

# Muon Reconstruction Algorithms Analysis Report Oct 19, 2011

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# Motivation

In the dilepton analysis of dark photon, two or more highly boosted leptons (muons) are expected to be observed. The resulting dimuon pair will be expected to have a very small separation angle. ( $\Delta R < 0.1$ )

In regard to that, we studied the performance of two available muon reconstruction algorithms STACO and MuID on combined (and with tagged) muons in the low mass limit.

# Methodology

We looked at events with small separation angle. ( $\Delta R < 0.1$ )

We then determine the performance of the algorithms by looking at the signal-to-background significance of the dimuon invariant mass for  $\omega/\rho$ ,  $\phi$  and  $J/\Psi$  resonances.

# Data Sets Used

SMWZ muons d3pd's:

From:

data11\_7TeV.00178044.physics\_Muons.merge.NTUP\_  
P\_SMWZ.r2276\_p516\_p523\_p605\_tid440639\_00.list

To:

data11\_7TeV.00184169.physics\_Muons.merge.NTUP\_  
SMWZ.f387\_m897\_p605\_tid452282\_00.list

Integrated Luminosity: 980.91pb<sup>-1</sup>

# Pre-selections

PV with the largest ndof

GRL

Removal of bad jets

Trigger: EF\_mu18\_MG or EF\_2mu6

Muon Pt > 20GeV (Seems a bit too tight)

Eta < 2.4

z0\_exPV < 10mm

z0sig\_exPV < 10 & d0sig\_exPV < 10

# Definitions/Abbreviations

STACO (mu\_staco\_xx)

MuID (mu\_muid\_xx)

Combined (isCombinedMuon = 1)

Combined with tagged (isCombinedMuon = 1 &&  
isLowPtReconstructedMuon = 1)

me – muon spectrometer extrapolated

id – inner detector

cb – combined

exPV – extrapolated from primary vertex

# Definition of Good Muon

Pt cuts:

$\text{mu\_me\_pt} > 6\text{GeV}$

$\text{abs}(\text{Mu\_me\_pt} - \text{Mu\_id\_pt}) < 15\text{GeV}$

# Muon Spectrometer Pt

We plotted the following for leading and subleading muons.

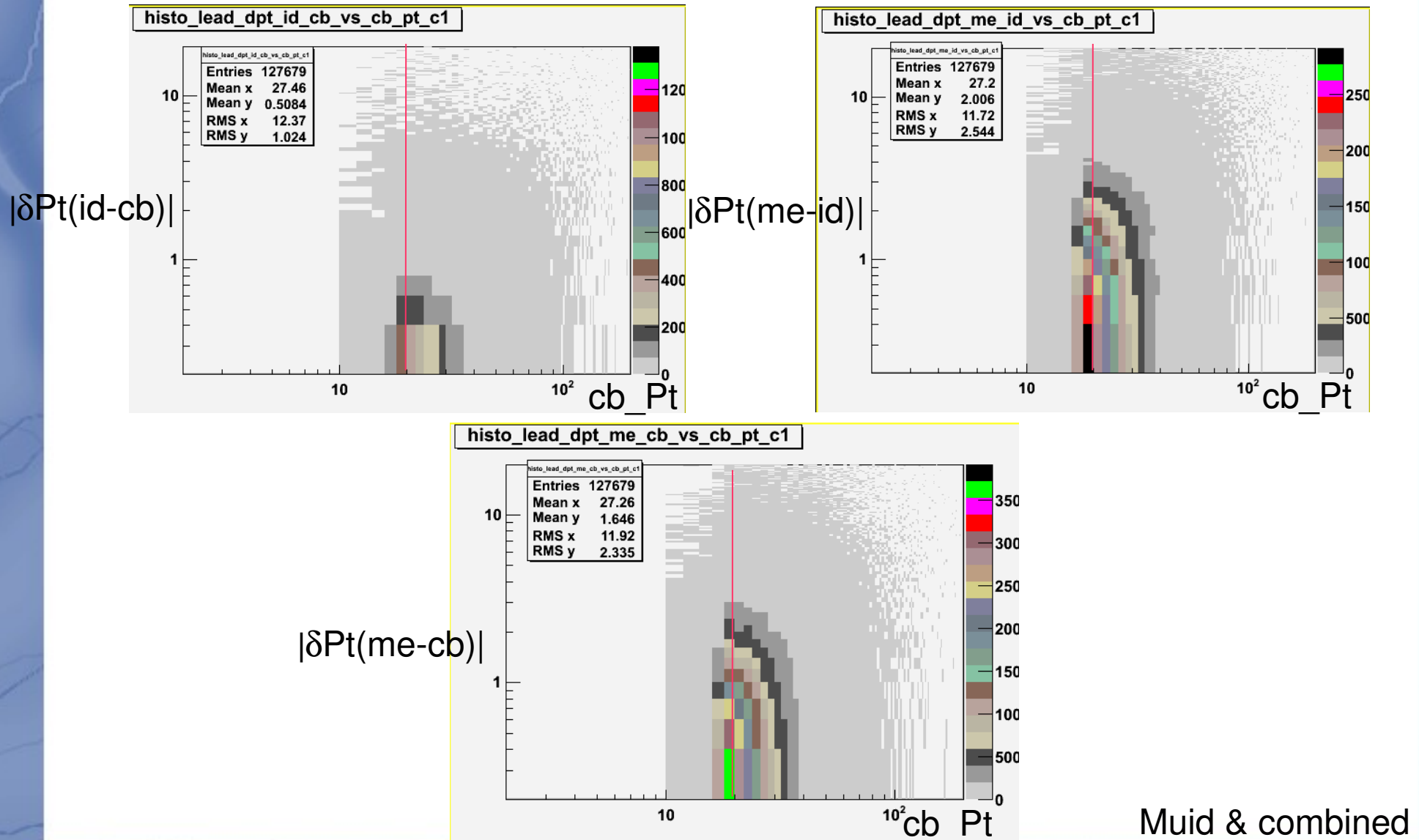
$\delta Pt(me\_Pt - id\_Pt)$  vs  $cb\_Pt$

