

Quick Look at $\eta\pi^-\Delta^{++}$ With 2018 Data

Amplitude Analysis Meeting

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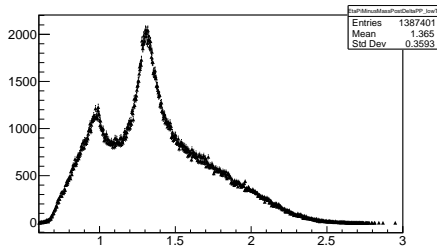
Indiana University

April 22, 2019

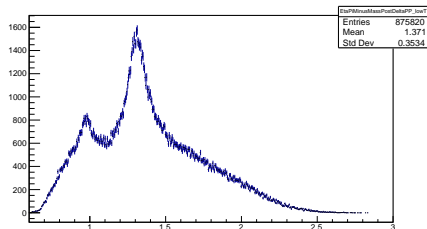
$\eta\pi^-$ Masses, $-t < 0.9 \text{ GeV}^2$

- ≈ 105 of 156 (67%) processed runs from 2018 batch01 and 02
- Get $\approx 63\%$ (2018/2017) of the number of entries (Accidental and sideband subtracted events included)
 - 2017 data has 4 beam bunches as opposed to 3 for 2018
 - Bug in code: 2018 weights are $\frac{-1}{8}$ as opposed to $\frac{-1}{6}$
 - peak heights: $a_0 \approx 65\%$, $a_2 \approx 75\%$
 - May be some minor differences in cuts used (need to rerun over both data sets to make sure DSelector, is the same)
- Distributions look comparable to each other

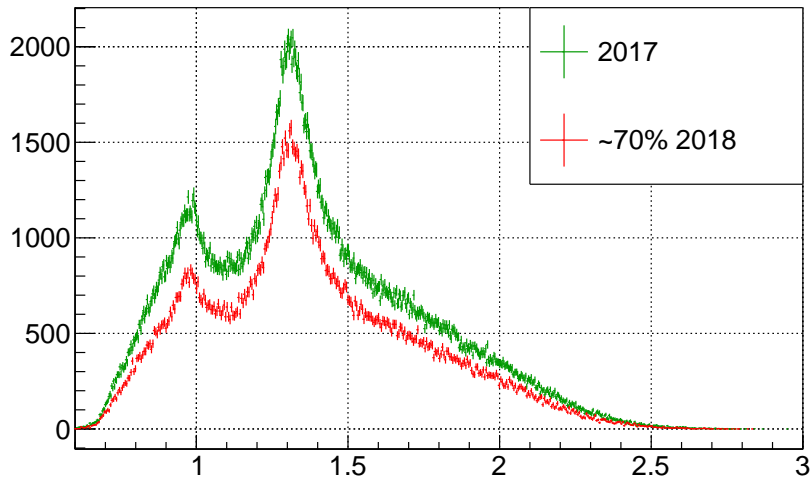
2017



2018



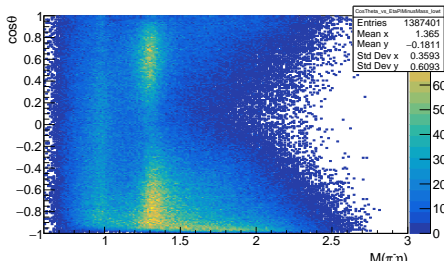
$\eta\pi^-$



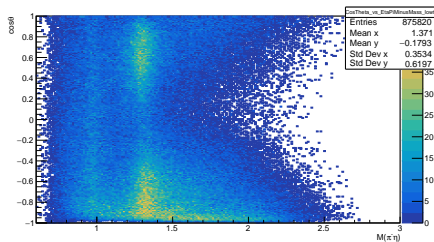
$M(\eta\pi^-)$ vs. $\cos\theta_{GJ}$

- Angular distributions show similar features

2017



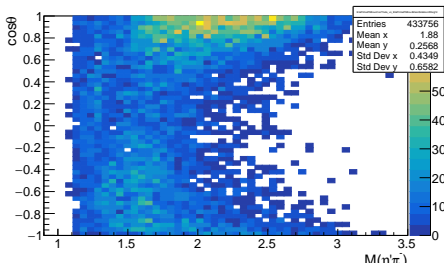
2018



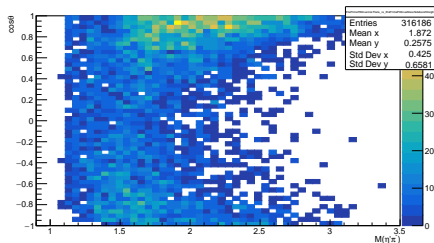
$M(\eta'\pi^-)$ vs. $\cos\theta_{GJ}$

- Full statistics from batch01 and batch02
 - 2018 has 68% of entries in main beam bunch
 - $\approx 15.1\text{k}$ events from 2017+2018. 01 and 02
 - Expect to have $\approx 30\text{k}$ for 2017+Spring 2018
- Same bug as $\eta\pi^-$ channel where accidentals are under subtracted in 2018

2017



2018



$M(\eta'\pi^-)$ vs. $\cos\theta_{GJ}$: Combined 2017+2018

