

Primary Vertex resolution after applying beamspot constraint

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INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN THE BIG NTUPLES

1. Reconstructed primary vertex
2. Reconstructed primary vertex covariant matrix
3. Beamspot position
4. Beamspot covariant matrix

The idea is to recalculate the primary vertex by using this information by the method of minimising χ^2

RECALCULATING PV BY MINIMISING χ^2

Suppose:

- $X(pv)$ = 3 vector containing PV
- $X(bs)$ = 3 vector containing beamspot position
- $V(pv)$ = 3*3 matrix containing PV covariant matrix (it is symmetric)
- $V(bs)$ = 3*3 matrix containing beamspot covariant matrix (it is also symmetric)

Then χ^2 will be defined as:

$$(x - x(bs))^T V(bs)^{-1} (x - x(bs)) + (x - x(pv))^T V(pv)^{-1} (x - x(pv))$$

The next task is to minimise χ^2 w.r.t. x by taking the derivative of above equation w.r.t. x and putting it equal to 0 (done in next slide). From the resulting equation we will find the value of x for which χ^2 is minimum.

RECALCULATING PV BY MINIMISING χ^2

$$\chi^2 = (x - x(bs))^T V(bs)^{-1} (x - x(bs)) + (x - x(pv))^T V(pv)^{-1} (x - x(pv))$$

x is not a number but a 3 vector or 3×1 matrix.

Now taking derivative w.r.t x and putting it = 0.

$$(x - x(bs))^T V(bs)^{-1} + (x - x(bs))^T (V(bs)^{-1})^T + (x - x(pv))^T V(pv)^{-1} + (x - x(pv))^T (V(pv)^{-1})^T = 0$$

Where we have used the identities:

$$\frac{d(u^T A v)}{dx} = u^T A \frac{dv}{dx} + v^T A^T \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dx^T}{dx} = \mathbf{I}$$


RECALCULATING PV BY MINIMISING x^2

$$(x - x(bs))^T V(bs)^{-1} + (x - x(bs))^T (V(bs)^{-1})^T + (x - x(pv))^T V(pv)^{-1} + (x - x(pv))^T (V(pv)^{-1})^T = 0$$

Since $V(bs)$ and $V(pv)$ are symmetric, $V(bs)^{-1}$ and $V(pv)^{-1}$ will also be symmetric, i.e.

$$(V(bs)^{-1})^T = V(bs)^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad (V(pv)^{-1})^T = V(pv)^{-1}$$

Using this result and rearranging terms in above equation, we will get:

$$x^T = [x(bs)^T 2 V(bs)^{-1} + x(pv)^T 2 V(pv)^{-1}][2 V(bs)^{-1} + 2 V(pv)^{-1}]^{-1}$$


