

# Optimal Photon Cuts v3 - Updates

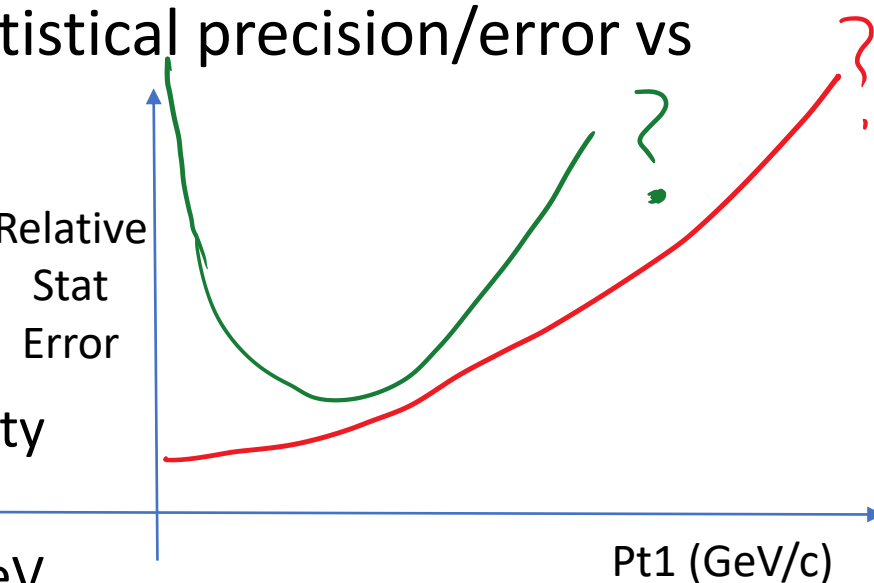
+  
resolution effects

Shyam Chauhan & Justin Frantz  
Ohio University

# Review: Optimizing energy cuts

as per last wk's discussion  
this will be focus of last  
large scale embedding  
tests

- Two goals:
- 1) Peak fitting robustness to eliminate/minimize human interaction each iteration
  - Most important consideration is S/B (B is mostly combinatoric background)
  - Drives cuts towards high energy decay photons to get good S/B
- 2) Maximize statistical precision per event to minimize number of events needed
  - Drives cuts towards lower energy ... e.g. lower than fit considerations
  - statistical precision of fit: S/B: if Comb. Bkg increases fast enough, faster than Signal, as energy is lowered, there may be optimal energy cut values for optimizing statistical precision
- Address 2): want a fairly simple estimator of relative statistical precision/error vs energy cut values without relying on *actual* fitting
  - too slow to do actual analyses for many cut values
- With MDC2 pass used so far, minimum photon E cut for either photon is **now 0.6** this photon 2 E ("E2")
  - There are also energy asymm  $\alpha$  cuts ( $\alpha = |E1 - E2| / (E1 + E2)$ ) but leave this as const  $< 0.5$  for simplicity
- **Vary only photon1 E ("E1" – actually pt1 ) cuts**
  - Pi0 Pt/energy is about  $\sim E1 + 1.1$  e.g. for 1.3, pi0 pt/E  $\sim 2.4$  GeV



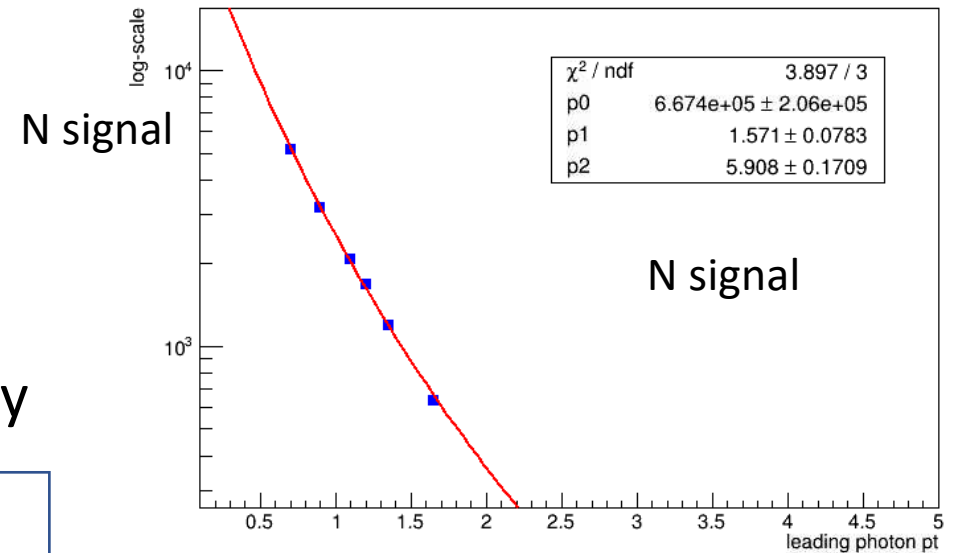
# Review: Fit Signal and Background as fn of energy

- For 6 E1 cut values: estimate S and B counts at all cut values with simple sideband estimates
  - Avg low and high band = Bkg
  - Peak integral = S+B
  - S = Peak integral - Bkg
- Fit dependence of N signal and N bkg vs E1 (actually Pt1)

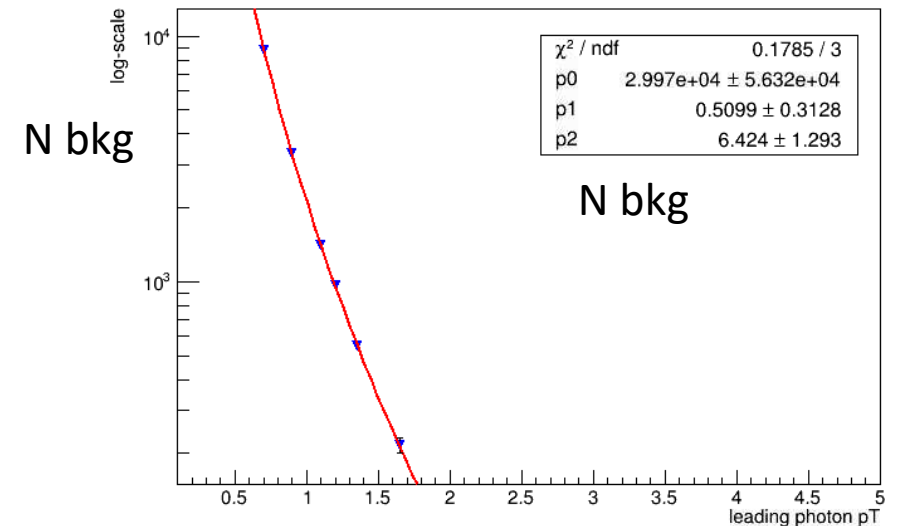
- **Starting in last week's results more realistic**
- **e.g. (modified) power law  $dN/dE = p0/(p1+E1)^{p2}$**

