

Muon Isolation in ORCA and CMSSW

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Outline:

- Documentation
- ORCA - review
- CMSSW - to be discussed

Muon Isolation in DAQ TDR

C. Albajar, G. Wrochna,

Isolated Muon Trigger

CMS NOTE-2000/067

http://cmsdoc.cern.ch/documents/00/note00_067.pdf

N. Amapane, M. Fierro, M. Konecki,

High Level Trigger Algorithms for Muon Isolation

CMS NOTE-2002/040

http://cmsdoc.cern.ch/documents/02/note00_040.pdf

CMS DAQ TDR, v2 (CERN/LHCC 2002-026)

chapter 15.3.2, 15.3.3

http://cmsdoc.cern.ch/cms/TRIDAS/Temp/CMS_DAQ_TDR.pdf

S. Abdullin et al.,

Sensitivity of the Muon Isolation Cut Efficiency to the Underlying Event Uncertainties

CMS NOTE-2006/033

CMS PTDR v1 (CERN/LHCC 2006-001)

chapter 9.3, 9.4

http://cmsdoc.cern.ch/cms/cpt/tdr/ptdr1_final_colour.pdf

Muon Isolation in DAQ TDR

A tool to reject muons from K, π, b, c decays which are often a background for discovery physics.

Isolation is based on the comparison of ΣE_T or Σp_T in a cone around the muon with the predefined threshold. Muon deposit is extracted (veto cone). Thresholds are η -dependent, optimized to obtain **nominal efficiency** for $W \rightarrow \mu$ events.

- **Calorimeter Isolation**

E_T in calorimeter towers. $E_T = \alpha E_T^{ECAL} + E_T^{HCAL}$.

Can be applied already at L2. Sensitive to pile-up.

- **Tracker Isolation**

Σp_T of tracks around L3 muon. Tracks from Full Tracker reconstruction (since ORCA_62 regional seeding and conditional reco)

- **Pixel Isolation**

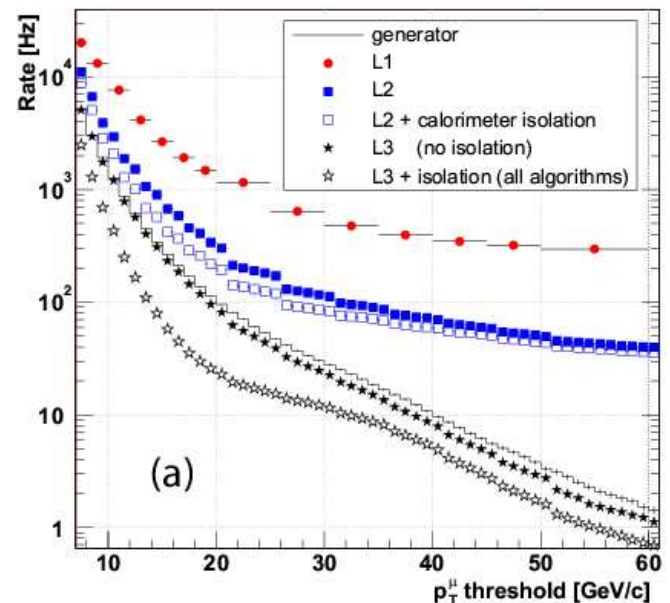
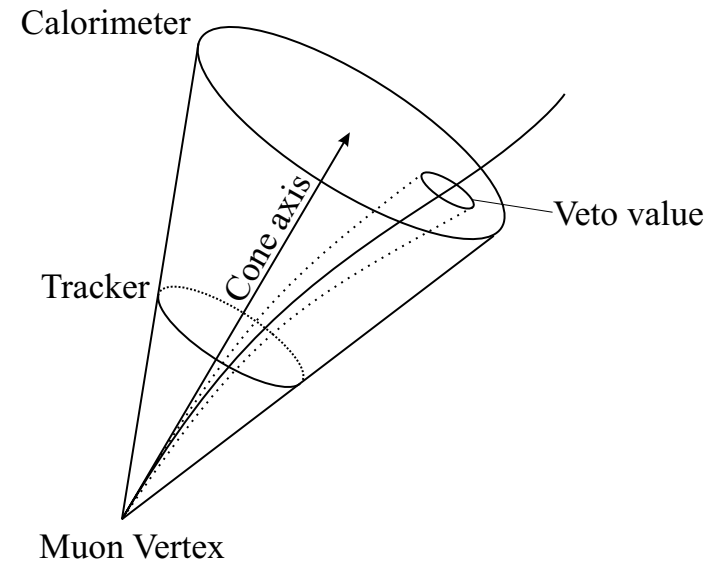
Σp_T of tracks around L3 muon.

Tracks from PixelReconstruction (global). Good timing.

Pixel Isolation has similar but slightly worse performance than Tracker Isolation.

Only **Calorimeter** and **Tracker** Isolation used for muon selection for DAQ TDR (with **nominal efficiency of 97%**).

Cone size ≈ 0.2



Muon Isolation since DAQ TDR times

Muon Isolation algorithms were developed for High Level Trigger (DAQ-TDR). No algorithm development since then but changes to interfaces, repackaging etc.

ORCA status:

- web page documentation (with detailed description and examples):

<http://cmsdoc.cern.ch/orca/> -> ReferenceManual -> MuonReco -> MuonIsolation

see also: ORCA directory of MuonReco/MuonIsolation/doc, test

- Two basic steps (as in DAQ-TDR):
 - deposit extraction - defined for Calo, Pixel, Tracker,
 - comparison with threshold - two isolators available : for "nominal efficiency" way and for "simple deposit comparison".
- Two levels of persistency
- Two types of isolation variable on which one can cut:
 - nominal efficiency
 - Σp_T or ΣE_T .
- user has to care about configuration

Available MuonIsolation RecAlgorithms (ORCA_872)

for studies:

MulsoByCaloEt

- Calorimeter isolation using ECAL and HCAL.
- The isolation variable is the weighted sum of ECAL and HCAL deposits.

MulsoByCaloEff

- Calorimeter isolation using ECAL and HCAL.
- The isolation variable is Nominal Efficiency.

MulsoByTrackerPt

- Tracker isolation.
- The isolation variable is the sum of pT of tracks in a cone around the muon.

MulsoByTrackerEff

- Tracker isolation.
- The isolation variable is Nominal Efficiency.

