

u-Channel: DVCS Feasibility

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KaonLT Experiment, Jefferson Lab Hall C

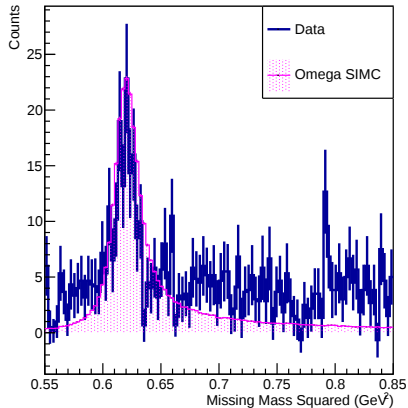


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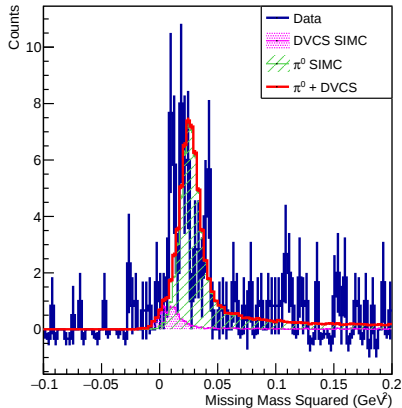


- The following plots show missing mass squared, $m_X^2 = E_{miss}^2 - P_{miss}^2$
- Looking to separate DVCS ($m_X^2 = 0$) and exclusive π^0 production ($m_X^2 = 0.018$)
- Plots have proton PID and random subtraction, no dummy target subtraction
- Ansatz: peak is 90% π^0 , 10% DVCS
- Only SHMS center is shown: other angles look similar
- For high ϵ , data is shifted to match the $p\omega^0$ peak, but the shift is not optimized

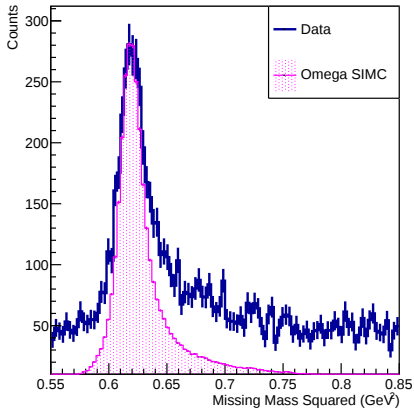
Omega Region



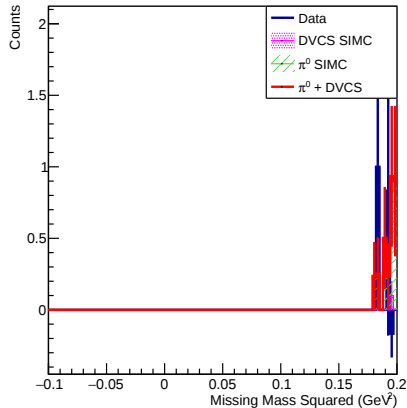
DVCS Region



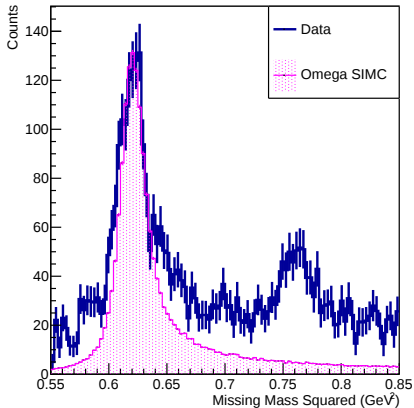
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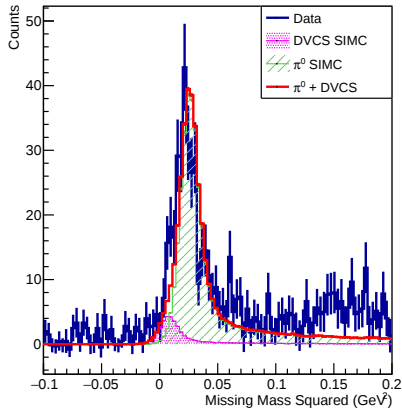
DVCS Region