- Extract Fit Fns of S(E1) and B(E1) at all E1.
- We want to minimize stat error of peak mean (gaus “p1” param—but need formula to avoid actual fit)
  - not directly minimizing S/B
  - **Need estimator fn  $f(S,B)$  of peak mean error**

Signal Fit eta\_75 plot



Background eta\_75 Plot



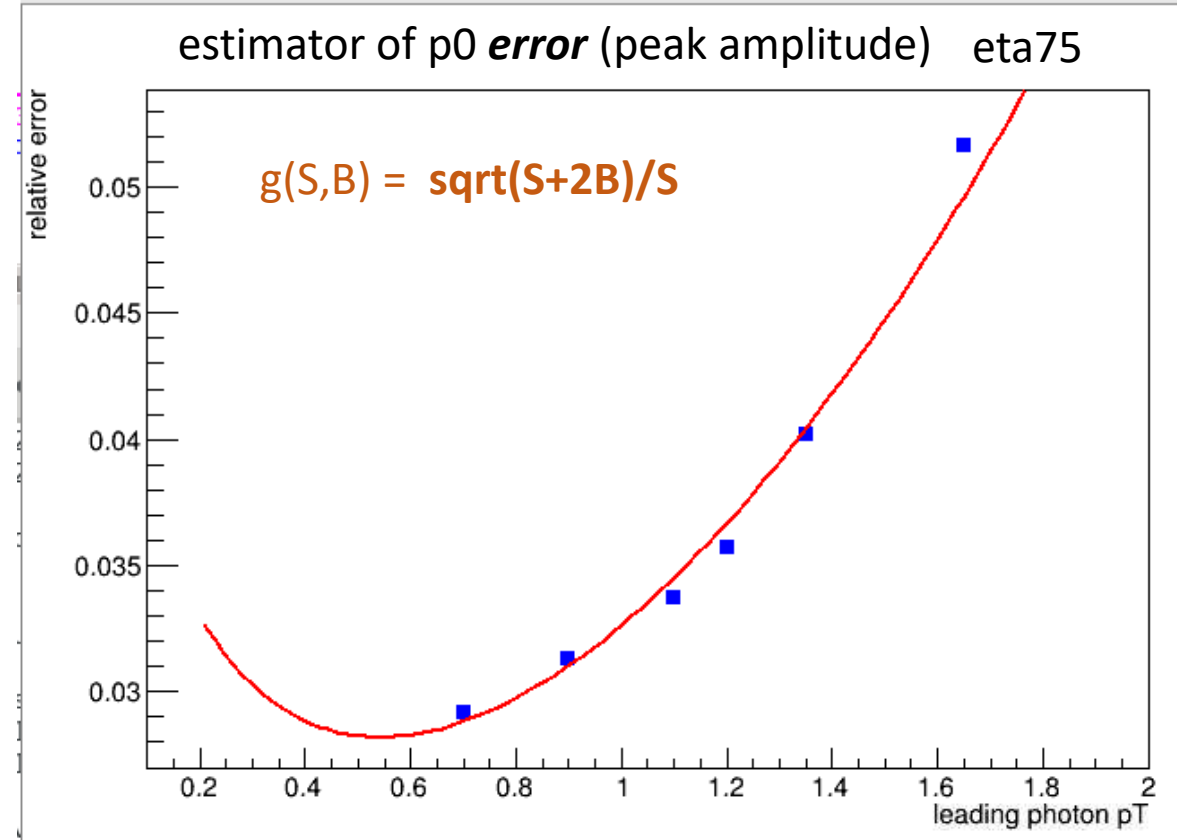
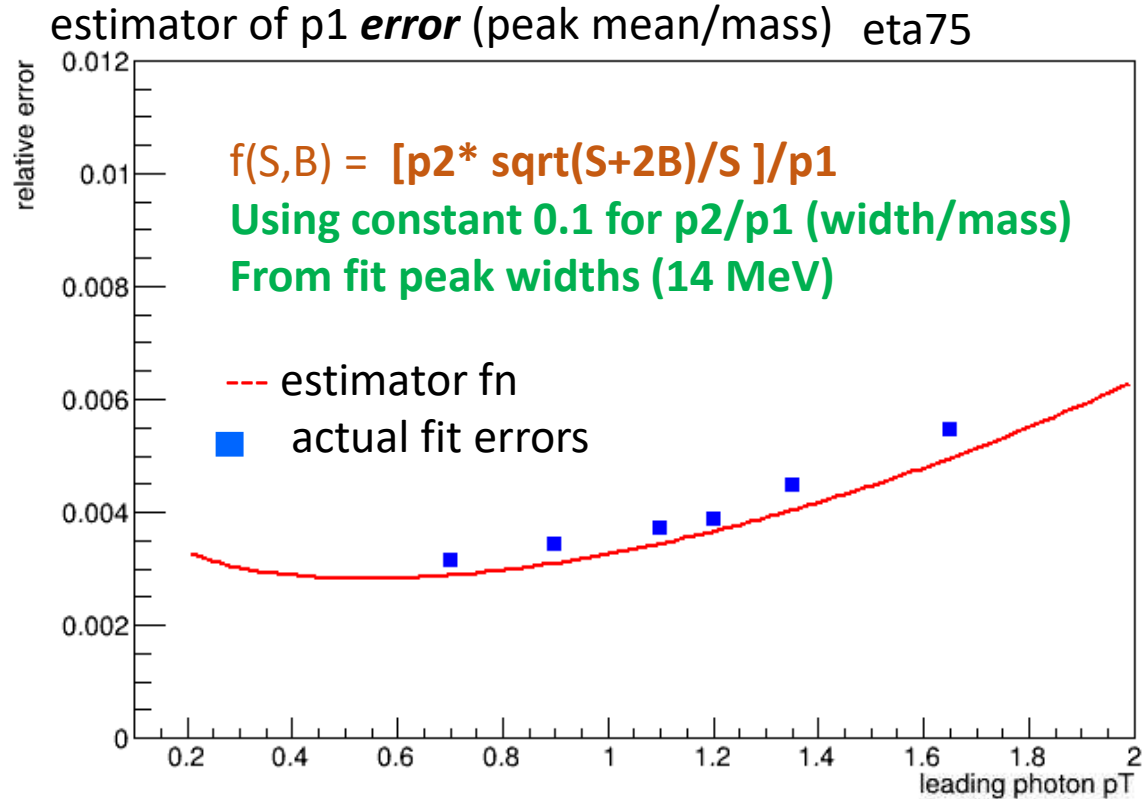
# REVIEW (Aug 8 pres) : Estimator fn

