

*eA study group*

# Coherent VM production

*13 February 2024*

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אוניברסיטת בן-גוריון בנגב  
جامعة بن غوريون في النقب  
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev



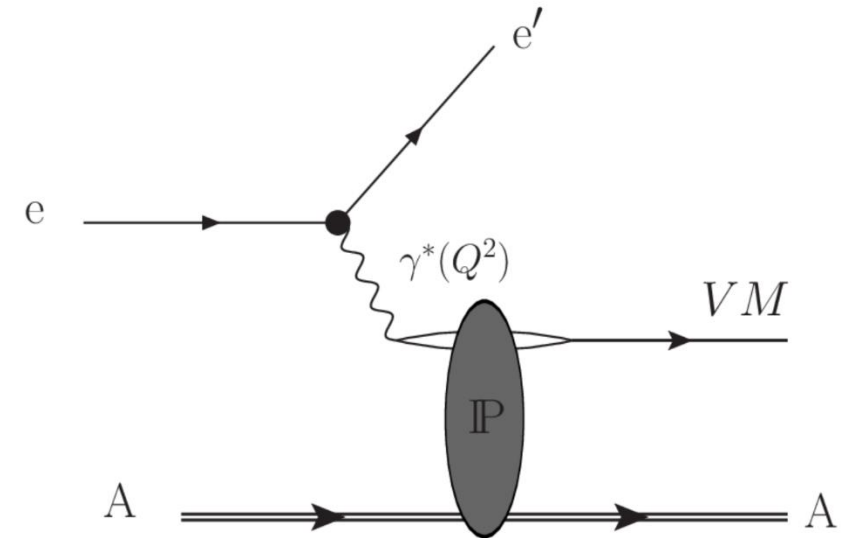
# Introduction

## Goals

- Probing the low- $X$  structure of the nucleus
- Probing spatial parton structure of nuclei

## Methodology

- Measuring coherent vector meson (VM) production
- Differential cross-section ( $d\sigma/dt$ ) as a function of momentum transfer  $\rightarrow$  spatial distributions of gluons



# Coherent and incoherent production

## Event Kinematics

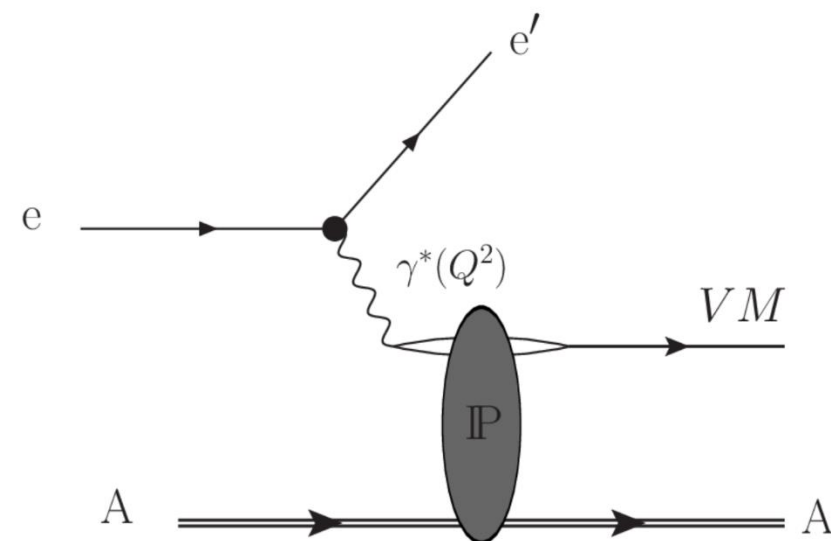
Reconstruction of parameters of interest:

$e$  – incoming electron (**determined by beam parameters**)

$e'$  – outgoing electron (**measured**)

$VM$  – vector meson (**measured**)

- Energy scale  $Q^2 = -(e - e')^2$
- Momentum transfer  $-t = (VM - (e - e'))^2$
- Meson transverse momentum  $VM_{PT} = VM \cdot Pt()$



# Coherent and incoherent production

## Event Kinematics

Reconstruction of parameters of interest:

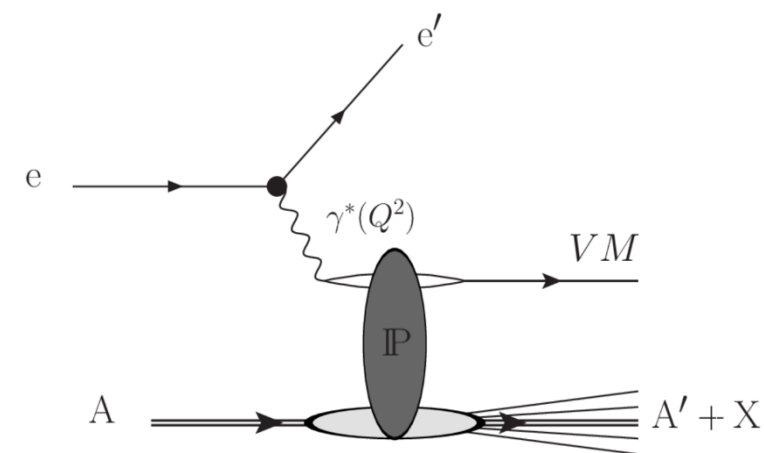
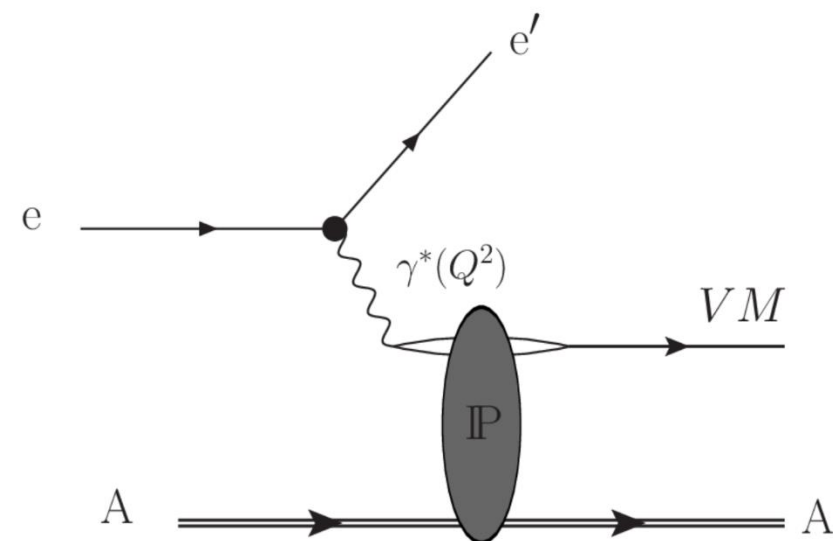
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- Momentum transfer  $-t = (VM - (e - e'))^2$
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The main background is  $e + A \rightarrow e' + A' + VM + X$ , with  $A \neq A'$



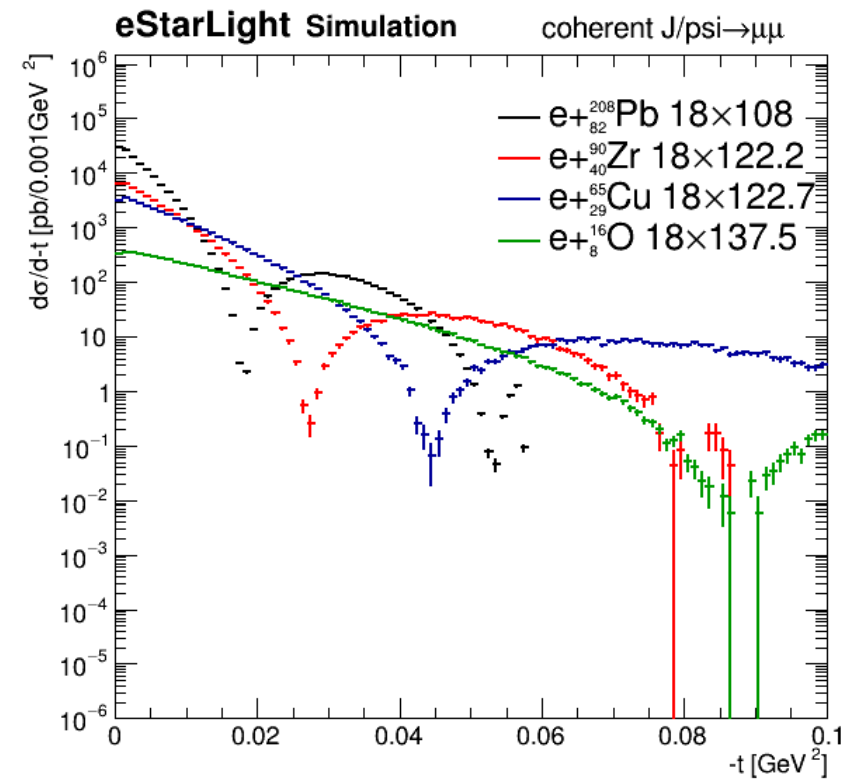
# Coherent and incoherent production

## Signal simulation

- Simulation with eStarlight<sup>1</sup>:  $e + A \rightarrow VM + e' + A'$
- Options (consider only **one**):  
Ions  $^{16}\text{O}$ ,  $^{63}\text{Cu}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Zr}$  and  $^{208}\text{Pb}$   
Vector mesons: rho, omega,  $J/\psi$ , Phi, Upsilon  
Beam energy: **18x275** ( ~18x108 for ePb), 5x41
- Consider two Q2 regions:

Process	Cross section (different Q2)	
	$-4 < \log(Q^2) < 0$	$0 < \log(Q^2) < 2$
$J/\psi \rightarrow ee$	66.119 nb	4.826 nb
$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu\mu$	66.087 nb	4.946 nb

