



New results on ω photoproduction

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23rd September 2013

Outlook

Motivation

The GRAAL experiment

Data Analysis

Results

Conclusions

The ω meson

$$\omega(782) \quad I^G(J^{PC}) = 0^-(1^{--})$$

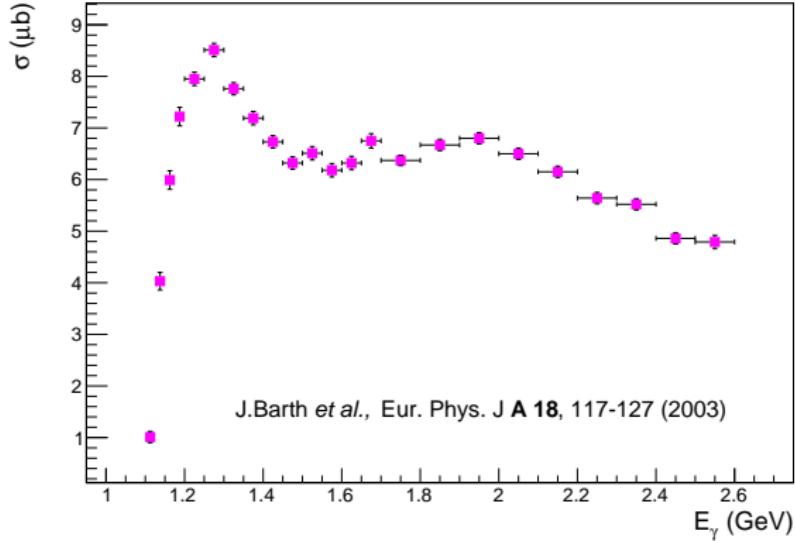
Mass $M = 782.65 \pm 0.12$ MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 8.49 \pm 0.08$ MeV

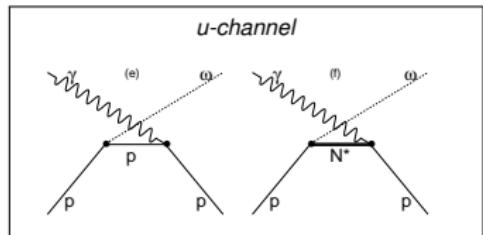
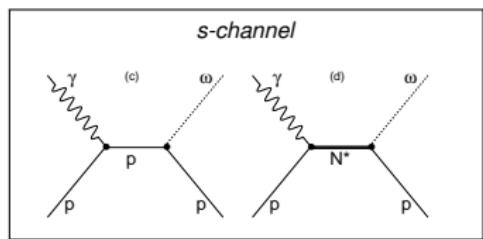
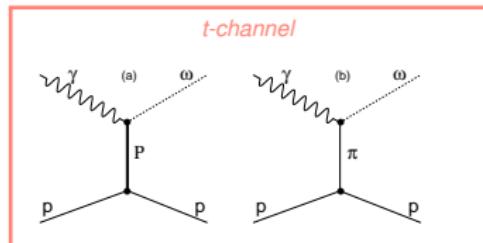
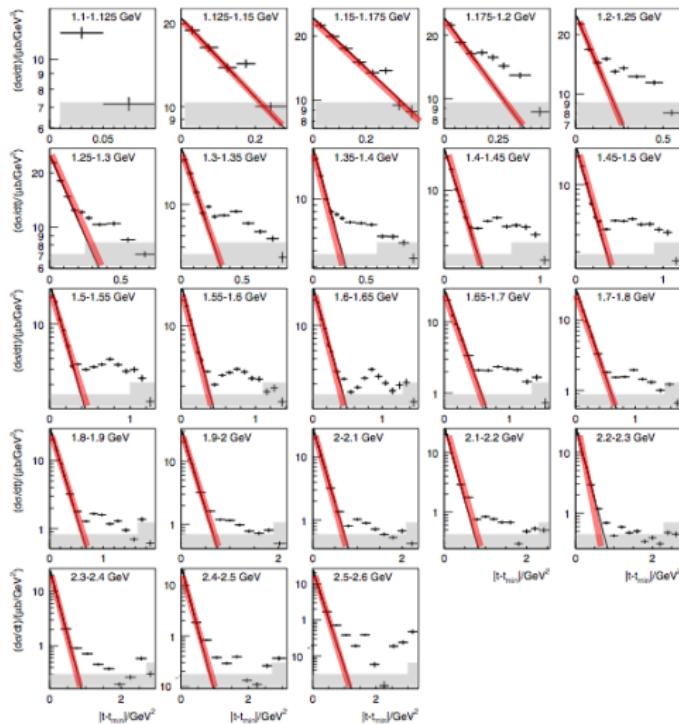
DECAY MODES:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 & \text{B.R.: } 89.2 \pm 0.7 \% \\ \pi^0 \gamma & \text{B.R.: } 8.28 \pm 0.28 \% \end{array}$$

