Precision Experiments / Data Analysis (II)

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School on Amplitude Analysis in Modern Physics: from hadron spectroscopy to CP phases

4th August 2011

Slides available from
http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/sci/physics/staff/academic/gershon/talks

Content of the lectures

- Why do we believe that multibody hadronic decays of heavy flavours may provide a good laboratory to search for new sources of CP violation?

Tuesday

- Which decays in particular should we look at?
- What methods can we use to study them?

Today

- What are the difficulties we encounter when trying to do the analysis?

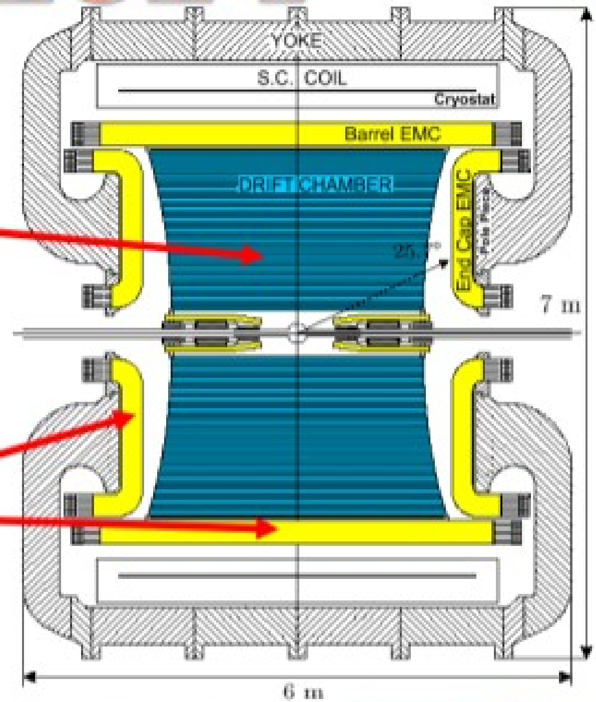
But first, let's look at some experiments

KLOE/KLOE-2

Drift chamber:
- gas: 90% He-10% iC_4H_{10}
- $\delta p_T/p_T = 0.4\%$
- $\sigma_{xy} \approx 150\ \mu m$; $\sigma_z \approx 2$ mm
- $\sigma_{vertex} \approx 1$ mm

E.m. calorimeter (Pb-Sci.Fi.):
- $\sigma_E/E = 5.7\% / \sqrt{(E(GeV))}$
- $\sigma_t = 55\ ps/\sqrt{(E(GeV))} \oplus 100\ ps$
- 98% of 4π

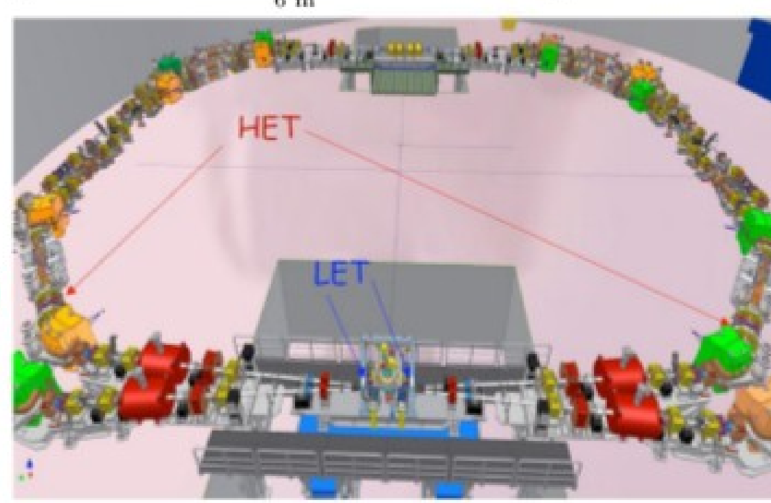
Magnetic field: 0.52 T



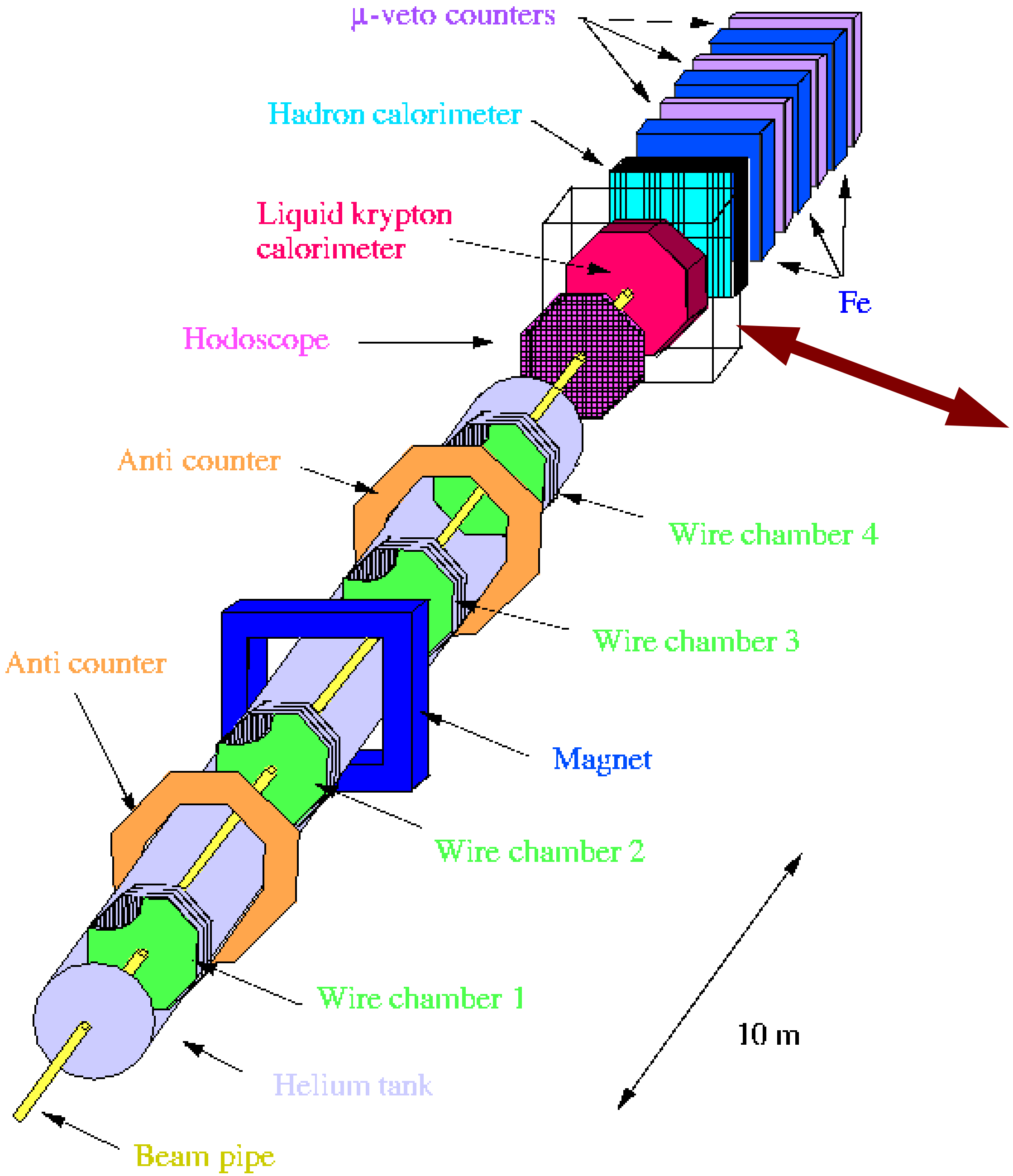
- KLOE-2: a two step upgrade

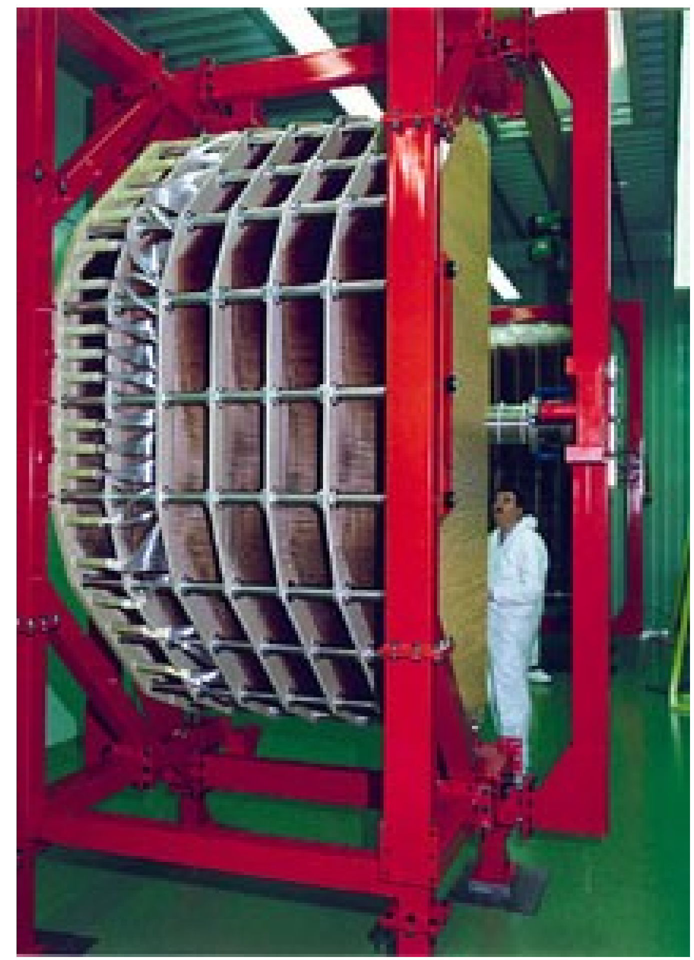
1) First run (~ 5 fb^{-1} @ ϕ peak)
   $e^{\pm}$ taggers for $\gamma\gamma$ physics (already installed)

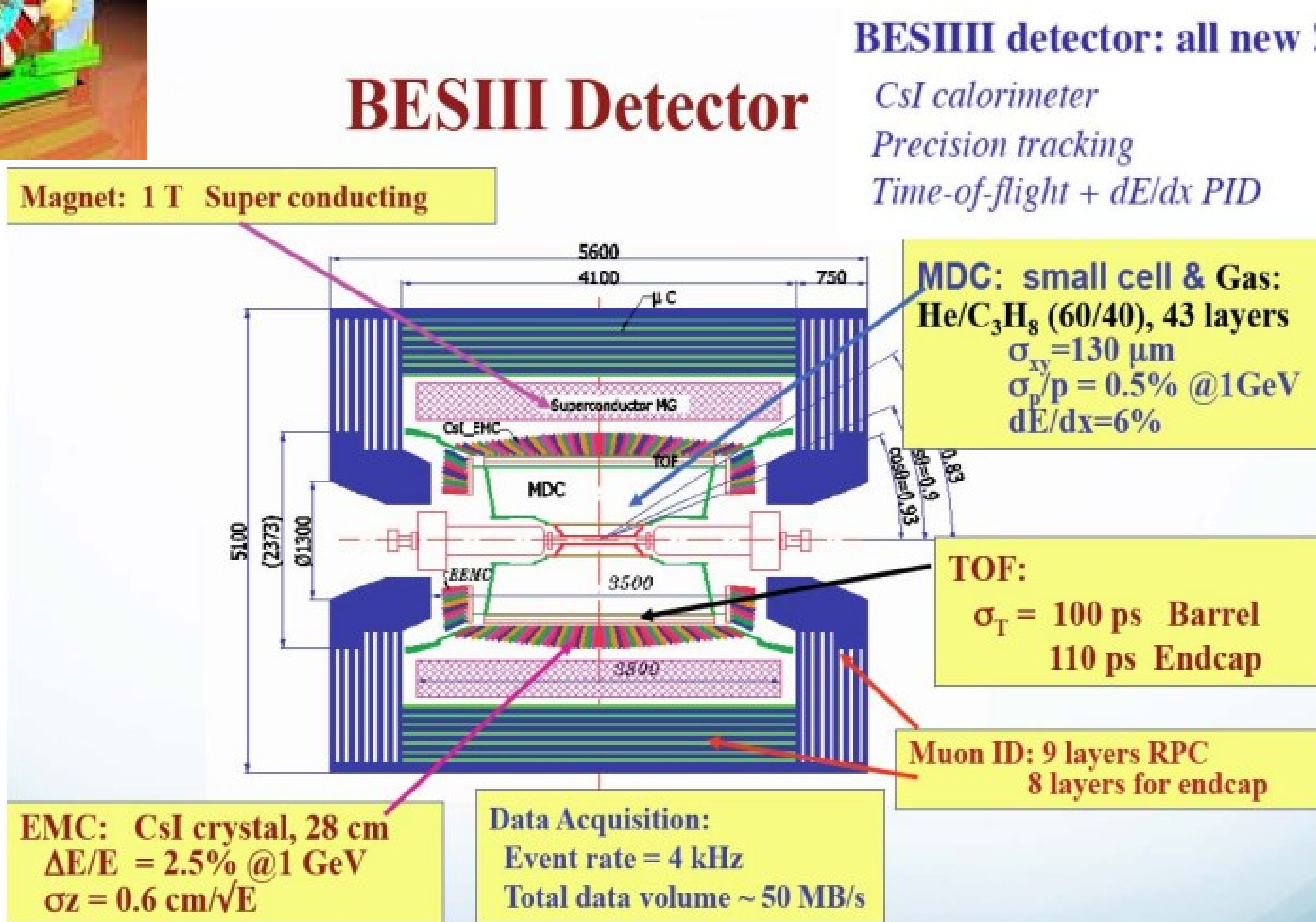
2) Major upgrades (Summer 2012) (L>20 fb^{-1})
   inner tracker +
   new small angle calorimeters



NA48 @ CERN SPS






BESIII Detector
BESIII detector: all new !
CsI calorimeter
Precision tracking
Time-of-flight + dE/dx PID
Magnet: 1 T Super conducting
MDC: small cell & Gas:
He/C3H8 (60/40), 43 layers
σxy=130 μm
σp/p = 0.5% @1GeV
dE/dx=6%
TOF:
σT = 100 ps Barrel
110 ps Endcap
Muon ID: 9 layers RPC
8 layers for endcap
EMC: CsI crystal, 28 cm
ΔE/E = 2.5% @1 GeV
σz = 0.6 cm/√E
Data Acquisition:
Event rate = 4 kHz
Total data volume ~ 50 MB/s
5600
4100
750
μC
Superconductor MG
CsI_EMC
TOF
MDC
BEMC
3500
3800
5100
(2373)
Ø1300
cosθ=0.93
cosθ=0.9
0.83

