

D^0 Reconstruction

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Physics Goal and Strategy

Overall Objective

- Extract Gluon Sivers Asymmetry via charm production in DIS
- Use $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ as a clean probe of charm dynamics
- Access gluon transverse momentum distributions

Analysis Strategy

- Reconstruct D^0 candidates from kaon-pion pairs
- Select DIS events: $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$, $W > 5 \text{ GeV}$, $0.1 < y < 0.9$
- Match Reco to MC particles to validate candidates
- Bin in azimuthal and kinematic variables for asymmetry extraction

File Source and Used Branches

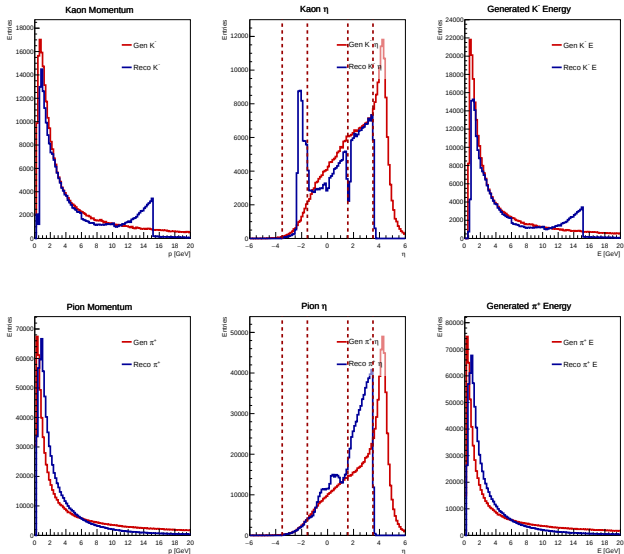
DIS Dataset Location

```
root://dtn-eic.jlab.org//work/eic2/EPIC/REC0/25.03.1  
/epic_craterlake/DIS/NC/18x275/minQ2=10/
```

Used Branches

- MCParticles
- ReconstructedChargedParticles
- ReconstructedChargedParticleAssociations
- InclusiveKinematicsElectron

Final State and Matched Particles (Before Cuts)



Reco–MC Association with Weights

Purpose of Association Weighting

- Multiple reconstructed particles can be associated with multiple MCParticles
- Each association has a weight (confidence of match)
- Keep only the match with the highest weight per reconstructed particle

Branches Used

- ReconstructedChargedParticles
- MCParticles
- ReconstructedChargedParticleAssociations.reco
- ReconstructedChargedParticleAssociations.sim
- ReconstructedChargedParticleAssociations.weight

Final-State Particle Cuts by η Region

Motivation

- Particle ID and tracking performance vary across detector acceptance
- Apply momentum cuts based on η region to improve signal purity

Momentum Cuts

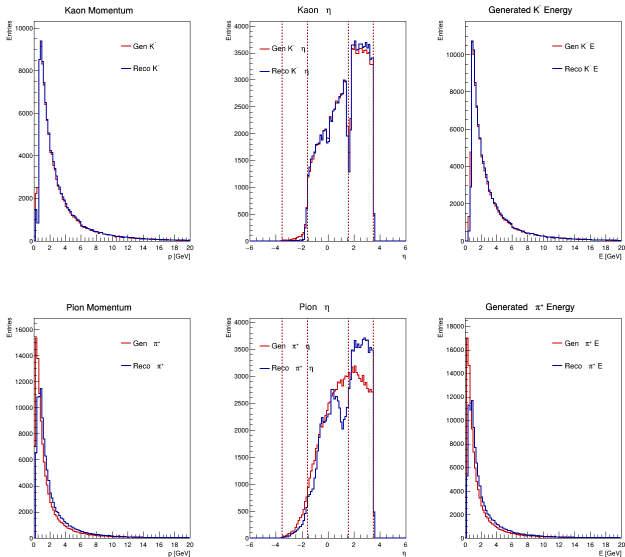
• Kaon Cut:

- $-3.5 < \eta < -1.56 \Rightarrow p < 2.0 \text{ GeV}$
- $-1.56 < \eta < 1.56 \Rightarrow p < 6.0 \text{ GeV}$
- $1.56 < \eta < 3.5 \Rightarrow p < 20.0 \text{ GeV}$

