

NIKOLAY MARKOV

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

ANALYSIS OF ELASTIC SCATTERING AT 2.2 GEV



RUN CONDITIONS

- ▶ Three different energies

- ▶ 2 GeV

- ▶ 6 GeV

- ▶ 10 GeV

- ▶ 2 GeV

- ▶ Beam energy: 2.221 GeV

- ▶ Start: Jan 17

- ▶ Finish: Jan 25

- ▶ Beam current: 2 - 5 nA

- ▶ Torus polarities: +1, +0.6, -0.6

- ▶ Solenoid polarities: -1, -0.6, +0.6, +1

**2476 T:+0.6/+S:0.6
WILL BE SHOWN**

**2596 T:-0.6/S:-0.6
WILL BE SHOWN**

CROSS SECTION CALCULATION

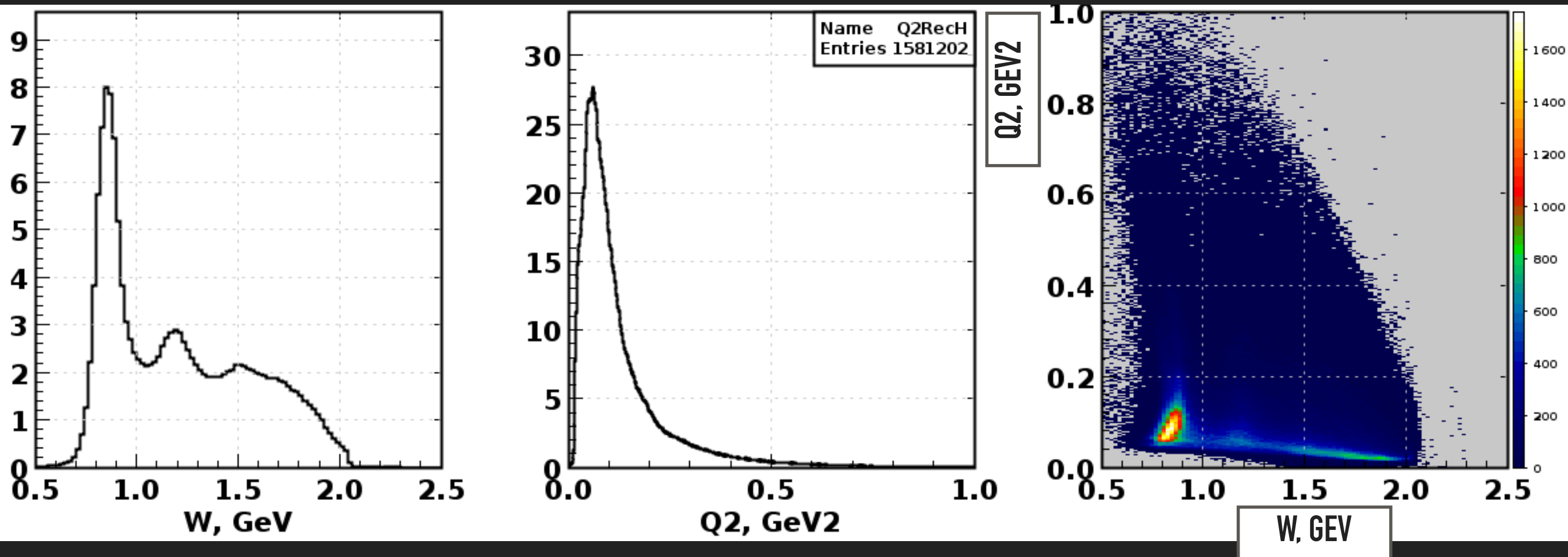
1ST METHOD

- ▶ Selecting a good narrow theta phi range so that there is minimal geometrical acceptance issues;
- ▶ Normalizing events in the narrow theta phi range by the luminosity (**no acceptance correction**).

2ND METHOD

- ▶ Running a simulation using elastgen with the radiative effect
- ▶ Reconstructing using gemc, correct field configuration, recent coatjava
- ▶ Develop acceptance correction
- ▶ Normalizing events in the whole sector by the luminosity

