

# Progress report on $\pi^0 \pi^0 \gamma$ analysis

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(LNF-INFN)**

- **Final fits to the  $\sqrt{s}$ -dependence of visible cross sections**
- **Status of KLOE memos ...**
- **Plans for the fitting of the Dalitz-plot**

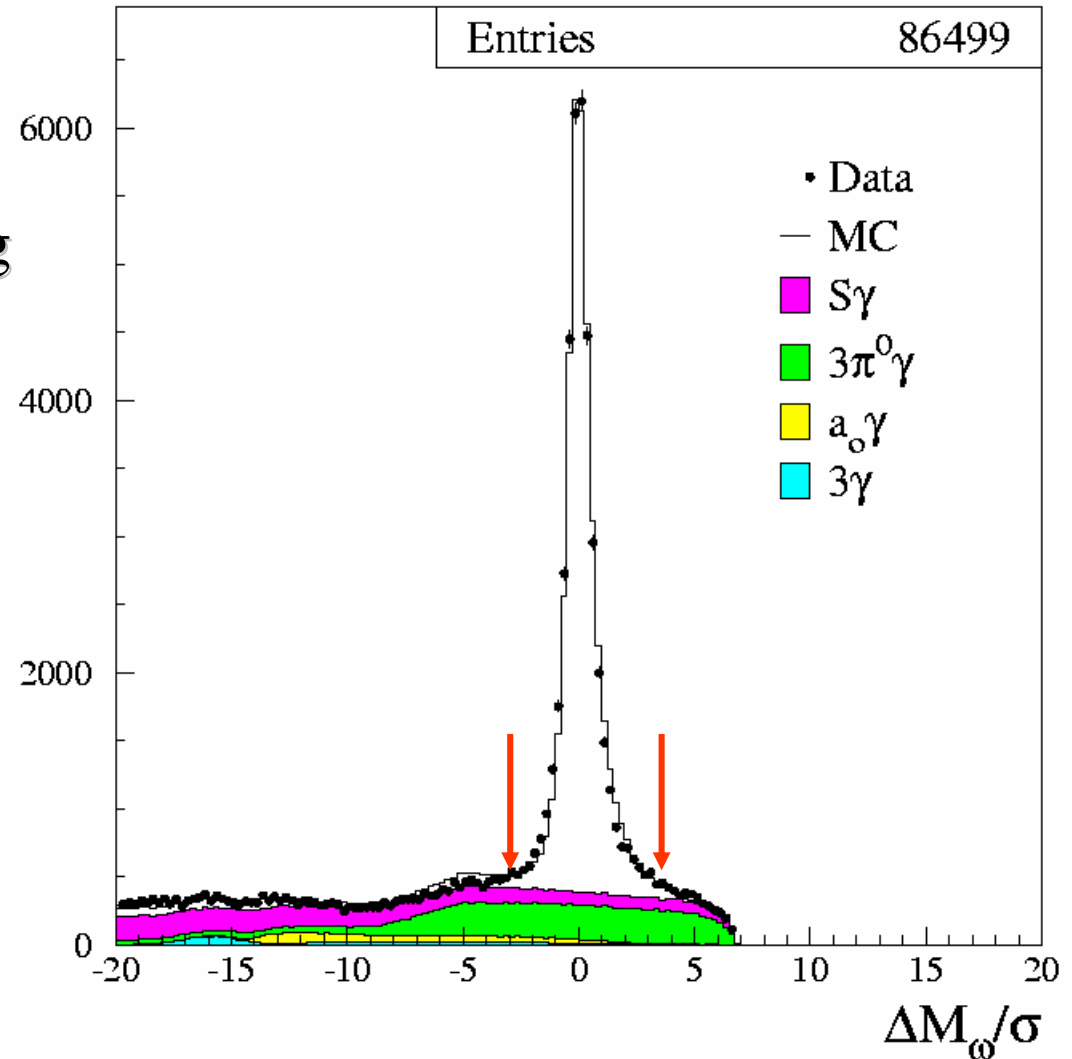
# Status and plan

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- As shown in the July phidec meeting, we have reached **a stable conclusive result for the data analysis** while we are completing the fit on the dalitz-plot.
- Today we show the results of the fits to the  $\pi\pi\gamma$  visible cross section obtained by repeating the analysis “as in 2001” i.e. **neglecting any interference between VDM and scalar terms**.
- From these fits we will extract the parameters describing the  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0$  and the  $\text{BR}(\phi \rightarrow \pi\pi\gamma)$ .
- To understand how well we do all of this ( **+ for checking the normalization of our main background** ) we have also analyzed a large sample of  $\phi \rightarrow \eta\gamma$  decays in 7 photons (prescaling 1/50 while running our 5-photon selection).

# $\omega\pi$ vs $S\gamma$ events (Masses)

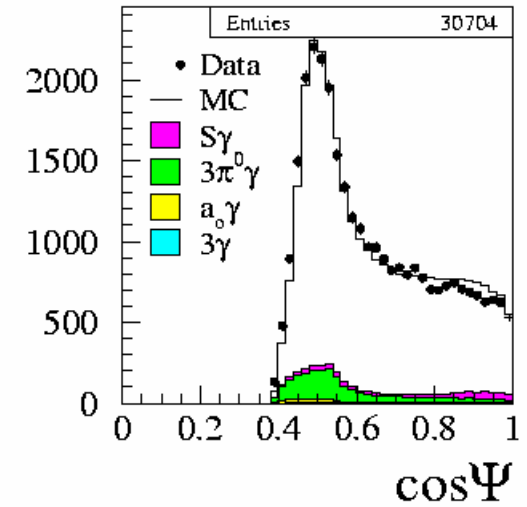
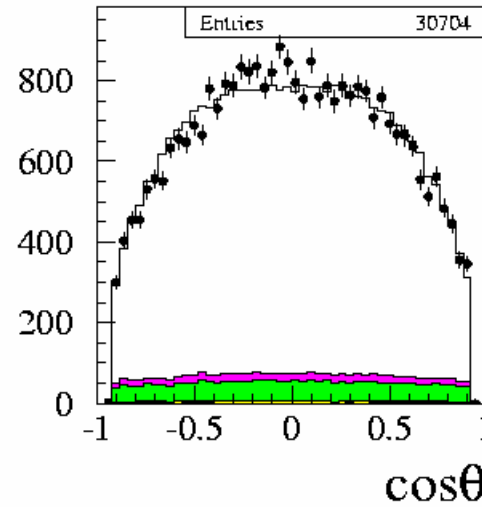
- With our new, process independent, photon pairing procedure, we build the best omega mass.
- As in 2001, we then count as :
  - $\omega\pi$  events the ones in within 3 sigma from  $M\omega$
  - $S\gamma$  all the others



# $\omega\pi$ vs $S\gamma$ events (Angular distributions)

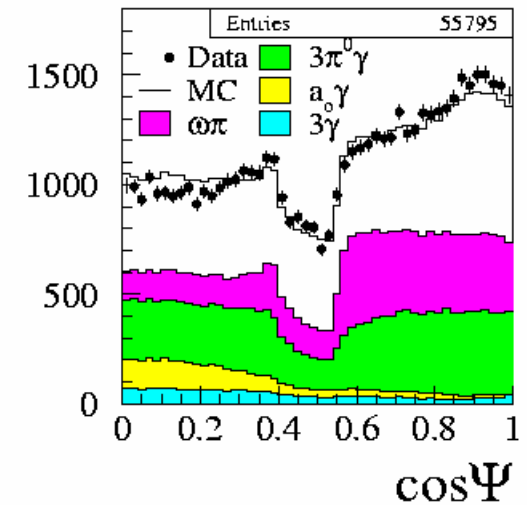
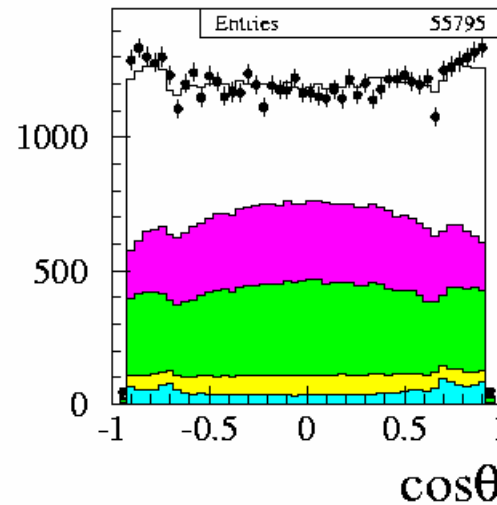
$\omega\pi$  events

