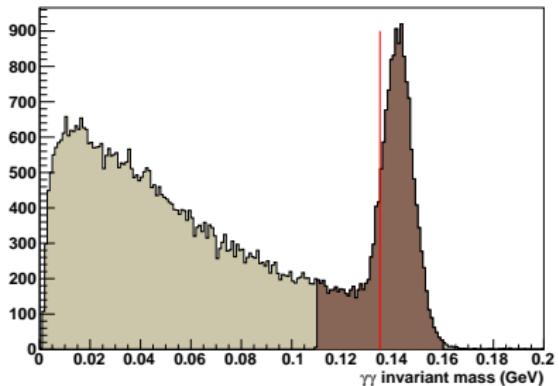
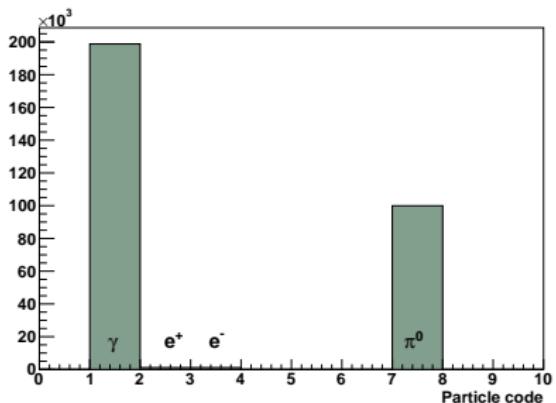


π^0 acceptance of the GlueX detector, Pb target, 0.028 cm thick,
 $Z_0=65$ cm, Z-shift=-64 cm

Alexander Mushkarenkov

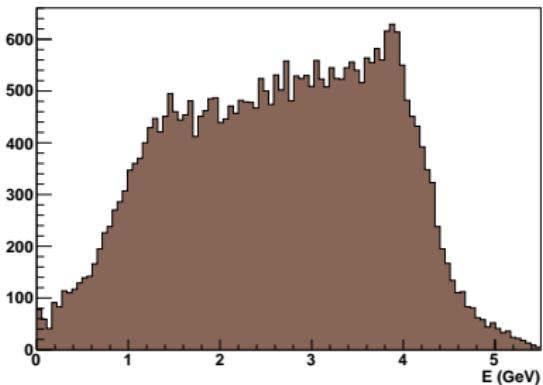
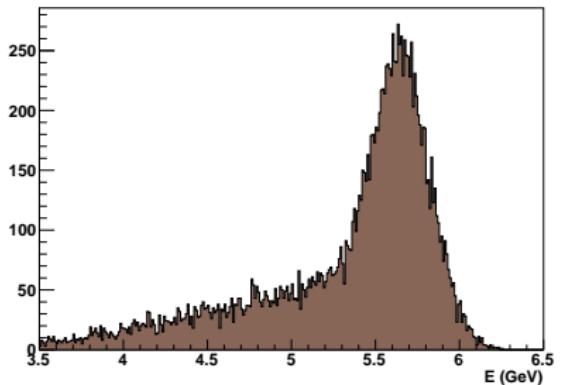
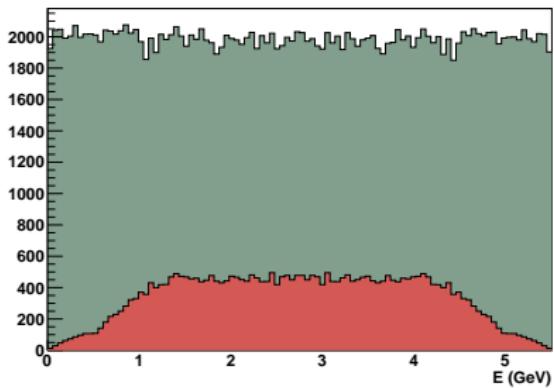
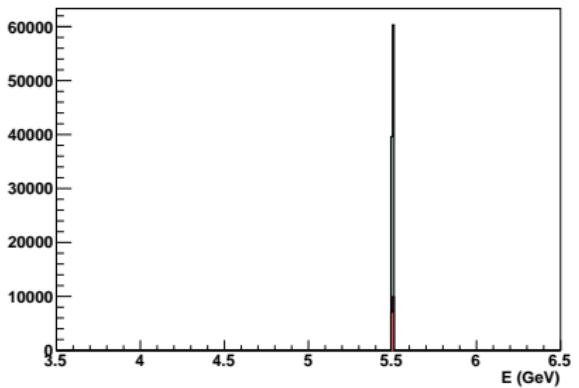
April 11, 2013

