



π^0 Cross analysis for $x_B = 0.36$

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DVCS Collaboration Meeting

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January 26, 2018

Introduction

- The goal is to extract a π^0 production cross section as a function of kinematic variables Q^2 , t , x_B , ϕ_e and ϕ_π parametrized as:

$$\frac{d^5\sigma}{dQ^2 dx_B dt d\phi_e d\phi_\pi} = \Gamma \frac{d^2\sigma}{dt d\phi_\pi}$$
$$\Gamma = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \frac{K}{Q^2} \frac{k'}{k} \frac{1}{1-\epsilon}$$
$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt d\phi_\pi} = \frac{d^2\sigma_T}{dt d\phi_\pi} + \epsilon \frac{d^2\sigma_L}{dt d\phi_\pi} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \frac{d^2\sigma_{LT}}{dt d\phi_\pi} \cdot \cos(\phi_\pi) \quad (1)$$
$$+ \epsilon \frac{d^2\sigma_{TT}}{dt d\phi_\pi} \cdot \cos(2\phi_\pi) + h \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \frac{d^2\sigma_{LT'}}{dt d\phi_\pi} \cdot \sin(\phi_\pi)$$

Total polarization part - 3 parameters to be fitted with one beam energy.
Polarized part.

Summary of Kinematics

Table : Kinematic Information

Kinematic setting	E_B (GeV)	Q^2 (GeV 2)
Kin36_1	7.35	3.2
Kin36_2	8.52	4.0
Kin36_3	10.59	4.7

Table : Clustering Information

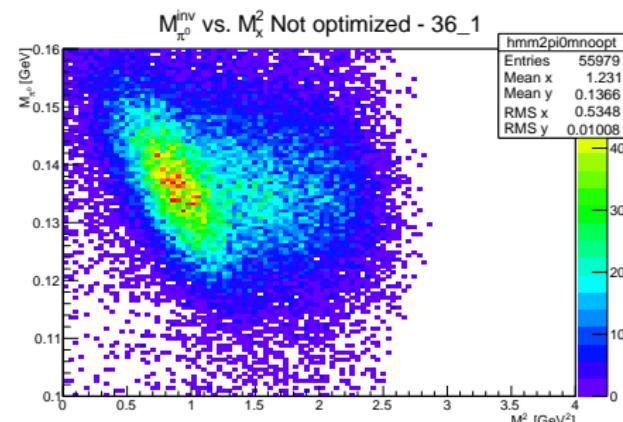
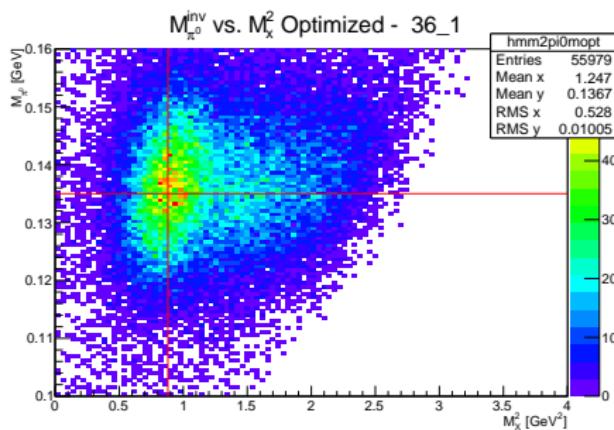
Information	Kin36_1	Kin36_2	Kin36_3
DAQ threshold (GeV)	1.1	1.48	1.48
Expected γ^{DVCS} energy (GeV)	4.5	5.2	6.5
TriggerSim threshold(GeV)	1.2	1.5	1.5

M_X^2 Optimization (before event selection)

Rotation of M_X^2 about average of

$M_{\pi^0}^{\text{inv}}$ - removes the correlation
between the two.

The same has to be applied to
simulation.

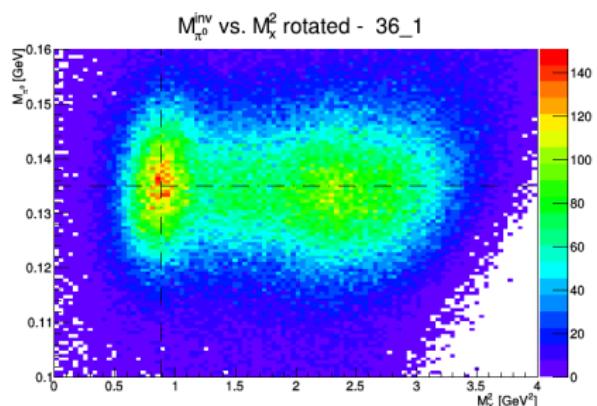
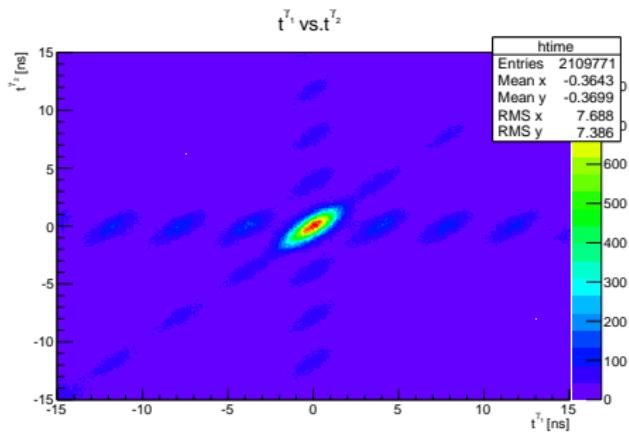


