

Exercise/Lesson #4

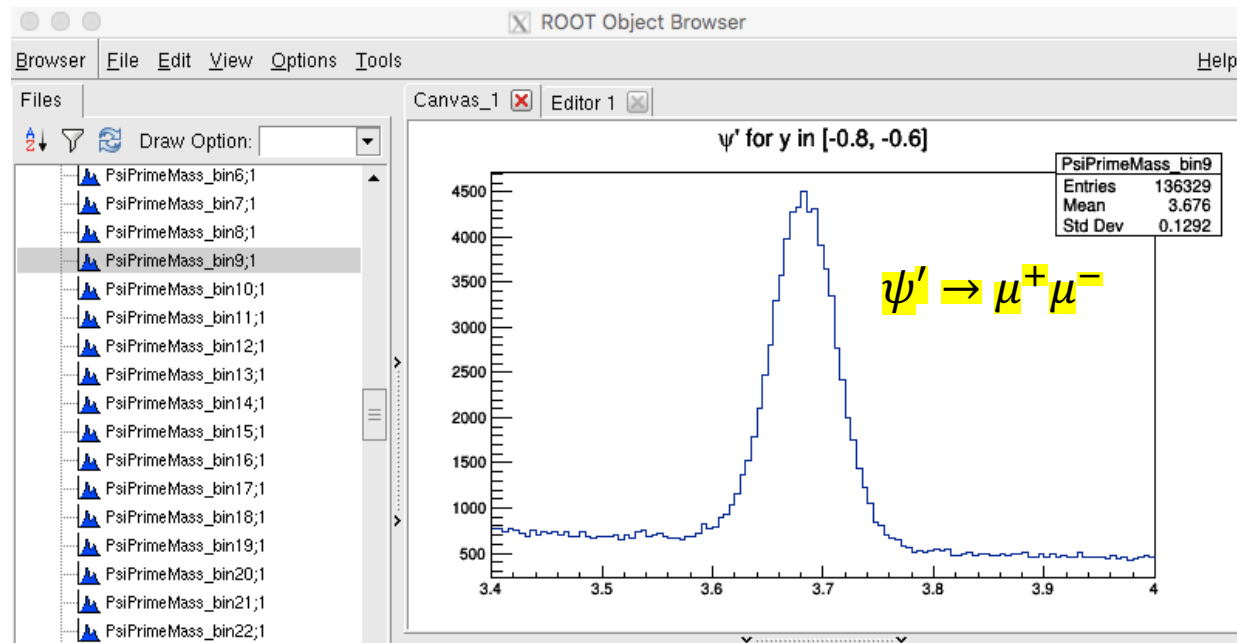
Scientific Data Analysis Lab course

Alexis Pompili - UniBA

Preliminarily, let us visualize the distribution that we are going to interpolate:

```
[pompili@pompilic7 Esercitazione-4]$ root -l hlt_5_newSoftMuon_alsoInPsiPrimWind.root
root [0]
Attaching file hlt_5_newSoftMuon_alsoInPsiPrimWind.root as _file0...
(TFile *) 0x2c6dd10
root [1] TBrowser at;
```

**ROOT file di input
(data are from CMS)**



This is the dimuon invariant mass associated to the $\psi' \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decay. The signal peak lies upon the combinatorial background. The candidates entering the plot are characterized by a rapidity

$$y_{\psi'} \in [-0.8, -0.6]$$

To execute the fit you just need to do:

```
root [0] .x psiprime_fit.C
```

macro file (in C++)

Let us analyze the macro :

