

Status of large angle analysis- $\pi\pi\gamma$

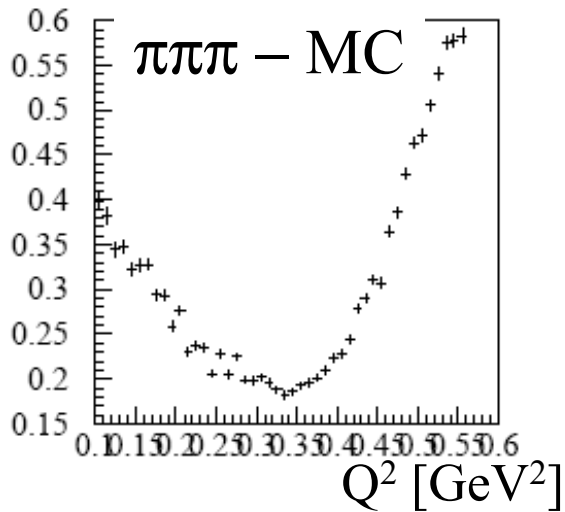
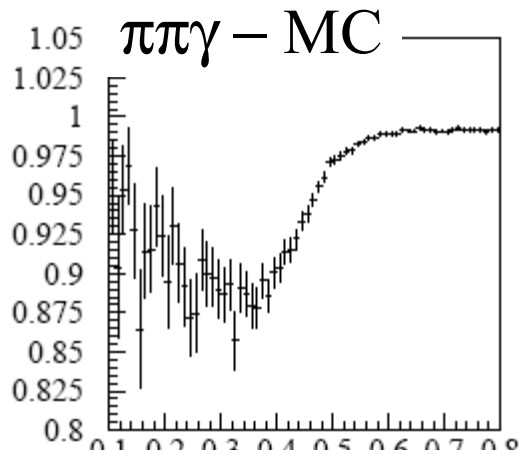
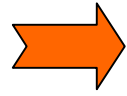
D. Leone
03/02/05

$$50^\circ < \theta_{\pi^+} < 130^\circ$$

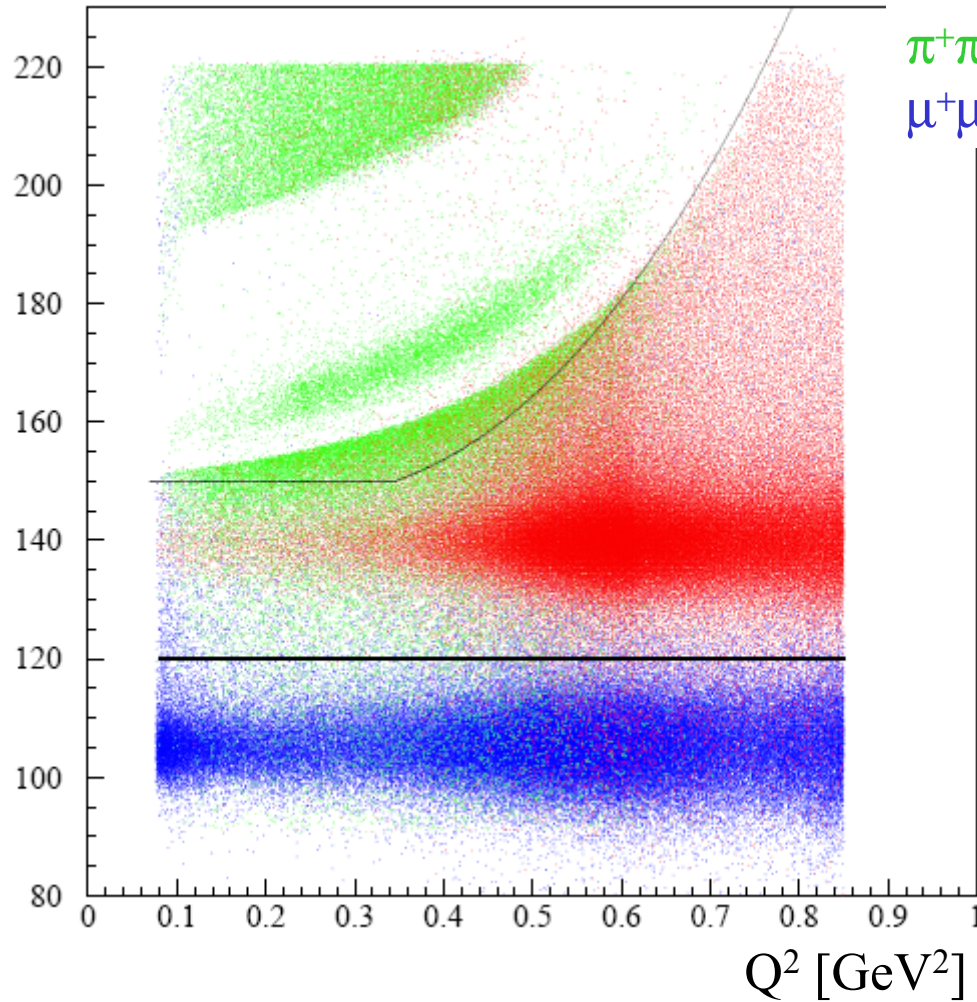
$$50^\circ < \theta_{\pi^-} < 130^\circ$$

$$45^\circ < \theta_{\text{miss}} < 135^\circ$$

$$Q^2 < 0.85 \text{ GeV}^2$$



Trackmass [MeV]



$\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ - MC
 $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ - MC
 $\mu^+\mu^-\gamma$ - MC

Different from the one used in s.a. analysis
to reject more $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ at low Q^2

