

Hadron PID tutorial

$D^* \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K\pi) \pi$

Sam Cunliffe¹, Jake Bennett² ← this guy wrote the original scripts

¹Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, ²Carnegie Mellon University

Pre-B2GM physics performance tutorials.

17 June 2017

- ▶ Everything you need is in a **git repo** and also a **tarball on kekcc**.
<https://stash.desy.de/users/scunliff/repos/b2gm-hadronpid-tutorial-jun2017/browse>
- ▶ Whilst I'm talking please open up a terminal either onto KEK or somewhere with **/cvmfs** mounted and do the following:

- ▶ If you like git:

```
$ git clone git clone \  
ssh://git@stash.desy.de:7999/~scunliff/b2gm-hadronpid-tutorial-jun2017.git  
cd b2gm-hadronpid-tutorial-jun2017/
```

- ▶ If you dislike git / are already working at kekcc / like tab completion:

```
$ cp -r ~scunliffe/public/ b2gm-hardronpid-tutorial-jun2017.tar.gz  
$ tar -zxvf b2gm-hadronpid-tutorial-jun2017.tar.gz  
$ cd b2gm-hadronpid-tutorial-jun2017/
```

- ▶ Then normal basf2 setup steps (we're working in **release-00-08-00**)

```
$ . /cvmfs/belle.cern.ch/sl6/tools/setup_belle2  
$ setuprel release-00-08-00
```



Preamble

- ▶ Once you've sourced the Belle II setup script, and setup a release you should have the environment variable **\$BELLE2_RELEASE_DIR**

```
$ echo $BELLE2_RELEASE_DIR  
$ ls $BELLE2_RELEASE_DIR
```

<https://stash.desy.de/projects/B2/repos/software/browse>

- ▶ All of these scripts for this tutorial where copied and adapted from **\$BELLE2_RELEASE_DIR/analysis/validation**
 - This place is a good source of example scripts in general.

Particle identification performance

- ▶ For physics performance, we care about maintaining a large **efficiency** for a low **fake rate**. Here are some very verbose definitions:
 - **Efficiency** = number of correctly identified particles under their own hypothesis for a some cut on a figure of merit divided by the total true number of particles that really were whatever hypothesis.
 - **Fake rate** = number of incorrectly identified particles under the alternate hypothesis for the same cut divided by the total number of particles that really were the alternate hypothesis.
 - **'Separation'** an imprecise jargony term (in this context) means how far apart the efficiency and fake rate are for two hypotheses. i.e. **'K/ π separation'**
- ▶ The physics performance group also provides you, the user, with ability to ask the reverse e.g.:
"I'm prepared to accept 95% efficiency what is the corresponding fake rate and where are the figure of merit cuts?"

- ▶ For physics performance, we care about maintaining a large **efficiency** for a low **fake rate**. Here are some maths definitions:

■ Efficiency

$$\epsilon_{\pi\text{id}} = n_{\text{true } \pi, \text{ selected}} / N_{\text{true } \pi \text{ total}}$$

$$\epsilon_{K\text{id}} = n_{\text{true } K, \text{ selected}} / N_{\text{true } K \text{ total}}$$

■ Fake rate

$$R_{K \rightarrow \pi} = n_{\text{true } K \text{ selected as } \pi} / N_{\text{true } K \text{ total}}$$

$$R_{\pi \rightarrow K} = n_{\text{true } \pi \text{ selected as } K} / N_{\text{true } \pi \text{ total}}$$

■ 'Separation'

$$\text{loosely: } \epsilon_{\pi\text{id}} - R_{K \rightarrow \pi} \quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon_{K\text{id}} - R_{\pi \rightarrow K}$$

- ▶ The physics performance group also provides you, the user, with ability to ask the reverse e.g.:

"I'm prepared to accept 95% efficiency what is the corresponding fake rate and where are the figure of merit cuts?"

Particle identification performance

- ▶ For physics performance, we care about maintaining a large **efficiency** for a low **fake rate**. Here are some maths definitions:

- **Efficiency**

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_{\pi\text{id}} &= n_{\text{true } \pi, \text{ selected}} / N_{\text{true } \pi \text{ total}} \\ \epsilon_{K\text{id}} &= n_{\text{true } K, \text{ selected}} / N_{\text{true } K \text{ total}}\end{aligned}$$

- **Fake rate**

$$\begin{aligned}R_{K \rightarrow \pi} &= n_{\text{true } K \text{ selected as } \pi} / N_{\text{true } K \text{ total}} \\ R_{\pi \rightarrow K} &= n_{\text{true } \pi \text{ selected as } K} / N_{\text{true } \pi \text{ total}}\end{aligned}$$

- **'Separation'**

loosely: $\epsilon_{\pi\text{id}} - R_{K \rightarrow \pi}$ and $\epsilon_{K\text{id}} - R_{\pi \rightarrow K}$

- ▶ The physics performance group also provides you, the user, with ability to ask the reverse e.g.:

"I'm prepared to accept 95% efficiency what is the corresponding fake rate and where are the figure of merit cuts?"

