



Muon Selection at low Pt: An user case Example

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- Brief Analysis Overview
- Monte Carlo Samples
- Muon selection: optimization
- Conclusions



Analysis Overview

Strategy Measure bb azimuthal correlation using clean full leptonic signature in final state

Event reconstruction Tag bb events by reconstructing $b\overline{b} \rightarrow (J/\Psi X)(\mu X'), J/\Psi \rightarrow \mu\mu$

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 Commissioning with early data (first O(10) pb)

Help μ reco, trigger eff, tracker alignment

Complementary to charmonium inclusive study for lifetime/IP fits



DEI SVB NVMINE VIGET

¹⁷ March 2009





Summer 2008 Production

- ► Inclusive b → J/ Ψ X, J/ Ψ → $\mu\mu$ analyzed with CMMSW_2_1_12
- ► EvtGen with inclusive b → J/ Ψ X, J/ Ψ → $\mu\mu$
- Filter on 2 μ with p₁>2.5 GeV/c, $|\eta|$ <2.5

 $σ_{gen}$ = 51.56 mb (@10TeV), BF(b → J/ΨX) = 0.0116, BF(J/Ψ → μμ) 0.0593 σ=3.547 · 10⁷ pb

Process	MC sample	# of events	Filter Eff.	σ (pb)	$\int \mathcal{L} dt (\mathrm{pb}^{-1})$
$b \to J/\psi X$	/BtoJpsiMuMu/Summer08_IDEAL_V9_v2/GEN-SIM-RECO	2434076	6.44E-4	35467000.	106.6
$pp ightarrow \mu X$	/InclusivePPmuX/Summer08_IDEAL_V9_v4/GEN-SIM-RECO	5232662	0.002305	51.56E9	0.044
$pp \to J/\psi X$	/JPsi/Summer08_IDEAL_V9_v1/GEN-SIM-RECO	1847135	0.0074	0.2861E9	14.7

Prompt J/Ψ: small contribution due to 3 lepton in final state
 Inclusive pp → µX : background cross-check and correct treatment of decay-in-flight



Trigger Efficiency



Due to clean signature of final state, loose mu trigger selection Require HLT_DoubleMu3 $\epsilon_{J/\psi}(p_T, \eta, \phi, \Delta \phi) = \frac{N_{J/\psi}(p_T^{J/\psi}, \eta_{J/\psi}, \phi_{J/\psi}, \Delta \phi_{J/\psi-\mu})}{N_{J/\psi}^{gen+filter}((p_T^{J/\psi}, \eta_{J/\psi}, \phi_{J/\psi}, \Delta \phi_{J/\psi-\mu})}$



HLT DoubleMu3 unprescaled up to Lumi=10E32

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- KalmanVertexFitter on $\mu\mu$ pairs, best J/ Ψ from vertex quality
 - ► $2.75 < m_{J/\Psi} < 3.45 \text{ GeV/c}^2$
 - μ daughters $p_T > 3$ GeV/c, $|\eta| < 2.4$
- \blacktriangleright Look for (additional) highest p_ $_{_{T}}~\mu$ from B SL (or cascade) decay
 - ▶ μ: p_⊤> 3 GeV/c, |η|<2.4
- Detailed study of global vs tracker muon
 - 40% efficiency gain if using 3 tracker vs 3 global muons, but decrease in purity

Relative Efficiencies w.r.t. HLT_Mu3						
	$\epsilon_{ m reco}(\%)$	Truth $J/\psi(\%)$	Truth soft μ (%)	Purity		
3 global μ	1.07	1.06	0.90	0.84		
2 tracker +1 global μ	1.48	1.44	1.17	0.79		
3 tracker μ	3.82	3.74	1.35	0.35		
Relative Efficiencies w.r.t. HLT_DoubleMu3						
	$\epsilon_{ m reco}(\%)$	Truth $J/\psi(\%)$	Truth soft μ (%)	Purity		
3 global μ	2.73	2.72	2.35	0.86		
2 tracker +1 global μ	3.34	3.26	2.78	0.83		
3 tracker μ	7.54	7.42	3.11	0.41		

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 $J/\Psi \rightarrow \mu\mu$ **Distributions**





