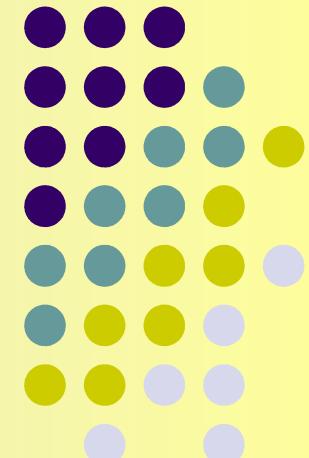


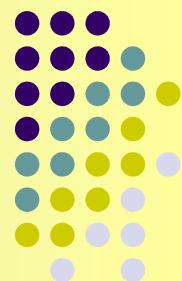


# *Background study for MMT-DY process at SPD*



A.N.Skachkova  
**(JINR, Dubna)**





# V.A. Matveev, R.M. Muradian, A.N. Tavkhelidze (MMT)

( V.A. Matveev, R.M. Muradian, A.N Tavkhelidze, JINR-P2-4543, JINR, Dubna, 1969; SLAC-TRANS-0098, JINR P2-4543, Jun 1969; 27p. )

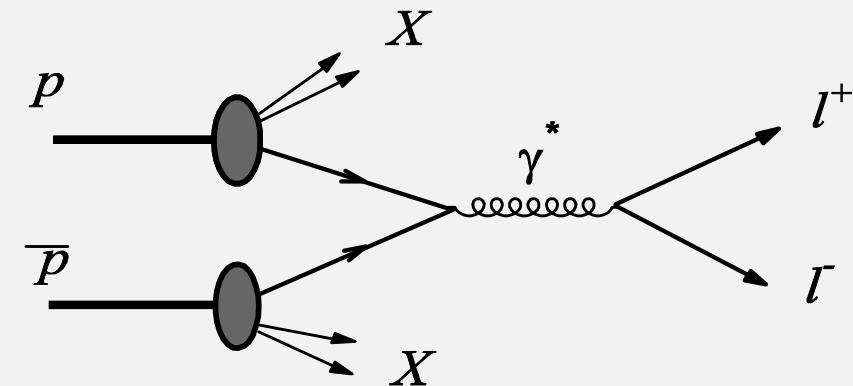
## process, called also as Drell-Yan

( S.D. Drell, T.M. Yan, SLAC-PUB-0755, Jun 1970, 12p.; Phys.Rev.Lett. 25(1970)316-320, 1970 )

The dominant mechanism  
of the  $|^+|^+$  production is  
the perturbative QED/QCD  
partonic  $2 \rightarrow 2$  process

$$\bar{q}q \rightarrow \gamma^* / Z^0 \rightarrow |^+|^+$$

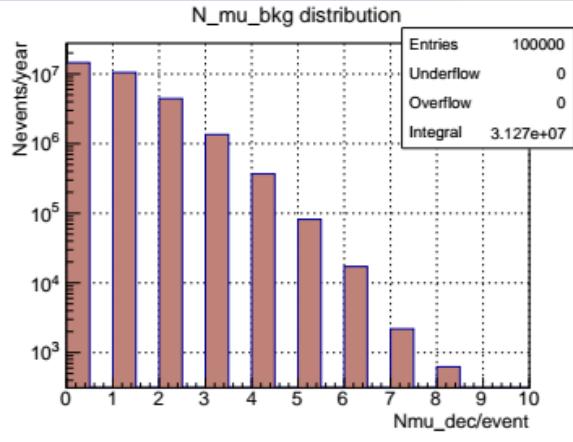
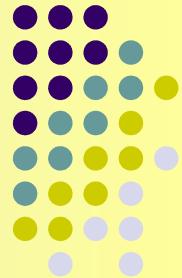
$$\sigma = 9.9 * 10^3 \text{ pb}$$



PYTHIA 6.4 simulation for the  $E_{\text{cms}} = 27 \text{ GeV}$

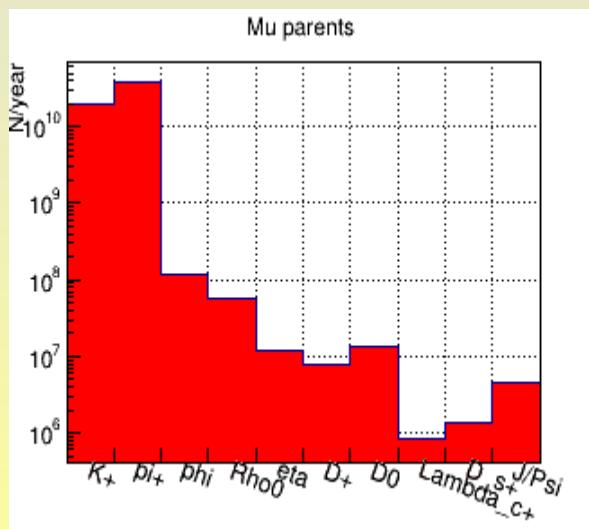
For the Luminosity  $L = 1 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  with assumption of the full year beam operation  
we expect up to  $3.1 \times 10^7$  Drell-Yan events/year

# Background muons in signal events



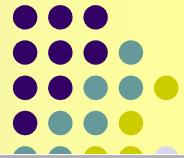
53.5 % of signal events contains >2 muons  
 - up to 8 $\mu$ /event

We allow particles decay (and produce muons) in the volume before Muon (Range) System :  
 cylindr radius **R = 2 400 mm**,  
 size from the centre along Z axis **L = 4 000 mm**  
 and search for muons in the angle region **9° < Θ < 171°**



**The most probable parents of bkg muons - are charged  $\pi$  and  $K$**

**The most probable grandparents of bkg muons - are «string» (Lund model),  $\rho^0, \rho^+, K^0_s, K^{*0}, K^+, \eta'$**

