

An Update on Afterburner

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Where It All Started

- Goal
 - “afterburner” sanity check while using eA sample in far-forward simulation
 - Verify it shows still consistent after transformation
- What “afterburner” does
 - Head-on frame used in most event generator (no crossing angle nor beam effects)
 - Introduces beam crossing and any other beam effects to events
 - Translate from head-on frame to lab frame (detector design/simulation)
 - Electron is along z axis (solenoid axis is aligned with electron beam) and Hadron takes full crossing angle
 - Boost and rotation on all particles being stored in events
 - “afterburner” ep sample already validated with PYTHIA8 beam effects simulation
- This approach will be shown today
 - 1) Take “afterburner” ep and eA samples
 - 2) Undo what “afterburner” does on samples (reverse transformation/translation) from lab to head-on event generator frame: calculate Boost + Rotation
 - 3) Compare with nominal MC generator sample

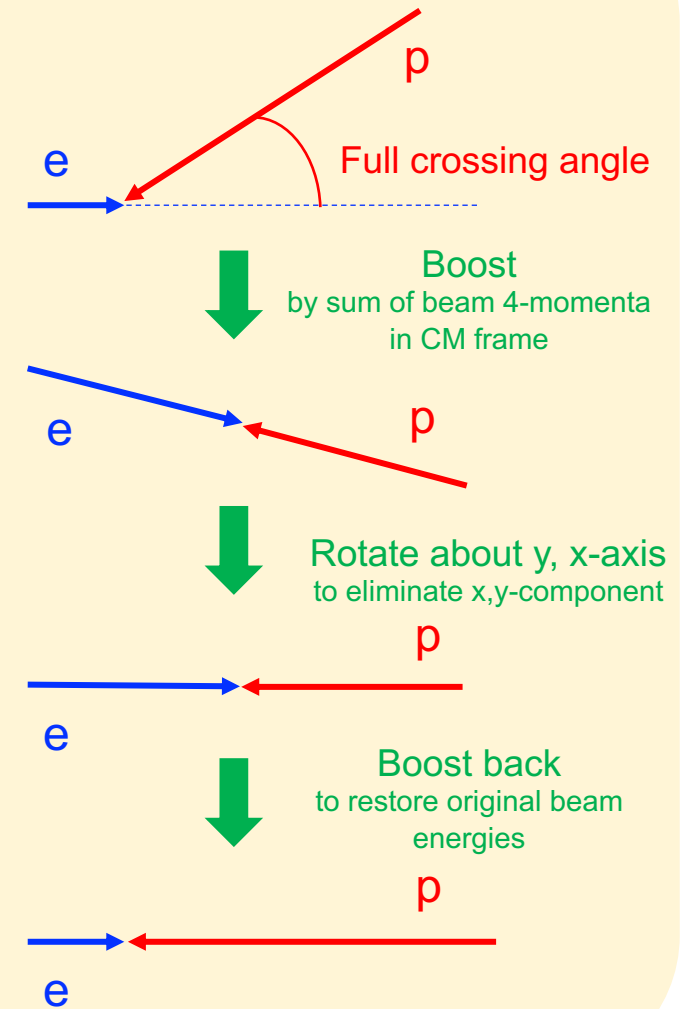
Samples – ep and eA

- Check a simple case (i.e. PYTHIA ep sample) to compare resulting particle distributions before and after “afterburner”
 - Used **PYTHIA6 SIDIS ep 18×275 GeV²** samples from Brian
 - PYTHIA6 generator HepMC3 file (Before “afterburner”)
 - HepMC3 file after “afterburner” with IP-6 ep configuration (“afterburner”)
 - Files are located in directory below
`/gpfs02/eic/bpage/home/EPIC/officialSimu/pythia6/sidis_minbias/HEPMCFILES`
 - Then, check with IP-8 BeAGLE ePb sample
 - Used **BeAGLE v1.03.02 ePb 18×110 GeV²** samples from Kong
 - BeAGLE generator HepMC3 file (Before “afterburner”)
 - HepMC3 file after “afterburner” with IP-8 eAu configuration (“afterburner”)
 - Files are located in directory below
`/gpfs02/eic/ztu/Analysis/BeAGLE/ePb_diffractional_VM/18x110_Q2_1_100/beagle_v1.03.02_ePb_18x110_Q2_1_100_batch_1`

What to compare and How

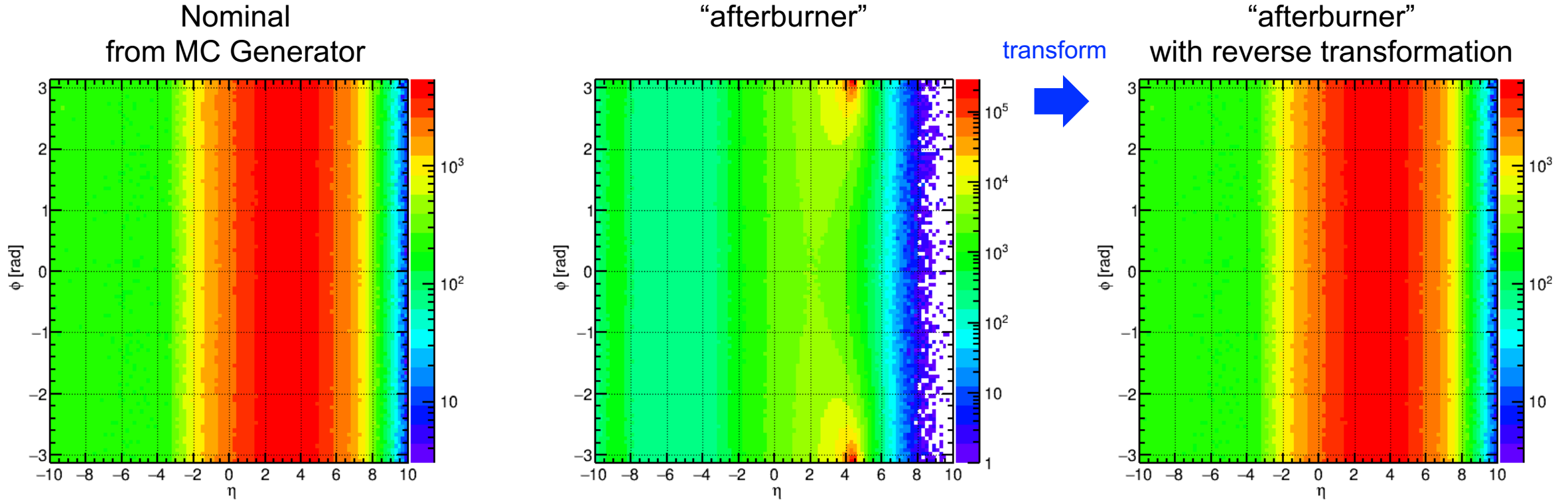
- Compare between
 - Nominal sample from MC generator
 - “afterburner” sample
 - “afterburner” sample with reverse transformation
- Reverse transformation to “afterburner” sample
 - Calculate boost-rotation using beam particles
 - Apply all particles listed
 - Make crossing angle and beam effects removed
 - Transform to nominal distribution (original MC generator file)

Transformation Procedure



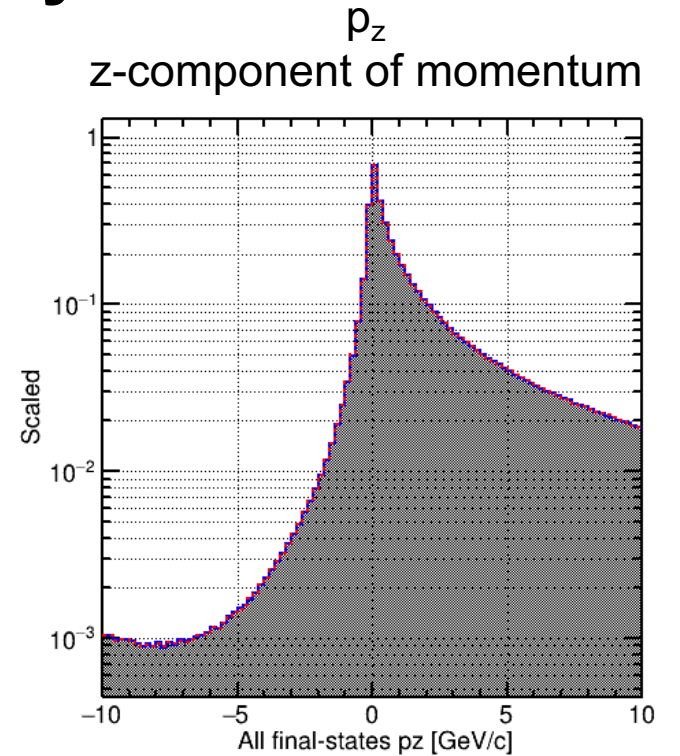
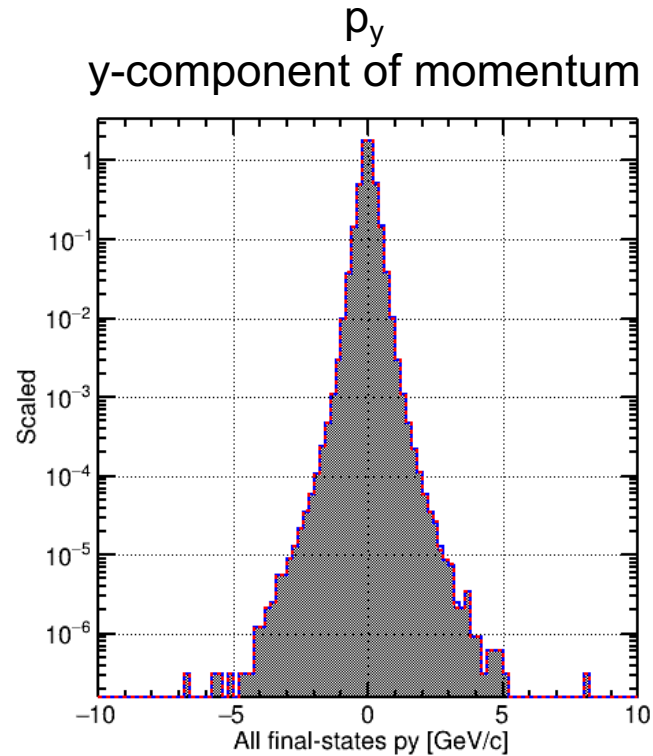
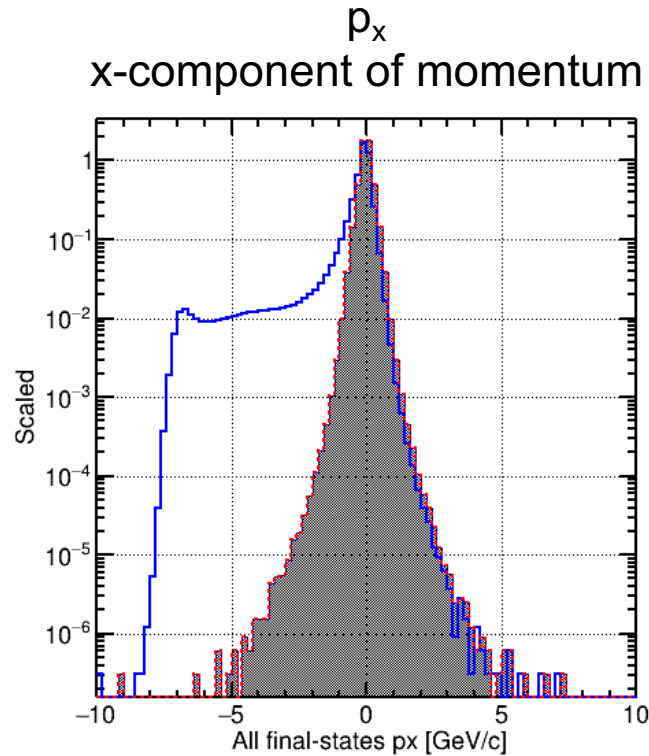
PYTHIA6 ep 18×275 GeV²

