

# JLAB12 Collaboration Meeting

## Rome, October 18-19

### *Photoproduction of $\pi\pi$ meson pairs*

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# Analysis of $\pi^+\pi^-$ production from g11 data set

First measurement of direct  $f_0(980)$  photoproduction on the proton

$\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi\pi$  reaction

Kinematic:

The highest  $\gamma$  energy ( $E_\gamma \sim 3 - 4$  GeV)

Low momentum transfer ( $-t < 1$  GeV $^2$ )

$\pi^+\pi^-$  spectrum below 1.5 GeV

- P wave:  $\rho$  meson
- S wave:  $\sigma$ ,  $f_0(980)$  and  $f_0(1320)$
- D wave:  $f_2(1270)$

Production mechanisms are related to the resonance nature e.g. short range (QCD) vs long range (hadron) dynamics

## Data analysis strategy:

0) Extract  $\rho$  cross section and compare to existing data (correcting for the CLAS acceptance)

- weakly model dependence
- check for the data quality and exp corrections

1) Extract moments of the angular distribution (correcting for the CLAS acceptance) by log-likelihood fit

$$\langle Y_{\lambda\mu} \rangle \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \int d^2\Omega Y_{\lambda\mu}(\Omega) \Delta N_{th}(\Omega)$$
$$\Delta N_{th}(\Omega) = \sqrt{4\pi} \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\lambda_{\max}} \sum_{\mu=-\lambda}^{\mu=\lambda} \frac{\langle Y_{\lambda\mu} \rangle}{\epsilon_\mu} \text{Re}Y_{\lambda\mu}(\Omega)$$

$$-2 \ln \mathcal{L} = -2 \sum_{i=0}^{\Delta N_{data}} \ln \Delta N_{th}(\Omega_i)$$

2) Describe moments in terms of partial waves

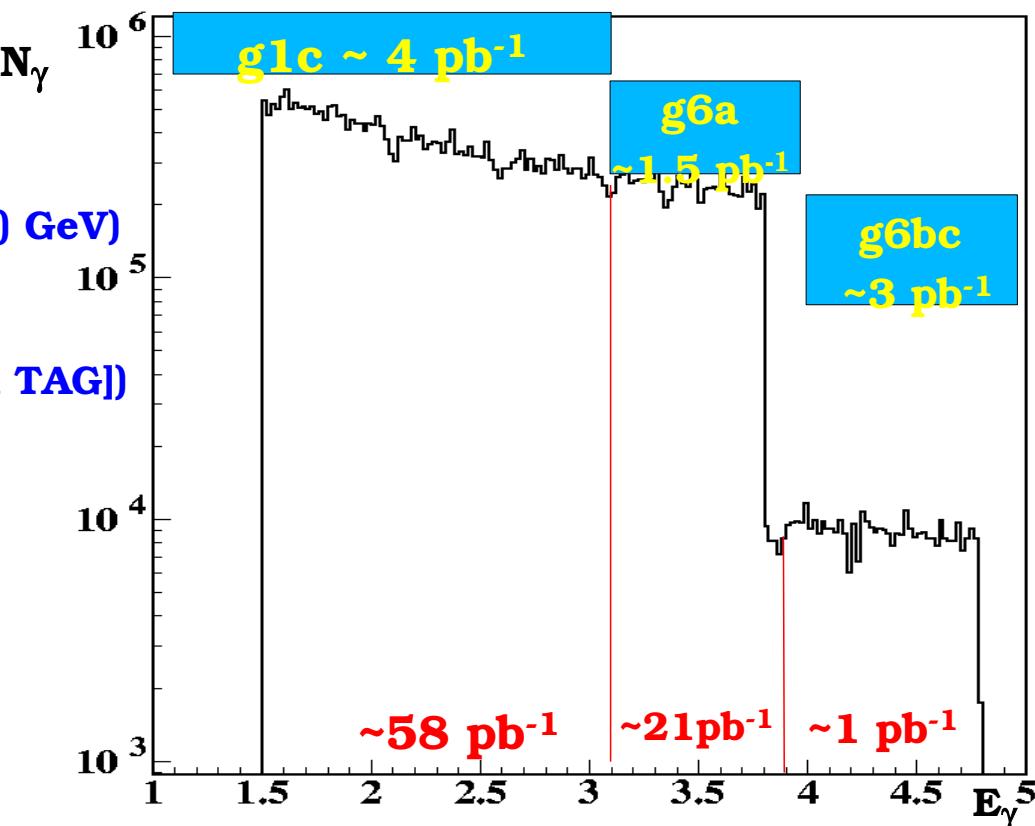
$$\langle Y_{00} \rangle = N [ |S|^2 + |P_-|^2 + |P_0|^2 + |P_+|^2 + |D_-|^2 + |D_0|^2 + |D_+|^2 + |F_-|^2 + |F_0|^2 + |F_+|^2 ]$$

3) Parametrize partial waves in term of known pp phase shift and unknown coefficients

4) Derive partial wave cross sections to compare with models

# g11 experiment at JLAB

- ★ Hall B photon tagger: 0.4 - 0.95% (1.6-3.8 (4.7) GeV)
- ★ In bending torus field ( $0.5 B_{\text{max}}$ )
- ★ Trigger: 2 ch in 2 CLAS sectors ( $2 \times [(\text{STxTOF}) \times \text{TAG}]$ )
- ★ ~7G triggers (~400M at 5GeV)
- ★ Luminosity ( $1.8 < E_\gamma < 3.8 \text{ GeV}$ )  $\sim 80 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ 
  - Allocated 600 hours (~25x2 days)
  - Data taking: 55 5/22- 7/26 2004
  - Calibration completed in October 2004
  - Cooking completed on February 2005



## Data quality

### Basic corrections

- Energy/Tagger
- Energy loss
- Momentum corrections  
All known masses are within 1.5 MeV from the nominal value!

