

# Polarized Reflectivity Amplitudes in the $\pi^+\pi^-$ System

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- p$$

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Amplitude Analysis WG Meeting  
December 16, 2020



Polarized Reflectivity Amplitude: GlueX-doc-4094 (M. Shepherd) after PRD 100 (2019) 5, 054017 (V. Mathieu)

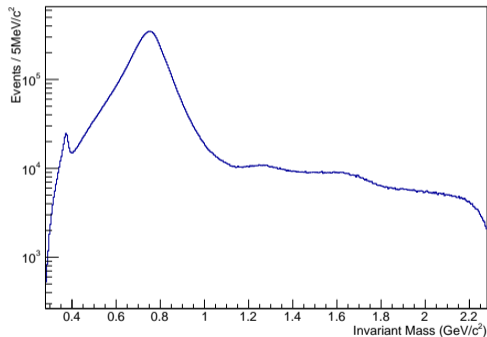
- Introduce spherical harmonics rotated to the beam polarization:  $Z_\ell^m(\Omega, \Phi) = Y_\ell^m(\Omega)e^{-i\Phi}$
- Intensity can be written as 4 coherent sums with constrains on  $[\ell]_m^{(\pm)}$
- Factor  $\sqrt{1 \pm P_\gamma}$  absorbed into  $Z_\ell^m$  amplitude

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(\Omega, \Phi)/2\kappa = & (1 - P_\gamma) \left| \sum_{\ell, m} [\ell]_m^{(-)} \operatorname{Re}[Z_\ell^m(\Omega, \Phi)] \right|^2 + (1 - P_\gamma) \left| \sum_{\ell, m} [\ell]_m^{(+)} \operatorname{Im}[Z_\ell^m(\Omega, \Phi)] \right|^2 \\
 & + (1 + P_\gamma) \left| \sum_{\ell, m} [\ell]_m^{(+)} \operatorname{Re}[Z_\ell^m(\Omega, \Phi)] \right|^2 + (1 + P_\gamma) \left| \sum_{\ell, m} [\ell]_m^{(-)} \operatorname{Im}[Z_\ell^m(\Omega, \Phi)] \right|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

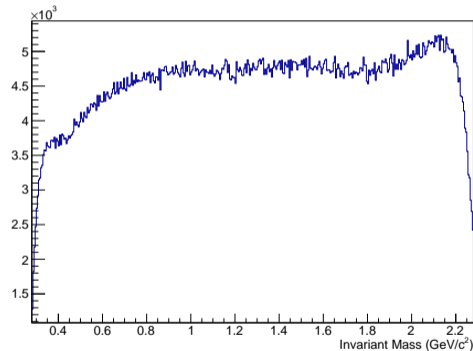
Possible Amplitudes with  $\ell < 3, |m| < 2$

- $S_0^+, P_{-1}^+, P_0^+, P_1^+, D_{-1}^+, D_0^+, D_1^+$  and  $S_0^-, P_{-1}^-, P_0^-, P_1^-, D_{-1}^-, D_0^-, D_1^-$

Data (2017-01, 0°)

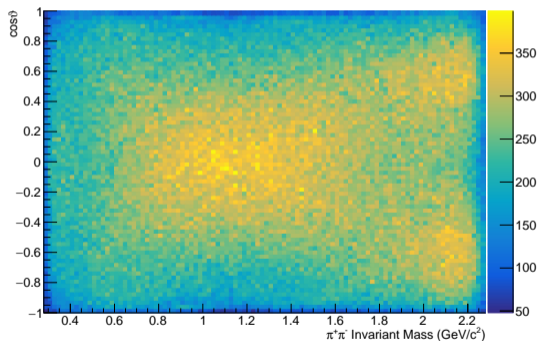
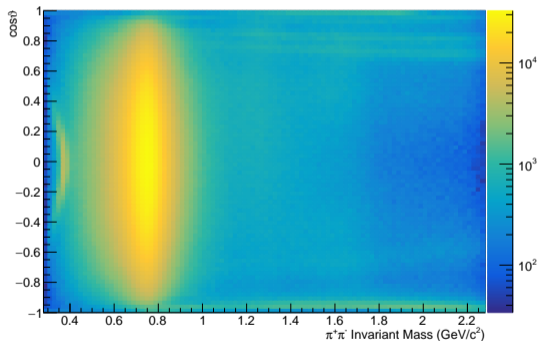


