

HLT ECal alley – recent developments

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Introduction

- Two lines: **e-line** and **γ -line**. Focus on **γ -line** today.
 - $B_s \rightarrow \phi \gamma$, $B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$ – offline selection by Lesya
 - Two ingredients of confirmation:
 - L0 photon
 - L0 hadron ($\phi \rightarrow KK$, $K^* \rightarrow K\pi$)
- Old L1 ~ first implementation in HLT
 - photon $E_T > 2.95$ GeV + track $0.15 \text{ mm} < IP < 3 \text{ mm}$ & $PT > 1.2$ GeV
- γ -line starts for L0Photon=1
 - Signal eff = 56% @ mbias rate = 8 kHz



Starting point for improvements

L0 photon – π^0 merged removal

- Check quality of L0 photon – remove π^0 to reduce mbias rate
 - Inspired by method by **Sergey Barsuk** – „ γ/π^0 separation at high E_T ”
 - <http://indico.cern.ch/getFile.py/access?contribId=s1t10&resId=1&materialId=0&confId=a031013>

Variables for π^0/γ discrimination

Shower Shape

Tails/Core

Asymmetry

Kappa

very preliminary!!

Variables used (calculated for each cluster)

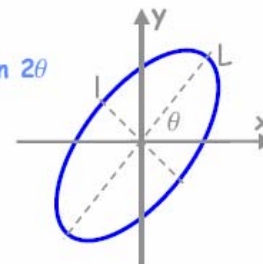


$$\checkmark f_{r,2}(\langle r^2 \rangle), \quad \langle r^2 \rangle = s_{xx} + s_{yy} = \frac{\sum_i \epsilon_i \cdot ((x_i - x_c)^2 + (y_i - y_c)^2)}{\sum_i \epsilon_i}$$

$$\checkmark f_{r,2,4}(\overset{\sim \text{tails/core}}{\frac{\langle r^4 \rangle - \langle r^2 \rangle^2}{\langle r^4 \rangle}}), \quad \langle r^4 \rangle = \frac{\sum_i \epsilon_i \cdot ((x_i - x_c)^2 + (y_i - y_c)^2)^2}{\sum_i \epsilon_i}$$

$$\checkmark f_{\text{asym}}(\text{asym}), \quad \text{asym} = s_{xy} / (s_{xx} \cdot s_{yy})^{1/2} \sim \sin 2\theta$$

