

ComPWA Status

The Common Partial Wave Analysis Framework

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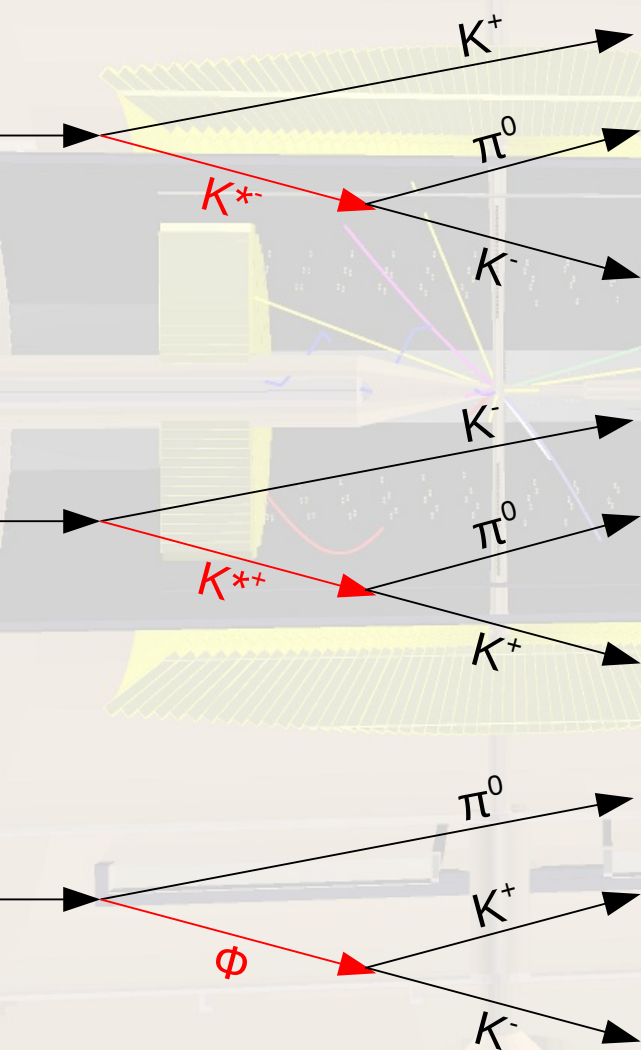
On behalf of the ComPWA group



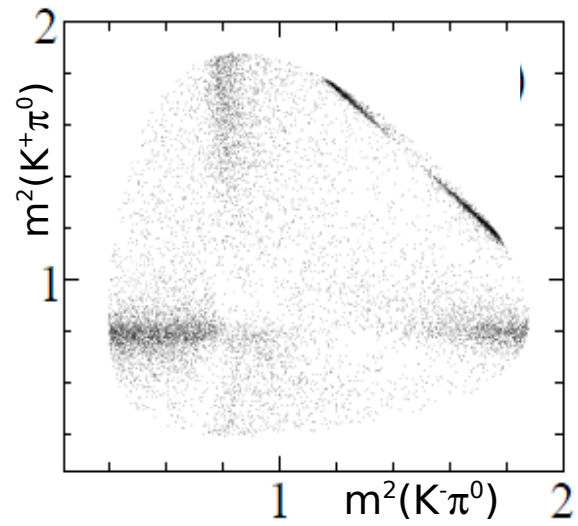
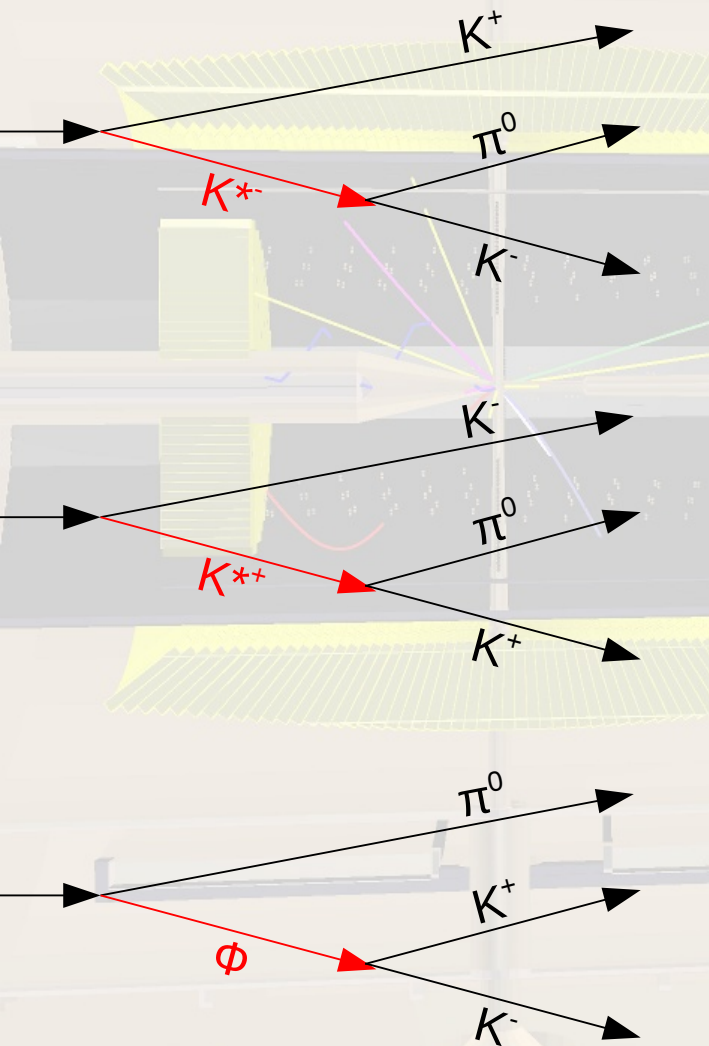
DPG Frühjahrstagung 2015, Heidelberg

26 März 2015

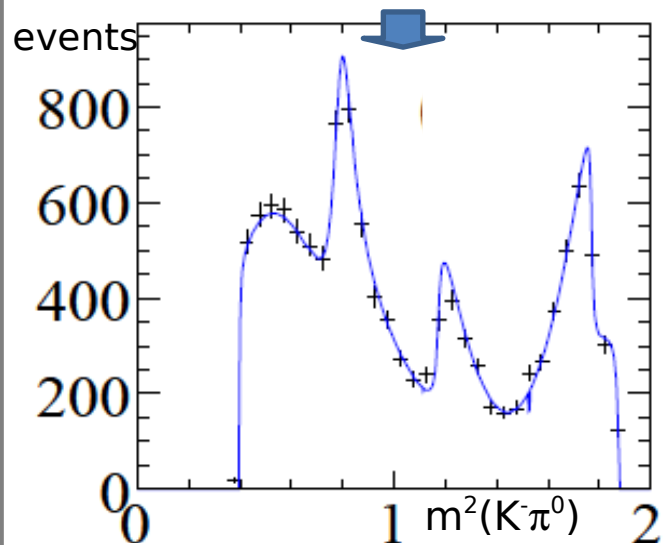
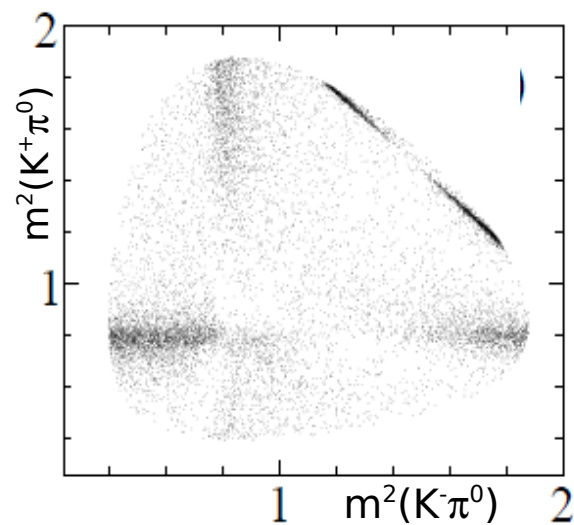
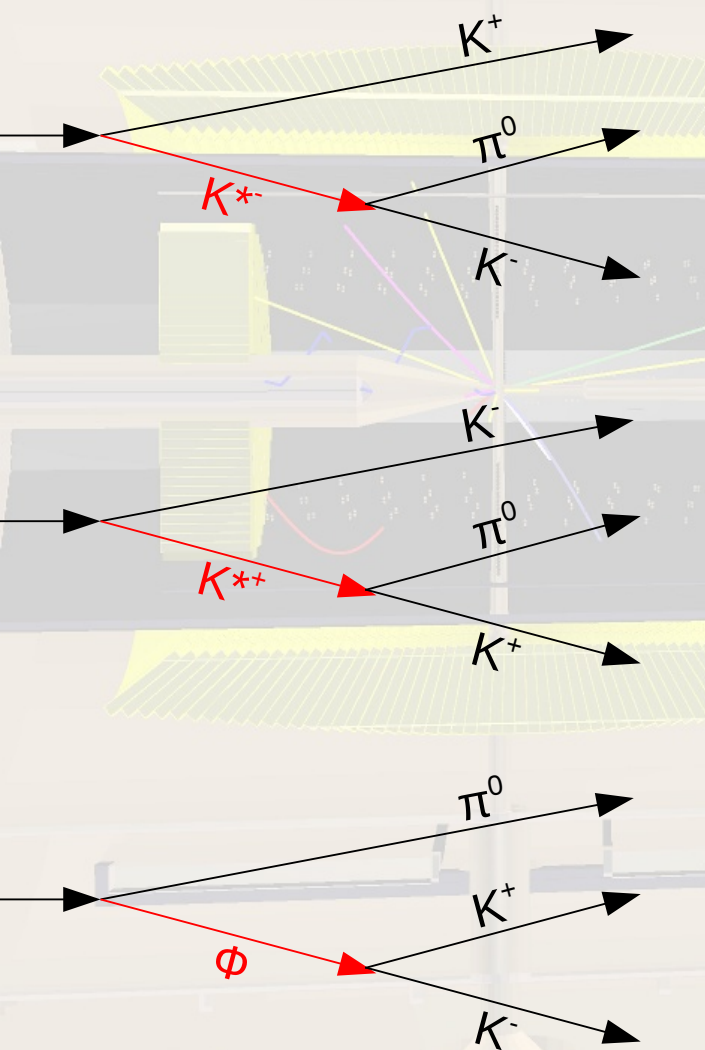
PWA



