

# Data/MC study of tracking efficiencies and resolutions: a first look

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Thanks: S. Dobbs, J. Stevens

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# Details and definitions

see References

data: ver04 REST Spring 2016

mc: sim\_1\_2\_1

plugin: **trackeff\_missing**

(based on previous work by **P. Mattione**)

**METHOD** Several processes allow to study the tracking efficiency of protons and pions, e.g.

proton:  $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- (p)$ ,  $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- (p)$ ,

pions ( $\pi^{+,-}$ ):  $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^- (\pi^+)$ ,  $\gamma p \rightarrow p \omega (\rightarrow (\pi^+) \pi^- \pi^0)$ .

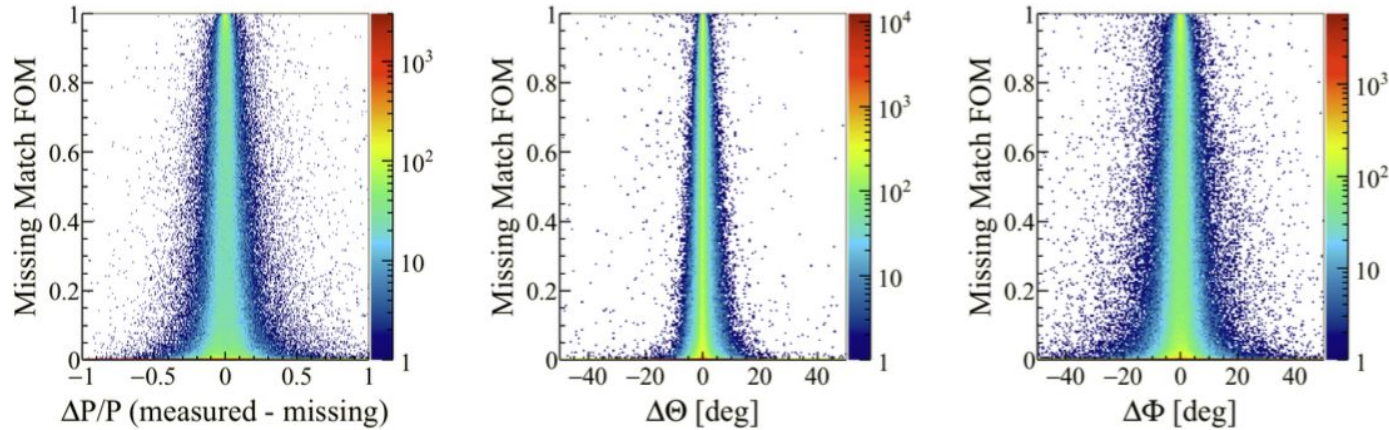
A track is found if  $\Delta P/P < 20\%$ ,  $\Delta\Theta < 10^\circ$  and  $\Delta\Phi < 15^\circ$

Caveat: only compare to track with best found/missing  $\chi^2$

efficiency  $\sim$  found / missing

# FOM found/missing

e.g.  $\gamma p \rightarrow (p) 4\pi$



(a) Matching FOM vs  $\Delta P/P$  (measured-missing) vs (b) Matching FOM vs  $\Delta \Theta$  (measured-missing) vs (c) Matching FOM vs  $\Delta \Phi$  (measured-missing) vs

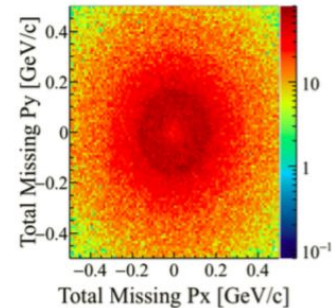
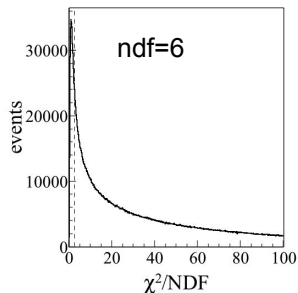
Figure 16: Matching FOM built comparing the three-momenta of time-based tracks with the missing particle.

# Selection

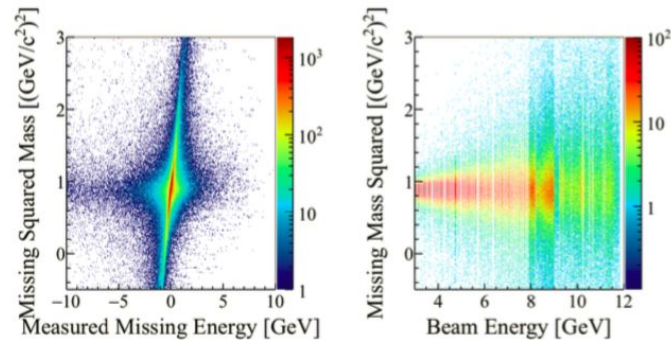
plugin level

DSelector

- KinFit: P4AndVertex.
- Tracks purity: minimum number of hits 12.
- Cuts on the missing mass for each particle hypothesis.
- $dE/dx$  cuts to separate protons from pions.
- $E/p < 0.5$  to remove  $e^{+,-}$  and keep the other charged tracks.
- Other PID cuts.
- The Z-coordinate of the tracks combination at DOCA to the beam-line is required to be within the target region (50,76) cm.
- $\chi^2_{kinfit} / NDF < 1$ .



(b) The total missing Px and Py.



(c) Missing Mass Squared Vs Measured Missing Energy. (d) Missing Mass Squared Vs Measured Missing Energy.

Figure 8: These plots are before the accidental subtraction and after a cut on the  $\chi^2/NDF$  of the kinematic fit.

Should study in beam energy bins

# Background subtraction

e.g.  $\gamma p \rightarrow (p) 4\pi$

## 1) “Accidentals” subtraction

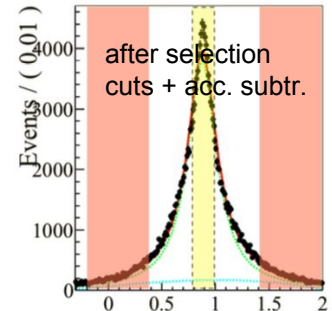
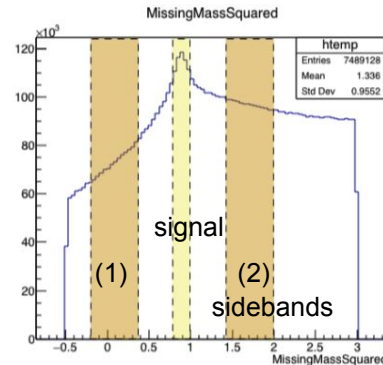
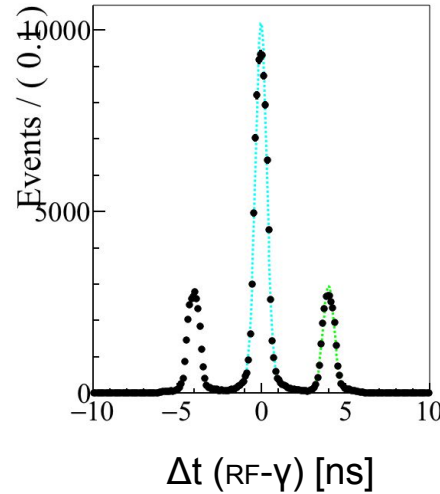
Two methods (both have pros and cons):