Candidate photon:

$$E_\gamma > 50 \text{ MeV}$$

$$50^\circ < \theta_{\pi^+} < 130^\circ$$

We use Ω in order to

- choose the right photon (in case of more photons)
- reject $\pi\pi\pi$ events



$$50^\circ < \theta_\pi < 130^\circ$$

$$45^\circ < \theta_\Sigma < 135^\circ$$

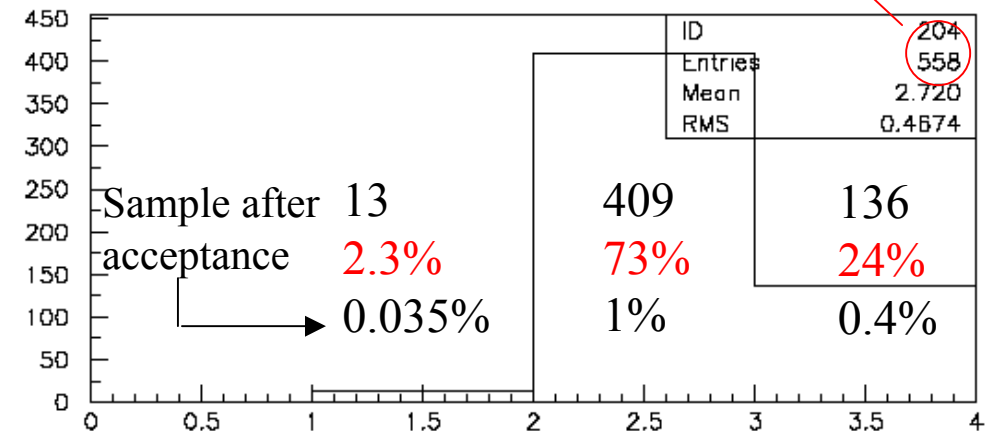
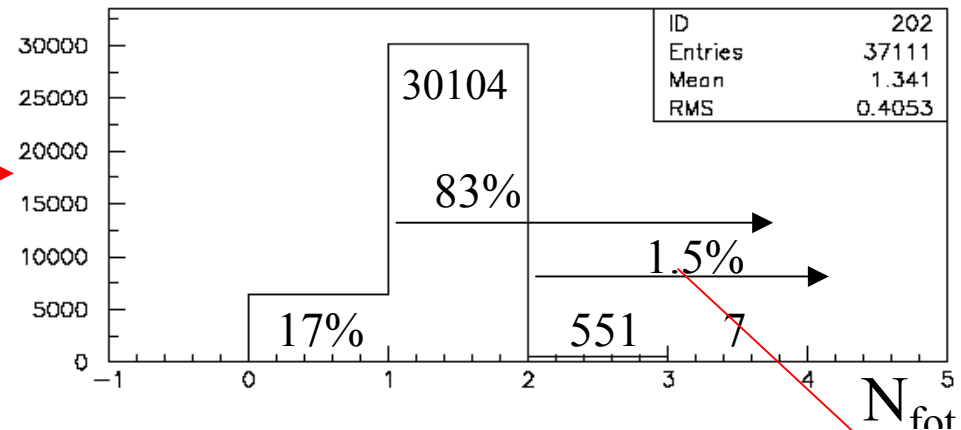
$$Q^2 > 0.85 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$\Omega = a \cos\left(\frac{\vec{p}_\gamma \cdot \vec{p}_{miss}}{|\vec{p}_\gamma| |\vec{p}_{miss}|}\right)$$

=1 means $\Omega(\gamma_1) < 10^\circ$ and $\Omega(\gamma_2) < 10^\circ$

=2 means $\Omega(\gamma_1) < 10^\circ$ and $\Omega(\gamma_2) > 10^\circ$

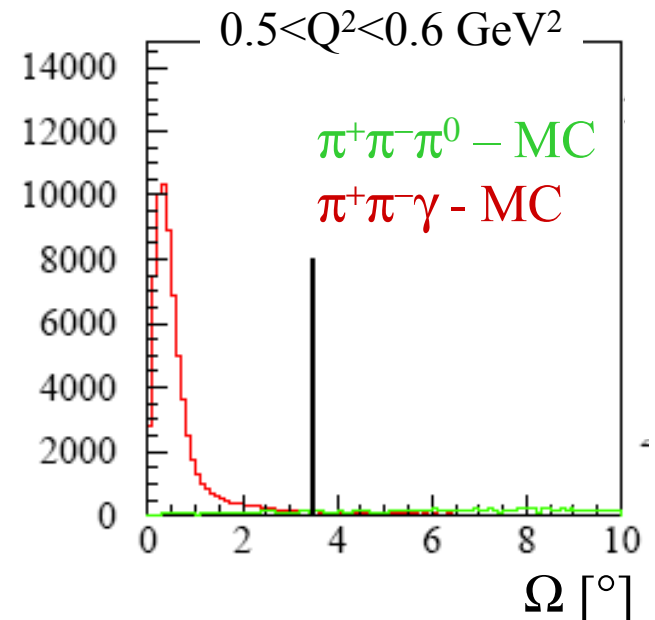
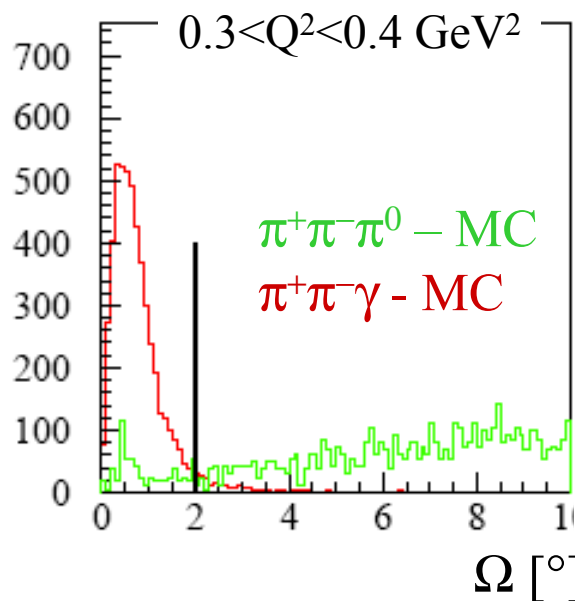
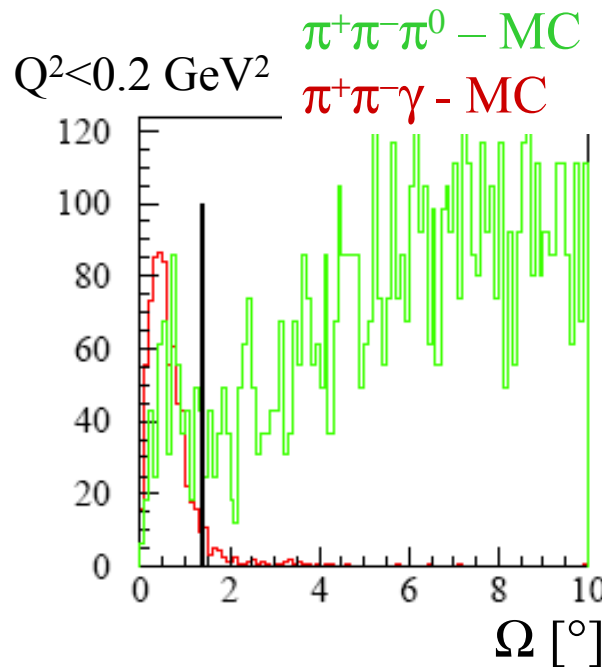
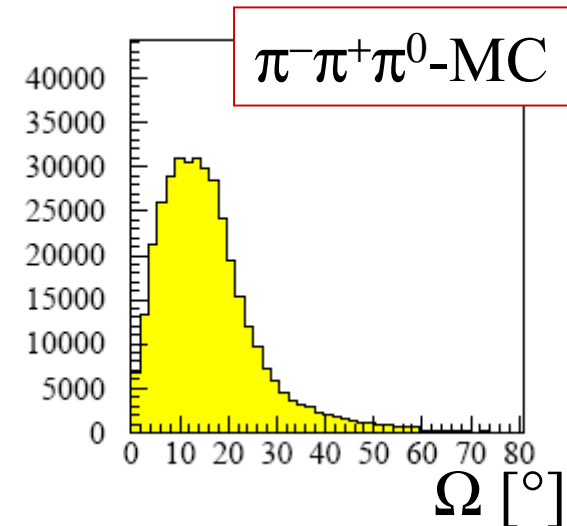
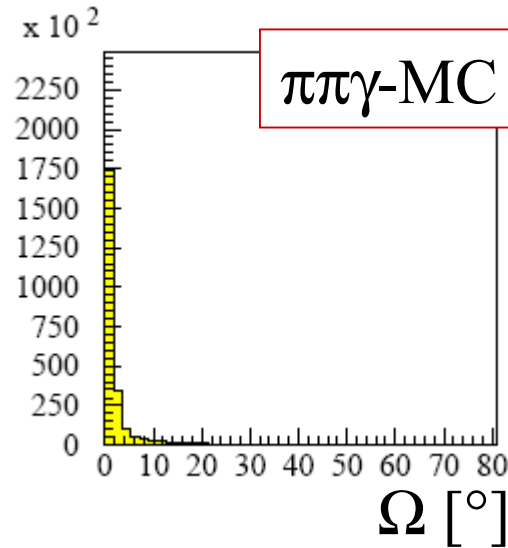
=1 means $\Omega(\gamma_1) > 10^\circ$ and $\Omega(\gamma_2) > 10^\circ$



