

Dalitz Plot Analysis of $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$

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Plan of the talk

Motivation

Introduction

Analysis

Result

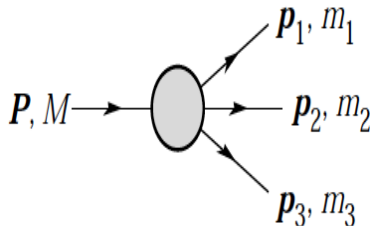
Summary

Motivation

- Comparative statistics collected in the channel $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$ by CLAS in comparison to other experiments reported so far.
- Dalitz plot(DP) provides pure kinematic information of a three body decay.
- DP helps to understand the correct input in theoretical distribution of the effective chiral Lagrangian.
- The decay channel has a low Q-value, thus it will help to study effective chiral perturbation theory at a low Q limit.

Three body decay of a meson

Constraints	Degree of freedom
3 four-vectors	12
4-momentum conservation	-4
3 masses	-3
3 Euler angles	-3
TOT	2



So, we can describe the 3-body state with two variables

The two variables are

- The Dalitz variables for $\eta'(P) \rightarrow \eta(p_1) + \pi^+(p_2) + \pi^-(p_3)$ is defined as

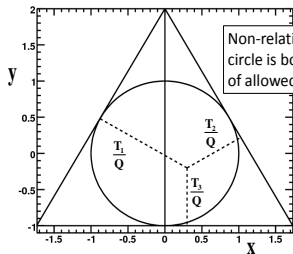
$$X = \frac{\sqrt{3}(T_{\pi^+} - T_{\pi^-})}{Q}, Y = \frac{(m_\eta + 2m_\pi)}{m_\pi} \cdot \frac{T_\eta}{Q} - 1, \quad (1)$$

where T_i ($i = \pi^+, \pi^-, \eta$) is kinetic energy of a given particle in the rest frame of η' and $Q = T_{\pi^+} + T_{\pi^-} + T_\eta$.

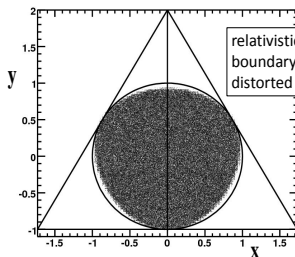
- The boundary of the decay is given by

$$|P_\eta^2 - P_{\pi^+}^2 - P_{\pi^-}^2| \leq 2\vec{P}_{\pi^+} \cdot \vec{P}_{\pi^-} \quad (2)$$

The Dalitz Plot Geometry



Non-relativistically,
circle is boundary
of allowed events



relativistically,
boundary is slightly
distorted

$$\frac{T_1 + T_2 + T_3}{Q} = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$\rho(x, y) = \frac{1}{2J + 1} \sum_{m_j} |A(m_j)|^2 \quad (4)$$

g12 Experiment in Hall B at Jefferson Lab

- g12 Run : 26×10^9 production triggers recorded
- Beam : Bremsstrahlung process produces a real photon energy from 1.142 to 5.425 GeV
- Target : The target was positioned -90 cm from the CLAS center

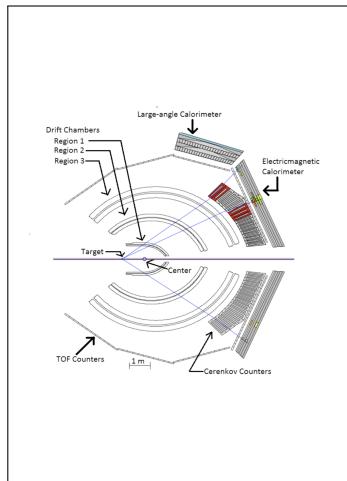
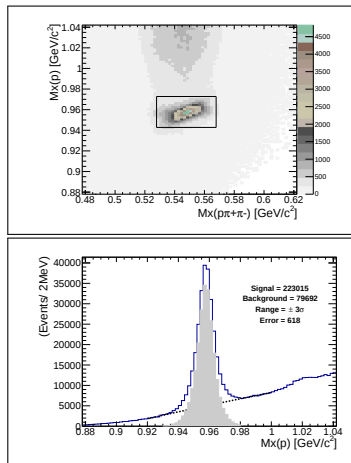