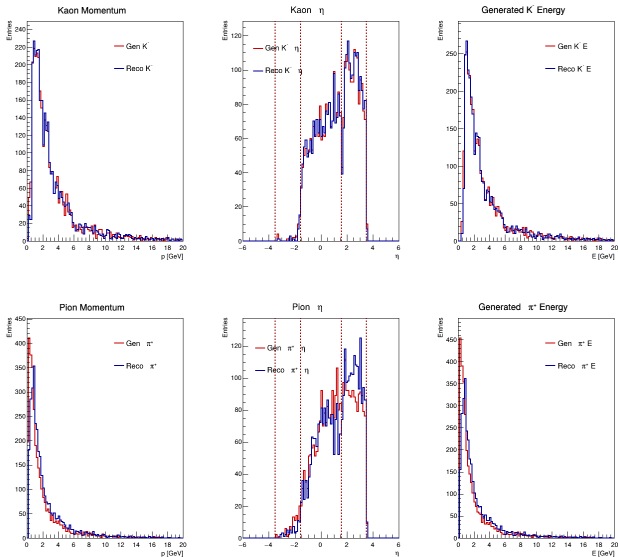
• Pion Cut: (same as kaon)

- $-3.5 < \eta < -1.56 \Rightarrow p < 2.0 \text{ GeV}$
- $-1.56 < \eta < 1.56 \Rightarrow p < 6.0 \text{ GeV}$
- $1.56 < \eta < 3.5 \Rightarrow p < 20.0 \text{ GeV}$

Final State and Matched Particles (After Cuts)



Final State and Matched Particles (Truth D0s)



DIS Event Selection Cuts

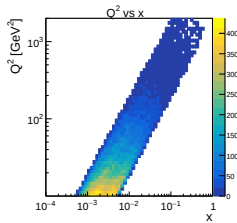
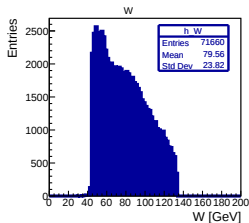
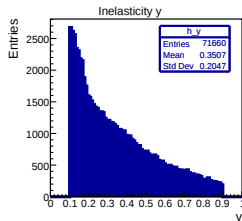
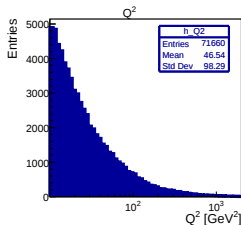
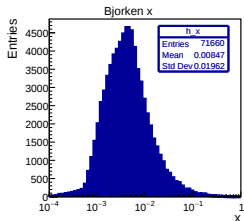
Available Kinematic Reconstruction Methods (Branches)

- InclusiveKinematicsElectron
- InclusiveKinematicsDA (Double Angle)
- InclusiveKinematicsJB (Jacquet-Blondel)
- InclusiveKinematicsSigma

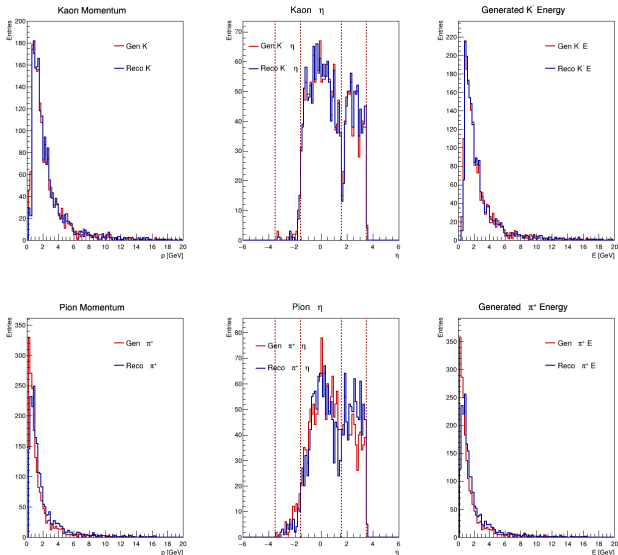
Cuts Applied (Using InclusiveKinematicsElectron)

- $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
- $W > 5 \text{ GeV}$
- $0.1 < y < 0.9$

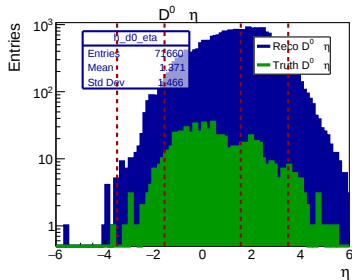
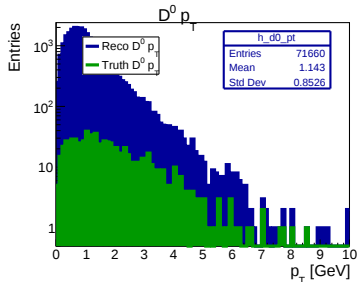
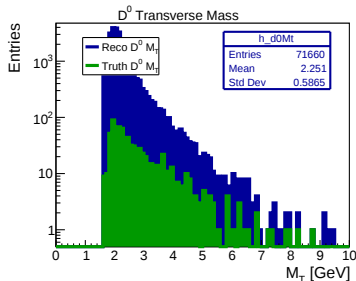
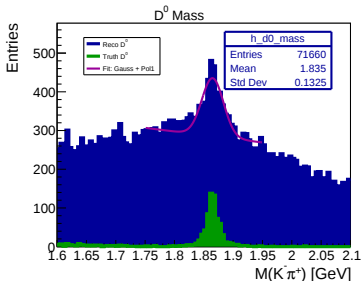
DIS Kinematic Distributions (After Cuts)



