Tight Muon Reconstruction Efficiency

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Introduction

- Used Tag & Probe method to calculate the reconstruction efficiency of tight muon.

$$\varepsilon(\mu) = \varepsilon(\mu|\mathrm{ID})\times\varepsilon(\mathrm{ID}) \cong \varepsilon(\mu|\mathrm{ID})\times\varepsilon(\mathrm{ID}|\mathrm{MS})$$

- $\varepsilon(\mathrm{ID}|\mathrm{MS})$ Inner Detector efficiency with respect to muon chamber.
- $\varepsilon(\mu|\mathrm{ID})$ Muon Reconstruction efficiency with respect to inner detector.
- Event Selection:
  - Trigger mu3 || mu8 || mu10
  - GRL
  - At least 1 primary vertex
- $\varepsilon(\mathrm{ID}|\mathrm{MS})$ match: MS track with an ID track dR < 0.2
- $\varepsilon(\mu|\mathrm{ID})$ match: ID track with a reconstructed muon dR < 0.01
- Probe tracks Selection:
  - Opposite charge with tag
  - ID tracks: Muon ID Selections
  - MS tracks: No Selections
- Invariant mass window
  - for data: J/ψ 2.6 -3.6 GeV
  - for mc: Υ 8-11 GeV
- Todo:
  - Better tune fitting initial parameters for $\varepsilon(\mu|\mathrm{ID})$ versus q*eta.
  - Use MC Truth information to calculate reconstruction efficiency and compare with MC T&P method.

Tag & Probe fitting

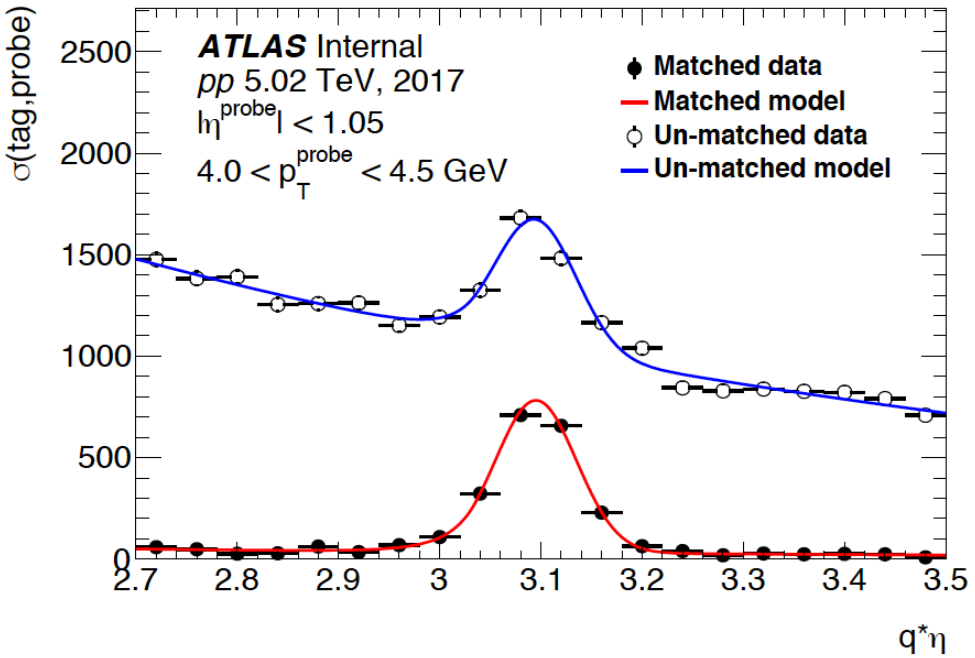
Efficiency extraction

Invariant mass of matched and unmatched samples are fitted simultaneously.

$$N_{match} = N_{tot} * \varepsilon * Sig(m) + N_{bkg1} * Bkg^{1}(m)$$
$$N_{Unmatch} = N_{tot} * (1-\varepsilon) * Sig(m) + N_{bkg2} * Bkg^{2}(m)$$

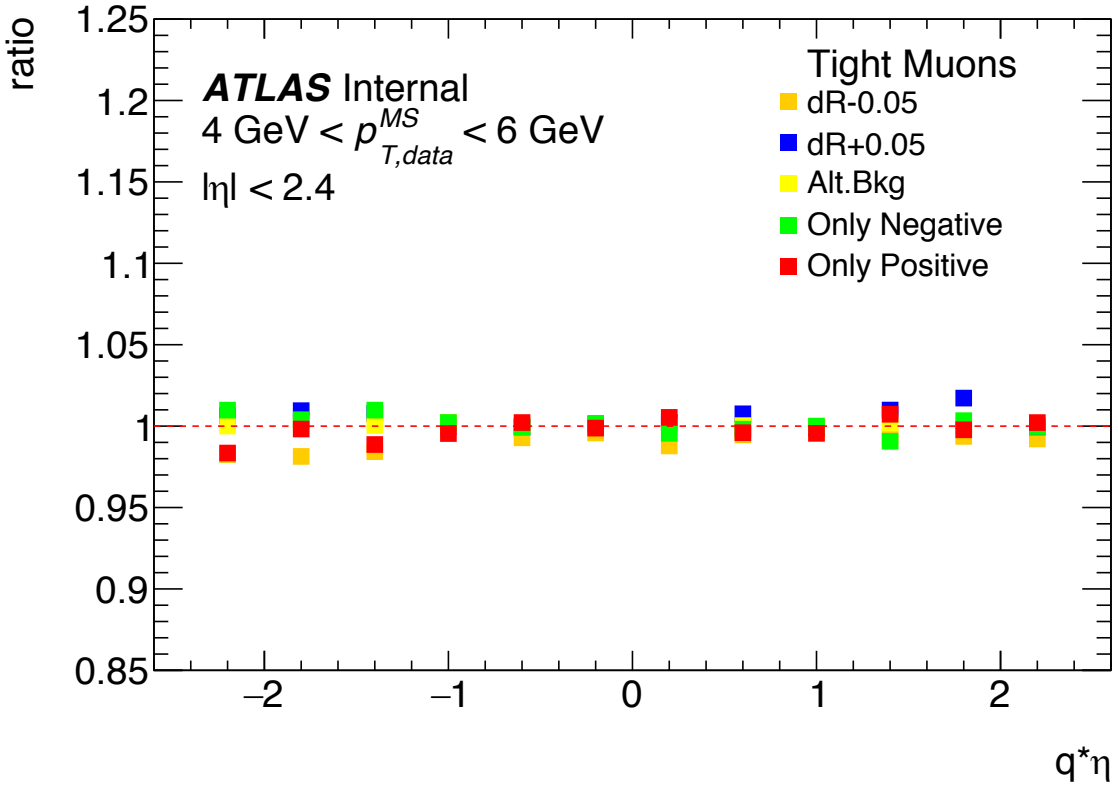
N_{tot} and ε are outputs of the fit.

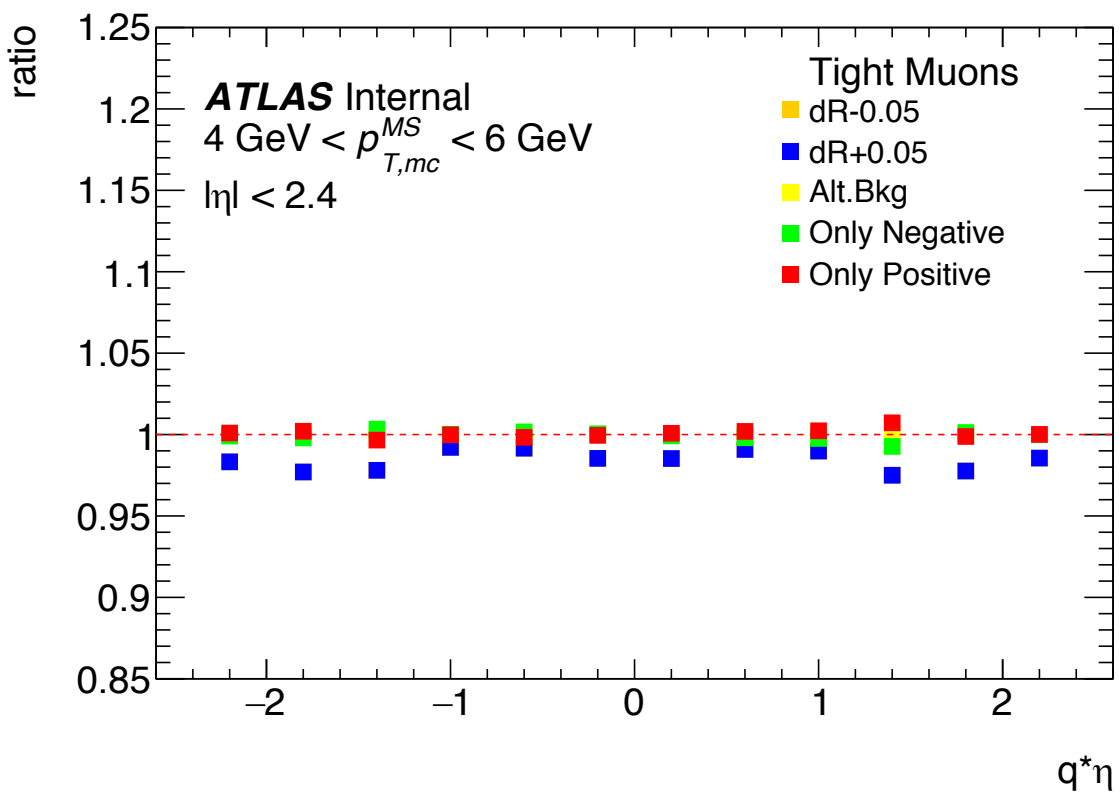
Sig(m) = Gaus
Bkg(m) = exponential



Screenshot from Sebastian's slides

Inner Detector Efficiency $\varepsilon(\mathrm{ID}|\mathrm{MS})$ vs q*eta, low pt regime, using MC upsilon

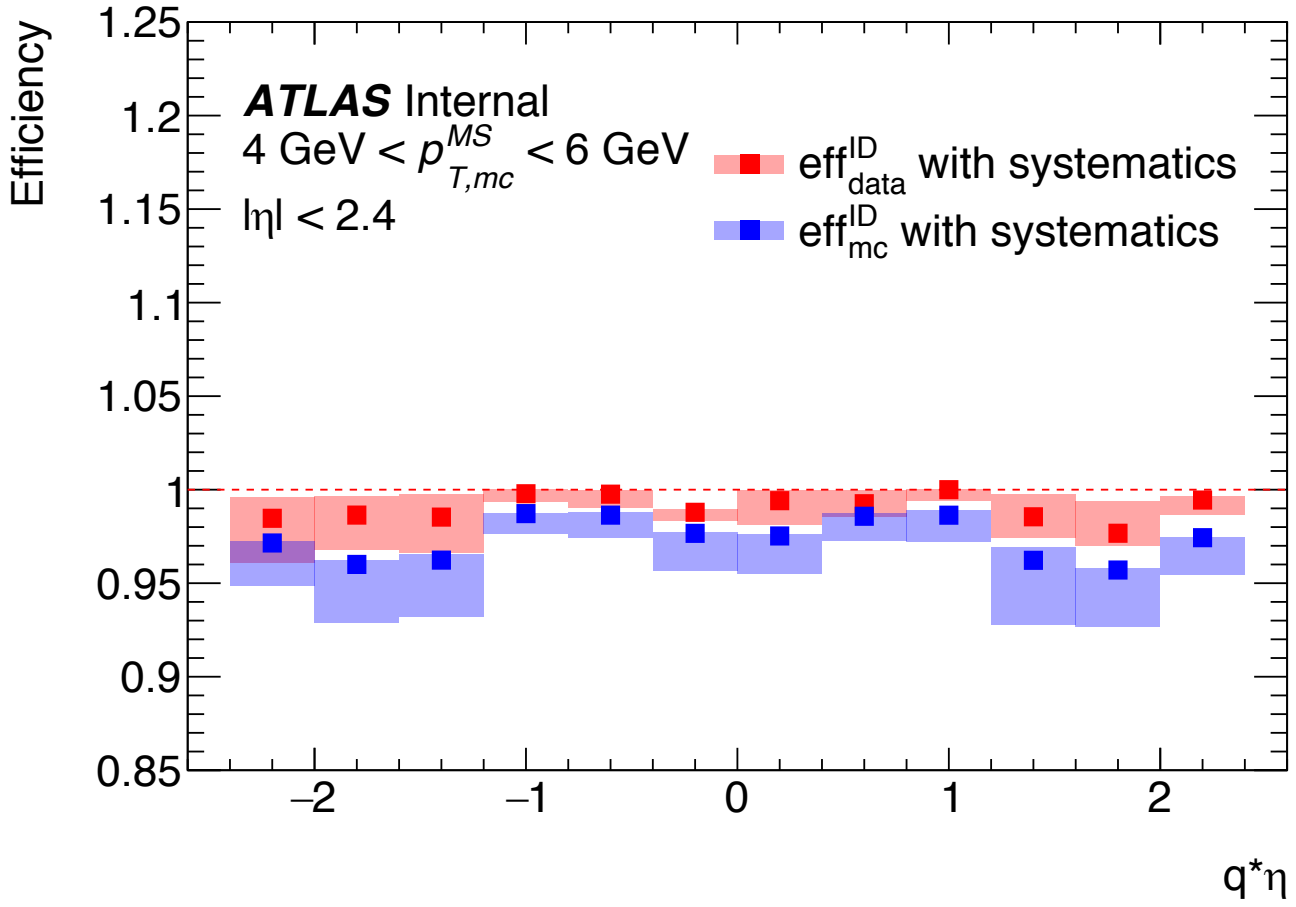




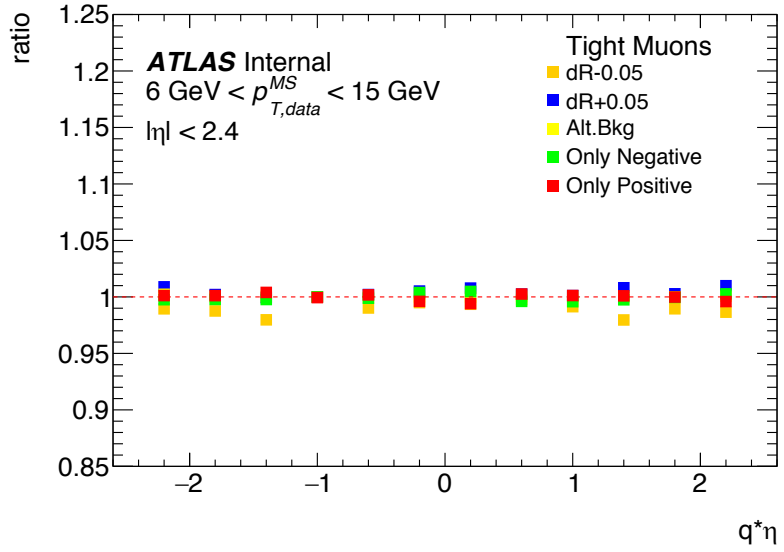
Inner Detector Efficiency $\varepsilon(\mathrm{ID}|\mathrm{MS})$ vs q*eta, low pt regime, using MC upsilon

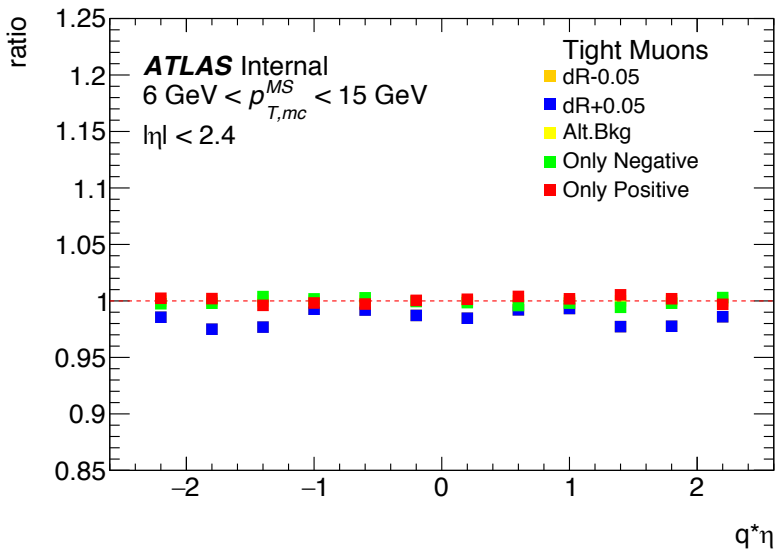
- Nominal efficiency is calculated at dR = 0.2
- Taking both positively and negatively charged tracks.
- The fitting model for background uses exponential curve
- The fitting model for signal uses gaussian curve.

