

t Reconstruction Using Roman Pot at 2nd Focus

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t Resolution

Focusing $0.03 < t < 1.6 \text{ GeV}^2$

DVCS 18 GeV × 275 GeV Sample

- Data sample was taken from
 - 1 M exclusive coherent events
 - S3/eictest/EPIC/EVGEN/EXCLUSIVE/DVCS/18x275/DVCS.3.18x275.hepmc
 - **No radiative component included**
- Passed through Afterburner to apply **beam effects (angular divergence & momentum spread) and crossing angle**
- **Applied only crossing angle rotation for now, which means only beam effect included**
- Regarding reconstruction of scattered proton
 - Applied 10σ cut based on IR-8 ep 18 GeV × 275 GeV setting (92.5 %)

$$\sigma_{x,y} = \sqrt{\epsilon_{x,y}\beta(z)_{x,y} + \left(D_{x,y}\frac{\Delta p}{p}\right)^2}$$

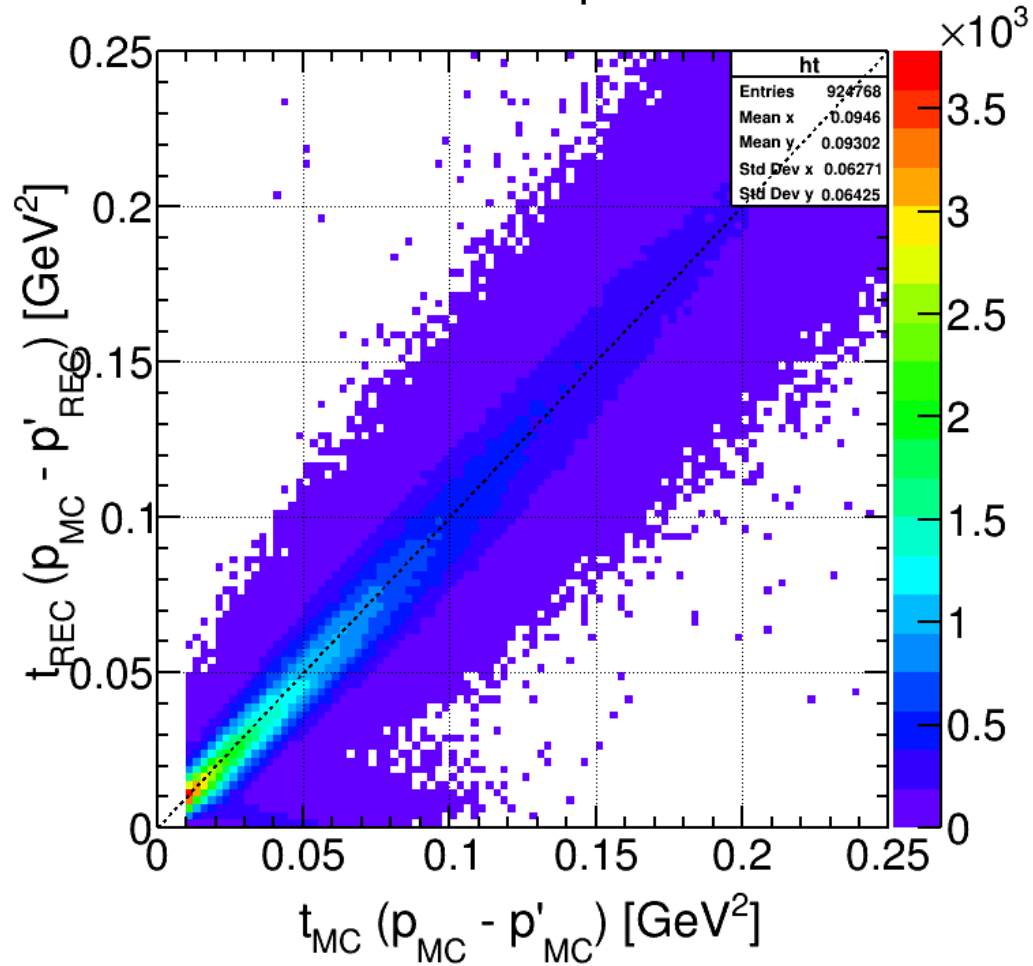
1σ calculation	$1\sigma_x$	$1\sigma_y$
ep β @ IR-8 RPSF (new)	0.146677	0.140271

where ϵ : Emittance at z=0, β : Beta function at z=RPSF, D : Momentum dispersion at z=RPSF, $\frac{\Delta p}{p}$: Momentum spread at z=0

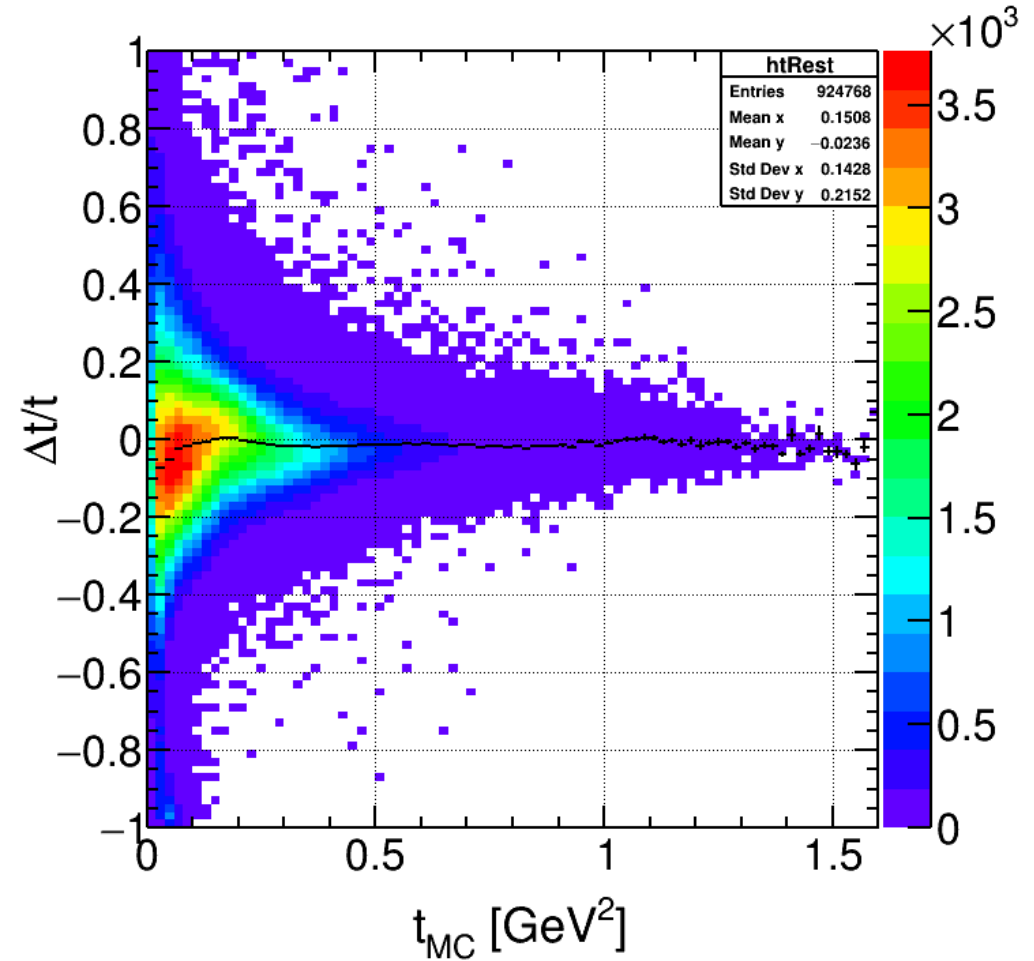
- Used inverse transfer matrices from single particle gun simulation to reconstruct scattered proton momentum and t was calculated from $t = (p' - p)^2$

