

# Correction methods for detector effects on cumulants

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# *Outline*

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- ✓ **Efficiency correction**
- ✓ **Unfolding**
  - **Methodology**
  - **Results and Discussions**

# **More efficient formulas for efficiency correction and the importance of precise correction.**

T. Nonaka, M. Kitazawa and S. Esumi  
PRC.95.064912

# Efficiency correction

- ✓ **Efficiency correction on cumulants has been established.**
  - A. Bzdak and V. Koch : PRC.86.044904, PRC.91.027901, X. Luo : PRC.91.034907
  - M. Kitazawa : PRC.86.024904, M. Kitazawa and M. Asakawa : PRC.86.024904
- ✓ **They are derived via simple relationship between true and measured factorial moments based on the **binomial model**.**

N : true particles, M : measured particles  
 $\varepsilon$  : efficiency, F : true factorial moment  
 f : measured factorial moment, a(b): index for (anti)particle

## ◆ Factorial moment

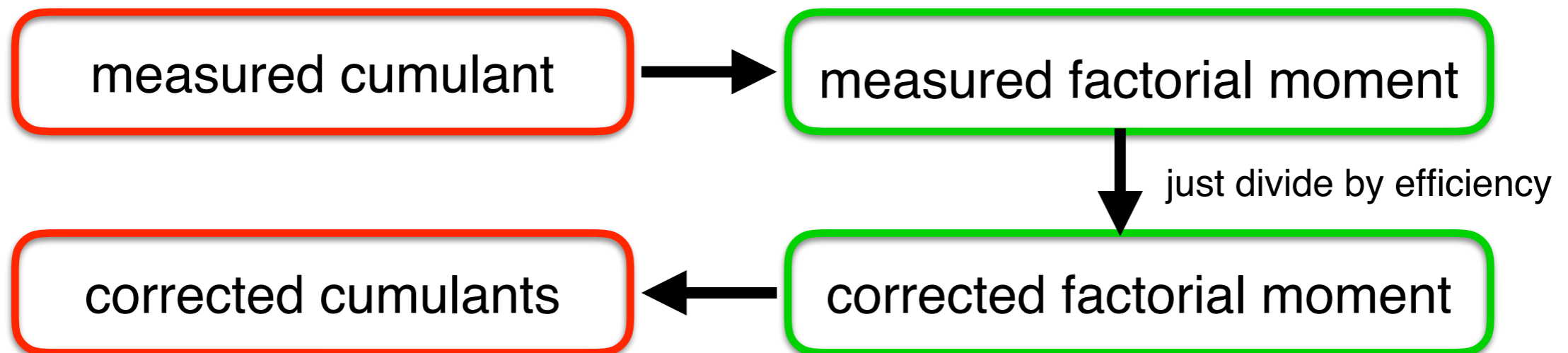
$$f_{ab} = \sum_{M=a}^{\infty} \sum_{\bar{M}=b}^{\infty} p(M, \bar{M}) \frac{M!}{(M-a)!} \frac{\bar{M}!}{(\bar{M}-b)!},$$

$$F_{ab} = \sum_{N=a}^{\infty} \sum_{\bar{N}=b}^{\infty} P(N, \bar{N}) \frac{N!}{(N-a)!} \frac{\bar{N}!}{(\bar{N}-b)!}.$$

## ◆ Binomial distribution

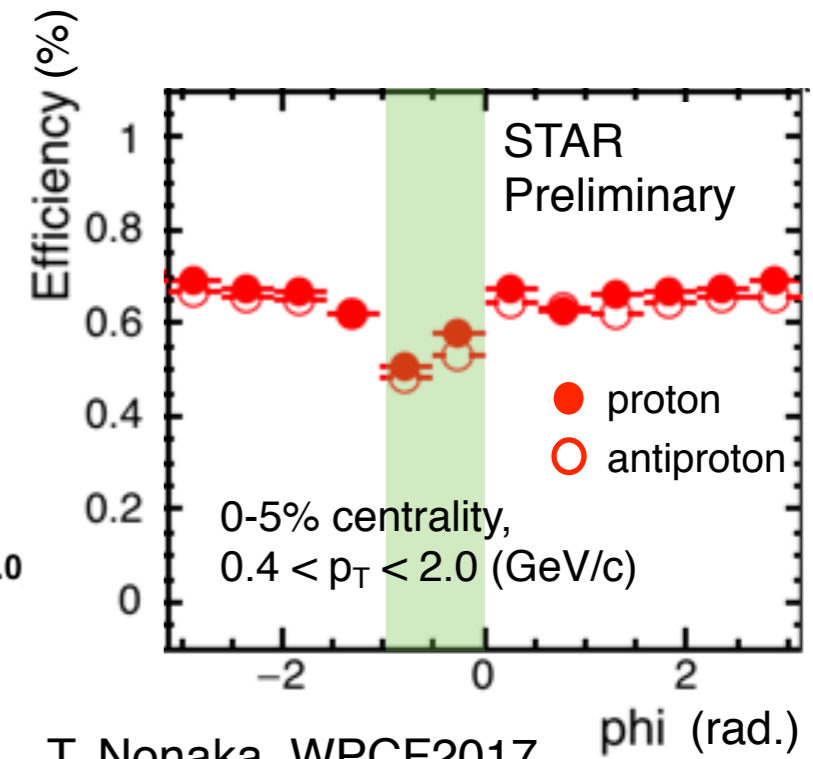
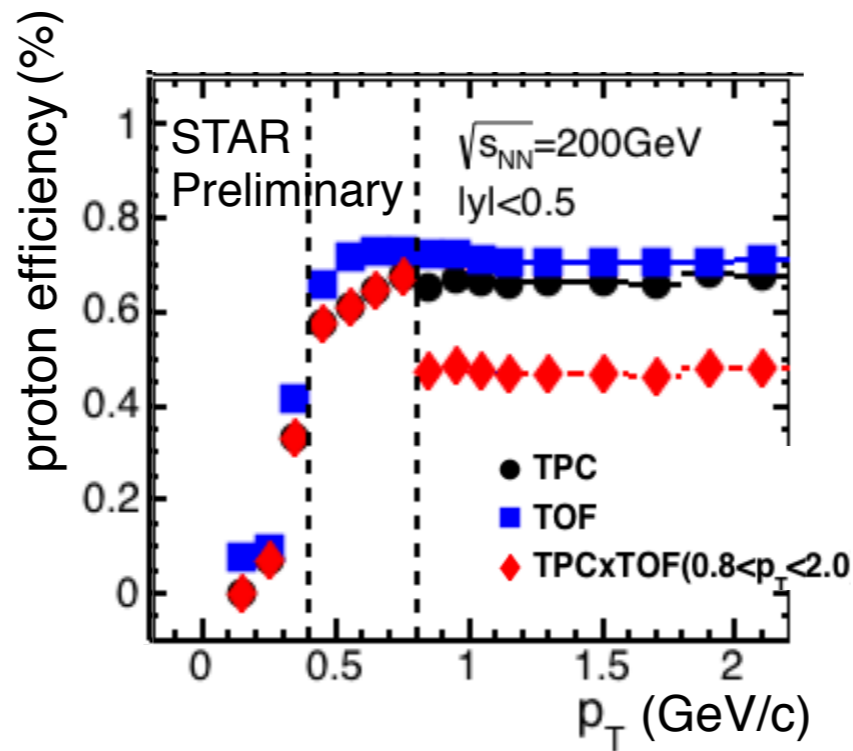
$$B(M, N; \varepsilon) = \binom{N}{M} \varepsilon^M (1 - \varepsilon)^{N-M}$$

$$f_{ab} = \varepsilon^a \bar{\varepsilon}^b F_{ab}$$

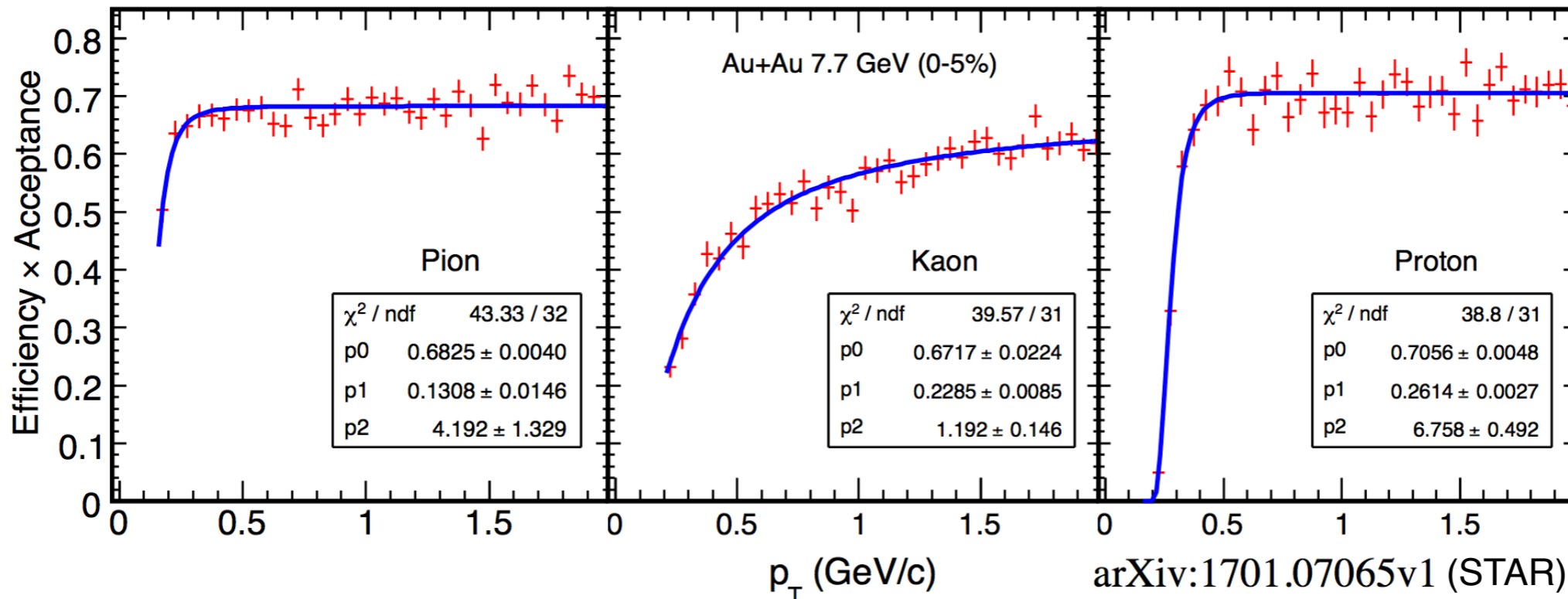


# Efficiency bin

- ✓ Experimentally,
  - efficiency will depend on  $p_T$ , rapidity and azimuthal angle.
  - different particle species have different efficiencies.
- ✓ Such efficiency differences need to be implemented in the efficiency correction.



T. Nonaka, WPCF2017



arXiv:1701.07065v1 (STAR)

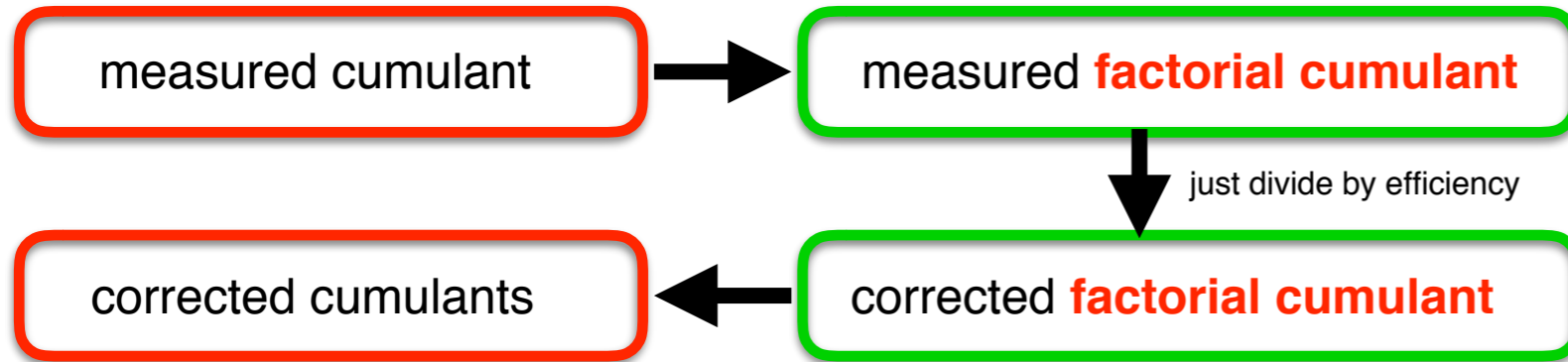




# More efficient formulas

- ✓ Derivation using factorial cumulants.
- ✓ For more details, see PRC.95.064912.

- ✓ Number of terms does not depend on efficiency bins.
- ✓ Calculation cost has been drastically suppressed.



$$q_{(r,s)} = q_{(a^r/p^s)} = \sum_{i=1}^M (a_i^r / p_i^s) n_i$$

$M$  : # of efficiency bins  
 $n$  : # of particles  
 $p$  : efficiency  
 $a$  : electric charge

$$\langle Q \rangle_c = \langle q_{(1,1)} \rangle_c, \quad (62)$$

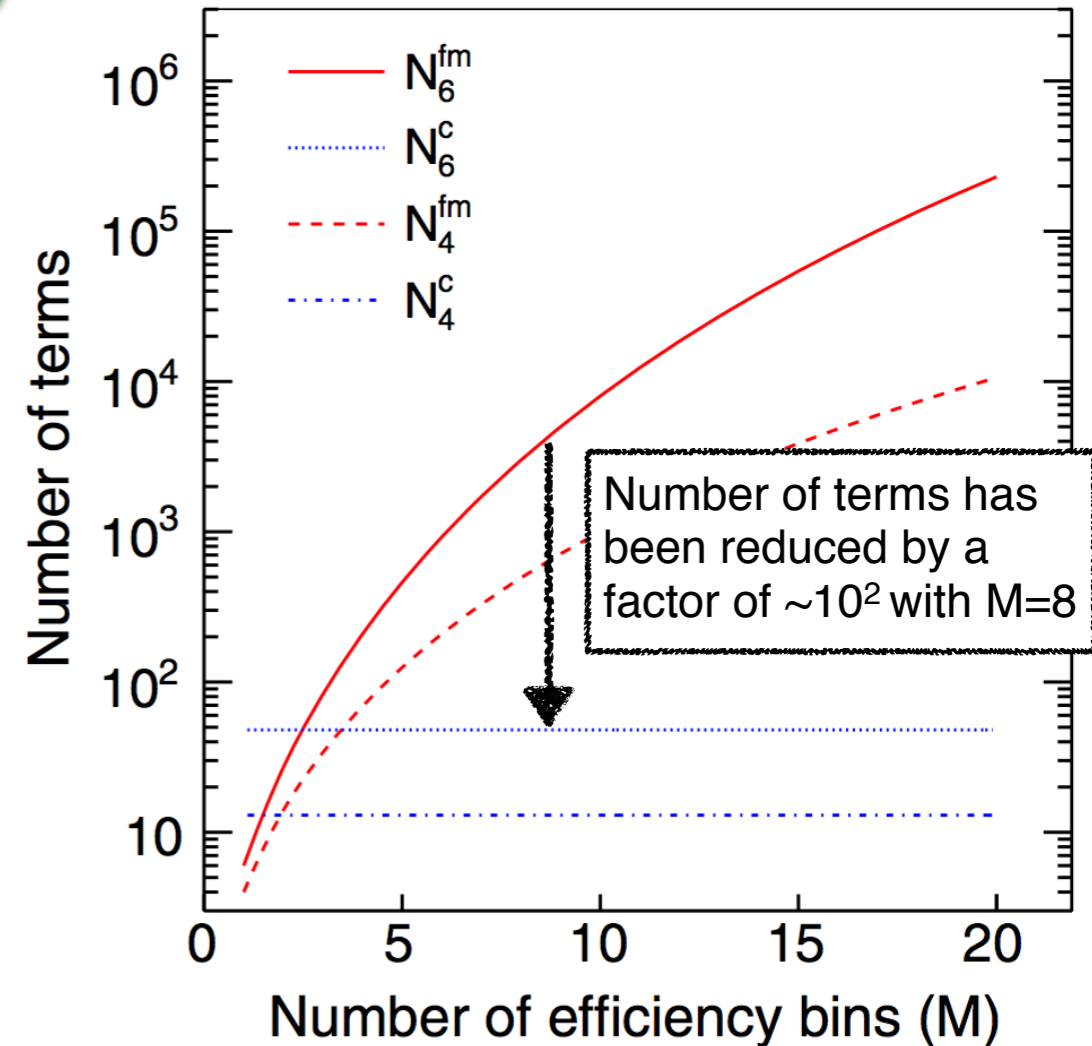
$$\langle Q^2 \rangle_c = \langle q_{(1,1)}^2 \rangle_c + \langle q_{(2,1)} \rangle_c - \langle q_{(2,2)} \rangle_c, \quad (63)$$

