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# Analysis of the forbidden decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^+ + e^-$ with WASA-at-COSY

Florian Bergmann

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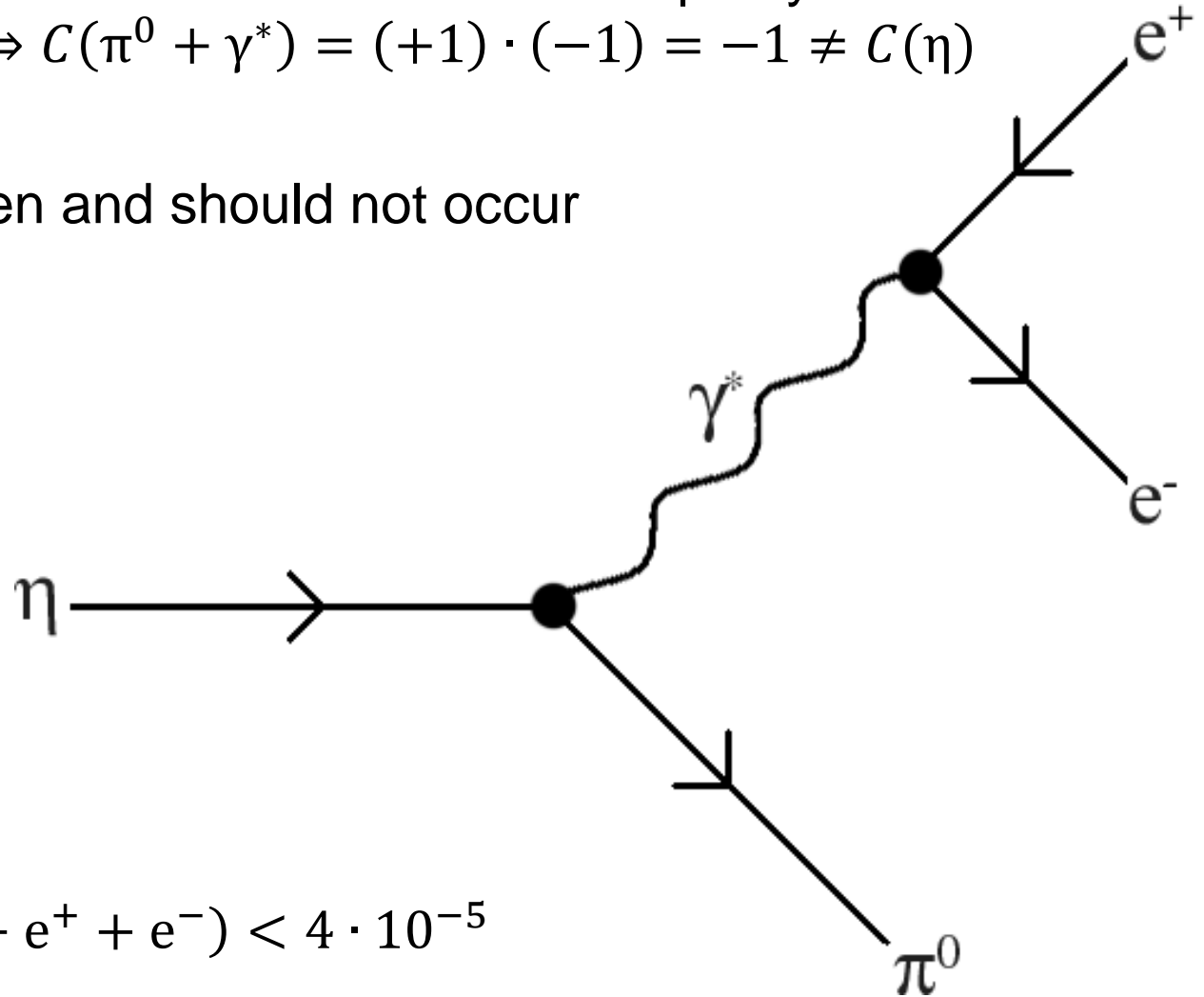
# Reminder: C-parity

- $\hat{C}$ -operator: turns particle into antiparticle
  - E.g.:  $\hat{C}|e^{-}\rangle = C|e^{-}\rangle$   $C$ : phase factor
- Majorana particle: Eigenstate of the  $\hat{C}$ -operator with the eigenvalue  $C = \pm 1$ 
  - Necessary condition:  $Q = I = B = S = L = 0$
  - E.g.:  $\hat{C}|\gamma\rangle = -|\gamma\rangle$
  - $\eta$ -meson:  $\hat{C}|\eta\rangle = \hat{C}|\gamma\gamma\rangle = \hat{C}|\gamma\rangle \cdot \hat{C}|\gamma\rangle$ 
$$= (-1)|\gamma\rangle \cdot (-1)|\gamma\rangle$$
$$= (-1)^2|\gamma\gamma\rangle = (+1)|\eta\rangle$$
  - $\eta$ -decay into 3 photons not observed yet
- $C$ -parity violation in el. magn. / strong interaction not observed yet