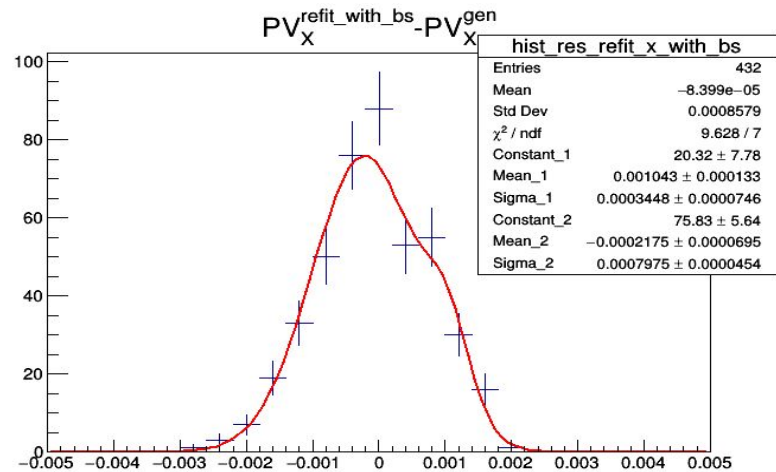
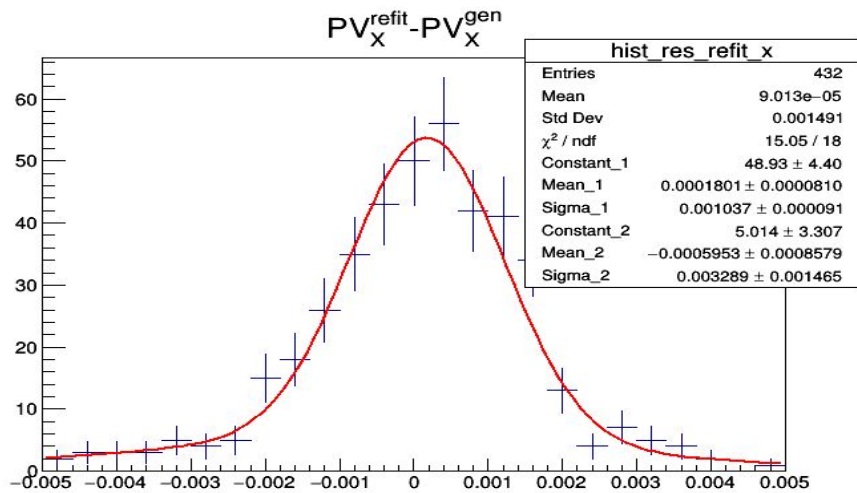
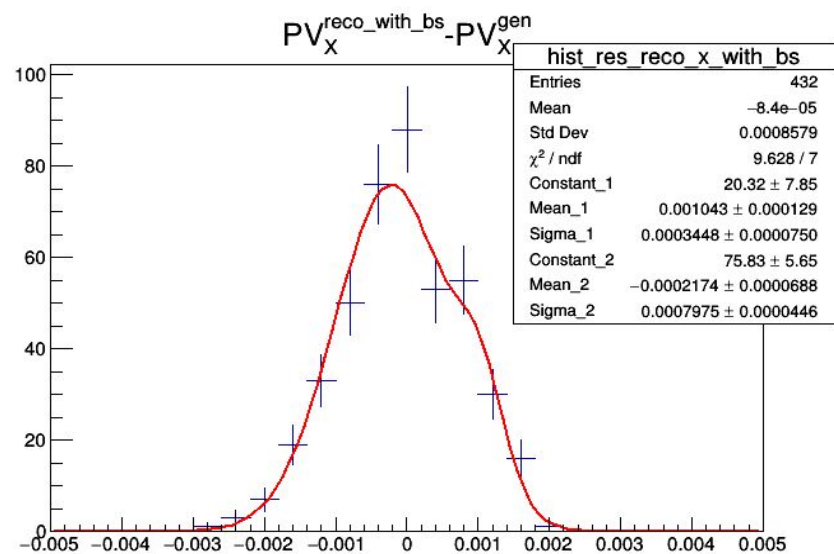
