



Hyperon reconstruction method with machine learning in Pb-Pb collisions at ALICE

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Introduction

Baryon-Baryon (B-B) interactions in flavor SU(3)

- ✓ Further understanding of QCD
 - Exotic hadrons
- ✓ Determination of EoS in dense nuclear matter
 - Neutron star's core

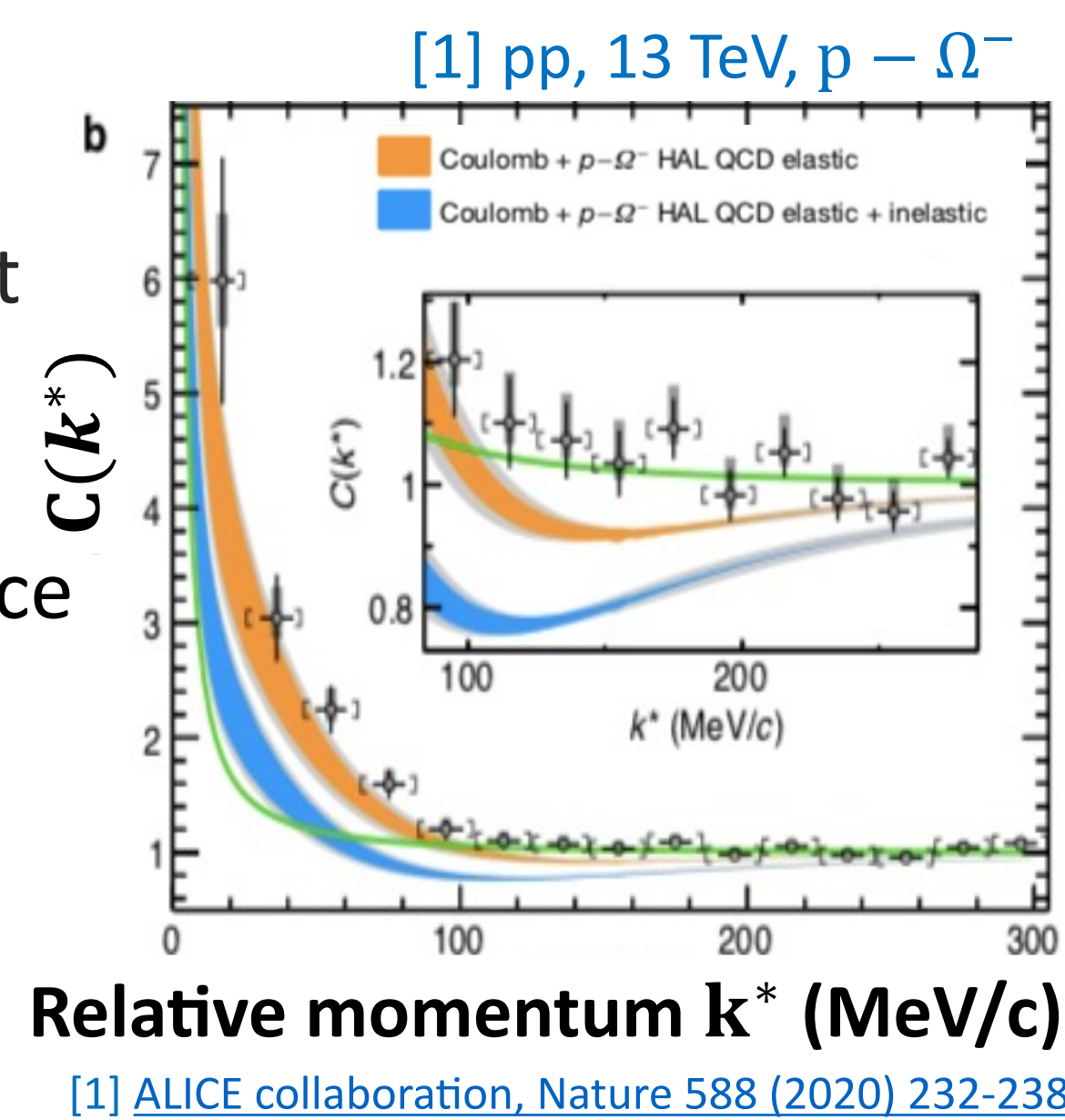
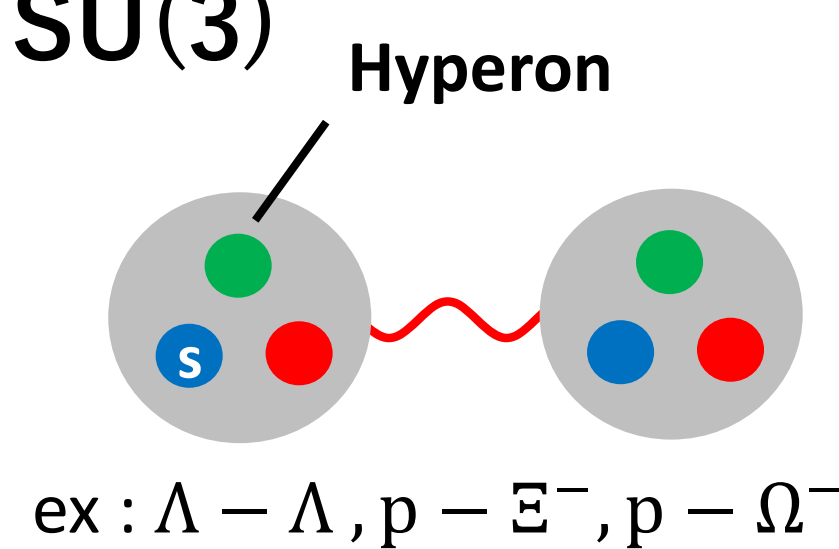
Current understanding