Clear  $S=1$   
angular dependence

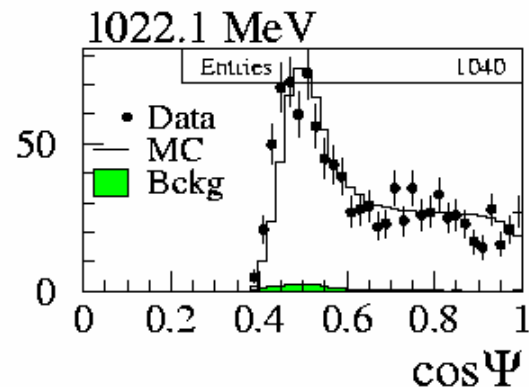
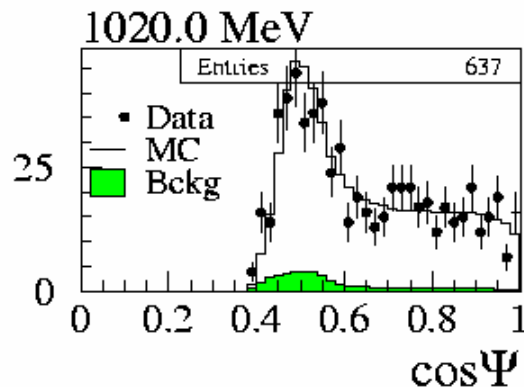
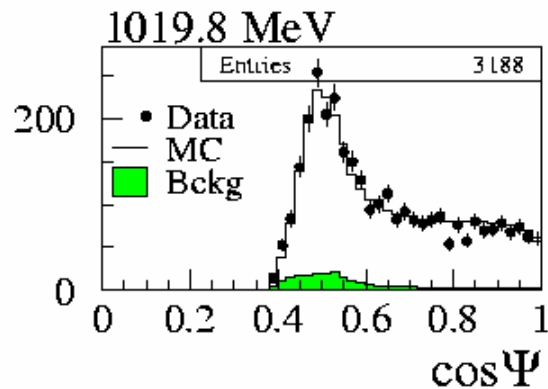
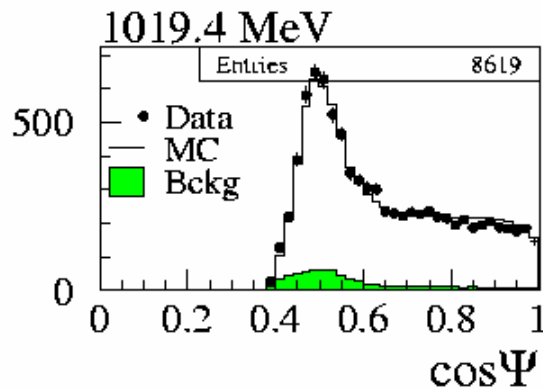
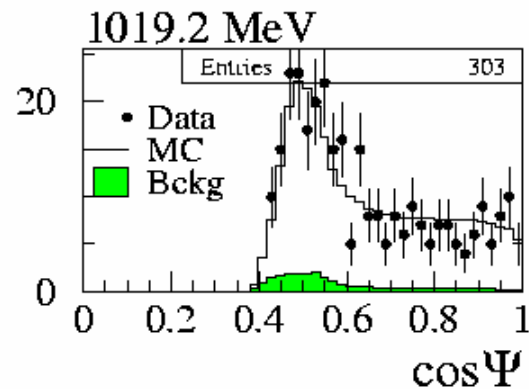
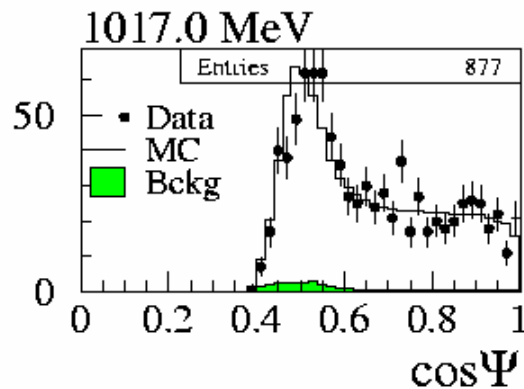


$S\gamma$  events

Clear  $S=0$   
angular dependence



# $\omega\pi$ events vs $\sqrt{s}$ (angular distributions)



# $\omega\pi$ : energy dependence of the xsec

$$\sigma^{\omega\pi}(\sqrt{s}) = \sigma_0^{\omega\pi}(\sqrt{s}) \left| 1 - Z \frac{M_\phi \Gamma_\phi}{D_\phi} \right|^2, \quad (11)$$

where  $\sigma_0^{\omega\pi}(\sqrt{s})$  represents the nude cross section for the not-resonant process,  $Z$  is the complex interference parameter (i.e. the ratio between the  $\phi$  decay amplitude and the not-resonant process), while  $M_\phi$ ,  $\Gamma_\phi$  and  $D_\phi = M_\phi^2 - s - i\sqrt{s}\Gamma_\phi$  are respectively the mass, the width and the inverse propagator of the  $\phi$  meson.

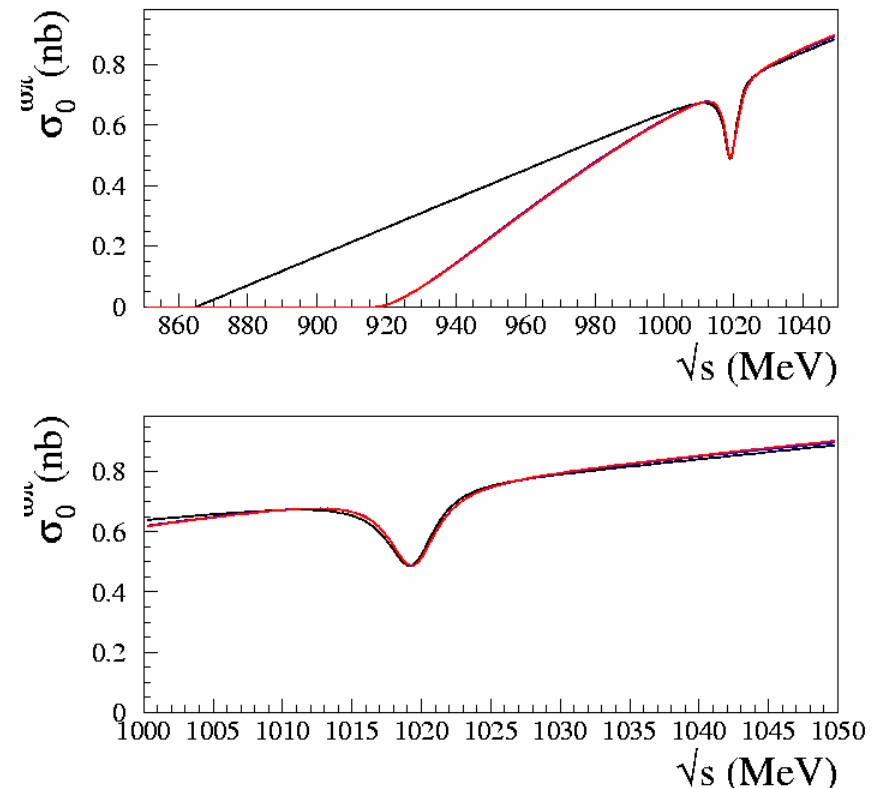
## A) Linear dependence

$$- \sigma = \sigma_0 \times (1 + \alpha (\sigma' - M_\phi))$$

## B) Model $\rho/\rho'$ mesons

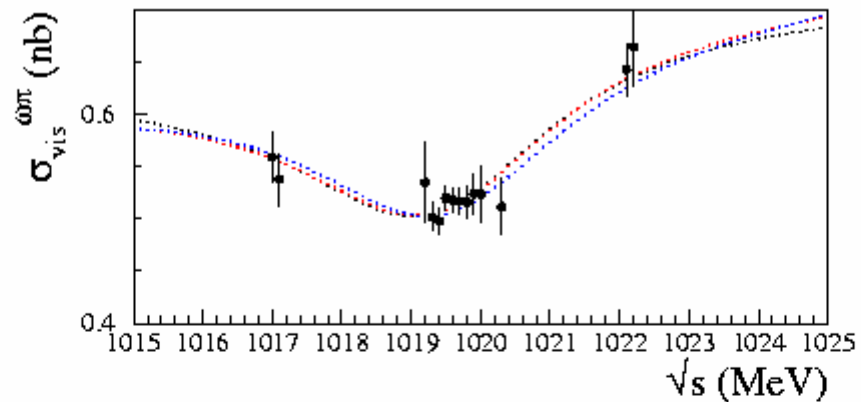
$$\sigma_0^{\omega\pi}(\sqrt{s}) = \frac{K}{s^{3/2}} \left| \frac{M_\rho^2}{D(\rho)} + \frac{A_1 M_{\rho'}^2}{D(\rho')} \right|^2 P_f(\sqrt{s}),$$