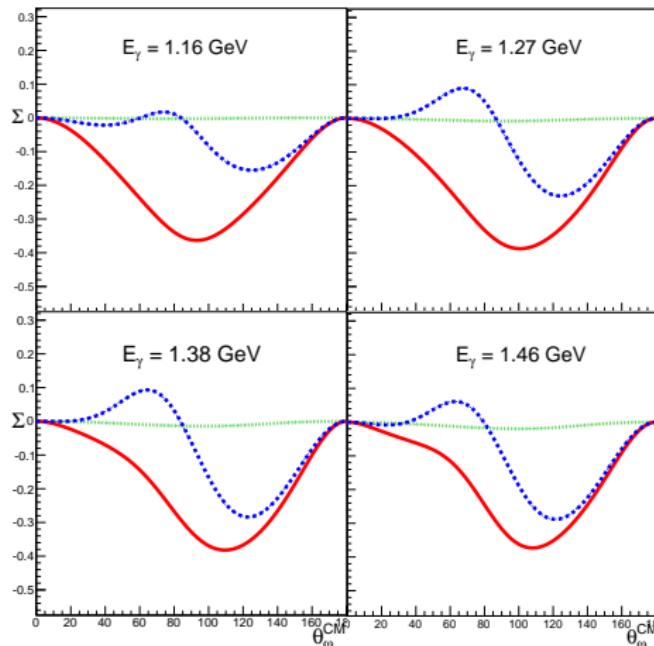
J.Beringer *et al.* (Particle Data Group),
PR D **86**, 010001 (2012)



Differential Cross Section



Polarisation Observables: the Beam Asymmetry Σ



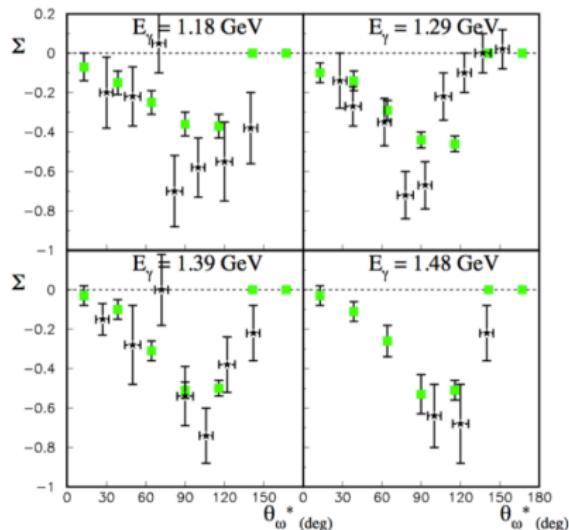
- only t-channel
- t- and s-channel
all terms
- t- and s-channel
excluding $P_{13}(1720)$

Model by Q. Zhao:

Nucl.Phys.A 675, 217c (2000)
Phys.Rev. C 71, 054004 (2005)

