Partial-Wave Analysis of Centrally Produced Two-Pseudoscalar Final States in *pp* Reactions at COMPASS

Alexander Austregesilo
for the
COMPASS Collaboration

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HK 47.5 - 2014/03/20

Supported by

Outline

Introduction

Partial-Wave Analysis in Mass Bins

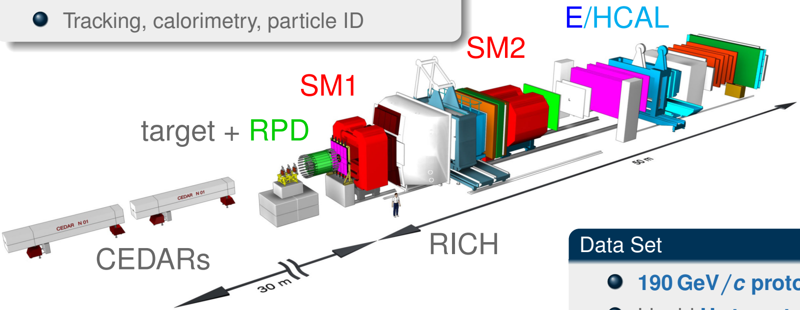
Mass-Dependent Parametrisation

Conclusion and Outlook

The COMPASS Experiment

Multi-Purpose Setup

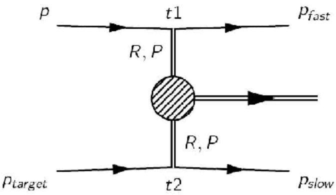
- **Fixed-target experiment** @ CERN SPS
- Two-stage magnetic spectrometer
- Broad kinematic range
- Tracking, calorimetry, particle ID



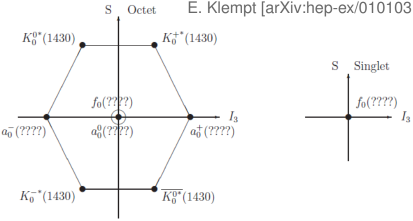
Data Set

- **190 GeV/*c* proton beam**
- Liquid **H_2 target**
- Trigger on recoil proton

Central Exclusive Production



'ground state nonet of scalar mesons as most physicists in the field would agree upon'
E. Klempt [arXiv:hep-ex/0101031]



$f_0(600)$, $f_0(980)$, $f_0(1370)$, $f_0(1500)$, $f_0(1710)$, ..?

$p\,p \longrightarrow p_{\text{fast}}\, X\, p_{\text{slow}}$

- Proton beam impinging on liquid hydrogen target, both **stay intact** and are detected
- Study of **scalar resonances** ($J^{PC} = 0^{++}$) produced at central rapidities
  $\Rightarrow$ **Super-numerous f_0 states** not understood by quark models (**Glueballs?**)

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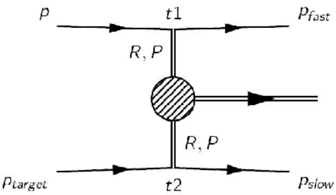

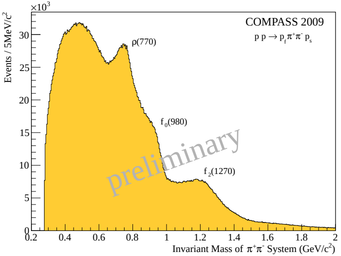

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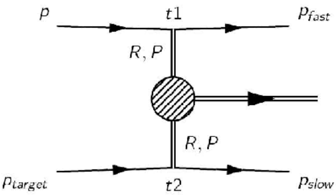

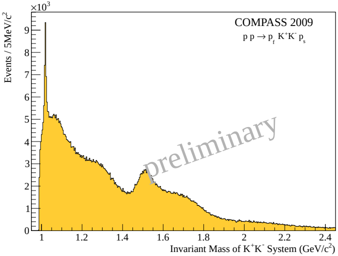

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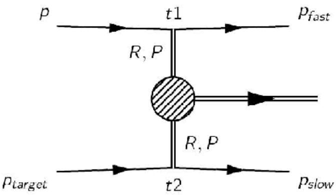

