

Polarization Overlaps using the Reaction

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

Volker Credé

Florida State University
Tallahassee, FL

g8b Meeting

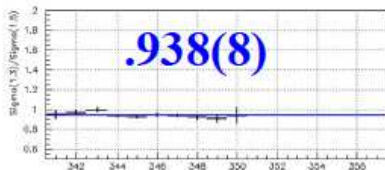
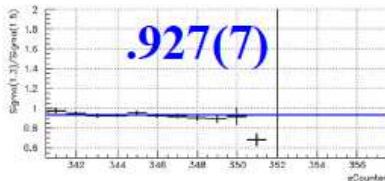
November 2, 2011

Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$

A word of caution: The $\pi^+ \pi^-$ channel has usually good statistics.

→ Statistics used for the comparisons is cut out in regular analysis.

200 MeV E_{cut}



Consistent with Mike's studies:

- Events with ($E_{cut} = 200$ MeV)

$$E_{\gamma} < (eventEdge - E_{cut})$$

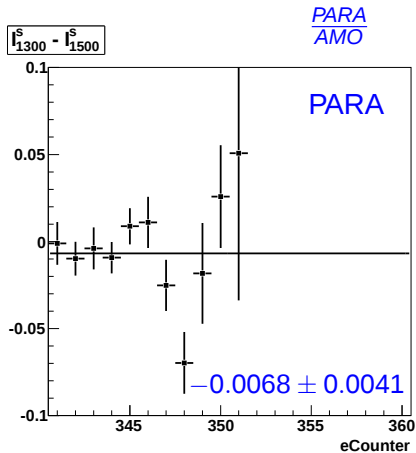
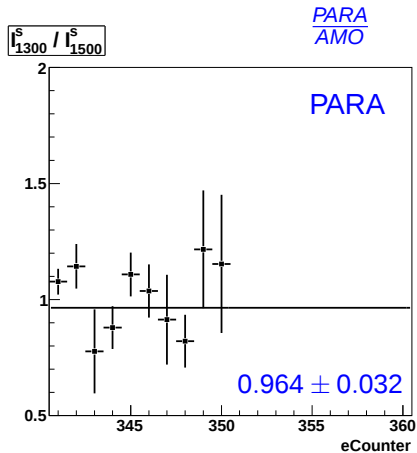
removed from analysis.

- x-axis is *eCounter*.
- I have not studied any other *E_{cut}* values.
- I have not studied any of the 1700 and 1900 AUTO files.

Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$

1.3 / 1.5

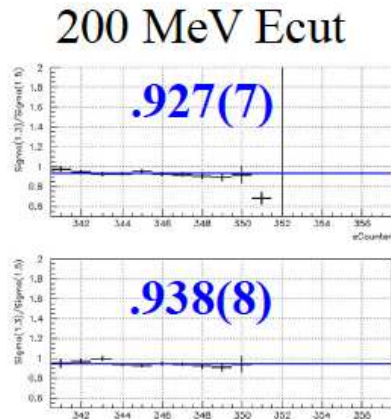
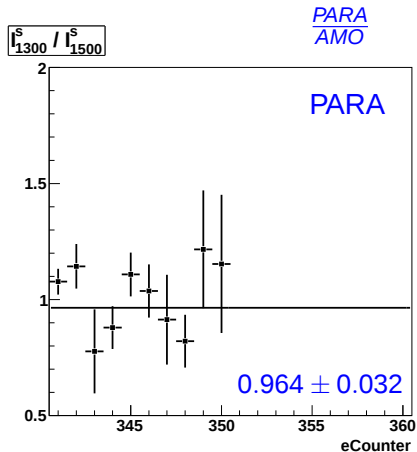
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$

1.3 / 1.5

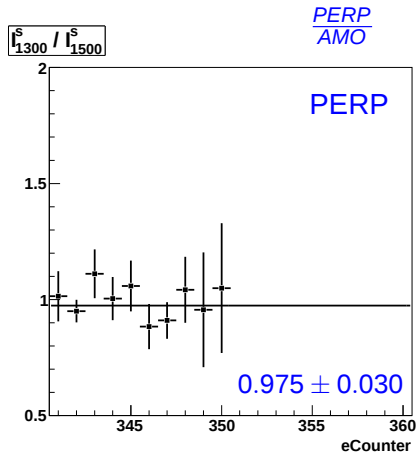
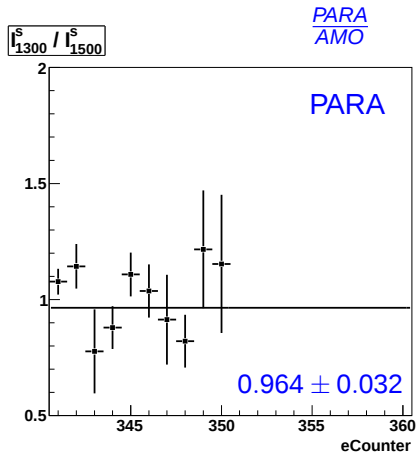
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$