### Yield correction

- 1) Time window cut
- 2) TAG Multiple hits correction
- 3) Flux correction
- 4) Trigger efficiency

### Fiducial cuts

# Channel Id

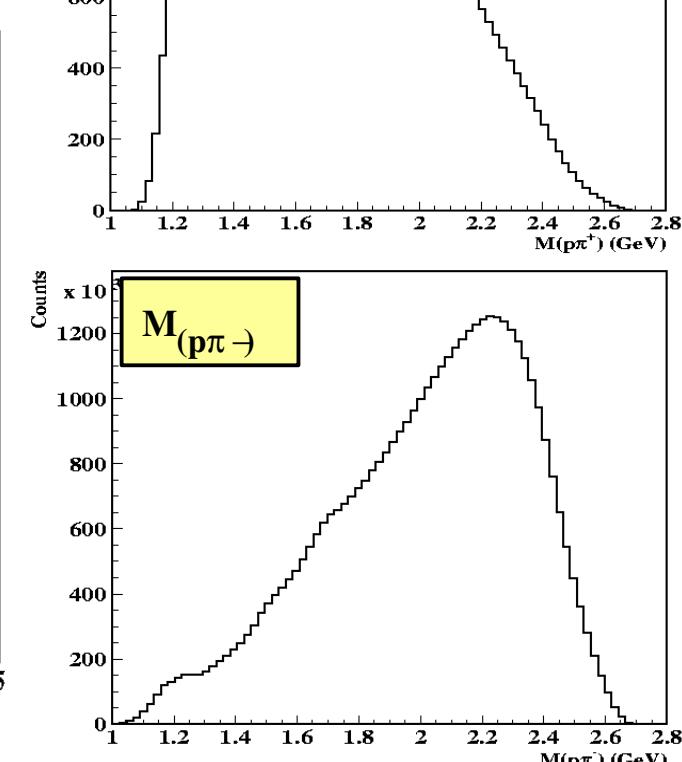
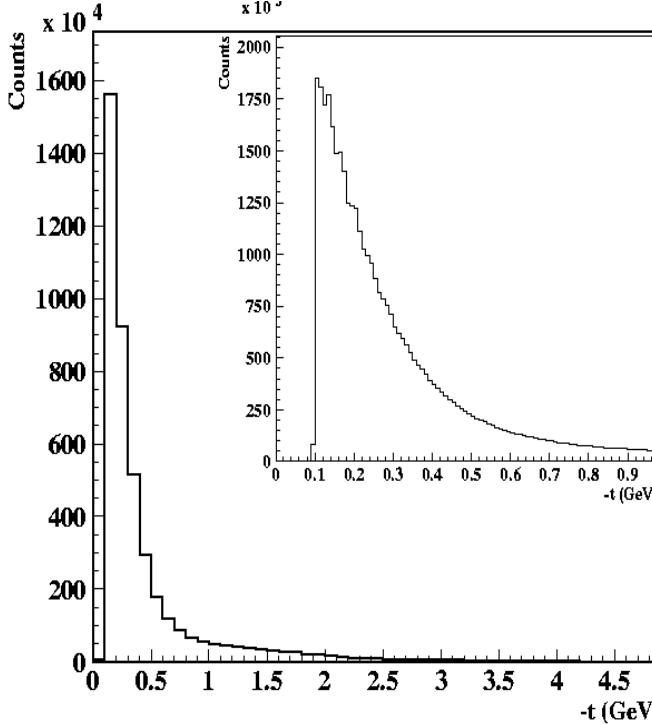
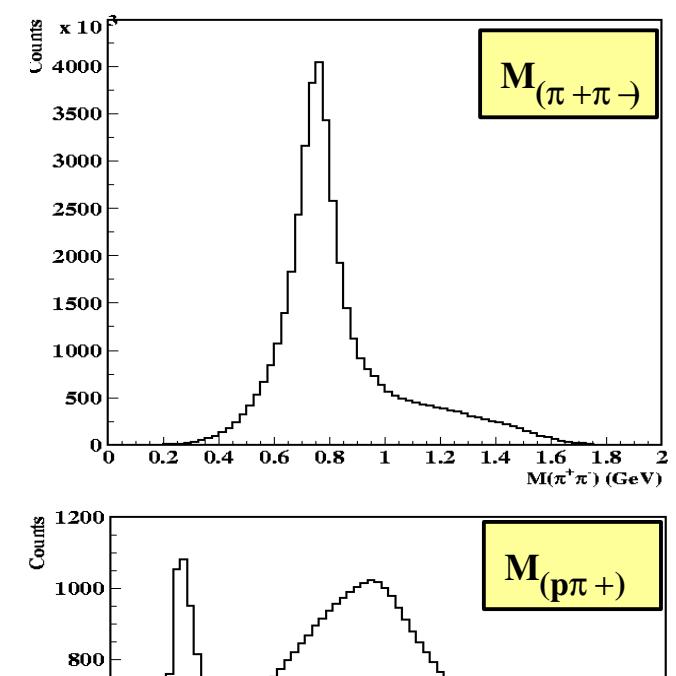
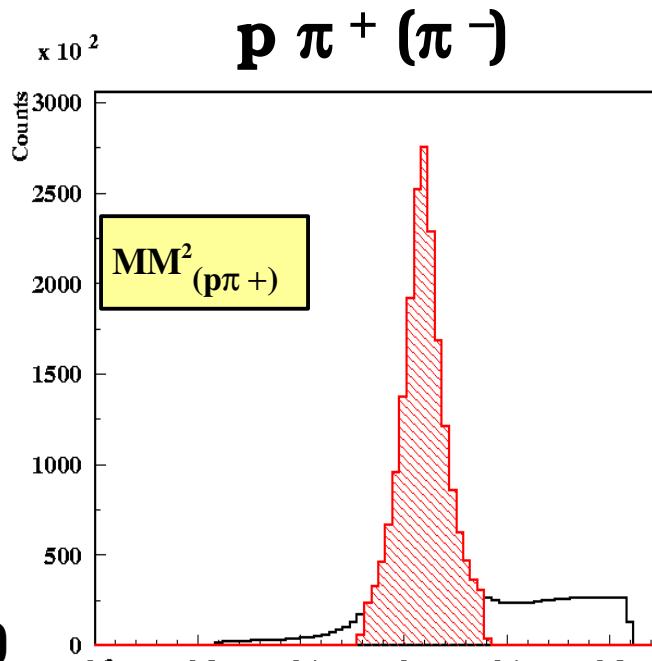
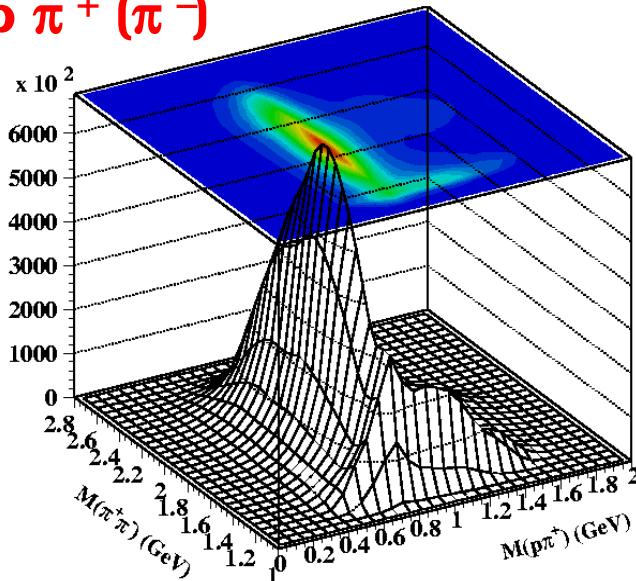
$\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$