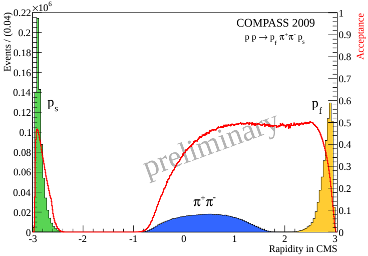

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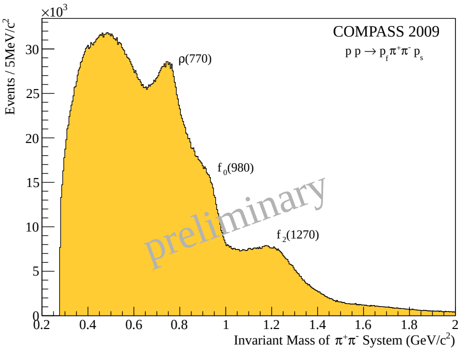
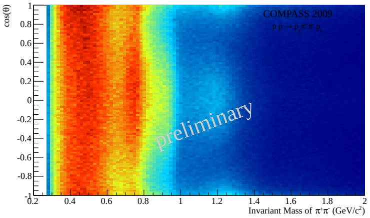
- Decay into two-pseudoscalar final state ($\pi^+\pi^-$, $\pi^0\pi^0$, K^+K^-, $\eta\,\eta$, ..)
- **Rapidity gap** between p_s and the central system X introduced by the principal trigger

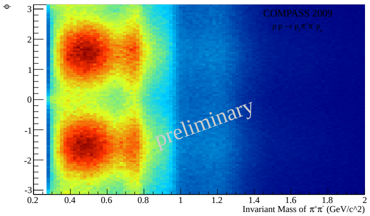


Kinematic selection cannot single out pure DPE sample

$\Rightarrow$ **Two-Body Partial-Wave Analysis in Mass Bins**

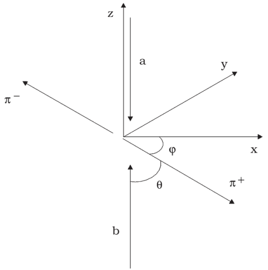
Partial-Wave Analysis



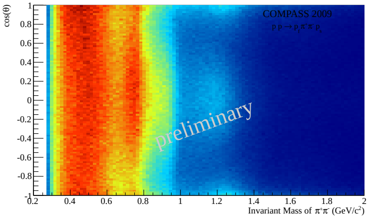


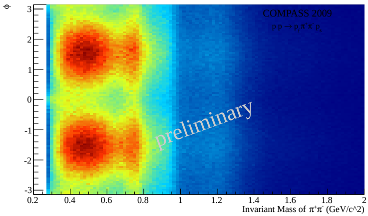
$X \longrightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$

- **Assumption:** collision of two space-like exchange particles ($\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{R}$)
- Decay fully described by $M(\pi^+\pi^-)$, $\cos(\theta)$ and ϕ



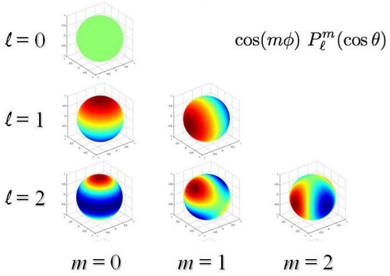
Partial-Wave Analysis





$X \longrightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$

- **Assumption:** collision of two space-like exchange particles ($\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{R}$)
- Decay fully described by $M(\pi^+\pi^-)$, $\cos(\theta)$ and ϕ
- Fit complex production amplitudes in mass bins to match spin contributions and interference pattern



Partial-Wave Decomposition

Expand intensity $I(\theta, \phi)$ in terms of partial-waves for narrow mass bins:

$$I(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{\varepsilon} \left| \sum_{\ell m} T_{\varepsilon \ell m} Y_m^{\varepsilon \ell}(\theta, \phi) \right|^2$$

