Momentum reconstruction and proton/pion identification using water-target ECC in the NINJA experiment Odagawa Takahiro Kyoto University

NINJA physics run

- NINJA = Neutrino Interaction research with Nuclear emulsion and J-PARC Accelerator
- Measurement of low-momentum hadron kinematics from the neutrino-water interactions



Analysis flow by water-target ECC



Reconstruction by scatterings

- The momentum of a charged particle can be reconstructed from the deviation of angle differences by multiple Coulomb scatterings.
- Good angle resolution allows us this calculation.

$$\theta_0 = \frac{13.6 \text{ MeV}}{p\beta c} \sqrt{\frac{x}{X_0}} \left[1 + 0.038 \ln\left(\frac{x}{X_0}\right) \right]$$



Reconstruction by scatterings

- Performance is evaluated by the MC simulation.
- # of films and angle dependences are checked and the accuracy can be 10% for the best cases.



Reconstruction by scatterings

Resolutions evaluated by particle gun MC



Particle identification

- Particle identification is applied using the blackness of the track (VPH) and $p\beta$.
- Proton/pion PDF (gaussian) is obtained from the



Reconstruction by range (proton)

- After the PID, momentum is reconstructed by range if it is stopping inside the detector volume.
- Proton momentum can be reconstructed with a few % accuracy. Secondary interactions,



Summary

- NINJA experiment aims to measure neutrino-water interactions using nuclear emulsion detectors.
- Kinematics of hadrons can be reconstructed thanks to the high granularity and high sampling rate of the water-target ECC.
- protons (charged pions) down to 200 (100) MeV/c can be reconstructed.

Pion range



Pion range

