Breit-Wigner Distribution for Rho0 methods

Weekly SRC/CT Meeting Bhesha R Devkota

SRC/CT Meeting

Definition of BW Distribution

Definition B

3. Contributions from ρ^0 , $f_0(980)$, and $f_2(1270)$

Contributions from ρ^0 , $f_0(980)$, and $f_2(1270)$ mesons are described analytically. The shapes of these resonances are described with a relativistic Breit-Wigner function (rBW) [64,65]:

$$\mathrm{rBW}(M_{\pi\pi}) = \frac{AM_{\pi\pi}M_0\Gamma(M_{\pi\pi})}{\left(M_0^2 - M_{\pi\pi}^2\right)^2 + M_0^2\Gamma^2(M_{\pi\pi})},\qquad(1)$$

where M_0 is the mass of the resonance under study and A is a normalization constant. For wide resonances one should account for the dependence of the resonance width on mass:

$$\Gamma(M_{\pi\pi}) = \left(\frac{M_{\pi\pi}^2 - 4m_{\pi}^2}{M_0^2 - 4m_{\pi}^2}\right)^{(2J+1)/2} \times \Gamma_0 \times M_0/M_{\pi\pi}, \quad (2)$$

S. Acharya et al., Phys. Rev.C 91,064901 (2019)

The **relativistic Breit-Wigner distribution** (after the 1936 nuclear resonance formula^[1] of Gregory Breit and Eugene Wigner) is a continuous probability distribution with the following probability density function,^[2]

 $f(E) = rac{k}{\left(E^2 - M^2
ight)^2 + M^2\Gamma^2} \; ,$

where k is a constant of proportionality, equal to

$$k=rac{2\sqrt{2}M\Gamma\gamma}{\pi\sqrt{M^2+\gamma}} \qquad ext{with} \qquad \gamma=\sqrt{M^2\left(M^2+\Gamma^2
ight)} \ .$$

(This equation is written using natural units, $\hbar = c = 1$.)

It is most often used to model resonances (unstable particles) in high-energy physics. In this case, *E* is the center-of-mass energy that produces the resonance, *M* is the mass of the resonance, and Γ is the resonance width (or *decay width*), related to its mean lifetime according to $\tau = 1/\Gamma$. (With units included the formula is $\tau = \hbar/\Gamma$).

SRC/CT Meeting

Definition A

Outline

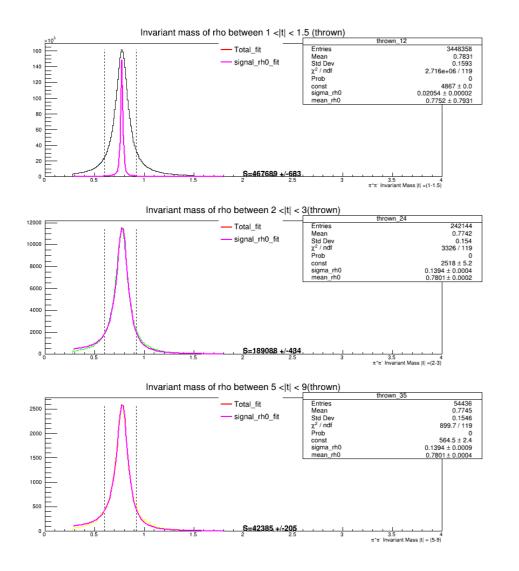
Formula Breit-Wigner Distribution

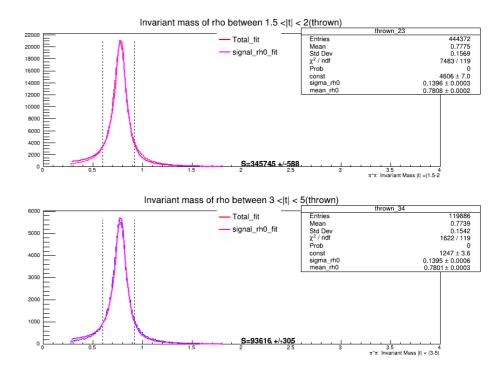
Thrown: Definition A Thrown: Definition B (uncorrected) Thrown: Definition B(corrected)

Reconstruct Simulation: Definition A Reconstruct Simulation: Definition B (uncorrected) Reconstruct Simulation: Definition B(corrected)

> Data: Definition A Data: Definition B (uncorrected) Data: Definition B(corrected)

