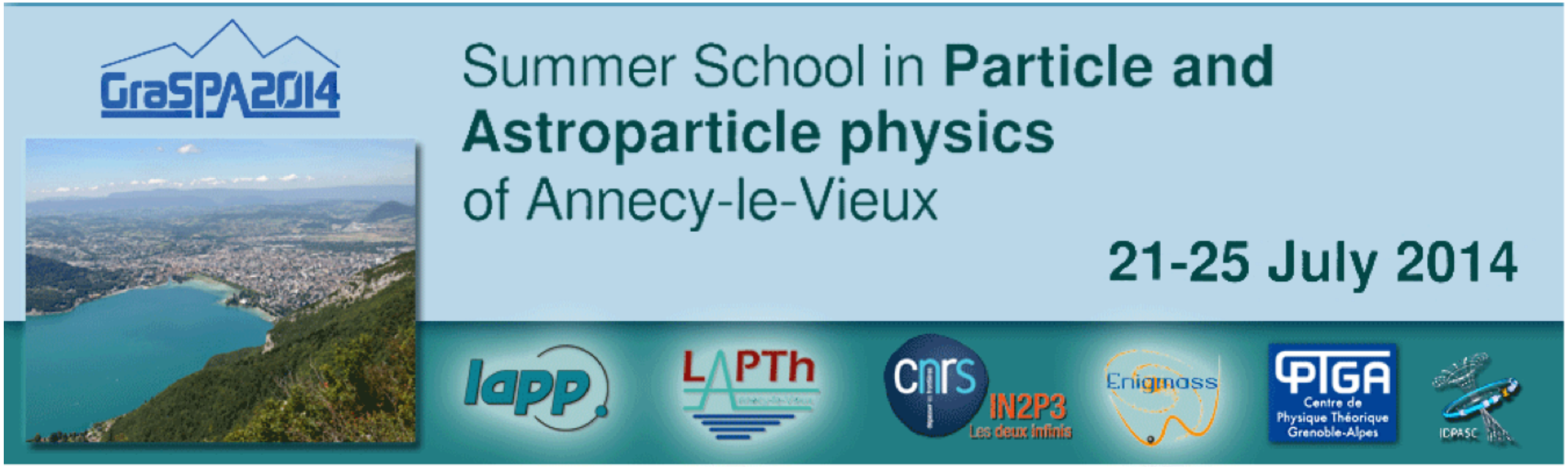


A computing exercise using ROOT

.. a taste of data analysis ..

- What is ROOT ?
  - ROOT is an object-oriented C++ analysis package
  - User-compiled code can be called to produce 1-d, 2-d, and 3-d graphics and histograms…

Outline

- Variables used in the analysis of *p* - *p* collisions
- Useful relations
- Concept of invariant mass: inclusive Z boson production
- Kinematics of *p* - *p* collisions
- Analysis in *p* - *p* collisions :
  * Signal:Production of a W and a Z
  * Background: Production of a pair of top-antitop

- Example: Macro.C

In all the following slides we assume the speed of the light

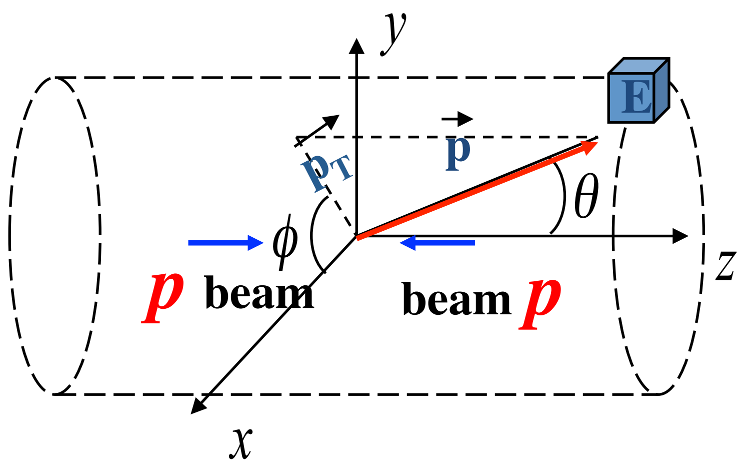
c=1

Variables used in the analysis of *p - p* collisions

A particle **(Z, W, e+, e-, etc …)** is described by its **four**-momentum:

$\tilde{p}$ = (E, px, py, pz)

The particle mass is $m = \sqrt{E^2 - p_x^2 - p_y^2 - p_z^2}$



When dealing with ***pp*** collision the following variables are used:

For each particle (Z, W, e+, e-, etc …):

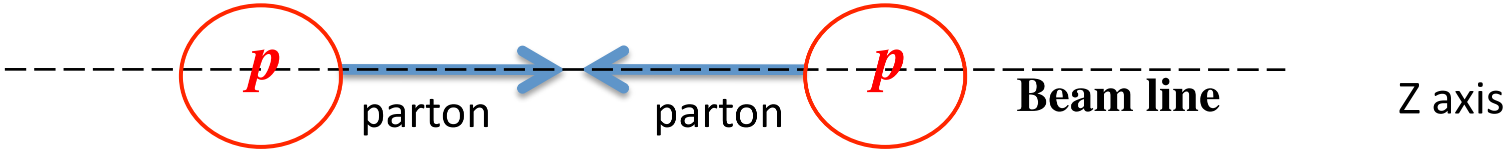
- **1. Transverse momentum/energy :** $p_T = p \sin\theta$ $E_T = E \sin\theta$
- **2. Rapidity** $Y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{E+p_z}{E-p_z}$

  or Pseudorapidity $\eta = -\ln(\tan\frac{\theta}{2})$
- **3. Azimuthal angle** Φ

Why?

Variables used in the analysis of *p - p* collisions

Why? Many reasons.



1. The momentum of each initial parton along beam line is unknown while we know that $\vec{p}_T^{\,\text{initial parton}} \sim 0$

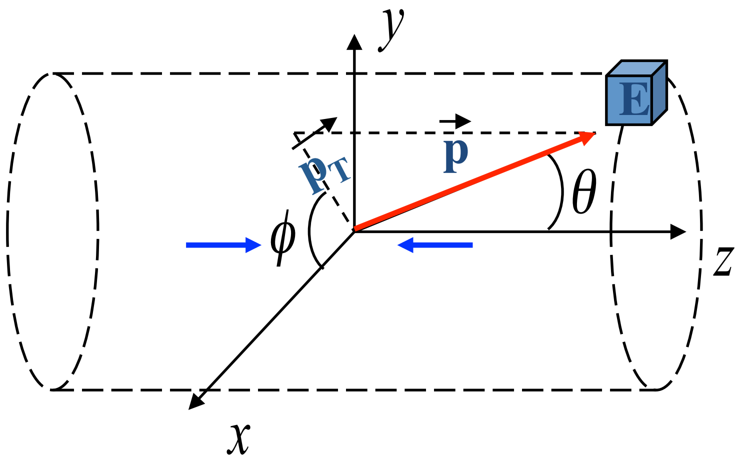
→ use transverse quantities (in the plane ⊥ to the beam) → p_T

2. p_T and ΔY are invariants for Lorentz transformations along the z axis

3. $\sum^{\text{initial partons}} \vec{p}_T = \sum_{vis} \vec{p}_T + \sum_{invis} \vec{p}_T \approx 0$ → Allows to evaluate the p_T of particles not detected (ν)

4. The "interesting" physics is due to hard scattering processes → high p_T particles (selection of high p_T particles assures "interesting" physics)

Useful relations



px = p_T*cos(Φ);
py = p_T*sin(Φ);
pz = E*tanh(η);

$p_T = p \sin\theta$

$$\eta = -\ln\left(\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

- m « E → Y ≈ η (η doesn't require particle identification)
- m « E → $p_T \approx E_T$ $E_T = E \sin\theta$

