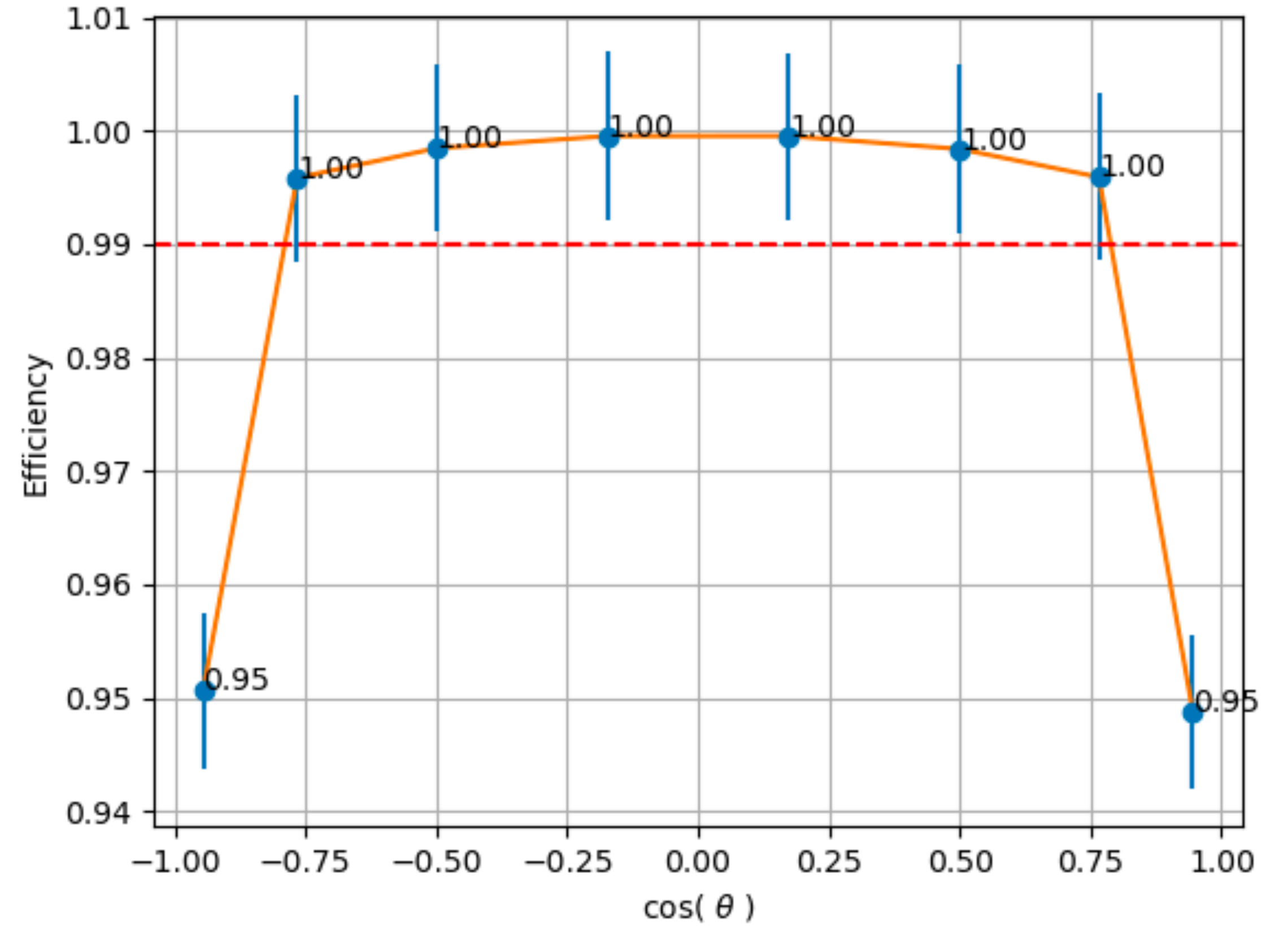
