

DVJ/ ψ P Update:

Exclusive J/ ψ Production in ep



University of
New Hampshire



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

BACKGROUND CHECK

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ePIC Exclusive, Diffraction, and Tagging Meeting

Residue background Checks

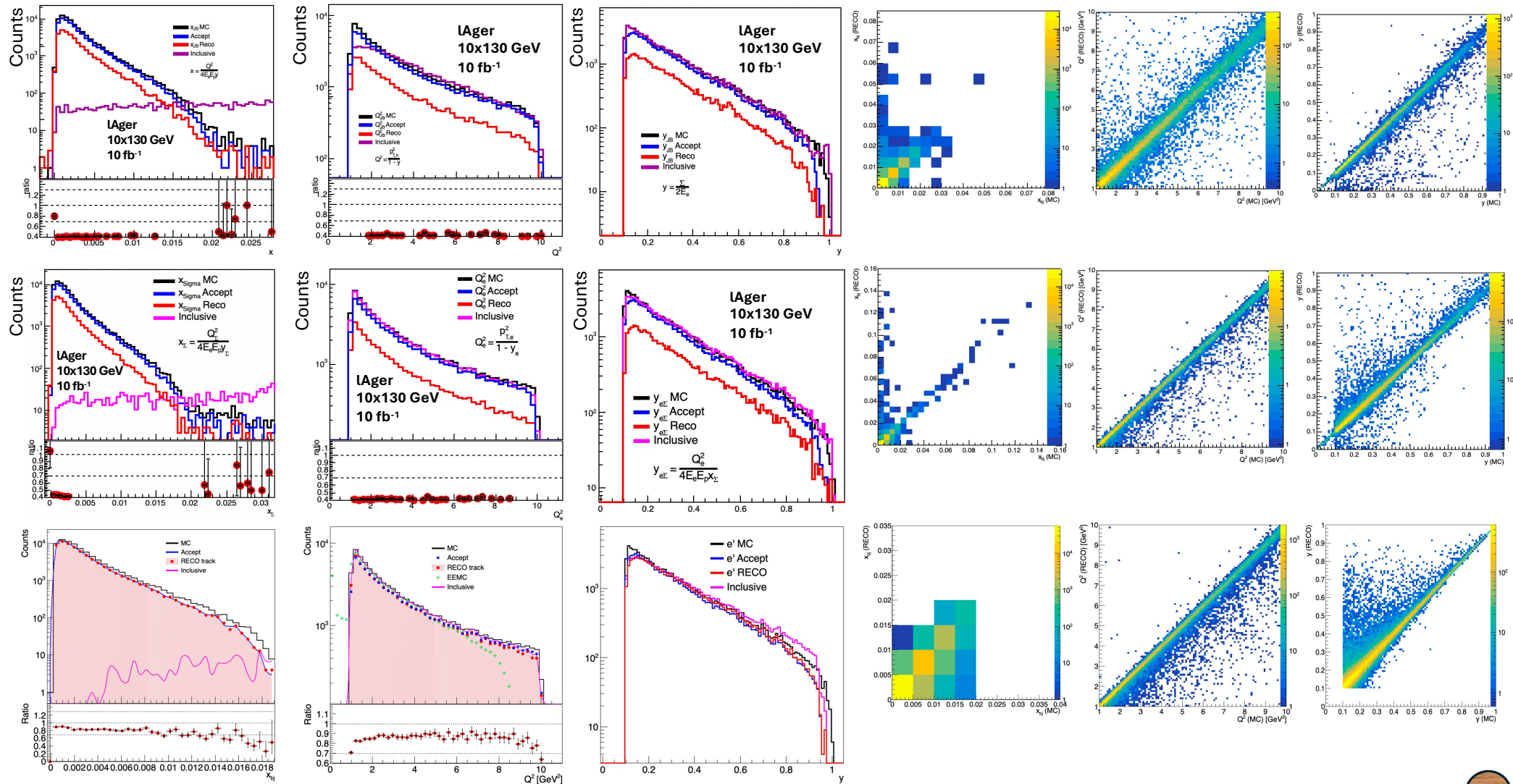
Data for Generation $\rightarrow 1 < Q^2 < 10$

