

# $K^+K^-\pi^0$ update

# Preliminary study of statistics and isobar composition

- Study to determine the dependence of the PWA reconstruction on isobar composition and statistics

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- Study to determine the dependence of the PWA reconstruction on isobar composition and statistics
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- At this point, acceptance calculations use only uniform phase-space distributions constructed through `gen_amp`

# Waves included in PWA

- Included waves are chosen to be similar as prior analyses of  $KK\pi$  by BESIII and E852 experiments

$$\text{BESIII } J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$$

In practice, the MI PWA is performed in different bins of the  $K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$  invariant mass, which is divided into 24 bins from 1.24 GeV/ $c^2$  to 1.60 GeV/ $c^2$ , and the dynamic function of  $K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$  invariant mass in each bin is assumed to be a constant.

# BESIII $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$

Taking into account the spin-parity, charge conjugation and isospin conservation, all possible decay mode candidates are evaluated, as listed in table 1, where "S", "P" and "D" represent the mother resonance decaying with orbital angular momentum equal to 0, 1 and 2, respectively.

$J^{PC}$	$0^{-+}$	$1^{++}$	$1^{-+}$	$2^{++}$	$2^{-+}$
for $K_S^0 \pi^0$	$K^*(892)^0 K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-phsp}} K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} K_S^0$ $K_0^*(700)^0 K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{S-phsp}} K_S^0$	$K^*(892)^0 K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-phsp}} K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} K_S^0$ $K_0^*(700)^0 K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{S-phsp}} K_S^0$	$K^*(892)^0 K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-phsp}} K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} K_S^0$	$K^*(892)^0 K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-phsp}} K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} K_S^0$	$K^*(892)^0 K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-phsp}} K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} K_S^0$ $K_0^*(700)^0 K_S^0$ $(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{S-phsp}} K_S^0$
for $K_S^0 K_S^0$	$a_2(1320)^0 \pi^0$ $(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} \pi^0$ $a_0(980)^0 \pi^0$ $a_0(1450)^0 \pi^0$ $(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{S-phsp}} \pi^0$	$a_2(1320)^0 \pi^0$ $(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} \pi^0$ $a_0(980)^0 \pi^0$ $a_0(1450)^0 \pi^0$ $(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{S-phsp}} \pi^0$	$a_2(1320)^0 \pi^0$ $(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} \pi^0$	$a_2(1320)^0 \pi^0$ $(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} \pi^0$	$a_2(1320)^0 \pi^0$ $(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} \pi^0$ $a_0(980)^0 \pi^0$ $a_0(1450)^0 \pi^0$ $(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{S-phsp}} \pi^0$

**Table 1.** The set of all possible decay mode candidates evaluated in the MI PWA.



# BESIII $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$

Taking into account the spin-parity, charge conjugation and isospin conservation, all possible decay mode candidates are evaluated, as listed in table 1, where "S", "P" and "D" represent the mother resonance decaying with orbital angular momentum equal to 0, 1 and 2, respectively.

$J^{PC}$	$0^{-+}$	$1^{++}$	$1^{-+}$	$2^{++}$	$2^{-+}$
for $K_S^0 \pi^0$	$K^*(892)^0 K_S^0$	$K^*(892)^0 K_S^0$	$K^*(892)^0 K_S^0$	$K^*(892)^0 K_S^0$	$K^*(892)^0 K_S^0$
	$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-phsp}} K_S^0$	$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-phsp}} K_S^0$	$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-phsp}} K_S^0$	$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-phsp}} K_S^0$	$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-phsp}} K_S^0$
	$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} K_S^0$	$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} K_S^0$	$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} K_S^0$	$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} K_S^0$	$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} K_S^0$
	$K_0^*(700)^0 K_S^0$	$K_0^*(700)^0 K_S^0$			$K_0^*(700)^0 K_S^0$
	$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{S-phsp}} K_S^0$	$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{S-phsp}} K_S^0$			$(K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{S-phsp}} K_S^0$
for $K_S^0 K_S^0$	$a_2(1320)^0 \pi^0$	$a_2(1320)^0 \pi^0$	$a_2(1320)^0 \pi^0$	$a_2(1320)^0 \pi^0$	$a_2(1320)^0 \pi^0$
	$(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} \pi^0$	$(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} \pi^0$	$(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} \pi^0$	$(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} \pi^0$	$(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{D-phsp}} \pi^0$
	$a_0(980)^0 \pi^0$	$a_0(980)^0 \pi^0$			$a_0(980)^0 \pi^0$
	$a_0(1450)^0 \pi^0$	$a_0(1450)^0 \pi^0$			$a_0(1450)^0 \pi^0$
	$(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{S-phsp}} \pi^0$	$(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{S-phsp}} \pi^0$			$(K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{S-phsp}} \pi^0$

# BESIII $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$

Components

**RED : Background**

$$(1). J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \text{PHSP}(0^{-+}) \rightarrow \gamma K^*(892)^0 K_S^0 \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$$

$$(2). J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \text{PHSP}(1^{++}) \rightarrow \gamma K^*(892)^0 K_S^0 \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$$

$$(3). J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta(1405) \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 (K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-wave}} \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$$

$$(4). J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta(1475) \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 (K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-wave}} \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$$

$$(5). J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma f_1(1420) \rightarrow \gamma K^*(892)^0 K_S^0 \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$$