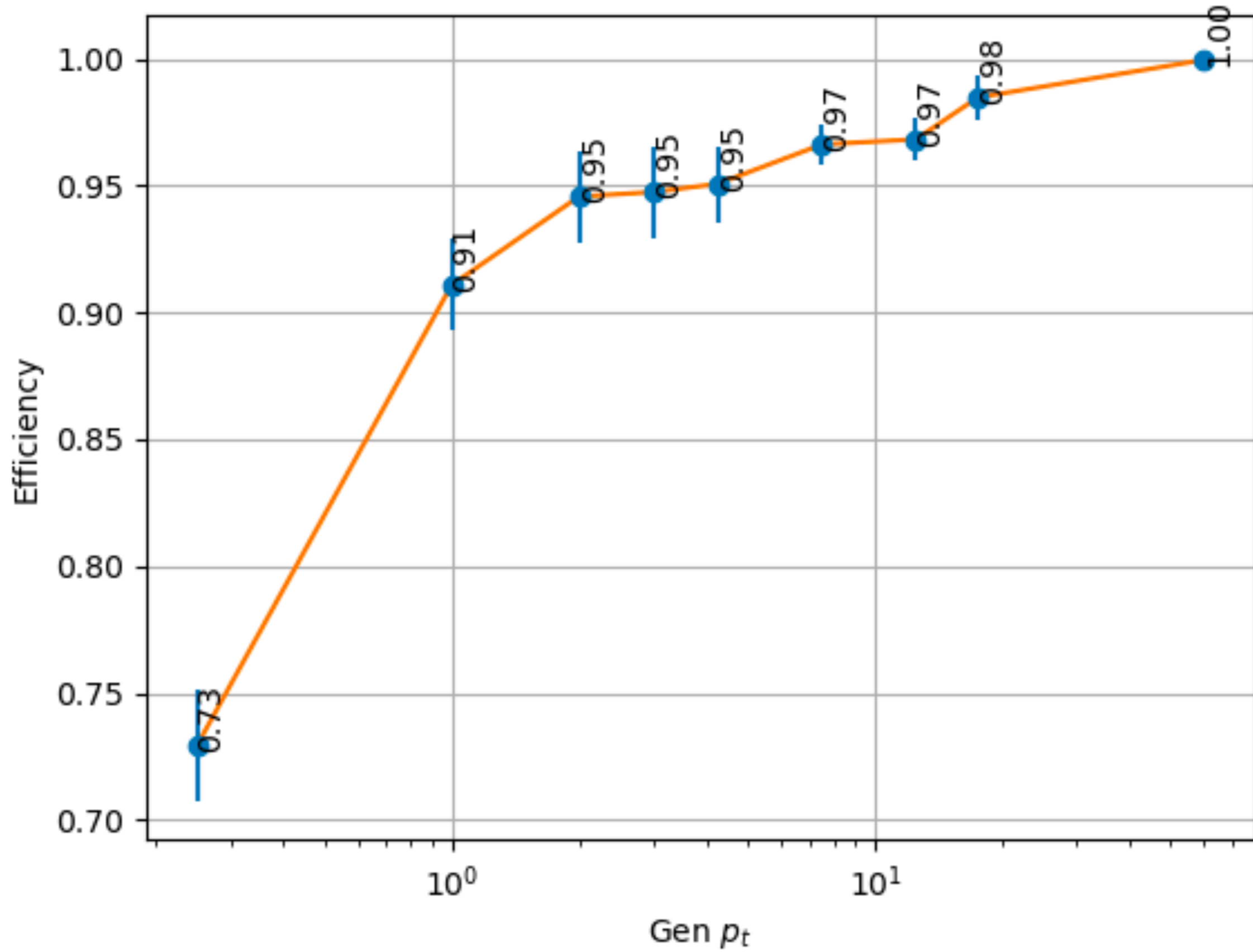