MulsoByPixelPt

- Pixel isolation.
- The isolation variable is the sum of pT of tracks reconstructed with the pixel detector only in a cone around the muon.

MulsoByPixelEff

- Pixel isolation.
- The isolation variable is Nominal Efficiency.

for HLT:

MulsoL2ByCalo

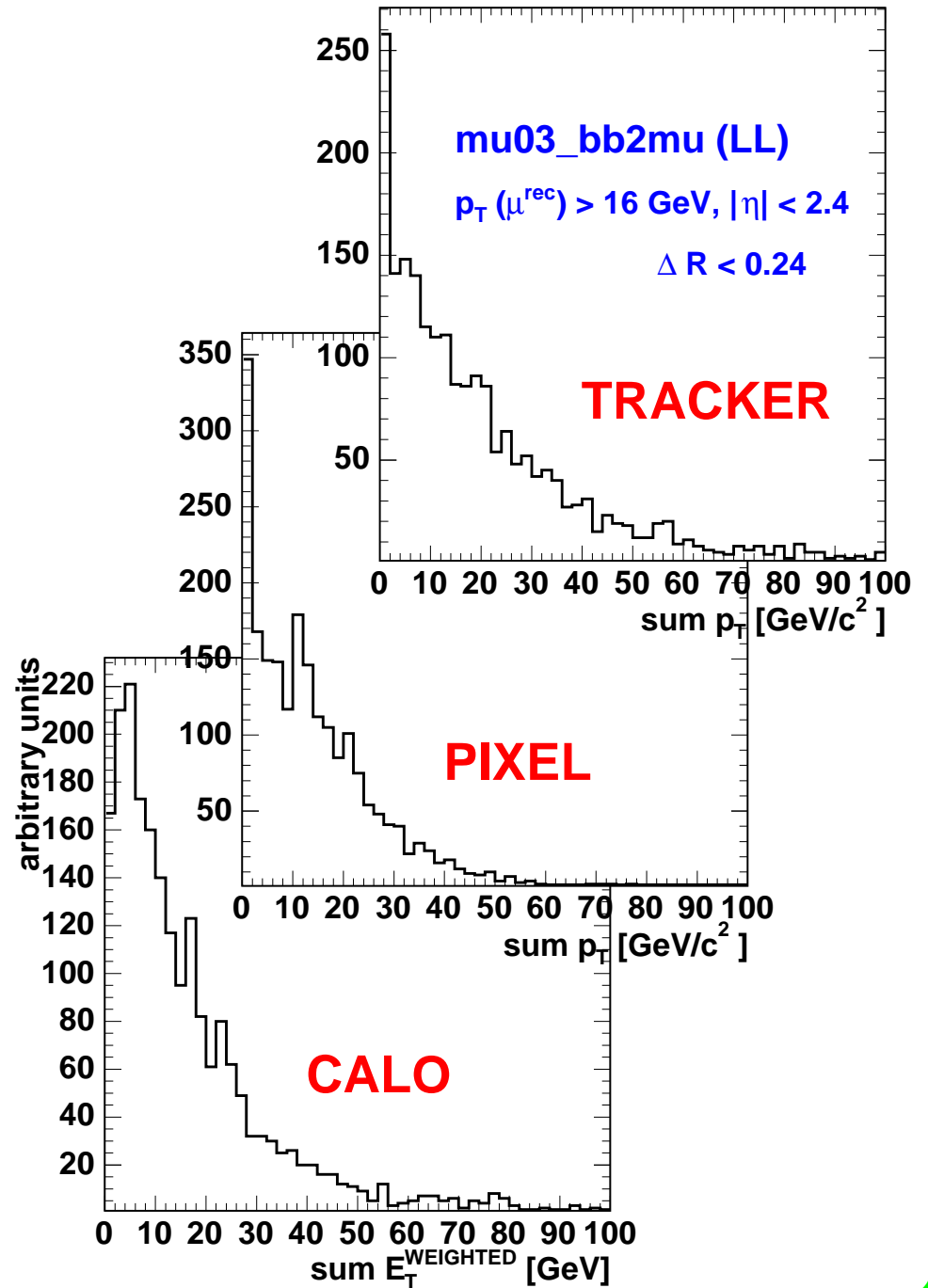
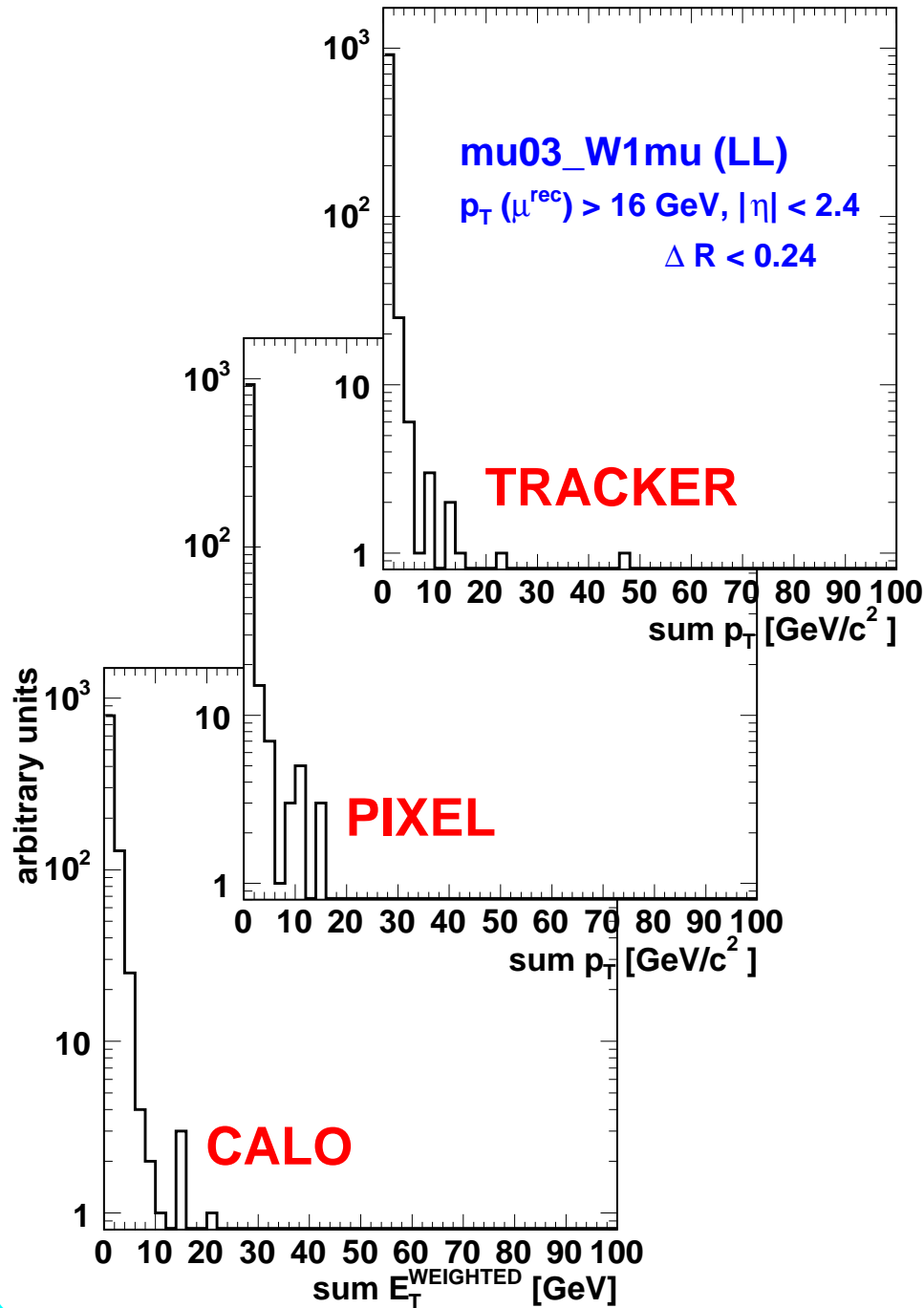
Equivalent to MulsoByCaloEff with fixed cuts and muon source (L2). CMS NOTE 2002-040.