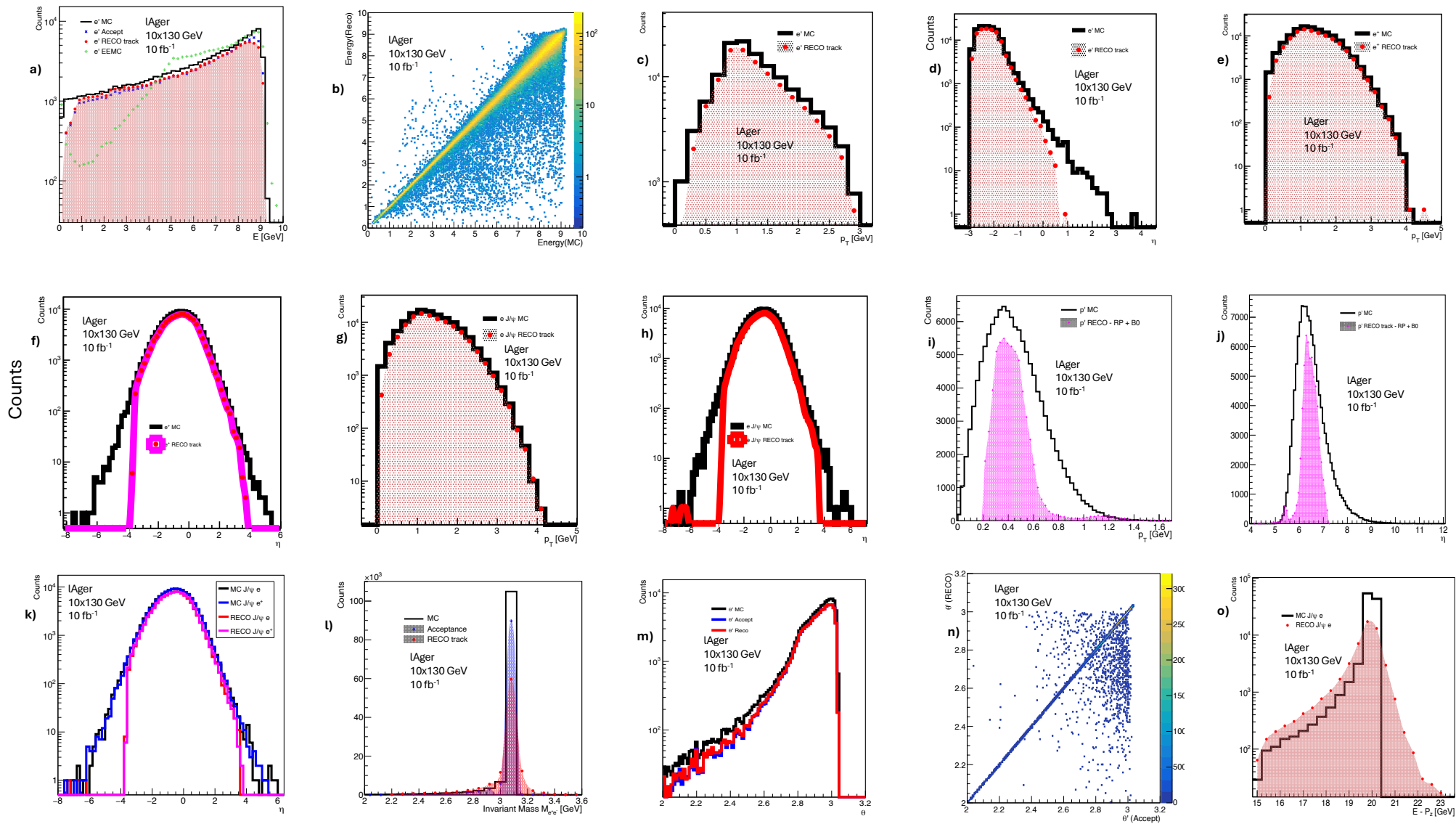
	Background	DVMP Signal
Cross section	0.63928175476836346 μb	$1.9943 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{b}$
Luminosity	$8 \times 10^{-4} \text{fb}^{-1}$	10fb^{-1}
# of Events	500,000	199,430

