



Study of the process

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

with the CMD-3 detector at the VEPP-2000 e^+e^- collider

Dmitry Shemyakin

(on behalf of the CMD-3 Collaboration)

Budker INP SB RAS and Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk

55th Cracow School of Theoretical Physics

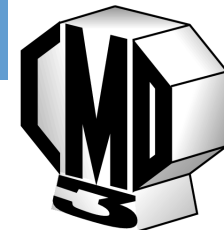
ZAKOPANE, POLAND

26 June 2015

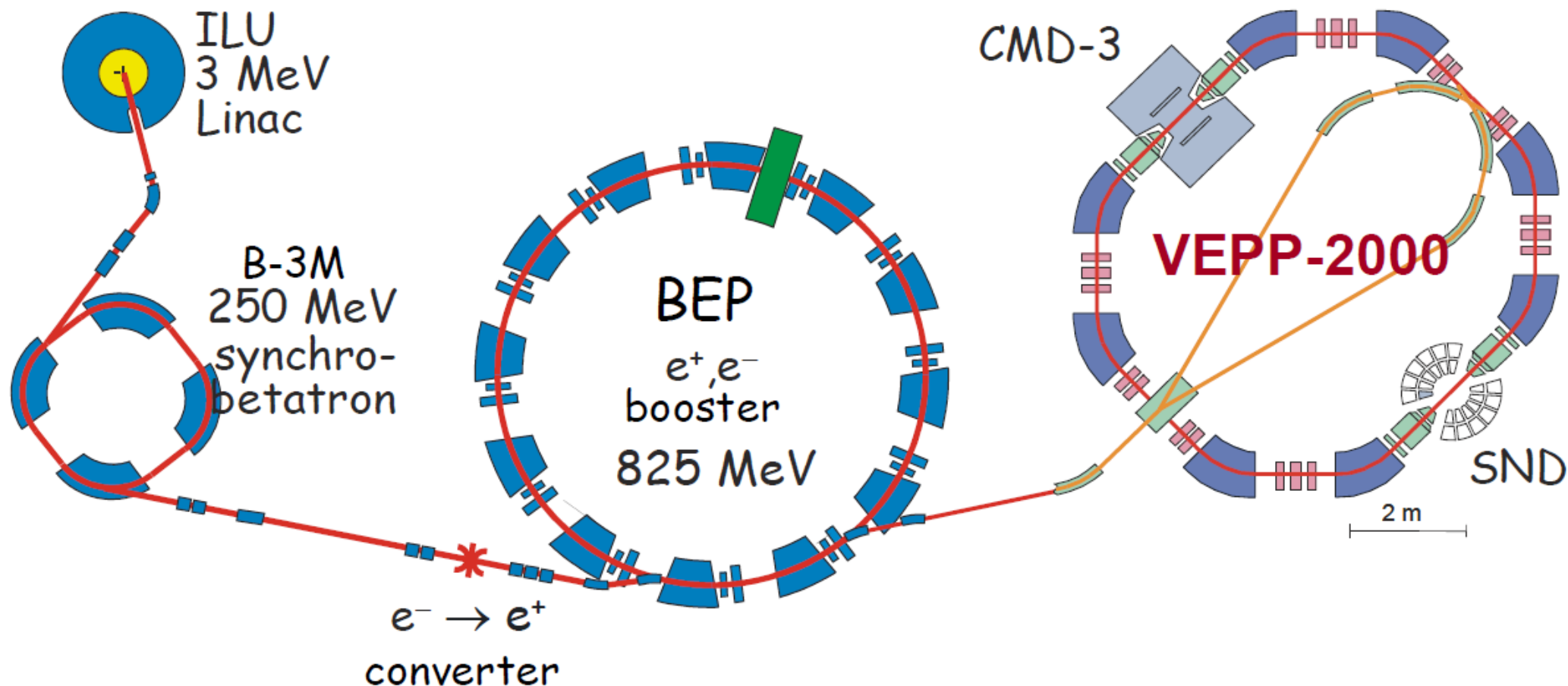


Outline

- VEPP-2000
- CMD-3
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$
- Conclusion



VEPP-2000



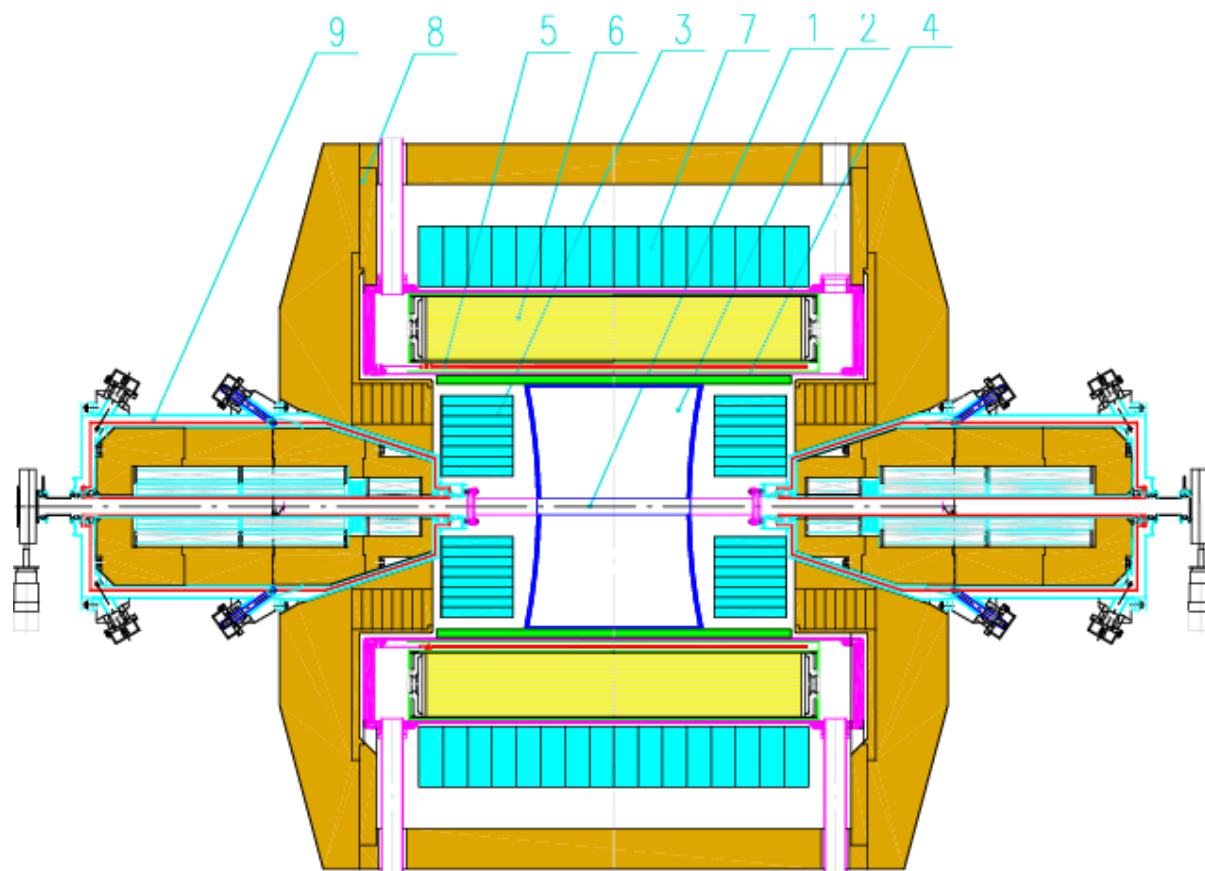
Maximum c.m. energy is 2 GeV, design luminosity is $L = 10^{32} 1/cm^2 s$ at $\sqrt{s} = 2$ GeV

