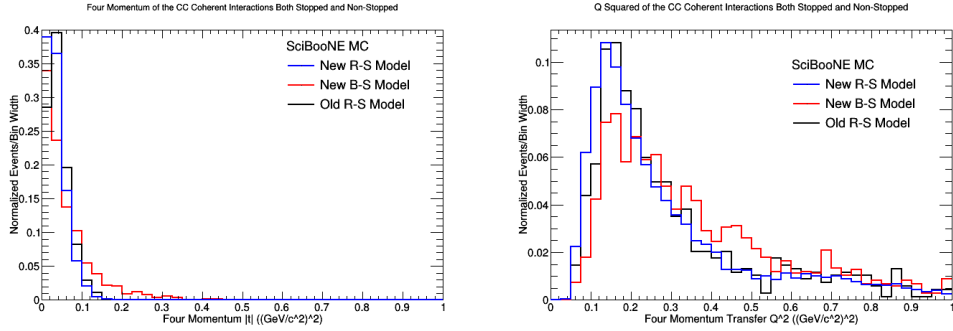


Figure 3: The $|t|$ Good Momentum Transfer (left) and Q^2 Good Momentum Transfer (right) for ν -mode CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ interactions for the three models included in this study. The Good classification means that this includes both the stopped and the not-stopped classifications of the CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ events only.

Similar to before, Table 5.2 goes through the event selection criteria for selecting a sample of CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ events from the neutrino mode ($\bar{\nu}$ -mode) Monte Carlo.

Here will go the plots for CC-Coh Events for ANM both the momentums and the angles for total events.

$\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Coherent Pion Event Reduction

Events Selection	NEUT v5.3.6 Rein-Sehgal	NEUT v5.3.6 Berger-Sehgal
Total Sample	1,000,000	1,000,000
CC-Coherent Pion Interaction ($\mu + \pi + \emptyset$ in SciBar)	36,669	7,790
Both muon and pion are forward going	24,675	5,477
Muon enters the MRD and penetrates ≥ 3 layers of steel	20,445	4,517
“Stopped”-Events	18,935	4,203
“Out-the-back”-Events	372	82
“Out-the-side”-Events	1,138	232
Good Coherent Pion Events	19,307	4,285

Table 7: Event reduction table for a sample of $\bar{\nu}$ -mode Charged Current Coherent Pion events simulated in the SciBooNE geometry.

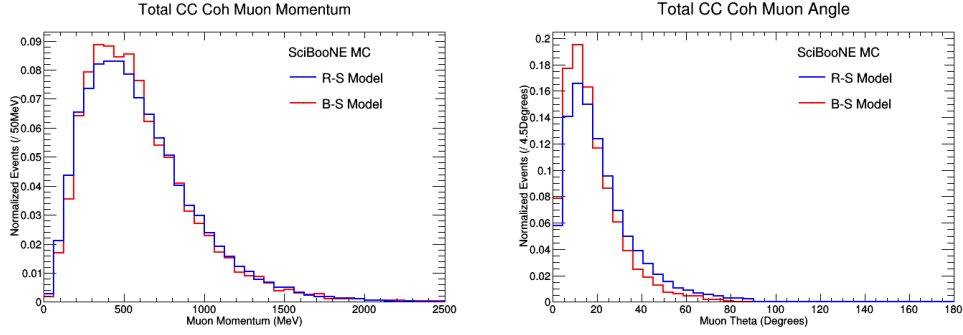


Figure 4: "Total" Muon Momentum (left) and "Total" Muon Angle (right) for ν -mode CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ interactions for all three models included in this study. The "Total" classification means that all CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ events are included in these histograms.

Here will go the plots for CC-Coh Events for ANM both the momentums and the angles for good events.

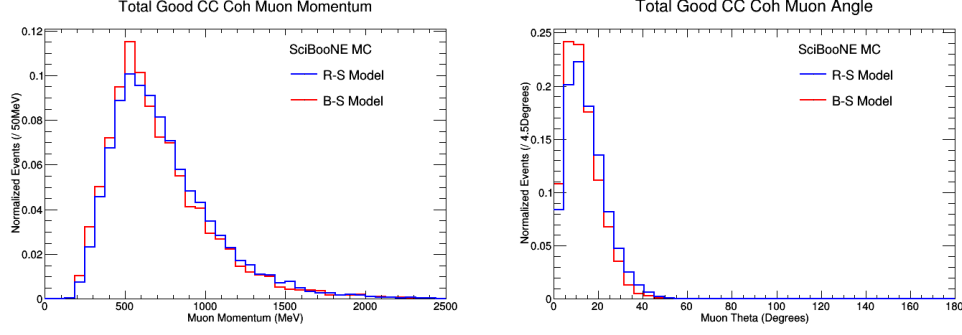


Figure 5: "Good" Muon Momentum (left) and "Good" Muon Angle (right) for $\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ interactions for both of the models included in this study. The "Good" classification means that only the stopped and not-stopped CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ events are included in these histograms.

Here should be a description of the different t and q plots!

$\bar{\nu}$ -Mode $|t|$ and Q^2 plots are below:

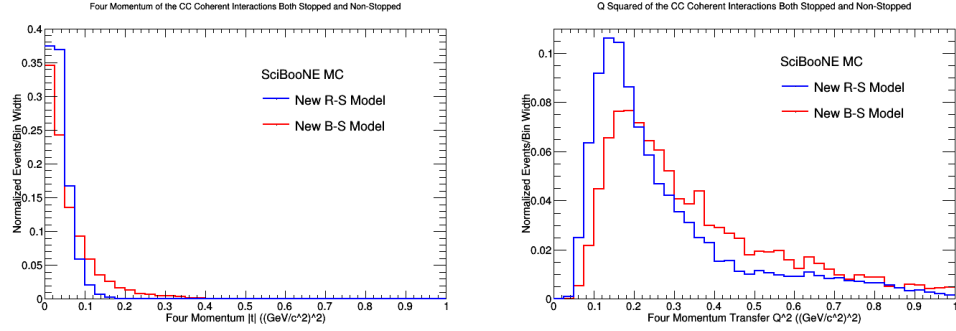


Figure 6: The $|t|$ Good Momentum Transfer (left) and Q^2 Good Momentum Transfer (right) for $\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ interactions for both of the models included in this study. The Good classification means that this includes both the stopped and the not-stopped classifications of the CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ events only.

A Appendix: Sample Details

Appendix on samples

A.1 ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal NEUTv5.3.6

A sample of 1,000,000 ν interactions were simulated using the NEUT generator (v5.3.6) and the Rein-Sehgal model for coherent pion production. This sample correspond to the file labeled

`SciBooNE_numu_coh_RooTrack.root`

found at the following link (put link to sample here).

A.2 ν -Mode Berger-Sehgal NEUTv5.3.6

A sample of 1,000,000 ν interactions were simulated using the NEUT generator (v5.3.6) and the Berger-Sehgal model for coherent pion production. This sample correspond to the file labeled

`SciBooNE_numu_coh_RooTrack_NEW.root`

found at the following link (put link to sample here).

A.3 ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal NEUTvx.x.x

A sample of 100,000 ν interactions were simulated using the NEUT generator (vx.x.x, believed to be the version used by the SciBooNE collaboration in the original publication) and the corresponding older Rein-Sehgal model for coherent pion production. This sample correspond to the file labeled

`SciBooNE_numu_coh_OLDNEUT_RooTrack.root`

found at the following link (put link to sample here).

A.4 $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Rein-Sehgal NEUTv5.3.6

A sample of 1,000,000 $\bar{\nu}$ interactions were simulated using the NEUT generator (v5.3.6) and the Rein-Sehgal model for coherent pion production. This sample correspond to the file labeled

`SciBooNE_numubar_coh_RooTrack.root`

found at the following link (put link to sample here).

A.5 $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Berger-Sehgal NEUTv5.3.6

A sample of 1,000,000 $\bar{\nu}$ interactions were simulated using the NEUT generator (v5.3.6) and the Berger-Sehgal model for coherent pion production. This sample correspond to the file labeled

`SciBooNE_numubar_coh_RooTrack_NEW.root`

found at the following link (put link to sample here).

A.6 Vertex Distributions

The events were all given a random initial point that was generated with the goal that the vertex distributions of this simulation would closely match the vertex distributions that Hiraide (need to put a reference) showed in his thesis. This was done by... etc.

Put in the code `for` how we made the vertex distributions of the interactions.

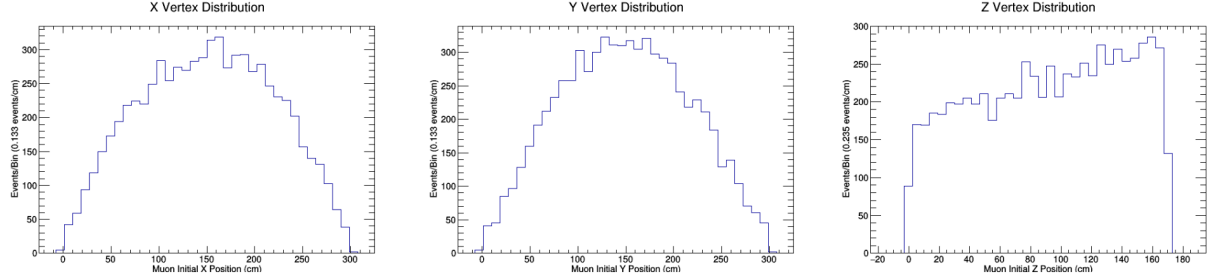


Figure 7: Vertex distributions of the events in the new Rein-Sehgal sample.

A.7 NewNMReinSehgal.C

This file is the macro that corresponds to the "NewNMReinSehgal.h" file, which connects with this file: "SciBooNE_numu_coh_RooTrack.root". This file performs the main analysis for this generated sample, and then organizes the information into many different histograms. The histograms are then written to a file titled "totalmuoninfoRS.root" inside the "ROOTFILES" directory. The "ROOTFILES" directory is included in the SciBooNE-MC repository (it is absolutely pertinent that this directory be located where the macro files are located due to how the calls of the combined data macros reference the now saved histograms). When this macro is run (which can take a while), it also plots a few different histograms. The histograms that are plotted are the ones shown in the figures below with descriptions included with the corresponding figures. The order that the histograms appear in this paper is the same order they will be shown when this macro is run in root.

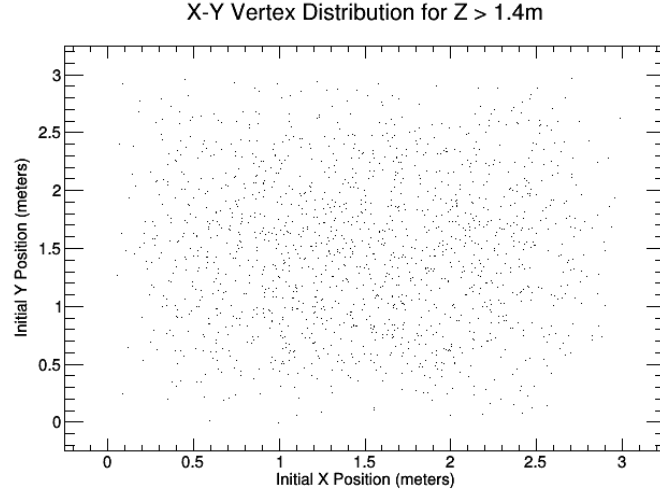


Figure 8: New ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal X-Y vertex distributions for muons that made it to the MRD and penetrated at least to the third layer of steel.

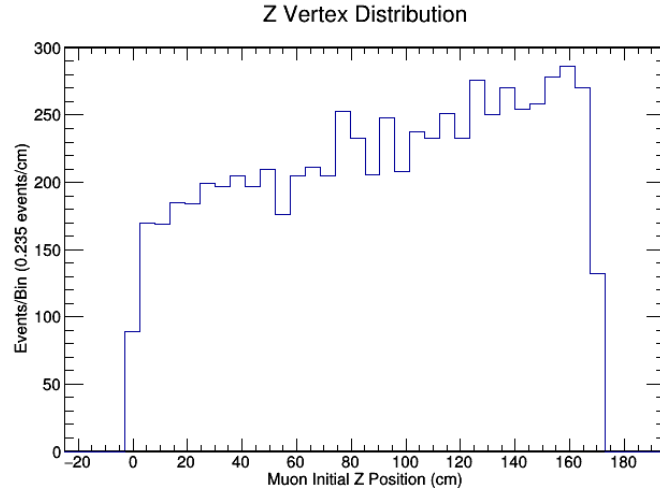


Figure 9: New ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal Z vertex distributions for the interactions.

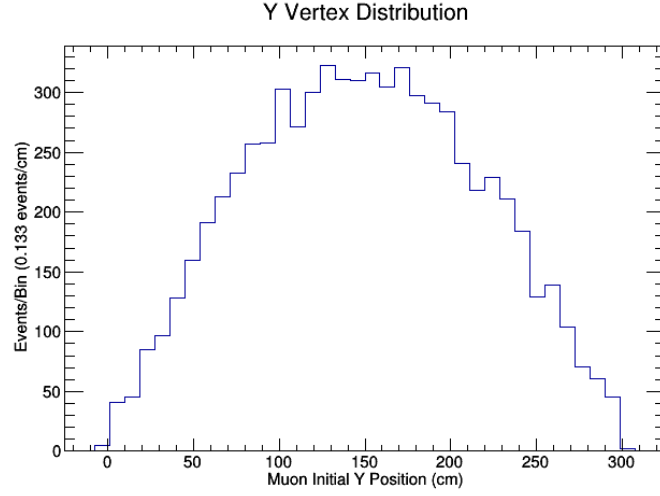


Figure 10: New ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal Y vertex distributions for the interactions.

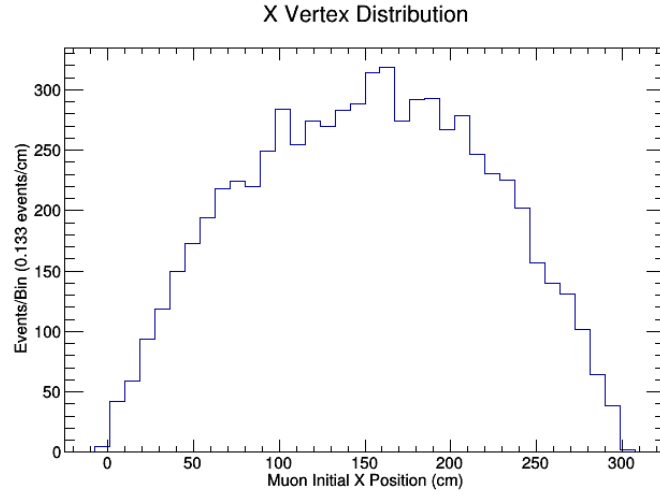


Figure 11: New ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal X vertex distributions for the interactions.

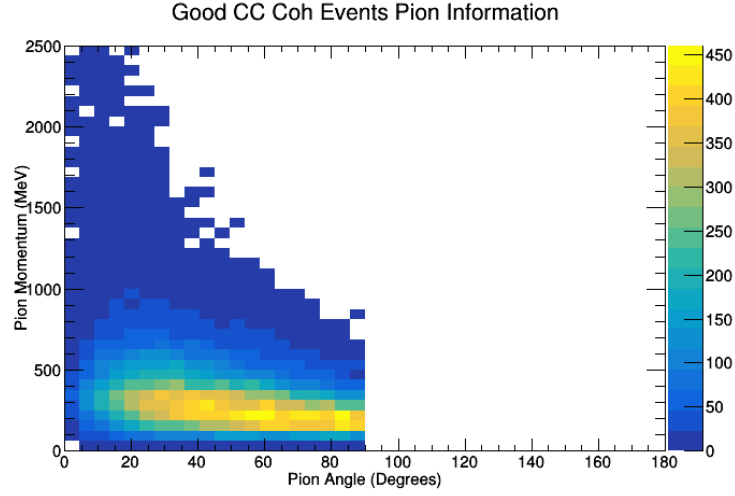


Figure 12: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

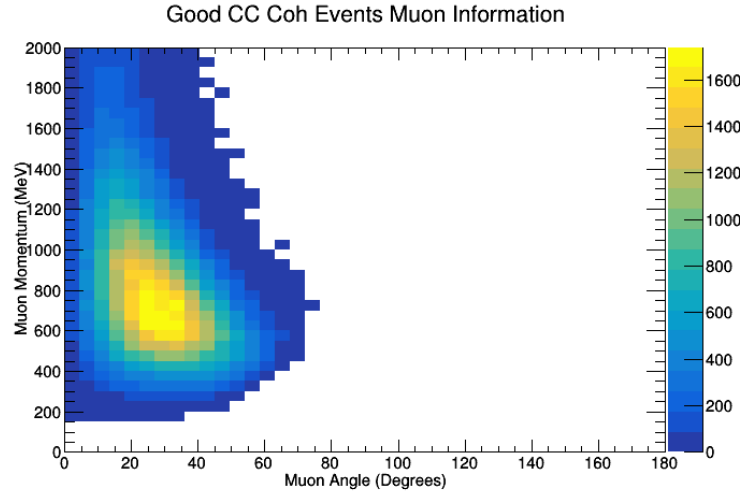


Figure 13: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

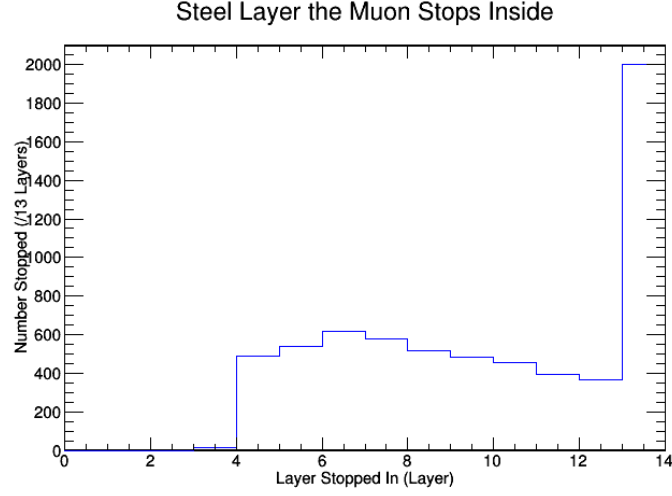


Figure 14: This histogram shows the amount of muons that embedded (or "Stopped") in a corresponding layer of steel in our simulation.

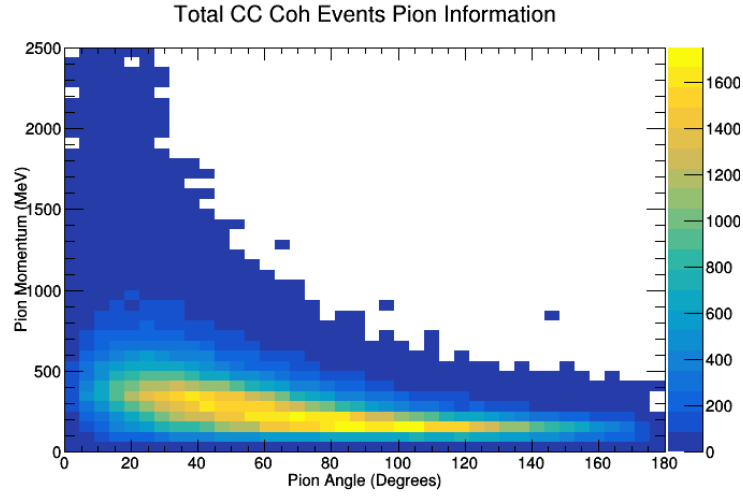


Figure 15: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the total CC Coh Pion events.

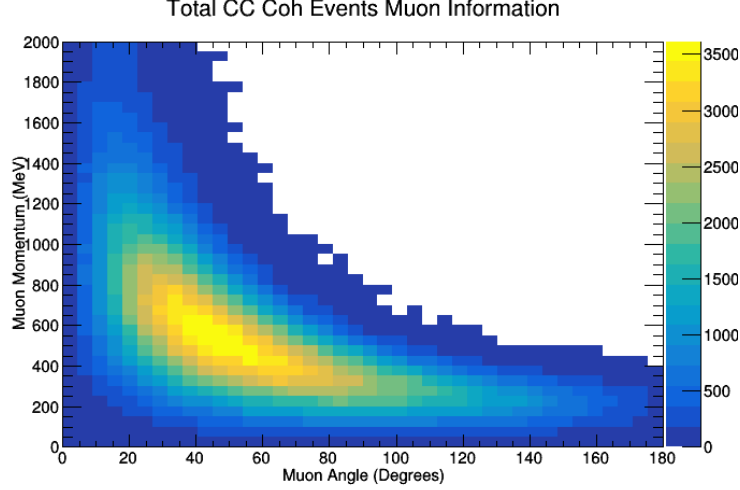


Figure 16: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the total CC Coh Pion events.

The NewNMReinSehgal.C macro also calculates many different quantities for the generated simulation of the events and saves the information in histograms that are later called upon through the plotting macros (which are after all of the analysis macros). The first quantity that is calculated for the different vertexes is the momentum of both the muon and the pion, which are both calculated using the equations:

$$|\vec{p}_\mu| = \sqrt{P_{\mu_x}^2 + P_{\mu_y}^2 + P_{\mu_z}^2} \quad (9)$$

$$|\vec{p}_\pi| = \sqrt{P_{\pi_x}^2 + P_{\pi_y}^2 + P_{\pi_z}^2} \quad (10)$$

The momentum is reported in units of MeV/c .

The next quantity that is calculated in the macro is the angle from the beam-direction for both the muon and the pion, which are labeled as either θ_μ , or θ_π , respectively. The angle from the beam-direction is the same as the angle from the z-direction, and this angle is known as the azimuthal angle. The calculation of the azimuthal angle is slightly more involved than the simple calculation used for finding the magnitude of the momentum of the two particles, and is calculated using the equations:

$$\theta_\mu = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{P_{\mu_x}^2 + P_{\mu_y}^2}/P_{\mu_z}) \quad (11)$$

$$\theta_\pi = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{P_{\pi_x}^2 + P_{\pi_y}^2}/P_{\pi_z}) \quad (12)$$

The angles are reported in units of $^\circ$, and should run from 0° to 180° . In the case of Charged-Current Coherent Pion Production, the angle should never be larger than 90° .