# Trk Eff. @ low $p_T$

C.Zhang, 18Oct2024

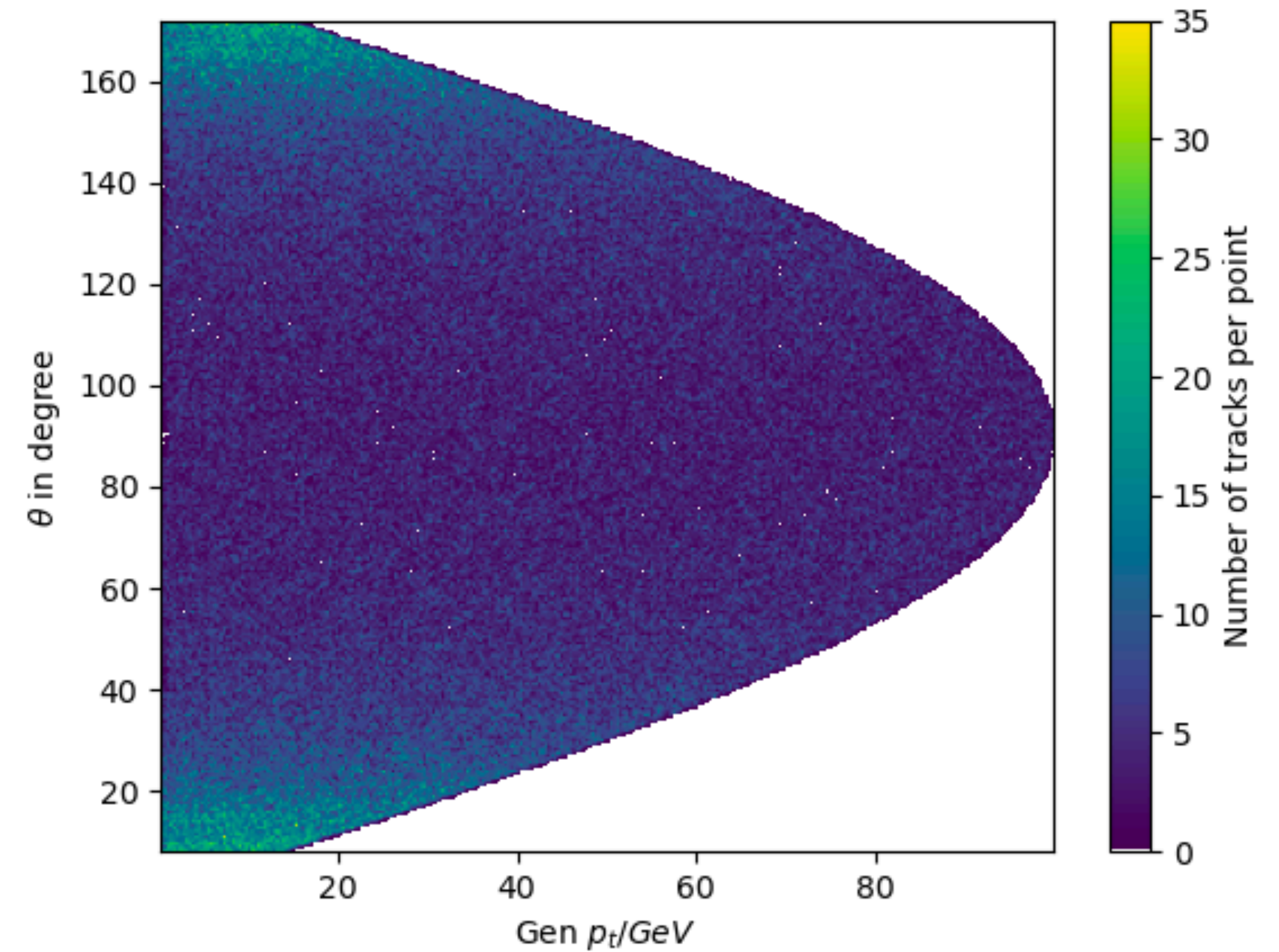