In the new version we consider the root file
hlt_5_newSoftMuon_alsoInPsiPrimeWind.root

```

////////////////////////////////////
// run with root: .x psiPrime_fit.C
////////////////////////////////////
#include <vector>

gROOT->Reset();
gROOT->Clear();

using namespace RooFit;

void psiPrime_fit() {
  gROOT->ForceStyle();
  gStyle->SetTitleOffset(1.4, "Y");
  gStyle->SetOptFit(1);

  TFile* f1 = TFile::Open("../Select/selected_histo.root", "read");

  TH1F* hPsiPrime;
  hPsiPrime = (TH1F*) f1->Get("PsiPrimeMass_bin8");

  TCanvas *myC = new TCanvas("myC", "PsiPrimeMassPlot", 700, 700);

  Double_t xMin = hPsiPrime->GetXaxis()->GetXmin();
  Double_t xMax = hPsiPrime->GetXaxis()->GetXmax();
  Int_t nBins = hPsiPrime->GetNbinsX();

  RooRealVar xVar("xVar", "m(#mu^{+}#mu^{-}) [GeV/c^{2}]", xMin, xMax);
  xVar.setBins(nBins);

  RooDataHist* MuMuHist = new RooDataHist("#mu#mu_hist", hPsiPrime->GetTitle(), RooArgSet(xVar), Import(*hPsiPrime, kFALSE));

```

using namespace RooFit;

Needed to use the RooFit workspace

TFile* f1 = TFile::Open("../Select/selected_histo.root", "read");
TH1F* hPsiPrime;
hPsiPrime = (TH1F*) f1->Get("PsiPrimeMass_bin8");

Aprire rootupla esterna e ne prende l'istogramma d'interesse

Double_t xMin = hPsiPrime->GetXaxis()->GetXmin();
Double_t xMax = hPsiPrime->GetXaxis()->GetXmax();
Int_t nBins = hPsiPrime->GetNbinsX();
RooRealVar xVar("xVar", "m(#mu^{+}#mu^{-}) [GeV/c^{2}]", xMin, xMax);
xVar.setBins(nBins);

Definisce variabile reale (massa invariante $\mu\mu$) di RooFit:
 $m_{\mu\mu}$

RooDataHist* MuMuHist = new RooDataHist("#mu#mu_hist", hPsiPrime->GetTitle(), RooArgSet(xVar), Import(*hPsiPrime, kFALSE));

Definisce istogramma di RooFit associato alla variabile reale precedentemente introdotta

In the new version we consider bin9 !

modello per il segnale :
PDF gaussiana

$$G_{SIG}(m_{\mu\mu})$$

un modello per il fondo
(assunto lineare):
polinomiale di ord.1
(con polinomi di Chebyshev) :

$$C_{BKG}(m_{\mu\mu})$$

```
RooRealVar mG("mean", "mean", 3.7, 3.67, 3.73);  
RooRealVar sigma1("#sigma_{1}", "sigma1", 0.02, 0.001, 0.1);
```

```
RooGaussian sigPDF("sigPDF", "Signal", xVar, mG, sigma1);
```

```
RooRealVar c1("c_{1}", "c1", -0.1, -10, 10);  
RooRealVar c2("c_{2}", "c2", -0.1, -10, 10);  
RooChebychev bkgPDF("bkgPDF", "bkgPDF", xVar, RooArgSet(c1,c2));
```

```
RooRealVar nSig("nSig", "Number of signal candidates ", 2e+5, 1., 1e+6);  
RooRealVar nBkg("nBkg", "Bkg component", 120e+3, 1., 1e+6);
```

```
RooAddPdf* totalPDF = new RooAddPdf("totalPDF", "totalPDF", RooArgList(sigPDF, bkgPDF), RooArgList(nSig, nBkg));
```

```
totalPDF->fitTo(*MuMuHist, Extended(kTRUE));
```

modello complessivo per segnale + fondo :
combinazione lineare di segnale e fondo

$$n_{SIG} \cdot G_{SIG}(m_{\mu\mu}) + n_{BKG} \cdot C_{BKG}(m_{\mu\mu})$$

Qui viene eseguito il fit
della distribuzione
binnata della variabile

Per capire esattamente cosa significa *extended likelihood function in the case of binned data*, vedere G.Cowan 6.10 (e 6.9) !

A schermo si ottengono informazioni sul fit:

```
[pompili@cmssusy esercitazione-5]$ root -l
root [0] .x psiPrime_fit.C
```

thus obtaining ...

RooFit v3.56 — Developed by Wouter Verkerke and David Kirkby

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....

```
** 13 **MIGRAD          3000          1
*****
```

FIRST CALL TO USER FUNCTION AT NEW START POINT, WITH IFLAG=4.

START MIGRAD MINIMIZATION. STRATEGY 1. CONVERGENCE WHEN EDM .LT. 1.00e-03

....

