

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

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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 the 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 describe 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. 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.

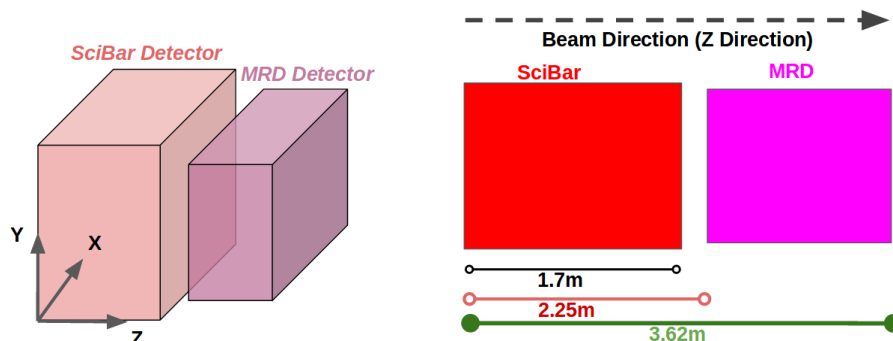


Figure 3.1: Representation of the SciBooNE detector and the coordinate frame we use in this study

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.

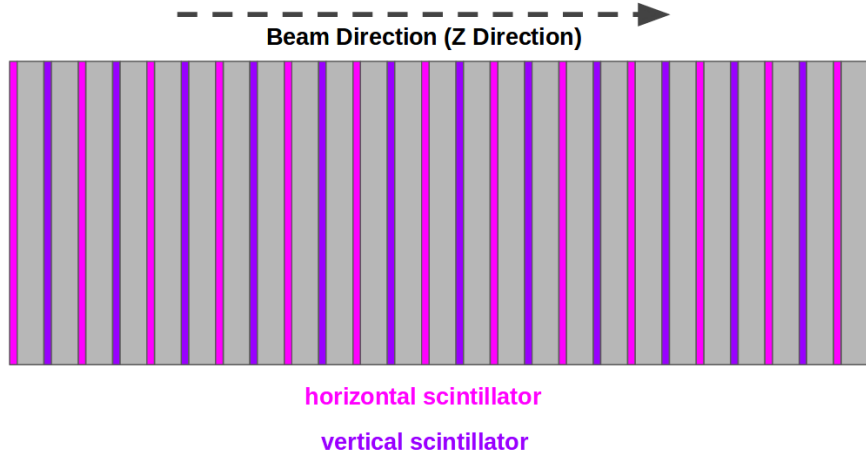


Figure 3.1.2: Depiction of the Muon Range Detector (MRD) which consists of alternating layers of horizontal scintillator (shown in pink) steel slabs (shown in grey) and vertical scintillator (shown in purple)

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.

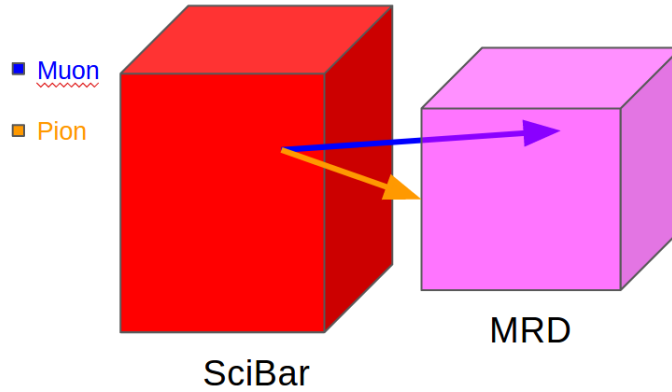


Figure 4.1: Depiction of an event that was classified as "Stopped."

These events allow for complete reconstruction of the muon’s momentum based on the number of layers which the muon penetrated and the muons 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 reached the MRD, penetrated at least three layers of steel, and then to have 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.

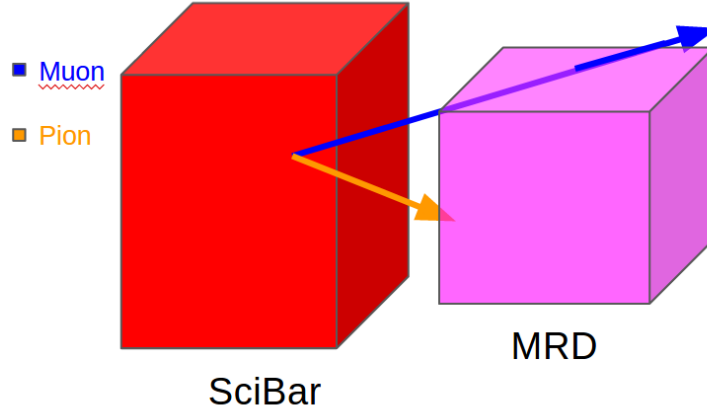


Figure 4.3: Depiction of an event that was classified as "Out-Side."

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 events 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.

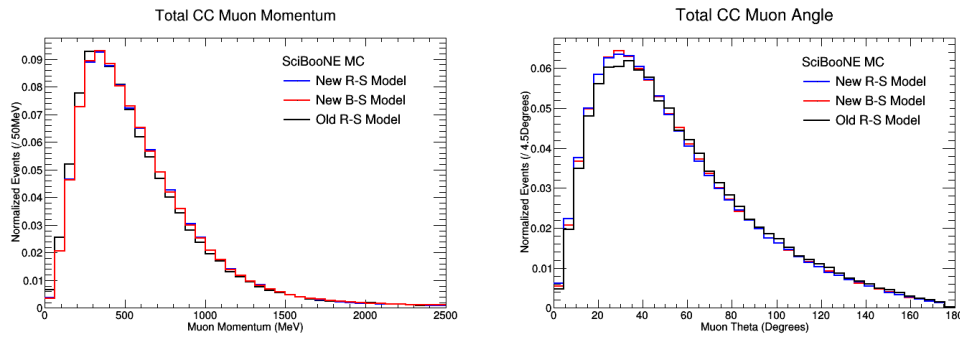


Figure 5.1: Muon Momentum (left) and Muon Angle (right) for ν -mode CC-Inclusive interactions for all three models included in this study. These samples kinematics are, unsurprisingly, very similar for the sample of CC-Inclusive

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 perecent difference is seen, but overall agreement between the two simulations hold.

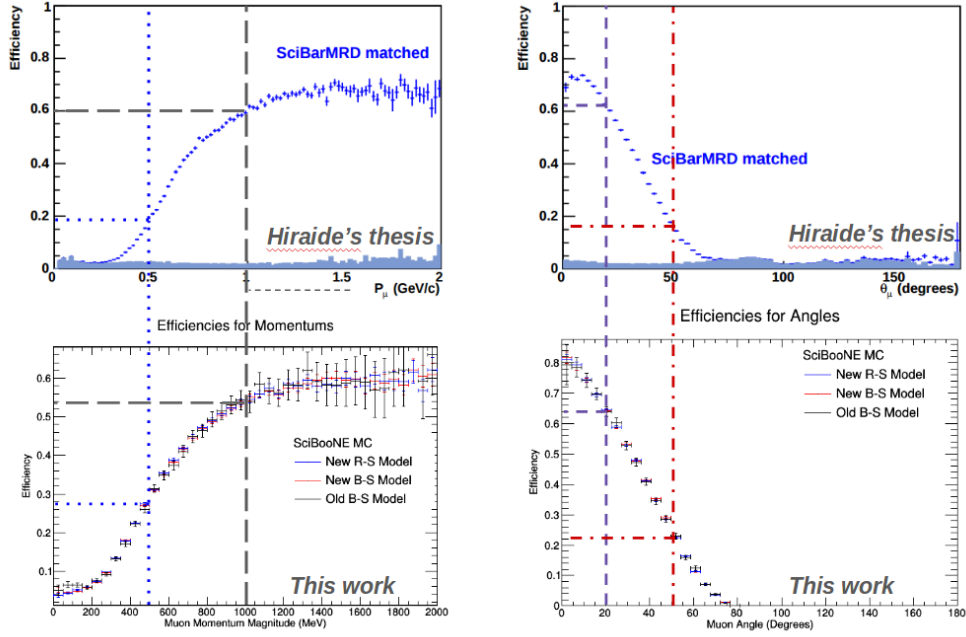


Figure 5.1: One-dimension efficiency plots for the ν -mode CC-Inclusive sample.

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.

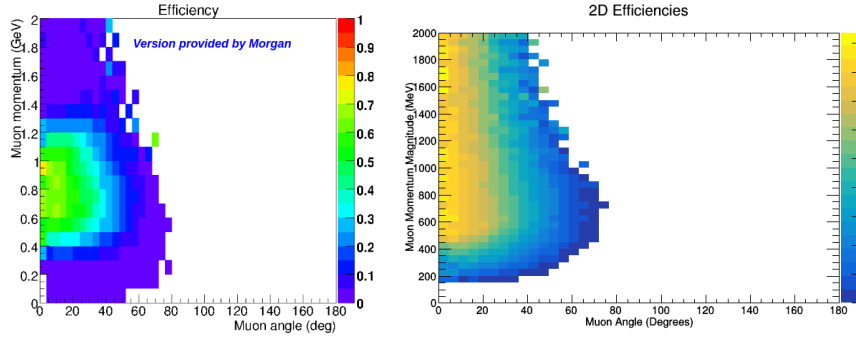


Figure 5.1: Two-dimensional efficiency plots for the ν -mode Rein-Sehgal CC-Inclusive sample.

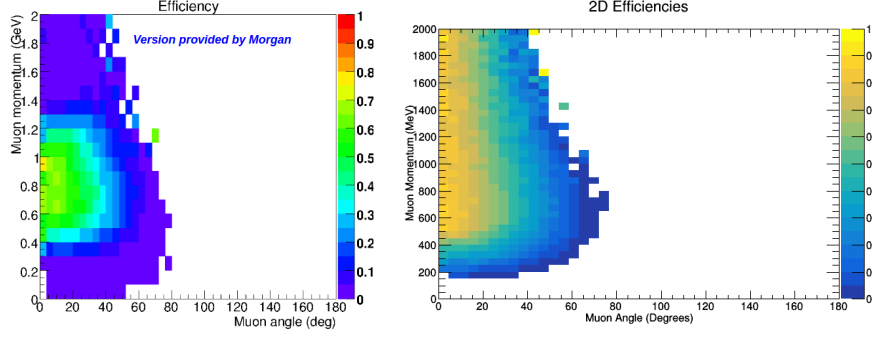


Figure 5.1: Two-dimensional efficiency plots for the ν -mode Berger-Sehgal CC-Inclusive sample.

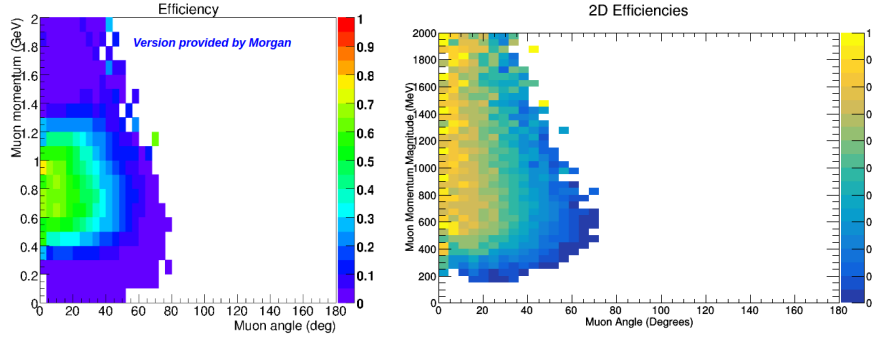


Figure 5.1: Two-dimensional efficiency plots for the ν -mode Old Rein-Sehgal CC-Inclusive sample.

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.

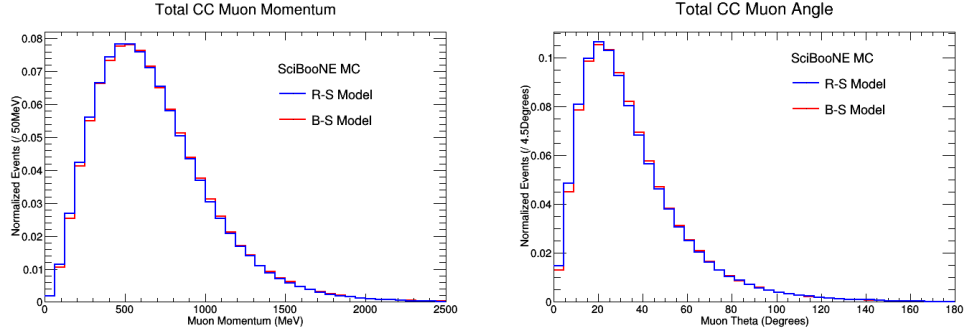


Figure 5.1: Muon Momentum (left) and Muon Angle (right) for $\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Inclusive interactions for all three models included in this study. These samples kinematics are, unsurprisingly, very similar for the sample of CC-Inclusive

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).

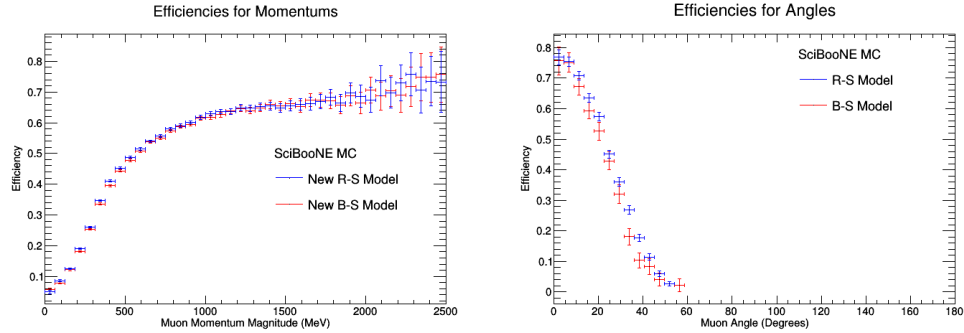


Figure 5.1: One-dimension efficiency plots for the $\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Inclusive sample. Muon's Momentums is on the right and the Muon's Angles is on the left.

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)

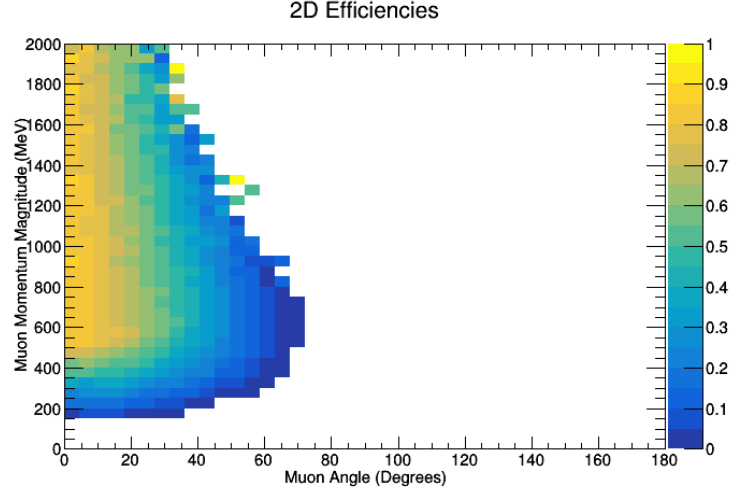


Figure 5.1: Two-dimensional efficiency plot for the $\bar{\nu}$ -mode Rein-Sehgal CC-Inclusive sample.

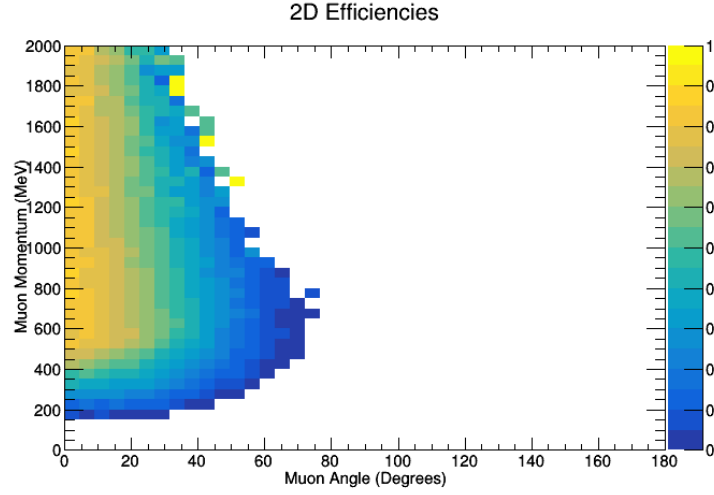


Figure 5.1: Two-dimensional efficiency plot for the $\bar{\nu}$ -mode Berger-Sehgal CC-Inclusive sample.

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]

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 first quantity that is calculated for the different events is the momentum of both the muon and the pion, which are both found from the equations:

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

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

where $|\vec{p}_\mu|$ represents the magnitude of the momentum for the corresponding particle, and P_{μ_x} represents the component of the four momentum for the corresponding particle. The momentum is reported in units of MeV/c .

The next quantity calculated 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° .

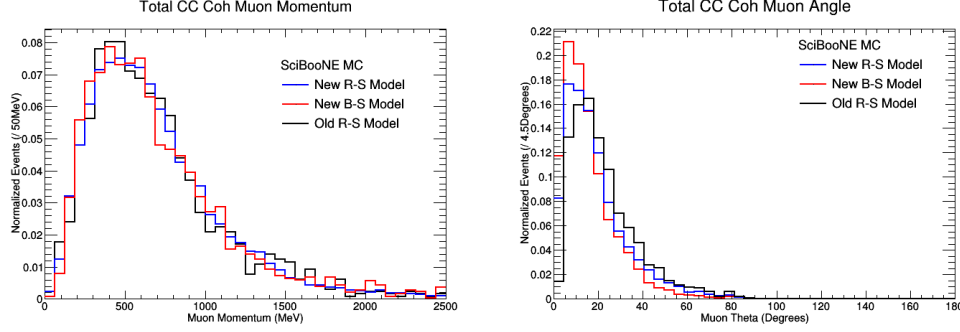


Figure 1: Muon Momentum for all of the muons of the events that made it to the MRD and penetrated at least three layers (left) and Muon Angle for the muons of the events that made it to the MRD and penetrated at least three layers (right) for ν -mode CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ interactions for all three models 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!

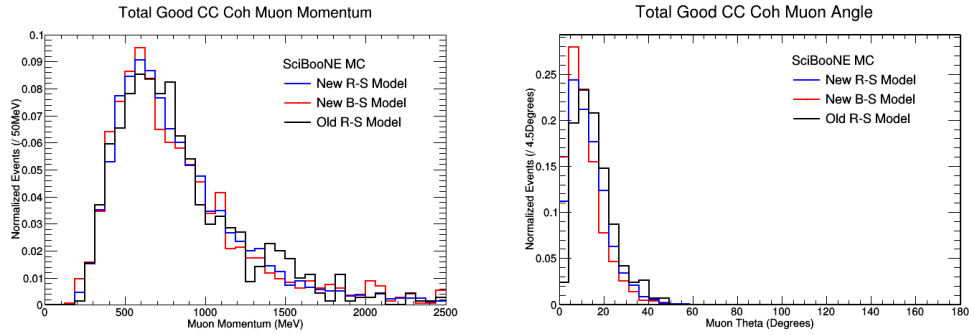


Figure 2: Muon Momentum of both the "stopped" and "not-stopped" samples (left) and Muon Angle of both the "stopped" and "not-stopped" samples (right) for ν -mode CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ interactions for all three models included in this study. The "Good" classification means that only the stopped and not-stopped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

The last two quantities that are calculated 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:

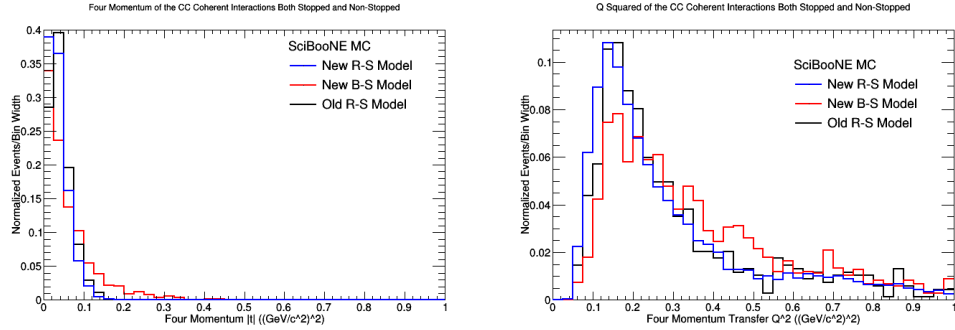


Figure 3: The $|t|$ Momentum Transfer for the "stopped" and "not-stopped" events (left) and Q^2 Momentum Transfer for the "stopped" and "not-stopped" events (right) for ν -mode CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ interactions for the three models included in this study.

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

$\bar{\nu}$ -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.

Below are the plots for CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ Events for $\bar{\nu}$ -mode. The layout of the rest will be very similar to ν -mode, and the equations used previously are the same equations used for the plots below.

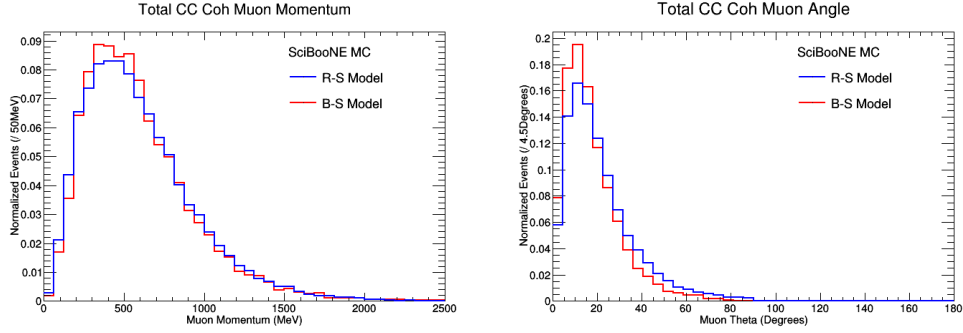


Figure 4: Muon Momentum (left) and Muon Angle (right) for ν -mode CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ interactions for all three models included in this study.