The last two quantities that this analysis macro calculates are the two different types of four-momentum transfers specific to this interaction, which are Q^2 and $|t|$. The Q^2 corresponds to the four-momentum transfer from the neutrino and muon to the nucleus and pion, and is calculated using the equation:

$$Q^2 = |(P_{\nu_\mu} - P_\mu)^2| \quad (13)$$

This equation is the four-momentum notational form. The code follows the equation below in order to compute Q^2 :

$$Q^2 = |(P_{\nu_{\mu,x}} - P_{\mu_x})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,y}} - P_{\mu_y})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,z}} - P_{\mu_z})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,E}} - P_{\mu_E})^2| \quad (14)$$

Q^2 is reported in units of $(MeV/c)^2$.

The $|t|$ corresponds to the four-momentum transfer from the neutrino, muon, and pion to the nucleus, and is calculated using the equation:

$$|t| = |(Q - P_{\pi})^2| = |(P_{\nu_{\mu}} - P_{\mu} - P_{\pi})^2| \quad (15)$$

This equation is the four-momentum notational form. The code follows the equation below in order to compute $|t|$:

$$|t| = |(P_{\nu_{\mu,x}} - P_{\mu_x} - P_{\pi_x})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,y}} - P_{\mu_y} - P_{\pi_y})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,z}} - P_{\mu_z} - P_{\pi_z})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,E}} - P_{\mu_E} - P_{\pi_E})^2| \quad (16)$$

$|t|$ is reported in units of $(MeV/c)^2$.

A.8 NewNM BergerSehgal.C

This file is the macro that corresponds to the "NewNM BergerSehgal.h" file, which connects with this file: "SciBooNE_numu_coh_RooTrack_NEW.root". This file performs the main analysis for this generated sample, and then organizes the information into many different histograms. The histograms are then written to a file titled "totalmuoninfoBS.root" inside the "ROOTFILES" directory. The "ROOTFILES" directory is included in the SciBooNE-MC repository (it is absolutely pertinent that this directory be located where the macro files are located due to how the calls of the combined data macros reference the now saved histograms).

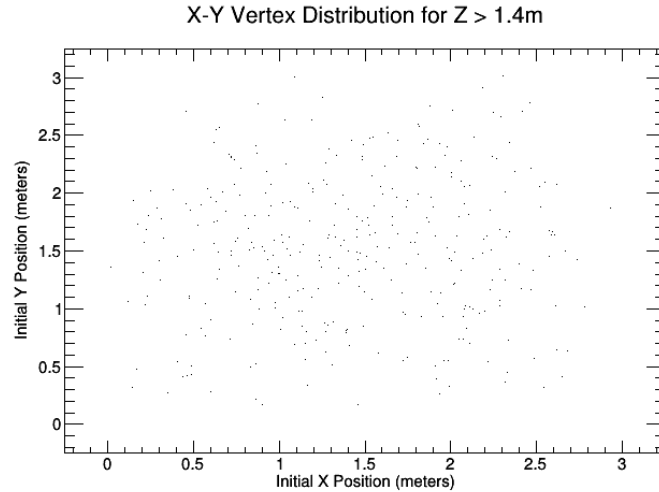


Figure 17: New ν -Mode Berger-Sehgal X-Y vertex distributions for muons that made it to the MRD and penetrated at least to the third layer of steel.

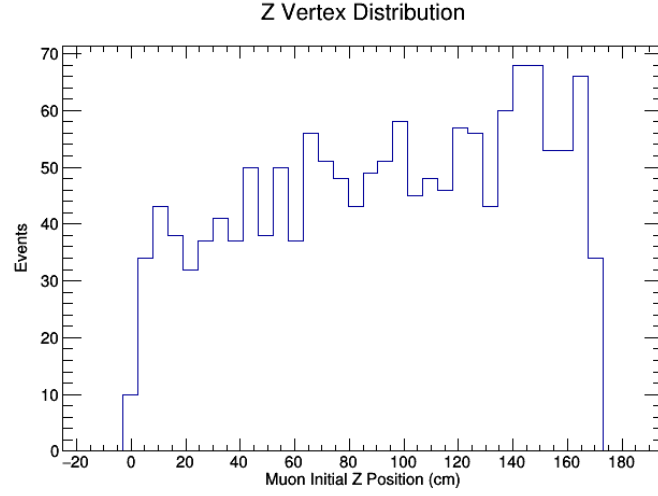


Figure 18: New ν -Mode Berger-Sehgal Z vertex distributions for the interactions.

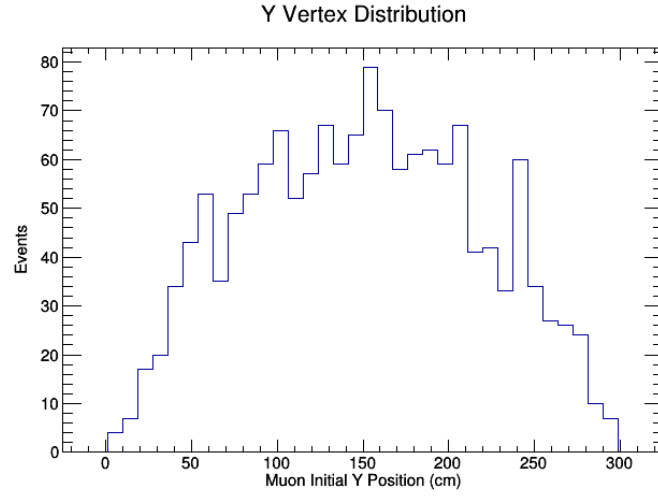


Figure 19: New ν -Mode Berger-Sehgal Y vertex distributions for the interactions.

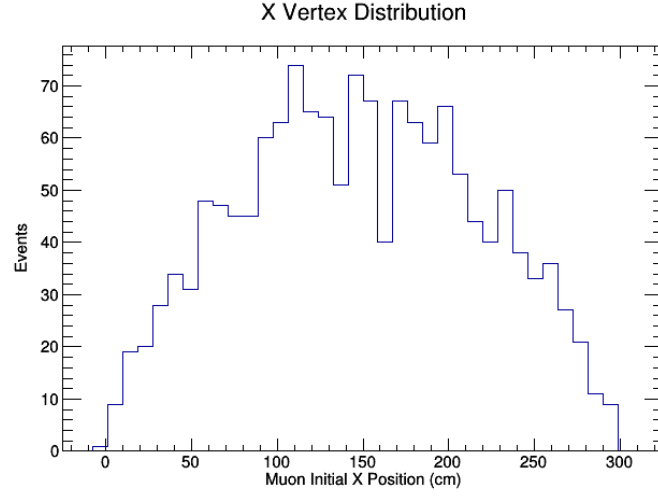


Figure 20: New ν -Mode Berger-Sehgal X vertex distributions for the interactions.

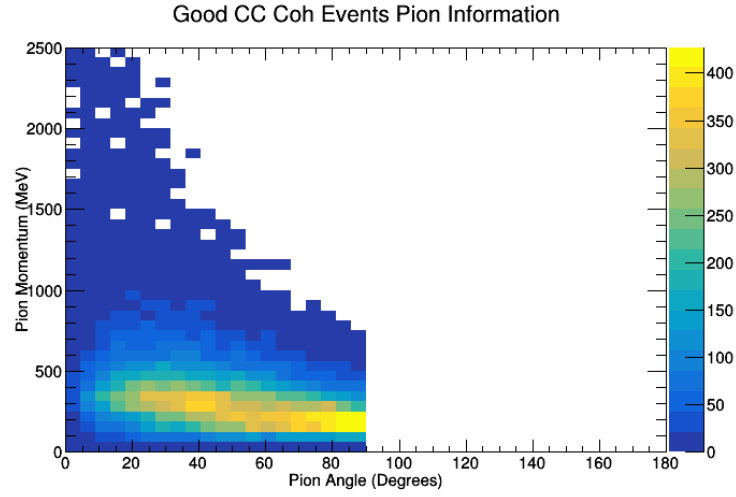


Figure 21: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

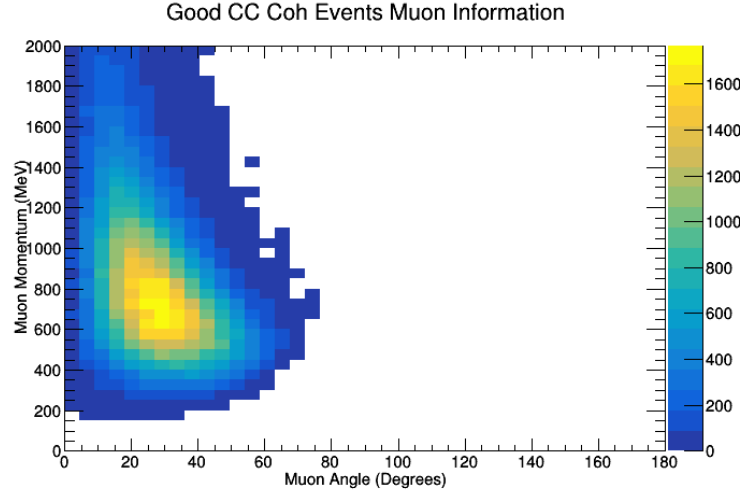


Figure 22: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".!

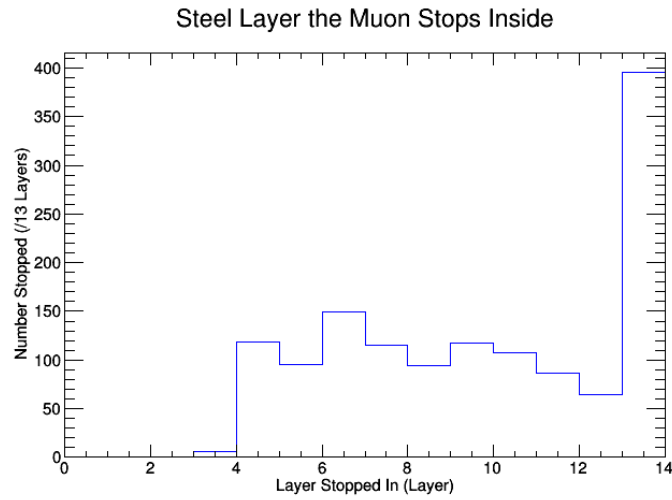


Figure 23: This histogram shows the amount of muons that embedded (or "Stopped") in a corresponding layer of steel in our simulation.

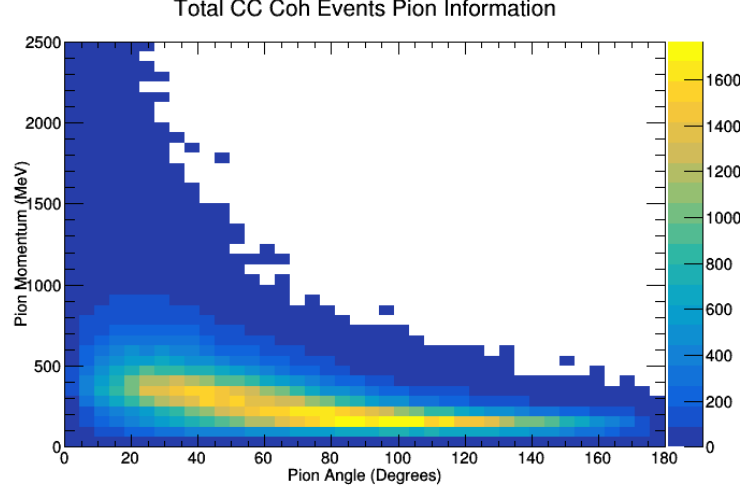


Figure 24: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the total CC Coh Pion events.

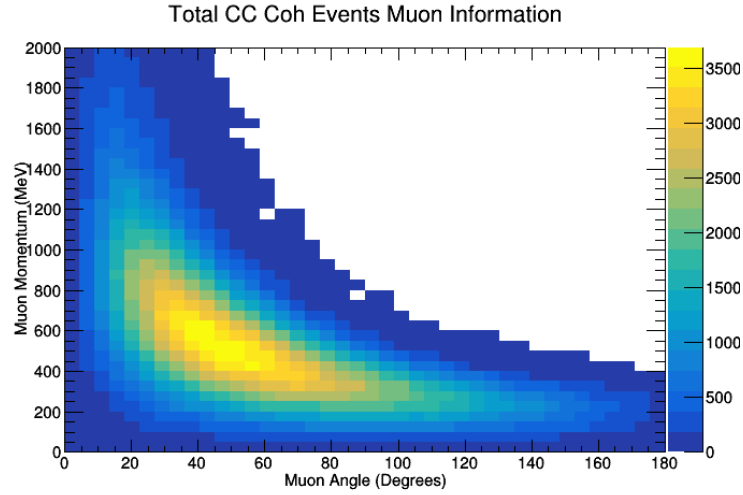


Figure 25: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the total CC Coh Pion events.

The NewNM BergerSehgal.C macro also calculates many different quantities for the generated simulation of the events and saves the information in histograms that are later called upon through the plotting macros (which are after all of the analysis macros). The first quantity that is calculated for the different vertexes is the momentum of both the muon and the pion, which are both calculated using the equations:

$$|\vec{p}_\mu| = \sqrt{P_{\mu_x}^2 + P_{\mu_y}^2 + P_{\mu_z}^2} \quad (17)$$

$$|\vec{p}_\pi| = \sqrt{P_{\pi_x}^2 + P_{\pi_y}^2 + P_{\pi_z}^2} \quad (18)$$

The momentum is reported in units of MeV/c .

The next quantity that is calculated in the macro is the angle from the beam-direction for both the muon and the pion, which are labeled as either θ_μ , or θ_π , respectively. The angle from the beam-direction is the same as the angle from the z-direction, and this angle is known as the azimuthal angle. The calculation of the azimuthal angle is slightly more involved than the simple calculation used for finding the magnitude of the momentum of the two particles, and is calculated using the equations:

$$\theta_\mu = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{P_{\mu x}^2 + P_{\mu y}^2}/P_{\mu z}) \quad (19)$$

$$\theta_\pi = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{P_{\pi x}^2 + P_{\pi y}^2}/P_{\pi z}) \quad (20)$$

The angles are reported in units of $^\circ$, and should run from 0° to 180° . In the case of Charged-Current Coherent Pion Production, the angle should never be larger than 90° .

The last two quantities that this analysis macro calculates are the two different types of four-momentum transfers specific to this interaction, which are Q^2 and $|t|$. The Q^2 corresponds to the four-momentum transfer from the neutrino and muon to the nucleus and pion, and is calculated using the equation:

$$Q^2 = |(P_{\nu_\mu} - P_\mu)^2| \quad (21)$$

This equation is the four-momentum notational form. The code follows the equation below in order to compute Q^2 :

$$Q^2 = |(P_{\nu_{\mu,x}} - P_{\mu_x})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,y}} - P_{\mu_y})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,z}} - P_{\mu_z})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,E}} - P_{\mu_E})^2| \quad (22)$$

Q^2 is reported in units of $(MeV/c)^2$.

The $|t|$ corresponds to the four-momentum transfer from the neutrino, muon, and pion to the nucleus, and is calculated using the equation:

$$|t| = |(Q - P_\pi)^2| = |(P_{\nu_\mu} - P_\mu - P_\pi)^2| \quad (23)$$

This equation is the four-momentum notational form. The code follows the equation below in order to compute $|t|$:

$$|t| = |(P_{\nu_{\mu,x}} - P_{\mu_x} - P_{\pi_x})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,y}} - P_{\mu_y} - P_{\pi_y})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,z}} - P_{\mu_z} - P_{\pi_z})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,E}} - P_{\mu_E} - P_{\pi_E})^2| \quad (24)$$

$|t|$ is reported in units of $(MeV/c)^2$.

A.9 OldNMReinSehgal.C

This file is the macro that corresponds to the "OldNMReinSehgal.h" file, which connects with this file: "SciBooNE_numu_coh_OLDNEUT_RooTrack.root". This file performs the main analysis for this generated sample, and then organizes the information into many different histograms. The histograms are then written to a file titled "totalmuoninfoOBS.root" inside the "ROOTFILES" directory. The "ROOTFILES" directory is included in the SciBooNE-MC repository (it is absolutely pertinent that this directory be located where the macro files are located due to how the calls of the combined data macros reference the now saved histograms).

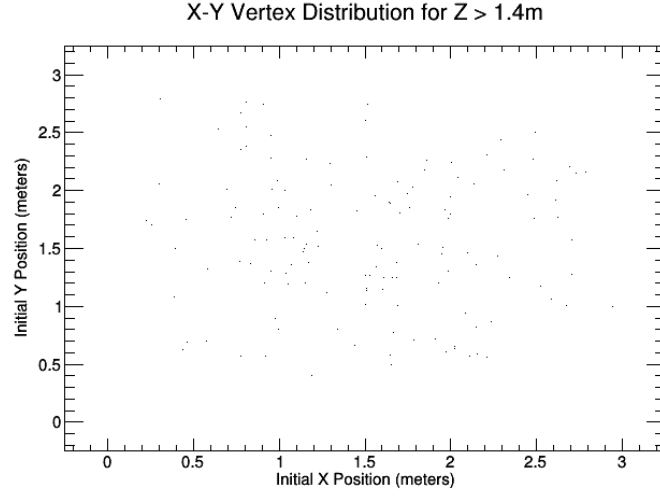


Figure 26: Old ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal X-Y vertex distributions for muons that made it to the MRD and penetrated at least to the third layer of steel.

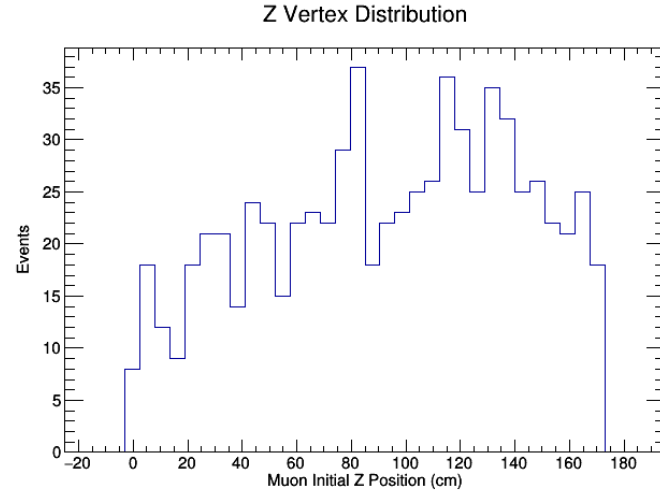


Figure 27: Old ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal Z vertex distributions for the interactions.

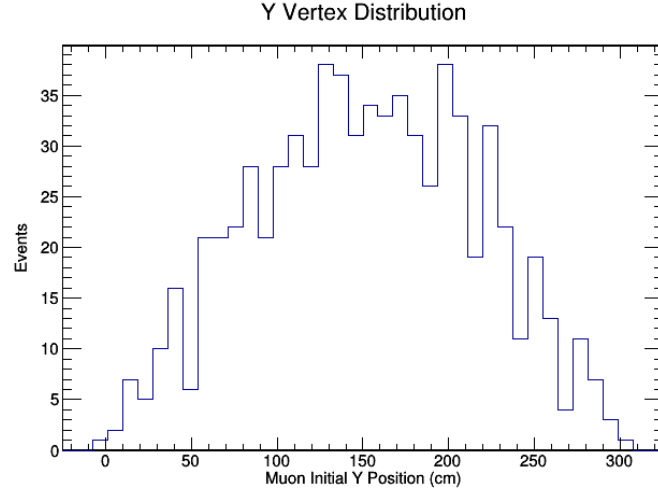


Figure 28: Old ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal Y vertex distributions for the interactions.

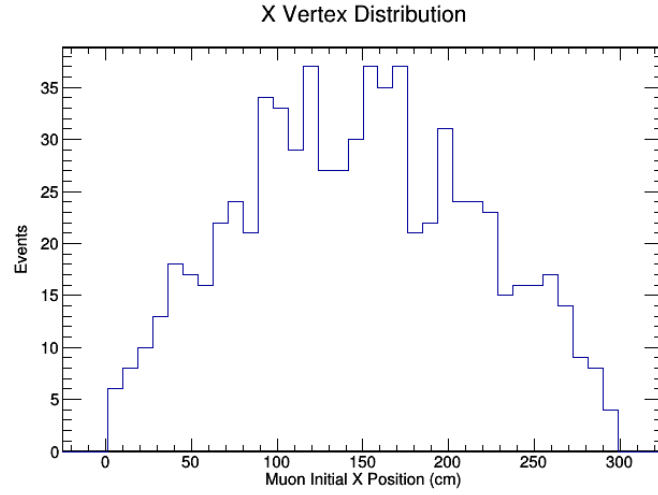


Figure 29: Old ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal X vertex distributions for the interactions.

