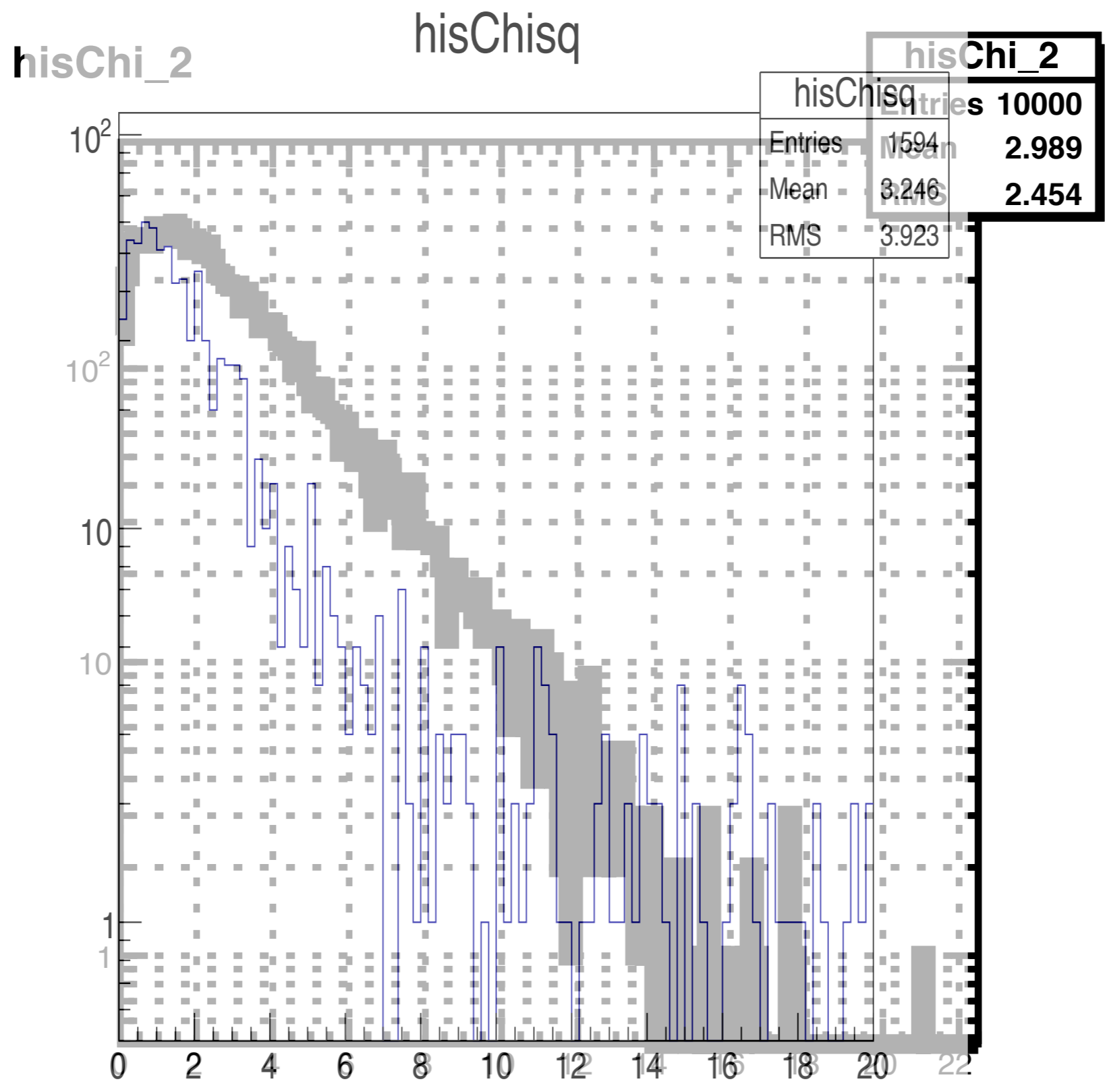


Halo KL  
with Constraints fitting

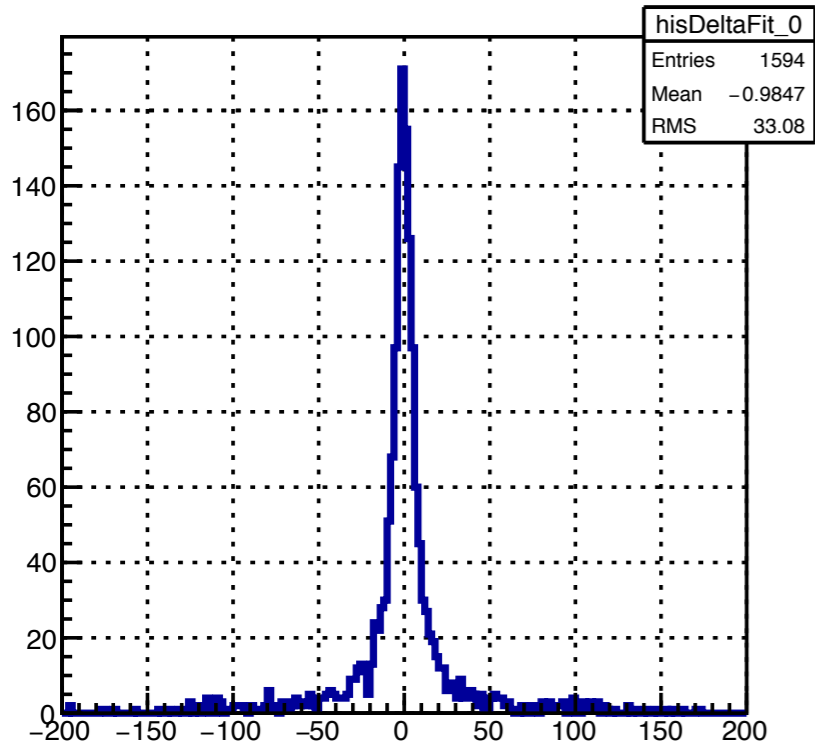
# Halo event generation

- $x, y$  : 2d-gaussian, sigma  $\sim 1\text{m}$ , select  $r < 0.5\text{m}$
- $z$  : 3000 at KOTO coordinate (Csl : 6.148 m, target -21m)
- momentum : various momentum, direction : target center(0,0,- 21 m) to  $(x,y,z)$
- 1e6event generated.
- $\text{ChisqZ} < 5$  required



