

# **Kaon Production Experiment & MC**

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# Motivation

## What is the ambiguity of the $K_L$ production yield?

1. In E391a study,
  - MC well reproduced data.
  - It doesn't depend on MC packages.

→ We can rely on MC...

### E391a

	$K_L$ Yield per POT
Run-II data	$(1.36 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-7}$
GEANT3	$(1.32 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-7}$
GEANT4(QGSP)	$(1.31 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-7}$
GEANT4(QBBC)	$(1.54 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-7}$
FLUKA	$(1.40 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-7}$

# Motivation

## 2. In E14 study,

- Results varies with MC packages (FLUKA > 3 x G4)
  - Not resolved so far

→ We're using  
G4/QGSP value  
as a default  
(conservative number)

E14

	$K_L$ Yield per POT
GEANT3	$(3.8 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-8}$
GEANT4(QGSP)	$(2.3 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-8}$
GEANT4(QBBC)	$(2.7 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-8}$
FLUKA	$(8.3 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-8}$

Any kaon production data for the comparison ?

→ Yes, there are some...

# Reference

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- BNL E802 experiment and comparison with MC
  1. “Measurement of particle production in proton-induced reactions at **14.6 GeV/c**”  
PRD 45 (1992) 3906-3920
  2. “Comparison of inclusive particle production in 14.6 GeV/c proton-nucleus collisions with simulation”  
NIM B246 (2006) 309-321

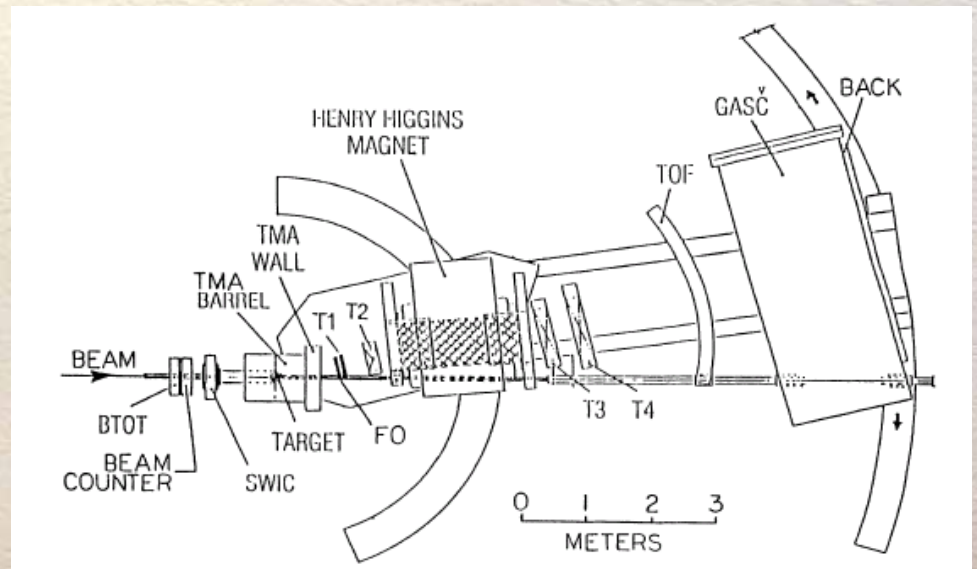
# BNL E802 (ref.1)

- Primary momentum = 14.6 GeV/c
- Target = Be, Al, Cu, Au
- Production angle = 5 to 58 degree
- Momentum of products measured by a spectrometer
- Particle ID by TOF and Gas Cerenkov

pion : upto 5 GeV/c

kaon : upto 3.5 GeV/c

proton : upto 8 GeV/c



# To compare with E14 / E391a

- Target material

- Ni (Z=28,A=59) target in case of E14
  - Looking at Cu (Z=29,A=64) data
- Pt (Z=78,A=195) target in case of E391a
  - Looking at Au (Z=79,A=197) data

- Parameters used in E802

- Transverse kinetic energy :  $m_t - m_0$

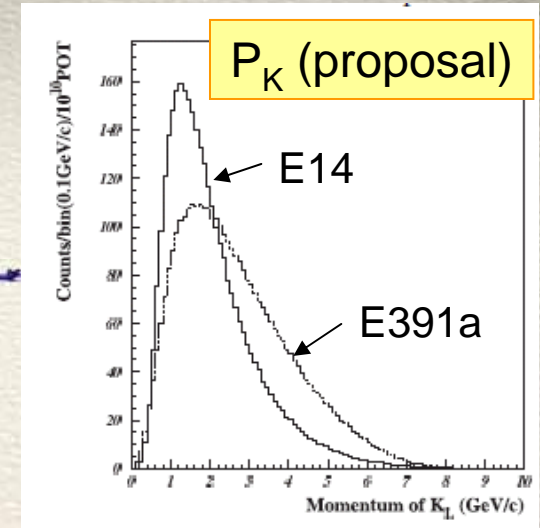
$$m_t - m_0 = \sqrt{m_0^2 + p_T^2} - m_0$$

