

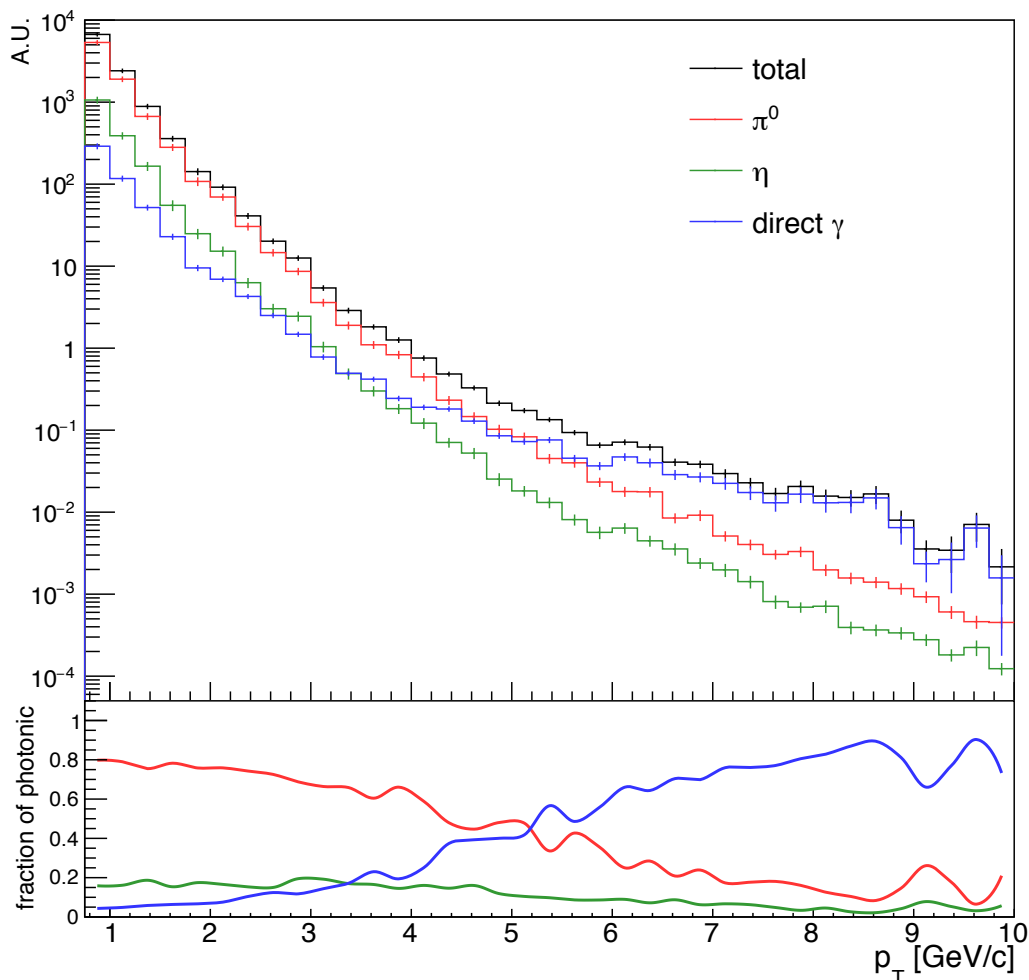
2016/07/26

VTX Japan meeting

High-multiplicity BG in Run14 AuAu

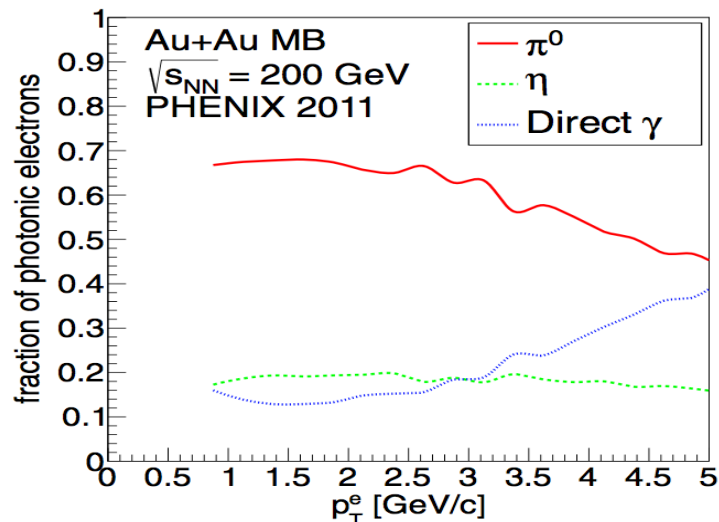
Kazuya Nagashima
(Hiroshima Univ./RIKEN)