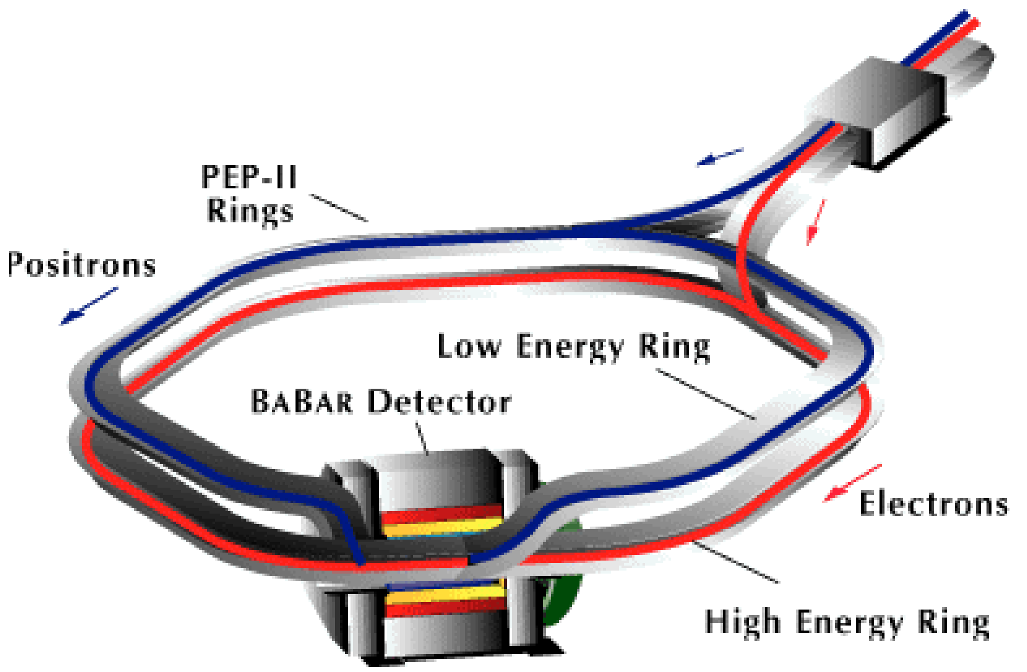
- So far BESIII has collected :
  - 2009: 220 Million J/ψ
  - 2009: 106 Million ψ'
  - 2010-11: ~2.9 fb^{-1} $\psi(3770)$ (3.5 × CLEO-c 0.818fb^{-1})
  - May 2011: ~0.5fb^{-1} @4010 MeV (one month) for Ds and XYZ spectroscopy
- BESIII will also collect:
  - more J/ψ, ψ', $\psi(3770)$
  - data at higher energies （for XYZ searches, R scan and Ds physics）

Year	Running Plan
2012	J/ψ: 1 billion / $\psi(2S)$: 0.5 billion (approved)
2013	4170 MeV: Ds decay R scan (E > 4 GeV)
2014	$\psi(2S)/\tau$ / R scan (E > 4 GeV)
2015	$\psi(3770)$: 5-10 fb^{-1} (our final goal)

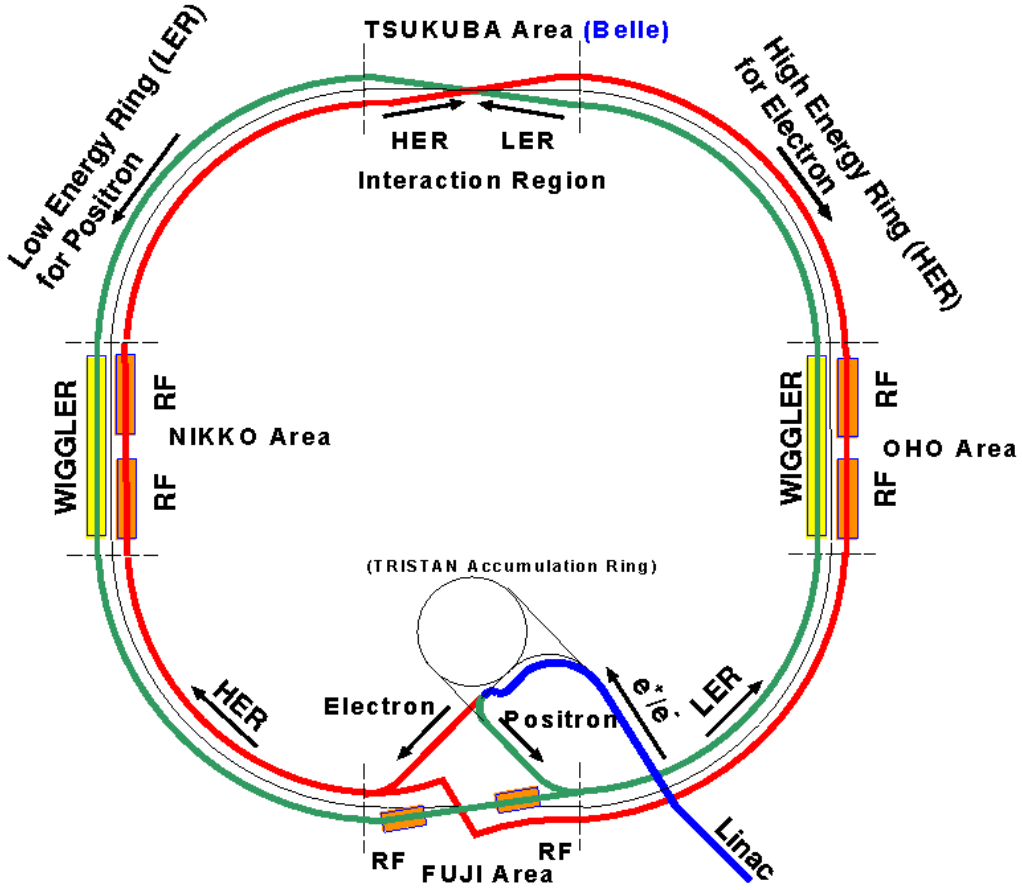
Red: be approved by BESIII Collaboration

The Asymmetric B Factories

PEPII at SLAC
9.0 GeV e^- on 3.1 GeV e^+

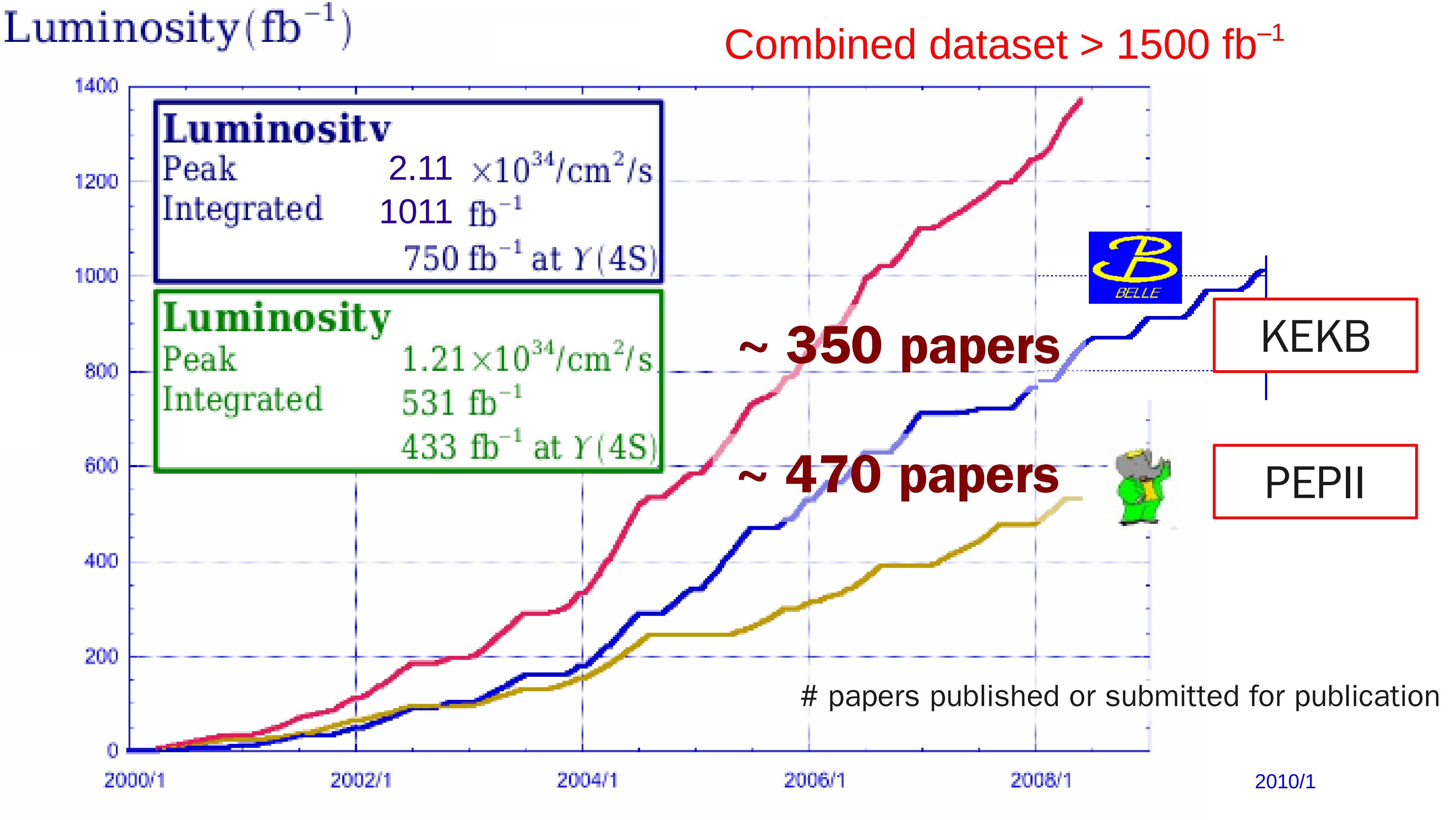


KEKB at KEK
8.0 GeV e^- on 3.5 GeV e^+



B factories – World Record Luminosities

Combined dataset > 1500 fb^{-1}



BaBar Detector

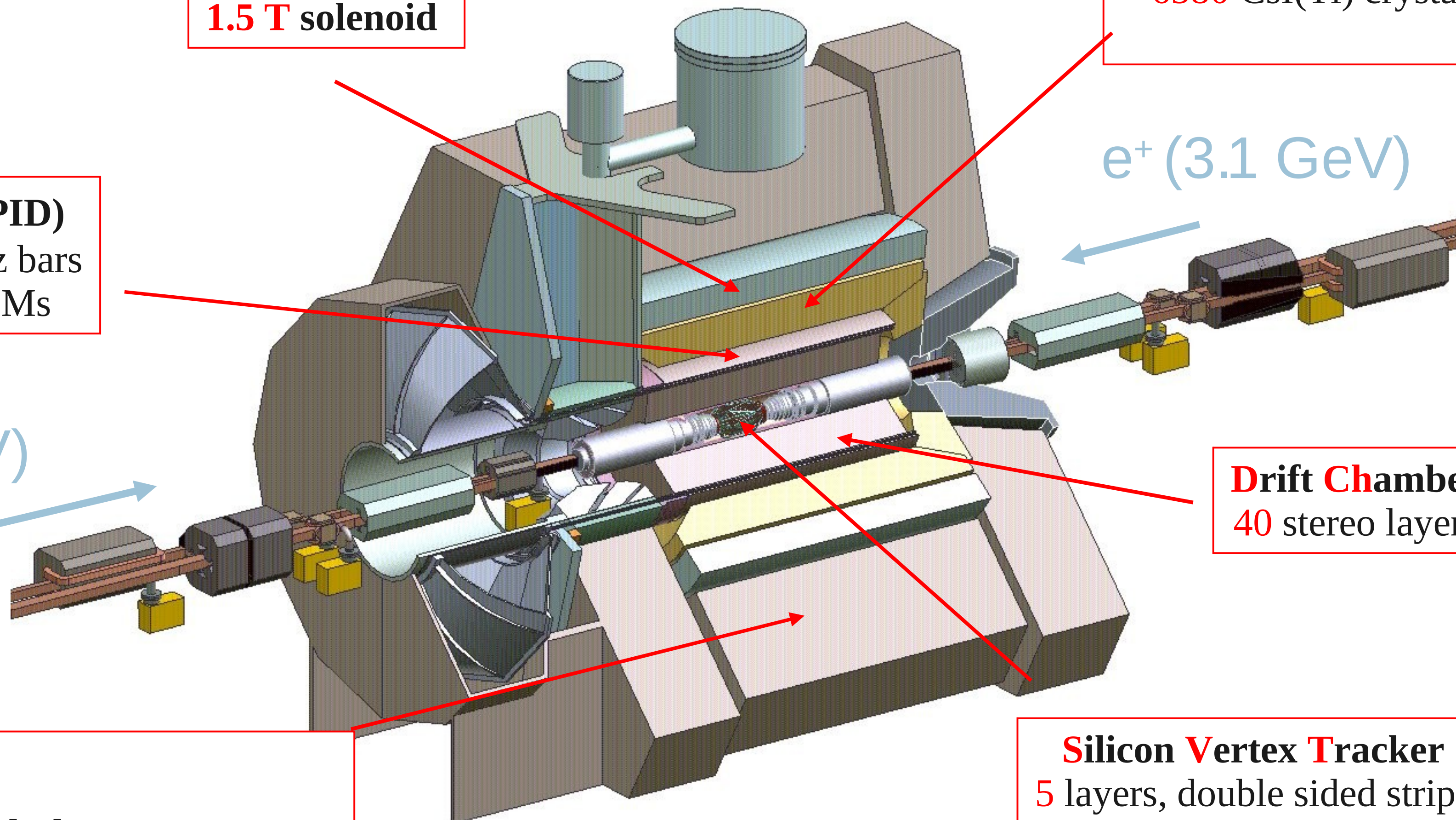
EMC
6580 CsI(Tl) crystals

1.5 T solenoid

DIRC (PID)
144 quartz bars
11000 PMs

e^+ (3.1 GeV)

e^- (9 GeV)