All Final-state Particles: ϕ vs η



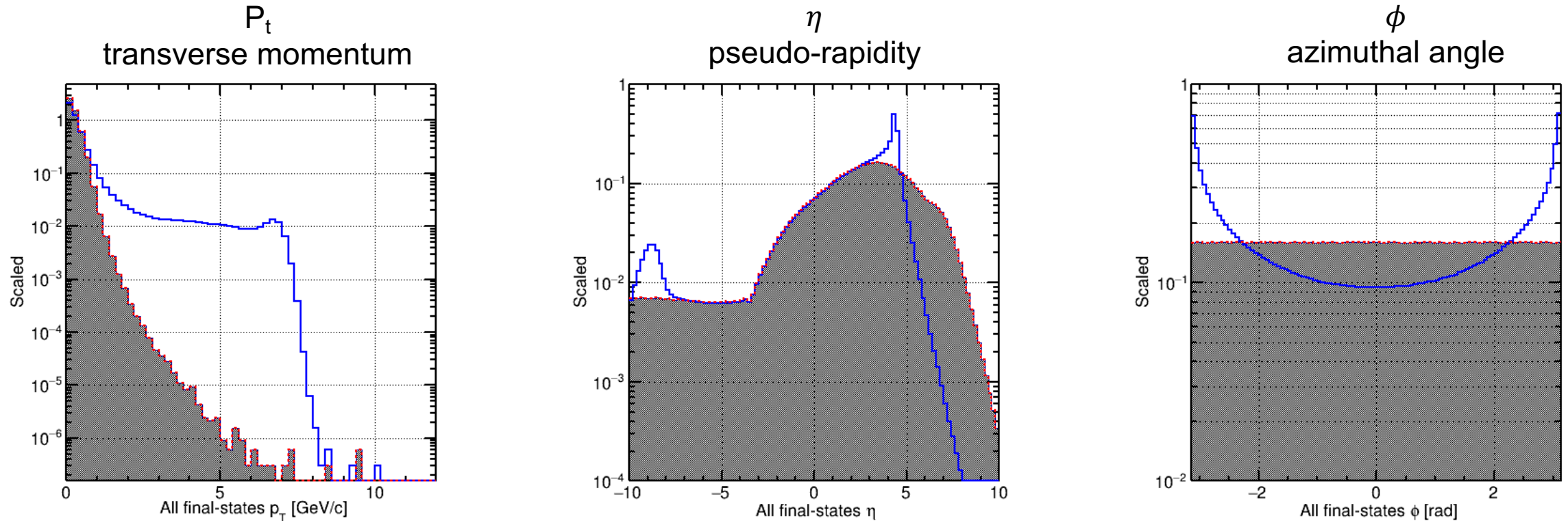
- Shown all final-state particles (status == 1) regardless of PID
- “afterburner” (middle): introduces a hot spot at $\eta \sim 4.3$ (crossing angle = 25 mrad) and $\phi = \pm\pi$ where IP-6 hadron beam is aligned along
- “afterburner” with reverse transformation (right): transformed to nominal distribution: what we expect!

All Final-state Particles: P_x , P_y , and P_z



- Color scheme: Nominal, “afterburner”, and “afterburner” with correction
- Normalized histograms by scaling by 1/integral and taking width into account
- Took “afterburner” (blue) distribution and applied correction → resulting is (red) distribution
- “afterburner” with reverse transformation (red) distribution transformed to nominal (shaded gray) distribution

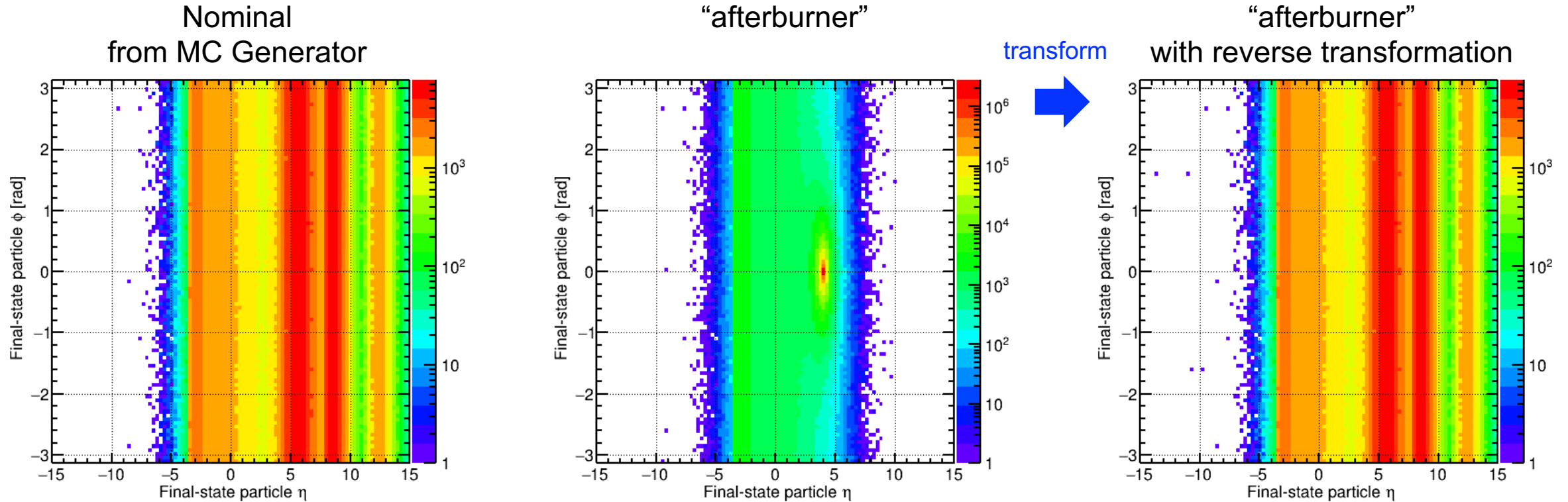
All Final-state Particles: P_t , η , and ϕ



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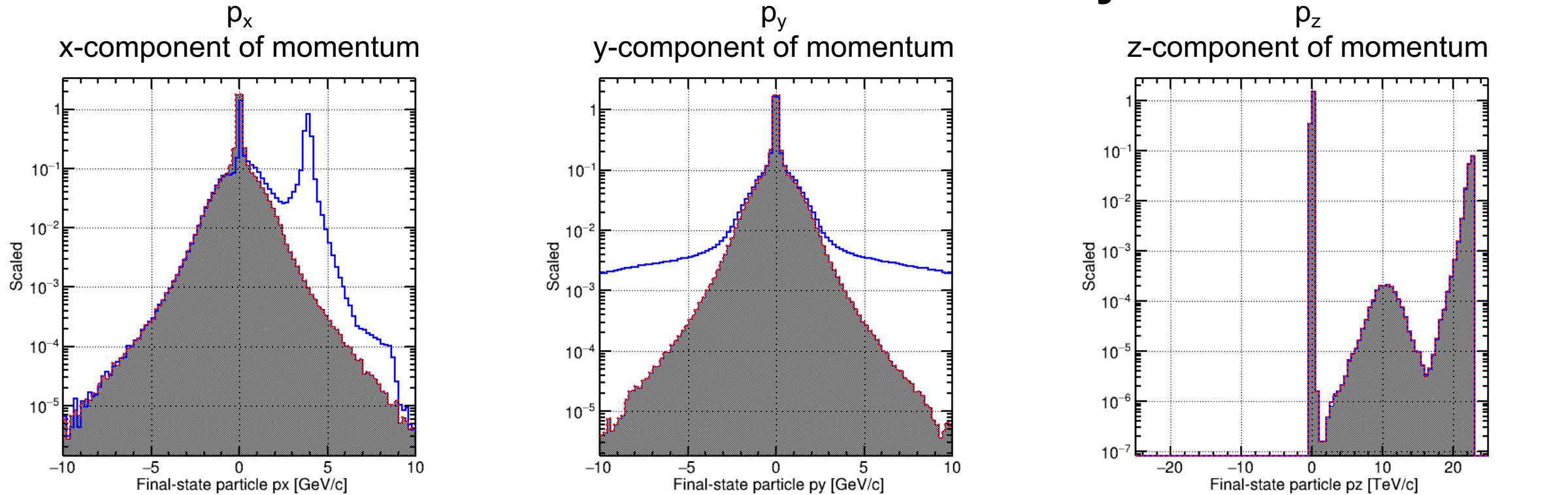
BeAGLE ePb 18×110 GeV²

All Final-state Particles: ϕ vs η



- Shown all final-state particles (status == 1) regardless of PID
- “afterburner” (middle): introduces a hot spot at $\eta \sim 4$ (crossing angle = 35 mrad) and $\phi = 0$ for IP-8 hadron beam is aligned along (opposite to IP-6)
- “afterburner” with reverse transformation (right): transformed to nominal distribution: what we expect!

