

Determination of the beam asymmetry Σ in η - and η' -photoproduction using Bayesian statistics

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I hereby declare that this thesis was formulated by myself and that no sources or tools other than those cited were used.

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Photoproduction of Pseudoscalar Mesons	4
1.2	Measurement of Polarization Observables	5
1.3	Introduction to BAYESIAN statistics	5
1.3.1	Frequentist Approach	5
1.3.2	Bayesian approach	5
1.4	Motivation and Structure of this Thesis	5
2	Experimental Setup	7
2.1	Production of (polarized) high energy photon beam	7
2.1.1	Tagger	8
2.2	Beam Target	8
2.3	Calorimeters	8
2.4	Trigger	8
3	Event selection	11
3.1	Preselection and charge cut	11
3.2	Time of particles	12
3.3	Kinematic constraints	14
3.3.1	Derivation of cut conditions	14
3.3.2	Determination of cut ranges	15
3.3.3	Quality of event selection	21
3.4	Investigation of background and additional cuts	22
3.4.1	Inspecting plausibility of background reactions	22
3.4.2	Misidentification of background reactions	25
3.4.3	Examination of additional cuts	28
3.5	Summary of event selection	31
4	Extraction of the beam asymmetries Σ_η and $\Sigma_{\eta'}$	33
4.1	Methods	34
4.1.1	Event yield asymmetries	34
4.1.2	Event based fit	37
4.1.3	Comparison of BAYESIAN and frequentist approaches	39
4.2	Determination of Σ_η using Bayesian statistics	40
4.2.1	Application of methods to toy Monte Carlo data	40
4.2.2	Application of methods to data	45

4.3	Determination of $\Sigma_{\eta'}$	45
4.3.1	Application of event based fit to toy Monte Carlo data	45
4.3.2	Application of event based fit to data	45
4.3.3	Systematic Error	45
5	Summary and outlook	45
A	Additional calculations	47
A.1	Statistical error for the asymmetry $A(\phi)$	47
B	Discussion of binned fits	49
	Bibliography	51
	List of Figures	55
	List of Tables	59

Extraction of the beam asymmetries Σ_η and $\Sigma_{\eta'}$

The beam asymmetry Σ is observable when a linearly polarized photon beam and unpolarized liquid hydrogen target are employed. The polarized cross section $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_{\text{pol}}}$ is not symmetric in the azimuthal angle ϕ anymore as opposed to the unpolarized cross section $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_0}$. It is rather modulated by a cosine dependence which scales with the polarization observable Σ and the (linear) beam polarization p_γ , see equation (4.1) [San+11].

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_{\text{pol}}}(E_\gamma, \cos \theta, \phi) = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_0}(E_\gamma, \cos \theta) \cdot \left[1 - p_\gamma \Sigma(E_\gamma, \cos \theta) \cos(2\phi) \right] \quad (4.1)$$

Since the incident photon beam is polarized, photon momentum \vec{k} and polarization $\vec{\epsilon}$ span a plane which is referred to as the beam polarization plane. This plane is tilted by the angle φ with respect to the reaction plane which is defined by the final state momenta. Naturally, this plane builds the angle ϕ in the laboratory system. At the same time the angle of the beam polarization plane in the same reference frame is defined as α . It holds

$$\varphi = \alpha - \phi. \quad (4.2)$$

Figure 4.1 illustrates definitions of all angles and planes. Theoretically the beam asymmetry can be

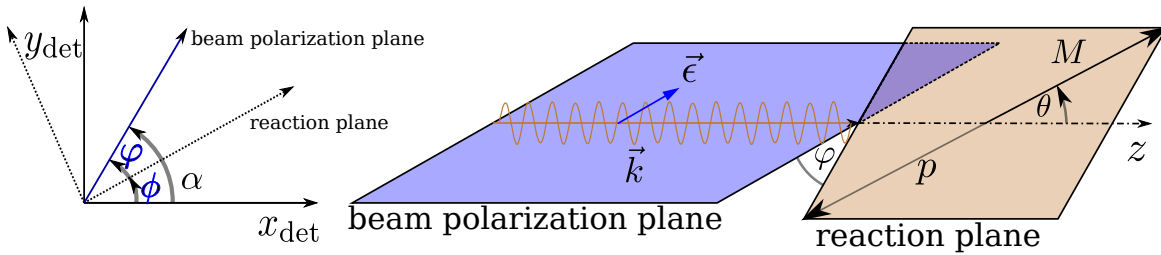


Figure 4.1: Left: Definition of angles α , ϕ , φ . Right: Photon momentum \vec{k} and polarization $\vec{\epsilon}$ define the beam polarization plane while the reaction plane is defined by the recoil proton p and produced meson M .

determined by a measurement of the cross section and a fit using equation (4.1). However, when calculating polarized cross sections, it is important to have good control over flux normalization and detector acceptance in three dimensions ($E_\gamma, \cos \theta, \phi$). To avoid this, the measurement of asymmetries

can be used to access the polarization observable Σ instead. Particularly, data is taken for two distinct orthogonal polarization settings corresponding to $\alpha = \pm 45^\circ$.

This chapter will illustrate the process of determining the beam asymmetry for η and η' photoproduction. The published results of Σ_η [Afz19; Afz+20] are used to check the accuracy and functionality of employed bayesian methods. Bayesian methods, as well as traditional frequentist approaches are used afterwards to extract new results for $\Sigma_{\eta'}$. First, the used methods will be presented and subsequently their application for each final state, respectively.

4.1 Methods

The beam asymmetry has to be determined via fits to ϕ distributions obtained from data. These are performed as either binned or unbinned fits. Both methods allow the application of Bayesian methods as will be discussed in the following. Additionally the advantages and disadvantages of all methods are compared.