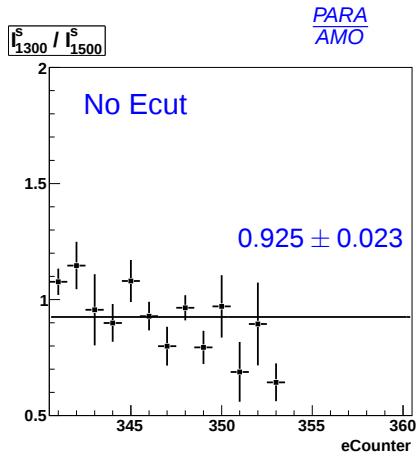
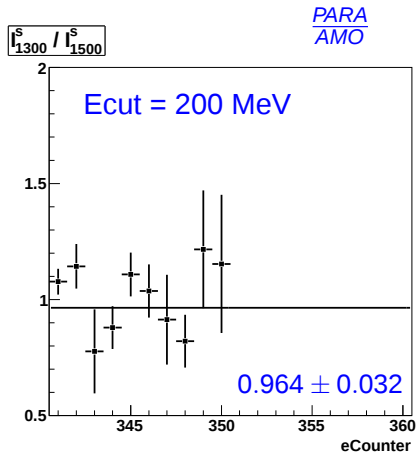
1.3 / 1.5

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



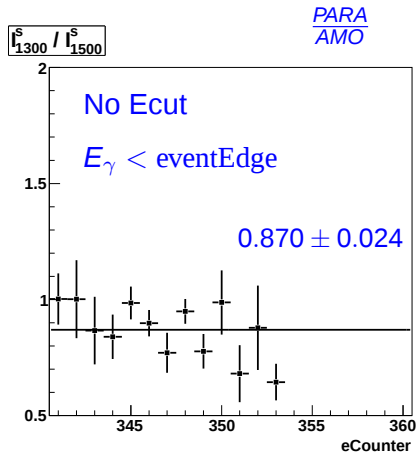
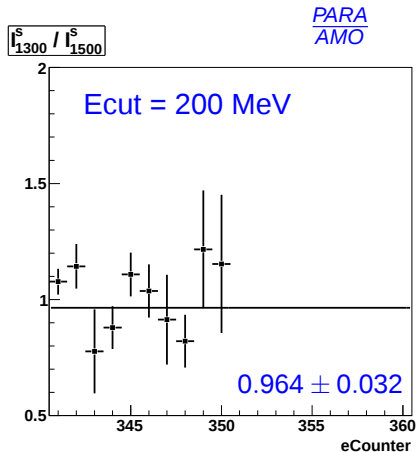
1.3 / 1.5

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



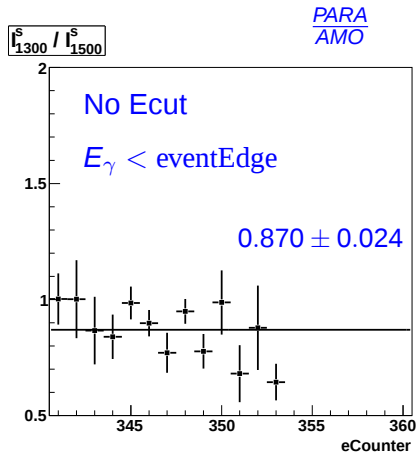
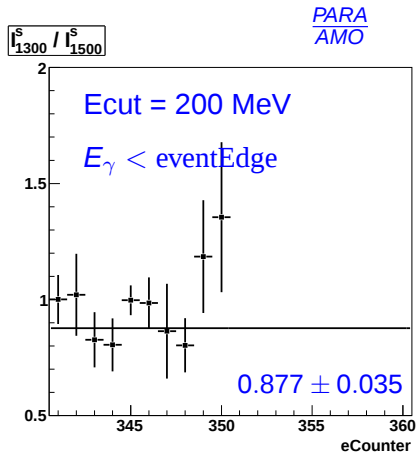
1.3 / 1.5

