

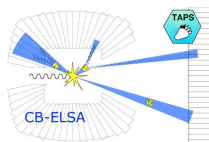
ω Photoproduction at the CBELSA/TAPS Experiment

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For the CBELSA/TAPS Collaboration

Florida State University

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NStar 2011 Jefferson Lab Newport News, VA



Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 CBELSA/TAPS Experimental Setup
- 3 $\gamma p \rightarrow p\omega$
 - Reconstruction
 - Differential Cross Sections
- 4 CLAS/CBELSA η Disagreement
- 5 Summary and Outlook

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Motivations for Studying ω Photoproduction

- Find resonances that couple to ω mesons.
- Improve on the forward angle scattering cross sections.
- Help resolve the CLAS/CBELSA η photoproduction discrepancy.

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The PDG(2010) currently lists 4 N^* resonances that couple to the ω meson.

$N(1710)^{***}$ $N(1900)^{**}$ $N(2080)^{**}$ $N(2190)^{****}$

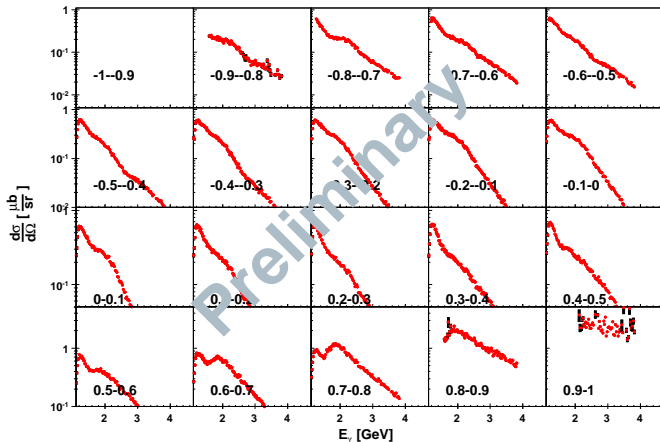
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Motivations for Studying ω Photoproduction

CLAS ω Photoproduction Cross Section

M. Williams et al. Phys.Rev.C80:065209,2009.



Forward and backward angles \rightarrow background processes and high spin resonances.

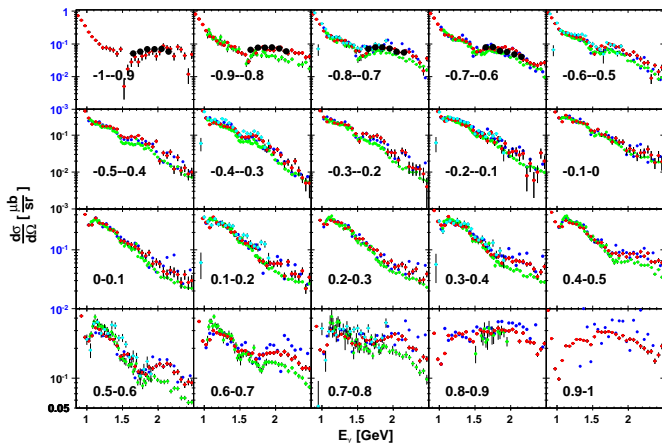
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Motivations for Studying ω Photoproduction

Single η Photoproduction Cross Section

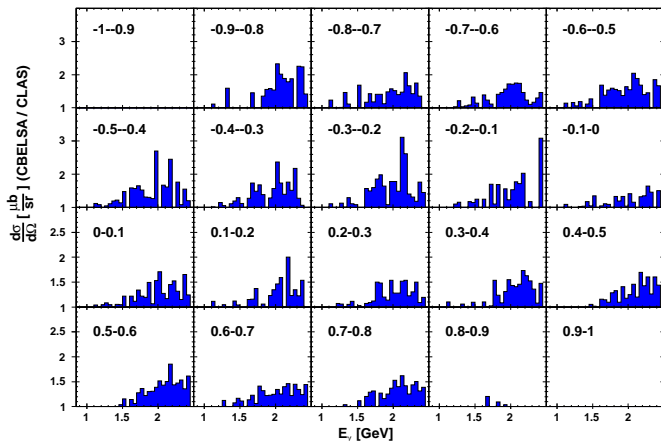
CBELSA/TAPS(09) CBELSA(05) CLAS(09) CLAS(02) LEPS(09)



no stat errors
no errors

Motivations for Studying ω Photoproduction

Single η Photoproduction Cross Section Ratio



Normalization?