The structure of the plots in Figure: 5.2 very closely resembles the plots for the ν -mode above, and the rest of the plots in this section have that same characteristic.

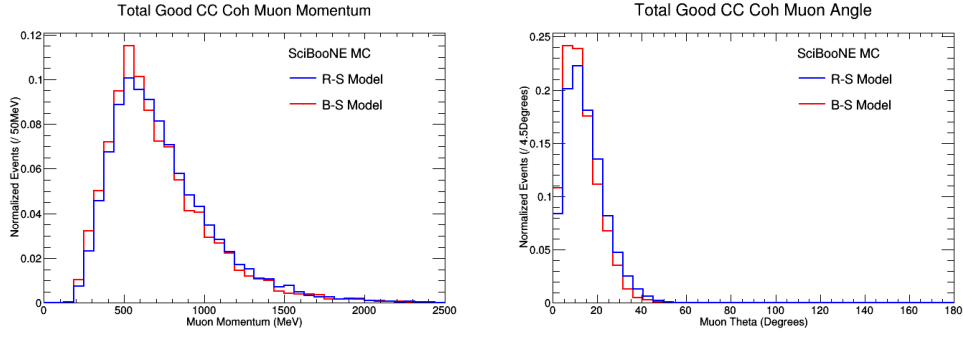


Figure 5: Muon Momentum (left) and Muon Angle (right) for $\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ interactions for both the "stopped" and "not-stopped" samples of events.

$\bar{\nu}$ -mode $|t|$ and Q^2 plots are below. They also have the same overall shape as the plots for ν -mode above.

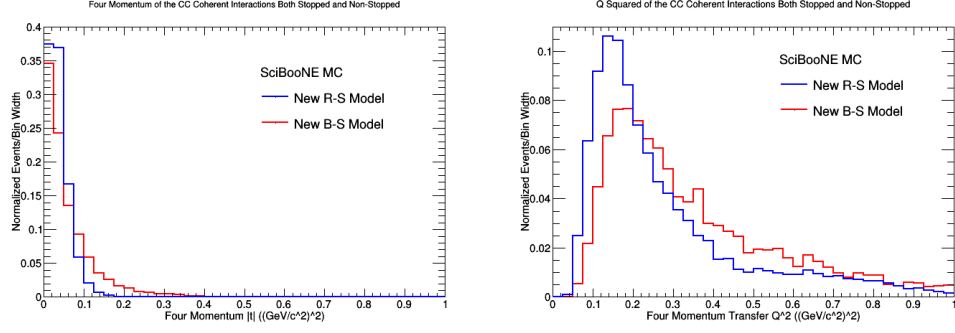


Figure 6: The $|t|$ Momentum Transfer (left) and Q^2 Momentum Transfer (right) for $\bar{\nu}$ -mode CC-Coh $\pi^{+/-}$ interactions for both of the models included in this study which are the "stopped" and "not-stopped" events.

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.

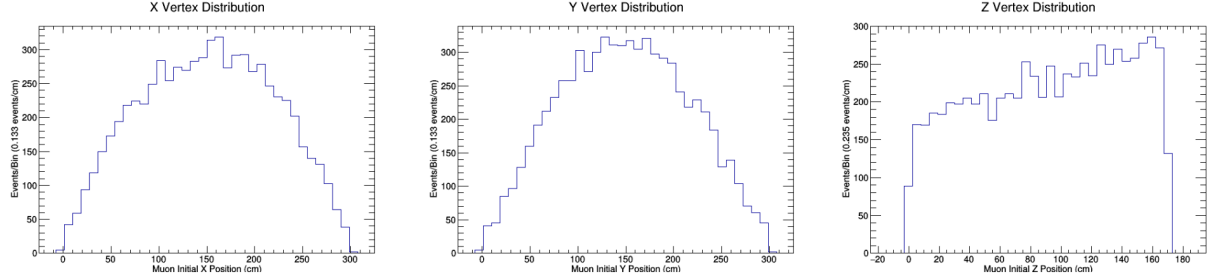


Figure 7: Vertex distributions of the events in the new Rein-Sehgal sample.

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.

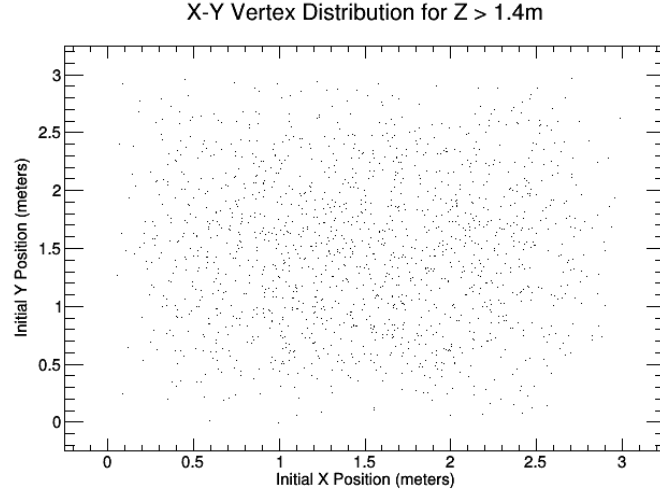


Figure 8: New ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal X-Y vertex distributions for muons that made it to the MRD and penetrated at least to the third layer of steel.

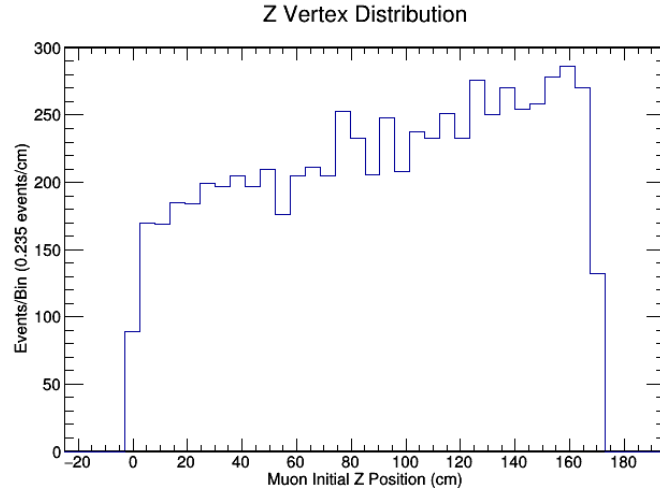


Figure 9: New ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal Z vertex distributions for the interactions.

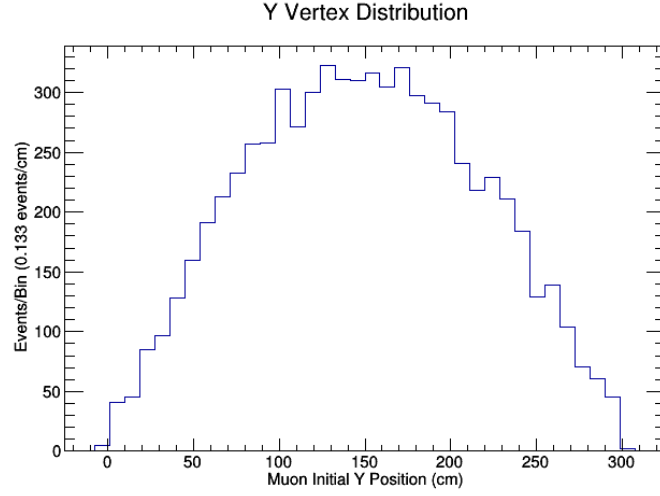


Figure 10: New ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal Y vertex distributions for the interactions.

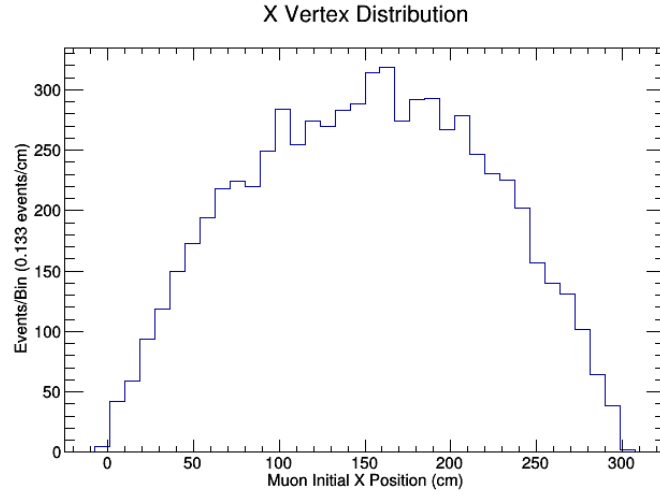


Figure 11: New ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal X vertex distributions for the interactions.

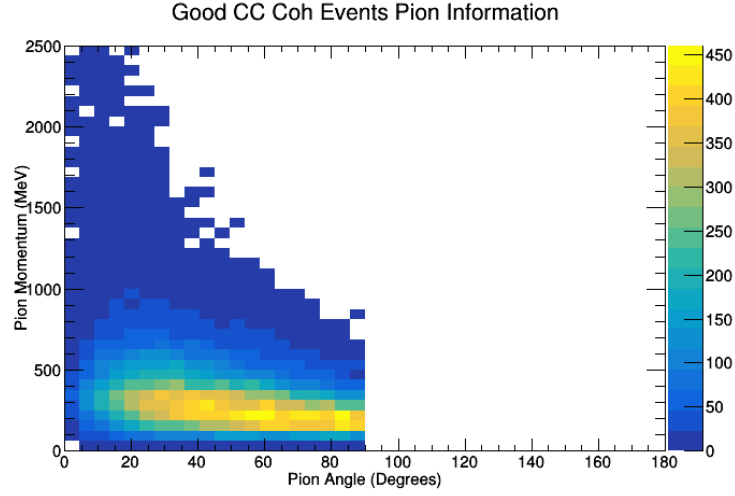


Figure 12: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

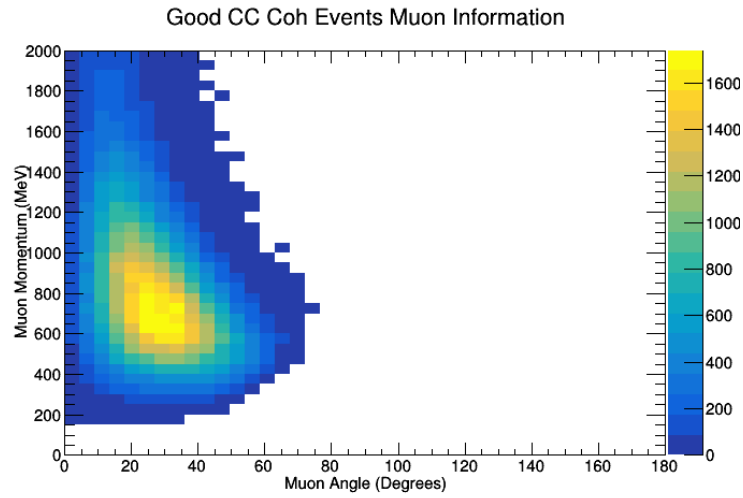


Figure 13: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

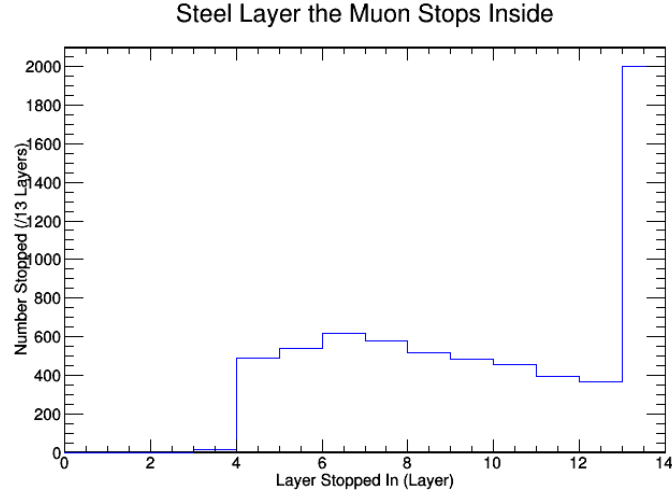


Figure 14: This histogram shows the amount of muons that embedded (or "Stopped") in a corresponding layer of steel in our simulation.

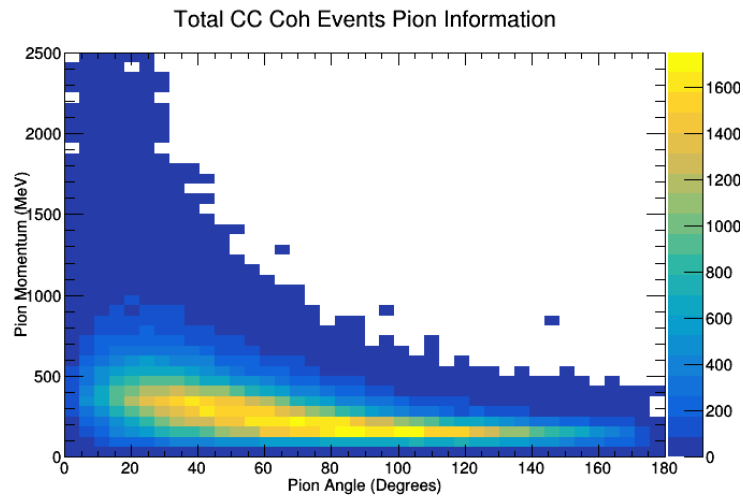


Figure 15: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the total CC Coh Pion events.

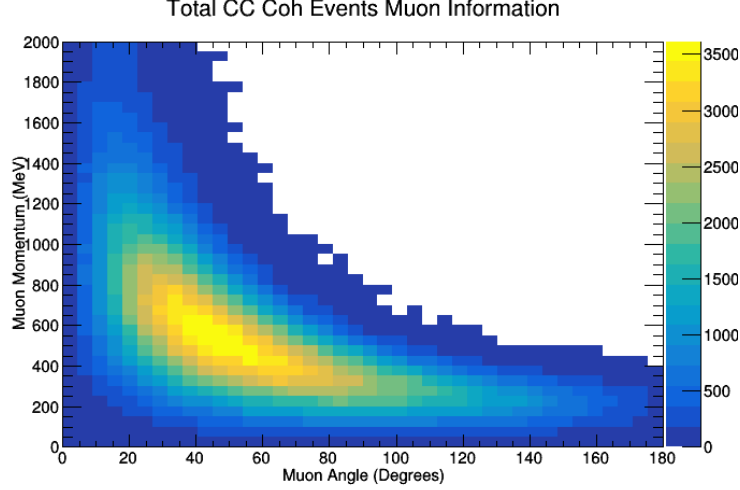


Figure 16: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the total CC Coh Pion events.

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).

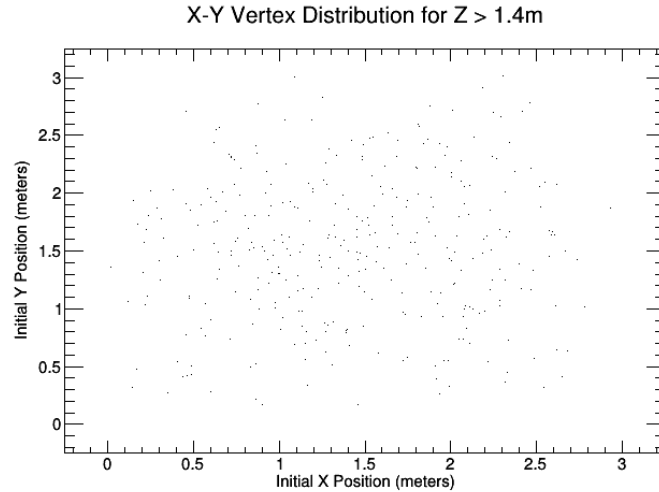


Figure 17: New ν -Mode Berger-Sehgal X-Y vertex distributions for muons that made it to the MRD and penetrated at least to the third layer of steel.

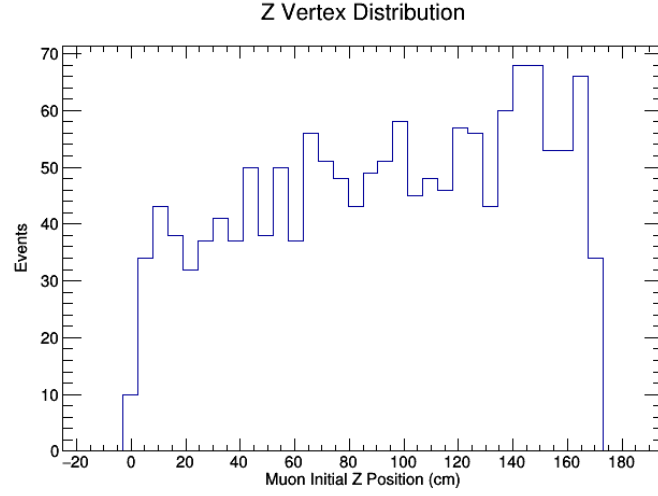


Figure 18: New ν -Mode Berger-Sehgal Z vertex distributions for the interactions.

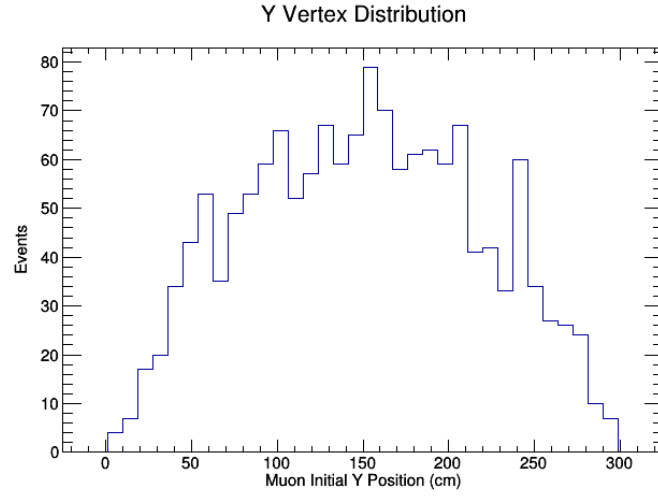


Figure 19: New ν -Mode Berger-Sehgal Y vertex distributions for the interactions.

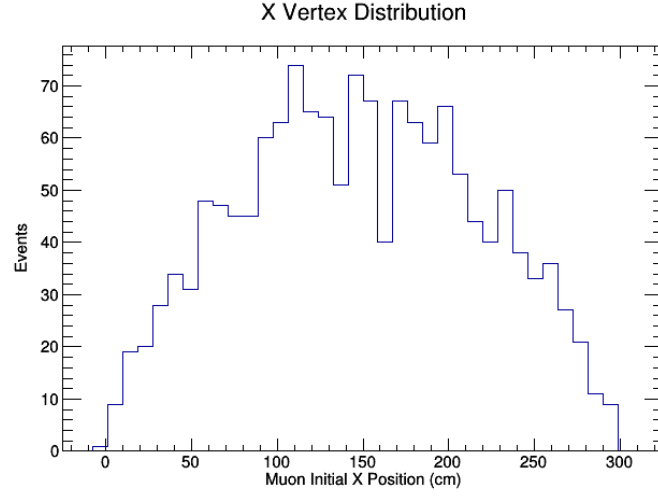


Figure 20: New ν -Mode Berger-Sehgal X vertex distributions for the interactions.

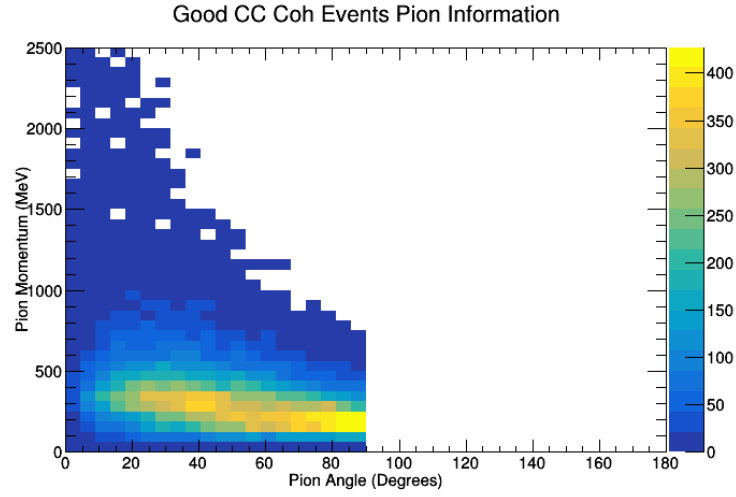


Figure 21: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

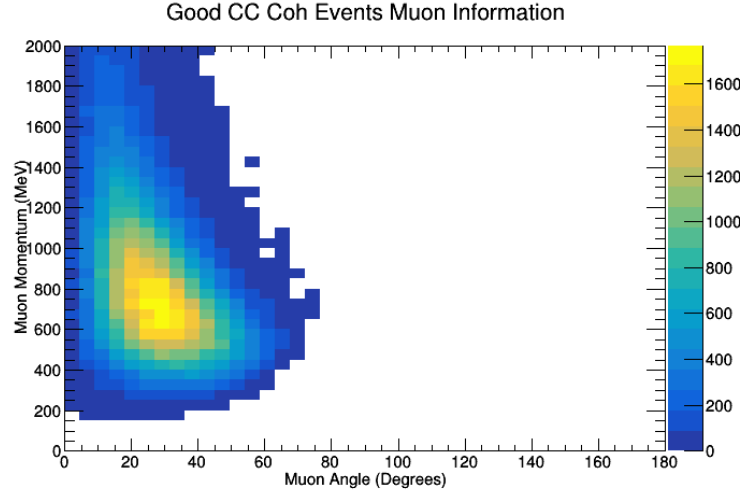


Figure 22: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".!

