

# Particle decay reconstruction

P. Ronchese

Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia “G.Galilei”

Università di Padova

“Object oriented programming and C++” course

## Simulated events

Data to read and analyze have been produced by simulating the decay of two strange particles

- $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$   
two opposite charge particles in the final state,  
with the same mass
- $\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p \pi^-$   
two opposite charge particles in the final state,  
with different masses
- background events  
up to 10 particles, with random charges

# Particles properties

- Unstable particles
  - $K_S^0$  :  $M_K = 0.497611 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  ,  $\tau_K = 89.54 \text{ ps}$
  - $\Lambda^0$  :  $M_\Lambda = 1.115683 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  ,  $\tau_\Lambda = 263.2 \text{ ps}$
- Stable particles
  - $\pi^\pm$  :  $M_\pi = 0.1395706 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
  - $p$  :  $M_p = 0.938272 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Stable particles (pions, protons) cannot be distinguished, unstable particles must be reconstructed by making hypotheses on the masses of the decay products

## Invariant mass

The mass of a decaying particle can be determined by the masses and momenta of its decay products plus the light speed in vacuum  $c$ :

$$M = \frac{\sqrt{E_{\text{tot}}^2 - p_{\text{tot}}^2 c^2}}{c^2} \quad ; \quad E_{\text{tot}} = \sum_i E_i \quad ; \quad p_{\text{tot}} = |\sum_i \vec{p}_i|$$

The single particle energies can be computed in an analogous way:

$$E_i = \sqrt{p_i^2 c^2 + M_i^2 c^4}$$

Usually masses and momenta are measured with units  $\text{GeV}/c^2$  and  $\text{GeV}/c$  respectively, so that in the previous formulas  $c = 1$  can be assumed:

$$M = \sqrt{E_{\text{tot}}^2 - p_{\text{tot}}^2} \quad ; \quad E_i = \sqrt{p_i^2 + M_i^2}$$

## Decay proper time

The decay time, in the laboratory and in the particle rest frame can be obtained by the flight distance  $d$  and the velocity  $v$ :

$$t_{\text{LAB}} = \frac{d}{v} \quad ; \quad t = \frac{d\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}{v}$$

Combining with the relations giving momentum

$$p = \frac{Mv}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

the proper decay time is given by

$$t = \frac{dM}{p}$$

If masses and momenta are measured with units  $\text{GeV}/c^2$  and  $\text{GeV}/c$  respectively an additional factor  $c$  must be included:

$$t = \frac{dM}{pc}$$

## Data format

The file `particle_events.txt` contains the data,  
written in text form

Each event contain:

- an event identifier (i.e. an `int`)
- the coordinates  $x, y, z$  of the decay point (3 `floats`)
- the number of particles (an `int`)
- for each particle 4 numbers:
  - the electric charge (an `int`)
  - the momentum components  $p_x, p_y, p_z$  (3 `floats`)

## Particle data dump - version 1

Read the text file and produce a dump onto the screen  
(use the “Energies data dump - version 1” example as reference)

- Create 4 arrays:
  - an array of `int` to contain particles charges,
  - an array of `float` to contain particles  $p_x$ ,
  - an array of `float` to contain particles  $p_y$ ,
  - an array of `float` to contain particles  $p_z$ .
- Create functions to:
  - read an event from file,
  - dump an event onto the screen,
- Create a `main` function to loop over the file and dump the events.

## Particle data dump - version 2

Read the text file and produce a dump onto the screen  
(use the “Energies data dump - version 2” example as reference)

- Create 2 `struct`s:
  - `Event` : to contain event data,
  - `Particle` : to contain particle data.
- Create functions to:
  - read an event from file,
  - dump an event onto the screen,
  - free the memory used by the event  
(including the memory used by all the particles).
- Create a `main` function to loop over the file and dump the events.

## Particle mass mean - version 1

Read the text file and compute invariant mass mean and r.m.s.  
(use the “Energies data mean - version 1” example as reference)

- Create a function to compute the invariant mass of the decaying particle:
  - consider the two hypotheses  $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  and  $\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p\pi^-$
  - choose the one being more consistent with the known  $M_K$  and  $M_\Lambda$
  - select events with mass in the range  $0.490 \div 0.505 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Count the number of selected events
- Compute mass mean and r.m.s.