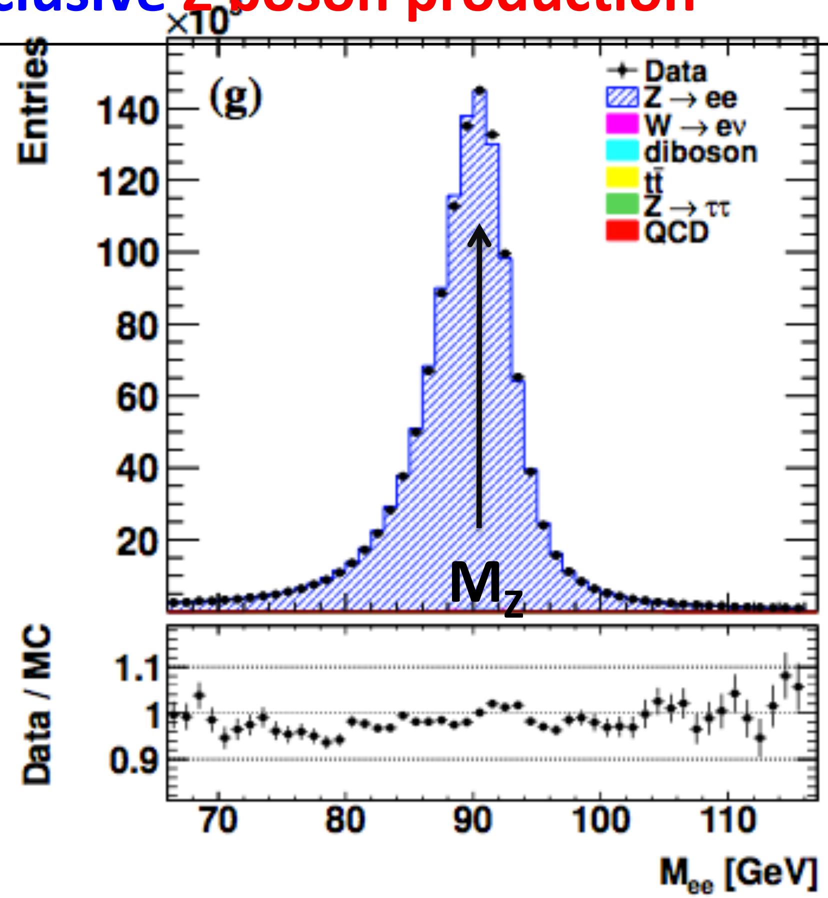
Concept of invariant mass: inclusive Z boson production

$p - p \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}\ \mathbf{X}$

With **Z** → e+e-

X = p1,p2,p3, …

Very 'clean' processes (low bkg)!!



Invariant **mass** M_{ee} of **ee** system from the 4-momentum conservation (it allows to measure the Z mass, $\mathbf{M_Z}$):

$$M_{ee}{}^2 = (\tilde{p}_{e1} + \tilde{p}_{e2})^2 \approx 2\,(E_{e1} E_{e2} - |\vec{p}_{e1}|\,|\vec{p}_{e2}| \cos\vartheta)$$

$$M_{ee} \approx \sqrt{2 E_{e1} E_{e2}\ (1 - \cos\vartheta_{e1\,e2})}$$

(electron mass is neglected)

Why a distribution?

