

ComPWA

A Common Partial Wave Analysis Framework for PANDA

Mathias Michel

Helmholtz Institute Mainz

On behalf of the ComPWA group



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Hadron Spectroscopy

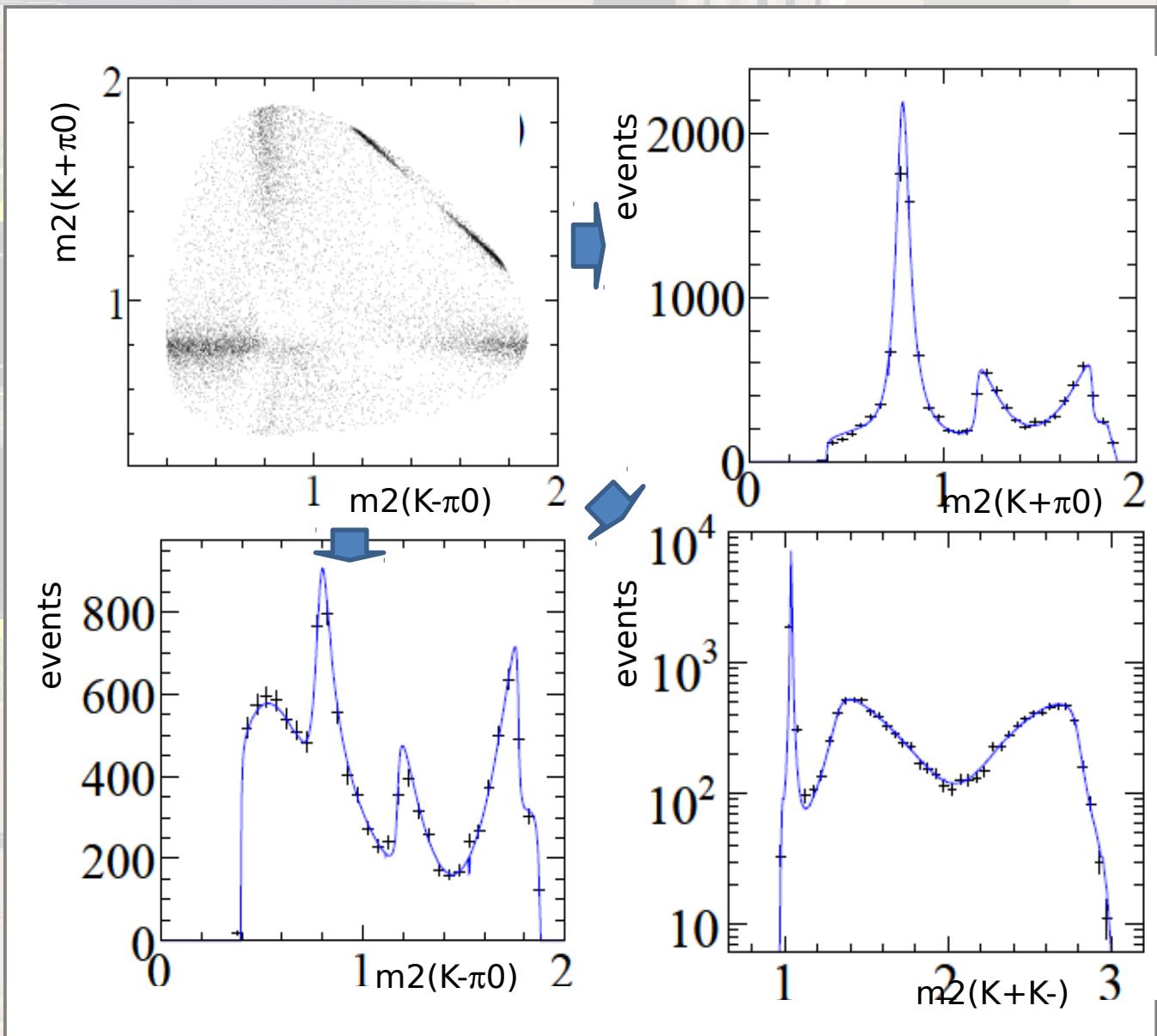
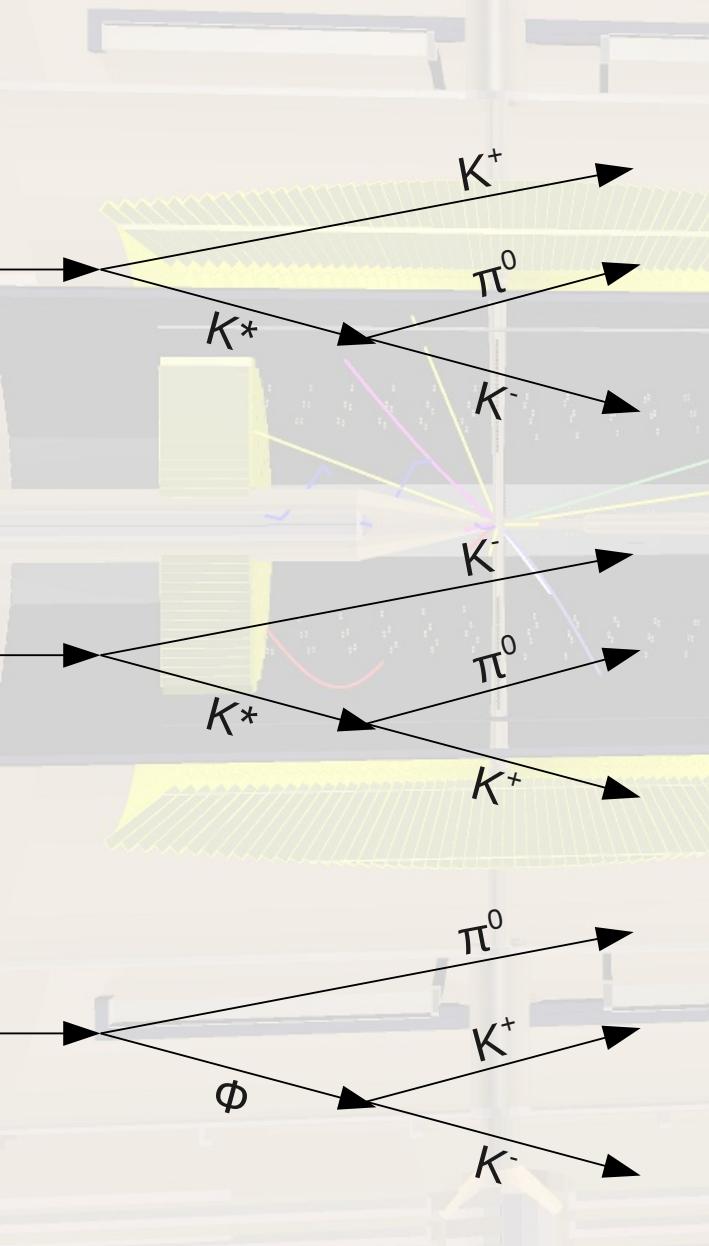
understanding how hadrons are built

What happened here?