- ✓ Two particle correlation function ($C(k^*)$)
 - Measured attractive force consistent with Lattice QCD calculations, but not sufficient to conclude existence of bound states
- Need more data for further understanding
 - Systematic study of source size dependence
 - Large emission source (Pb-Pb)
 - More statistics in low k^*

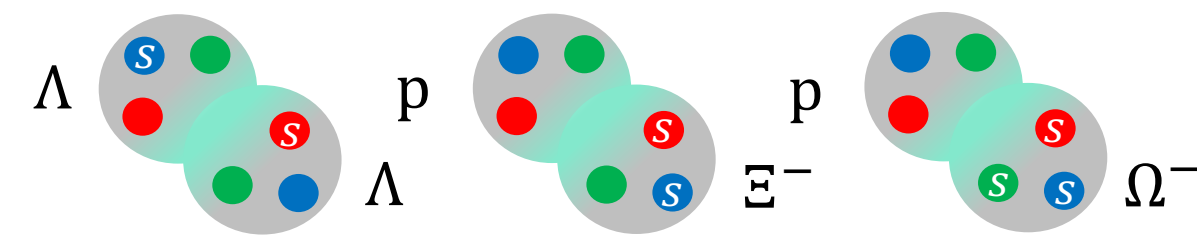
Possible B-B bound systems

- ✓ $\Lambda\Lambda$, $p\Xi^-$, $\Lambda\Xi^-$ & $p\Omega^-$ in Pb-Pb
 - ① Correlation function
 - Scattering length, effective length
 - ② Mass reconstruction
 - Hyperons from dibaryon decays
- Hyperon reconstruction in Pb-Pb is the key for these analyses