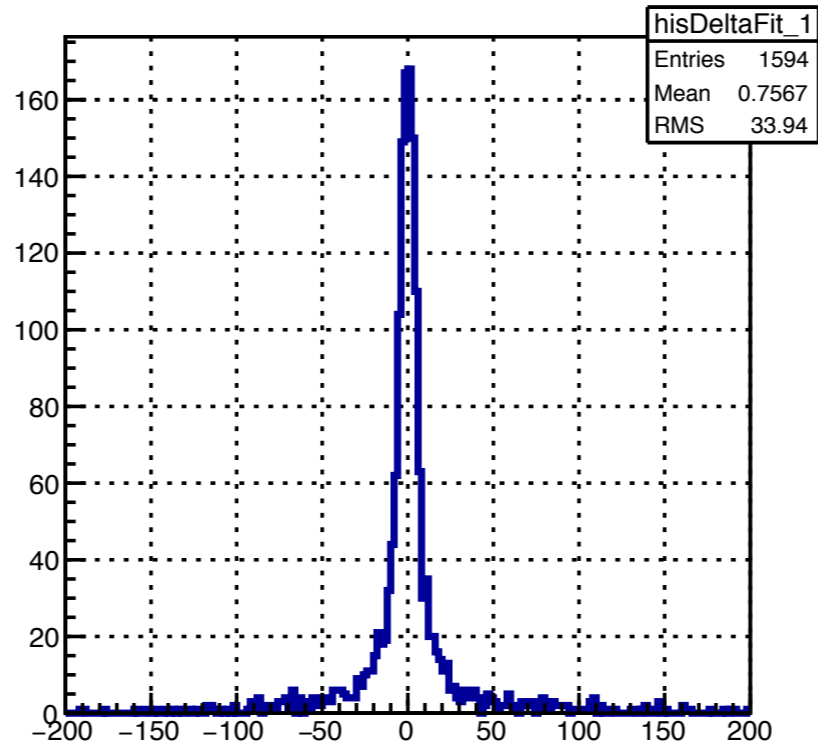
X

hisDeltaFit\_0



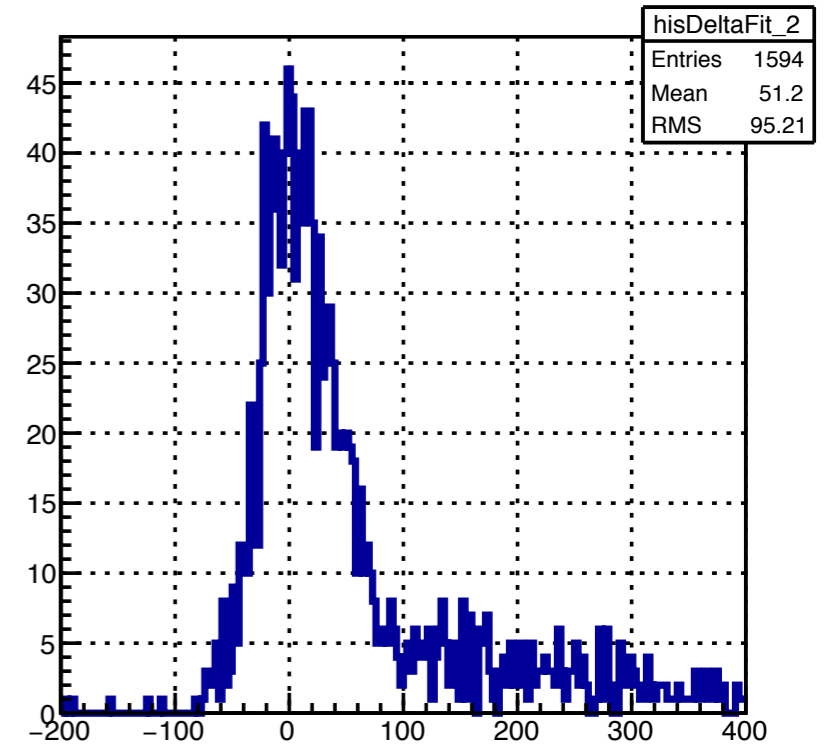
Y

hisDeltaFit\_1

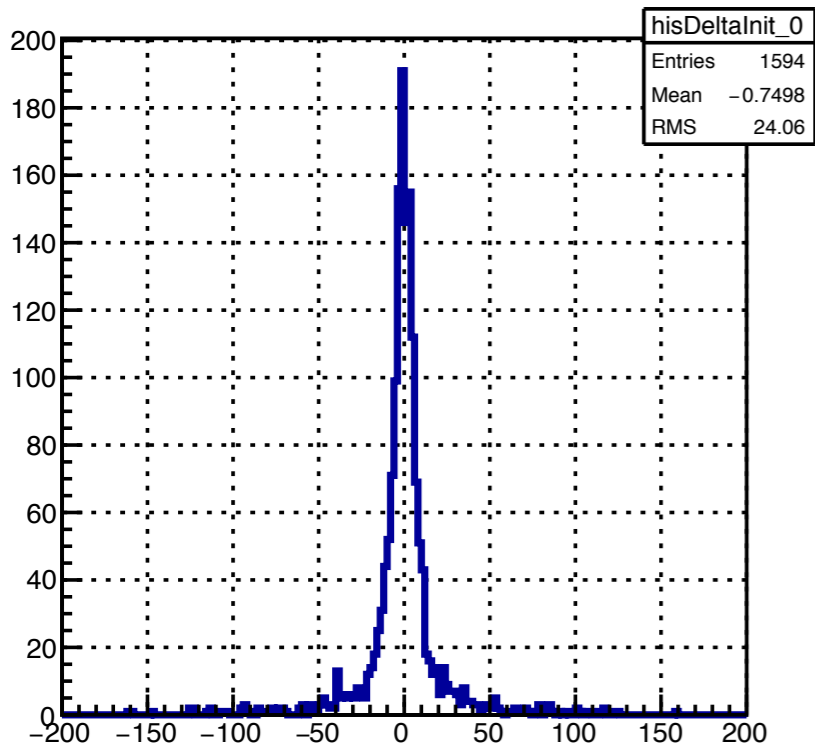


Z

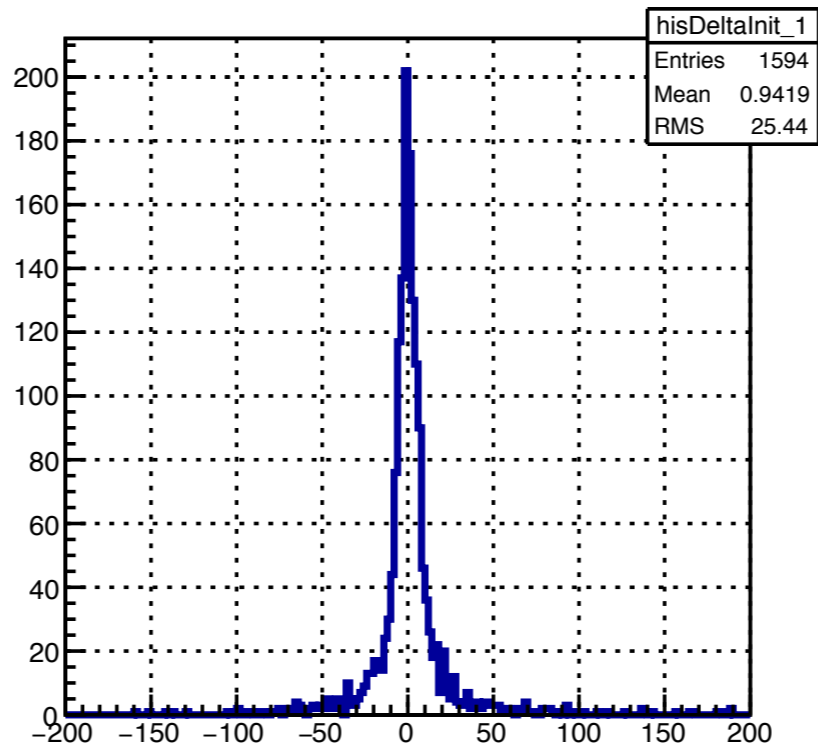
hisDeltaFit\_2



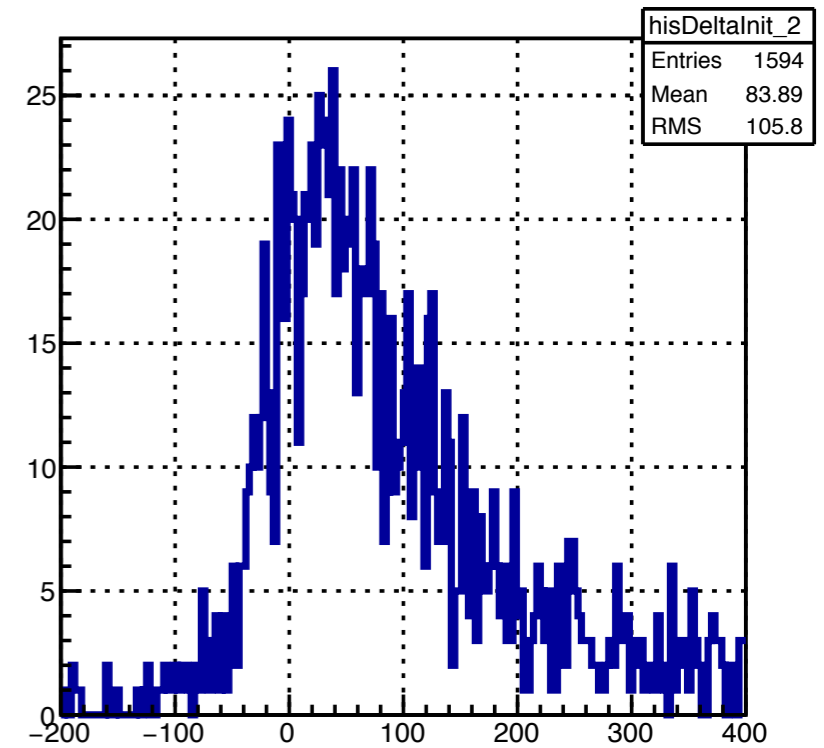
hisDeltaInit\_0



hisDeltaInit\_1

