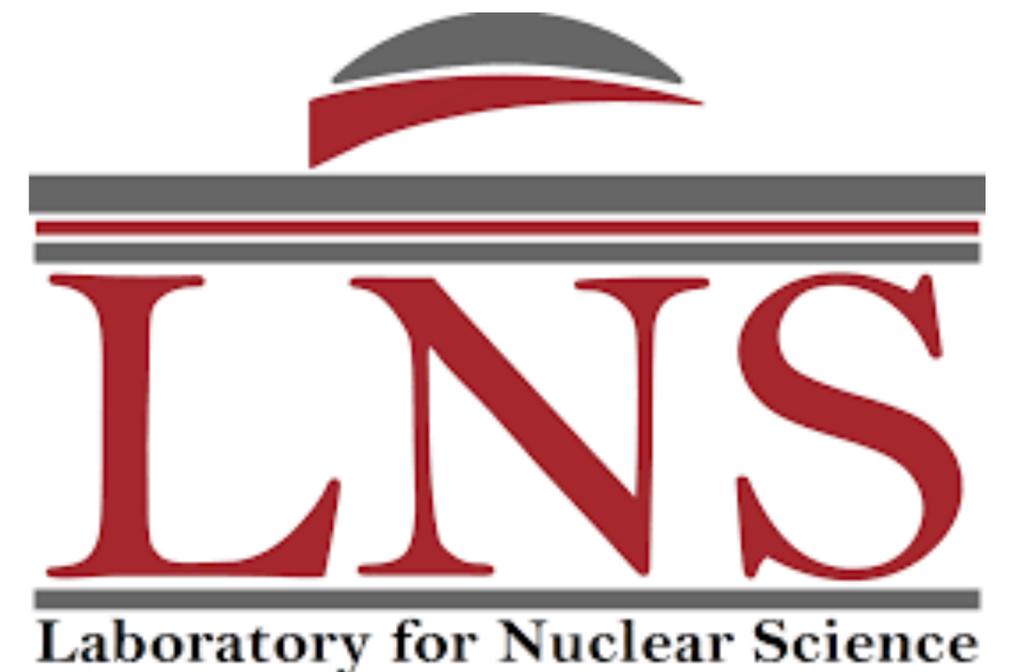
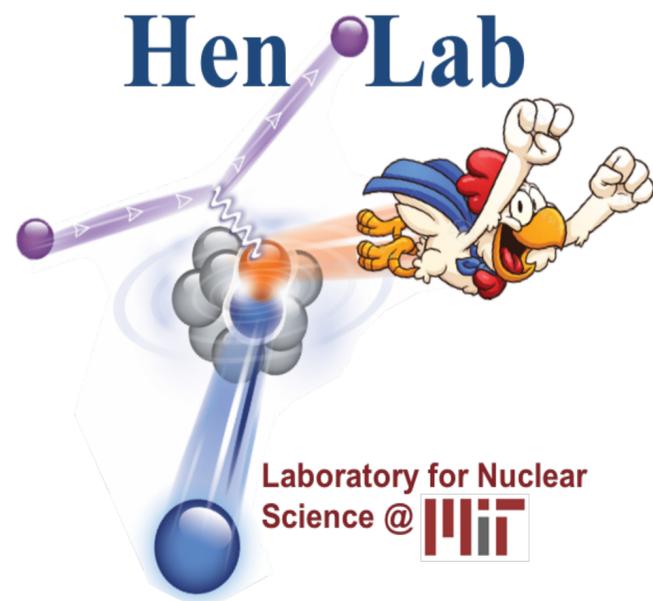


SRC Probe Universality with ρ^- Photoproduction

Jackson Pybus

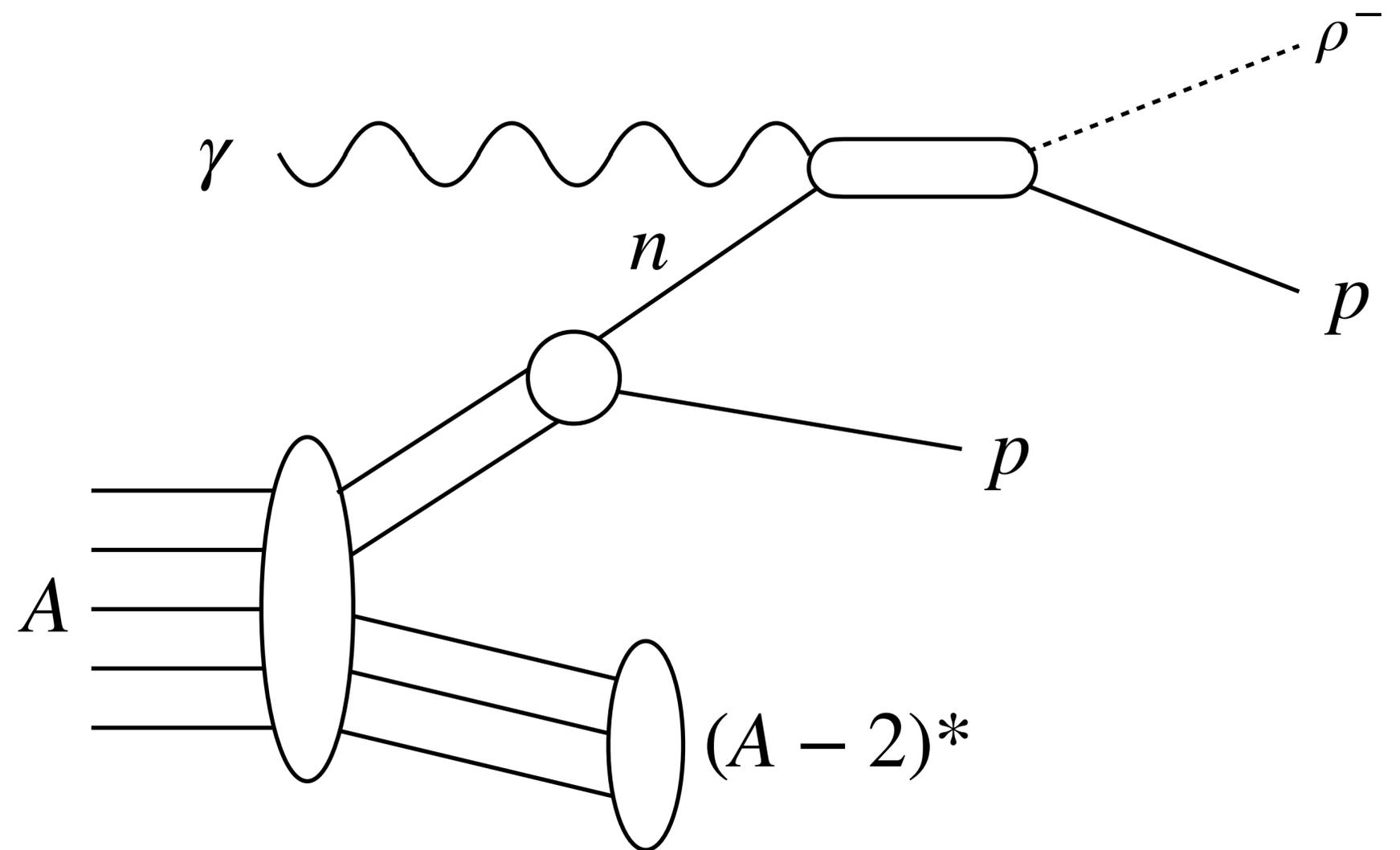


Objectives and Motivation

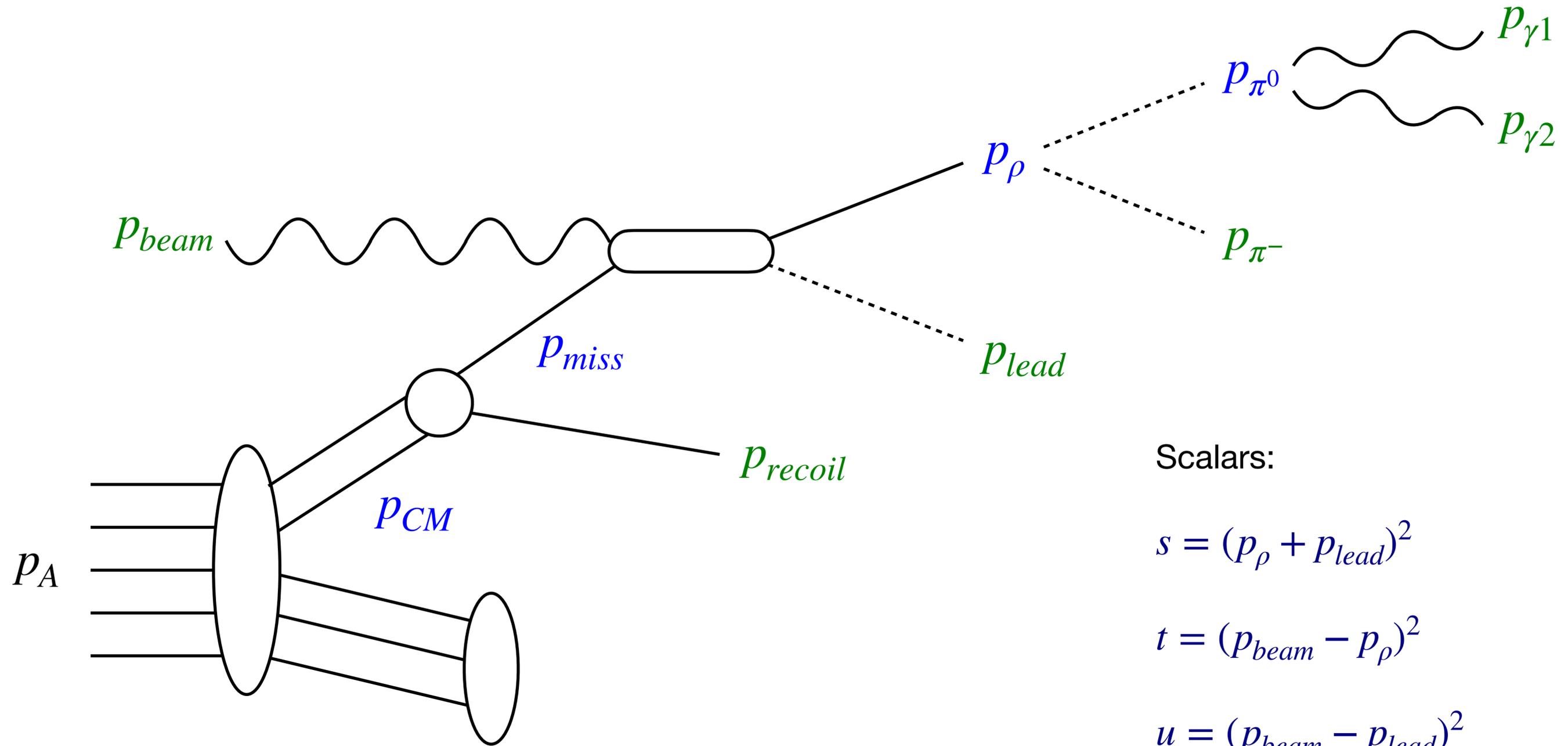
- Establish the observation of nuclear Short-Range Correlations via meson photoproduction from correlated nucleons
- Characterize the level of agreement between the measured data and predictions of the factorized Generalized Contact Formalism model

Clean SRC Channel: $A(\gamma, \rho^- pp)$

- Vertex interaction $\gamma n \rightarrow \rho^- p$ from correlated neutron
 - Decay $\rho^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0, \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- Final-state measures 2 positive charged tracks, 1 negative charged track, 2 “neutral” showers
- Resolution improved by kinematic fitting:
 - Common vertex
 - $(p_{\gamma 1} + p_{\gamma 2})^2 = m_{\pi^0}^2$
- Sensitive to abundant proton-neutron pairs

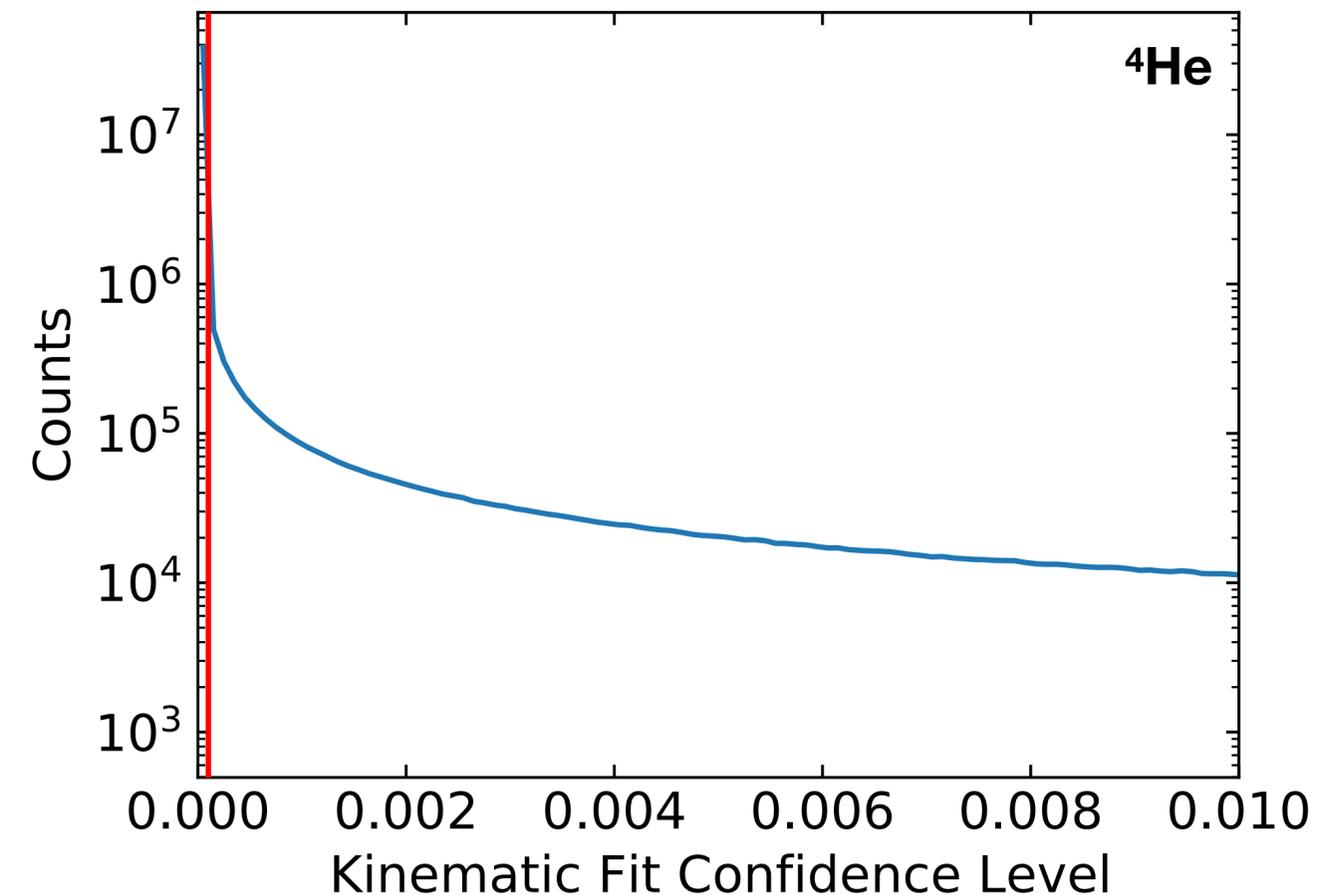


Measured Quantities

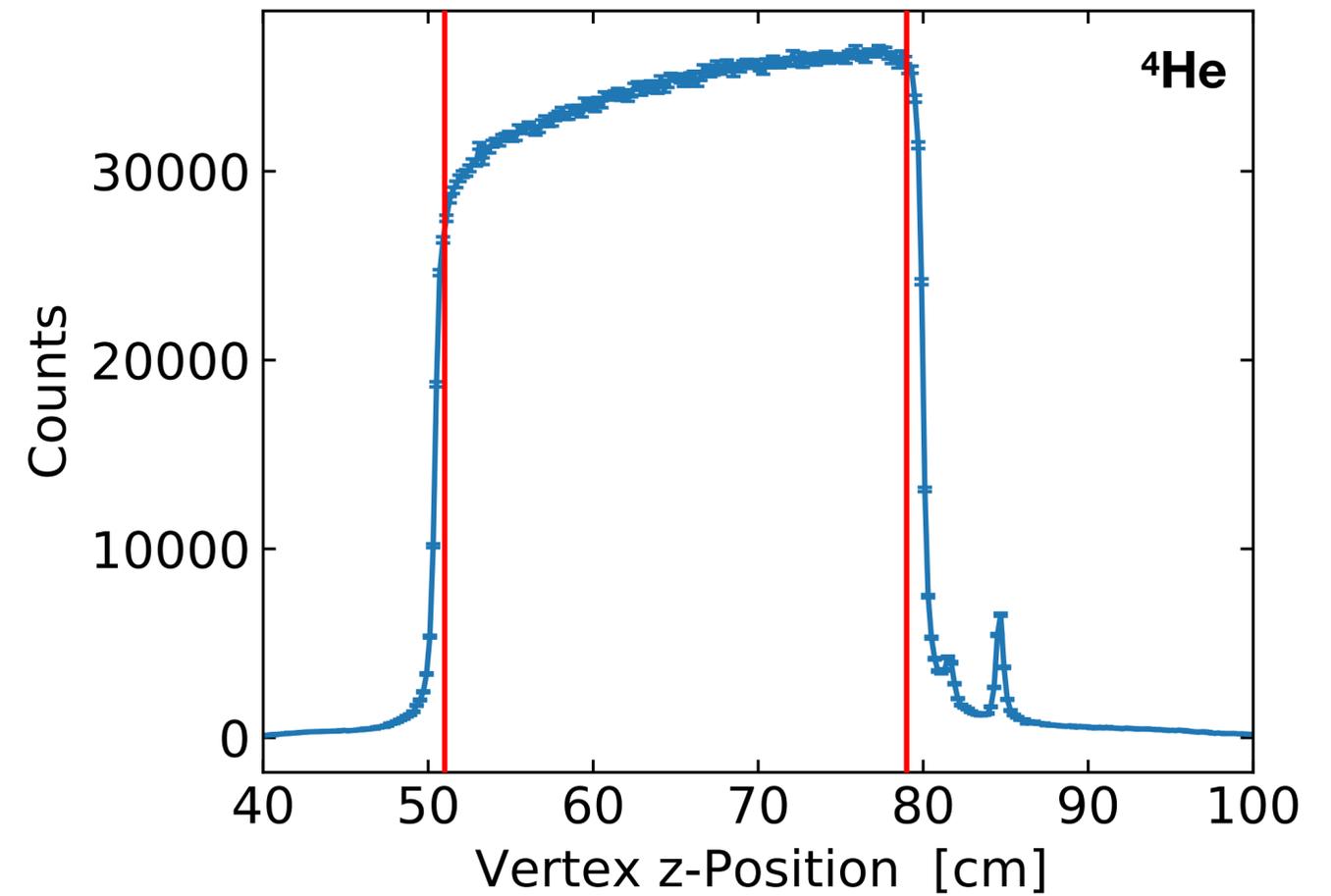
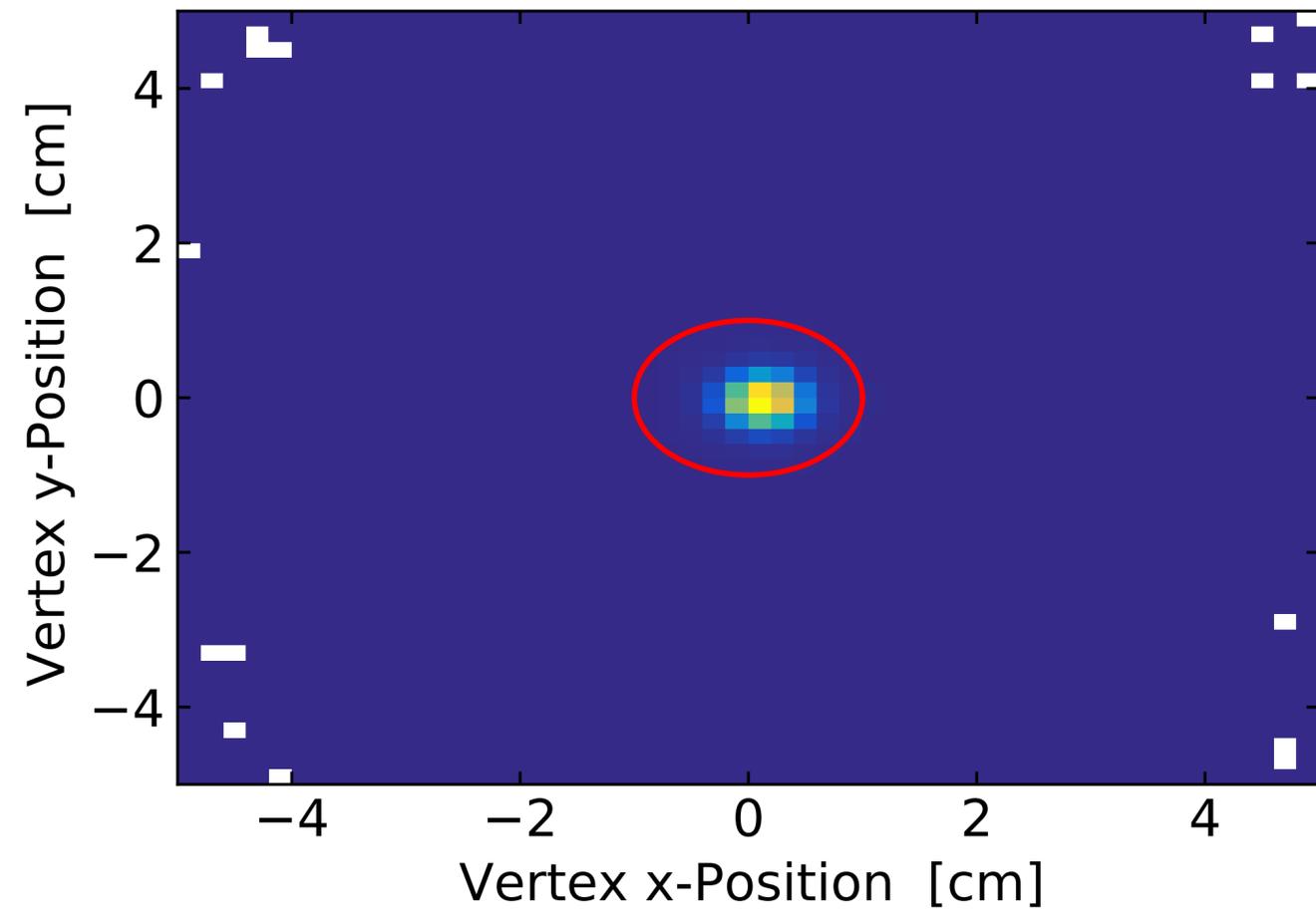


Event Selection Cuts

- Basic selection criteria
 - 2 positive tracks
 - 1 negative track
 - 2 neutral (photon) showers
 - No extra particles
- **Very loose cut on Kinematic Fit Confidence Level > 0.0001**
- Basic dE/dx and timing PID cuts applied