Σ : Actual Status

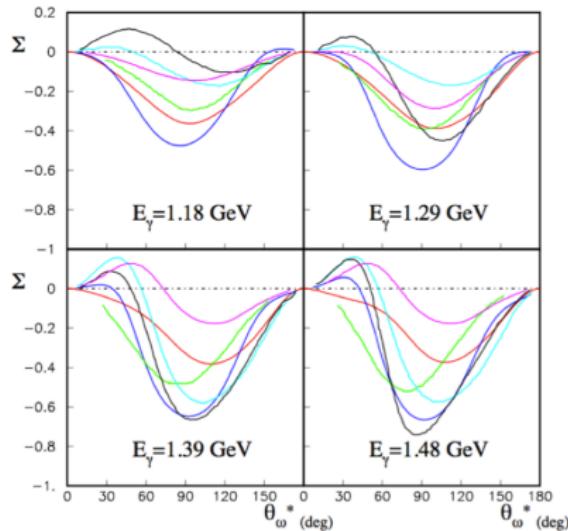
Experimental Results:



■ A.Ajaka *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **96**, 132003 (2006)
 $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^-$

★ F.Klein *et al.*, Phys. Rev. **D 78**, 117101 (2008)
 $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma$

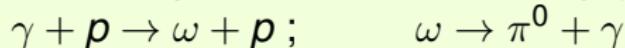
Theoretical Results:



- GIESSEN, Phys. Rev. **C 66**, 055212 (2002)
- GIESSEN, Phys. Rev. **C 66**, 055212 (2002)
- GIESSEN, Phys. Rev. **C 71**, 055206 (2005)
- Q.Zhao, Phys. Rev. **C 71**, 054004 (2005)
- BoGa, Phys. Rev. **D 78**, 117101 (2008)
- M.Paris, Phys. Rev. **C 79**, 025208 (2009)

ω photoproduction at GRAAL

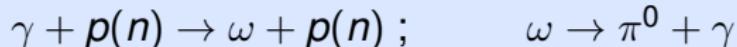
1. free proton - radiative decay (B.R. 8.5%)



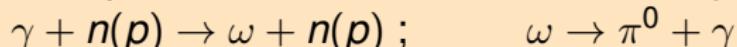
2. free proton - 3 pion decay (B.R. 89.2%)



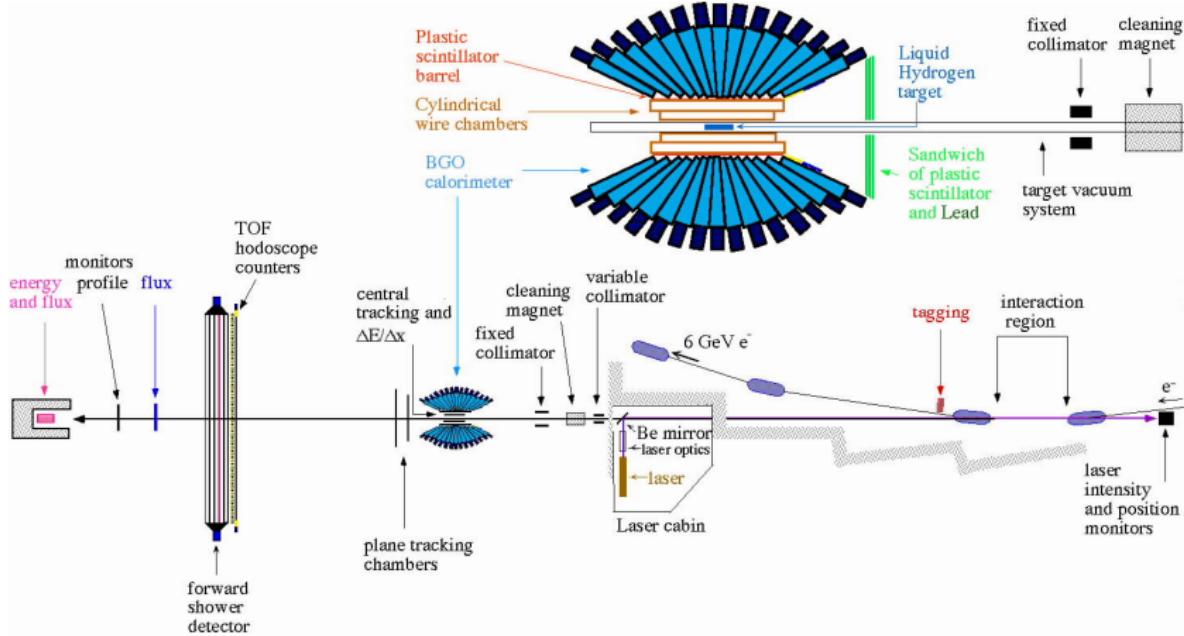
3. quasi free proton - radiative decay (B.R. 8.5%)