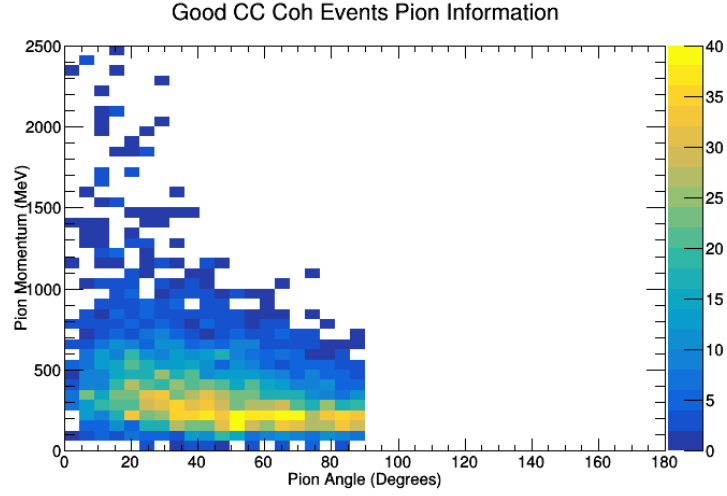


Figure 30: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

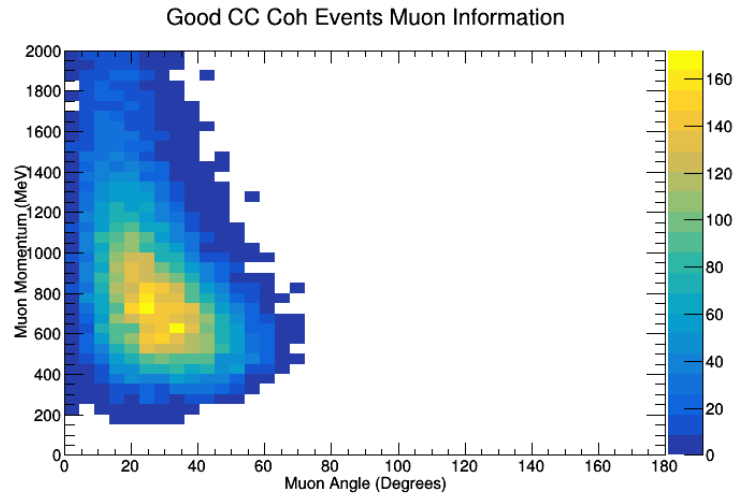


Figure 31: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

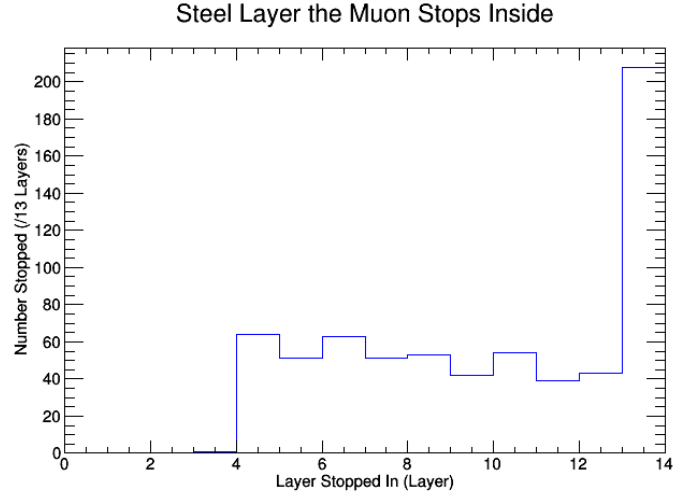


Figure 32: This histogram shows the amount of muons that embedded (or "Stopped") in a corresponding layer of steel in our simulation.

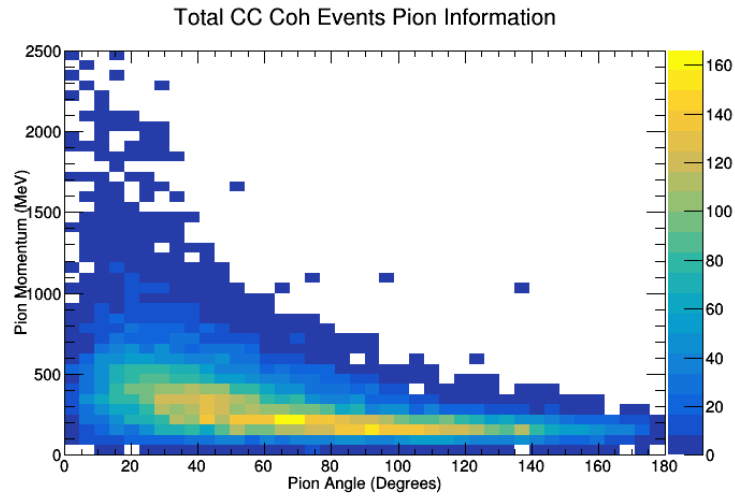


Figure 33: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the total CC Coh Pion events.

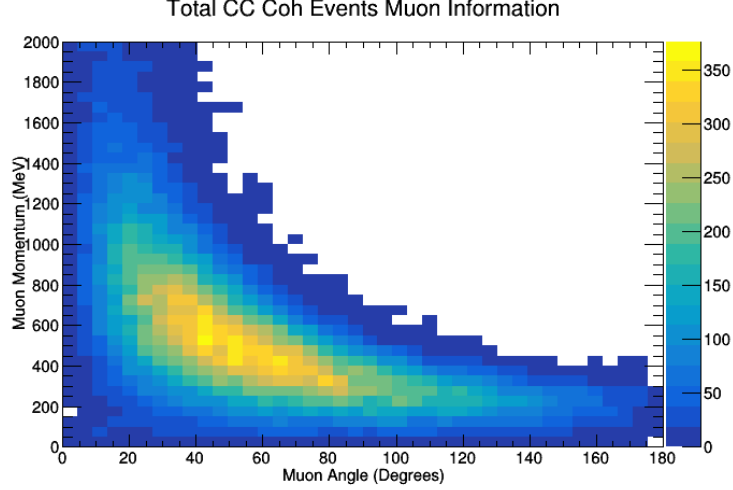


Figure 34: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the total CC Coh Pion events.

The OldNMReinSehgal.C macro also calculates many different quantities for the generated simulation of the events and saves the information in histograms that are later called upon through the plotting macros (which are after all of the analysis macros). The first quantity that is calculated for the different vertexes is the momentum of both the muon and the pion, which are both calculated using the equations:

$$|\vec{p}_\mu| = \sqrt{P_{\mu_x}^2 + P_{\mu_y}^2 + P_{\mu_z}^2} \quad (25)$$

$$|\vec{p}_\pi| = \sqrt{P_{\pi_x}^2 + P_{\pi_y}^2 + P_{\pi_z}^2} \quad (26)$$

The momentum is reported in units of MeV/c .

The next quantity that is calculated in the macro is the angle from the beam-direction for both the muon and the pion, which are labeled as either θ_μ , or θ_π , respectively. The angle from the beam-direction is the same as the angle from the z-direction, and this angle is known as the azimuthal angle. The calculation of the azimuthal angle is slightly more involved than the simple calculation used for finding the magnitude of the momentum of the two particles, and is calculated using the equations:

$$\theta_\mu = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{P_{\mu_x}^2 + P_{\mu_y}^2}/P_{\mu_z}) \quad (27)$$

$$\theta_\pi = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{P_{\pi_x}^2 + P_{\pi_y}^2}/P_{\pi_z}) \quad (28)$$

The angles are reported in units of $^\circ$, and should run from 0° to 180° . In the case of Charged-Current Coherent Pion Production, the angle should never be larger than 90° .

The last two quantities that this analysis macro calculates are the two different types of four-momentum transfers specific to this interaction, which are Q^2 and $|t|$. The Q^2 corresponds to the four-momentum transfer from the neutrino and muon to the nucleus and pion, and is calculated using the equation:

$$Q^2 = |(P_{\nu_\mu} - P_\mu)^2| \quad (29)$$

This equation is the four-momentum notational form. The code follows the equation below in order to compute Q^2 :

$$Q^2 = |(P_{\nu_{\mu,x}} - P_{\mu_x})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,y}} - P_{\mu_y})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,z}} - P_{\mu_z})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,E}} - P_{\mu_E})^2| \quad (30)$$

Q^2 is reported in units of $(MeV/c)^2$.

The $|t|$ corresponds to the four-momentum transfer from the neutrino, muon, and pion to the nucleus, and is calculated using the equation:

$$|t| = |(Q - P_{\pi})^2| = |(P_{\nu_{\mu}} - P_{\mu} - P_{\pi})^2| \quad (31)$$

This equation is the four-momentum notational form. The code follows the equation below in order to compute $|t|$:

$$|t| = |(P_{\nu_{\mu,x}} - P_{\mu_x} - P_{\pi_x})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,y}} - P_{\mu_y} - P_{\pi_y})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,z}} - P_{\mu_z} - P_{\pi_z})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,E}} - P_{\mu_E} - P_{\pi_E})^2| \quad (32)$$

$|t|$ is reported in units of $(MeV/c)^2$.

A.10 NewANMReinSehgal.C

This file is the macro that corresponds to the "NewANMReinSehgal.h" file, which connects with this file: "SciBooNE_numubar_coh_RooTrack.root". This file performs the main analysis for this generated sample, and then organizes the information into many different histograms. The histograms are then written to a file titled "totalmuoninfoRSBar.root" inside the "ROOTFILES" directory. The "ROOTFILES" directory is included in the SciBooNE-MC repository (it is absolutely pertinent that this directory be located where the macro files are located due to how the calls of the combined data macros reference the now saved histograms).

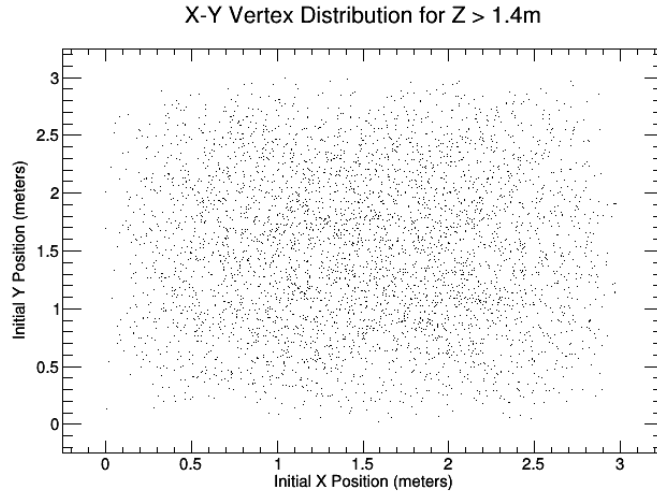


Figure 35: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Rein-Sehgal X-Y vertex distributions for muons that made it to the MRD and penetrated at least to the third layer of steel.

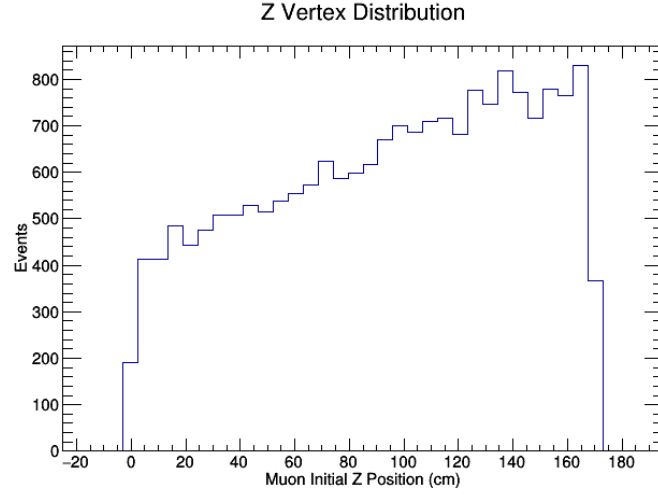


Figure 36: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Rein-Sehgal Z vertex distributions for the interactions.

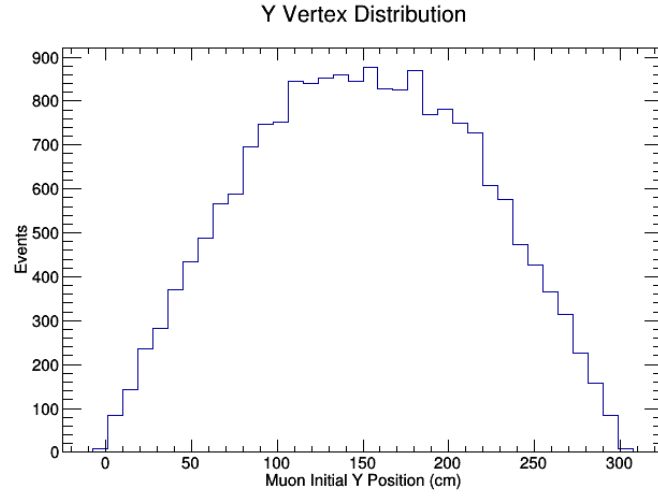


Figure 37: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Rein-Sehgal Y vertex distributions for the interactions.

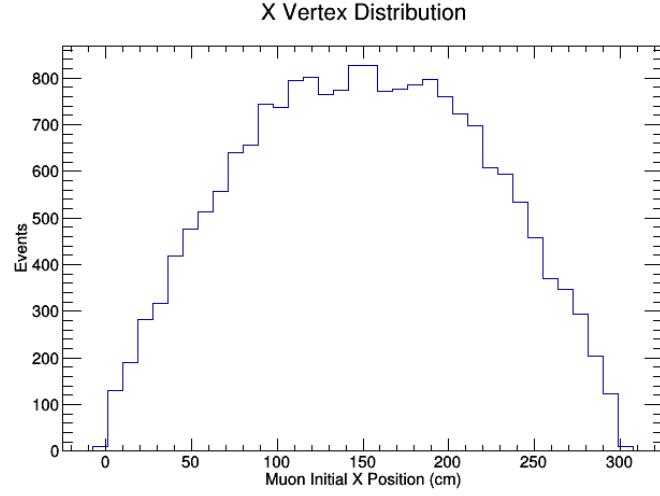


Figure 38: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Rein-Sehgal X vertex distributions for the interactions.

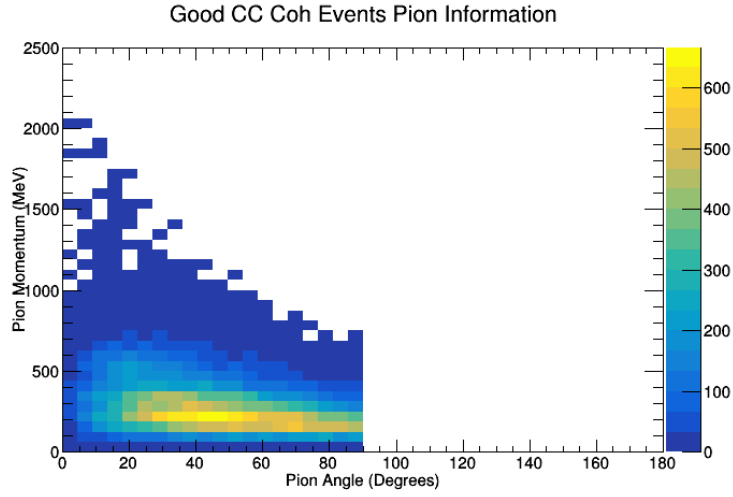


Figure 39: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

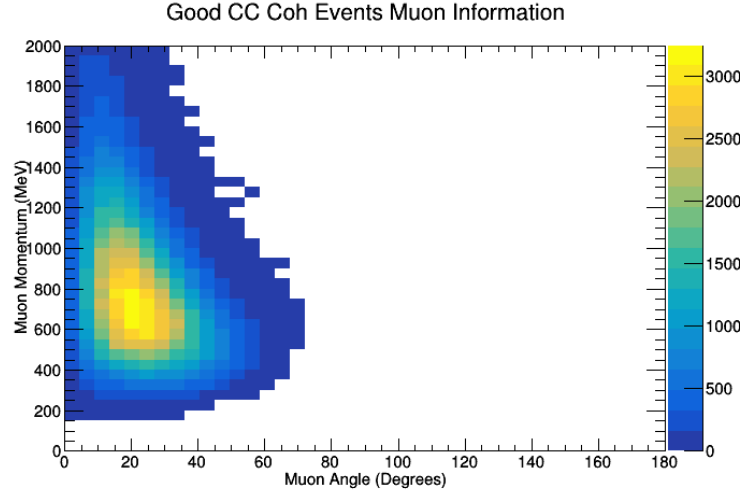


Figure 40: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

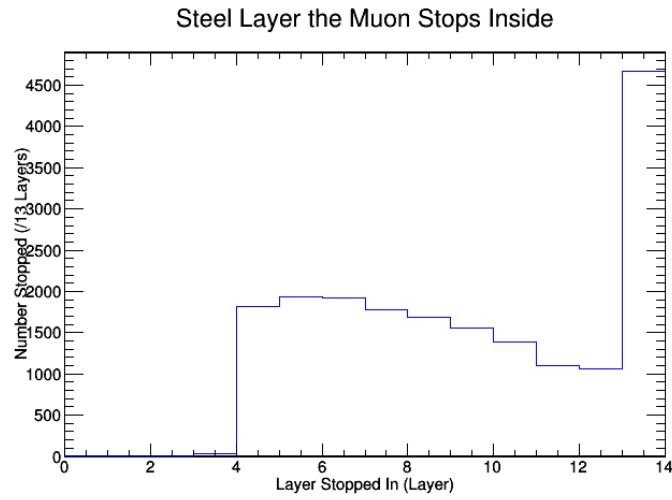


Figure 41: This histogram shows the amount of muons that embedded (or "Stopped") in a corresponding layer of steel in our simulation.

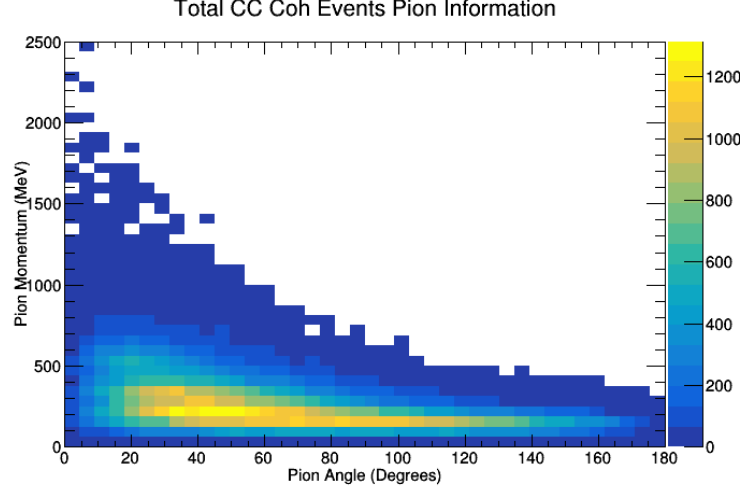


Figure 42: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the total CC Coh Pion events.

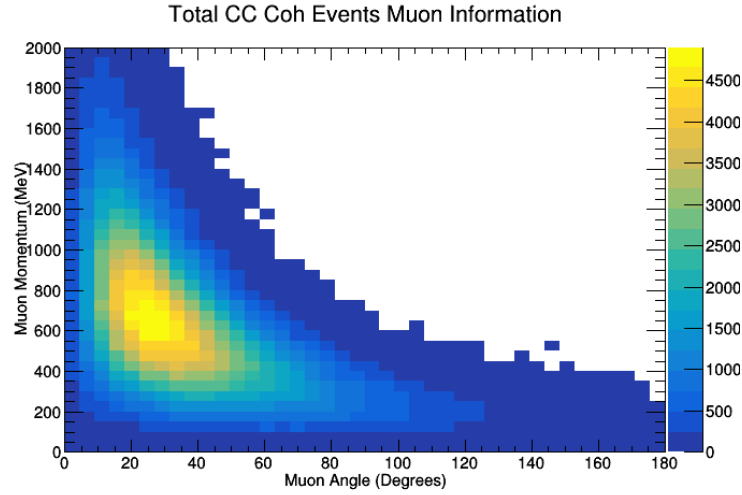


Figure 43: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the total CC Coh Pion events.

The NewANMReinSehgal.C macro also calculates many different quantities for the generated simulation of the events and saves the information in histograms that are later called upon through the plotting macros (which are after all of the analysis macros). The first quantity that is calculated for the different vertexes is the momentum of both the muon and the pion, which are both calculated using the equations:

$$|\vec{p}_\mu| = \sqrt{P_{\mu_x}^2 + P_{\mu_y}^2 + P_{\mu_z}^2} \quad (33)$$

$$|\vec{p}_\pi| = \sqrt{P_{\pi_x}^2 + P_{\pi_y}^2 + P_{\pi_z}^2} \quad (34)$$

The momentum is reported in units of MeV/c .

The next quantity that is calculated in the macro is the angle from the beam-direction for both the muon and the pion, which are labeled as either θ_μ , or θ_π , respectively. The angle from the beam-direction is the same as the angle from the z-direction, and this angle is known as the azimuthal angle. The calculation of the azimuthal angle is slightly more involved than the simple calculation used for finding the magnitude of the momentum of the two particles, and is calculated using the equations:

$$\theta_\mu = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{P_{\mu x}^2 + P_{\mu y}^2}/P_{\mu z}) \quad (35)$$

$$\theta_\pi = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{P_{\pi x}^2 + P_{\pi y}^2}/P_{\pi z}) \quad (36)$$

The angles are reported in units of $^\circ$, and should run from 0° to 180° . In the case of Charged-Current Coherent Pion Production, the angle should never be larger than 90° .

The last two quantities that this analysis macro calculates are the two different types of four-momentum transfers specific to this interaction, which are Q^2 and $|t|$. The Q^2 corresponds to the four-momentum transfer from the neutrino and muon to the nucleus and pion, and is calculated using the equation:

$$Q^2 = |(P_{\nu_\mu} - P_\mu)^2| \quad (37)$$

This equation is the four-momentum notational form. The code follows the equation below in order to compute Q^2 :

$$Q^2 = |(P_{\nu_{\mu,x}} - P_{\mu_x})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,y}} - P_{\mu_y})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,z}} - P_{\mu_z})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,E}} - P_{\mu_E})^2| \quad (38)$$

Q^2 is reported in units of $(MeV/c)^2$.

The $|t|$ corresponds to the four-momentum transfer from the neutrino, muon, and pion to the nucleus, and is calculated using the equation:

$$|t| = |(Q - P_\pi)^2| = |(P_{\nu_\mu} - P_\mu - P_\pi)^2| \quad (39)$$

This equation is the four-momentum notational form. The code follows the equation below in order to compute $|t|$:

$$|t| = |(P_{\nu_{\mu,x}} - P_{\mu_x} - P_{\pi_x})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,y}} - P_{\mu_y} - P_{\pi_y})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,z}} - P_{\mu_z} - P_{\pi_z})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,E}} - P_{\mu_E} - P_{\pi_E})^2| \quad (40)$$

$|t|$ is reported in units of $(MeV/c)^2$.

A.11 NewANMBergerSehgal.C

This file is the macro that corresponds to the "NewANMBergerSehgal.h" file, which connects with this file: "SciBooNE_numubar_coh_RooTrack_NEW.root". This file performs the main analysis for this generated sample, and then organizes the information into many different histograms. The histograms are then written to a file titled "totalmuoninfoBSBar.root" inside the "ROOTFILES" directory. The "ROOTFILES" directory is included in the SciBooNE-MC repository (it is absolutely pertinent that this directory be located where the macro files are located due to how the calls of the combined data macros reference the now saved histograms).