2 different parametrizations  
of  $\rho$   $\rho'$  used

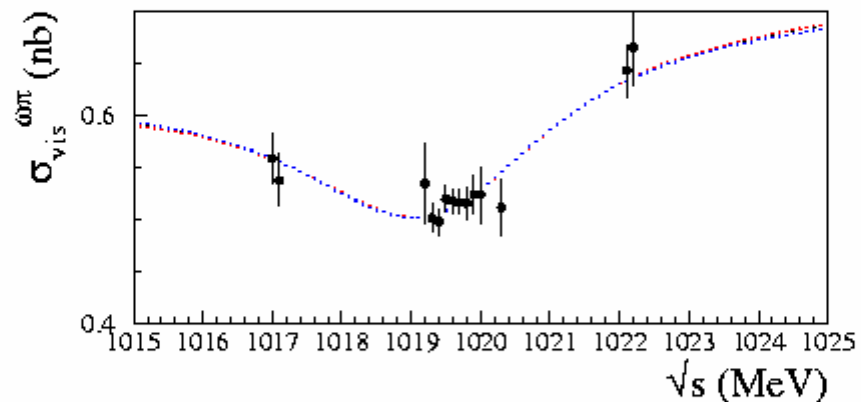


# $\omega\pi$ : Fit to the visible xsec

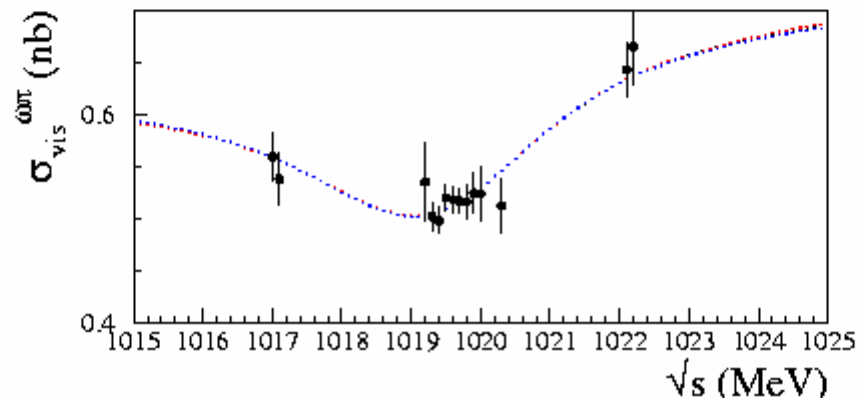
Fit A



Fit B



Fit C



# $\omega\pi$ : FIT RESULTS to the visible xsec

FIT	$\sigma_0$ (nb)	$\Re(Z)$	$\Im(Z)$	$\sigma'$ (nb/MeV)	$\chi^2/ \text{Ndof}$
(A) $\sigma'$ fixed	$0.731 \pm 0.035$	$0.060 \pm 0.020$	$-0.157 \pm 0.030$	0.0048	5.0/11
(A) $\sigma'$ fixed	$0.748 \pm 0.010$	$0.049 \pm 0.016$	$-0.152 \pm 0.007$	0.0073	4.8/11
(A) All free	$0.756 \pm 0.245$	$0.041 \pm 0.040$	$-0.148 \pm 0.124$	$0.0098 \pm 0.0114$	4.5/10
FIT	$\sigma_0$ (nb)	$\Re(Z)$	$\Im(Z)$	$A_1$	$\chi^2/ \text{Ndof}$
(B) $A_1$ fixed	$0.745 \pm 0.014$	$0.051 \pm 0.012$	$-0.153 \pm 0.007$	-0.114	5.0/11
(B) $A_1$ fixed	$0.746 \pm 0.028$	$0.050 \pm 0.020$	$-0.153 \pm 0.022$	-0.150	4.9/11
(B) All free	$0.743 \pm 0.016$	$0.054 \pm 0.019$	$-0.154 \pm 0.012$	$-0.005 \pm 0.001$	5.1/10
FIT	$\sigma_0$ (nb)	$\Re(Z)$	$\Im(Z)$	$A_1$	$\chi^2/ \text{Ndof}$
(C) $A_1$ fixed	$0.745 \pm 0.011$	$0.052 \pm 0.020$	$-0.154 \pm 0.012$	-0.114	5.0/11
(C) $A_1$ fixed	$0.746 \pm 0.007$	$0.051 \pm 0.001$	$-0.154 \pm 0.001$	-0.150	5.0/11
(C) All free	$0.743 \pm 0.009$	$0.055 \pm 0.016$	$-0.154 \pm 0.006$	$-0.012 \pm 0.002$	5.1/10

$$\sigma_0^{\omega\pi} = (0.75 \pm 0.03_{\text{stat}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.01 \\ -0.02 \end{smallmatrix}) \text{ nb} \quad (14)$$

$$\Re(Z) = 0.05 \pm 0.02_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.01 \quad (15)$$

$$\Im(Z) = -0.15 \pm 0.02_{\text{stat}} - 0.01 \quad (16)$$

in good agreement and with similar accuracy with respect to SND results [26]:  $\sigma_0^{\omega\pi} = (0.74 \pm 0.02_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.04_{\text{syst}}) \text{ nb}$ ,  $\Re(Z) = 0.025 \pm 0.035$ ,  $\Im(Z) = -0.19 \pm 0.05$ .



# $\phi \rightarrow \eta\gamma$ : energy dependence of the cross sections

$$12\pi \Gamma_{\phi}^{e^+e^-} \Gamma_{\phi}^{\eta\gamma} \left| \frac{e^{i\pi}}{D_{\phi}} + \frac{R_{\rho}}{D_{\rho}} + \frac{R_{\omega}}{D_{\omega}} \right|^2 \left( \frac{M_{\phi}}{\sqrt{s}} \right)^3 \left( \frac{Q_{\eta}(\sqrt{s})}{Q_{\eta}(M_{\phi})} \right)^3 \quad (3)$$

3 Fit parameters :

–  $\alpha$  normalization

–  $M_{\phi}, \Gamma_{\phi}$

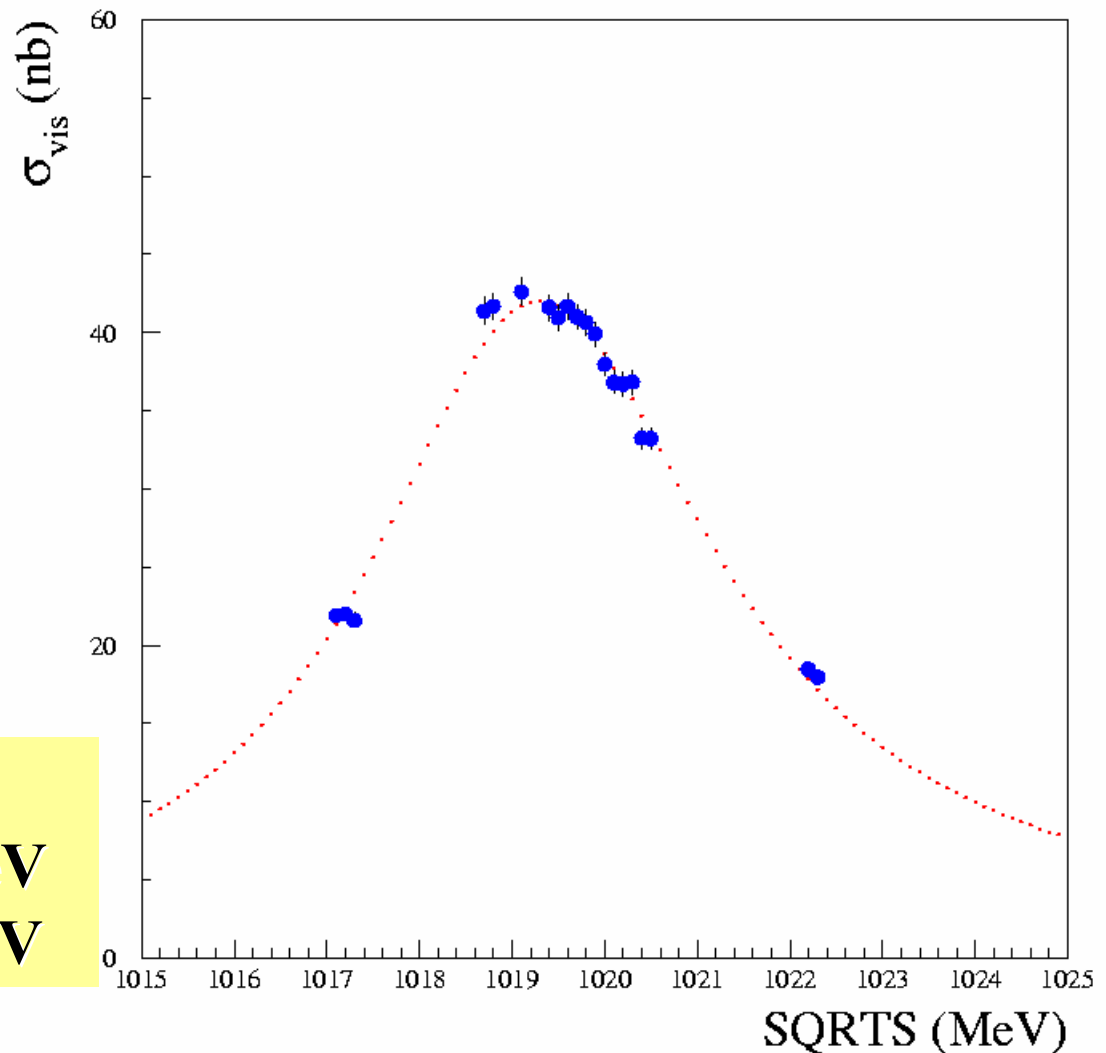
We use  $\Gamma_{\phi}^{\text{ll}}(\text{KLOE}) = 1.320 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.015 \text{ keV}$

$$\chi^2 = 16.8/17$$

$$\alpha = 1.014 \pm 0.010$$

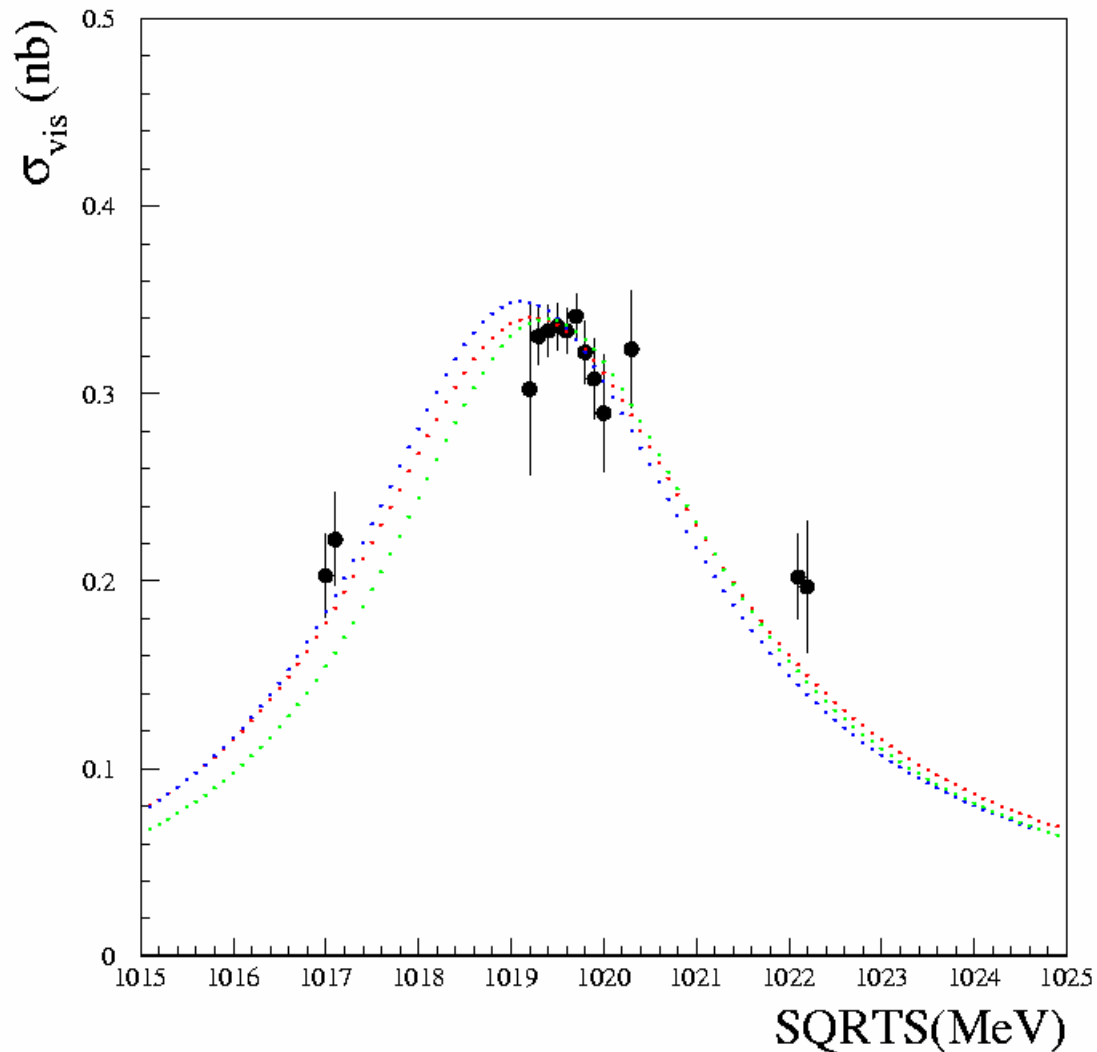
$$M_{\phi} = 1019.4X \pm 0.01 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma_{\phi} = 4.36 \pm 0.09 \text{ MeV}$$