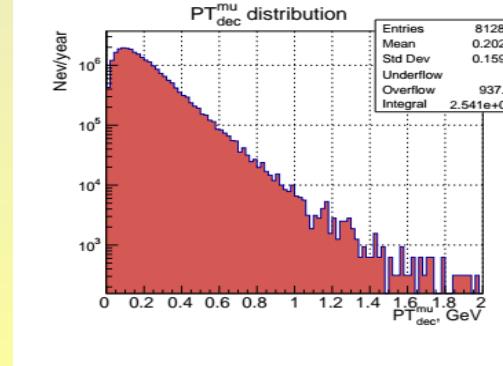
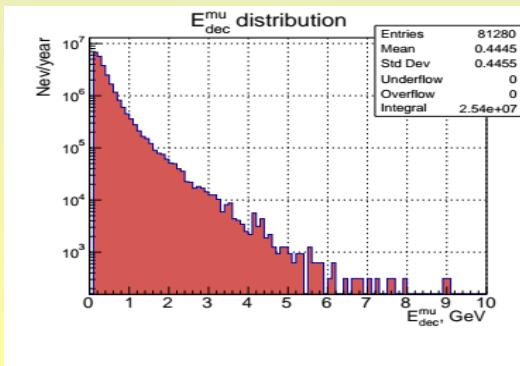
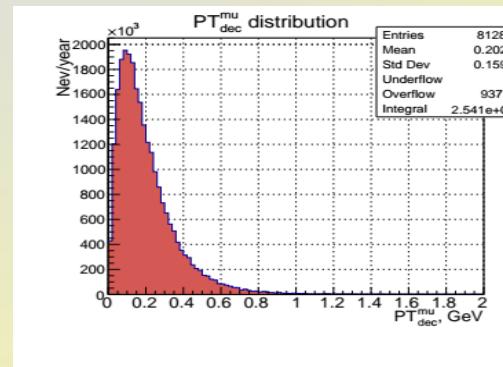
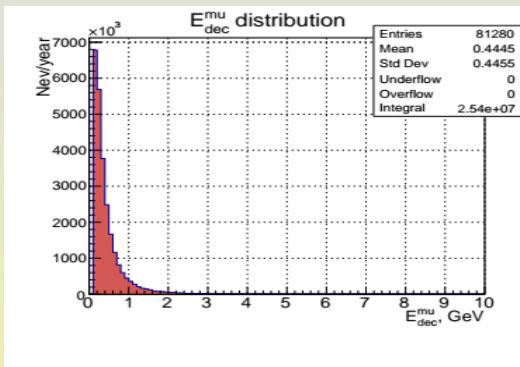
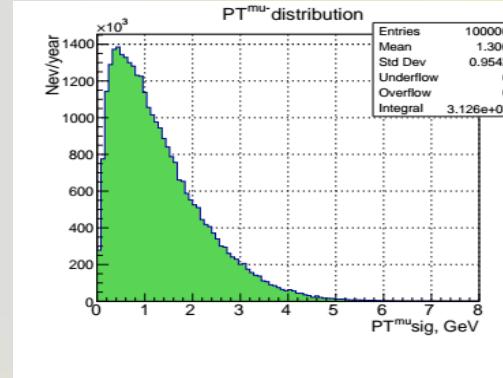
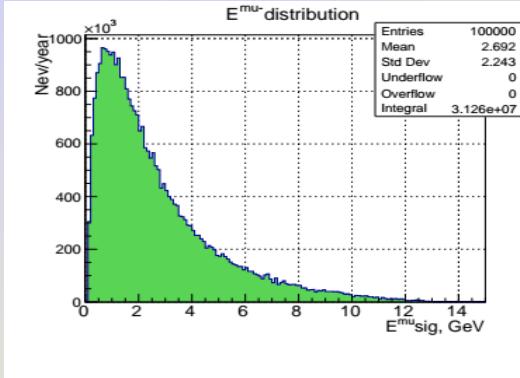


# Decay muons in signal events

S  
I  
G

D  
E  
C

D  
E  
C  
(  
log)



Cuts :  
**exactly  
2 muons**

**E > 0.8  
GeV  
PT > 0.4  
GeV**

**E > 1.0  
GeV  
PT > 1.0  
GeV**

Reminder  
of signal  
events

54.1%

23.5%

Fraction  
of initial  
signal  
events  
with  
additional  
muons

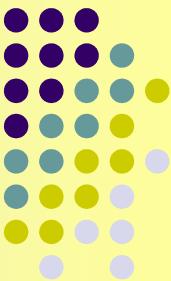
2.1%

0.08%

Fraction  
of  
remaining  
signal  
events  
with  
additional  
muons

3.9 %

0.3%



Another situation when we have exactly 2  $\mu$  — first signal, the second — survived fake one.

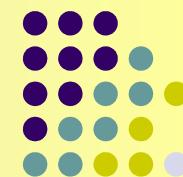
We have 2 situations -

1. Muons are of the same sign — easy to cut off
2. Muons are of different signs

After cutting off the events with additional ( $>2$ ) muons we have

Cuts: <b>exactly 2 muons with opposite signs</b>	$E > 0.8 \text{ GeV}$ $\text{PT} > 0.4 \text{ GeV}$	$E > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$ $\text{PT} > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$
Reminder of signal events	51.9%	23.4%
Fraction of initial signal events with fake muons of the same sign	0.9%	0.09%
Fraction of remaining signal events with muons of the same sign	1.7 %	0.4%
Reminder of signal events after cut off the events with the muons of the same sign	51.0%	23.4%
Fraction of initial signal events with fake muons of different sign	0.9%	0.1%
Fraction of remaining signal events with muons of different sign	1.8 %	0.4%

## Here we consider 2 kinds of backgrounds: QCD and Minimum-bias events



The generation was done with the use of more than 20 QCD subprocesses existed in PYTHIA

The main contributions come from the following partonic subprocesses:

- $q + g \rightarrow q + g$  (gives 2.8% of events with the  $\sigma = 4.83$  mb);
- $g + g \rightarrow g + g$  (gives 2.5% of events with the  $\sigma = 4.31$  mb);
- $q + q' \rightarrow q + q'$  (gives 0.7% of events with the  $\sigma = 1.17$  mb);

