

# **Systematic Studies On Track Reconstruction Efficiency At Belle II**

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# Outline

- Overview on the Belle II experiment
- Bhabha kinematics at Belle II
- Preparation for calculating the tracking efficiency
- Phase2 tracking efficiency
- Phase3 tracking efficiency
- Comparing phase2 with phase3
- Conclusion

## Motivation

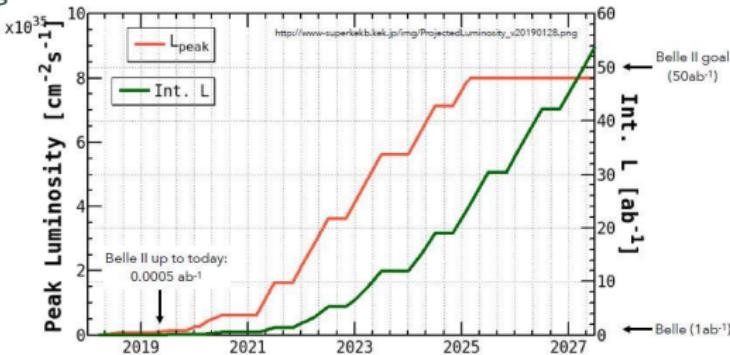
- At an electron-positron accelerator most outgoing particles are again electrons and positrons (these events are called Bhabha events)
- These events can be used to estimate the performance of the tracking detectors
- If the *tag* particle in a Bhabha event has a track than the *probe* particle also should have a track associated  
→ a tracking efficiency can be calculated

## **Overview Of The Belle II Experiment**

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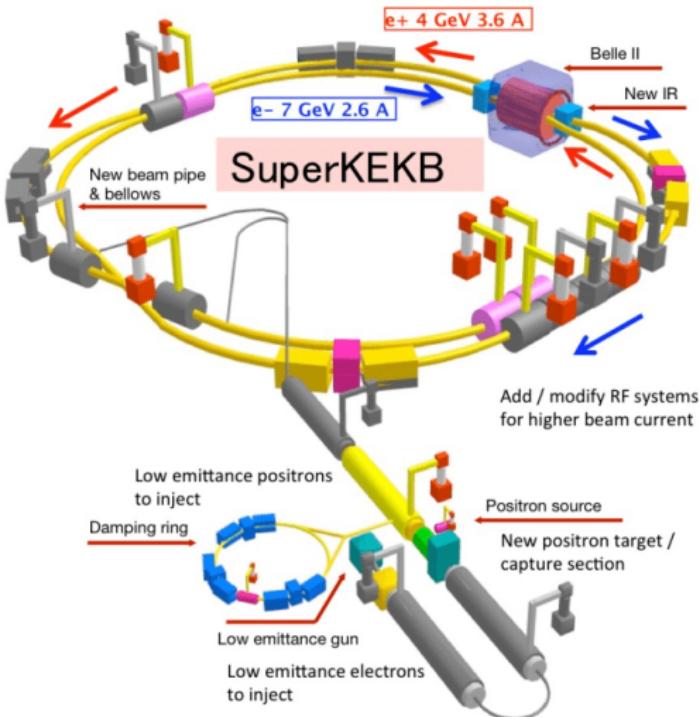
# Belle II Schedule And Luminosity Goals

- Phase1: accelerator commissioning and background estimation (completed in 2016)
- Phase2: collision runs and background studies with partially installed detector (completed in 2018)
- Phase3: data taking with the whole detector (started in April 2019)



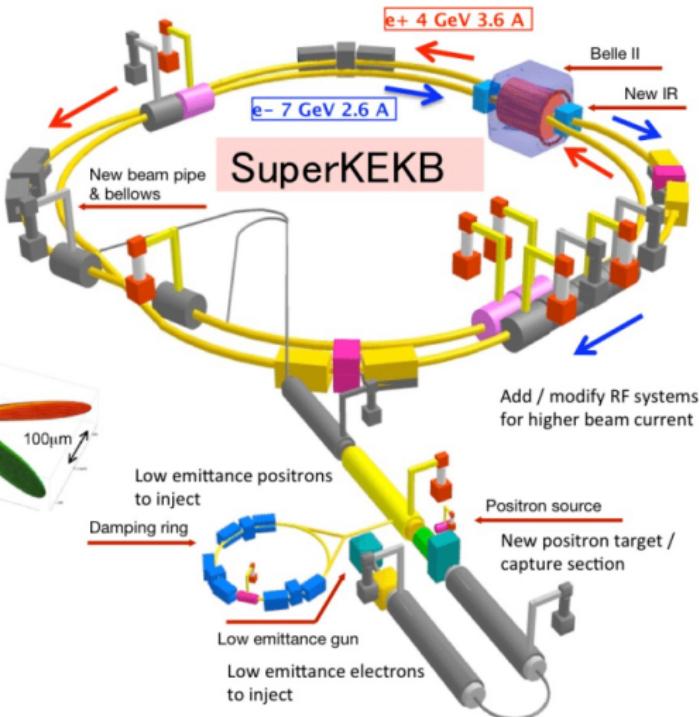
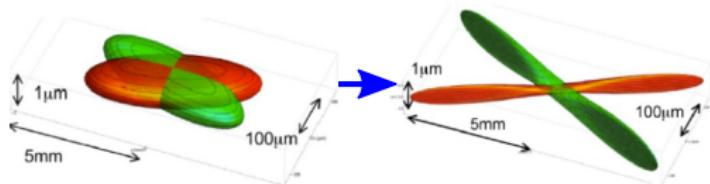
# The SuperKEKB $e^+e^-$ collider

- Asymmetric  $B$ -factory
- Center-of-mass close to  $\Upsilon(4S)$   
 $\sim 10.5$  GeV
- Upgrade of the KEKB collider:
  - Larger beam current
  - Reduced beam size



