

# $J/\psi J/\psi$ Spin-parity Analysis

## —Parton Shower Matching Study

Gerry Bauer, Jeff Davis, Andrei Gritsan, Zhiyuan Huang, Mohit Srivastav,  
**Xining Wang**, Kai Yi, Jingqing Zhang

*Nanjing Normal University*

*Johns Hopkins University*

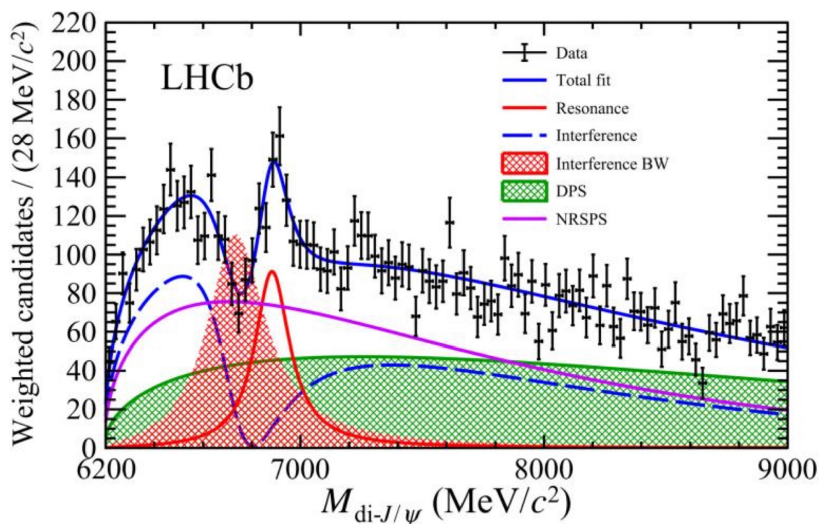
*Tsinghua University*

*P&P Meeting*

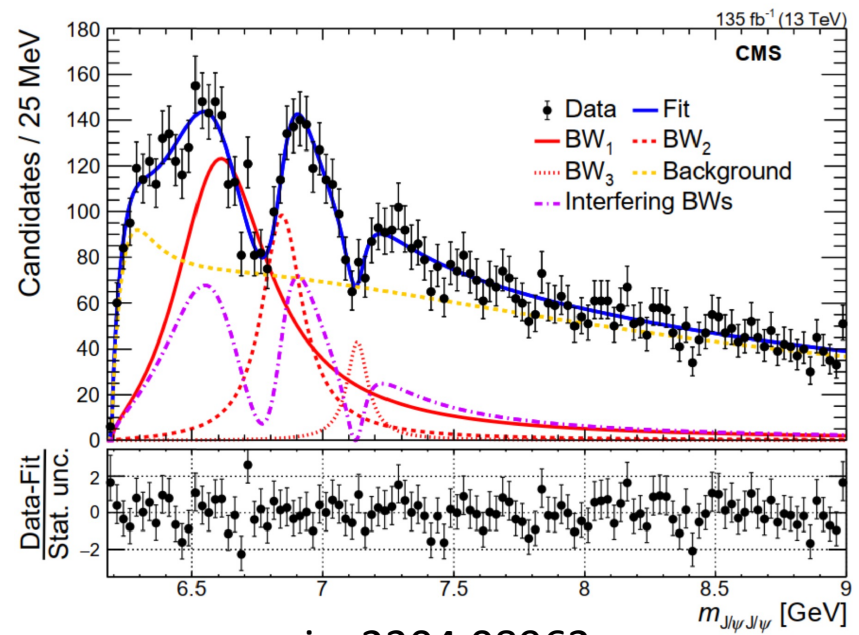
*Nov 15, 2023*

- **Recap**
  - **CMS  $J/\psi J/\psi$  analysis** [arXiv:2306.07164](https://arxiv.org/abs/2306.07164)
  - **MC simulation**
- **Tuning in Pythia8**
  - **NRSPS MC**
  - **Signal MC**
- **Sideband study**

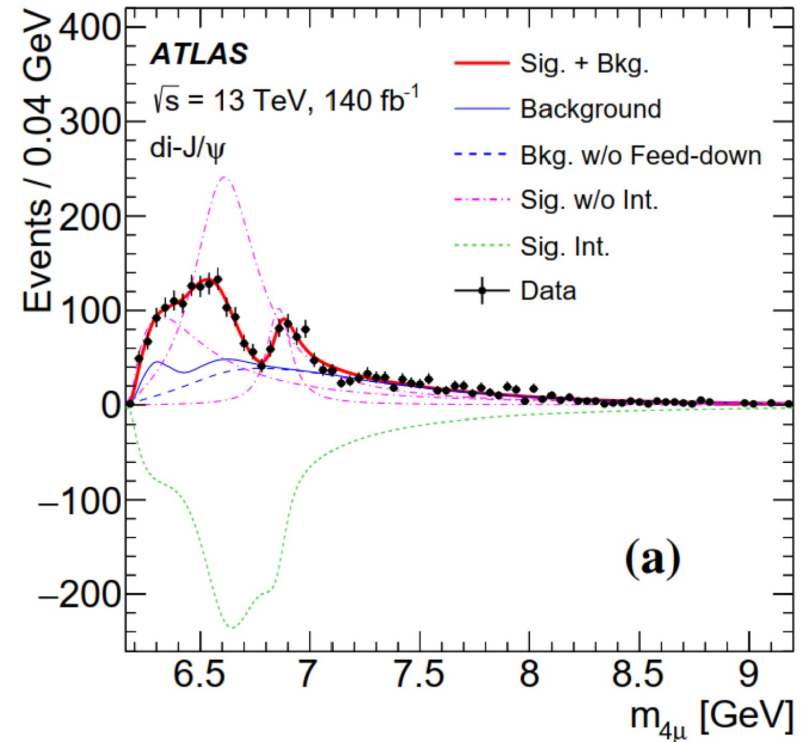
- Structures in  $J/\psi J/\psi$  mass spectrum at LHCb, CMS, ATLAS
- Dips observed in data — explained by **interference** in all three experiments
- Same  $J^{PC}$  between components?  $J^{PC} = ?$



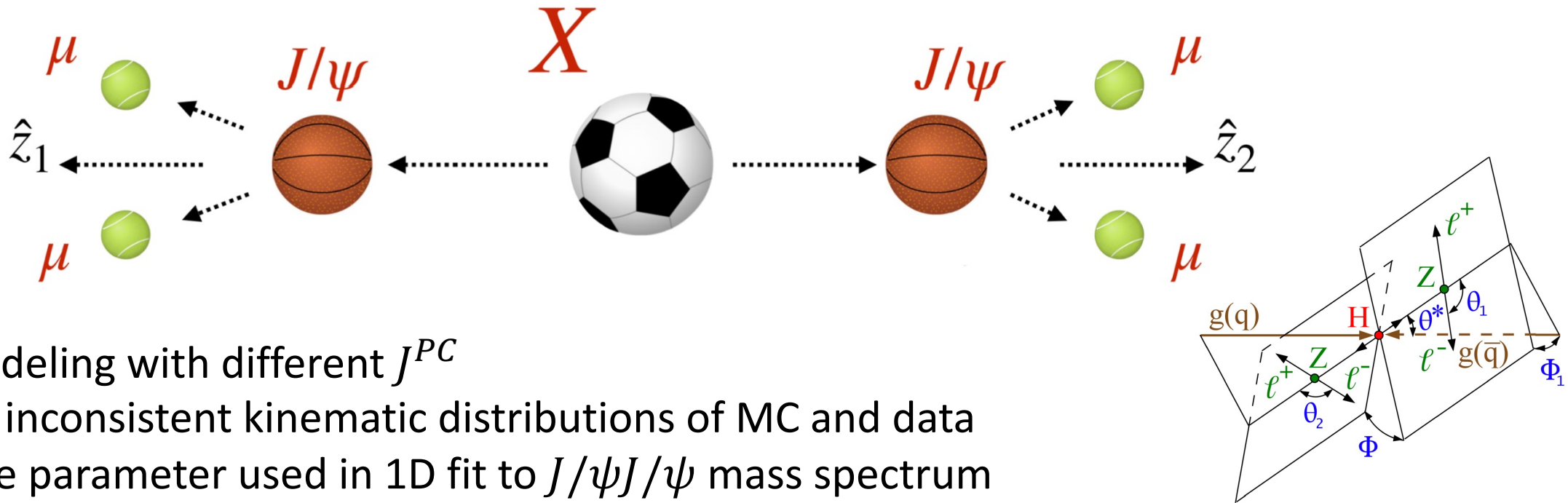
SciBull65(2020)1983



arxiv: 2304.08962



arxiv: 2306.07164

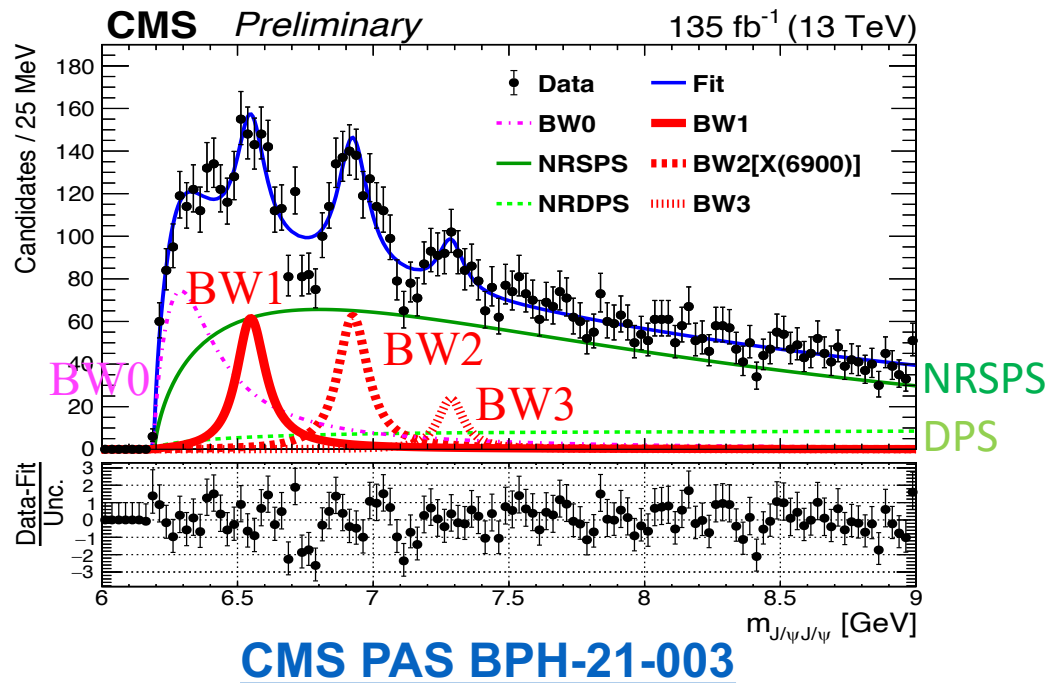


- ❖ MC modeling with different  $J^{PC}$
- ❖ Known inconsistent kinematic distributions of MC and data
  - ✓ Free parameter used in 1D fit to  $J/\psi J/\psi$  mass spectrum
  - $J^{PC} \rightarrow$  amplitude  $\rightarrow$  kinematic distributions  $\rightarrow$  important for spin-parity analysis!
  - Create an optimal observable ([MELA](#)) to separate  $J^{PC} \rightarrow$  sensitive to  $p_T$ .....

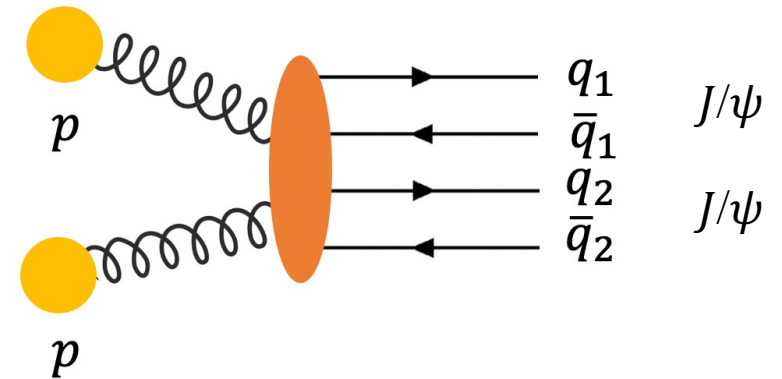
$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{opt},2} = \frac{\mathcal{P}_1(\vec{x}_{\text{reco}}^{\text{full}})}{\mathcal{P}_0(\vec{x}_{\text{reco}}^{\text{full}}) + c \cdot \mathcal{P}_1(\vec{x}_{\text{reco}}^{\text{full}})}$$

- Solution: apply reweight / **MC tuning**

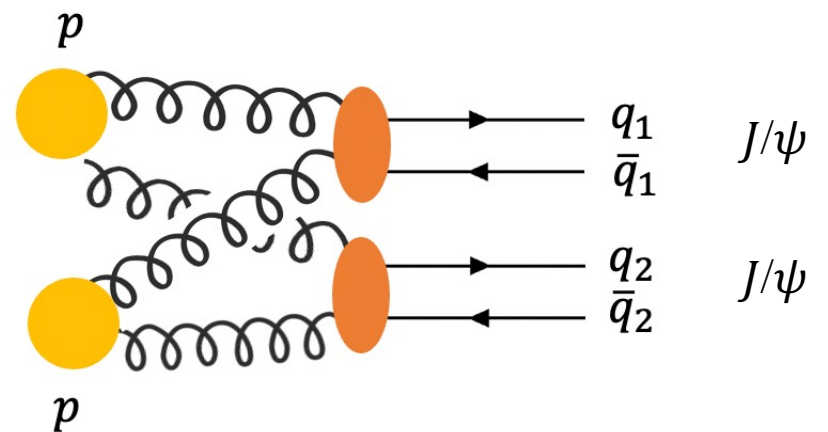
- ❖ **Data:** 2016-2018,  $J/\psi J/\psi$  mass spectrum [6, 9] GeV
- ❖ **Signal:** tetra-quark candidates: BW1/BW2/BW3
- ❖ **Background**
  - NRSPS—Non-Resonant Single Parton Scattering
  - DPS—Non-Resonant Double Parton Scattering



❖ **SPS :**



❖ **DPS :**



## ❖ MC simulation (LO)

### ✓ Signal MC: JHUGen/MCFM + Pythia8

- $M[\text{BW}] = 6.552 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\Gamma[\text{BW}] = 124 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $J^P = 0^+$

- Gluon fusion

$$gg \rightarrow \text{BW} \rightarrow J/\psi J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-$$

- Quark-antiquark annihilation

$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow \text{BW} \rightarrow J/\psi J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-$$

### ✓ Background MC: Pythia8

- NRSPS—Non-Resonant Single Parton Scattering

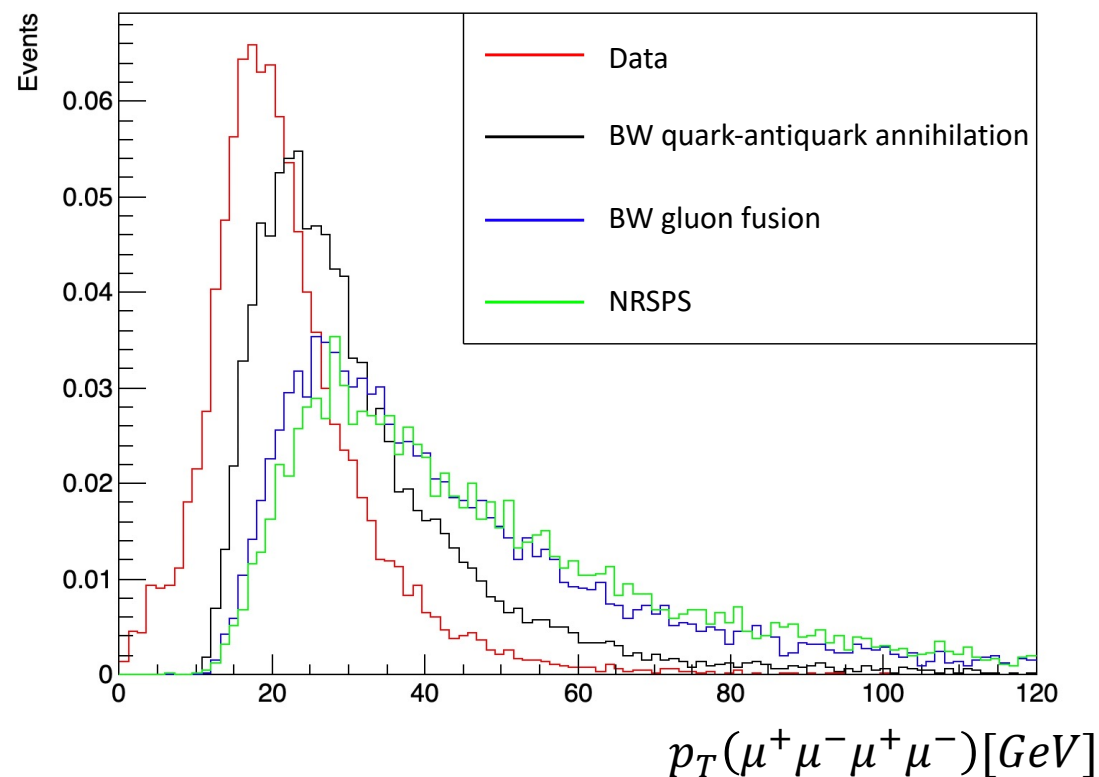
$$gg(99\%) \rightarrow J/\psi J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-$$

- DPS—Non-Resonant Double Parton Scattering

## ❖ Issues:

- **Inconsistent** kinematic distributions between data and MC samples (both signal & background)
- Harder  $p_T(\mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-)$  by pythia8

## ❖ Solution: Tuning in pythia8



## ❖ Fragment file for NRSPS

```
import FWCore.ParameterSet.Config as cms
from Configuration.Generator.Pythia8CommonSettings_cfi import *
from Configuration.Generator.MCTunes2017.PythiaCP5Settings_cfi import *

FourMuonFilter = cms.EDFilter("FourLepFilter", # require 4-mu in the fir
    MinPt = cms.untracked.double(1.8),
    MaxPt = cms.untracked.double(4000.0),
    MaxEta = cms.untracked.double(2.5),
    MinEta = cms.untracked.double(0.),
    ParticleID = cms.untracked.int32(13)
)
```

## ❖ Apply looser filter after Parton Shower in Gen level to save space

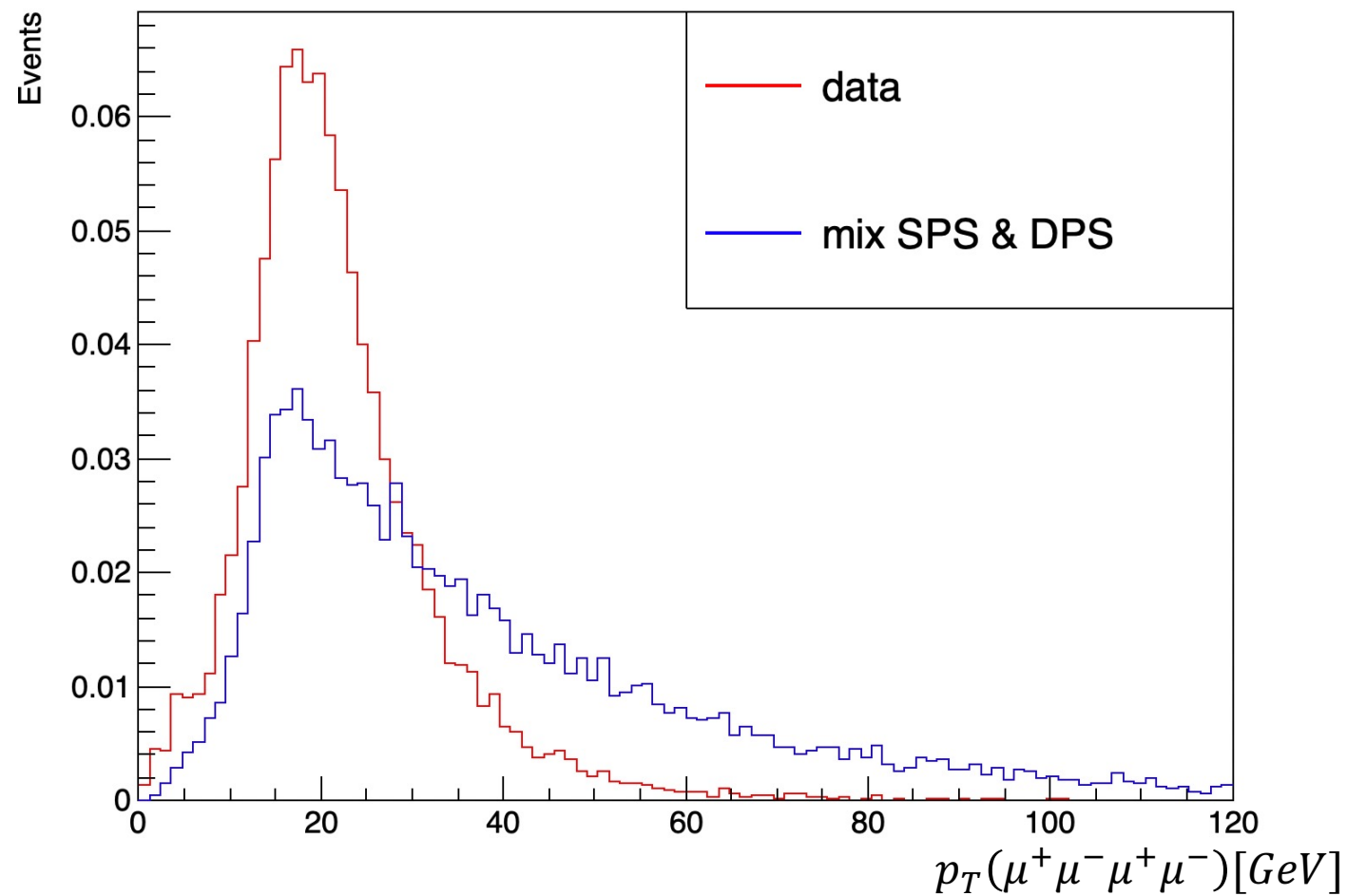
- $p_T(\mu) \leq 1.8 \text{ GeV}$
- $|\eta(\mu)| \leq 2.5$

```
generator = cms.EDFilter("Pythia8GeneratorFilter",
    crossSection = cms.untracked.double(1.0),
    PythiaParameters = cms.PSet(
        pythia8CommonSettingsBlock,
        pythia8CP5SettingsBlock,
        processParameters = cms.vstring(
            'Charmonium:gg2doubleccbar(3S1)[3S1(1)] = on,off,off',
            'Charmonium:qqbar2doubleccbar(3S1)[3S1(1)] = on,off,off',
            'Charmonium:states(3S1)1 = 443,443,100443',
            'Charmonium:states(3S1)2 = 443,100443,100443',
            '443:onMode = off',
            '443:onIfMatch = 13 -13',
            'PartonLevel:MPI = on',
            'PartonLevel:ISR = on',
            'PartonLevel:FSR = on', #off
            'HadronLevel:all = on',
            'HadronLevel:Hadronize = on',
            'HadronLevel:Decay = on',
        ),
        parameterSets = cms.vstring(
            'pythia8CommonSettings',
            'pythia8CP5Settings',
            'processParameters'
        ),
    ),
    comEnergy = cms.double(13000.0),
    maxEventsToPrint = cms.untracked.int32(0),
    pythiaHepMCVerbosity = cms.untracked.bool(False),
    pythiaPylistVerbosity = cms.untracked.int32(1)
)

ProductionFilterSequence = cms.Sequence(generator*FourMuonFilter)
```