MIGRAD MINIMIZATION HAS CONVERGED.

MIGRAD WILL VERIFY CONVERGENCE AND ERROR MATRIX.

COVARIANCE MATRIX CALCULATED SUCCESSFULLY.

```
FCN=-2.0678e+06 FROM MIGRAD  STATUS=CONVERGED  198 CALLS          199 TOTAL
EDM=3.88053e-05  STRATEGY= 1  ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
```

```
EXT PARAMETER          STEP          FIRST
NO.  NAME              VALUE              ERROR              SIZE              DERIVATIVE
```

EXT NO.	PARAMETER NAME	VALUE	ERROR	STEP SIZE	FIRST DERIVATIVE
1	#sigma_{1}	3.56225e-02	2.17316e-04	3.67024e-03	6.06691e-01
2	c_{1}	-1.88551e-01	5.22002e-03	5.14039e-04	-2.37797e+00
3	c_{2}	-1.92706e-02	6.94904e-03	5.52338e-04	2.92534e+00
4	mean	3.68091e+00	2.03170e-04	8.64724e-03	-5.38998e-01
5	nBkg	1.11119e+05	4.70821e+02	1.16253e-03	3.01109e+00
6	nSig	6.43078e+04	4.18322e+02	1.23552e-03	-9.41342e-02

ERR DEF= 0.5

```
EXTERNAL ERROR MATRIX.  NDIM= 25  NPAR= 6  ERR DEF=0.5
```

4.723e-08	4.252e-08	6.647e-07	-1.472e-09	-4.920e-02	4.927e-02
4.252e-08	2.725e-05	-3.769e-07	-1.218e-07	-8.827e-02	8.832e-02
6.647e-07	-3.769e-07	4.829e-05	3.331e-08	-1.580e+00	1.580e+00
-1.472e-09	-1.218e-07	3.331e-08	4.128e-08	1.535e-03	-1.540e-03
-4.920e-02	-8.827e-02	-1.580e+00	1.535e-03	2.217e+05	-1.106e+05
4.927e-02	8.832e-02	1.580e+00	-1.540e-03	-1.106e+05	1.750e+05

```
PARAMETER CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS
```

NO.	GLOBAL	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0.59608	1.000	0.037	0.440	-0.033	-0.481	0.542
2	0.12945	0.037	1.000	-0.010	-0.115	-0.036	0.040
3	0.59940	0.440	-0.010	1.000	0.024	-0.483	0.544
4	0.12587	-0.033	-0.115	0.024	1.000	0.016	-0.018
5	0.62392	-0.481	-0.036	-0.483	0.016	1.000	-0.561
6	0.68387	0.542	0.040	0.544	-0.018	-0.561	1.000