<sup>1</sup> <https://github.com/eic/estarlight>



### Execution time:

Standard ([#23](#)): 150 s/Event

**No-Ions:** 1.5 s/Event

Ions+Vacuum 0.8 s/Event

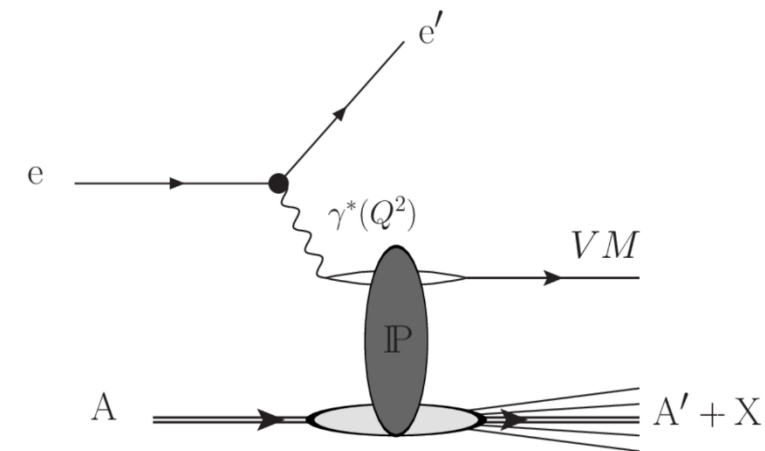
*Propagation through air in z>40m*

# Coherent and incoherent production

## Background simulation

BeAGLE V1.03.02 (<https://eic.github.io/software/beagle.html>)

PROJPAR							ELECTRON
TARPAR	208.0	82.0					
TAUFOR	10.0	25.0	1.0				
FERMI	2	0.62	1	0			
-----							
*	yMin	yMax	Q2Min	Q2Max	theta_Min	theta_Max	
L-TAG	0.01	0.95	1.0	100.0	0.0	6.29	
-----							
* model selection (0=all, 1=rho,2=omega,3=phi,4=J/psi)							
PYVECTORS	4						
USERSET	15	9.0					
MODEL						PYTHIA	
* if PYTHIA model specify pythia input cards							
PY-INPUT						S3VJL003	



Execution time:

Standard: 210 s/Event

Vacuum: 70 s/Event

Using t-Filter for  $t < 0.07$

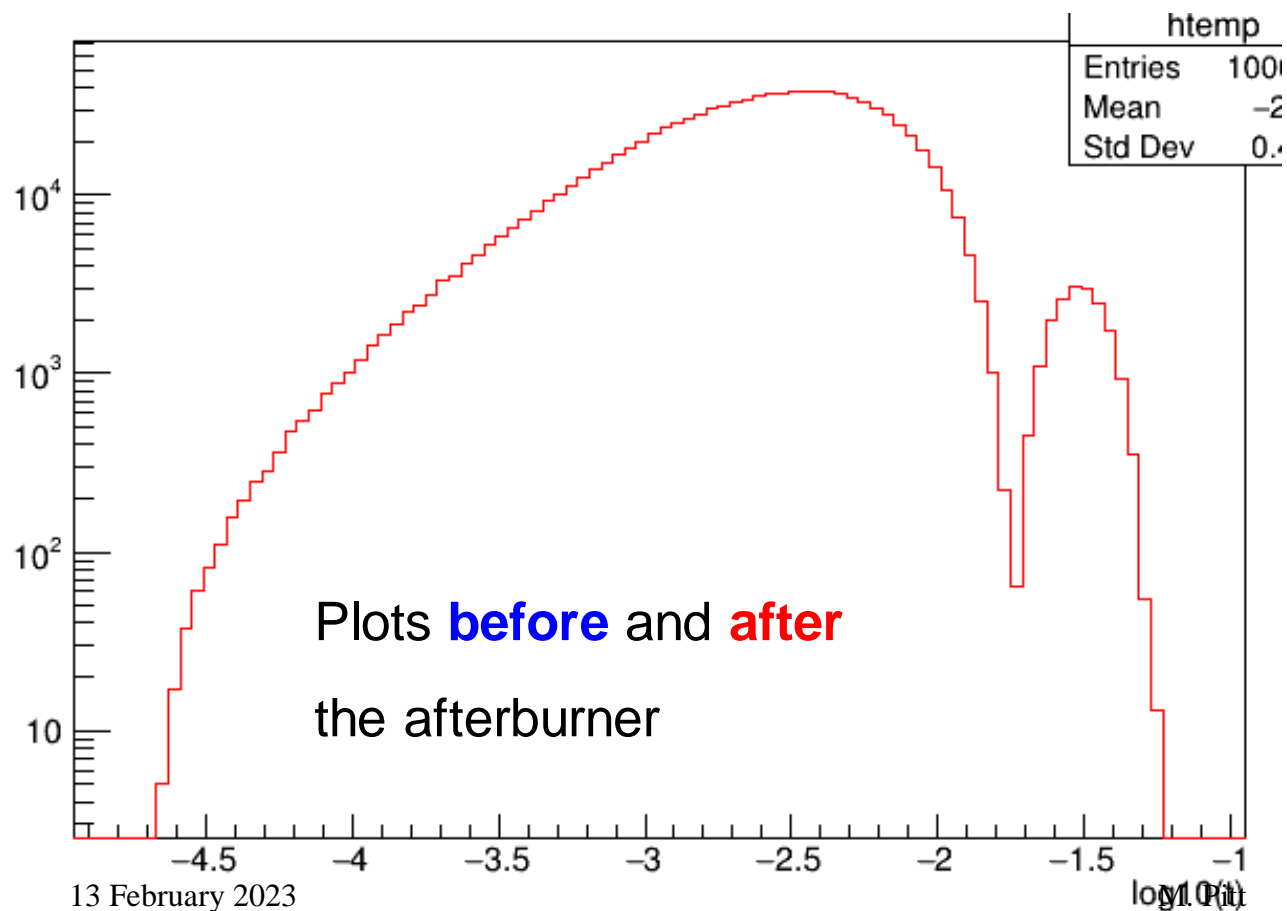
Filter efficiency  $\epsilon \sim 40\%$

Simulate two samples:  $-4 < \log(Q^2) < 0$  and  $0 < \log(Q^2) < 2$

# Coherent and incoherent production

## Afterburner configuration

Using eic-shell and abconv -p 2 (<https://github.com/eic/afterburner>)