# Comparison of kinematic distributions

- ❖ Mix of NRSPS and DPS
  - In  $M[\mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-] \in [6, 15]$  GeV
  - From the fit to data,  $N[\text{DPS}] = 3494$ ,  $N[\text{NRSPS}] = 7519$
- ❖ Inconsistent  $p_T$  distributions





❖ Suggested by theorist Steve Mrenna to try:

1. Set Pythia parameters in the config file:

```
PythiaParameters = cms.PSet(
  pythia8CommonSettingsBlock,
  pythia8CP5SettingsBlock,
  pythia8PSweightsSettingsBlock,
  processParameters = cms.vstring(
```

2. Change *SpaceShower:pTdampMatch* = 1 (or 3) and check the  $p_T$  spectrum

3. Change *SpaceShower:renormMultFac* = between 0.1 and 10 to tune it further

4. Change *SpaceShower:pTmaxFudge* to tune it further if needed [\[Parameter definition\]](#)

❖ How filter efficiency is affected by these parameters

(1) *SpaceShower:pTdampMatch* → 1% or 10%

(2) *SpaceShower:renormMultFac* → Increase or decrease by  $\approx 20\%$

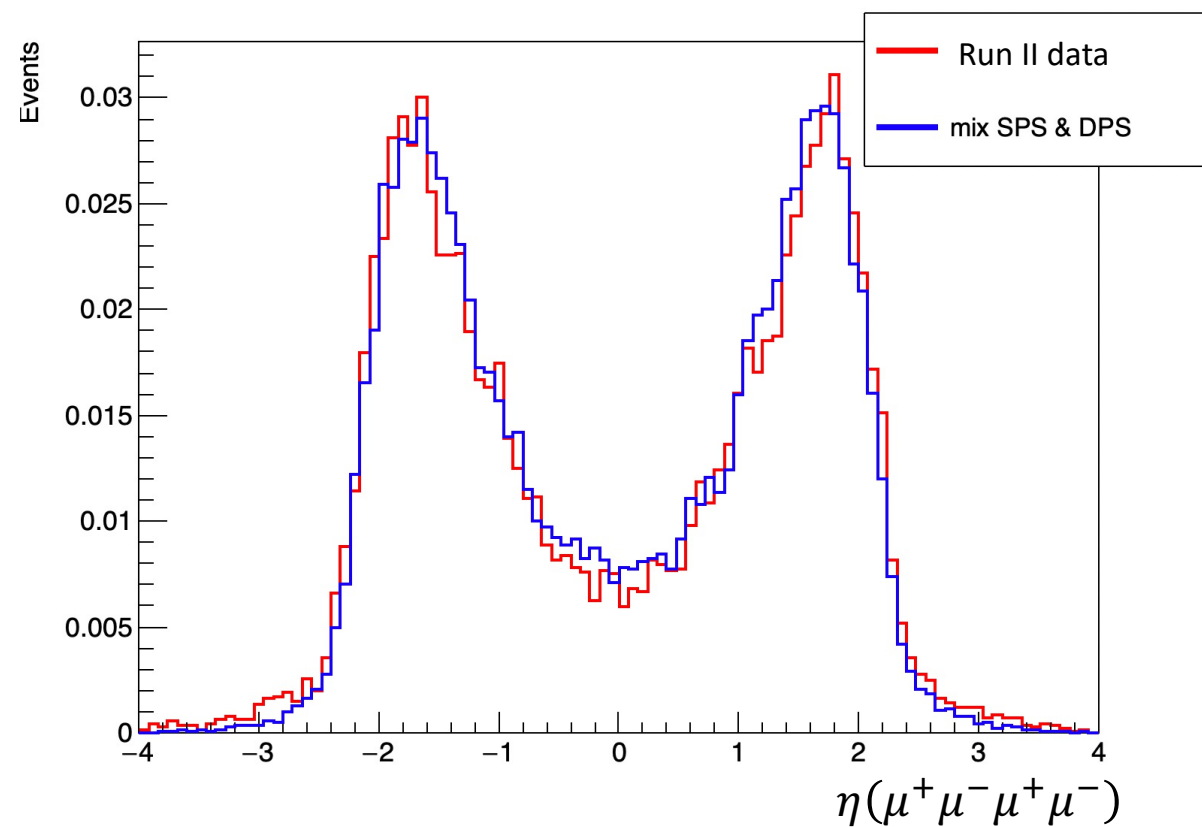
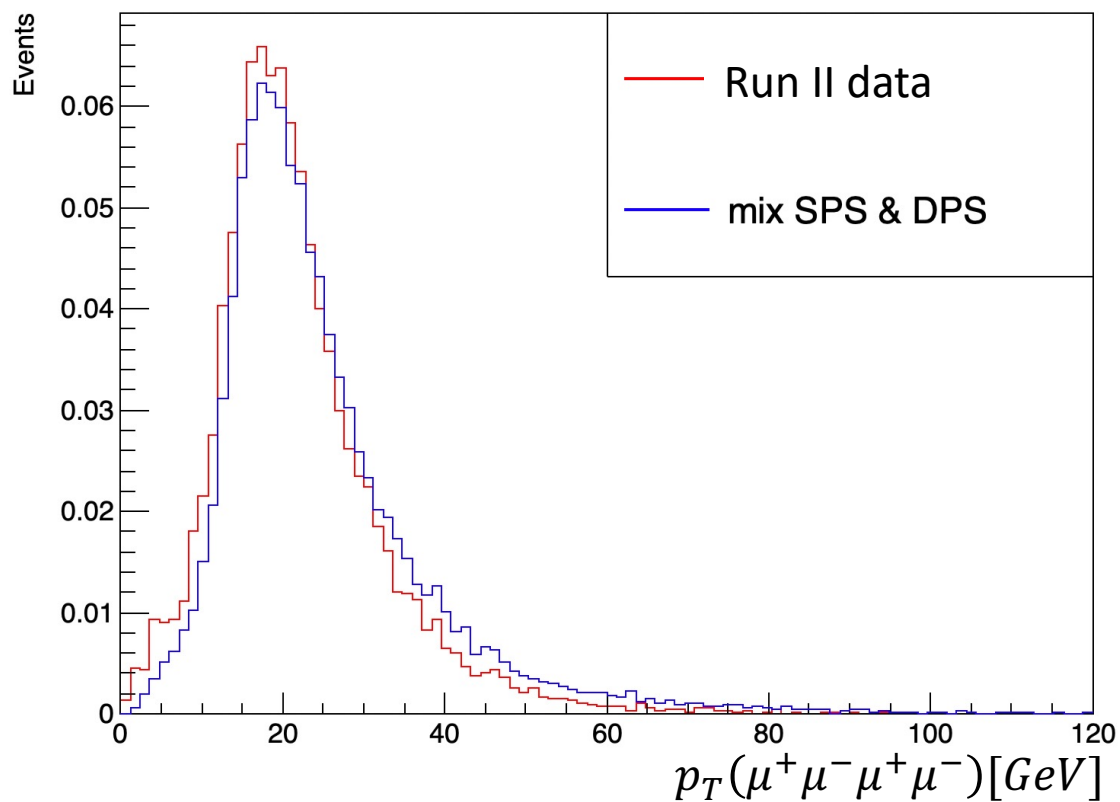
(3) *SpaceShower:pTmaxFudge* → Increase or decrease by  $\approx 1\%$

❖ Inconsistence due to harder  $p_T$  →

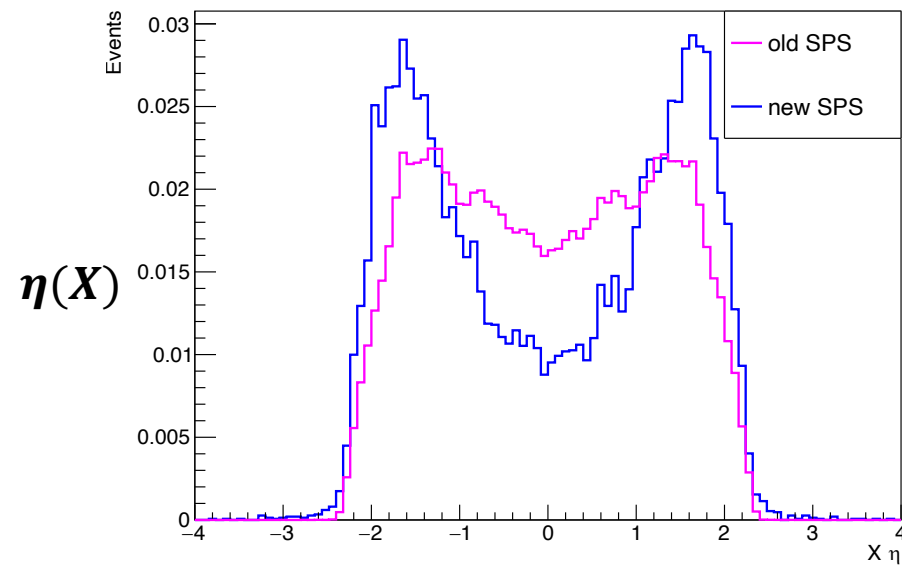
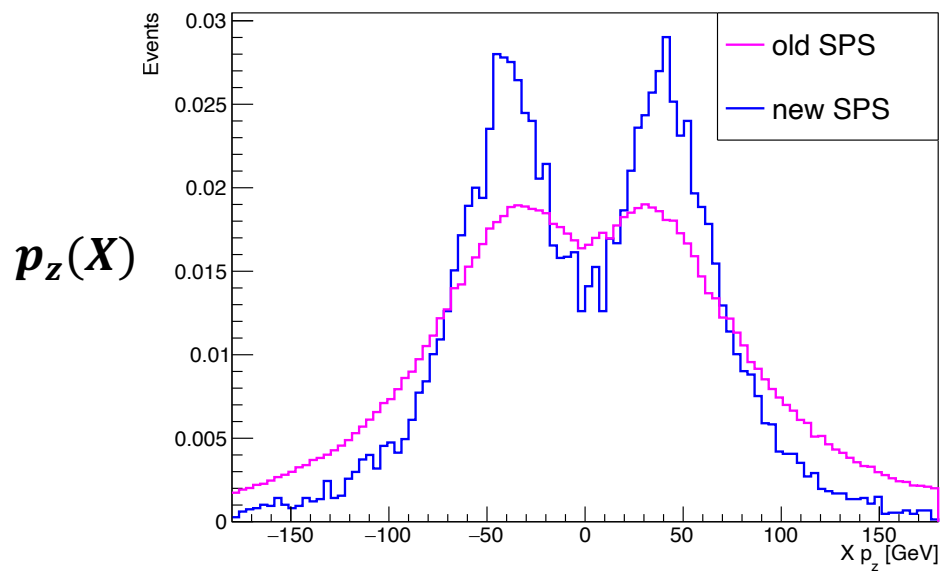
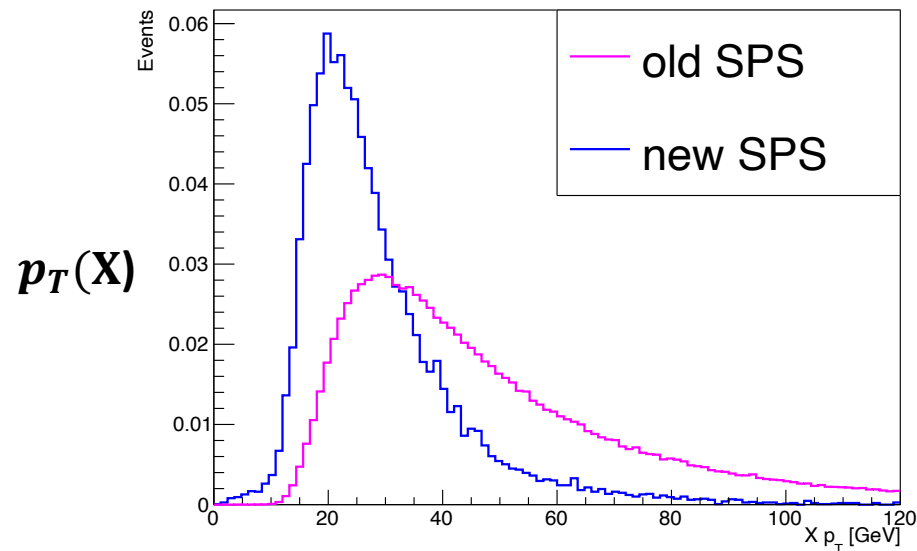
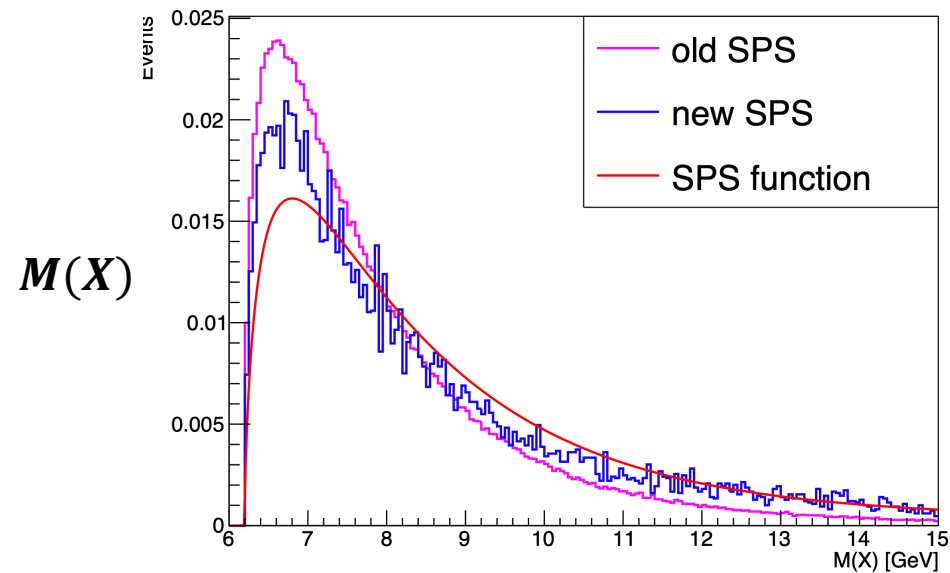
Check the final distribution with the low filter efficiency

- ✓ Best one (NRSPS):  $pT_{dampMatch} = 1$ ;  $renormMultFac = 10$ ;  $pT_{maxFudge} = 2$