# Motivation for the analysis

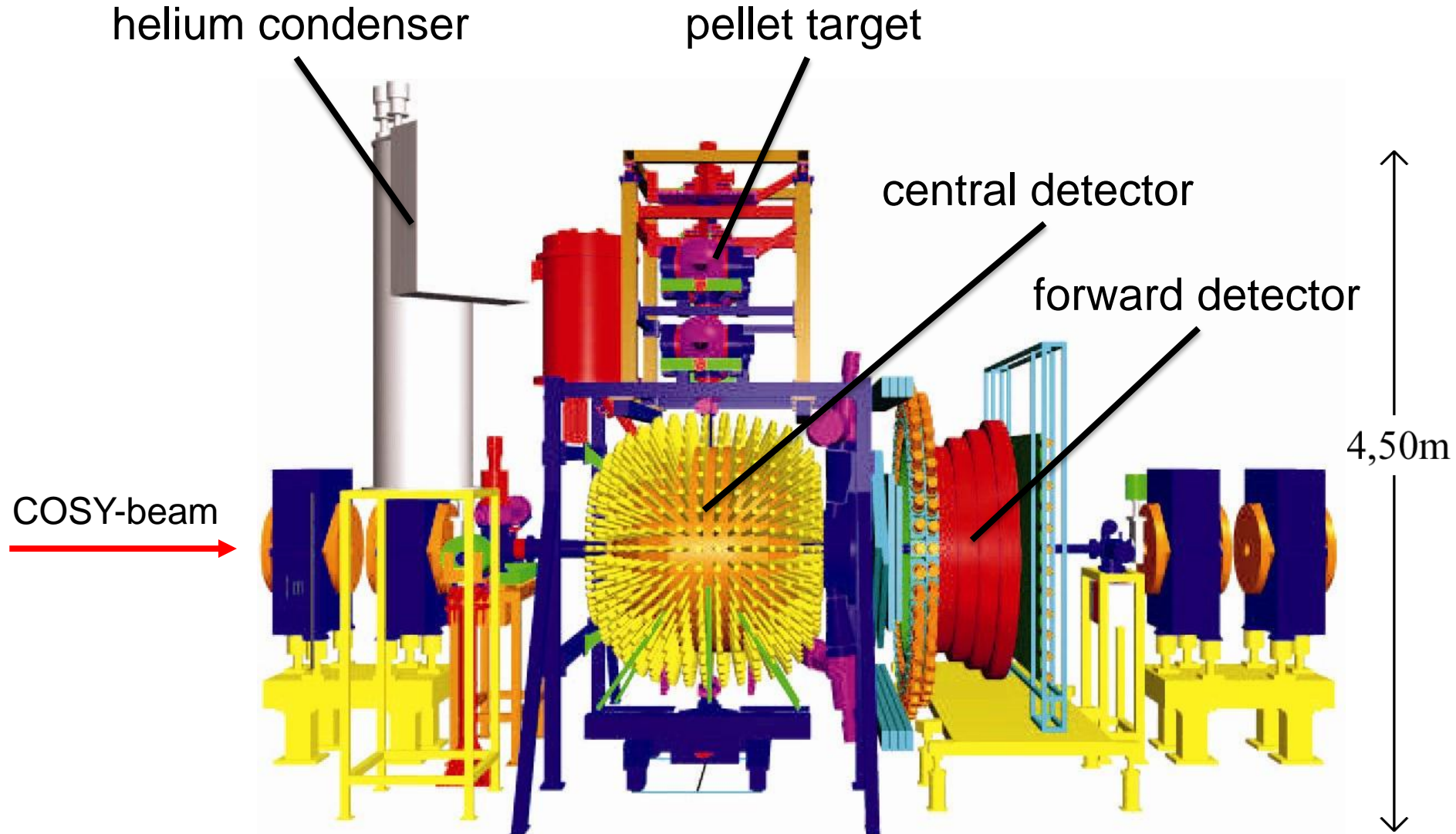
- Decay  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^+ + e^-$  would violate the  $C$ -parity conservation  
 $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 + \gamma^* \Rightarrow C(\pi^0 + \gamma^*) = (+1) \cdot (-1) = -1 \neq C(\eta)$

→ Decay is forbidden and should not occur

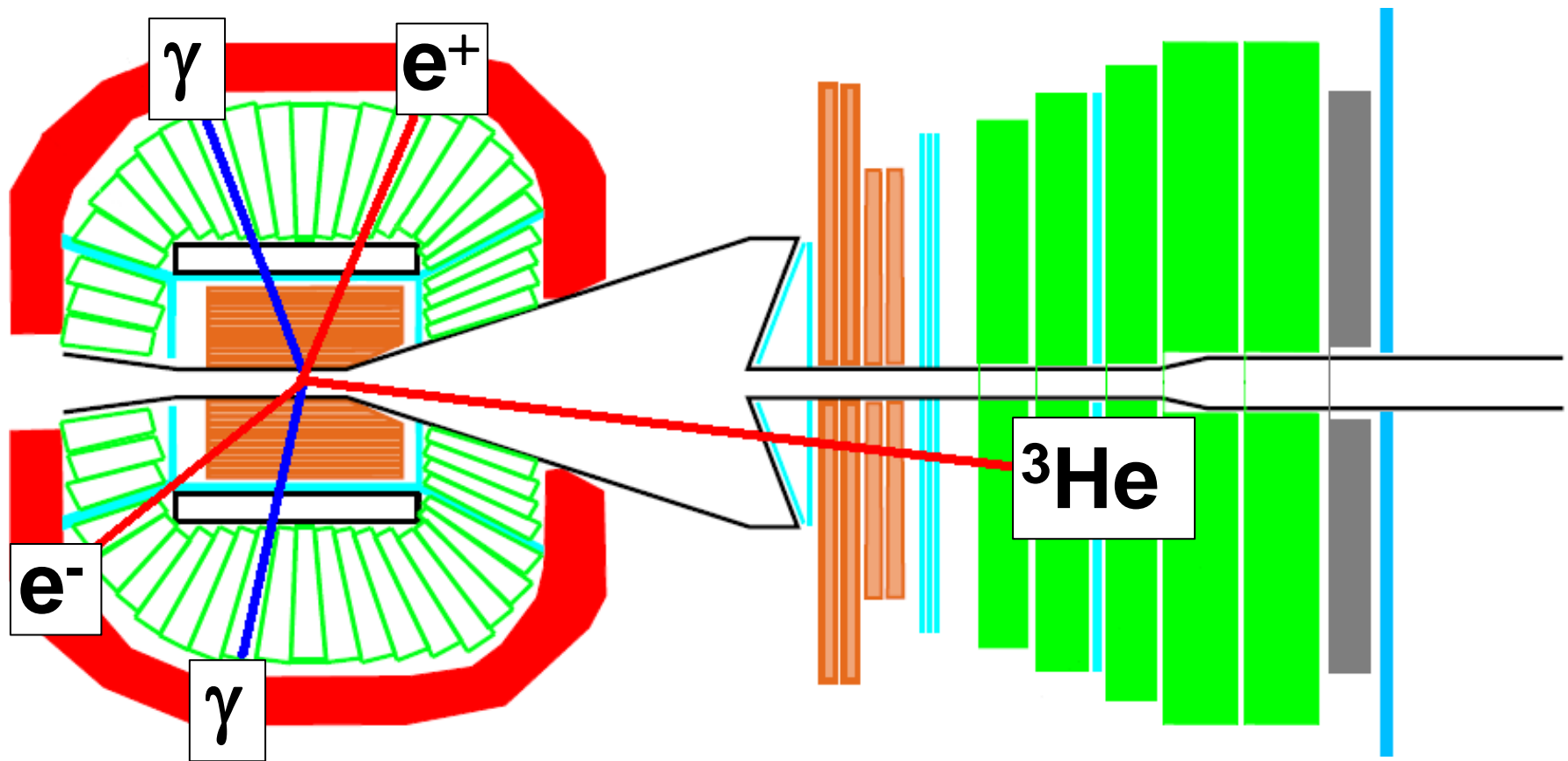


- Current value:  
 $\text{BR}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^+ + e^-) < 4 \cdot 10^{-5}$

# WASA – Wide Angle Shower Apparatus



$$p + d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \eta \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \pi^0 + e^+ + e^-$$



