

Tracking efficiency study

Pisa, 12 October 2018

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Outline

- Brief reminder about measurement strategy
- Selected Sample
- Preliminary Results
- Summary

Reminder: measurement overview

Strategy: exploit charge conservation and kinematic constraints on simple (= with a well recognizable topology) τ -pairs events to deduce the existence of a track.

Reference: “Track finding efficiency in BaBar” <https://arxiv.org/abs/1207.2849>

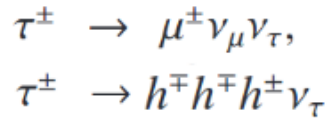
BaBar strategy was based on *Tau31 events selection*:

- Tracking efficiency, including the detector acceptance, is computed as:
 - $\epsilon_{xA} = N_4 / (N_3 + N_4)$
 - $N_4 =$ Tau31 events where the 4th track has been found
 - $N_3 =$ Tau31 as reconstructed in the 1+2 selection (further details in the next slide) where the 4th is not found.
- MC-data difference in tracking efficiency is then given by:
 - $\Delta = 1 - \epsilon_{MC} / \epsilon_{data}$
 - With ϵ the tracking efficiency evaluated respectively on MC/data, including the detector acceptance A.

Tau31 events & BaBar strategy

→ Tau decay length @10.58 GeV ~ 200 um (measurable but not impacting the tracking efficiency)

→ One tau is required to decay leptonically (17.36%), the other semi-leptonically to a 3-prong final state (14.56%) → **5% of total events** exploited for the study, so-called *Tau31 events*



- *Reconstruction requirements:*

- *one isolated muon track (suppress non-tau backgrounds)*
- *2 charged hadronic tracks (2 categories: “same/opposite sign”)*
 - *Track quality selection (max 5 charged tracks, of which at least 3 “good” tracks)*
 - *pt > 100 MeV*
 - *K_S veto, PID, angular (θ, ϕ) isolation requirements are applied.*

- *Background rejection:*

- *reject events with energy deposit from neutral particles > 0.5 GeV within 90° from muon track*
- *0.2*E^{CM}/2 < Muon pt < 0.8*E^{CM}/2 : suppress di-muon, BhaBha radiative decays.*

Charge conservation implies the fourth track.

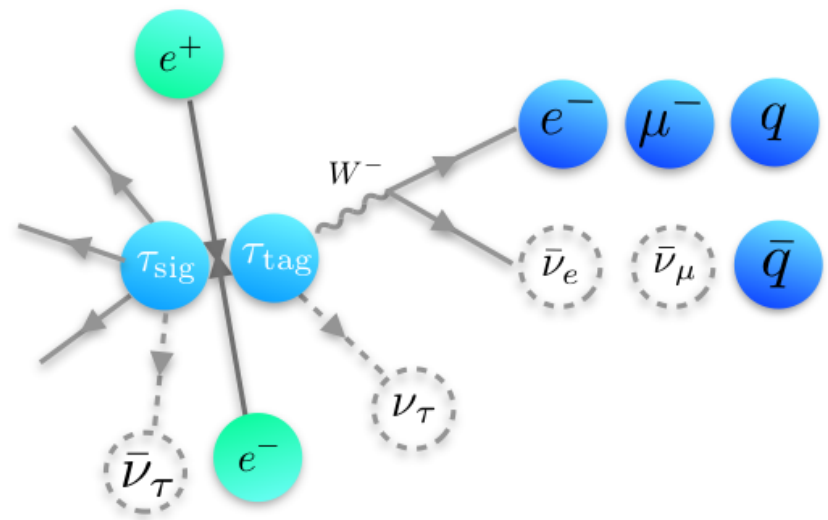
The Sample: 2vs1

- DISCLAIMER: results presented here are studied on the sample 2vs1 + (at maximum) 1 ROETTrack, where the *Thrust Axis* is built from all the tracks in the event → *need to release this reconstruction by applying only angular isolation on the tag side track (mimic the BaBar measurement)*
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ events in collision data (prod5): *Exp3, prod5, release-02-00-01/GT425* and in signal MC (1M tau pair events) + pseudo BG included (real machine BG). Physics BG still to be included.

