

# Trigger Efficiency Measurements

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Atlas Tau Workshop  
NBI Copenhagen

Eric Torrence  
University of Oregon





# Efficiency Motivation

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## Why measure trigger efficiency at all?

### Physics

- Typically need product  $\epsilon(\text{trig}) \times \epsilon(\text{reco})$
- Sometimes need  $\epsilon(\text{reco})$  alone
- Never (?) need  $\epsilon(\text{trig})$  alone

Can factorize and measure  $\epsilon(\text{trig}) / \epsilon(\text{reco})$

### Trigger Understanding

- Trigger must be understood/commissioned before first “real” taus are seen

Both need  $\epsilon(\text{trig})$  dependence on key variables



# Trigger Efficiency Methods

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$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$

- Direct measurement (accurate), but low statistics
- Trigger measurement direct extension of offline studies

Di-jet fakes

- Use tight offline (fake) taus and measure how often these pass the trigger
- Higher statistics, lower accuracy (calibrate scale w/  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ ?)

$t\bar{t}$

- Useful in future for higher  $E_\tau$  ranges, dense environment

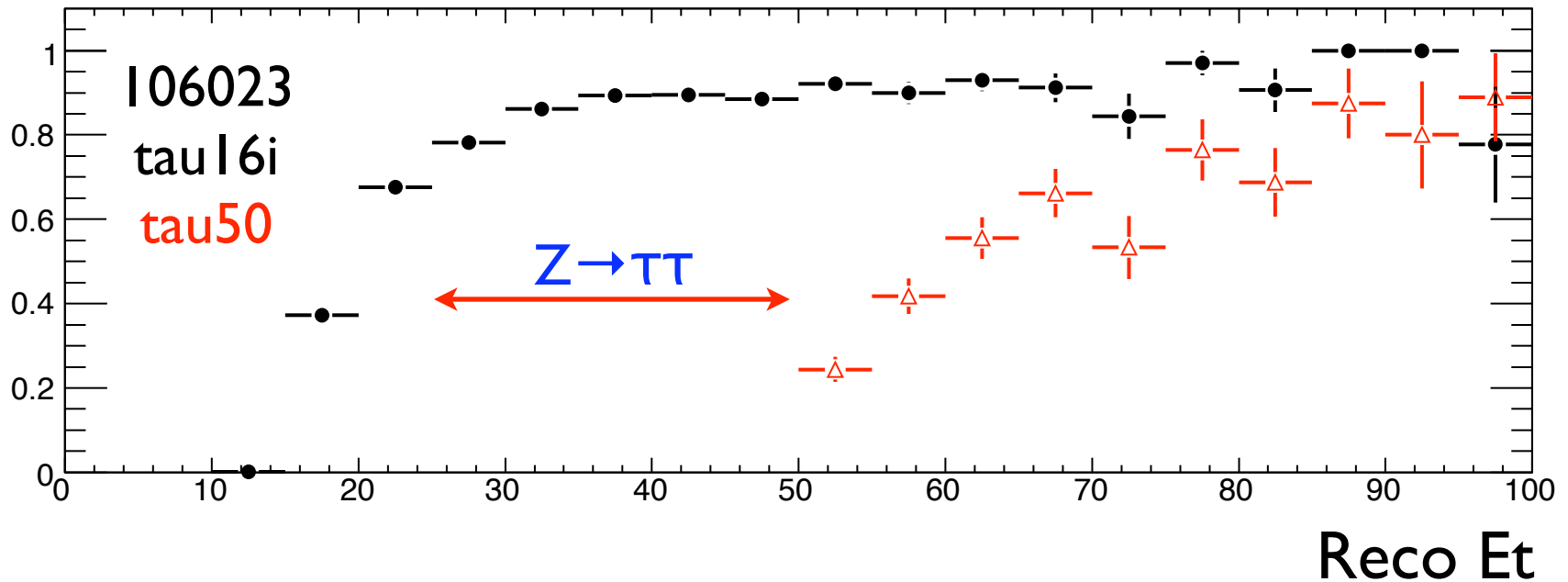
All require well defined offline reference  
Need consistent definition!



# $E_T$ Ranges



EF Efficiency



$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  can measure plateau, but turn-on at low  $E_T$  difficult  
Must factorize (or ignore) dependence on other variables

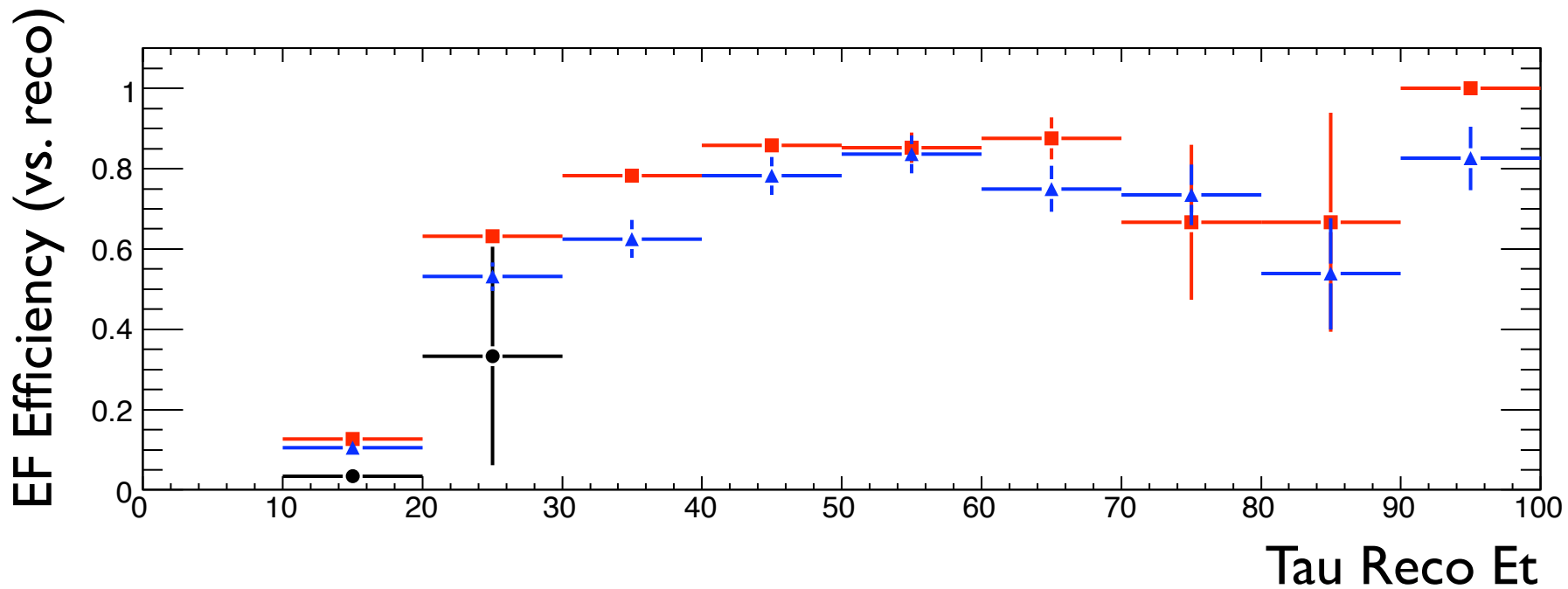
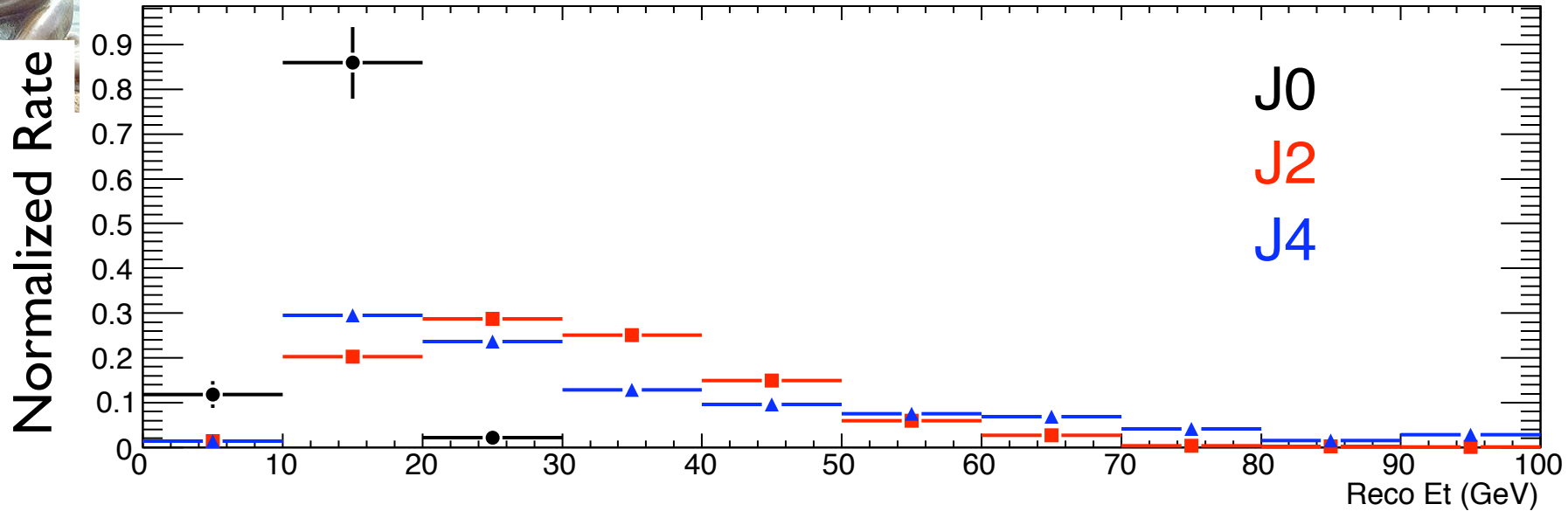
Extrapolate to lower  $E_T$  using dijet fakes or MC