MC (hdgeant4)



Data (2017-01, 0°)

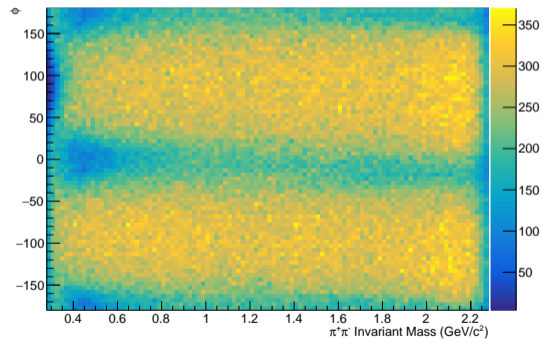
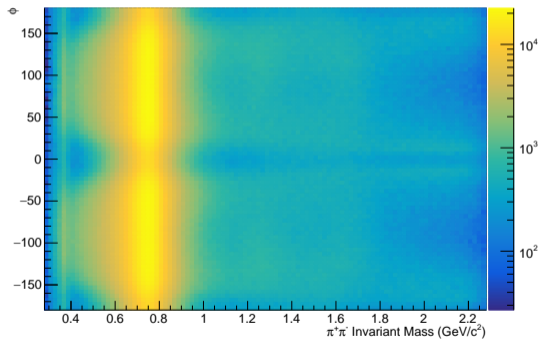
MC (hdgeant4)



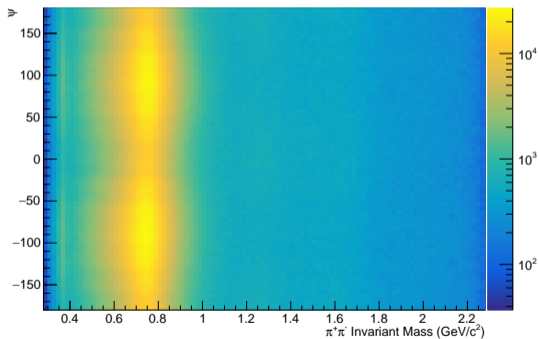


Data (2017-01, 0°)

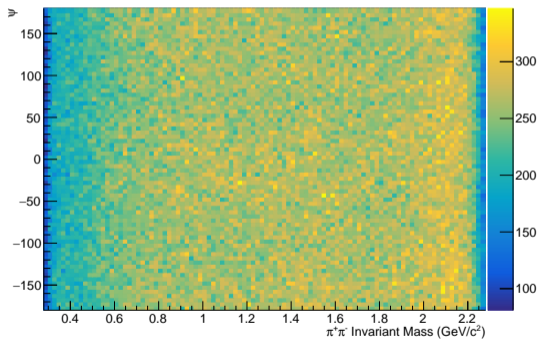
MC (hdgeant4)



Data (2017-01, 0°)