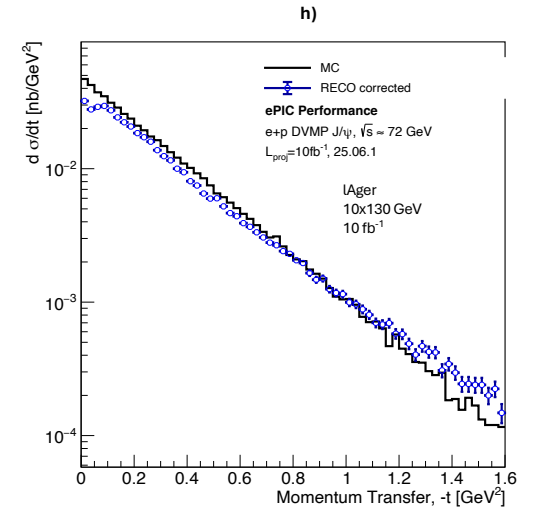
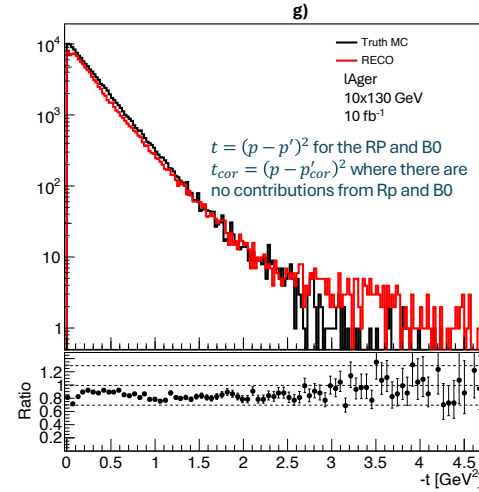
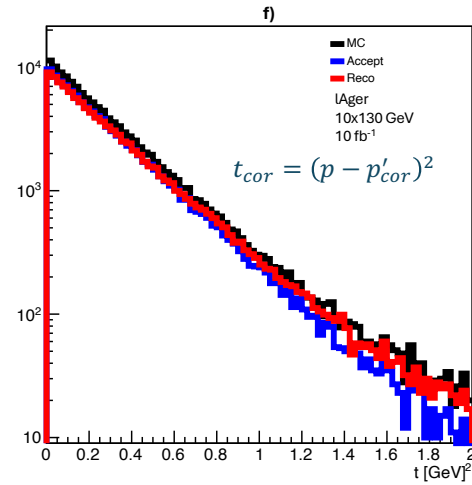
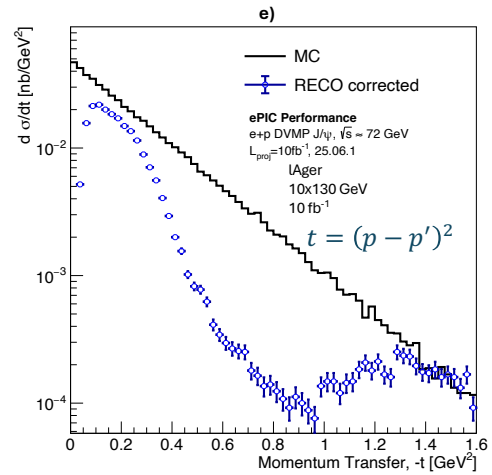
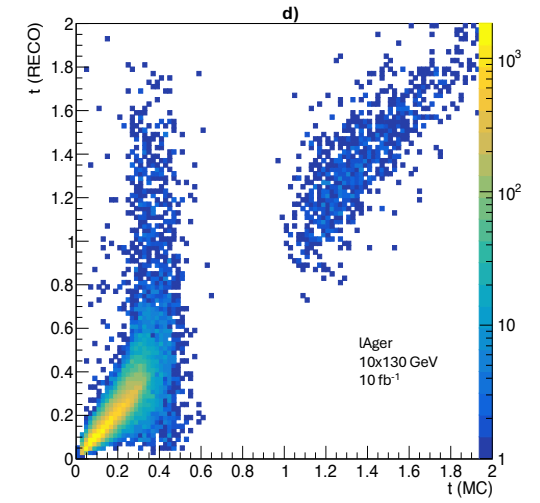
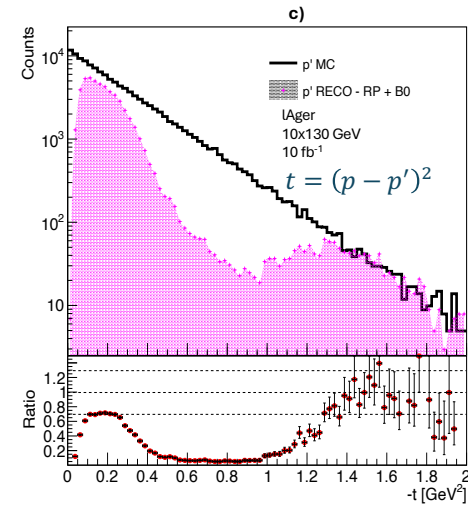
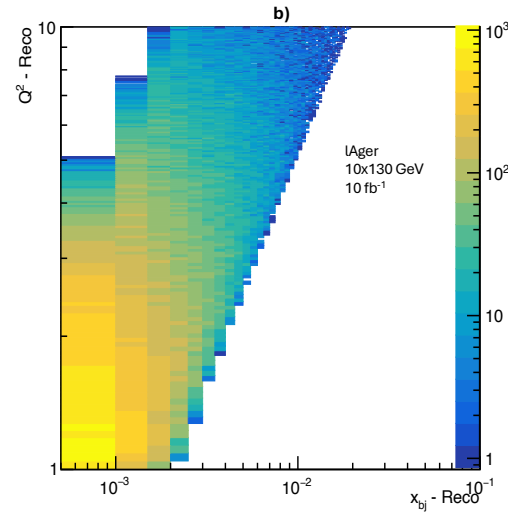
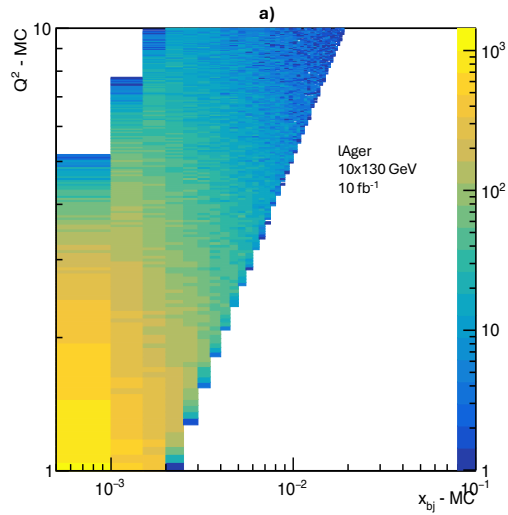
Data for Analysis $\rightarrow 1 < Q^2 < 10$