$\delta Pt(me\_Pt - cb\_Pt)$  vs  $cb\_Pt$

$\delta Pt(id\_Pt - cb\_Pt)$  vs  $cb\_Pt$



# $\delta Pt$ vs $cb\_Pt$

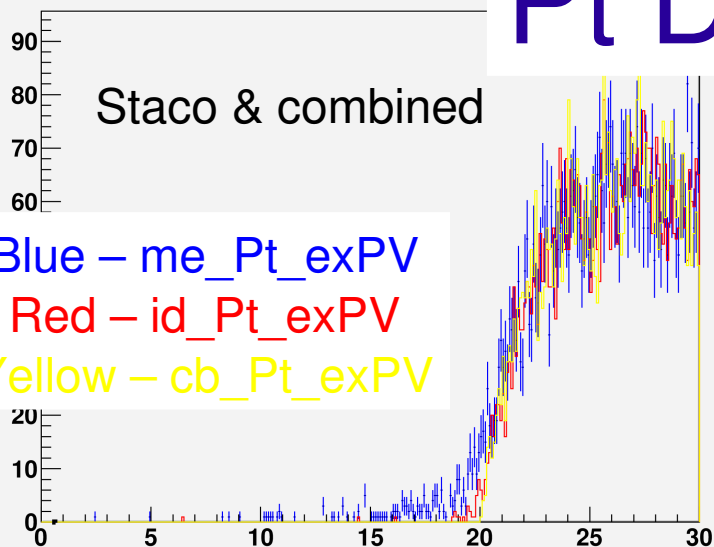


# Pt Distribution

histo\_lead\_me\_pt\_c1

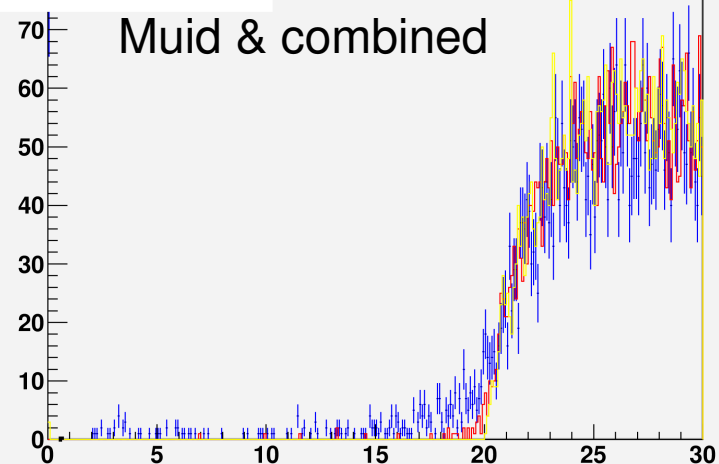
Staco & combined

Blue – me\_Pt\_exPV  
Red – id\_Pt\_exPV  
Yellow – cb\_Pt\_exPV



histo\_lead\_me\_pt\_c1  
Entries 15011  
Mean 24.63  
RMS 4.861

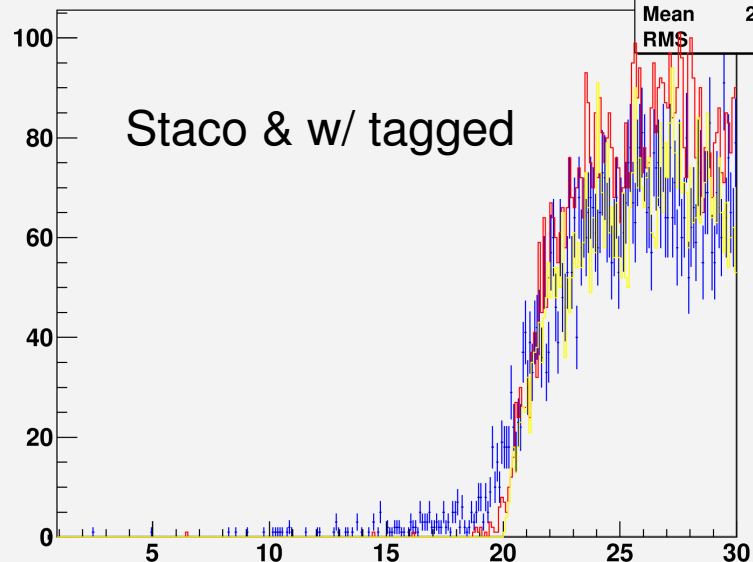
Muid & combined



histo\_lead\_me\_pt\_c1

Staco & w/ tagged

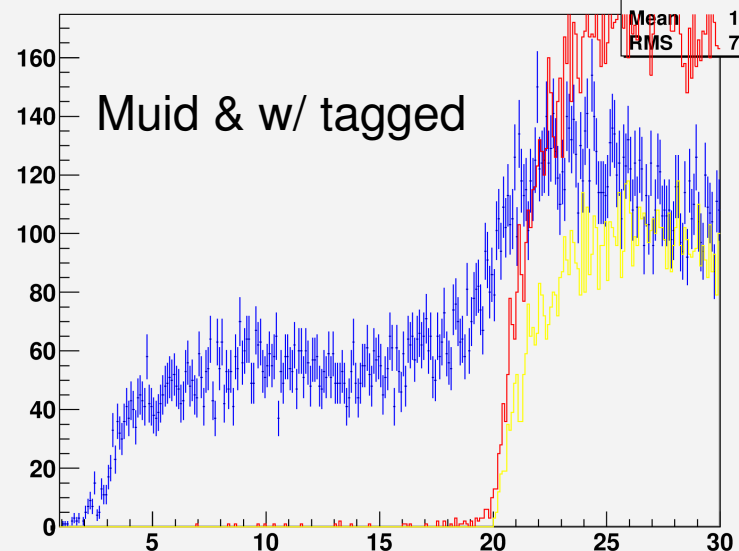
histo\_lead\_me\_pt\_c1  
Entries 22887  
Mean 25.26  
RMS 3.12