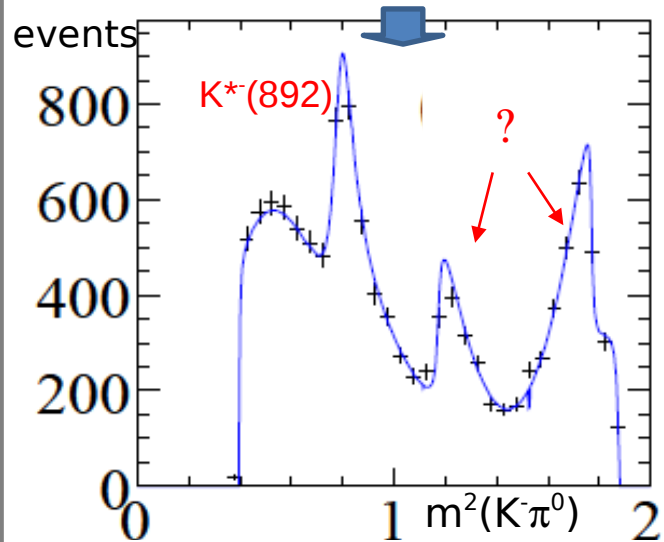
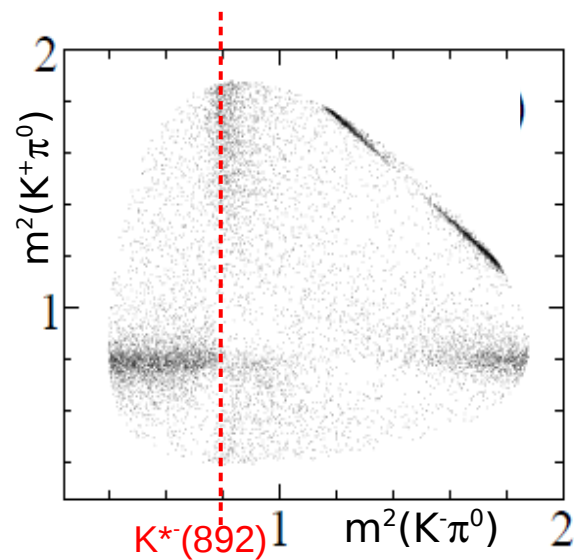
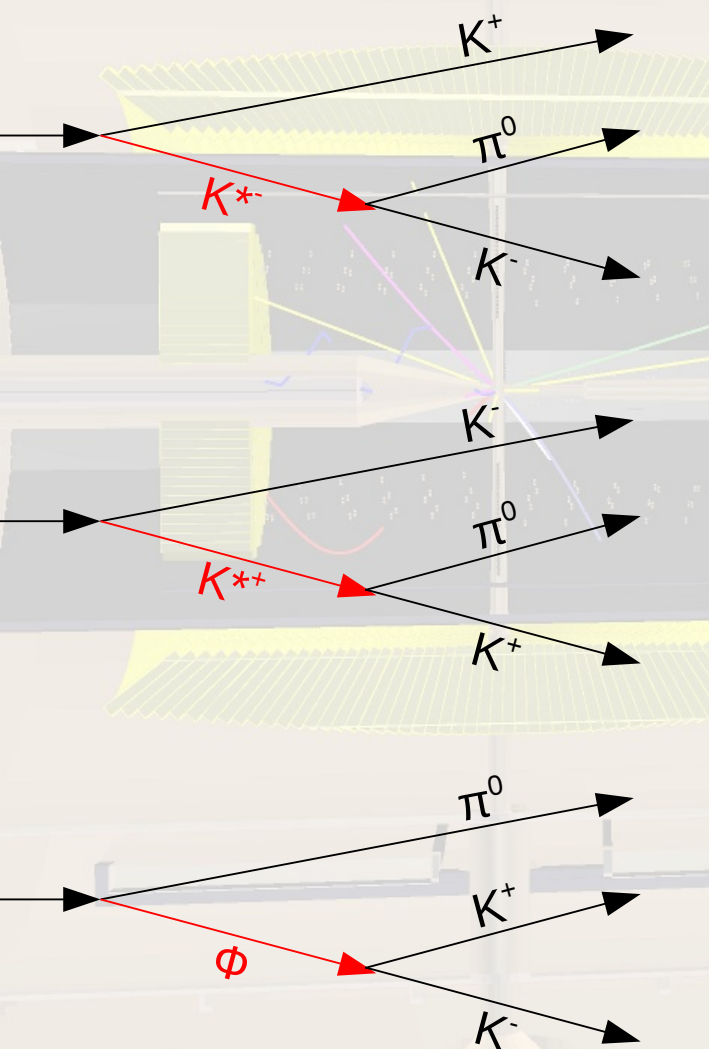
PWA



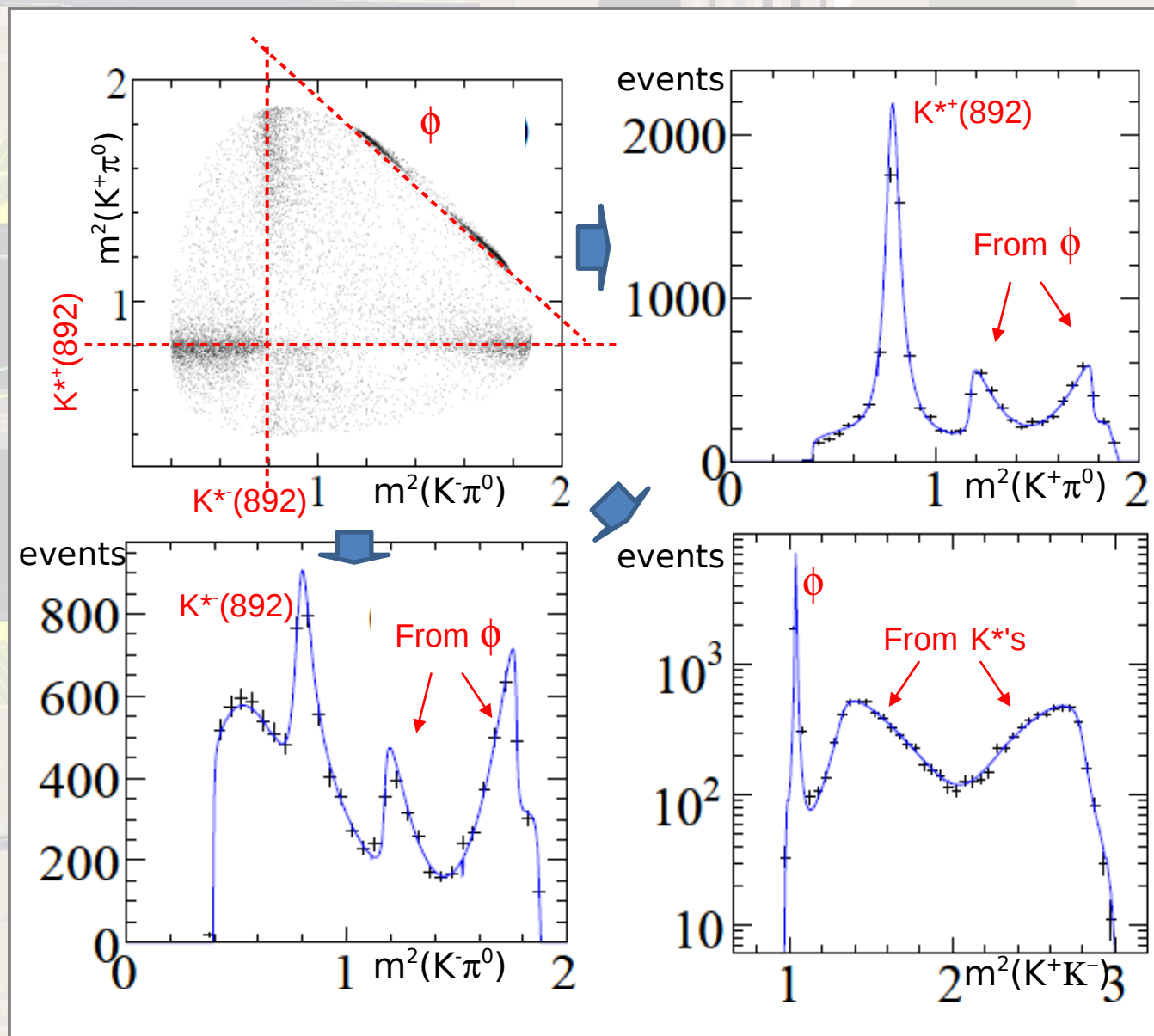
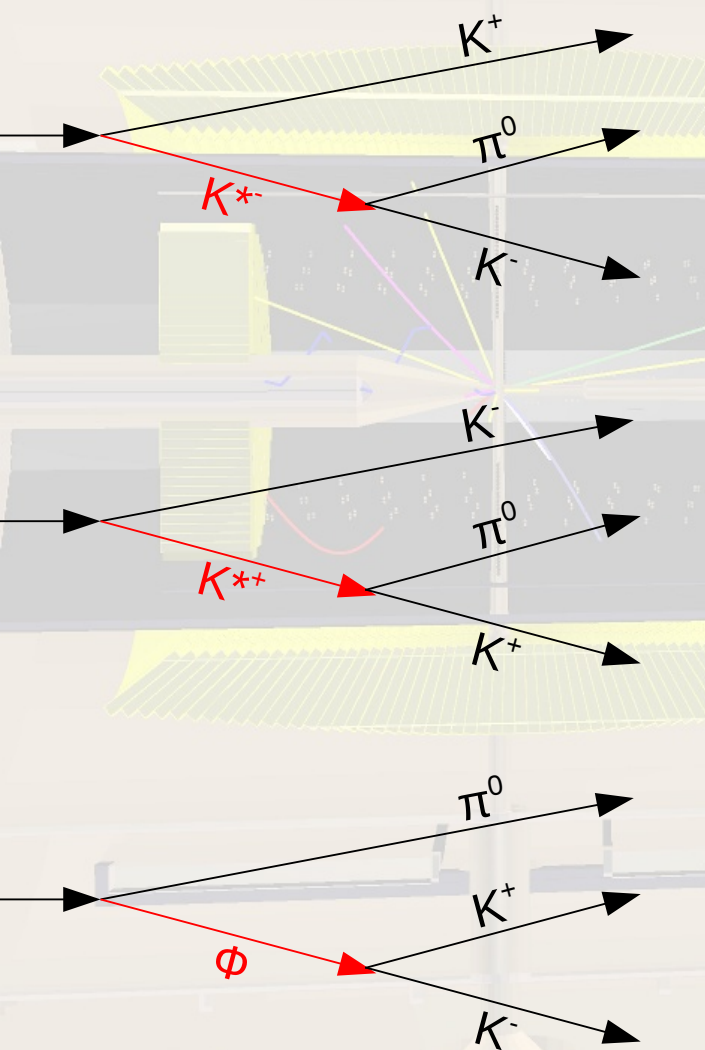
PWA