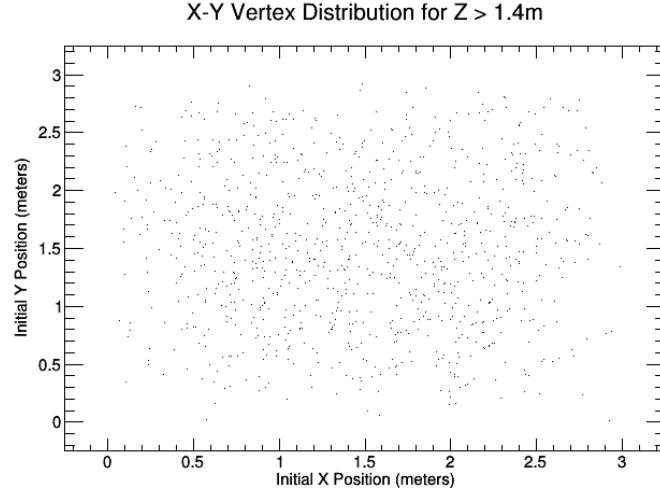


Figure 44: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Berger-Sehgal X-Y vertex distributions for muons that made it to the MRD and penetrated at least to the third layer of steel.

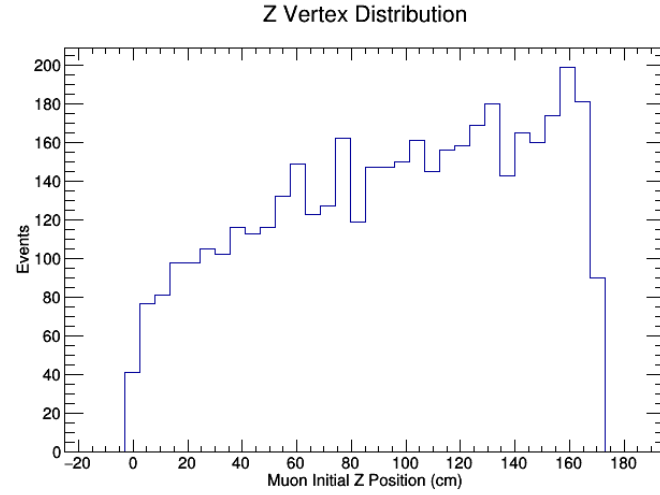


Figure 45: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Berger-Sehgal Z vertex distributions for the interactions.

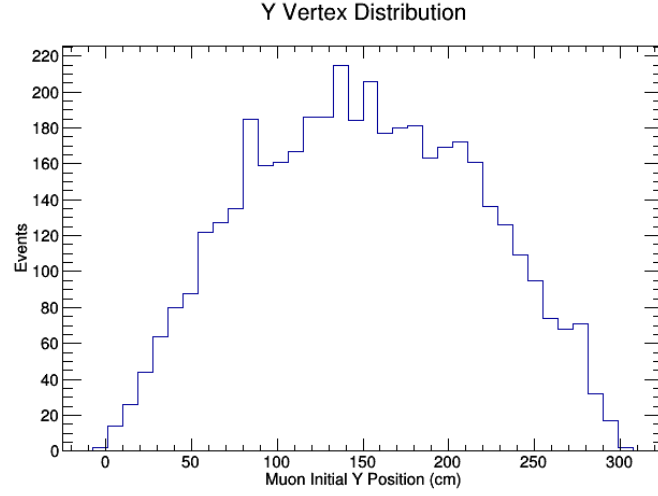


Figure 46: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Berger-Sehgal Y vertex distributions for the interactions.

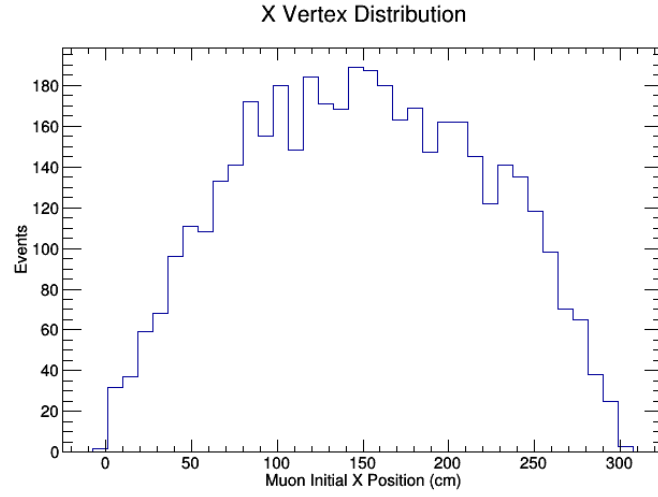


Figure 47: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Berger-Sehgal X vertex distributions for the interactions.

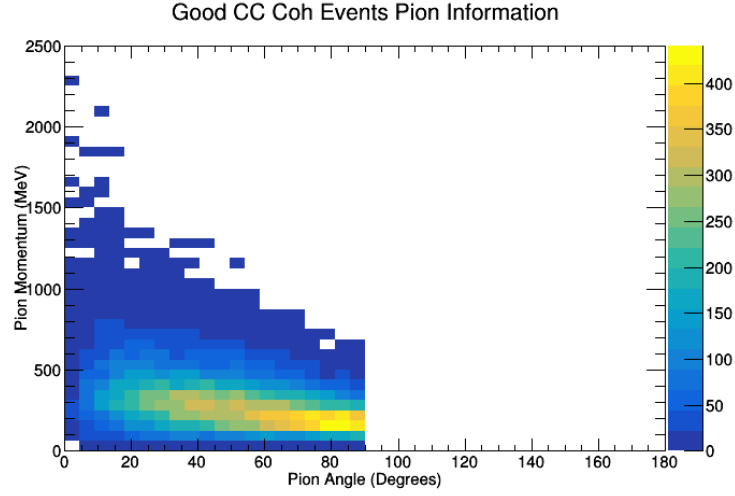


Figure 48: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

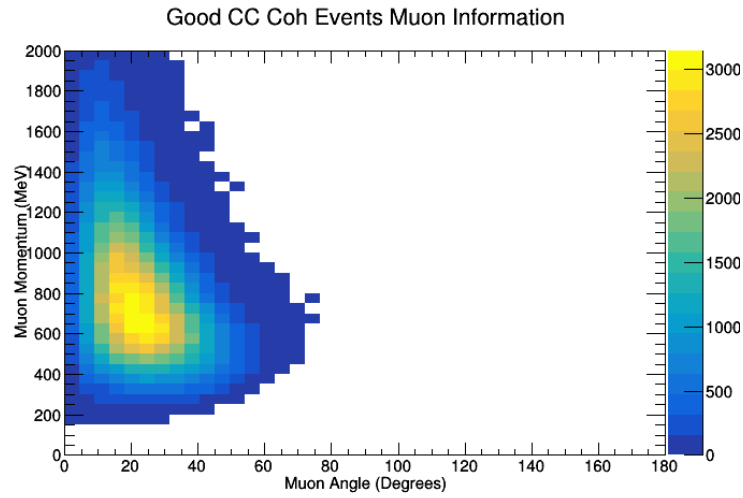


Figure 49: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

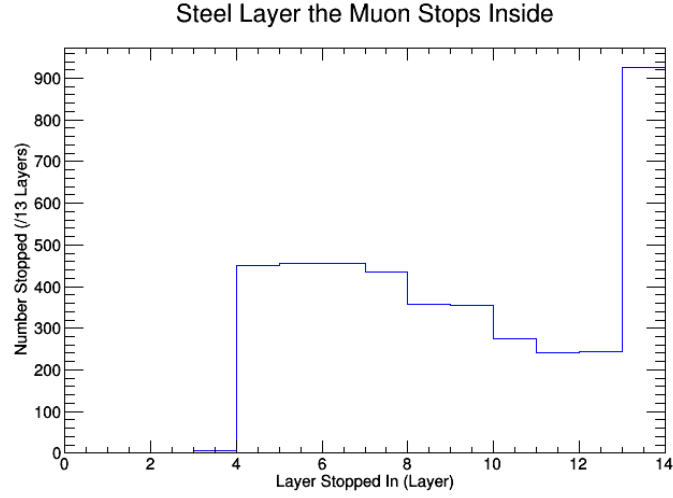


Figure 50: This histogram shows the amount of muons that embedded (or "Stopped") in a corresponding layer of steel in our simulation.

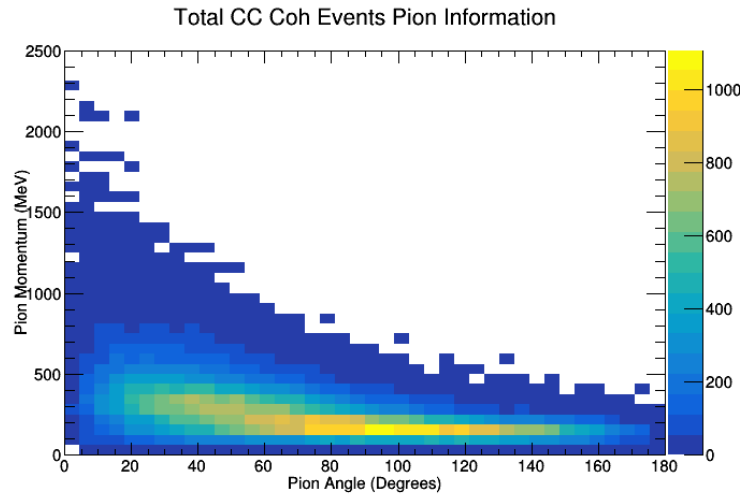


Figure 51: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the total CC Coh Pion events.

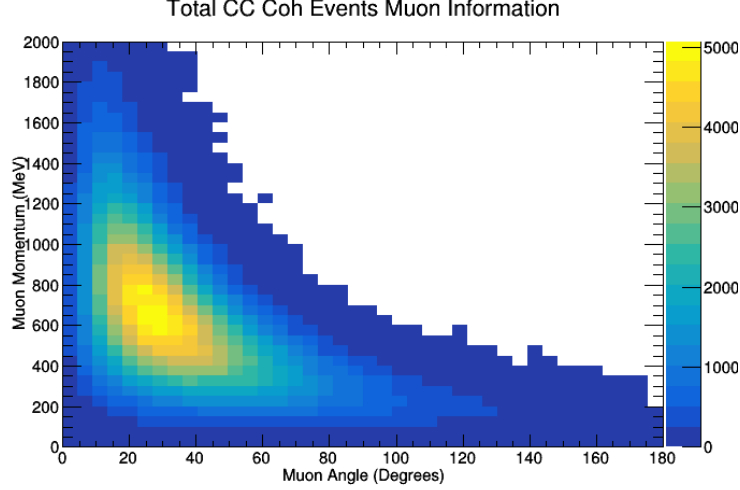


Figure 52: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the total CC Coh Pion events.

The NewANMBergerSehgal.C macro also calculates many different quantities for the generated simulation of the events and saves the information in histograms that are later called upon through the plotting macros (which are after all of the analysis macros). The first quantity that is calculated for the different vertexes is the momentum of both the muon and the pion, which are both calculated using the equations:

$$|\vec{p}_\mu| = \sqrt{P_{\mu_x}^2 + P_{\mu_y}^2 + P_{\mu_z}^2} \quad (41)$$

$$|\vec{p}_\pi| = \sqrt{P_{\pi_x}^2 + P_{\pi_y}^2 + P_{\pi_z}^2} \quad (42)$$

The momentum is reported in units of MeV/c .

The next quantity that is calculated in the macro is the angle from the beam-direction for both the muon and the pion, which are labeled as either θ_μ , or θ_π , respectively. The angle from the beam-direction is the same as the angle from the z-direction, and this angle is known as the azimuthal angle. The calculation of the azimuthal angle is slightly more involved than the simple calculation used for finding the magnitude of the momentum of the two particles, and is calculated using the equations:

$$\theta_\mu = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{P_{\mu_x}^2 + P_{\mu_y}^2}/P_{\mu_z}) \quad (43)$$

$$\theta_\pi = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{P_{\pi_x}^2 + P_{\pi_y}^2}/P_{\pi_z}) \quad (44)$$

The angles are reported in units of $^\circ$, and should run from 0° to 180° . In the case of Charged-Current Coherent Pion Production, the angle should never be larger than 90° .

The last two quantities that this analysis macro calculates are the two different types of four-momentum transfers specific to this interaction, which are Q^2 and $|t|$. The Q^2 corresponds to the four-momentum transfer from the neutrino and muon to the nucleus and pion, and is calculated using the equation:

$$Q^2 = |(P_{\nu_\mu} - P_\mu)^2| \quad (45)$$

This equation is the four-momentum notational form. The code follows the equation below in order to compute Q^2 :

$$Q^2 = |(P_{\nu_{\mu,x}} - P_{\mu_x})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,y}} - P_{\mu_y})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,z}} - P_{\mu_z})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,E}} - P_{\mu_E})^2| \quad (46)$$

Q^2 is reported in units of $(MeV/c)^2$.

The $|t|$ corresponds to the four-momentum transfer from the neutrino, muon, and pion to the nucleus, and is calculated using the equation:

$$|t| = |(Q - P_{\pi})^2| = |(P_{\nu_{\mu}} - P_{\mu} - P_{\pi})^2| \quad (47)$$

This equation is the four-momentum notational form. The code follows the equation below in order to compute $|t|$:

$$|t| = |(P_{\nu_{\mu,x}} - P_{\mu_x} - P_{\pi_x})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,y}} - P_{\mu_y} - P_{\pi_y})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,z}} - P_{\mu_z} - P_{\pi_z})^2 + (P_{\nu_{\mu,E}} - P_{\mu_E} - P_{\pi_E})^2| \quad (48)$$

$|t|$ is reported in units of $(MeV/c)^2$.

A.12 NMCombinedPlots.C

I need to come back and insert all of my images here.