← after rotation.

Exclusive events - selection

Exclusivity cuts

M_X^2 rotation allows to
make 1D cuts for exclusivity →



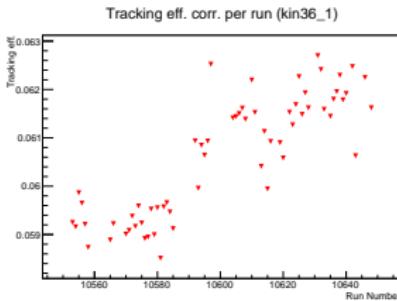
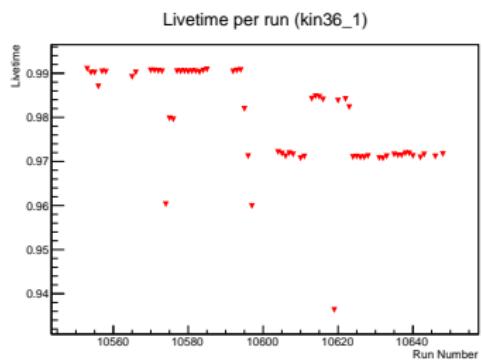
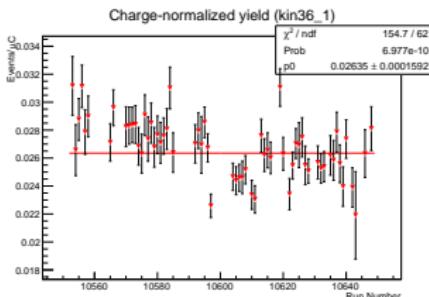
Time cuts and accidentals:

- e $\gamma\gamma$ pure randoms - everywhere
- e $\gamma\gamma$ acc. π^0 - diagonal
- e γ γ one acc. γ - horizontals

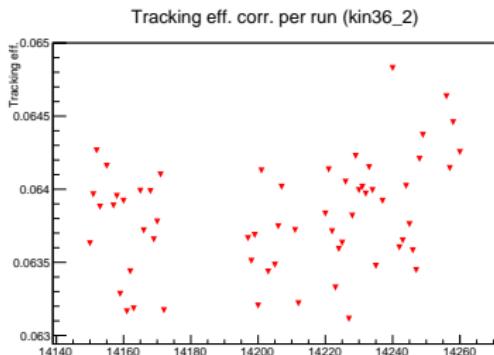
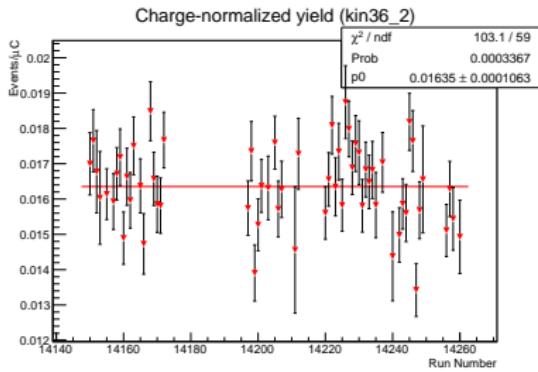
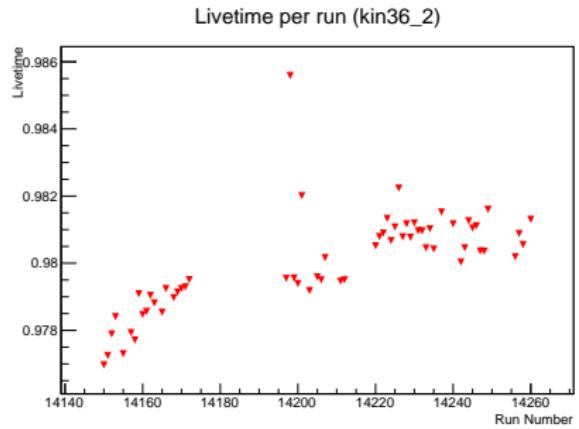
Yield stability check - kin36_1

$$\frac{N}{\eta_{track}} = \frac{N_{coinc} - N_{acc1} - N_{acc2} + N_{acc3}}{LT \cdot Charge}$$