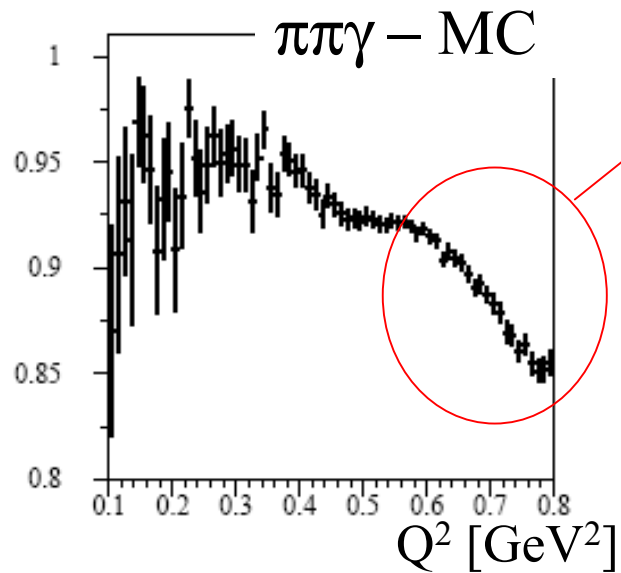
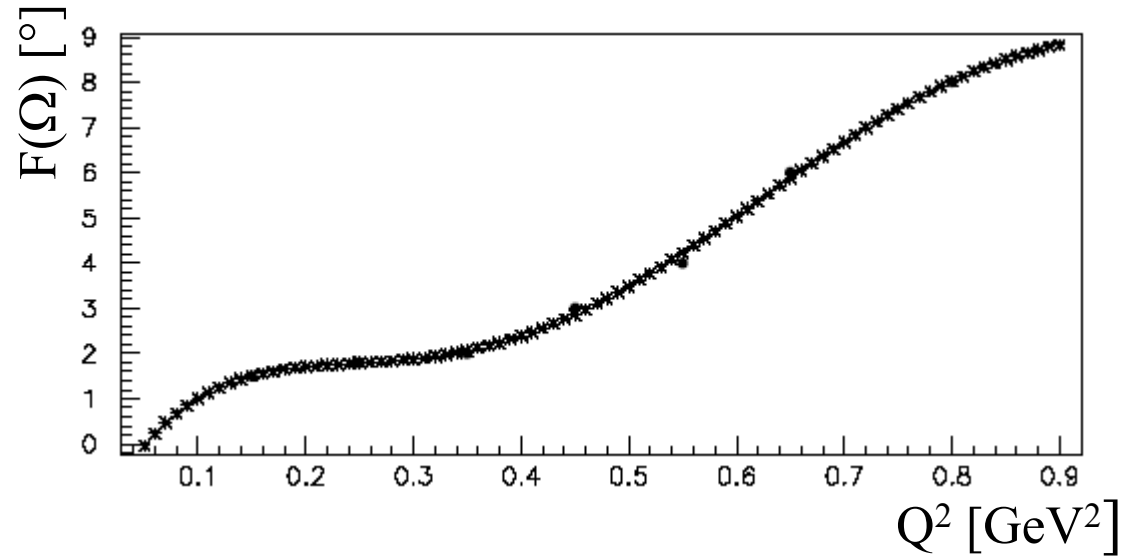
73% of the “doubt” cases is easy to classify

For the rest we take the smallest value of Ω (it is $< 0.5\%$ of the initial sample)

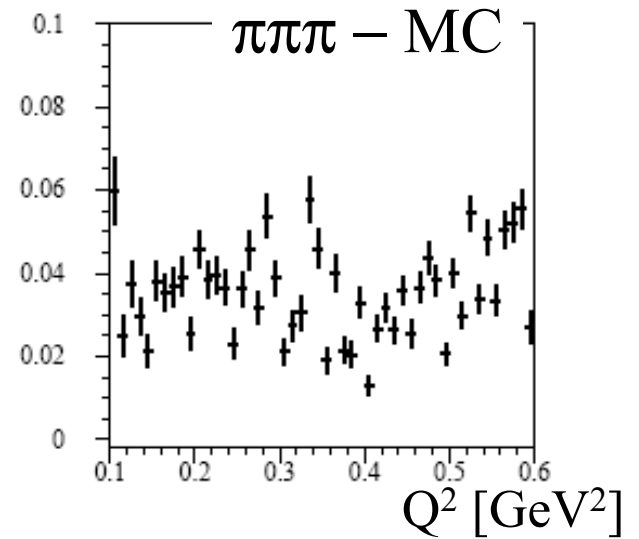
Up to now we have used $\Delta E = E_\gamma - E_{\text{miss}}$ and $\Delta\theta = \theta_\gamma - \theta_{\text{miss}}$ to distinguish $\pi\pi\gamma$ and $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ events.