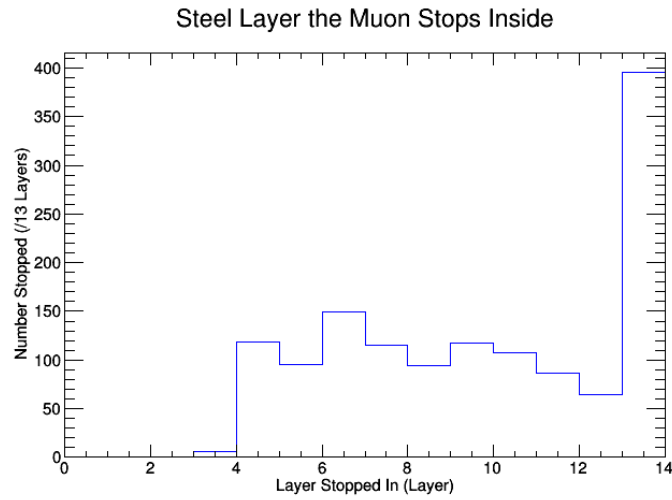


Figure 23: This histogram shows the amount of muons that embedded (or "Stopped") in a corresponding layer of steel in our simulation.

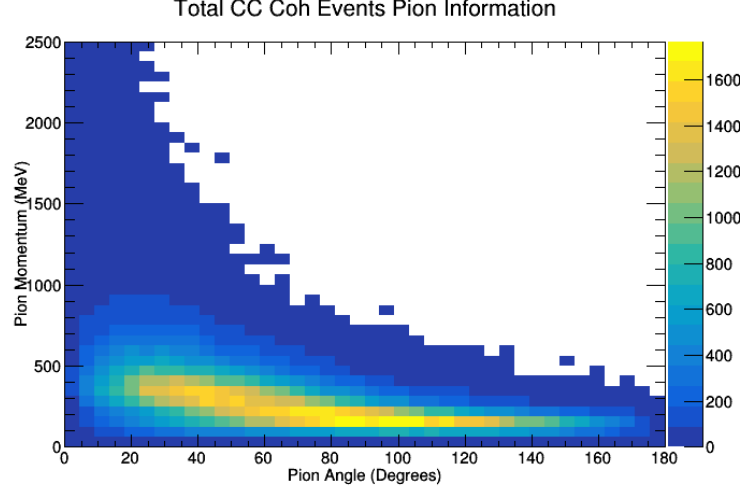


Figure 24: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the total CC Coh Pion events.

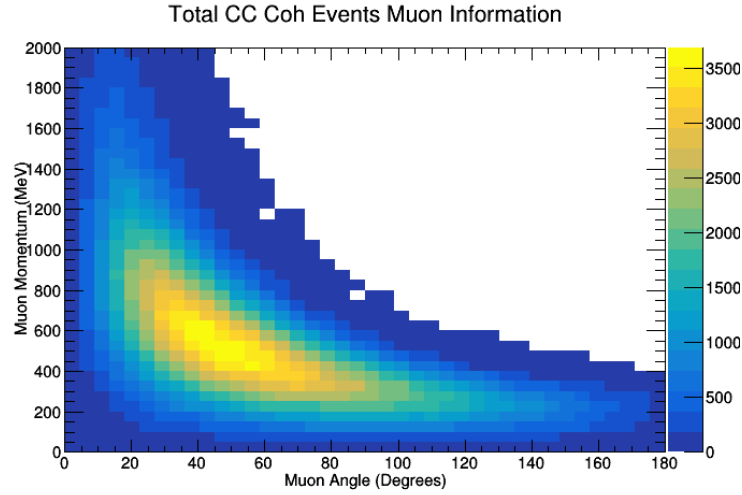


Figure 25: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the total CC Coh Pion events.

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).

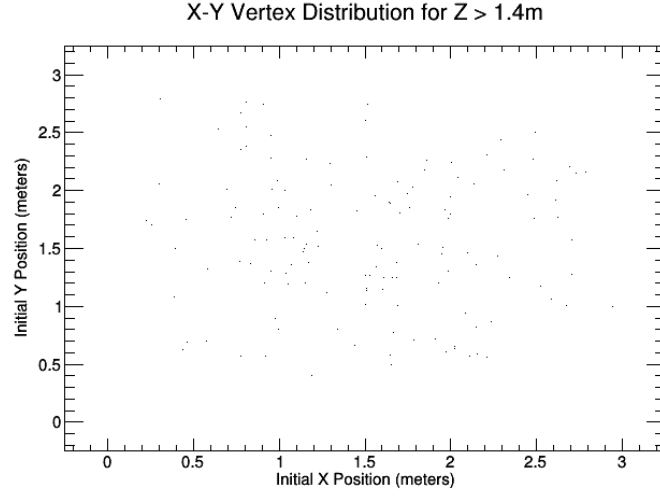


Figure 26: Old ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal X-Y vertex distributions for muons that made it to the MRD and penetrated at least to the third layer of steel.

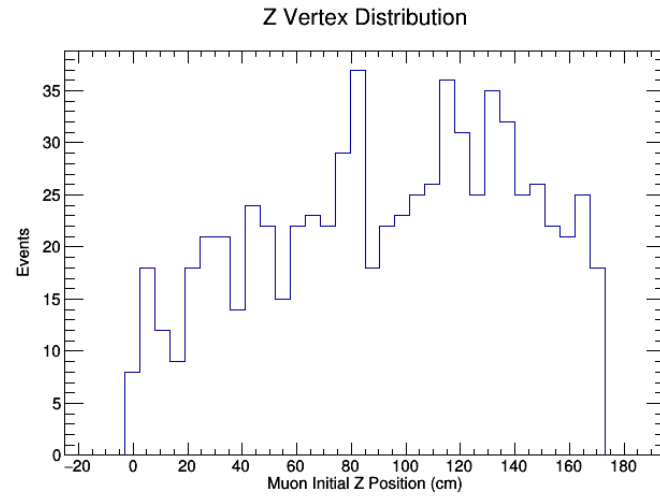


Figure 27: Old ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal Z vertex distributions for the interactions.

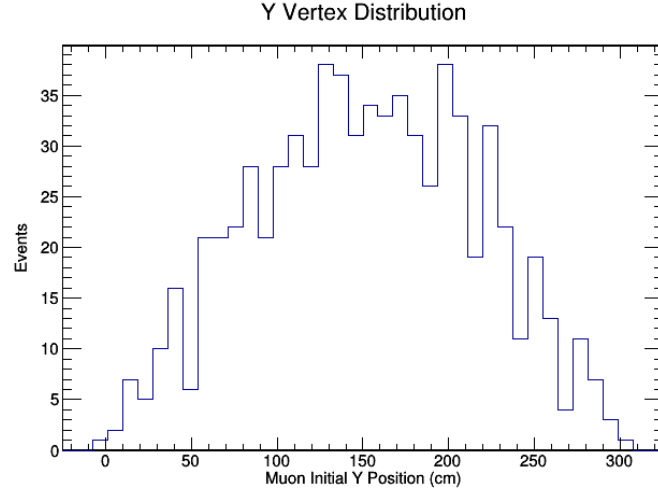


Figure 28: Old ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal Y vertex distributions for the interactions.

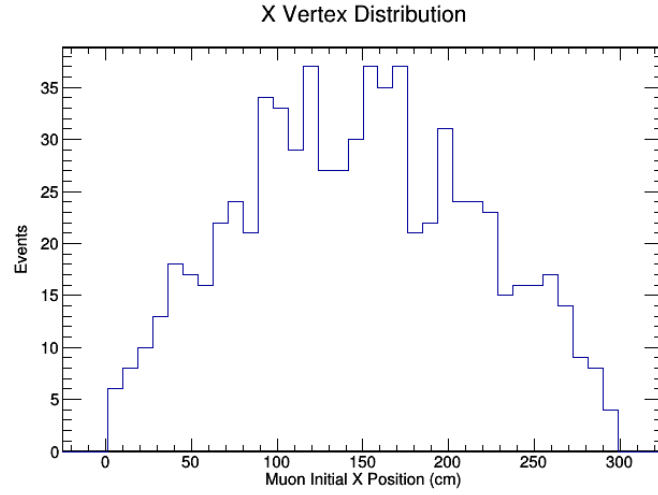


Figure 29: Old ν -Mode Rein-Sehgal X vertex distributions for the interactions.

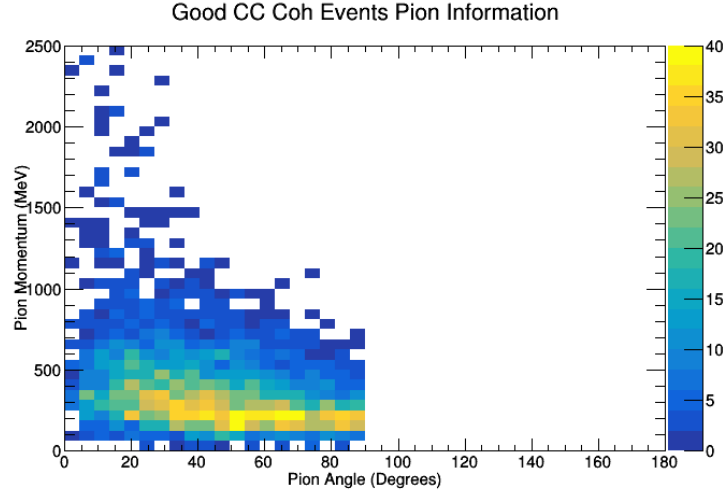


Figure 30: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

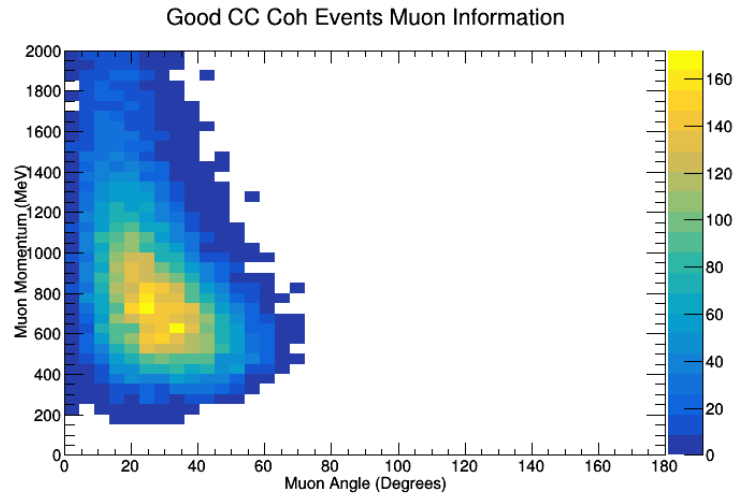


Figure 31: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

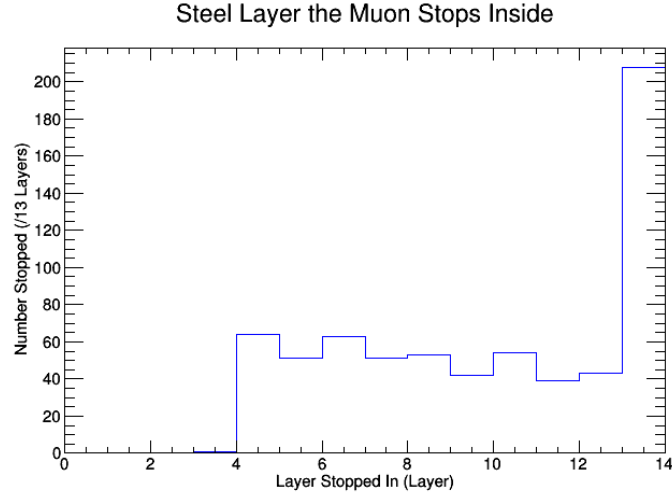


Figure 32: This histogram shows the amount of muons that embedded (or "Stopped") in a corresponding layer of steel in our simulation.

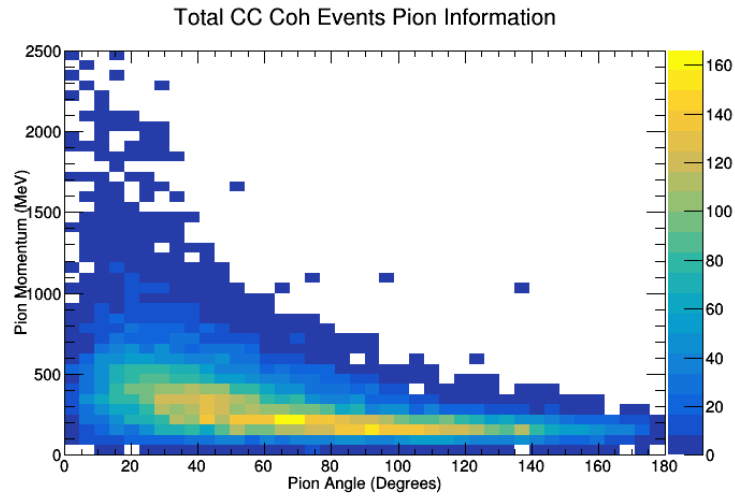


Figure 33: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the total CC Coh Pion events.

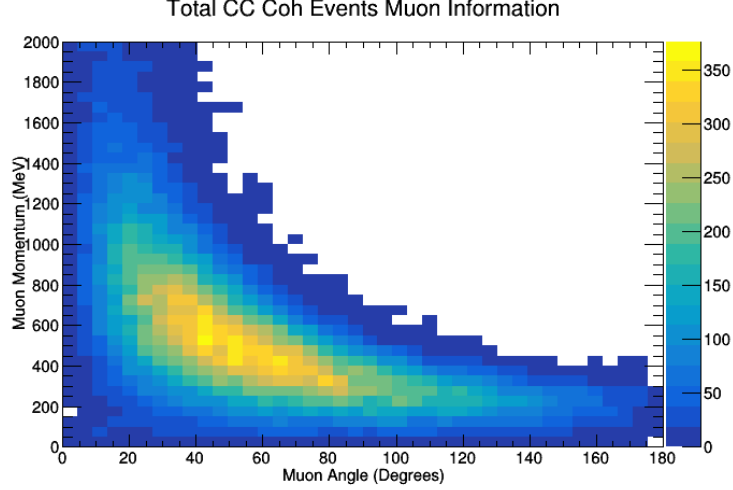


Figure 34: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the total CC Coh Pion events.

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).

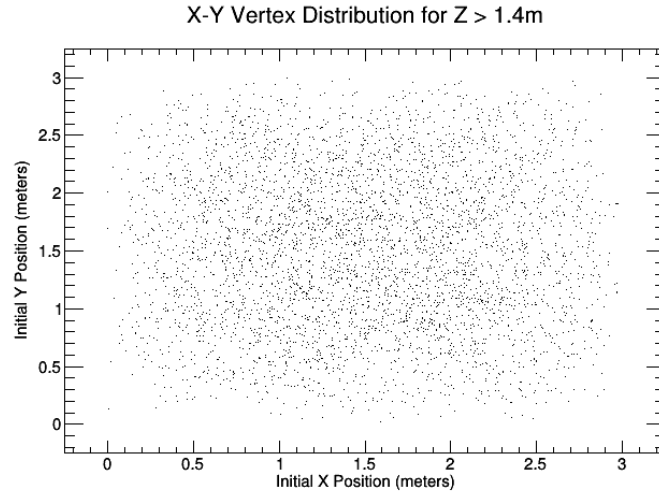


Figure 35: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Rein-Sehgal X-Y vertex distributions for muons that made it to the MRD and penetrated at least to the third layer of steel.

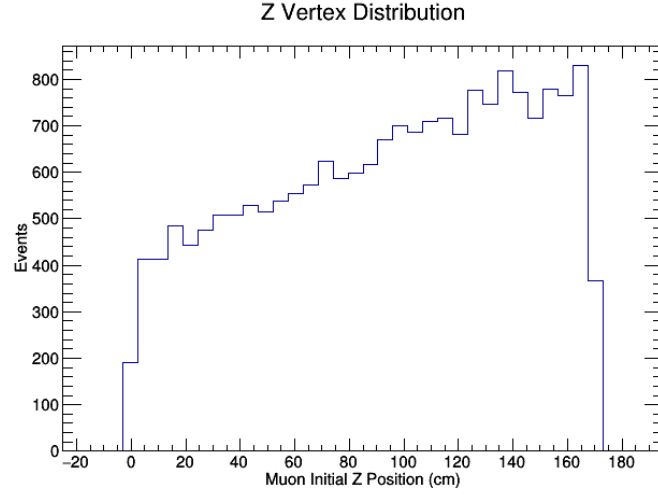


Figure 36: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Rein-Sehgal Z vertex distributions for the interactions.

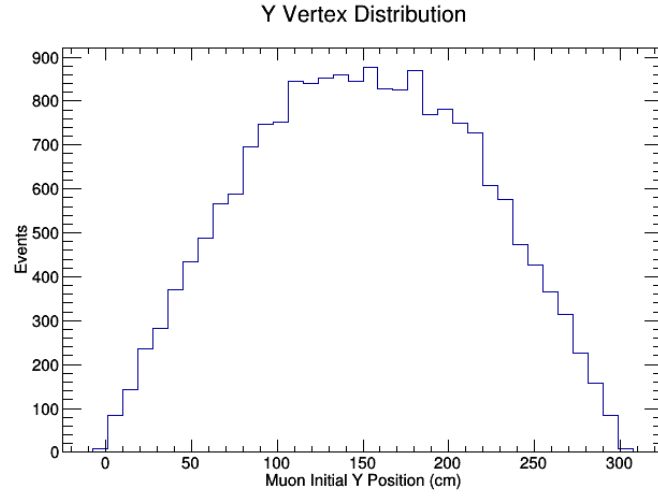


Figure 37: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Rein-Sehgal Y vertex distributions for the interactions.

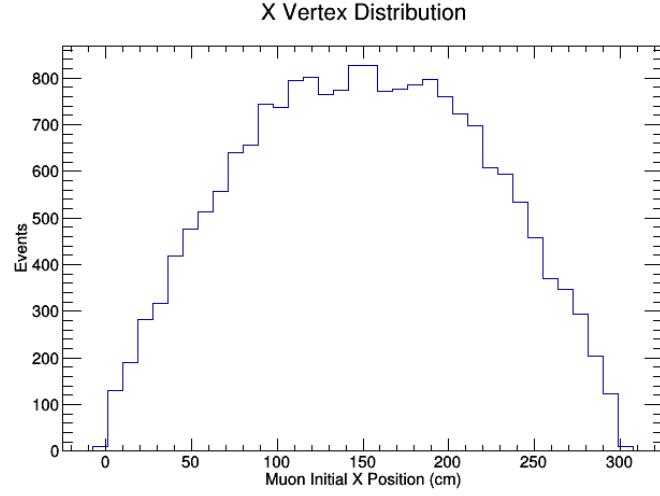


Figure 38: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Rein-Sehgal X vertex distributions for the interactions.

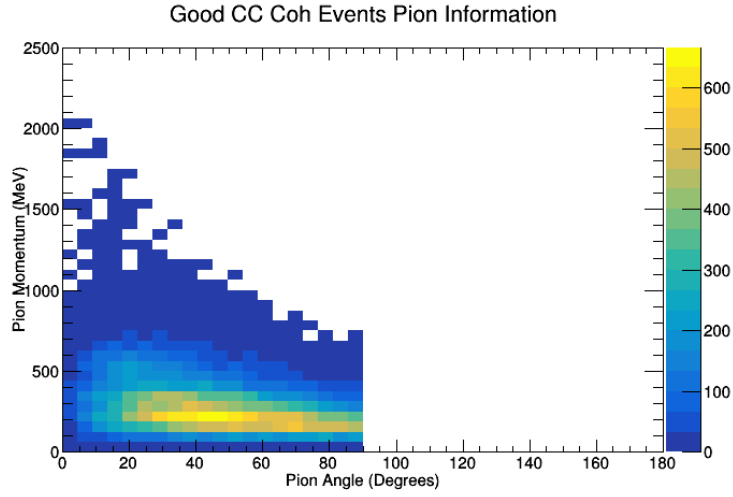


Figure 39: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

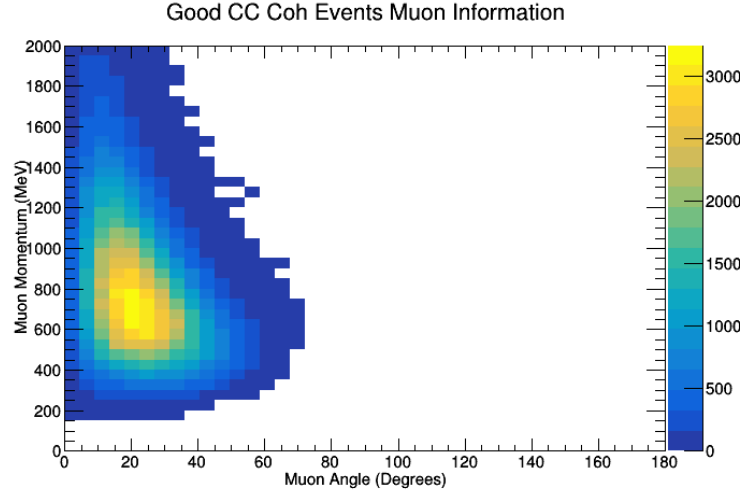


Figure 40: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

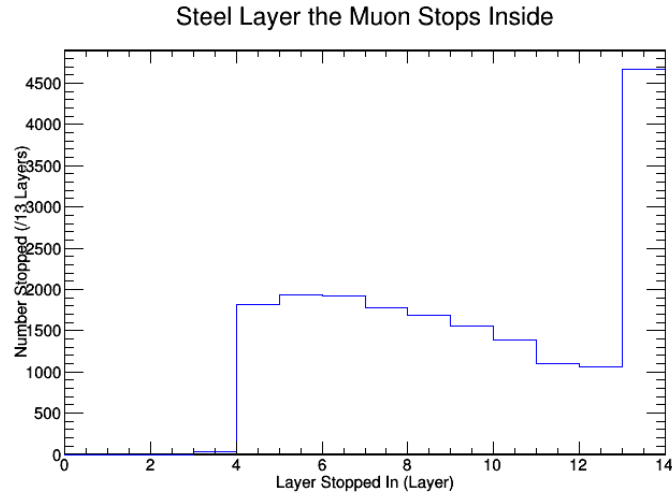


Figure 41: This histogram shows the amount of muons that embedded (or "Stopped") in a corresponding layer of steel in our simulation.

