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Status of π^0 reconstruction

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Outline

- Official π^0 lists in software release-01
- π^0 and η in data

- Definition of photons and π^0 lists with fixed efficiency (max purity) based on energy, dt99 (time containing 99% of the signal), E1/E9 and invariant mass cuts

<https://stash.desy.de/projects/B2/repos/software/browse/analysis/scripts/stdPhotons.py>

- Lists optimized for Phase II backgrounds (BG16 campaign): “pi0eff20”, 30, 40, 50, 60. Details in the Torben’s talk:

<https://kds.kek.jp/indico/event/25459/session/10/contribution/137/material/slides/0.pdf>

- Define efficiency and purity as

$$\varepsilon = \frac{n(\gamma\gamma)_{\text{matched \& sel}}}{n(\pi^0)_{\text{truth}}}$$

matched: > 50% of the generated photon energy is matched to the ECLCluster digits

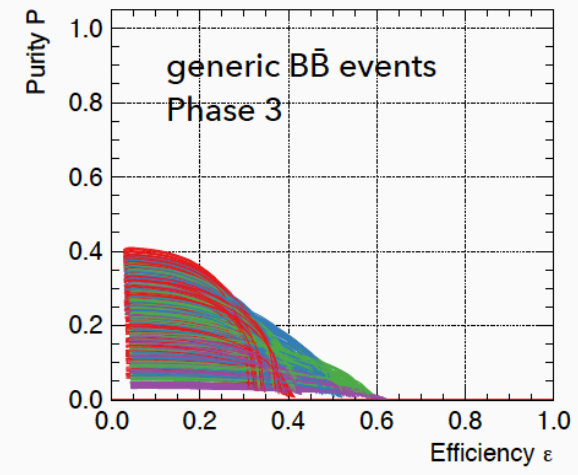
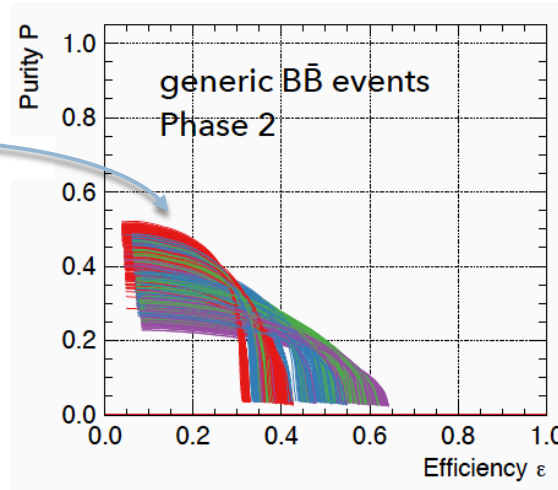
sel: selected by the pi0 list (in CDC acceptance)

$$P = \frac{n(\gamma\gamma)_{\text{matched \& sel}}}{n(\gamma\gamma)_{\text{sel}}}$$

truth: MC pi0s

Purity vs efficiency

- ▶ E_{FWD} : (20, 30, 50, 75) MeV
- ▶ E_{BRL} : (20, 30, 50, 75) MeV
- ▶ E_{BWD} : (20, 30, 50, 75) MeV
- ▶ $\text{abs}(t/\text{dt}99)$: (0.5, 1.0)
for $E < (0, 100)$ MeV
- ▶ $E_{1\sigma E9}$: 0.5 for $E < (0, 75)$ MeV



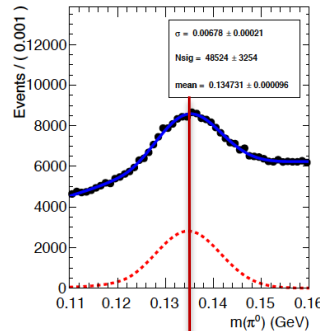
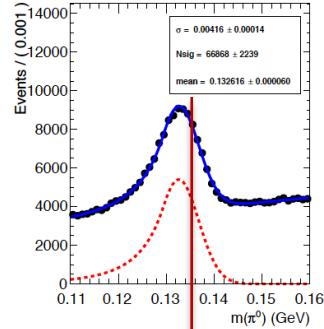
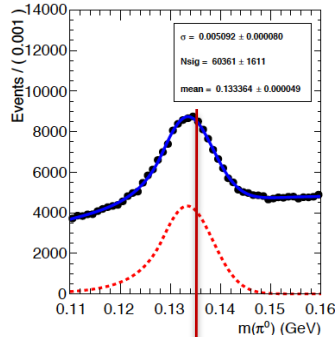
Each curve is obtained increasing the π^0 mass window