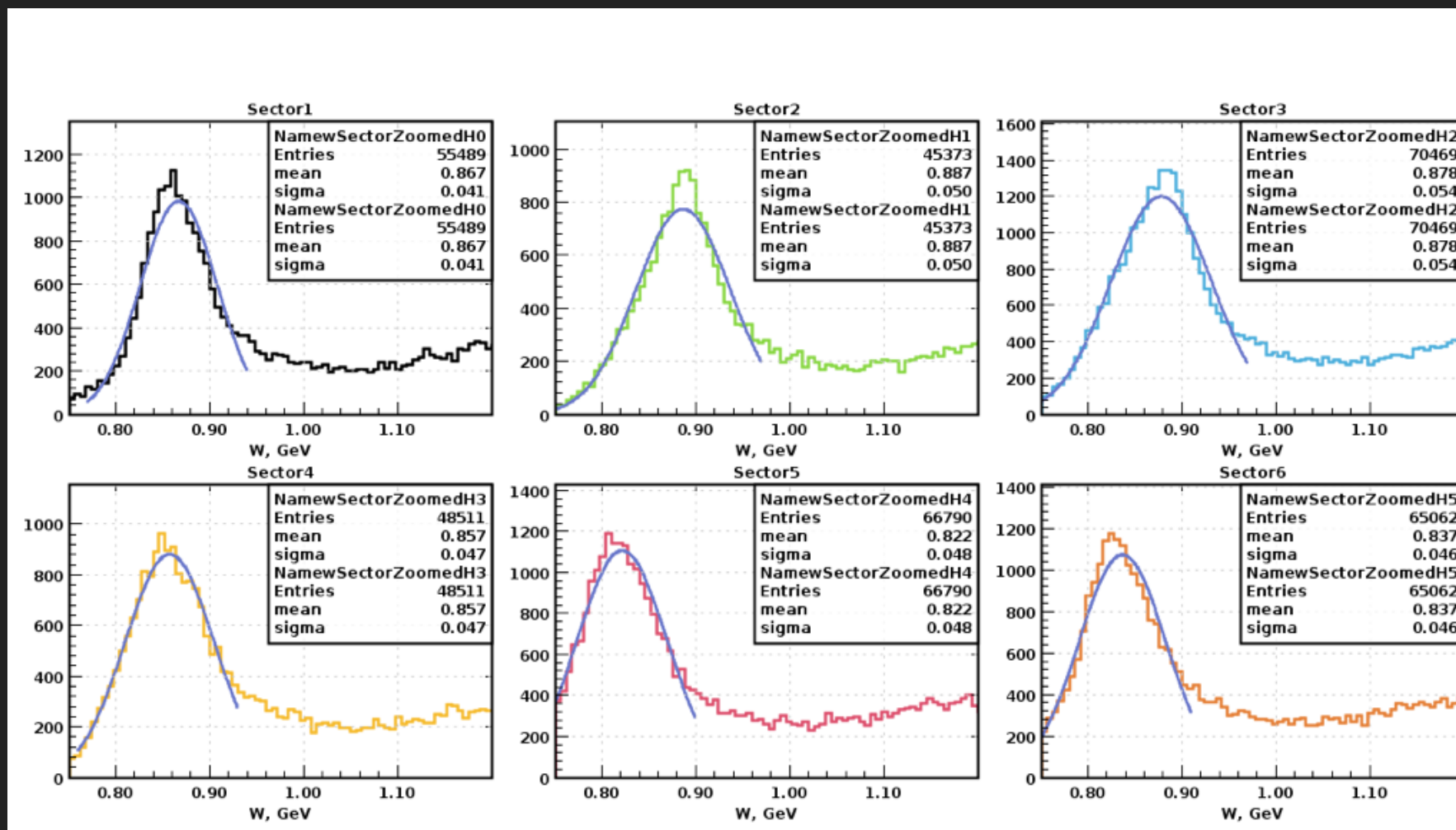
KINEMATICAL COVERAGE



Elastic peak, Delta region and second resonance region are very prominent

Q^2 starts from a very low value

ELASTIC EVENT SELECTION



Sector dependent 3 sigma cut to select elastic events

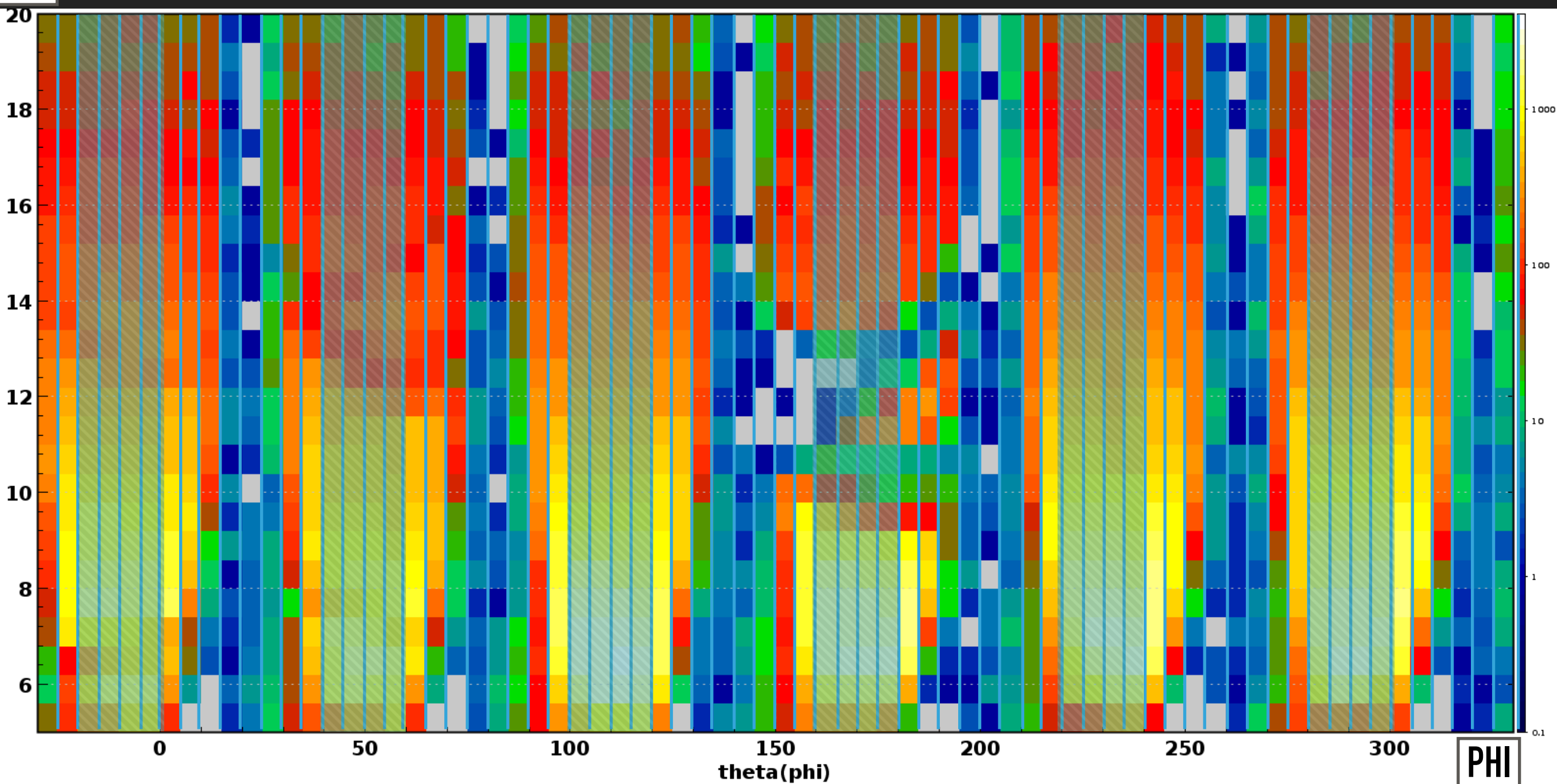
EVENT SELECTION

1ST METHOD

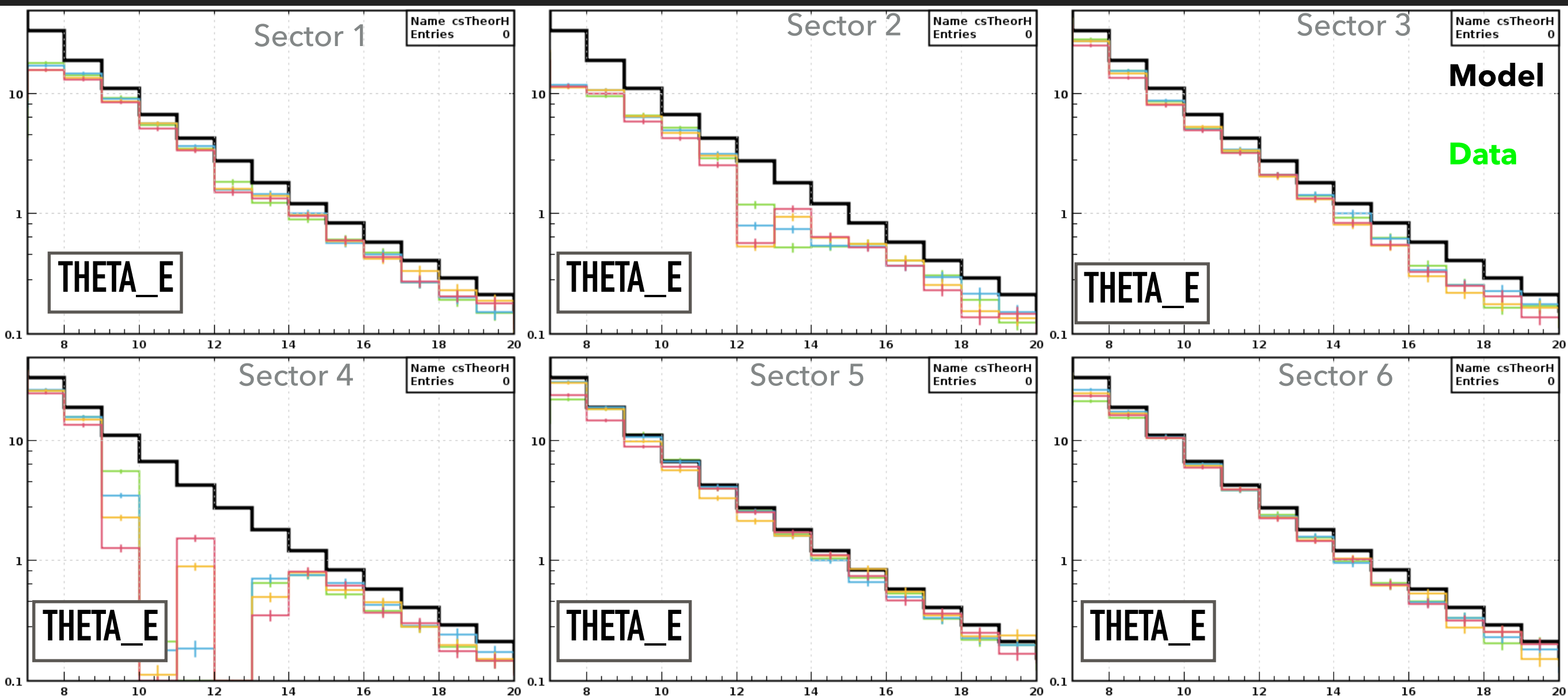
2476 T:+0.6/S:+0.6

- Split in 5 degree bins over phi
- Select bins with maximum event yield (allows to select bins with the minimum effect from geometrical acceptance)
- 4 bins per sector are selected

THETA



COMPARISON TO THE MODEL

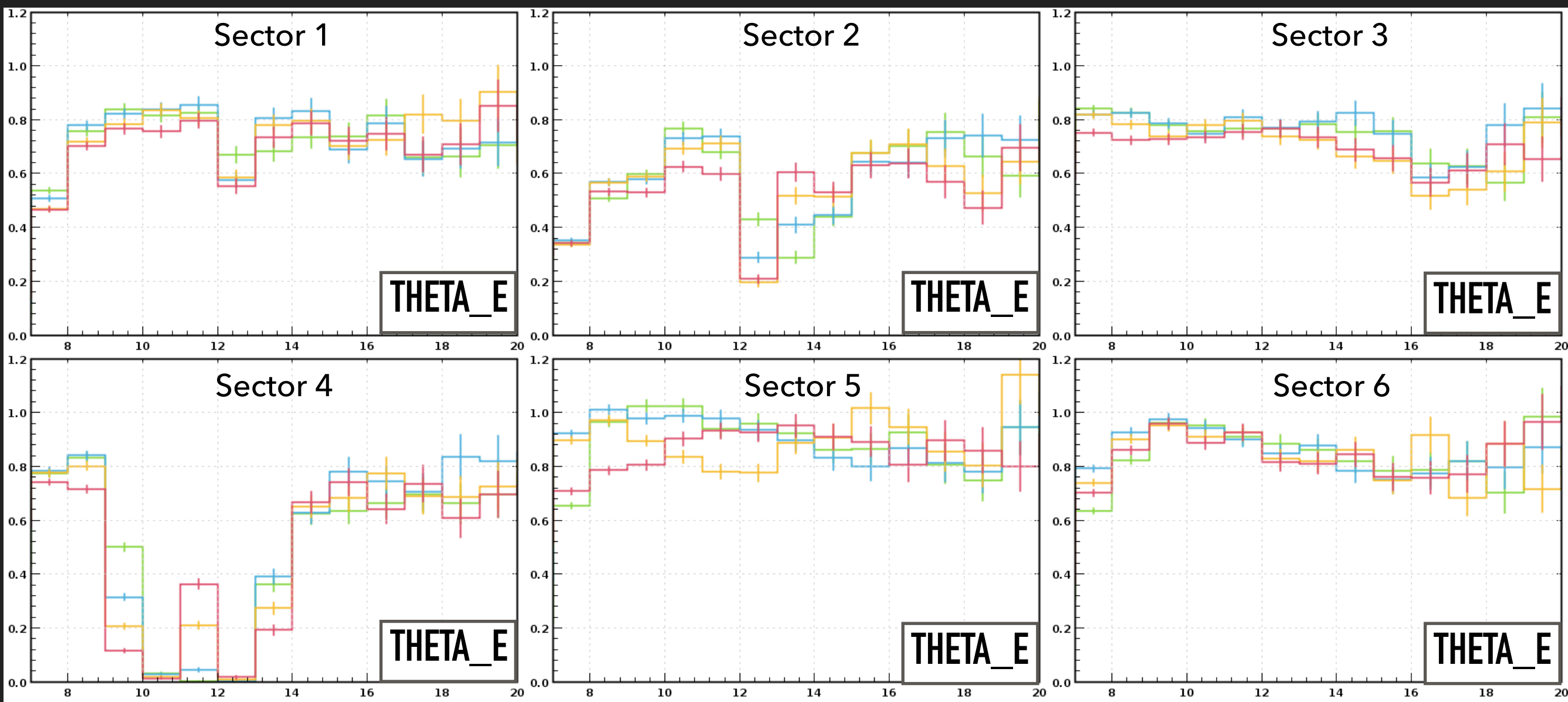


Cross section normalized by the luminosity, overlaid with the model prediction
Different panels are different sectors