MulsoL3ByTracker

Equivalent to MulsoByTrackerEff with fixed cuts and muon source (L3). CMS NOTE 2002-040.

The HLT algorithms will be applied by HLT before offline customised user selection. Users are not supposed to modify the configuration of HLT algorithms.

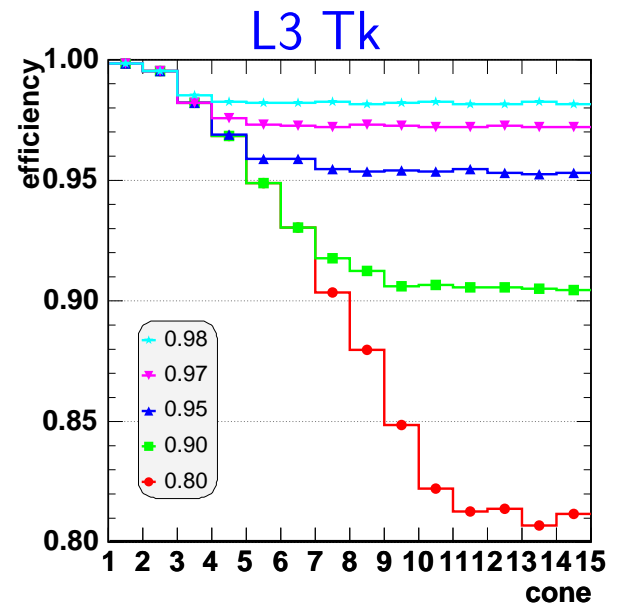
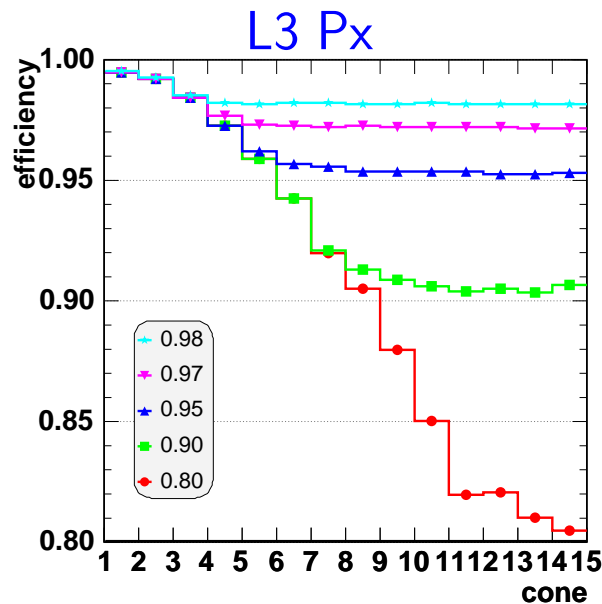
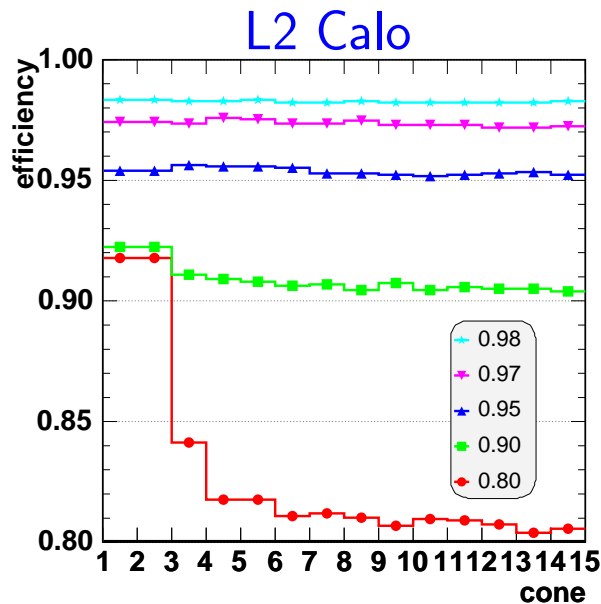
Results (E_T, p_T deposits), ORCA_872



Update of HLT algorithms: Low luminosity, thresholds

- The isolation thresholds are fully defined by reference signal.
- For a predefined efficiency `eff_thr` the deposit variable `var_thr` is set in the way that deposit in the range $[0, \text{var_thr}]$ ensures efficiency $\geq \text{eff_thr}$ for reference signal.
- for small cones it is not possible to set thresholds in flexible way – resulting efficiencies are higher