Phase II

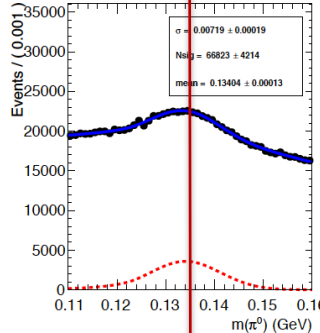
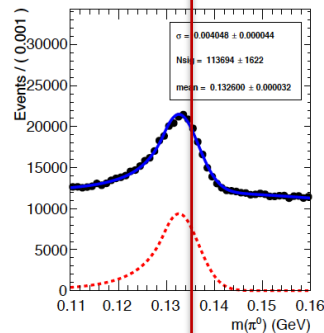
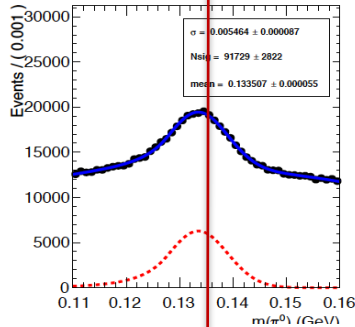
Phase III – bg0

Phase III – bg1

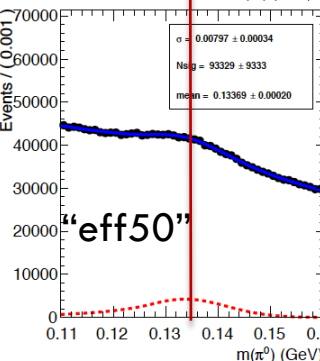
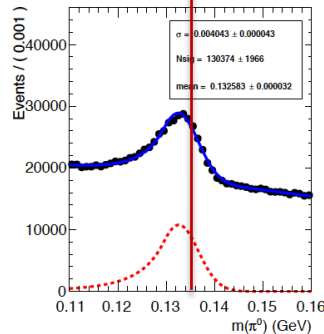
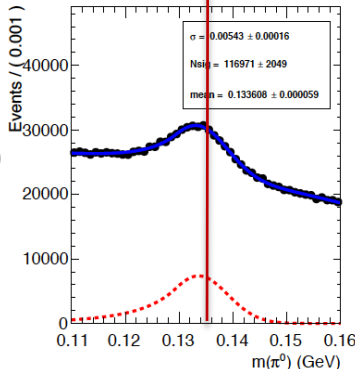
pi0eff20



pi0eff40



pi0eff60



| σ (MeV) | eff20 | eff40 | eff60 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------------|
| phase II – bg1 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| phase III – bg0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| phase III – bg1 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 8.0 (eff50) |

- Reasonable resolution, sensitive to bkg level
- Expected small shift in the central mass value towards lower π^0 mass due to photon low energy tails



π^0 and η in the first data and comparison with phase 2 MC



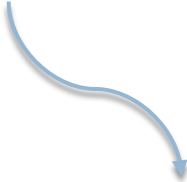
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Data

- Experiment 3, runs 112-1355 (25 April – 12 May), corresponding to an integrated luminosity of about 5.6 / 5.9 pb^{-1} (measured with Bhabha / $\gamma\gamma$ events)
- Skimmed with 'hlt_hadron' flag, i.e. at least 3 tracks from the IP region and veto on Bhabha events.