✓ Fraction of photonic electron

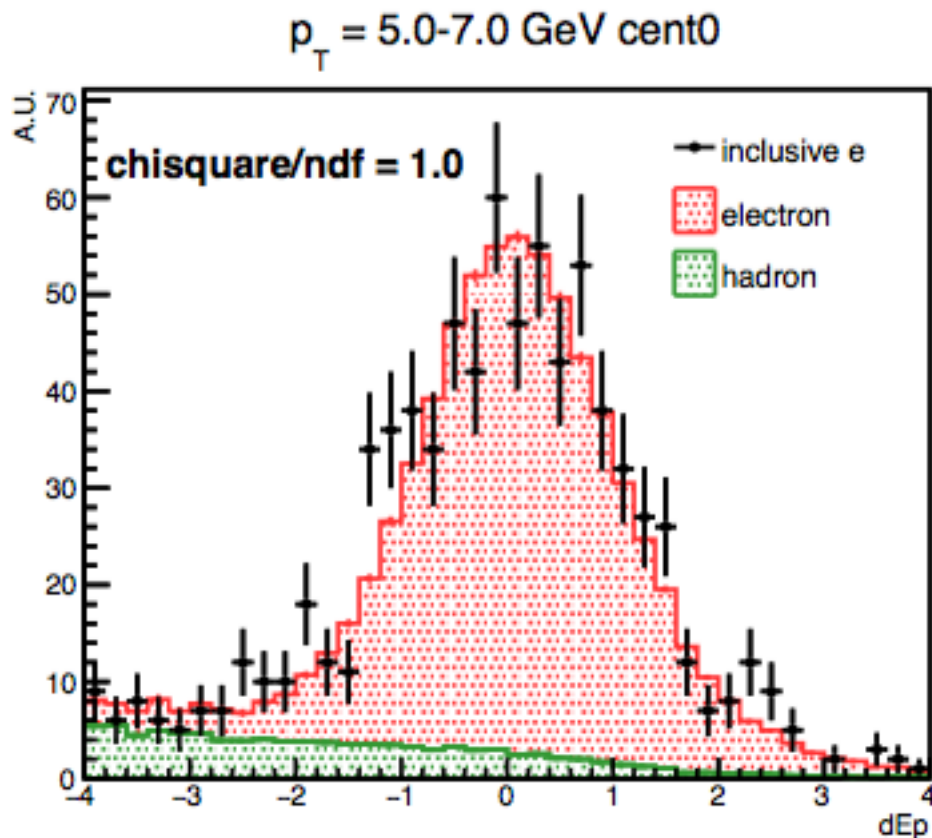


Photonic simulation

- 80M events for each of particles
- applied p_T weight function
- applied veto cut
- calculate fraction of photonic e
- > almost same as that PPG182



✓ Dep template fit for high pT mis-ID hadron



[Template fit]

$$\text{dep}(\text{inc. e}) = \text{dep}(\text{e}) + \text{dep}(\text{charged hadron})$$

$\text{dep}(\text{electron})$ after subtracted RICH swap

> low pT dep (fix pt range 1.5-2.0 GeV)

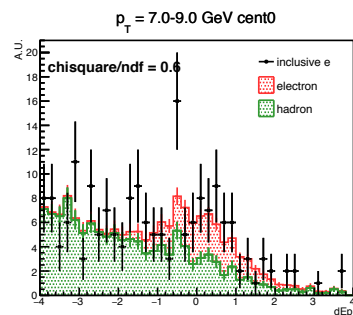
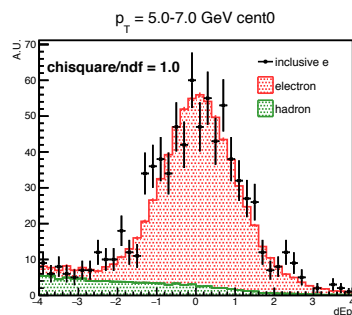
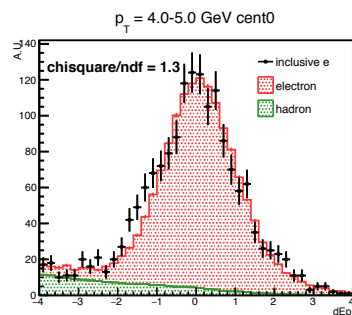
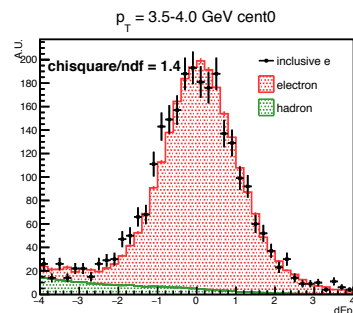
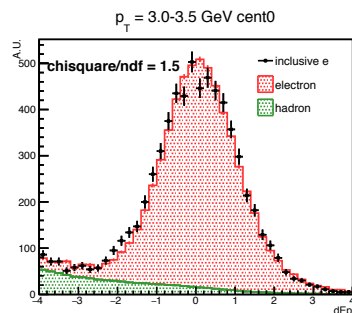
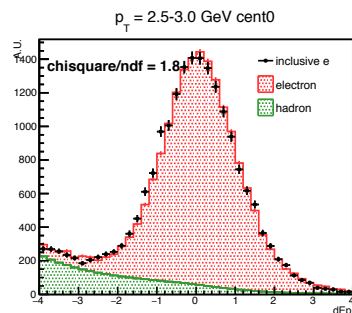
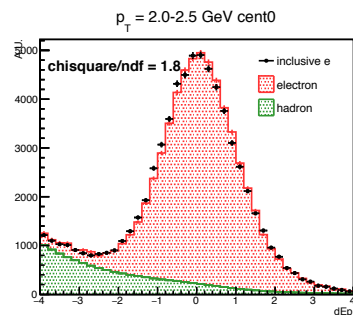
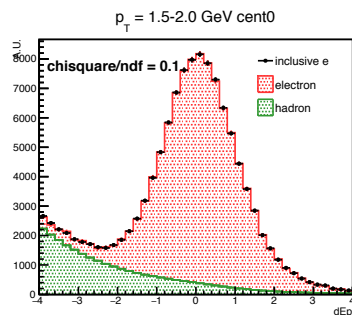
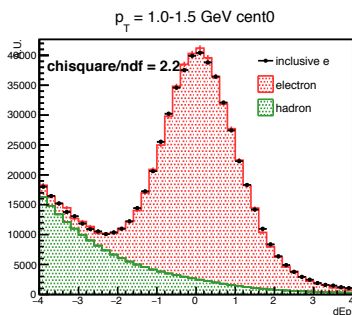
$\text{dep}(\text{charged hadron})$

> same pT range of inc. e

- fit range @ $-4 < \text{dep} < 4$

- fit with chi-square

✓ Dep template fit (MB)



[Template fit]
 $\text{dep}(\text{inc. e}) = \text{dep}(\text{e}) + \text{dep}(\text{hadron})$

dep(charged hadron)

> same p_T range

dep(electron)

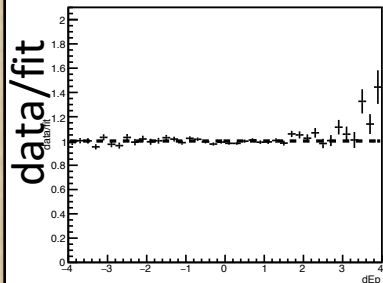
> fix p_T range (1.5-2.0 GeV)

- template fit works well
 for all p_T range!!