4. quasi free neutron - radiative decay (B.R. 8.5%)



The GRAAL experiment

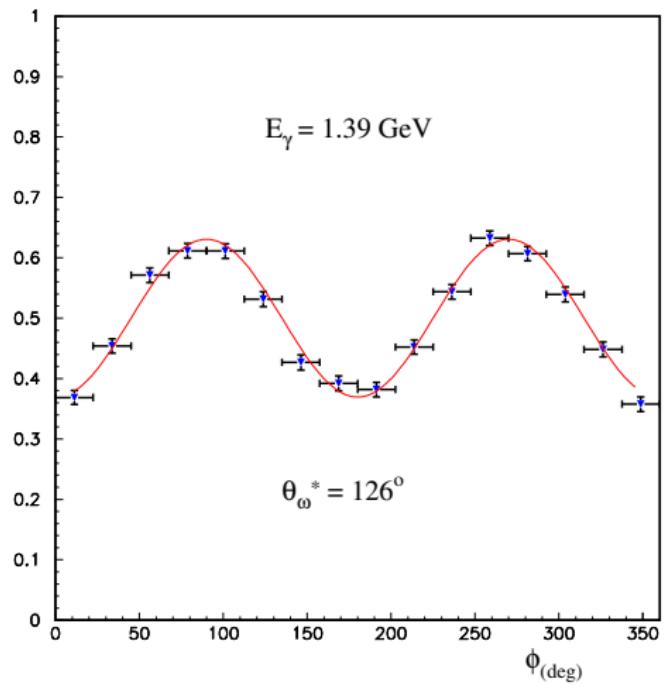
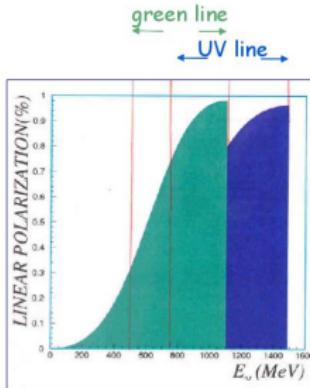


Extraction of Σ values

$$(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega})_{V,H} = (\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega})_{unp}(1 \pm P\Sigma \cos(2\varphi))$$

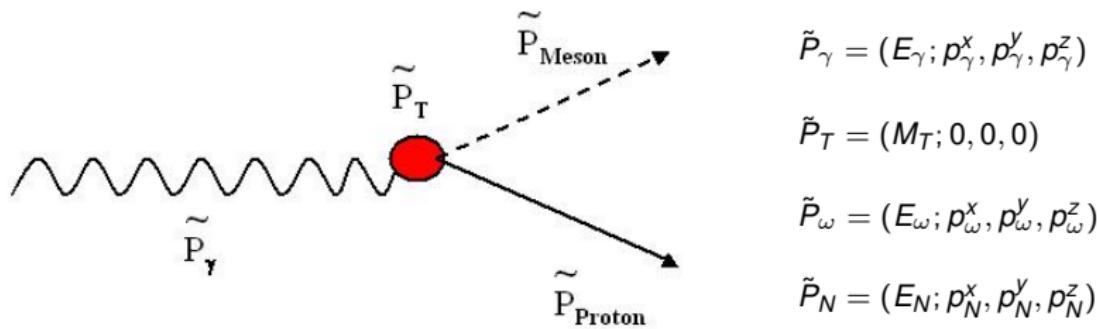
$$N_{V,H} \propto k_{V,H} \varepsilon(\varphi)(1 \pm P\Sigma \cos(2\varphi))$$

$$\frac{N_V/k_V}{N_V/k_V + N_H/k_H} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + P\Sigma \cos(2\varphi))$$