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 Additional cuts optimized to maximize significance: Signal is defined as 3 reconstructed muons truth-matched Truth-Matching by-hand using ΔR (ΔR_{truth}<0.02)

Require one and only one generator-reco matching Background is defined as truth-matched J/ Ψ and not truth-matched third muon (punch-through/DIF)



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SL Muon Selection

Silicon Hits



 Also tried a separate optimization for the inner track hits in the two regions |η|<1.479 (>=1.479)



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Additional selection criteria on third tracker muon (look at reco::muon methods):



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Additional selection criteria on third tracker muon (look at reco::muon methods):

Arbitration

TM2DCompatibilityLoose (combined segment-calo log-compatibility) OneStationTight (penetration depth in muon stations)

Cut	Relative Efficiency Purity (%		Change in Significance (%)		
No cut	1.	48.4	-		
Arbitration	0.987	75.1	23.7		
Last Station - Loose	0.875	89.0	1.9		
Last Station - Tight	0.866	89.7	1.1		
Calo-Seg compatibility - Loose	0.993	81.7	4.		
Calo-Seg compatibility - Tight	0.966	85.7	5.		
One Station - Loose	0.993	77.2	1.		
One Station - Tight	0.985	82.7	4.		
Last Station- low Pt - Loose	0.974	85.2	5.		
Last Station- low Pt - Tight	0.963	86.4	5.		

Table 5: Effect of the muon algorithms: relative efficiency of the algorithm, purity of the sample and relative variation in the significance. The significance changes for the other flags are computed with respect the sample for which the arbitration algorithm has already been applied.



b $\rightarrow \mu + X: \mu Pt cut$







$b \rightarrow J/\Psi + X$ Sample





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Decay-in-Flight muons



We use the Inclusive pp → µX sample /InclusivePPmuX/Summer08_IDEAL_V9_v2/GEN-SIM-RECO to characterize the background from DIF muons



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- Background from DIF or hadronic punch-through can be further reduced by tighter cuts, however in this analysis the fake μ background can be directly estimated in the fit to the μ impact parameter



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- ► Can use B \rightarrow J/Ψ K control sample to cross-check J/Ψ reconstruction efficiency and K fake rate
- Start from J/Ψ X sample, vertex J/Ψ+track combinations and choose the one with highest probability
- Expect about 11000 signal events in 100 pb
- lt would also be possible to use $D^{0}(K\pi)\mu X$







- Use of tracker muons and standard reco::muon objects gives a reasonable clean sample of muons at low pT
 - Penetration depth cuts very promising to remove bkg from punchthrough but need to be careful on the efficiency
 - Combined calo-muon segment likelihood can be further optimized (analysis-dependent)
- Looking forward to comments/suggestions!!

Backup Slides



Motivations



- b quarks are a key ingredient at LHC Top physics, low mass Higgs, SUSY....
- Measurements of b-quark production and bb correlations in hadronic collisions test QCD
- Investigate production mechanisms with early data:
- Correlated bb production sensitive to LO and NLO production mechanism







Studied since the first data in late 80s

Consistent cross-section excess in single b and bb correlation measurements



puzzle

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Trigger Efficiency



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L1+HLT Trigger Efficiency

0.9

0.8

0.6

0.5

0.4

0.3

0.2

0.1

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Backgrounds-III



Samples analyzed: linclusive pp $\rightarrow \mu X$ sample /InclusivePPmuX/Summer08 IDEAL V9 v4/GEN-SIM-RECO Correct number ading muon p.im weighted : 5673613.54 **MinBias** of decays in flight Generator conditions: Muons from hadronic decays in r < 1.5 m, |z| < 3 mpt(muon) > 2.5 GeV15 20 25 30 leading muon ptem [GeV] 0.11 [%] leading muon p^{sin} at generator level sample content filter eff = 0.002305, Incl. pp $\rightarrow \mu + X$ = 51.56 mb σ 26.65 (%) leading muon p^{sim} coming from K weighte gen 14.49 [%] leading muon p_sim coming from D weighte

