

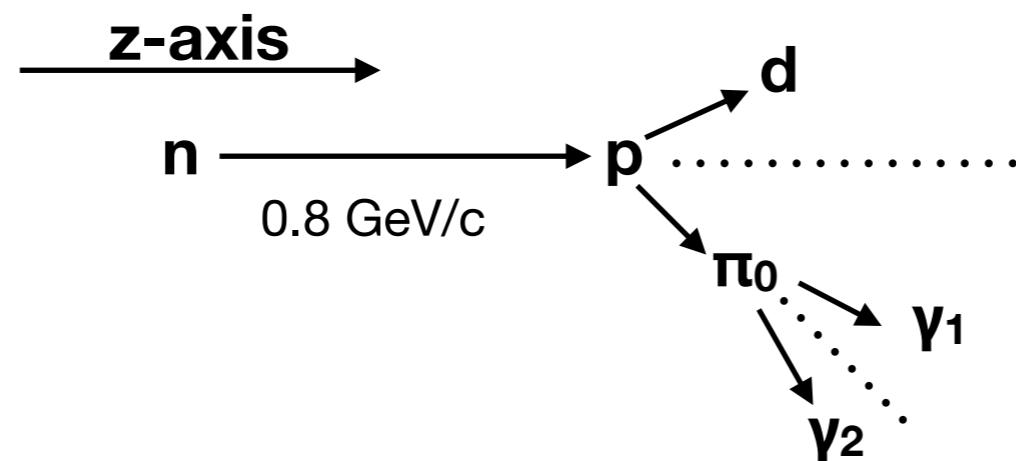
Neutron Related Background

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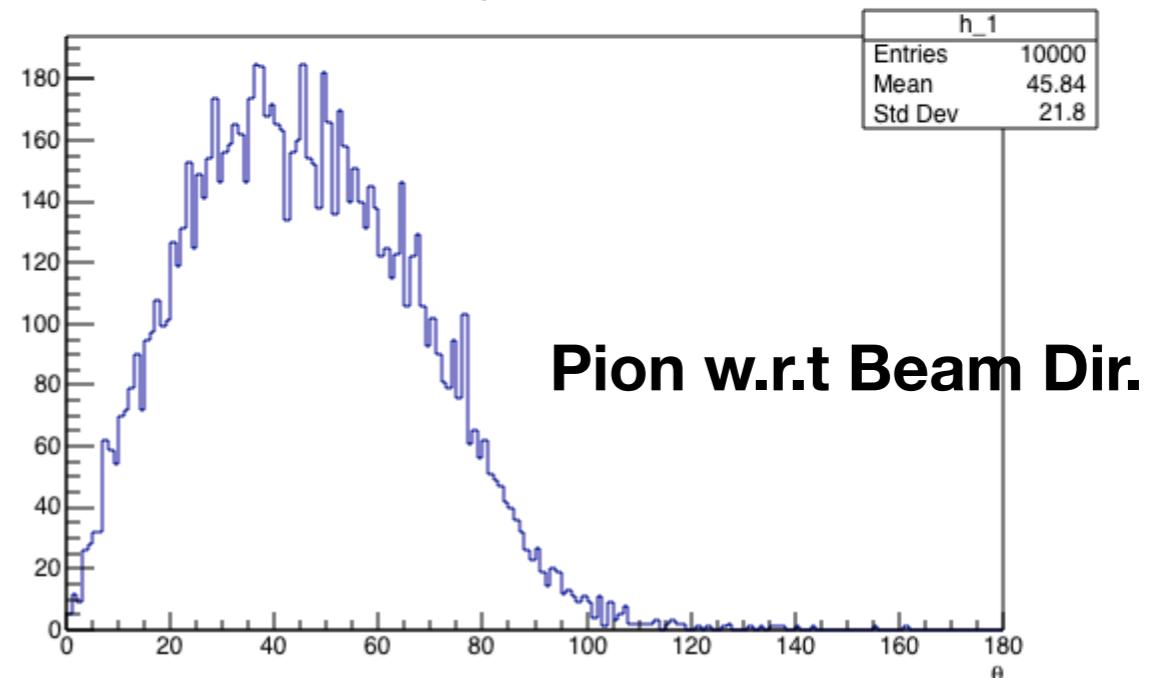
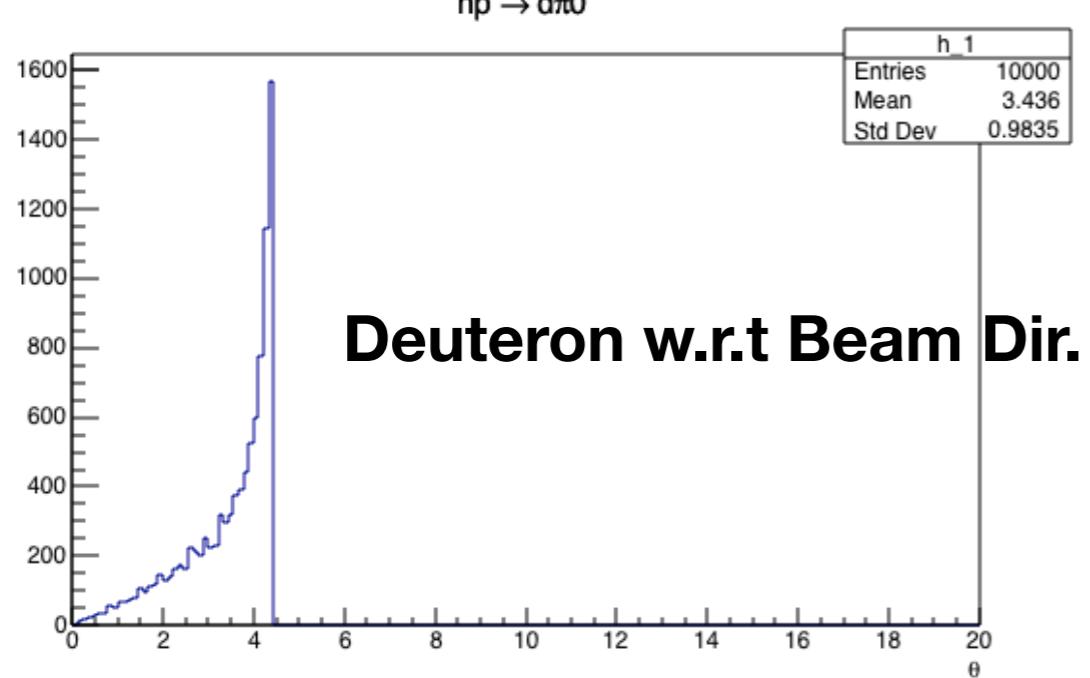
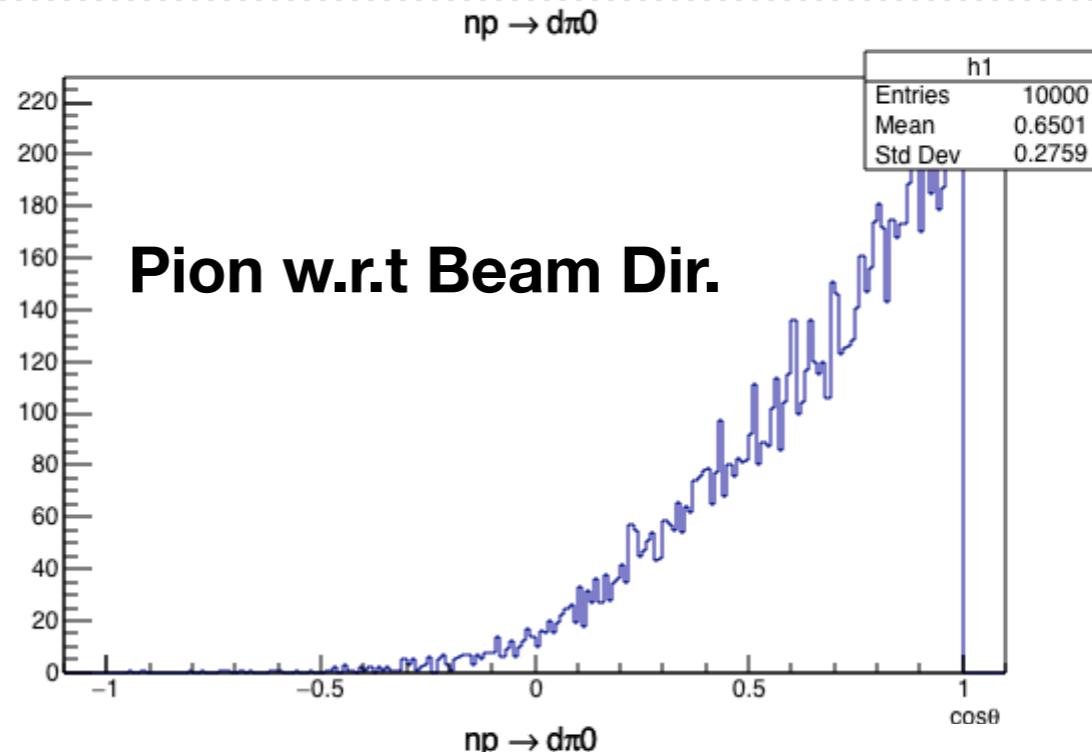
