



Study of Tracker Muon Residuals

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- ▶ Alignment relative to the tracker is based on tracker-tracks propagated into the muon system
- ▶ Currently, we do that by re-fitting GlobalMuons with no weight in the muon hits
- ▶ This feature is also useful for physics analyses, so there's a standard tool for doing it: TrackerMuons
(note: our refitted-GlobalMuons method predates TrackerMuons)

GlobalMuons vs. TrackerMuons

| GlobalMuons | TrackerMuons |
|---|--|
| 1. Build StandAloneMuons, 2. look for matching tracker-tracks | For each tracker-track, look for matching segments |
| Result is one long track | Result is a collection of “matches” |
| Easy to re-fit the track to see the effect of a new alignment | Must rebuild whole collection from scratch to test a new alignment |

Why look at TrackerMuons?

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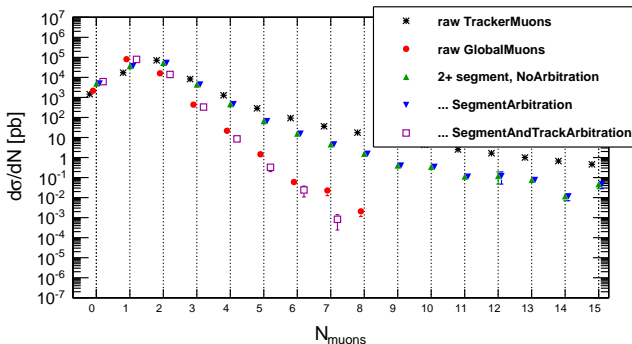
- ▶ Should yield the same results as refitted-GlobalMuons, but it's a completely different technical path
If we had done this sooner, we would have caught the RPC-hit bias
- ▶ By-product of an analysis I'm working on that uses TrackerMuons
- ▶ Track-based alignment infrastructure could be updated to use TrackerMuons, but there are so many technical complications that there would have to be a strong reason for it

Dataset: 2.1 pb^{-1} of collisions

- ▶ In this talk, I'll be showing residuals from collisions, not cosmic rays
- ▶ Ideally, we'd only want to swap one thing at a time:
GlobalMuons \rightarrow TrackerMuons, cosmics \rightarrow collisions, or
high-momentum \rightarrow low-momentum, but I'm swapping all three
- ▶ Hopefully the gaps will be filled in soon

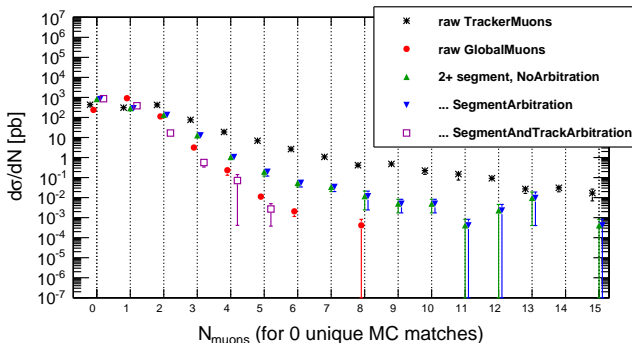


- ▶ TrackerMuons are built in an inclusive way: it is *essential* to reject background with offline cuts
- ▶ Sufficient cuts for high-momentum ($p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}/c$) muons: require at least 2 segments to be *exclusively* matched to the track
- ▶ TrackerMuons with 2 “arbitrated” (exclusive) segments (purple) recover purity of GlobalMuons (red) in inclusive muon background MC



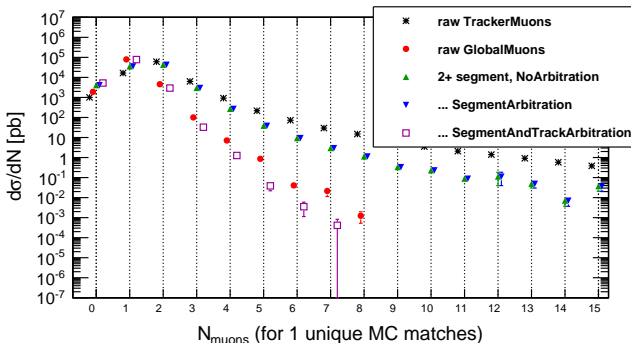


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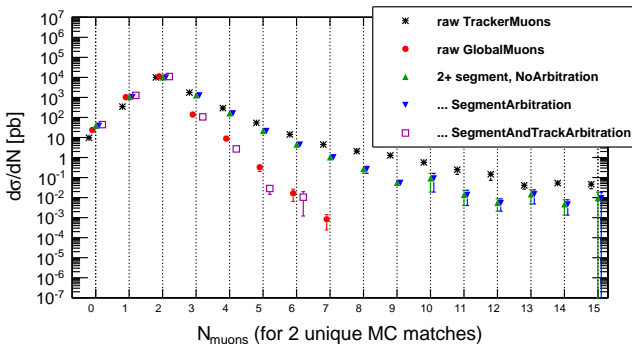


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- ▶ Number of reconstructed muons for 1 generator-level muon



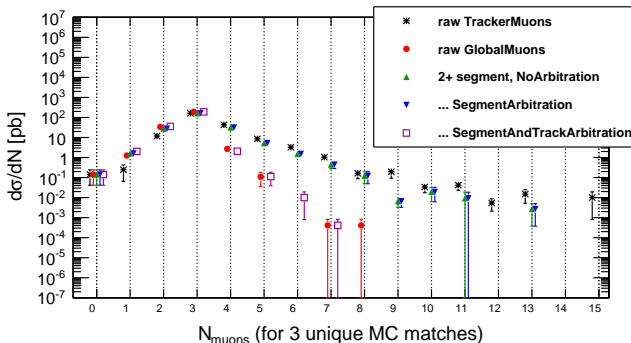


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- ▶ Number of reconstructed muons for 2 generator-level muons



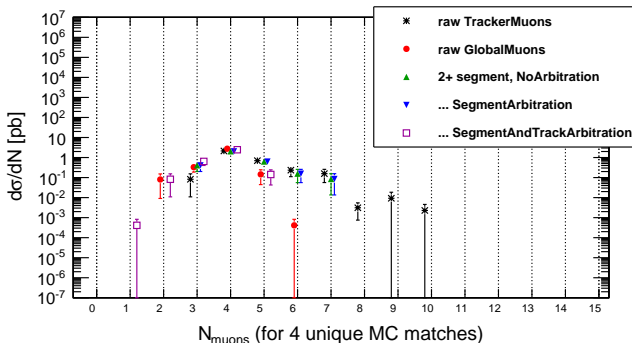


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- ▶ Number of reconstructed muons for 3 generator-level muons





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- ▶ TrackerMuons with 2 “arbitrated” (exclusive) segments (purple) recover purity of GlobalMuons (red) in inclusive muon background MC
- ▶ Number of reconstructed muons for 4 generator-level muons





- ▶ Since triggers are tighter in collisions data than they are in cosmics, it is important to make sure that the trigger requirements are not sculpting the muon distributions

- ▶ The method I used in this study:

trigger = HLT_Mu9 (lowest unprescaled single- μ trigger)

triggerable muon = muon with $p_T > 11$ GeV/c, $|\eta| < 2.1$

if passed trigger **and** number of triggerable muons > 0 **then**

for loop over muons **do**

if number of triggerable muons = 1 **and** this muon isn't it
 then

 include this muon in plots! (case 1)

else if number of triggerable muons > 1 **then**

 include this muon in plots! (case 2)

end if

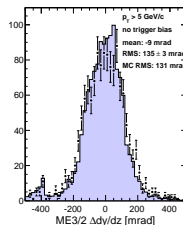
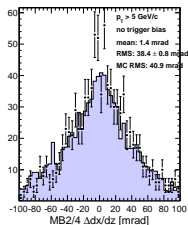
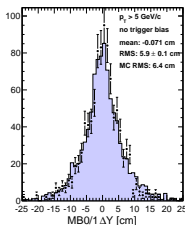
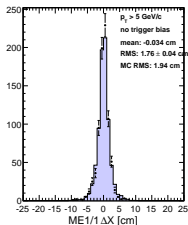
end for

end if

- ▶ Every event we look at has at least two muons in it



- ▶ Not enough statistics to bin residuals by chamber
- ▶ Bin by rings of identical chambers
 - ▶ barrel wheels 0, ± 1 , ± 2 in stations 1, 2, 3, 4
 - ▶ endcap stations 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 2/1, 2/2, 3/1, 3/2, 4/1, 4/2
- ▶ Additionally require the muons to share a vertex with $P_{\text{vertex}} > 1\%$ (reduces backgrounds from decays-in-flight)
- ▶ Muons are mostly from double-semileptonic decays ($b \rightarrow c \rightarrow s$ with both $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$) and dimuon resonances (J/ψ)
- ▶ Re-fit PromptReco with the latest alignment in 3_8_2
- ▶ Examples (points are data, shaded blue/grey is Monte Carlo):

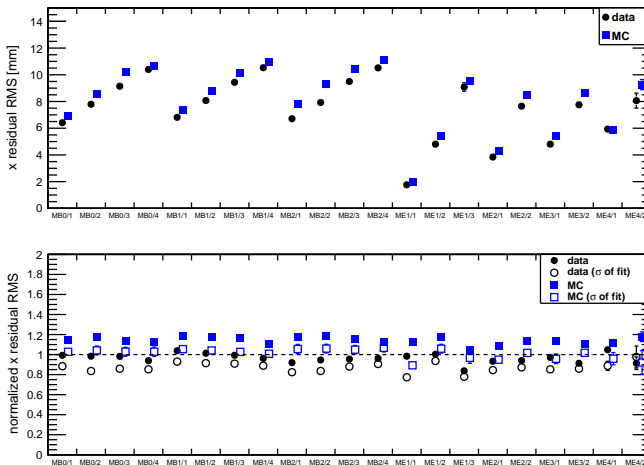


Summary plots

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- ▶ MC is a little wider than the data everywhere
- ▶ MC has STARTUP conditions re-tracked with IDEAL alignment: could be the influence of *miscalibrated* hits?



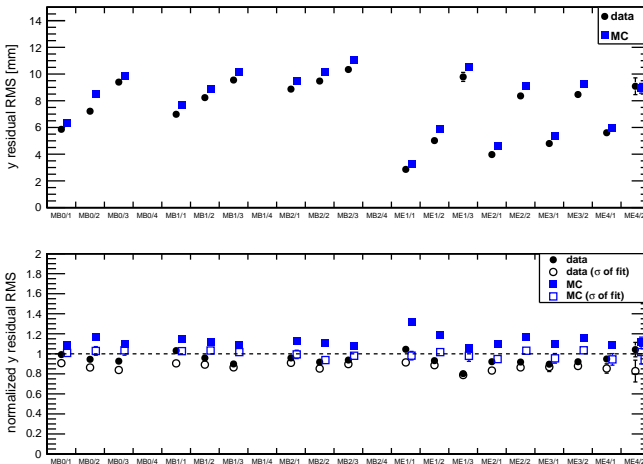
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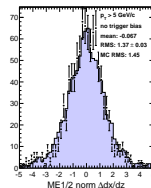
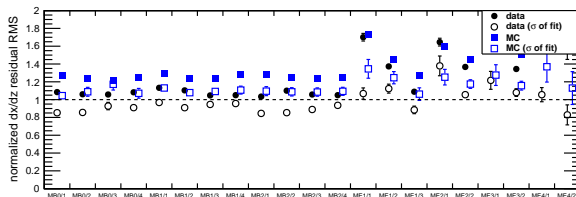
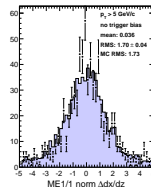
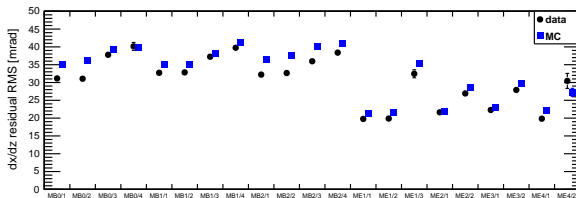
- ▶ Same for y
- ▶ Compared with standard RelVals (similar results):

<http://cmsdoc.cern.ch/cms/Physics/muon/CMSSW/Performance/RecoMuon/MuonIdentification/>



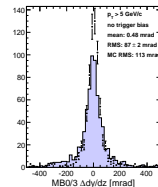
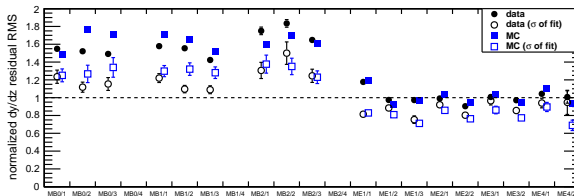
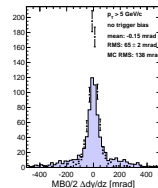
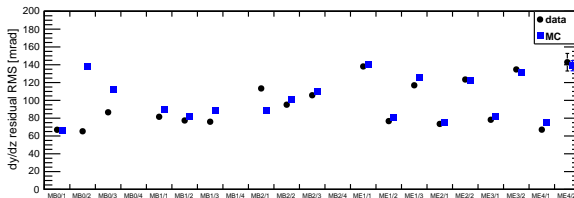


- ▶ Endcap normalized $\Delta \frac{dx}{dz}$ distributions have tails ($\text{RMS} > \sigma$)
- ▶ $\delta\phi_y$ (directly related to $\Delta \frac{dx}{dz}$) has not been aligned in the endcap
- ▶ But this pattern is reproduced in MC— doesn't seem like misalignment is the problem



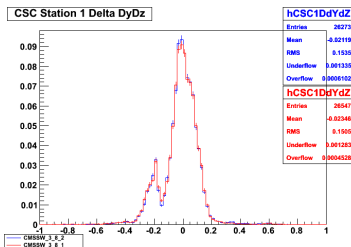
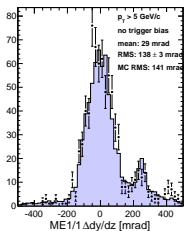


- ▶ The same can be said for dy/dz in the barrel
- ▶ Discrepancy in MB0/2 and MB0/3: MC has large tails...?





- ▶ Oddity in endcap: discrete peaks in $\Delta \frac{dy}{dz}$ residuals, reproduced by Monte Carlo and observed in standard RelVal plots (right)
- ▶ Could be related to granularity of CSC wire-groups?
- ▶ Note: we never use Δy or $\Delta \frac{dy}{dz}$ in CSC alignment because of the granularity of wire-groups

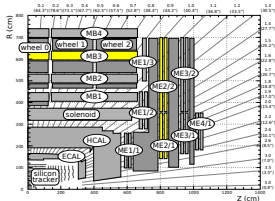


Full set of plots

- ▶ All of the individual residuals plots with data/MC overlays are in the backups

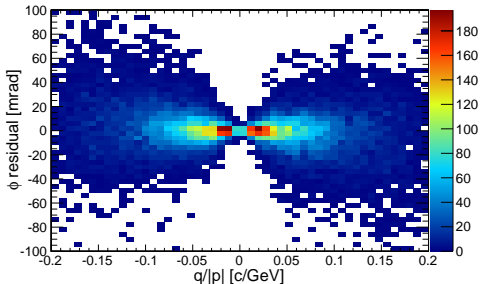
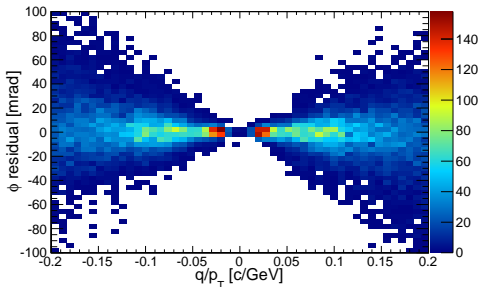


- Plot $\phi = x/R$ residuals from MB3 and ME2



(one representative residual per track)

- Width of residuals distribution scales roughly as $1/|p|$, cut at $1/p_T < 0.2 \text{ c/GeV}$
- Any biases in the mean are much smaller than the width of the distribution

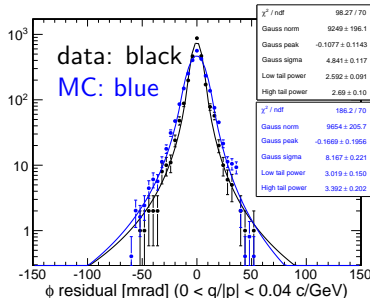
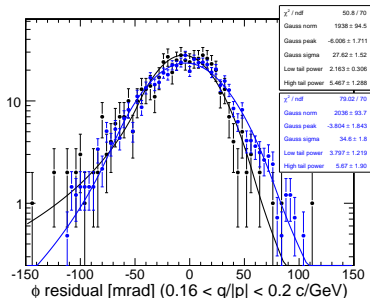




- To quantify bias in the Gaussian part of the residuals peak (not the tails), fit distributions in momentum bins to

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} A \exp(-(x - x_0)^2 / (2\sigma^2)) & |x - x_0| < m \\ B/|x|^{p_1} & (x - x_0) > m_1 \\ C/|x|^{p_2} & -(x - x_0) < -m_2 \end{cases}$$

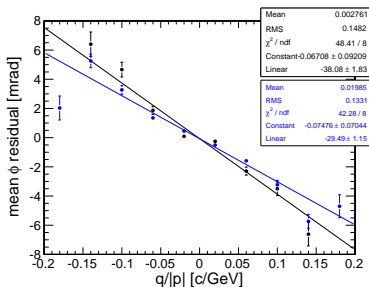
where A , B , C , m_1 , and m_2 are chosen to make the function continuous and differentiable (like alignment fit)



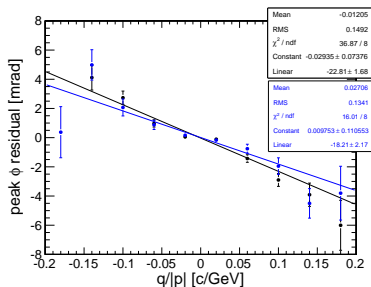


- ▶ There is a trend in residuals vs. inverse momentum that is partly in the tails, partly in the Gaussian peak of the distribution
- ▶ Black: data, blue: Monte Carlo

Mean of each bin vs. $q/|p|$

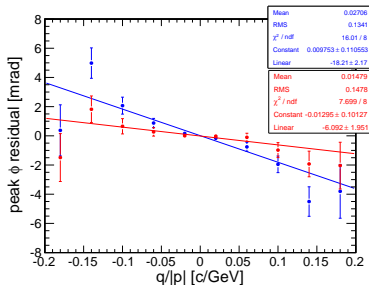


Fitted peak of each bin vs. $q/|p|$



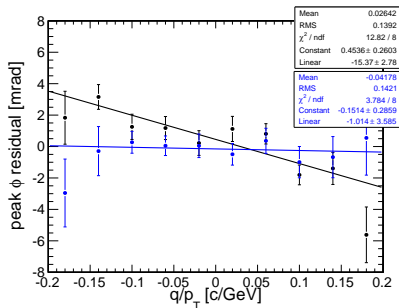
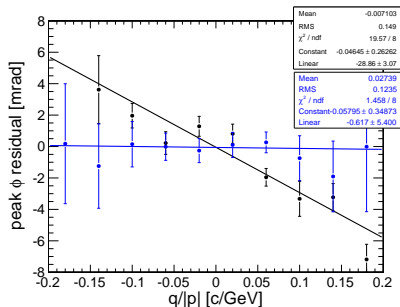
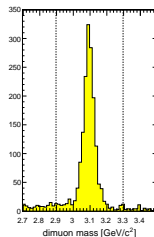


- ▶ However, decays-in-flight can bias the residuals distribution in exactly this way
- ▶ In Monte Carlo, we can ask that none of the muons come from a π^\pm or K^\pm decay
- ▶ Blue: the MC you saw on the previous page, red: same with no decays-in-flight





- ▶ To suppress decays-in-flight in data, we require muons to come from a J/ψ ($\pm 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$; right)
- ▶ We are left with a bias in data but not Monte Carlo: about 15% of the width of the 5 GeV/c distribution
- ▶ Do we see the same in GlobalMuon cosmic rays?
- ▶ Black: data, blue: Monte Carlo





- ▶ TrackerMuons provide a conceptually similar but technically different implementation of the tracker-to-muon propagation we use in muon alignment
- ▶ TrackerMuon residuals are pretty similar to what we would expect and pretty similar to Monte Carlo predictions
- ▶ How do the observed biases compare with what we see from GlobalMuon cosmic rays?
(Since my talk is after Pablo's, I suppose we would know the answer by now. . .)