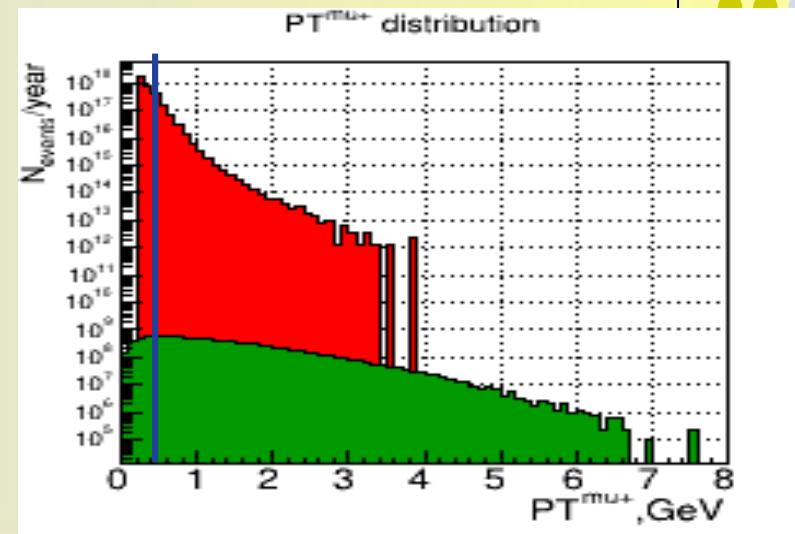
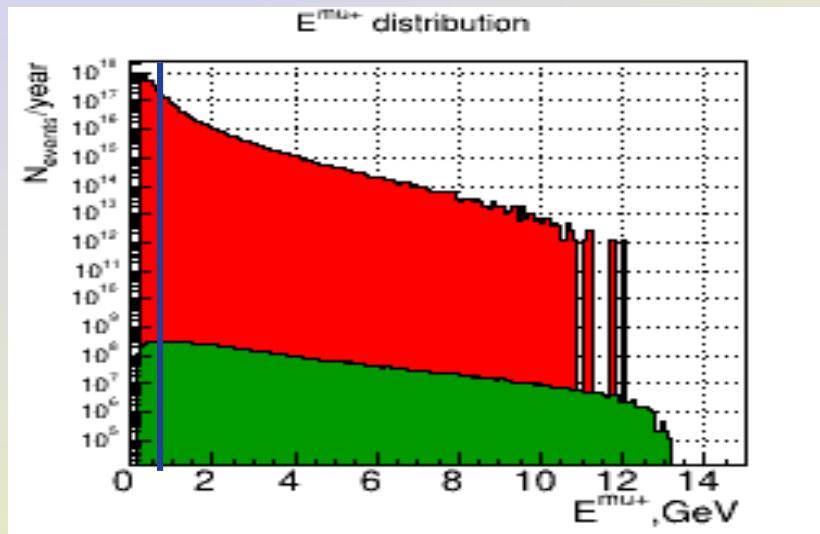
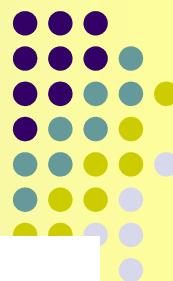
For QCD background  $S/B \approx 10^{-6}$

The main source of background for the  $\bar{q} q \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  are the Minimum-Bias processes:

- *Low - PT scattering* (gives 65% of events with the  $\sigma = 13.0$  mb);
- *Single diffractive* (gives 22.3% of events with the  $\sigma = 7.35$  mb);
- *Double diffractive* (gives 6.4% of events with the  $\sigma = 2.12$  mb);
- $\bar{q} + q \rightarrow l^+ + l^-$  (has  $0.000028\%$  of events with the  $\sigma = 9.9 \times 10^{-6}$  mb);

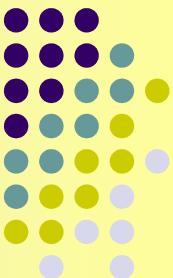
For Mini-bias background  $S/B \approx 3 \times 10^{-7}$

# First cuts — on E and PT

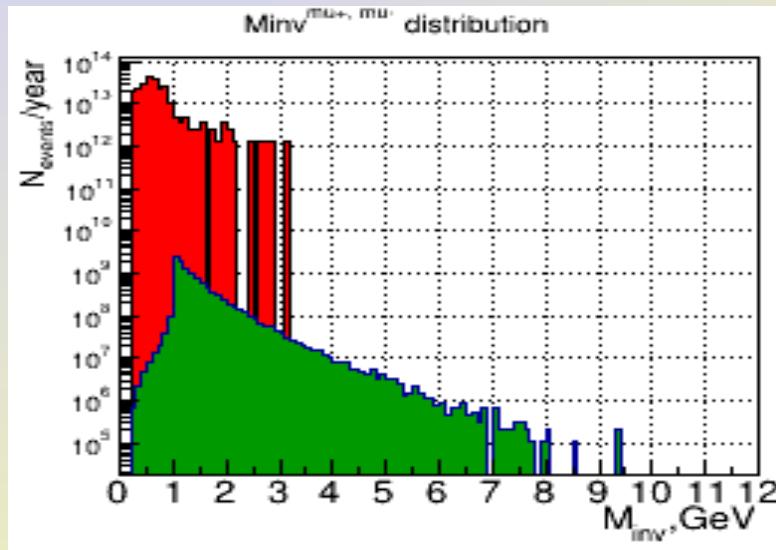


Effective cut off on E(P) only in the region  $E_{\text{bkg}}^{\mu} < 1.5 \text{ GeV}$  ( $E_{\text{bkg}}^{\mu} = 0.8 \text{ GeV}$ ) where is the maximum gradient in  $E_{\text{bkg}}^{\mu}$  distribution

The most effective cuts off are in the region  $PT_{\text{bkg}}^{\mu} < 1.5 \text{ GeV}$  ( $PT_{\text{bkg}}^{\mu} = 0.4 \text{ GeV}$ )



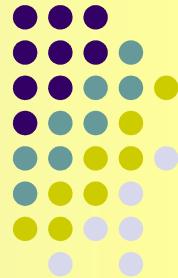
# Invariant mass cut



The most effective cut is in the region < 0.9 — 1 GeV.

Further increase of Minv cut has no sense for Minimum-bias background events (it leads to significant loss of signal events without real improvement of S/B ratio) except backgrounds in the regions of J/Ψ and other resonances production.

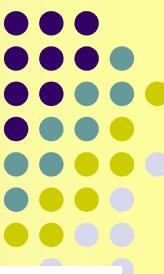
# Efficiency of $M_{inv}$ ( $\mu^+, \mu^-$ ) cut



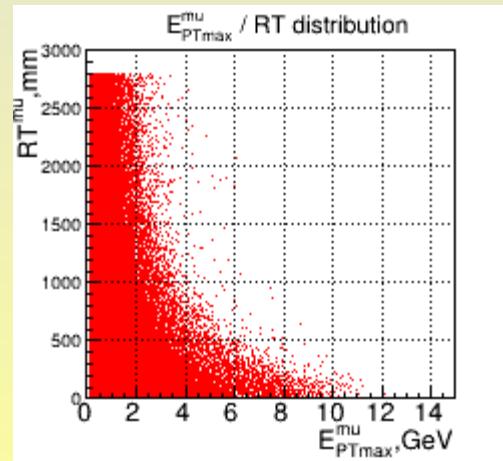
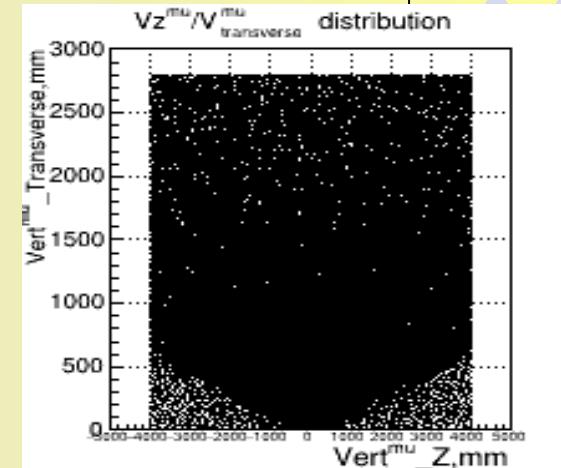
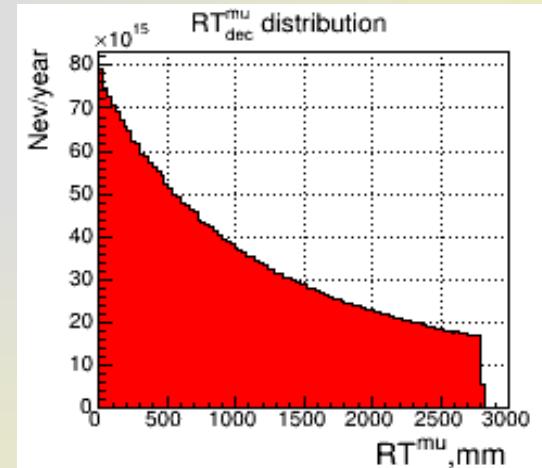
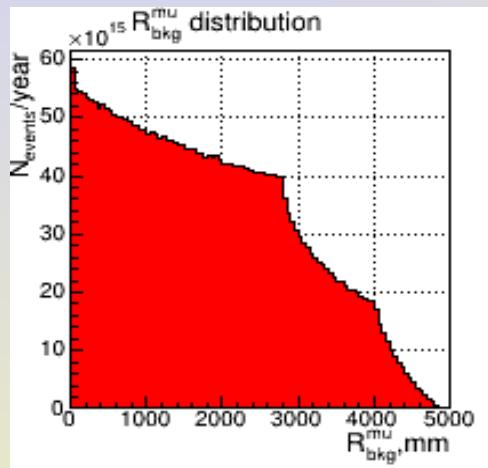
Together with the cut  $E, PT > 1$  GeV