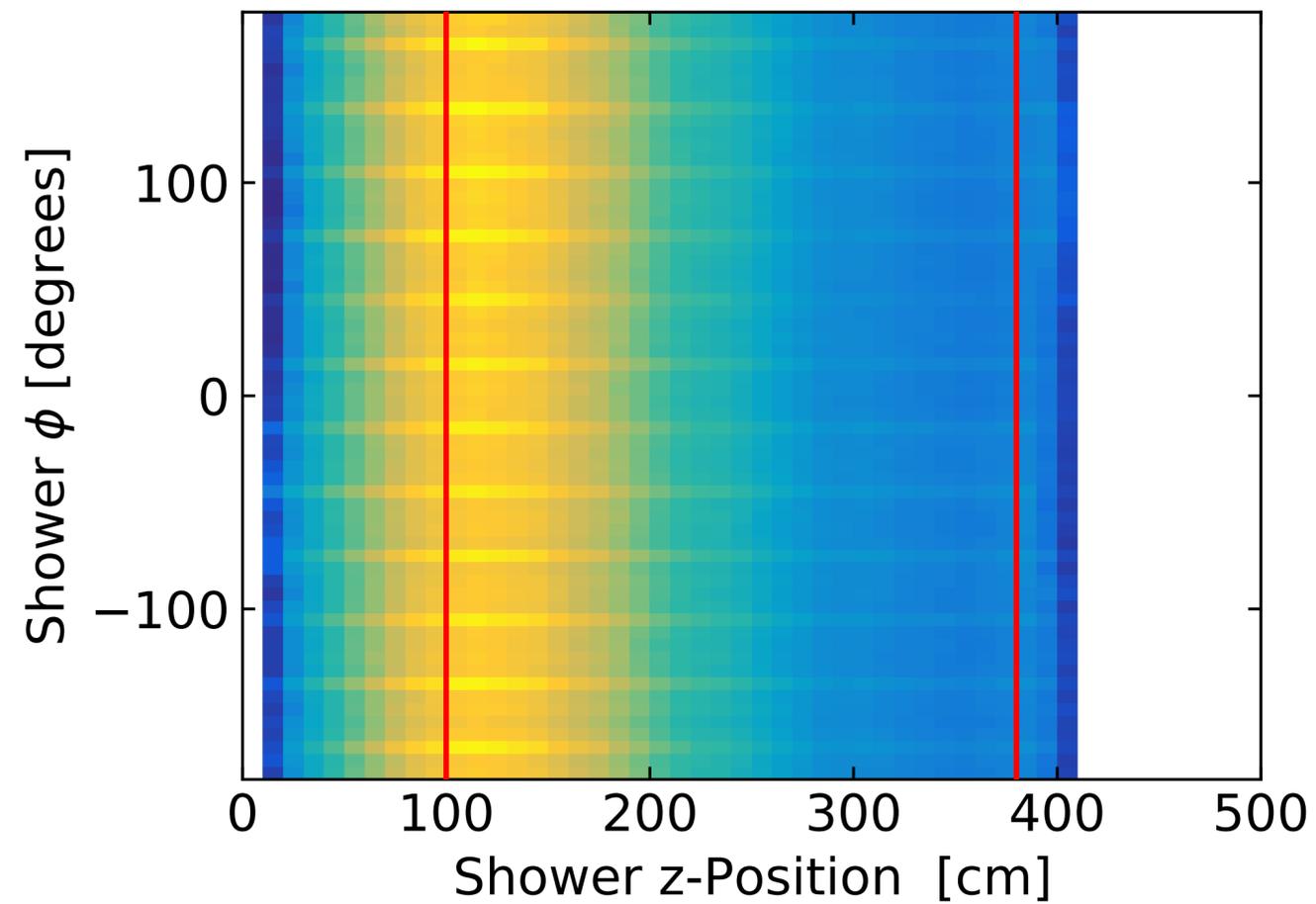


Vertex Cuts

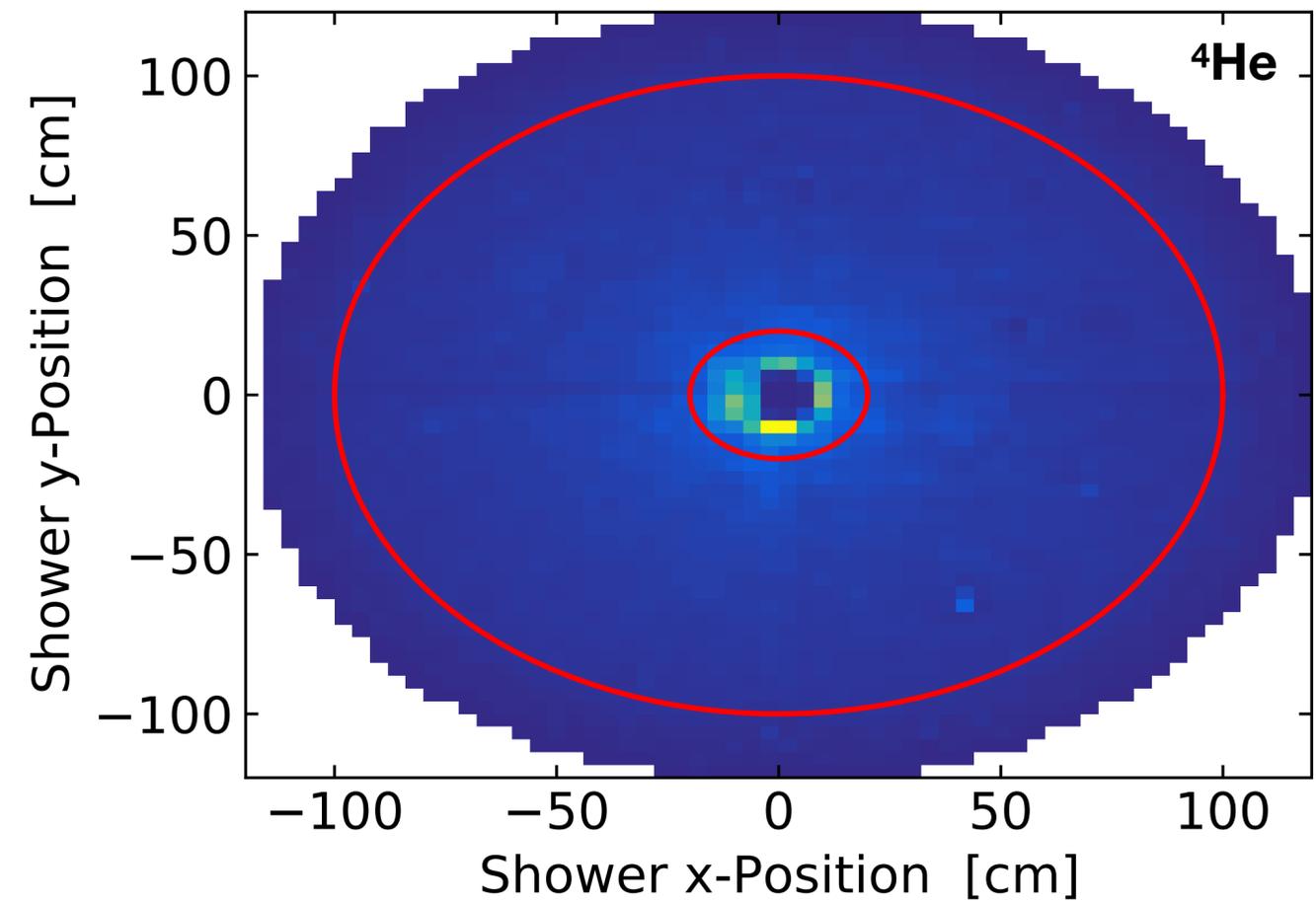


Calorimeter Shower Position Cuts

Barrel Calorimeter

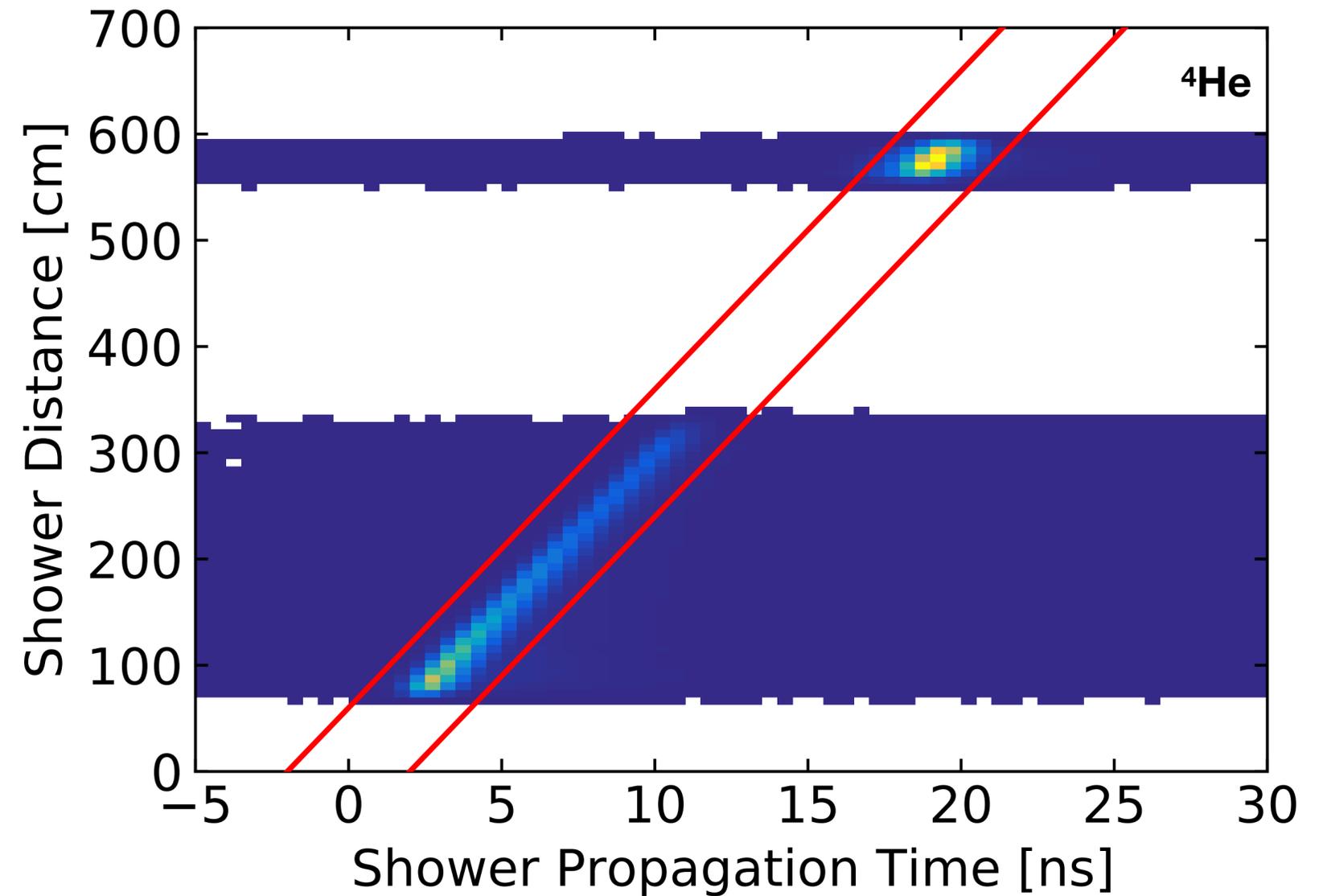


Forward Calorimeter



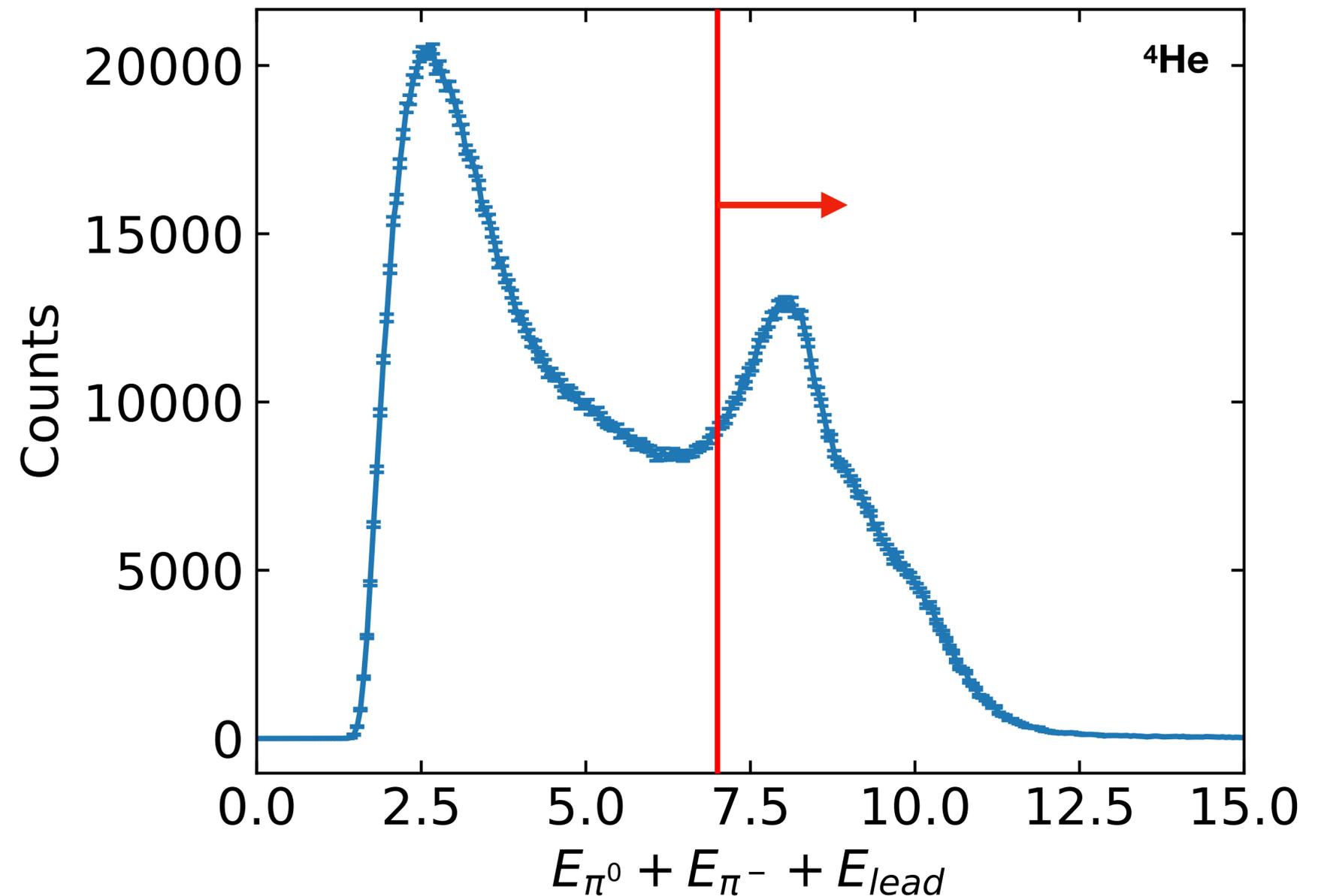
Calorimeter Timing

- Final-state selection
- CL cut
- PID cuts
- Shower position cuts
- **Shower timing within 2 ns of d/c**

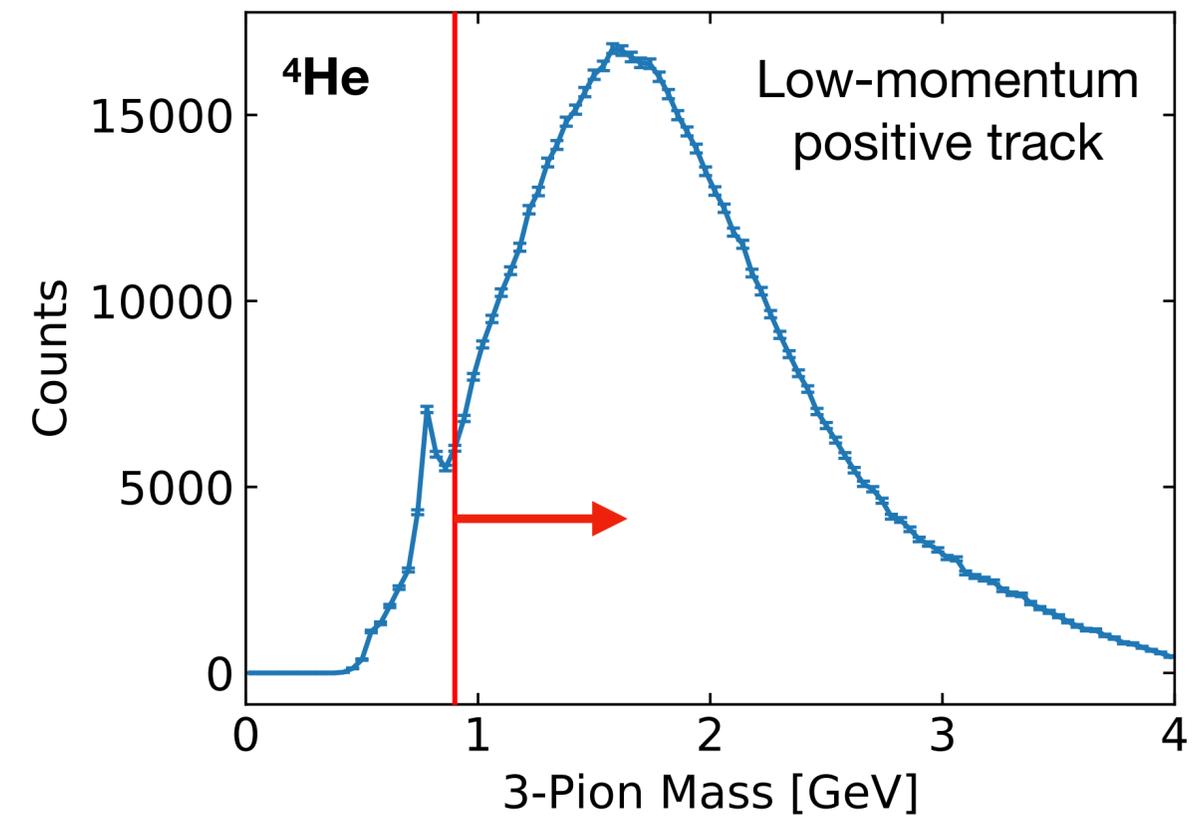
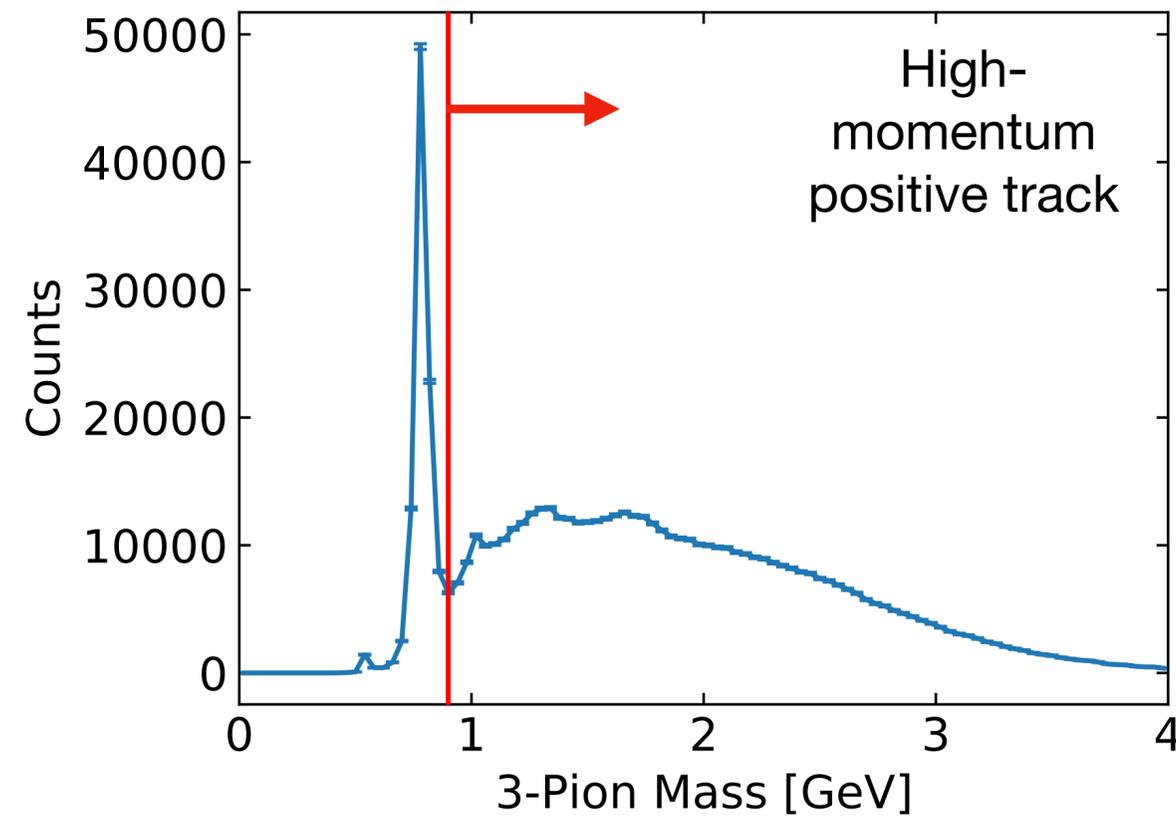


Leading Particle Energy

- Final-state selection
- CL cut
- PID cuts
- Shower position cuts
- Shower timing cuts
- **Leading particle energy > 7 GeV**



$\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ Background Cut



Positive track may be misidentified π^+

Invariant mass can be recalculated assuming different mass of positive particle

Defining some analysis variables

- Longitudinal momentum poorly measured
 - “Minus” component $p^- = E - p_z$
 - Linear combination cancels resolution effects
- Transverse components of momentum well-measured
- Light-cone fraction $\alpha = \frac{p^-}{m_A/A}$ denotes fraction of “minus” momentum carried by nucleon, normalized to A
- For SRCs we expect $\alpha_{CM} \sim 2$; the pair carries $2/A$ of the minus-momentum of the nucleus

Defining some analysis variables

- “Proxy” for missing momentum can be defined by assuming breakup of a standing pair, and calculating the momentum using the well-measured components:

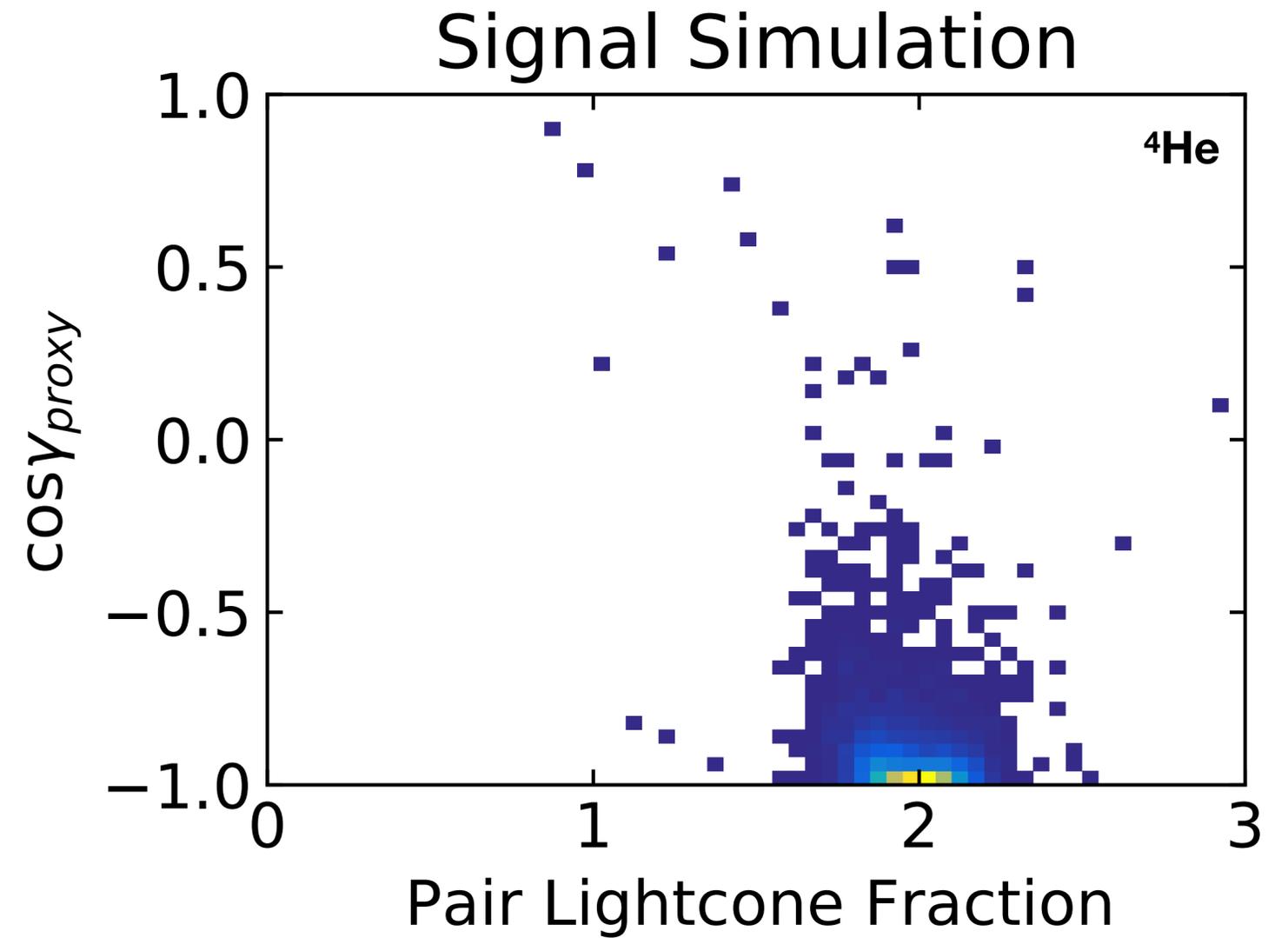
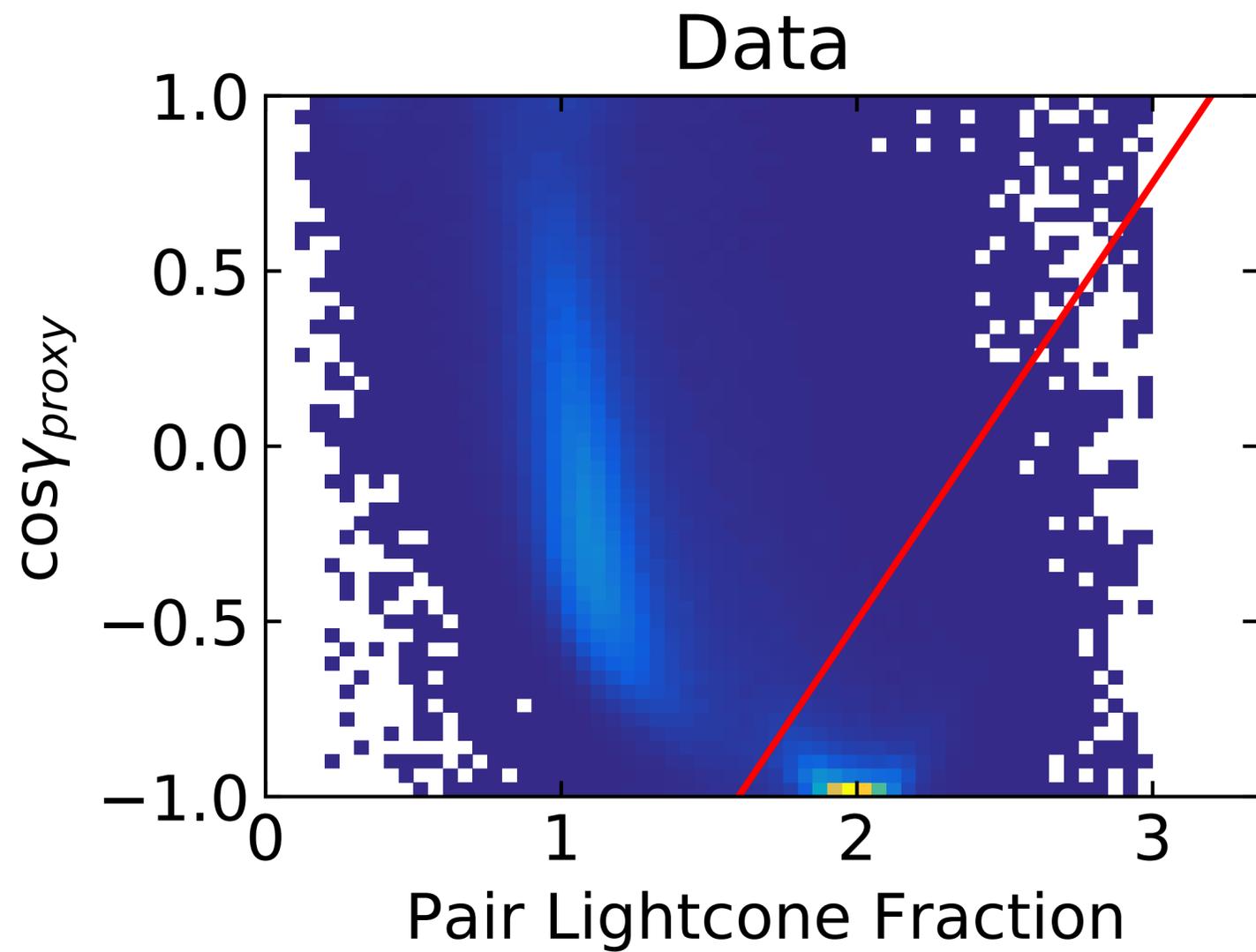
$$p_{miss} = p_{\pi^0} + p_{\pi^-} + p_{lead} - p_{beam}$$