→ **Solution : Hyperon reconstruction with machine learning**



Dibaryons as molecule state



ALICE detector

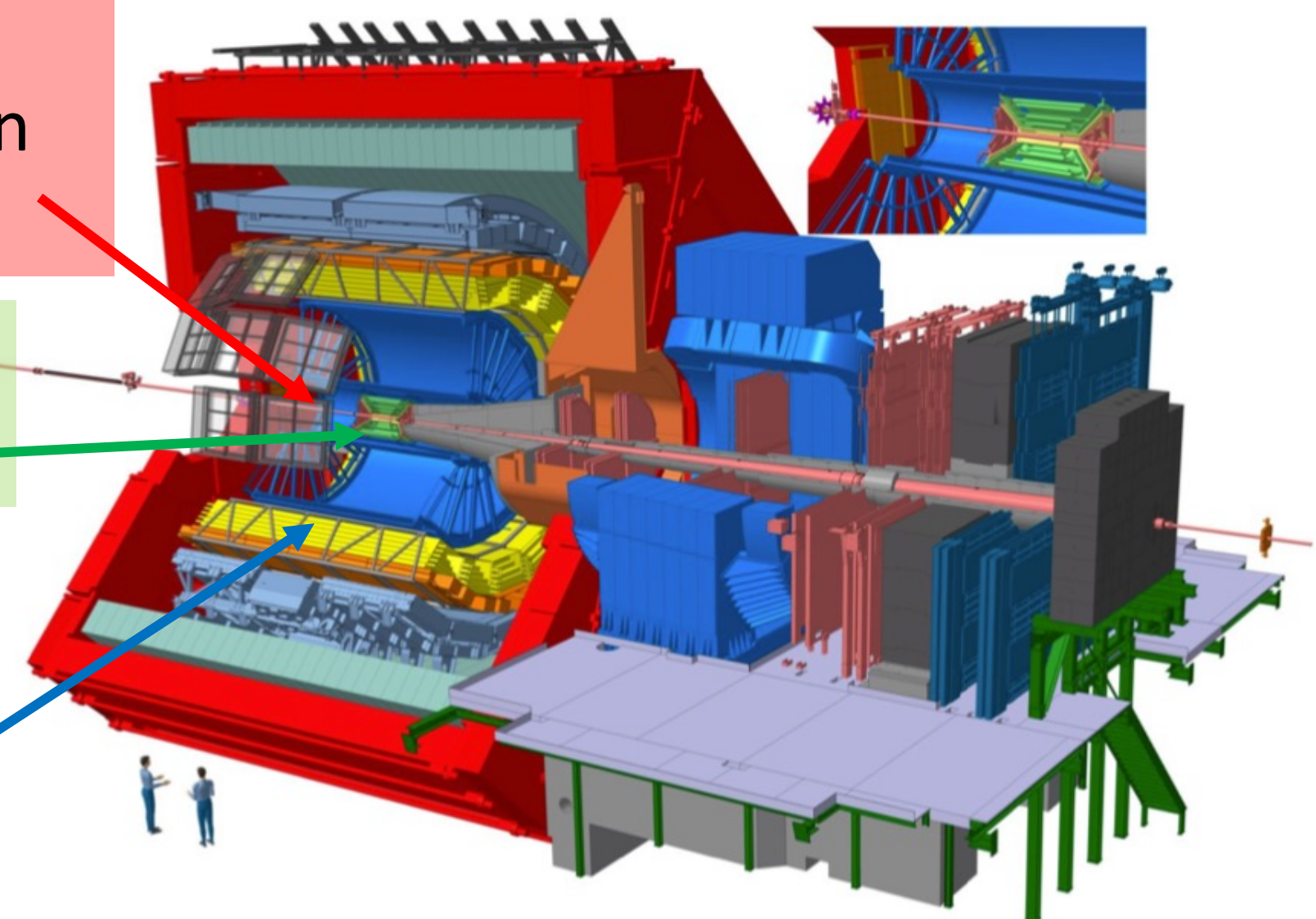
- $B = 0.5$ T
- $|\eta| < 0.9$
- **V0 detector**
 - Centrality selection and trigger

ITS (Inner Tracking System)

- Vertex reconstruction

TPC (Time Projection Chamber)