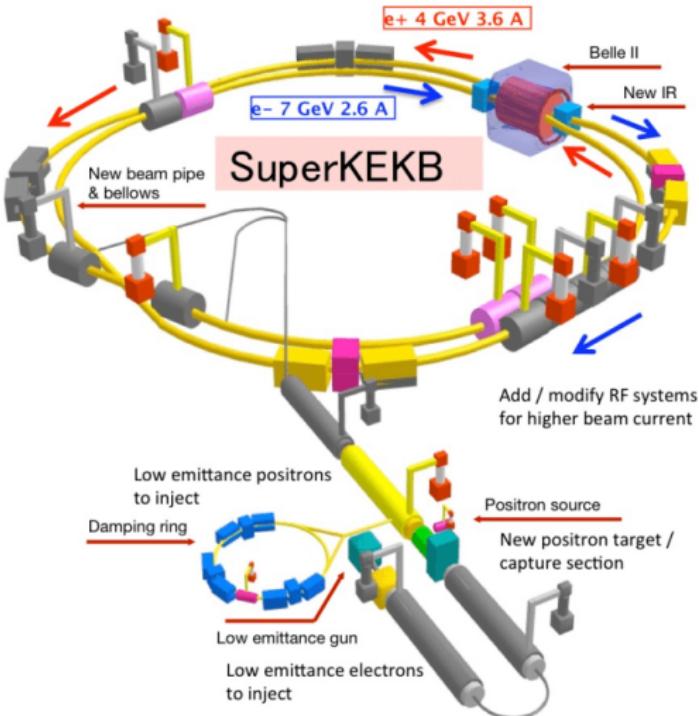
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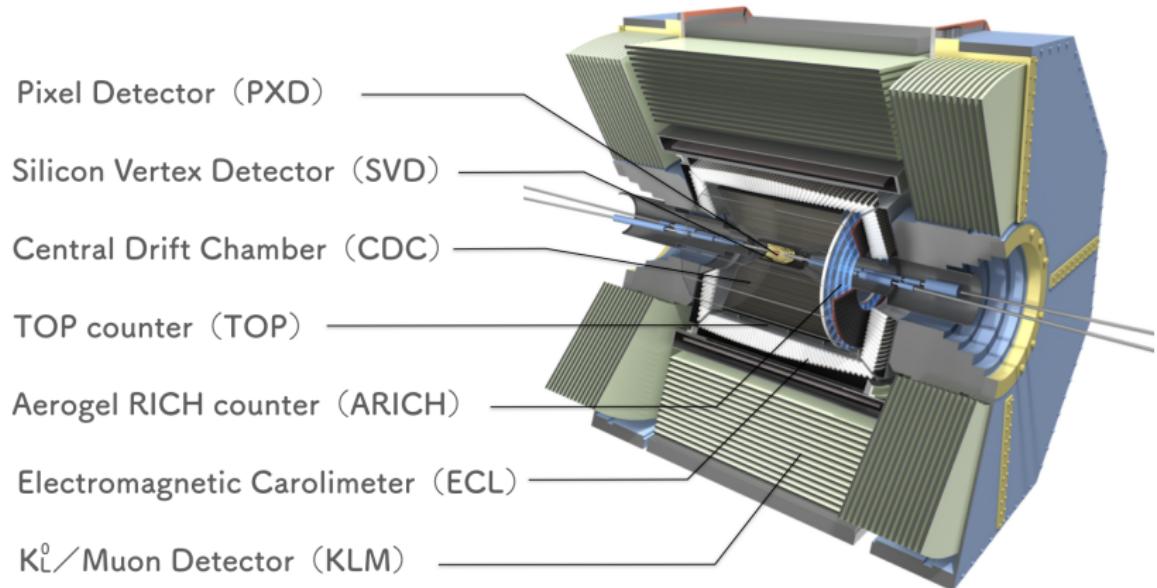


# The SuperKEKB $e^+e^-$ collider

- Asymmetric  $B$ -factory
- Center-of-mass close to  $\Upsilon(4S)$   
 $\sim 10.5$  GeV
- Upgrade of the KEKB collider:
  - Larger beam current
  - Reduced beam size
- $\rightarrow$  Luminosity increase  $\times 40$
- Designed peak luminosity of  
 $8 \cdot 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- Planned data sample corresponding to a recorded integrated luminosity of  
 $\sim 50 \text{ ab}^{-1}$