histo\_lead\_me\_pt\_c1

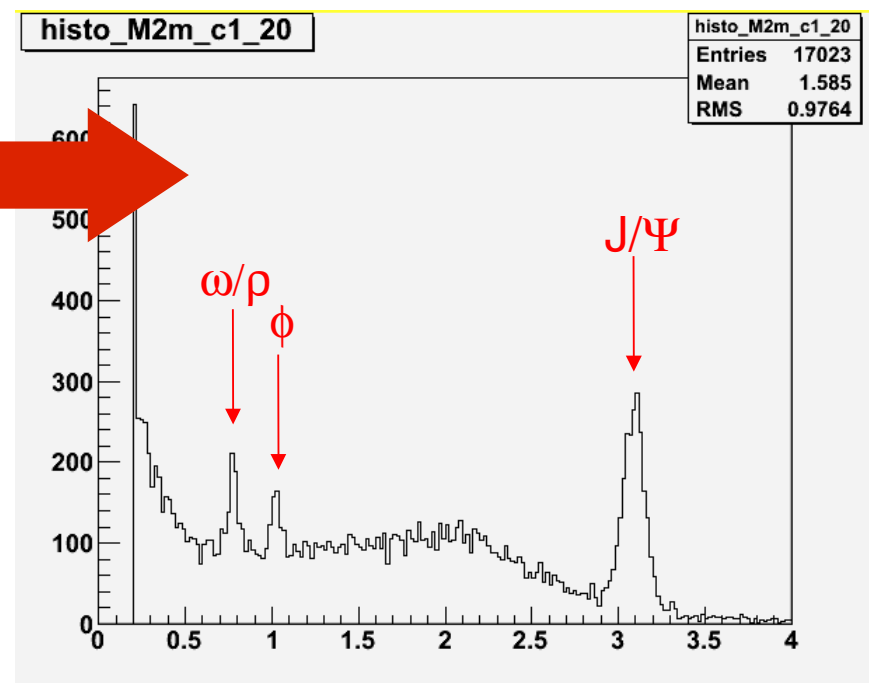
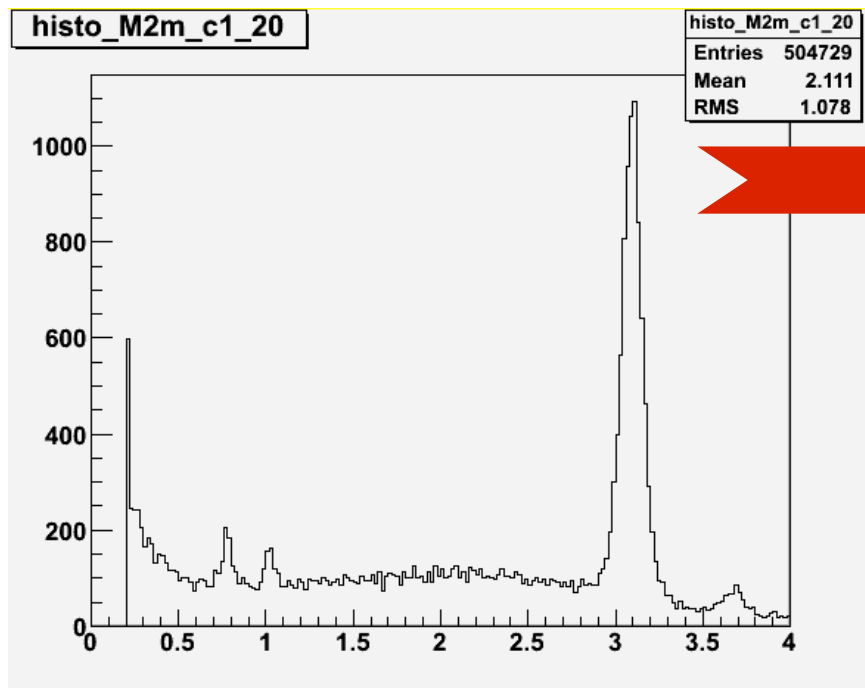
Muid & w/ tagged

histo\_lead\_me\_pt\_c1  
Entries 44402  
Mean 19.25  
RMS 7.435

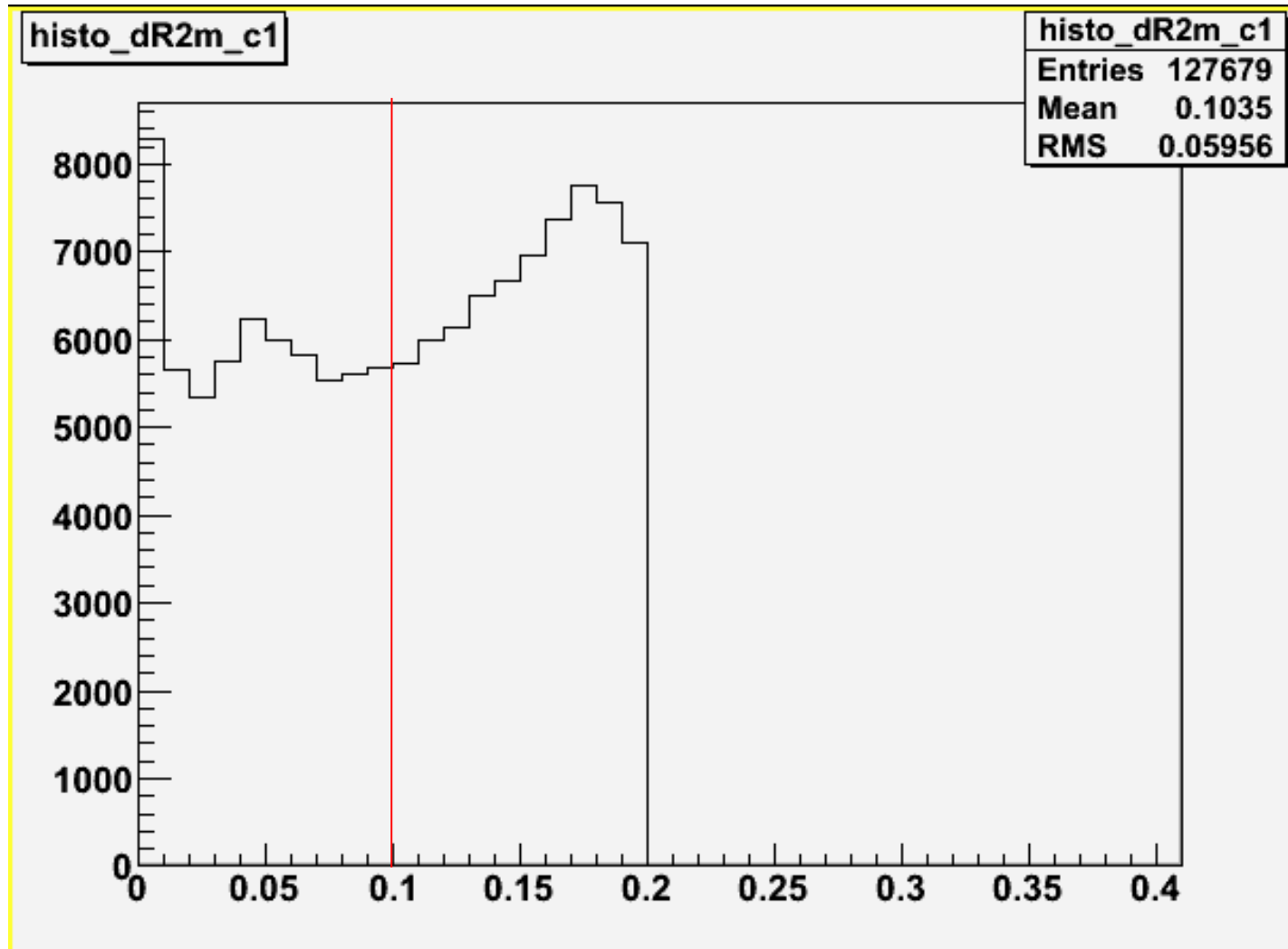


# $\Delta R_{2m}$ Cut

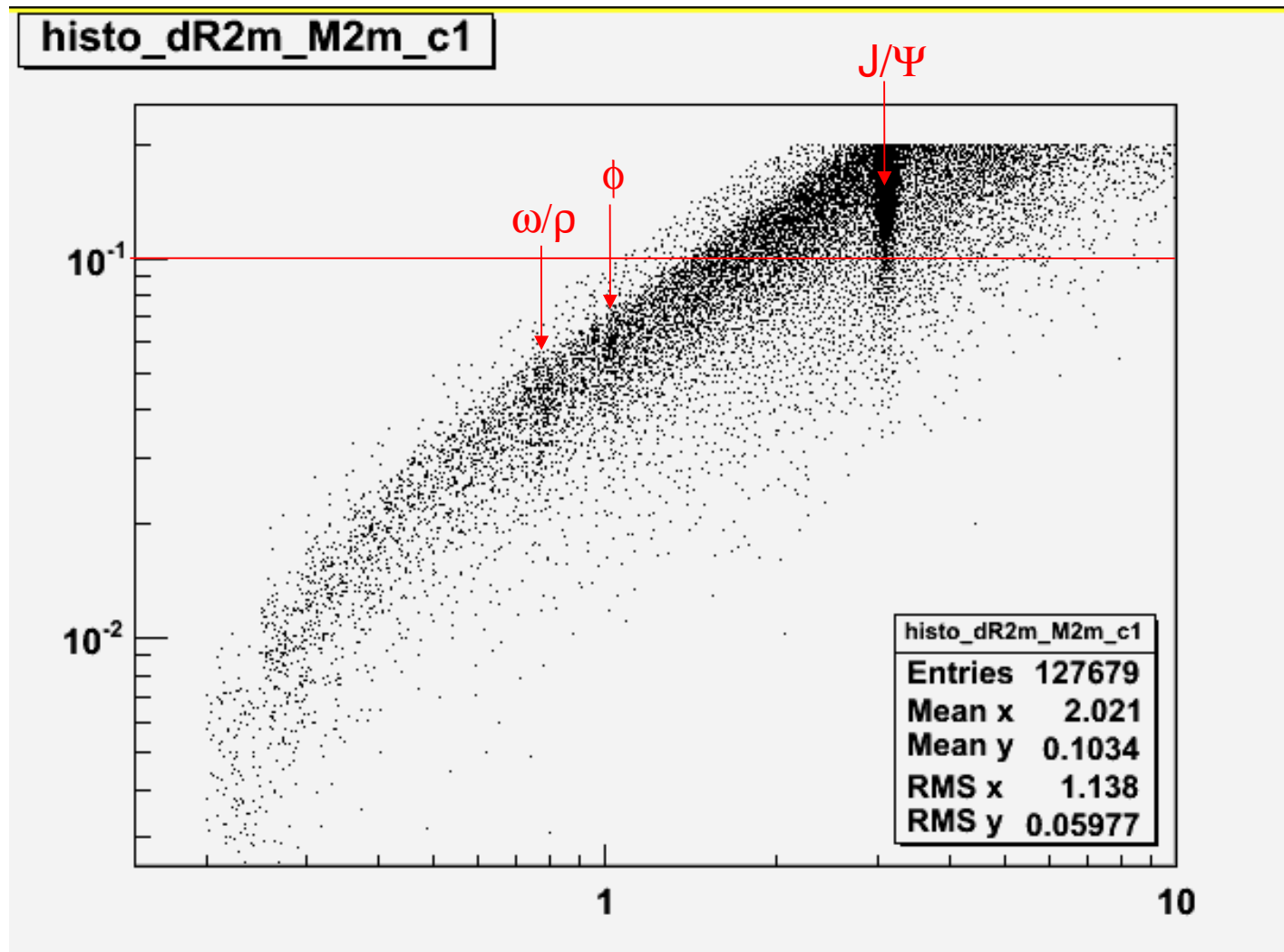
We reduced the background for  $\rho/\omega$ ,  $\phi$  and  $J/\Psi$  by adding a  $\Delta R_{2m} < 0.1$  cut.



# $\Delta R_{2m}$ Distribution

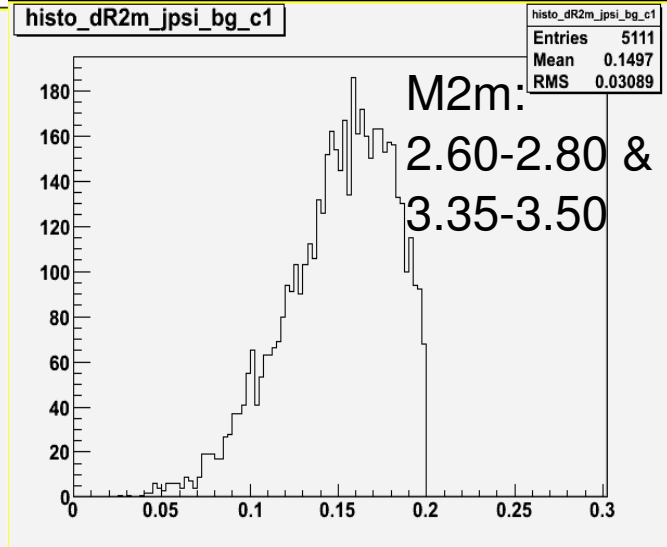
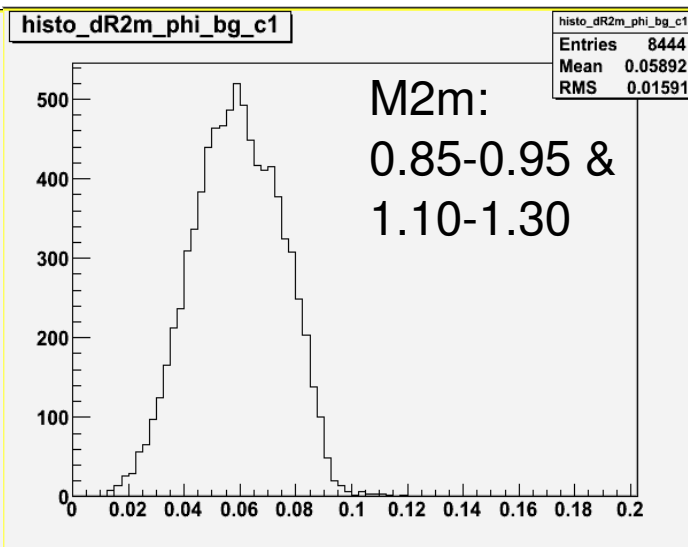
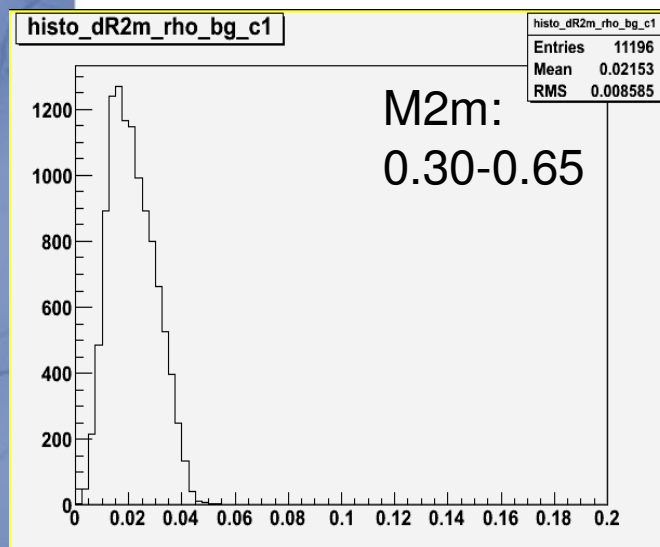
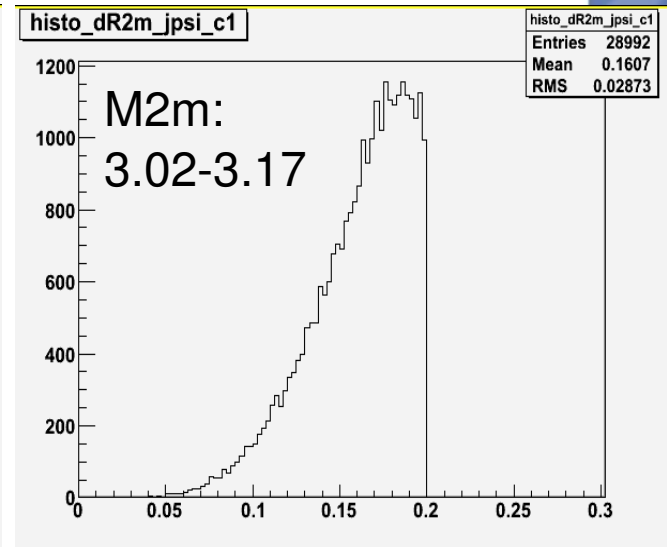
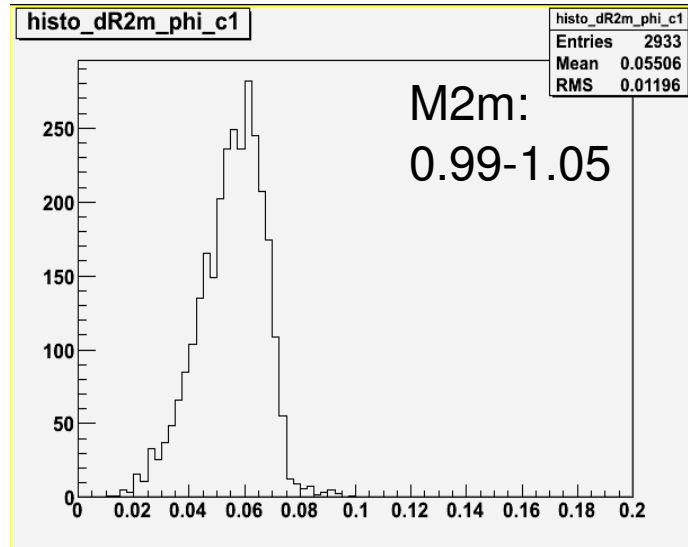
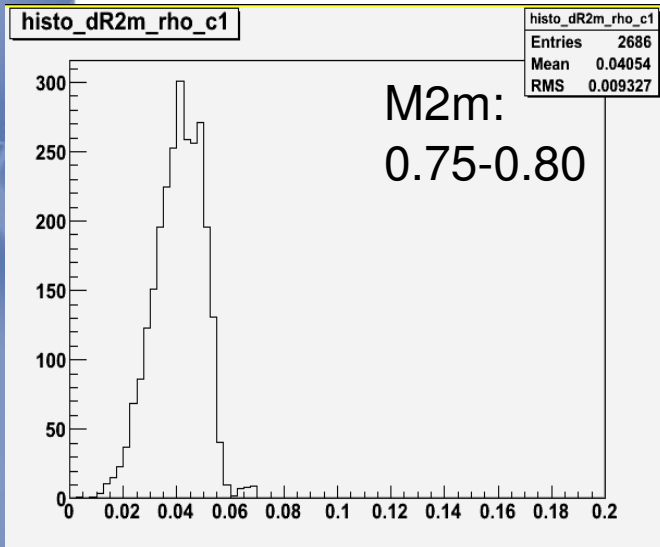


# $\Delta R_{2m}$ vs $M_{2m}$



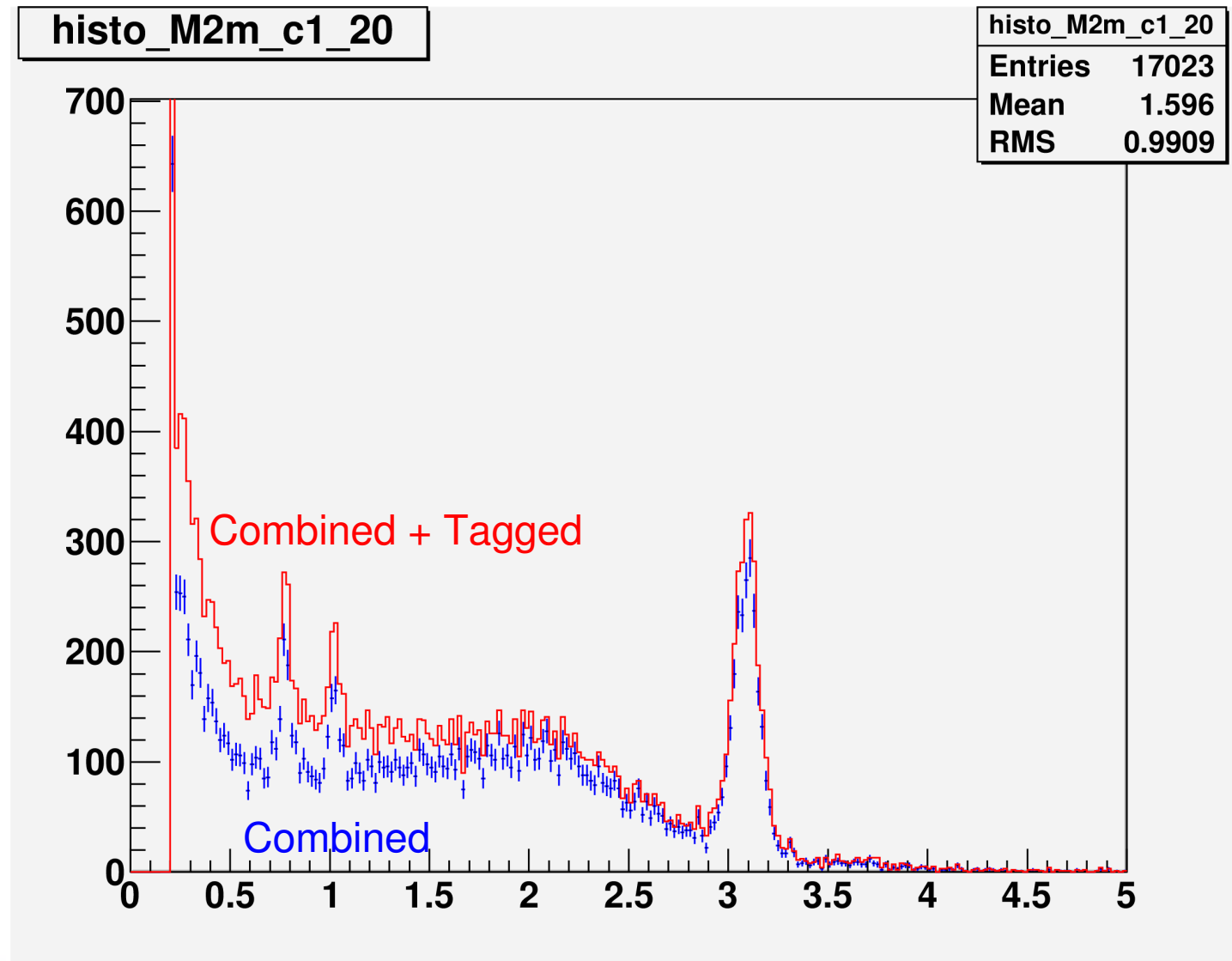
Muid & combined

# $\Delta R_{2m}$ for Peaks & Background

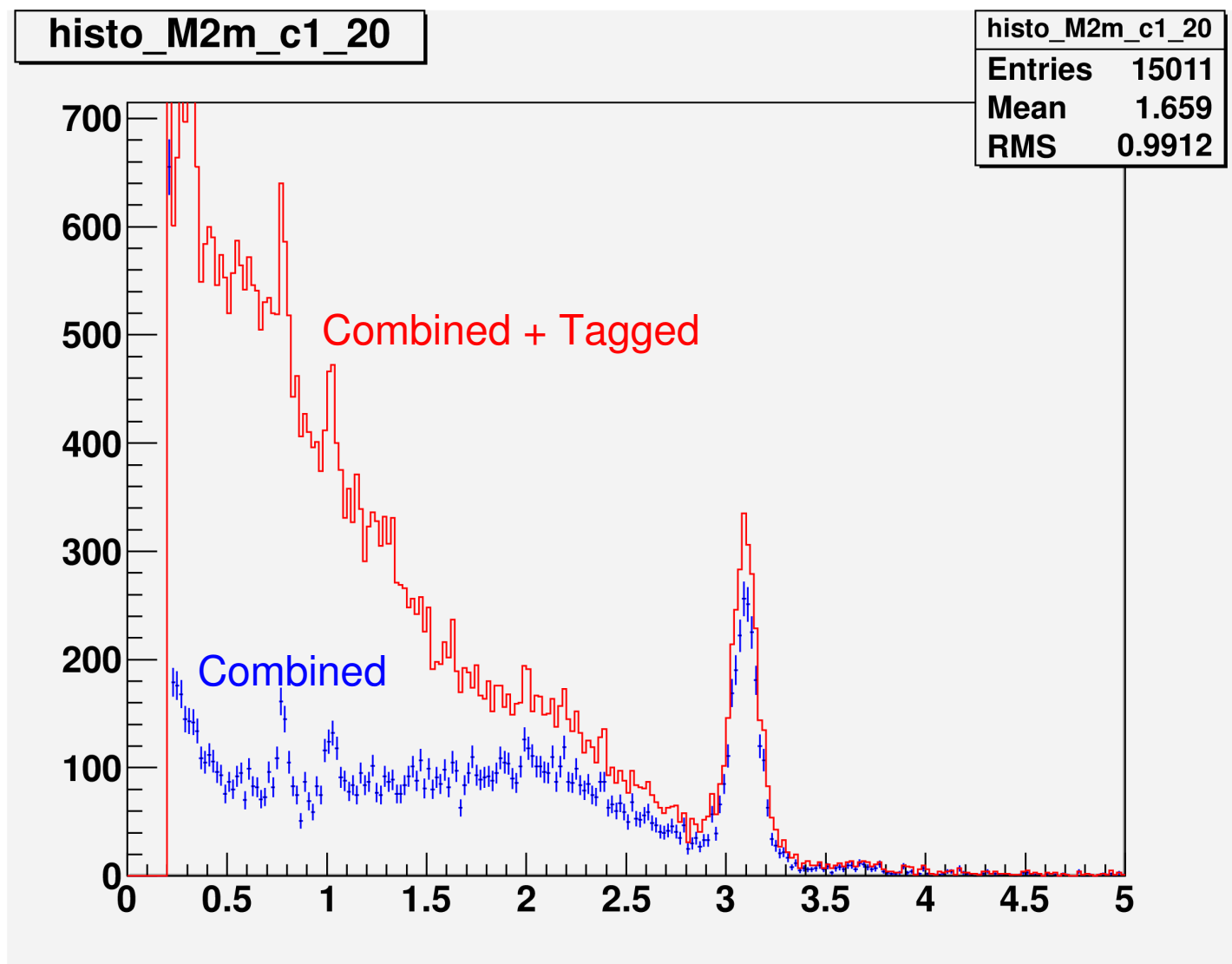


Muid & combined

# Dimuon Invariant Mass for Staco



# Dimuon Invariant Mass for MuId



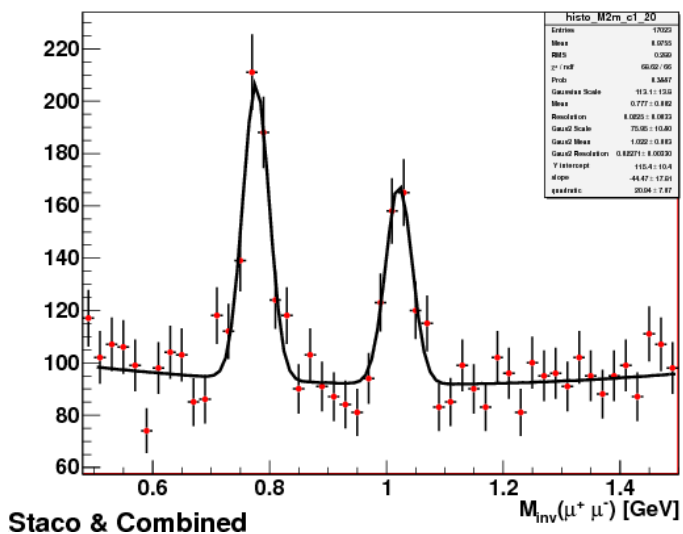


# Determining the signal and the background

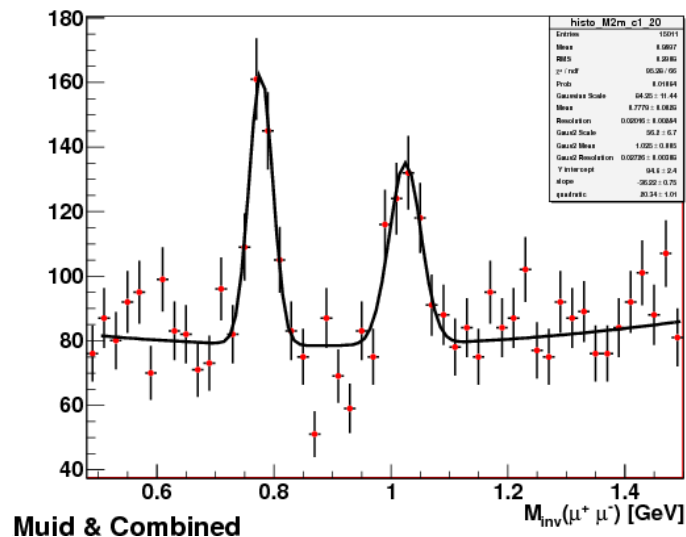
Gaussian curves and a quadratic background have been used to fit the dimuon invariant mass distribution in the region around the resonances.

# Resonances for $\omega/\rho$ and $\phi$

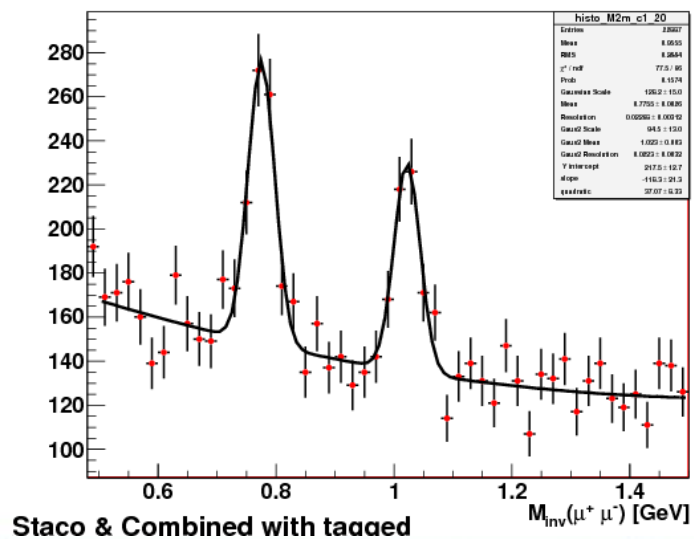
$\omega(770)/\rho(782) \phi(1020)$



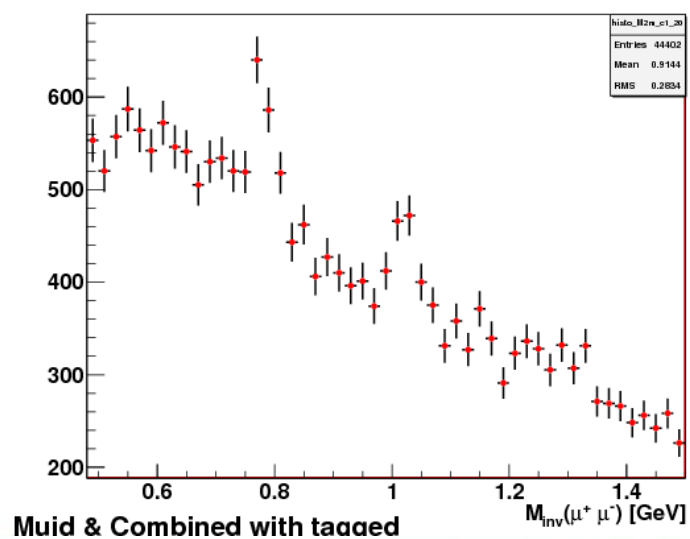
$\omega(770)/\rho(782) \phi(1020)$



$\omega(770)/\rho(782) \phi(1020)$

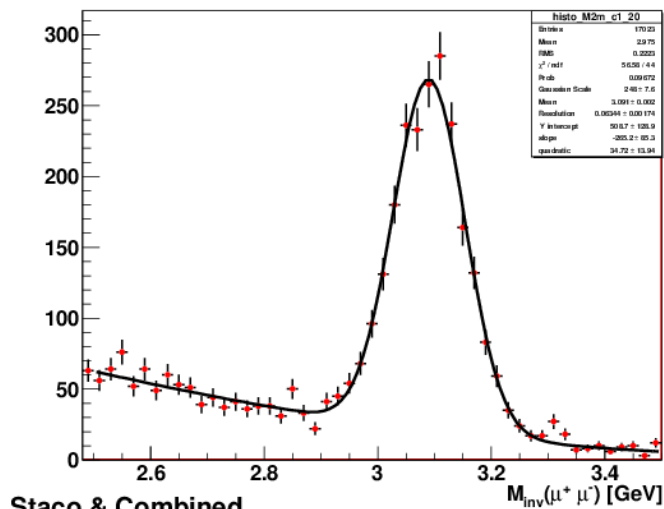


$\omega(770)/\rho(782) \phi(1020)$

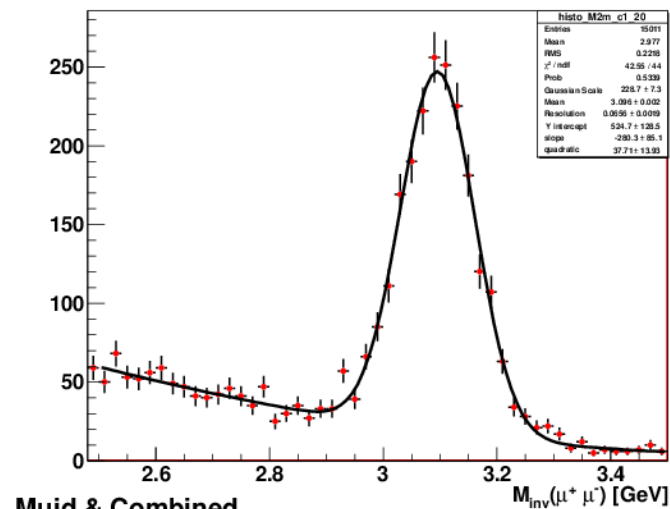


# Resonance for J/Ψ

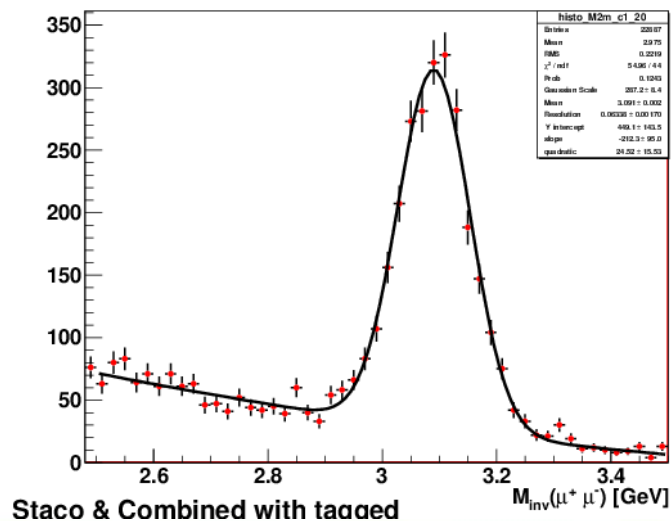
J/Ψ



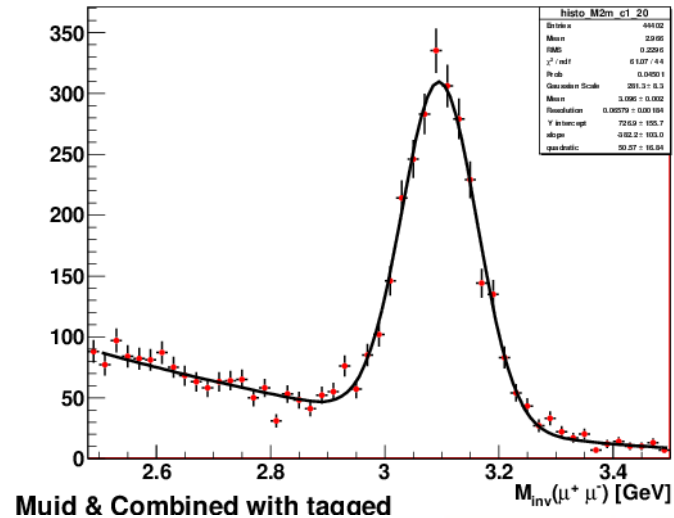
J/Ψ



J/Ψ



J/Ψ



# Signal-to-background significance

We integrated over the region within one standard deviation from the mean of the Gaussian distribution for the signal, and the quadratic curve for the background.

$$\text{signal } S = A \int_{\bar{m}-\sigma}^{\bar{m}+\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{m-\bar{m}}{\sigma} \right)^2} dm$$

$$\text{background } B = \int_{\bar{m}-\sigma}^{\bar{m}+\sigma} (am^2 + bm + c) dm$$

$$\text{upper bound} = \frac{S + \sqrt{S}}{\sqrt{B} - \sqrt{B}}$$

$$\text{lower bound} = \frac{S - \sqrt{S}}{\sqrt{B} + \sqrt{B}}$$

$$\text{signal-to-background significance} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{B}}$$

# Results

	Muon Recon	Combined or co w/ tagged	Signal (# of events)	Background (# of events)	Signal-to-bgd Significance
$\omega/\rho$	muid	Combined	145.28	158.65	10.18-13.02
	staco	Combined	217.75	210.36	13.54-16.61
	staco	Combined w/ tagged	248.55	335.36	12.38-14.84
$\phi$	muid	Combined	131.05	214.86	7.89-10.07
	staco	Combined	147.77	208.91	9.07-11.47
	staco	Combined w/ tagged	180.31	301.67	9.34-11.49
$\omega/\rho + \phi$	muid	Combined	276.33	373.52	13.10-15.57
	staco	Combined	365.50	419.26	16.52-19.26
	staco	Combined w/ tagged	428.86	637.03	15.86-18.18

# Results

	Muon Recon	Combined or co w/ tagged	Signal (# of events)	Background (# of events)	Signal-to-bgd Significance
J/ $\Psi$	muid	Combined	1283.67	120.73	108.73-125.96
	muid	Combined with tagged	1582.80	186.79	108.98-123.32
	staco	Combined	1346.31	131.60	109.49-126.18
	staco	Combined with tagged	1556.95	172.23	111.46-126.56

# Summary

Staco gave a better signal-to-background significance at low-mass limit compared to muid. (0.77 GeV - 1 GeV)

Staco combined or combined with tagged gave similar signal-to-background significances.

Muid combined with tagged gave the worst signal-to-background significance at low-mass limit due to significant increase in the background.

Inconsistency between  $m_{e\_pt}$ ,  $m_{id\_pt}$  and  $m_{cb\_pt}$  for muid combined with tagged was observed.

The difference between Staco and Muid diminished as we moved towards higher mass limit. ( $\sim 3$  GeV)