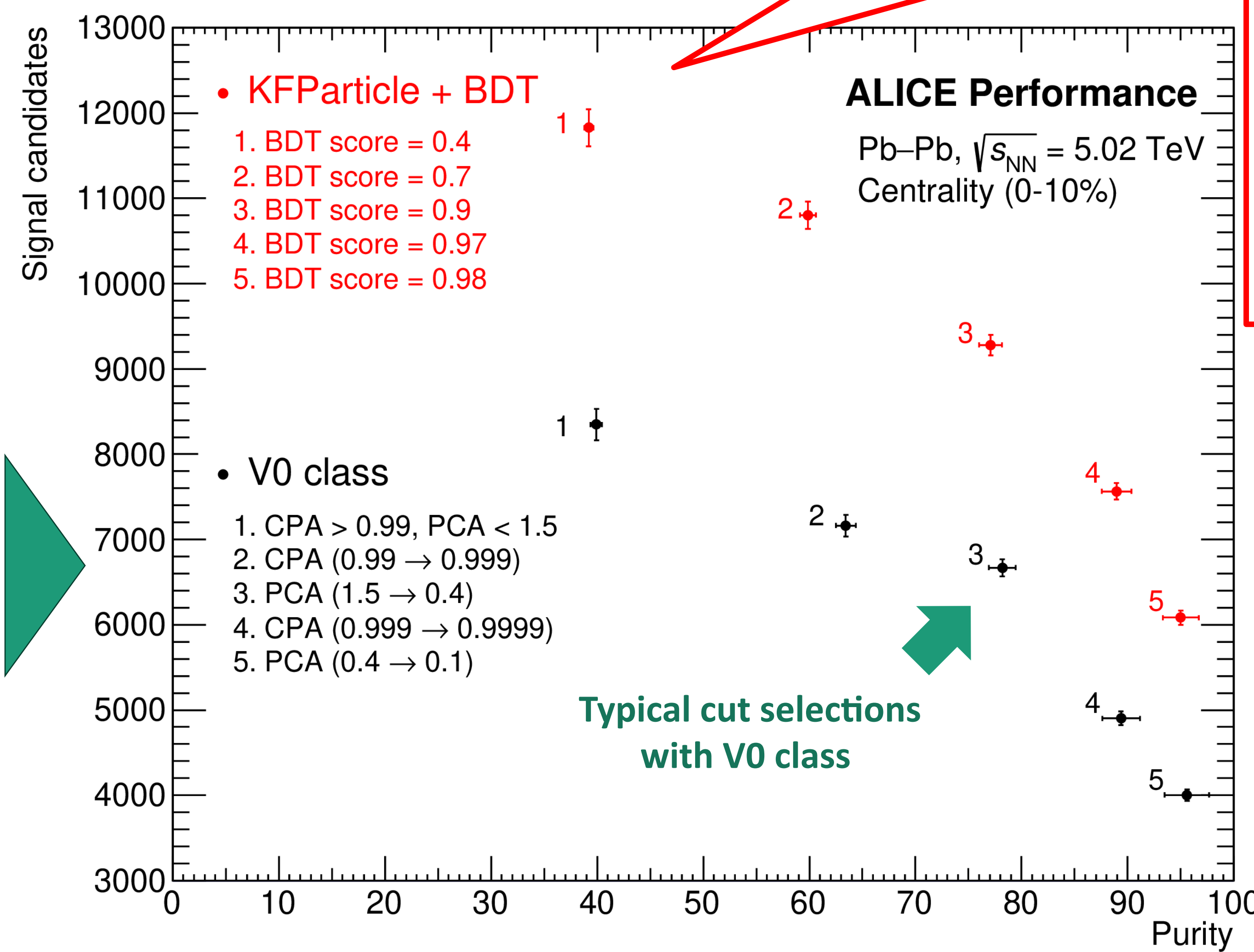
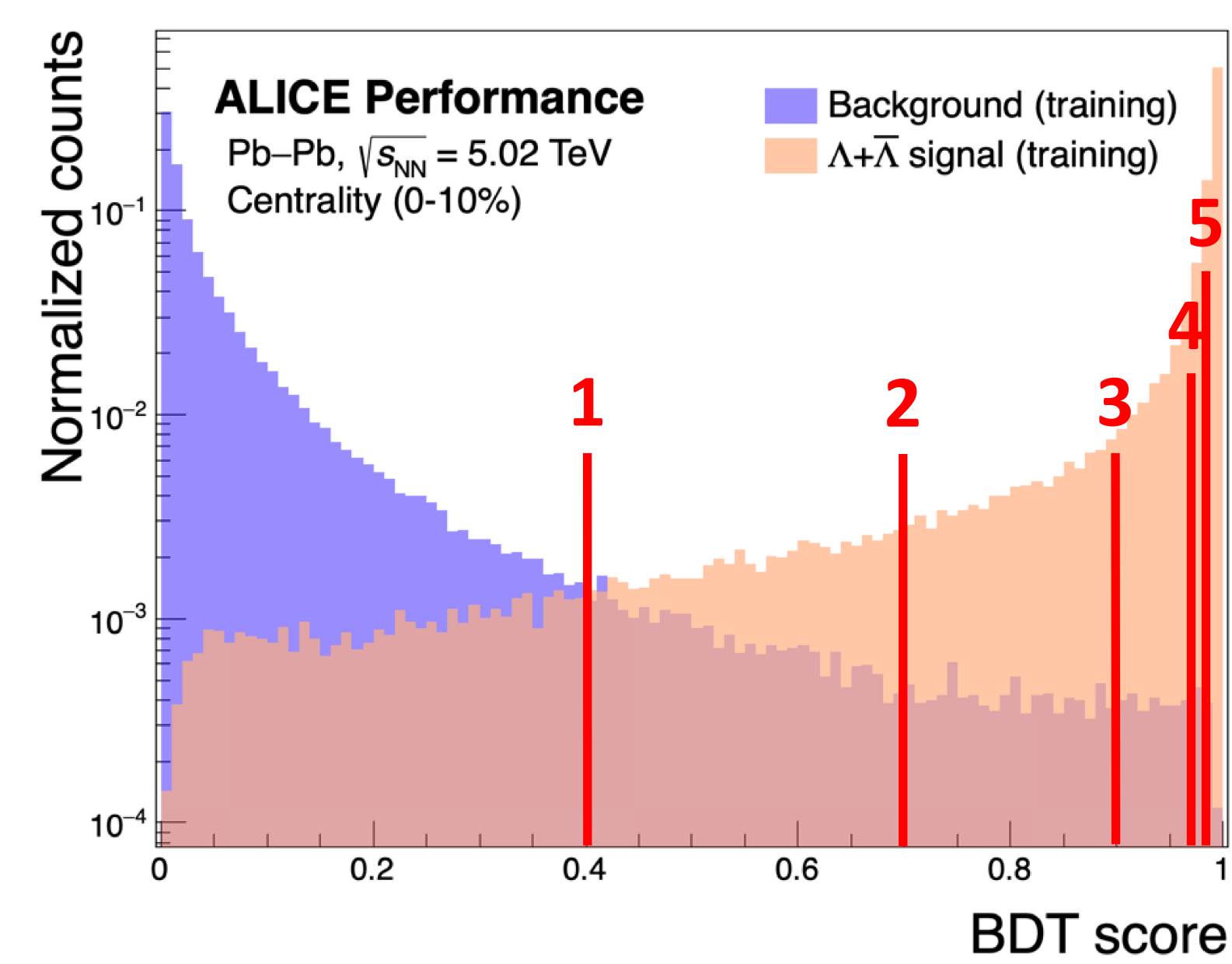
- Tracking charged particle in 3D
- PID by energy loss measurement