Fig : CLAS detector

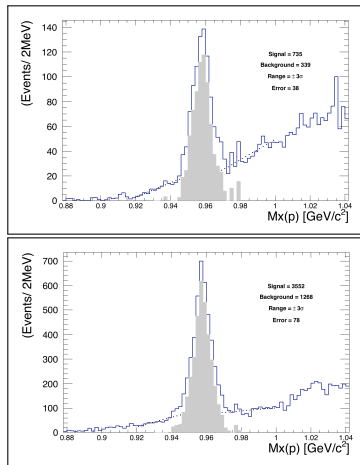
Event Selection of $\gamma \text{ p} \rightarrow \eta'(\rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-) \text{ p}$

- The calibrated and corrected (g12 Corrections) data with one p, one π^+ , one π^- and Xn number of neutral particles selected for analysis
- Beam Energy : 1.4553 to 3.2 GeV
- Kinematic Fitting : 1C fit to the missing mass of p, π^+ and π^- to be an η ie. $M_x(\text{p}\pi^+\pi^-)=0.547 \text{ GeV}$ is applied. All events with Prob < 1% are rejected.
- $-0.85 < \cos(\theta)_{cm}$ of η' < 0.85



Subtraction of Background

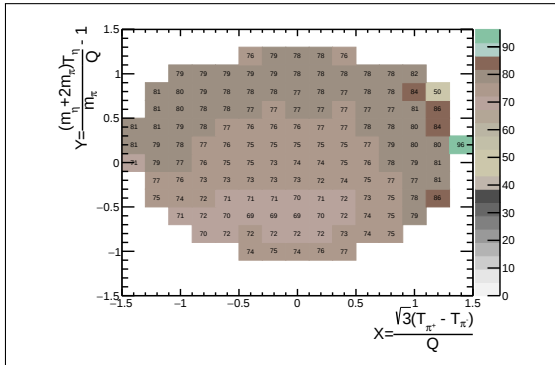
- 15 x 15 DP bins in X and Y
- The multi pionic background is subtracted with a polynomial of order 2
- Yield after non-resonant background subtraction is reduced by the “Percentage contribution of $\eta' \rightarrow (\eta)\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow (\gamma\gamma)\pi^+\pi^-$ ” DP bin
- So we have the not acceptance corrected DP



The bins with least and most number of events are shown in Fig. (Before reducing percentage contribution of yield)

Channel contribution

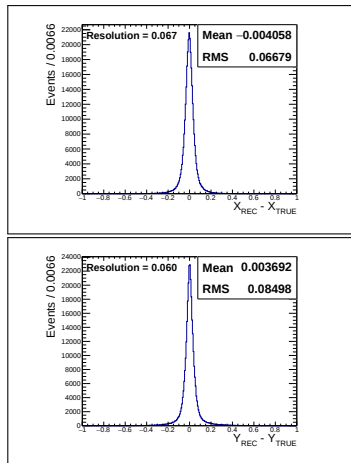
- Generated with input Bremsstrahlung beam and DP parameters.
- Normalised with differential cross section and branching ratio.



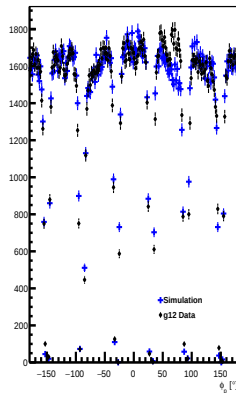
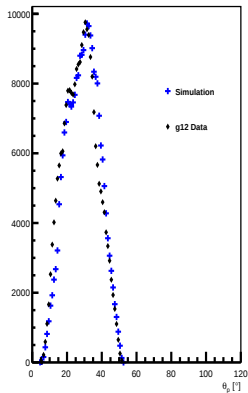
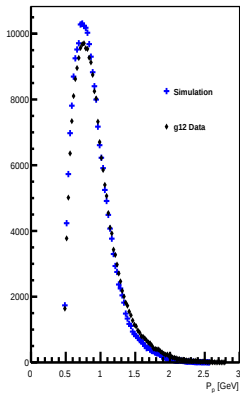
Efficiency of $\eta' \rightarrow (\eta)\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow (\gamma\gamma)\pi^+\pi^-$