- Naïve relative error of peak **yield** assuming poisson  $\sqrt{S+B}/S$
- Better formula known (e.g. CKB thesis\*) to be  $\propto \sqrt{S+2B}$
- Found that  $g(S,B) = \sqrt{S+2B}/S$  best estimator of peak **yield** relative error =  $1/\sqrt{N_{\text{measments}}}$
- For peak **mean** error, use std error of mean formula :  $\text{std\_dev} / \sqrt{N_{\text{measurements}}}$
- peak mean relative error  $\rightarrow$  divided by  $\sim 0.135$  gaus fit parameters :  $f(S,B) = [p2 * \sqrt{S+2B}/S] / p1$ 
  - comparison to p1 error from fit, relatively good,  $\sim 5-10\%$  below actual errors— across several cut, eta values

1		Comparison of p0			Comparison of p1					
2	histo number	relerr3 = $\sqrt{S+B}/(S+B)$	relerr4 = $\sqrt{S+2B}/S$	relerr5 = $\sqrt{S+2B}/(S+2B)$	relerr1_p1 = $(p2/p1) * (1/\sqrt{S})$	rel_errfit = (fit error on p1) / p1	relerr2_p1 = $(p2/p1) * (\sqrt{S+B}/S)$	relerr3_p1 = $(p2/p1) * (\sqrt{S+B}/(S+B))$	relerr4_p1 = $(p2/p1) * (\sqrt{S+2B}/S)$	relerr5_p1 = $(p2/p1) * (\sqrt{S+2B}/(S+2B))$
3	eta_25 (1.1, 1.1)	0.009970	0.043895	0.007638	0.0019744	0.0567241	0.0038263059	0.00107499	0.004733070	0.00082362
4	eta_25 (1.2, 1.2)	0.011793	0.045553	0.009137	0.0021144	0.0056165	0.0038578294	0.00122224	0.004721088	0.00094898
5	eta_25 (1.1, 1.3) ??	0.009970	0.043895	0.007638	0.0019744	0.0056724	0.0038263059	0.00107499	0.004733070	0.00082362
6	eta_25 (1.35, 1.35)	0.014904	0.046890	0.011789	0.0024238	0.0056957	0.0038237317	0.00153646	0.004833927	0.00121537
7	eta_25 (agg4)	0.033352	0.061947	0.028496	0.0043933	0.0075036	0.0055344146	0.00348748	0.006477524	0.00297971
8	eta_50 (1.1, 1.1)	0.007549	0.050817	0.005626	0.0017593	0.0067539	0.0039405244	0.00078550	0.005287739	0.00058537
9	eta_50 (1.2, 1.2)	0.008849	0.049880	0.006662	0.0018941	0.0064750	0.0039019886	0.00091944	0.005182992	0.00069219
10	eta_50 (1.1, 1.3) ??	0.007549	0.050817	0.005626	0.0017593	0.0067539	0.0039405244	0.00078550	0.005287739	0.00058537
1	eta_50 (1.35, 1.35)	0.011171	0.052735	0.008513	0.0021244	0.0067229	0.0040292016	0.00112006	0.005287341	0.00085354
2	eta_50 (agg4)	0.029617	0.062865	0.024720	0.0042102	0.0076105	0.0056038257	0.00316321	0.006714137	0.00264011
3	eta_75 (1.1, 1.1)	0.009381	0.037073	0.007253	0.0018497	0.0053252	0.0032333813	0.00105816	0.004181874	0.00081816
4	eta_75 (1.2, 1.2)	0.011078	0.038195	0.008678	0.0020205	0.0054065	0.0032024617	0.00122948	0.004238924	0.00096309
5	eta_75 (1.1, 1.3) ??	0.009381	0.037073	0.007253	0.0018497	0.0053252	0.0032333813	0.00105816	0.004181874	0.00081816
6	eta_75 (1.35, 1.35)	0.014028	0.040179	0.011219	0.0023581	0.0053513	0.0035689605	0.00155800	0.004462570	0.00124801
7	eta_75 (agg4)	0.034021	0.054416	0.029954	0.0047251	0.0069596	0.0056074301	0.00398166	0.006368645	0.00350575
8	eta_90 (1.1, 1.1)	0.013238	0.040645	0.010501	0.0022450	0.0048840	0.0035034480	0.00143859	0.004416818	0.00114110
9	eta_90 (1.2, 1.2)	0.014807	0.039247	0.011960	0.0023939	0.0049712	0.0035025978	0.00163611	0.004336561	0.00132147
10	eta_90 (1.1, 1.3) ??	0.013238	0.040645	0.010501	0.0022450	0.0048840	0.0035034480	0.00143859	0.004416818	0.00114110
1	eta_90 (1.35, 1.35)	0.018206	0.040847	0.015061	0.0028361	0.0054051	0.0038638335	0.00208176	0.004670638	0.00172216
2	eta_90 (agg4)	0.042258	0.064684	0.037569	0.0068702	0.0099632	0.0080144949	0.00588922	0.009014716	0.00523579