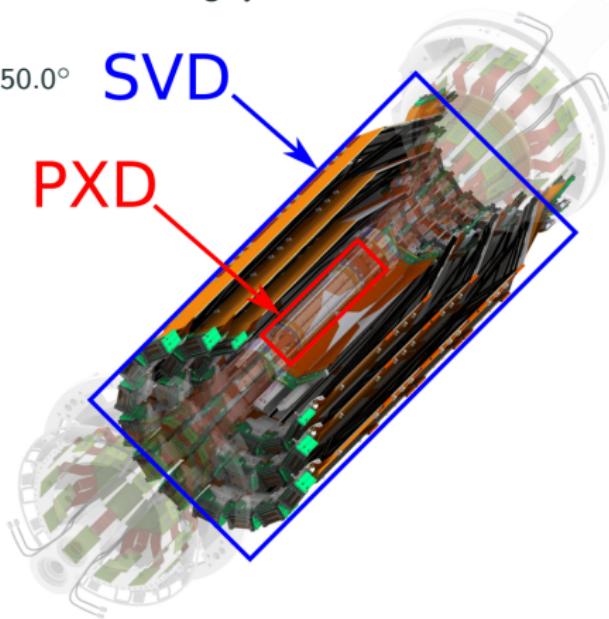
# The Belle II Detector



# Vertex Detectors

## Vertex Detectors:

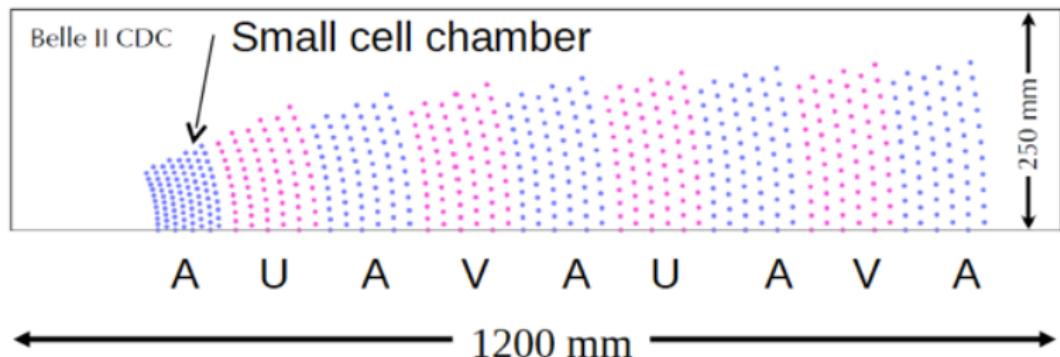
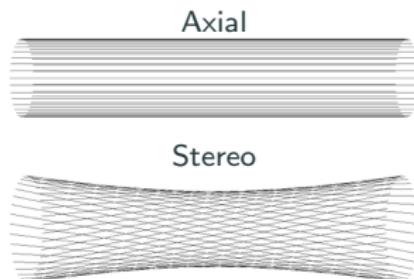
- Consists of Pixel Detector (PXD) and Silicon Vertex Detector (SVD)
- Both detectors consist of multiple ladders of strip detectors
- During phase2, only a fraction of the VXD detectors were installed
- During phase3, the complete SVD and roughly half of the PXD were installed
- Acceptance:  $17.0^\circ < \theta < 150.0^\circ$



# Central Drift Chamber

## Central Drift Chamber:

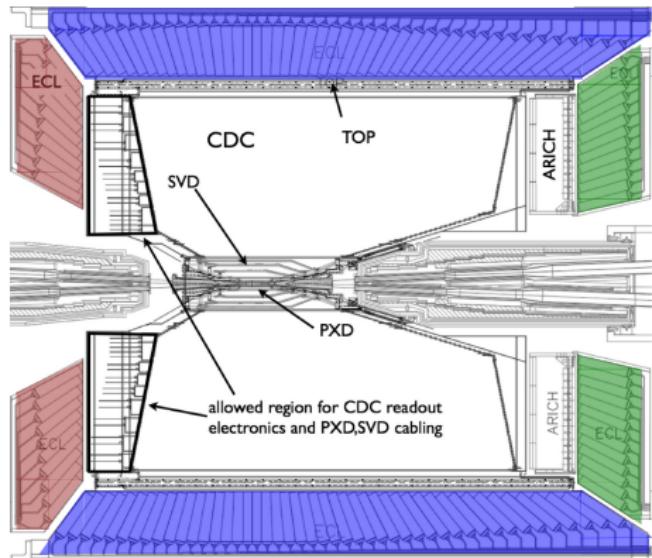
- Consists of 14336 sense wires arranged in 56 layers
- 6 layers are combined to a superlayer (with an exception to innermost superlayer)
- There are 5 axial and 4 stereo superlayers
- The electric field is provided by 42240 field wires
- Charged particles ionize the gas.  
The signal is then read out by the sens wires
- Acceptance:  $17.0^\circ < \theta < 150.0^\circ$



# Electromagnetic Calorimeter

Electromagnetic Calorimeter:

- Consists of 8936 CsI(Tl) crystals
- Separation in **barrel**, **forward end cap** and **backward end cap**
- There are two  $\sim 1^\circ$  wide gaps at transition between the regions
- Main tasks:
  - High efficiency photon detection, plus determination of their energy and angular coordinates
  - Electron identification
  - Generation of a proper signal for the trigger
- Acceptance:  $12.4^\circ < \theta < 155.1^\circ$

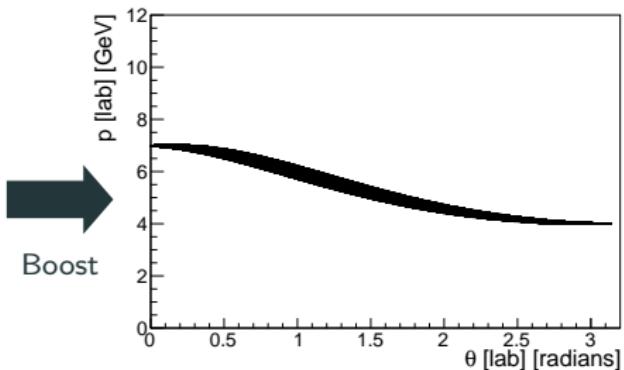
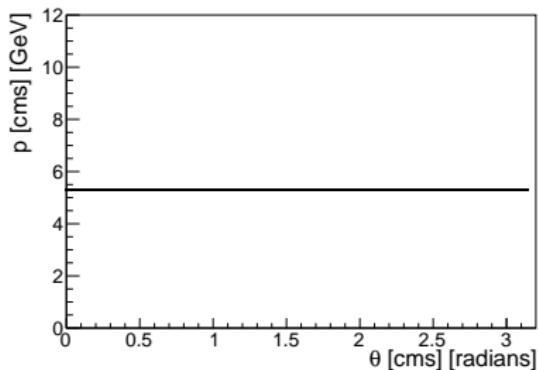
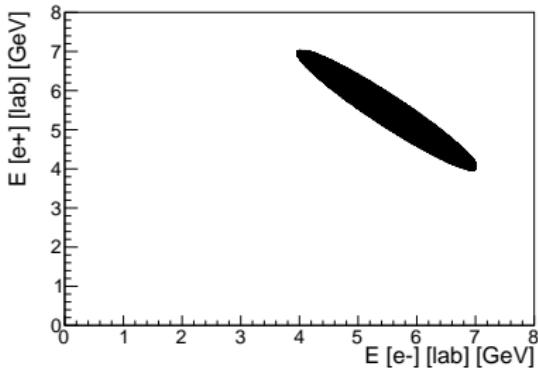


## Bhabha Kinematics At Belle II

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# Bhabha Kinematics At Belle II

- The beams have asymmetric energies
- The beams are hitting each other under an angle of  $1.26^\circ$



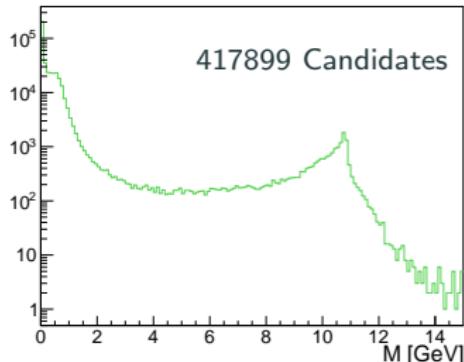
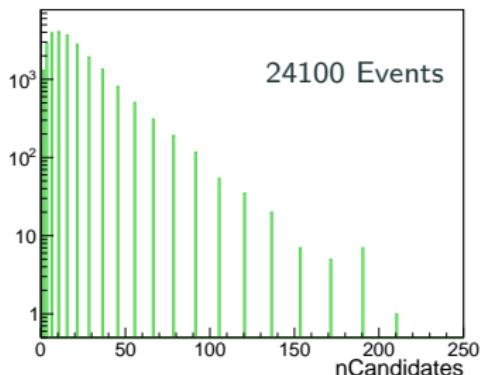
## **Preparation For Calculating The Tracking Efficiency**

