



## Antiproton background and vertical misalignment

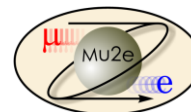
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Midterm presentation

29 August 2022

In partnership with:

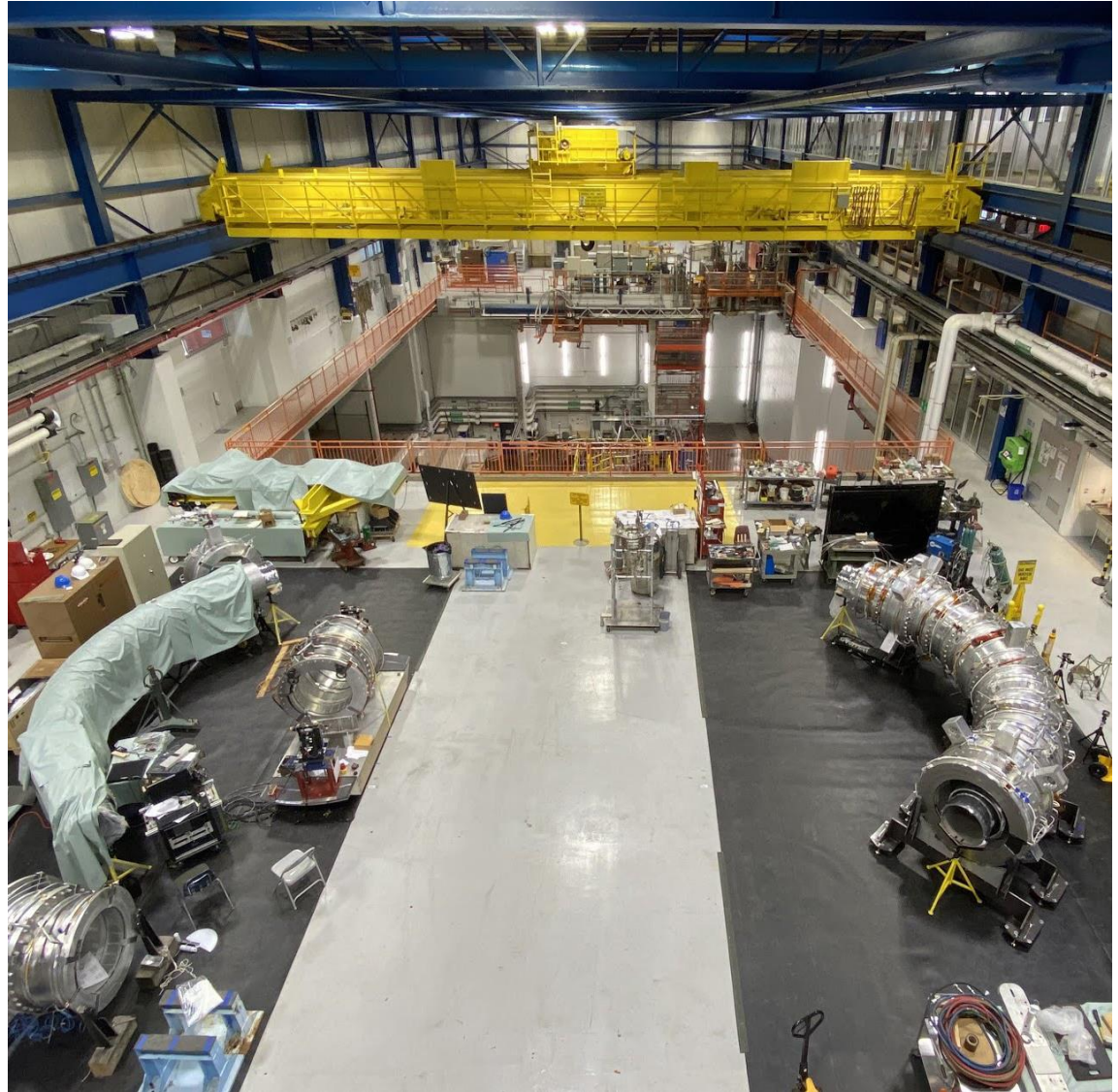


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- **I'm studying the antiproton background.**
- **Today I'm talking about what I learnt during these past weeks.**