- ✗ dilution factor ( $\sim \text{const}$ )
- ✓ direct subtraction of yields

## 2) Sideband subtraction

(other dilution factor:

$\sim$  negligible correction after selection)

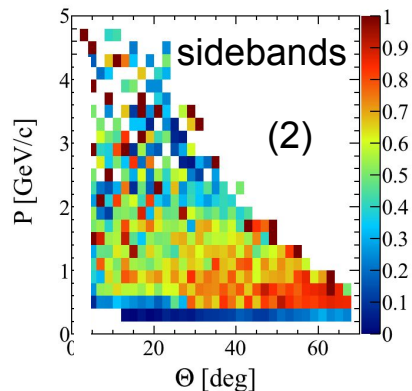
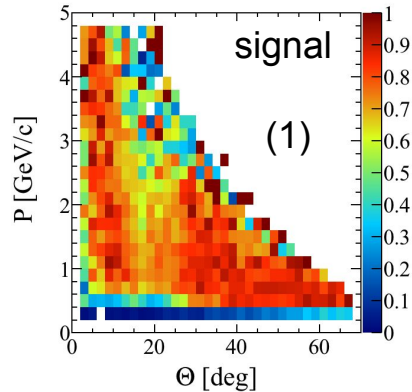
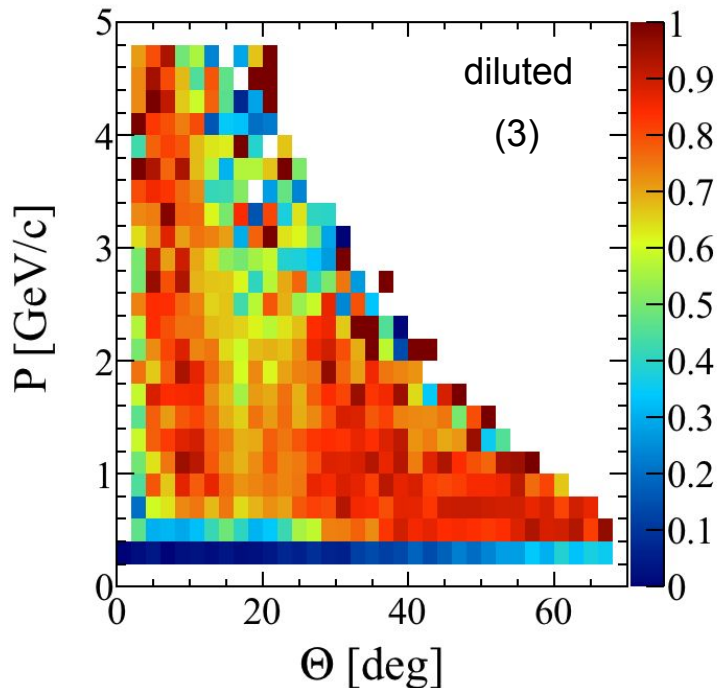




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# Efficiencies

# Efficiency 2D



N.B. all histograms are **after**  
accidental subtractions

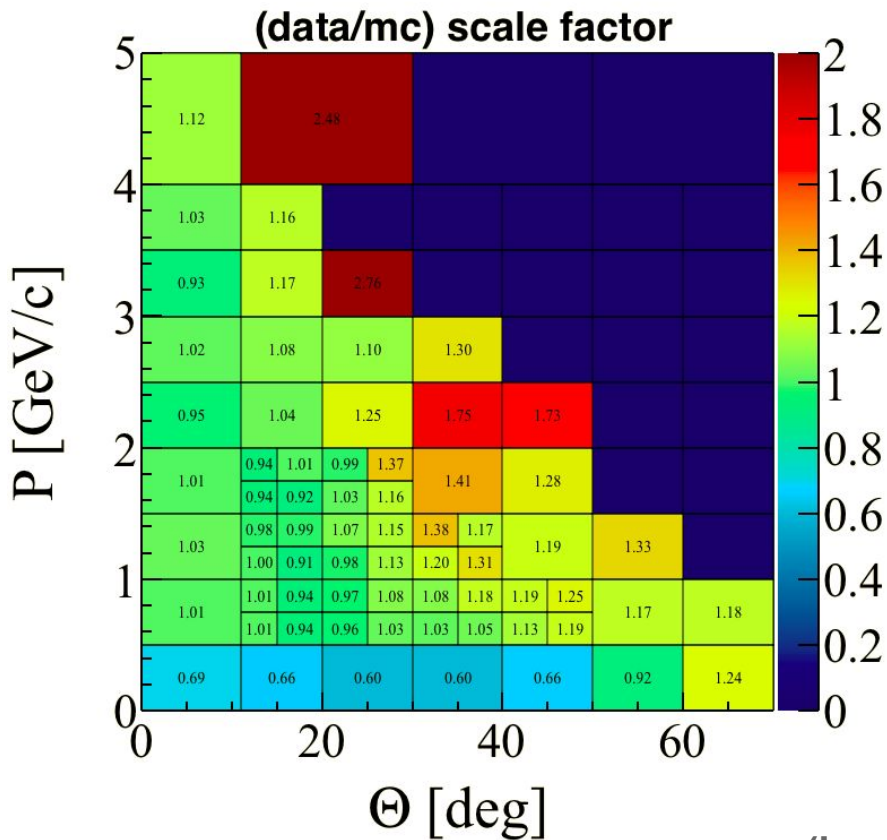
The 2D plot shows only  
the range  $[0, 1]$ .  
Few stats, coarse binning.  
Fluctuations "masked".

A better picture (with  
uncertainties) is in 1D  
projections as shown in  
the following.