Simulation

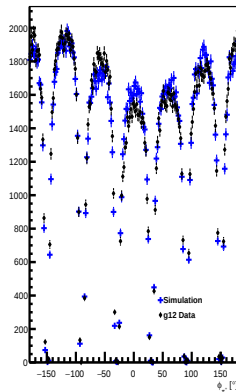
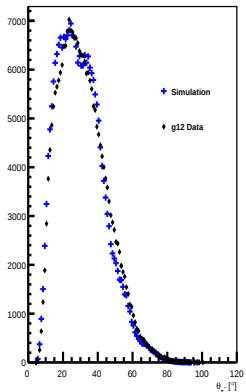
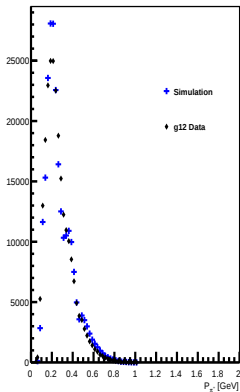
- Using Pluto 2×10^7 events generated
 - Generated with input Bremsstrahlung beam and Differential Cross section information
 - Decay generated with input $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$ DP parameters from BESIII measurement
- Simulation take care of all the cuts and detector response as in data
- 15×15 DP selected for analysis, the bin-width is 0.2 to both X and Y.
- Boundary bins of $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$ DP are rejected



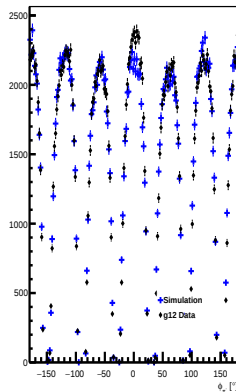
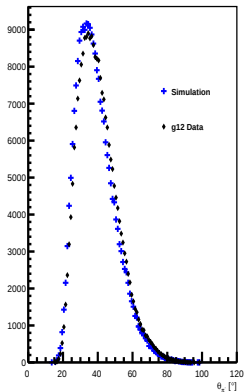
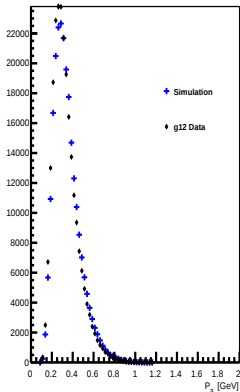
Comparison of Momentum, θ and ϕ of Proton



Comparison of Momentum, θ and ϕ of π^+



Comparison of Momentum, θ and ϕ of π^-

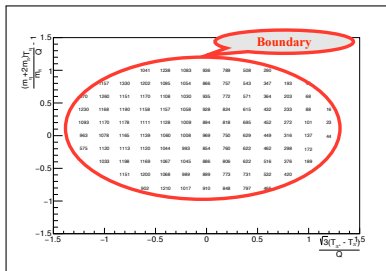


Fit to the Dalitz Plot

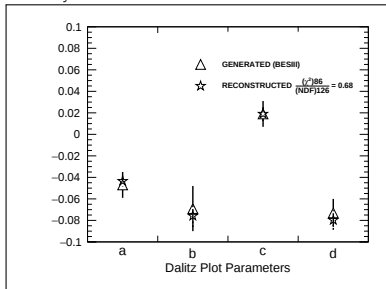
$$\chi^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{Nbins} \left(\frac{N_n - \sum_{m=1}^{Nbins} \epsilon_{n,m} N_{theory,m}}{\sigma_n} \right)^2$$

- N_n is no. of $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$ events in the n^{th} DP bin.
- $\epsilon_{n,m}$ is acceptance with smearing matrix, ie. it gives acceptance of m^{th} bin when events are generated in n^{th} bin.
- $N_{theory,m} = \int_{Boundary} A(1 + aY + bY^2 + cX + dX^2) dXdY$
- σ_n is the error associated with n^{th} DP bin.

Cross check to the analysis



Reconstructed events inside the Dalitz plot the boundary.



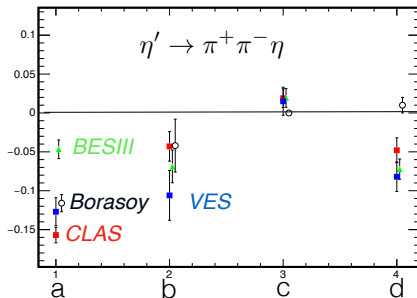
Comparison of generated and reconstructed DP parameters.

