



Measurement of the J/ ψ in pp collisions at \sqrt{s} =7 TeV with the CMS experiment

Maria Erofeeva DESY-CMS Hamburg

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Overview

- Introduction
- Running jobs using CRAB
- Distributions for electrons
- Electron ID in CMS
- Invariant mass of J/ψ
- Summary/Outlook



CMS

J/ψ(1S) decay modes

J/ ψ -> hadrons J/ ψ -> virtual γ -> hadrons J/ ψ -> $\mu^{+}\mu^{-}$ J/ ψ -> $e^{+}e^{-}$

 $\Gamma_{e^{+e^{-}}}/\Gamma = (5.93 \pm 0.06)\%$





$m_{_{J/\psi}}$ = 3096.916 ± 0.011 MeV events 2500 genM 91182 3000 Mass Entries 35441 Entries 3.097 2.876 Mean Mean RMS 0.04564 0.4117 RMS ð 2000 Nuper 1500 1000 **Z**30000 20000 500 10000

Mass MC True without cuts

2.5

2

3

3.5

MC Reco without cuts

2

.5

2.5

3

3.5

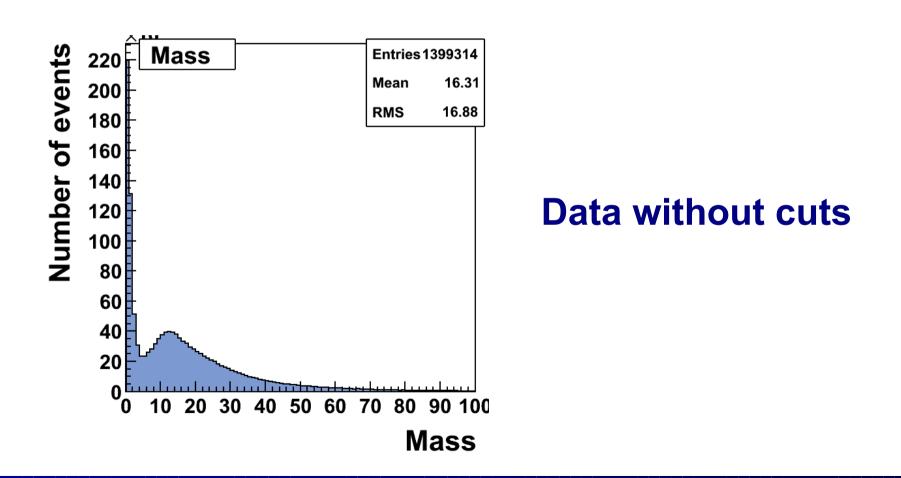
4

4.5 5

Mass











Running jobs using CRAB

JPsiEE

Dataset name: /JPsiEE/Spring10-START3X_V26_S09-v1/GEN-SIM-RECO

- Namber of events: 133,458;
- *xsec:* 13,420,000 pb-1;

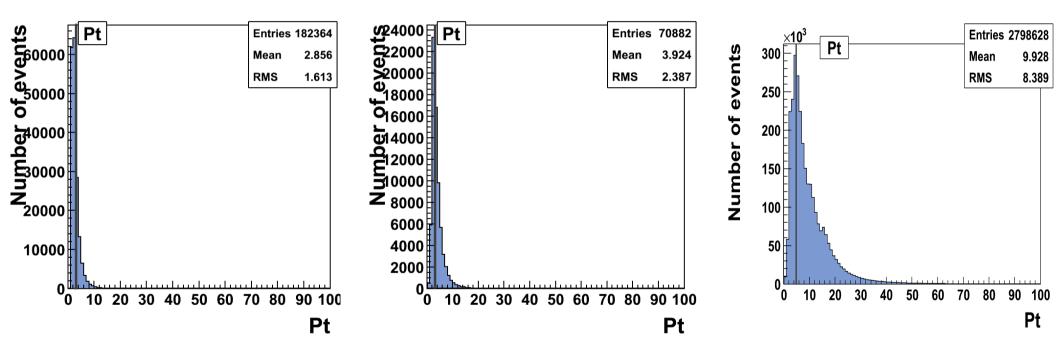
NAF location:

/scratch/hh/current/cms/user/erofem/ntuples/JPsiEE/Spring10-START3X_V26_S09-v1/GEN-SIM-RECO/V00-13-06





p_t distributions for electrons

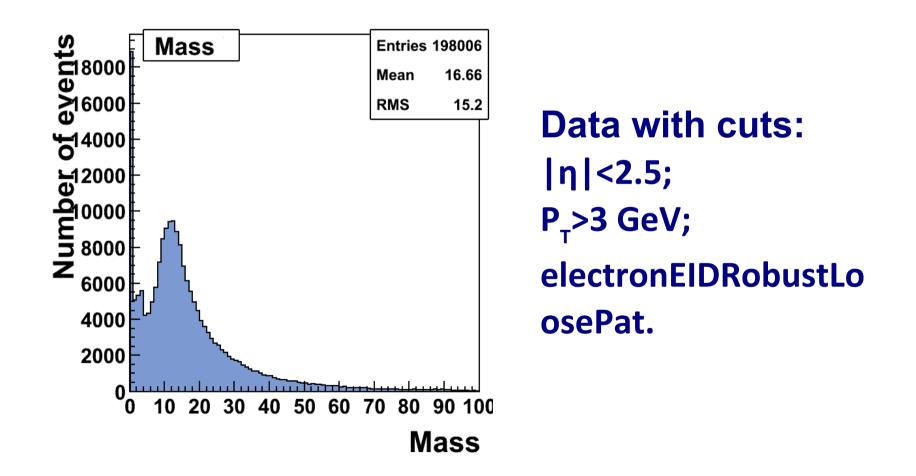


MC True without cuts

MC Reco without cuts Data without cuts



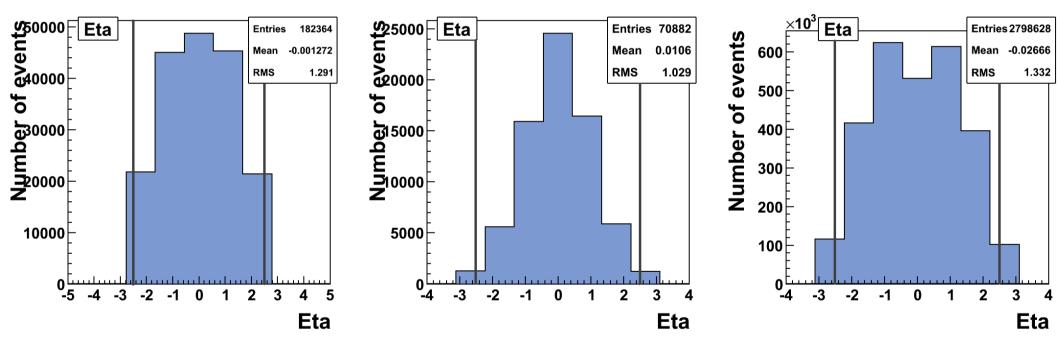








η distributions for electrons



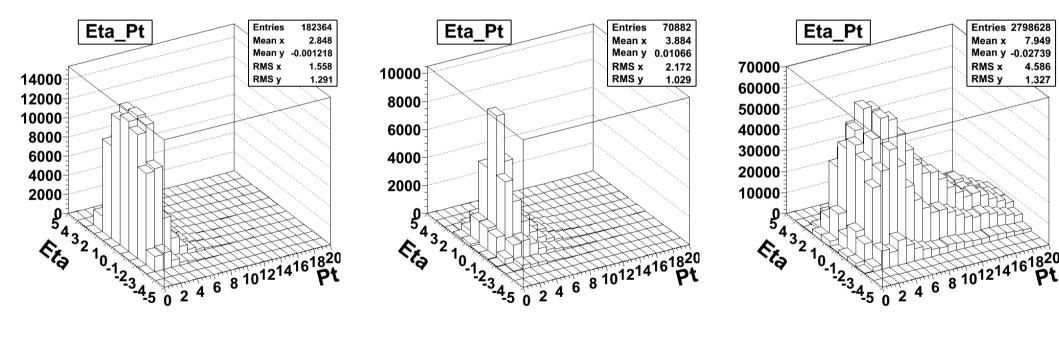
MC True without cuts

MC Reco without cuts Data without cuts





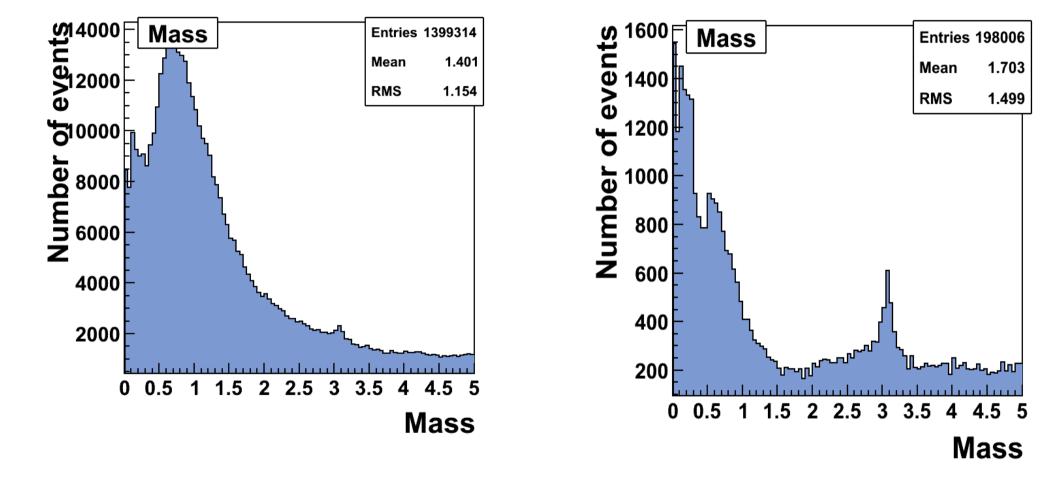
η vs p_{τ} for electrons



MC True without cuts MC Reco without cuts Data without cuts







Data without cuts

Data with cuts





Electron ID in CMS