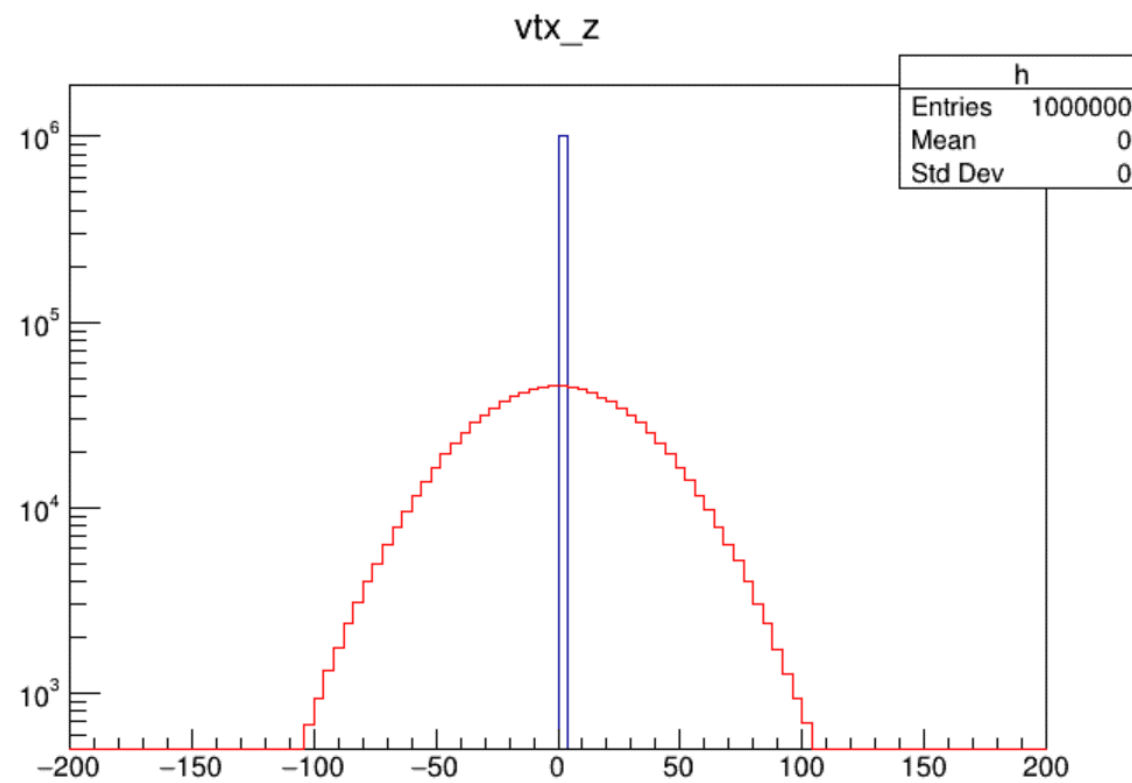
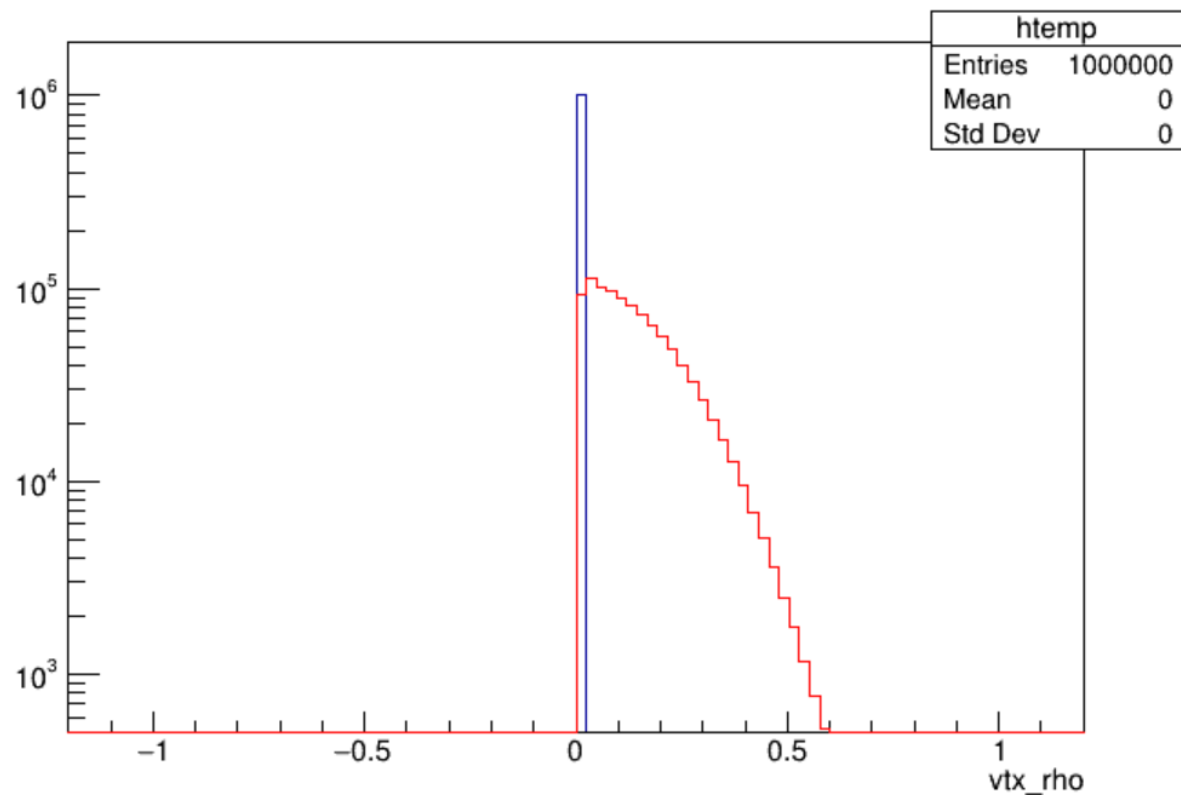
```
A ab_afterburner_is_used 1
A ab_crossing_angle 0.025
A ab_hadron_beta_crab_hor 500000
A ab_hadron_beta_star_hor 910
A ab_hadron_beta_star_ver 40
A ab_hadron_divergence_hor 0.000218
A ab_hadron_divergence_ver 0.000379
A ab_hadron_rms_bunch_length 70
A ab_hadron_rms_emittance_hor 4.32e-05
A ab_hadron_rms_emittance_ver 5.8e-06
A ab_lepton_beta_crab_hor 150000
A ab_lepton_beta_star_hor 1960
A ab_lepton_beta_star_ver 410
A ab_lepton_divergence_hor 0.000101
A ab_lepton_divergence_ver 3.7e-05
A ab_lepton_rms_bunch_length 9
A ab_lepton_rms_emittance_hor 2e-05
A ab_lepton_rms_emittance_ver 6e-07
A ab_use_beam_bunch_sim 1
```

# Coherent and incoherent production

## Afterburner configuration

Compare vtx distribution stored in hepmc files used in the simulation **before** and **after** the afterburner

Vertex coordinates (x,y,z,t?) obtained from “E” line in the hepmc files (in mm)

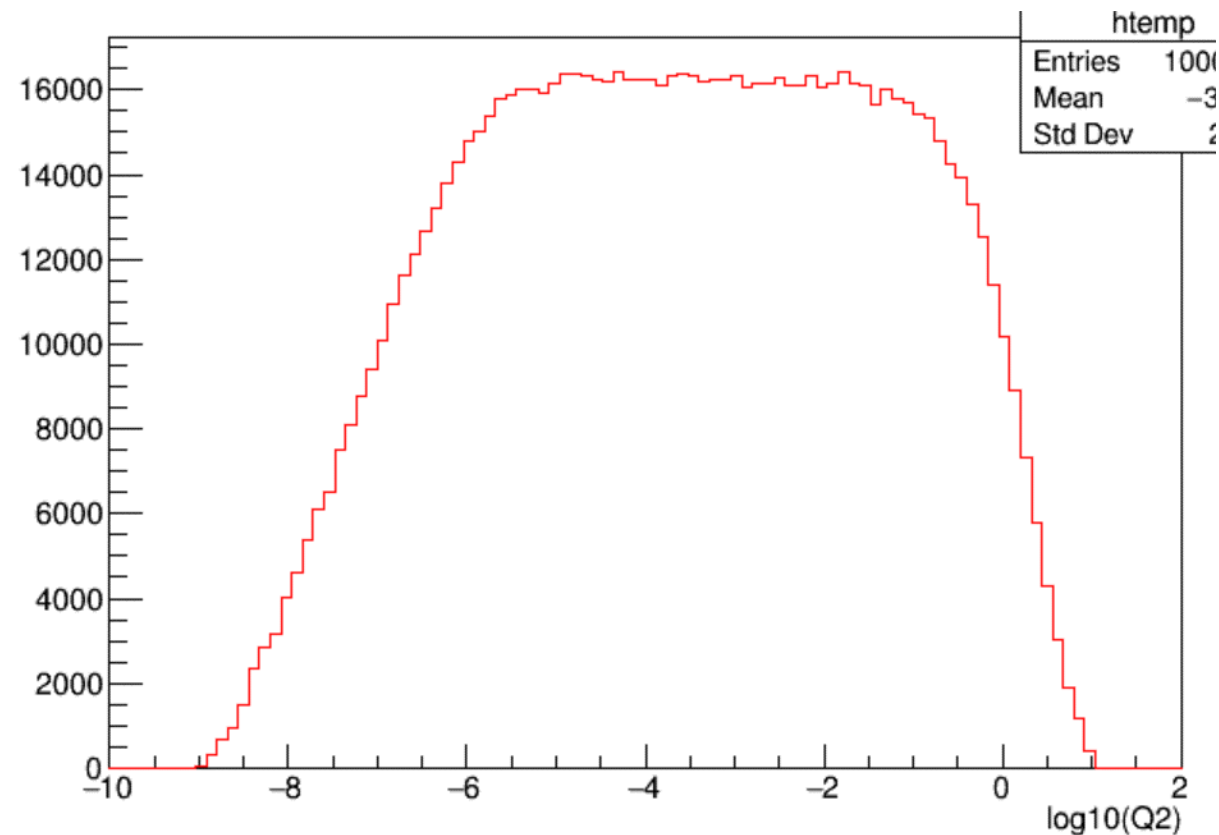
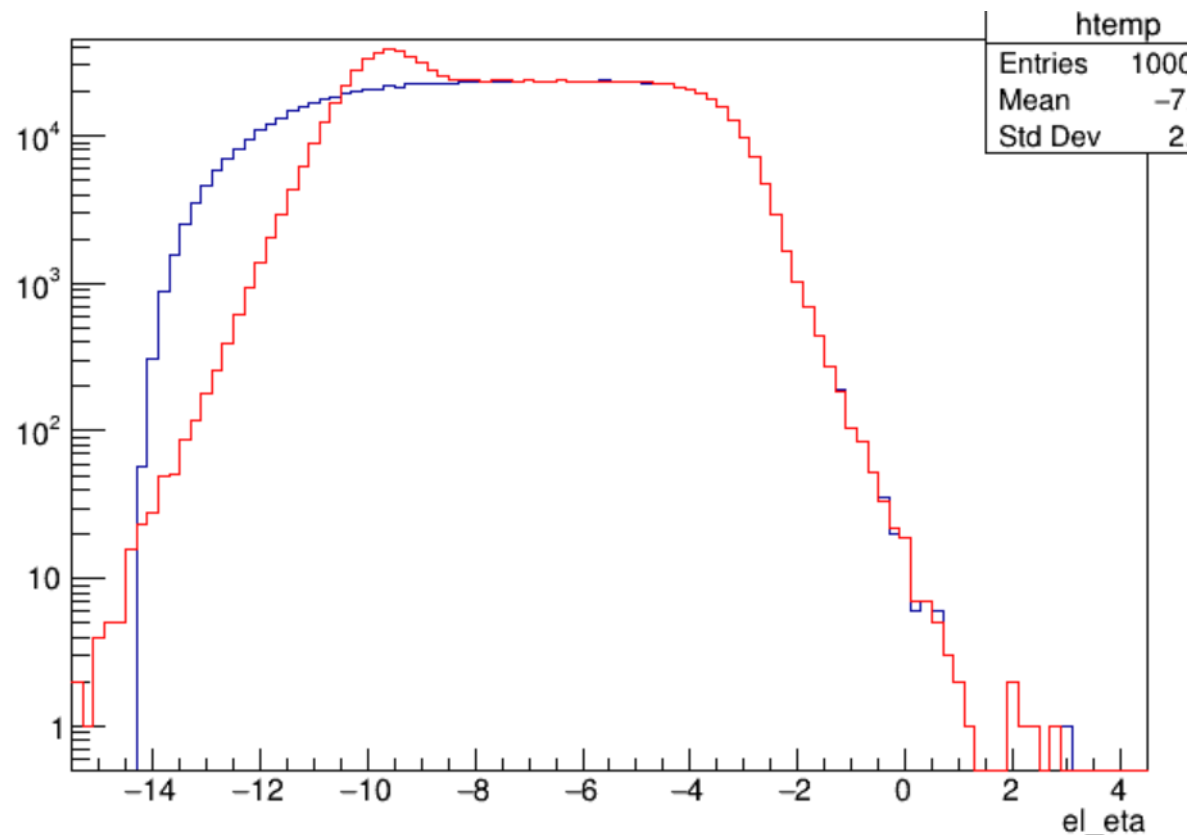




