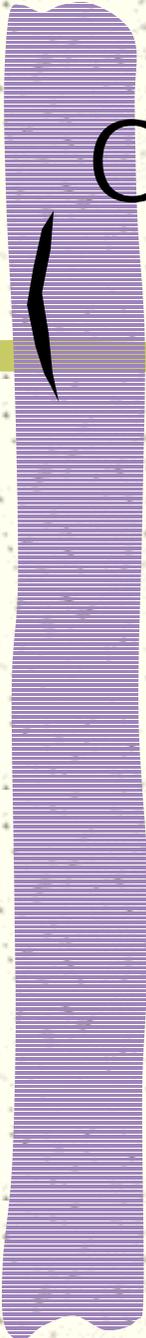


Event Merge



Todd Huffman, Oxford University
Dongwook Jang, Rutgers University

Outline

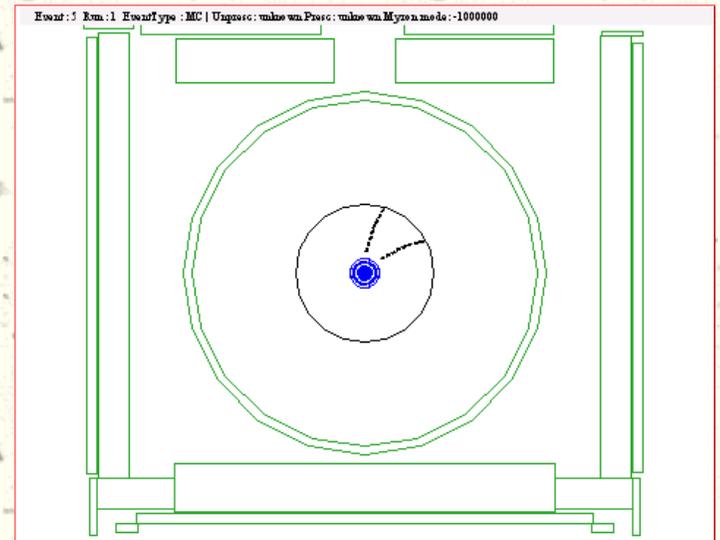
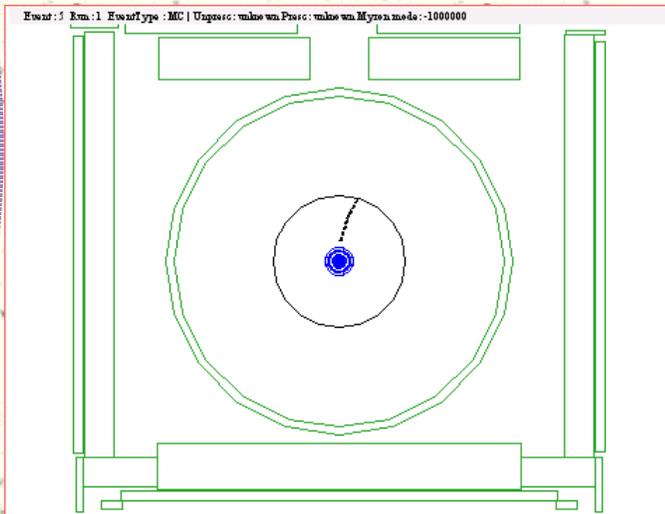
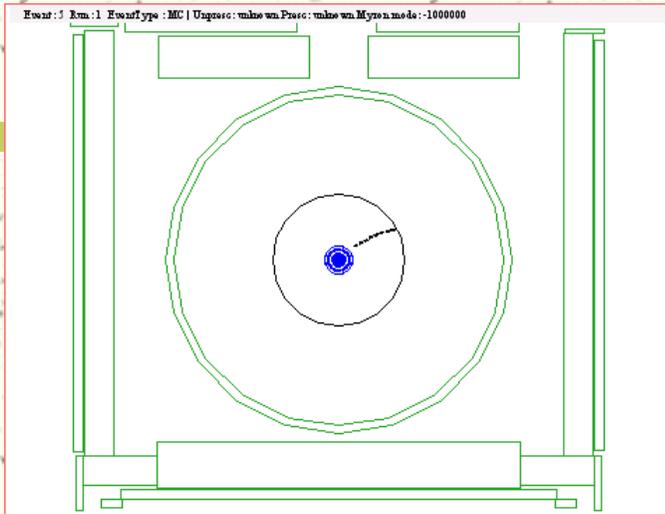