- ▶ For physics performance, we care about maintaining a large **efficiency** for a low **fake rate**. Here are some maths definitions:

■ Efficiency

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_{\pi\text{id}} &= n_{\text{true } \pi, \text{ selected}} / N_{\text{true } \pi \text{ total}} \\ \epsilon_{K\text{id}} &= n_{\text{true } K, \text{ selected}} / N_{\text{true } K \text{ total}}\end{aligned}$$

■ Fake rate

$$\begin{aligned}R_{K \rightarrow \pi} &= n_{\text{true } K \text{ selected as } \pi} / N_{\text{true } K \text{ total}} \\ R_{\pi \rightarrow K} &= n_{\text{true } \pi \text{ selected as } K} / N_{\text{true } \pi \text{ total}}\end{aligned}$$

■ 'Separation'

loosely: $\epsilon_{\pi\text{id}} - R_{K \rightarrow \pi}$ and $\epsilon_{K\text{id}} - R_{\pi \rightarrow K}$

π/K separation

K/π separation

- ▶ The physics performance group also provides you, the user, with ability to ask the reverse e.g.:

"I'm prepared to accept 95% efficiency what is the corresponding fake rate and where are the figure of merit cuts?"

What we're actually doing:

Physics description of the method



Pacific Northwest
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Proudly Operated by **Battelle** Since 1965

$$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K^- \pi^+) \pi^+$$

$$D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 (\rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) \pi^-$$

What we're actually doing:

Physics description of the method

$$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K^- \pi^+) \pi^+_{\text{slow}}$$

$$D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 (\rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) \pi^-_{\text{slow}}$$

- ▶ Reconstruct the '**slow pion**' and determine its **charge**...
- ▶ ...therefore you determine the **charge** of the D^*
- ▶ ...and therefore the **flavour** of the D^0 (\bar{D}^0)
- ▶ ...and therefore **which is which** in the $K^\mp \pi^\pm$ pair, solely from charge information (because $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ and $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$)

What we're actually doing:

Physics description of the method

$$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K^- \pi^+) \pi^+_{\text{slow}}$$

$$D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 (\rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) \pi^-_{\text{slow}}$$

- ▶ Reconstruct the '**slow pion**' and determine its **charge**...
- ▶ ...therefore you determine the **charge** of the D^*
- ▶ ...and therefore the **flavour** of the D^0 (\bar{D}^0)
- ▶ ...and therefore **which is which** in the $K^\mp \pi^\pm$ pair, solely from charge information (because $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ and $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$)

What we're actually doing:

Physics description of the method

$$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K^- \pi^+) \pi^+_{\text{slow}}$$

$$D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 (\rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) \pi^-_{\text{slow}}$$

- ▶ Reconstruct the 'slow pion' and determine its **charge**...
- ▶ ...therefore you determine the **charge** of the D^*
- ▶ ...and therefore the **flavour** of the D^0 (\bar{D}^0)
- ▶ ...and therefore **which is which** in the $K^\mp \pi^\pm$ pair, solely from charge information (because $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ and $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$)

What we're actually doing:

Physics description of the method

$$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K^- \pi^+) \pi^+_{\text{slow}}$$

$$D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 (\rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) \pi^-_{\text{slow}}$$

- ▶ Reconstruct the 'slow pion' and determine its **charge**...
- ▶ ...therefore you determine the **charge** of the D^*
- ▶ ...and therefore the **flavour** of the D^0 (\bar{D}^0)
- ▶ ...and therefore **which is which** in the $K^\mp \pi^\pm$ pair, solely from charge information (because $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ and $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$)

What we're actually doing:

Physics description of the method

$$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K^- \pi^+) \pi^+_{\text{slow}}$$

$$D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 (\rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) \pi^-_{\text{slow}}$$