# $\phi \rightarrow f_0 \gamma$ : energy dependence of the xsec

$$\sigma_0^{S\gamma}(s) = 12\pi \Gamma_\phi^{e^+e^-} \Gamma_\phi^{S\gamma} \left| \frac{1}{D_\phi(s)} \right|^2 \left( \frac{M_\phi}{\sqrt{s}} \right)^3 R_\Gamma(s)$$



# $f_0\gamma$ : Determination of BR ( $\phi \rightarrow f_0\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\gamma$ )

FIT	$\alpha$	$M_\phi$ (MeV)	$\Gamma_\phi$ (MeV)	$\chi^2 / \text{Ndof}$
(A) All free	$1.319 \pm 0.012$	$1019.34 \pm 0.01$	$4.60 \pm 0.09$	13.9/11
(B) $\Gamma_\phi$ fixed	$1.285 \pm 0.001$	$1019.21 \pm 0.35$	4.358	17.2/12
(C) $M_\phi, \Gamma_\phi$ fixed	$1.223 \pm 0.001$	1019.46	4.26	21.8/12

From the values of  $\alpha$  we determine the value of  $\Gamma(\phi \rightarrow f_0\gamma)$  at  $M_\phi$  which is proportional to  $(g_{f_0}^{K^+K^-} - g_{f_0}^{\pi^+\pi^-})^2$ . We get  $\Gamma(\phi \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\gamma) = (0.498 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.022) \text{ keV}$ . The systematic error is dominated by the variation of the three fits. When dividing by  $\Gamma_\phi(M_\phi)$  we determine the  $BR(\phi \rightarrow f_0\gamma)$  to be:

$$BR(\phi \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\gamma) = (1.057 \pm 0.046_{\text{fit}} \pm 0.017_{\text{norm}}) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

where the normalization error reflects our knowledge of  $\Gamma_\phi^U$ . The result is in pretty good agreement with our old measurement.

## First conclusions ..

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- As shown in this presentation, when neglecting the interference between  $\omega\pi$  and  $S\gamma$  we are able to distinguish the most relevant features of the  $\pi\pi\gamma$  events:
  - There is a clear resonant – not resonant component
  - The not resonant component is dominated by  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi\gamma$  events with a well defined **spin 1 angular dependence**.
  - The resonant component **is a scalar**
  - If we fit the not-resonant component we find the parameters describing the interference with the  $\phi$  meson to be in reasonable agreement with SND.
  - If we fit the resonant component we find that the two points far away the  $\phi$  peak are not perfectly described by our model.  
However **we extract the BR ( $\phi \rightarrow \pi\pi\gamma$ )**
  - All of this work has been summarized in a KLOE Memo 319
  - Submitted today!

# Improved K-loop parametrization

N.N.Achasov, private communication

➤ Insertion of a KK phase:

$$\tan \delta_B^{K\bar{K}} = \sqrt{m^2 - 4m_{K^+}^2} f_K(m^2) = \frac{\sqrt{m^2 - 4m_{K^+}^2}}{\Lambda_K} \operatorname{atan} \frac{m_2^2 - m^2}{m_0^2}$$

Beyond to its contribution in the interference term,

**IT CHANGES THE SCALAR TERM AMPLITUDE  
IN THE  $M_{\pi\pi} < 2M_{K^+}$  REGION**

$$M_{sig} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - f_K(m^2)\sqrt{4m_{K^+}^2 - m^2}}{1 + f_K(m^2)\sqrt{4m_{K^+}^2 - m^2}}} g(m) e^{i\delta_B^{\pi\pi}} \left( (\phi\epsilon) - \frac{(\phi q)(\epsilon p)}{(pq)} \right) \sum_{R,R'} g_{RK^+K^-} G_{RR'}^{-1} g_{R'\pi^0\pi^0}$$

➤ New parametrization of the  $\pi\pi$  phase:

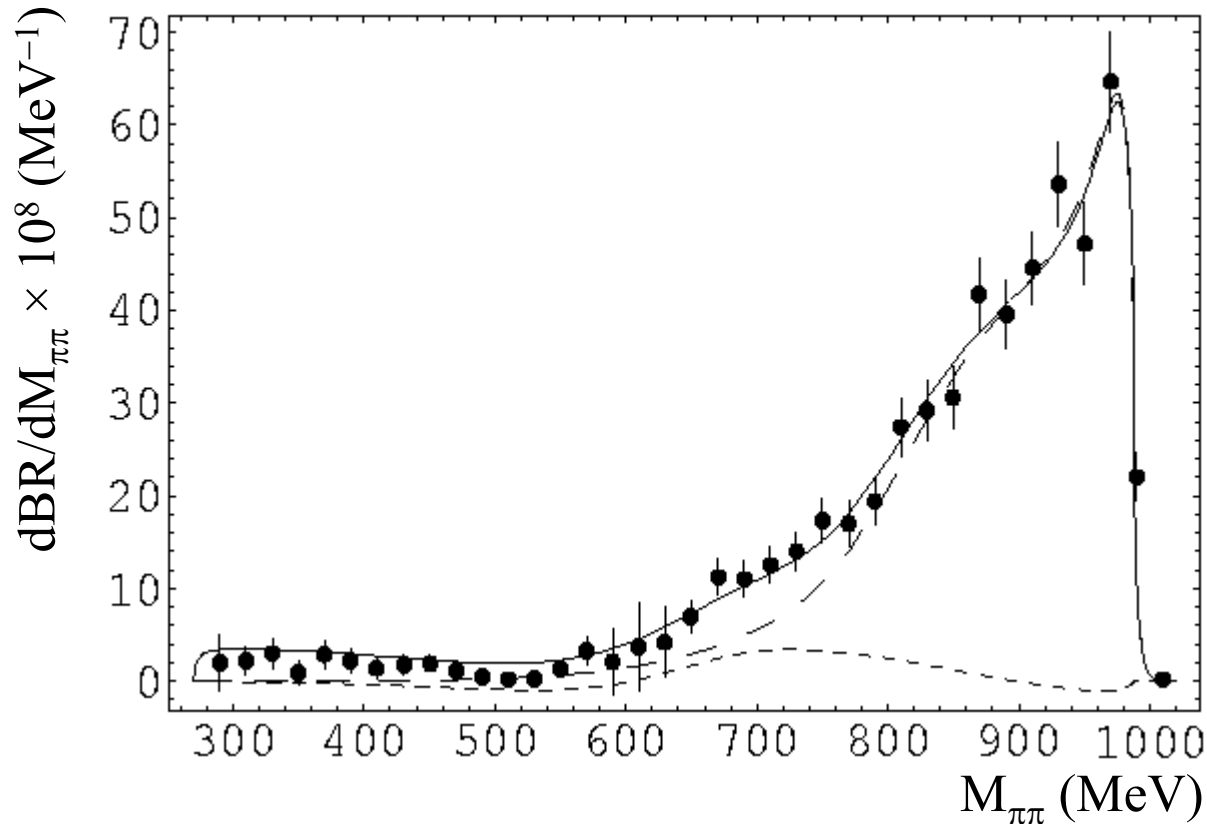
$$\tan(\delta_B^{\pi\pi}) = -\frac{p_\pi}{2m_\pi} \left( b_0 - b_1 \frac{p_\pi^2}{(2m_\pi)^2} + b_2 \frac{p_\pi^4}{(2m_\pi)^4} \right) \frac{1}{1 + p_\pi^2/\Lambda^2}$$