Different colors are different ϕ bins

Black thick line is theory

COMPARISON TO THE MODEL



Ratio of the cross section in different phi bins to the model prediction

Different panels are different sectors

Different colors are different phi bins

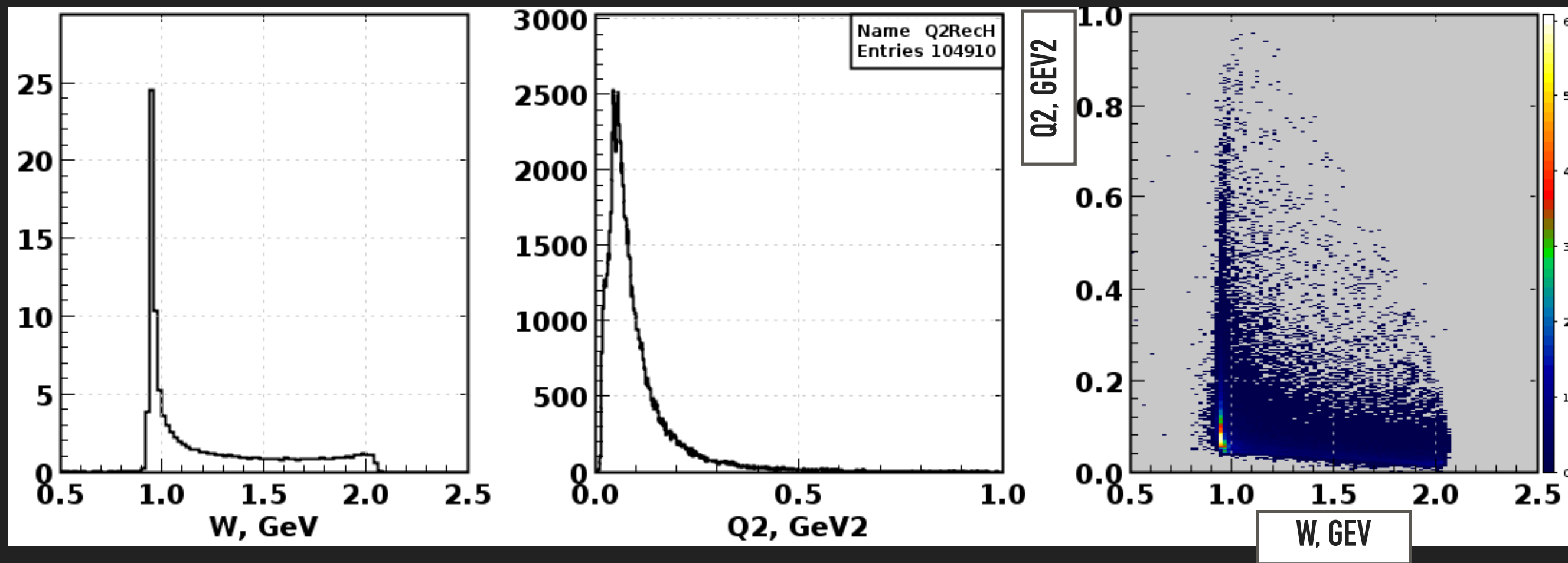
KINEMATICAL COVERAGE

Elastgen with the radiative effect

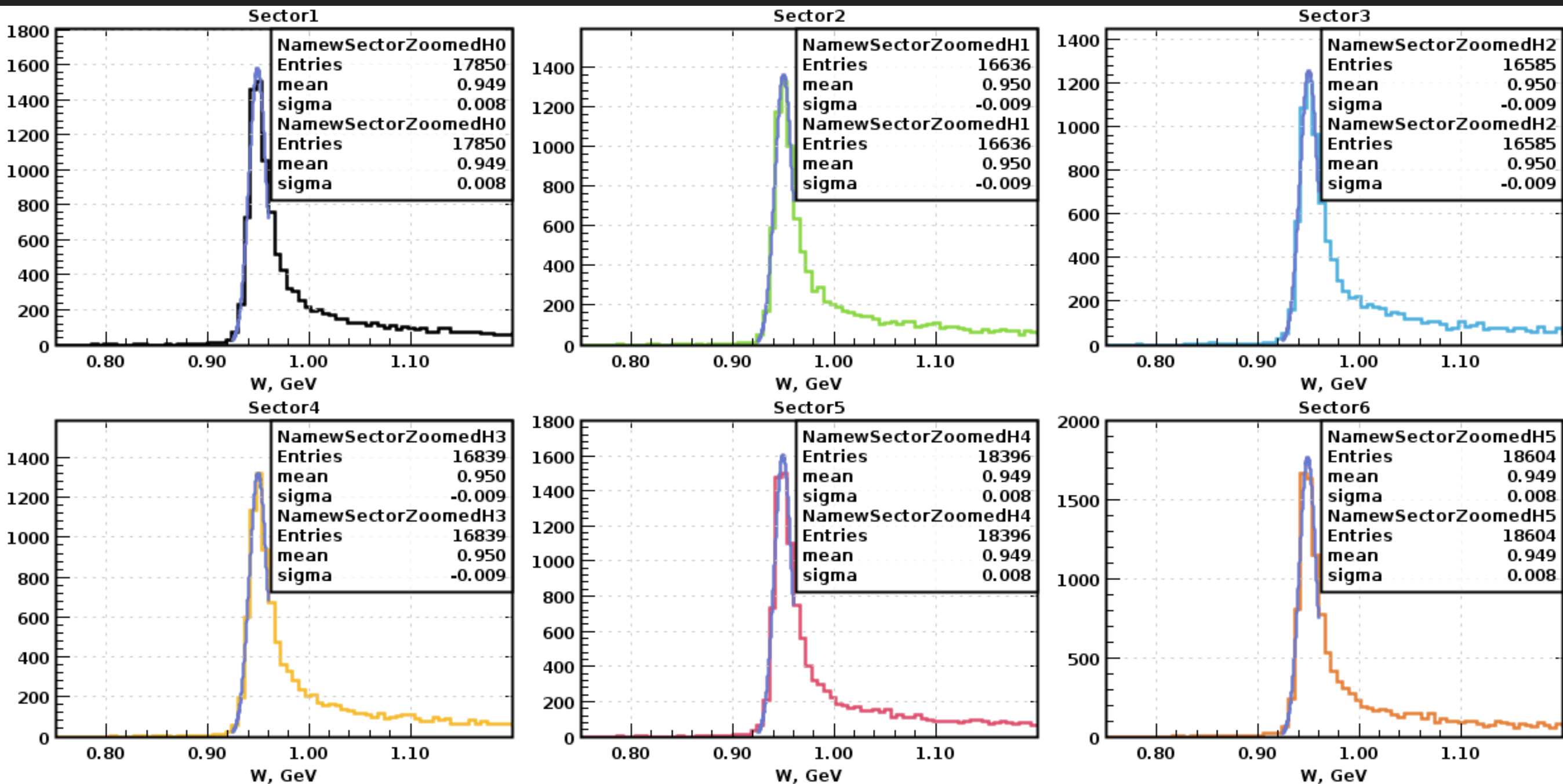
COATJAVA 5.0.10

gems 4.2.2

Magnet configuration torus/solenoid 0.6/+0.6 (same as data)



ELASTIC EVENT SELECTION



Much narrower compared to the data

Same cut as in simulation is used (should be minimal effect)