- # What is Event Merge
- # How does it work
- # Status of current version
- # First results
- # Next steps

What is Event Merge

- # Event Merge is simply to merge two different data into one data.
- # Applications!
 - *Tracking efficiency studies.*
 - *Luminosity dependant efficiency and trigger studies.*
 - *Better simulation of real data.*
- reference : cdf5524

Merged COT Hits



How to merge events

How to use the EventMergeMods package

➤ Build executable

`addpkg -h EventMergeMods`

`gmake;gmake tbin` on top of the package directory

➤ Modify example tcl file in test directory

Two input files

➤ The second data will be interleaved into the first data

➤ When interleaved, the method to do that can be a Poisson distribution. However, I checked only one-to-one merging.

One output file

➤ The created merged banks have "Merged" description field

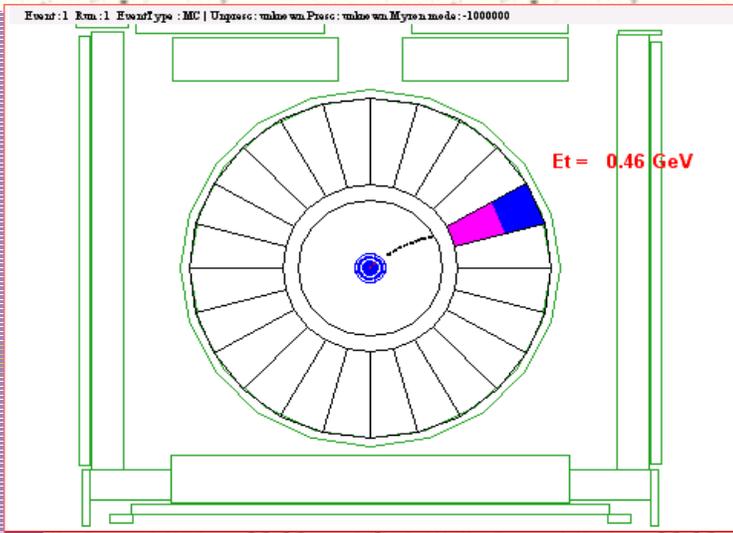
➤ The original Banks can be kept.

Status of current version

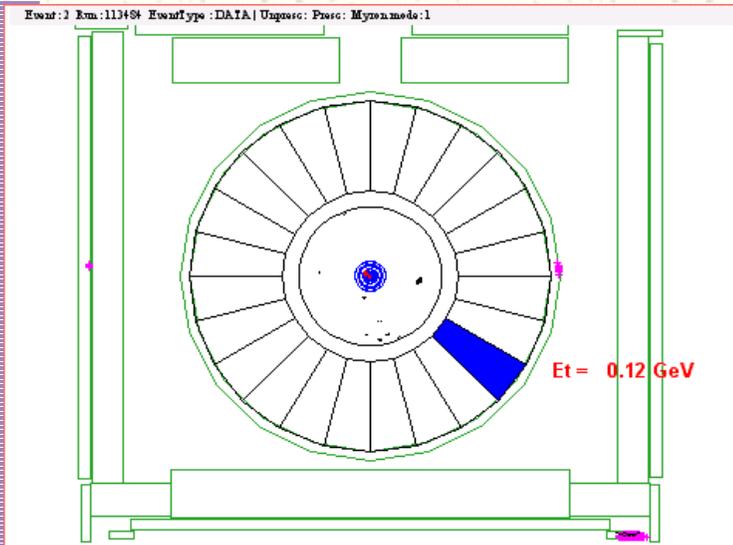
- # Works only Banks using TDC (COTD, CMUD, CMXD, CMPD)
- # Work in progress for other part of detector
 - Silicon merging (Rick Snider)
 - Calorimeter merging (Todd Huffman)

