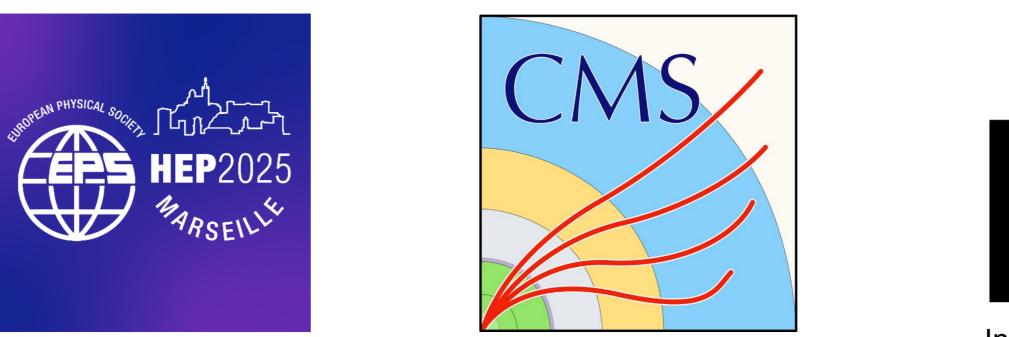
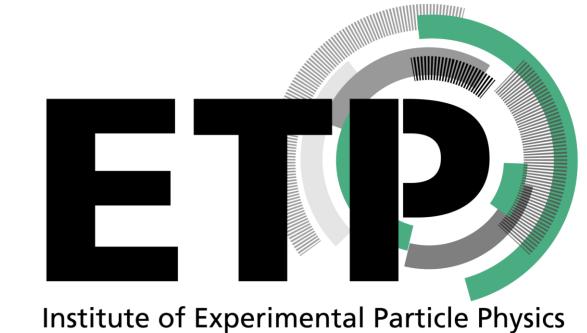


Karlsruhe Institute of Technology





Ref. [1]

Momentum Scale and Resolution Calibration for Muons in CMS for Run 3

|B| [T]

-3.5

3.0

2.5

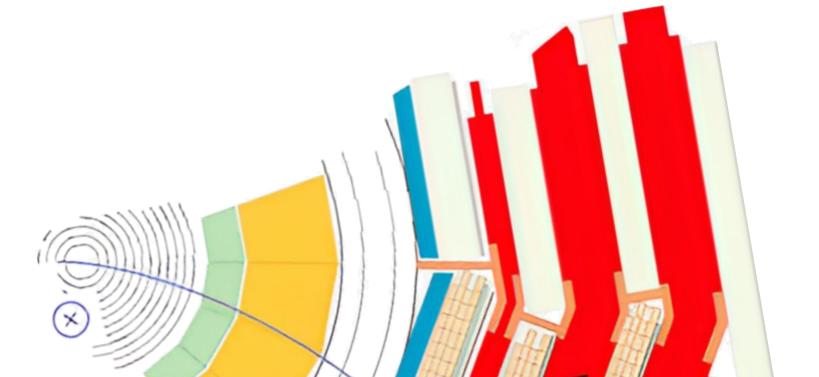
2.0

0.5

Dorian Guthmann* on behalf of the CMS Collaboration

Motivation

- Precise calibration of muon transverse momentum $p_{\rm T}$ is crucial for physics analyses
- $p_{\rm T}$ is measured via the curvature of the muon track in the magnetic field: $p_{\rm T} = Q \cdot r \cdot B$
- Despite highly accurate tracking systems, small systematic biases on p_T scale and



resolution can be introduced by residual misalignments, slight variations in the magnetic field map, and simulation imperfections