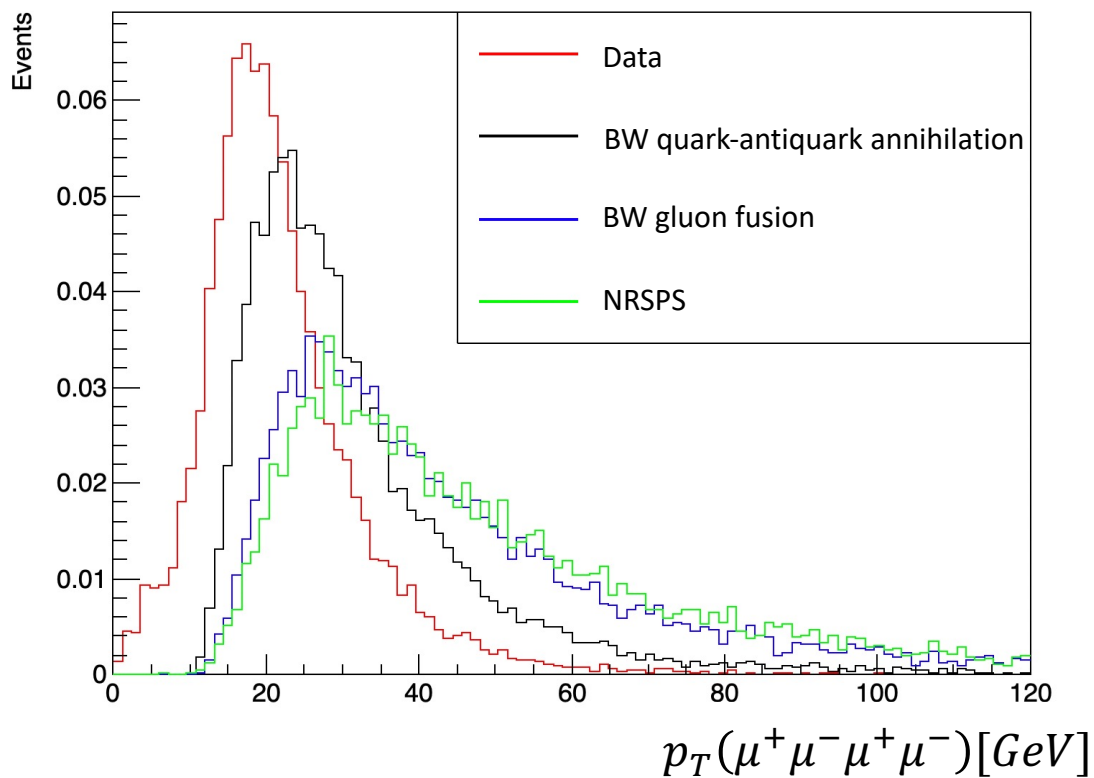
New pythia configuration for NRSPS



- Old SPS vs. new SPS in mass region  $M[X] \in [6, 15]$  GeV

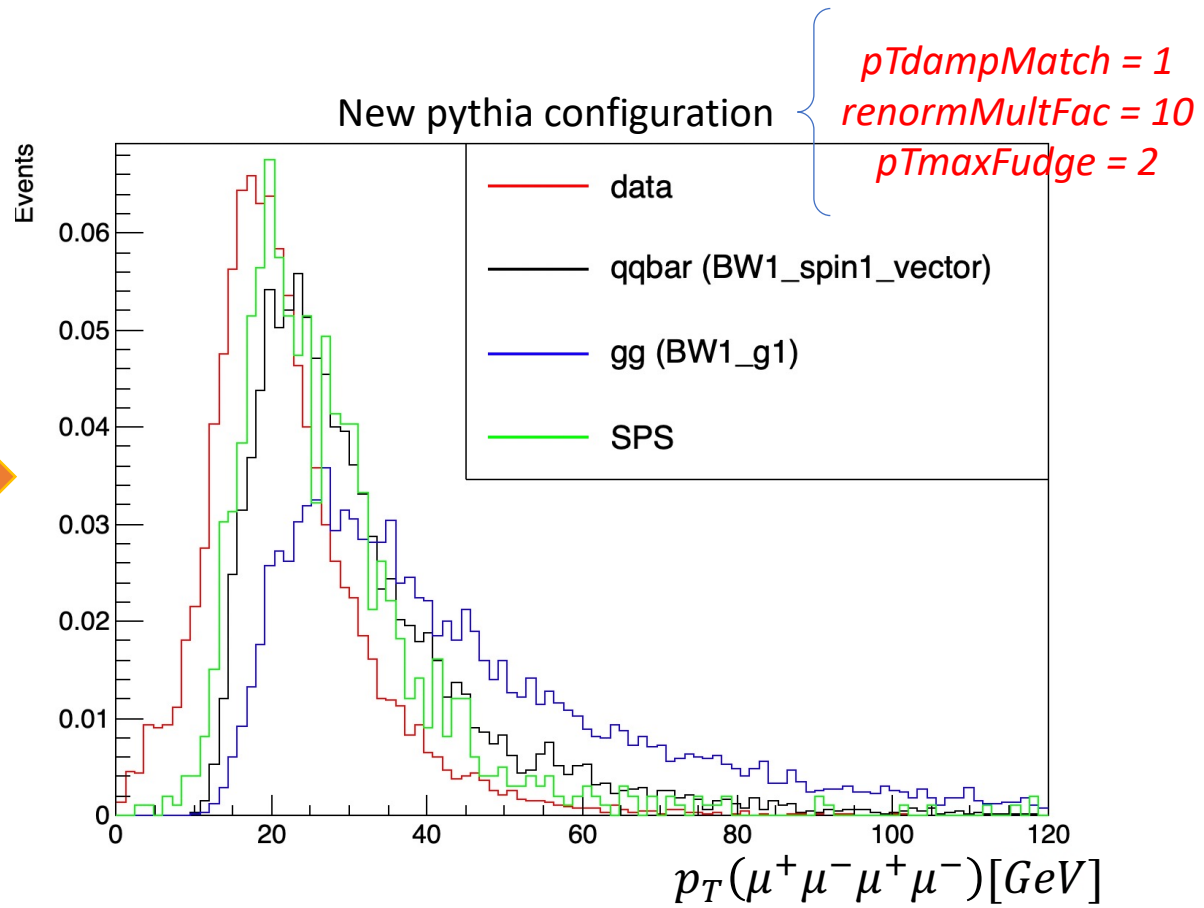
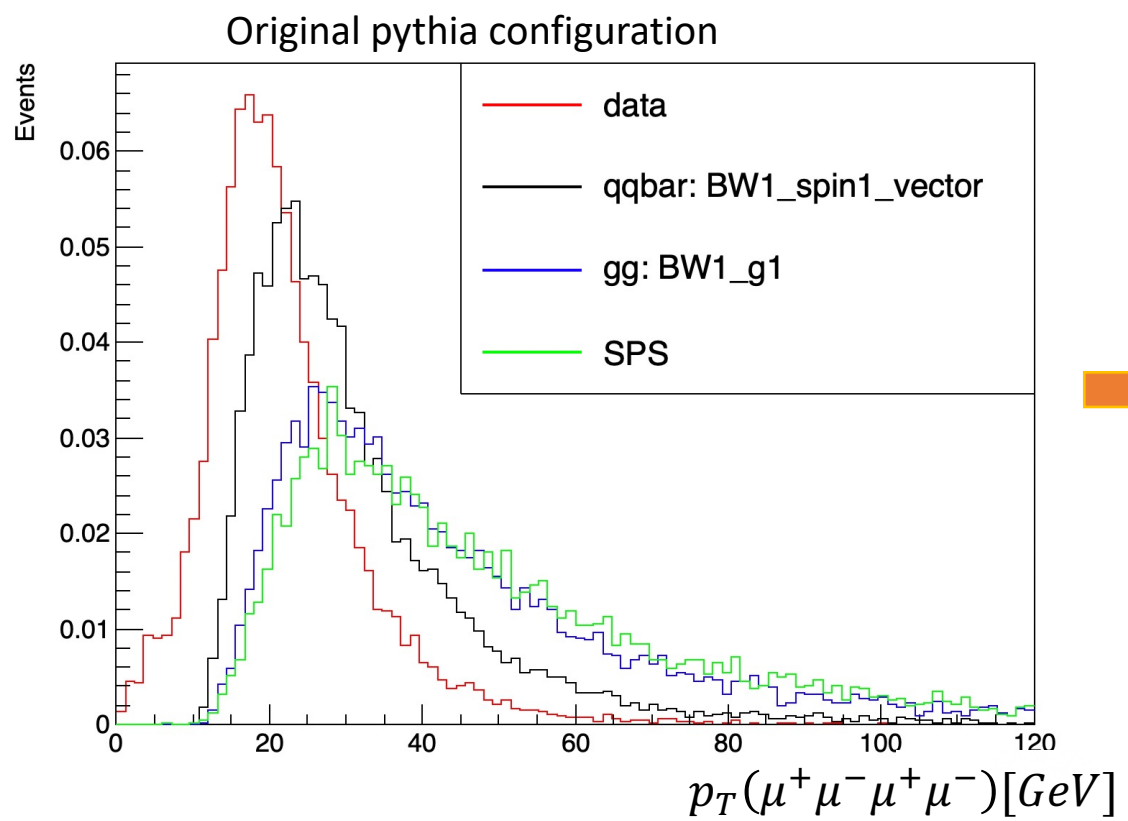


Original pythia configuration



- NRSPS and gluon fusion signal MC look similar
- Both disagree with data
- Also need to tune down for signal MC
  - With the same new configuration in pythia?

## ❖ $p_T$ distribution after final event selection



## ❖ Useless for $pTdampMatch$

## ❖ Solution

❖ *SpaceShower:ptMaxMatch* (default = 0; minimum = 0; maximum = 2)

❖ *SpaceShower:ptMaxMatch* = 0 (handled by Pythia)

- Pythia will decide on the scale on its own (skeptical)

❖ *SpaceShower:ptMaxMatch* = 1

- Using the factorization scale written in the LHE file for hadronization
- Typically,  $f.scale = \sqrt{s}/2$  in *JHUGen/MCFM*

```
<event>
9 0 1.0000000E+00 3.3773111E+00 7.8125000E-03 2.4261082E-01
21 -1 0 0 501 502 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 4.37192829967E+02 4.37192829967E+02 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
21 -1 0 0 502 501 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 -2.60897011451E-02 2.60897011451E-02 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
25 2 1 2 0 0 5.55111512313E-17 4.44089209850E-16 4.37166740266E+02 4.37218919668E+02 6.75462220309E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
23 2 3 3 0 0 -8.69450171996E-01 -4.59448687949E-01 2.77629666559E+02 2.77648701702E+02 3.09883304940E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
23 2 3 3 0 0 8.69450171996E-01 4.59448687949E-01 1.59537073707E+02 1.59570217966E+02 3.09992551855E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
13 1 5 5 0 0 1.01408107963E-01 2.46111044281E-02 3.44282032621E-01 3.74944615126E-01 1.05660000021E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
-13 1 4 4 0 0 7.93004151926E-02 -1.63247125182E+00 1.09705510312E+02 1.09717735156E+02 1.05660000047E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
13 1 4 4 0 0 -9.48750587189E-01 1.17302256387E+00 1.67924156247E+02 1.67930966546E+02 1.05660000090E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
-13 1 5 5 0 0 7.68042064033E-01 4.34837583521E-01 1.59192791674E+02 1.59195273351E+02 1.05660000073E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
</event>
```

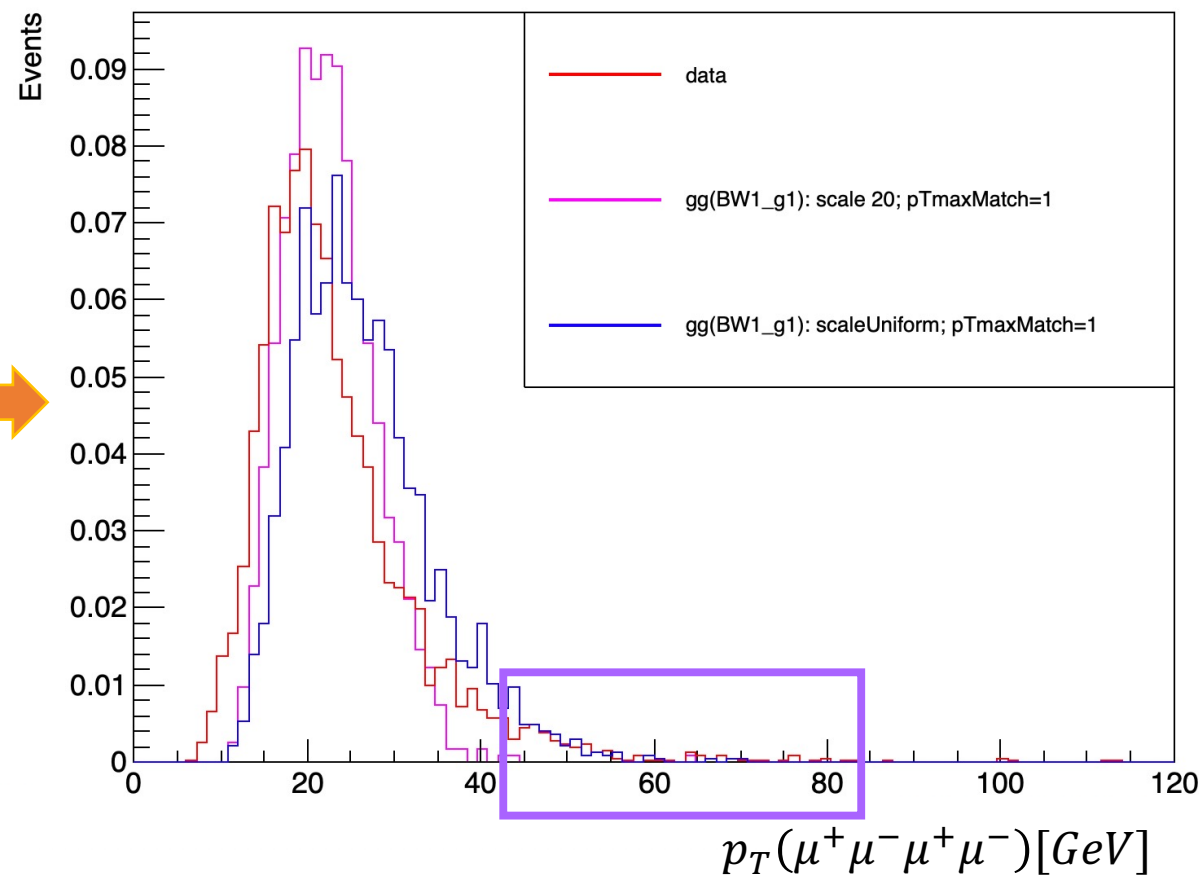
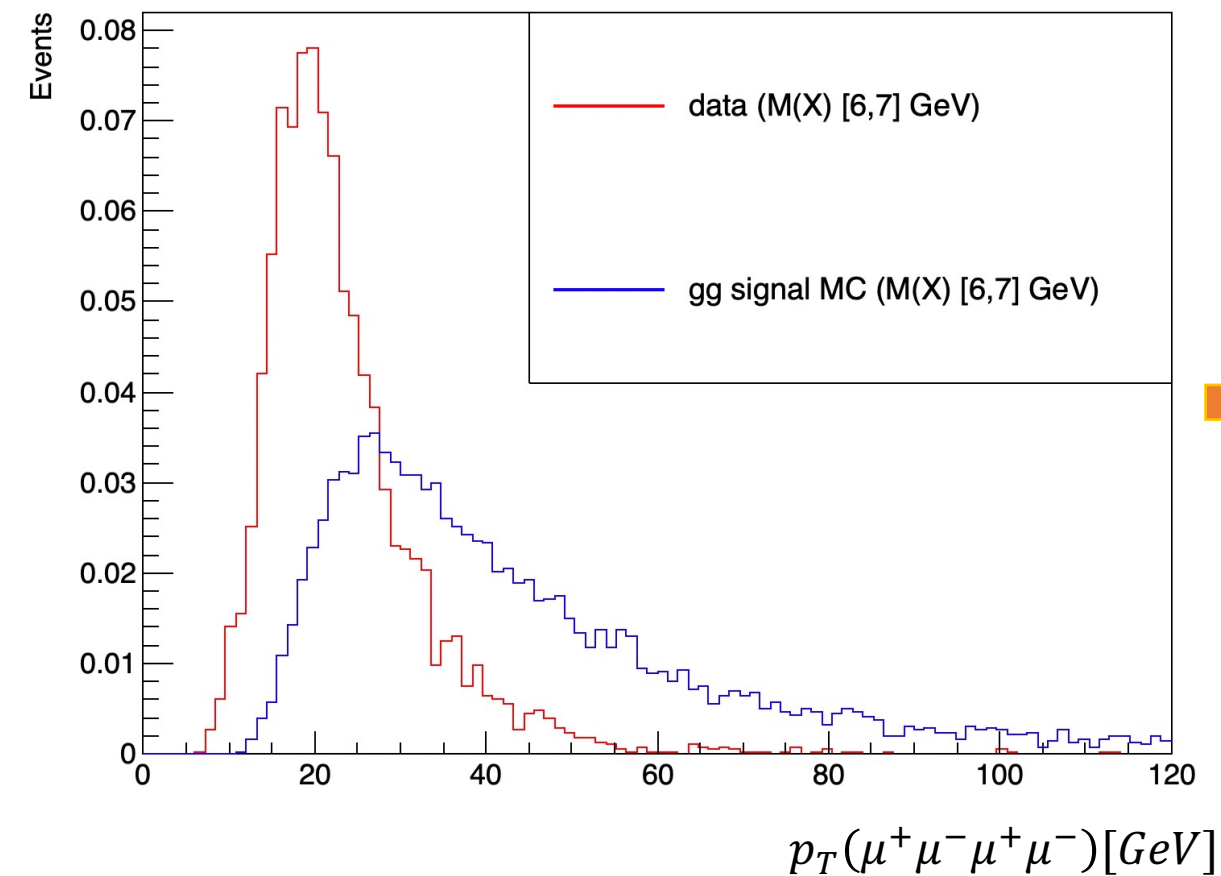
- (2) Event information, repeated as many times as there are events
- (a) one line with common event information:  
NUP IDPRUP XWGTUP SCALUP AQEDUP AQCDUP
- (b) NUP lines, one for each particle I in the range 1 through NUP  
IDUP(I) ISTUP(I) MOTHUP(1,I) MOTHUP(2,I) ICOLUP(1,I) )  
( ICOLUP(2,I) PUP(1,I) PUP(2,I) PUP(3,I) PUP(4,I) PUP(5,I) )  
( VTIMUP(I) SPINUP(I)

- With the *ptMaxFudge* parameter we scale radiation up or down somewhat

❖ To enlarge the  $p_T$  when using *ptMaxMatch* = 1, try different f.scale:

- *f.scale* = some large fixed numbers (e.g. 20/50/100)
- *f.scale* = uniformly distributed in a range (e.g. [10,40])

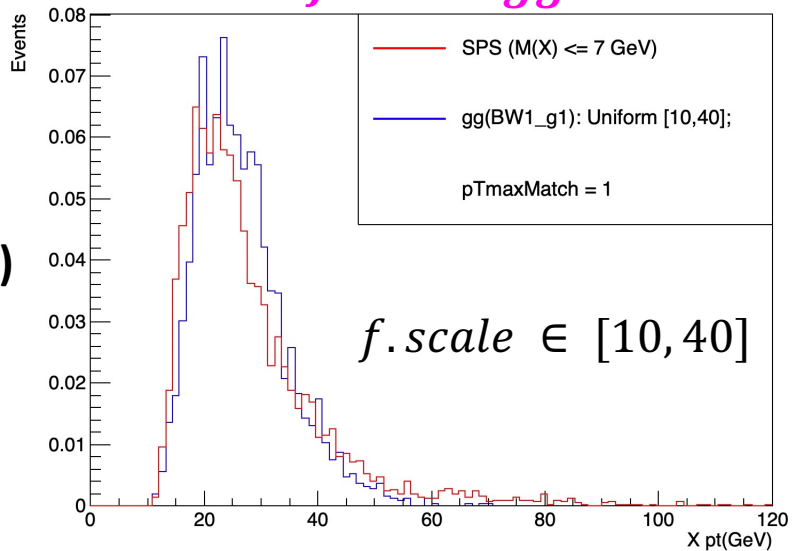
- ❖ Best constant:  $f.scale = 20$
- ❖ To describe the right tail in data:
  - ✓  $f.scale \in Uniform [10, 40]$



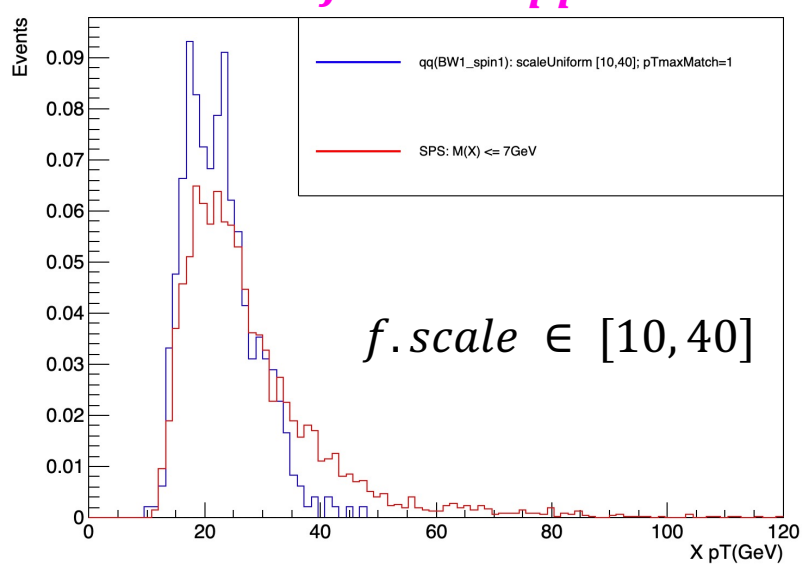


## ❖ SPS vs signal MC

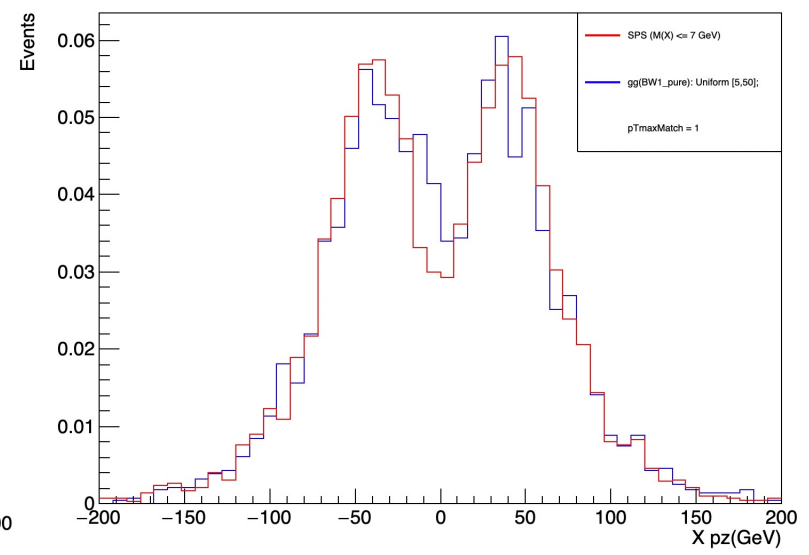
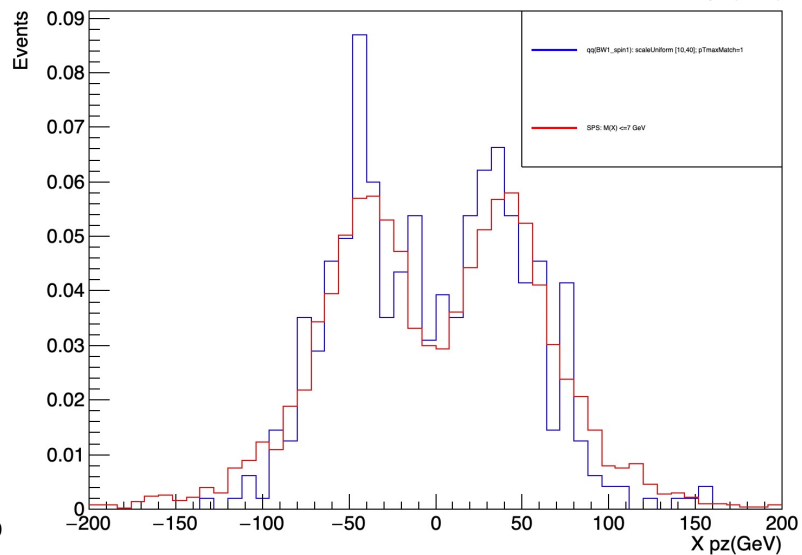
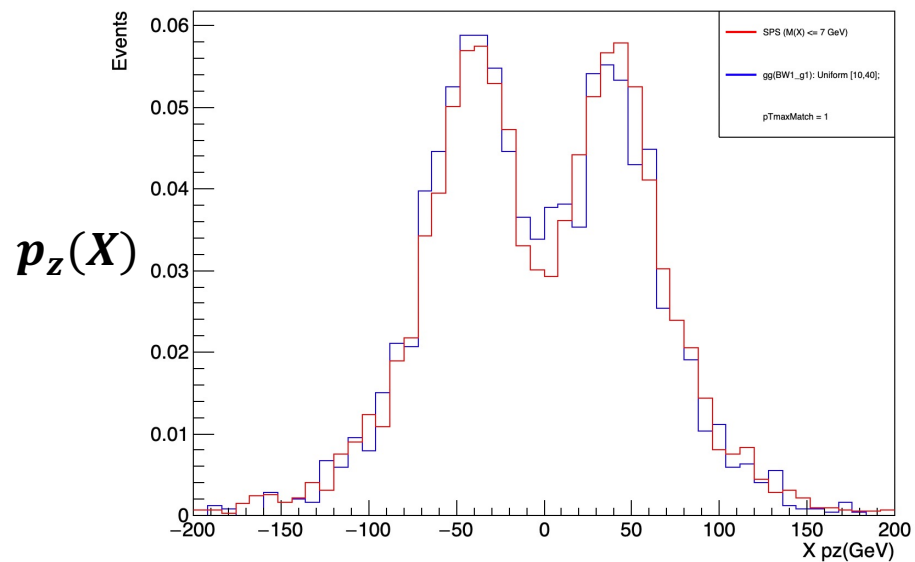
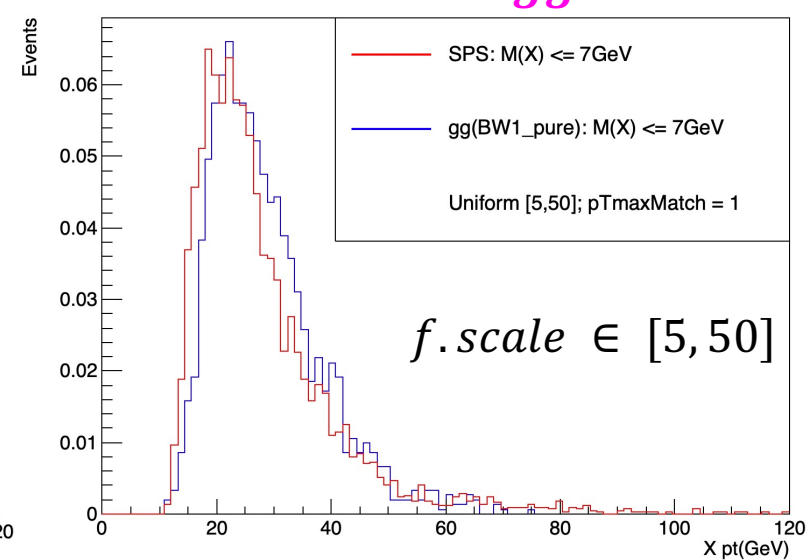
### JHUGen gg