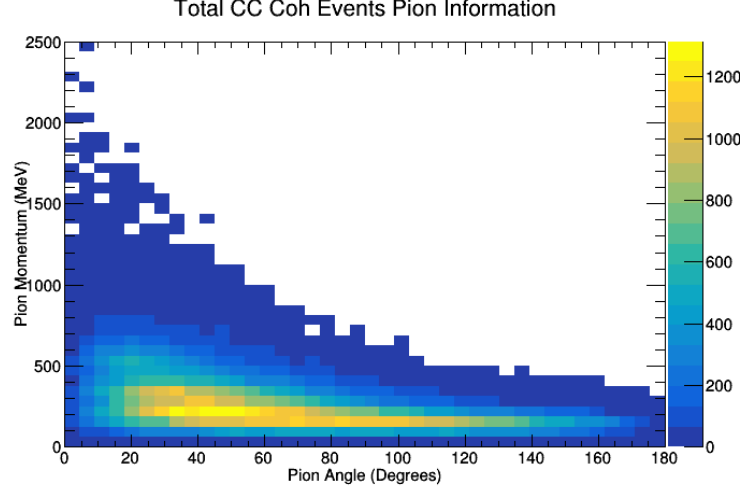


Figure 42: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the total CC Coh Pion events.

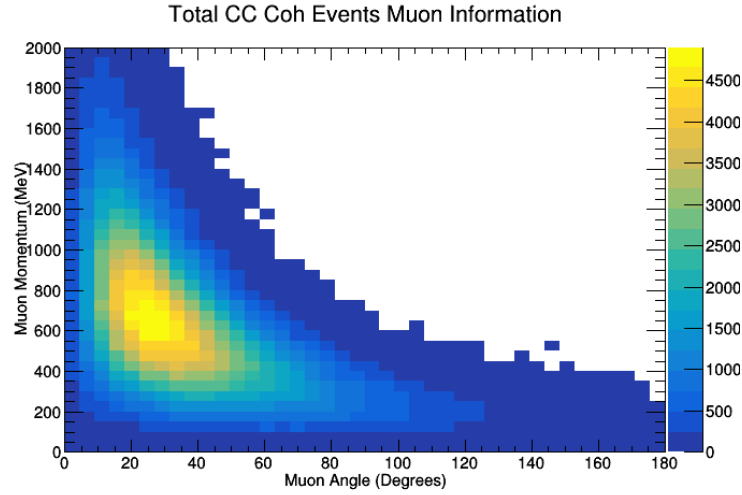


Figure 43: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the total CC Coh Pion events.

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).

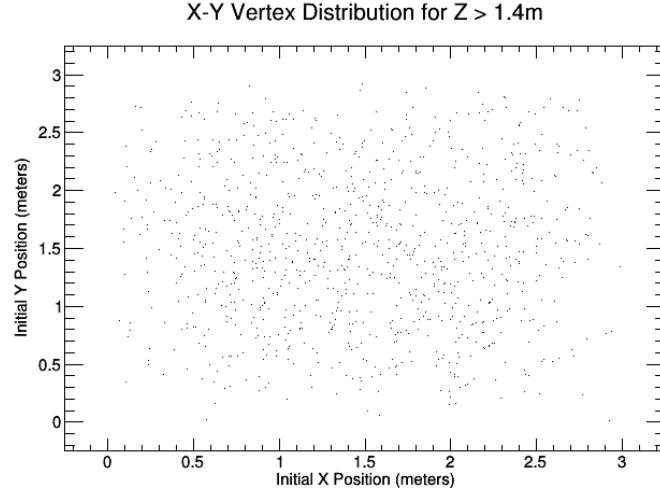


Figure 44: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Berger-Sehgal X-Y vertex distributions for muons that made it to the MRD and penetrated at least to the third layer of steel.

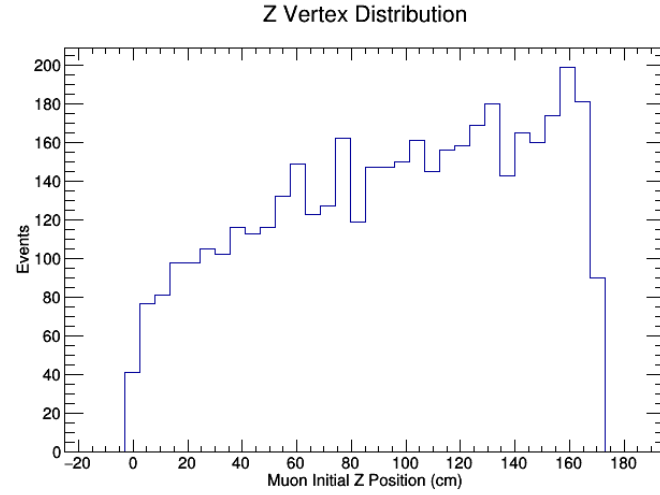


Figure 45: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Berger-Sehgal Z vertex distributions for the interactions.

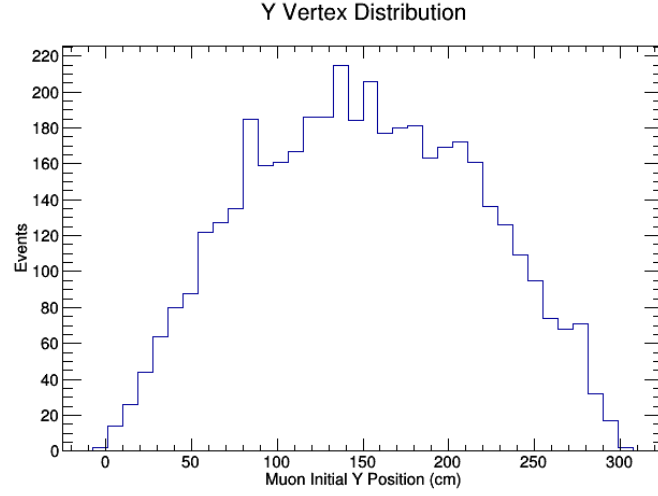


Figure 46: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Berger-Sehgal Y vertex distributions for the interactions.

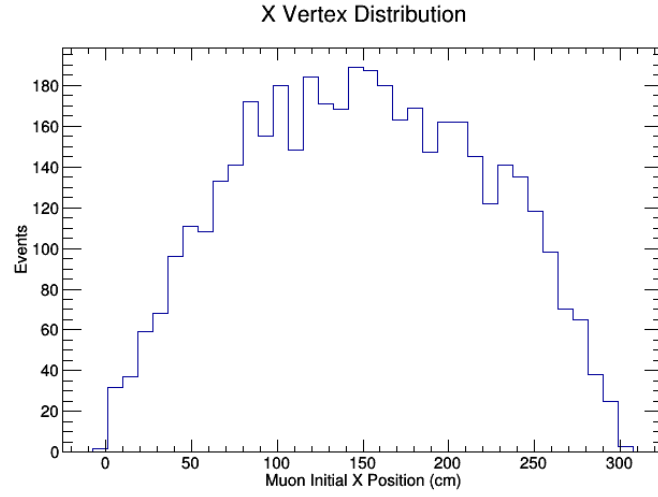


Figure 47: New $\bar{\nu}$ -Mode Berger-Sehgal X vertex distributions for the interactions.

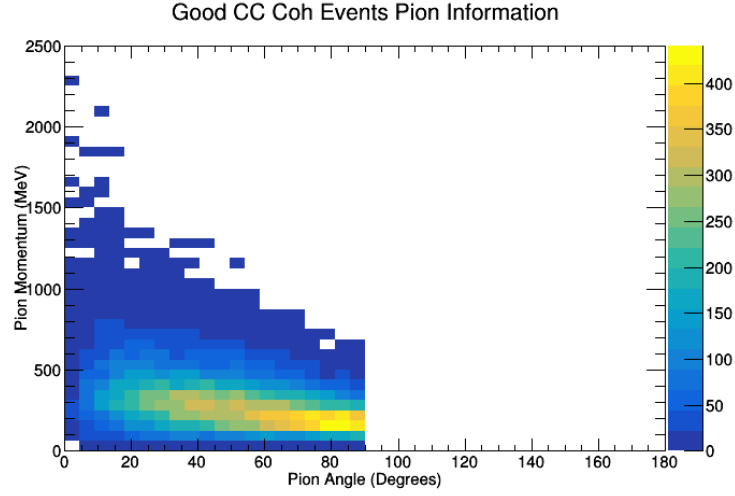


Figure 48: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

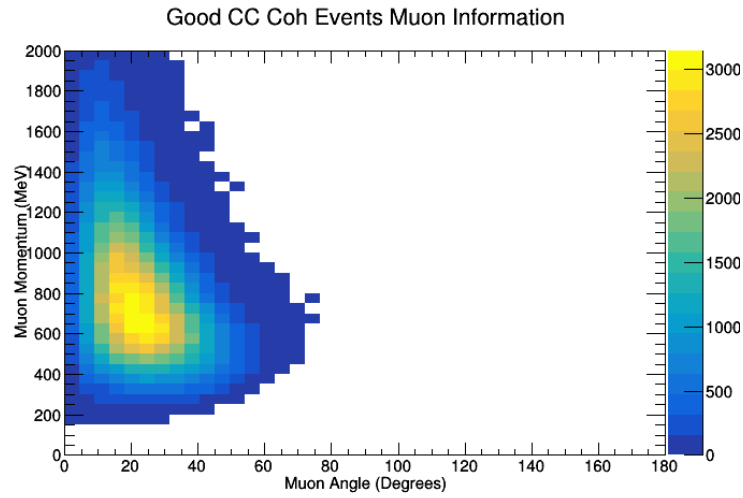


Figure 49: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the CC Coh Pion events that met the qualification of being "good".

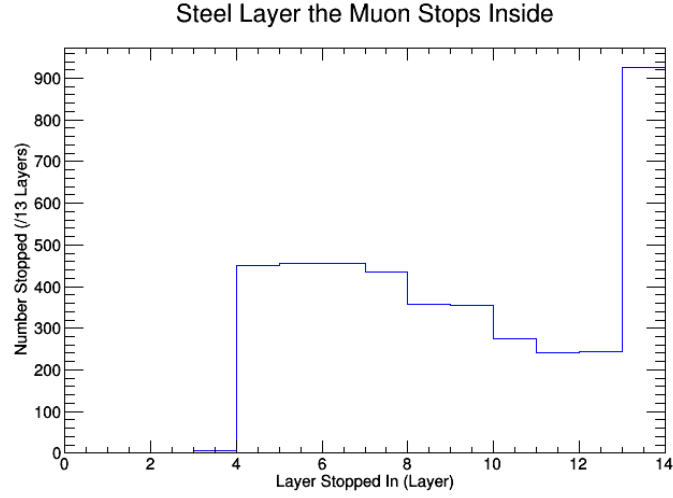


Figure 50: This histogram shows the amount of muons that embedded (or "Stopped") in a corresponding layer of steel in our simulation.

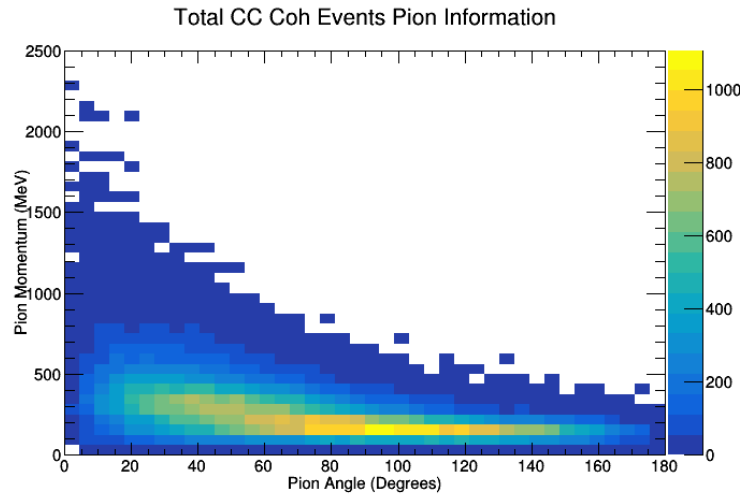


Figure 51: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the pion in the total CC Coh Pion events.

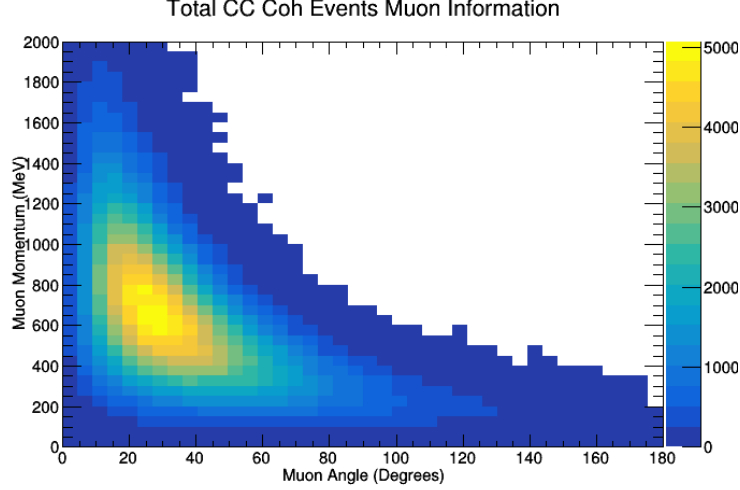


Figure 52: This is a 2D histogram for the momentum and angle of the muon in the total CC Coh Pion events.

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.