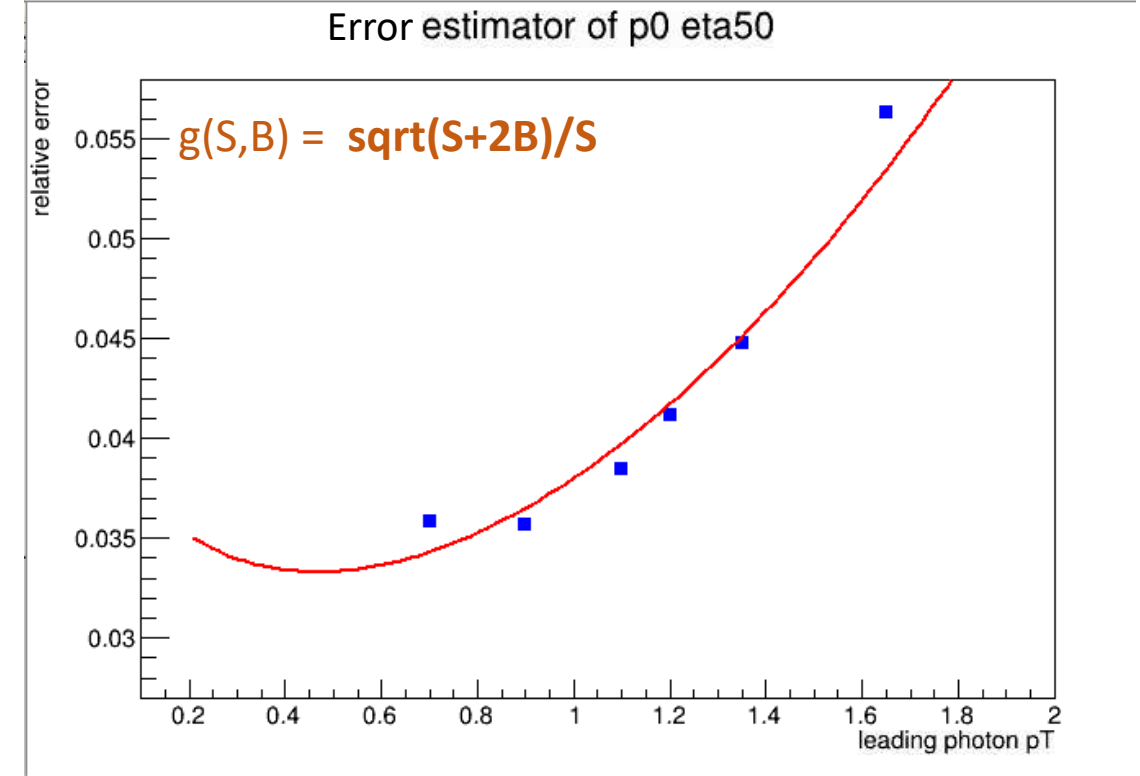
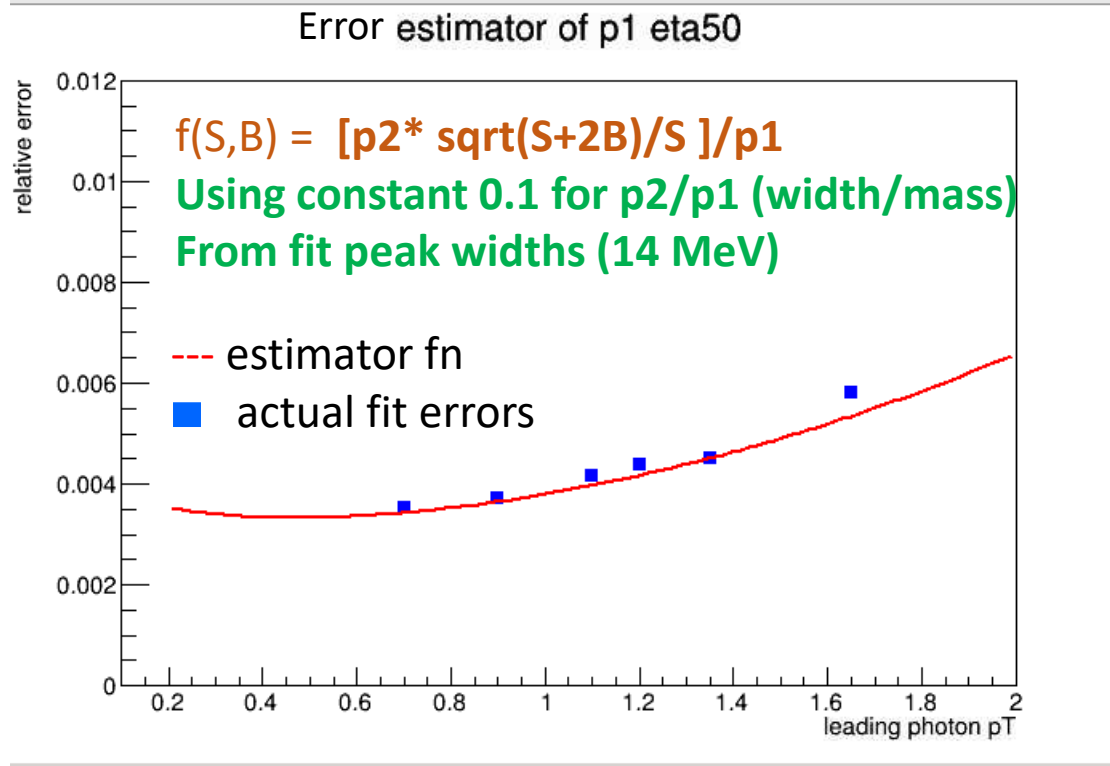
(We made table of various estimator fn's, to determine visually that the above estimator fn's worked roughly the best)