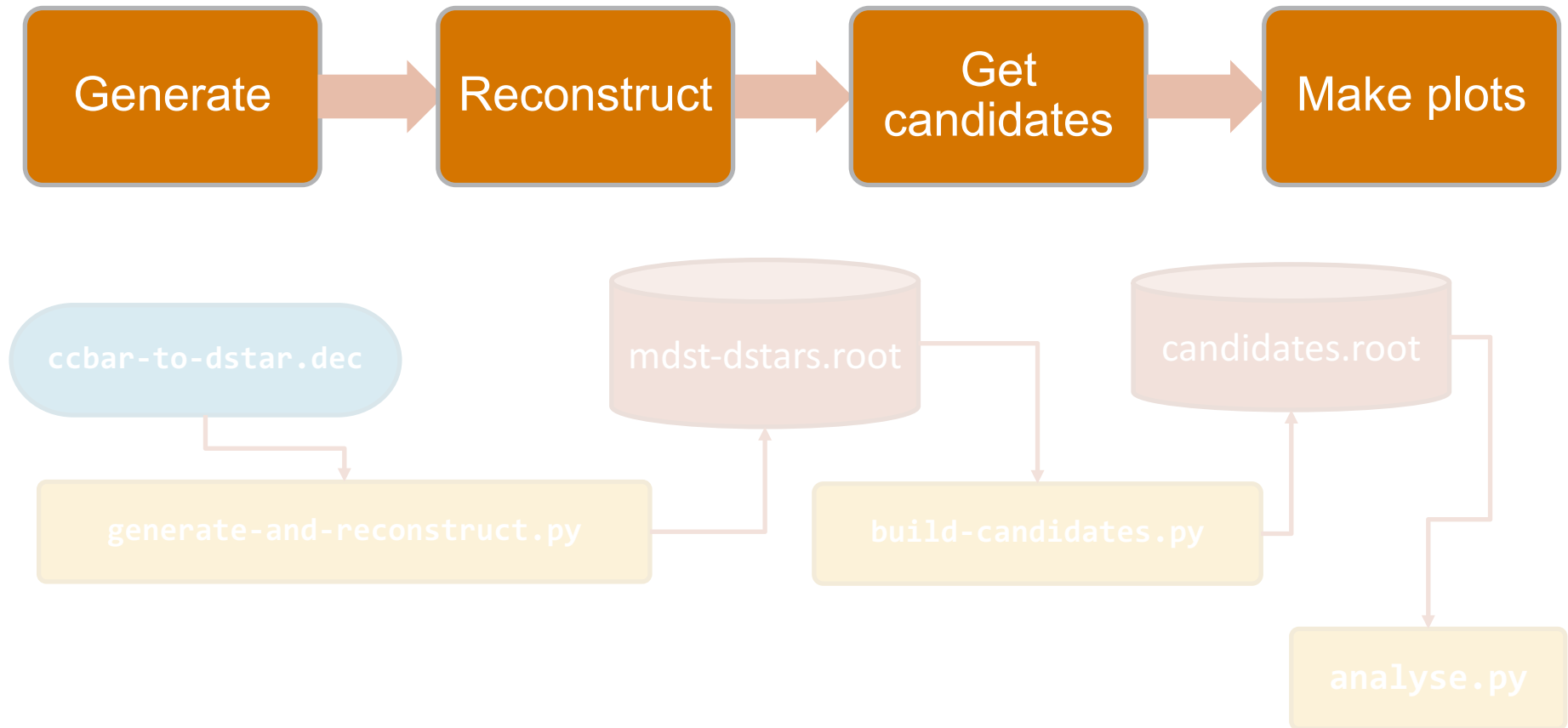
- ▶ Reconstruct the '**slow pion**' and determine its **charge**...
- ▶ ...therefore you determine the **charge** of the D^*
- ▶ ...and therefore the **flavour** of the D^0 (\bar{D}^0)
- ▶ ...and therefore **which is which** in the $K^\mp \pi^\pm$ pair, solely from charge information (because $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ and $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$)

"Mother Nature's MC truth"