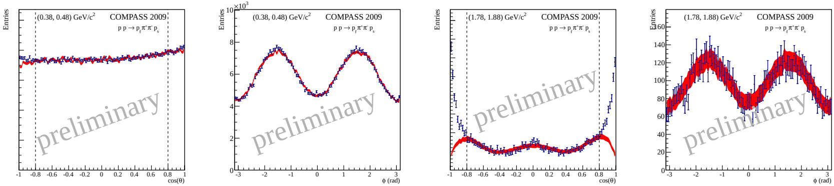
- Complex transition amplitudes $T_{\varepsilon \ell m}$, no assumption on mass-dependence
- Spectroscopic notation: ℓ_m^{ϵ}
- Significant contributions only from $\ell = S, P, D$, $m \leq 1$

⇒ **Maximum Likelihood Fit in Mass Bins**

$$\ln L = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln I(\theta_i, \phi_i) - \int d\Omega \, I(\theta, \phi) \, \eta(\theta, \phi)$$

- the normalisation integral is evaluated by a phase-space Monte Carlo sample

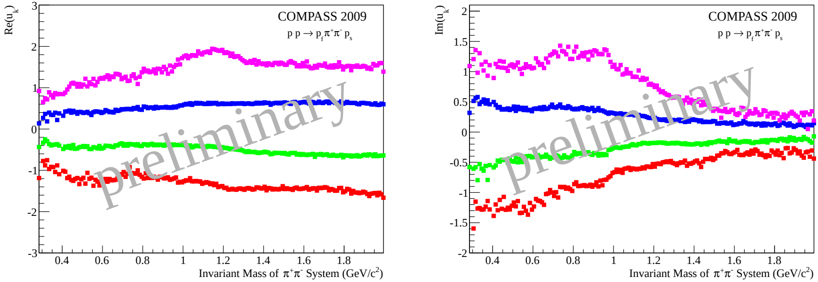
Ambiguities in the $\pi^+\pi^-$ System



- Angular distributions are matched, besides remnants from proton diffraction
- 8 mathematically ambiguous amplitudes result in the same angular distribution
- Analytical computation via method of **Barrelet Zeros**

S.U. Chung, [Phys. Rev. D 56 (1997), 7299]

Barrelet Zeros



- Real (left) and imaginary (right) part of polynomial roots
- Well separated, imaginary parts do not cross the real axis

$\Rightarrow$ Solutions can be uniquely identified and linked from mass bin to mass bin

Ambiguities in the $\pi\pi$ Systems

$\pi^+\pi^-$ System

- 8 different solutions can be calculated analytically
- Differentiation requires additional input
  (e.g. behaviour at threshold, physics content)

$\pi^0\pi^0$ System

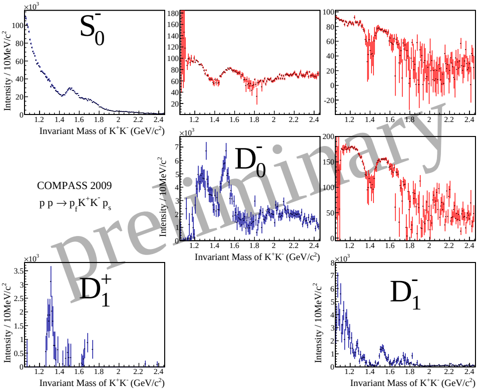
- Identical particles, only even waves allowed
- Reduces number of ambiguities to 2

Combination of $\pi\pi$ Systems

- Consistent picture of the reaction, measured with different parts of experimental setup
- Interpretation with mass dependent parametrisation under way!