- Rapidity :  $y$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{E + P_L}{E - P_L}\right)$$

$$\frac{d^3\mathbf{p}}{E} = 2\pi \cdot m_t dm_t dy$$

# E14 / E391a case



- Region of interest for  $m_t$ ,  $y$ 
  - E14 :  $P_K$  peak=1.3GeV/c, av.=2.1GeV/c
  - E391a :  $P_K$  peak=1.8GeV/c, av.=2.6GeV/c

$P_K$ (GeV/c)	16 degree (E14 step1) *				4 degree (E391a)			
	$P_L$	$P_T$	$m_t - m_0$	$y$	$P_L$	$P_T$	$m_t - m_0$	$y$
1.0	0.96	0.28	7.2e-2	1.3	1.00	0.07	4.9e-3	1.4
1.5	1.44	0.41	<b><u>0.15</u></b>	<b><u>1.5</u></b>	1.50	0.11	0.01	1.8
2.0	1.92	0.55	<b><u>0.25</u></b>	<b><u>1.7</u></b>	2.00	0.14	<b><u>0.02</u></b>	<b><u>2.1</u></b>
2.5	2.40	0.69	0.35	1.8	2.49	0.17	<b><u>0.03</u></b>	<b><u>2.3</u></b>
3.0	2.88	0.83	0.47	1.8	2.99	0.21	0.04	2.4

(\*) In reality, a scaling factor should be considered  $P(\text{proton})=14.6 \rightarrow 30 \text{ GeV/c}$ .  
 $m_t - m_0$   $P_T^2/2m_K(P_T \ll m_K)$  or  $P_T(P_T \gg m_K)$ ,  $P_T \propto s^{1/2} E^{1/2} \rightarrow \text{approx. } E^{1/2} \sim E$ , i.e., 1.4~2?

# E14 : Step1 / Step2 cases

- Region of interest for  $m_t, y$ 
  - Step1 (16 deg.) :  $P_K \sim 2 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - Step2 ( 5 deg.) :  $P_K \sim 5 \text{ GeV}/c \leftarrow$  smaller angle, higher momentum

$P_K$ (GeV/c)	16 degree (E14 step1)			
	$P_L$	$P_T$	$m_t - m_0$	$y$
1.0	0.96	0.28	7.2e-2	1.3
1.5	1.44	0.41	0.15	1.5
<b><u>2.0</u></b>	1.92	0.55	<b><u>0.25</u></b>	<b><u>1.7</u></b>
2.5	2.40	0.69	0.35	1.8
3.0	2.88	0.83	0.47	1.8