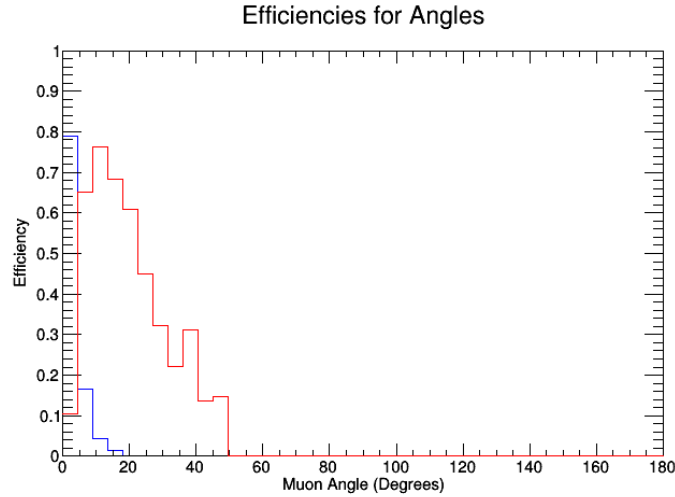


Figure 53

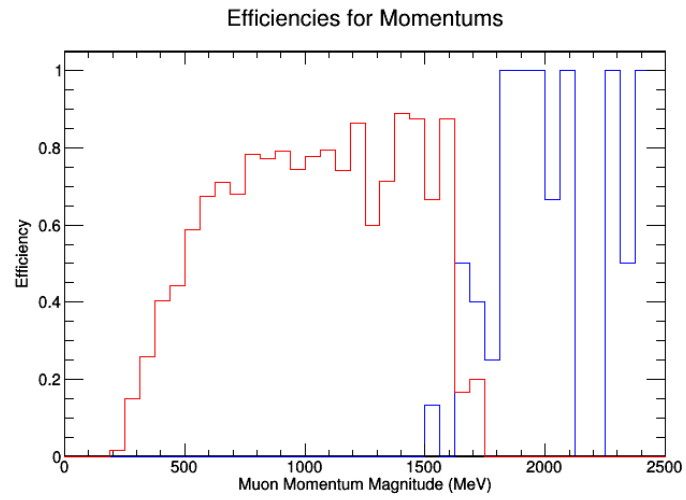


Figure 54

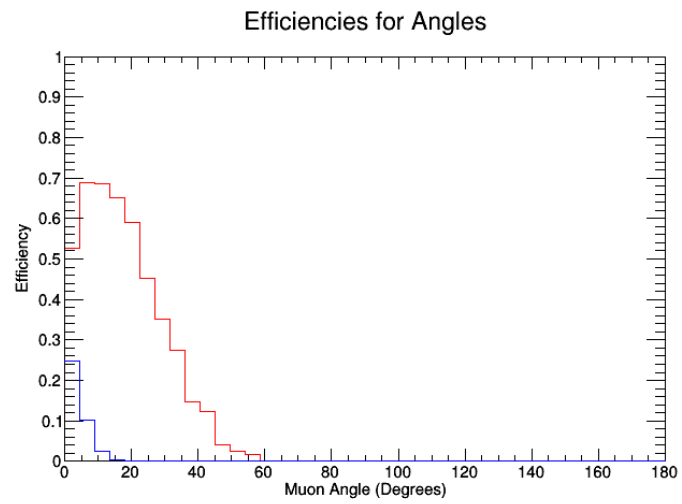


Figure 55

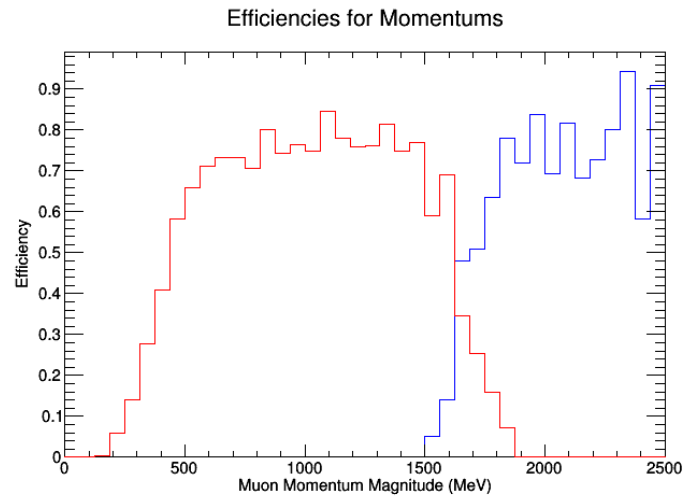


Figure 56

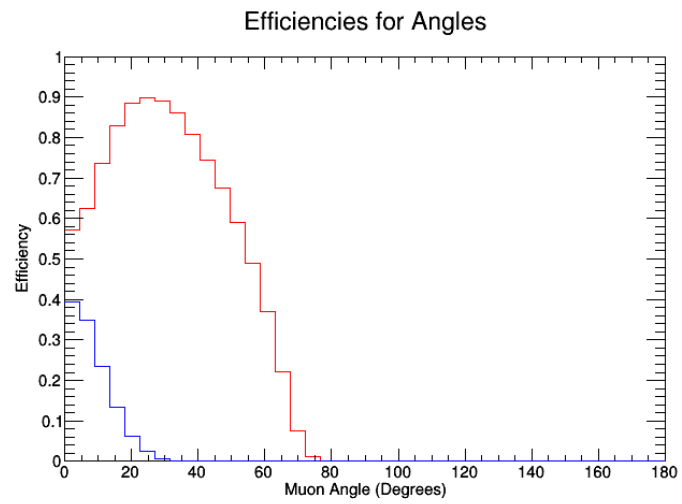


Figure 57

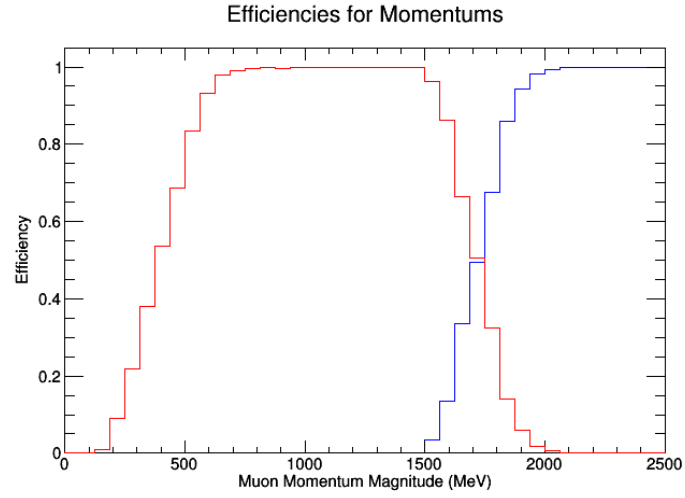


Figure 58

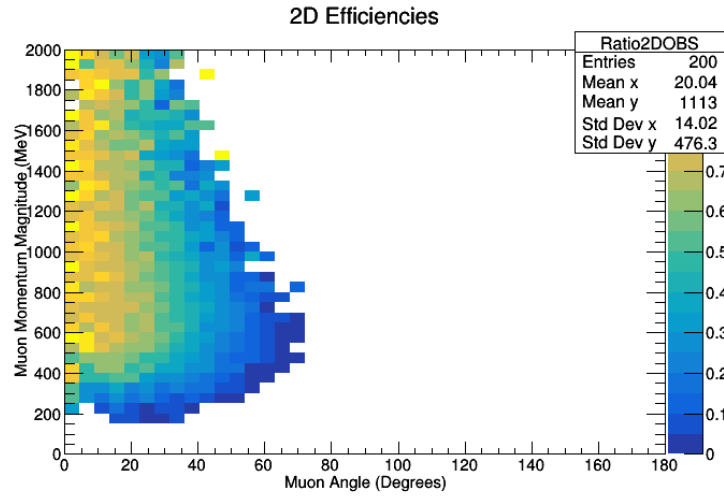


Figure 59

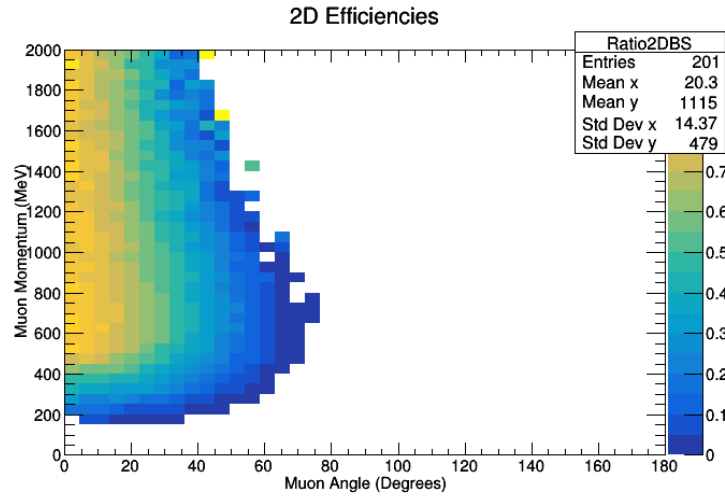


Figure 60

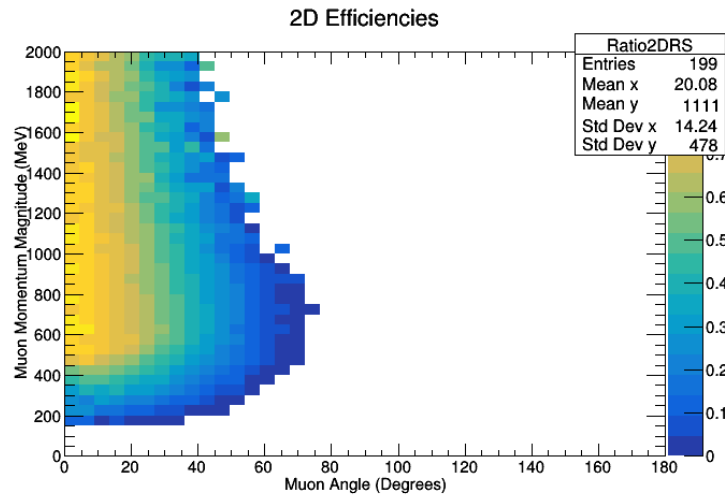


Figure 61

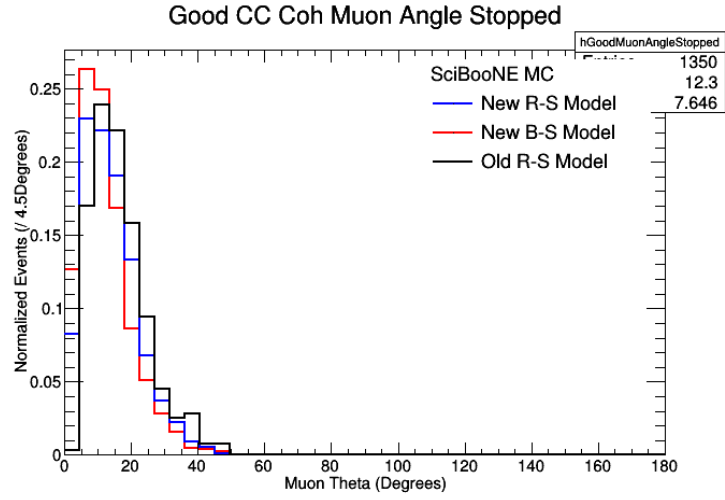


Figure 62

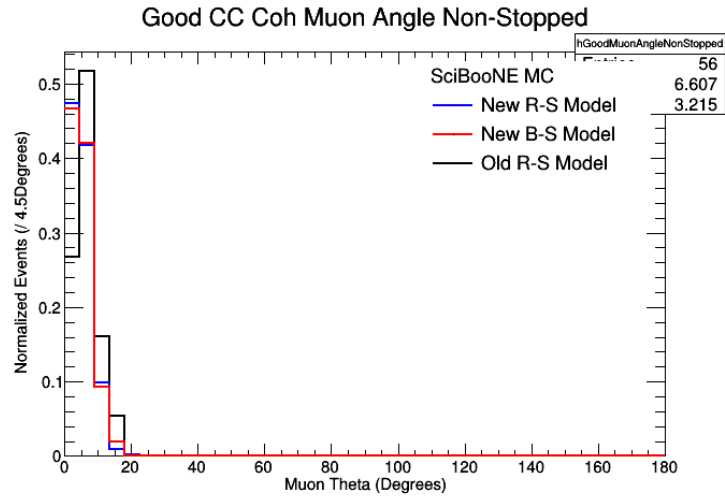


Figure 63

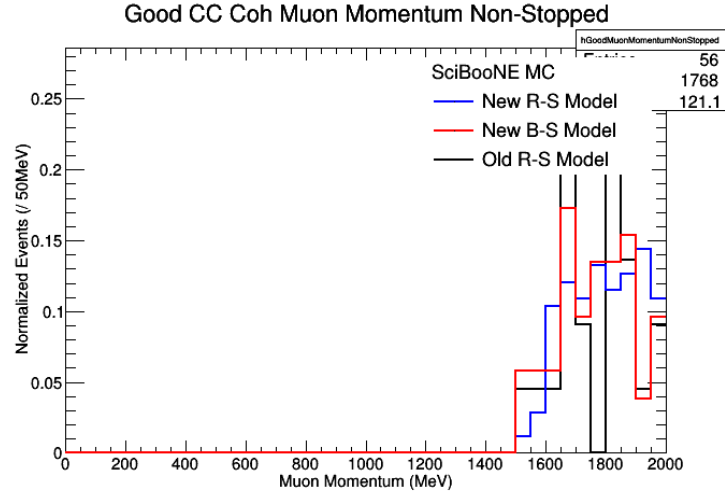


Figure 64

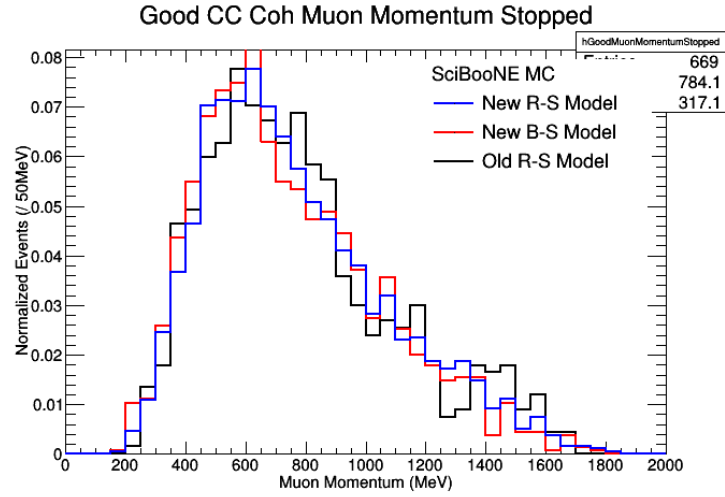


Figure 65

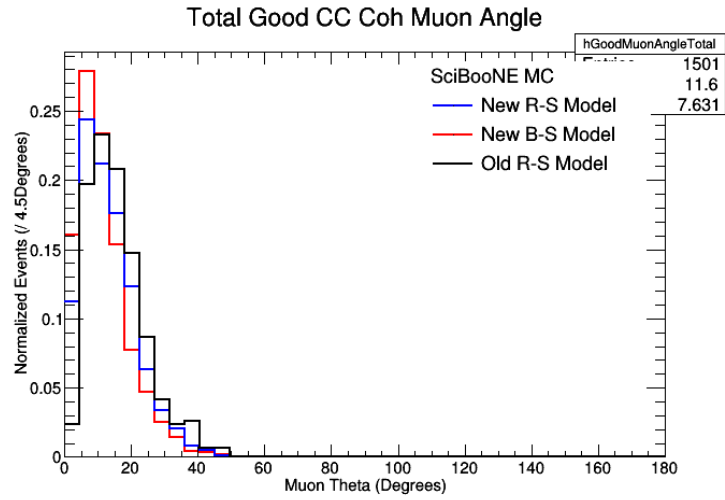


Figure 66

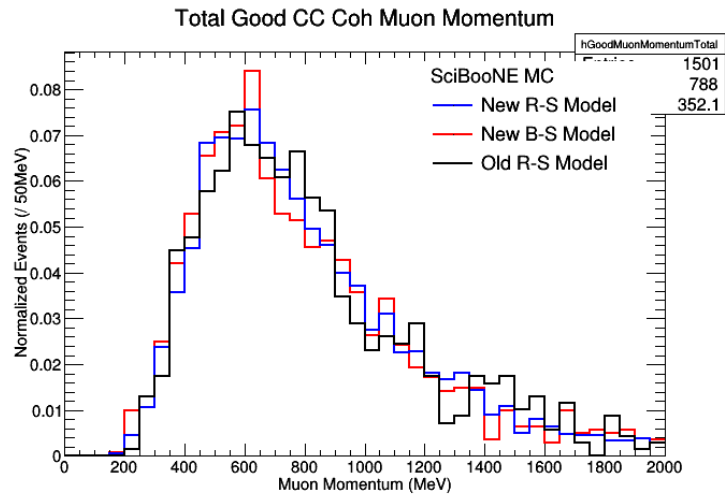


Figure 67

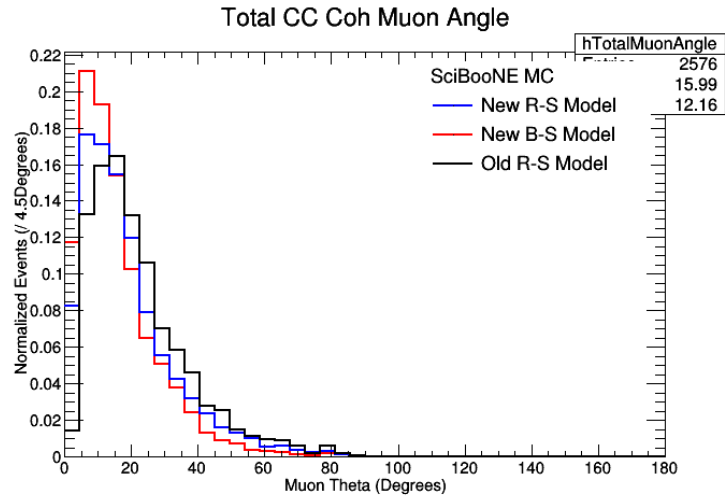


Figure 68

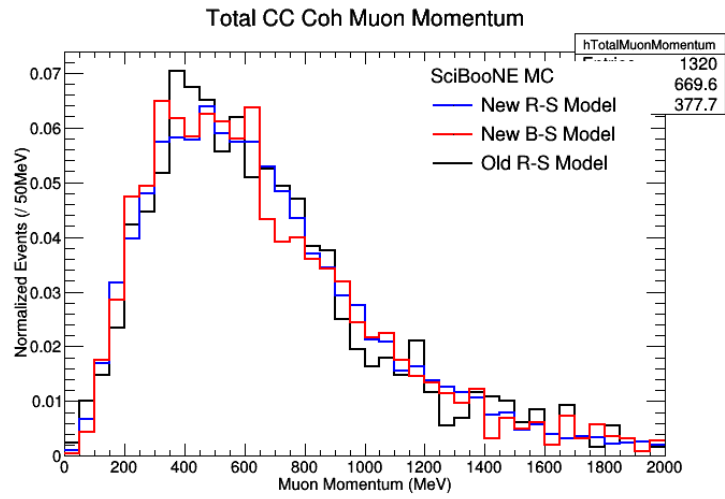


Figure 69

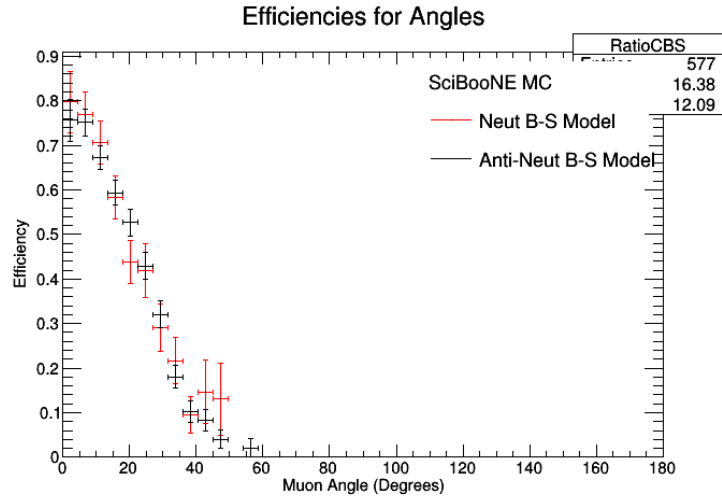


Figure 70

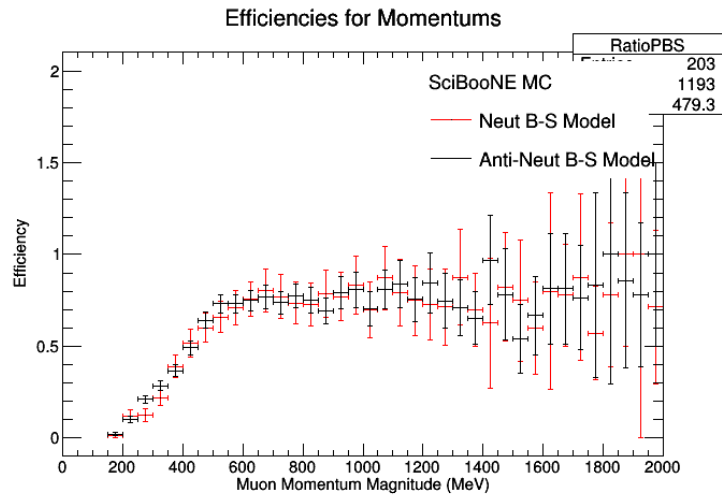


Figure 71

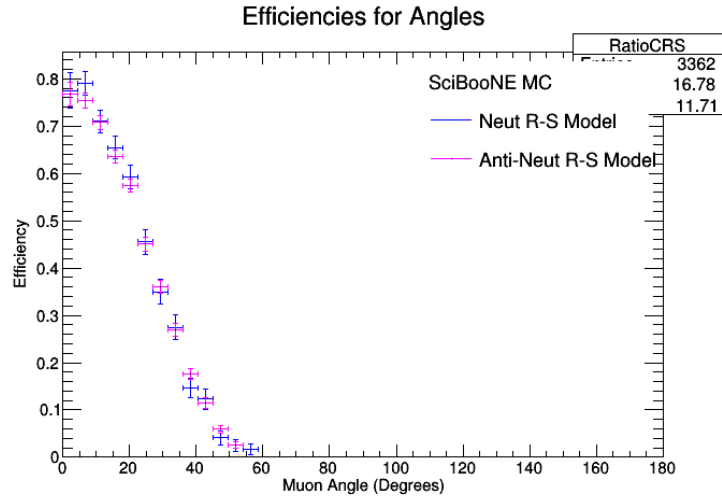


Figure 72

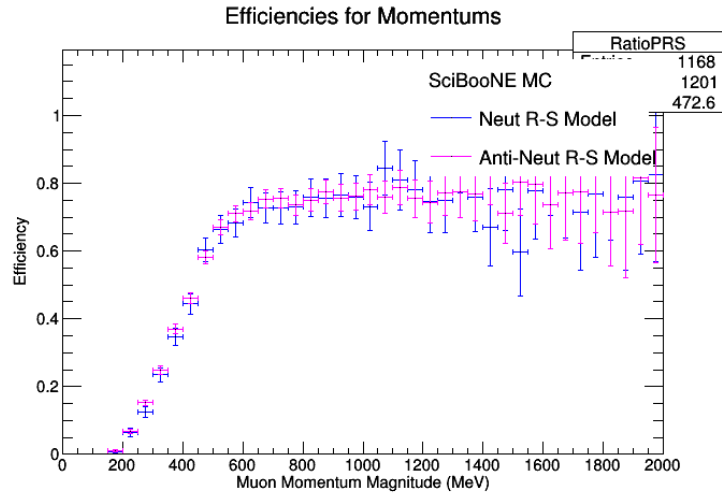


Figure 73

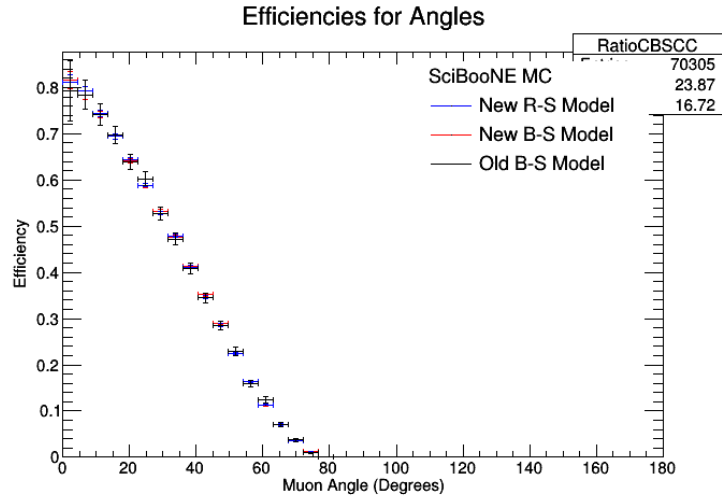


Figure 74

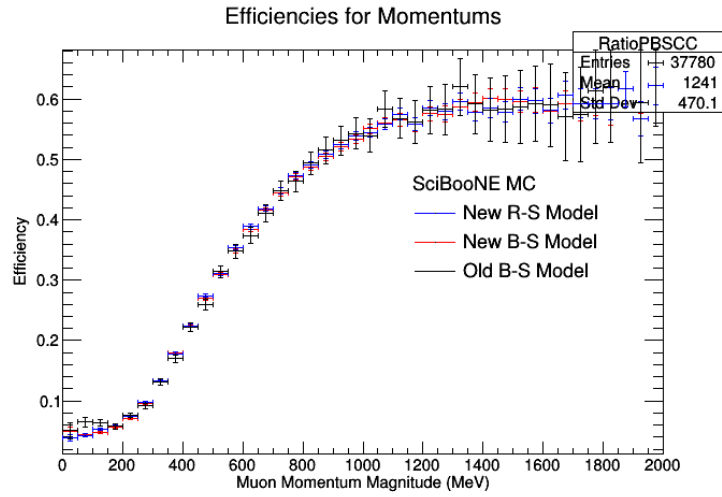


Figure 75

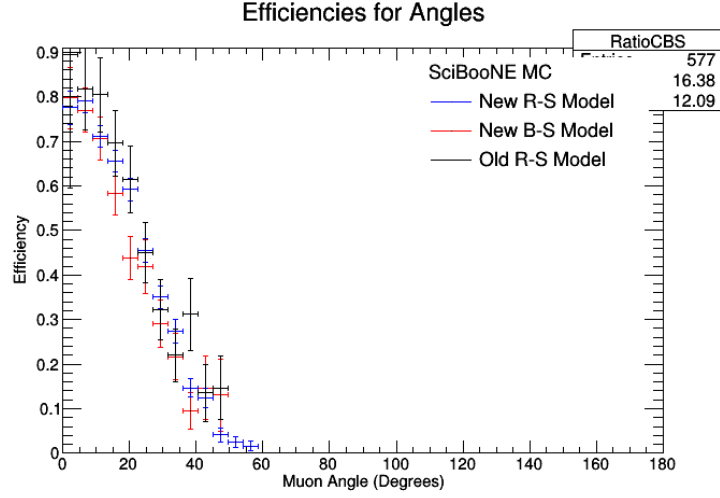


Figure 76

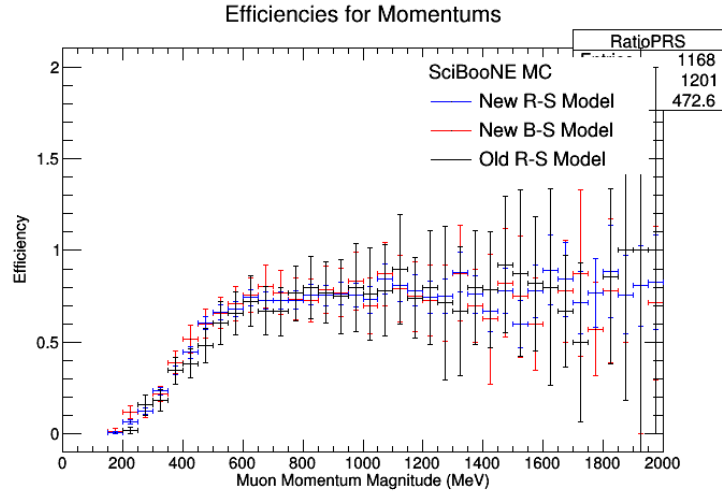


Figure 77

A.13 NMPionPlotting.C

I need to come back and insert all of my images here.

