

# Systematic error of x-ray yield per stopped-K<sup>-</sup>

in-flight events contamination  
acceptance consistency  
between experiment and simulation

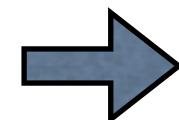
## In- flight events

$$\phi^-(E) = \frac{C^-(E)}{\int_V d^3\vec{r} \circlearrowleft V(\vec{r}) \cdot \epsilon^-(E, \vec{r})'}. \quad (34)$$

The number of vertices includes the events of in-flight decay/reaction

On the other hand, the count number of x-rays does not include these events, because the x-rays come from stopped K- on 4He.

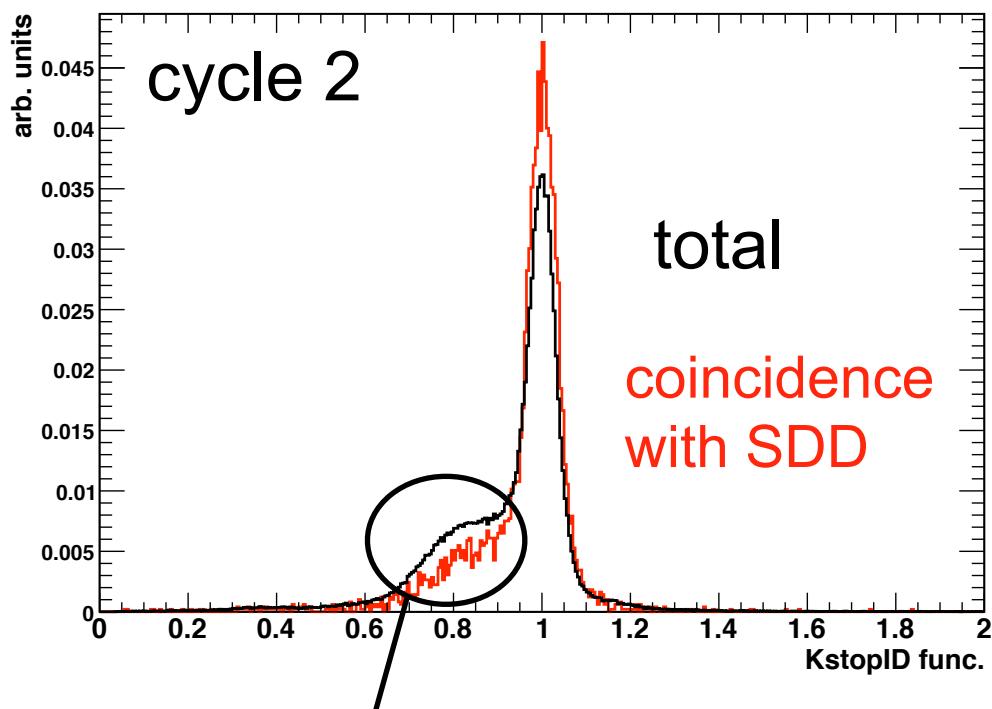
These difference can be seen using “KstopID” distribution ...



# In- flight events

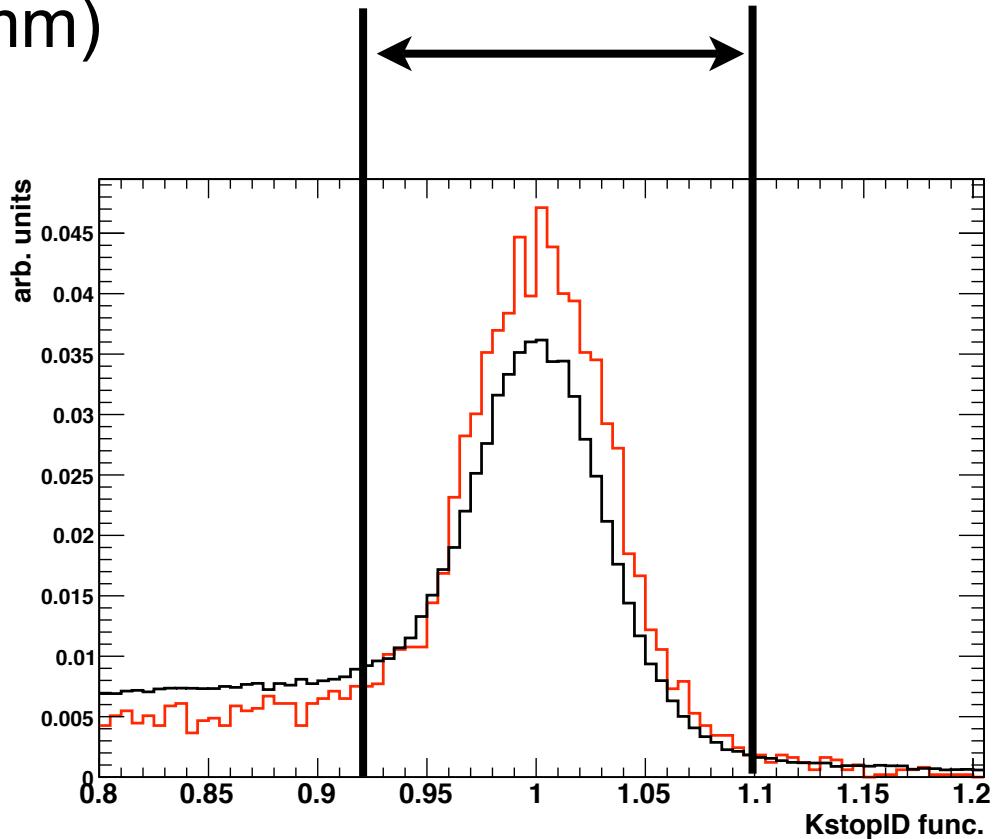
KstopID function ( $-60\text{mm} < z < 80\text{mm}$ )