The final state nucleon identification

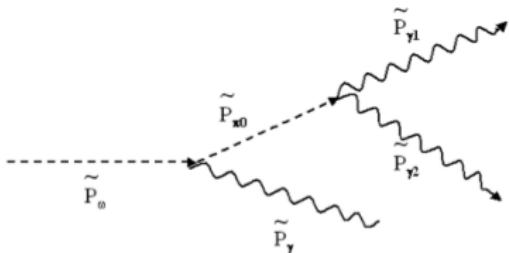
In the laboratory frame:



$$M_{miss,N} = \sqrt{(E_\gamma + M_T - p_N^z)^2 - (p_N^x)^2 - (p_N^y)^2 - (E_\gamma + p_N^z)^2}$$

Energy	Central Detector	Forward Detector
Proton	YES	YES
Neutron	NO	YES

The radiative decay: events reconstruction



- 3 γ in the BGO
- 2 γ in the BGO + 1 γ forward
energy assigned by energy conservation

(γ, γ, γ) system: $E_\omega; p_\omega^x, p_\omega^y, p_\omega^z$

Kinematic reconstruction:

In the center-of-mass frame:

$$\begin{aligned} E_\gamma, M_T &\rightarrow \beta = \frac{E_\gamma}{E_\gamma + M_T} \\ &s = 2E_\gamma M_T \\ &\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_N^* &= \frac{s + M_N^2 - M_\omega^2}{2\sqrt{s}} \\ \rightarrow \quad E_\omega^* &= \frac{s - M_N^2 + M_\omega^2}{2\sqrt{s}} \\ p^* &= \frac{\sqrt{[s - (M_N + M_\omega)^2][s - (M_P - M_\omega)^2]}}{4s} \end{aligned}$$

Back to the laboratory frame:

$$\begin{aligned} E_N &= \gamma(E_N^* + \beta p_N^* \cos \theta_N^*) \\ \theta_N, \phi_N &\rightarrow p_N \cos \theta_N = \gamma(\beta E_N^* + p_N^* \cos \theta_N^*) \end{aligned}$$

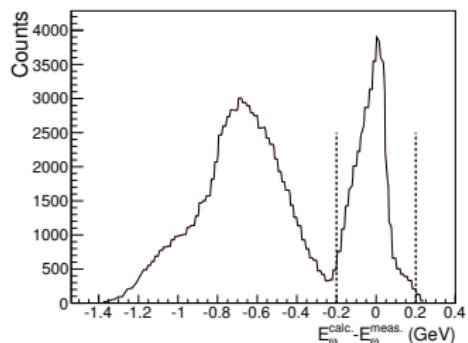
$$\begin{aligned} &\text{2}^{nd} \text{ order equation in } E_N \\ &\rightarrow \text{+ energy balance:} \\ &E_N^{\text{calc}}, E_\omega^{\text{calc}}, \theta_\omega^{\text{calc}}, \phi_\omega^{\text{calc}} \end{aligned}$$

The radiative decay: events selection (free proton)

Competitive reactions:

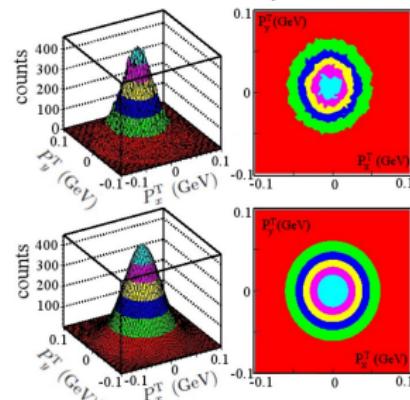
- $\gamma + p \rightarrow (\Delta^+ + \pi^0 \rightarrow) \pi^0 + \pi^0 + p$

$$1. \quad |E_{\omega}^{meas} - E_{\omega}^{calc}| < 200 \text{ MeV}$$



- $\gamma + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + p$

$$2. \quad \frac{(P_x^{TOT})^2}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{(P_y^{TOT})^2}{\sigma_y^2} \leq n^2$$

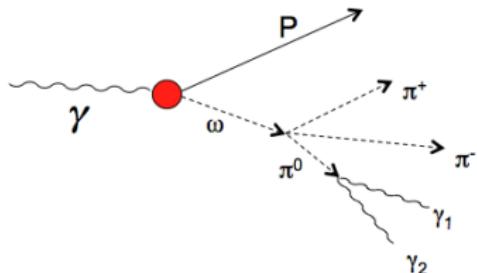


$$3. \quad M_{miss,p} > 200 \text{ MeV}$$

$$4. \quad M_{\omega} > 680 \text{ MeV}$$

The 3-pion decay: events reconstruction

(free proton)