Supposing 100 % - without Minv cut

$M_{inv}$ cut	Rest of BKG	Cut efficiency	Rest of sig	Cut efficiency	S/B
$M^{\mu\mu}_{inv} > 0.9$ GeV	76.7 %	1.3	100 %	1	0.038
$M^{\mu\mu}_{inv} > 1.0$ GeV	73.8 %	1.35	99.4 %	1.006	0.039
$M^{\mu\mu}_{inv} > 1.5$ GeV	64.4 %	1.55	39.2 %	2.55	0.021
$M^{\mu\mu}_{inv} > 2.0$ GeV	55.8 %	1.79	21.1 %	4.73	0.013
$M^{\mu\mu}_{inv} > 2.5$ GeV	35.9 %	2.78	12.6 %	7.9	0.010
$M^{\mu\mu}_{inv} > 3.0$ GeV	19.7 %	5.06	7.6 %	13.1	0.014
$M^{\mu\mu}_{inv} > 3.5$ GeV	9.7 %	10.3	4.5 %	21.9	0.019
$M^{\mu\mu}_{inv} > 4.0$ GeV	5.2 %	19.1	2.7 %	36.7	0.018
$M^{\mu\mu}_{inv} > 4.5$ GeV	3.1 %	31.6	1.6 %	61.6	0.030
$M^{\mu\mu}_{inv} > 5.0$ GeV	2.0 %	48.5	1.0 %	101.5	0.046



# Vertex distributions

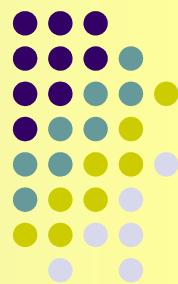


$$R = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

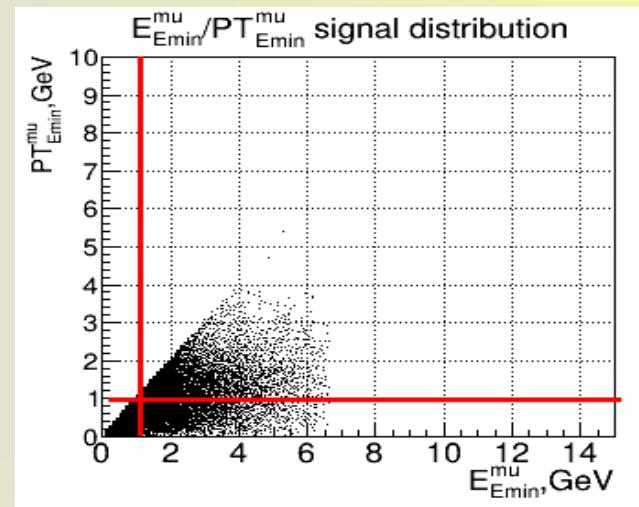
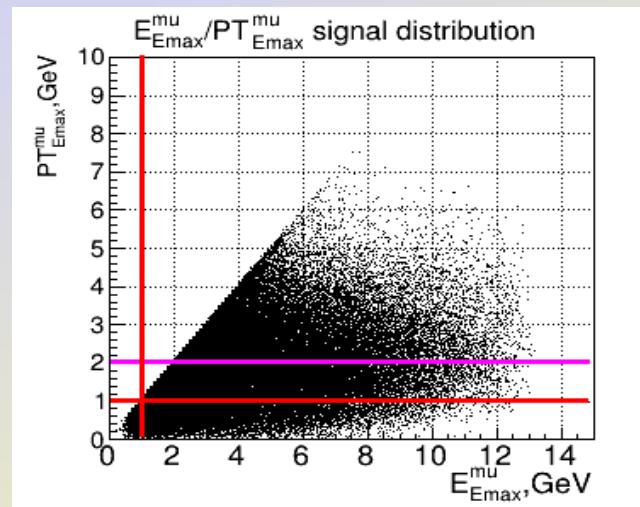
$$RT = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$E_{\text{PTmax}}^{\mu\mu}$  - energy of leading  $\mu$  with max PT

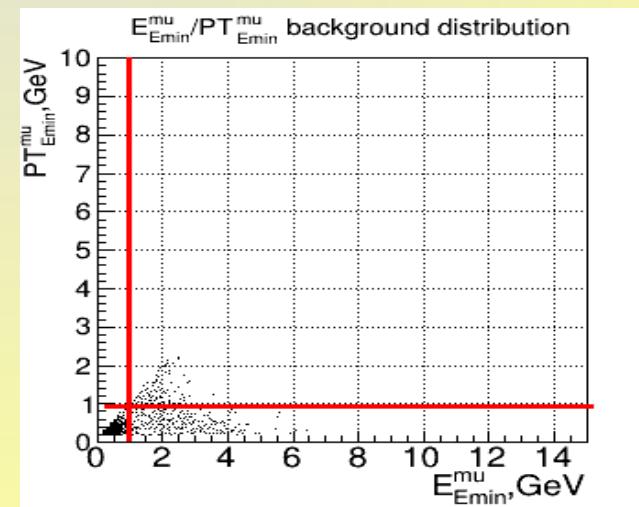
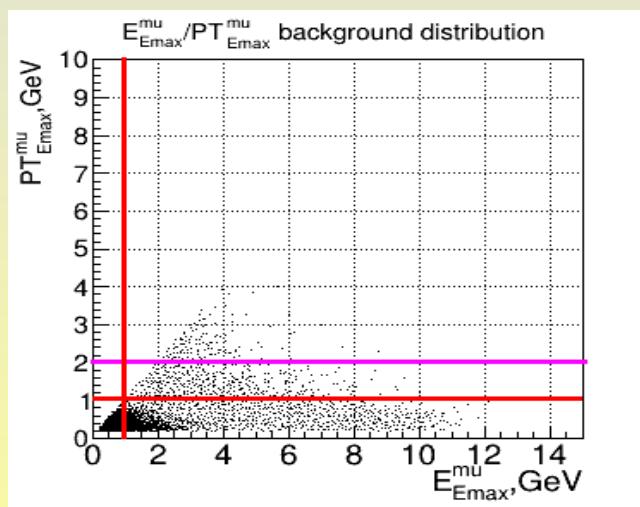
# $E^\mu/PT^\mu$ correlations for muons with max(fast)/min(slow) $E^\mu$ in the pair



