## Measurement of track

## LHCb reconstruction efficiency at LHCb Maarten van Veghel ${ }^{1}$

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## LHCb



Single-arm forward spectrometer designed to study rare decays and CP violation of $b$ and $c$ hadrons produced in $p p$ collisions at the LHC in the pseudorapidity range $2<\eta<5$.

## Track reconstruction efficiency



## Long tracks

Hits required in T stations and VELO (VErtex LOcator). The standard for analyses. Downstream tracks
Hits required in TT and T stations. For long-lived particles like $K_{\mathrm{S}}^{0}$ and $\Lambda$.

## Efficiency measurements

Current/main method: tag-and-probe using displaced
$J / \psi \rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$(from $b$-hadron decays) [1]. Three methods are used, probing each different efficiencies:

Long T-station
Probe from TT and Muon hits. For long tracking efficiency. Main method.

Probe from VELO and Muon hits. For T-station efficiency.

VELO
Probe from downstream tracks, for VELO efficiency.

Combination of Long and VELO $\oplus$ T-station method used to get long tracking efficiency. For muons these tracking efficiencies are around $94 \%$ a $97 \%$.


## Special case: electrons

Electrons behave considerably different than muons, pions, kaons and protons

- Large amounts of bremsstrahlung in material causing momentum loss along trajectory
- Affects mostly reconstruction after magnet/VELO



Goal: developing dedicated electron reconstruction efficiency measurements. Electrons play a crucial role in Lepton Flavour Universality measurements, showing hints of new physics $[2,3]$.


## New method



Tag-and-probe with electron probe a priori only consisting of a VELO track using $B^{ \pm} \rightarrow J / \psi\left(\rightarrow e^{+} e^{-}\right) K^{ \pm}$

- VELO reconstruction highly efficient ( $\sim 98 \%$ )
- Probing (main) efficiency (loss) after VELO.
- Applicable also to muons ( $J / \psi \rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$), complementary to main method.



## Kinematics

Probe momentum is inferred from $J / \psi$ mass constraint. The $B^{ \pm}$mass after $J / \psi$ mass constraint is used to discriminate between signal and background.


## Trigger: TurboCalib

For selecting and saving the events used for the tracking efficiency calibration a specialised data stream is used online, possible due to the availability of the full reconstruction in the last trigger stage. This is done similar to how particle identification calibration samples are obtained [4].

## References