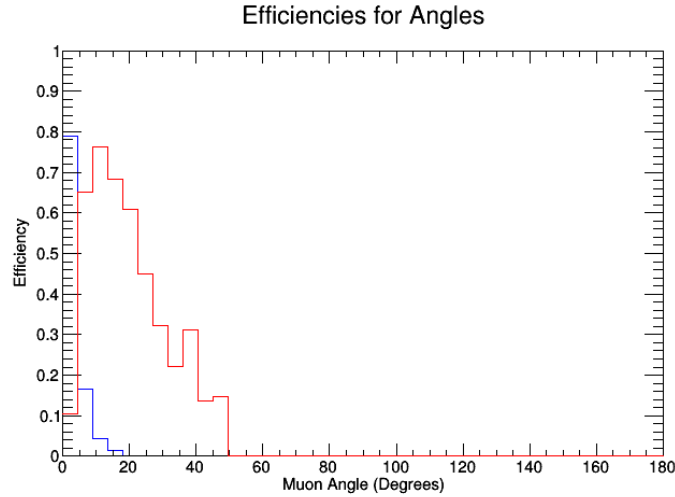


Figure 53

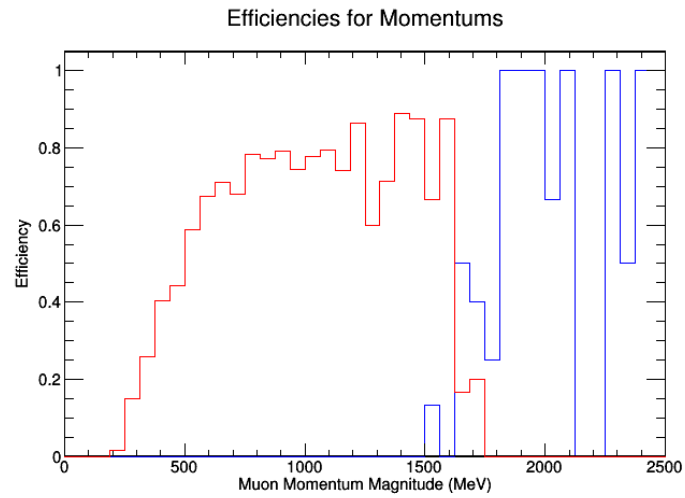


Figure 54

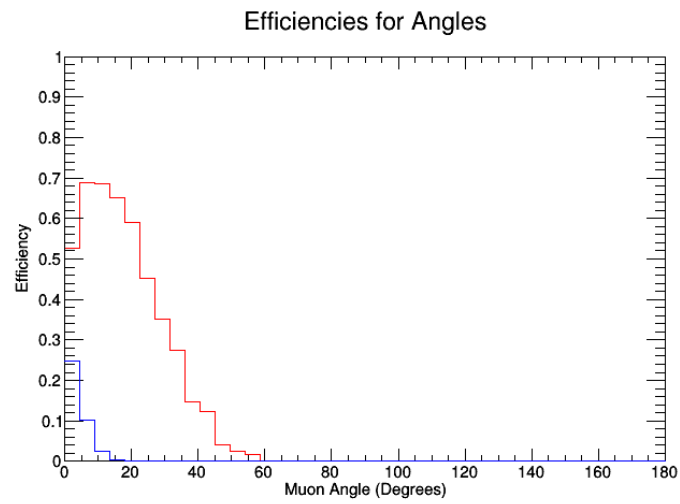


Figure 55

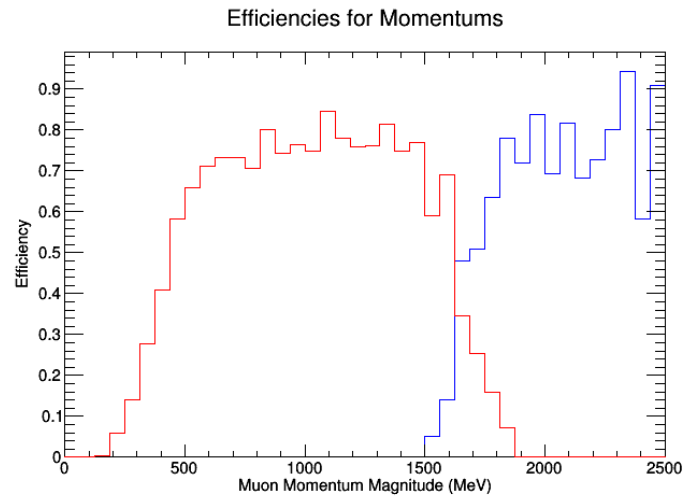


Figure 56

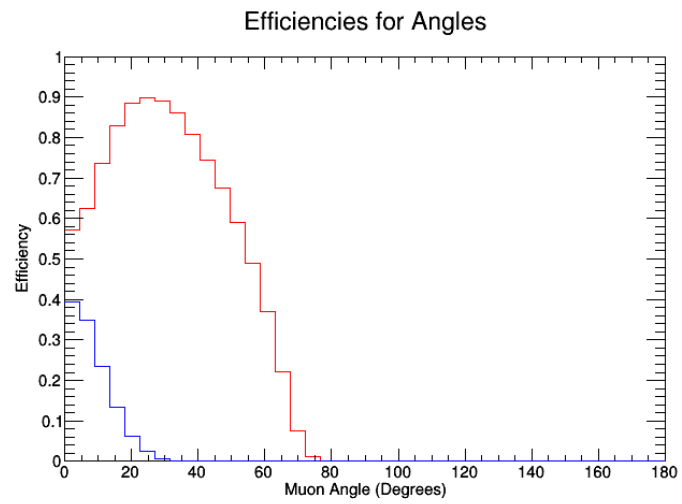


Figure 57

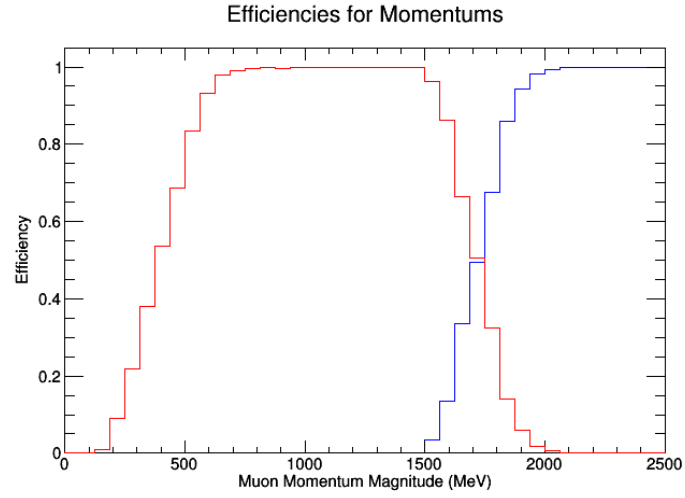


Figure 58

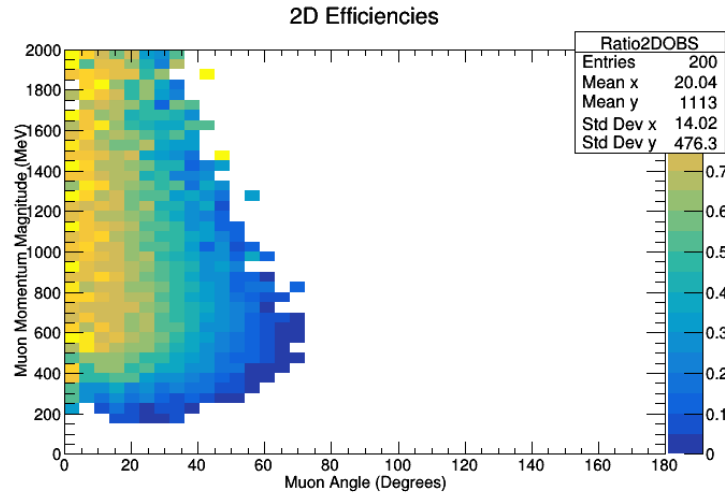


Figure 59

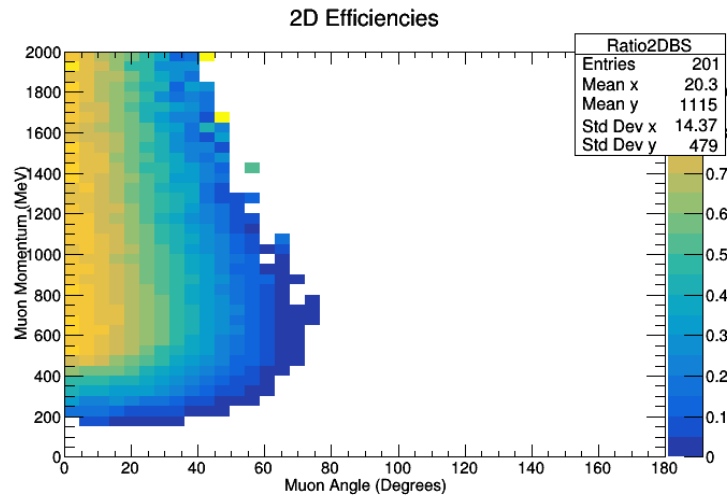


Figure 60

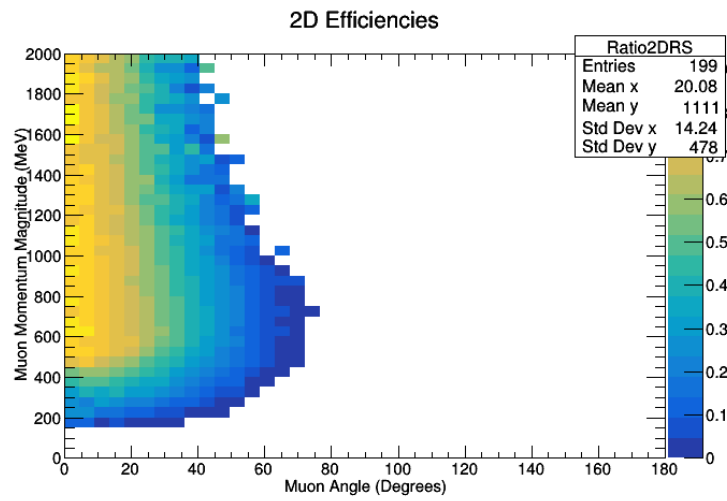


Figure 61

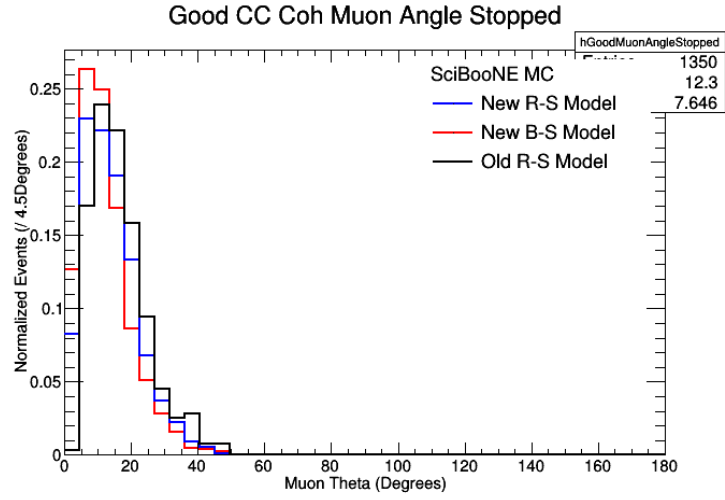


Figure 62

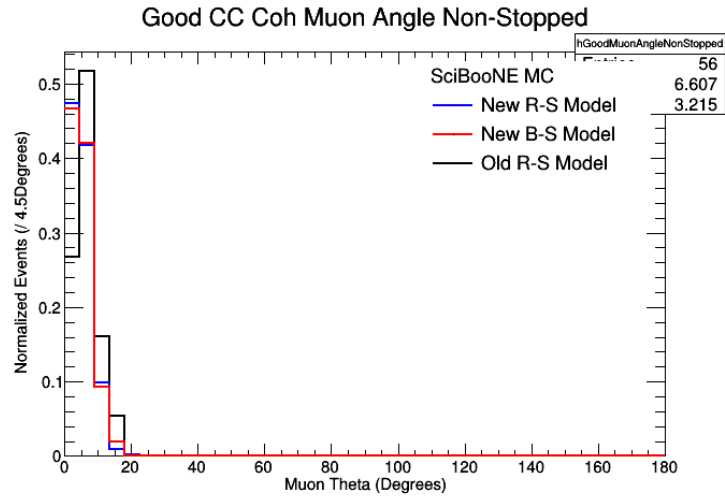


Figure 63

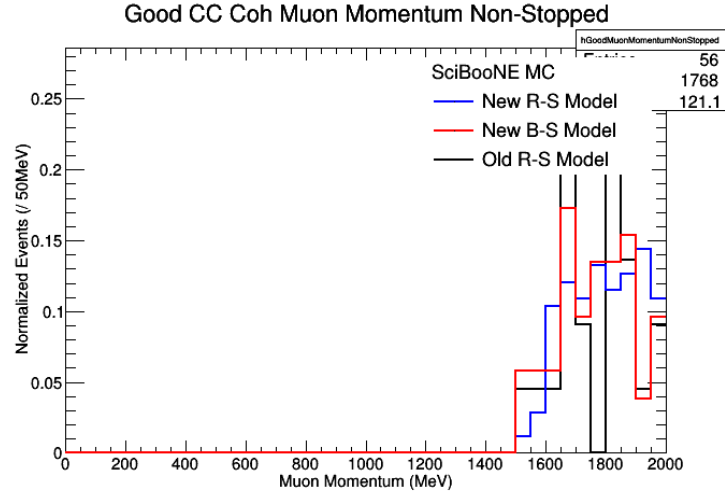


Figure 64

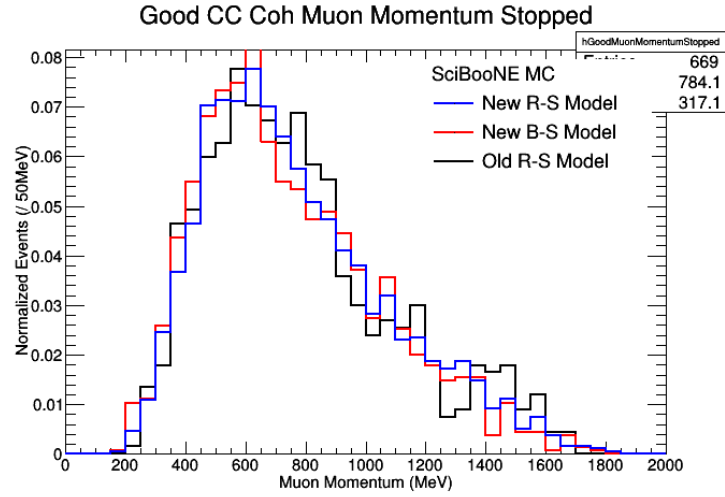


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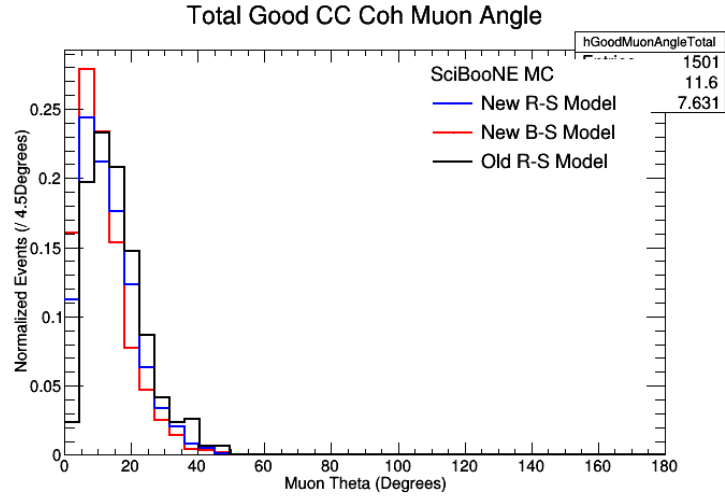