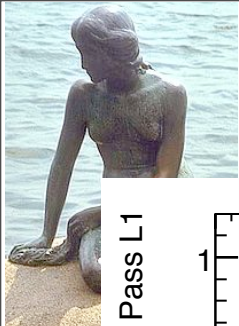
tau50 above range where  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  has reasonable statistics  
use ttbar, MC, or possibly dijets here also?

What is the offline  $E_T$  efficiency range?

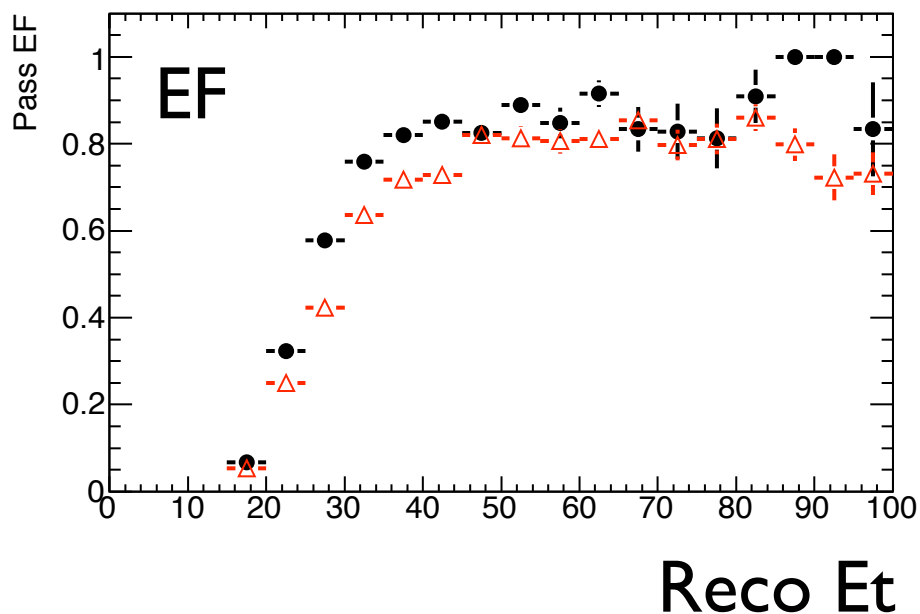
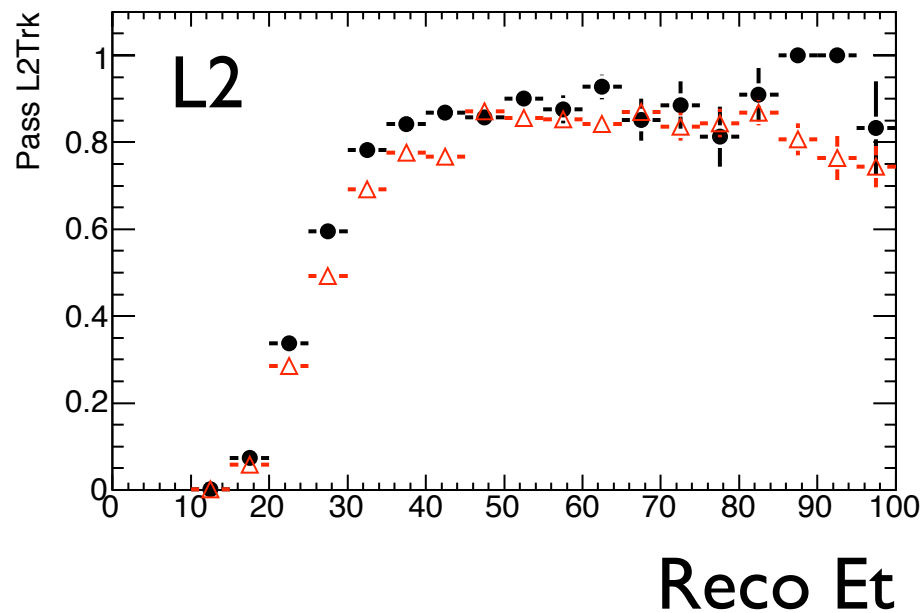
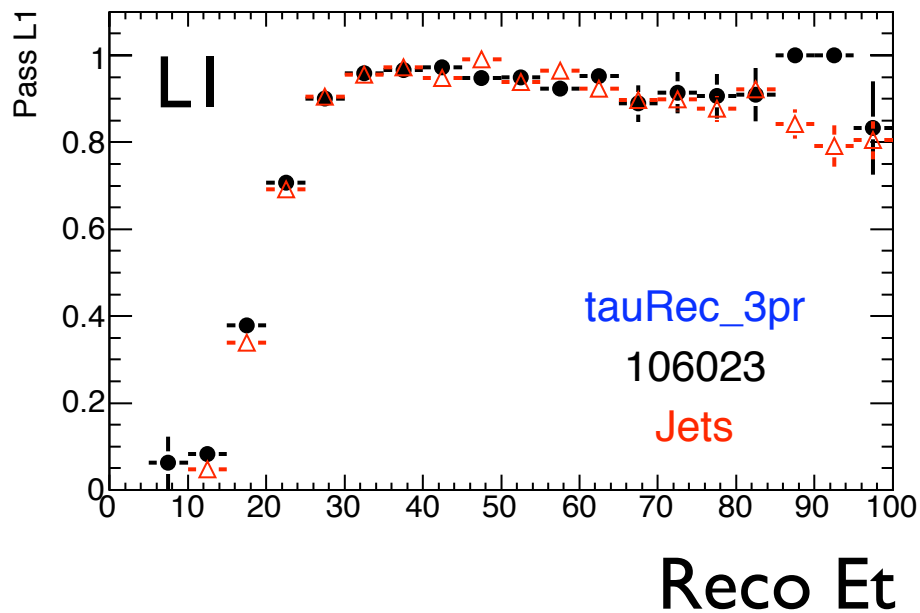