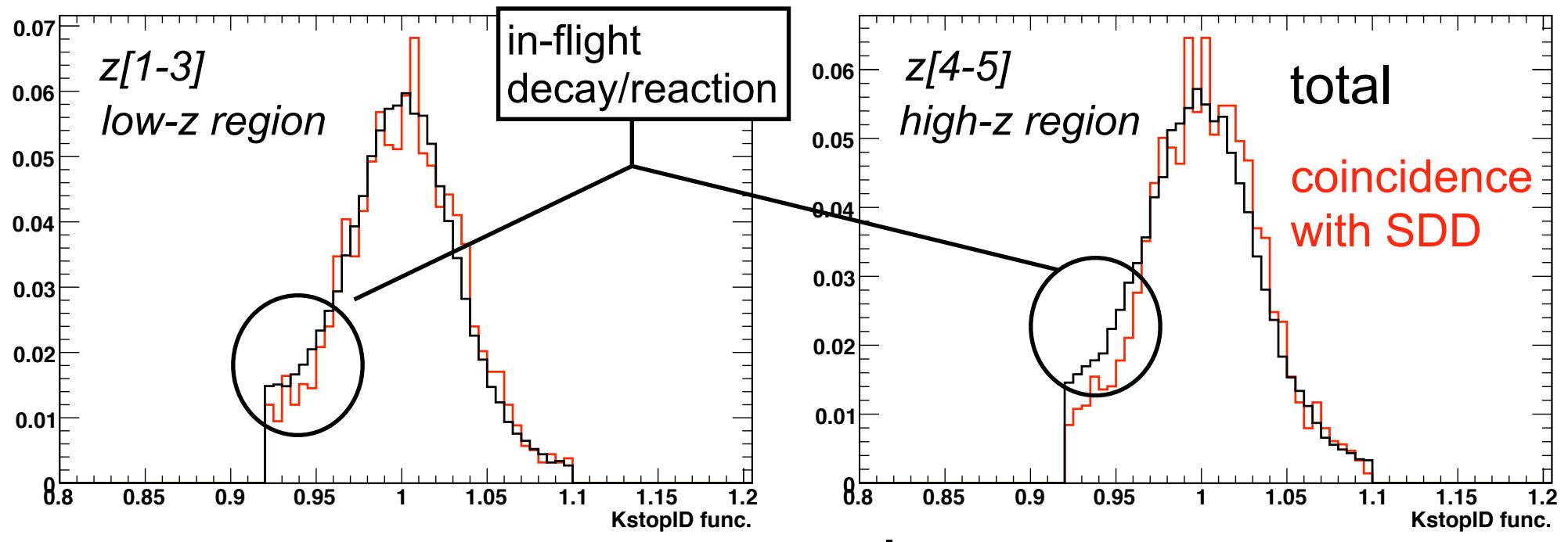
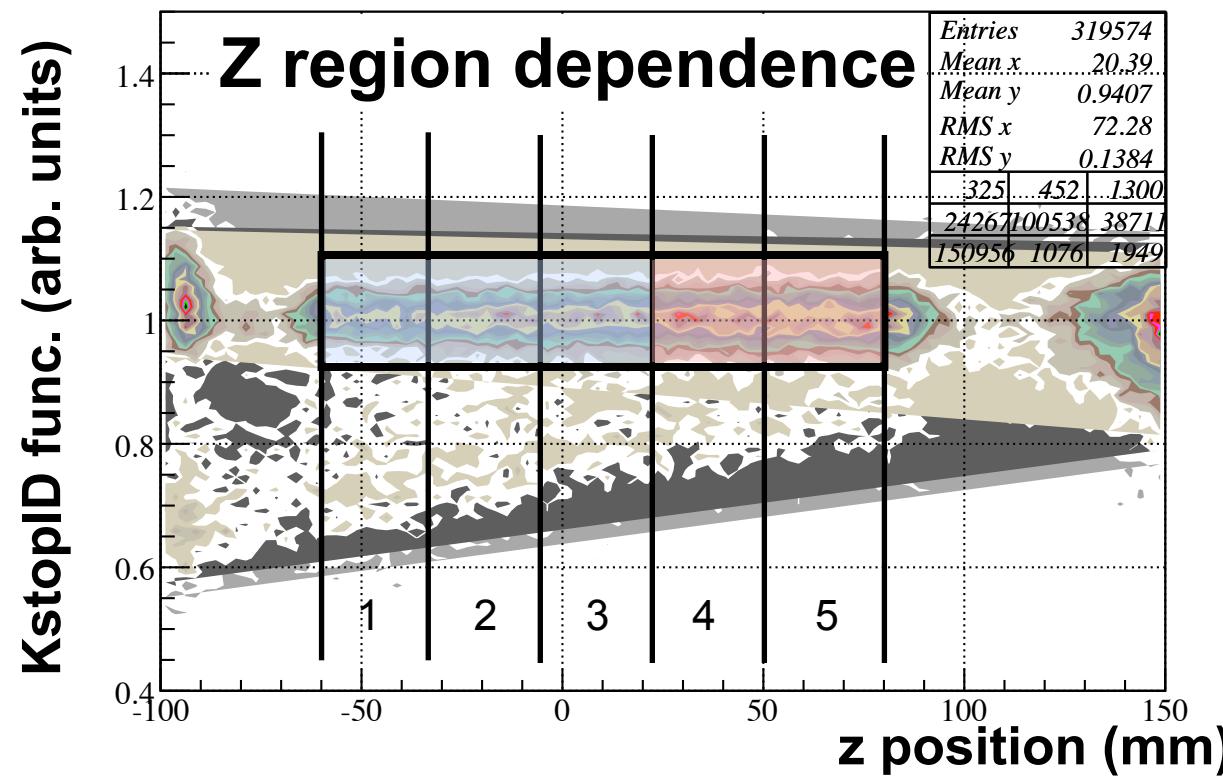
normalized from 0 to 2