P:	E_P, θ_P, ϕ_P
π^+ :	$E_{\pi^+}, \theta_{\pi^+}, \phi_{\pi^+}$
π^- :	$E_{\pi^-}, \theta_{\pi^-}, \phi_{\pi^-}$
γ_1 :	$E_{\gamma_1}, \theta_{\gamma_1}, \phi_{\gamma_1}$
γ_2 :	$E_{\gamma_2}, \theta_{\gamma_2}, \phi_{\gamma_2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &: \sqrt{(P_{\pi^+})^2 + M_{\pi^+}^2} + \sqrt{(P_{\pi^-})^2 + M_{\pi^-}^2} + E_{\gamma_1} + E_{\gamma_2} &= E_\gamma + M_P - E_P \\
 P^x &: P_{\pi^+} \sin \theta_{\pi^+} \cos \phi_{\pi^+} + P_{\pi^-} \sin \theta_{\pi^-} \cos \phi_{\pi^-} + E_{\gamma_1} \sin \theta_{\gamma_1} \cos \phi_{\gamma_1} + E_{\gamma_2} \sin \theta_{\gamma_2} \cos \phi_{\gamma_2} &= -P_P^x \\
 P^y &: P_{\pi^+} \sin \theta_{\pi^+} \sin \phi_{\pi^+} + P_{\pi^-} \sin \theta_{\pi^-} \sin \phi_{\pi^-} + E_{\gamma_1} \sin \theta_{\gamma_1} \sin \phi_{\gamma_1} + E_{\gamma_2} \sin \theta_{\gamma_2} \sin \phi_{\gamma_2} &= -P_P^y \\
 P^z &: P_{\pi^+} \cos \theta_{\pi^+} + P_{\pi^-} \cos \theta_{\pi^-} + E_{\gamma_1} \cos \theta_{\gamma_1} + E_{\gamma_2} \cos \theta_{\gamma_2} &= E_\gamma - P_P^z
 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbf{P}^{x,y} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_{\pi^+}, \mathbf{P}_{\pi^-}$

$\mathbf{P}^{x,y,z} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_{\pi^+}, \mathbf{P}_{\pi^-}, \mathbf{E}_{\gamma_2}$

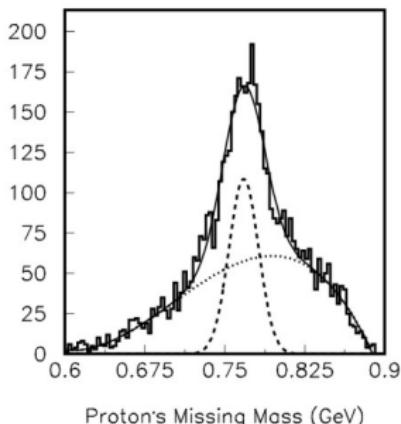
The 3-pion decay: fitting procedure

Competitive reactions:

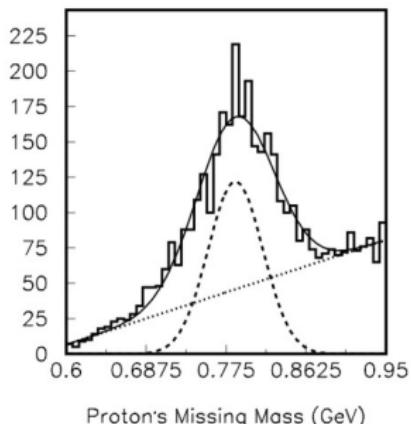
- $\gamma + p \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^0 + \pi^- + p$
- $\gamma + p \rightarrow \eta + p \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^0 + \pi^- + p$

Pre-cleaning of the data-set:

1. $M_{(\pi^+, \pi^0, \pi^-)} < 2\text{GeV}$



2. $100\text{MeV} < M_{\pi^0} < 170\text{MeV}$



fit performed bin-by-bin:

- 2 polarization states
- 4 energy bins
- 5 polar angle (θ_ω^*) bins
- 16 azimuthal angle (ϕ_ω) bins

Gaussian: ω events

3rd order polynomial: background

(1st order polynomial in the last energy bin)

The radiative decay: events selection (quasi-free nucleon)

Free proton:

$$1. |E_{\omega}^{meas} - E_{\omega}^{calc}| < 200 \text{ MeV}$$

$$2. \frac{(P_{TOT}^x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{(P_{TOT}^y)^2}{\sigma_y^2} \leq n^2$$

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 30 \text{ MeV/c}; n = 3$$

$$3. M_{miss,p} > 200 \text{ MeV}$$

$$4. M_{\omega} > 680 \text{ MeV}$$

Quasi-free nucleon:

$$1. |E_{\omega}^{meas} - E_{\omega}^{calc}| < 200 \text{ MeV}$$

$$2. \frac{(P_{TOT}^x)^2}{(\sigma_x^{qf})^2} + \frac{(P_{TOT}^y)^2}{(\sigma_y^{qf})^2} \leq n^2$$

$$\sigma_x^{qf} = \sigma_y^{qf} = 70 \text{ MeV/c}; n = 4$$

$$3. \frac{(M_{\gamma,\gamma,\gamma}^{inv} - M_{\omega})^2}{(\sigma_{\gamma,\gamma,\gamma}^{inv})^2} + \frac{(M_{miss,N} - M_{\omega})^2}{(\sigma_{miss,N}^{inv})^2} < n^2$$

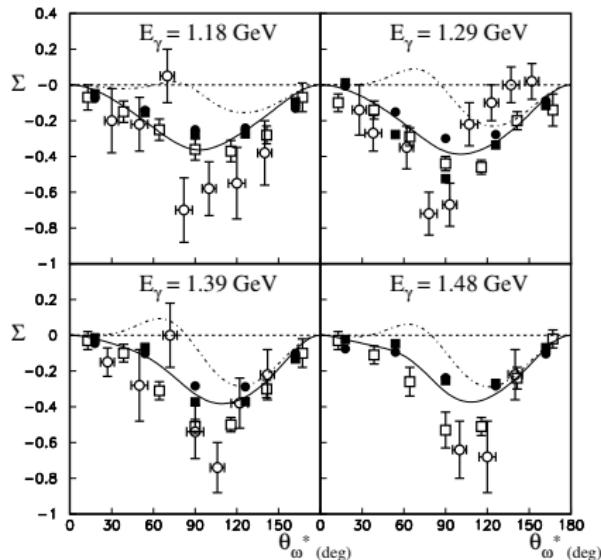
$$\sigma_{\gamma,\gamma,\gamma}^{inv} = 60 \text{ MeV/c}^2$$

$$\sigma_{miss,N}^{inv} = 80 \text{ MeV/c}^2$$

$$n = 3$$

Only for the neutron:
 $|\phi_{\pi^0} - \phi_n| \notin (150^\circ; 210^\circ)$

$\gamma + p \rightarrow \omega + p$: the beam asymmetry

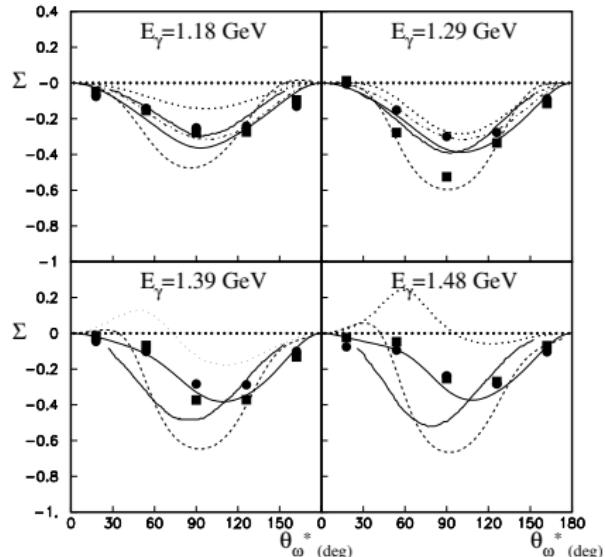


● this work: $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma$

■ this work: $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^-$

○ CBELSA/TAPS: $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma$

□ previous GRAAL: $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^-$



BoGa

Titov et al.

