

Status of $4\pi^\pm$

Overview:

- Better treatment of K_L^0 modes (selection and background estimation)
- $K^\pm\pi^\mp\pi^0$ and $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ ΔE cut changed
- Double and single tag efficiency studies
- Single tag yields
- $4\pi^\pm$ vs $4\pi^\pm K_S^0$ veto
- Peaking background for $4\pi^\pm$ vs $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$
- Kinematic reweighting

Most recent double tag yields

$CP+$ tags:

- $K^+K^-: 19.4 \pm 6.3$
- $\pi^+\pi^-: 3.3 \pm 8.2$
- $K_S^0\pi^0\pi^0: 18.6 \pm 5.1$
- $K_L^0\pi^0: 61.5 \pm 9.4$
- $K_L^0\omega: 31.9 \pm 6.8$

$CP-$ tags:

- $K_S^0\pi^0: 112.8 \pm 11.0$
- $K_S^0\eta(\gamma\gamma): 18.8 \pm 4.5$
- $K_S^0\omega: 41.0 \pm 6.7$
- $K_S^0\eta(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0): 3.0 \pm 2.7$
- $K_S^0\eta'(\pi^+\pi^-\eta): 9.3 \pm 3.2$

Mixed-CP tags:

- $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-: 216.6 \pm 16.0$
- $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0: 88.8 \pm 15.3$
- $4\pi^\pm: 41.0 \pm 16.3$

Double and single tag efficiency studies

After some investigation it appears the denominator in the efficiency should be the number post DSkim, instead of post MCP2

| Decay mode | ST eff. (%) | ST eff. $\times 4\pi^\pm$ | ST eff. (%) | DT eff. (%) | Ratio |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Efficiencies at generator level | | | | | |
| K^+K^- | 36.1 ± 0.3 | | 13.2 ± 0.2 | 22.6 ± 0.2 | 0.58 ± 0.01 |
| $\pi^+\pi^-$ | 42.2 ± 0.3 | | 15.4 ± 0.2 | 26.8 ± 0.2 | 0.58 ± 0.01 |
| $K^\pm\pi^\mp$ | 40.1 ± 0.3 | | 14.7 ± 0.2 | 25.3 ± 0.2 | 0.58 ± 0.01 |
| $K_S^0\pi^0$ | 25.0 ± 0.2 | | 9.2 ± 0.1 | 12.9 ± 0.2 | 0.71 ± 0.01 |
| $K_S^0\omega$ | 12.5 ± 0.2 | | 4.6 ± 0.1 | 6.1 ± 0.1 | 0.75 ± 0.02 |
| $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ | 32.0 ± 0.2 | | 11.7 ± 0.1 | 17.2 ± 0.2 | 0.68 ± 0.01 |
| $4\pi^\pm$ | 36.6 ± 0.3 | | 13.4 ± 0.2 | 17.2 ± 0.2 | 0.78 ± 0.01 |
| $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ | 28.2 ± 0.2 | | 10.3 ± 0.1 | 14.5 ± 0.2 | 0.71 ± 0.01 |
| Efficiencies after DSkim | | | | | |
| K^+K^- | 49.2 ± 0.4 | | 23.6 ± 0.3 | 25.8 ± 0.2 | 0.91 ± 0.01 |
| $\pi^+\pi^-$ | 50.2 ± 0.3 | | 24.0 ± 0.2 | 28.9 ± 0.2 | 0.83 ± 0.01 |
| $K^\pm\pi^\mp$ | 51.0 ± 0.4 | | 24.4 ± 0.3 | 28.1 ± 0.2 | 0.87 ± 0.01 |
| $K_S^0\pi^0$ | 35.3 ± 0.3 | | 16.9 ± 0.2 | 15.4 ± 0.2 | 1.10 ± 0.02 |
| $K_S^0\omega$ | 15.9 ± 0.2 | | 7.6 ± 0.1 | 6.7 ± 0.1 | 1.14 ± 0.02 |
| $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ | 43.8 ± 0.3 | | 21.0 ± 0.2 | 19.5 ± 0.2 | 1.08 ± 0.02 |
| $4\pi^\pm$ | 47.9 ± 0.4 | | 22.9 ± 0.3 | 18.2 ± 0.2 | 1.26 ± 0.02 |
| $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ | 34.0 ± 0.3 | | 16.3 ± 0.2 | 15.8 ± 0.2 | 1.03 ± 0.02 |

Single tag yields

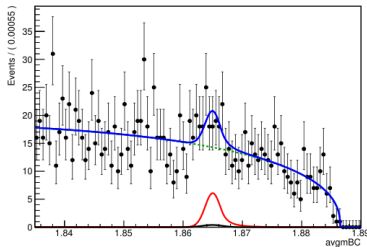
Compare ST yields in data to naive calculation

Efficiency taken using post-DSkim number as denominator

| Decay mode | Single tag yield | $2N_{D^0\bar{D}^0}\mathcal{B}(X)\varepsilon(X)$ |
|----------------------|------------------|---|
| K^+K^- | 11939 ± 118 | 11651 ± 345 |
| $\pi^+\pi^-$ | 5682 ± 111 | 4209 ± 108 |
| $K^\pm\pi^\mp$ | 132253 ± 374 | 118332 ± 2971 |
| $K_S^0\pi^0$ | 20148 ± 154 | 17175 ± 679 |
| $K_S^0\omega$ | 8205 ± 121 | 6436 ± 370 |
| $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ | 32807 ± 553 | 37006 ± 1740 |
| $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ | 58030 ± 278 | 57540 ± 4258 |
| $4\pi^\pm$ (FS < -2) | 20403 ± 374 | 19346 ± 684 |
| $4\pi^\pm$ (FS < 0) | 23827 ± 401 | 21254 ± 758 |

$4\pi^\pm$ vs $4\pi^\pm K_S^0$ veto

If the $4\pi^\pm$ vs $4\pi^\pm K_S^0$ veto is tightened from < 0 to < -2 , number of events selected goes from 87 ± 19 to 41 ± 16 .