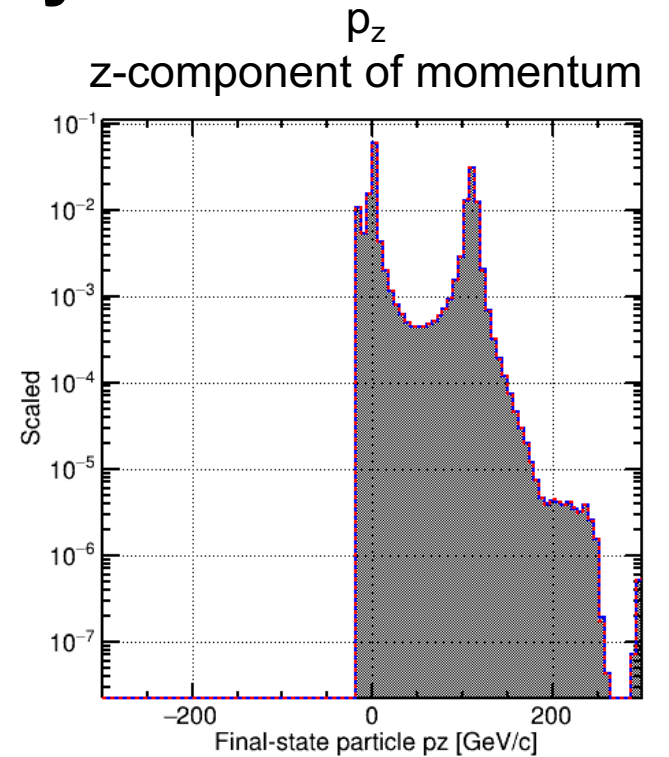
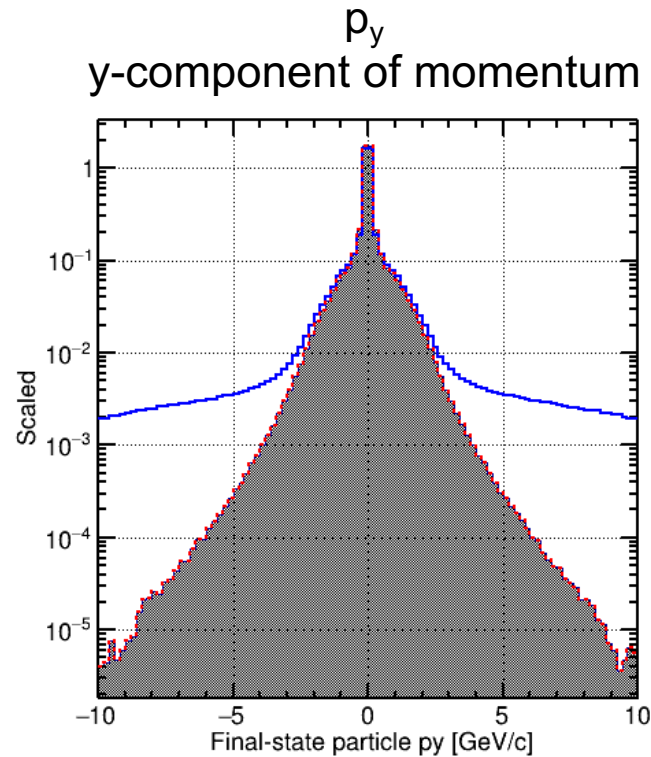
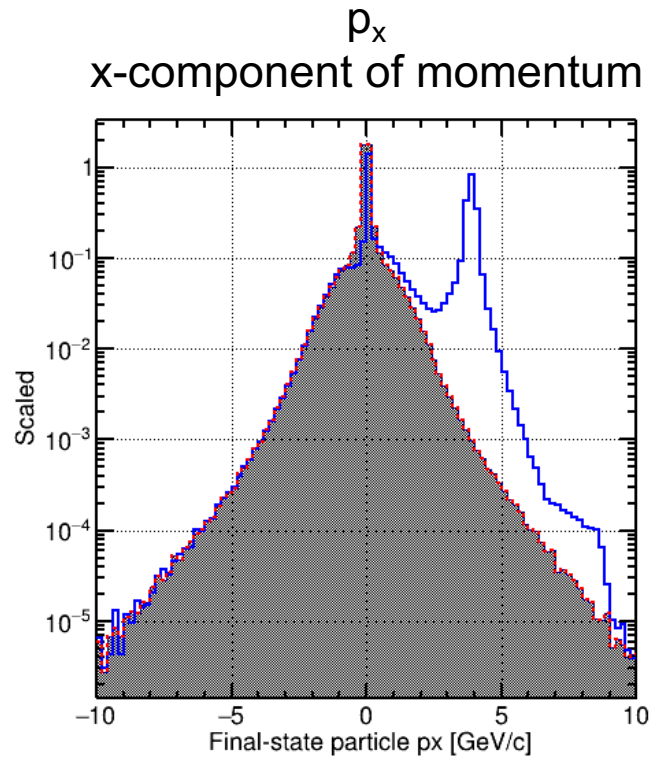
All Final-state Particles: P_x , P_y , and P_z



1 bin (i.e. 500 GeV)

- Color scheme: Nominal, “afterburner”, and “afterburner” with correction
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All Final-state Particles: P_x , P_y , and P_z

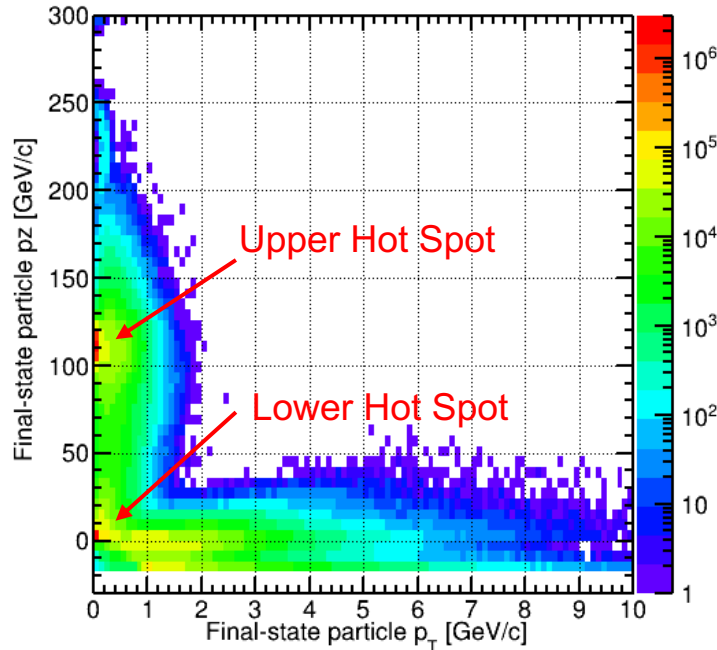


Zoomed into 300 GeV

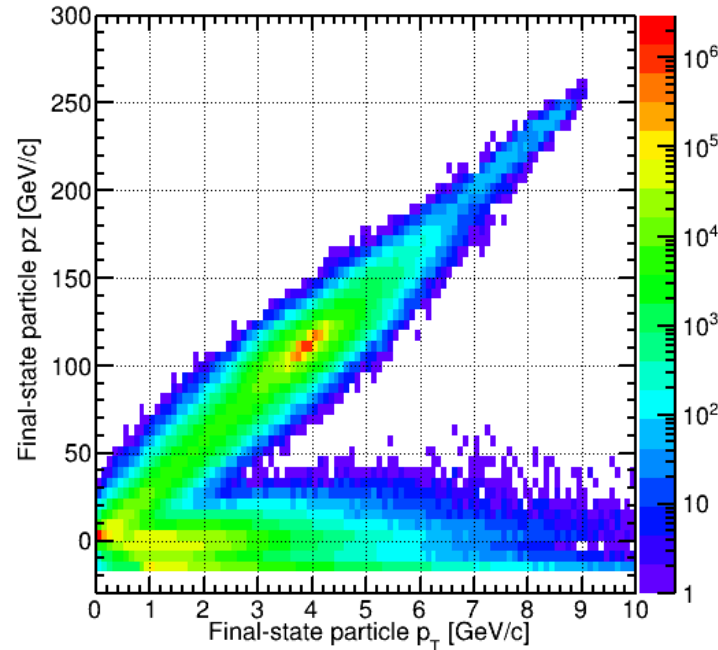
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All Final-state Particles: P_z , and P_t

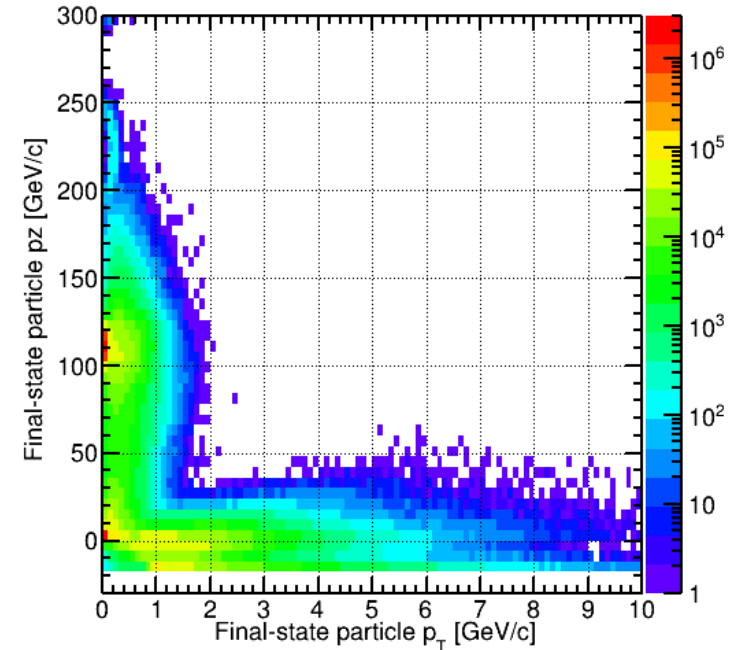
Nominal
from MC Generator



“afterburner”