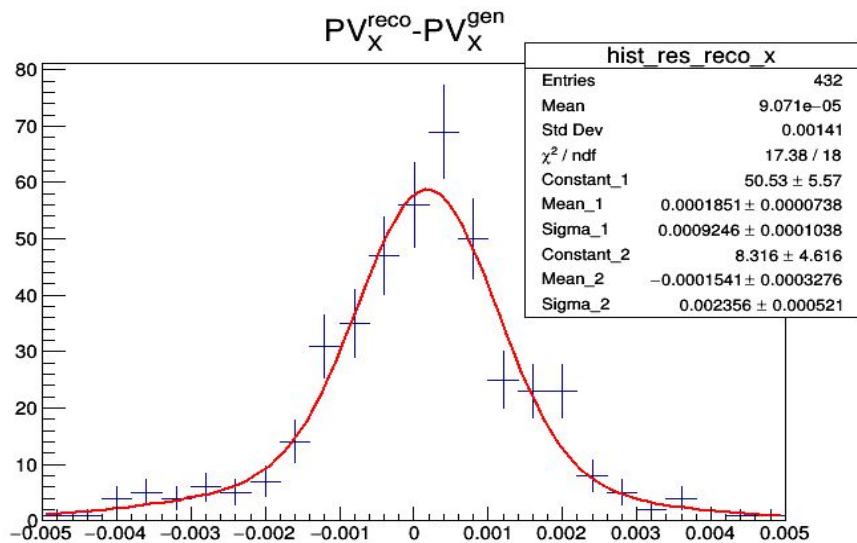
IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION OF CODE