PWA



PWA



PWA Challenges

Example: \bar{P} ANDA

broad physics program

→ various models needed

$\bar{p}p$ initial state at \sqrt{s} 2 – 5 GeV

→ high initial spin (\approx up to 6-7)

→ many possible waves

→ many parameters

large number of events

→ parallelization needed

detector effects

→ distorted phasespace

→ acceptance

coupled channels

→ different efficiencies

quality assurance

ComPWA

Why a common *framework*?

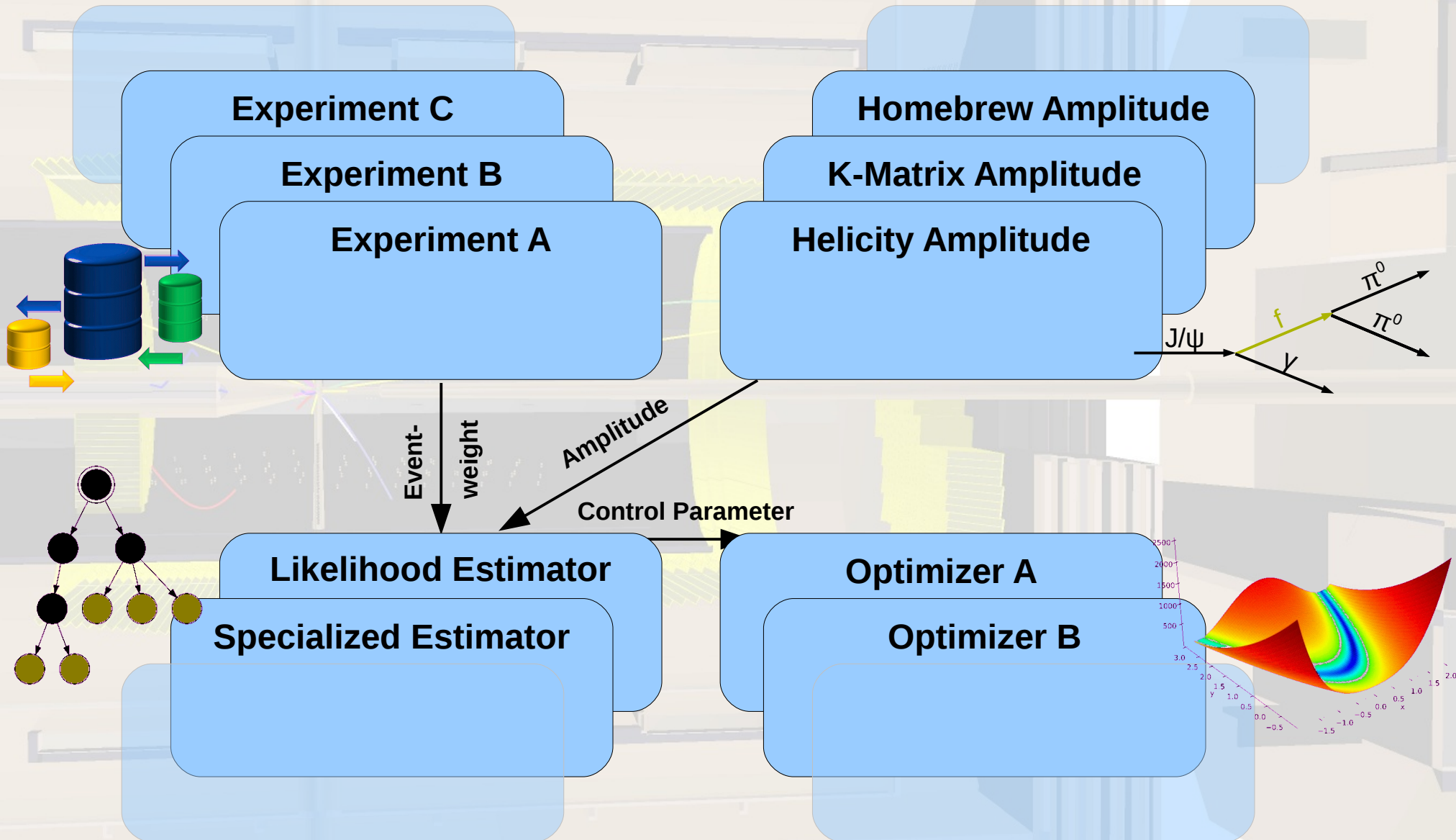
support for various models
re-usage of implementations
easily comparison of methods

Why a *common* framework?

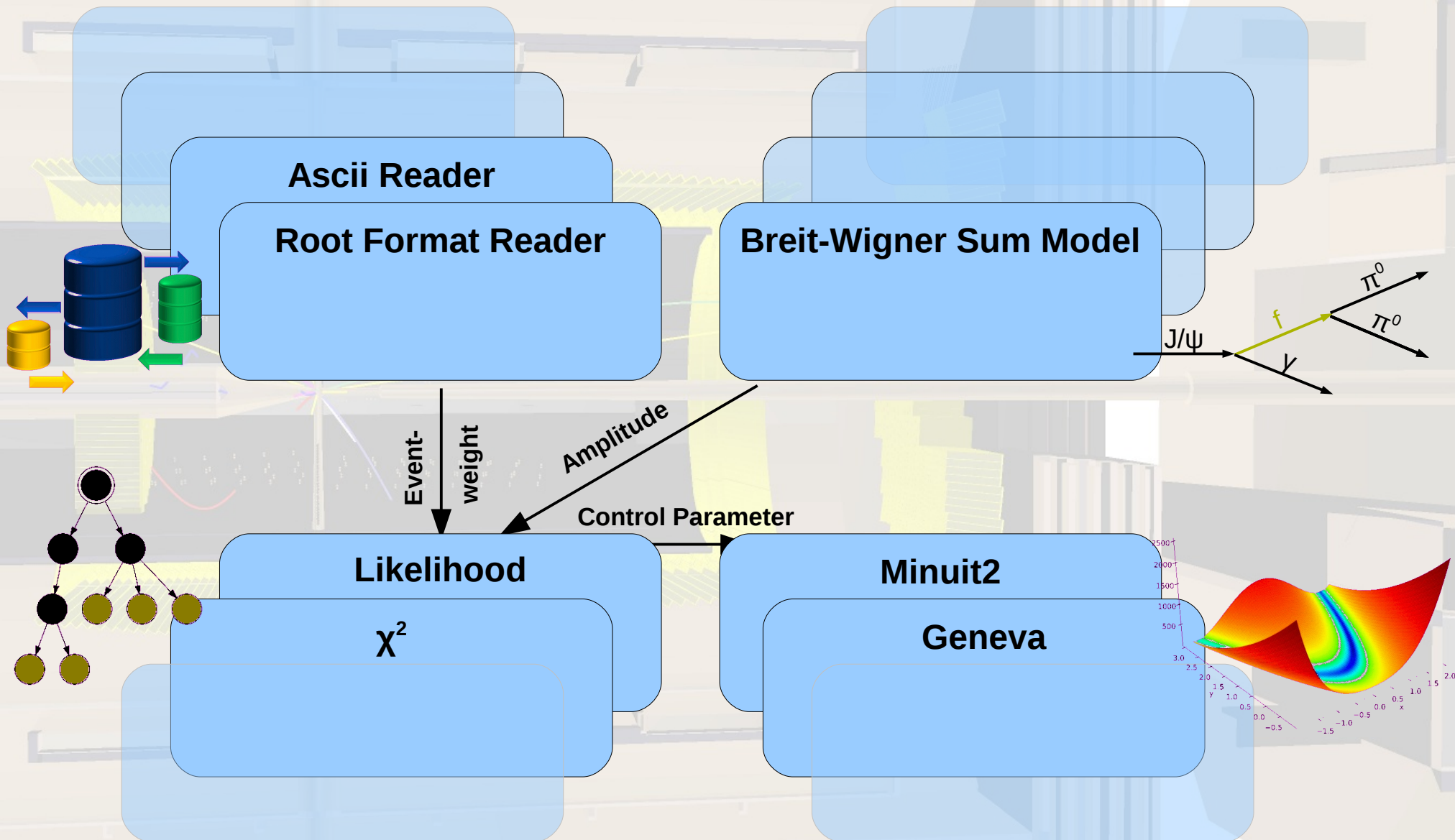
support for various experiments
tools on the market are specialised
PANDA has time for preparation

