

Amplitude analysis of GlueX ($p\eta'\pi^0$) data

Florida International University 2020

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9598 GlueX ($p\eta'\pi^0$) events for 0° polarization

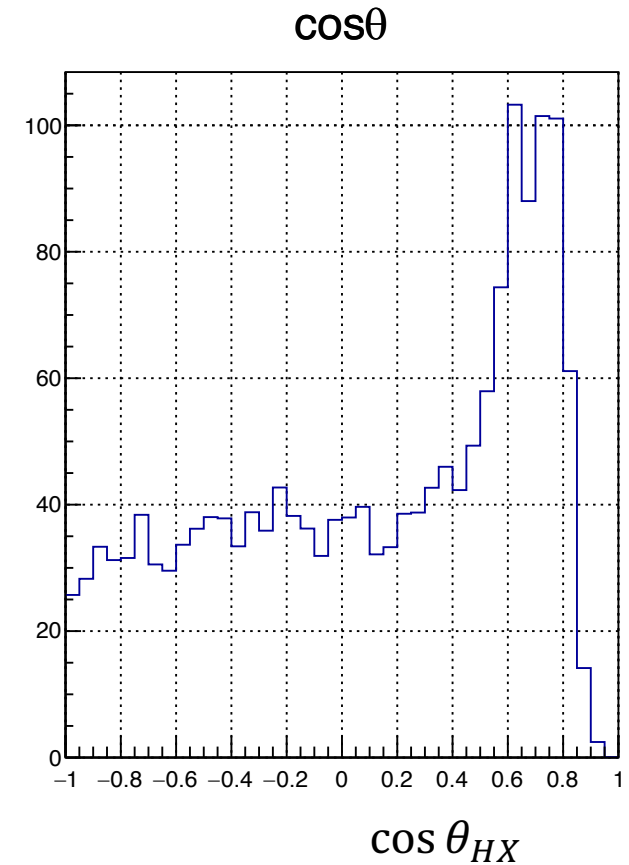
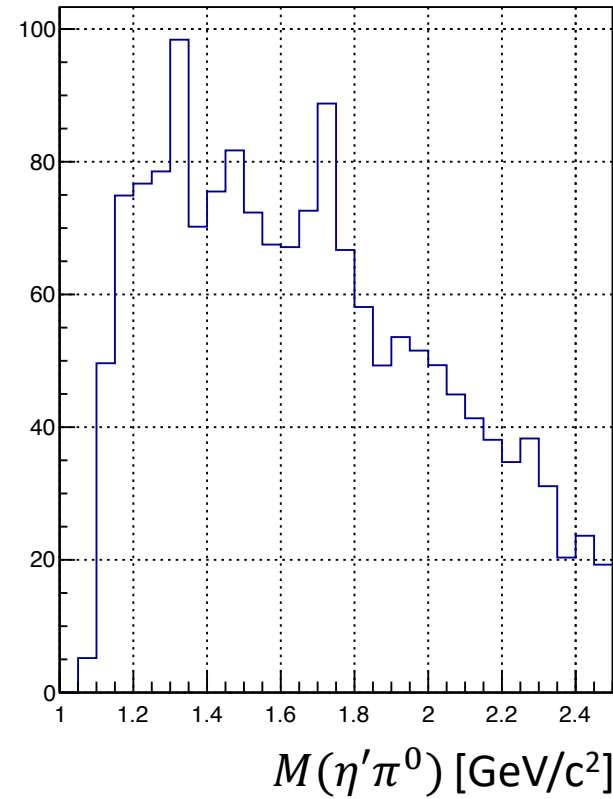
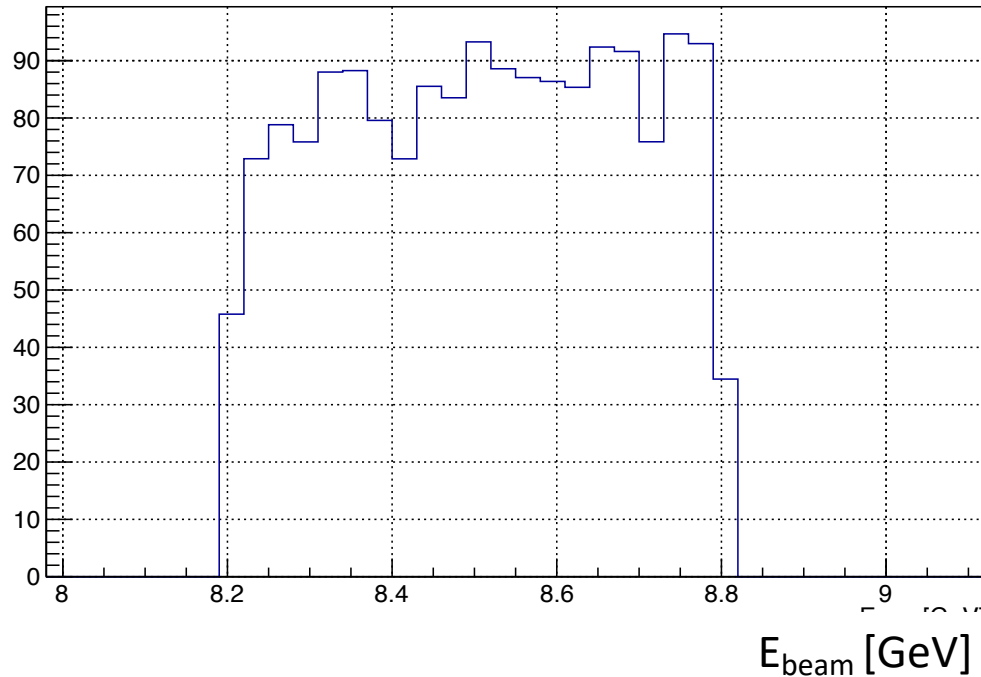
$\Phi=0$ Deg.

$P_\gamma = 0.3519$

Signal-Background separation using Probabilistic Weighing Method

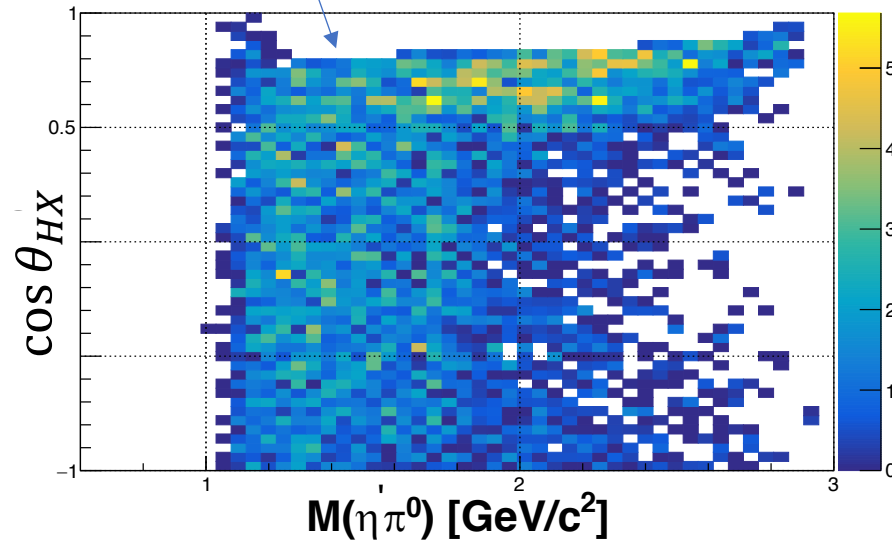
Reaction $\gamma p \rightarrow p\eta'\pi^0$

$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\eta$, $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

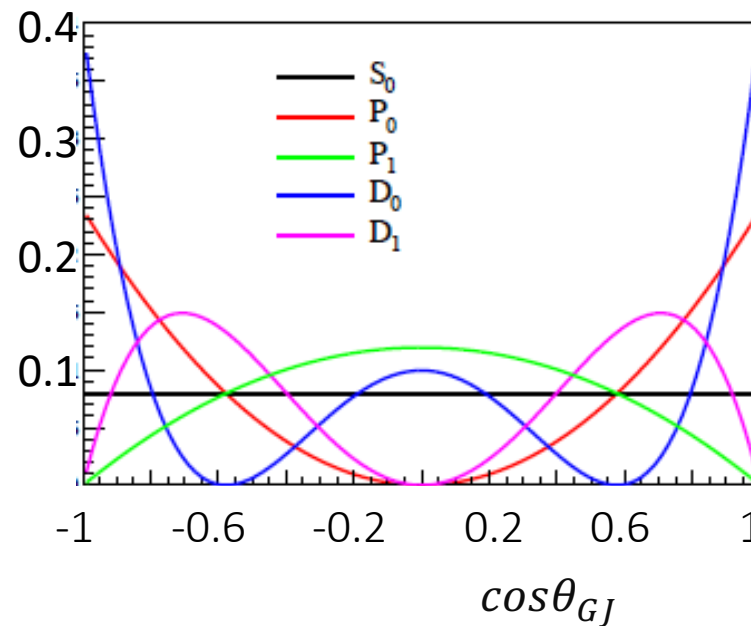
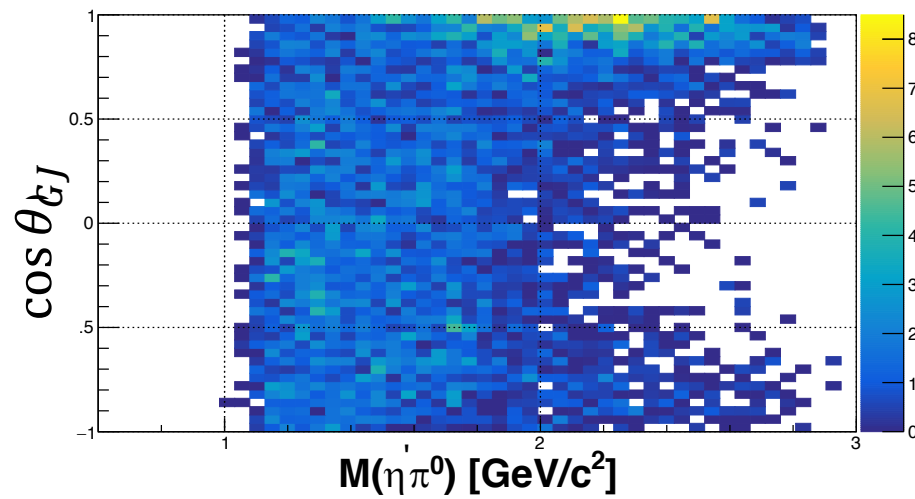
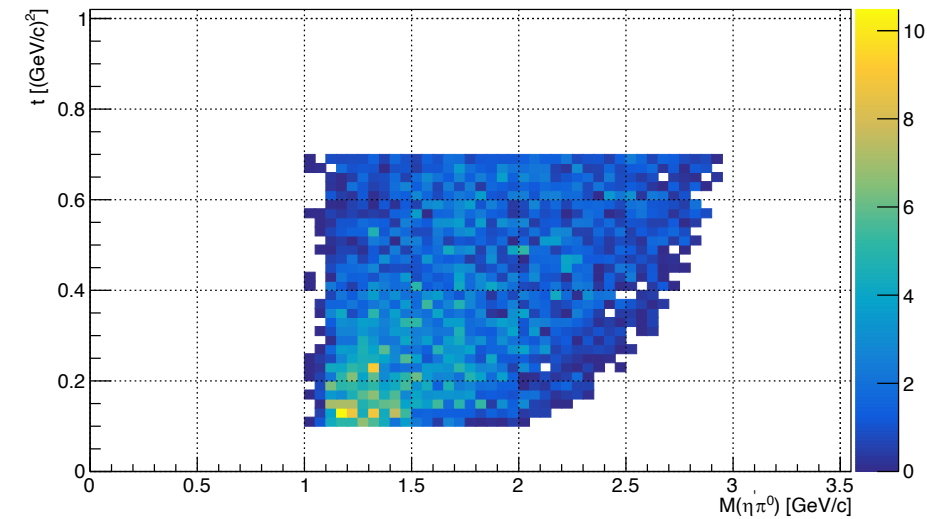