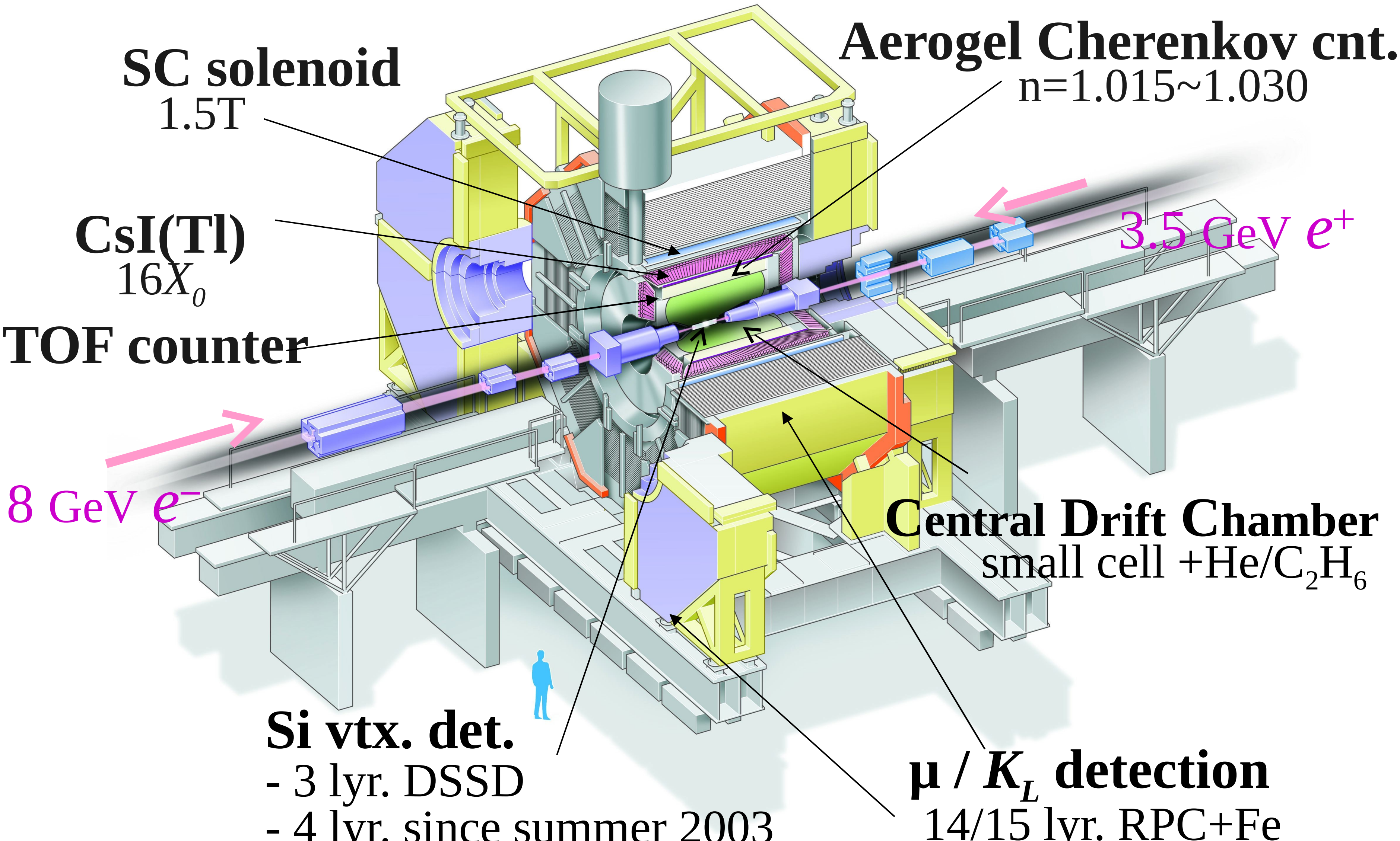


Drift Chamber
40 stereo layers

Silicon Vertex Tracker
5 layers, double sided strips

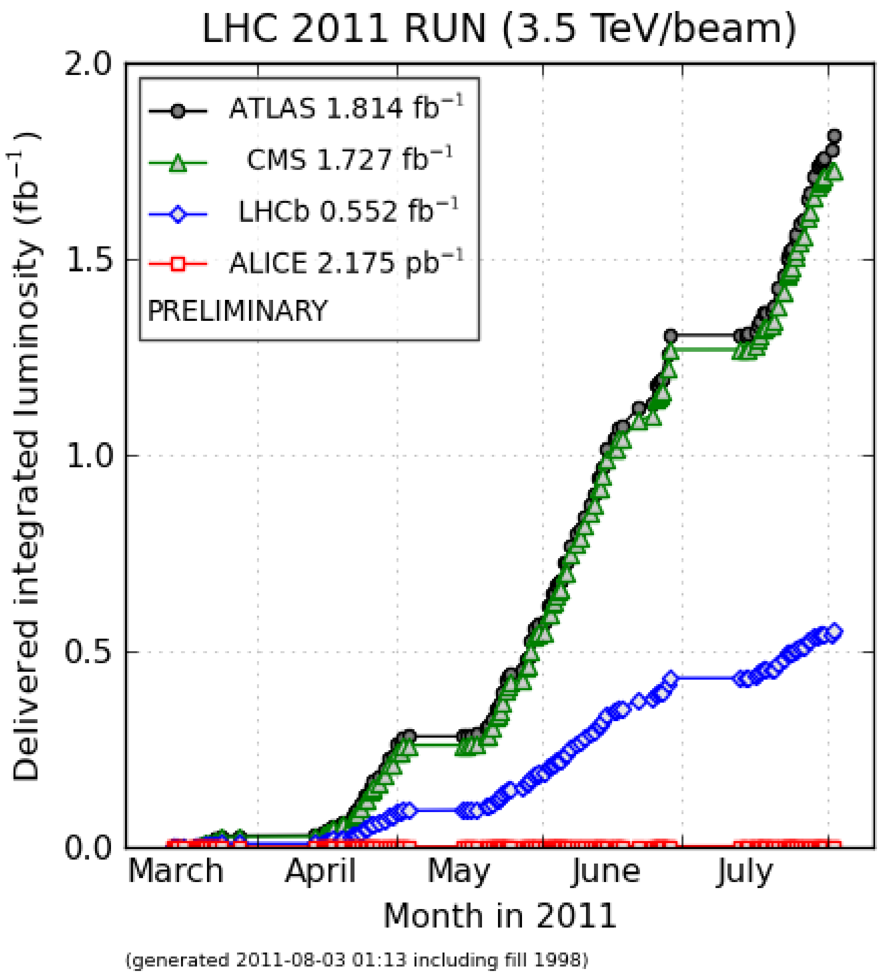
Instrumented Flux Return
iron / RPCs (muon / neutral hadrons)
2/6 replaced by LST in 2004
Rest of replacement in 2006

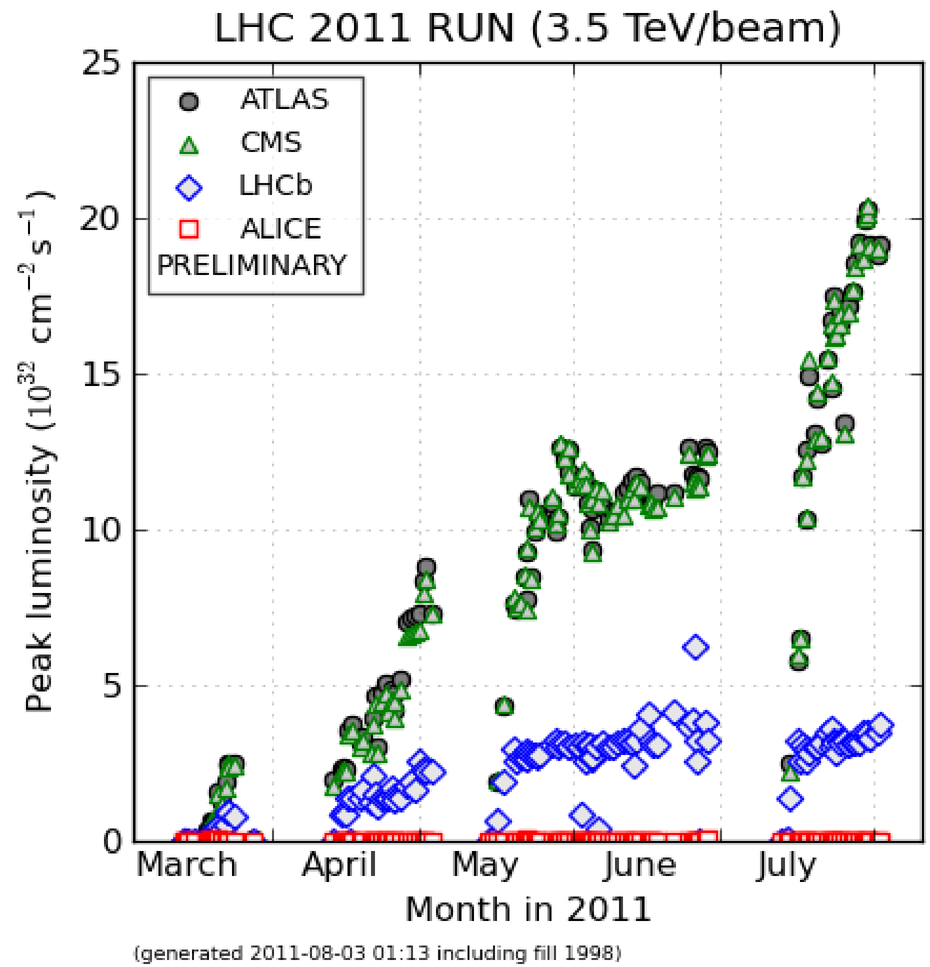
Belle Detector



The LHC

LHC Performance 2011

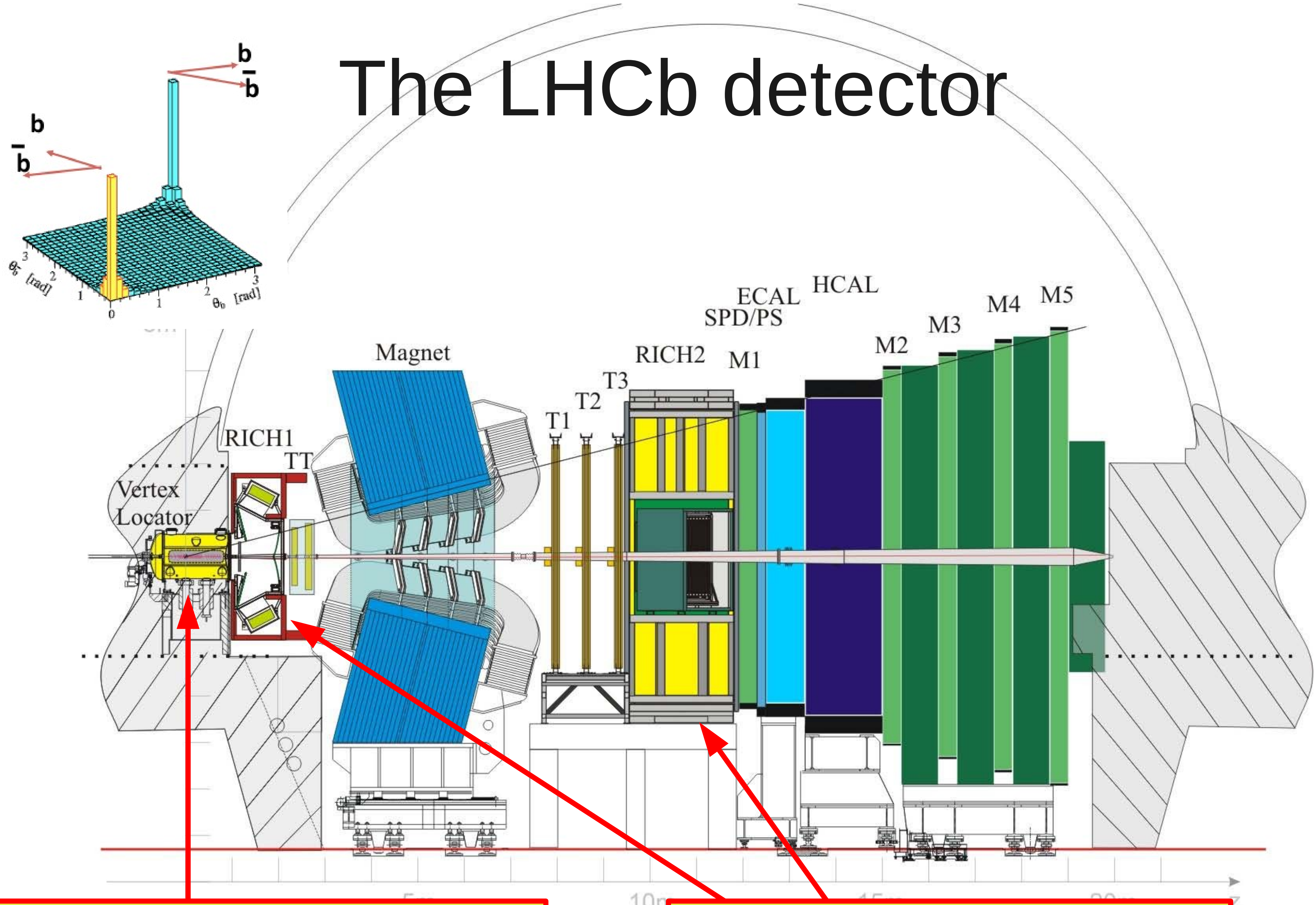




$\mathscr{L}_{peak}$ > 2 x 10^{33}/cm^2/s @ ATLAS & CMS (LHC design 10^{34}/cm^2/s)

$\mathscr{L}_{peak}$ ~ 3.5 x 10^{32}/cm^2/s @ LHCb (design 2 x 10^{32}/cm^2/s)

The LHCb detector



Precision primary and secondary vertex measurements

Excellent K/π separation capability

Lepton vs. hadron colliders

- All these examples can be put into one of two categories
  - e^+e^- colliders (KLOE, CLEOc, BES, BaBar, Belle, etc.)
    - produce meson-antimeson pair in coherent state
  - hadron colliders (NA48, CDF, D0, LHCb, etc.)
    - produce hadrons from various mechanisms, such as gluon splitting
- What are relative advantages and disadvantages of the two approaches?
  - (More specific: in which do you expect the background to be lower?)

What methods can we use to study multibody hadronic decays of heavy flavours (and search for CP violation)?