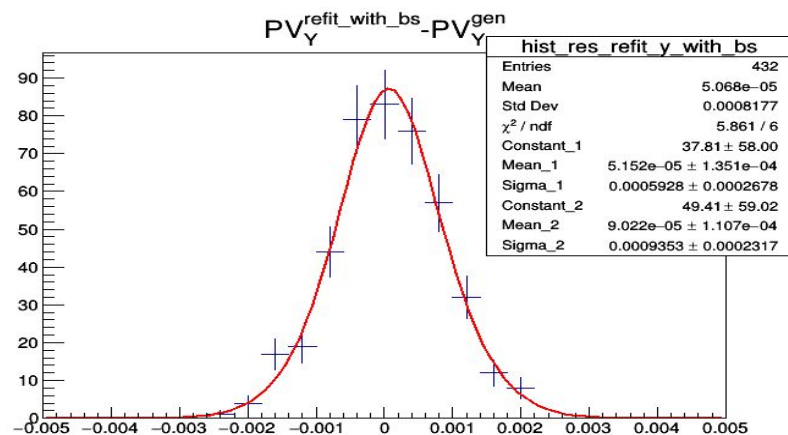
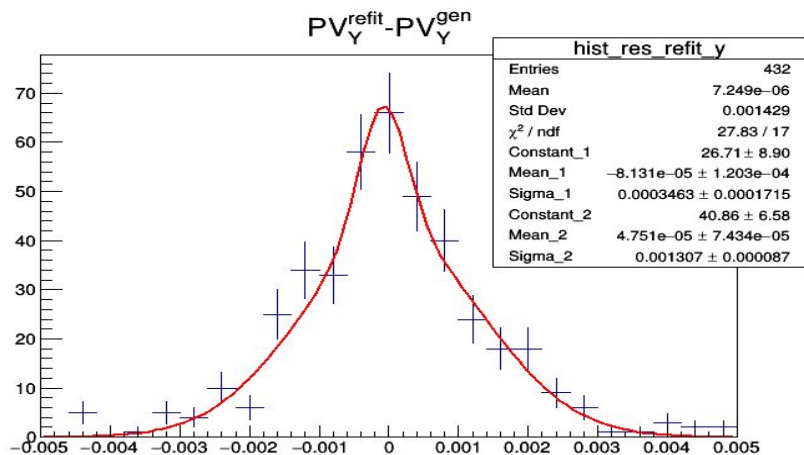
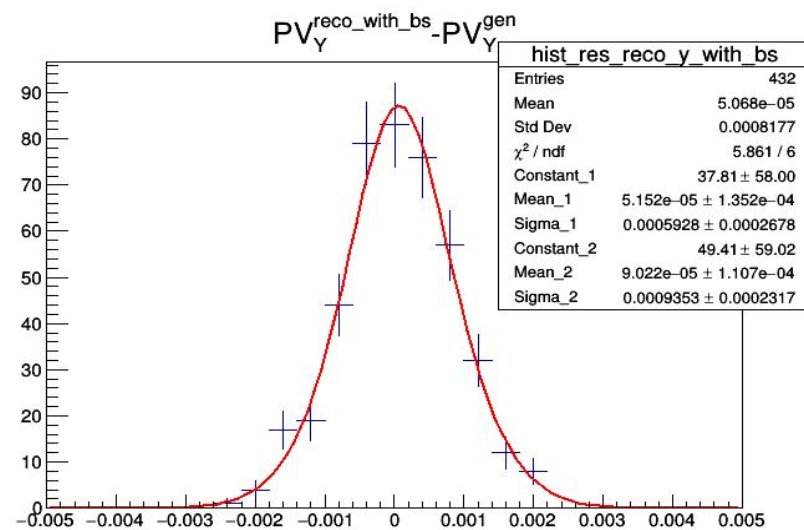
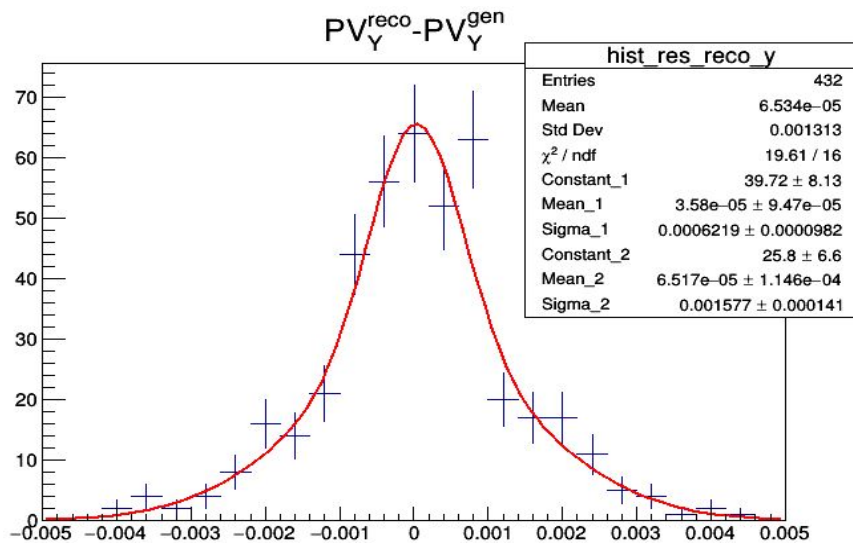
The code was written in SynchNTupleProducer.cpp

