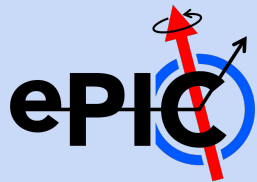


Resolution Study with γ Production at EIC

Apr 29 2024

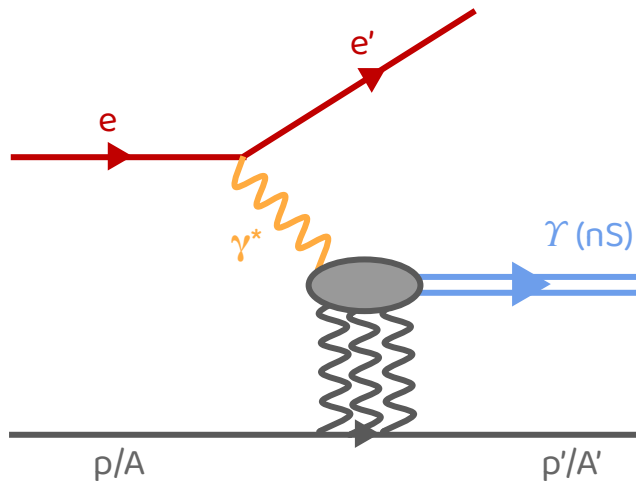
Exclusive, Diffractive, & Tagging Meeting

Saeahram Yoo, Minjung Kim, Spencer Klein, Daniel Cebra



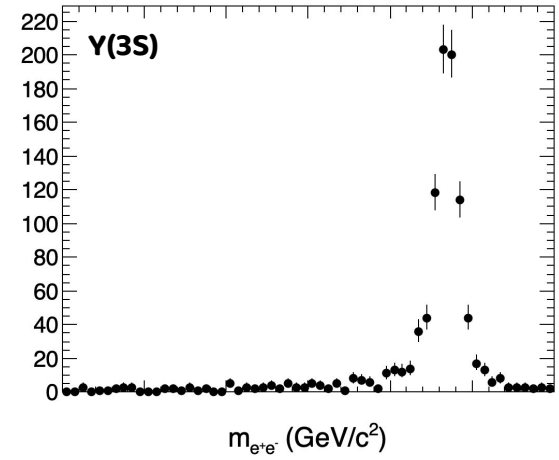
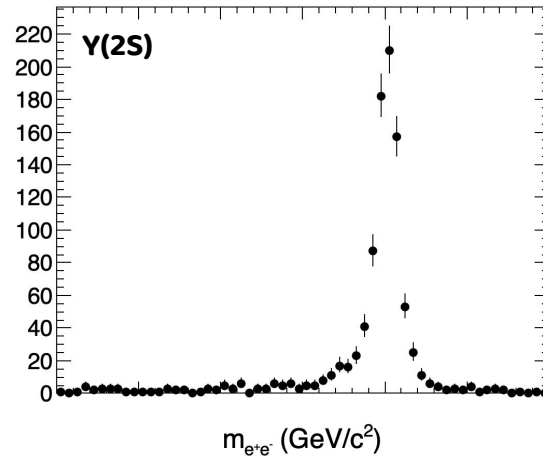
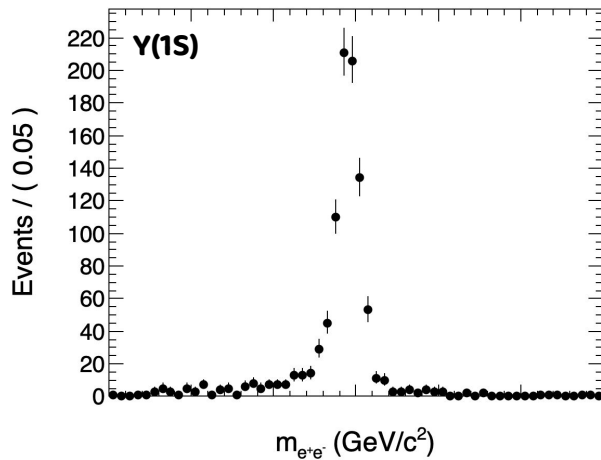
Introduction

- Our first goal: Invariant mass spectrum of $\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(2S)$, and $\Upsilon(3S)$ in the electron channel by EPIC for the resolution study
- This presentation is a brief update on the [previous report](#)
 - Vector Mesons:
 - $\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(2S)$ and $\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow e^+e^-$
 - Update on:
 - New sample with the current detector configuration
 - Fixed energy of Electron and Au beams:
Electron (18 GeV) on Au (275 GeV/nucleon) to
Electron (10 GeV) on Au (110 GeV/nucleon)