t Calculation Using Proton (p, p')

t Direct Comparison

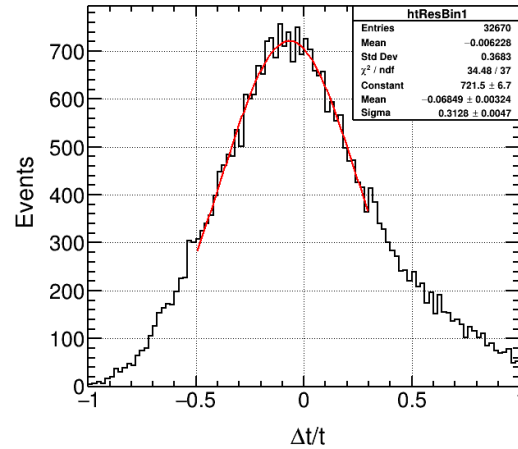


t Resolution vs t

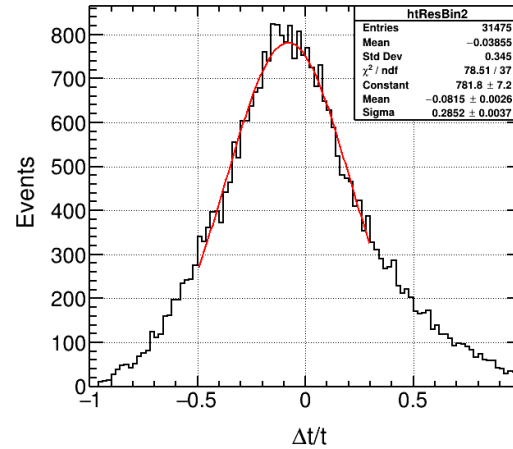


t Resolution Bin Using Proton (p, p')