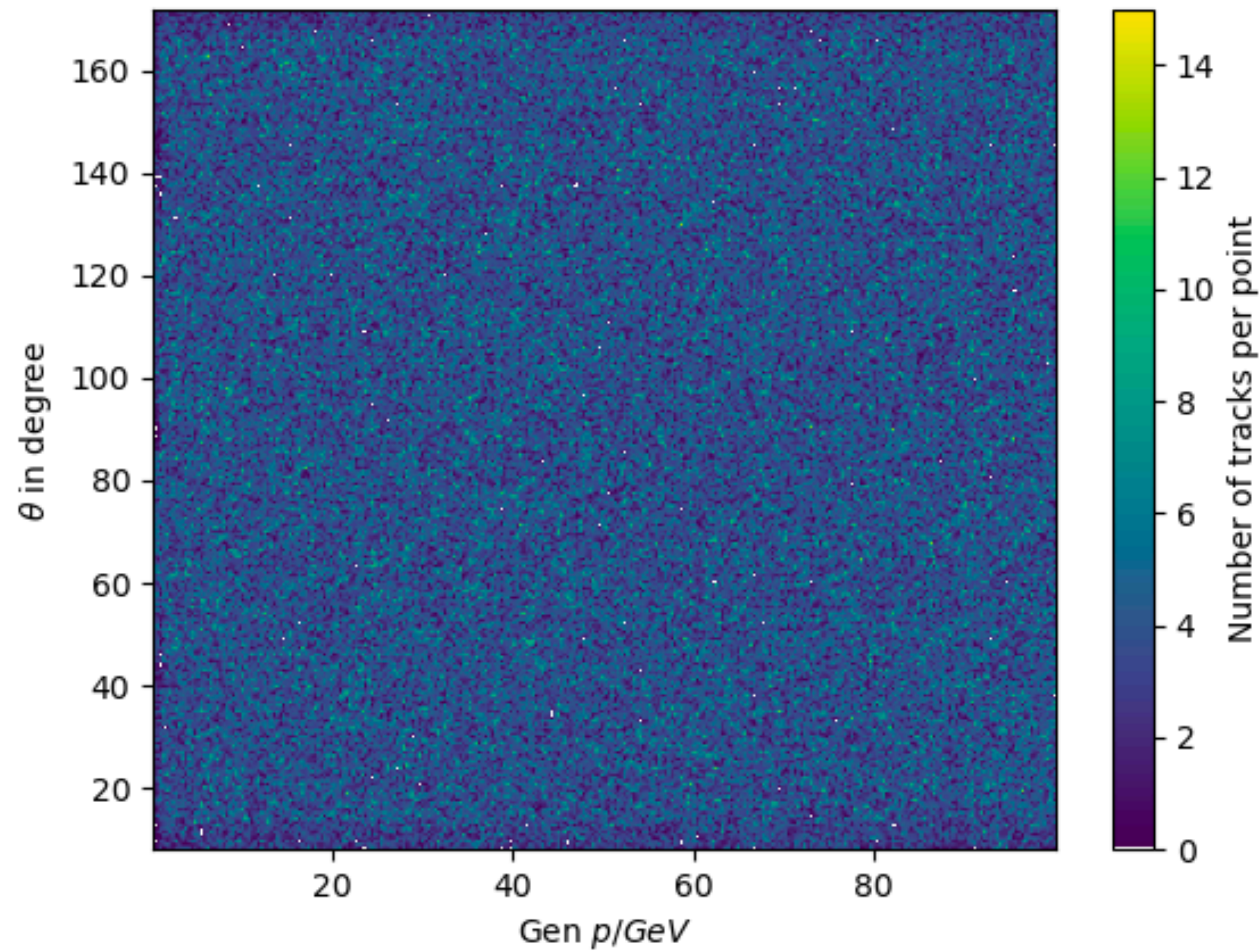
# Trk. Eff. vs. $p_T$ and $\cos(\theta)$