Unique optics, "round beams", allows to reach higher luminosity

Experiments with two detectors, CMD-3 and SND, started by the end of 2010



CMD-3 detector



- 1 – beam pipe,
- 2 – drift chamber,
- 3 – electromagnetic BGO calorimeter,
- 4 – Z – chamber,
- 5 – CMD SC solenoid(1.3 Tl),
- 6 – electromagnetic LXe calorimeter,
- 7 – electromagnetic CsI calorimeter,
- 8 – yoke,
- 9 – VEPP-2000 solenoid,
(not shown) muon range system and TOF system

$\sim 22 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ has been collected in the center-of-mass energy region from 1.5 to 2 GeV



Motivation

- Study intermediate states
- Measure parameters of intermediate mesons
- Calculation of hadronic contribution to anomalous magnetic moment of muon

ArXiv:1010.4180, arXiv:1105.3149

New ($g-2$) experiments at FNAL and J-PARC have plans to improve the precision by a factor of four to the level 1.5×10^{-10}

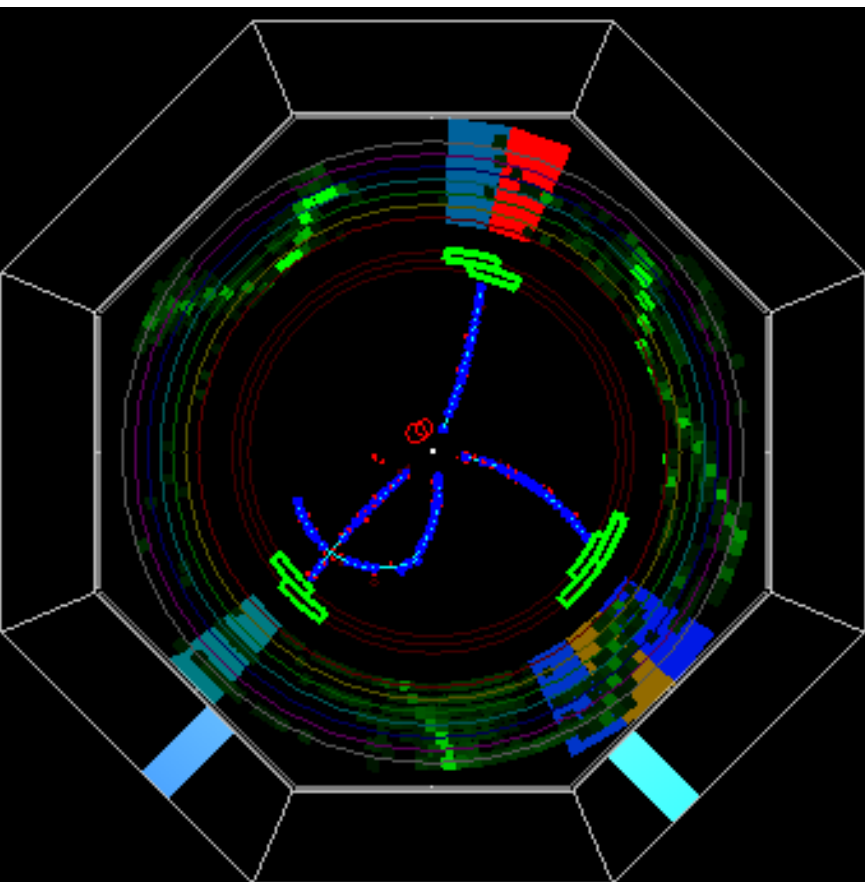
LO hadronic contribution $(694.1 \pm 4.3) \times 10^{-10}$ HLMNT 11

KK 2π c.m. energy region below 2 GeV $(3.31 \pm 0.58) \times 10^{-10}$, based on BaBar. arXiv: 1105.3149



Event selection

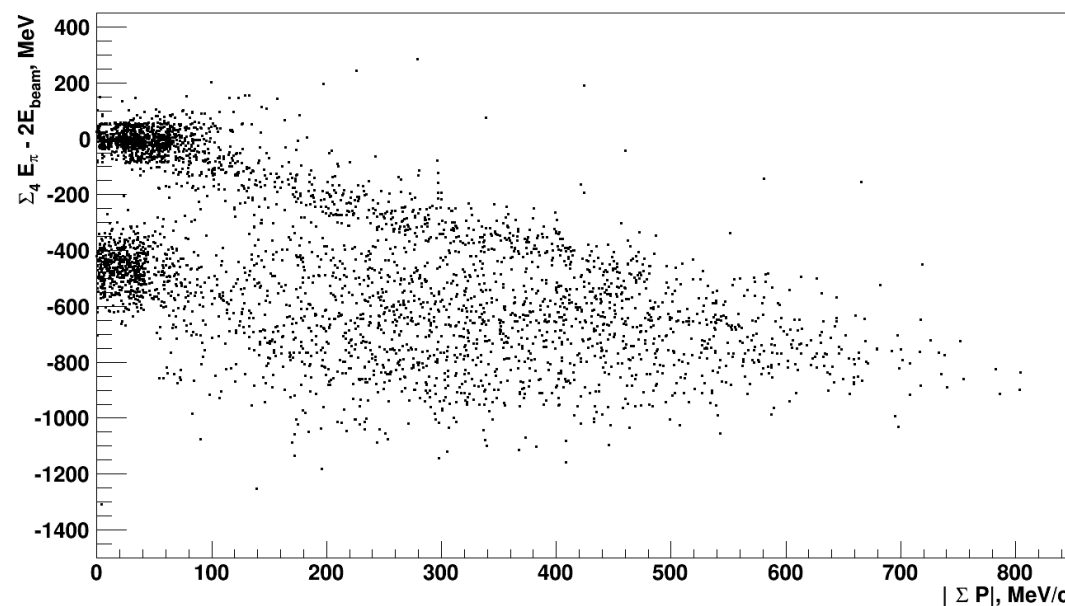
Display of $K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$ event in CMD-3



When all four particles have tracks in DC, energy-momentum conservation is used to extract $e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$ events.

Momentum of charged particle is reconstructed from the track curvature in DC.

Particle type is identified using information about ionization losses (dE/dX) in DC.