# Repeated from last time: Results of Estimator Fn vs Pt1 - w/o E reso



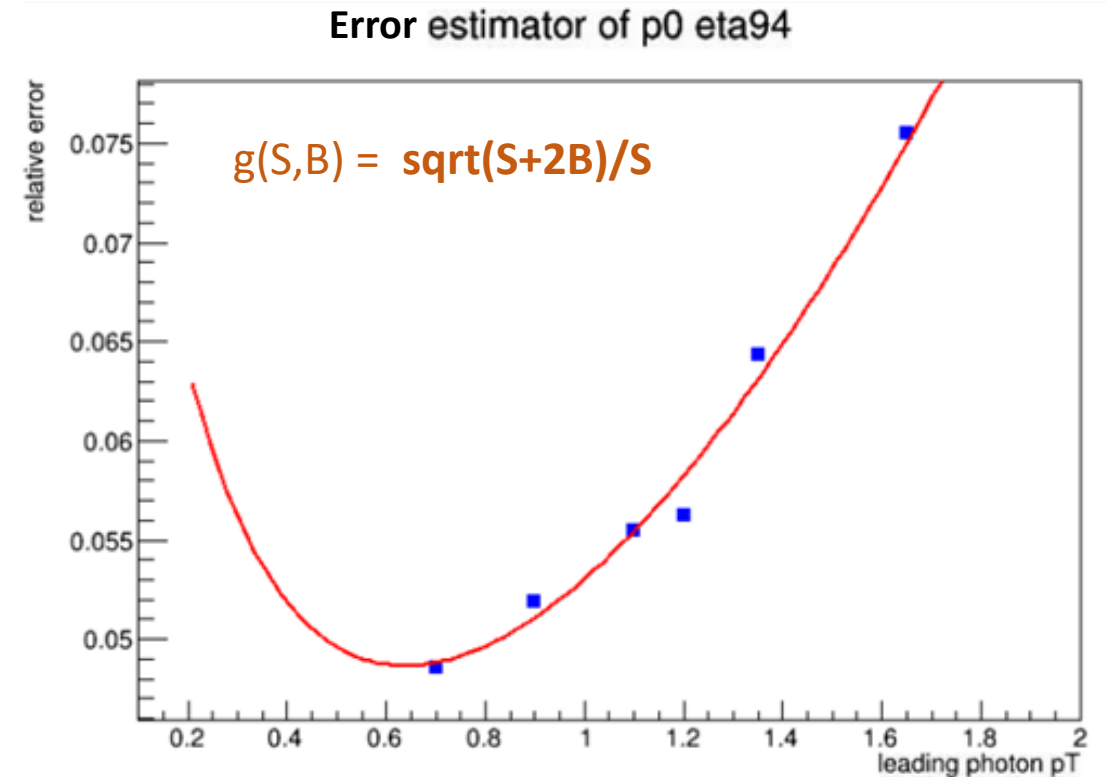
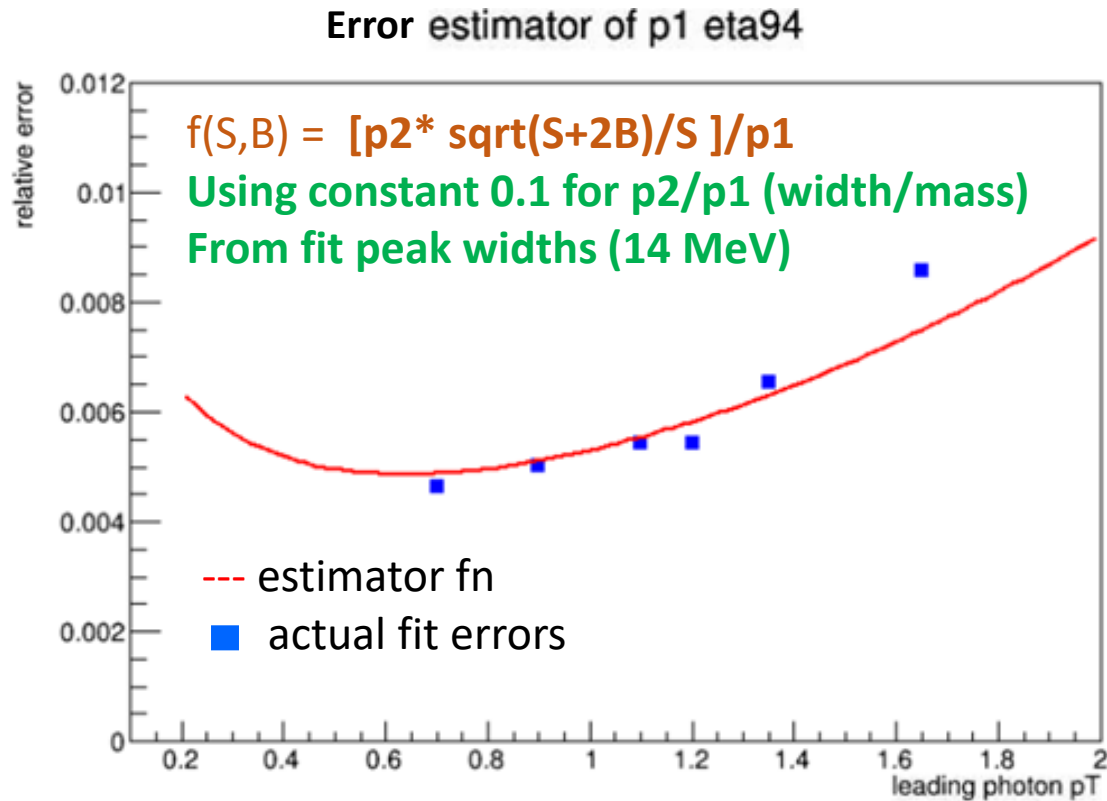
- Effect of lower cuts, and better S, B, fit functions and more points **allows reliable extrapolation over ~whole range** shown
- Generally estimator function g does a little better for simpler peak amplitude, f slightly underestimates p1 (mass), but has correct shape
- Reminder: note that Eresolution would cause p2/p1 in f(S,B) to increase at low energy/pt – ignore that effect here
  - Therefore this shows ONLY effect of statistics – E resolution effects later
- **CONCLUSION** there is a minimum-error (optimal cut value) but- shallow, additional stat precision gain small compared to 0.9-1.2-ish region – therefore fitting reliability (better at pt1 >= ~1 GeV) should be driver for choosing cut values for TowByTow ana

## Another Repeat from last time: eta slice eta 50 $\sim \eta = 0$ (mid-rapidity)



- Very similar results overall at mid-rapidity
- We are only looking to verify previous conclusion roughly detailed location of minimum doesn't matter
- Changes very little with pseudo-rapidity (eta) – as expected since Signal statistics should depend on pT  $\sim$  independently of eta

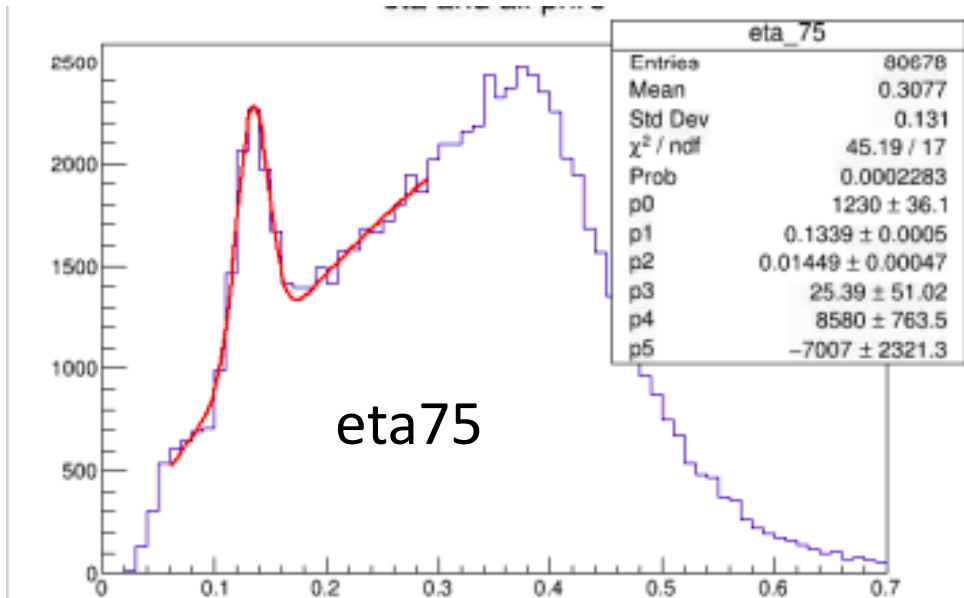
# NEW : Estimator fn for eta slice near edge of detector: $\eta \sim +1$ (eta94)



- Also very similar results overall to smaller eta results
- Note that overall relative stat precision less in this study because it was run quickly last week after presentation over a smaller fraction of the statistics (only function shapes matter)

