

Update on neutron background

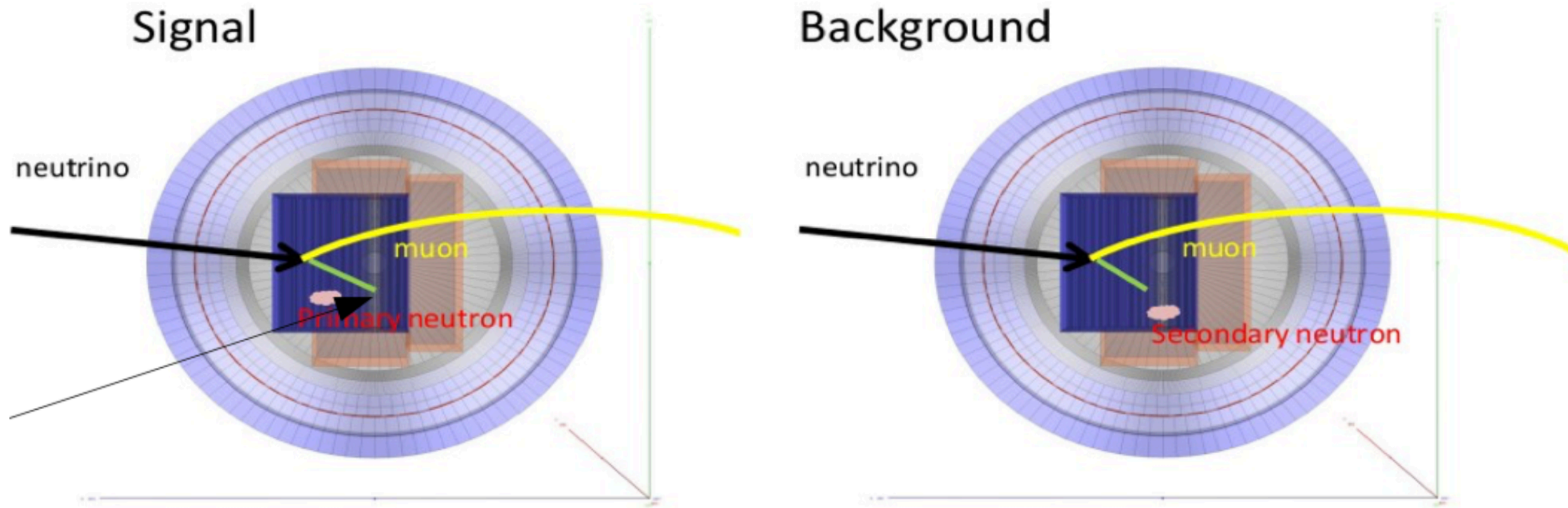
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Introduction



- There are 3 categories for the first hit in time:
 - primary neutron: neutron from vertex
 - secondary neutron: neutron from other place
 - the others
- We made a training sample with these definition for BDT:
 - signal (primary neutron + secondary neutron)
 - background (the others)

