# Note for g.s. fit

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### 1 Choice of fit method

#### 1.1 Fit function

In the two states fit method, we did joint fit with three parts: local matrix element C(z=0,t), real and imag part of ratio  $\frac{C(z,t)}{C(z=0,t)}$ .

1. For local part

$$C(z = 0, t) = ce^{-E_0 t} (1 + a_1 e^{-\Delta E t})$$

2. For real/imag part of ratio

$$\frac{C(z,t)}{C(z=0,t)} = \frac{\phi_2 \left(1 + b_{1(re/im)}e^{-\Delta Et}\right)}{1 + a_1 e^{-\Delta Et}}$$

In the one state fit method, we fit real/imag part of ratio directly,

$$\frac{C(z,t)}{C(z=0,t)} = \phi_{2(re/im)}$$

One state fit v.s. two states fit, which shoule we choose in the analysis of two point data? Two figures are helpful before we set about doing fits:

1. Effective mass plot of local matrix element.

$$\ln(\frac{C(z=0,t)}{C(z=0,t+1)}) = E_0 + \ln(1 + a_1 e^{-\Delta E t}) - \ln(1 + a_1 e^{-\Delta E t - \Delta E})$$

Therefore, if the effective mass plot is horizontal without decay behavior through t-axis, it is impossible to extract excited state contamination successfully.

2. Effective mass plot of non-local matrix element.

#### 1.2 Example 1

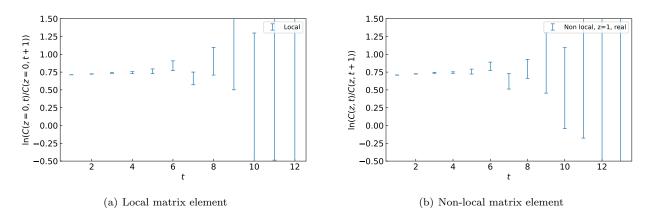


Figure 1: Effective mass

Neither of two plots of effective mass above shows the exponential decay behavior at small t region, so the one state fit method is suggested.

This is the output of two states fit,

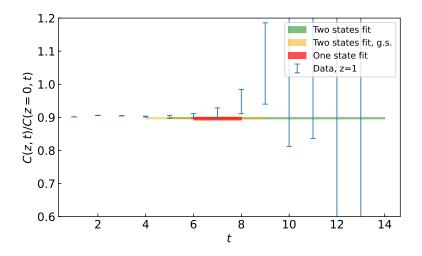


Figure 2: Fit result comparison

From the output it can be found that the fit result of excited state's coefficient  $b_1$  covers zero within the error, which means the two states fit failed to extract the excited state contamination.

#### 1.3 Example 2

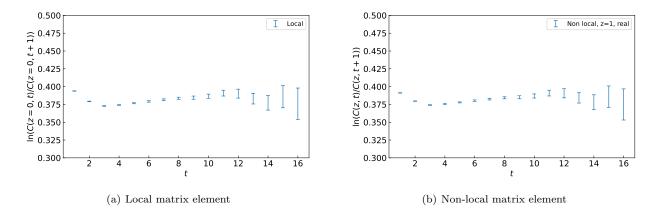


Figure 3: Effective mass

Both of two plots of effective mass above shows the exponential decay behavior at small t region, so the two states fit is worthy to try.

This is the output of two states fit,

Least Square Fit: 
$$\frac{\text{chi2}}{\text{dof}} \left[ \frac{\text{dof}}{\text{dof}} \right] = 0.2[21] \quad Q = 1 \quad \log GBF = 194.25$$
 Parameters: 
$$g.s._{re} \quad 0.95954(56)$$
 
$$a1 \quad -0.231(41)$$
 
$$b1_{re} \quad -0.206(40)$$
 
$$dE1 \quad 0.294(53)$$
 
$$E0 \quad 0.3899(20)$$
 
$$(2)$$

From the output it can be found that the fit result of excited state's energy  $\Delta E$  and coefficient  $b_1$  does not cover zero within the error, which means the two states fit succeeded to extract the excited state contamination.

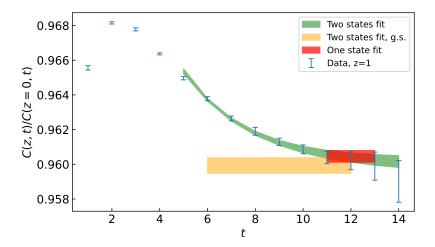


Figure 4: Fit result comparison