Blake Leveringtor

Motivatior Tools Posults

$\eta\pi^0$ Physics Analysis

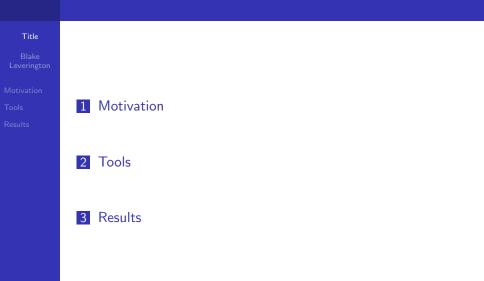
Blake Leverington

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Gluex Physics Meeting

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Outline



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

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Tools

- $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta \pi^0 p \rightarrow 4\gamma p$ 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 γp → ηπ⁰p → 4γp 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

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Results

- DPhoton: photon reconstruction in the FCAL and BCAL
- PID → DMagneticFieldStepper → 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

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Results

- Hadronic: BGGEN (PYTHIA 6.4 + custom j 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

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Tools

Results

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

Reconstruction

Title

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- Motivation
- Tools
- Results

- 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.
- π⁰ and η candidates are chosen as the ηπ⁰ pair with the largest probability (from the TwoGammaFit)
- Before χ² cuts ~ 50% of the generated signal events can be reconstructed. A cut on χ² < 3 leaves approximately 39% of generated events
- 10⁷ Pythia events, 50,000 signal a₂(1318) events (200:1) where the Pythia cross section at 9 GeV is 124 μb giving a cross section for the a₂ to be ~ 0.6μb. The 4 photon, 1 proton requirement leaves 12,690 background events and 24,870 signal events (5% more including 5 photon events).

Candidate Multiplicity

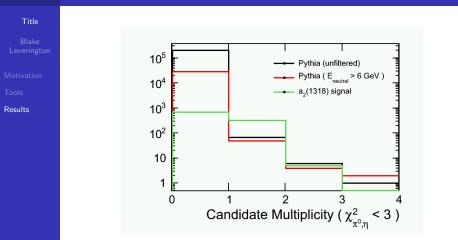


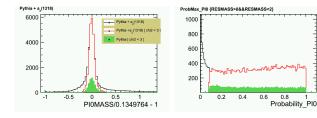
Figure: PYTHIA (filtered and unfiltered) and signal a_2 candidate multiplicity

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π^0 and η

Title

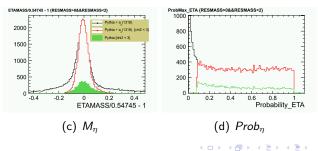
Results



(a) M_{π^0}

(b) *Prob*_{π⁰}

1



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 $a_2(1320)$

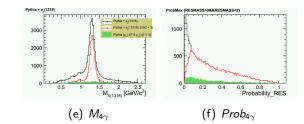


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Tools

Results



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.

0.4 0.6 0.8 1 ProbMax PI0

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COSGJ



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Tools

Results

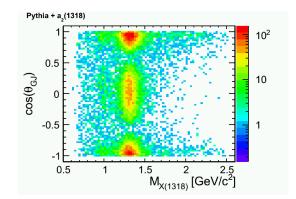


Figure: Cosine of the Gottfreid-Jackson angle versus the reconstructed a_2 mass for signal and Pythia events.

lowest energy photons

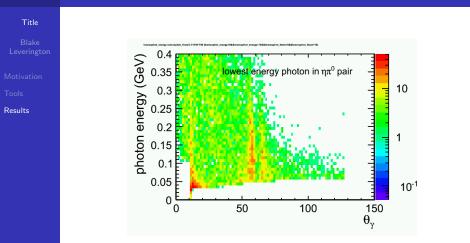


Figure: Photon spectra for the lowest energy photon in each $\eta \pi^0$ pair.

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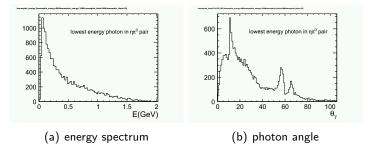


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Tools

Results



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

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A. Abele et al.

Evidence for a $\eta\pi$ P-wave in $\bar{p}p$ annihilations at rest into $\pi^0\pi^0\eta$.

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Phys. Lett., B446:349-355, 1999.
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