# Jn Fakes Comparison





# Fake 3pr taus

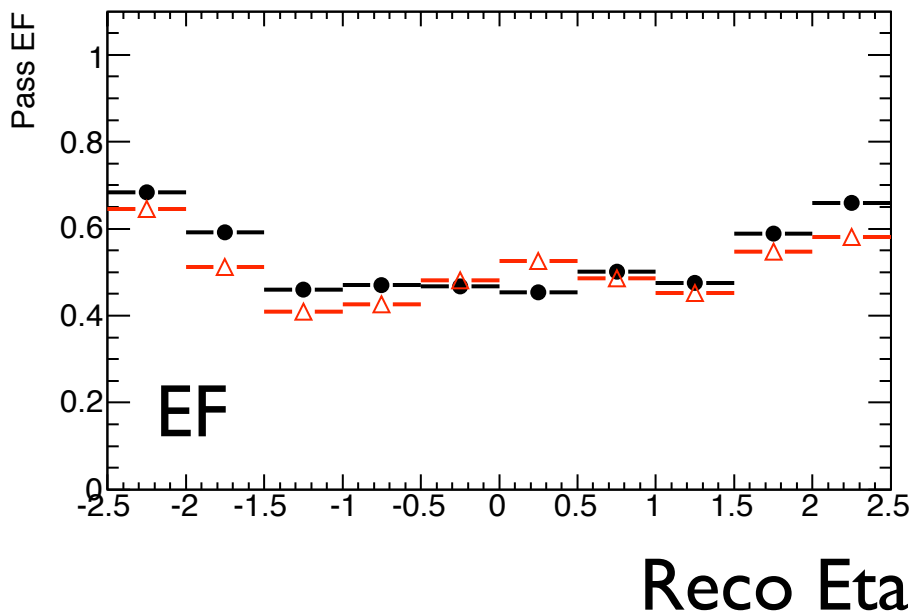
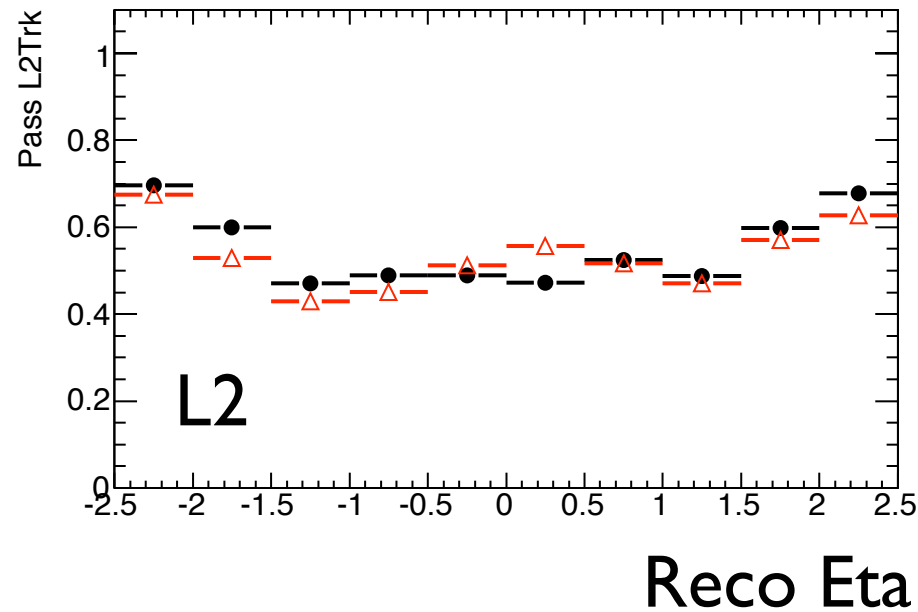
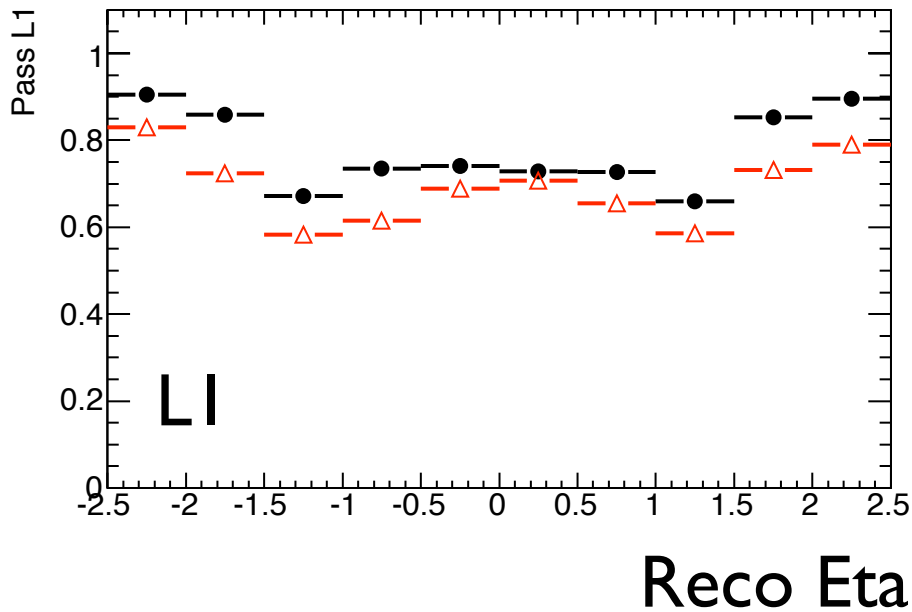
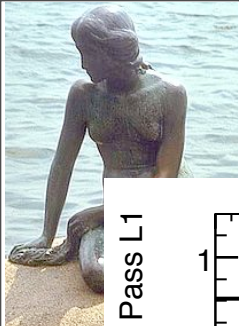