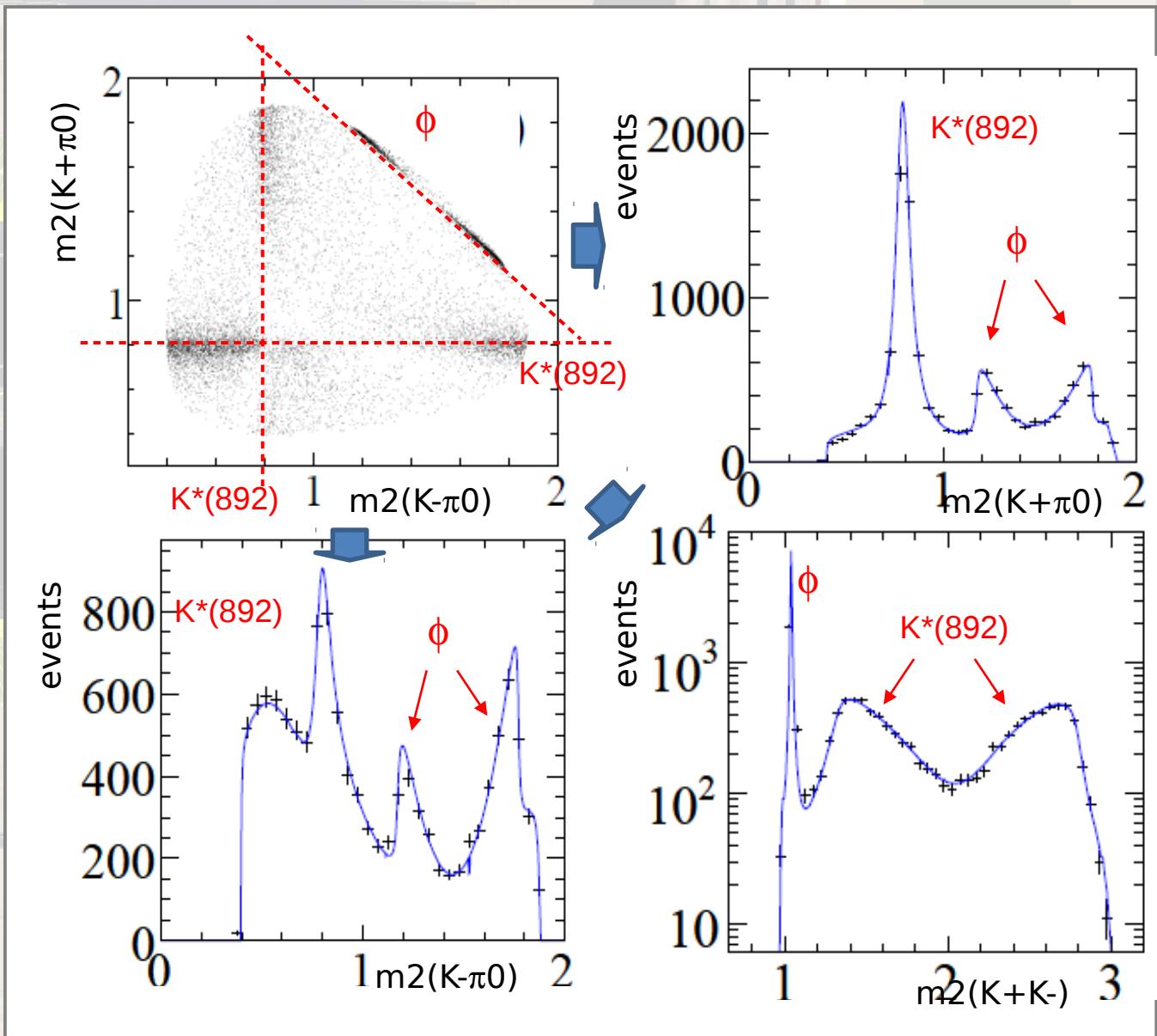
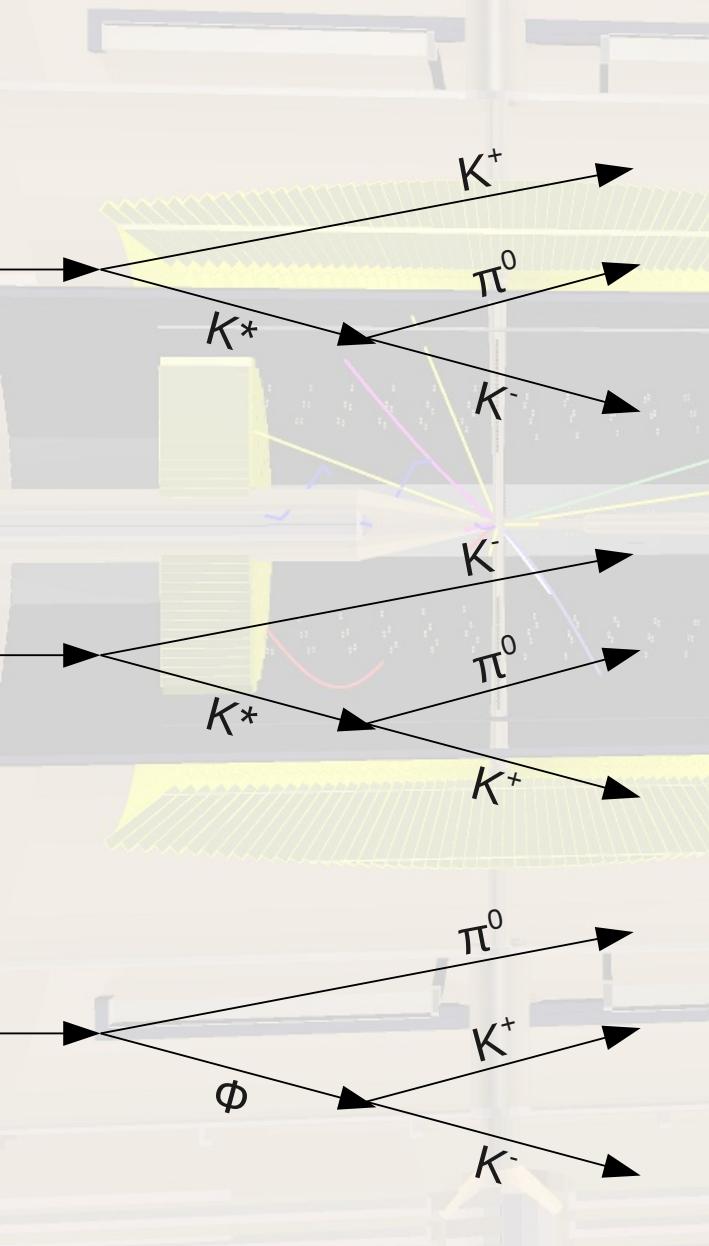
The diagram illustrates the decay of a particle into three pions (π^+ , π^0 , π^-) as they pass through a series of detector components. The components are represented by grey rectangular blocks with internal vertical lines. The decay paths are shown as arrows originating from a central point and branching into three separate paths, each labeled with a pion symbol and a superscript indicating its type (K^+ , π^0 , K^- , K^- , π^0 , K^+ , π^0 , K^-). The paths are color-coded: yellow for K^+ , light blue for π^0 , and purple for K^- .

What you see is always the same

Resonances

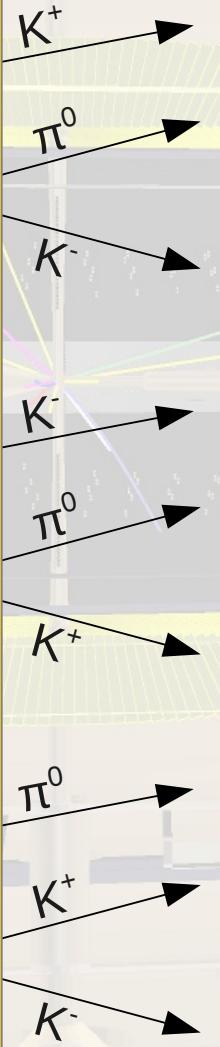


Resonances



Amplitude Analysis

PWA



incoming planar wave
outgoing spherical wave

$$\Psi_i = e^{ikz} ; \Psi_f = f(\theta) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$$



Example: partial waves for inelastic scattering

The measured cross-section relates to the scattering matrix

$$\frac{d\Omega}{d\theta} = |(f(\theta))^2|$$

Compose planar wave in terms of partial waves with given l

$$e^{ikrcos(\theta)} = \sum_l (2l+1) i^l j_l(kr) P_l(\cos \theta)$$

Calculating the scattered wave (outgoing - incoming)

$$f(\theta) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_l (2l+1) \frac{\eta_l e^{2i\delta_l} - 1}{2l} P_l(\cos \theta)$$

