

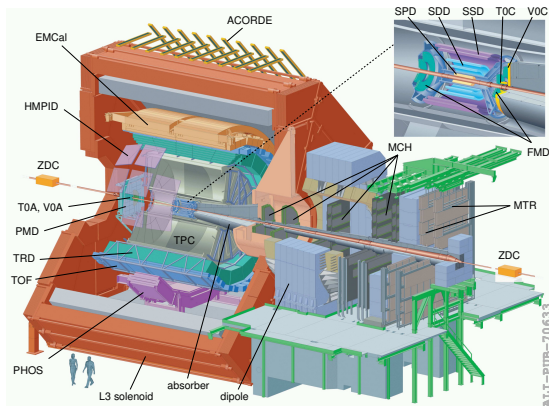
Systematic studies of background subtraction under Σ^0 mass peak measured at LHC with ALICE in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

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ALICE

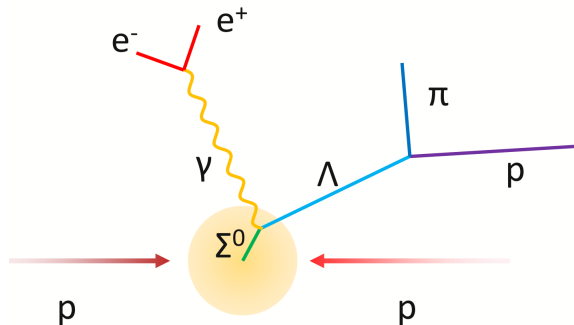


ITS, TPC and TOF are mainly used for reconstruction and identification of tracks
V0A+V0C and ZDC for multiplicity, centrality, trigger and timing.

Unique particle identification, high granularity, tracking down to ≈ 0.1 GeV/c.

Σ^0 hyperon

1. Consists of u, d, s quarks
2. $\sim 100\% \Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda + \gamma$
3. Life time $\tau = 7 * 10^{-20}$ s
4. $m_{\Sigma^0} = 1192.6 \frac{MeV}{c^2}$



$\gamma \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$ is detected through the secondary V^0 vertex with Photon Conversion Method (PCM) in the central barrel detectors

Λ Reconstruction

Applied cuts:

- ▶ Opposite charged V0 tracks, without kinks
- ▶ $N_{\sigma_p} < 4$, $N_{\sigma_\pi} < 4$
- ▶ p^+ $DCA_{PV} > 0.02$ cm
- ▶ π^- $DCA_{PV} > 0.02$ cm
- ▶ $DCA_{tr} < 1.5$ cm
- ▶ $r_{V0} < 180$ cm
- ▶ $\cos \theta_{pointing} > 0.995$
- ▶ $0.2 < \alpha < 0.95$
- ▶ $50 \frac{MeV}{c} < q_T < 140 \frac{MeV}{c}$

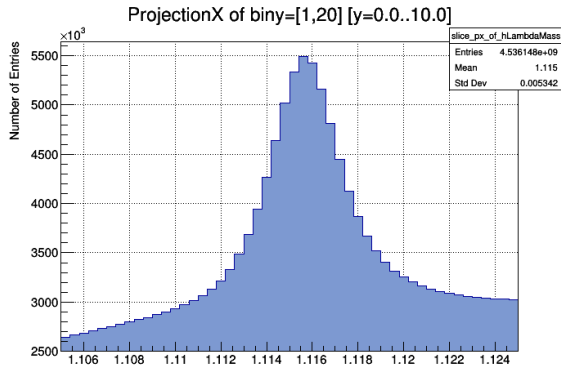


Figure: $p^+ \pi^-$ invariant mass

γ in e^-e^+ pair conversion reconstruction

Restrictions on e^- and e^+ :

- ▶ Opposite charged V0 tracks
- ▶ On-fly status
- ▶ $N_{\sigma TPC} < 4$
- ▶ TPC clusters crossed > 30
- ▶ $\alpha < 0.7$
- ▶ $q_T < 25 \frac{MeV}{c}$
- ▶ $\cos \theta_{pointing} > 0.8$
- ▶ e^+e^- inv.mass $< 100 \frac{MeV}{c^2}$
- ▶ $3 \text{ cm} < r_{V0} < 220 \text{ cm}$

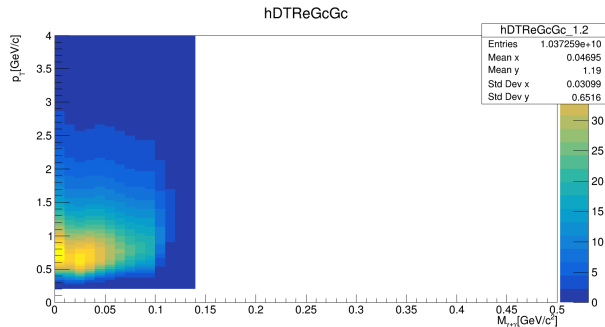
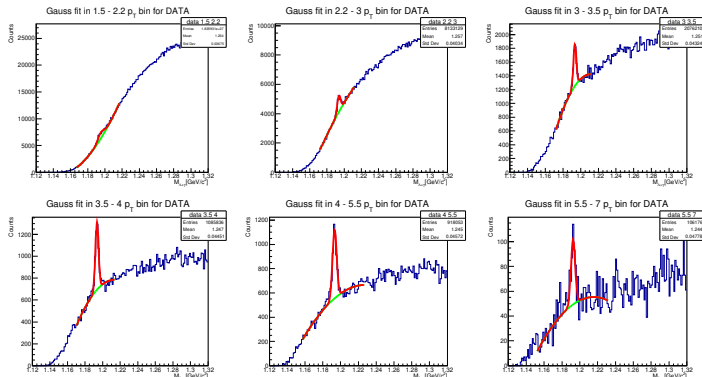


Figure: $\gamma\gamma$ invariant mass

Gaussian yield calculation



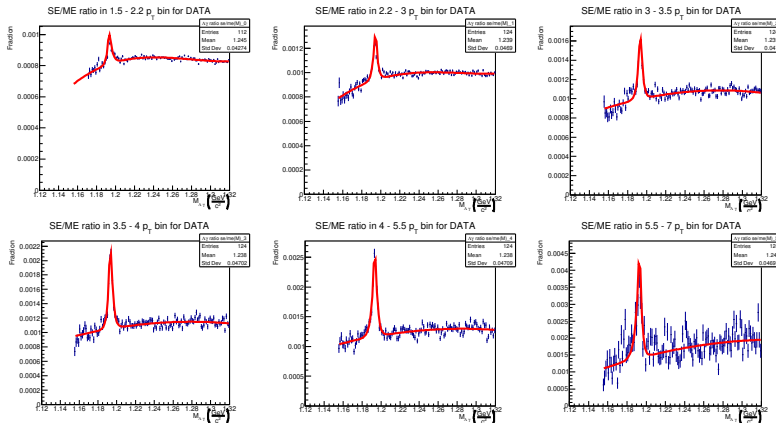
A polynomial function approximates the background
 $p(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$
A Gaussian distribution approximates the peak
 $g(x) = \frac{N}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \times e^{-(x-m)^2/2\sigma^2}$
where m is Σ^0 mass according to PDG

Mixed background subtraction

1. Making invariant mass histograms of $\gamma + \Lambda$ taken from same event and from mixed events
2. Calculate their ratio in each bin
3. Fit obtained distribution with exponential function for signal and polynomial function for background
4. Normalize mixed invariant mass histogram via polynomial function
5. Subtract mixed event from same event invariant mass histogram
6. Fit signal peak and integral function to get yields

Examples below are presented for DATA. MC is in good agreement with DATA

Steps 2 and 3 - ratio fit



A polynomial function approximates the background

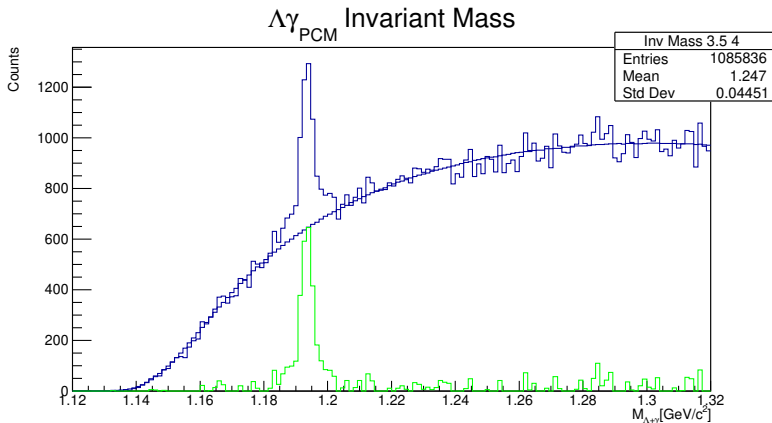
$$g(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$$

An exponential function approximates the peak

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} N \times e^{-(x-m)/a}, & x > m \\ N \times e^{(x-m)/b}, & x < m \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where m is Σ^0 mass according to PDG

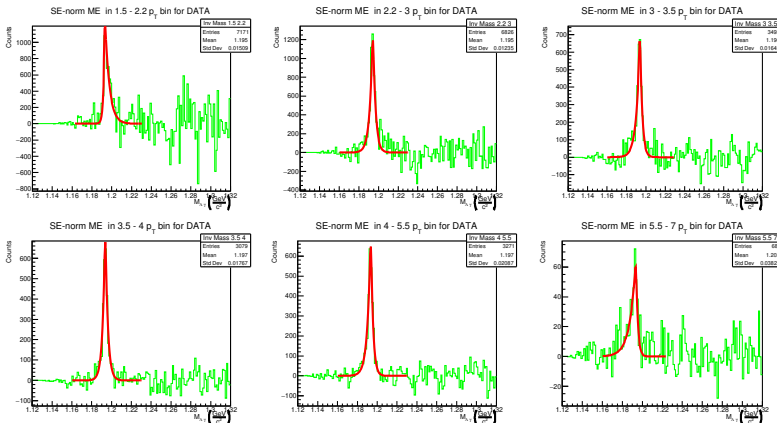
Step 4, 5 - histogram subtraction



In this plot:

- ▶ Signal histogram (subtraction result)
- ▶ Normalized mixed invariant mass histogram
- ▶ Invariant mass histogram

Step 6 - yield calculation

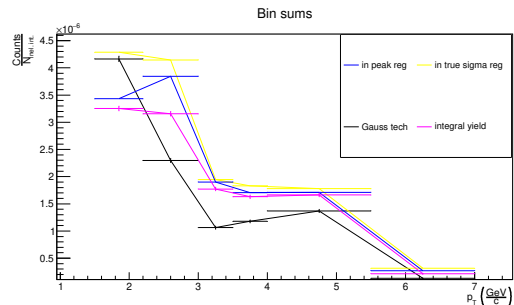
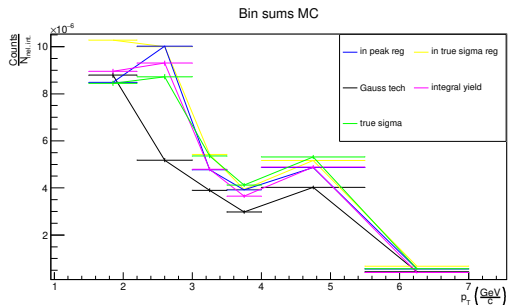


An exponential function approximates the peak

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} N \times e^{-(x-m)/a}, & x > m \\ N \times e^{(x-m)/b}, & x < m \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

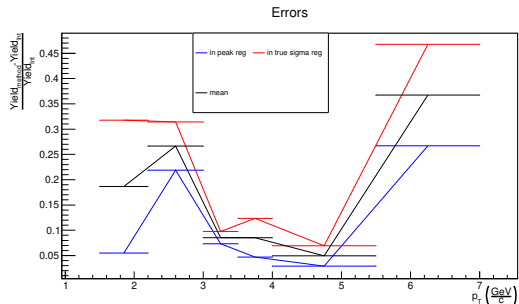
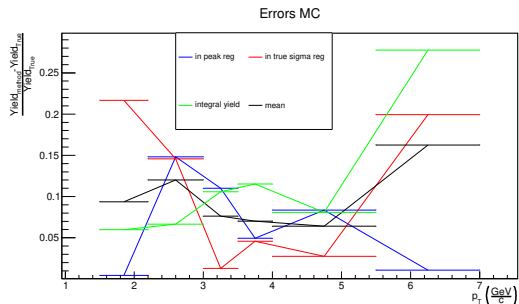
where m is Σ^0 mass according to PDG

Results: yields in MC and Data



Integration under the peak is the best method

Results: systematic studies in MC and Data



Estimated uncertainty is about 10% in MC and 15% in Data

Summary

- ▶ Mixed technique is considered to be better than a gaussian yield calculation
- ▶ Integration under the the peak is accepted as the best method
- ▶ Uncertainties are estimated at 10%
- ▶ These results enable to obtain Σ^0 srectrum

Thank you for your attention!