- RECONSTRUCTION (“good tracks”):

- $P_t > 0.1$ GeV
- $-0.8660 < \cos\Theta < 0.9535$
- $\text{abs}(dz) < 5.0$ cm
- $\text{abs}(dr) < 1.0$ cm
- At maximum 1 ROETTrack

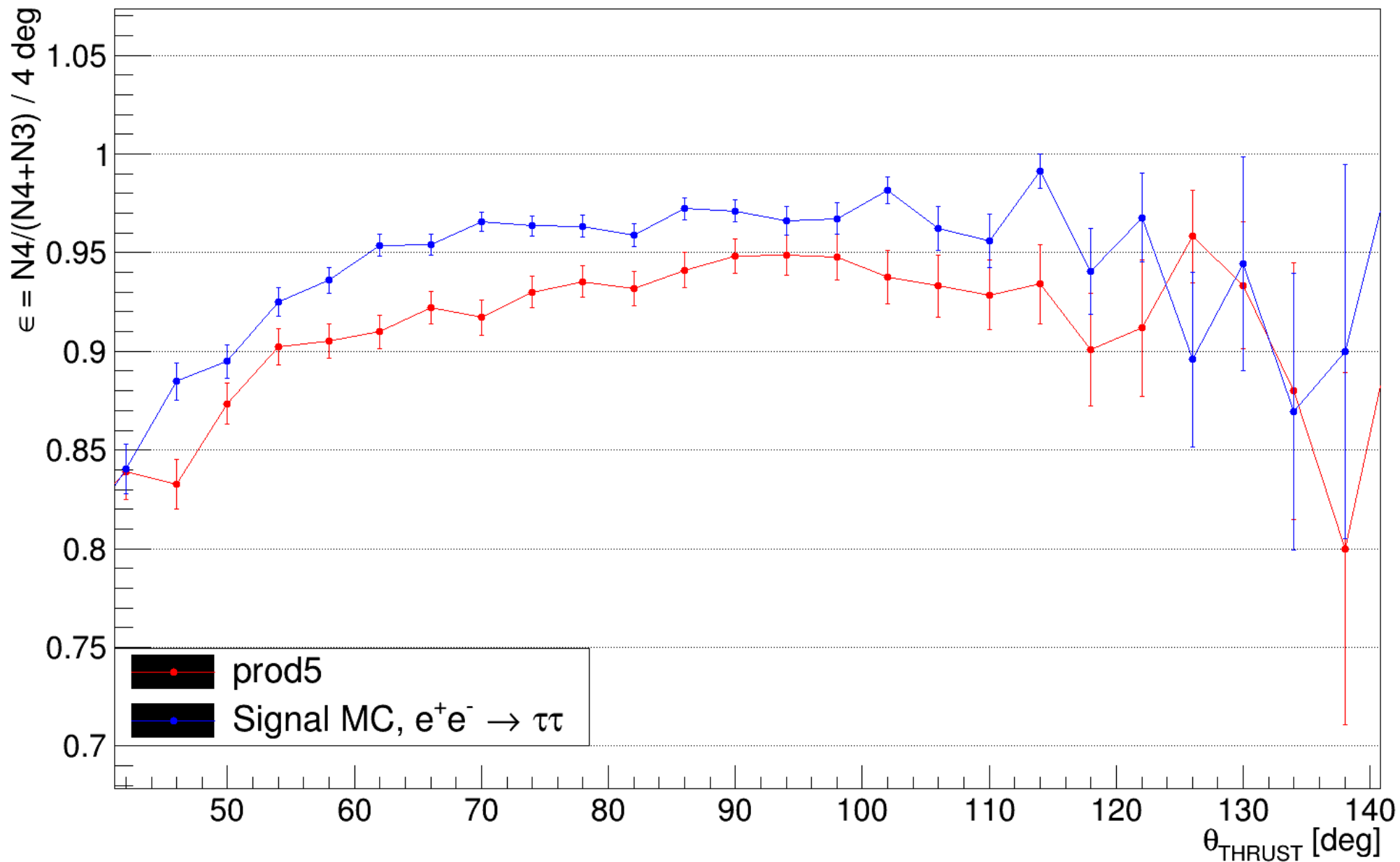
→ reconstruct *Thrust axis*, which divides the event into two hemispheres (according to $\text{CosToEventThrust sign}$): **Signal side (total null charge, two opposite pions)** and **Tag side (one muon)**