$$\langle Q^3 \rangle_c = \langle q_{(1,1)}^3 \rangle_c + 3\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(2,1)} \rangle_c - 3\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(2,2)} \rangle_c + \langle q_{(3,1)} \rangle_c - 3\langle q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c + 2\langle q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c, \quad (64)$$

$$\langle Q^4 \rangle_c = \langle q_{(1,1)}^4 \rangle_c + 6\langle q_{(1,1)}^2q_{(2,1)} \rangle_c - 6\langle q_{(1,1)}^2q_{(2,2)} \rangle_c + 4\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(3,1)} \rangle_c + 3\langle q_{(2,1)}^2 \rangle_c + 3\langle q_{(2,2)}^2 \rangle_c - 12\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c + 8\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c - 6\langle q_{(2,1)}q_{(2,2)} \rangle_c + \langle q_{(4,1)} \rangle_c - 7\langle q_{(4,2)} \rangle_c + 12\langle q_{(4,3)} \rangle_c - 6\langle q_{(4,4)} \rangle_c, \quad (65)$$

$$\langle Q^5 \rangle_c = \langle q_{(1,1)}^5 \rangle_c + 10\langle q_{(1,1)}^3q_{(2,1)} \rangle_c - 10\langle q_{(1,1)}^3q_{(2,2)} \rangle_c + 10\langle q_{(1,1)}^2q_{(3,1)} \rangle_c - 30\langle q_{(1,1)}^2q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c + 20\langle q_{(1,1)}^2q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c + 15\langle q_{(2,2)}^2q_{(1,1)} \rangle_c + 15\langle q_{(2,1)}^2q_{(1,1)} \rangle_c - 30\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(2,1)}q_{(2,2)} \rangle_c + 5\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(4,1)} \rangle_c - 35\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(4,2)} \rangle_c + 60\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(4,3)} \rangle_c - 30\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(4,4)} \rangle_c + 10\langle q_{(2,1)}q_{(3,1)} \rangle_c - 30\langle q_{(2,1)}q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c + 20\langle q_{(2,1)}q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c - 10\langle q_{(2,2)}q_{(3,1)} \rangle_c + 30\langle q_{(2,2)}q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c - 20\langle q_{(2,2)}q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c + \langle q_{(5,1)} \rangle_c - 15\langle q_{(5,2)} \rangle_c + 50\langle q_{(5,3)} \rangle_c - 60\langle q_{(5,4)} \rangle_c + 24\langle q_{(5,5)} \rangle_c, \quad (66)$$

$$\langle Q^6 \rangle_c = \langle q_{(1,1)}^6 \rangle_c + 15\langle q_{(1,1)}^4q_{(2,1)} \rangle_c - 15\langle q_{(1,1)}^4q_{(2,2)} \rangle_c + 20\langle q_{(1,1)}^3q_{(3,1)} \rangle_c - 60\langle q_{(1,1)}^3q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c + 40\langle q_{(1,1)}^3q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c - 90\langle q_{(1,1)}^2q_{(2,2)}q_{(2,1)} \rangle_c + 45\langle q_{(1,1)}^2q_{(2,1)}^2 \rangle_c + 45\langle q_{(1,1)}^2q_{(2,2)}^2 \rangle_c + 15\langle q_{(2,1)}^3 \rangle_c - 15\langle q_{(2,2)}^3 \rangle_c + 15\langle q_{(1,1)}^2q_{(4,1)} \rangle_c - 105\langle q_{(1,1)}^2q_{(4,2)} \rangle_c + 180\langle q_{(1,1)}^2q_{(4,3)} \rangle_c - 90\langle q_{(1,1)}^2q_{(4,4)} \rangle_c - 45\langle q_{(2,1)}^2q_{(2,2)} \rangle_c + 45\langle q_{(2,2)}^2q_{(2,1)} \rangle_c + 60\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(2,1)}q_{(3,1)} \rangle_c - 180\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(2,1)}q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c + 120\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(2,1)}q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c - 60\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(2,2)}q_{(3,1)} \rangle_c + 180\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(2,2)}q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c - 120\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(2,2)}q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c + 6\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(5,1)} \rangle_c - 90\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(5,2)} \rangle_c + 300\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(5,3)} \rangle_c - 360\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(5,4)} \rangle_c + 144\langle q_{(1,1)}q_{(5,5)} \rangle_c + 15\langle q_{(2,1)}q_{(4,1)} \rangle_c - 105\langle q_{(2,1)}q_{(4,2)} \rangle_c + 180\langle q_{(2,1)}q_{(4,3)} \rangle_c - 90\langle q_{(2,1)}q_{(4,4)} \rangle_c - 15\langle q_{(2,2)}q_{(4,1)} \rangle_c + 105\langle q_{(2,2)}q_{(4,2)} \rangle_c - 180\langle q_{(2,2)}q_{(4,3)} \rangle_c + 90\langle q_{(2,2)}q_{(4,4)} \rangle_c + 10\langle q_{(3,1)}^2 \rangle_c - 60\langle q_{(3,1)}q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c + 40\langle q_{(3,1)}q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c + 90\langle q_{(3,2)}^2 \rangle_c - 120\langle q_{(3,2)}q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c + 40\langle q_{(3,3)}^2 \rangle_c + \langle q_{(6,1)} \rangle_c - 31\langle q_{(6,2)} \rangle_c + 180\langle q_{(6,3)} \rangle_c - 390\langle q_{(6,4)} \rangle_c + 360\langle q_{(6,5)} \rangle_c - 120\langle q_{(6,6)} \rangle_c, \quad (67)$$

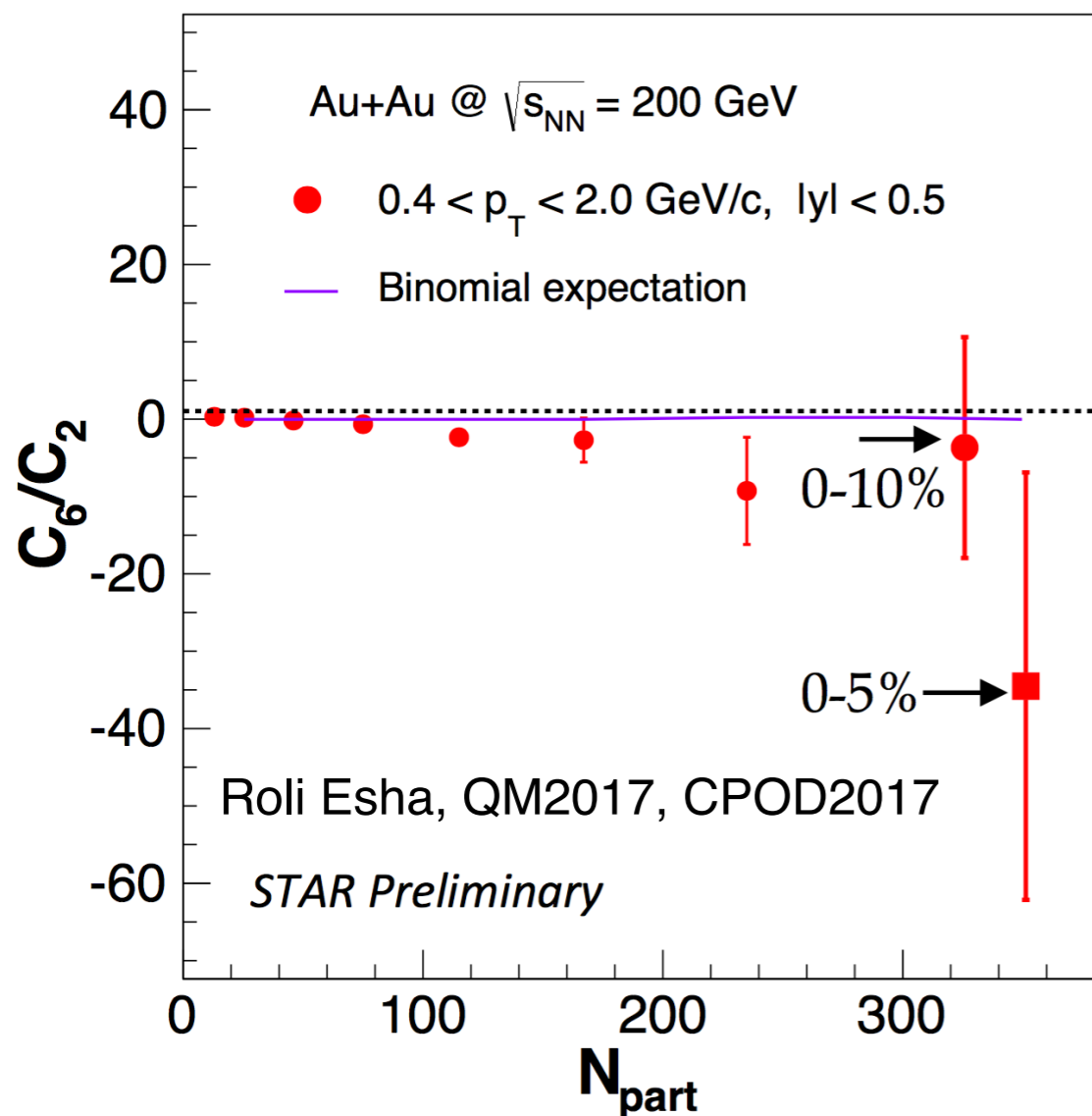




# net-proton $C_6$ in STAR

✓ It was difficult to calculate  $C_6$  and its errors by conventional formulas using factorial moments within the realistic time scale, which is the reason why I started to work with M. Kitazawa for efficient formulas.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Q^6 \rangle_c = & \langle q_{(1,1)}^6 \rangle_c + 15 \langle q_{(1,1)}^4 q_{(2,1)} \rangle_c - 15 \langle q_{(1,1)}^4 q_{(2,2)} \rangle_c + 20 \langle q_{(1,1)}^3 q_{(3,1)} \rangle_c - 60 \langle q_{(1,1)}^3 q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c + 40 \langle q_{(1,1)}^3 q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c - 90 \langle q_{(1,1)}^2 q_{(2,2)} q_{(2,1)} \rangle_c \\ & + 45 \langle q_{(1,1)}^2 q_{(2,1)}^2 \rangle_c + 45 \langle q_{(1,1)}^2 q_{(2,2)}^2 \rangle_c + 15 \langle q_{(2,1)}^3 \rangle_c - 15 \langle q_{(2,2)}^3 \rangle_c + 15 \langle q_{(1,1)}^2 q_{(4,1)} \rangle_c - 105 \langle q_{(1,1)}^2 q_{(4,2)} \rangle_c + 180 \langle q_{(1,1)}^2 q_{(4,3)} \rangle_c \\ & - 90 \langle q_{(1,1)}^2 q_{(4,4)} \rangle_c - 45 \langle q_{(2,1)}^2 q_{(2,2)} \rangle_c + 45 \langle q_{(2,2)}^2 q_{(2,1)} \rangle_c + 60 \langle q_{(1,1)} q_{(2,1)} q_{(3,1)} \rangle_c - 180 \langle q_{(1,1)} q_{(2,1)} q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c \\ & + 120 \langle q_{(1,1)} q_{(2,1)} q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c - 60 \langle q_{(1,1)} q_{(2,2)} q_{(3,1)} \rangle_c + 180 \langle q_{(1,1)} q_{(2,2)} q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c - 120 \langle q_{(1,1)} q_{(2,2)} q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c + 6 \langle q_{(1,1)} q_{(5,1)} \rangle_c \\ & - 90 \langle q_{(1,1)} q_{(5,2)} \rangle_c + 300 \langle q_{(1,1)} q_{(5,3)} \rangle_c - 360 \langle q_{(1,1)} q_{(5,4)} \rangle_c + 144 \langle q_{(1,1)} q_{(5,5)} \rangle_c + 15 \langle q_{(2,1)} q_{(4,1)} \rangle_c - 105 \langle q_{(2,1)} q_{(4,2)} \rangle_c \\ & + 180 \langle q_{(2,1)} q_{(4,3)} \rangle_c - 90 \langle q_{(2,1)} q_{(4,4)} \rangle_c - 15 \langle q_{(2,2)} q_{(4,1)} \rangle_c + 105 \langle q_{(2,2)} q_{(4,2)} \rangle_c - 180 \langle q_{(2,2)} q_{(4,3)} \rangle_c + 90 \langle q_{(2,2)} q_{(4,4)} \rangle_c \\ & + 10 \langle q_{(3,1)}^2 \rangle_c - 60 \langle q_{(3,1)} q_{(3,2)} \rangle_c + 40 \langle q_{(3,1)} q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c + 90 \langle q_{(3,2)}^2 \rangle_c - 120 \langle q_{(3,2)} q_{(3,3)} \rangle_c + 40 \langle q_{(3,3)}^2 \rangle_c + \langle q_{(6,1)} \rangle_c - 31 \langle q_{(6,2)} \rangle_c \\ & + 180 \langle q_{(6,3)} \rangle_c - 390 \langle q_{(6,4)} \rangle_c + 360 \langle q_{(6,5)} \rangle_c - 120 \langle q_{(6,6)} \rangle_c. \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$



$M$	Factorial moment	New method
4	64.7 s	30.8 s
8	$17.3 \times 10^2$ s	31.3 s
12	$14.1 \times 10^3$ s	32.3 s
200		62.7 s

implementations. The codes are executed on the same CPU (3 GHz Intel Core i7) for  $1 \times 10^5$  events and  $M = 4, 8, 12$ , and 200. One finds that the CPU time with the conventional method

In STAR preliminary results for  $C_6/C_2$ ,  $M=8$  is implemented, and  $2 \times 10^8$  events were analyzed for 0-10% centrality. If we use the conventional formulas, then

$17.3 \times 10^2$  (s)  $\times$  2000  $\sim$  944 hours  $\sim$  40 days would be necessary to calculate the data points. We need to repeat this with  $\sim 300$  times to estimate the statistical errors!



# Analytical calculation

- ✓ Assume two distributions which have the same cumulants ( $C_m+C_m=2C_m$ ) with different efficiencies.
- ✓ Apply correction using the averaged efficiency and see the deviation.

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = (\varepsilon_A + \varepsilon_B)/2 \quad \Delta\varepsilon = \varepsilon_A - \varepsilon_B$$

$$\Delta K_m = K_m - K_m^{(ave)} = 2C_m - K_m^{(ave)}$$

- ✓ The 1st order cumulant can be recovered by averaged efficiency.