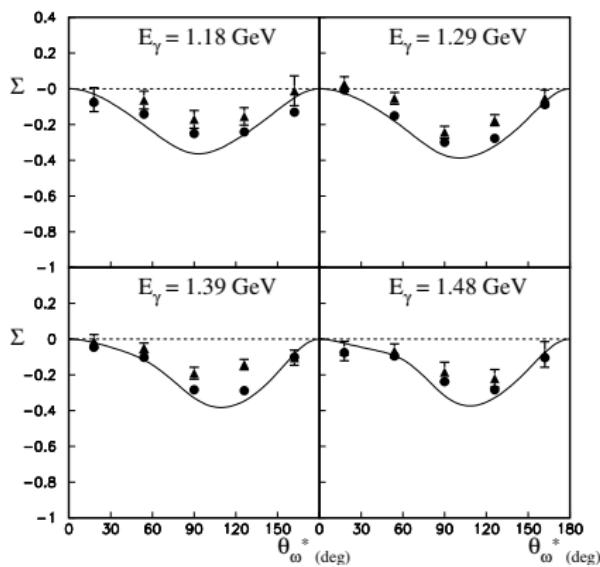
Matsuyana et al.

GIESSEN

Zhao

$\gamma + qfN \rightarrow \omega + qfN$: the beam asymmetry

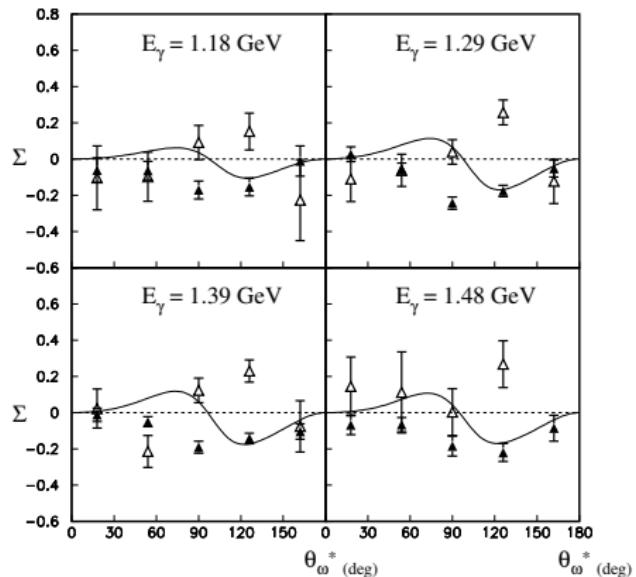
quasi-free proton:



- free proton, $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 + \gamma$
- ▲ quasi free proton, $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 + \gamma$

Zhao (free proton)

quasi-free neutron:



- ▲ quasi free proton, $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 + \gamma$
- △ quasi free neutron, $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 + \gamma$

Zhao (free neutron)

Conclusions

- high statistics measurement of Σ for the reaction $\vec{\gamma} + p \rightarrow \omega + p$ from the complete GRAAL data-set:
 - $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 + \gamma$: event selection
 - $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^0 + \pi^-$: fitting procedure
 - agreement between the two decay modes
 - data well described by Zhao model → $P_{13}(1720)$
- measurement of Σ for the reaction off the quasi-free proton target
 - $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 + \gamma$: event selection
 - agreement with the free proton results
 - quasi-free neutron data → results of free neutron target
- first measurement of Σ for ω photoproduction off neutron
 - $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 + \gamma$: event selection
 - results affected by higher statistical error (w.r.t. proton)
 - completely different angular distributions (w.r.t. proton):
small (or compatible with 0) for $\theta_\omega^* \in (0^\circ, 90^\circ)$;
positive for $\theta_\omega^* \simeq 120^\circ$
 - change of sign in Σ foreseen by Zhao (but opposite w.r.t. data)
 - theoretical interpretation still missing