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# Reconstruction Bhabha Events With Basf2

```
1 fillParticleList('gamma:all', 'clusterE > 0.01 and 0.296706 < theta < 2.61799', path=mypath)
2 fillParticleList('e+:all', 'clusterE > 0.01 and 0.296706 < theta < 2.61799', path=mypath)
3
4 reconstructDecay('vpho:gamma -> gamma:all', "", path=mypath)
5 reconstructDecay('vpho:elec -> e+:all', "", path=mypath)
6
7 copyLists(outputListName = 'vpho:ECLObjectUnranked', inputListNames=['vpho:elec', 'vpho:gamma'], path=mypath)
8
9 rankByHighest('vpho:ECLObjectUnranked', 'daughter(0,clusterE)', path=mypath)
10 cutAndCopyList('vpho:ECLObject', 'vpho:ECLObjectUnranked', "", path=mypath)
11
12 reconstructDecay('vpho:bhabha -> vpho:ECLObject vpho:ECLObject', "", path=mypath)
13
14 variablesToNtuple('vpho:bhabha', variables, treename = 'vpho.bhabha', filename = output.root, path=mypath)
```

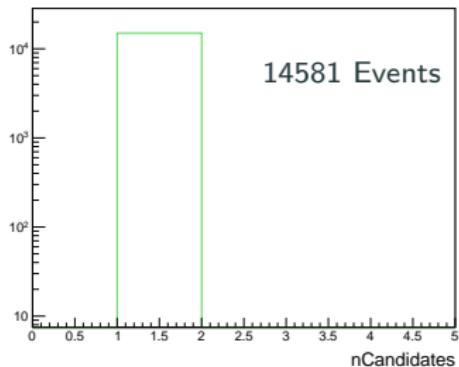
Single phase2 MC10 Bhabha file



# Introducing Cuts

- $8 \text{ GeV} < M < 12 \text{ GeV}$
- Exactly 2 clusters with at least  $3.5 \text{ GeV}$  per event and one cluster has to have at least  $4.5 \text{ GeV}$
- Number of reconstructed tracks per event  $< 7$
- Total energy in the ECL  $< 15 \text{ GeV}$

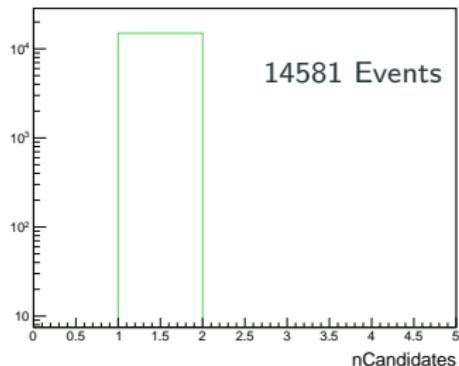
Single phase2 MC10 Bhabha file



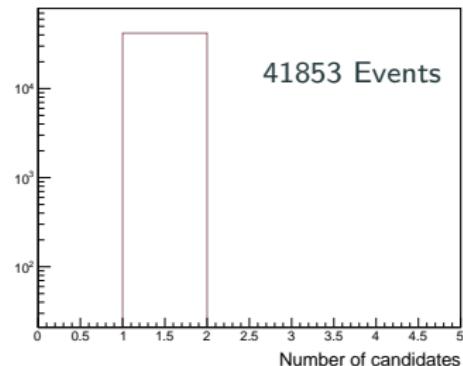
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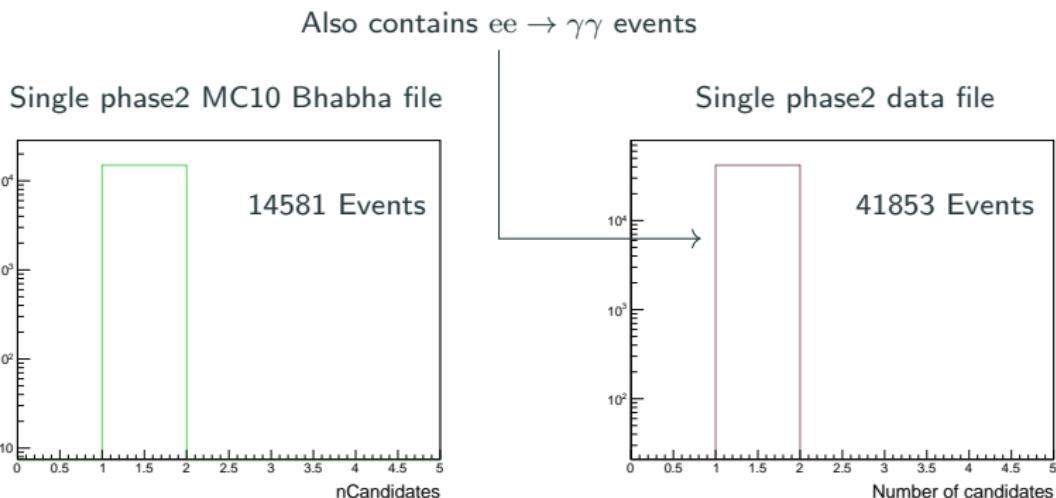