SIMULATION

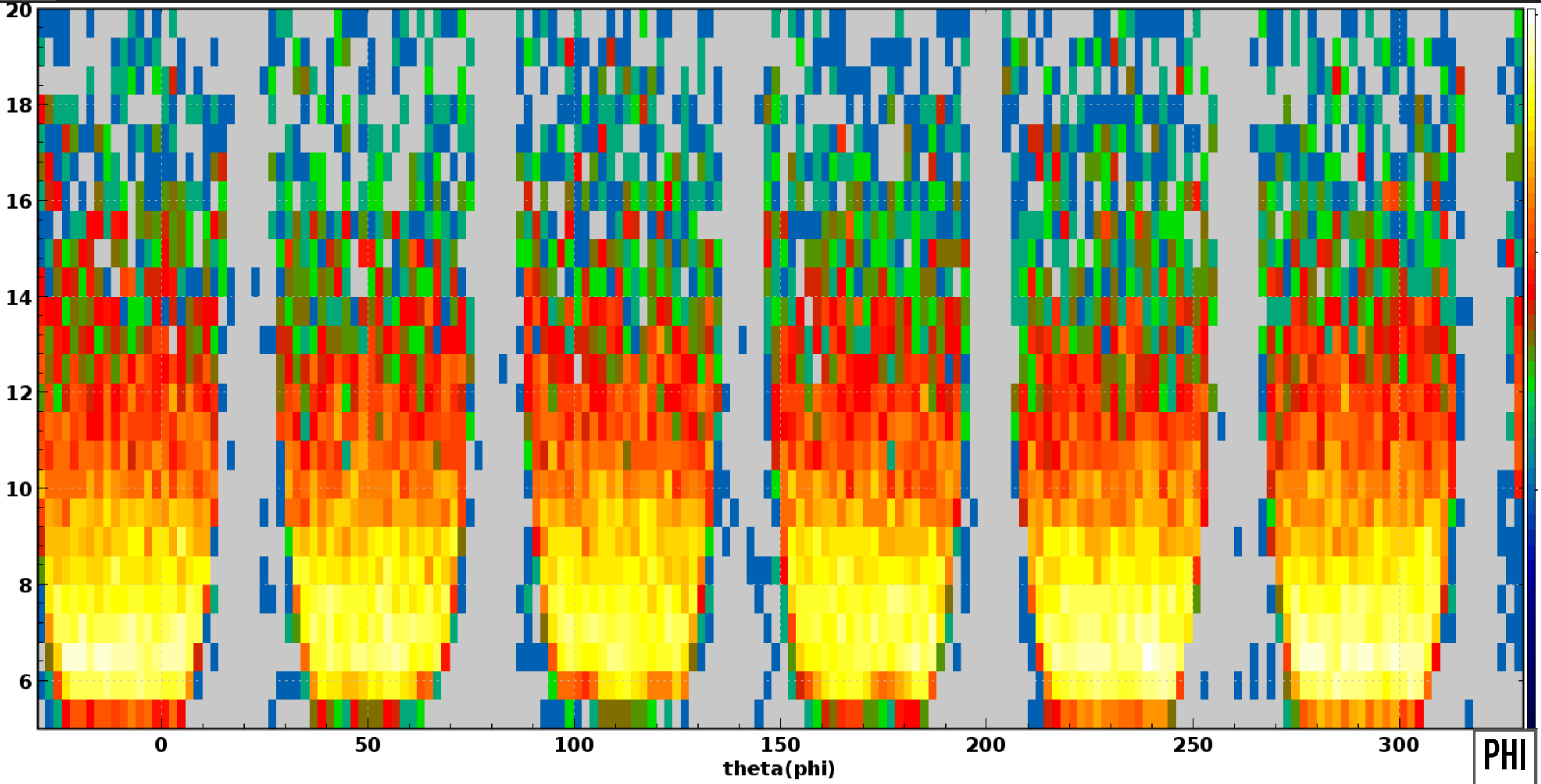
2ND METHOD

2476 T:+0.6/S:+0.6

ANGULAR COVERAGE

No visible holes

THETA

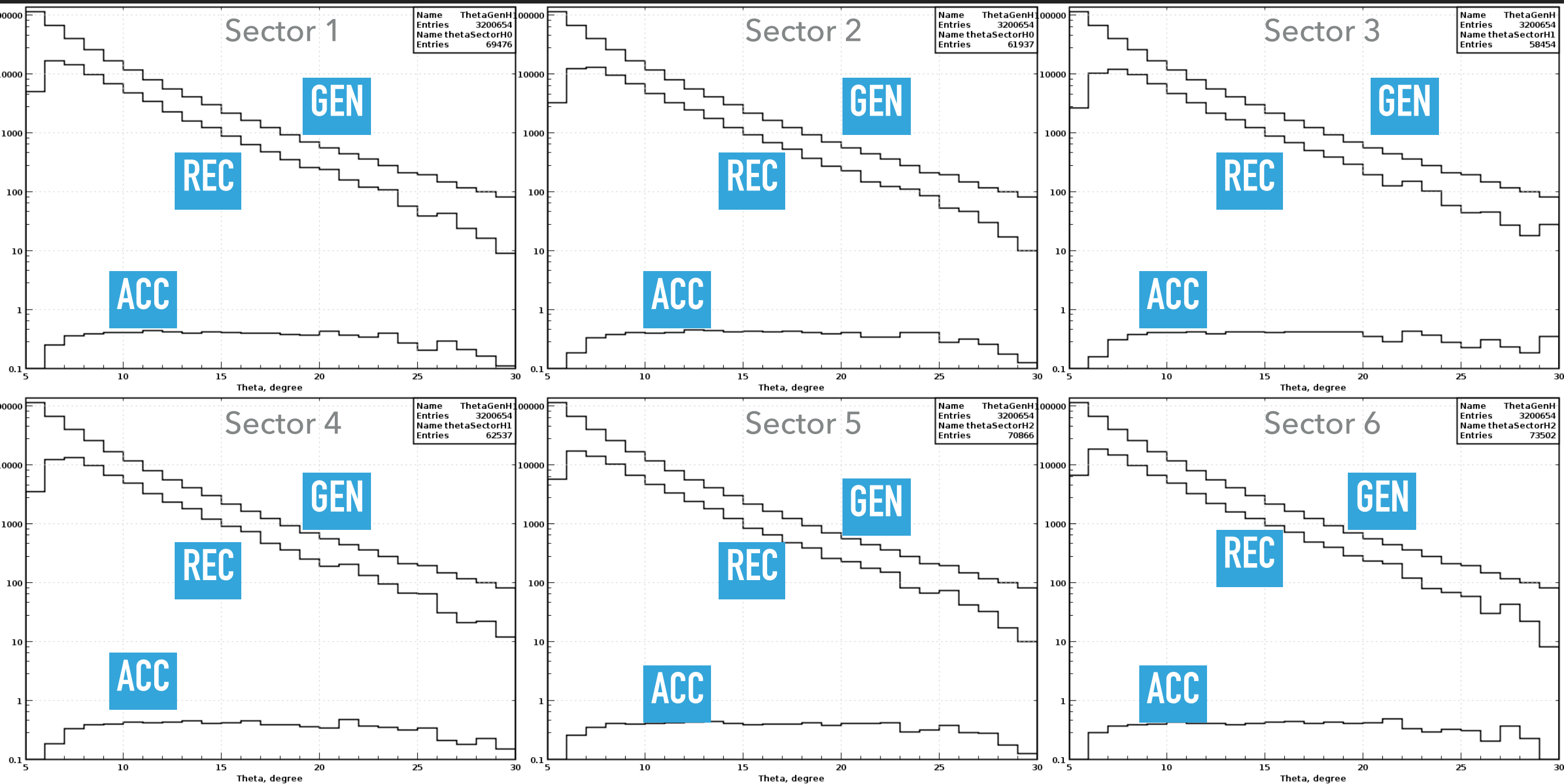


PHI

ACCEPTANCE CALCULATIONS

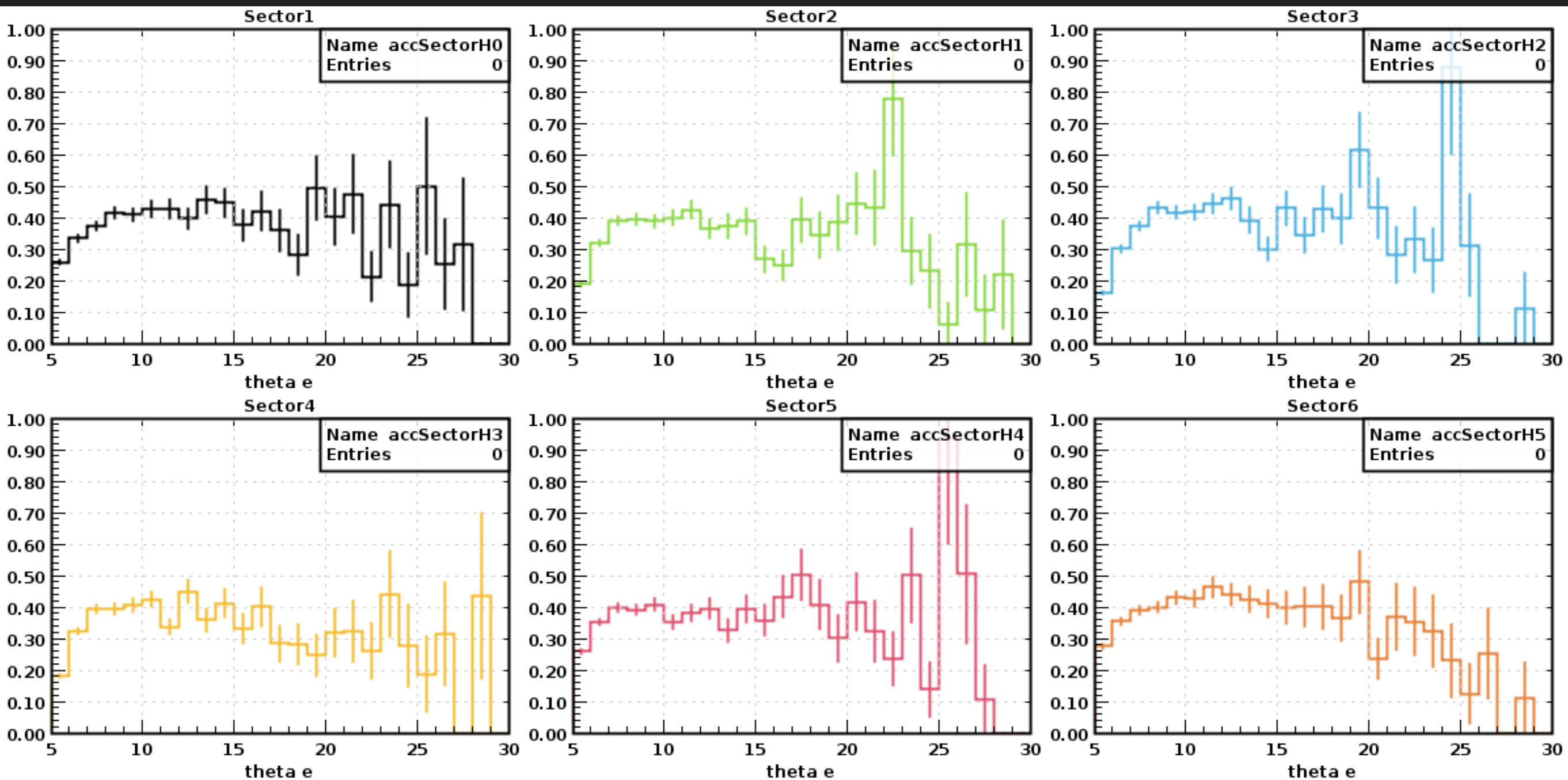
Sector by sector:

- generated
- reconstructed
- acceptance

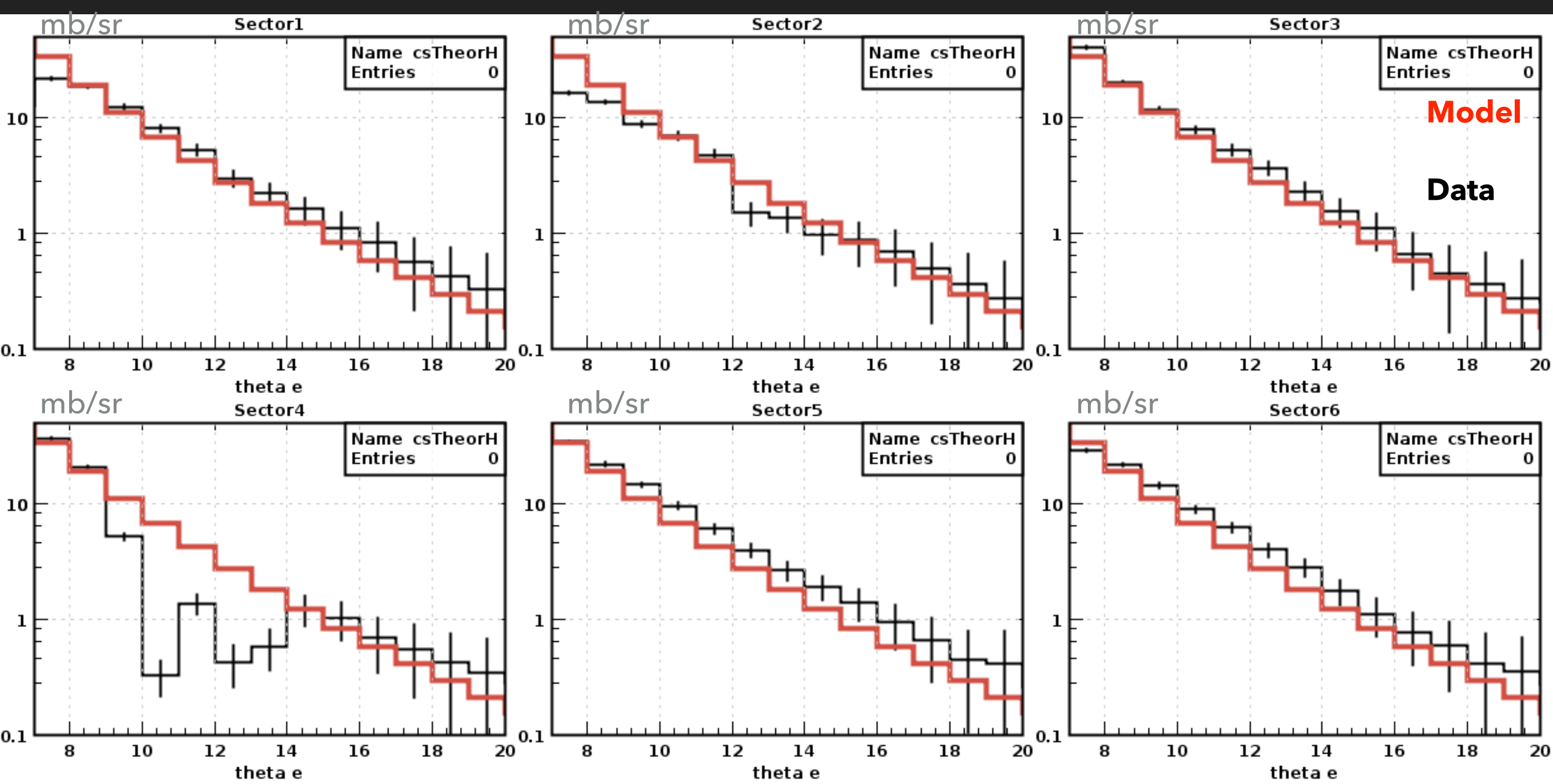


ACCEPTANCE

Similar sector to sector

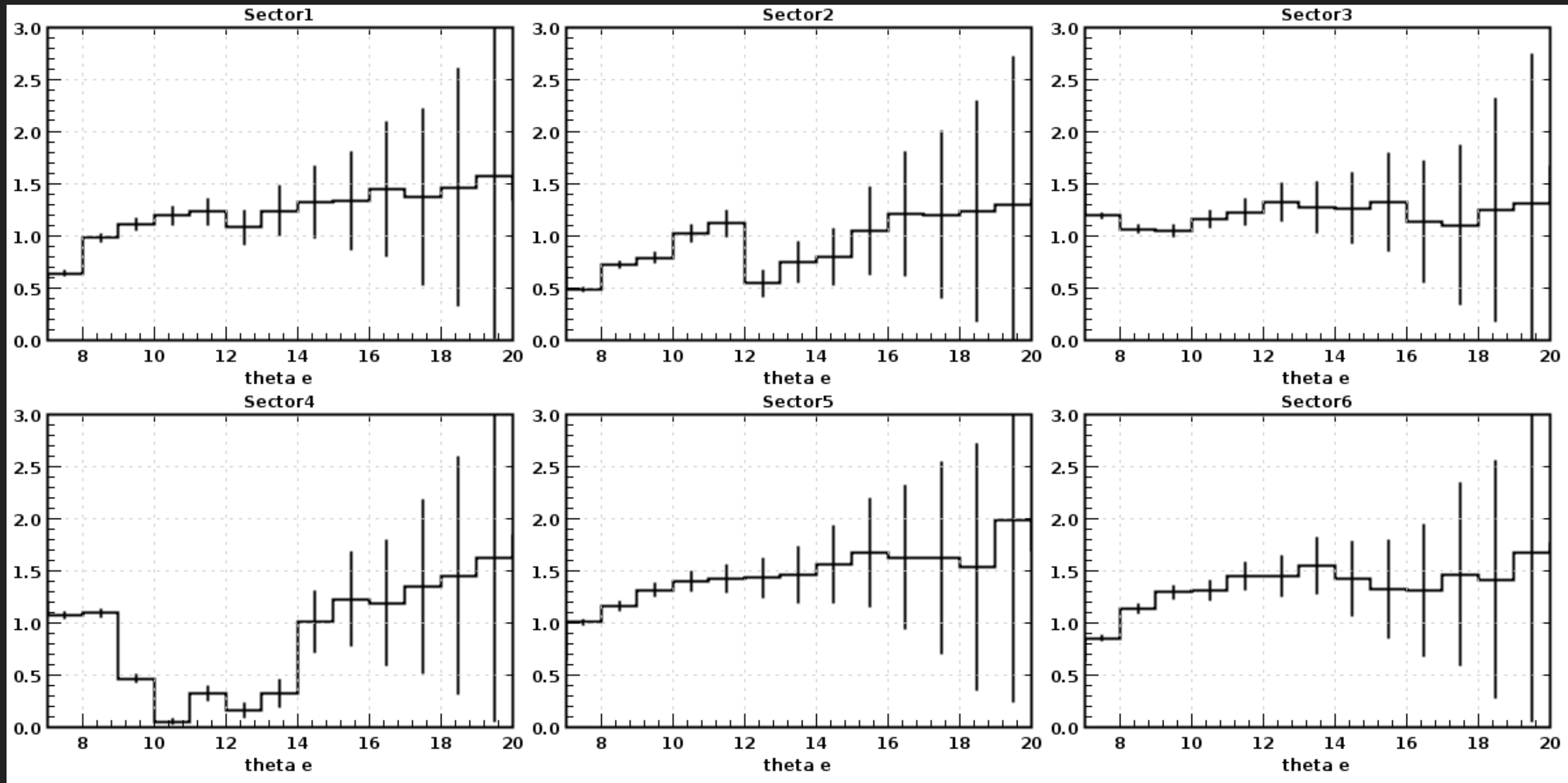


COMPARISON TO THE MODEL



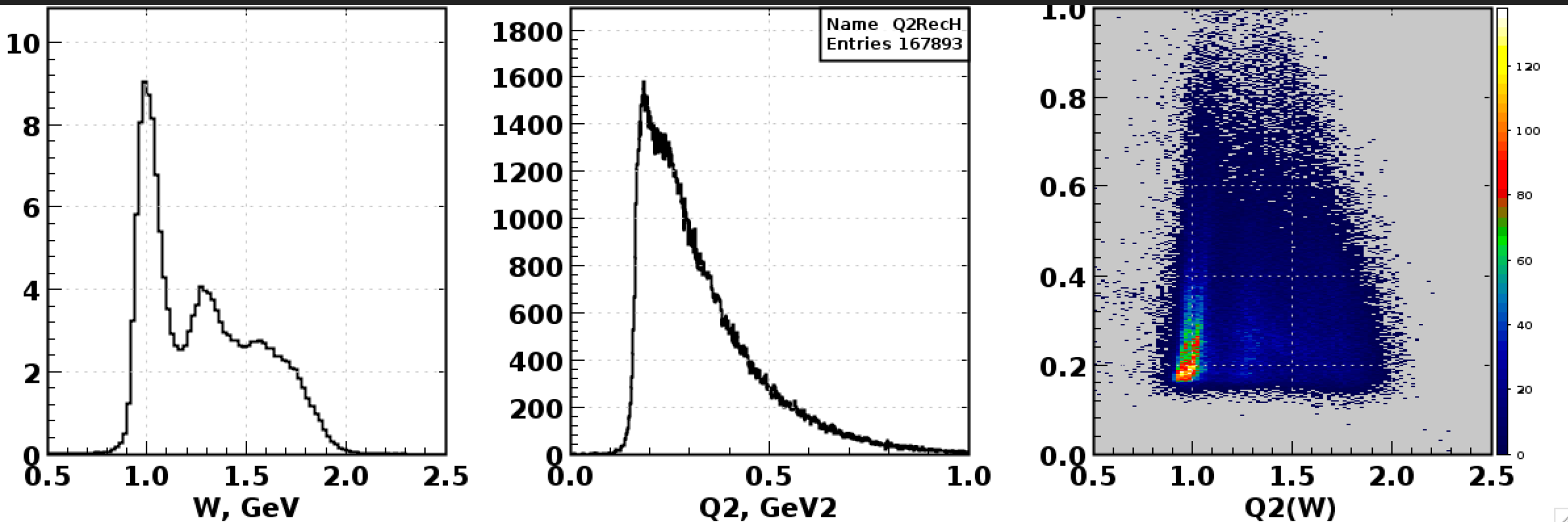
Cross section (black) overlaid with the model (red)