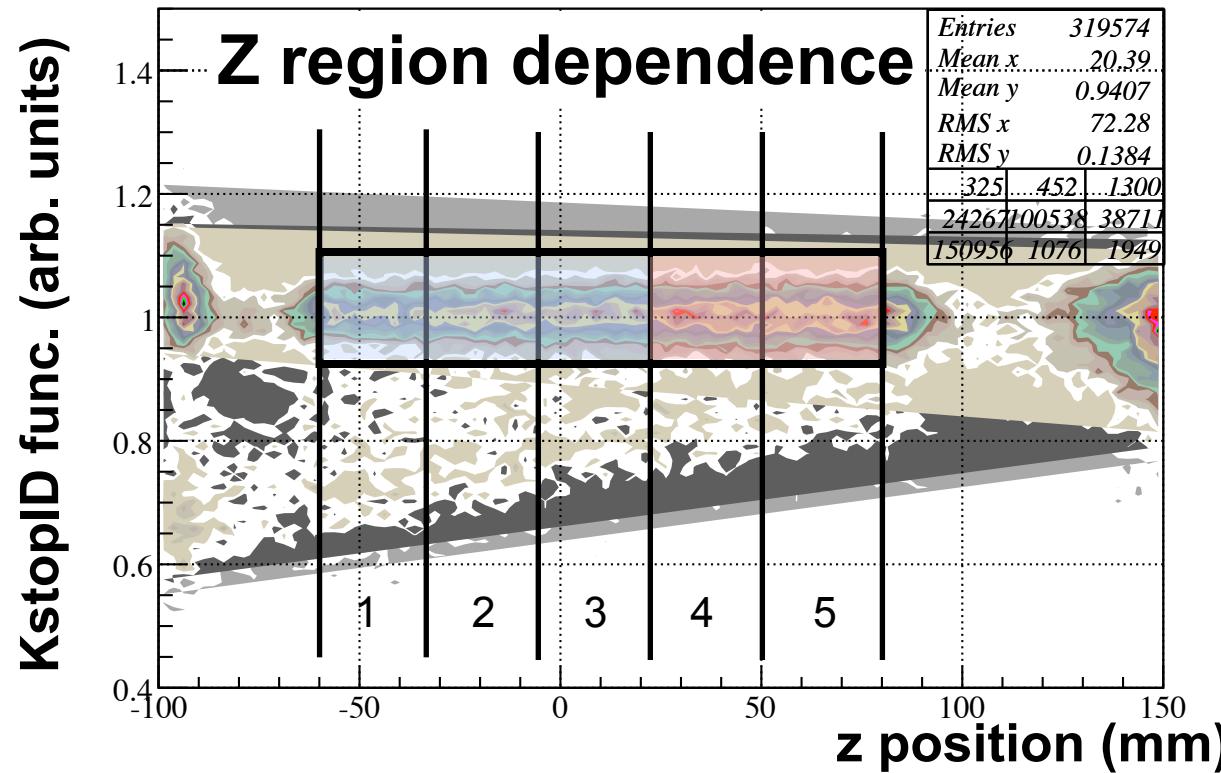


in-flight decay/reaction

common “Stopped-K” cut  
 $(0.92 < \text{KstopID} < 1.2)$







## KHeX L $\alpha$ yield / stopped-K

*z[1-3] low-z region*

$7.3 \pm 0.2 \%$



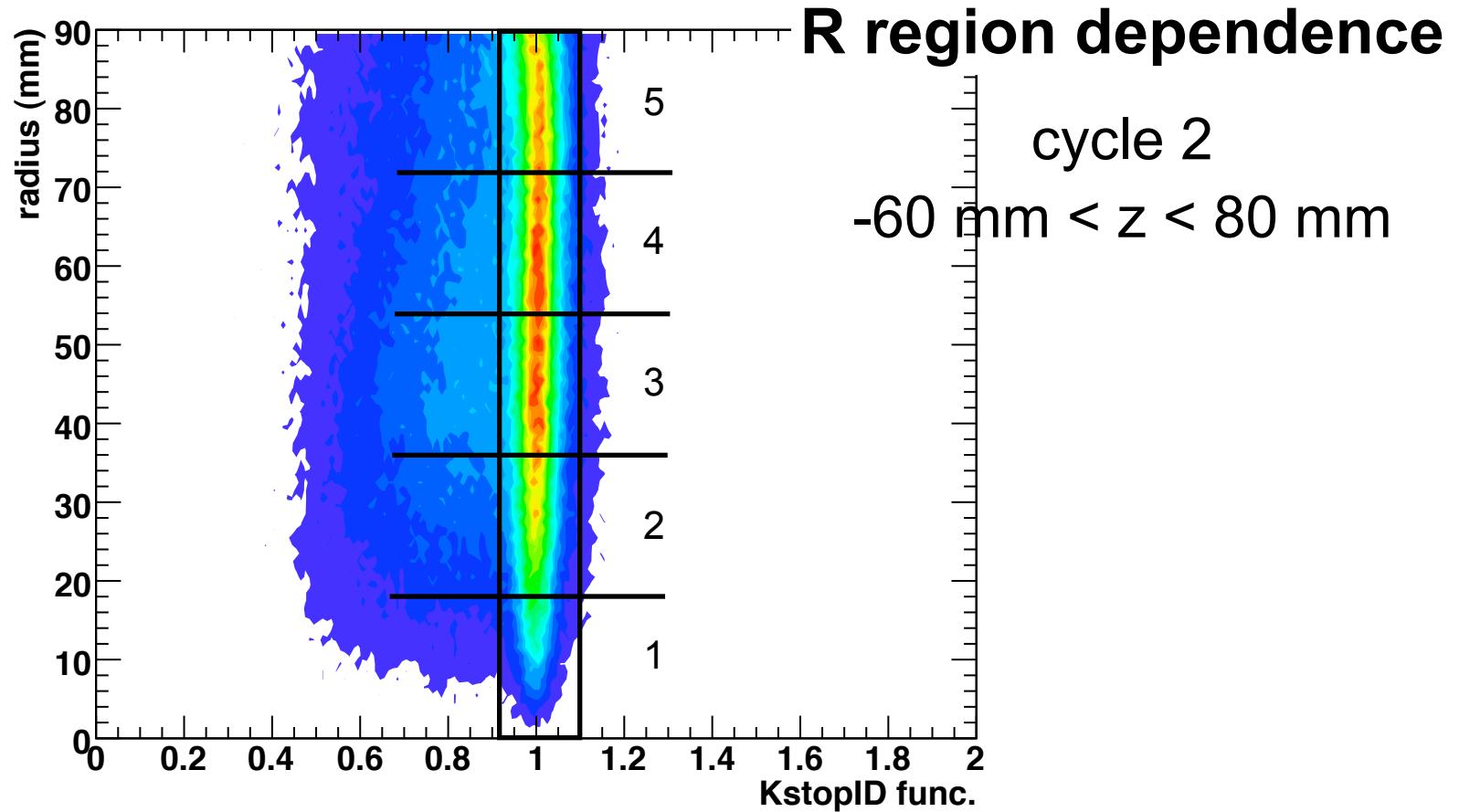
corresponds ~15%  
contamination, too  
large !?

*z[4-5] high-z region*

$5.5 \pm 0.2 \%$

smaller yield due to  
the in-flight-event  
contamination ?

c.f. total  $6.1 \pm 0.1 \%$



## KHeX L $\alpha$ yield / stopped-K

$r[1-2]$  low- $r$  region

$7.5 \pm 0.2 \%$

$r[3-5]$  high- $r$  region

$5.7 \pm 0.2 \%$

c.f. total  $6.1 \pm 0.1 \%$

???