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



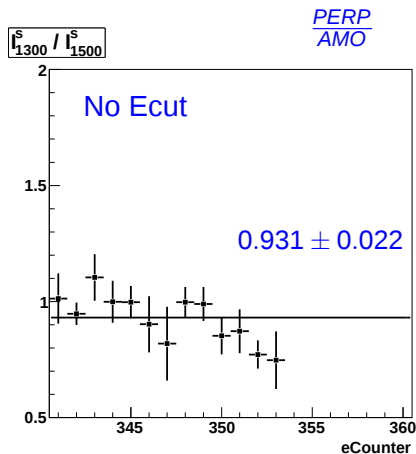
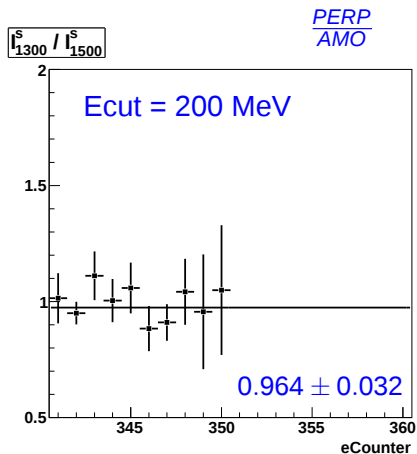
1.3 / 1.5

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



1.3 / 1.5

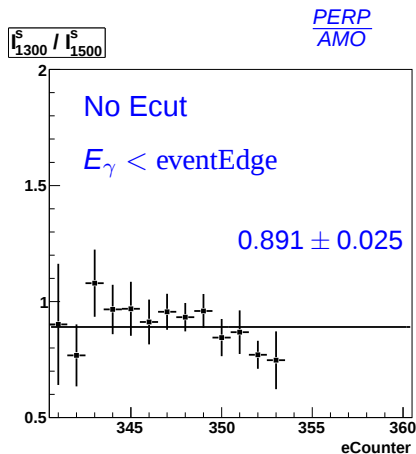
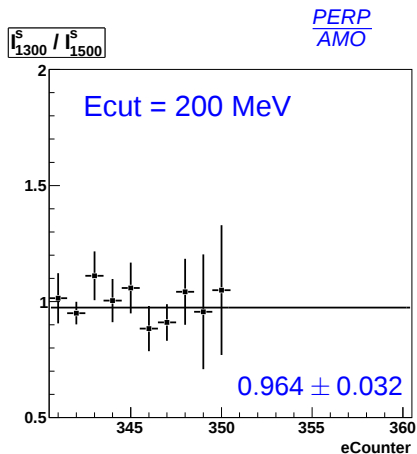
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$ *

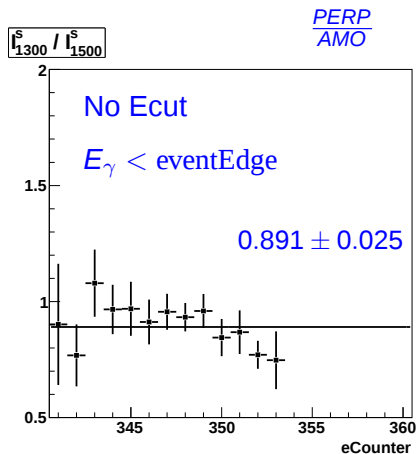
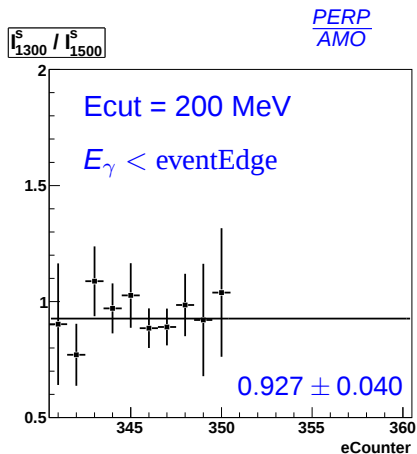
1.3 / 1.5

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



1.3 / 1.5

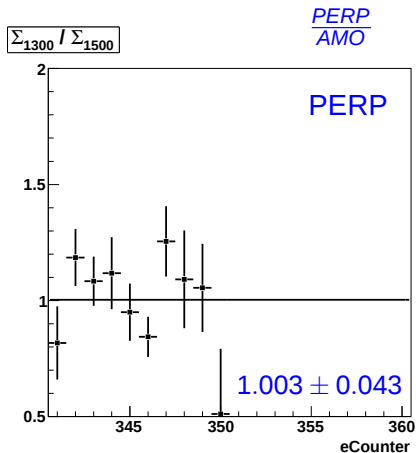
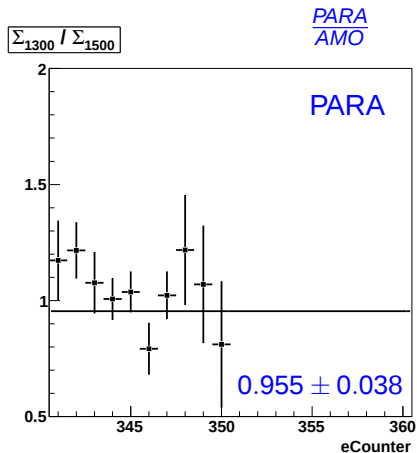
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$