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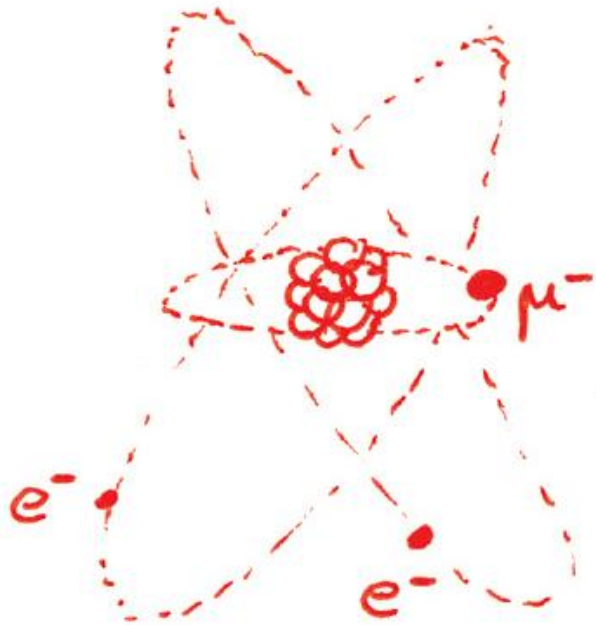
- **Mu2e**
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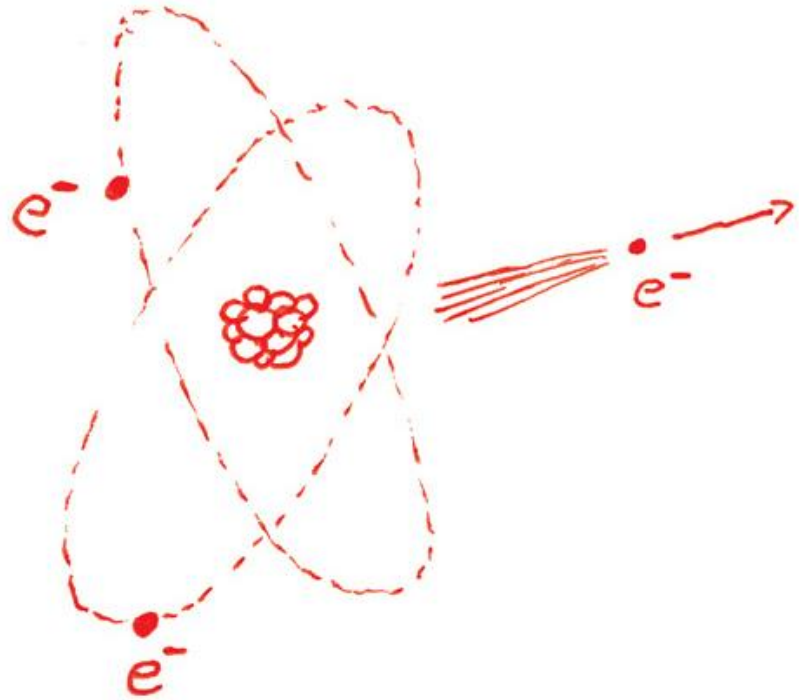


# MU2E

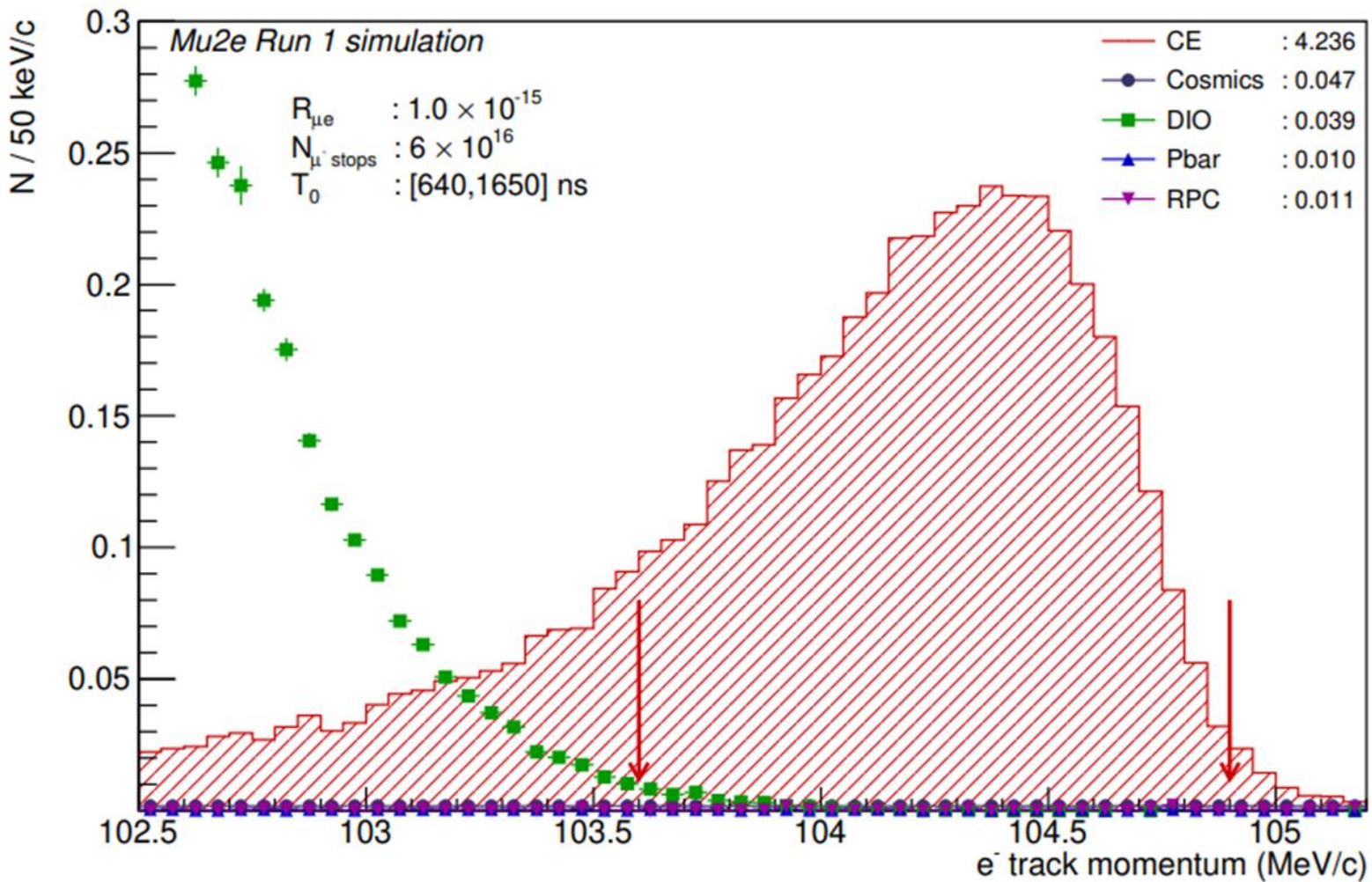
This is what we start with.