Generated $5 \cdot 10^6$ ($p\eta'\pi^0$) events with AmpTools

Δ^+ rejection ($0.0 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < M_{\pi^0 p} < 1.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$)



t [(GeV/c)²]



$M(\eta'\pi^0)$ [GeV/c²]

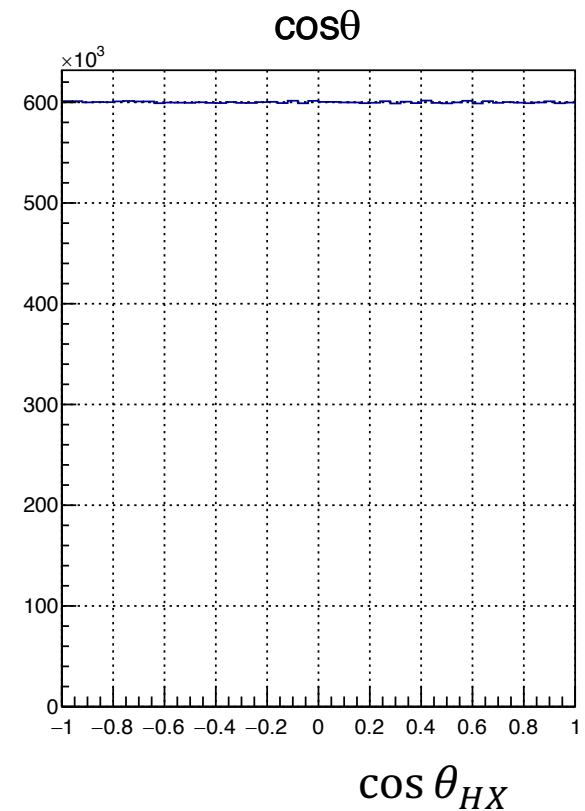
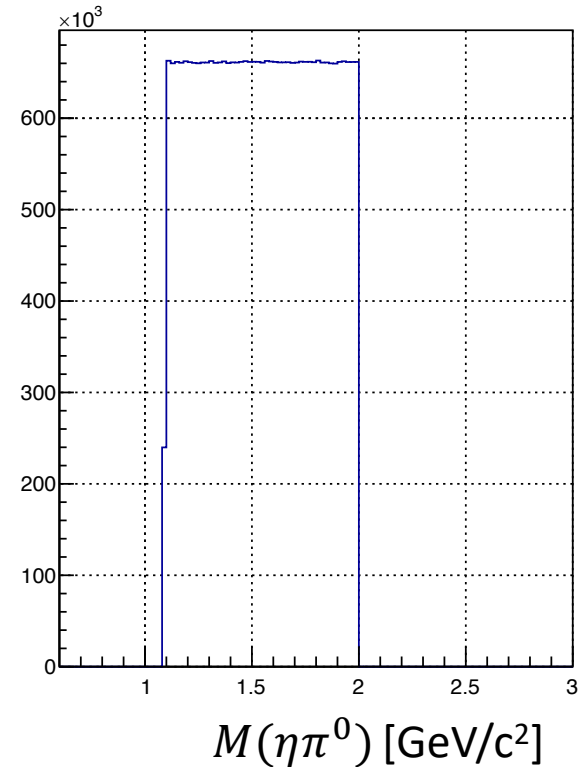
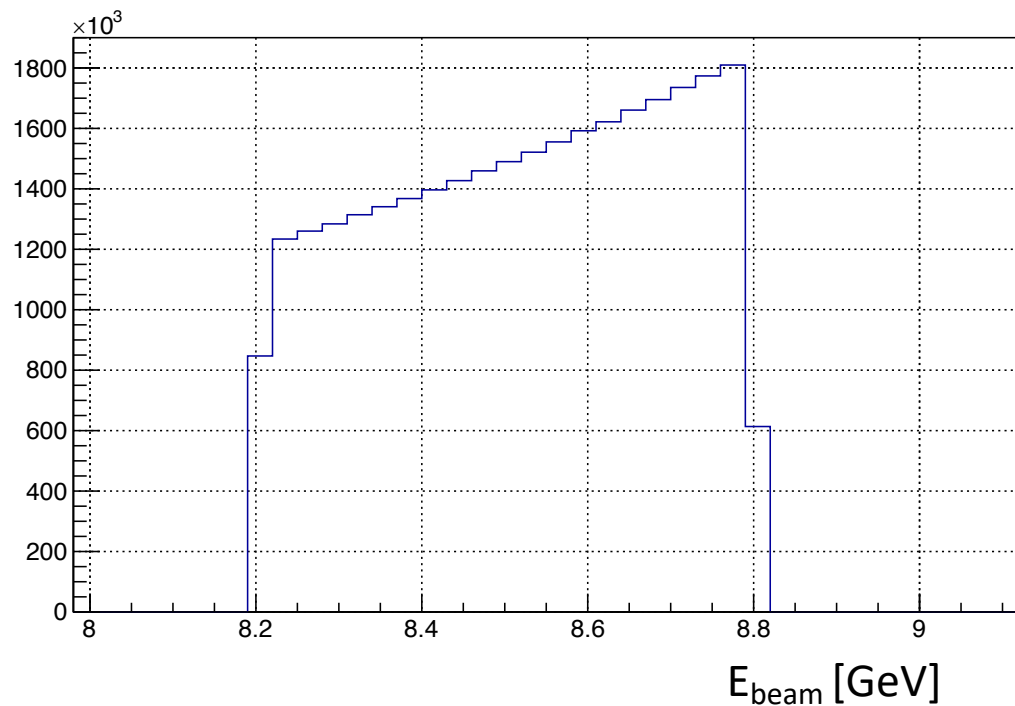
Fit in M and t bins