Giving a smooth shape to the cut bin by bin:



Too rigid cut in this region. No reason to cut so strictly here



$$50^\circ < \theta_{\pi^+} < 130^\circ$$

$$50^\circ < \theta_{\pi^-} < 130^\circ$$

$$45^\circ < \theta_{\text{miss}} < 135^\circ$$

$$Q^2 < 0.85 \text{ GeV}^2$$

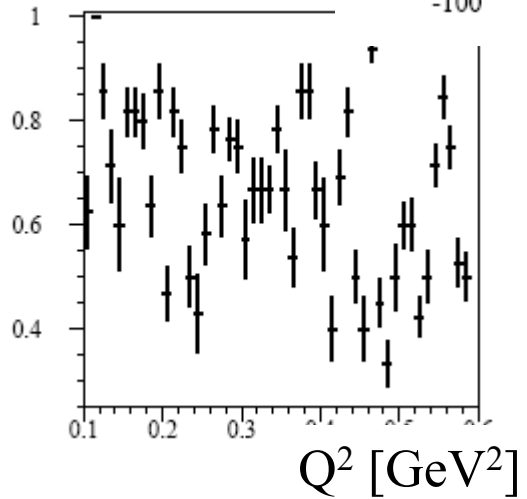
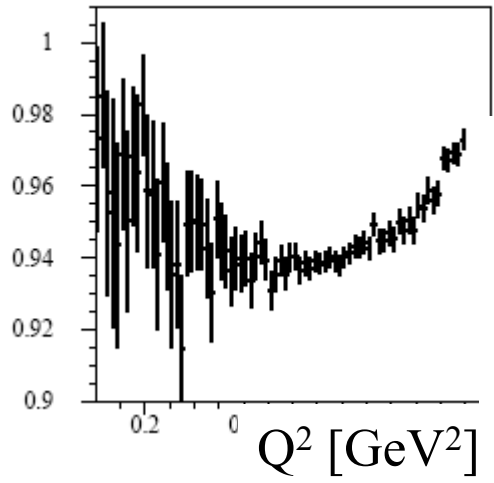
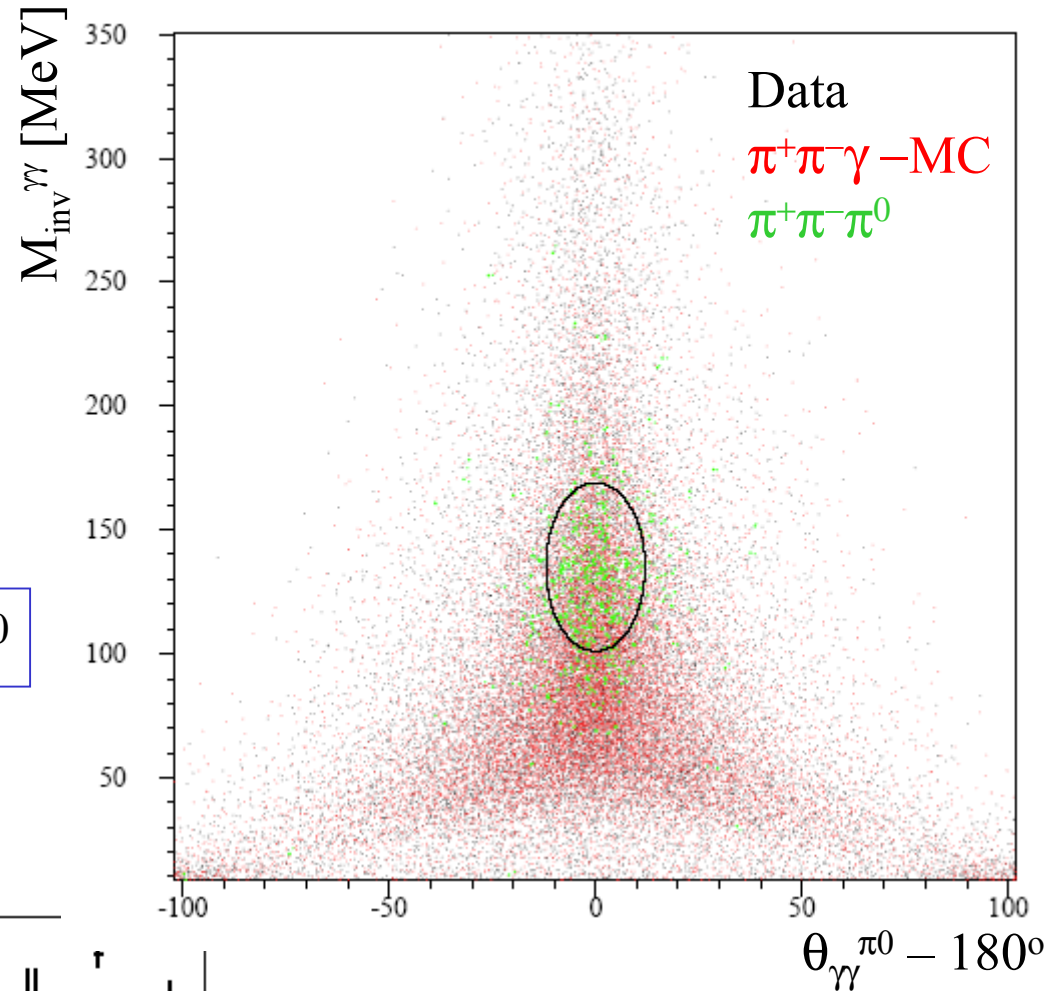
$$E_\gamma > 50 \text{ MeV}$$

