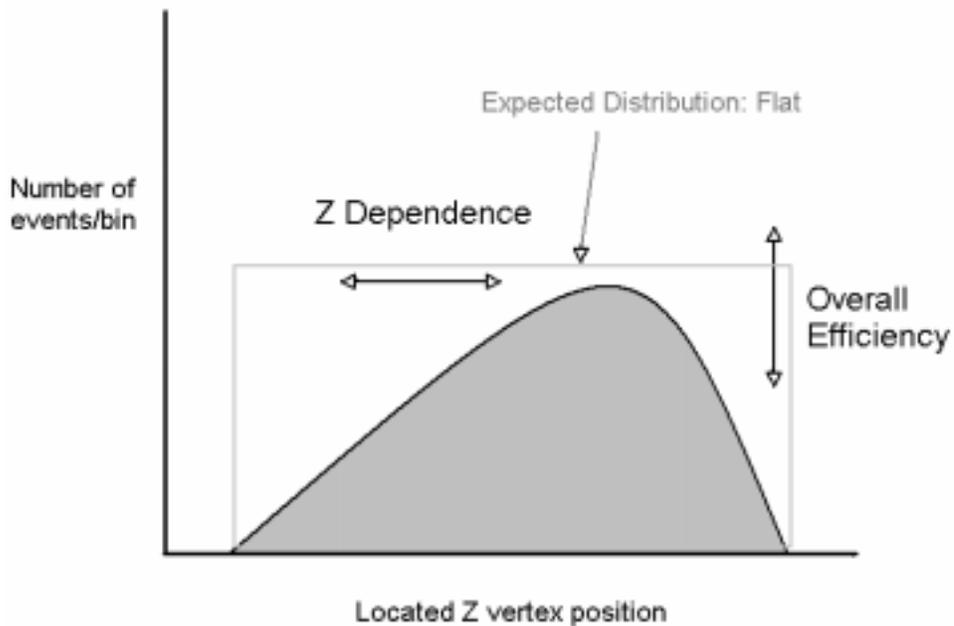


Event Location Efficiency Study-III

This time I'll be looking at the *Z independent* overall efficiency...



→ **From last week:** The Z dependence of the location efficiency can be factorized into two parts:

- 1) Spectrometer prediction efficiency(shape)
- 2) Emulsion Scan efficiency

The Z dependent efficiency –

70±8% (correcting for spectrometer predictions -75±8%)

- *I'm assuming that the Z independent inefficiency is due solely to the event multiplicity cut required for (net)scanning.*

- First I looked at the data (175 events).....

1) Figure 1 contains plots of located event 1^{ry} charged multiplicities. Top plot – no cuts, middle plot - no 1 segment tracks, bottom plot – number of 1 segment tracks per event

2) Figure 2 contains plots of projected emulsion track angles (U,V) for located events. Top plots – no cuts, middle plots - no 1 segment tracks, bottom plots – only 1 segment tracks

3) Figure 3 contains plots of total emulsion track angles. Top plots – no cuts, middle plots - no 1 segment tracks, bottom plots – only 1 segment tracks

4) Figure 4 again contains plots of located event 1^{ry} charged multiplicities but with a 200mr total angle cut (top plot), 200mr total angle cut + **no** 1 segment emulsion tracks(bottom plot). Why I generated these distributions will become clear....

- Now I tried to compare to the MC distribution...

→ I generated 1,000 events with the following parameters:

ratio of $\nu_e / \nu_\mu / \nu_\tau$: 0.43/0.52/0.05
ratio of cc/nc interactions: 0.67/0.33
ratio of neutrino/anti-neutrinos: 0.5/0.5
fraction of nonprompt ν 's: 0.20

→These events were then processed through trigger, nustrip and Reinhard's cat3 strip code. Only events passing above cuts were used in the following analysis.

- I really don't know how to deal with one segment emulsion tracks. Therefore I cut on the total angle of the primary tracks, requiring them to be less than 200mr. From figure 3 the "contamination" in the data from one segment tracks reduces to ~10%.

→ Figures 5 and 6 compare the MC charged primary multiplicity (e 's, μ 's, τ 's, π 's, k 's, and protons only) result (with angle cut) to the multiplicity distributions generated in figure 4 (same angle cut).