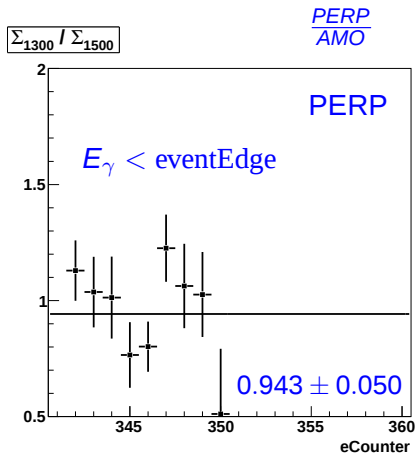
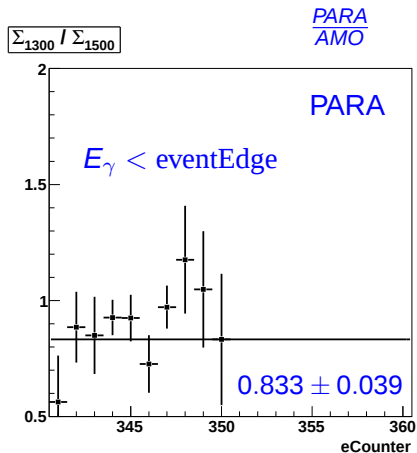
1.3 / 1.5

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



1.3 / 1.5

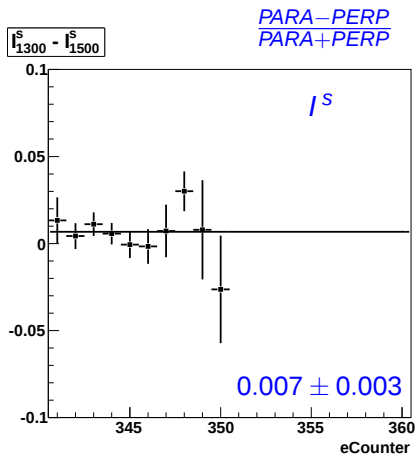
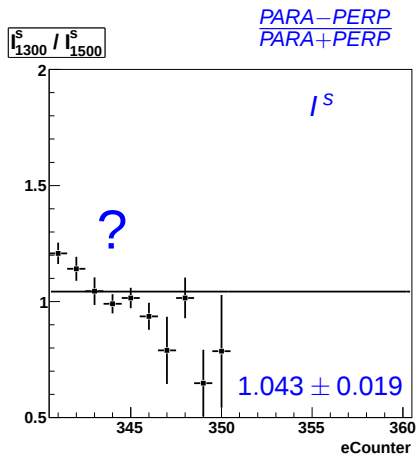
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$

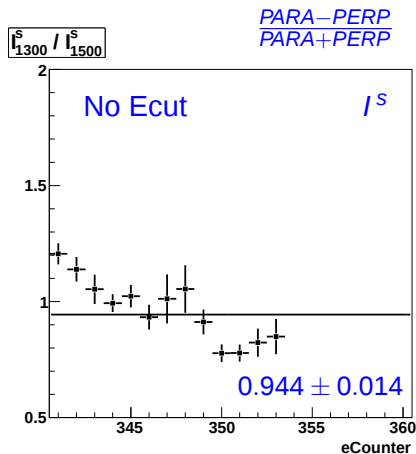
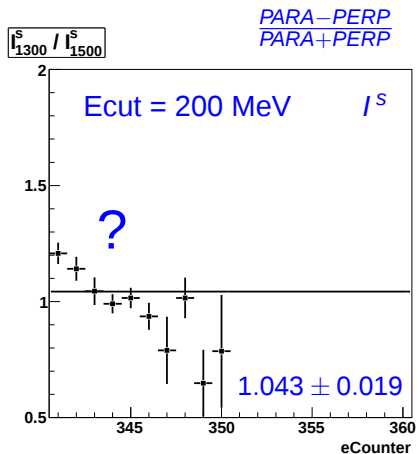
1.3 / 1.5