K/ π separation based on dE/dx in DC

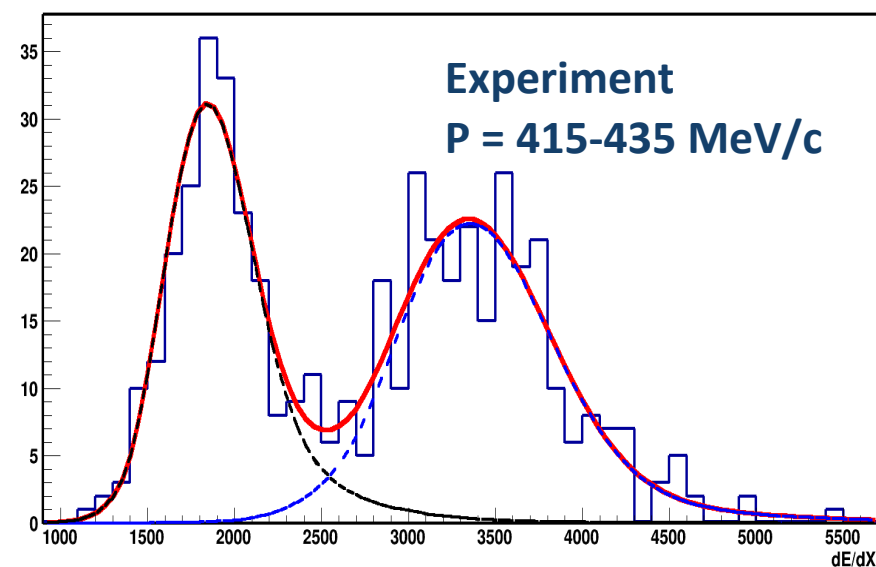
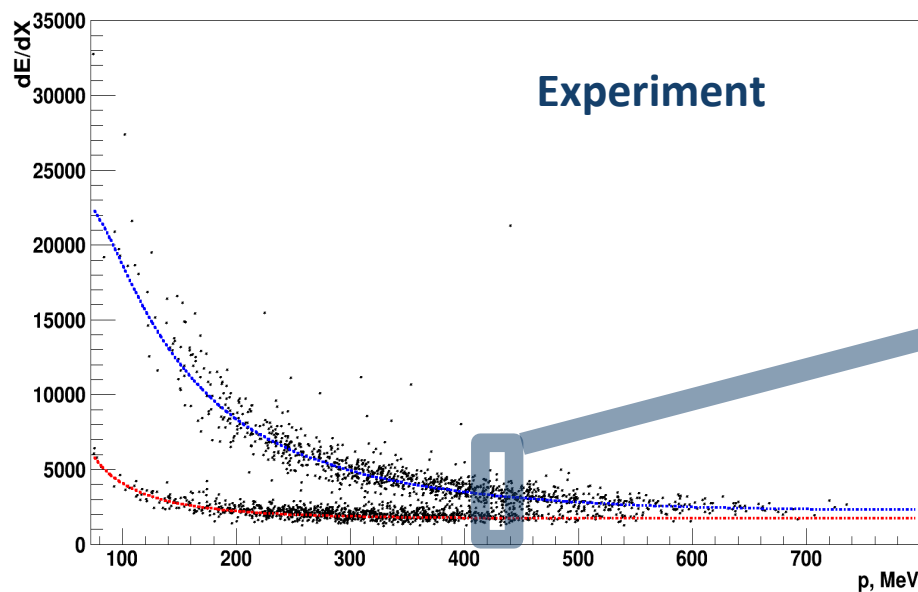
Particle separation is based on minimization of the maximum likelihood function.

Probability density function with momentum and dE/dx as parameters is constructed for kaons $f_K(p, dE/dx)$ and pions $f_\pi(p, dE/dx)$.

Likelihood function $L_{KK\pi\pi}$ is probability that a four-track event is $K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$ and defined as:

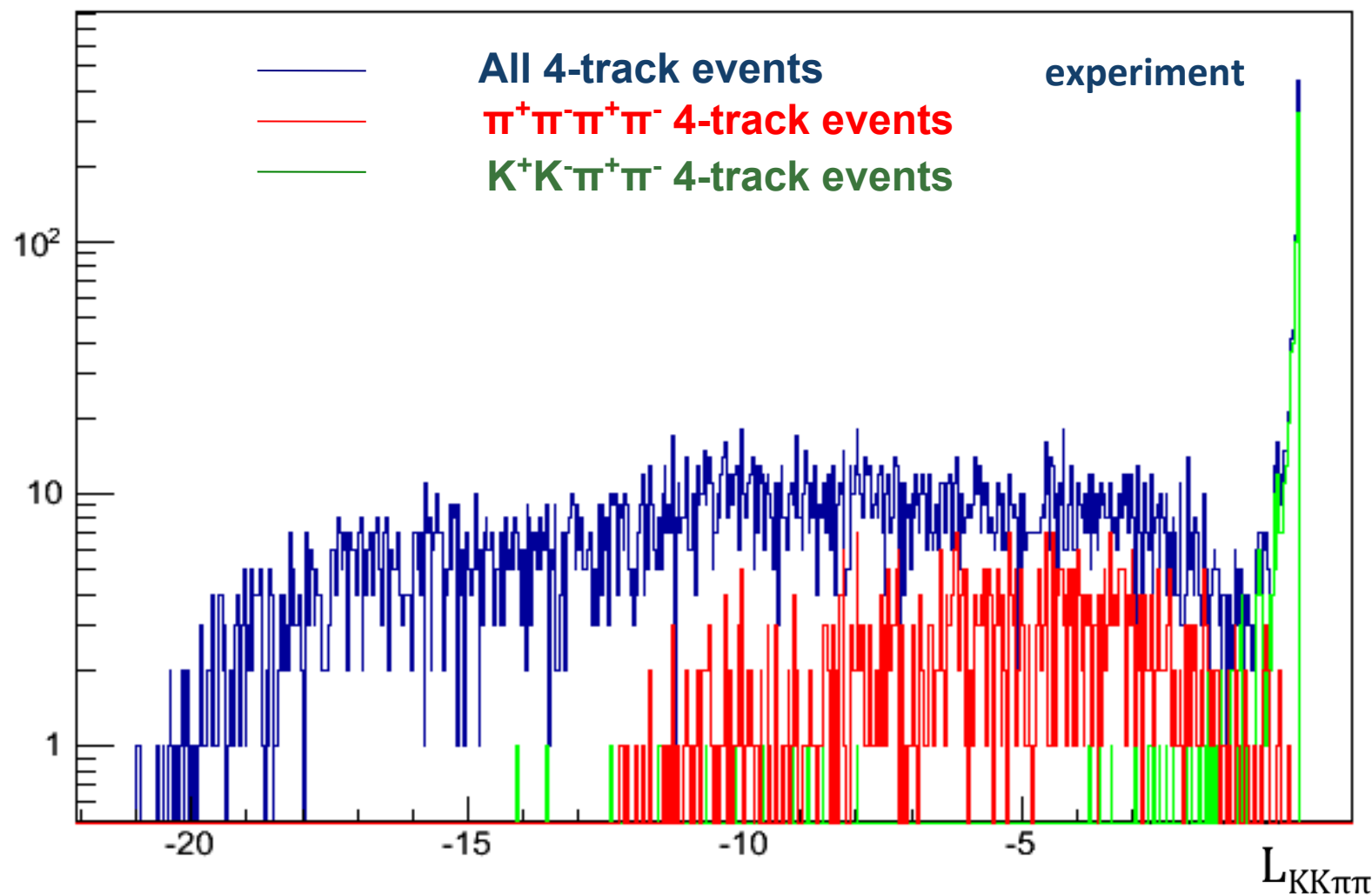
$$L_{KK\pi\pi}\left(p, \frac{dE}{dX}, ai\right) = \text{Ln}\left(\prod_i \frac{f_{ai}\left(p_i, \frac{dE}{dX_i}\right)}{f_\pi\left(p_i, \frac{dE}{dX_i}\right) + f_K\left(p_i, \frac{dE}{dX_i}\right)}\right), \quad i - \text{track index, } \alpha_i (\alpha_j) - \text{type of particle for } i\text{-track.}$$

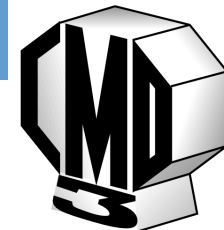
$L_{KK\pi\pi}$ maximum corresponds to the most probable $\alpha_i (\alpha_j)$ combination.