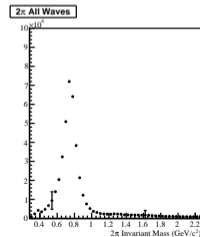
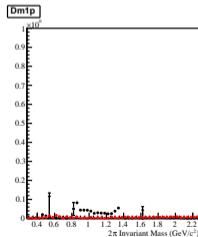
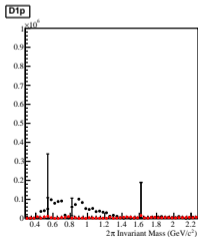
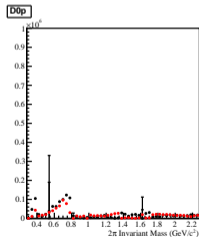
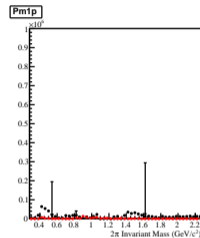
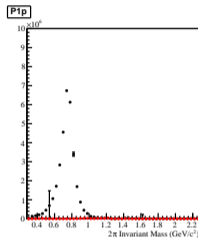
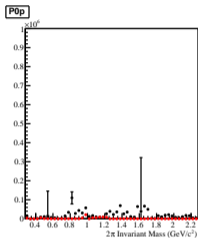
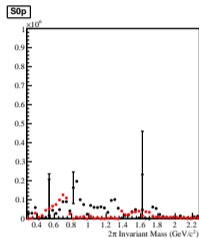
MC (hdgeant4)



# Fit in $40 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ Mass Bins

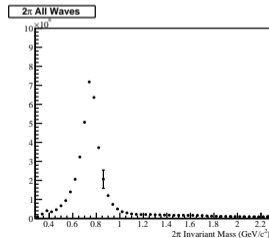
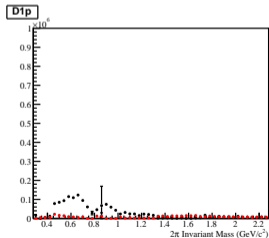
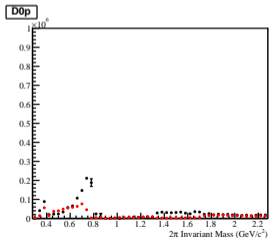
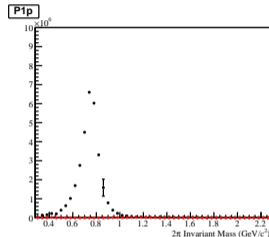
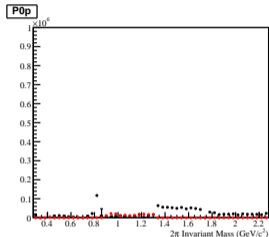
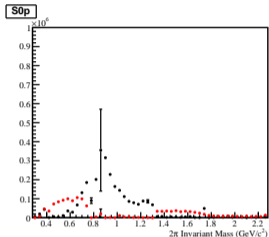
# Intensity Distribution

Full Wavaset (positive and negative reflectivity)



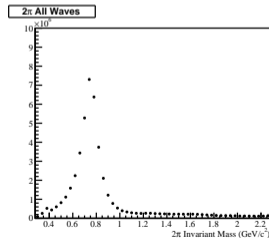
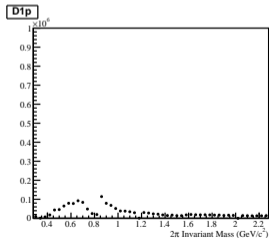
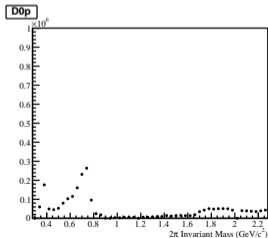
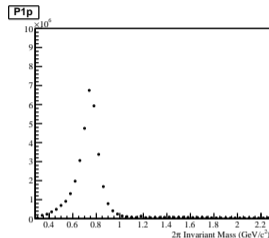
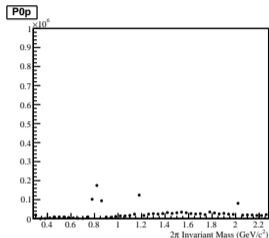
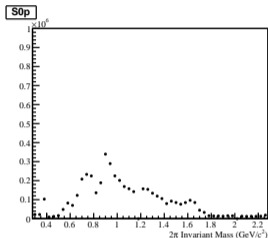
# Intensity Distribution

$m \geq 0$  Waveset (positive and negative reflectivity)