BDT results for Λ

Extraction of signal candidates

- ✓ Calculation of purity and signal candidates with different BDT score thresholds
- Comparison with ALICE standard method (V0 class)
 - ✓ Using common track selections and ...
 - BDT : Apply BDT score threshold
 - V0 : CPA and PCA variations for V0 cut selections
 - CPA : 0.99 → 0.9999, PCA : 1.5 → 0.1



Common Track selections

- $|\eta| < 0.8$
- $0.05 < DCA < 3$ cm
- $N\sigma$ (dE/dx in TPC) $< 5\sigma$
- p_T cuts
 - Pion : $p_T < 1.5$ GeV/c
 - Proton : $p_T < 3.0$ GeV/c

Λ reconstruction with BDT

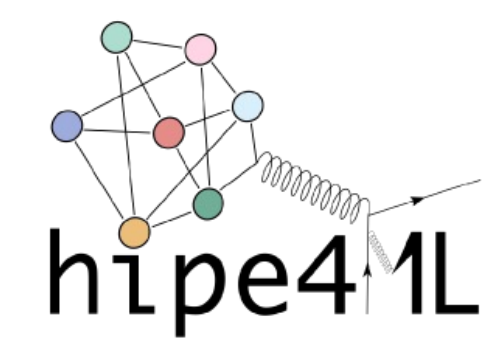
Procedure for BDT

- ✓ Software package : hipe4ml (<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5070131>)
 - BDT algorithm : XGBoost
- ① Training with background and signal samples
 - BG samples : Sideband pairs, True samples : Λ from MC
- ② Trained BDT is applied to real data
 - Data set : Pb-Pb 5.02 TeV, 0-10% centrality