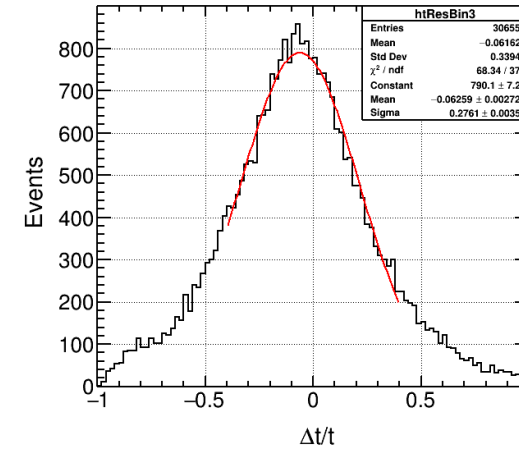
$0.01 \leq t_{MC} < 0.015$



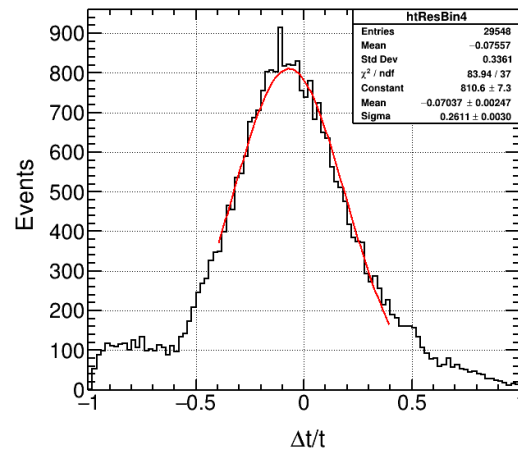
$0.015 \leq t_{MC} < 0.02$



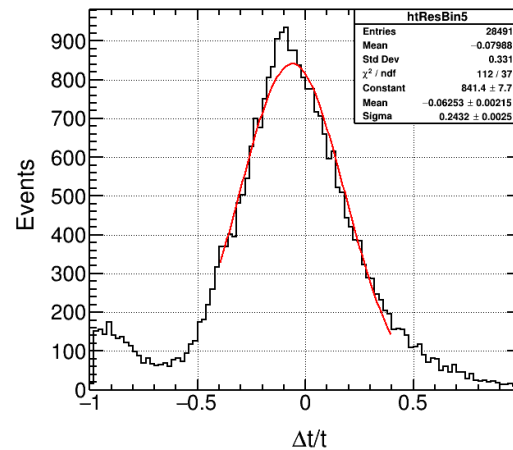
$0.02 \leq t_{MC} < 0.025$



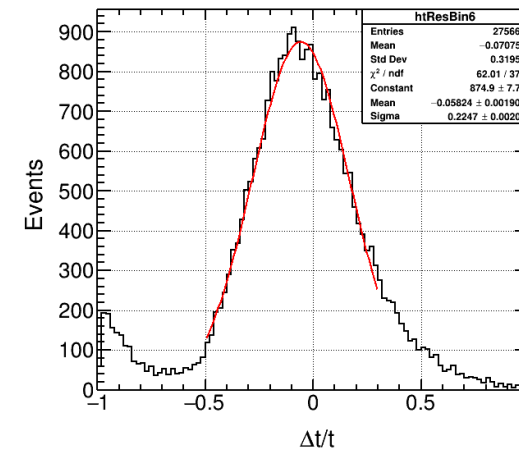
$0.025 \leq t_{MC} < 0.03$



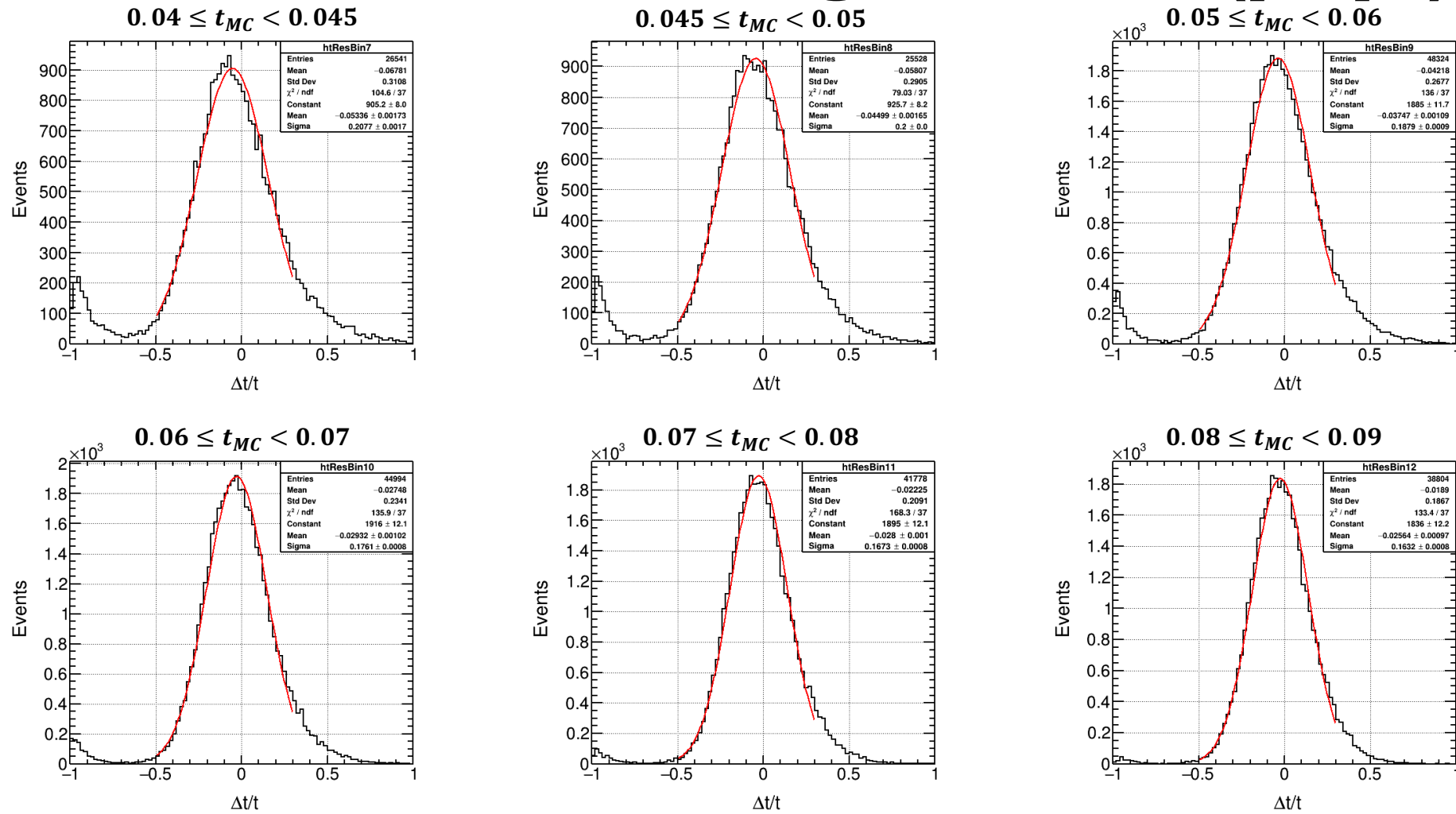
$0.03 \leq t_{MC} < 0.035$



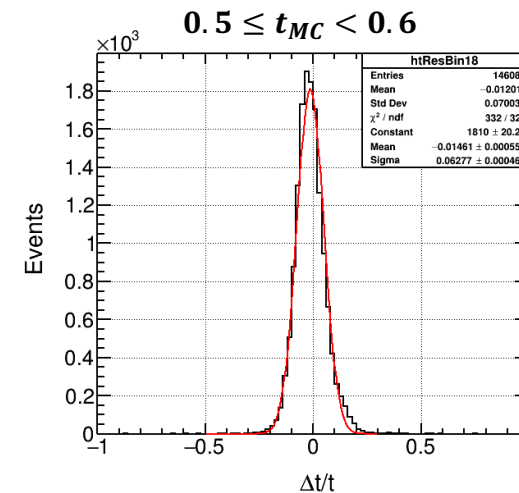
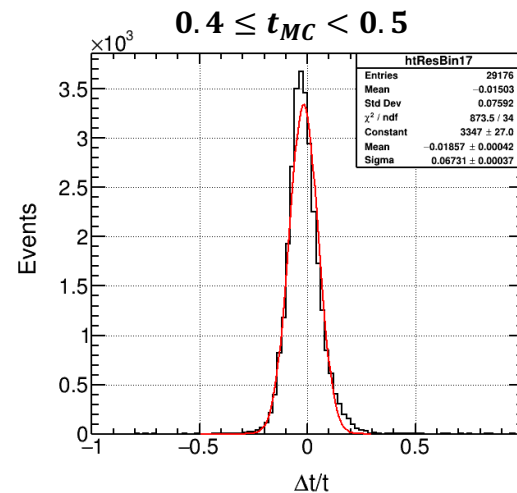
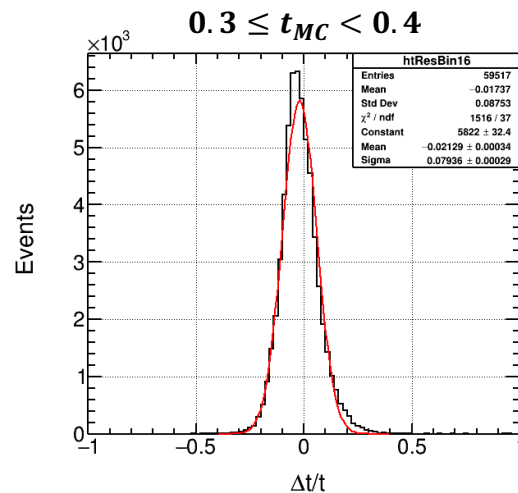
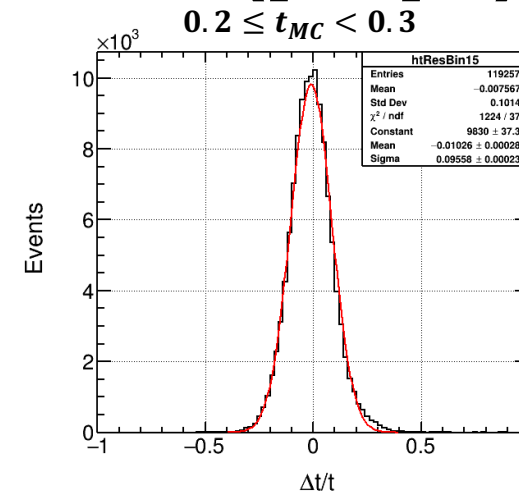
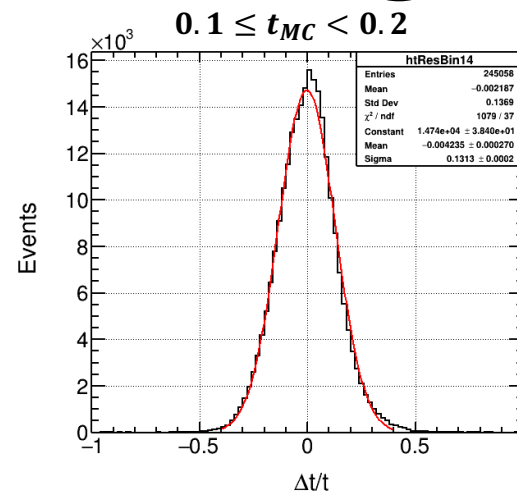
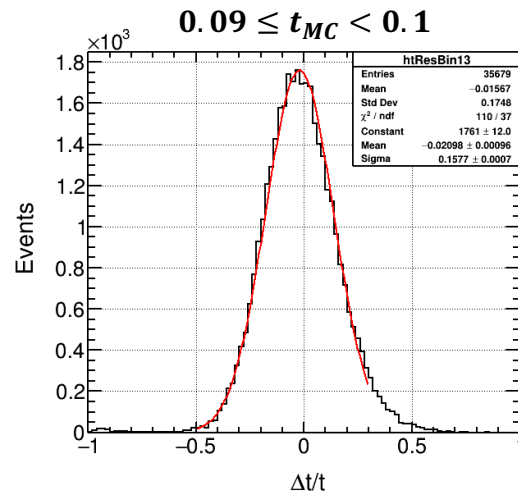
$0.035 \leq t_{MC} < 0.04$