	Background	DVMP Signal
Cross section	0.63928175476836346 μb	$1.9943 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{b}$
# of Events	280,000	125,812

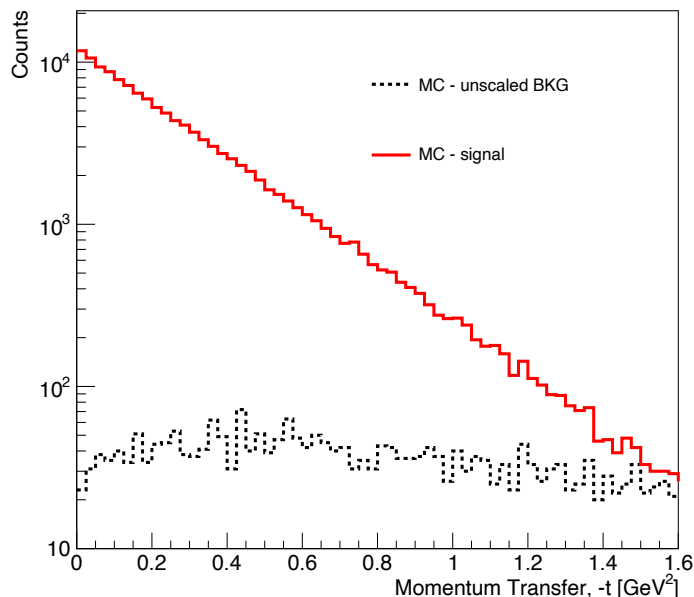
I reduced the number of events used to save runtime.