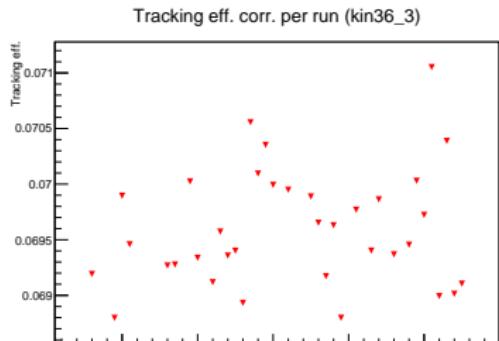
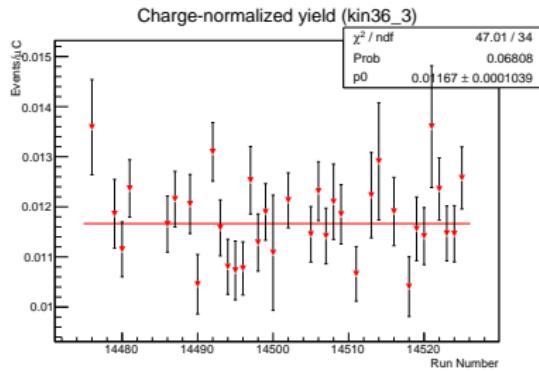
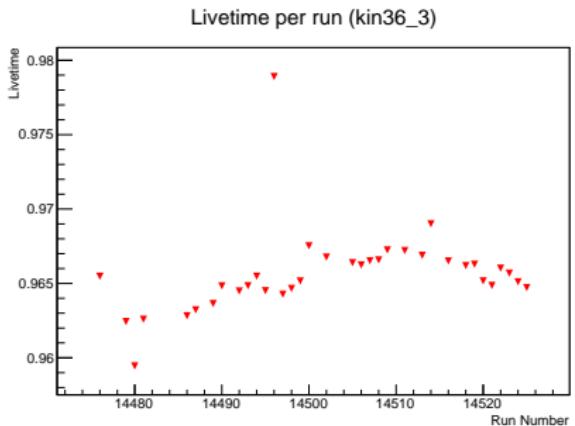
η_{track} = tracking efficiency – H.Rashad.
(2)



Yield stability check - kin36_2



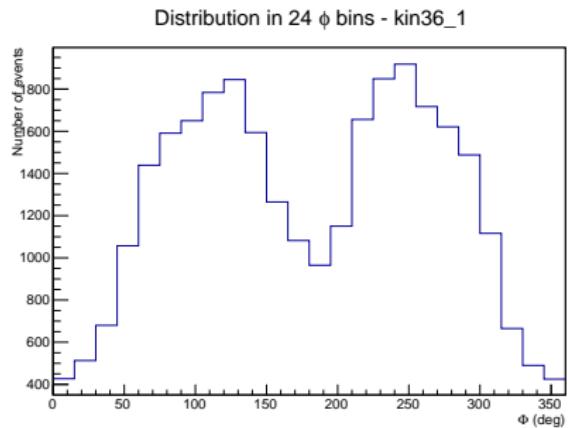
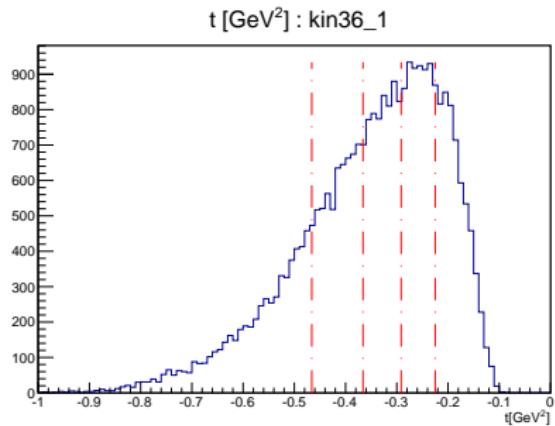
Yield stability check - kin36_3