(Note on MC normalization: The MC distribution was normalized to the data by counting the number of events with greater than 3 charged primary tracks.

→ From the difference in number of events between MC and data in figures 5 and 6, the efficiency resulting from the multiplicity cuts is: $80\pm 7\%$ (only 200mr angle cut on the data) *or* $88\pm 7\%$ (200mr cut and no one segment emulsion tracks). ← I will include this difference as a systematic

- Including the Z dependent efficiency result from last week($70\pm 8\%$), the total event location efficiency I obtain is:

$$56\%\pm 11\%(\text{stat.})+6\%(\text{sys.})$$

Figure 1

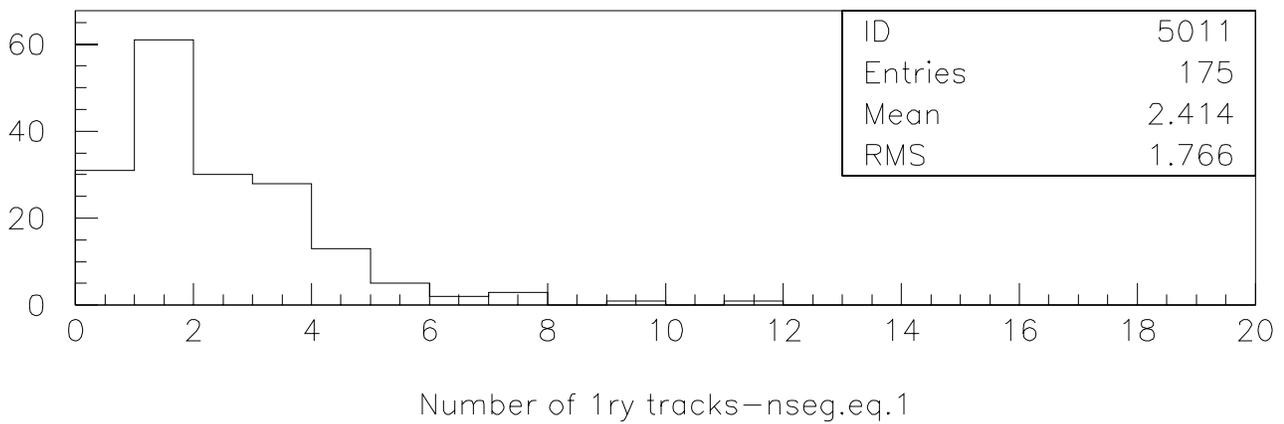
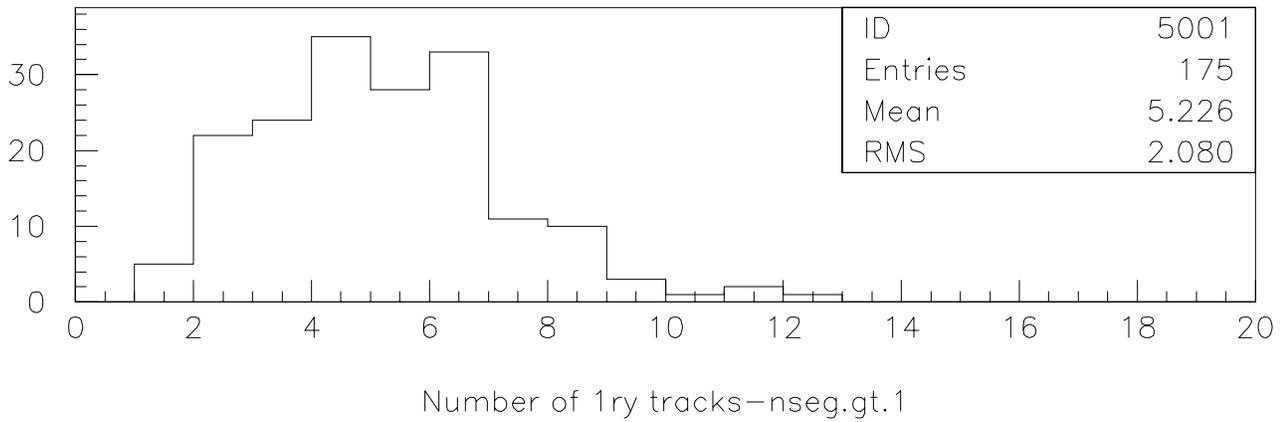
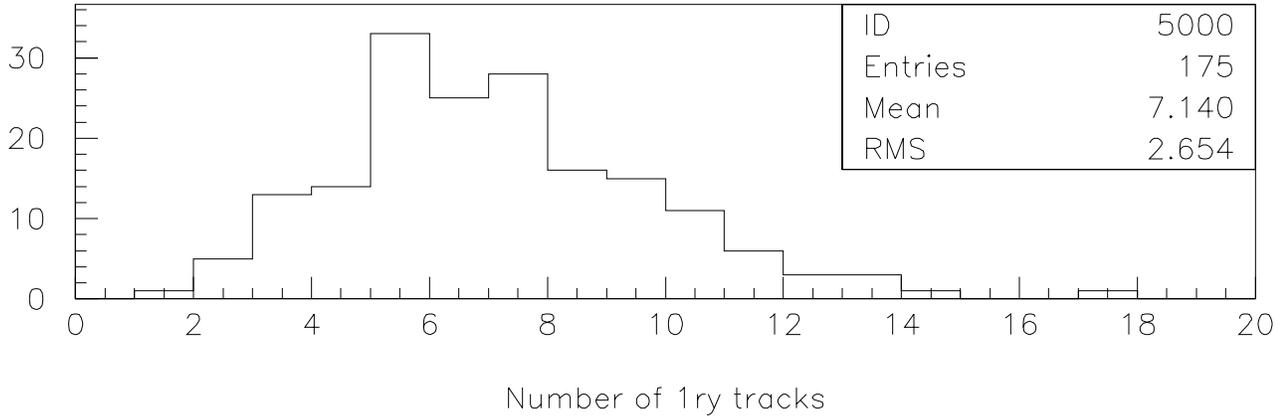
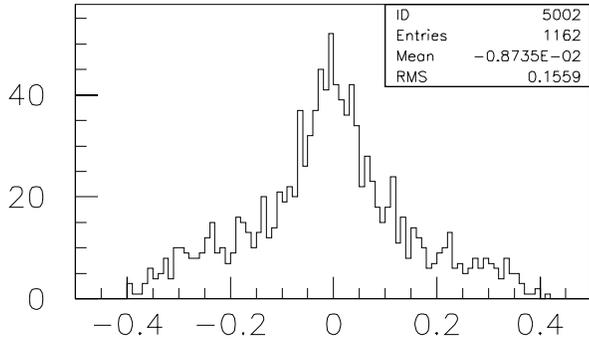
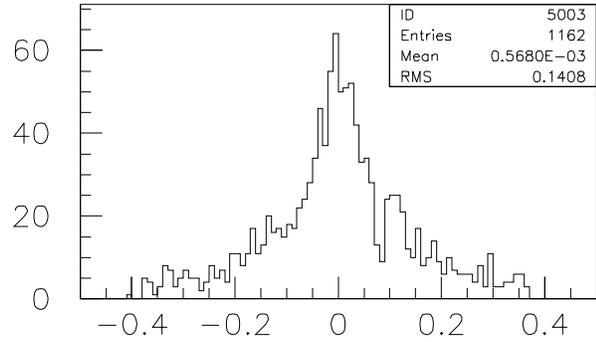