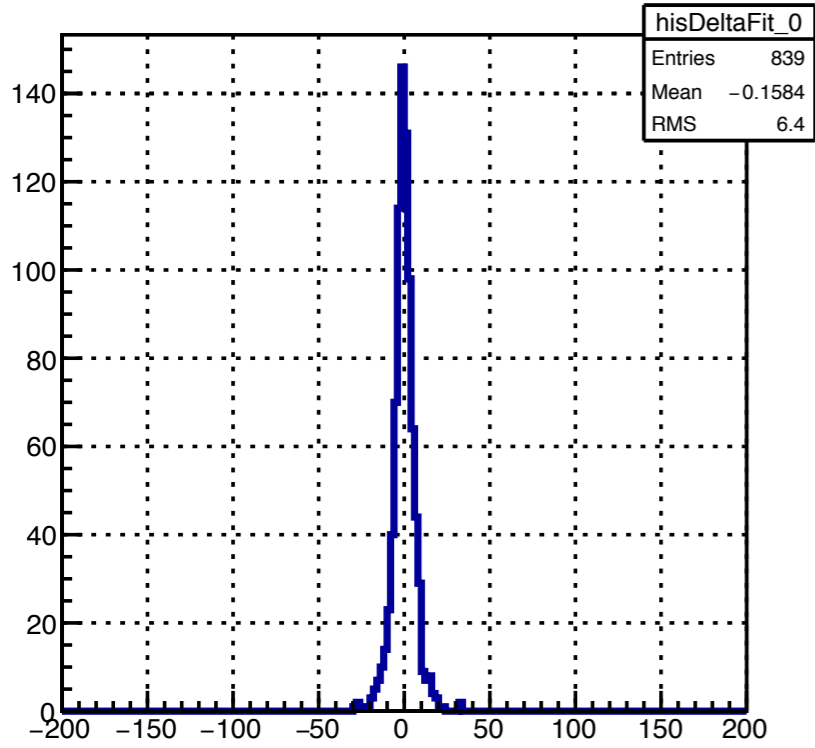


hisDeltaInit\_2



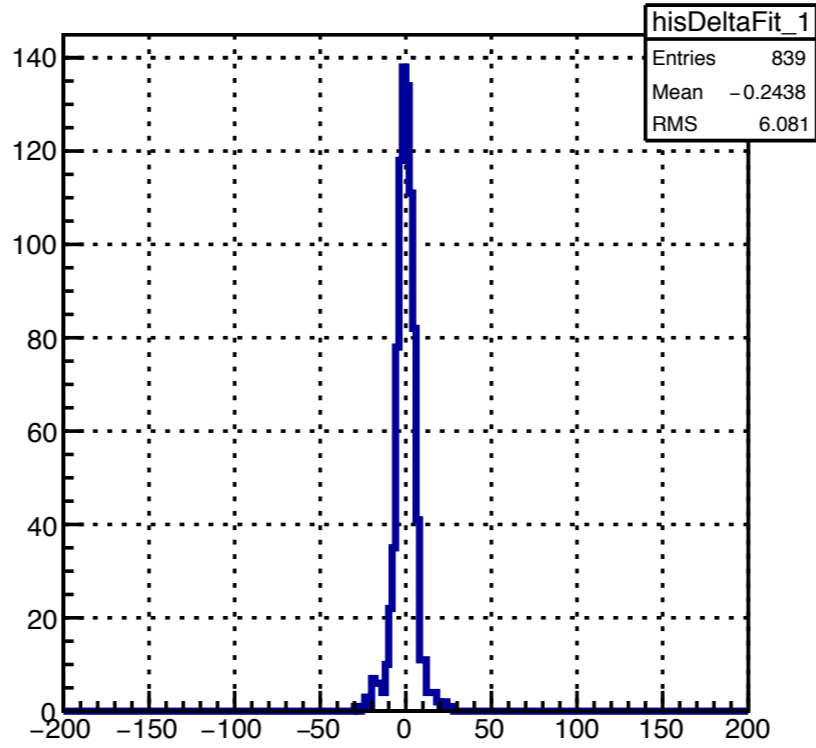
X

hisDeltaFit\_0



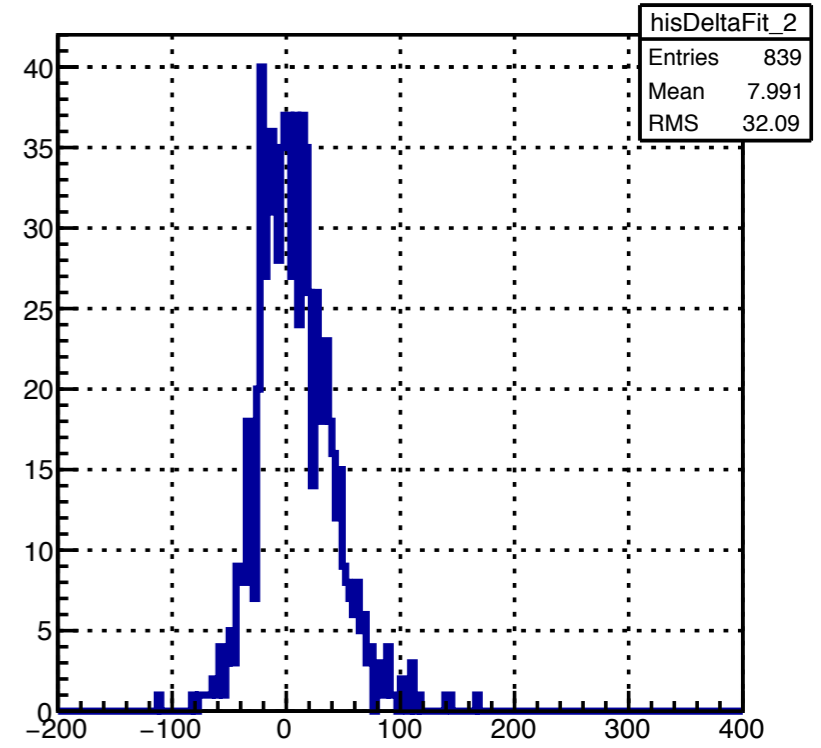
Y

hisDeltaFit\_1

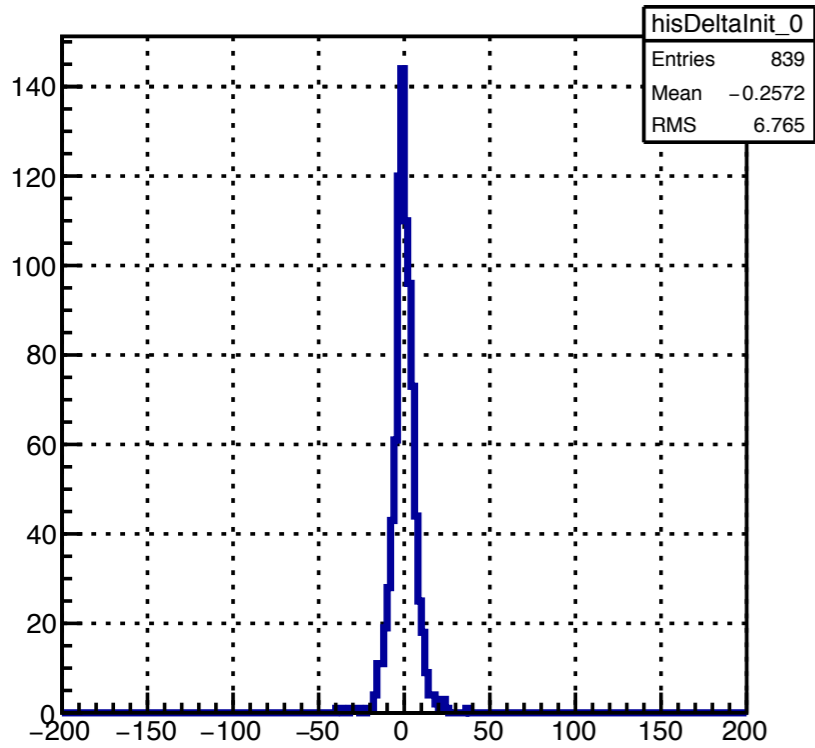


Z

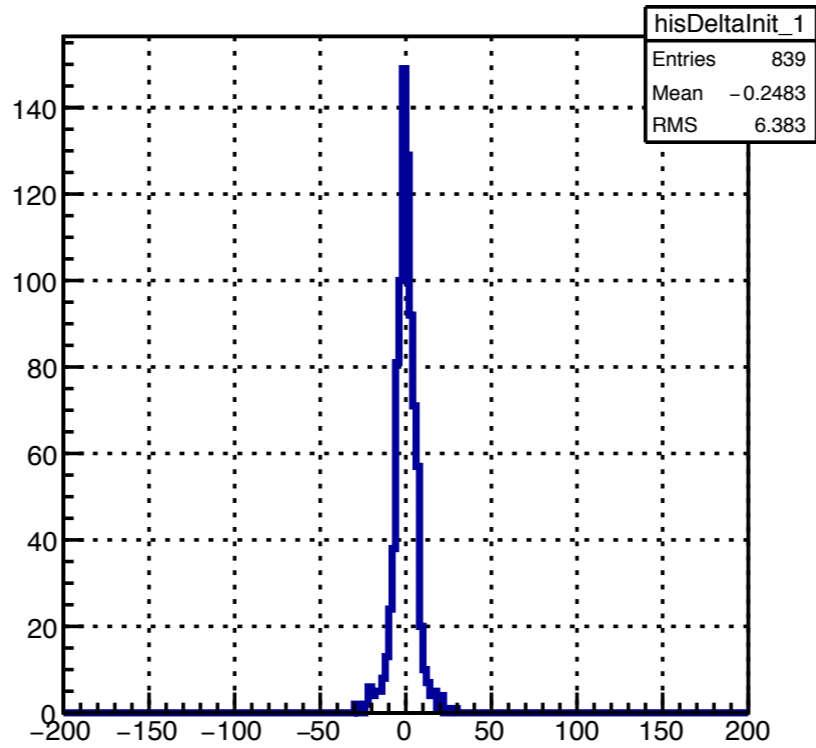
hisDeltaFit\_2



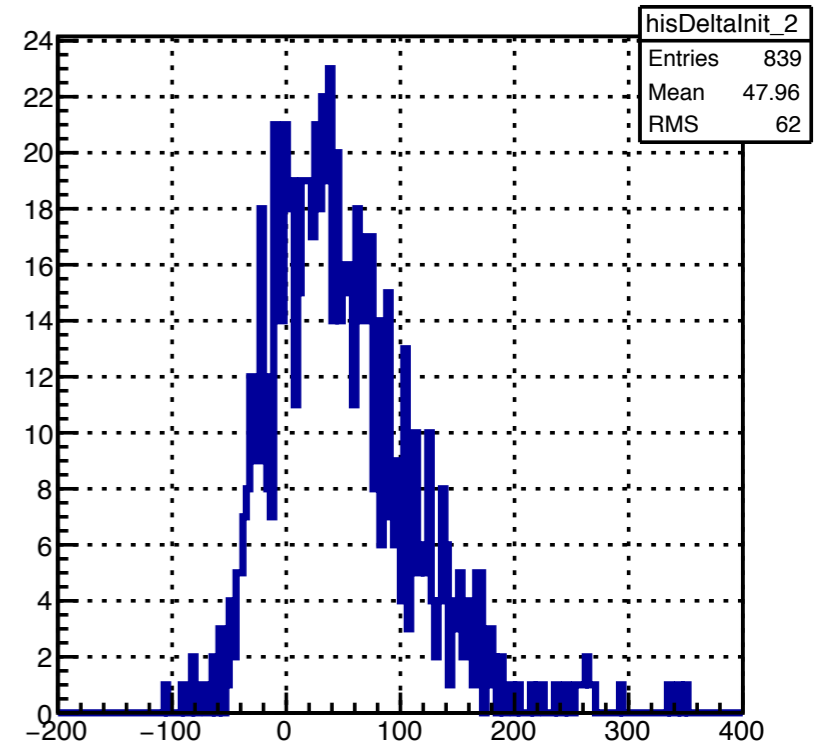