~15% contamination ???

It's true that the x-ray yield decreases due to an ***in-flight events contamination***.

But the amount is too large to explain the yield in “low-z region.”

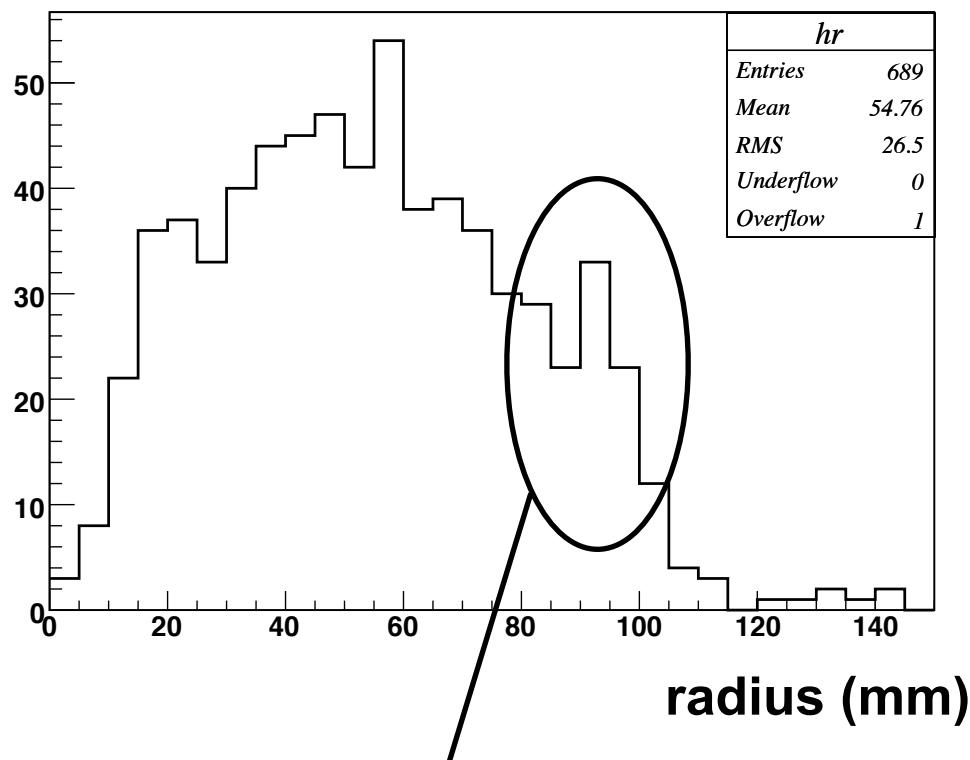
In addition, a radius dependence shows a ***target cut effect***.

**Next → check a consistency between experiment and simulation, especially for acceptance.**

# Radius

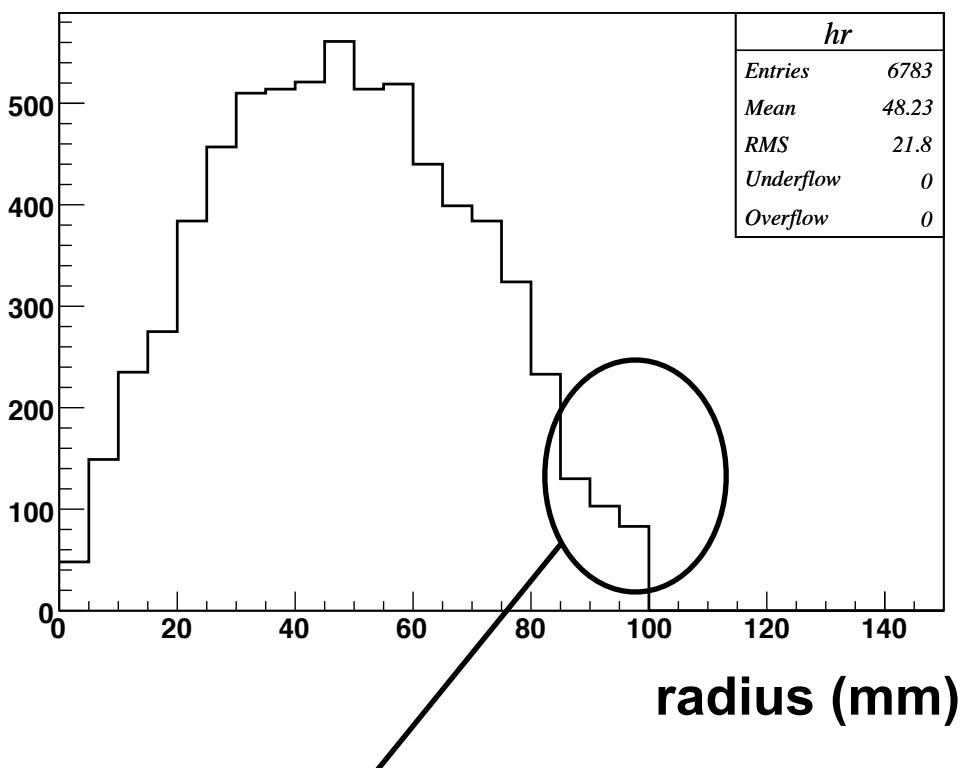
## experiment simulation

cycle 1  
*coincided events with SDD2*  
2000 ch < ADC < 2400 ch  
(KHeX La loosely selected)