4.1.1 Event yield asymmetries

Measurements were made in two distinct polarization settings $\alpha = \pm 45^\circ = \alpha^{\perp/\parallel}$. Thus, the polarized cross sections for both settings are given by¹

$$\frac{d\sigma^{\parallel}}{d\Omega_{\text{pol}}} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_0} \cdot \left[1 - p_\gamma^{\parallel} \Sigma \cos \left(2 \left(\alpha^{\parallel} - \phi \right) \right) \right] \quad (4.3)$$

and

$$\frac{d\sigma^{\perp}}{d\Omega_{\text{pol}}} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_0} \cdot \left[1 - p_\gamma^{\perp} \Sigma \cos \left(2 \left(\alpha^{\perp} - \phi \right) \right) \right] \quad (4.4)$$

$$= \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_0} \cdot \left[1 + p_\gamma^{\perp} \Sigma \cos \left(2 \left(\alpha^{\parallel} - \phi \right) \right) \right]. \quad (4.5)$$

Note that equation (4.5) holds, because

$$\alpha^{\perp} = \alpha^{\parallel} + \pi/2 \quad \text{and} \quad \cos x = -1 \cdot \cos(x + \pi).$$

Consider now taking the difference of equations (4.3) and (4.5)

$$\frac{d\sigma^{\perp}}{d\Omega_{\text{pol}}} - \frac{d\sigma^{\parallel}}{d\Omega_{\text{pol}}} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_0} \cdot \left(p_\gamma^{\perp} + p_\gamma^{\parallel} \right) \Sigma \cos \left(2 \left(\alpha^{\parallel} - \phi \right) \right). \quad (4.6)$$

One can further eliminate the unpolarized cross section from this equation by dividing by the polarization weighted sum of equations (4.3) and (4.5)

$$\alpha \cdot \frac{d\sigma^{\parallel}}{d\Omega_{\text{pol}}} + \beta \cdot \frac{d\sigma^{\perp}}{d\Omega_{\text{pol}}} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_0} \cdot \left[\alpha + \beta - \left(\alpha p_\gamma^{\parallel} - \beta p_\gamma^{\perp} \right) \Sigma \cos \left(2 \left(\alpha^{\perp} - \phi \right) \right) \right] \stackrel{!}{=} 2 \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_0}. \quad (4.7)$$

¹ The dependencies of polarized and unpolarized cross sections as well as the beam asymmetry like in equation (4.1) are implied

Since

$$\frac{d}{d\phi} \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_0} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \forall \phi,$$

it holds

$$\alpha p_\gamma^\parallel - \beta p_\gamma^\perp \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \qquad \alpha + \beta \stackrel{!}{=} 2, \quad (4.8)$$

such that

$$\alpha = \frac{2p_\gamma^\parallel}{p_\gamma^\perp + p_\gamma^\parallel} \qquad \beta = \frac{2p_\gamma^\perp}{p_\gamma^\perp + p_\gamma^\parallel}. \quad (4.9)$$

The beam asymmetry Σ is thus accessible via the asymmetry

$$A(\phi) = \frac{\frac{d\sigma^\perp}{d\Omega_{\text{pol}}} - \frac{d\sigma^\parallel}{d\Omega_{\text{pol}}}}{p_\gamma^\parallel \frac{d\sigma^\perp}{d\Omega_{\text{pol}}} + p_\gamma^\perp \frac{d\sigma^\parallel}{d\Omega_{\text{pol}}}} = \Sigma \cos \left(2 \left(\alpha^\parallel - \phi \right) \right). \quad (4.10)$$

At this point one can now make use of the fact that in any scattering reaction the number of events N is given by the product of luminosity L and total cross section σ

$$N = L \cdot \sigma = \Phi \cdot N_t \cdot \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \cdot \Delta\Omega,$$

where Φ is the beam flux, N_t the number of target particles and $\Delta\Omega$ is the solid angle covered by the detector. Substituting this in equation (4.10) one can build the asymmetry $A(\phi)$ using only the (flux-)normalized event yields $\tilde{N}^{\parallel/\perp} \left(E_\gamma, \cos \theta, \phi \right)^2$

$$A(\phi) = \frac{\tilde{N}^\perp - \tilde{N}^\parallel}{p_\gamma^\parallel \tilde{N}^\perp + p_\gamma^\perp \tilde{N}^\parallel} = \Sigma \cos \left(2 \left(\alpha^\parallel - \phi \right) \right). \quad (4.11)$$

Alternatively, the event yields N can also be normalized by integrating over the total azimuthal angle range in each bin of $(E_\gamma, \cos \theta)$. This normalization technique has been used in reference [Afz19] and will also be used in this work. Using appropriate binning in ϕ in addition to beam energy and meson polar angle the asymmetry can be build for all kinematic bins and the beam asymmetry then be extracted via a one-Parameter fit. The statistical errors for $A(\phi)$ are given by GAUSSIAN error propagation (see appendix A.1).

Frequentist

The beam asymmetry can now be determined via a frequentist fit, where Σ is determined such that the χ^2 value resulting from the data points and equation 4.11 is minimized. The results are point estimates with statistical error bars that are also obtained from the fit: $\hat{\Sigma} \pm \sigma_{\hat{\Sigma}}$. In addition $\chi^2/\text{NDF} \approx 1$ may be verified in order to diagnose the fit itself. Multiple automated minimization and calculation algorithms

² again, arguments $\left(E_\gamma, \cos \theta, \phi \right)$ are implied.

for χ^2 fitting are available as open source. The *Python* [RP22] module *scipy* [Vir+20] and *ROOT* [BR97] offer e.g. the methods `scipy.optimize.curve_fit` [sci] and `TH1::Fit()` [ROOa] for discrete/binned data, which were used in the analysis.

BAYESIAN

Following section 1.3, where the basics of BAYESIAN inference were discussed, the goal of a BAYESIAN approach is to sample marginal posterior distributions for each fitted parameter from the joint posterior $p(\theta|y)$ which depends on the observed data y . The joint posterior itself is proportional to the product of priors $\pi(\theta)$ and likelihood $\mathcal{L}(y|\theta)$ (BAYES' theorem). This collapses to a one parameter problem in the case of fitting the event yield asymmetries (Eq. (4.11))

$$p(\Sigma|y) \propto \pi(\Sigma) \cdot \mathcal{L}(y|\Sigma). \quad (4.12)$$

However, to be able to sample from a joint posterior, prior and likelihood need to be specified. In order not to bias the fit towards any particular values, the prior is chosen non-informative, realized by a broad GAUSSIAN centered at 0 which is truncated to the physically allowed parameter space of $\Sigma \in [-1, 1]$. Furthermore, the likelihood is formulated assuming GAUSSIAN errors ϵ_n at each data point y_n , which should be described by the asymmetry (Eq (4.11)) at bin n $A(\phi_n; \Sigma)$, i. e. ³

$$\Sigma \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)_{[-1, 1]} \quad y_n = A(\phi_n; \Sigma) + \epsilon_n \quad \epsilon_n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_n), \quad (4.13)$$

which is equivalent to

$$\Sigma \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \quad y_n \sim \mathcal{N}(A(\phi_n; \Sigma), \sigma_n). \quad (4.14)$$