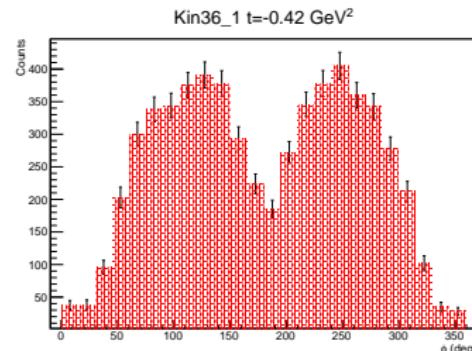
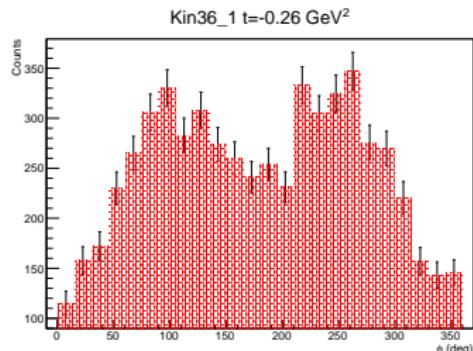
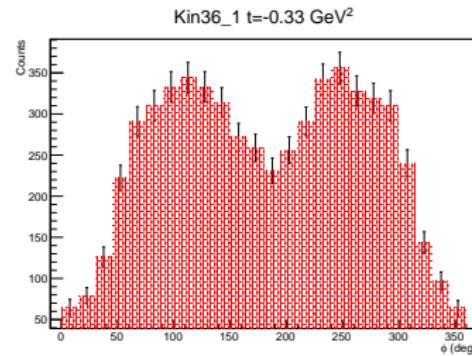
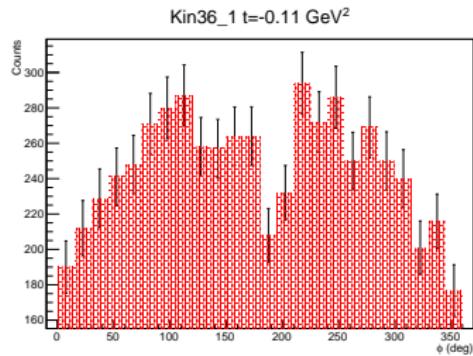
Data sample kin36_1

5 bins in t.

24 ϕ bins.