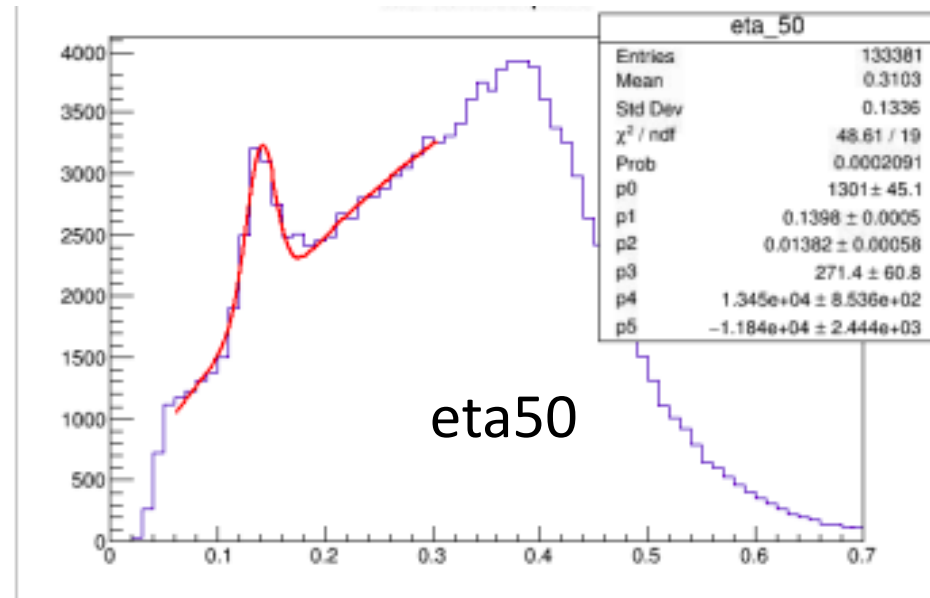
# Mass plots photon pt1 cut = 0.7 GeV/c, eta75 (eta~0.5) eta50 (eta ~0)

This is 0.7 pt1 cut → lowest, worst S/B case ---



```
=====
N1 counts: 3637
N2 counts: 13932
N3 counts: 13985
p0: 1230.28
p0 error: 36.0887
p1: 0.133944
p1 error: 0.000452193
p2: 0.0144931
p2 error: 0.000465436
=====
Signal: 5161
Background: 8771
root [1] 
```

photon cut: 0.7



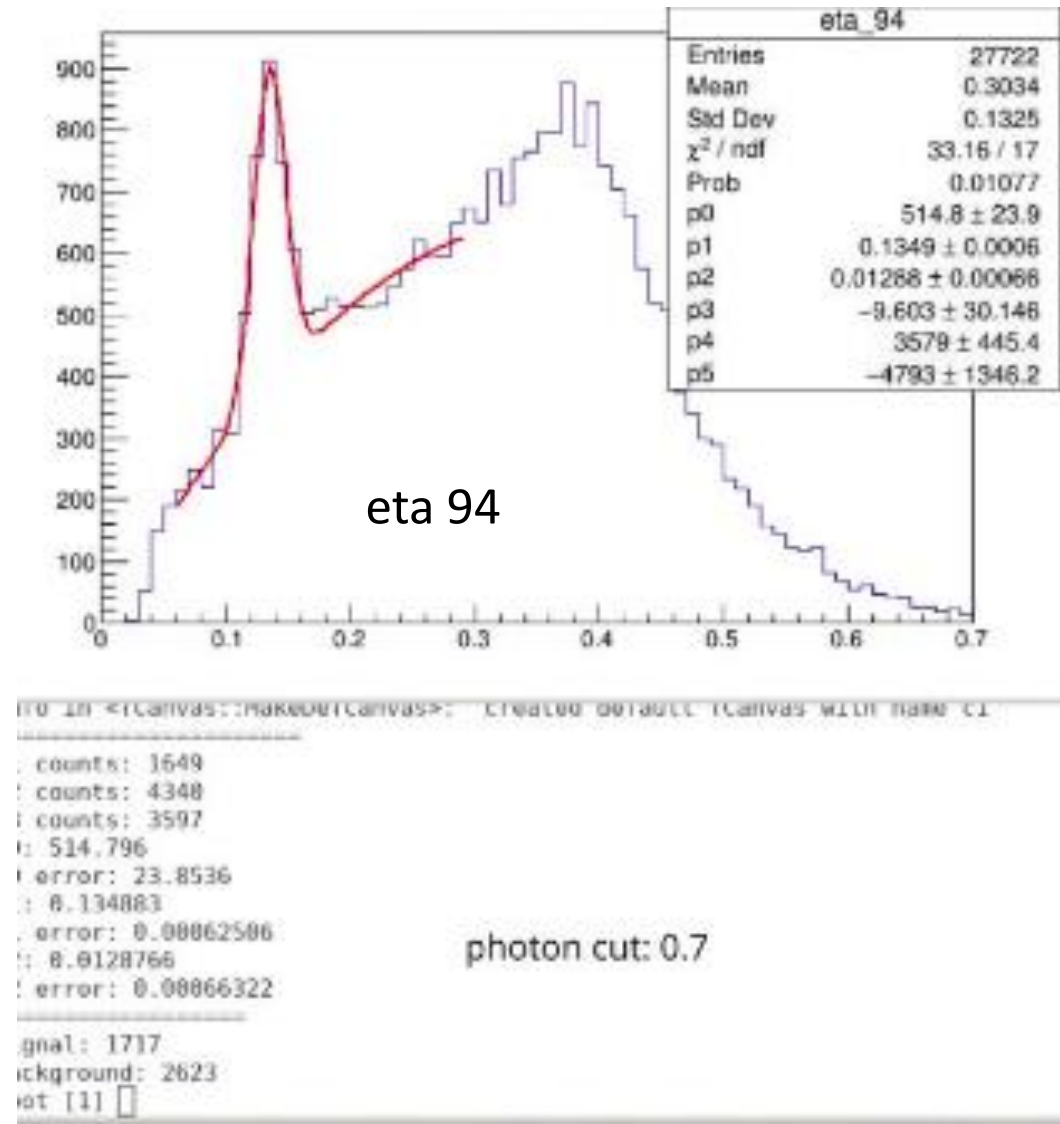
Processing macro\_to\_get\_data\_for\_google\_sheet.C("corr\_v14\_0.7.root", 50)...  
Info in <TCanvas::MakeDefCanvas>: created default TCanvas with name c1

```
=====
N1 counts: 8695
N2 counts: 19929
N3 counts: 28763
p0: 1300.99
p0 error: 45.1052
p1: 0.139826
p1 error: 0.000528371
p2: 0.013824
p2 error: 0.000582144
=====
Signal: 5200
Background: 14729
root [1] 
```