Mass-Dependent Parametrisation of K^+K^--System

Fit to the K^+K^- System



- Similar partial-wave analysis of K^+K^--system
- Odd waves do not play a significant role above the $\phi(1020)$-mass
  $\Rightarrow$ Reduction of ambiguities

Parametrisation

S_0-Wave

- Relativistic Breit-Wigner parametrisation: $f_0(1370)$, $f_0(1500)$, $f_0(1710)$

D_0-Wave

- Relativistic Breit-Wigner parametrisation: $f_2(1270)$, $f_2'(1525)$

Non-Resonant Contribution

- Phase space factor $q^\ell \cdot \sqrt{\frac{q}{m^2}}$ with breakup momentum q
- Exponential background $\exp(-\alpha q - \beta q^2)$ with fit parameters α, β

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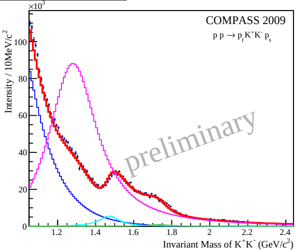
Non-Resonant Contribution

- Phase space factor $q^\ell \cdot \sqrt{\frac{q}{m^2}}$ with breakup momentum q
- Exponential background $\exp(-\alpha q - \beta q^2)$ with fit parameters α, β

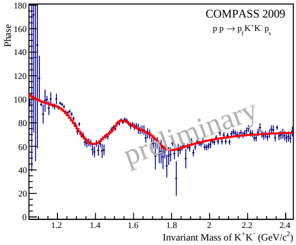
In total: 27 parameters
(to fit 438 points)

Intensities and Phase

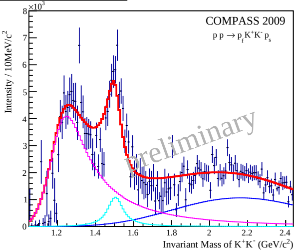
Intensity of S0 wave



arg(S0 / D0)



Intensity of D0 wave



- BW contributions
- non-resonant contribution
- **coherent sum**

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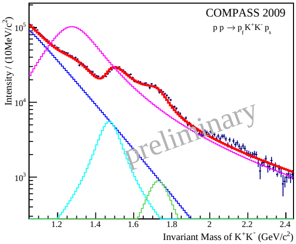

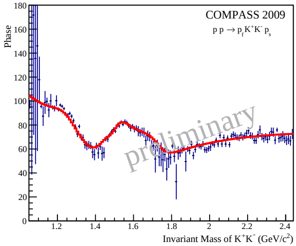

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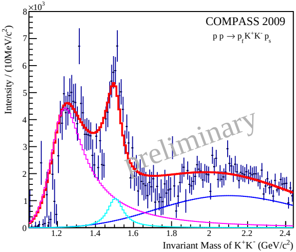

Conclusion

Summary

- Order-of-magnitude **larger sample** than previous experiments (for charged channels)
- **Acceptance corrected PWA** with unprecedented precision
- Simplistic **mass-dependent parametrisation** can describe the K^+K^- fit
- Breit-Wigner parameters mostly consistent with **PDG values**

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Outlook

- **Unitary models** (K-matrix, ..)
- **Combined fit** of all available channels ($\pi^+\pi^-$, K^+K^-, K_SK_S, $\pi^0\pi^0$, $\eta\eta$, ...)
- Extract **resonance parameters** in the scalar sector
- Information about the **composition** of super-numerous resonances

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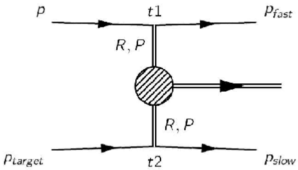
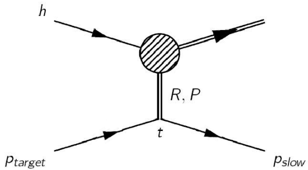
Thank you for your attention!

Kinematic Selection

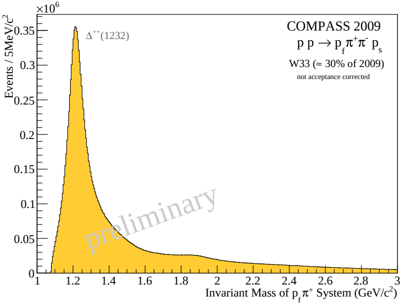
Technische Universität München





Kinematic Selection

- $M(p\pi) > 1.5\,\mathrm{GeV}/c^2$



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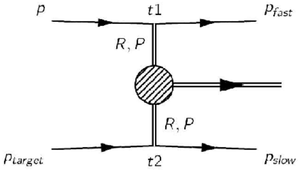
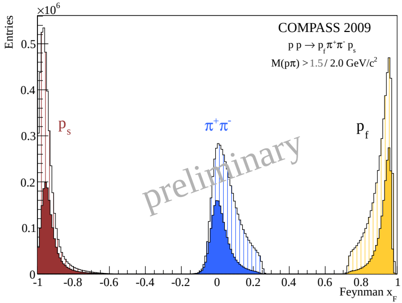