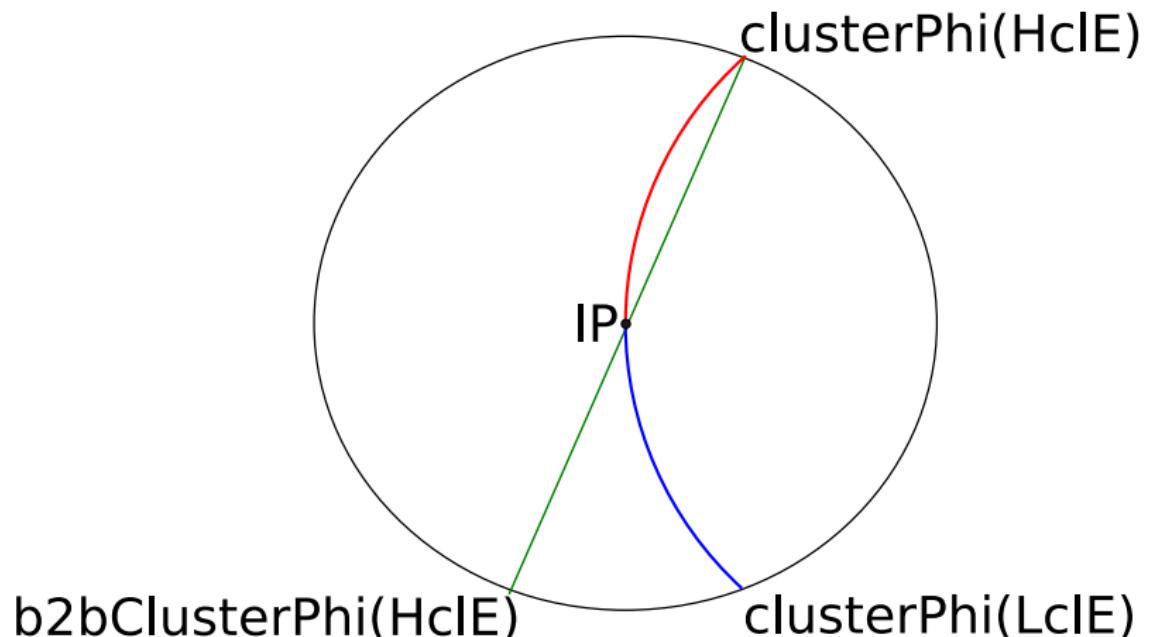
Single phase2 data file



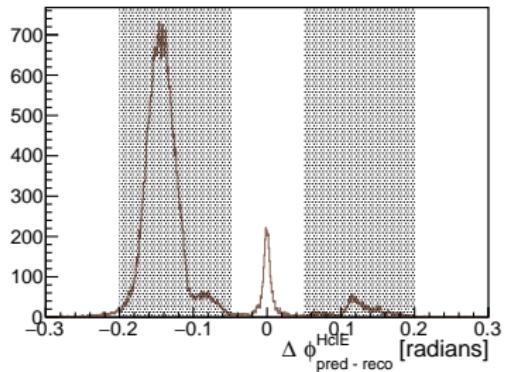
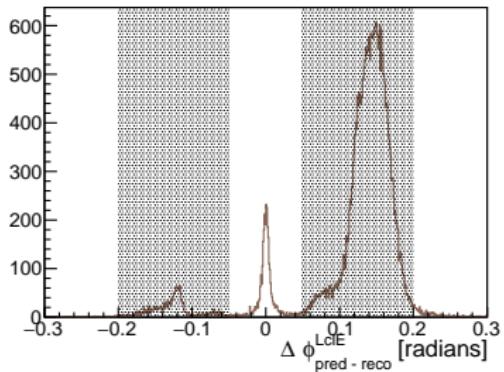
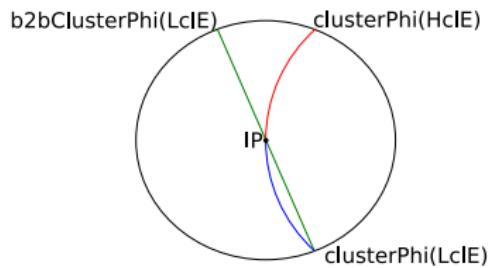
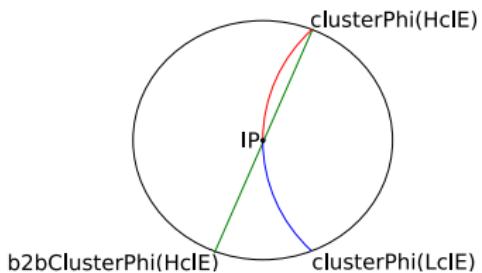
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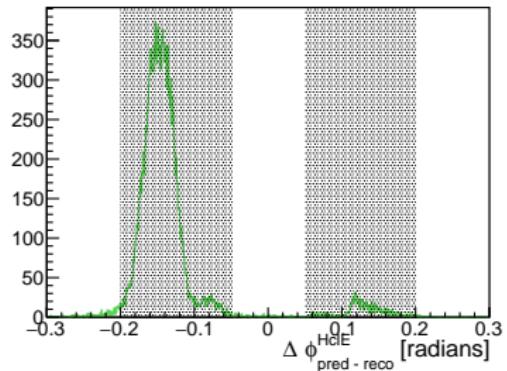
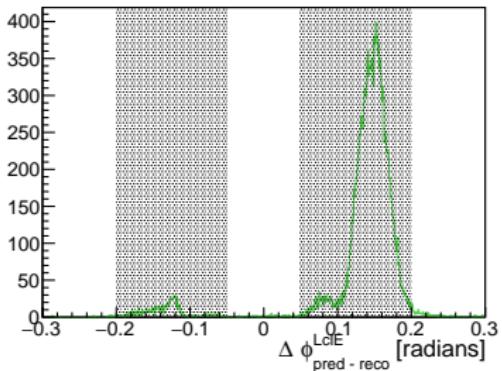
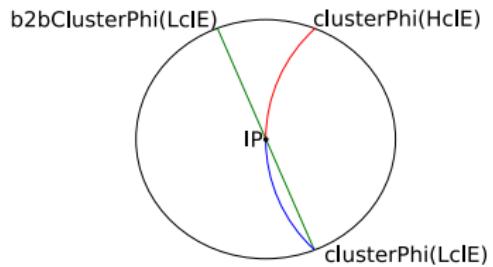
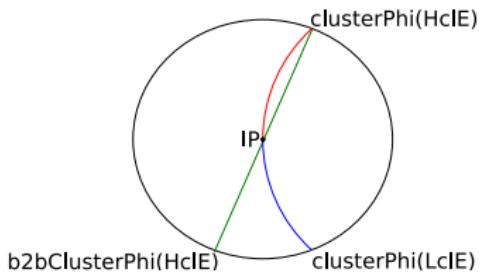