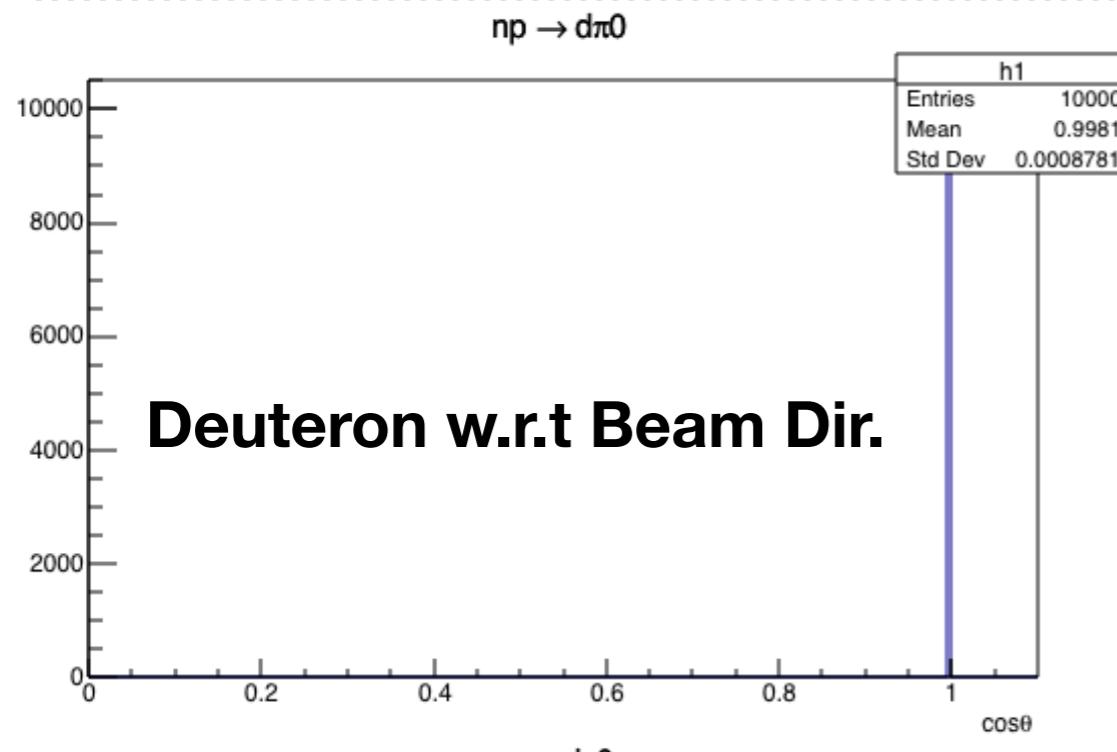
- Mainly about Background Process concerned with Neutron
(Interaction of Neutron of Momentum near 1.0 GeV/c)
- Calculation of Two-Body Kinematics for $np \rightarrow d\pi_0$ process (with $\pi_0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$ Decay)
- Estimated Hit Position of Gamma by assuming the cylindrical barrel w.r.t Interaction Position
- Calculation of Interaction Rate per Unit time (Function of Pressure)

