

FastSim Samples Bkg Composition for $B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ Analysis

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Caltech

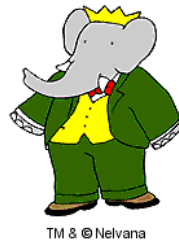
April 27, 2010

FastSim Meeting

<http://www.hep.caltech.edu/~arakitin/tex/2010.Apr.27.SuperB/talk.pdf>



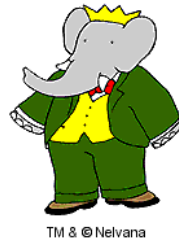
Strategy



- FastSim ntuples produced at CNAF contain multiple hadronic tag and signal B candidates
- All reconstructed tag B 's are paired up with all non-overlapping signal B 's
- Our task:
 - ☞ to select the best tag B candidate (by smallest ΔE)
 - ☞ to select the best signal B candidate:
 - if we have muon candidate – choose muon
 - if no muon – choose electron
 - if no electron – choose $\rho \rightarrow \pi\pi^0$
 - if no suitable π^0 – choose $a_1 \rightarrow 3\pi$
 - if no a_1 – choose π
 - if no π – skip the event
- We'll look at decay modes of
 - all tag B 's
 - best tag B 's
 - best tag B 's having best sig B
- for signal (B+B-_taunu_DX) and background (B+B-_generic) MC samples for all three detector geometries



Decay mode coding



Each tag B decay coded by a 5-digit number: 3-digit charm decay + 2-digit B decay

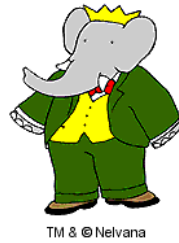
<http://www.slac.stanford.edu/BFROOT//www/Physics/Analysis/AWG/EHBD0C/skims/modesID.txt>

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$ | $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi\pi^0$ | $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi\pi\pi$ | $D^0 \rightarrow K_S\pi$ | |
| D^0 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | |
| $D^{*\pm}, D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^0\pi_S^\pm$ | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | |
| $D^{*0}, D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0\pi^0$ | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | |
| $D^{*0}, D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0\gamma$ | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | |
| | $D^\pm \rightarrow K_S\pi$ | $D^\pm \rightarrow K\pi\pi$ | $D^\pm \rightarrow K_S\pi\pi^0$ | $D^\pm \rightarrow K\pi\pi\pi^0$ | $D^\pm \rightarrow K_S\pi\pi^0$ |
| D^\pm | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 |
| $D^{*0}, D^{*0} \rightarrow D^\pm$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| $D^{*\pm}, D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^\pm\pi^0$ | ?? | ?? | ?? | ?? | ?? |
| $D^{*\pm}, D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^\pm\gamma$ | ?? | ?? | ?? | ?? | ?? |

Different B decays range from 01 to 53



All tag B 's



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November

February

SuperB w/Bwd

No Bwd

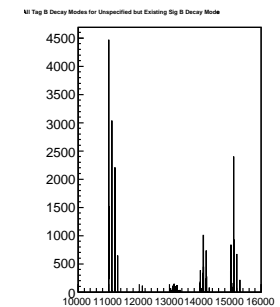
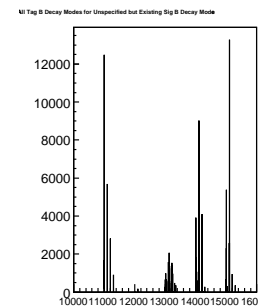
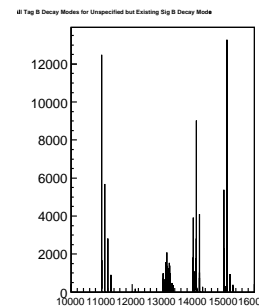
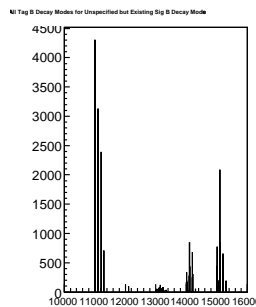
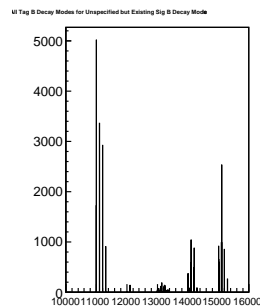
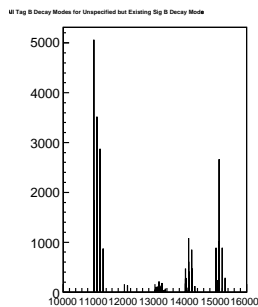
BaBar