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



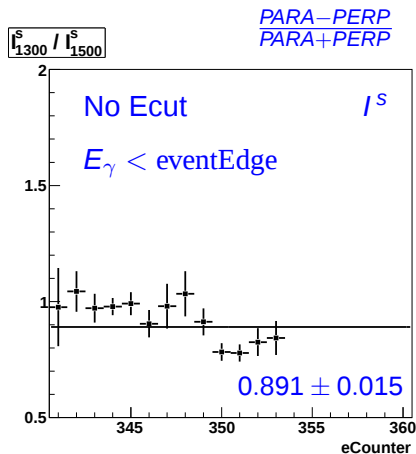
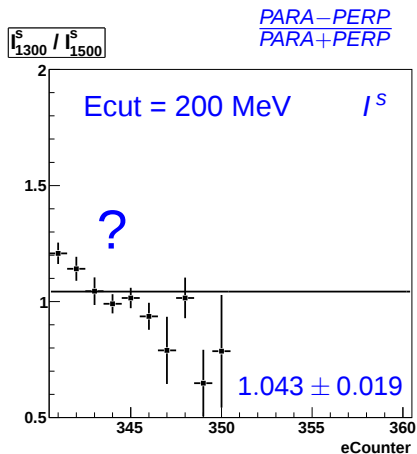
1.3 / 1.5

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



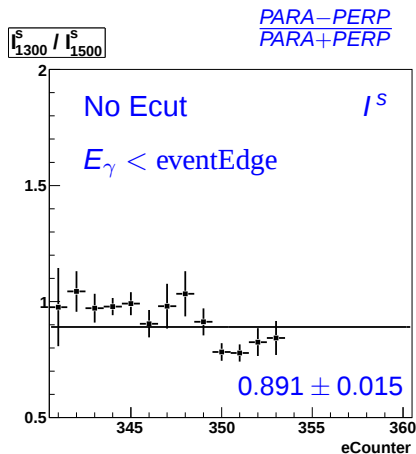
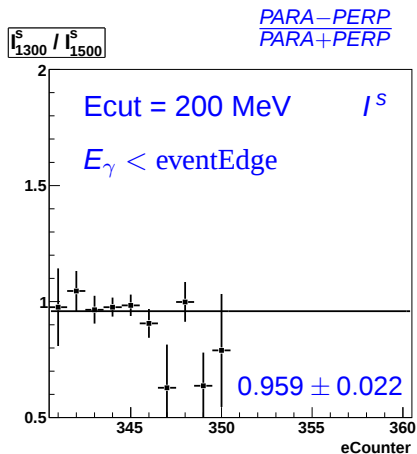
1.3 / 1.5

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



1.3 / 1.5

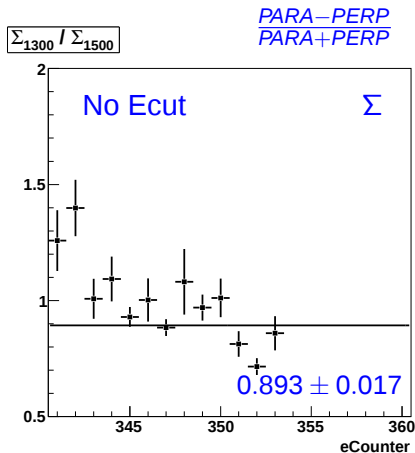
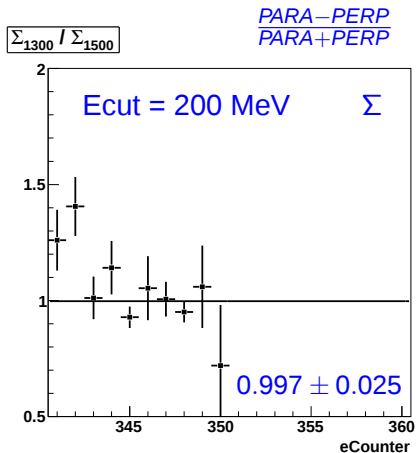
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$ *

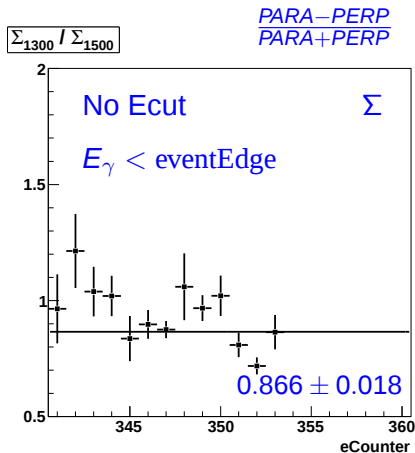
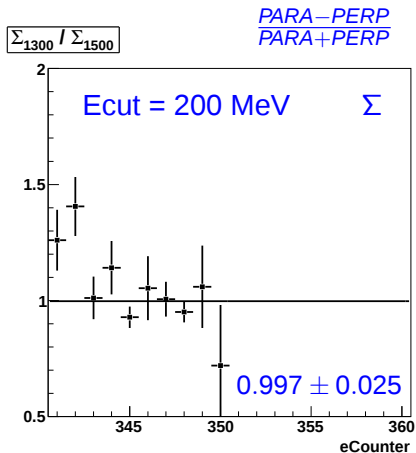
1.3 / 1.5