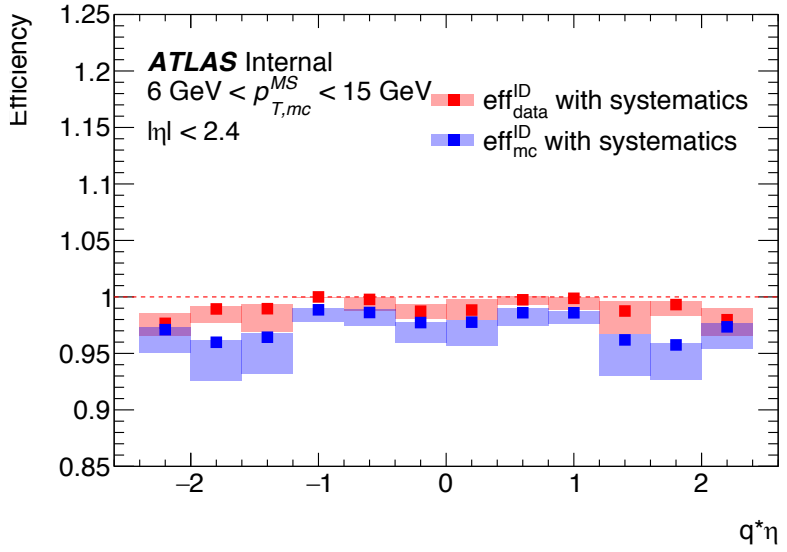
- Largest contribution to overall systematics comes from changing dR.

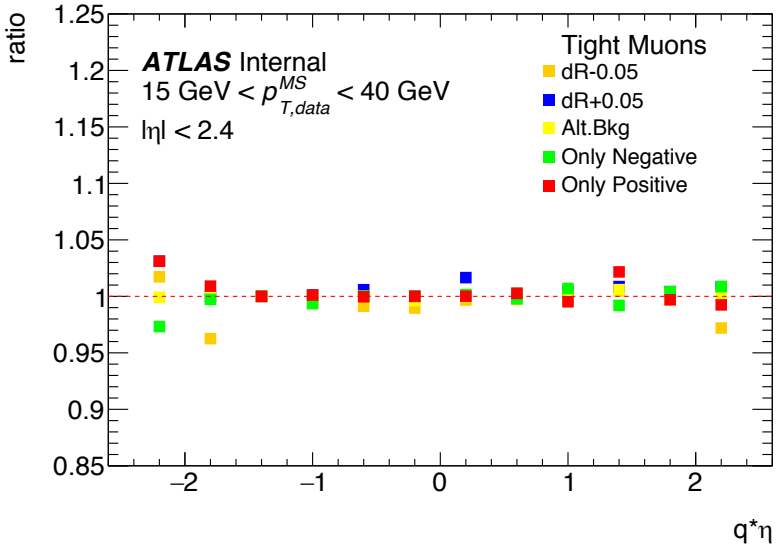


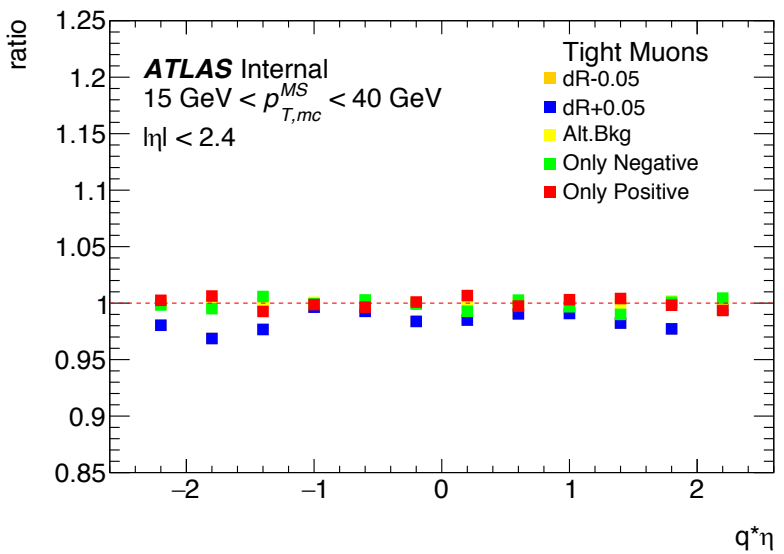
Inner Detector Efficiency $\varepsilon(\mathrm{ID}|\mathrm{MS})$ vs q*eta, middle and high pt regime, using MC upsilon

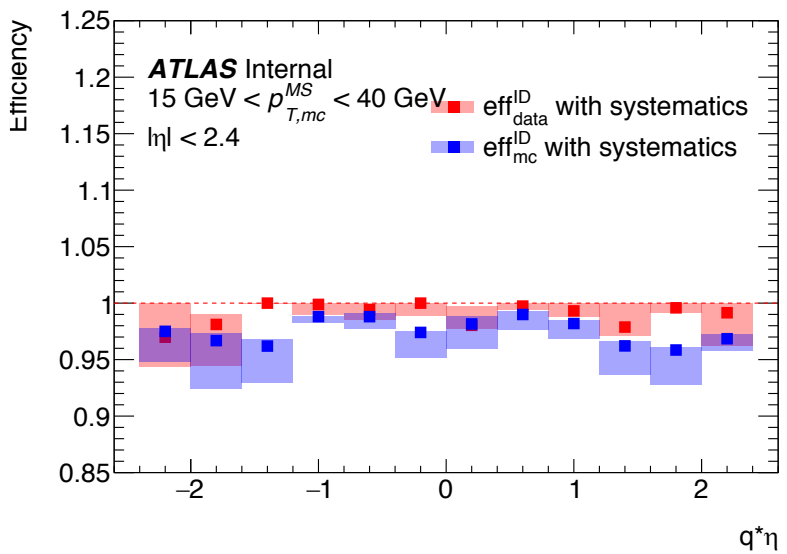




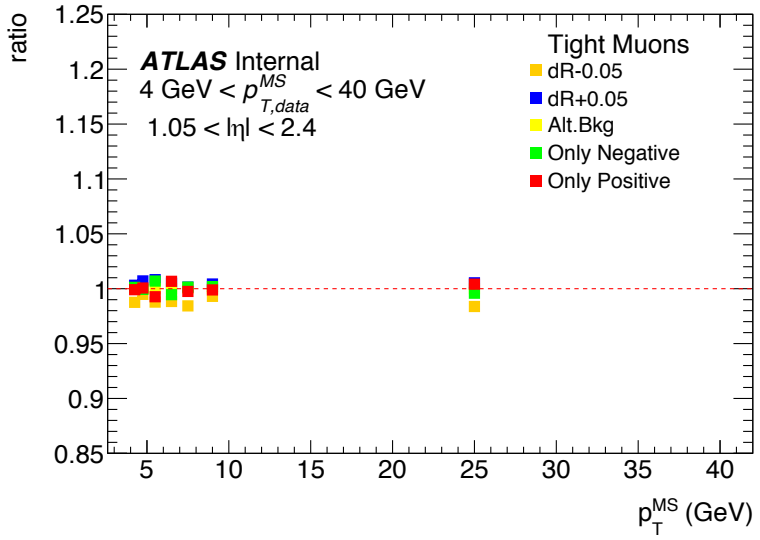


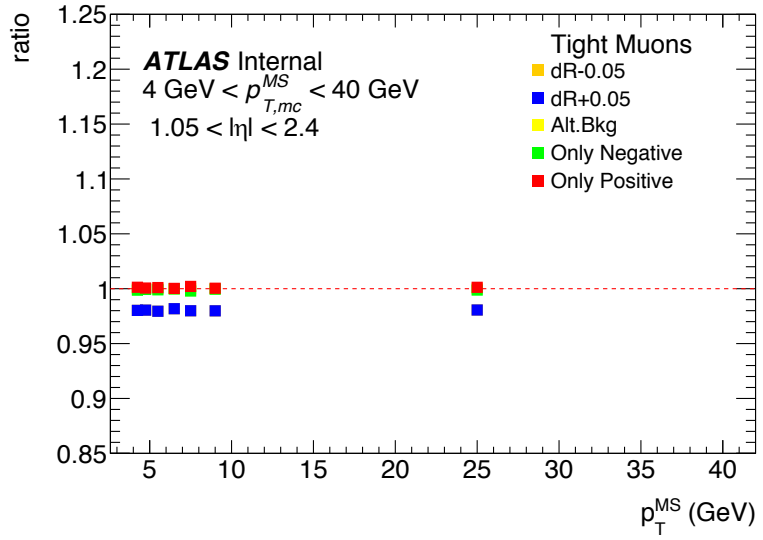


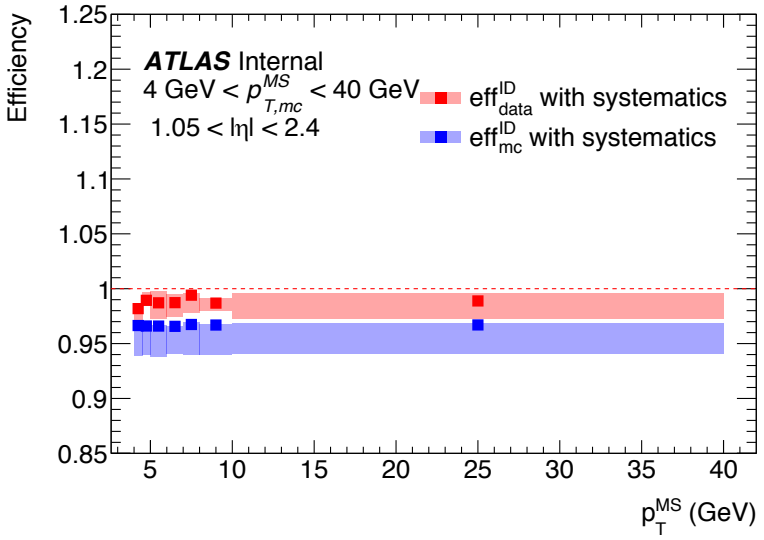


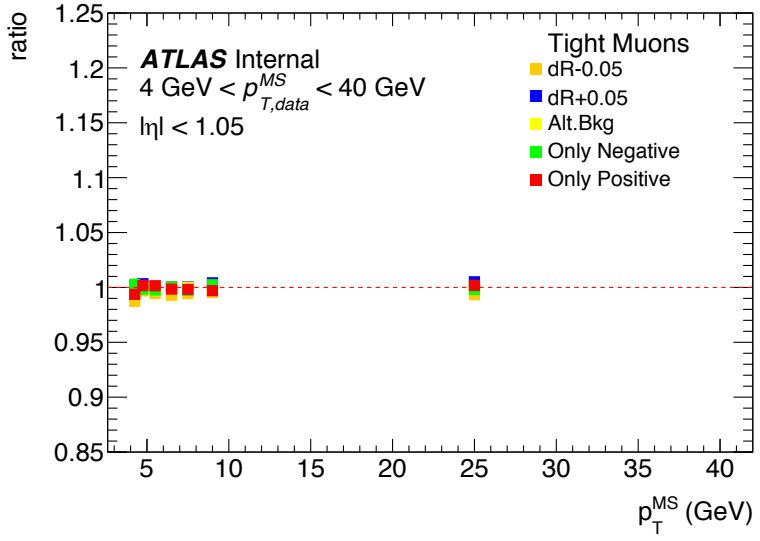


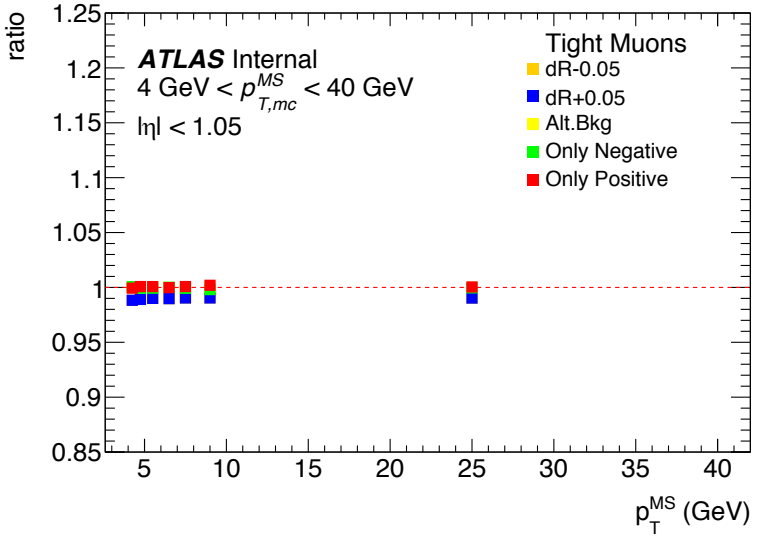
Inner Detector Efficiency $\varepsilon(\mathrm{ID}|\mathrm{MS})$ vs probe MS track momentum p_T^{MS}, using MC upsilon