The likelihood of all data points now evaluates to the product of the likelihood at each data point y_n and the posterior results in

$$p(\Sigma|y) \propto \pi(\Sigma) \cdot \mathcal{L}(y|\Sigma) = \mathcal{N}(\Sigma|0, 1)_{[-1, 1]} \cdot \prod_n \mathcal{N}(y_n | A(\phi_n; \Sigma), \sigma_n) \quad (4.15)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\ln p(\Sigma|y) = \frac{1}{2}\Sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_n \left(\frac{y_n - A(\phi_n; \Sigma)}{\sigma_n} \right)^2 + \text{constant terms}, \quad (4.16)$$

such that all ingredients are present to form a fully BAYESIAN probabilistic model⁴. This model was implemented in Stan [Sta22], directly giving access to samples from the posterior obtained with the No-U-Turn-Sampler (NUTS) [Sta22; HG14]. Hereby, the sampling is restricted to the allowed parameter region $\Sigma \in [-1, 1]$. As a measure of goodness of fit, the p -values obtained from the posterior predictive distributions, as introduced in section 1.3, are reviewed. To diagnose the convergence of the MCMC fit, sensible values for \hat{R} and the Monte-Carlo standard error σ_{MCSE} are verified.

³ Remember the notation introduced in section 1.3: $x \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma) = \mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

⁴ Note that the sampling aims only to reflect the right proportionality of the (marginal) posterior. Thus, constant terms can be dropped and are of no further interest [Sta22].

4.1.2 Event based fit

Although intuitive and easily implementable the binned fit –BAYESIAN or not– has one critical disadvantage: it is inevitable that information is lost because the asymmetry $A(\phi)$ is a binned quantity and hence, the choice of binning influences the fit results. This is discussed in more detail in appendix B. Especially kinematic bins with low statistics show this behavior. To circumvent this problem, an *unbinned fit*, based on the likelihood function for each event, can be performed. Also, no assumptions on the distribution of statistical errors have to be made since each event is taken into account individually. Yet, the event based fit does not provide any measure of goodness of fit, so that the study of toy Monte Carlo data is essential when checking the working principle of the method.

In a polarized experiment the azimuthal angle distribution of events is not isotropic, but modulated by a cosine term coupling to beam asymmetry Σ and beam polarization $p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp}$ for each setting $\alpha^{\parallel/\perp}$, as is expressed through the respective differential cross sections in Equations 4.3 and 4.4. Since the number of events is proportional to the cross section, the probability $p(\phi, p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp}|\Sigma)$ to find an event under the azimuthal angle ϕ for a given bin of $(E_{\gamma}, \cos \theta)$ and setting $\alpha^{\parallel/\perp}$ is ⁵

$$p(\phi, p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp}|\Sigma) = \frac{\left[1 \mp p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp} \Sigma \cos(2(\alpha^{\parallel} - \phi))\right]}{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \left[1 \mp p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp} \Sigma \cos(2(\alpha^{\parallel} - \phi))\right]}. \quad (4.17)$$

This is only true for an idealized experiment with acceptance $\epsilon = \text{const} \forall \phi$, so that the acceptance $\epsilon(\phi)$ has to be included in the probability for each event. As demonstrated in reference [Har17] a FOURIER series truncated after the fourth order is sufficient to model any occurring function

$$\epsilon(\phi) = \sum_{k=0}^4 a_k \sin(k\phi) + b_k \cos(k\phi),$$

where the eight detector coefficients a_k and b_k are determined from the fit. With this the measurable probability $\tilde{p}(\phi, p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp}|\Sigma, a, b)$ is

$$\tilde{p}(\phi, p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp}|\Sigma, a, b) \propto \left[1 \mp p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp} \Sigma \cos(2(\alpha^{\parallel} - \phi))\right] \cdot \epsilon(\phi) \quad (4.18)$$

$$= \left[1 \mp p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp} \Sigma \cos(2(\alpha^{\parallel} - \phi))\right] \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^4 a_k \sin(k\phi) + b_k \cos(k\phi)\right), \quad (4.19)$$

where $a := \{a_k\}_{k=0}^4$, $b := \{b_k\}_{k=0}^4$. Finally, normalizing $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \tilde{p}(\phi, p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp}|\Sigma, a, b) \stackrel{!}{=} 1$,

$$\tilde{p}(\phi, p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp}|\Sigma, a, b) = \frac{\left[1 \mp p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp} \Sigma \cos(2(\alpha^{\parallel} - \phi))\right] \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^4 a_k \sin(k\phi) + b_k \cos(k\phi)\right)}{1 \pm \frac{1}{2} a_2 p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp} \Sigma}. \quad (4.20)$$

⁵ Note: Normalizing $p(\phi, p_{\gamma}^{\parallel/\perp}|\Sigma)$ to 2π (or any other arbitrary constant) is sufficient for the fit as long as the integral does not depend on the fit parameters. The normalization to 2π is chosen for better readability. However, to calculate actual probabilities, one must multiply Eq. (4.17) by 2π .

The respective polarization setting $\alpha^{\parallel/\perp}$ determines the sign in the normalizing constant which allows an uncorrelated estimation of the detector coefficient a_2 and the beam asymmetry Σ . To simplify notation and implementation, Equation (4.21) can be written as *one* probability for all events – regardless of polarization setting – if the polarization values p_γ^\parallel are multiplied by (-1) and summarized as p_γ :

$$\tilde{p}(\phi, p_\gamma | \Sigma, a, b) = \frac{[1 + p_\gamma \Sigma \cos(2(\alpha - \phi))] \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^4 a_k \sin(k\phi) + b_k \cos(k\phi) \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2} a_2 p_\gamma \Sigma}, \quad (4.21)$$

with $\alpha = -45^\circ$ fixed.