$$50^\circ < \theta_{\pi^+} < 130^\circ$$

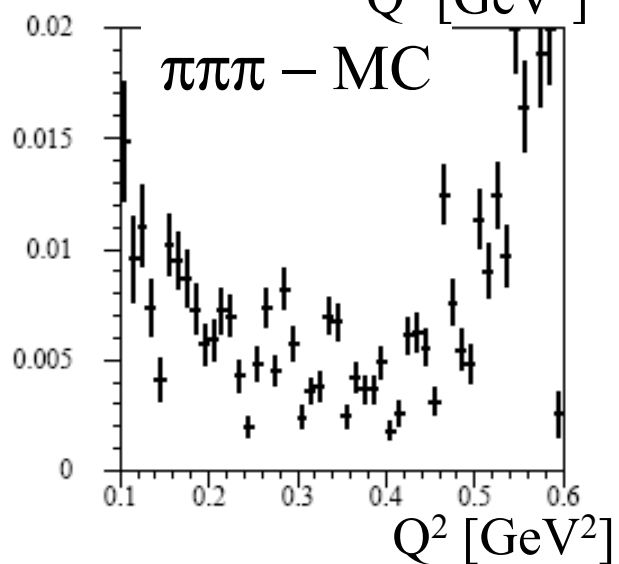
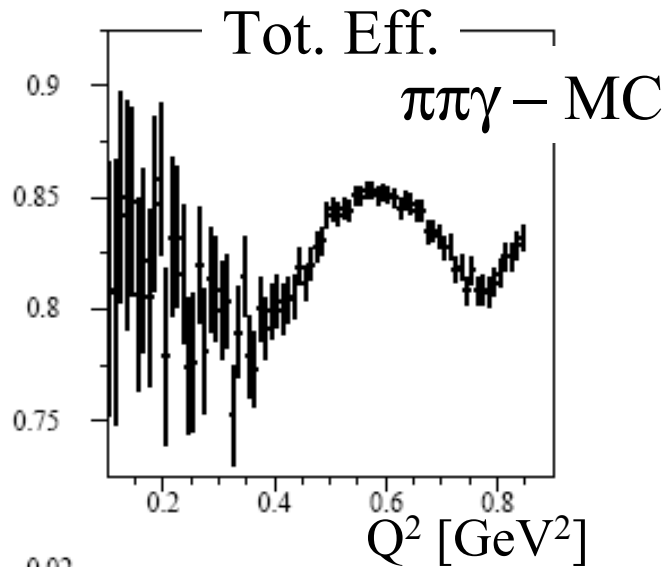
Ω cut



$M_{\text{inv}}^{\gamma\gamma}$ vs $\theta_{\gamma\gamma}^{\pi^0}$

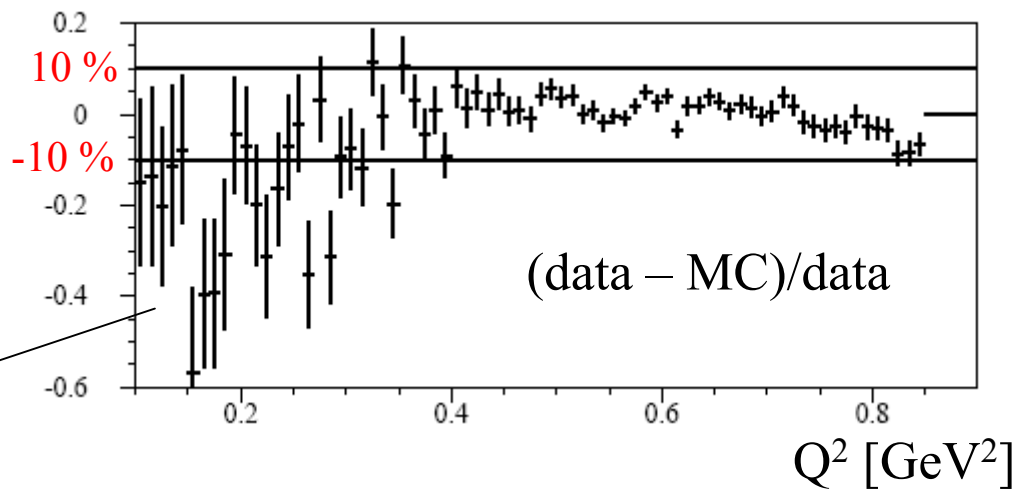
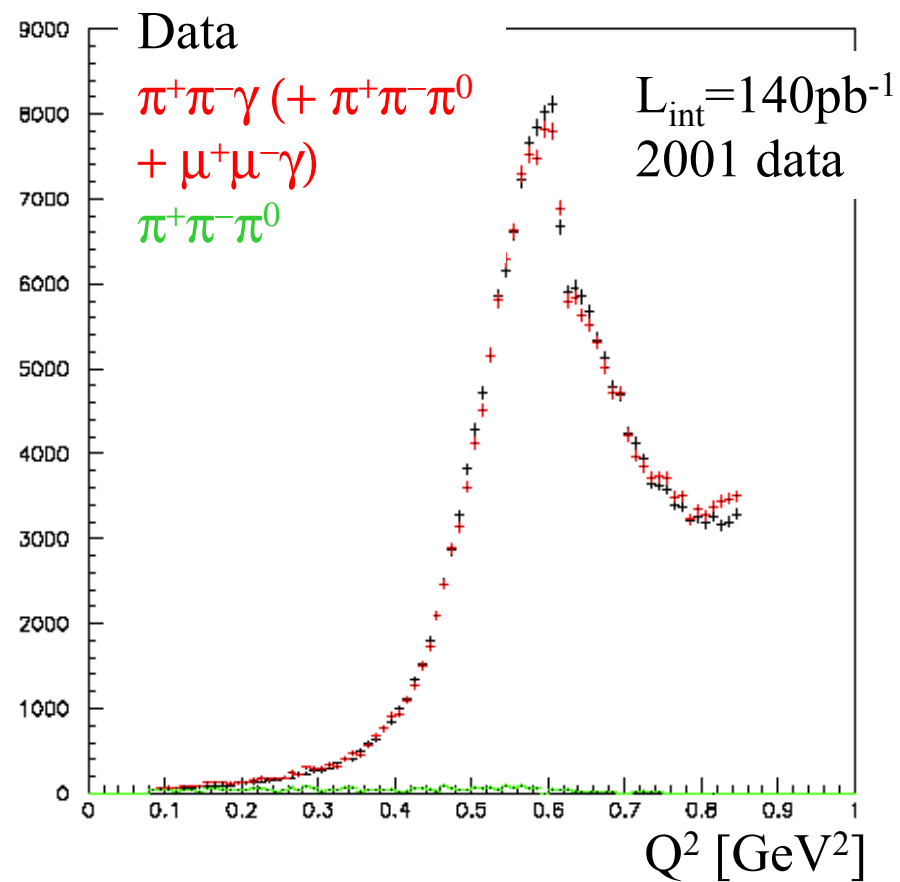