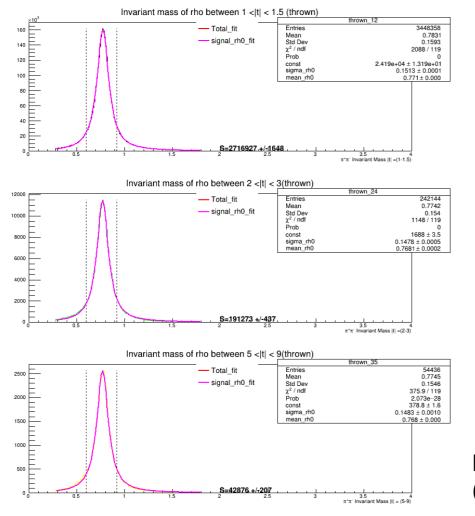
Thrown: Definition A

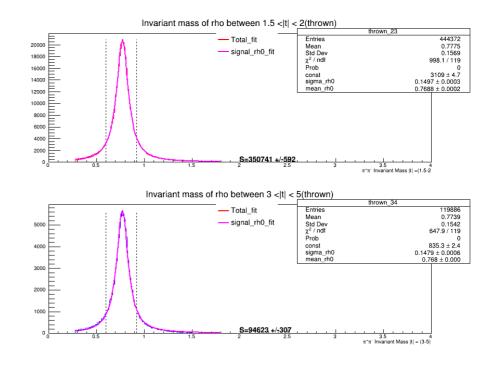




Relativistic BW function is used to fit the thrown (:Definition A)

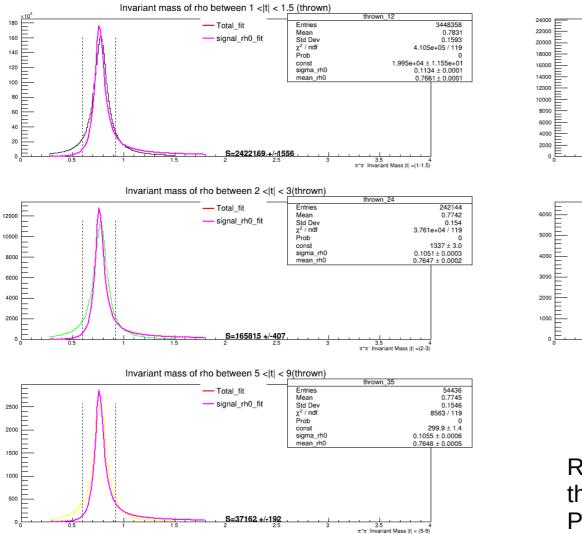
Thrown: Definition B [Phase Space not corrected]

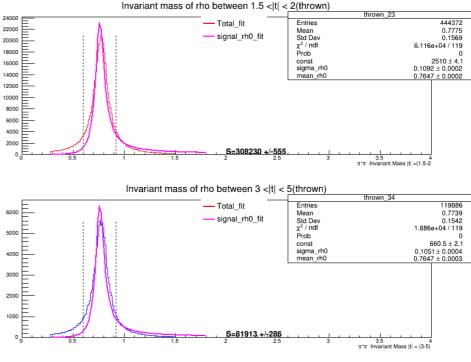




Relativistic BW function is used to fit the thrown (Definition B) Phase Space correction not applied

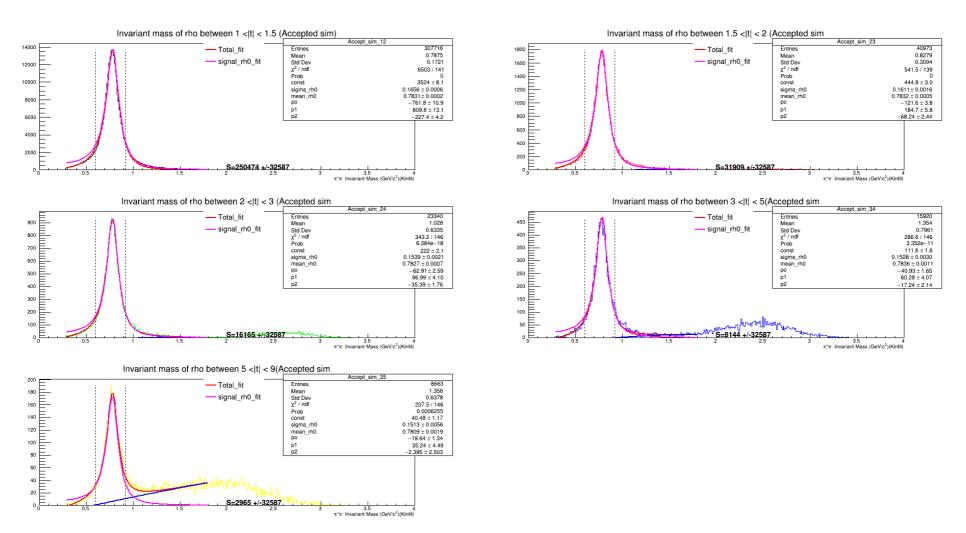
Thrown: Definition B (Phase space corrected)