In section 3.2 the subtraction of uncorrelated time background was discussed via a sideband subtraction. Naturally, without binning the data, this strategy is invalid and prompt peak and sideband events have to be fitted simultaneously. Hereby it is important to consider that the random time background is realized as flat distribution underneath the complete reaction time spectrum (cf. Figure 3.3), *including* the range of the prompt peak. The fraction of true coincident events to random coincidences is given as

$$f = \frac{N_{\text{prompt}} - w \cdot N_{\text{sideband}}}{N_{\text{prompt}}}, \quad (4.22)$$

where N_{prompt} and N_{sideband} are the number of events where the reaction time lies within the prompt peak or sideband, respectively. w is the ratio of the widths of the chosen prompt peak and sideband ranges, see section 3.2. It is now assumed that the random coincidences will exhibit an asymmetry Σ^{bkg} of their own and are not necessarily described by the detector coefficients a and b but rather by a^{bkg} and b^{bkg} . The probability to detect a prompt peak event p_{prompt} and the probability to measure a sideband event p_{sideband} are then given by

$$p_{\text{prompt}}(\phi, p_\gamma | \Sigma, a, b, \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}}) = f \cdot \tilde{p}(\phi, p_\gamma | \Sigma, a, b) + (1 - f) \cdot \tilde{p}(\phi, p_\gamma | \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}}) \quad (4.23)$$

$$p_{\text{sideband}}(\phi, p_\gamma | \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}}) = \tilde{p}(\phi, p_\gamma | \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}}). \quad (4.24)$$

If there are n prompt peak and m sideband events, the joint likelihood of all events \mathcal{L} is thus given by

$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_{i=1}^n p_{\text{prompt}}(\phi_i, p_{\gamma,i} | \Sigma, a, b, \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}}) \prod_{j=1}^m p_{\text{sideband}}(\phi_j, p_{\gamma,j} | \Sigma, a, b, \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}}), \quad (4.25)$$

or, equivalently

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \mathcal{L} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \ln p_{\text{prompt}}(\phi_i, p_{\gamma,i} | \Sigma, a, b, \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^m \ln p_{\text{sideband}}(\phi_j, p_{\gamma,j} | \Sigma, a, b, \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.26)$$

Eighteen⁶ parameters have to be determined in total, either via a conventional frequentist approach or a BAYESIAN approach to this non-linear fitting problem.

Frequentist

Best fit estimates can be derived by maximizing the likelihood \mathcal{L} , or, for computational convenience, by minimizing $-\ln \mathcal{L}$. The *ROOT* library [BR97] offers the method *TTree::UnbinnedFit* to perform an unbinned maximum likelihood fit on data filled in a *TTree* [ROOb], which was used to perform the fit. Minimization and statistical error calculation are performed by *MINUIT* [JR75]. Errors are hereby estimated either symmetrical from the paraboloid shape of $(-\ln \mathcal{L})$ using the *HESSE* algorithm or asymmetric from the half-maximum values of $(-\ln \mathcal{L})$ using the *MINOS* algorithm without making assumptions on the shape of the likelihood, if necessary [JR75].

Bayesian

The joint posterior of all fit parameters given the data ϕ, p_γ is

$$p(\Sigma, a, b, \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}} | \phi, p_\gamma) \propto \mathcal{L}(\phi, p_\gamma | \Sigma, a, b, \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}}) \cdot \pi(\Sigma, a, b, \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}}), \quad (4.27)$$

where $\pi(\theta)$ denotes the combined prior of all fit parameters which factors into each individual prior since all parameters are independent:

$$\pi(\Sigma, a, b, \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}}) = \pi(\Sigma) \cdot \pi(a) \cdot \pi(b) \cdot \pi(\Sigma^{\text{bkg}}) \cdot \pi(a^{\text{bkg}}) \cdot \pi(b^{\text{bkg}}). \quad (4.28)$$

The priors for $\Xi \in \{\Sigma, \Sigma^{\text{bkg}}\}$ and $\xi \in \{a, b, a^{\text{bkg}}, b^{\text{bkg}}\}$ are again chosen non-informative, broadly centered around 0

$$\Xi \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)_{[-1, 1]} \quad \xi_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 0.1). \quad (4.29)$$

This model, consisting of the likelihood in Eq. (4.26) and the priors in Eq. (4.29), is implemented in Stan [Sta22], so that samples from the posterior in the physically allowed region ($\Xi \in [-1, 1]$) are again obtained via NUTS [HG14]. From references [Afz19; Har17] it is expected that $\xi_k \ll 1$, therefore the chosen widths of the priors resemble a, relatively speaking, broad distribution.

4.1.3 Comparison of BAYESIAN and frequentist approaches

The effort of implementing the binned or unbinned fit in a BAYESIAN approach is comparable to the traditionally used frequentist methods. Due to the probabilistic structure of the Stan language [Sta22] implementation of likelihood and prior models is straightforward and the sampling algorithms can be accessed or modified to ones needs intuitively. However, the BAYESIAN fit requires more careful preparation and also diagnostics. On one hand, the choice of priors has to be made. On the other hand, the fitting procedure is inherently different; not only the goodness of fit (compared with data) has to be checked but also the convergence of the MARKOV chains themselves. Yet, the additional effort is rewarded by the fact that the BAYESIAN fit will yield *distributions* for all parameters as opposed to

⁶ The FOURIER series is constructed such that $a_0 = 0, b_0 = 1$

point estimates with error bars. This is especially useful for polarization observables which may be used as input for PWA calculations. Here error estimates can be derived from the distributions e.g. as (multiple) standard deviations, the full width at half maximum or similar. If furthermore a BAYESIAN approach is pursued, also the whole distributions may be used. Another advantage of the BAYESIAN fit is the ability to truncate the posterior samples to the relevant or allowed parameter space.

4.2 Determination of Σ_η using Bayesian statistics

This section will now demonstrate the application of the discussed methods to obtain the beam asymmetry Σ for η photoproduction with selected data provided from reference [Afz19]. For each method only the respective BAYESIAN approach will be used and compared to the results from [Afz19] to confirm that it is a valid method. As an additional sanity check toy Monte Carlo samples are generated and analyzed.

4.2.1 Application of methods to toy Monte Carlo data

Although results can be compared to the already accomplished ones in reference [Afz19], verifying the correct functioning of the fitting methods is still useful. This is done by generating events that follow the expected distributions of $N^{\parallel/\perp}$ with fixed and known parameters. With the simulated event yields the binned and unbinned fit are performed as described previously. Repeating this for a large number of times should reproduce the input parameters if the methods work as intended.