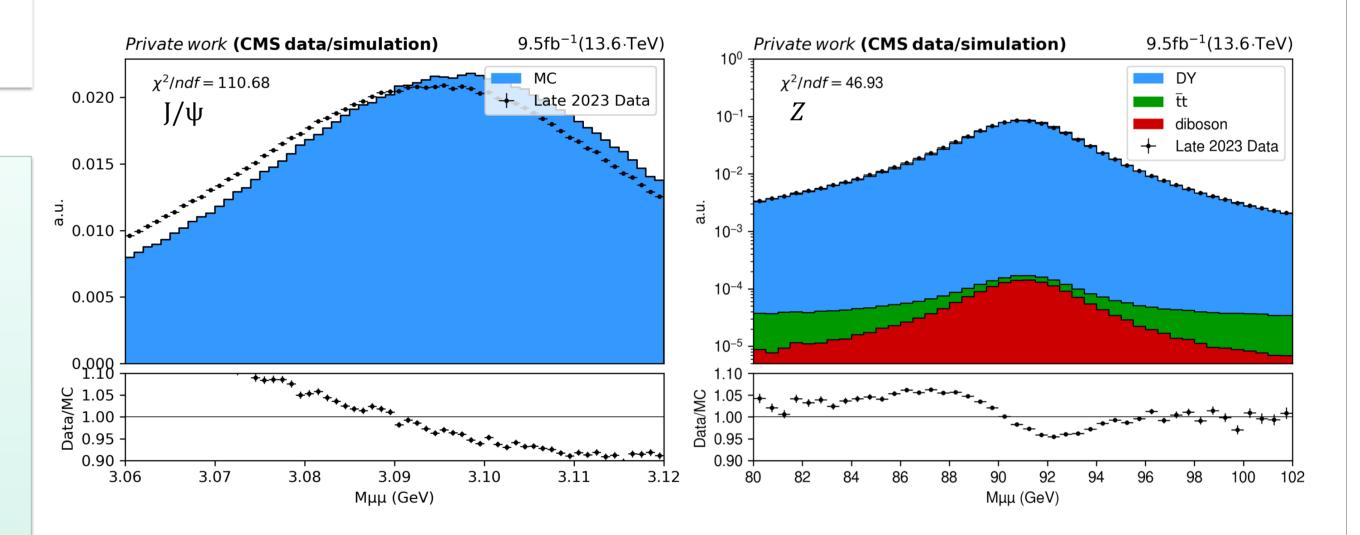
- - Reconstructed track Real track

The Muon ScaReKIT

- Enables automated calculation of scale factors to **mitigate the biases in data** and MC based on Ref. [3]
- Utilizes muons from $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ or $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu\mu$ resonance decays for calibration exploiting muon properties and information about the dimuon system
- Corrections are derived and applied as functions of detector coordinates
- A detailed description of the method can be found in Ref. [4]

Dimuon Mass before Calibration

Ref. [2]