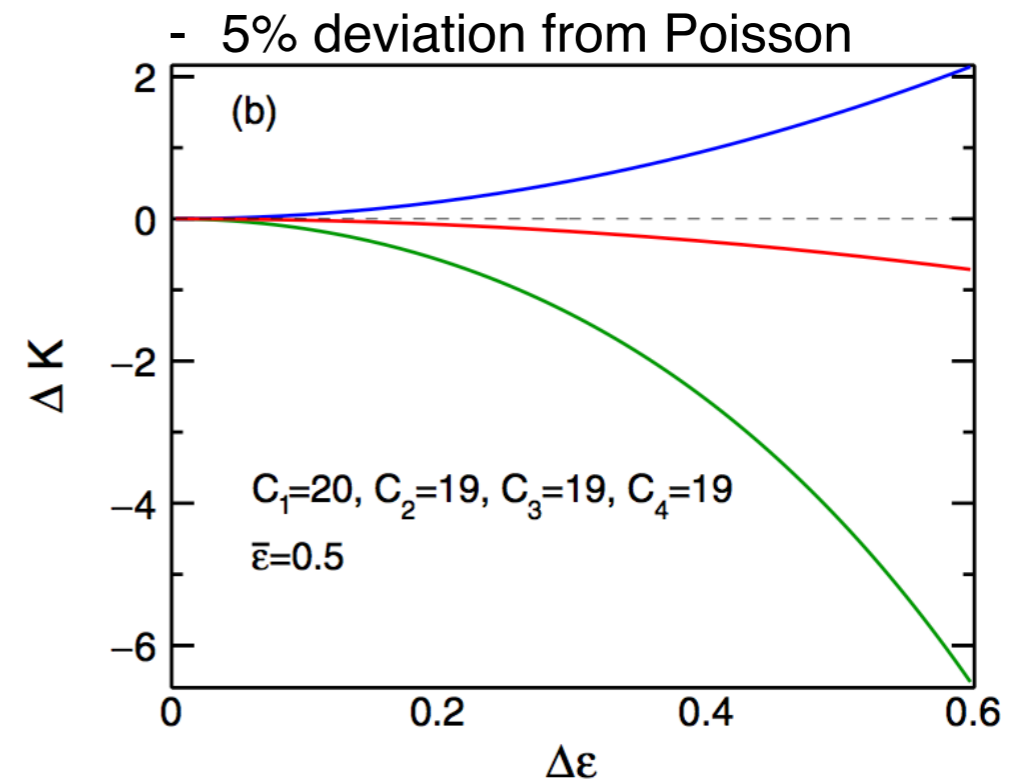
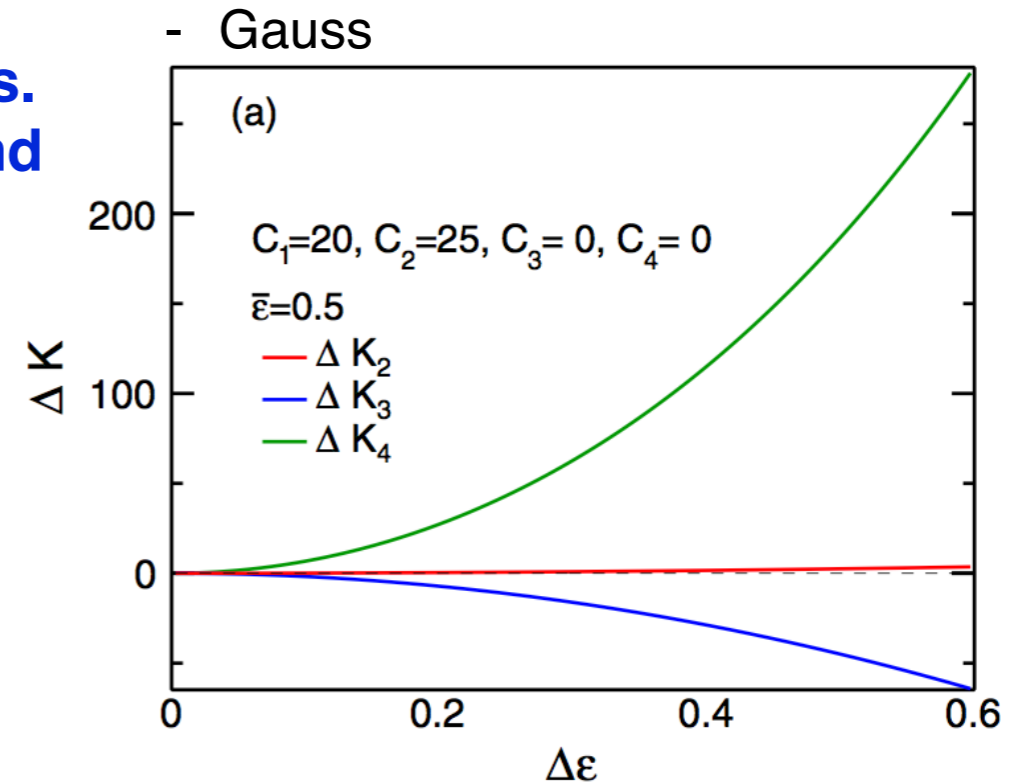
$$\begin{aligned} K_1^{ave} &= \langle N_A \rangle + \langle N_B \rangle = \frac{\langle n_A \rangle}{\bar{\varepsilon}} + \frac{\langle n_B \rangle}{\bar{\varepsilon}} \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon_A C_1}{\bar{\varepsilon}} + \frac{\varepsilon_B C_1}{\bar{\varepsilon}} = 2C_1 \end{aligned}$$

- ✓ Higher the order of cumulant is, larger deviation appears.
- ✓ Interestingly, deviation becomes zero if both distributions are Poisson ( $C_m=C_1$ ).

$$\Delta K_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}} \right)^2 (C_2 - C_1),$$

$$\Delta K_3 = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}} \right)^2 (C_3 - 2C_2 + C_1),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta K_4 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}} \right)^2 (6C_4 - 18C_3 + 19C_2 - 7C_1) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}} \right)^4 (C_4 - 6C_3 + 11C_2 - 6C_1), \end{aligned}$$

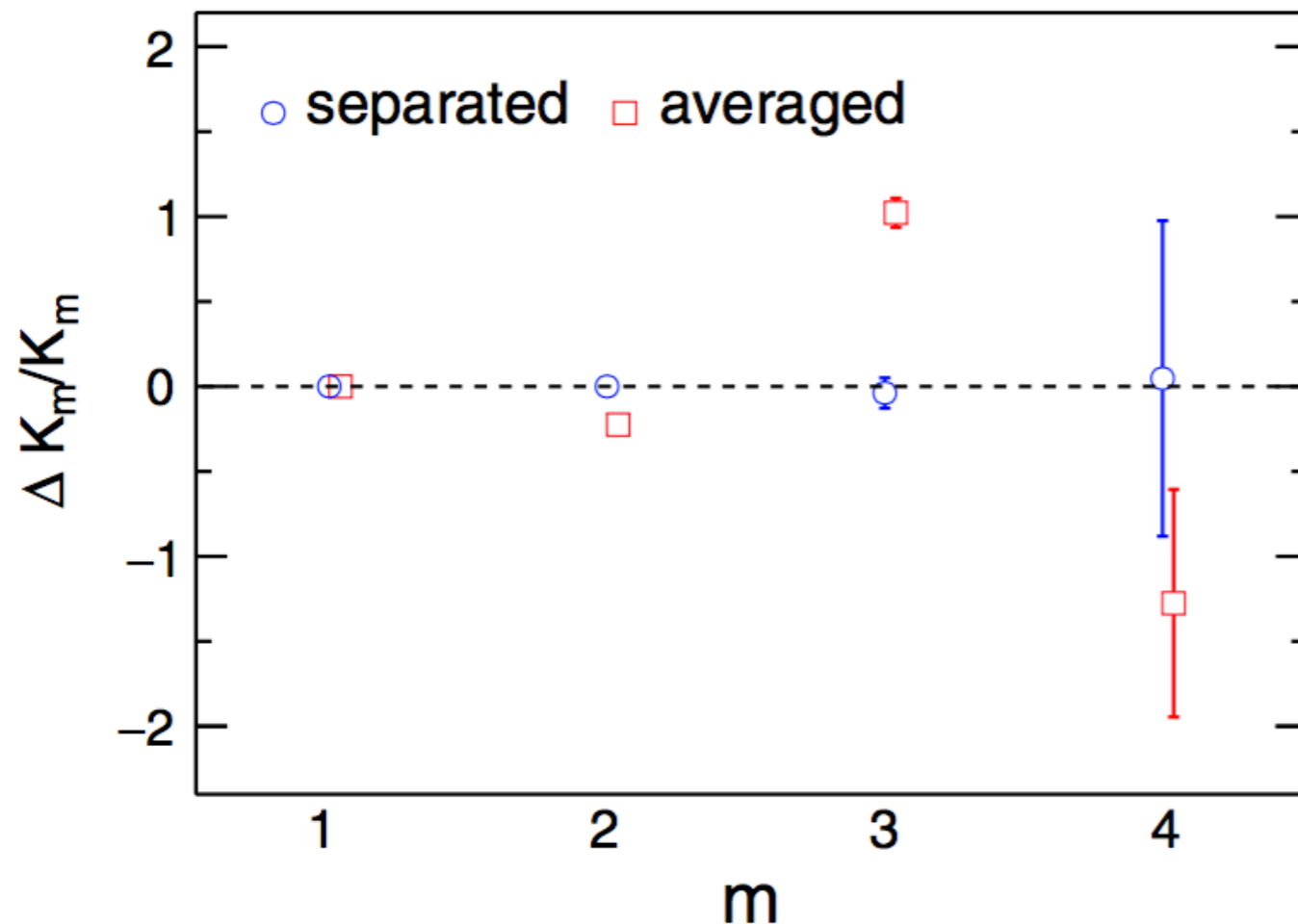


# Toy model for net-charge fluctuation

- ✓ Now we can check the validity of using averaged efficiency with toy model numerically.
- ✓ In net-charge publication from STAR, weighted averaged efficiency between  $\pi/K/p$  is used for efficiency correction.
- ✓ Assume pions follow Gauss and the others are Poisson.

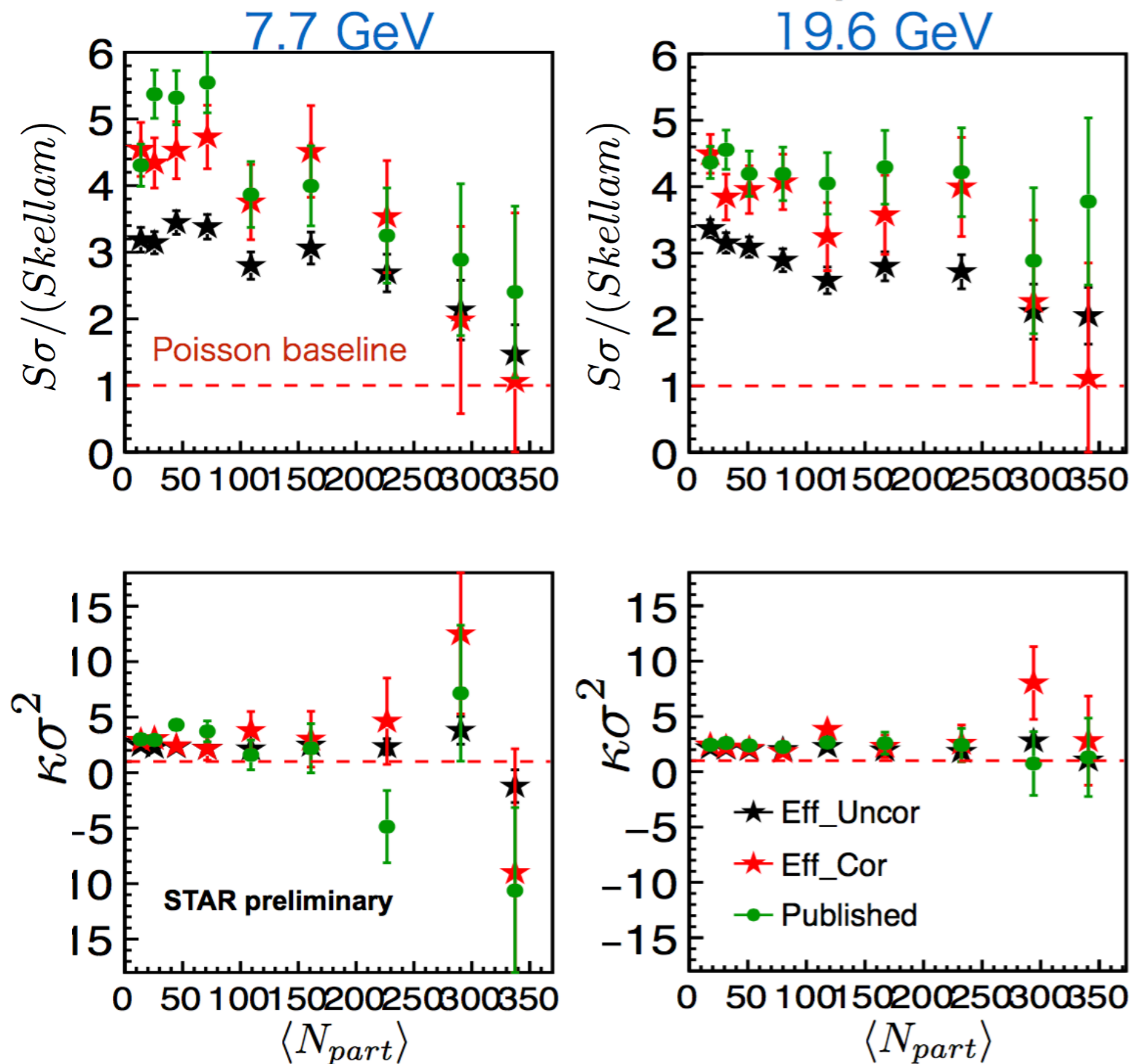
$$\varepsilon_{\pi K p}^{\pm} = \frac{\sum_i \varepsilon_i^{\pm} N_i^{\pm}}{\sum_i N_i^{\pm}}$$

Particles	$P(N)$	Charge	Mean	Sigma	Efficiency
$\pi^+$	Gauss	+1	30	8	0.3
$K^+$	Poisson	+1	10		0.6
$p$	Poisson	+1	8		0.9
$\pi^-$	Gauss	-1	25	7	0.25
$K^-$	Poisson	-1	4		0.55
$\bar{p}$	Poisson	-1	3		0.85



- ✓ Finite deviations are observed for  $m \geq 2$ .
- ✓ If  $\pi/K/p$  are all Poisson, deviation becomes zero.