Event yield asymmetries

The asymmetry $A(\phi)$ is built from the event yields $N^{\parallel/\perp}$, which are distributed according to

$$N^{\parallel} = N_0 \left[1 - p_{\gamma}^{\parallel} \Sigma \cos \left(2 \left(\alpha^{\parallel} - \phi \right) \right) \right], \quad (4.30)$$

$$N^{\perp} = N_0 \left[1 - p_{\gamma}^{\perp} \Sigma \cos \left(2 \left(\alpha^{\perp} - \phi \right) \right) \right], \quad (4.31)$$

where the parameters are chosen as $\Sigma = 0.5$, $p_{\gamma}^{\parallel} = 0.25$, $p_{\gamma}^{\perp} = 0.3$. In total, 10000 toy Monte Carlo bins are generated. In each bin the number of generated samples per setting $N_{\text{total}}^{\parallel/\perp}$ is given by a Poisson distribution

$$N_{\text{total}}^{\parallel} \sim \mathcal{P}(800) \quad N_{\text{total}}^{\perp} \sim \mathcal{P}(1000), \quad (4.32)$$

to simulate the statistics of the $\gamma p \rightarrow p\eta$ final state as accurately as possible [Afz19]. The samples from the distributions (4.30),(4.31) are drawn using the *TH1::GetRandom* [ROO] function provided by *ROOT* [BR97]. The function from which samples should be drawn is integrated point wise and then normalized. The normalized integral is approximated by a parabola for each bin. A random number between 0 and 1 is generated and assigned to the according bin, where the respective parabola is evaluated to give the desired random value. [ROO].

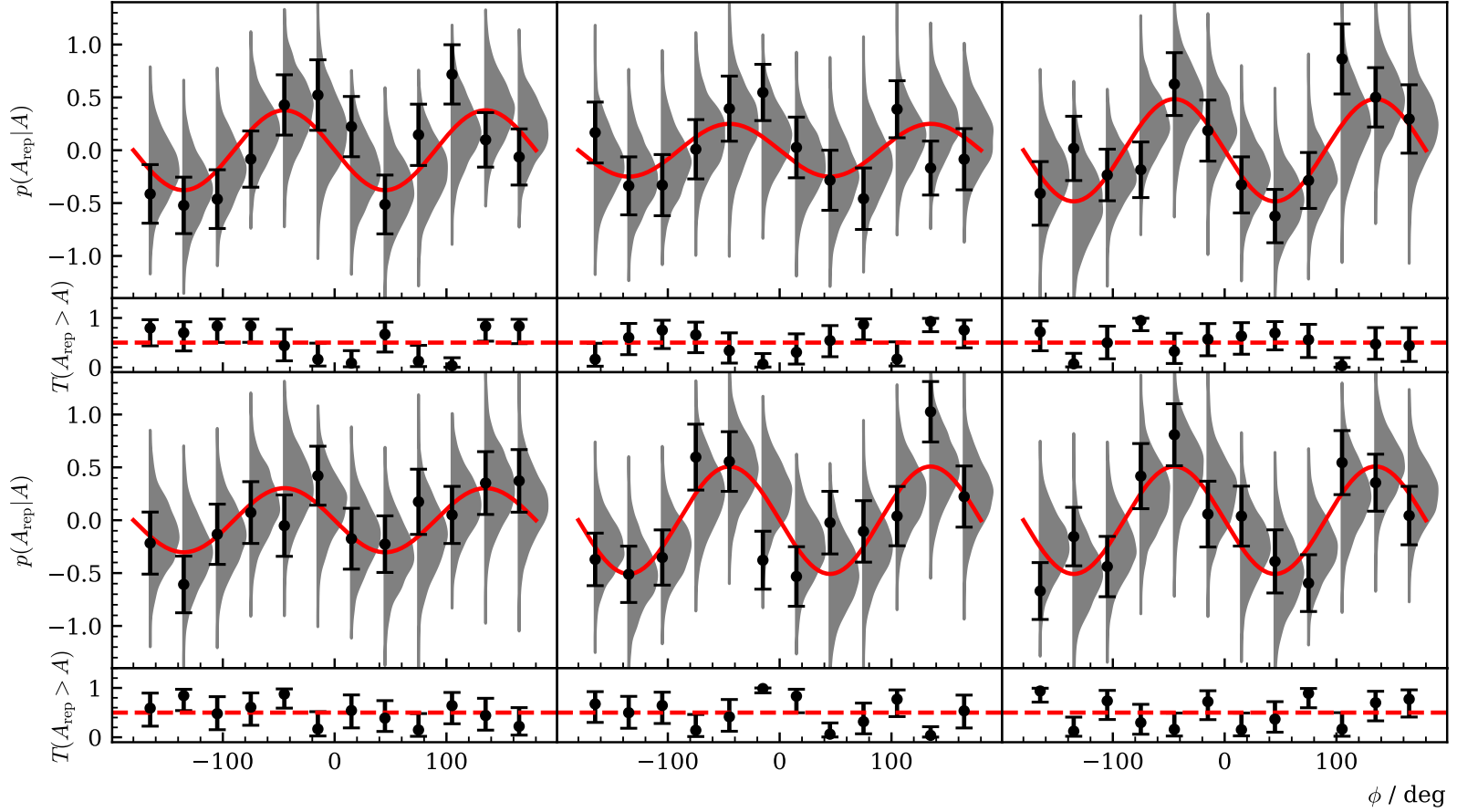


Figure 4.2: Posterior predictive checks $p(A_{\text{rep}}|A)$ from a BAYESIAN fit to the event yield asymmetries for six toy Monte Carlo bins are shown as distributions. The black data points are the asymmetry $A(\phi)$, which was additionally fitted using a χ^2 fit (solid red line). The goodness of fit is shown using p -values, which give the fraction $T(A_{\text{rep}} > A)$ of replicated samples greater than the original measured value, with propagated statistical error bars on the bottom of each plot. The expected mean value of $T(A_{\text{rep}} > A) = 0.5$ is indicated by the dashed red line.

In total, 10000 toy Monte Carlo bins were simulated and the asymmetry built for 12 bins in ϕ , to conform with the binning chosen in reference [Afz19]. The resulting asymmetry $A(\phi)$ is shown in Figure 4.2 for several bins as the orange data points with statistical errors according to GAUSSIAN error propagation. Additionally shown is a χ^2 fit (red line) to the asymmetry together with posterior predictive checks as obtained from a fully BAYESIAN fit according to the introduced model (distributions). This BAYESIAN fit was performed employing $n_{\text{chain}} = 4$ MARKOV chains with $n_{\text{samples}} = 1000$ samples each. The warm-up period for each chain has the same length of $n_{\text{warm up}} = 1000$

$$n_{\text{chain}} = 4 \qquad n_{\text{samples}} = 1000 \qquad n_{\text{warm up}} = 1000. \quad (4.33)$$

The goodness of fit is checked via the introduced p -values $p = T(A_{\text{rep}} > A)$, and are shown as black points with propagated error bars on the bottom. The optimal value of $p = 0.5$ is marked by the red, dashed line and realizes the mean of the distribution of all p -values, so that one can assume good description of the data by the fits, see Figure 4.3. This replaces the investigation of the χ^2/NDF distribution in the case of a frequentist fit, which should have a mean of 1.