Training data

Background samples

Signal samples

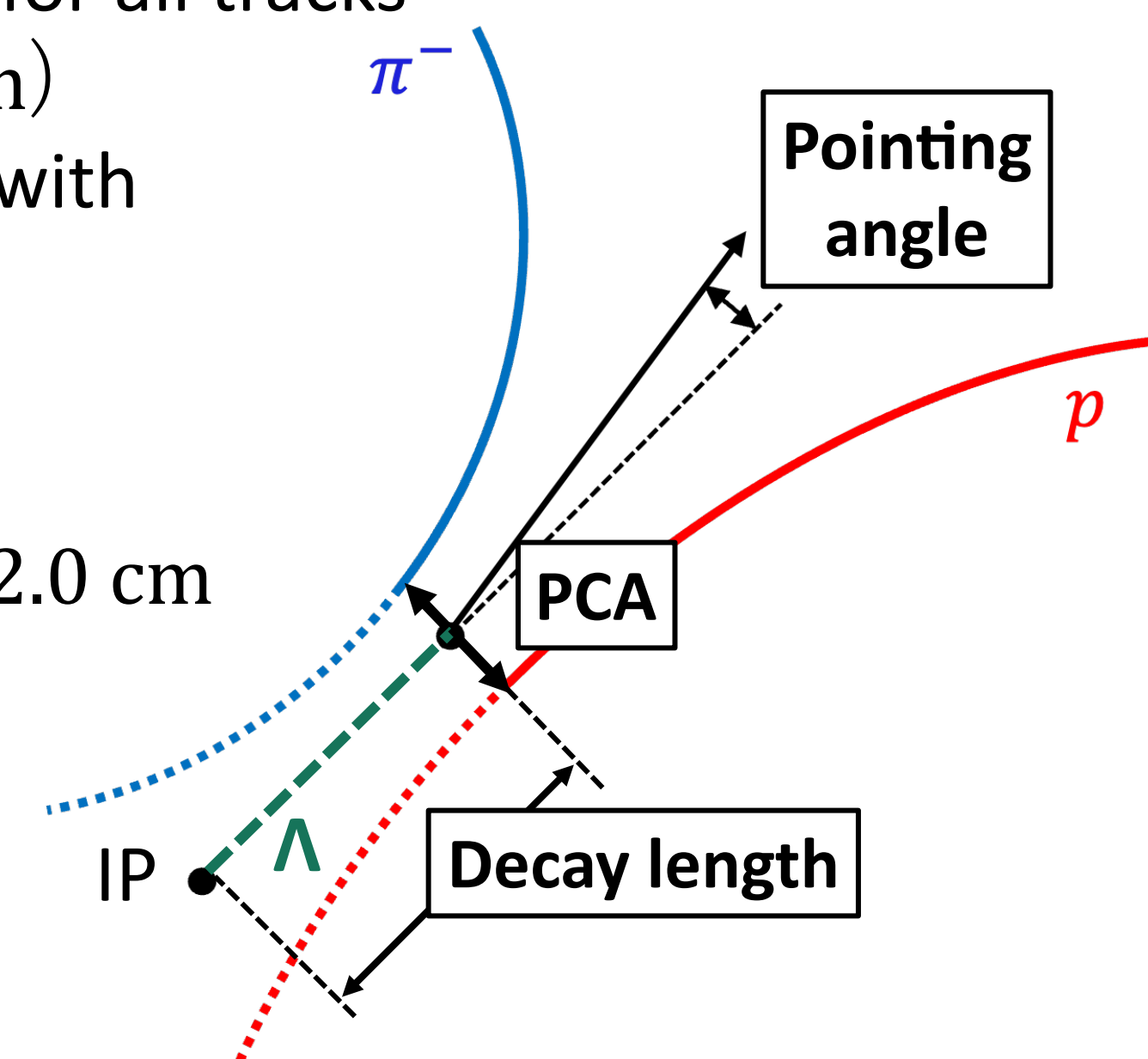


Real data

Training details

① Λ reconstruction using KFParticle package

- ✓ Secondary vertex finding by Kalman Filter for all tracks
 - $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$ (B. R. = 63.9 %, $\tau = 7.89$ cm)
- Signal and background samples prepared with loose secondary vertex selections
- Loose vertex cuts for Λ**
 - Cosine Pointing Angle (CPA) > 0.8
 - DCA between daughter tracks (PCA) < 2.0 cm
 - Decay length < 100 cm