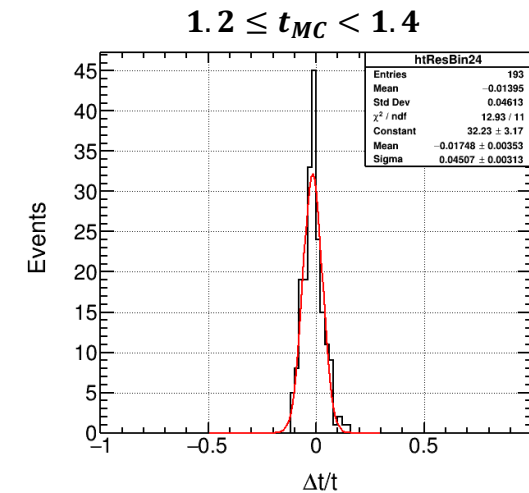
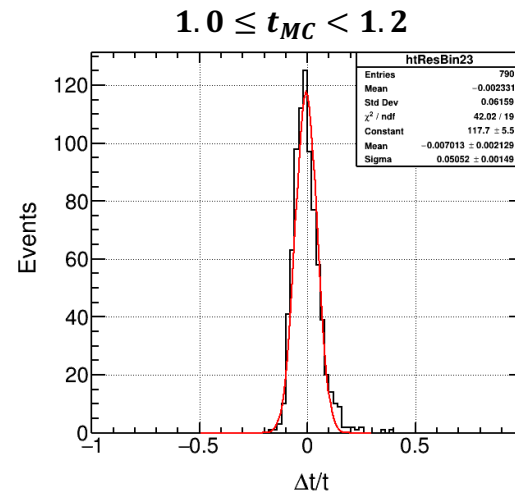
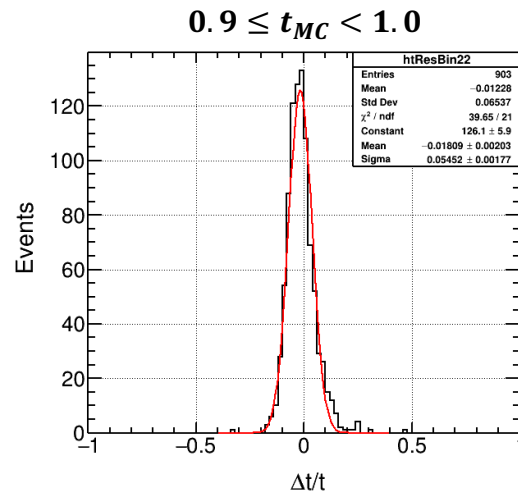
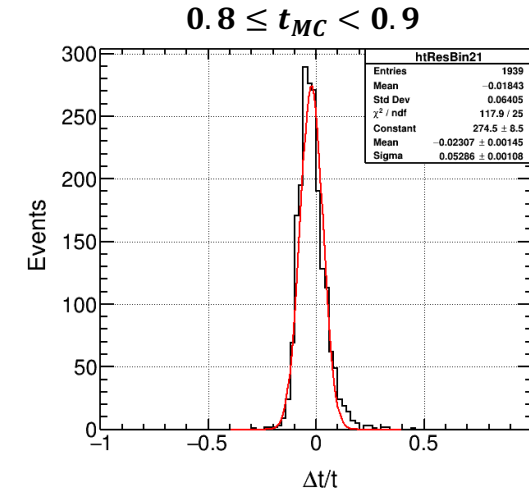
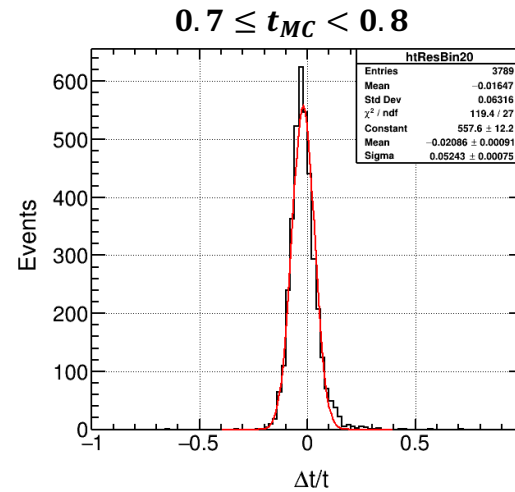
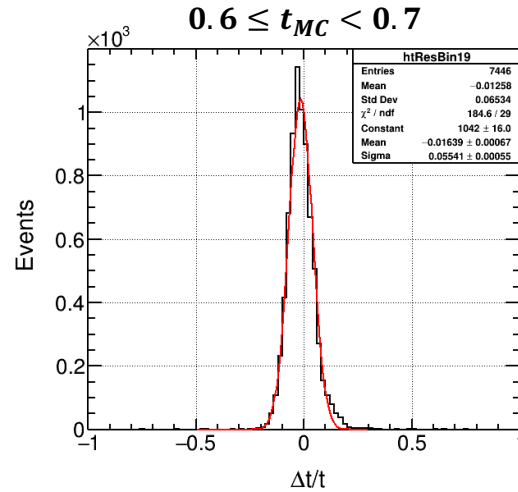
t Resolution Bin Using Proton (p, p')



t Resolution Bin Using Proton (p, p')