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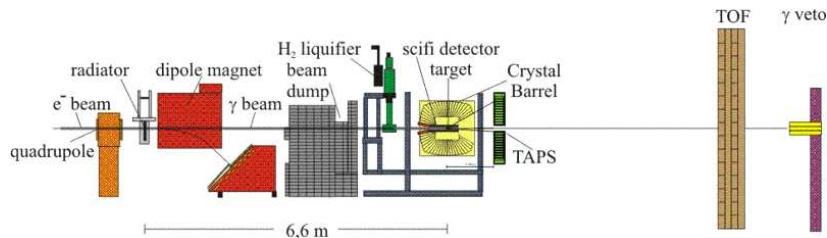
At CBELSA/TAPS, the same photon flux is used for reactions π^0, η
and ω .

Can use π^0 and ω cross sections study differences in
normalization.

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CBELSA/TAPS Experiment (2002)



- Located in Bonn, Germany at the ELSA facility.
- Nearly a 4π detector optimized to detect photons.
- Has scintillators to detect the presence of charged particles.
- CB (1290 CsI Crystals) TAPS (528 BaF_2 Crystals)

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Data Set

- Data taken October 2002 - November 2002
- Unpolarized photon beam up to 3.2 GeV
- Unpolarized liquid hydrogen target

Kinematic Cuts

$$p\omega \rightarrow p(\pi^0\gamma) \rightarrow p(\gamma\gamma)\gamma \rightarrow 3/4 \text{ particles}$$

- Transverse momentum cut ± 30 deg
- timing cuts (relative to the timing calibration)
 - Uncharged time ± 3 ns
 - Charged time $\{-5,+15\}$ ns

Kinematic Fitting

ω meson

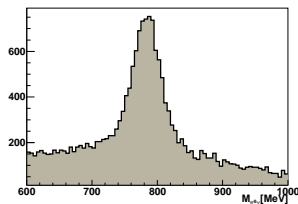
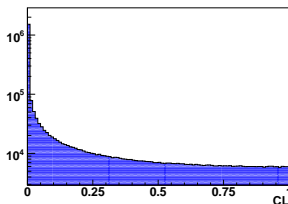
$$m = 782.65 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma = 8.49 \text{ MeV}$$

→ Cannot kinematically fit to $p\omega$

Fit to $p_{\text{missing}}\pi^0\gamma$

Confidence Level Cut

$$CL_{p\pi^0\gamma} > 0.01$$



~ 440,000 events left

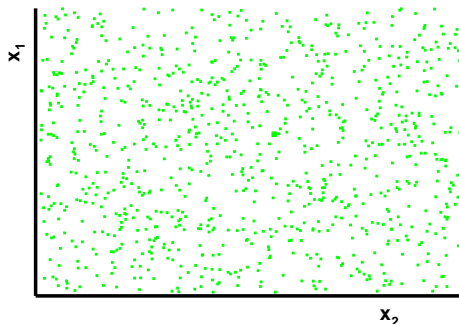
Qvalue Background Subtraction

Idea: Weight each event with its probability to be a true $p\omega$ event.

(M. Williams, M. Bellis, C.A. Meyer, JINST 4:P10003, 2009.)

Events in $p\omega$ Phase Space

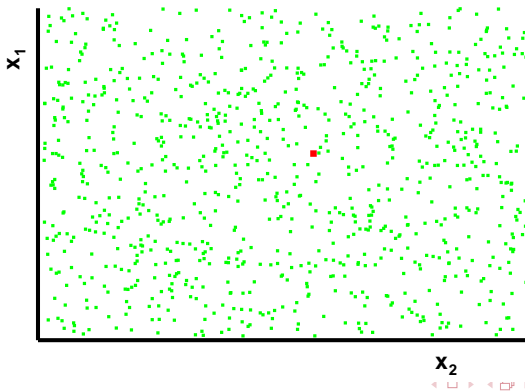
$(E_\gamma, \cos \theta_p^{cms})$



Qvalue Background Subtraction

Idea: Weight each event with its probability to be a true $p\omega$ event.