S  
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G



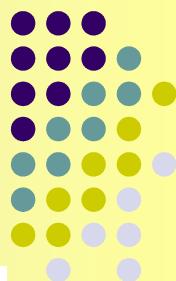
B  
K  
G



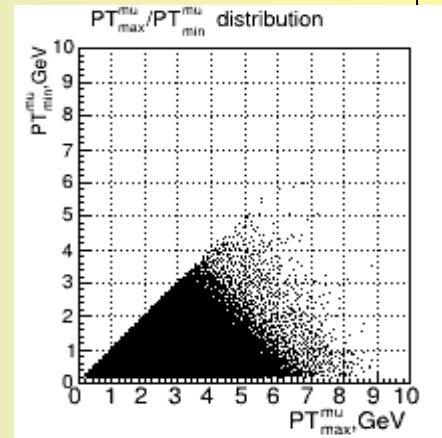
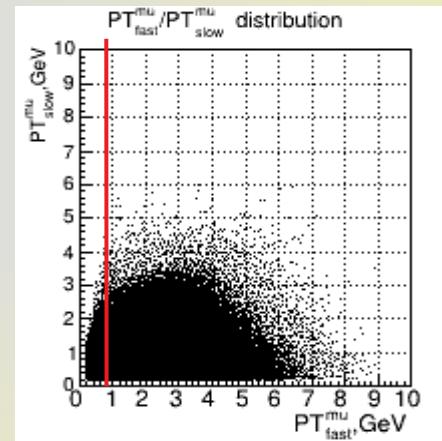
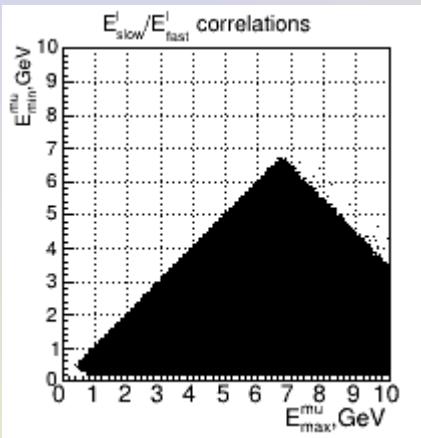
$PT_{E\text{max}}^{\mu} > 2.0 \text{ GeV}$  can also be considered

Cut on  $PT_i > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$  and  $E\mu > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$

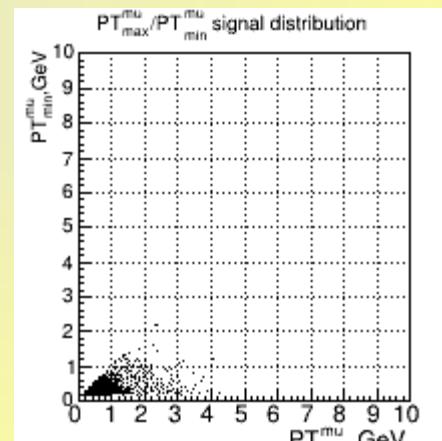
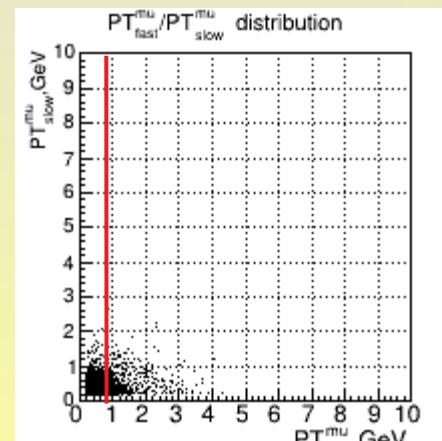
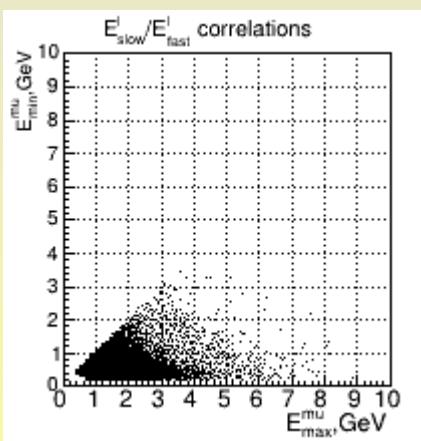
# $E_{\text{max}}^{\text{fast}}/E_{\text{min}}^{\text{slow}}$ , $\text{PT}_{\text{fast}}/\text{PT}_{\text{slow}}$ , $\text{PT}_{\text{max}}/\text{PT}_{\text{min}}$ distributions