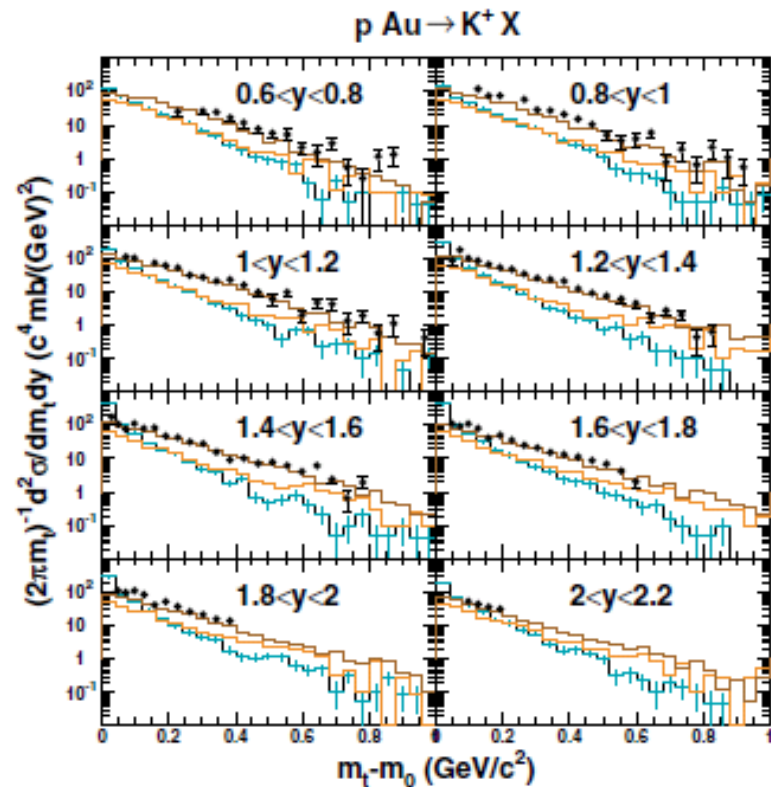
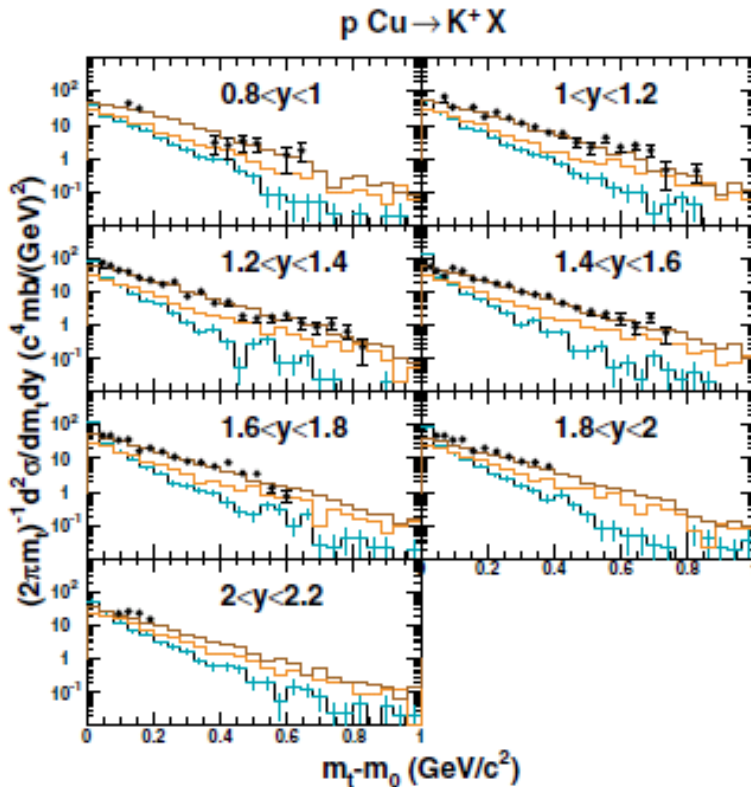
$P_K$ (GeV/c)	5 degree (E14 step2)			
	$P_L$	$P_T$	$m_t - m_0$	$y$
2.0	1.99	0.17	0.03	2.0
3.0	2.99	0.26	0.06	2.4
4.0	3.98	0.35	0.11	2.6
<b><u>5.0</u></b>	4.98	0.44	<b><u>0.16</u></b>	<b><u>2.7</u></b>
6.0	5.98	0.52	0.23	2.8

In both cases, the  $m_t - m_0$  value becomes around 0.2 at the peak momentum.



