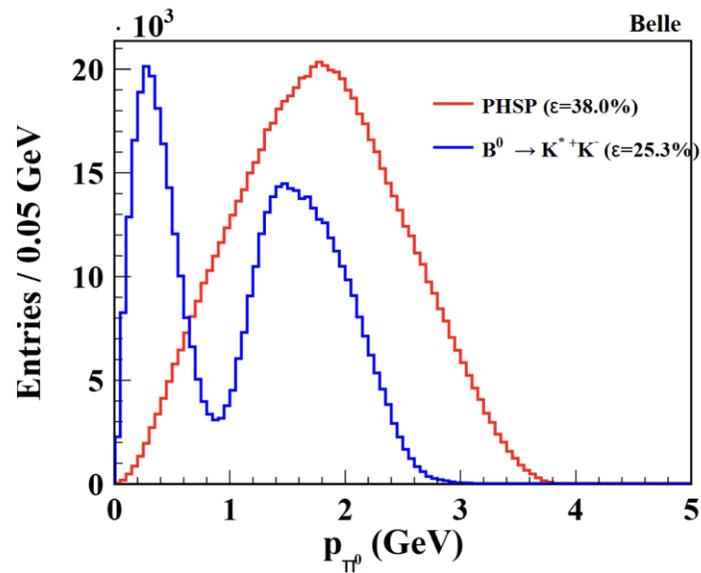
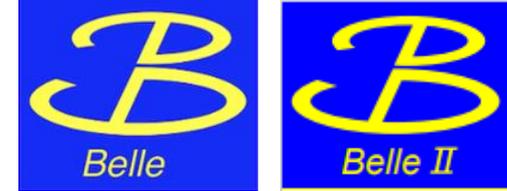
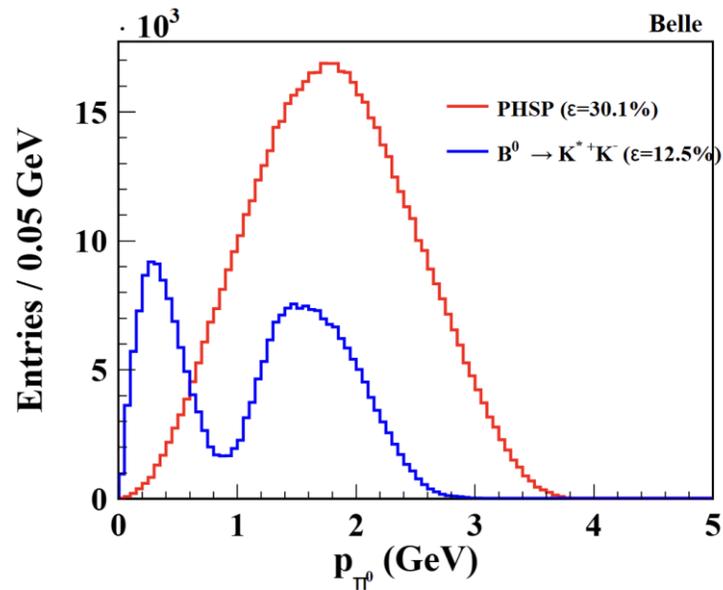