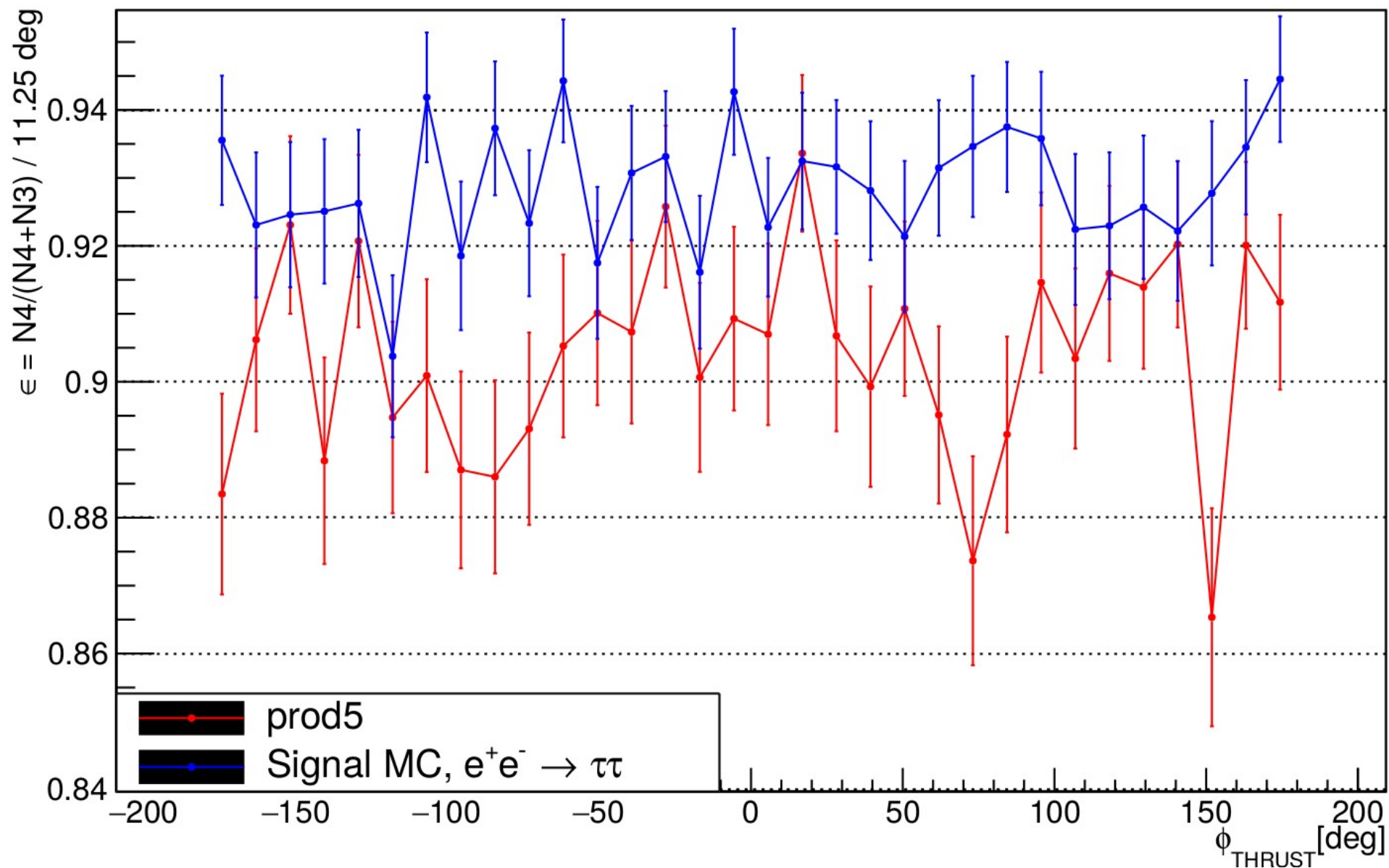
The Sample: applied selection

- Further Selection requirements (taken from the Belle II note for the tau mass rediscovery, still to be optimized for this study):
 - ThrustValue > 0.87
 - VisibleEnergyCMS < 9.7 GeV
 - tau_{sig} energy < 5.29 GeV
 - tau_{tag} energy < 5.22 GeV
- Muon selection (tag side):
 - vpho_tau_mu_clusterE > 0. (matched cluster) && vpho_tau_mu_clusterE < 0.4
 - vpho_tau_mu_EoverP < 0.25 (mainly to reject electrons)
- Signal side prong selection:
 - vpho_tau_pi0_EoverP < 0.8 && vpho_tau_pi0_EoverP > 0.2
 - vpho_tau_pi1_EoverP < 0.8 && vpho_tau_pi1_EoverP > 0.2