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$$(7). J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \text{PHSP}(0^{-+}) \rightarrow \gamma a_0(980)^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$$

$$(8). J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \text{PHSP}(2^{-+}) \rightarrow \gamma a_0(980)^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$$

$$(9). J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta(1405) \rightarrow \gamma (K_S^0 K_S^0)_{\text{S-wave}} \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$$

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$$(11). J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma f_1(1285) \rightarrow \gamma a_0(980)^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$$

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**BLUE: Generic isobars**

(3).  $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta(1405) \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 (K_S^0 \pi^0)_{\text{P-wave}} \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0$

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**RED : Background**

**BLUE: Generic isobars**

**GREEN:**  
**Non-background  $a_0$   
isobars**

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**BLUE: Generic isobars**

**GREEN:**  
**Non-background  $a_0$   
isobars**

**BLACK:**  
**Non-background  $K^*$   
isobars**



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**BLUE: Generic isobars**

**GREEN:**  
**Non-background  $a_0$  isobars**

**BLACK:**  
**Non-background  $K^*$  isobars**

**PURPLE:**  
**Non-background  $a_2$  isobars**

# E852 : $\pi^- p \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0 n$

Table 1

Partial waves used in the amplitude analysis. Note that the  $K^* \bar{K}$  partial waves were used only for masses greater than  $1.375 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

$J^{PC}$	$M^\epsilon$	$L$	Decay mode
$0^{-+}$	$0^+$	S	$a_0(980)\pi^0$
		P	$K^*(892)\bar{K}$
$1^{++}$	$0^+$	S	$K^*(892)\bar{K}$
	$0^+, 1^\pm$	P	$a_0(980)\pi^0$
$1^{+-}$	$0^+$	S	$K^*(892)\bar{K}$
$1^{--}$	$0^-$	P	$K^*(892)\bar{K}$
$2^{++}$	$0^-, 1^+$	D	$K^*(892)\bar{K}$

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		P	$a_0(980)\pi^0$
$1^{+-}$	$0^+$	S	$K^*(892)\bar{K}$
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$2^{++}$	$0^-, 1^+$	D	$K^*(892)\bar{K}$

Included in BESIII



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BESIII used  $(KK)_{\text{s-wave}}\pi^0$

BESIII used  $(K\pi^0)_{\text{p-wave}} K$

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BESIII used  $(KK)_{\text{s-wave}}\pi^0$

BESIII used  $(K\pi^0)_{\text{p-wave}} K$

Included in BESIII

- BESIII had small  $a_2\pi^0$  partial wave contribution not used in E852

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	$0^+, 1^\pm$	P	$a_0(980)\pi^0$
$1^{+-}$	$0^+$	S	$K^*(892)\bar{K}$
$1^{--}$	$0^-$	P	$K^*(892)\bar{K}$
$2^{++}$	$0^-, 1^+$	D	$K^*(892)\bar{K}$

BESIII used  $(KK)_{\text{s-wave}}\pi^0$

BESIII used  $(K\pi^0)_{\text{p-wave}} K$

Included in BESIII

- BESIII had small  $a_2\pi^0$  partial wave contribution not used in E852
- I'm using same set as shown here for E852

# Statistical study

- Signal:
  - $a_0\pi$  signal with  $J=L=1$  and all  $m$  values equally weighted.

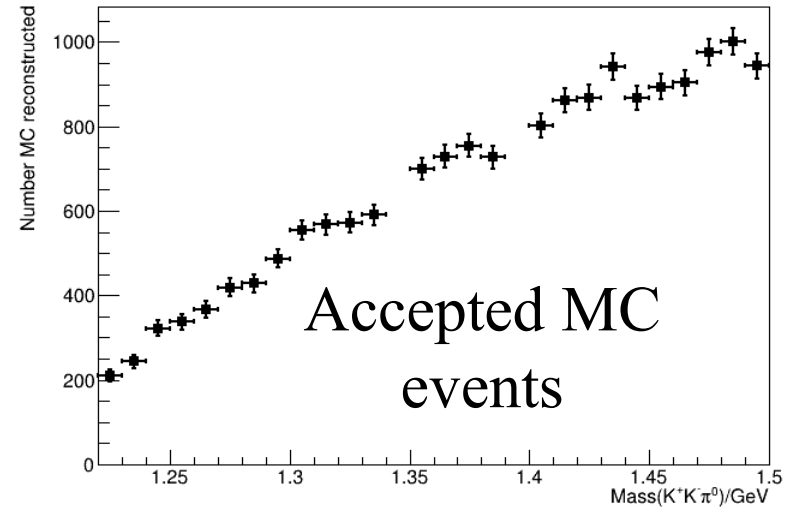
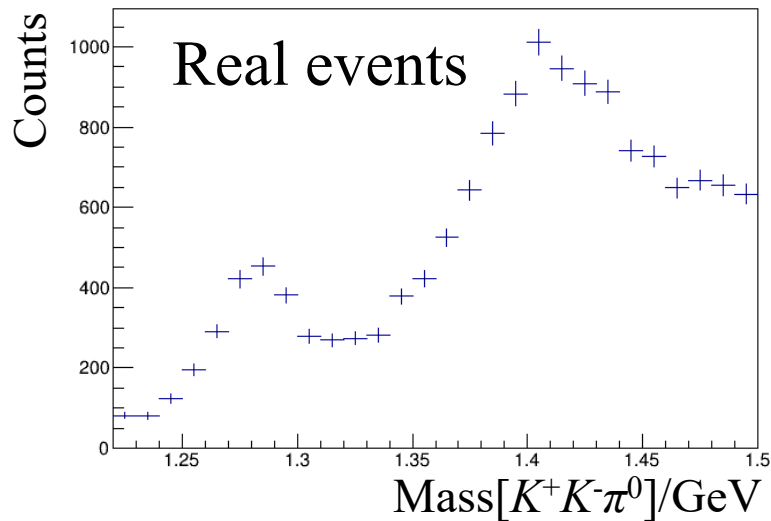
# Statistical study