1.1-2 GeV/c² 20 bins

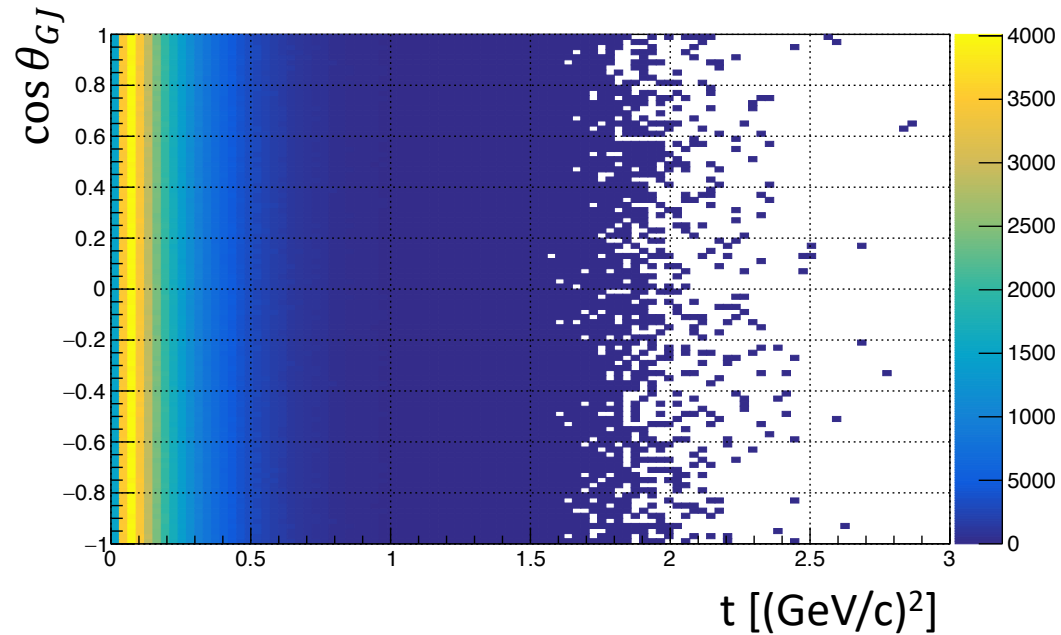
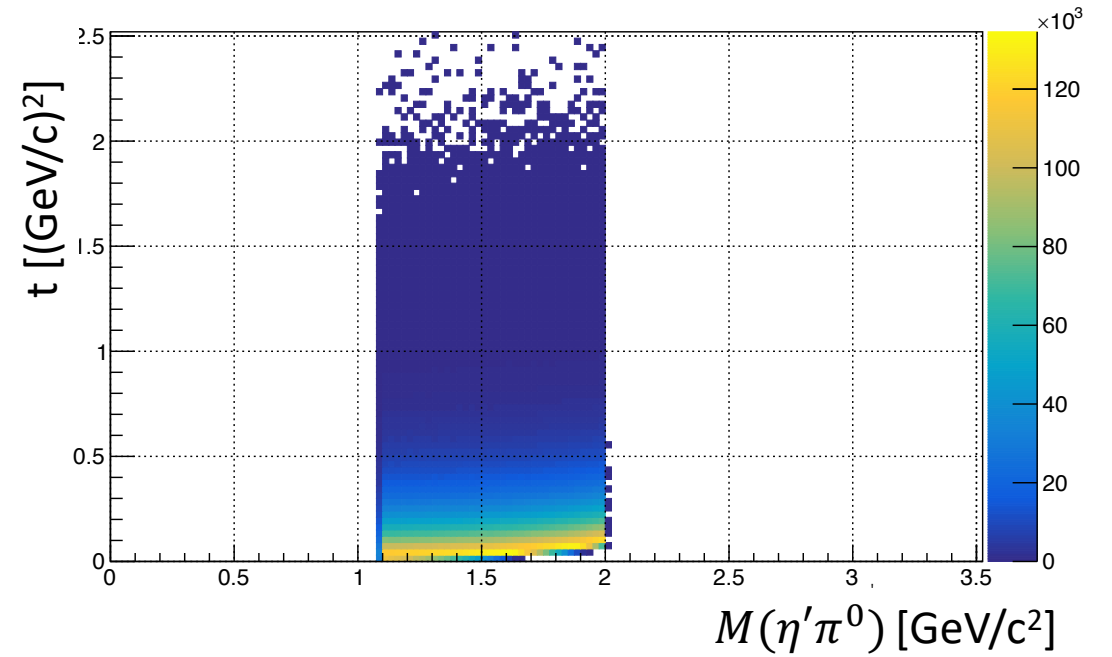
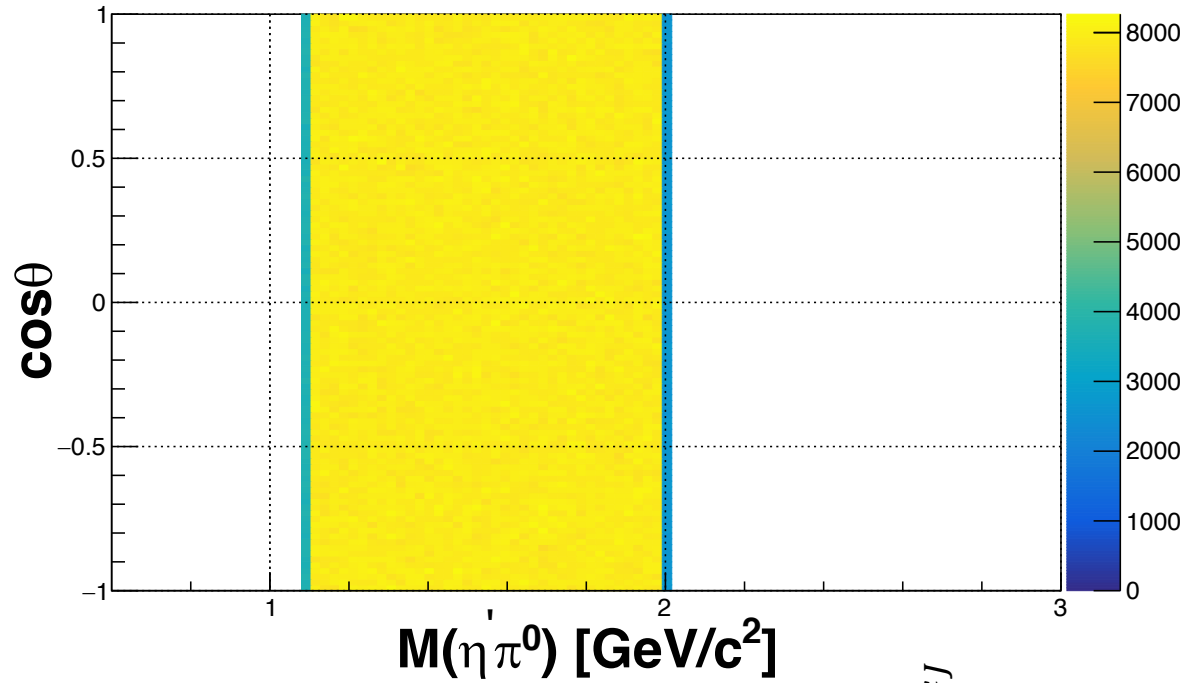
0.1-0.7 (GeV/c)² 2 bins

Generated $30 \cdot 10^6$ ($p\eta'\pi^0$) **flat** events with AmpTools

- Flat in $\cos \theta_{GJ}$
- Flat in $M(\eta\pi^0)$



Generated $30 \cdot 10^6$ ($p\eta'\pi^0$) **flat** events with AmpTools



Analysis strategy

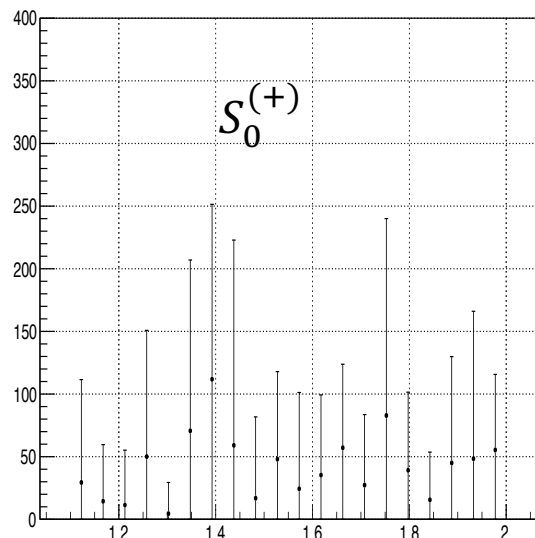
1. Fit intensity with different wave sets:

- $S_0, P_{0,\pm 1}, D_{0,\pm 1,\pm 2} \ \epsilon = \pm 1$
- $S_0, P_{0,1}, D_{0,1,2} \ \epsilon = \pm 1$
- $S_0, P_{0,1}, D_{0,1,2} \ \epsilon = +1$