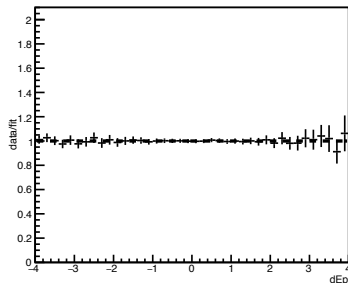
- get hadron contamination
 at 5.0-7.0GeV, 7.0-9.0GeV

✓ Ratio of data to fit (MB)

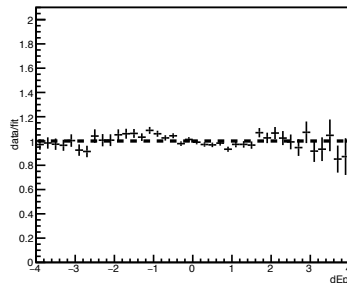
$p_T = 1.0-1.5\text{GeV cent0}$



$p_T = 1.5-2.0\text{GeV cent0}$



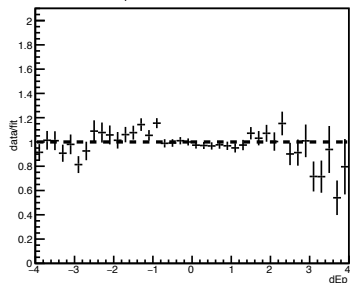
$p_T = 2.0-2.5\text{GeV cent0}$



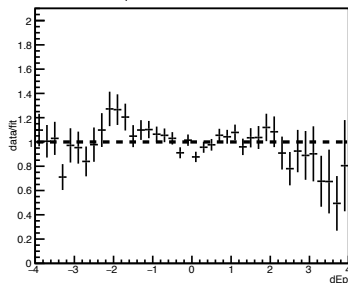
[Template fit]
 $\text{dep}(\text{inc. e}) = \text{dep}(\text{e}) + \text{dep}(\text{hadron})$