# Bhabha Event Selection



# Bhabha Event Selection



# Trigger

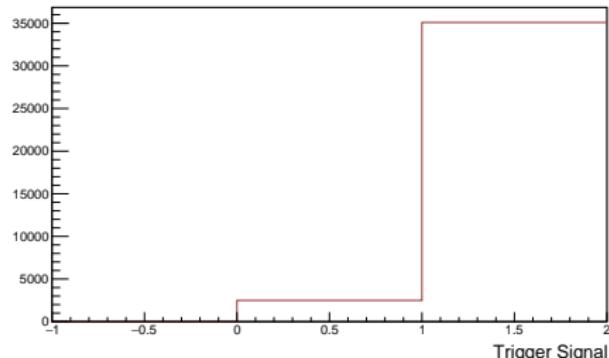
We need to be sure that a trigger signal is coming from the ECL. Otherwise there could be a bias

→ The bhabha trigger bit is used

This trigger requires several conditions:

- Trigger signal coming from the ECL
- Both reconstructed particles have to have a cluster energy of 2.5 GeV each and one has to have at least 4 GeV
- $160^\circ < \sum \theta_{cms} < 200^\circ$
- $140^\circ < \Delta\phi_{cms} < 220^\circ$

The trigger cut is only applied on phase2 data (and phase3 data later on) since the trigger simulation does not work reliably on MC



# Dividing The ECL In Areas Of Interest

$e^-$

Forward End-Cap

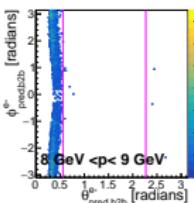
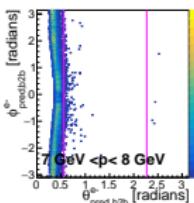
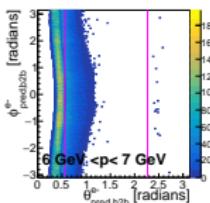
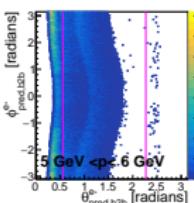
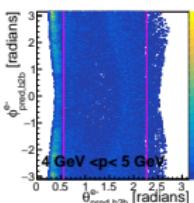
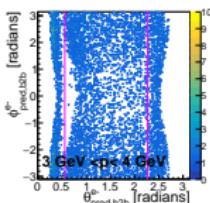
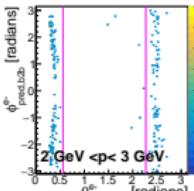
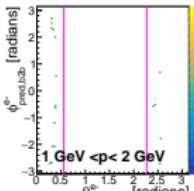
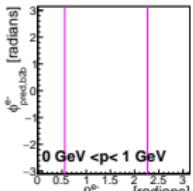
4 GeV – 8 GeV

Barrel

4 GeV – 7 GeV

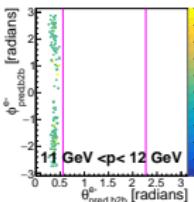
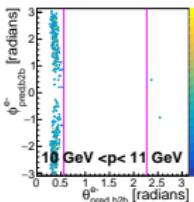
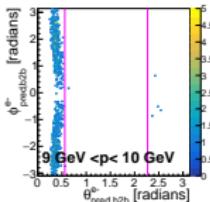
Backward End-Cap

/



Momentum

$e^-$  4 GeV – 9 GeV



# Dividing The ECL In Areas Of Interest

$e^-$

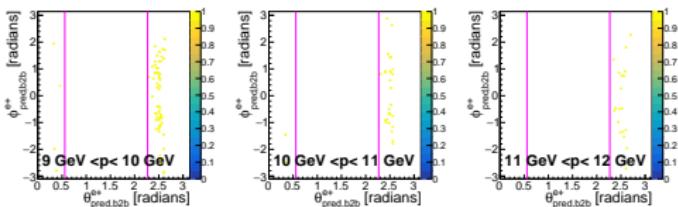
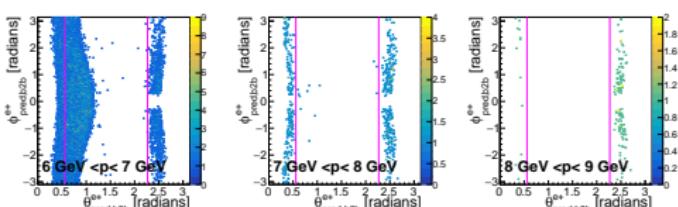
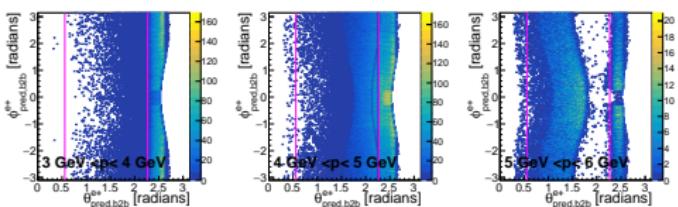
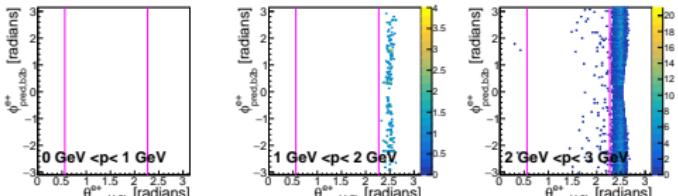
Forward End-Cap	4 GeV – 8 GeV
Barrel	4 GeV – 7 GeV
Backward End-Cap	/

$e^+$

Forward End-Cap	/
Barrel	3 GeV – 7 GeV
Backward End-Cap	2 GeV – 6 GeV

Momentum

$e^-$	4 GeV – 9 GeV
$e^+$	2 GeV – 7 GeV



## Motivation

- I am performing an analysis to estimate the tracking efficiency on phase 2 data
- The process I am considering is Bhabha events  $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$
- The definition of efficiency I am going to use is:

$$\epsilon = \frac{\text{Number of Bhabha events with exactly 2 tracks}}{\text{Number of Bhabha events with 1 or more tracks}}$$

- After selecting Bhabha events where at least one of the tracks was detected, one can look how many times the second one is found
- This idea comes from some plots presented by Sam Cunliffe in previous [tracking and ECL meetings](#).