- Signal:
  - $a_0\pi$  signal with  $J=L=1$  and all  $m$  values equally weighted.
  - 200,000 thrown in each mass bin

# Statistical study

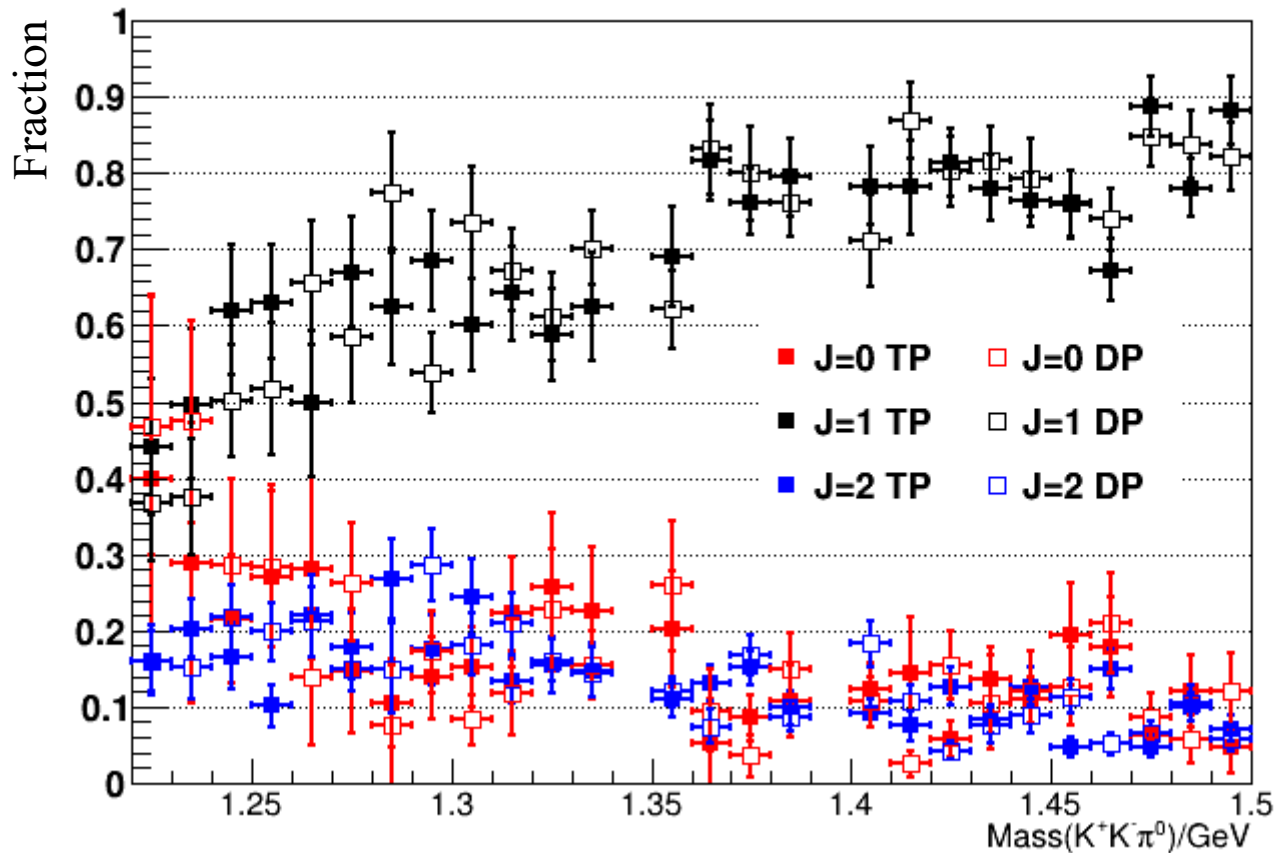
- Signal:
  - $a_0\pi$  signal with  $J=L=1$  and all  $m$  values equally weighted.
  - 200,000 thrown in each mass bin
- Varied the number of phase space events used for acceptance