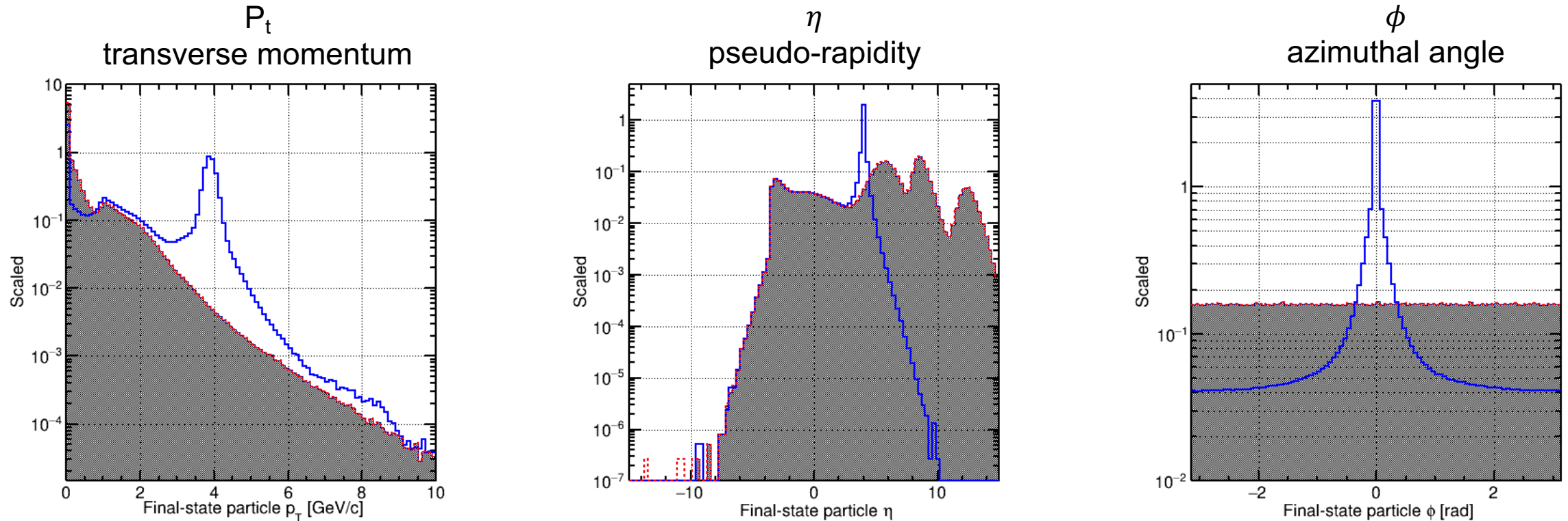


“afterburner”
with Correction



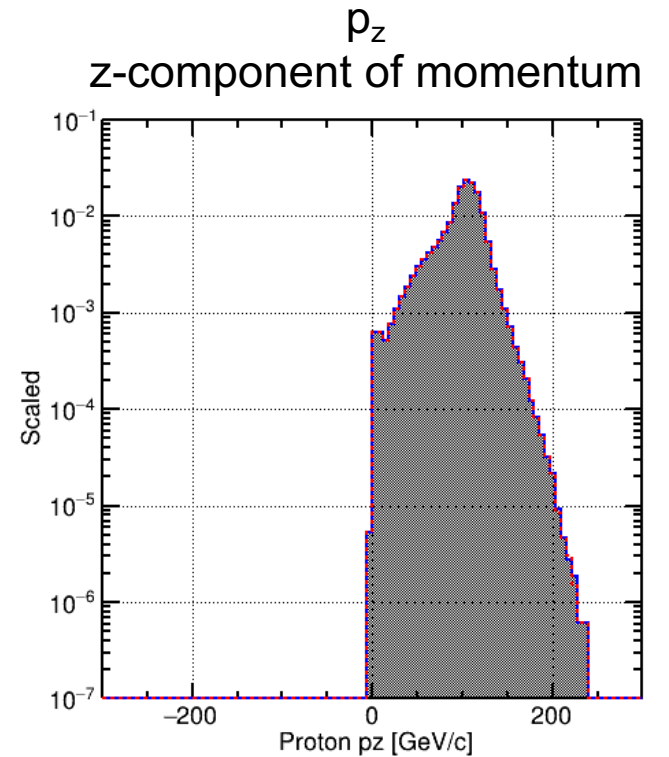
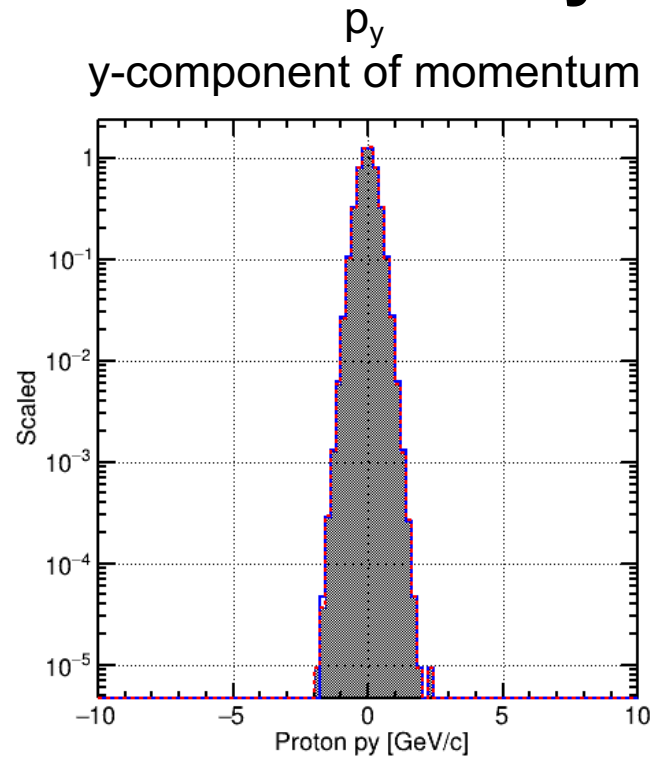
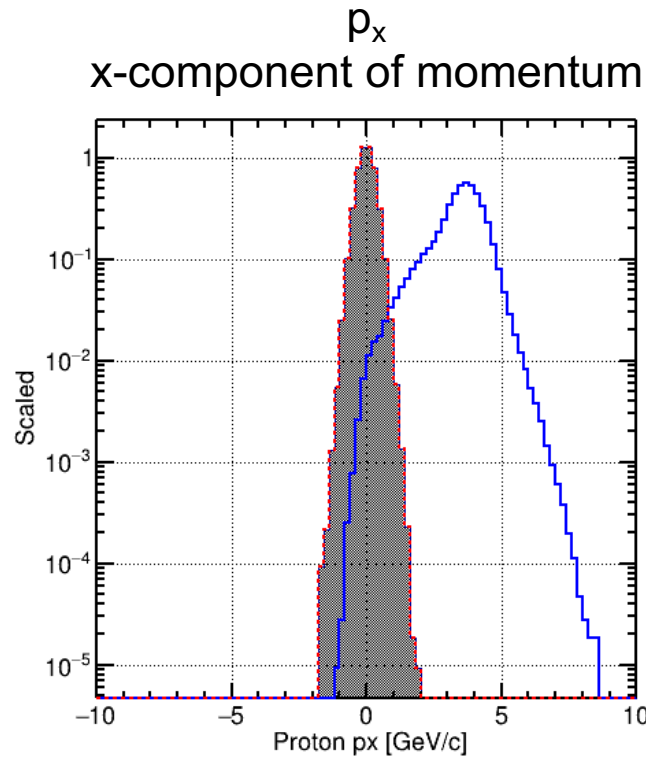
- Two hot spots are seen
- $(p_T, p_z) \sim (0.2 \text{ GeV}, 0.2 \text{ GeV})$: turned out to be soft photons (a few 100 MeV) from de-excitations! (lower hot spot)
- $(p_T, p_z) \sim (0.2 \text{ GeV}, \sim 100 \text{ GeV})$: turned out to be evaporated neutrons! (upper hot spot)
- Checked with BeAGLE output file to look up origin flag for final-state particles

All Final-state Particles: P_t , η , and ϕ



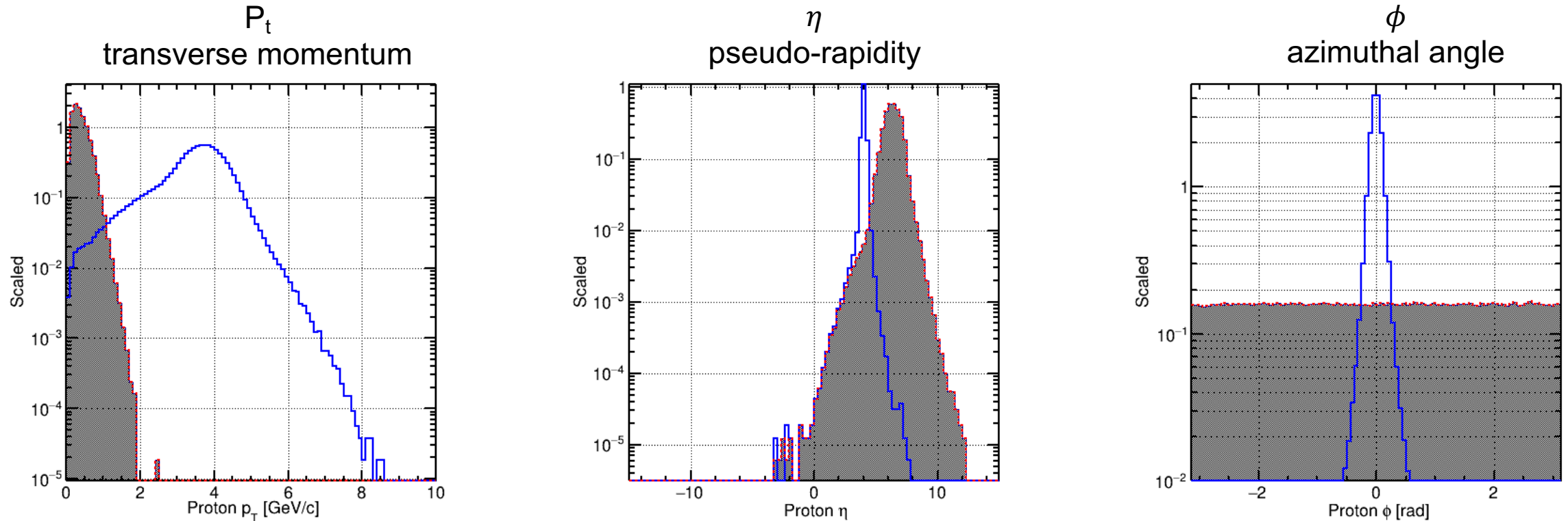
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Final-state Proton: P_x , P_y , and P_z