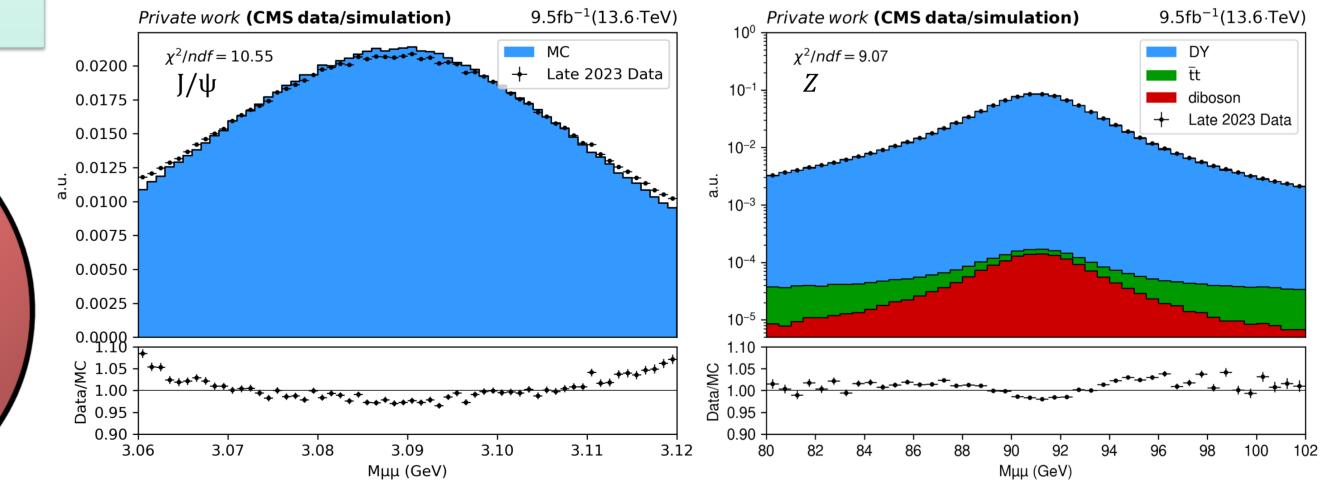
Scale Calibration

A multiplicative parameter $\kappa(\phi, \eta)$, which accounts for magnetic field inaccuracies, and an additive parameter $\lambda(\phi, \eta)$, which accounts for misalignment, are defined for data and MC

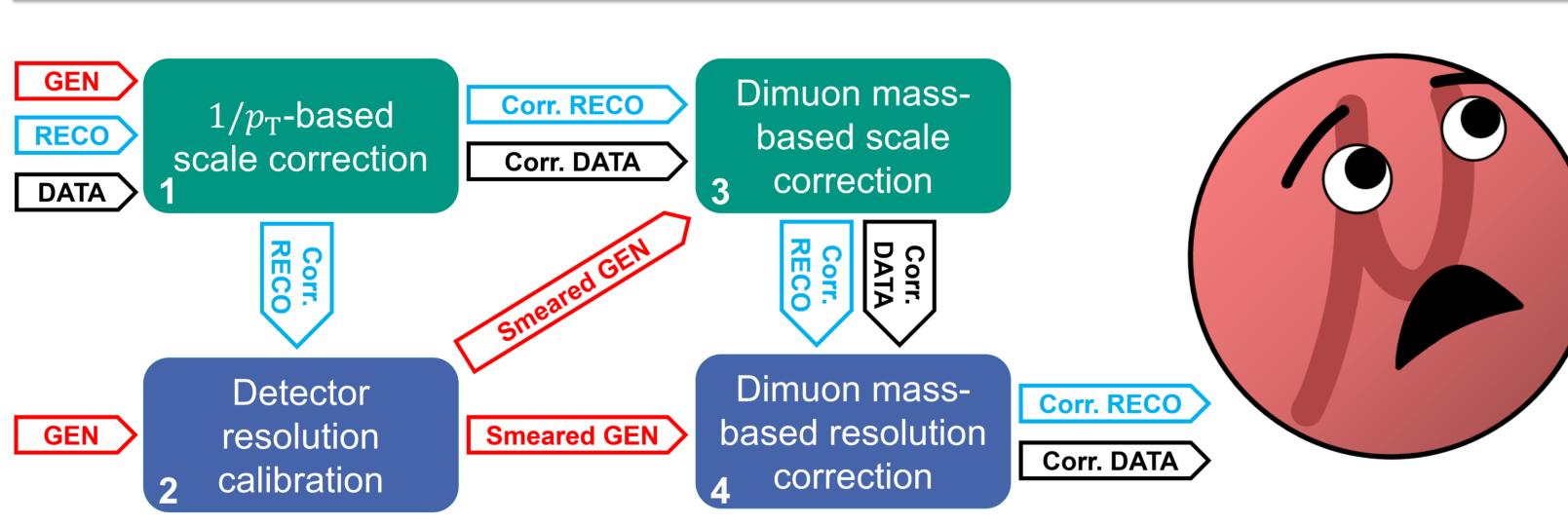
$$\left(\frac{1}{p_{\rm T}}\right)_{\rm corr} = \frac{\kappa(\phi,\eta)}{p_{\rm T}} + Q \cdot \lambda(\phi,\eta)$$