1. $\Delta E * \Delta t > \hbar/2$ $\quad \Delta m * \Delta\tau > \hbar/2$

   $\Gamma * \tau > h/\overline{2}$

   width lifetime

2. Experimental resolution

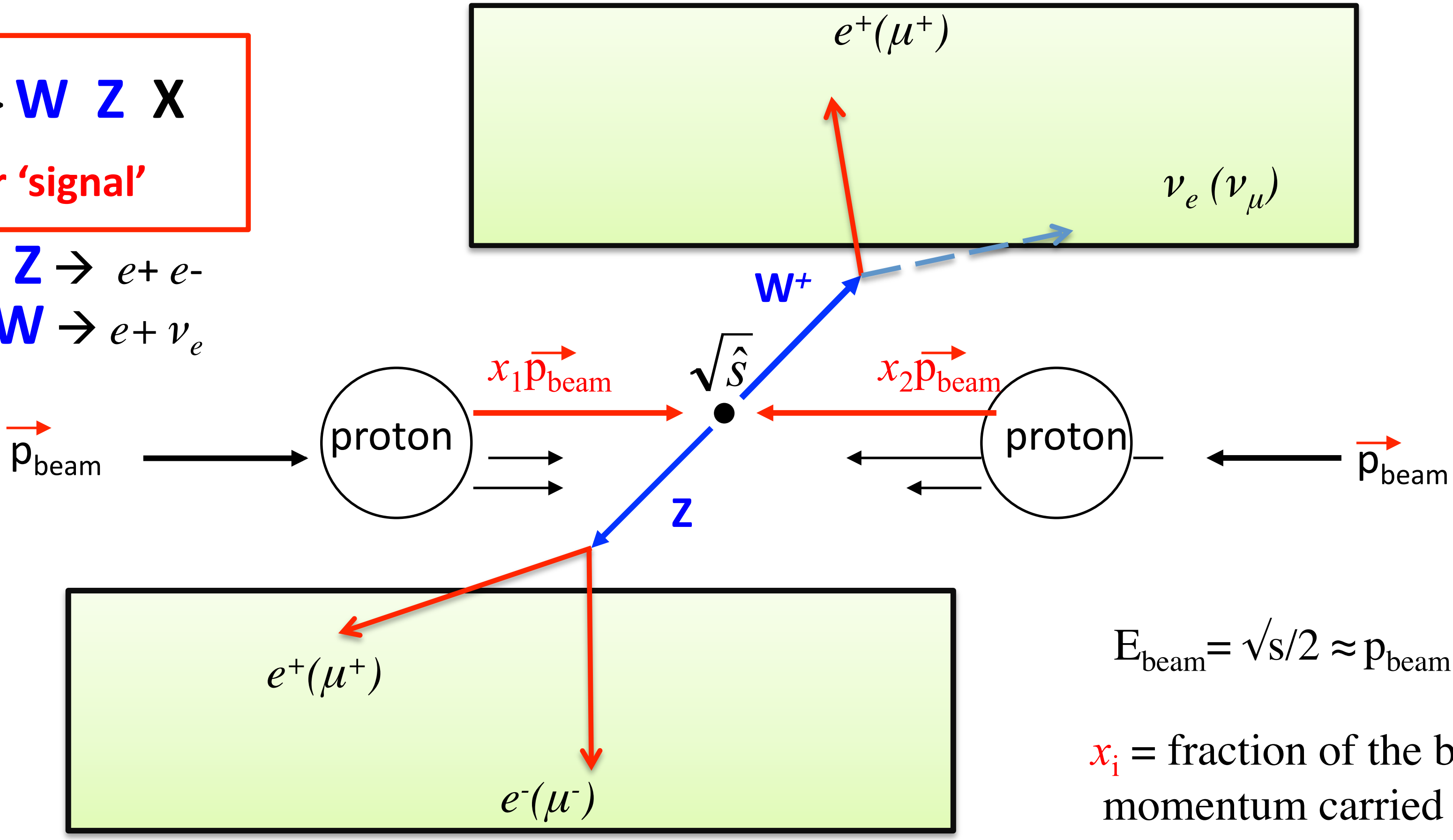
Our signal : Production of a W and a Z

p- *p* 'hard' collisions in the $q_1 \bar{q}_2$ center of mass:

p- *p* -> **W Z X**

Our 'signal'