np->d π_0

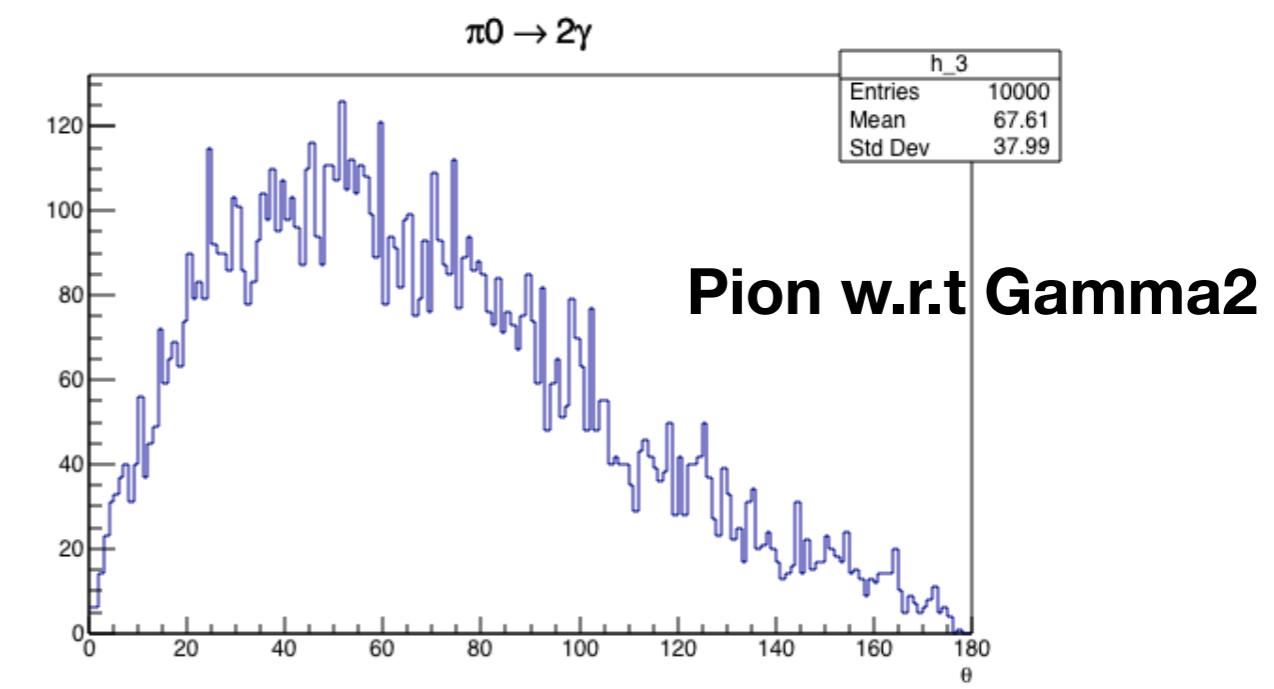
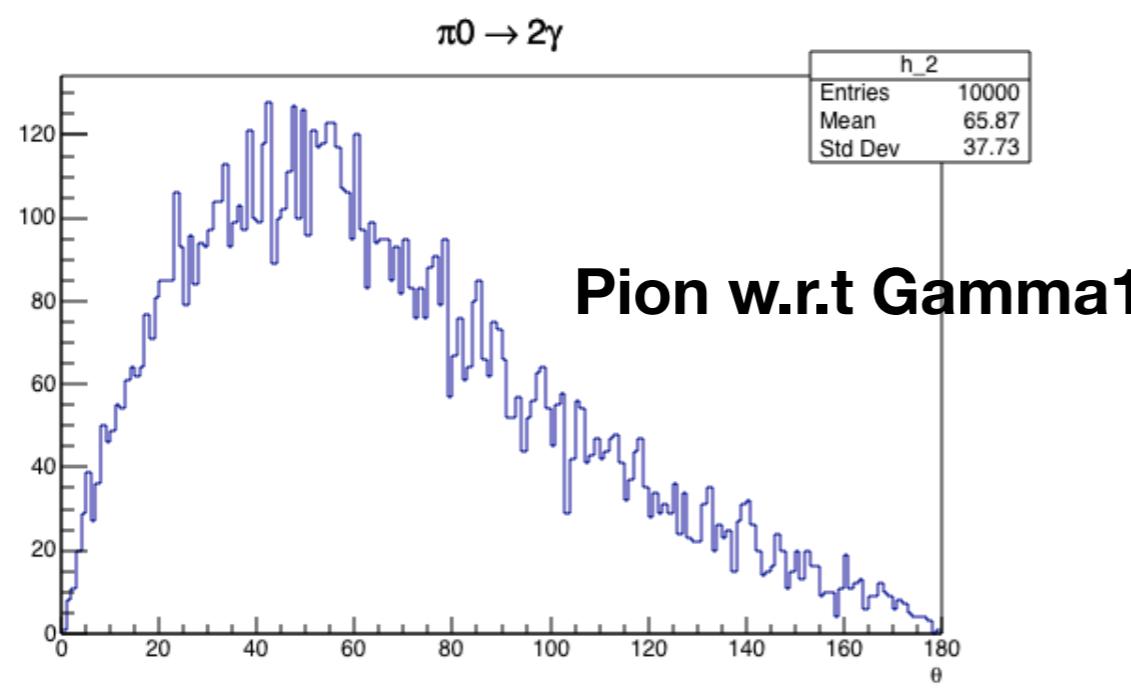