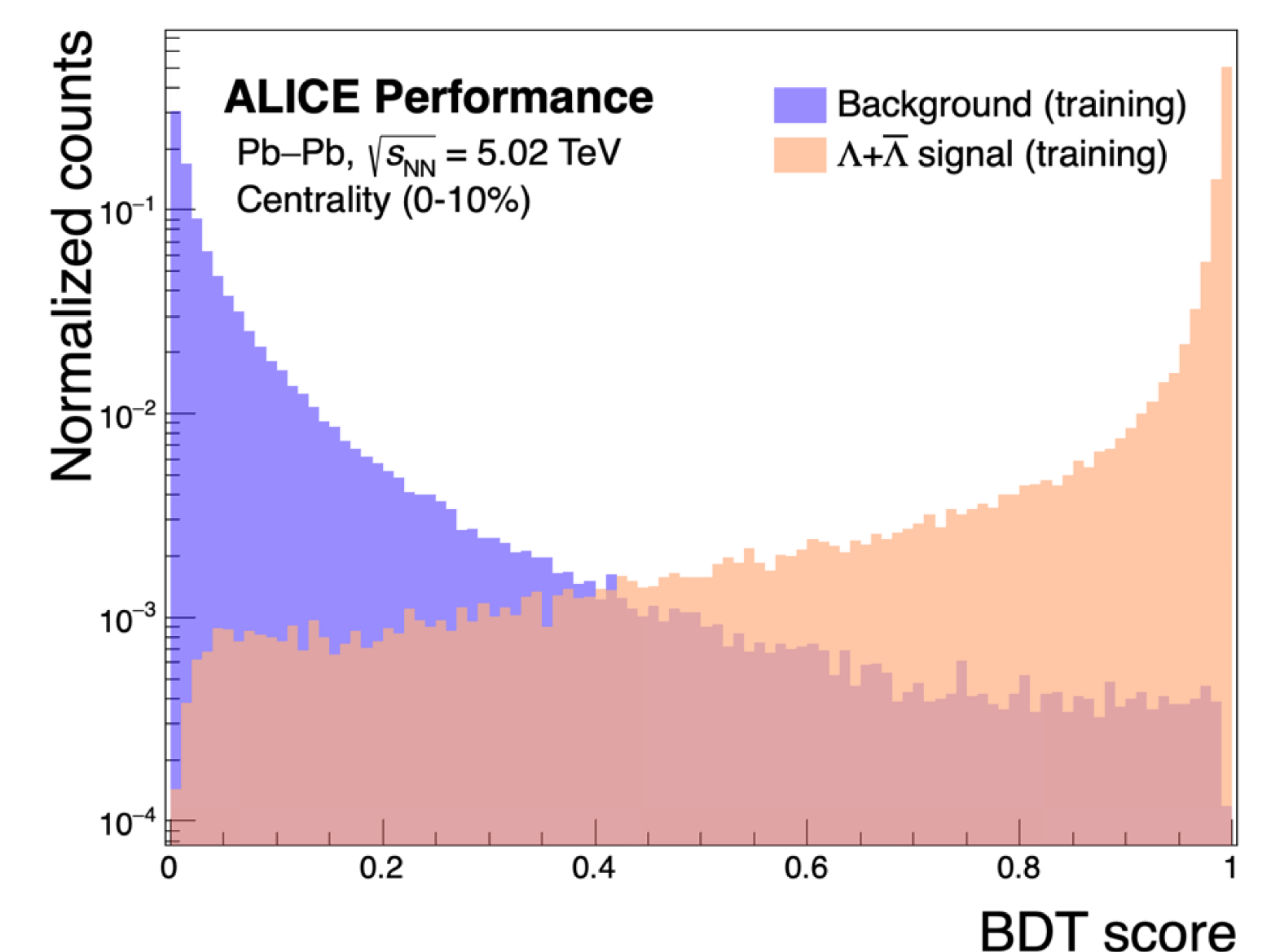


② Training inputs

- ✓ Signal : Injected $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ from MC
 - ~ 0.1 M samples
- ✓ Background : Sideband pairs
 - ~ 0.1 M samples
- ✓ BDT input parameters
 - Daughter tracks
 - DCA, dE/dx in TPC
 - Reconstructed Λ
 - CPA, PCA, Decay length

③ Training results

- Possible to separate signal and background above BDT score = 0.4.