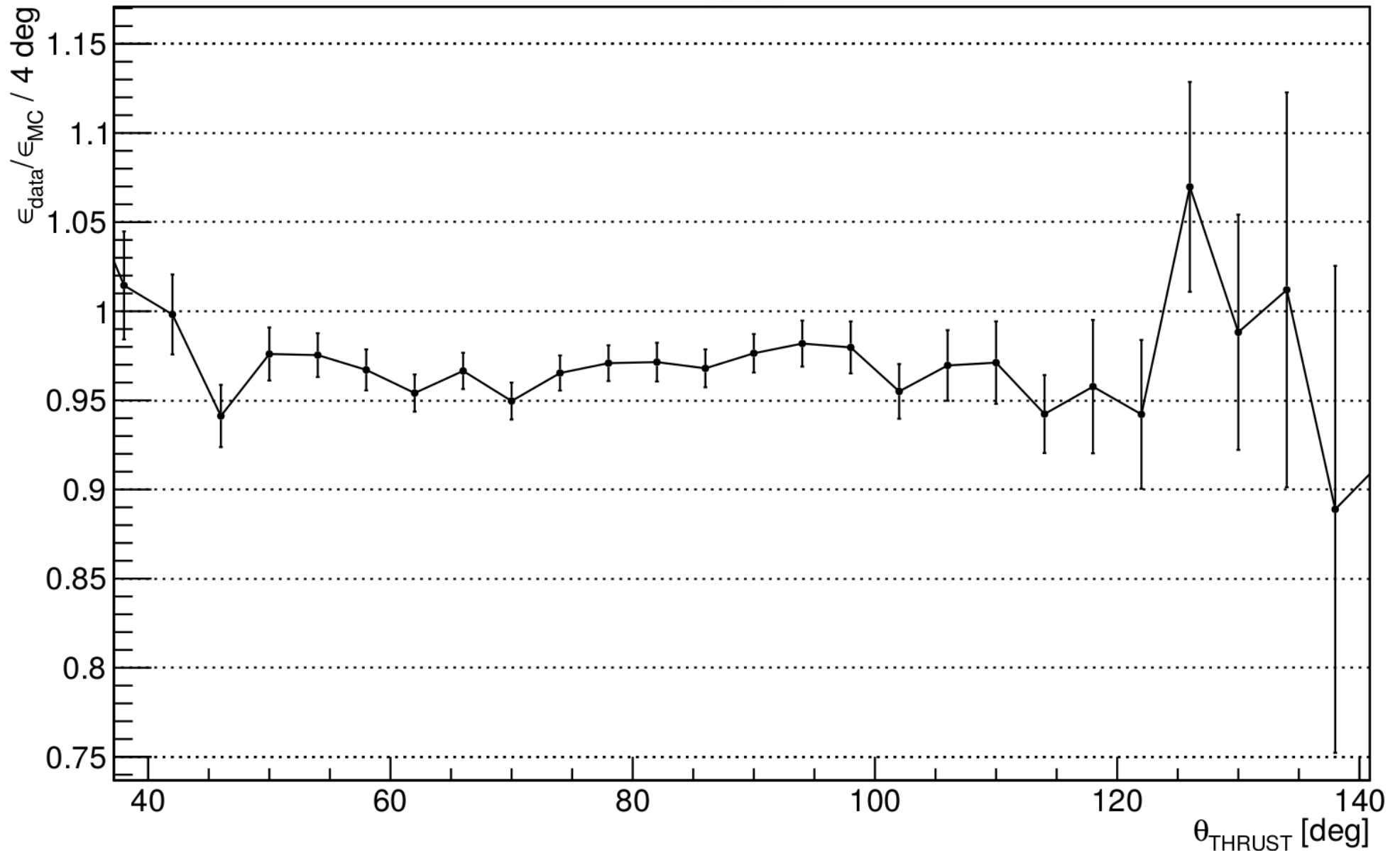
Efficiency Vs. θ_{THRUST}



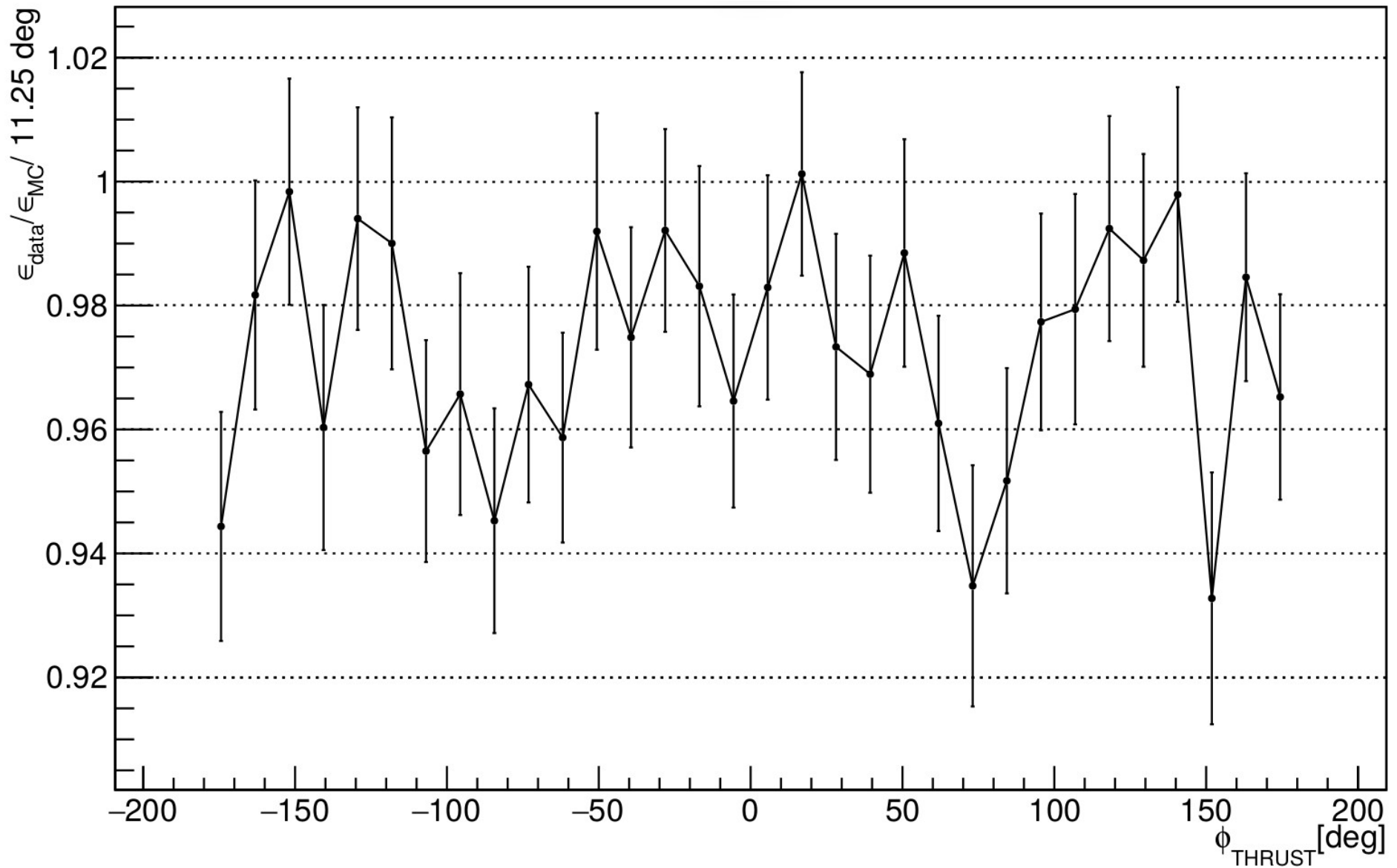
Efficiency Vs. ϕ_{THRUST}



Efficiency Ratio (Data/MC) Vs. θ_{THRUST}



Efficiency Ratio (Data/MC) Vs. ϕ_{THRUST}



Summary

→ A very preliminary estimate of the Data-MC tracking efficiency discrepancy integrated in phi is around 3%

To do:

→ Run on background MC samples (add *continuum*)

→ Mimic *verbatim* BaBar measurement: do not rely on Thrust Axis for event selection