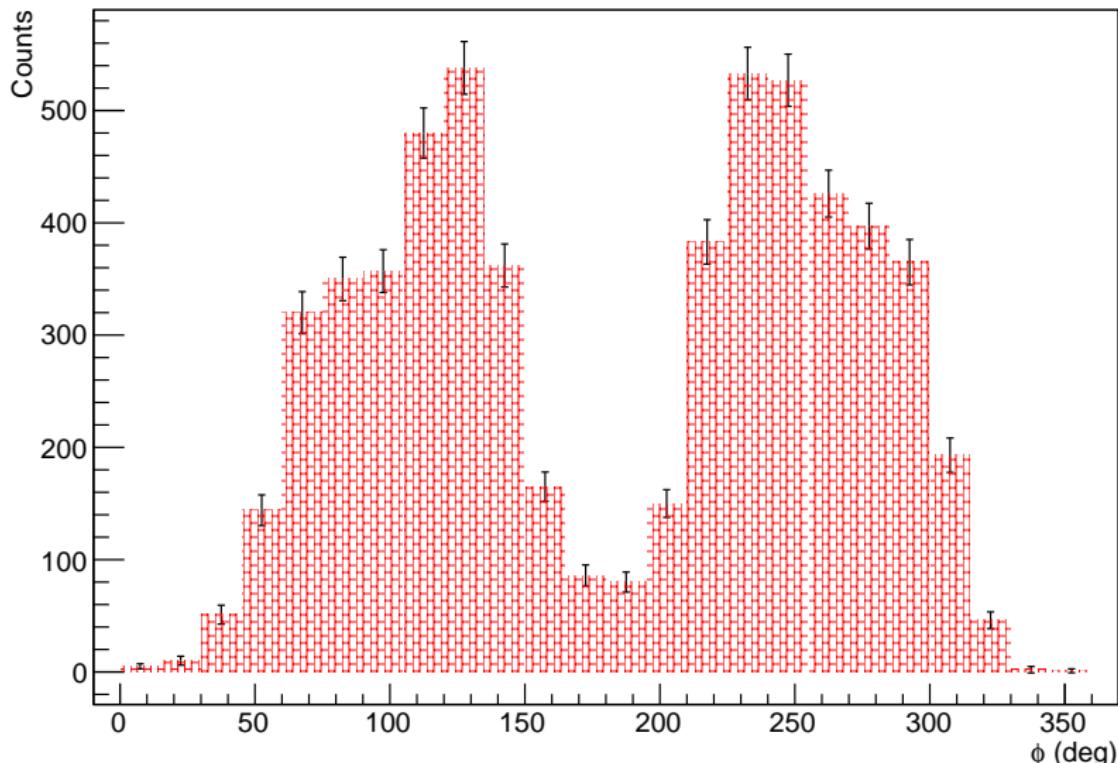


Data sample kin36_1

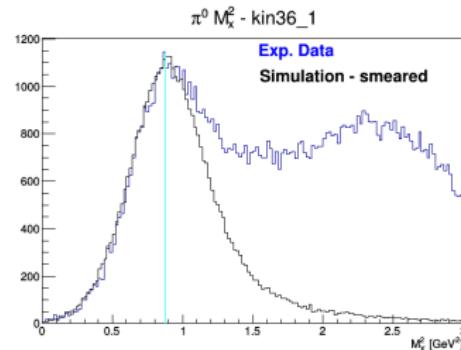
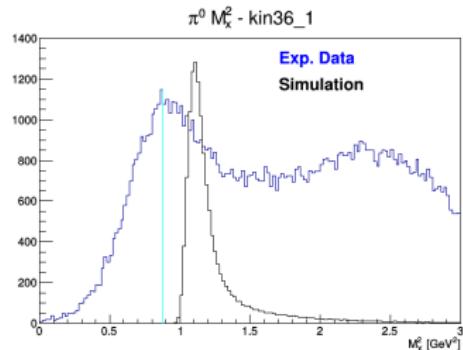
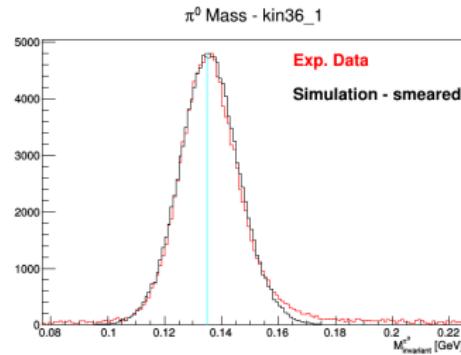
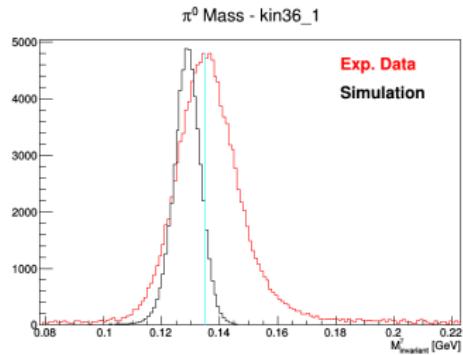


Data sample kin36_1

Kin36_1 $t=-0.73 \text{ GeV}^2$



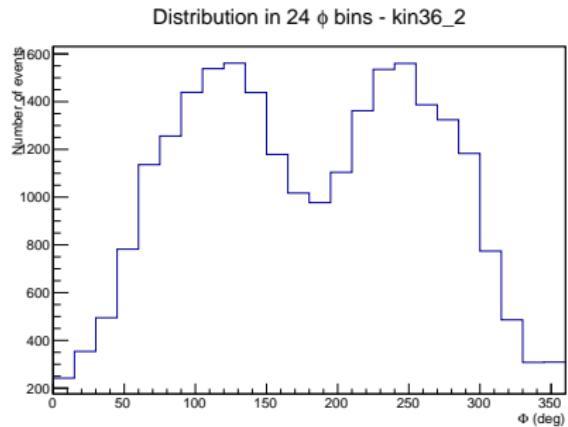
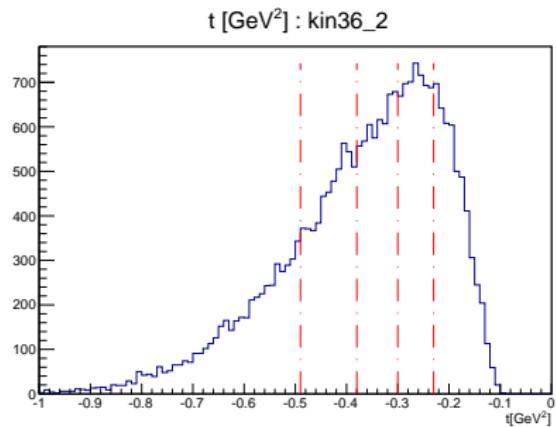
Simulation: Calibration and smearing kin36_1