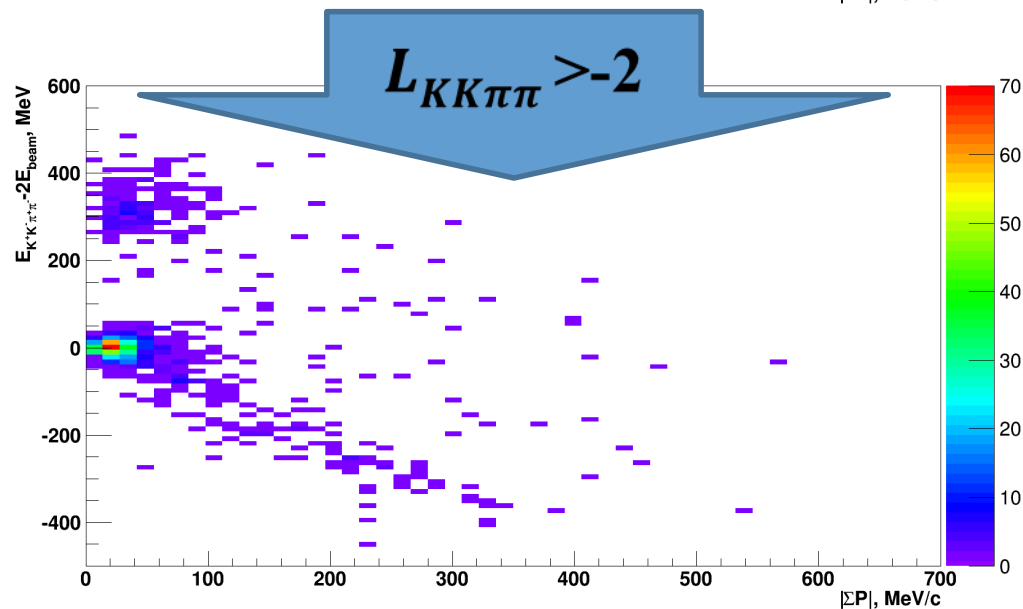
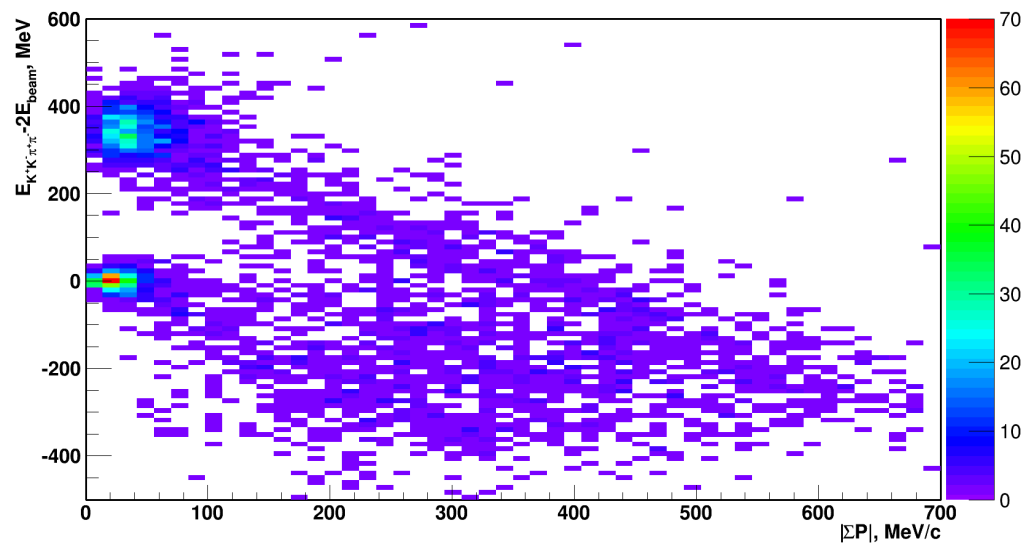


Using $L_{KK\pi\pi}$ for background rejection





Four-track events



Energy vs momentum histograms are presented for four-track events.

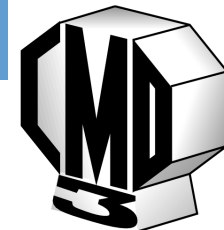
Conditions:

$$|\Sigma E - 2 * E_{beam}| < 80 \text{ MeV}$$

$$|\Sigma P| < 80 \text{ MeV/c}$$

$$L_{KK\pi\pi} > -2$$

Cut on likelihood value allows to suppress background by factor of 10. It was obtained from simulation of background processes.