Introduction

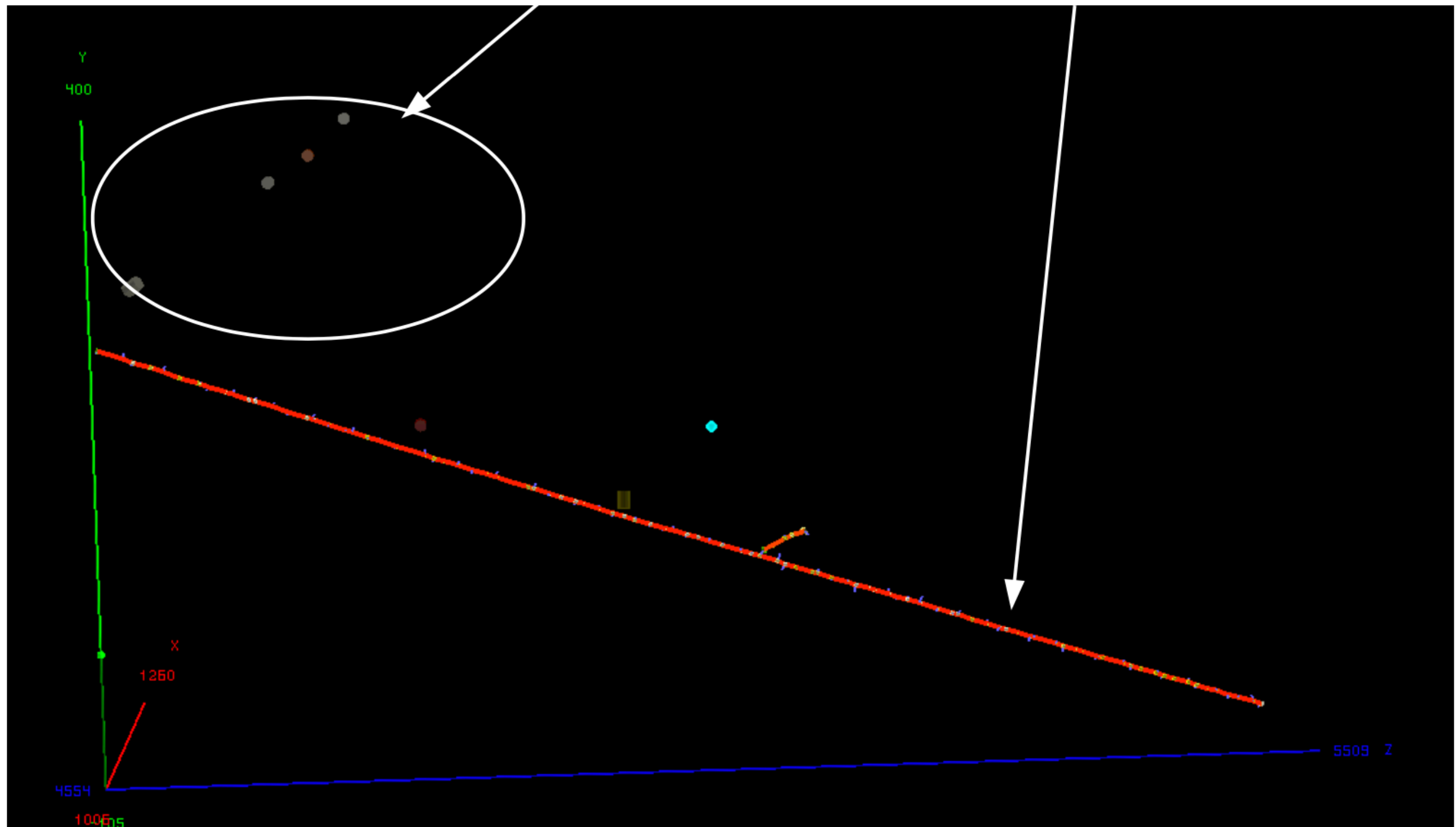
- We have a reconstruction ready by Clark. A more complete description: <https://indico.fnal.gov/event/22617/contributions/197701/attachments/135065/167347/software-3dst-tpc-ecal-200924.pdf>
- What do we have:
 - reconstructed objects including tracks, clusters, vertices.
 - each object has a list of information such as dedx, track length, energy deposit, position, direction etc.
 - true information are available for each of the reconstructed objects.
- Full simulation chain: GENIE → edep-sim → erep-sim (detector response) → cube reconstruction → ntuple building → higher level analyses
- An event display can be used to understand the reconstructed objects.