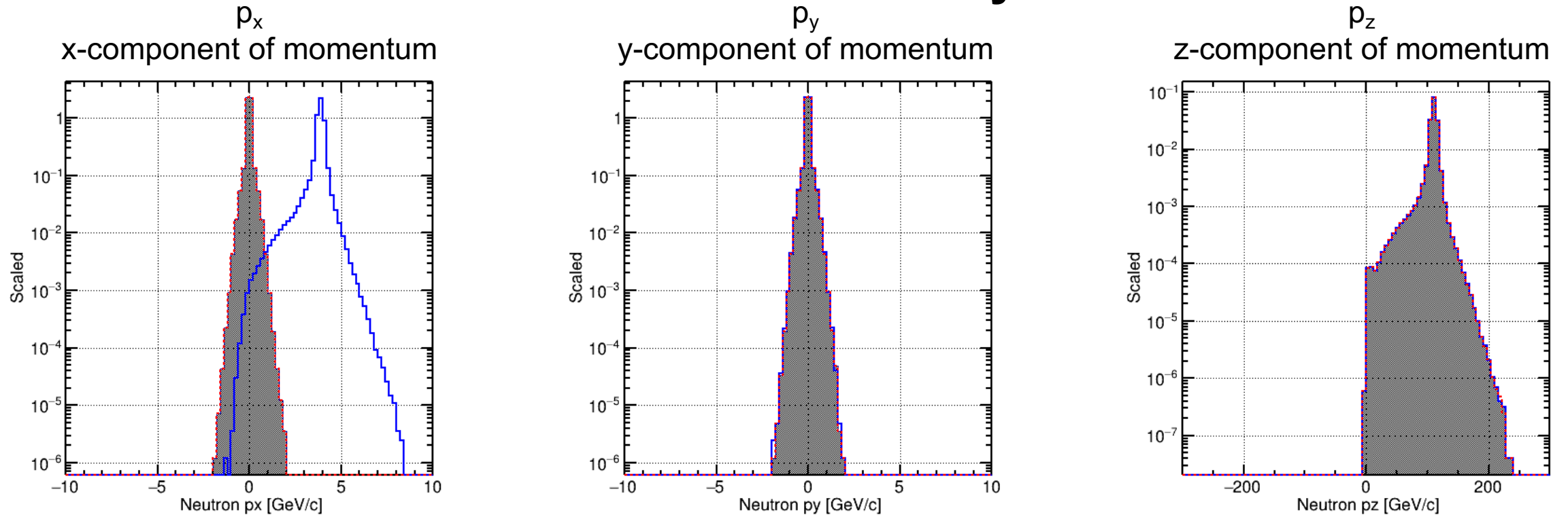
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Final-state Proton: P_t , η , and ϕ



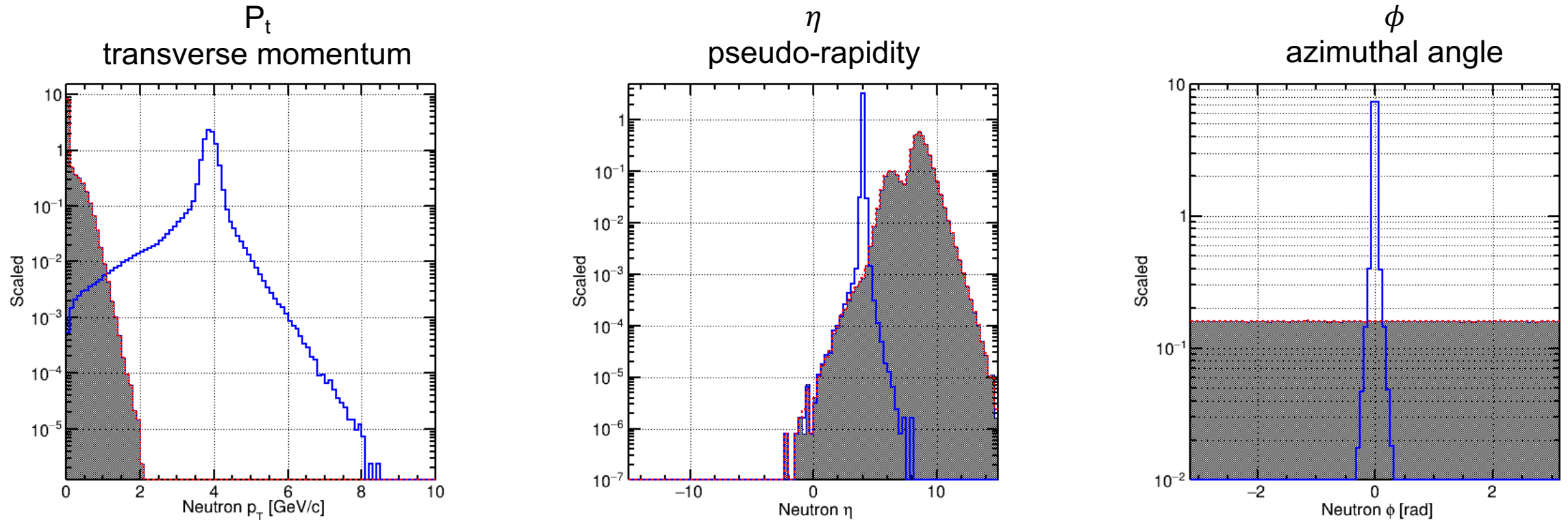
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Final-state Neutron: P_x , P_y , and P_z



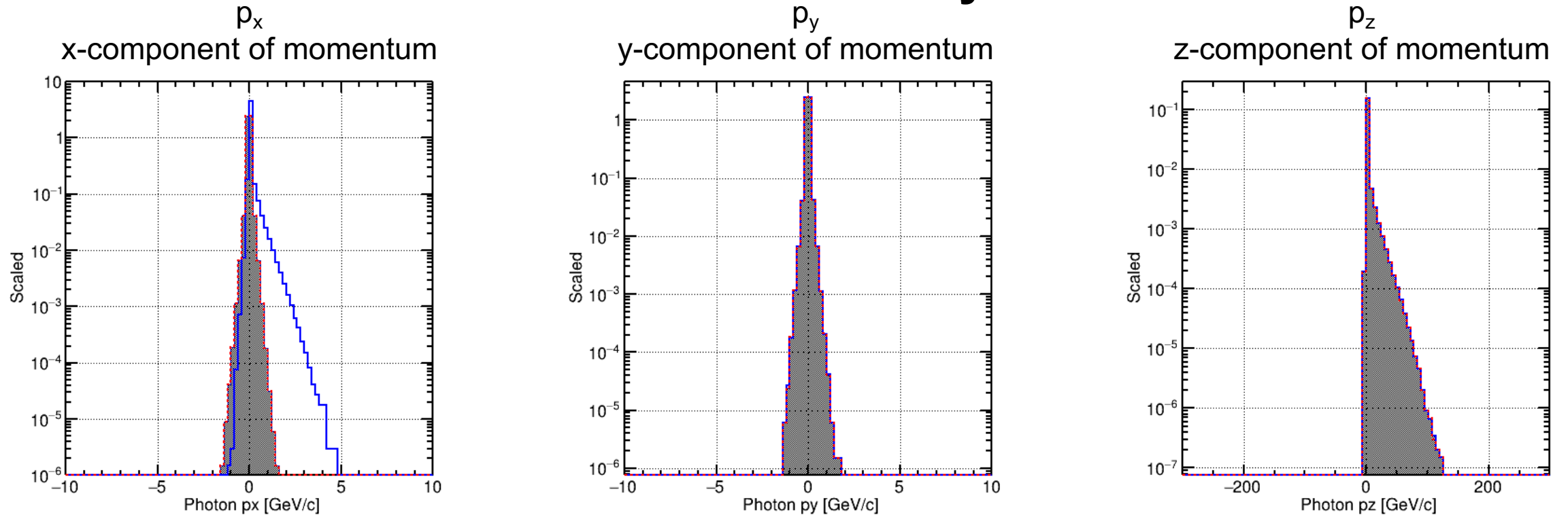
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Final-state Neutron: P_t , η , and ϕ



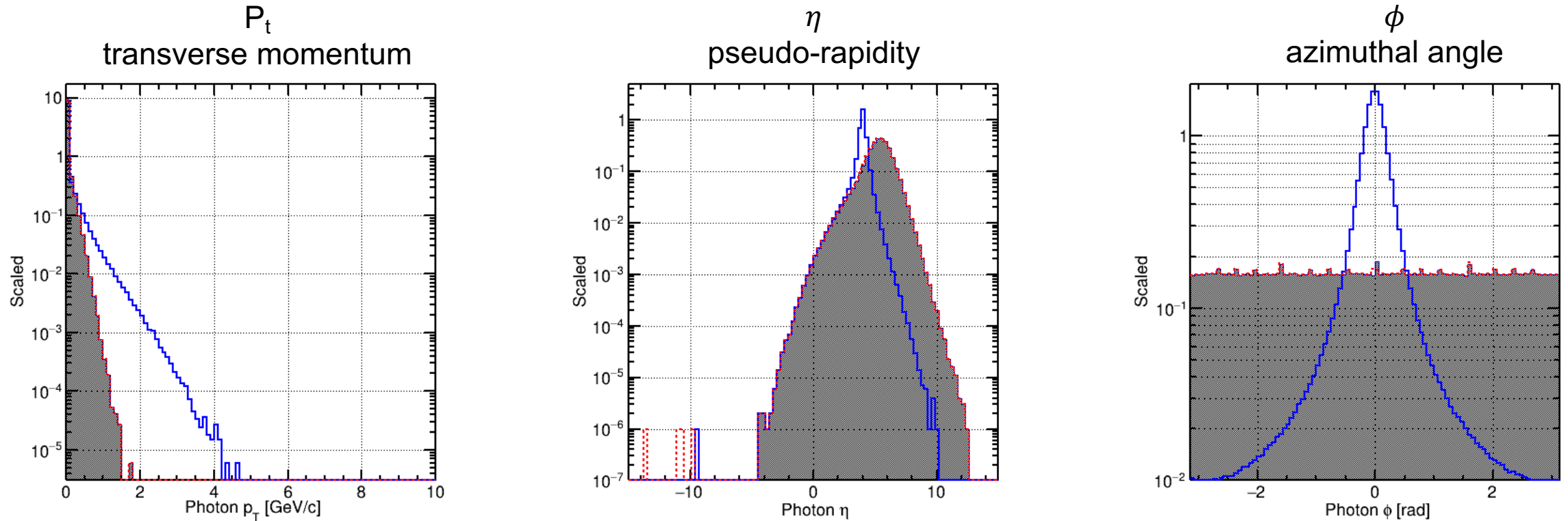
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Final-state Photon: P_x , P_y , and P_z