This is the process we are looking for.



The Mu2e experiment at Fermilab will search for the neutrinoless  
 $\mu^- \rightarrow e^-$   
conversion in the field of an aluminum nucleus.



➤ We are looking for a conversion  $e^-$ .

➤ Expect a peak around 105 MeV/c in the momentum distribution.

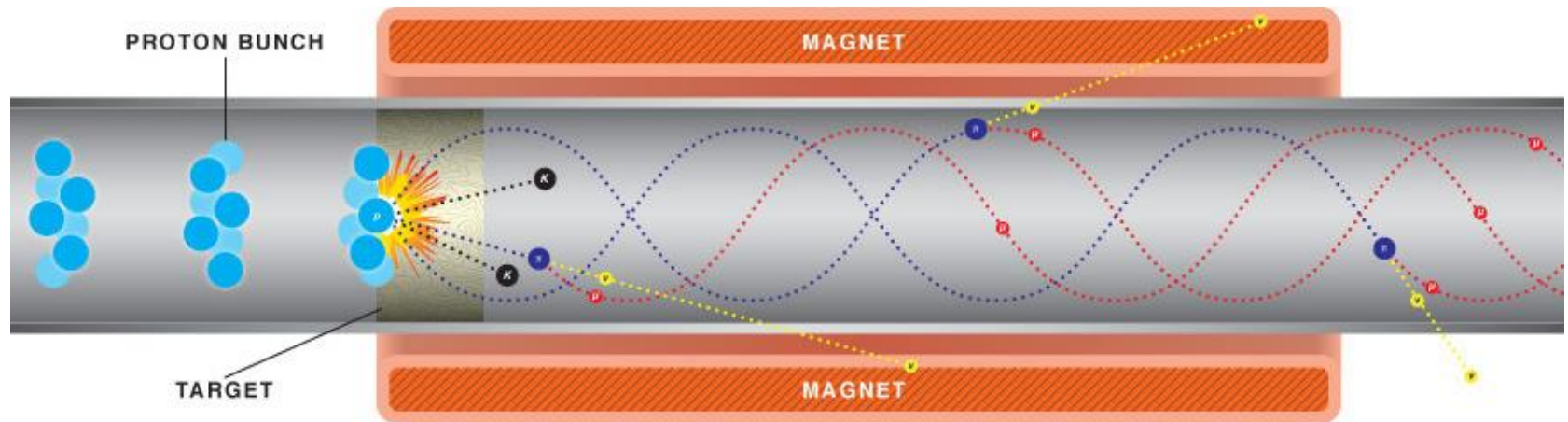
# Backgrounds

The main background processes in Mu2e are:

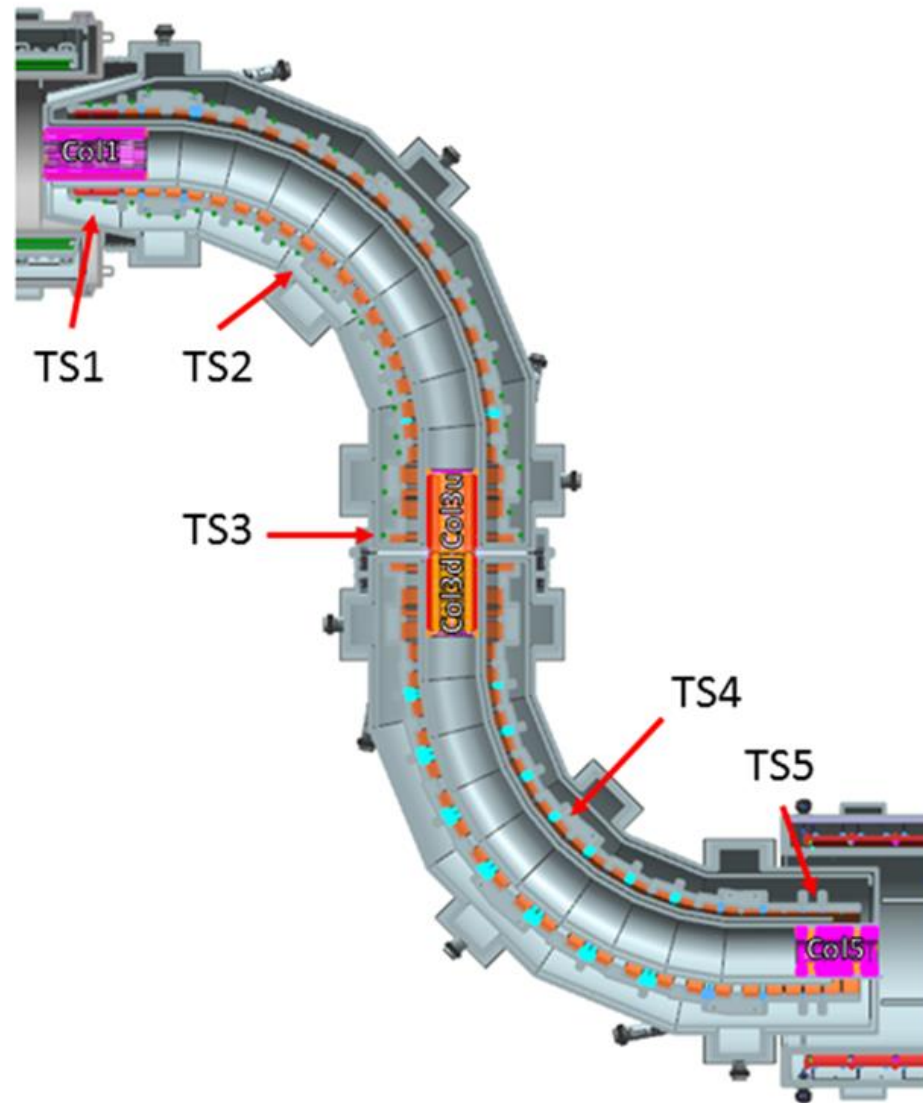
- **RPC – Radiative capture of pions**
  - **Antiprotons**
  - **DIO – Decay in orbit of Muons**
  - **Cosmic rays**
- 
- **The estimated total background for Mu2e is about 0.1 events per year.**
  - **It is still necessary to study the background well as it is a very sensitive search.**