# Coherent and incoherent production

## Afterburner configuration

Compare outgoing electron distribution **before** and **after** the afterburner

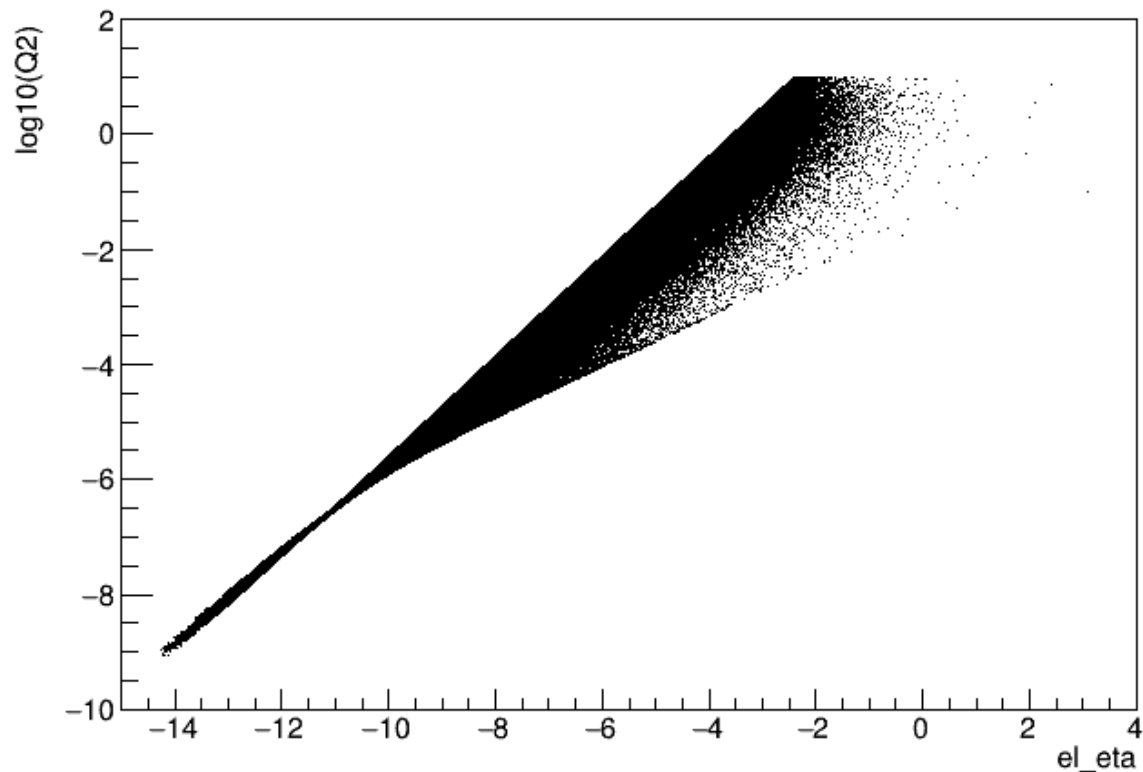


# Coherent and incoherent production

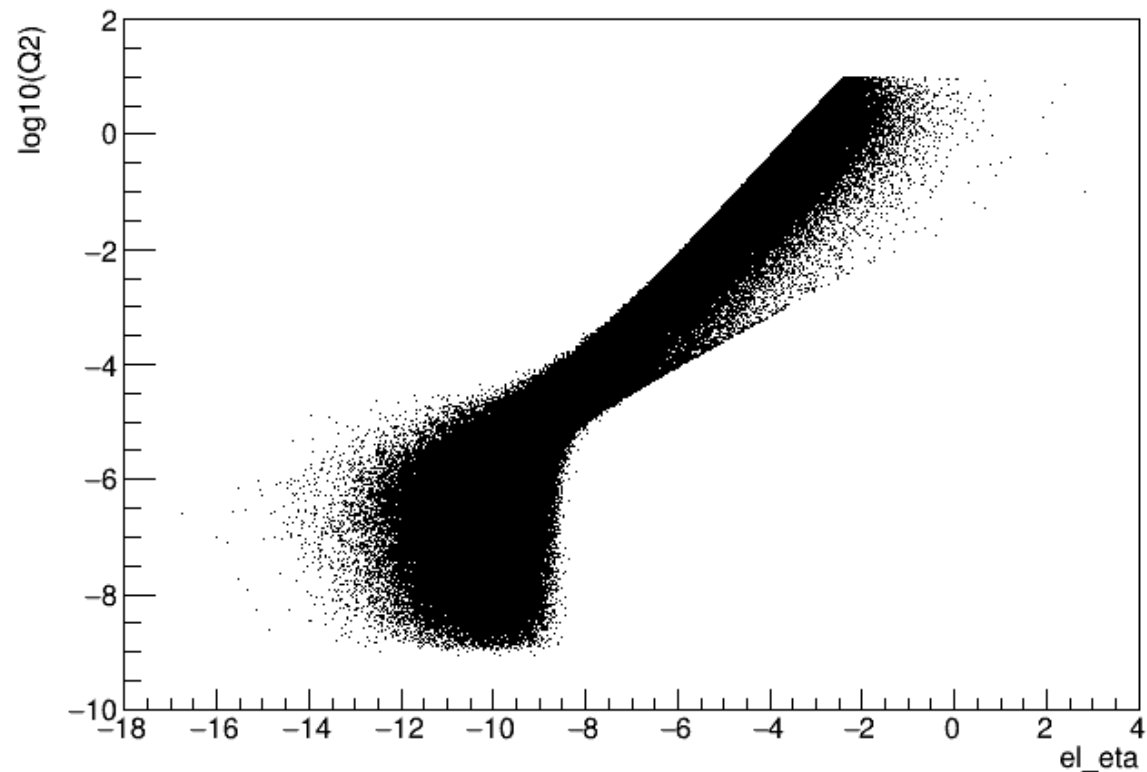
## Afterburner configuration

Compare outgoing electron distribution before (left) and after (right) the afterburner

Correlation with Q2 are lost for low  $\log(Q2)$  values ( $Q2 > 10^{-4}$ )



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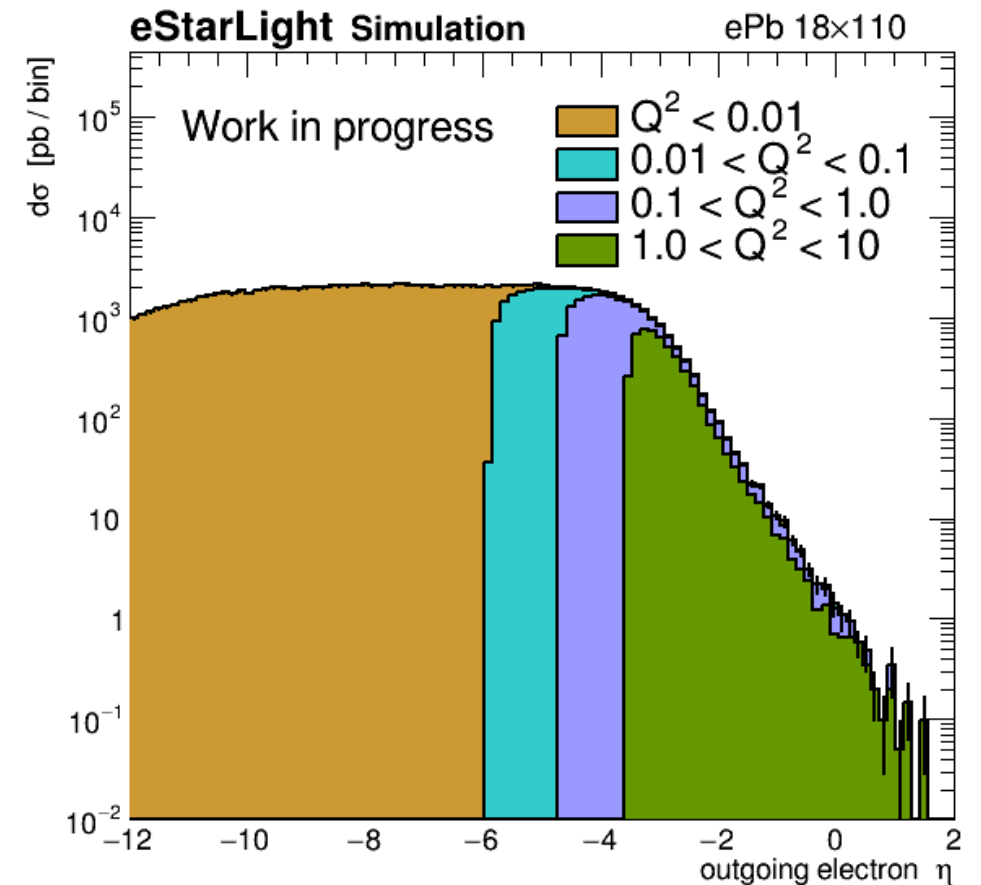
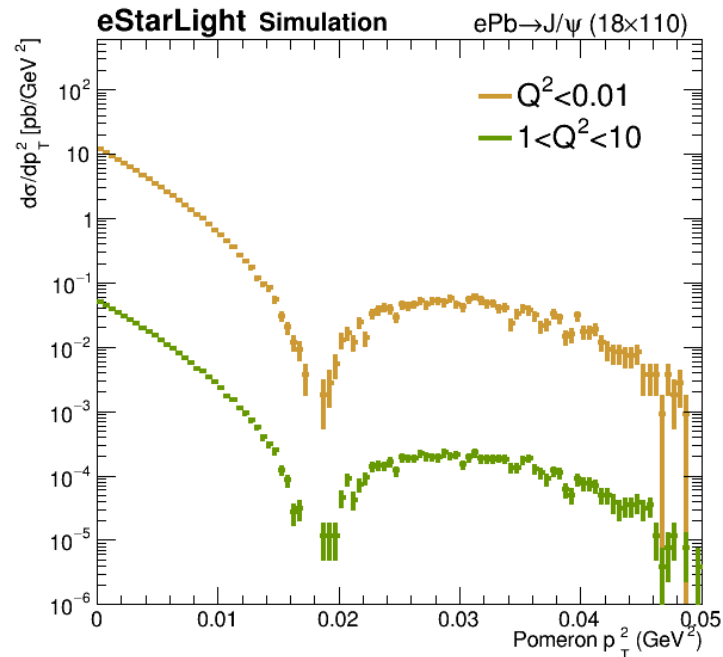
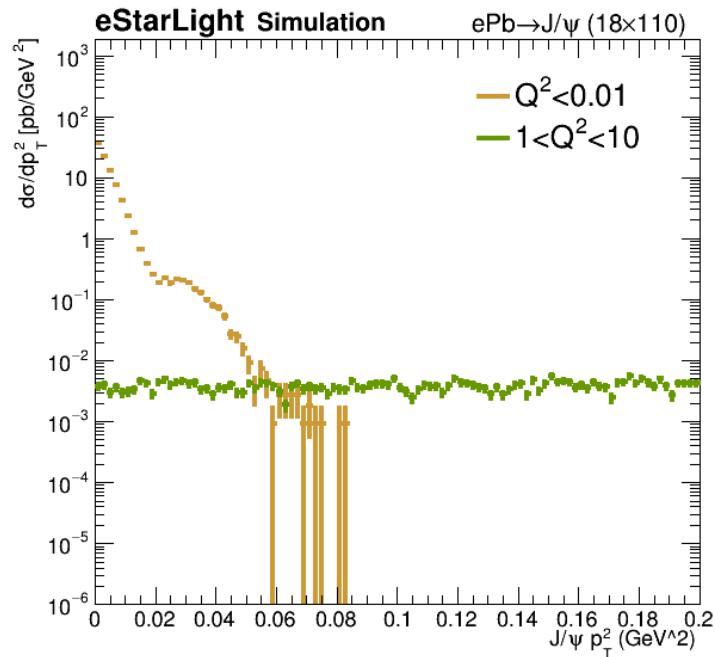
M. Pitt