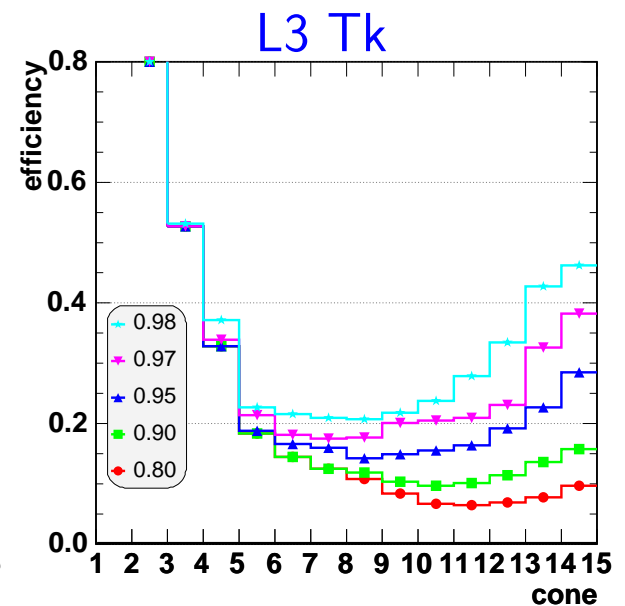
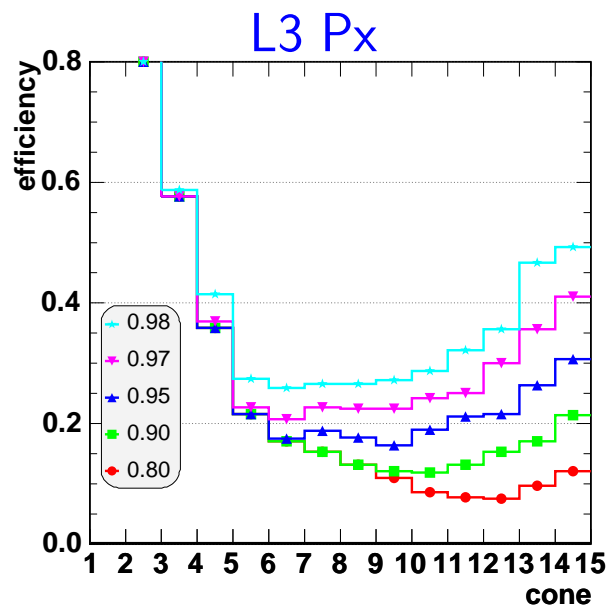
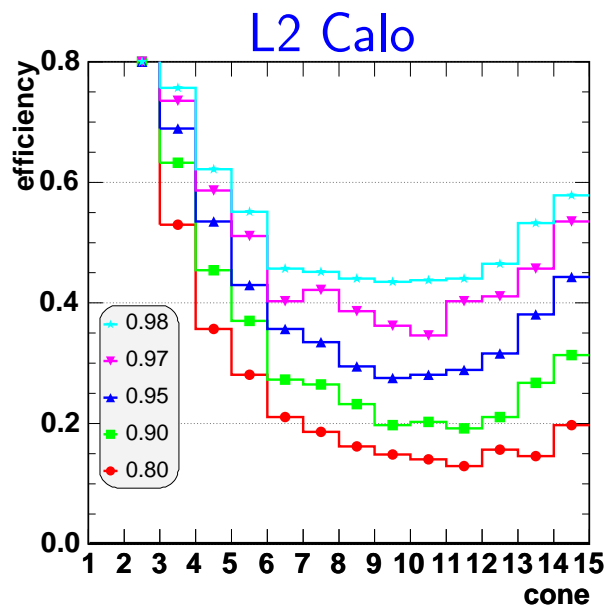
| <i>CONE</i> | ΔR_{max} | <i>CONE</i> | ΔR_{max} |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1 | 0.02 | 8 | 0.28 |
| 2 | 0.045 | 9 | 0.32 |
| 3 | 0.09 | 10 | 0.38 |
| 4 | 0.13 | 11 | 0.45 |
| 5 | 0.17 | 12 | 0.5 |
| 6 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.6 |
| 7 | 0.24 | 14 | 0.7 |



