Validation of the FastSim background mixing framework code

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Outline

- The fastsim background-mixing-framework (Bkg-mix-frame): How does it works?
- First validations studies
 - Artificial background frames with single particles
- Summary and Outlook

Bkg-Mixing-frame code: how does it works?

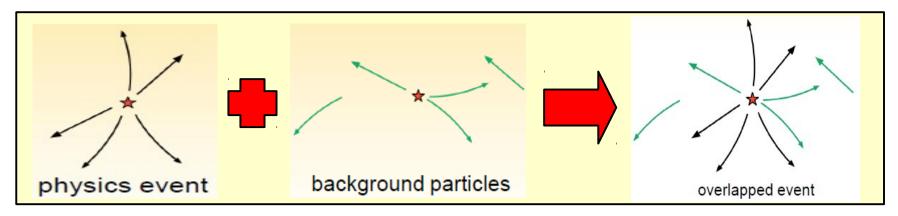
Code inputs:

- Background frame files for every source: Bhabha/Rad-bhabha, Pairs, Touschek and beam-gas.
 - > Usual file format: particles corresponding to one bunch-crossing (BC, f_bc = 226.7MHz → 4.4ns) that either hit the detector (fastsim) or that exit the final focus boundary (FullSim)
 - Special treatment for neutrons (FullSim): neutrons are tracked up to thermalization and capture (~120 µs) all around the detector
- Parameters:
 - ≻ f_bc
 - Some selection: Zmin/Zmax and Emin/Emax
 - > Background start-sensitive-time-window (t_0) and sensitive-window (Δt)
 - This parameters depends on the background time-structure (long temporal tails) as well as detection sensitive windows
 - → Different background sources can have different (t₀, ∆t) depending which detector is more sensitive to a particular Bkg-source: e.g Rad-Bhabha (EMC) and Pairs (SVT) ⇒ time optimization!

Bkg-Mixing-frame code: how does it works?

• What the code does?

- For every background source:
 - > Calculate # BC fitting in the background sensitive-window: N_bc = f_bc * Δt
 - For each physics event randomly read N_bc entries of the background-frame input file (list of background particles)
 - > Randomly populate the $(t_0, t_0 + \Delta t)$ time window with a flat distribution
- Add the background particles (4-momentum, vertex, time) to the list of "physics" particles
- Special treatment for neutrons: Fast-sim cannot simulate neutrons. Bkg-neutrons replaced by photons with $E(\gamma) = E_{kin}(neutron)$
- From this moment on fast-sim treats equally all the particles in the event

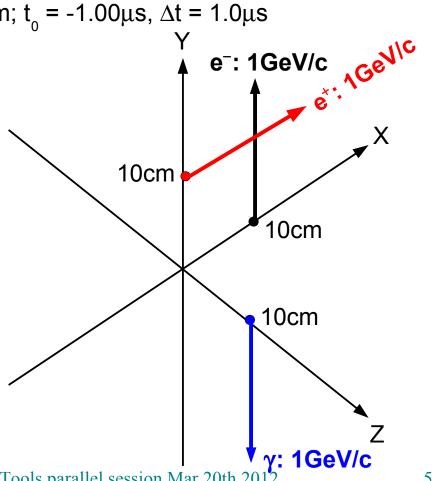


First Bkg-Mixing-frame validation studies: Strategy

- Generated three artificial background sources with single particles:
 - e^- : P = (0,1,0) GeV/c; Vtx = (10,0,0) cm; t_0^- = -0.25µs, Δt = 1.0µs
 - e^+ : P = (1,0,0) GeV/c; Vtx = (0,10,0) cm; $t_0 = -0.50 \mu s$, $\Delta t = 1.0 \mu s$

• γ : P = (0,-1,0) GeV/c; Vtx = (0,0,10) cm; t₀ = -1.00 \mu s, Δt = 1.0 μ s

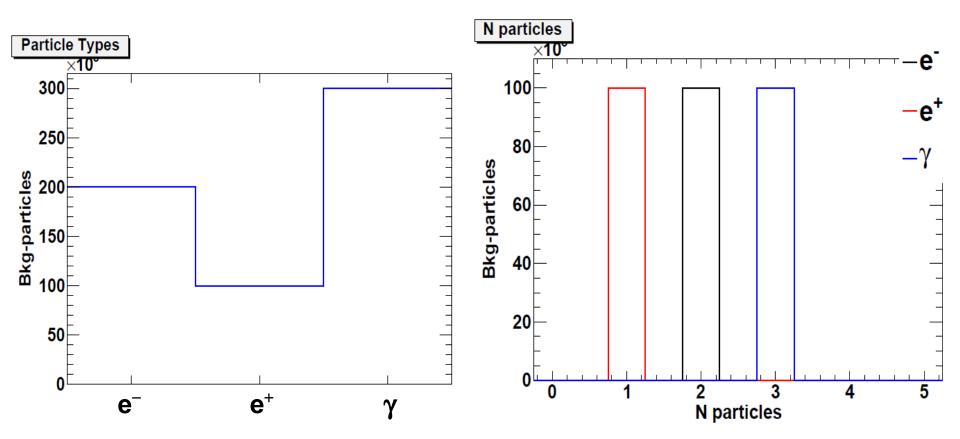
- Mixing proportion $2e^{-}:1e^{+}:3\gamma$
- The generated physics event has only neutrinos in the final state so that the main particles in the event come from background $B^0 \rightarrow v \overline{v}$ and $B^0 \rightarrow v \overline{v}$
- Check that the list of primaries in the event excluding the neutrinos are the ones that were putted in