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# Momentum transfer and Q<sup>2</sup>

## Q<sup>2</sup> dependence

- Q<sup>2</sup> is correlated with outgoing electron rapidity.
- Only for low Q, VM p<sub>T</sub> is correlated with the *t*
- Can we measure backward electron to reach a low Q?



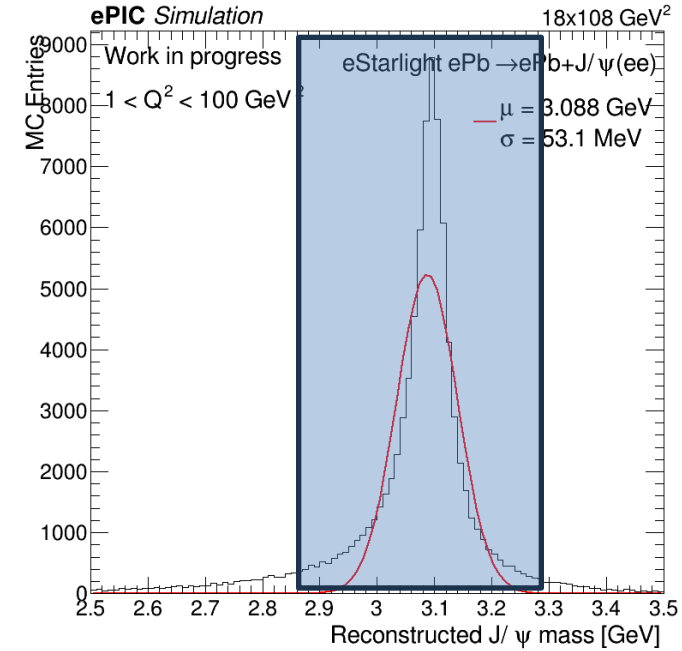
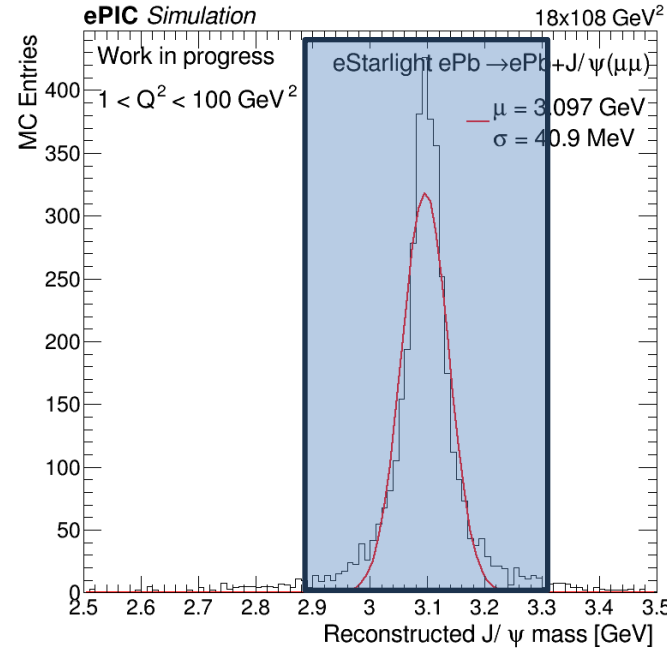
# Analysis

## Event Selection

- 3 track events (with 2 tracks in  $|\eta| < 4$ )
- VM mass window of 0.4 GeV
- Veto activity in forward region (reco/hits):

B0 tracks, B0 clusters, OMD tracks, RP tracks,  
Ecal and Hcal ZDC Clusters

Signal efficiency for different  $Q^2$  regions:



Cut	electrons		Muons	
	1 GeV < Q < 10 GeV	0.01 GeV < Q < 1 GeV	1 GeV < Q < 10 GeV	0.01 GeV < Q < 1 GeV
3 tracks	0.975394	0.366818	0.9755	0.371375
VM mass cut	0.858704	0.100727	0.9235	0.107313
Veto FFD	0.858693	0.100727	0.9235	0.107313

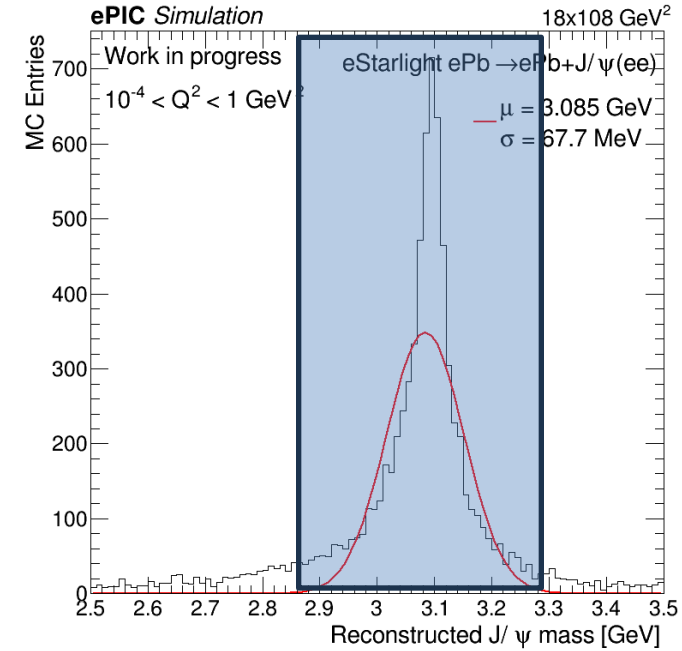
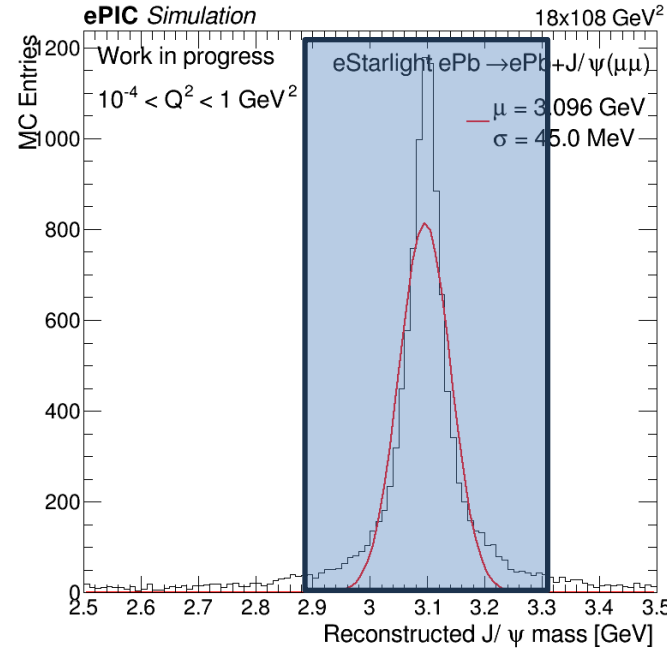
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# Analysis

## Event categorization

- Depends on the electron reconstructed eta
  - Central detector: 4.9 nb x 0.9 ~ 4.4 nb
  - Low-Q2 taggers: 66 nb x 0.1 ~ 6.6 nb