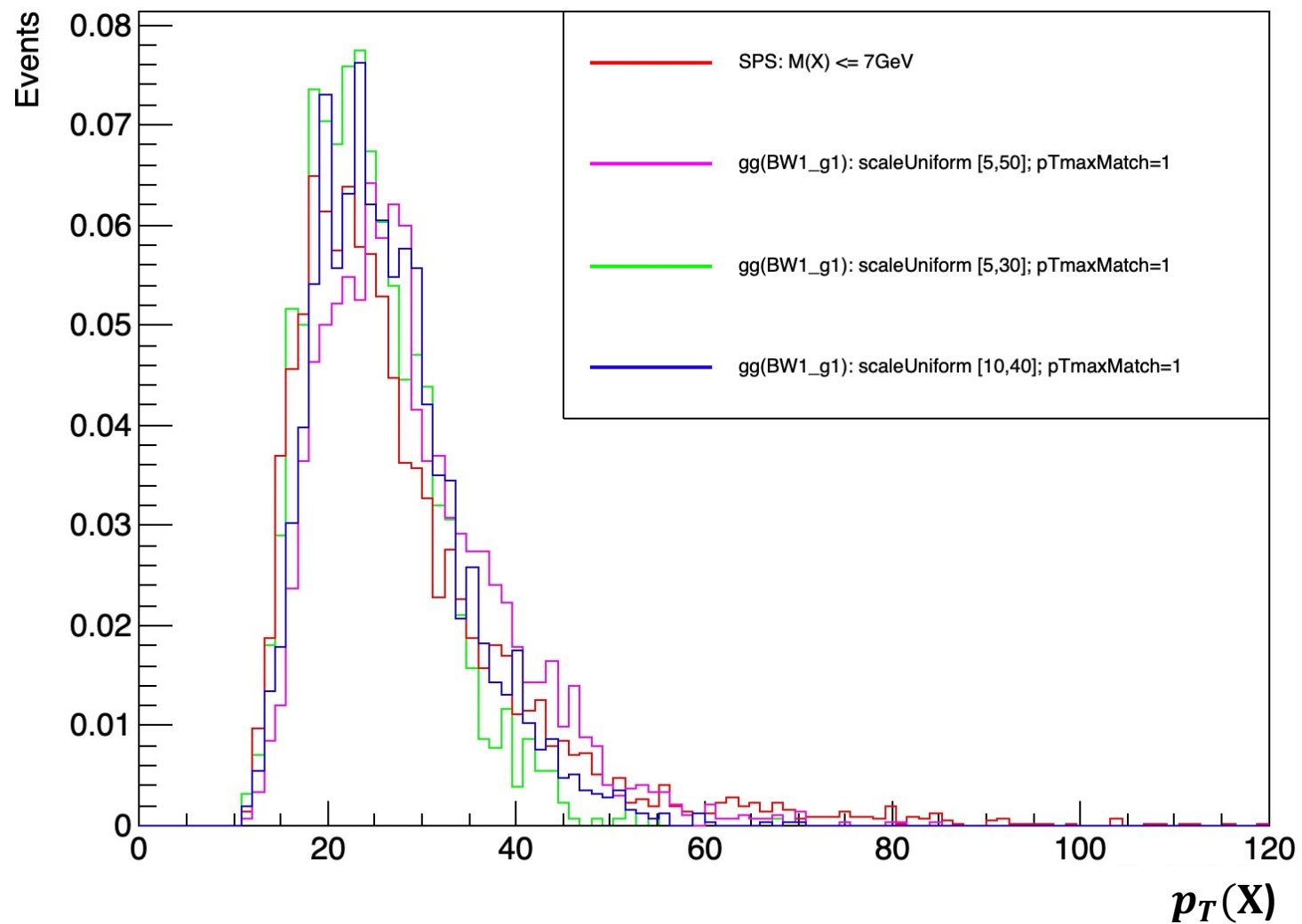
### JHUGen qq̄



### MCFM gg

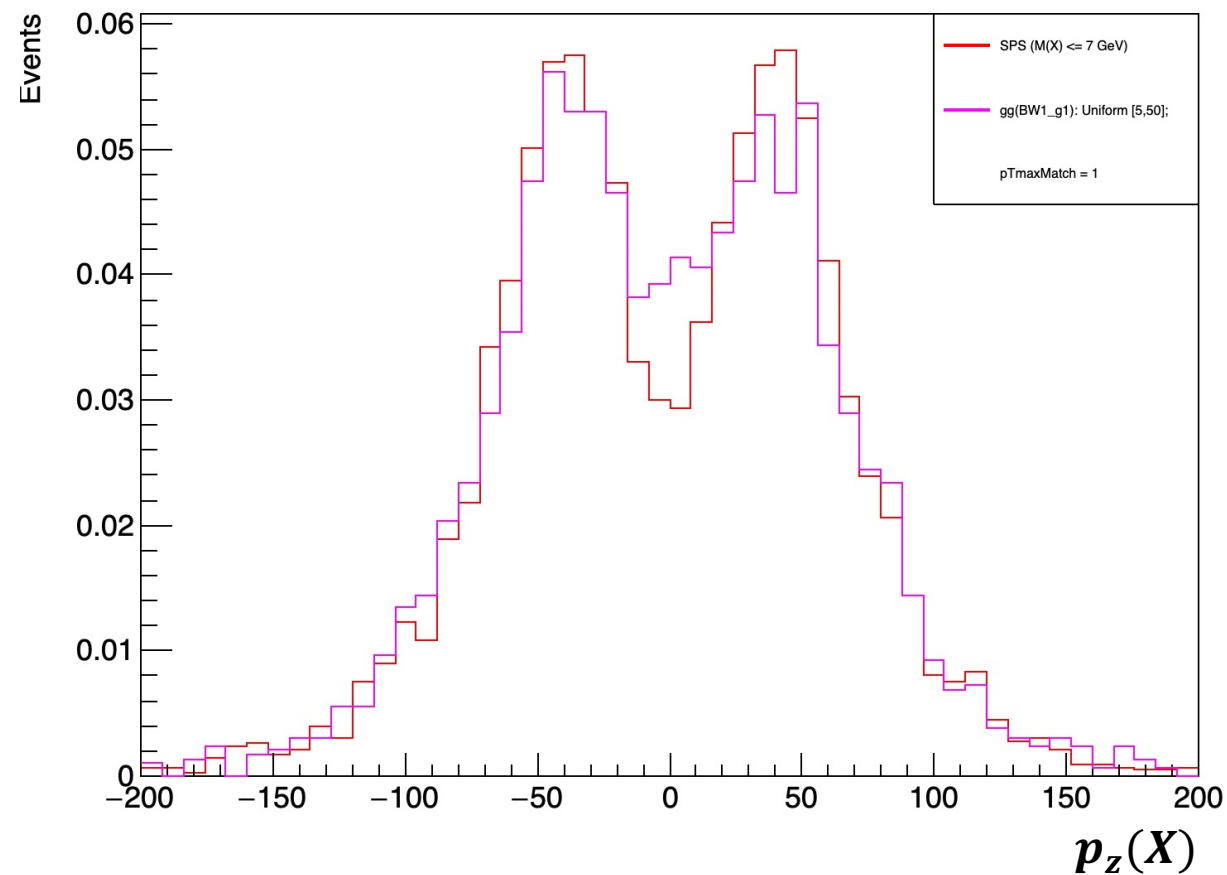
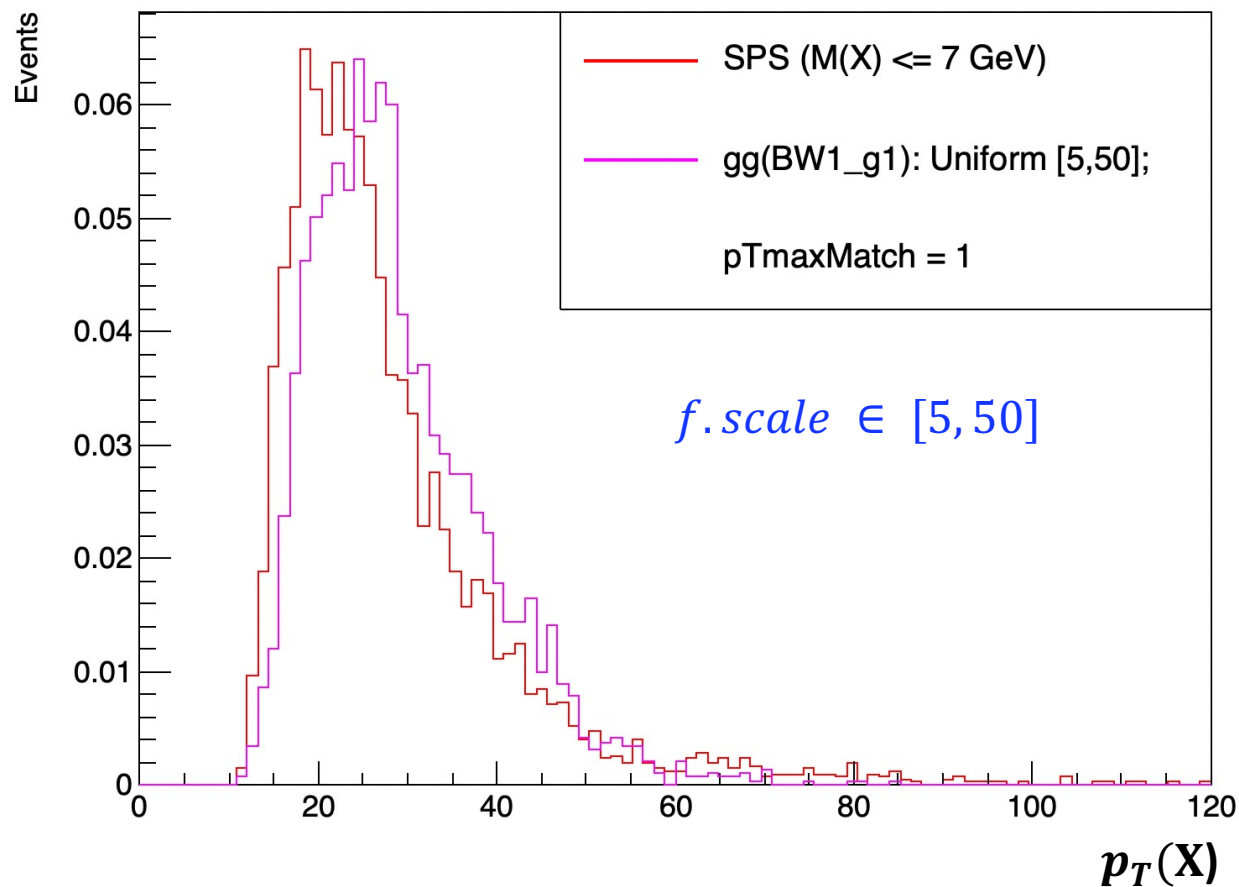


- $f.scale \in [5,30]/[10,40]/[5,50]$
- To cover more, choose  $f.scale \in [5,50]$



- Developed a new version of the JHUGen generator *with changeable  $f.scale$*  : [V7.5.4](#)
- Check with new version:

## JHUGen gg



- ❑ Inconsistent kinematic distributions between data and MC samples
- ❑ Solved mostly by tuning in pythia8 [[Green light in the Generator Meeting on Oct 16](#)]
  - **NRSPS MC:**
    - ✓  $pT_{dampMatch}=1, renormMultFac=10, pT_{maxFudge}=2$
  - **Signal MC:**
    - ✓  $pT_{maxMatch}=1, f.scale \in Uniform [5, 50]$

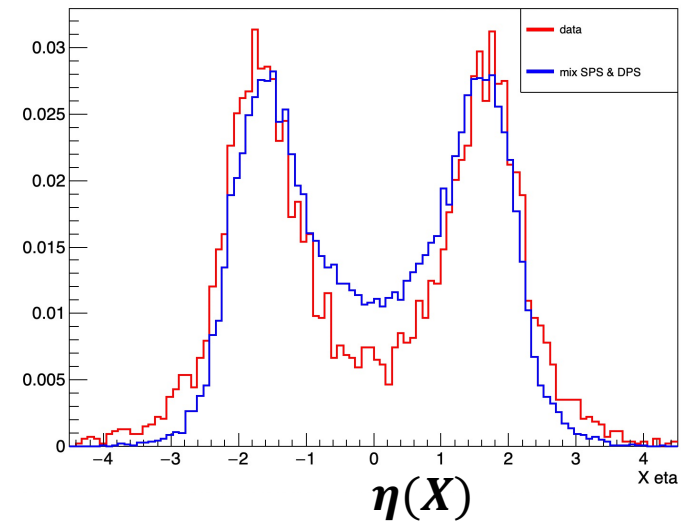
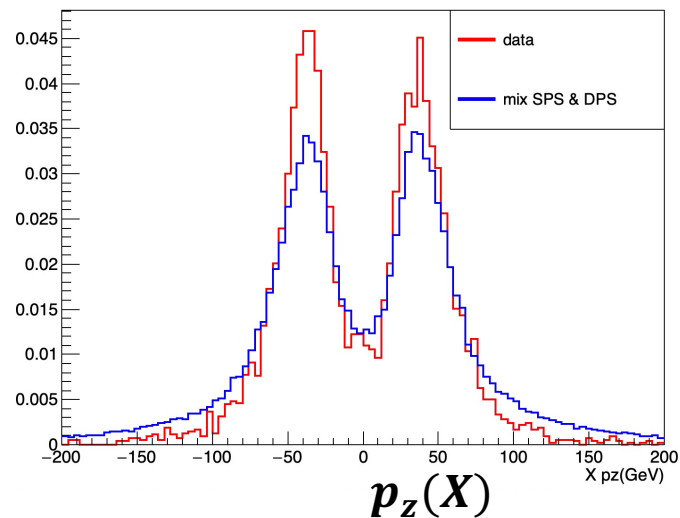
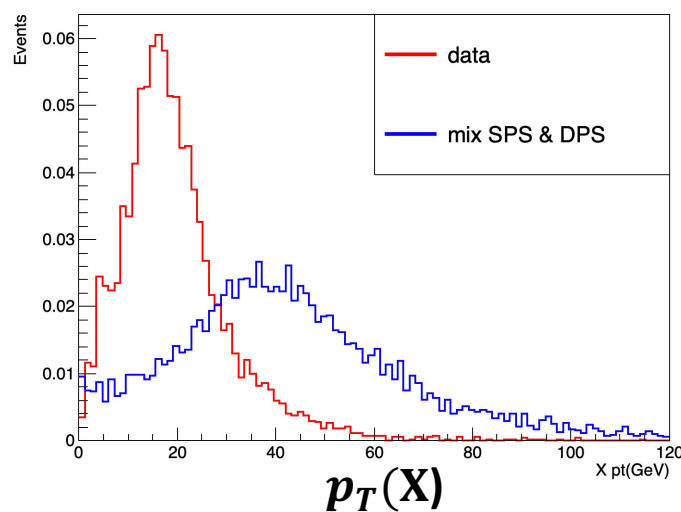
➤ Perform **sideband** study

*..... Let's compare in the sideband region .....*

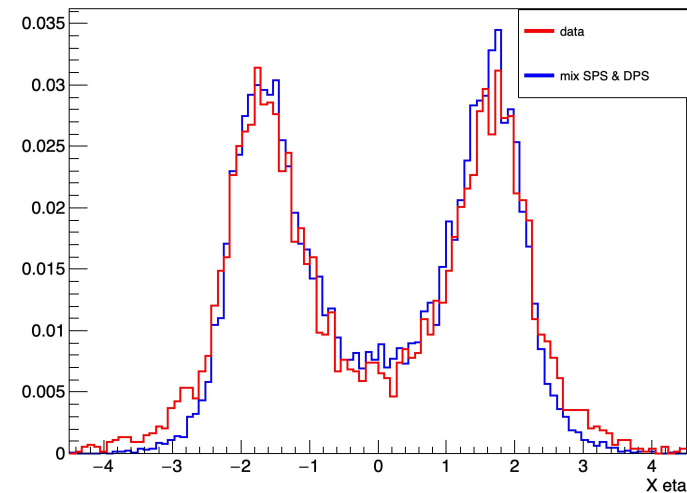
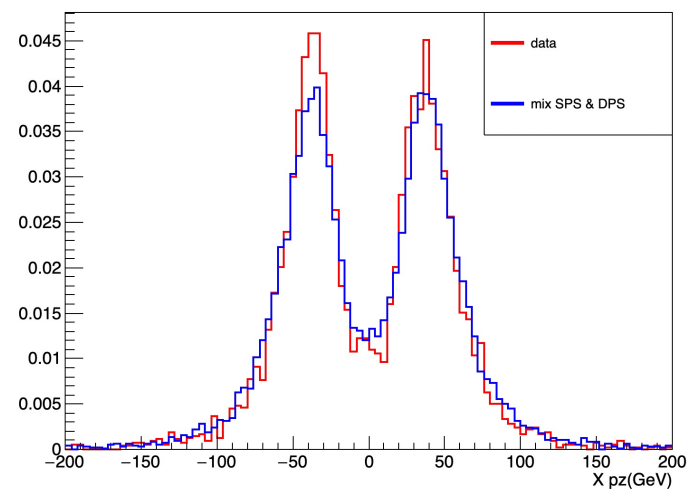
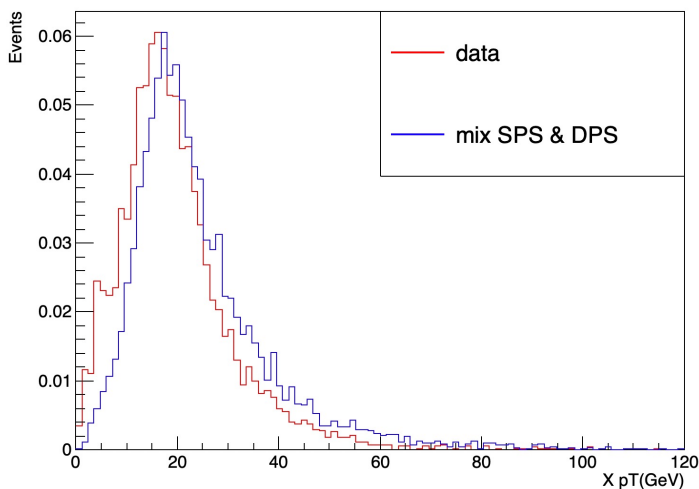
# Data vs. mix of SPS & DPS in sideband

- **Sideband** mass region:  $M[X] \in [9, 15]$  GeV
- Kinematic distributions in sideband: **data** vs. **mix of SPS & DPS**
- More consistent with **new SPS**