$$\hat{\sigma} \equiv (35.62 \pm 0.22) \text{MeV}$$

risoluzione

coefficienti di Cebyshev

massa

$$\hat{m} \equiv (3680.91 \pm 0.20) \text{MeV}$$

candidati di fondo

candidati di segnale

$$\hat{N}_{sig} \equiv 64308 \pm 418$$

```

*****
** 18 **HESSSE          3000
*****
COVARIANCE MATRIX CALCULATED SUCCESSFULLY
FCN=-2.0678e+06 FROM HESSE STATUS=OK          40 CALLS          239 TOTAL
EDM=3.89377e-05 STRATEGY= 1          ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE

EXT PARAMETER          INTERNAL          INTERNAL
NO.  NAME          VALUE          ERROR          STEP SIZE          VALUE
1  #sigma_{1}    3.56225e-02    2.17932e-04    1.46809e-04    -3.05276e-01
2  c_{1}        -1.88551e-01    5.22000e-03    2.05616e-05    -1.88562e-02
3  c_{2}        -1.92706e-02    6.95669e-03    2.20935e-05    -1.92706e-03
4  mean         3.68091e+00    2.03183e-04    3.45890e-04    -6.89538e-01
5  nBkg         1.11119e+05    4.71806e+02    4.65010e-05    -8.91100e-01
6  nSig         6.43078e+04    4.19277e+02    4.94208e-05    -1.05802e+00
ERR DEF= 0.5

EXTERNAL ERROR MATRIX.  NDIM= 25  NPAR= 6  ERR DEF=0.5
 4.749e-08  4.178e-08  6.707e-07 -1.597e-09 -4.978e-02  4.978e-02
 4.178e-08  2.725e-05 -4.689e-07 -1.215e-07 -8.568e-02  8.568e-02
 6.707e-07 -4.689e-07  4.840e-05  3.327e-08 -1.589e+00  1.589e+00
-1.597e-09 -1.215e-07  3.327e-08  4.128e-08  1.556e-03 -1.556e-03
-4.978e-02 -8.568e-02 -1.589e+00  1.556e-03  2.226e+05 -1.115e+05
 4.978e-02  8.568e-02  1.589e+00 -1.556e-03 -1.115e+05  1.758e+05

PARAMETER CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS
  NO.  GLOBAL    1    2    3    4    5    6
    1  0.59912  1.000  0.037  0.442 -0.036 -0.484  0.545
    2  0.12939  0.037  1.000 -0.013 -0.115 -0.035  0.039
    3  0.60057  0.442 -0.013  1.000  0.024 -0.484  0.545
    4  0.12644 -0.036 -0.115  0.024  1.000  0.016 -0.018
    5  0.62596 -0.484 -0.035 -0.484  0.016  1.000 -0.564
    6  0.68564  0.545  0.039  0.545 -0.018 -0.564  1.000

[#1] INFO:Minization -- RooMinuit::optimizeConst: deactivating const optimization
[#1] INFO:Plotting -- RooAbsPdf::plotOn(totalPDF) directly selected PDF components: (sigPDF)
[#1] INFO:Plotting -- RooAbsPdf::plotOn(totalPDF) indirectly selected PDF components: ()
[#1] INFO:Plotting -- RooAbsPdf::plotOn(totalPDF) directly selected PDF components: (bkgPDF)
[#1] INFO:Plotting -- RooAbsPdf::plotOn(totalPDF) indirectly selected PDF components: ()
Info in <TCanvas::Print>: png file ./Plots/PsiPrimeMassFit_alt.png has been created

```

Viene ricalcolata la matrice di covarianza.

I valori centrali delle stime dei parametri sono gli stessi ma viene raffinata la stima delle incertezze!

Il resto del codice serve per rappresentare l'istogramma e il risultato dell'interpolazione! (vedi slide seguente per il risultato)

```
RootPlot* xframe = xVar.frame();  
xframe->SetTitle( hPsiPrime->GetTitle() );  
xframe->SetYTitle("Candidates / 10 MeV/c^{2}");
```

Definisce un *frame* a partire dalla variabile d'interesse

```
MuMuHist->plotOn(xframe);  
totalPDF->plotOn(xframe);
```

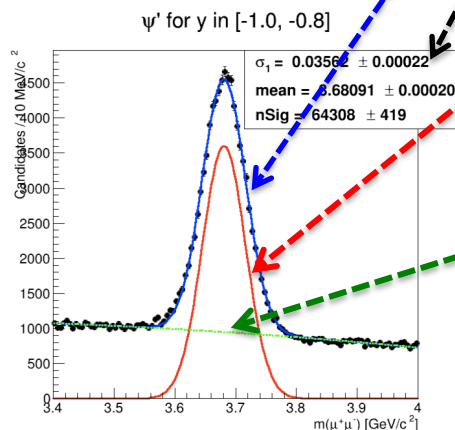
Rappresenta l'istogramma sul *frame*

Rappresenta la funzione di fit sul *frame*

```
totalPDF->plotOn(xframe, Components(RooArgSet(sigPDF)), LineColor(kRed));  
totalPDF->plotOn(xframe, Components(RooArgSet(bkgPDF)), LineColor(kGreen), LineStyle(kDashed) );  
totalPDF->paramOn(xframe, Parameters(RooArgSet(mG,sigma1,nSig)), Layout(0.52,0.99,0.9)); //box con stime parametri  
  
myC->cd();  
xframe->Draw();  
  
myC->SaveAs("./Plots/PsiPrimeMassFit_alt.png");
```