The basf2 steps

Scripts in the directory

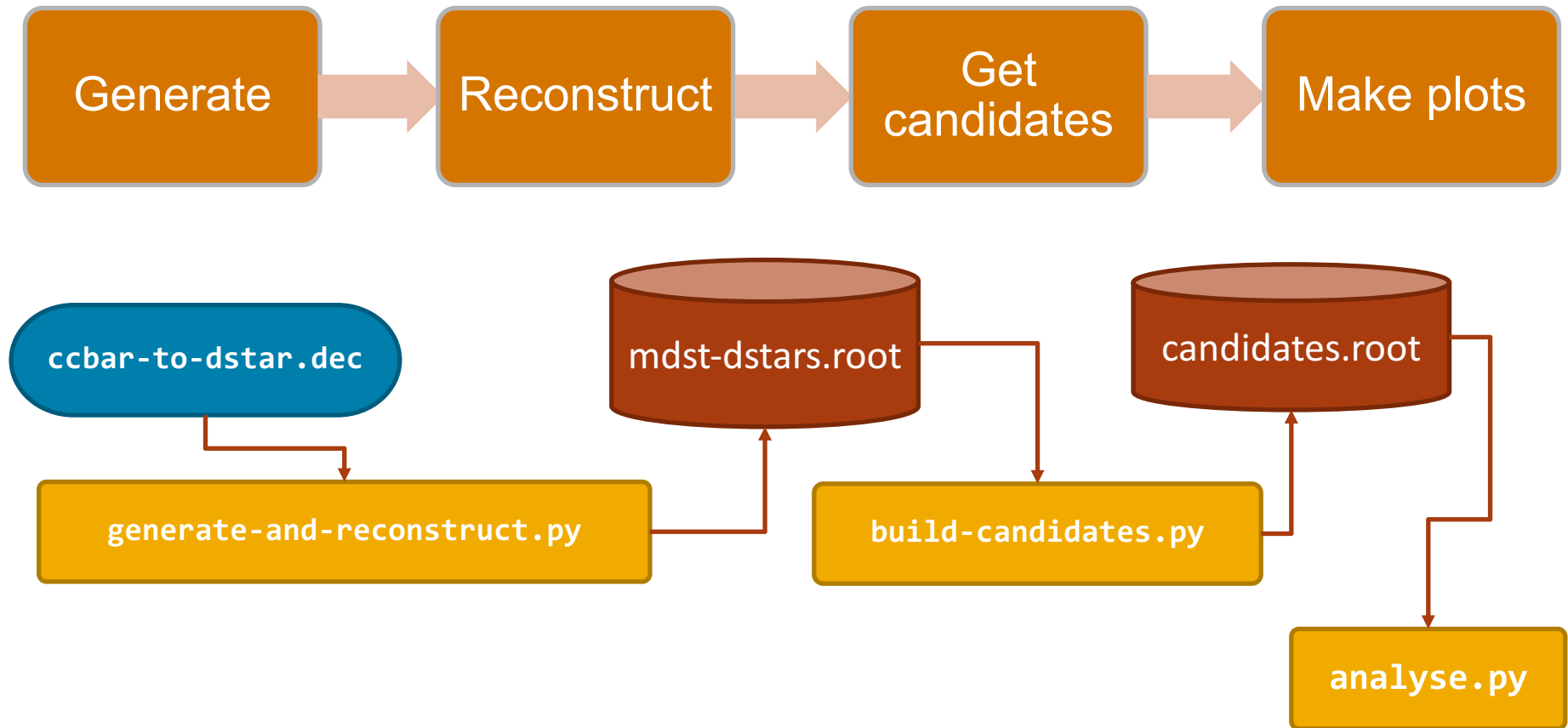
<https://stash.desy.de/users/scunliff/repos/b2gm-hadronpid-tutorial-jun2017/browse>



The basf2 steps

Scripts in the directory

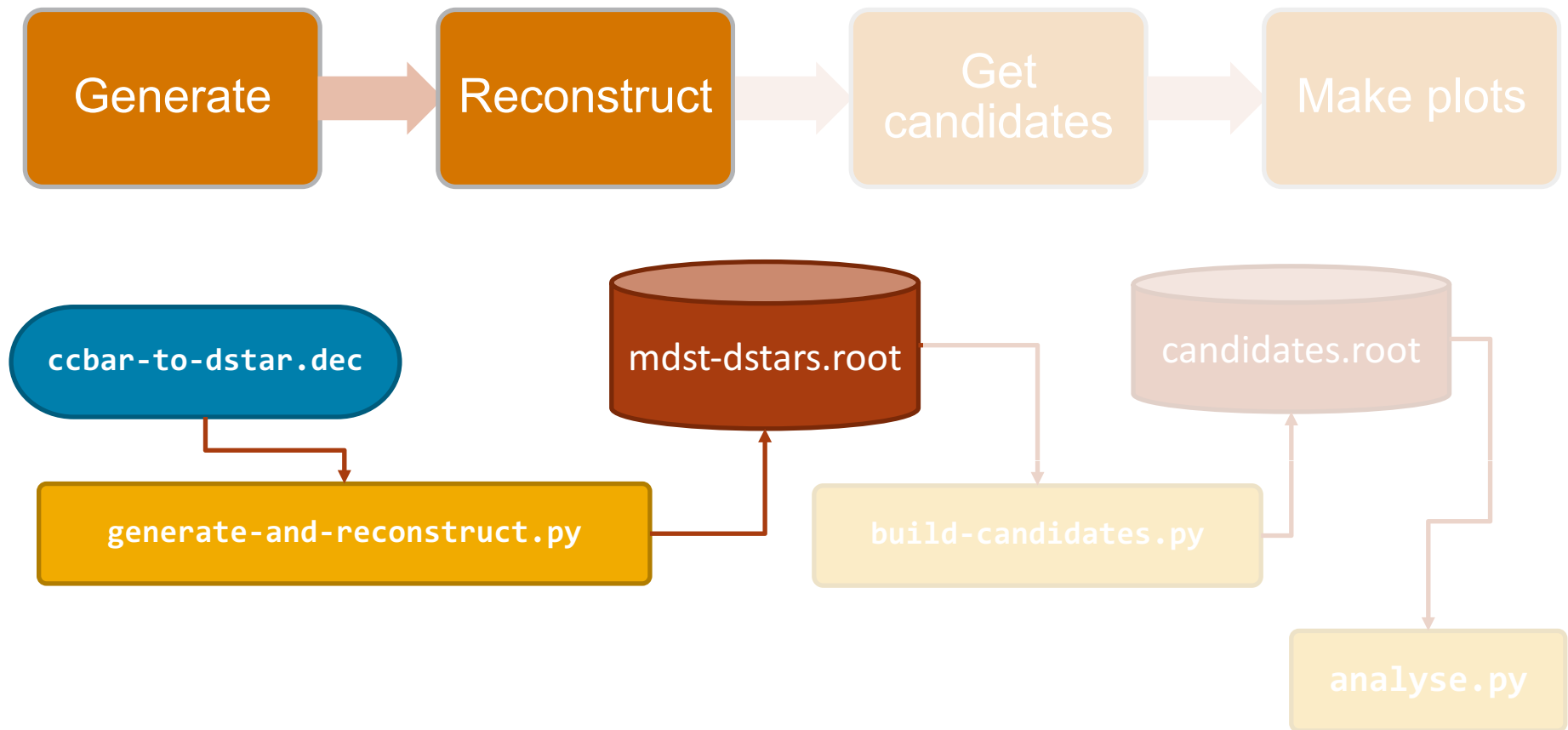
<https://stash.desy.de/users/scunliff/repos/b2gm-hadronpid-tutorial-jun2017/browse>