First results

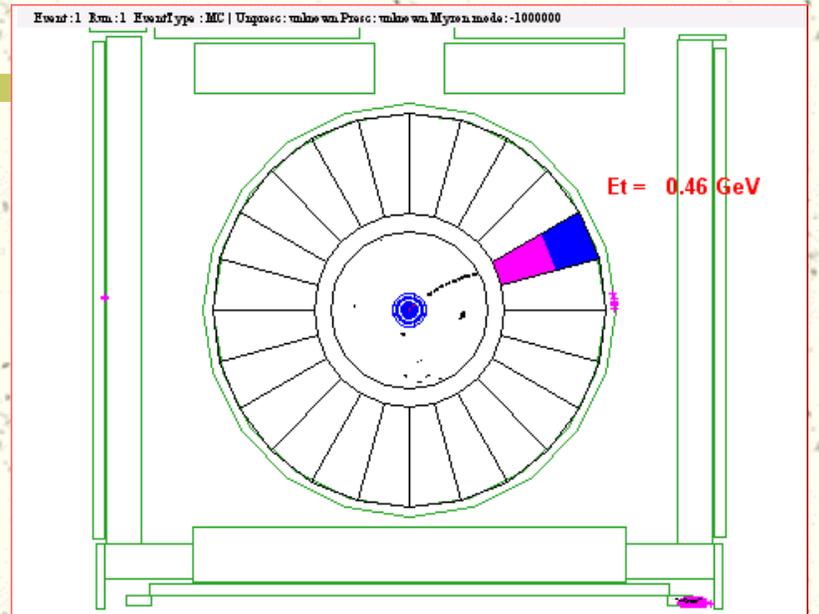
- # Data samples
 - *Primary input data :*
 - 500 fake single pions generated by cdfSim*
 - Eta = 0.1, phi = 45, Pt = 0.1 to 5.0GeV*
 - *Secondary input data :*
 - 500 minbias events, run# 113484 36X36*
- # Merged minbias data onto MC, then ran the production(3.16.0)
- # Count tracks in the region
 - *0.0 < eta < 0.2 and 40 < phi < 50*