$$p_{proxy}^+ = 2m_N - \frac{m_N^2 + p_{miss,\perp}^2}{2m_N - p_{miss}^-}$$

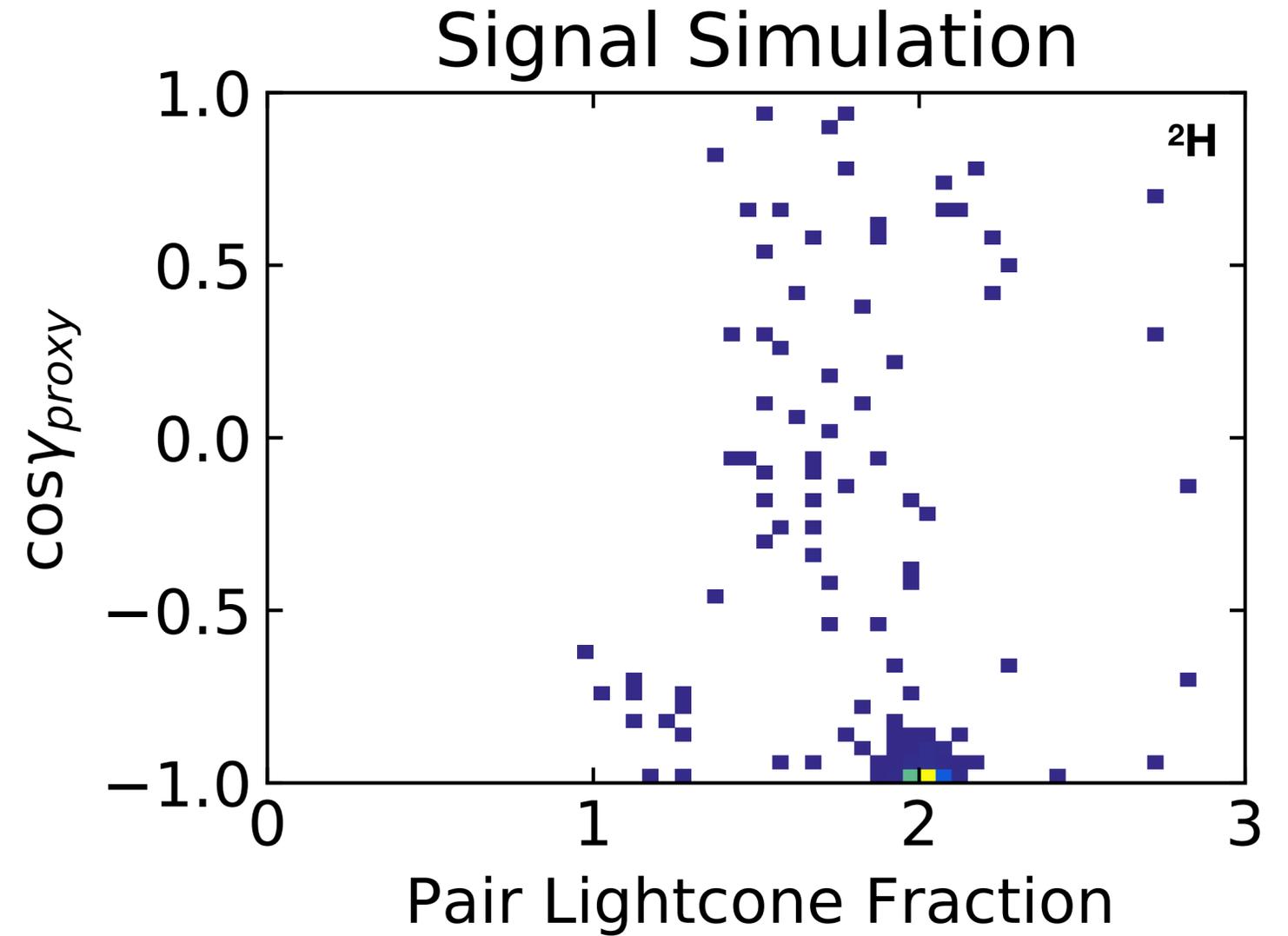
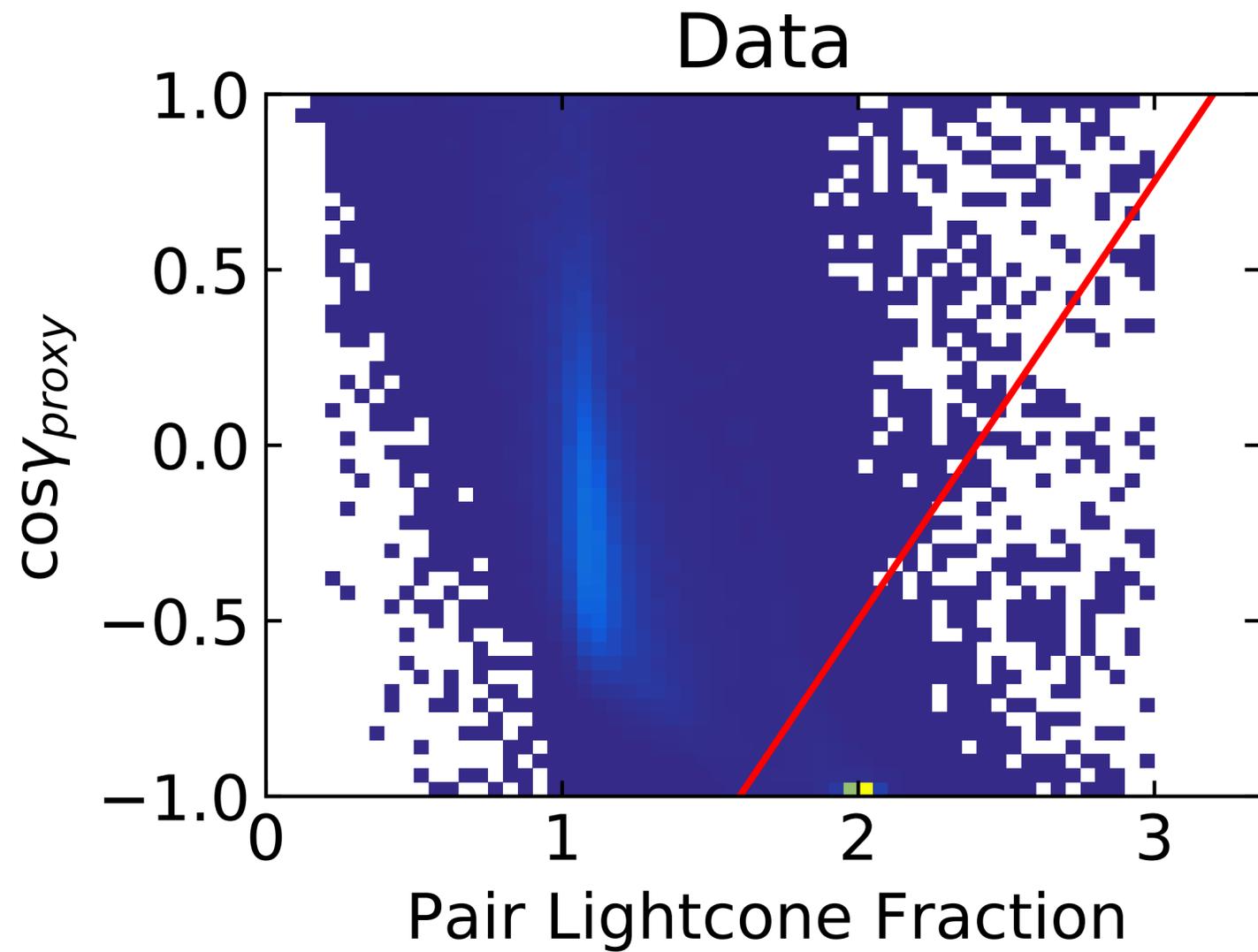
$$p_{proxy,z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(p_{proxy}^+ - p_{miss}^- \right)$$

- “Proxy” momentum vector can be used to calculate pair opening angle $\cos \gamma_{proxy}$
- For SRCs we expect the pair back-to-back, with $\cos \gamma \sim -1$

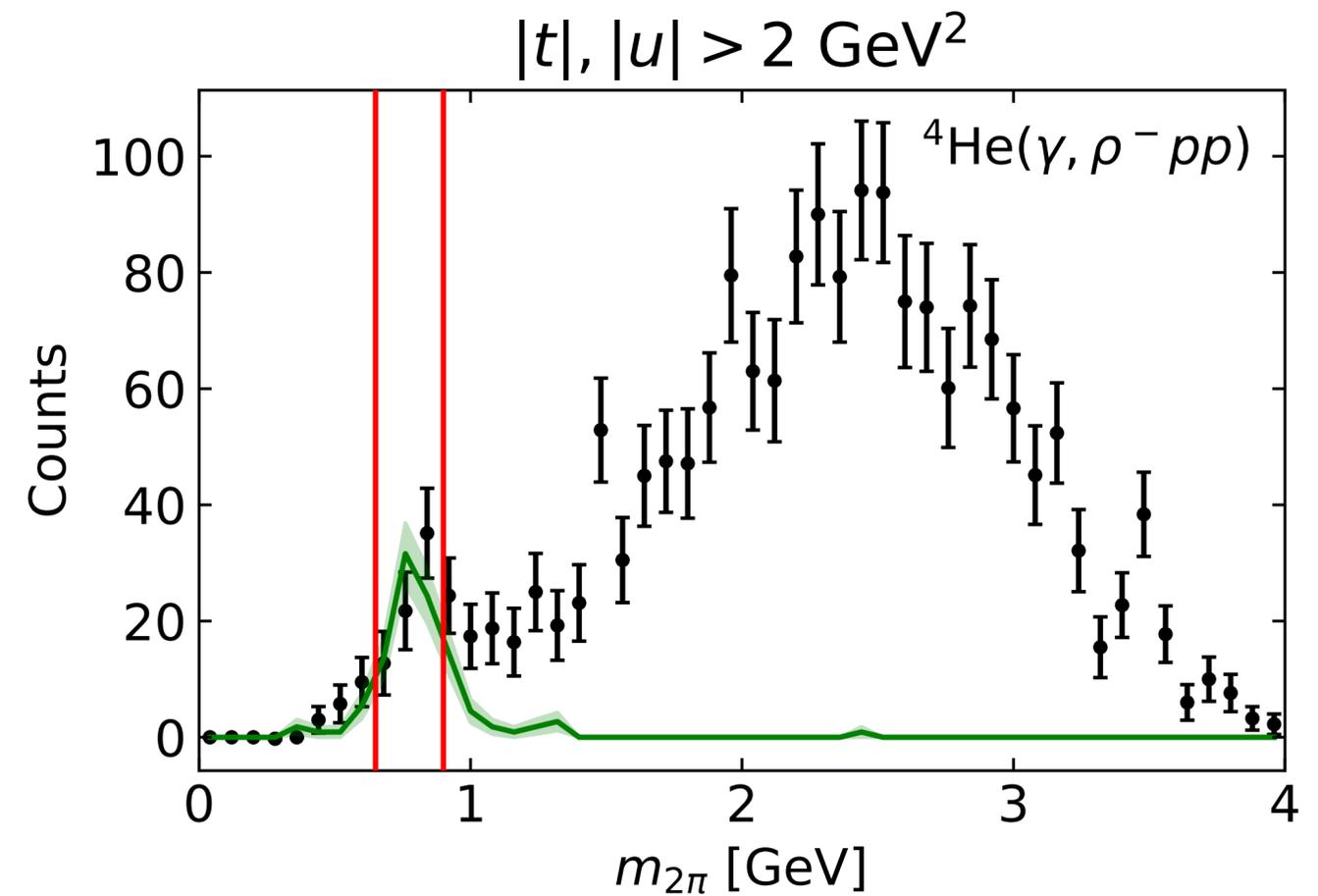
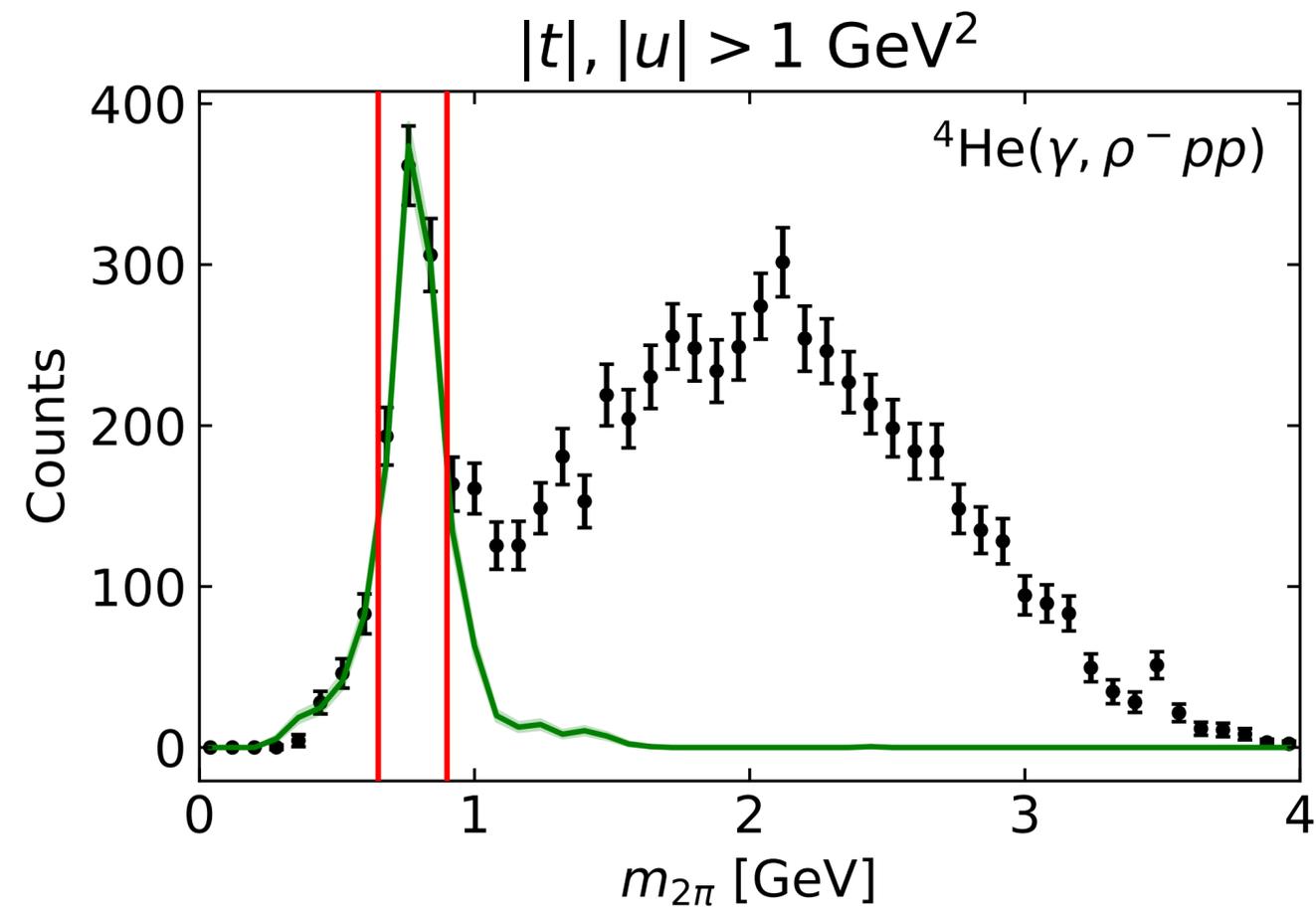
SRC signal localized with $\alpha_{CM} \sim 2$, back-to-back



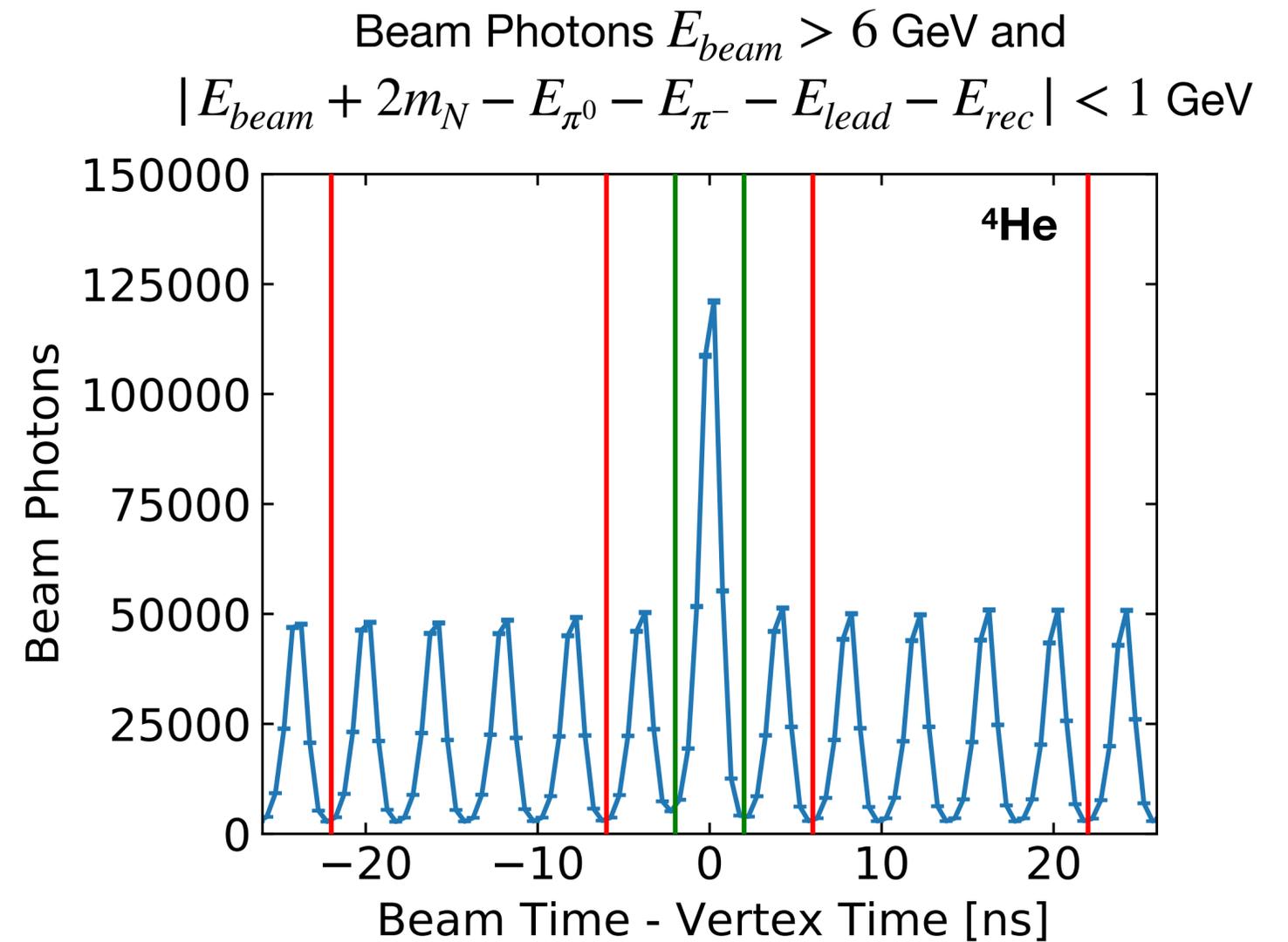
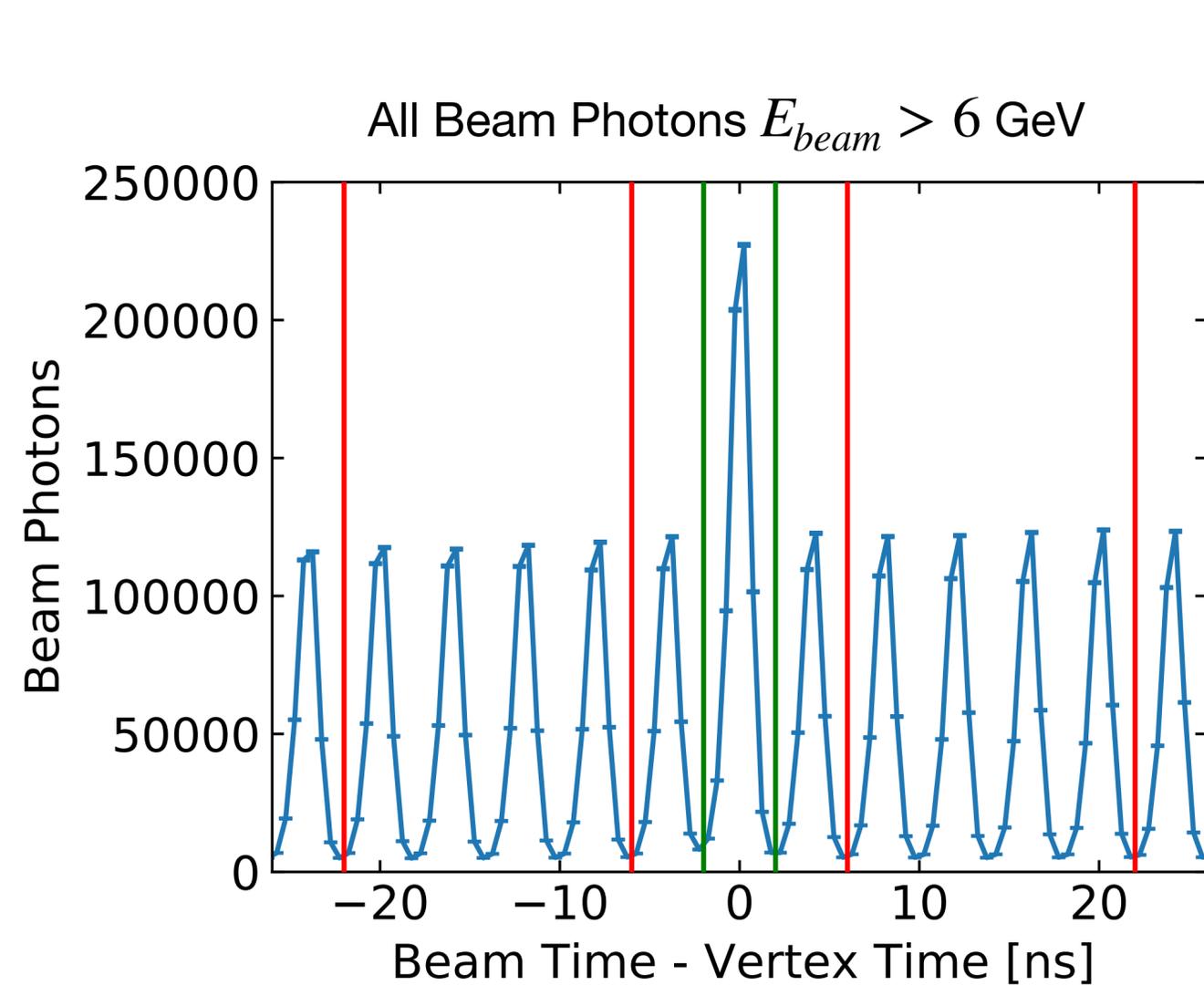
Signal more contained in deuterium