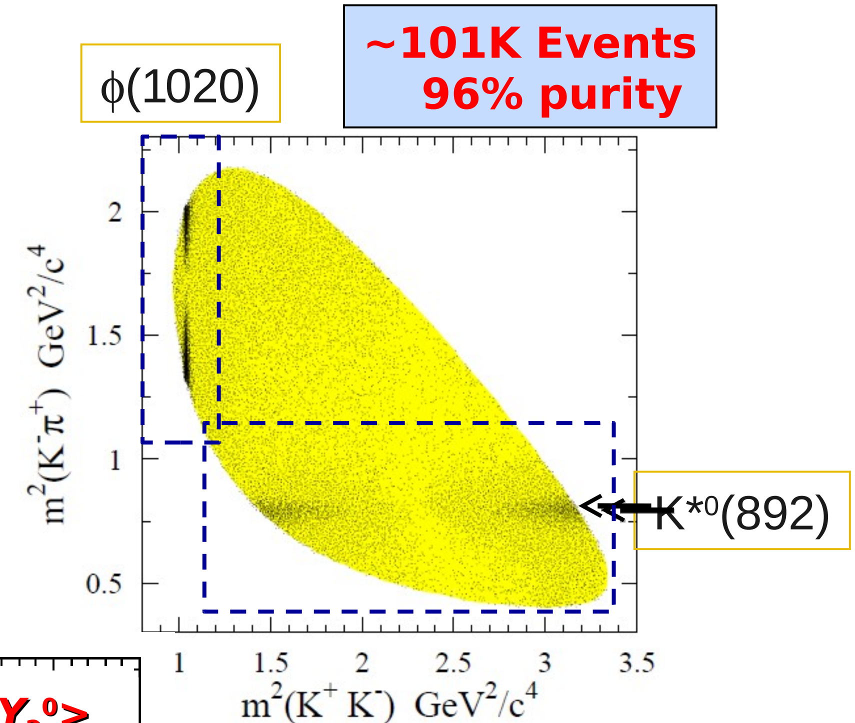
Methods

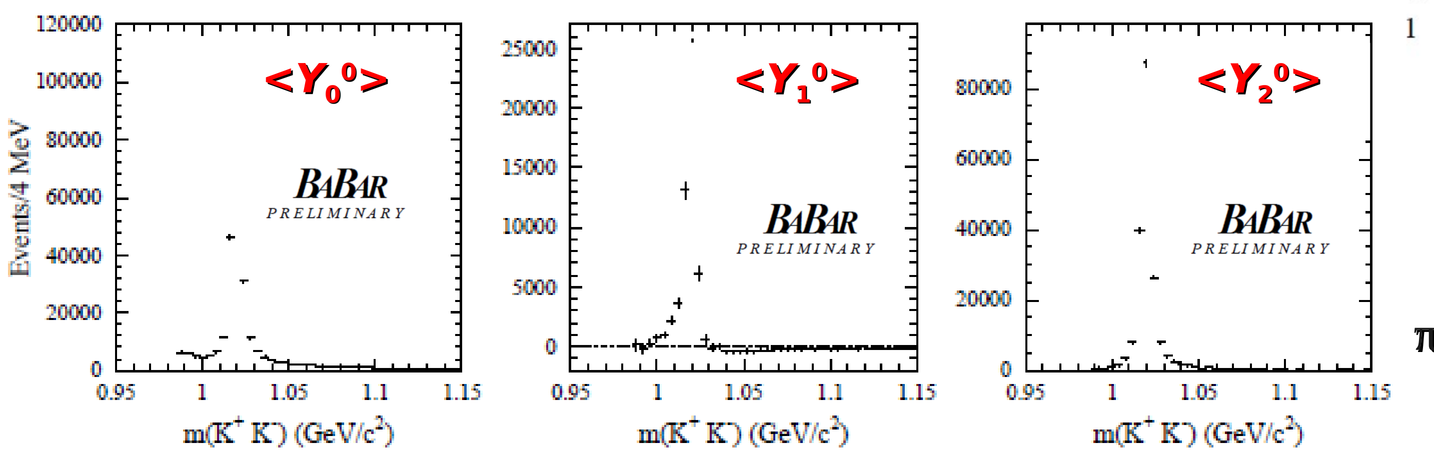
- Two-sample comparison tests
  - To ask: is there CP violation? Yes/No
  - (If yes, can extend to ask: where on the Dalitz plot does it occur?)
- Quantitative determinations of CP phases
  - Model independent approaches
  - Amplitude analyses ← subject of this school!
    - suffer from hard-to-quantify model dependence
    - improve by using better models …
    - … using data to provide insights into hadronic effects
    - example: partial wave analysis

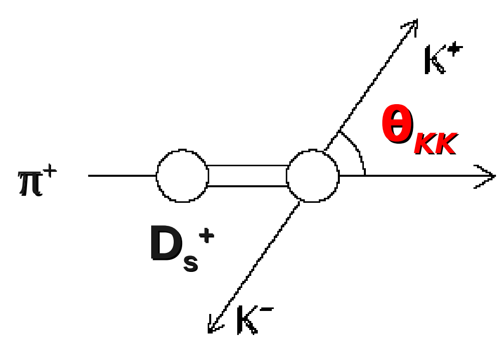
Example partial wave analysis: $D_s^+ \to K^+ K^- \pi^+$ (BaBar)

Plot $m(K^+K^-)$, weighting events by factors $Y_L^0(\cos\theta_{KK})/\varepsilon$ to obtain "moments $\langle Y_L^0(m)\rangle$"

$$\sqrt{4\pi}\langle Y_0^0\rangle = |S|^2 + |P|^2$$
$$\sqrt{4\pi}\langle Y_2^0\rangle = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}|P|^2,$$
$$\sqrt{4\pi}\langle Y_1^0\rangle = 2|S||P|\cos\phi_{SP}$$



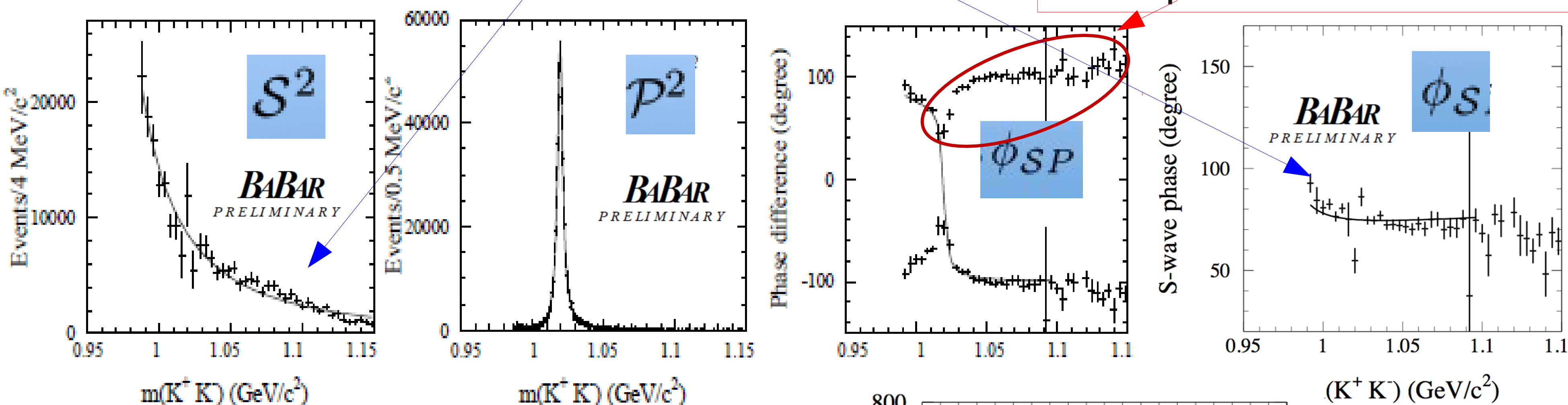




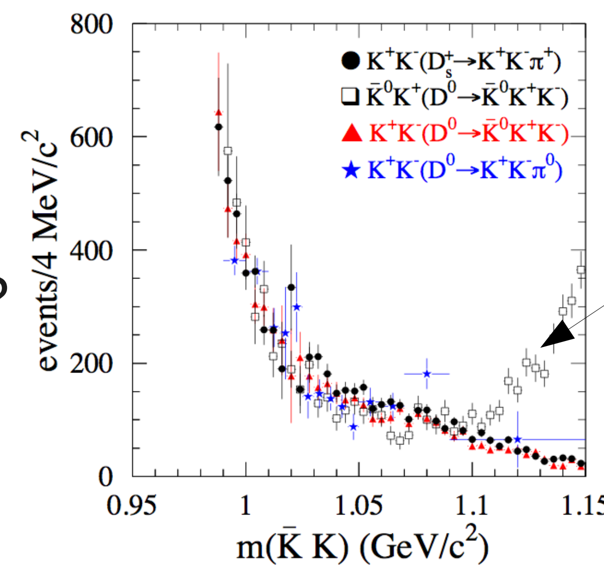
Example partial wave analysis: $D_s^+ \to K^+K^-\pi^+$ (BaBar)

(Approximately) model-independent information on the KK S-wave magnitude and phase

Ambiguity in ϕ_{SP} resolved by knowledge of $\phi(1020)$ phase variation

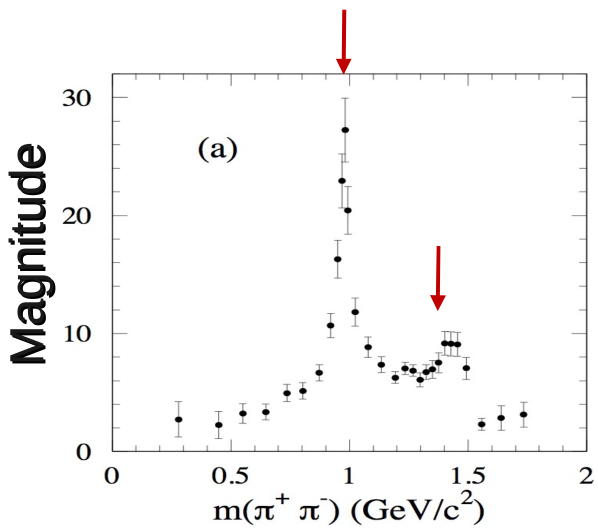


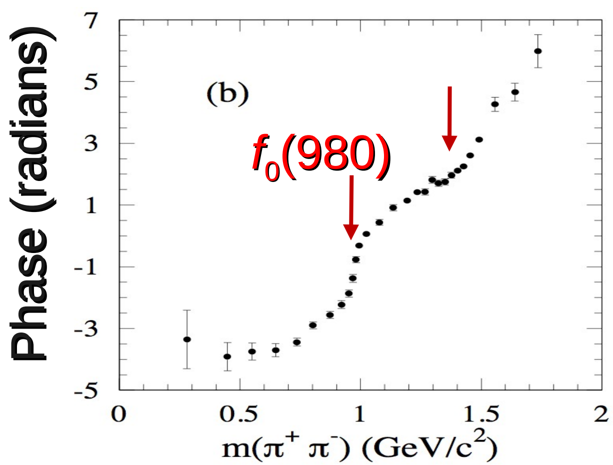
KK S-wave seems process independent?

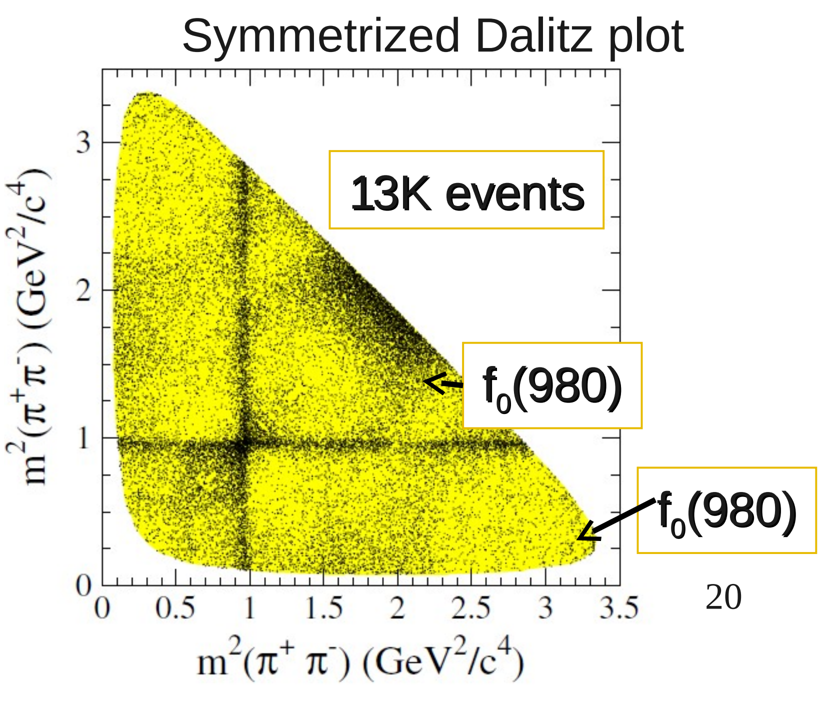


Quasi-model-independent partial wave analysis

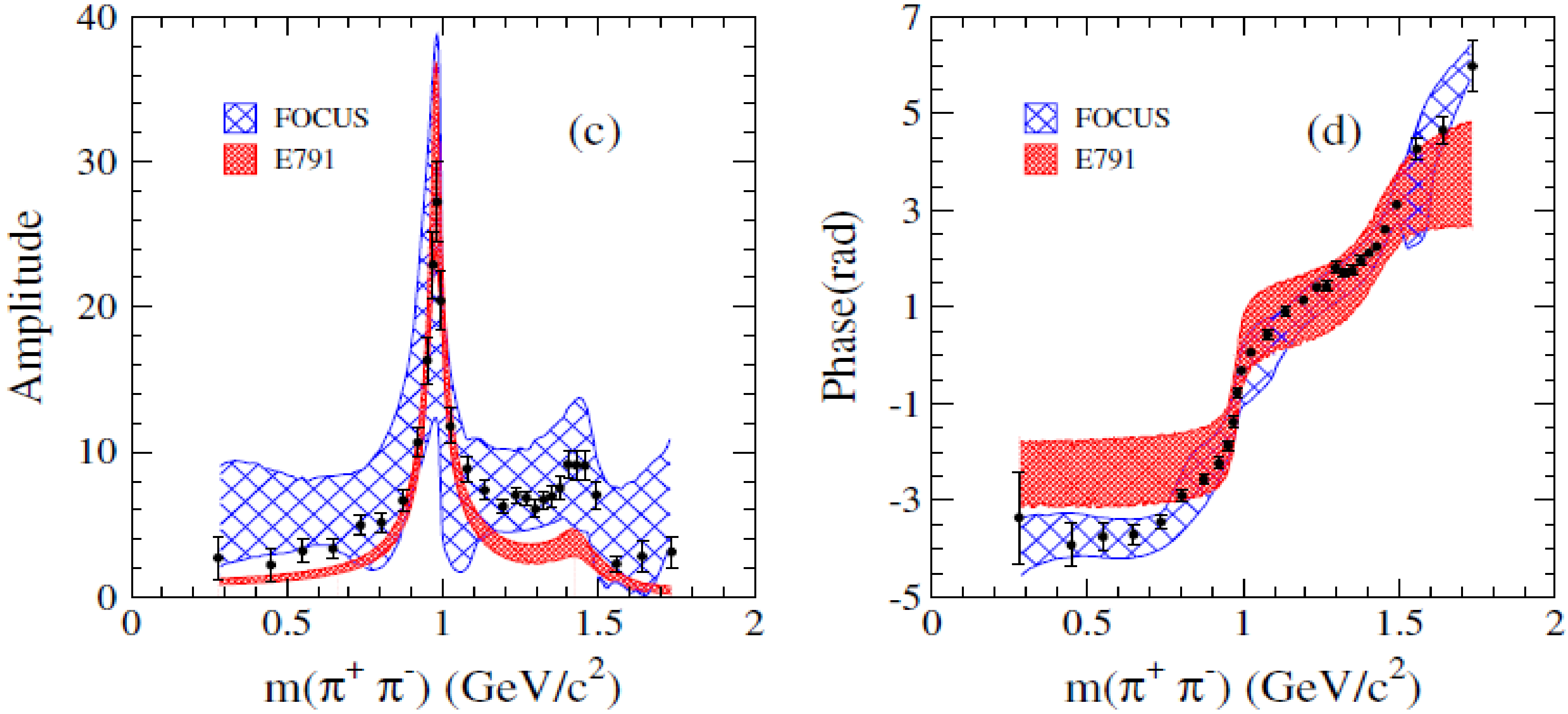
- Pioneered by E791 (B.Meadows) in $D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$
- Describe S-wave by complex spline (many free parameters)
- Example: $D_s^+ \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^+\pi^+$ from BaBar