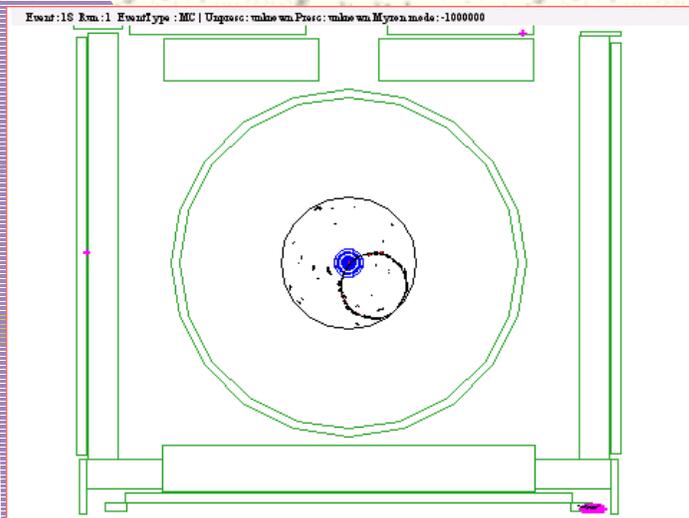
Single fake pion



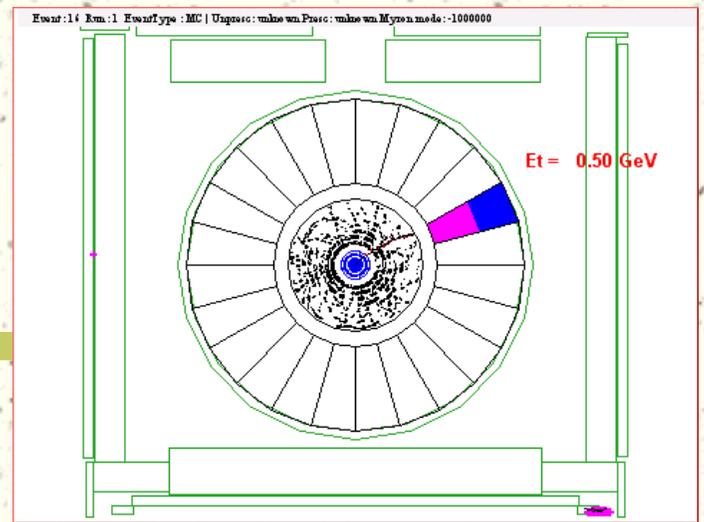
Minbias data



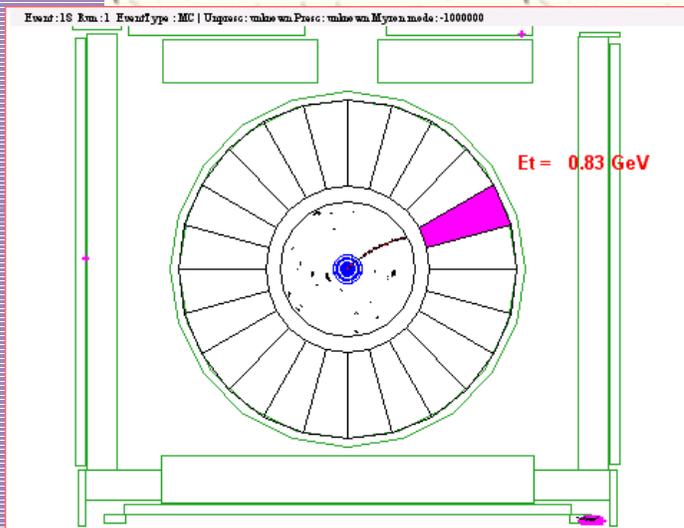
Merged data



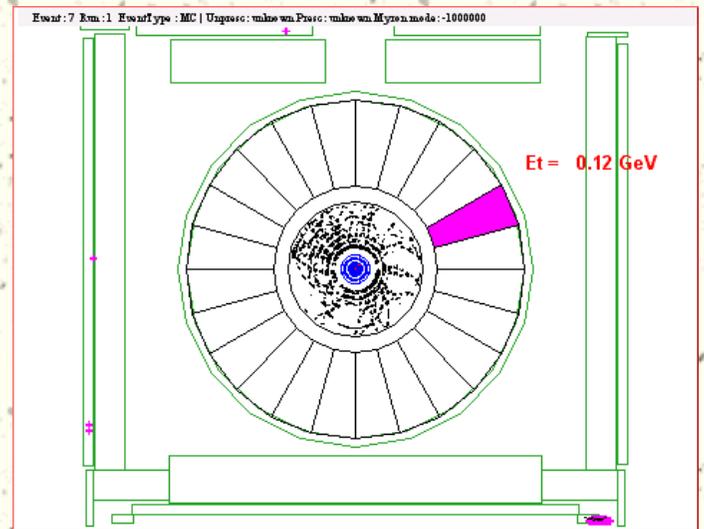
0.3GeV isolated track