- Missing mass technique
- Multi pions rejection
- Fiducial cuts applied
- $E_\gamma = 3.0 - 3.8 \text{ GeV}$

After all cuts:

- 41M events in  $p \pi^+ (\pi^-)$
- 7 M events in  $p \pi^+ (\pi^-)$

$p \pi^+ (\pi^-)$

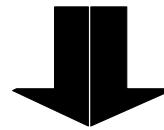


# CLAS efficiency

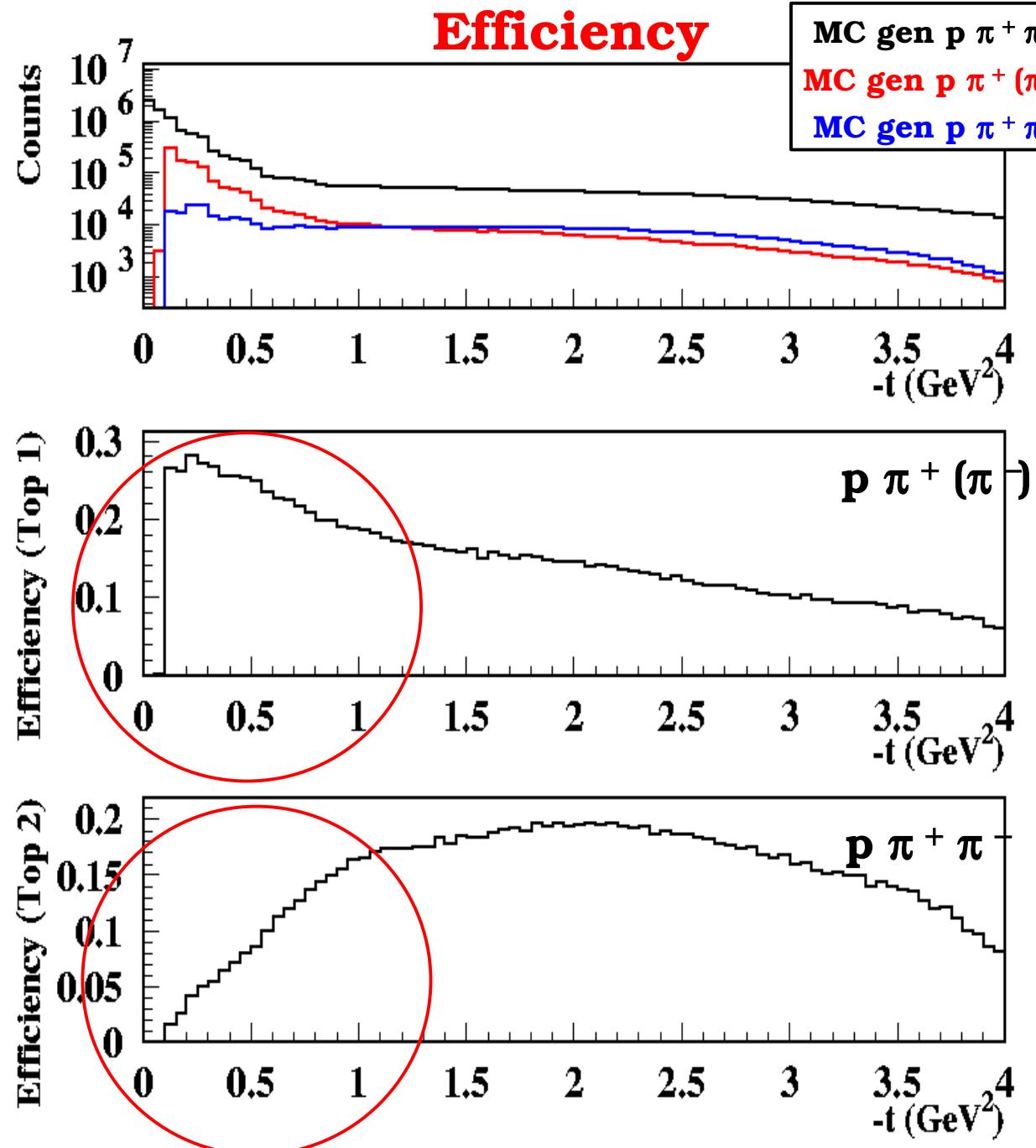
- MC  $2\pi$  ch
- 60% p 20% PS 10%  $\Delta^{++}$  10%  $f_2(1270)$
- realistic angular distributions:  
production and decay
- GSIM+GPP processing  
 $\sim 40M$  events generated