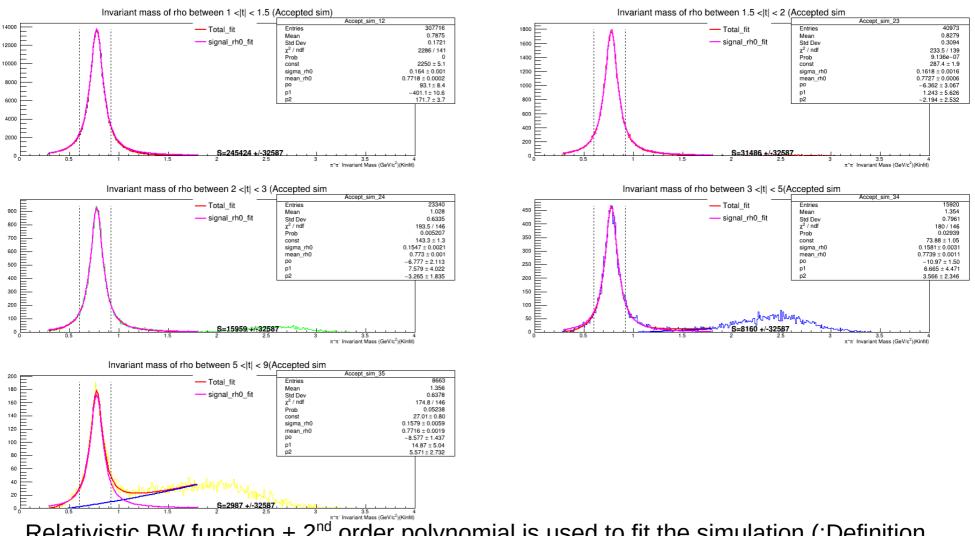
Relativistic BW function is used to fit the thrown (:Definition B) Phase Space correction implemented

Reconstructed Simulation: Definition A



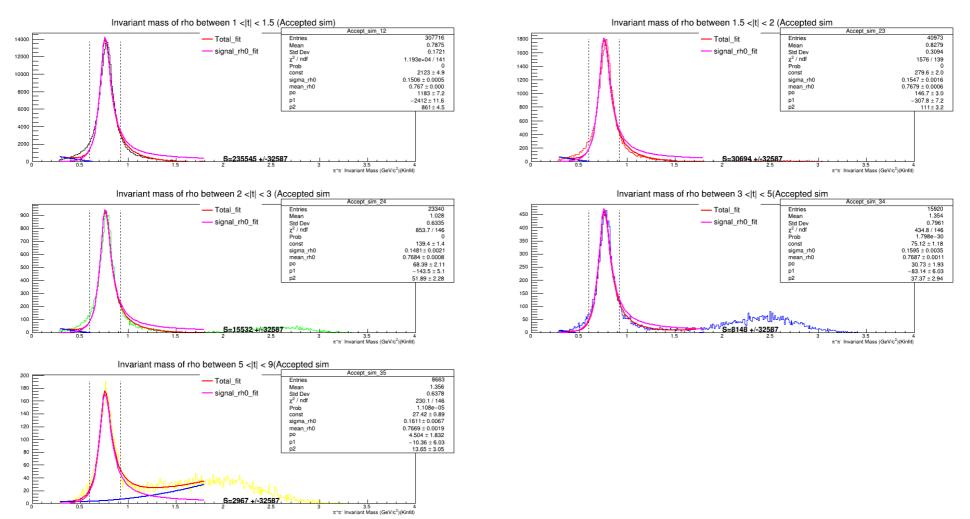
Relativistic BW function + 2nd order polynomial is used to fit the simulation (:Definition A)

Reconstructed Simulation:Definition B(Phase Space not corrected)



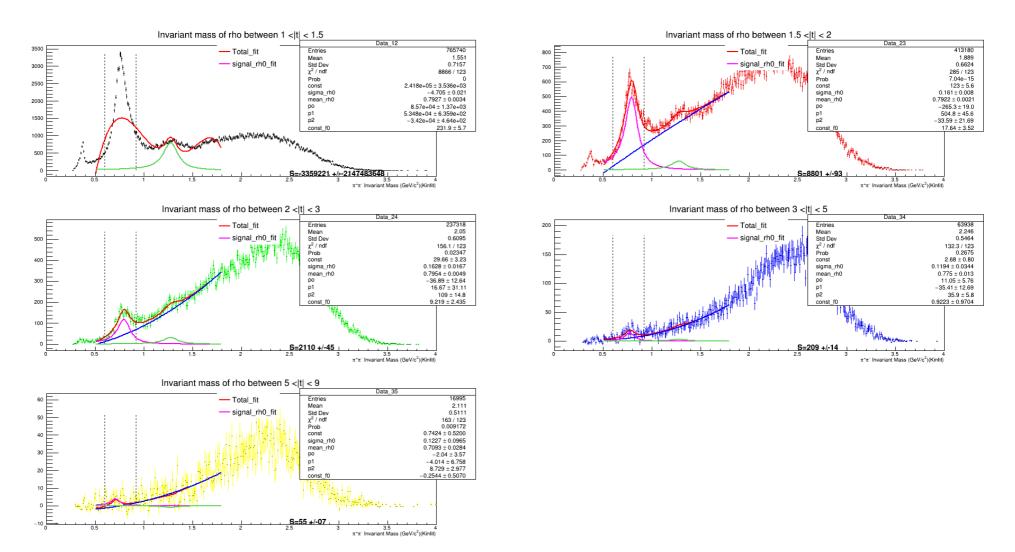
Relativistic BW function + 2nd order polynomial is used to fit the simulation (:Definition B). Phase Space correction not Applied