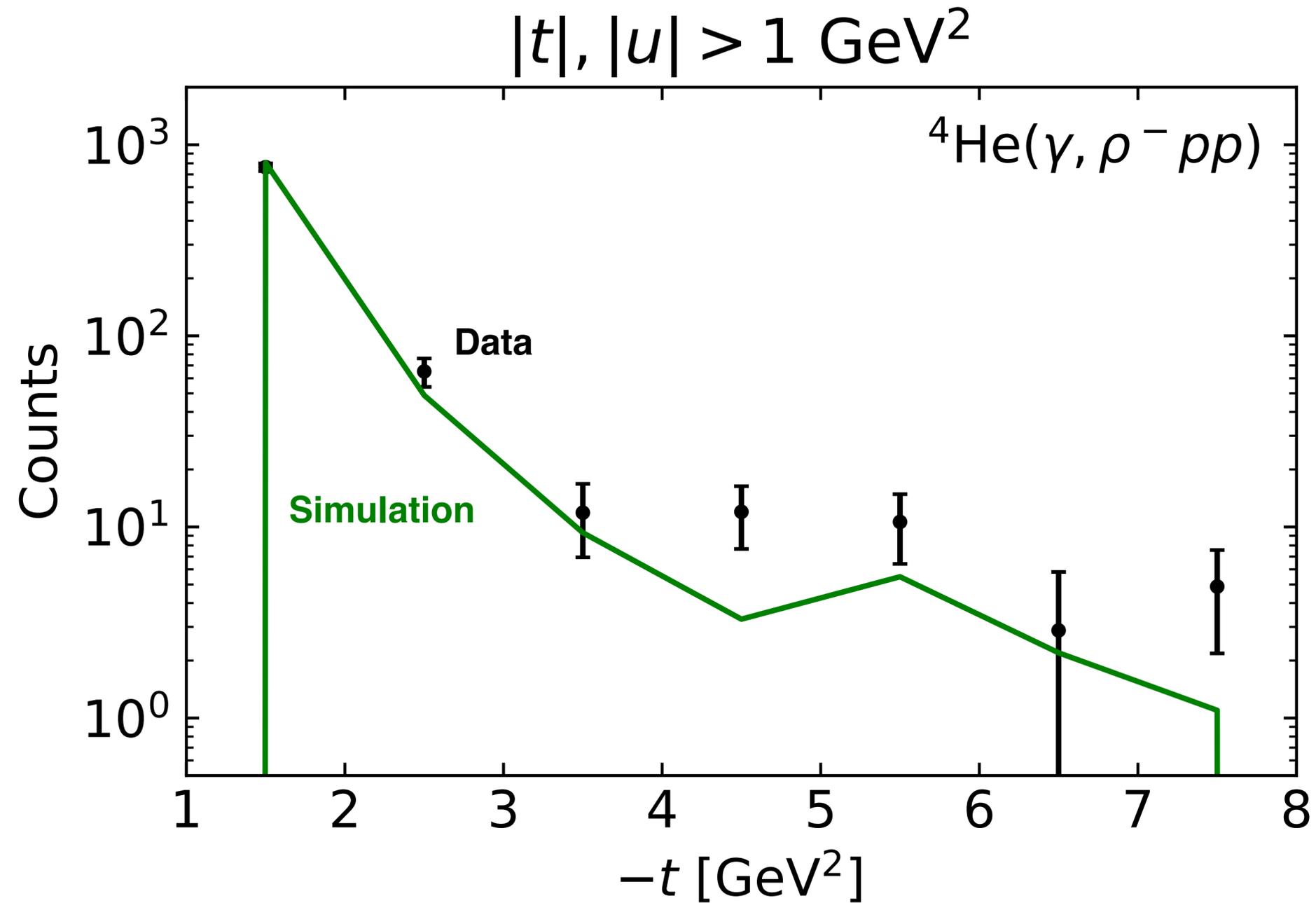
Cut on ρ^- meson mass



Incorporating photon information requires accidental subtraction



Cut requiring high momentum-transfer $|t|$



“Internal” missing momentum k_{miss}

- “Internal” momentum defined in Frankfurt & Strikman 1981 Phys Rep.

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{m^2 + k_{\perp}^2}{\alpha(2-\alpha)} - m^2} \quad \alpha = 1 + k_3/\sqrt{m^2 + k^2}.$$

- In the light-front deuteron model this variable controls the magnitude of the NN interaction between the nucleons

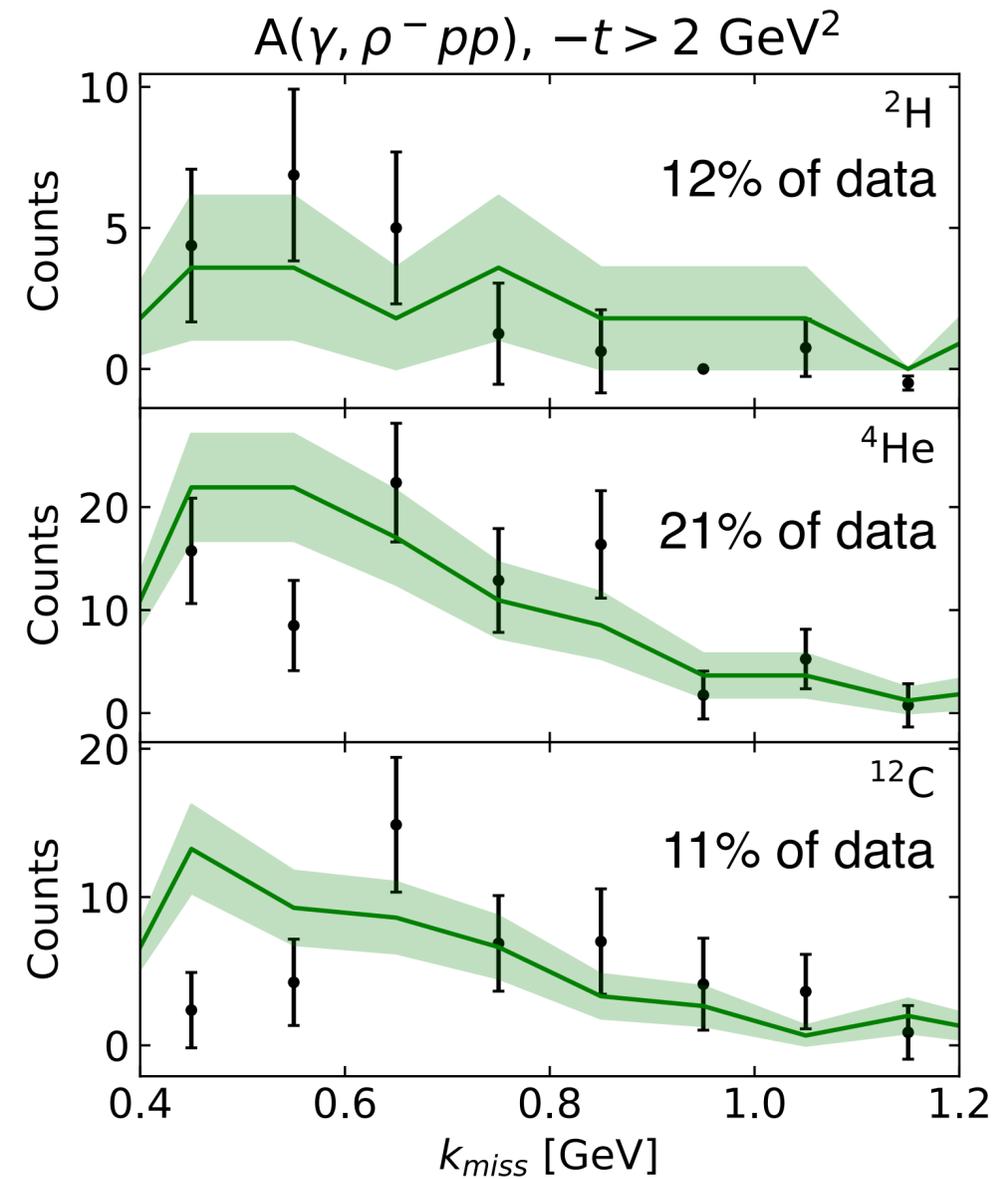
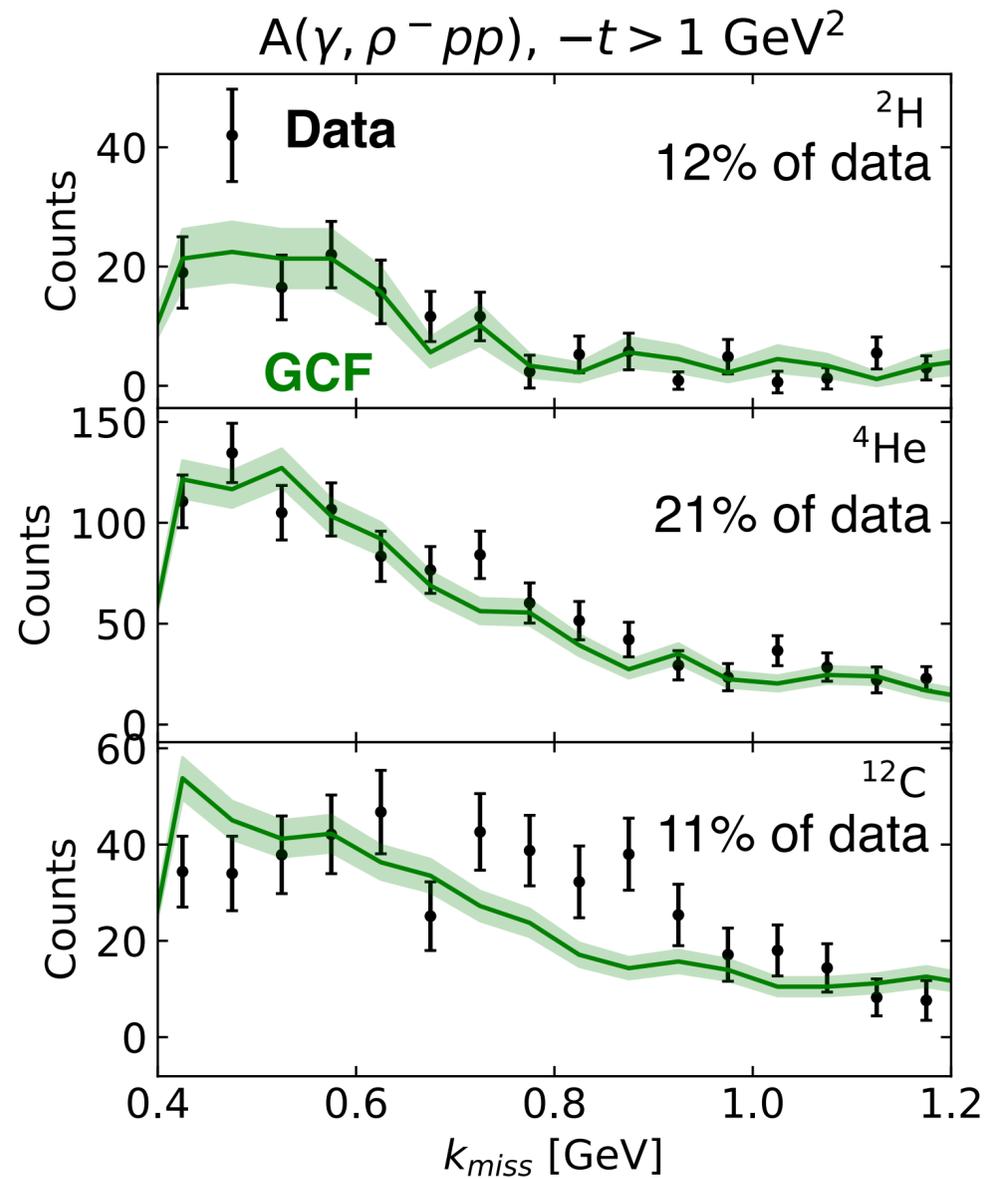
“Internal” missing momentum k_{miss}

- Internal momentum can be calculated assuming a standing pair approximation, defining k_{miss} :

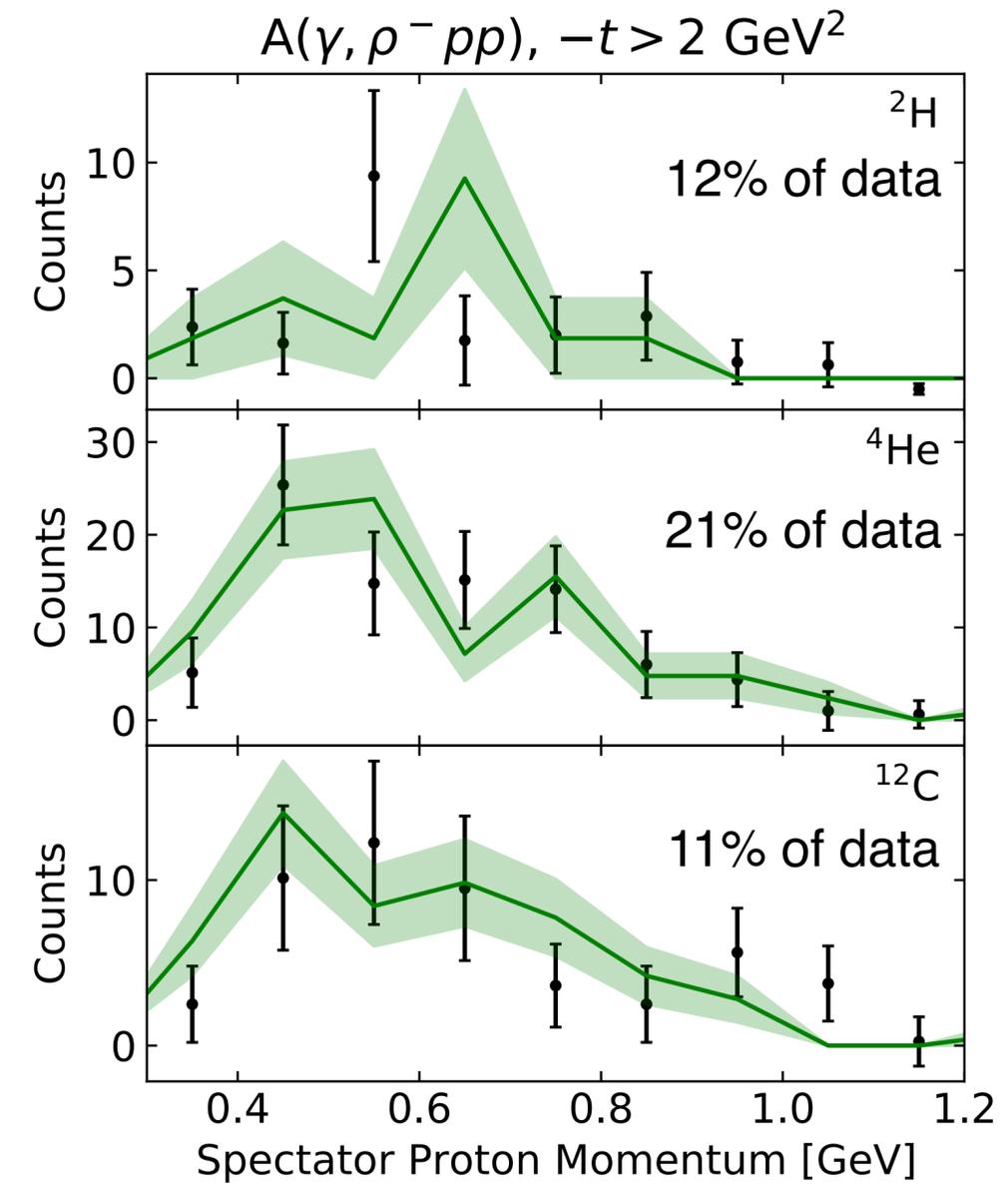
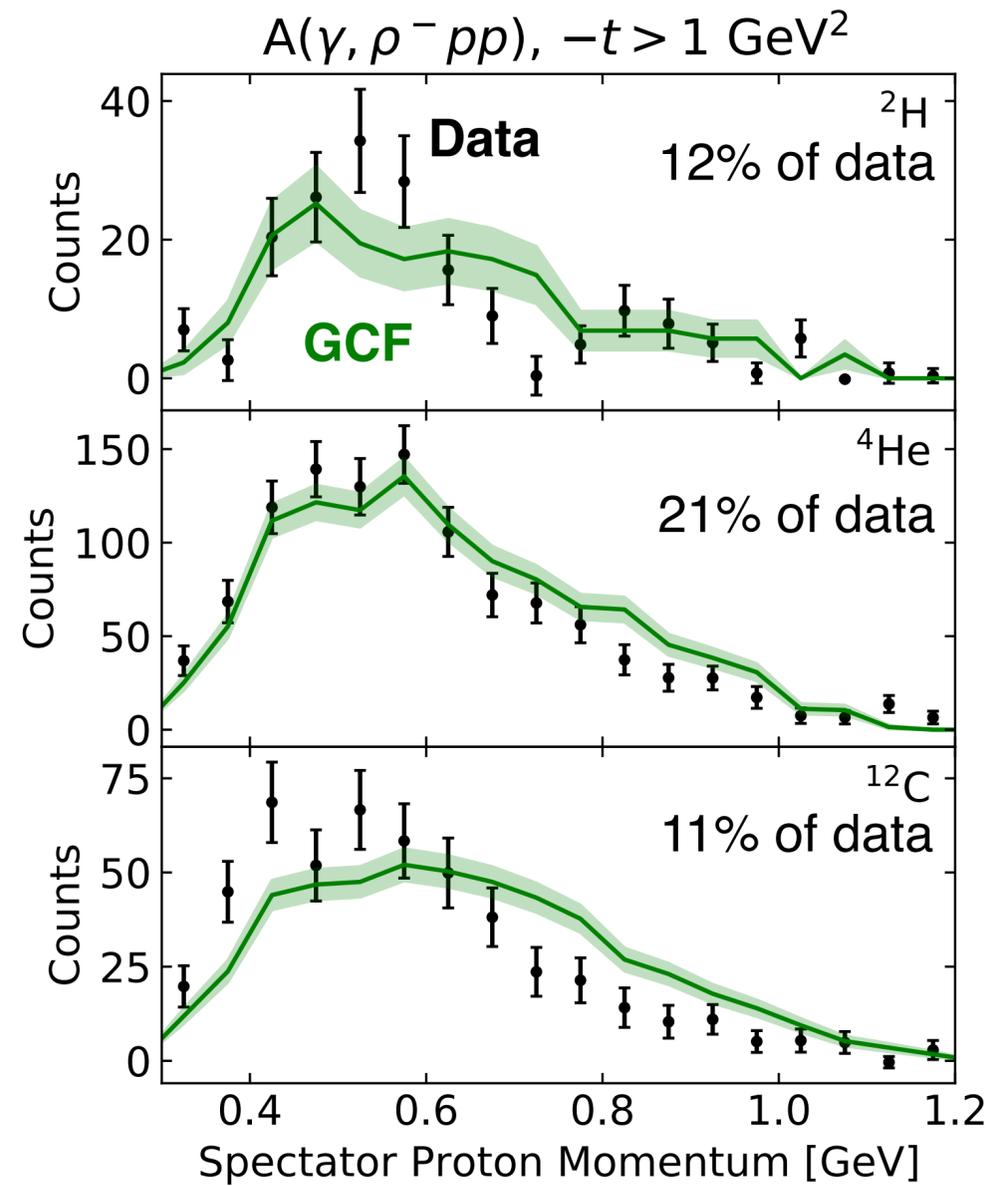
$$k_{miss} = m_N \sqrt{\frac{m_N^2 + p_{miss,\perp}^2}{p_{miss}^- (2m_N - p_{miss}^-)} - 1}$$

- This variable can be calculated using only quantities well-measured in the GlueX detector

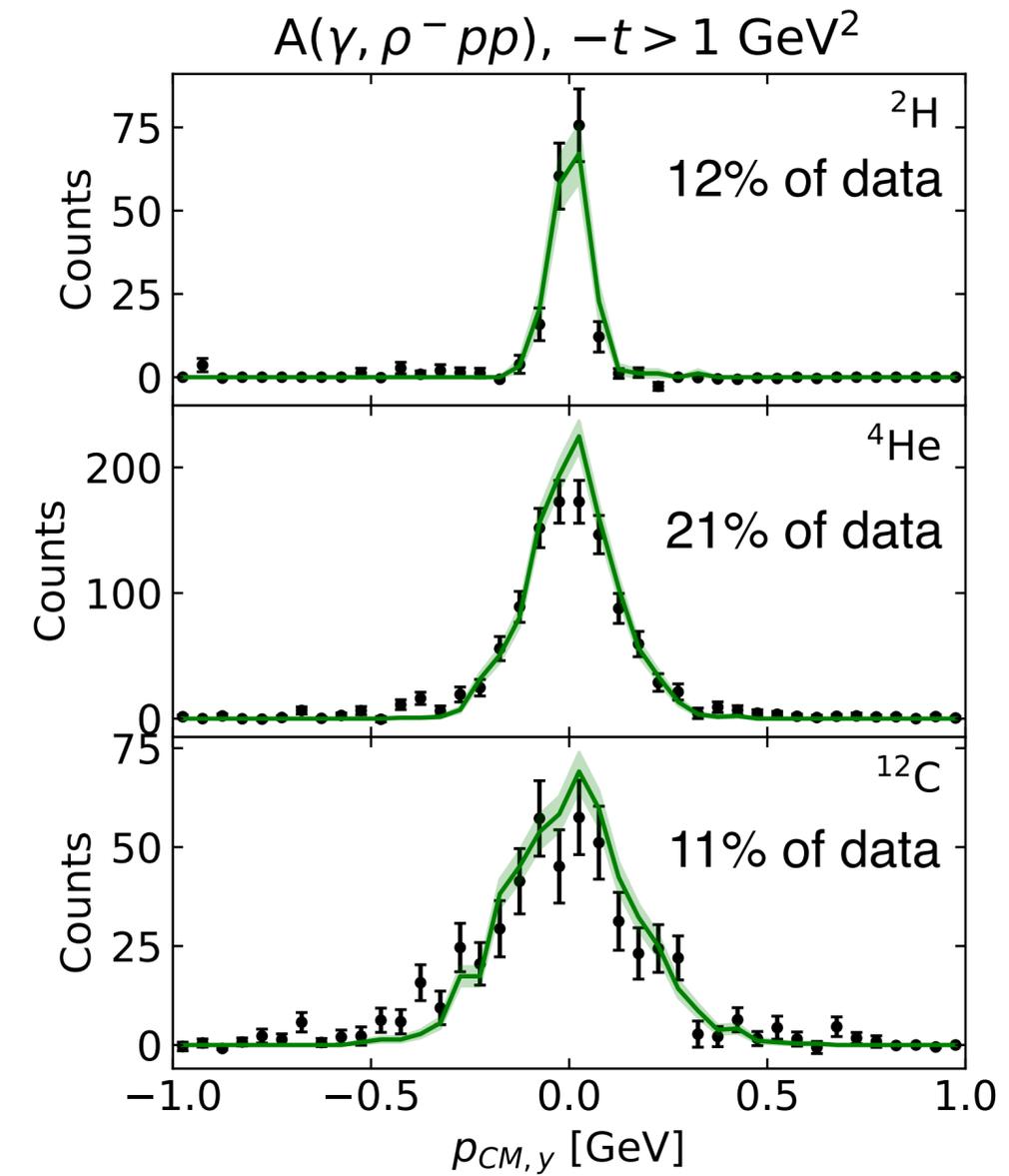
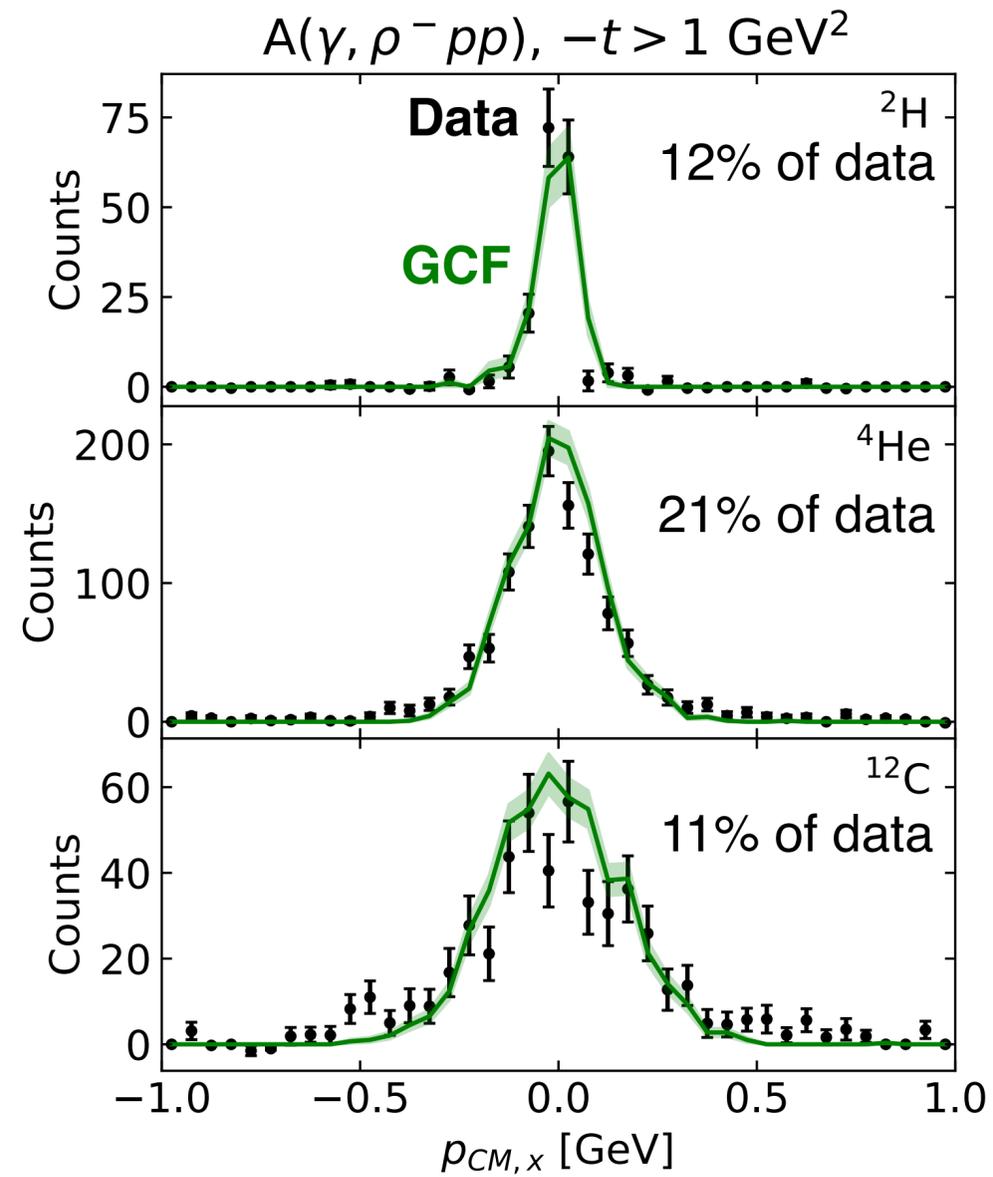
“Internal” missing momentum k_{miss}