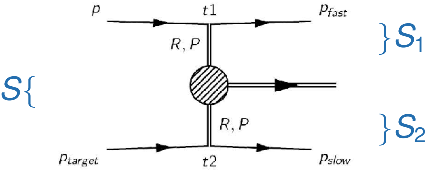


Kinematic Selection

- $x_F(p_f) > .9$

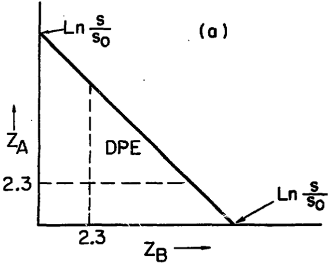
Kinematic Selection

Technische Universität München



Kinematic Selection

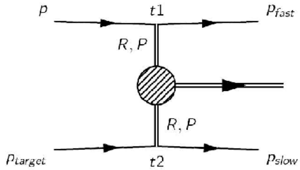
- $Z_{A,B} > 2.3$



- $Z_A = \ln \frac{s}{s_1}$
- $Z_B = \ln \frac{s}{s_2}$

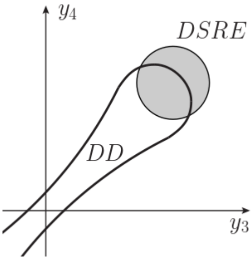
D.M. Chew, [Nucl. Phys. B 82 (1974)]

Kinematic Selection



Kinematic Selection

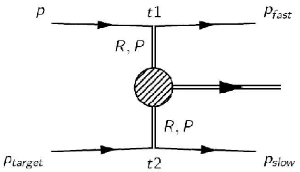
- $|y(\pi)| < 1$

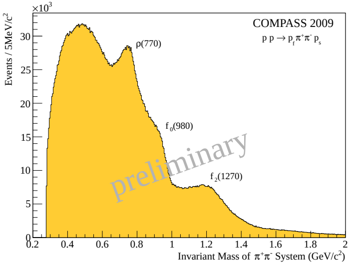


- DD: double diffraction (= central production)
- DSRE: diffractive single resonance excitation

P. Lebiedowicz and A. Szczurek, [Phys. Rev. D 81 (2010)]

Kinematic Selection





Kinematic Selection

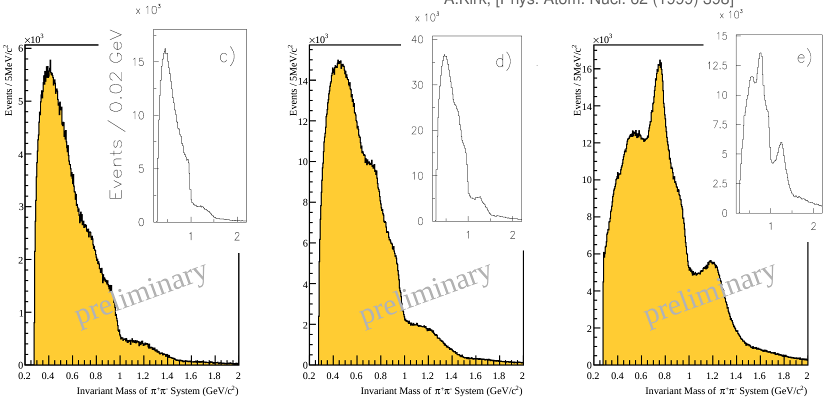
- $M(p\pi) > 1.5\,\mathrm{GeV}/c^2$
- $x_F(p_f) > .9$
- $Z_{A,B} > 2.3$
- $|y(\pi)| < 1$
- ...

