## $\psi^\prime$ : towards solving the 2/4-prong puzzle lessons from DIS channel

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 $\psi(2S)/J/\psi(1S)$  in PHP

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## R: PHP channel (stat. only errors)



• cross section ratio R of  $\psi(2S)$  to  $J/\psi$  from 2-prong and 4-prong

stat only errors

- Three main ingredients to calculate R value:
  - Number of  $J/\psi$  and  $\psi'$  events in 3 *W* bins extracted from data
  - Branching ratio (BR) of investigated muon decay channels  $BR(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = 0.0079 \pm 0.0009 \sim 10\%$  uncertainty
  - Acceptance, efficiency for muons (trigger and offline)

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- acceptance calculation is based on MC simulation
- detector response to muons is poorly described in MC and needs to be corrected for various effect:
  - trigger (MUON chambers, BAC, three levels...)
  - offline (F/B/RMUON chamber, CAL, BAC, ...)
- MC needs to be reweighted w.r.t. to  $\delta$  ( $W^{\delta}$ ), *b*-slope, ...
- unknown fraction of proton dissociative events
- ullet ightarrow source of additional systematic

## Current approach: MC muon corrections

- single muon efficiency in (*p<sub>t</sub>vs.* η) bins extracted from DATA (using TAG and PROBE method) to correct MC
- extracted for each HERA-II data taking period
- ullet requires big statistic, available only for muons from  $J/\psi$
- works very well, correct control plots
  (W, θ<sub>μ</sub>, etc... dominated by muons from J/ψ)
- corrections for muons from  $\psi'$  affected by low statistic used to extract the efficiency
- ullet  $\rightarrow$  yet another systematics

- what we need is not absolute acceptance but the ratio of acceptances for corresponding decay channels
- this can be estimated directly from data using DIS channels and independent DIS triggers
- no MC is needed !
- DATA is the ultimate answer for detector performance
- yes, DIS has much lower stat, than PHP but we can calculate acceptance corrections "per process" not for "single muon"
- initial study has shown that the expected statistical uncertainty is comparable to the systematics in the previous method and  $\psi'$  BR uncertainty

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- use DIS events without track matched to scattered electron (relatively low-Q<sup>2</sup> events) → preserve the 2-prong and 4-prong event topology,
- otherwise use exactly the same selection for DIS and PHP sample
- 2-PRONG: (μ<sup>+</sup>, μ<sup>-</sup> form J/ψ and ψ') as TAG use DIS VM triggers (without MUON chambers triggers) corrections in 3 W bins (W from PHP formulae) → extract MUON efficiency (combined trigger plus off-line)
- 4-PRONG: (μ<sup>+</sup>, μ<sup>-</sup> only from J/ψ, muons effic. cancels in R) as TAG use FLT30 → the only slot without CTD FLT track vetos → extract CTD FLT correction to MUON triggers (one global correction for all W bins due to slow pions π<sup>+</sup>, π<sup>-</sup>) (impossible to extract in old method)

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- efficiency for process, not for single muon  $\rightarrow$  requires the same final state topology of the process used to extract the effic
- the same distributions of muons from direct J/ $\psi$  decay and cascade decay of  $\psi'$
- similar distribution of muons form  $\psi'$  and Bethe-Heitler around  $\psi'$  mass peak (irreducible background)
- ( $W^{\delta}$  dependence of DIS and PHP) (remember: we compare PHP and low- $Q^2$  DIS, no electron track)
- (*f*<sub>p.diss</sub> fraction for DIS and PHP, is the same, cancels it out ?)

- many systematics related to MC is not present
- systematics will be dominated to the limited stat. of DIS events
- to control it one can relax the main selection cuts (*p<sub>t</sub>*, *N<sub>SL</sub>*, track-vertex matching, etc,...) → will increase the statistic of DIS events

- work already started
- one example: CTD FLT correction (w.r.t the FLT30 slot):

$$\frac{\textit{Acc}_{4\textit{PR}}}{\textit{Acc}_{2\textit{PR}}} = 1.33 \pm 0.19 \; (14\%)$$

average number for HERA-II

(for one particular set of selection cuts)

more results on next ZAF meeting