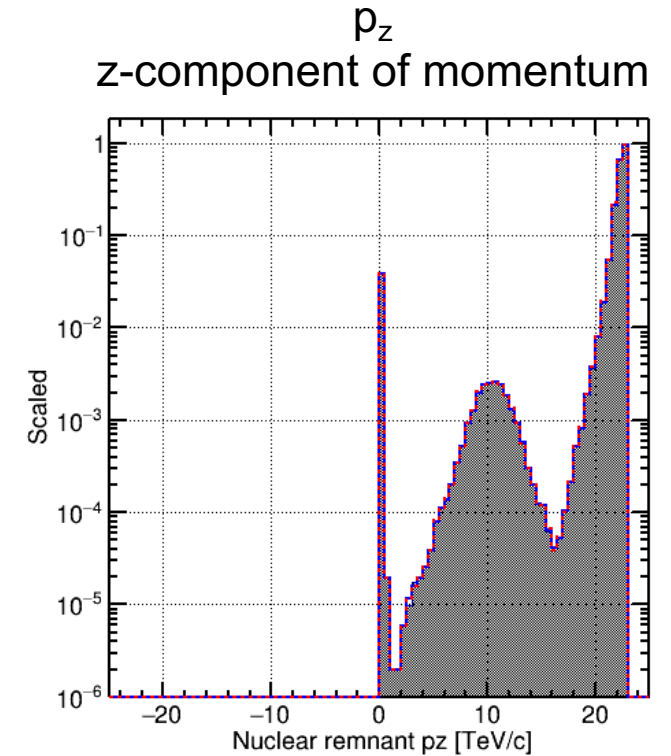
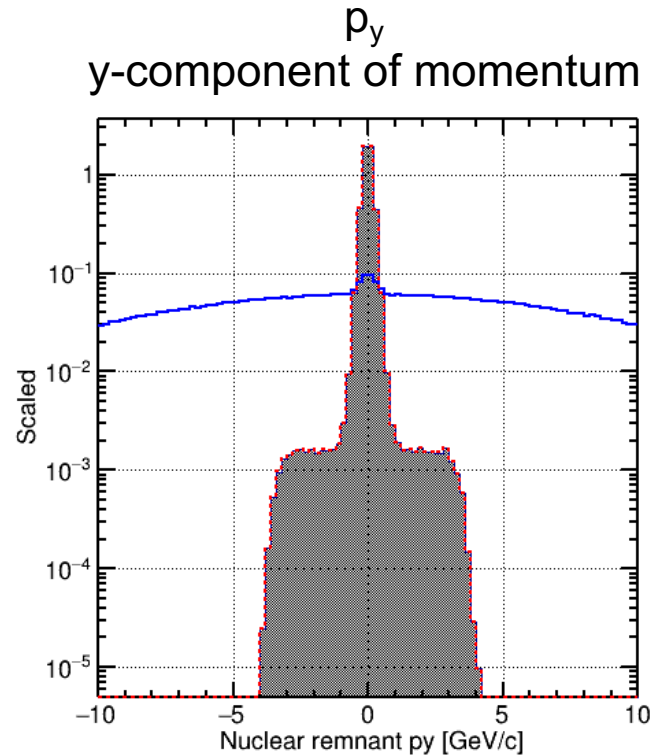
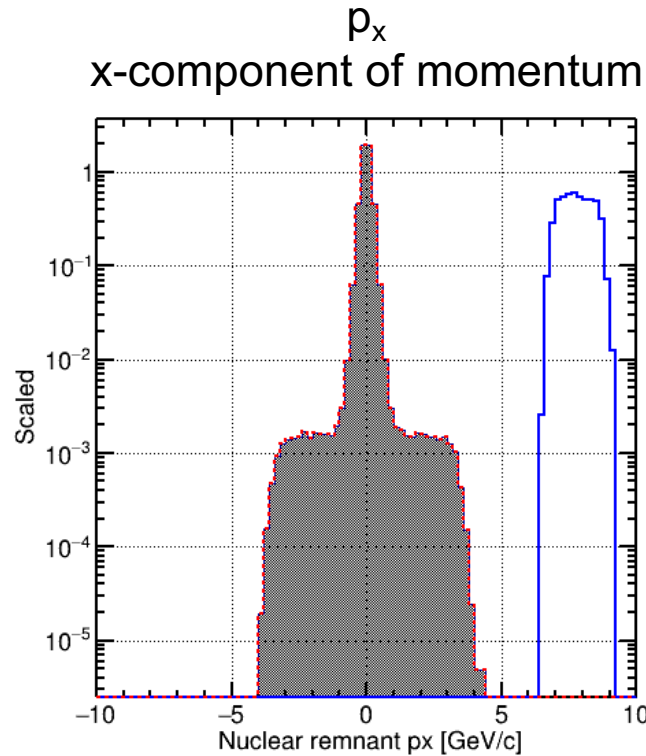
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Final-state Photon: P_t , η , and ϕ



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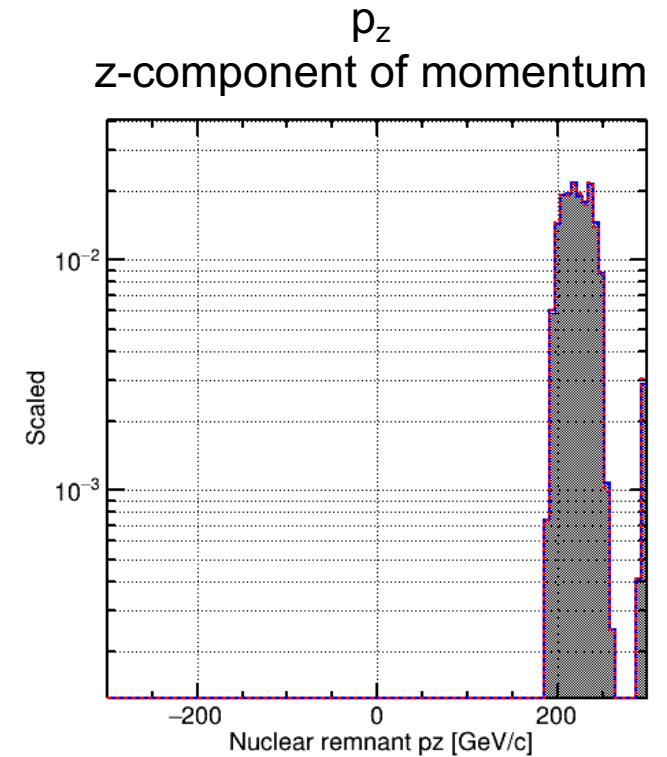
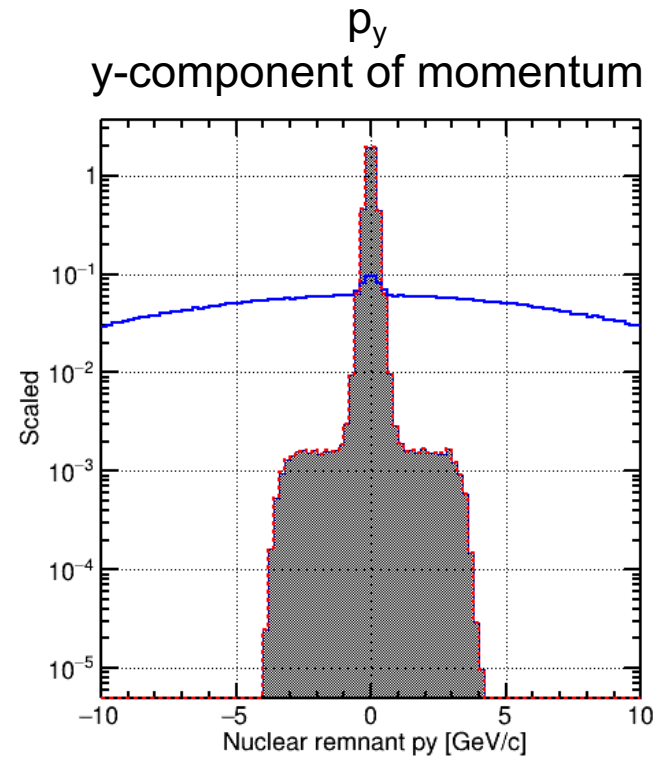
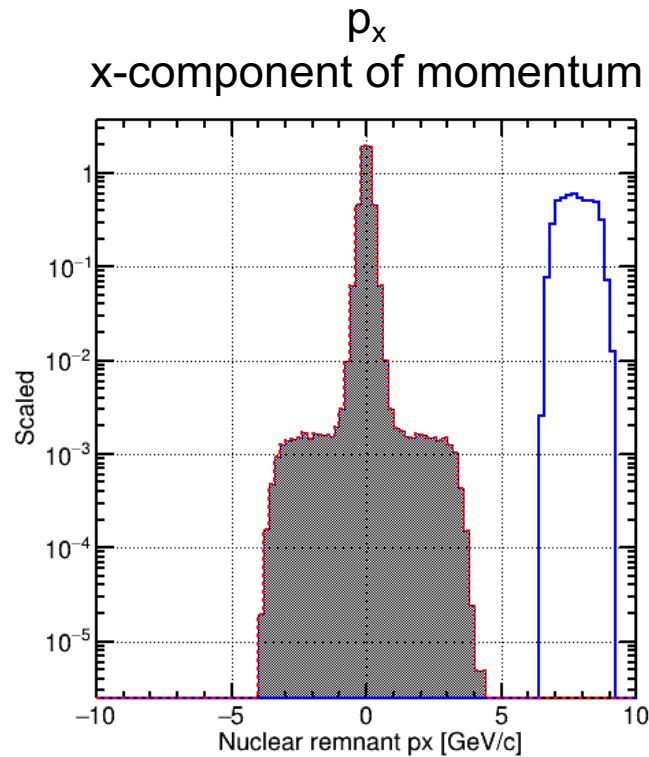
Final-state Nuclear Remnants: P_x , P_y , and P_z



1 bin (i.e. 500 GeV)