- start now and we could have a well tested and reliable software ready
- comparison of results from different experiments possible

ComPWA Framework



ComPWA Framework



$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\pi^0\pi^0$ Model



$$I = \left| \sum_n T_n r_n e^{i\varphi_n} D_n \right|^2$$

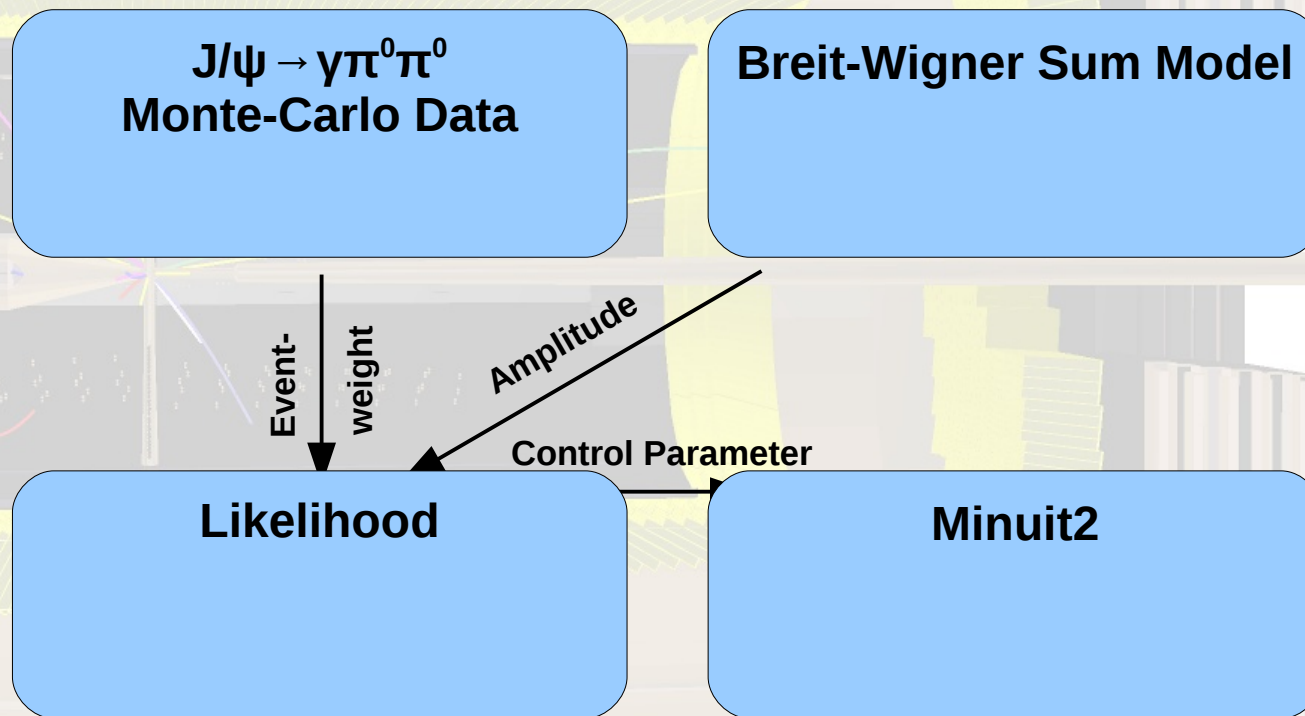
T = Breit-Wigner Function

D = D-Wigner Function

r = Strength of Resonance

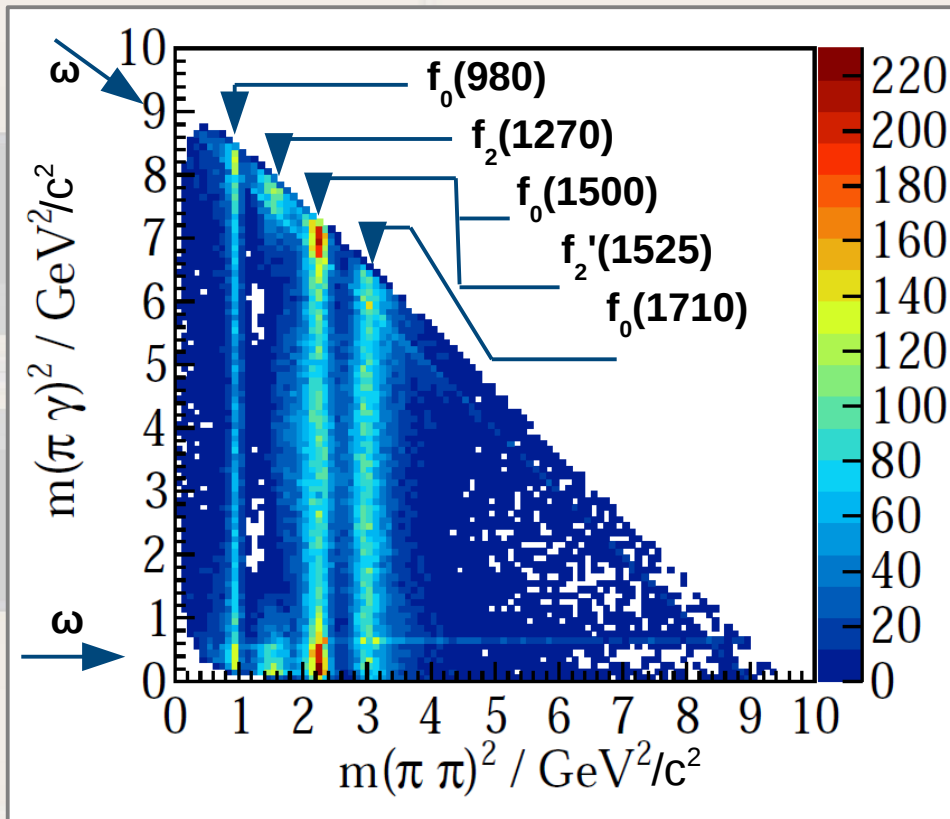
φ = Phase of Resonance

$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\pi^0\pi^0$ Dalitz Fit

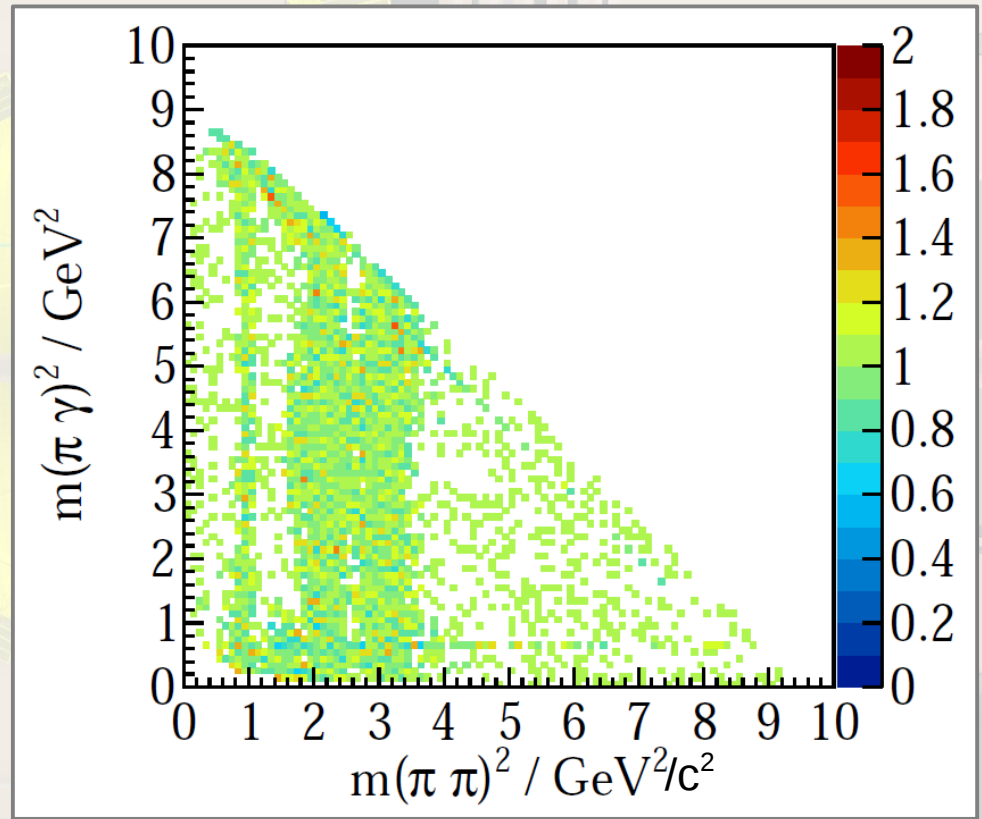


$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0 \pi^0$ Dalitz Fit

Hit & miss Monte-Carlo with **fitted parameter**:

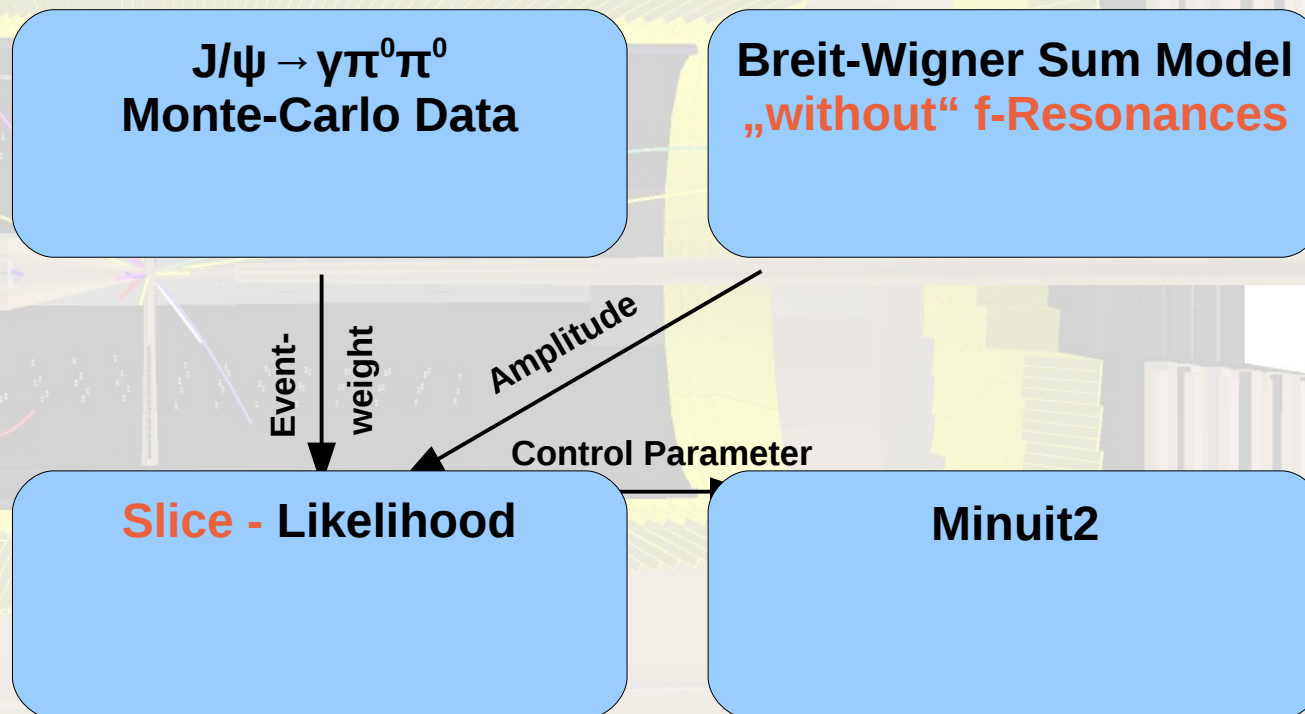


Ratio to ideal parameter MC data:

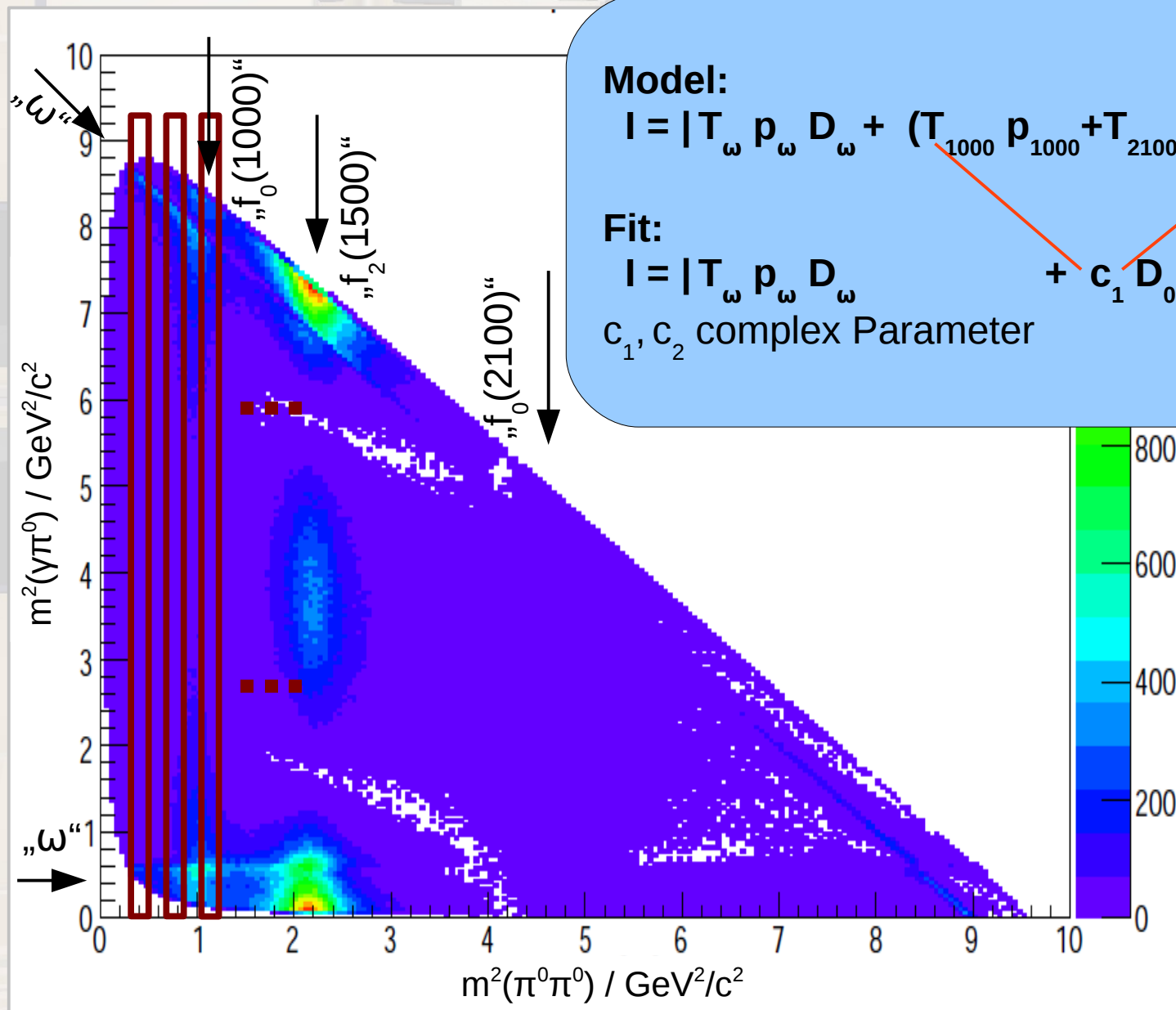


All masses <1% difference to ideal values

$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\pi^0\pi^0$ Wave Extraction



$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0 \pi^0$ Wave Extraction



Model:

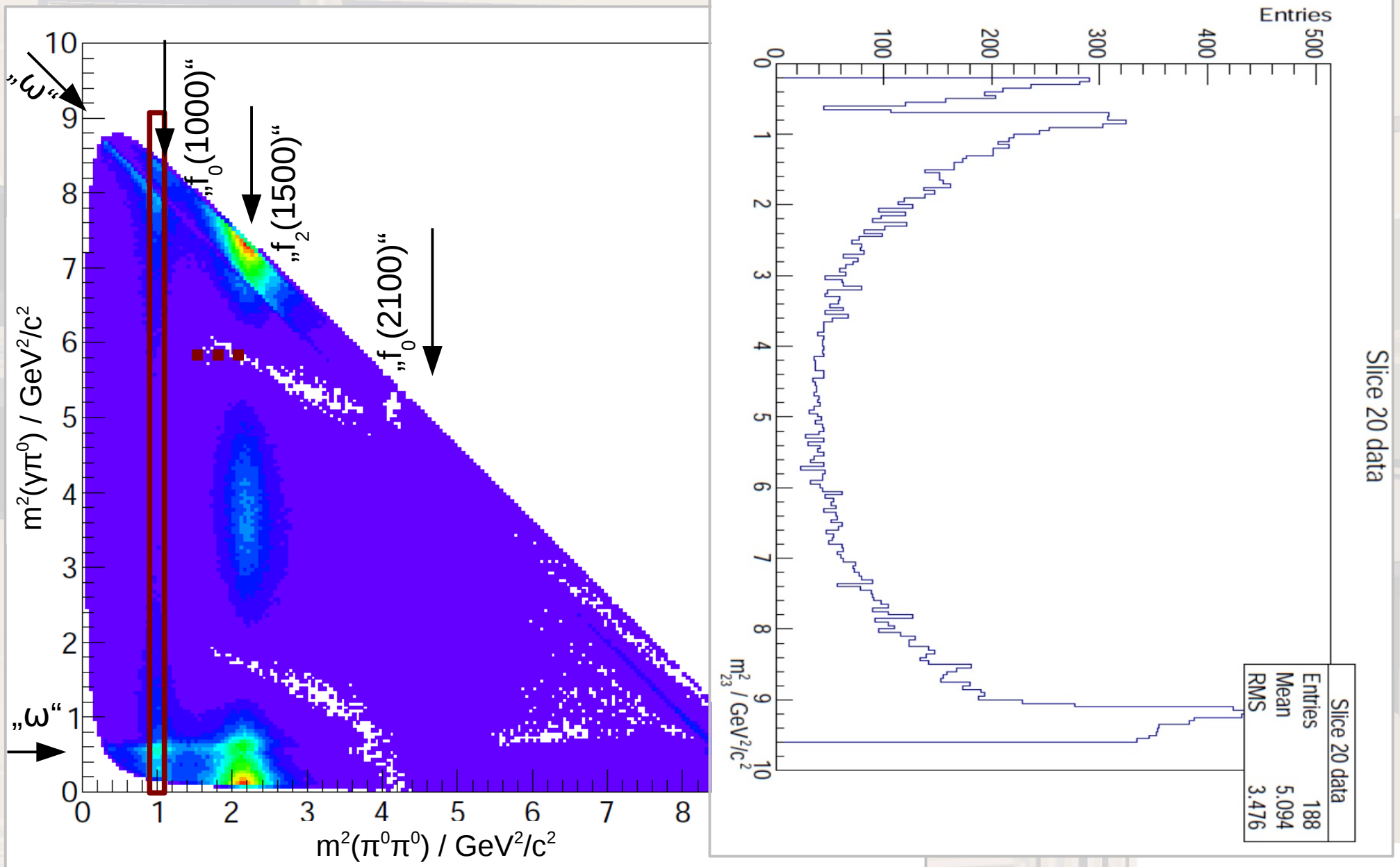
$$I = |T_\omega p_\omega D_\omega + (T_{1000} p_{1000} + T_{2100} p_{2100}) D_0 + T_{1500} p_{1500} D_2|^2$$