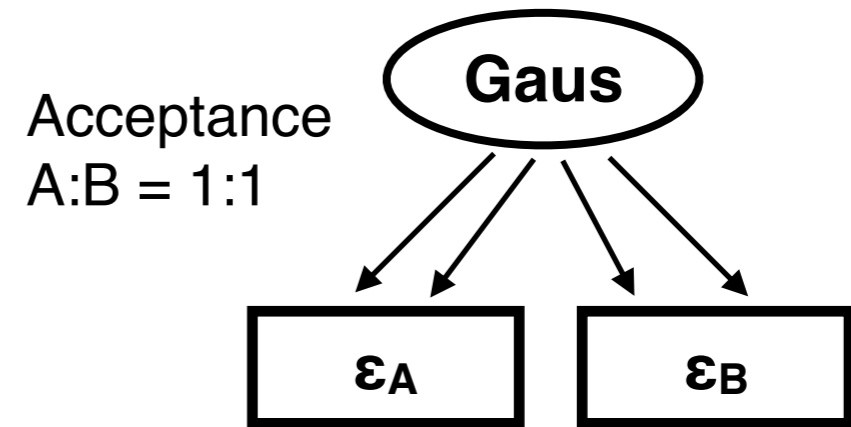
# Recent STAR preliminary results



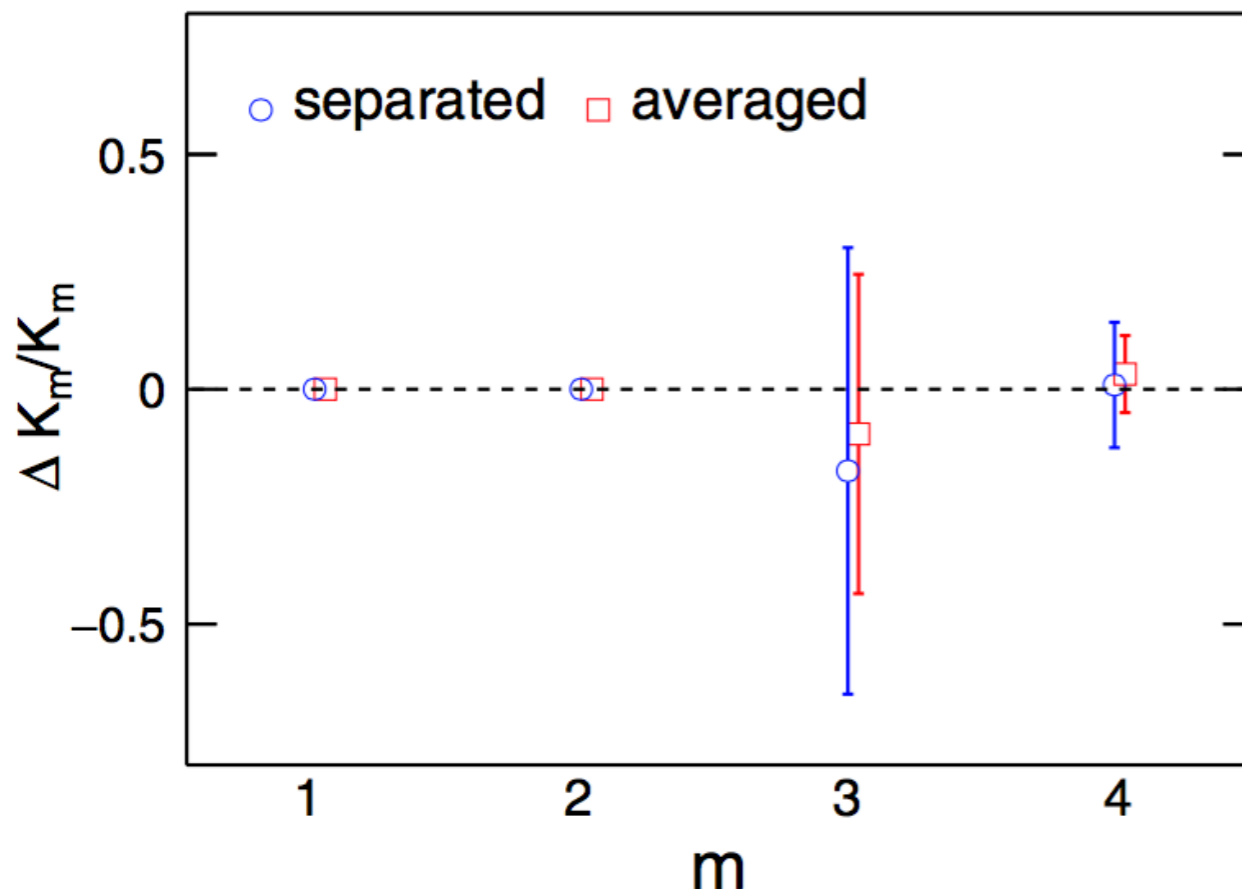
- ✓ Particle species dependent efficiency is implemented in efficiency correction for net-charge fluctuation at the STAR experiment.
- ✓ Results are consistent with the publication within errors.
- ✓ Separated efficiency correction will be important in BESII!!

# Toy model for acceptance dependent efficiency

- ✓ Generate a Gaus distribution.
- ✓ Particles **randomly incident on two detectors A and B**, which have different efficiencies  $\epsilon_A$  and  $\epsilon_B$ .
- ✓ Apply correction using averaged efficiency for A and B.



$P(N)$	Charge	Mean	Sigma	Efficiency
Gauss	+1	20	$\sqrt{32}$	$\epsilon_A^+ = 0.9, \epsilon_B^+ = 0.3$
Gauss	-1	8	$\sqrt{8}$	$\epsilon_A^- = 0.4, \epsilon_B^- = 0.8$



- ✓ **No deviation.**
  - ✓ **When we focus on one particle, it is measured with the averaged efficiency randomly and independently, which corresponds to the case of single efficiency bin.**
- **Underlying physics is identical for A and B.**



# ***Conclusion***

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- ✓ **New efficiency correction formulas have been developed which can drastically reduce the calculation cost compared to conventional ones in case of many efficiency bins.**
- ✓ **Efficiency correction has to be performed with appropriate efficiency bins. Otherwise, results can artificially deviate.**

# **New unfolding method to reconstruct any unknown distribution around the QCD critical point and its application to STAR data with binomial model**

S. Esumi, X. Luo, B. Mohanty, T. Nonaka, T. Sugiura, N. Xu

See also Shinichi's talk on Tuesday

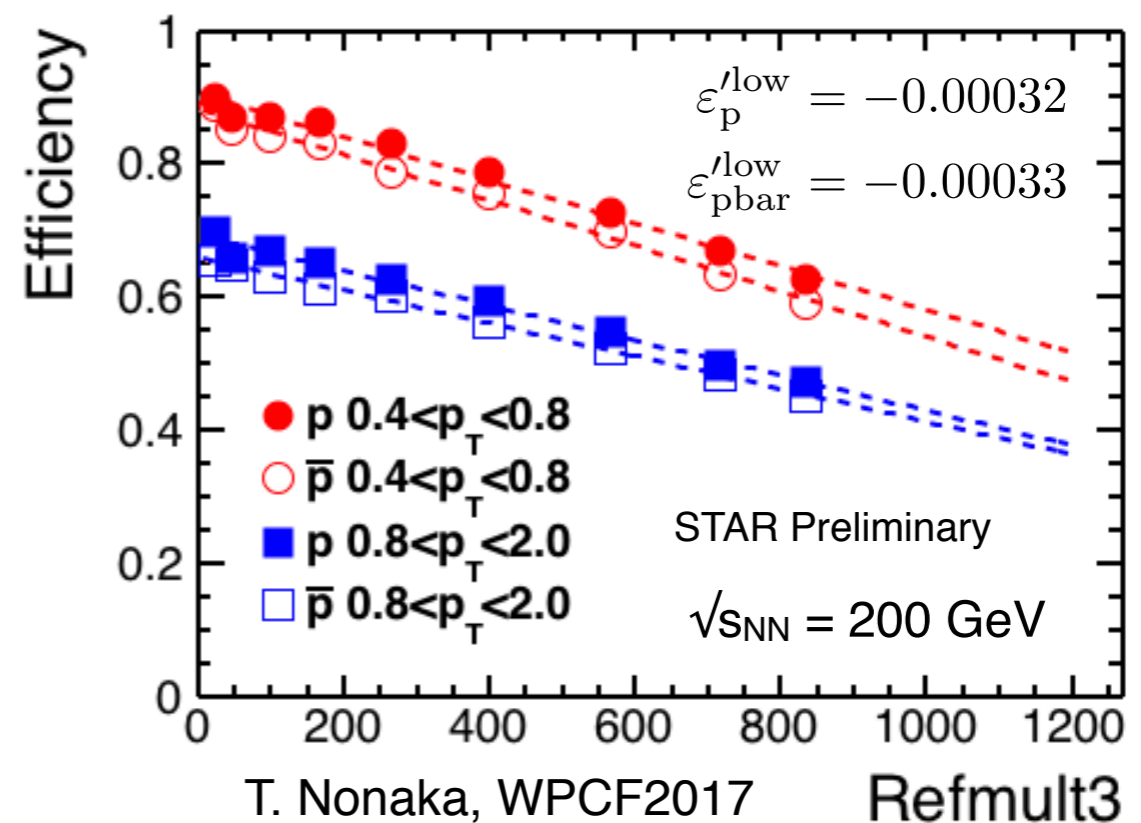
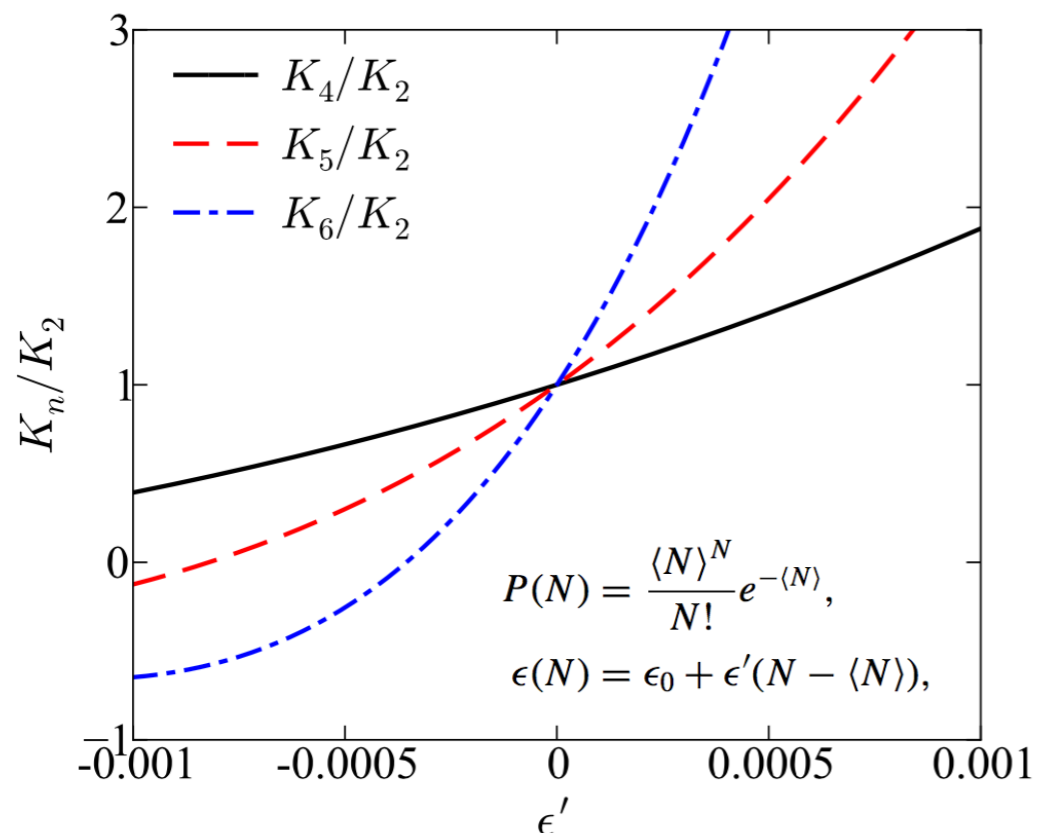
# Known issues on eff. correction

✓ **Efficiency correction on cumulants has been established based on the binomial model.**

- M. Kitazawa : PRC.86.024904, M. Kitazawa and M. Asakawa : PRC.86.024904
- A. Bzdak and V. Koch : PRC.86.044904, PRC.91.027901, X. Luo : PRC.91.034907
- T. Nonaka et al : PRC.94.034909
- T. Nonaka, M. Kitazawa, S. Esumi : PRC.95.064912

✓ **Efficiency correction does not work in some cases, e.g. multiplicity dependent efficiency, non-binomial efficiency.**

- A. Bzdak et al : PRC.94.064907



# ***Known issues***

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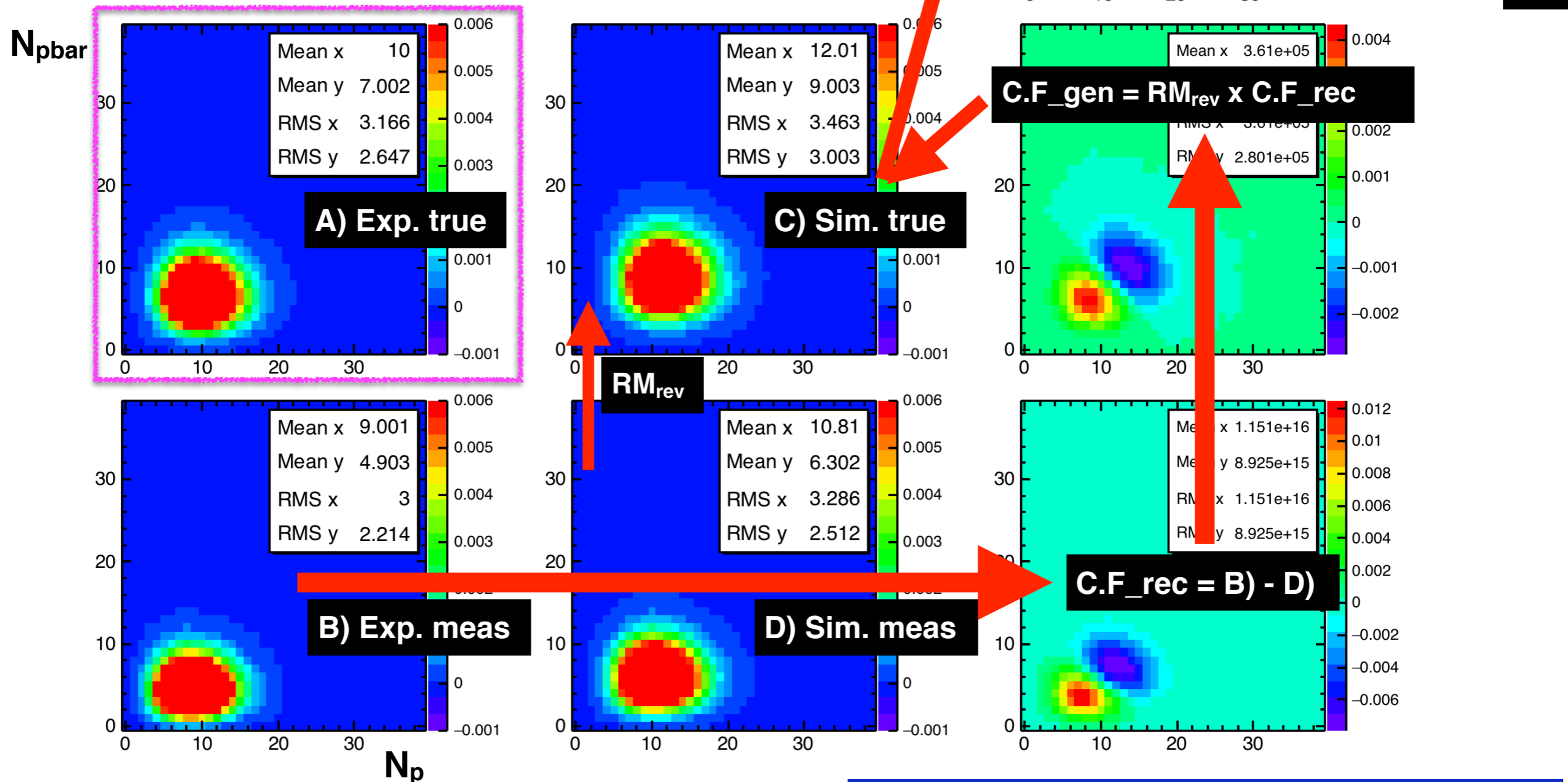
- ✓ **Efficiency correction on cumulants has been established based on the binomial model.**
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  - T. Nonaka et al : PRC.94.034909
  - T. Nonaka, M. Kitazawa, S. Esumi : PRC.95.064912
- ✓ **Efficiency correction does not work in some cases, e.g. multiplicity dependent efficiency, non-binomial efficiency.**
  - A. Bzdak et al : PRC.94.064907

- ✓ **Unfolding would be necessary to correct these effect.**
  - **We suggest new unfolding method to reconstruct any unknown distribution around the QCD critical point.**