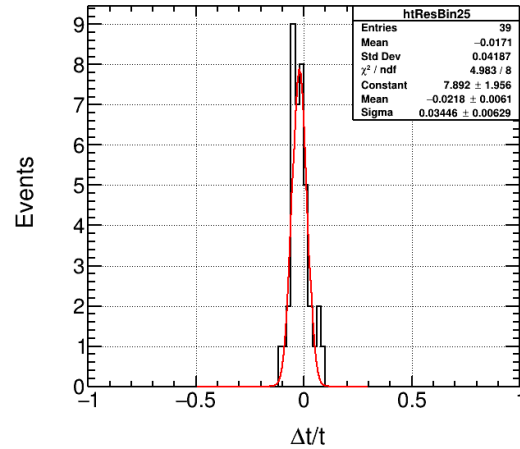


t Resolution Bin Using Proton (p, p')

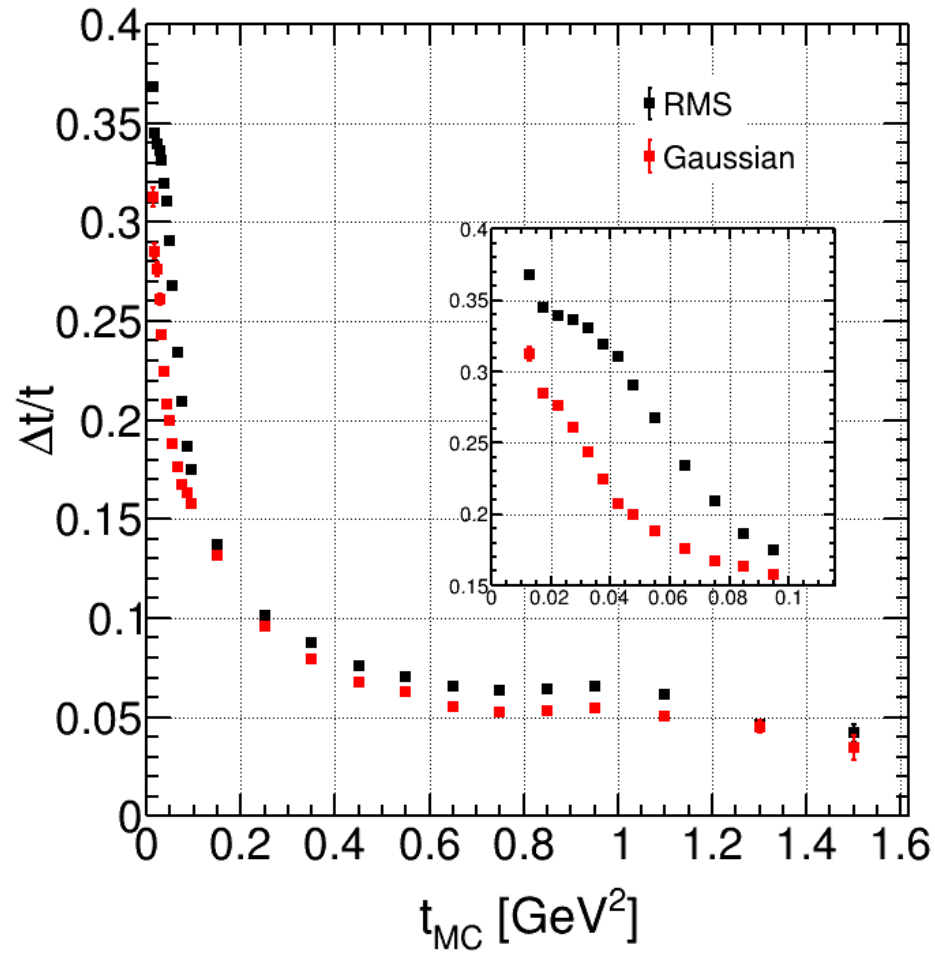


t Resolution Bin Using Proton (p, p')

$$1.4 \leq t_{MC} < 1.6$$



t Resolution Using Proton (p, p')



Assume $p_{T \min} \sim 0.18$ GeV, then
 $t \sim 0.03$

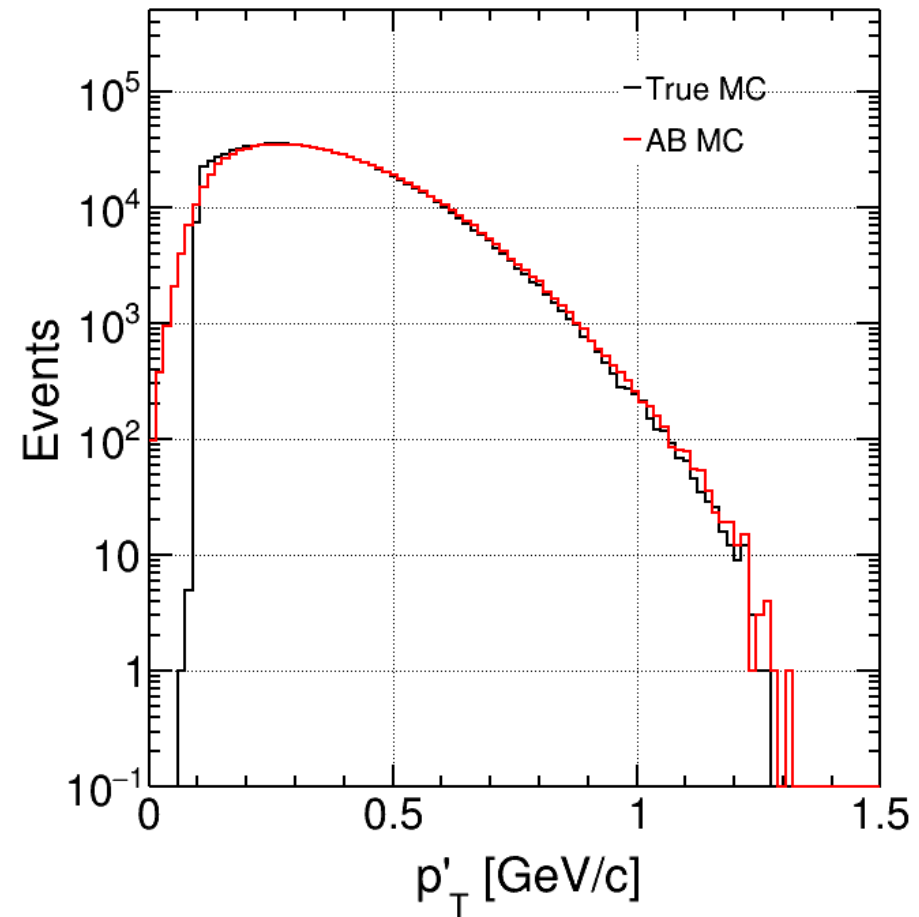
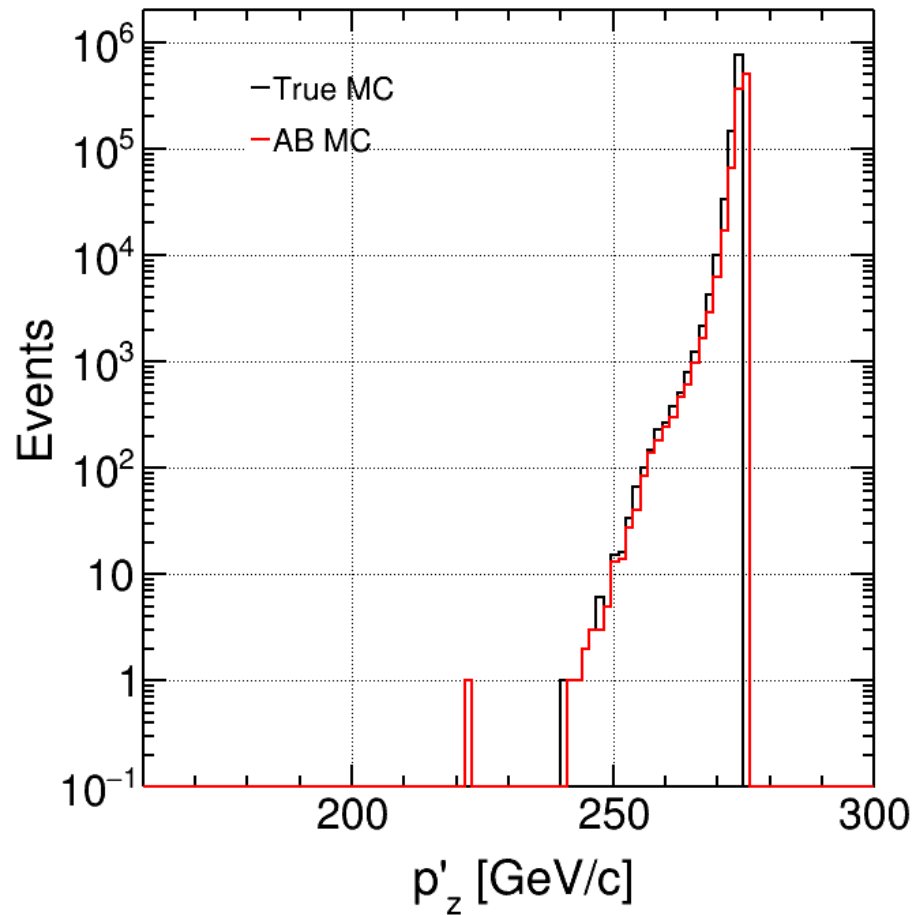
t range focus
 $0.03 < t < 1.6$ GeV^2