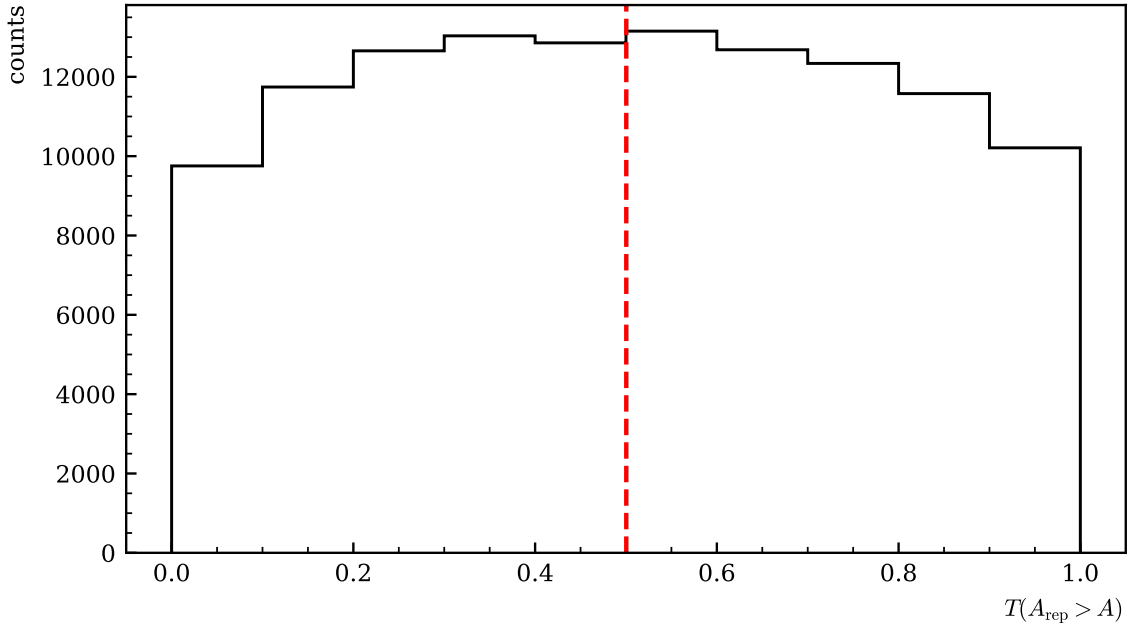


Figure 4.3: p values of all toy Monte Carlo bins. They are centered around their mean at 0.5, which is indicated by the dashed line, and show no bias towards higher or lower values, thus confirming an adequate fit.

To check whether the fit is unbiased and provides correct error estimation one can investigate the normalized residuals

$$\xi = \frac{\Sigma^{\text{fit}} - \Sigma^{\text{true}}}{\Delta \Sigma^{\text{fit}}} \quad (4.34)$$

in the case of a least-squares fit. Here Σ^{fit} and $\Delta \Sigma^{\text{fit}}$ are the value and corresponding statistical error for the beam asymmetry as obtained from the fit and Σ^{true} is the true value that was used to throw the

toy MC experiments. An unbiased fit with right estimation of errors yields [Bar89]

$$\xi \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1). \quad (4.35)$$

This criterion obviously cannot be applied in the same way to a BAYESIAN fit. The fit results are distributions and therefore lack point estimates Σ^{fit} and errors $\Delta\Sigma^{\text{fit}}$. However, one can modify Equation (4.34) to the needs of a BAYESIAN fit to assess its performance:

$$\Xi = \frac{\left\{ \Sigma^{\text{fit}} \right\} - \Sigma^{\text{true}}}{\text{std} \left(\left\{ \Sigma^{\text{fit}} \right\} \right)} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma). \quad (4.36)$$

Instead of the point estimates Σ^{fit} the set of all draws from the marginal posteriors $\left\{ \Sigma^{\text{fit}} \right\}$ is shifted by the true value Σ_{true} and normalized by the standard deviation as an error estimate for each fit. Although this is not a rigorously derived quantity it allows to identify possible bias if mean $(\Xi) \neq 0$. Furthermore, checking that $\sigma \approx 1$ will affirm whether the width of the marginal posterior distributions is sensible. Figure 4.4 shows the combined Ξ -distributions of all fits and the unaltered combined posteriors shifted by the true value. As expected, both distributions are normal as a GAUSSIAN fit proves. The width of the marginal posterior distributions can be regarded as sensible since the

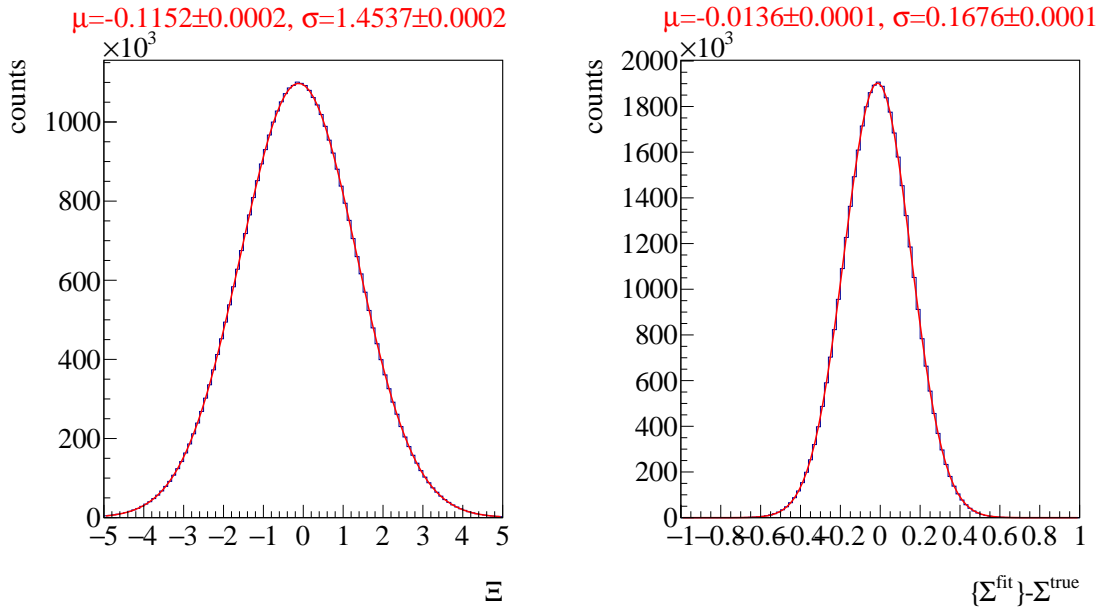


Figure 4.4: Left: Combined posterior distributions of all 10000 fits normalized by their respective standard deviation. Right: Unaltered combined posterior distributions of all 10000 fits. A GAUSSIAN fit was performed to determine mean μ and standard deviation σ of the distributions with results given on top.

standard deviation of the Ξ distribution $\sigma_\Xi \approx 1^7$. This is furthermore confirmed by the fact that

⁷ One cannot expect to fulfill Eq. (4.35) exactly, since the errors are after all only estimates that aim to create comparability to the least squares fit.