hisDeltaInit\_0



hisDeltaInit\_1



hisDeltaInit\_2



# RMS(mm) of residuals from MC value

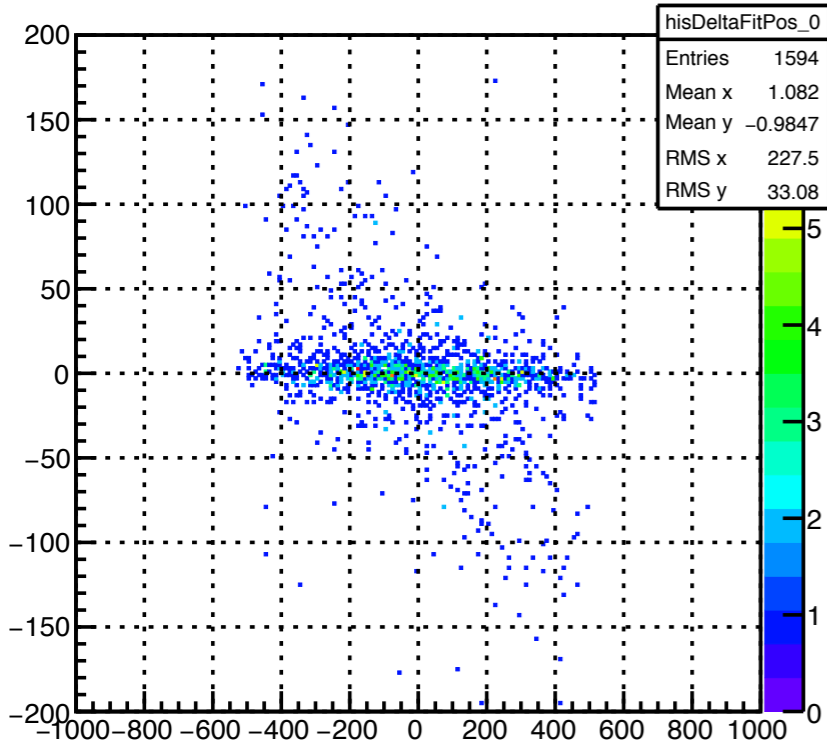
<b>KL position</b>	<b>KOTO</b>	<b>KOTO (cut)</b>	<b>Kinematic</b>	<b>Kinematic (cut)</b>
<b>X</b>	24	6.8	33	6.4
<b>Y</b>	25	6.4	34	6.1
<b>Z</b>	106	62	95	32