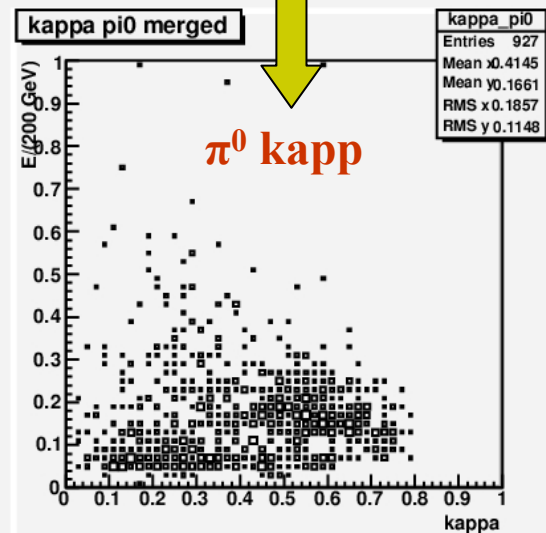
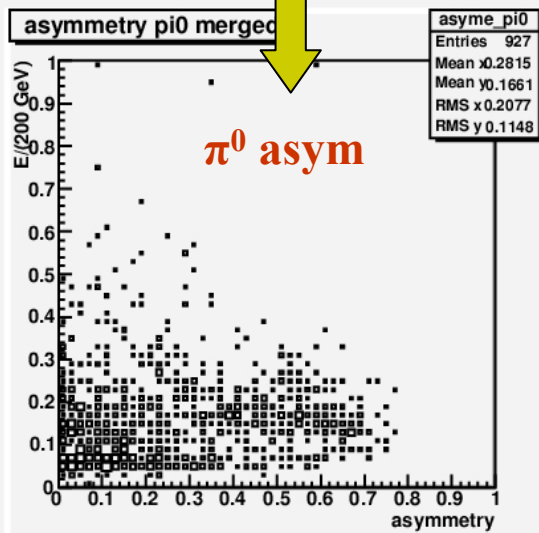
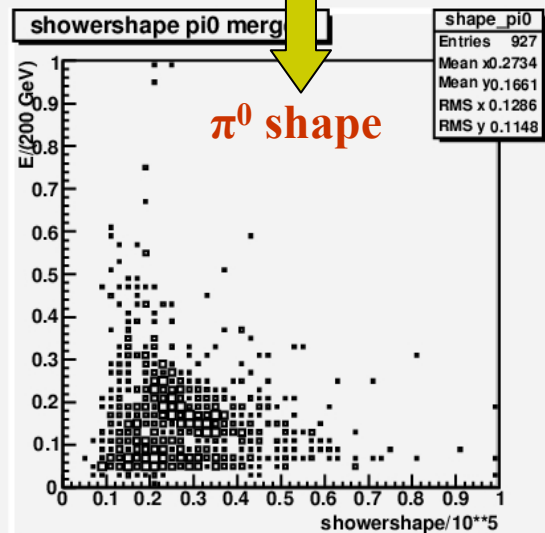
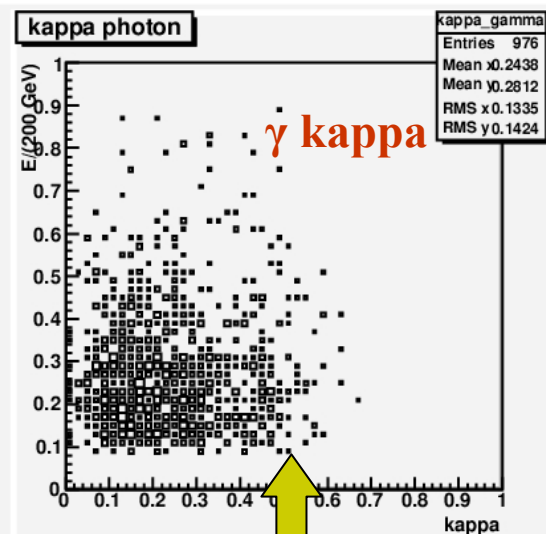
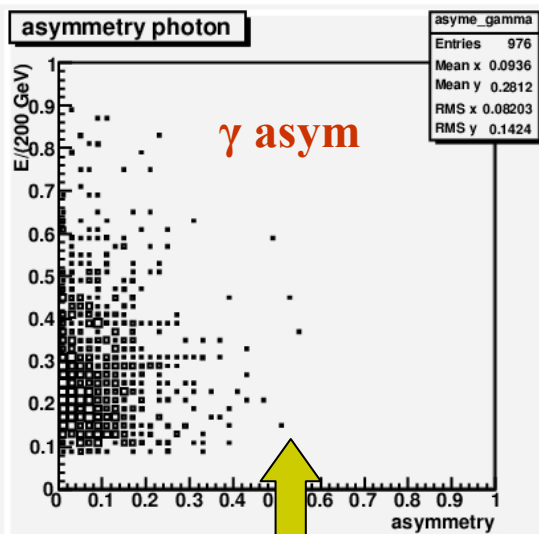
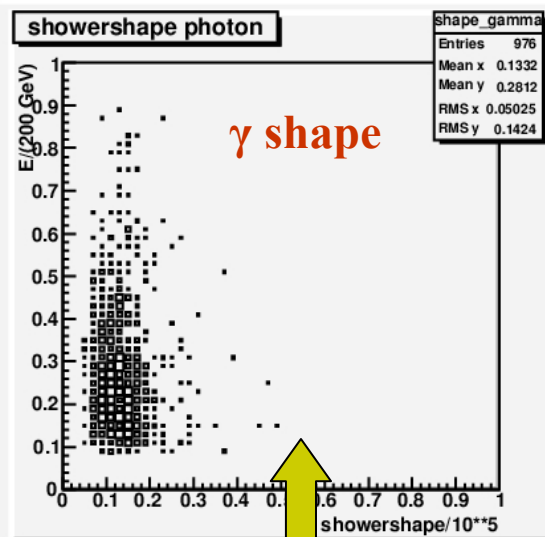
$$\checkmark f_{\kappa}(\kappa), \quad \kappa = \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot \frac{s_{xx} \cdot s_{yy} - s_{xy}^2}{(s_{xx} + s_{yy})^2}} \sim 1/L$$