# Analysis

- Goal of the analysis: Determination of the branching ratio of the forbidden decay  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^+ + e^-$
- Analysed data:
  - $1.7 \cdot 10^8$  events from  $p + d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + X$  -beam time
  - Oct../Nov. 2008,  $10^7$  events with  $X = \eta$
- Demands on the analysis:
  - Suppress background as much as possible
  - Suppress decay of interest as little as possible
- Background:
  - Direct pion productions:  $X = \pi^0, 2\pi, 3\pi, 4\pi$
  - $\eta$ -decays:  $X = \eta, \eta \rightarrow 2\gamma, 3\pi^0, \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0, \dots$

# 1. Simulation

Simulated reactions:

$\eta$ -decays:

$$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$$

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

$$\eta \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma\gamma$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$$

Direct pion productions:

$$\pi^0$$

$$\pi^0 \pi^0$$

$$\pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$$

$$\pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$$

$$\pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$$

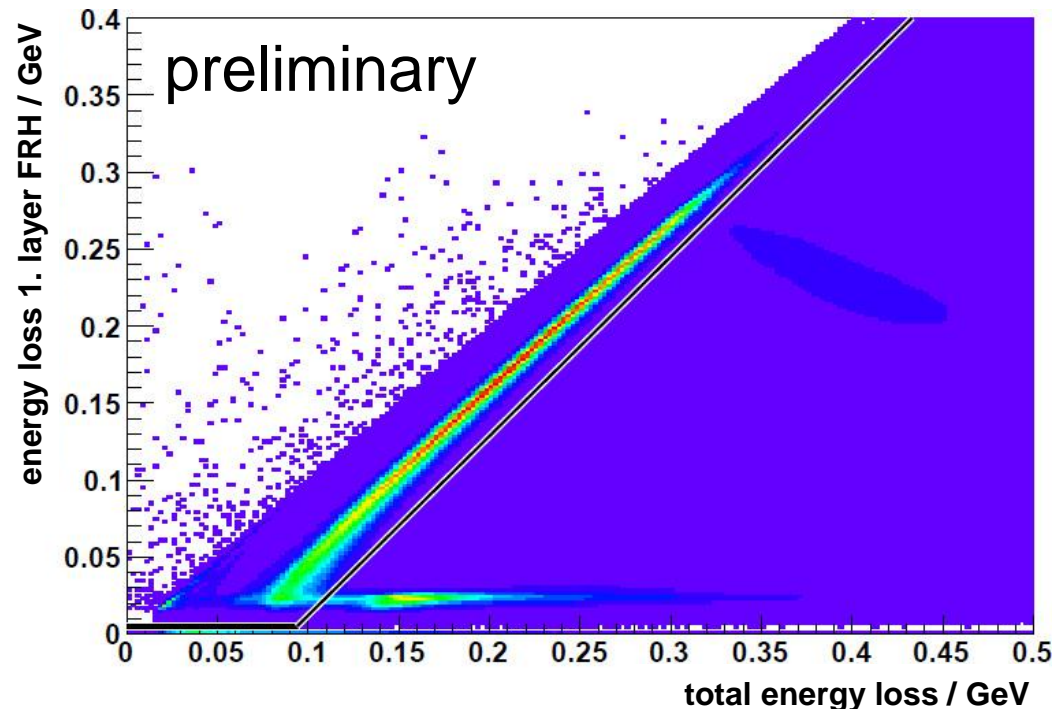
$$\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

+ dalitz decays of the  $\pi^0$  ( $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ )

## 2. Preselection of the data

- Preselection on the signature:  
 $p + d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \eta$ 
  - 1 charged particle in the forward detector ( ${}^3\text{He}$ )  
 $\downarrow$
  - 1 pos. charged particle in the central detector ( $e^+$ )  
 $\pi^0 + e^+ + e^-$
  - 1 neg. charged particle in the central detector ( $e^-$ )  
 $\downarrow$
  - 2 neutral particles in the central detector ( $2\gamma$ )  
 $\gamma + \gamma$

- Cut on the energy loss to identify the  ${}^3\text{He}$
- Invariant mass of the photons  $> 90 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- Data reduced by a factor of 300