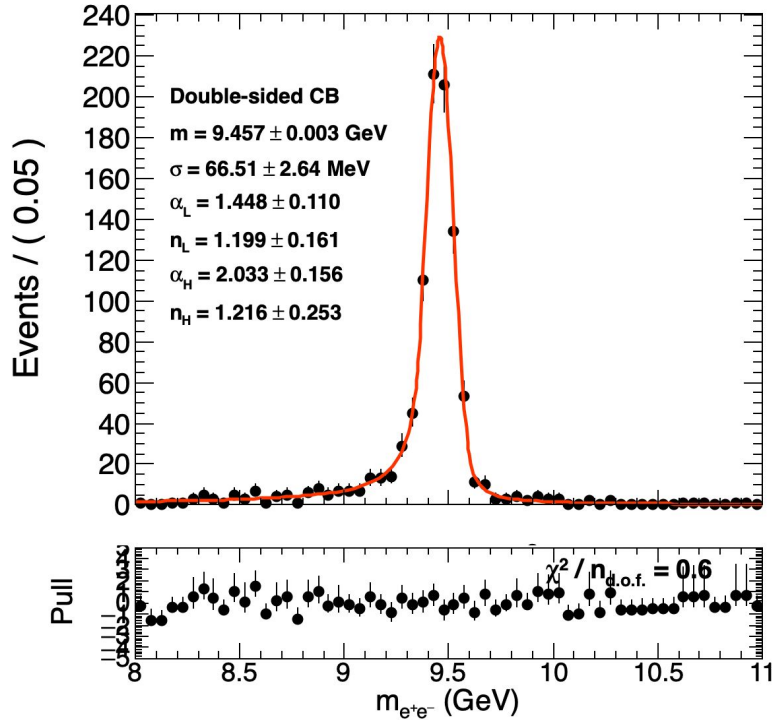


Invariant Mass of Reconstructed $\gamma(1S)$, $\gamma(2S)$, $\gamma(3S)$

- Created $\gamma(1S)$, $\gamma(2S)$ and $\gamma(3S)$ samples separately in the region of $0 < Q^2 < 0.01 \text{ GeV}^2$ (Truth seeding)
 - eSTARlight (generate seeds) → ~~After Burner (beam spreads)~~ → npsim (digitalization) → EICrecon (reconstruction)
 - 1000 events each



Fit Model: DSCB



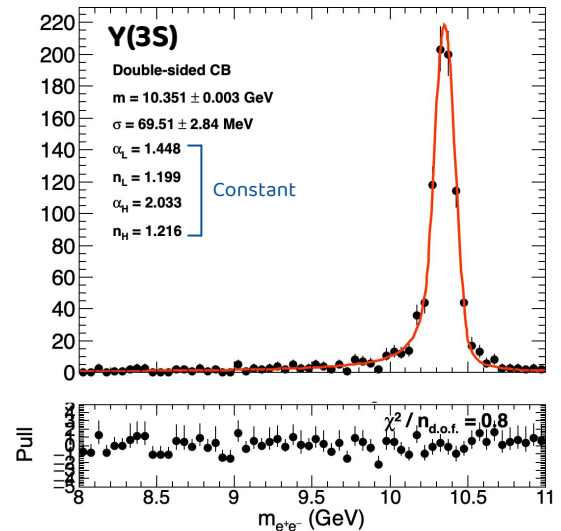
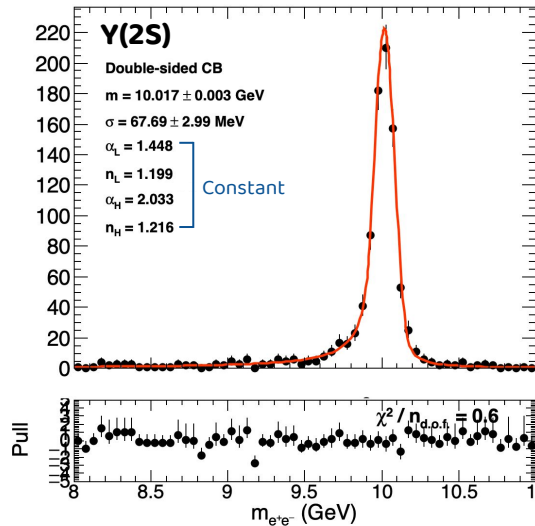
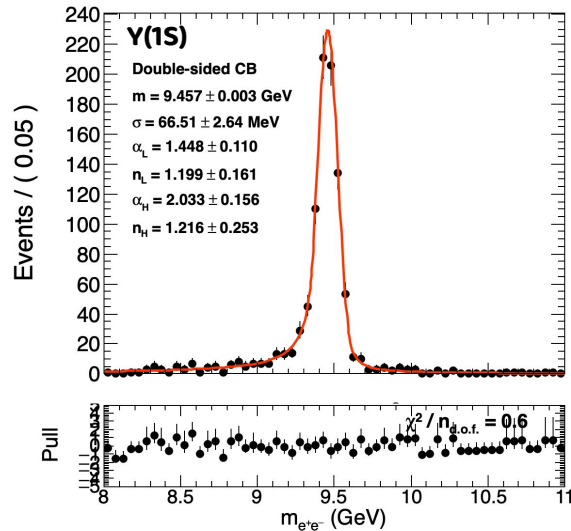
- Fit to a Double Sided Crystal Ball (DSCB) function
 - Double Sided Crystal Ball (DSCB) function