COMPARISON TO THE MODEL



Errorbars are getting bigger after ~ 13-14 degrees

KINEMATICAL COVERAGE



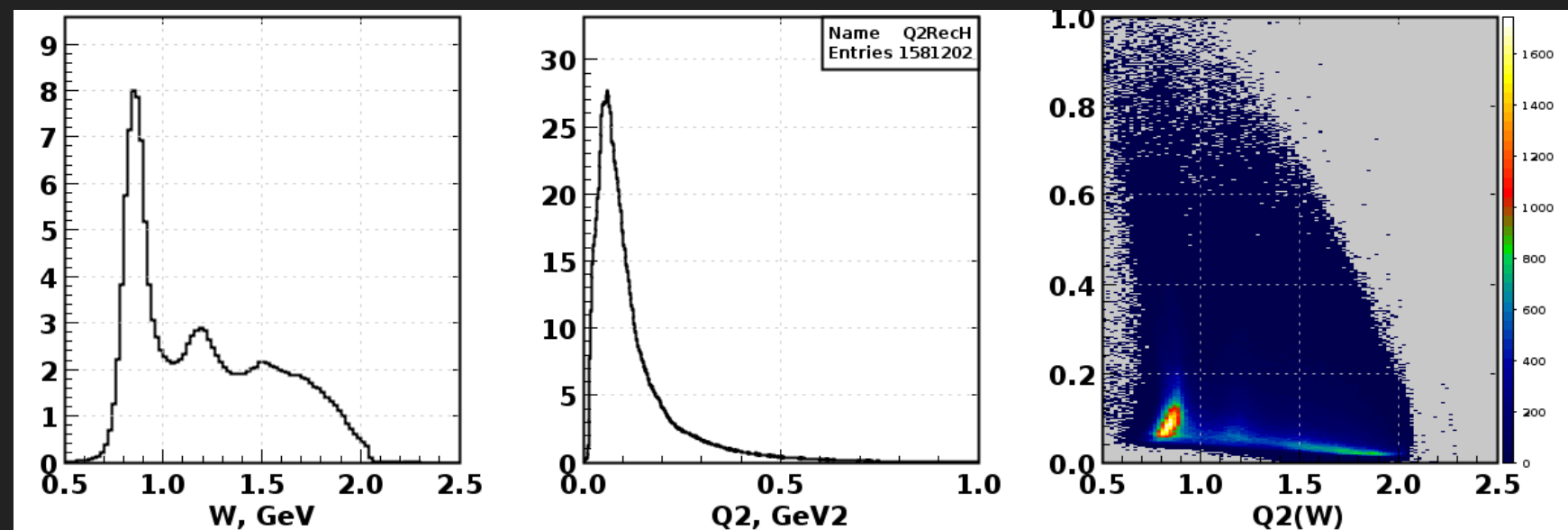
For comparison

2476 0.6/+0.6

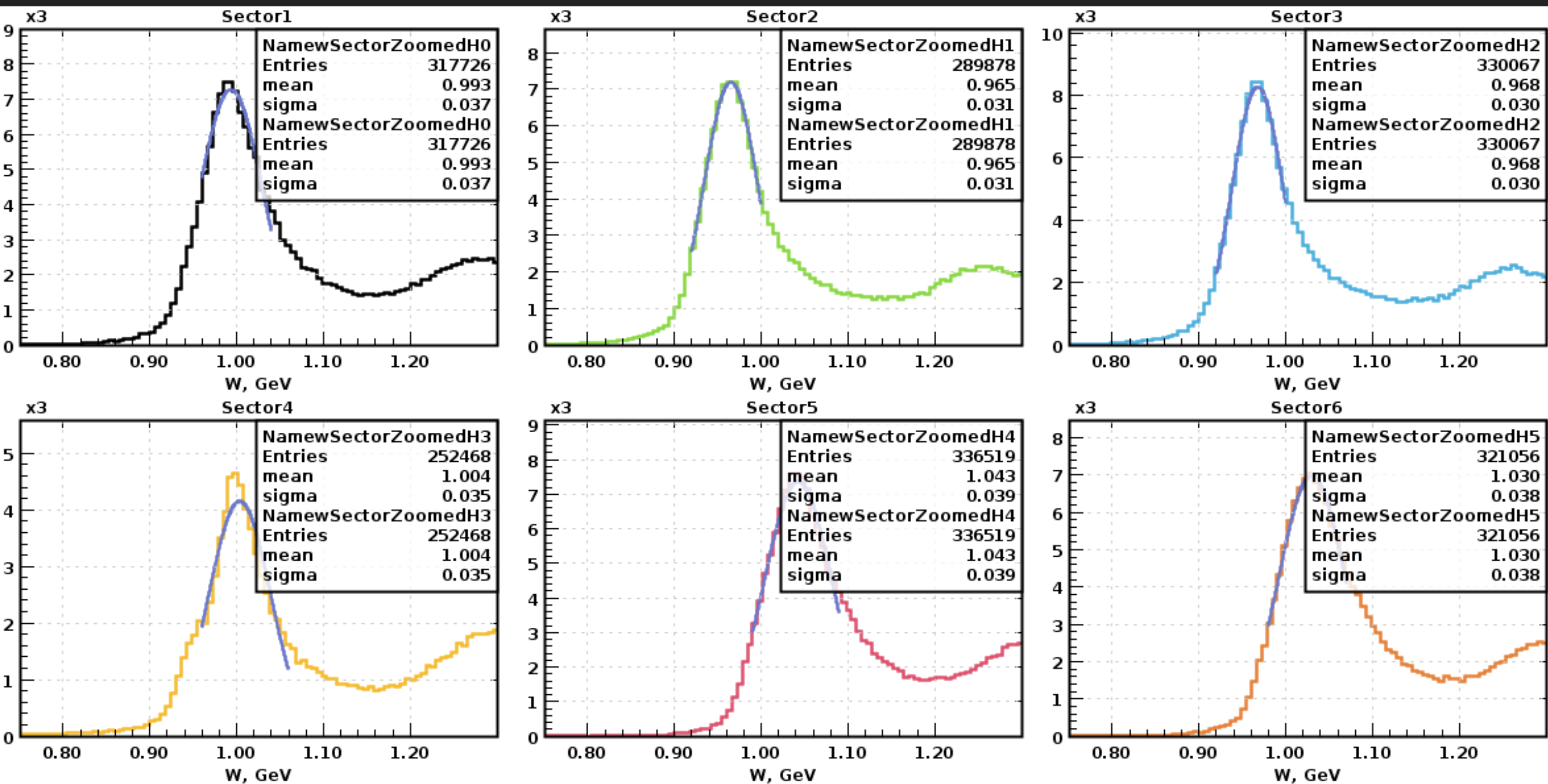
Q2 coverage is different

Elastic peak position is different

Delta and second resonant regions are visible



ELASTIC EVENT SELECTION



Sector dependent 3 sigma cut to select elastic events

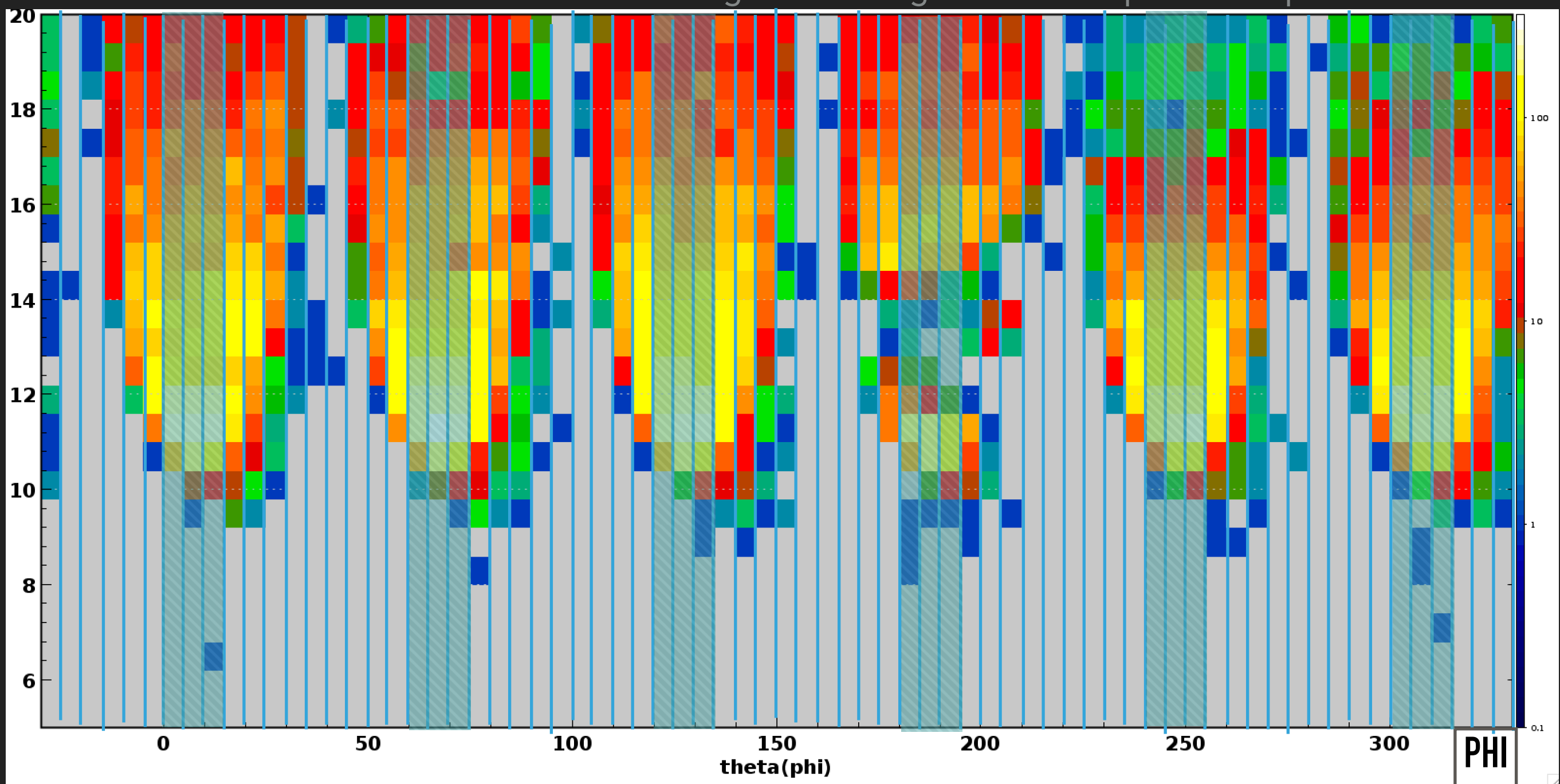
EVENT SELECTION

2596 T:-0.6/S:-0.6

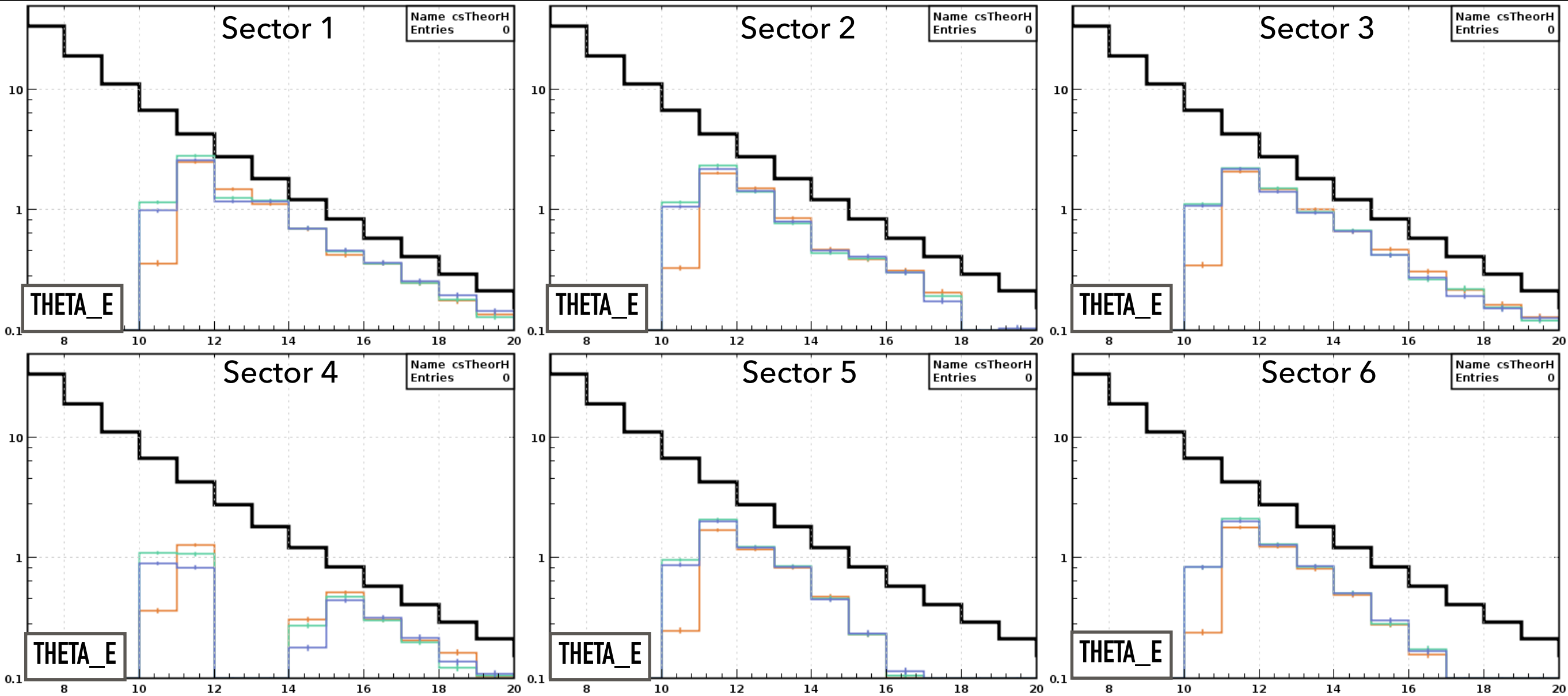
- Split in 5 degree bins over phi
- Select bins with maximum event yield (allows to select bins with the minimum effect from geometrical acceptance)
- 3 bins per sector are selected