Ratio of data to fit is almost 1

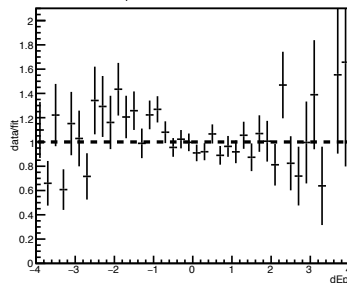
$p_T = 2.5-3.0\text{GeV cent0}$



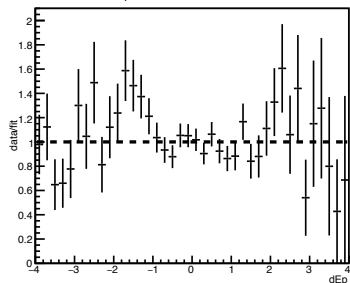
$p_T = 3.0-3.5\text{GeV cent0}$



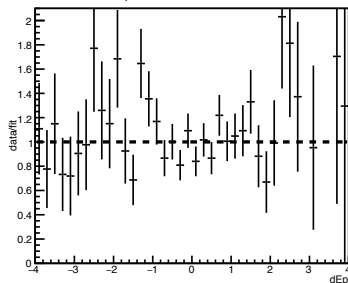
$p_T = 3.5-4.0\text{GeV cent0}$



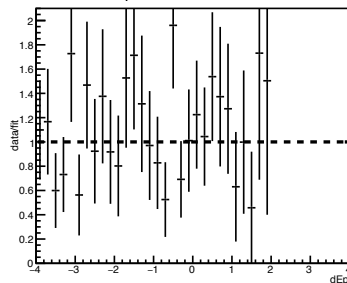
$p_T = 4.0-5.0\text{GeV cent0}$



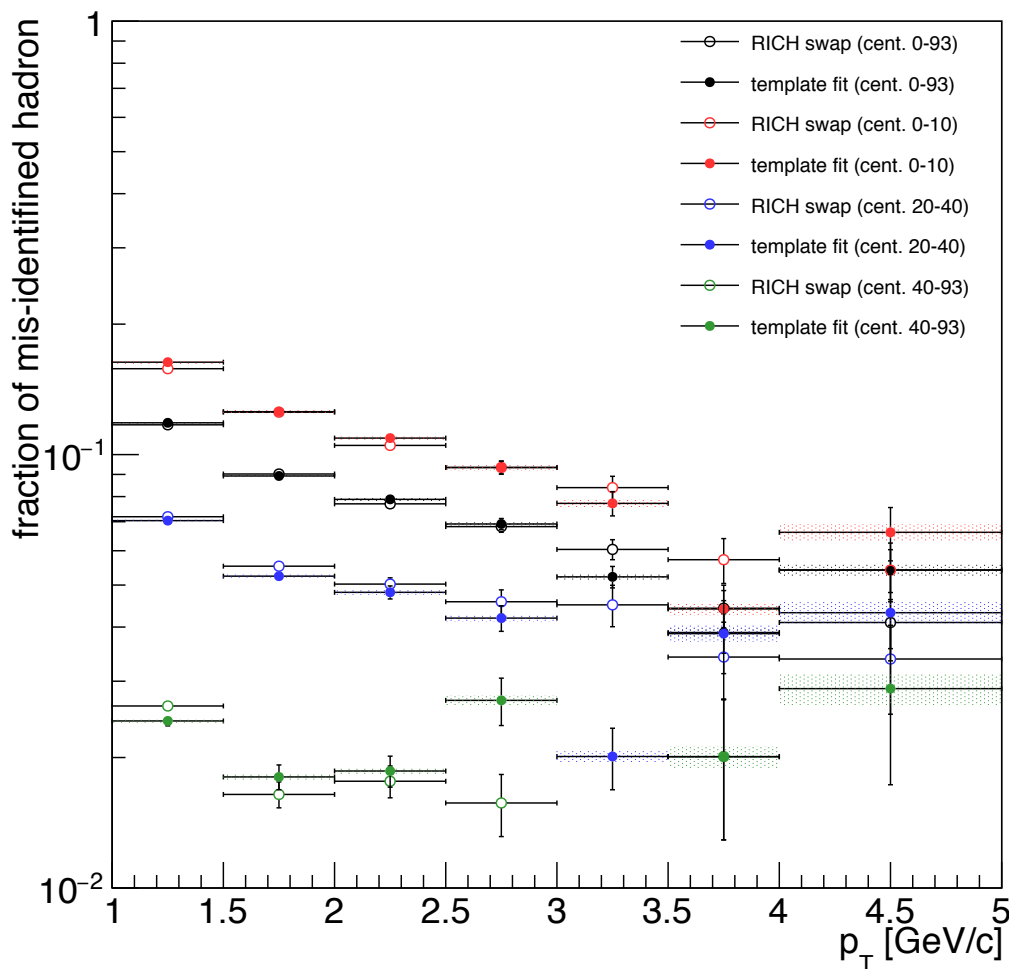
$p_T = 5.0-7.0\text{GeV cent0}$



$p_T = 7.0-9.0\text{GeV cent0}$



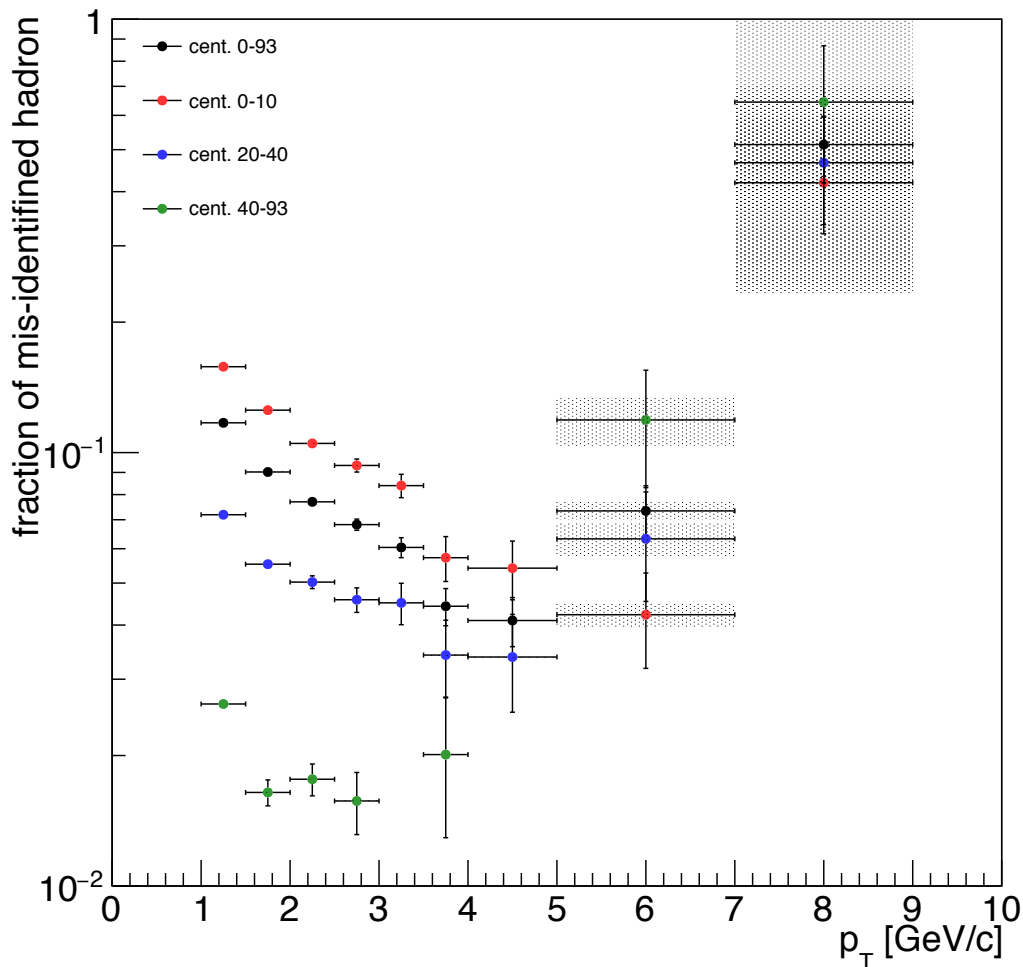
✓ Fraction of mis-identified hadron



- get normalization factor from $-2 < \text{dep}$
- compare fraction of both RICH swap and template fit
- two methods are consistent below 5 GeV
 - > open marker is RICH swap
 - > filled marker is template fit

Template fit agree RICH swap!!
Template fit will be applied for $p_T > 5\text{GeV}$

✓ Fraction of mis-identified hadron



[Fraction of mis-identified hadron]

Combine two method

- RICH swap for $p_T < 5\text{GeV}$

- template fit for $5\text{GeV} < p_T$

- not good at high p_T

- because of very low statistics

- fit indicator should be change

- from chi-square to log-likelihood

✓ Background normalization and DCA template

✓ Expected BG components

+ Mis-identified hadron (almost done)

- RICH swap for $p_T < 5\text{GeV}$
- dep template fit for $5\text{GeV} < p_T$ (new)

+ Photonic electron (almost done)