The basf2 steps

Scripts in the directory

<https://stash.desy.de/users/scunliff/repos/b2gm-hadronpid-tutorial-jun2017/browse>



- ▶ Belle II uses EvtGen to take cc continuum generated by PYTHIA into specific final-state hadrons

- User defined 'decfile'
- Falls back on 'DECAY_BELLE2.dec' containing all the SM processes, measured branching fractions etc

- ▶ Look at **ccbar-to-dstar.dec**

- Note that the relevant stuff is line 41 onwards.
- Jet-Set parameters beyond the scope of this
 - Only tweak if you're an expert.

```

41 # ----- define D* decays for K/pi samples -----
42
43 Alias MyD0 D0
44 Alias MyAntiD0 anti-D0
45 ChargeConj MyD0 MyAntiD0
46
47 Decay D*-
48 1.000 MyAntiD0 pi-      VSS;
49 Enddecay
50
51 Decay D*+
52 1.000 MyD0 pi+         VSS;
53 Enddecay
54
55 Decay MyD0
56 1.000 K- pi+           PHSP;
57 Enddecay
58 CDecay MyAntiD0
59
60 End

```

ccbar-to-dstar.dec

Generate and reconstruct decays

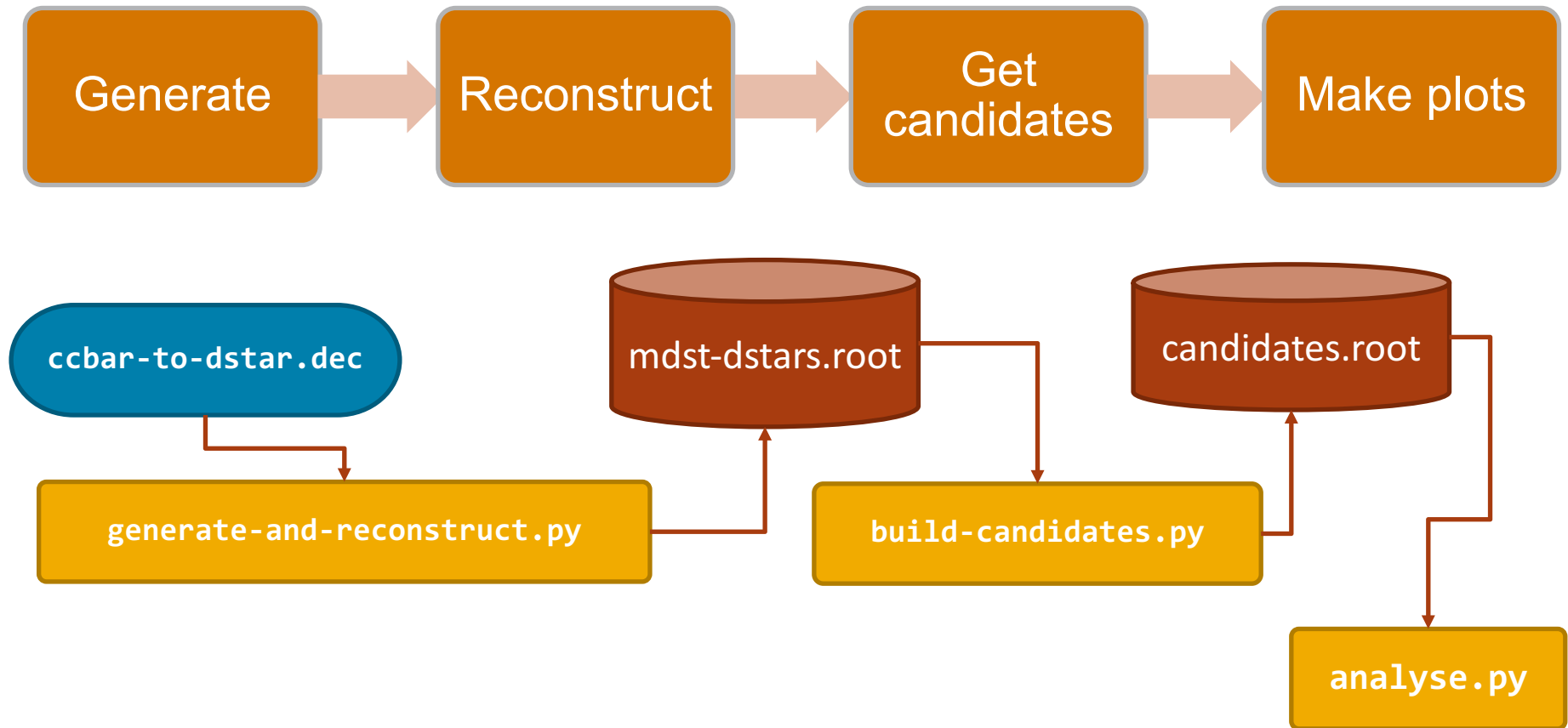
- ▶ Look at `generate-and-reconstruct.py`
- ▶ Adds standard reconstruction and simulation modules (in the correct order)
`add_simulation()`
`add_reconstruction()`
- ▶ **Exercise:** find these functions in the software...
 - Hints: `$BELLE2_RELEASE_DIR` or `stash.desy.de`
- ▶ When you're happy, run it:

```
$ basf2 generate-and-reconstruct.py -n 10 # if this works then try 1k
$ basf2 generate-and-reconstruct.py -n 1000
```