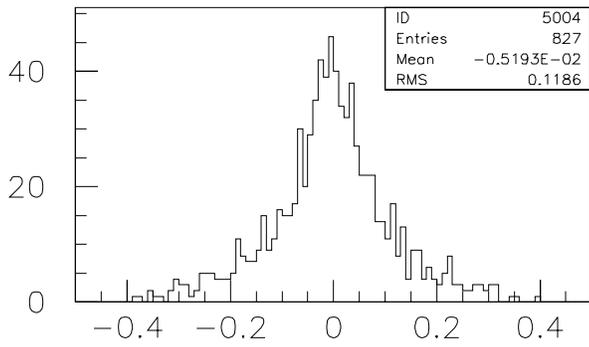
Figure 2



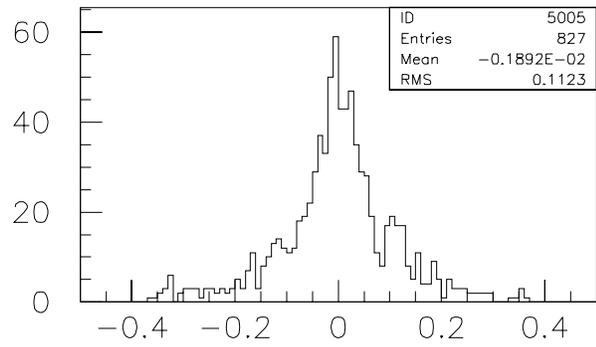
U angles



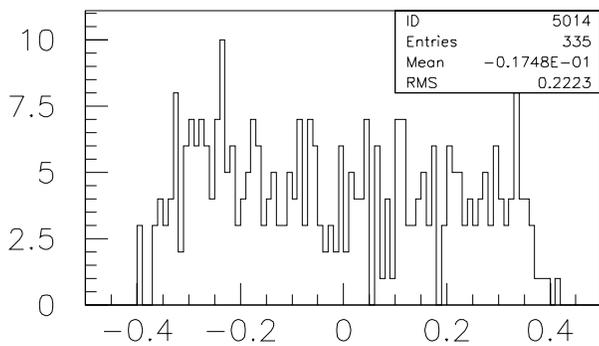
V angles



