# $\Upsilon p \to \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ n$ Amplitude Analysis

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# Amplitude Analysis

▶ The intensity can be written

$$I(\vec{x}) = \frac{dN}{d\vec{x}} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_{sums}} \left| \sum_{\beta=1}^{N_{amps;\alpha}} V_{\alpha,\beta} A_{\alpha,\beta}(\vec{x}) \right|^{2}$$

- In this case, only one sum:  $\pi^+$   $\pi^ \pi^+$  no polarization
- For each uniquely named amplitude in the configuration file, a complex parameter  $V_{\alpha,\beta}$  is created
  - $a_1(1.23) width 0.4$
  - $a_2(1.318) width 0.105$
  - $\pi_1(1.60) width 0.2$
  - $\pi_2(1.67) width 0.259$

### **Amplitudes**

▶ Parts of the amplitude may be factorized

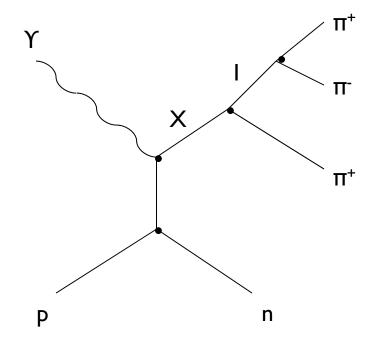
$$A_{\alpha,\beta}(\vec{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N_{factors;\alpha,\beta}} a_i(\vec{x}; \overrightarrow{\theta_i})$$

- Angular distribution
- Breit-Wigners

# **Amplitudes**

X: 
$$a_1 \rightarrow \rho \pi$$
 S-wave  $a_2 \rightarrow \rho \pi$  D-wave  $\pi_1 \rightarrow \rho \pi$  P-wave  $\pi_2 \rightarrow \rho \pi$  S-wave  $\pi_2 \rightarrow \rho \pi$  P-wave

Input BW<sub>X</sub> and fit with production vertex as a function of the mass of X Also fit angular distribution of the pions and the BW of the isobar



### Normalization Integrals

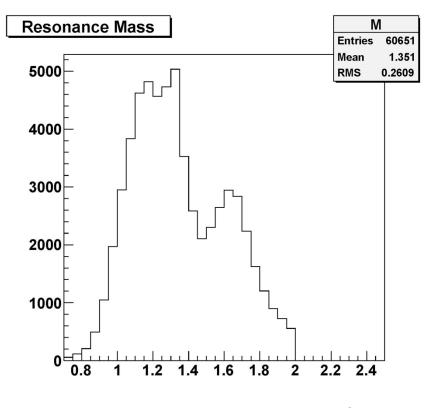
Need to calculate normalization integrals

$$\int \eta \left( \overrightarrow{\Omega} \right) I \left( \overrightarrow{\Omega} \right) d\overrightarrow{\Omega}$$

- Where  $\eta(\overrightarrow{\Omega})$  is the detector acceptance
- Generate flat data sample
  - Pass through detector and reconstruction

#### Data

- Generate (60k) data with amplitudes
  - Pass through genr82hddm, hdgeant, mcsmear, full reconstruction code
- Generate (280k) flat data for normalization integrals
  - Also passed through detector and reconstructed



 $3\pi$  Invariant Mass [GeV/c<sup>2</sup>]