# Antiproton Background

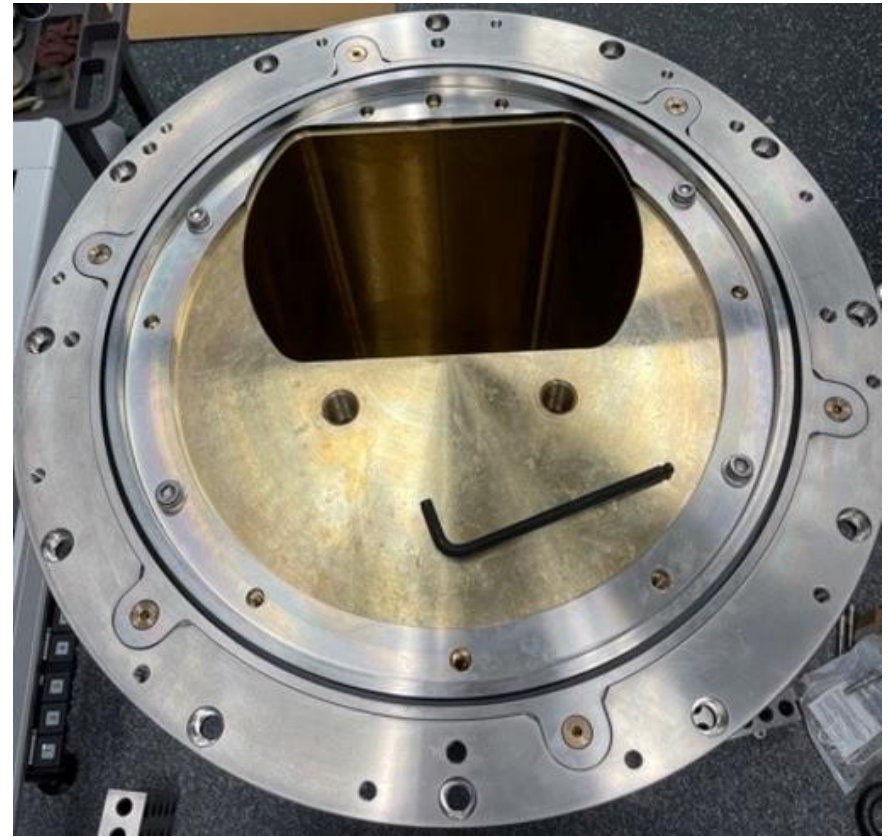
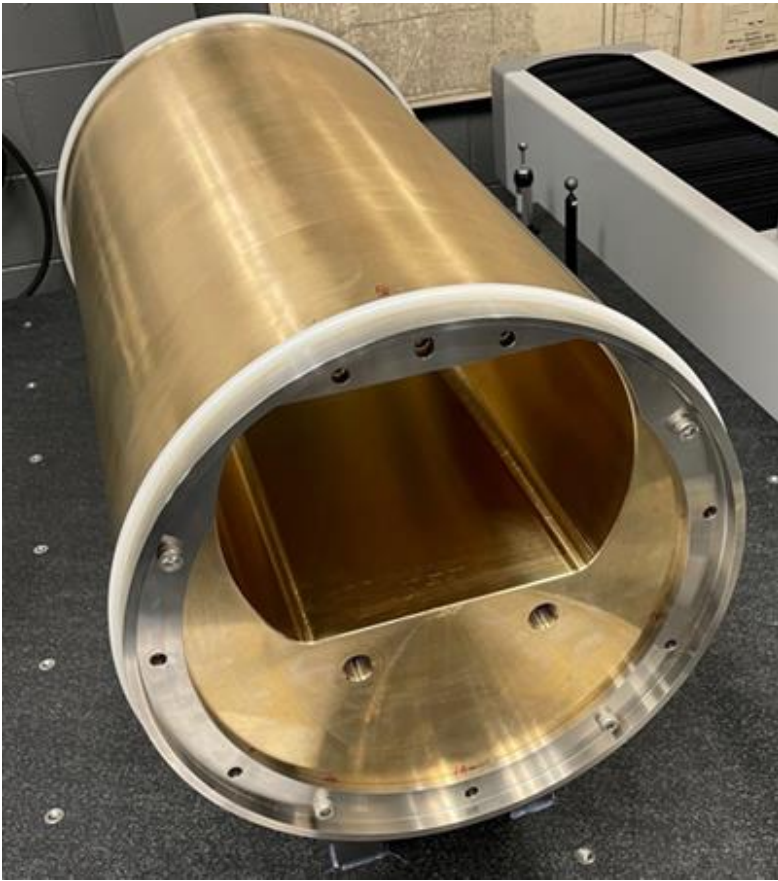
- Antiproton annihilation in the stopping target.
- Uncertainty on the angular dependence of antiproton production cross section.