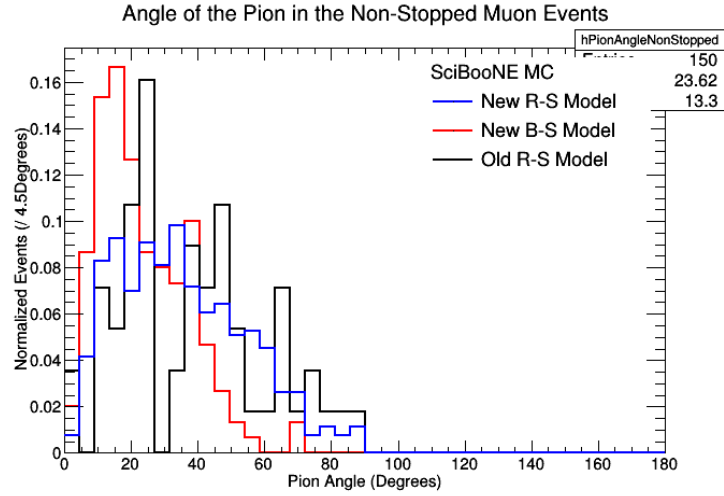


Figure 78

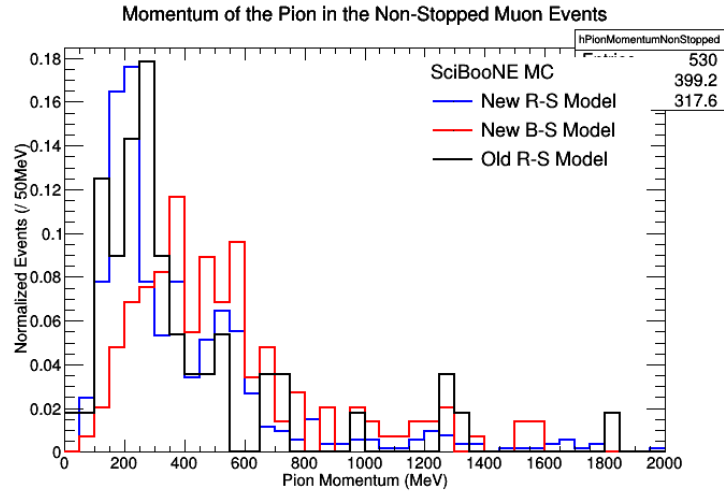


Figure 79

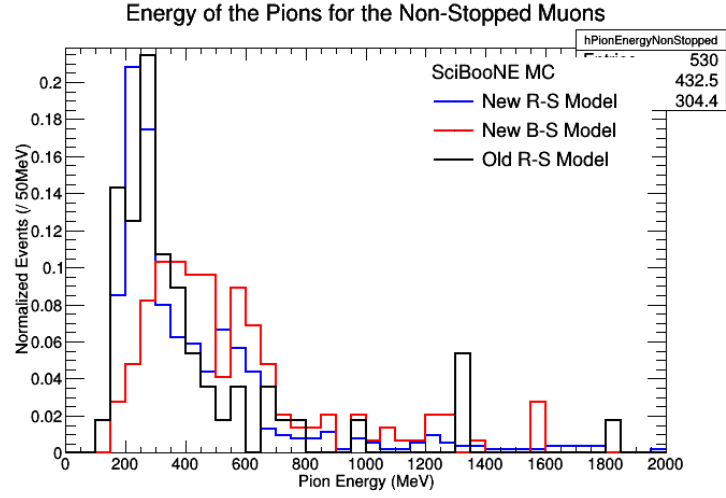


Figure 80

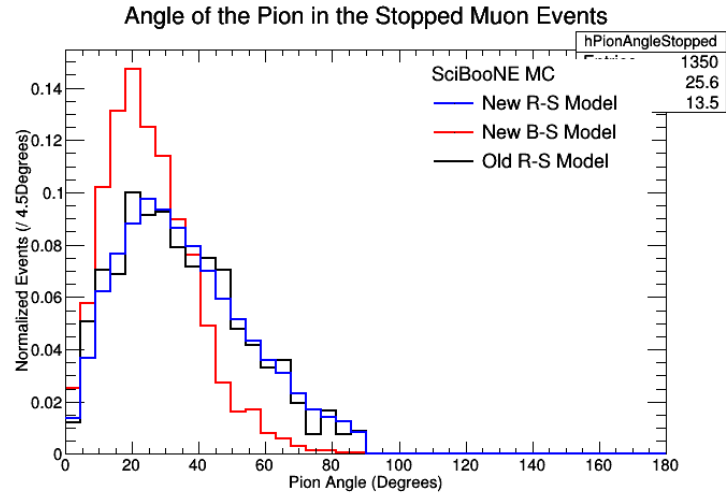


Figure 81

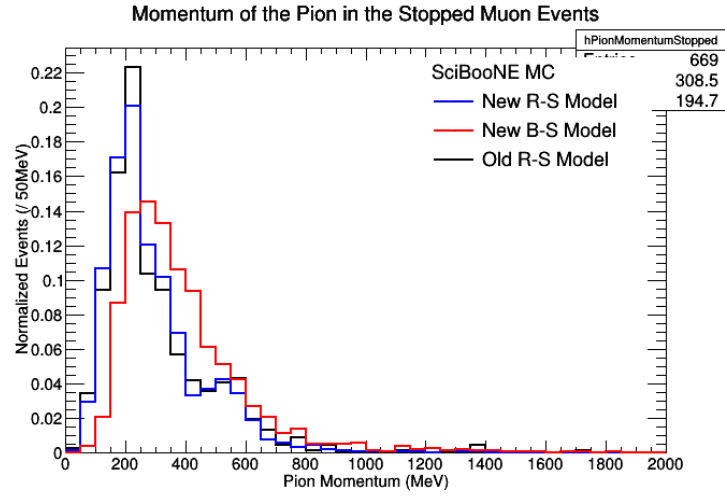


Figure 82

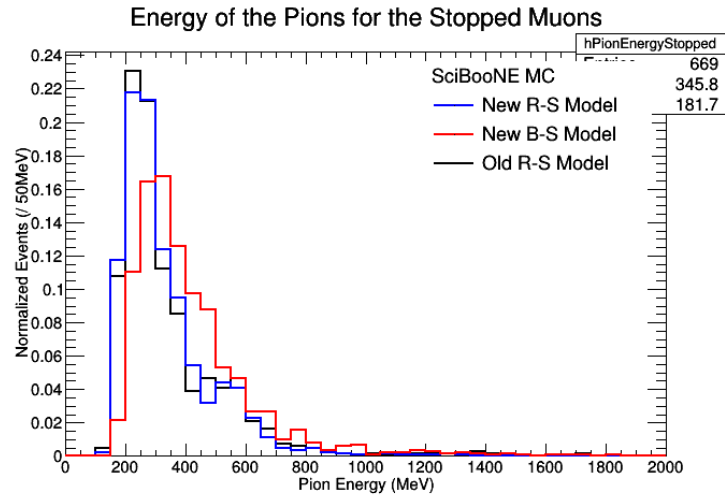


Figure 83

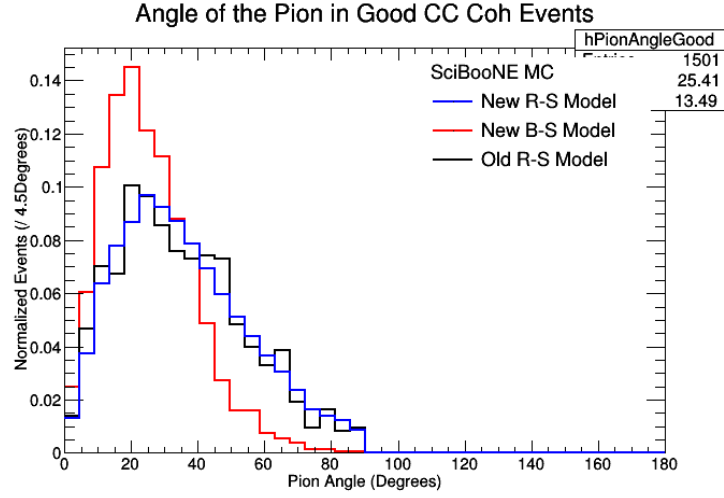


Figure 84

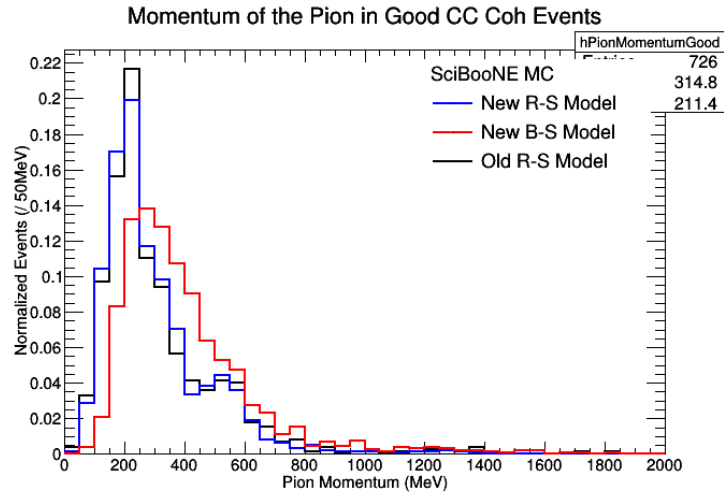


Figure 85

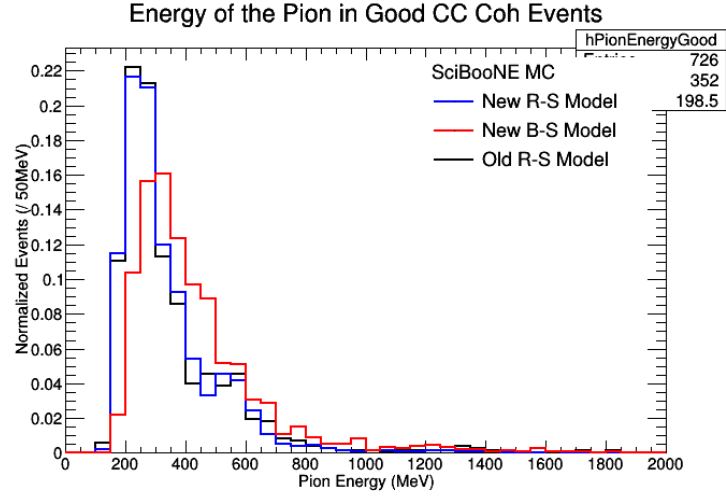


Figure 86

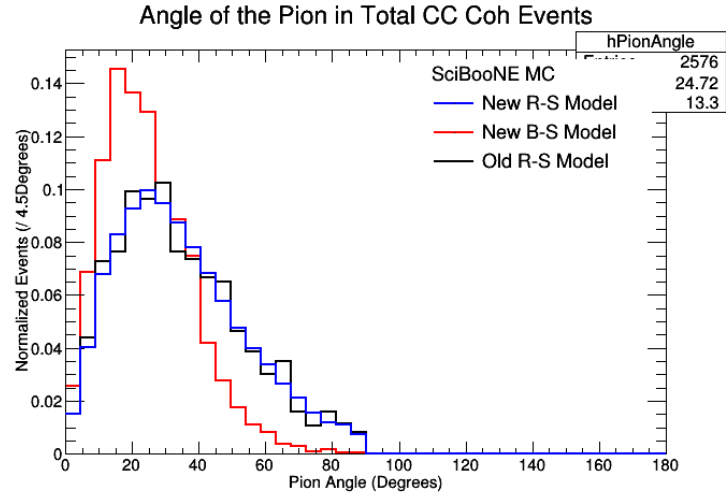


Figure 87

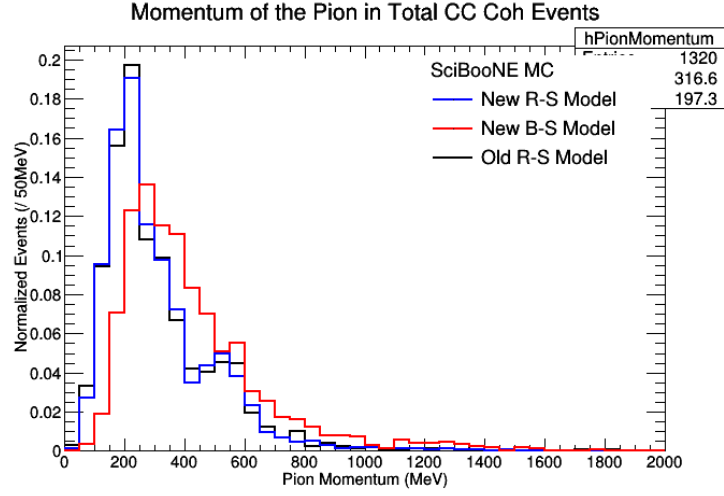


Figure 88

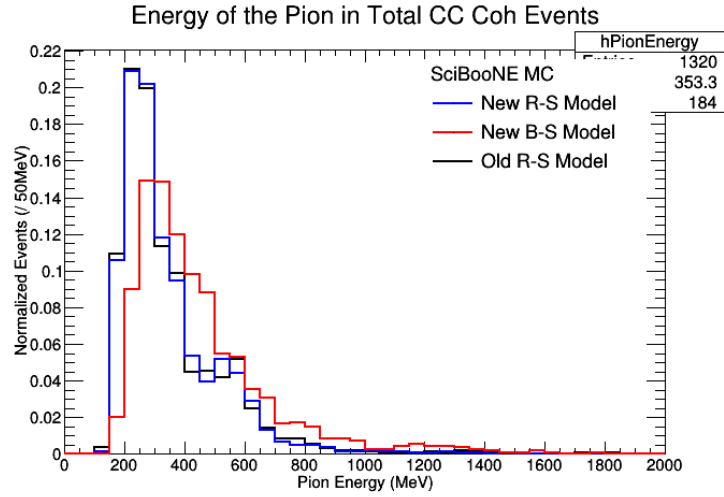


Figure 89

A.14 NMFourSquaredPlotting.C

I need to come back and insert all of my images here.

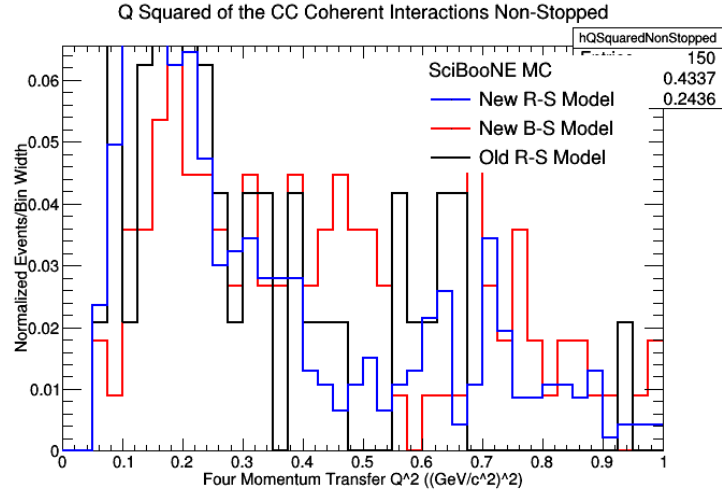


Figure 90

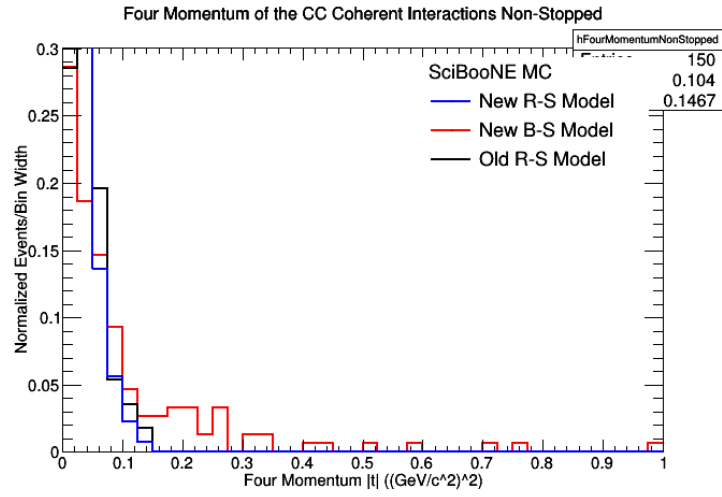


Figure 91

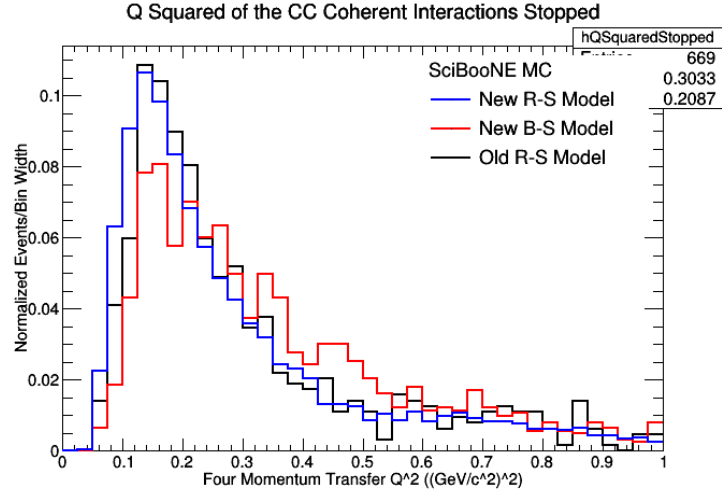


Figure 92

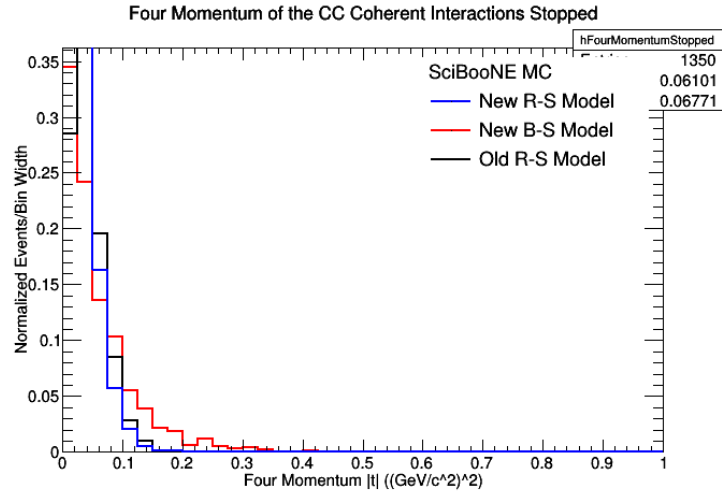


Figure 93

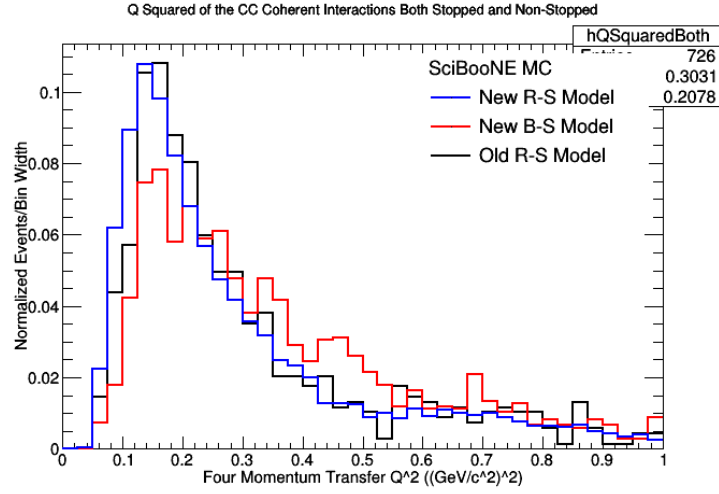


Figure 94

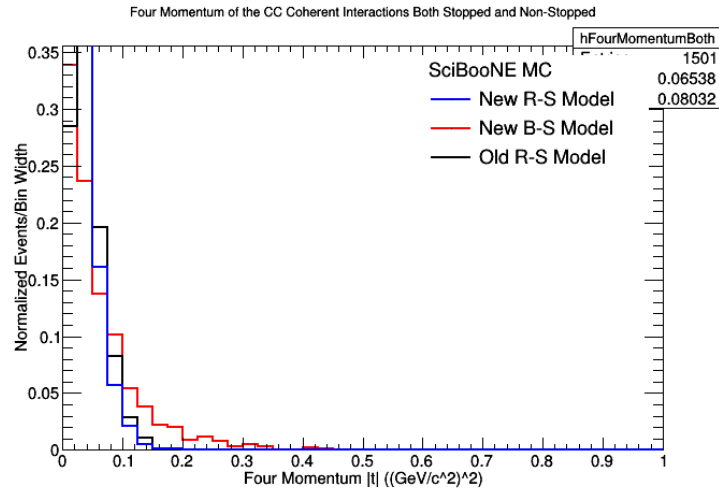


Figure 95

A.15 ANMCombinedPlots.C

I need to come back and insert all of my images here.