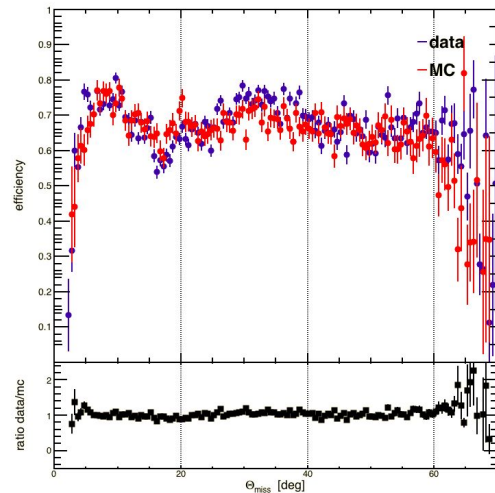
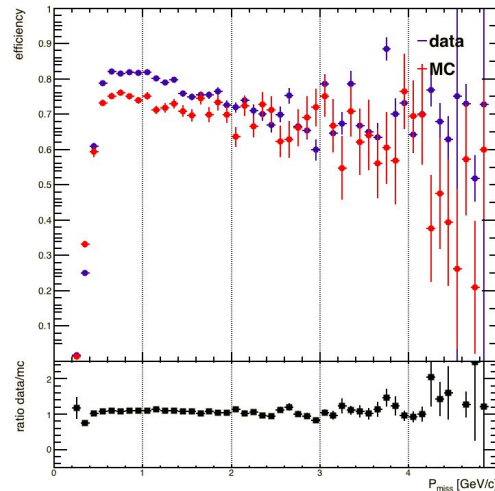
Ongoing: smoothing with KDE

# data/mc comparison

$\gamma p \rightarrow (p)4\pi$

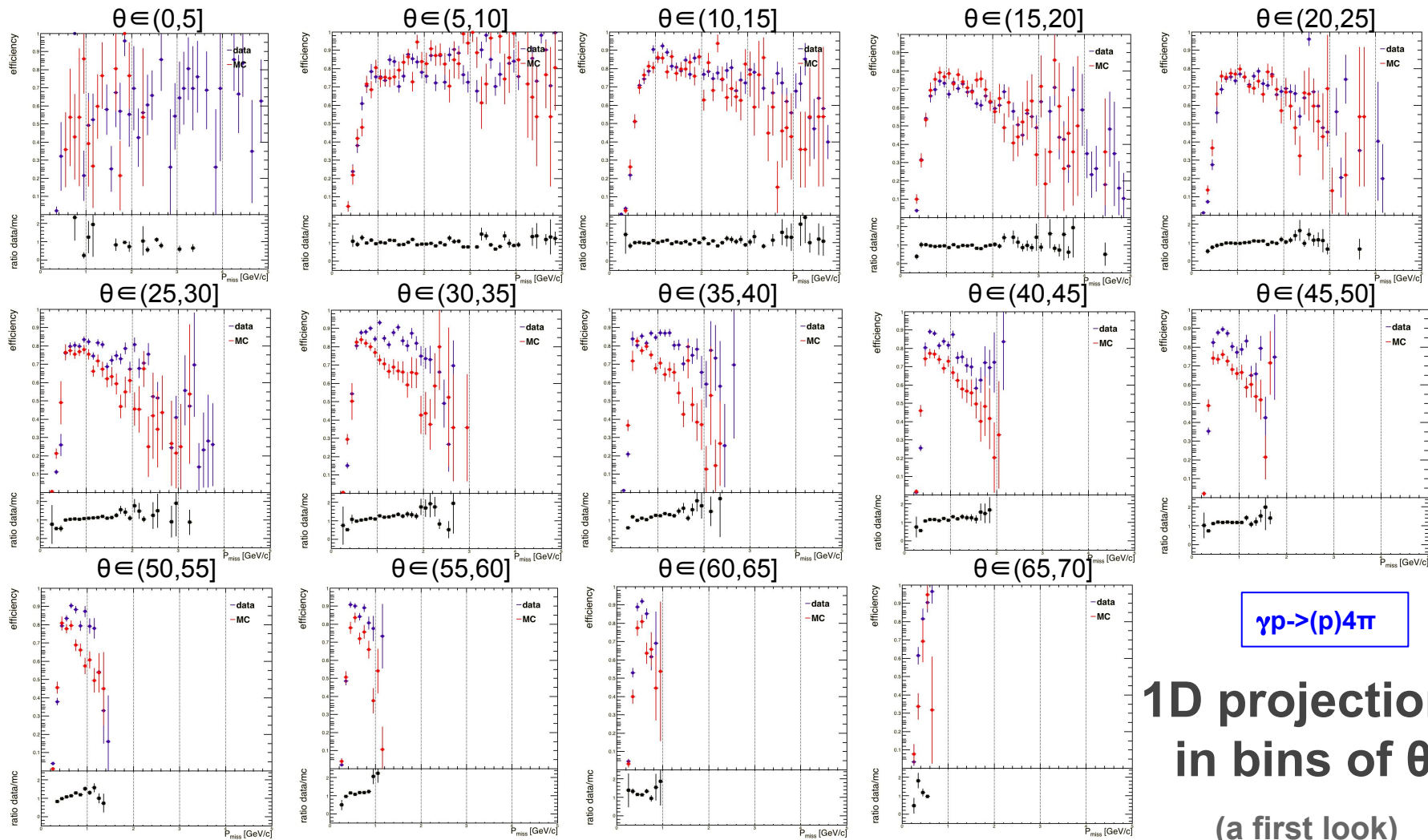


(in progress)



CDC: 65 – 75%  
 FDC: 55 – 80%  
 Btw.: 55 – 65%




 $\gamma p \rightarrow (p) 4\pi$ 

# 1D projections in bins of $\theta$

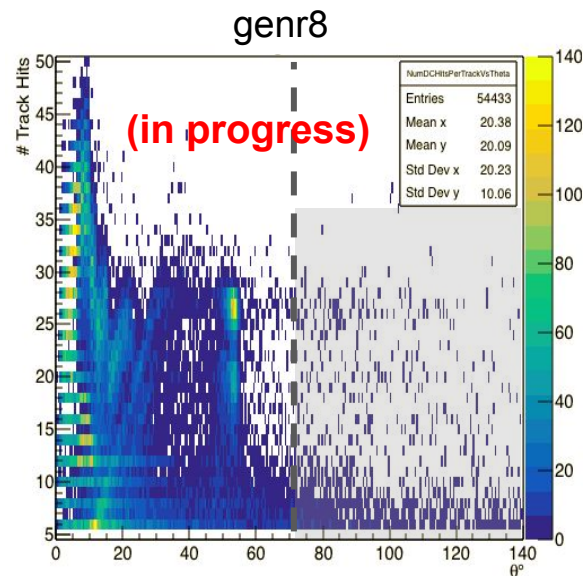
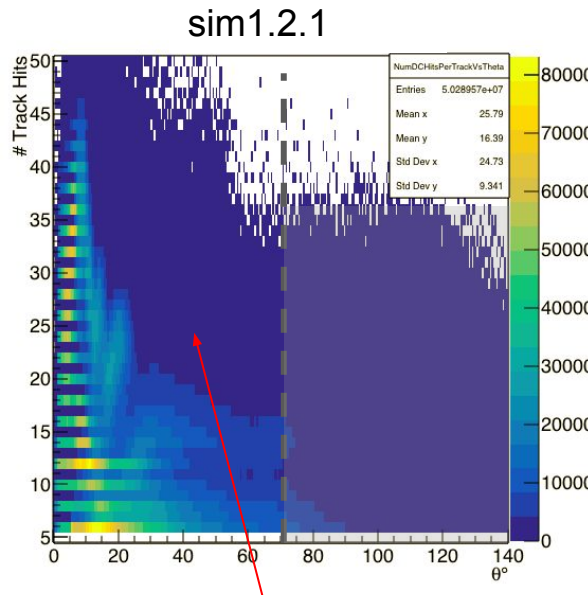
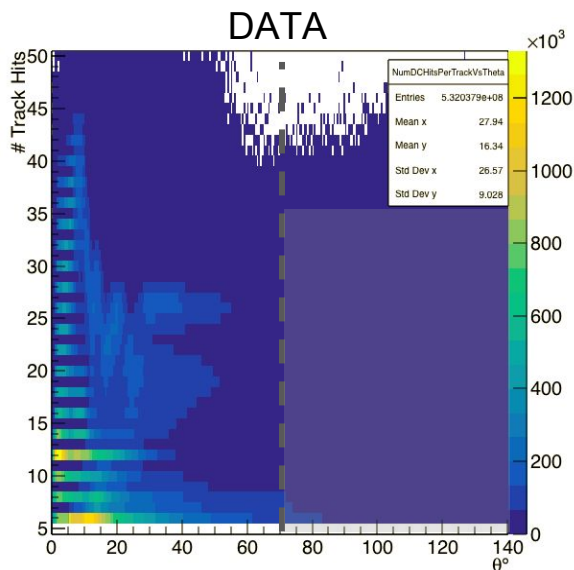
(a first look)