## Particle mass mean - version 2

Read the text file and compute invariant mass mean and r.m.s.  
for  $K_S^0$  and  $\Lambda^0$   
(use the “Energies data mean - version 2” example as reference)

- Modify the version 1 to use `classes`:
  - create a `class` to contain event data,
  - create a `class` to compute statistics.
  - select events with total energy in the following ranges:
    - between 0.490 and 0.505,
    - between 1.114 and 1.118.
- Modify the `main` function to use the new `classes`.

## Particle mass mean - version 3

Read the text file and compute invariant mass mean and r.m.s.  
for  $K_S^0$  and  $\Lambda^0$   
(use the “Energies data mean - version 3” example as reference)

- Modify the version 2 to use STL:
  - use a `std::string` to handle input file name,
  - use a `std::vector` to store particle pointers.

## Particle mass mean - version 4

Read the text file and compute invariant mass mean and r.m.s.  
for  $K_S^0$  and  $\Lambda^0$   
(use the “Energies data mean - version 4” example as reference)

- Modify the version 3 to use `classes` in place of global functions:
  - create a `class` to read or simulate events,
  - create a `class` to dump events,
  - create a `class` to compute statistics.
- Create the `classes` as derivations of interfaces to get events and process them.
- Create a `class` to simulate events.
- Modify the `main` function to use the new `classes`.

## Particle histograms - version 1

Histogram invariant mass for  $K_S^0$  and  $\Lambda^0$   
(use the “Energies data plot - version 1” example as reference)

- Modify the mean-version 4 to include graphic histograms and allow multiple histograms handling:
  - inside the general analysis steering `class` pair each object computing mean and rms mass with a `TH1F` object,
  - create, set and save histograms in the same `class`, too.
- All other `classes` and the main function stay unchanged.

## Particle histograms - version 2

Histogram invariant mass for  $K_S^0$  and  $\Lambda^0$   
(use the “Energies data plot - version 2” example as reference)

- Take `AnalysisInfo` and `SourceFactory` from the particle analysis example.
- Modify the main function to use the new `classes` .

## Particle histograms - version 3

Histogram invariant mass for  $K_S^0$  and  $\Lambda^0$   
(use the “Energies data plot - version 3” example as reference)

- Modify the version 2 to use a “factory” to create analyzer objects:
  - take the new versions of `AnalysisSteering` and `AnalysisFactory` from the particle analysis example,
  - modify `EventDump` and `ParticleMass` to be handled by `AnalysisFactory`.
- Modify the main function to use the new `class`.

## Particle histograms - version 4

Histogram invariant mass and decay time for  $K_S^0$  and  $\Lambda^0$   
 (use the “Energies data plot - version 3” example as reference)

- Modify the version 3 to use a “dispatcher” to loop over events:
  - declare `EventDump` and `ParticleMass` as `ActiveObservers`, and remove the calls to update functions,
  - remove the `process` function from `AnalysisSteering` and rename it to `update` in all analyzers,
  - reconstruct decays in a class `ParticleReco` declared as `LazyObserver` and `Singleton`,
  - create `ParticleLifetime`, `ProperTime` and `LifetimeFit` classes for decay time histograms,
  - add a `run` function to `EventSource`.
- Move the event loop from the `main` function to the `run` function in `EventSource`.

## Particle histograms - version 5

Histogram invariant mass and decay time for  $K_S^0$  and  $\Lambda^0$   
(use the “Energies data plot - version 5” example as reference).  
Add mean lifetime fit.

- Modify the version 4 to use a “dispatcher” to handle begin/end of analysis:
  - declare in `AnalysisInfo` an enum `AnalysisStatus` with values `begin` and `end`,
  - declare `AnalysisSteering` as an `ActiveObserver` of `AnalysisInfo::AnalysisStatus`,
  - in `AnalysisSteering` implement a function `update` calling in its turn `beginJob` or `endJob`.
- Replace in `main` the analyzers loop calls to `beginJob` and `endJob` with notifications of `AnalysisInfo::begin` or `AnalysisInfo::end`.
- In `LifetimeFit` add a maximum likelihood fit to estimate the mean lifetime and the corresponding error

## Particle histograms - version 6

Histogram invariant mass and decay time for  $K_S^0$  and  $\Lambda^0$   
(use the “Energies data plot - version 6” example as reference).

- Modify the version 5 to organize the code in packages:
  - create 4 packages:
    - `AnalysisFramework`,
    - `AnalysisPlugins`,
    - `AnalysisObjects`,
    - `AnalysisUtilities`,
  - move all source files, including `main.cc`, into those packages, avoiding circular dependencies,
  - compile each package into a library but `AnalysisPlugins`, where each analyzer is to be compiled to a distinct library.
- Produce the executable by using a dummy source code.