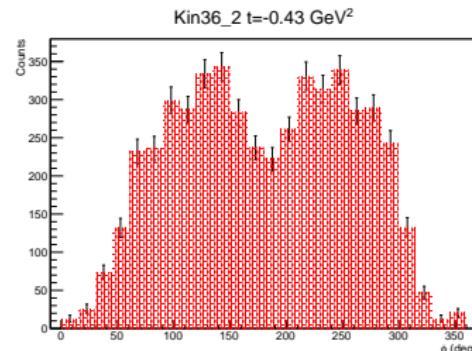
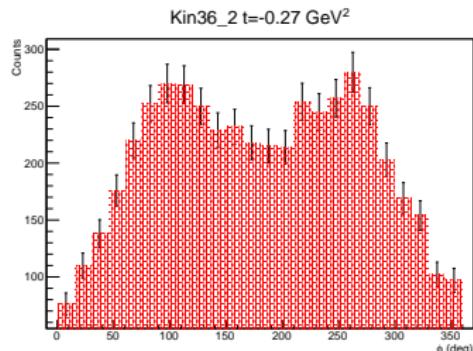
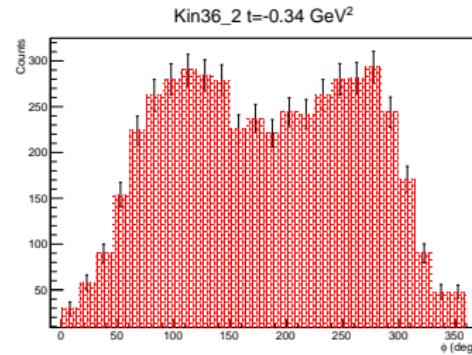
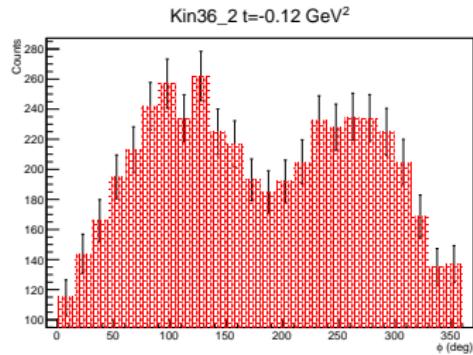
Data sample kin36_2

5 bins in t.

24 ϕ bins.