$$p_\pi = \sqrt{m^2 - 4m_{\pi^+}^2}$$

# Results with the new parametrization

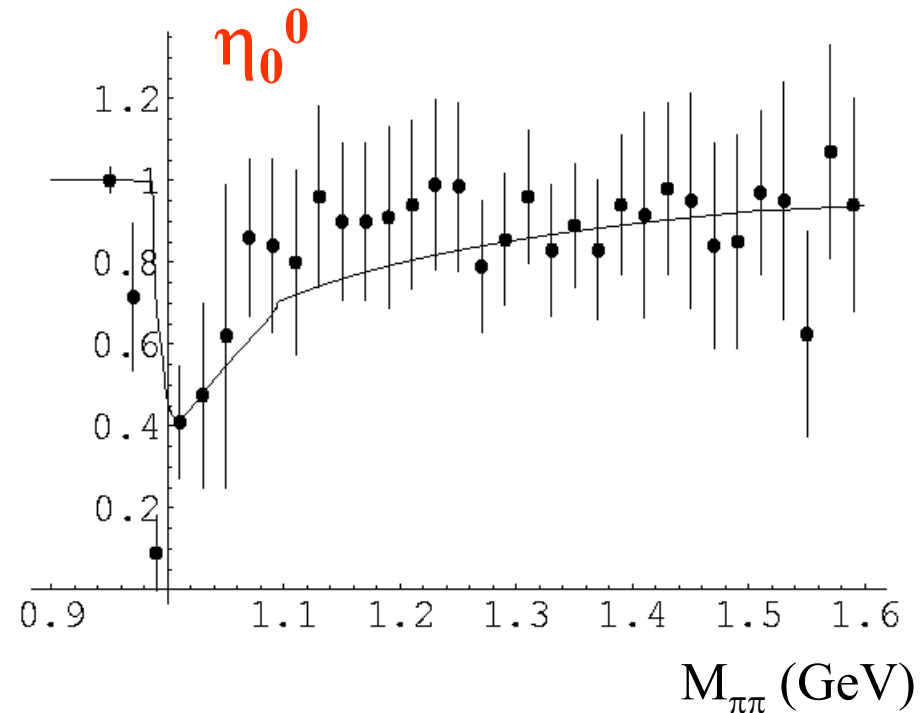
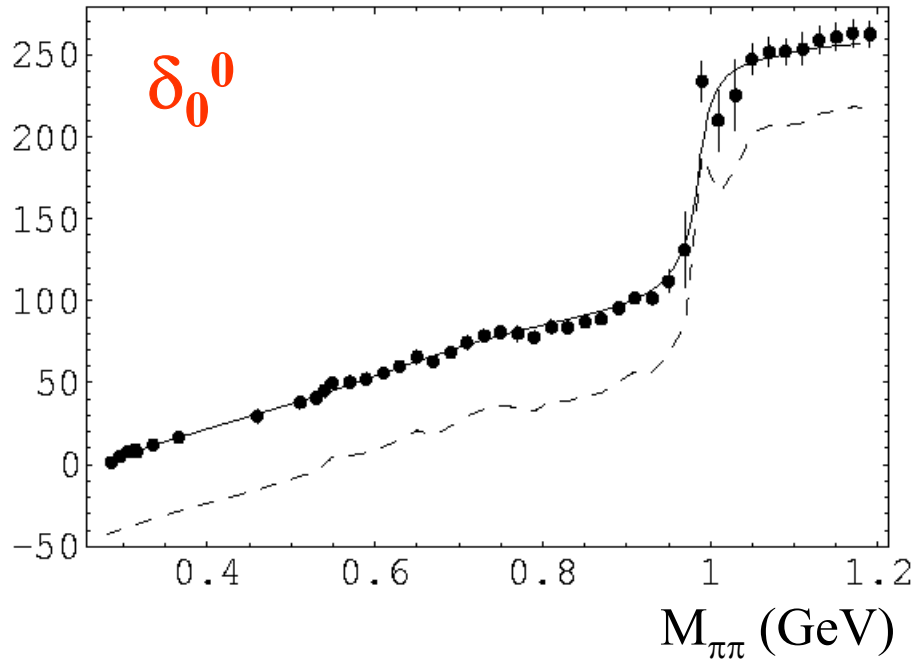
Achasov-Kiselev: combined fit to KLOE 2000 +  $\pi\pi$  scattering data

**$dBR/dM_{\pi\pi}$  (KLOE 2000 data)**



# Results with the new parametrization

Achasov-Kiselev: combined fit to KLOE 2000 +  $\pi\pi$  scattering data



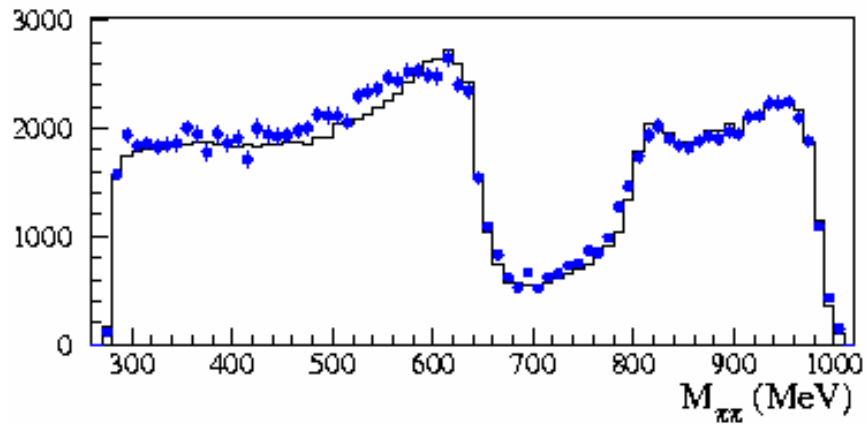
# Fit results: new K-loop parametrization

	$f_0$ only	$f_0 + \sigma$ ( $M_\sigma$ fixed)	$f_0 + \sigma$	$f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
$M_{f_0}$ (MeV)	$986.2 \pm 0.2$	$981.9 \pm 0.3$	$981.3 \pm 0.7$	981 – 985
$g_{f_0 K^+ K^-}$ (GeV)	$5.8 \pm 0.1$	$3.96 \pm 0.05$	$3.78 \pm 0.08$	3.9 – 6.5
$g_{f_0 \pi^+ \pi^-}$ (GeV)	$-2.88 \pm 0.02$	$-1.78 \pm 0.02$	$-1.74 \pm 0.04$	2.8 – 3.8
$M_\sigma$ (MeV)	—	—	$578 \pm 5$	
$g_{\sigma \pi \pi}$ (GeV)	—	$-1.91 \pm 0.03$	$-1.83 \pm 0.05$	
$g_{\sigma K K}$ (GeV)	—	$-0.66 \pm 0.07$	$-0.68 \pm 0.05$	
$ C_{f_0 \sigma} $ (GeV)	—	$3.6 \pm 4.5$	$9.3 \pm 5.9$	
$\alpha_{\rho\pi}(\phi)$	$0.78 \pm 0.08$	$0.59 \pm 0.05$	$0.64 \pm 0.05$	
$C_{\omega\pi}$ (GeV <sup>-2</sup> )	$0.813 \pm 0.004$	$0.844 \pm 0.008$	$0.841 \pm 0.007$	
$\phi_{\omega\pi}$	$1.4 \pm 0.1$	$0.7 \pm 0.1$	$0.6 \pm 0.1$	
$C_{\rho\pi}$ (GeV <sup>-2</sup> )	$0.3 \pm 0.2$	$0.1 \pm 0.1$	$0.1 \pm 0.2$	
$\phi_{\rho\pi}$	$3.1 \pm 0.7$	$1.8 \pm 2.5$	$1.5 \pm 0.9$	
$M_\omega$ (MeV)	$782.1 \pm 0.3$	$782.3 \pm 0.3$	$782.1 \pm 0.2$	
$\delta_{b\rho}$ (degree)	$63 \pm 9$	$56 \pm 5$	$48 \pm 8$	
$\chi^2/\text{ndf}$	2944.4 / 2677	2718.7 / 2673	2702.0 / 2672	
$P(\chi^2)$	$0.18 \times 10^{-3}$	26.4%	33.8%	

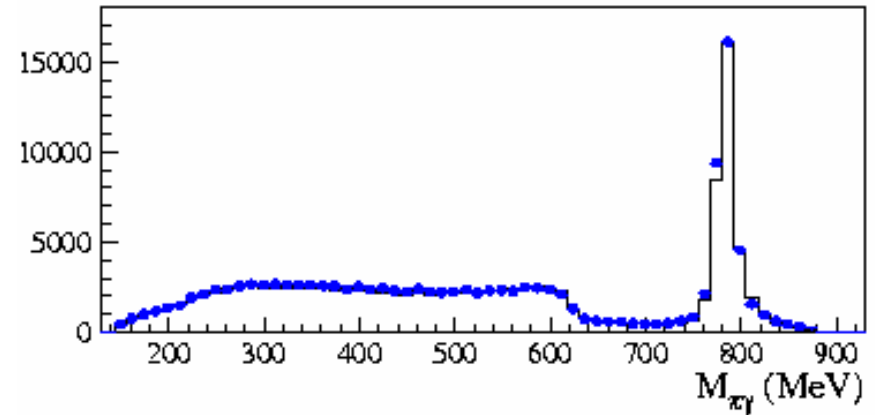
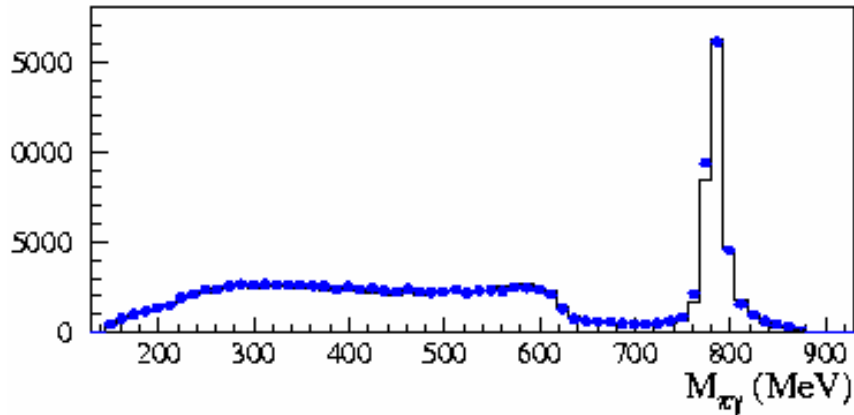
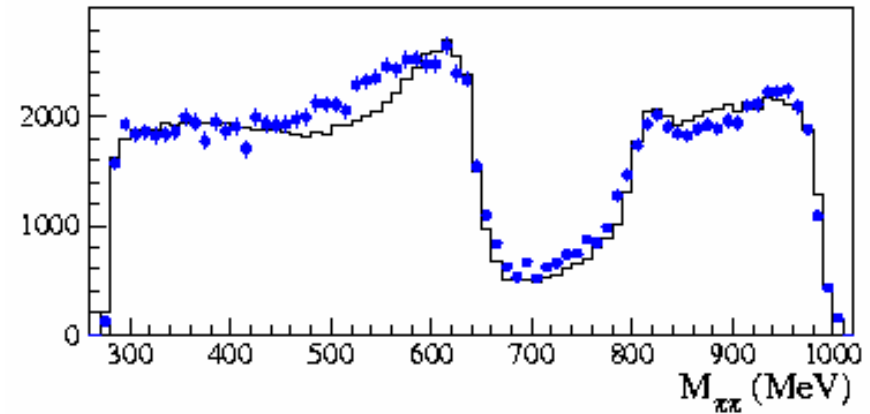