ComPWA Challenges

PANDA physics program

- various models needed

$\bar{p}p$ initial state at 1.5 – 15 GeV/c

- high initial spin (\approx up to 6-7)
- many possible waves
- many parameters

High statistics

- parallelization needed

Detector effects

- distorted phasespace

Coupled channels

- different efficiencies

Quality assurance

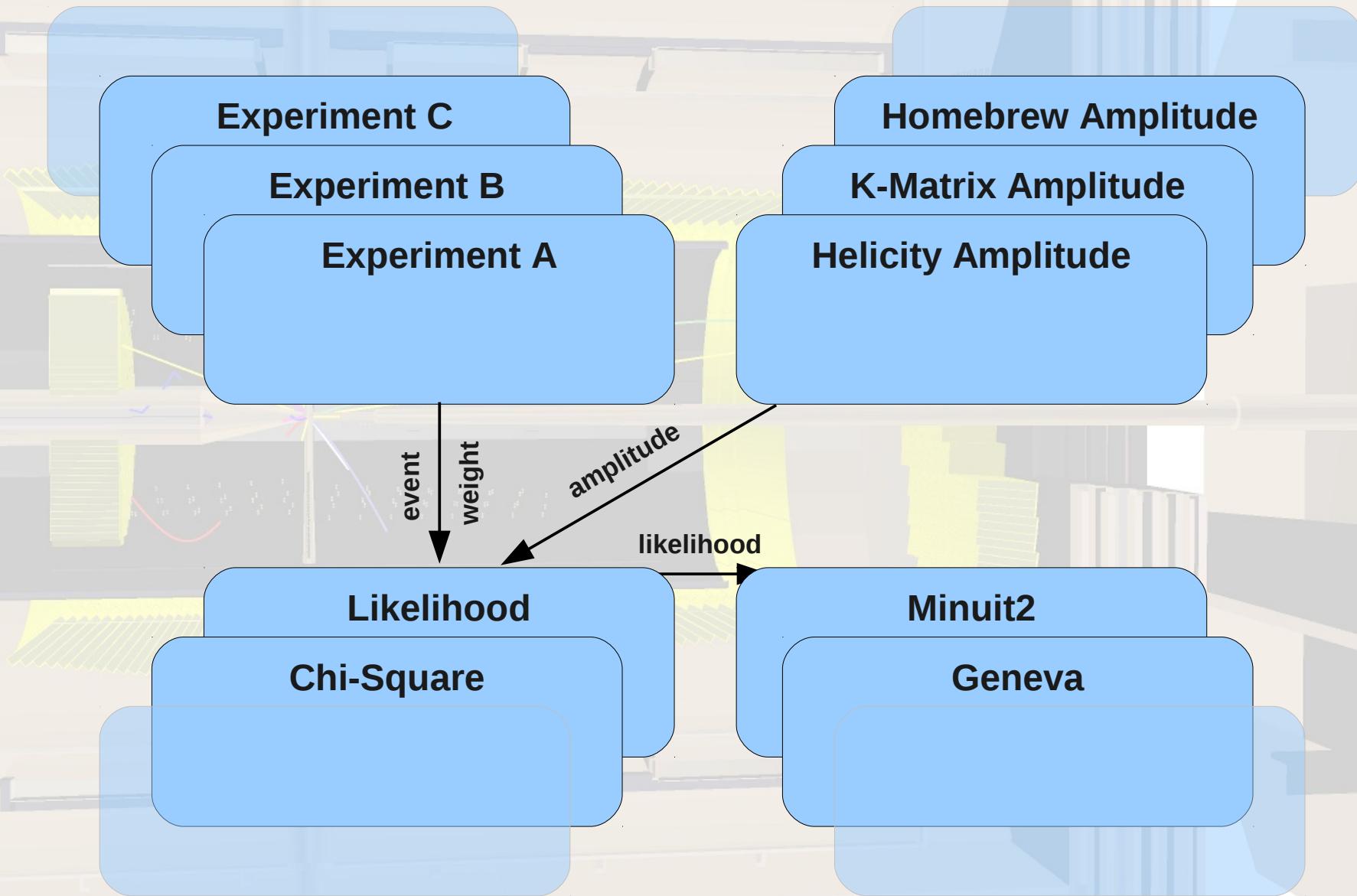
Why a *common* framework?

PWA tools on the market are specialised
→ not extendible to PANDA

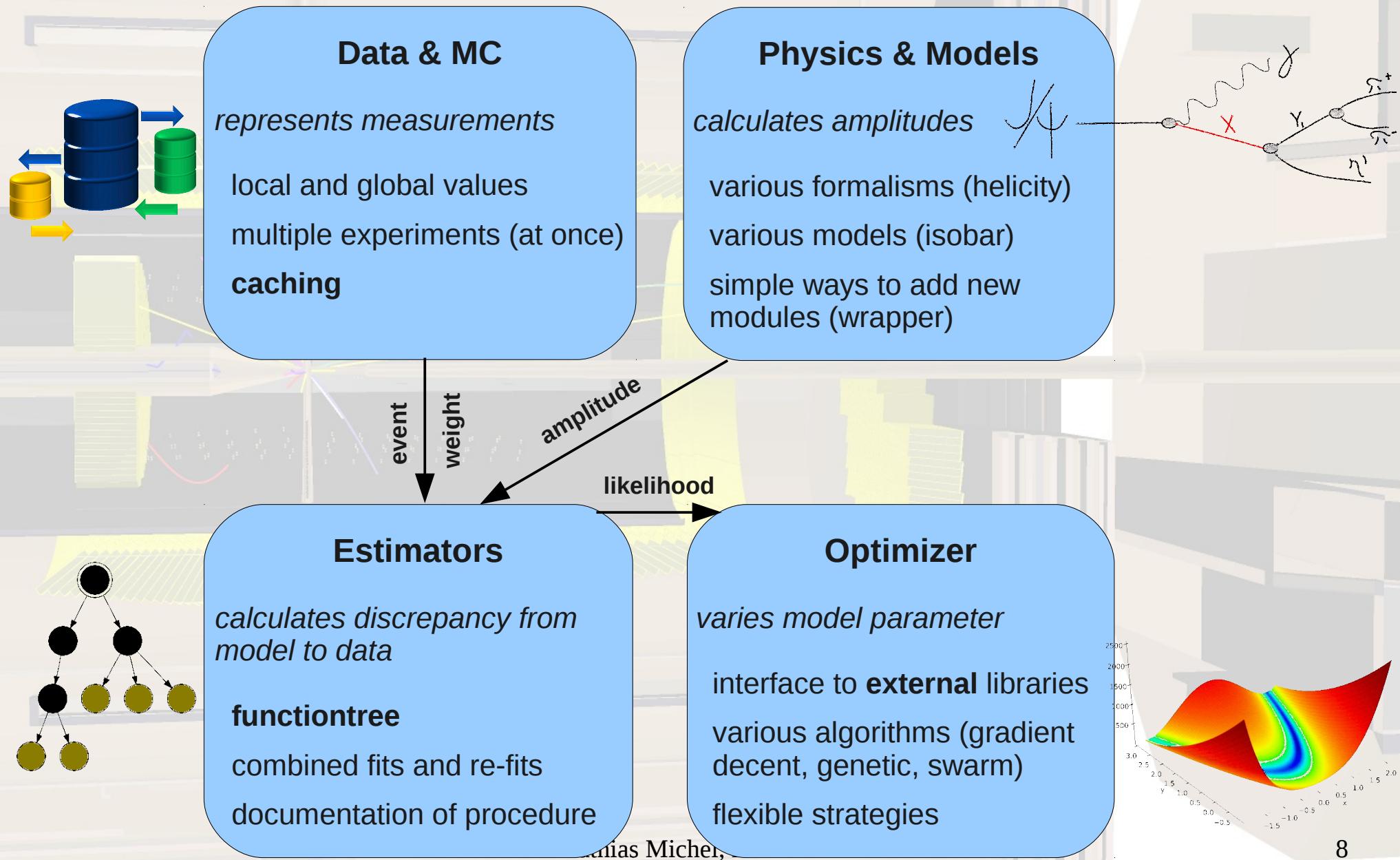
PANDA is still years from data taking
→ start now and we could have a well tested and reliable software ready