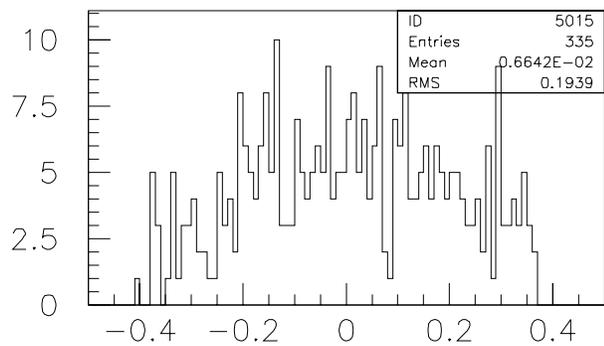
U angles-nseg.gt.1



V angles-nseg.gt.1



U angles-nseg.eq.1



V angles-nseg.eq.1

Figure 3

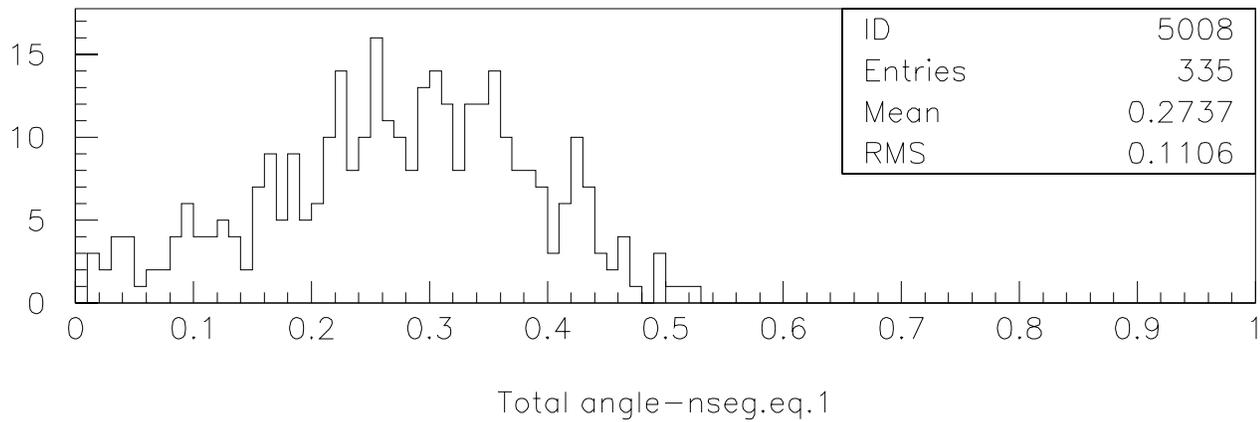