Old SPS



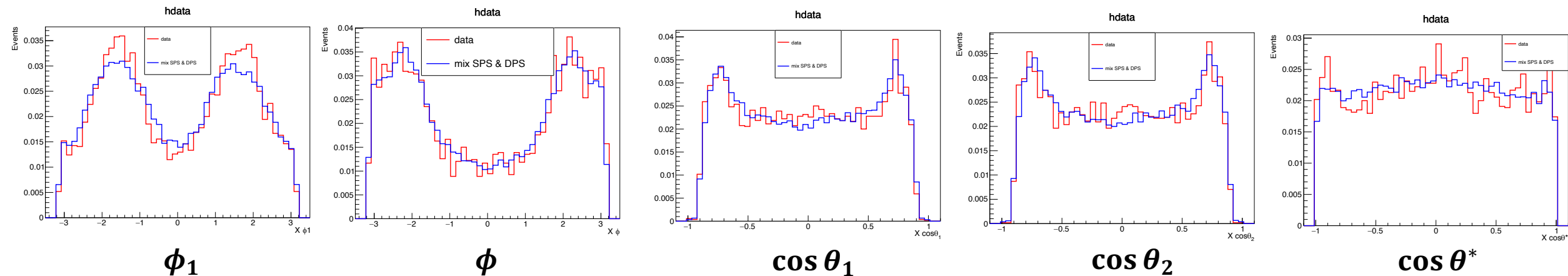
New SPS



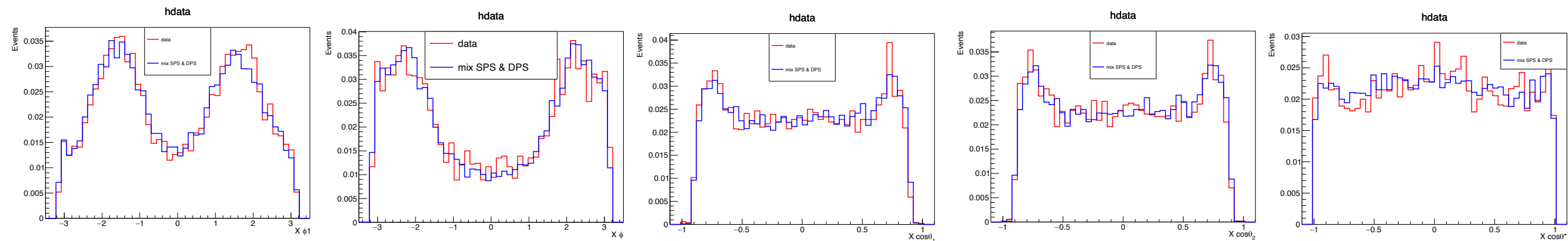
# Data vs. mix of SPS & DPS in sideband

- Angle distributions in **sideband**: **data** vs. **mix of SPS & DPS**
- More consistent with **new SPS**

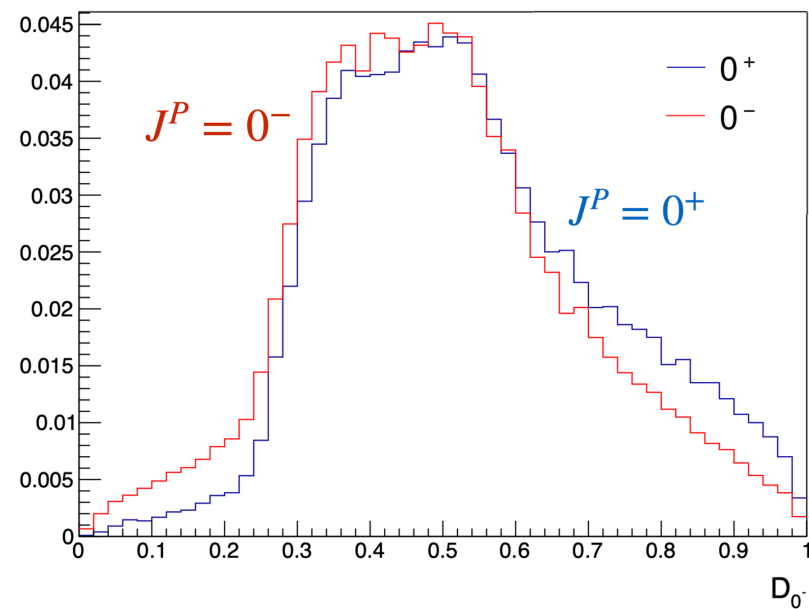
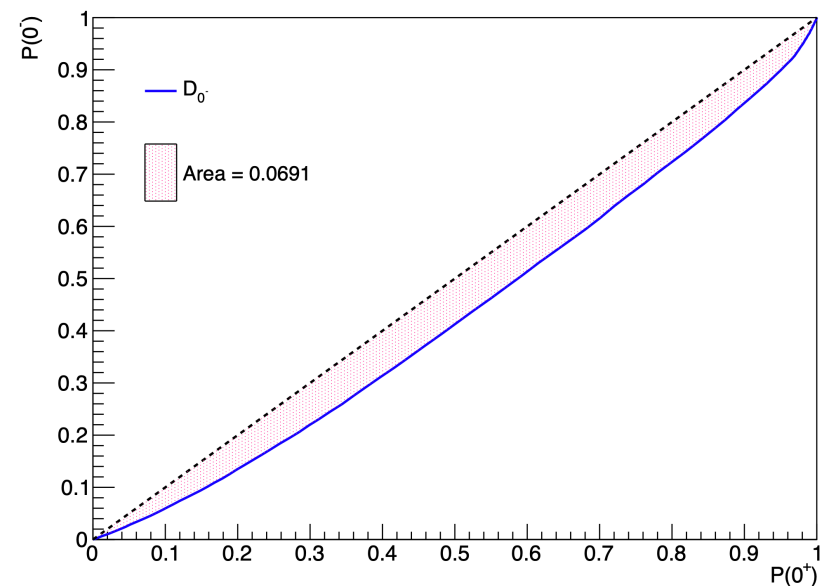
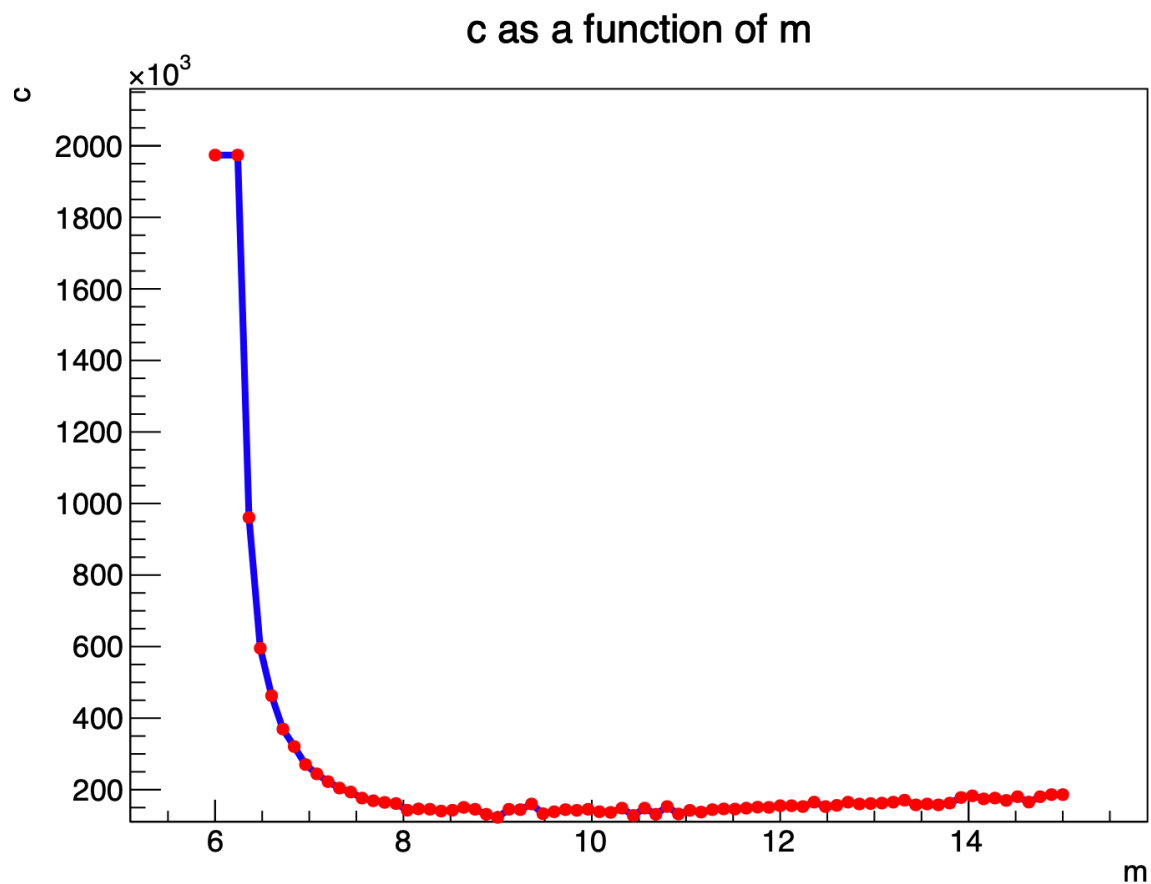
## Old SPS



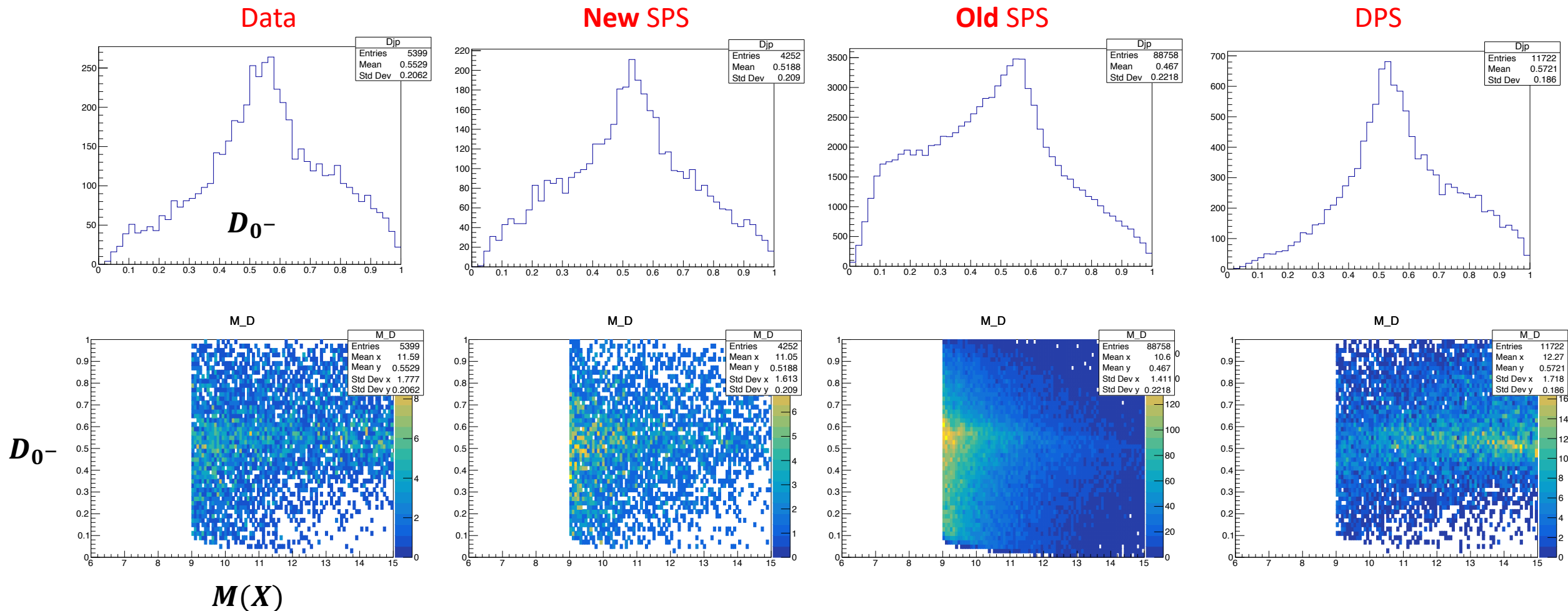
## New SPS



- Get mass dependent c-curve using  $0^+$  and  $0^-$  signal samples
- Discriminant to distinguish  $0^+$  and  $0^-$ :  $D_{0^-} = \frac{p(0^+)}{p(0^+) + cp(0^-)}$



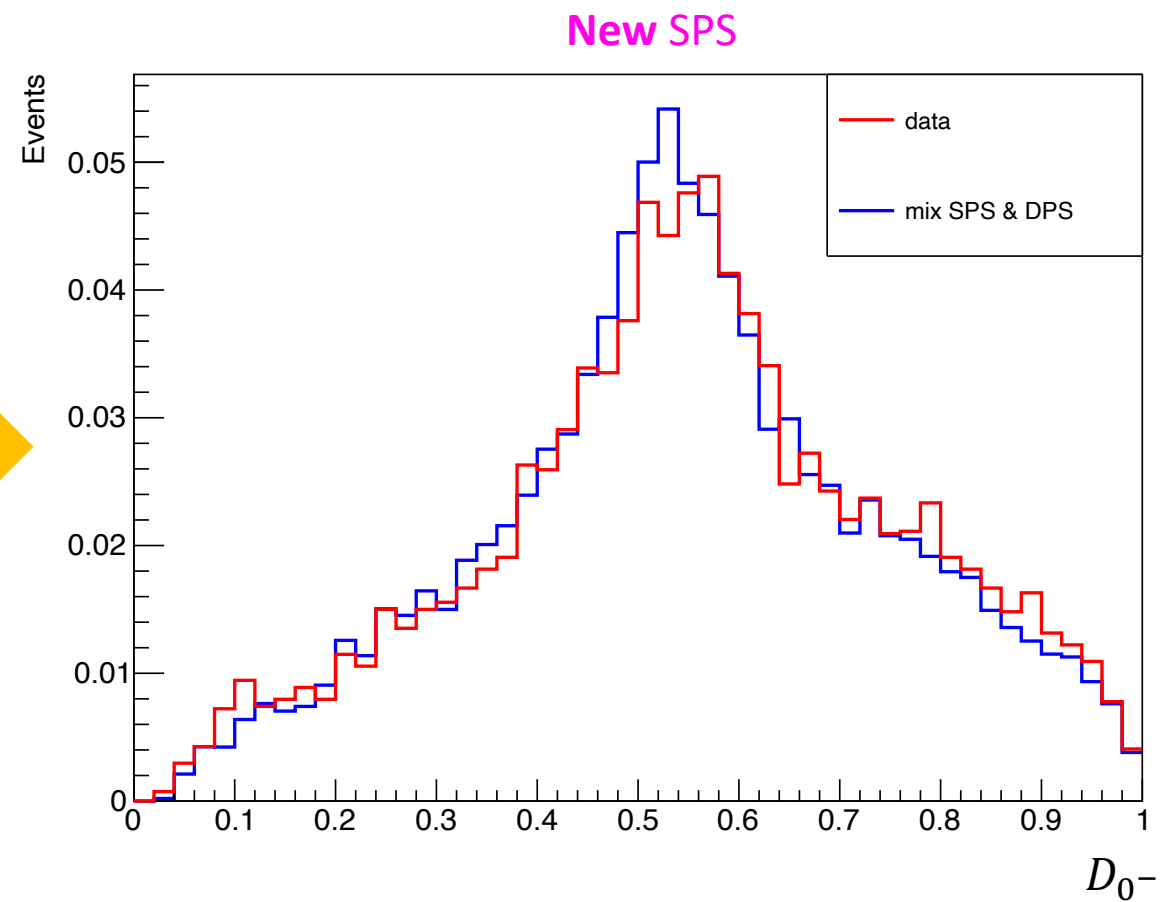
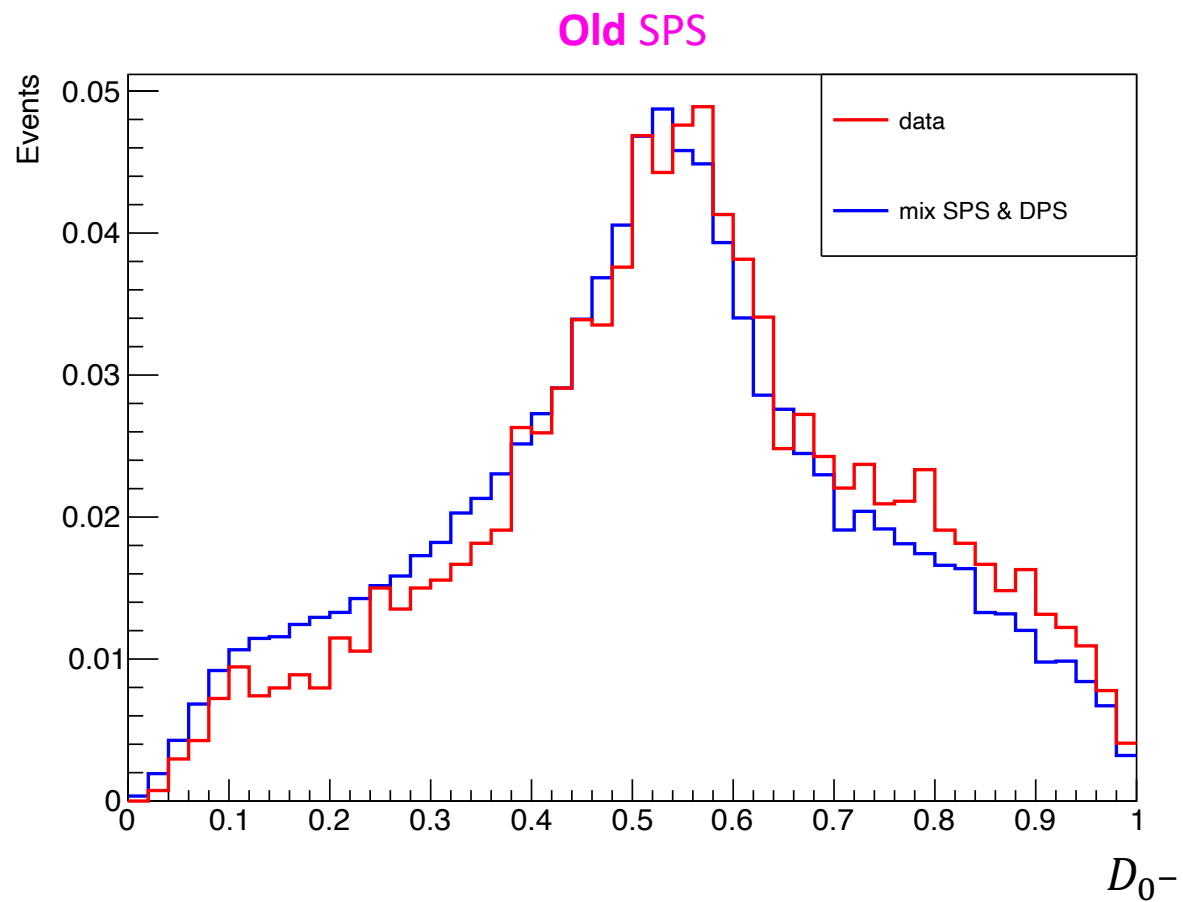
➤  $D_{0^-}$  in sideband region:





# Data vs. mix of SPS & DPS in sideband

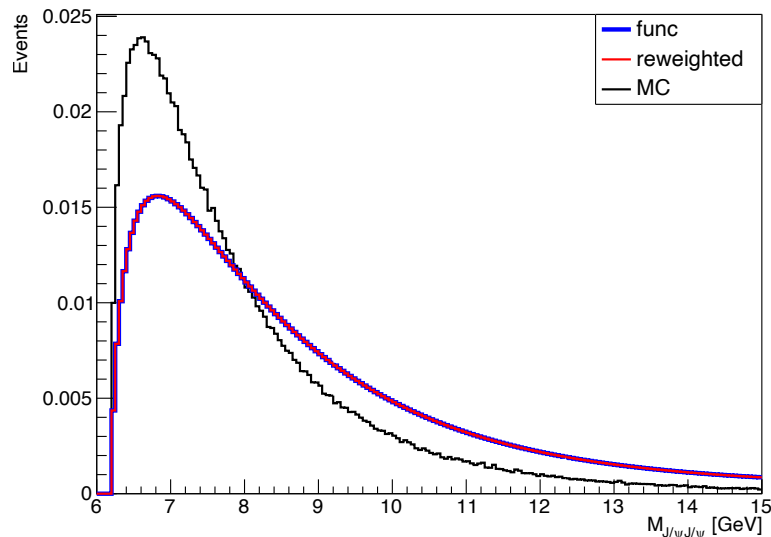
- $D_0^-$  in sideband region: comparison of **data** and **mix of SPS & DPS**
- More consistent with **new SPS**