- Antiprotons can enter the DS, interact with the stopping target and produce signal like  $e^-$ .
- There are absorber elements placed in the TS to reduce this background.



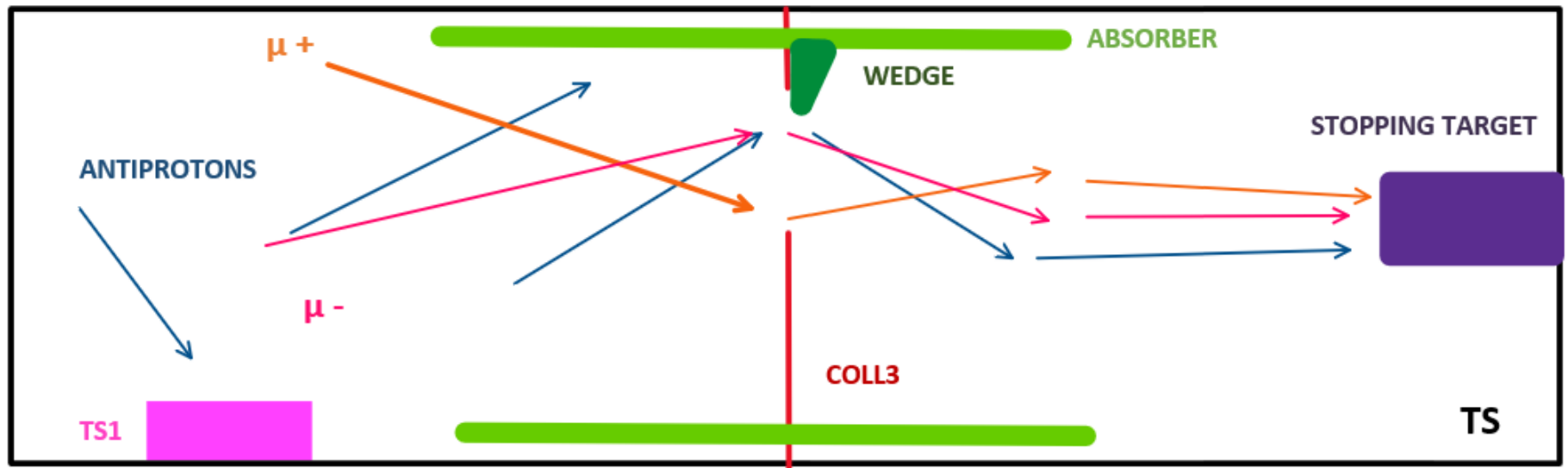




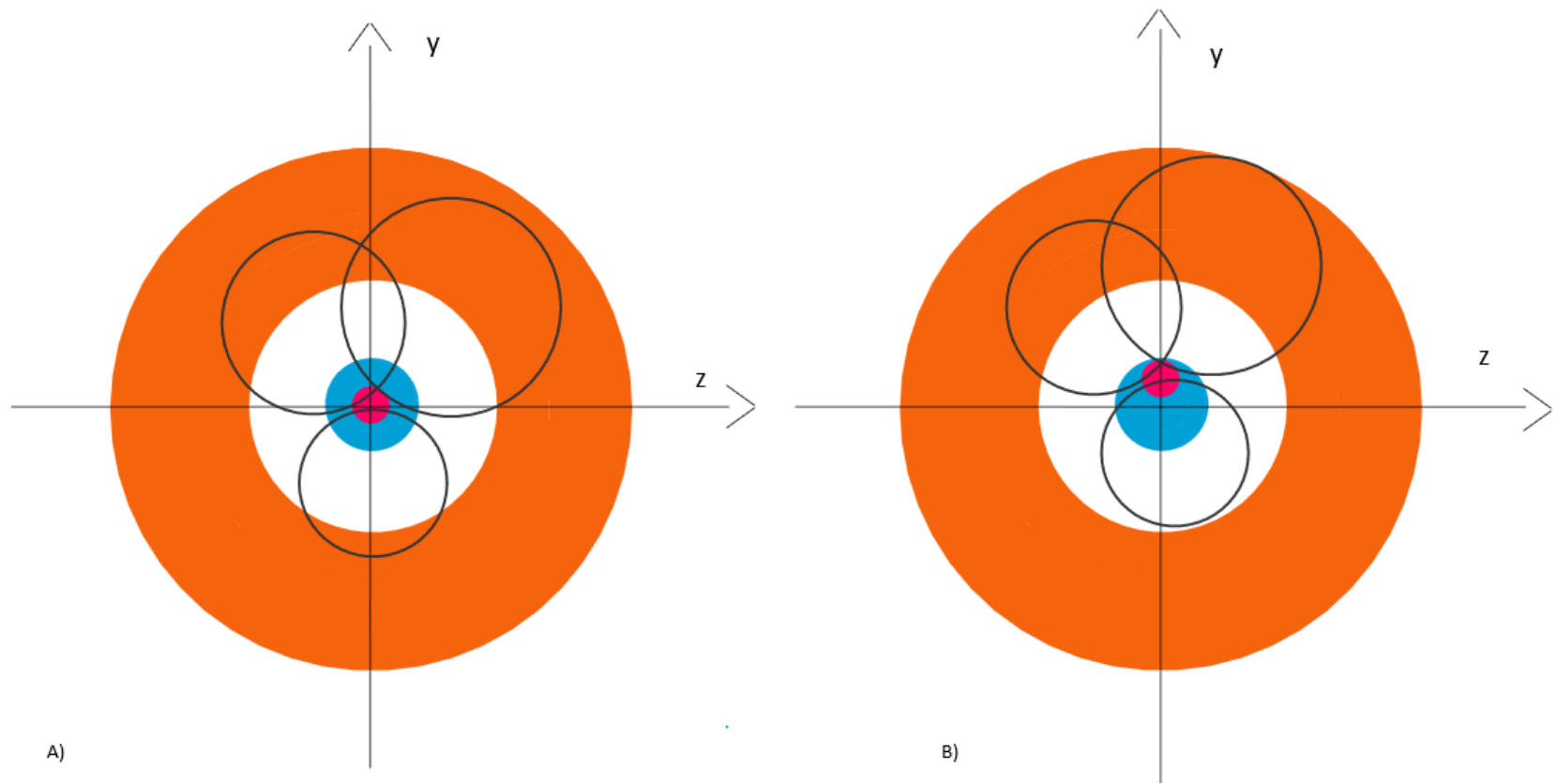
➤ A collimator is placed in the middle of the TS, to block the positively charged particles.

➤ The collimator is not magnetic in nature.