# Mass[ $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ]



- Acceptance MC events: 200,000 events thrown for each mass bin

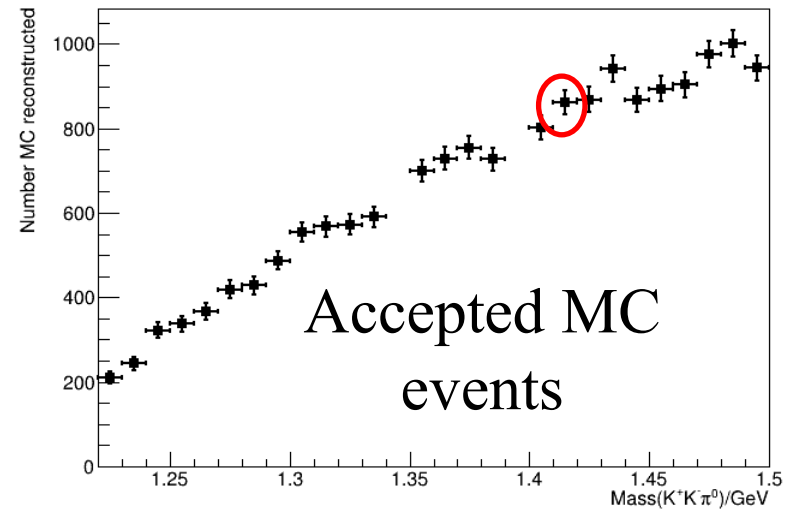
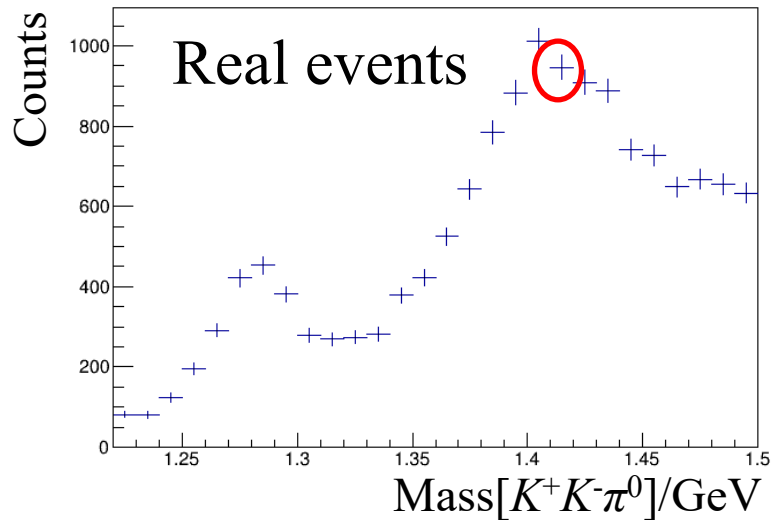
# Fraction of $J = 0, 1, 2$ events identified



- TP = Thrown-precision of 4-vectors
- DP = Detector-precision of 4-vectors

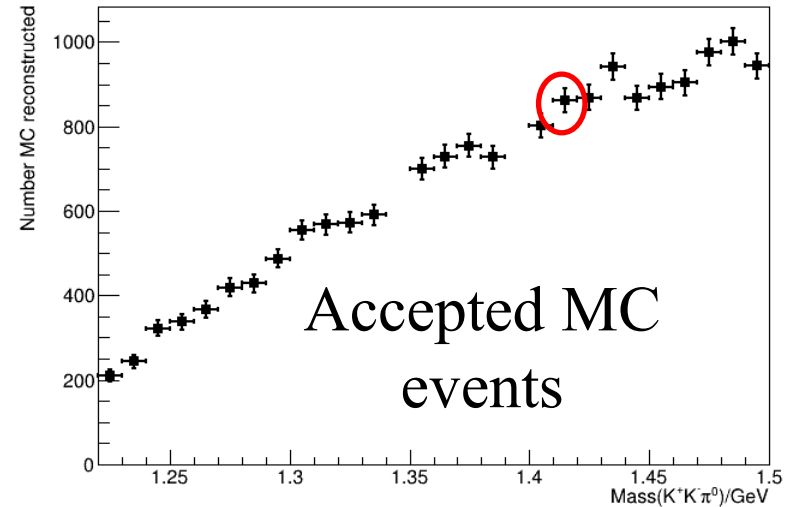
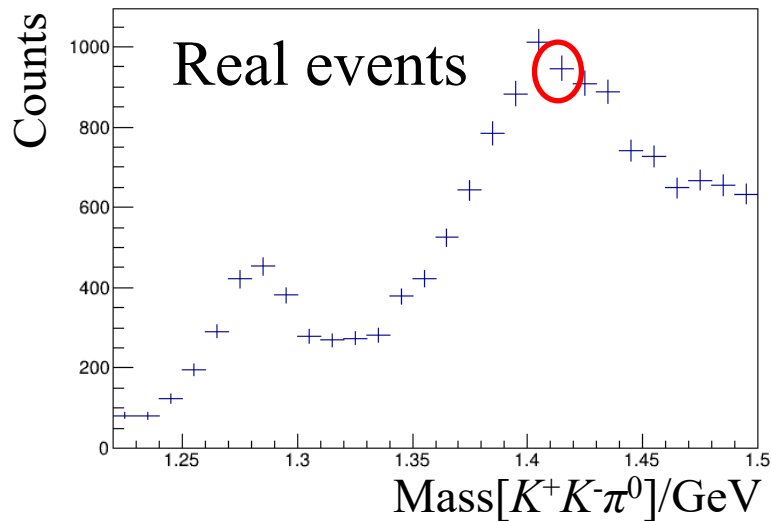


