DVCS and π^0

F.-X. Girod

UConn/JLab

Mar 13th 2020





Input parameters

Scenarios 10 GeV $\, imes$ 100 GeV and 5 GeV $\, imes$ 40 GeV

Input: Electron-Ion Collider Detector Requirements and R&D Handbook v1.1 Jan 10th 2019 available **here**

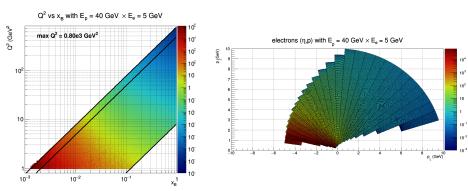
http://eicug.org/web/sites/default/files/EIC_HANDBOOK_v1.1.pdf

Not definitive on photon resolutions, in particular calorimeter granularity





Electron DIS kinematics scenario 1

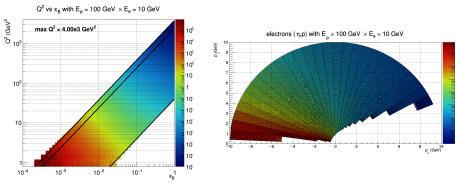


High luminosity scenario Focus on higher values of x_B





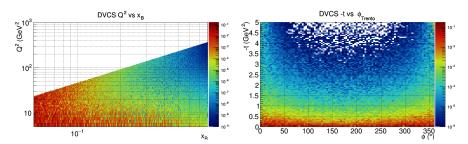
Electron DIS kinematics scenario 2



High energy scenario Access to lowest x_B



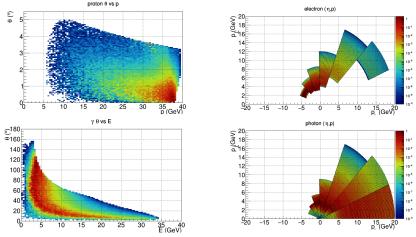
DVCS 5 GeV × 40 GeV



Coverage focused on high x_B and high Q^2 (mostly to save time now) -t extends to high values but dominated by low range



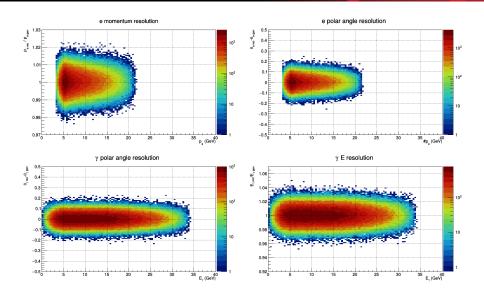
Electrons and photons 5 GeV \times 40 GeV



Questions on ROOT polar plots here (?)



Single particle resolutiosns





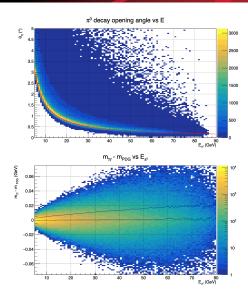




π^0 decay at 10 GeV \times 100 GeV

Photon angular resolution is essential to discrimate clusters at high energies Both θ and ϕ have $\sigma \sim 0.05^{\circ} < 1$ mrad

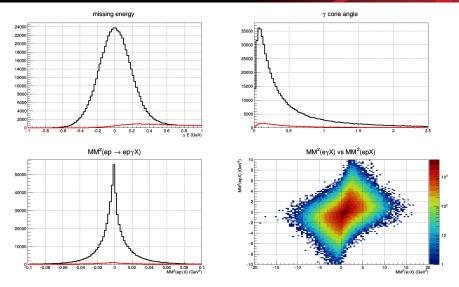
Corresponding invariant mass resolution $\sim 5 \text{ to } 20 \text{ MeV}$







DVCS π^0 separation 5 GeV \times 40 GeV

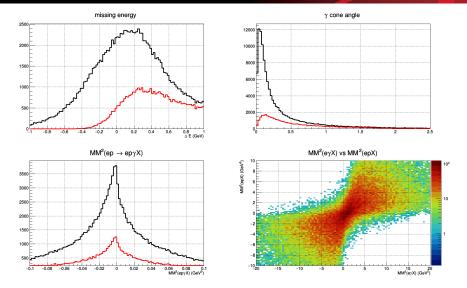


Excellent separation at low energy





DVCS π^0 separation 10 GeV \times 100 GeV



Challenging background at high energy



Summary

- ullet Scenarios 10 GeV imes 100 GeV and 5 GeV imes 40 GeV
- First look at DVCS π^0 separation
- Absolute normalization of π^0 to DVCS: fair uncertainties / arbitrariness

- Photon angular resolution is crucial
- First results only, lots of possible improvements
- Other backgrounds also (?)