comparison of results from different experiments possible

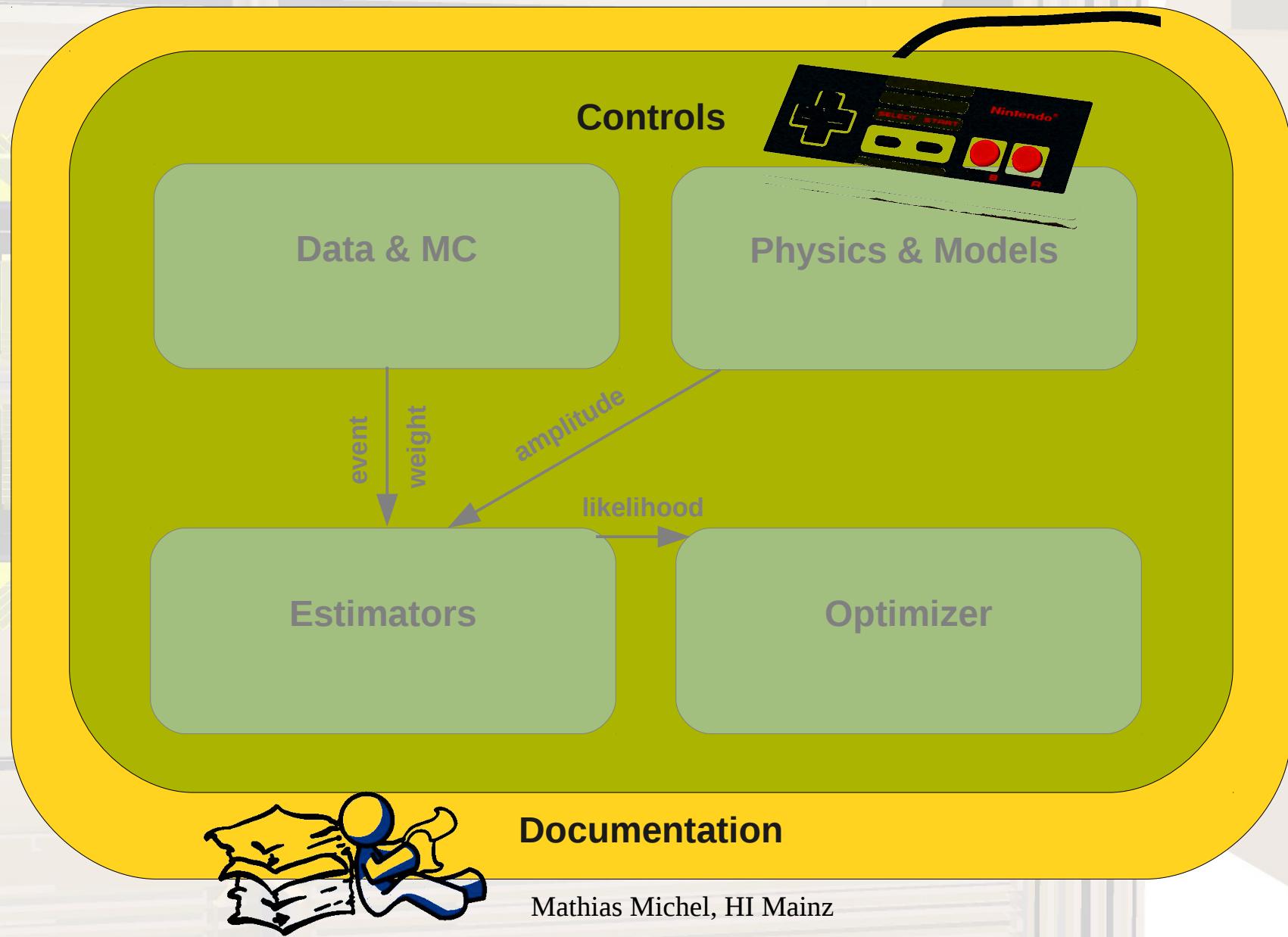
ComPWA Framework



ComPWA Framework



ComPWA Framework

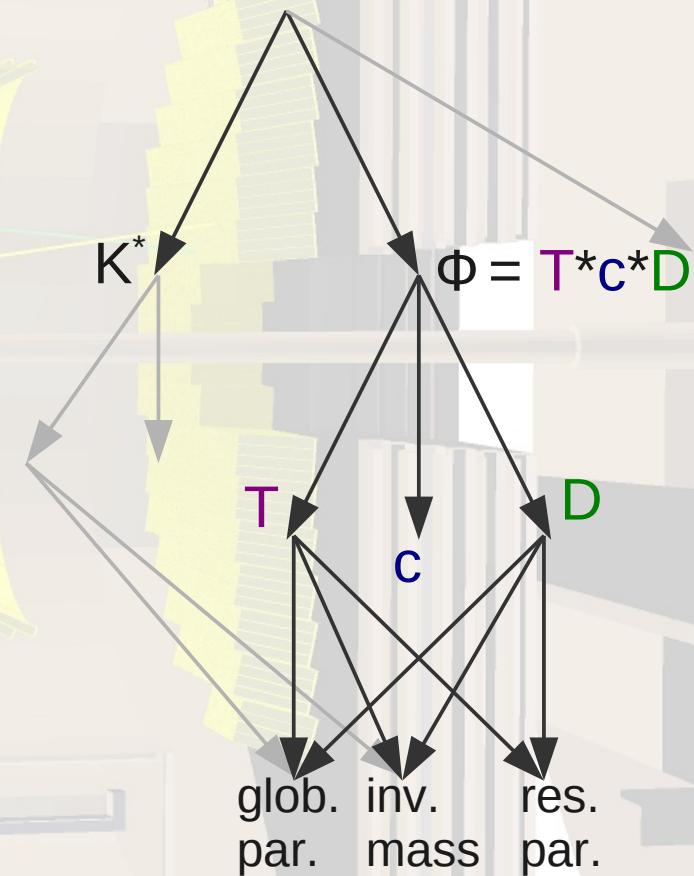


FunctionTree

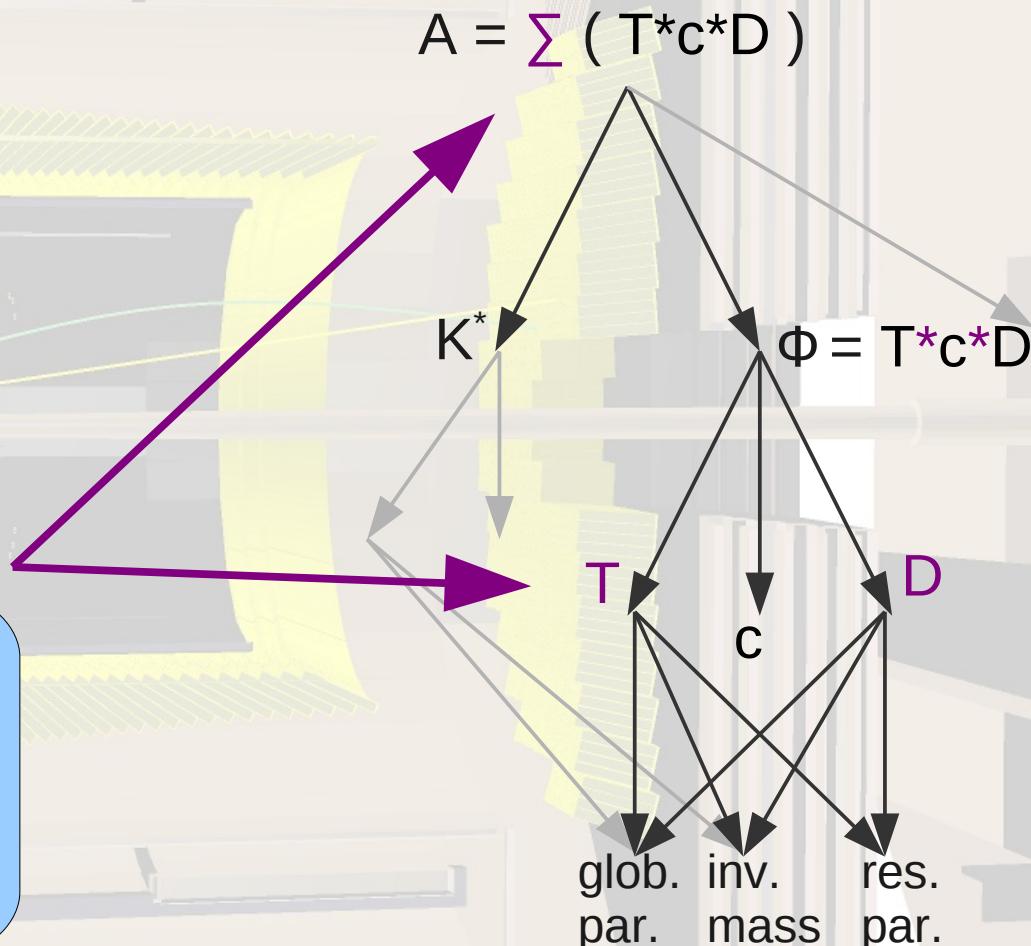
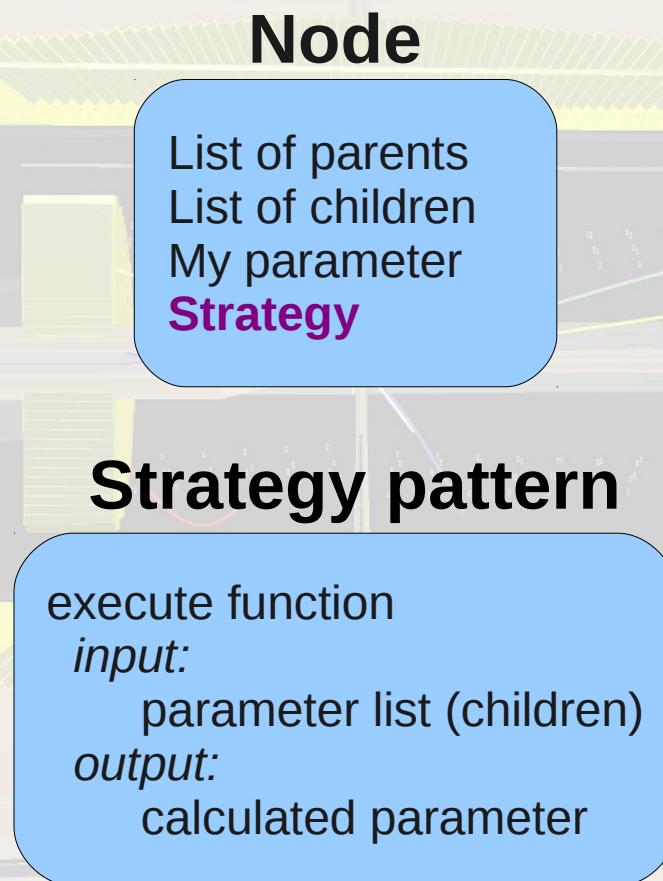