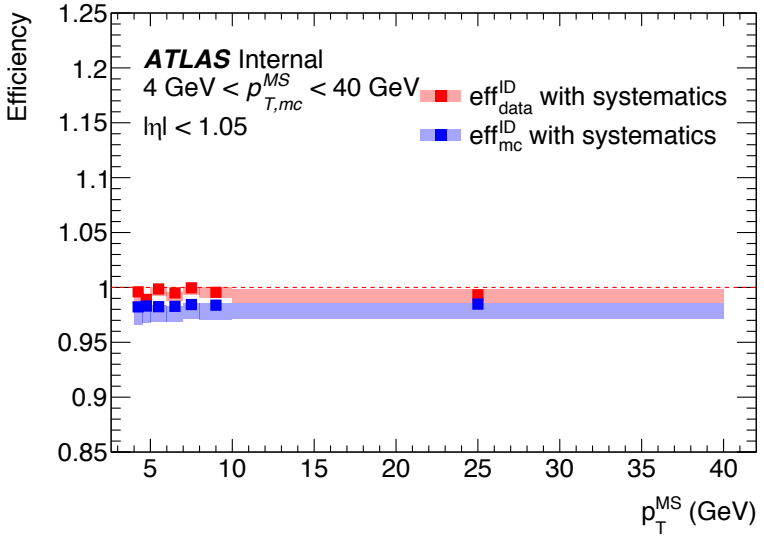




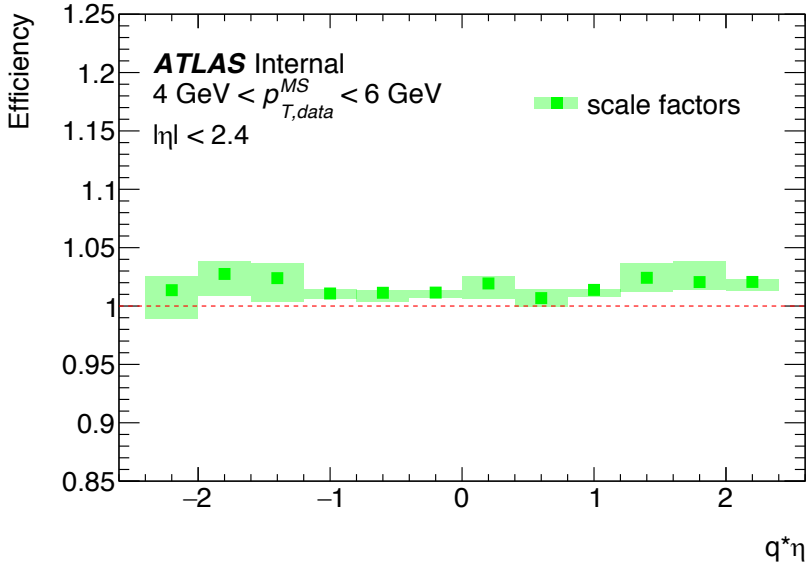


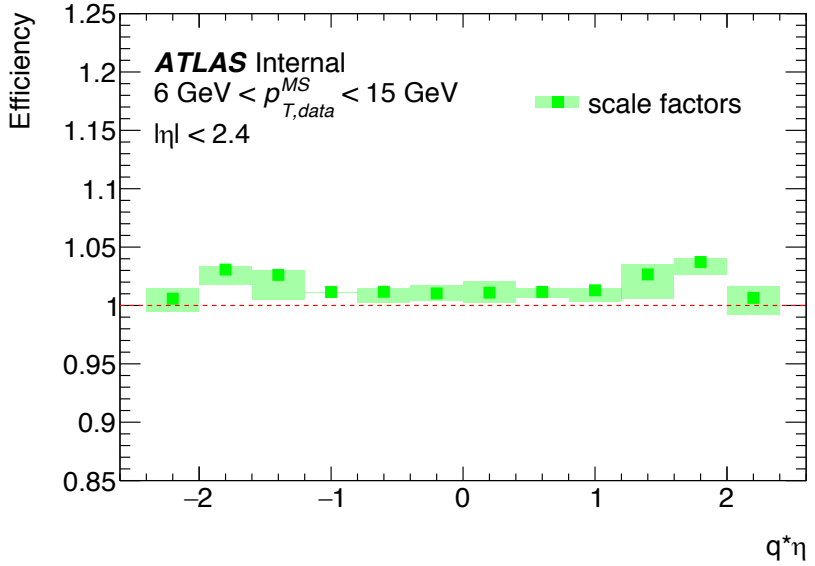


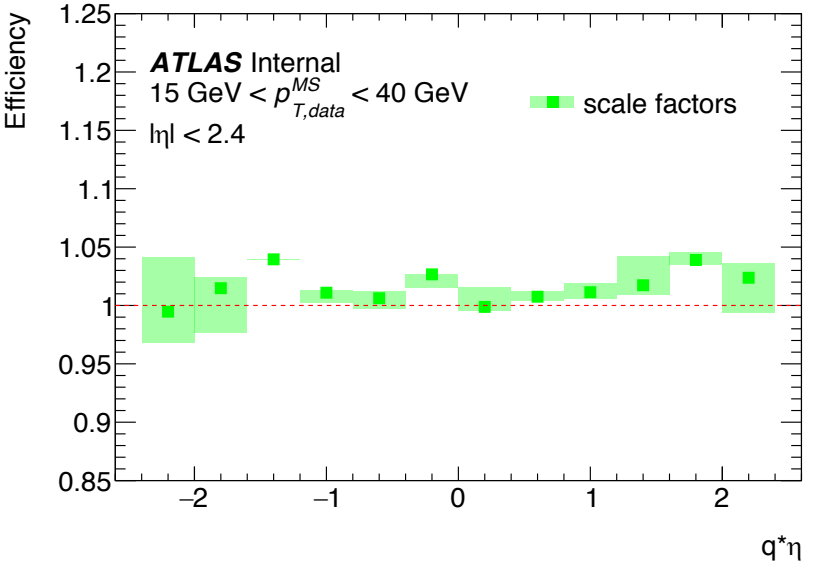


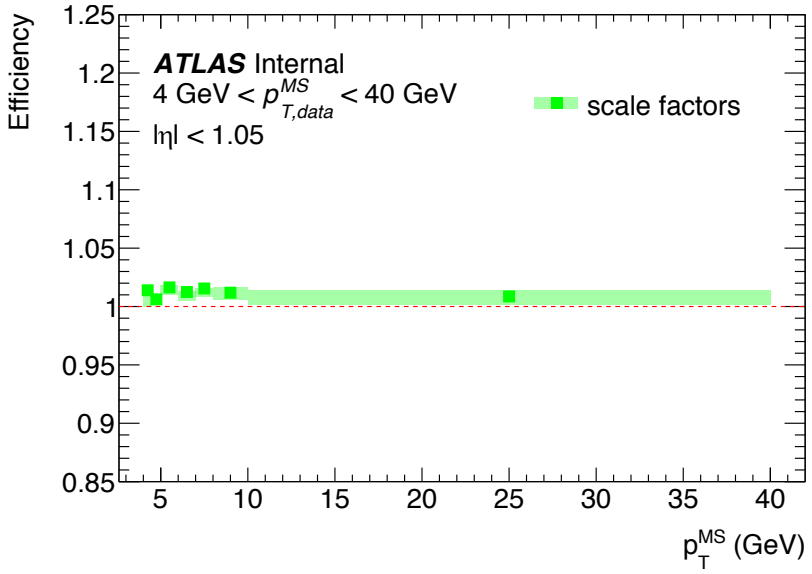


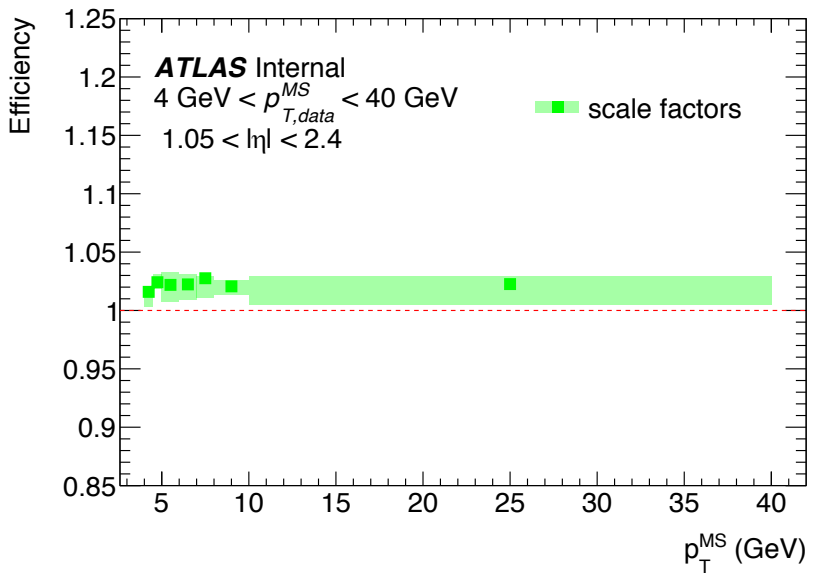
Scale factors for Inner Detector efficiency, using MC with upsilon





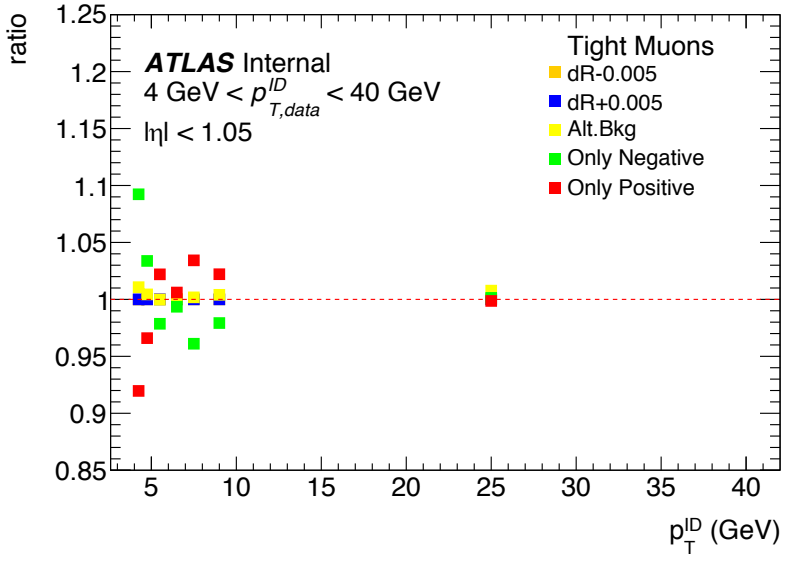


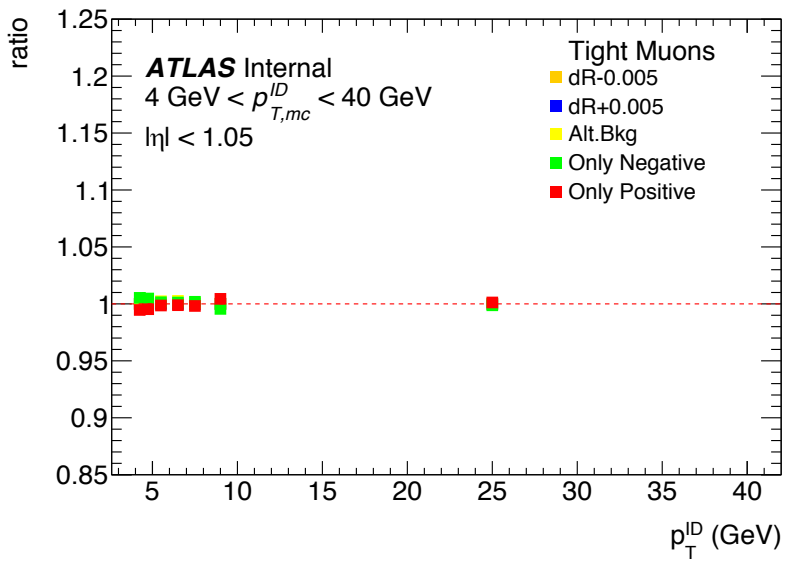


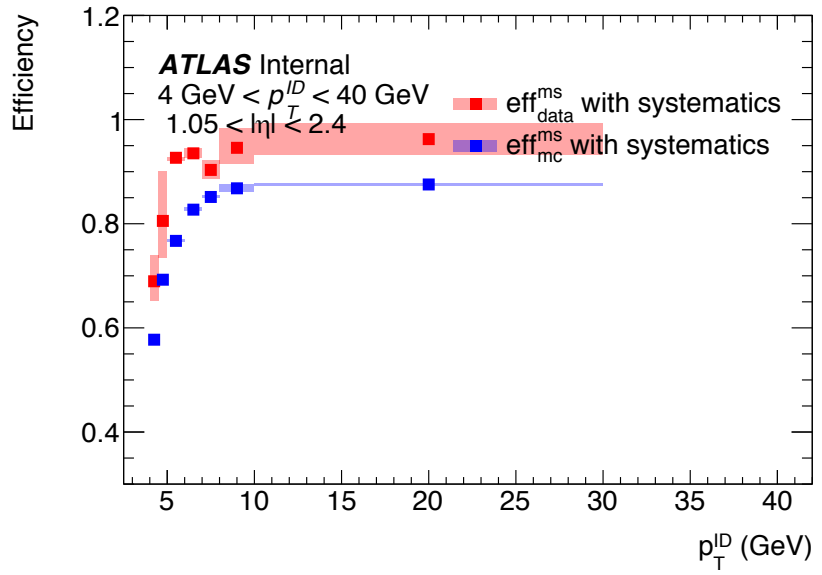


- Scale factors are mostly distributed around 1.02 for inner detector for all |eta|<2.4 and 4 GeV < pT < 40 GeV region.