# Fit results: new K-loop parametrization

$f_0 + \sigma$  ( $M_\sigma$  fixed)

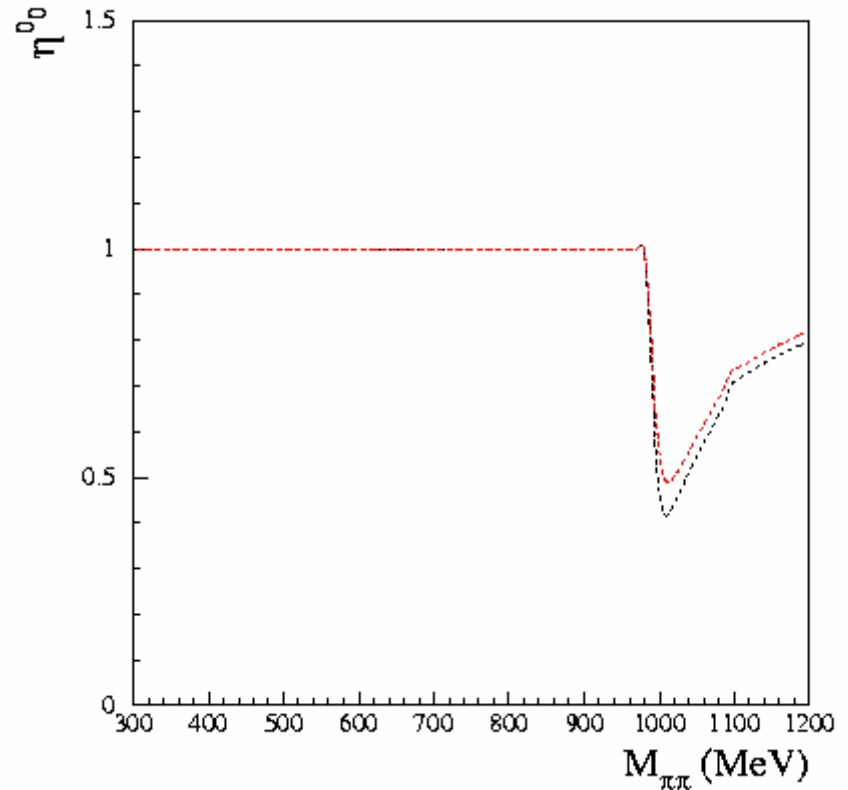
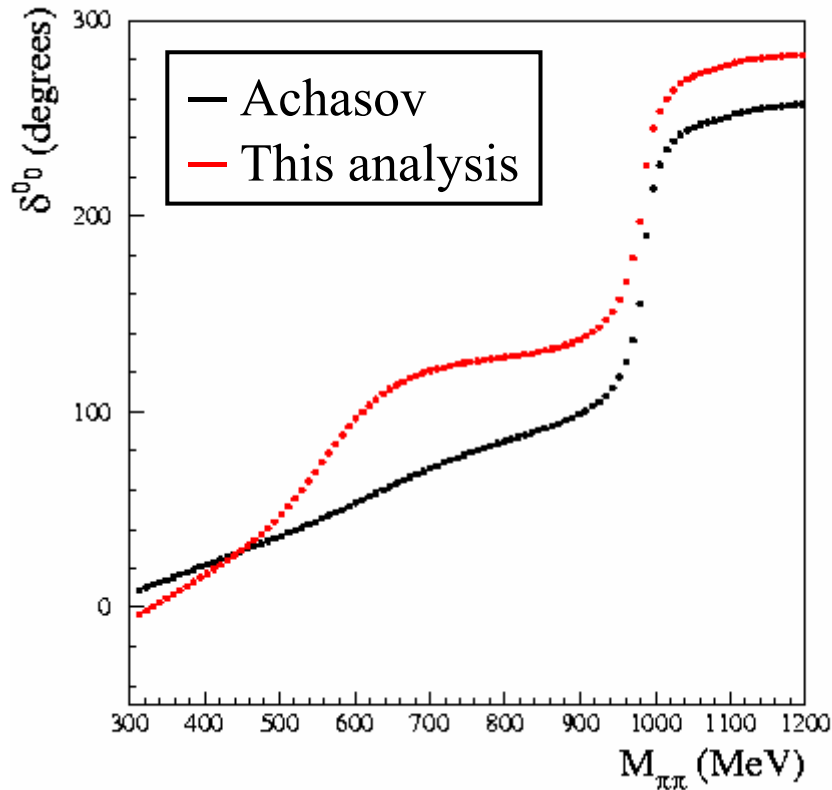


$f_0$  only



# K-loop fit results: $f_0 + \sigma$ ( $M_\sigma$ fixed)

The fit parameters obtained in the  $f_0 + \sigma$  case do not give a good parametrization of  $\delta_0^0$



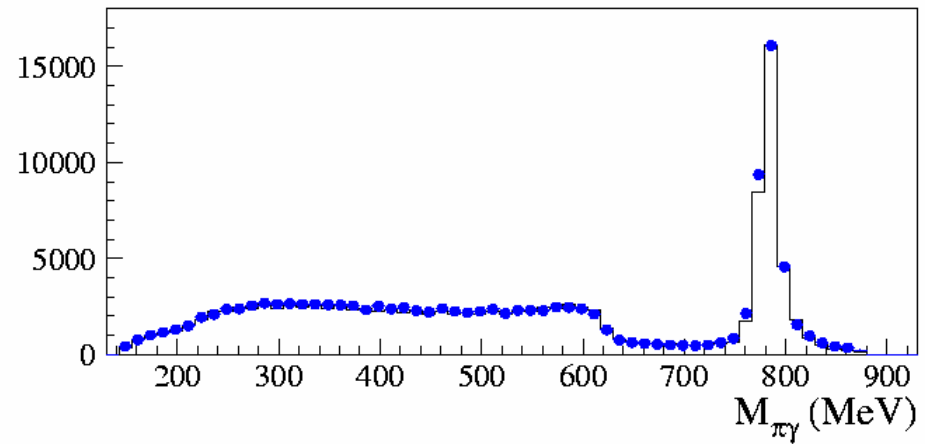
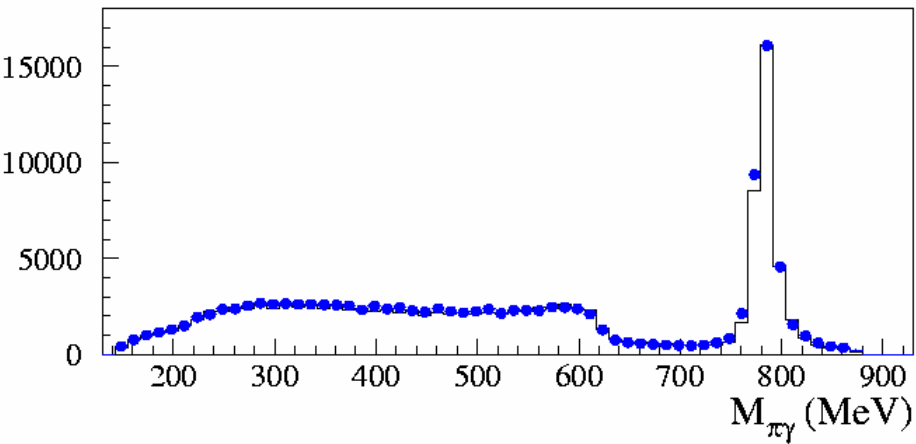
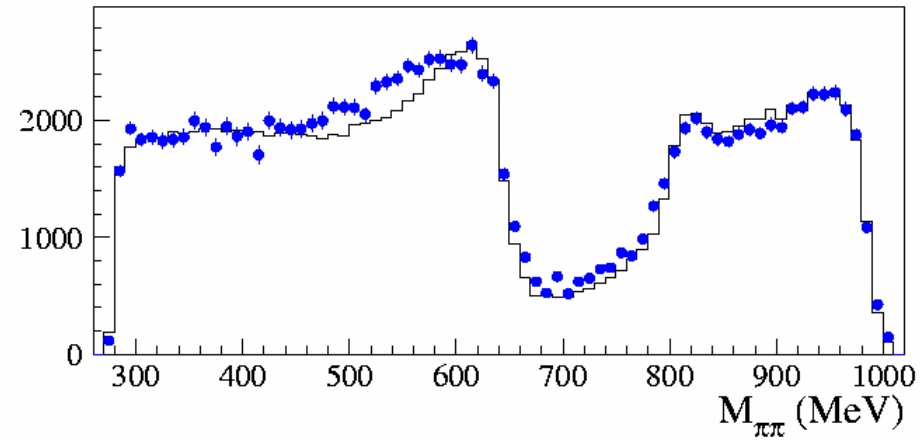
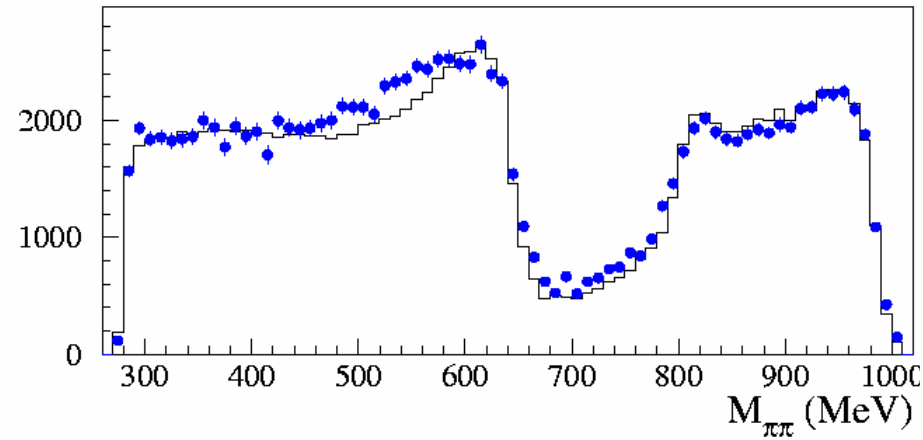
Achasov: **some theoretical restrictions** (analyticity of the amplitudes...) **have to be imposed in the fit.** We have to include them!