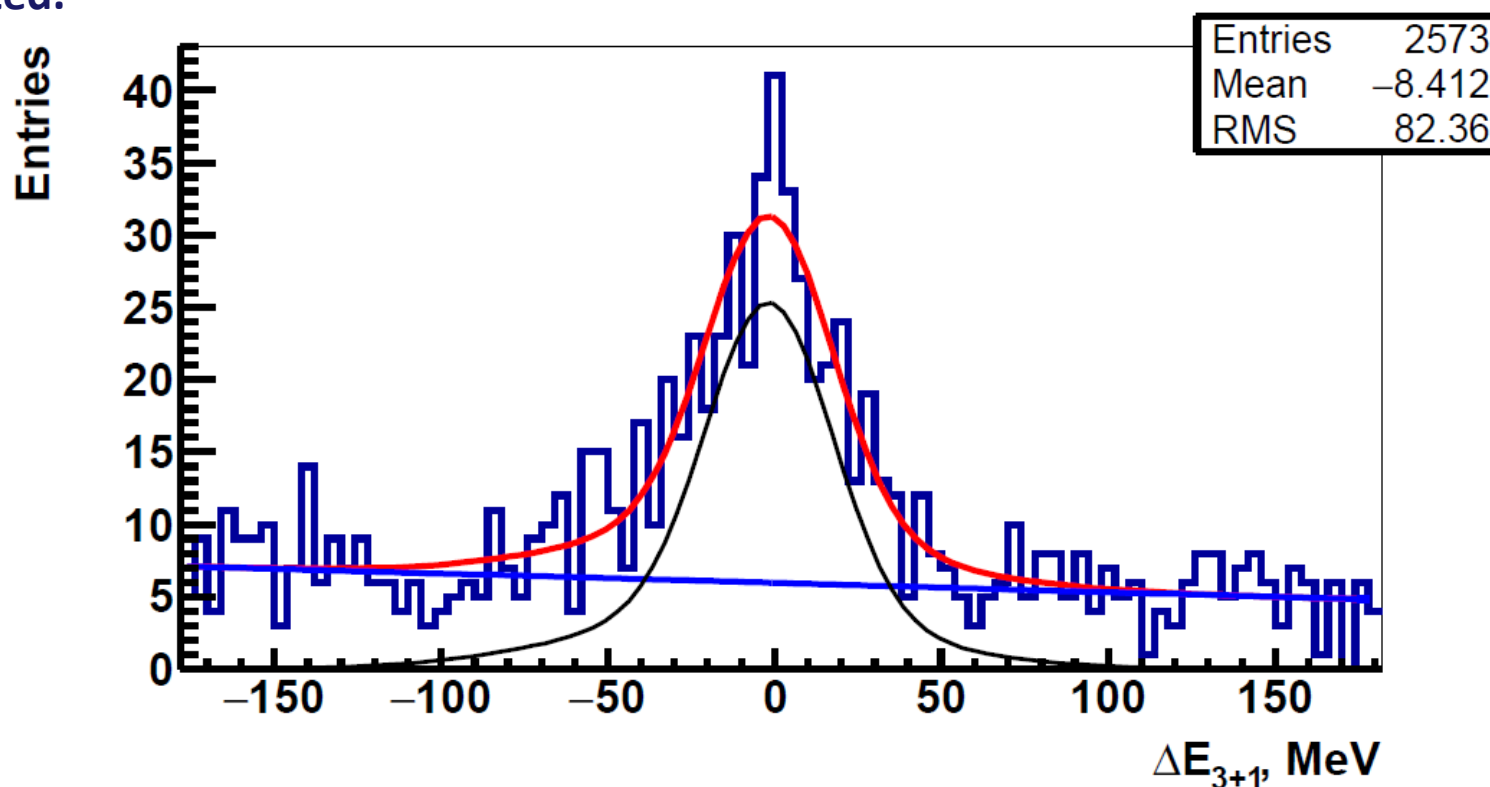
Events with one missing track in DC

Likelihood function $L_{KK\pi\pi}$ for three track events is constructed in the same way, as it was done for $L_{KK\pi\pi}$ for four track events.

Momentum of fourth particle is determined by momentum conservation law.

The track loss can be caused by the DC reconstruction inefficiency or limited DC acceptance. Total energy of four particles minus double beam energy is plotted in histograms.

If particle flew past DC, histogram is fitted by Gaussian function with linear background subtracted.



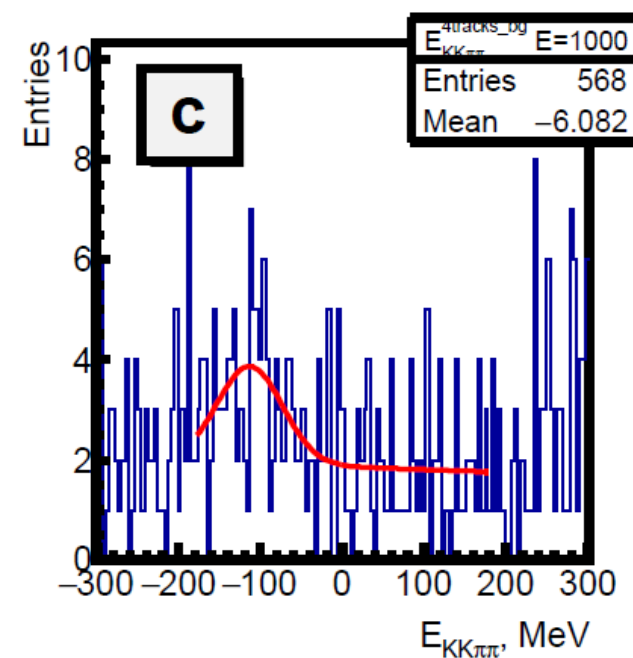
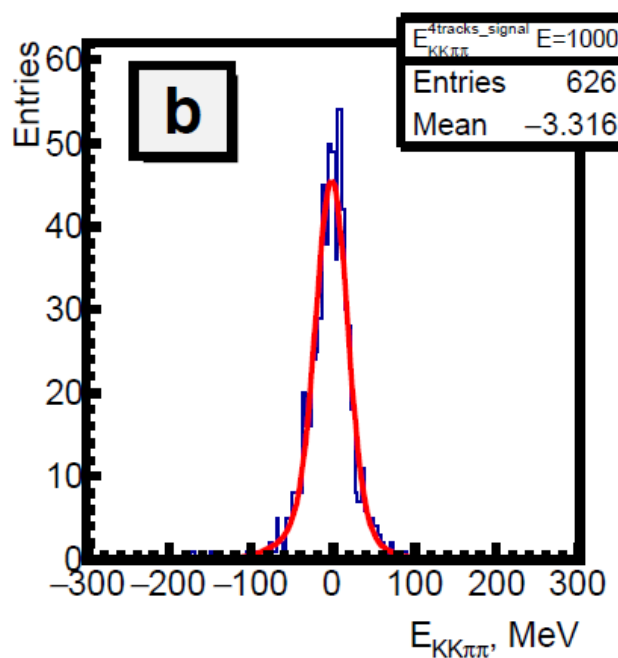
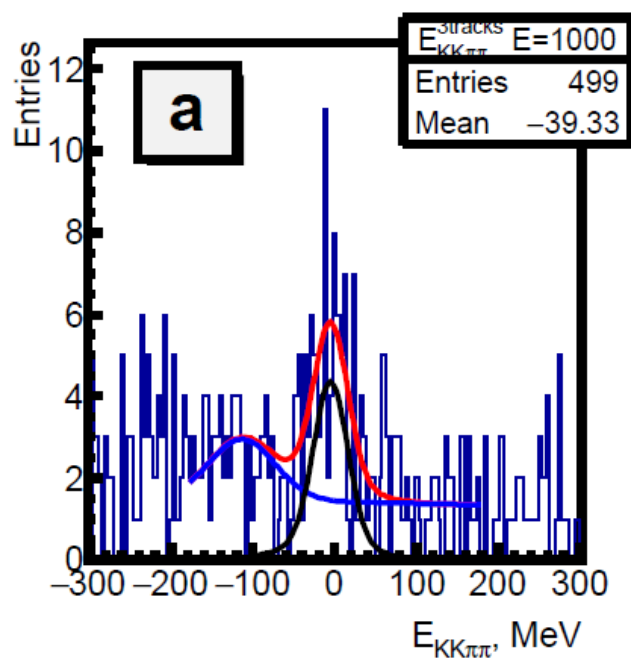


Events with one missing track in DC

If particle flew in DC, the histogram is fitted with a sum of two Gaussian distributions for a signal peak and sum of a linear function and Gaussian function for background.