Tight Muon Reconstruction Efficiency $\varepsilon(\mu|\mathrm{ID})$ vs Probe ID Track Momentum p_T^{ID} , using MC upsilon

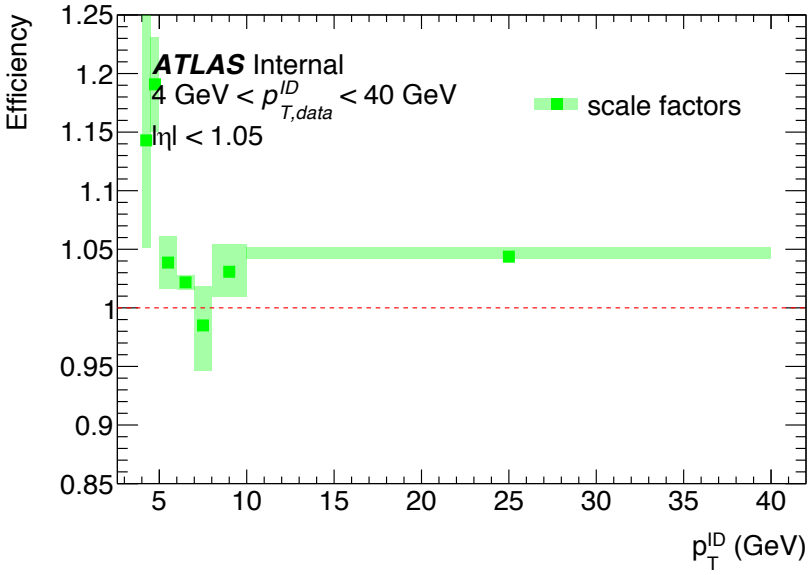




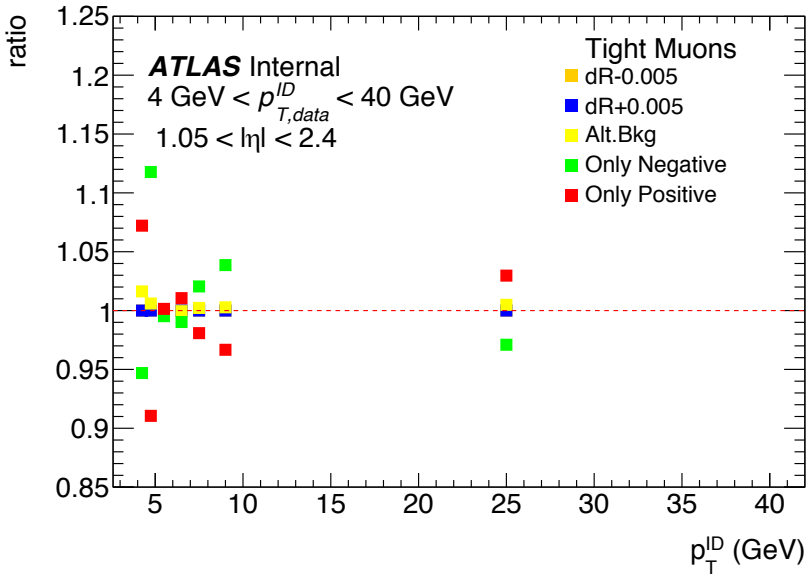


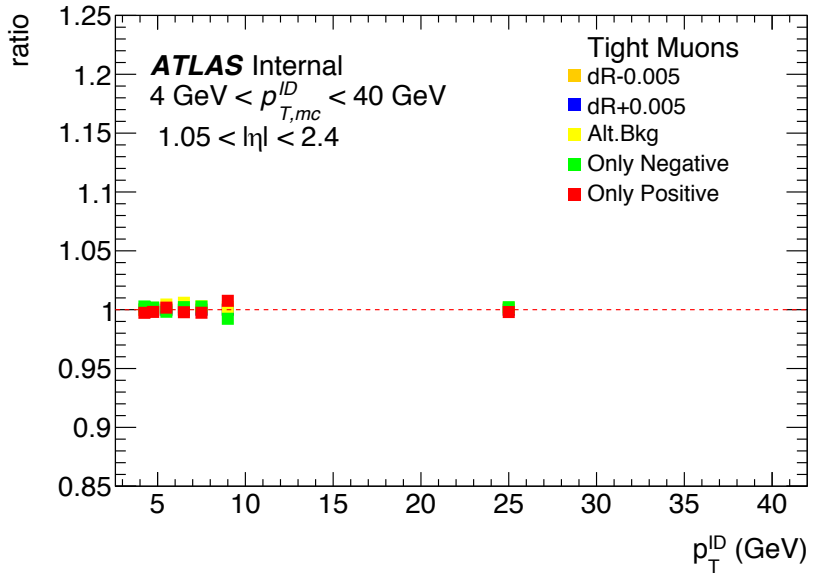
- End cap region
- Nominal efficiency is calculated at dR = 0.01
- Taking both positively and negatively charged tracks.
- The fitting model for background uses exponential curve
- The fitting model for signal uses gaussian curve.

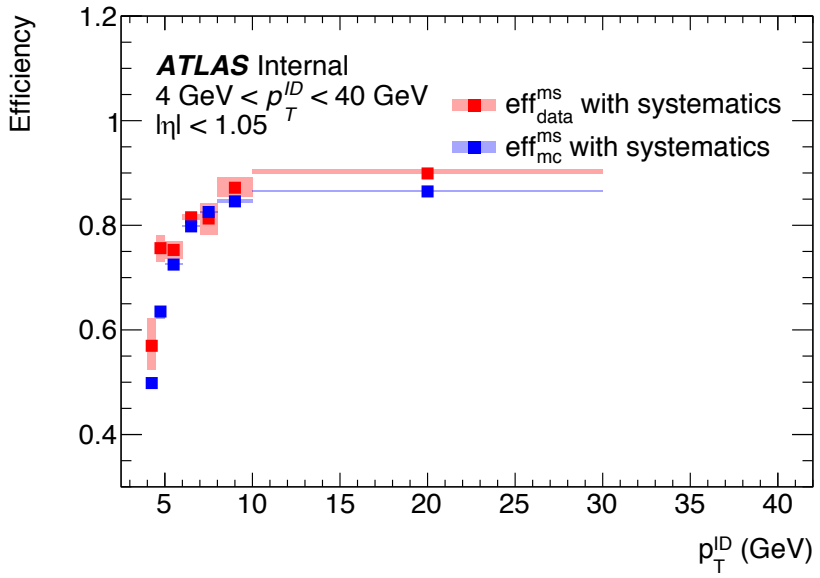
- MC has very small systematics, data has large systematics.
- Largest contribution of systematics for data comes from separating positively charged tracks from negatively charged tracks.



Tight Muon Reconstruction Efficiency $\varepsilon(\mu|\mathrm{ID})$ vs Probe ID Track Momentum p_T^{ID}, using MC upsilon

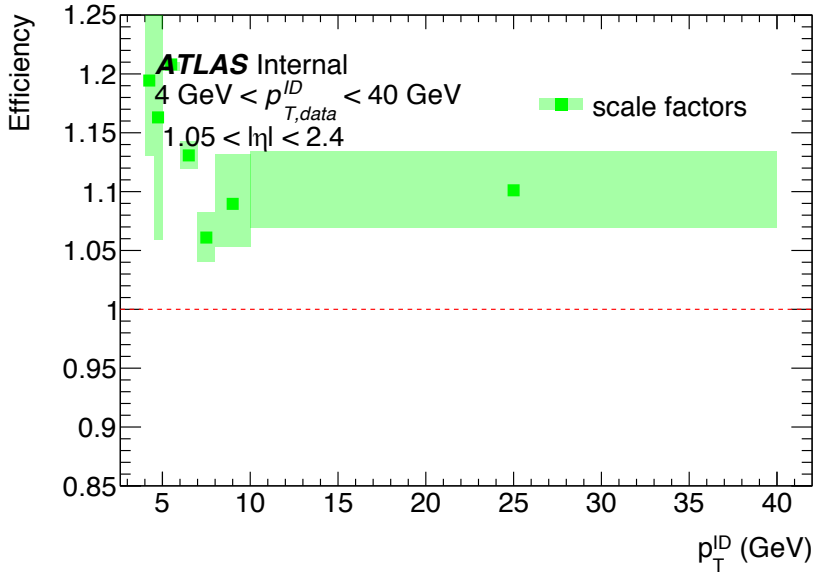




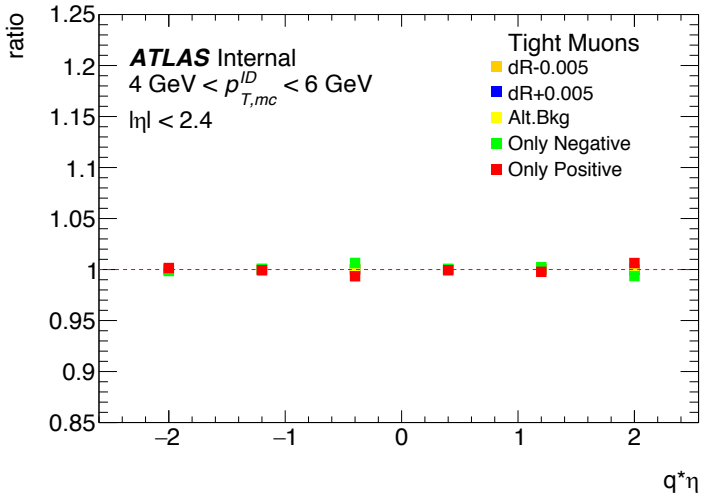


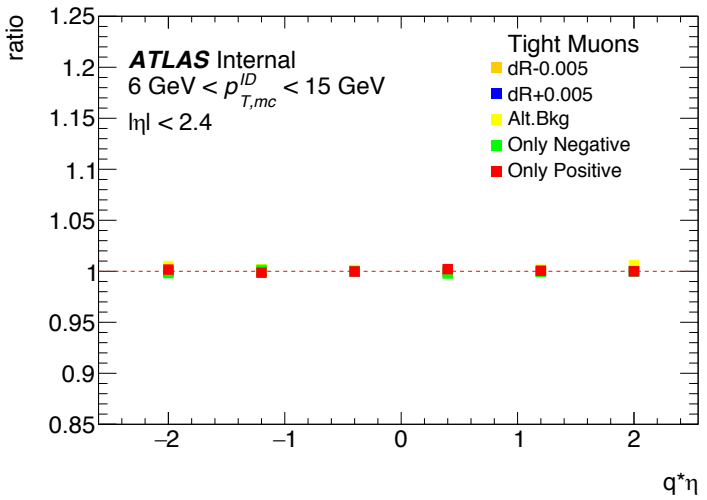
- Barrel region
- Nominal efficiency is calculated at dR = 0.01
- Taking both positively and negatively charged tracks.
- The fitting model for background uses exponential curve
- The fitting model for signal uses gaussian curve.

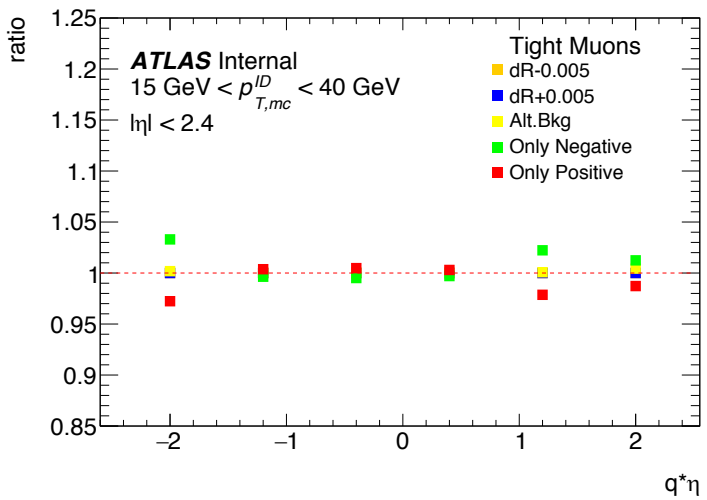
- MC has very small systematics, data has large systematics.
- Largest contribution of systematics for data comes from separating positively charged tracks from negatively charged tracks.

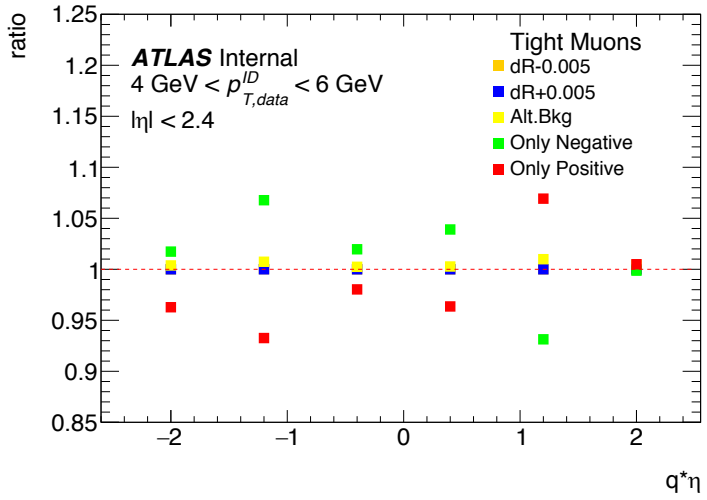


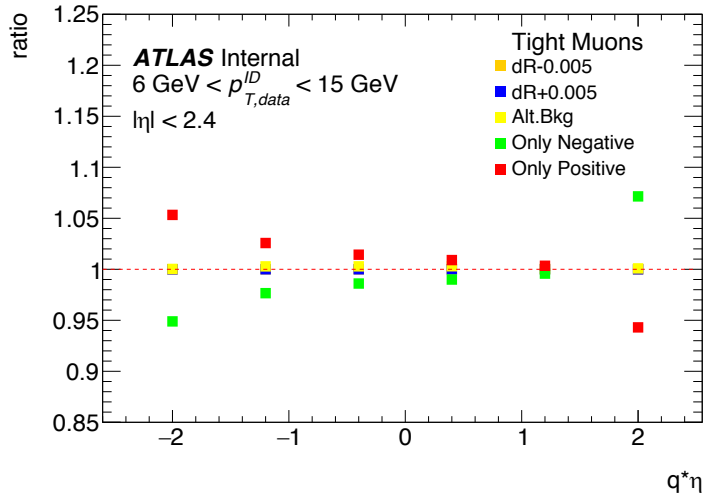
Tight Muon Reconstruction Efficiency $\varepsilon(\mu|\mathrm{ID})$ vs q*eta, using MC upsilon