# Vertical misalignment

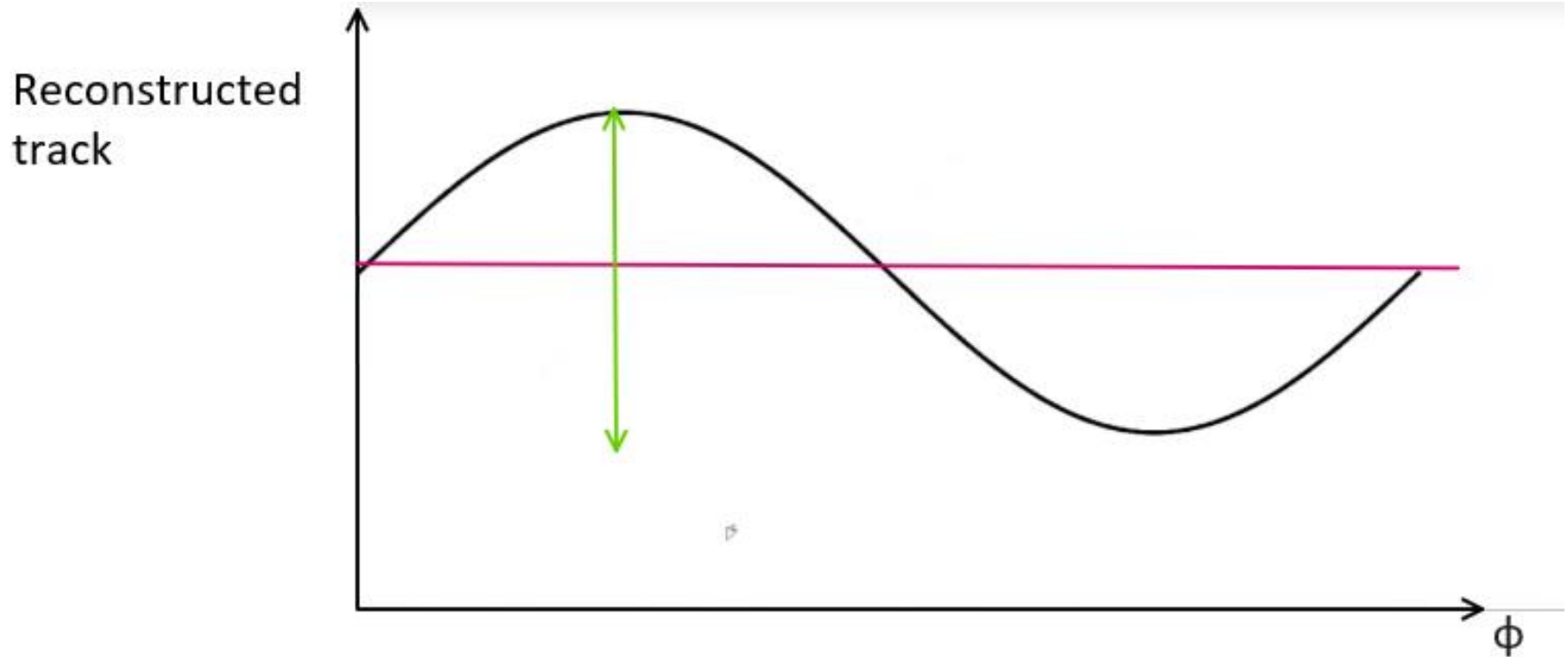


- In the magnetic field the particles drift.
- If the antiproton doesn't interact with TS there is a non zero probability to pass through the TS.
- Alignments affect this probability.



- The beam may shift from its expected trajectory.
- The light spot of the beam and the axis of the system will misalign.
- This decreases the number of blocked particles by the collimator.

# Possible effect of misalignment



- Expect asymmetry in the phi distribution of the reconstructed tracks.
- The size of the asymmetry determines the vertical misalignment.