Selection: π^0 and η candidates are reconstructed pairing photons passing the following cuts:

- $E_\gamma > 150 \text{ MeV}$ ($> 300 \text{ MeV}$ for η)
- #crystals per ecl cluster > 1.5
- $E9/E21 > 0.9$
- $17^\circ < \theta < 150^\circ$ (CDC acceptance)



Good tracks:
 $pt > 0.15 \text{ GeV}$,
 $|d0| < 2 \text{ cm}$,
 $|dz| < 5 \text{ cm}$



π^0 and η in the first data and comparison with phase 2 MC



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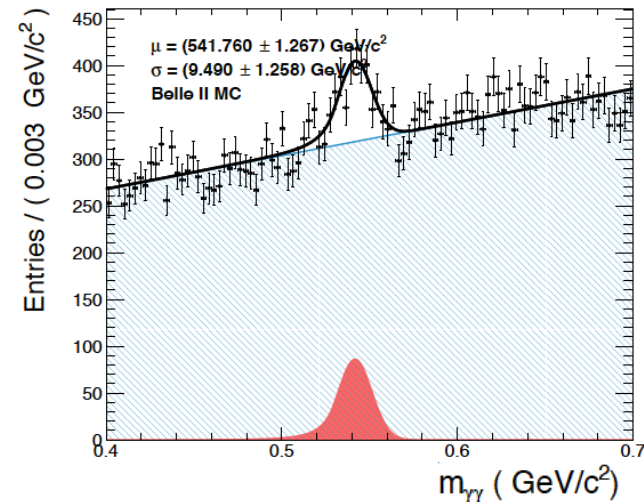
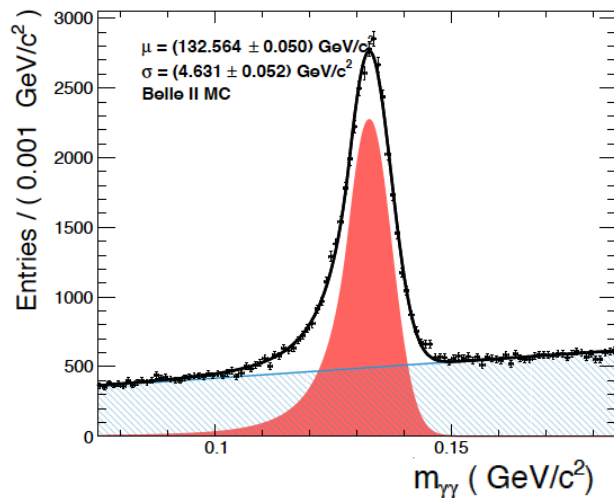
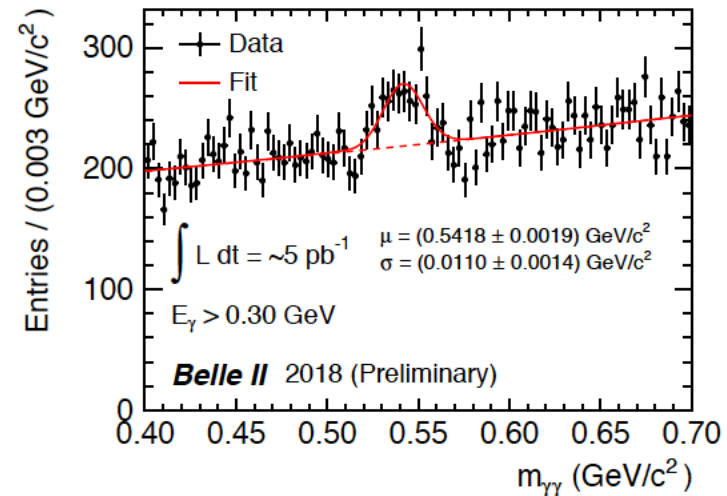
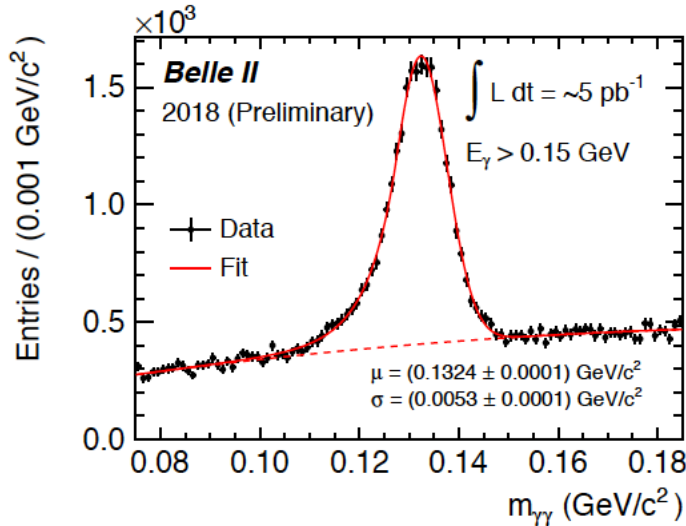
Data / MC samples skimmed with 'hadron_hlt':