Comparison between True MC and Afterburn MC

***True MC**: particle information from event generator

***Afterburn (AB) MC**: particles being **boosted** and **rotated** in afterburner, but
un-rotated by crossing angle afterwards + still beam effects included

P_T and P_z Distribution



AB MC (red) driven by beam effects only from True MC (black)

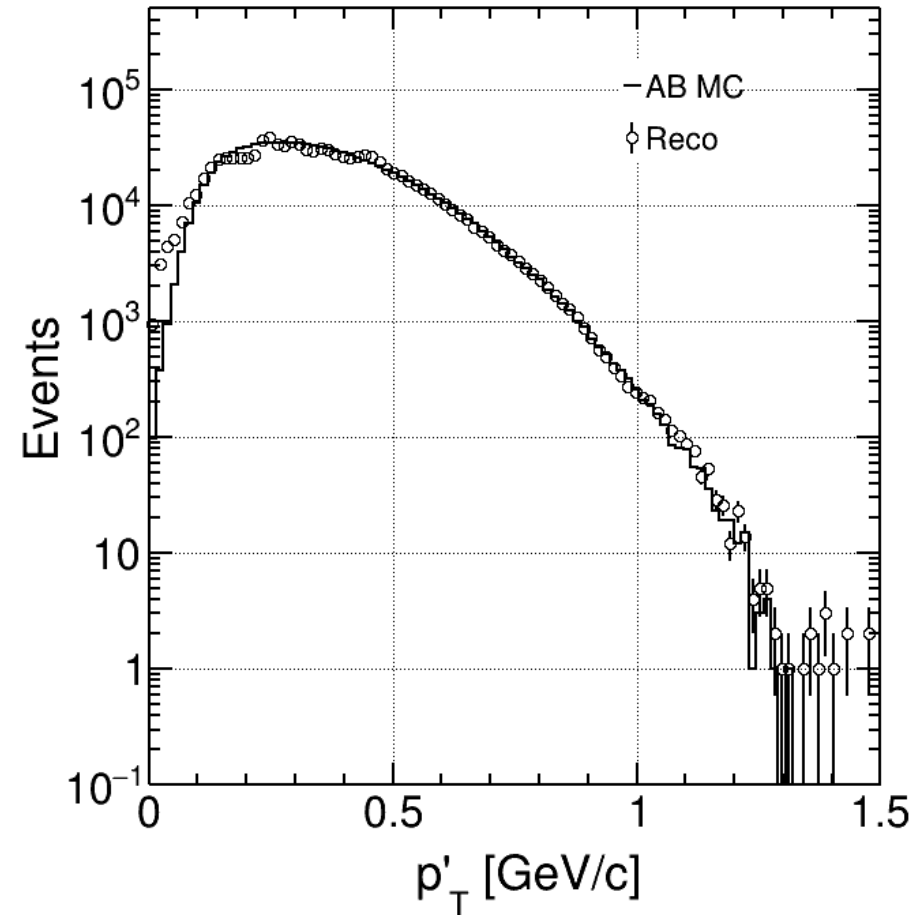
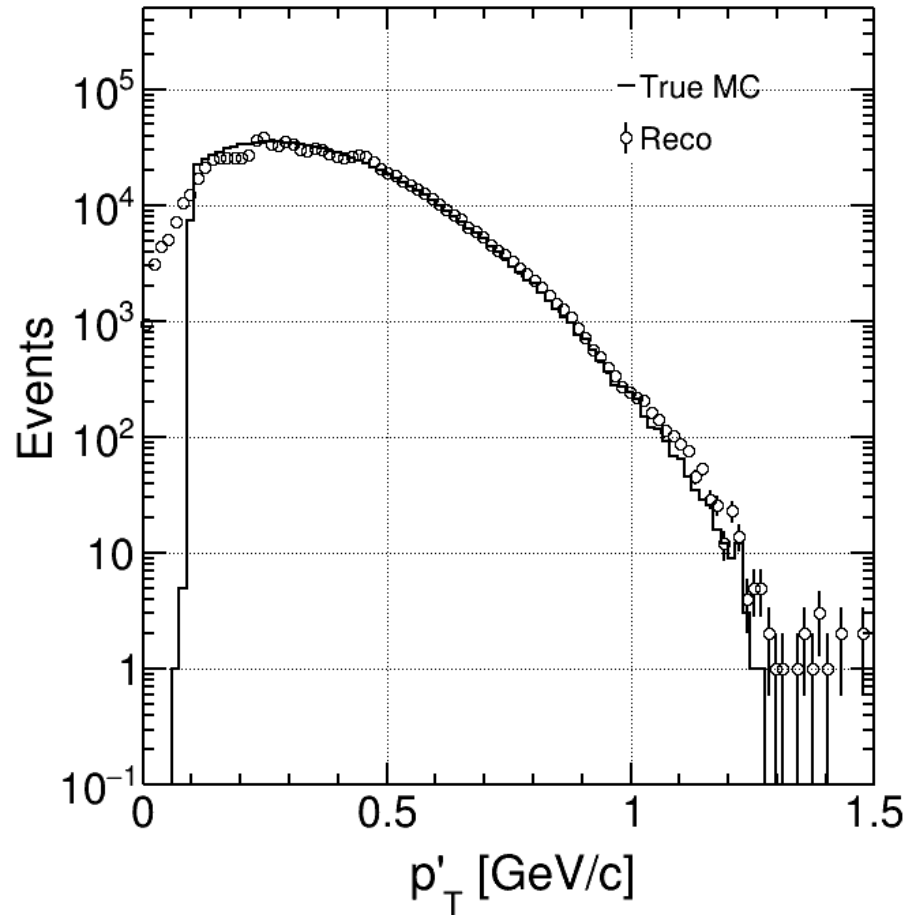
Comparison between True MC/Afterburn MC and Reconstructed