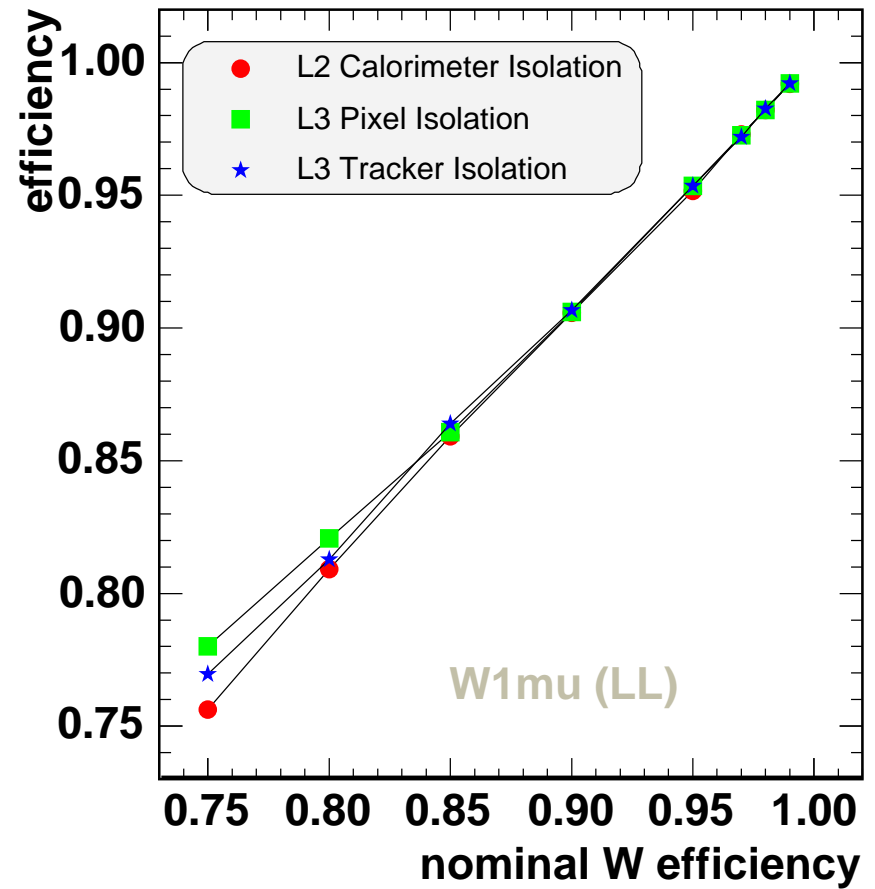
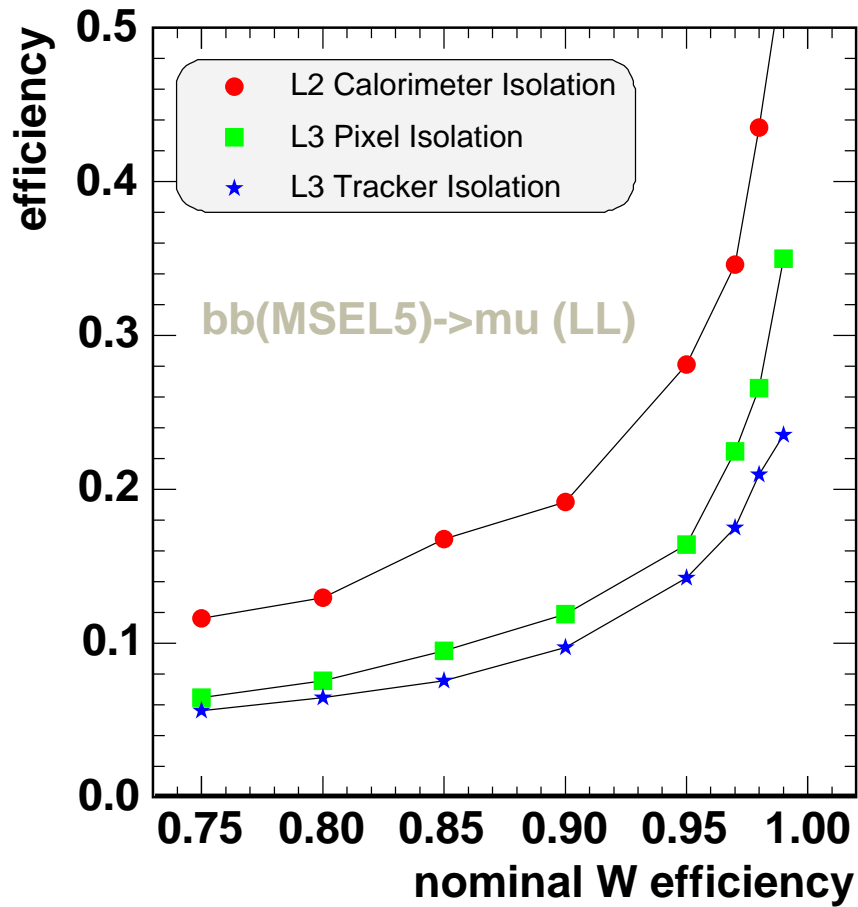
Update of HLT algorithms: Low luminosity case - Best cone definition

- the choice of cone which is used to obtain given nominal efficiency depends on the background sample (and can be configured in ORCA by steering cards)
- the best cones obtained with my reference background samples are quite different (bigger cones preferred)

| <i>CONE</i> | ΔR_{max} | <i>CONE</i> | ΔR_{max} |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1 | 0.02 | 8 | 0.28 |
| 2 | 0.045 | 9 | 0.32 |
| 3 | 0.09 | 10 | 0.38 |
| 4 | 0.13 | 11 | 0.45 |
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| 6 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.6 |
| 7 | 0.24 | 14 | 0.7 |



Update of HLT algorithms: Low luminosity case - final results

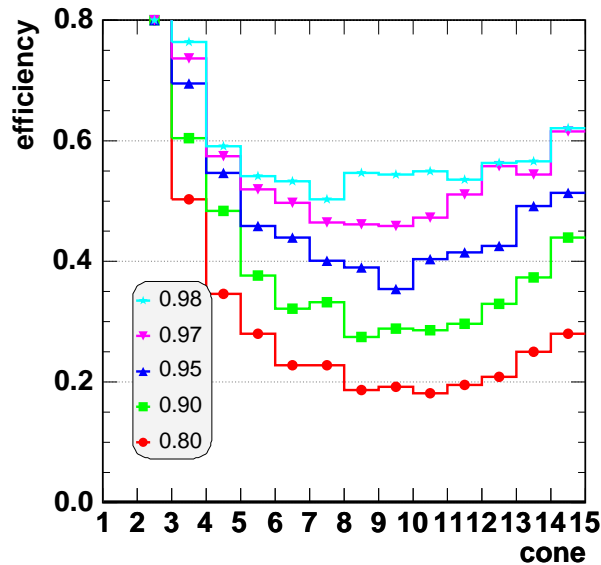


Update of HLT algorithms: High luminosity case

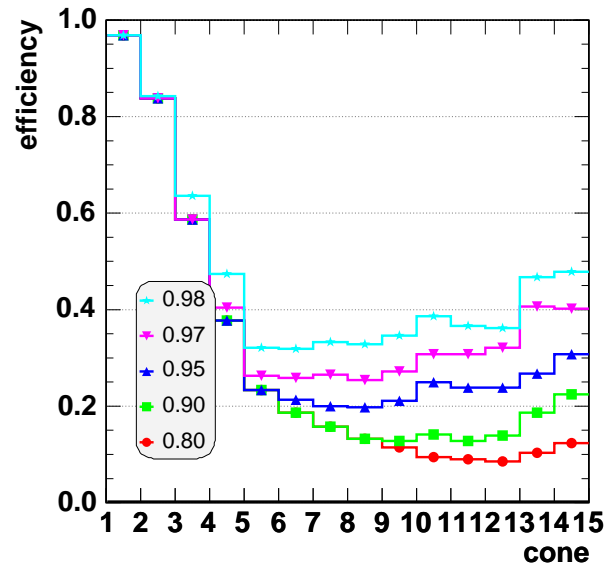
- The same procedure as for low lumi
- The same conclusions
- Low statistics!

| <i>CONE</i> | ΔR_{max} | <i>CONE</i> | ΔR_{max} |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1 | 0.02 | 8 | 0.28 |
| 2 | 0.045 | 9 | 0.32 |
| 3 | 0.09 | 10 | 0.38 |
| 4 | 0.13 | 11 | 0.45 |
| 5 | 0.17 | 12 | 0.5 |
| 6 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.6 |
| 7 | 0.24 | 14 | 0.7 |