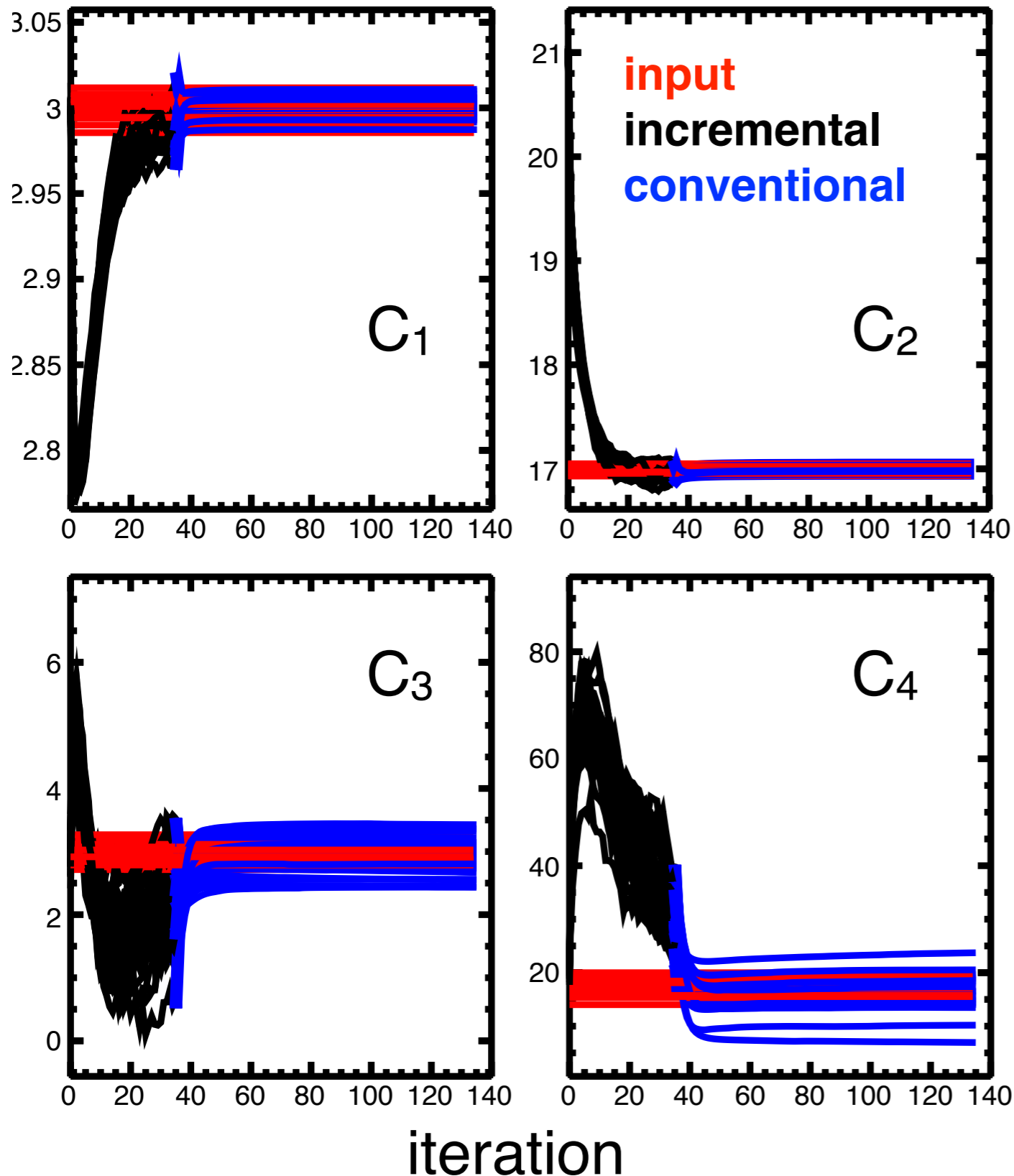
# Methodology : Poisson test

- ✓ Two Poisson distributions which have different mean value are generated and randomly sampled with efficiency.
- ✓ Difference between exp.meas and sim.meas is applied to sim.true to get the corrected distribution, which is repeated with iterative MC.



MC filter : binomial efficiency  $\epsilon_p = 0.9$ ,  $\epsilon_{pbar} = 0.7$

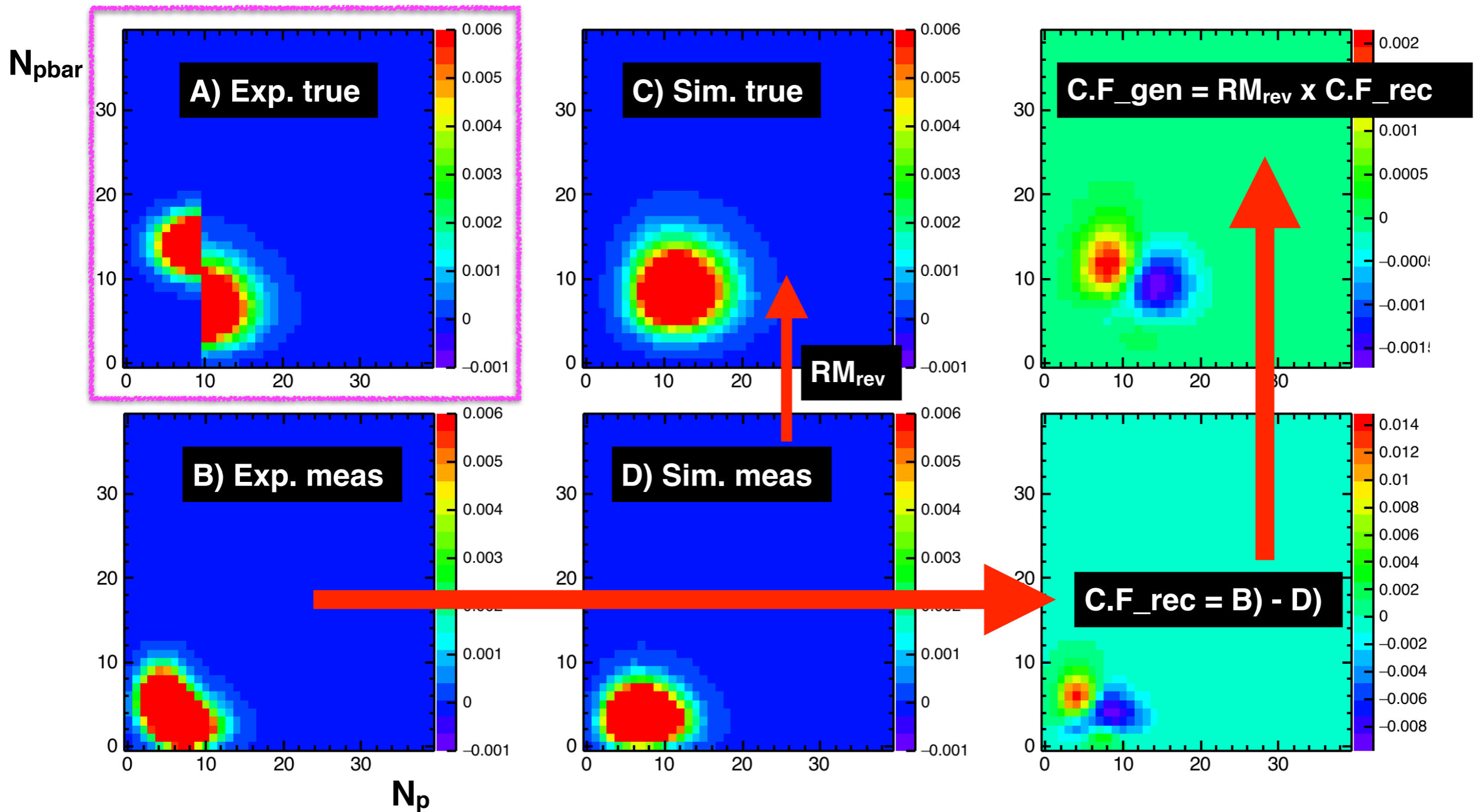
# Poisson test : Cumulants



- ✓ We can stop iterations once cumulants don't change with iterations.
- ✓ Incremental unfolding is effective way to recover bins that don't exist in simulation, but seems difficult to get higher order cumulants converged.
- ✓ Conventional unfolding (not updating the response matrix) is also implemented to get cumulants converged.

# Critical shape test

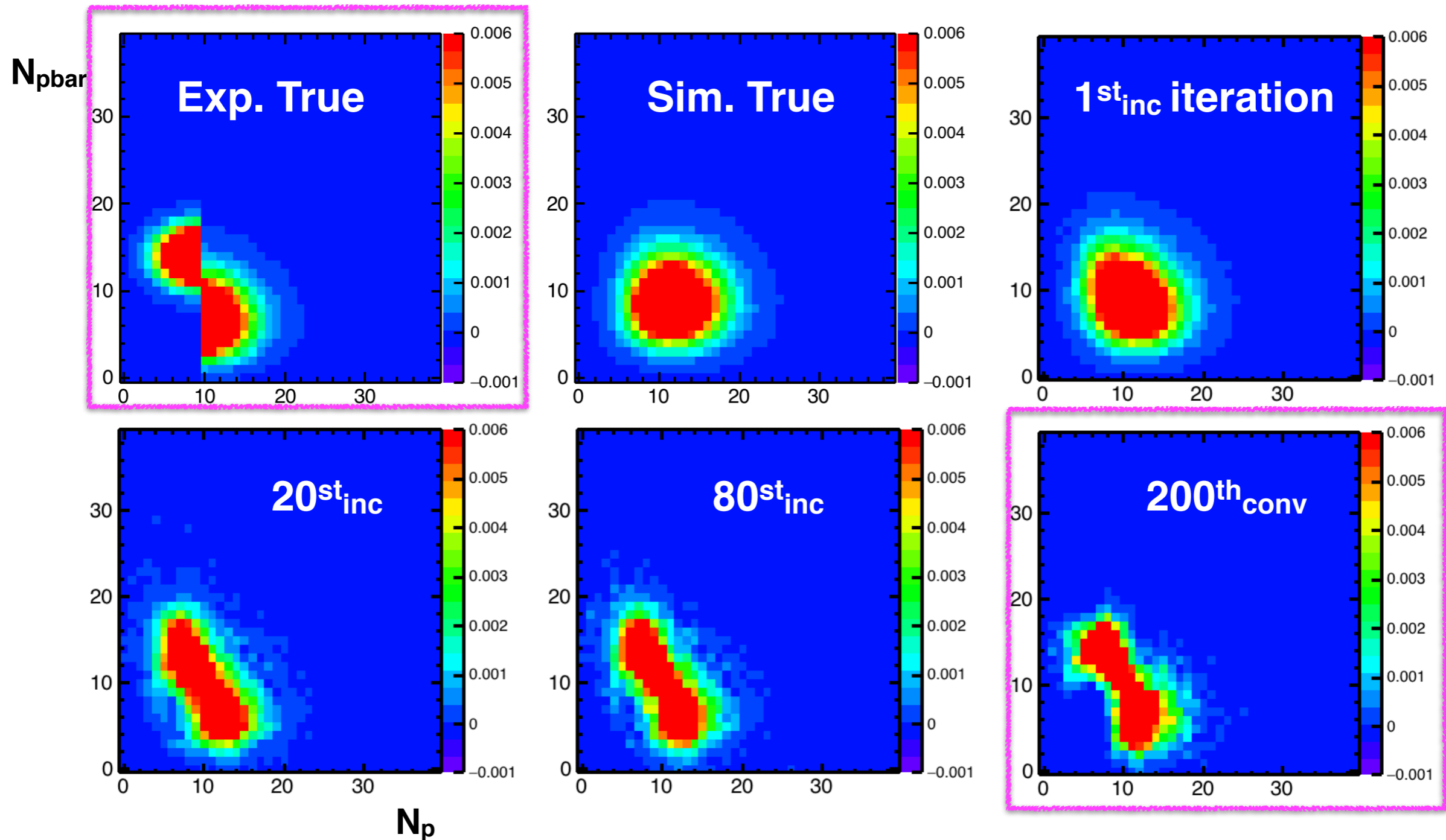
✓ Can we extract any unknown distribution??



MC filter : binomial efficiency  $\varepsilon_p = 0.6$ ,  $\varepsilon_{pbar} = 0.4$

# Critical shape test

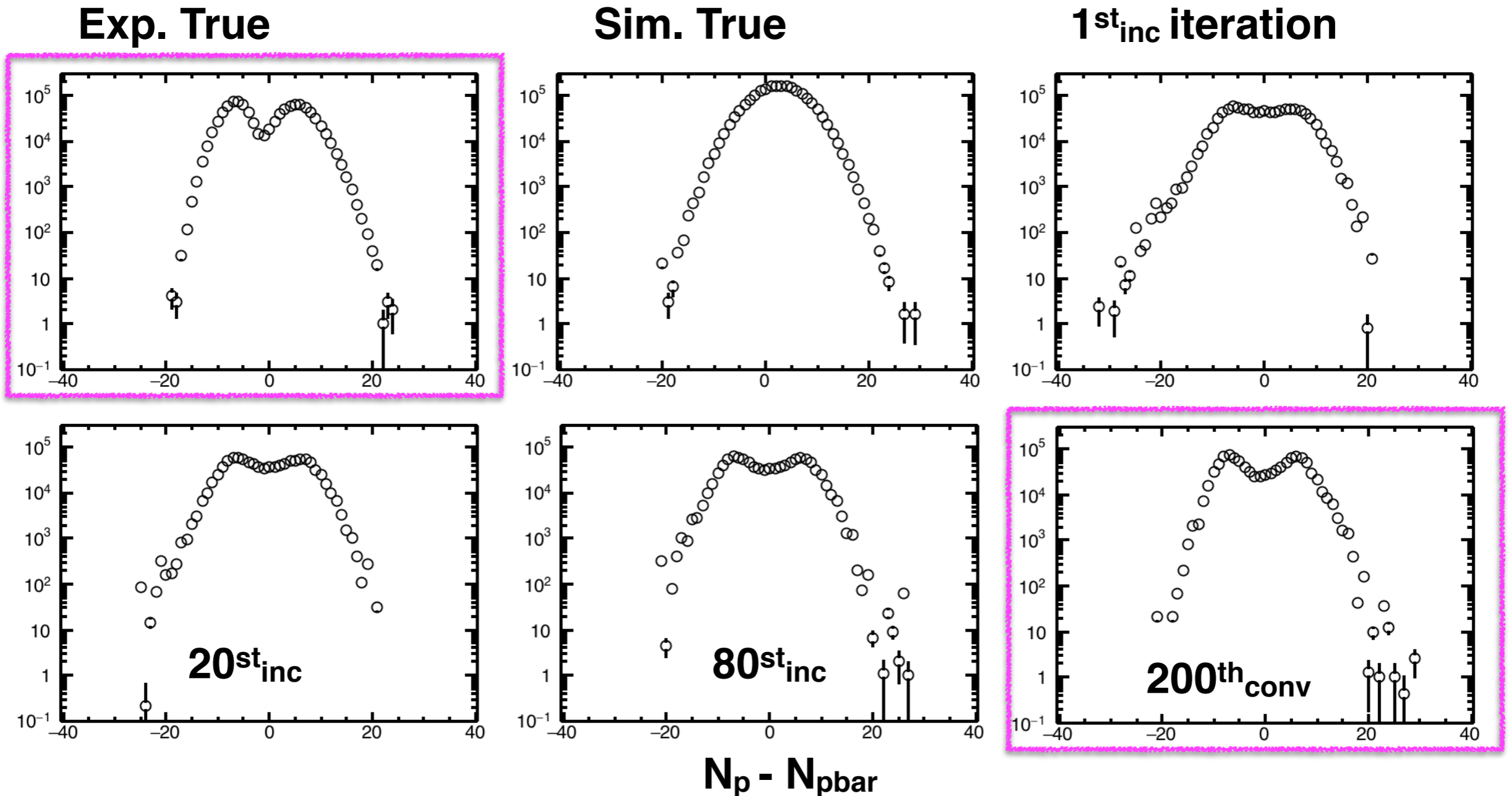
✓ Yes! Critical shape has been recovered.