Large overlap of the cuts, weak dependence of the results (CEP sample by all definitions, but not pure DPE!)

Glueball Filter

Technische Universität München

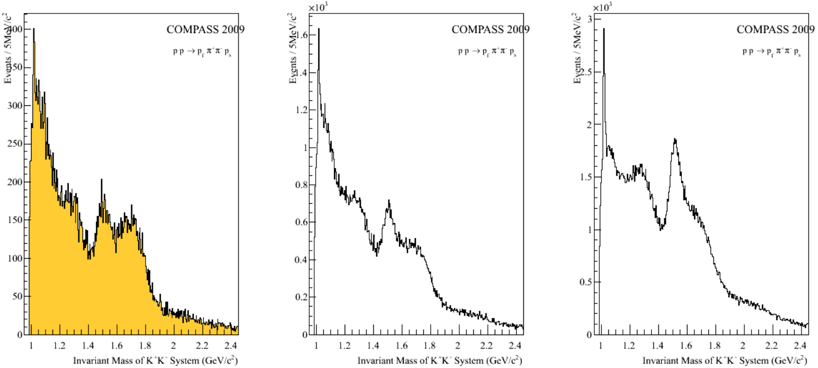
A.Kirk, [Phys. Atom. Nucl. 62 (1999) 398]



$dP_T \leq 0.2\,\mathrm{GeV}/c$ $\quad$ $0.2 \leq dP_T < 0.5\,\mathrm{GeV}/c$ $\quad$ $dP_T \geq 0.5\,\mathrm{GeV}/c$

- $dP_T = |\vec{p}_{t_1} - \vec{p}_{t_2}|$ in *pp* centre-of-mass
- Only scalar signals remain for small *dPt*

Glueball Filter



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- Only scalar signals remain for small *dPt*

Maximum Likelihood Fit in Mass Bins

Maximise likelihood function

$$\ln L = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln I(\theta_i, \phi_i) - \int d\Omega \, I(\theta, \phi) \, \eta(\theta, \phi)$$

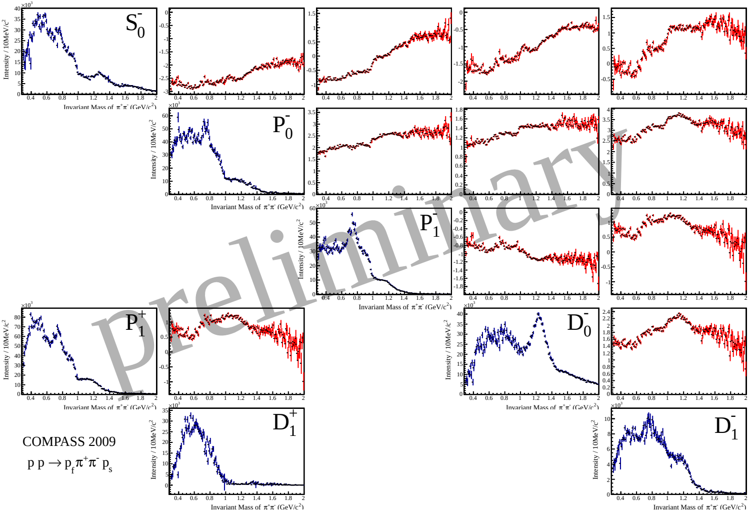
- by choosing $T_{\varepsilon \ell m}$ such that the intensity fits the observed N events
- the normalisation integral is evaluated by a phase-space Monte Carlo sample
- with the acceptance $\eta(\theta, \phi)$