L2 Calo



L3 Px



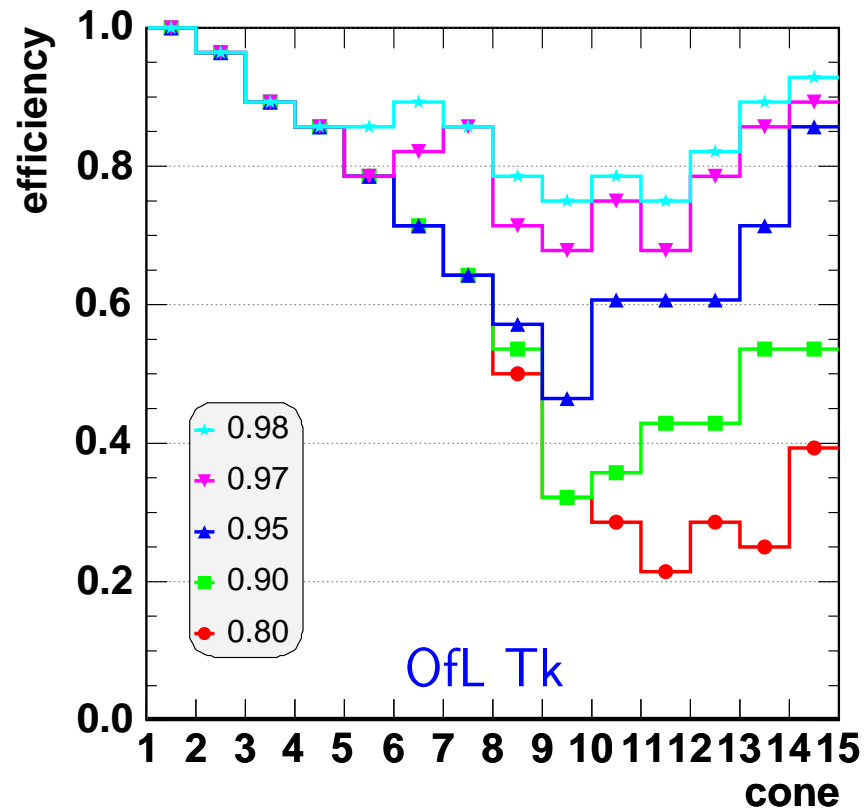
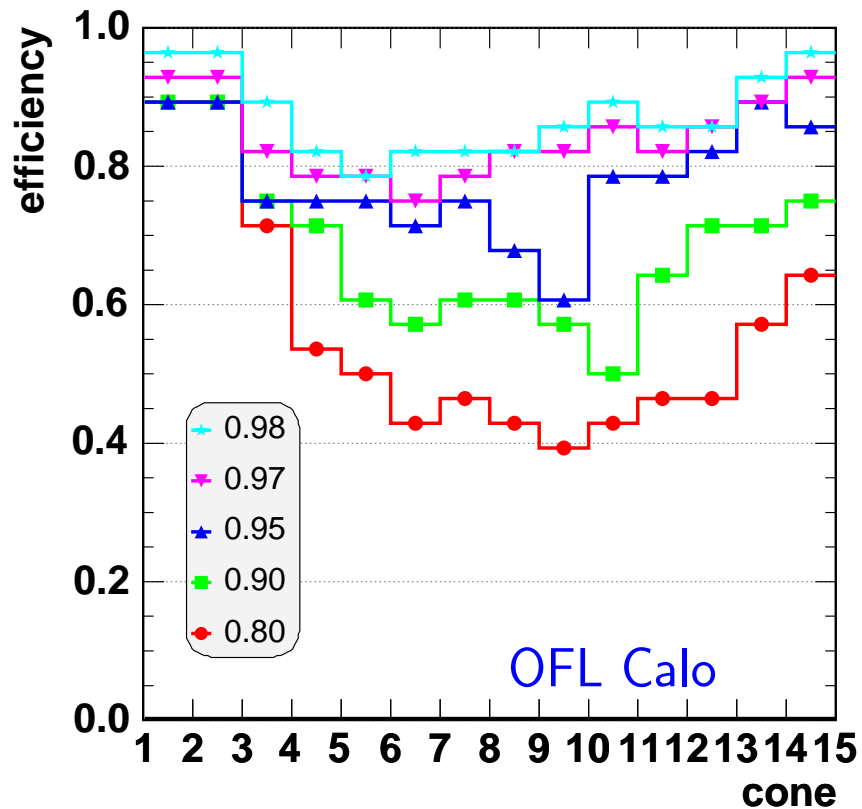
L3 Tk

CPU killer!

Offline algorithms - Calo, tracker

- The HLT isolation Calo+Tracker @97% applied in cascade results in efficiency 0.95 for signal events
- After that it is still possible to use Tracker and Calo isolation separately with offline muons.
- The thresholds file (in order to get correct nominal efficiencies) is made with events passing HLT isolation only

WARNING: small statistics plots!