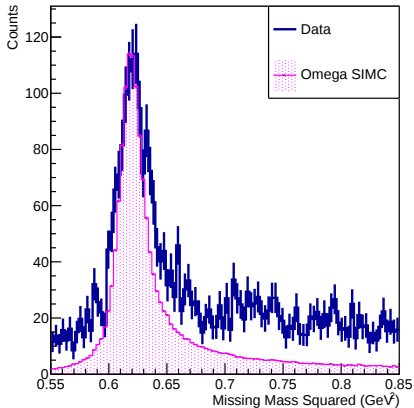
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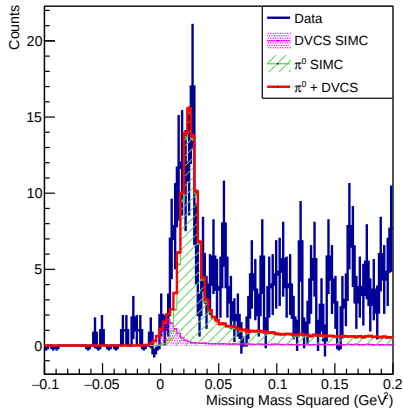
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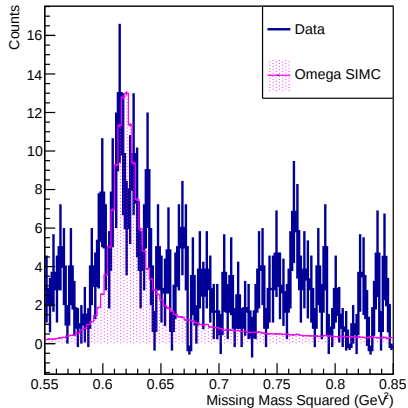
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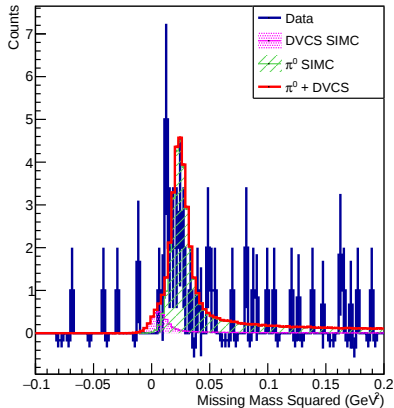
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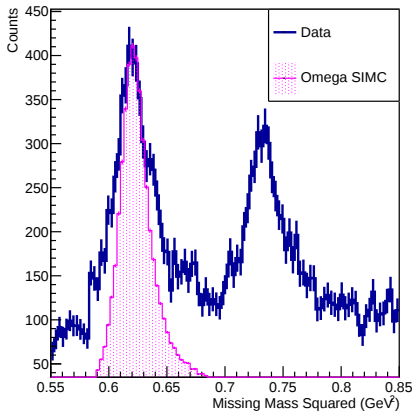
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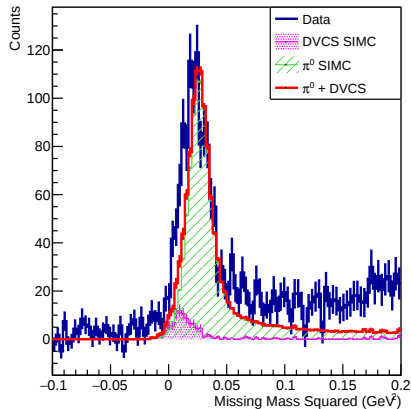
DVCS Region