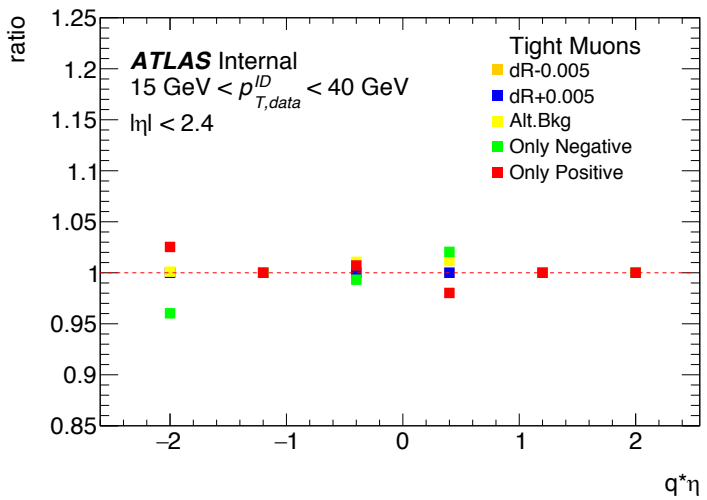






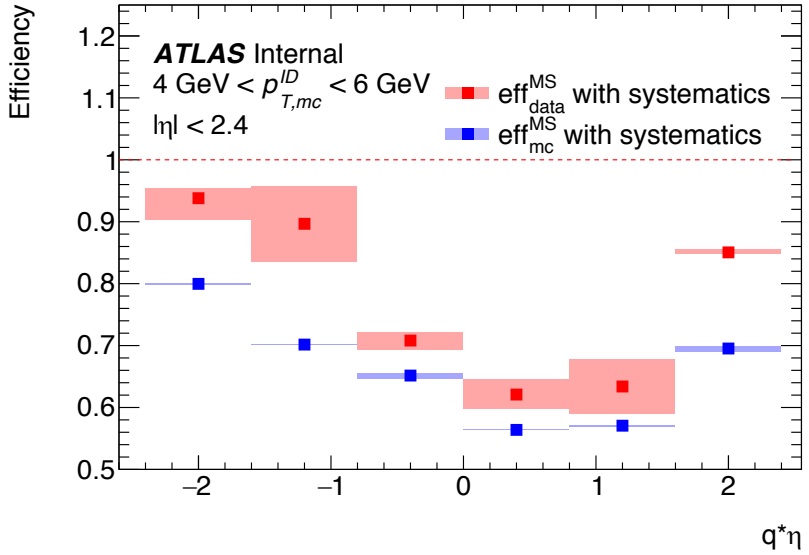


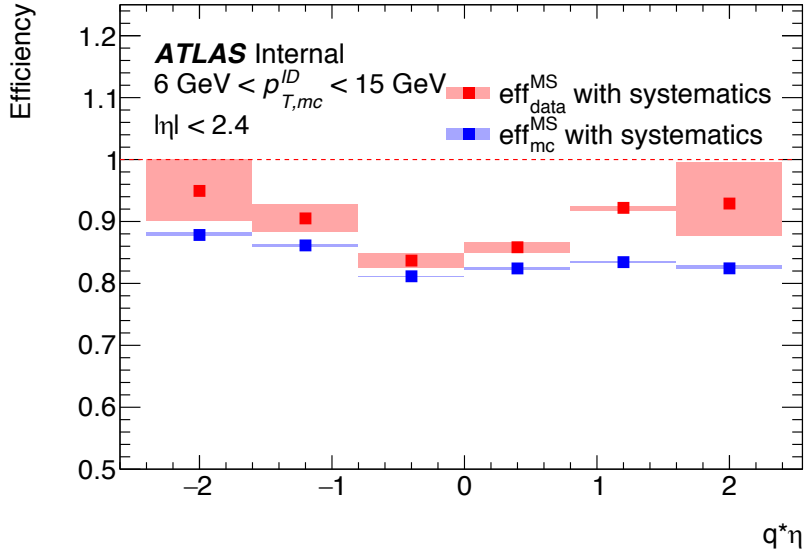


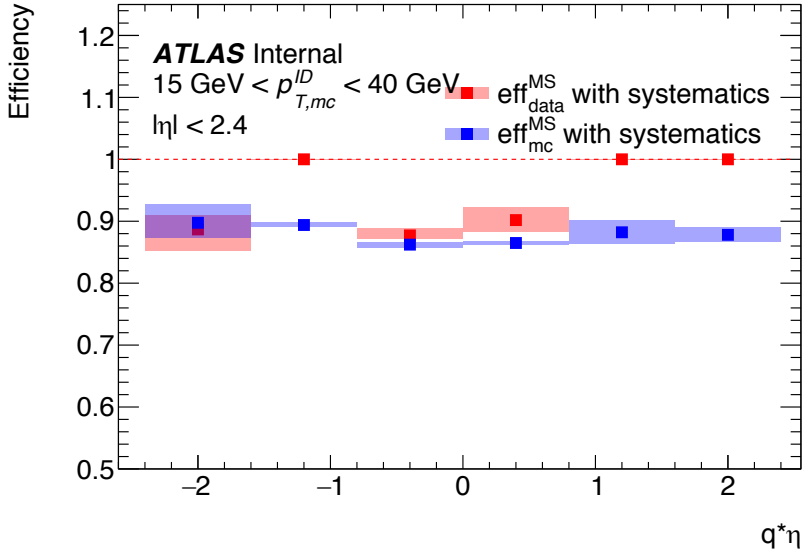


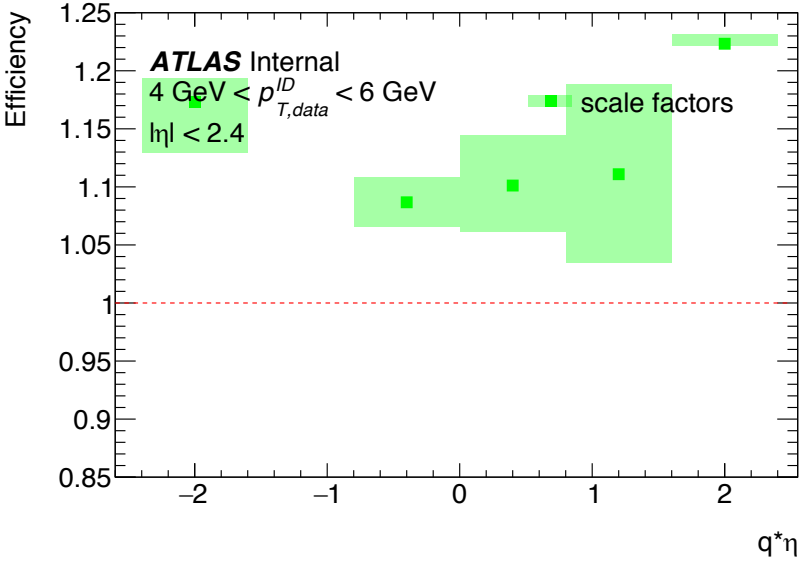
- Systematics mostly come from separating charges.
- MC have small systematics.
- I believe the fittings are reflecting the inputs honestly because the deviations from separating charges are symmetric.

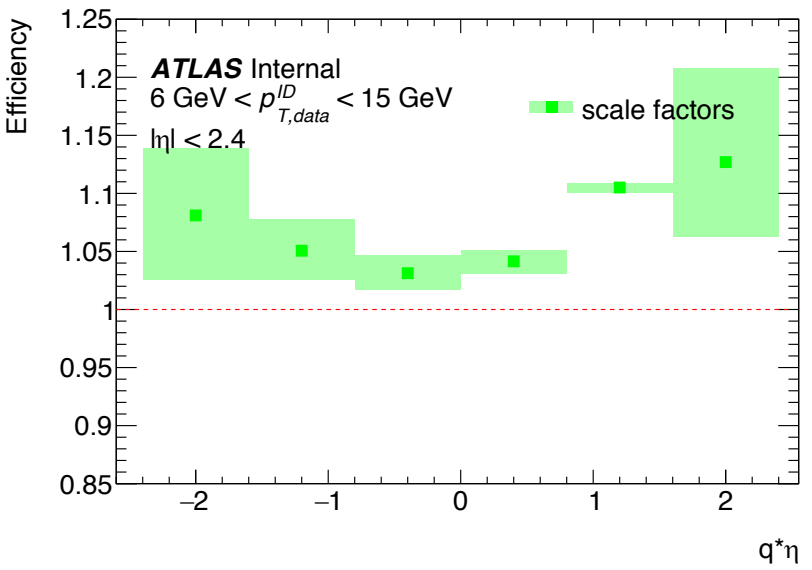
Tight Muon Reconstruction Efficiency $\varepsilon(\mu|\mathrm{ID})$ vs q*eta, using MC upsilon

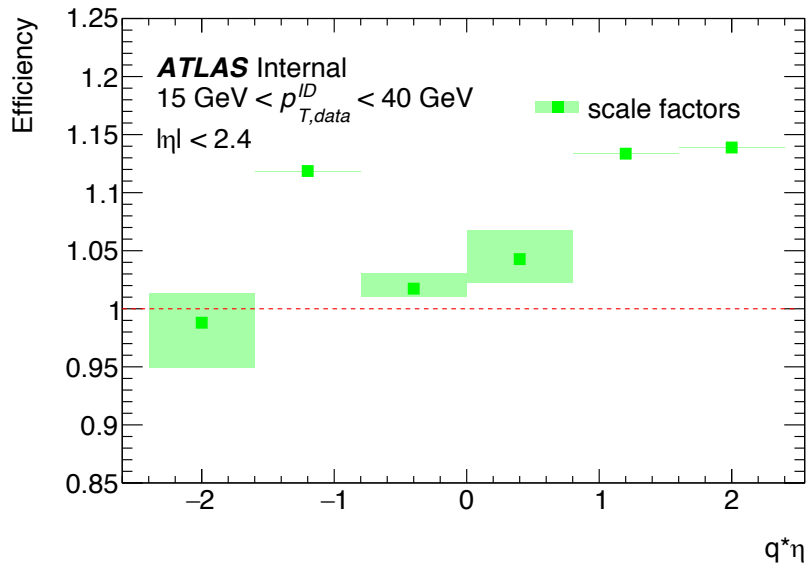






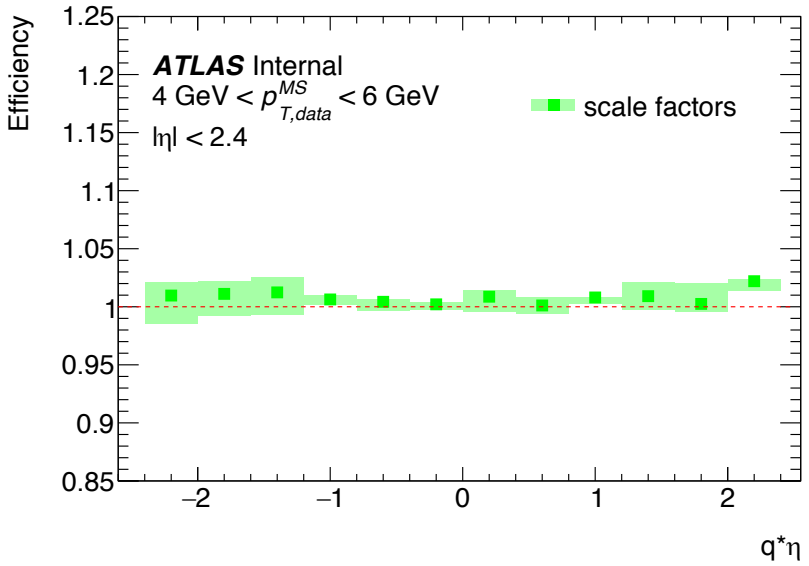


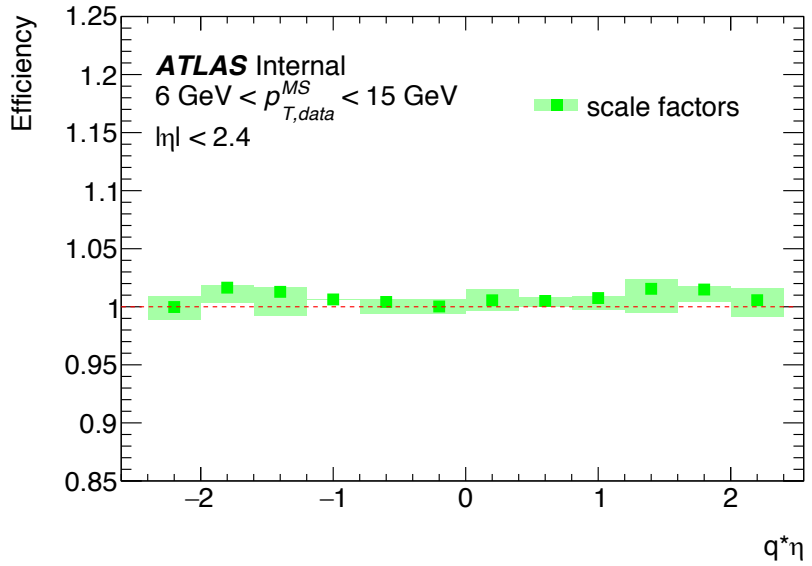


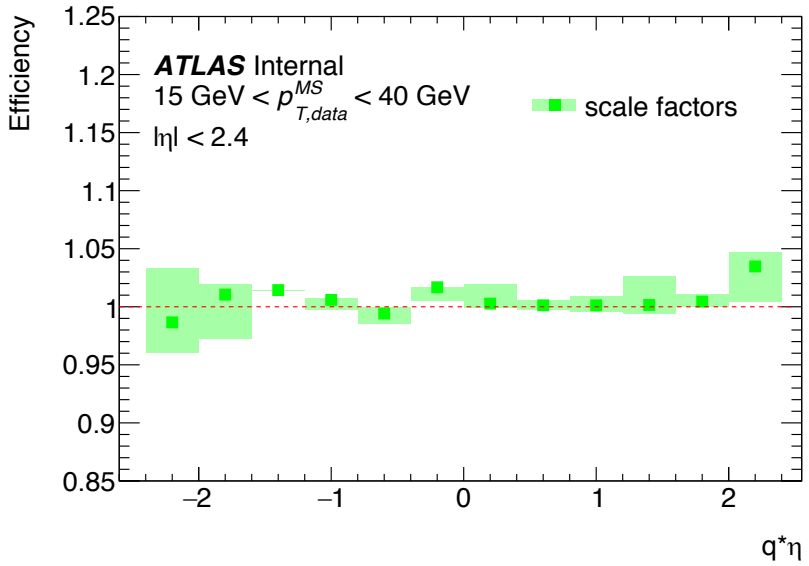


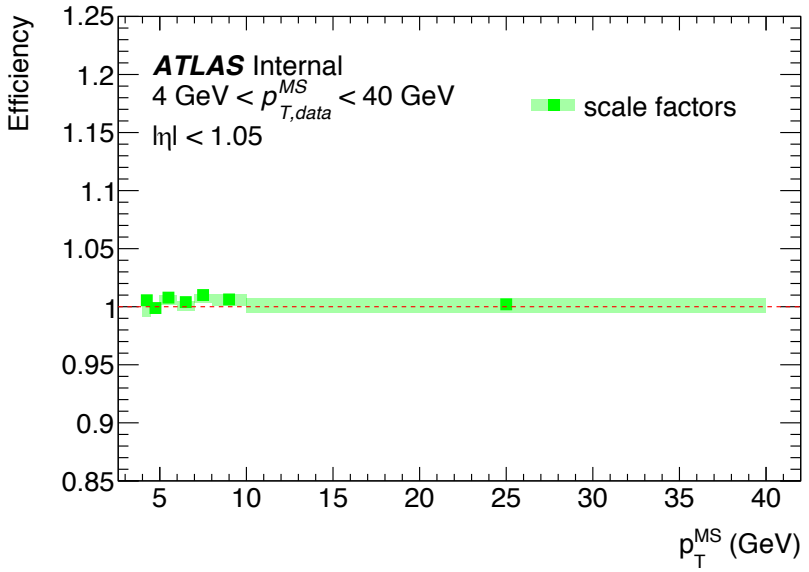
We now also have MC with J/Psi statistics, and here are some results.