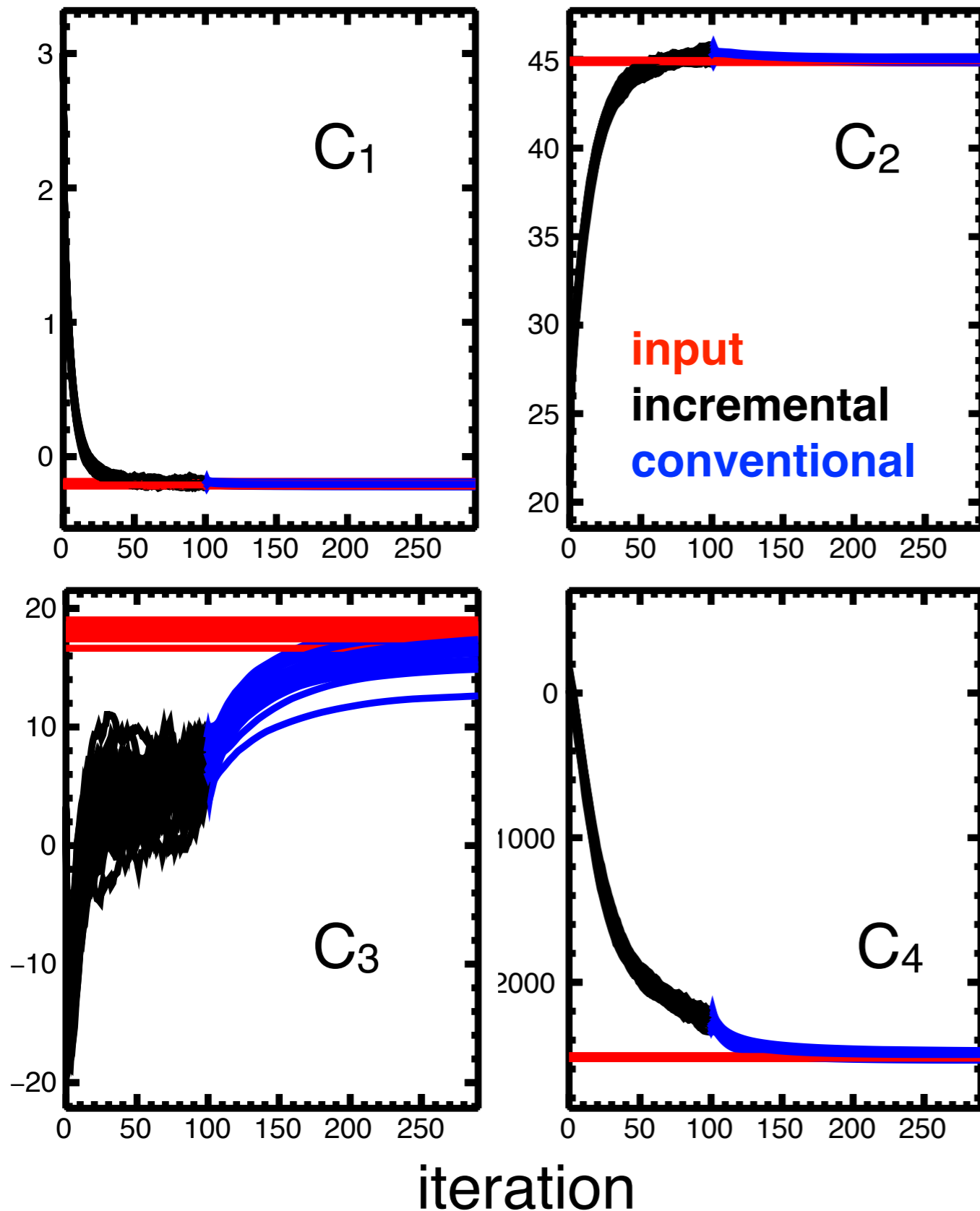


# Critical shape test : Net-distribution

✓ Two-peak structure in net-distribution has been recovered.



# Critical shape test : Cumulants

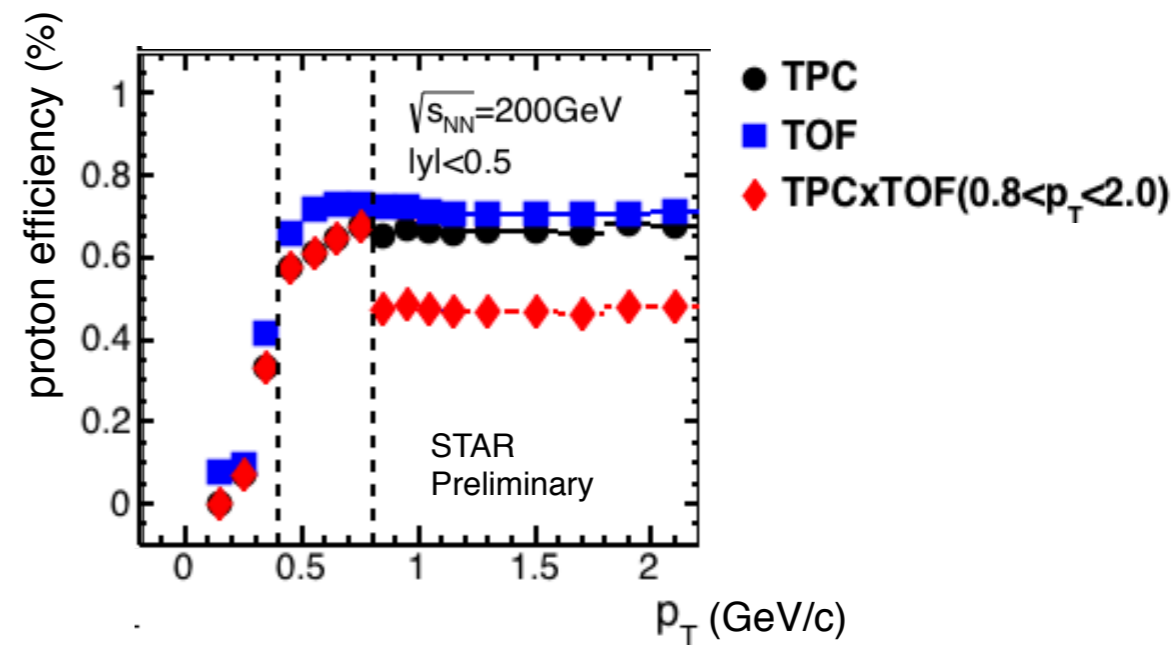
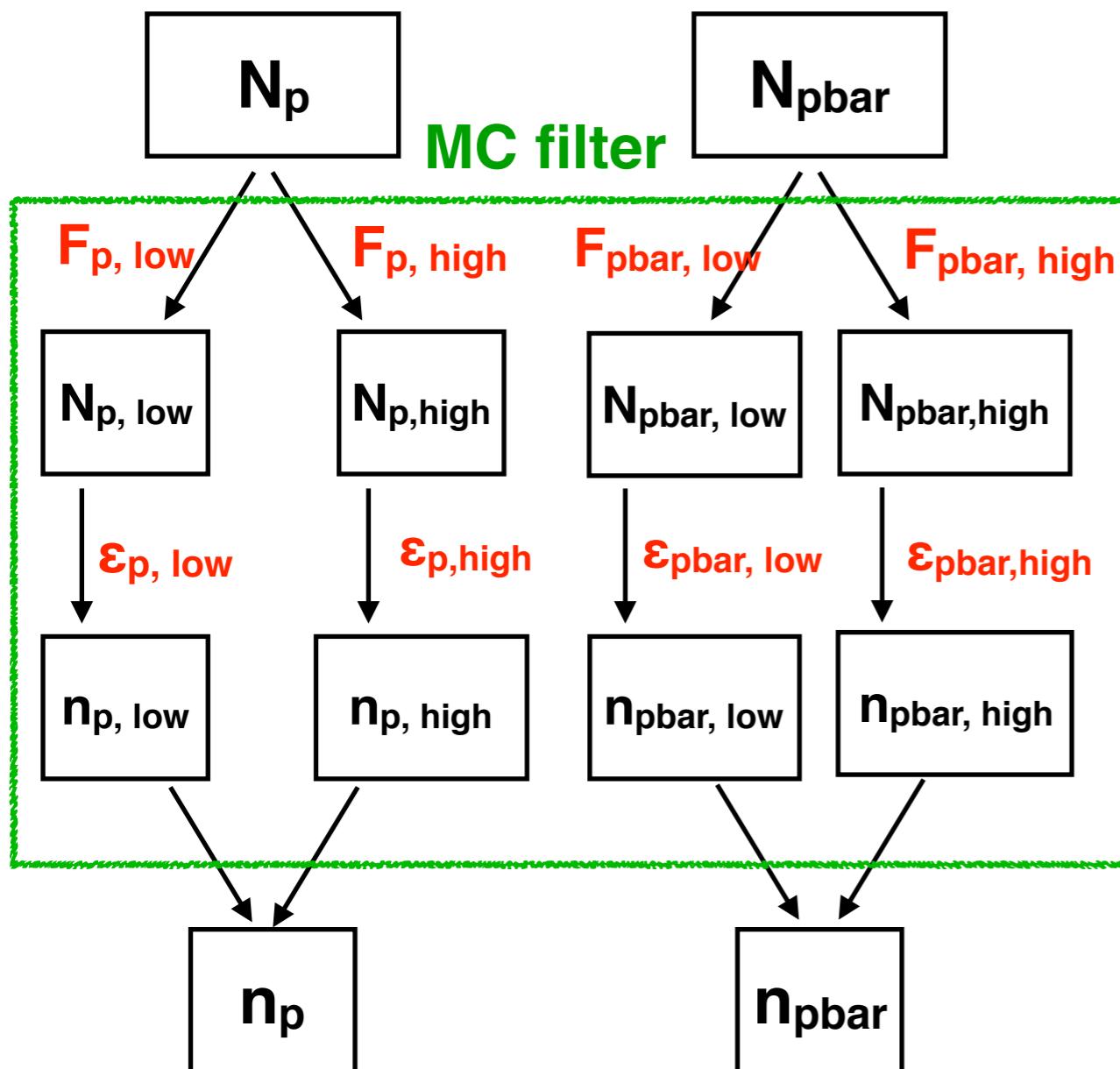


- ✓ Cumulants have converged to input values.
- ✓ New unfolding method is established.

Before we start non-binomial study, it is important to apply unfolding to experimental data assuming the binomial model and see whether the results are consistent with efficiency correction or not.

# $p_T$ dependent efficiency

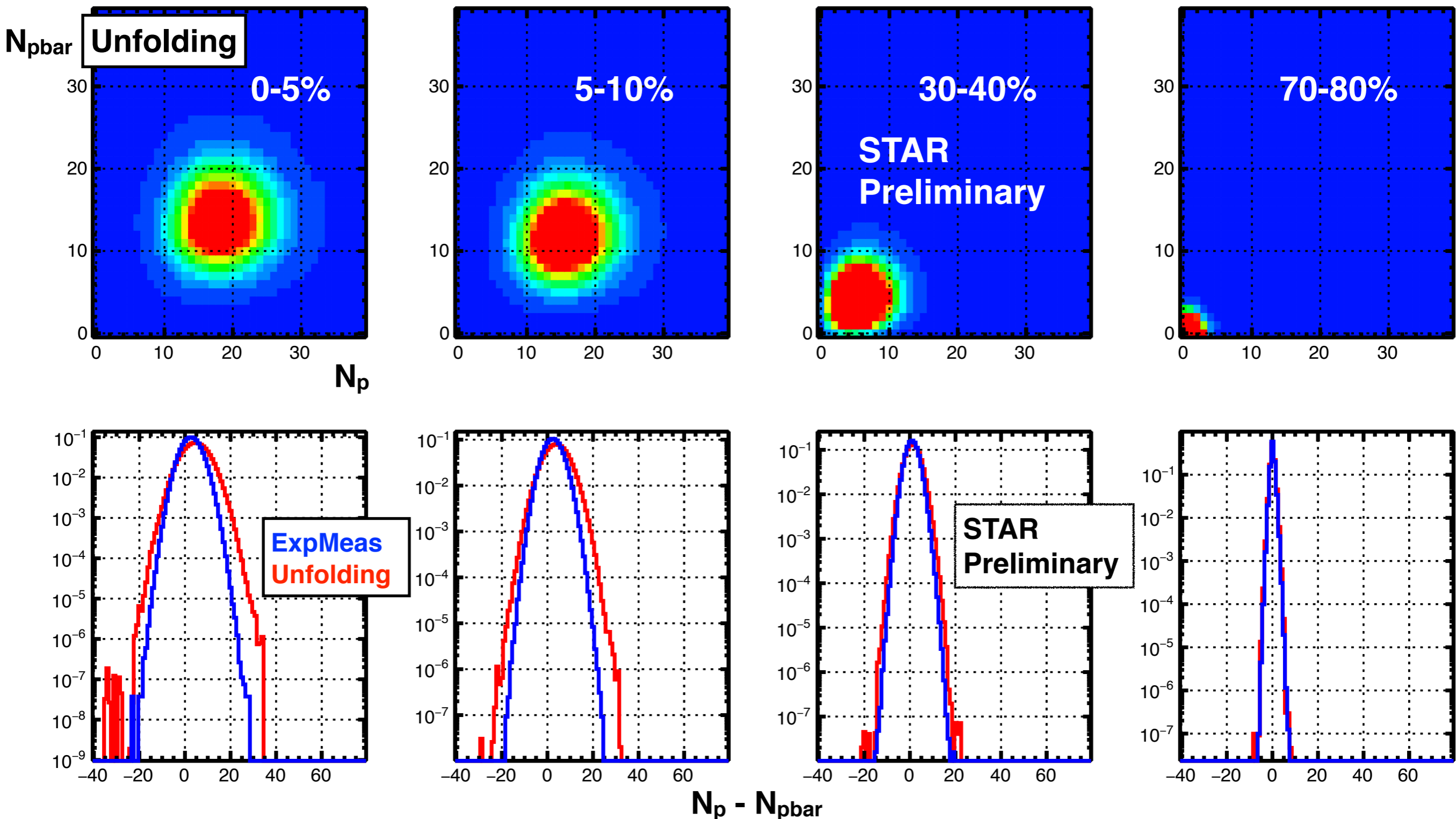
$F$  : fraction of protons at low(high)  $p_T$  region with respect to  $0.4 < p_T < 2.0$  (GeV/c), which is calculated with efficiency corrected  $C_1$  for (anti)proton.



- ◆  $p_T$  dependent efficiency correction has been implemented in net-proton analysis.
- ◆ For unfolding,  $p_T$  dependent efficiency can be included inside the MC filter.

# Unfolded distributions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV

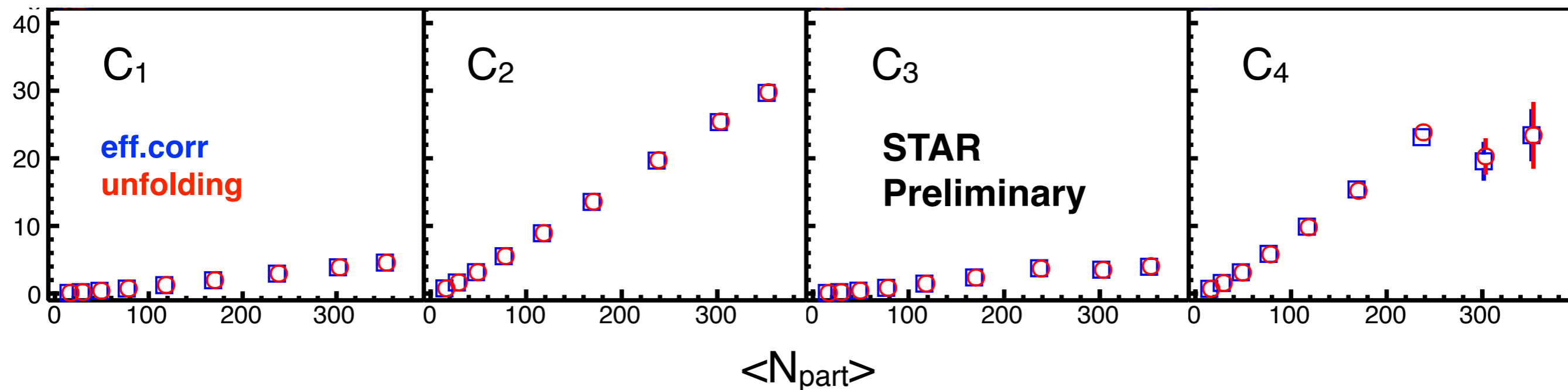
$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$  GeV, net-proton,  $|y| < 0.5$ ,  $0.4 < p_T < 2.0$  (GeV/c),  
without CBWC, binomial model



# Results

- ✓ Unfolding with binomial model gives consistent results with efficiency correction, which indicates that the unfolding approach works well.