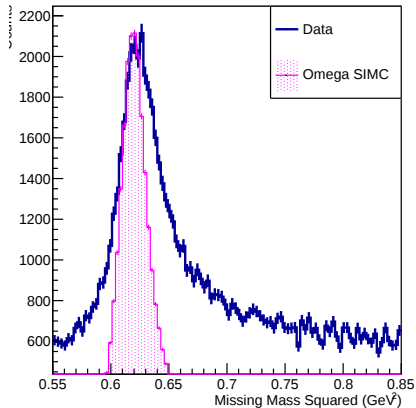
Omega Region



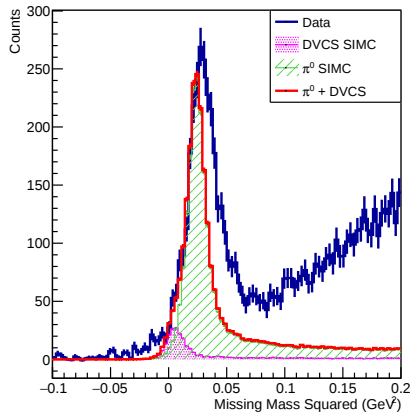
DVCS Region



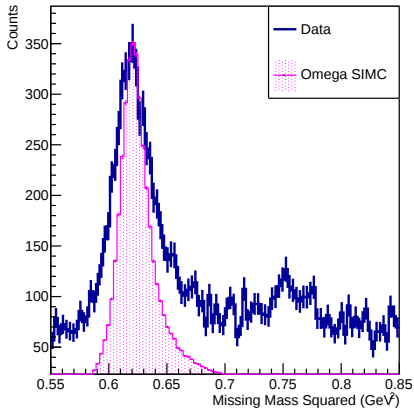
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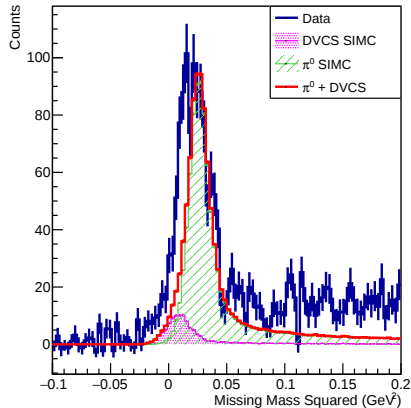
DVCS Region



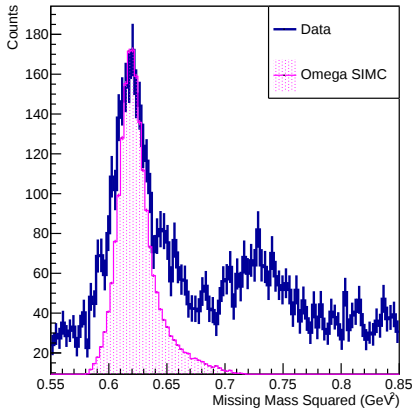
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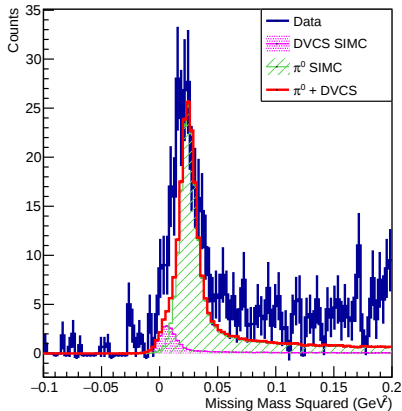
DVCS Region



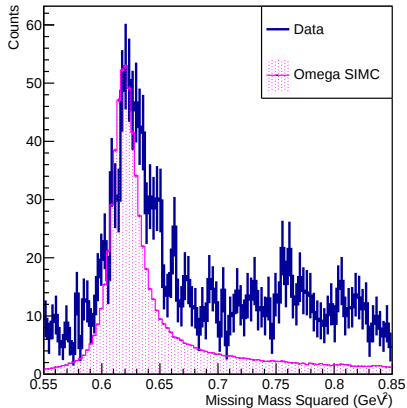
Omega Region



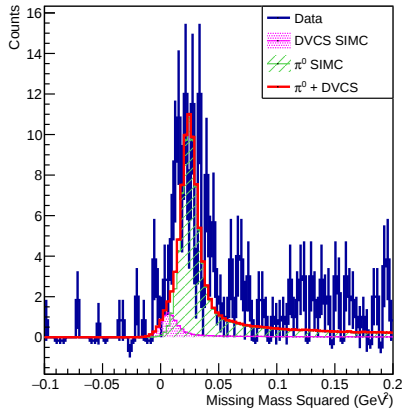
DVCS Region



Omega Region



DVCS Region





(Q^2, W)	Low ϵ	High ϵ
(2.1, 2.95)	× Statistics	✓
(3.0, 2.32)	× Off focal plane	✓
(3.0, 3.14)	✓	✓
(4.4, 2.74)	✓	✓
(5.5, 3.02)	× Statistics	?? Statistics

- $Q^2=3.0$, $W=3.14$, high ϵ has poor resolution, but given there should be no t -channel data at such low m_X^2 , an estimate should still be possible

MMp vs MM squared?



- The setting $Q^2=3$, $W=2.32$, high ϵ has poor resolution (and no RF), making it difficult to distinguish $p\omega^0$ from π^+n
- Is the difference more visible with m_X^2 ?
- Not really - separation is larger but so is the width of each peak