Figure 66

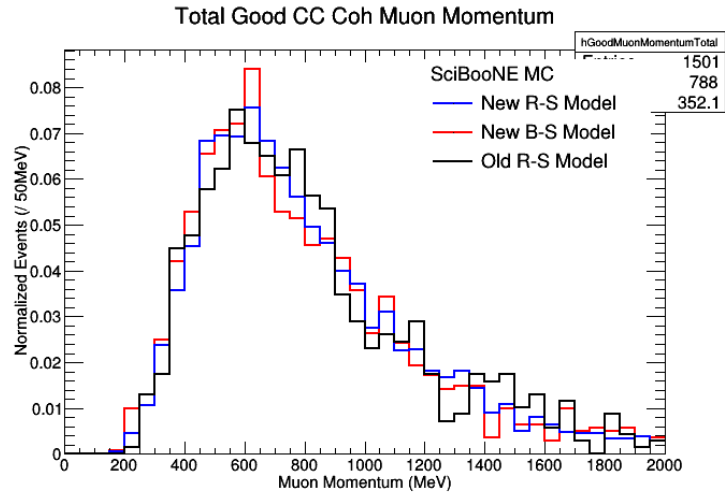


Figure 67

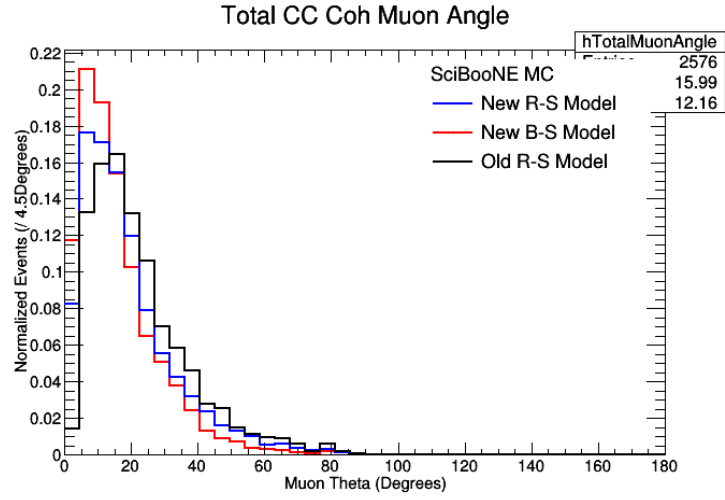


Figure 68

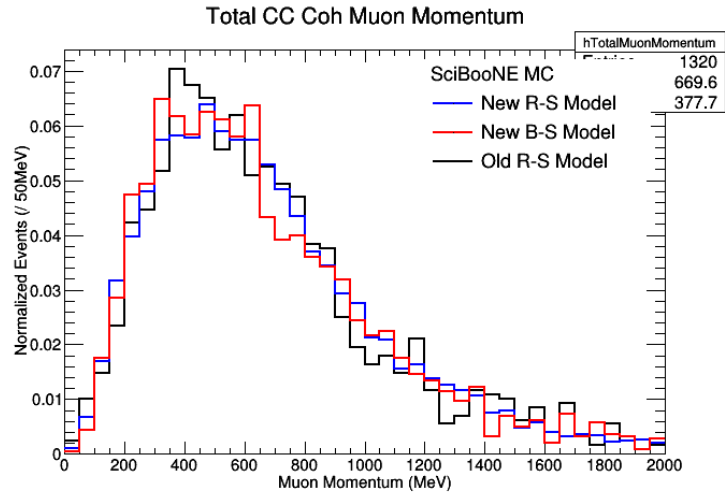


Figure 69

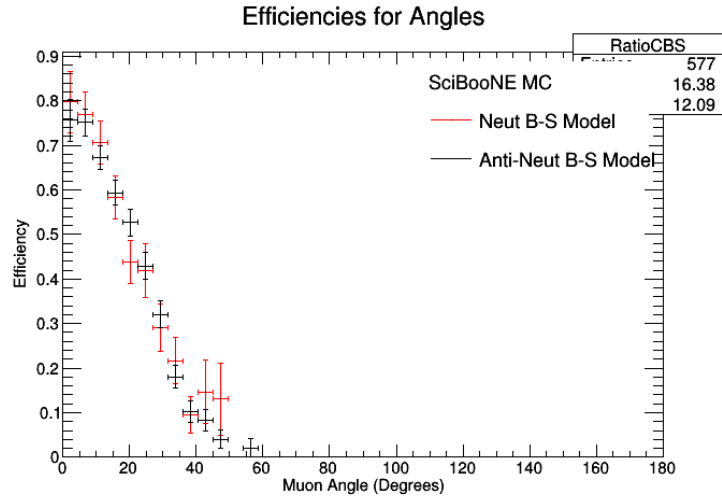


Figure 70

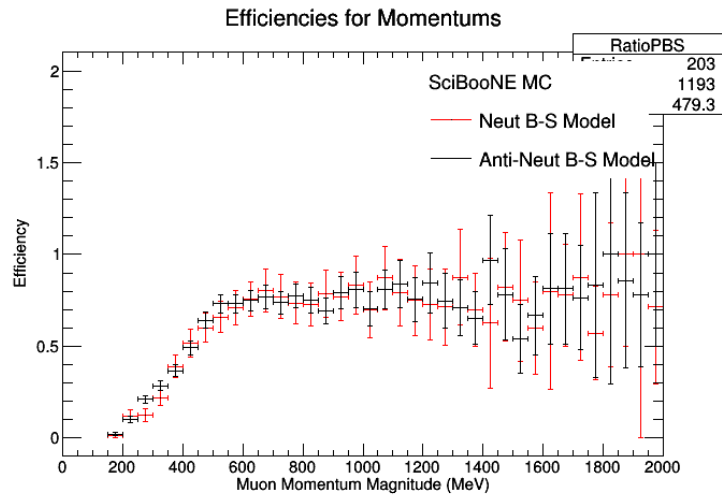


Figure 71

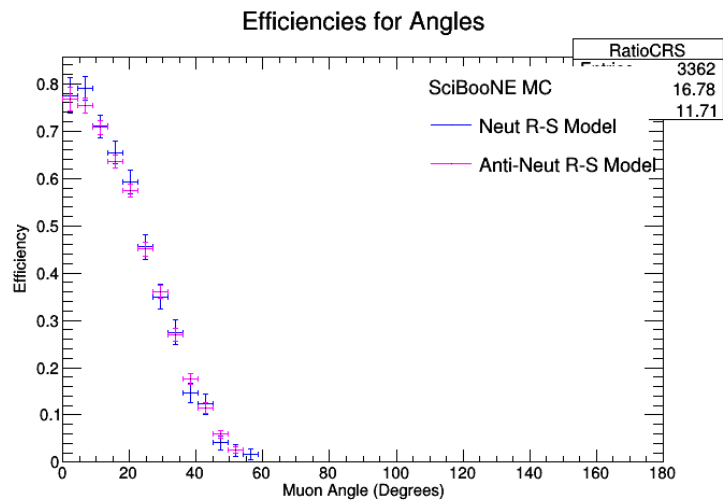


Figure 72

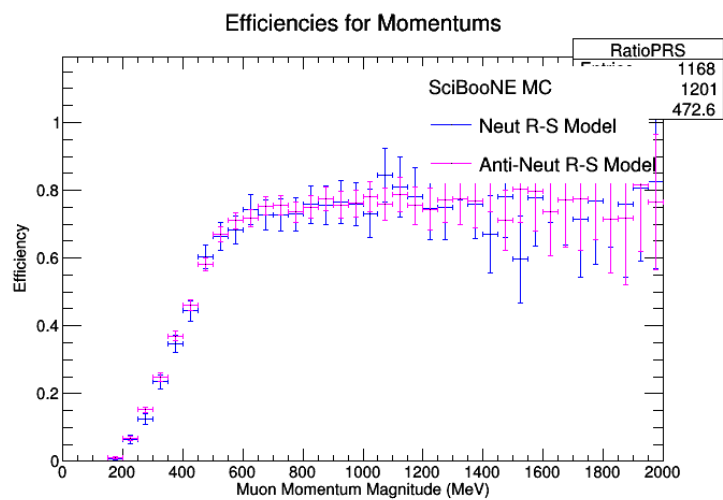


Figure 73

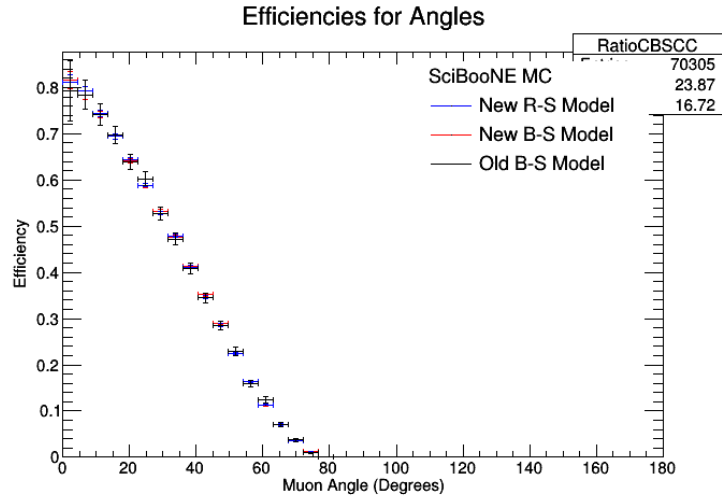


Figure 74

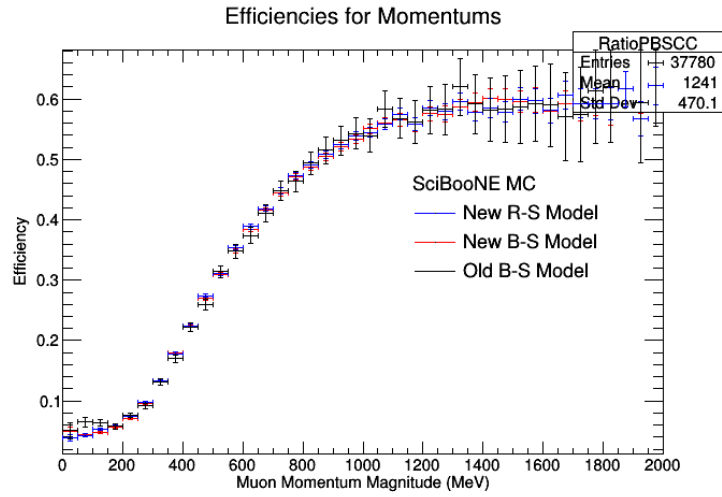


Figure 75

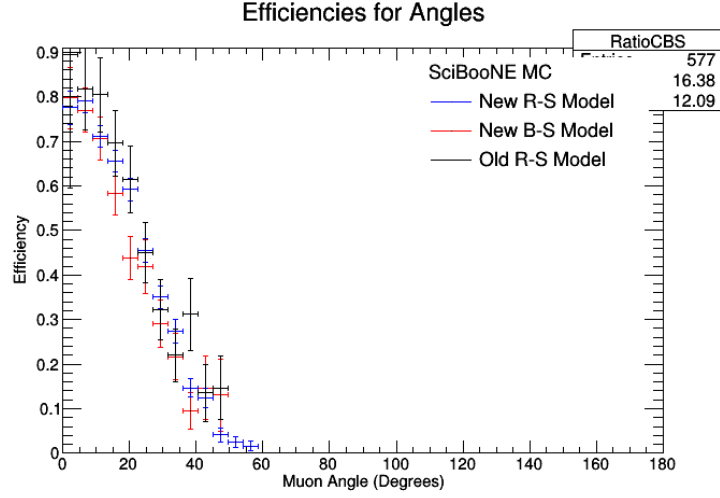


Figure 76

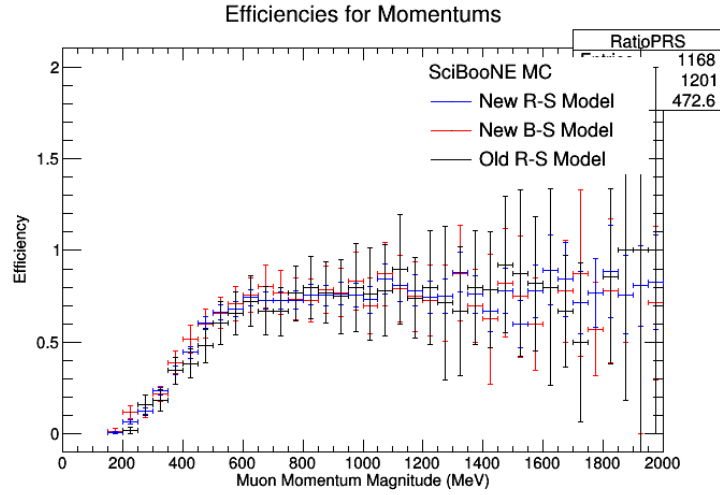


Figure 77

A.13 NMPionPlotting.C

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

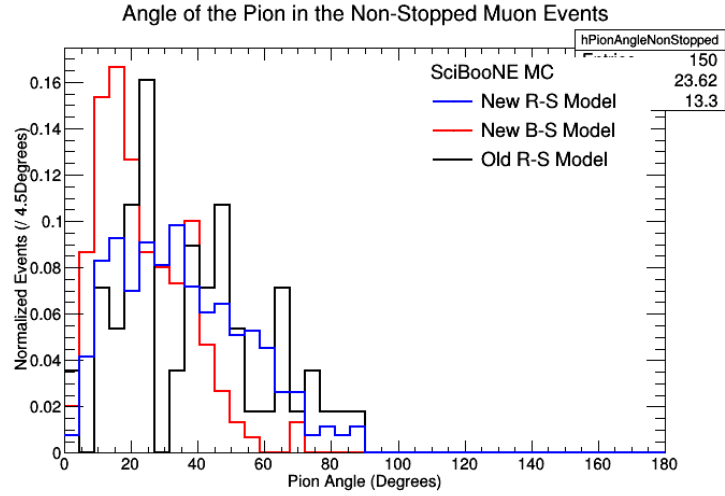


Figure 78

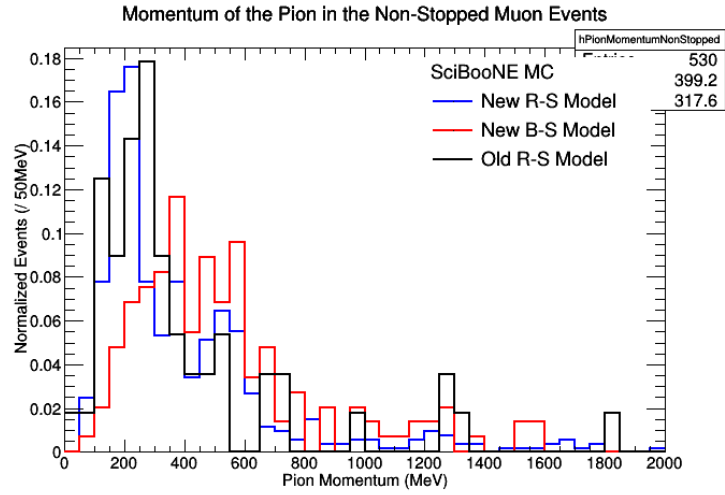


Figure 79

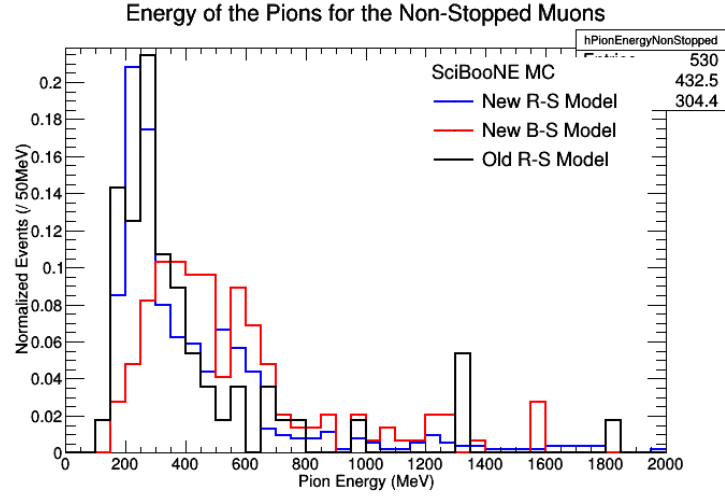


Figure 80

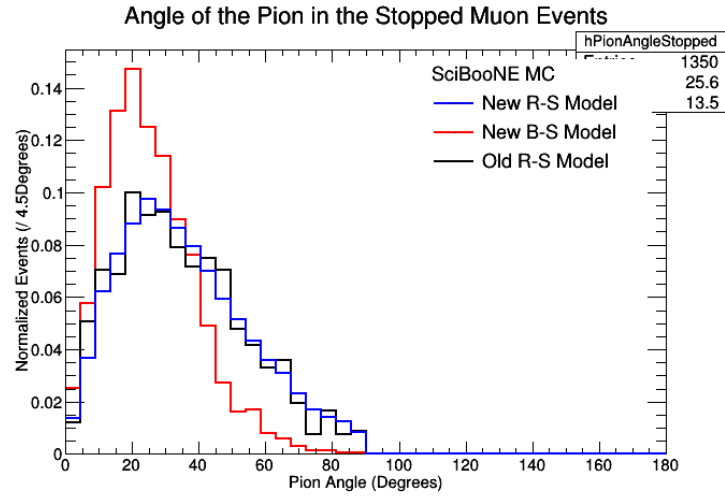


Figure 81

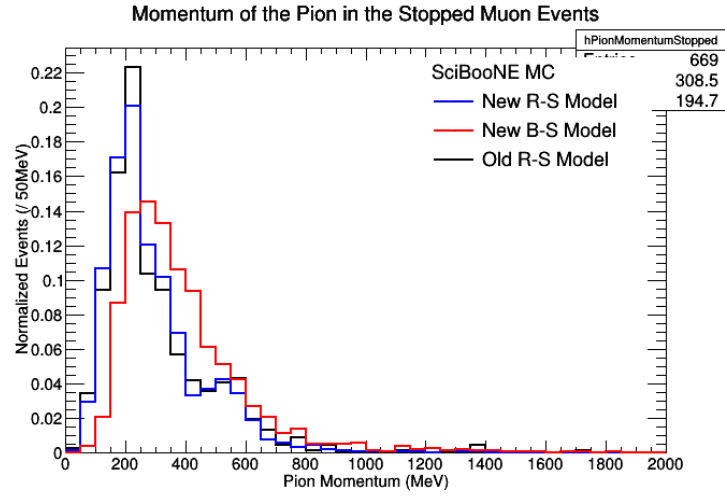


Figure 82

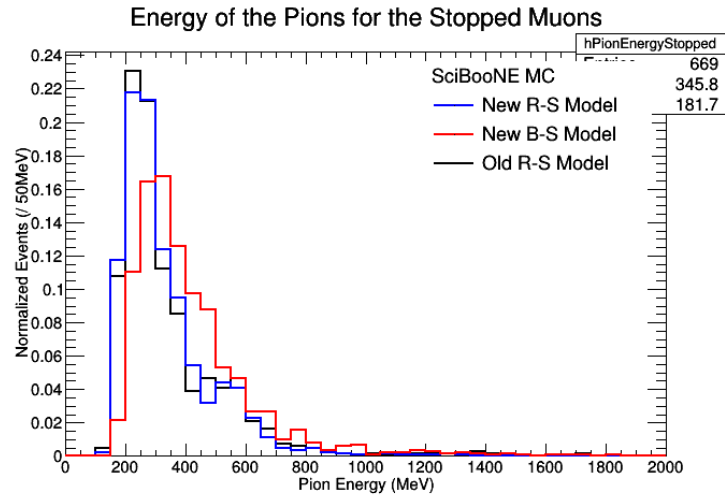


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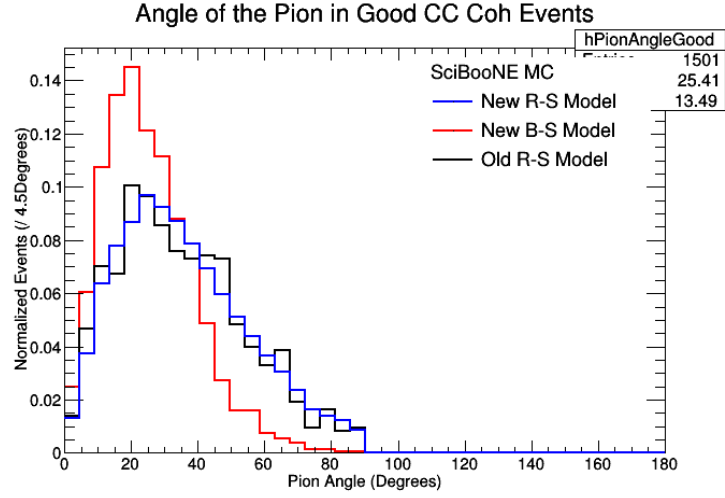


Figure 84

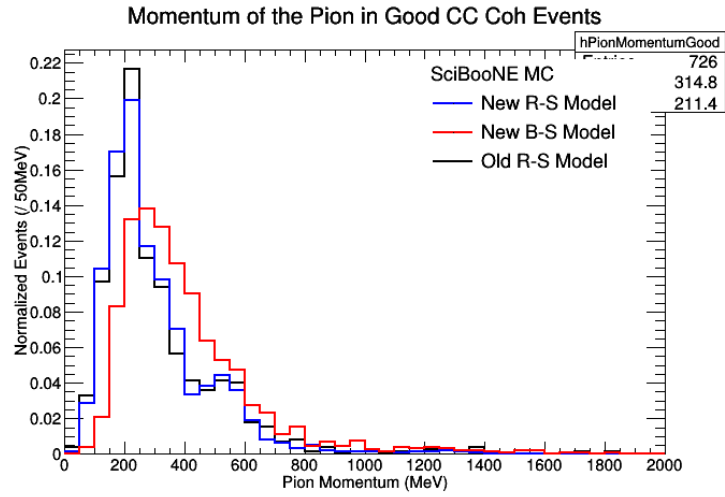


Figure 85

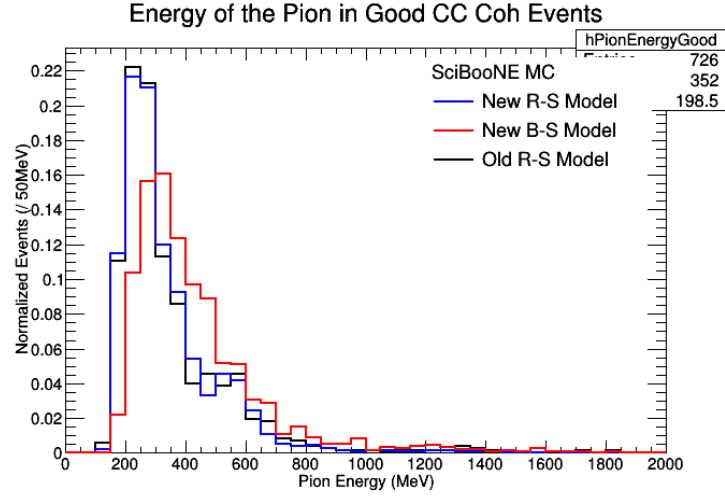


Figure 86

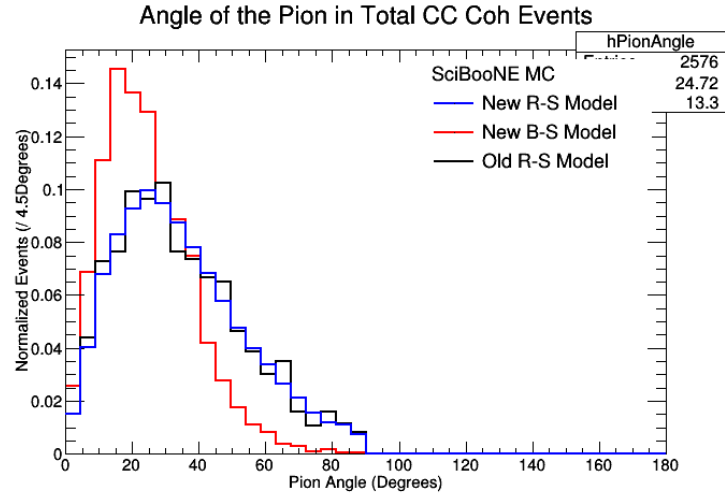


Figure 87

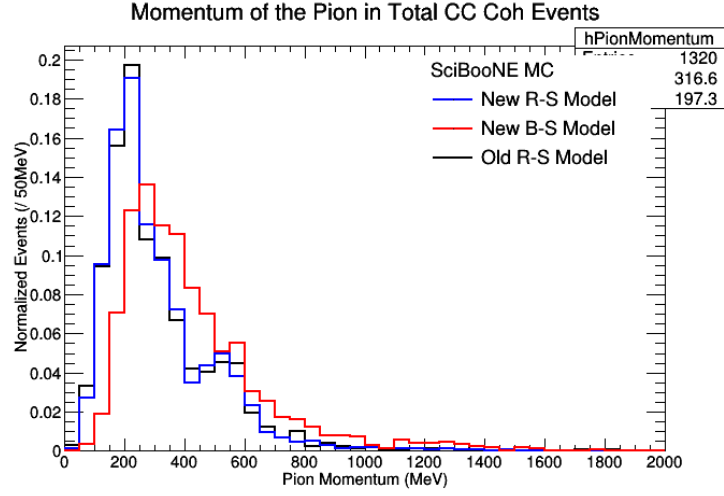


Figure 88

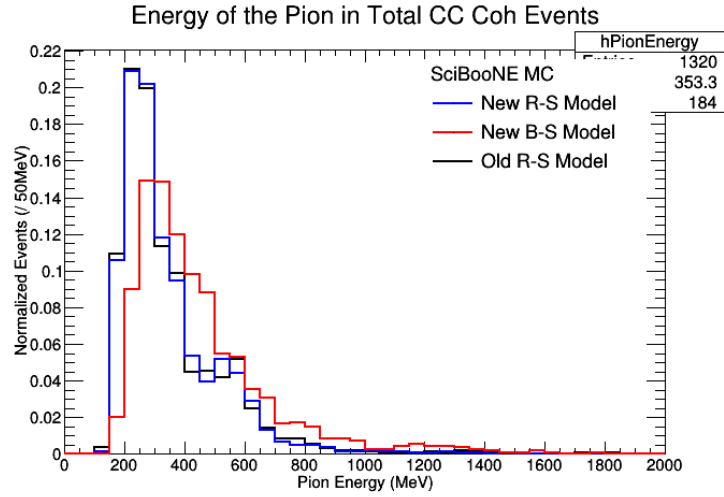


Figure 89

A.14 NMFourSquaredPlotting.C

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

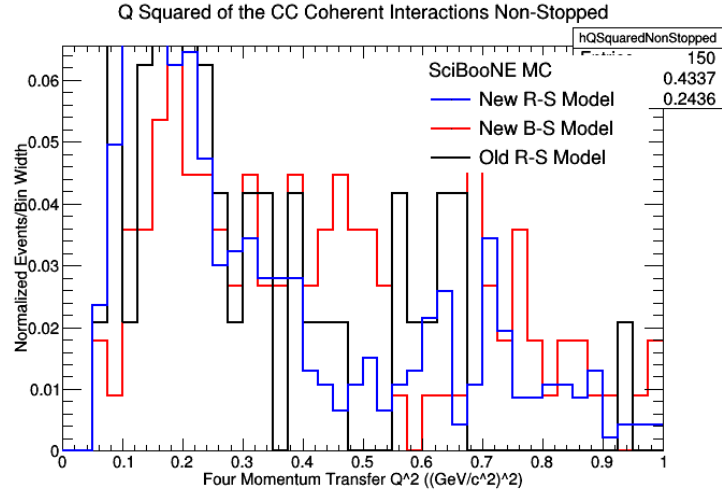


Figure 90

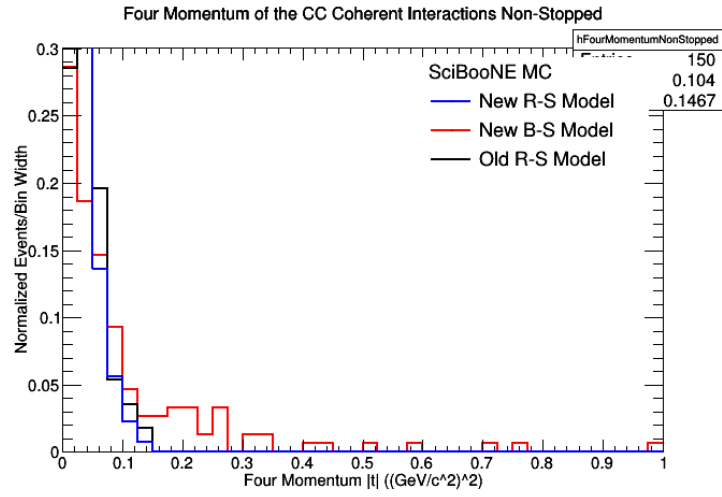


Figure 91

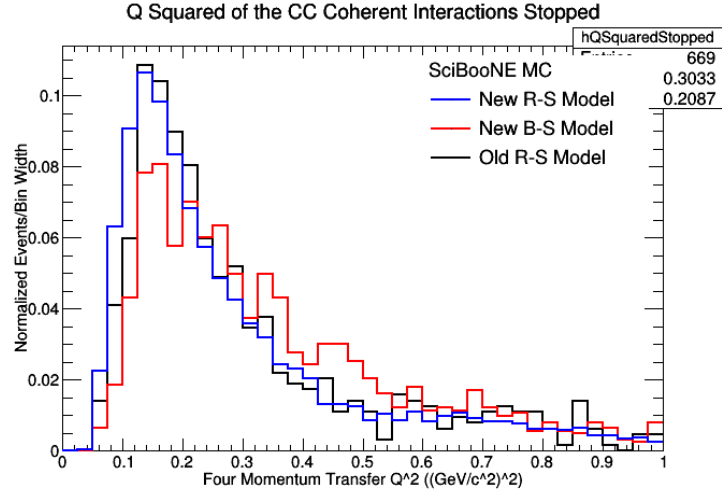


Figure 92

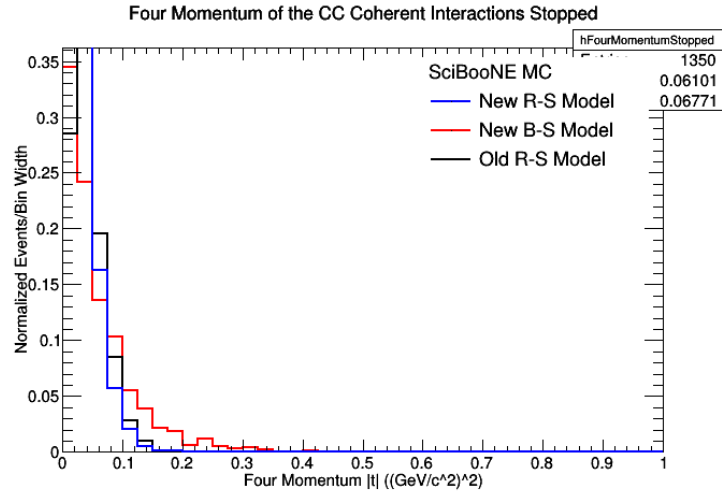


Figure 93

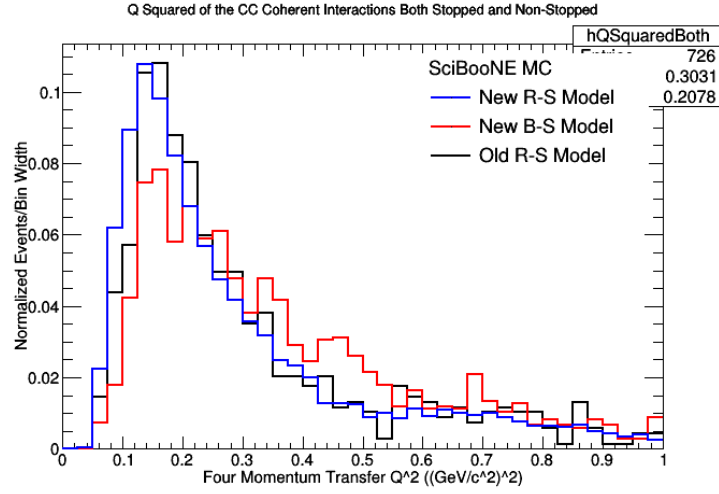


Figure 94

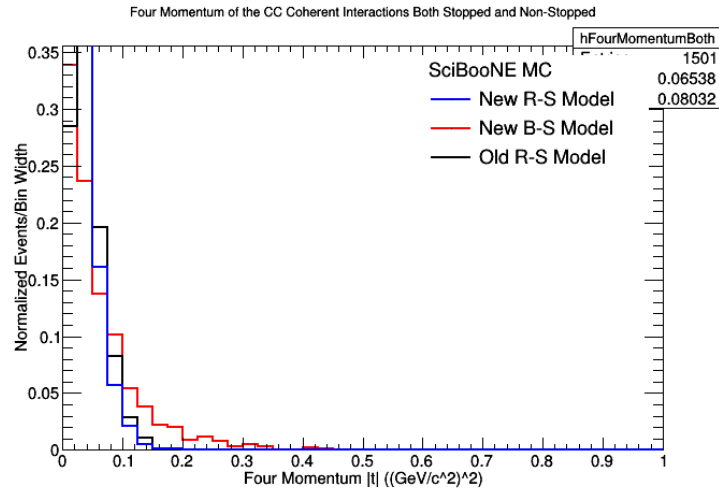


Figure 95

A.15 ANMCombinedPlots.C

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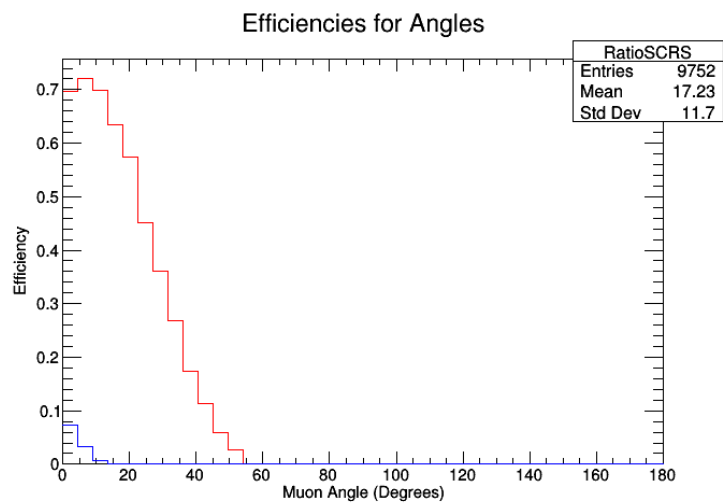


