Initial PWA of restricted $K^+K^-\pi^0$ events



Dataset:

• Spring 2018 data



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Restrictions:

• Incident photon timed to be within central peak



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- Only best Confidence Level (*CL*) per event kept

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- *CL* must be above 10⁻⁴

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- *CL* must be above 10^{-4}
- Kaons must be seen in TOF

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- Missing mass within 3 standard deviations of central peak



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- $0.15 \text{ GeV} < \text{Mass}[\pi^0] < 0.12 \text{ GeV}$



Dataset:

• Spring 2018 data

- Incident photon timed to be within central peak
- Only best Confidence Level (*CL*) per event kept
- *CL* must be above 10⁻⁴
- Kaons must be seen in TOF
- Missing mass within 3 standard deviations of central peak
- $0.15 \text{ GeV} < \text{Mass}[\pi^0] < 0.12 \text{ GeV}$
- Mass $[K^+K^-\pi^0] < 1.32$



 $Mass[K^+K^-]$



¥ASU

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





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





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



 η (1295) PDG: mass = 1294(5) MeV, width = 55(5) MeV

SU

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



 $\eta(1295)$ PDG: mass = 1294(5) MeV, width = 55(5) MeV SU Consistent with measured value S

Definition of (θ, φ)

• The (θ, φ) angles defined from polar and azimuthal angles of the K^+K^- isobar, in helicity frame of $K^+K^-\pi^0$ system: *z*-axis coincident with the $K^+K^-\pi^0$ system and *y*-axis in direction of cross product of beam with *z*-axis



Definition of (θ, φ) and (θ_H, φ_H)

- The (θ, φ) angles defined from polar and azimuthal angles of the K^+K^- isobar, in helicity frame of $K^+K^-\pi^0$ system: *z*-axis coincident with the $K^+K^-\pi^0$ system and *y*-axis in direction of cross product of beam with *z*-axis
- The (θ_H, φ_H) angles defined from polar and azimuthal angles of the K^+ , in the helicity frame of the $K^+ K^-$: z_H -axis coincident with the $K^+ K^-$ and the *y*-axis in direction of cross product of *z*-axis (from above) with the z_H -axis

Not used in this presentation, but to be used in the near future



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 - L = 0
 - L = 1, with $m_L = -1$, 0, 1 contributions added coherently
 - The L=0 and L=1 are added incoherently
- Neglecting Isobar decay (θ_H, φ_H) for now



Fit fraction of L=0 : 0.78(8)



Fit fraction of L=0 : 0.78(8) Fit fraction of L=1, $m_L = -1$: 0.1(2)



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By far, the most important contribution



 Fit fraction of L=0 : 0.78(8)

 Fit fraction of L=1, $m_L = -1$: 0.1(2)

 Fit fraction of L=1, $m_L = 0$: 0.00(4)

 Fit fraction of L=1, $m_L = +1$: 0.1(3)

Data shown below:

• BLACK = real data

• **RED** = Accepted MC weighted by fit function





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 Fit fraction of L=1, $m_L = -1 : 0.1(2)$

 Fit fraction of L=1, $m_L = 0 : 0.00(4)$

 Fit fraction of L=1, $m_L = +1 : 0.1(3)$

 Data shown below:

Next step:

• Include the isobar decomposition to determine total *J* of *R*

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