$$I = \left| \sum_n T_n r_n e^{i\phi_n} D_n \right|^2$$

T = Breit-Wigner Function
 D = D-Wigner Function
 r = Strength of Resonance
 ϕ = Phase of Resonance

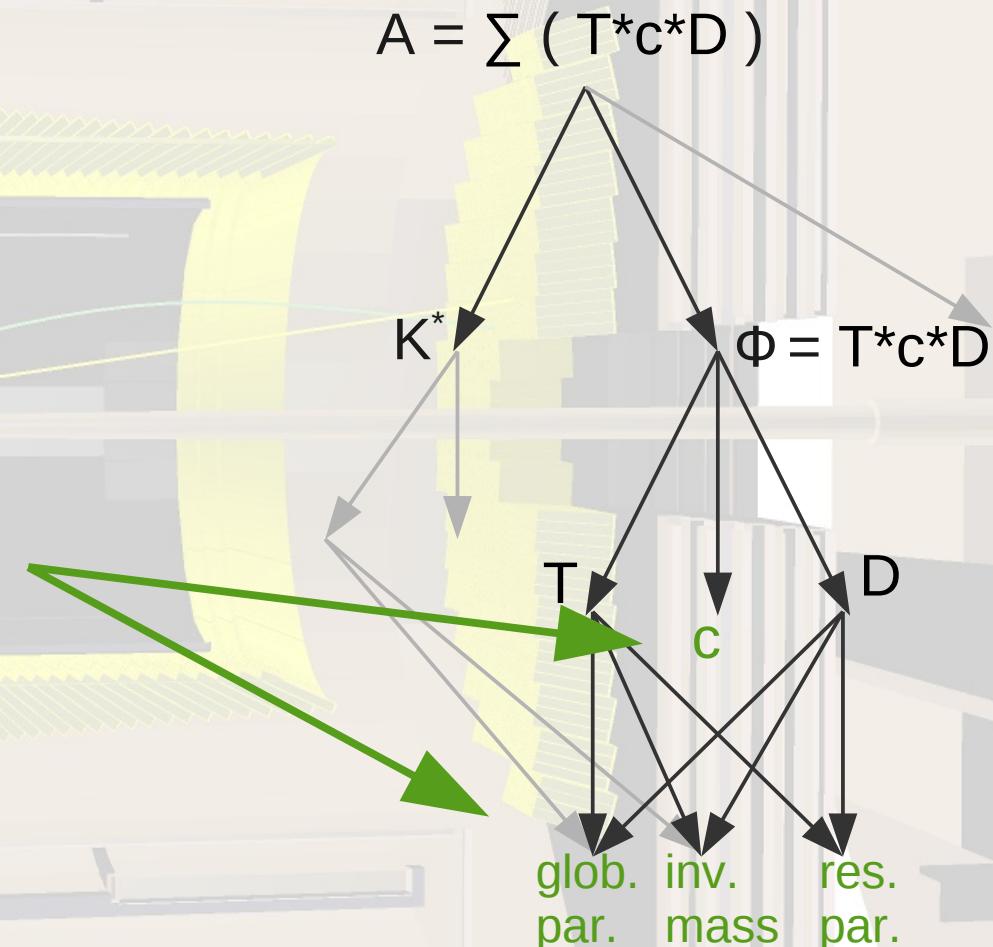
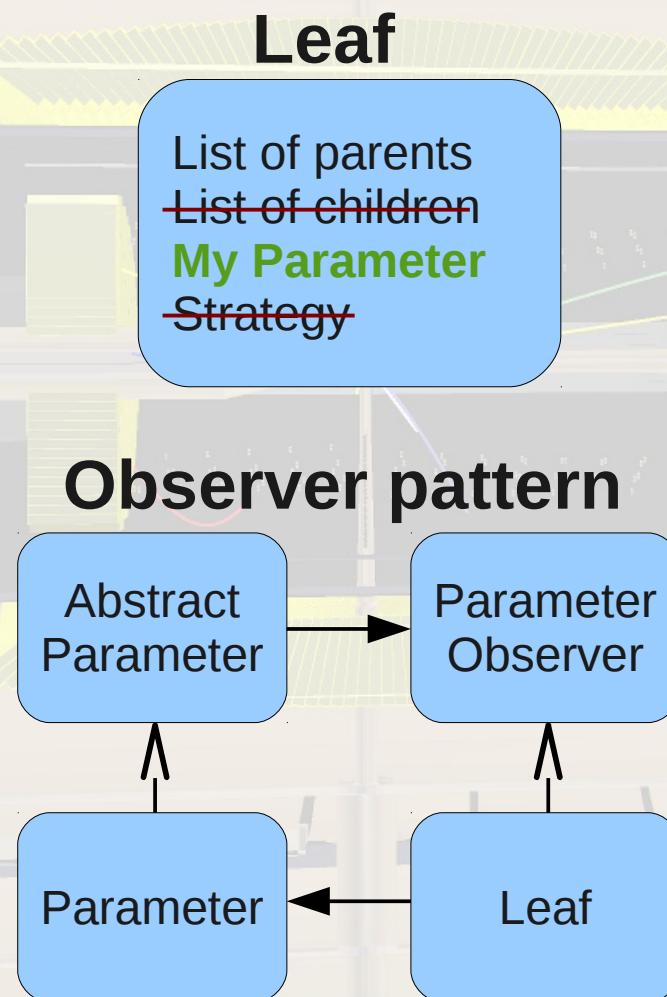
$$A = \sum (T^* c^* D)$$