Generated and reconstructed π^0

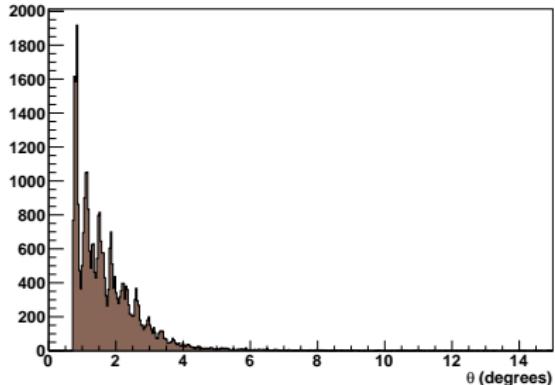
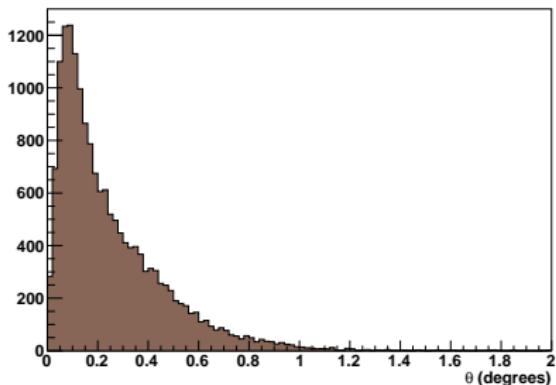
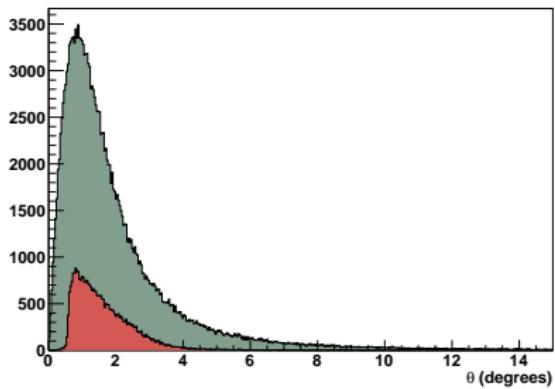
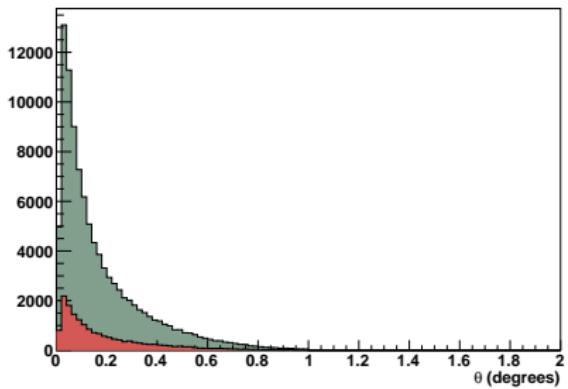


- ▶ $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \approx 98.8 \text{ \%}$, $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma e^+ e^- \approx 1.17 \text{ \%}$;
- ▶ Pb target, 0.028 cm thick, $Z_0=65$ cm, Z-shift=-64 cm;
- ▶ The start counter removed;
- ▶ only the "Gamma" hypotheses were used (DKinematicData::t1_detector() returns SYS_FCAL);
- ▶ if > 2 "Gamma" hypotheses in a event then a pair producing the minimal $d = |m_{\gamma\gamma} - m_{\pi^0}|$ were selected;
- ▶ $|m_{\gamma\gamma} - m_{\pi^0}| < 0.025 \text{ GeV}$.