Single muons, 0.1-100 GeV,  $\theta = 8-172^\circ$



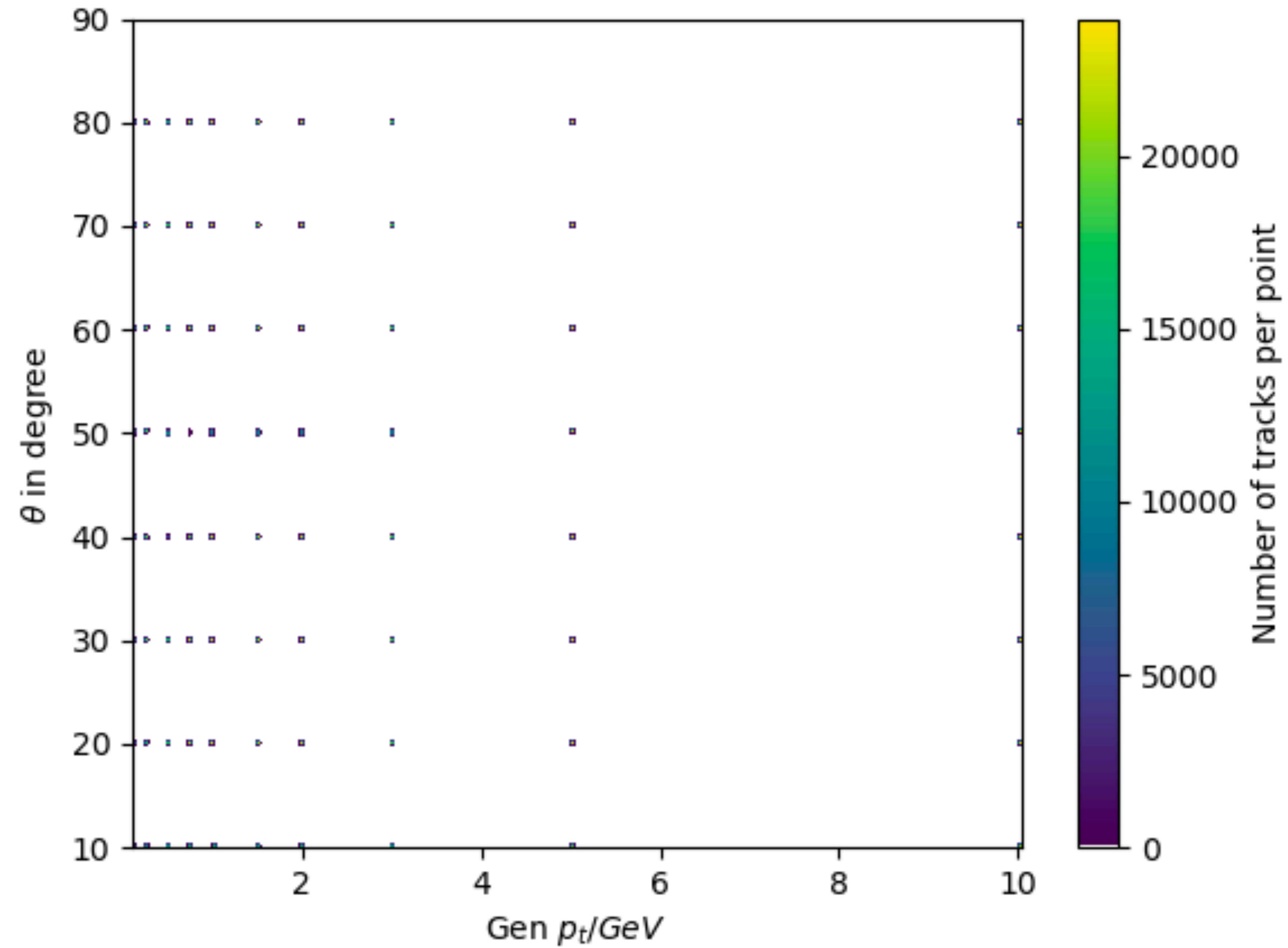