- residual template fit (new)
 - > compare between Run14 and PPG182

+ High-multiplicity

- small angle rotation
- (embedding study)

+ J/psi and ke3 (done)

- published data in Run4

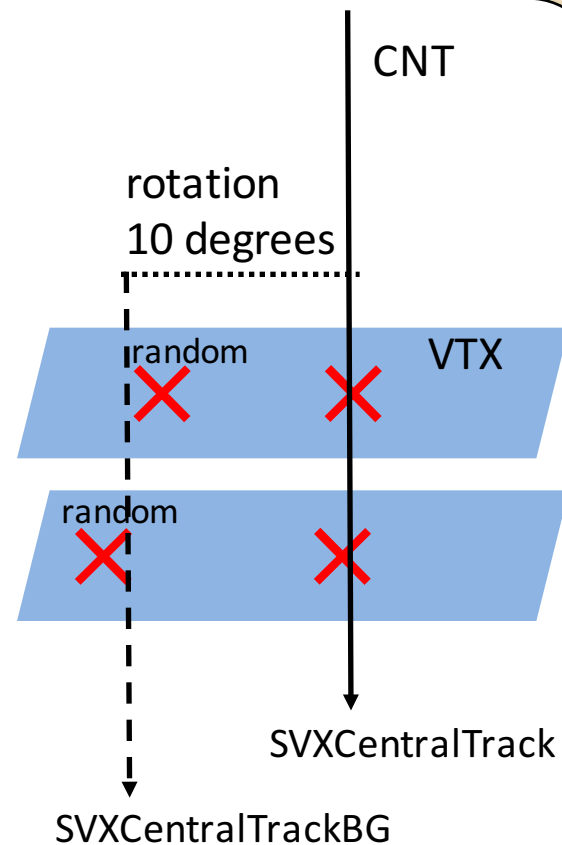
✓ BG: High-multiplicity

✓ High-multiplicity BG

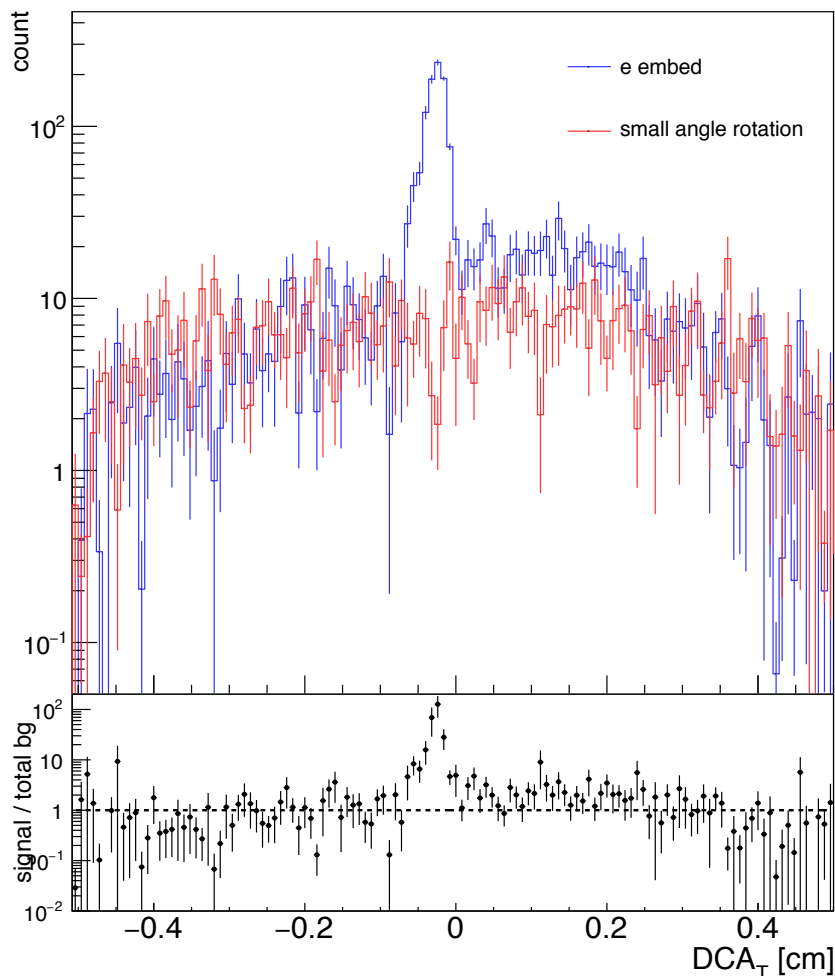
- CNTrack -> true, SVX hit -> fake

✓ Small angle rotation

- reconstruct fake track
- for high-multiplicity BG at VTX
- similar method as RICH swap
- CNT track is rotated 10 degrees at VTX
- $+\phi, -\phi, +\theta, -\theta, +\phi, \dots$ (track by track)
- SvxCentralTrackBackList (made by Takashi)
- > reconstructed by SvxCentralTrackBG_VarArray



✓ Embedding study for High-multiplicity BG



+ embedded simulation

- require VTX hit at B0B1 (2hit)
- embedding code has bug
 - > chi2ndf distribution is odd
 - > need more investigation

+ small angle rotation

- reproduce high-multiplicity BG almost
- but embedded sim. has asymmetry...