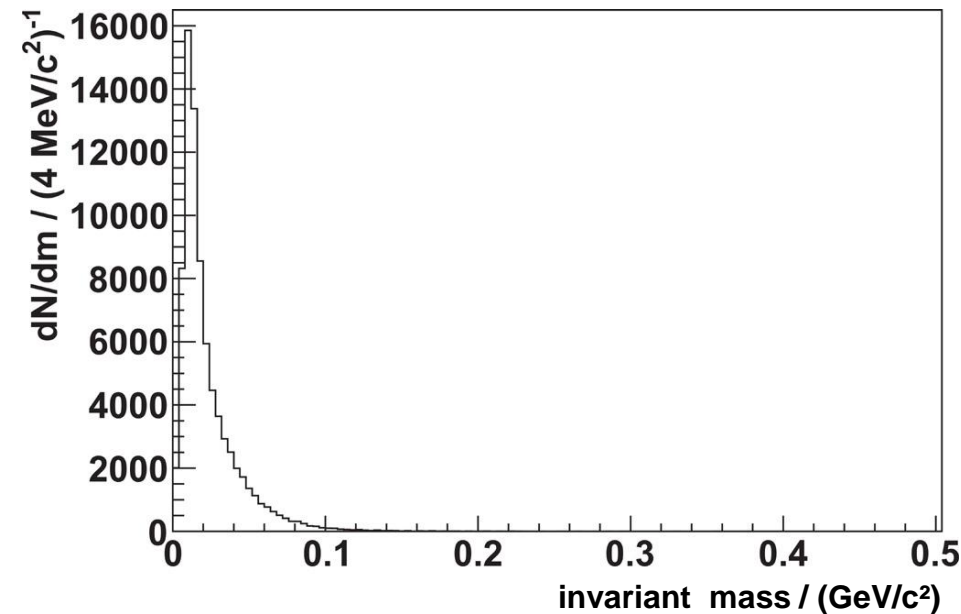




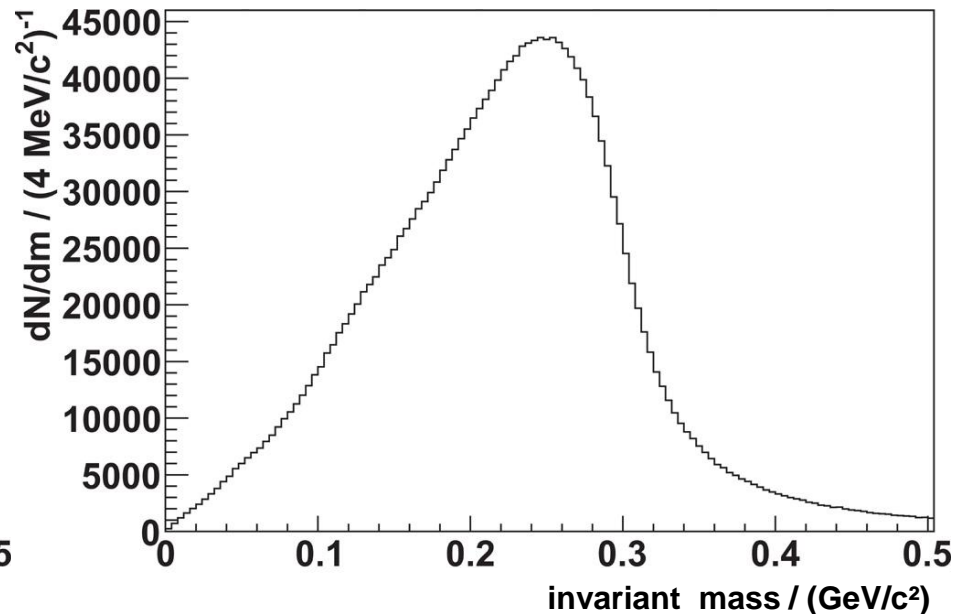
# 3. Determination of possible cuts

- Cut 1, 2: Preselection
- Cut 3: Invariant mass of 2 charged particles

MC:  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$

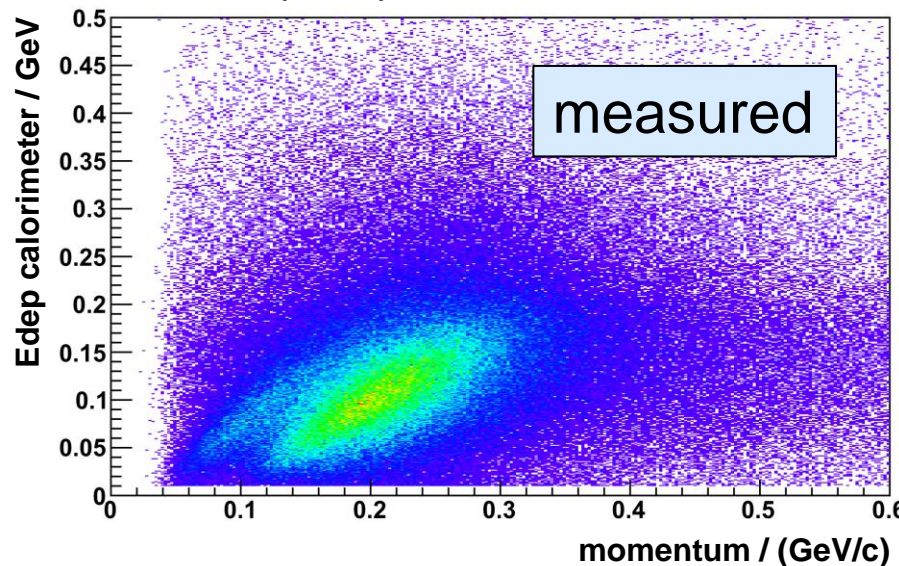
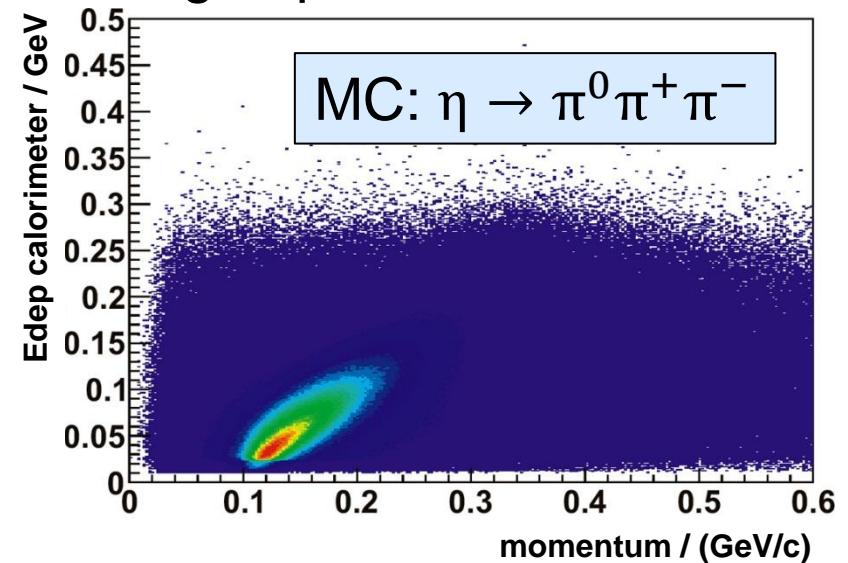
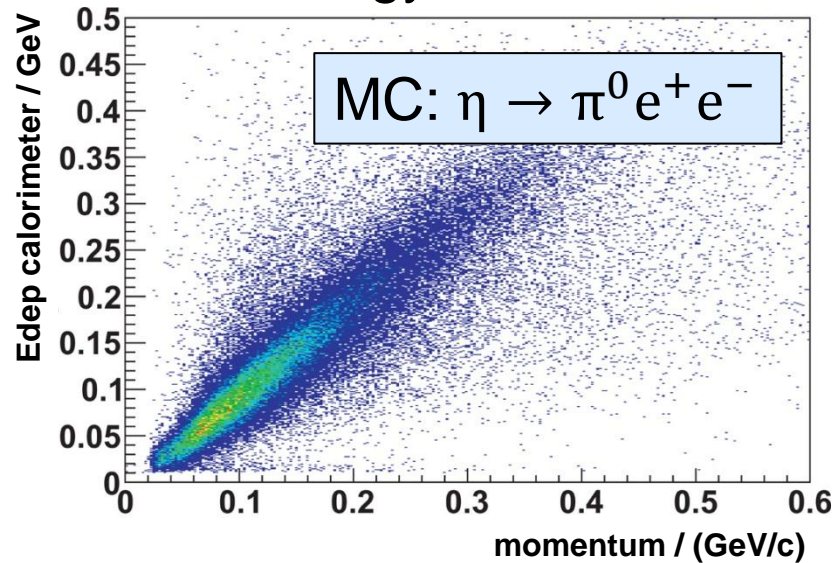