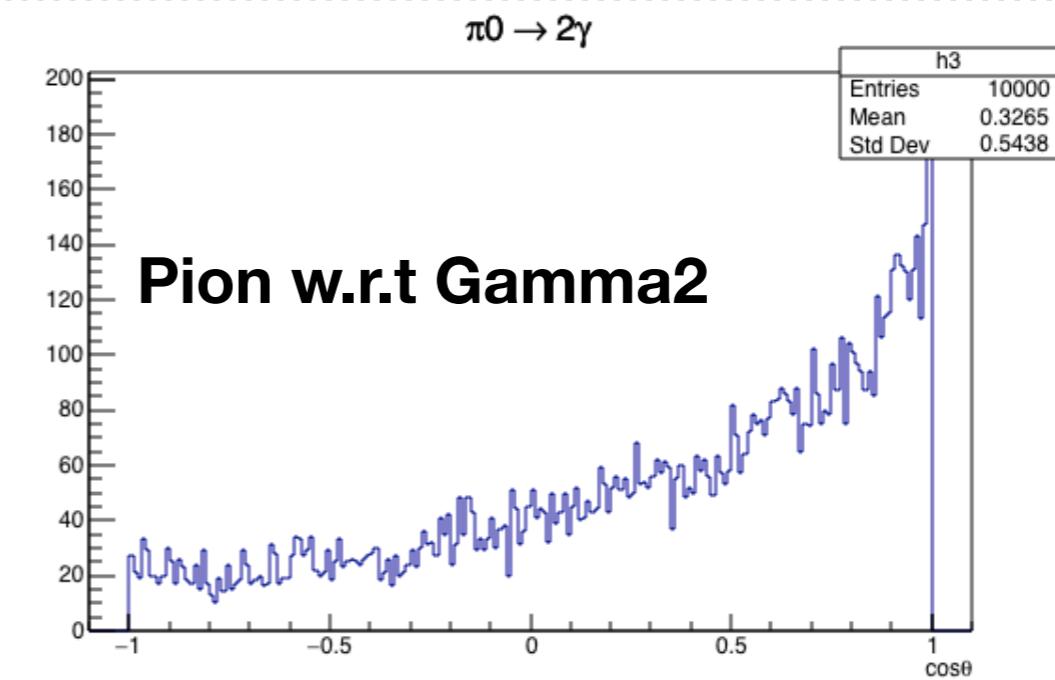
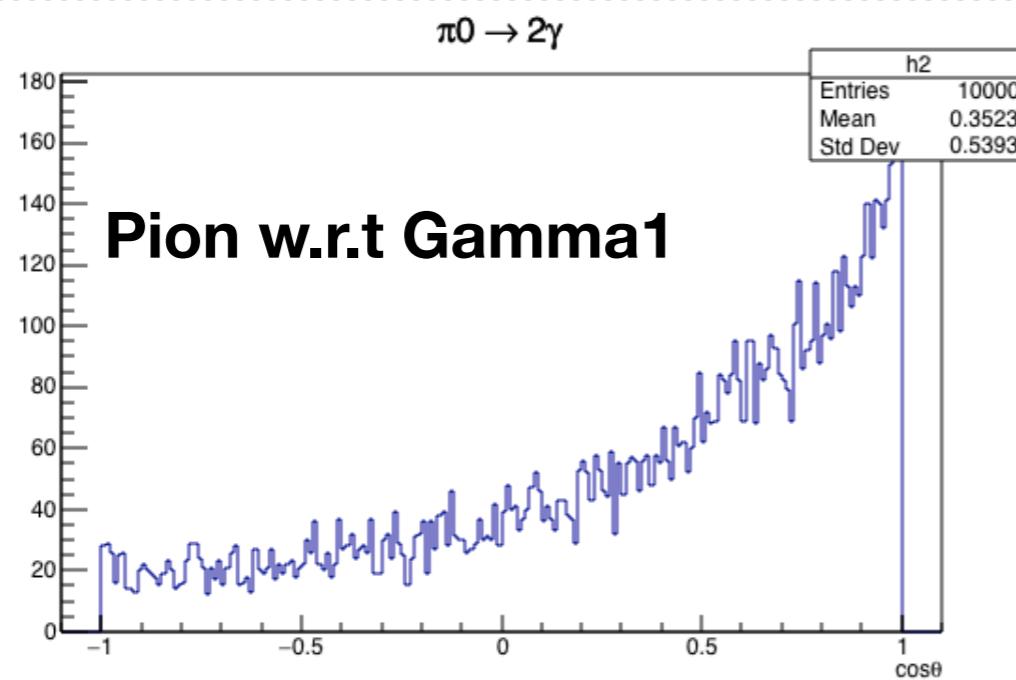