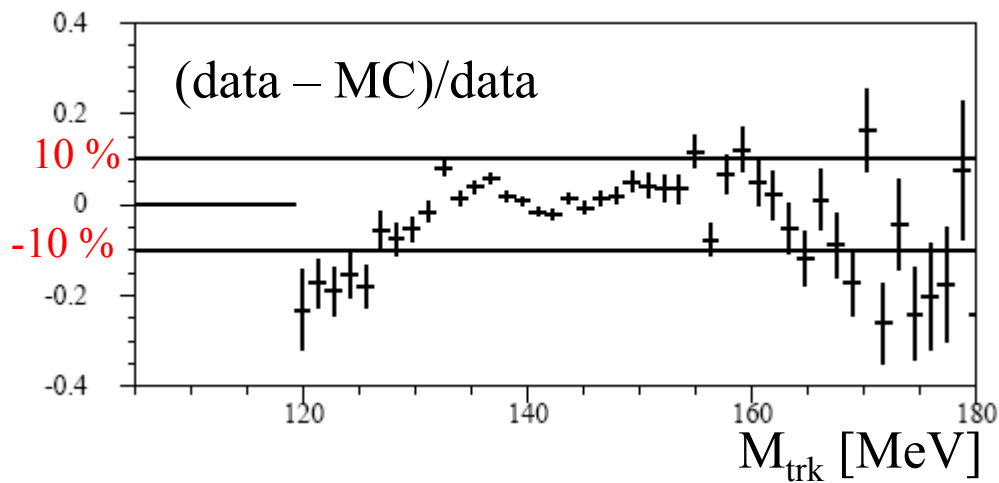
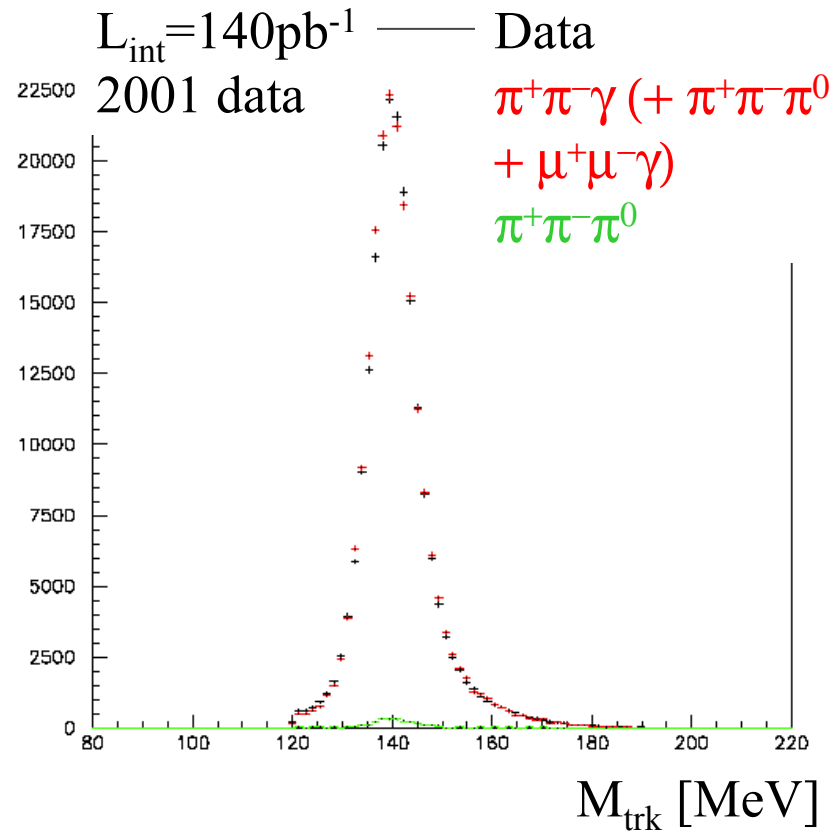
At the end of the selection:



2 possible contributions

- 3π background
- is trustable our MC here?





To remove the residual 3π background:
 kinematic fit (just started)