Data: /ghi/fs01/belle2/bdata/users/karim/skims/release-01-02-03/DB00000382/prod00000002/e0003/

MC: /ghi/fs01/belle2/bdata/users/jbennett/release-01-00-02/DB00000294/MC10/

The skimmed MC samples (qqbar, tau pairs and generic BB) are Phase 2 MC10 with beam background.

π^0 and η in the first data and comparison with phase 2 MC





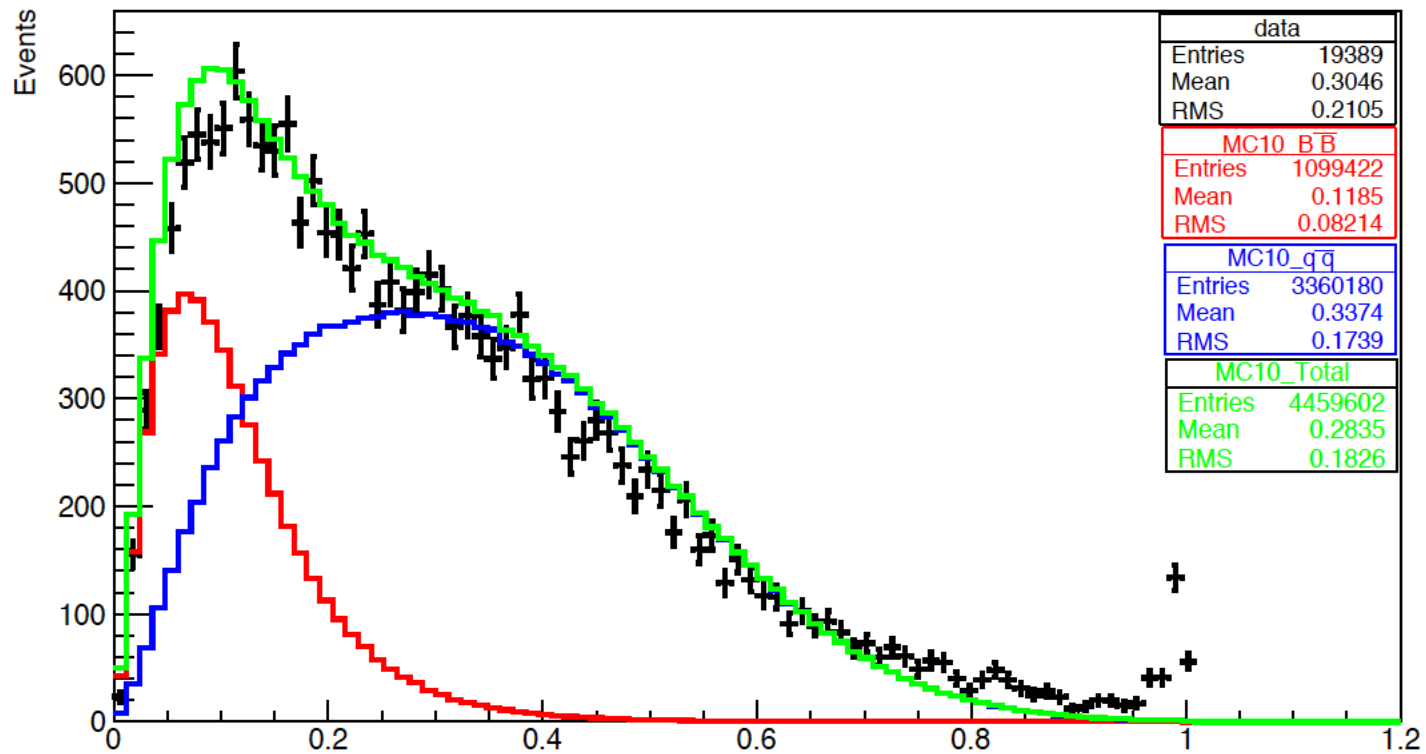
Summary and plans



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- **Pi0 resolution** determination depending on Crystal Ball + Chebyshev pol. fit stability. Consider instead fitting the pi0 peak and then taking the 68% range on the right and left: $\sigma_{68} = (\text{left}_{68} + \text{right}_{68}) / 2$
- **First look at data**, clear pi0 and eta peaks. Comparison with MC10 shows a reasonable agreement with the following caveat:
 - 1 cm shift of the IP point for some runs → impact on photon kinematics
 - Energy scale correction of about 2% → precise (crystal-by-crystal) calibration needed
 - ECL timing shift by -45 ns (to be fixed in FPGAs) → overestimation of background and energy corrections
- **Next steps:**
 - Beam bkg overlay using real bkg events ?
 - MC normalization to data using official luminosity measurements

Assuming $L = 4.5 \text{ pb}^{-1}$



R2

- Default K_L particle lists for analysis have been defined
- Currently they are based on KLM clusters only:
 - all: for study and debugging
 - veryloose: $0.5 < E < 10$ GeV, $-10 < t < 100$ ns
 - loose (default): requires in addition $KlId^* \text{ (from MVA)} > 0.04$
 - tight: $KlId > 0.2$
- Cuts (as well as $KlId$) are tuned on K_L from generic $B\bar{B}$
- Available in master (b1cdef50b9638f220467c6a588b1be16dd363586)
- Definitions will be refined as we gain experience in K_L analyses

[*https://confluence.desy.de/pages/viewpage.action?spaceKey=BI&title=Klong+ID](https://confluence.desy.de/pages/viewpage.action?spaceKey=BI&title=Klong+ID)

- For generic $B\bar{B}$:

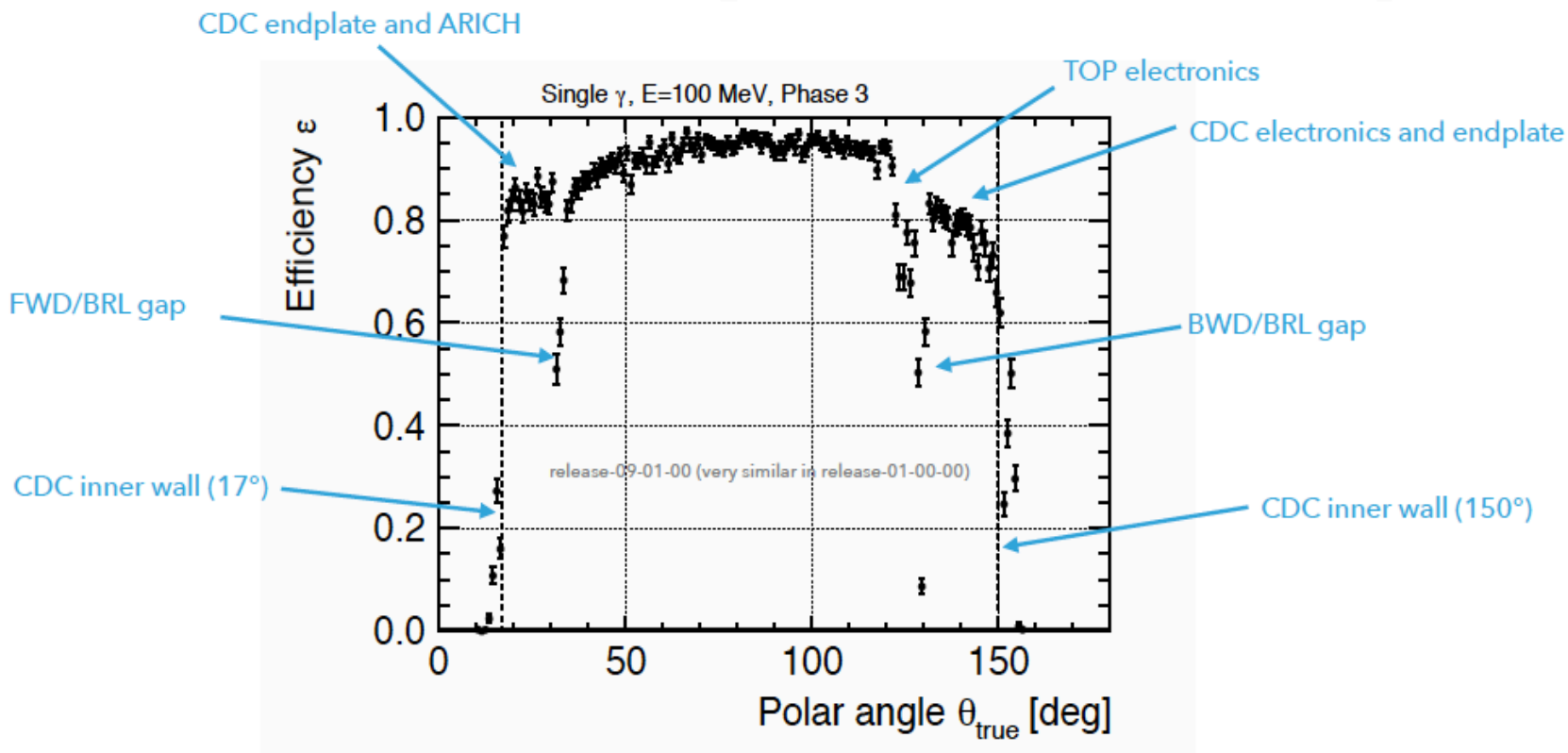
Bkg 0x **Bkg 1x**

| | all | veryloose | loose | tight |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Eff. (%) | 23.5 (24.6) | 20.6 (21.8) | 18.9 (20.2) | 10.1 (10.9) |
| S/S+N (%) | 7.7 (5.2) | 7.7 (7.2) | 18.0 (13.8) | 34.5 (33.6) |
| Multip./evt | 2.6 (3.4) | 2.3 (2.7) | 1.5 (1.8) | 1.2 (1.2) |

- In general single K_L cluster multiplicity > 1
- Efficiency = (# K_L with at least 1 matched cluster) / (# MCTruth- K_L s)
- Purity = (# Truth-matched clusters) / (all clusters)

By far largest effect on photon (in-)efficiency are pair conversions. Pair conversions occur in material: We need the correct material in our geometry.

Photon efficiency in basf2 (MC)