# Particle gun with $\theta$ , momenta

$$\theta, p \rightarrow \theta, p_T$$

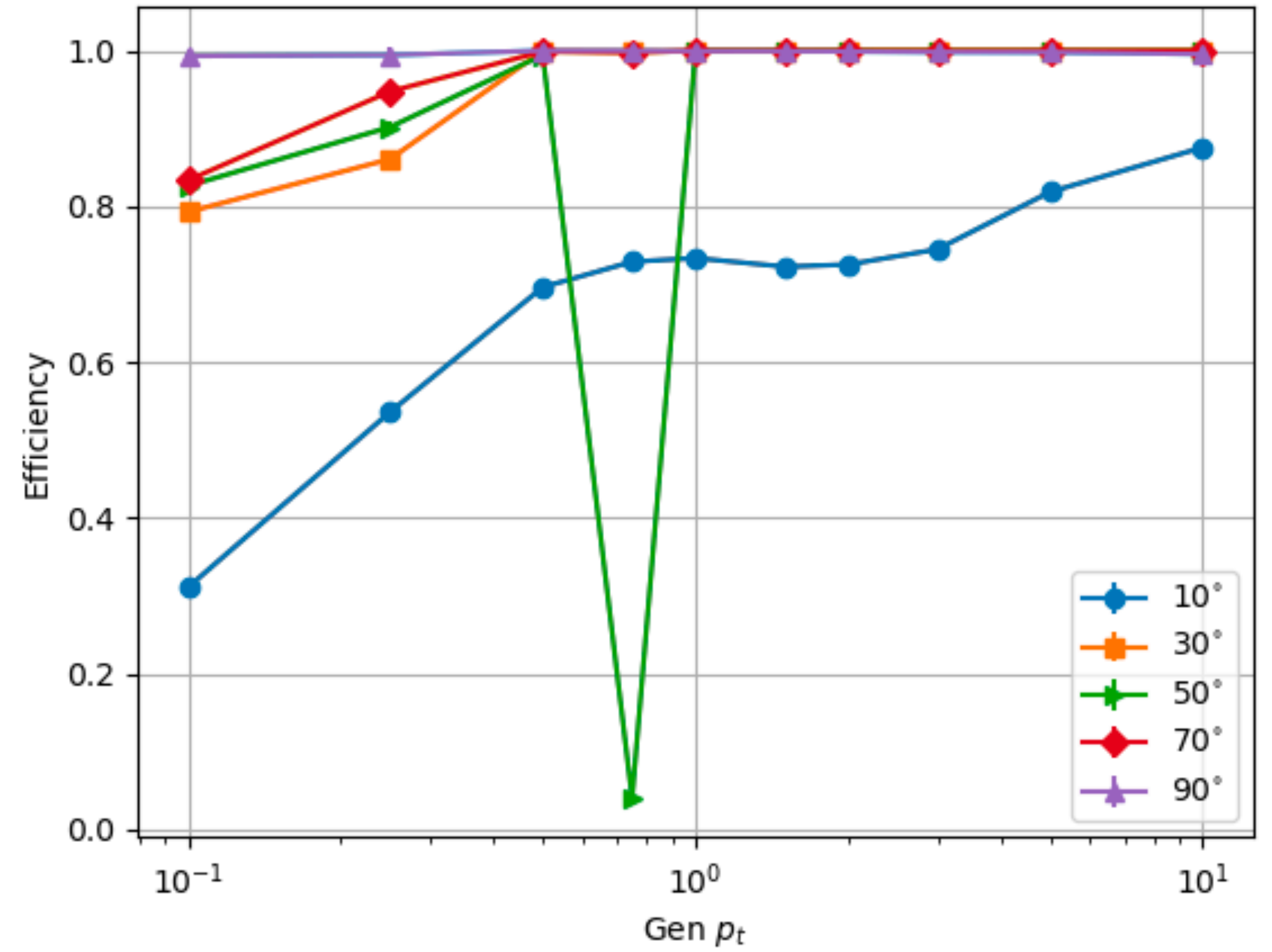
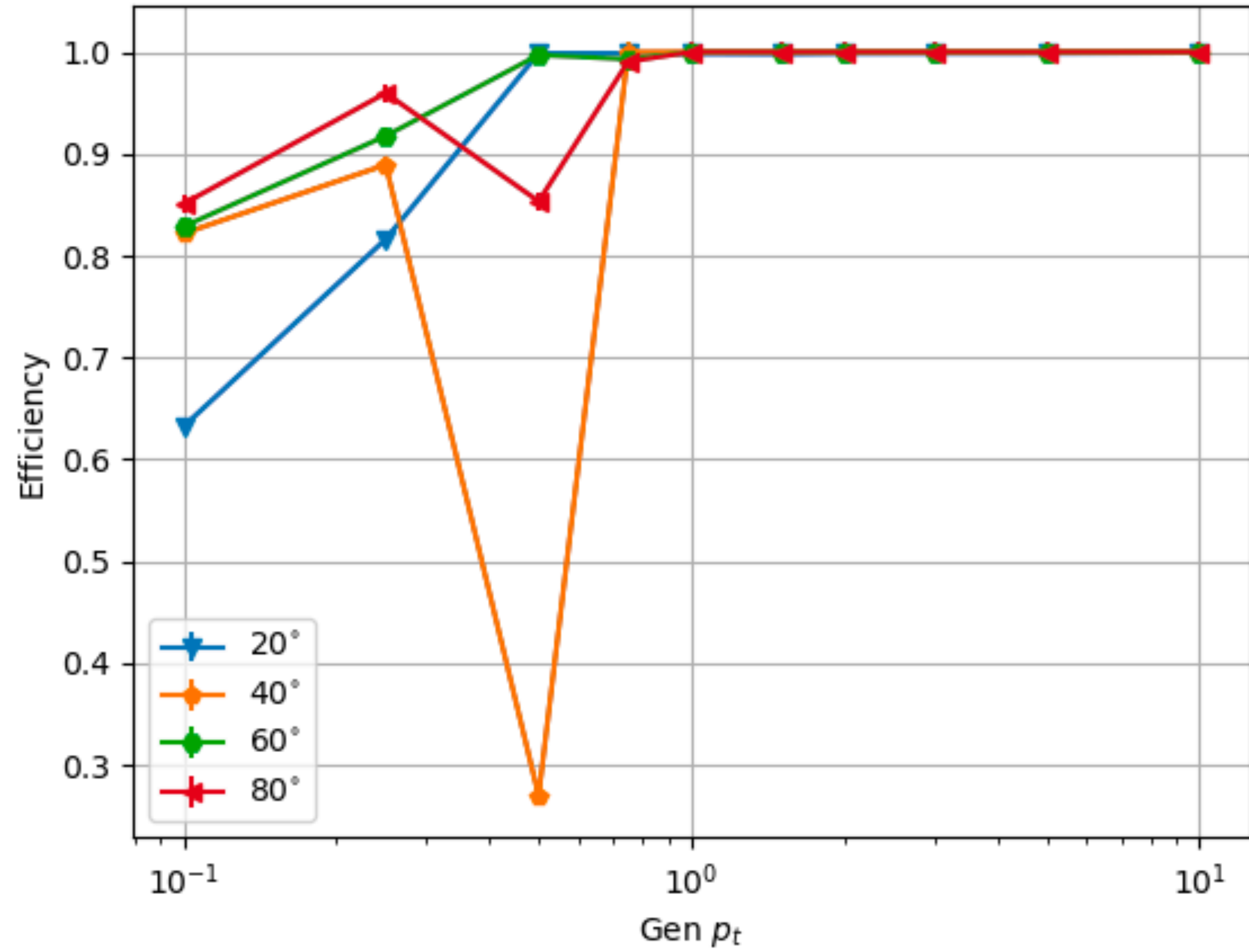