10 TeV  $W \rightarrow TV$  vs.  
J0-J4 unweighted

tauRec L>5

Good to ~5%

# Fake 3pr taus



10 TeV  $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$  vs.  
J0-J4 unweighted

tauRec L>5



# 3pr Reco Discriminant

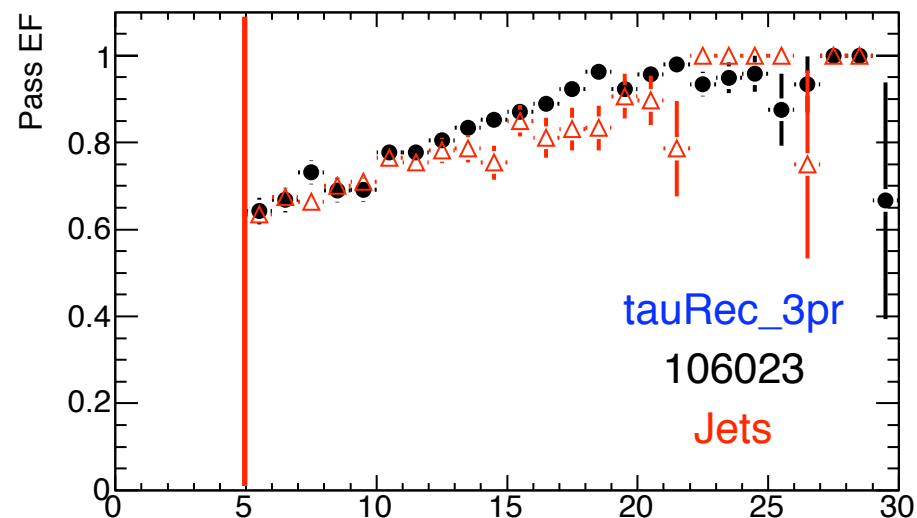


Trigger efficiency can/does depend on offline tau definition

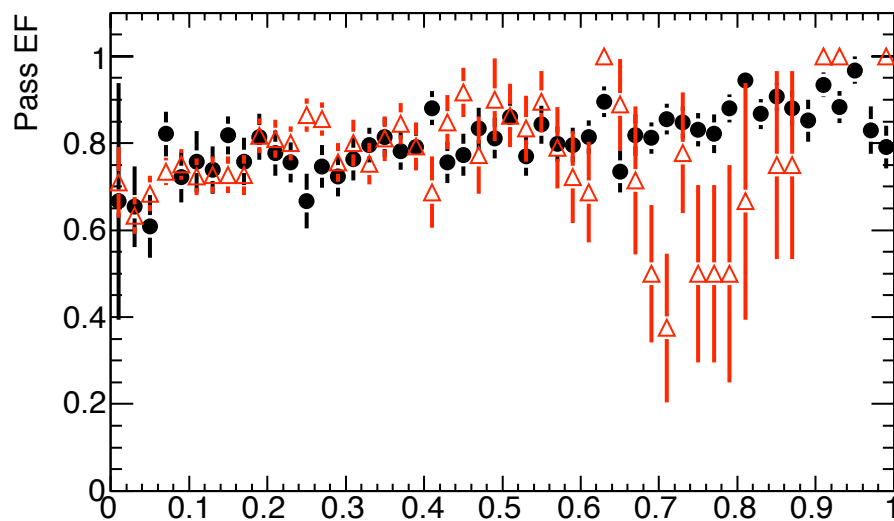
Need to define offline reference

Must be tight enough to avoid lots of junk

Start using “safe” variables

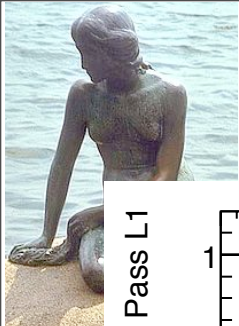


tauRec Likelihood

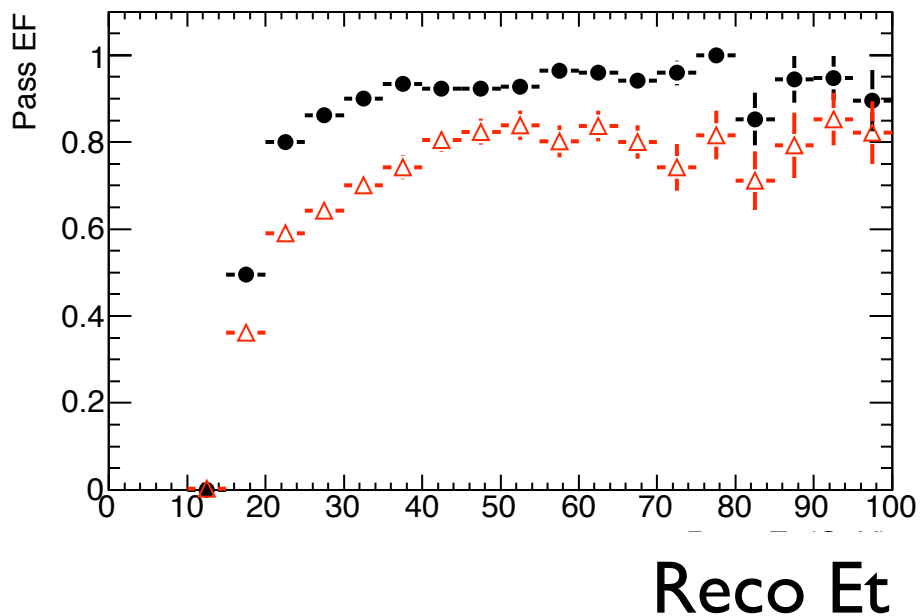
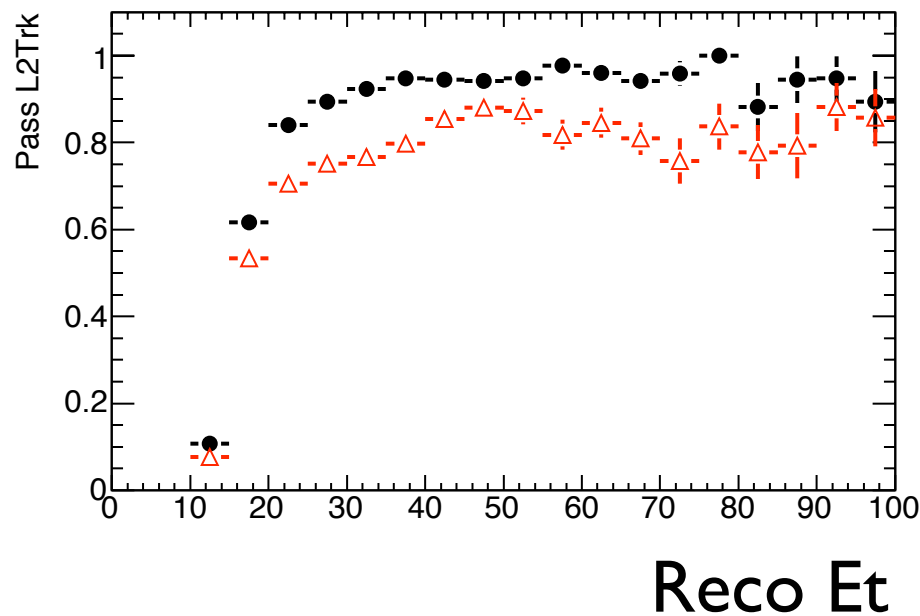
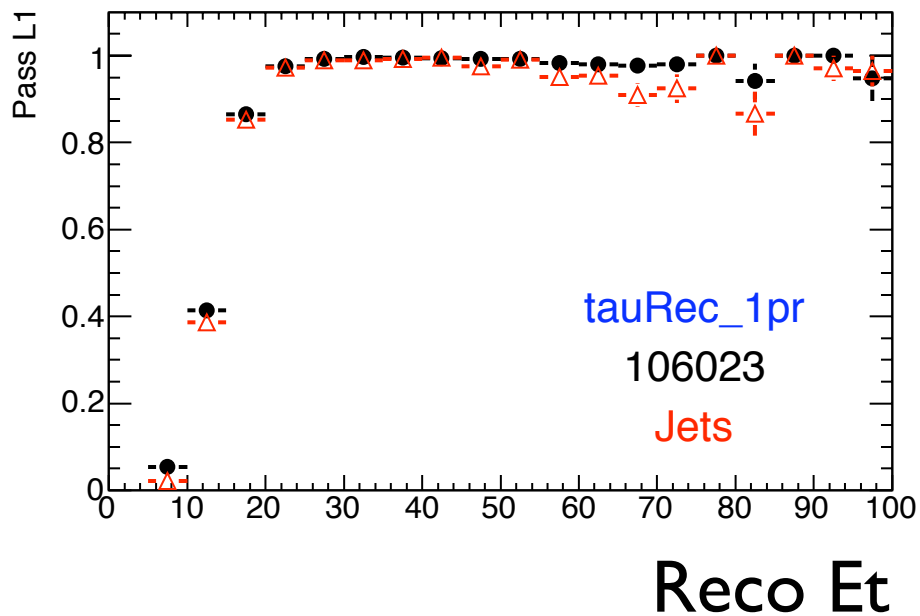