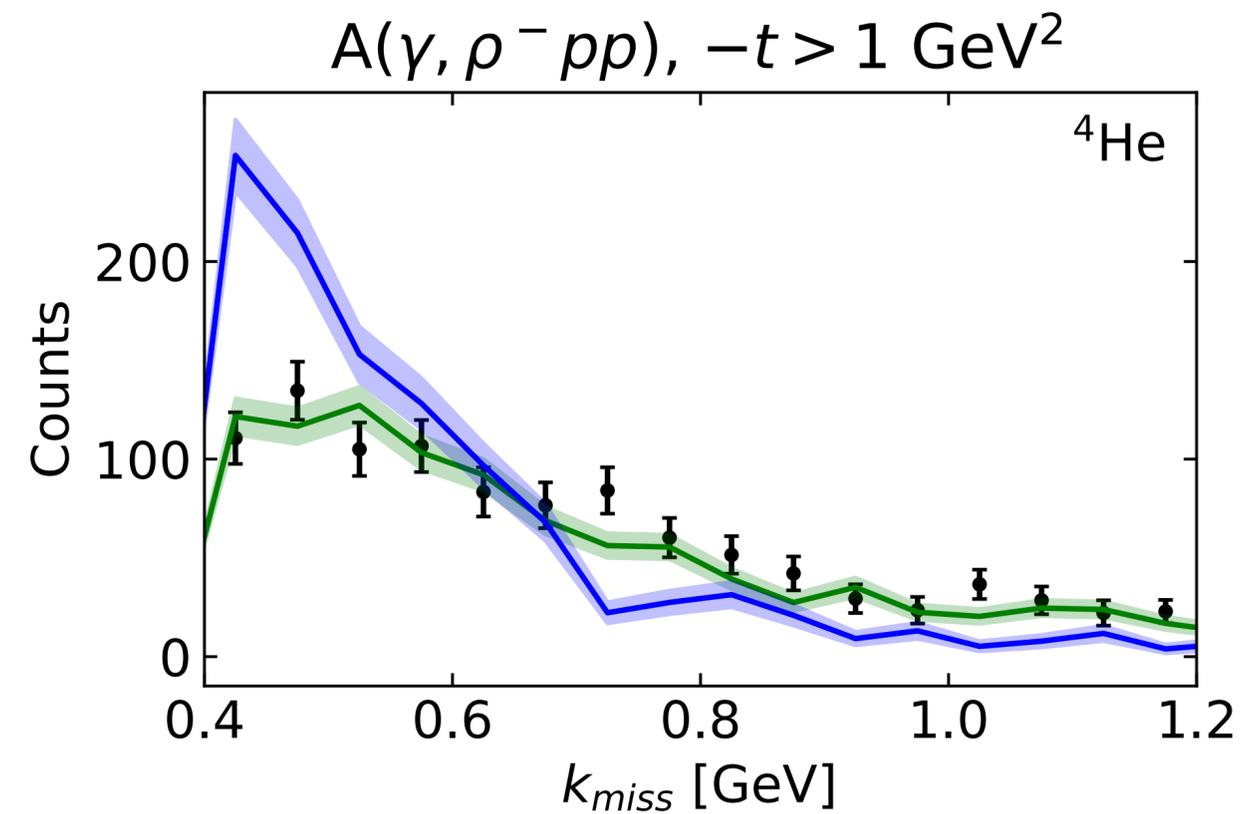
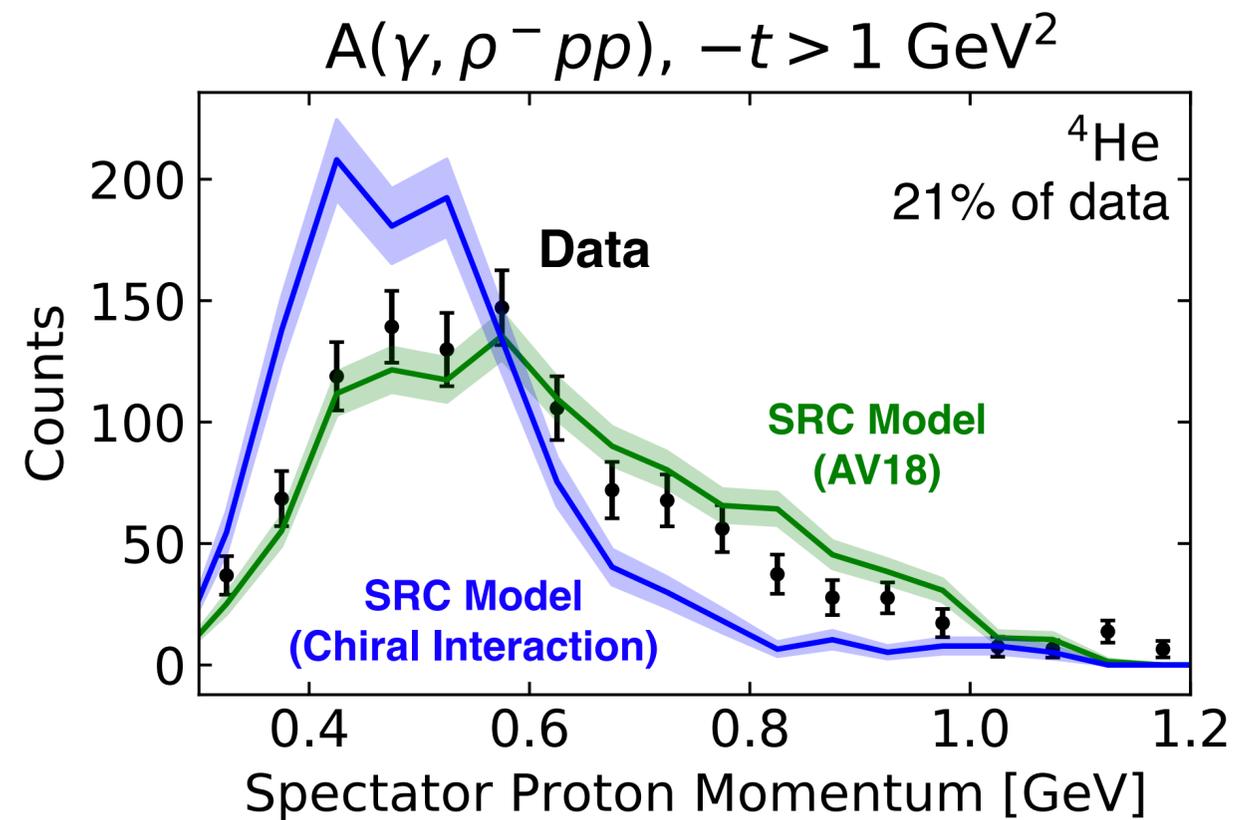
Recoil proton momentum



Center-of-mass width matches electron-scattering



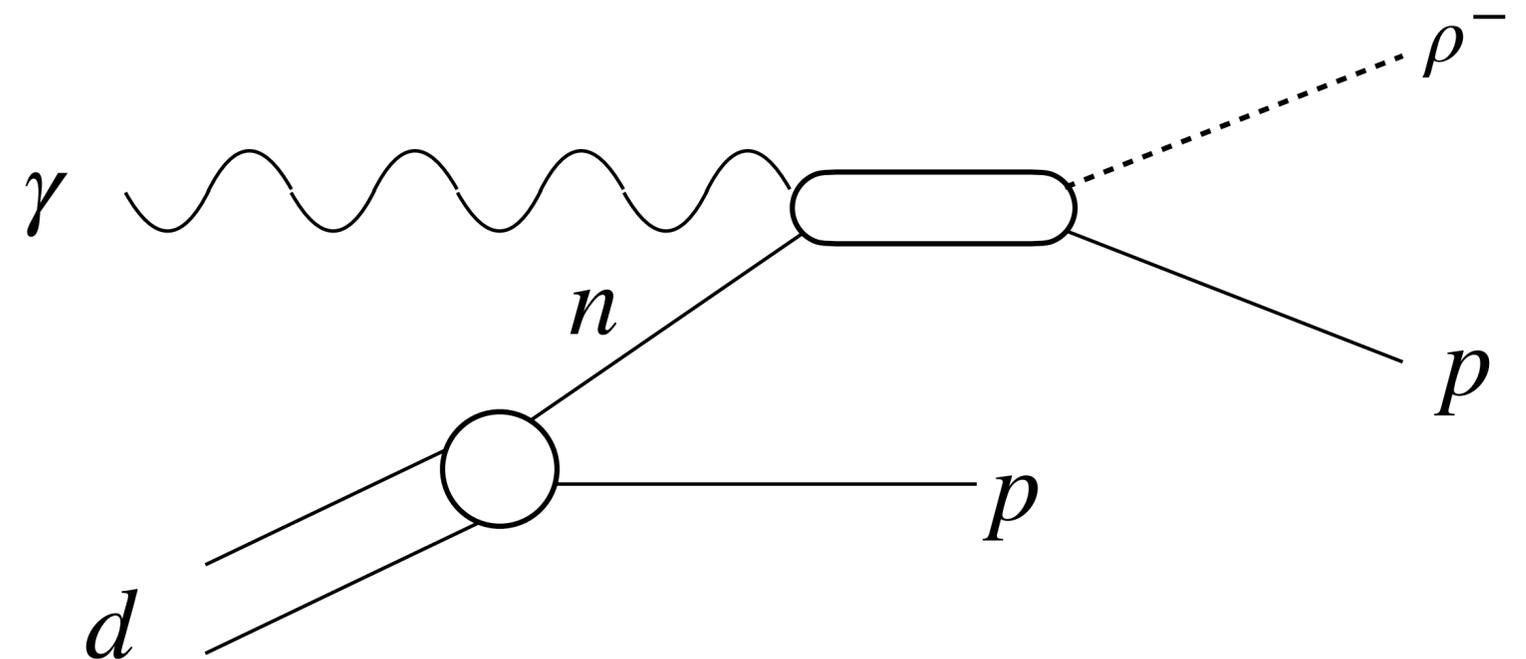
Statistics sufficient to distinguish NN interaction models + other GCF inputs



**Measurement of $\gamma n \rightarrow \rho^- p$
Cross Section**

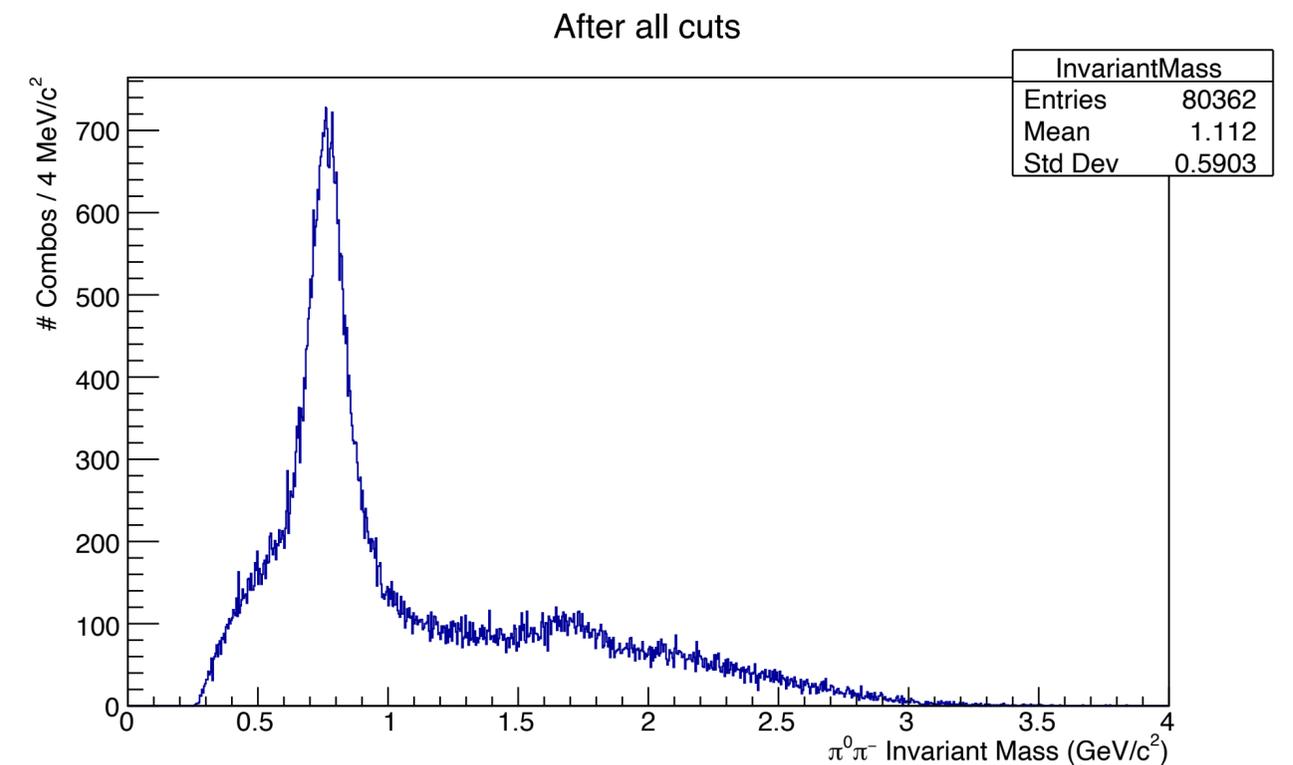
Cross Section Measurement

- Measurement channel: $\gamma d \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 p(p)$
- Using ReactionFilter plugin to specify final-state
- Final state of 1 proton, 1 π^- , 2 γ
- Constraints:
 - Common Vertex
 - $m_{\gamma\gamma} = m_{\pi^0}$
 - $m_{miss}^2 = m_p^2$
- (Missing proton because low-momentum protons are not detected)

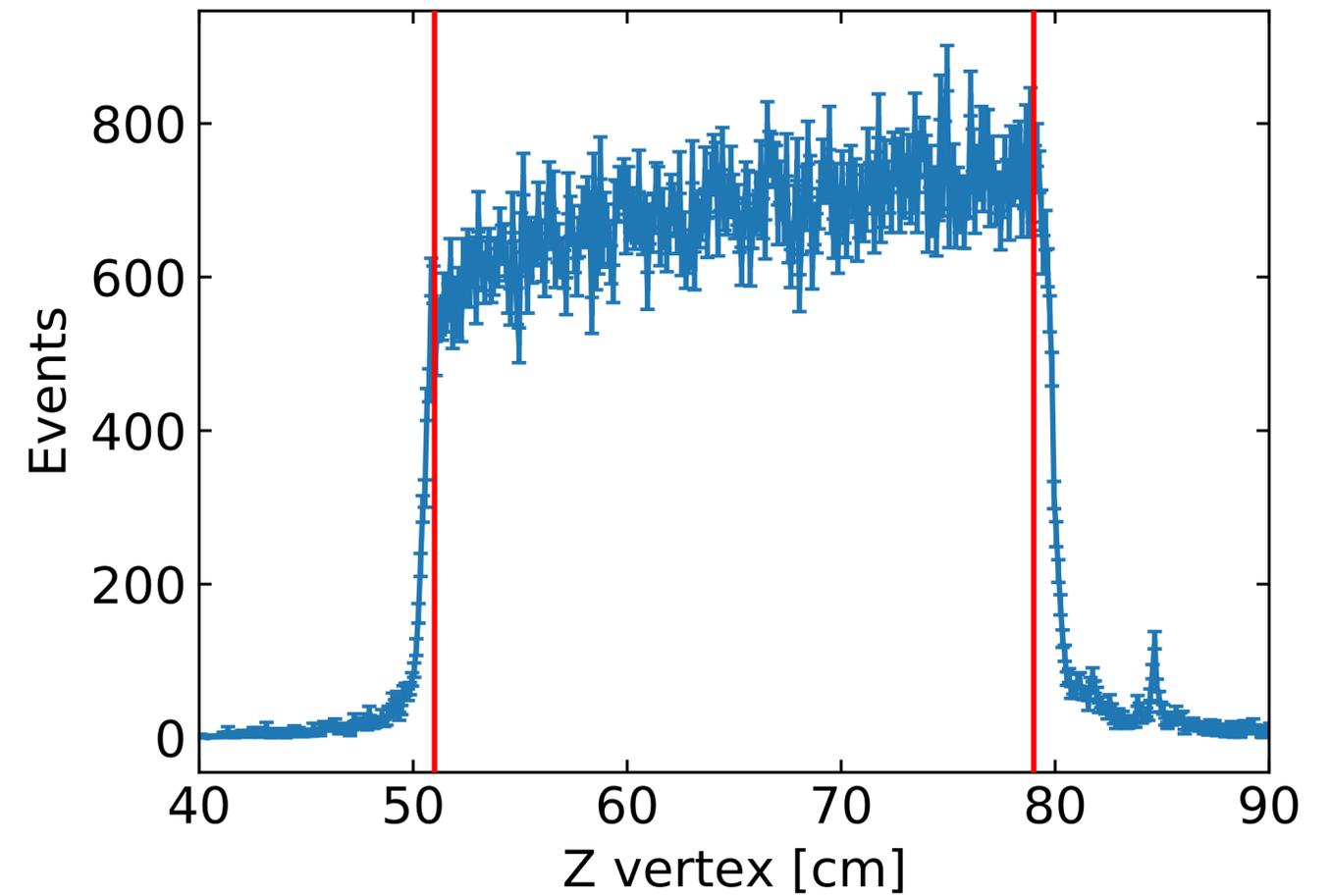
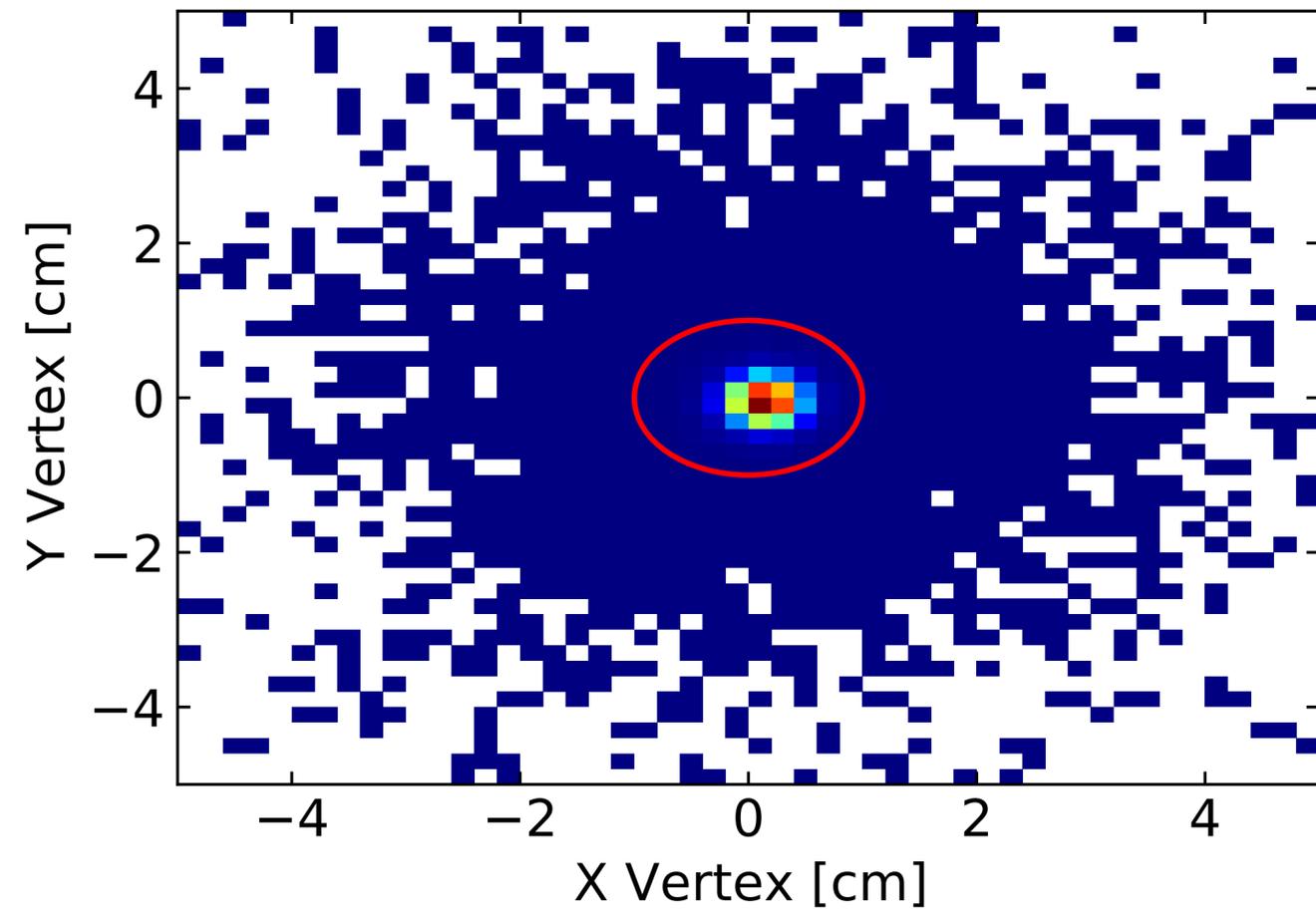


Event Selection

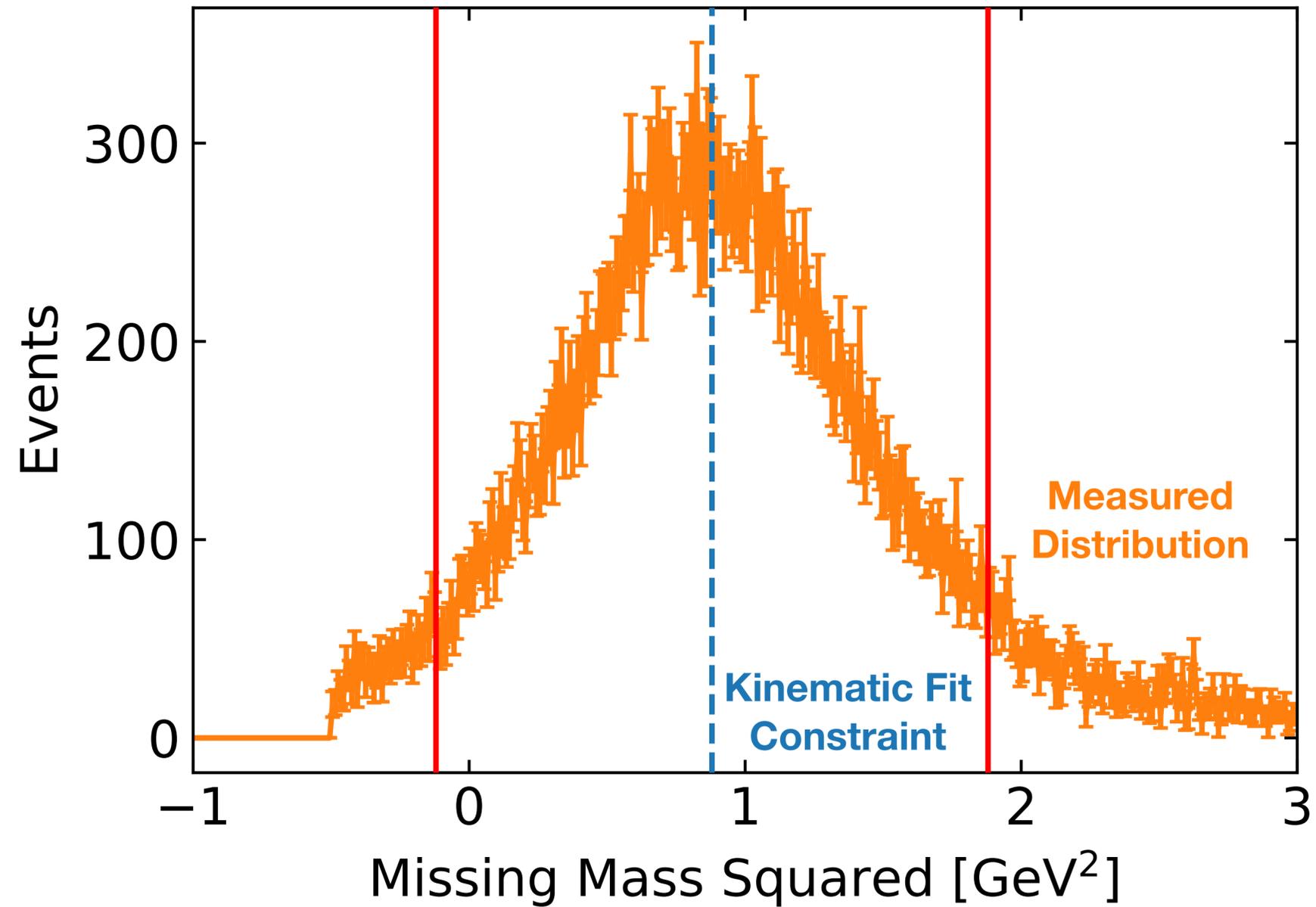
- Basic selection cuts applied initially
 - 0 unused charged tracks
 - 0 unused shower energy
 - PID CL > 0.1 for all particles
 - KinFit CL > 0.01 for the event
 - FCAL shower quality > 0.5
 - 6 < Beam Energy < 10.8 GeV