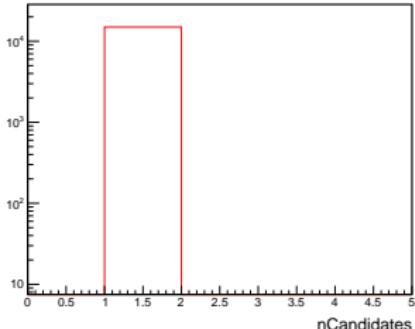
# Best Candidate Selection

$v\text{pho} \rightarrow \text{ECL-Object(HcLE)} + \text{ECL-Object(LcLE)}$

HcLE: particle with the higher cluster Energy; LcLE: particle with the lower cluster Energy

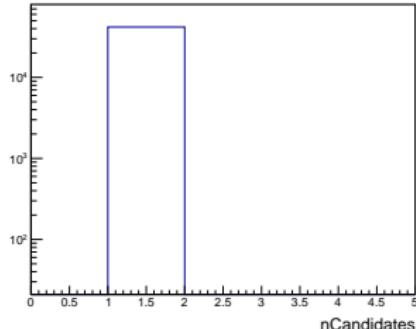
- $0.296706 < \theta_{\text{ECL Object}} < 2.61799 \rightarrow$  It has to hit the ECL
- Exactly two clusters with at least 3.5 GeV per event and one cluster has to have at least 4.5 GeV
- $8 \text{ GeV} < M_{v\text{pho}} < 12 \text{ GeV}$
- nTracks  $< 7$
- Total Energy in the ECL  $< 15 \text{ GeV}$

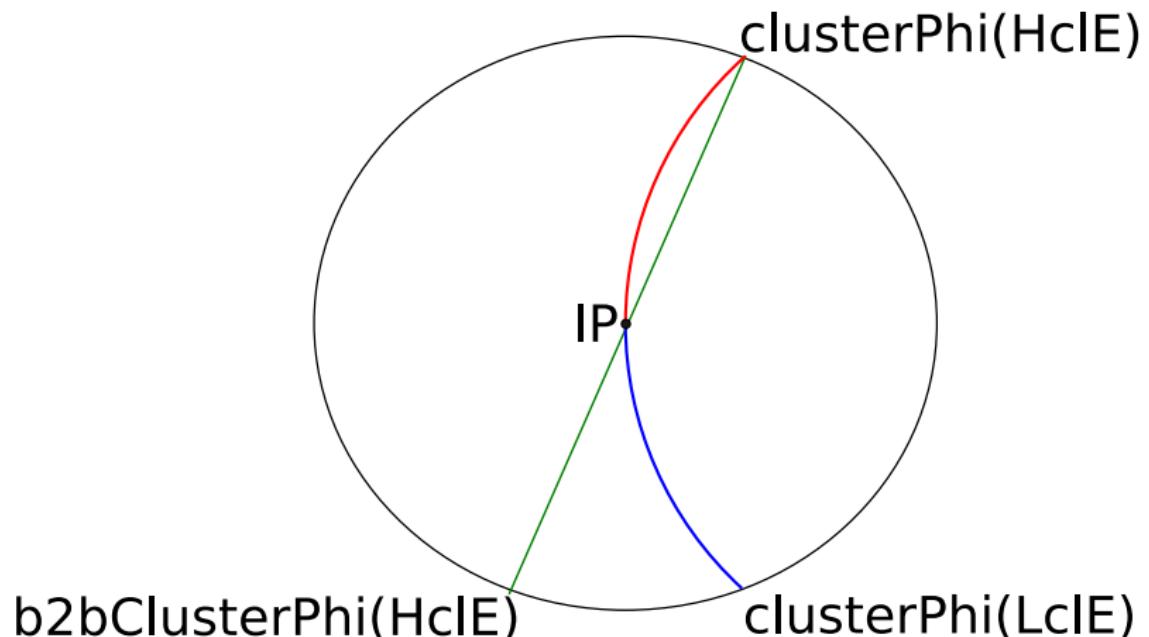
1 MC ee  $\rightarrow$  ee File



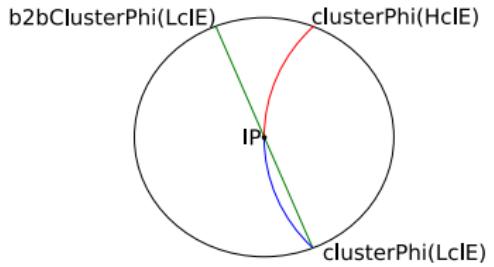
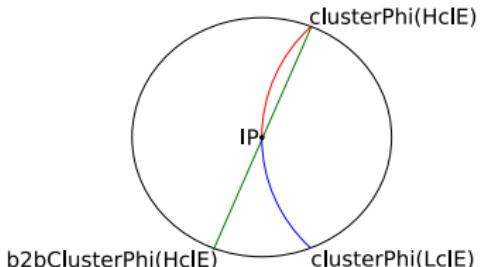
Phase 2 data

r02608/all/mdst/sub00/\*.root

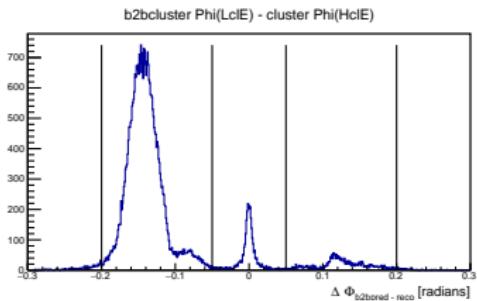
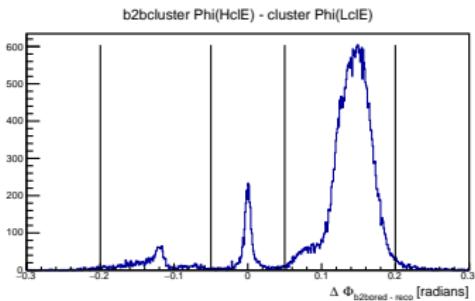