***True MC**: particle information from event generator

***Afterburn (AB) MC**: particles being **boosted** and **rotated in afterburner**, but
un-rotated by crossing angle afterwards + still beam effects included

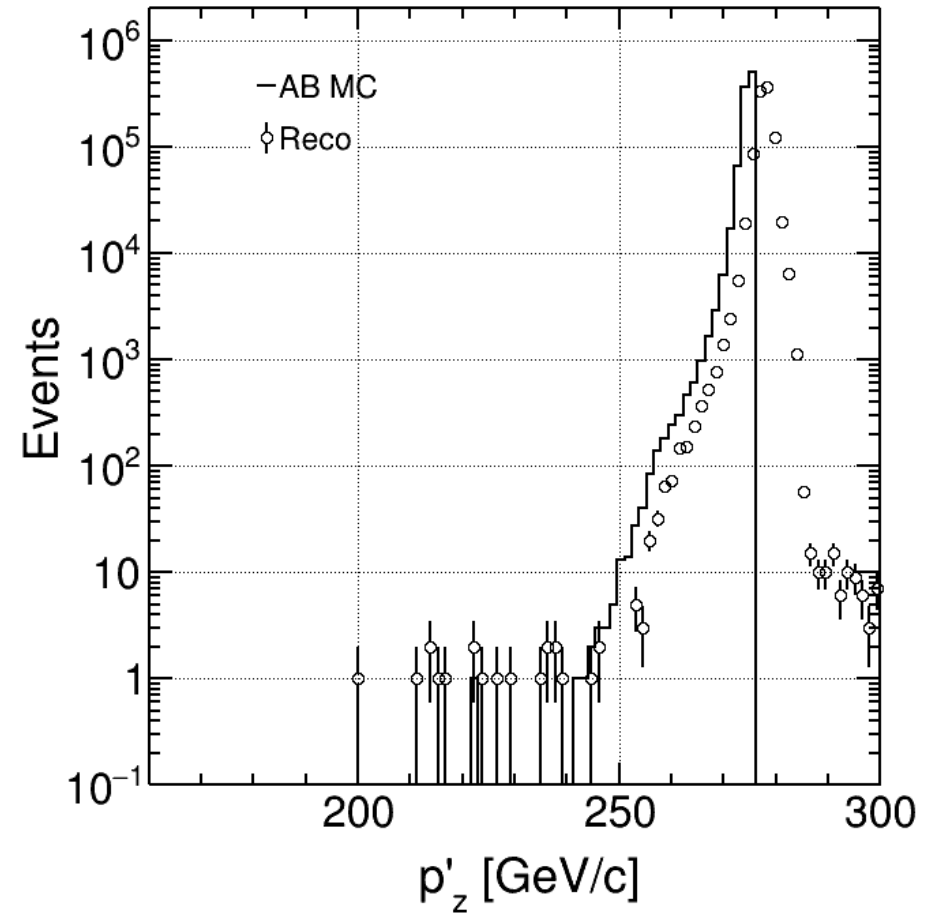
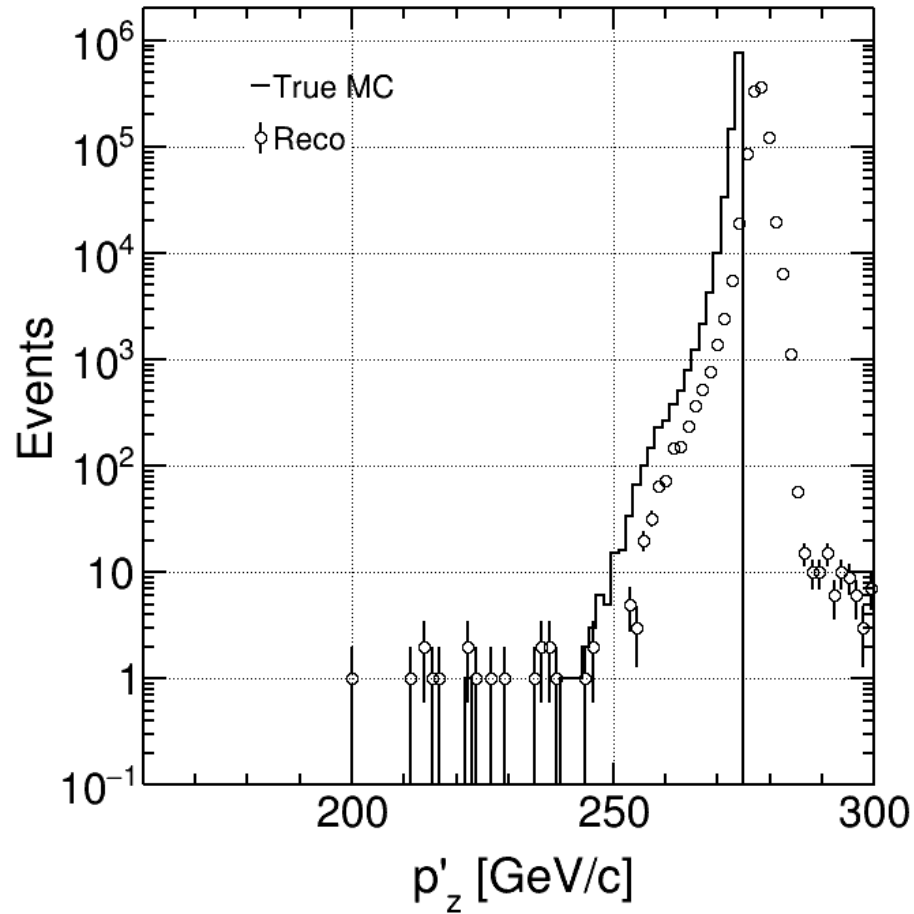
***Reconstructed (Reco)**: particles being reconstructed by transport matrices