10 10-2



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Backgrounds-II



Samples analyzed: Inclusive $pp \rightarrow \mu X$ sample

/InclusivePPmuX/Summer08_IDEAL_V9_v2/GEN-SIM-RECO

5.2 · 10⁶ events, HLT_Mu3 Efficiency: 16.3% HLT_DoubleMu3 Efficiency: 0.14%
After all cuts 29 events in (2.94,3.24) GeV/c² J/Ψ mass window

3 events from non bb σ_{eff} : ~70 pb

 σ_{eff} for signal (18 events fully truth matched): ~400 pb (!!)

bb hadronization through pythia, large differences w.r.t. EvtGen for Decay branching fractions

1 event with truth-mached J/ Ψ and fake μ , 1 event with truth-mached J/ Ψ and DIF μ from π decay





- Extract signal in several $\Delta \phi$ bins by simultaneous unbinned maximum LH fit to J/ Ψ invariant mass, L_{xy} transverse flight length, soft μ IP
 - 4 components: signal, real J/ Ψ + fake μ , prompt J/ Ψ , and fake J/ Ψ
- Build PDF shapes using one half of MC, fixed in the final fit PDF Shapes:
 - Triple Gaussian for J/Ψ invariant mass
 - Single(double) tail exponential convoluted with 2 Gaussians for J/ Ψ L_{xv} (μ IP)
 - Use error/event for gaussian resolution
 - L_{xy} computed w.r.t. primary vertex, L_{xy} error for now only include J/ Ψ vtx contribution
- Non-parametric PDF for fake J/ Ψ L_{xy} (Replace with single

tail exponential convoluted with 2 Gaussian)

Validate Fit by fitting independent MC sample



2D-Distributions: Signal





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Fit Validation







Integrated luminosity ~ 13 pb Using "realistic" bkg estimates

Category	Gen Yield	Fitted Yield
Signal	1865	1924 ± 147
Fake μ	674	642 ± 140
Fake J/ψ	1576	1543 ± 47
Prompt J/ψ	330	334 ± 25

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Systematic Uncertainties under consideration:

- Impact parameter shape for direct bottom lepton and cascade decays b → c → lepton: consider relative rate variation
- Transverse flight length and impact parameter for different bottom hadrons: consider lifetime and relative rate variation
- PDF shape: ensemble of fits in which each PDF parameter is varied within its Gaussian uncertainty
- Fit bias: use toy results, cross-check with full sim
- Unfolding: use toy bias as systematic uncertainty
- J/Ψ polarization and residual misalignment: use approved inclusive Charmonium systematics
- Trigger and Muon Efficiency: use Tag and Probe approach
- Tracking Efficiency: assume 3%/track
- ► $B_{\mu} \rightarrow J/\Psi \mu X$ background: concentrated at Δφ~0
- Luminosity: could in principle measure rate w.r.t. $\Delta \phi$ peak at π





Relative Errors (in %)

Source	$\Delta \phi$ Bin 1	$\Delta \phi \operatorname{Bin} 2$	$\Delta \phi \operatorname{Bin} 3$	$\Delta \phi \operatorname{Bin} 4$	$\Delta \phi \operatorname{Bin} 5$	$\Delta \phi$ Bin 6	$\Delta \phi$ Bin 7	$\Delta \phi \operatorname{Bin} 8$
		Relative Error (in %)						
cascade decay rate	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.
	bottom hadron rate							
$J/\psi L_{xy}$	4.8	2.6	4.1	2.6	2.6	0.9	1.8	0.7
μ IP	3.7	2.9	0.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.6
			PDF sl	hape				
J/ψ invariant mass	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
$J/\psi L_{xy}$	2.8	1.9	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7
μ IP	7.6	4.4	5.	4.5	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.
Fit Bias	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Unfolding Bias	1.1	0.02	0.2	5.8	3.1	2.4	0.3	1.2
$B_c \rightarrow J/\psi \mu X$	3.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trigger/Muon Efficiency	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.
Tracking Efficiency	9.	9.	9.	9.	9.	9.	9.	9.
MC Statistics	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.3
J/ψ Polarization	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3
Misalignment	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Luminosity	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total	18.9	16.8	17.0	17.6	16.4	16.2	15.7	15.8

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