MC:  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$



# 3. Determination of possible cuts

- Cut 4: Energy vs. momentum of the charged particles

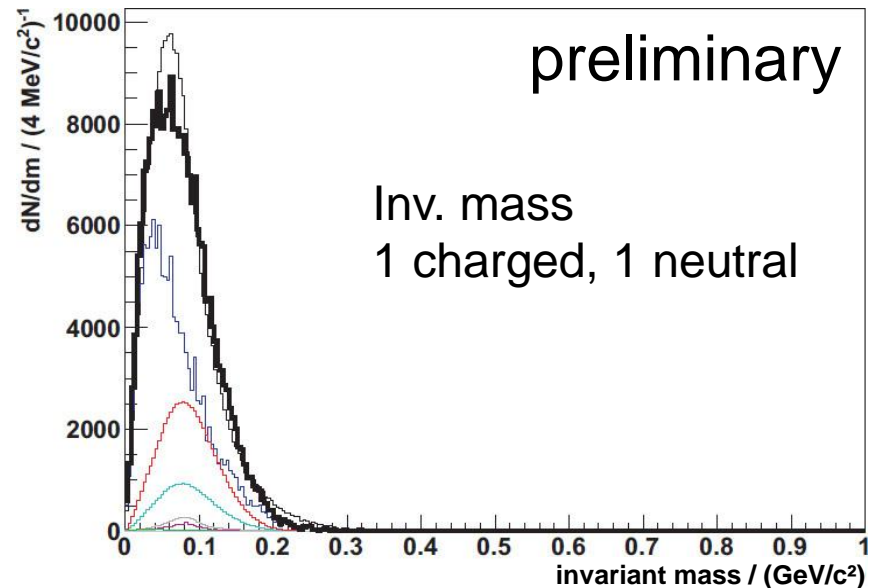
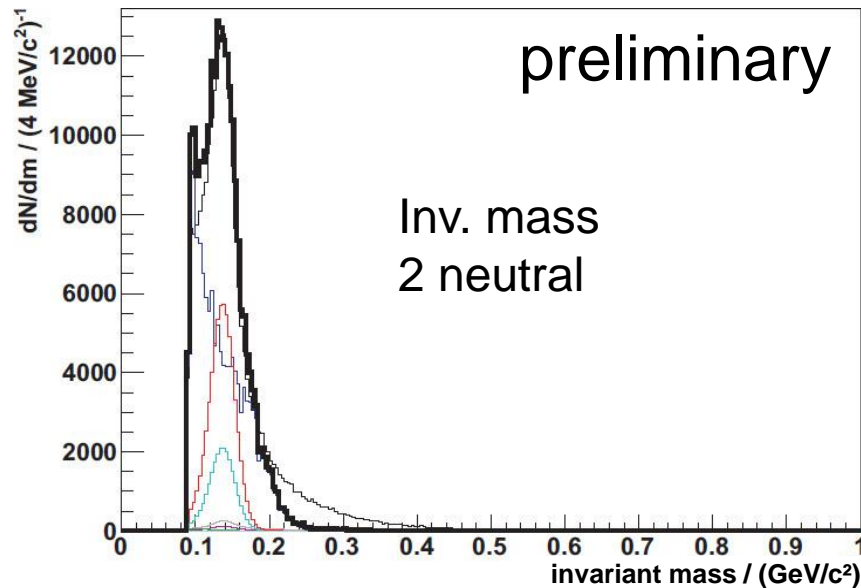
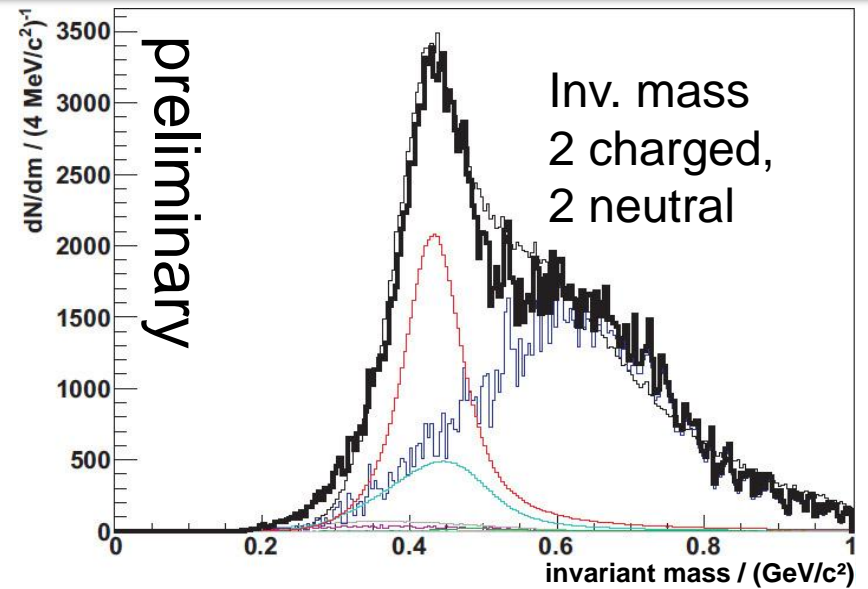
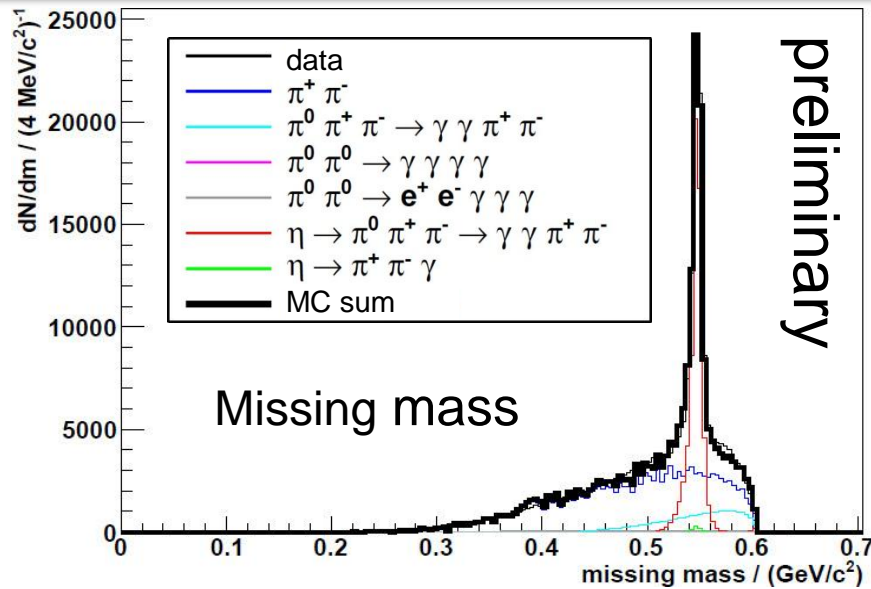


preliminary

### 3. Determination of possible cuts

- Cut 5: Invariant mass of 2 neutral particles  
( $\pi^0$ -meson)
- Cut 6: Min. invariant mass of 1 charged and 1 neutral particle  
(Bremsstrahlung)
- Cut 7: Missing mass of the  $^3\text{He}$   
( $\eta$ -production)
- Cut 8: Invariant mass of all particles in the central detector  
( $\eta$ -meson)