tau | p3p efficNN





# Fake 1pr taus

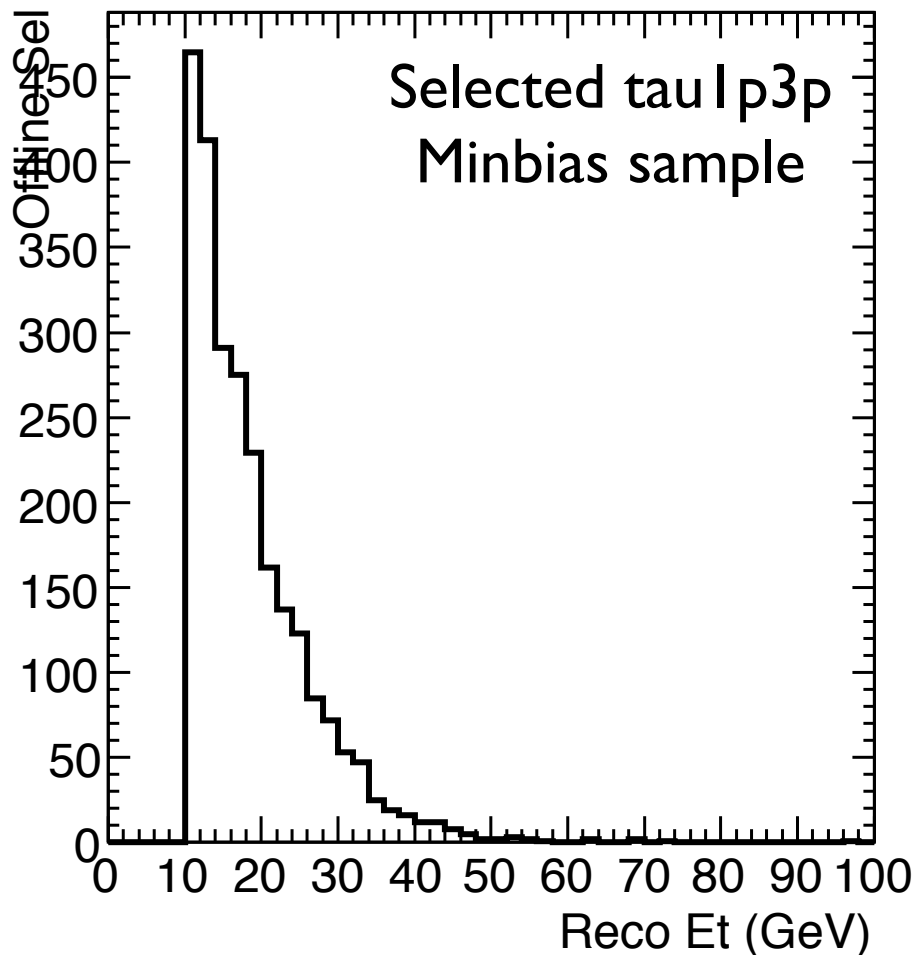


10 TeV  $W \rightarrow TV$  vs.  
J0-J4 unweighted

tauRec L>5

Good to ~10%

# Minbias Statistics



Need some unbiased trigger to provide sample.

Use Minbias trigger?