P_T Distribution



AB MC (solid right) smeared from True MC (solid left) at low p_T , in particular

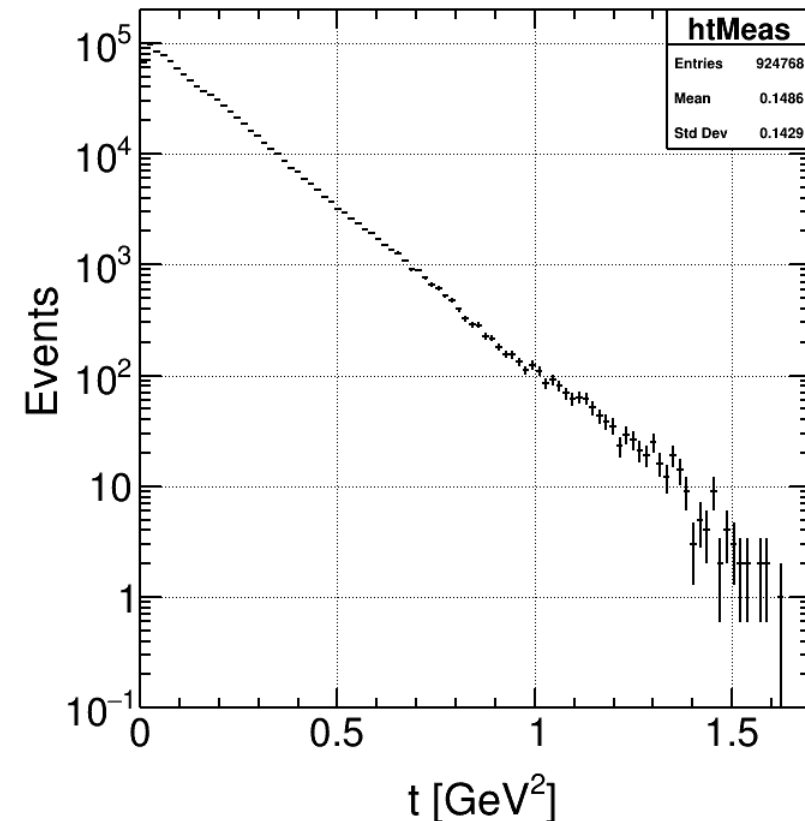
P_z Distribution



AB MC (solid right) smeared from True MC (solid left)

Next Steps

- Investigate an offset in P_z distribution
 - By switching off vertex smearing in z in afterburner
 - Transport matrices were calculated under assumption of (0, 0, 0) at IP-8
- Check t distribution in
 - Nominal, afterburned, and post-burned

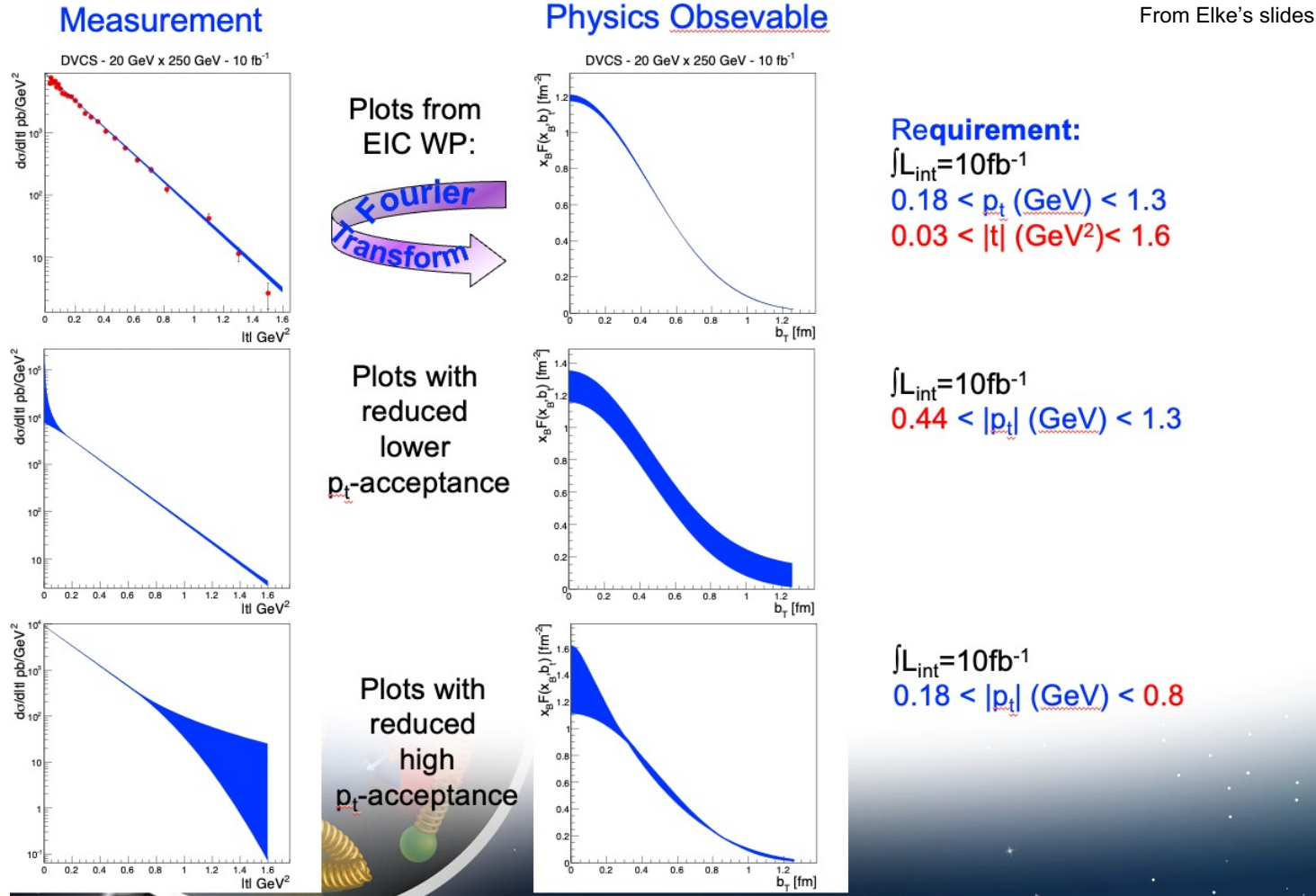


Backup Slides

Spatial Imaging of Nucleon – Approach

Impact of reduced scattered proton acceptance

From Elke's slides



IR-8 2nd focus greatly improves forward acceptance

Excellent low- p_T acceptance for protons and light nuclei from exclusive reactions at very small t

Detection of target fragments

Opportunity to probe large b (outside nucleon's primary volume: not related to internal nucleon structure)

t Resolution