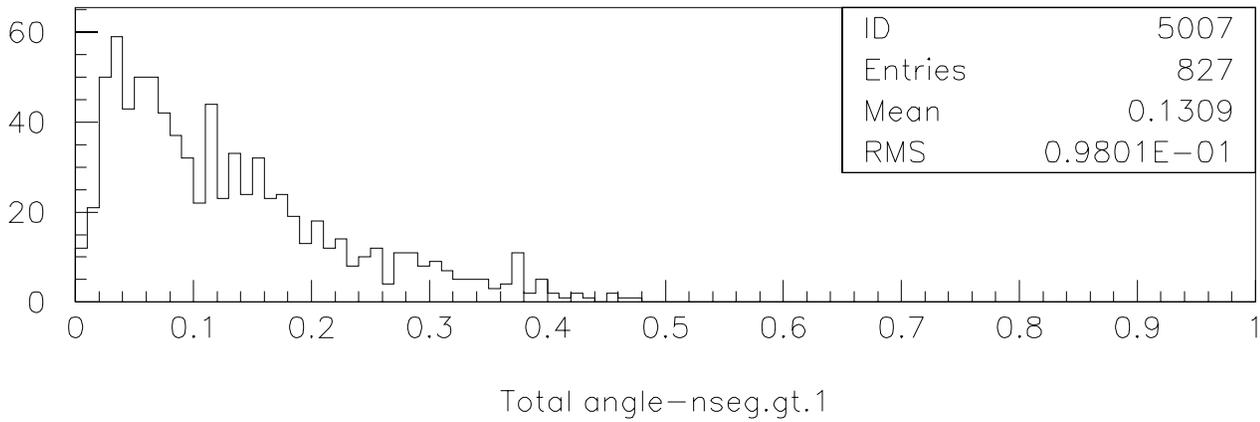
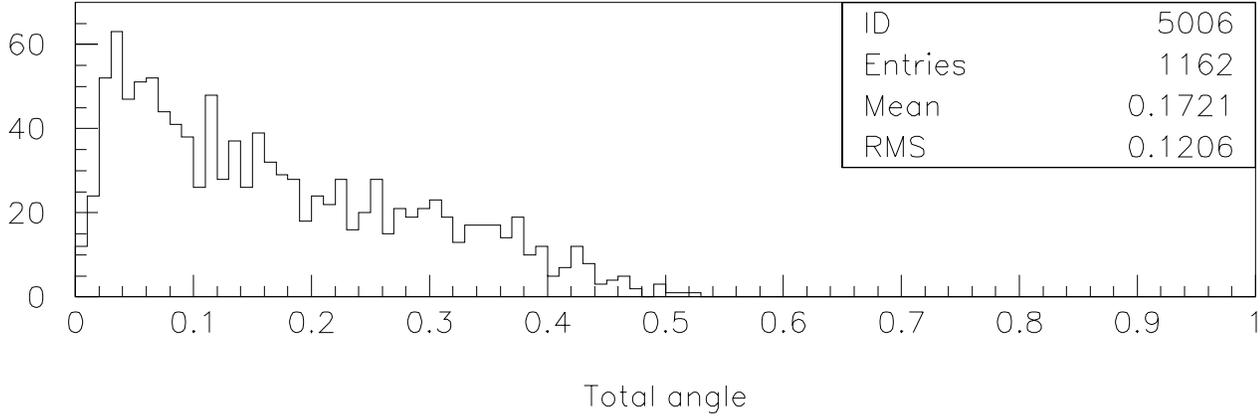
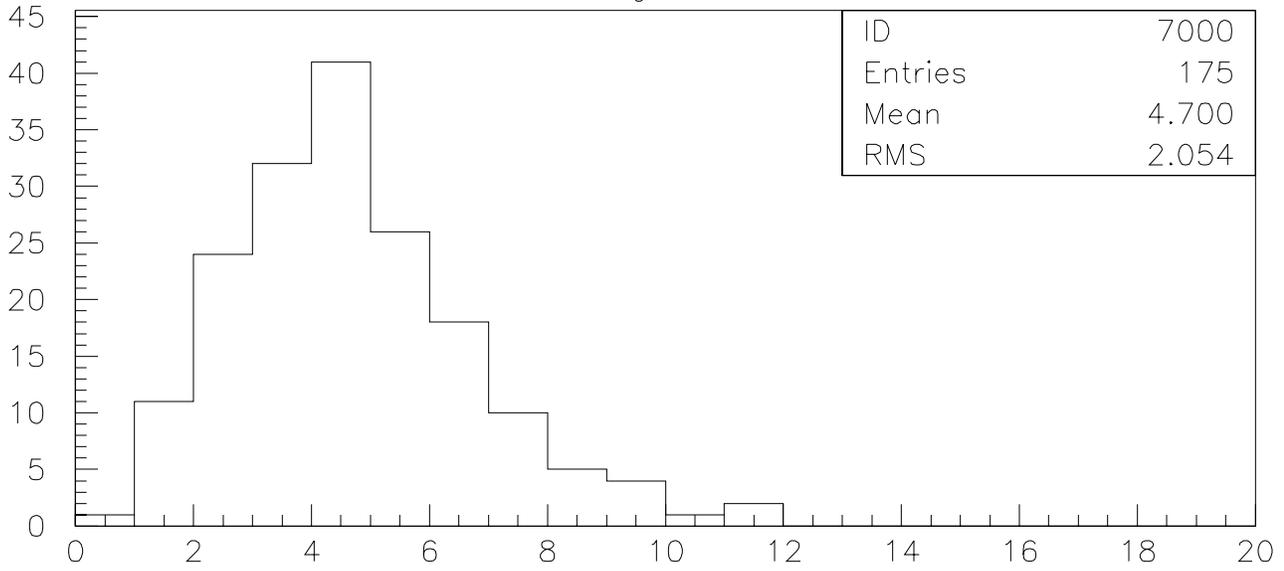
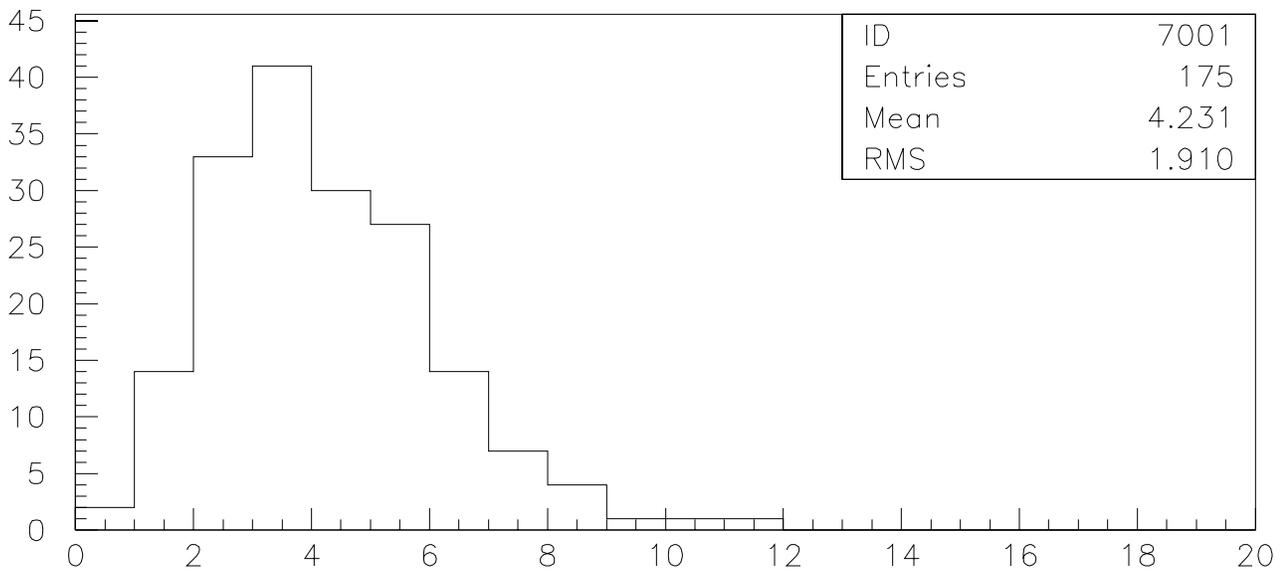