- Kinematic region of interest:  
 $0.0 < -t < 1.0 \text{ GeV}^2$

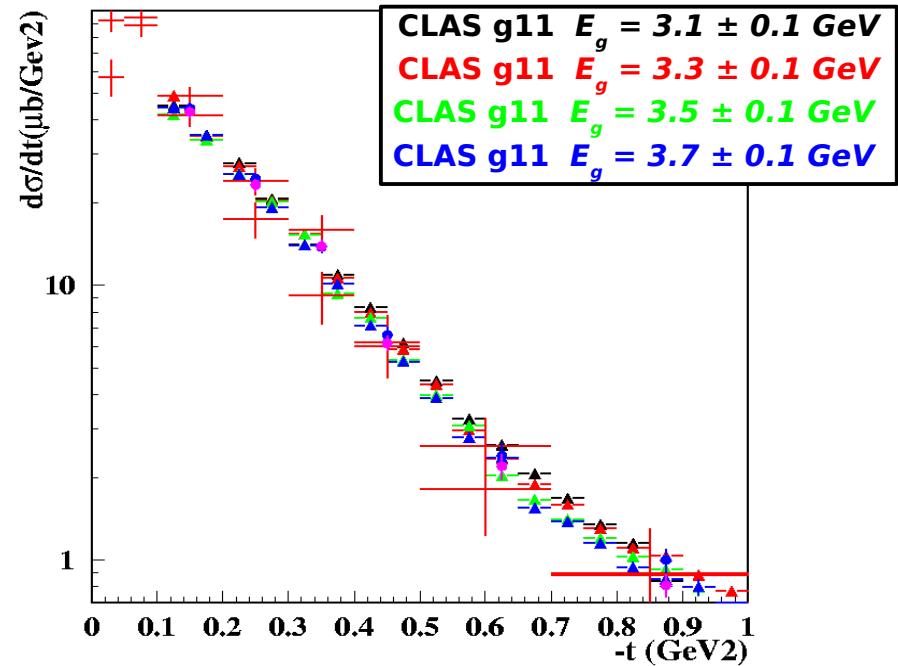
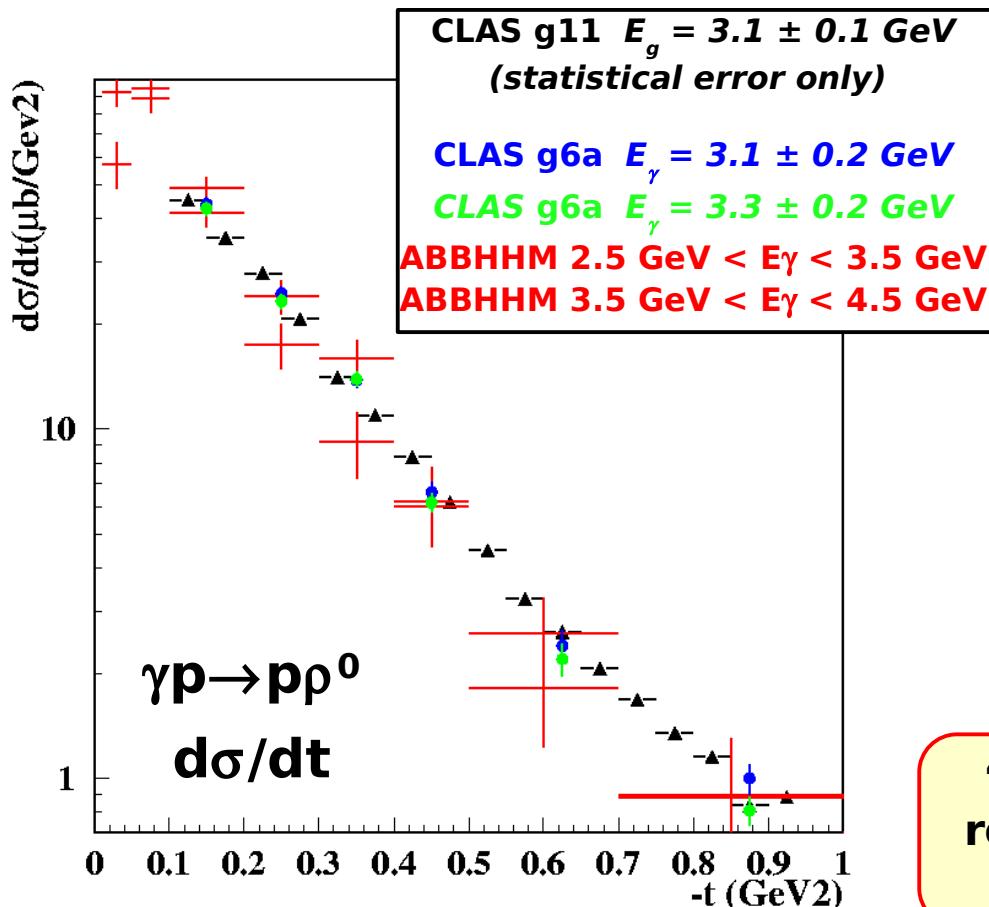
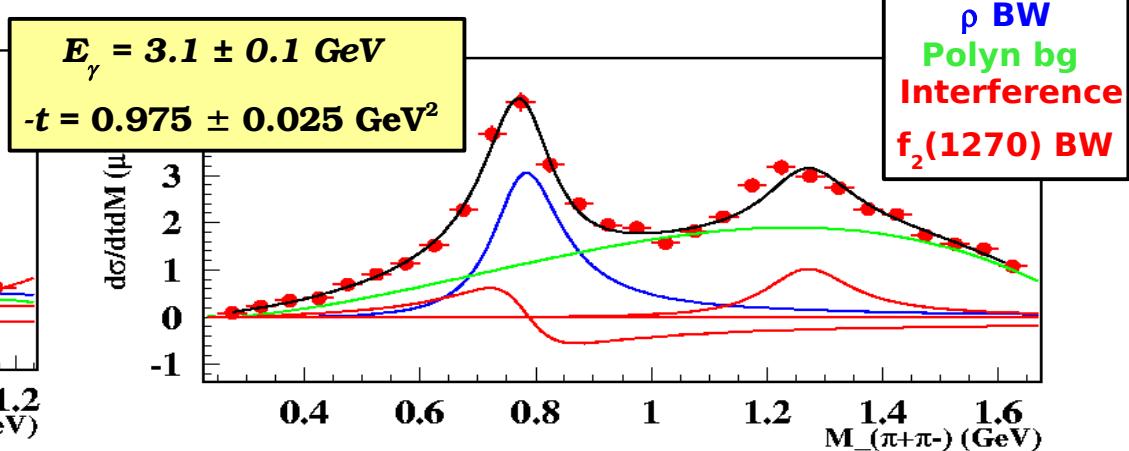
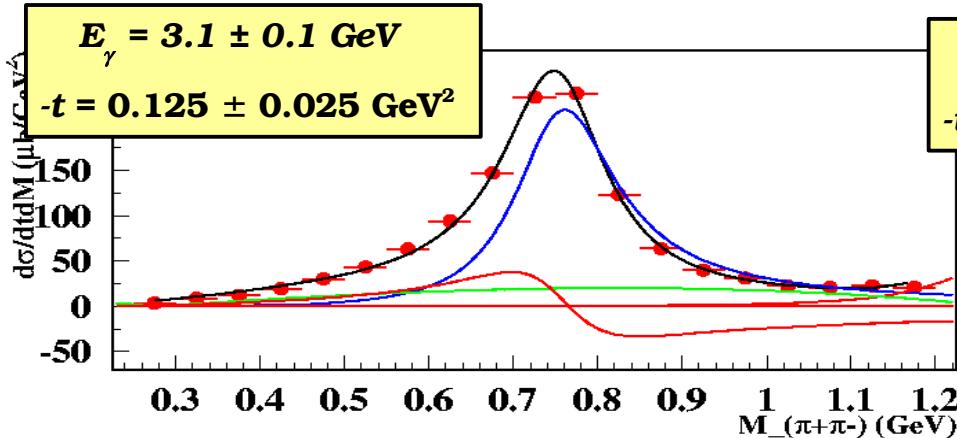
- CLAS Efficiency for  $p \pi^+ \pi^-$   
shows a steep dependence up to  
 $-t < 1.0 \text{ GeV}^2$