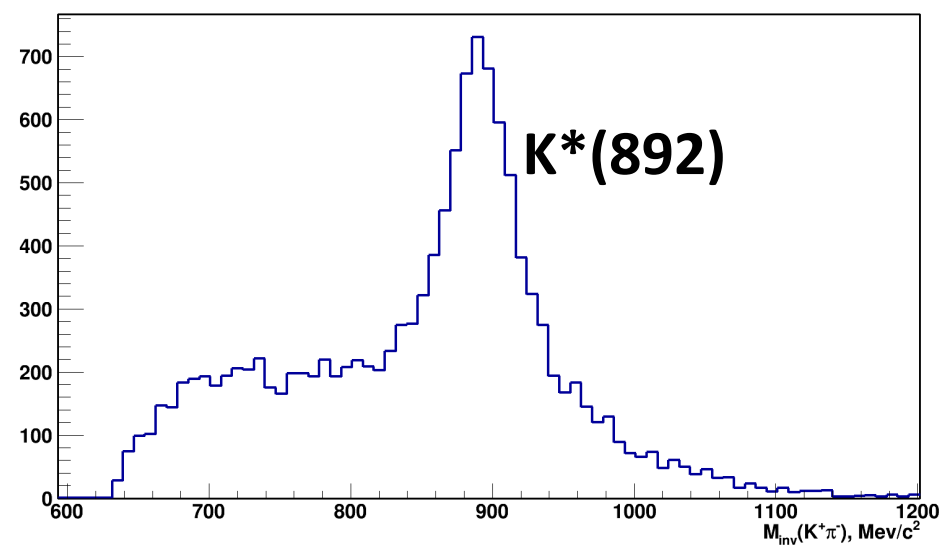
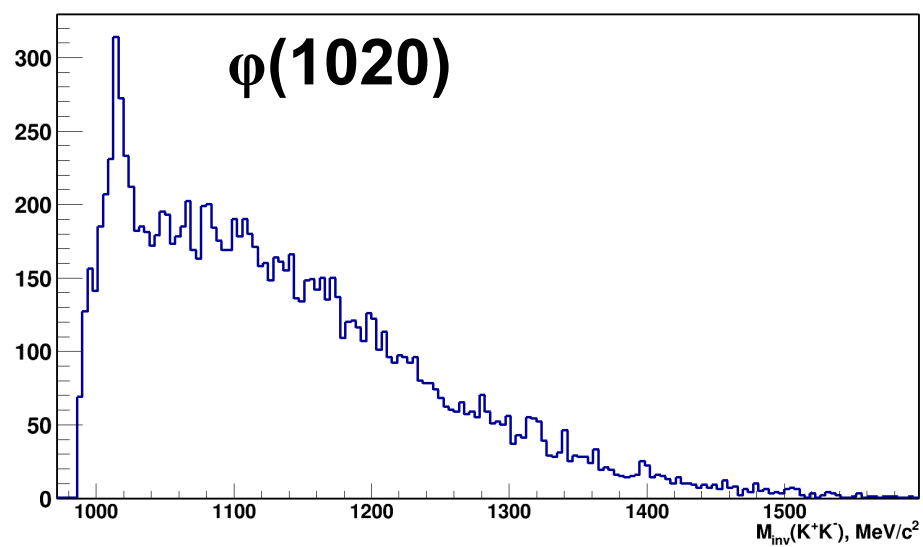
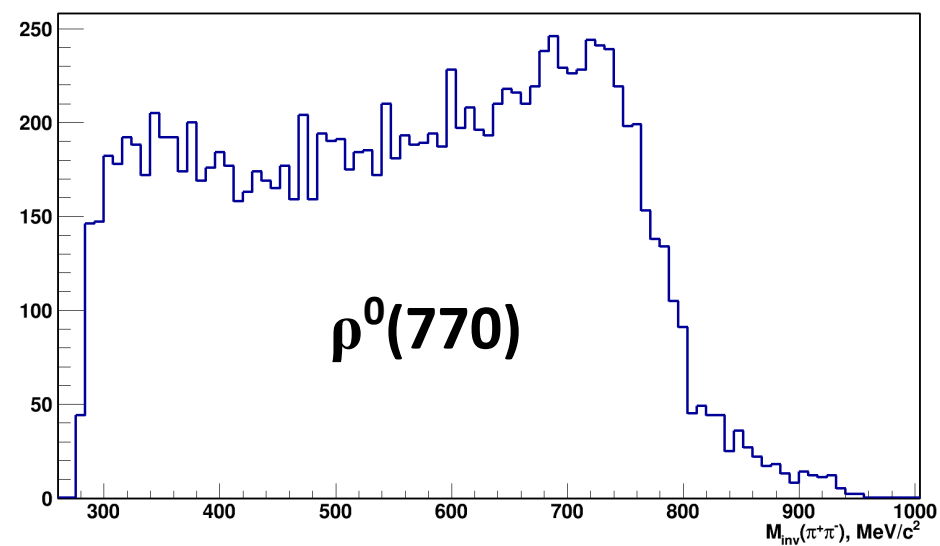
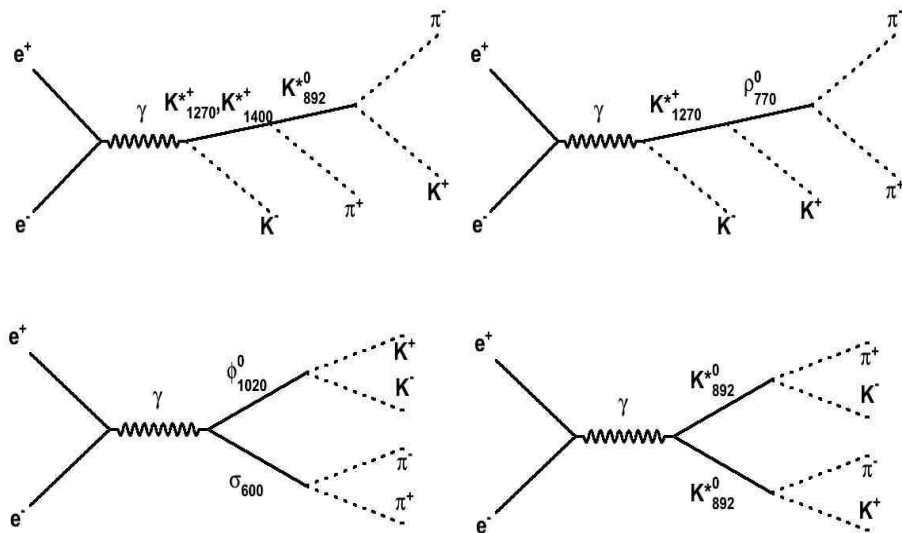
The parameters for signal two Gaussian function are obtained using four-track $K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$ events. Four-track events, which were not selected as $K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$, are used for description of the background.

This sample of three-track events is used for reconstruction efficiency calculation.





Dynamics





Simulation

Effective matrix elements have been written for main two-particle intermediate states, which have been chosen according to BaBar results (J.P. Lees et al., Phys. Rev. D86 012008 (2012)):

$K^*(892) \bar{K}^*(892)$

$\phi(1020)f_0(600)$

$\rho(770) (K^+K^-)_{\text{Swave}}$

$(K_1(1410) K)_{\text{Swave}} \rightarrow K^*(892) \pi K, (K_1(1270) K)_{\text{Swave}} \rightarrow K^*(892) \pi K$

$(K_1(1270) K)_{\text{Swave}} \rightarrow \rho(770) K K$

Maximum likelihood function is given by:

$$L = \prod_i M_i^2(\vec{\alpha}, P_{iK^+} P_{iK^-} P_{i\pi^+} P_{i\pi^-}),$$

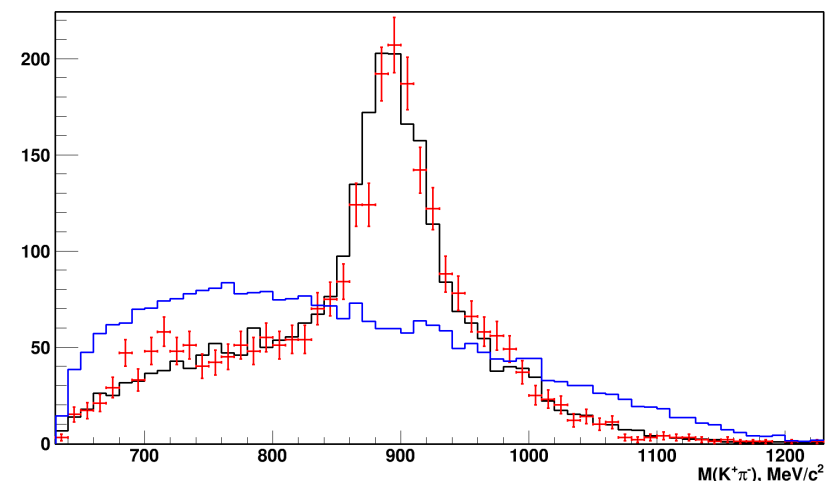
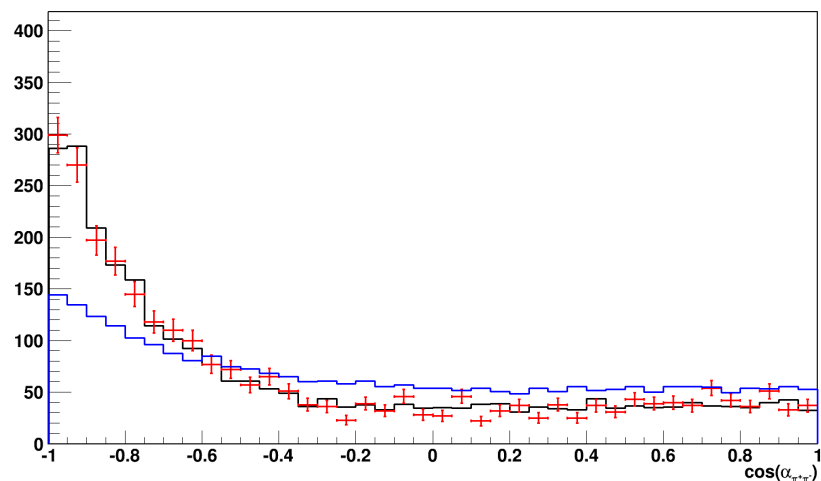
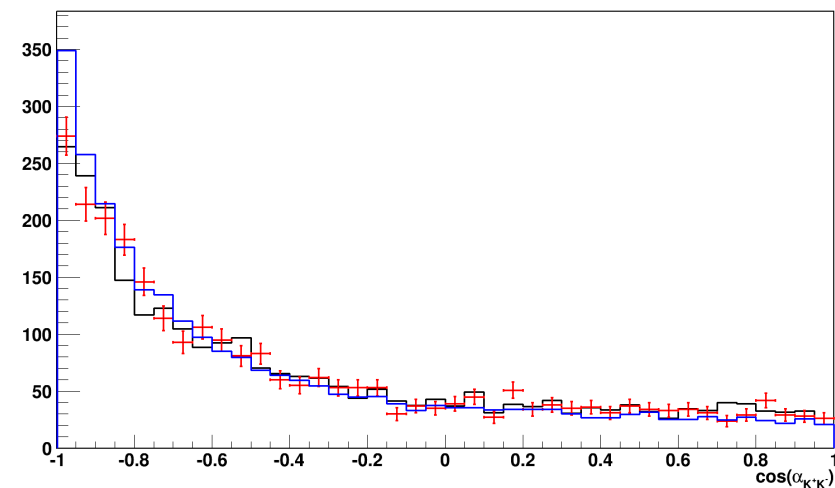
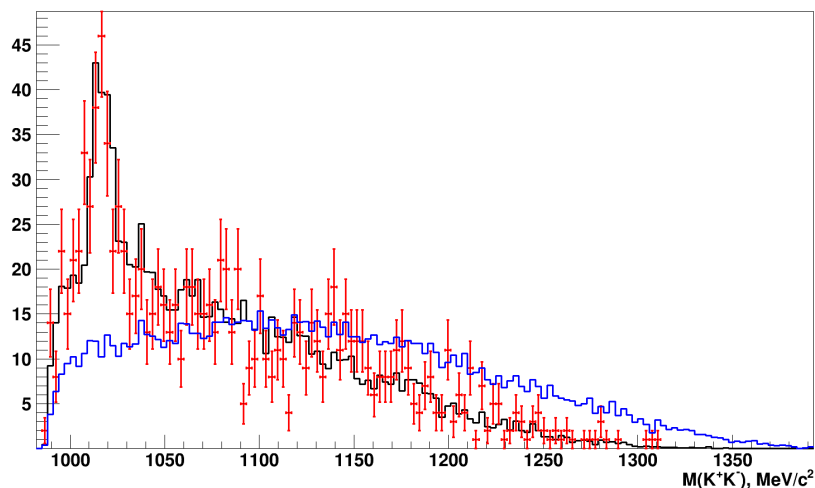
where the multiplication is over the experimental events.

Normalization of the matrix element is performed using simulation events.

Events are simulated by four-particle phase space, pass through the detector using GEANT4 package and reconstructed with the same software as experimental data.

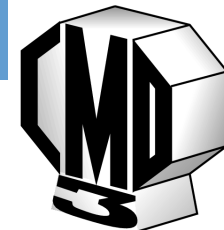


Simulation vs Experiment



Comparison of the experimental angular and momentum distributions with simulation.

RED – EXPERIMENT, BLACK – SIMULATION, BLUE - PHASE SPACE



Calculation of the cross section



$$\sigma_{4tr} = \frac{N_{4tr}}{\epsilon_{4tr} L_{int} (1 + \delta) \xi_{4tr}}$$

$$\sigma_{3tr} = \frac{N_{3tr}}{\epsilon_{3tr} L_{int} (1 + \delta) \xi_{3tr}}$$

N_4 — number of four-track events,

N_3 — number of three-track events,

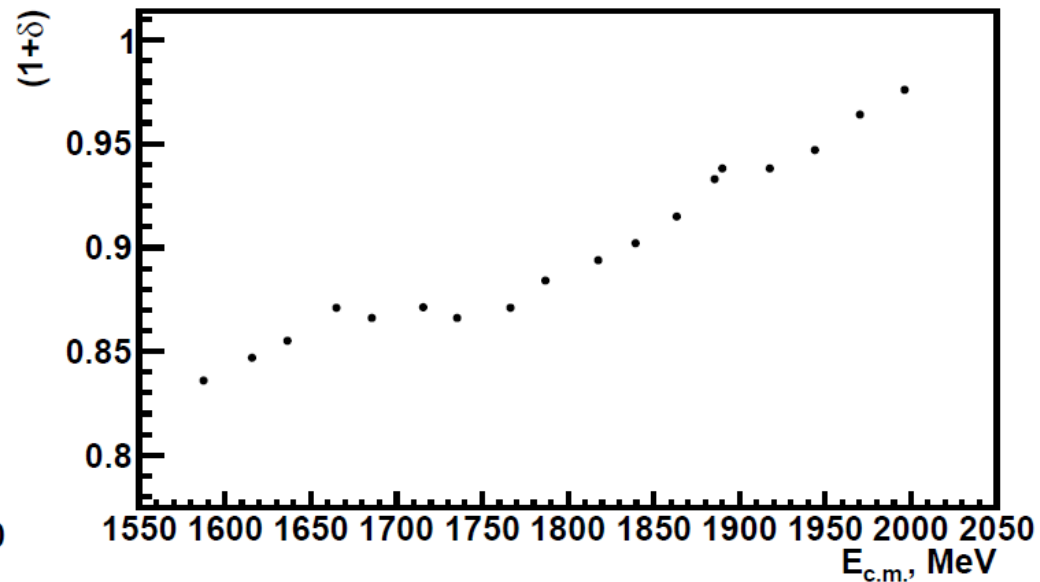
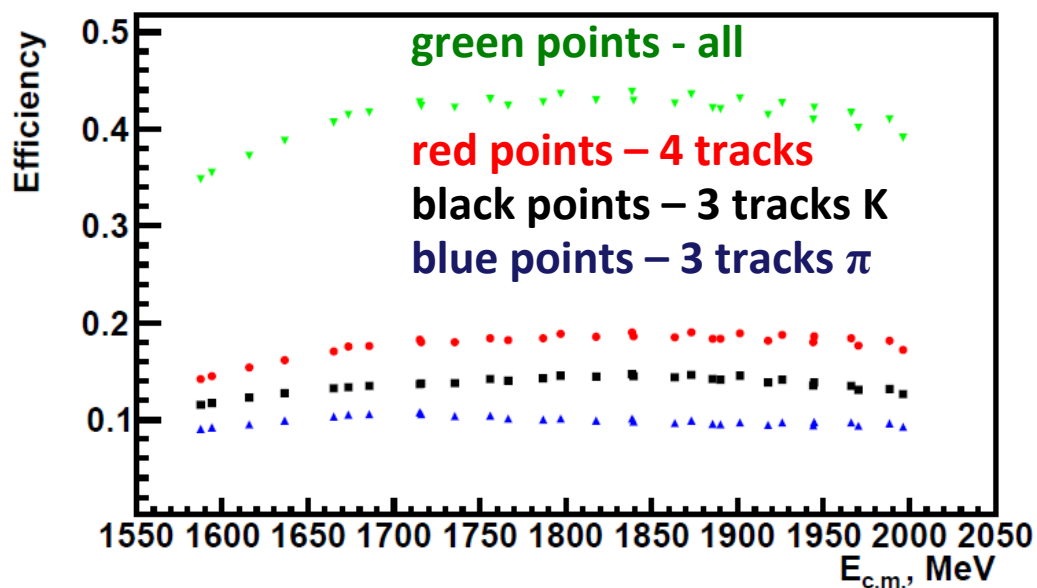
L — integrated luminosity,