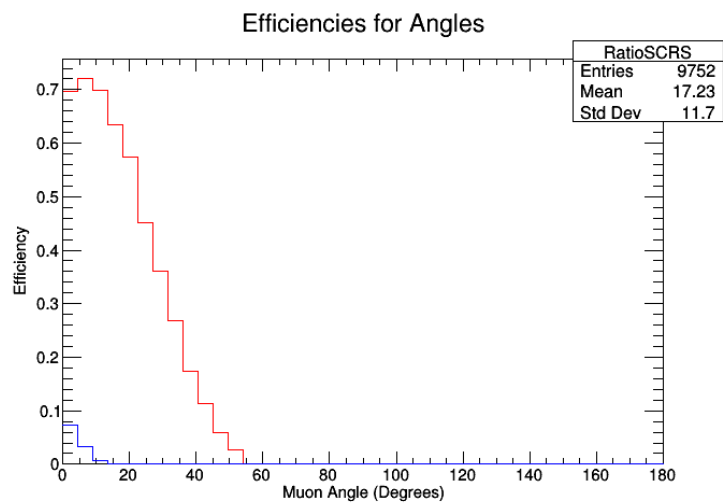


Figure 96

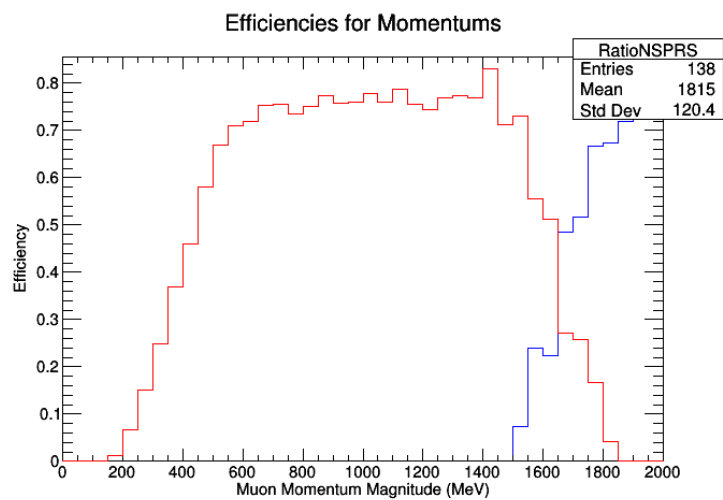


Figure 97

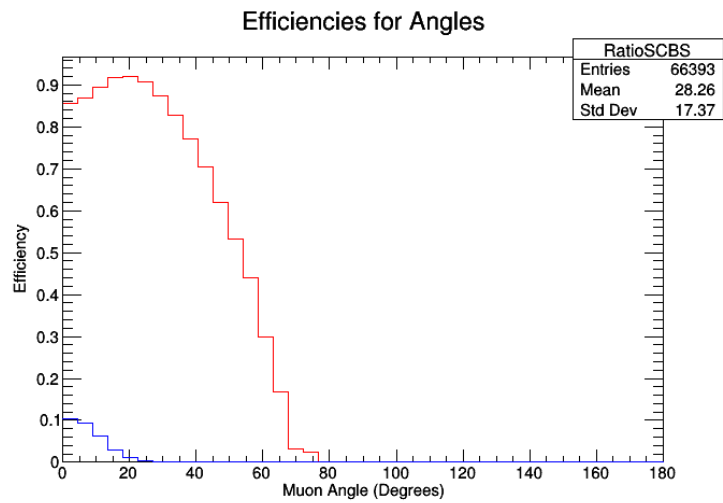


Figure 98

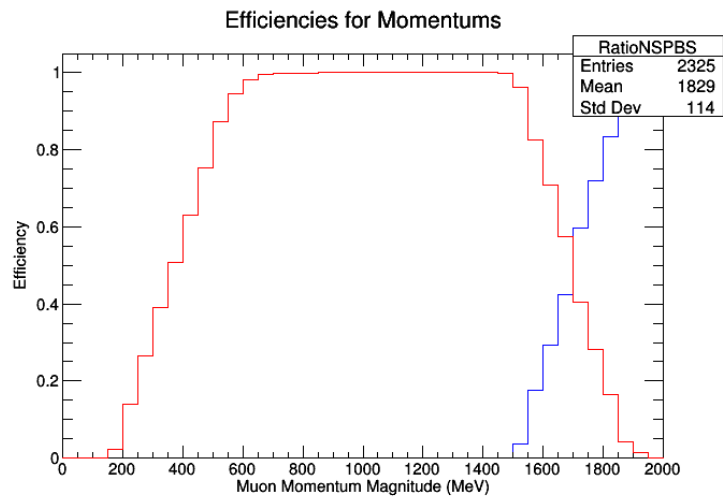


Figure 99

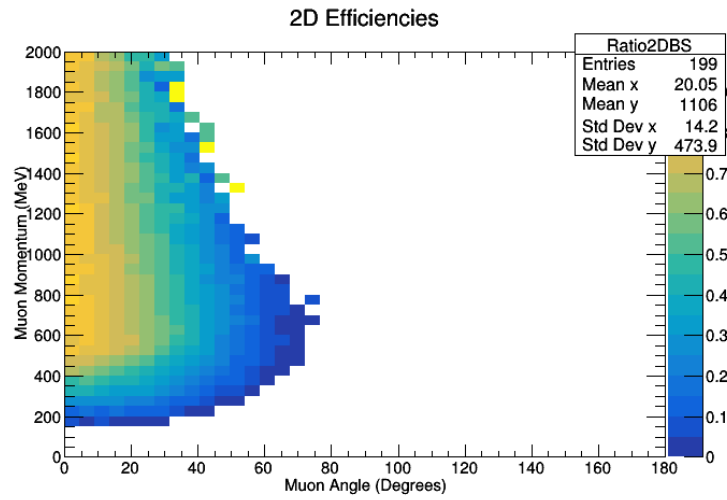


Figure 100

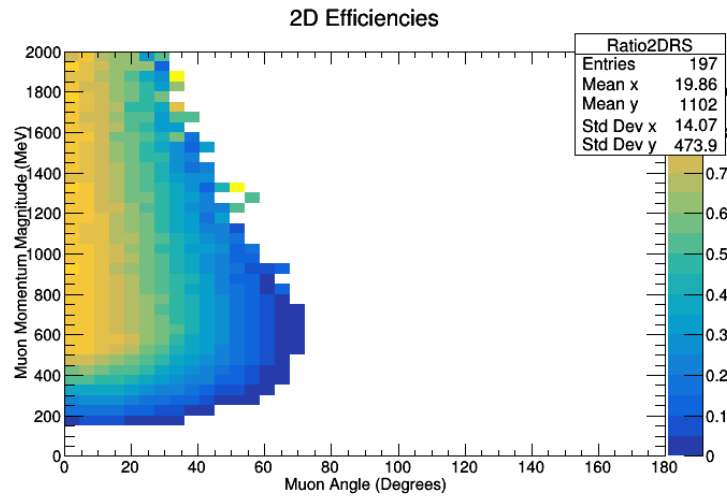


Figure 101

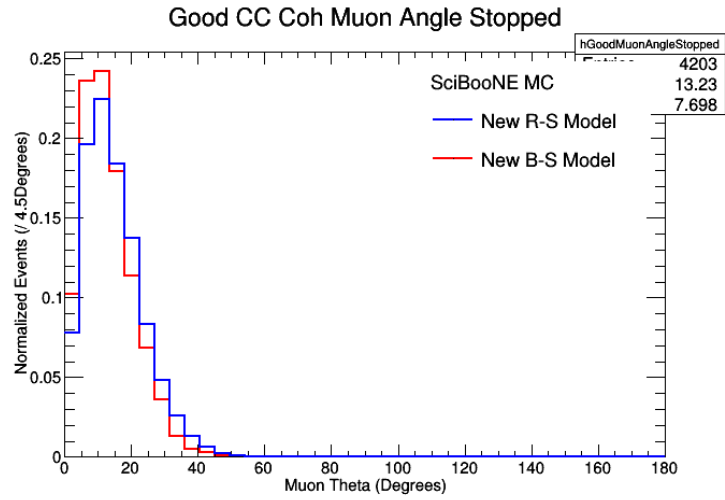


Figure 102

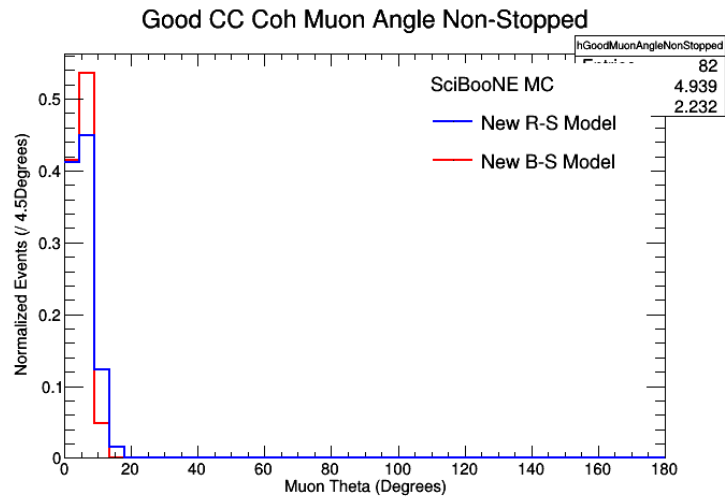


Figure 103

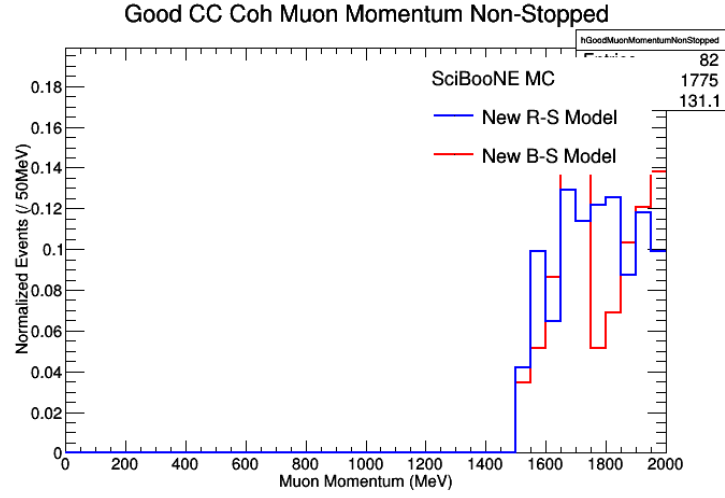


Figure 104

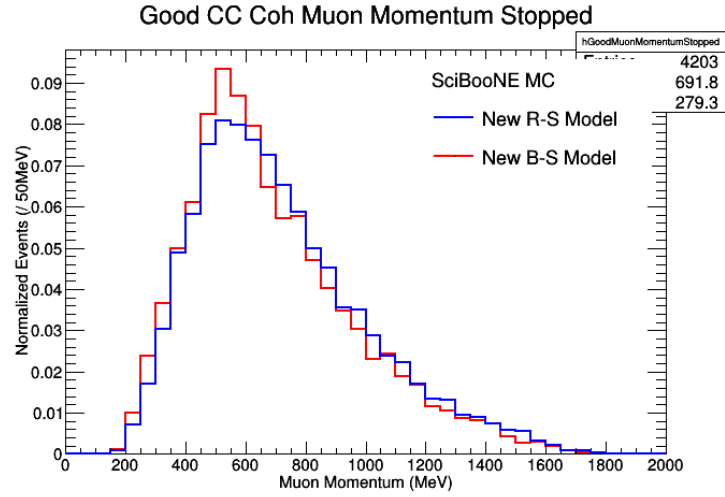


Figure 105

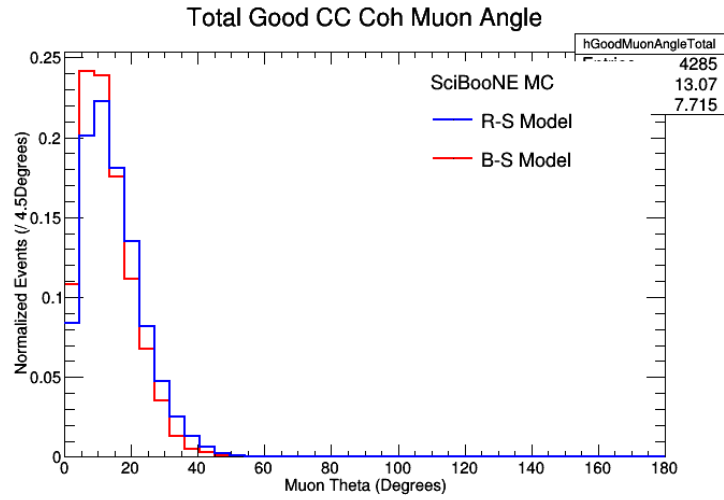


Figure 106

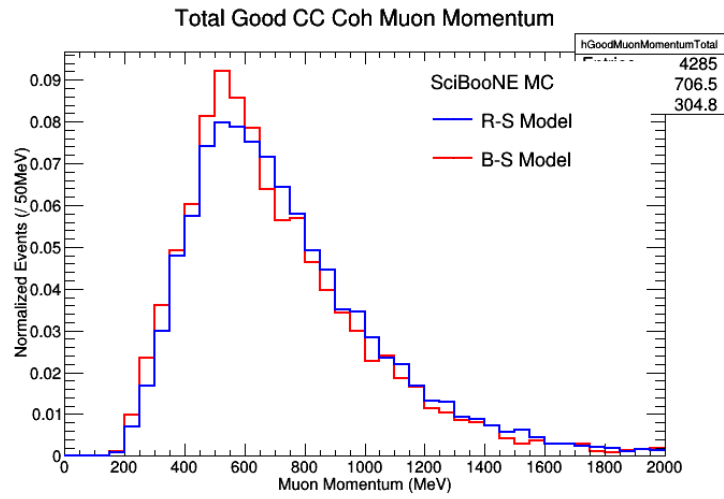


Figure 107

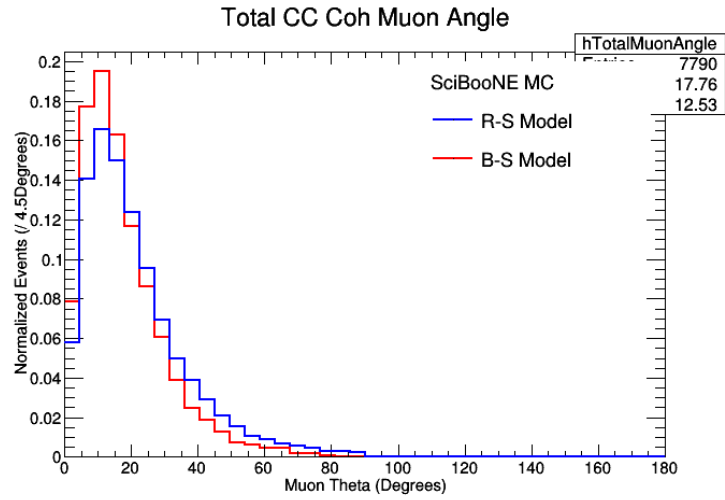


Figure 108

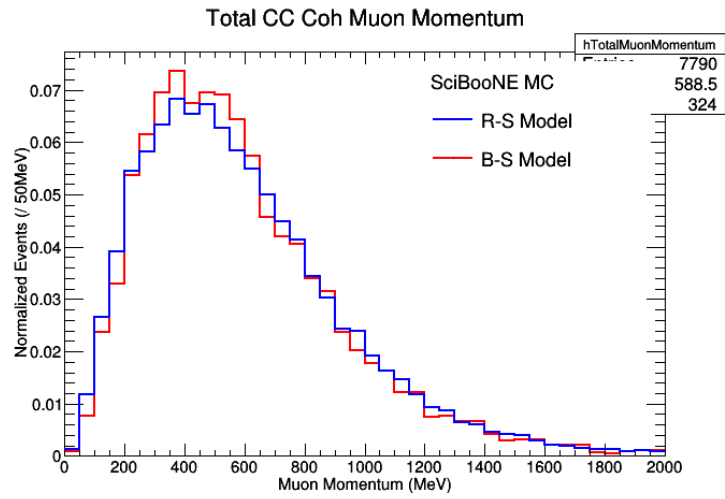


Figure 109

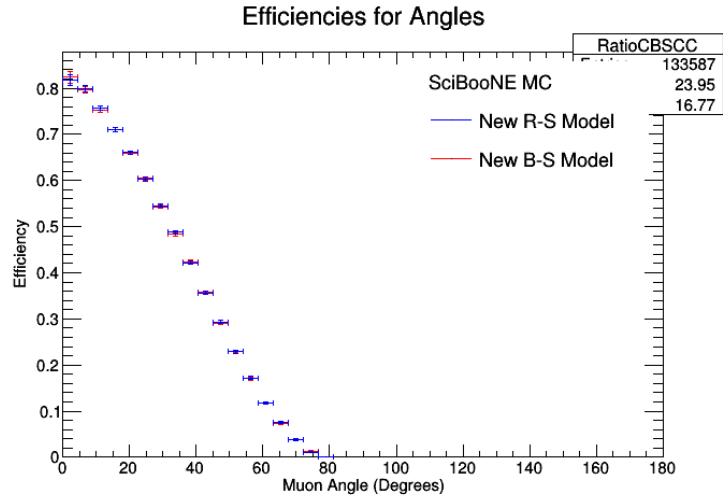


Figure 110

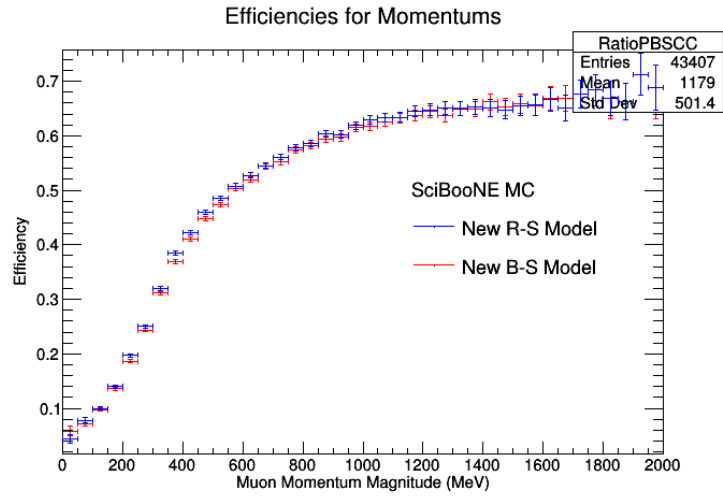


Figure 111

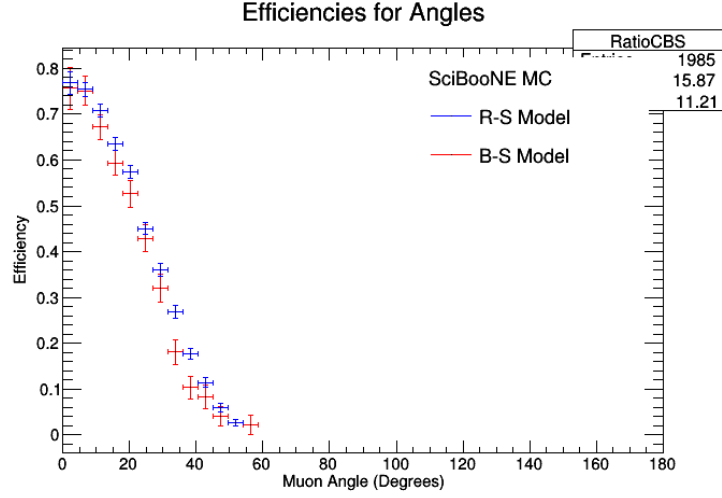


Figure 112

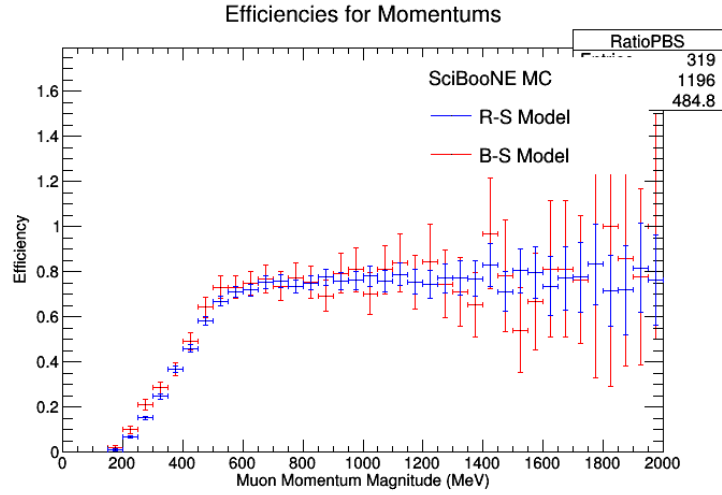


Figure 113

A.16 ANMPionPlotting.C

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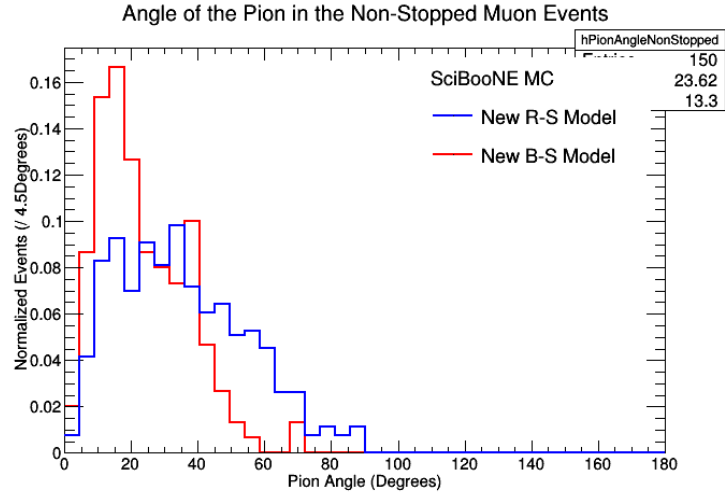