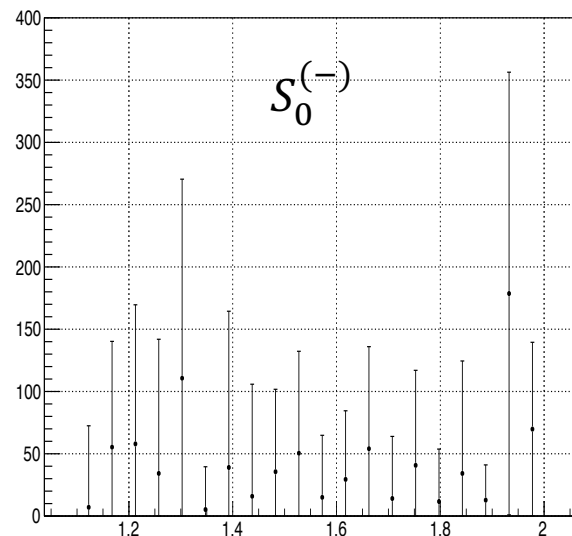
2. Compare different fit results

Fit with $S_0, P_0, \pm 1, D_{0,\pm 1,\pm 2}$ $\varepsilon = \pm 1$

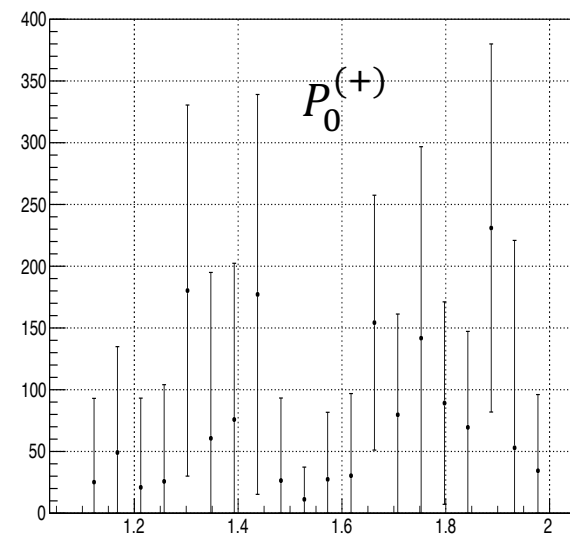
S0pl



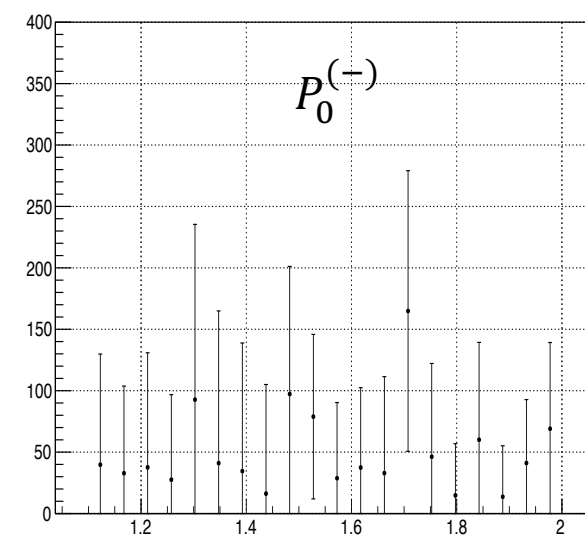
S0mi



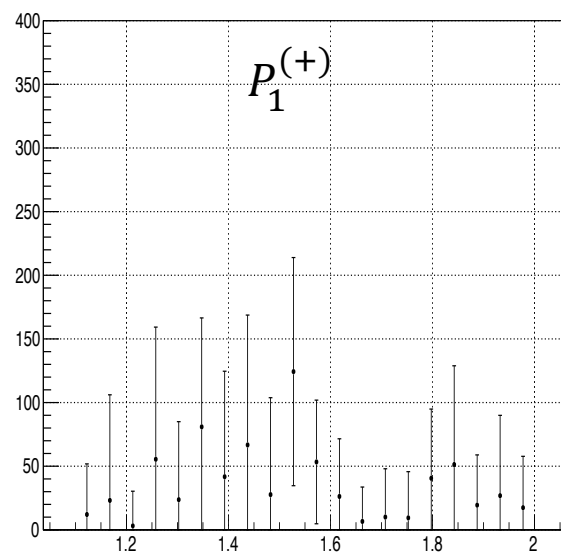
P0pl



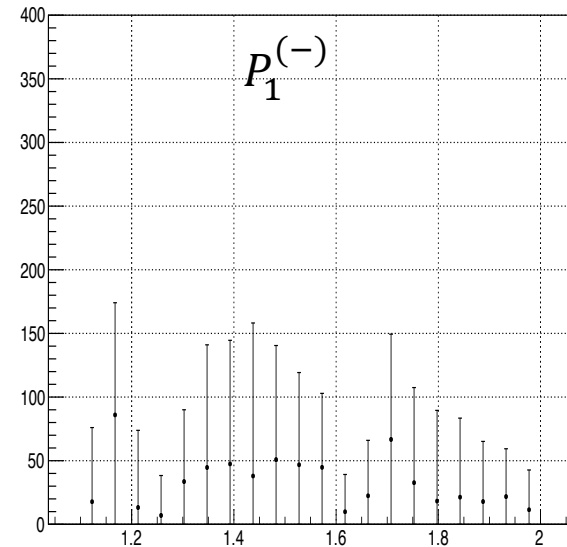
P0mi



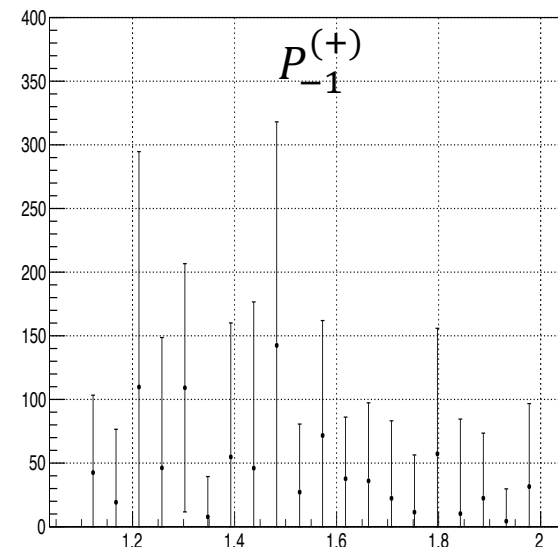
P1pl



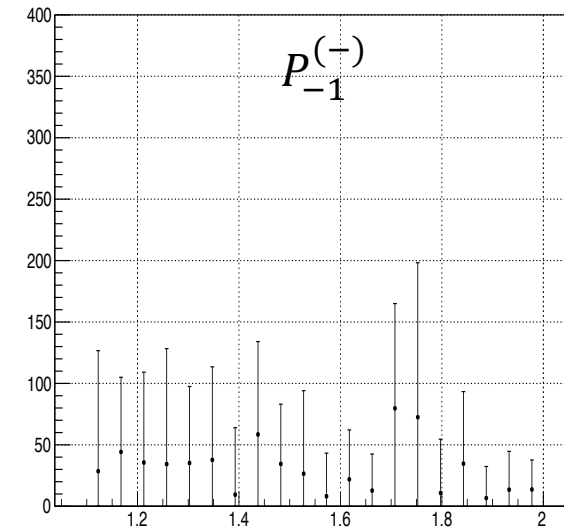
P1mi



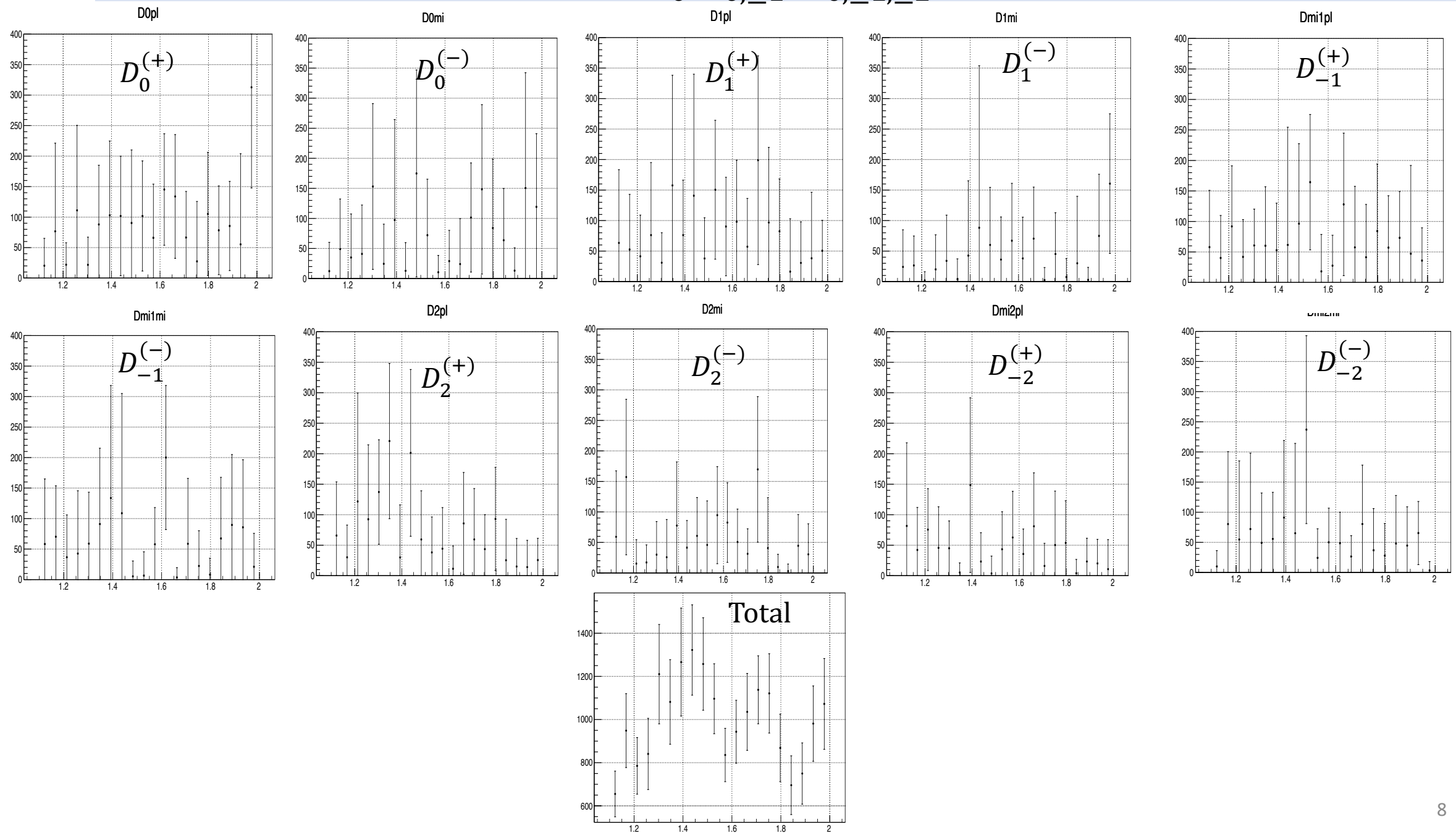
Pmi1pl



Pmi1mi

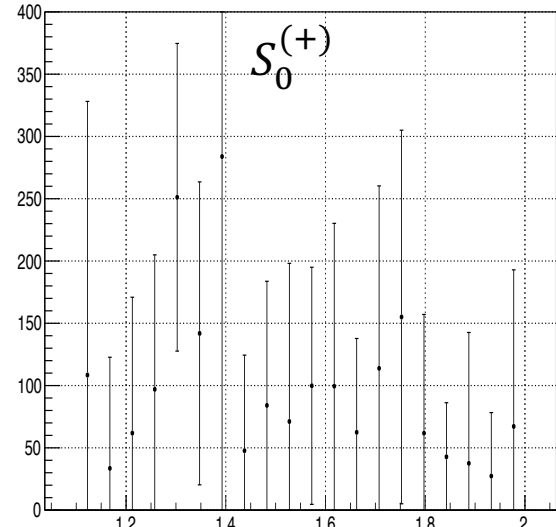