Neutron-induced signature

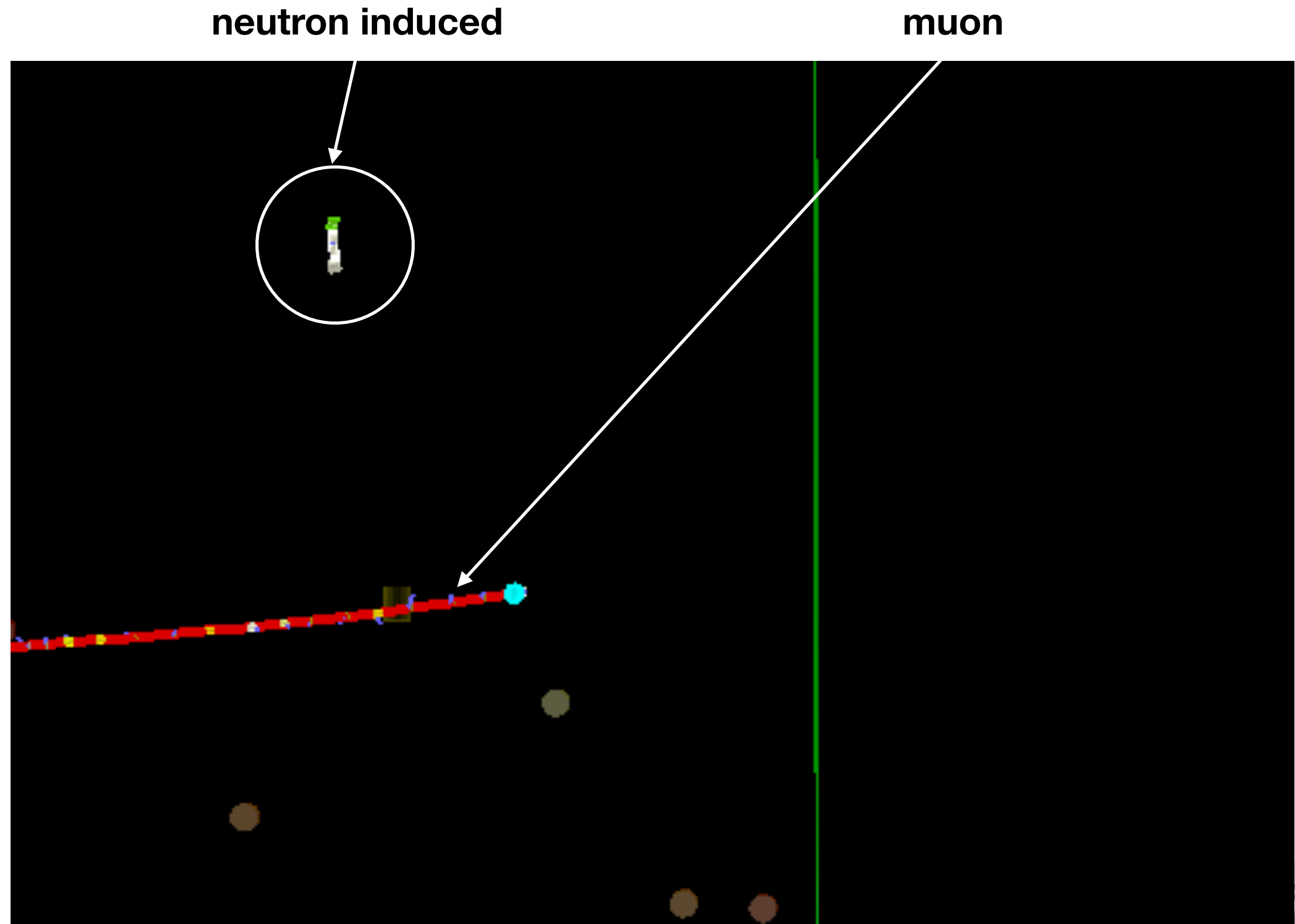
Numubar CC

neutron-induced

Muon



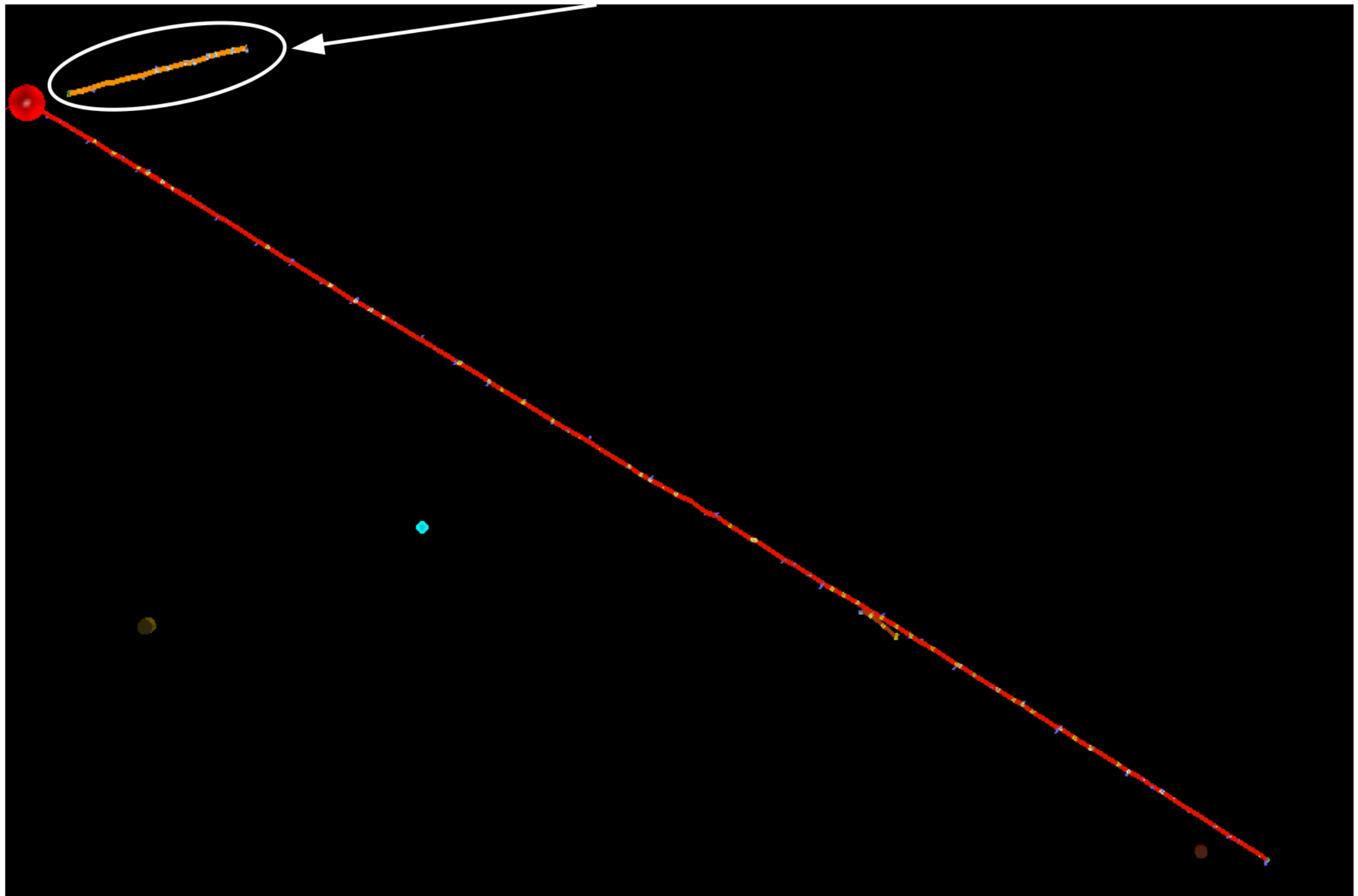
Neutron-induced signature



Neutron-induced signature

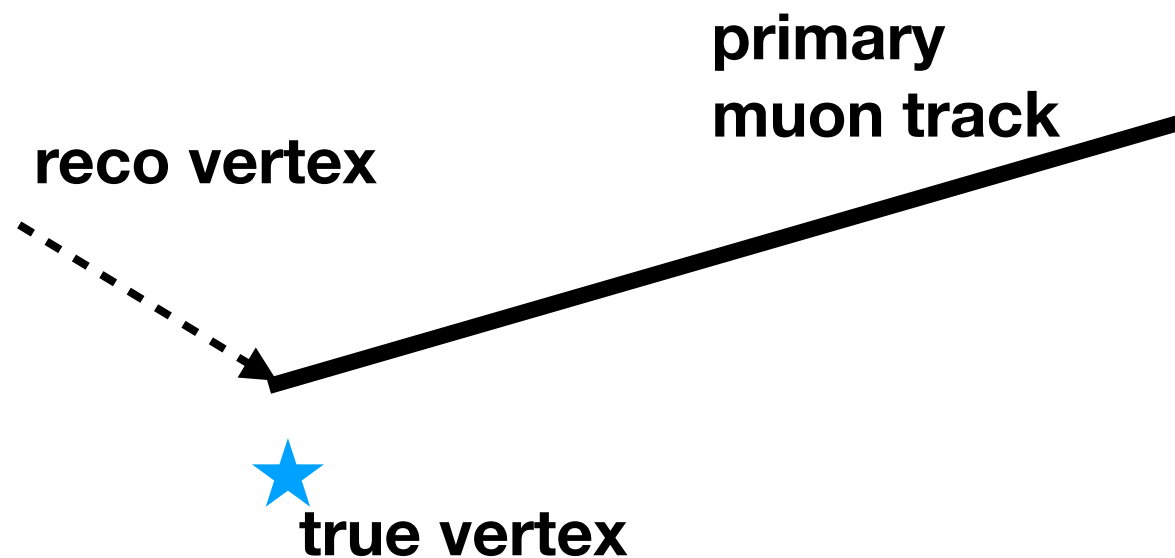