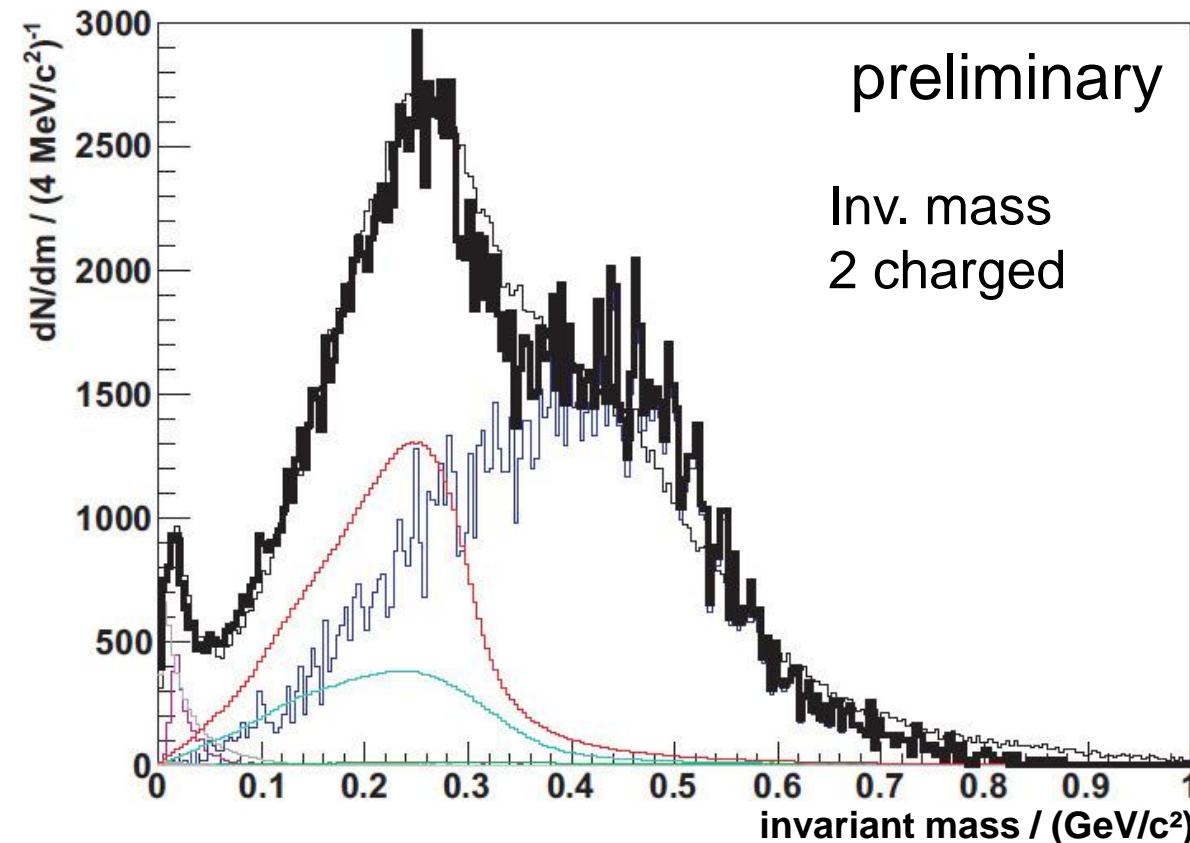
# 4. Fit of the MC data to the measured data



# 4. Fit of the MC data to the measured data

- Total number of events in the preselected data according to the fit:

$\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ :	$146 \pm 15$
$\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ :	$15 \pm 1$
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ :	$725 \pm 6$
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ :	$63236 \pm 174$
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$ :	$39 \pm 1$



$\pi^0\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$ :	$2378 \pm 11$
$\pi^0\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma\gamma$ :	$4697 \pm 23$
$\pi^+\pi^-$ :	$132035 \pm 200$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma\gamma$ :	$22973 \pm 228$

All other reactions: 0

## 5. Optimization of the cuts

- Software varies cuts and calculates evaluation function for every set of cuts
- Evaluation function:  $G = S_R \frac{S_R}{B_R}$   
 $S_R$ : relative signal  
 $B_R$ : relative background
- Goal: maximization of  $G$
- Cuts also change the shape of the other distributions  
➔ Several iterations required
- Result of the simulations:
  - With optimised cuts exactly 1 event should remain in the measured data; from the reaction  $\pi^0\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^- \gamma\gamma\gamma$
  - Remaining  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ -events: 9920 out of  $10^6$
  - Signal to background ratio:  $1 / 1.7 \cdot 10^6$

## 6. Application of the cuts on the measured data

- Cuts are applied to the measured data
- Number of total events remaining after cuts in MC and measured data should be roughly the same

Cut	Number of remaining events
No cut	$1.7 \cdot 10^8$
Preselection	229601
Cut 3: Inv. mass 2 charged	3671
Cut 4: $E_{\text{dep}}$ vs. momentum charged	2991
Cut 5: Inv. mass 2 neutral	1108
Cut 6: Inv. masse 1 ch., 1 neutr.	154
Cut 7: Missing mass	17
Cut 8: Inv. mass 2 ch., 2 neutr.	1



# Summary / Outlook

- Result of the analysis of  $1.7 \cdot 10^8$  events:
    - Signal to background ratio:  $1 / 1.7 \cdot 10^6$
    - Monte Carlo: After all cuts 1 event remains; from the reaction  $\pi^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$
    - Measured: After all cuts 1 event remains
  - Data will allow for highest precision for the decay
$$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 + \gamma^* \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^+ + e^-$$
  - More measured data:  $20 \cdot 10^6$   $pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \eta$  events from Aug./Sep. 2009
  - Many more  $\eta$ -events from  $pp \rightarrow pp + X$  data
  - Cut optimization: n-dimensional instead of iterative
- ➔ Lowering the upper limit of the decay  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^+ + e^-$

