$\eta\pi^0$ Physics Analysis

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Gluex Physics Meeting

Outline

$\eta\pi^0$ Reconstruction

$\gamma p \to a_2(1318) p \to \eta\pi^0 p \to 4\gamma p$

- $\gamma p \to \eta\pi^0 p \to 4\gamma p$ is simple all-neutral final state which can be used to study the overall calorimeter performance as well as the ability to reconstruct all-neutral states.
- The observation of exotic states in $\gamma p \to \eta\pi^0 p \to 4\gamma p$ have been claimed [1].
- To add some structure to the $\eta\pi^0$ system the $a_2(1318)$ resonance was generated with realistic angular distributions

Current reconstruction tools at our disposal

- DPhoton: photon reconstruction in the FCAL and BCAL
- PID $\rightarrow$ DMagneticFieldStepper $\rightarrow$ SwimToRadius and SwimToPlane are used to identify showers due to charged particles in the BCAL and FCAL
- DKinFit: kinematic fitter (can reconstruct η and π^0 - returns pulls, χ^2 and probability
- HDParSim: a parametric simulation for handling acceptance and resolution of charged DParticle objects: i.e. protons and pions

We can now identify the protons and photons of our all neutral channel. Previously, this couldn't be done. Full charged particle tracking capabilities are still in development but are quite slow and cpu intensive therefore the HDParSim is advantageous at this time.

Background simulation

- Hadronic: BGGEN (PYTHIA 6.4 + custom ¡ 3 GeV) - crossection of 124 μb @ 9 GeV
- EM: HDGeant will produce the em background by overlaying the tracks/hits coming from the bg interactions on top of the tracks/hits coming from the physics interaction vertex

Amplitude Analysis

- Monte Carlo tools exist to generate proper angular distributions and interferences between waves.
- PWA analysis to come. Tools exist from IU and CMU. [See Physics Analysis on the GlueX Wiki]

Reconstruction

- It is required that there are 4(5) photons showers (none are due to charged particles - comparing swum tracks to shower positions), and 1 proton. This gives 6(30) possible combinations.
- π^0 and η candidates are chosen as the $\eta\pi^0$ pair with the largest probability (from the TwoGammaFit)
- Before χ^2 cuts $\sim$ 50% of the generated signal events can be reconstructed. A cut on $\chi^2 < 3$ leaves approximately 39% of generated events
- 10^7 Pythia events, 50,000 signal $a_2(1318)$ events (200:1) where the Pythia cross section at 9 GeV is 124 μb giving a cross section for the a_2 to be $\sim 0.6\mu b$. The 4 photon, 1 proton requirement leaves 12,690 background events and 24,870 signal events (5% more including 5 photon events).

Photon Multiplicity

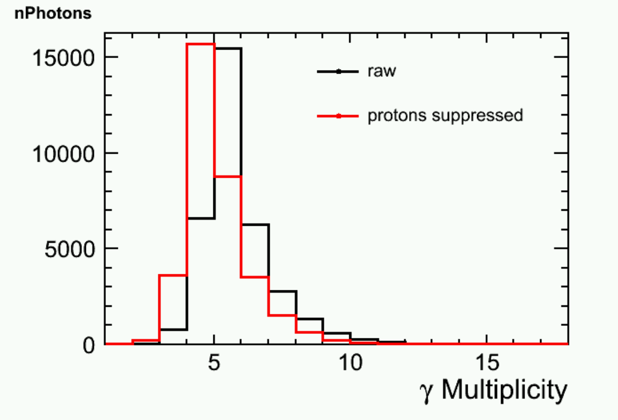


Figure: Photon multiplicity, raw and after proton shower suppresion

Candidate Multiplicity

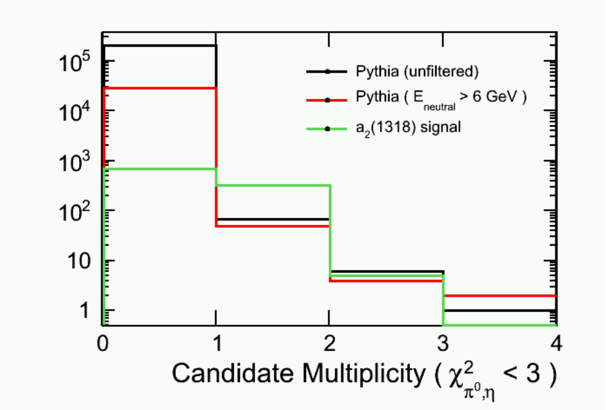
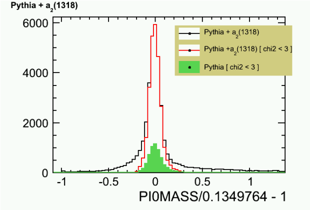
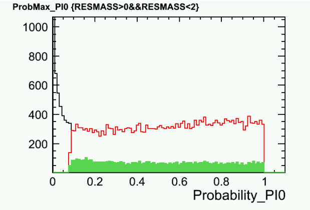