+ To Do

- modify embedding code
- apply to real data

✓ To Do

✓ BG normalization

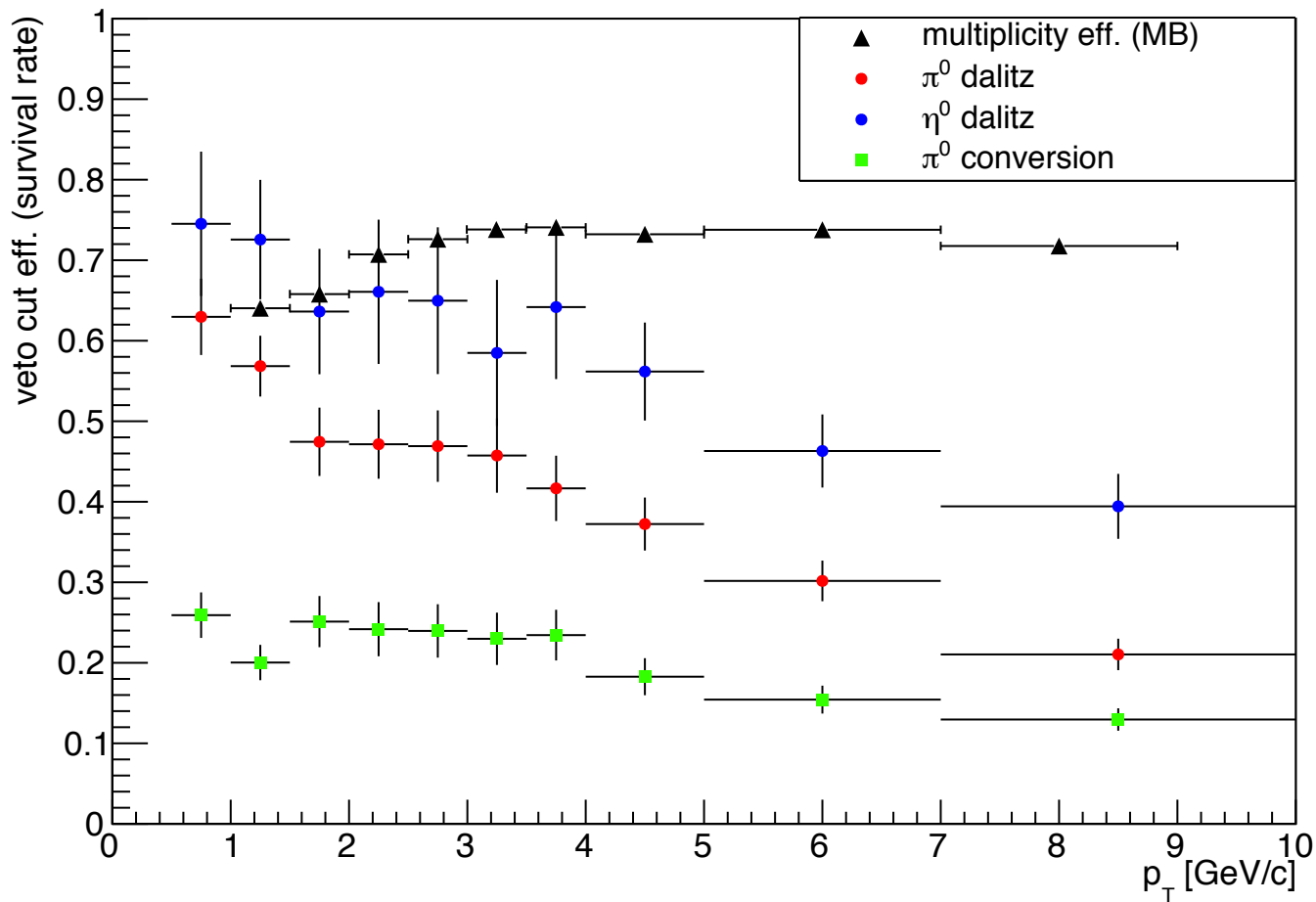
- Mis-ID hadron
 - > apply log likelihood fit to template fit
- Photonic
 - > increase MC statistics (after new production)
- High-multiplicity
 - > check other rotation degrees such as 1 or
 - > investigating embedding code...
 - > apply real data

✓ HFe invariant yield

- estimate by photonic fraction (method1)
- estimate by acc. * reco. efficiency (method2)

✓ backup

✓ Summary of survival rate



✓ Photonic e simulation file

multi-pi0 simulation (80M)

- 8 pi0 generated in one event
- output at /phenix/analysis/vtx/run14AuAu/mult_piz/pisaToDST