# Number of hits per track vs $\theta$

data: run 11366

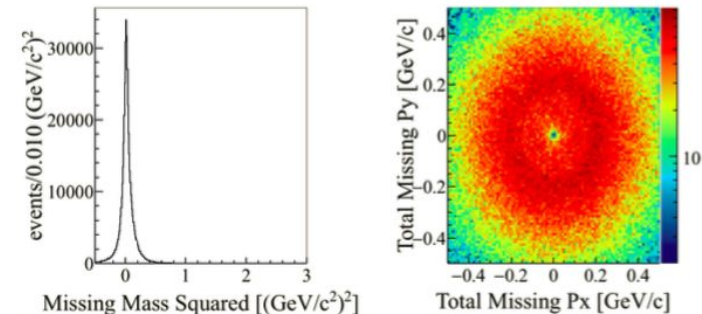
mc:

- sim1.2.1
- genr8 (p4 $\pi$ ) @ 9 GeV



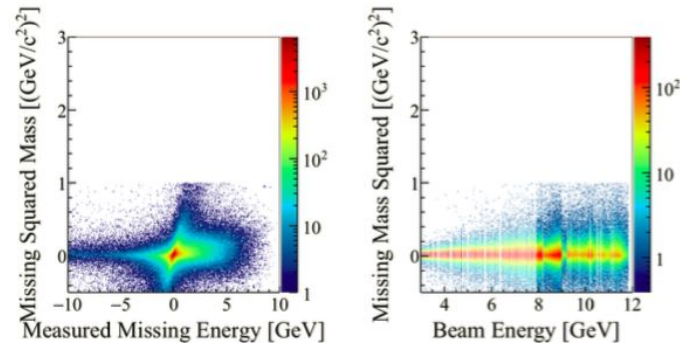
sim1.2.1 MC has a known problem for tracks with theta > 20 deg.  
We can't draw many conclusions in that region.

# Selection



(a)  $\pi^+$  Missing Mass Squared off the 3 charged  $\pi$  and proton.

(b) The total missing Px and Py.



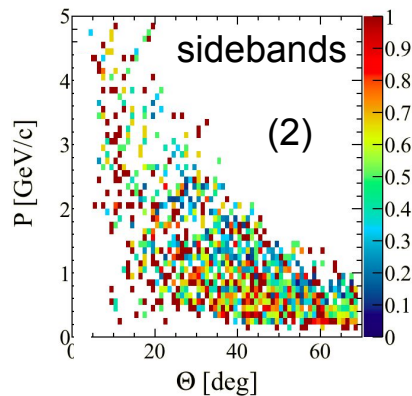
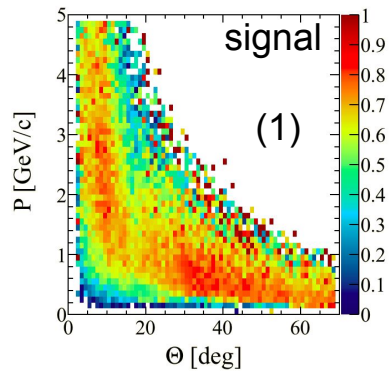
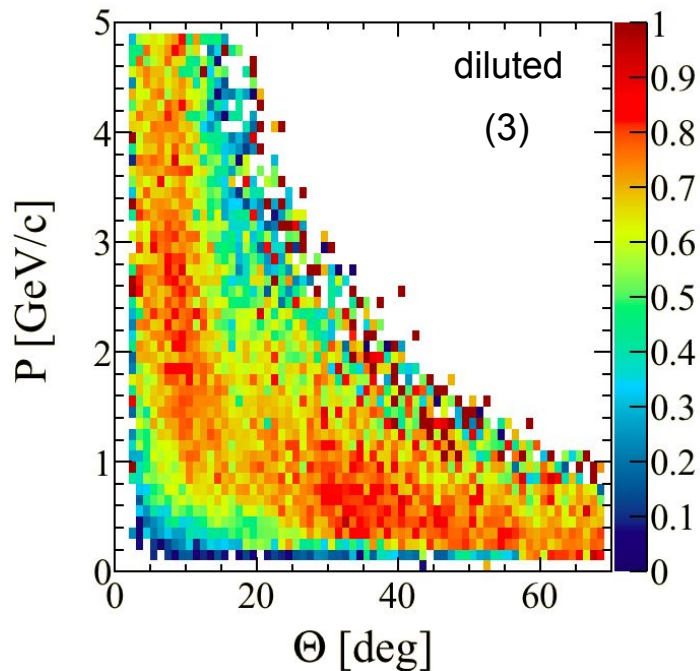
(c) Missing Mass Squared Vs Measured Missing Energy. (d) Missing Mass Squared Vs Measured Missing Energy.

Figure 14: These plots are before the accidental subtraction and after a cut on the  $\chi^2/NDF$  of the kinematic fit