## Event Kinematics

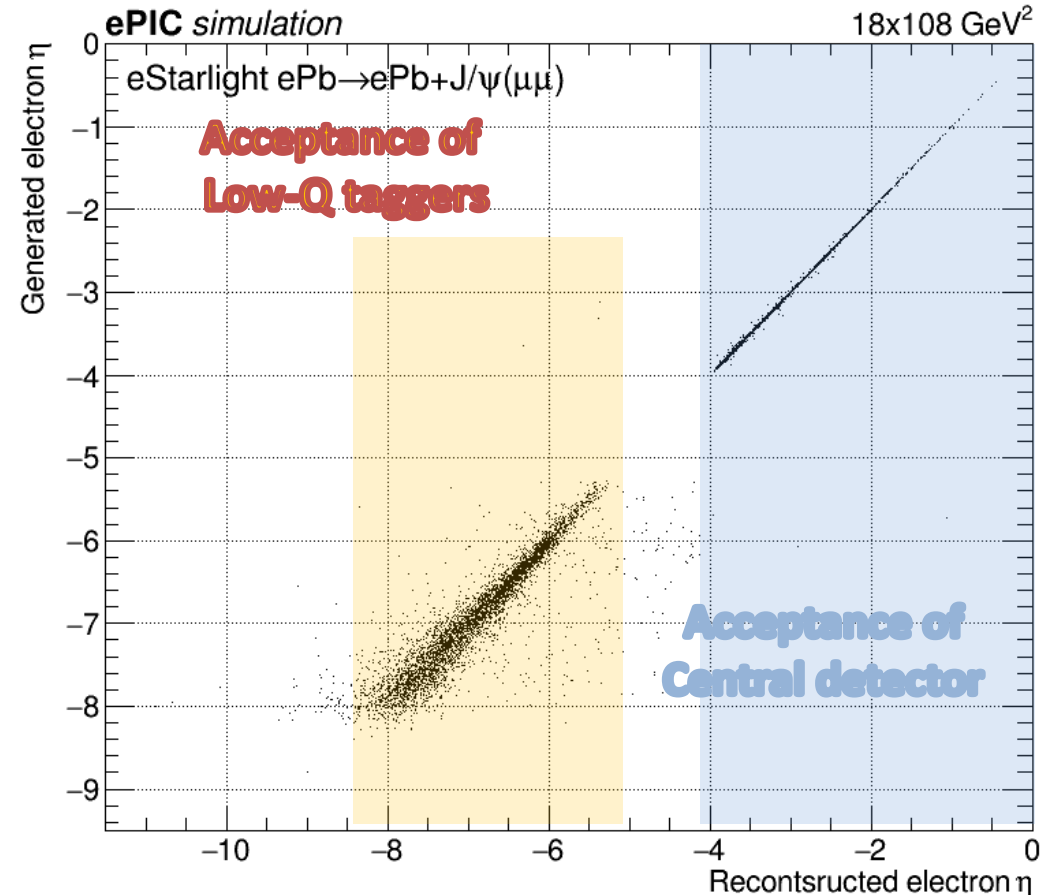
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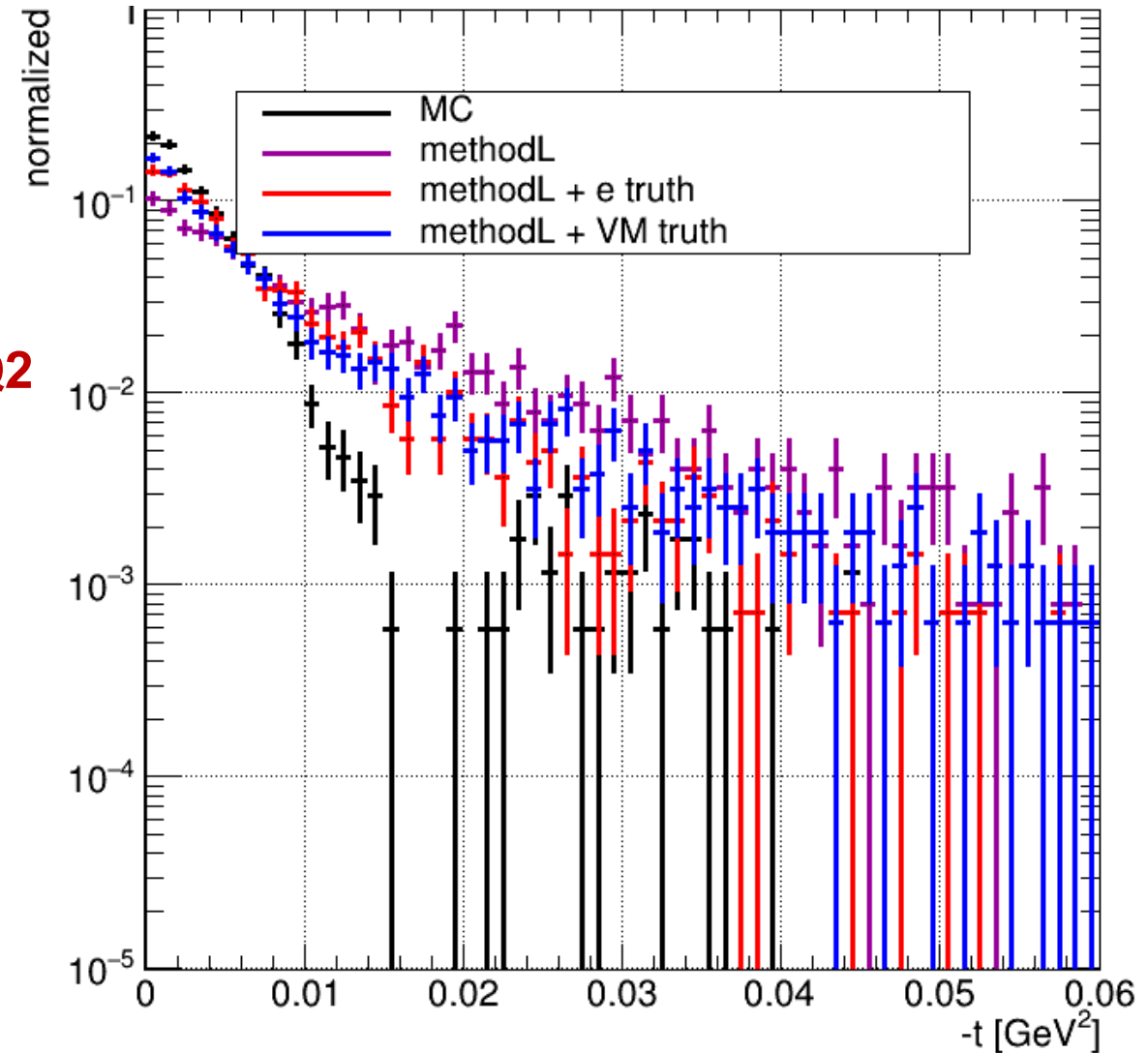
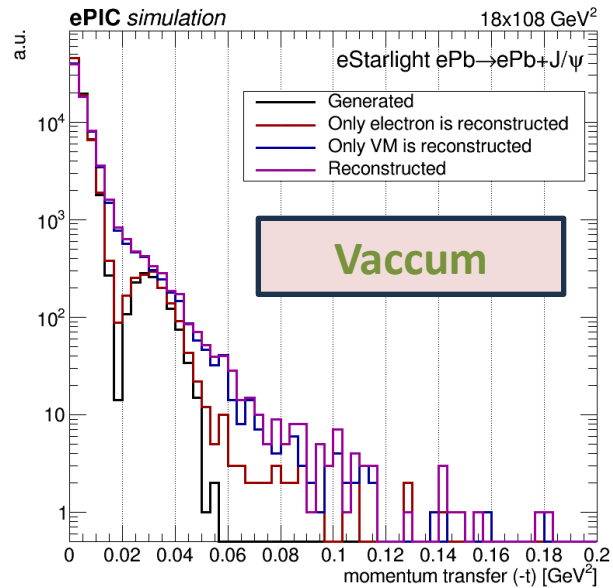