Figure: PYTHIA (filtered and unfiltered) and signal a_2 candidate multiplicity

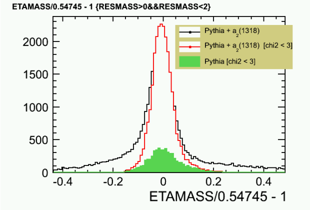
π^0 and η



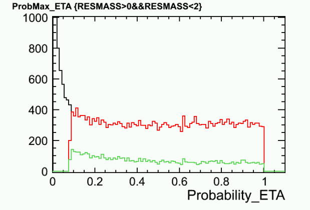
(a) M_{π^0}



(b) $Prob_{\pi^0}$

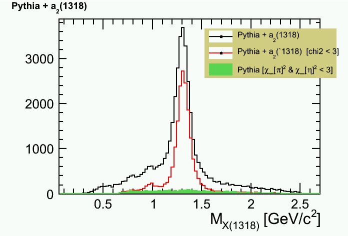


(c) M_{η}

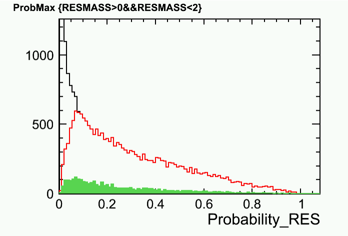


(d) $Prob_{\eta}$

$a_2(1320)$

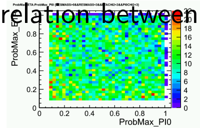


(e) $M_{4\gamma}$



(f) $Prob_{4\gamma}$

Should the $Prob(4\gamma)$ distribution be flat if $Prob(4\gamma) = Prob(\pi^0)Prob(\eta)$? There's no correlation between the η and π^0 fitter probabilities.



$\cos_{GJ}$

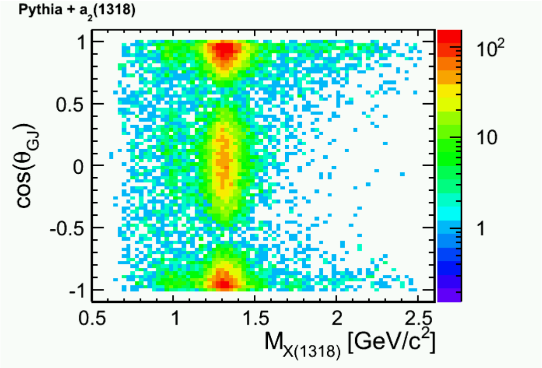


Figure: Cosine of the Gottfreid-Jackson angle versus the reconstructed a_2 mass for signal and Pythia events.

lowest energy photons

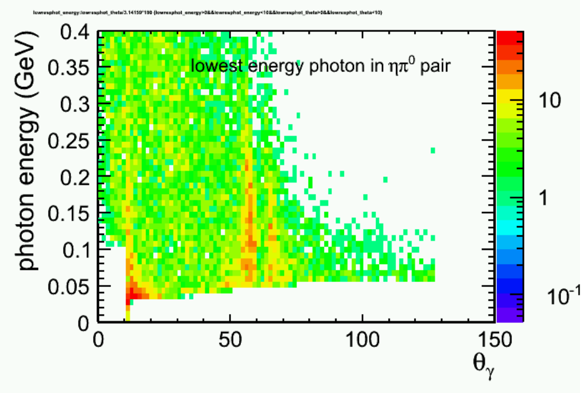
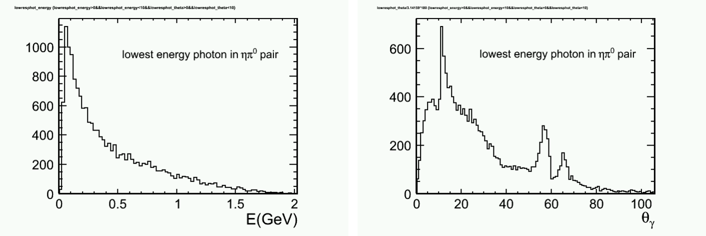


Figure: Photon spectra for the lowest energy photon in each $\eta\pi^0$ pair.



(a) energy spectrum (b) photon angle

Figure: Energy spectrum and angular distribution of the lowest energy photon in each $\eta\pi^0$ pair.

A. Abele et al.
Evidence for a $\eta\pi$ P-wave in $\bar{p}p$ annihilations at rest into $\pi^0\pi^0\eta$.
Phys. Lett., B446:349–355, 1999.