Only the topology  $p \pi^+ (\pi^-)$   
is used in this analysis



# Rho analysis Channel separation

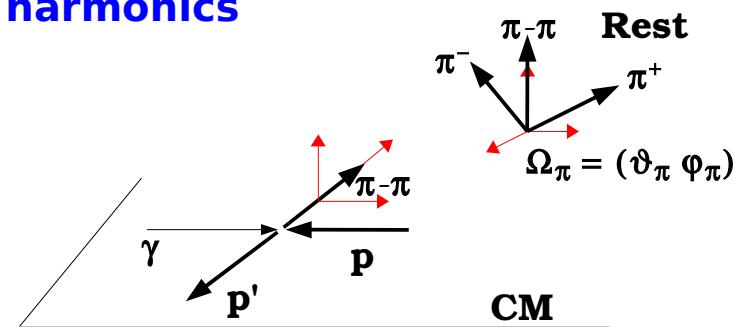


“Standard” CLAS analysis of the  $\gamma p \rightarrow p \rho^0$  results in a good agreement with world data down to  $-t \sim 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$

# PWA analysis of $\gamma$ p $\rightarrow$ p $\pi^+\pi^-$ reaction extraction of experimental moments

Moments = Integral of the cross section over spherical harmonics

$$\langle Y_{\lambda\mu} \rangle(E_\gamma, t, M) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \int d\Omega_\pi \frac{d\sigma}{dt dM d\Omega_\pi} Y_{\lambda\mu}(\Omega_\pi)$$



## Why Moments?

- Specific sensitivity to particular Partial Waves amplifying their contribution via interference with dominant waves (e.g.  $Y_{10} \sim S-P$  Interference)
- Unambiguous definition
- Derived directly from data
- Avoid mathematical ambiguities of direct PW fit
- Expressed in term of bilinear of PW

## How to extract moments

- Measured angular distributions need to be corrected by CLAS efficiency
- Monte Carlo simulations: flat distribution in  $p\pi^+\pi^-$  phase space ( $\sim 4G$  Gen,  $\sim 0.7G$  rec)
- Three different procedures:
  - 1) Binned data, corrected for acceptance and then extract moments
  - 2a) Theor. moments parametr. in term of amplitudes, corrected for acceptance and fit to the data
  - 2b) Theor. moments directly corrected for acceptance and fit to the data

... just an example:

2a) Theor. moments parametrized in term of *amplitudes*, corrected for acceptance and fit to the data

2b) Theor. moments directly corrected for acceptance and fit to the data

★ Efficiency Corrected Theory compared to data

★ Moments expanded in a model independent way on a set of basis functions

★ No binning necessary

★ Comparison of the two methods allows us to evaluate systematic error

Moments are extracted minimizing a LOG-likelihood in each ( $E_g, -t, M_{pp}$ ) bin independently

$$2a) -2 \ln \mathcal{L} = -2 \sum_{a=1}^{\Delta N_{data}(i,j,k)} \ln \eta(\tau_a) I(\tau_a) + 2 \Delta N_{data}(i,j,k) \ln \sum_{\lambda' \mu'; \lambda \mu} \tilde{a}_{\lambda' \mu'}^*(i,j,k) \tilde{a}_{\lambda \mu}(i,j,k) \Psi_{\lambda' \mu'; \lambda \mu}(i,j,k)$$

Moments expanded in simplified Amplitudes  
(no gamma and nucleon spin dependence)

CLAS Efficiency

$$2b) -2 \ln \mathcal{L} = -2 \sum_{a=1}^{\Delta N_{data}(i,j,k)} \ln \sqrt{4\pi} \frac{\Delta N_{data}(i,j,k)}{\eta_{00}} Y_{00}(\Omega_\pi) + \sqrt{4\pi} \sum_{\lambda > 0, \mu} \left[ \text{Re}Y_{\lambda \mu}(\Omega_\pi) - \frac{\eta_{\lambda \mu}}{\eta_{00}} \epsilon_0 Y_{00}(\Omega_\pi) \right] \langle \tilde{Y}_{\lambda \mu} \rangle$$