THETA

Coverage starts at higher theta compare to the positive torus field



COMPARISON TO THE MODEL

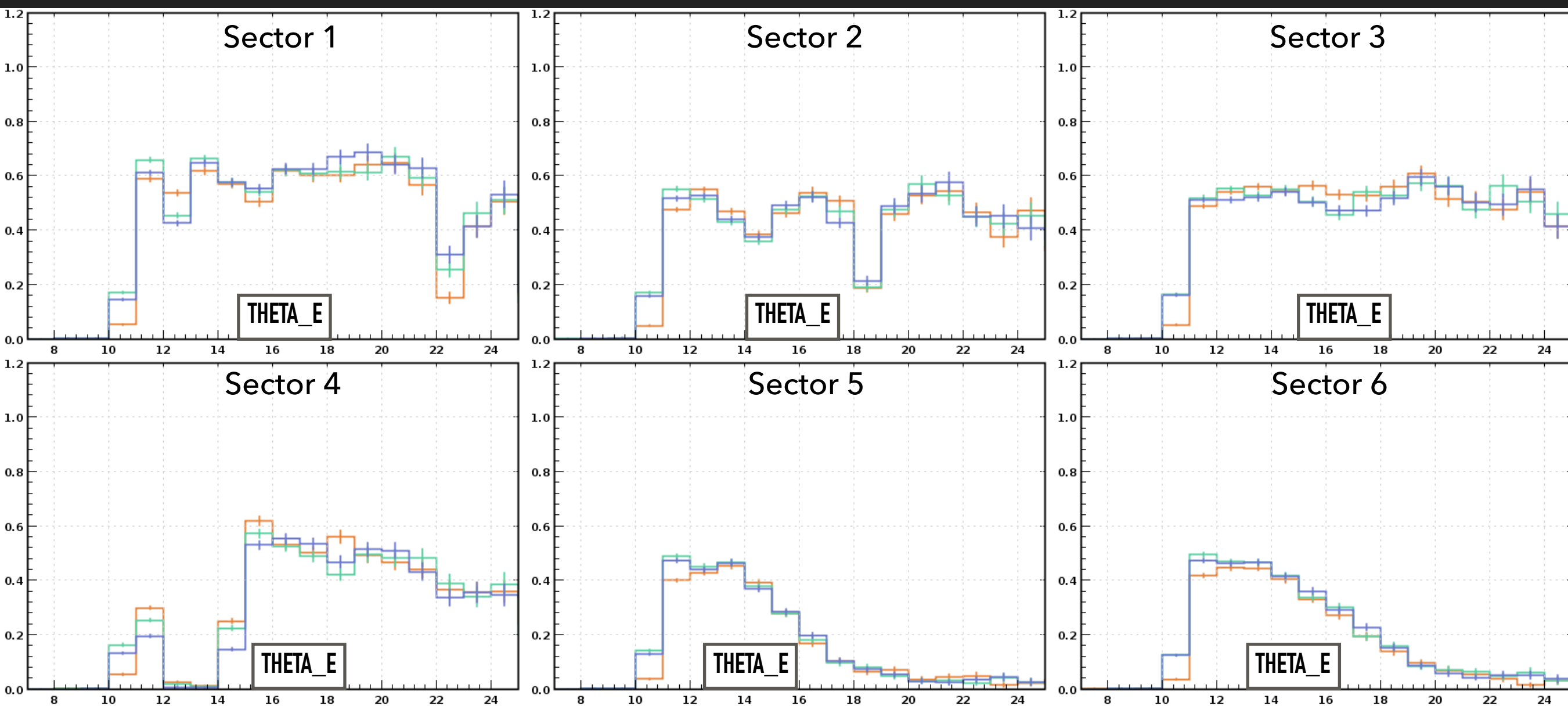


Different panels are different sectors

Different colors are different ϕ bins

Black thick line is theory

COMPARISON TO THE MODEL



Different panels are different sectors

Different colors are different phi bins

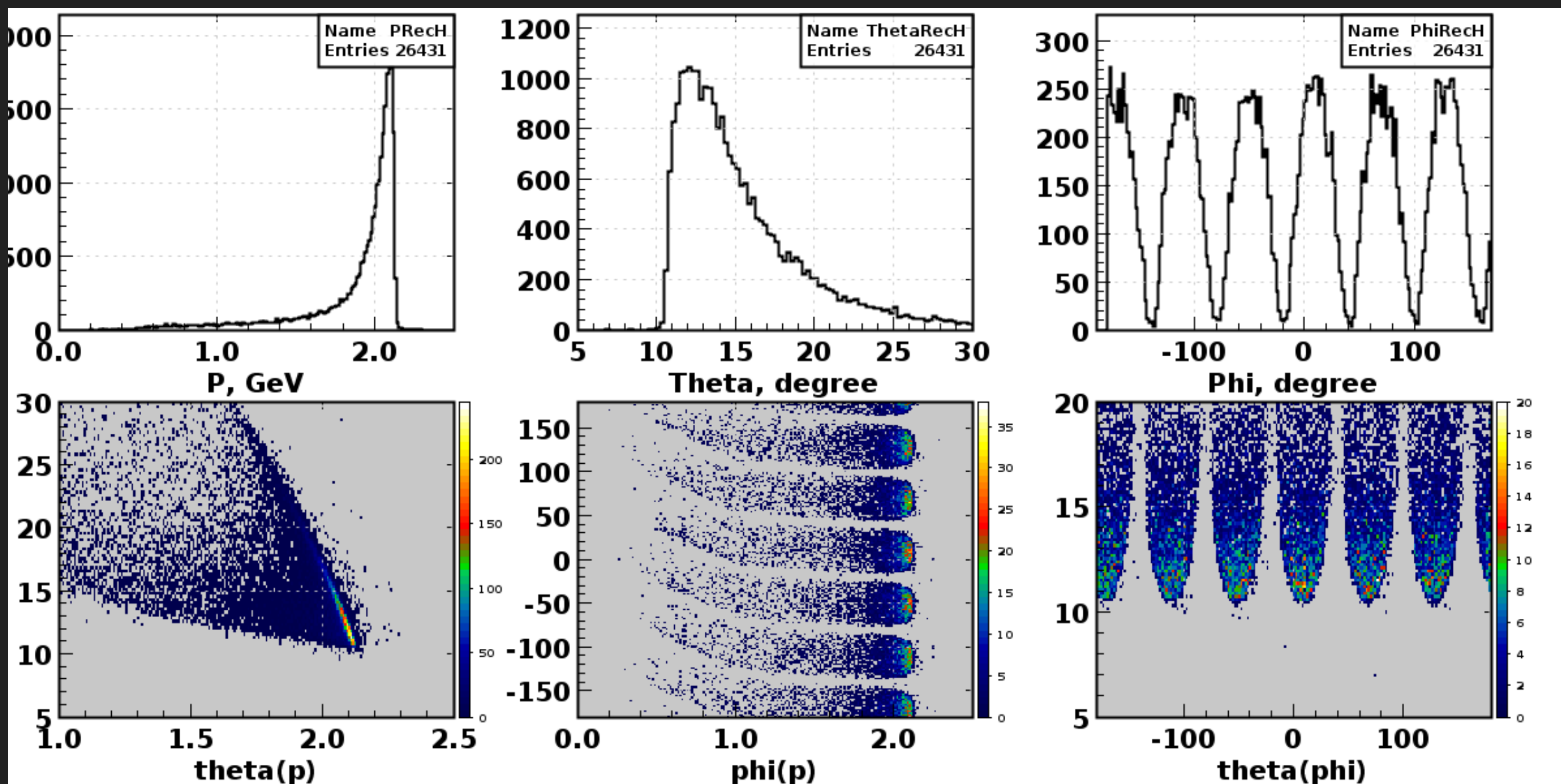
KINEMATICAL COVERAGE

Elastgen with the radiative effect

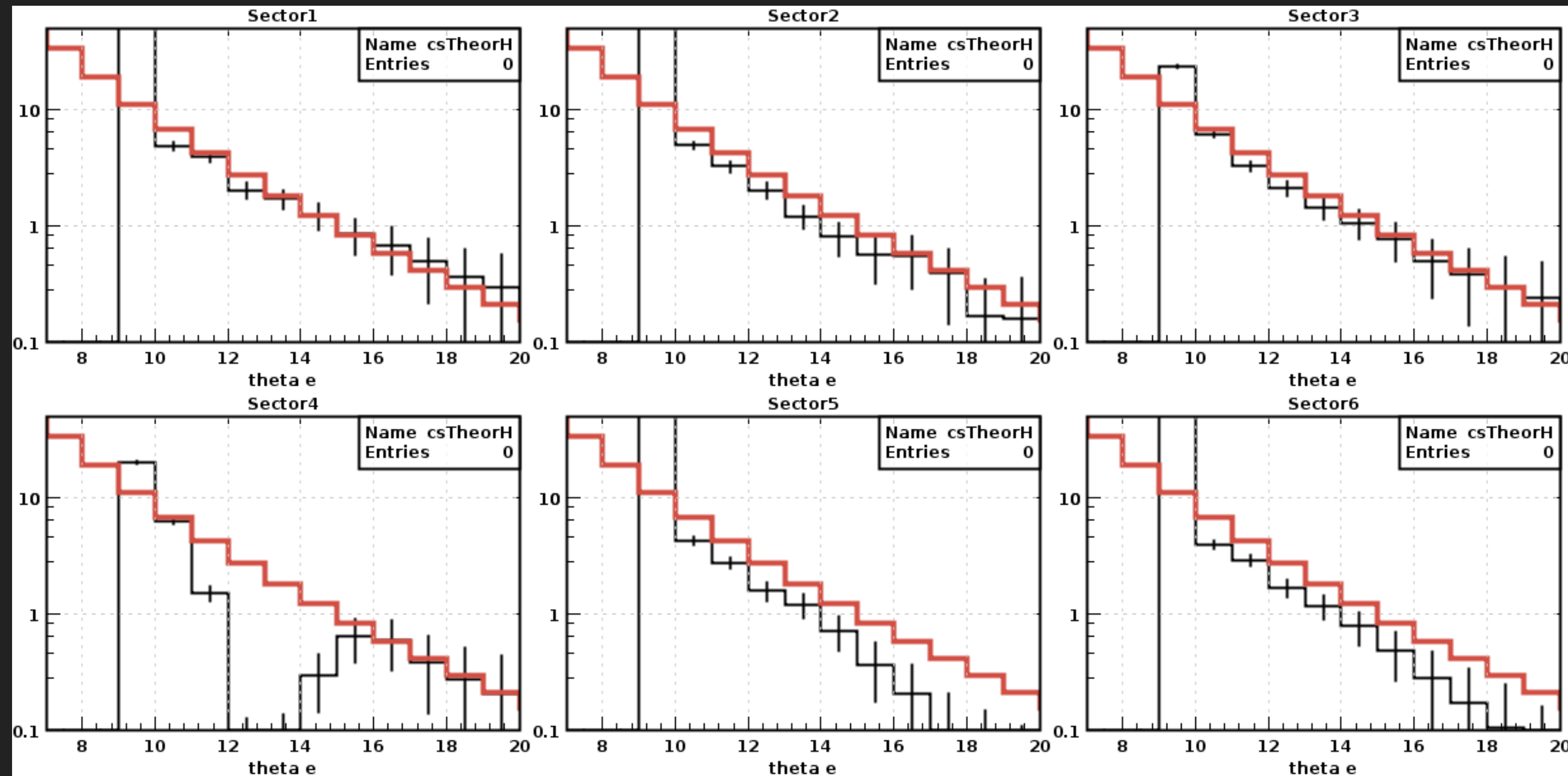
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gems 4.2.2