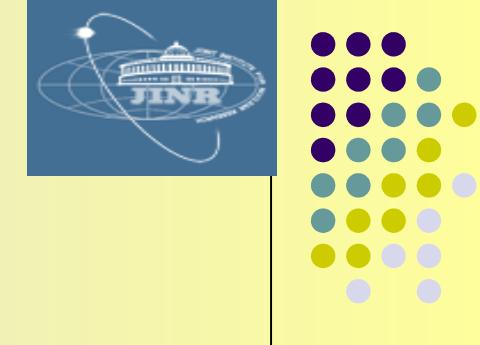


S  
I  
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B  
K  
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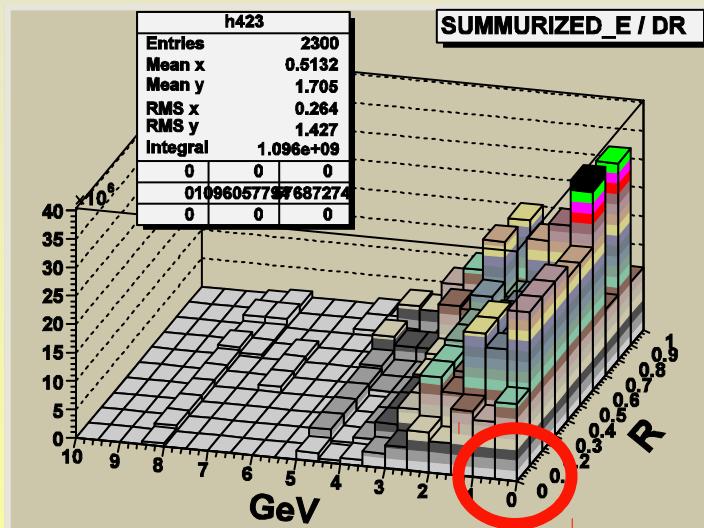
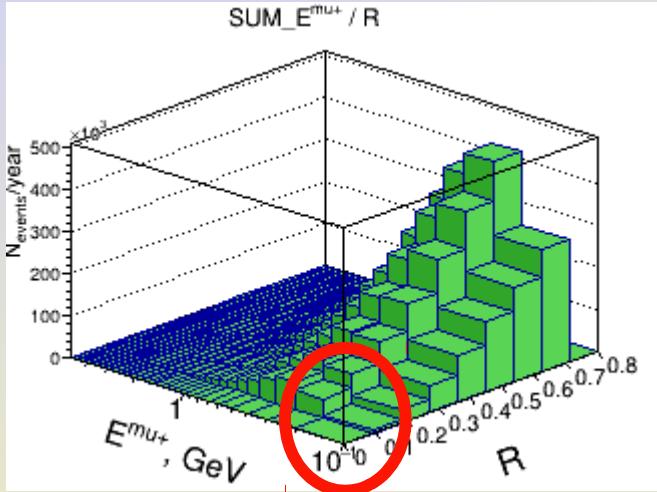




# Proposed cuts

- 1. Events with only 2 muons with  $\text{PT}_l > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$ ,  
 $E_l > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$  ( $\text{PT}_l > 0.4 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $E_l > 0.8 \text{ GeV}$  &  
 $\text{PT}_{E_{\max}}^{\mu} > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$ )**
- 2. Muons are of the *opposite sign***
- 3.  $\text{Minv}(l^+, l^-) > 0.9 \text{ GeV}$**
- 4. The vertex of origin lies within the  
*distance from the interaction point*  $< 1 \text{ mm}$**
- 5. Isolation criteria  $E_{(R \text{ isolation} = 0.2)}^{\text{sum}} > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$**

# Lepton ( $\mu$ ) isolation criteria



The plots show the distributions over **summarized energy** of the final state charged particles in the cones of radius  $R_{isolation} = \sqrt{\Delta\eta^2 + \Delta\phi^2}$  respect to the ( $\eta$  — *pseudorapidity*,  $\phi$  — *azimuthal angle*)

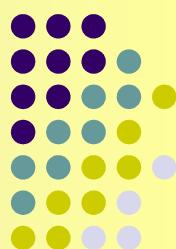
upper plot      **signal events**

bottom plot      **Mini-bias background**

Isolation criteria ( $R_{isolation} = 0.2$ )  
 **$E$  (of particles) > 0.5 GeV**

**allows to separate most part  
of Mini-bias & QCD bkg muons  
with the loss of 0.7 % of signal events**

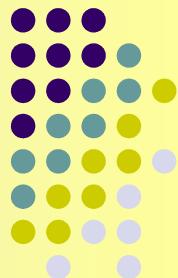
*after applied 4 cuts discussed above*



# Cuts separate efficiency for mini-bias and QCD background events ( $10^9$ )

$$\text{Efficiency } \text{Eff} (K,N) = \text{Nev(cutN)} / \text{Nev(cutK)}$$

N of cuts	S/B ratio	Efficiency for BKG	Rest of BKG	Efficiency for SIG	Rest of SIG- $3.1 \times 10^7$ /year
1 <i>Exactly 2<math>\mu</math> with <math>\text{PT}_l &gt; 1.0 \text{ GeV}</math>, <math>E_l &gt; 1.0 \text{ GeV}</math></i>	<b>1.7 * 10 <math>-2</math></b>	Eff (1,init) = 286041	$3.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ %}$	4.8	20.9 %
2 <sup>+1</sup> <i>2<math>\mu</math> are of the opposite sign</i>	<b>2.9 * 10 <math>-2</math></b>	Eff (2,1) = 1.67	$2.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ %}$	1	20.9 %
3 <sup>+2+1</sup> <i><math>M_{inv}(\mu_1, \mu_2) &gt; 0.9 \text{ GeV}</math></i>	<b>3.8 * 10 <math>-2</math></b>	Eff (3,2) = 1.3	$1.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ %}$	1	20.9 %
4 <sup>+3+2+1</sup> <i>The vertex is in <math>R &lt; 1 \text{ mm}</math></i>	<b>2.8</b>	Eff (4,3) = 72.8	$2.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ %}$	1	20.9 %
5 <sup>+3+2+1</sup> <i><math>\text{PT}_{\mu}^{E_{max}} &gt; 2.0 \text{ GeV}</math></i>	<b>0.415</b>	Eff (5,3) = 30.2	$5.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ %}$	2.8	7.5 %
6 <sup>+3+2+1</sup> <i>Isolation criterium</i>	<b>&gt; 59</b>	Eff (6,3) > 1602	$< 8.6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ %}$	1.03	20.2 %



# Cuts separate efficiency for mini-bias and QCD background events ( $10^9$ - not enough)

$M^{\mu^+\mu^-} \text{ inv} > 4.3 \text{ GeV}$      $S/B = 1.7 \times 10^{-9}!$

N of cuts	S/B ratio	Efficiency for BKG	Rest of BKG	Efficiency for SIG	Rest of SIG — $1.4 \times 10^5$ /year
1 Exactly 2 $\mu$ with $\text{PT}_\mu > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$ , $E_\gamma > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$	$3.9 * 10^{-4}$	Eff (1,init) = 293599	$3.4 \times 10^{-4} \%$	1.26	79.4 %
2 <sup>+1</sup> 2 $\mu$ are of the opposite sign	$6.6 * 10^{-4}$	Eff (2,1) = 1.7	$2.0 \times 10^{-4} \%$	1	79.3 %
3 <sup>+2+1</sup> $M_{\text{inv}}(\mu_1, \mu_2) > 4.3 \text{ GeV}$	$1.2 * 10^{-2}$	Eff (3,2) = 18	$1.2 \times 10^{-5} \%$	~1	79.3 %
4 <sup>+3+2+1</sup> The vertex is in $R < 1 \text{ mm}$	$> 1.3$	Eff (4,3) > 113	$< 10^{-7} \%$	1	79.3 %
5 <sup>+3+2+1</sup> $\text{PT}_\mu^{\text{Emax}} > 2.0 \text{ GeV}$	$5.0 * 10^{-2}$	Eff (5,3) = 6.6	$1.7 \times 10^{-6} \%$	1.58	50.1 %
6 <sup>+3+2+1</sup> Isolation criterium	$> 0.8$	Eff (6,3) > 113	$< 10^{-7} \%$	1.63	48.6 %