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



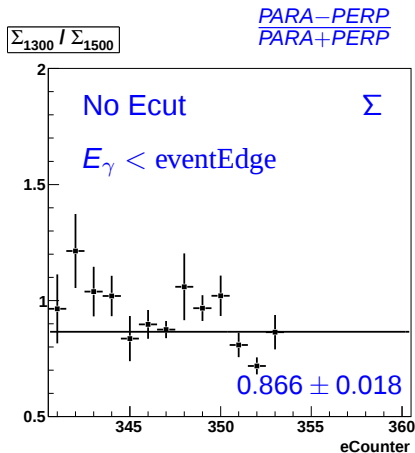
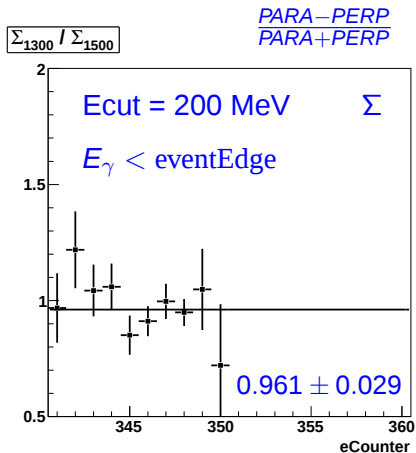
1.3 / 1.5

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



1.3 / 1.5

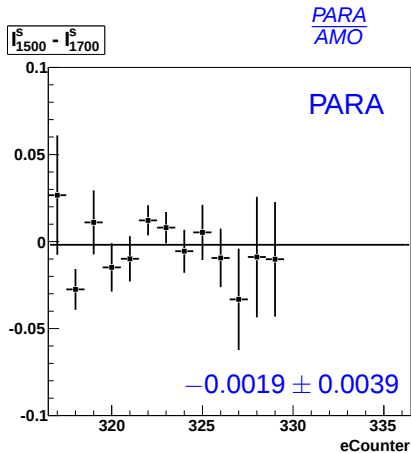
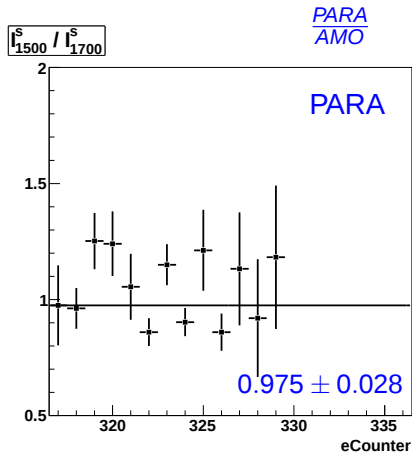
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$

1.5 / 1.7

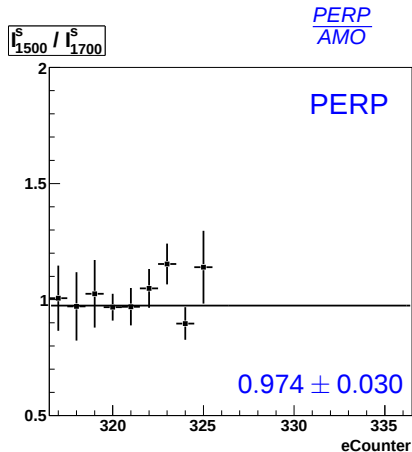
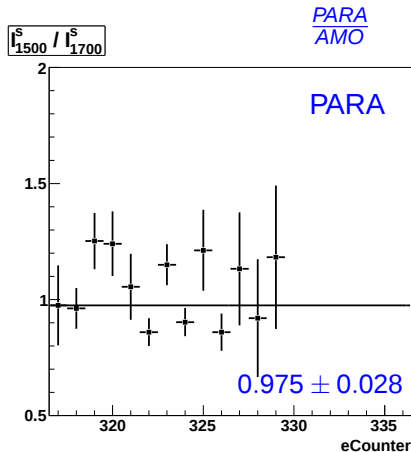
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$