# Efficiency 2D

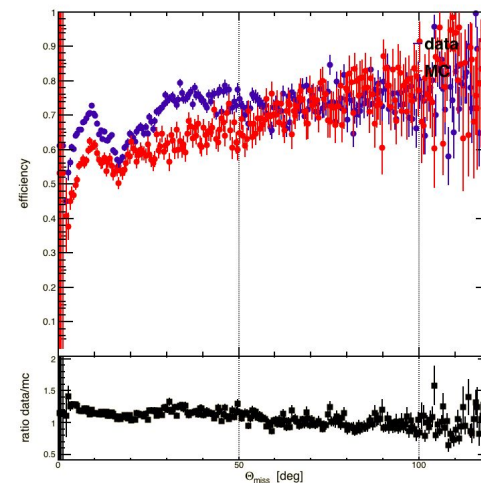
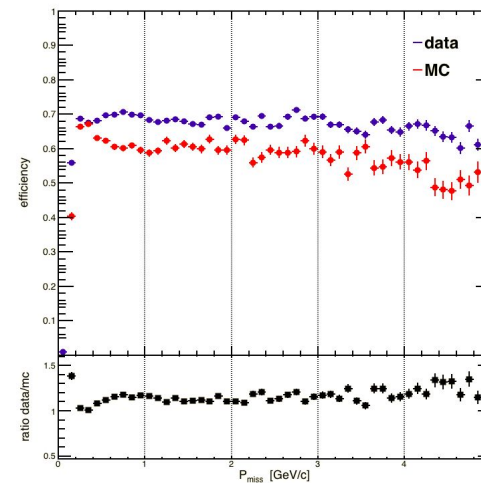
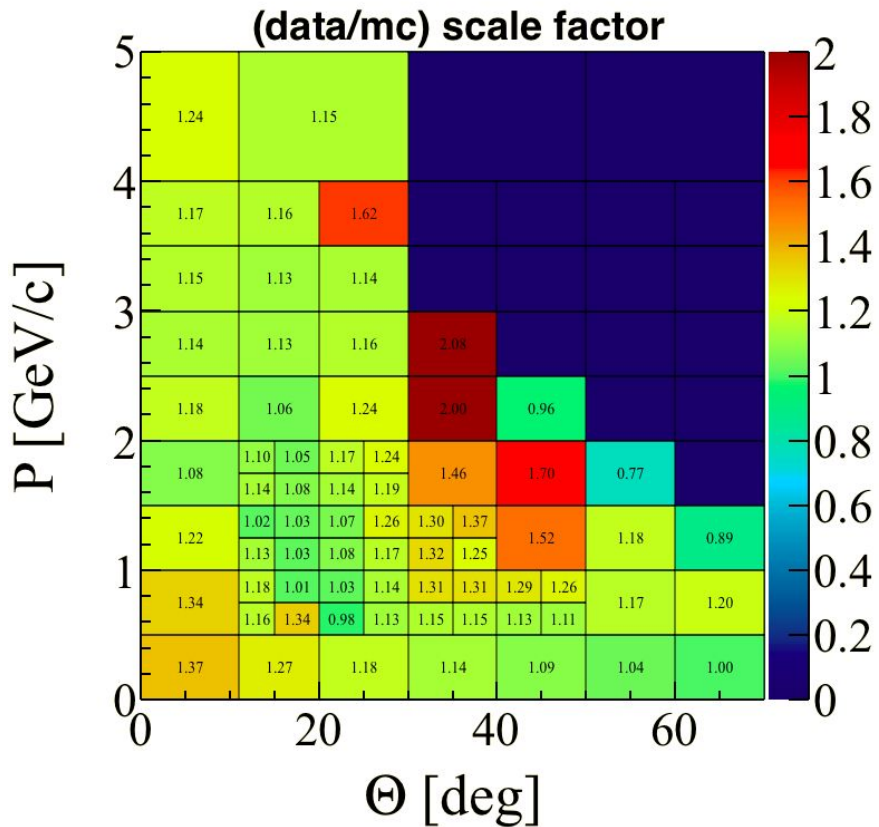
$\gamma p \rightarrow p 3\pi(\pi)$

all histograms are **after**  
accidental subtractions



# data/mc comparison

$\gamma p \rightarrow p 3\pi(\pi)$



(in progress)

The background features a diagonal split from the top-left to the bottom-right. The upper-left portion is white, and the lower-right portion is black with a repeating pattern of dark grey circles. A vertical black line is positioned to the left of the main text.

# Resolutions

# Resolution Studies

- Resolutions are **channel dependent**: what matters is that simulation match the data
- Caveat: compare to track with best found/missing  $\chi^2$
- The resolution calculated combining the standard deviations of two gaussian fit (A: integral)

$$\sigma_{total}^2 = \frac{A_1\sigma_1^2 + A_2\sigma_2^2}{A_1 + A_2}$$

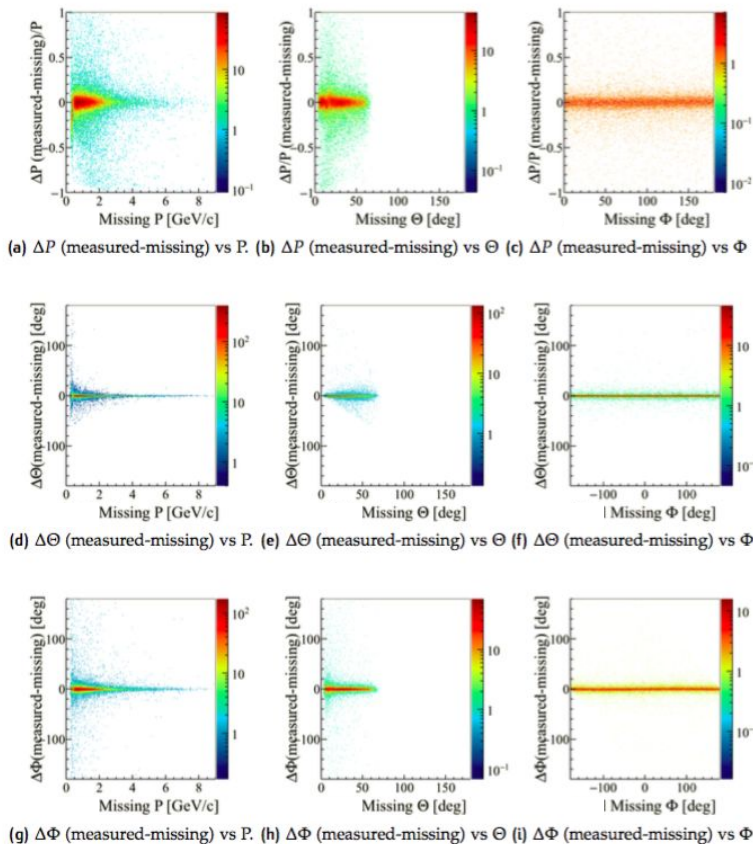
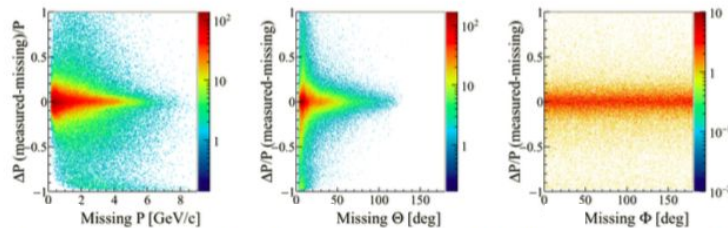


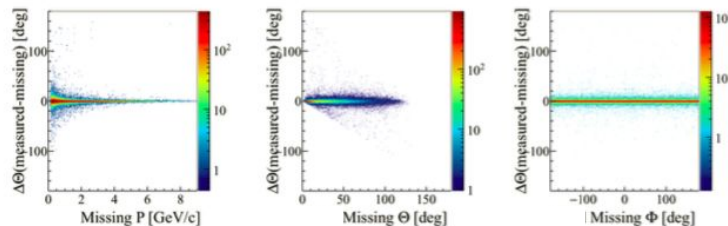
Figure 9: Resolution studies of the proton  $p$ ,  $\Theta$ ,  $\Phi$ . A tight cut on the missing squared mass around the proton has been applied, as well as the matching conditions on the complementary variables  $P, \Theta, \Phi$  (e.g. a plot showing  $\Delta P$  has matching requirements applied on  $\Theta, \Phi$ ). For completeness, the bins in  $\Theta, \Phi$  are of  $0.5^\circ$  and in  $P$  are of 50 MeV.