Moments used as a basis for the expansion

## Final results

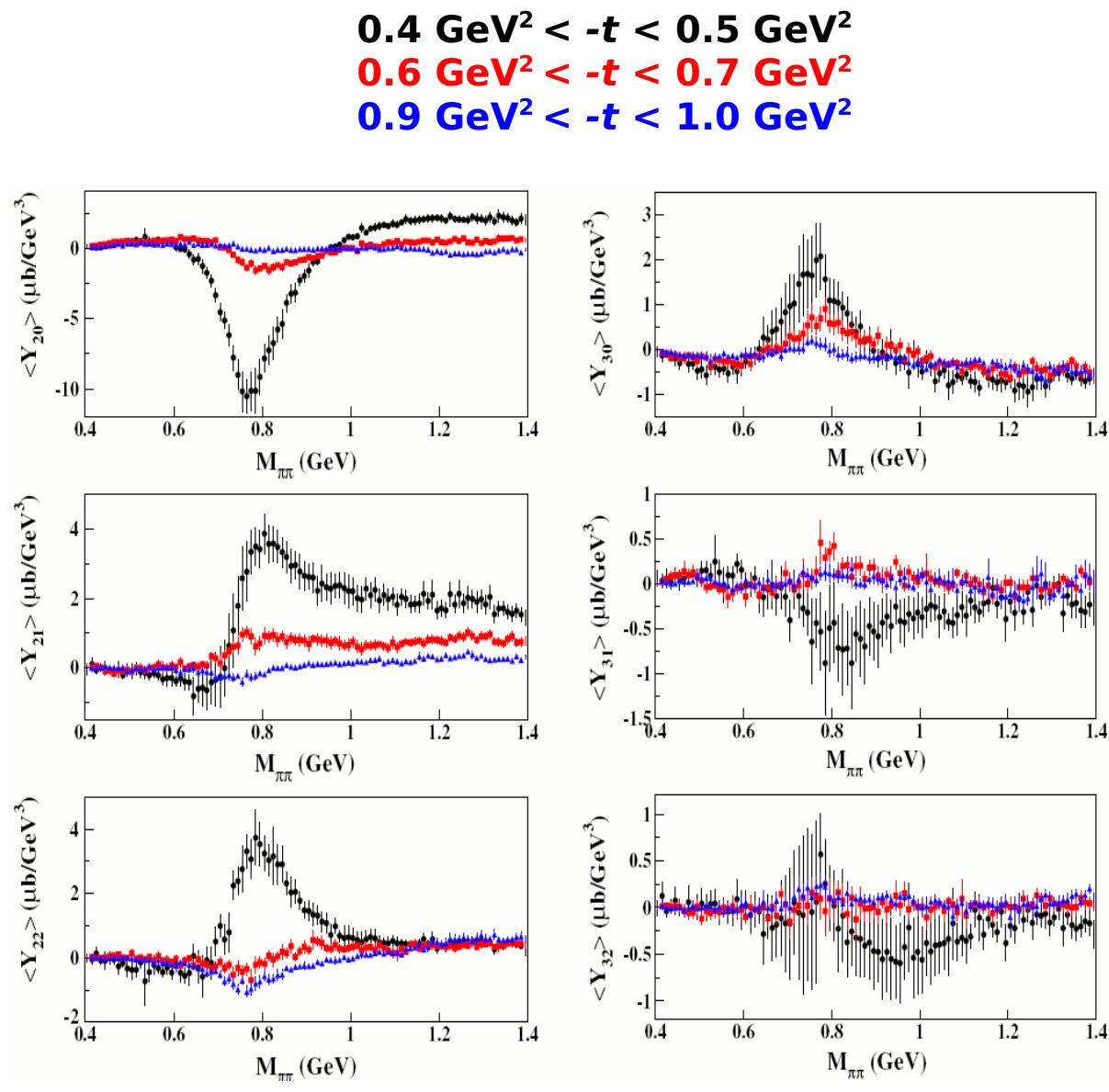
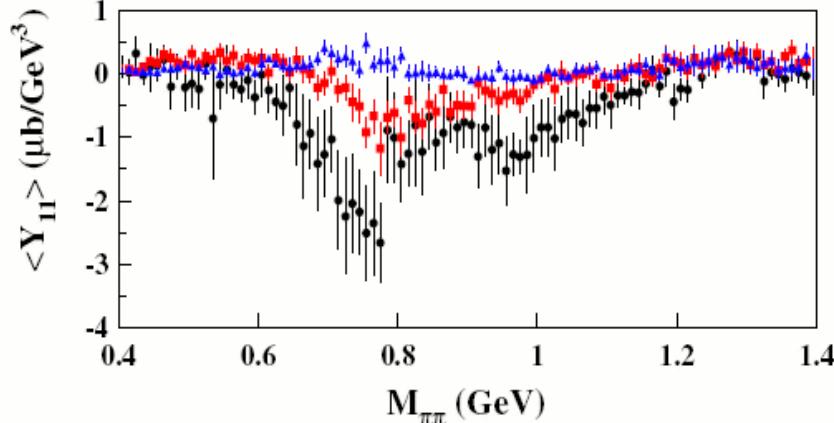
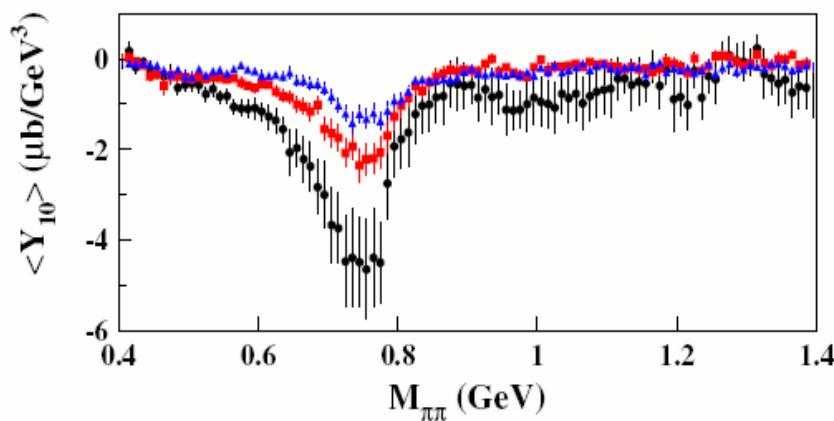
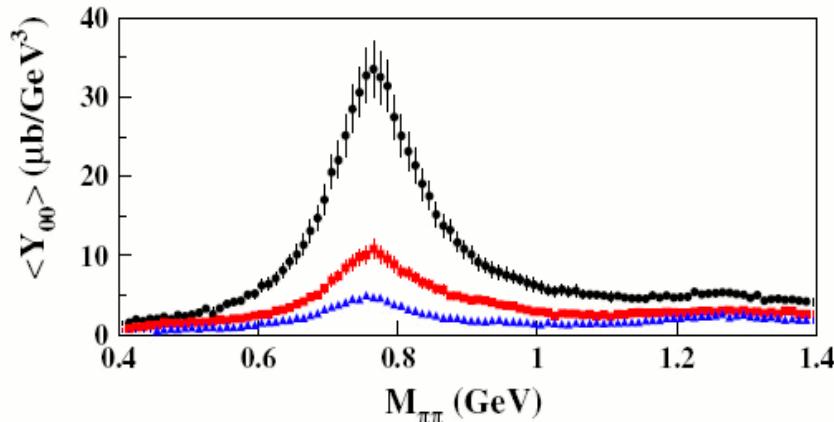
★ Combination of fit with moments with  $\lambda_{\max}=4$  (3 initialization) +fit with amplitudes ( $\lambda_{\max}=2$ )