Group Meeting

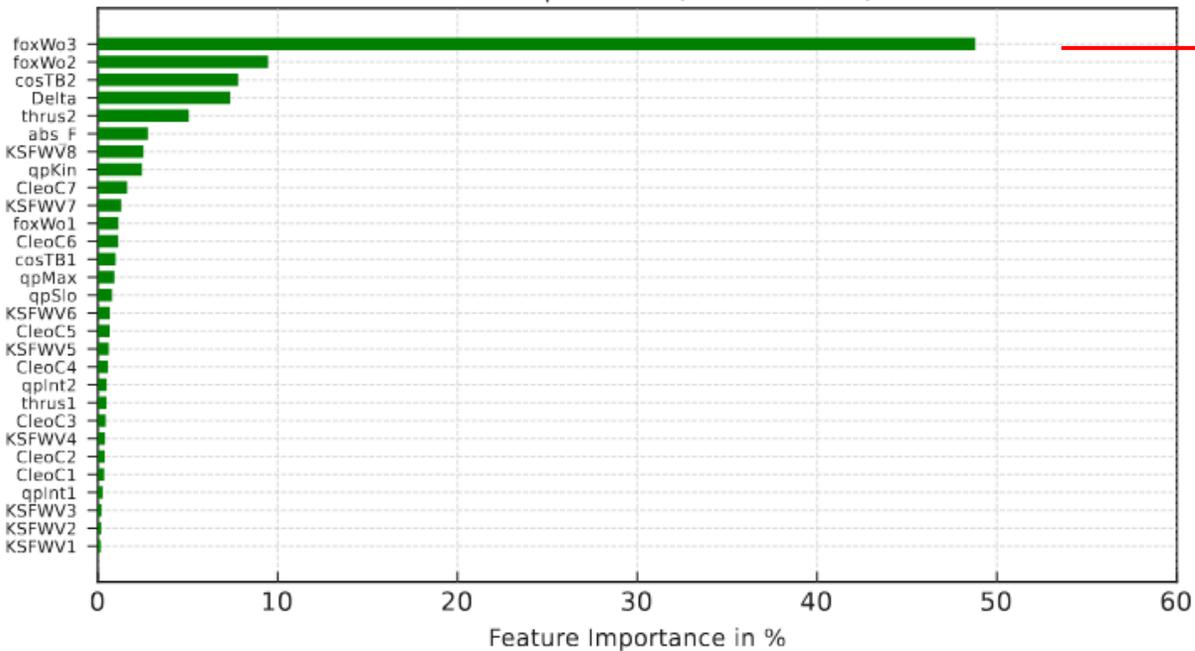
2026.03.20



CS cut



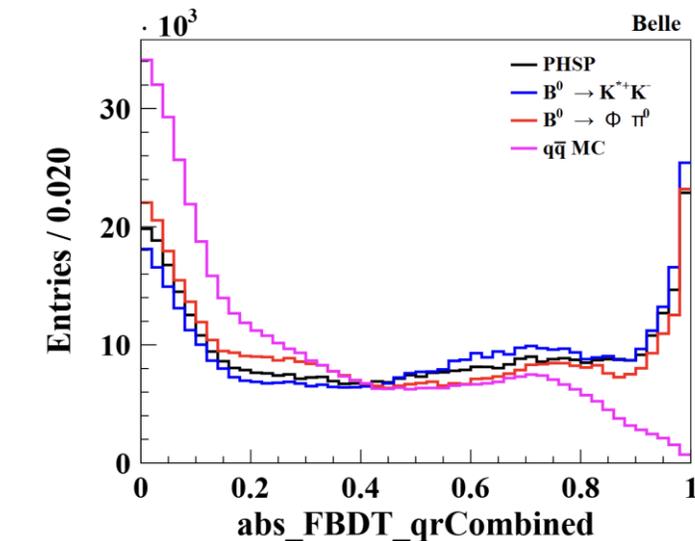
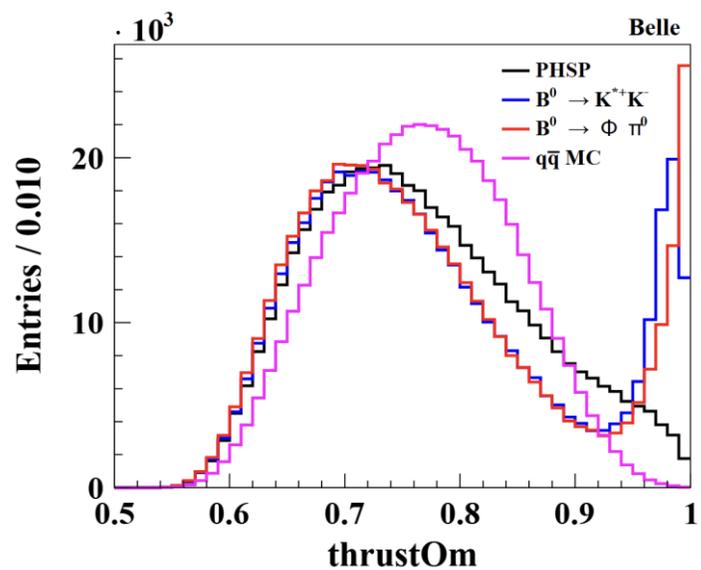
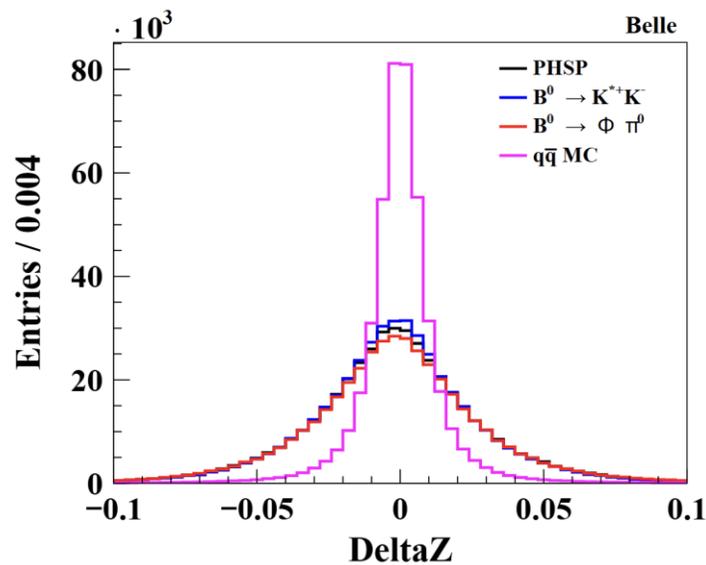
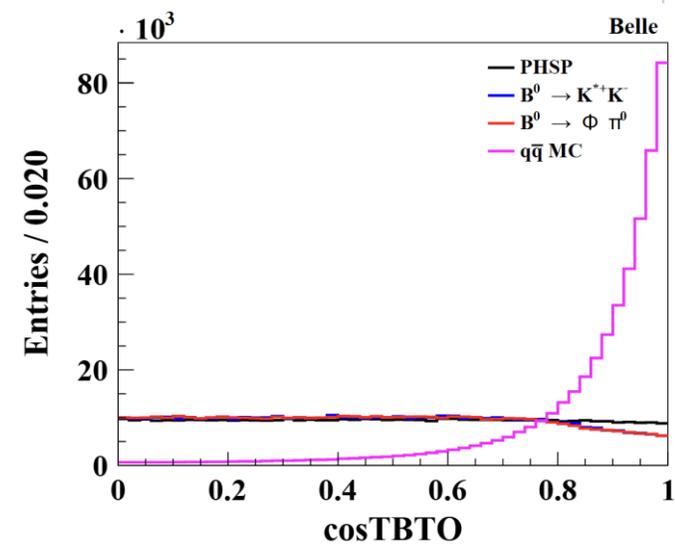
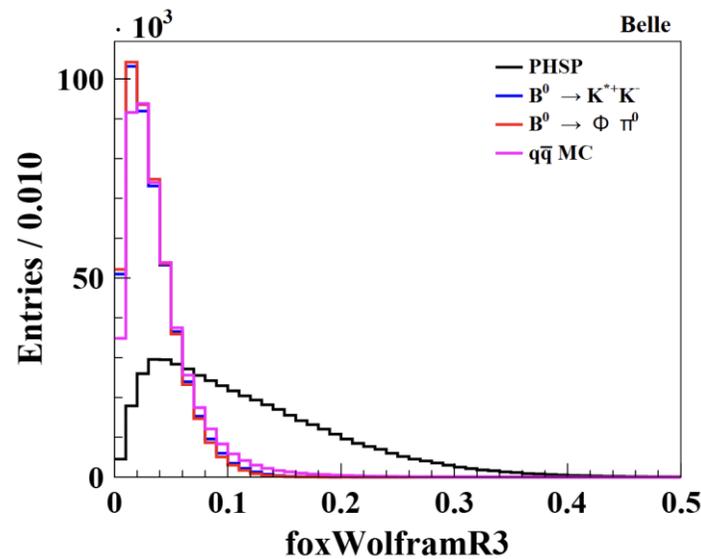
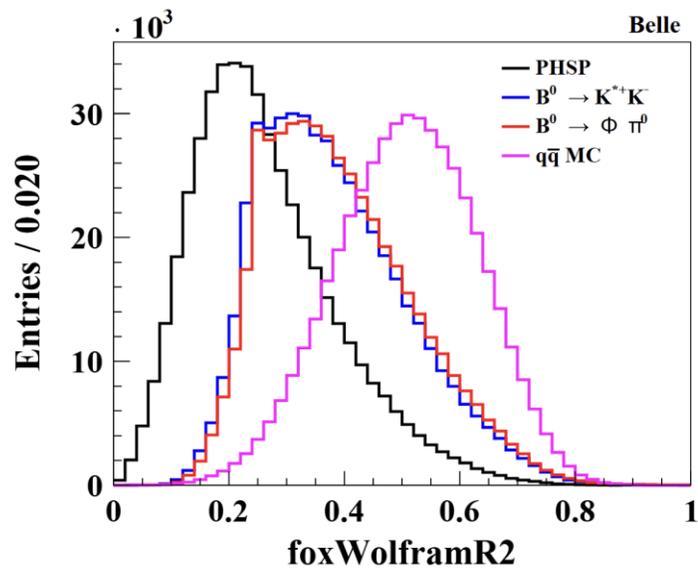
feature importance ($B^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0$)