Numubar CC

neutron-induced



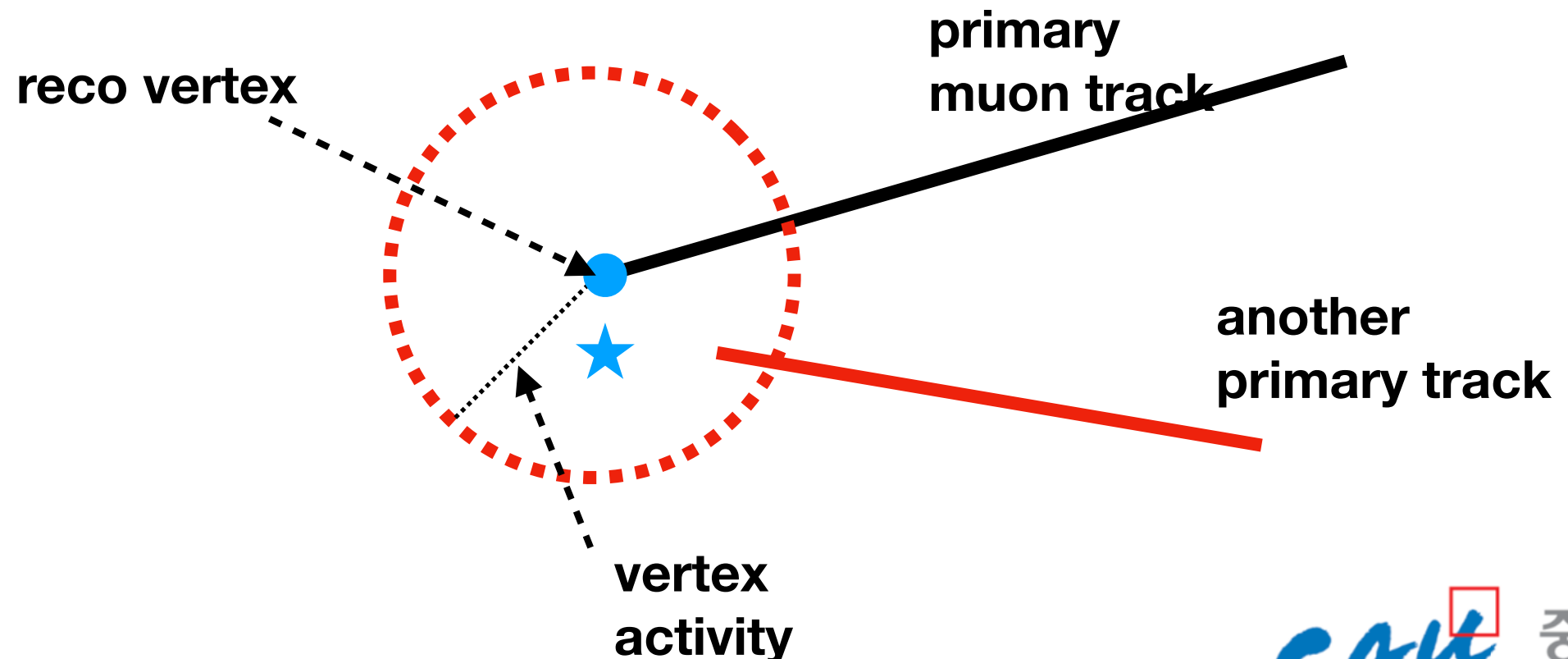
Selection of reco vertex

- We assume the muon can be identified.
- We choose the end point of the muon as a reco vertex.