# Mass[ $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ]



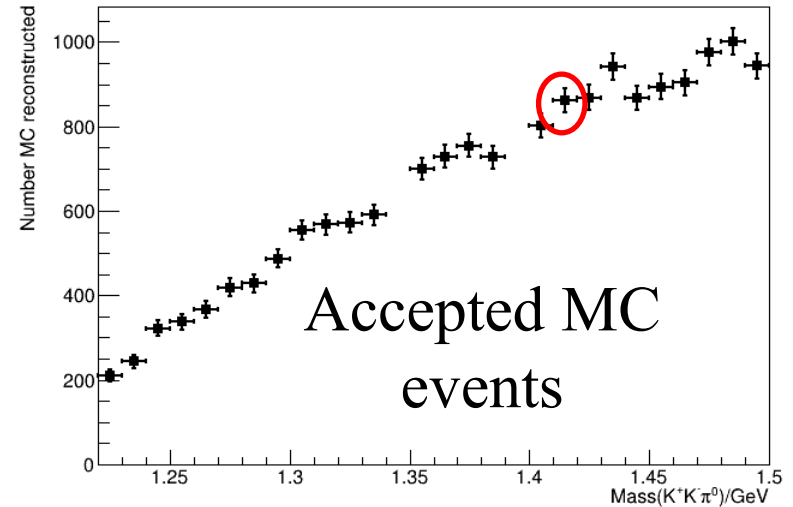
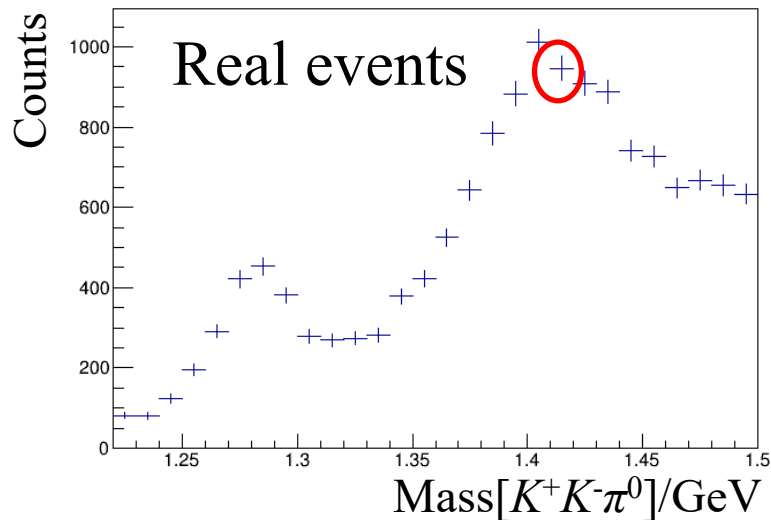
- Chose to concentrate on mass[ $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ] = 1415 GeV

# Mass[ $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ]



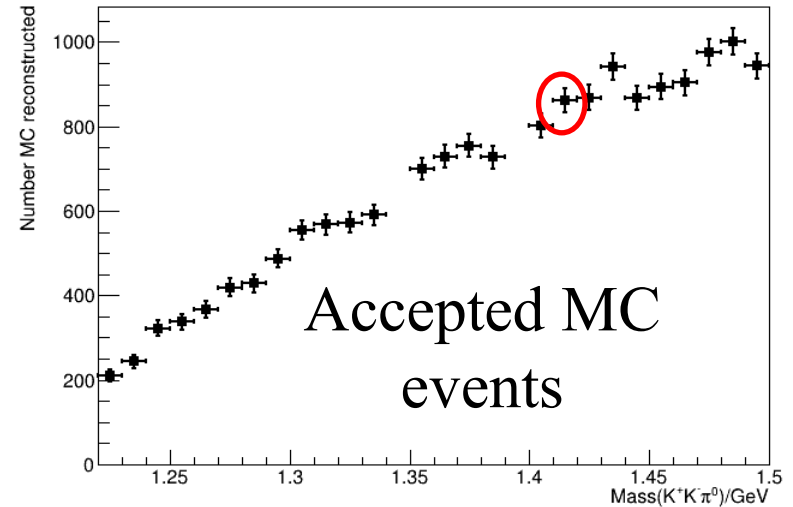
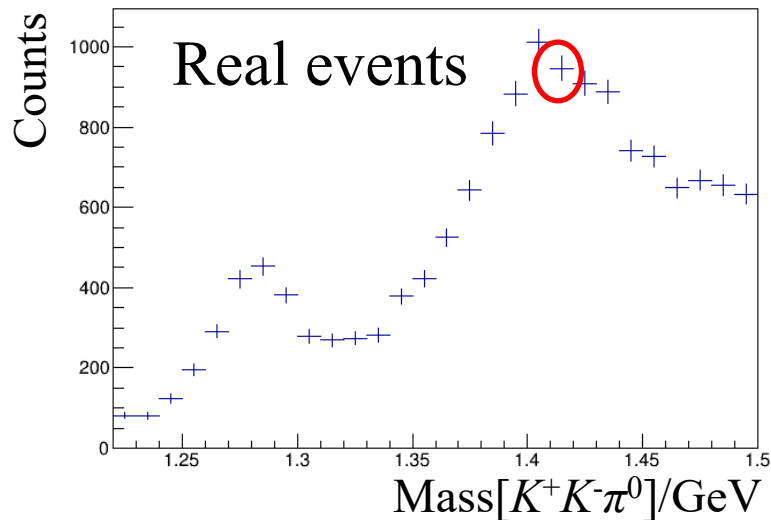
- Chose to concentrate on mass[ $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ] = 1415 GeV
- Created  $J=1, L=1 a_0\pi$  events at mass[ $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ] = 1415 GeV