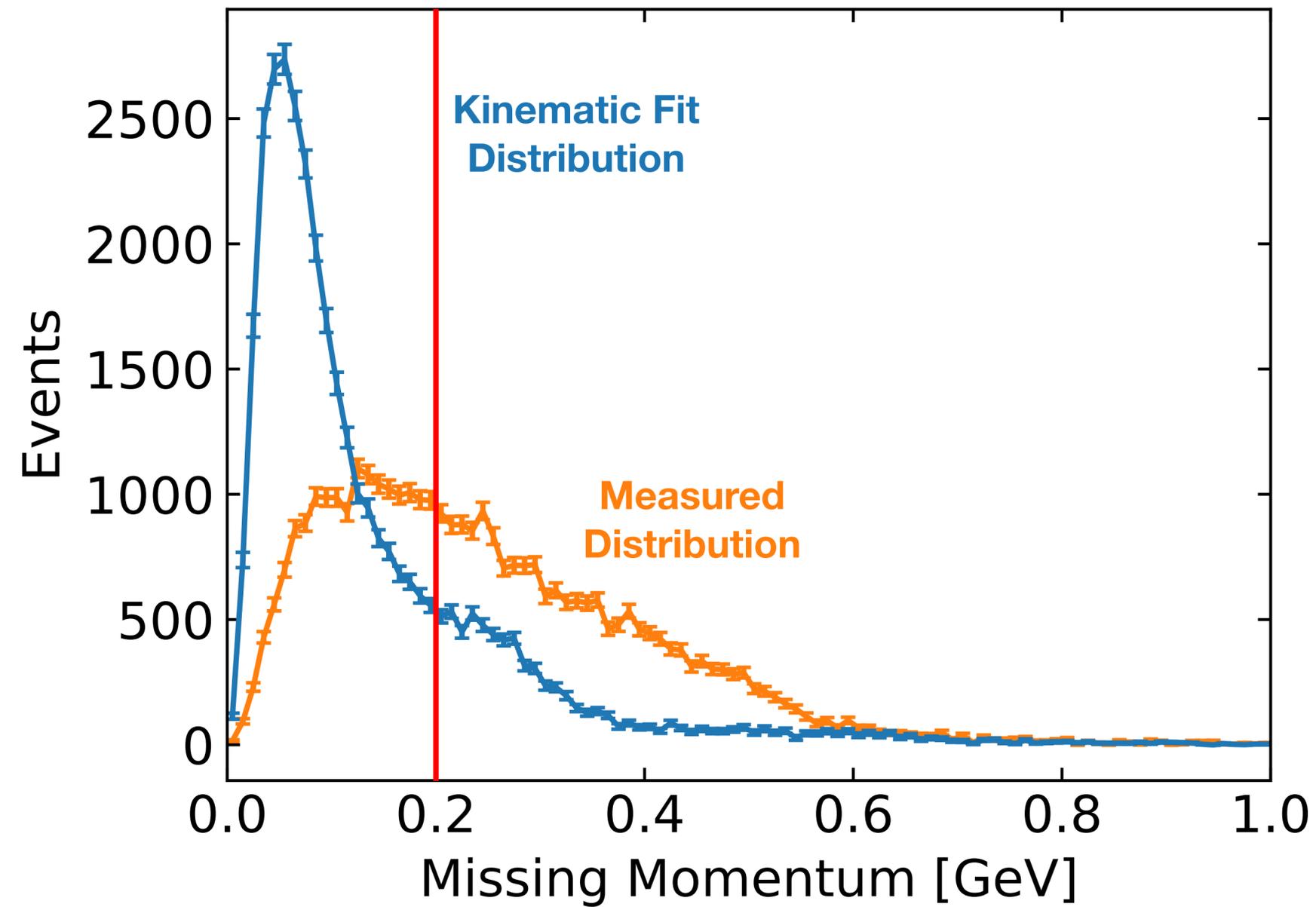
Vertex Cuts



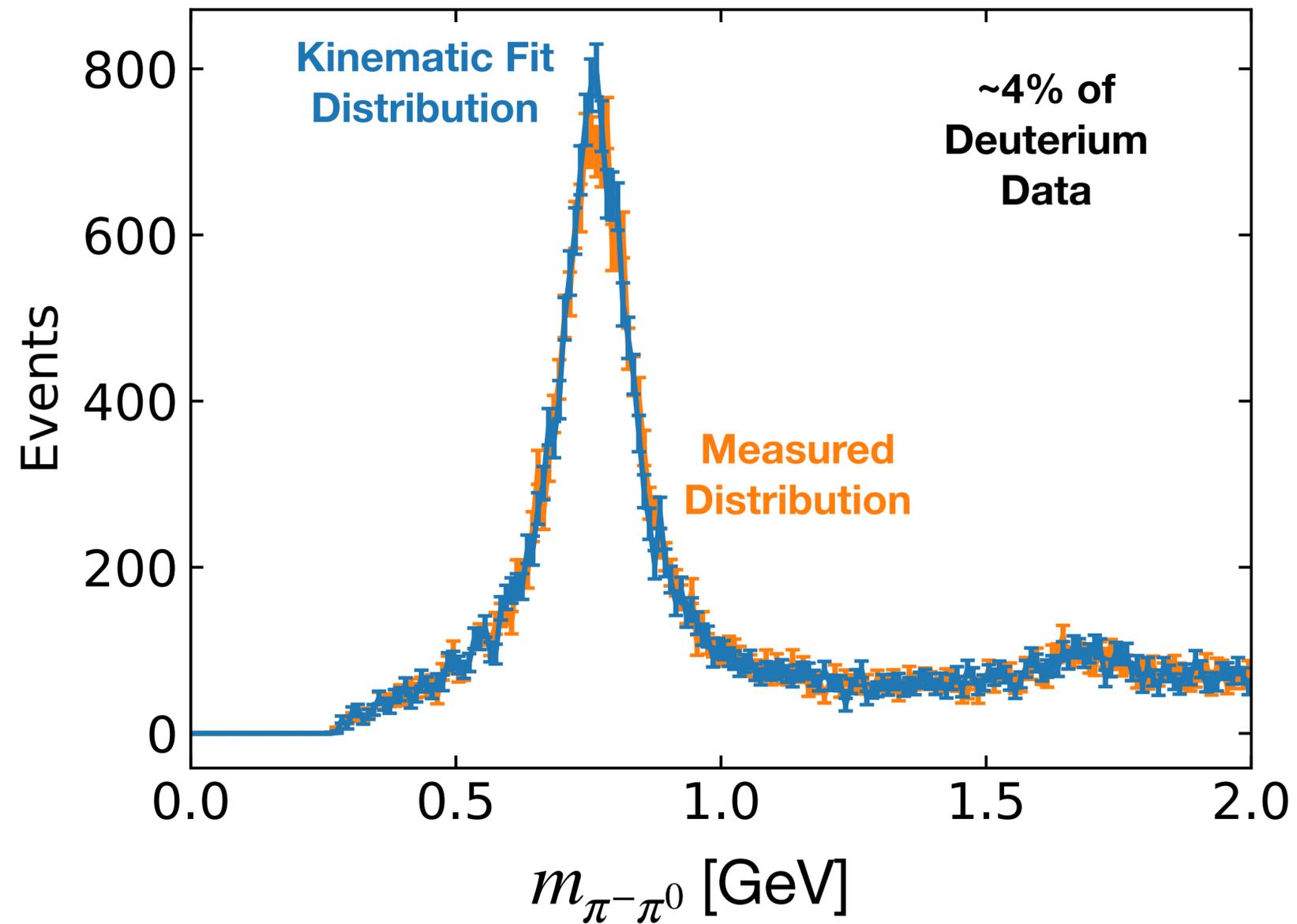
Measured Missing Mass $\sim m_p$



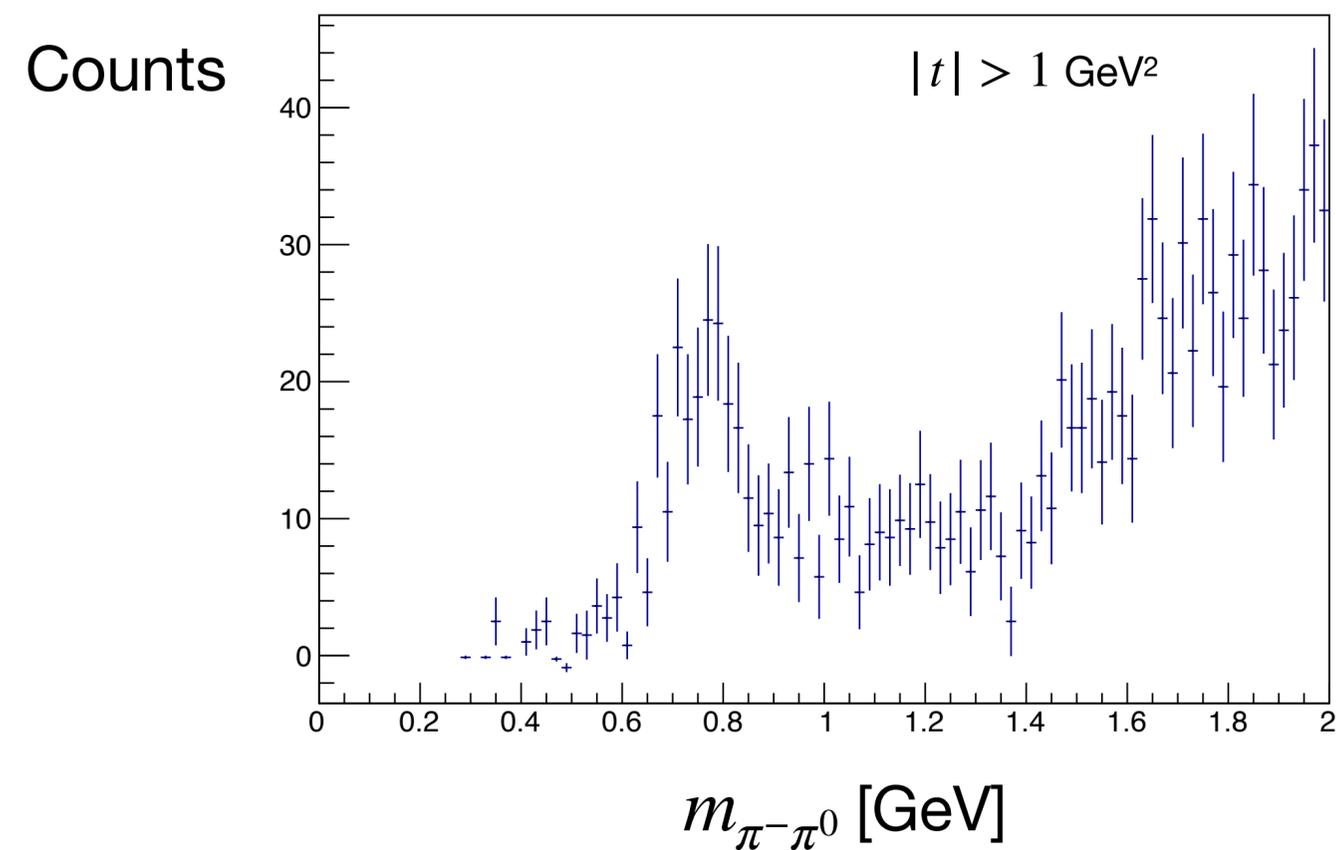
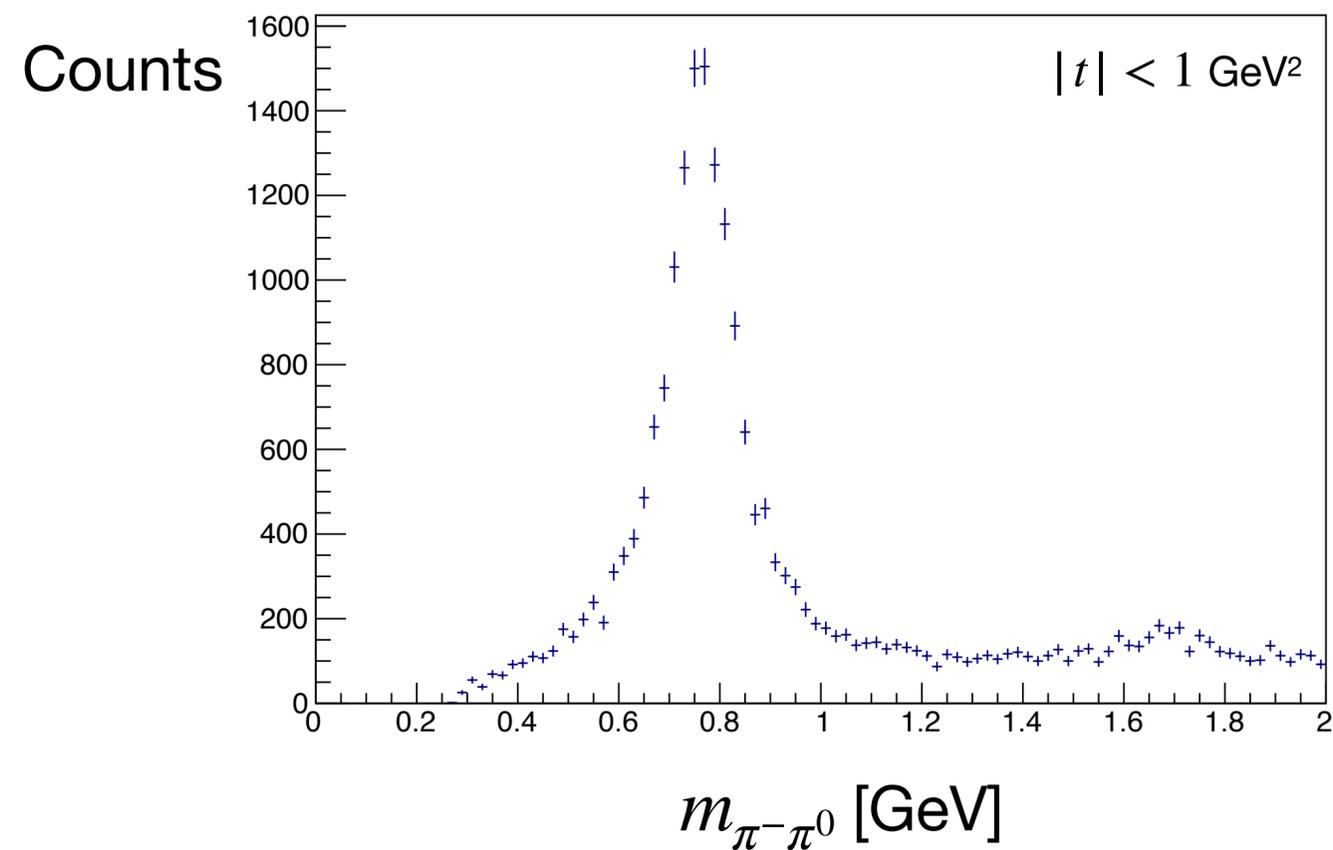
KinFit Missing Momentum Low



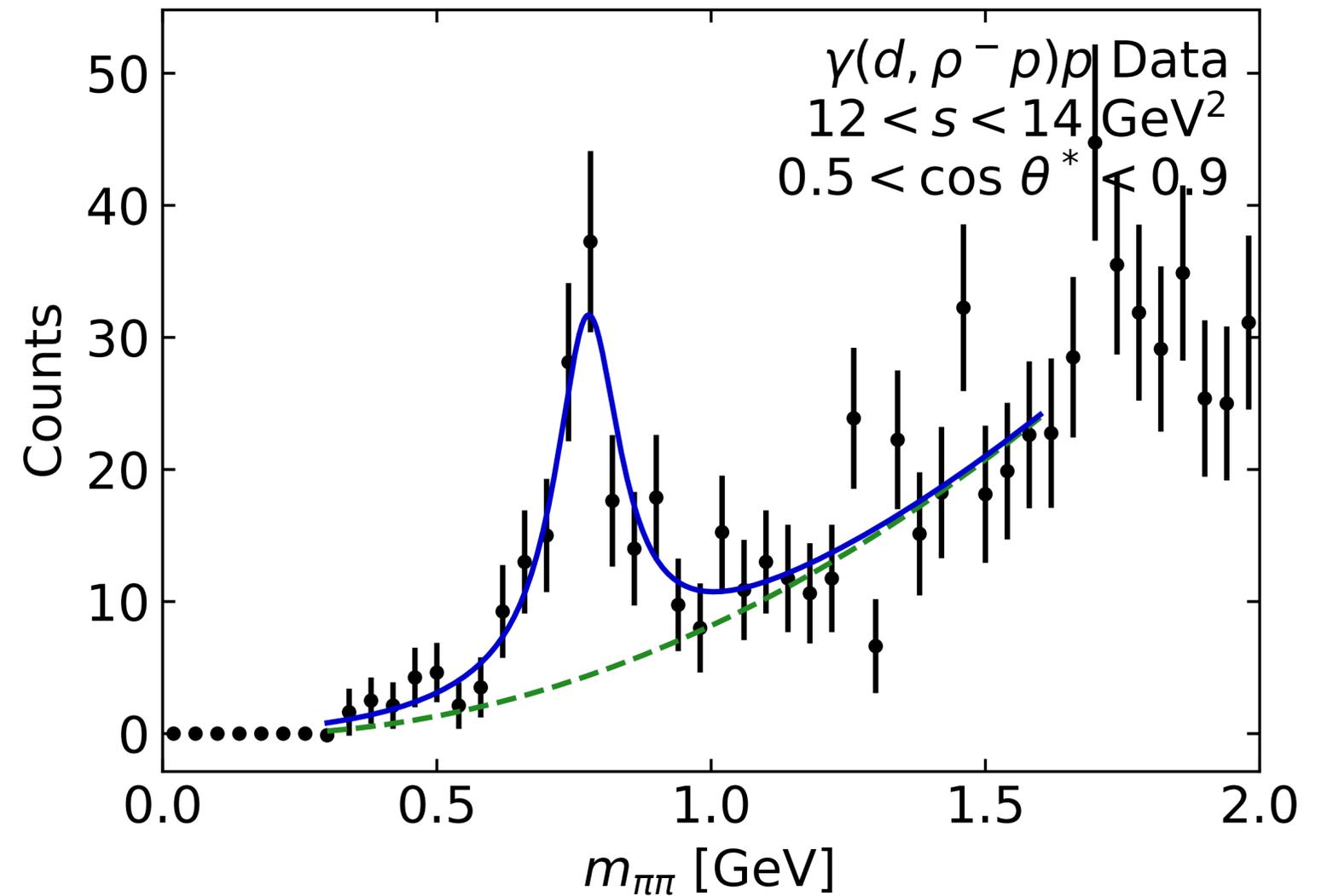
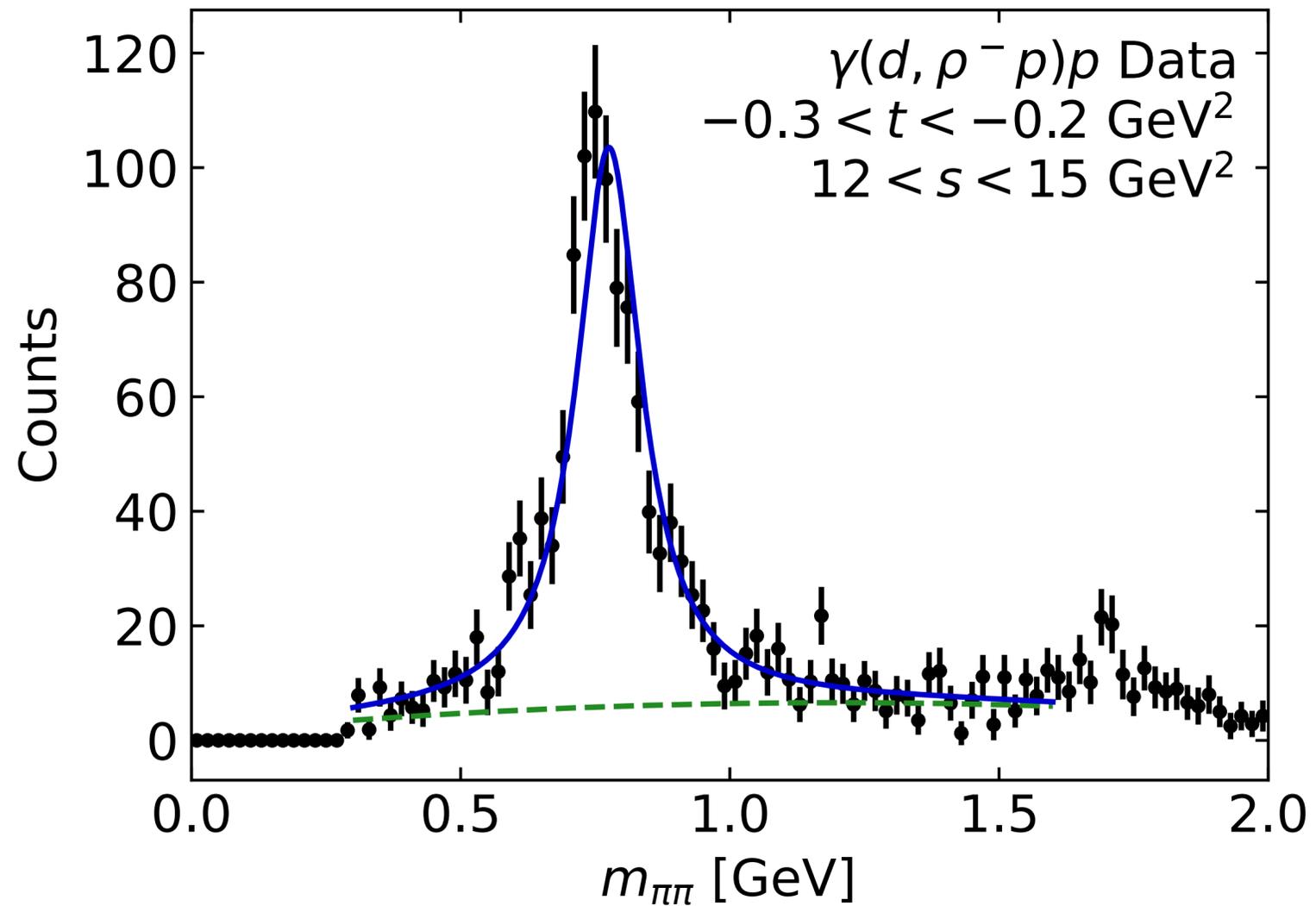
Event selection results in prominent ρ^- mass peak over background