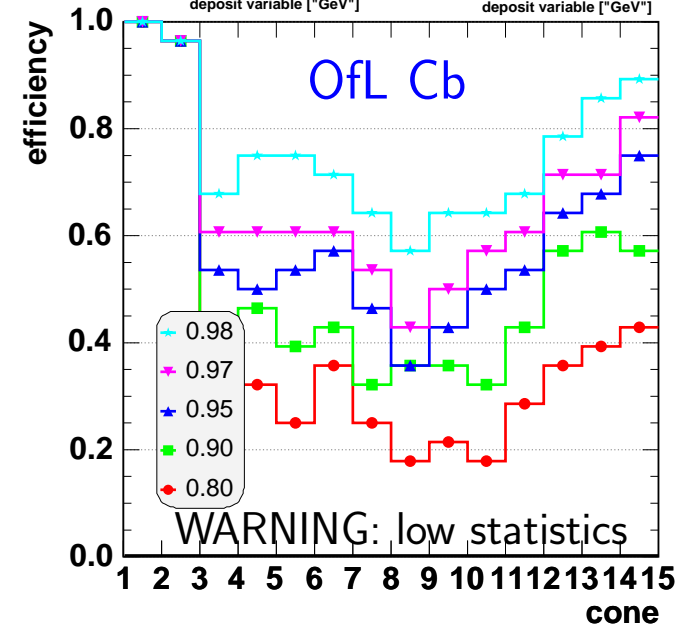
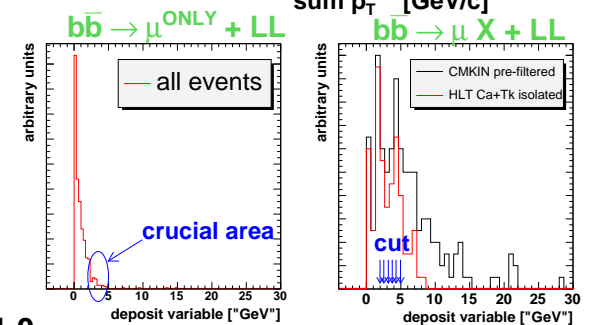
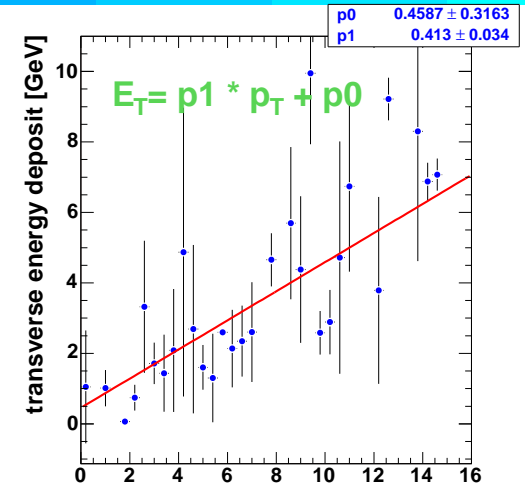
For offline signal efficiency 97% one can obtain 20-30% rejection of background

Offline algorithms - Combined

Offline algorithm should combine calorimeter and tracker information

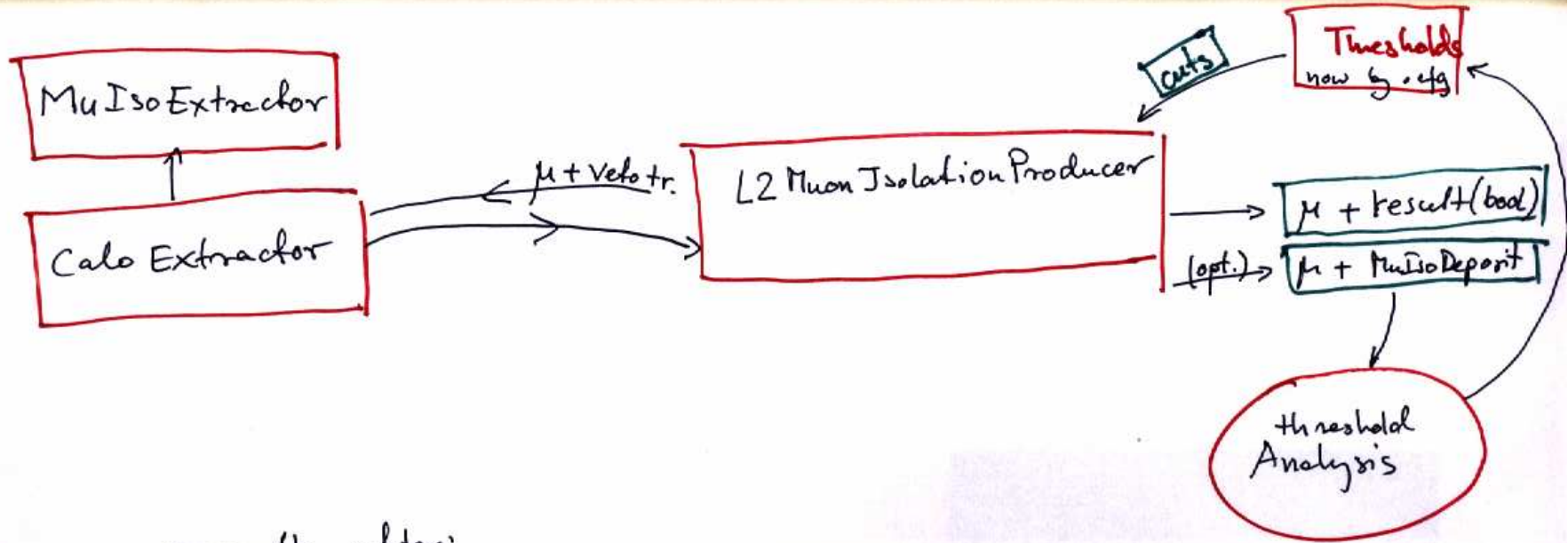
- charged particle tracks measured by tracker with high accuracy,
- neutral particles are seen only in calorimeters,
- do the best to exclude background contributing to isolation cone

- Find all charged tracks from full interaction region,
- Tag muon deposit in calorimeters,
- Propagate charge particle tracks to calorimeters and extract their deposits,
- define deposit as $\sum p_T + \alpha \sum E_T$, where $\sum E_T$ is combined HCAL and ECAL deposit with subtracted charged particles deposits (and muon contribution ignored)