L0 photon – π^0 merged removal

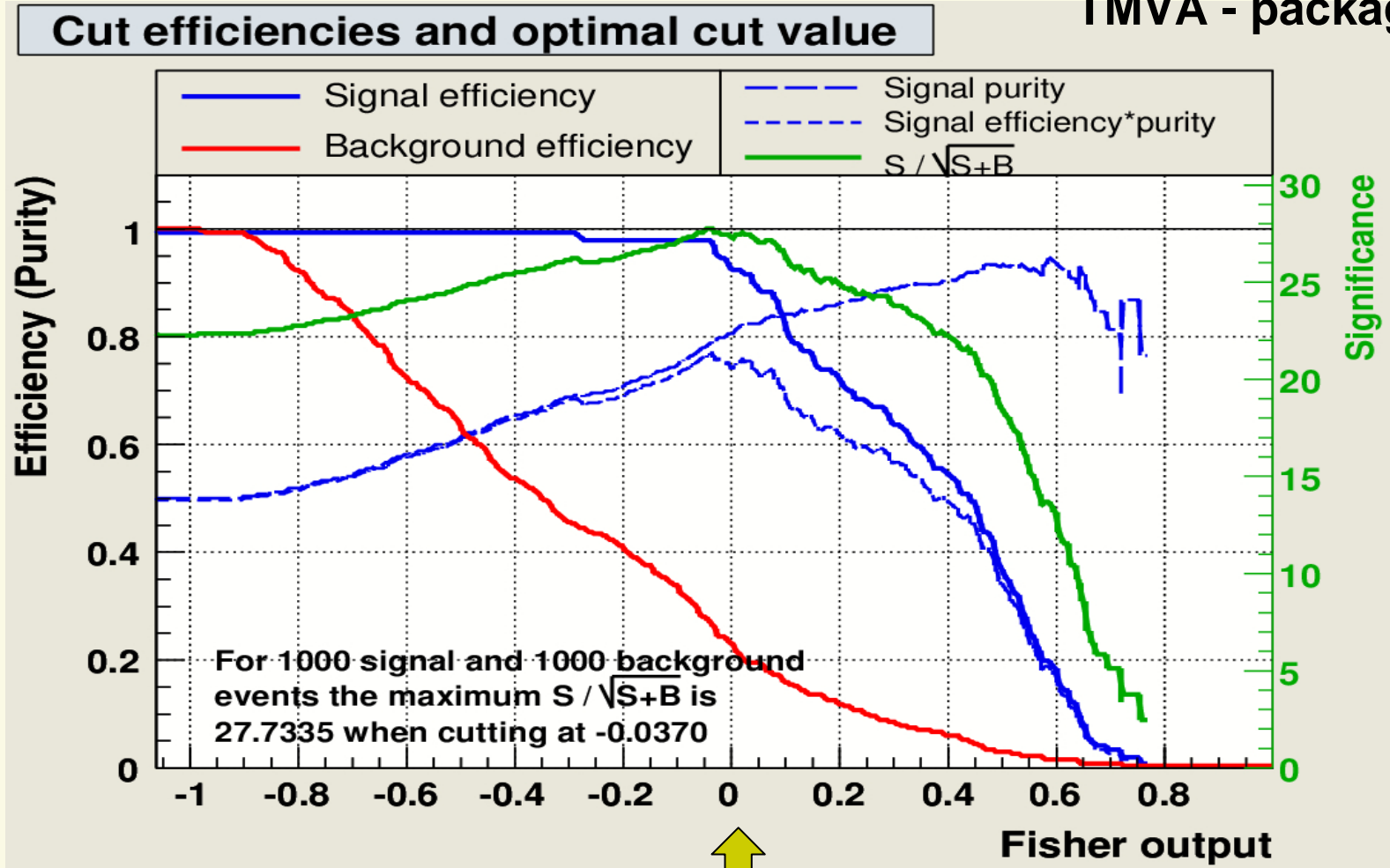
- ECal reconstruction needed to calculate shower shape variables.
 - At this stage of HLT it has to be a fast version of full Calo reconstruction.
 - Cut on minimum E_T of Calo clusters
- Treat 3 ECal regions separately (different cell size)
 - γ from signal,
 - π^0 merged from mbias events (two photons form one cluster)