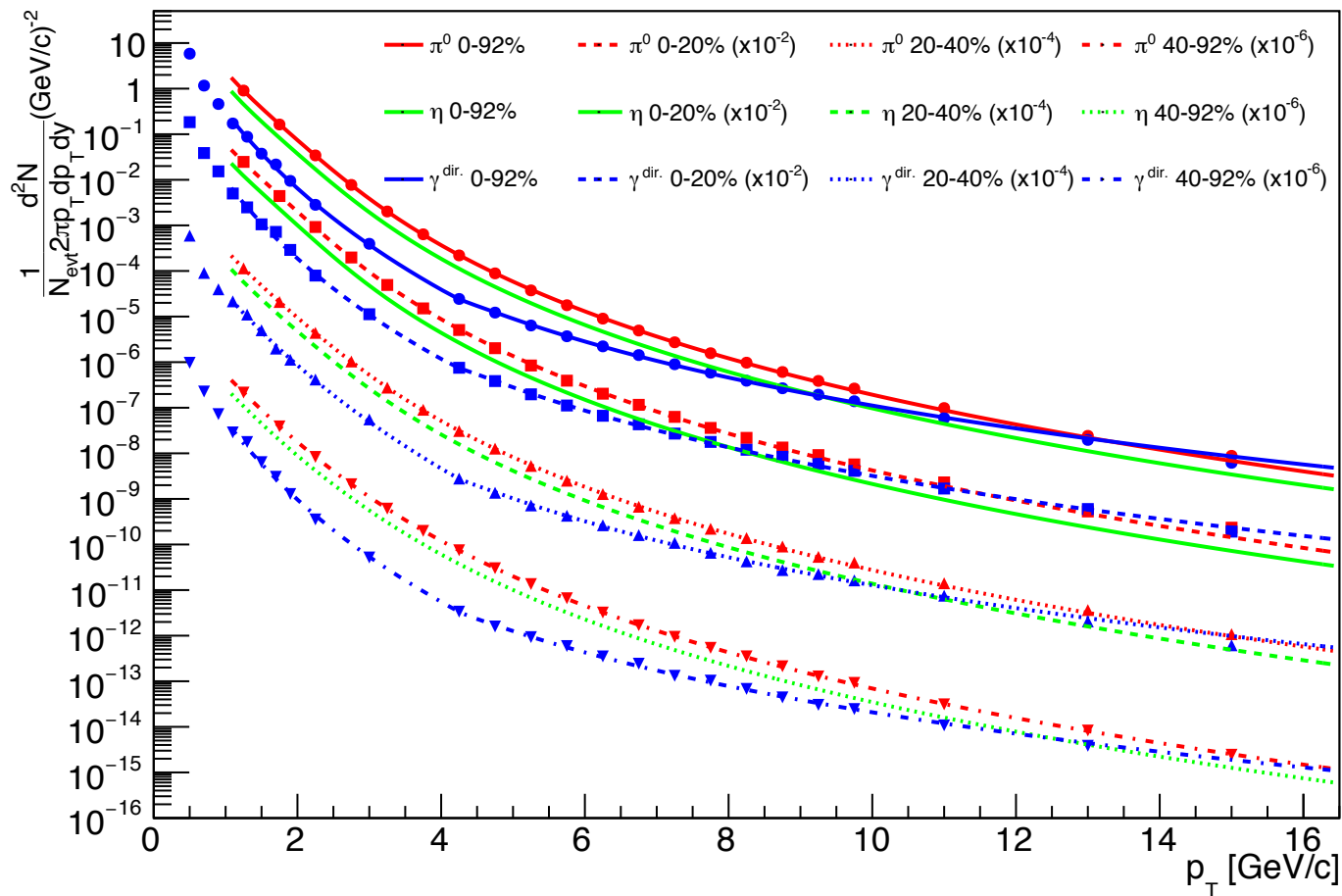
multi-eta simulation (80M)

- 8 eta generated in one event
- output at /phenix/analysis/vtx/run14AuAu/mult_eta/pisaToDST

multi-gamma simulation (80M)

- 8 gamma generated in one event
- output at /phenix/analysis/vtx/run14AuAu/mult_gamma/pisaToDST

✓ Photonic simulation

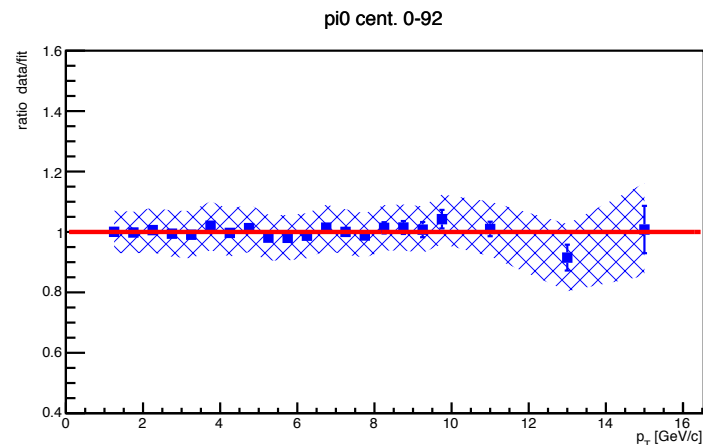
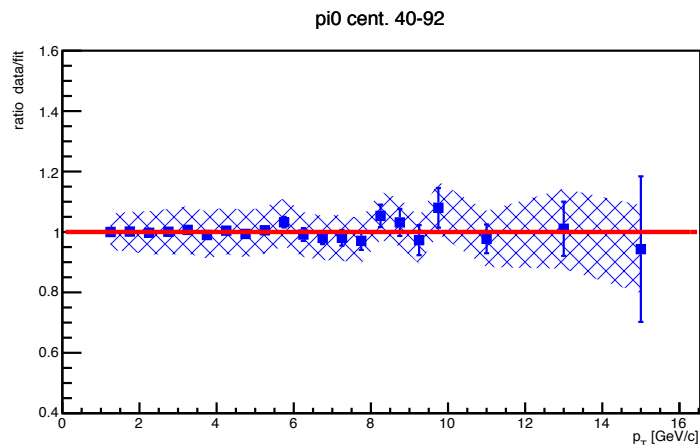
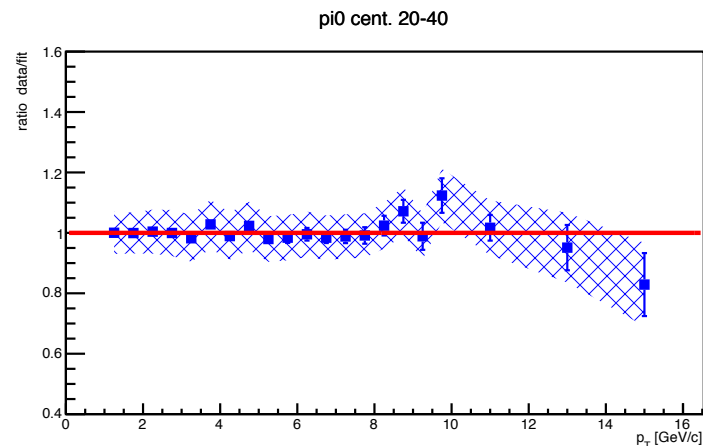
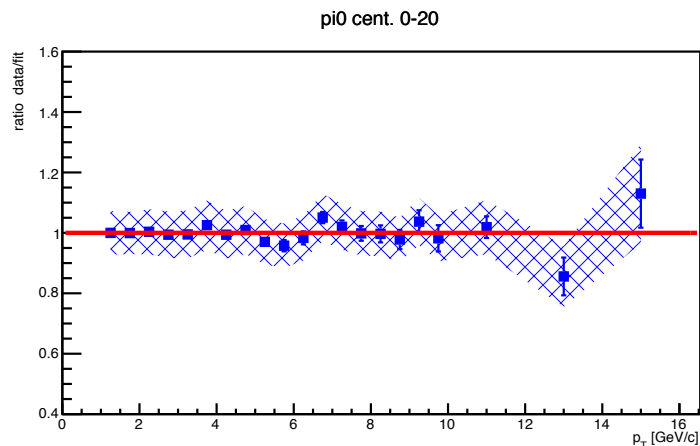