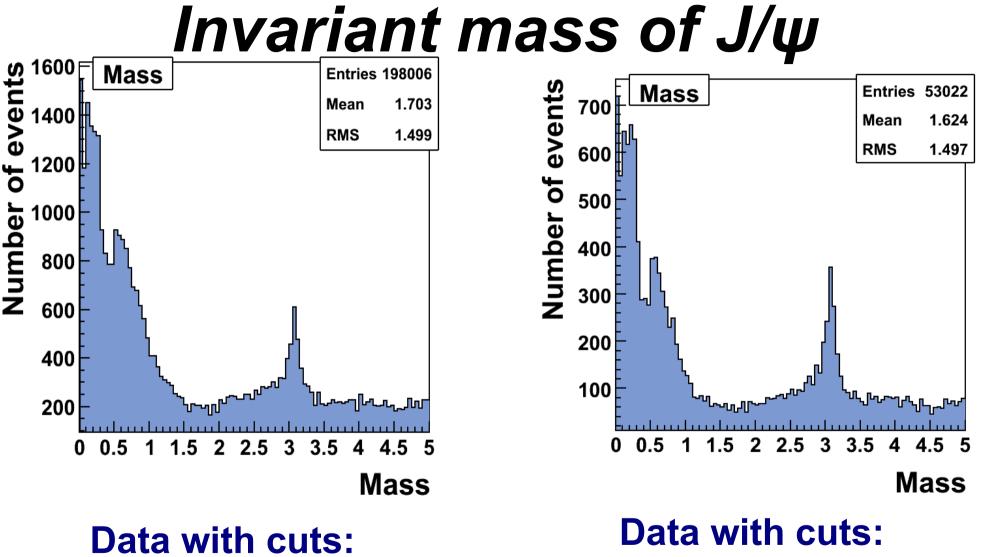
The special algorithm gives two yes/no outputs for each electron candidate for 9 defined severity levels:

* VeryLoose

- * Loose
- * Medium
- * Tight
- * SuperTight
- * HyperTight1; HyperTight2; HyperTight3; HyperTight4⁻







electronEIDRobustLoosePat.

Data with cuts: elelectronEIDRobustTightPat





Summary/Outlook

- The electron selection can be improved, but the J/ ψ -signal can be seen with the selection shown before.
- Exist difference in selection by different electron ID: for the Tight electrons the J/ψ -signal is more evident than for the Loose.
- Next step will be to calculate the J/ ψ cross section.