★ Extracted all moments  $\langle Y_{\lambda \mu} \rangle$  up to  $\lambda=4$  (all  $\mu$ ) for 10  $-t$  bin and 4  $E_\gamma$  bin

★ Starting point for the PWA

# Moments

e.g.  $3.2 \text{ GeV} < E_g < 3.4 \text{ GeV}$



# PWA: fitting the moments

- Moments as bilinear combination of amplitudes  $a_{lm}$  ( $\lambda, \lambda', \lambda_\nu, E_\nu, t, M_{\pi\pi}$ )

$$\langle Y_{LM} \rangle = \sum_{l'm', lm, \lambda, \lambda'} C(l'm', lm, LM) \times a_{lm} a_{l'm'}^*$$

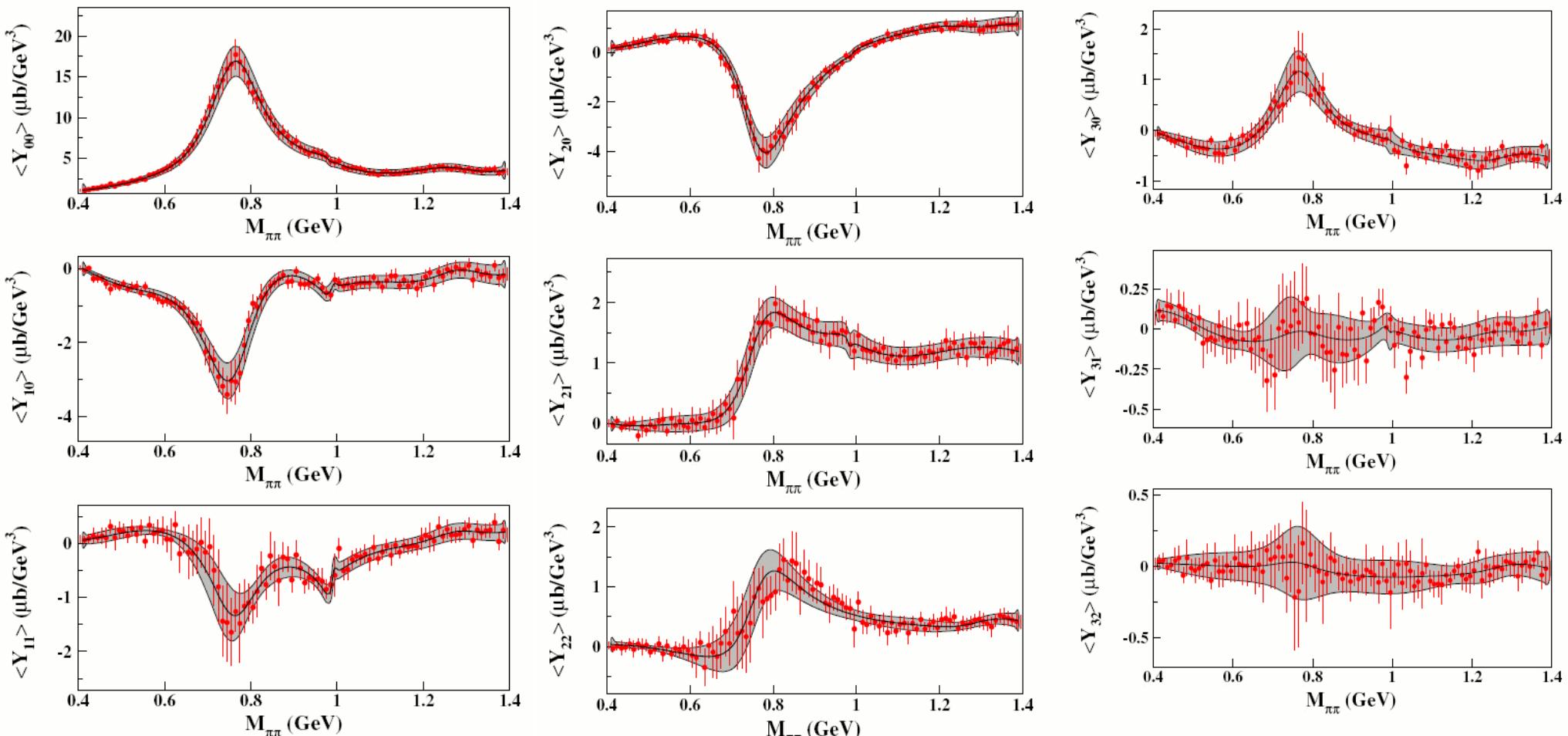
$$\langle Y_{00} \rangle = |S|^2 + |P_-|^2 + |P_0|^2 + |P_+|^2 + |D_-|^2 + |D_0|^2 + |D_+|^2 + |F_-|^2 + |F_0|^2 + |F_+|^2$$

$$\langle Y_{10} \rangle = SP_0^* + P_0 S^* + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}(P_- D_-^* + P_-^* D_- + P_+ D_+^* + D_+ P_+^*) + \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}(P_0 D_0^* + D_0 P_0^*)$$

$$+ \sqrt{\frac{24}{35}}(D_- F_-^* + F_- D_-^* + D_+ F_+^* + F_+ D_+^*) + \sqrt{\frac{216}{280}}(D_0 F_0^* + F_0 D_0^*)$$