photon cut: 0.7

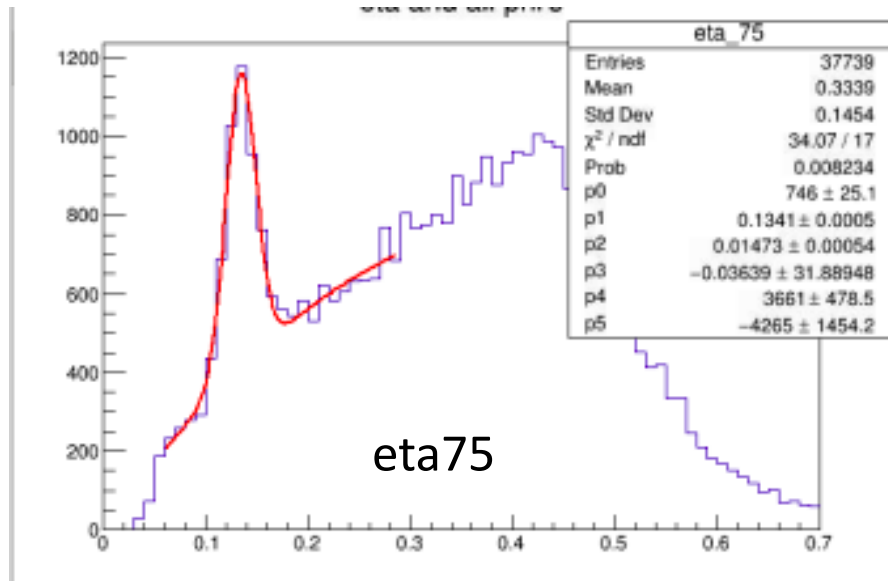


# Mass Plot Eta 94 ( $\eta \approx +1.0$ ), $p_{t1}$ cut = 0.7 GeV/c



slightly better  
energy/mass  
resolution at high  
 $\eta$

# pt1 cut= 0.9 mass distributions



eta75

Processing macro\_to\_get\_data\_for\_google\_sheet.C("corr\_v14\_0.9.root", 75)...

Info in <TCanvas::MakeDefCanvas>: created default TCanvas with name c1

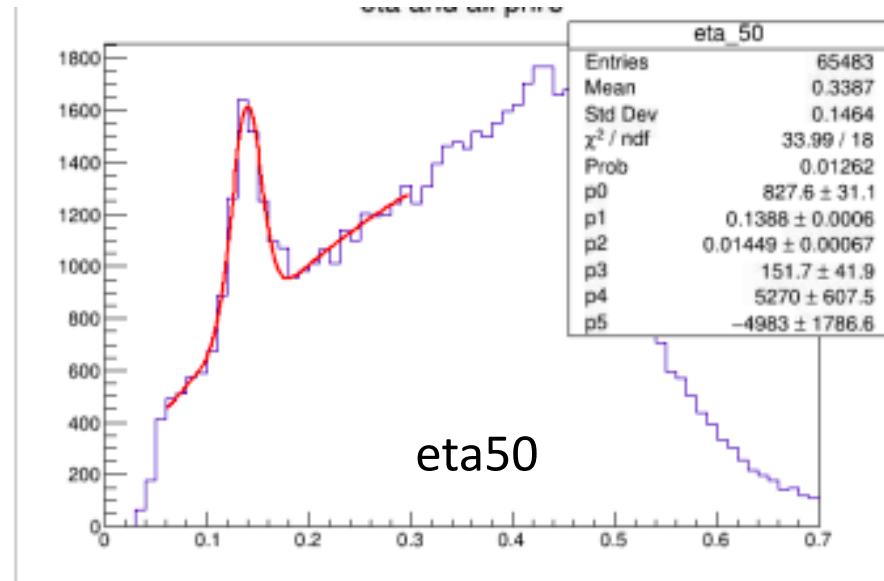
=====

N1 counts: 1355  
 N2 counts: 6493  
 N3 counts: 5295  
 p0: 746.007  
 p0 error: 25.1044  
 p1: 0.134139  
 p1 error: 0.000507345  
 p2: 0.0147345  
 p2 error: 0.00053771

=====

Signal: 3168  
 Background: 3325  
 root [1] ☐

photon cut: 0.9



eta50

Processing macro\_to\_get\_data\_for\_google\_sheet.C("corr\_v14\_0.9.root", 50)...

Info in <TCanvas::MakeDefCanvas>: created default TCanvas with name c1

=====

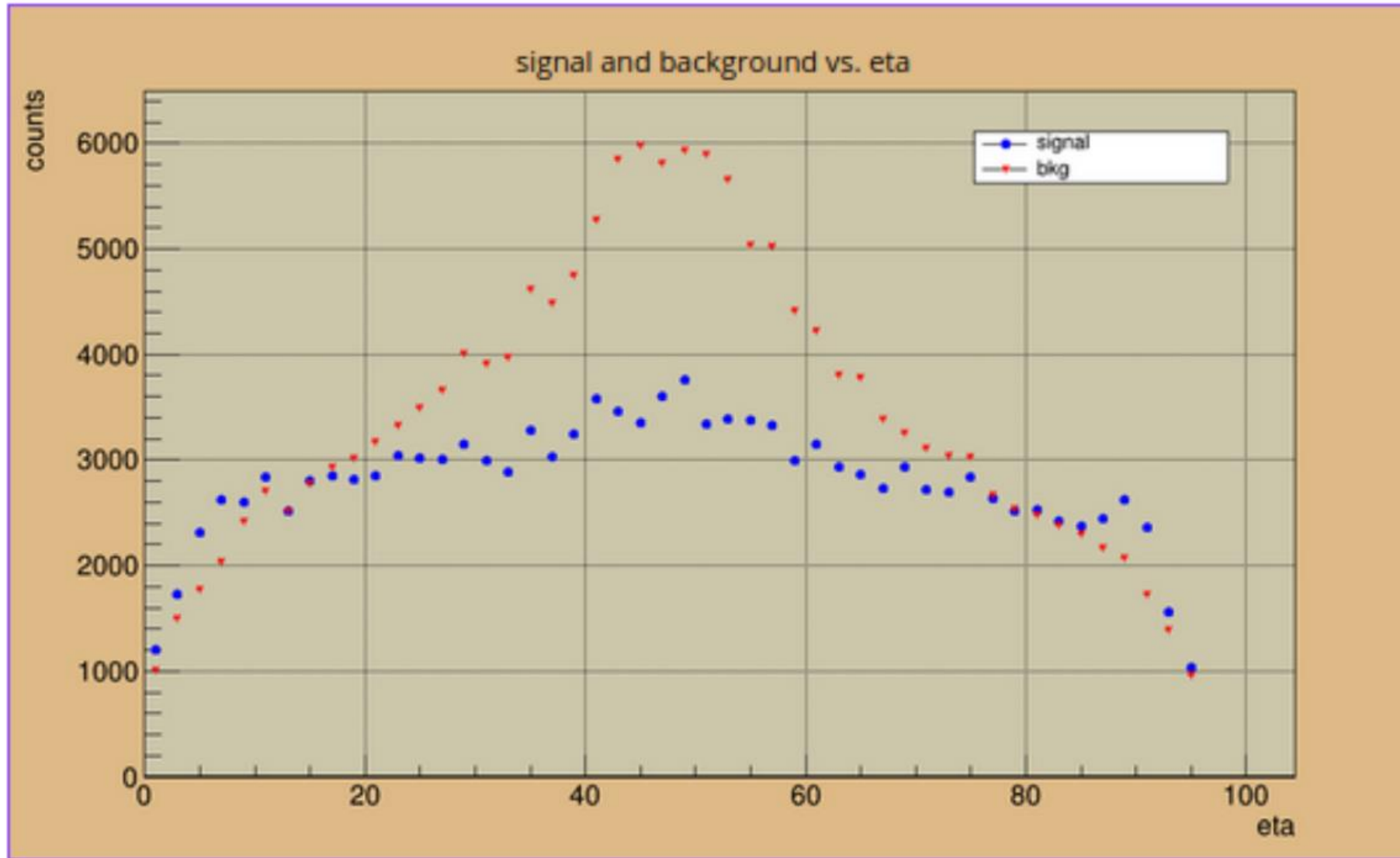
N1 counts: 3505  
 N2 counts: 9398  
 N3 counts: 8348  
 p0: 827.623  
 p0 error: 31.088  
 p1: 0.138813  
 p1 error: 0.000574499  
 p2: 0.0144878  
 p2 error: 0.000667771