- We might be able to choose the starting point of the muon track as a reco vertex by using time information.



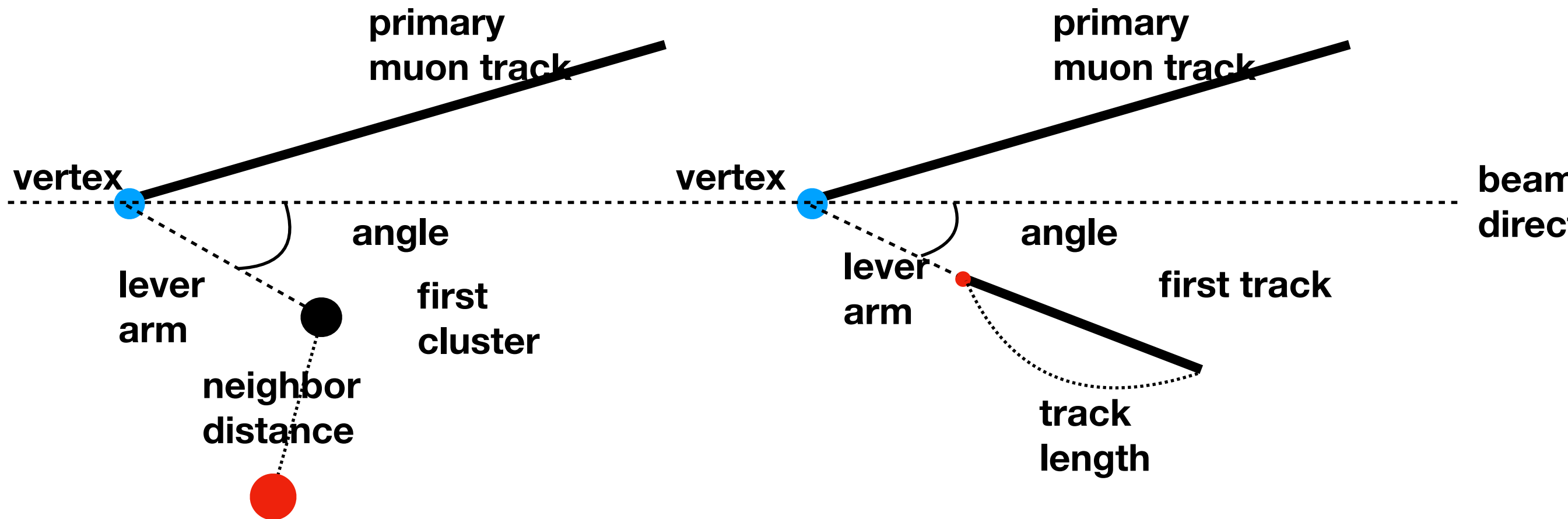
Selection of channel

- After selecting the vertex, we count how many tracks are associated to the vertex.
- The associated track is the track which has end point within vertex activity. The vertex activity is 3 cm for this analysis.
- If the number of associated track is 1 we thought of the event as single track event and so on.