## K-loop fit results: $f_0 + \sigma$

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- Discussing with Achasov we realized that the parameters of  $\sigma$  and the  $kk$ ,  $pp$  phases are very much related.
- To let them vary freely we should either fit also  $\delta^0_0$  or impose a lot of theory restrictions which are not so easy to implement in our fitting function.
- We therefore followed a much more simple approach:
  - (Fit A) we left free only the  $f_0$  parameters + VDM
  - (Fit B) as (Fit A) leaving the sigma mass to vary

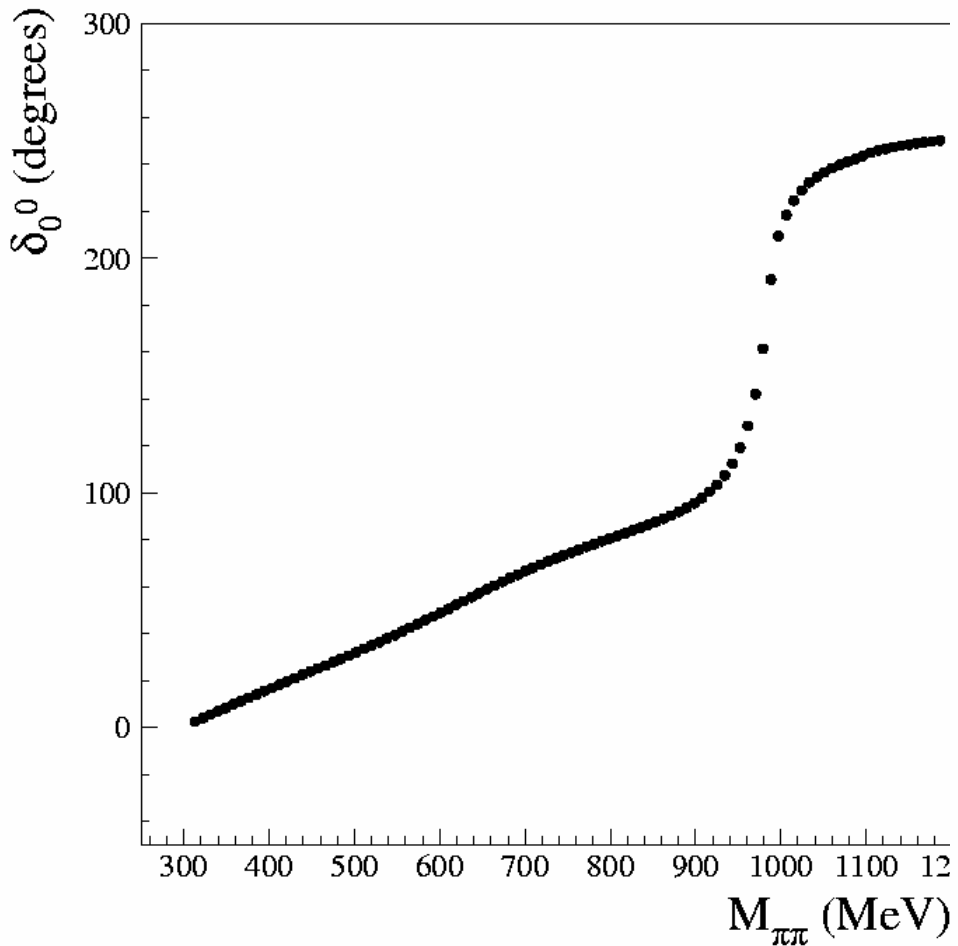
# K-loop fit results: $f_0 + \sigma$ (MASSES)



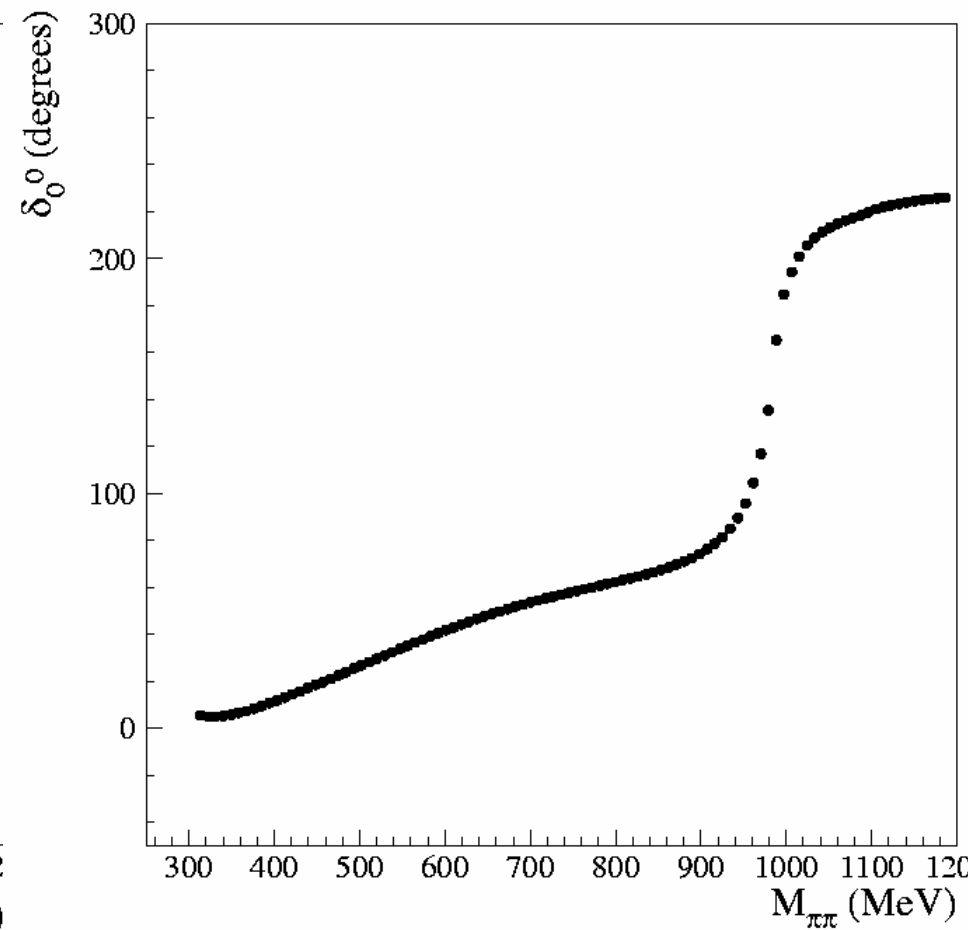
$f_0 + V_{dm} + \Sigma$  FIXED

$f_0 + V_{dm} + \Sigma$  Free

# K-loop fit results: $f_0 + \sigma$ (phases)

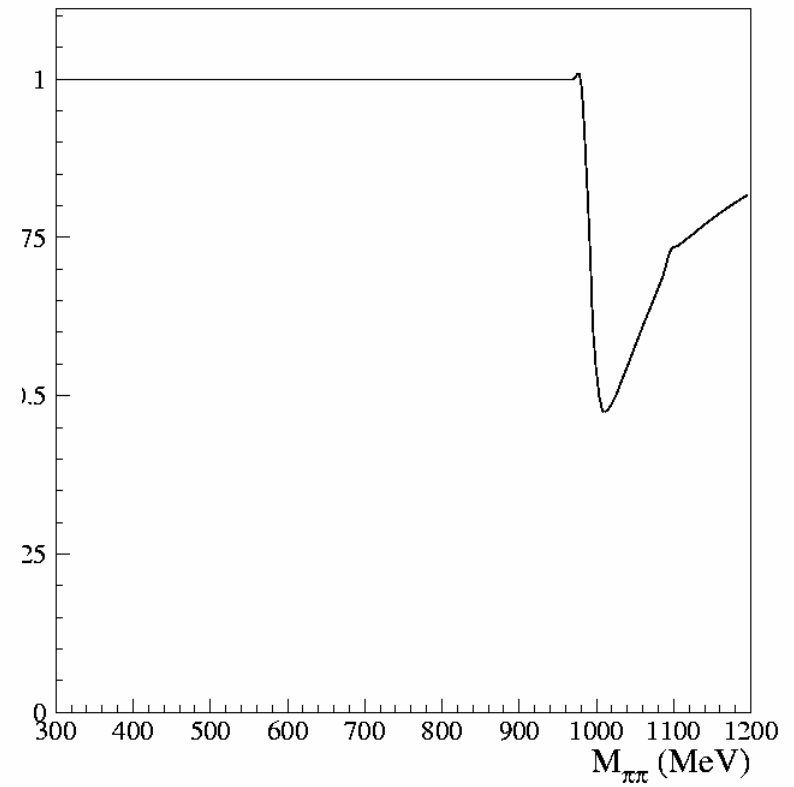
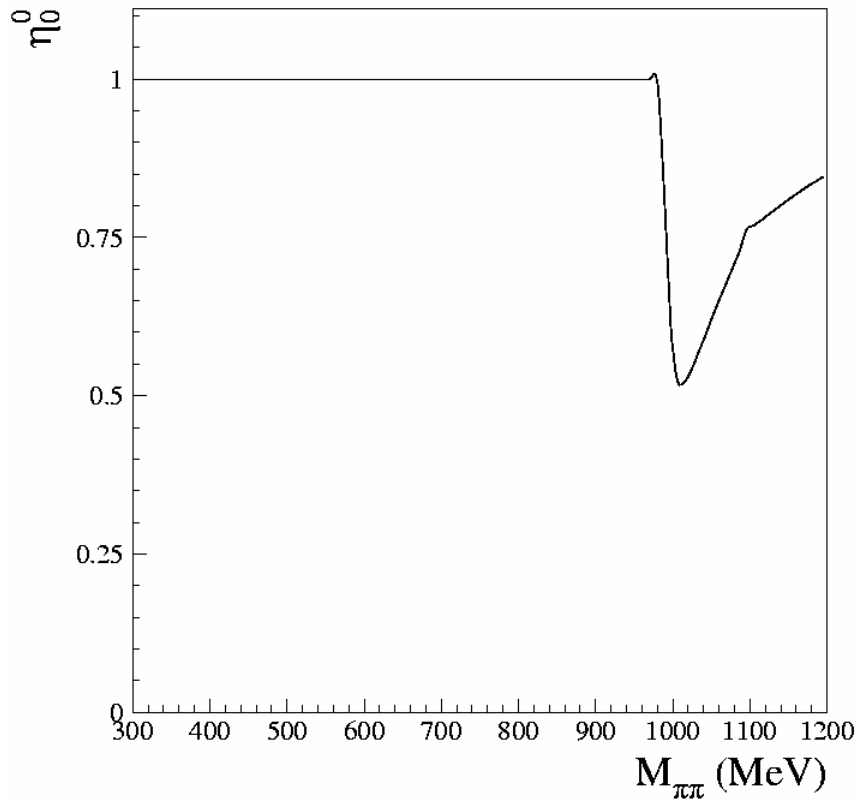