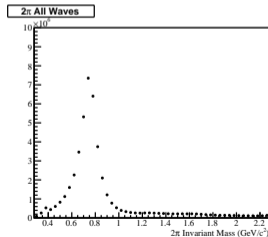
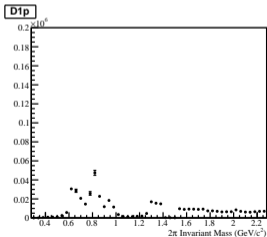
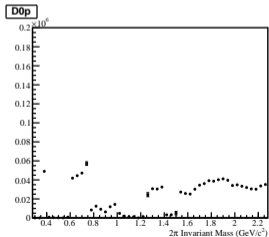
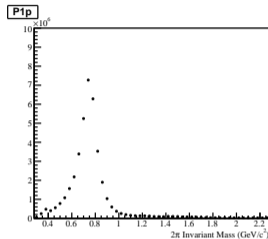
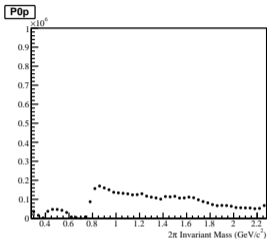
# Intensity Distribution

Full Wavaset (only positive reflectivity)



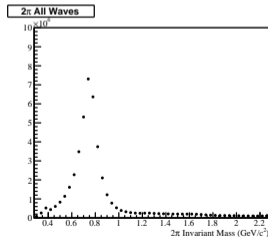
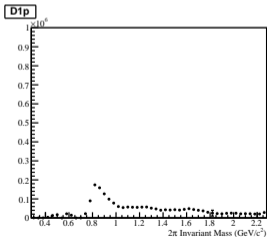
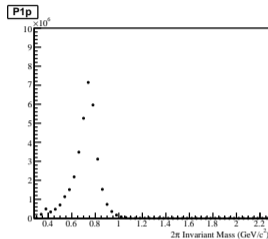
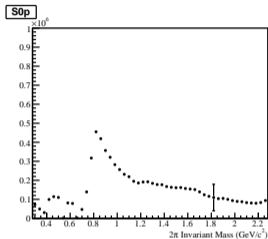
# Intensity Distribution

No S-Wave



# Intensity Distribution

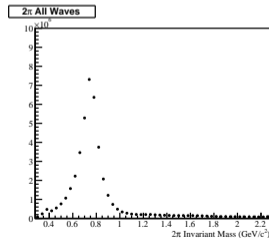
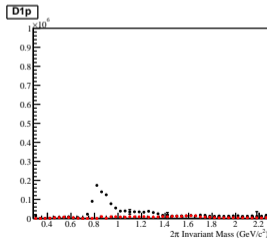
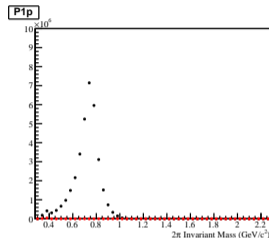
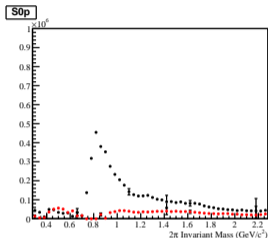
No  $m = 0$  Waves





# Intensity Distribution

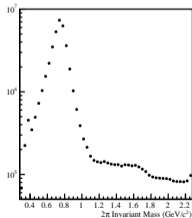
No  $m=0$  Waves (positive and negative reflectivity)



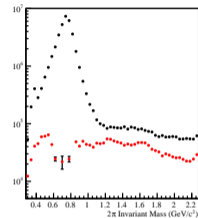
# Intensity Distribution

Only  $\ell = 1$  Waves

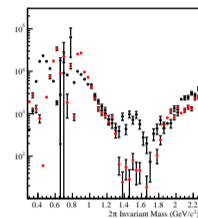
2 $\pi$  All Waves



P $\pi^0$



P $\pi^{\pm}$



## Possible Strategies:

### Top-Bottom Approach

- Start with all possible partial waves and remove insignificant ones
- By intensity, some definition of goodness-of-fit, by eye?

### Bottom-Up Approach

- Start with dominant waves, add smaller ones step by step
- By intensity, some definition of goodness-of-fit, by eye?