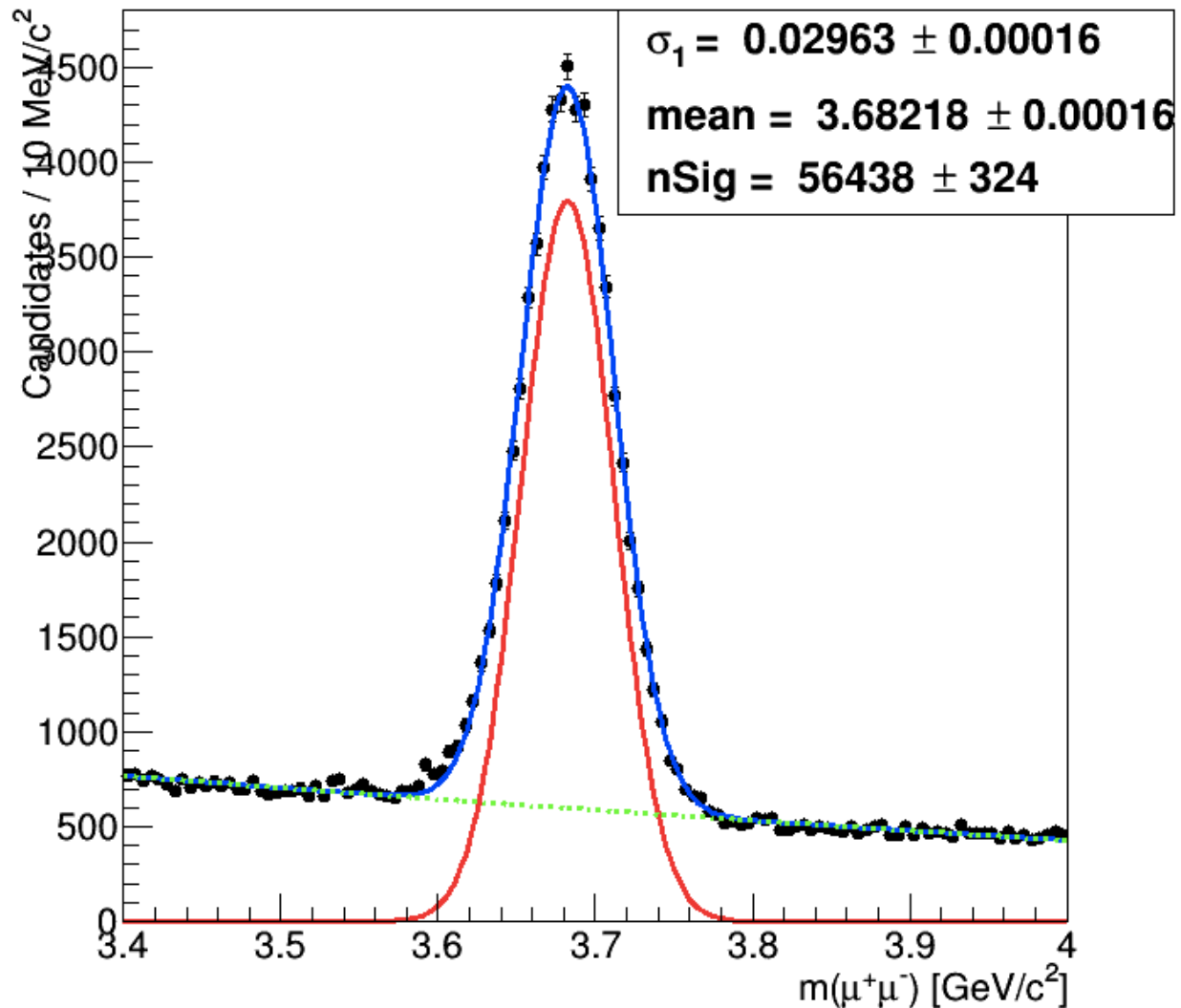
Sovrappone sul *frame* la sola componente del **segnale**

Sovrappone sul *frame* la sola componente del **fondo**



Finally, we get the plot:

ψ' for y in $[-0.8, -0.6]$



Another plot with a fit in the adjacent rapidity bin:

ψ' for y in $[-1.0, -0.8]$