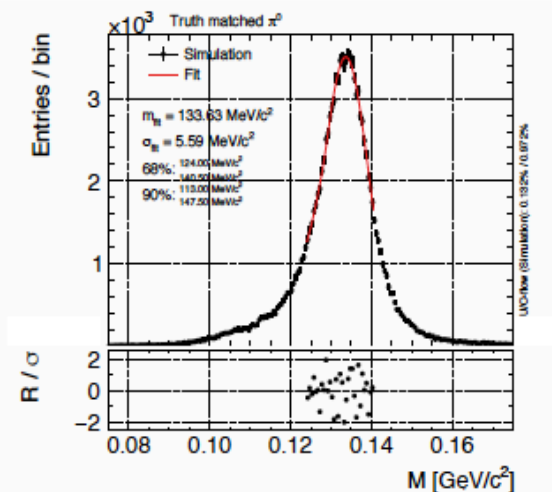
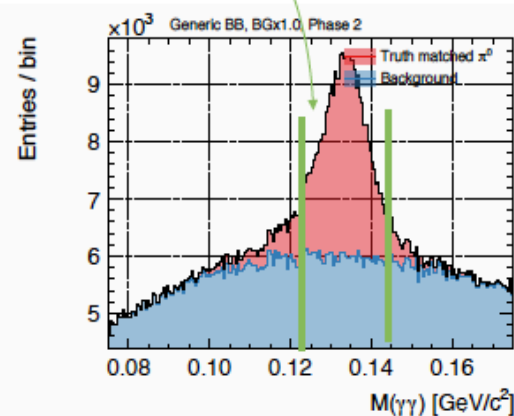
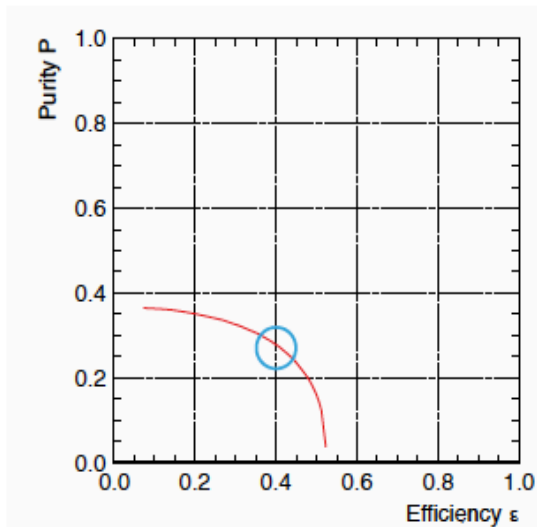
- Difference between nominal and “measured” efficiency due to the different definitions of mc matching at analysis level and at ecl clusters level
 - at analysis level I simply require that the reconstructed photon has at least 50% of the energy of the true photon ***
 - at ecl cluster level we require that at least 50% of true photon energy is deposited in the crystals belonging to that cluster (crystals can be shared among different clusters)

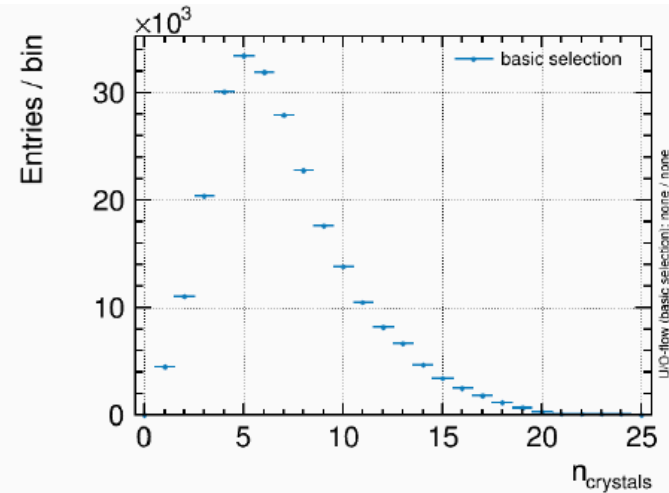
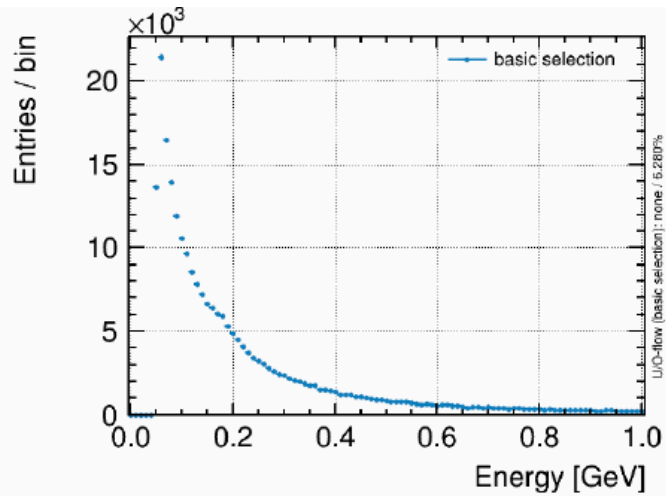
*** Caveat: the modular analysis MC matching **by default** requires that the fraction of the energy deposited by the MC particle in the crystals belonging to the cluster is at least 20% of the total cluster energy and at least 30% of the true photon energy → need to be studied and optimized