Found track

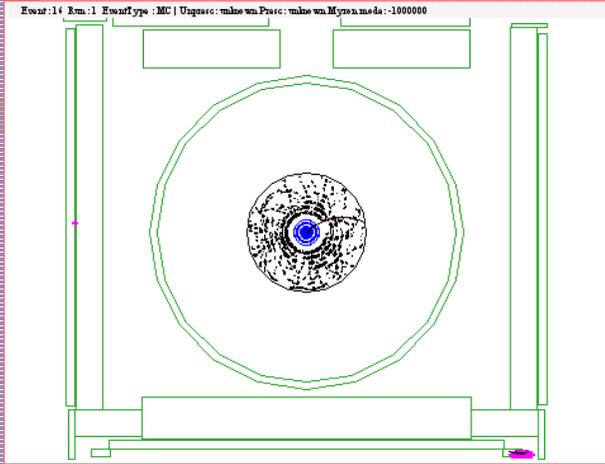


1.0GeV isolated track

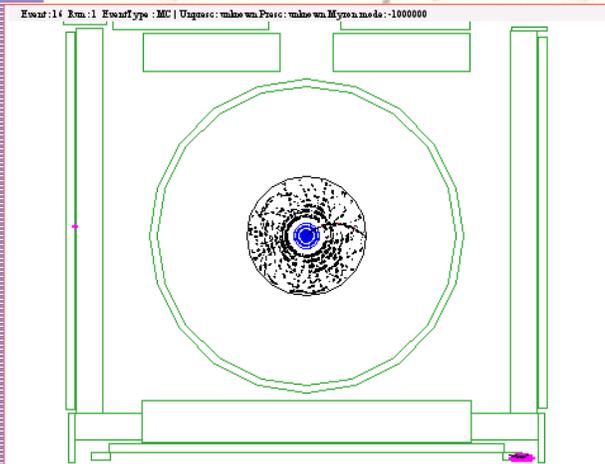


Missing Track

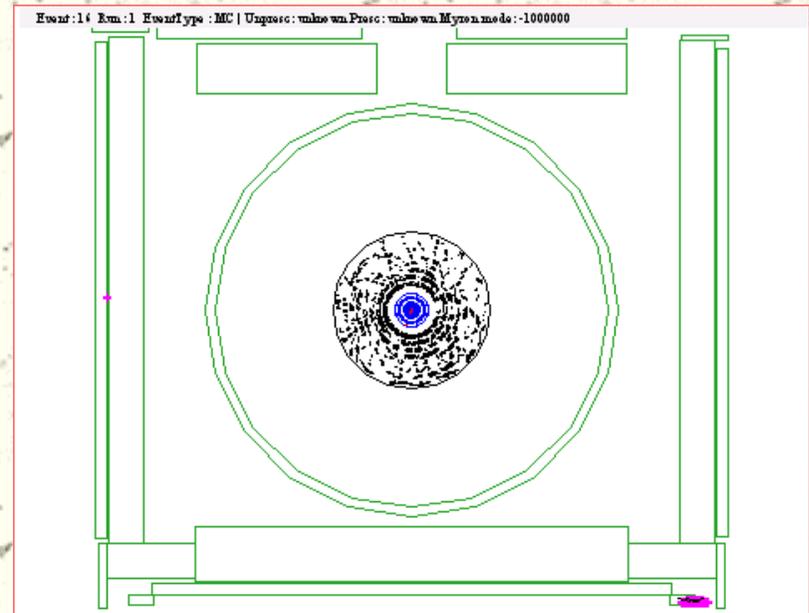
Missed in low momentum



0.5GeV