1.5 / 1.7

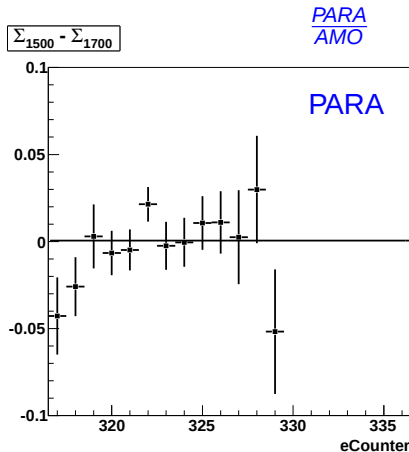
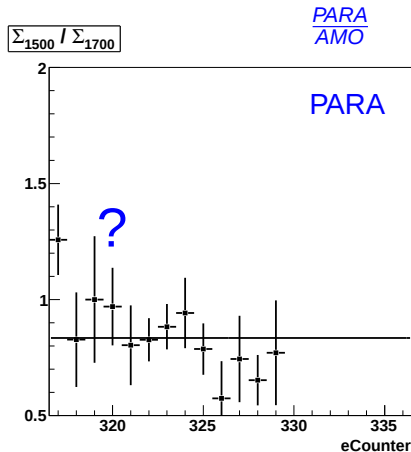
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$

1.5 / 1.7

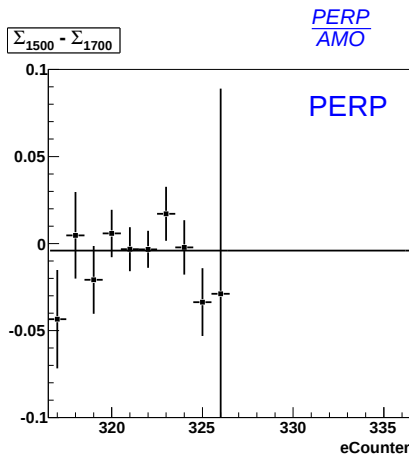
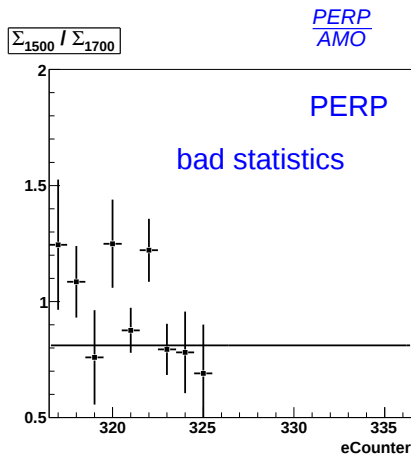
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$

1.5 / 1.7

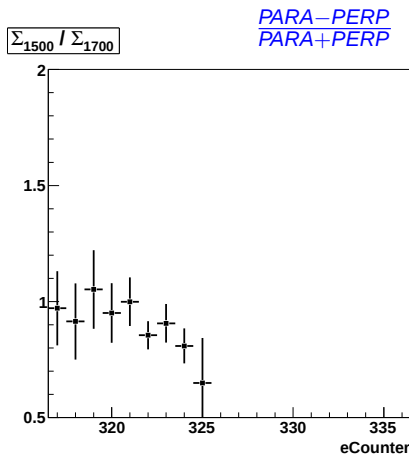
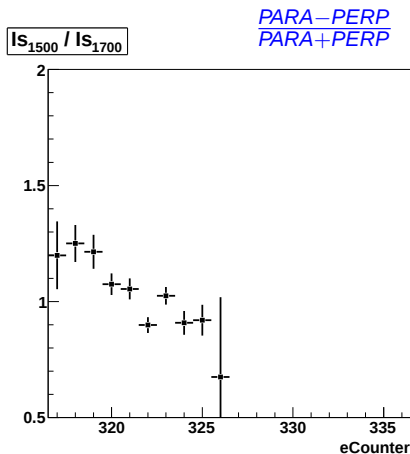
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$