Acceptance

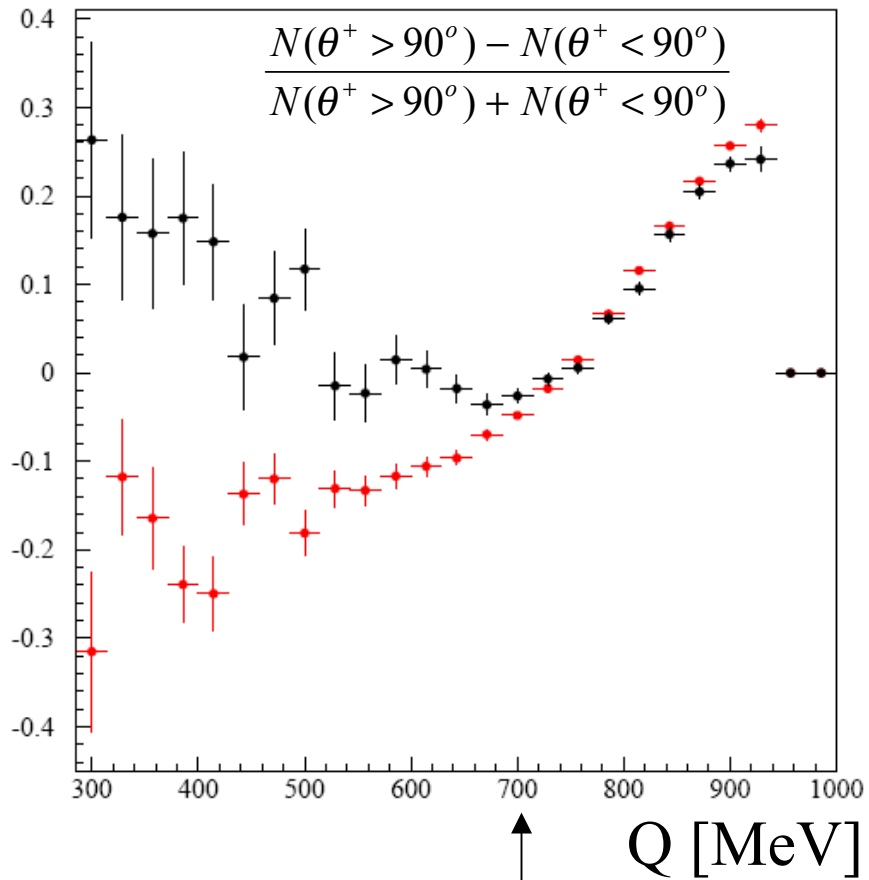
Trackmass cut

Ω cut

$M_{\text{inv}}^{\gamma\gamma}$ vs $\theta_{\gamma\gamma}^{\pi^0}$ cut

Fit in $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ hypothesis

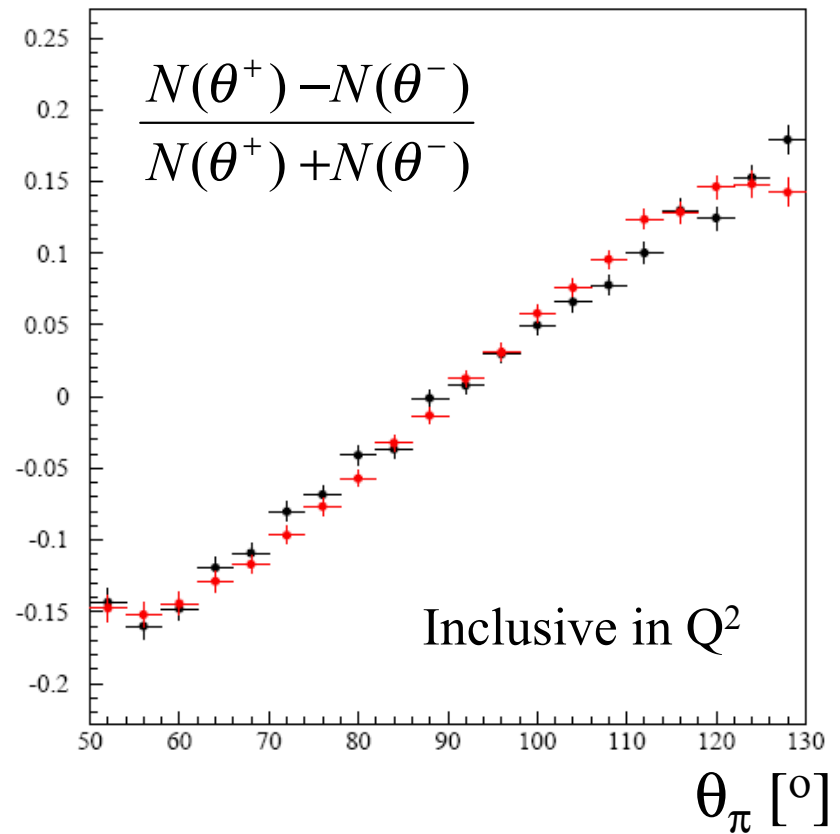
Charge asymmetry



0.5 GeV²

Data

$\pi\pi\gamma$ - MC

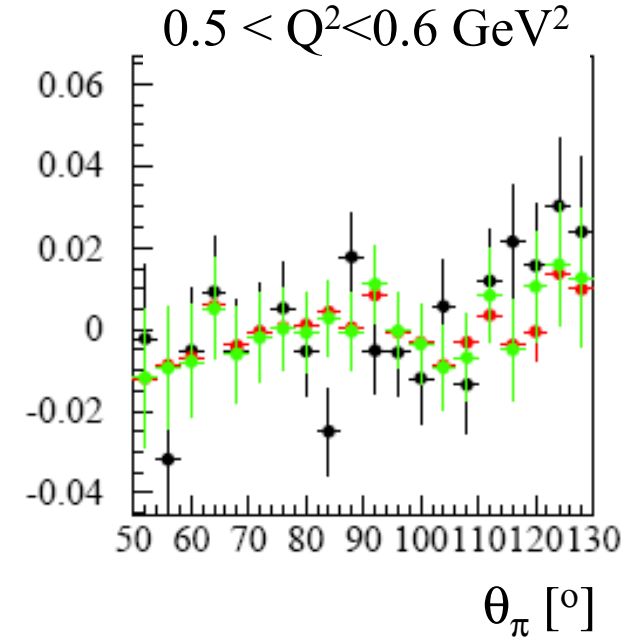
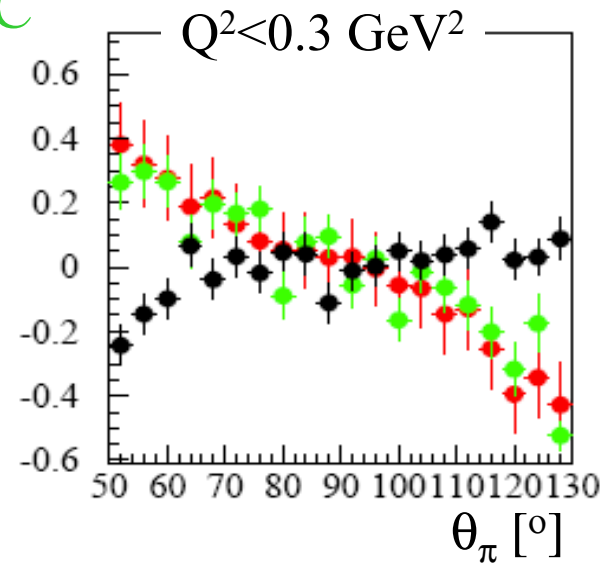
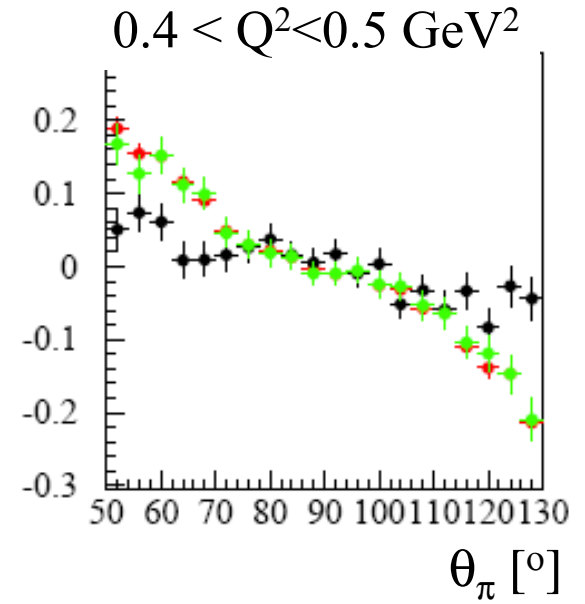
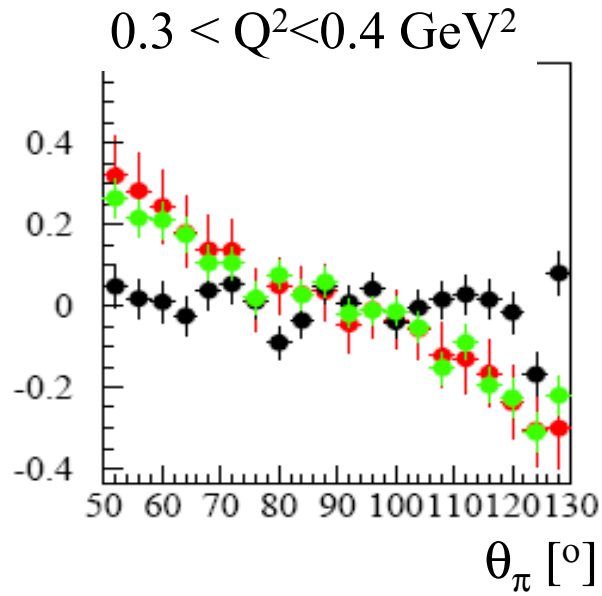