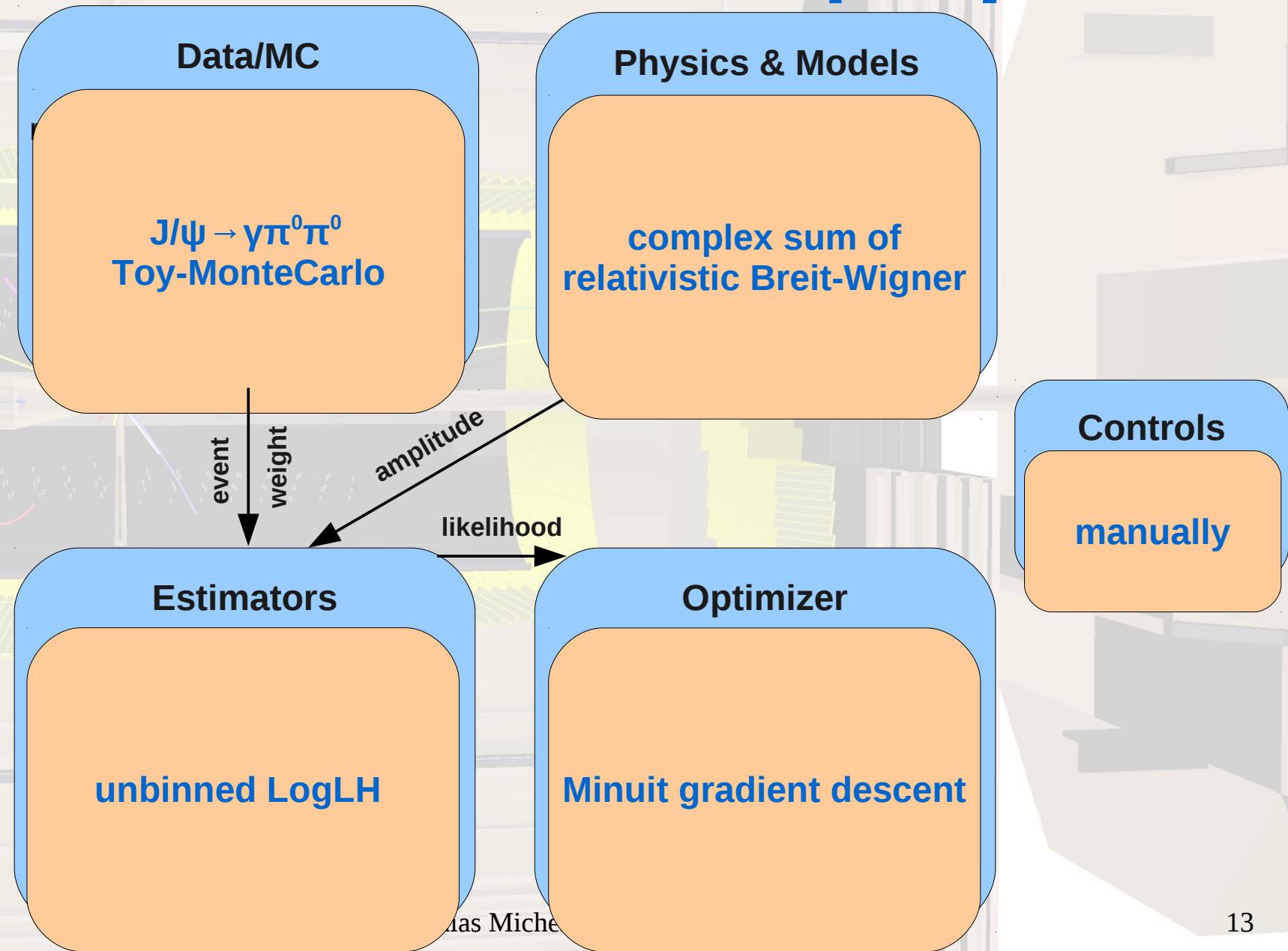
FunctionTree: Strategies



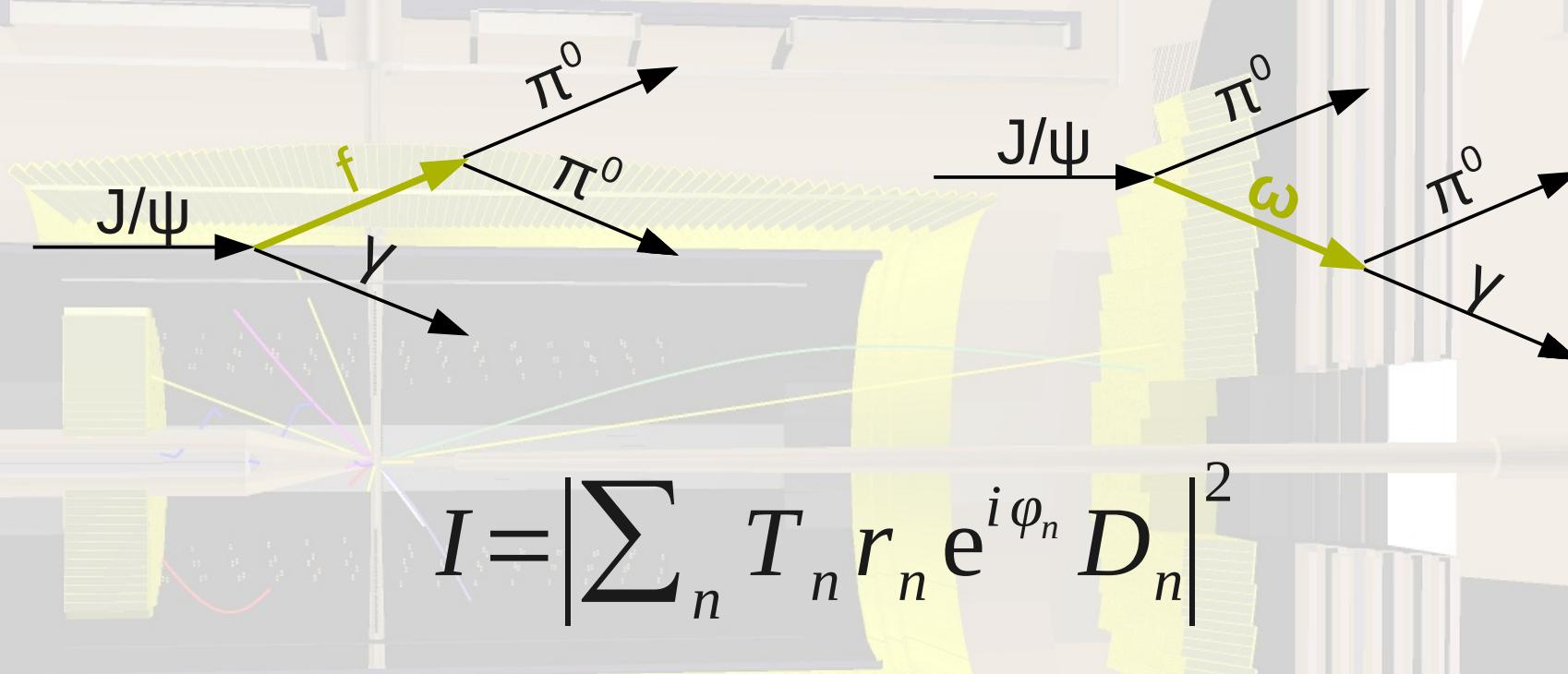
FunctionTree: Parameters



Test Environment: $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\pi^0\pi^0$