Figure 96

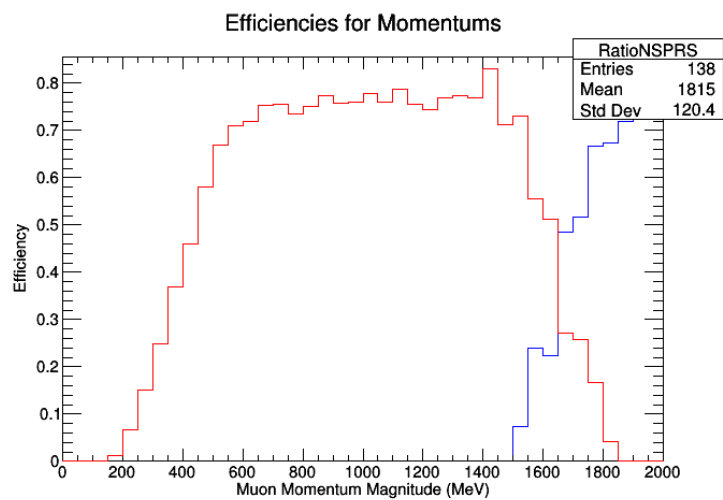


Figure 97

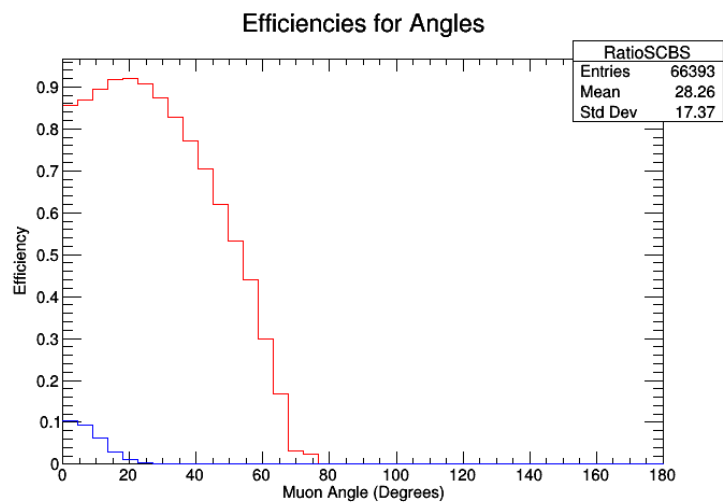


Figure 98

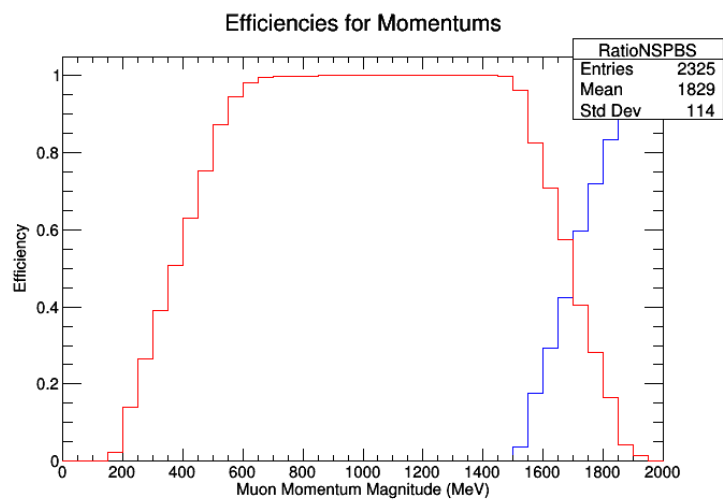


Figure 99

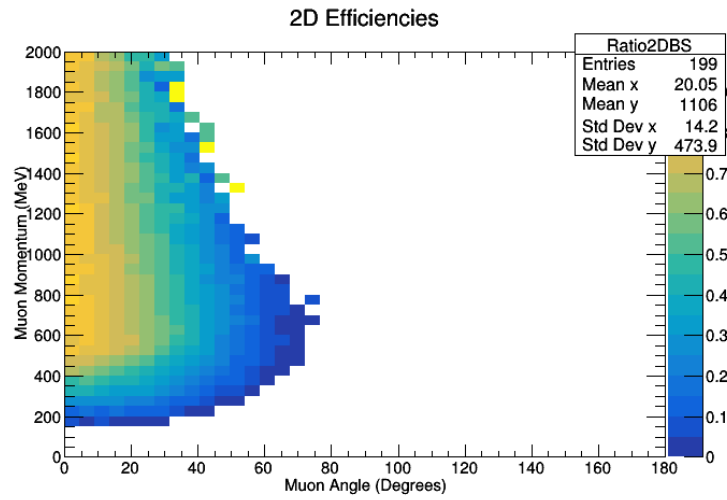


Figure 100

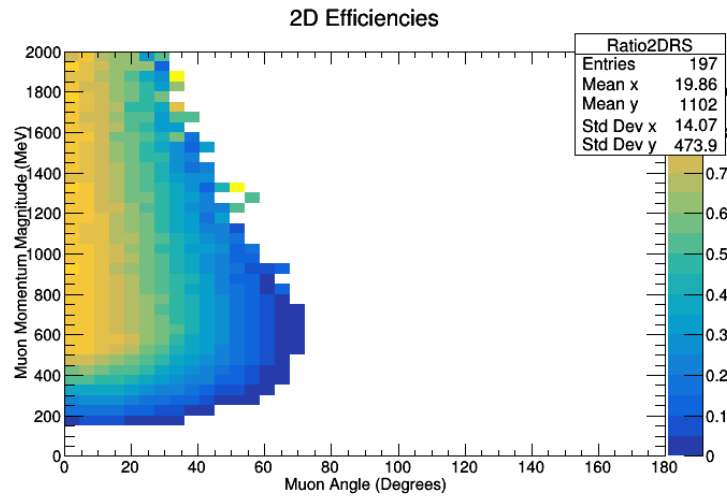


Figure 101

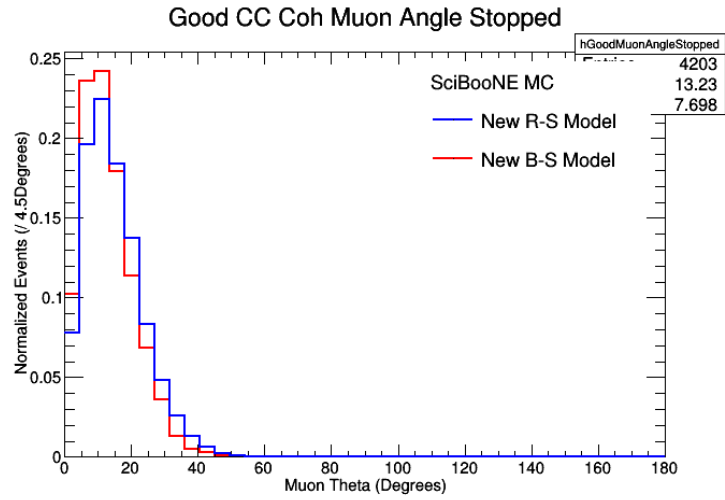


Figure 102

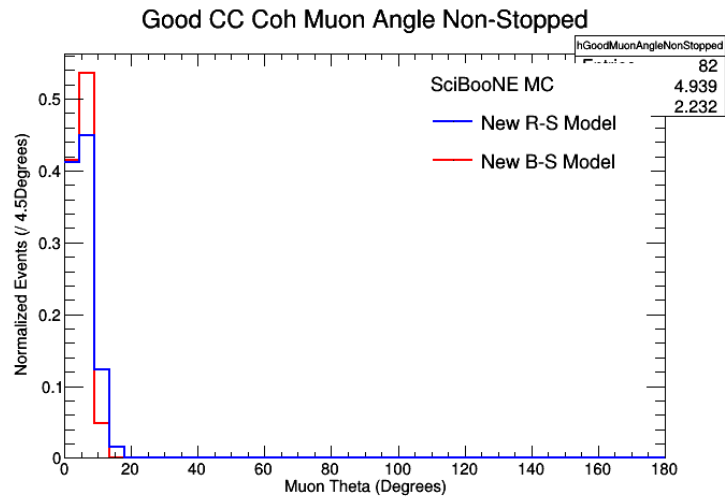


Figure 103

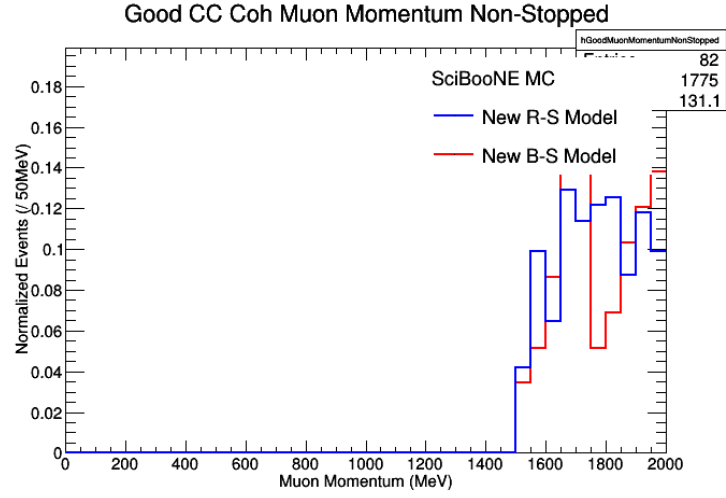


Figure 104

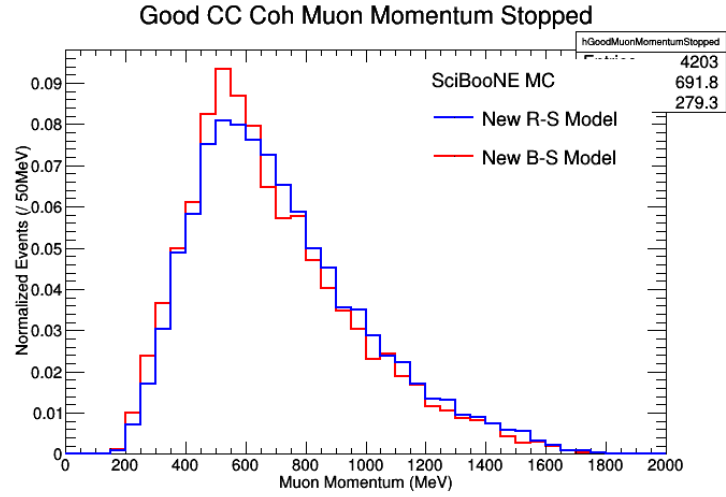


Figure 105

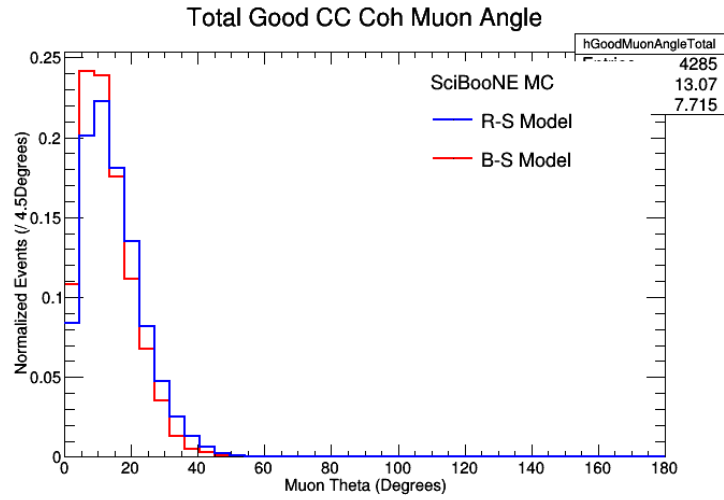


Figure 106

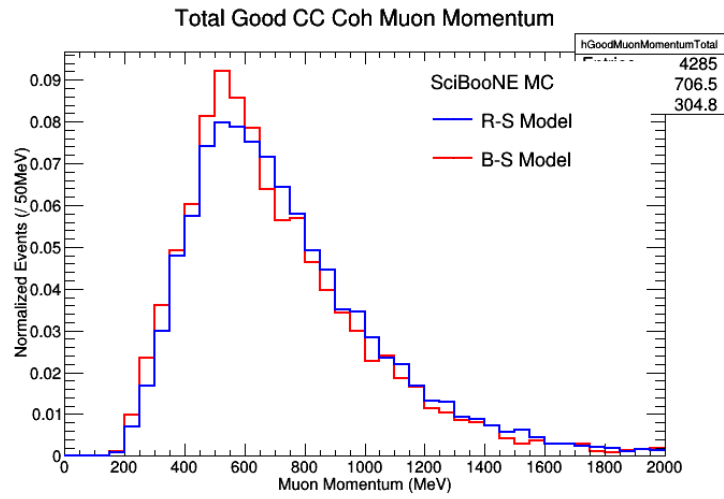


Figure 107

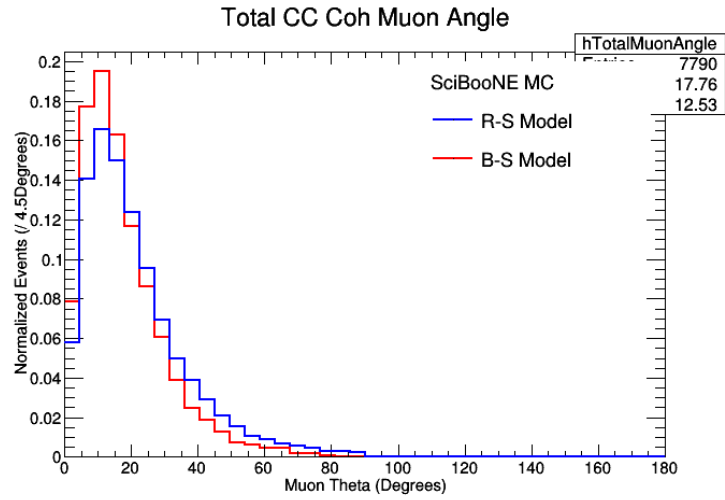


Figure 108

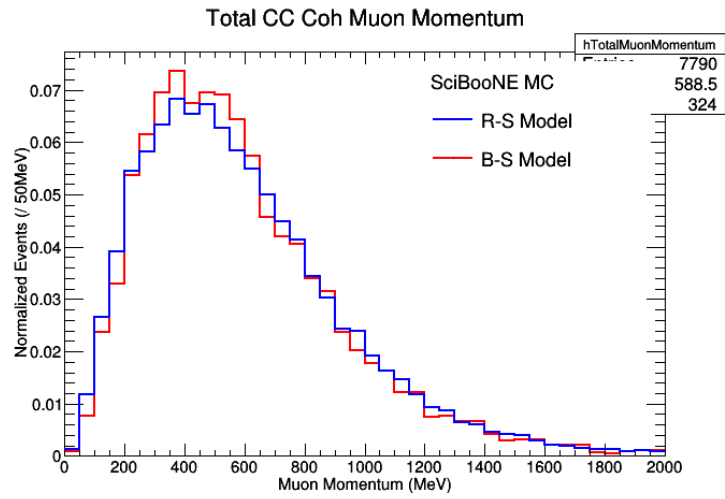


Figure 109

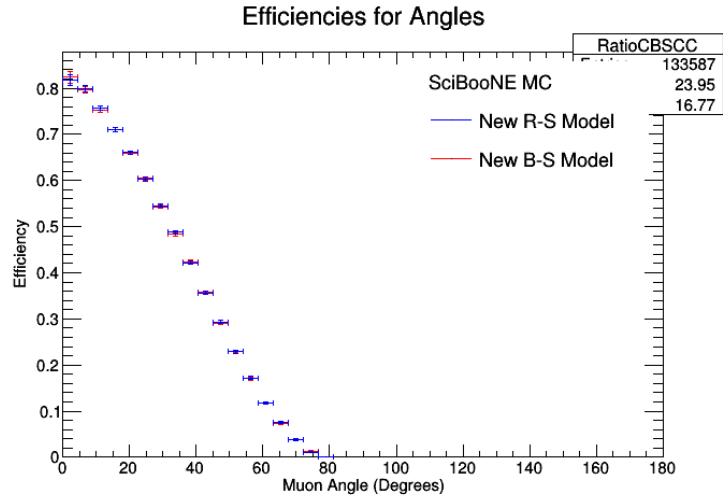


Figure 110

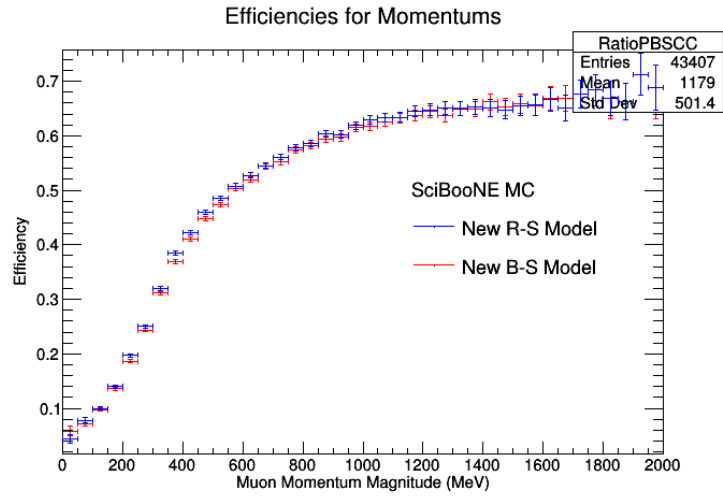


Figure 111

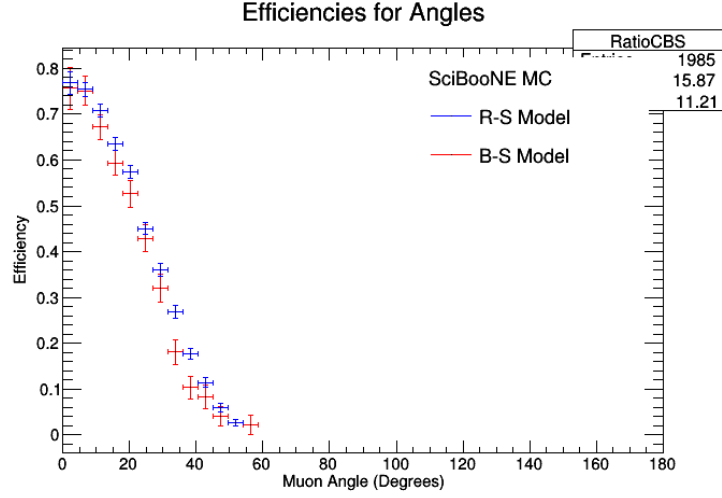


Figure 112

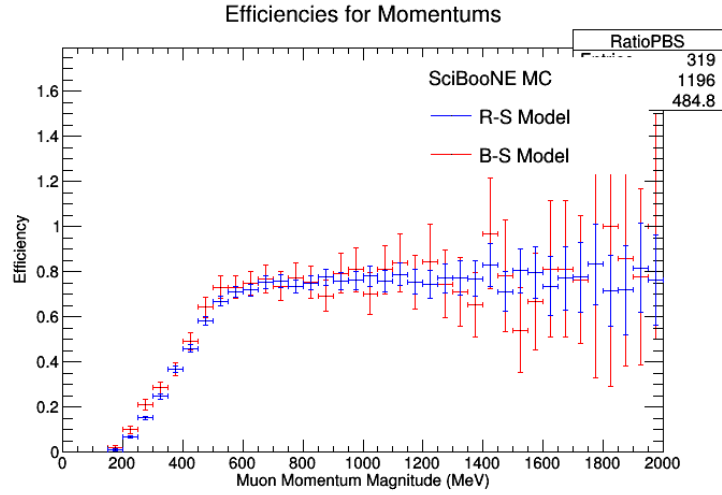


Figure 113

A.16 ANMPionPlotting.C

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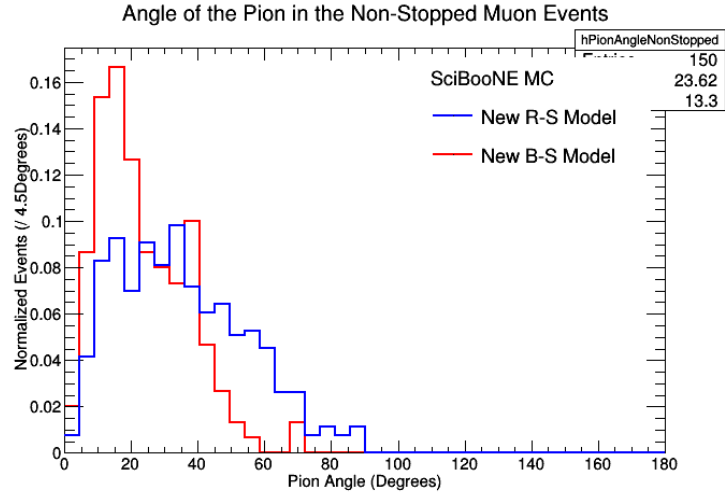