# Resolution Studies

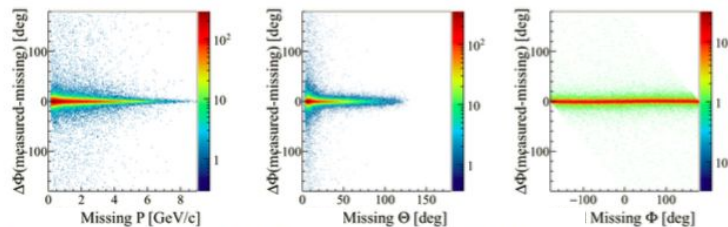
$\gamma p \rightarrow p 3\pi$



(a)  $\Delta P$  (measured-missing) vs  $P$ . (b)  $\Delta P$  (measured-missing) vs  $\Theta$ . (c)  $\Delta P$  (measured-missing) vs  $\Phi$



(d)  $\Delta \Theta$  (measured-missing) vs  $P$ . (e)  $\Delta \Theta$  (measured-missing) vs  $\Theta$ . (f)  $\Delta \Theta$  (measured-missing) vs  $\Phi$



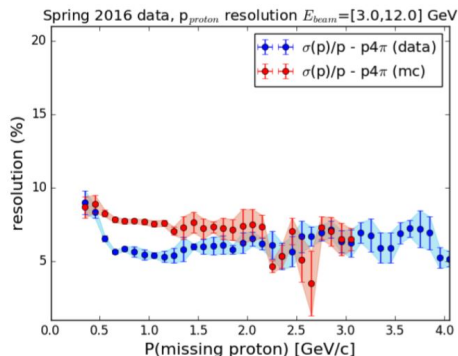
(g)  $\Delta \Phi$  (measured-missing) vs  $P$ . (h)  $\Delta \Phi$  (measured-missing) vs  $\Theta$ . (i)  $\Delta \Phi$  (measured-missing) vs  $\Phi$

Figure 15: Resolution studies of the  $\pi^+$   $P$ ,  $\Theta$ ,  $\Phi$ . A tight cut on the missing squared mass around the pion has been applied.

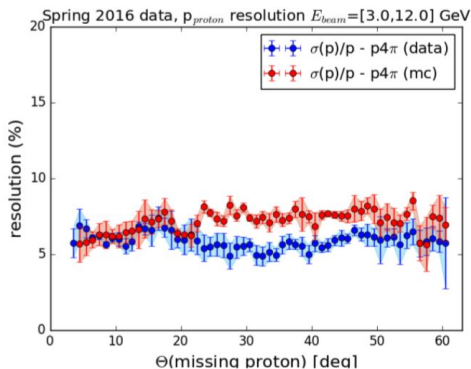


# Momentum Resolution: ongoing

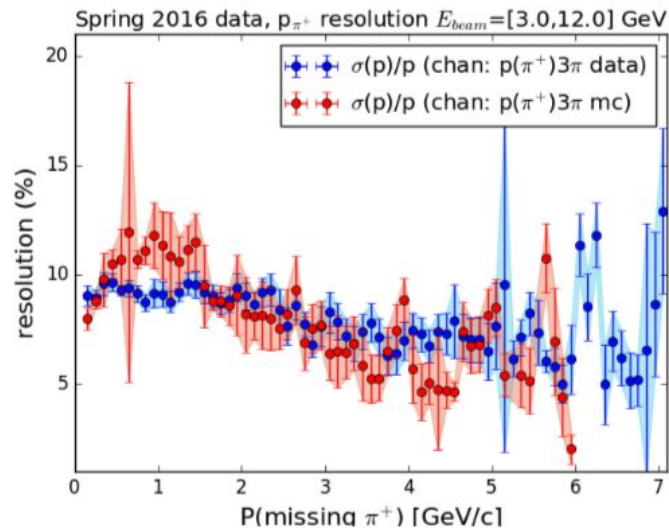
$\gamma p \rightarrow p 3\pi(\pi)$



The proton momentum resolution as a function of the momentum.



The proton momentum resolution as a function of the polar angle.



matching requirements only  
(to be updated)

$\gamma p \rightarrow (p)4\pi$

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# Conclusions

A hiker with a large red backpack is seen from behind, walking across a narrow suspension bridge. The bridge is made of metal cables and a mesh floor, stretching across a deep valley filled with dense, lush green forest. In the background, misty mountains rise under a soft, hazy sky. The overall scene conveys a sense of adventure and nature.

# Conclusions

- sim1.2.1 MC has a known problem for tracks.
- Generating a new MC sample to test this hypothesis and we expect the data/MC to agree better when that is ready.
- There may still be some residual discrepancies even with the new MC, but we have to wait to say more.
- Improve selection and do a study in energy bins.
- Compare efficiency from different channels.
- Test other approaches for subtraction.
- Eventually extend these studies to 2017 data.