# Conclusion

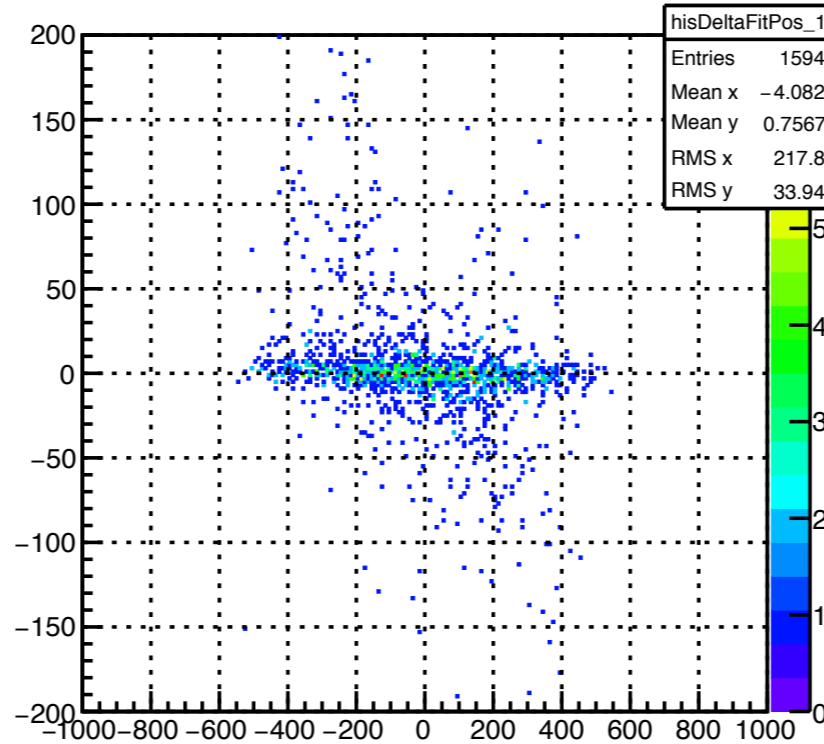
Using Chi-square from the kinematic fitting method, we can determine KL decay vertex with uncertainty of 6 mm for x, y and 3 cm for z.