# Tools

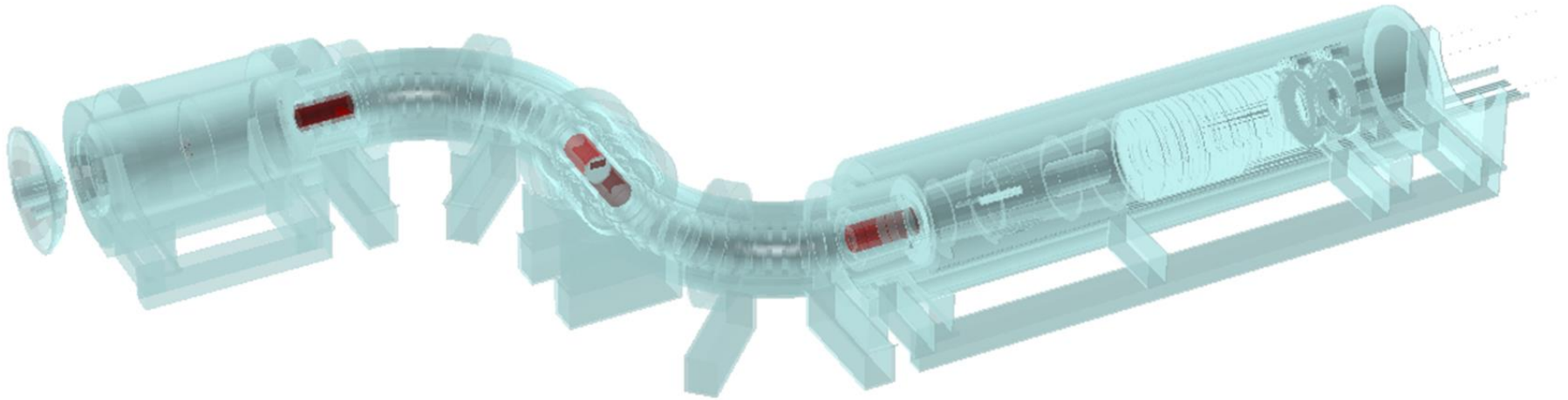
➤ **Simulation**

➤ **Reconstruction**

➤ **Event display**

➤ **Analysis software**

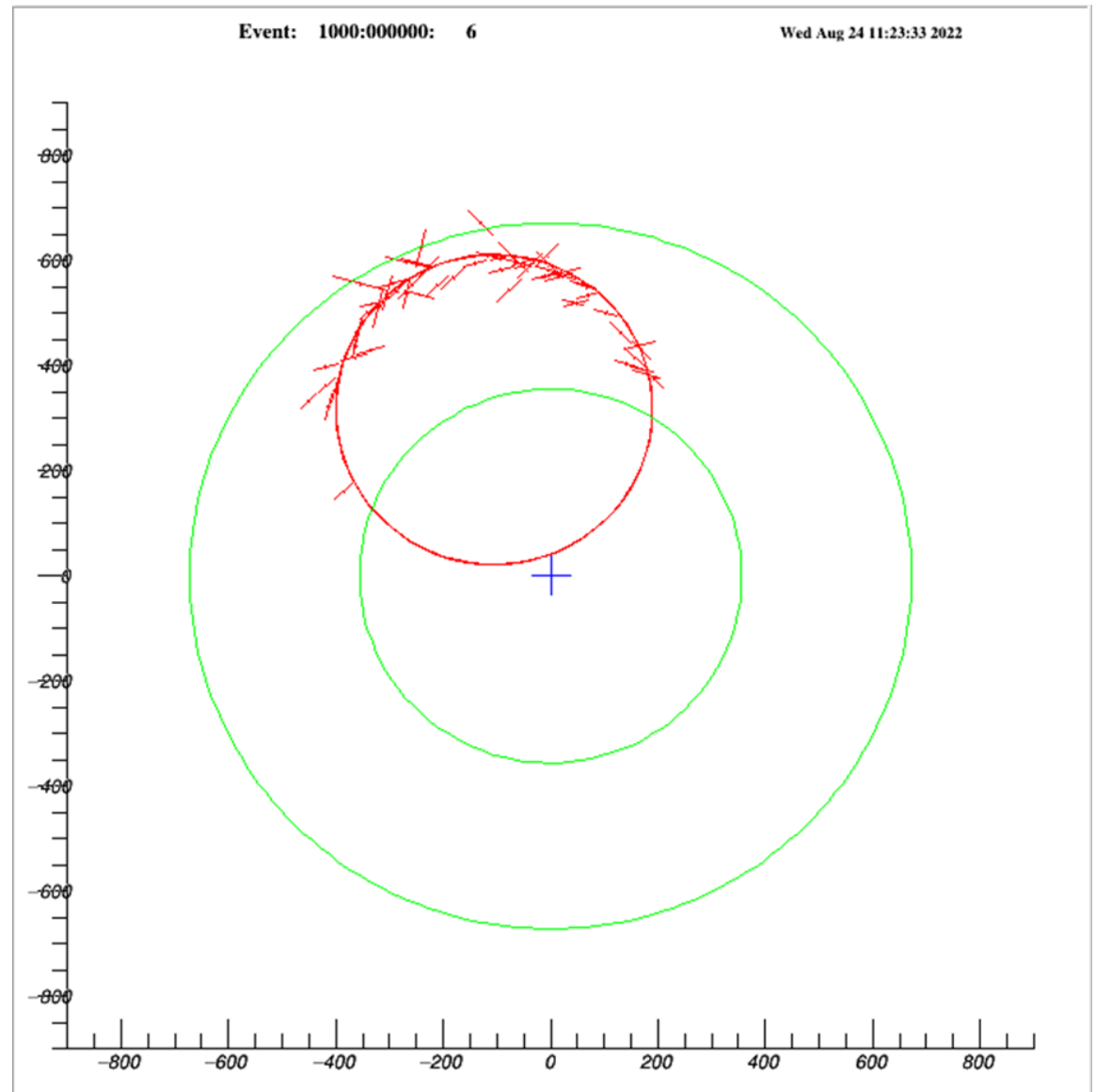
# Simulation



- We simulate and study processes of interest in the detector
- Beam transport – one of the studied processes

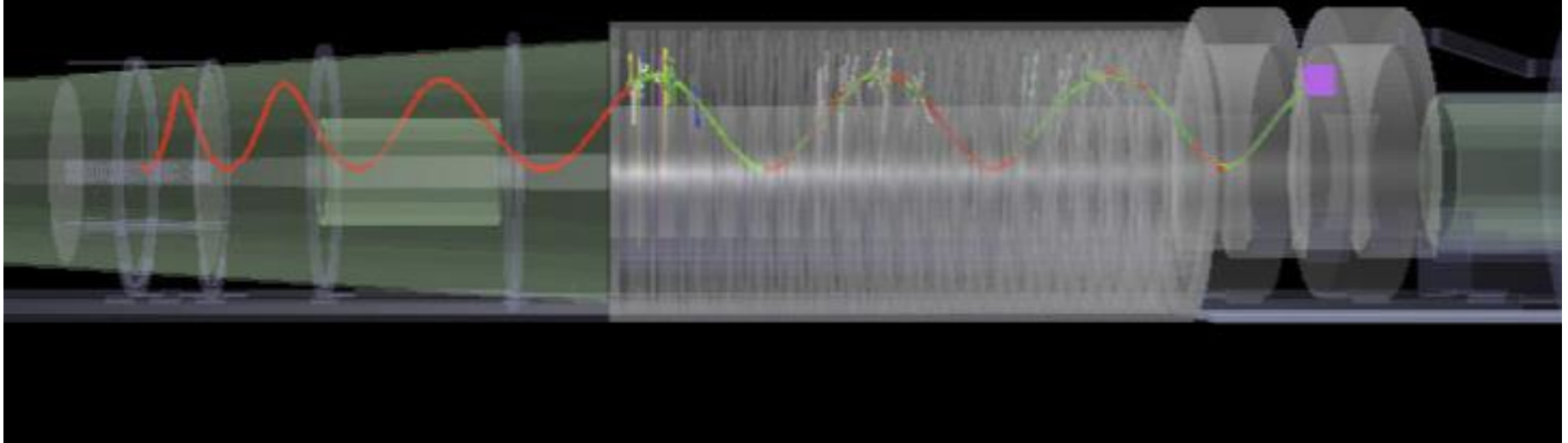
# Event display

- The muons stopping in the stopping target could produce conversion  $e^-$ .
- Electron tracks are reconstructed in the straw tracker.



# 3-D view of a conversion electron track

Red = MC truth, Green = Reconstructed track





# Goals for the coming weeks

With these tools I intend to study the impact of misalignment on the antiproton background.

The following are the upcoming steps :

- **Simulate the muons produced by the interaction between proton beam and production target**
- **Trace the muons to the stopping target**
- **Appropriately vary the geometry of the transport solenoid**
- **Reconstruct the events and calculate the misalignment**

A photograph of two scientists in a cleanroom environment, wearing white lab coats, hairnets, and face masks. They are looking at a large, circular, metallic structure with a complex, ribbed internal design. The structure is made of many thin, parallel metal strips arranged in a circular pattern. The text "THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!" is overlaid in large, white, bold letters across the center of the image.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**