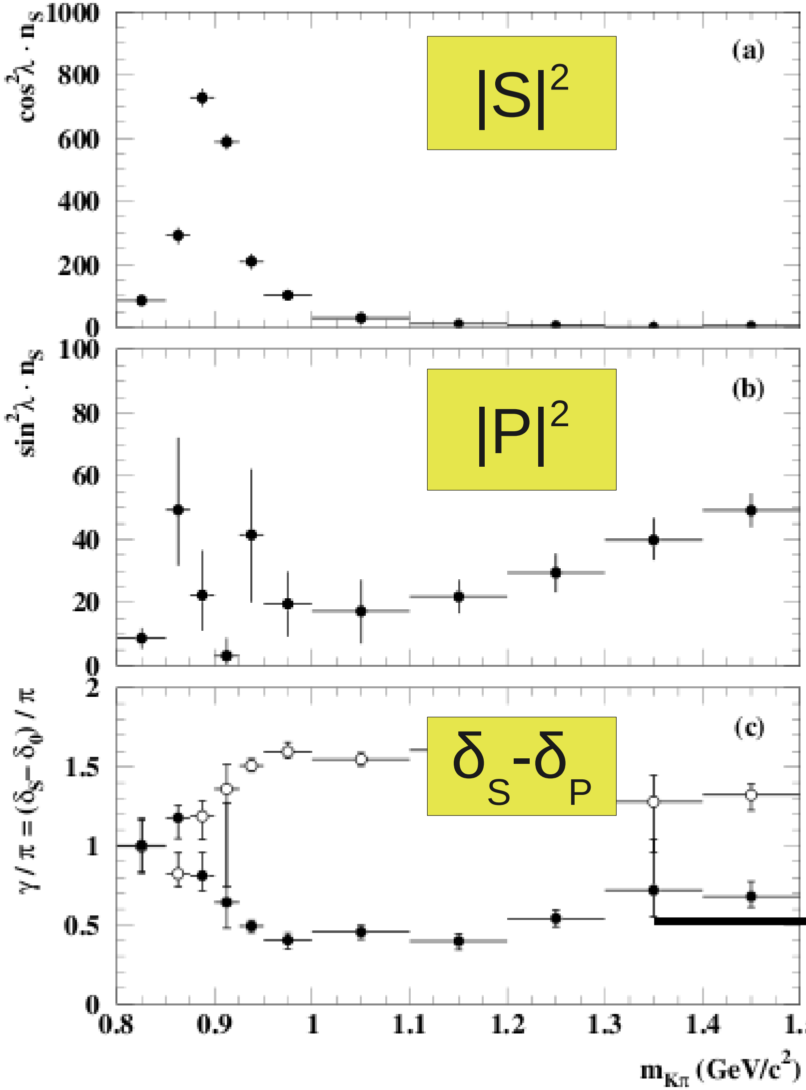


ππ S-wave comparison

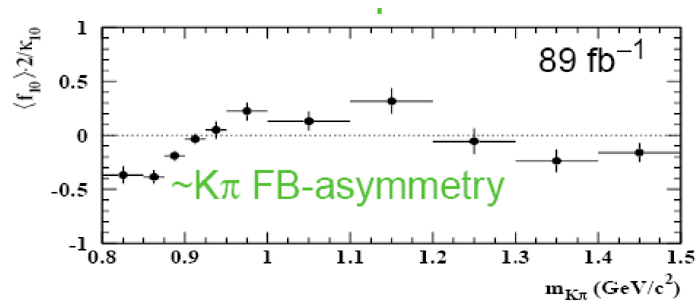


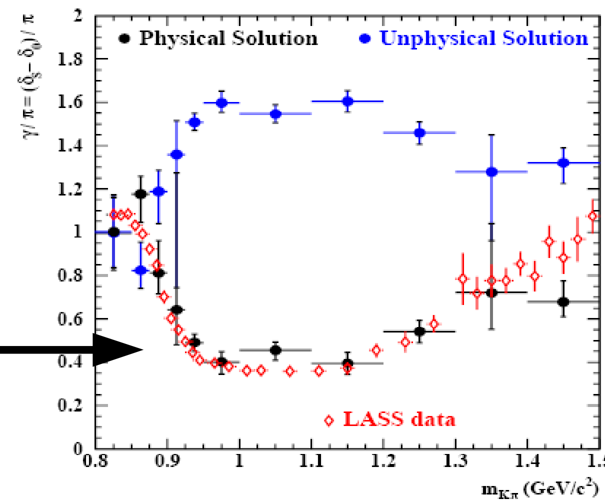
Data points from BaBar

$B \to J/\psi\ K\pi$



Similar idea (complicated by spin of J/ψ)
BaBar PRD 71 (2005) 032005
See also Belle PRL 95 (2005) 091601

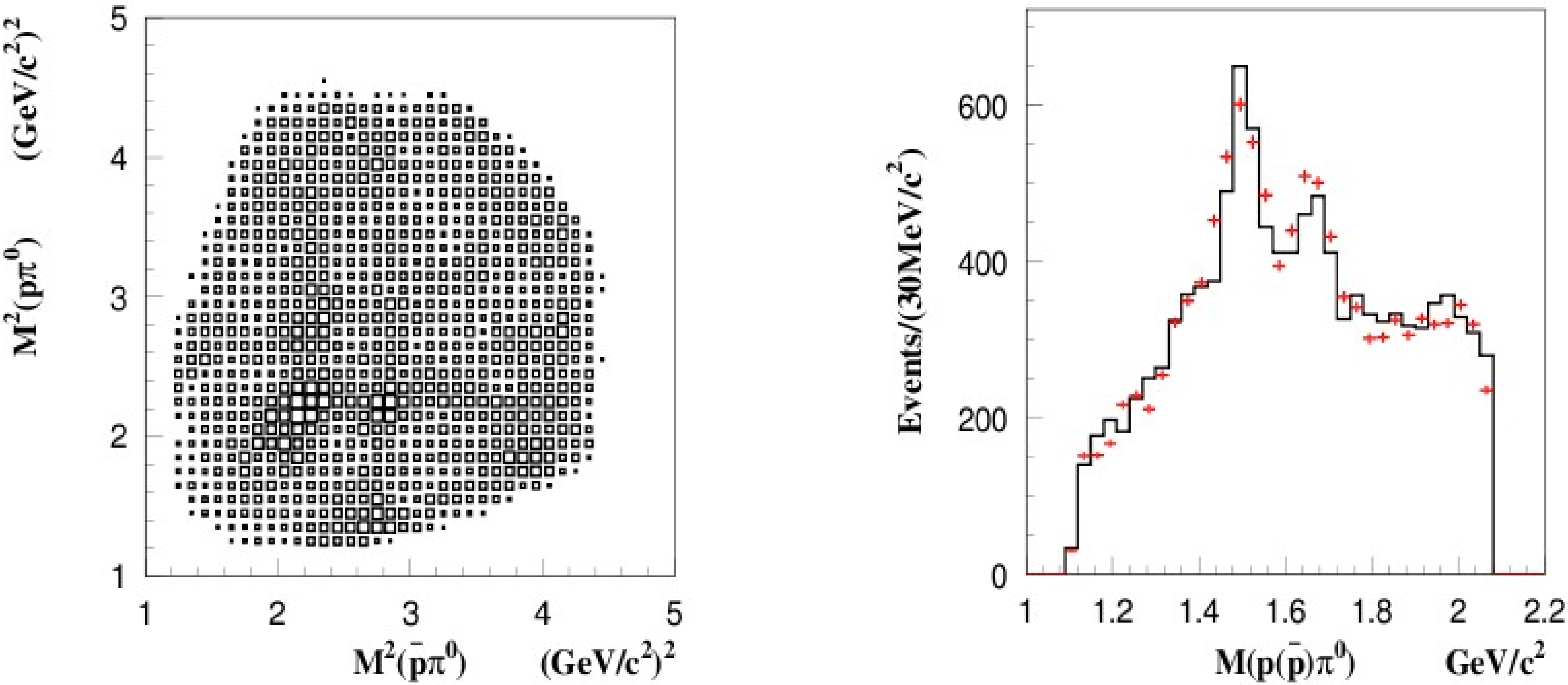




Essential input to unambiguous measurement of $\cos(2\beta)$ using $B \to J/\psi\ K_S\pi^0$

“Partial wave analysis of $J/\psi \rightarrow p\bar{p}\pi^0$” at BESII

PRD 80 (2009) 052004



An important and interesting amplitude analysis … but not a partial wave analysis in the (quasi- model-independent) sense that I have been using

What are the difficulties we encounter when trying to do the analysis?

Difficulties, difficulties ...

- Backgrounds
- Efficiency
- Misreconstruction & resolution
- Speed
- Parametrisations and conventions
- Goodness of fit
- Model dependence

Some/all of these issues will be discussed in the implementation session this afternoon

Backgrounds

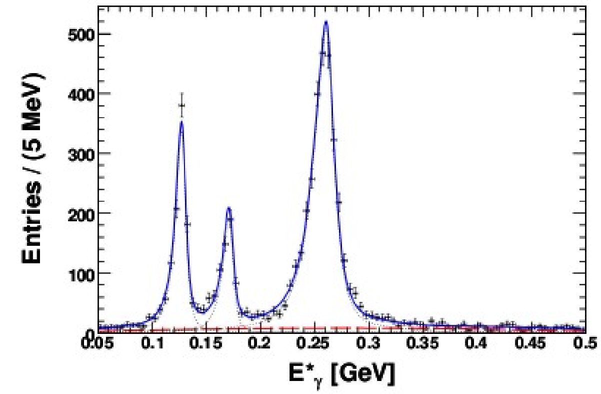
- Do you expect the background to be lower in lepton or hadron colliders?

Backgrounds

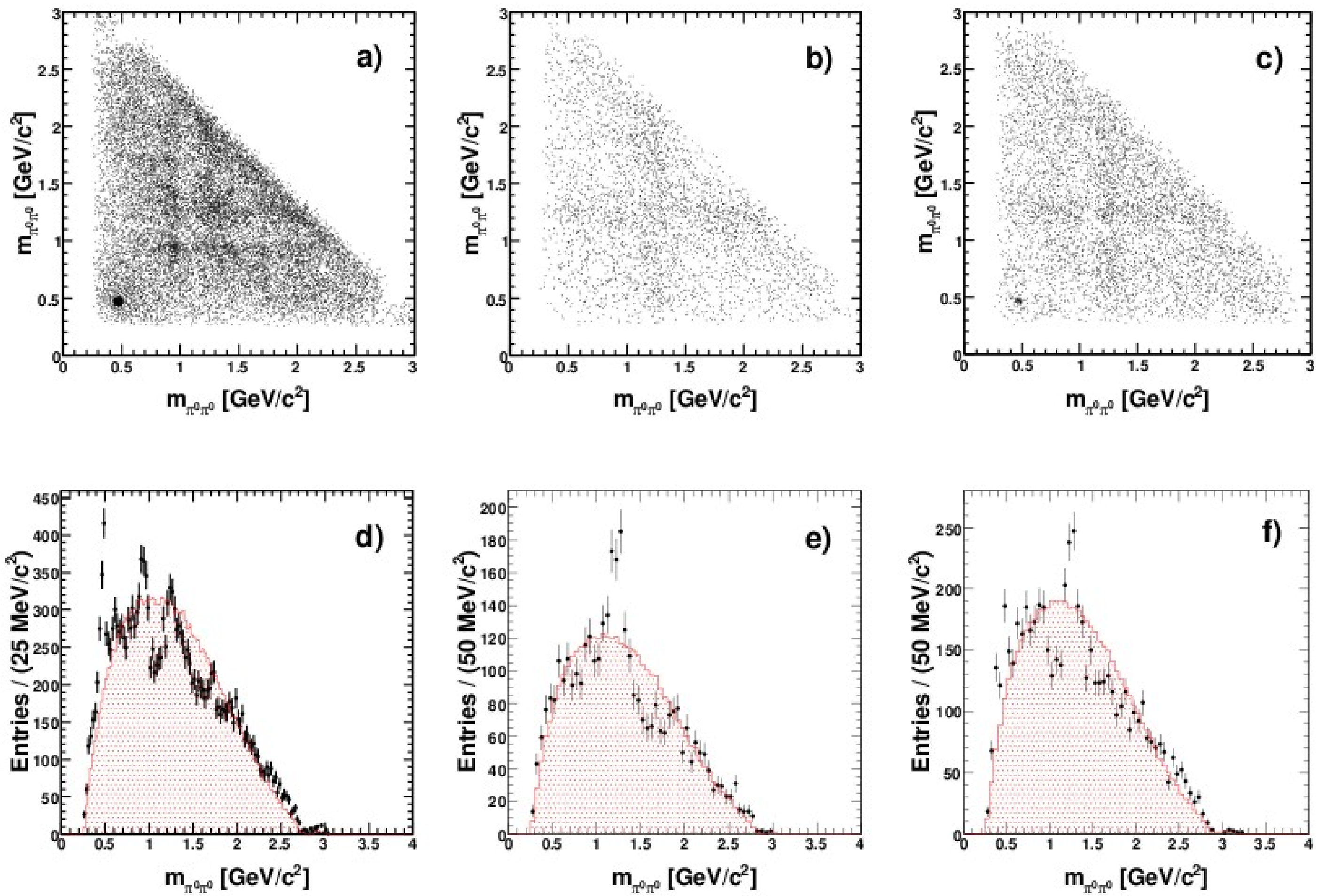
- Do you expect the background to be lower in lepton or hadron colliders?
  - It depends (of course …)
  - Overall multiplicity much lower in e^+e^- collisions
    - very low backgrounds if you reconstruct everything in the event
    - but if signal is, e.g., B meson from Y(4S) decay, still have background from "the rest of the event"
  - Particles produced in hadron collisions have high momenta
    - can efficiently reduce background using variables related to flight distance and transverse momenta
    - extreme example: charged kaon beams