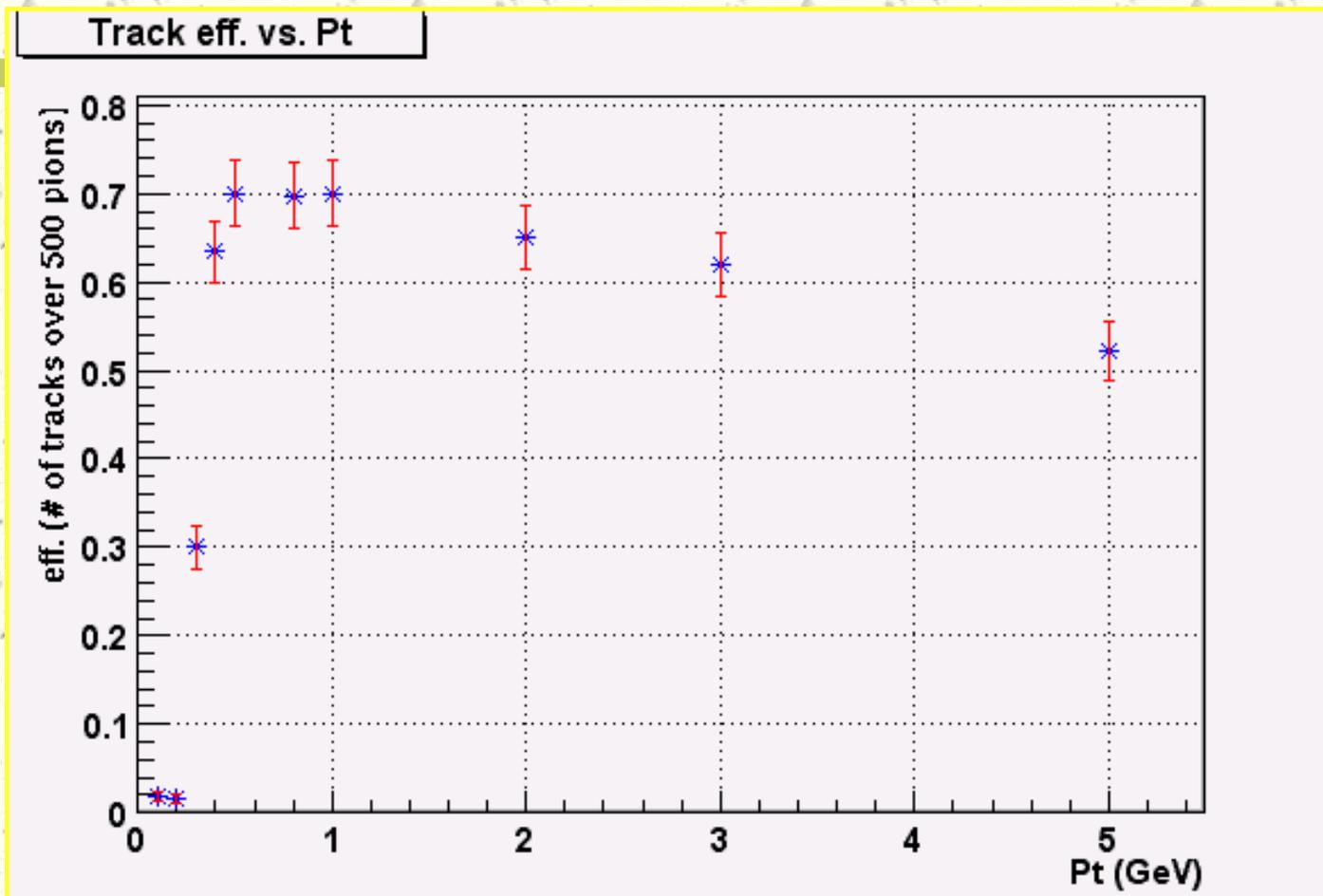


0.4GeV

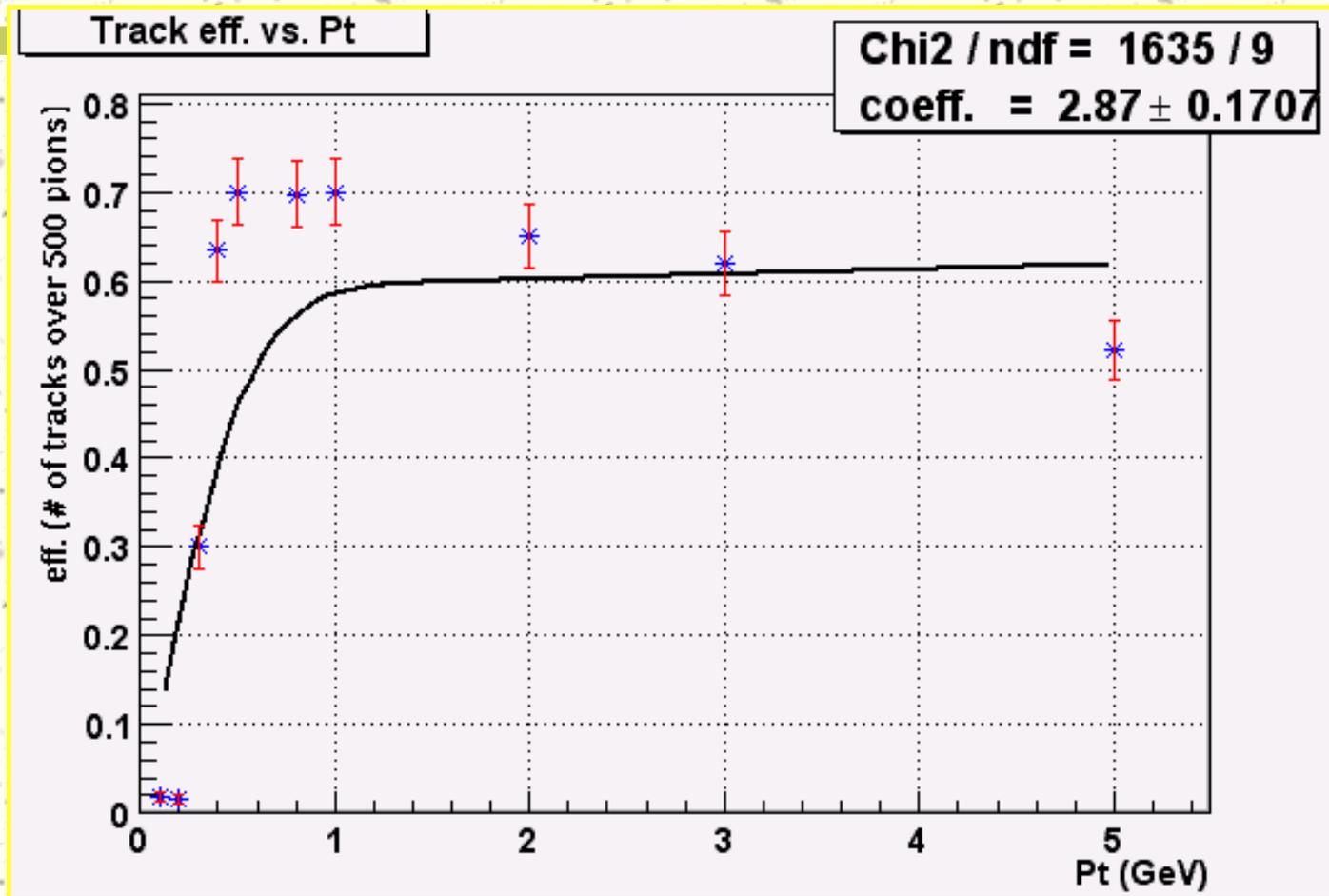


0.3GeV : missed

efficiency



efficiency2



Next Steps

- # Understand why the eff.'s going down in high momentum range
- # Expand this study to silicon