Figure 114

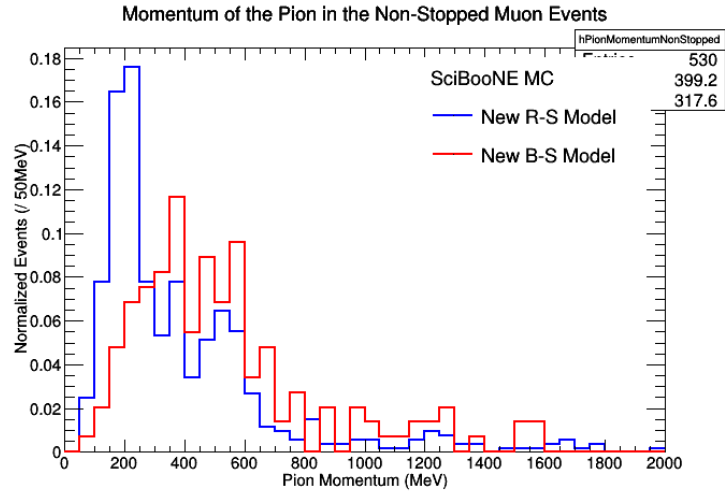


Figure 115

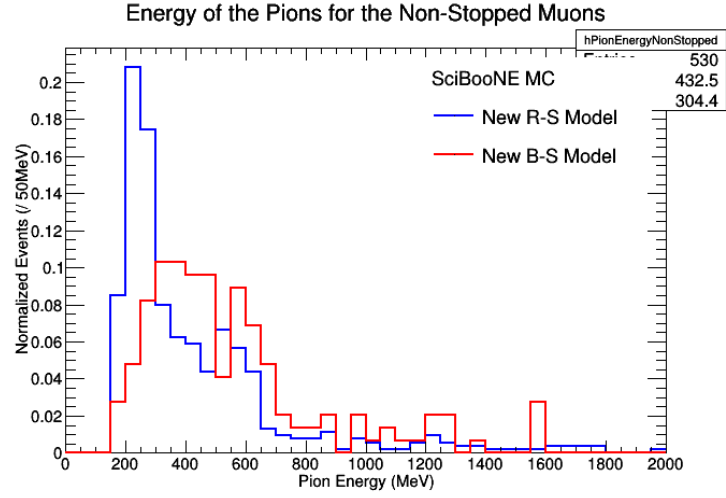


Figure 116

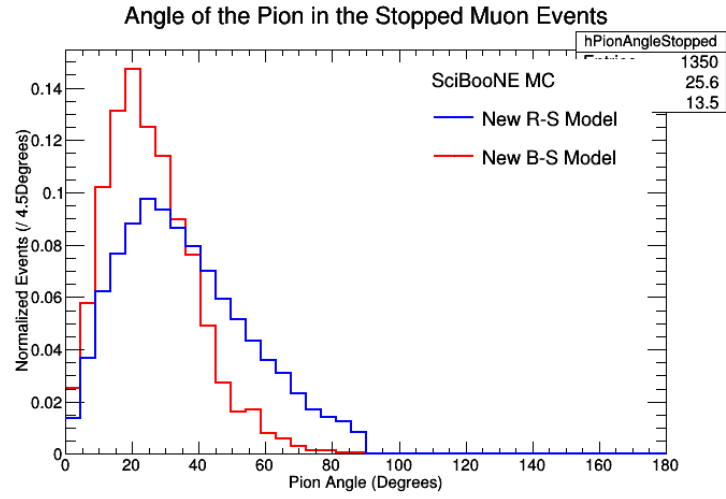


Figure 117

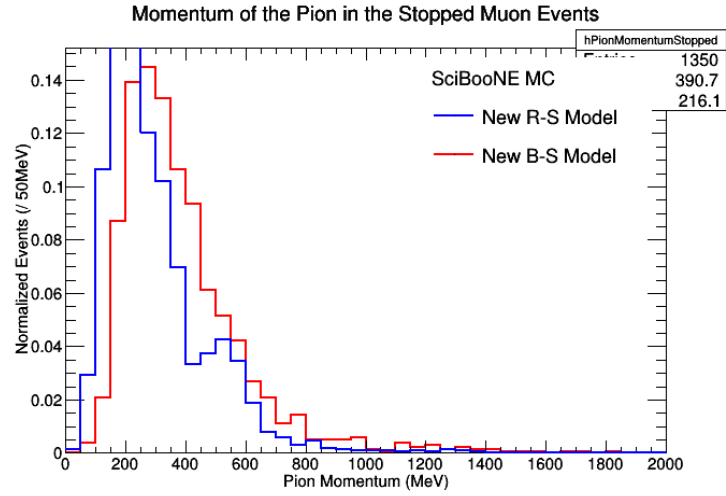


Figure 118

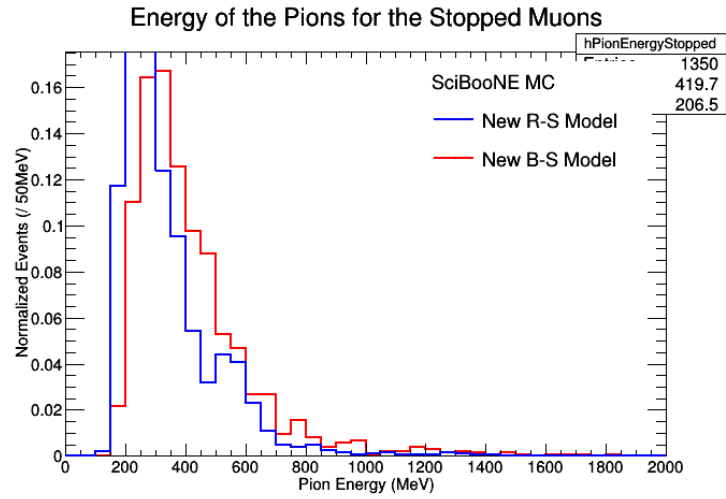


Figure 119

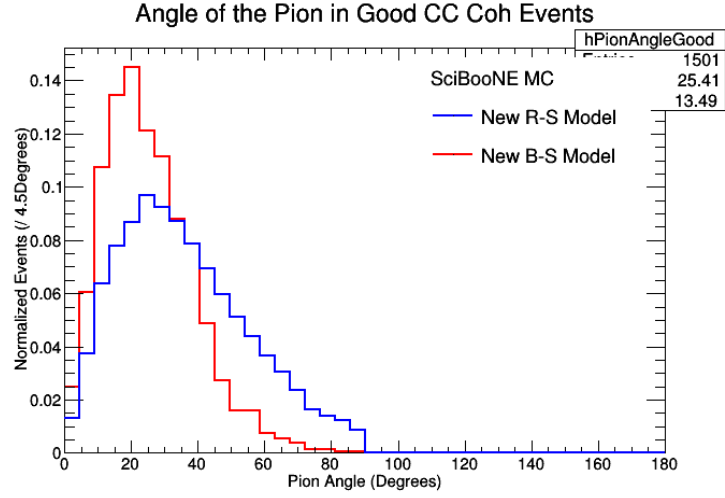


Figure 120

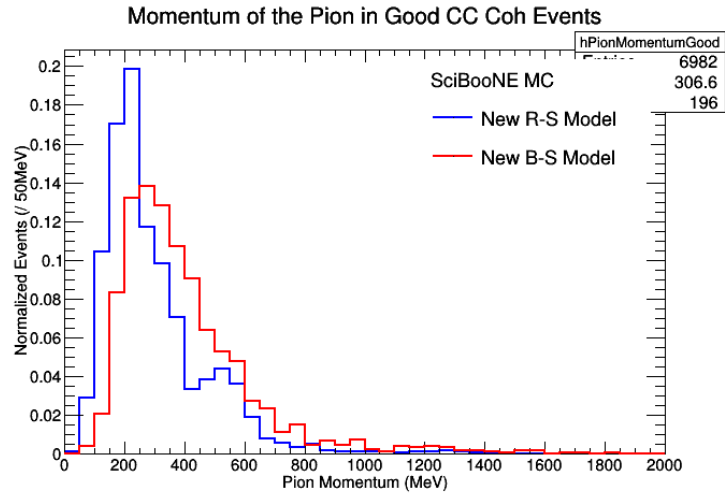


Figure 121

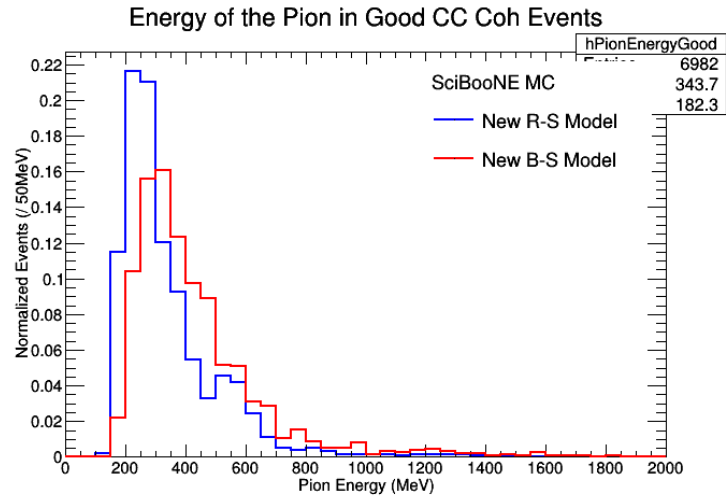


Figure 122

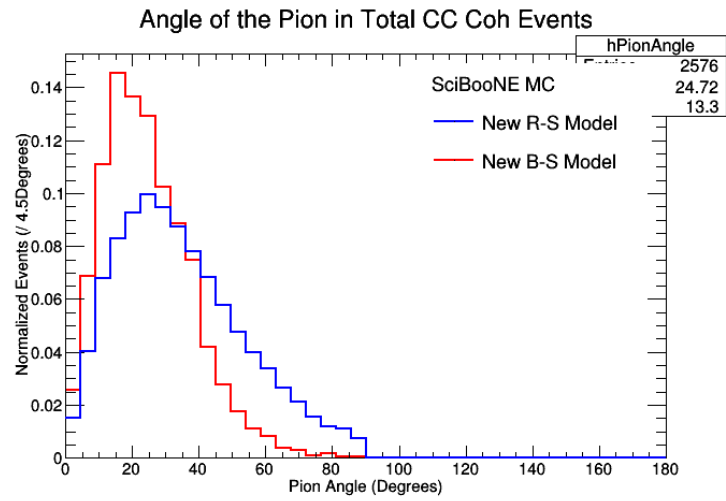


Figure 123

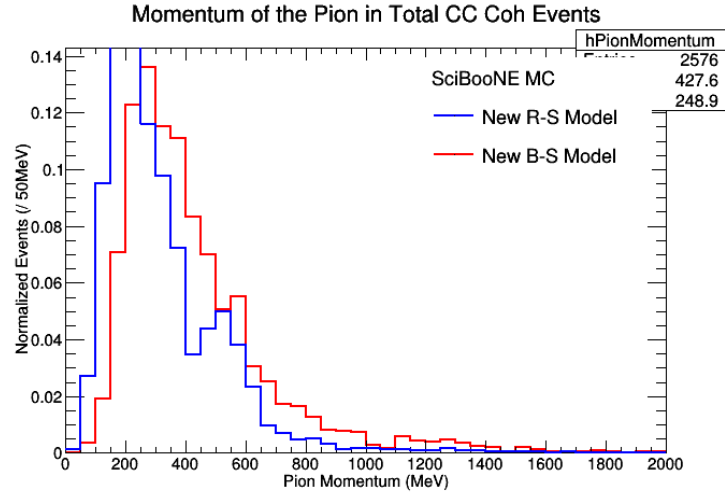


Figure 124

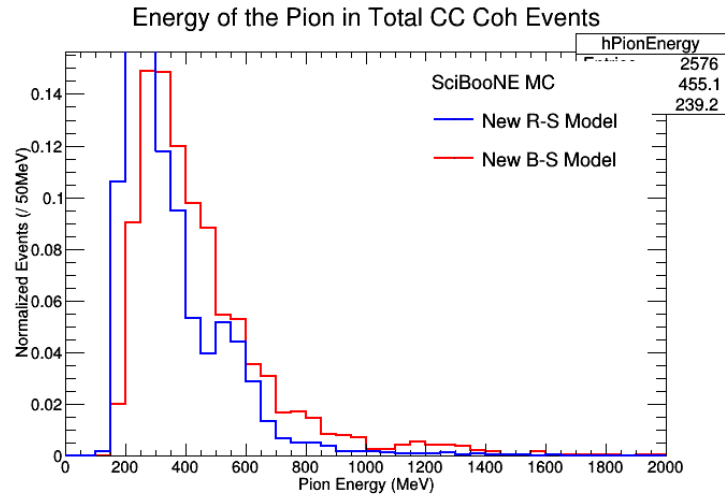


Figure 125

A.17 ANMFourSquaredPlotting.C

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

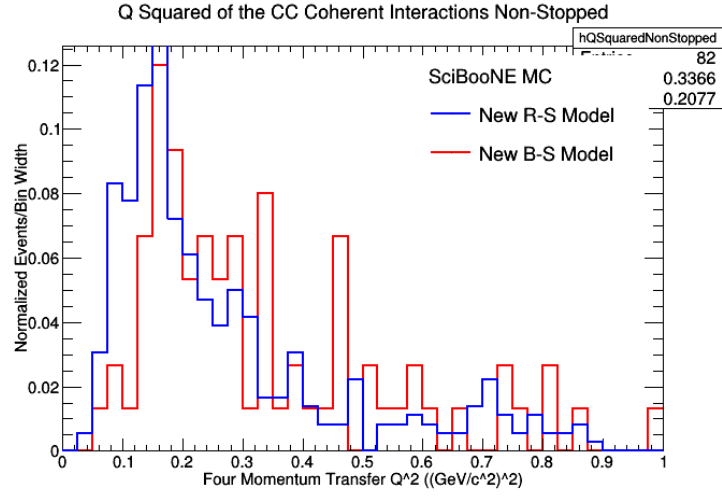


Figure 126

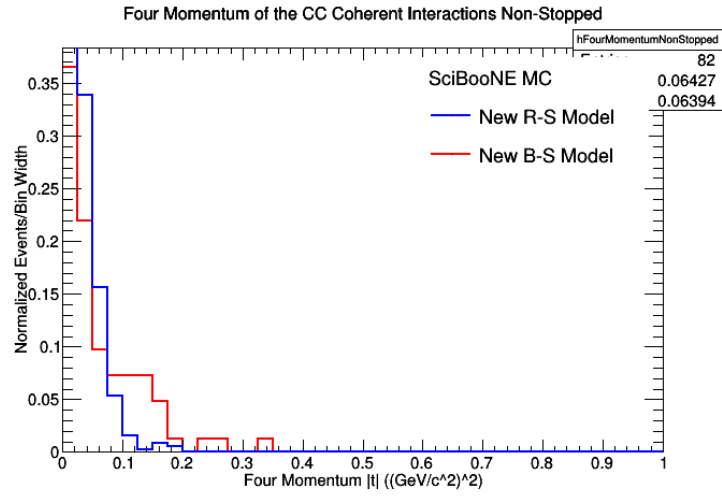


Figure 127

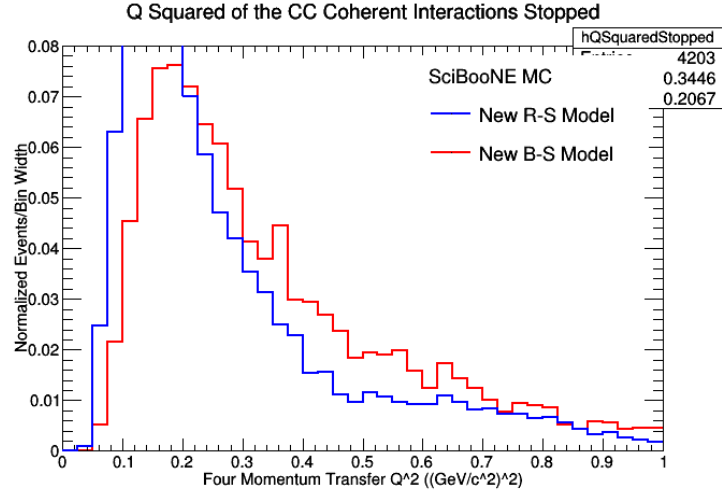


Figure 128

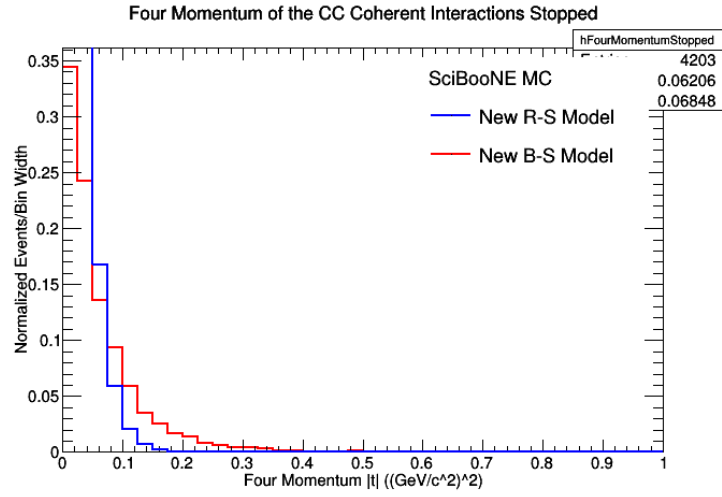


Figure 129

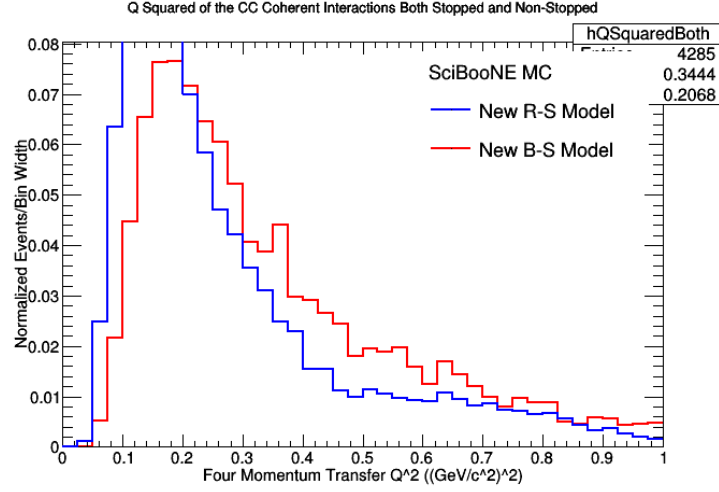


Figure 130

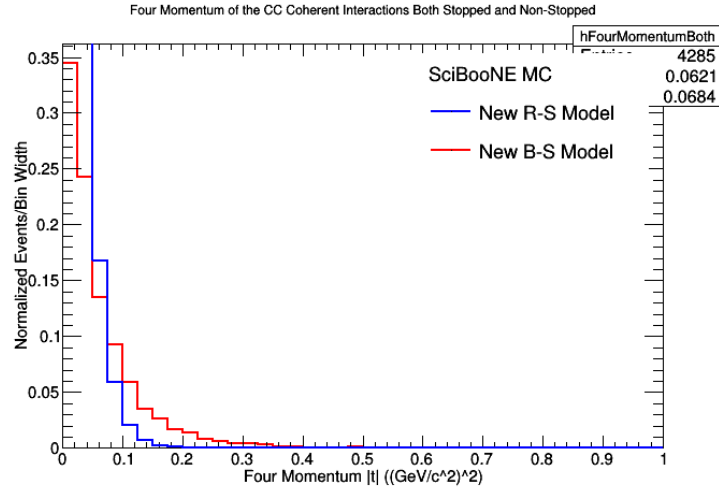


Figure 131

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

Wavelength	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.6	20.8	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.6	21.8	22.0	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.8	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.6	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.6	32.8	33.0	33.2	33.4	33.6	33.8	34.0	34.2	34.4	34.6	34.8	35.0	35.2	35.4	35.6	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.6	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.0	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.6	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.4	44.6	44.8	45.0	45.2	45.4	45.6	45.8	46.0	46.2	46.4	46.6	46.8	47.0	47.2	47.4	47.6	47.8	48.0	48.2	48.4	48.6	48.8	49.0	49.2	49.4	49.6	49.8	50.0	50.2	50.4	50.6	50.8	51.0	51.2	51.4	51.6	51.8	52.0	52.2	52.4	52.6	52.8	53.0	53.2	53.4	53.6	53.8	54.0	54.2	54.4	54.6	54.8	55.0	55.2	55.4	55.6	55.8	56.0	56.2	56.4	56.6	56.8	57.0	57.2	57.4	57.6	57.8	58.0	58.2	58.4	58.6	58.8	59.0	59.2	59.4	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.2	60.4	60.6	60.8	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.8	62.0	62.2	62.4	62.6	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.4	63.6	63.8	64.0	64.2	64.4	64.6	64.8	65.0	65.2	65.4	65.6	65.8	66.0	66.2	66.4	66.6	66.8	67.0	67.2	67.4	67.6	67.8	68.0	68.2	68.4	68.6	68.8	69.0	69.2	69.4	69.6	69.8	70.0	70.2	70.4	70.6	70.8	71.0	71.2	71.4	71.6	71.8	72.0	72.2	72.4	72.6	72.8	73.0	73.2	73.4	73.6	73.8	74.0	74.2	74.4	74.6	74.8	75.0	75.2	75.4	75.6	75.8	76.0	76.2	76.4	76.6	76.8	77.0	77.2	77.4	77.6	77.8	78.0	78.2	78.4	78.6	78.8	79.0	79.2	79.4	79.6	79.8	80.0	80.2	80.4	80.6	80.8	81.0	81.2	81.4	81.6	81.8	82.0	82.2	82.4	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.2	83.4	83.6	83.8	84.0	84.2	84.4	84.6	84.8	85.0	85.2	85.4	85.6	85.8	86.0	86.2	86.4	86.6	86.8	87.0	87.2	87.4	87.6	87.8	88.0	88.2	88.4	88.6	88.8	89.0	89.2	89.4	89.6	89.8	90.0	90.2	90.4	90.6	90.8	91.0	91.2	91.4	91.6	91.8	92.0	92.2	92.4	92.6	92.8	93.0	93.2	93.4	93.6	93.8	94.0	94.2	94.4	94.6	94.8	95.0	95.2	95.4	95.6	95.8	96.0	96.2	96.4	96.6	96.8	97.0	97.2	97.4	97.6	97.8	98.0	98.2	98.4	98.6	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.8	100.0
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Table 10: Table for 2D Histogram for Old NM-Rein-Sehgal

[illegible]

Table 11: Table for 2D Histogram for New ANM-Rein-Sehgal

[illegible]