# Residual (Fit or KOTO - MC) vs MC

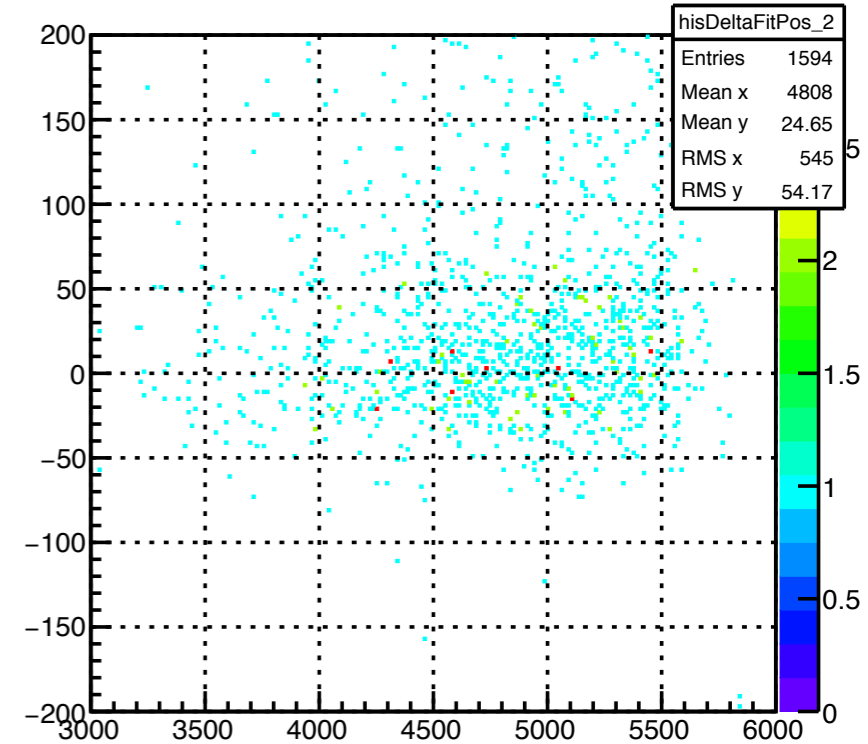
hisDeltaFitPos\_0



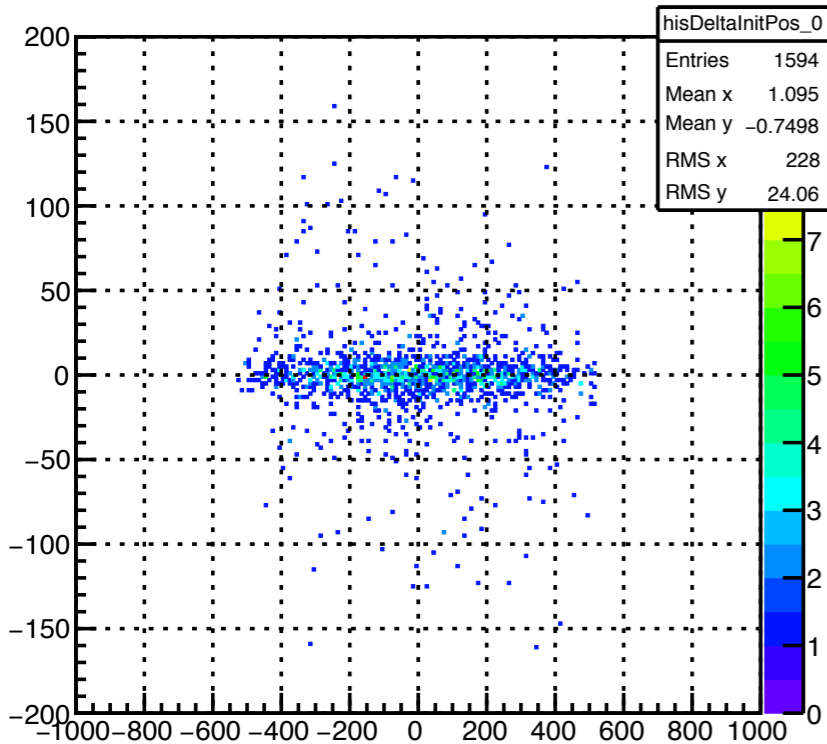
hisDeltaFitPos\_1



hisDeltaFitPos\_2



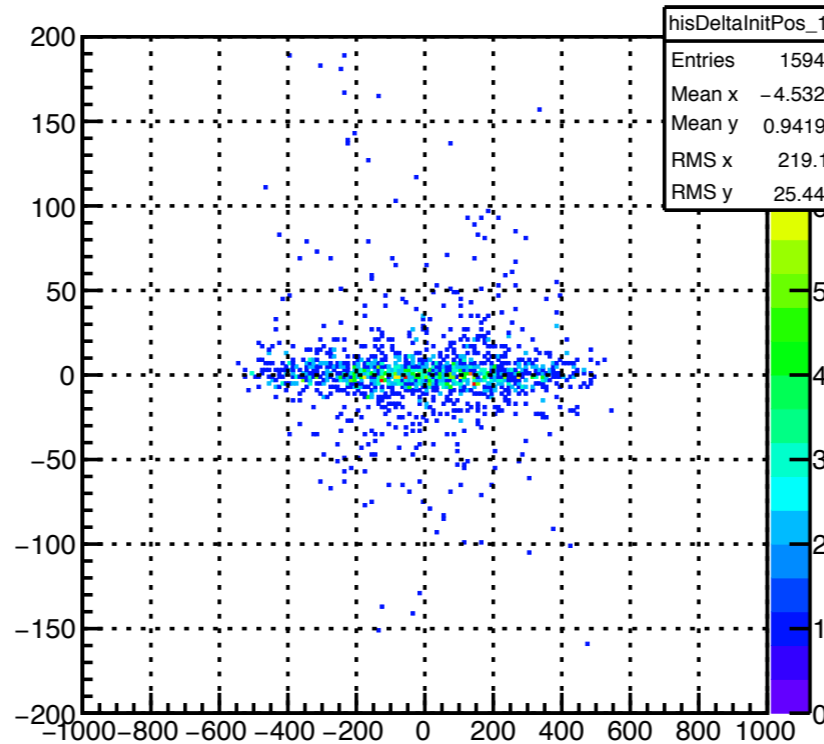
hisDeltaInitPos\_0



MCX

MCX

hisDeltaInitPos\_1

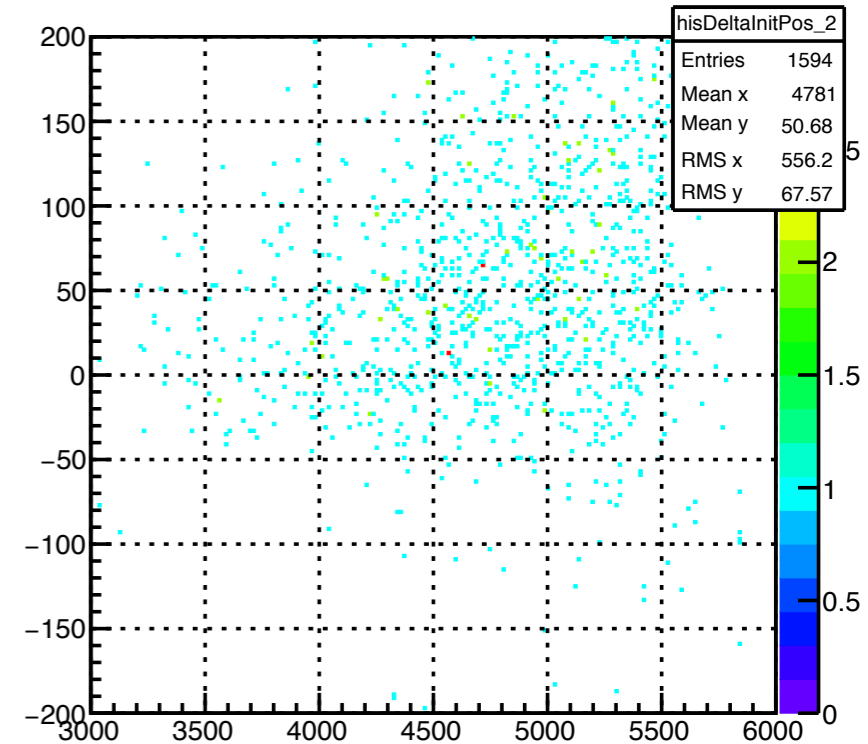


MCY

8

MCY

hisDeltaInitPos\_2



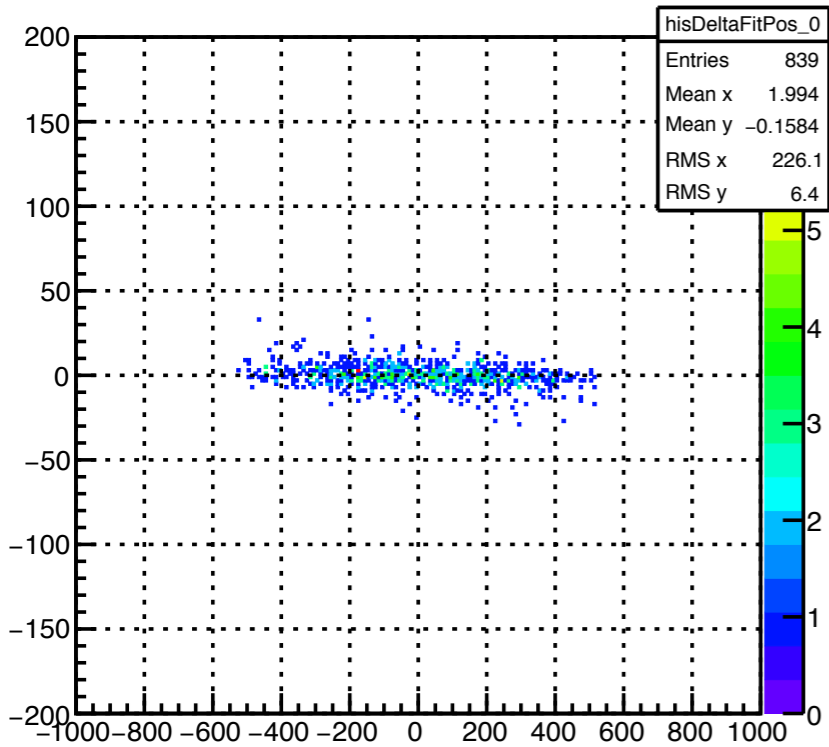