Parameters	Gen BESIII	CLAS Reco
a	-0.047 ± 0.012	-0.043 ± 0.005
b	-0.069 ± 0.021	-0.075 ± 0.010
c	$+0.019 \pm 0.012$	0.019 ± 0.006
d	-0.073 ± 0.013	-0.079 ± 0.009

Conclusion

We obtain the Generated input parameters from the simulated events, which cross-checks our analysis procedure.

Preliminary Result



Parameter	Theory [1]	VES [2]	BESIII [3]	Present Work
a	-0.116 ± 0.011	-0.127 ± 0.018	-0.047 ± 0.012	-0.157 ± 0.010
b	-0.042 ± 0.034	-0.106 ± 0.032	-0.069 ± 0.021	-0.043 ± 0.019
c	...	0.015 ± 0.018	0.019 ± 0.012	0.019 ± 0.012
d	$+0.010 \pm 0.019$	-0.082 ± 0.019	-0.073 ± 0.013	-0.048 ± 0.016
$\frac{\chi^2}{NDF}$		$\frac{129.3}{114} = 1.13$	$\frac{504}{476} = 1.05$	$\frac{291}{97} = 3$

[1] B. Borasoy and R. Nissler, Eur. Phys. J. A 26, 383 (2005).

[2] V. Dorofeev et al., Phys. Lett. B 651, 22 (2007).

[3] M. Ablikim et al., [BESIII Collaboration], Phys. Rev. D 83, 012003 (2011).

Summary

Conclusion

- We have reported the Dalitz plot parameters with 87245 events, which is approximately twice than BESIII.
- The parameters are consistent with predictions from theory.
- An overall cross check of the whole analysis is also presented with simulation.

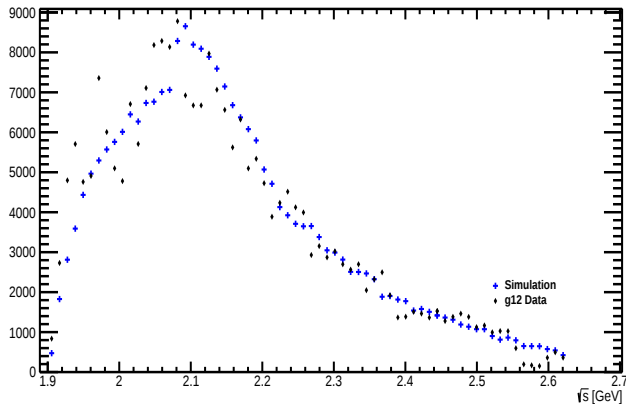
Future Plans

- Improving the $\frac{\chi^2}{NDF}$ for the fits
- Study the systematics

Thank you

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Backup :Comparison of the incident photon beam energy in center-of-mass



Backup : In Peak contribution

- $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$ decay generated with DP parameters $a=-0.047$, $b=-0.069$, $c=0.019$, $d=-0.073$ from BESIII[1]
 - Signal Channel : $\eta' \rightarrow (\eta) \pi^+ \pi^-$ [42.9] $\rightarrow (\gamma\gamma) \pi^+ \pi^-$ [72.90]
[$BR_1 = \frac{(42.9 \times 72.09)}{100} = 30.92$]
 - In Peak background Channel : $\eta' \rightarrow (\eta) \pi^+ \pi^-$ [42.9]
 $\rightarrow (\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) \pi^+ \pi^-$ [27.14] [$BR_2 = \frac{(42.9 \times 27.14)}{100} = 11.64$]
 - Secondary decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ are produced in phase space.
 - Channel produces combinatorics and has different acceptance to signal
- Background Channel : $\eta' \rightarrow (\eta) \pi^0 \pi^0$ [22.2] $\rightarrow (\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) \pi^0 \pi^0$ [27.14] [$BR_3 = \frac{(22.2 \times 27.14)}{100} = 6.02$] is generated with DP parameters $a=-0.067$, $b=-0.064$, $c=0.0$, $d=-0.067$ from GAMP[2]
 - Secondary decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ are produced in phase space.
 - Channel produces in peak contribution

[1] M. Ablikim et al. [BESIII Collaboration], Phys. Rev. D 83, 012003 (2011)

[2] A.M.Blik et al., "Measurement of the *matrix* element for the decay $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^0 \pi^0$ with the GAMS-4 π spectrometer," *Phys.Atom.Nucl.* 72, 231(2009)