With **Z** → $e+ e-$
and **W** → $e+ \nu_e$



$E_{beam} = \sqrt{s}/2 \approx p_{beam}$

x_i = fraction of the beam momentum carried by the parton i

$0 < x_{1,2} < 1$

Kinematics of *p* - *p* collisions

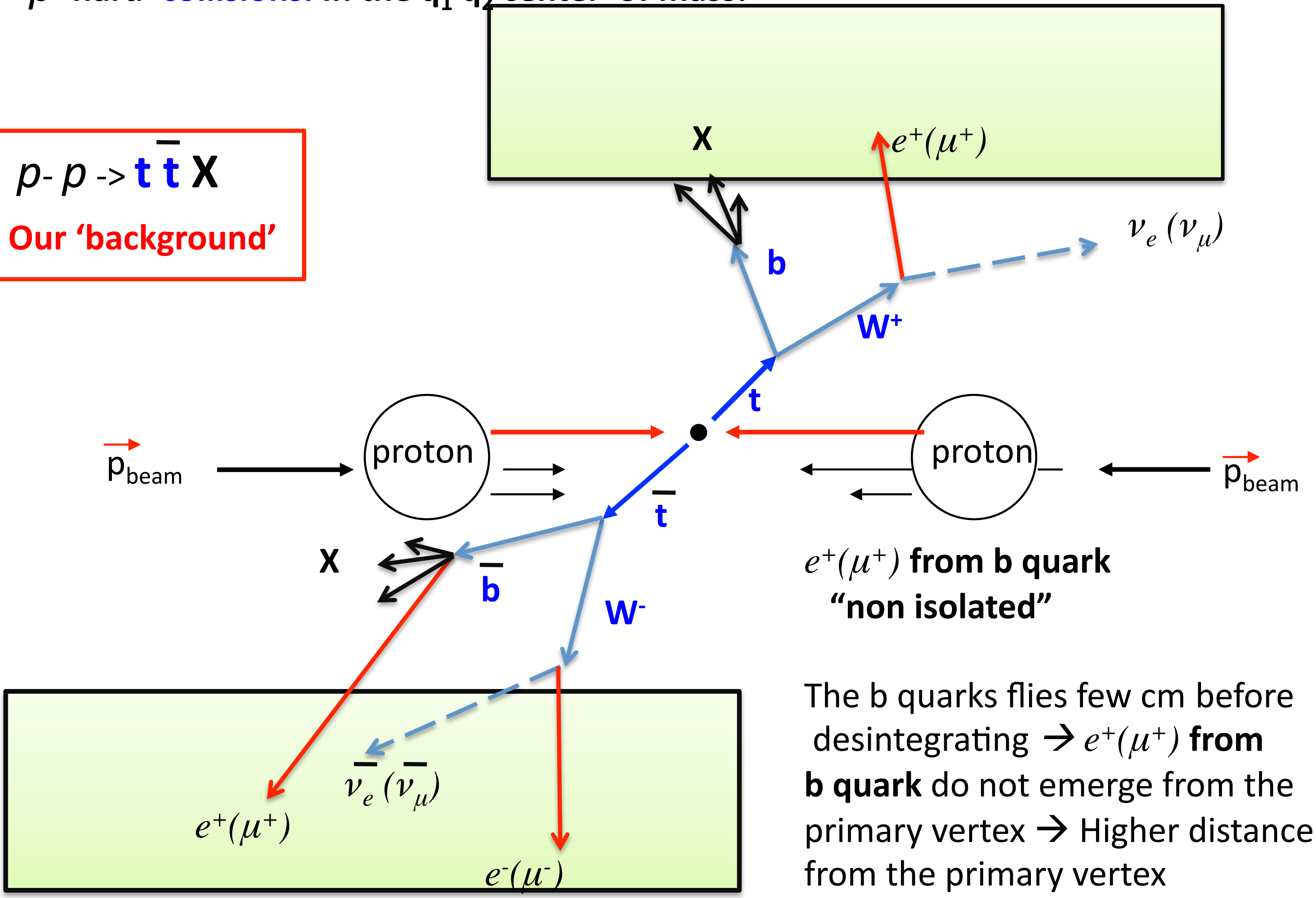
- **4-mom of the initial partons** : $[\ (x_1+x_2)E_{beam}, 0, 0, (x_1-x_2)\ p_{beam}]$

Our background: Production of a pair of top-antitop

p- p 'hard' collisions. In the $q_1 \bar{q}_2$ center of mass:

p- p -> $t\,\bar{t}$ X

Our 'background'



$e^+(\mu^+)$ **from b quark "non isolated"**

The b quarks flies few cm before desintegrating → $e^+(\mu^+)$ **from b quark** do not emerge from the primary vertex → Higher distance from the primary vertex (higher "impact parameter")

Aim of the exercise:

1) look at some important variables,
2) build the Z invariant mass,
3) how one can discriminate between the ’signal’ and the ’background’

On the GRASPA 2014 Web page you will be given :

https://indico.in2p3.fr/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=9841

1) an input file containing the physics: Selected_All_EEM.root

```
=== MOST ENERGETIC LEPTON FROM THE Z
Br 4 :pt1 : pt1
Br 5 :eta1 : eta1
Br 6 :phi1 : phi1
Br 7 :E1 : E1

=== SECOND ENERGETIC LEPTON FROM THE Z
Br 8 :pt2 : pt2
Br 9 :eta2 : eta2
Br 10 :phi2 : phi2
Br 11 :E2 : E2

=== LEPTON FROM W
Br 12 :pt3 : pt3
Br 13 :eta3 : eta3
Br 14 :phi3 : phi3
Br 15 :E3 : E3
```

List given
per each collision event
(kinematics of the final
State leptons)

2) Instructions to make the computing exercise:

GRASPA 2014 **21-25 July 2013**

COMPUTING EXERCISE
Study of the production of a pair of gauge bosons at the LHC

The data to analyse are organised into a Root n-tuple (which we will provide to you). The Root n-tuple is a file containaining information about "events", each resulting from a proton-proton interaction. These events have three leptons (electrons or muons) and are of two kind:

3) A skeleton of an analysis program using ROOT: macro.C

```
#include "TCanvas.h"
#include "TROOT.h"
#include "TFile.h"
#include "TTree.h"
#include "TBrowser.h"
#include "TH2.h"
#include "TRandom.h"

void tree1r()
{
  // Read Selected_All_EEM.root file
  //Root file
  TFile *f = new TFile("Selected_All_EEM.root");

  // Signal events
  TTree *sig = (TTree*)f->Get("WZSignal");
  Double_t pt1, eta1, phi1, E1;
  Double_t pt2, eta2, phi2, E2;
  Double_t pt3, eta3, phi3, E3;
  Double_t MZ, MET, trackd0cutWMu, TrackIsoWmu;
  Double_t Weight;

  //get some variables for SIGNAL EVENTS
  sig->SetBranchAddress("pt1",&pt1);
```

4) Useful links:

http://root.cern.ch/drupal/content/root-primer-534
http://root.cern.ch/drupal/content/root-users-guide-534

Look also to:

ROOT Tutorial

5) A 'manual' with ROOT instructions: Tutorial_ROOT_Bose.root

Tulika Bose
Brown University
NEPPSR 2007

Example of analysis program

macro.C 23/07/2013 00:21

```
#include "TCanvas.h"
#include "TROOT.h"
#include "TFile.h"
#include "TTree.h"
#include "TBrowser.h"
#include "TH2.h"
#include "TRandom.h"

void tree1r()
{
  // Read Selected_All_EEM.root file
  //Root file
  TFile *f = new TFile("Selected_All_EEM.root");

  // Signal events
  TTree *sig = (TTree*)f->Get("WZSignal");
  Double_t pt1, eta1, phi1, E1;
  Double_t pt2, eta2, phi2, E2;
  Double_t pt3, eta3, phi3, E3;
  Double_t MZ, MET, trackd0cutWMu, TrackIsoWmu;
  Double_t Weight;

  //get some variables for SIGNAL EVENTS
  sig->SetBranchAddress("pt1",&pt1);
  sig->SetBranchAddress("eta1",&eta1);
  sig->SetBranchAddress("phi1",&phi1);
  sig->SetBranchAddress("E1",&E1);
  sig->SetBranchAddress("MZ",&MZ);
  sig->SetBranchAddress("Weight",&Weight);
  // add other variables ...
```

Open the input file

Access the Signal info

Variables per each lepton

Access the background info

```
////get some variables for BACKGROUND EVENTS
TTree *ttbar = (TTree*)f->Get("ttbar");
Double_t pt1_bkg, eta1_bkg, phi1_bkg, E1_bkg;
Double_t MZ_bkg;
Double_t Weight_bkg;

//get some variables for ttbar
ttbar->SetBranchAddress("pt1",&pt1_bkg);
ttbar->SetBranchAddress("eta1",&eta1_bkg);
ttbar->SetBranchAddress("phi1",&phi1_bkg);
ttbar->SetBranchAddress("E1",&E1_bkg);
ttbar->SetBranchAddress("MZ",&MZ_bkg);
ttbar->SetBranchAddress("Weight",&Weight_bkg);
// add other variables ...

//create two histograms (for sig and ttbar)
TH1F *h_MZ   = new TH1F("h_MZ","MZ distribution All events",40,65,115);
TH1F *h_MZ_bkg   = new TH1F("h_MZ_bkg","MZ distribution BKG",40,65,115);
TH1F *h_MZ_sig   = new TH1F("h_MZ_sig","MZ distribution SIG",40,65,115);

//read all SIGNAL entries and fill the histograms
Int_t nentries = (Int_t)sig->GetEntries();

for (Int_t i=0;i<nentries;i++) {
  sig->GetEntry(i);
  h_MZ->Fill(MZ,Weight);
  h_MZ_sig->Fill(MZ,Weight);
```

Page 1 of 2

Have fun !!


Are We Having Fun Yet ?
JIM DAVIS
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