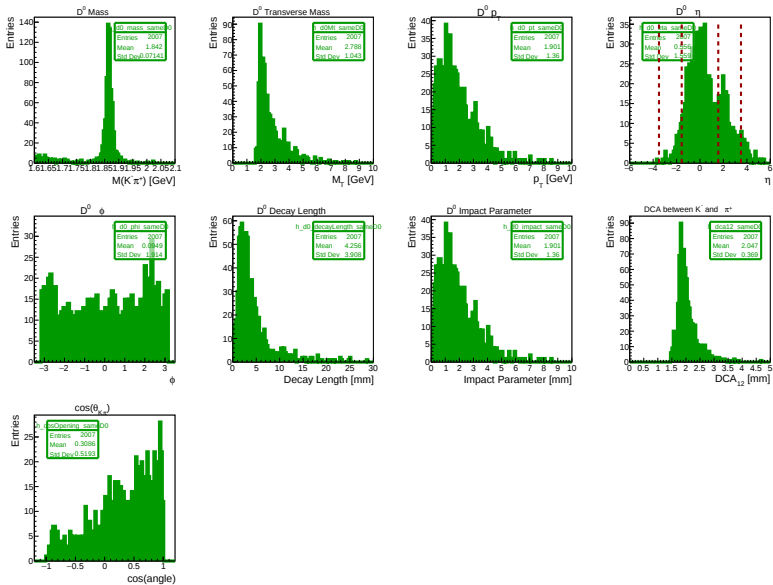
Final State and Matched Particles (After DIS Cuts)



$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ Reconstruction: Mass and Kinematics

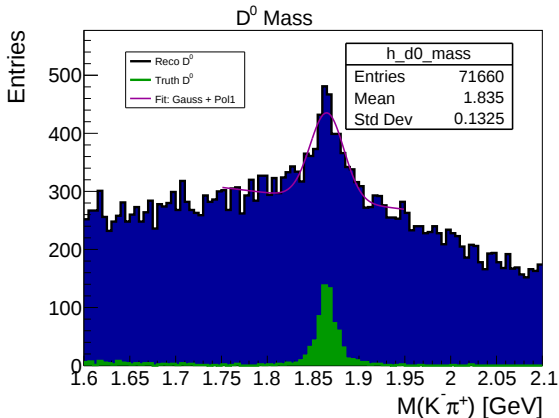


Truth-Level D^0 Distributions



D^0 Event Statistics Summary

Decay Channel	DIS Events	Generated D^0	Reconstructed D^0
$K^-\pi^+$	71,900	2,007	1,200



The fitting procedure for asymmetry extraction is still under optimization.

Injecting Asymmetries via Spin-Dependent Weights

Procedure for Toy Model Asymmetry

- Assign random spin state (up or down) to each event
- Apply spin-dependent weight:

$$\text{Spin Up: } w = 1 + A \cdot \cos(\phi_{\text{true}})$$

$$\text{Spin Down: } w = 1 + A \cdot \cos(\phi_{\text{true}} + \pi)$$

- Fill histograms of reconstructed azimuthal angle ϕ_{rec} with these weights
- Extract asymmetry as:

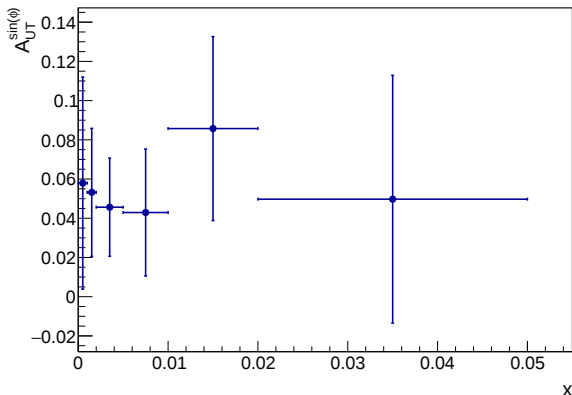
$$A_{\text{rec}}(\phi) = \frac{N^{\uparrow}(\phi) - N^{\downarrow}(\phi)}{N^{\uparrow}(\phi) + N^{\downarrow}(\phi)}$$

- Fit the result with a cosine to check reconstruction performance

Injected Asymmetry in x Bins

Procedure

A constant asymmetry amplitude $A = 0.05$ was introduced in all events in all bins



Next Steps

- 1 Identify potential sources of misidentification
- 2 Improve D0 Mass fit procedure
- 3 Finalize DIS selection
- 4 Introduce realistic parameterizations for asymmetry weighting