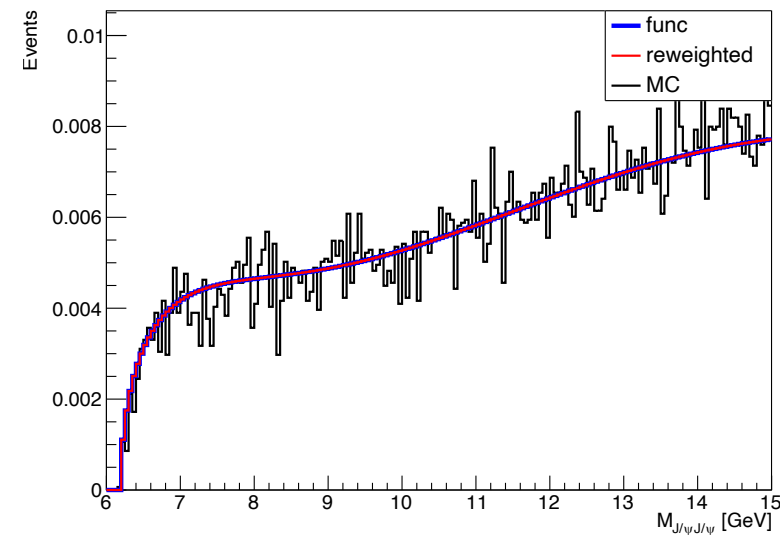
# Apply reweight

- Reweight mass for SPS & DPS to the fitting functions
- $J/\psi J/\psi$  mass spectrum in [6, 15] GeV:

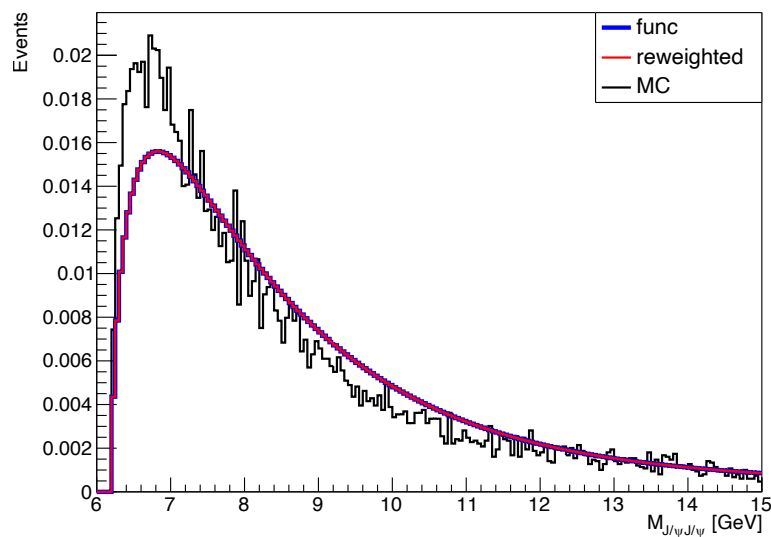
Old SPS



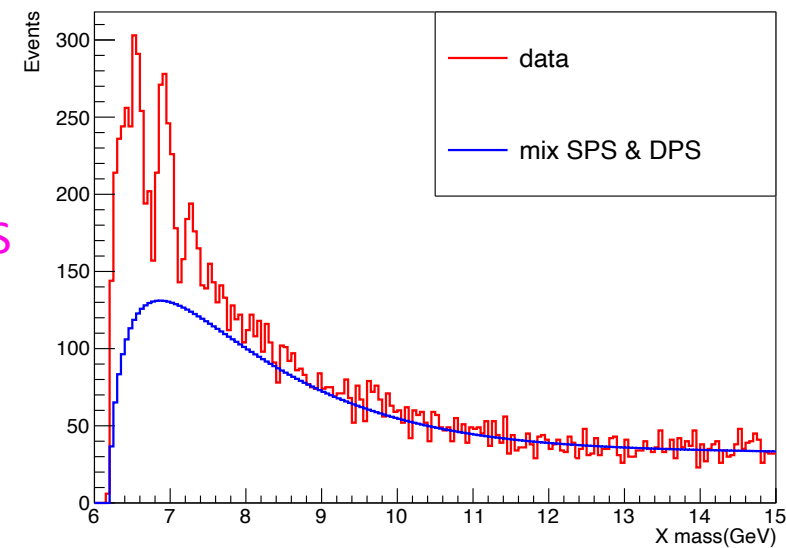
DPS



New SPS

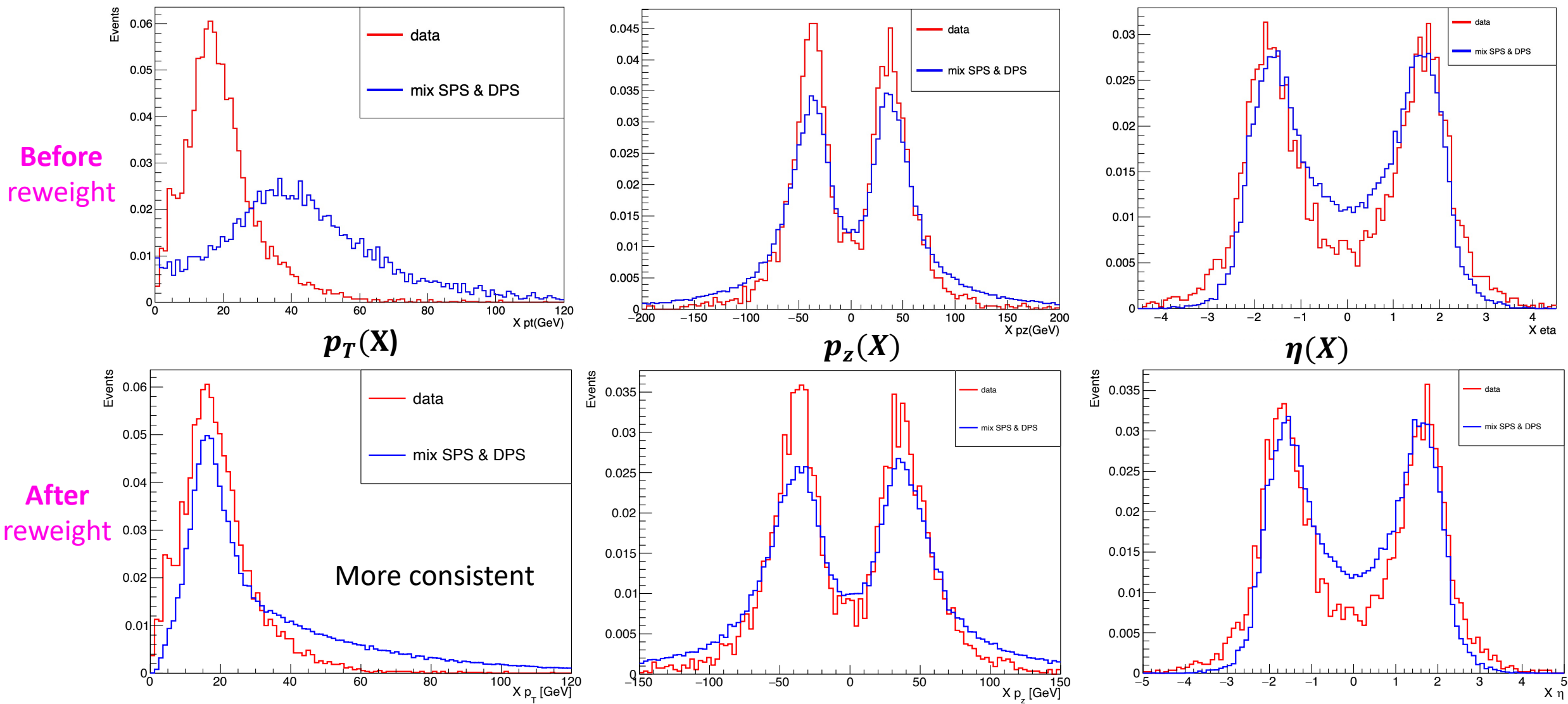


Mix of SPS & DPS



# Apply reweight

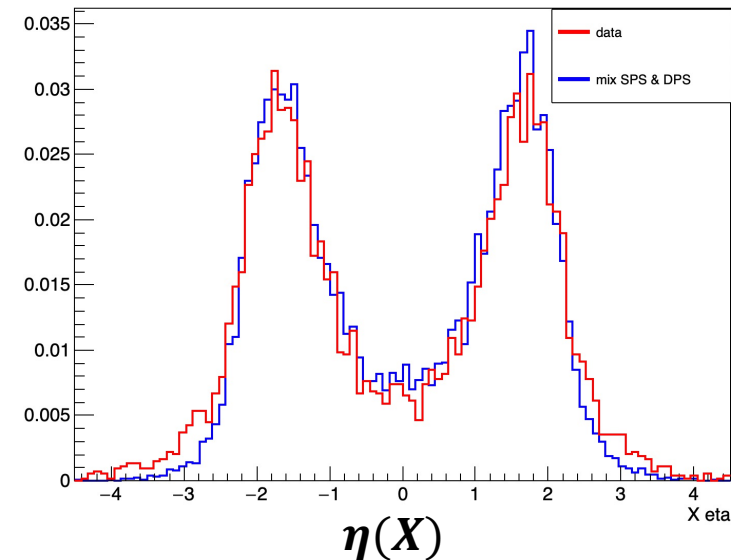
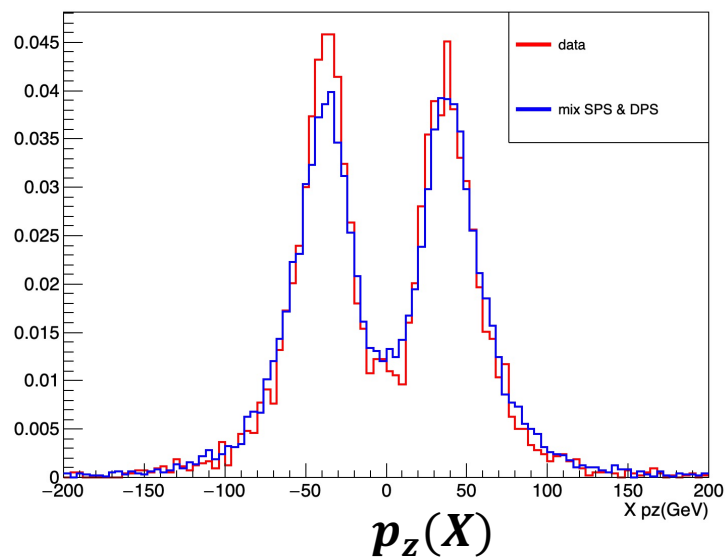
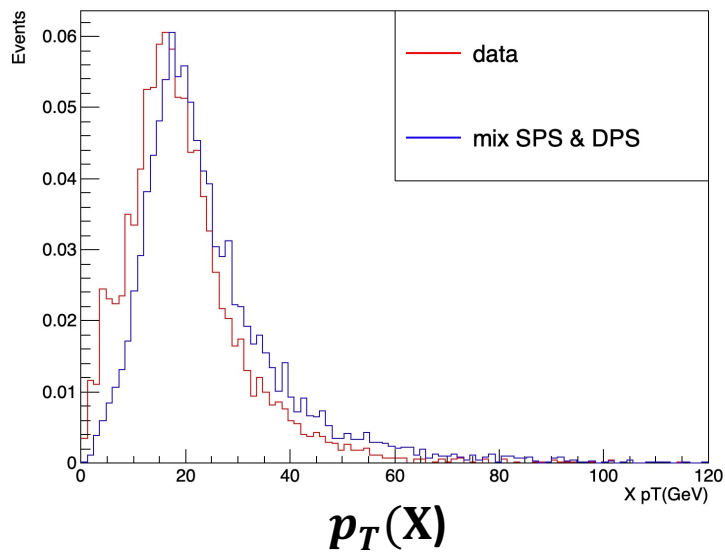
- Kinematic distributions of data vs. mix of SPS & DPS **after reweight** in sideband region:
- For **old** SPS:



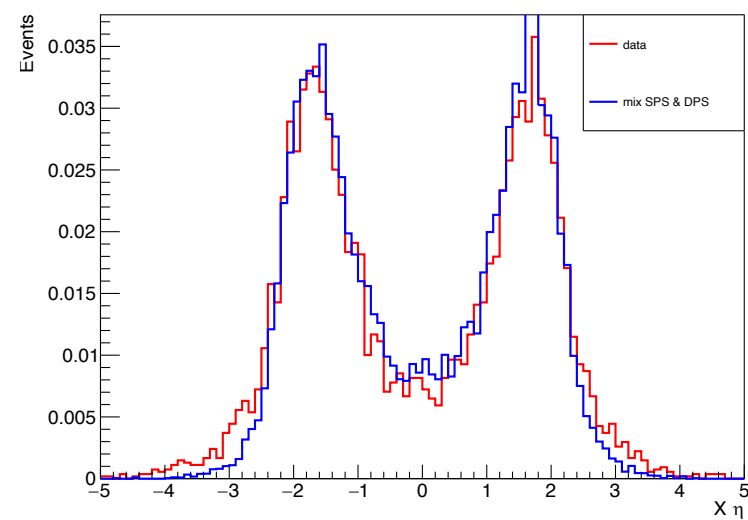
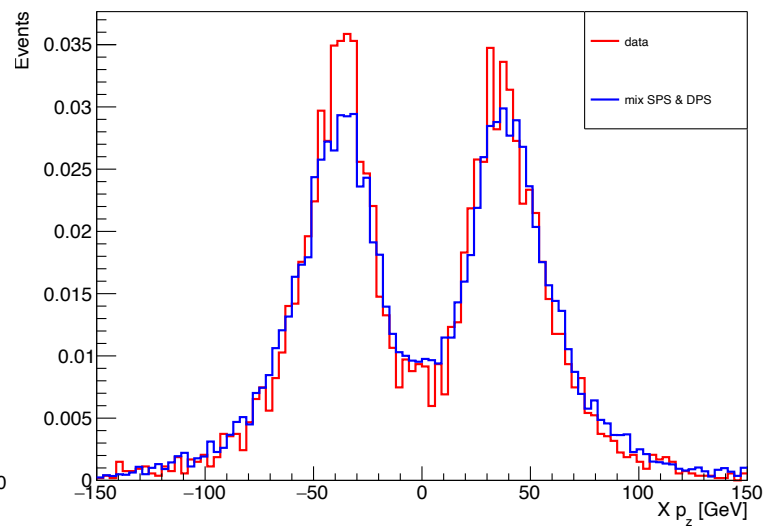
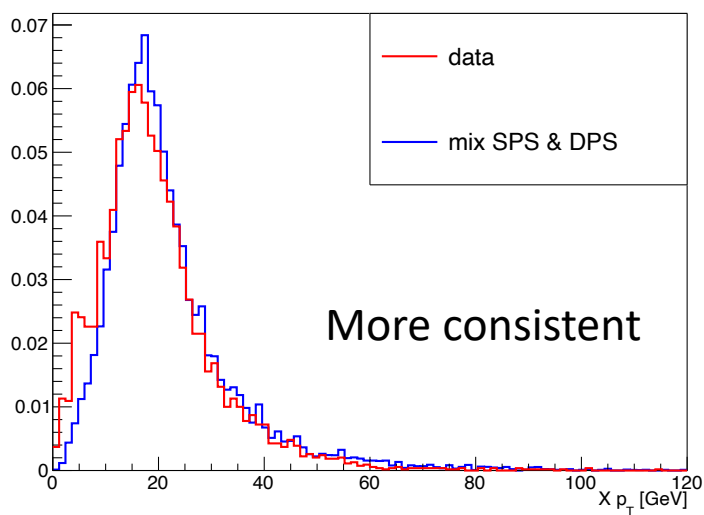
# Apply reweight

- Kinematic distributions of data vs. mix of SPS & DPS **after reweight** in sideband region:
- For **new** SPS:

Before reweight

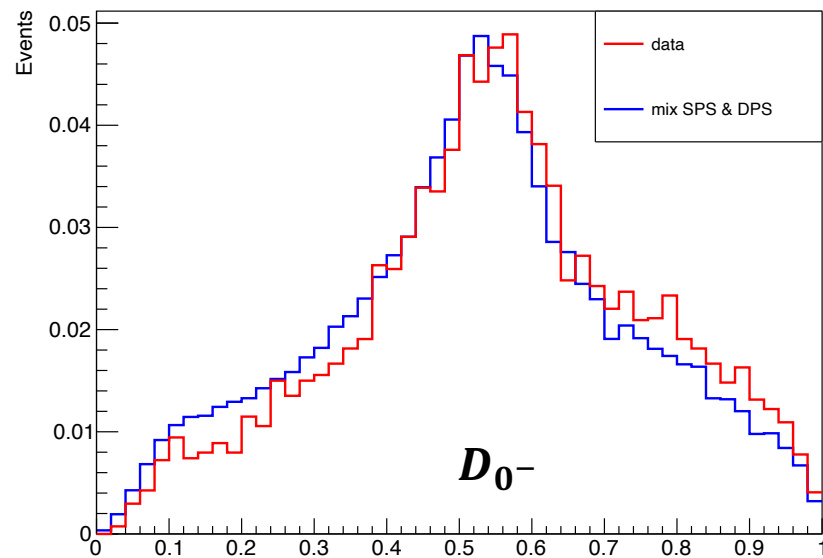


After reweight



# Data vs. mix of SPS & DPS in sideband

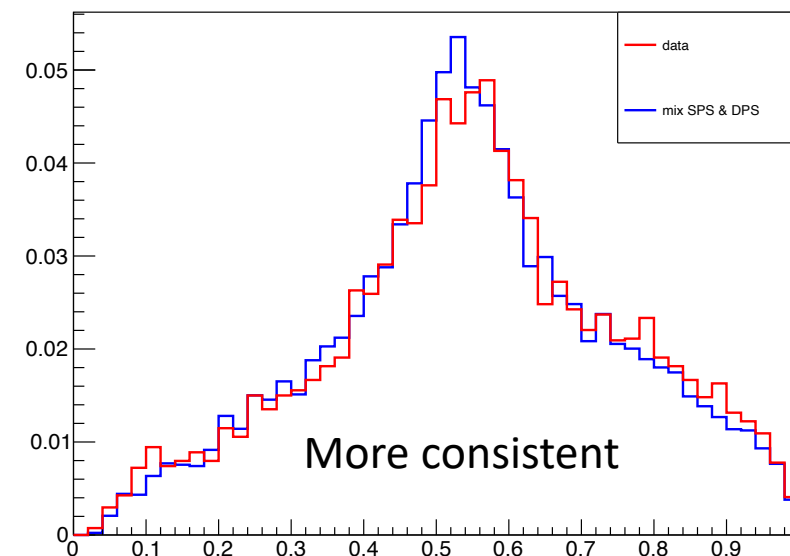
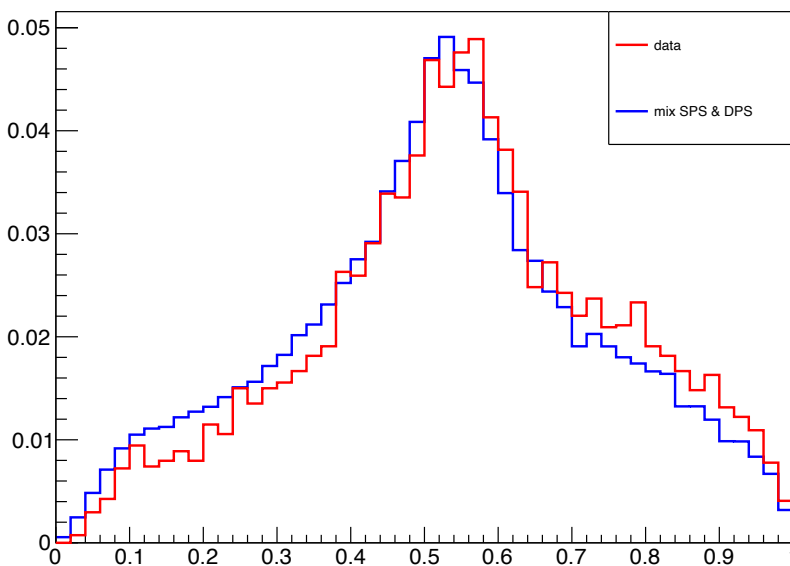
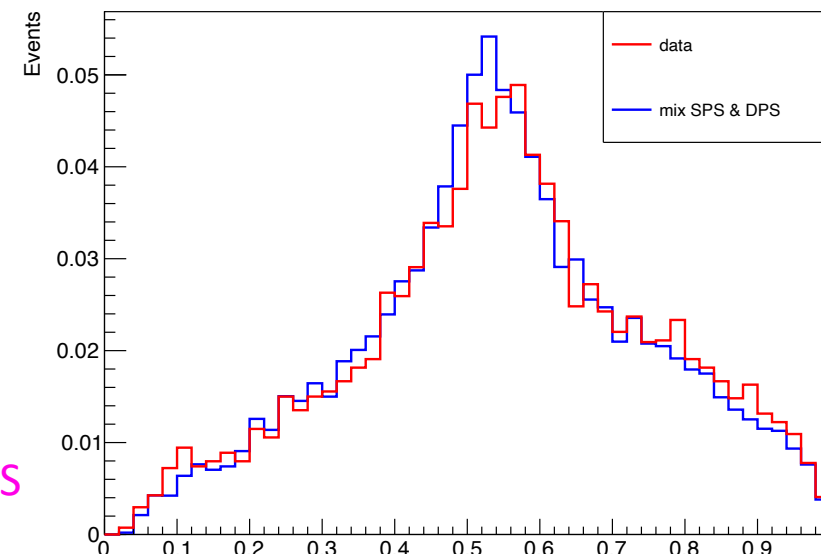
- $D_0^-$  in sideband region: comparison of **data** and **mix of SPS & DPS**