Figure 4



Number of 1ry tracks– total angle $lt 0.2mr$



Number of 1ry tks– total angle $lt 0.2mr/nseg.gt.1$

Figure 5

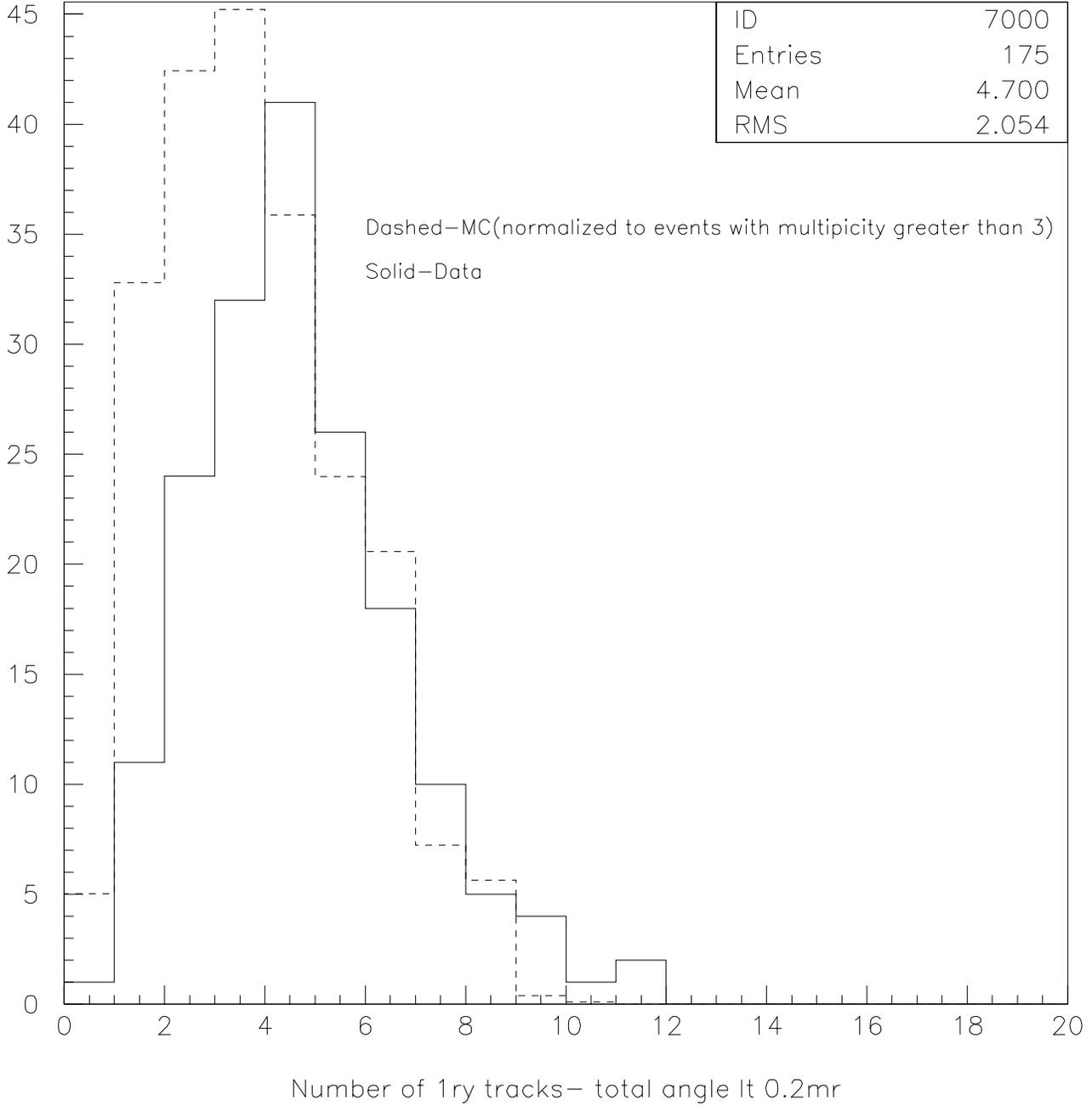
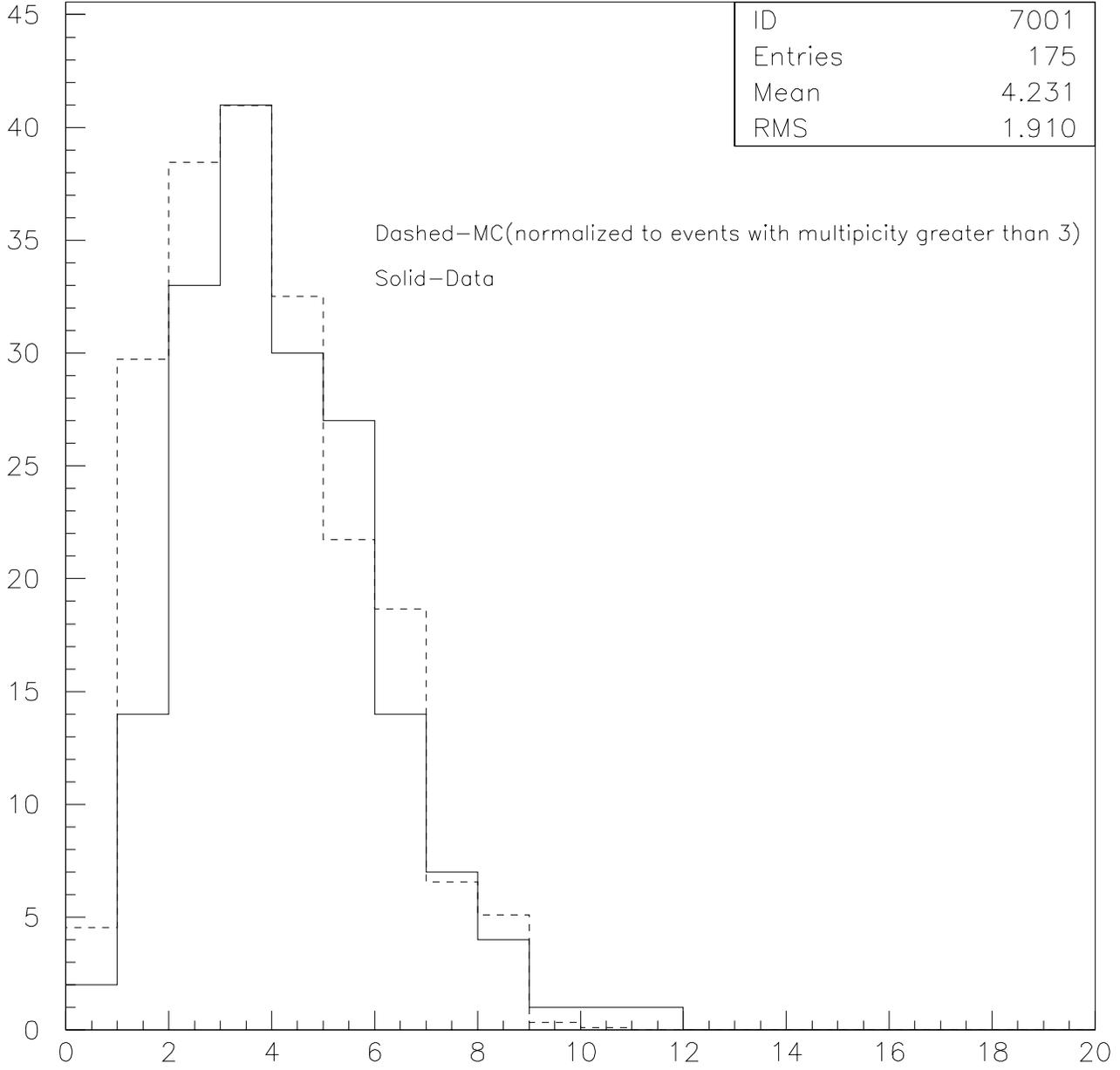


Figure 6



Number of 1ry tks - total angle lt 0.2mr/nseg.gt.1

1000 MC Events