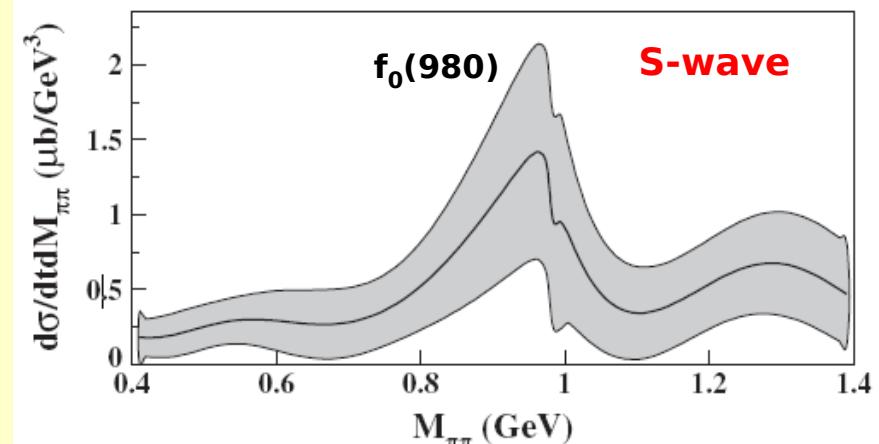
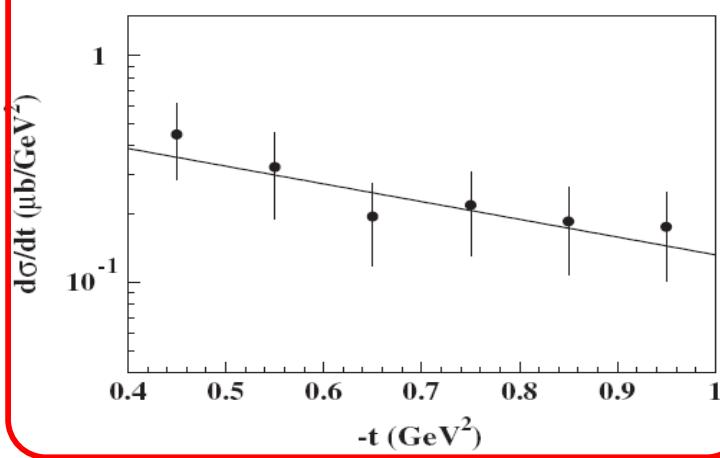
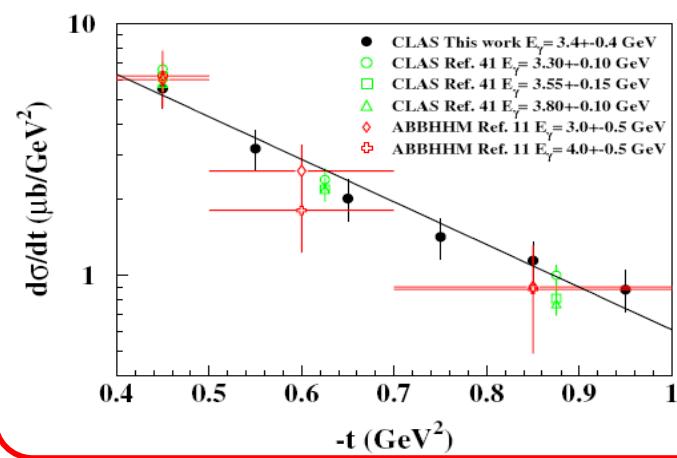
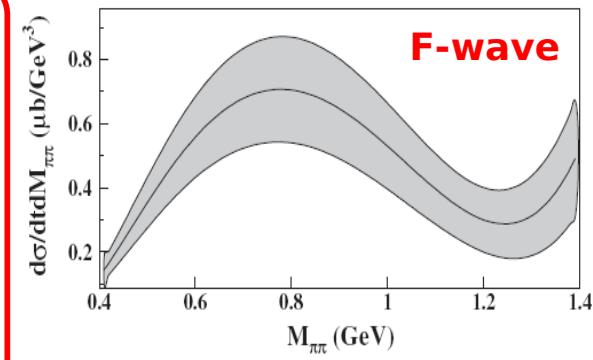
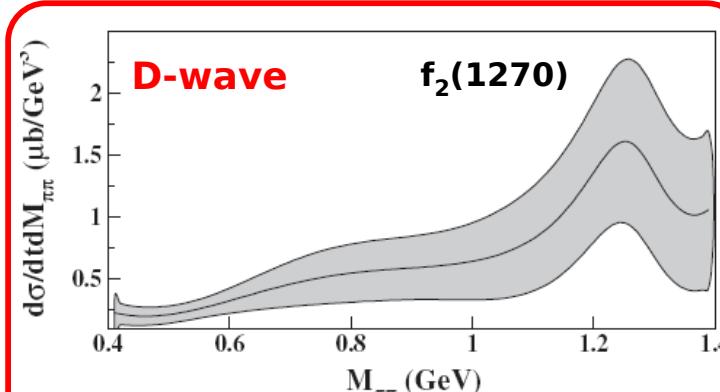
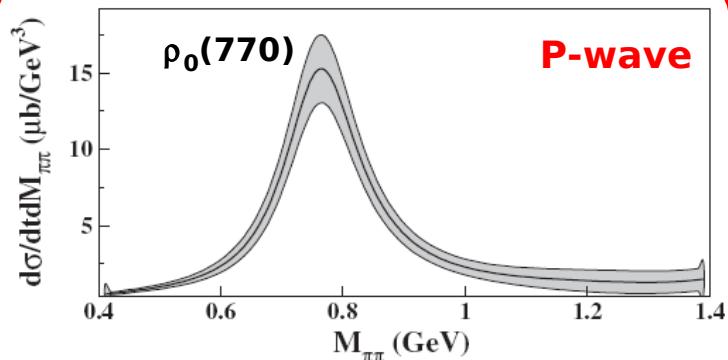
- $a_{lm}$  parametrized using a dispersion relation to incorporate  $\pi\pi$  scattering info

- Moments were then fitted to extract  $a_{lm}$



# PWA: extracting individual waves

$$I_l = \sum_m \sum_{i=1,2} |a_{lm,i}(E_\gamma, t, M_{\pi\pi})|^2,$$



**First  
observation of  
the  $f_0(980)$  in a  
photoproduction  
experiment**

