# Combinatorial background of muon pairs <br> Internship Final Presentation 

## (O)

| COMPASS |
| :---: |
| Experiment |


| Drell-Yan vs. |
| :---: |
| Combinatorial |
| background |
| What are these processes? |
| Part Two |


| Internship <br> Objectives |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| What we did and focused <br> on during the internship <br> Part Three | Kinematic <br> Variables <br> and Cuts |
| What are they and how <br> to get them? <br> Part Four |  |

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## COMPASS Experiment



## COMPASS Experiment

## High-energy Experiment

Consisting in beam-fixed target colisions

Beam:
Fixed targets:
$>$ Negative Pion
$>2$ Polarized $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ Cells
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{Al}$ Cell
> 1 W Cell


LAS setup side-view

## Angles <br> between 50 and 200 mrad <br> SAS <br> Angles <br> between 20 and 70 mrad <br> Trigger for 2 muons

## Drell-Yan (DY)

 vs. Combinatorial Background (CB)02

## Drell-Yan (DY)

It's a physics process between quarks
In the high energy collision of 2
hadrons, the quark-antiquark annihilation produces a virtual photon
that converts into a pair of lepton-antilepton in the final state.

## Combinatorial Background (CB)

Muons that are close enough in time and space that will be seen as coming out of the same vertex

Statistically can be determined through like sign pairs of muons with the expression:

$$
(+-)=2 \sqrt{(++) \cdot(--)}
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Important:
$>$ The spectrometer must have the same acceptance for both charges for this to apply


## Kinematic Variables and Cuts

## Most used variables - Single Muons

## Theta Angle

- Aperture angle with the respect to the Z-axis in the laboratory frame


## Most used variables - Single Muons

## Theta Angle

Total Momentum

- Aperture angle with the respect to the Z-axis in the laboratory frame


## Most used variables - Single Muons

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## ZFirst and ZLast

- Aperture angle with the respect to the Z-axis in the laboratory frame
- First and last measured points along z of the muon's track


## Most used variables - Single Muons

## Theta Angle

Total Momentum

## ZFirst and ZLast

## Time of Detection

- Aperture angle with the respect to the Z-axis in the laboratory frame
- First and last measured points along z of the muon's track
- Mean time of the particle's track with respect to the trigger


## Most used variables - Single Muons

## Theta Angle

Total Momentum

## ZFirst and ZLast

## Time of Detection

## Vertex Coordinates

- Aperture angle with the respect to the Z-axis in the laboratory frame
- First and last measured points along z of the muon's track
- Mean time of the particle's track with respect to the trigger
- X, Y and Z positions of the vertex from where the particles came out


## Most used variables - Single Muons

## Theta Angle

Total Momentum

## ZFirst and ZLast

## Time of Detection

## Vertex Coordinates

## Track Chi Squared

- Aperture angle with the respect to the Z-axis in the laboratory frame
- First and last measured points along z of the muon's track
- Mean time of the particle's track with respect to the trigger
- X, Y and Z positions of the vertex from where the particles came out
- Chi distribution squared, that will be divided by the number of degrees of freedom


## Most used variables - Pairs

- Mass before particle's decay, calculated from the energies and momenta of the decay products.


## Invariant Mass

## Most used variables - Pairs

## Invariant Mass

## Total Momentum

- Mass before particle's decay, calculated from the energies and momenta of the decay products.


## Most used variables - Pairs

## Invariant Mass

## Total Momentum

## Transverse Momentum

- Mass before particle's decay, calculated from the energies and momenta of the decay products.
$\sqrt{P_{x}^{2}+P_{y}^{2}}$


## Most used variables - Pairs

## Invariant Mass

## Total Momentum

## Transverse

Momentum
Feynman $X-x_{F}$

- Mass before particle's decay, calculated from the energies and momenta of the decay products.


## Cuts applied

- ZLast > 1500 cm
- Zfirst < 300 cm
- Trigger: 2 muons on LAS
- Time of detection defined
- Time difference between 2 muons < 3 ns
- $\chi^{2} / n d f<8$
- $\sqrt{X_{\text {vertex }}^{2}+Y_{\text {vertex }}^{2}}<2 \mathrm{~cm}$
- Invariant Mass > $1,5 \mathrm{GeV} / \mathrm{c}^{2}$
- $-1<\mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{F}}<1$
- Separation by target:

$$
\text { NH3 Cell } 1 \quad-300<Z_{\text {vertex }}(\mathrm{cm})<-240
$$

$$
\text { NH3 Cell } 2 \quad-220<Z_{\text {vertex }}(\mathrm{cm})<-164
$$

$$
\text { Al Cell } \quad-80<Z_{\text {vertex }}(\mathrm{cm})<-60
$$

$$
\text { W Cell } \quad-40<Z_{\text {vertex }}(\mathrm{cm})<-10
$$

## Results and Data Analysis

## Super-Imposing Like-Signs histograms

Verifying if two charges from like-sign look identical (assumption of similar acceptance from slide 8)

## NH3 Cell 1






## NH3 Cell 2



## Al Cell







Xf


## W Cell










## Super-Imposing Combinatorial background and Dimuon Data

Bin by bin we are using the number of entries of each value in the previous expression (revisiting slide 8 expression):

$$
(+-)=2 \sqrt{(++) \cdot(--)}
$$

NH3 Cell 1


## NH3 Cell 2





## AlCell





## WCell






## Conclusion

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$>$ Combinatorial background cannot be avoided, but can be estimated statistically from like-sign pairs;
$>$ We can see that there is some other physics processes happening at low masses other than this background;
$>$ To better understand the entire mass spectrum, we need to consider all contributions: Drell-Yan, open-charm, J/ $\psi, \psi^{\prime}$ but also combinatorial background;
$>$ This method always suffers from low statistics, which implies large uncertainties. $\Longleftrightarrow$ An alternative method was studied by another student.