# Mass[ $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ]



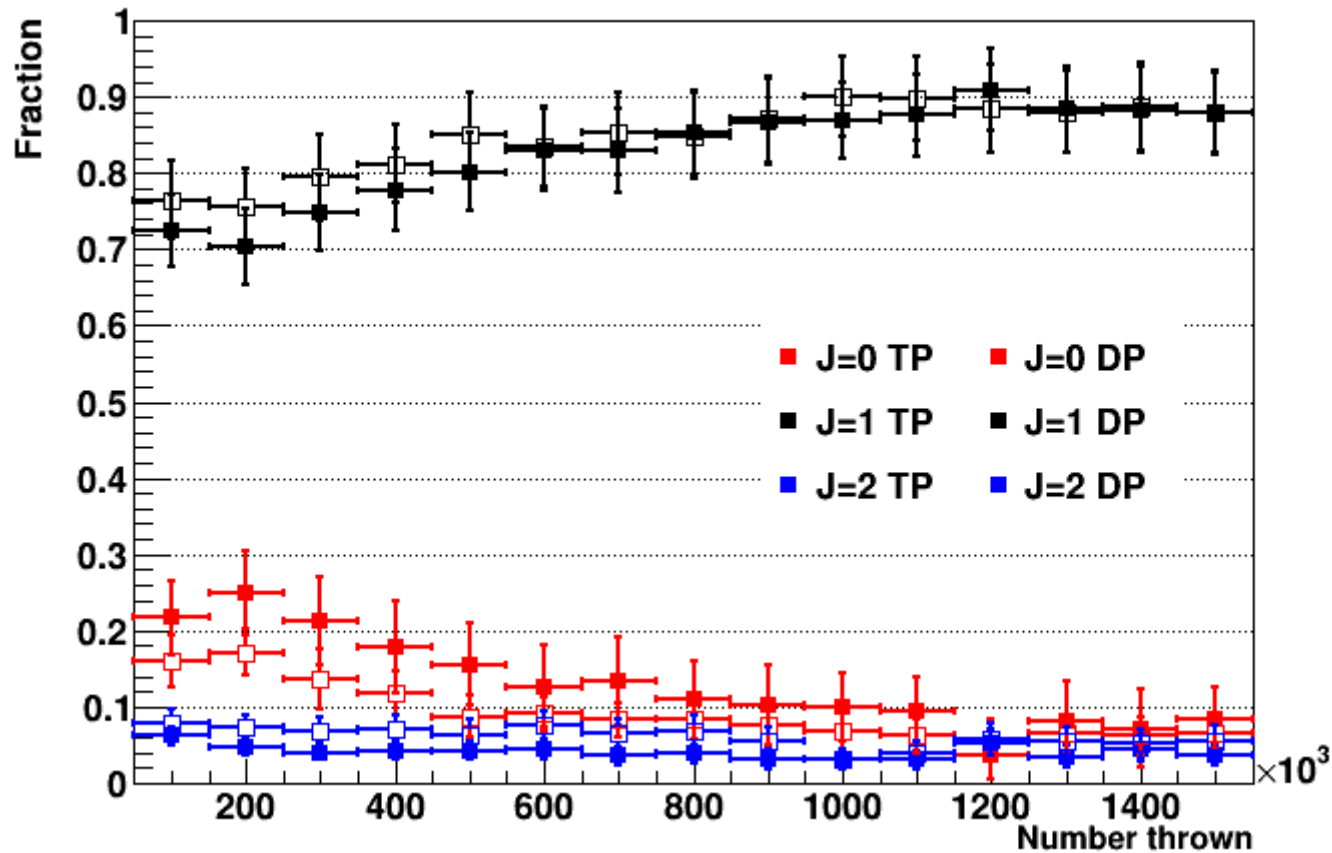
- Chose to concentrate on mass[ $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ] = 1415 GeV
- Created  $J=1, L=1 a_0\pi$  events at mass[ $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ] = 1415 GeV
- Number of reconstructed MC signal events = 1587 of 200,000 thrown