The basf2 steps

Scripts in the directory

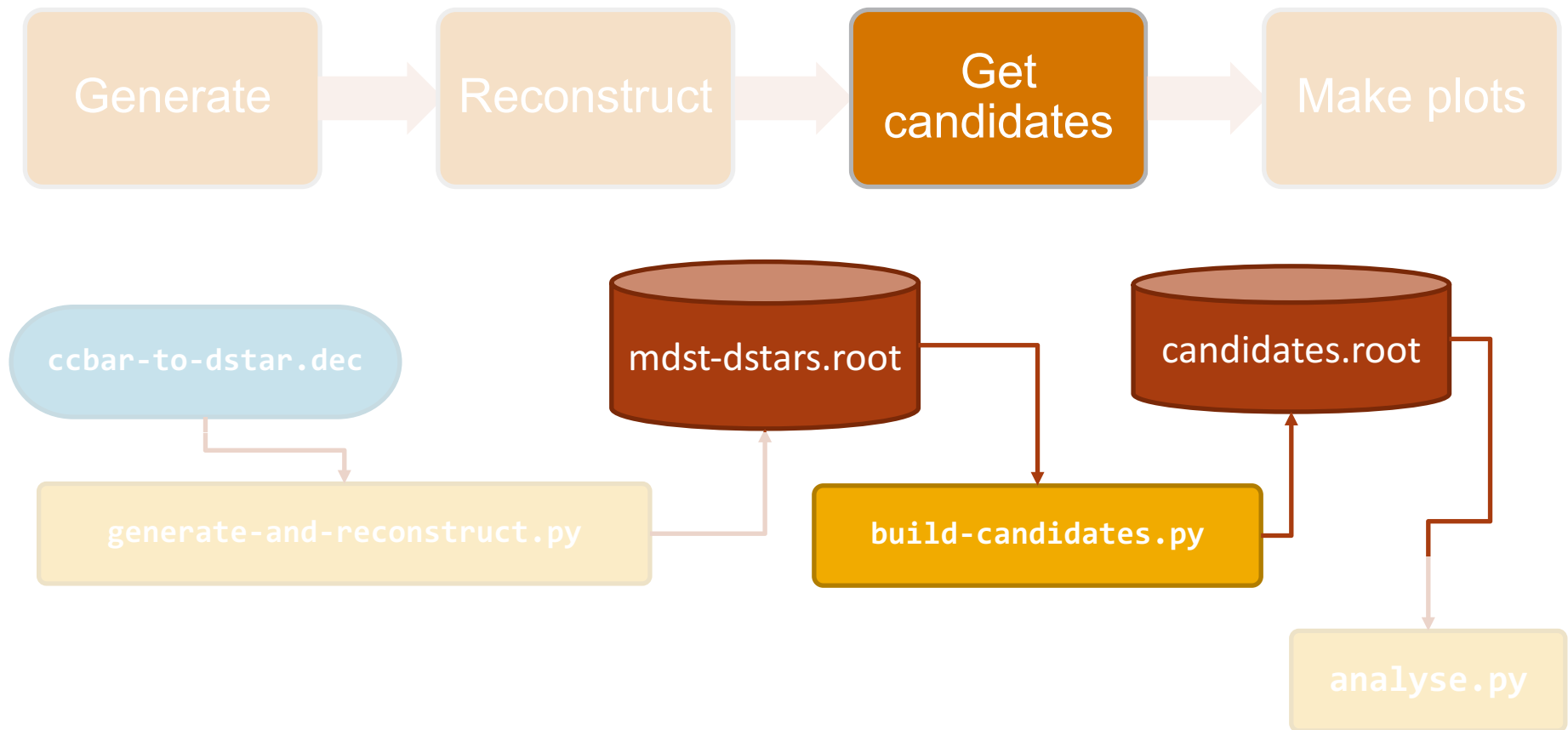
<https://stash.desy.de/users/scunliff/repos/b2gm-hadronpid-tutorial-jun2017/browse>



