

Identifying $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi\pi K K p$

- Three Steps:
 - Find the proton
 - Find a Kaon
 - Identify the rest of the event
- Six Different Geometries:
 - No Cerenkov
 - Aerogel (n=1.01)
 - C4F10 (n=1.0015)
 - C4F10 at 1ATM (n=1.0030)
 - C4F10 at 2ATM (n=1.0045)
 - DIRC

Geometry Details

- BCAL TOF
 - 250ps resolution
 - 0.5% length resolution, 1% momentum resolution
- CDC dE/dx
 - 10% resolution (regardless of track length)
- FDC dE/dx (**new**)
 - 10% resolution (regardless of track length)
- Forward TOF
 - 70ps resolution
 - 0.5% length resolution, 1% momentum resolution

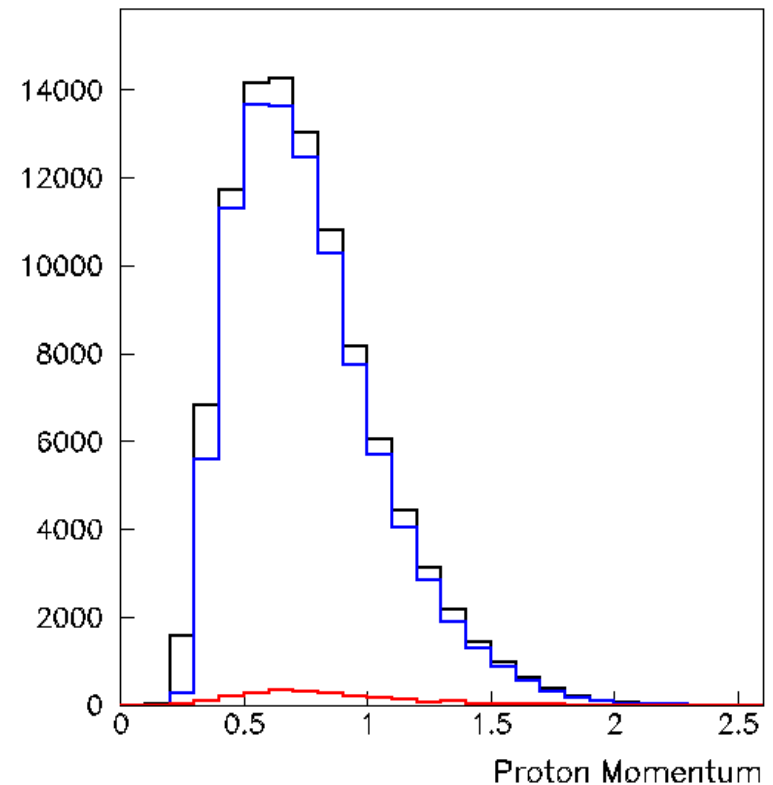
Geometry Details (cont.)

- Threshold CKOV options:
 - Pathlength ~80cm for gas options
 - Pathlength ~5cm for aerogel option
 - $N_{pe} = N_0 * \text{Pathlength} * \text{Sin}2\theta$
 - $N_0 = 22\text{cm}^{-1}$
- DIRC option:
 - Angular resolution = 2.1mrad
 - Quartz ($n=1.45$)
 - (no material in GEANT)

Algorithm Details (step I)

- Start with the final state $x-x-x+x+x+$.
- Step I. Pick out the proton among the $x+$.
 - Require $\chi^2_{\pi} > 3.84$ (reject π at 95% CL)
 - Require $\chi^2_K > 3.84$ (reject K at 95% CL)
 - Require $\chi^2_p < 3.84$

Starting Momentum
Correctly Identified Proton
Found Wrong $x+$



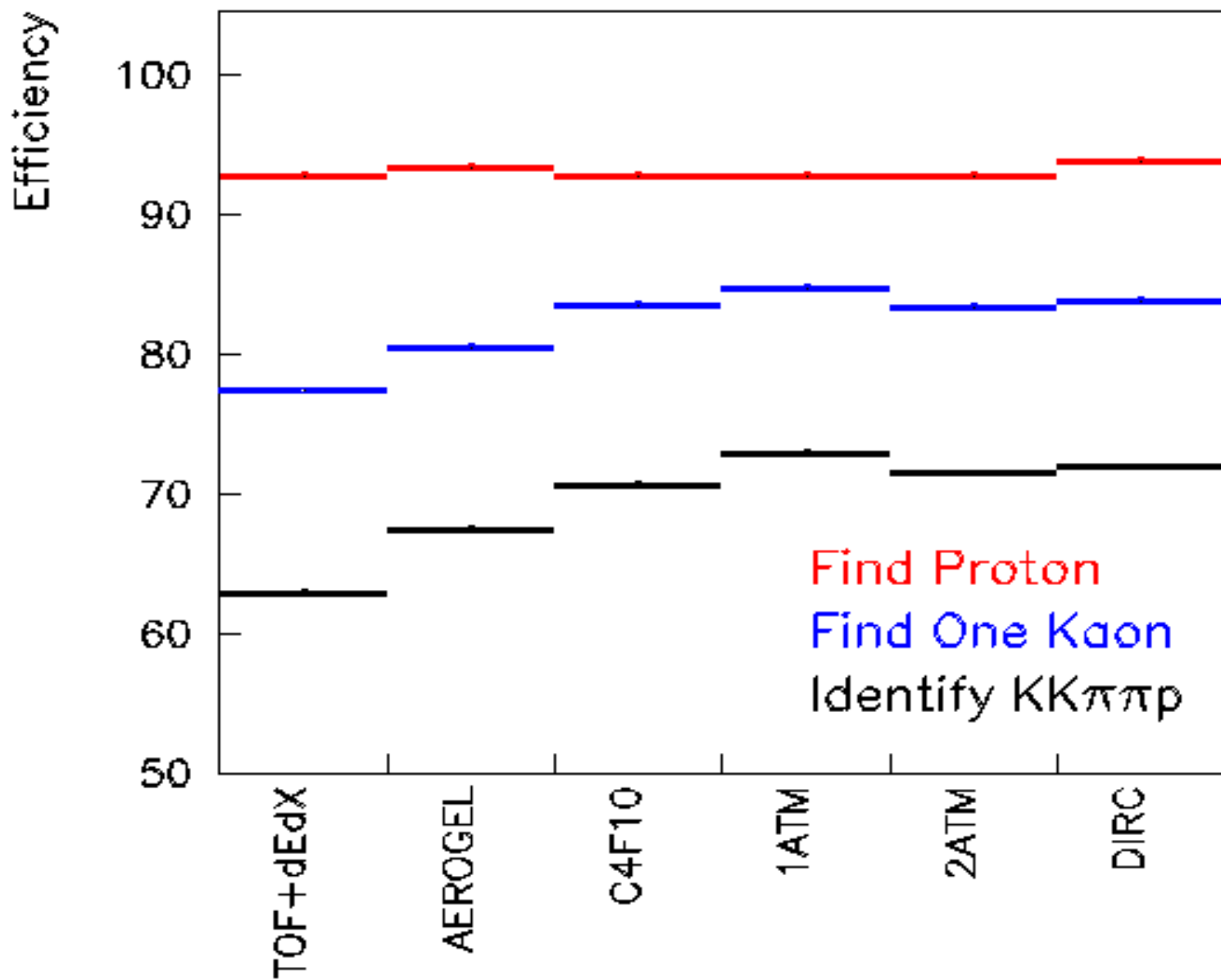
Algorithm Details (step II)

- Now we have $x-x-x+x+p$.
- Step II. Find a Kaon among the remaining x .
 - Find the most likely candidate.
 - Require $\chi^2_{\pi} > 3.84$ (reject π at 95% CL)
 - Require $\chi^2_K < 3.84$
- Now we have $x-K-x+x+p$ or $x-x-x+K+p$.

Algorithm Details (step III)

- Suppose we have $x-x-x+K+p$.
- There are only three combinations left for the remaining x 's (ignoring K_{short} and Λ):
 - $K-p_i-p_i+$
 - p_i-K-p_i+
 - $K-K-K+$
- Step III. Find the most likely of these by rejecting the other two at 95%CL.

Efficiencies for Different Options



The Effect of dE/dX