Single tag number doesn't change much

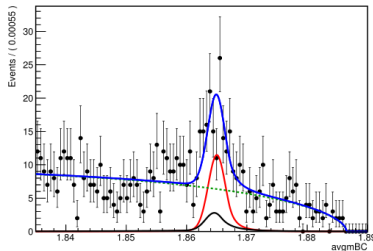
Don't anticipate large contribution from track-swap due to use of ΔE as discriminator

(A back of the envelope calculation shows $F_+(1 - F_+)$ is still 'too large', but by nowhere near as much as before. To be confirmed officially...)

Peaking background for $4\pi^\pm$ vs $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

Expected high $CP+$ content of $4\pi^\pm$ means that peaking background due to $K_S^0\pi^0$ is larger than calculated from generic MC.

Multiply amount of this background by 1.5 and rerun fit



Find $81 \pm 15 \rightarrow 76 \pm 15$.

Treatment to be decided when other systematics known.

Kinematic reweighting

Reweight $4\pi^\pm$ data to account for non-flat efficiency

Determine normalised efficiency in bins of kinematic variables

Either

$$\prod_{i=1}^4 \mathcal{E}_{\pi_i}^{\mathbf{p}}$$

Randomise momenta of each pair of like-sign pions

Or 2D plot of Jonas' variables

$$s \equiv s_{13} - s_{24}, \quad r \equiv \epsilon_{abcd} P_{\pi_1}^a P_{\pi_2}^b P_{\pi_3}^c P_{\pi_4}^d$$

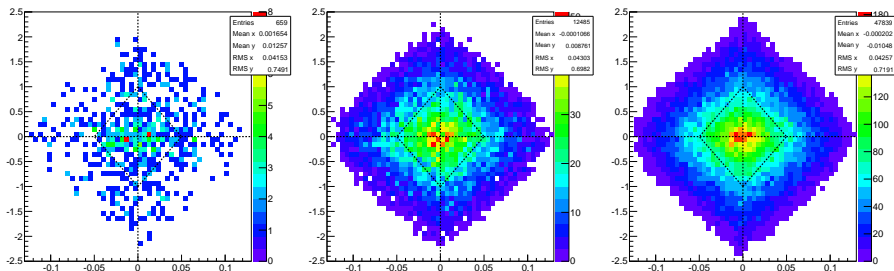
where pion ordering is $+, -, +, -$.

The variables r and s

Examples for $4\pi^\pm$ vs $K^\pm\pi^\mp$

Eight bins defined to get normalised efficiency

Left: data, centre: reco MC, right: gen MC



Shift in weighted data yield small with these variables (0.2% for $K^\pm\pi^\mp$)

Shift is larger for product of efficiencies in momentum (3.7% for $K^\pm\pi^\mp$)

Overall anticipate small systematic

Status of $h^+h^-\pi^0$ vs $K_{S,L}^0\pi^+\pi^-$

- Incorporation of Gaussian constraints and correction for T_i mixing
- Better background estimation
- Comparison of fit methods

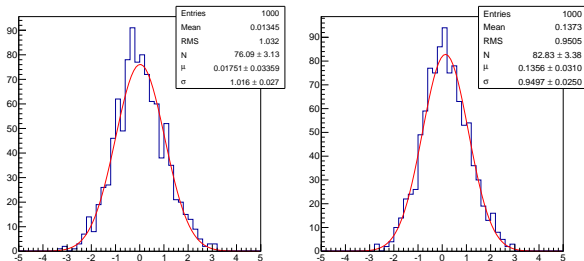
Comparison of fit methods

Two fit procedures considered:

- Likelihood fit to uncorrected fields, incorporating background and efficiency in the floating term
- χ^2 fit to corrected yields

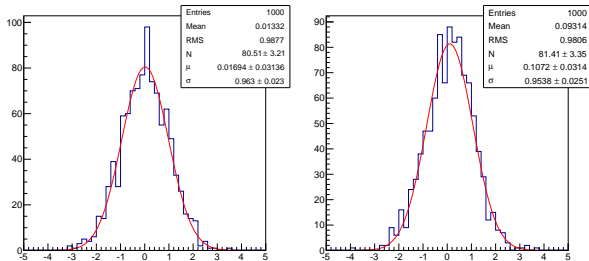
Find the former unbiased, latter biased

Pull plots for $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ for (left) likelihood fit (right) χ^2 fit



Comparison of fit methods

Pull plots for $K^+K^-\pi^0$ for (left) likelihood fit (right) χ^2 fit



Likelihood fit results

| Fit type | $F_+^{\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0}$ | | $F_+^{K^+K^-\pi^0}$ | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ | $K_L^0\pi^+\pi^-$ | $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ | $K_L^0\pi^+\pi^-$ |
| Separate | 1.034 ± 0.051 | 0.969 ± 0.073 | 0.578 ± 0.145 | 0.896 ± 0.161 |
| Combined | 1.011 ± 0.044 | | 0.721 ± 0.106 | |
| CP-tagged values (σ_{stat} only) | 0.968 ± 0.017 | | 0.731 ± 0.058 | |