The basf2 steps

Scripts in the directory

<https://stash.desy.de/users/scunliff/repos/b2gm-hadronpid-tutorial-jun2017/browse>



Get candidates from the mdst

- ▶ Do an `ls` in the local directory... see `mdst-dstars.root` ?
- ▶ This file format is **mDST** = **mini Data Summary Table**
 - Nicer to have a flattened **TTree** to easily make plots.
 - <https://confluence.desy.de/display/BI/Main+Glossary>
- ▶ In **basf2** we need to get candidates from the mDST
- ▶ Look at `build-candidates.py`
- ▶ When you're happy, run it:

```
$ basf2 build-candidates.py --input mdst-dstars.root
```

- ▶ Then look at the output:

```
$ root candidates.root  
root [0] TBrowser browser
```



Run over a skim

- ▶ Now, we've only generated 1k events. Which is not enough statistics.
- ▶ I've run a job with 100k events.

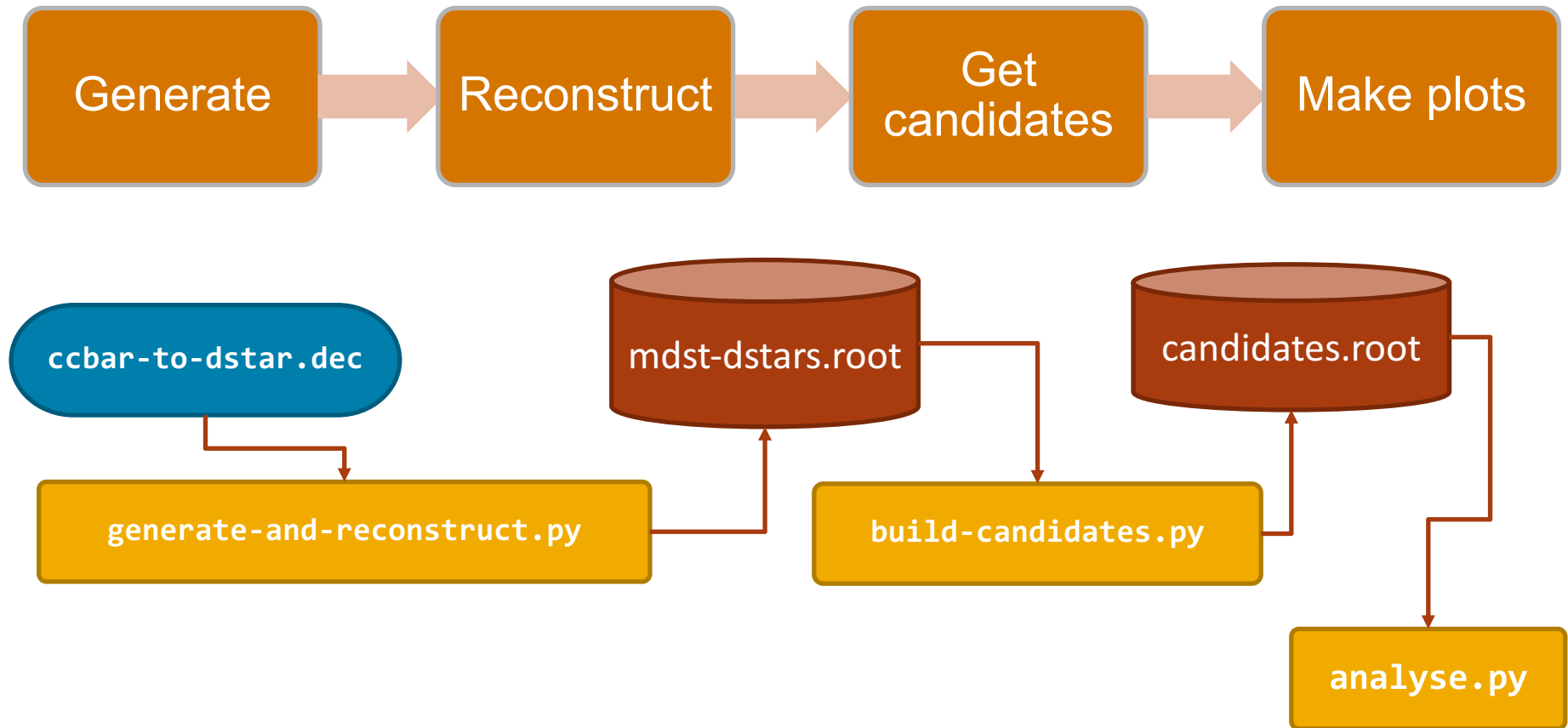
```
$ basf2 build-candidates.py --input ~scunliff/public/mdst-dstars.root
```

- ▶ So please run over that.
- ▶ [If we can get Racha's skims in time. Better to run over those.]