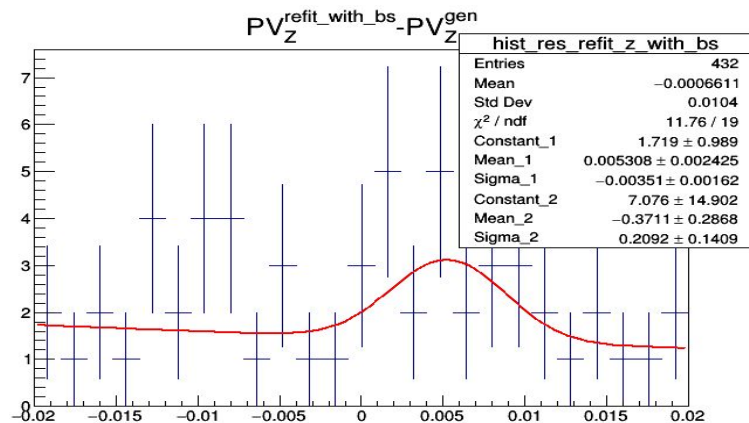
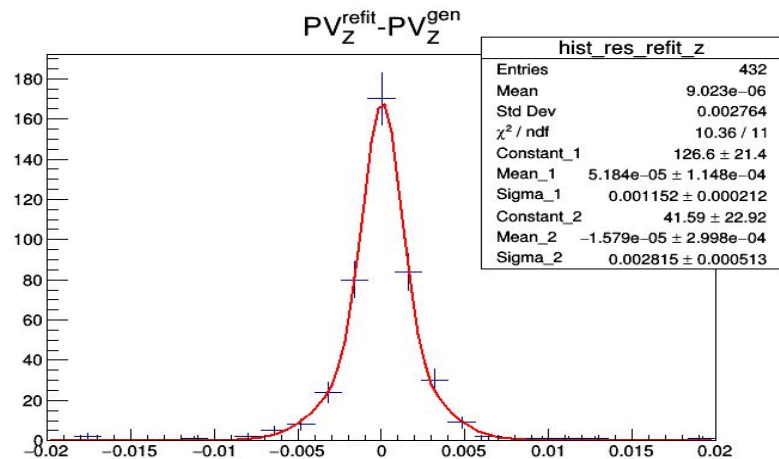
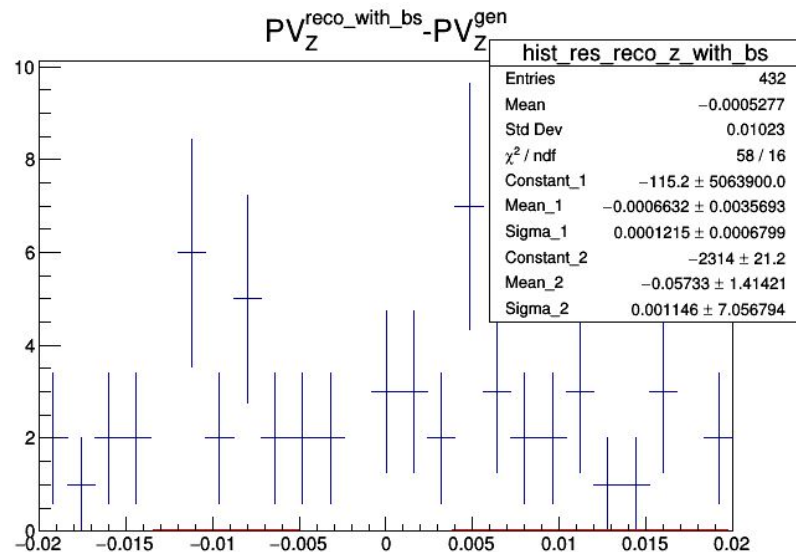
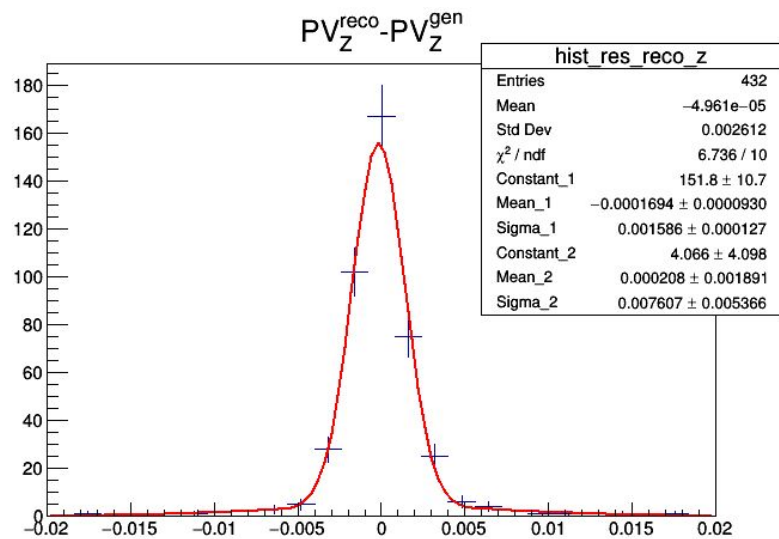
I ran the code for gg->H MC sample.

I selected the events in m_{τ_h} channel for producing SynchNTuples.

The primary vertex resolution plots are presented in the following slides:







CONCLUSIONS

- Beamspot constraint leads to a big improvement in resolution in x and y direction but it miscalculates the z direction totally.
- The effect of refitting is being totally washed out upon applying beamspot constraint in x and y direction.