Reweight  
mass



Old SPS → new SPS

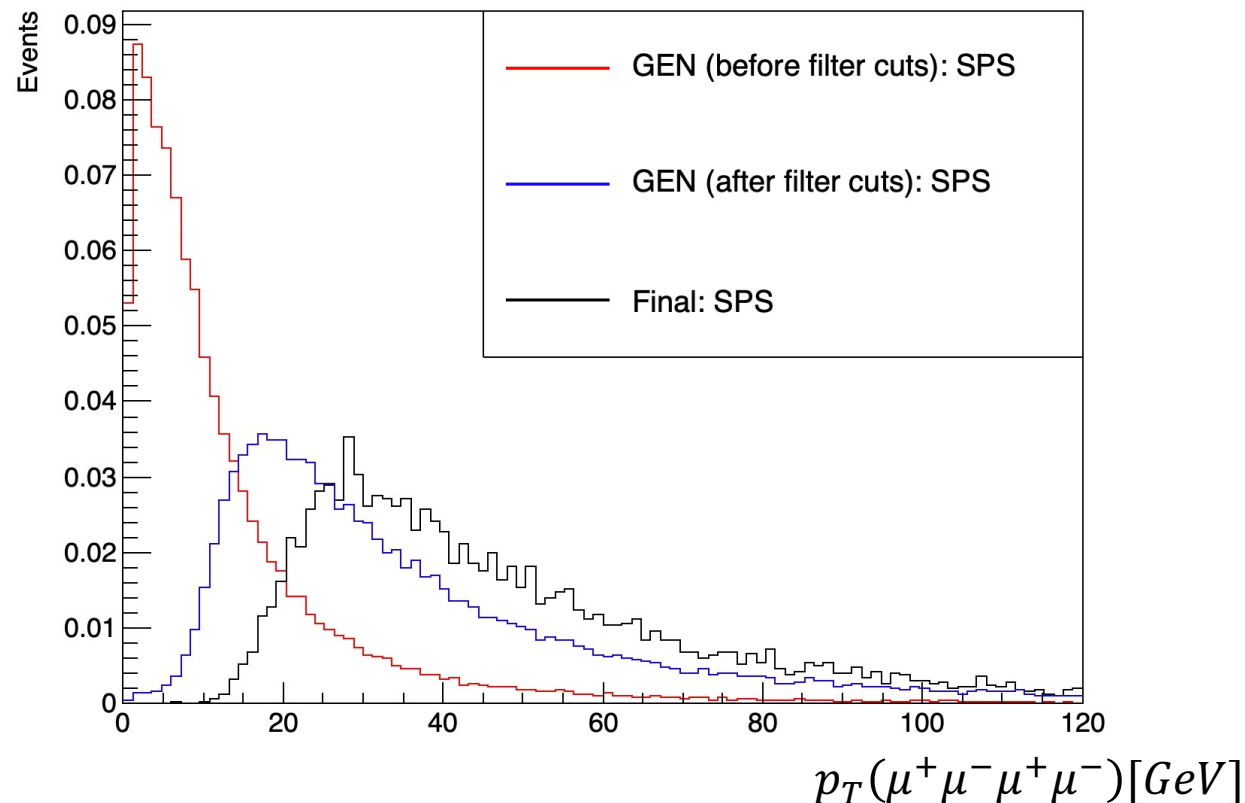


- ❖ Inconsistent kinematic distributions between data and MC samples
- ❖ Solved mostly by tuning in pythia8 [[Green light in the Generator Meeting on Oct 16](#)]
  - **NRSPS MC:**
    - ✓  $pT_{dampMatch}=1, renormMultFac=10, pT_{maxFudge}=2$
  - **Gluon fusion signal MC:**
    - ✓  $pT_{maxMatch}=1, f.scale \in Uniform [5, 50]$
- ❖ Perform **sideband** study
  - Data vs. mix of SPS & DPS
    - ✓ More **consistent** with **new SPS**: kinematic distributions, discriminant  $D_{0-}$
  - Reweight mass
    - ✓ More consistent for  $p_T$  distribution
    - ✓ Little effect on  $D_{0-}$

## THANKS!

# Backup

- ❖  $p_T$  distributions in three stage for NRSPS
  - After Parton Shower, but before filter cuts
  - After Parton Shower, and after filter cuts
  - After final selections



- ❖ Check
  - How filter efficiency is affected by these parameters
  - $p_T(\mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-)$  distributions after final event selection



❖ Change *SpaceShower:pTdampMatch* = 1 (or 3) and check the pT spectrum

- Default = 3; minimum = 0; maximum = 4
- Filter efficiency = 1% or 10%

Configuration	Filter efficiency
origin	51153/500000=10.23%
pTdampMatch=0	50622/500000=10.12%
pTdampMatch=1	4999/500000=1.00%
pTdampMatch=2	5026/500000=1.01%
pTdampMatch=3	51052/500000=10.21%
pTdampMatch=4	51121/500000=10.22%

❖ Change *SpaceShower:renormMultFac* between 0.1 and 10 to tune it further

- Default = 1.; minimum = 0.1; maximum = 10.
- Filter efficiency: increase or decrease by  $\approx 20\%$

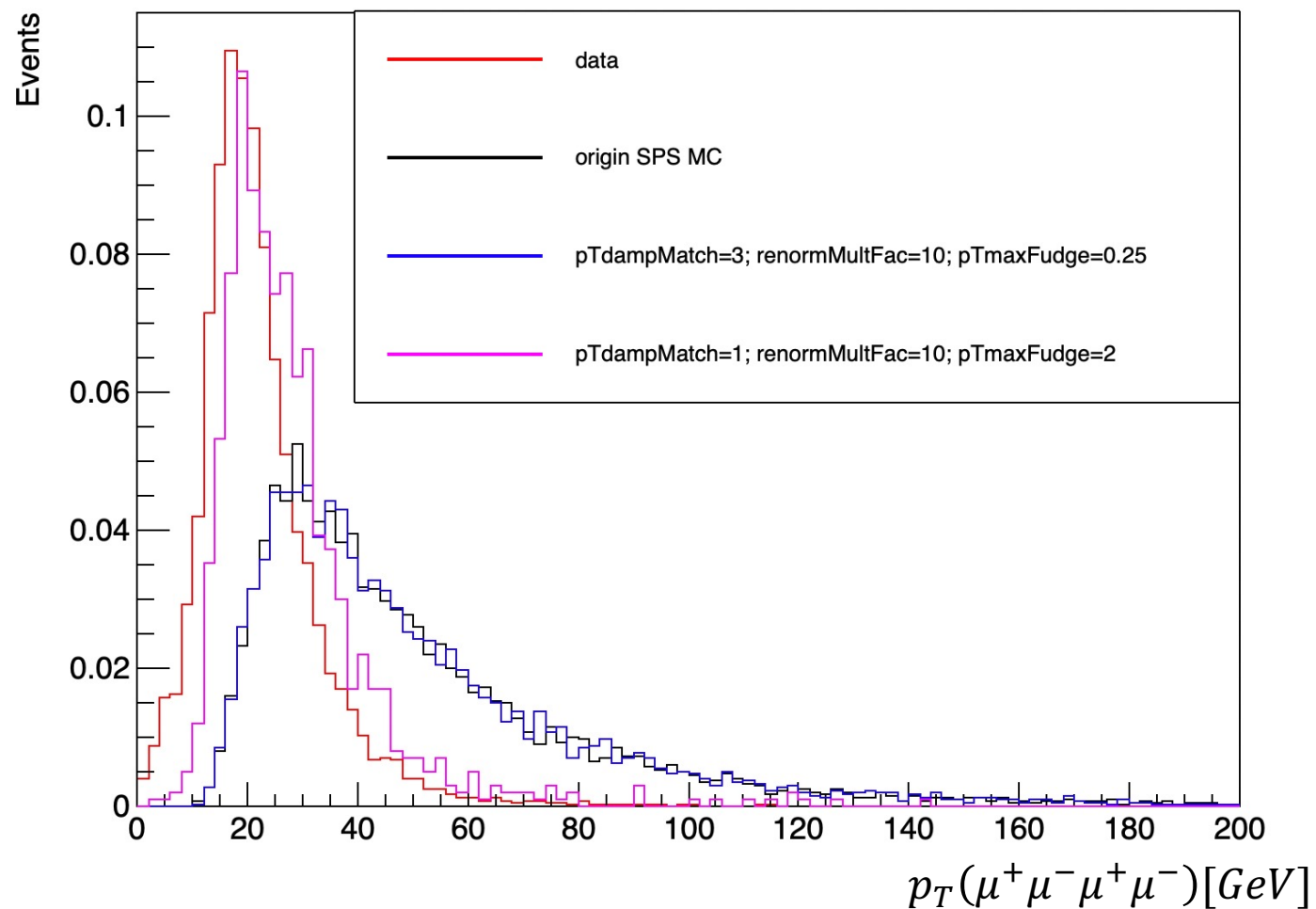
Configuration	Filter efficiency	Configuration	Filter efficiency
pTdampMatch=1 renormMultFac=0.1	6759/500000=1.35%	pTdampMatch=3 renormMultFac=0.1	62190/500000=12.44%
pTdampMatch=1 renormMultFac=0.5	5353/500000=1.07%	pTdampMatch=3 renormMultFac=0.5	53854/500000=10.77%
pTdampMatch=1	4999/500000=1.00%	pTdampMatch=3	51052/500000=10.21%
pTdampMatch=1 renormMultFac=2	4591/500000=0.92%	pTdampMatch=3 renormMultFac=2	48147/500000=9.63%
pTdampMatch=1 renormMultFac=5	0.85%	pTdampMatch=3 renormMultFac=5	44860/500000=8.97%
pTdampMatch=1 renormMultFac=10	0.81%	pTdampMatch=3 renormMultFac=10	43519/500000=8.70%

❖ Change *SpaceShower:pTmaxFudge* to tune it further if needed

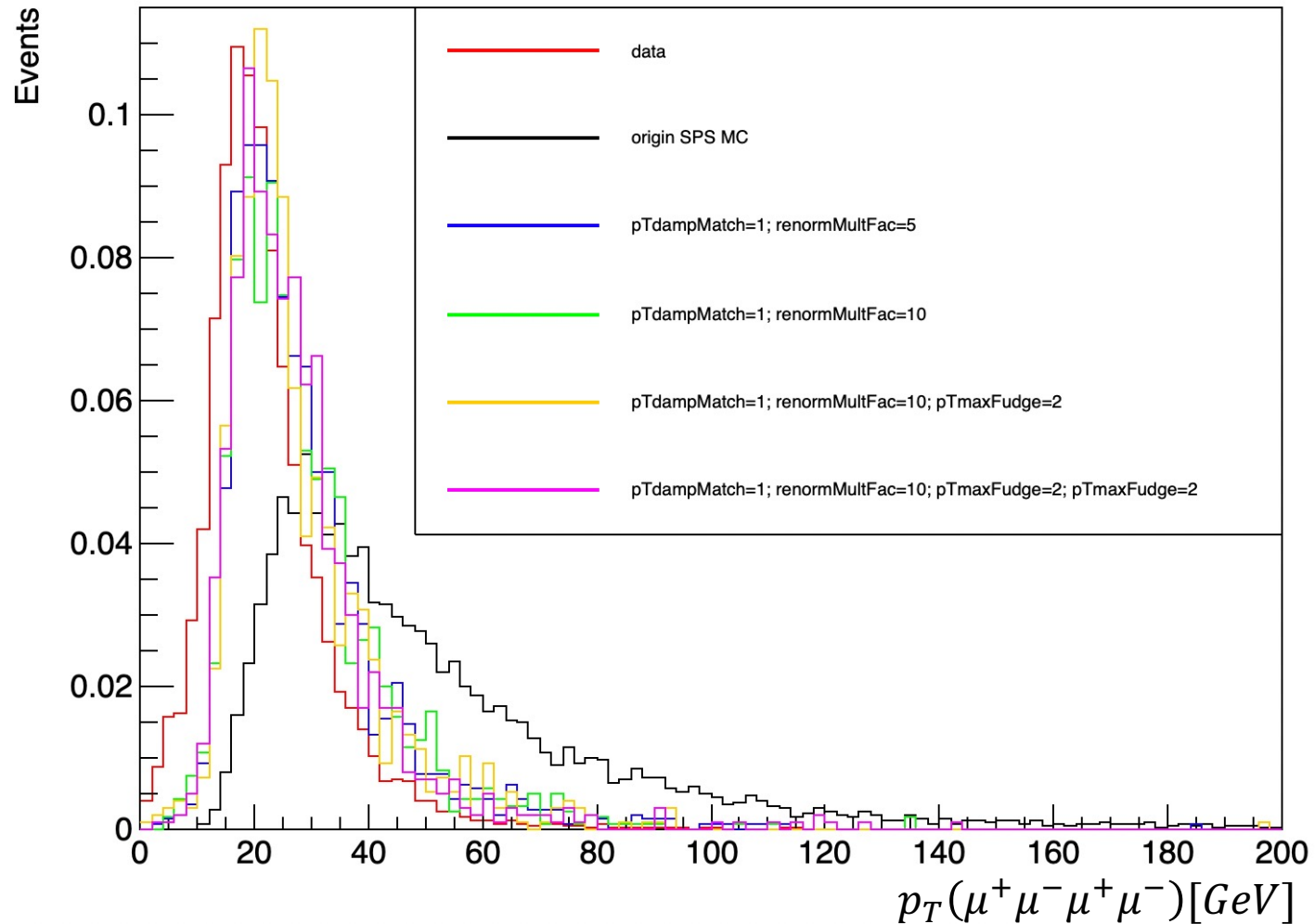
- Default = 1.0; minimum = 0.25; maximum = 2.0
- Filter efficiency: increase or decrease by  $\approx 1\%$

Configuration	Filter efficiency
pTdampMatch=3 renormMultFac=10 pTmaxFudge=0.25	42977/500000=8.60%
pTdampMatch=3 renormMultFac=10 pTmaxFudge=0.5	43496/500000=8.70%
pTdampMatch=3 renormMultFac=10 pTmaxFudge=2	43488/500000=8.70%

- ❖ Another thing to check:  $p_T(\mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-)$  distributions after final event selection
  - ✓  $pTdampMatch=1 \rightarrow$  data
  - ✓  $pTdampMatch=3 \rightarrow$  original NRSPS (default=3)



- ❖  $p_T(\mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-)$  distributions after final event selection
  - $pTdampMatch=1$  with different  $renormMultFac$  and  $pTmaxFudge$
  - Small difference



$f.scale = const$

Original  
 $f.scale = \sqrt{s}/2$

```

<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 3.270280E+00 7.812500E-03 2.455000E-01
<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 3.276176E+00 7.812500E-03 2.453364E-01
<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 3.606168E+00 7.812500E-03 2.369419E-01
<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 3.337123E+00 7.812500E-03 2.436764E-01
<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 3.275460E+00 7.812500E-03 2.453563E-01
<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 3.278429E+00 7.812500E-03 2.452741E-01

```



```

<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 2.000000E+01 7.812500E-03 2.447927E-01
<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 2.000000E+01 7.812500E-03 2.462111E-01
<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 2.000000E+01 7.812500E-03 2.438256E-01
<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 2.000000E+01 7.812500E-03 2.458330E-01
<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 2.000000E+01 7.812500E-03 2.451896E-01
<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 2.000000E+01 7.812500E-03 2.448532E-01

```

$f.scale=20$

$f.scale = \sqrt{s}/2$

```

<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 3.377311E+00 7.812500E-03 2.426108E-01
21 -1 0 0 501 502 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 4.37192829967E+02 4.37192829967E+02 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
21 -1 0 0 502 501 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 -2.60897011451E-02 2.60897011451E-02 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
25 2 1 2 0 0 5.55111512313E-17 4.44089209850E-16 4.37166740266E+02 4.37218919668E+02 6.75462220309E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
23 2 3 3 0 0 -8.69450171996E-01 -4.59448687949E-01 2.77629666559E+02 2.77648701702E+02 3.09883304940E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
23 2 3 3 0 0 8.69450171996E-01 4.59448687949E-01 1.59537073707E+02 1.59570217966E+02 3.09992551855E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
13 1 5 5 0 0 1.01408107963E-01 2.46111044281E-02 3.44282032621E-01 3.74944615126E-01 1.05660000021E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
-13 1 4 4 0 0 7.93004151926E-02 -1.63247125182E+00 1.09705510312E+02 1.09717735156E+02 1.05660000047E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
13 1 4 4 0 0 -9.48750587189E-01 1.17302256387E+00 1.67924156247E+02 1.67930966546E+02 1.05660000090E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
-13 1 5 5 0 0 7.68042064033E-01 4.34837583521E-01 1.59192791674E+02 1.59195273351E+02 1.05660000073E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
</event>

```

$f.scale=20$

```

<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 2.000000E+01 7.812500E-03 2.426108E-01
21 -1 0 0 501 502 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 4.37192829967E+02 4.37192829967E+02 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
21 -1 0 0 502 501 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 -2.60897011451E-02 2.60897011451E-02 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
25 2 1 2 0 0 5.55111512313E-17 4.44089209850E-16 4.37166740266E+02 4.37218919668E+02 6.75462220309E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
23 2 3 3 0 0 -8.69450171996E-01 -4.59448687949E-01 2.77629666559E+02 2.77648701702E+02 3.09883304940E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
23 2 3 3 0 0 8.69450171996E-01 4.59448687949E-01 1.59537073707E+02 1.59570217966E+02 3.09992551855E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
13 1 5 5 0 0 1.01408107963E-01 2.46111044281E-02 3.44282032621E-01 3.74944615126E-01 1.05660000021E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
-13 1 4 4 0 0 7.93004151926E-02 -1.63247125182E+00 1.09705510312E+02 1.09717735156E+02 1.05660000047E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
13 1 4 4 0 0 -9.48750587189E-01 1.17302256387E+00 1.67924156247E+02 1.67930966546E+02 1.05660000090E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
-13 1 5 5 0 0 7.68042064033E-01 4.34837583521E-01 1.59192791674E+02 1.59195273351E+02 1.05660000073E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
</event>

```

$f.scale=50$

```

<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 5.000000E+01 7.812500E-03 2.426108E-01
21 -1 0 0 501 502 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 4.37192829967E+02 4.37192829967E+02 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
21 -1 0 0 502 501 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 -2.60897011451E-02 2.60897011451E-02 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
25 2 1 2 0 0 5.55111512313E-17 4.44089209850E-16 4.37166740266E+02 4.37218919668E+02 6.75462220309E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
23 2 3 3 0 0 -8.69450171996E-01 -4.59448687949E-01 2.77629666559E+02 2.77648701702E+02 3.09883304940E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
23 2 3 3 0 0 8.69450171996E-01 4.59448687949E-01 1.59537073707E+02 1.59570217966E+02 3.09992551855E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
13 1 5 5 0 0 1.01408107963E-01 2.46111044281E-02 3.44282032621E-01 3.74944615126E-01 1.05660000021E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
-13 1 4 4 0 0 7.93004151926E-02 -1.63247125182E+00 1.09705510312E+02 1.09717735156E+02 1.05660000047E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
13 1 4 4 0 0 -9.48750587189E-01 1.17302256387E+00 1.67924156247E+02 1.67930966546E+02 1.05660000090E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
-13 1 5 5 0 0 7.68042064033E-01 4.34837583521E-01 1.59192791674E+02 1.59195273351E+02 1.05660000073E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
</event>

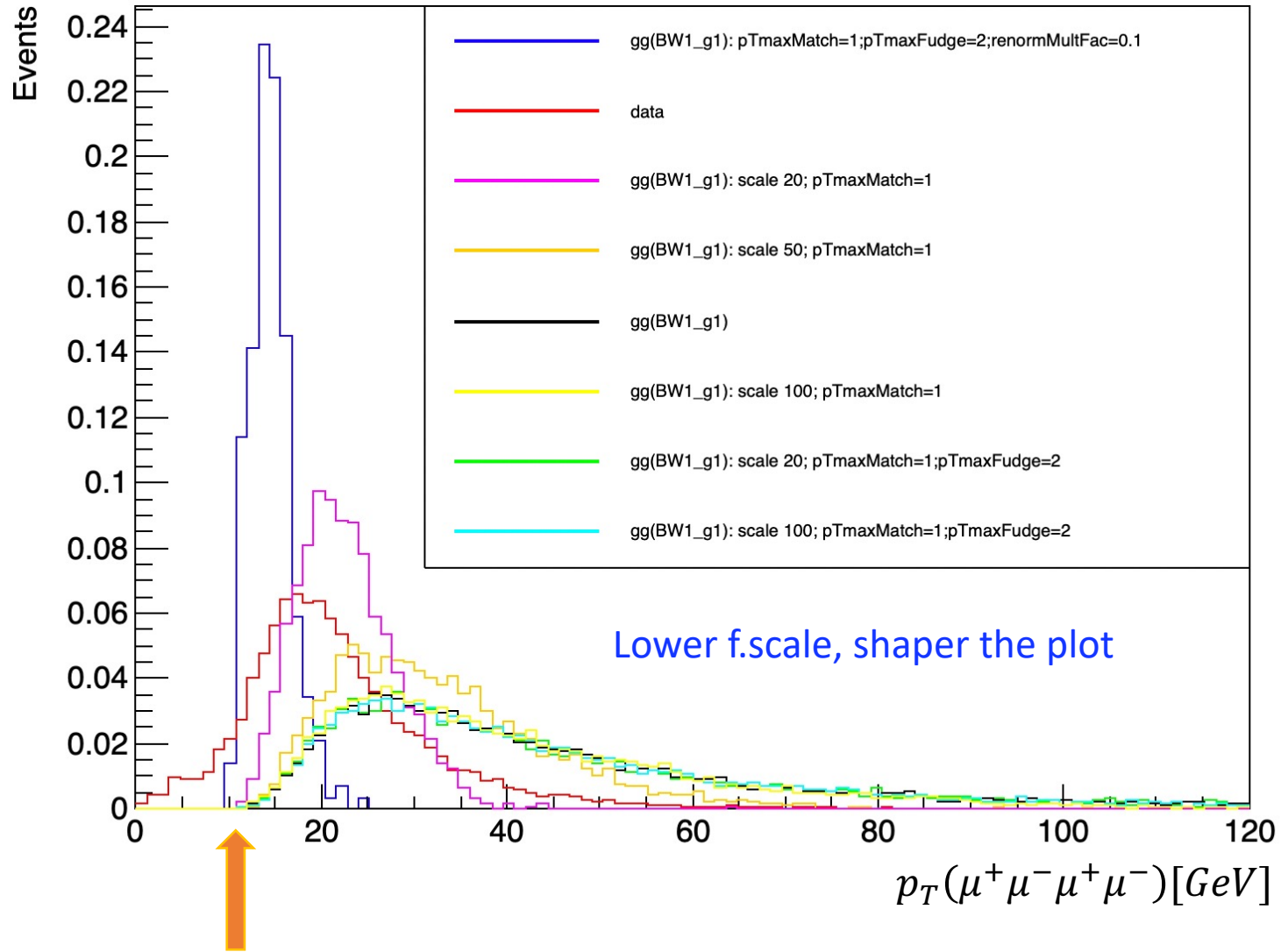
```