L0 photon – shower shape variables



L0 photon – π^0/γ discrimination

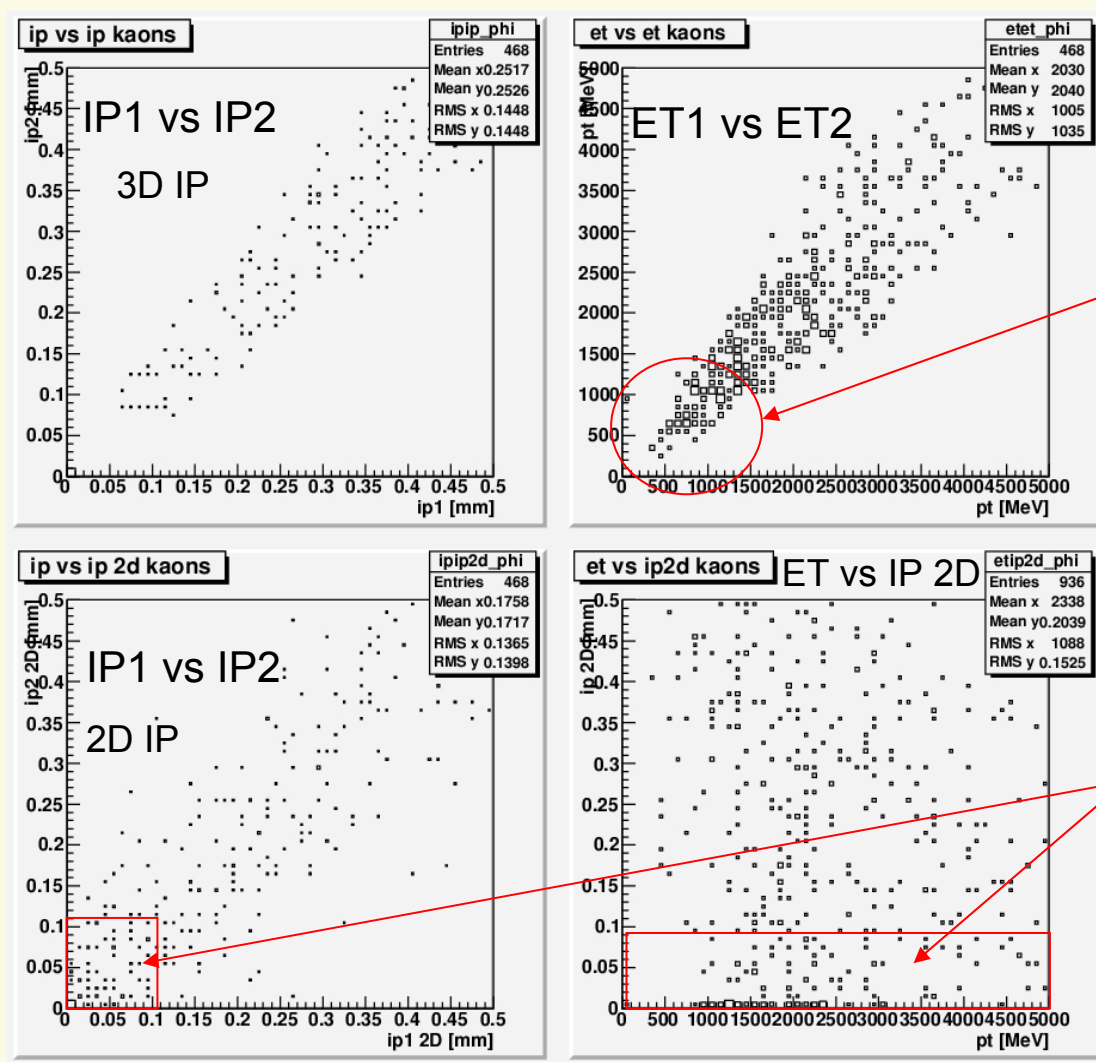
TMVA - package



L0 photon – π^0/γ discrimination

- π^0 merged removal
 - 90 % signal - 25% mbias efficiency at the cluster level.
- But only 85 % of L0 photons that trigger are due to π^0 in mbias and only 35% are π^0 merged.
- At the level of events it gives
 - Signal eff = 90 % and 50 % reduction of mbias