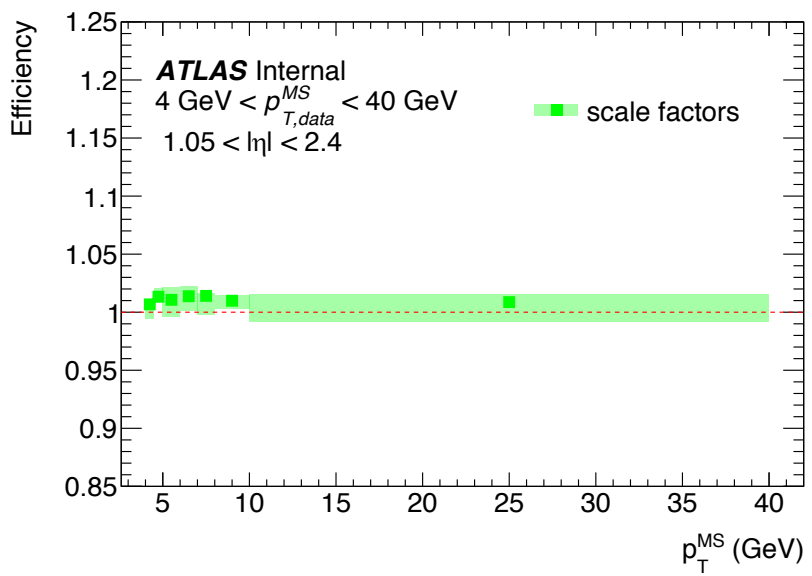
Inner Detector Efficiency $\varepsilon(\mathrm{ID}|\mathrm{MS})$ vs q*eta, using MC with J/Psi





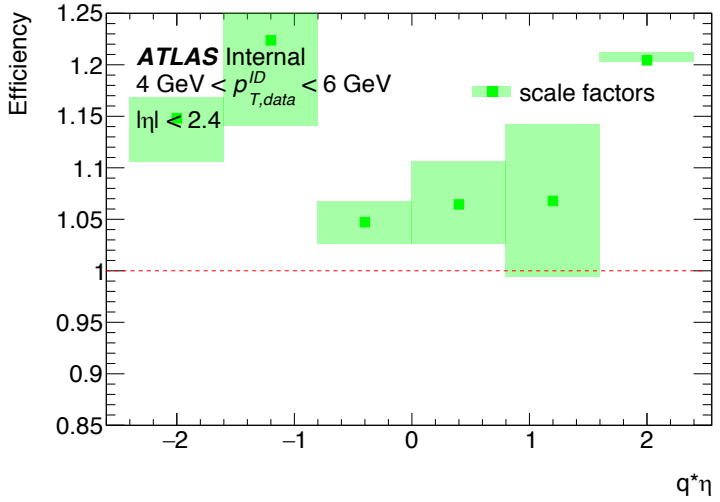


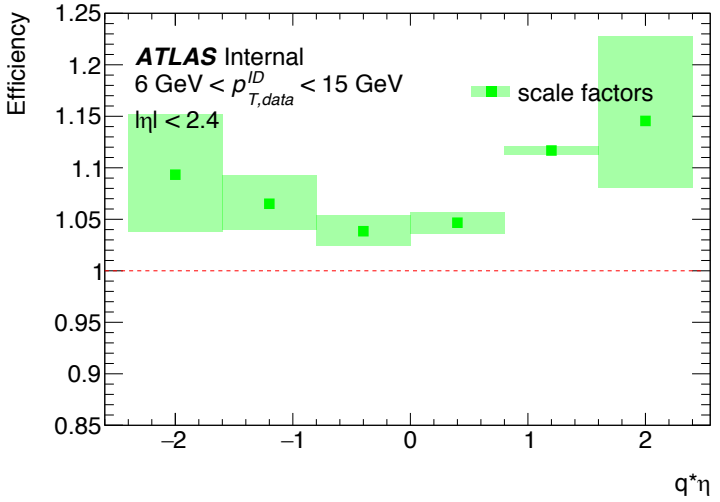


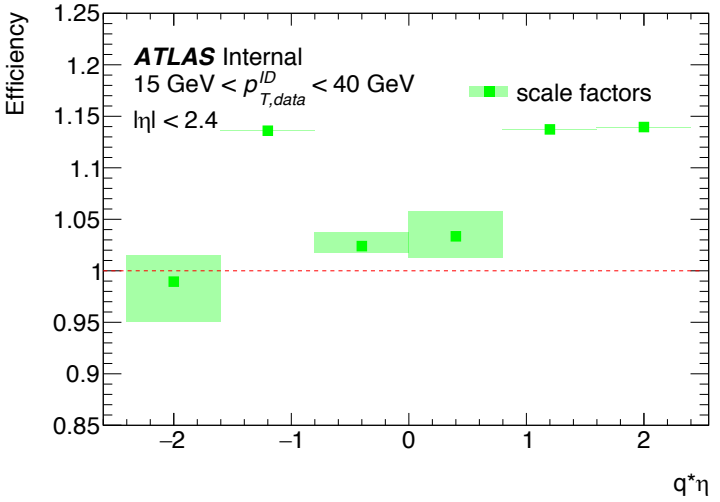


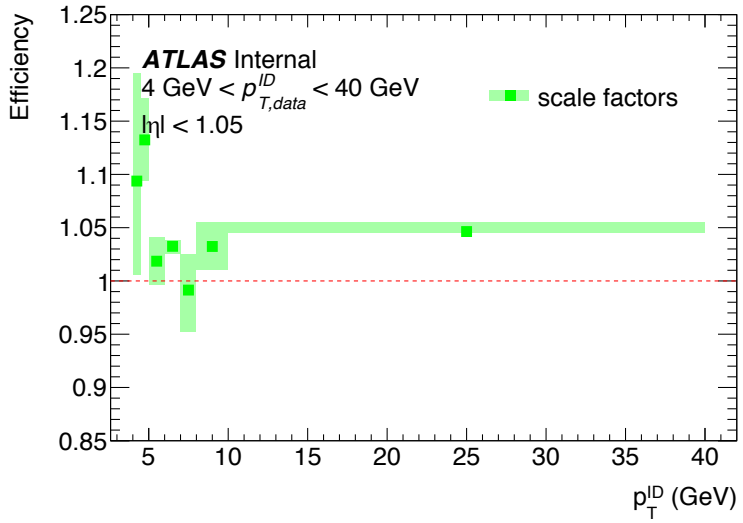
- Scale factors are mostly distributed around 1.01 for inner detector for all |eta|<2.4 and 4 GeV < pT < 40 GeV region.
- Very similar results in comparison to using MC upsilon.

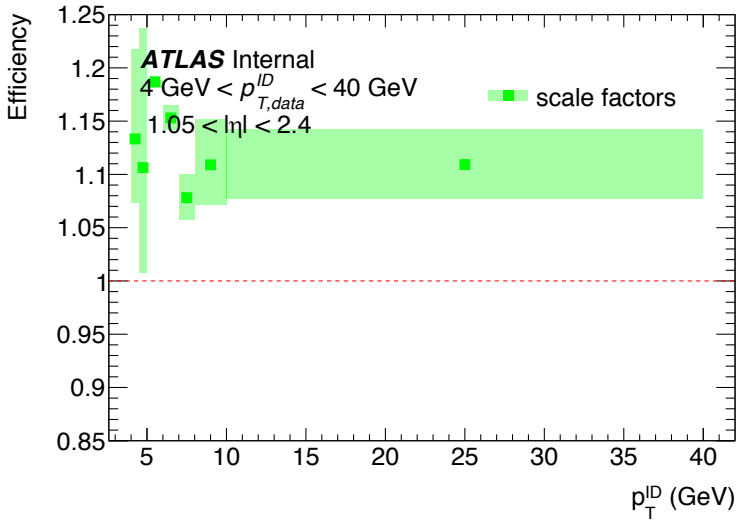
Muon reconstruction efficiency relative to ID for data using MC J/Psi





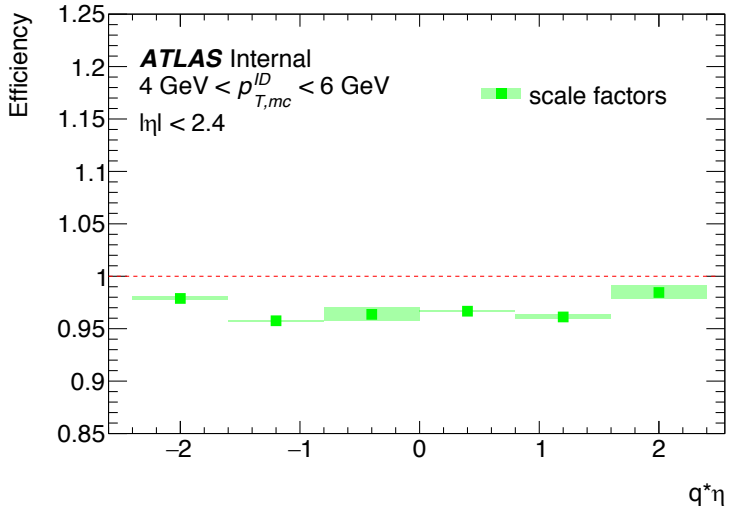


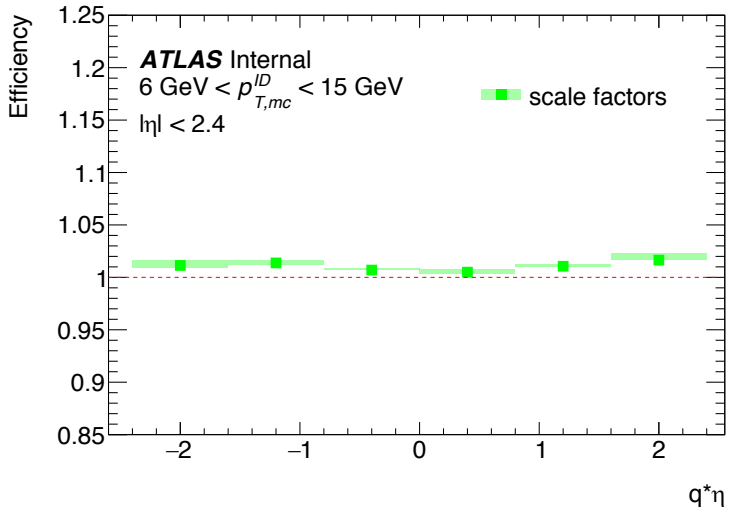


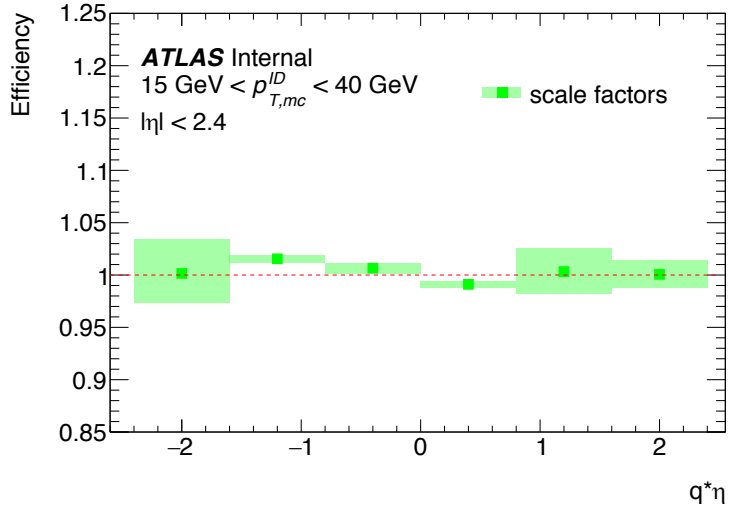


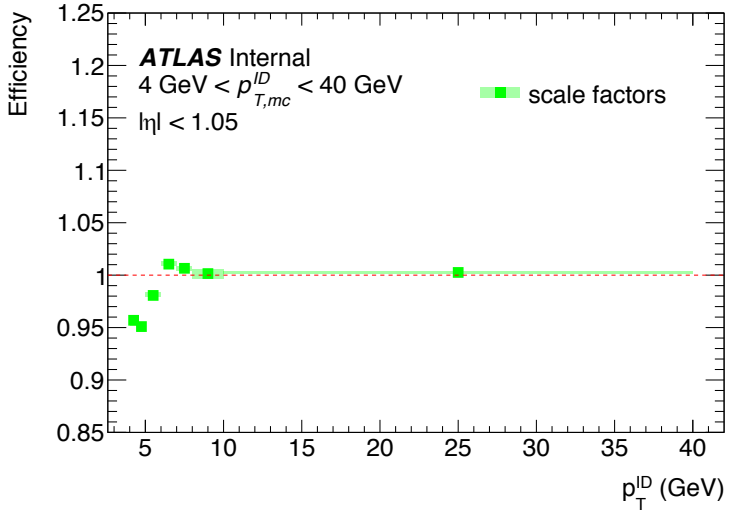
- Similar results in comparison to using MC upsilon.