Fit with $S_0, P_{0,\pm 1}, D_{0,\pm 1,\pm 2} \ \varepsilon = \pm 1$

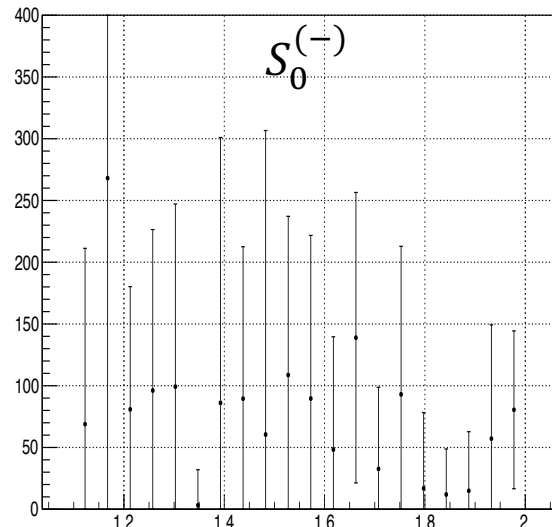


Fit with $S_0, P_0, D_{0,1,2}$ $\varepsilon=\pm 1$

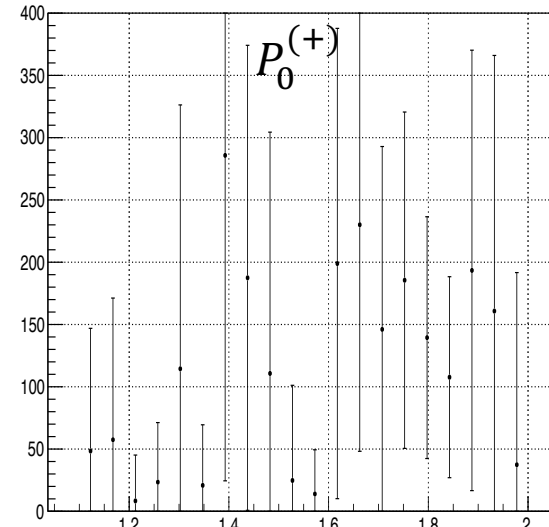
S0pl



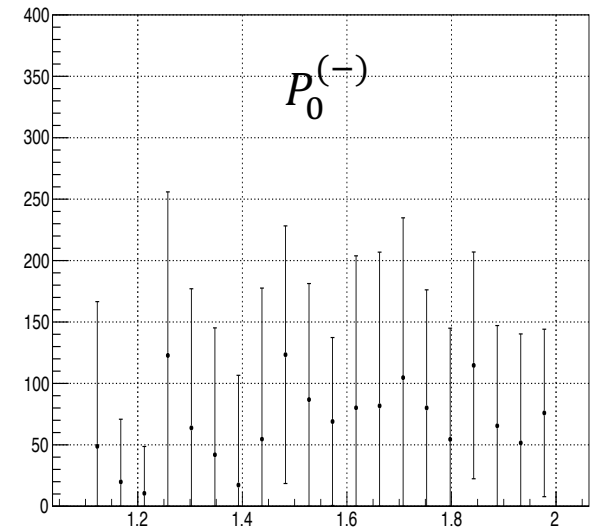
S0mi



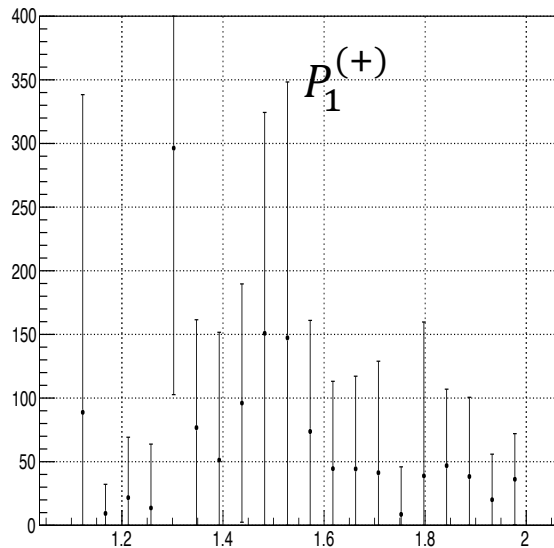
P0pl



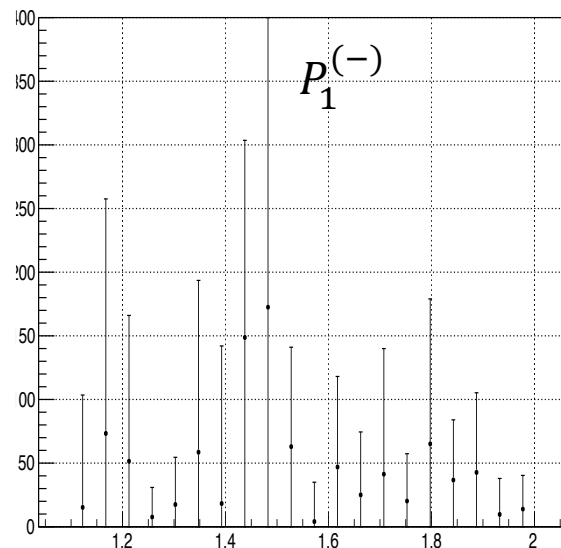
P0mi



P1pl



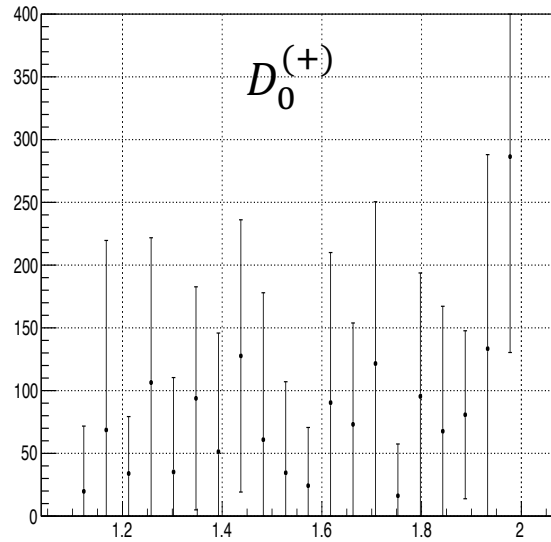
P1mi



Fit with $S_0, P_{0,1}, D_{0,1,2} \ \varepsilon=\pm 1$

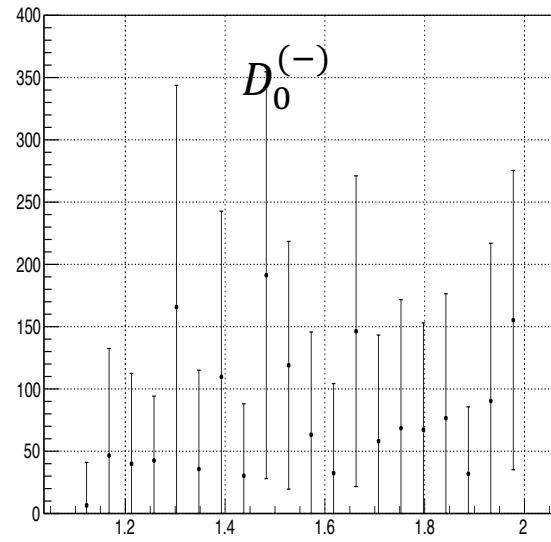
D0pl

$D_0^{(+)}$



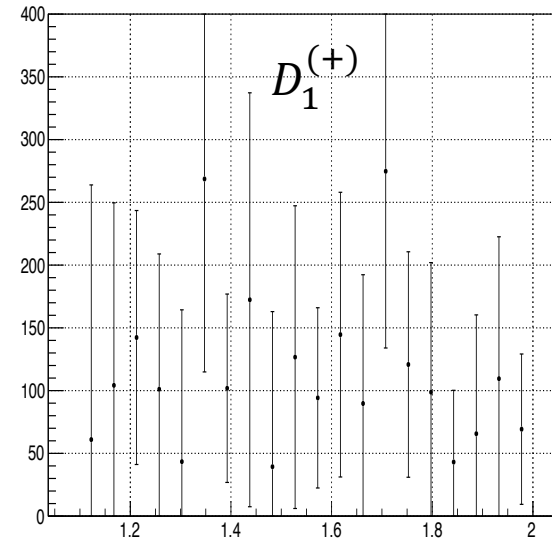