Barrelet Zeros

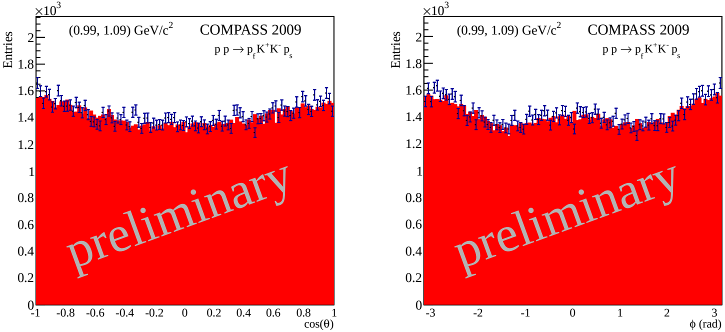
- Through variable transformation $u = \tan(\theta/2)$, angular distribution for this wave set can be written as a function of $|G(u)|^2$ with
  $G(u) = a_4 u^4 - a_3 u^3 + a_2 u^2 - a_1 u + a_0$
  where coefficients a_i are functions of amplitudes
- or with in terms of 4 complex roots u_i (*'Barrelet zeros'*)
  $G(u) = a_4 (u - u_1)(u - u_2)(u - u_3)(u - u_4)$
- *Laguerre's method* to find polynomial roots numerically
- Complex conjugation of one/more of these roots result in the same measured angular distribution
  $\rightarrow$ **8 different ambiguous solutions** (same likelihood per definition!)

Techniques of amplitude analysis for two-pseudoscalar systems
S.U. Chung, [Phys. Rev. D 56 (1997), 7299]

Fit to the $\pi\pi$ System: One Solution

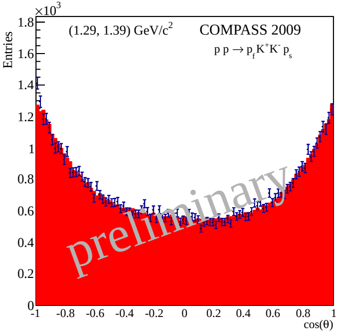


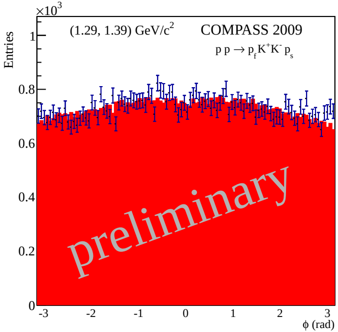
Evaluation of Fit with Weighted MC



- Blue: data, red: weighted MC

Evaluation of Fit with Weighted MC





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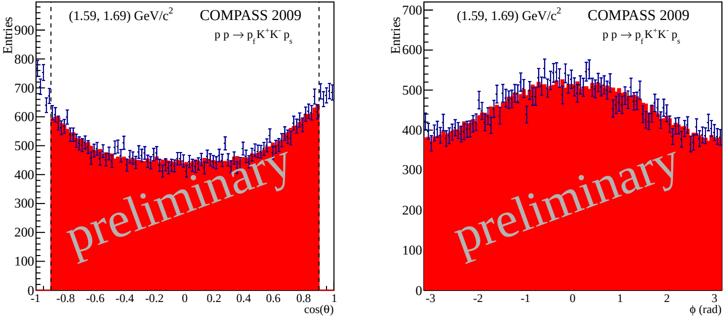

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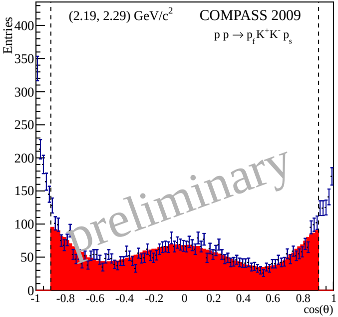

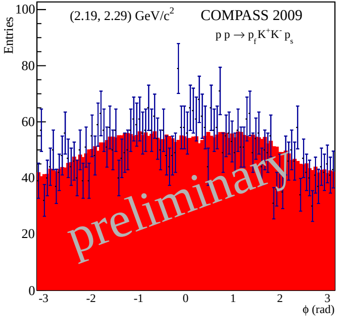

- Blue: data, red: weighted MC
- Peaking distribution for $|cos(\theta)| > 0.9$ for masses above $2\,\mathrm{GeV}/c^2$ cannot be described by fit (limited wave set)
- Signature of diffractive dissociation background