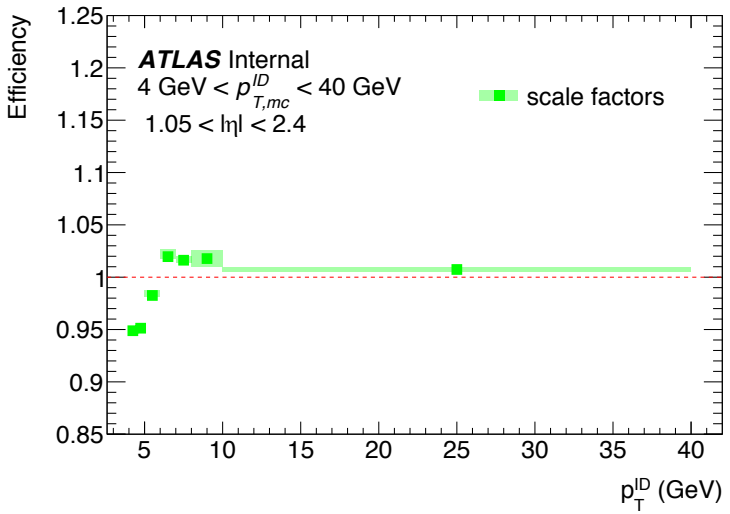
Muon reconstruction efficiency relative to ID for MC using Upsilon versus MC using J/Psi

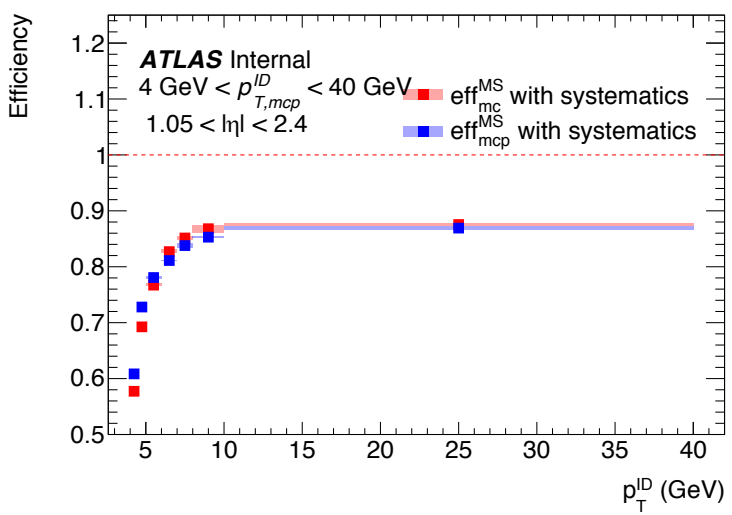






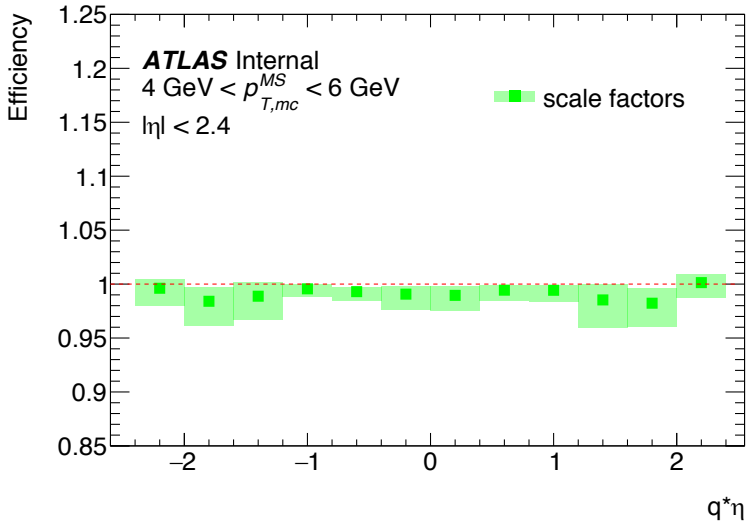


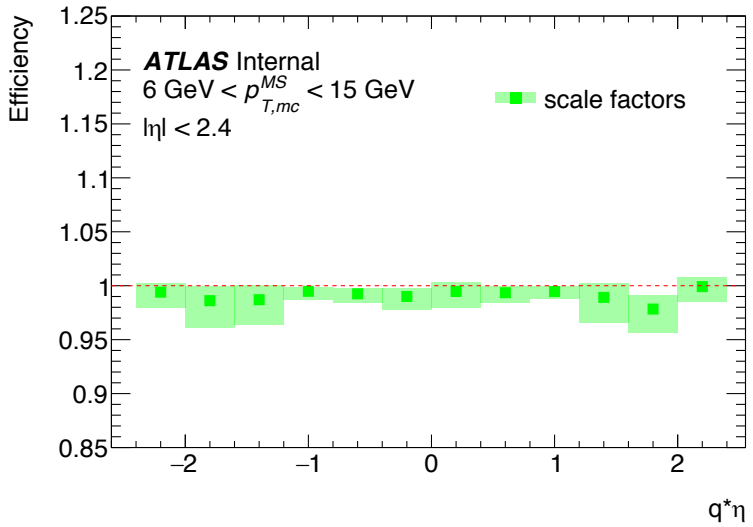


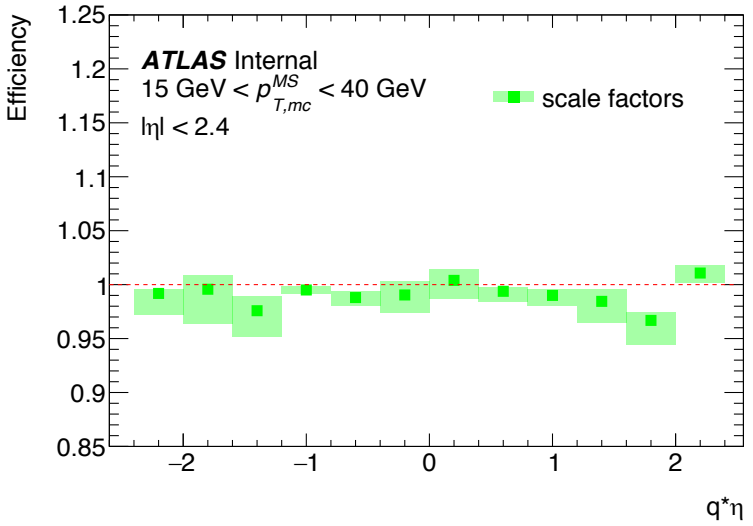


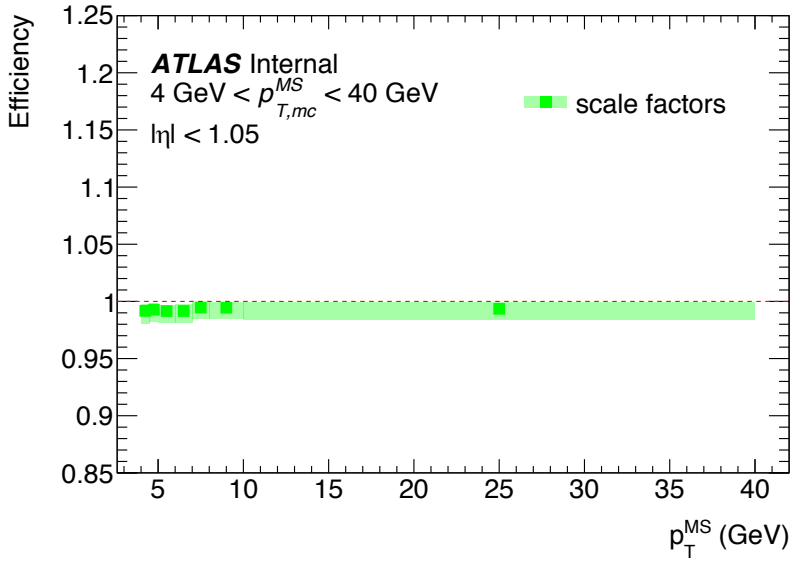
- In comparison to MC using J/Psi, MC using Upsilon invariant mass is calculated to have bigger muon reconstruction efficiency relative to ID at high pT and lower efficiency at low pT.
- Systematics largely come from separating charges.

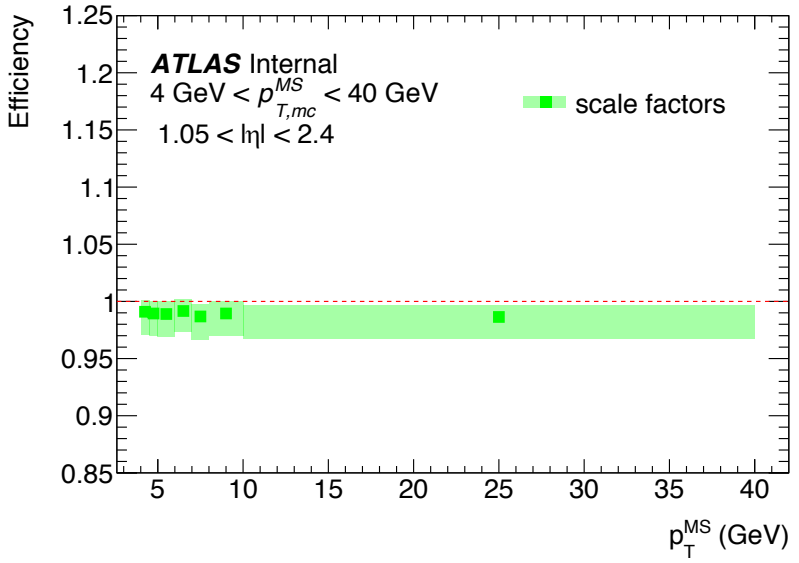
Inner Detector Efficiency $\varepsilon(\mathrm{ID}|\mathrm{MS})$ vs q*eta, MC using upsilon versus MC using J/psi







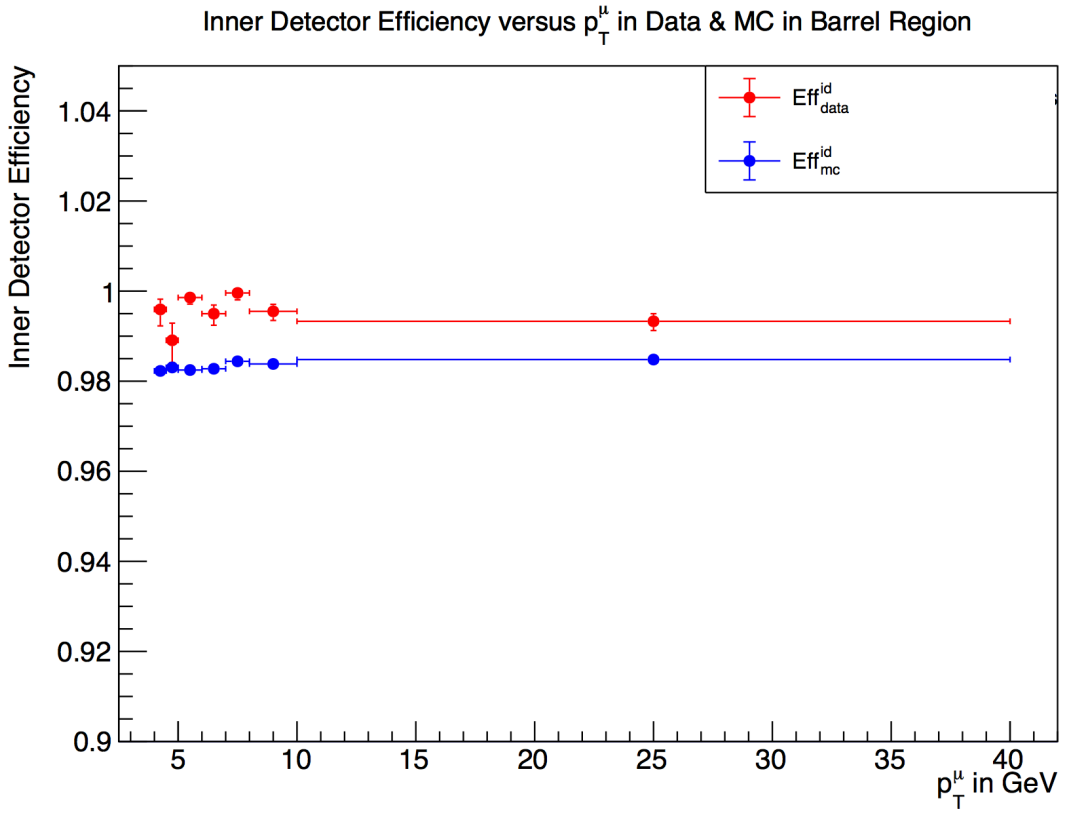


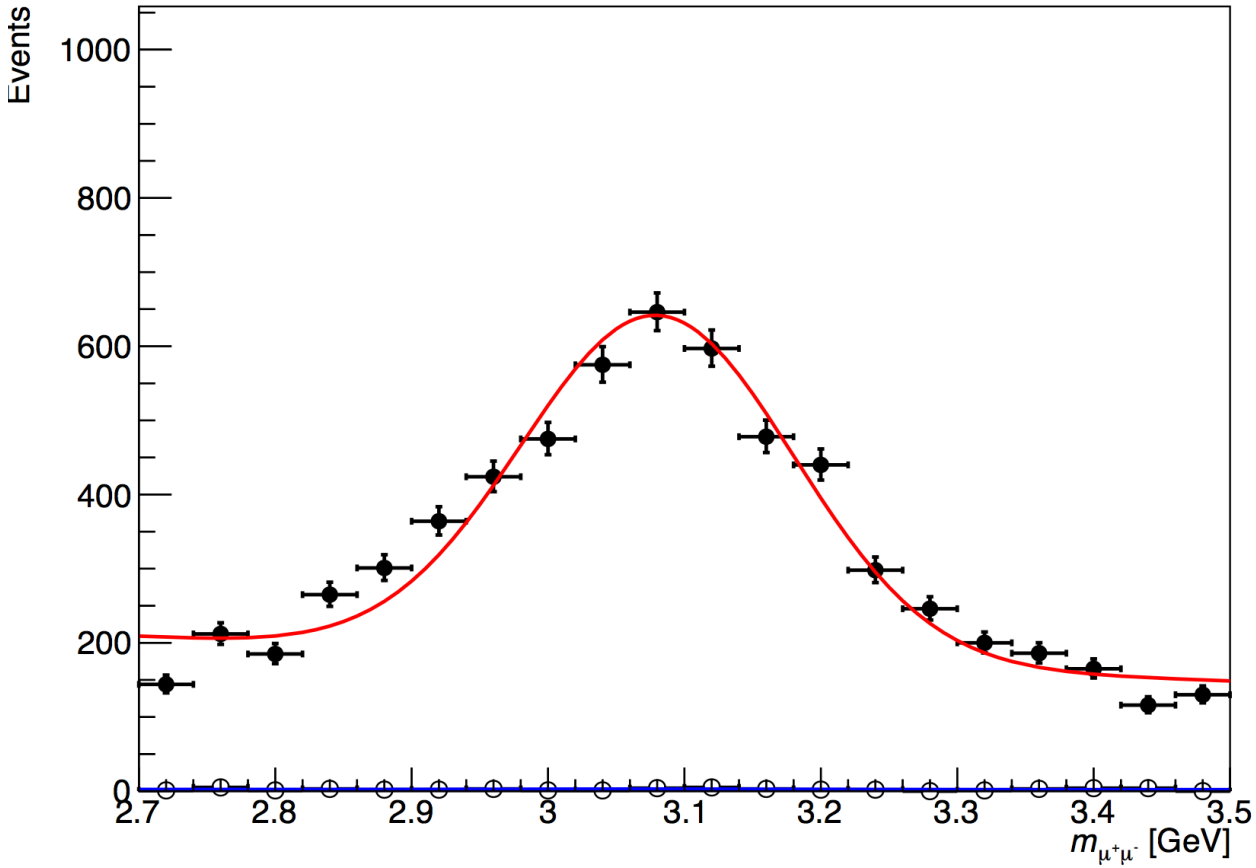


- MC using upsilon ID efficiency is about 1% lower than MC using J/psi.