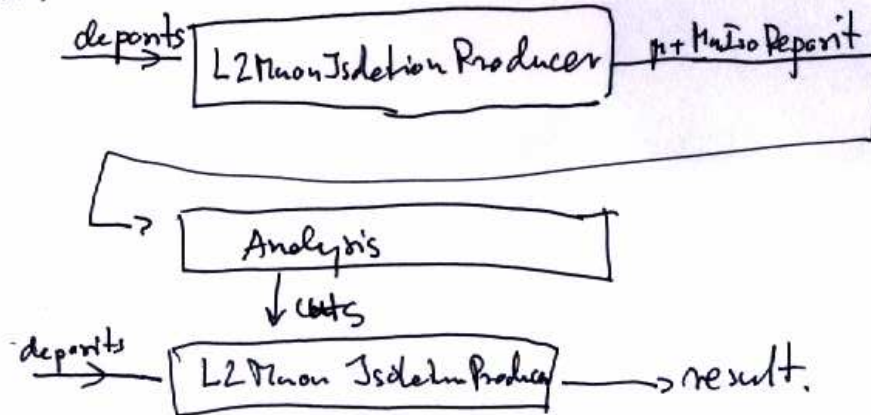


CMSSW - to start discussion on code architecture

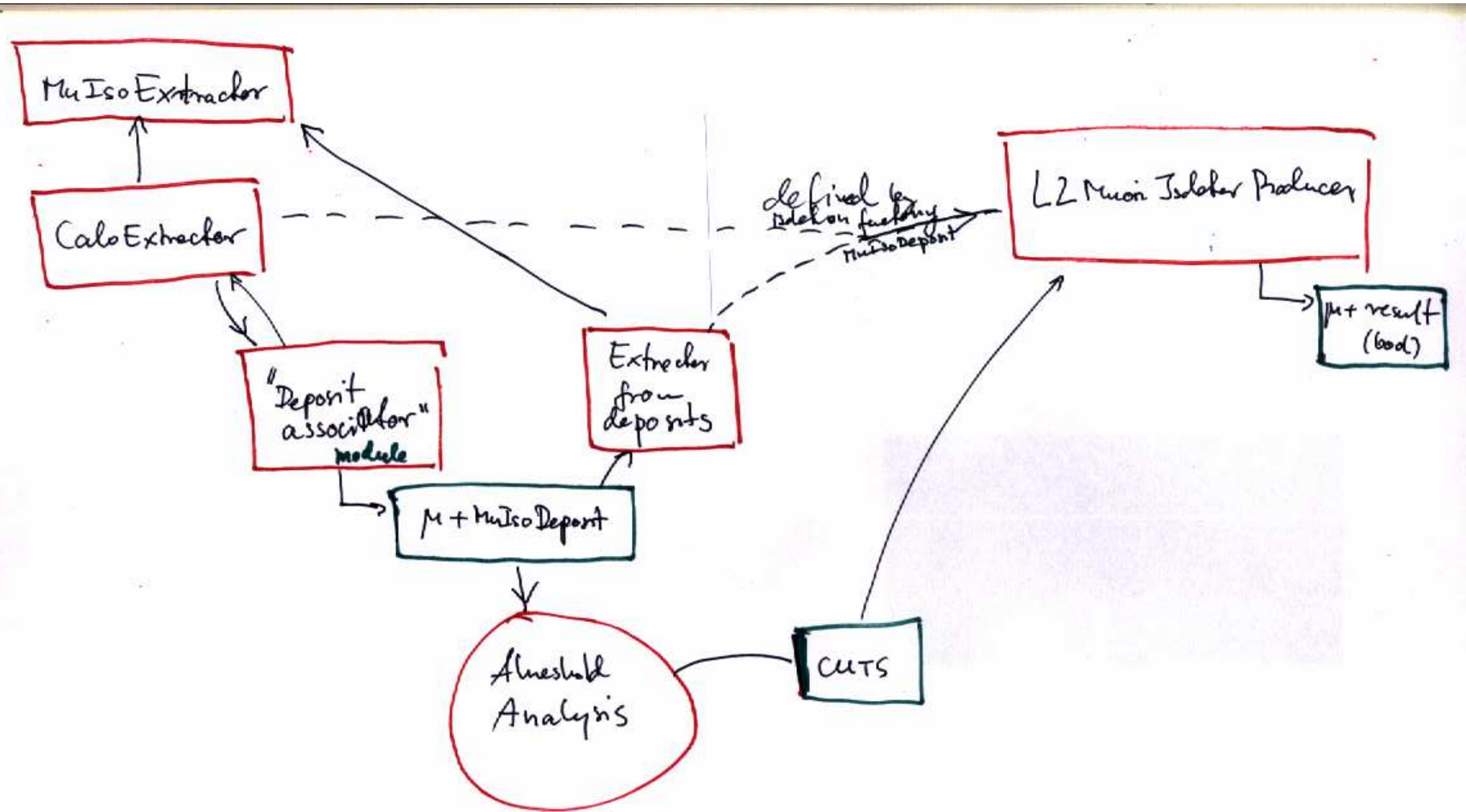
CMSSW - current HLT design



* results after:



CMSSW - optional HLT desing

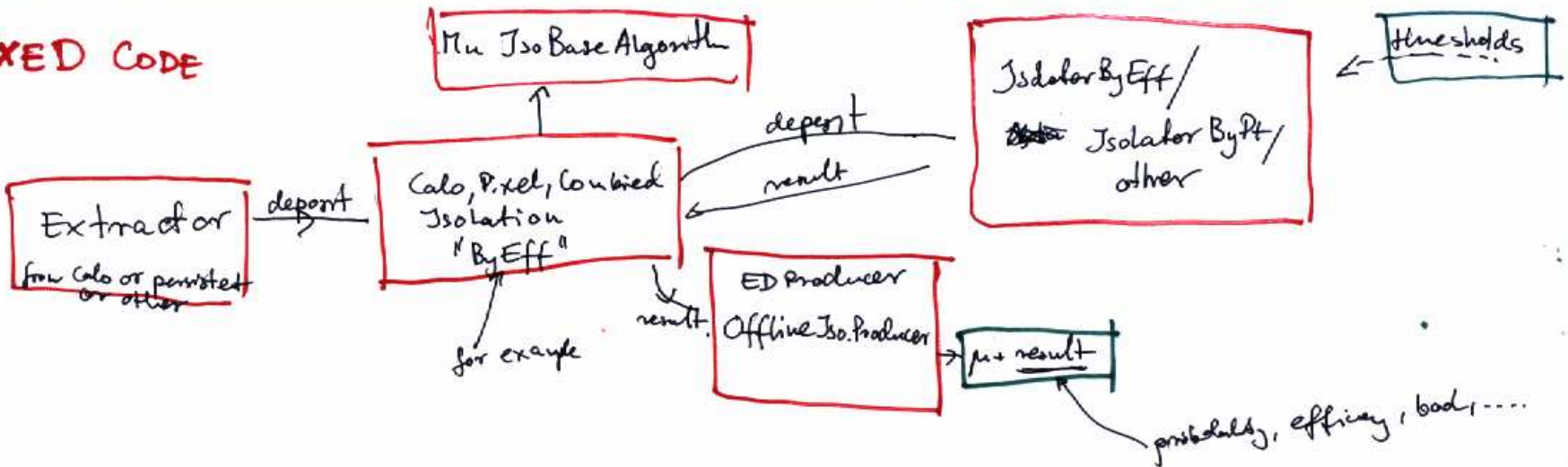


* results after :

depoints → analysis → cuts
 cuts + depoints → L2 Muon Isolation Producer → result.

CMSSW - optional Offline and User isolation desing

FIXED CODE



DEVELOPING (USER) CODE