 $\kappa(\phi,\eta)$ and $\lambda(\phi,\eta)$ are initialized utilizing the curvature $(1/p_{\rm T})$ of the muon tracks and are iteratively fine tuned using the Z and J/ψ resonances in the dimuon spectrum

Dimuon Mass after Scale Calibration

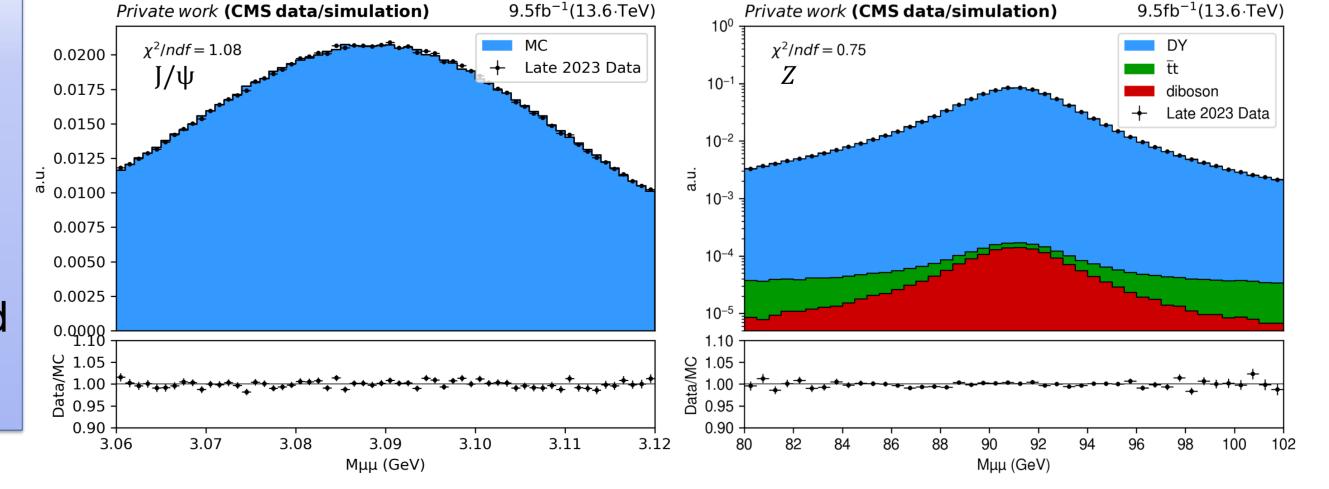


Dimuon Mass after Scale & Resolution Calibration



Resolution Calibration

- Detector resolution is determined by analyzing the distribution of p_{T}^{RECO}/p_{T}^{GEN}
- A residual smearing parameter is calculated by comparing the dimuon invariant mass distributions in data and simulation
- The resolution correction consists of 8 parameters in total to apply a **smearing on** p_T^{RECO} to ensure optimal agreement between real and simulated distributions



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References

[1] CMS Data Preservation & Open Access group "CMS Open Data Workshop lessons". url: https://cms-opendata-workshop.github.io/workshop2024-lesson-cms-detector/images.html [2] The CMS Collaboration. "Precise mapping of the magnetic field in the CMS barrel yoke using cosmic rays". In: JINST 5 (2010), T03021. doi: 10.1088/1748-0221/5/03/T03021. arXiv: 0910.5530. url: https://cds.cern.ch/record/1215500 [3] Bodek et al. "Extracting muon momentum scale corrections for hadron collider experiments". In: The European Physical Journal C 72.10 (Oct. 2012). url: http://dx.doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-012-2194-8 [4] "Muon momentum calibration with proton-proton collisions at sqrt(s) = 13.6 TeV". In: (2024). url: https://cds.cern.ch/record/2904701.