J/ψ → γπ⁰π⁰ Model



$$I = \left| \sum_n T_n r_n e^{i\varphi_n} D_n \right|^2$$

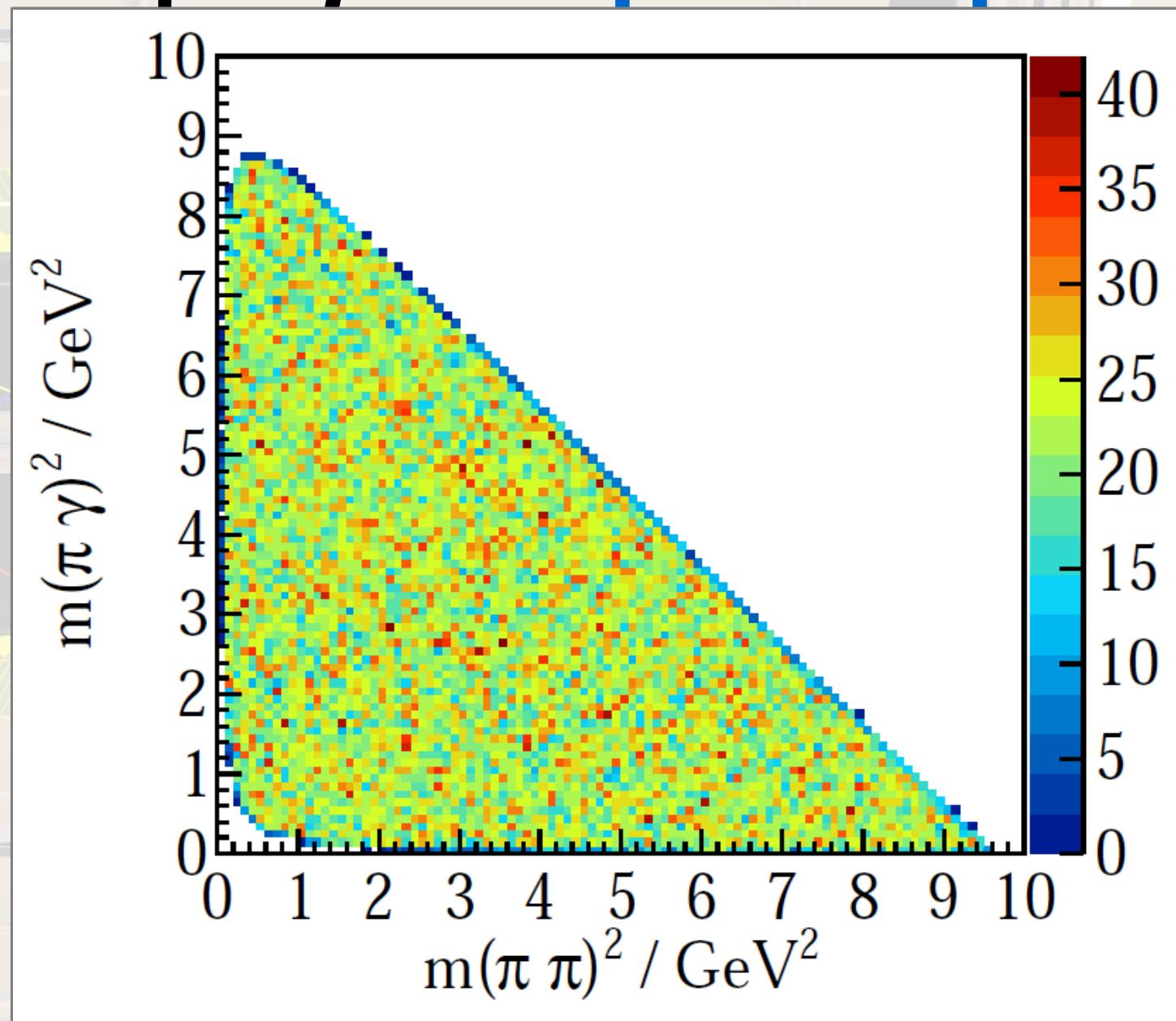
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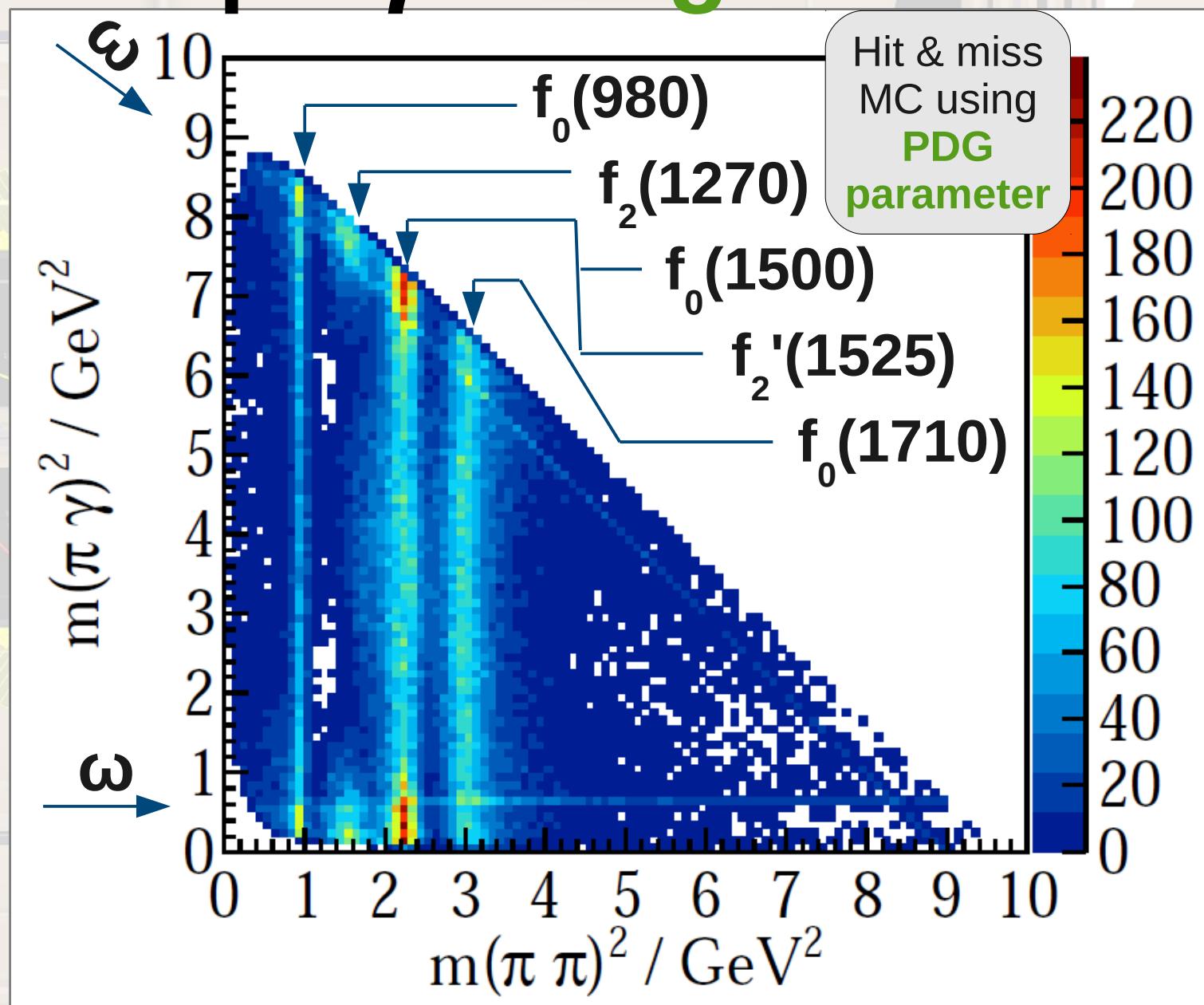
r = Strength of Resonance