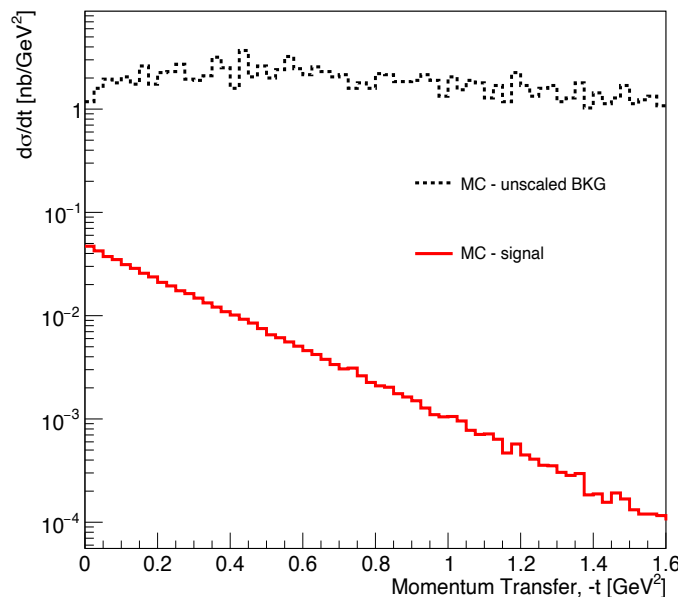




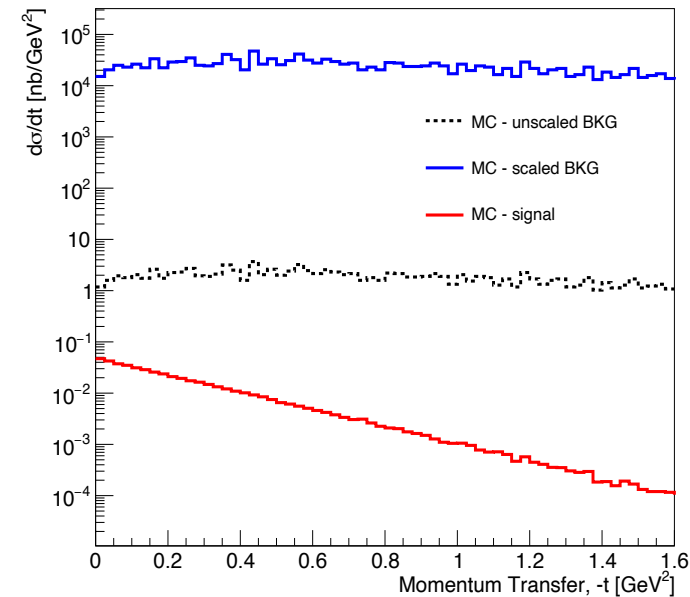
Residue background Checks



The black dashed line is the background counts and red is the IAGer signal counts



The cross section before scaling the background



The black dashed line is the background, scaled from $7.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ fb}^{-1}$ to the same 10 fb^{-1} , so it rises by about 1.28205128×10^4 times.

Even though the background was simulated with $\sim 10^4 \times$ less luminosity, its raw counts (before scaling) were already only about one order of magnitude below the signal.

This means that once the normalization of both datasets to the same luminosity is done, the background becomes huge relative to the signal — which would dominate.

Residue background Checks

Quantity	Signal	Background
Luminosity (fb^{-1})	10	7.8×10^{-4}
Raw counts	Similar	Slightly lower
After scaling	Moderate yield	Grows $\times 13,000$
Dominance	---	Overwhelming
Meaning	Exclusive σ is small	Inclusive σ is huge