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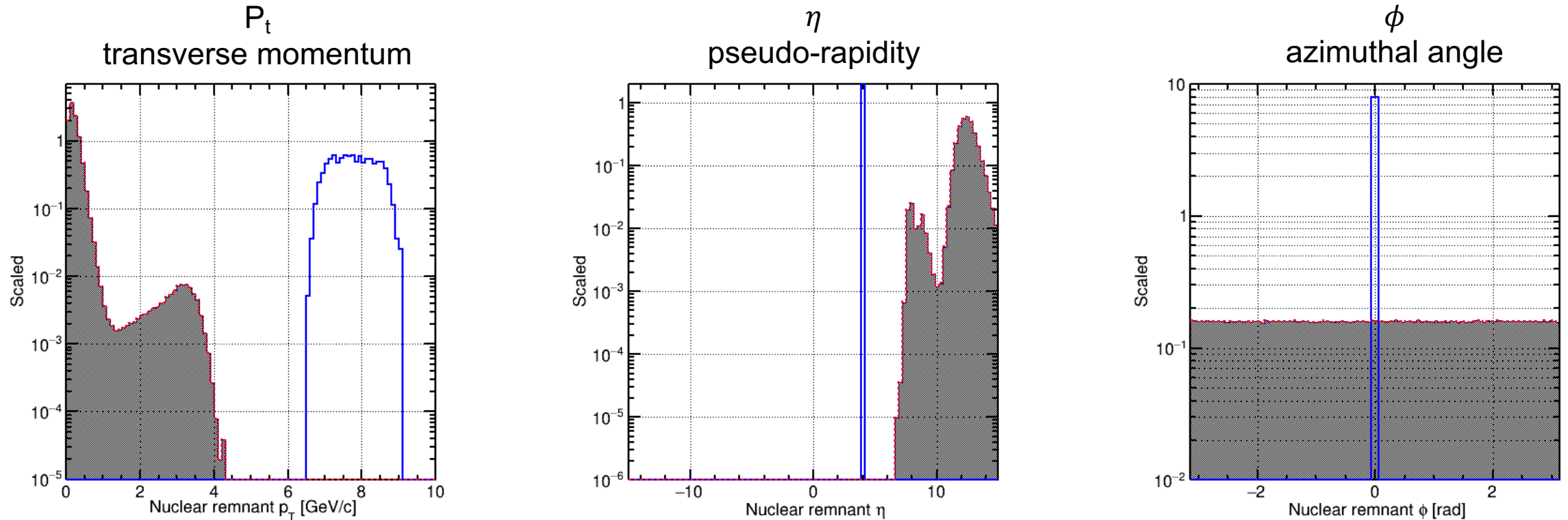
Final-state Nuclear Remnants: P_x , P_y , and P_z



Zoomed into 300 GeV

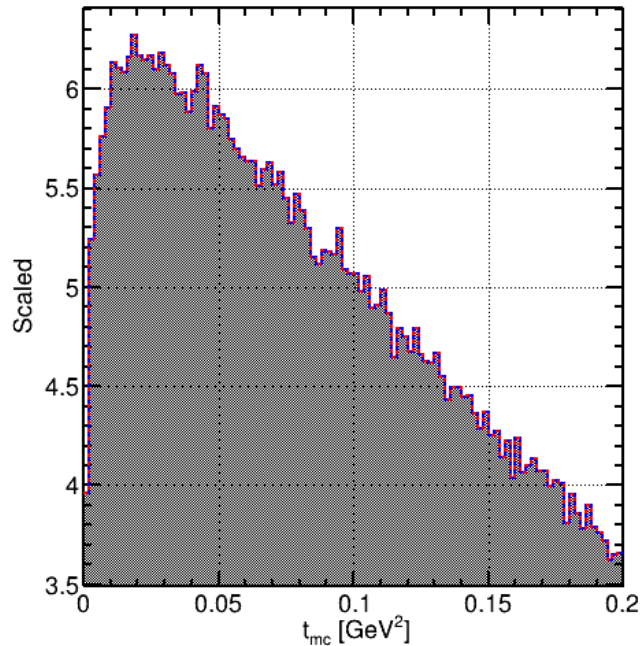
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Final-state Nuclear Remnants: P_t , η , and ϕ



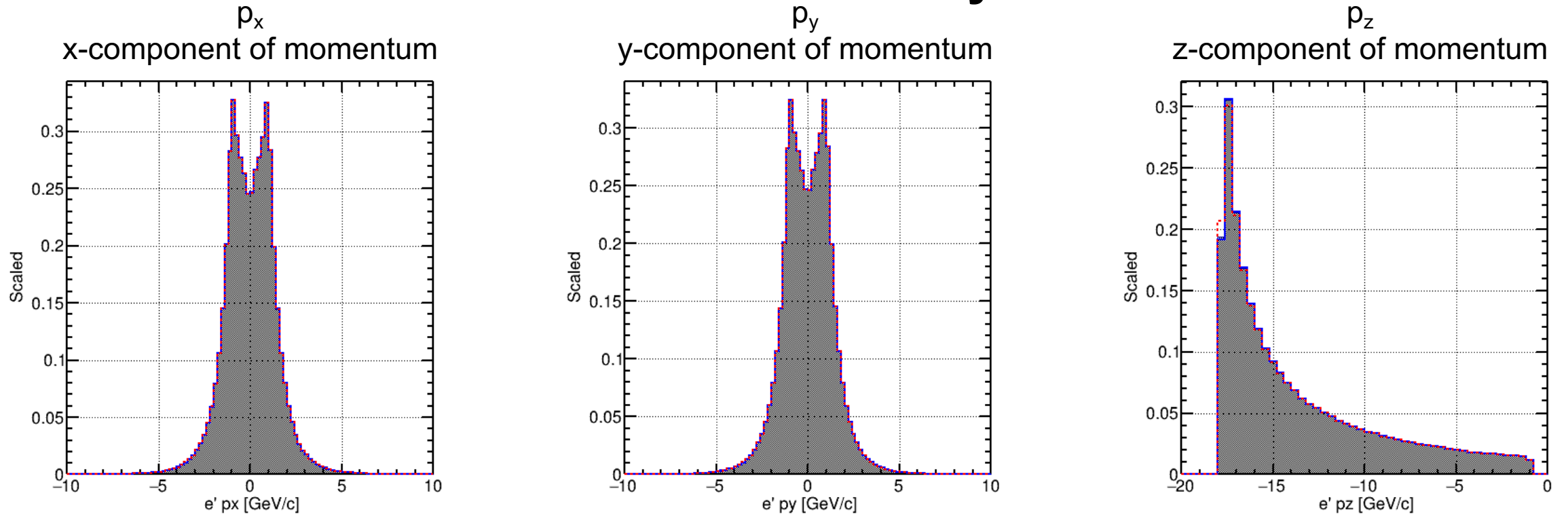
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t Reconstruction: ($Q^2 - VM$)



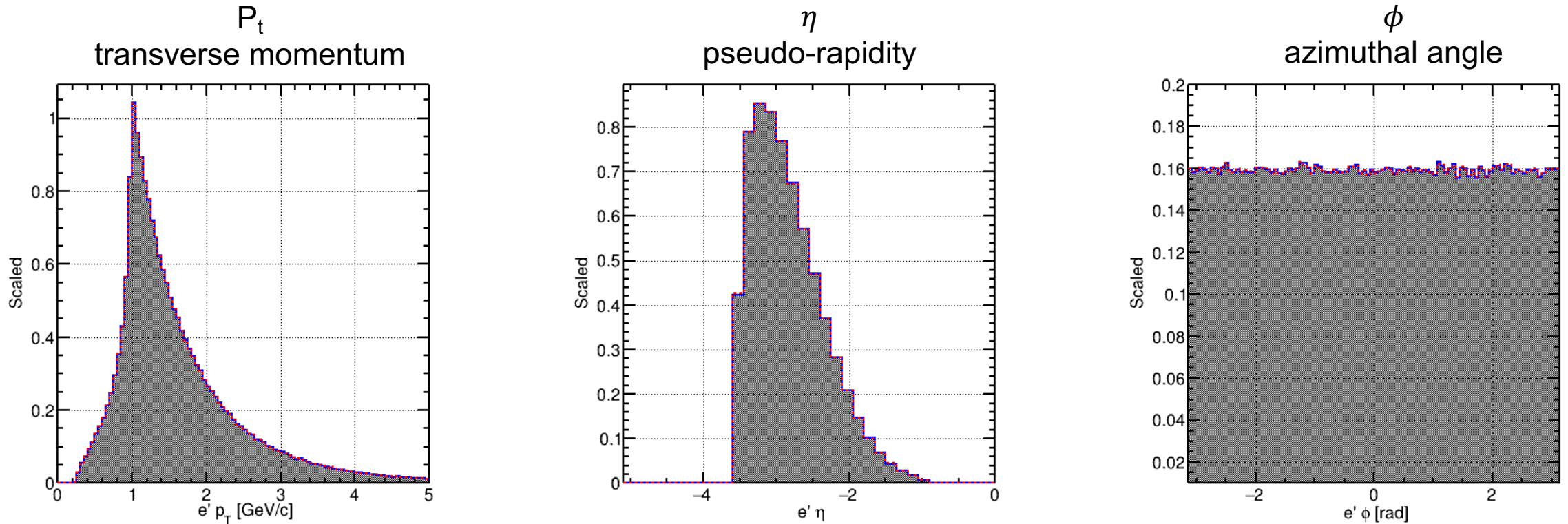
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- t is invariant