Background level is not constant over all kinematics



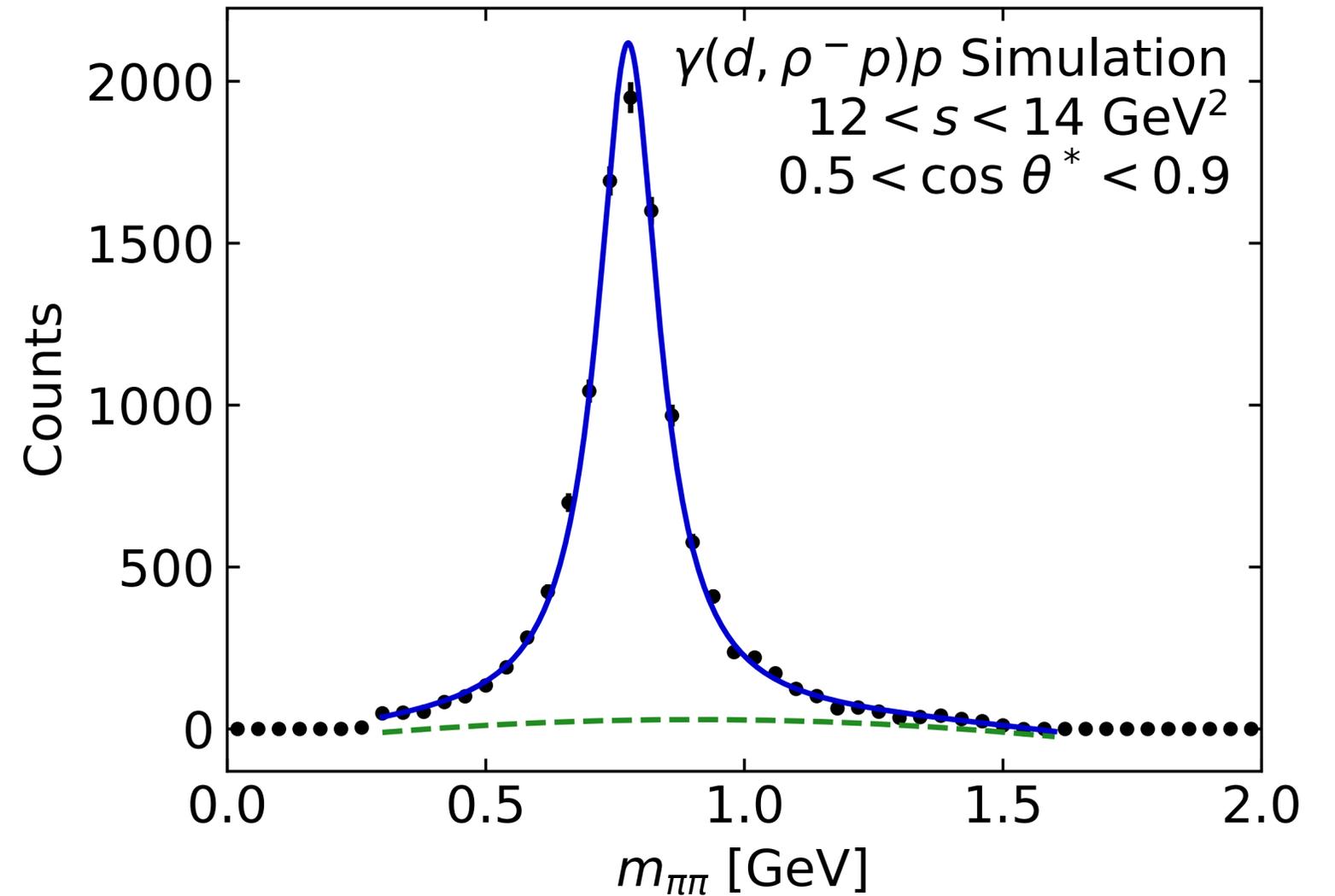
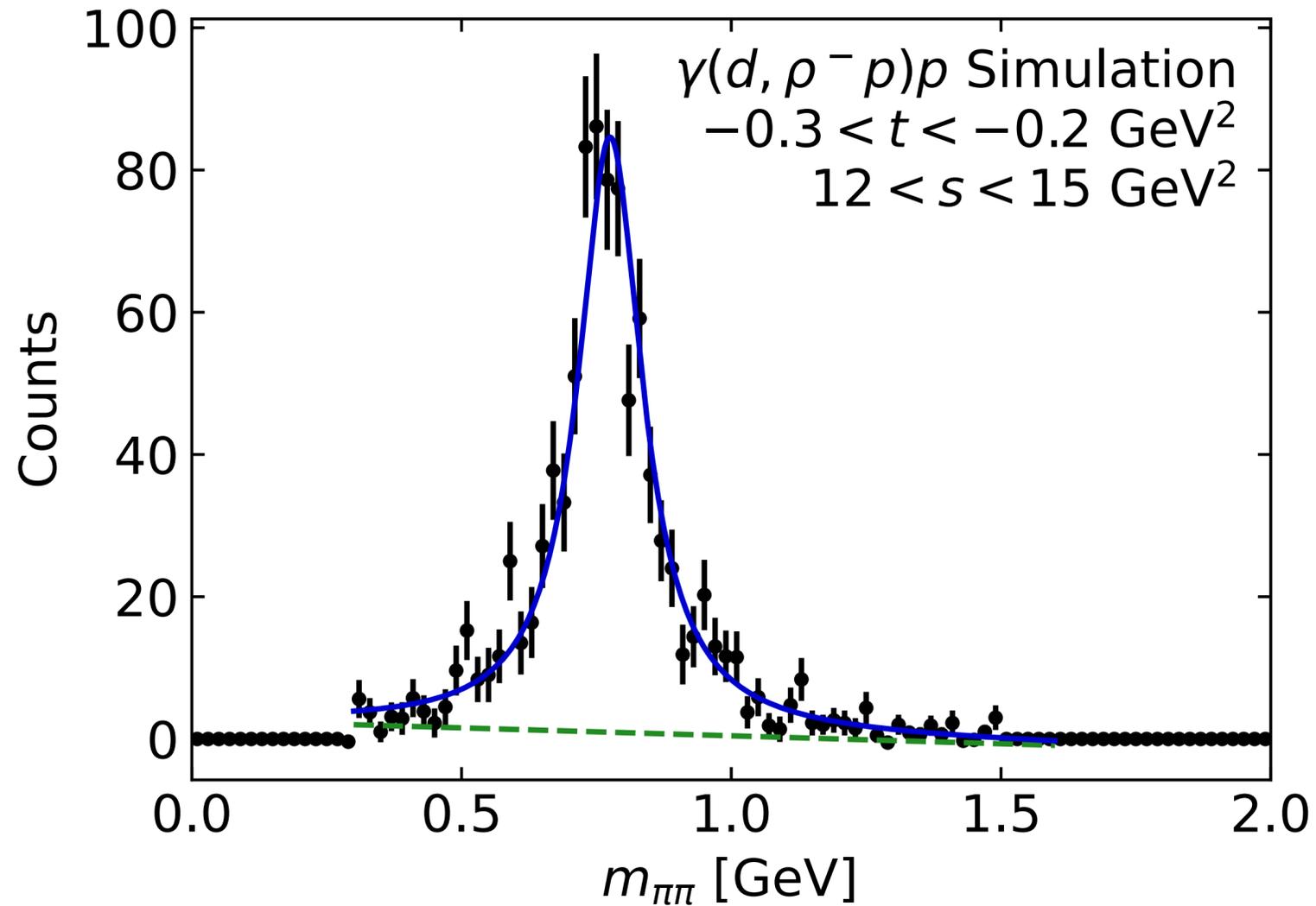
ρ^- yield estimated by fitting Breit-Wigner curve + polynomial background in each kinematic bin



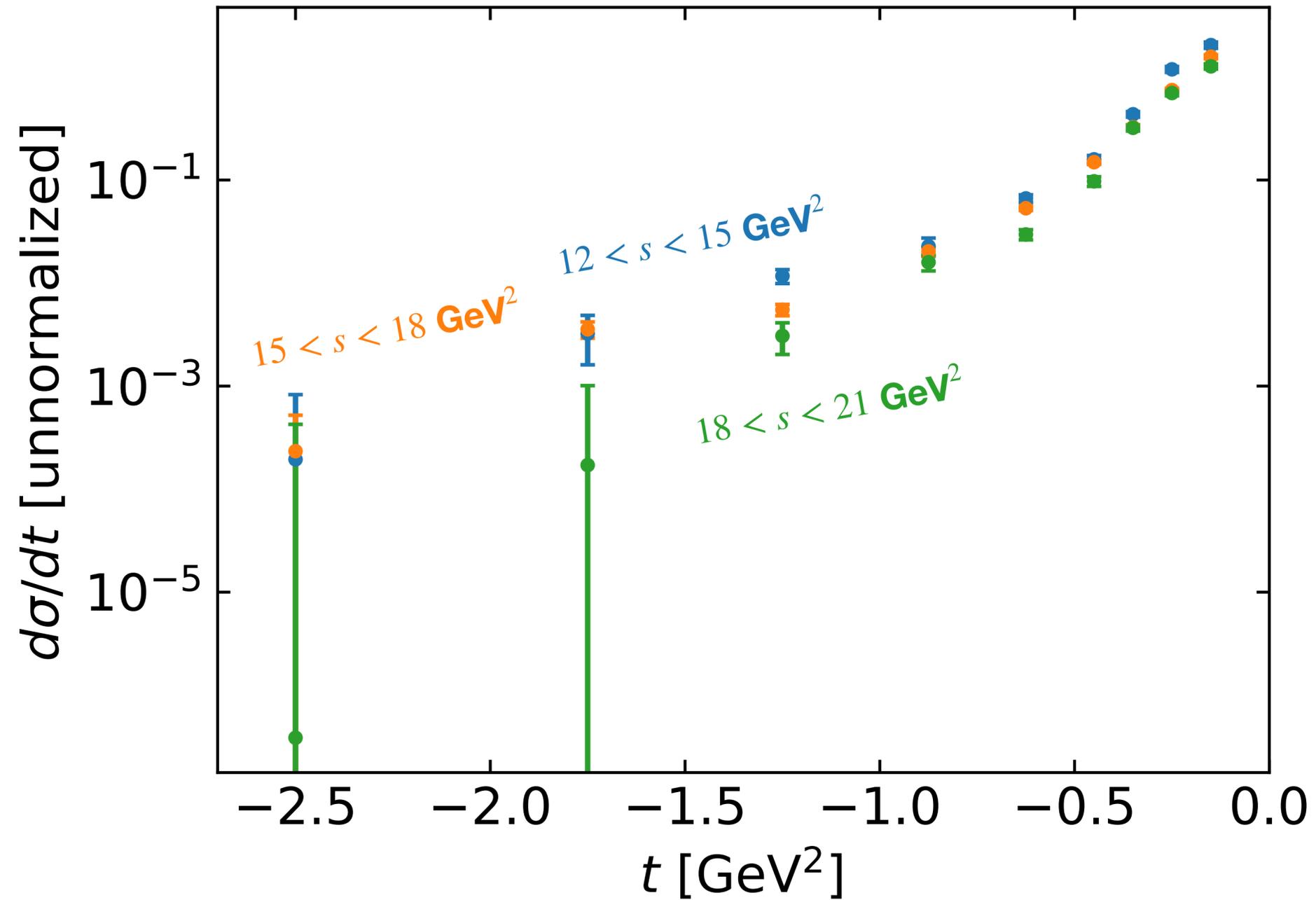
Conversion to cross section

- Yield in each kinematic bin is a function of cross section, acceptance, efficiency, and phase space
- Simulation allows us to account for acceptance, efficiency, and phase space to extract the cross section
- Simulated $\gamma d \rightarrow \rho^- pp$ events, assuming a flat cross section of $\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(\gamma n \rightarrow \rho^- p) = 1 \text{ nb GeV}^{-2}$
 - This allows for event reweighting to test cross section models
- Passed events through GEANT and event selection and examined same mass histograms

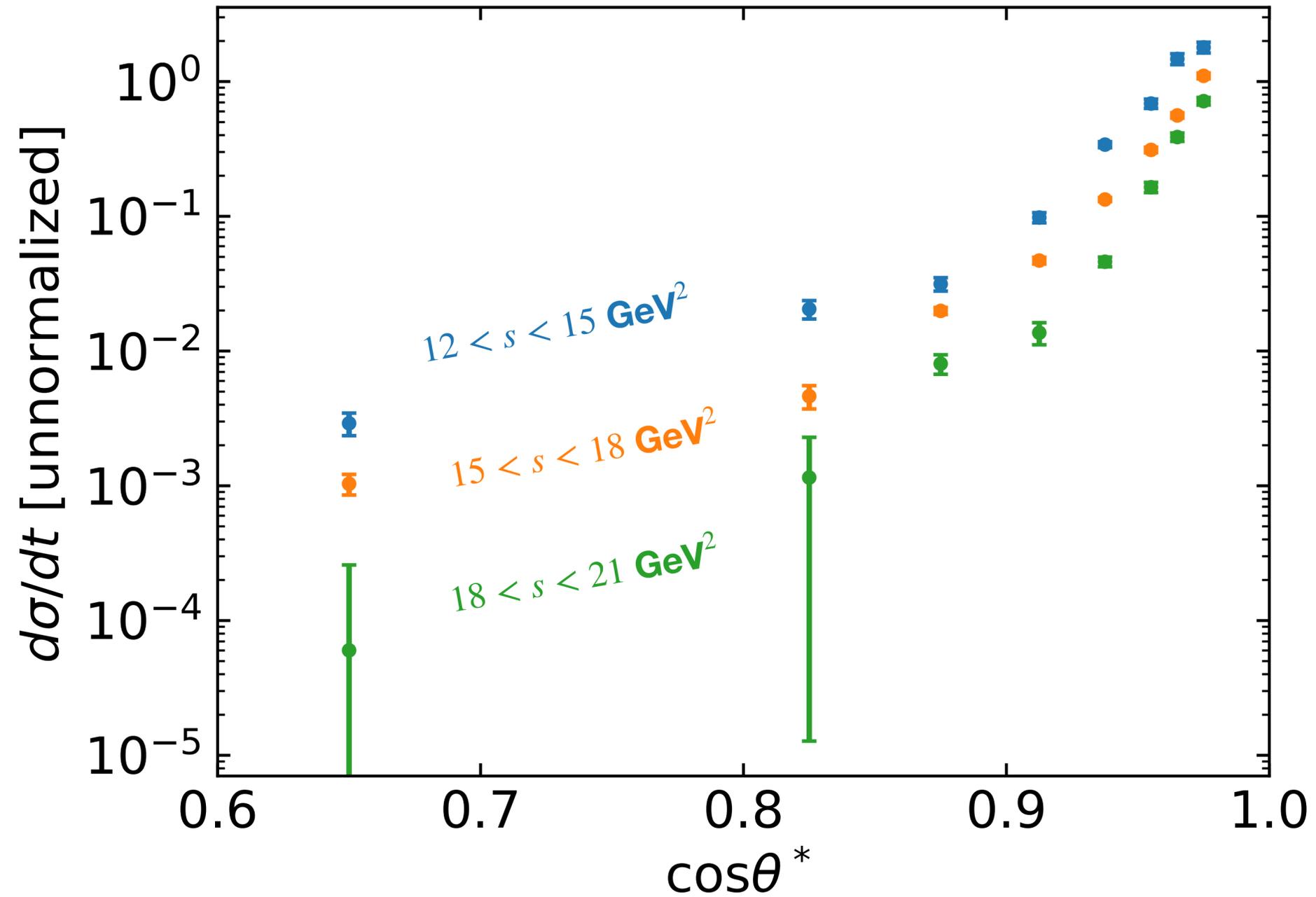
Amplitude of fitted mass peak in simulation give normalization factor for dividing simulation



Cross Section Yields binned in $|t|$



Cross Section Yields binned in $\cos\theta^*$



Comparison to theory model

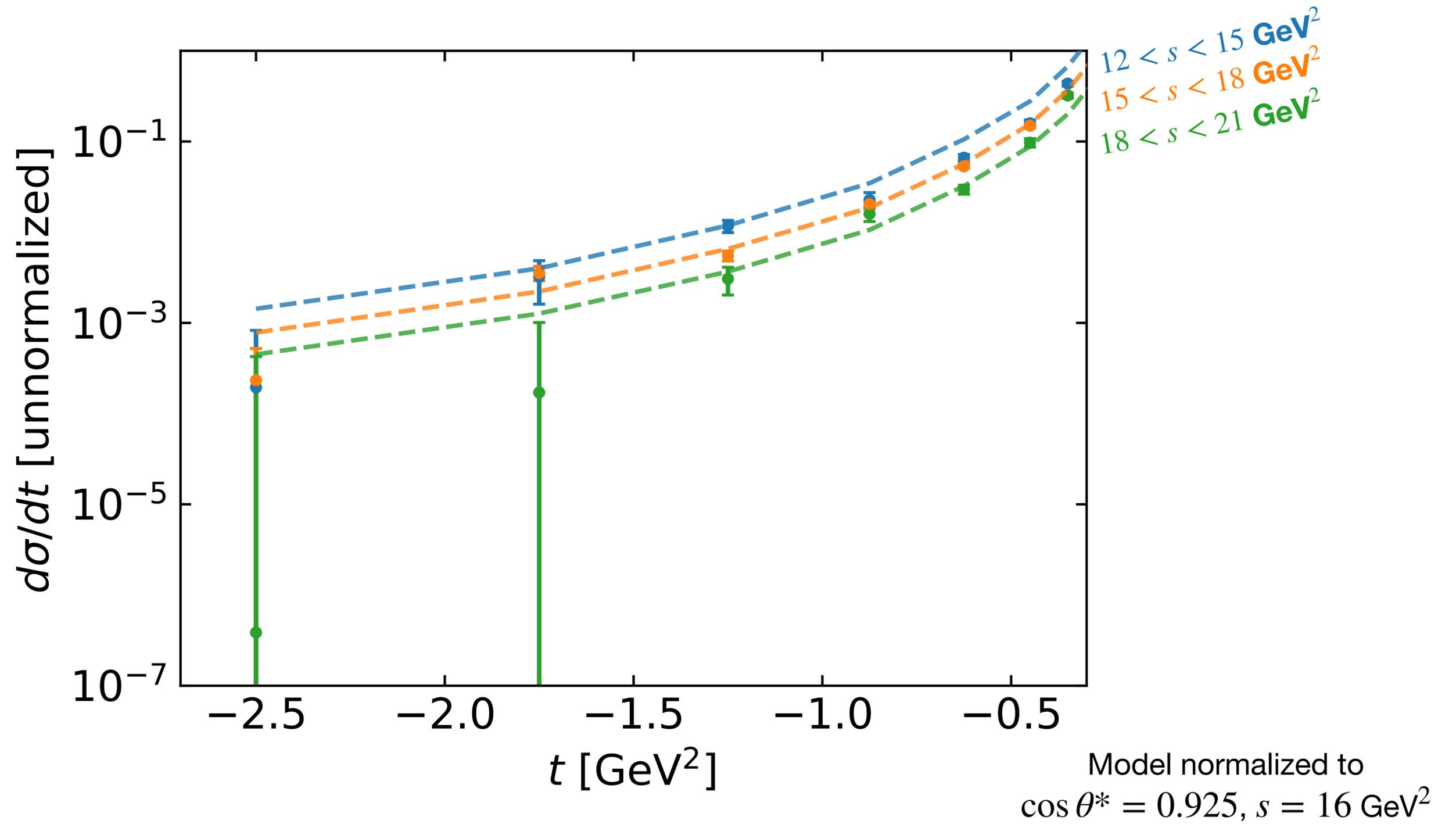
- Constituent scaling model predicts cross section scaling at large momentum transfer $|t|$ and $|u|$:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(\gamma n \rightarrow \rho^- p) = f(\theta^*) s^{-n}, \quad n = 7$$

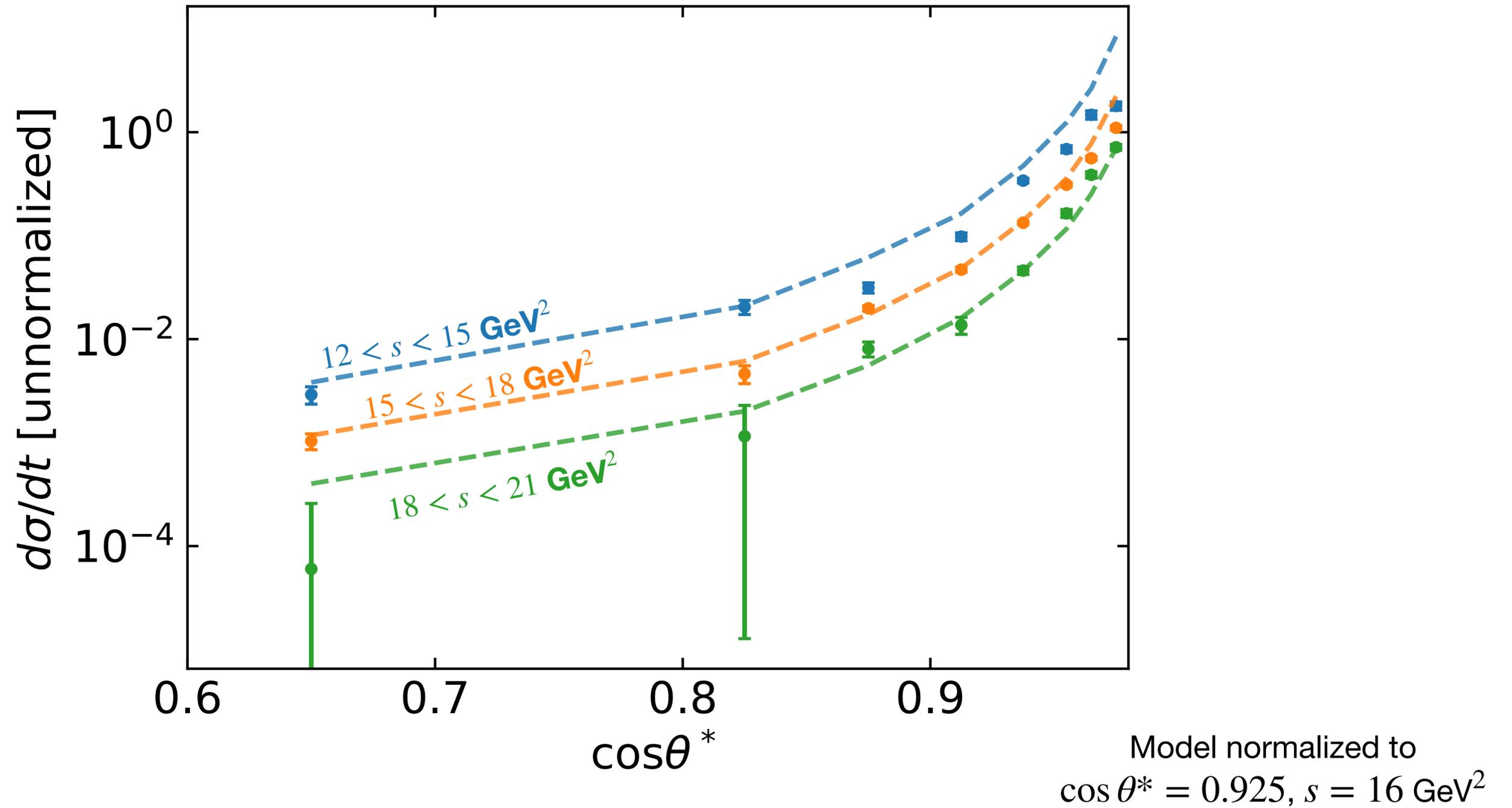
- Different cross section models tested by taking flat simulation and reweighting events
 - This accounts for bin-centering and bin-migration
- Data compared to a model with functional form:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(\gamma n \rightarrow \rho^- p) \propto (1 - \cos \theta^*)^{-3} s^{-7}$$