For $Q^2 < 0.5 \text{ GeV}^2$
($Q < 700 \text{ MeV}$)

Data

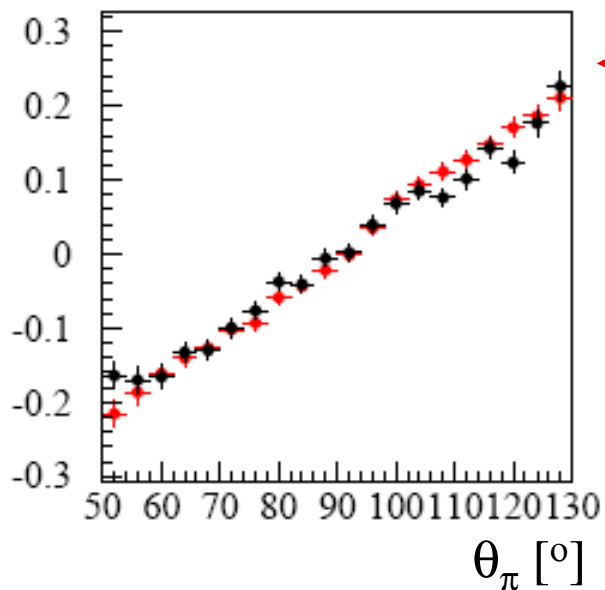
$\pi\pi\gamma$ MC

$\pi\pi\gamma+3\pi-MC$



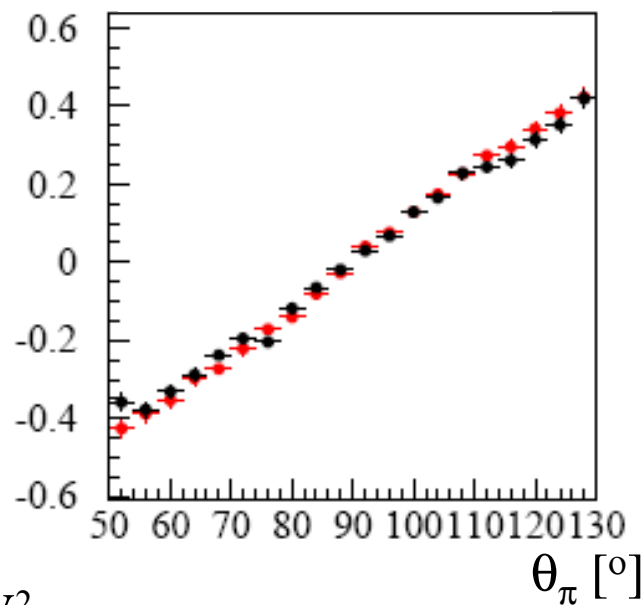
$Q^2 > 0.5 \text{ GeV}^2$

$0.6 < Q^2 < 0.7 \text{ GeV}^2$



$\Delta = (11.7 \pm 4.2) \%$

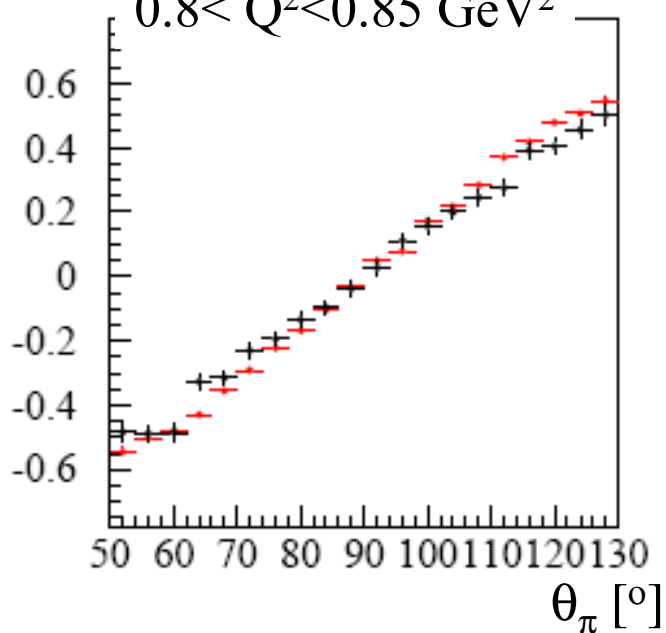
$0.7 < Q^2 < 0.8 \text{ GeV}^2$



$\Delta = (7.2 \pm 2.4) \%$

$\Delta = (11.6 \pm 2.4) \%$

$0.8 < Q^2 < 0.85 \text{ GeV}^2$



Data

$\pi\pi\gamma$ MC

Conclusion

- the acceptance cuts are almost fixed: Ω cut has to be finished
- we have started a kinematic fit under the hypothesis of $\pi\pi\pi$
- we are trying to understand the behavior of charge asymmetry