<https://confluence.desy.de/display/BI/Photon+and+ECL+variables>

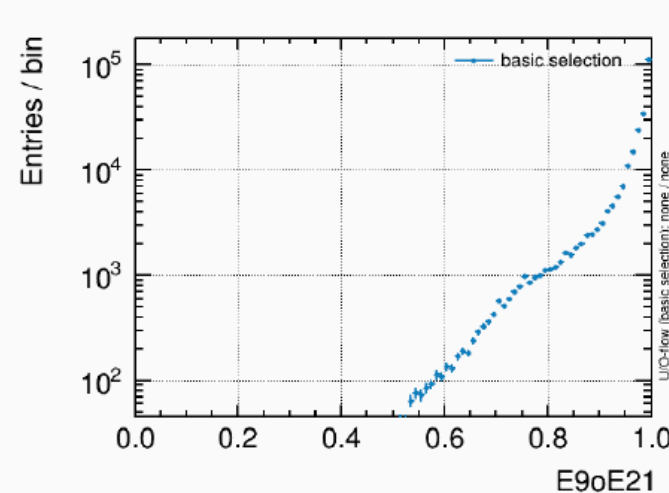
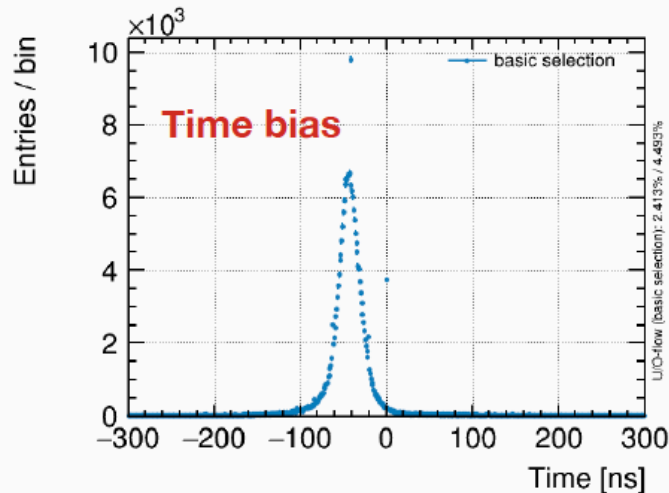
Purity vs efficiency: example $\epsilon=0.4$

| | eff | pur | massmin | massmax | eminfwd | eminbrl | eminbwd | emindt99 | dt99 | emine1oe9 | e1oe9 |
|-----|-----|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|------|-----------|-------|
| 275 | 0.4 | 0.2781 | 0.1227 | 0.1413 | 0.075 | 0.03 | 0.075 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 284 | 0.4 | 0.2769 | 0.1195 | 0.1435 | 0.075 | 0.03 | 0.050 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 270 | 0.4 | 0.2739 | 0.1240 | 0.1405 | 0.075 | 0.03 | 0.075 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 205 | 0.4 | 0.2734 | 0.1064 | 0.1571 | 0.075 | 0.05 | 0.075 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 207 | 0.4 | 0.2734 | 0.1064 | 0.1571 | 0.075 | 0.05 | 0.075 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 |





> 0 good tracks
> 1.5 crystals
in CDC acceptance



Systematics / real data

- We can use control samples to compare shower shape variables and timing distributions in MC and data.
- Muon pairs / random triggers to study background clusters.
- Hadronic split offs are not so easy.
- But how to put this all together? If cutting on the likelihood in MC gives an efficiency ε , what is the systematic error on ε ? Requires much thought.