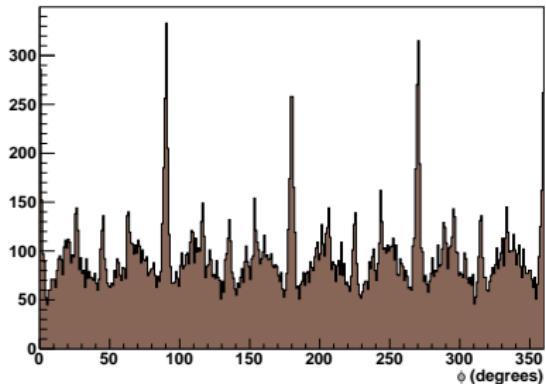
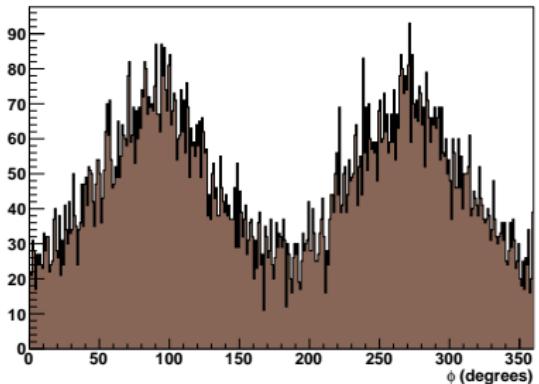
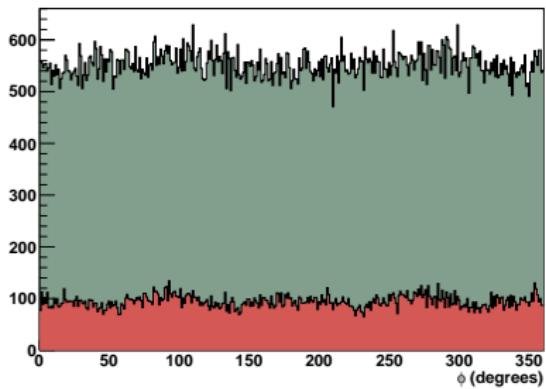
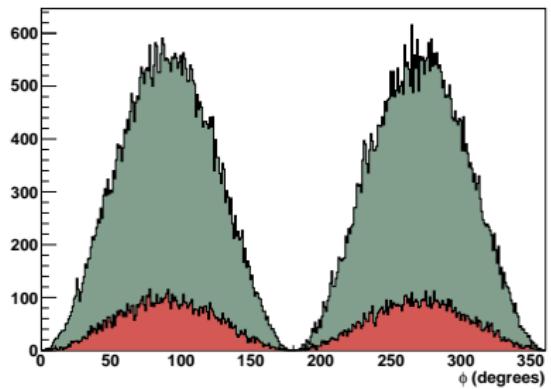
Generated and reconstructed energy of π^0 and γ