$f.scale=100$

```

<event>
9 0 1.000000E+00 1.000000E+02 7.812500E-03 2.426108E-01
21 -1 0 0 501 502 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 4.37192829967E+02 4.37192829967E+02 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
21 -1 0 0 502 501 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 -2.60897011451E-02 2.60897011451E-02 0.0000000000E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
25 2 1 2 0 0 5.55111512313E-17 4.44089209850E-16 4.37166740266E+02 4.37218919668E+02 6.75462220309E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
23 2 3 3 0 0 -8.69450171996E-01 -4.59448687949E-01 2.77629666559E+02 2.77648701702E+02 3.09883304940E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
23 2 3 3 0 0 8.69450171996E-01 4.59448687949E-01 1.59537073707E+02 1.59570217966E+02 3.09992551855E+00 0.0000000000E+00 1.
13 1 5 5 0 0 1.01408107963E-01 2.46111044281E-02 3.44282032621E-01 3.74944615126E-01 1.05660000021E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
-13 1 4 4 0 0 7.93004151926E-02 -1.63247125182E+00 1.09705510312E+02 1.09717735156E+02 1.05660000047E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
13 1 4 4 0 0 -9.48750587189E-01 1.17302256387E+00 1.67924156247E+02 1.67930966546E+02 1.05660000090E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
-13 1 5 5 0 0 7.68042064033E-01 4.34837583521E-01 1.59192791674E+02 1.59195273351E+02 1.05660000073E-01 0.0000000000E+00 1.
</event>

```



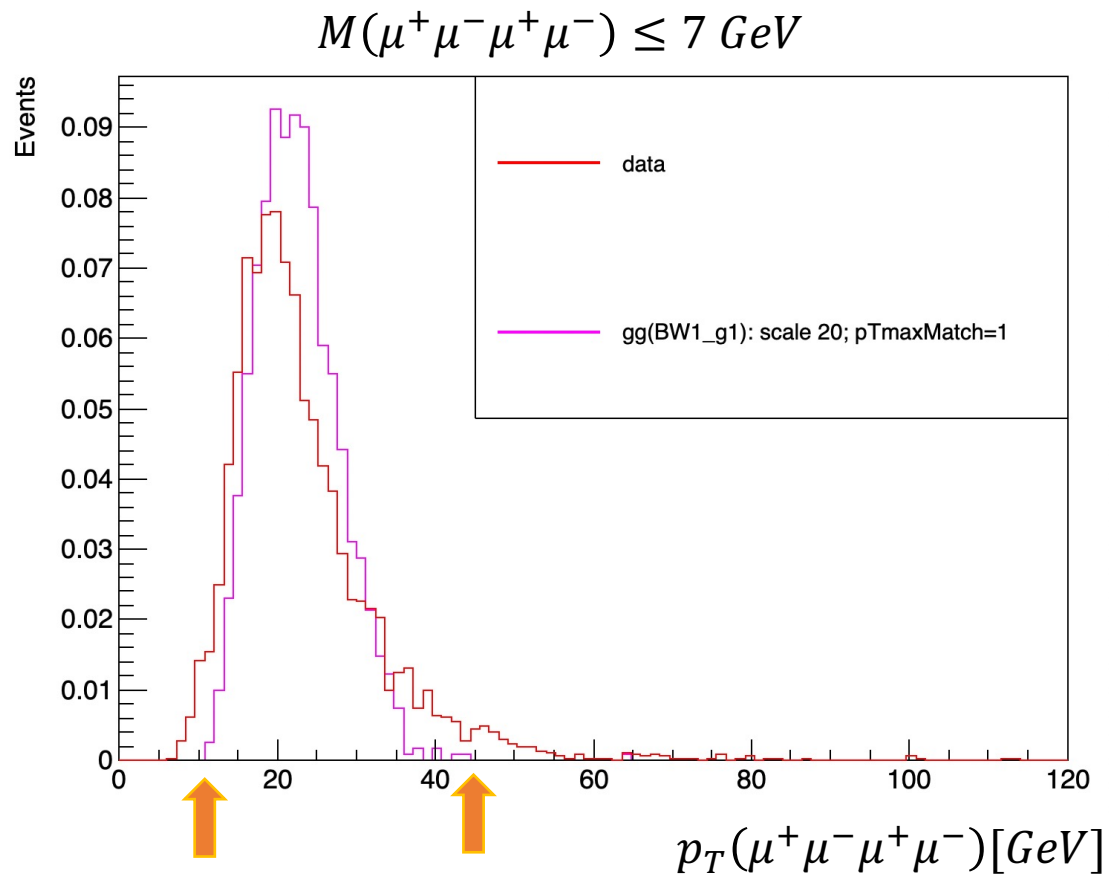
Issue: bigger  $\text{Min}[p_T]$  in MC, all begin with a similar point

gg (BW1_g1) MC filter efficiency	pTmaxMatch=1	pTdampMatch=1 pTmaxFudge=2
Origin LHE	131./507500= 0.03%	2265./507500= 0.45%
Scale 20	21074/507500= 4.15%	41239/507500= 8.13%
Scale 50	38857/507500= 7.6%	45651/507500= 9.00%
Scale 100	45872/507500= 9.04%	48573/507500= 9.57%

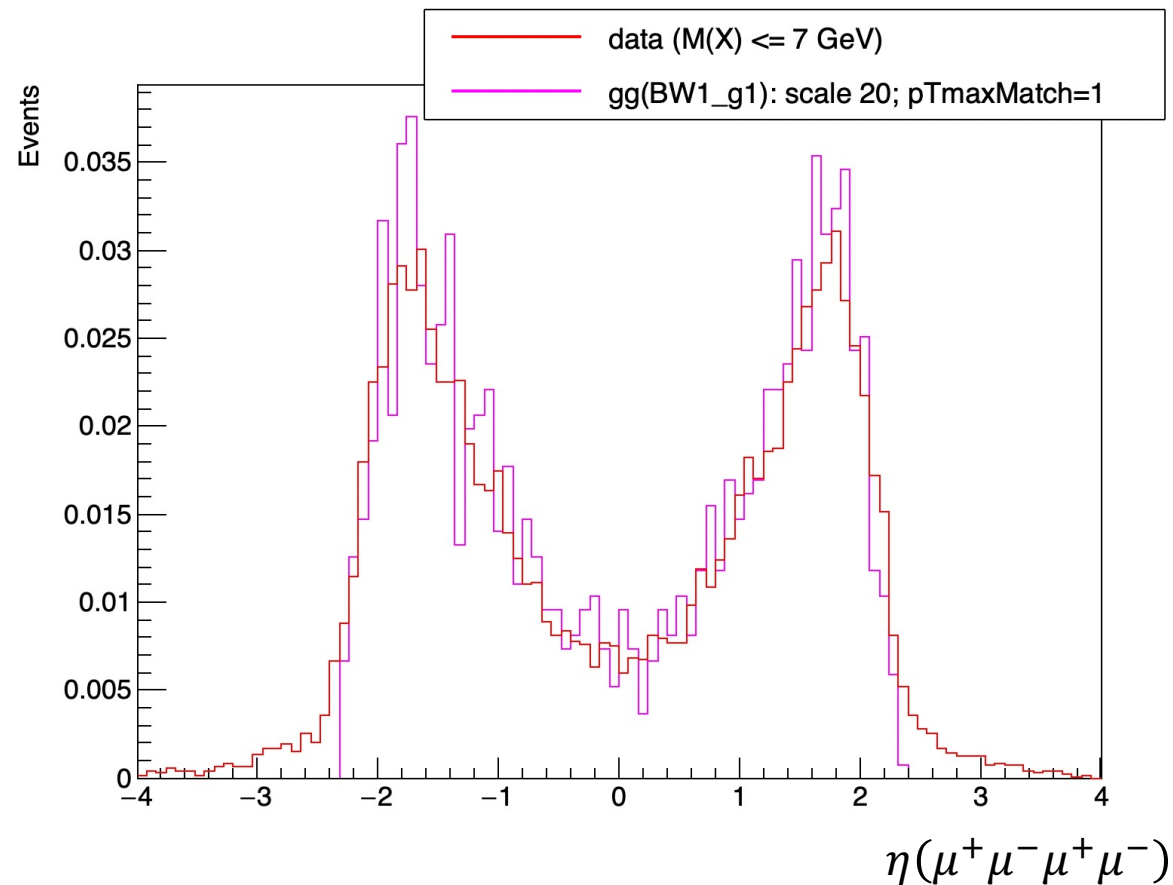
$f.\text{scale}=20$  GeV with  $pTmaxFudge=2$  appears to have higher distribution than  $f.\text{scale}=50$  GeV (with default  $pTmaxFudge=1$ ). This suggests that the fudge factor is not simply increasing the  $f.\text{scale}$  value by the fudge factor, it appears to be more complicated.

✓ Best one:  $f.\text{scale} = 20$

✓ Best one:  $f.\text{scale} = 20$



Issue: left tail & right tail

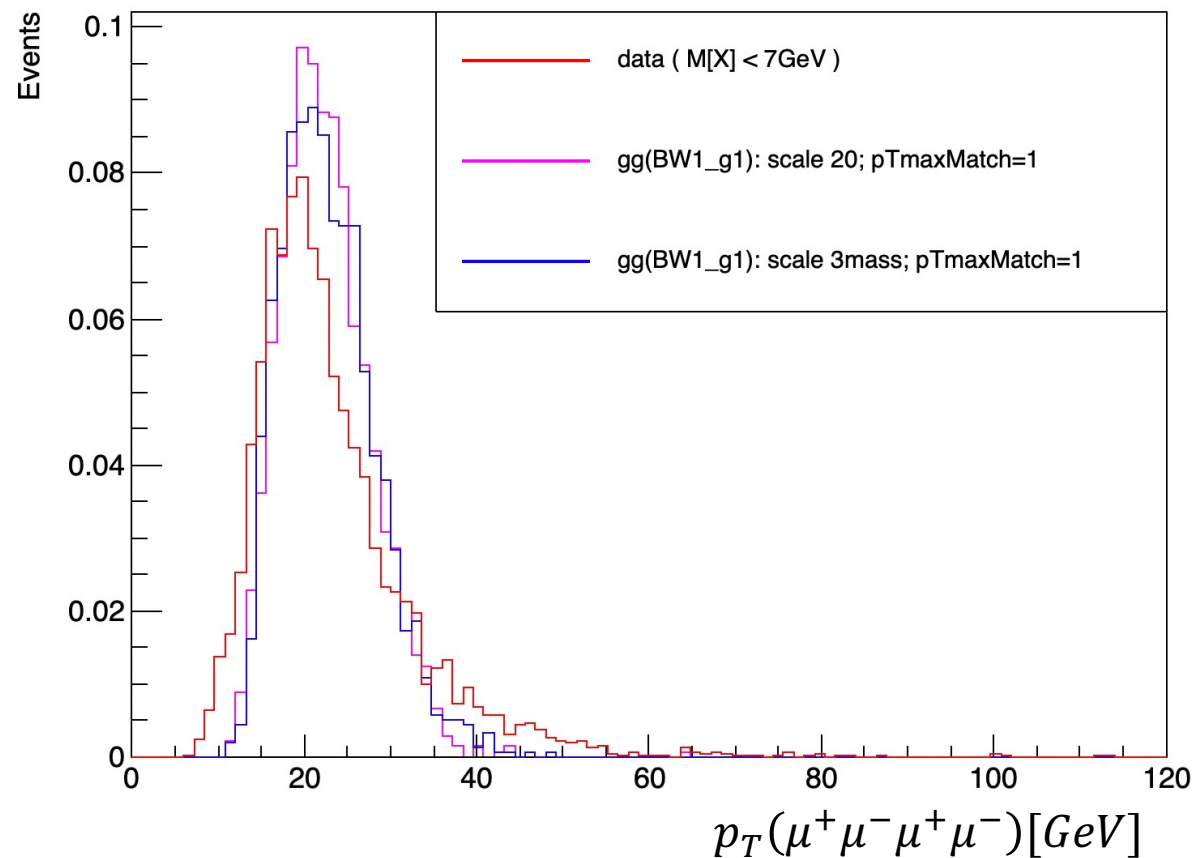
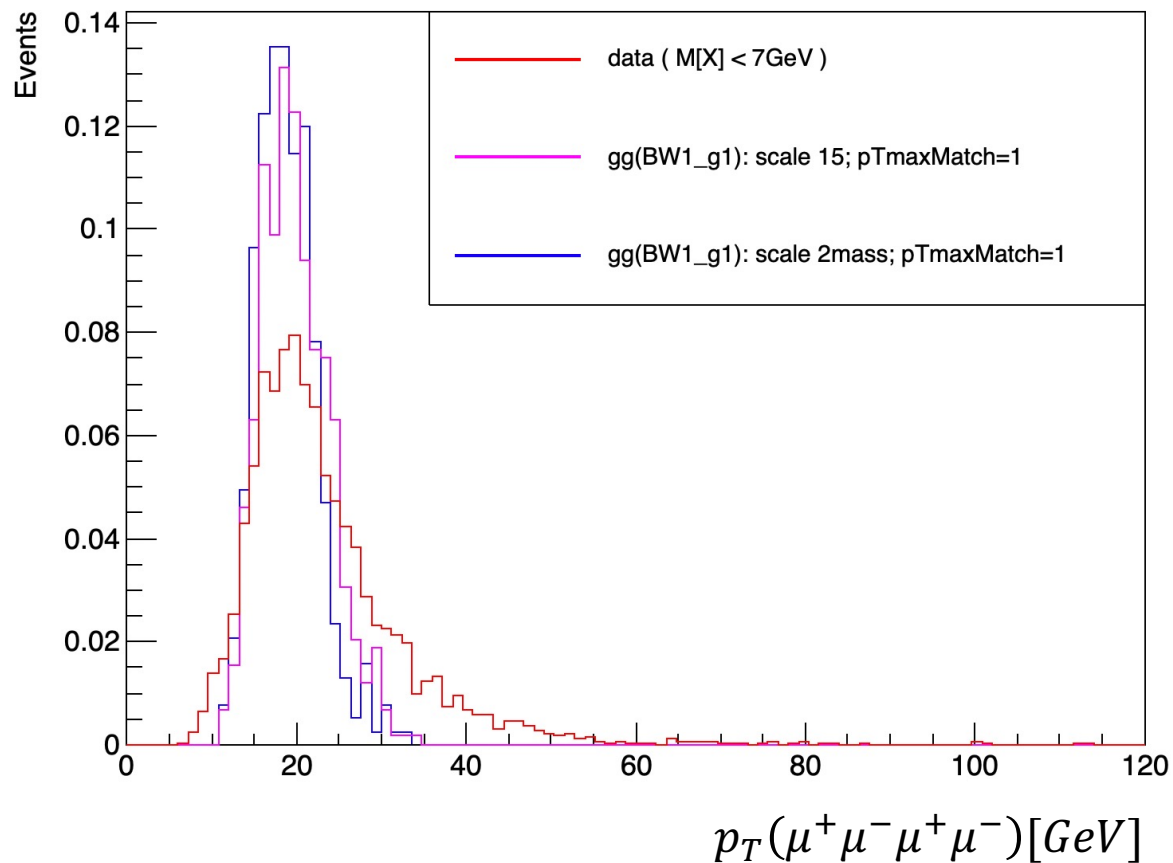




❖ Comparison

- ✓  $f.\text{scale} = 15$  VS  $f.\text{scale} = 2 \times M[\text{BW}]$
- ✓  $f.\text{scale} = 20$  VS  $f.\text{scale} = 3 \times M[\text{BW}]$

$$M(\mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-) \leq 7 \text{ GeV}$$

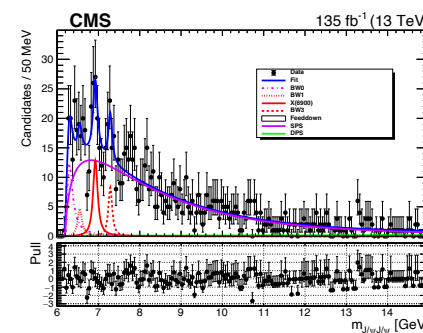
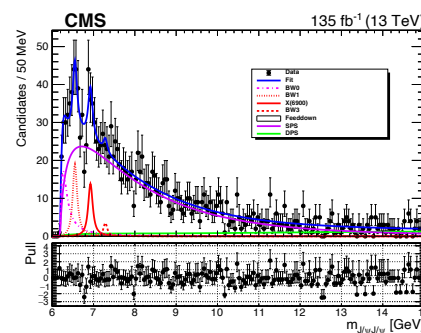
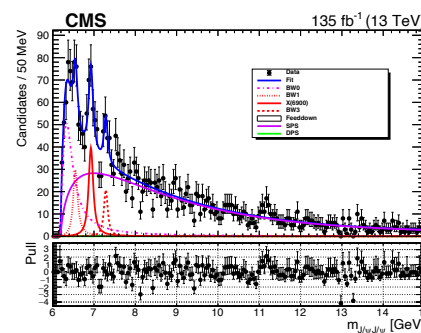
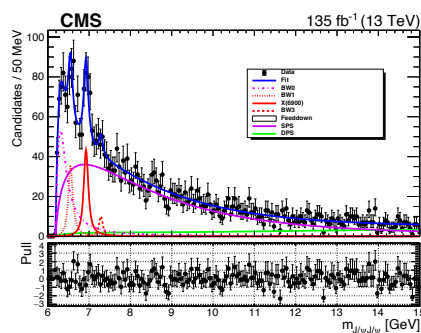
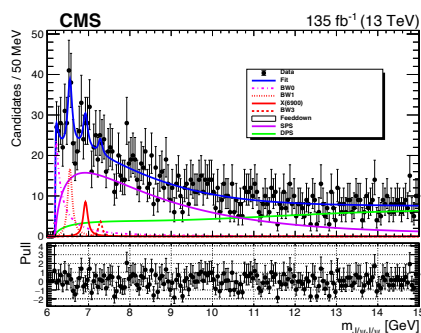


❖ To get the pt distribution of signal peak:

➤ Fix masses and widths of BW1, BW2 and BW3, and fit to data in different pt range

- Measured mass and width

	BW1	BW2	BW3
$m$	$6552 \pm 10 \pm 12$	$6927 \pm 9 \pm 5$	$7287 \pm 19 \pm 5$
$\Gamma$	$124 \pm 29 \pm 34$	$122 \pm 22 \pm 19$	$95 \pm 46 \pm 20$
$N$	$474 \pm 113$	$492 \pm 75$	$156 \pm 56$



➤ Number of signal peak from fit to J/psi J/psi mass spectrum in different X pt range

Pt bin range [GeV]	[10, 15]	[15, 20]	[20, 25]	[25, 30]	[30, 35]
N(BW1)	64	137	114	73	18
N(BW2)	34	171	156	55	50
N(BW3)	12	33	68	12	27