- Calculated Two-Body Kinematics in Two Steps ($\text{np}->\text{d}\pi_0$; $\pi_0->2\gamma$)
- Plots of cosine values of Angles in Lab Frame
(Generating LorentzVector in Random Sphere in CM Frame -> Boost)

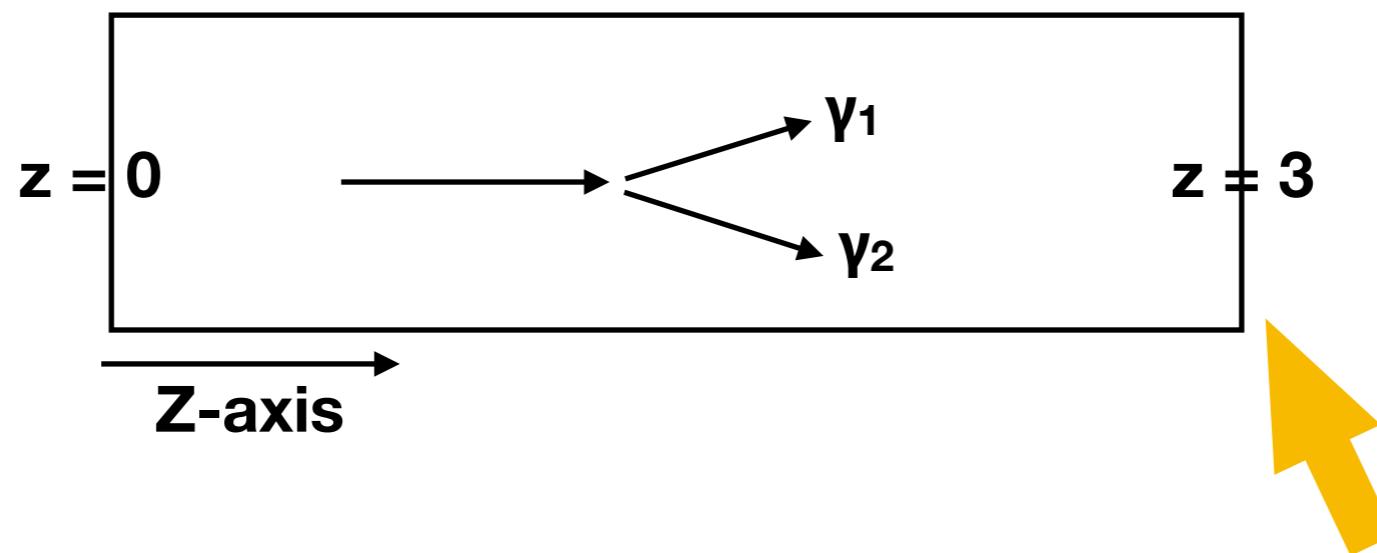
np \rightarrow d π 0



np->d π_0

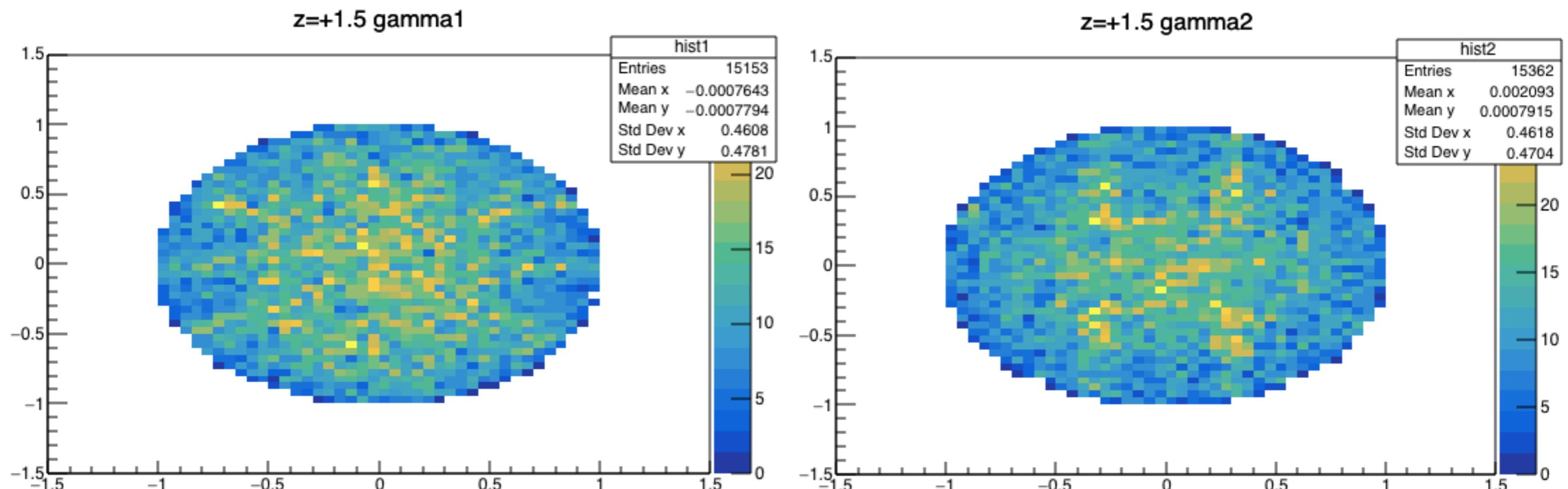