[published data]
 π^0 from PPG
 η from m_T scaling
 $\gamma^{\text{dir.}}$ from PPG

 [p_T weight function]
 - fit mod. hagedorn
 + pow low

 > apply p_T weight
 to mc simulation

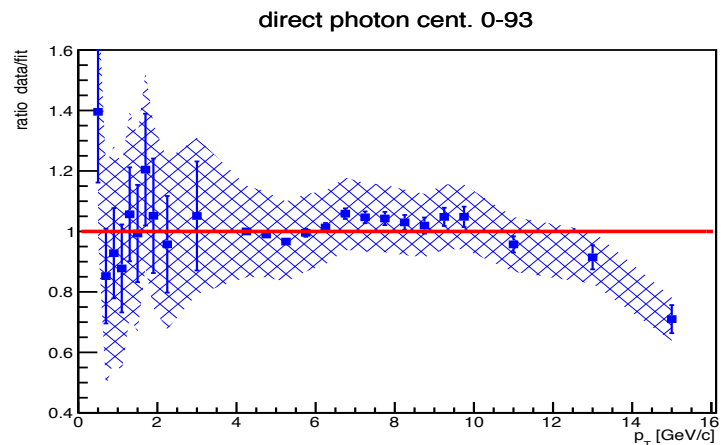
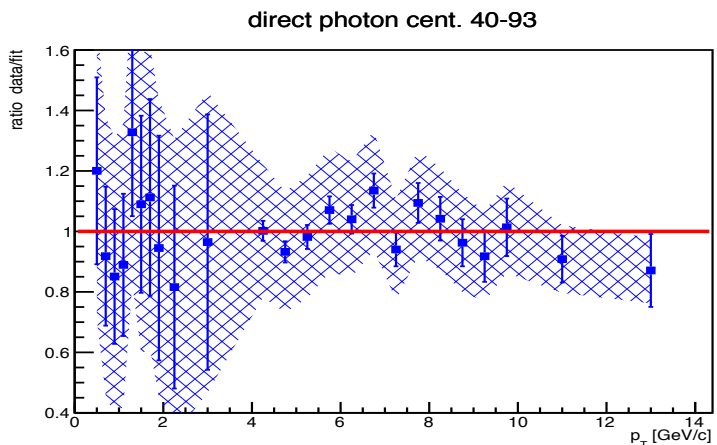
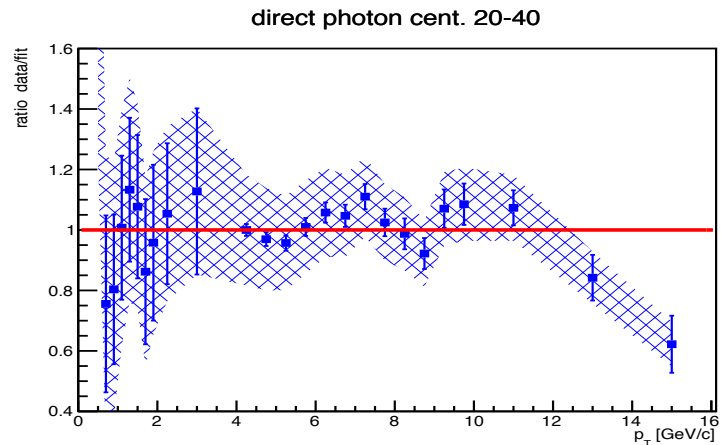
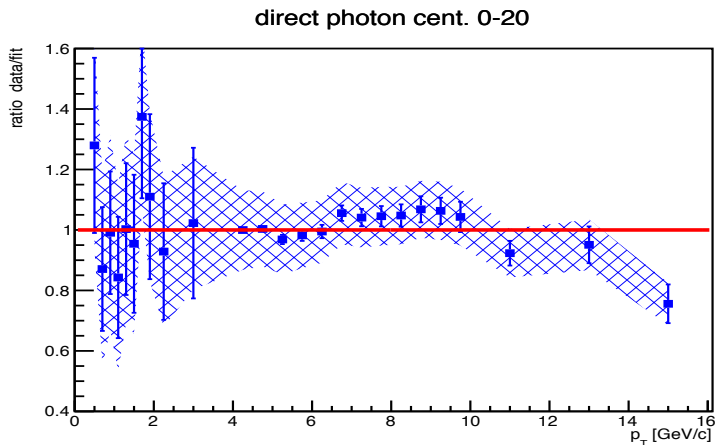
✓ data/fit for π^0 (mod. hagedorn + power low)



- mod. hagedorn + power low agree with data (connected at 9.0 GeV/c)

$$E \frac{d^3 N}{d^3 p} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp((p_T - 9.0)/[7])} \frac{[0]}{(\exp(-[1]p_T - [2]p_T^2) + p_T/[3])^{[4]}} + \frac{1}{1 + \exp((p_T - 9.0)/[7])} [5] p_T^{-[6]}$$

✓ data/fit for direct photon



- mod. hagedorn + power low agree with data (connected at 4.0 GeV/c)

$$E \frac{d^3 N}{d^3 p} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp((p_T - 9.0)/[7])} \frac{[0]}{(\exp(-[1]p_T - [2]p_T^2) + p_T/[3])^{[4]}} + \frac{1}{1 + \exp((p_T - 9.0)/[7])} [5] p_T^{-[6]}$$