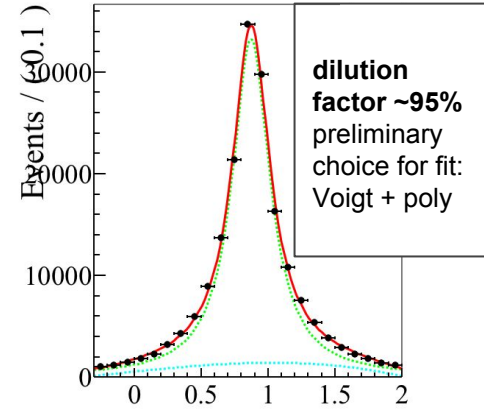
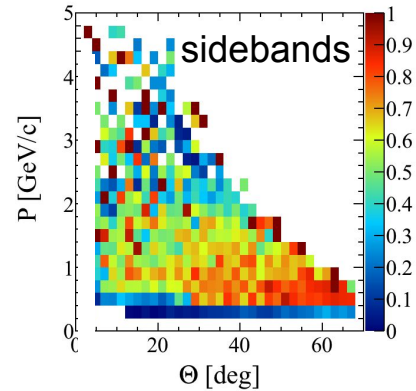
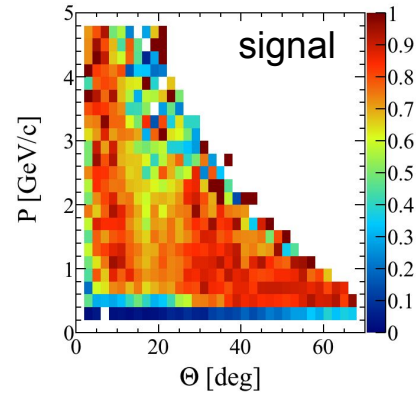
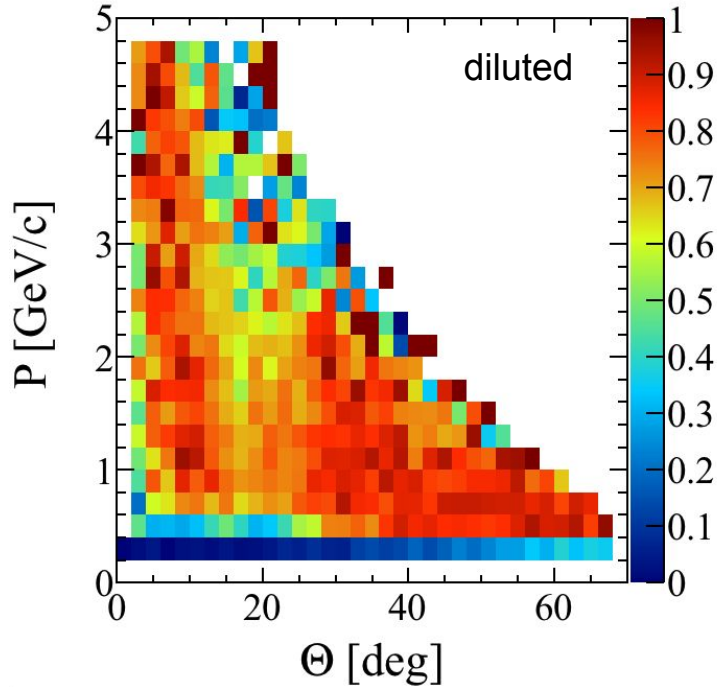