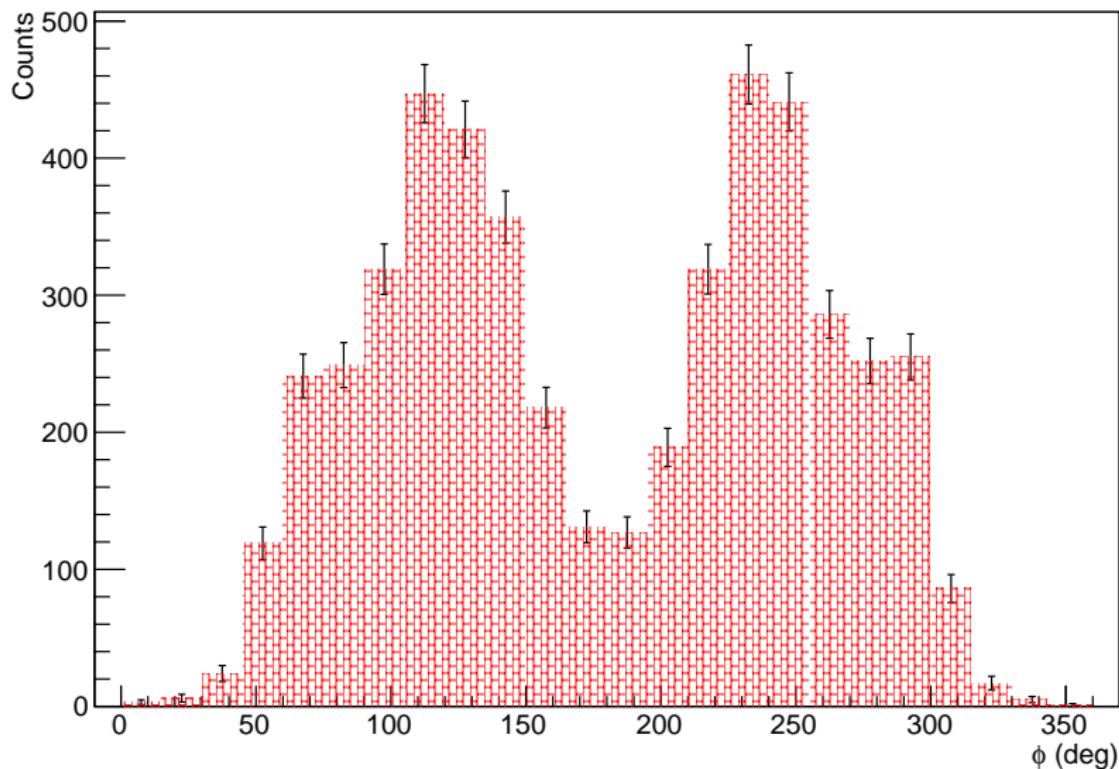


Data sample kin36_2



Data sample kin36_1

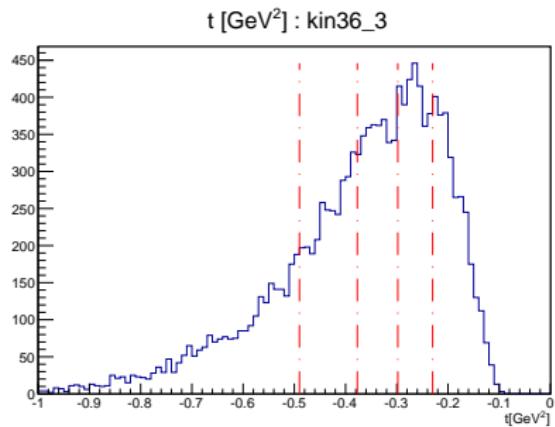
Kin36_2 $t=-0.74 \text{ GeV}^2$



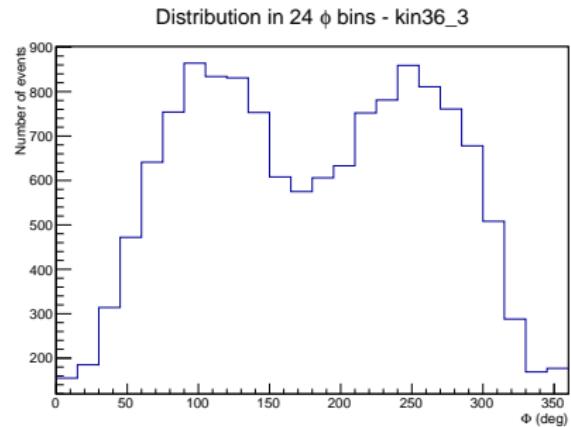
Smearing still terrible for kin36_2!!!

Data sample kin36_3

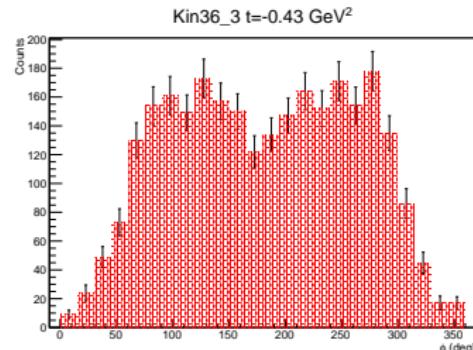
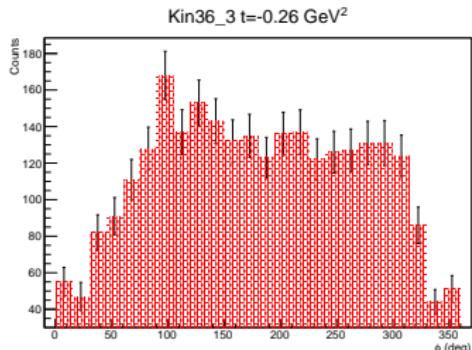
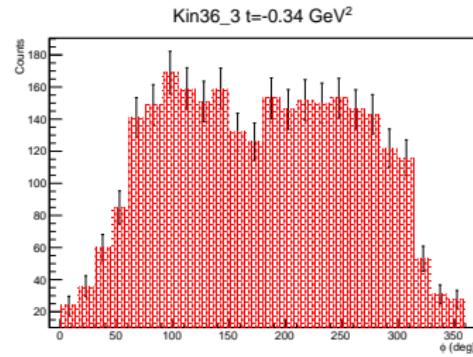
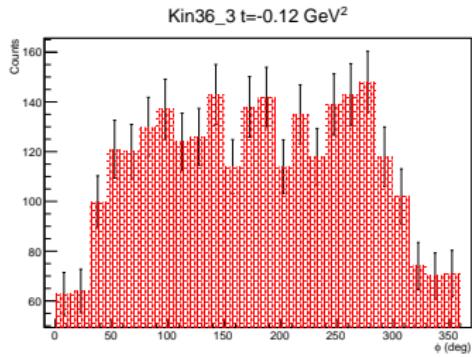
5 bins in t.



24 ϕ bins.