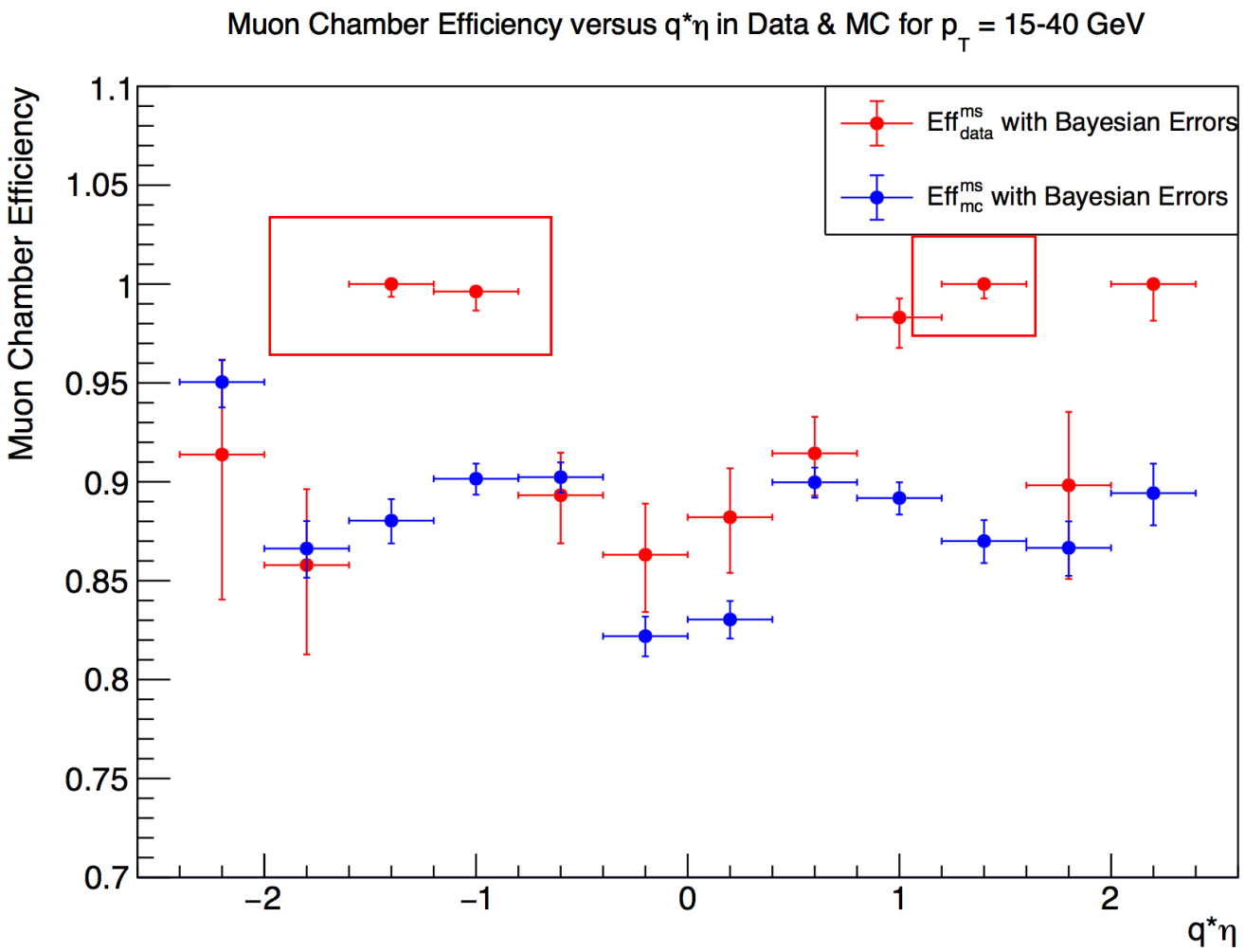
Backup

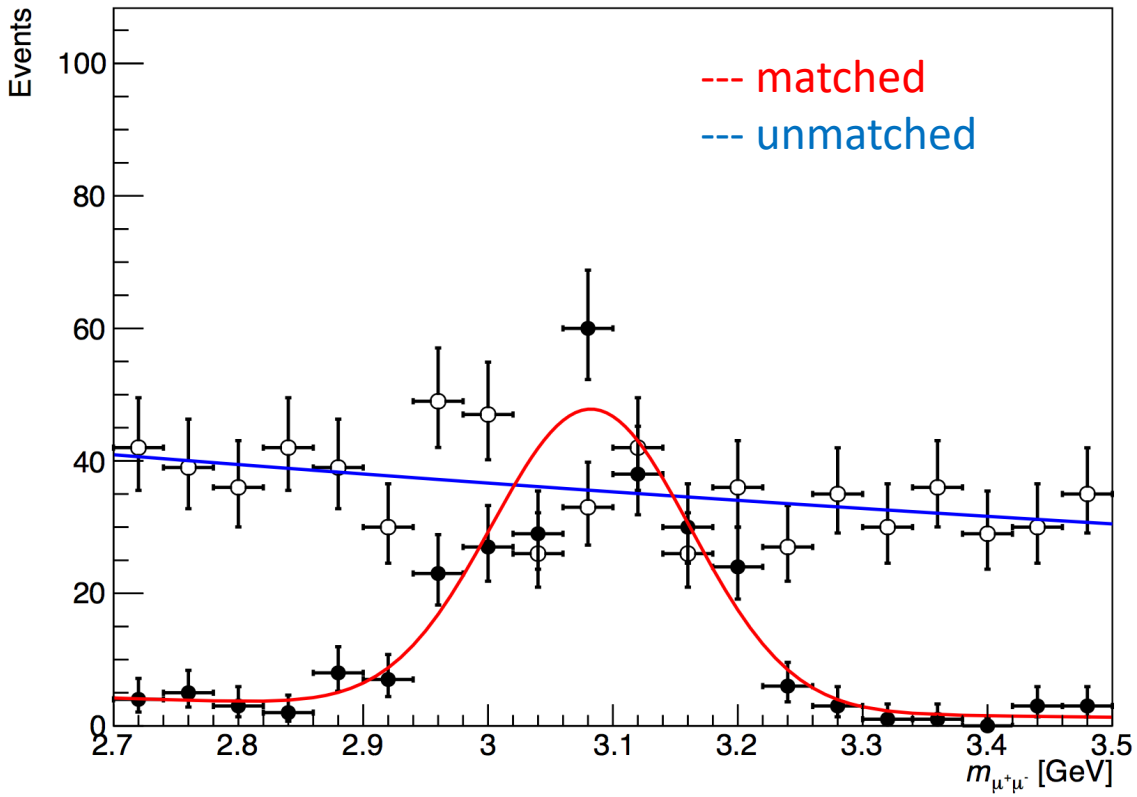
Eff_id for data in Barrel Region p_T = 6-7 GeV



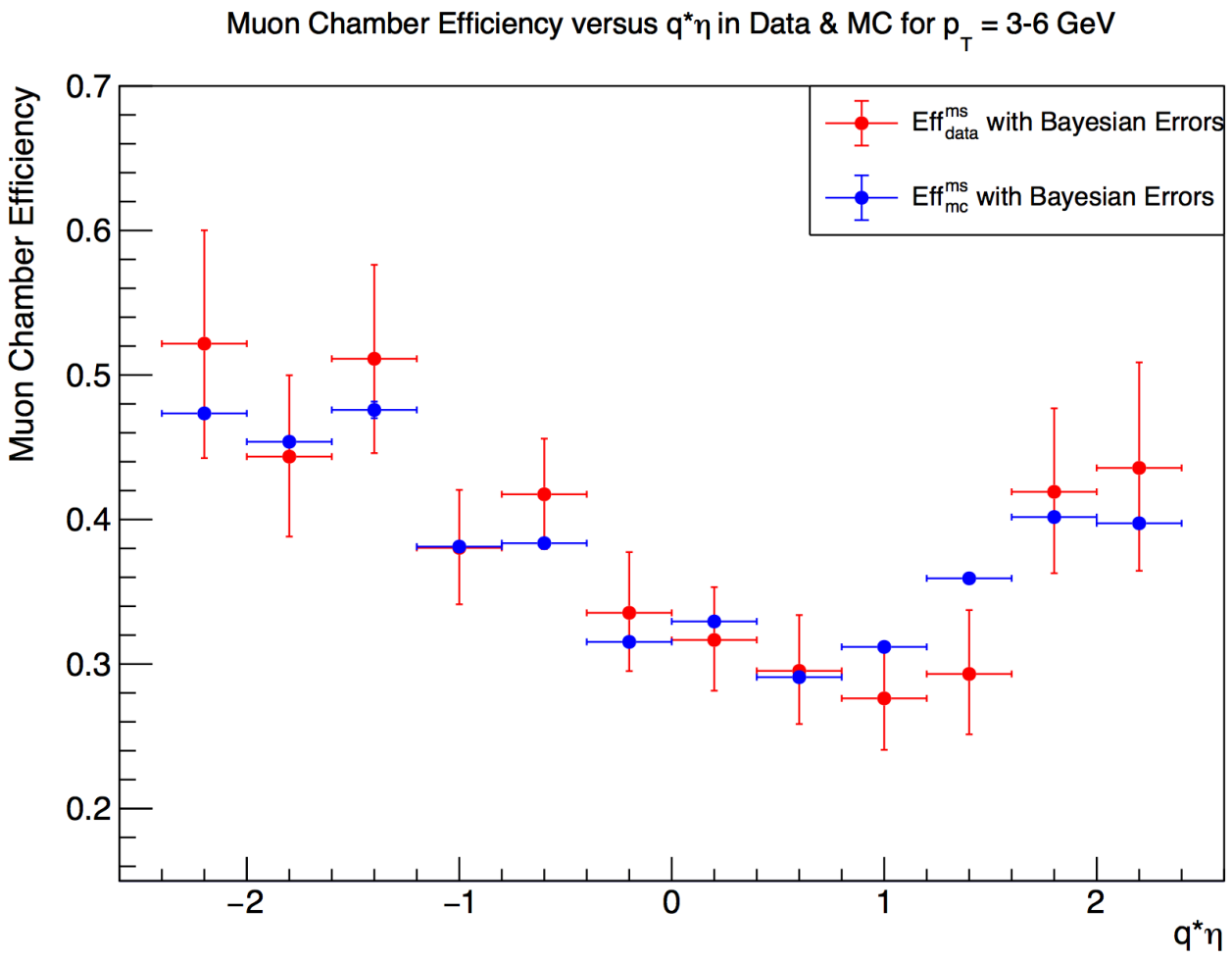


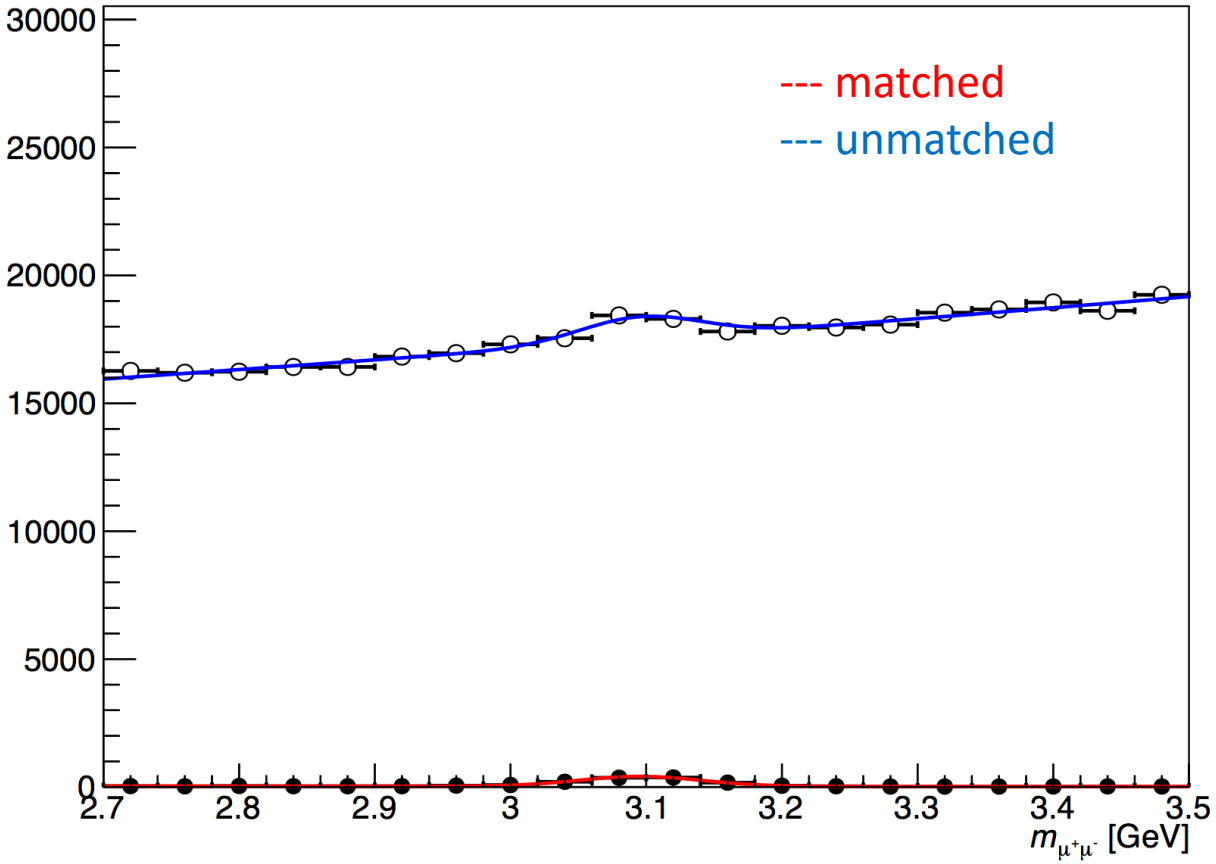
ID efficiency are in general high, signals are high comparing to the background and matched tracks are





- High pT region has very few data and some fake efficiencies are calculated.





- Low pT region has more data and data and MC go the same trend approximately.