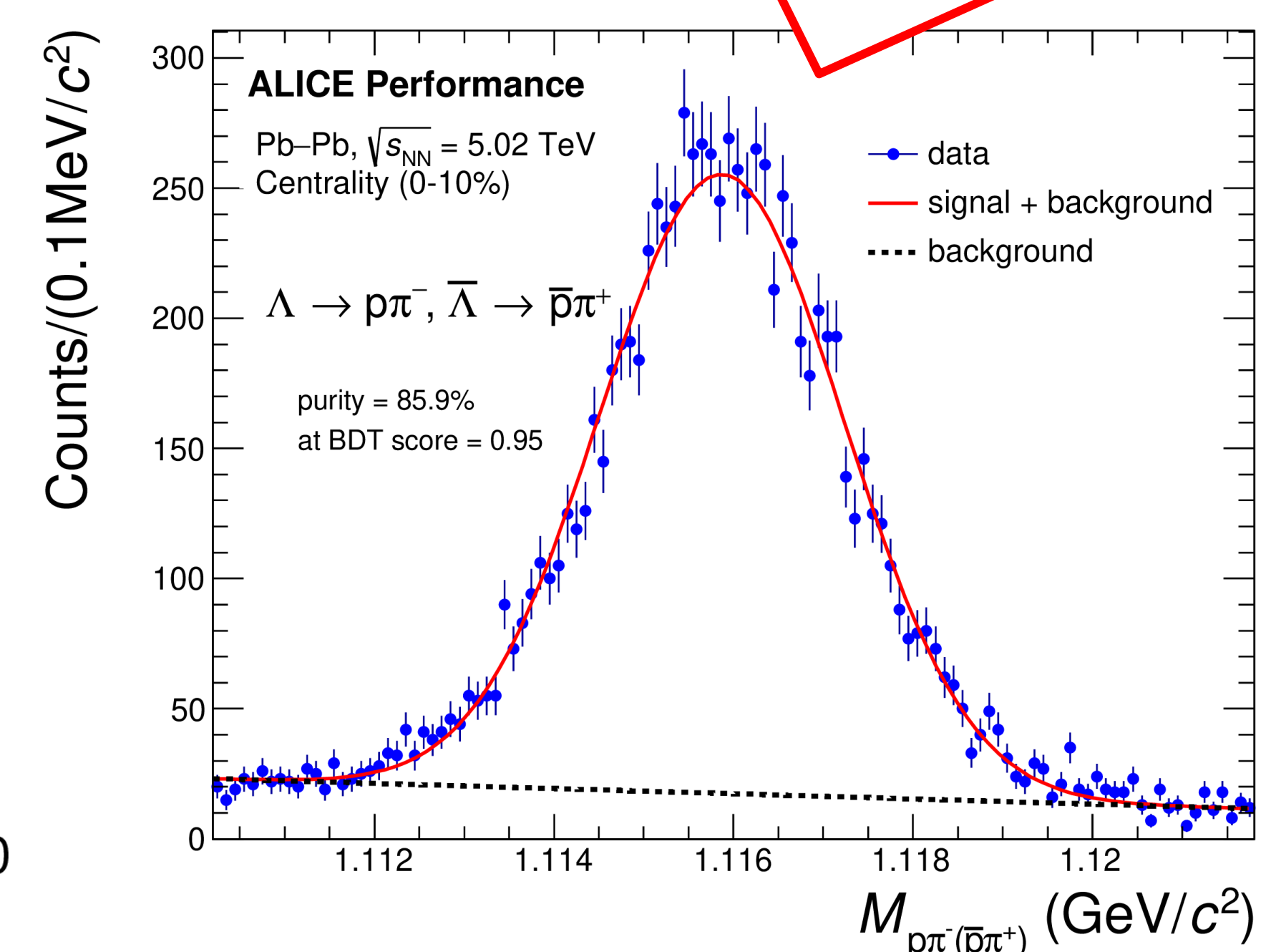
- Purity reaches about 90% at BDT score threshold = 0.97.

BDT works better than V0 class

- More signal candidates & better purity
 - With BDT, purity is higher than 90% while keeping the same level of statistics.
 - Data point 3 = with typical cut selections for V0 class

- BDT score threshold = 0.95 looks good by a balance between purity and significance.

- Significance is dropping above BDT score = 0.95.
- Purity ($\sim 86\%$) is sufficient for the hyperon pair analysis.



Summary

- Improvement of hyperon purity and efficiency in Pb-Pb for further understanding of baryon-baryon interactions
 - Reconstruction with BDT
- Good balance between purity and significance at BDT score threshold = 0.95
- Better results with BDT with respect to standard reconstruction method

Future plans

- Reconstruction of cascade particles (Ξ , Ω) with BDT in Pb-Pb
 - Multi-strange dibaryon searches in Pb-Pb
 - H dibaryon : 1S_0 , N Ω dibaryon : 5S_2
 - $p\Omega^-$ Correlation function measurement in Pb-Pb