L0 hadron part - $\phi \rightarrow KK$

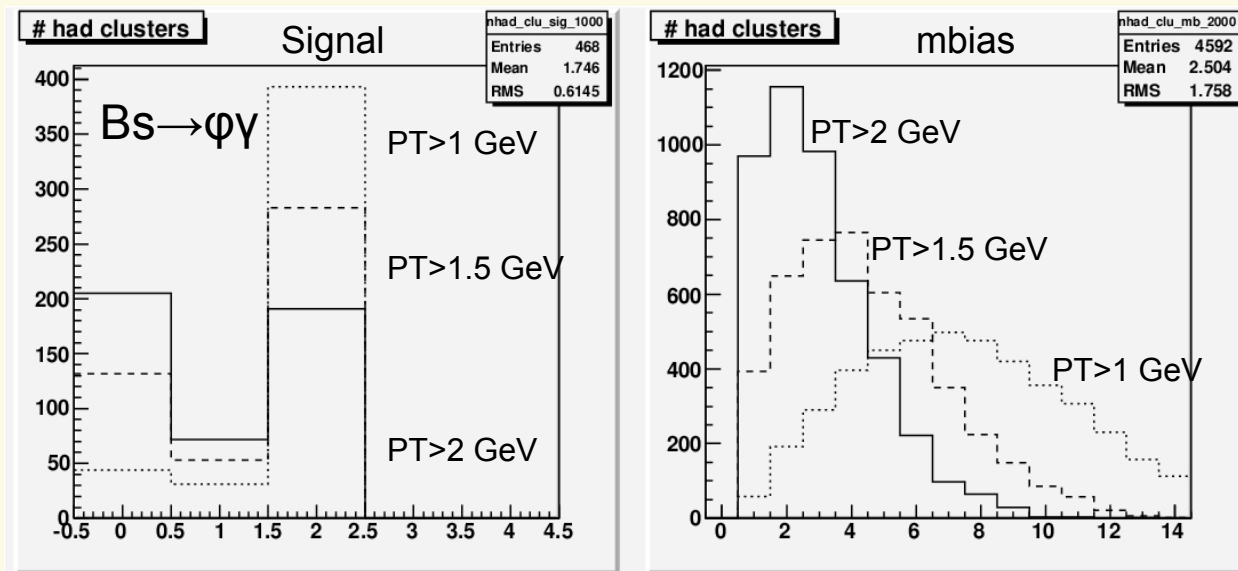


Correlation in PT distributions of kaons
Large fraction – both $PT < 1500$ MeV

Loss in 2D \Rightarrow 3D HLT phase
of VELO track reconstruction
Main cause of efficiency loss
for L1 style (eff = 56 %)

Confirmation

- Problem with confirmation for $\phi \rightarrow KK$ from $B_s \rightarrow \phi \gamma$
 - Need to lower PT min of L0Hadron cluster to be confirmed in T.



For PT > 1 GeV number of L0 hadron clusters seems to be too large.

Alternative is to use modified version of L1 trigger.

- 2 tracks $0.15 \text{ mm} < IP < 3 \text{ mm}$ & $PT > 0.6 \text{ GeV}$ (using standard HLT VELO reconstruction – $IP_{2D} > 0.1 \text{ mm}$)
- photon $ET > 2.5 \text{ GeV}$ + π^0/γ discrimination
- => Signal eff = 75 % at mbias rate ~ 8 kHz

Summary

- Useful discrimination of π^0/γ based on shower shape variables
 - Needs fast Calo reconstruction
- Confirmation of L0 hadron ($\phi \rightarrow KK$ from $B_s \rightarrow \phi\gamma$) results in low PT threshold (too many L0 hadron clusters to consider)
- Try different scenarios, check timing, choose optimal solution.