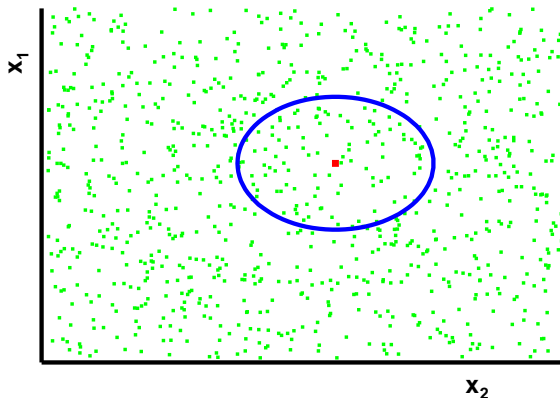
Events in $p\omega$ Phase Space
($E_\gamma, \cos\theta_p^{cms}$)



Qvalue Background Subtraction

Idea: Weight each event with its probability to be a true $p\omega$ event.

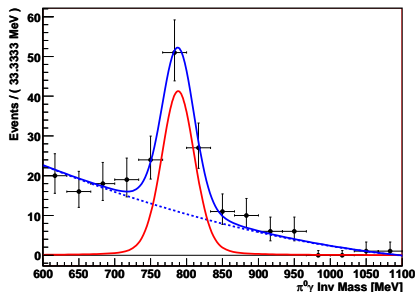
Nearest Neighbor Events



Qvalue Background Subtraction

Idea: Weight each event with its probability to be a true $p\omega$ event.

Plot and Fit of Nearest Neighbor Events



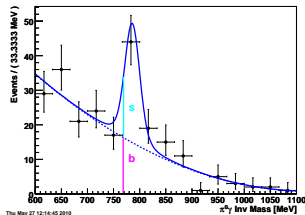
Voigt function (peak) with 2nd degree chebychev polynomial
(background)

Unbinned maximum likelihood fit

Qvalue Background Subtraction

Idea: Weight each event with its probability to be a true $p\omega$ event.

$$\text{probability fraction (Qvalue)} = \frac{S}{s+b}$$



Repeat for each event

Advantage: Only have to fit once to produce different distributions of the data.

Disadvantage: Huge amounts of processing time. (one fit per event in analysis)

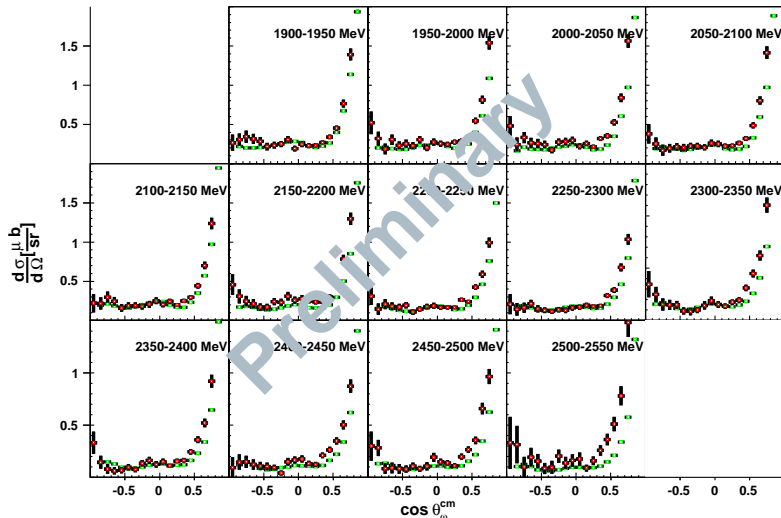
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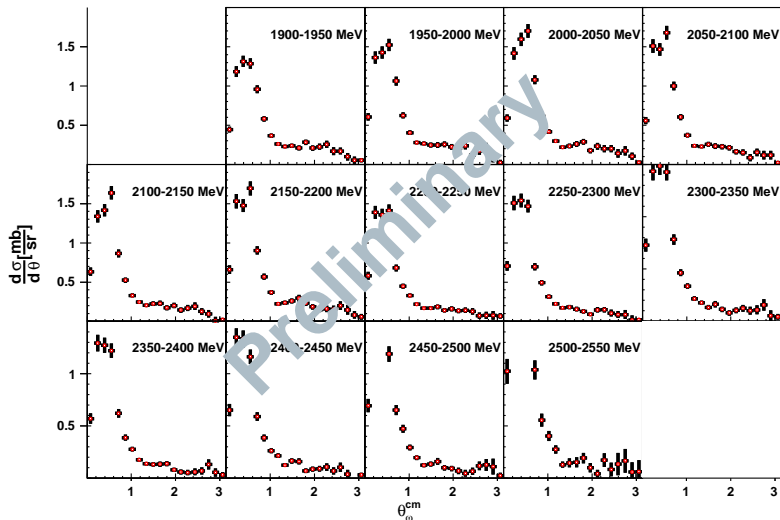
ω Photoproduction Differential Cross Sections