φ = Phase of Resonance

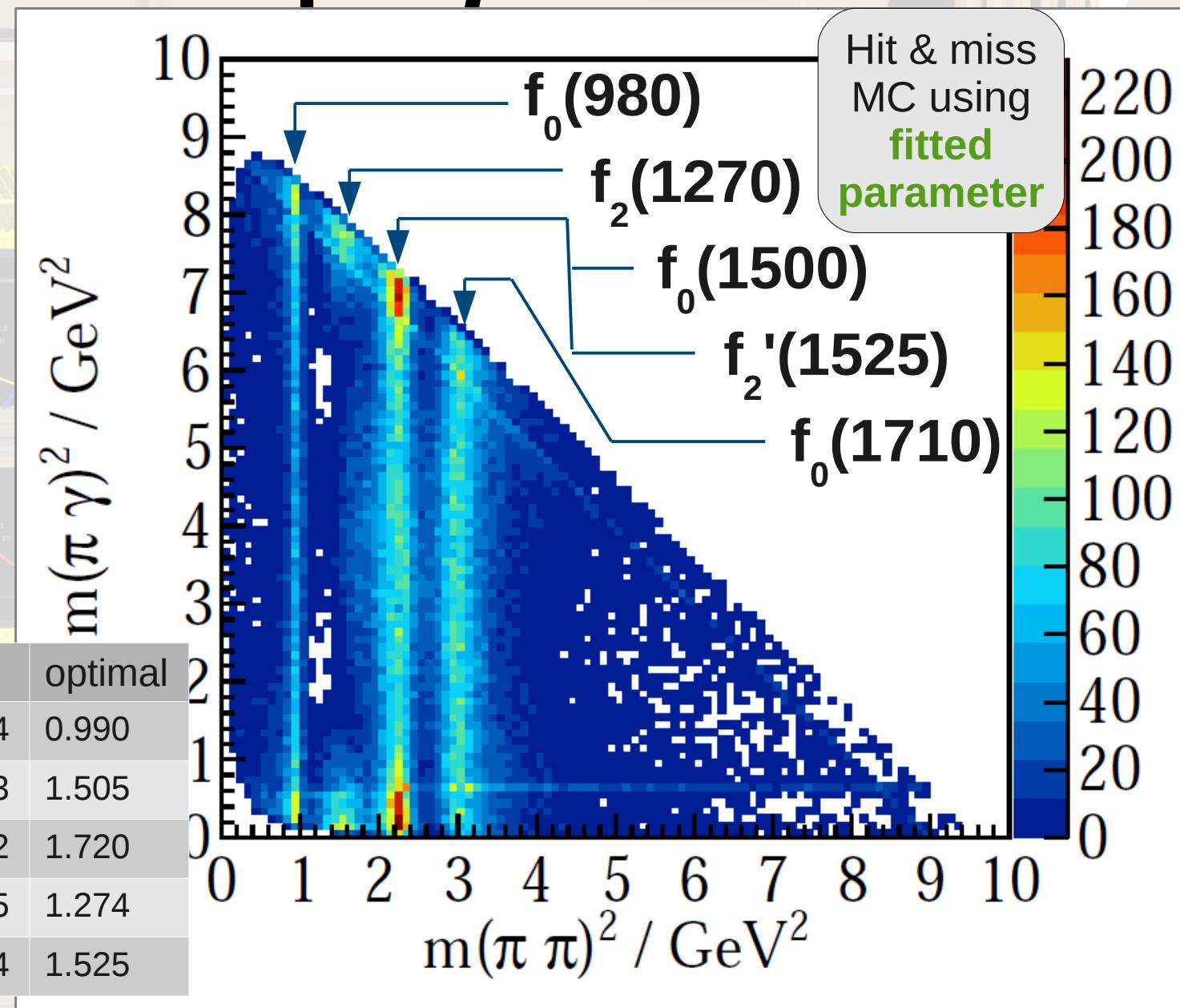
$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\pi^0\pi^0$ phasespace



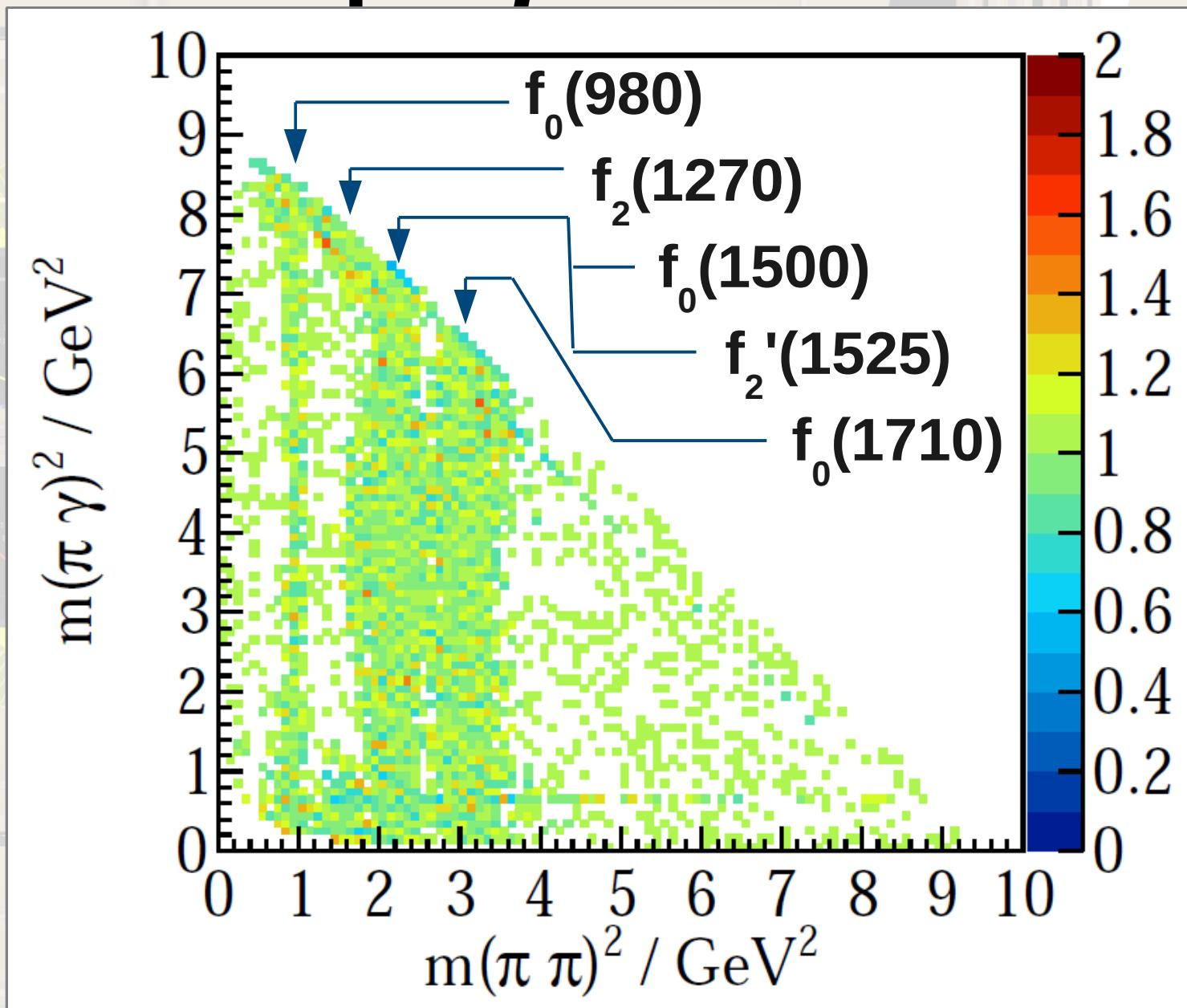
$J/\Psi \rightarrow \gamma\pi^0\pi^0$ generated



$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\pi^0\pi^0$ first fit



$J/\Psi \rightarrow \gamma\pi^0\pi^0$ ratio



Status & Outlook

Language and Dependencies

C++11

Boost

Boost.Build

Optional External Packages Used

Root

qft++

Minuit2

Geneva

Documentation

Doxygen

Doku Wiki

Version-Control

Git

This is work in progress!

Biggest ToDo's

go public

controls and configuration

documentation module

more physics cases

About Geneva

Geneva is available as Open Source software (AGPL v3) from

<http://www.launchpad.net/geneva>,
and is also supported commercially by Gemfony scientific
<http://www.gemfony.eu>

Contact

michel@kph.uni-mainz.de