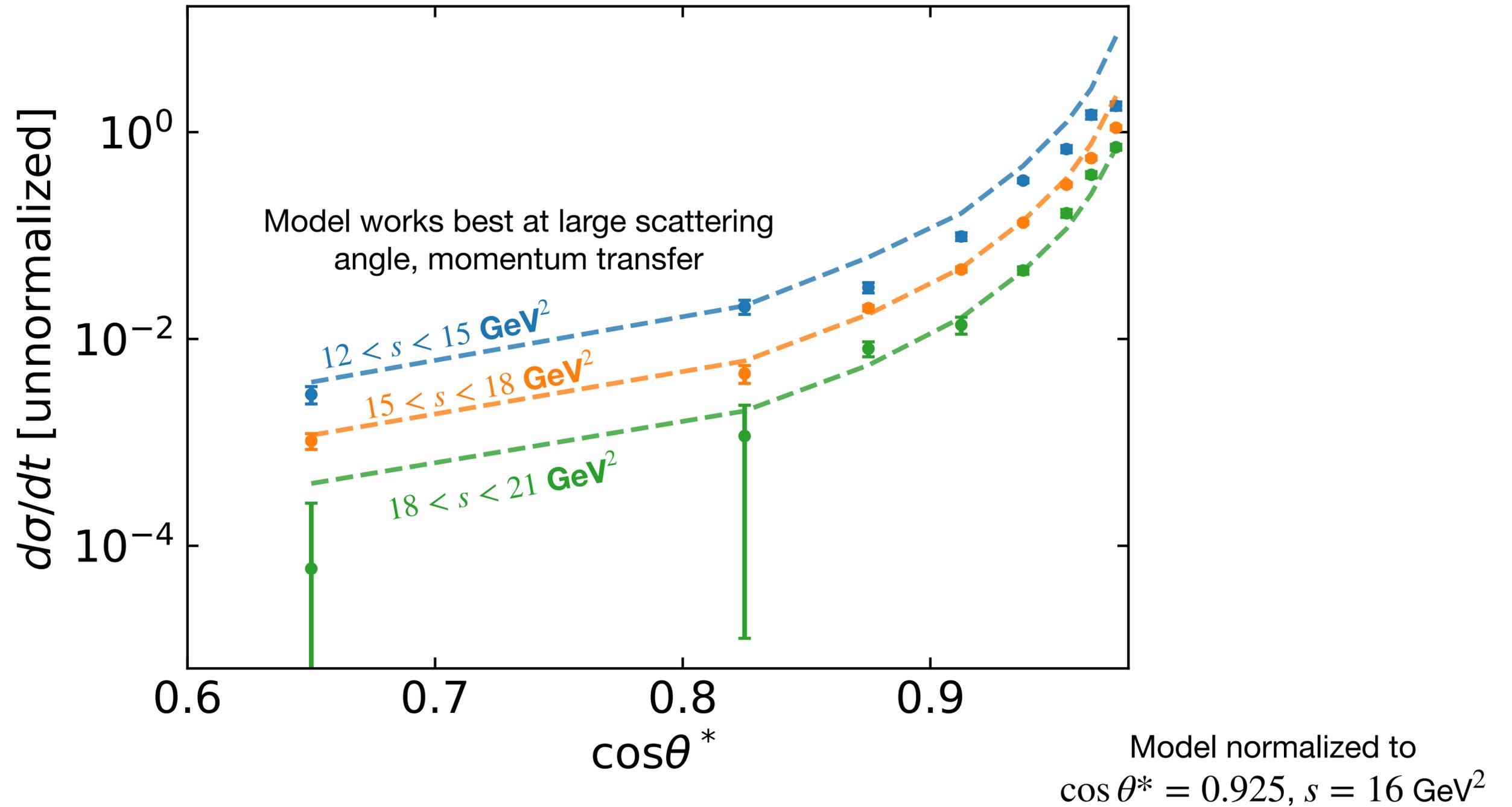
Cross Section Yields binned in $|t|$



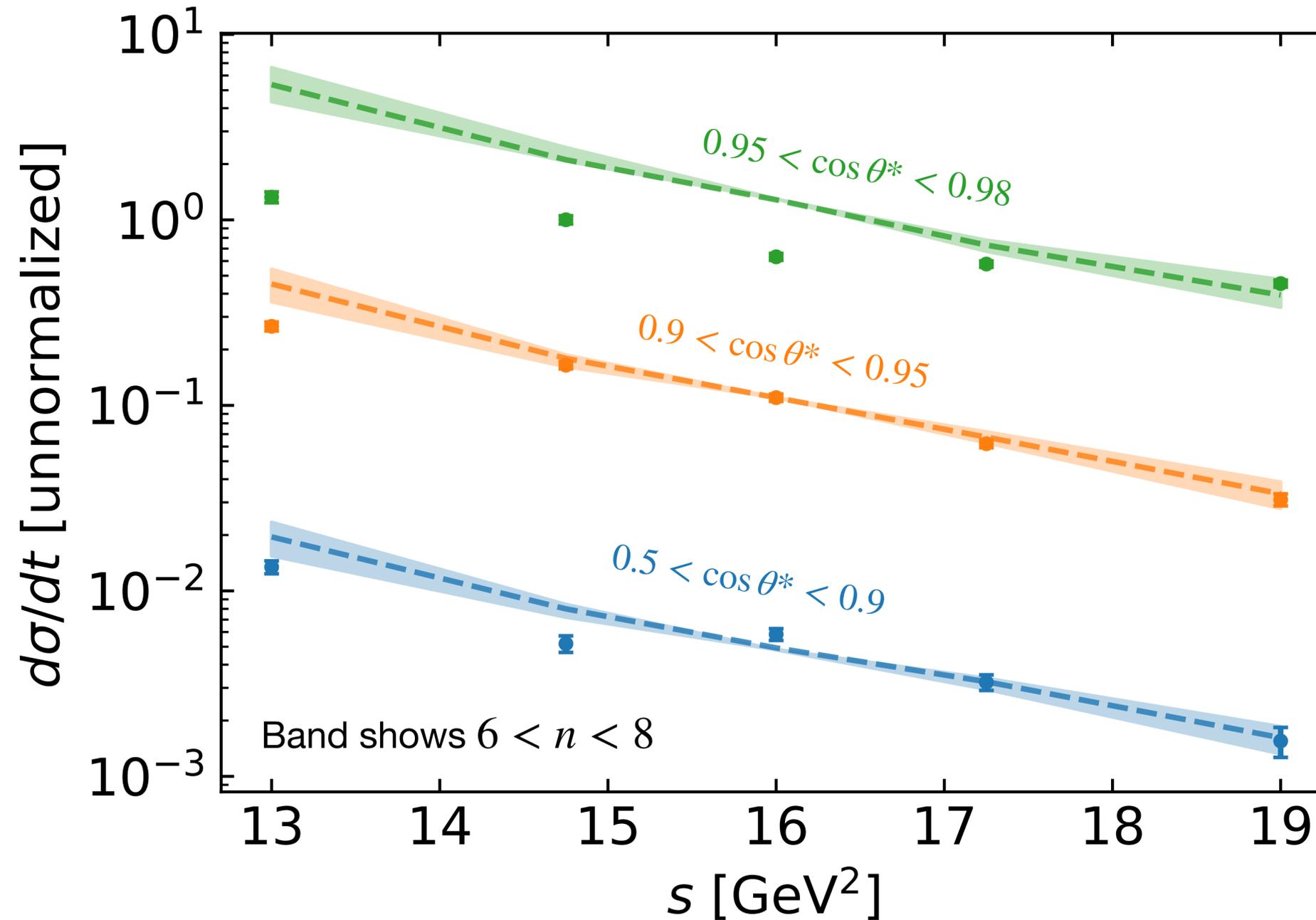
Cross Section Yields binned in $\cos \theta^*$



Cross Section Yields binned in $\cos \theta^*$

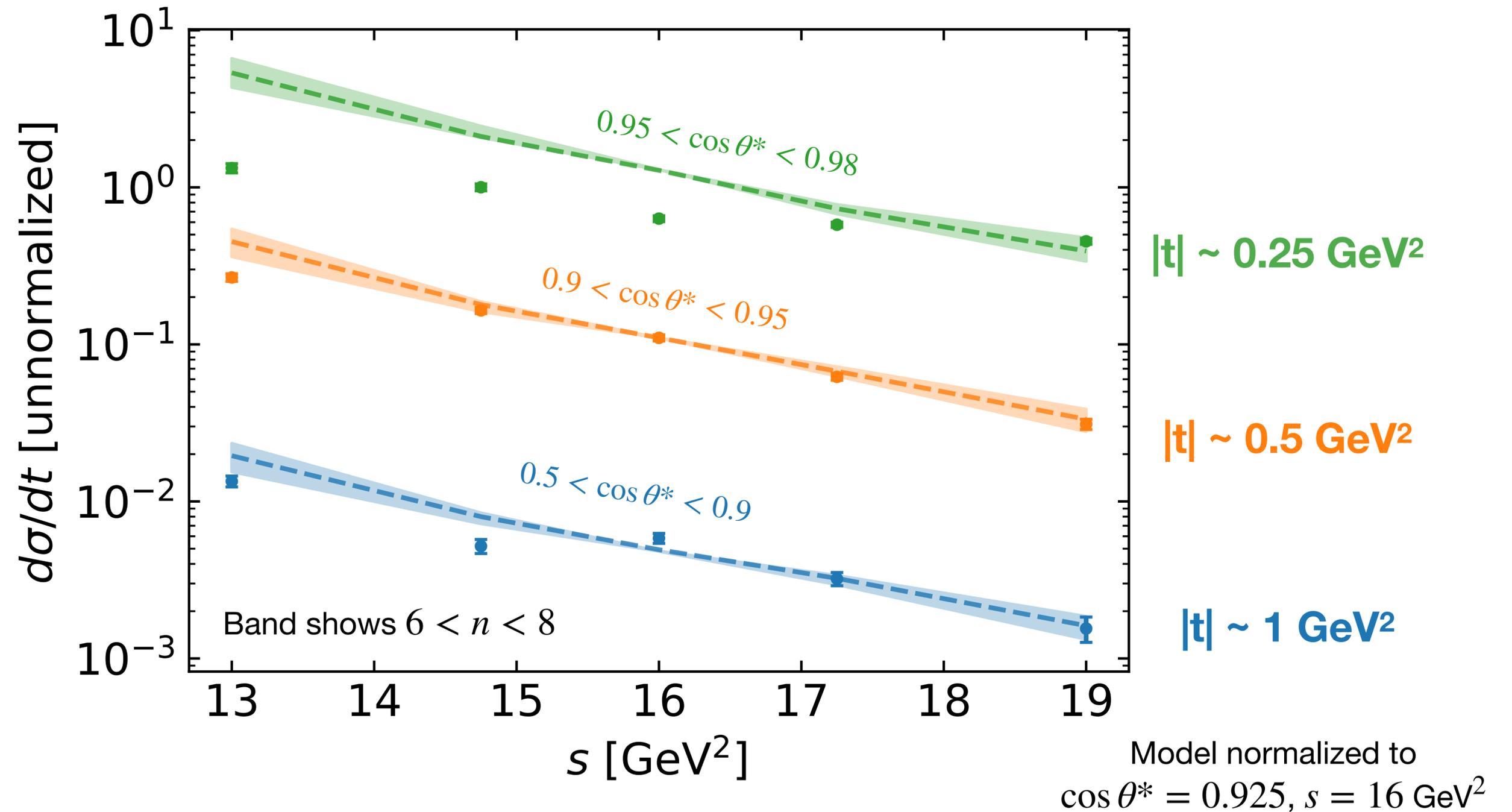


Examining constituent scaling as a function of s



Model normalized to
 $\cos \theta^* = 0.925, s = 16 \text{ GeV}^2$

Examining constituent scaling as a function of s



Conclusions

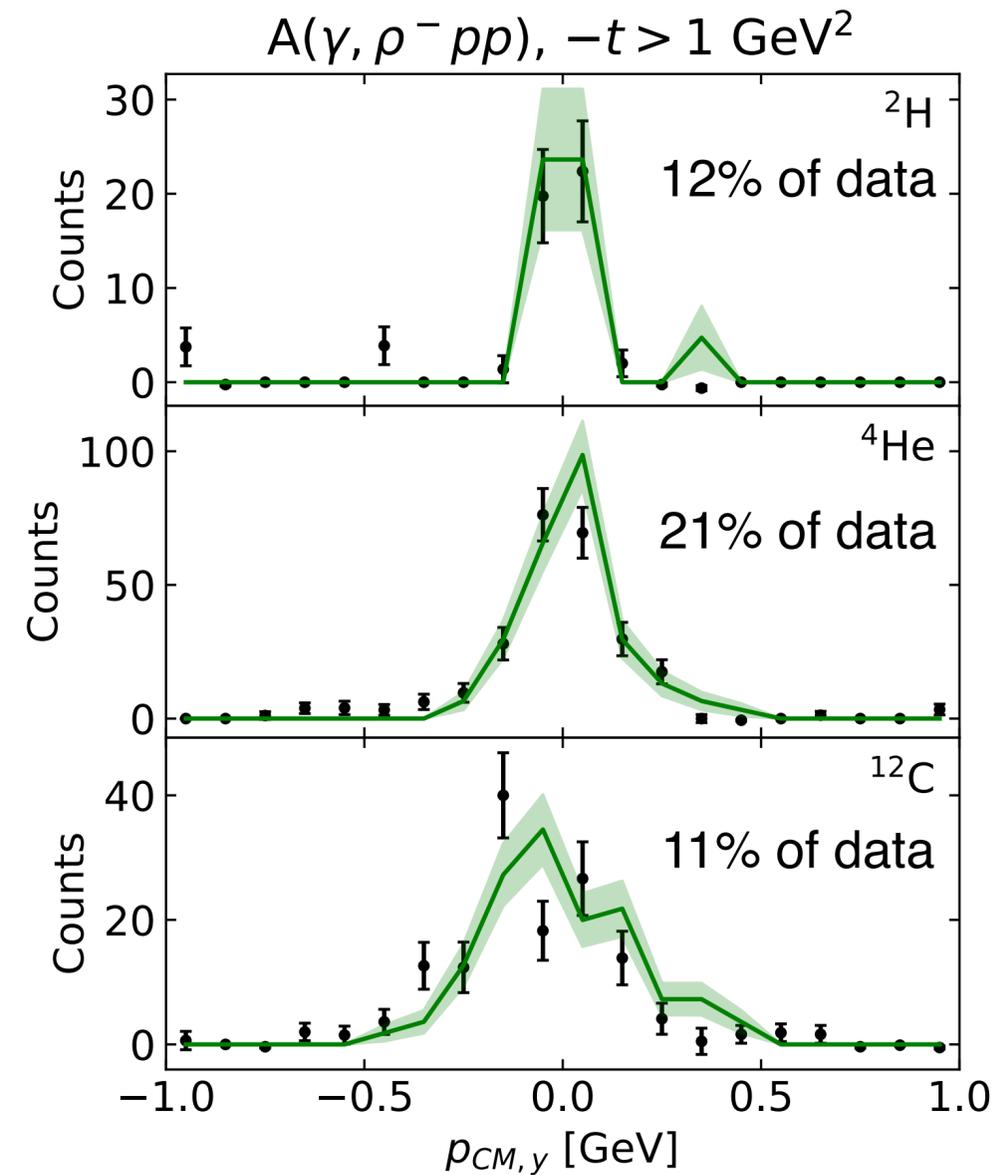
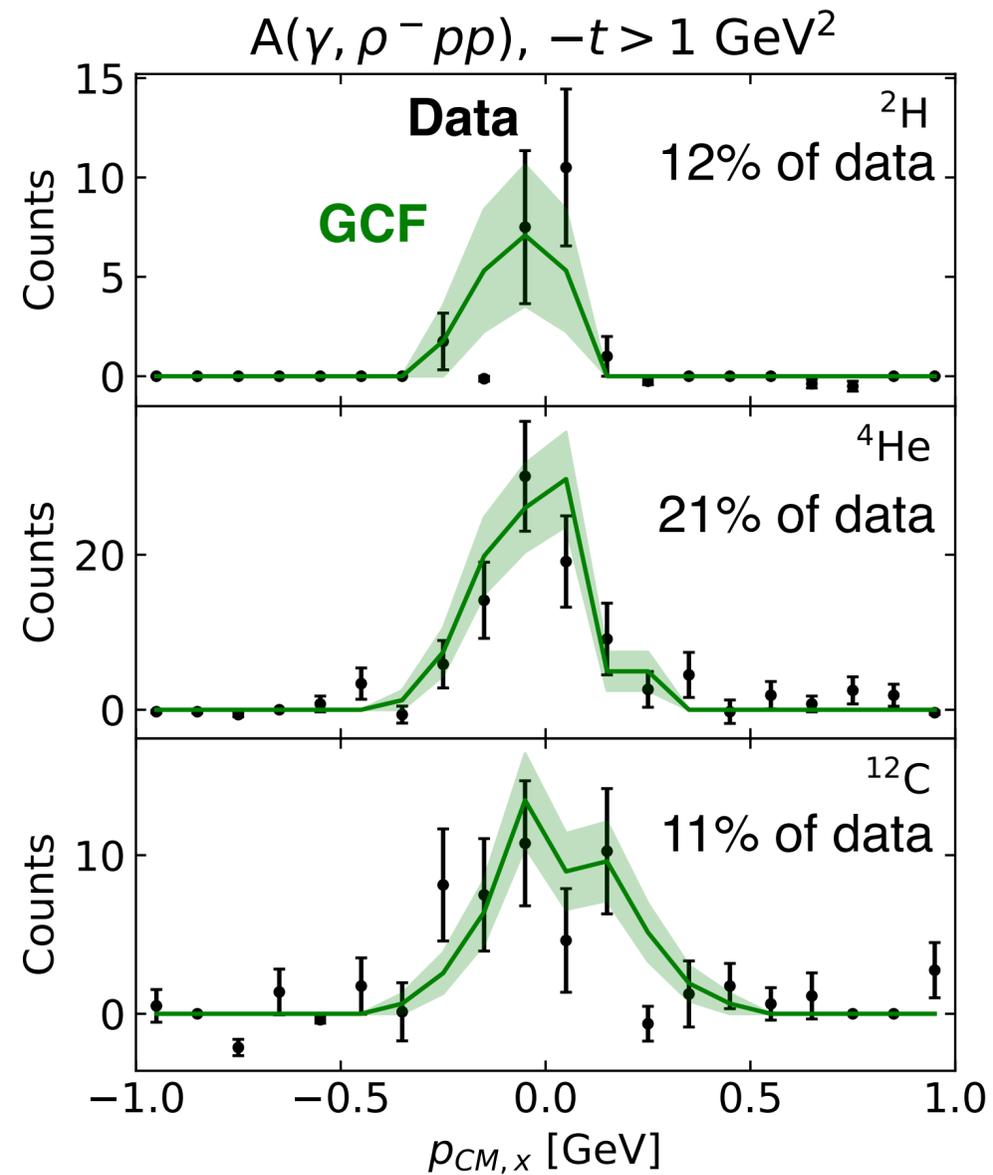
- Preliminary online analysis shows good indication of SRC signal in photonuclear data
- Deuterium data allows measurement of charged ρ^- meson photoproduction cross section
- Analysis of data will entail detailed comparison between measured SRC data and GCF predictions to test factorization model in photoproduction measurements

Backup

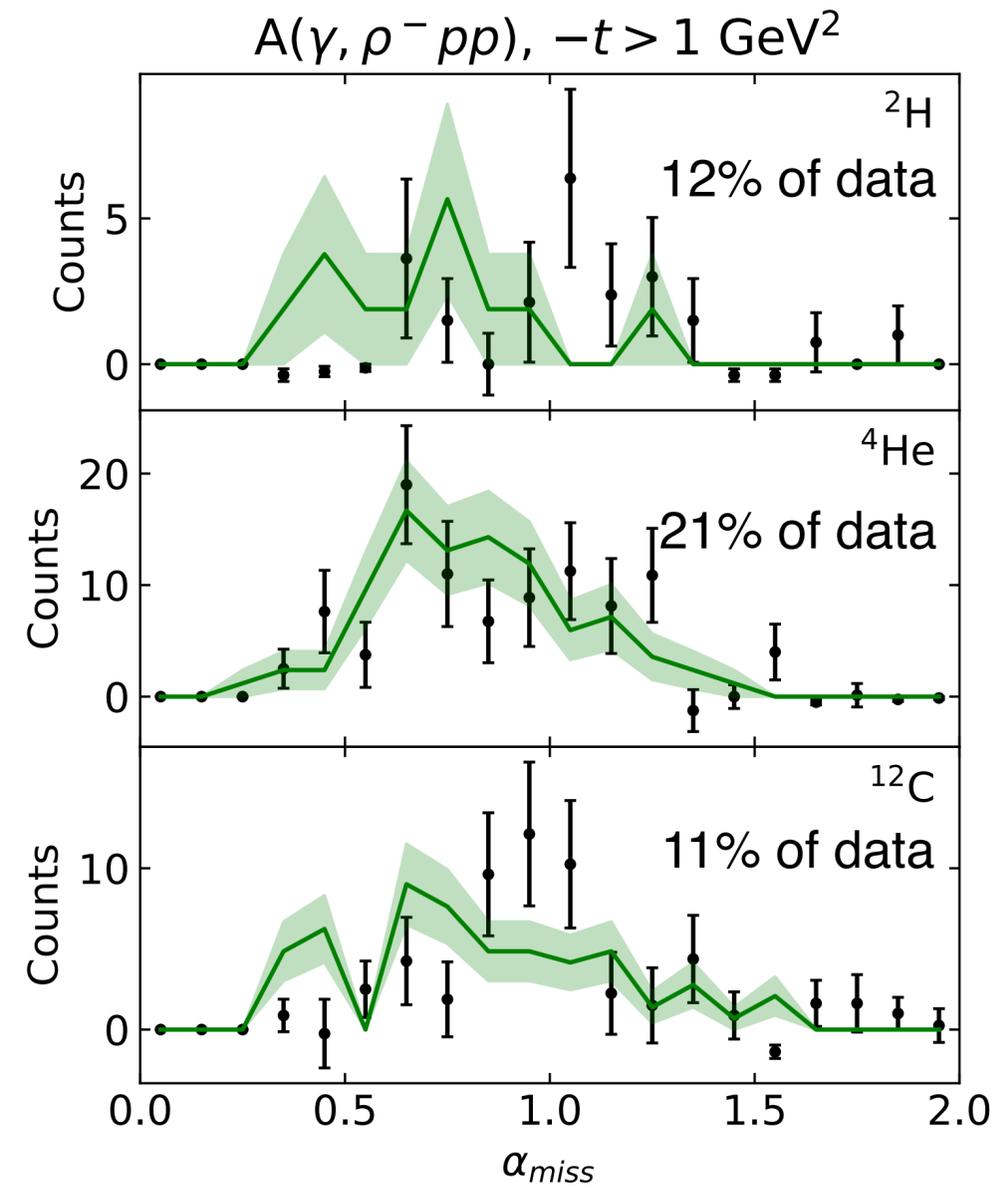
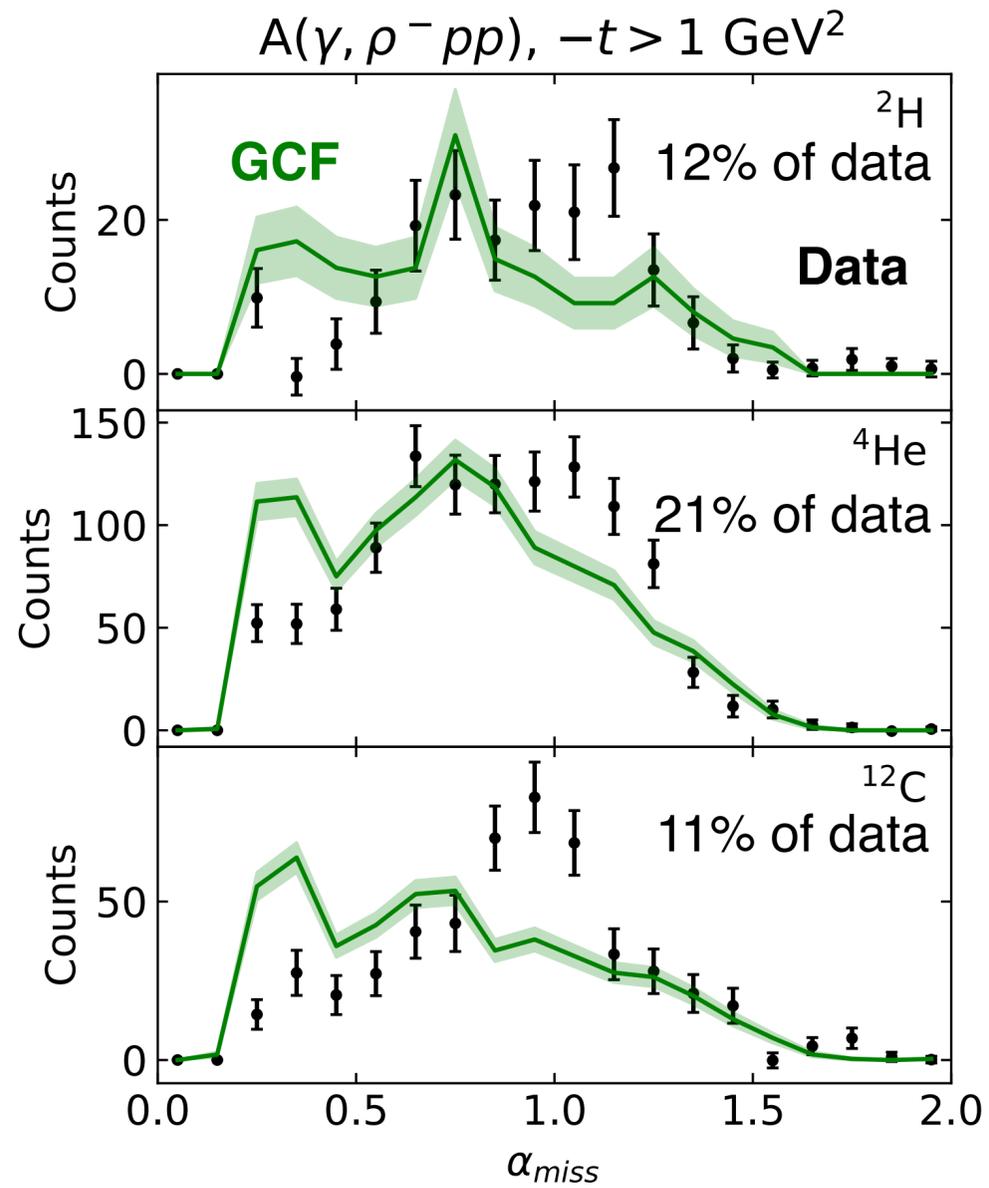
List of SRC Cuts

- KinFit CL > 0.0001
- PID cuts on dE/dx , β
- Vertex cuts
- Calorimeter fiducial cuts
- Calorimeter timing
- $E_{\pi^-} + E_{\pi^0} + E_{lead} > 7$ GeV
- ω meson background cut
- Cut in $\alpha_{CM} - \cos \gamma_{proxy}$
- $0.65 < m_{\pi^0\pi^-} < 0.9$ GeV
- $E_{beam} > 6$ GeV
- $|E_{beam} + 2m_N - E_{\pi^0} - E_{\pi^-} - E_{lead} - E_{rec}| < 1$ GeV
- $k_{miss} > 0.4$ GeV
- $p_{rec} > 0.3$ GeV
- $|t|, |u| > 1$ GeV²

Center-of-mass width matches electron-scattering



Missing light-cone fraction α_{miss}



Recoil light-cone fraction α_{rec}