# Particle gun in $\theta$ , momenta

To avoid possible bias,



# Trk. Eff. vs. $p_T$ and $\cos(\theta)$

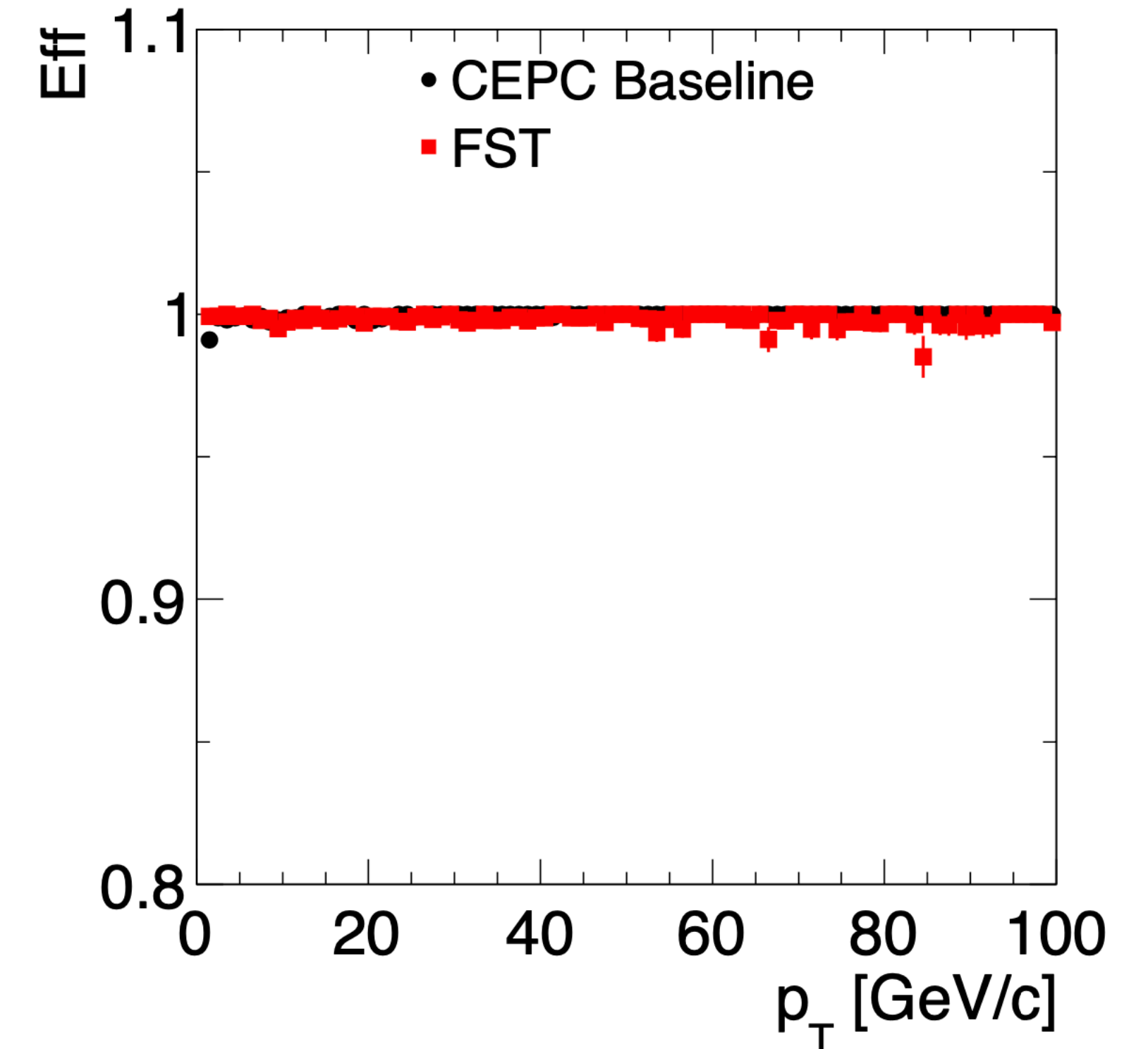


# Trk. Eff. vs. CDR Reference

**Single muon particles:** Figure 4.27 shows the tracking efficiency of the FST for single muons as a function of  $p_T$ . The efficiency is close to 100% at  $p_T > 1$  GeV. The CEPC baseline has a similar performance, suggesting that both trackers are capable of finding tracks efficiently in the detector fiducial region.

The resolutions of track momentum, impact parameters of  $d_0$ , and  $z_0$  as functions of track  $p_T$  in the barrel and endcap are shown in Figure 4.28. The performance of the FST is again comparable to that of the CEPC baseline. However, the latter has a slightly better momentum resolution at low momentum because it has less material.

**Dimuon mass resolution:** Figure 4.29 compares the dimuon invariant mass distributions from the  $ZH \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\mu^+\mu^-$  events. The FST has a mass resolution of  $\sigma = 0.21$  GeV, approximately 16% better than that of the CEPC baseline.



# To do

- Need to know a clear target for track eff. at low  $p_T$
- Look in to what is happening around  $40-50^\circ$  at low  $p_T$