Figure 114

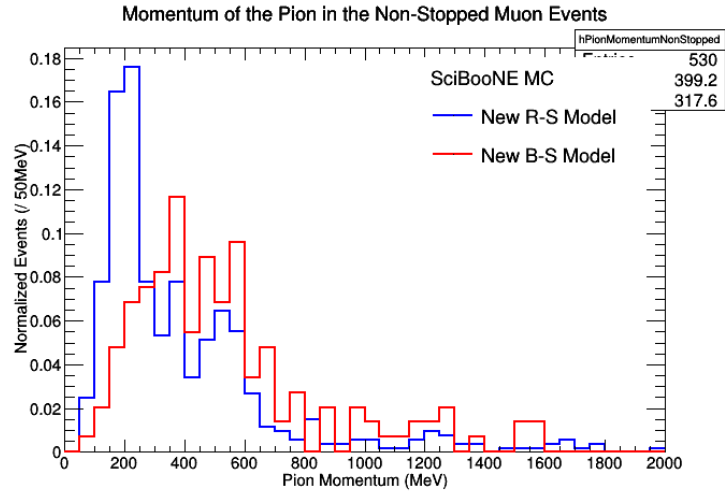


Figure 115

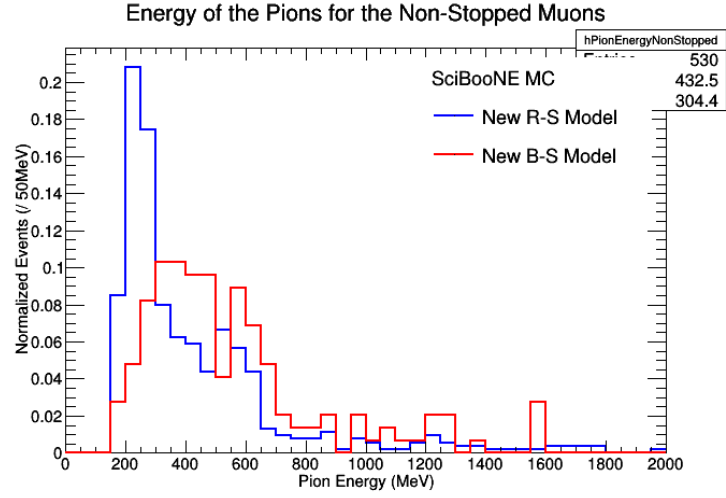


Figure 116

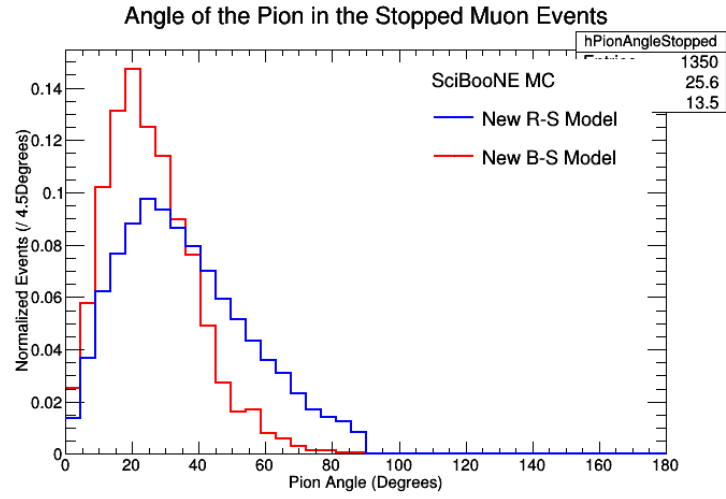


Figure 117

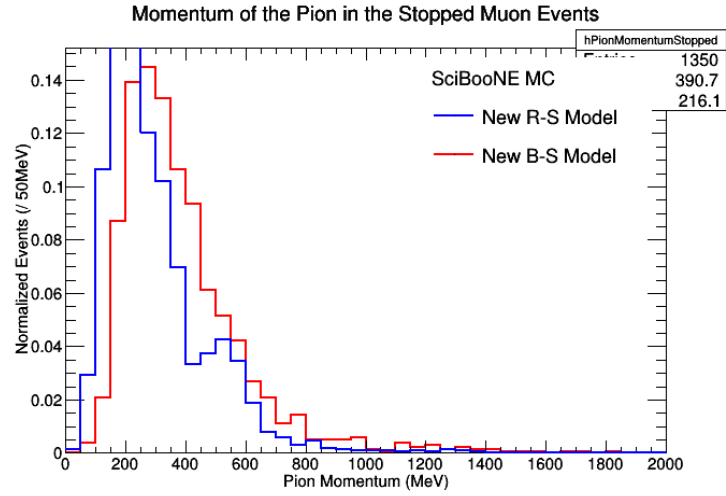


Figure 118

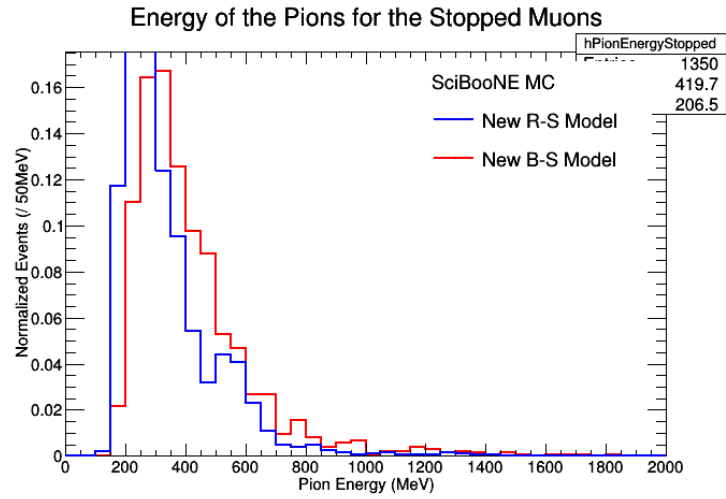


Figure 119

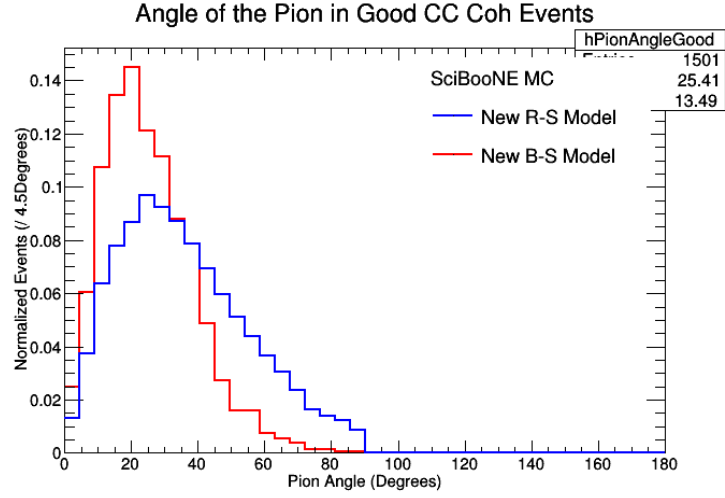


Figure 120

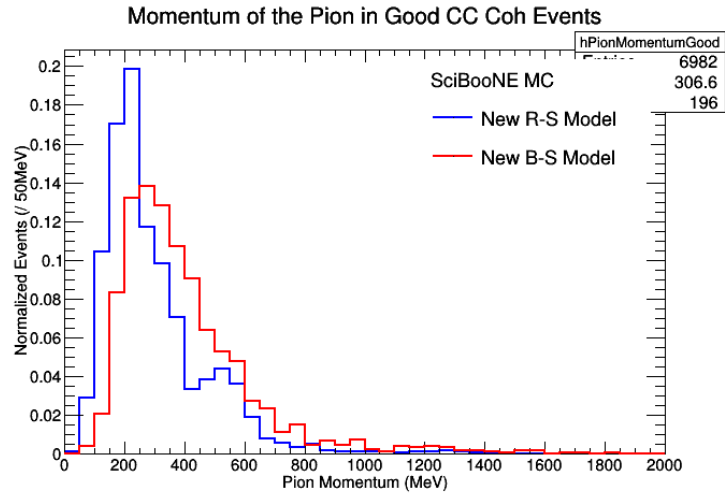


Figure 121

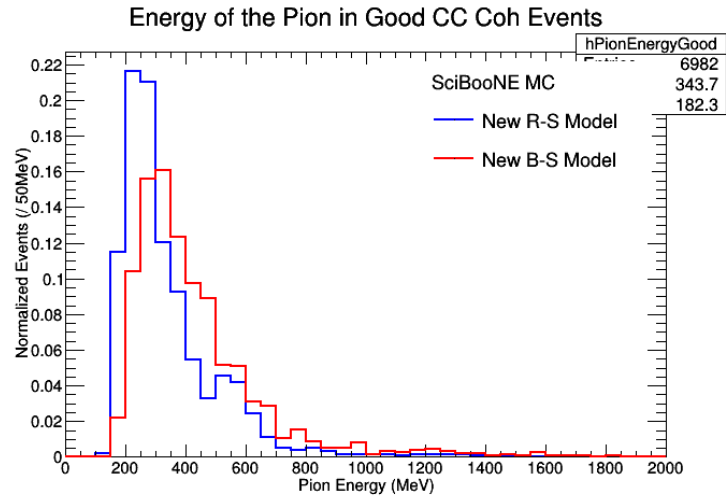


Figure 122

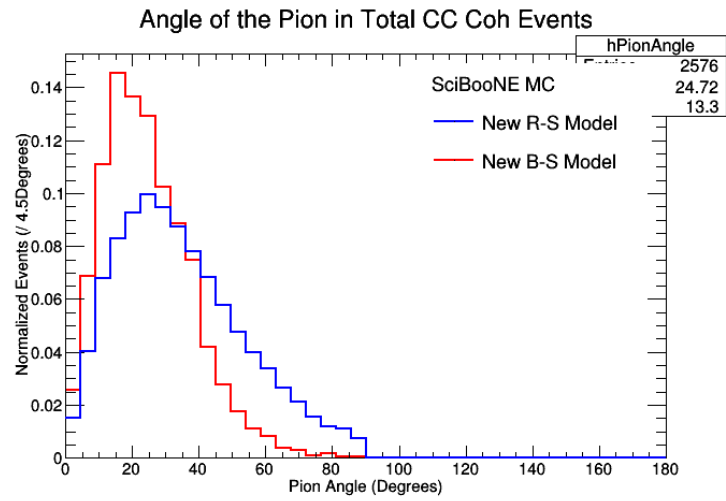


Figure 123

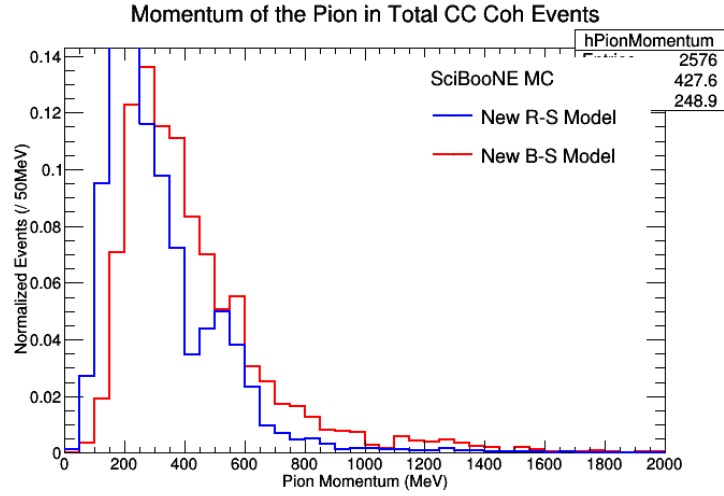


Figure 124

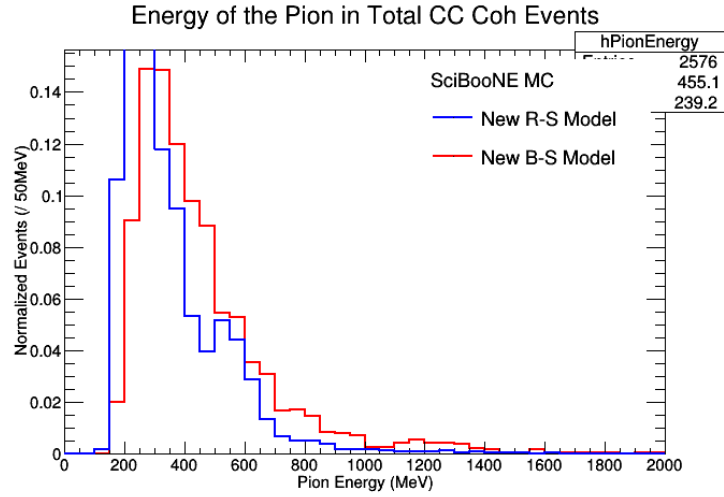


Figure 125

A.17 ANMFourSquaredPlotting.C

I need to come back and insert all of my images here.

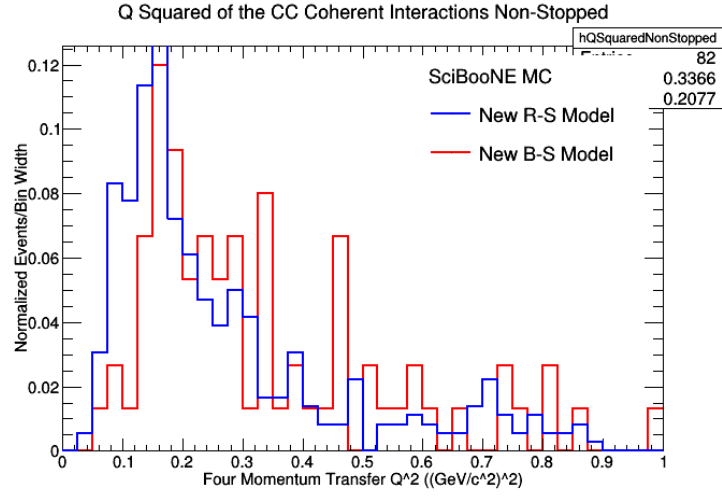


Figure 126

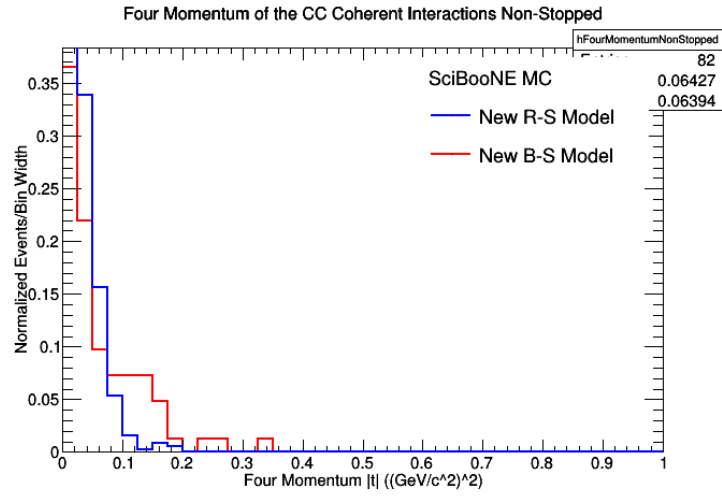


Figure 127

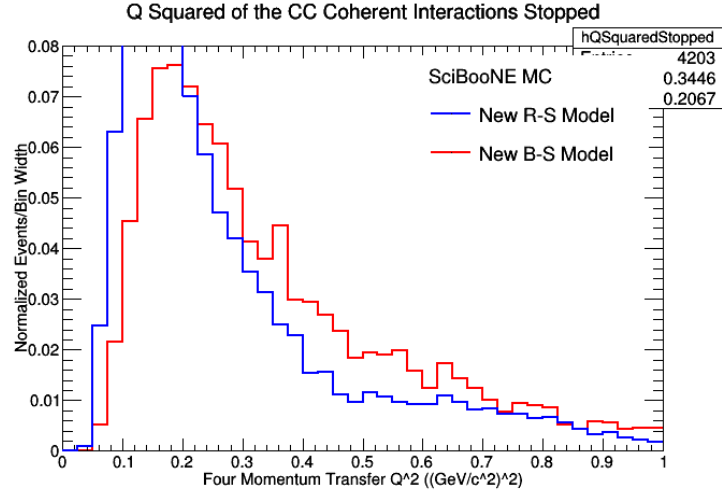


Figure 128

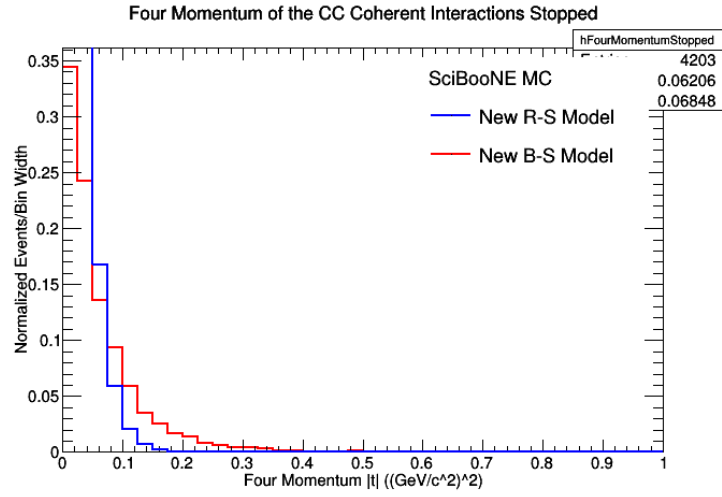


Figure 129

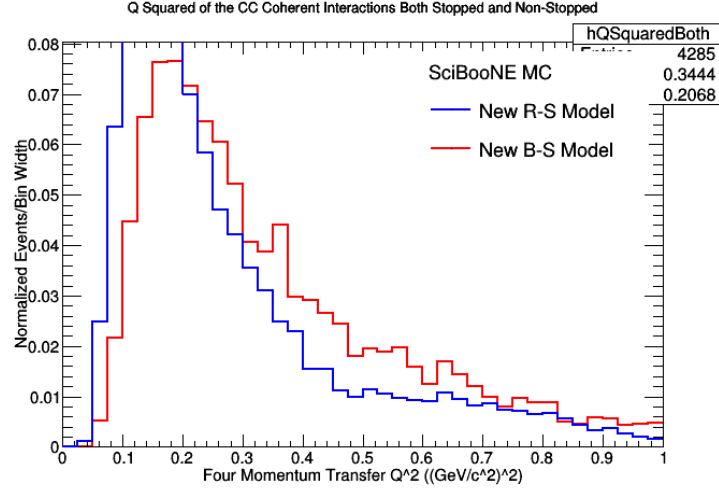


Figure 130

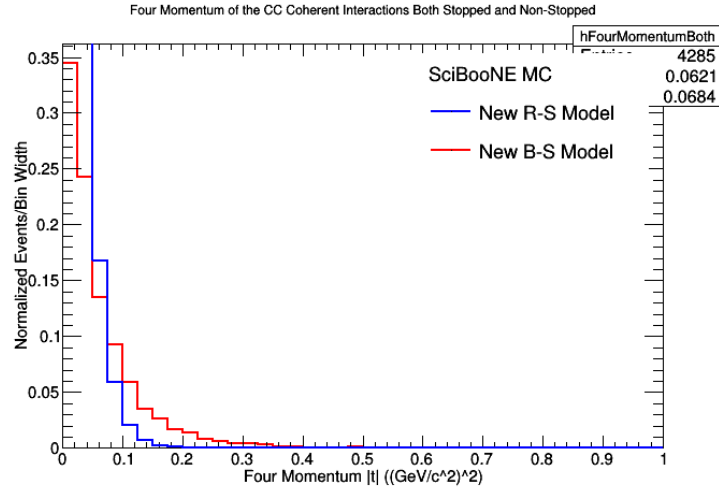


Figure 131

B Steps for Running the Code

The instructions on how to run the code and the order the files need to run in so that there are no resulting error messages, or other issues while running the code, are detailed in this section.

Step 1: This is the first step. (Run the NewNM macros and the NewANM macros and the OldNM macro.)

Step 2: This is the second step. (Run the combined plotting macros.)

Step 3: This is the third step. (Run the Pion Plotting macros.)

Step 4: Etc. (Run the FourSquaredMomentum macros.)

C Closing Remarks and Cautions

These are just a few cautionary suggestions for potential issues that might be encountered while trying to use this code. This will also be where and further closing remarks can be made.

D Acknowledgements

Thank everyone who helped, and thank everyone who gave their inputs into your acceptance study. YOU NEED TO GIVE A HUGE AND SPECIAL THANKS TO DR. ASAADI RIGHT HERE! (He has been suuuuuuper patient...)

E Figures and Tables

E.1 List of Figures

There will eventually be a huge list of figures here.

E.2 List of Tables

There will eventually be the event reduction tables and 2D histogram tables here.

Table 8: Table for 2D Histogram for New NM-Rein-Sehgal

[illegible]

Table 10: Table for 2D Histogram for Old NM-Rein-Sehgal

	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30-31	32-33	34-35	36-37	38-39	40-41	42-43	44-45	46-47	48-49	50-51	52-53	54-55	56-57	58-59	60-61	62-63	64-65	66-67	68-69	70-71	72-73	74-75	76-77	78-79	80-81	82-83	84-85	86-87	88-89	90-91	92-93	94-95	96-97	98-99	100-101	102-103	104-105	106-107	108-109	110-111	112-113	114-115	116-117	118-119	120-121	122-123	124-125	126-127	128-129	130-131	132-133	134-135	136-137	138-139	140-141	142-143	144-145	146-147	148-149	150-151	152-153	154-155	156-157	158-159	160-161	162-163	164-165	166-167	168-169	170-171	172-173	174-175	176-177	178-179	180-181	182-183	184-185	186-187	188-189	190-191	192-193	194-195	196-197	198-199	200-201	202-203	204-205	206-207	208-209	210-211	212-213	214-215	216-217	218-219	220-221	222-223	224-225	226-227	228-229	230-231	232-233	234-235	236-237	238-239	240-241	242-243	244-245	246-247	248-249	250-251	252-253	254-255	256-257	258-259	260-261	262-263	264-265	266-267	268-269	270-271	272-273	274-275	276-277	278-279	280-281	282-283	284-285	286-287	288-289	290-291	292-293	294-295	296-297	298-299	300-301	302-303	304-305	306-307	308-309	310-311	312-313	314-315	316-317	318-319	320-321	322-323	324-325	326-327	328-329	330-331	332-333	334-335	336-337	338-339	340-341	342-343	344-345	346-347	348-349	350-351	352-353	354-355	356-357	358-359	360-361	362-363	364-365	366-367	368-369	370-371	372-373	374-375	376-377	378-379	380-381	382-383	384-385	386-387	388-389	390-391	392-393	394-395	396-397	398-399	400-401	402-403	404-405	406-407	408-409	410-411	412-413	414-415	416-417	418-419	420-421	422-423	424-425	426-427	428-429	430-431	432-433	434-435	436-437	438-439	440-441	442-443	444-445	446-447	448-449	450-451	452-453	454-455	456-457	458-459	460-461	462-463	464-465	466-467	468-469	470-471	472-473	474-475	476-477	478-479	480-481	482-483	484-485	486-487	488-489	490-491	492-493	494-495	496-497	498-499	500-501	502-503	504-505	506-507	508-509	510-511	512-513	514-515	516-517	518-519	520-521	522-523	524-525	526-527	528-529	530-531	532-533	534-535	536-537	538-539	540-541	542-543	544-545	546-547	548-549	550-551	552-553	554-555	556-557	558-559	560-561	562-563	564-565	566-567	568-569	570-571	572-573	574-575	576-577	578-579	580-581	582-583	584-585	586-587	588-589	590-591	592-593	594-595	596-597	598-599	600-601	602-603	604-605	606-607	608-609	610-611	612-613	614-615	616-617	618-619	620-621	622-623	624-625	626-627	628-629	630-631	632-633	634-635	636-637	638-639	640-641	642-643	644-645	646-647	648-649	650-651	652-653	654-655	656-657	658-659	660-661	662-663	664-665	666-667	668-669	670-671	672-673	674-675	676-677	678-679	680-681	682-683	684-685	686-687	688-689	690-691	692-693	694-695	696-697	698-699	700-701	702-703	704-705	706-707	708-709	710-711	712-713	714-715	716-717	718-719	720-721	722-723	724-725	726-727	728-729	730-731	732-733	734-735	736-737	738-739	740-741	742-743	744-745	746-747	748-749	750-751	752-753	754-755	756-757	758-759	760-761	762-763	764-765	766-767	768-769	770-771	772-773	774-775	776-777	778-779	780-781	782-783	784-785	786-787	788-789	790-791	792-793	794-795	796-797	798-799	800-801	802-803	804-805	806-807	808-809	810-811	812-813	814-815	816-817	818-819	820-821	822-823	824-825	826-827	828-829	830-831	832-833	834-835	836-837	838-839	840-841	842-843	844-845	846-847	848-849	850-851	852-853	854-855	856-857	858-859	860-861	862-863	864-865	866-867	868-869	870-871	872-873	874-875	876-877	878-879	880-881	882-883	884-885	886-887	888-889	890-891	892-893	894-895	896-897	898-899	900-901	902-903	904-905	906-907	908-909	910-911	912-913	914-915	916-917	918-919	920-921	922-923	924-925	926-927	928-929	930-931	932-933	934-935	936-937	938-939	940-941	942-943	944-945	946-947	948-949	950-951	952-953	954-955	956-957	958-959	960-961	962-963	964-965	966-967	968-969	970-971	972-973	974-975	976-977	978-979	980-981	982-983	984-985	986-987	988-989	990-991	992-993	994-995	996-997	998-999	1000-1001
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