Scattered Electron: P_x , P_y , and P_z



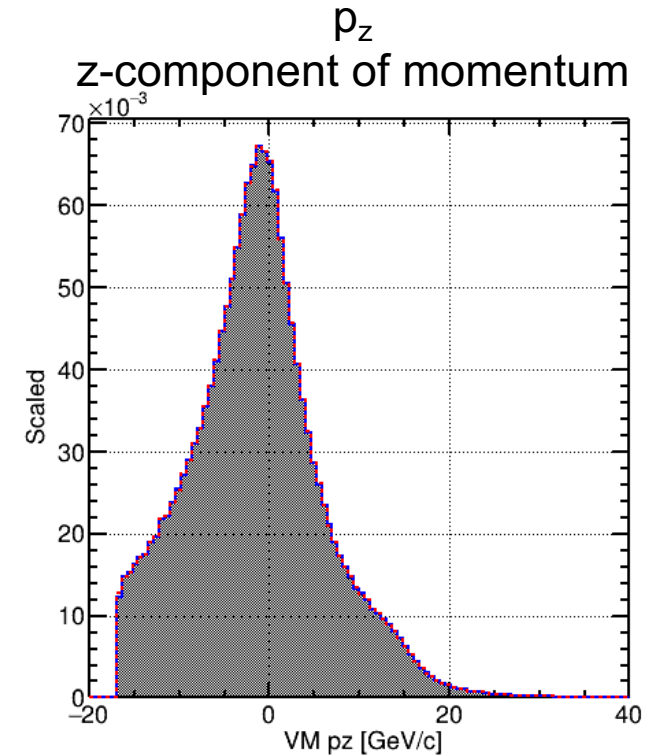
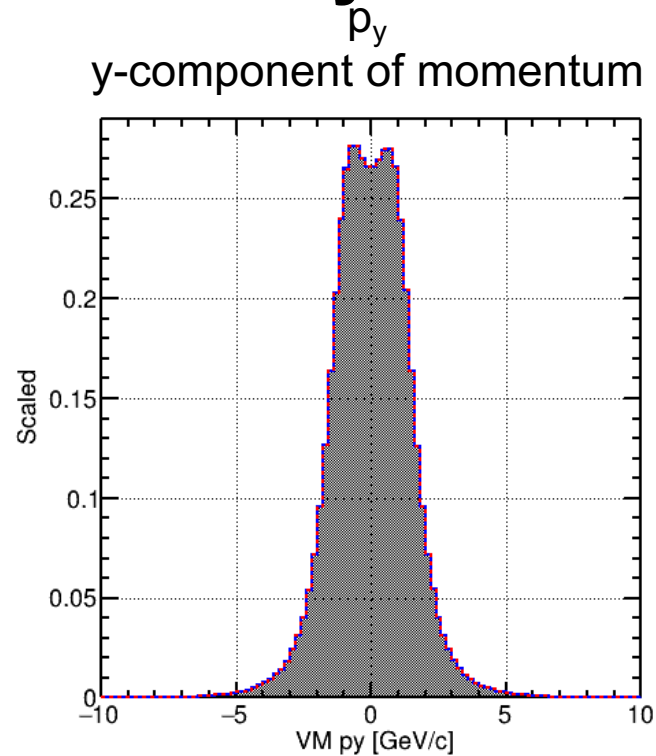
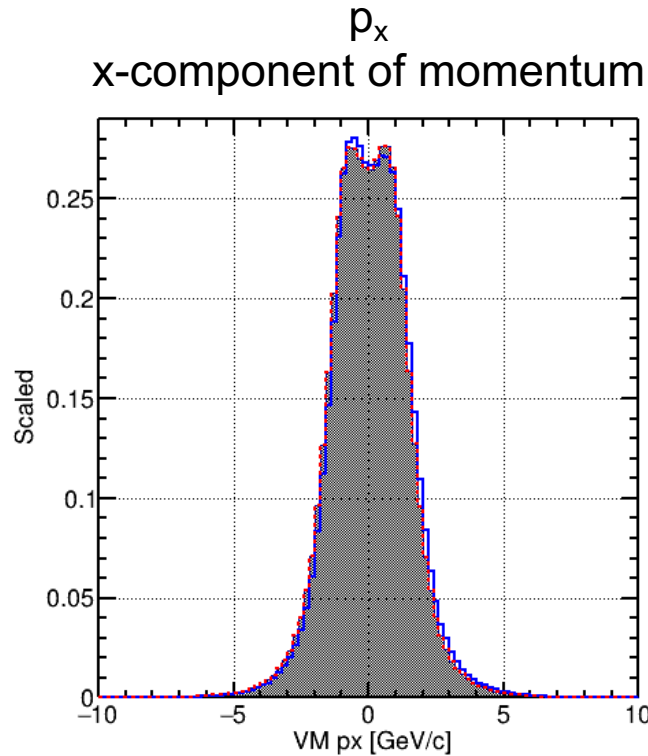
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Scattered Electron: P_t , η , and ϕ



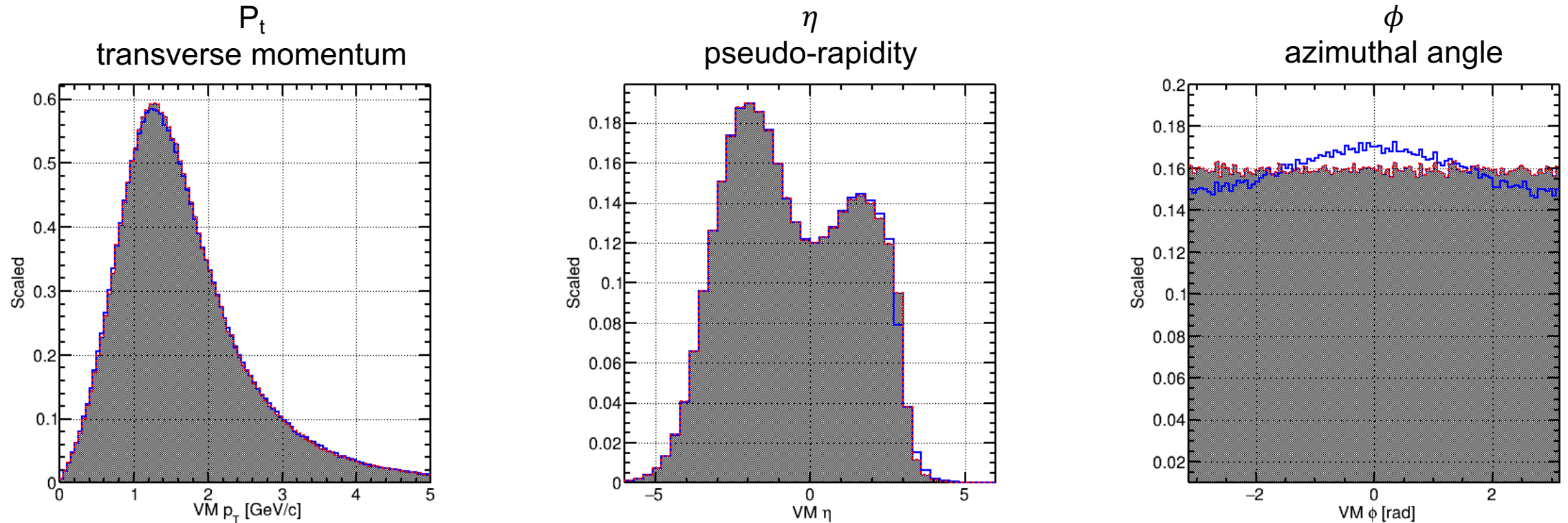
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Vector Meson: P_x , P_y , and P_z



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Vector Meson: P_t , η , and ϕ



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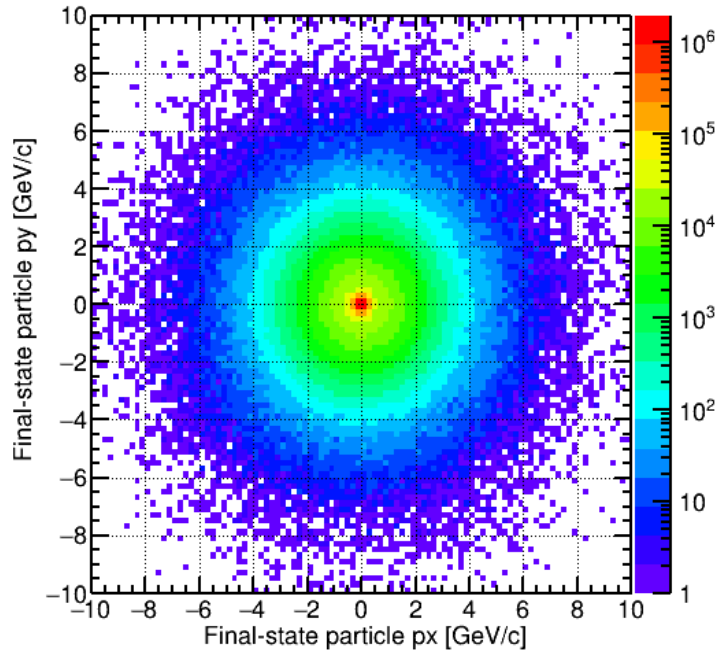
Summary

- Checked simple ep sample between before and after “afterburner” and confirmed that transform does what we expect. Good.
- Checked ePb sample between before and after “afterburner” and confirmed that transform does what we expect. Good.
- From discussion with Brian and Alex, we should summarize this transformation procedure and it would be good to add into “beam effect simulation” note.

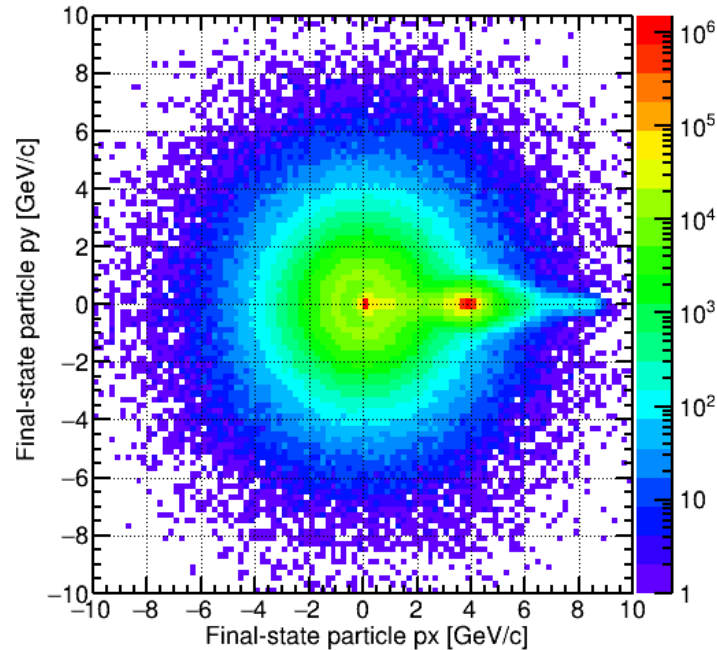
Back Up Slides

All Final-state Particles: P_x , and P_y

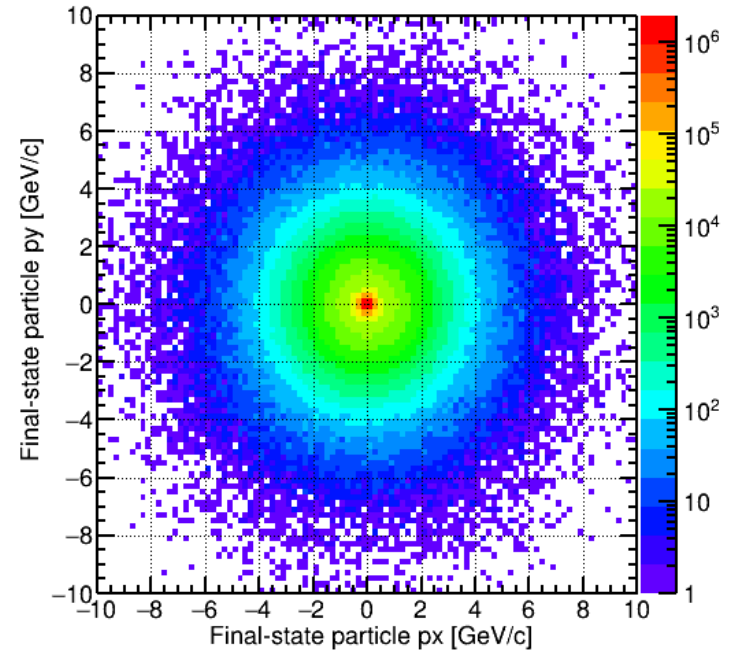
Nominal
from MC Generator



“afterburner”



“afterburner”
with Correction



- $(p_x, p_y) \sim (0.2 \text{ GeV}, 0.2 \text{ GeV})$: turned out to be soft photons (a few 100 MeV) from de-excitations!