MCZ

MCZ

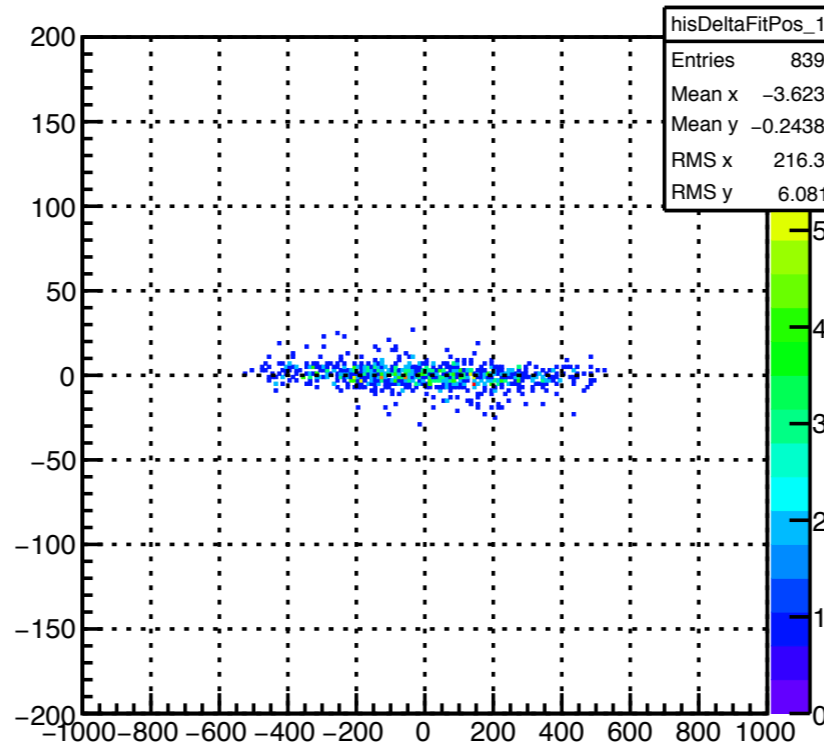


# Residual (Fit or KOTO - MC) vs MC -Chisq2 < 10

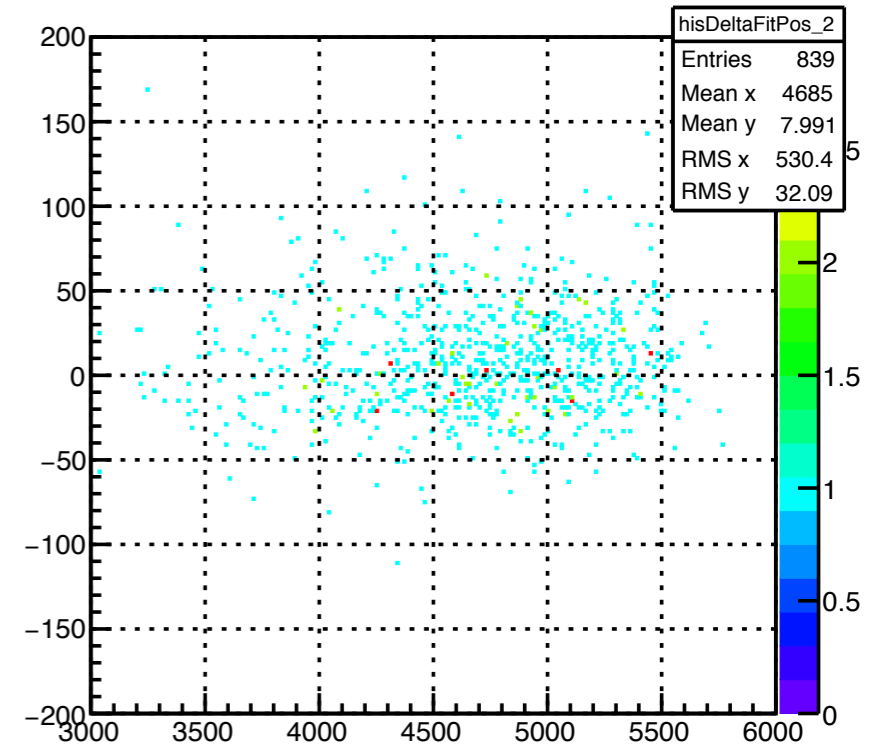
hisDeltaFitPos\_0



hisDeltaFitPos\_1

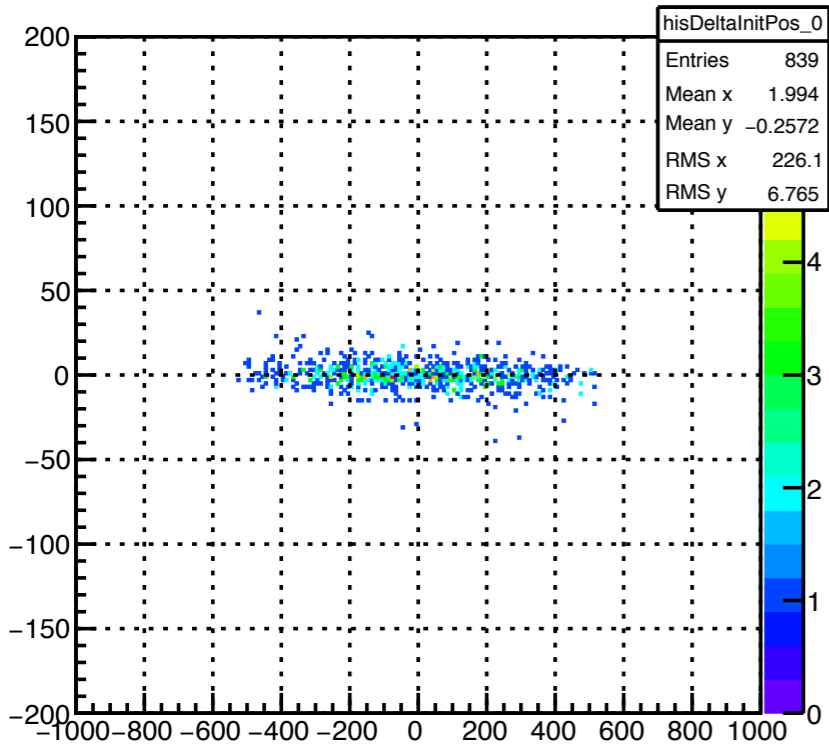


hisDeltaFitPos\_2



MCX

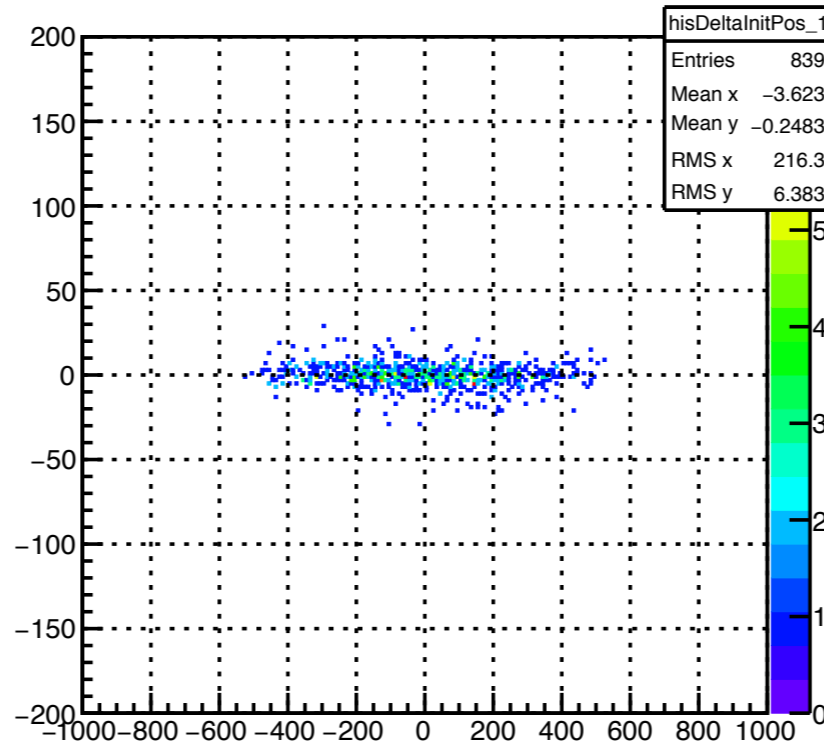
hisDeltaInitPos\_0



MCX

MCY

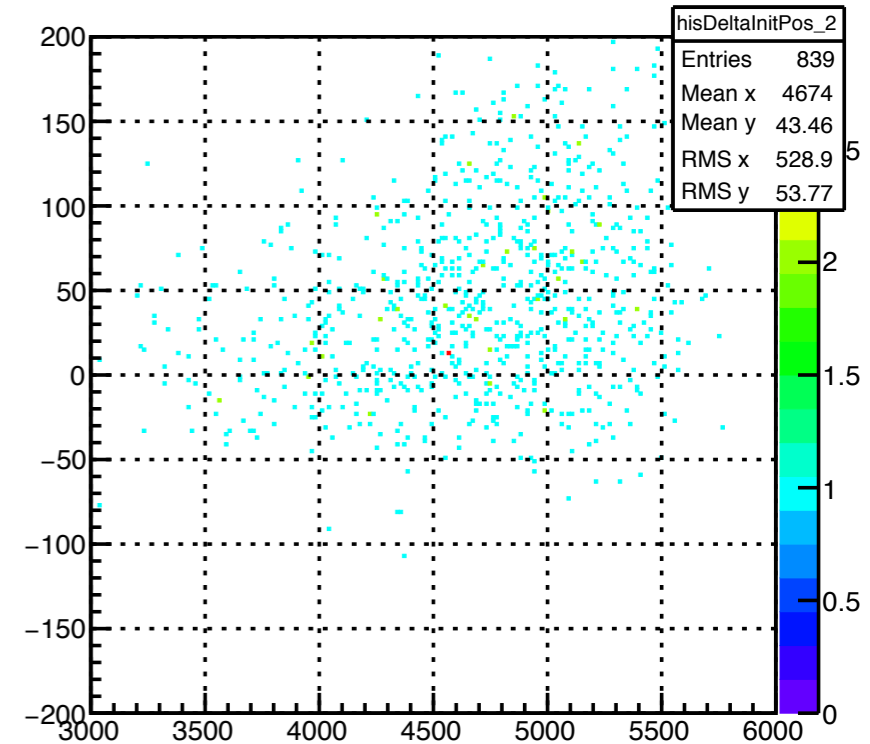