$f_0 + Vdm + \text{Sigma}$  FIXED



$f_0 + Vdm + \text{Sigma}$  Free

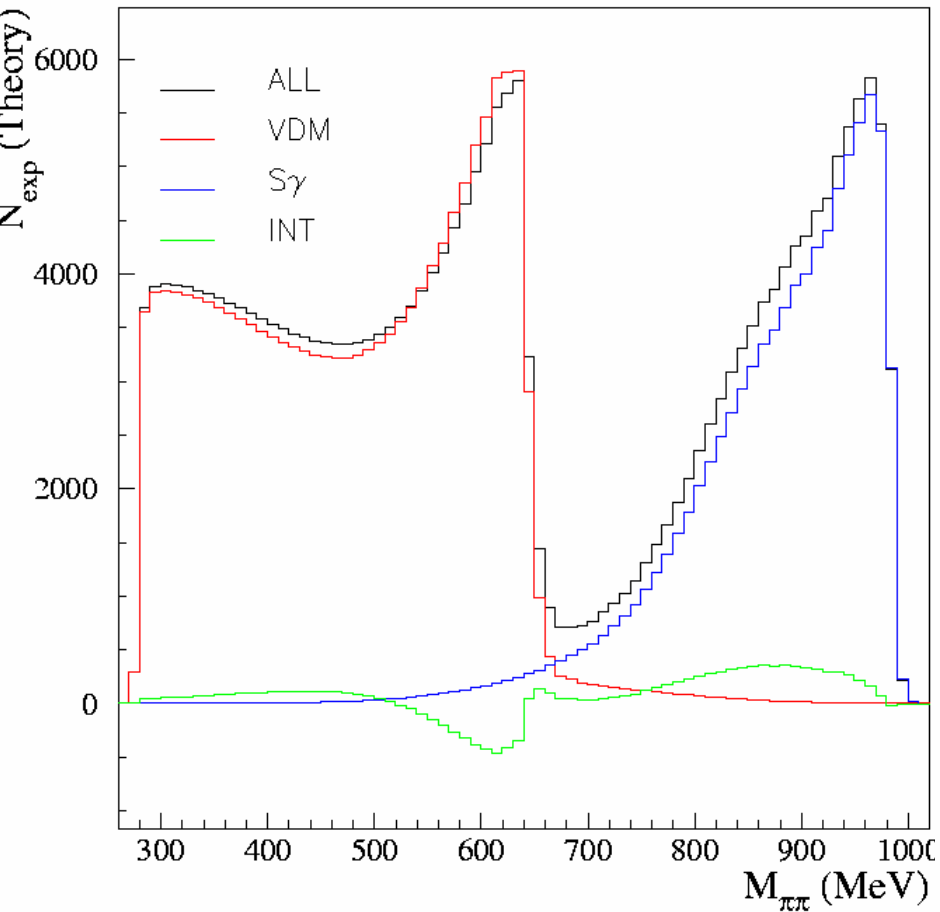
# K-loop fit results: $f_0 + \sigma$ (phases)



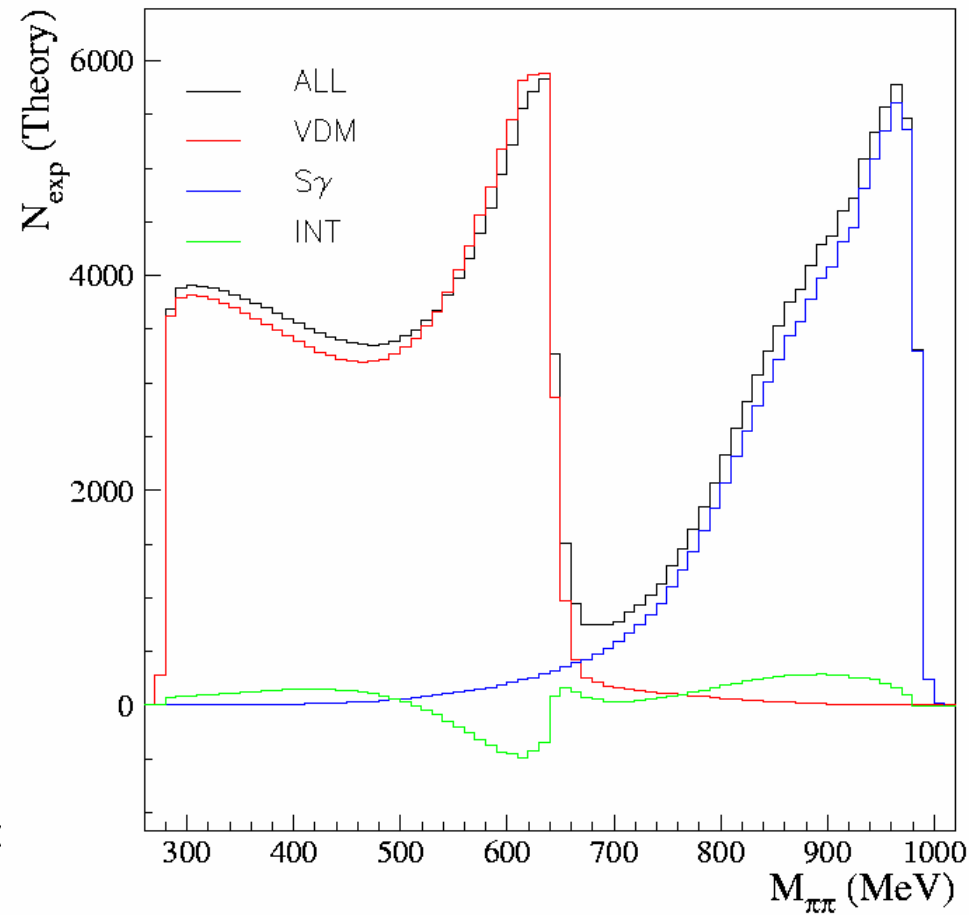
$f_0 + Vdm + \text{Sigma}$  FIXED

$f_0 + Vdm + \text{Sigma}$  Free

# K-loop fit results: $f_0 + \sigma$ (compositions)



$f_0 + \text{Vdm} + \text{Sigma}$  FIXED



$f_0 + \text{Vdm} + \text{Sigma}$  Free

# Fit results:

	$f_0 + \sigma$ ( $M_\sigma$ fixed)	$f_0 + \sigma$ ( $M_\sigma$ free)	$f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
$M_{f_0}$ (MeV)	<b>987.1 <math>\pm</math> 0.1</b>	<b>987.2 <math>\pm</math> 0.1</b>	<b>981 – 985</b>
$g_{f_0 K^+ K^-}$ (GeV)	<b>3.53 <math>\pm</math> 0.04</b>	<b>3.80 <math>\pm</math> 0.07</b>	<b>3.9 – 6.5</b>
$g_{f_0 \pi^+ \pi^-}$ (GeV)	<b>-1.95 <math>\pm</math> 0.01</b>	<b>-2.03 <math>\pm</math> 0.01</b>	<b>2.8 – 3.8</b>
$M_\sigma$ (MeV)	<b>541</b>	<b>484.6 <math>\pm</math> 21.9</b>	
$\alpha_{\rho\pi}(\phi)$	0.76 $\pm$ 0.18	0.69 $\pm$ 0.05	
$C_{\omega\pi}$ (GeV <sup>-2</sup> )	0.826 $\pm$ 0.003	0.827 $\pm$ 0.001	
$\phi_{\omega\pi}$	0.21 $\pm$ 0.03	0.47 $\pm$ 0.05	
$C_{\rho\pi}$ (GeV <sup>-2</sup> )	0.198 $\pm$ 0.045	0.62 $\pm$ 0.23	
$\phi_{\rho\pi}$	3.14 $\pm$ 1.98	3.14 $\pm$ 2.45	
$M_\omega$ (MeV)	<b>782.1 <math>\pm</math> 0.3</b>	<b>782.2 <math>\pm</math> 0.2</b>	
$\delta_{b\rho}$ (degree)	7.5 $\pm$ 3.2	31.0 $\pm$ 4.0	
$\chi^2/\text{ndf}$	2862/ 2676	2845 / 2675	
$P(\chi^2)$	<b>0.6 %</b>	<b>1.1 %</b>	



# Conclusions

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- ❖ **S-dependence of  $\pi^0 \pi^0 \gamma$  x-sec done!**
- ❖ **KLOE memo submitted.**
- ❖ **Fit results to the Dalitz at 1019.6 with KL improved parametrization is reasonable !**
- ❖ **+ It has a good  $\pi\pi$  phase behaviour.**
- ❖ **Other points at different  $\sqrt{s}$  to be fit ....**

**We will proceed with the writing of the dalitz-fit Documentation and then go for the final blessing**