Study of $\bar{p}p \longrightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \eta \longrightarrow 6\gamma$ with the PANDA-Detector

Observations in the photon reconstruction

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Photon Reconstruction

Photon Energy Reconstruction

- Test simulation: $\bar{p}p \longrightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \eta \longrightarrow 6\gamma$ at 1.94 GeV beam momentum
- Energy resolution: Photon energy residuals

 \longrightarrow residual offset towards $E_{\rm rec} > E_{\rm gen}$

Energy residual vs. generated energy (wrong MC truth propagation)



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Energy residual vs. generated energy



\rightarrow crystal non-uniformity

- non-uniform light yield across the scintillation crystals
- uniformity function shifts residual towards positive values
- \rightarrow energy correction function
 - leakage correction
 - $\cdot \ E_{\gamma, \mathrm{cor}} = E \cdot f(E, \theta)$
 - shift towards larger reconstructed energies

Energy residual vs. generated position (No data correction)



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Energy residual vs. generated position (Crystal Non-Uniformity + ECF)



Photon Position Reconstruction

• issue: spikes in θ for reconstructed photon position

Generated photon position

Reconstructed photon position



- \rightarrow nearly match θ positions of crystal centres
- \rightarrow spikes not correlated to low-energy clusters or single-crystal clusters

Photon Position Reconstruction

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Generated photon position

Cluster energy vs. reconstructed position



- \rightarrow nearly match θ positions of crystal centres
- \rightarrow spikes not correlated to low-energy clusters or single-crystal clusters

Photon Position Reconstruction

• issue: spikes in θ for reconstructed photon position

Generated photon position

Cluster size vs. reconstructed position



- \rightarrow nearly match θ positions of crystal centres
- \rightarrow spikes not correlated to low-energy clusters or single-crystal clusters

Linear-logarithmic (Lilo) Position Method

- method studied and optimised for FWEC
- $\begin{array}{l} \cdot \ \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{linear-} \right) \text{logarithmic} \text{ weighting of the} \\ \text{cluster position:} \\ W_{\text{log}}^{\text{crystal}} = \log \left(\frac{E_{\text{crystal}}}{E_{\text{cluster}}} \right) + W_0 \end{array} \end{array}$
- dynamic offset to ensure a positive weight: $W_0 = 4.071 0.678 \cdot E_{\rm cluster}^{-0.534} \cdot e^{E_{\rm cluster}^{1.171}}$
- optimised position resolution introduces additional bias



Moeini et al., Design studies of the PWO Forward End-cap calorimeter for PANDA

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EMC Forward Endcap



Analysis of
$$\bar{p}p \longrightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \eta \longrightarrow 6\gamma$$

- RHEA: mini-analysis framework for neutral final states
- easy access to important variables
- combinatorics, particle selection, energy/momentum conservation
- includes tests and documentation



- simulation: $\bar{p}p \longrightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \eta \longrightarrow 6\gamma$ (phasespace)
- Bonn-Gatchina PWA Group: PWA weighted Dalitz Plot as input
- + 2.5 million events at $1.94\,{
 m GeV}$ beam momentum

- Preselection
 - \rightarrow require 6 neutral photon candidates and 0 charged
 - \longrightarrow Mass selector (for η and π^0 mass)
- Final selection

 \longrightarrow Energy and momentum conservation for reconstructed $\bar{p}p$ system

→ require 6 distinct primary photon candidates (including preshower events)

Event multiplicity



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Preselection

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Mass fit π^0

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PWA weighted Dalitz plot

Generated PWA weighted Dalitz plot Reconstructed PWA weighted Dalitz plot



• input: Crystal Barrel Lear Data by Bonn-Gatchina Partial Wave Analysis Group

Photon Efficiency

- analysis: left with 16.3% of reconstructed $\bar{p}p \longrightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \eta \longrightarrow 6\gamma$ events
- 1 γ Efficiency for EMC $\epsilon = \frac{N_{\text{MC}}}{N_{\text{rec}}}$:
 - \longrightarrow 59.5%
 - \rightarrow 73.8% (including preshower events)
- photon beam intensity reduced to $e^{-\frac{7}{9}} = 0.46$ after passing one X_0

Photon Efficiency – Radiation Length

• How many radiation lengths before reaching the EMC ?



PANDA Collaboration, Physics Performance Report for PANDA

- new issues to be solved in photon reconstruction
- investigating detector material budget

 \longrightarrow photon efficiency optimisation

+ results on $\bar{p}p \longrightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \eta \longrightarrow 6\gamma$ (Dalitz Plot) promising

 \rightarrow extended analysis, with e.g. kinematic fitting

Questions?

References

References

[Moe+13] H. Moeini et al. "Design studies of the PWO Forward End-cap calorimeter for PANDA". In: The European Physical Journal A 49.11 (Nov. 2013). ISSN: 1434-601X. DOI: 10.1140/epja/i2013-13138-0. URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1140/epja/i2013-13138-0.

[PAN09] PANDA Collaboration. Physics Performance Report for PANDA: Strong Interaction Studies with Antiprotons. 2009. DOI: 10.48550/ARXIV.0903.3905. URL: https://arxiv.org/abs/0903.3905. Appendix

Kinematics i

• fixed-target experiment:

$$\longrightarrow P_1 = (E_{\mathrm{LAB}}, 0, 0, p_{\mathrm{LAB}}) \text{, } P_2 = (m_2, 0, 0, 0)$$

• Energy (LAB-system)

$$\longrightarrow p_{\rm beam} = 1.94\,{\rm GeV}$$
 , $m_1 = m_2 = 0.938\,{\rm GeV}$

$$\longrightarrow E_{\rm LAB} = \sqrt{p_{beam}^2 + m_1^2} = 2.15 \, {\rm GeV}$$

+ $p \bar{p}$ system properties

$$\rightarrow E_{\text{reaction}} = 2.15 \,\text{GeV} + 0.938 \,\text{GeV} = 3.09 \,\text{GeV}$$

$$\longrightarrow p_{\text{reaction}} = 1.94 \, \text{GeV}$$

Photon Preshower Events i

• Expectation:

event generator consequently assigns Mc indices 1 - 3 to mesons and 4 - 9 to gammas



- Special case: Preshower Events
- Mc truth is reduced to the lowest Mc index
- Mc truth sees just a fraction of the photon's energy
- reconstructed energy is determined by whole digi entry
- Solution: recursively check for primary particle