# Mass[ $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ]



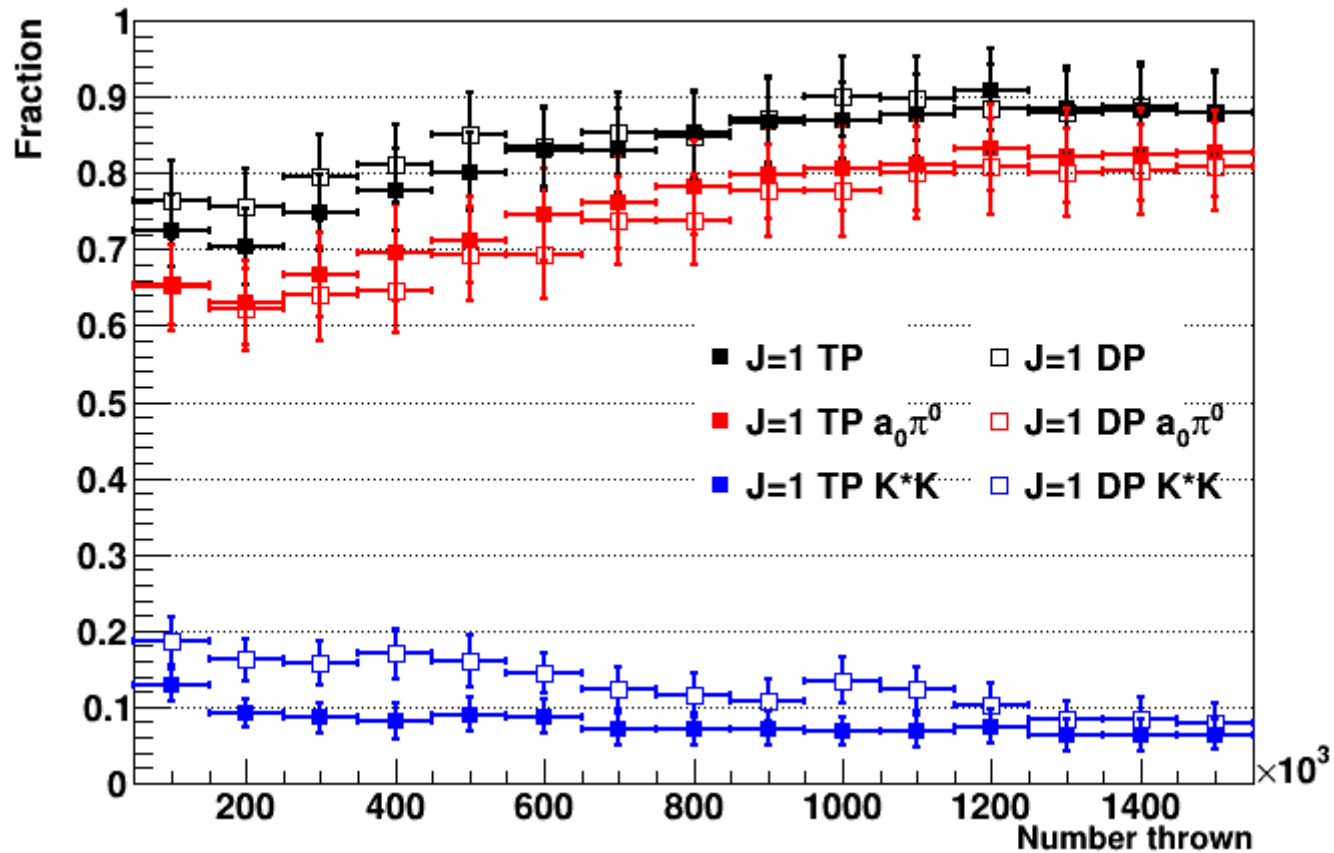
- Chose to concentrate on mass[ $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ] = 1415 GeV
- Created  $J=1, L=1 a_0\pi$  events at mass[ $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ] = 1415 GeV
- Number of reconstructed MC signal events = 1587 of 200,000 thrown
- Now: Varying the number of phase space events used for acceptance

# Fraction of $J=0, 1, 2$ events identified



- Identify about 90% of the  $J=1$  events when throwing a million or more acceptance events

# Fraction of $J = 1$ events identified by decay



# Generic isobar

- Comparing prior results to signal that is comprised of a generic phase-space  $K^+K^-$  isobar along with a  $\pi^0$  :  $(K^+K^-)_S\pi^0$

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- For consistency, the PWA uses  $(K^+K^-)_S$  isobars in place of  $a_0$  isobars

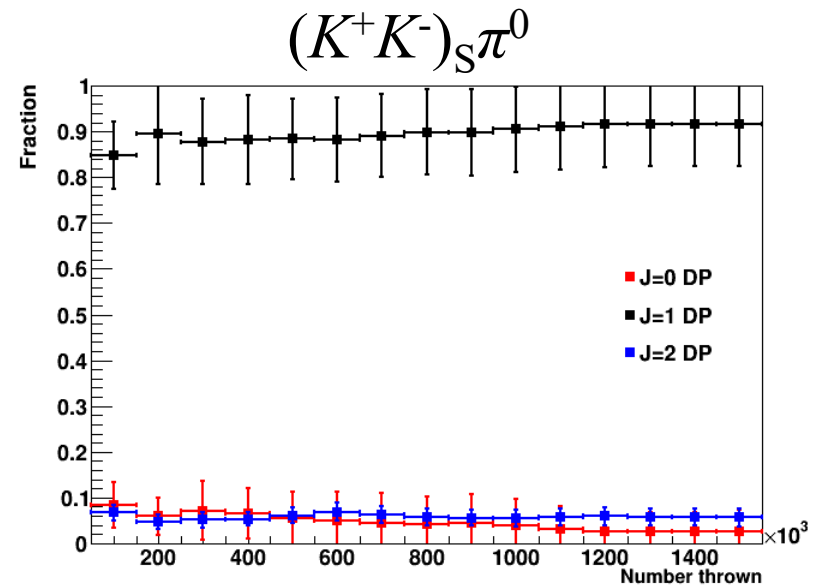
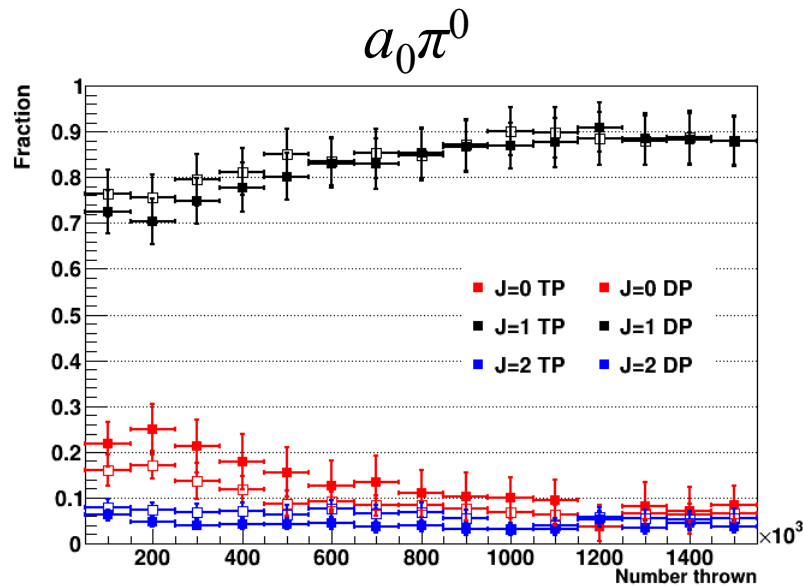