Fake rate = 0.1%

10 Hz minbias trigger  
→ 430 events/12 hours

Limited to low  $E_T$

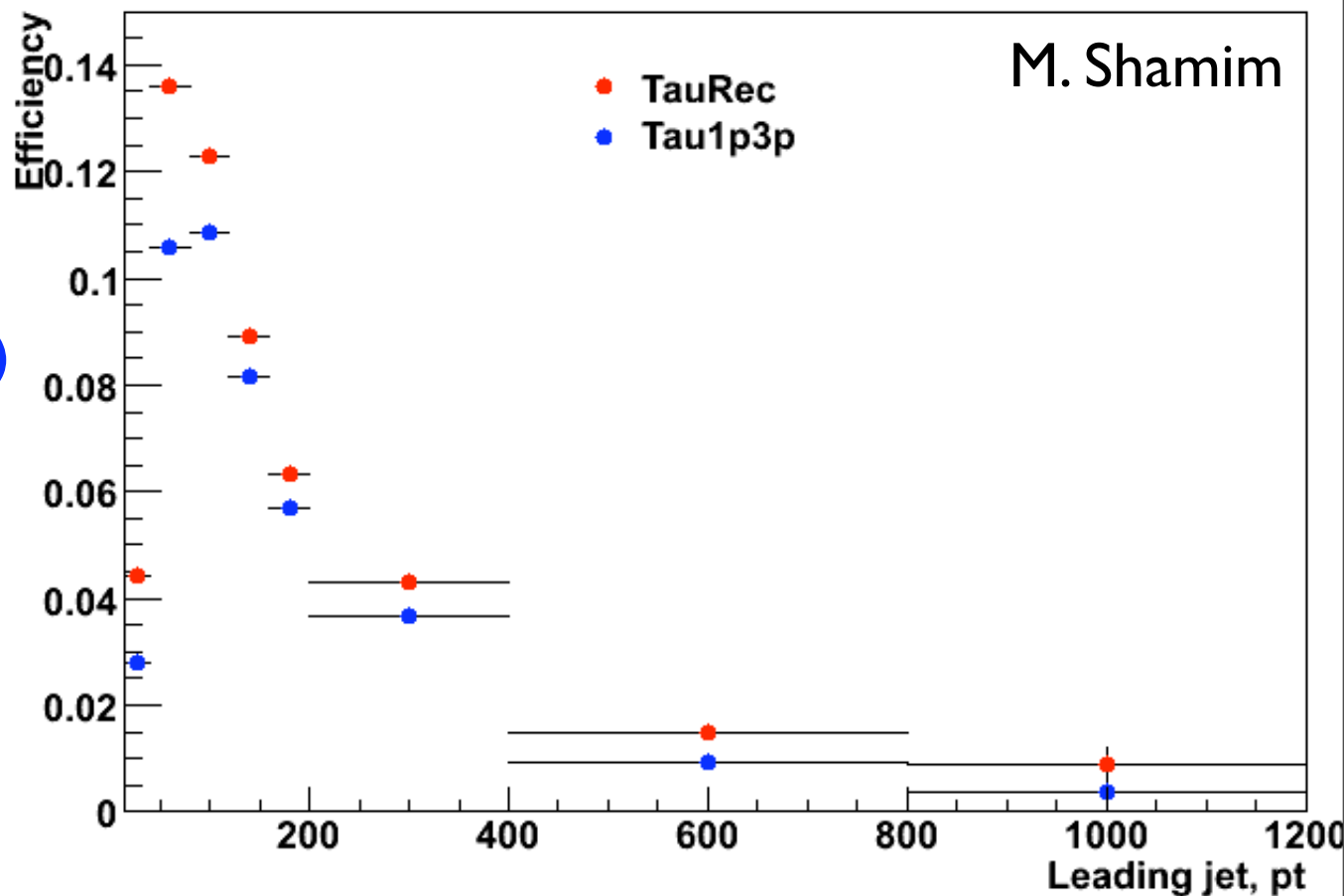


# Jet Selection



M. Shamim

- Motivated by offline fake rate study (Sylvie B.)
- Select “good” dijets
- “Tag” with high mult.
- “Probe” with offline/trigger taus
- Mansoor implemented in HLTOfflineMon



Jet rates prescaled to  $\sim 0.5$  Hz, J10, J50, J80, ...  
Comparable selected rates to minbias sample, higher  $E_T$  range  
**Need to check biases carefully...**



## Z → $\tau\tau$ studies

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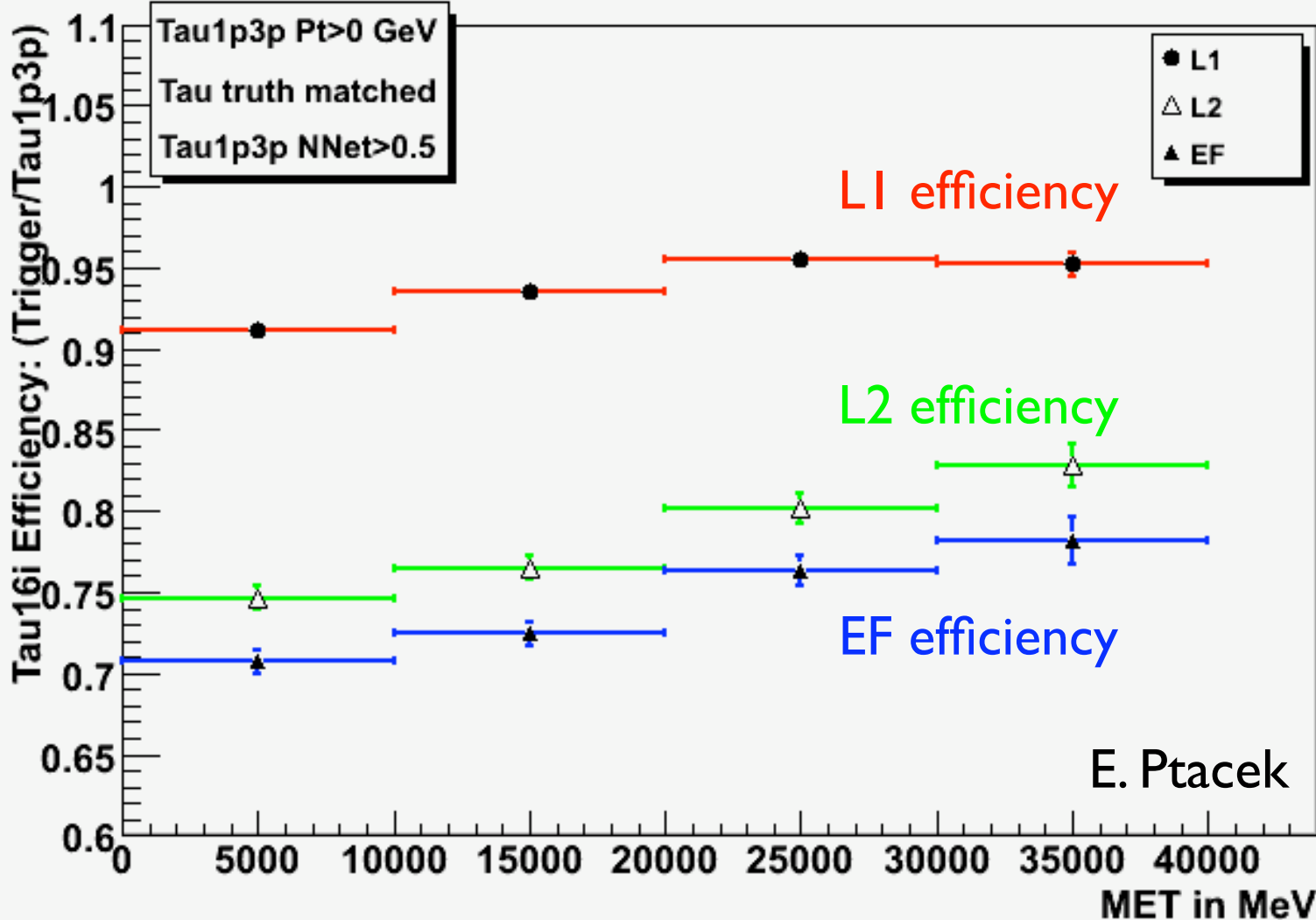
- Originally motivated by offline studies (Caterina, et. al.)
- Extend to measure trigger vs. offline efficiency
- Statistics limited: expect ~ 250 events in 100 pb<sup>-1</sup>
  - OK for plateau efficiency
  - No real binning possible
- Moving to DPD-based analyses (Uppsala, Oregon),
  - integrate this with offline efforts
- Looking at selection bias