$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$  GeV, net-proton,  $|y| < 0.5$ ,  $0.4 < p_T < 2.0$  (GeV/c), WO/CBWC

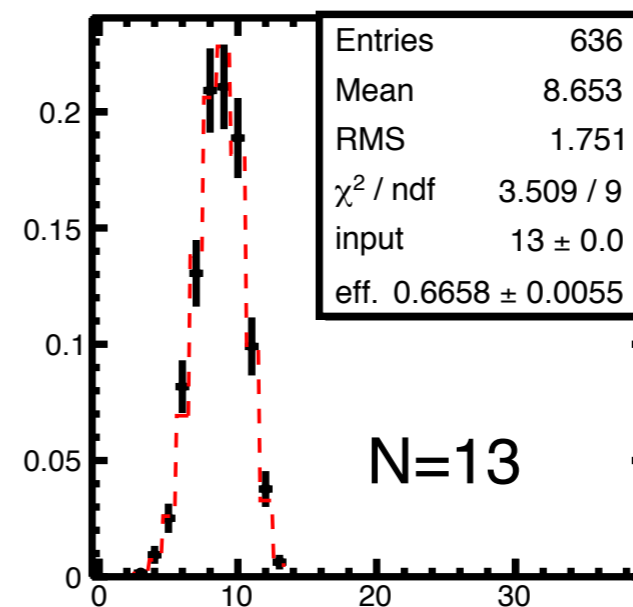
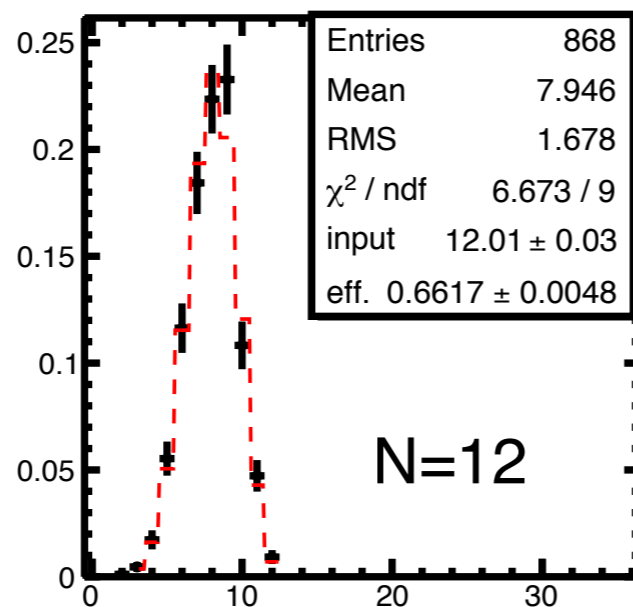
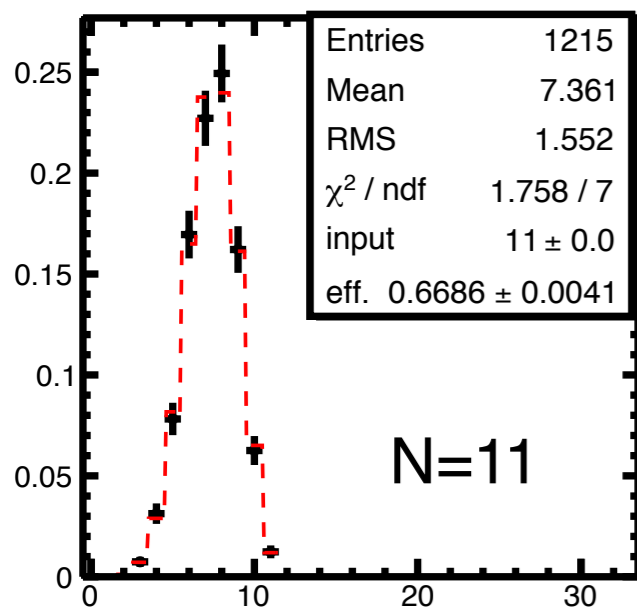
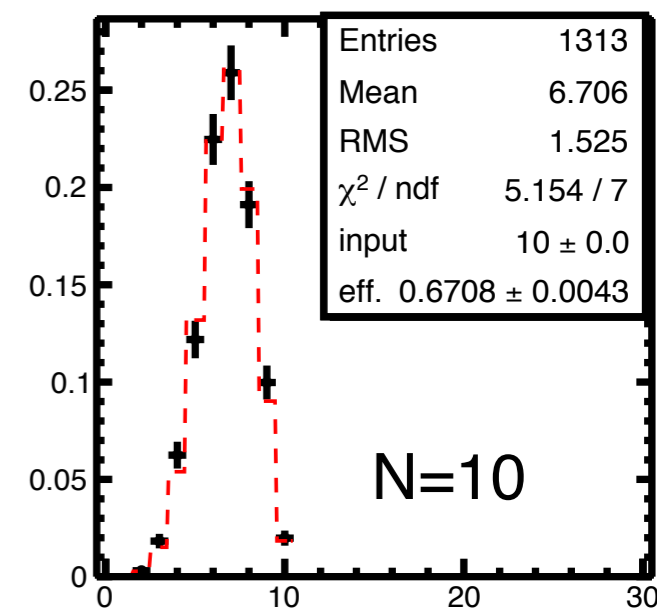
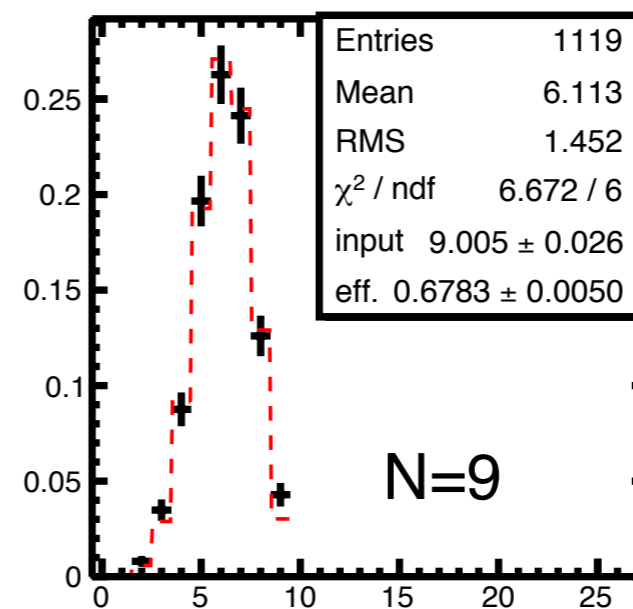
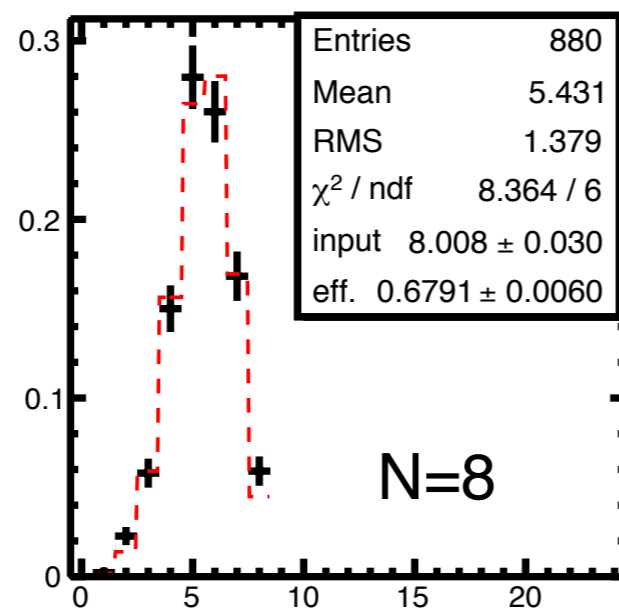
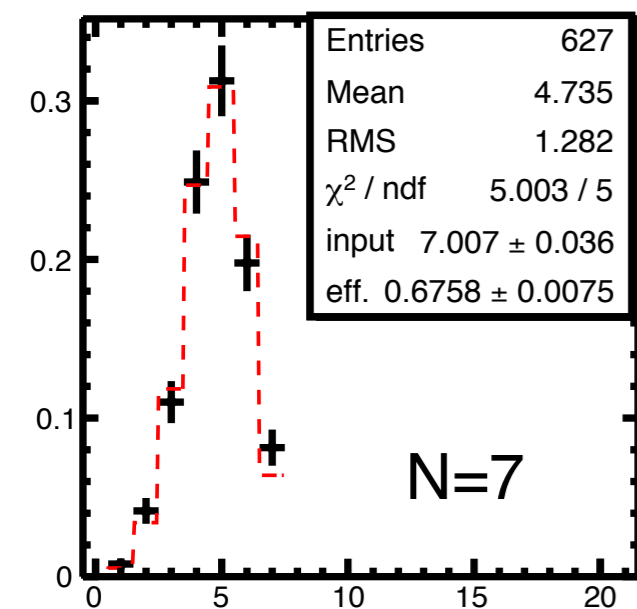


# Fit to the embedding samples

- ✓ Fitting to the embedding samples with the binomial distribution has been performed, which looks binomial within errors.
- ✓ Non-binomial distribution can be also used for fitting.

$$B(n, N; \epsilon) = \frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!} \epsilon^n (1-\epsilon)^{N-n}$$

N : # of input particles  
 $\epsilon$  : efficiency



embedding samples for  
 proton,  
 $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$ ,  
 0-5% centrality,  
 $1.0 < p_T < 2.0 \text{ (GeV/c)}$

**STAR**  
**Preliminary**

n : Number of reconstructed protons



# ***Summary***

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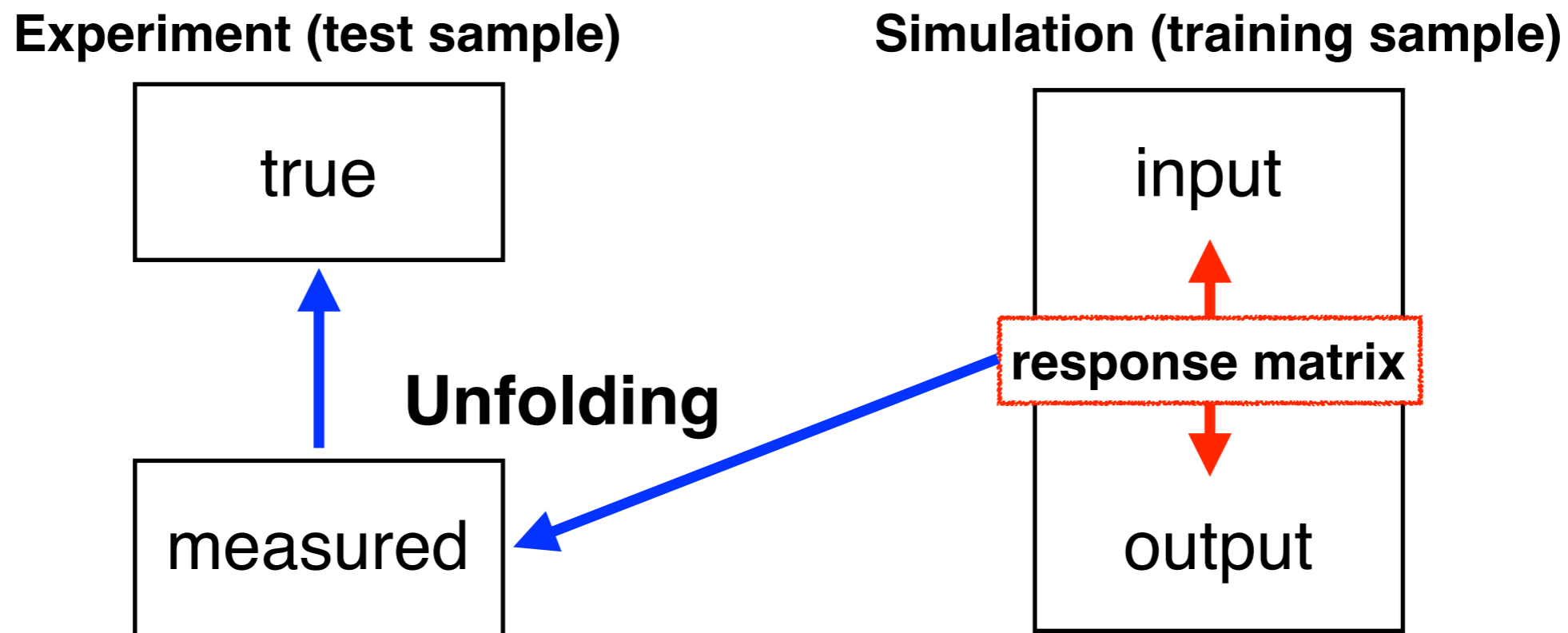
- ✓ **Appropriate efficiency bins have to be implemented in efficiency correction, which can be achieved with reasonable CPU time by our new formulas.**
- ✓ **New unfolding method has been established, which can reproduce the experimental results using efficiency correction.**
- ✓ **Will test the non-binomial efficiency.**

**Thank you**

Back up

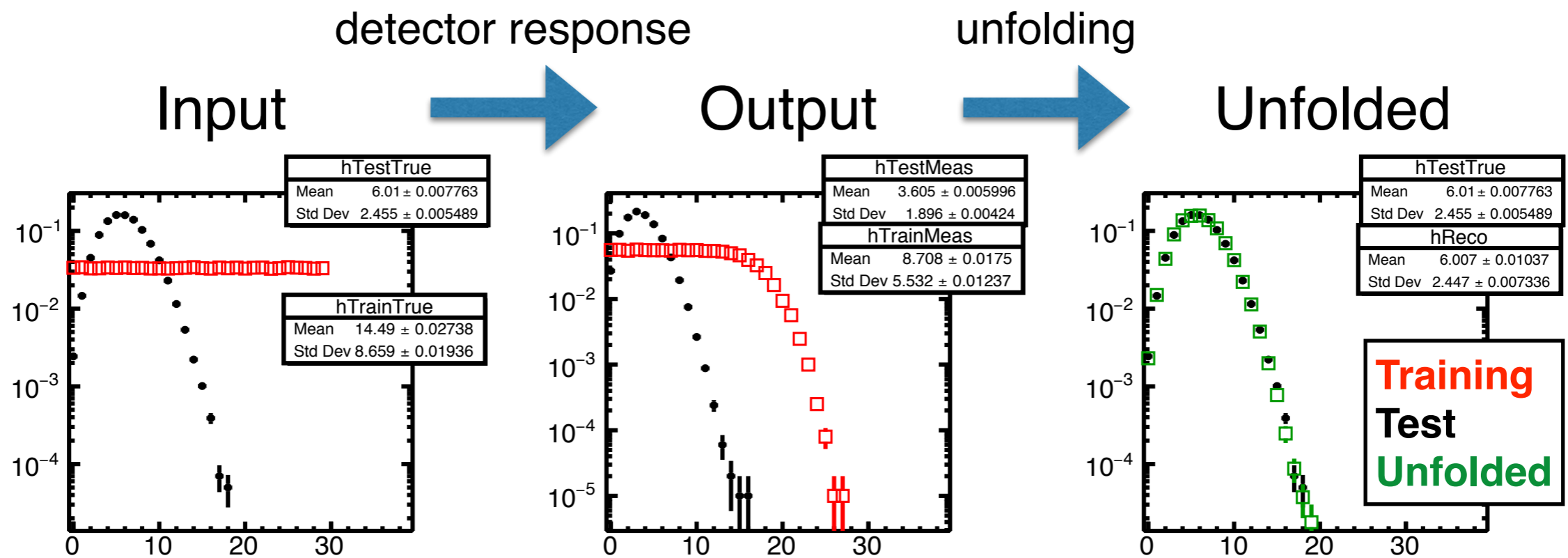
# Unfolding : RooUnfold

- ◆ “RooUnfold” package in ROOT is commonly used to unfold  $p_T$ , jet spectrum, etc.
- ◆ Can be applied for unknown distribution near the critical point?