$\{\Sigma^{\text{fit}}\} - \Sigma^{\text{true}} = 0$ within one standard deviation. Yet, the fit results tend to underestimate the beam asymmetry, because both distributions are centered out of their statistical error at $\mu \pm \Delta\mu < 0$. This indicates bias towards smaller values of the beam asymmetry. Remarkably, this bias is *not* introduced by the BAYESIAN fit, but by the choice of binning and available statistics as an extensive investigation of binned fits (least squares and BAYESIAN) to toy Monte Carlo data showed. A detailed discussion thereof is given in appendix B. For now it suffices to note the origin of this bias lies in the choice of binning and is thus inevitable. And, most importantly, the introduced bias is negligible compared to the width of the posterior distributions, so that a binned fit will produce valid fit results in any case. Nevertheless this emphasizes the advantage of unbinned fitting, which is discussed in the next paragraph.

It has been established that the fit produces valid results with sensible statistical errors, i.e. widths of posterior distributions, and the description of the data is in agreement with the expectations. It remains to diagnose the convergence of the MARKOV chains to finally deem the binned fit method appropriate. For this the \hat{R} value and the relative Monte Carlo standard error (MCSE) $\frac{\sigma_{\text{MCSE}}}{\text{median}[p(\Sigma|y)]}$ that were introduced in section 1.3 are investigated. If $\hat{R} < 1.05$ one can assume that the different chains have converged and explored the same parameter space [Veh+19]. Furthermore the accuracy supplied by the number of draws from the posteriors can be evaluated with the relative MCSE. It is demanded that $\frac{\sigma_{\text{MCSE}}}{\text{median}[p(\Sigma|y)]} \lesssim 5\%$. This is the case for 97% of all fits, see Figure 4.5 on the left. When the fit result for the beam asymmetry is close to 0 larger values for the relative MCSE are observed. The \hat{R} values (Figure 4.5 on the right) clearly indicate good within and between chain convergence. This means that the hyper parameters n_{chain} , n_{samples} and $n_{\text{warm up}}$ as chosen are well tuned, although one may increase the number of sample draws from the posterior for the fit from measured data to further suppress the relative MCSE. Then, only 11 · 12 as opposed to 10000 fits have to be performed keeping the computational cost reasonable.

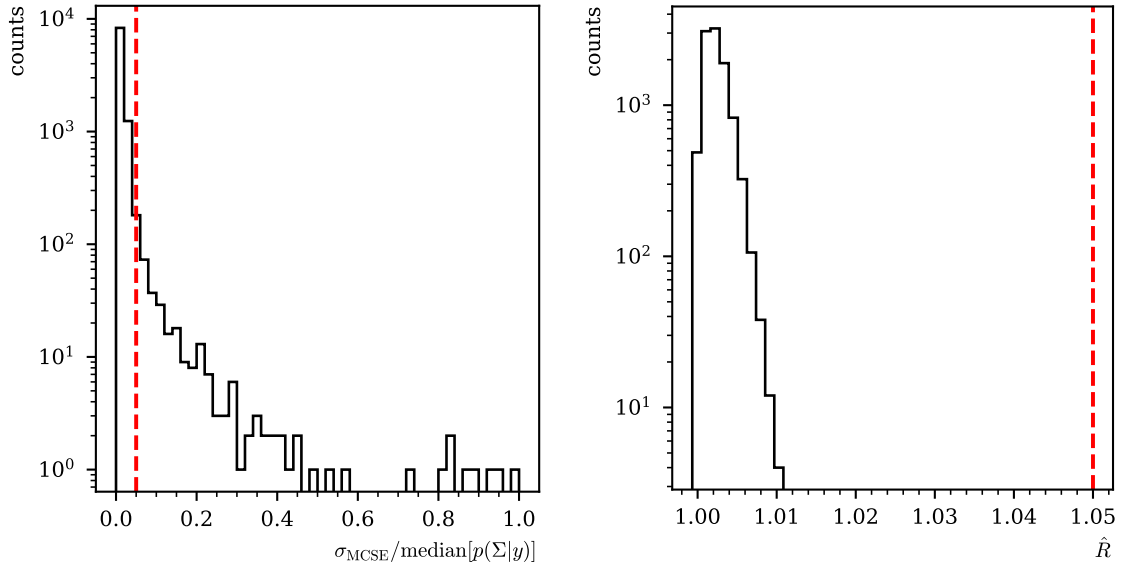


Figure 4.5: Left: relative error $\frac{\sigma_{\text{MCSE}}}{\text{median}[p(\Sigma|y)]}$ Right: \hat{R} associated with the fit parameter Σ . Both are shown for all 10000 fits. The critical values that should not be exceeded are marked by dashed lines.