CBELSA/TAPS

CLAS



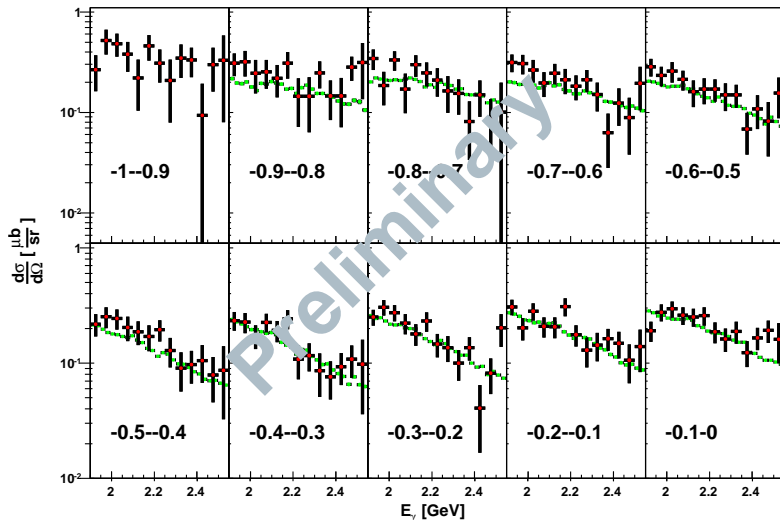
ω Photoproduction Differential Cross Sections



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CBELSA/TAPS

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Reaction by Reaction Comparison

- π^0 Photoproduction
- ω Photoproduction
- η Photoproduction

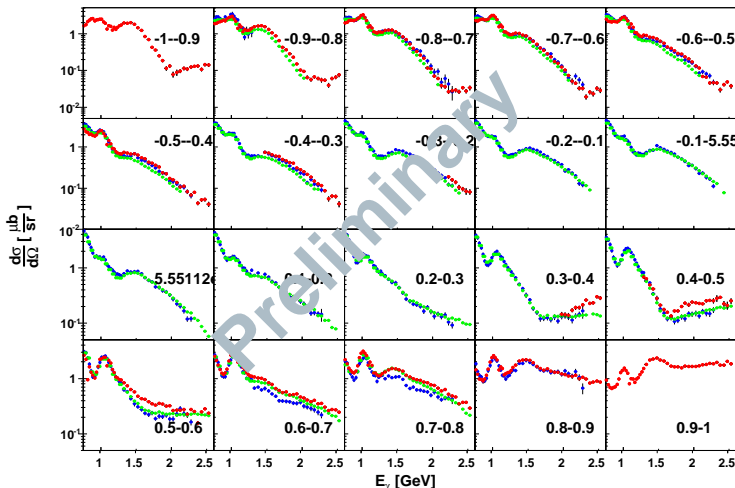
Reaction by Reaction Comparison

π^0 Photoproduction Cross Section

CBELSA/TAPS

CB-ELSA(07)

CLAS(07)