ϵ — detection efficiency,

δ — radiative correction,

ξ — corrections, taking into account difference between simulation and experiment.

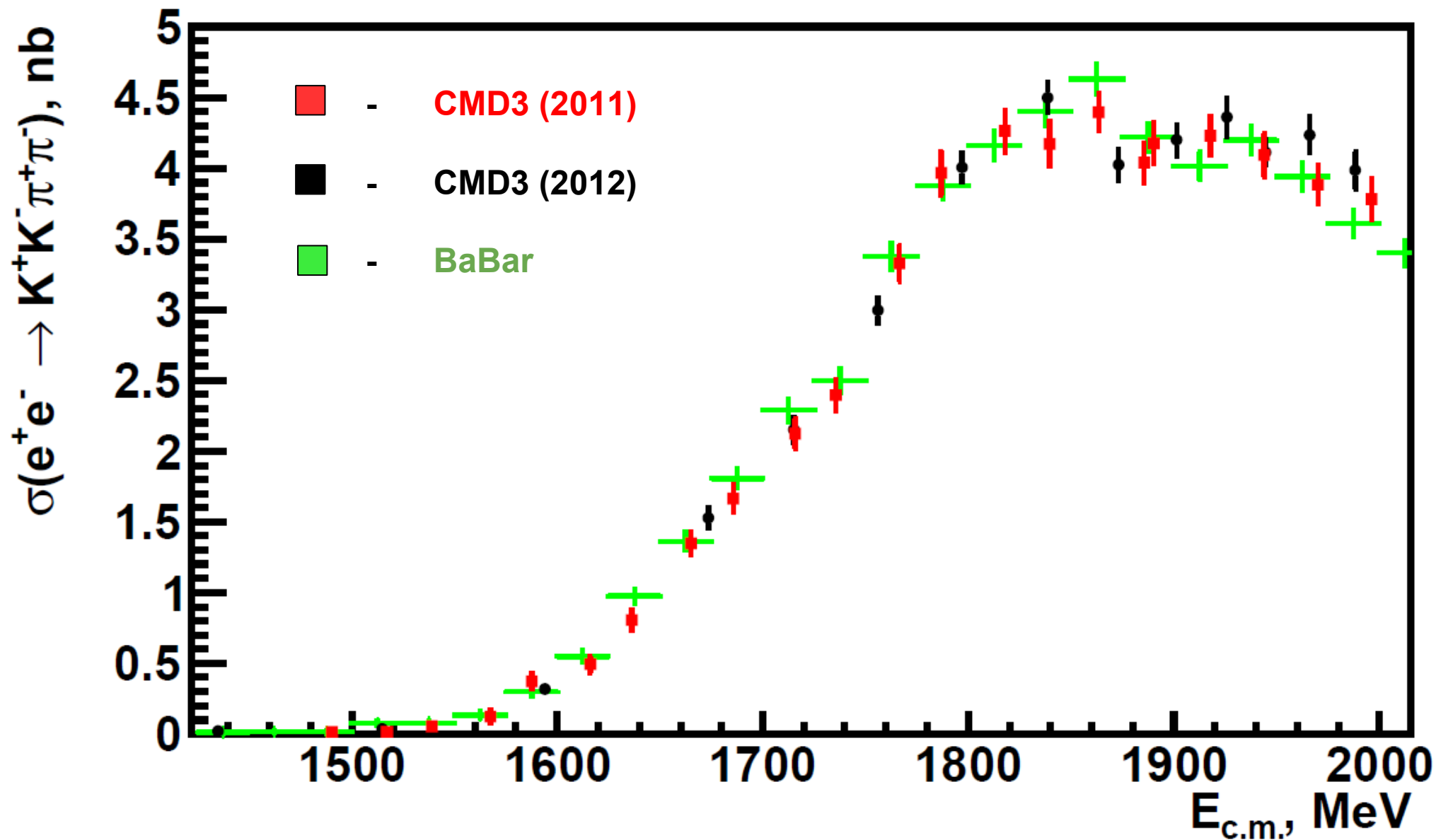
The cross section $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-)$ is calculated as a weighted average of the cross sections for different set of events σ_{4tr} and σ_{3tr} .





Cross section of the process

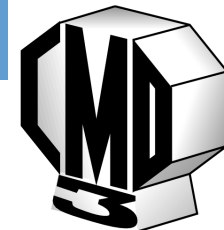
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$$





Systematic uncertainties

Source	Systematic uncertainty
The determination of the integrated luminosity	1%
Associated with the operation of the CMD-3 detector	1.2%
Background subtraction	1.5%
The selection criteria	2.6%
The model dependency	5%
Total	6.3%



Conclusion

- 22 pb^{-1} was collected in 1.5-2 GeV c.m. energy region.
- Method of π/K separation using ionization losses in Drift Chamber was developed.
- Cross section of the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$ was measured in the energy region 1.5-2 GeV with statistical error about 4-10% (number of four track events is about 12000, three track events - about 15000) and systematic uncertainty is estimated as 6.3%.
- New positron injection complex will increase VEPP-2000 collider luminosity up to 10 times and it is commissioned now. Experiments will be continued and statistics will be increased at least by a factor of 10.



Correction of difference of track efficiency between simulation and experiment

$$\varepsilon_{1tr} = 1 / \left(1 + \frac{N_{3tr}}{2 \cdot N_{4tr}} \right)$$

$$\xi_{4tr} = \frac{(\varepsilon_{1tr}^{exp} K)^2 (\varepsilon_{1tr}^{exp} \pi)^2}{(\varepsilon_{1tr}^{mc} K)^2 (\varepsilon_{1tr}^{mc} \pi)^2} \quad \xi_{3tr}^\pi = \frac{(\varepsilon_{1tr}^{exp} K)^2 \varepsilon_{1tr}^{exp} \pi (1 - \varepsilon_{1tr}^{exp} \pi)}{(\varepsilon_{1tr}^{mc} K)^2 \varepsilon_{1tr}^{mc} \pi (1 - \varepsilon_{1tr}^{mc} \pi)}$$