Hit Position of 2γ



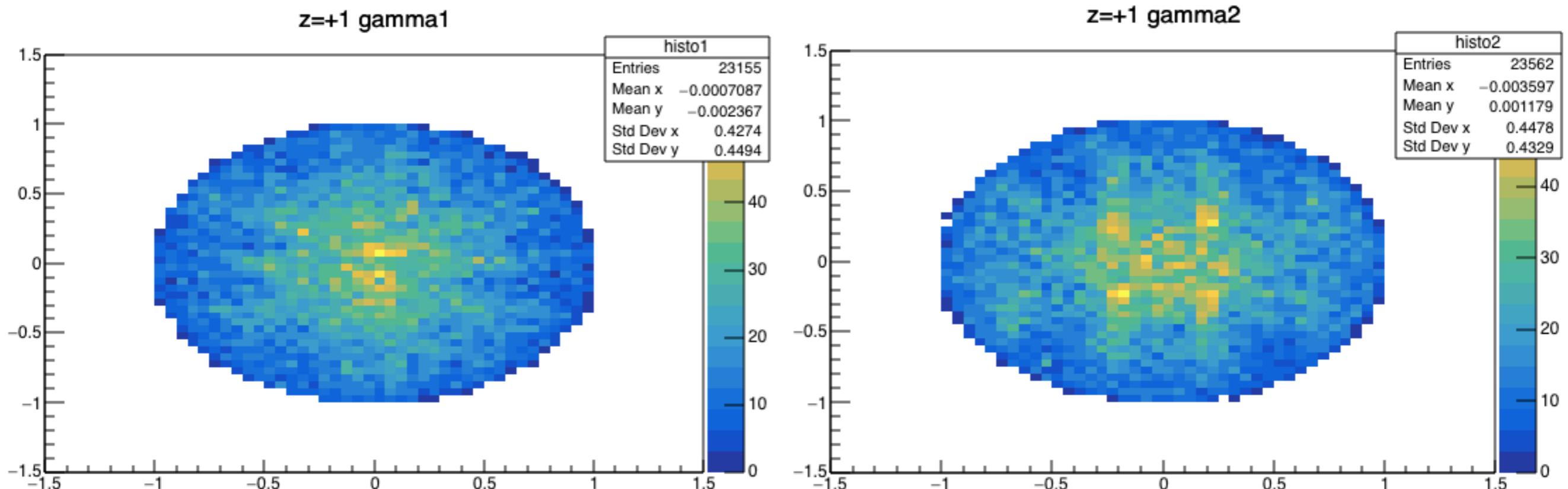
- Assume a cylindrical barrel (rad : 1 m ; length : 3 m) and the process occurs inside of it
- By simple calculation, it is able to estimate the hit position of 2γ in the circle of radius 1 m.
- 2γ creation point : in the middle of cylinder ($z = 1.5$) and $z = +1.0$ m respectively.