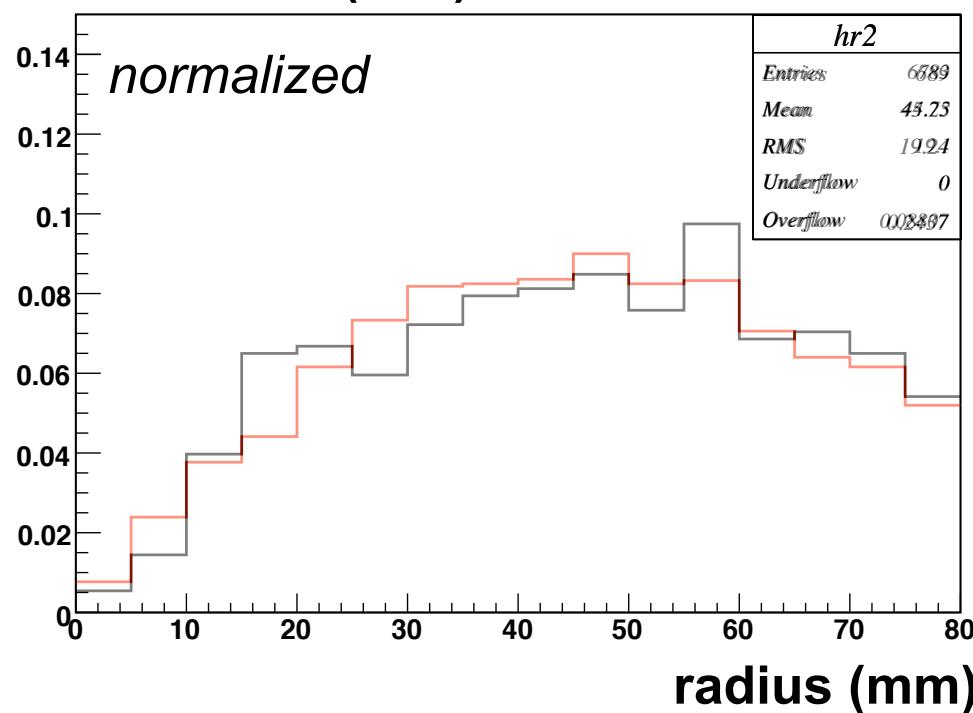
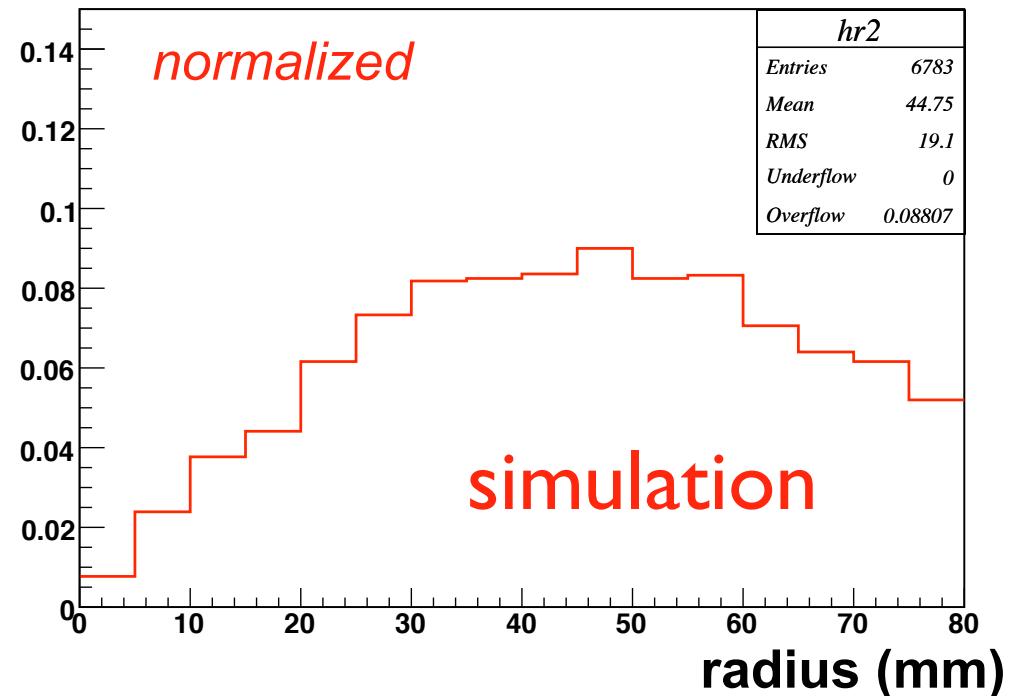
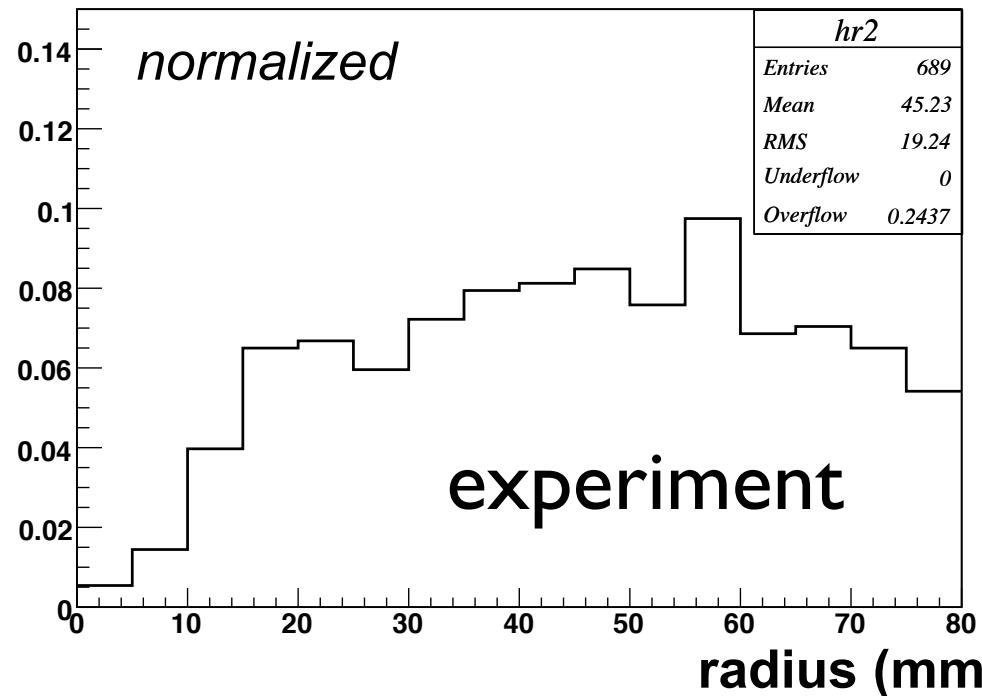
events ?