# Processes with charmonium production – S/B $\sim 7,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$

86)  $g g \rightarrow J/\Psi + g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$  R.Baier and R.Rücke, Z.Phys. **C19** (1983) 251  
 106)  $g g \rightarrow J/\Psi + \gamma \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$  M.Drees and C.S.Kim, Z.Phys. **C53** (1991) 673

421)  $g g \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3S_1^{(1)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$

422)  $g g \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3S_1^{(8)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$

423)  $g g \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3S_0^{(8)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$

424)  $g g \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3P_J^{(8)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$

425)  $g q \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3S_1^{(8)}] q \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$

426)  $g q \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3P_J^{(8)}] q \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$

427)  $g g \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3S_1^{(1)}] q \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$

428)  $q q^- \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3S_1^{(8)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$

429)  $q q^- \rightarrow cc^- [{}^1S_0^{(8)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$

430)  $q q^- \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3P_J^{(8)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$

**431)  $g g \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3P_0^{(1)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$**

**432)  $g g \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3P_1^{(1)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$**

**433)  $g g \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3P_2^{(1)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$**

**434)  $g q \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3P_0^{(1)}] q \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$**

**435)  $g q \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3P_1^{(1)}] q \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$**

**436)  $g q \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3P_2^{(1)}] q \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$**

**437)  $q q \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3P_0^{(1)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$**

**438)  $q q^- \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3P_1^{(1)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$**

**439)  $q q^- \rightarrow cc^- [{}^3P_2^{(1)}] g \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + X$**

**431, 433, 434, 436 – maximum contribution**

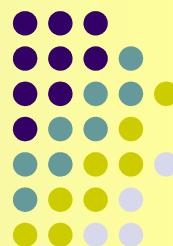
G.T.Badwin, E.Braten and G.P.Lepage, Phys.Rev. **D51** (1995) 1125 [Erratum: *ibid* **D55** (1997) 5883];

M.Beneke, MKrämer and M.Vänttinen, Phys.Rev. **D57** (1998) 4258;

B.A.Kniehl and J.Lee, Phys.Rev. **D62** (2000) 114027

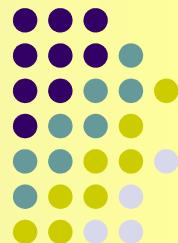
# Cuts separate efficiency for charmonium background events ( $10^8$ )

$$\text{Efficiency } \text{Eff} (K,N) = \text{Nev (cutN)} / \text{Nev (cutK)}$$

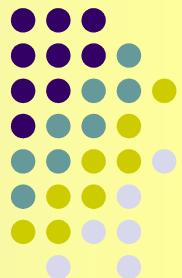


N of cuts	S/B ratio	Efficiency for BKG	Rest of BKG	Efficiency for SIG	Rest of SIG
1 <i>Exactly 2<math>\mu</math> with <math>\text{PT}_\mu &gt; 1.0 \text{ GeV}</math>, <math>E_\mu &gt; 1.0 \text{ GeV}</math></i>	0.306	Eff (1,init) = 170.8	$5.8 \times 10^{-1} \%$	4.27	23.4 %
2 <sup>+1</sup> <i>2<math>\mu</math> are of the opposite sign</i>	0.307	Eff (2,1) = 1.005	$5.8 \times 10^{-1} \%$	1.003	23.3 %
3 <sup>+2+1</sup> <i><math>M_{inv}(\mu_1, \mu_2) &gt; 0.9 \text{ GeV}</math></i>	0.307	Eff (3,2) = 1.001	$5.8 \times 10^{-1} \%$	1.003	23.2 %
4 <sup>+3+2+1</sup> <i>The vertex is in <math>R &lt; 1 \text{ mm}</math></i>	0.302	Eff (4,3) = 1.007	$5.7 \times 10^{-1} \%$	1.02	22.7 %
5 <sup>+3+2+1</sup> <i><math>\text{PT}^\mu_{E_{max}} &gt; 2.0 \text{ GeV}</math></i>	0.348	Eff (5,3) = 2.19	$2.6 \times 10^{-1} \%$	1.93	12.0 %
6 <sup>+3+2+1</sup> <i>Isolation criterium</i>	> 175138	Eff (6,3) > 577184	$< 1.01 \times 10^{-6} \%$	1.01	23.0 %

# Cuts separate efficiency for charmonium background events ( $10^8$ )



N of cuts	S/B ratio	Efficiency for BKG	Rest of BKG	Efficiency for SIG	Rest of SIG
<b>1</b> Exactly 2 $\mu$ with $PT_1 > 0.4$ GeV, $E_1 > 0.8$ GeV	<b>0.32</b>	Eff (1,init) = <b>79.9</b>	1.2 %	1.92	52.1 %
<b>2<sup>+1</sup></b> 2 $\mu$ are of the opposite sign	<b>0.36</b>	Eff (2,1) = <b>1.14</b>	1.1 %	1.01	51.3 %
<b>3<sup>+2+1</sup></b> $M_{inv}(l_1, l_2) > 0.9$ GeV	<b>0.37</b>	Eff (3,2) = <b>1.004</b>	1.05 %	1.00	51.0 %
<b>4<sup>+3+2+1</sup></b> The vertex is in $R < 1$ mm	<b>0.27</b>	Eff (4,3) = <b>1.16</b>	0.9 %	1.60	31.8 %
<b>5<sup>+3+2+1</sup></b> $PT^\mu_{E_{max}} > 1.0$ GeV	<b>0.39</b>	Eff (5,3) = <b>1.22</b>	0.86 %	1.16	44.0 %
<b>6<sup>+3+2+1</sup></b> Isolation criteria	<b>&gt; 377979</b>	Eff (6,3) > <b>1044838</b>	$< 1.01 \times 10^{-6}$ %	1.03	<b>49.6</b> %