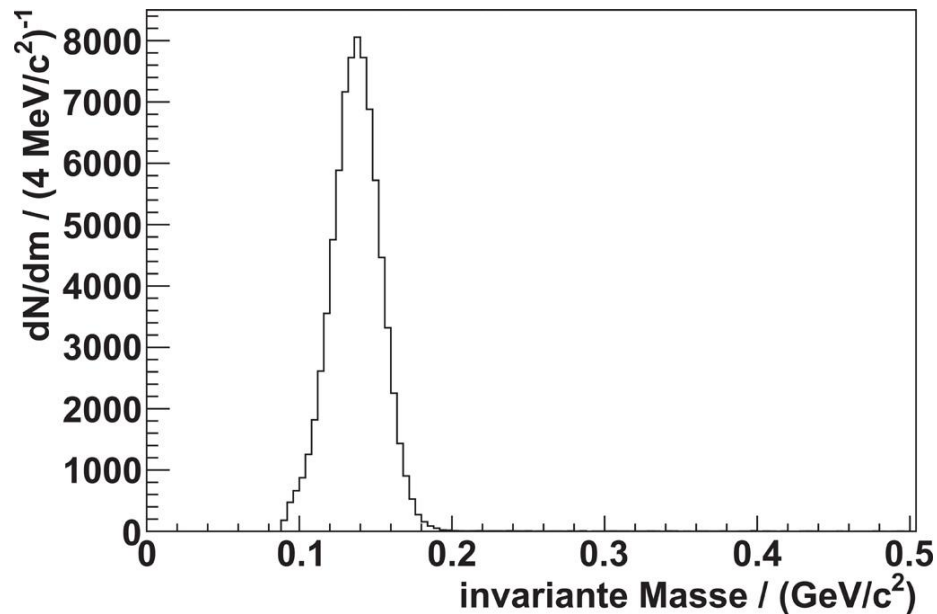




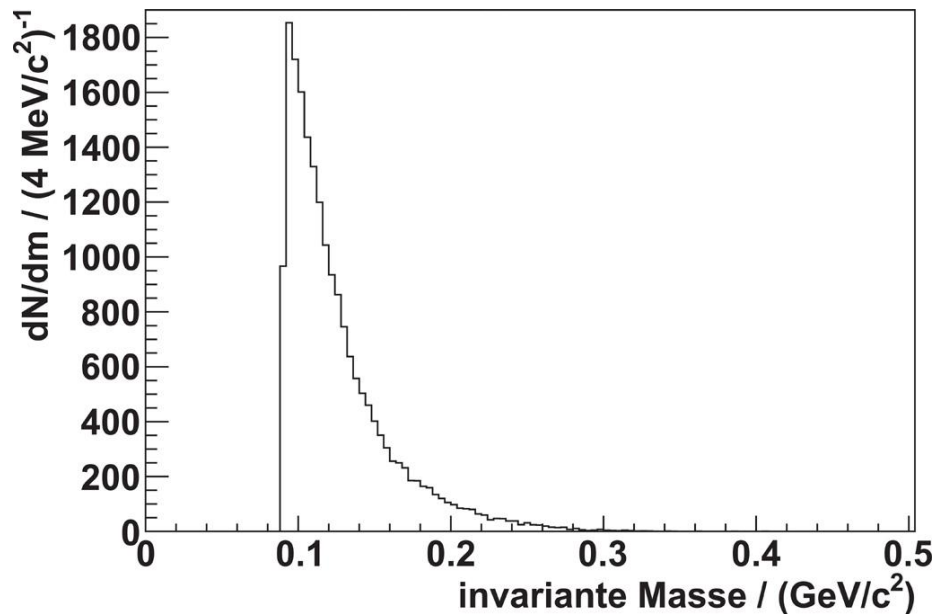
### 3. Determination of possible cuts

- Cut 5: Invariant mass of 2 neutral particles

MC:  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$



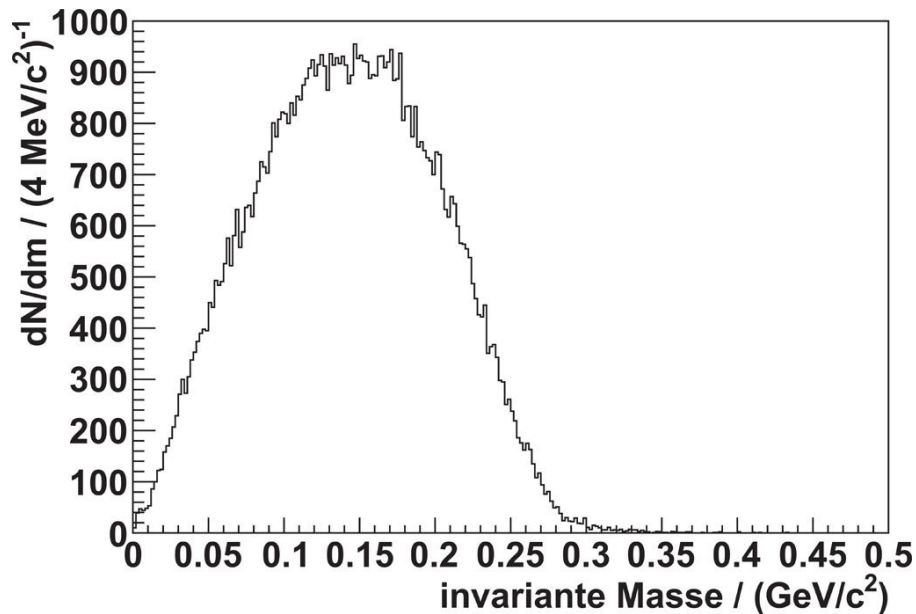
MC:  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$



