Spin density matrix elements for radiative decays of the omega meson in photoproduction at 5 GeV

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Abstract

The photoproduction of $\omega(782)$ meson on the nucleon at high energies is well described by a sum of t-channel exchanges. In the high energy limit of diffractive scattering, where Pomeron exchange dominates the total cross section, the helicity of the incident photon is transferred directly to the vector meson. At intermediate energies, other Regge exchanges compete with the Pomeron, leading to a complex energy dependence in the spin density matrix for vector mesons like the omega.

Introduction

- At high energies and forward scattering process is dominated by t-channel exchanges

$W(\cos\theta,\phi) = \frac{3}{4\kappa}(\sin^2\theta_0^0 + (1 + \cos^2\theta_0)(\cos^2\phi_0^0 + \sin^2\phi_0^0) + 2\sin\theta_0^0\cos\theta_0^0\phi_0^0)$

- Spin density matrix elements (SDME) are used to describe polarization of photoproduced vector meson

- For unpolarized incident photon beam the decay angular distribution in $\omega$ rest frame is given by:

The Experiment

Spin density matrix elements measured in two reference frame

Angular Distributions

Angular distributions of omega meson decay products measured in the omega rest frame binned in |t|.

Radphi experiment designed to trigger all neutral final states

3Y invariant mass sample from Radphi detector.

Spin Density Matrix Elements

Perform unbinned extended maximum likelihood fits to the angular distributions to extract the SDME

Angular Distributions

Conclusion and Future work

- Early indication of Helicity conservation in s-channel
- Early indication of violation of t-channel helicity conservation
- Next extract SDME in different energy bins

References