hisDeltaInitPos\_1



MCY

MCZ

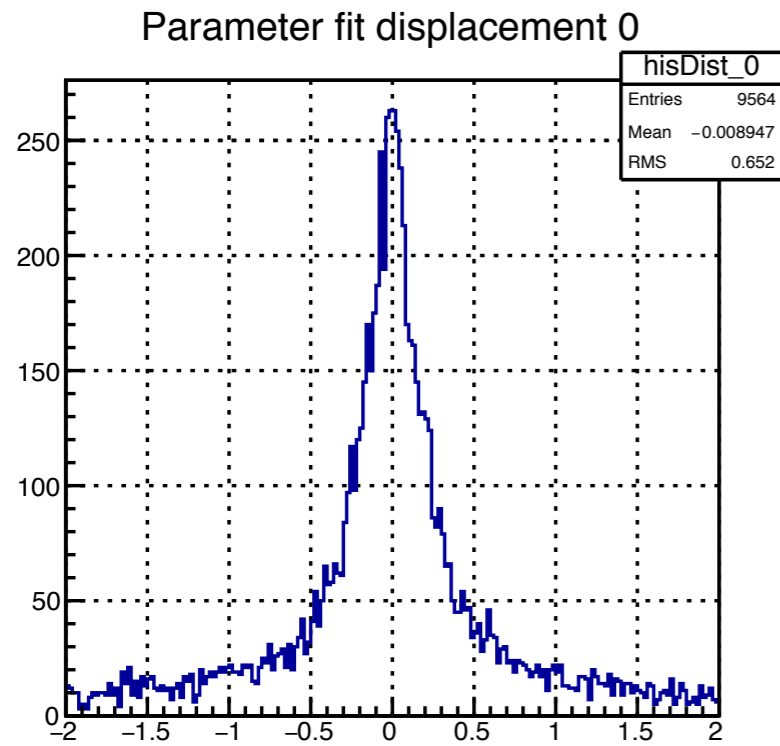
hisDeltaInitPos\_2



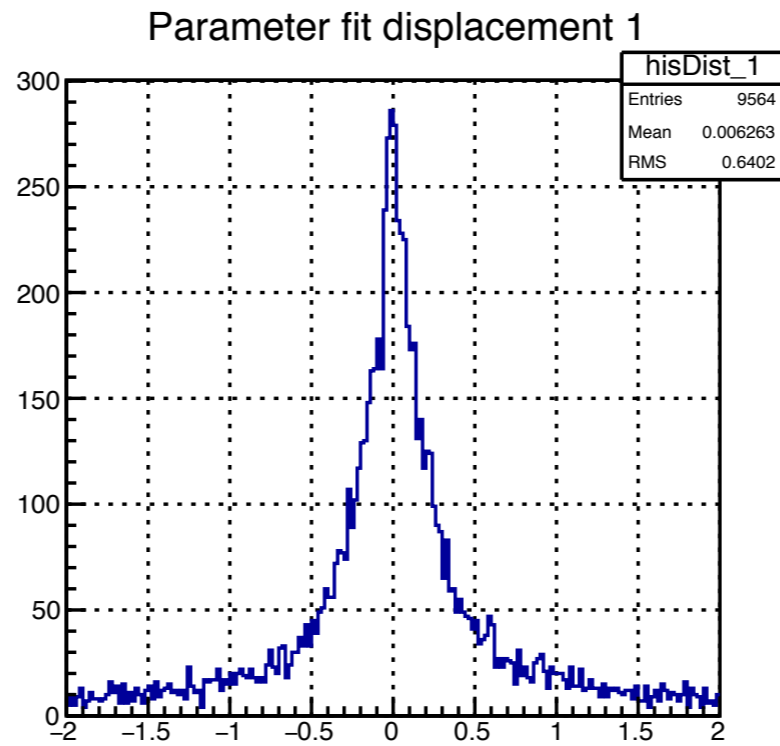
MCZ

# Parameter distribution( $p_f - p_i/dp$ )

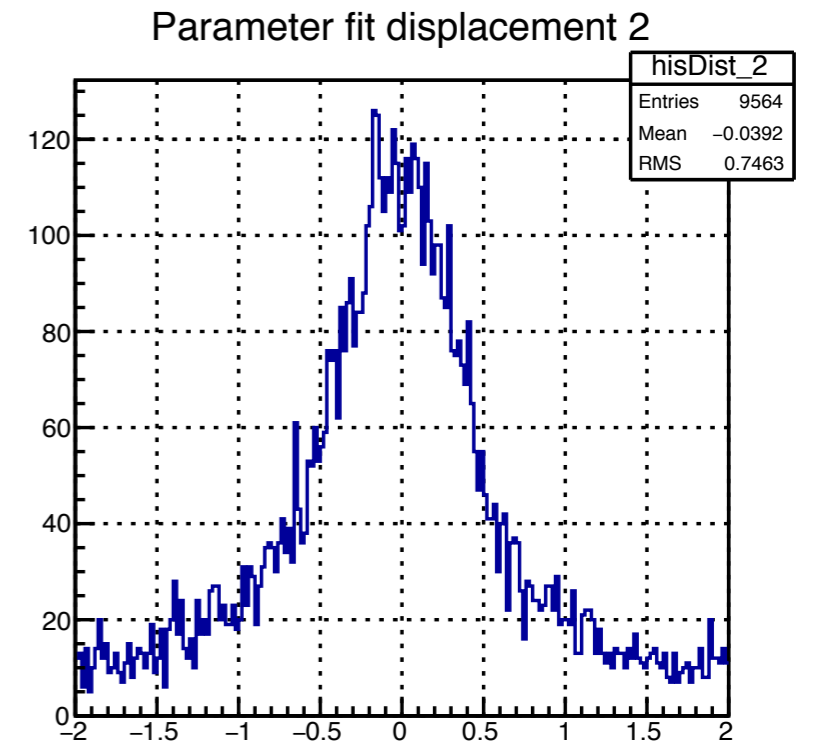
## Gamma X



## Gamma Y

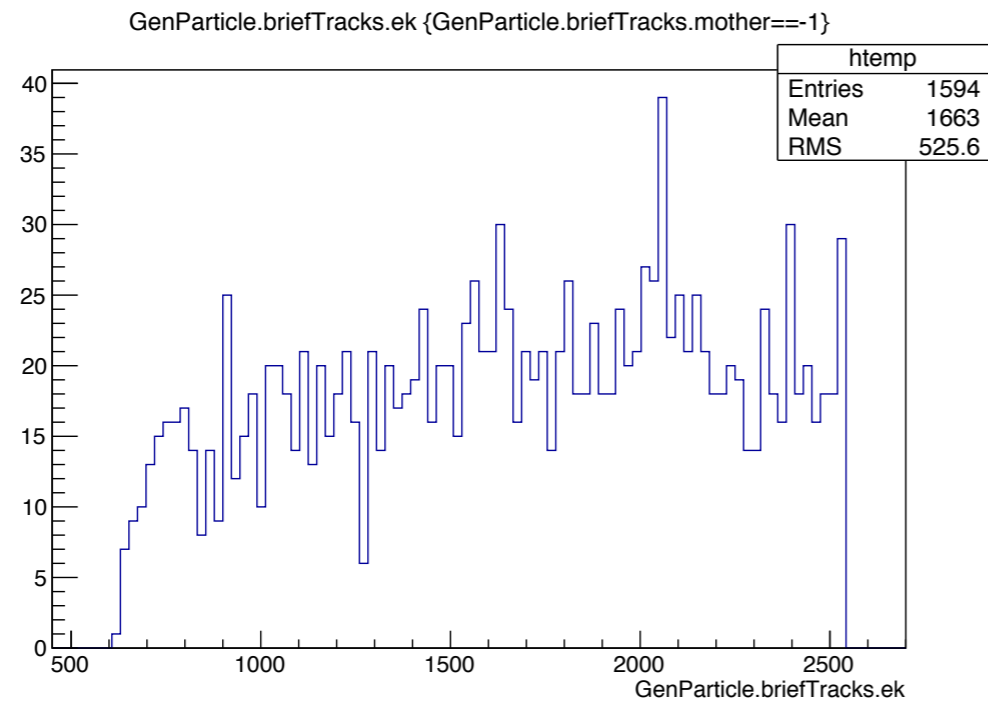


## Gamma E



# MC KL distributions

## KL energy(EK)



## KL Position(x,y)

