

# Prompt $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p^+ h^+ h^-$ BF Update: MVA Selection



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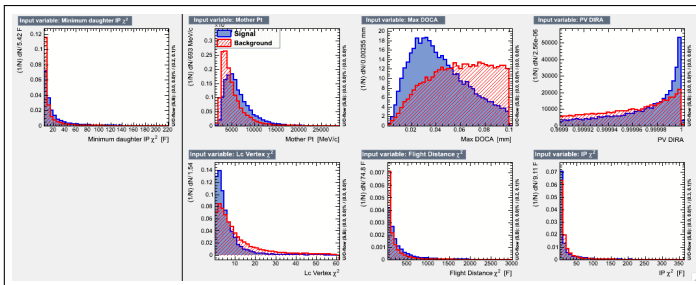
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- Last time we presented a recursively optimised cut based selection for both the Cabibbo Favoured mode  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p^+ K^- \pi^+$  and the unobserved DCS mode  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p^+ K^+ \pi^-$ .
- Trigger chain is TIS due to lack of dedicated lines for most of 2011.
- Projected significance for the DCS mode, obtained using sWeights, was 3.27.
- We have now developed an MVA selection using a BDT.

# Discriminating Variables

- Have used 7 variables in the MVA training:
  - $\Lambda_c$  Pt
  - $\Lambda_c$  Vertex  $\chi^2$
  - $\Lambda_c$  Vertex Max DOCA
  - $\Lambda_c$  DIRA
  - $\Lambda_c$  IP  $\chi^2$  OWN PV
  - Lowest daughter IP  $\chi^2$  OWN PV
  - $\Lambda_c$  flight distance  $\chi^2$
- Want to make the selection as agnostic as possible to the daughters.

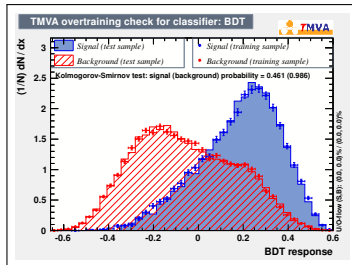
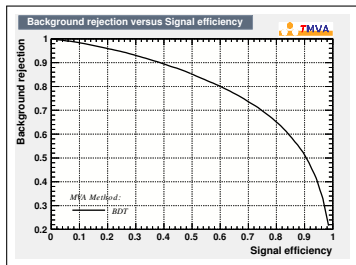


- Problems when incorporating PID variables into MVA, makes determining PID efficiencies problematic.
- Have used CROP in conjunction with TMVA to incorporate these into a selection.
- Have utilised the PID hypotheses for p, K and e for all daughter variables in optimisation, as well as ( $\text{proton}_{PIDp}$ - $\text{proton}_{PIDK}$ ).

- For each mode initially train the BDT with no PID cuts in training.
- Then use CROP to optimise the PID variables in conjunction with the BDT response.
- Feed new PID cuts into training to acquire new BDT.
- Use CROP to optimise the new BDT responses to acquire new optimum PID cuts.
- Repeat this process until the optimum PID cuts given by CROP converge - optimum BDT and optimum PID cuts can be acquired simultaneously.

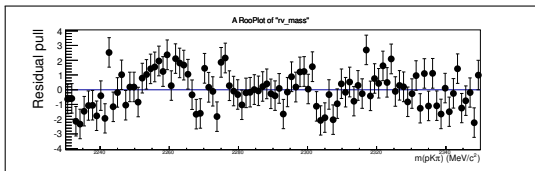
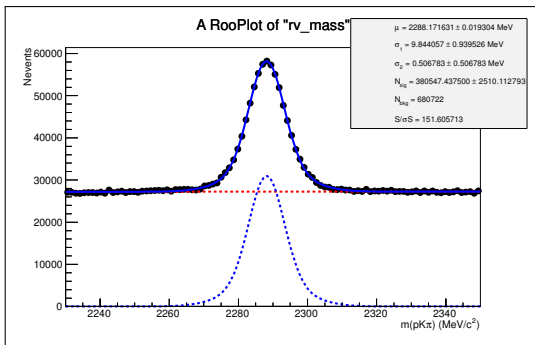
# BDT Parameters

- Examined a variety of forest construction/training parameters to maximise selection and suppress overtraining.
- Final training parameters:
  - Adaptive boosting used, ADABOOST  $\beta = 0.5$
  - Number of trees = 150
  - Tree max depth = 3
  - Number of steps during node optimisation = 16
- Final ROC curve and overtraining check for the CF BDT below.



# TIS Output

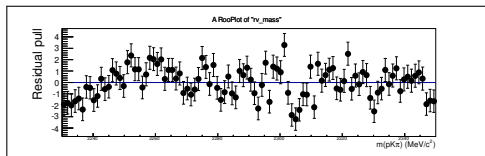
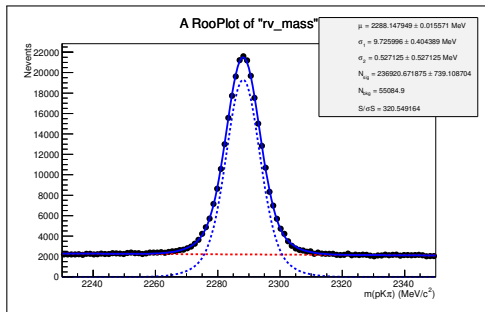
Reminder: raw TIS output mass plot. Fit is double gaussian signal, linear background.  $N_{sig} = 380.5k$ ,  $N_{bkg} = 680.7k$ .



# Final CF selection

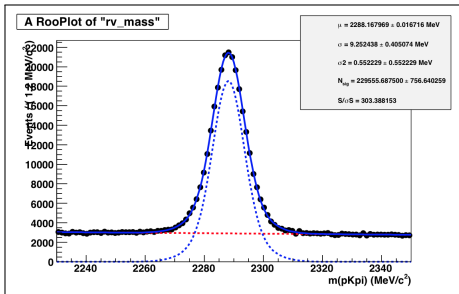
- Optimum Cuts:
- $(\text{proton}_{PIDp} - \text{proton}_{PIDK}) > 5$
- BDT response  $> -0.05$
- $\text{proton}_{PIDp} > 15$
- $\text{Kaon}_{PIDK} > 7$
- $\text{Kaon}_{PIDe} < 4$
- $\text{proton}_{PIDe} < 3$
- $\pi_{PIDe} < 5$
- $\text{Kaon}_{PIDp} < 50$
- $\text{proton}_{PIDK} < 50$
- $\pi_{PIDK} < 0$

Mass plot with optimum CF cuts:  
 $N_{\text{sig}} = 236.9\text{k}$ ,  $N_{\text{bkg}} = 55\text{k}$ .

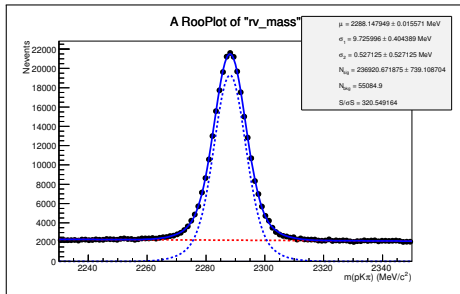




# Comparison with Cut-based Selection



$N_{\text{sig}} = , N_{\text{bkg}} = .$   
 $S/B = .$



$N_{\text{sig}} = 236.9\text{k}, N_{\text{bkg}} = 55\text{k}.$   
 $S/B = 4.30.$