# Generic isobar

- Comparing prior results to signal that is comprised of a generic phase-space  $K^+K^-$  isobar along with a  $\pi^0$  :  $(K^+K^-)_S\pi^0$
- For consistency, the PWA uses  $(K^+K^-)_S$  isobars in place of  $a_0$  isobars

Note: For the  $(K^+K^-)_S$  isobar, the thrown events for the acceptance calculation have the same mass[ $K^+K^-$ ] distribution

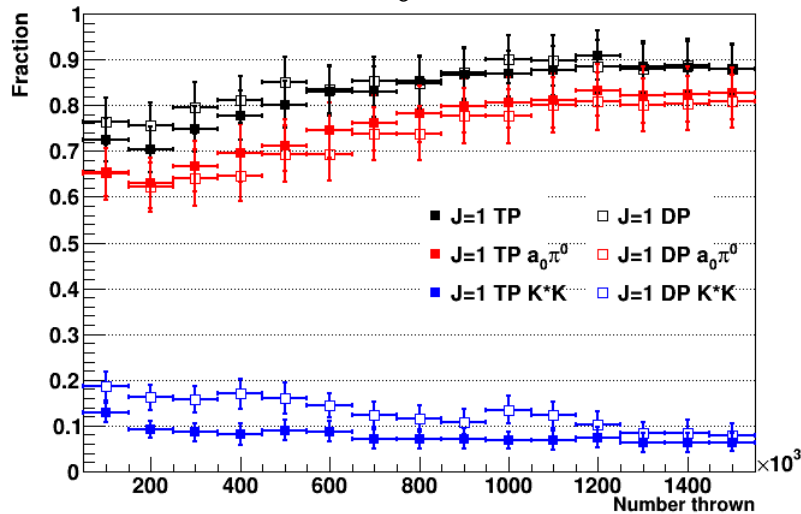
# Fraction of $J=0, 1, 2$ events identified



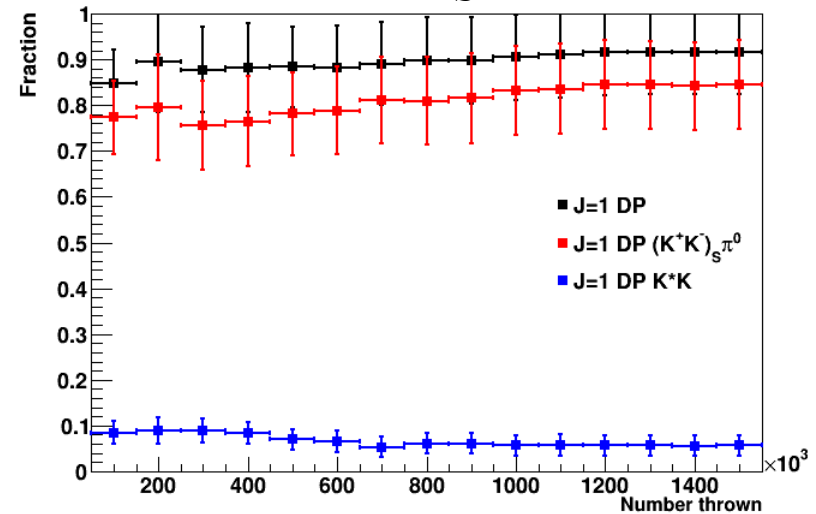
- Two types of  $J=1$  signal events thrown:
  - $a_0\pi^0$
  - $(K^+K^-)_S\pi^0$
- Results are much more stable when the distribution of mass  $[K^+K^-]$  of thrown events match the signal

# Fraction of $J=1$ events identified by decay

$a_0\pi^0$



$(K^+K^-)_S\pi^0$



- As before: results are much more stable when the distribution of mass[ $K^+K^-$ ] of thrown events match the signal

# Title



# Title



# Title



# Title



# Comparison of uniform and $a_0$ mass[ $K^+K^-$ ] distributions