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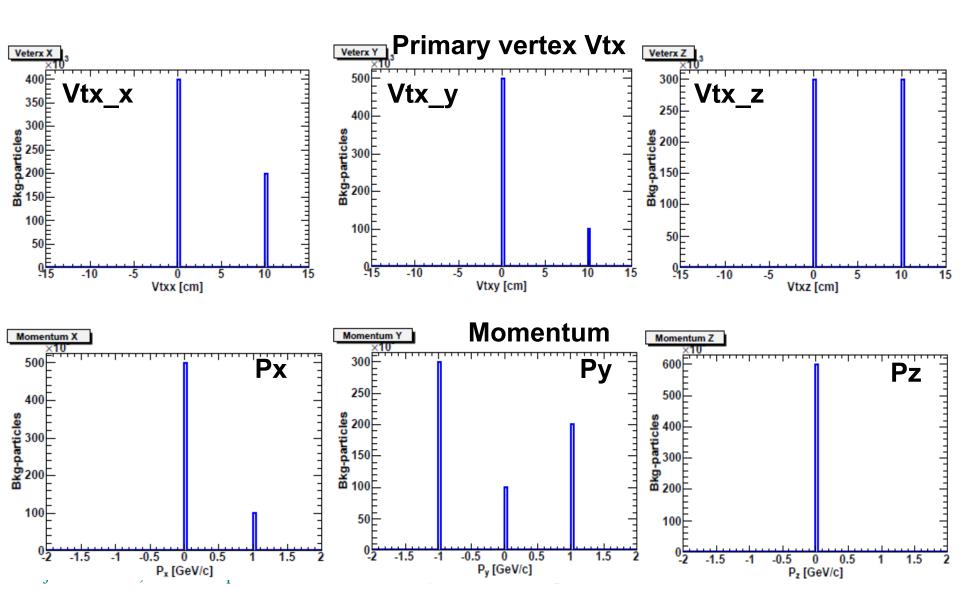
First Bkg-Mixing-frame validation studies: Results

The mixing proportion of the artificial background sources is as expected



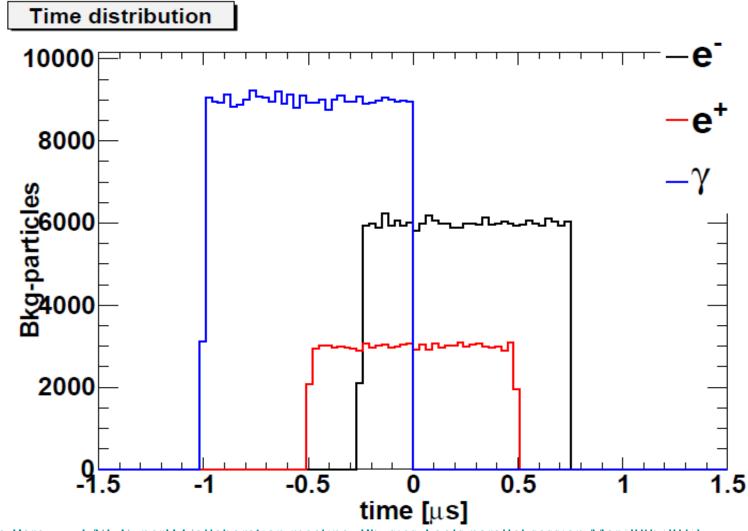
First Bkg-Mixing-frame validation studies: Results

The mixing background primary vertex and momentum is as expected



First Bkg-Mixing-frame validation studies: Results

The mixing background time structure is as expected



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Summary and Outlook

A first look at the Bkg-mixing-frame code seems to show that is working properly, but still more checks need to be done

Next developments

- Include Touschek and beam-gas samples (~1 week):
 - > Unbiasing method needed
 - > Already implemented for EMC fullsim studies
- Validation studies including more realistic background samples: Rad-bhabha, Pairs, Touschek and beam-gas (~2 weeks)
- Want to develop a bkg-frame QA code with the help of the subsystem experts to understand the effect of background on the detectors

