



# First steps to Res-CC $\pi^0$

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## Overview

- $\checkmark \quad \text{MINER}\nu\text{A}.$
- Motivation.
- EM Showers.
- Shower characterizations:
  - Shower filter.
  - $\checkmark$   $\pi^0$  mass like discriminator.
  - Shower direction.
- Blobs\* to contain Photons.



## Motivation

- One of the largest limitations on neutrino experiments comes from the not complete information about neutrino cross sections in the GeV energy range.
- High statistics and the final states characterization will improve these measurements(detector granularity and good reconstruction).
- > Importance to oscillation searches( $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{e}$ ): they also have to recognize muon and electron(E.M. shower) and one of the main backgrounds to the  $\nu_{e}$  signal comes from  $\nu_{\mu}$  interactions producing  $\pi^{0}$ 's. The  $\pi^{0}$ 's cross section estimation is very important.

## Motivation



## EM showers

- Particle multiplication driven by bremsstrahlung(e<sup>-</sup> and e<sup>+</sup>) and pair production(γ).
- Ionization process is the most basic mechanism to deposit energy.



- Particle multiplication is dominant
- when  $E_c(Z \text{ high})$  is lower than

shower energy.

> There can be gaps when there are non energetic showers and high  $E_{c'}$ 



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## Shower Filter

- I started using an event sample selected by "hand scan" with notorious electromagnetic showers topology (no tracks).
- Then apply an appropriate energy cut to isolate
  the main core of the shower.
  - Project the shower core into "Module and Strip histograms", those histograms have to pass RMS threshold and minimum number of entries.



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### Shower Filter



- I took a sample to efficiency study:
  - + MC Low Energy mode (  $\nu_{_{\rm u}}$  and  $\nu_{_{e}}$  ) ~ 100K events.
  - Additional cuts:
    - Incoming neutrino energy 1 20GeV.
    - Vertex Z position inside the Tracker Region.
    - Transversal vertex position has to be inside circular region ( Radius = 800mm ).
- Potential Candidates ( $e^{-1}s, \gamma s, \pi^{0}s$ ).
- Main Candidates (e<sup>-</sup>'s > 1 GeV,  $\gamma$ 's > 1GeV and  $\pi^{0}$ 's > 1.5GeV).
- Efficiency = #Main Candidates (pass filter) / #Main Candidates.
- Purity = #Potential Candidates(pass filter) / #Candidates(pass filter).
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## **Shower Filter - Efficiency**



Purity is ~88%, where most of the "fake events" are coming from DIS channel



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## About $\pi^0$ Mass



$$M_{\pi^0} = \sqrt{2 \cdot E_{\gamma_1} \cdot E_{\gamma_2} \cdot (1 - \cos(\theta_{\gamma_1, \gamma_2}))}$$

#### $\pi^{0}$ mass reconstruction:

1) Using visible energy from tracks adding cluster around them.

2) Reconstructed vertex close to

true vertex(1module 5 strips)

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**New Perspectives** 

## About Pio Mass



## Shower Direction

- The idea is estimate the angle between the shower direction and the beam direction per XZ and YZ views.
- Using shower core and the energy weighted position per view, I can assume an intersection "point" per module. Every modules has views.
- → Finally, I have a X-Y-Z coord. per module. With those points I can calculate the slopeXZ slopeYZ using Simple linear regression(first approx).
- I will use a simulation with a single electron going to MINERvA detector to test this algorithm.



#### Simple MC electron sample (5 GeV)

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## Blob\* to contain photons



Using vertex like relative point, I fill out a 1D histogram, where every entry is the angle between every hit and the vertex, weighted by its charge. Similar to Hough Transformation with r = 0.

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## Blob to contain Photons



Then every group (particle) inside the histogram will have a minimum angle and maximum angle(Peak finder is not implement yet in overlap case) Loop over hits to find those inside the "Cone Area", this method can also catch the shower hits beyond gaps.

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### Number of blobs per event



The number of blobs for this sample has to have an average 1. In some events this number is more than 1 because not every particle follow shower direction. But this contribution is not significant like the main object.



## Blob containing visible energy



This blob shows fluctuations when visible energy is low (less than 200MeV). The main blob in average is containing 93% of the True visible energy



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## Conclusions

- → I will use vertex position given by Muon track to scan the γs coming from  $\pi^0$ .
- $\pi^0$  mass will be a nice tool to isolate my sample.
- Improve this blob algorithm, merging 3
  MINERvA views with non trivial topology, apparently is working not too bad.
- More studies, more coffee and finish PhD degree....

#### Backup slides

### Example: Pi0



**New Perspectives** 

#### **Example:** Photon



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## About Pi0 Energy



#### Goals - Ideas



CC-ResPi0 with Minos match

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#### **Shower Purity**

#### Shower



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