SuperB w/Bwd

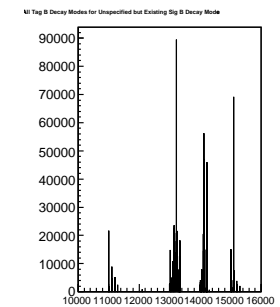
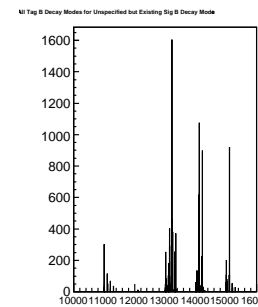
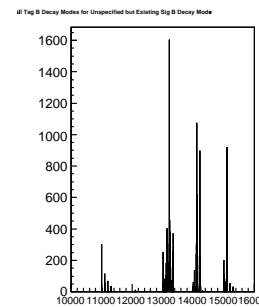
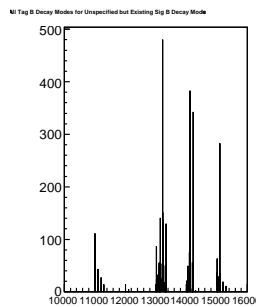
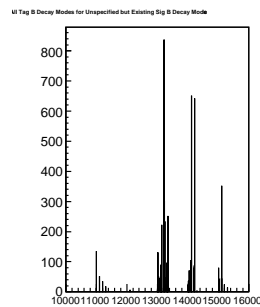
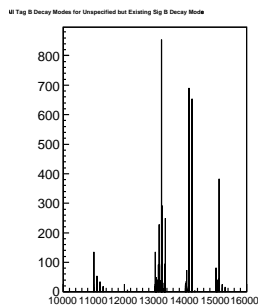
No Bwd

BaBar

$\tau\nu DX$ sig. MC



$B^+ B^-$ gen. MC

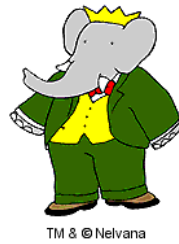


Reconstructed tag B decay mode “spectrum” peaks at:

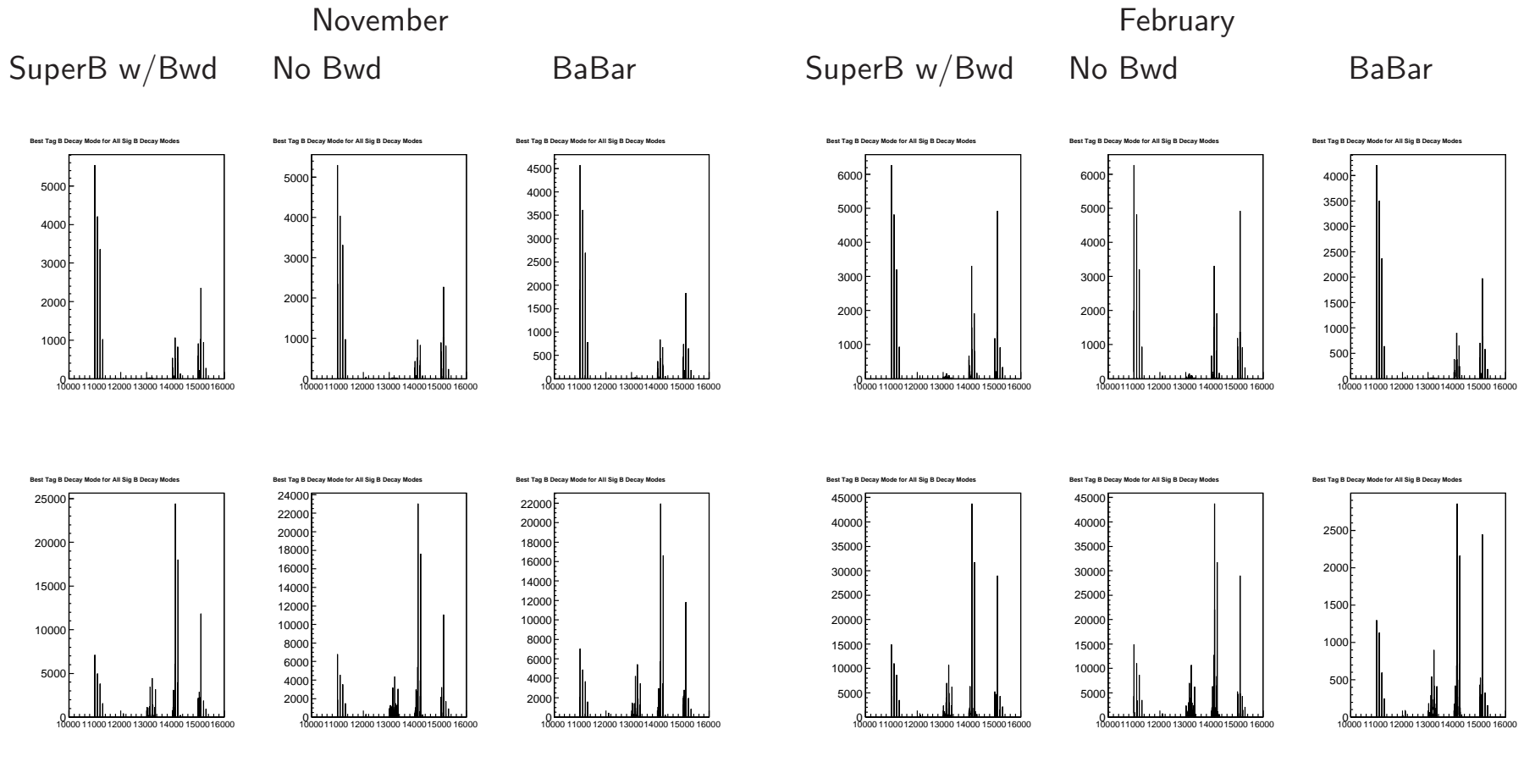
- pure D^0 (11000) for signal MC
- pure D^\pm (13000) for background MC with smaller peaks at D^{*0} (14000 and 15000)



Min. ΔE tag B 's only



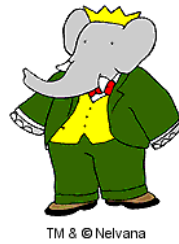
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- Min. ΔE requirement kills pure D^{\pm} (13000) for bkg MC
- The D^{*0} peaks (14000 and 15000) scaled down, but become the highest ones
- Sig MC spectrum remains unchanged



Interesting decays



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List of tag B decay modes comprising more than 5% of total number of rec'd tag B 's (SuperB w/Bwd only):

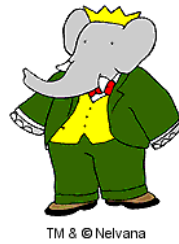
| | November | | February | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | All tag B 's | Min. ΔE | All tag B 's | Min. ΔE |
| $\tau\nu DX$ sig. MC | 11001 | 11001 | 11003 | 11001 |
| | 11003 | 11003 | 11101 | 11003 |
| | 11101 | 11101 | 11201 | 11101 |
| | 11201 | 11201 | 14103 | 11201 |
| | 15103 | 15103 | 15103 | 14103 |
| | | | | 15103 |
| $B^+ B^-$ gen. MC | 11003 | 11003 | 14122 | 14122 |
| | 14122 | 14122 | 14124 | 14222 |
| | 14222 | 14222 | 14222 | 15103 |
| | 15103 | 15103 | 15103 | |

Legend for this table is available at

<http://www.slac.stanford.edu/BFROOT//www/Physics/Analysis/AWG/EHBDQC/skims/modesID.txt>



Conclusion



- The reconstructed tag B decay mode “spectrum” is different for sig and bkg MC.
Why?
- Min. ΔE requirement sculpts this spectrum significantly
- The list of the most populated decay modes is given