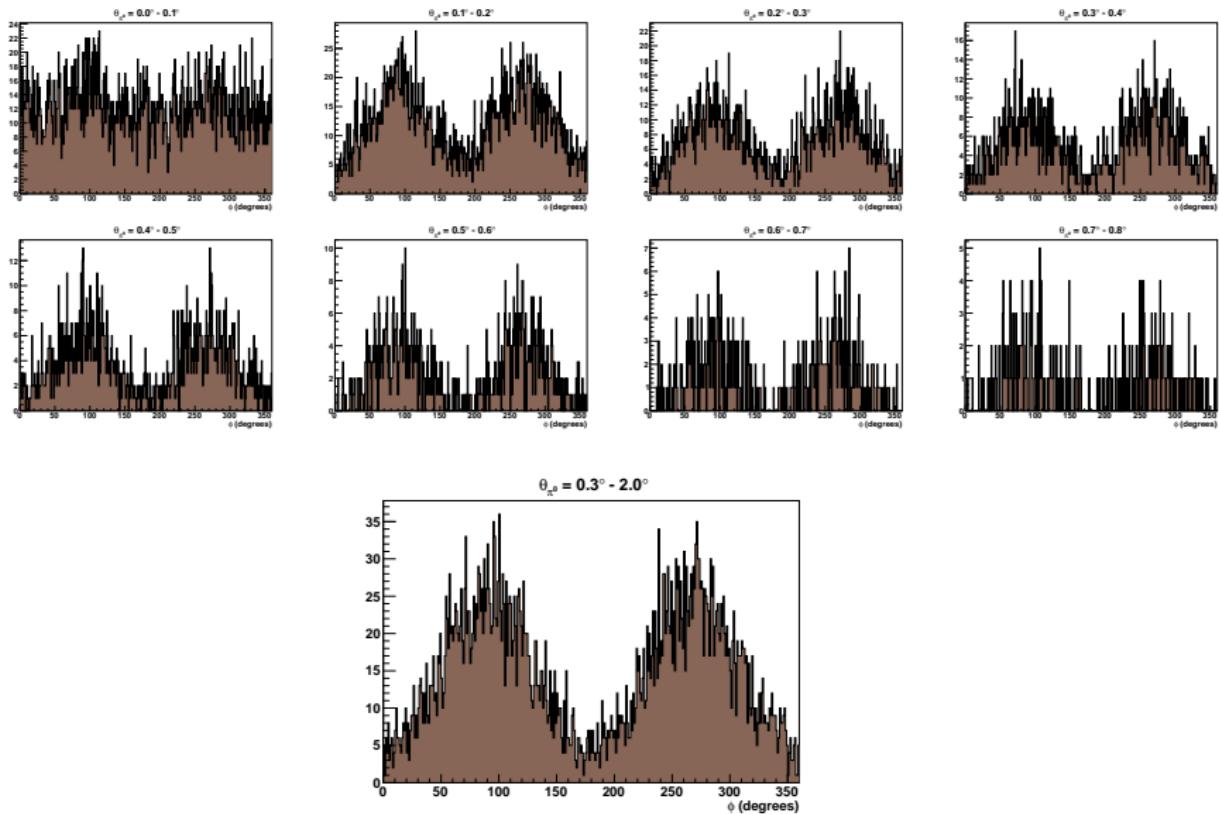
Generated and reconstructed θ of π^0 and γ



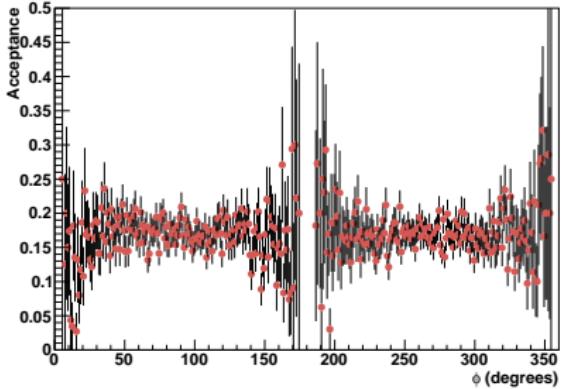
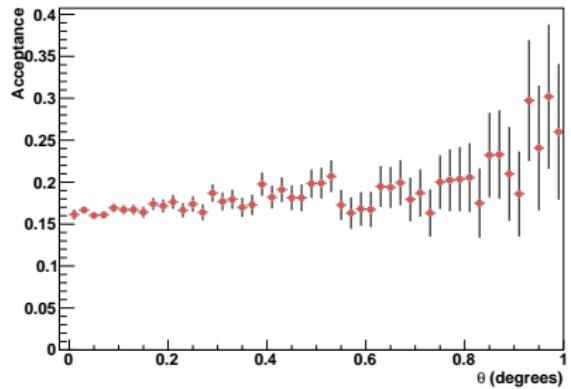
Generated and reconstructed φ of π^0 and γ



Reconstructed φ vs θ of π^0



Acceptance of π^0



Main source of inefficiency:

- ▶ The central (beam) hole;
- ▶ The detector granularity.