Magnet configuration torus/solenoid 0.6/+0.6 (same as data)

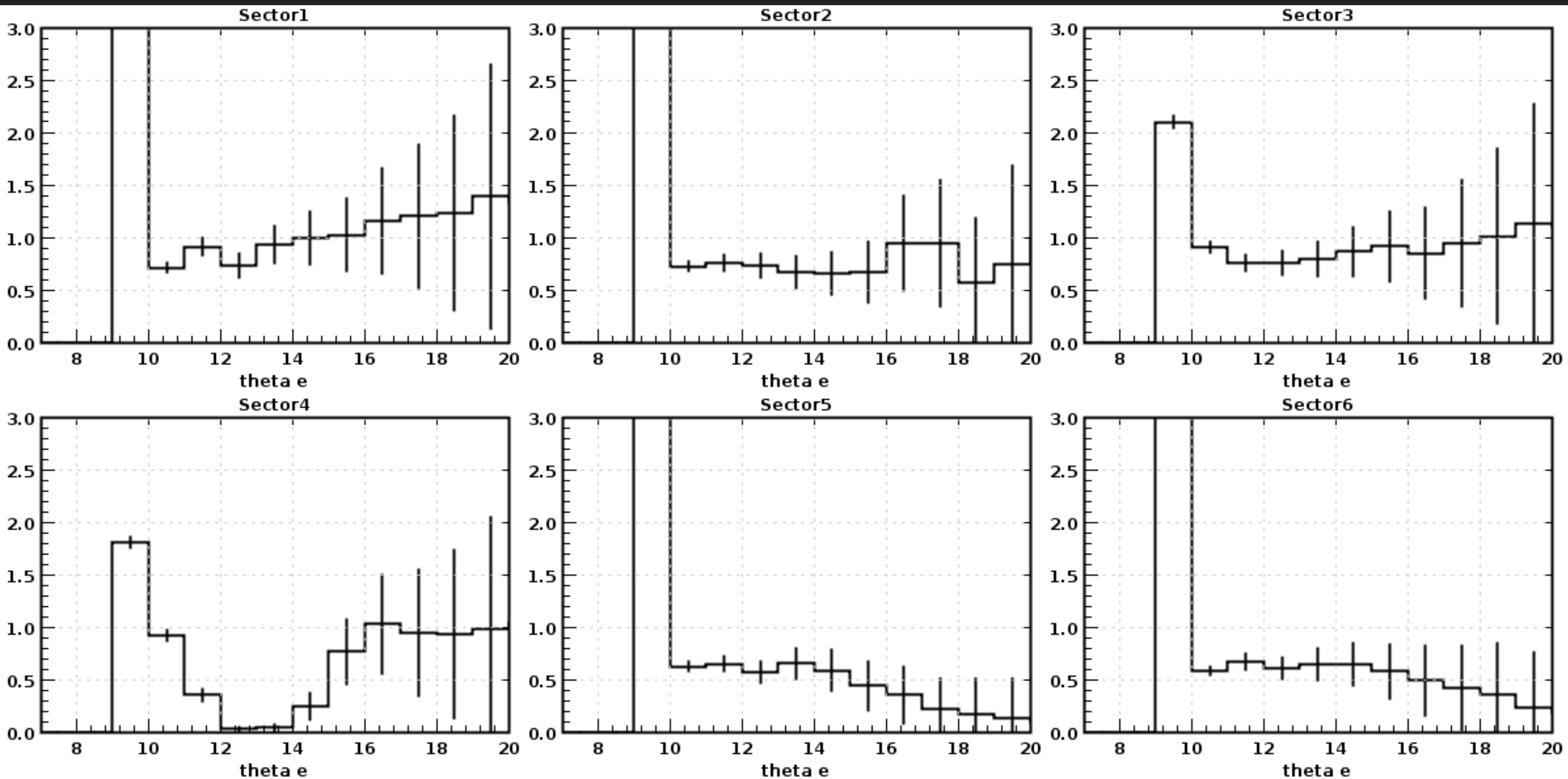


COMPARISON TO THE MODEL



Cross section (black) overlaid with the model

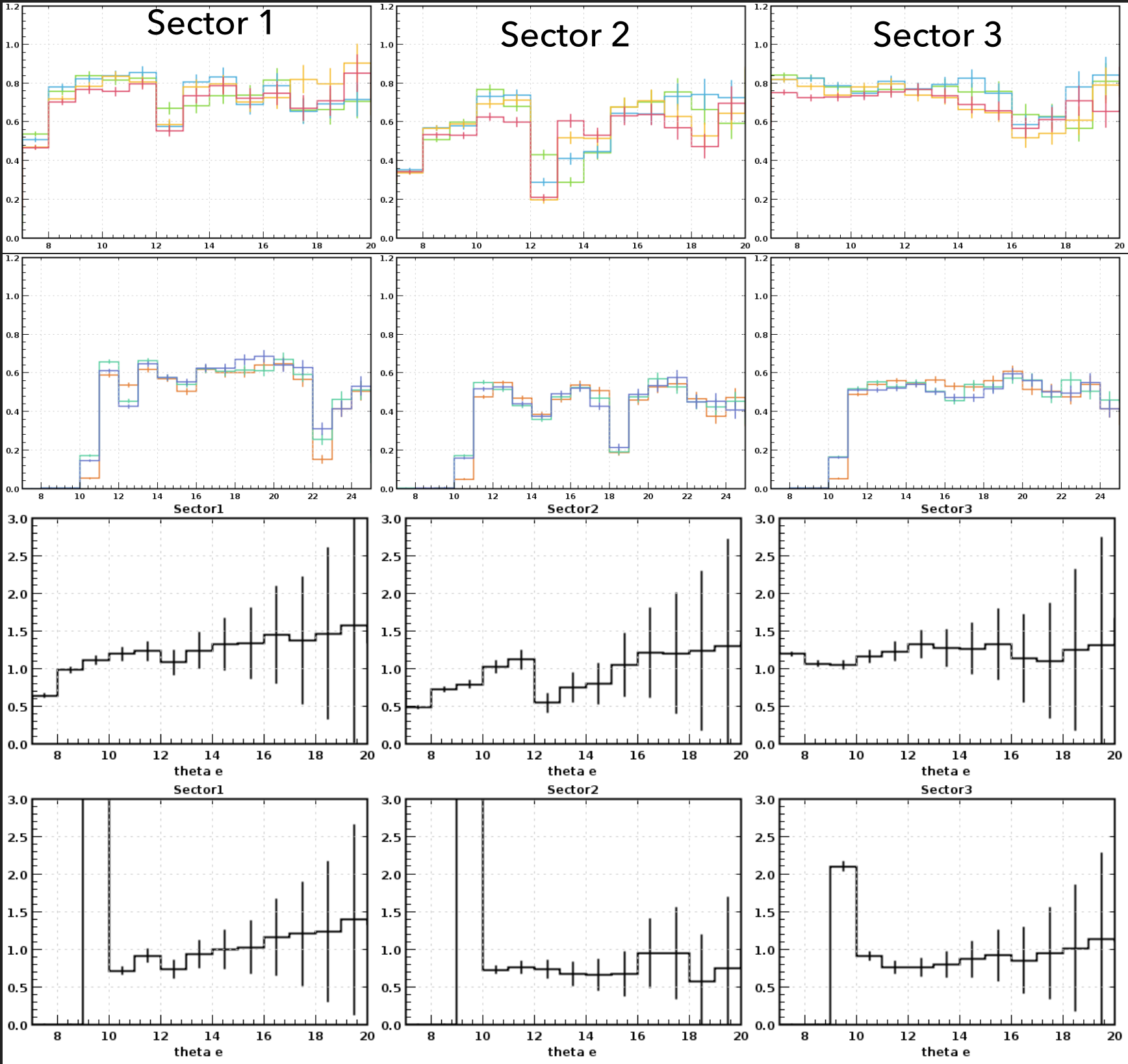
COMPARISON TO THE MODEL



Errorbars are big as statistics in simulation is rather low

RESULTS

COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT CONFIGURATIONS



2476 T:+0.6/+S:0.6

Flat dependance

2596 T:-0.6/S:-0.6

Extended theta range
Flat dependance

2476 T:+0.6/+S:0.6

2596 T:-0.6/S:-0.6

RESULTS

- ▶ Results are consistent;
- ▶ In the elastic cross section shift in a single degree over theta changes the cross section value by a factor of two. It is very sensitive to the tracking.
- ▶ Results are consistent within the 1'st order.
- ▶ need more studies (efficiency within the phi bins, correct magnetic field map, live time correction for the FCUP, tracking improvement)