cycle 1  
*coincided events with SDD2*  
KHeX La



low acceptance near the Al-target flame  
( $r > 80$  mm)

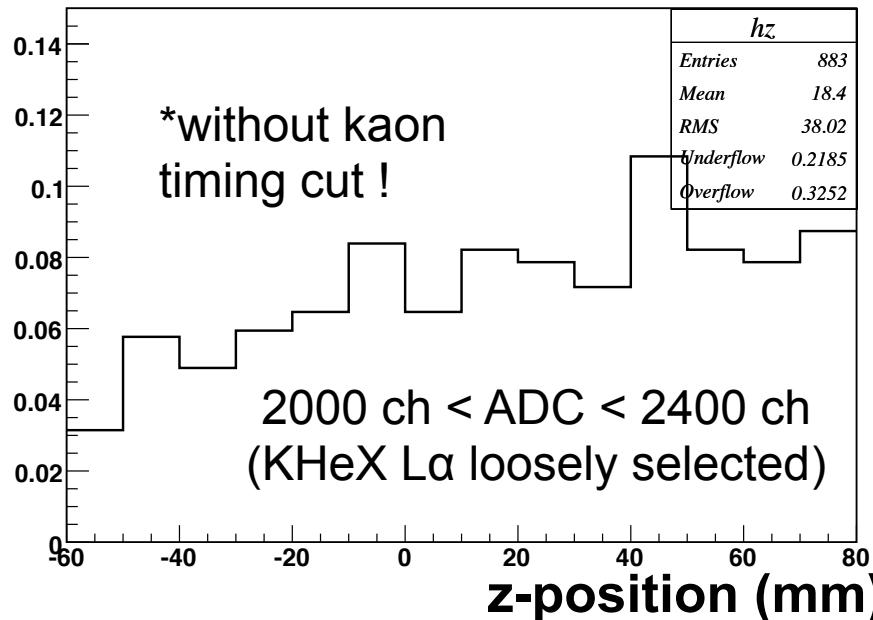
# Region (radius < 80 mm ) is more suitable to compare