# MET Bias



Signal 106052 Z->tau tau

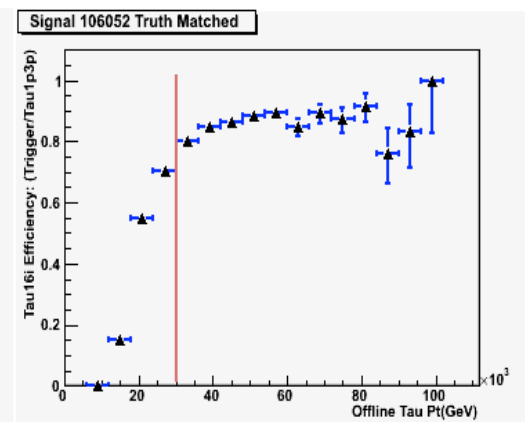
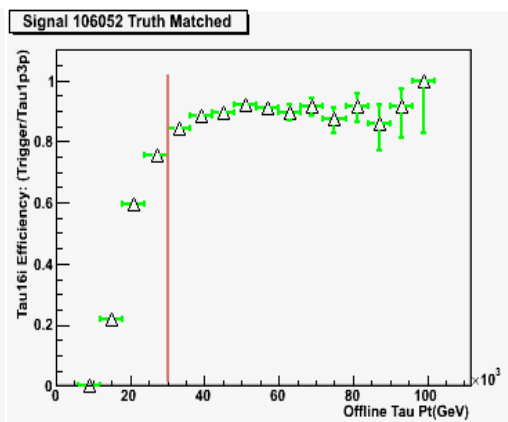
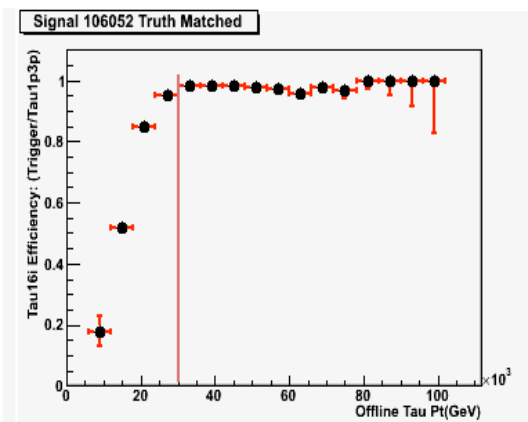
tau 16i Efficiency