=====

Signal: 3471.5  
 Background: 5926.5  
 root [1] ☐

photon cut: 0.9

# Signal and Background counts as a function of rapidity



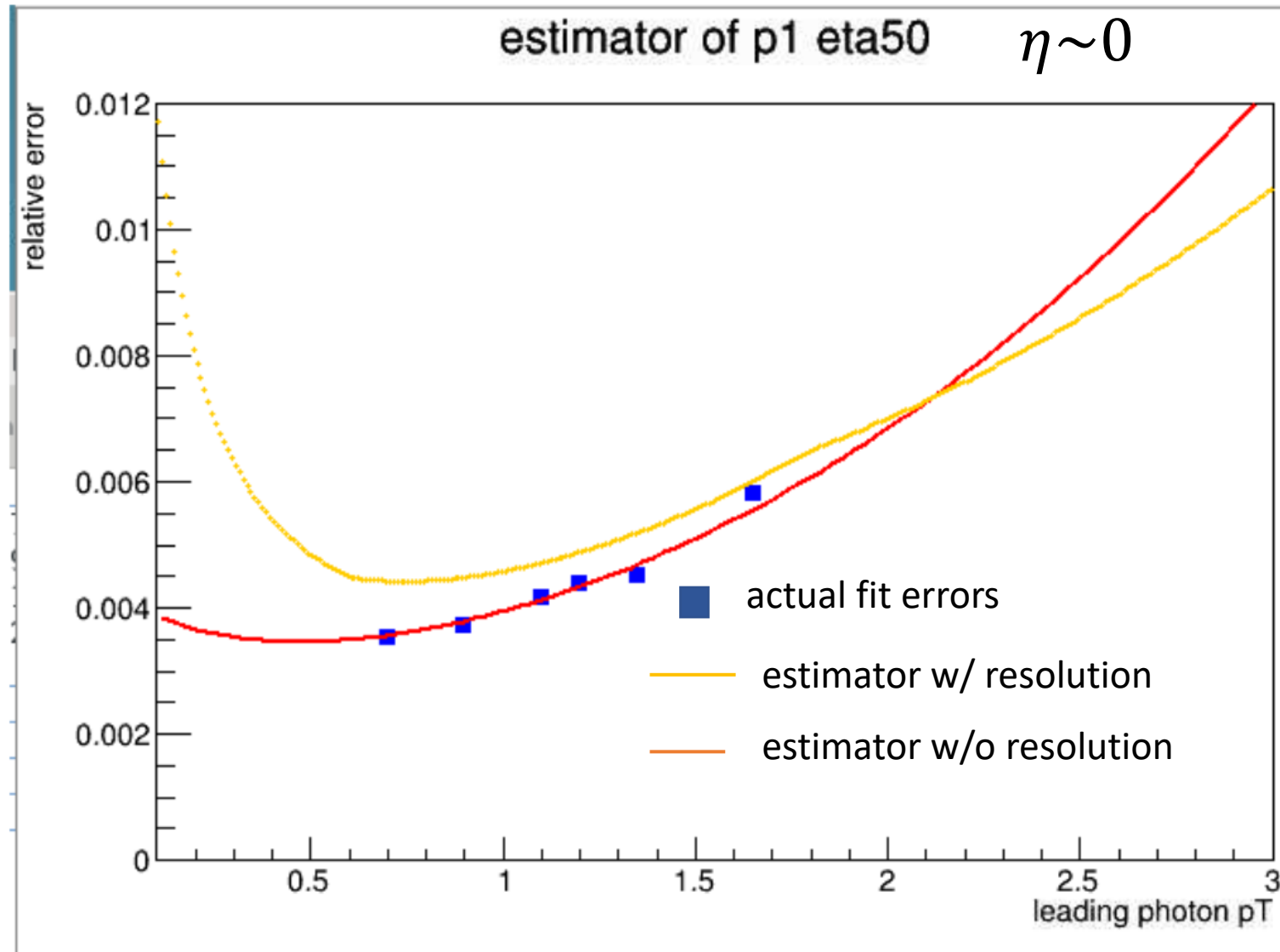
Signal  $\pi^0$  flat as expected w/ eta (because of pt cut)

We believe peaking of bkg at eta  $\sim 0$  is mostly due to alpha cut increasing min E2 (partner E), because E1 must increase (due to cut on pt1)  
– higher E2  $\rightarrow$  lower stats

-still verifying

leading **PHOTON CUT: 0.9**

# PREVIEW: Estimator including energy resolution effects



Justin (F) will present this

As expected only strengthens conclusion that anywhere in the expected cut value area has similar stat precision, fitting reliability should determine cut value