# Backup

# Efficiency 2D

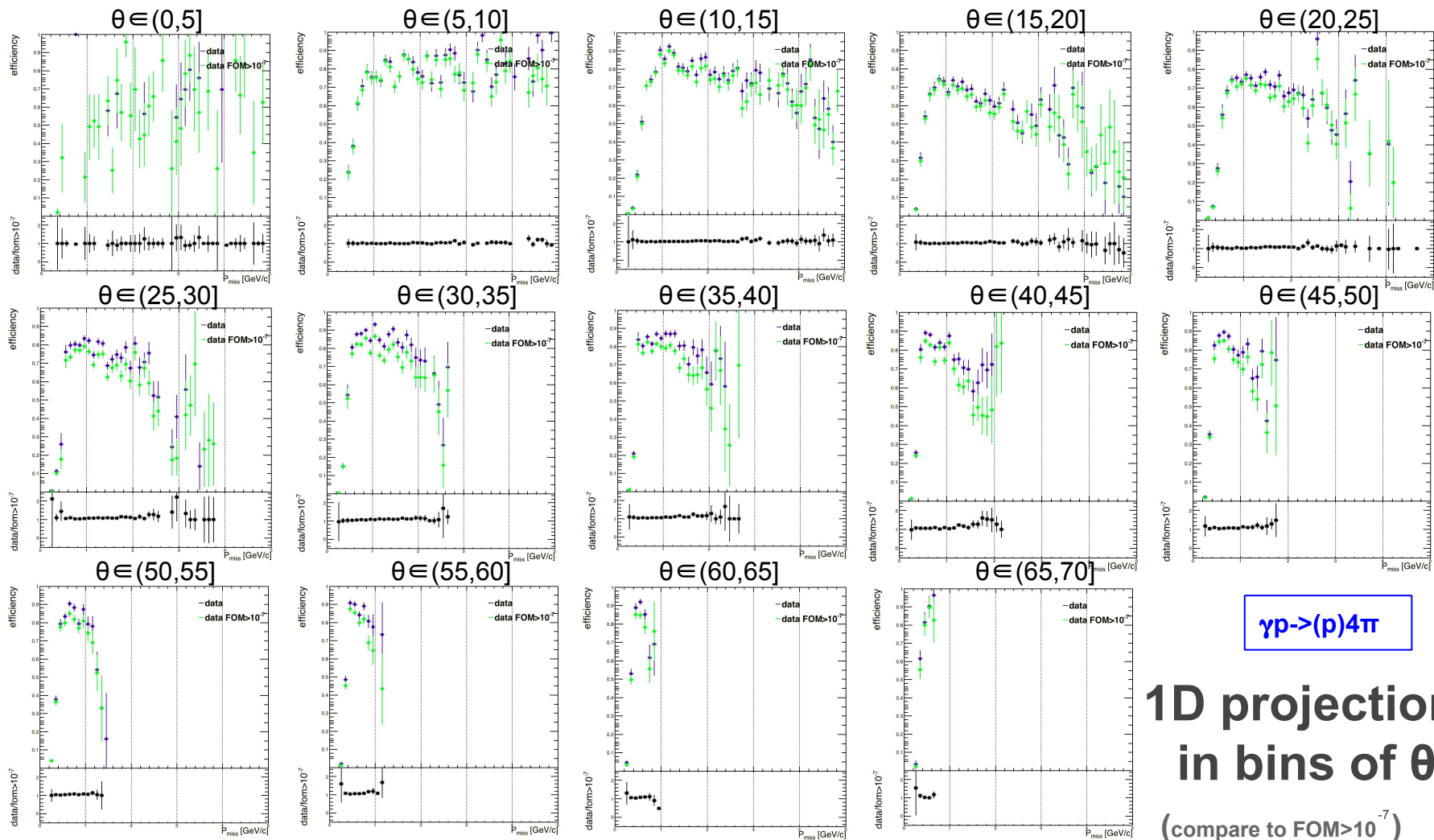
$\gamma p \rightarrow (p) 4\pi$

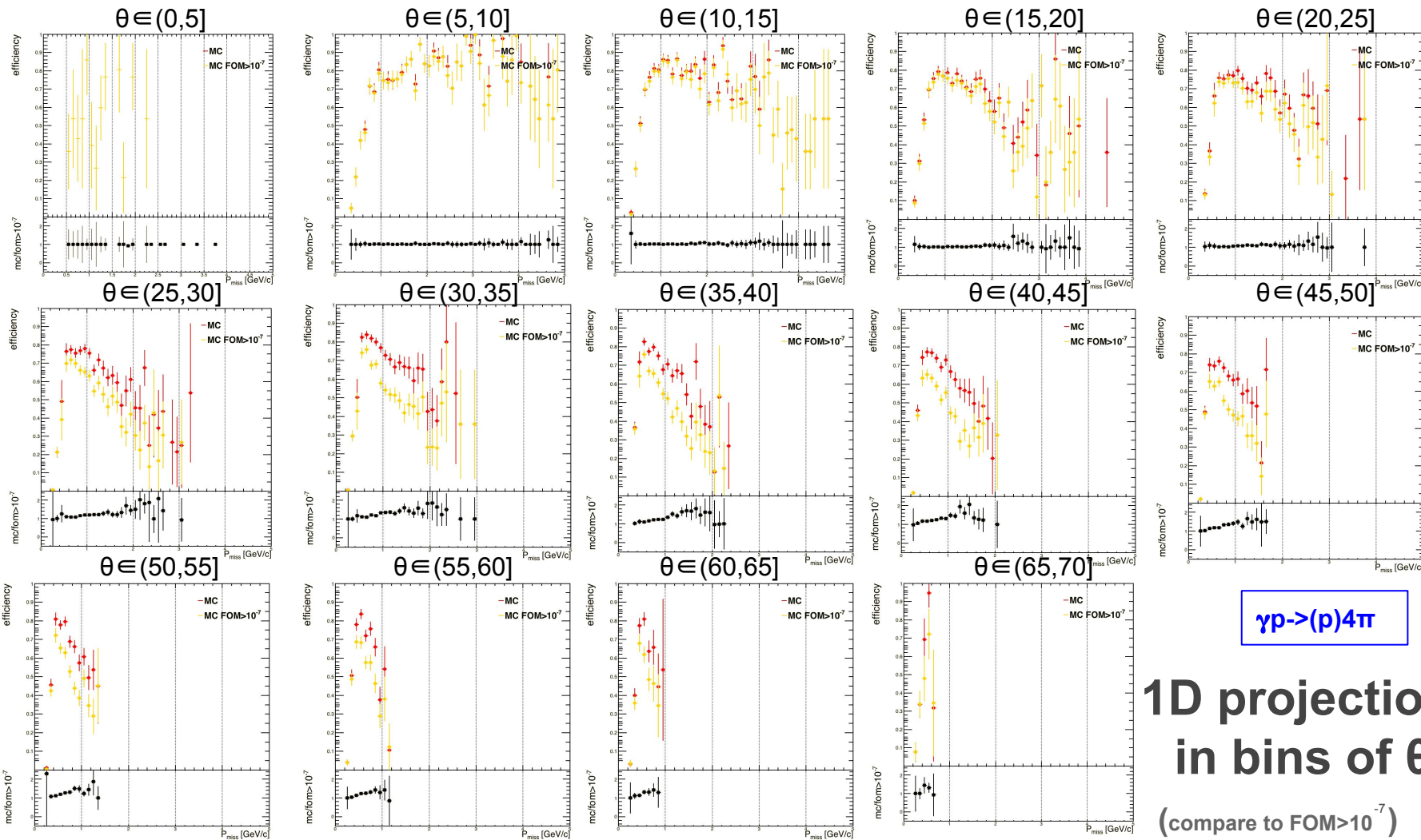
all histograms are **after**  
accidental subtractions



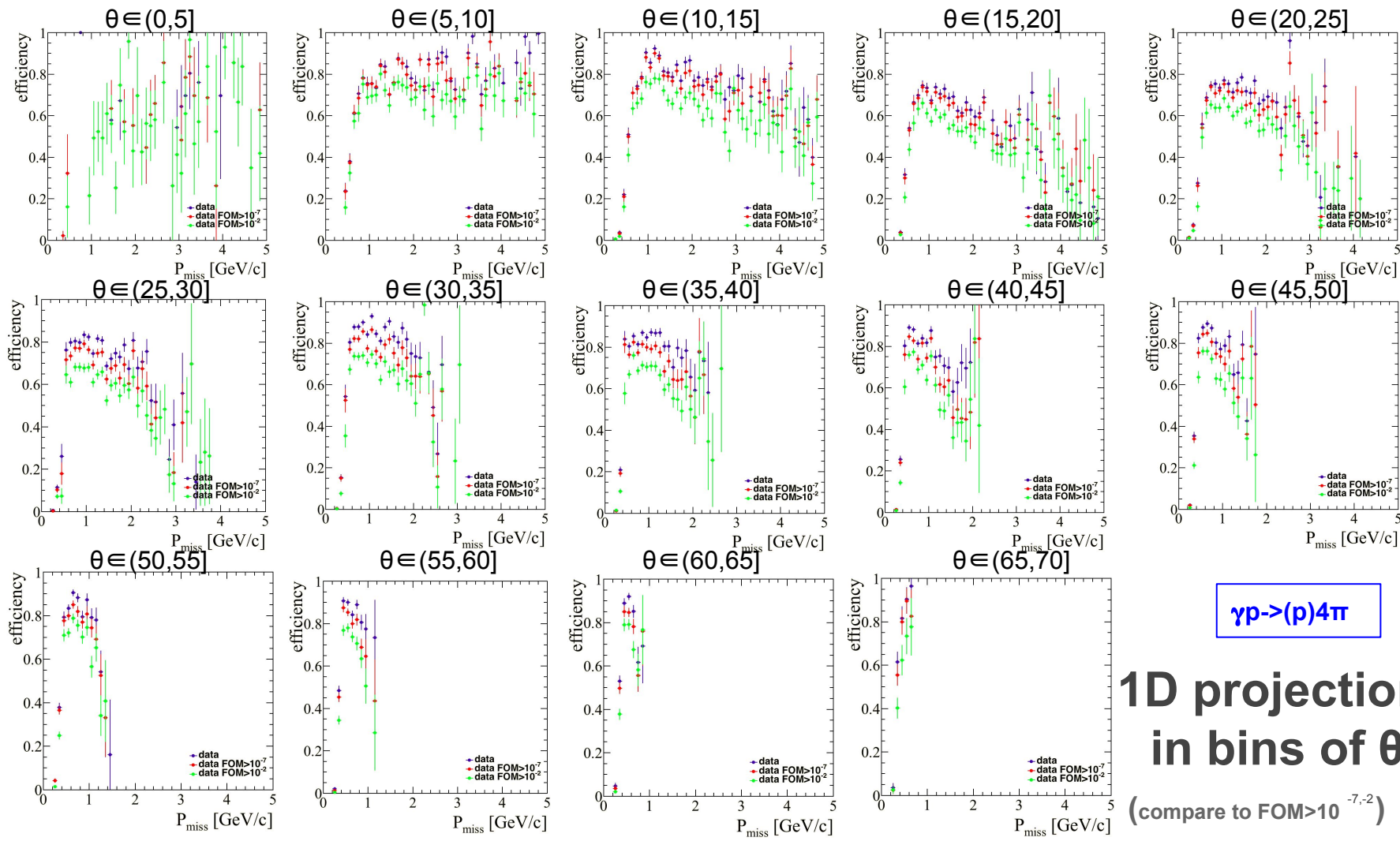
$$\epsilon_S = \frac{\epsilon - (1 - f_S \epsilon_B)}{f_S}$$

$$f_S = D_S / (D_S + D_B)$$








 $\gamma p \rightarrow (p) 4\pi$ 

# 1D projections in bins of $\theta$

 (compare to FOM $>10^{-7,-2}$ )