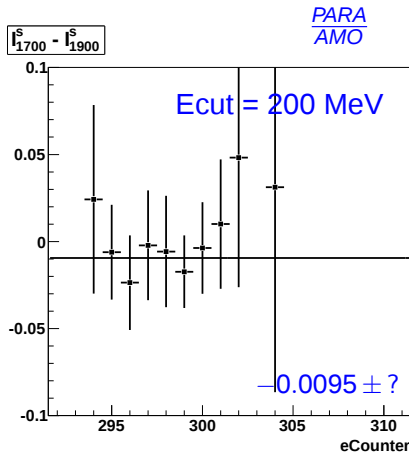
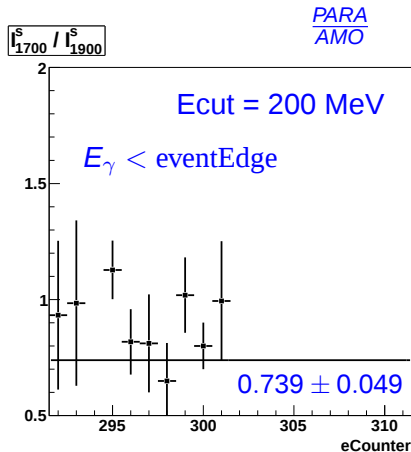
1.5 / 1.7

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



1.7_{manual} / 1.9_{auto}

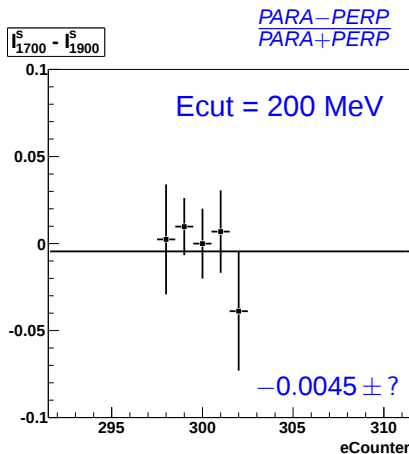
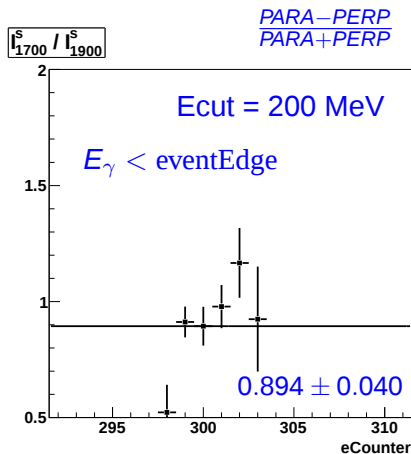
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



Study of Overlap Regions using $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^-$ * * *

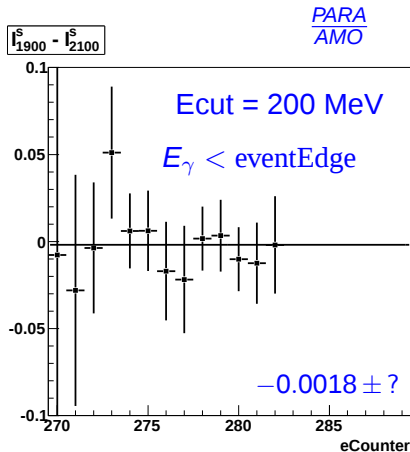
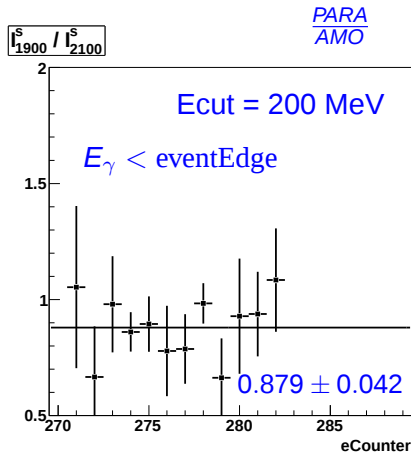
1.7_{manual} / 1.9_{auto}

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



1.9_{auto} / 2.1

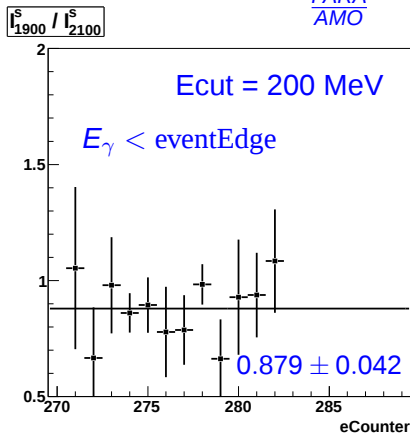
$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$



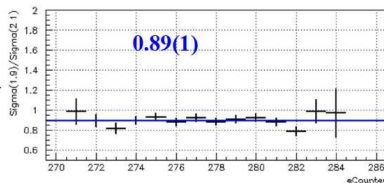
1.9_{auto} / 2.1

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$

PARA
AMO



PARA →



1.9_{auto} / 2.1

$$I = I_0 (1 + \delta_I (\sin 2\beta \cdot I^S + \cos 2\beta \cdot \Sigma))$$