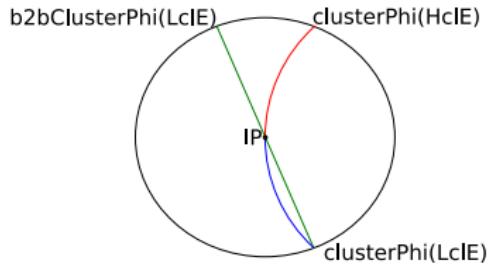
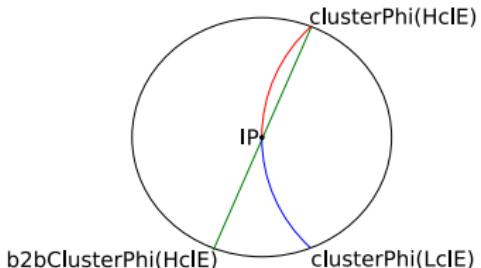
# Bhabha Event Selection (Phase 2 data)



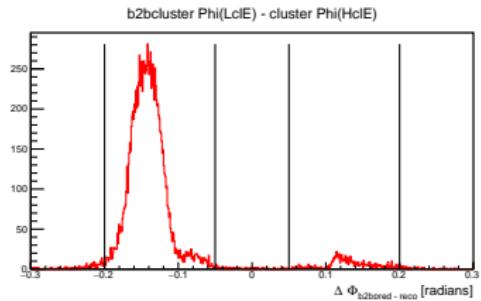
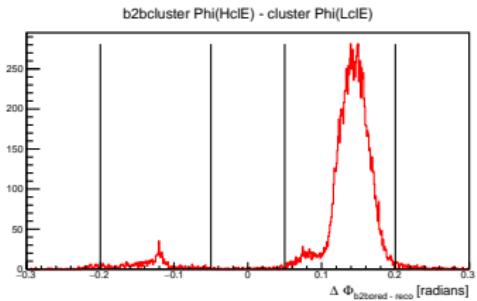
Phase 2 data r02608



# Bhabha Event Selection (MC)



MC: ee → ee



## More Events

### MC:

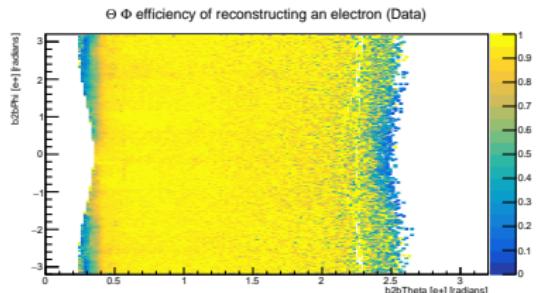
- /belle/MC/release-02-00-01/DB00000411/MC11/prod00006731/  
s00/e1002/4S/r00000/3600520000/mdst/sub00
- 5272146 candidates selected

### Phase 2 data:

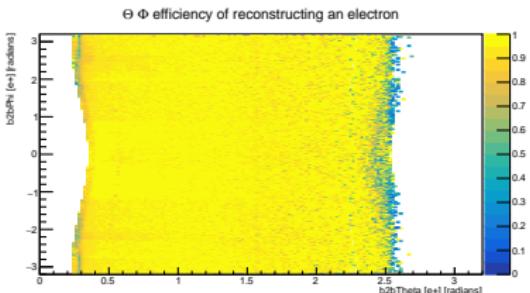
- /ghi/fs01/belle2/bdata//Data/release-03-00-03/  
DB00000528/proc00000008/e0003/4S/r02\*/all/mdst/sub00/\*.root
- proc8
- 3669759 candidates selected

# Compare MC And Phase 2 data Efficiency

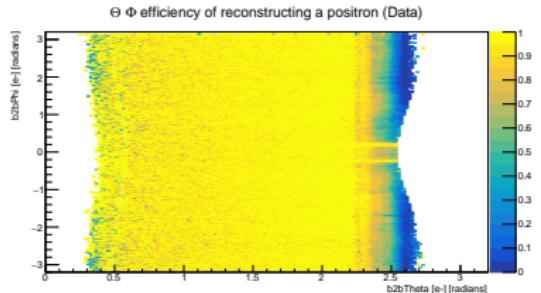
Phase 2 data



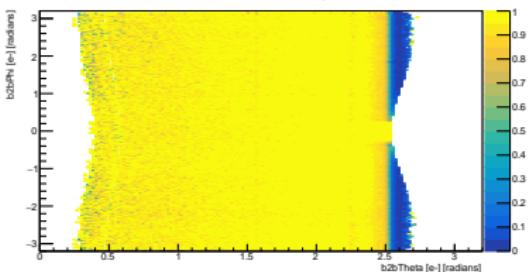
MC



$e^+$



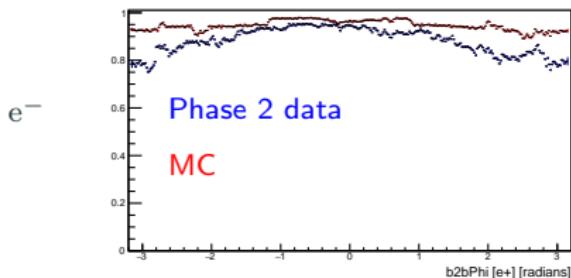
$\Theta \Phi$  efficiency of reconstructing a positron



# Theta And Phi Projection

$\Phi$

$\Phi$  efficiency of reconstructing an electron

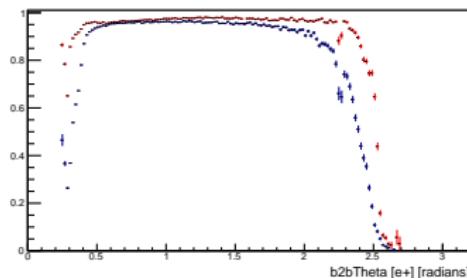


Phase 2 data

MC

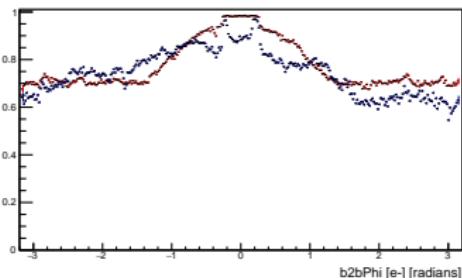
$\Theta$

$\Theta$  efficiency of reconstructing an electron



$e^+$

$\Phi$  efficiency of reconstructing a positron



$\Theta$  efficiency of reconstructing a positron