Adding low-Q2 category double statistics

# Analysis

## t reconstruction

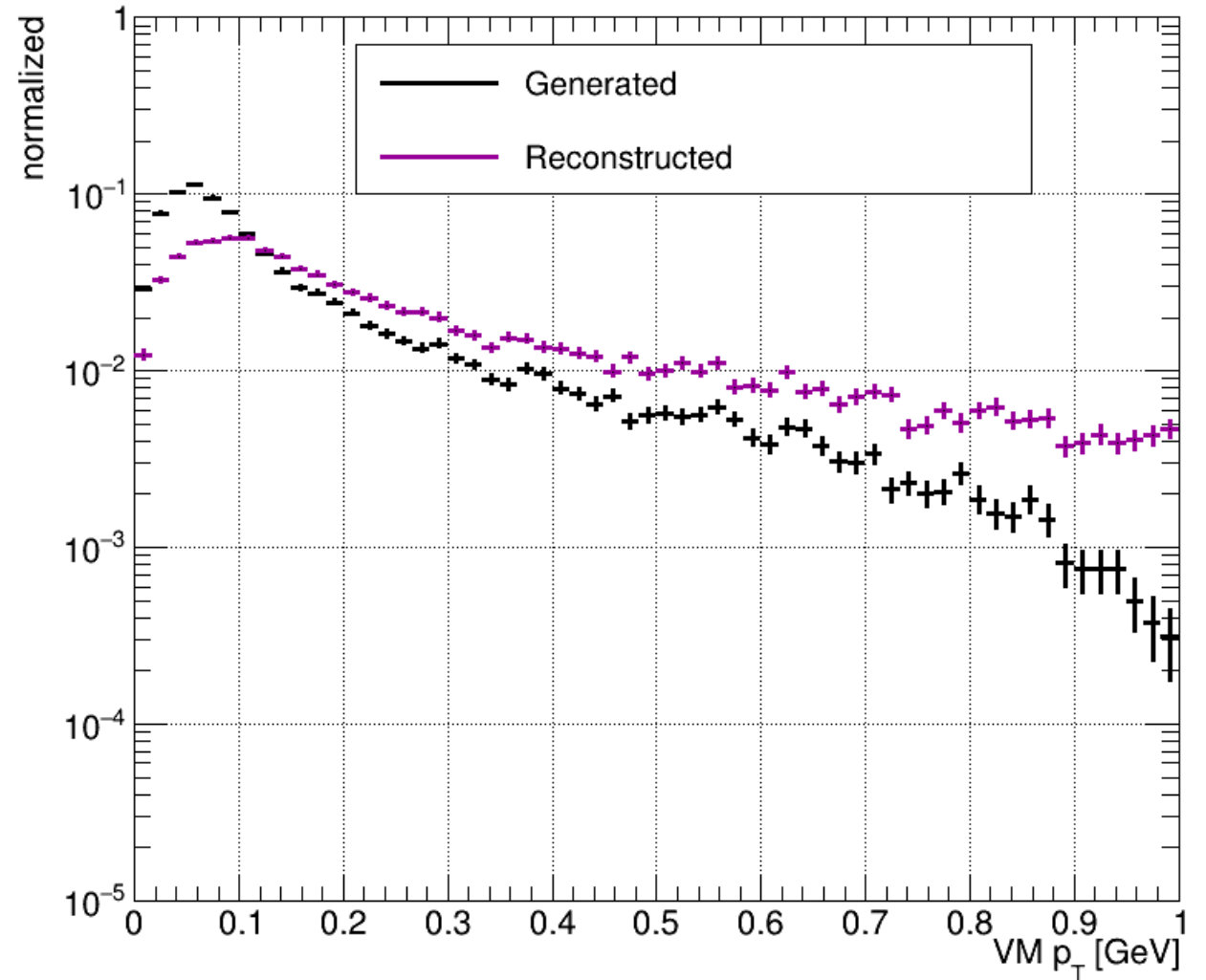
- Using MethodL (with Pb mass constrain [link](#)):
  - Better modeling of the t variable
- Compare to results with “vacuum” at very low Q2
- Reconstruction is much worse



# Analysis

## VM PT reconstruction

- At very low  $Q$ ,  $t$  can be approximated as VM PT, but not for  $Q > 0.01$ 
  - **The dip is not seen at the generated level**
- Only very low  $Q^2$  category can be used





# Summary and discussion

## Summary

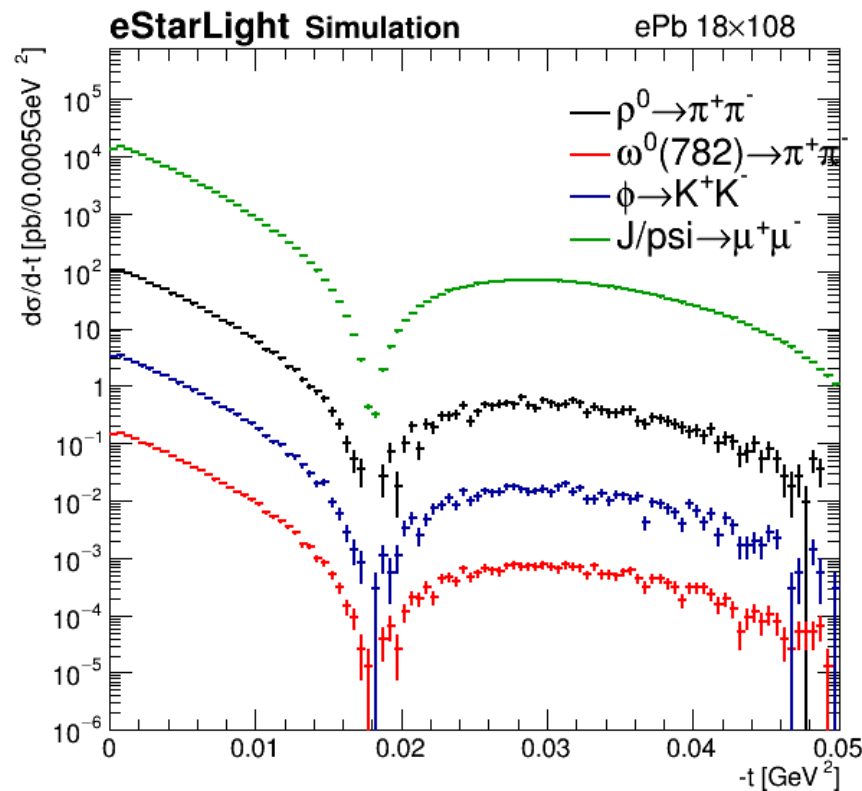
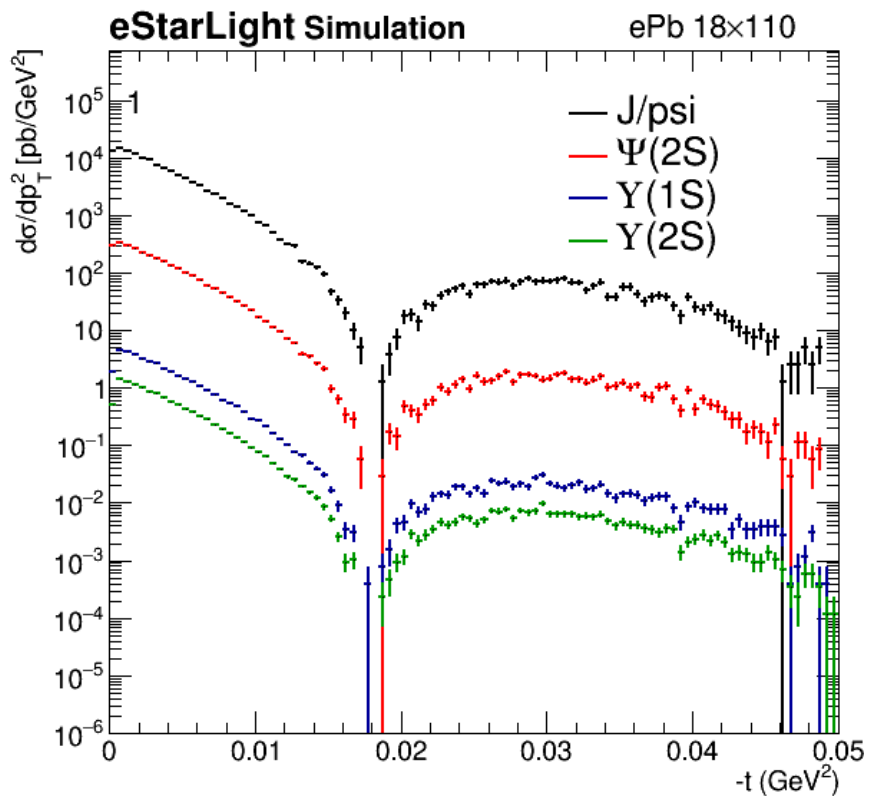
- Simulation:
  - Signal: Ions removed (air at  $Z > 40$ )
  - Background: Processed in vacuum (otherwise take too long)
  - Condor jobs take forever
- t-reconstruction for the signal gets much worse with world="Air" – need to improve particle resolution
  - Unfolding?
  - e/mu energy corrections?

# Backup

# Cross-sections

## Different mesons

- All vector meson production processes show the same  $t$  spectra,  $J/\psi$  has the highest cross-section.

