Separation of $e^+e^- \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ with event-based ML models

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Outline

- 1. Introduction & Motivation
- 2. Summary Last Time
 - 1. Selection of $b\overline{b}$, $c\overline{c}$
 - 2. Eliminating $uds\tau$ with cut based approach
- 3. New Results and Work in Progress for CDR

Motivation

Identify $e^+e^- \rightarrow f\overline{f}$ events for A_{LR} measurements using a machine learning based classifier trained on event shape variables.

Goal is to try to get **high purity discrimination** of $b\overline{b}$, $c\overline{c}$ without reconstruction.

Results:

Sufficient for selecting $b\overline{b}$ events, but some reconstruction may be needed to select $c\overline{c}$ events from the $uds\tau$.

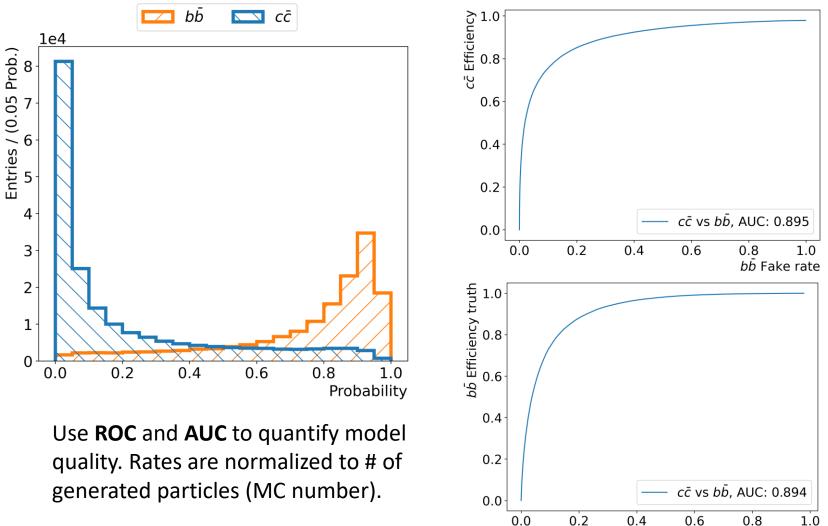
bb, cc GBDT model

Evaluation variables:

 $b\bar{b}$ Efficiency = $\frac{\# \text{ of real } b\bar{b} \text{ predicted as } b\bar{b}}{\# \text{total number of MC generated } b\bar{b}}$ $c\bar{c}$ Fake rate = $\frac{\# \text{ of real } c\bar{c} \text{ misidentified as } b\bar{b}}{\# \text{total number of MC generated } c\bar{c}}$

Variable	Feature Importance
foxWolframR2	0.590
thrust	0.184
foxWolframR1	0.081
harmonicMomentThrust0	0.060
thrustAxisCosTheta	0.039
harmonicMomentCollision2	0.020
foxWolframR3	0.010
aplanarity	0.006
harmonicMomentThrust2	0.006
sphericity	0.004

10 most important variables (as defined by the GBDT)



Results $b\overline{b}$

 $b\overline{b}$ selection against $c\overline{c} \& uds\tau$ background (in fraction).

		Fracti	on			
Efficiency	Background		Fa	ake Rat	е	
$b\overline{b}$	Fraction	$c\bar{c}$	$u \overline{u}$	$d\bar{d}$	$s\bar{s}$	$\tau^+\tau^-$
0.098	0.088	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
0.196	0.091	0.008	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.002
0.301	0.110	0.015	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.003
0.401	0.128	0.024	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.003
0.501	0.153	0.038	0.020	0.020	0.022	0.003
0.599	0.181	0.056	0.029	0.030	0.032	0.004
0.699	0.221	0.083	0.044	0.046	0.050	0.004
0.800	0.281	0.130	0.070	0.073	0.079	0.006
0.900	0.380	0.226	0.124	0.131	0.144	0.014
0.998	0.802	0.979	0.966	0.966	0.941	0.996

Lepton selection

Include the requirement that the **event must have a lepton**. Muon selection is not optimal. Does reduce the *uds* contribution. $c\bar{c}$ and τ not as affected

	Fraction			Events per nb^{-1}										
	MC Truth ID Cuts				Ν	IC Tru	th		ID Cut	S				
Type	μ	e	Total	μ	e	Total		Type	μ	e	Total	μ	e	Total
$b\bar{b}$	0.26	0.27	0.40	0.33	0.22	0.41		$b\overline{b}$	0.29	0.30	0.45	0.36	0.24	0.46
$c\bar{c}$	0.13	0.16	0.28	0.25	0.12	0.34	_	$c\bar{c}$	0.17	0.21	0.36	0.32	0.15	0.44
$u\bar{u}$	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.16	0.05	0.20		$u\bar{u}$	0.04	0.10	0.13	0.25	0.07	0.31
$d\bar{d}$	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.16	0.05	0.20		$d\bar{d}$	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.08
$s\bar{s}$	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.04	0.17		$s\bar{s}$	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.07
$\tau^+\tau^-$	0.25	0.27	0.47	0.27	0.21	0.45	_	$\tau^+\tau^-$	0.23	0.24	0.44	0.25	0.20	0.41

(a) Fraction of events containing at least one lepton. (b) Number of events containing at least one lepton.

Table 7: Simulation sets containing at least one lepton. The sets are selected using cuts: truth is the number MC generated number of events with leptons. ID cuts uses a cut on the default particle identification tool (>0.95) and on E/p (>0.85 electron).

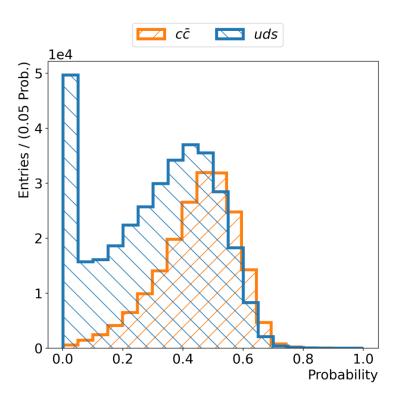
New Work

- 1. Separating $\bar{c}c \& uds$ with a new classifier.
- 2. Try using some particle information to improve classification of

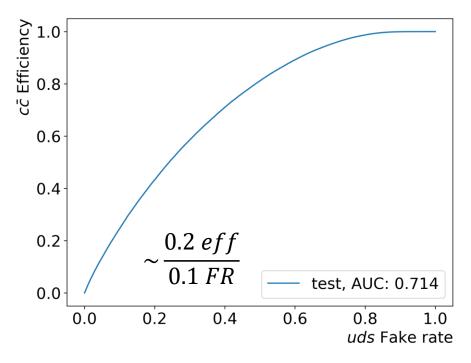
 - 2. bb & cc
- 3. Preparing to test on data

cc & *uds* classifier

Using only event shape variables.



- 0. aplanarity (0.4330101174193695)
 1. harmonicMomentThrust0 (0.12335799617715153)
 2. foxWolframR1 (0.12150209446432508)
 3. foxWolframR3 (0.12007420778184033)
 4. sphericity (0.11971919186855932)
 5. thrust (0.03248791117385139)
 6. foxWolframR2 (0.022631281939098205)
 7. thrustAxisCosTheta (0.011183052355619357)
 8. harmonicMoment_bo2_cm_spcollision_bc (0.008527742339687639)
- 9. harmonicMomentThrust2 (0.007506404480497606)

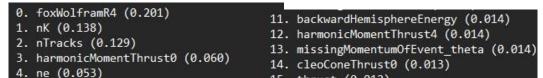


cc & *uds* classifier #2

Using event shape, other event variables & particle numbers.

Will eventually add other : e.g. maxP of e, μ, K in event.

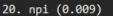
Validation results:

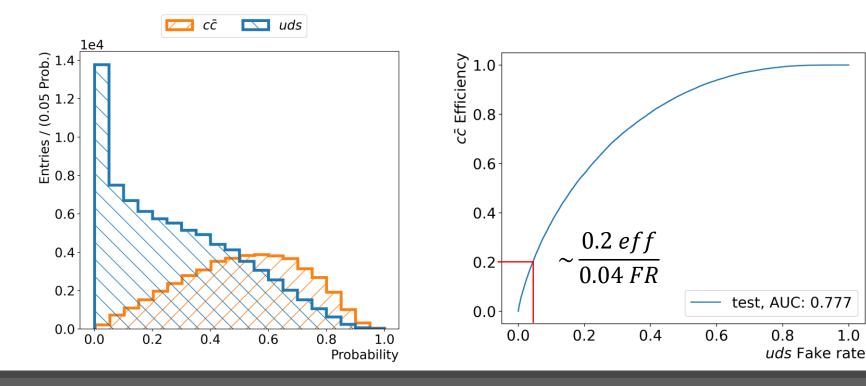


- visibleEnergyOfEventCMS (0.040)
- 6. foxWolframR3 (0.033)
- totalPhotonsEnergyOfEvent (0.027)

missingMass2OfEvent (0.018)

- 8. nmu (0.022)
- 9. foxWolframR1 (0.020)
- 15. thrust (0.012)
- cleoConeThrust7 (0.011)
- 17. cleoConeThrust2 (0.011)
- 18. nExtraCDCHitsPostCleaning (0.010)
- 19. cleoConeThrust6 (0.010)





Creating a Testing Data Set

To test the classifiers, run them on data & MC.

Two datasets are selected:

- 1. Experiment 14 (4S)
- 2. Experiment 12 (4S_offres)

Currently in progress, still processing the data.

The **equivalent run dependant MC** datasets are also being processed to get accurate **efficiencies/fake rates** of the classifier.

	Experiment	Beam Energy	Offline lu	minosity fb ⁻¹		
			proc12 & prompt	proc13 & prompt		
Currently	14	45	16.385 +/- 0.005	16.405 +/- 0.005 +/- 0.115		
training on	12	4S	54.388 +/- 0.004	54.368 +/- 0.004 +/- 0.381		
exp10 MC		4S_offres	8.716 +/- 0.002	8.679 +/- 0.002 +/- 0.061		
	10	4S	3.635 +/- 0.001	3.647 +/- 0.001 +/- 0.026		

Extra: New $b\overline{b} \& c\overline{c}$ classifier

0. thrust (0.441)

4. nTracks (0.036)

5. ne (0.027)

8. nmu (0.015)

1. foxWolframR2 (0.199)

7. foxWolframR1 (0.022)

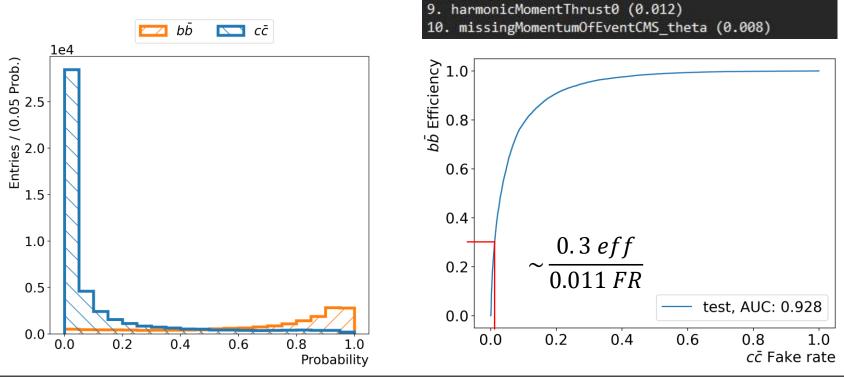
missingEnergyOfEventCMS (0.054)

6. harmonicMomentThrust2 (0.023)

3. harmonicMoment bo2 cm spcollision bc (0.045)

Using event shape, other event variables & particle numbers.

Will eventually add other : e.g. maxP of e, μ, K in event.



Conclusion

Count the $e^+e^- \rightarrow f\overline{f}$ events, especially $b\overline{b} \& c\overline{c}$. Avoid reconstruction (e.g. D mesons) using only event based variables.

 $b\overline{b} - c\overline{c}$ classifier improved by particle event variables.

 $c\overline{c} - uds$ classifier show better results than cut based approach. Inconclusive at the moment, waiting for data testing samples.

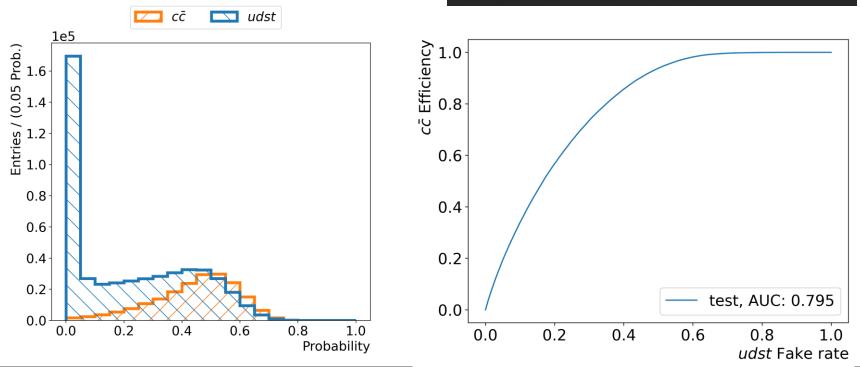
Interested in applying the same analysis for $s\overline{s} - uds\tau$ using similar methods. Would provide some additional counting opportunities. May not be possible, have to try.

Backup

$\bar{c}c \& uds\tau$ classifier

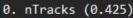
Using only event shape variables.

- 0. aplanarity (0.549)
- 1. foxWolframR3 (0.118)
- 2. harmonicMomentThrust0 (0.114)
- 3. sphericity (0.076)
- 4. foxWolframR1 (0.045)
- 5. thrust (0.040)
- 6. foxWolframR2 (0.037)
- 7. harmonicMoment_bo2_cm_spcollision_bc (0.009)
- 8. thrustAxisCosTheta (0.006)
- 9. harmonicMomentThrust2 (0.006)

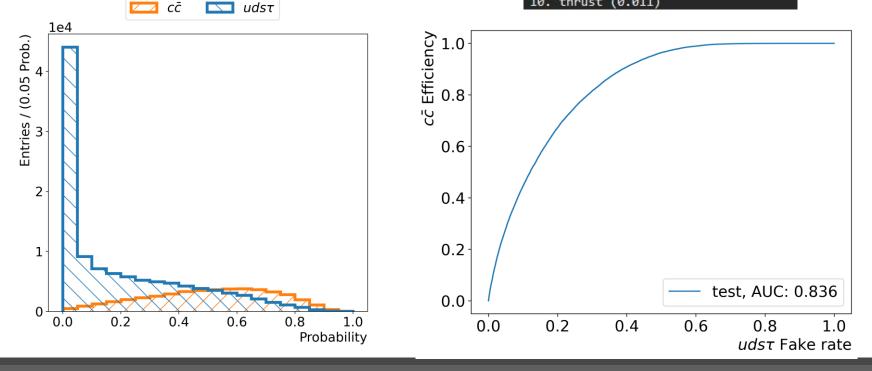


$\bar{c}c \& uds\tau$ classifier #2

Using event shape, other event variables & particle numbers.



- 1. foxWolframR4 (0.109)
- 2. nK (0.097)
- harmonicMomentThrust0 (0.055)
- totalPhotonsEnergyOfEvent (0.040)
- 5. ne (0.029)
- 6. foxWolframR3 (0.023)
- 7. aplanarity (0.022)
- 8. cleoConeThrust0 (0.018)
- 9. nmu (0.012)
- 10. thrust (0.011)



Results cc

$c\bar{c}$ selection against $b\bar{b}$

Frac		Events	per nb^{-1}	
$c\bar{c}$ efficiency	$b\bar{b}$ fake rate		$c\bar{c}$	$b\overline{b}$
0.102	0.000		0.133	0.000
0.201	0.002		0.261	0.002
 0.301	0.005		0.391	0.006
0.402	0.010		0.523	0.011
0.500	0.020		0.650	0.022
0.599	0.037		0.779	0.041
0.700	0.069		0.910	0.077
0.800	0.138		1.040	0.153
0.900	0.311		1.170	0.345
0.979	0.998		1.273	1.108
(a) Efficiences	and false nates	(h) Num	hor of or	onta aoloat

(a) Efficiency and fake rates.

(b) Number of events selected as $c\bar{c}$..

Table 4: Classification of $c\bar{c}$ events against $b\bar{b}$ events. These tables show the results from figure 7a.

Results bb

 $b\bar{b}$ selection against $c\bar{c}$ and $uds\tau$ background in nb^{-1}

Events selected as $b\bar{b}$ per nb ⁻¹								
$b\overline{b}$	$c\bar{c}$	$u \bar{u}$	$d\bar{d}$	$s\bar{s}$	$\tau^+\tau^-$			
0.109	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.002			
0.218	0.010	0.006	0.002	0.002	0.002			
0.334	0.020	0.013	0.003	0.003	0.003			
0.445	0.031	0.021	0.005	0.005	0.003			
0.556	0.049	0.032	0.008	0.008	0.003			
0.665	0.073	0.047	0.012	0.012	0.004			
0.776	0.108	0.071	0.018	0.019	0.004			
0.888	0.169	0.113	0.029	0.030	0.006			
0.999	0.294	0.200	0.052	0.055	0.013			
1.108	1.273	1.555	0.386	0.358	0.915			