# experiment

cycle 1

coincided events with SDD2

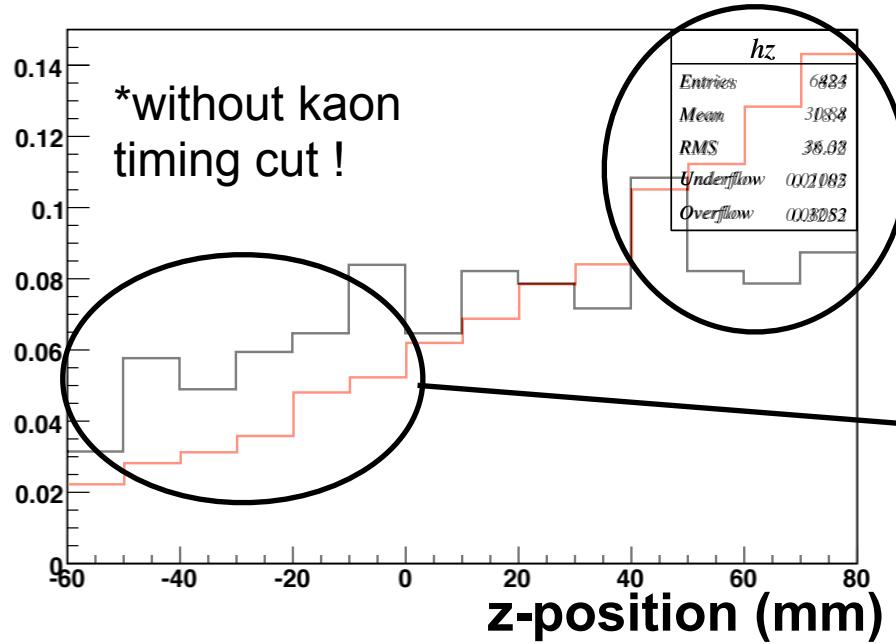
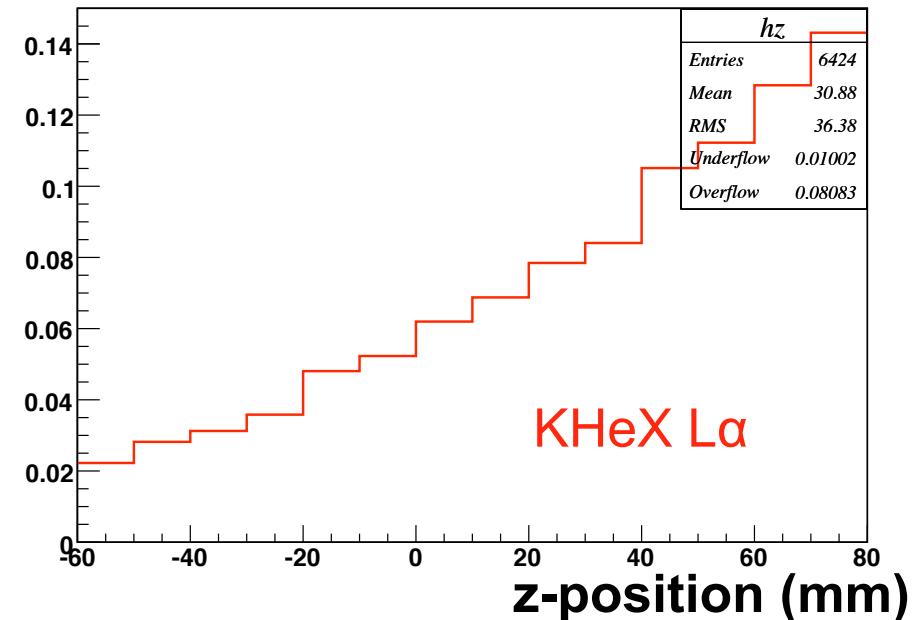


# Z-position

# simulation

cycle 1

coincided events with SDD2



This difference makes x-ray yields

*smaller in low-z region*

*larger in high-z region*

Acceptance z-dependence has a large difference between experiment and simulation

Mainly this z-dependence affects the changes of the x-ray yield in the low-/high-z region, I think

Can take these changes into accounts as systematic errors ?

# KHeX L $\alpha$ yield / stopped-K

*z[1-3] low-z region*

$-60 \text{ mm} < z < 24 \text{ mm}$

*r[1-3] low-r region*

$r < 54 \text{ mm}$

*z[4-5] high-z region*

$24 \text{ mm} < z < 80 \text{ mm}$

*r[1-3] low-r region*

$r < 54 \text{ mm}$

## Cycle 1

**$7.8 \pm 0.3 \%$**

*c.f. total  $6.2 \pm 0.2 \%$*

**$6.2 \pm 0.2 \%$**

## Cycle 2

**$7.9 \pm 0.3 \%$**

*c.f. total  $6.1 \pm 0.1 \%$*

**$5.8 \pm 0.2 \%$**

*sys  $\pm 0.1\%$  (@ SDD z-positon  $\pm 2\text{mm}$ )*