Reconstructed Simulation:Definition B(Phase Space corrected)



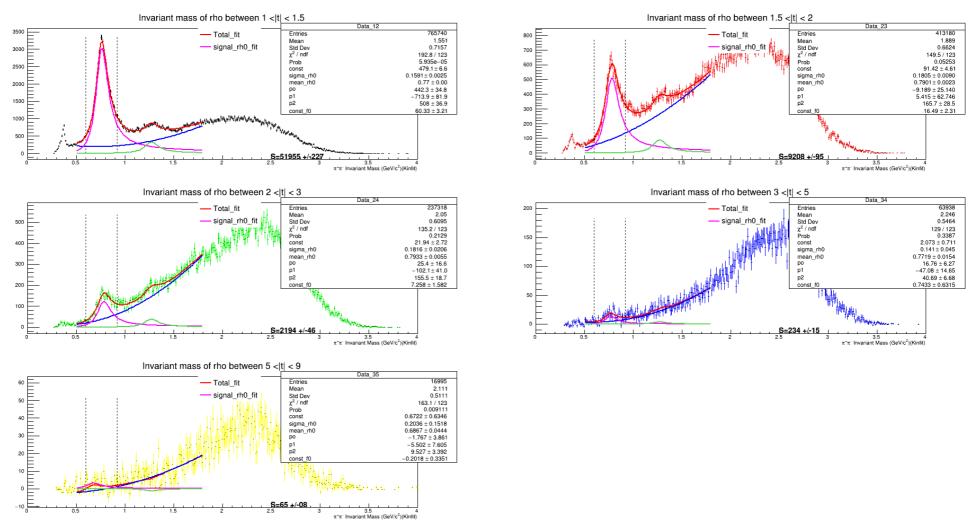
Relativistic BW function + 2nd order polynomial is used to fit the simulation (:Definition B). Phase Space correction Applied

Data :Definition A



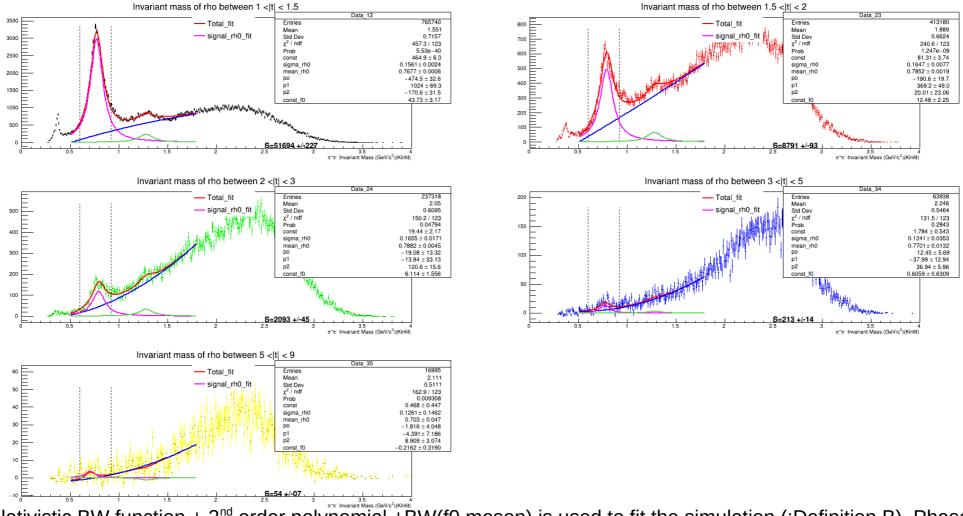
Relativistic BW function + 2nd order polynomial +BW(f0 meson) is used to fit the simulation (Definition A).

Data :Definition B(phase space corrected)



Relativistic BW function + 2nd order polynomial +BW(f0 meson) is used to fit the simulation (:Definition B). Phase Space correction Applied

Data :Definition B(Phase space not corrected)



Relativistic BW function + 2nd order polynomial +BW(f0 meson) is used to fit the simulation (:Definition B). Phase Space correction not Applied