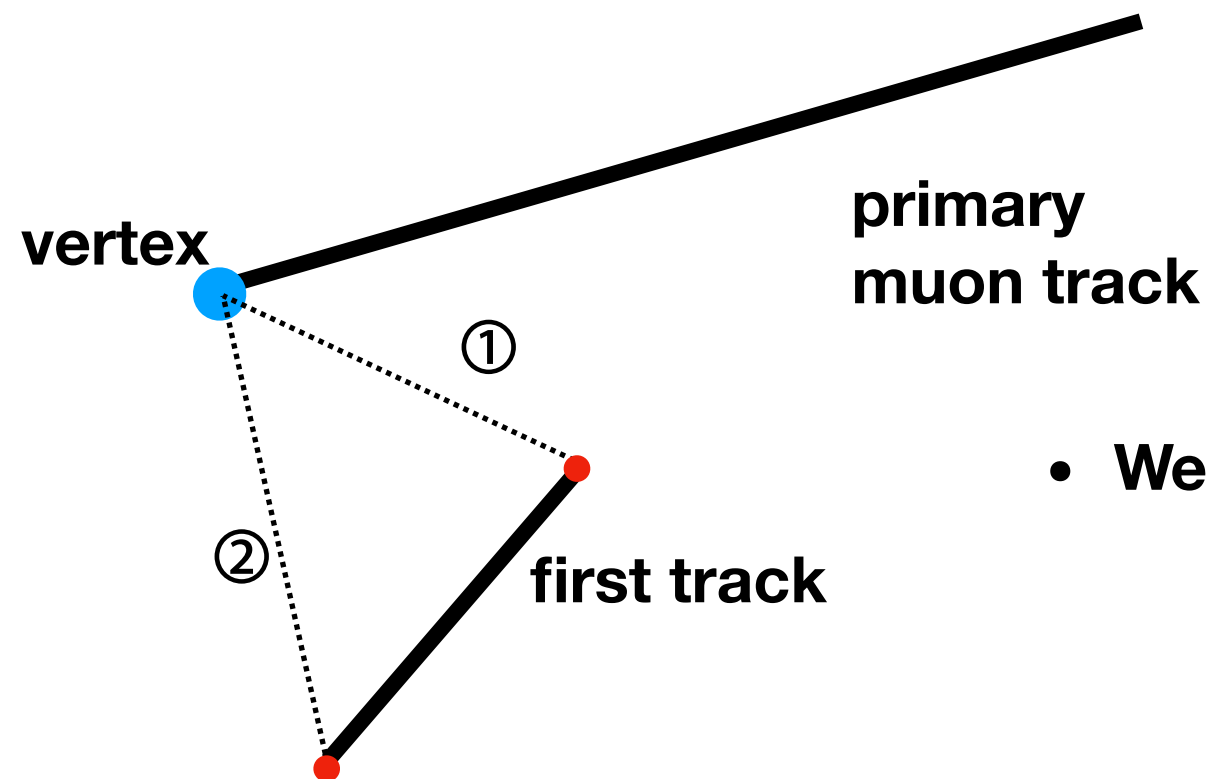
Definition of variable

- We first looked at the first object (either track or cluster) in time.