- Belle和Belle II中，FoxWolframR2在训练中都有非常高的importance

*命名问题，表中foxWo3就是FowWolframR2

- Belle中importance前六的训练变量



Back up

Continuum Suppression variables

The Continuum Suppression variables are defined as following:

Thrust and thrust axis

For a set of N particles with momenta p_i the thrust axis \vec{T} is defined as the unit vector along which their total projection is maximal. The thrust scalar is $T = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N |\vec{T} \cdot \vec{p}_i|}{\sum_{i=1}^N |\vec{p}_i|}$,

CLEO Cones

The CLEO collaboration introduced variables based on the sum of the absolute values of the momenta of all particles within angular sectors around the thrust axis in intervals of 10 degrees, resulting in 9 concentric cones.

Fox-Wolfram moments

For a set of N particles with momenta p_i , the l -th order Fox-Wolfram moment is defined as $H_l = \sum_{i,j=1}^N |\vec{p}_i| |\vec{p}_j| P_l(\cos \theta_{i,j})$, where P_l are Legendre polynomials and $\theta_{i,j}$ is the angle between the particles



`cosTBTO(maskname)`

Returns cosine of angle between thrust axis of the signal B and thrust axis of ROE.

`thrust0m(maskname)`

Returns magnitude of the ROE thrust axis.