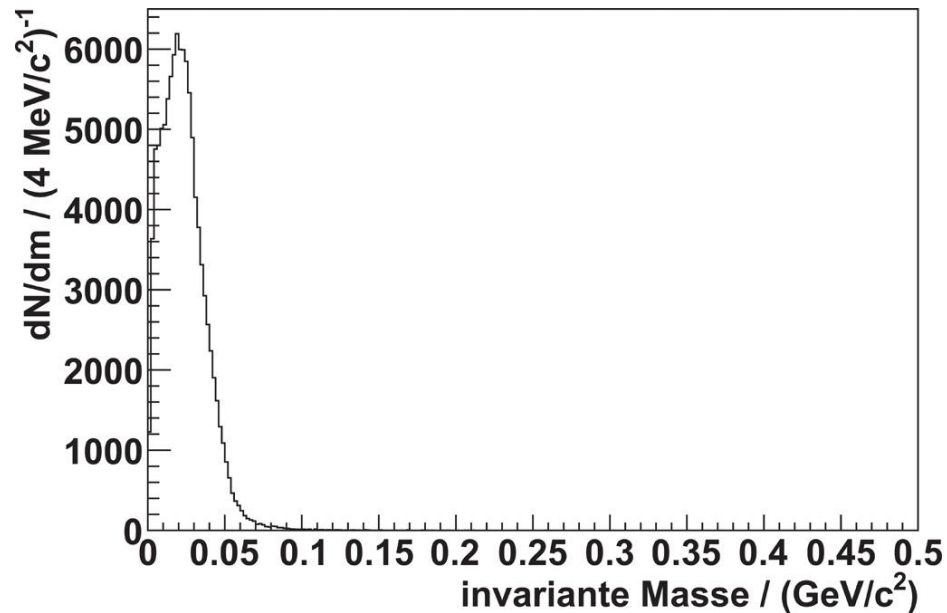
### 3. Determination of possible cuts

- Cut 6: Min. invariant mass of 1 charged and 1 neutral particle

MC:  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$



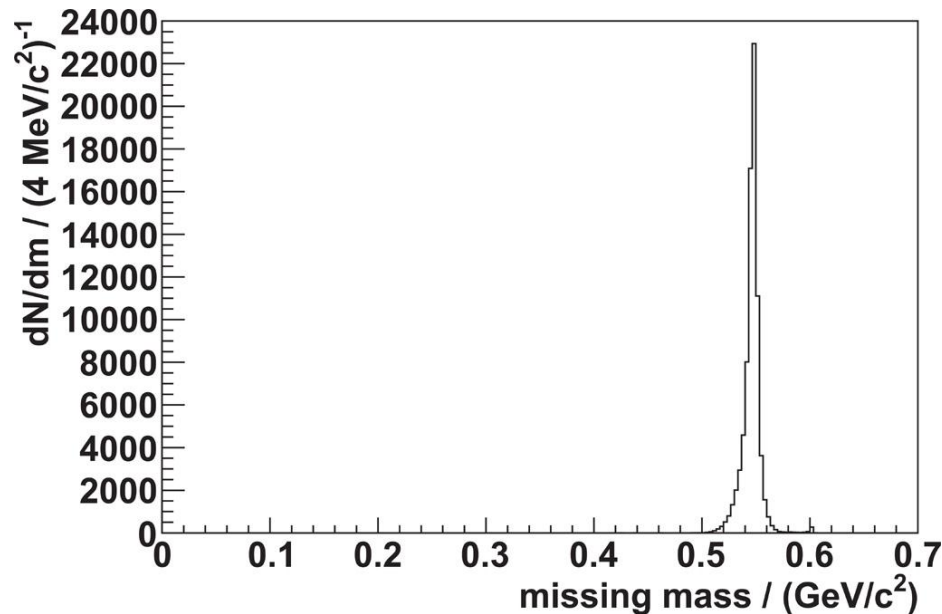
MC:  $\eta \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$



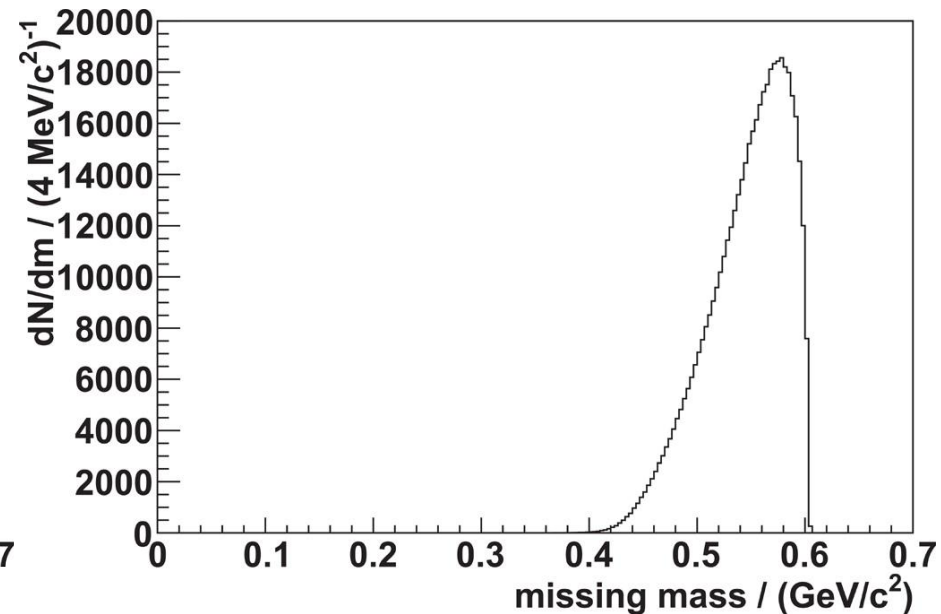
### 3. Determination of possible cuts

- Cut 7: Missing mass of the  $^3\text{He}$

MC:  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$



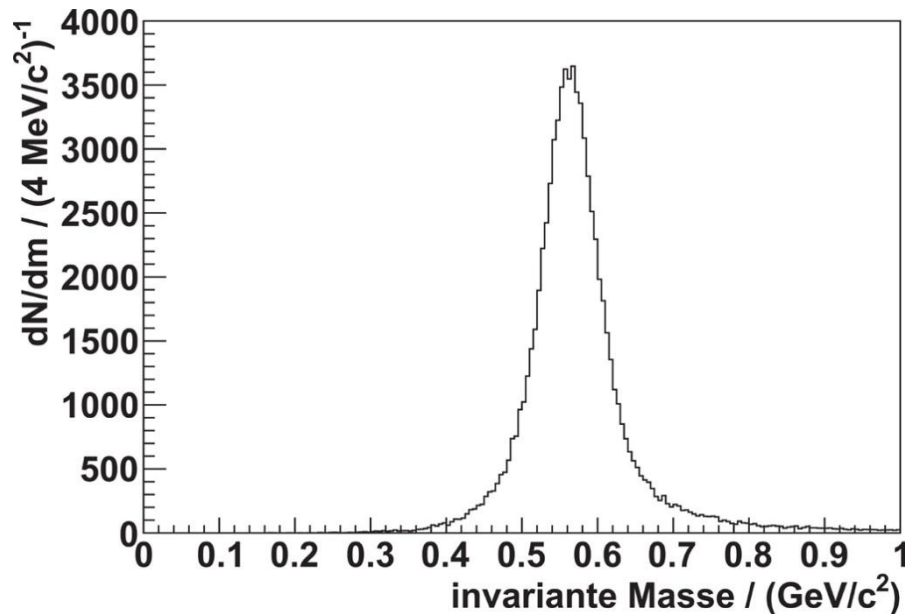
MC:  $\pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$



### 3. Determination of possible cuts

- Cut 8: Invariant mass of all particles in the central detector

MC:  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$



MC:  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$