D0mi

$D_0^{(-)}$

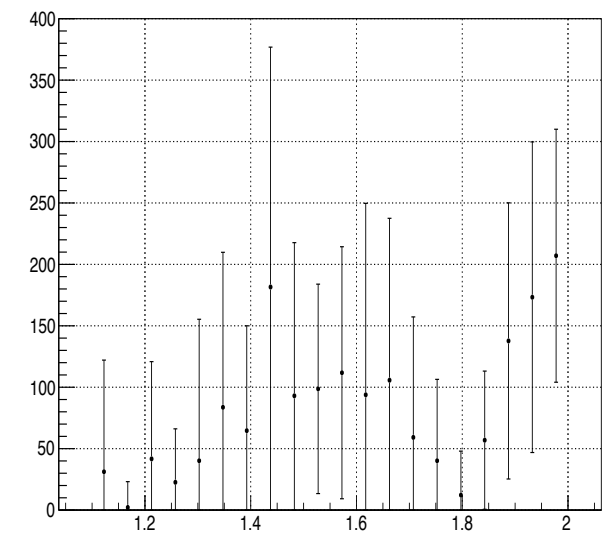


D1pl

$D_1^{(+)}$

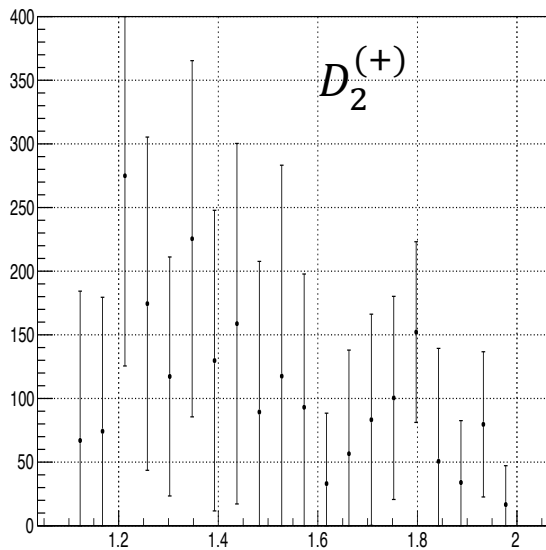


D1mi



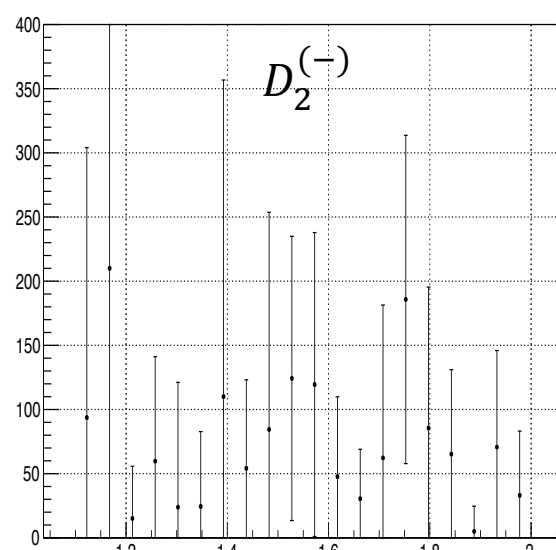
D2pl

$D_2^{(+)}$



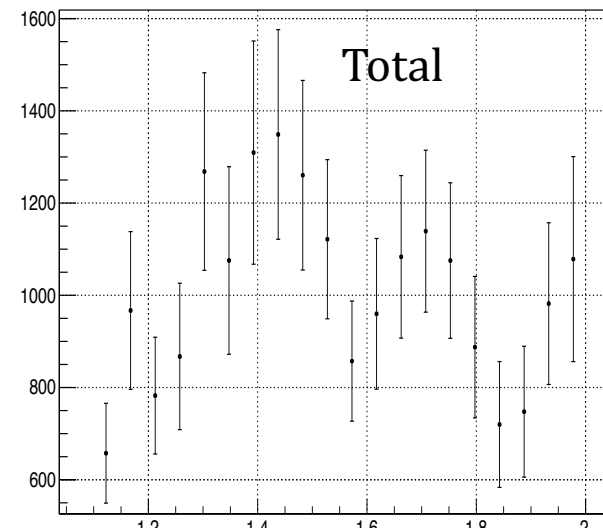
D2mi

$D_2^{(-)}$



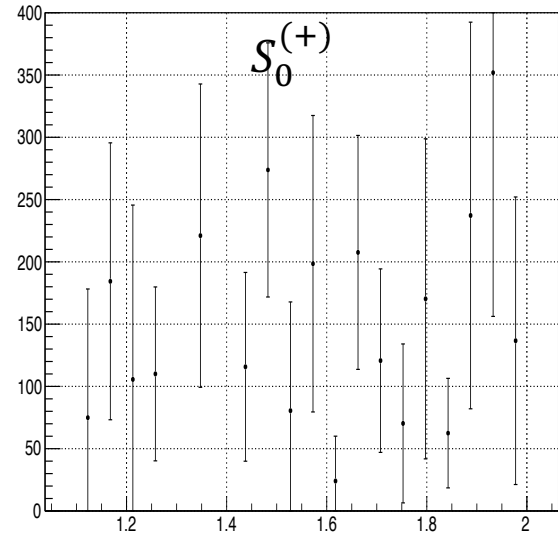
All waves

Total

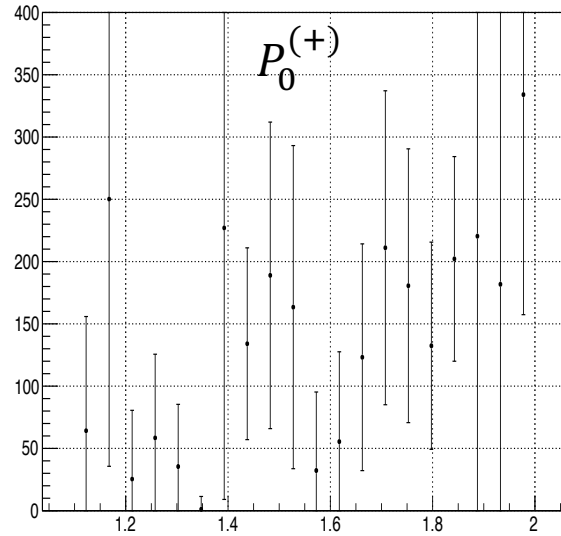


Fit with $S_0, P_0, D_0, P_1, D_1, D_2$ $\varepsilon=+1$

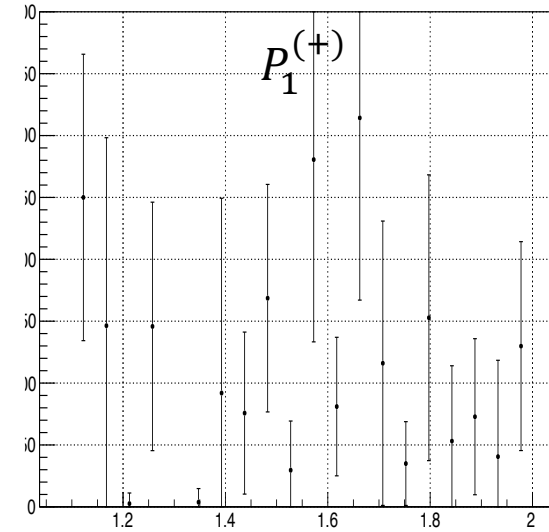
S0pl



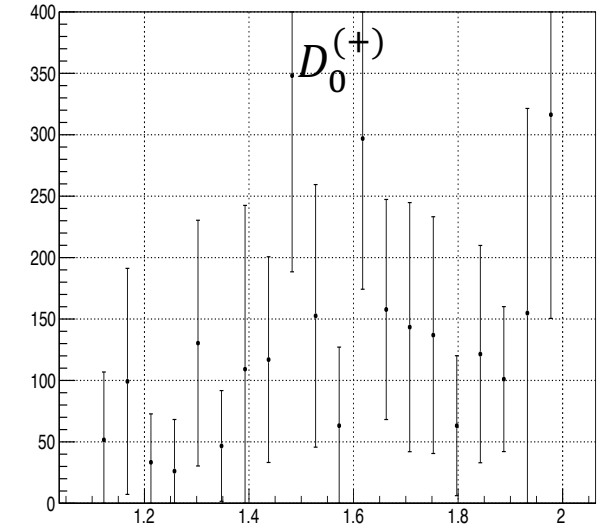
P0pl



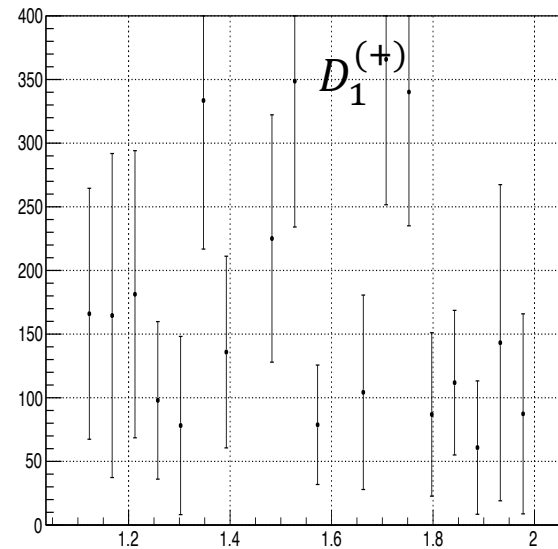