# Unfolding : RooUnfold

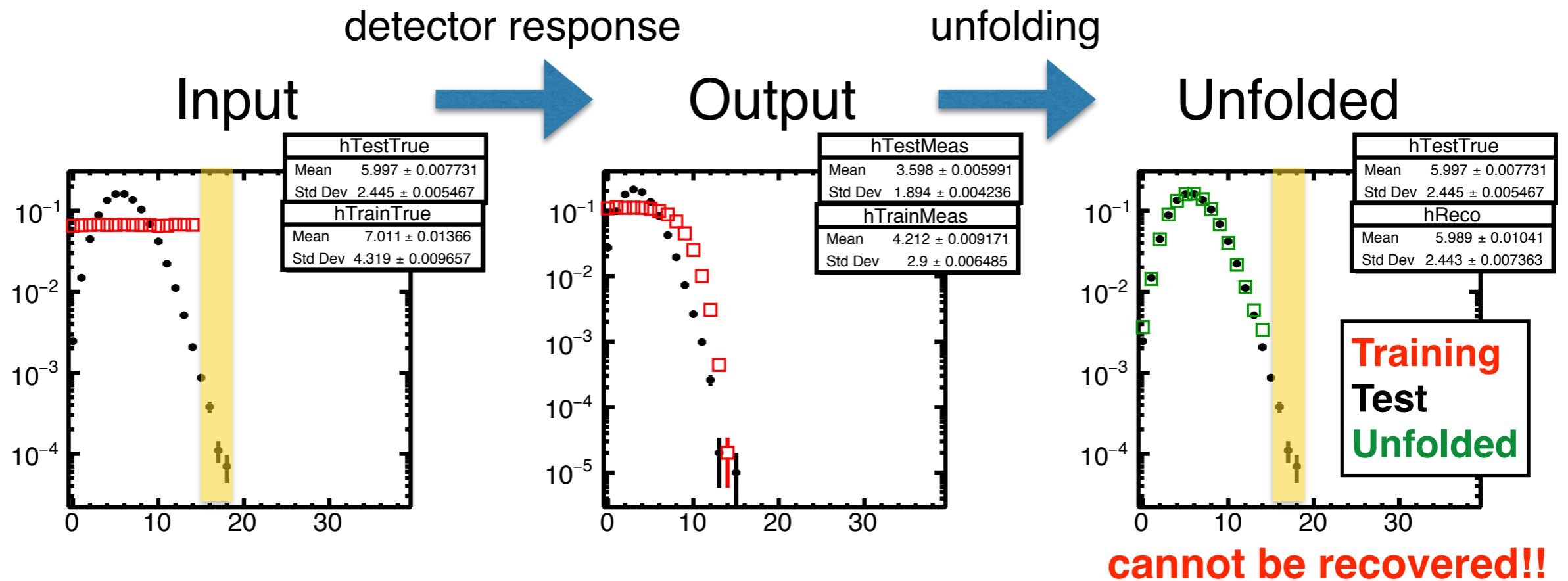
- ◆ “RooUnfold” package in ROOT is commonly used to unfold pT, jet spectrum, etc.
- ◆ Can be applied for unknown distribution near the critical point?



Training sample covers wider bins than test sample

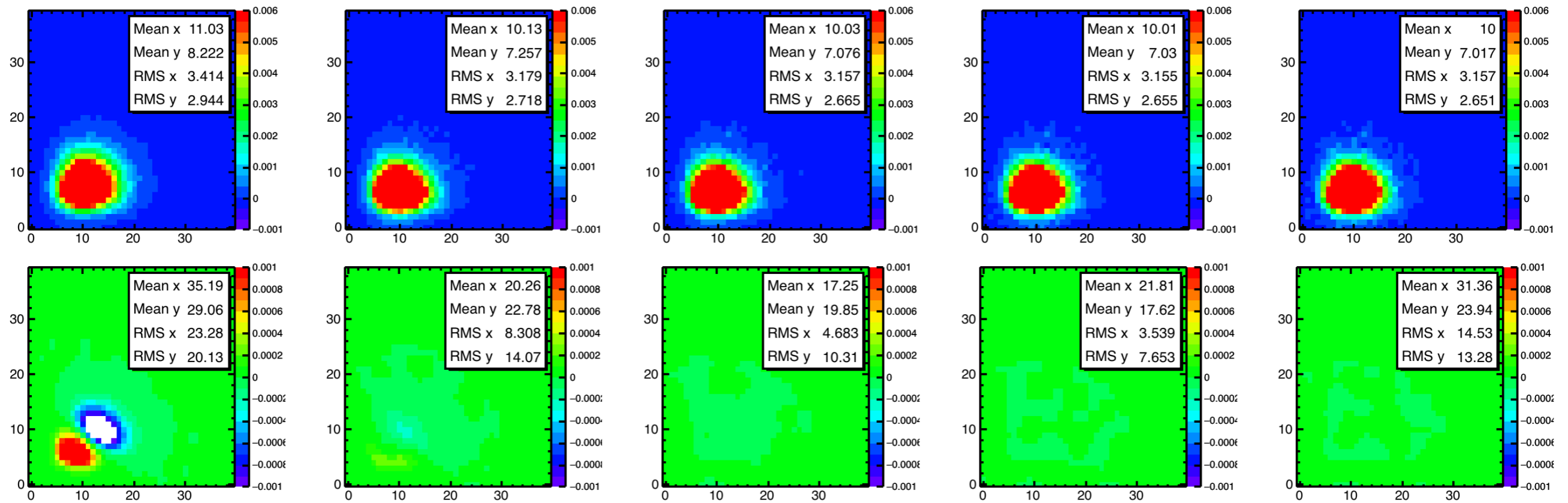
# Issue on RooUnfold

- ◆ Empty bins in training samples cannot be recovered.
- ◆ We cannot use the conventional unfolding around the critical point.

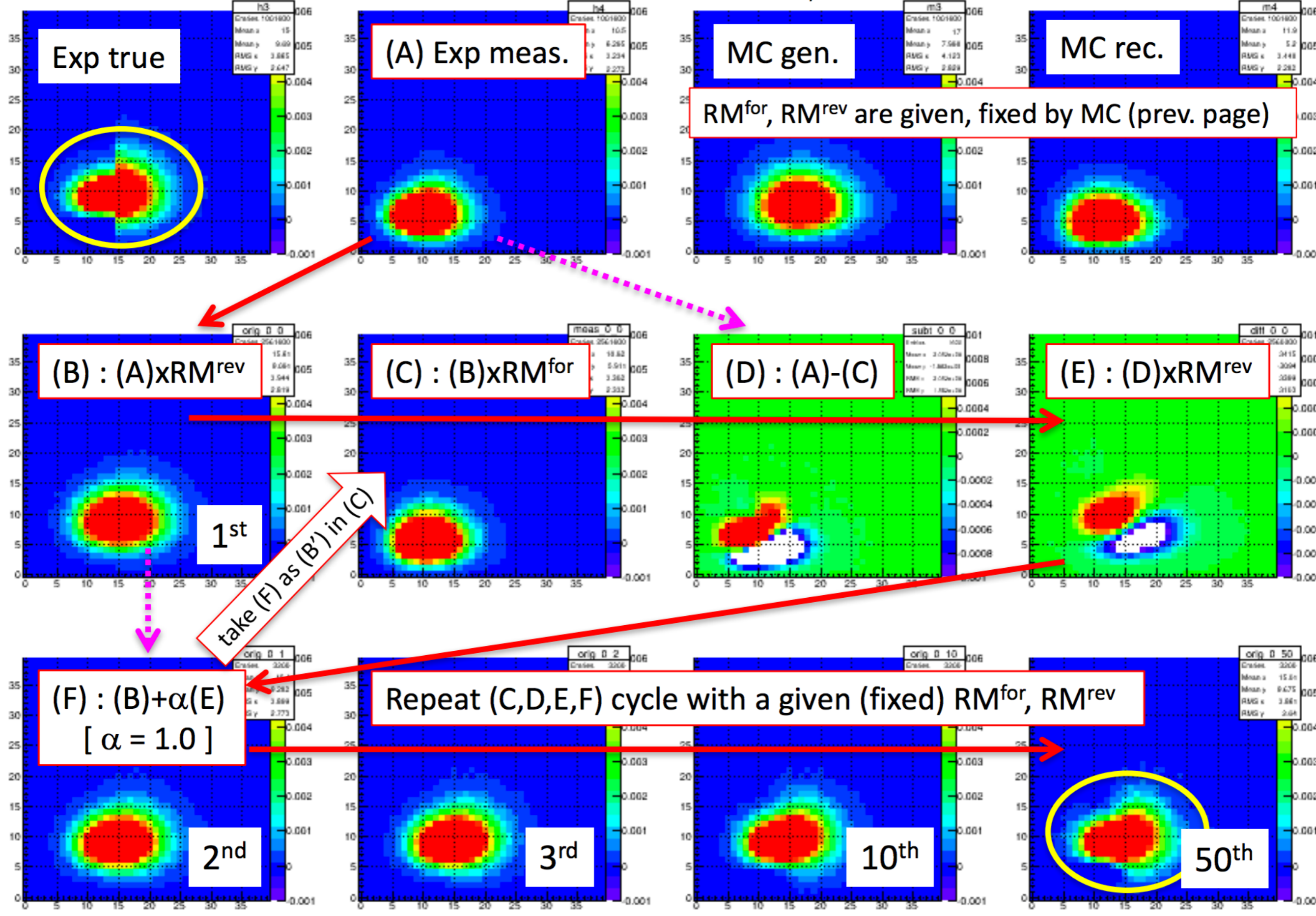


Training sample does not cover all bins in test sample

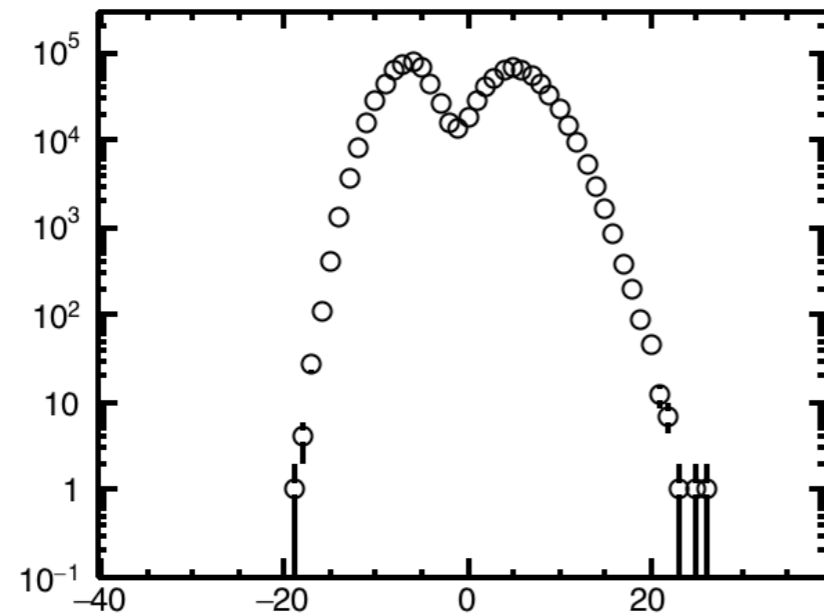




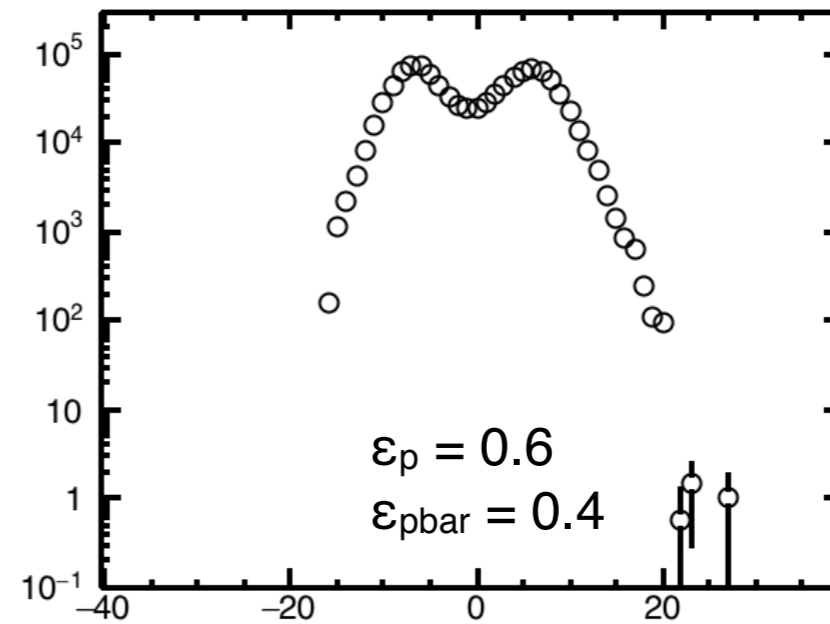
Conventional unfolding method with a critical shape ( $\epsilon_x=0.7, \epsilon_y=0.65$ )



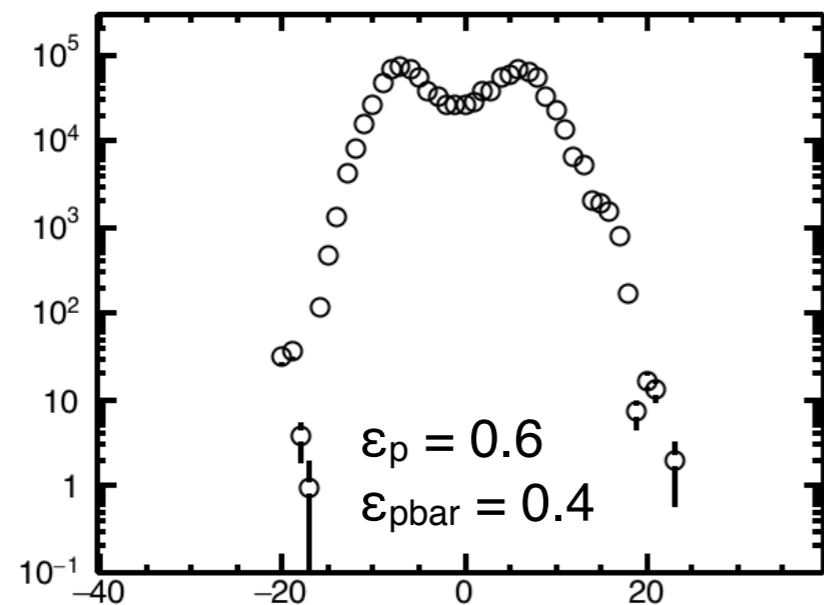
**Exp. True** 1M events



10M events, 35 inc. + 100 conv.



1M events, 100 inc. + 100 conv.



1M events, 35 inc. + 100 conv.