Hit Position of 2γ



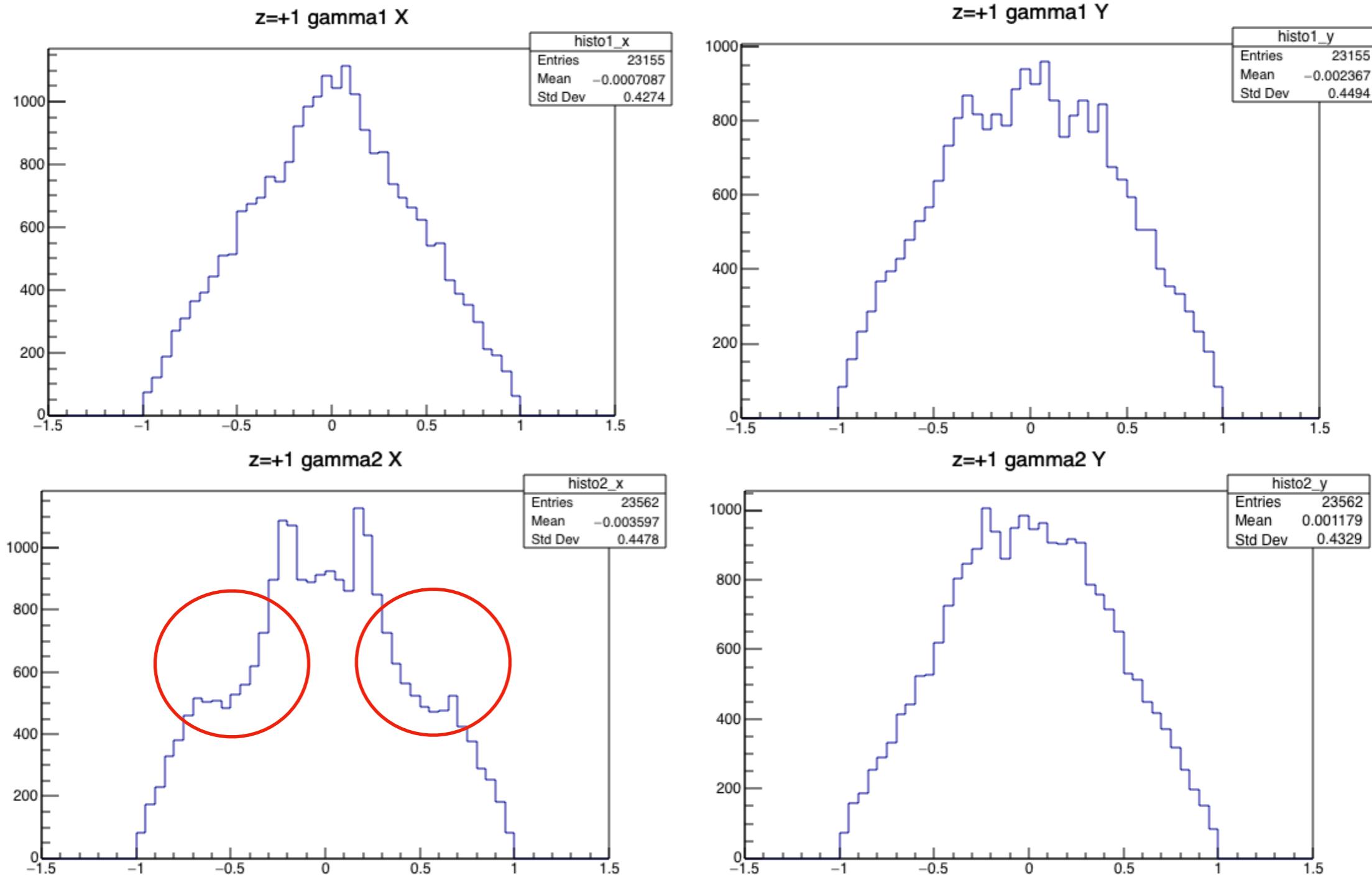
- $z = 1.5$ m case
- No specific difference of hit position between 2γ
- $\gamma 1 : 15153$ Hits / 100000 Events (~ 15 %) ; $\gamma 2 : 15362$ Hits / 100000 Events (~ 15 %)

Hit Position of 2γ



- $z = 1.0$ m case
- Slight Difference of Hit pattern in the centre of the circle -> Check the projection to each axis.
- $\gamma 1 : 23155$ Hits / 100000 Events (~ 23 %) ; $\gamma 2 : 23562$ Hits / 100000 Events (~ 24 %)

Hit Position of 2γ



Interaction Rate

- Assume the pressure inside the cylindrical barrel is 10^{-5} Pa
- Residual Gas in such pressure would be mainly Hydrogen Gas
- Therefore, in the cylinder number of Hydrogen Molecules would be (approximate its volume as 9 m³)

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{10^{-5} [Pa] \cdot 9 [m^3]}{8.31 [J/mol^{-1} \cdot K] \cdot 293 [K]} = 3.7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol}$$

$$N = nN_A = 3.7 \times 10^{-8} [\text{mol}] \cdot 6.03 \times 10^{23} [\text{mol}^{-1}] = 2.2 \times 10^{16}$$

Interaction Rate

- Number of Target (Proton) Calculation

$$n_{target} = \frac{N_A}{W} \rho L = \frac{6.03 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}}{1 \text{ g/mol}} \cdot \frac{3.7 \times 10^{-8} \cdot 2 \text{ g/mol}}{9 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 300 \text{ cm} = 5 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

- Interaction Rate Calculation

$$Y(P, F_n) = F_n n_{target} \sigma = F_n \frac{N_A}{W} \rho L \sigma = F_n \frac{N_A}{W} \frac{2nW}{V} L \sigma = 2F_n N_A \frac{n}{\pi r^2} \sigma$$

$$Y(P, F_n) = 2F_n N_A \frac{PV}{\pi r^2 \cdot RT} \sigma = 2F_n N_A \frac{P}{RT} \sigma L$$

Summary

- By calculating two-body kinematics of $np \rightarrow d\pi_0 \rightarrow d2\gamma$, it is possible to measure the angle of daughters w.r.t the mother particle
- Also, when the interaction is occurred in the cylindrical barrel, Hit Pattern of Gamma is also able to estimate. \rightarrow No Special Dependence
- At 293K, by using Ideal Gas Law, the Interaction Rate can be expressed as a function of Pressure and Number of Beam