P1pl



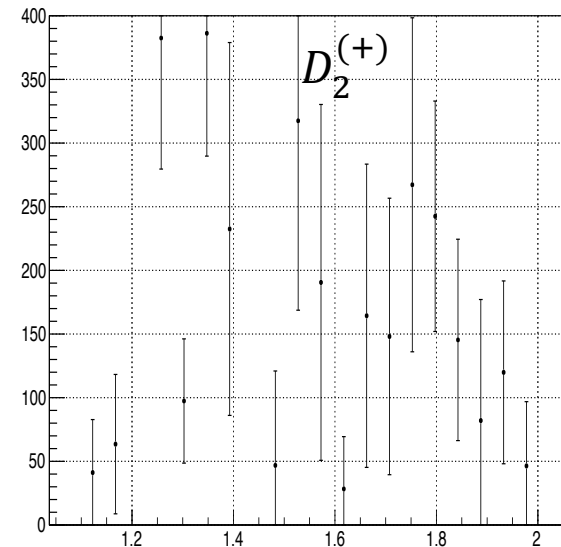
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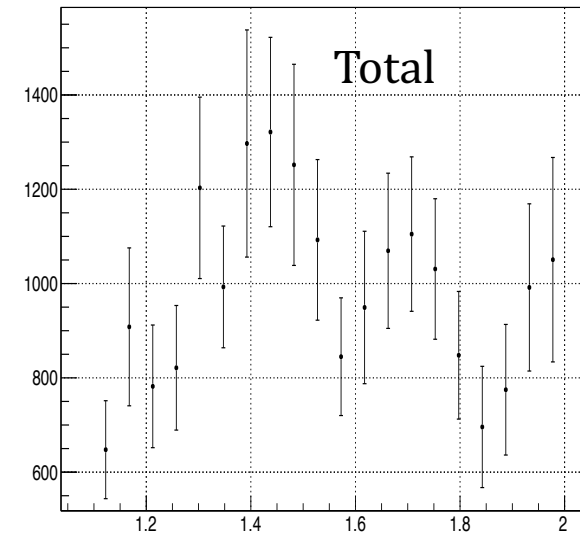
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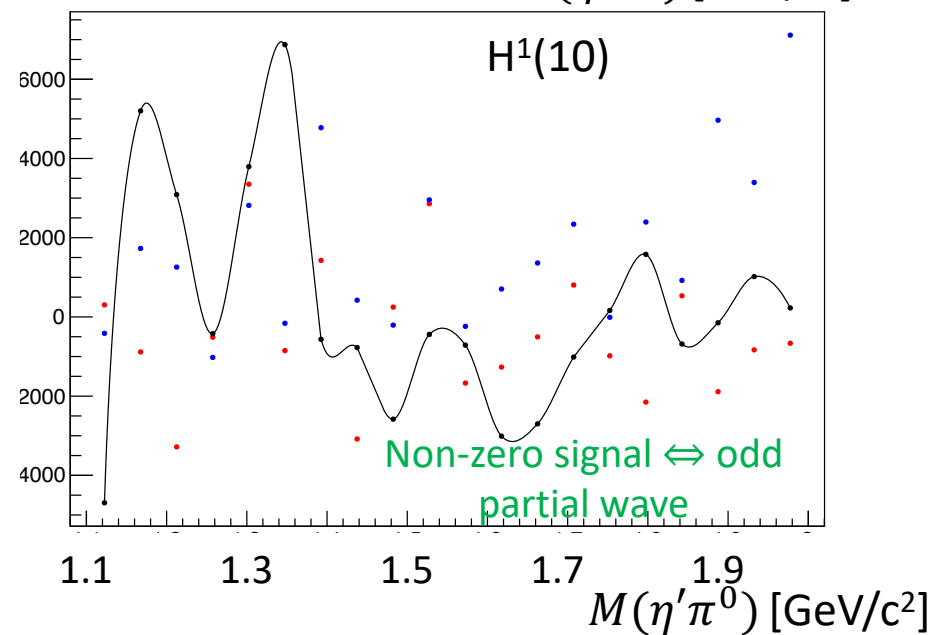
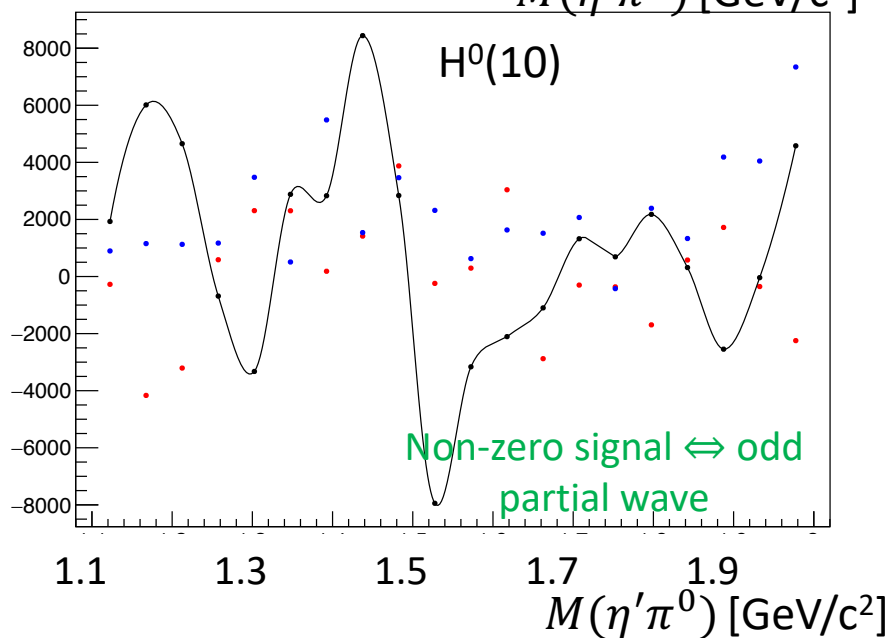
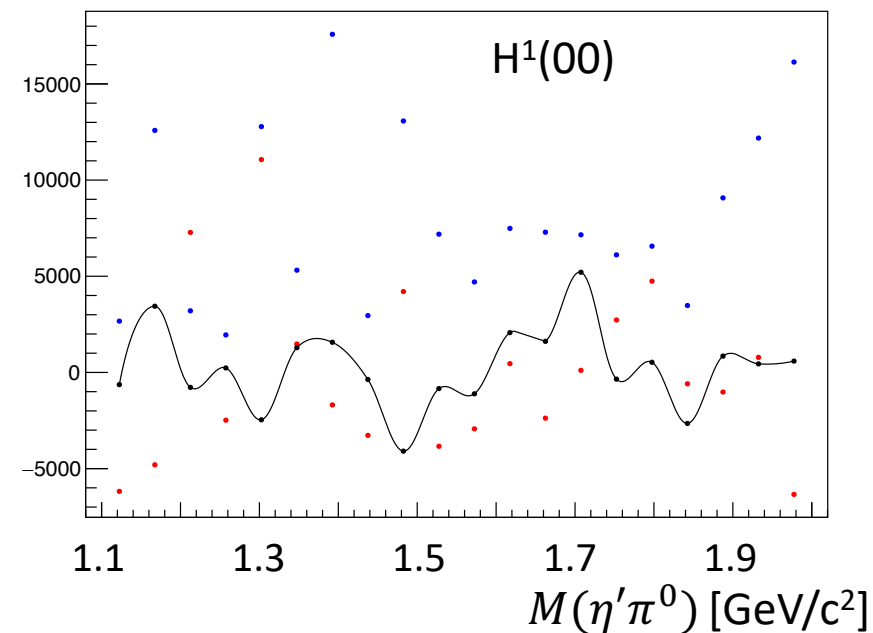
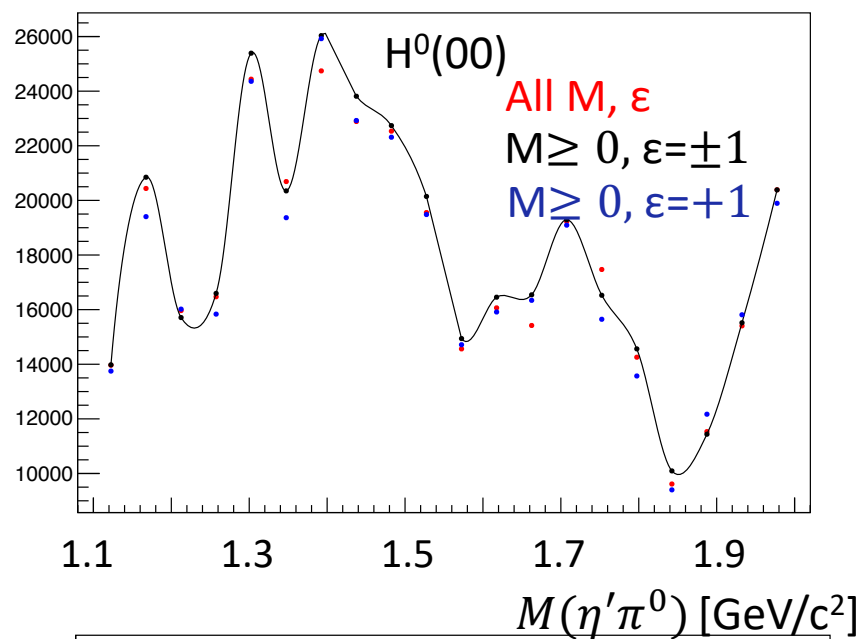


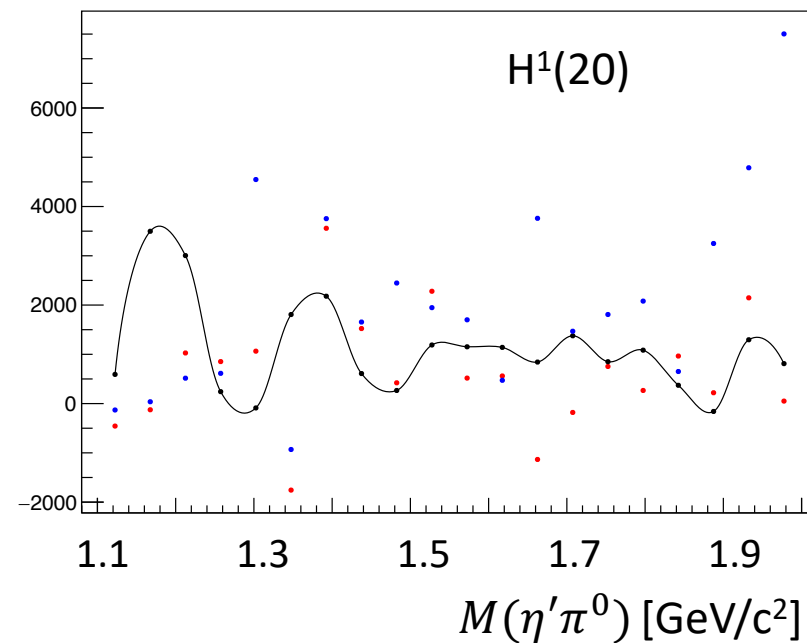
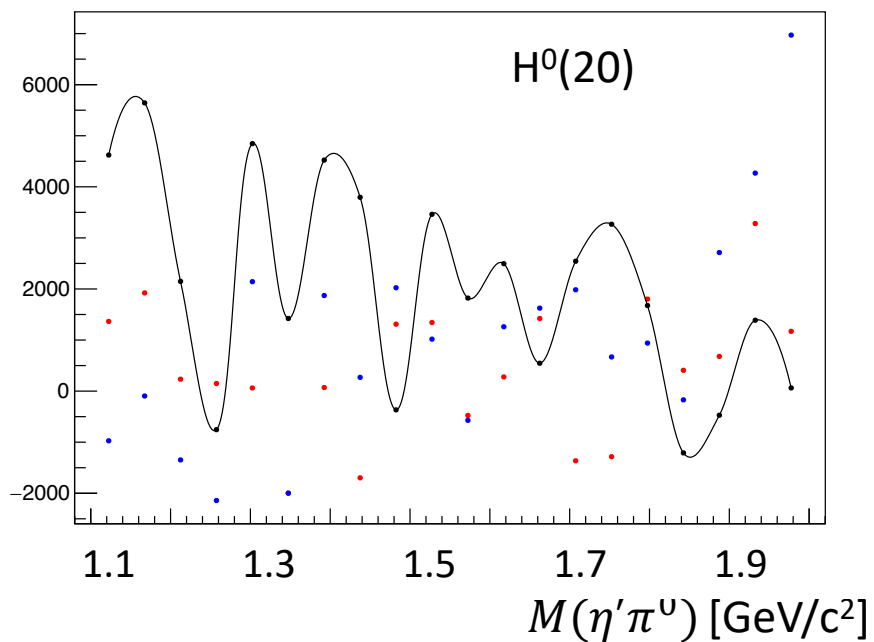
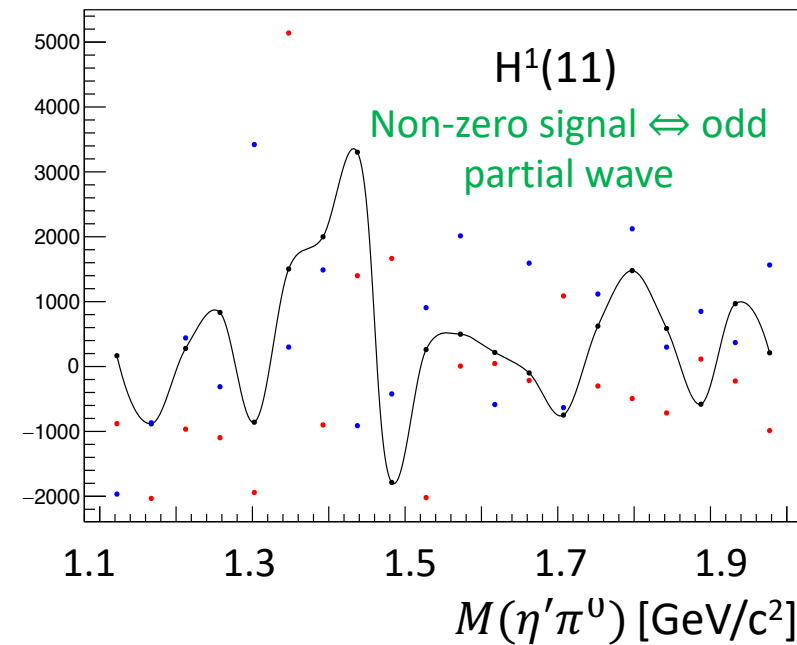
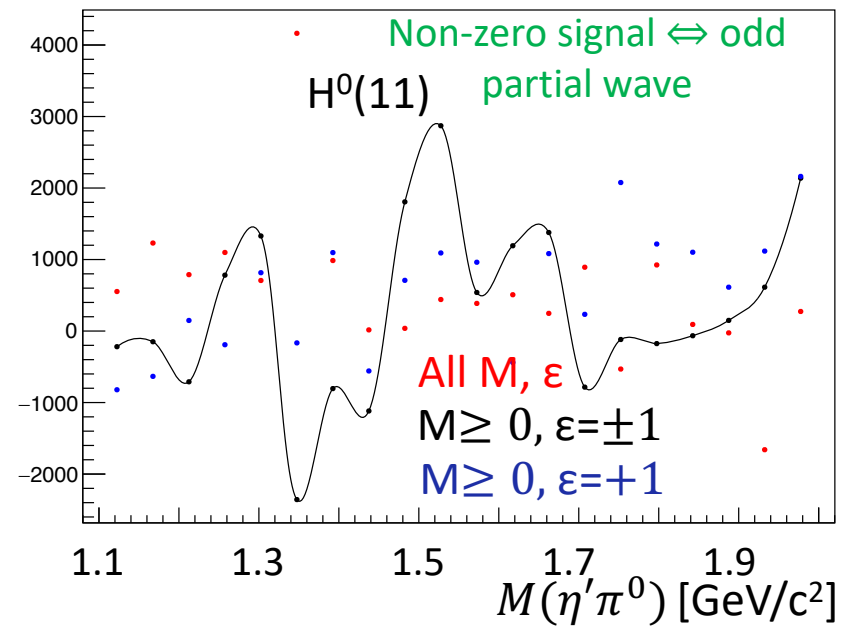
D2pl



