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## **IFR Optimization**



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## Outline

- IFR configurations results of the last General Meeting;
  - Do we need an extra layer?;
  - Preliminary results of BDT using a configuration with 8 and 9 layers;
  - Preliminary results of BDT adding noise and real detector efficiency;
- K<sub>L</sub> first studies;
  - $\sim E_{\text{DEP}}$  :  $K_{\text{L}}$  energy lost in EMC;
  - FirstLayer and LastLayer distributions;
  - ✓ K<sub>L</sub> Cluster size (iron cm);
  - A very loose K<sub>L</sub> selector to compare configurations with 8 and 9 active layers;
- Summary.

#### **Results of the last Meeting**



## Do we need another active layer?



efficiency requiring a fixed value of pion mis-ID;

- Simulated 5M of single muons and pions for both the configurations;
- •Momentum range from 0 to 5 GeV/c with flat distribution fired in all the sextants of the barrel;
- •Configurations compared using a BDT as multivariate classification algorithm: same 9 variables used for the previews comparison  $(C_{13}, C_{14}, C_2')$ ;
- •BDT analysis performed in 4 momentum bins;
- Check how the result changes adding 1.5% of noise and real detector efficiency (95%)

#### **BDT** optimization

# BDT optimization performed in 4 momentum bins; No noise simulated.

0.0 < p < 1.5





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#### **BDT results**

 Muon efficinecy extracted for each momentum bin requiring a pion mis-ID of 2%



#### Noise and real detector efficiency

# Add 1.5% of uniform noiseActive Layers efficiencies of 95%





#### First overview of the K<sub>L</sub> interactions

•Simulated 110k of single  $K_L$  using  $C_2$ ' configuration and 10k using  $C_2$ ' with 9 active layers;

•Momentum: range from 0.6 MeV to 4.5 GeV/c with flat distribution;

•Fired orthogonally to the top-sextant of the barrel  $(\vartheta = \pi/2, \phi = \pi/2)$ ;

• Distinguish  $K_L$  interacting in the EMC from  $K_L$  interacting in the IFR volume;

•Use the energy deposited in the EMC to distinguish these K<sub>L</sub> categories;



#### **First Layer**

FirstLayer



Distribution of the K<sub>L</sub>s first hit layer which leave a signal in the IFR

 In average the number of first hit layer increases if we require weak interactions in the EMC



#### Last Layer



Distribution of the K<sub>L</sub>s last hit layer which leave a signal in the IFR
In average the number of last hit

In average the number of last hit layer increase if we require weak interactions in the EMC



### **K<sub>L</sub> cluster size**

Analyzing the distribution of LastLayer-FitstLayer as function of the momentum is possible to infer the K<sub>L</sub> cluster size (iron cm)
 Different K<sub>L</sub> cluster size depending by E<sub>DEP</sub>



## C<sub>8L</sub> vs C<sub>9L</sub>

Performed a K<sub>L</sub> selector in order to compare the configurations with 8 and 9 active layers;
We require K<sub>L</sub> with E<sub>DEP</sub> <0.150 MeV and at least 3 layers hits</li>
Study the K<sub>L</sub> selection efficiency as function of the momentum



#### **K<sub>L</sub>** efficiency vs momentum

#### Configuration with 9 active layers gives better performance

#### KL Selection Efficiency vs TrkP



#### **K<sub>L</sub>** efficiency vs momentum

Requiring at least 4 layers hits (hypothesis of larger background)
Increased the performance difference between the two configurations



## Summary

•From the study seems that an extra layer doesn't increase significantly the muon ID and pion rejection (in average about 1% for each momentum bin considered);

- •Started to study K<sub>L</sub> ID;
- •We distinguish  $K_L$  interacting in the EMC from  $K_L$  interacting in the IFR volume
- •Performed a Very Loose K<sub>L</sub> selector to compare configuration
- with 8 and 9 active layers;
- •Configuration with 9 layer gives better K<sub>L</sub> efficiency;
- •Need to simulate background samples ;
- •Energetic gamma;
- Pions;