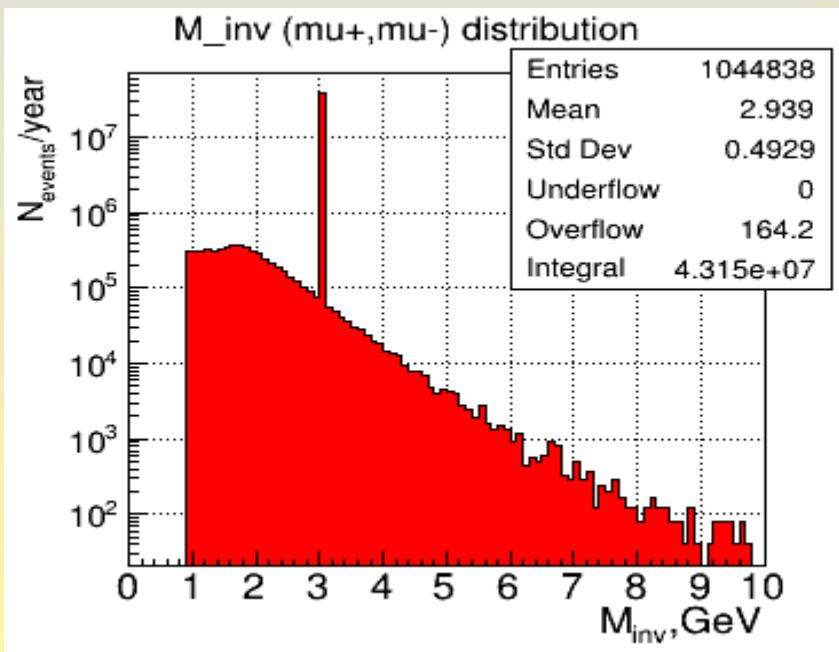


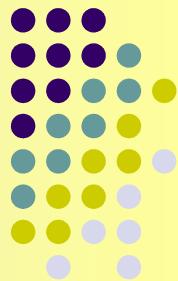
For charmoniums background Vertex information doesn't work.

Cut on PT of leading muon weakly helps.

### The best criterium - the isolation criterium.

Additional S/B reduction can be achieved by excluding the resonance  $M_{inv}$  peaks.

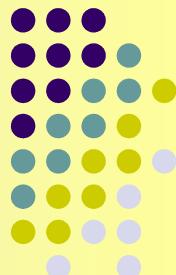




# Cuts separate efficiency for mini-bias and QCD background events ( $10^9$ )

*Efficiency Eff (K,N) = Nev(cutN) / Nev(cutK)*

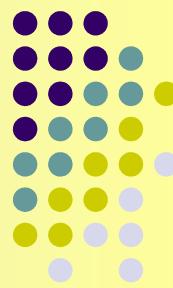
N of cuts	S/B ratio	Efficiency for BKG	Rest of BKG	Efficiency for SIG	Rest of SIG
<b>1</b> <i>Exactly 2 <math>\mu</math> with <math>\text{PT}_{\mu} &gt; 0.4 \text{ GeV}</math>, <math>E_{\gamma} &gt; 0.8 \text{ GeV}</math></i>	<b><math>2.1 * 10^{-4}</math></b>	Eff (1,init) = <b>1606</b>	$6.2 \times 10^{-2} \%$	2.17	46 %
<b>2<sup>+1</sup></b> <i>2 <math>\mu</math> are of the opposite sign</i>	<b><math>3.7 * 10^{-4}</math></b>	Eff (2,1) = <b>1.76</b>	$3.5 \times 10^{-2} \%$	1.02	45 %
<b>3<sup>+2+1</sup></b> <i><math>M_{inv}(\mu_1, \mu_2) &gt; 0.9 \text{ GeV}</math></i>	<b><math>4.7 * 10^{-4}</math></b>	Eff (3,2) = <b>1.28</b>	$2.7 \times 10^{-2} \%$	1.01	44.7%
<b>4<sup>+3+2+1</sup></b> <i><math>\text{PT}_{\mu}^{E_{max}} &gt; 1.0 \text{ GeV}</math></i>	<b><math>6.9 * 10^{-3}</math></b>	Eff (4,3) = <b>19.7</b>	$1.4 \times 10^{-3} \%$	1.34	33.3 %
<b>5<sup>+3+2+1</sup></b> <i>The vertex is in <math>R &lt; 1 \text{ mm}</math></i>	<b>0.158</b>	Eff (5,3) = <b>334</b>	$8.2 \times 10^{-5} \%$	1	44.7%
<b>6<sup>+3+2+1</sup></b> <i>Isolation criterium</i>	<b>3.5</b>	Eff (6,3) = <b>7656</b>	$3.6 \times 10^{-6} \%$	1.03	<b>43.3 %</b>



# Cuts summarized efficiency for mini-bias and QCD background events ( $10^9$ )

*Efficiency Eff (K,N) = Nev(cutN) / Nev(cutK)*

N of cuts	S/B ratio	Efficiency for BKG	Rest of BKG	Efficiency for SIG	Rest of SIG
<b>1</b> <i>Exactly 2 <math>\mu</math> with <math>P_{T,\mu} &gt; 0.4 \text{ GeV}</math>, <math>E_T &gt; 0.8 \text{ GeV}</math></i>	<b><math>2.1 * 10^{-4}</math></b>	Eff (1,init) = <b>1606</b>	$6.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ %}$	2.17	46 %
<b>2<sup>+1</sup></b> <i>2<math>\mu</math> are of the opposite sign</i>	<b><math>3.7 * 10^{-4}</math></b>	Eff (2,1) = <b>1.76</b>	$3.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ %}$	1.02	45 %
<b>3<sup>+2+1</sup></b> <i><math>M_{inv}(\mu_1, \mu_2) &gt; 0.9 \text{ GeV}</math></i>	<b><math>4.7 * 10^{-4}</math></b>	Eff (3,2) = <b>1.28</b>	$2.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ %}$	1.01	44%
<b>4<sup>+3+2+1</sup></b> <i><math>P_{T,\mu}^{Emax} &gt; 1.0 \text{ GeV}</math></i>	<b><math>6.1 * 10^{-3}</math></b>	Eff (4,3) = <b>19.7</b>	$1.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ %}$	1.5	29 %
<b>5<sup>+4+3+2+1</sup></b> <i>The vertex is in <math>R &lt; 1 \text{ mm}</math></i>	<b>1.75</b>	Eff (5,4) = <b>5625</b>	$4.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ %}$	1.5	29%
<b>6<sup>+5+4+3+2+1</sup></b> <i>Isolation criterium</i>	<b>&gt; 86</b>	Eff (6,5) > <b>275635</b>	$< 1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ %}$	1.5	29 %



# Conclusion

*The proposed cuts:*

- 1.** *Events with only 2 leptons of the opposite sign and  $E_l > 0.8 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\text{PT}_l > 0.4 \text{ GeV}$  (&  $\text{PT}^\mu_{E_{max}} > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$ )*
- 2.** *The vertex of origin lies within the distance from the interaction point  $< 1 \text{ mm}$*
- 3.**  *$M_{\text{inv}}(l^+, l^-) > 0.9 \text{ GeV}$*
- 4.** *Isolation criteria  $E_{(R \text{ isolation} = 0.2)} > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$*

*Allow to suppress **for muons** QCD & Mini-bias bkgd up to **S/B > 80** with the **loss of signal ~ 70%***

*Further study with SPDRoot is needed*