$$\text{DSCB}(m; \mu, \sigma, \alpha_L, n_L, \alpha_H, n_H) = \begin{cases} e^{-0.5t^2} & \text{if } -\alpha_L < t < \alpha_H \\ e^{-0.5\alpha_L^2} \left[\frac{\alpha_L}{n_L} \left(\frac{n_L}{\alpha_L} - \alpha_L - t \right) \right]^{-n_L} & \text{if } t < -\alpha_L \\ e^{-0.5\alpha_H^2} \left[\frac{\alpha_H}{n_H} \left(\frac{n_H}{\alpha_H} - \alpha_H + t \right) \right]^{-n_H} & \text{if } t > \alpha_H \end{cases}$$

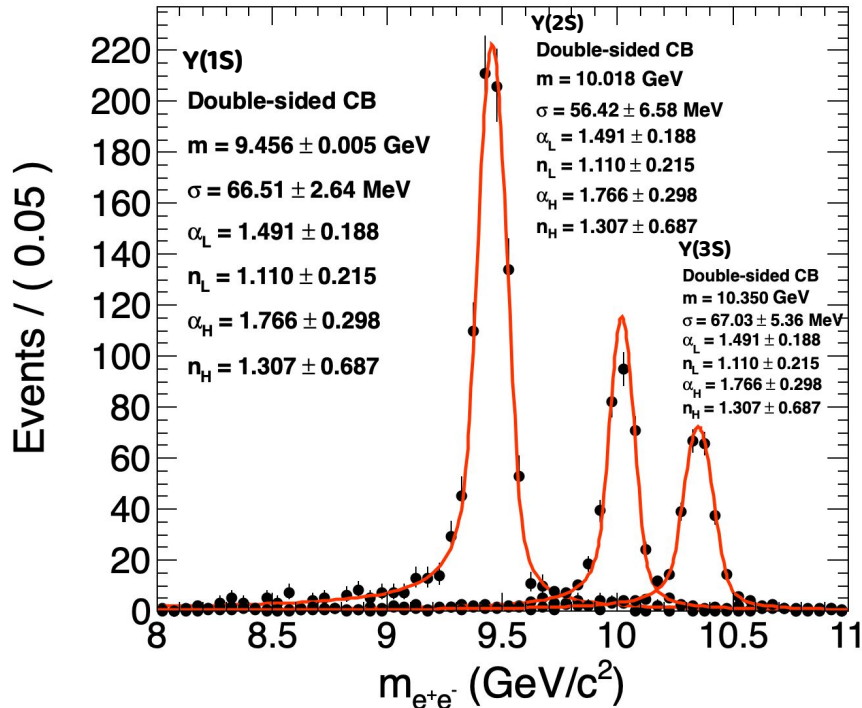
where $t = (m - \mu) / \sigma$

Invariant Mass Fit of Reconstructed $\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(2S)$, $\Upsilon(3S)$

- Fit each peak with DSCB
 - Tail parameters (α_L , n_L , α_H , n_H) of $\Upsilon(2S)$ and $\Upsilon(3S)$ mass peaks are fixed with the values taken from $\Upsilon(1S)$ mass fit



Invariant Mass Fit of Reconstructed $\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(2S)$, $\Upsilon(3S)$



- Used the ratio for the yields
 $1 : 0.45 : 0.33$
 from [the STARlight paper](#)
- Fitted with the DSCB(Double-Sided Crystal Ball) function with the constraints on the mean and tail parameter values of $\Upsilon(2S)$ and $\Upsilon(3S)$.
- $m_{\Upsilon nS} = m_{\Upsilon 1S} * \frac{\text{PDGmass}_{nS}}{\text{PDGmass}_{1S}}$
- Resolution of each peak:
 $\sigma_{1S} = 66.52 \pm 2.64$ MeV
 $\sigma_{2S} = 56.42 \pm 6.58$ MeV
 $\sigma_{3S} = 67.03 \pm 5.36$ MeV
 → need to obtain values using a larger sample size

Summary & Outlook

- Detector resolution study to separate $\gamma(1S)$, $\gamma(2S)$, $\gamma(3S)$ peaks is in progress using simulation
 - eSTARlight (generate seeds) → npsim (digitalization) → EICrecon (reconstruction)
- The resolution of the three peaks was obtained using DSCB fits in the region of $0 < Q^2 < 0.01 \text{ GeV}^2$ with the truth seeding
 - Seem to have consistent resolution in each peak within the uncertainties
 - Need fine-tuning of the fits
 - Need to obtain the resolution value using a larger sample size
- Next steps:
 - Add beam spreads using AfterBurner and generate a larger sample
 - Detector resolution study using realistic seeding and in different region of the detector (barrel vs end cap)