# Data and MC (ref.2) : K<sup>+</sup>

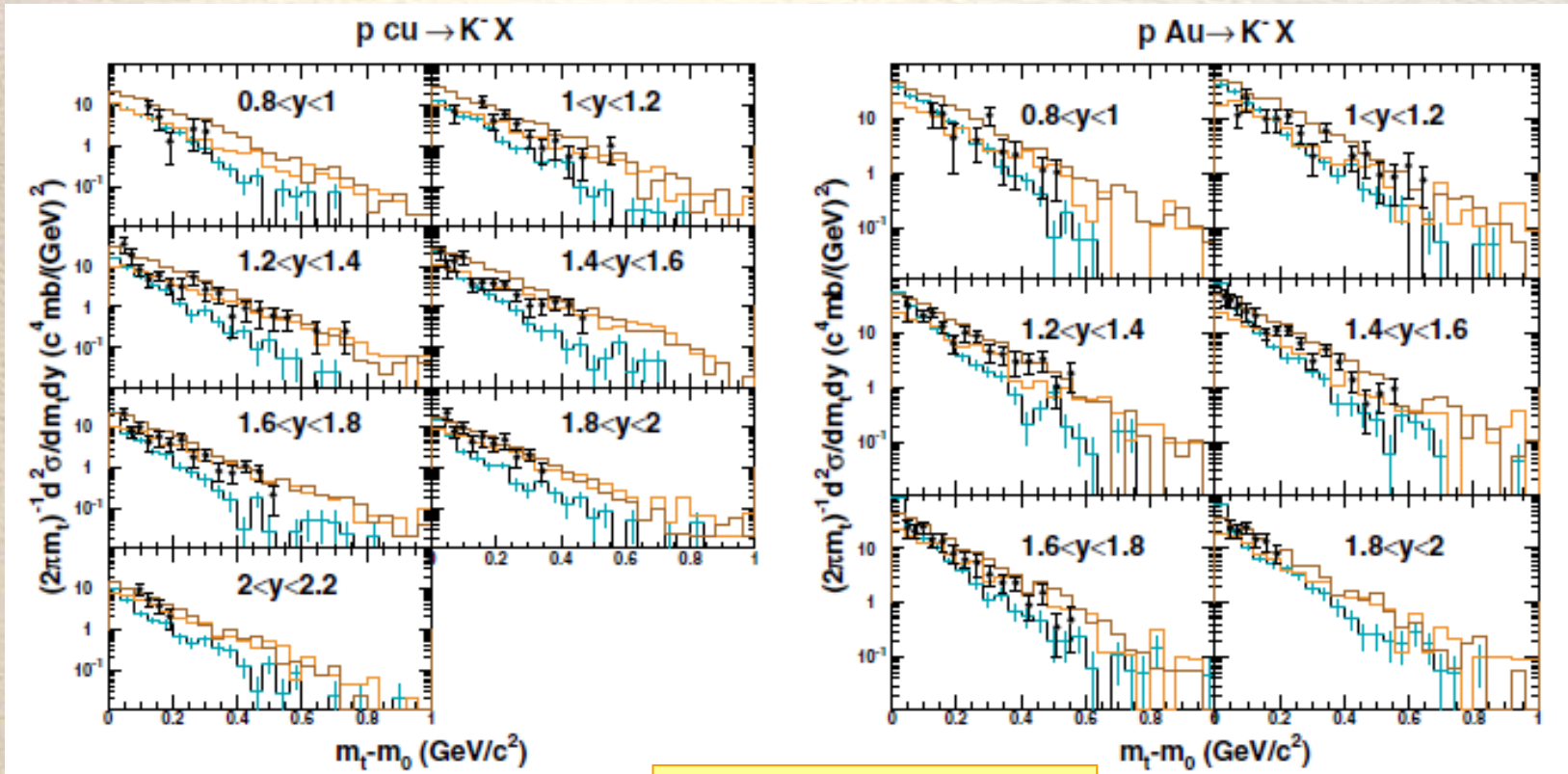
— QGSC    • E802  
 — GCALOR  
 — FLUKA



•[better] FLUKA -- G3(GCALOR) -- G4(QGSC) [worse]  
 •Especially, Exponential shape not reproduced except FLUKA