N. Sparks
Parallel
session II-A
(under
collaboration
review)

Reaction by Reaction Comparison

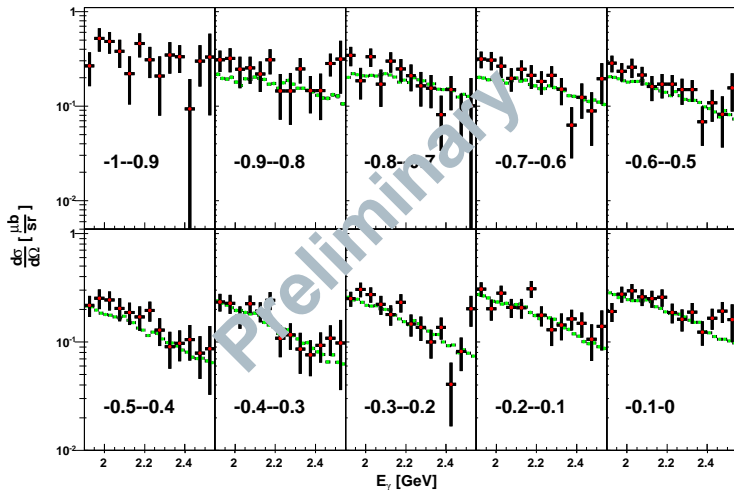
- π^0 Photoproduction
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Reaction by Reaction Comparison

ω Photoproduction Cross Section

CBELSA/TAPS

CLAS



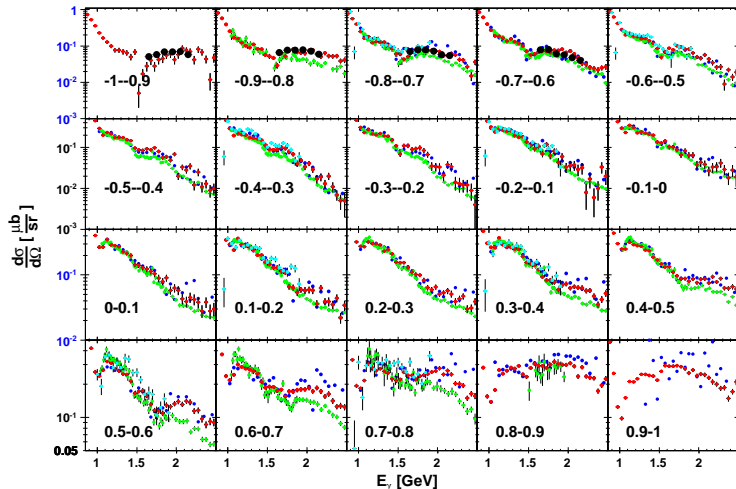
Reaction by Reaction Comparison

- π^0 Photoproduction
- ω Photoproduction
- η Photoproduction

Reaction by Reaction Comparison

η Photoproduction Cross Section

CBELSA/TAPS(09) CB-ELSA(05) CLAS(09) LEPS(09)



Reaction by Reaction Comparison

- π^0 Photoproduction
 - ω Photoproduction
 - η Photoproduction
-
- Could be normalization.
 - The η photoproduction discrepancy is present above 1.8 GeV photon energy and occurs at all angles.
 - Corresponds to about a factor of ~ 2 difference at 2.5 GeV photon energy.

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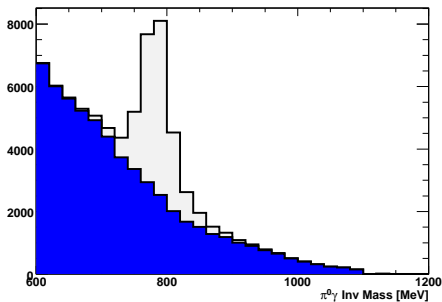
Summary

- Showed the reconstruction and differential cross sections for ω photoproduction.
- Analyzed the CBELSA/CLAS η differential cross section disagreement.

Outlook

- Finalize the ω photoproduction analysis.
- Continue with the analysis of $\pi^0\omega$ photoproduction.
- Continue work on a phenomenological model to describe ω and $\pi^0\omega$ photoproduction.

$\pi^0\omega$ Analysis: $\pi^0\gamma$ Invariant Mass



$\sim 17,000 p\pi^0\omega$ events.