Clear bias, but MET correlated to tau  $E_T$



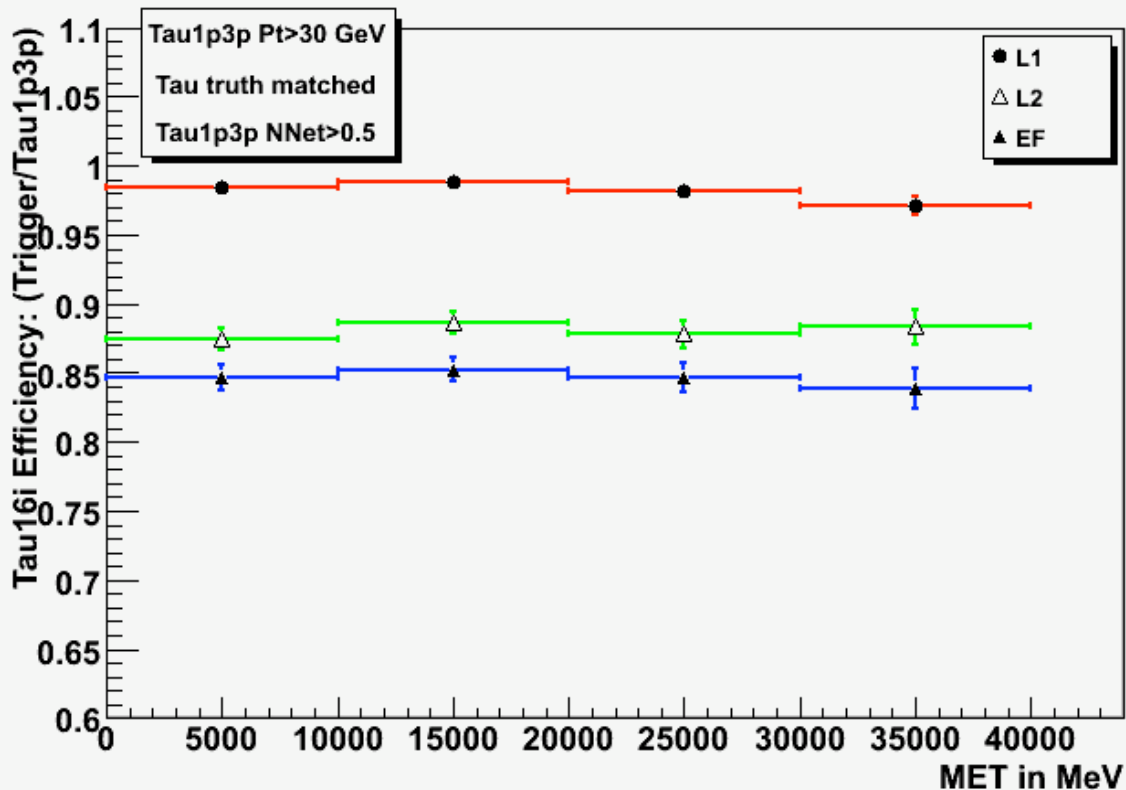
# MET Bias II



Restrict  $E_T > 30$  GeV  
No residual bias observed

Cut on MET safe, as long  
as  $E_T$  dependence is  
taken into account

Signal 106052 Z- $\rightarrow$ tau tau





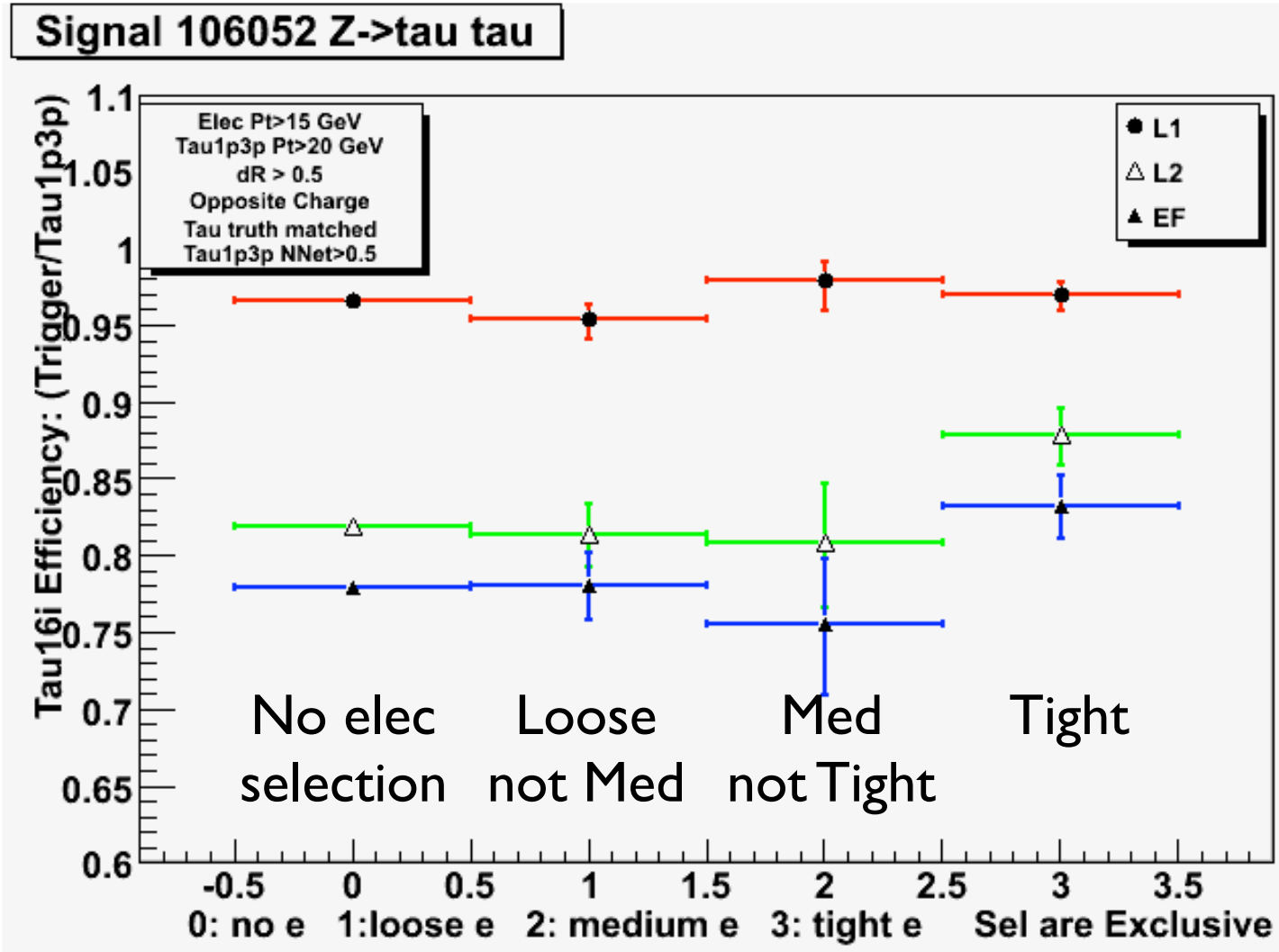
# Electron Bias



## Tau Efficiency vs Electron Selector

Persists with tau truth match, e-tau dR, e and tau min  $E_T$

Not obviously correlated with tau  $E_T$

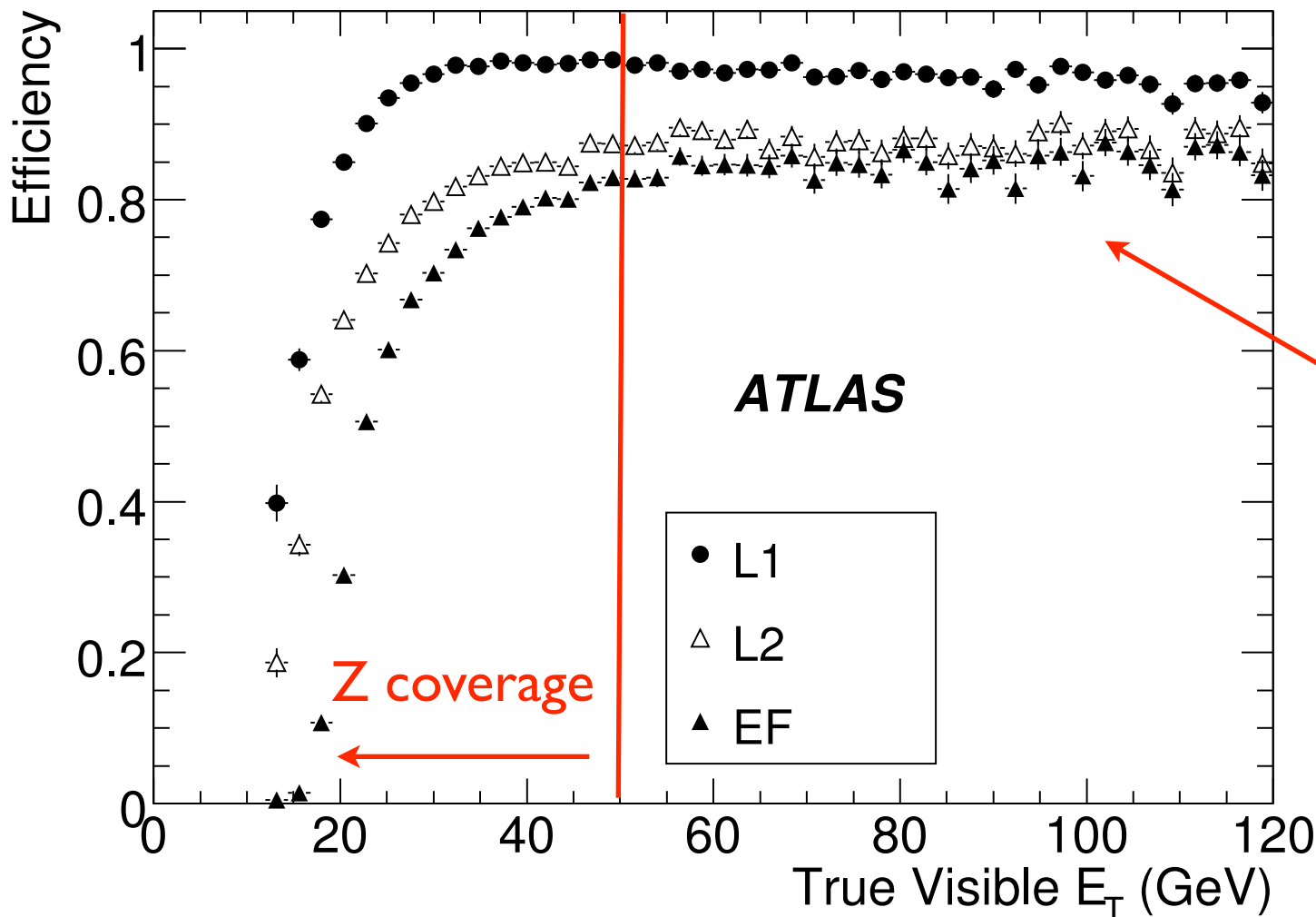


Not huge effect (~5%), but unexpected  
Still trying to understand root cause here

Clean electron correlated with clean tau, similar in offline?



# Higher $E_T$ ranges



$t\bar{t}b\bar{a}r$  can help here, but also limited statistics

Likely rely on extrapolation from  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$

Use Monte Carlo, or possibly fakes from jets

Need uniform (or tighter) cuts to higher  $E_T$





# HLT algorithms

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- Trigger efficiency studies rely on **independent trigger** to provide **unbiased sample**
- Currently, HLT algorithms are only run for **un-prescaled chains**

Minbias triggers will not have tau ROIs processed  
Electron/Muon triggers will not have tau ROIs processed

## Some Possibilities

- Run all HLT algorithms for all events  
- probably OK, will be tested (soon?) (but for how long???)
- Define special chains with “tag” selection and “probe” algorithms run, but no cuts
- Re-run HLT offline and **believe results**



# Summary

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- Trigger efficiency measured with respect to offline  
Must ensure offline efficiency is also measured...
- Need to combine multiple techniques to cover  $E_T$  range, provide adequate statistics for functional dependence ( $E_T$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $1pr - 3pr$ , ...)
- $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  provides best absolute normalization (plateau), must be extrapolated using MC, dijet fake taus  
First commissioning/understanding/measurements will come from fakes. Real taus come later...
- Other channels potentially interesting ( $t\bar{t}$ ,  $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$ ?)