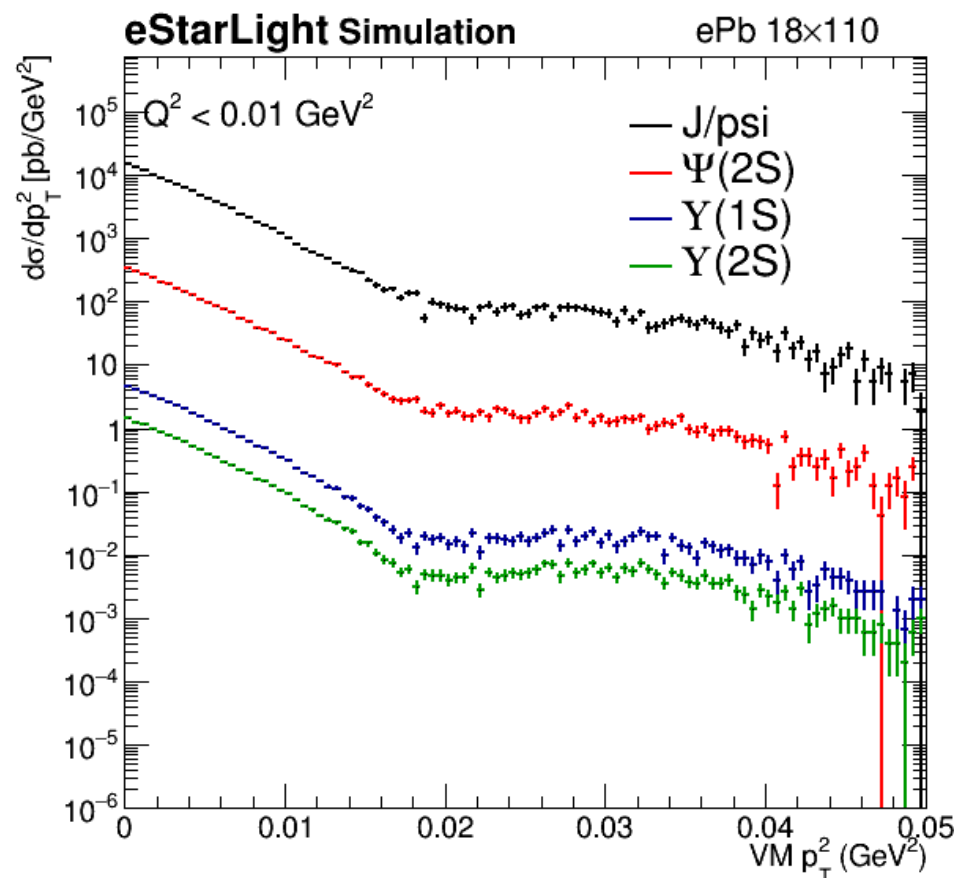
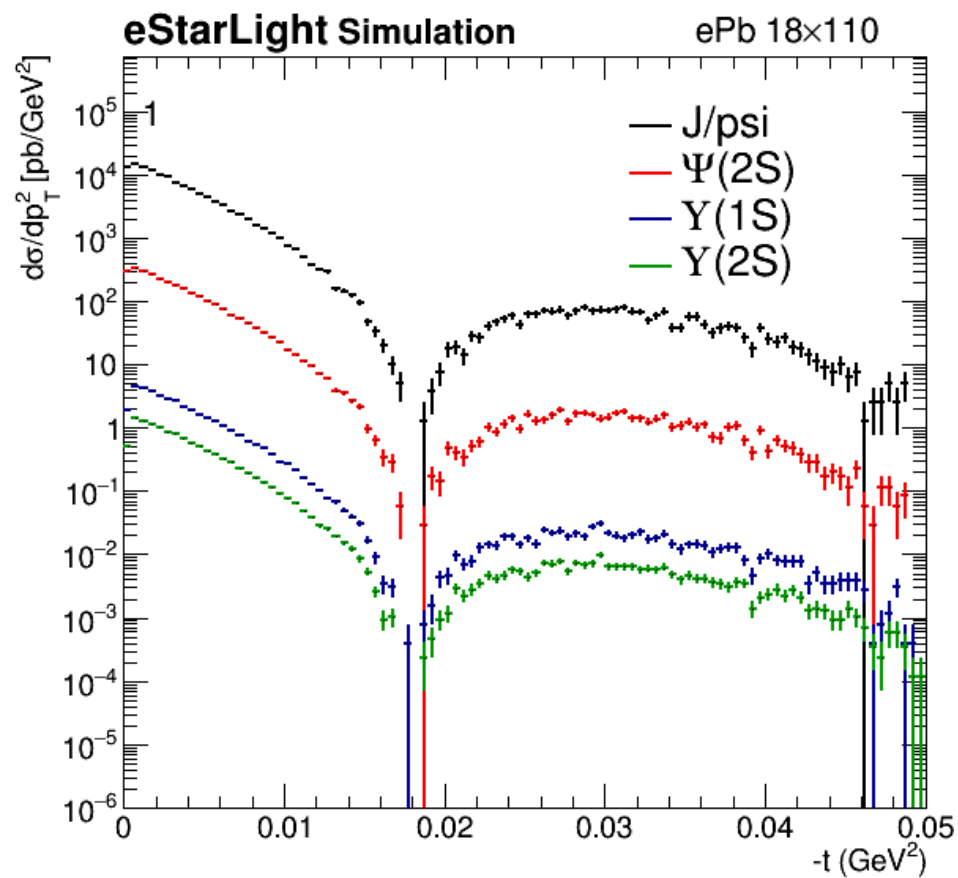


Decay	BR
$\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$	99.9%
$\omega^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$	1.53%
$\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$	50%
$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	6%

# Momentum transfer

## Different mesons at low $Q^2$

- Similar spectra for different VM



# Analysis

## Event categorization

- Depends on the electron reconstructed eta
  - Central detector: ~10% of all  $Q^2 < 10 \text{ GeV}^2$
  - Low-Q2 taggers: ~40% of all  $Q^2 < 10 \text{ GeV}^2$

## Event Kinematics

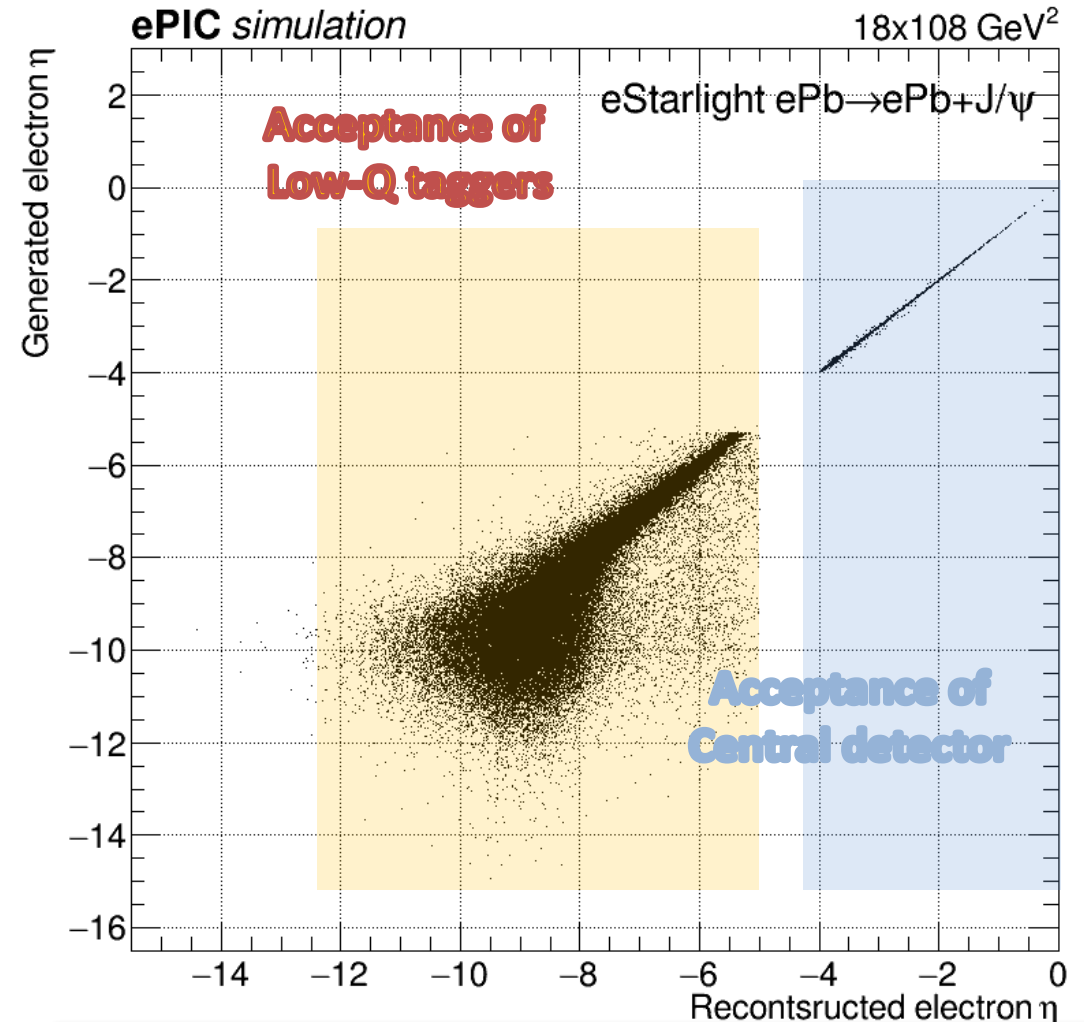
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Adding low-Q2 category increases signal acceptance by x5

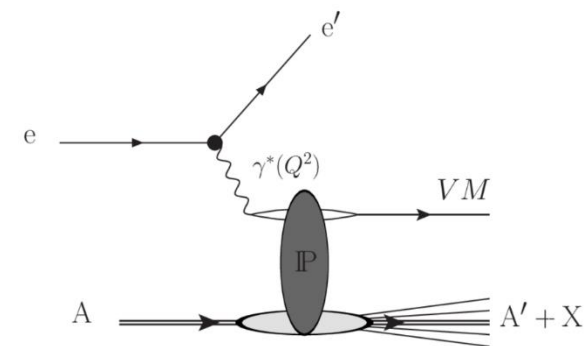
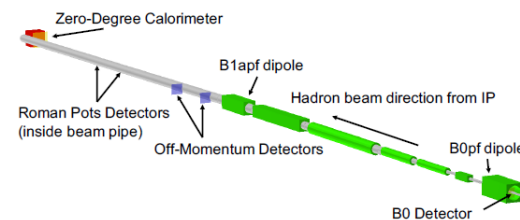
# Background rejection

## Backgrounds

- The main background is incoherent VM production
- Modify the strategy (from object rejection to signal rejection)
- Work by Eden Mautner (in progress)

- Veto.1: no activity other than  $e^-$  and  $J/\psi$  in the main detector ( $|\eta| < 4.0$  and  $p_T > 100$  MeV/c);
- Veto.2: Veto.1 and no neutron in ZDC;
- Veto.3: Veto.2 and no proton in RP;
- Veto.4: Veto.3 and no proton in OMDs;
- Veto.5: Veto.4 and no proton in B0;
- Veto.6: Veto.5 and no photon in B0;
- Veto.7: Veto.6 and no photon with  $E > 50$  MeV in ZDC.

Background efficiency based on ePIC FFD simulation



Cut	$1\text{GeV} < Q^2 < 10\text{ GeV}$	$10^{-4} < Q^2 < 100\text{ GeV}$
3 tracks	0.876579	
VM mass cut	0.843891	
Veto B0	0.488994	
Veto RP/OMD	0.0953154	
Veto ZDC	0.0255769	

# Analysis

## t reconstruction

- Using MethodL (with Pb mass constrain [link](#)):
  - **Better modeling of the t variable**
- **Larger effect from VM reconstruction**
- At low Q electron do not have impact