# Data & MC (ref.2) : K<sup>-</sup>

- QGSC
- GCALOR
- FLUKA
- E802

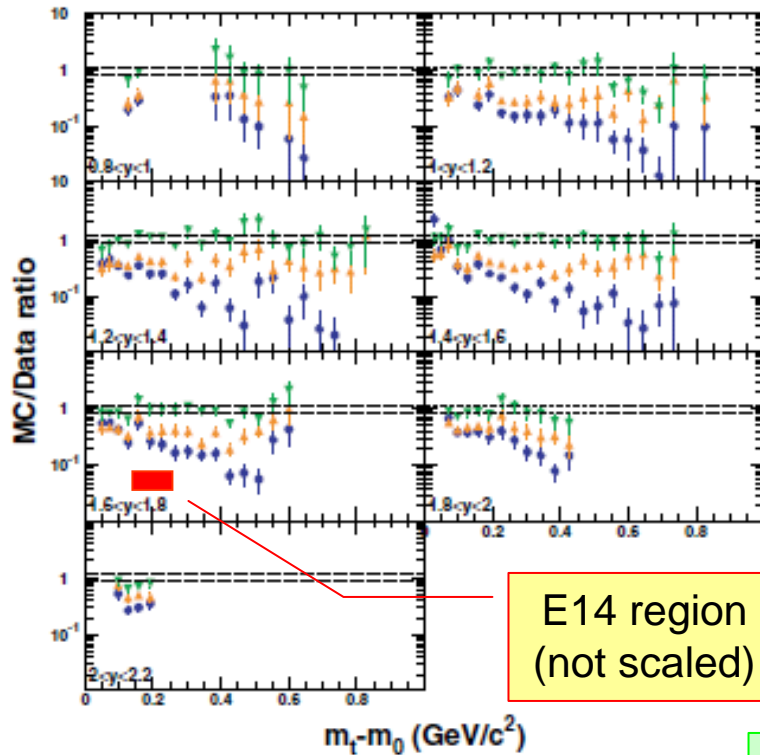


Similar tendency to K<sup>+</sup>

# MC/Data (ref.2) : K<sup>+</sup>

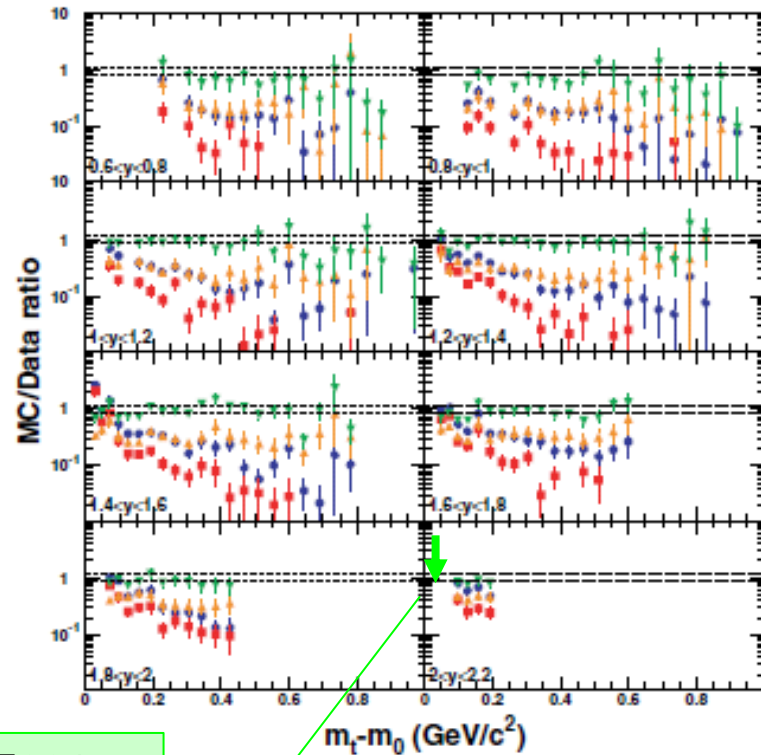
- QGSC      ▲ GCALOR
- QGSP      ▼ FLUKA

MC/Data ratio for p Cu → K<sup>+</sup> X



E14 region  
(not scaled)