Fit:

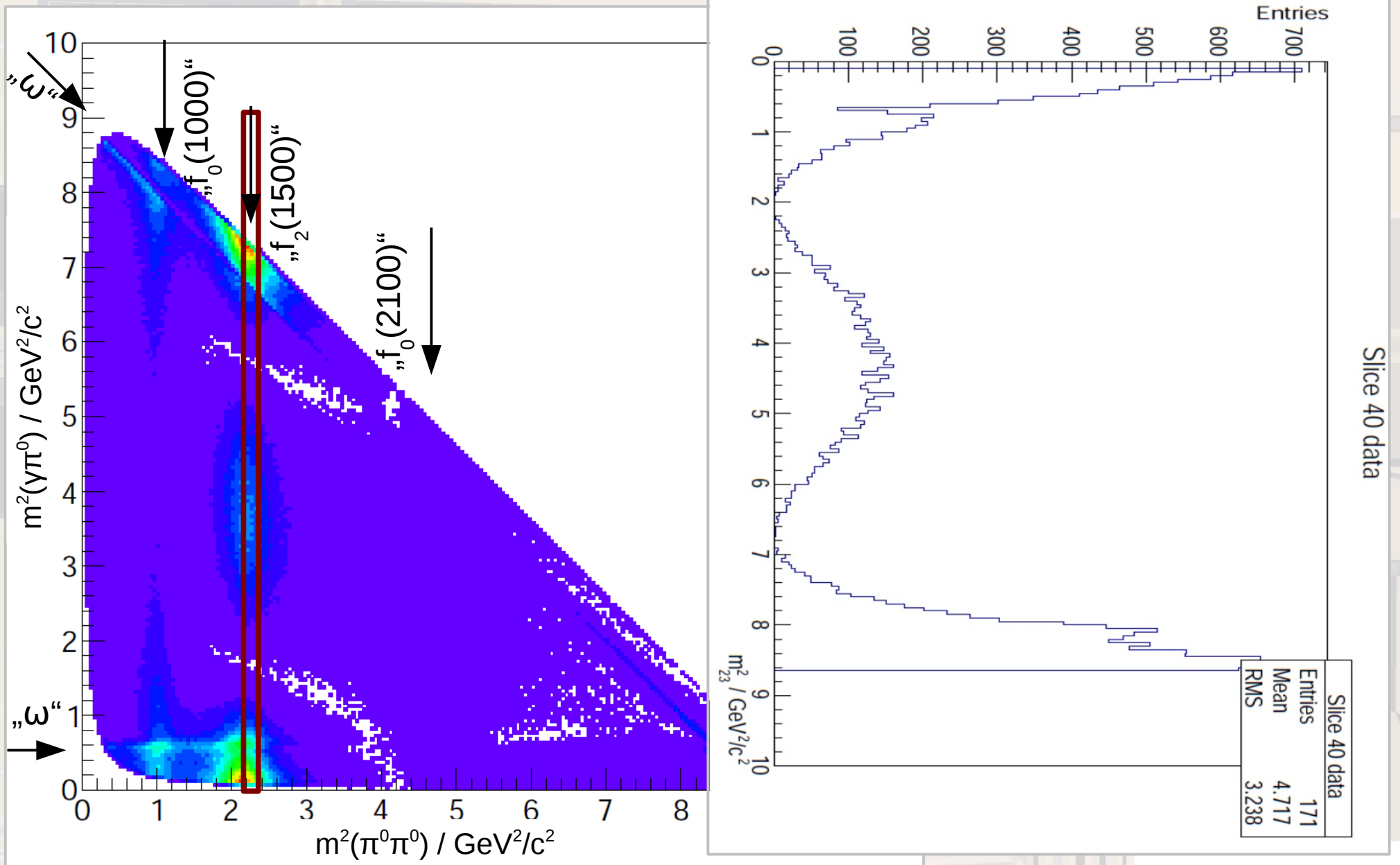
$$I = |T_\omega p_\omega D_\omega + c_1 D_0 + c_2 D_2|^2$$

c_1, c_2 complex Parameter

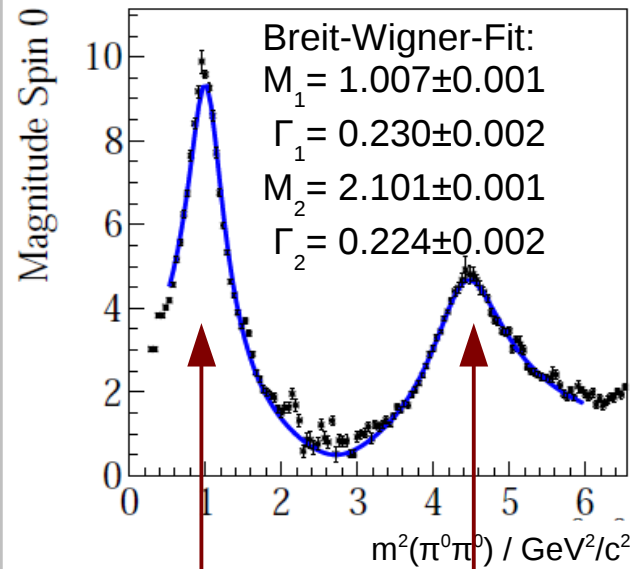
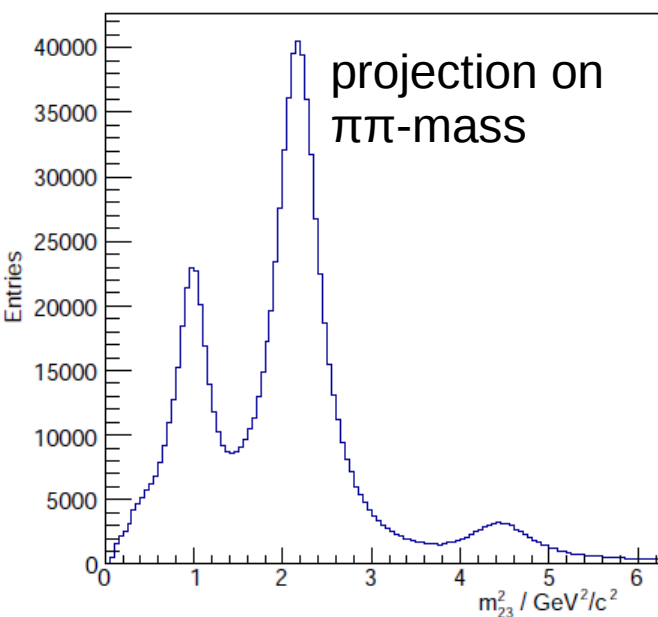
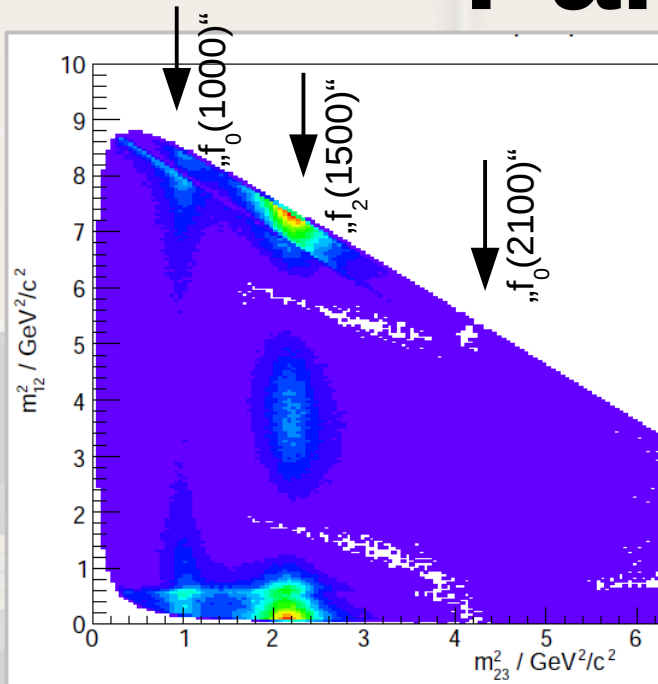
Example „Slice“