Event based fit

4.2.2 Application of methods to data

Event yield asymmetries

Event based fit

4.3 Determination of $\Sigma_{\eta'}$

placeholder

4.3.1 Application of event based fit to toy Monte Carlo data

placeholder

4.3.2 Application of event based fit to data

placeholder

4.3.3 Systematic Error

placeholder

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List of Figures

1.1	Running coupling of QCD. The colored data points represent different methods to obtain a value for α_s . For more details it may be referred to [Zyl+20].	2
1.2	Calculated nucleon (isospin $I = 1/2$) resonances compared to measurements. Left in each column are the calculations [LMP01], the middle shows the measurements and PDG rating [Zyl+20]	3
1.3	FEYNMAN diagram for the s-channel photoproduction of pseudoscalar mesons, adapted from [Afz19]	4
2.1	[Wal]	7
2.2	[Wal]	8
2.3	[Wal]	8
2.4	D. WALTHER in [Urb17]	9
2.5	[Wal]	9
2.6	[Wal]	10
3.1	Distribution of event classes in $\eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ production	12
3.2	Time information of all final state particles and the beam photon for 3PED η' production	13
3.3	Reaction time t_r for 3PED η' production	14
3.4	Coplanarity of the $p\eta'$ final state with all other cuts applied for the energy bin $1\,500\,\text{MeV} \leq E_\gamma < 1\,600\,\text{MeV}$. The vertical dashed lines show the cut ranges obtained from a gaussian fit to the data (open circles). The solid black histograms represent fitted MC data of $\eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	18
3.5	Polar angle difference of the $p\eta'$ final state with all other cuts applied for the energy bin $1\,500\,\text{MeV} \leq E_\gamma < 1\,600\,\text{MeV}$. The vertical dashed lines show the cut ranges obtained from a gaussian fit to the data (open circles). The solid black histograms represent fitted MC data of $\eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	18
3.6	Missing mass of the $p\eta'$ final state with all other cuts applied for the energy bin $1\,500\,\text{MeV} \leq E_\gamma < 1\,600\,\text{MeV}$. The vertical dashed lines show the cut ranges obtained from a fit to data (open circles) employing a Novosibirsk function. The solid colored histograms represent fitted MC data from relevant photoproduction reactions: in black η' , in green π^0 , in red η , in blue ω , in yellow $2\pi^0$, magenta $\pi^0\eta$. The turquoise histogram is the sum of all MC histograms.	19

3.7	Invariant mass of the $p\eta'$ final state with all other cuts applied for all energy and angular bins. The open circles represent the measured data, the solid colored histograms fitted MC data from relevant photoproduction reactions: in black η' , in green π^0 , in red η , in blue ω , in yellow $2\pi^0$ and in magenta $\pi^0\eta$. The turquoise histogram is the sum of all MC histograms.	20
3.8	Invariant mass of the $p\eta'$ final state with all other cuts applied for the energy bin $1\,500\,\text{MeV} \leq E_\gamma < 1\,600\,\text{MeV}$. The vertical dashed lines show the cut ranges obtained from a gaussian fit to the η' MC data (solid black histogram). The open circles represent the measured data, the solid colored histograms fitted MC data from relevant photoproduction reactions: in black η' , in green π^0 , in red η , in blue ω , in yellow $2\pi^0$ and in magenta $\pi^0\eta$. The turquoise histogram is the sum of all MC histograms.	21
3.9	Acceptance for the reaction $\gamma p \rightarrow p\eta'$ after all cuts that have been discussed so far for 2.5PED and 3PED events	22
3.10	Fraction of background events in the analyzed beam energy and angular bins.	23
3.11	Acceptance for possible background contributions	24
3.12	Generated energies of the two lowest energy photons in $2\pi^0$ photoproduction MC data. The threshold of 20 MeV is marked by a vertical red line. Lowest energy photon is shown on the top, second lowest energy photon is shown on the bottom.	25
3.13	Generated energies of the two lowest energy photons in $2\pi^0$ and $\pi^0\eta$ photoproduction MC data. The threshold of 20 MeV is marked by a vertical red line. Lowest energy photon is shown on the top, second lowest energy photon is shown on the bottom.	26
3.14	Polar angle difference $\Delta\theta$ between the photon with second highest energy and second lowest energy of the $\pi^0\eta$ final state.	26
3.15	Illustration of the misidentification process during reconstruction	27
3.16	Generated CMS angle $\cos\theta_{\text{gen.}}$ vs. reconstructed CMS angle $\cos\theta_{\text{rec.}}$ for both background reactions. The slope $\cos\theta_{\text{gen.}} = \cos\theta_{\text{rec.}}$ is indicated by the solid line.	28
3.17	Detector hits of the recoil proton, as obtained from MC data for the production of η' , $2\pi^0$ and $\pi^0\eta$. CB: Crystal Barrel, FW: forward dector, MT: MiniTAPS	30
3.18	Difference in measured and calculated beam energy. Data points are shown as open circles, MC data as solid histograms: in black η' , in green π^0 , in red η , in blue ω , in yellow $2\pi^0$ and in magenta $\pi^0\eta$. The turquoise histogram is the sum of all MC histograms.	31
3.19	Invariant mass spectrum passing different stages in the event selection process. In the end clear peaks for all possibly produced mesons are visible. The vertical lines indicate the mean cut ranges over all energy and angle bins.	32
4.1	Left: Definition of angles α, ϕ, φ . Right: Photon momentum \vec{k} and polarization $\vec{\epsilon}$ define the beam polarization plane while the reaction plane is defined by the recoil proton p and produced meson M	33

4.2	Posterior predictive checks $p(A_{\text{rep}} A)$ from a BAYESIAN fit to the event yield asymmetries for six toy Monte Carlo bins are shown as distributions. The black data points are the asymmetry $A(\phi)$, which was additionally fitted using a χ^2 fit (solid red line). The goodness of fit is shown using p -values, which give the fraction $T(A_{\text{rep}} > A)$ of replicated samples greater than the original measured value, with propagated statistical error bars on the bottom of each plot. The expected mean value of $T(A_{\text{rep}} > A) = 0.5$ is indicated by the dashed red line.	41
4.3	p values of all toy Monte Carlo bins. They are centered around their mean at 0.5, which is indicated by the dashed line, and show no bias towards higher or lower values, thus confirming an adequate fit.	42
4.4	Left: Combined posterior distributions of all 10000 fits normalized by their respective standard deviation. Right: Unaltered combined posterior distributions of all 10000 fits. A GAUSSIAN fit was performed to determine mean μ and standard deviation σ of the distributions with results given on top.	43
4.5	Left: relative error $\frac{\sigma_{\text{MCSE}}}{\text{median}[p(\Sigma y)]}$ Right: \hat{R} associated with the fit parameter Σ . Both are shown for all 10000 fits. The critical values that should not be exceeded are marked by dashed lines.	44

List of Tables

1.1	Summary of the particles of the SM	1
1.2	Allowed quantum numbers for the intermediate resonance state N^*/Δ^*	4
3.1	The five most probable decay modes of the η' meson. The most probable further decay with according branching ratio is shown in brackets.[Zyl+20]	11
3.2	Examined MC reactions that were used in sum for the fit	16
3.3	Fit functions and cut ranges for each variable	17
3.4	Total cross sections σ in the energy range 1 500 to 1 800 MeV, branching ratios (BR) to $n\gamma$ final states and maximum acceptance \tilde{A} for signal and possible background contributions	23
3.5	Relative loss in signal and background events if a cut on ΔE is applied.	29