$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \gamma(4\pi^0)$ at BESIII

PRD 83 (2011) 012006



χ_{c0} χ_{c1} χ_{c2}

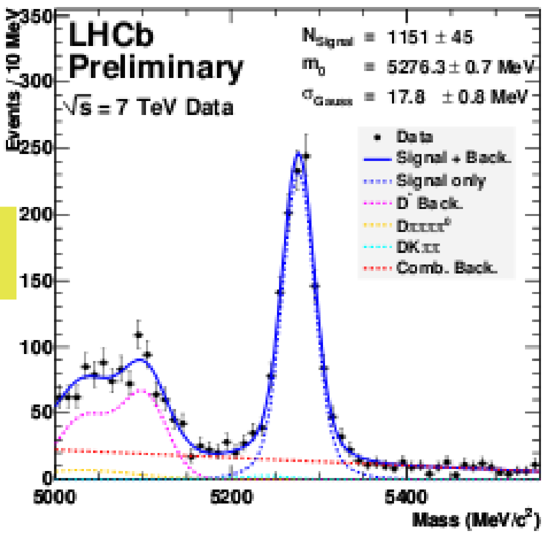


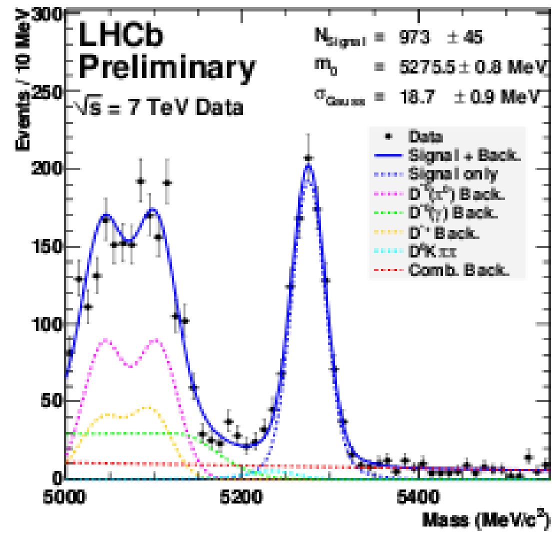
N.B. **Not** Dalitz plots!

$X_b \to X_c 3\pi$ at LHCb

LHCb-CONF-2011-007

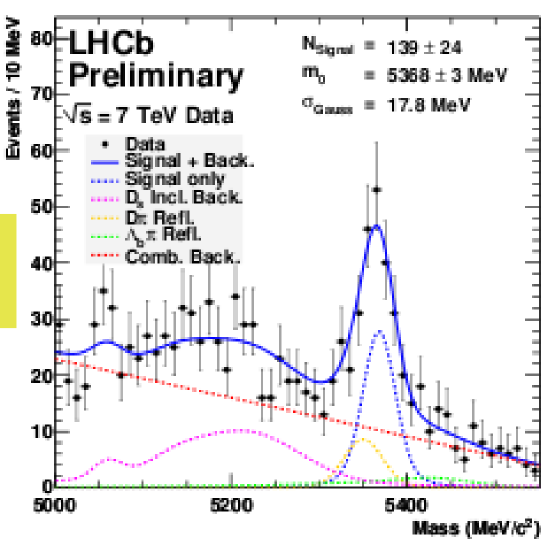
$D^+(3\pi)^-$

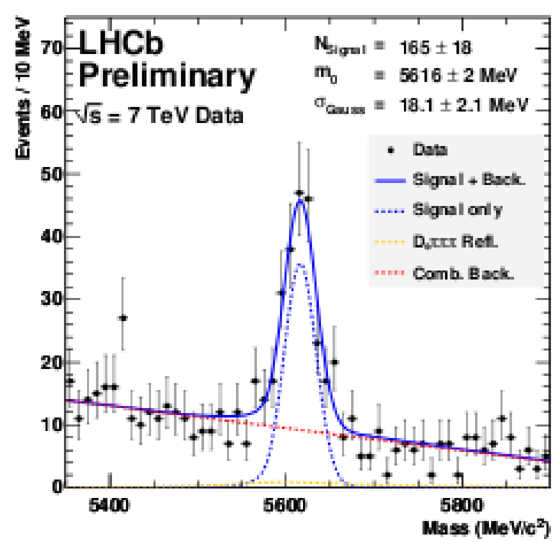




$D^0(3\pi)^-$

$D_s^+(3\pi)^-$

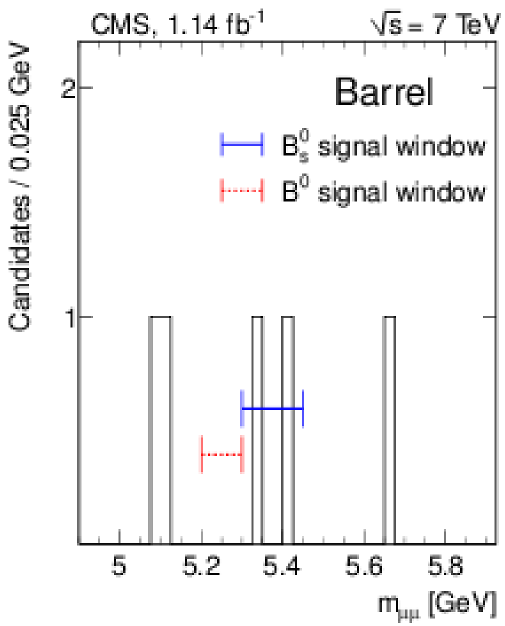


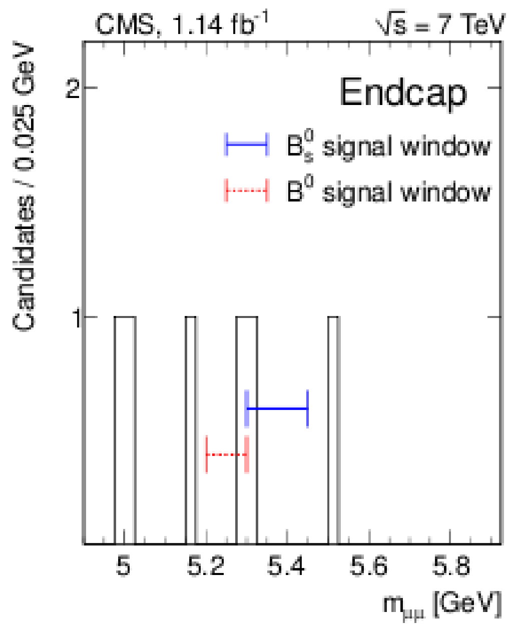


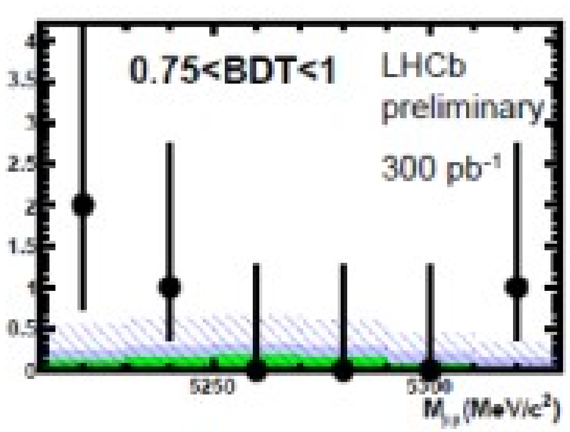
$\Lambda_c^+(3\pi)^-$

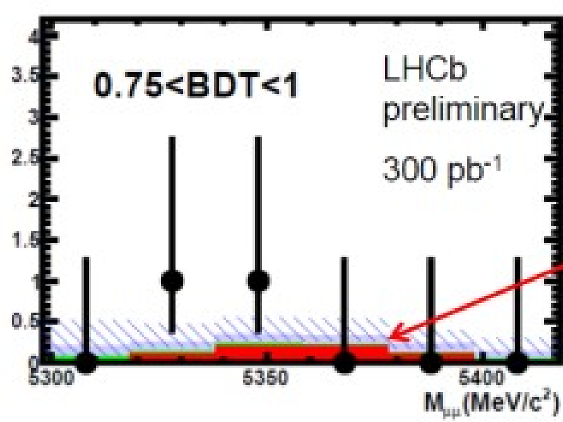
B → $\mu^+\mu^-$ comparison

CMS-BPH-11-002, arXiv:1107.5834



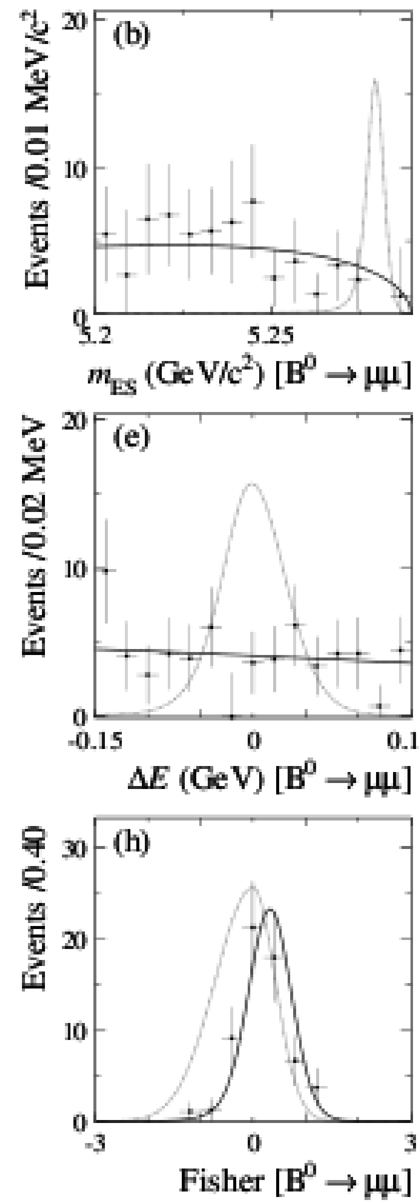






Signal with SM BR

BaBar PRD 77 (2008) 032007



Maximum likelihood fit

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^{N} P_i$$

$$-2\ln L = -2\sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln(P_i)$$

$$P_i = P_{i,sig} + P_{i,bkg}$$

$$P_{i,sig} = P_{i,phys} * R_{det}$$

likelihood can also be “extended” to include Poisson probability to observe N events

need to obtain background distributions and to known background fraction (or event-by-event background probability)

convolution with detector response: includes efficiency and resolution

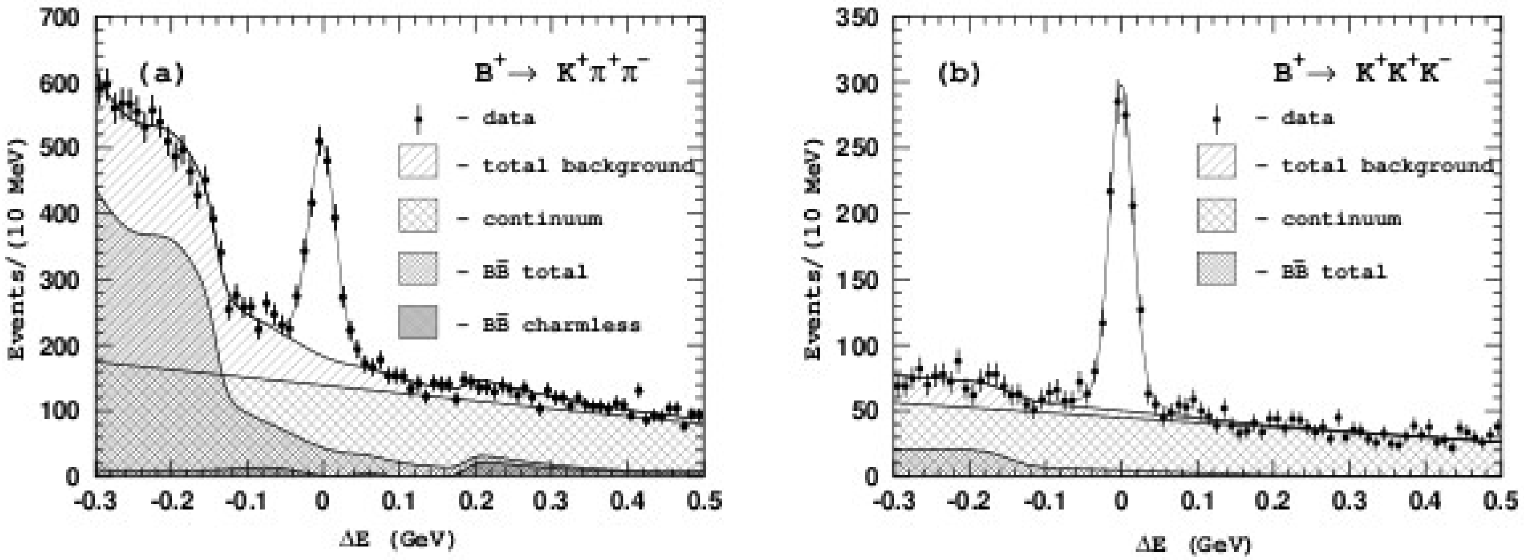
$P_{i,phys}$ contains the physics …
but most be coded in a way that allows reliable determination of the model parameters

In the case of a binned fit to data, sum over events is replaced by sum over bins

Background fractions and distributions

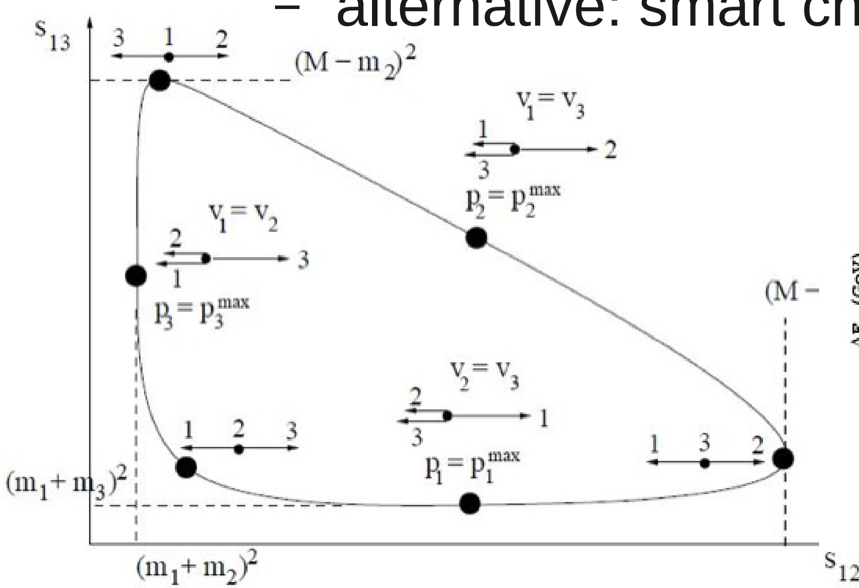
- It is usually possible to determine the background fraction by fitting some kinematic variable (e.g. invariant mass)
  - Can be done prior to, or simultaneously with, the fit to the Dalitz plot
- The background distribution can then be studied from sidebands of this variable
  - Care needed: background composition may be different in the signal and sideband regions

Belle PRD71 (2005) 092003

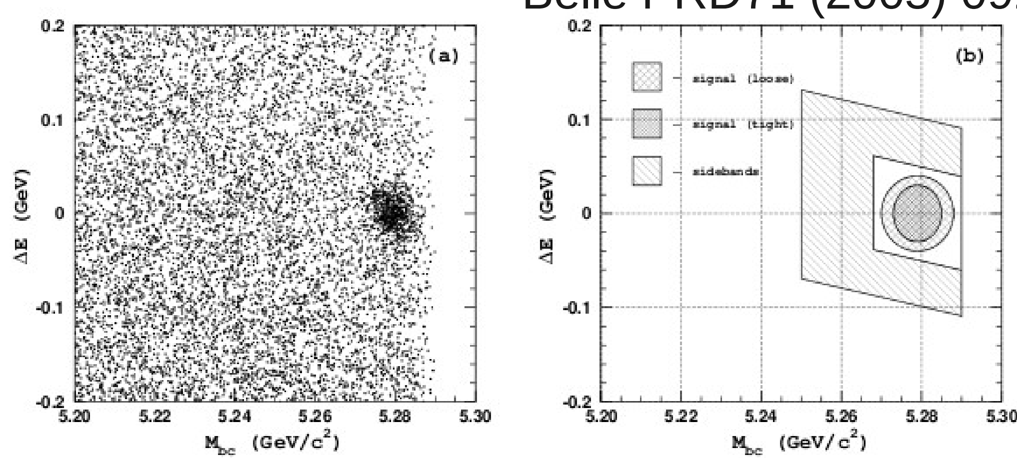


Background distribution issues

- Boundary of Dalitz plot depends on 3-body invariant mass
  - To have a unique DP, and to improve resolution for substructure, apply 3-body mass constraint
  - This procedure distorts the background shape
    - noticeable if narrow resonances are present in the sideband
    - can be alleviated by averaging upper and lower sidebands (not always possible)
    - alternative: smart choice of sidebands (not always possible)



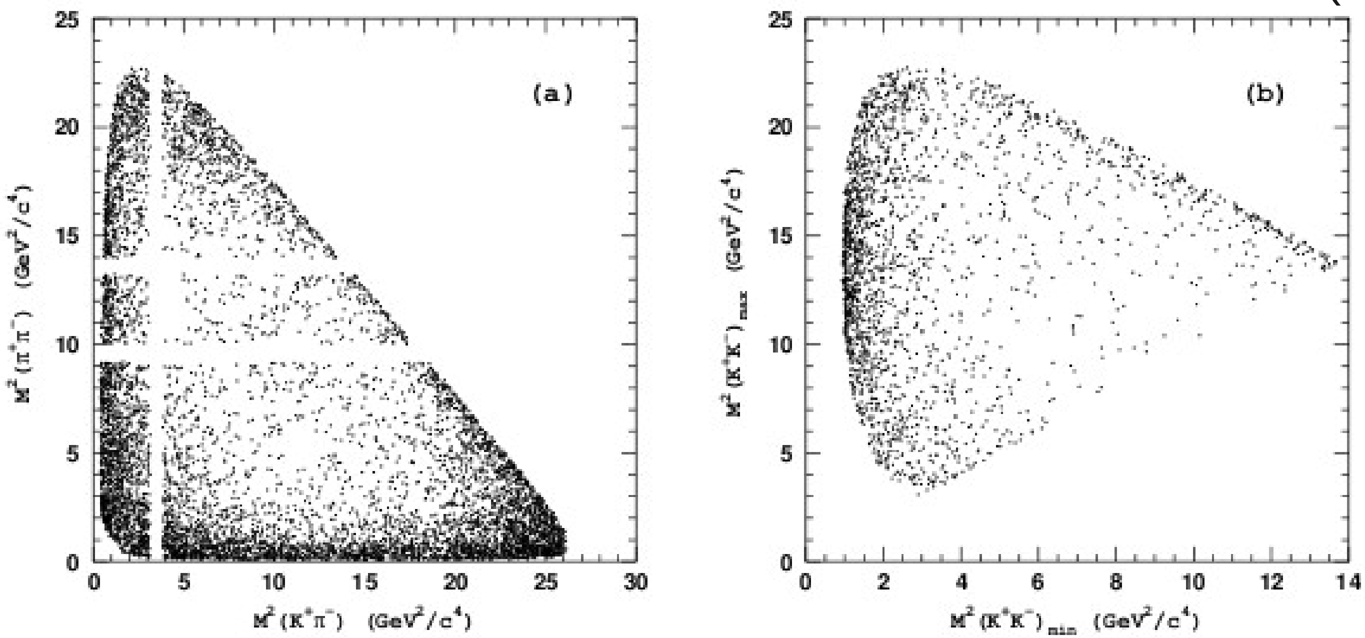
Belle PRD71 (2005) 092003



Background distribution issues

- In a binned fit, the background can be subtracted
- In an unbinned fit, the background PDF must be described, either
  - parametrically (usually some smooth function plus incoherent sum of narrow states)

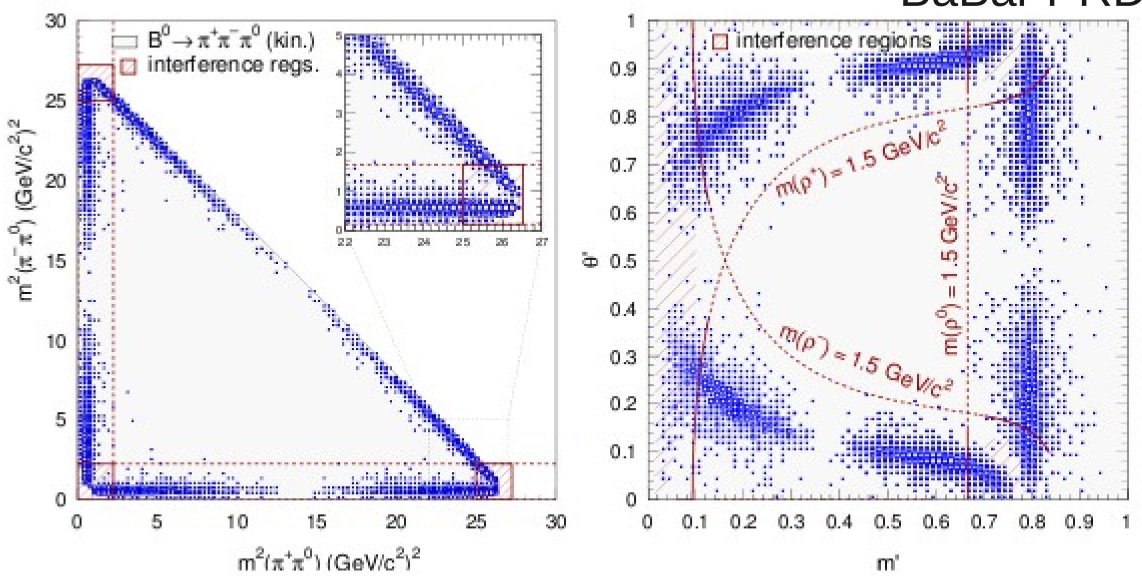
Belle PRD71 (2005) 092003



Background distribution issues

- In a binned fit, the background can be subtracted
- In an unbinned fit, the background PDF must be described, either
  - nonparametrically (usually as a histogram)
    - since background tends to cluster near DP boundaries, advantageous to use “square Dalitz plot”

BaBar PRD 76 (2007) 012004

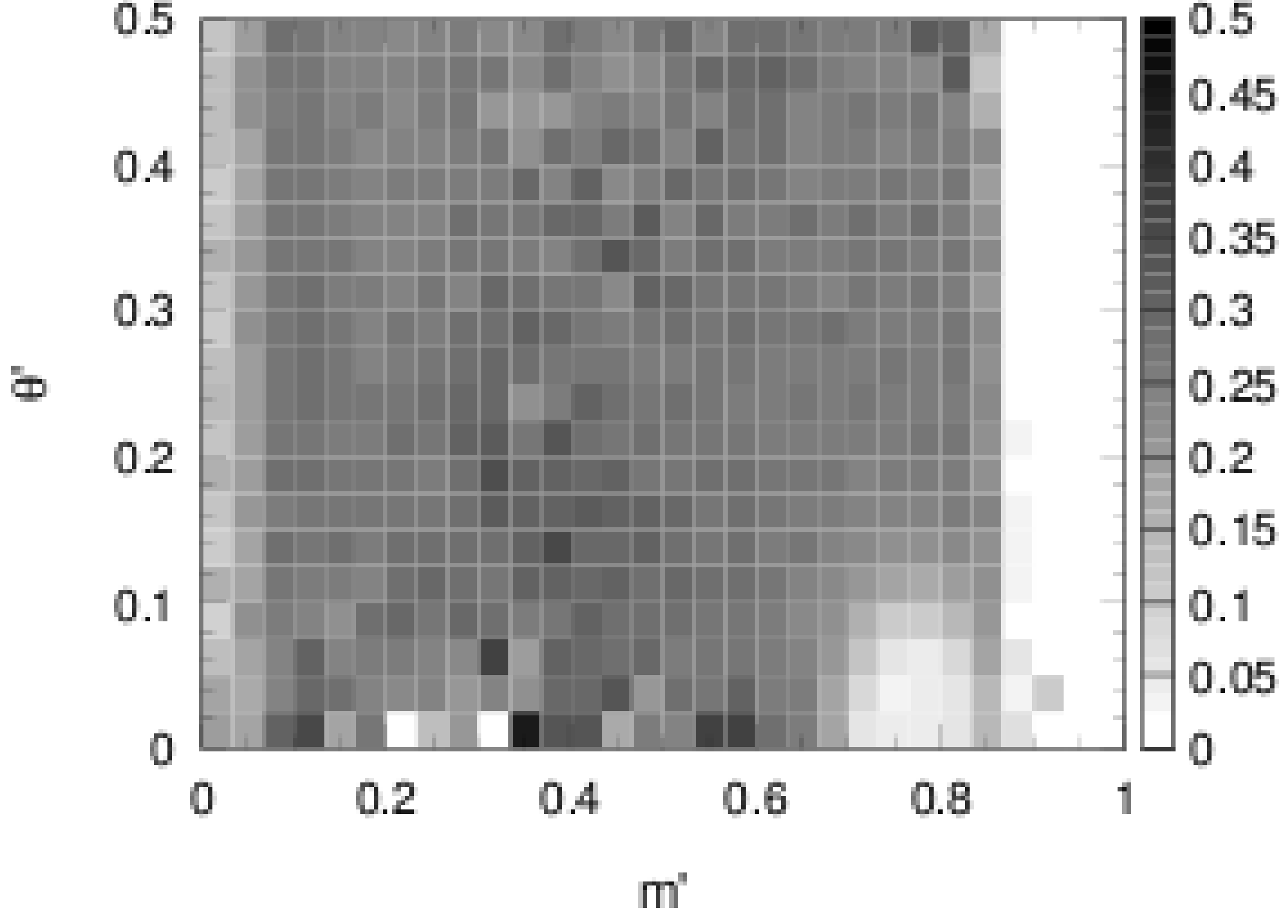


Detector response – efficiency

- Key point:
  - If the efficiency is uniform across the phase-space, we can ignore it in the maximum likelihood fit
- Efficiency non-uniformity must be accounted for
  - Choose selection variables to minimise effect
  - Determine residual variation from Monte Carlo simulation (validated/corrected using data where possible)
  - Can either
    - explicitly correct for efficiency (event-by-event)
      - usually implemented as a histogram (using square DP or otherwise)
    - determine overall effect from MC simulation with same model parameters
      - only viable approach for high-dimensional problems

Example of efficiency variation

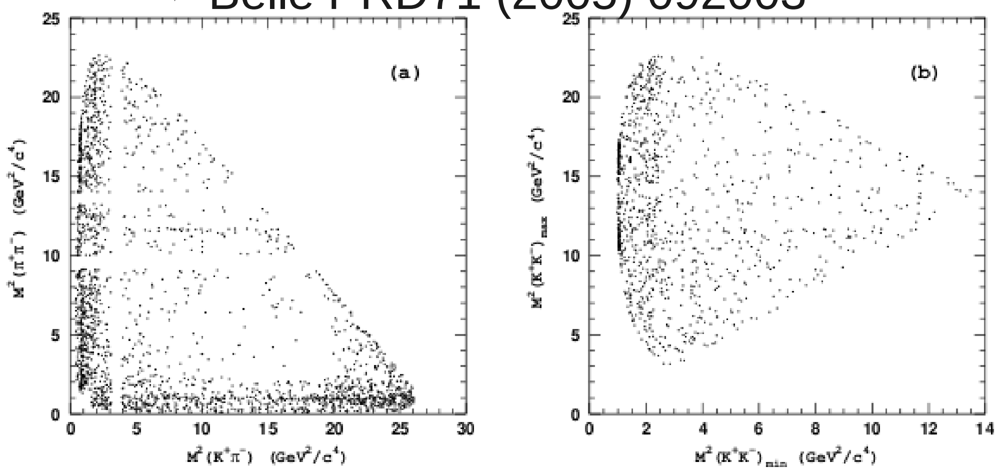
BaBar $B \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ PRD 76 (2007) 012004



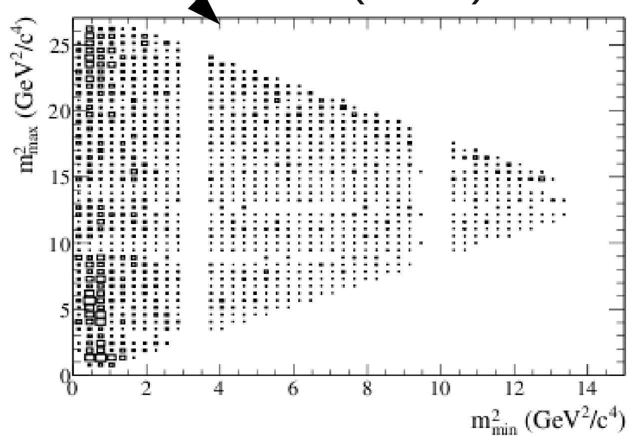
Visualisation of the Dalitz plot

- Obviously important to present the data to the world
- How to present it?
  - 2D scatter plot of events in the signal region
    - unbinned, hence most information
    - but contains background and not corrected for efficiency
  - Binned 2D (or 1D) projections
    - can correct for background and efficiency
      - sPlots is a useful tool
    - but tend to wash out some of the fine structure

Belle PRD71 (2005) 092003



BaBar PRD 79 (2009) 072006

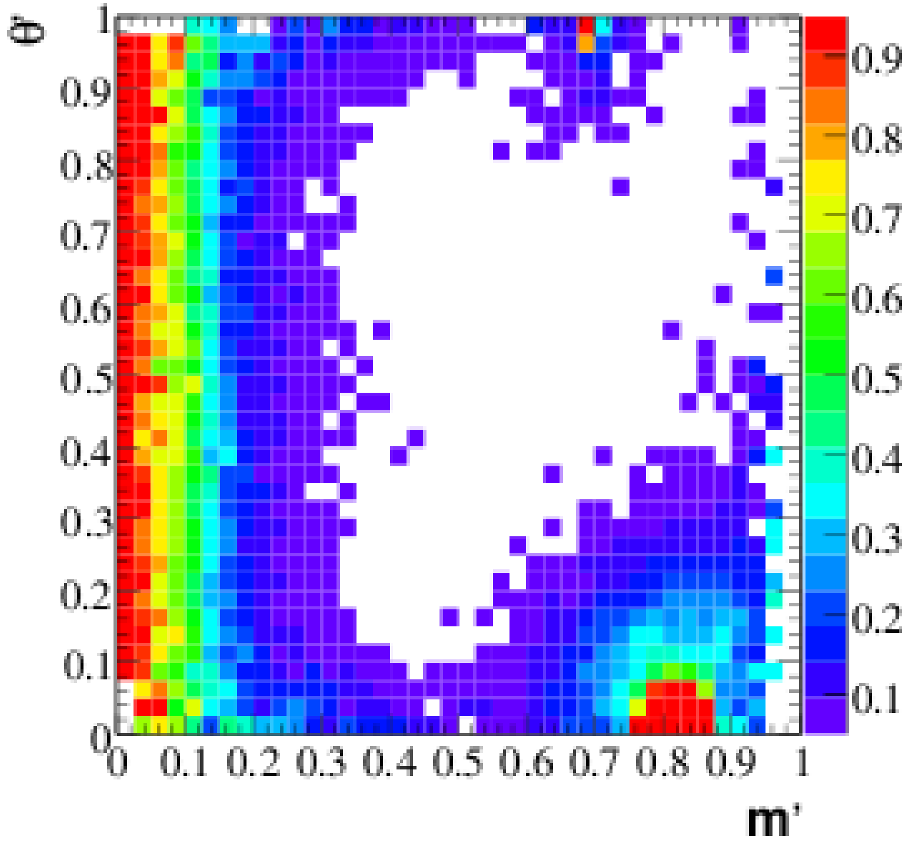


Resolution and misreconstruction

- Key point:
  - If resolution is << width of narrowest structure on the Dalitz plot, we can ignore it
- Applying 3-body mass constraint helps, but
  - Some Dalitz plots contain narrow structures (ω, φ, D*)
  - Misreconstruction effects (“self-cross-feed”) can lead to significant non-Gaussian tails
    - complicated smearing of events across the Dalitz plot
    - hard to model
    - relies on Monte Carlo simulation – hard to validate with data
    - significant for states with multiple soft particles at B factories

Example SCF fraction

BaBar $B \to K^+\pi^-\pi^0$ PRD 78 (2008) 052005



Parametrisations

- Fit parameters are complex coefficients of the contributing amplitudes
  - allowing for CP violation, 4 parameters for each
    - usually necessary to fix (at least) two reference parameters
  - many possible parametrisations
    - $r \exp(i\delta) \rightarrow (r \pm \Delta r) \exp(i(\delta \pm \Delta\delta))$
    - $r \exp(i\delta) \rightarrow r \exp(i\delta) (1 \pm \Delta\rho \exp(i\Delta\varphi))$
    - $x+iy \rightarrow (x \pm \Delta x)+i(y \pm \Delta y)$
  - there is no general best choice of "well-behaved parameters"
    - unbiased, Gaussian distributed, uncertainties independent of other parameters
    - (correlations allowed in Gaussian limit – important to report full covariance matrix)
  - some partial solutions available, but often not applicable
    - e.g. Snyder-Quinn parametrisation for $B \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$
      - #parameters explodes for >3 resonances

Conventions

- There are many different ways to write the lineshapes, spin factors, etc.
  - choice of normalisation is important
- Even if all code is bug-free, it is very hard to present unambiguously all information necessary to allow the Dalitz plot model to be reproduced
- Important to present results in convention-independent form (as well as other ways)
  - e.g. fit fractions and interference fit fractions

Example fit fraction matrix

TABLE I: Fit fractions matrix of the best fit. The diagonal elements F_{kk} correspond to component fit fractions shown in the paper in Table I. The off-diagonal elements give the fit fractions of the interference terms defined as $F_{kl} = 2\Re \int \mathcal{M}_k \mathcal{M}_l^* ds_{23} ds_{13} / \int |\mathcal{M}|^2 ds_{23} ds_{13}$.

$F_{kl} \times 100\%$	ϕ	$f_0(980)$	$X_0(1550)$	$f_0(1710)$	χ_{c0}	NR
ϕ	**11.8 ± 0.9 ± 0.8**	−0.94 ± 0.18 ± 0.11	−1.71 ± 0.36 ± 0.24	0.01 ± 0.10 ± 0.03	0.11 ± 0.02 ± 0.05	3.54 ± 0.38 ± 0.40
$f_0(980)$		**19 ± 7 ± 4**	53 ± 12 ± 7	−4.5 ± 2.9 ± 1.2	−0.9 ± 0.2 ± 0.5	−85 ± 21 ± 14
$X_0(1550)$			**121 ± 19 ± 6**	−30 ± 11 ± 4	−1.1 ± 0.3 ± 0.5	−140 ± 26 ± 7
$f_0(1710)$				**4.8 ± 2.7 ± 0.8**	−0.10 ± 0.07 ± 0.07	4 ± 6 ± 3
χ_{c0}					**3.1 ± 0.6 ± 0.2**	3.9 ± 0.4 ± 1.9
NR						**141 ± 16 ± 9**

Goodness of fit

- How do I know that my fit is good enough?
- You don't (sorry) … but some guidelines can tell you if there are serious problems
  - Is your fit model physical?
    - sometimes there may be little choice but to accept this
  - Do you get an acceptable χ^2/n.d.f. for various projections (1D and 2D)?
    - if no, is the disagreement localised in the Dalitz plot?
    - with high statistics it is extremely difficult to get an acceptable p-value; check if the disagreement is compatible with experimental systematics
    - some unbinned goodness-of-fit tests are now becoming available
  - Do you get an excessive sum of fit fractions?
    - values >100% are allowed due to interference, but very large values are usually indicative of unphysical interference patters (possibly because the model is not physical)
  - Do you think you have done the best that you possibly can?
    - eventually it is better to publish with an imperfect model than to suppress the data

Summary

- It must be clear by now that Dalitz plot analyses are extremely challenging
  - both experimentally and theoretically
- So let's recall that the motivation justifies the effort
  - hadronic effects: improved understanding of QCD, including possible exotic states
  - CP violation effects: potential sensitivity to discover new sources of matter-antimatter asymmetry
- We have an obligation to exploit the existing and coming data to the maximum of our abilities

Summary

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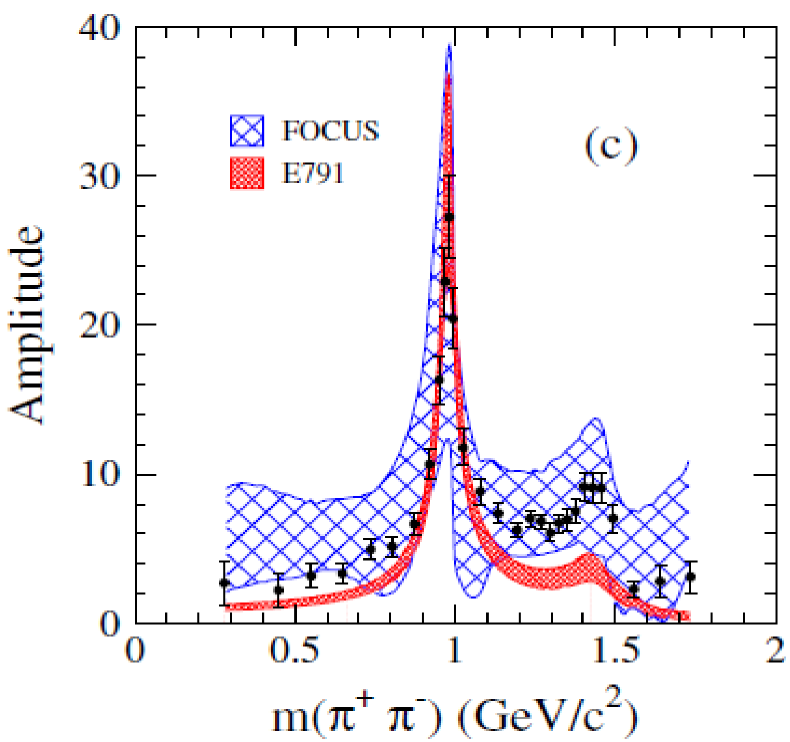
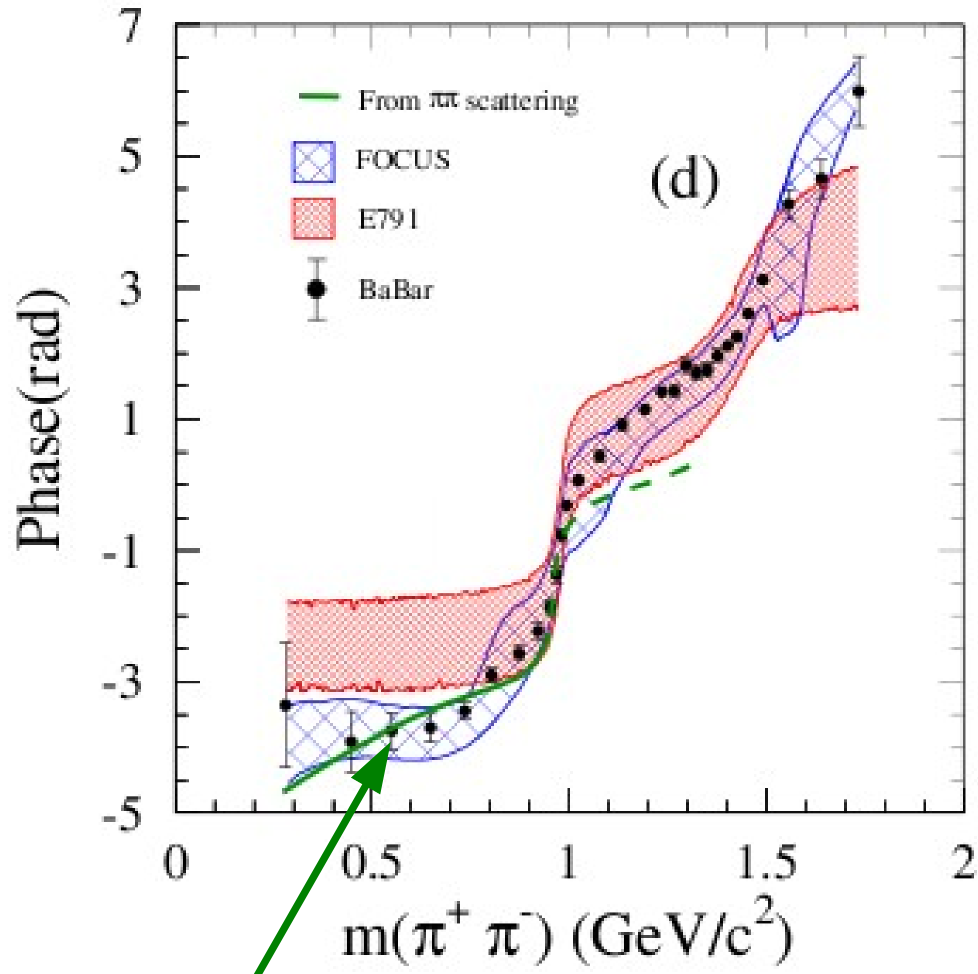
  - both experimentally and theoretically
- So let's recall that the motivation justifies the effort
  - hadronic effects: improved understanding of QCD, including possible exotic states
  - CP violation effects: potential sensitivity to discover new sources of matter-antimatter asymmetry
- We have an obligation to exploit the existing and coming data to the maximum of our abilities
  - and if that is not enough, we will have to improve our abilities!

THE END

ππ S-wave comparison



Data poin



Prediction from theory:
Kaminski et al. PRD77:054015,2008

Goodness of fit