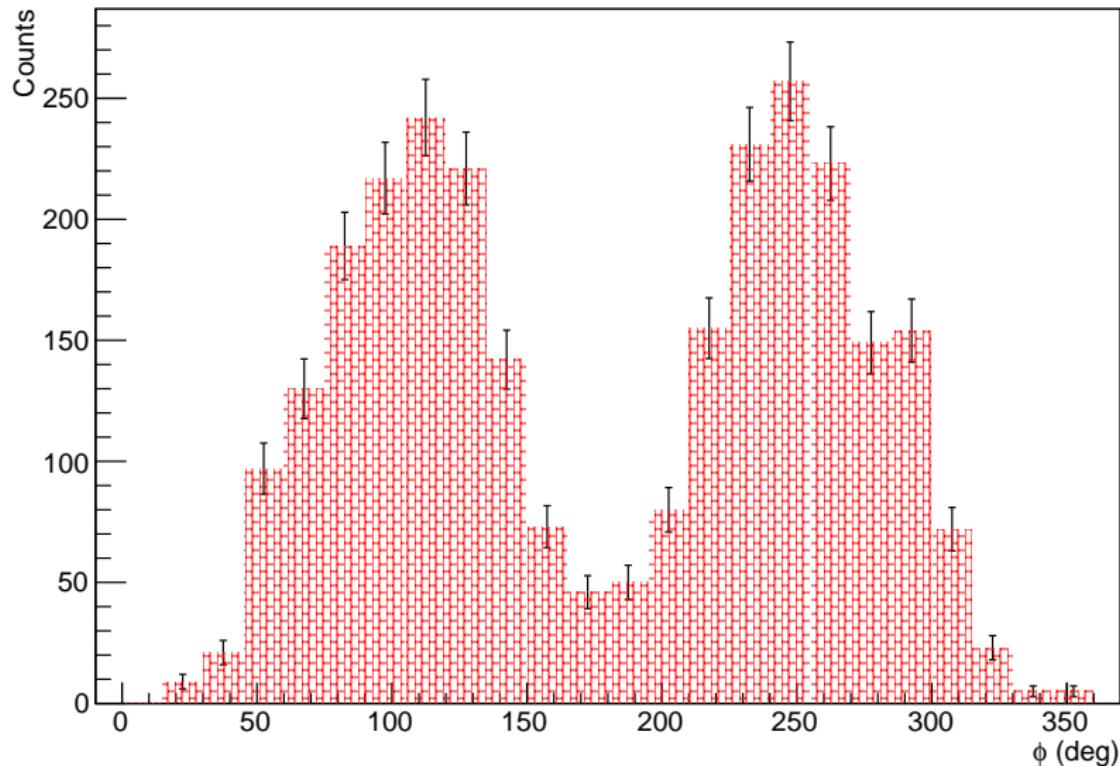


Data sample kin36_3

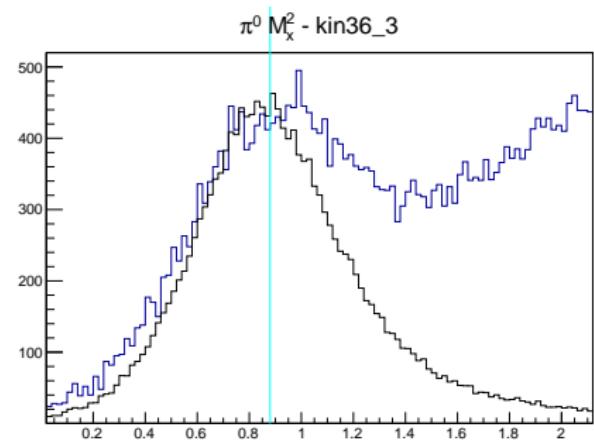
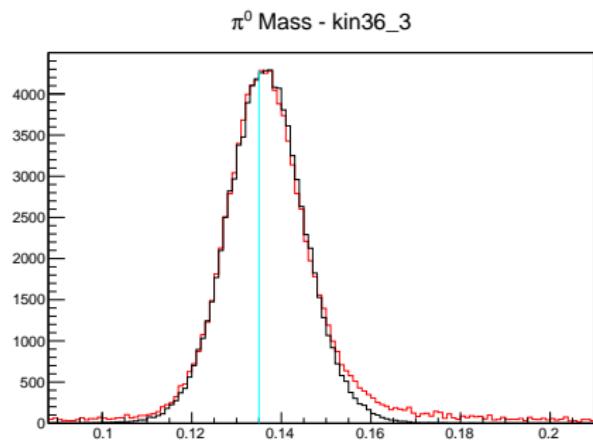


Data sample kin36_3

Kin36_3 $t=-0.74 \text{ GeV}^2$

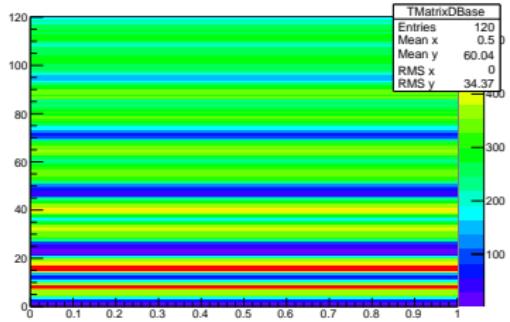
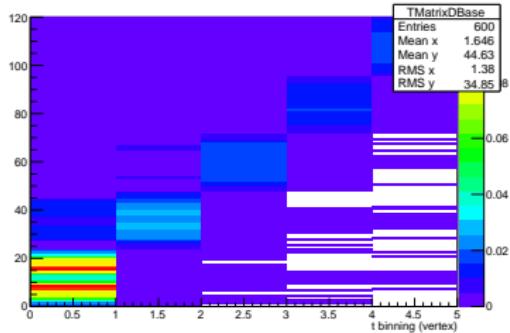


Simulation: Calibration and smearing kin36_3



Going forward.....

- Resolve kin36_2 smearing - meeting Maxime
- Implement minimization technique and extract parameters.



The End, Thank you