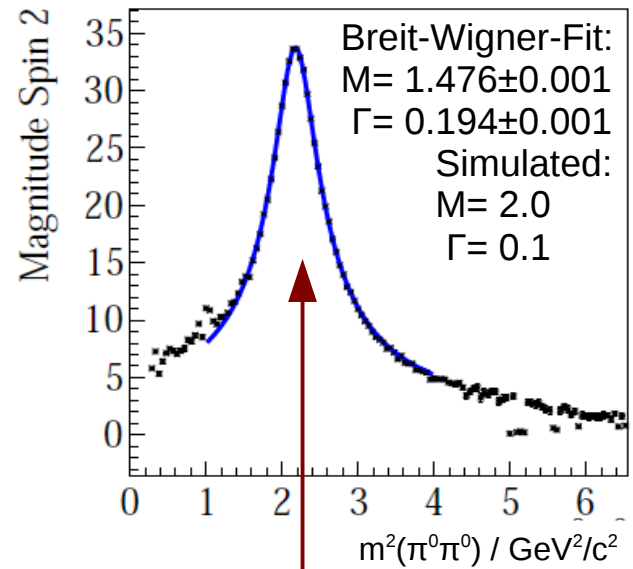
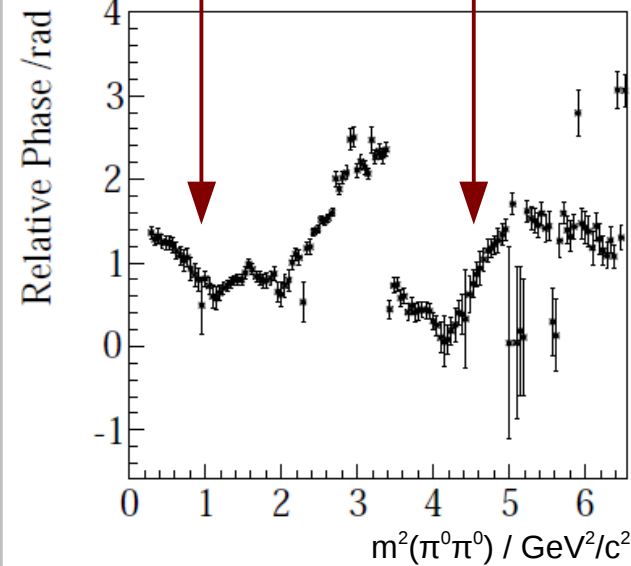
Example „Slice“



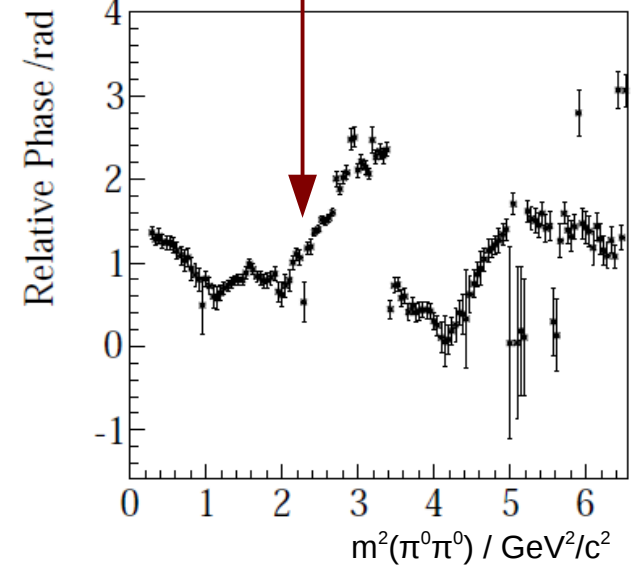
Parameter after Fit



c_1 (Spin 0)



c_2 (Spin 2)



ComPWA Status

Present:

- Abstract Interfaces
 - not fixed to methods or models
- Function Tree
 - general efficient calculation
- Wave Extraction closes in on Dalitz-Fit
(widths still worse)

Planned:

- Parallelization
- Expert Systems for building amplitudes & decay trees
- Meta-Fit control via scripting
- Report generators

This is work in progress!

Biggest ToDo's
more physics cases

Contact

github.com/ComPWA/ComPWA
michel@kph.uni-mainz.de

Beware of unsorted Backup!

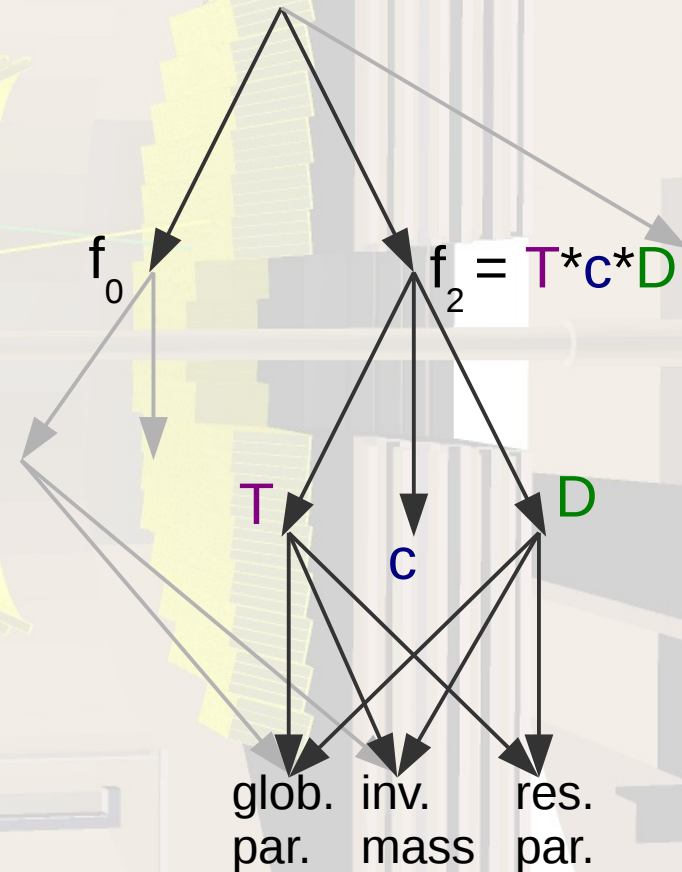
The background is a 3D architectural rendering of a building's interior, showing a grid of rooms and corridors. Overlaid on this are several yellow translucent planes and lines. A central point from which several lines radiate outwards, suggesting a central server or data source. The planes appear to represent data storage or backup volumes. The overall scene is dimly lit, with the yellow elements providing a focal point.

FunctionTree

$$I = \left| \sum_n T_n C_n D_n \right|^2$$

T = Breit-Wigner Function
D = D-Wigner Function
c = Complex Factor

$$A = \sum (T * c * D)$$



CPU-Time

Scenario (fit variables)	Avg. CPUTime per iteration without Tree	Avg. CPUTime per iteration with Tree	Speedup
1 Intensity	29.96 s	0.57 s	>50
5 Intensitie's	47.74 s	1.65 s	>25
5 BW-Width's	44.19 s	5.01 s	>8

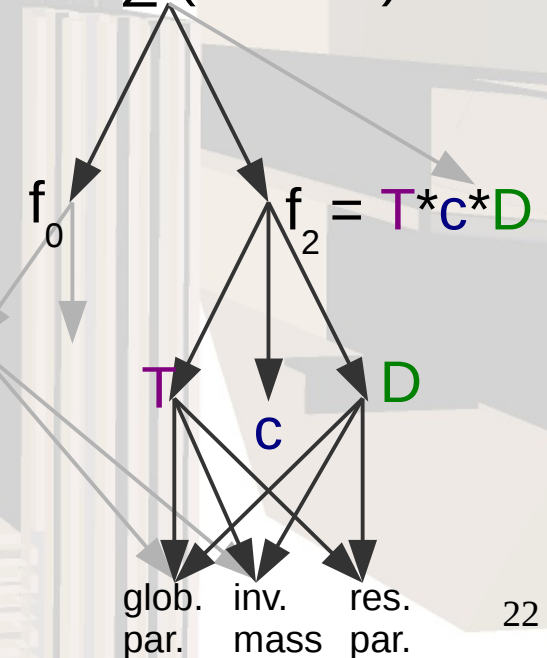
100 000 Events, 7 resonances

each fit repeated:

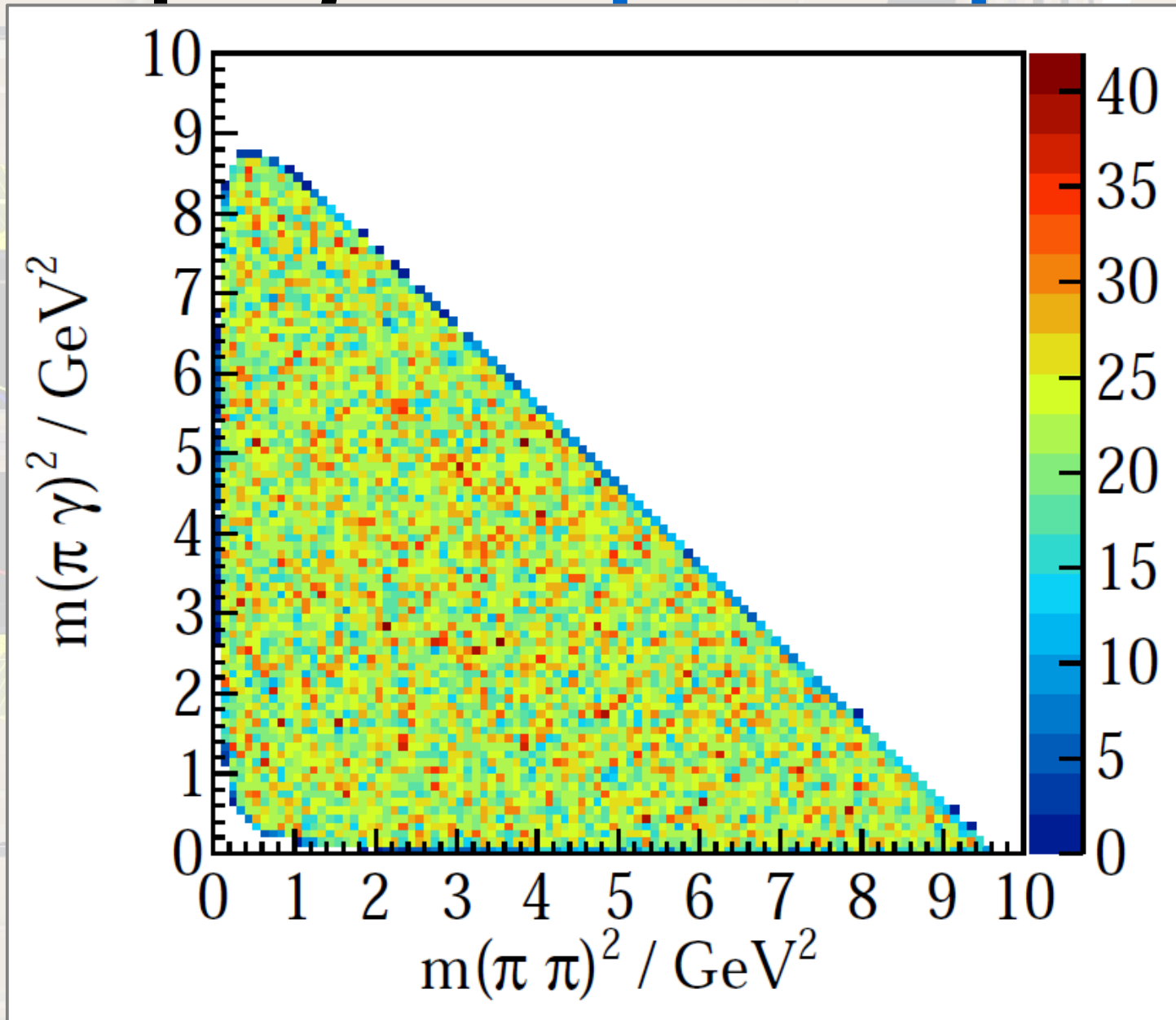
- 10 times without tree
- 20 times with tree