Backup

Systematics uncertainties @BaBar

- Compute:
 - $\epsilon_{xA} = N_4 / (N_3 + N_4)$
 - $\Delta = 1 - \epsilon_{MC} / \epsilon_{data}$
 - $a_{\pm} = (\epsilon_{+} - \epsilon_{-}) / (\epsilon_{+} + \epsilon_{-})$, charge asymmetry in tracking efficiency
- BIASING backgrounds:
 - *2 primary tracks events + photon conversion*
 - *$\bar{q}q$ and tau pairs events with 6 tracks*
 - *$K_S \rightarrow \pi\pi$ events with displaced vertex (limited by the applied veto)*

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... ϵ_{xA} evaluated on control samples enriched in photon conversion events

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... $\epsilon_{xA'}$ evaluated on control samples enriched in photon conversion events

The difference $\epsilon_{xA} - \epsilon_{xA'}$ is assumed as systematic uncertainty and propagated on Δ

Other sources of systematic uncertainties on Δ

- Track multiplicity and displaced vertexes



- Fake rate

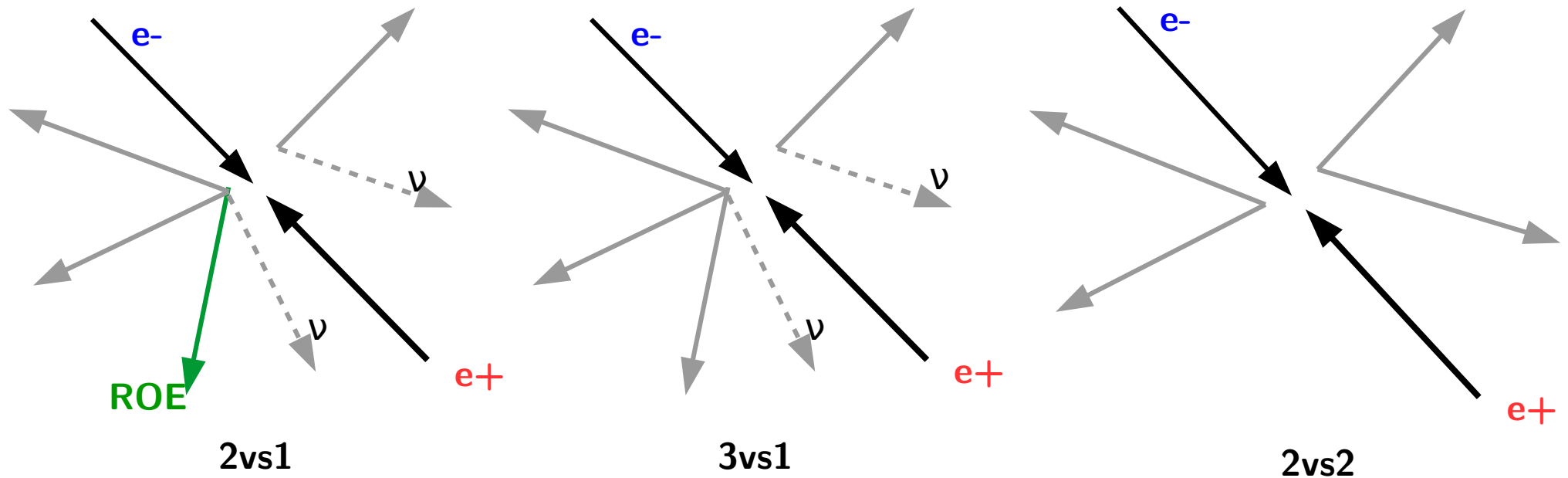


- Efficiency dependence on the track kinematics



- Evaluate $\epsilon \times A'$ without subtracting qq, K_S background
→ take the difference as uncertainty
- Compute $\epsilon \times A' = N_4 / (N_3 + N_4 + N_5)$, $N_5 = 4^{\text{th}}$ and 5^{th} track candidates found
→ take the difference as uncertainty
- Measure Δ, a_{\pm} as a function of $\cos\theta, p_t$ of the 4^{th} track → not possible to directly determined them due to neutrinos in the event → use as estimators:
 - $\cos\theta^{\text{Miss}} = \cos(\theta_{\pi_1 \pi_2})$
 - $P_t^{\text{Miss}} = \text{sqrt}((E^{\text{CM}}/2 - E_{\pi_1} - E_{\pi_2})^2 - m_{\pi}^2) \times \cos\theta^{\text{Miss}}$

Reconstructed topologies



Sanity check: overlay check between different topology