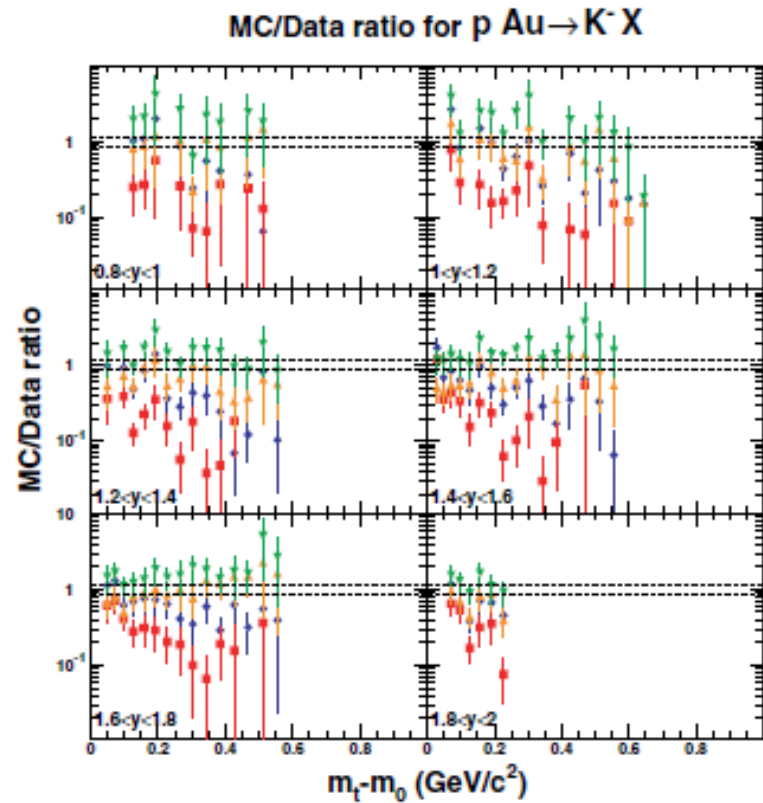
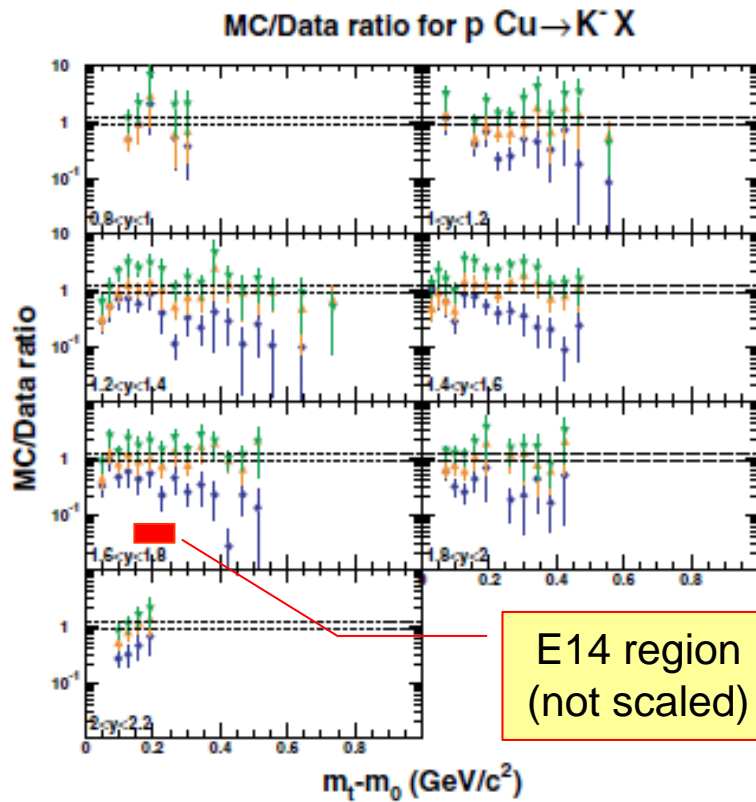
MC/Data ratio for p Au → K<sup>+</sup> X



E391a  
region

# MC/Data (ref.2) : K<sup>-</sup>

- QGSC
- ▲ GCALOR
- QGSP
- ▼ FLUKA



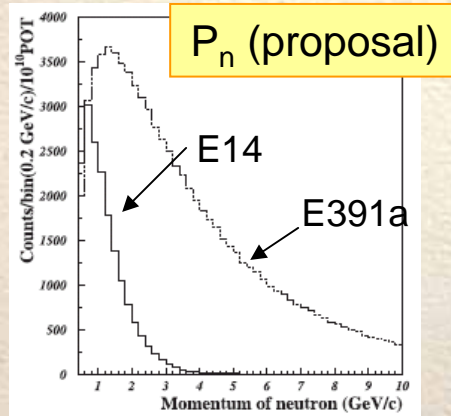
# Summary

- What we learned from BNL E802 & MC ( $K^+ / K^-$ )
  - FLUKA seems the best estimator for Kaon yield.
  - G4(QGSC) cannot reproduce the slope in  $m_t$  dependence.
    - E391a:  $m_t - m_0 \sim 0.02 \rightarrow G4(QGSC) \sim FLUKA \sim E802 \text{ Data}$
    - E14:  $m_t - m_0 \sim 0.2 \rightarrow \underline{G4(QGSC) < FLUKA \sim E802 \text{ Data}}$   
 $G4 \quad (1/2-1/3) FLUKA$  (though hard to read...)
  - Discrepancies depend on  $m_t - m_0$  value
    - Larger production angle  $\rightarrow$  larger discrepancy
    - Larger peak momentum  $\rightarrow$  larger discrepancy
- Beam survey for E14 will provide new data point on kaon production (Planned in Autumn in 2009)

# How about neutron?

Looking at proton data in E802...

$P \sim 1 \text{ GeV}/c$ , 16 degree production  
 $\rightarrow m_t - m_0 = 0.04$ ,  $y = 0.87$



- FLUKA ~ E802 Data
- G4(QGSC) ~ 1/2 FLUKA

→ 2 times more neutrons

E14 region  
(not scaled)