The basf2 steps

Scripts in the directory

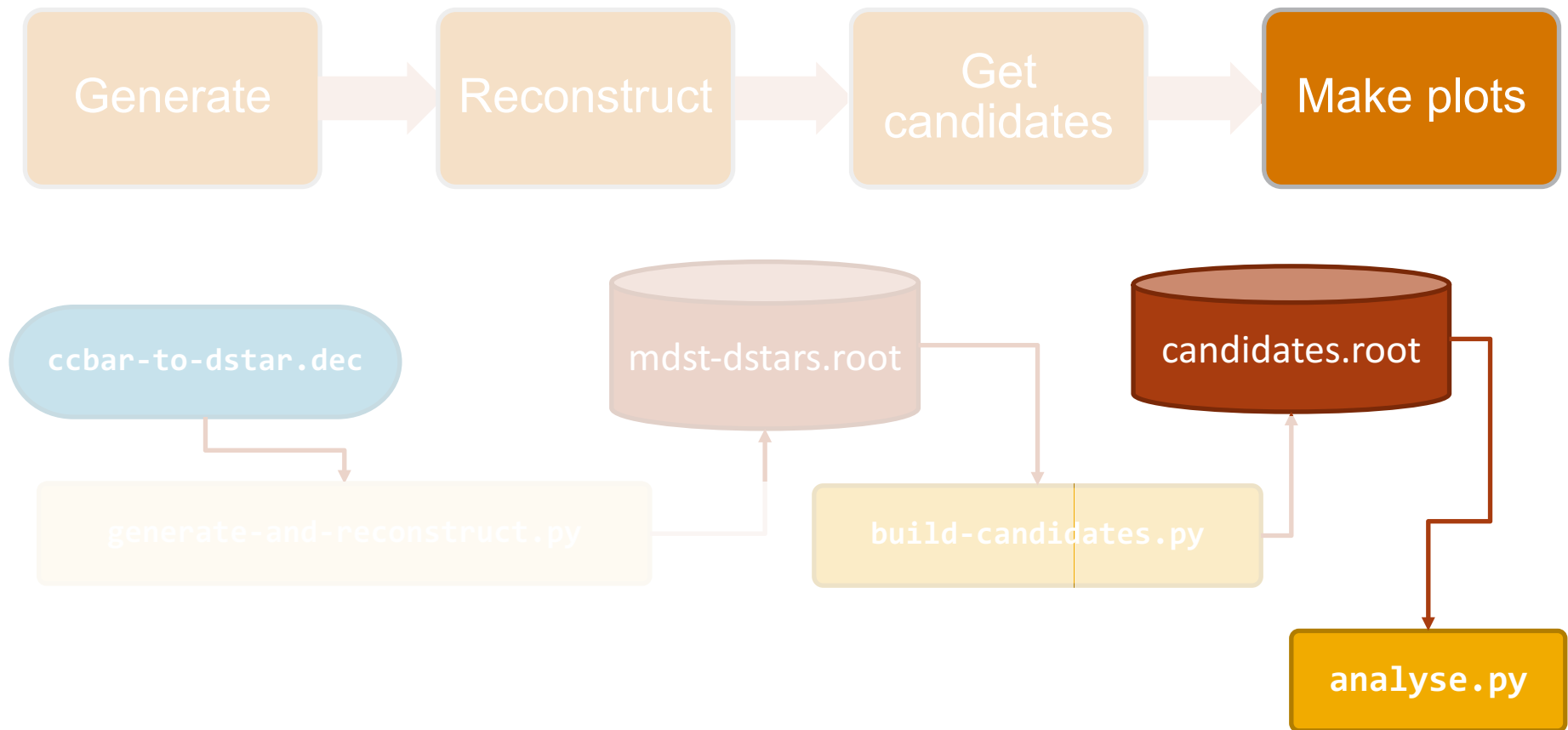
<https://stash.desy.de/users/scunliff/repos/b2gm-hadronpid-tutorial-jun2017/browse>



The basf2 steps

Scripts in the directory

<https://stash.desy.de/users/scunliff/repos/b2gm-hadronpid-tutorial-jun2017/browse>



The final step

Run the plotting script to analyse

- ▶ Look at `analyse.py`
- ▶ When we're happy, run it:

```
$ python3 analyse.py
```

- ▶ Then look at the output: