

Parameterization

Formalism

- Reaction described by $\xi = (\theta, \theta_1, \theta_2, \phi_1, \phi_2)$
- Decay distribution given by

$$\mathcal{W}(\xi) = \mathcal{F}_0(\xi) + \alpha \mathcal{F}_5(\xi)$$

SPIN CORRELATIONS

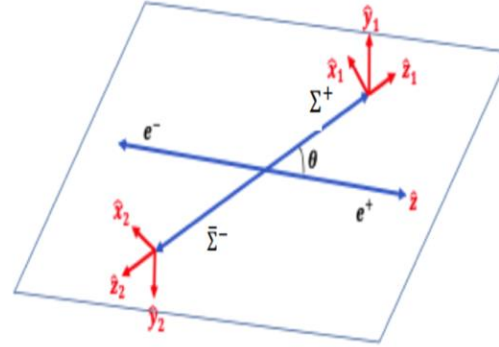
$$+ \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \left(\mathcal{F}_1(\xi) + \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} \cos(\Delta\Phi) \mathcal{F}_2(\xi) - \alpha \mathcal{F}_6(\xi) \right)$$

$$+ \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} \sin(\Delta\Phi) (-\alpha_1 \mathcal{F}_3(\xi) + \alpha_2 \mathcal{F}_4(\xi))$$

POLARIZATIONS

$$\bullet R = \sqrt{\tau} \sqrt{\frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha}}, \tau = \frac{q^2}{4m^2}$$

- Both the values of R and $\Delta\Phi$ could be extracted by MLL fit.



$$\mathcal{F}_0 = 1,$$

$$\mathcal{F}_1 = \sin^2 \theta \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 - \cos^2 \theta \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2,$$

$$\mathcal{F}_2 = \sin \theta \cos \theta (\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \phi_1 - \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_2),$$

$$\mathcal{F}_3 = \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \theta_1 \sin \phi_1,$$

$$\mathcal{F}_4 = \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_2,$$

$$\mathcal{F}_5 = \cos^2 \theta,$$

$$\mathcal{F}_6 = \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin^2 \theta \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}(\xi) = & \mathcal{T}_0 + \eta \mathcal{T}_5 - \alpha_\Lambda^2 \left[\mathcal{T}_1 + \sqrt{1 - \eta^2} \cos(\Delta\Phi) \mathcal{T}_2 + \eta \mathcal{T}_6 \right] \\ & + \alpha_\Lambda \sqrt{1 - \eta^2} \sin(\Delta\Phi) (\mathcal{T}_3 - \mathcal{T}_4), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where α_Λ denotes the decay asymmetry of the $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$ decay. The seven functions $\mathcal{T}_k(\xi)$ do not depend on the parameters η and $\Delta\Phi$, but only on the measured angles:

$$\mathcal{T}_0(\xi) = 1,$$

$$\mathcal{T}_1(\xi) = \sin^2 \theta \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 + \cos^2 \theta \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2,$$

$$\mathcal{T}_2(\xi) = \sin \theta \cos \theta (\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \phi_1 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_2),$$

$$\mathcal{T}_3(\xi) = \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \theta_1 \sin \phi_1,$$

$$\mathcal{T}_4(\xi) = \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_2,$$

$$\mathcal{T}_5(\xi) = \cos^2 \theta,$$

$$\mathcal{T}_6(\xi) = \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin^2 \theta \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2.$$

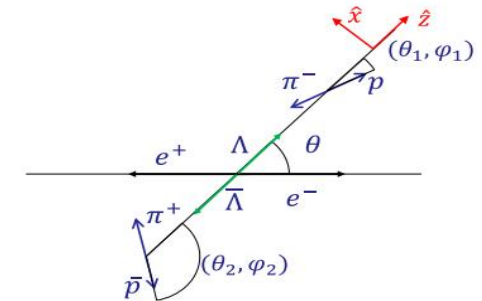


FIG. 1. Definition of the coordinate system used to describe the $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ ($\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$, $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$) process.



ML fit

$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_{i=1}^N \mathcal{P}(\xi_i; \alpha, \Delta\Phi) = \prod_{i=1}^N \mathcal{C} \mathcal{W}(\xi_i; \alpha, \Delta\Phi) \epsilon(\xi_i),$$

- i is the event index
- $\mathcal{P}(\xi_i; \alpha, \Delta\Phi)$ is the probability density function of ξ_i
- $\epsilon(\xi_i)$ is the efficiency of each event
- $\mathcal{C}^{-1} = \int \mathcal{W}(\xi; \alpha, \Delta\Phi) \epsilon(\xi) d\xi$ is the normalization factor \mathcal{C}

$$S = -\ln \mathcal{L}_{\text{Data}} + \ln \mathcal{L}_{\text{Bkg}},$$

Decay asymmetry — Maximum likelihood fit

$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{\mathcal{W}(\xi, \alpha_\gamma)_i \epsilon(\xi)_i}{\mathcal{C}}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\mathcal{W}(\xi, \alpha_\gamma)_i}{\mathcal{W}(\xi_0, \alpha_\gamma)_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\ln \mathcal{L}_{\text{sig}} &= -\ln \mathcal{L}_{\text{data}} + \ln \mathcal{L}_{\text{bkg}} \\ &= -\sum_{\text{data}} \ln \mathcal{W} + \sum_{\text{bkg}} \ln \mathcal{W} + (N_{\text{data}} - N_{\text{bkg}}) * \ln \mathcal{C} \end{aligned}$$

14.4.2 期望值估计法

任何一个积分都可以表示为某个随机变量的数学期望，因此，可以用该随机变量的子样平均值作为积分的近似值。

设欲求的积分为

$$I = \int_{V_s} g(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}, \quad (14.4.16)$$

其中 $\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_s\}$ 表示 S 维空间的点， V_s 表示积分区域。令 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 为 V_s 上的任一随机变量 ξ 的概率密度函数

$$\int_{V_s} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = 1, \quad (14.4.17)$$

则积分 I 可表示为随机变量 $h(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{x}) / f(\mathbf{x})$ 的数学期望

$$I = \int_{V_s} g(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{V_s} \frac{g(\mathbf{x})}{f(\mathbf{x})} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = E \left[\frac{g(\mathbf{x})}{f(\mathbf{x})} \right] = E[h(\mathbf{x})]. \quad (14.4.18)$$

当从随机变量 ξ 抽取容量为 n 的随机子样 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ (即服从分布 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 的随机数)，可求得随机变量 $h(\mathbf{x})$ 的子样 h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n ,

$$h_i = h(\xi_i) = g(\xi_i) / f(\xi_i). \quad (14.4.19)$$

而根据大数定律，当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时，子样平均

第十四章 蒙特卡罗法

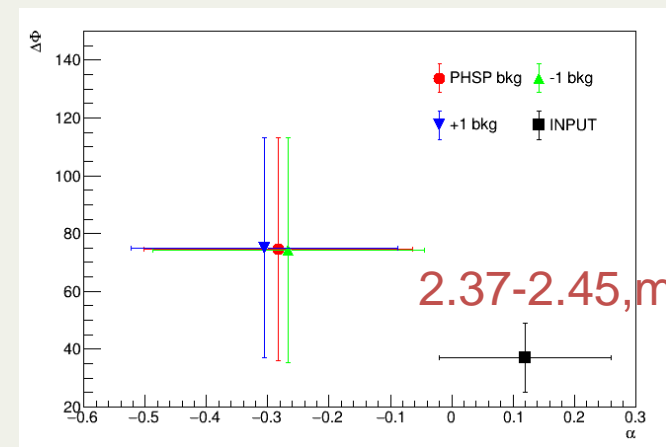
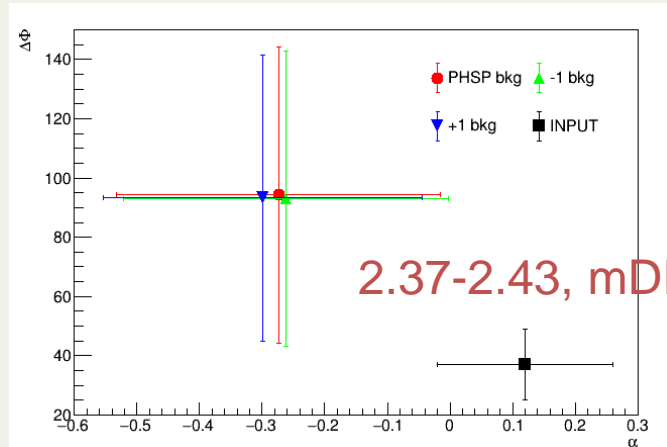
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$$\hat{h} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h_i \quad (14.4.20)$$

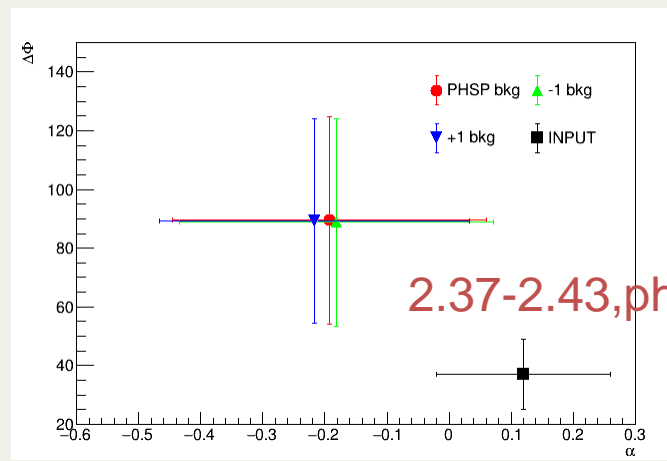
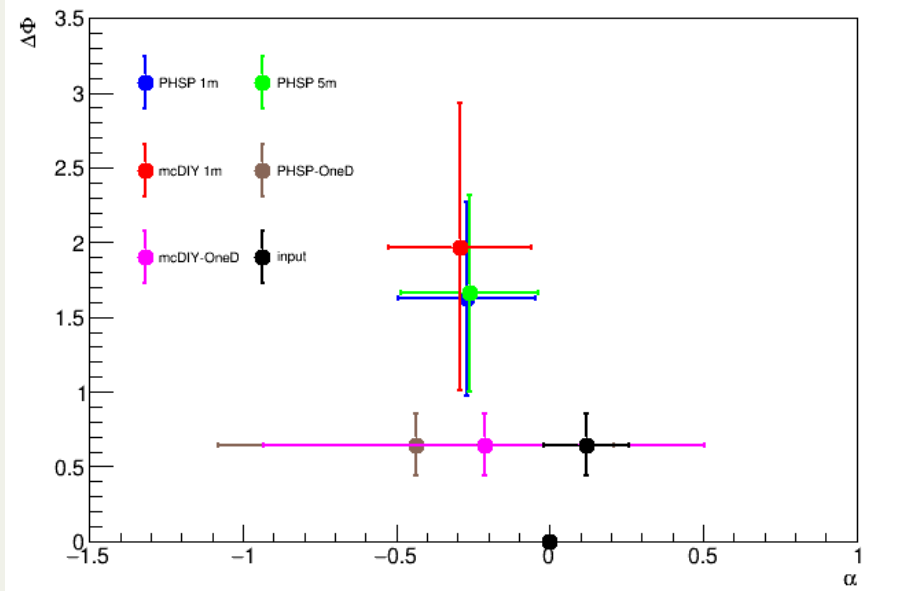
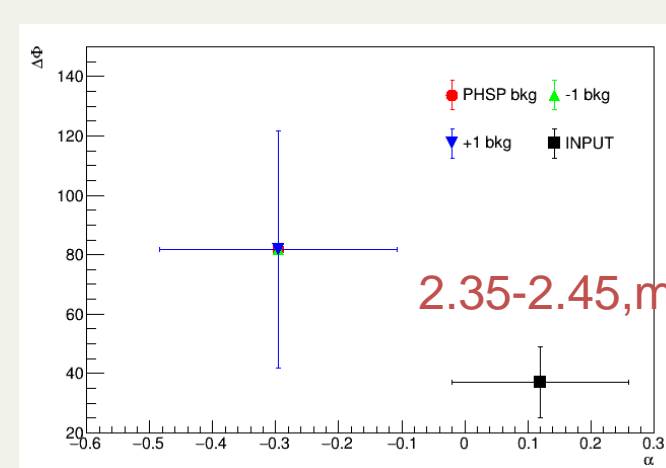
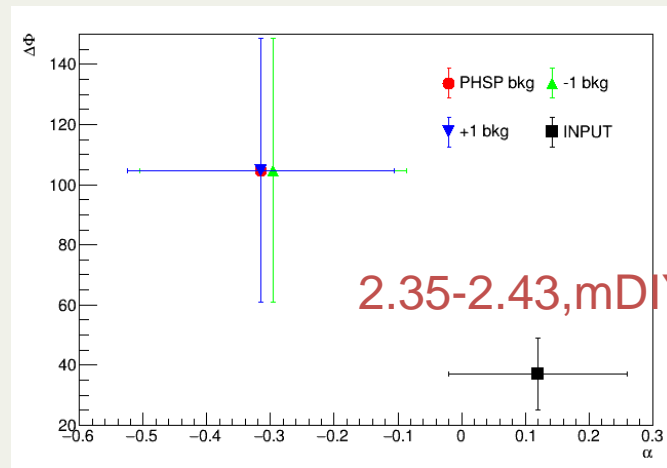
的期望值 $E[\hat{h}]$ 与总体 h 的数学期望 $E[h]$ 相等，所以当 n 充分大时，有

$$I = E[h] = E[\hat{h}] \approx \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h_i \equiv I_n. \quad (14.4.21)$$

		3773		4128-4258	
M_l	M_r	Ndata	Nsig	Ndata	Nsig
2.23	2.31	22	19.92961	1	0.87886
2.31	2.33	20	17.27213	7	6.71859
2.33	2.35	36	31.37735	2	1.36996
2.35	2.37	40	33.60154	13	11.989
2.37	2.39	61	54.1591	10	8.5271
2.39	2.41	53	44.92773	13	11.1579
2.41	2.43	51	42.69043	11	9.06577
2.43	2.45	51	42.63131	15	12.8528
2.45	2.47	44	35.83603	7	4.69727
2.47	2.49	49	40.72529	13	10.7822
2.49	2.51	32	23.62878	7	4.71956
2.51	2.53	32	23.97409	17	14.7041
2.53	2.55	38	30.34397	8	5.86071
2.55	2.57	28	20.82146	9	6.76202
2.57	2.59	29	21.41971	3	0.85978
2.59	2.61	30	22.76648	9	7.01061
2.61	2.63	25	18.10658	13	11.0077



mina



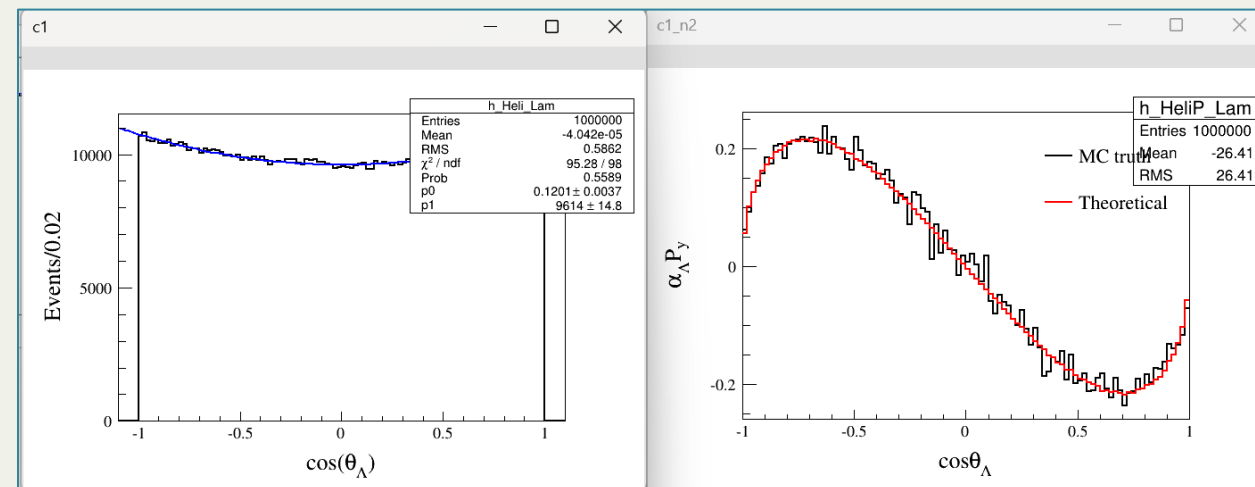
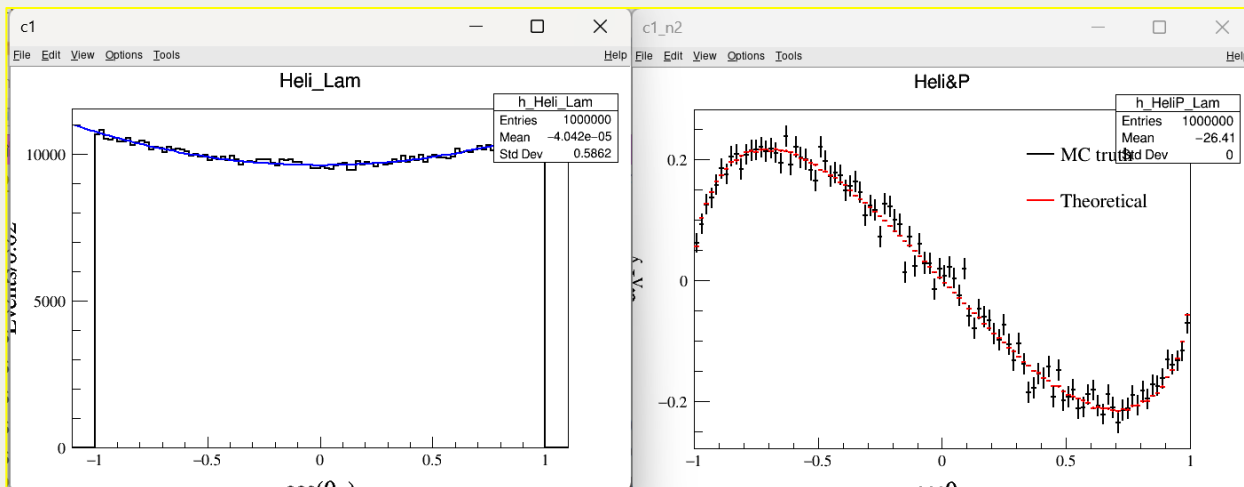


MCtruth

Mctruth-Lei



中国科学技术大学
University of Science and Technology of China



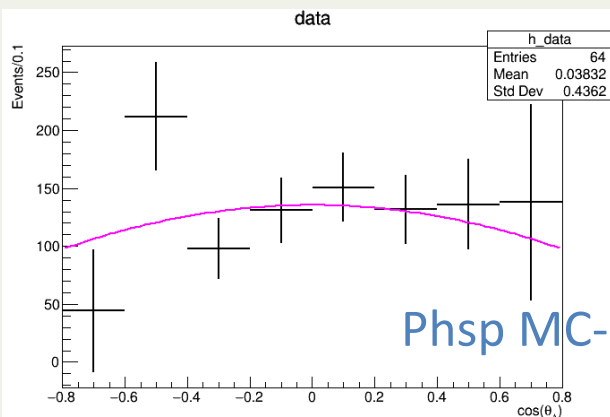
NO.	NAME	VALUE	ERROR
1	p0	1.20123e-01	3.66497e-03
2	p1	9.61413e+03	1.48280e+01



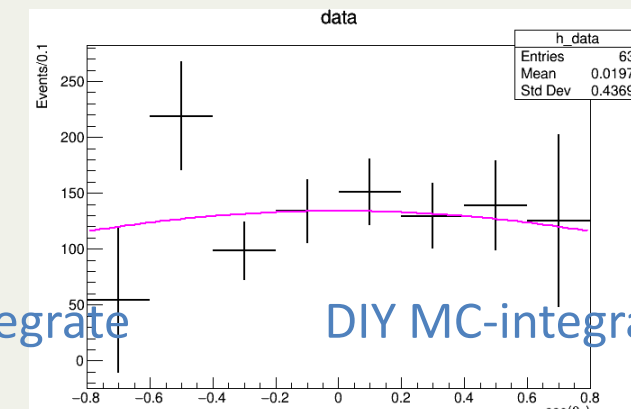
1D fit



Check the distribution of $\cos\theta_\Lambda$ in the $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ -CMS system (production level): (Data-bkg)/eff



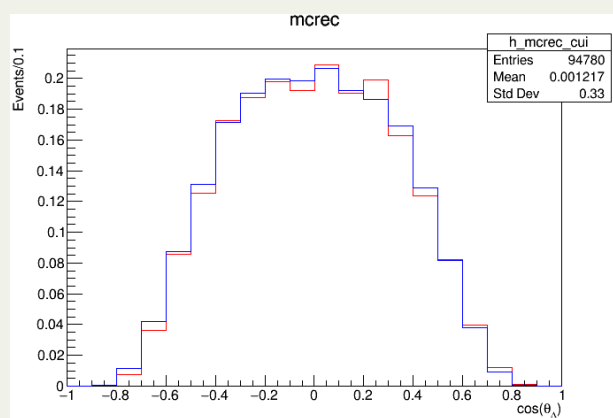
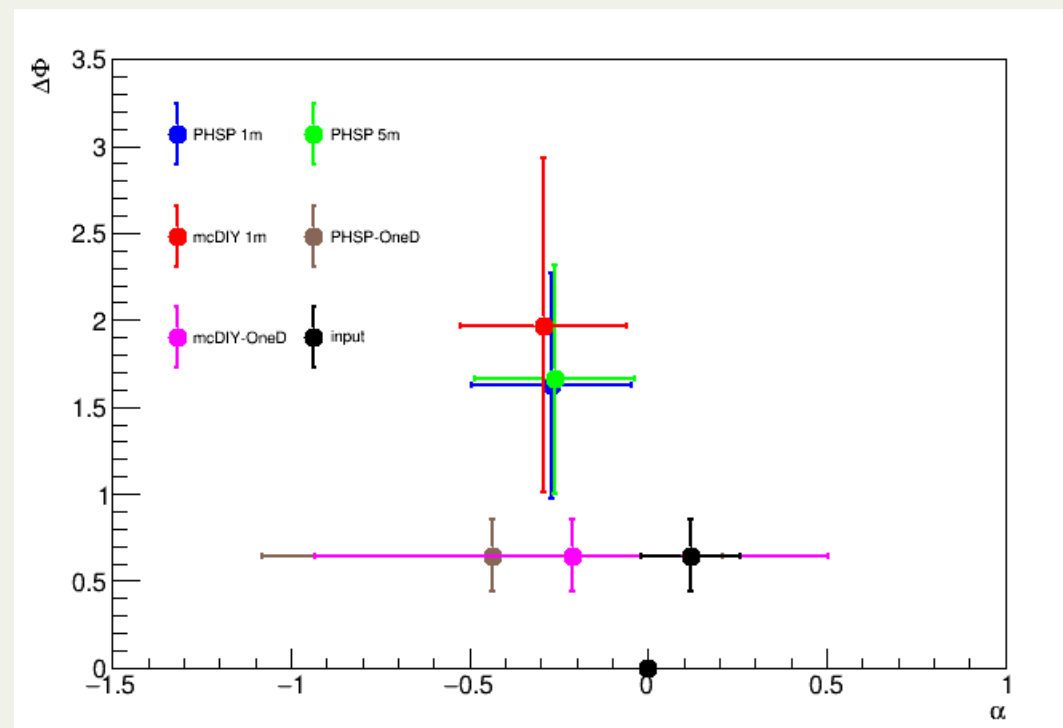
Phsp MC-integrate



DIY MC-integrate

NO.	NAME	VALUE	ERROR
1	p0	-4.36793e-01	6.44871e-01
2	p1	1.35521e+02	1.63747e+01

NO.	NAME	VALUE	ERROR
1	p0	-2.12145e-01	7.18564e-01
2	p1	1.33960e+02	1.66731e+01

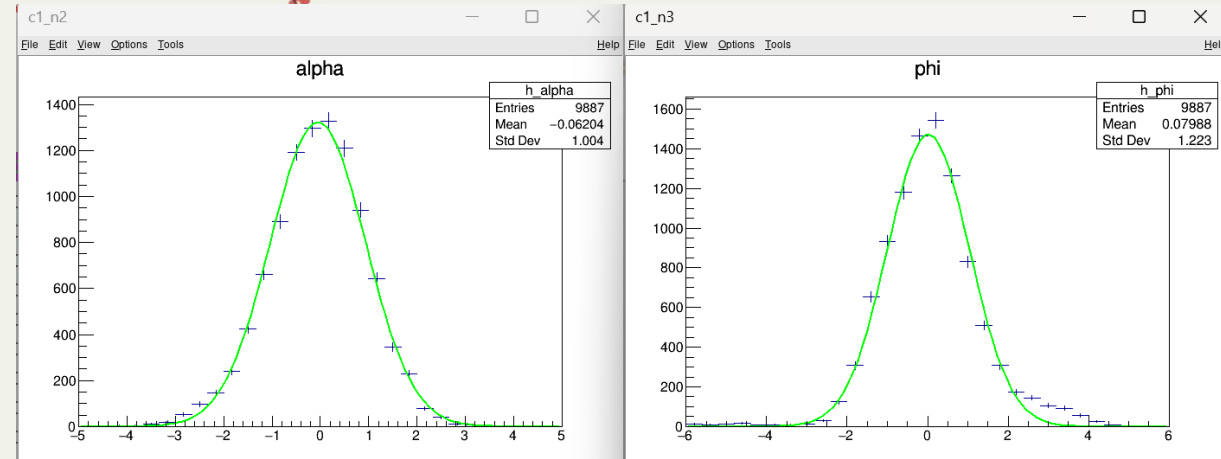


eff:
Phsp
mDIY

Pull distribution (pure signal)



DIY MC-integrate



10000 times fit with 207 events randomly selected in DIY MC (no bkg), 9810 of them give good fit.

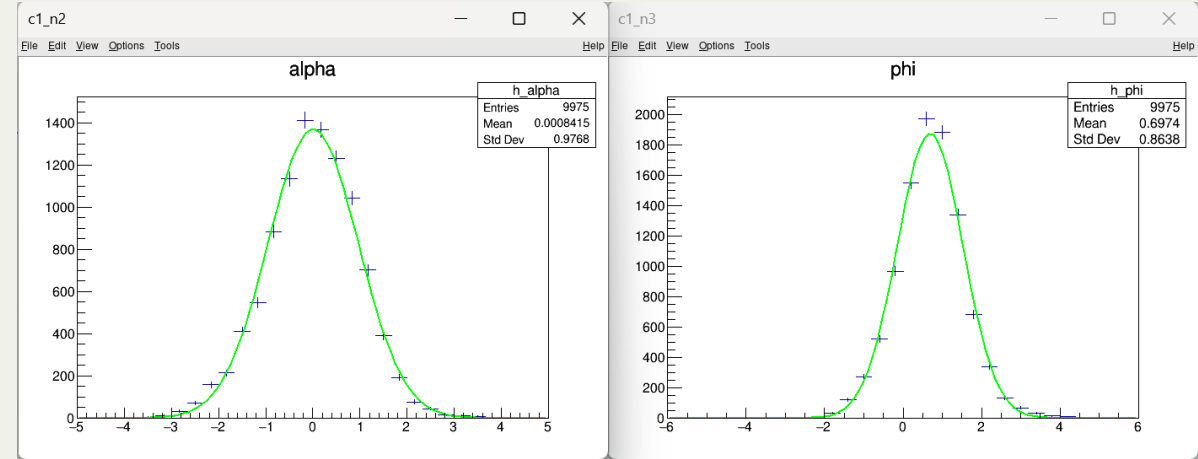
```
FCN=91.0484 FROM MIGRAD STATUS=CONVERGED 61 CALLS 62 TOTAL
EDM=2.02553e-07 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
```

EXT PARAMETER NO.	NAME	VALUE	ERROR	STEP SIZE	FIRST DERIVATIVE
1	Constant	1.32379e+03	1.69342e+01	6.26573e-02	-4.04824e-05
2	Mean	-5.10196e-02	1.01911e-02	4.66036e-05	-5.34806e-03
3	Sigma	9.84108e-01	7.72683e-03	9.39926e-06	-2.95688e-01

```
FCN=432.252 FROM MIGRAD STATUS=CONVERGED 80 CALLS 81 TOTAL
EDM=2.10133e-08 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
```

EXT PARAMETER NO.	NAME	VALUE	ERROR	STEP SIZE	FIRST DERIVATIVE
1	Constant	1.47155e+03	1.94407e+01	1.54189e-01	2.66221e-06
2	Mean	2.08370e-02	1.10481e-02	1.06905e-04	-1.64374e-02
3	Sigma	1.02030e+00	8.42603e-03	1.91119e-05	-5.86133e-03

Phsp MC-integrate



10000 times fit with 207 events randomly selected in DIY MC (no bkg), 9975 of them give good fit.

```
FCN=111.128 FROM MIGRAD STATUS=CONVERGED 62 CALLS 63 TOTAL
EDM=2.2297e-08 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
```

EXT PARAMETER NO.	NAME	VALUE	ERROR	STEP SIZE	FIRST DERIVATIVE
1	Constant	1.36895e+03	1.76523e+01	7.12671e-02	-1.54437e-06
2	Mean	6.30233e-03	9.90158e-03	4.98924e-05	9.99424e-03
3	Sigma	9.58198e-01	7.72001e-03	1.05322e-05	-6.84750e-02

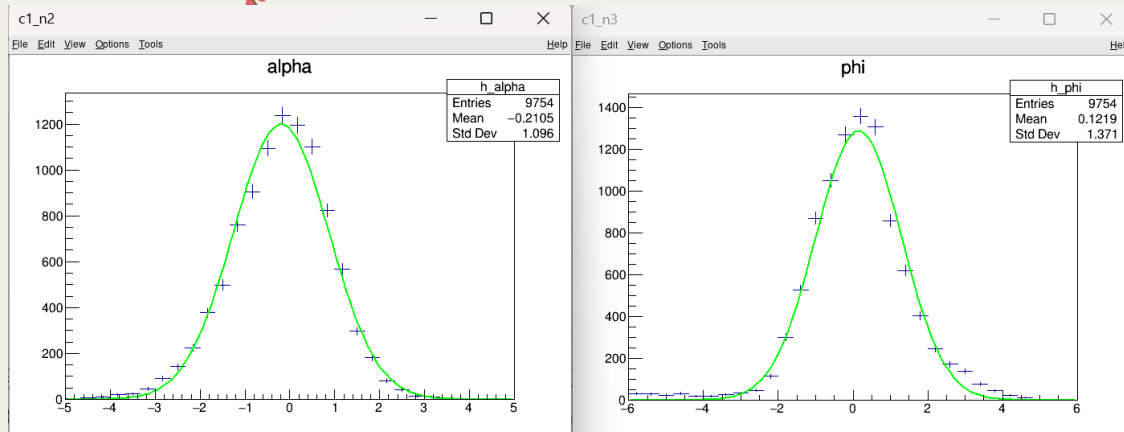
```
FCN=123.057 FROM MIGRAD STATUS=CONVERGED 62 CALLS 63 TOTAL
EDM=5.17046e-07 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
```

EXT PARAMETER NO.	NAME	VALUE	ERROR	STEP SIZE	FIRST DERIVATIVE
1	Constant	1.87313e+03	2.46820e+01	1.02767e-01	-9.00425e-06
2	Mean	6.89587e-01	8.45455e-03	4.59315e-05	-1.43940e-02
3	Sigma	8.37098e-01	7.09508e-03	1.14794e-05	-4.14684e-01

Pull distribution (signal + bkg)



DIY MC-integrate



10000 times fit, 181 signal events, 26 bkg.
9754 of them give good fit.

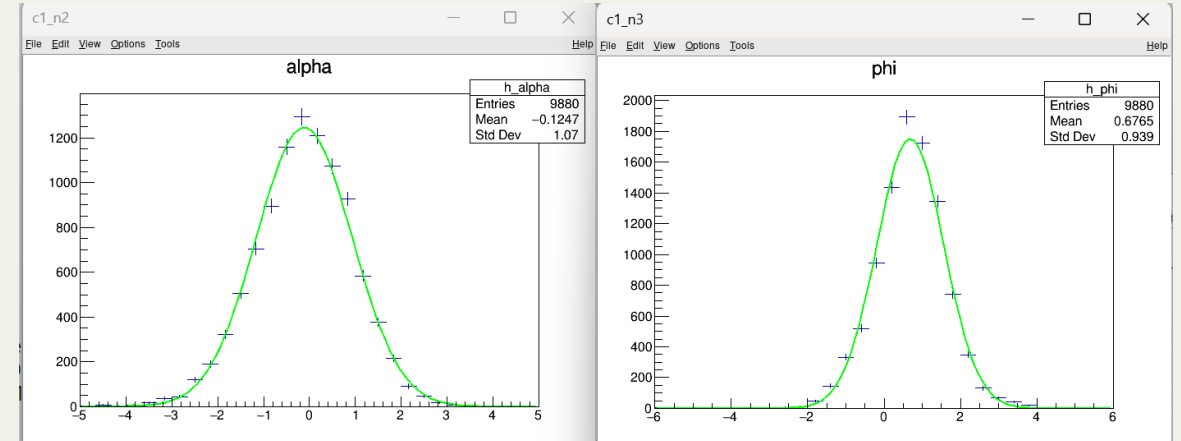
```
FCN=135.549 FROM MIGRAD STATUS=CONVERGED 62 CALLS 63 TOTAL
EDM=2.95805e-07 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
```

EXT PARAMETER NO.	NAME	VALUE	ERROR	STEP SIZE	FIRST DERIVATIVE
1	Constant	1.19848e+03	1.55595e+01	6.97322e-02	-1.83378e-05
2	Mean	-1.95368e-01	1.13616e-02	6.20938e-05	2.71081e-02
3	Sigma	1.06703e+00	8.57352e-03	1.14844e-05	-2.89480e-01

```
FCN=408.028 FROM MIGRAD STATUS=CONVERGED 77 CALLS 78 TOTAL
EDM=1.35763e-08 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
```

EXT PARAMETER NO.	NAME	VALUE	ERROR	STEP SIZE	FIRST DERIVATIVE
1	Constant	1.28998e+03	1.79389e+01	1.32365e-01	-2.25017e-06
2	Mean	1.51220e-01	1.24652e-02	1.17576e-04	-8.33676e-03
3	Sigma	1.14587e+00	1.05880e-02	2.00112e-05	-4.45720e-02

Phsp MC-integrate



10000 times fit, 181 signal events, 26 bkg.
9880 of them give good fit.

```
FCN=79.973 FROM MIGRAD STATUS=CONVERGED 62 CALLS 63 TOTAL
EDM=3.10088e-08 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
```

EXT PARAMETER NO.	NAME	VALUE	ERROR	STEP SIZE	FIRST DERIVATIVE
1	Constant	1.24656e+03	1.57687e+01	5.53411e-02	-7.87055e-07
2	Mean	-1.15753e-01	1.07642e-02	4.63934e-05	6.50065e-03
3	Sigma	1.04492e+00	7.95257e-03	8.66852e-06	-9.31871e-02

```
FCN=159.39 FROM MIGRAD STATUS=CONVERGED 70 CALLS 71 TOTAL
EDM=3.77343e-13 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
```

EXT PARAMETER NO.	NAME	VALUE	ERROR	STEP SIZE	FIRST DERIVATIVE
1	Constant	1.75149e+03	2.34510e+01	1.10400e-01	1.79952e-09
2	Mean	6.87408e-01	9.02634e-03	5.52765e-05	9.70489e-05
3	Sigma	8.76896e-01	7.61227e-03	1.29998e-05	6.57810e-05



Fit result

