

# Update

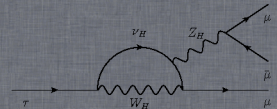
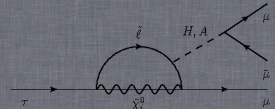
Marcin Chrzęszcz<sup>1,2</sup>, Nicola Serra<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University of Zurich, <sup>2</sup> Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow,

November 17, 2013

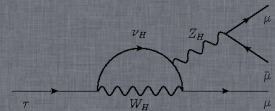
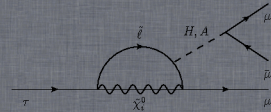
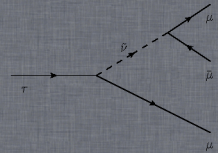
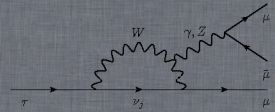


University of  
Zurich<sup>UZH</sup>



PID + GeoMVA

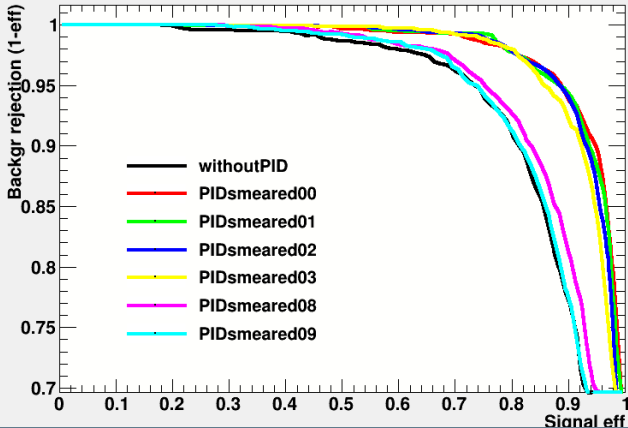
Calibration of PGMVA



# Reminder

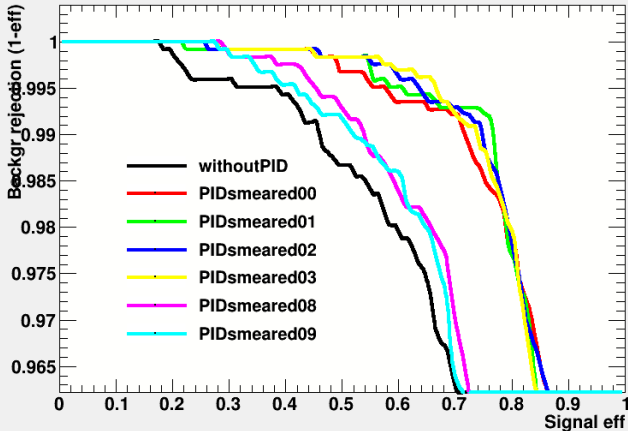
Last week I shown that we might gain quite a lot by putting PID inside our GEOMVA. Let's see if we are sensitive to poor description of PID in MC(credits to **Helge Voss**):

MVA\_BDT2



# Closer look

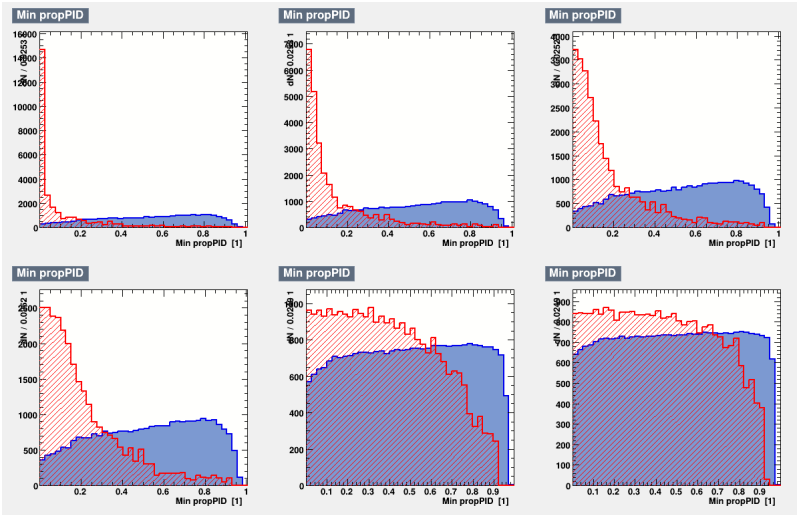
MVA\_BDT2



# Conclusion

- 1 Clearly our optimistic MC has no impact on our MVA performance.
- 2 Tools ready to train it with different information loose="smearing"

# Conclusion

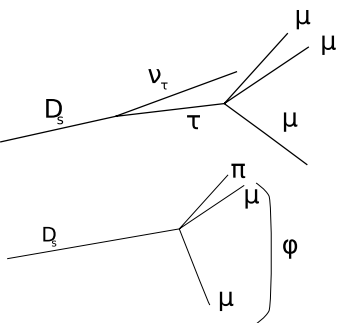


# Calibration of PGMVA=PID + GeoMVA

- The biggest worry is if we can calibrate this channel.
- The following idea allows to calibrate our channel on  $D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi$ .
- It looks that calibration can be even simpler than the one we make.
- Ok enough of building attention, let's caught to the chase

# Calibration of PGMVA=PID + GeoMVA

What we have:

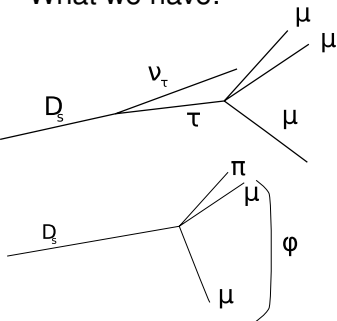


- For free we have 2 mu PID.
- For signal we need 3.
- Let's take our  $D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi$  and bin our muons in 3D bins of  $n_{trk}$ ,  $P_{t,\mu}$ , and  $\eta_{mu}$ .
- For each of the bins we have a PID distribution for muon
- Then for the  $\pi$  in a given bin we choose a PID according to  $\mu$  PID in this bin.
- $B \rightarrow K^* \mu\mu$  uses a similar approach.



# Calibration of PGMVA=PID + GeoMVA

What we have:



- Calibration is in principle easier.
- Use only one channel, instead of two.