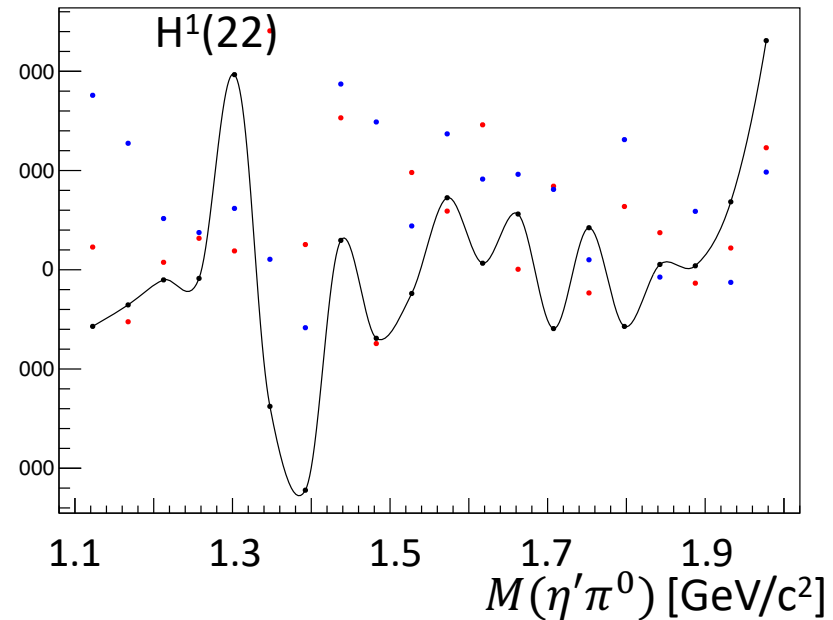
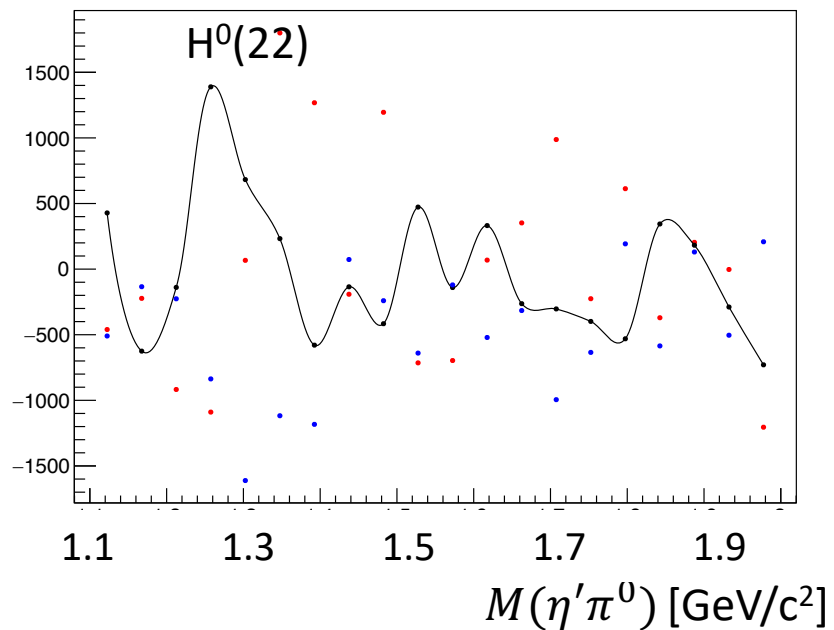
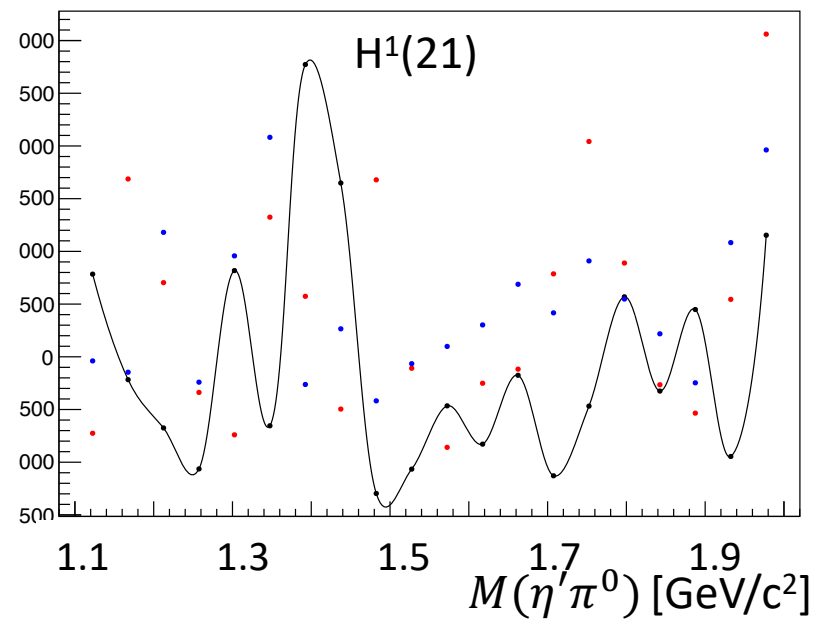
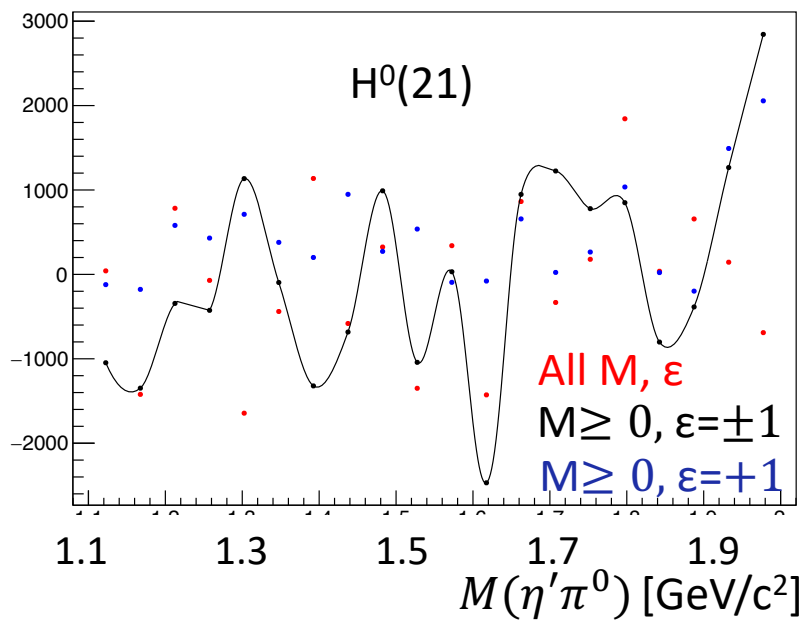
All waves



$0 < t < 0.3 \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$ 

$0 < t < 0.3 \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$ 

Comparison of moments from different fit results
 $0 < t < 0.3 \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$



Summary

- Use new feature in Amptools that allows to fit data using sideband subtraction to select signal events
- Improve fitting using new feature in Amptools that does multiple fits with randomized initial parameters, to choose good starting parameters
- Use new loop statement to fit data for different polarization angles together
- Use only P and D waves in the fit?