- Speedup strongly dependent on use case
- Simple decay, simple model, few resonances → small tree
- Big trees → save memory by collapsing

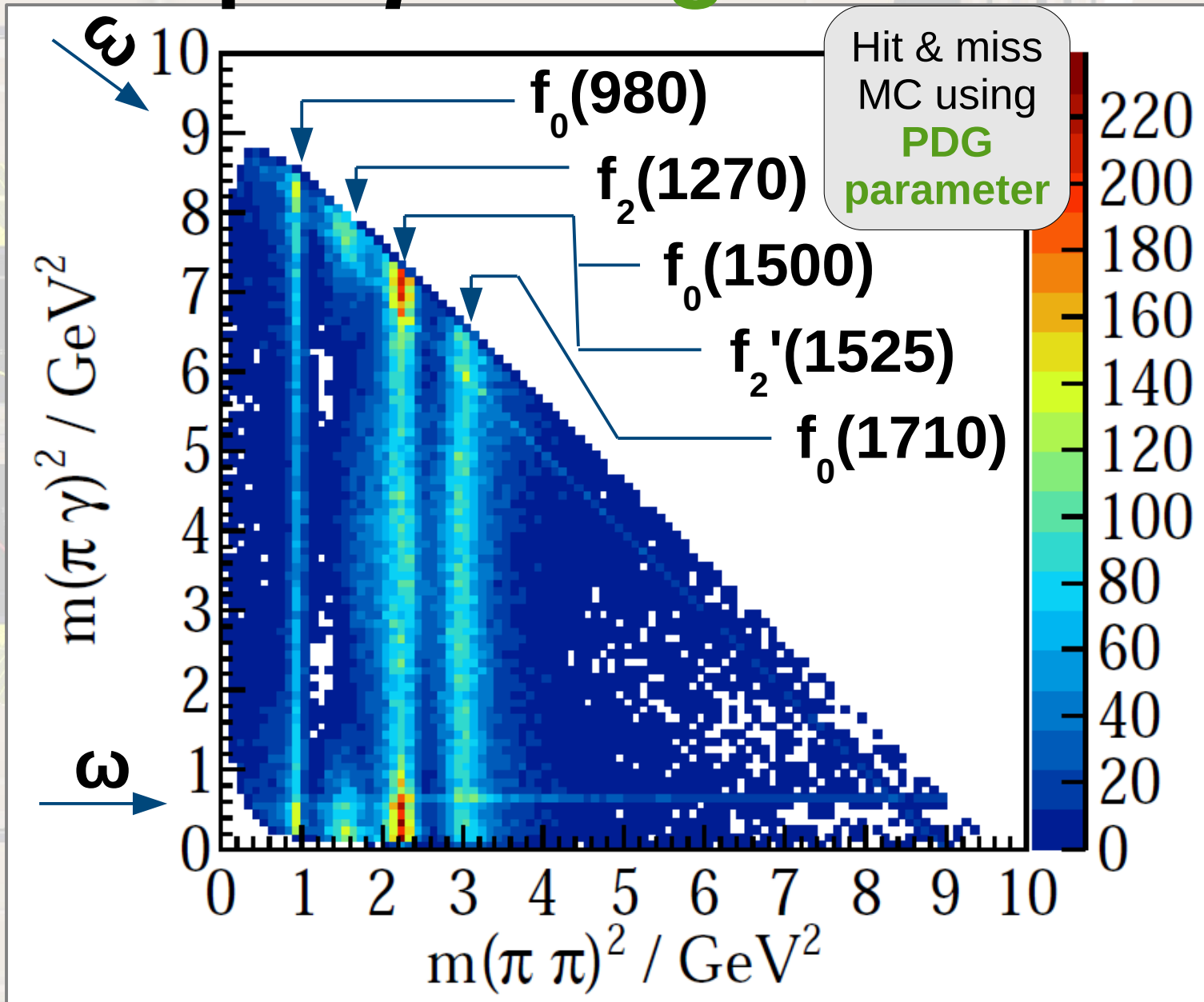
$$A = \sum (T * c * D)$$



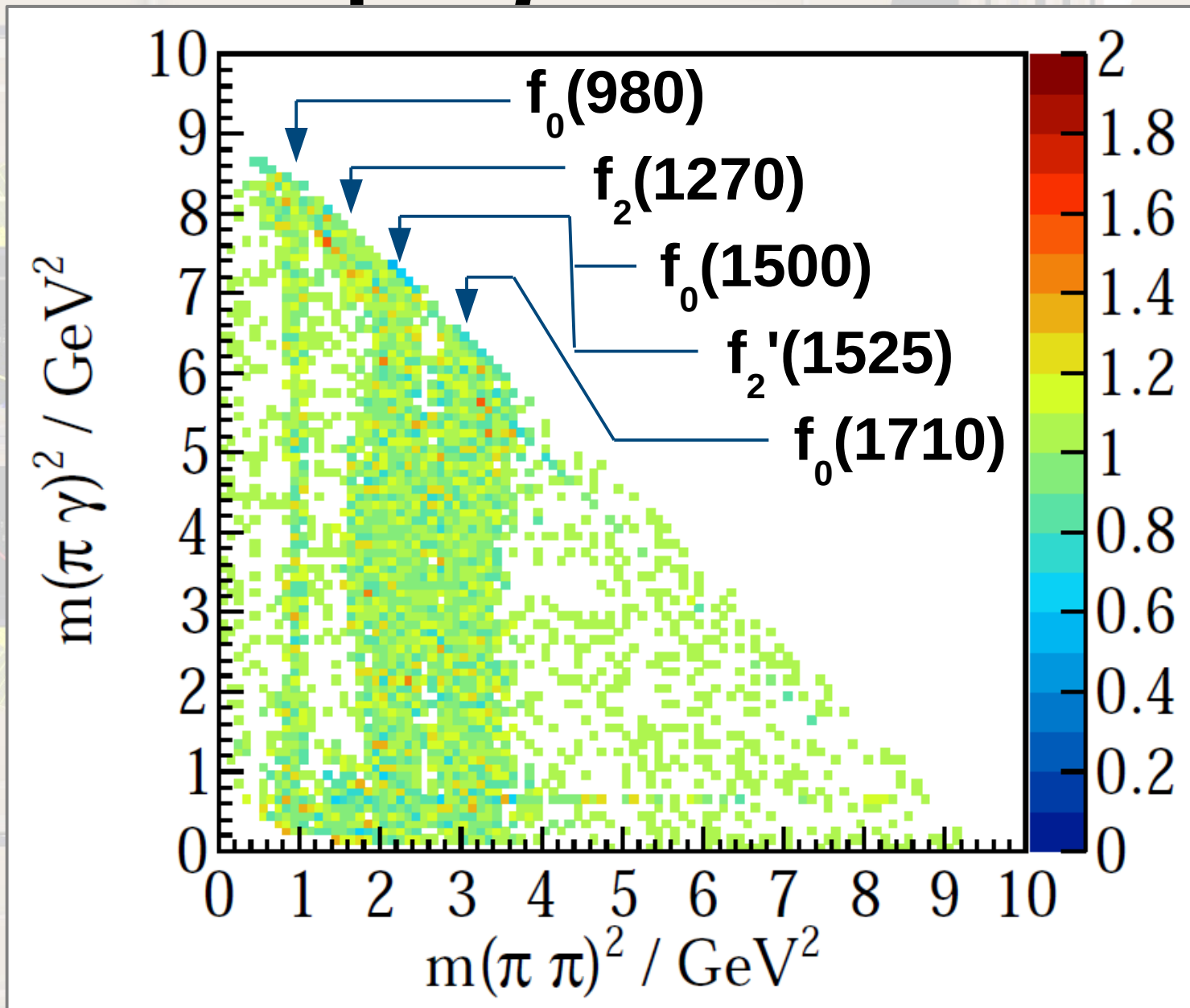
$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0 \pi^0$ phasespace



$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0 \pi^0$ generated



$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0 \pi^0$ ratio



Geneva

(Grid Enabled Evolutionary Algorithms)

- Evolutionary & Swarm Algorithms
- Gradient Descent
- Simulated Annealing
- Single-Thread, Multi-Thread & Networked Mode
- Simple, yet highly configurable User Interface
- Same problem description for all algorithms
=> results can be exchanged freely between algorithms

About Geneva:

Geneva is available as Open Source software (AGPL v3) from <http://www.launchpad.net/geneva>, and is also supported commercially by Gemfony scientific (<http://www.gemfony.eu>)

Geneva

(Grid Enabled Evolutionary Algorithms)