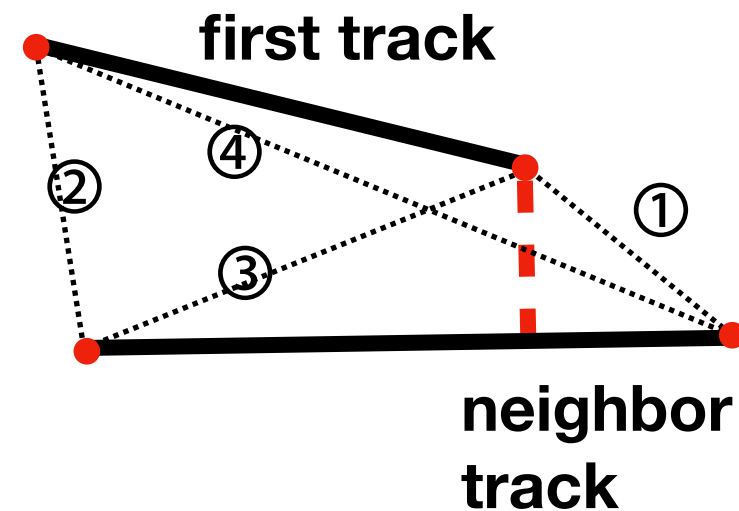
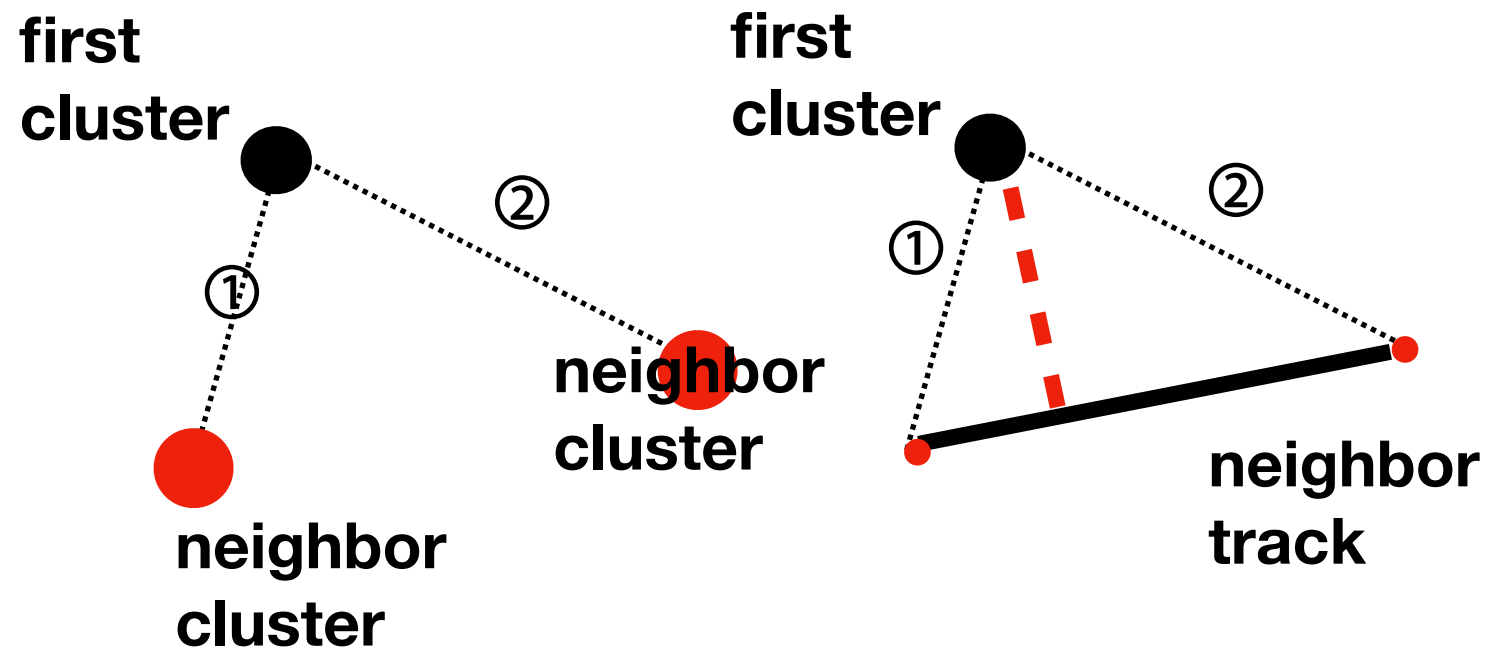


- 1. lever arm: distance between vertex and the object
- 2. clusterE or trackE: total energy deposit of the object
- 3. angle: angle between object and beam direction
- 4. neighbor distance: closest distance to the neighboring objects
- 5. track length (for track only)

Definition of variable



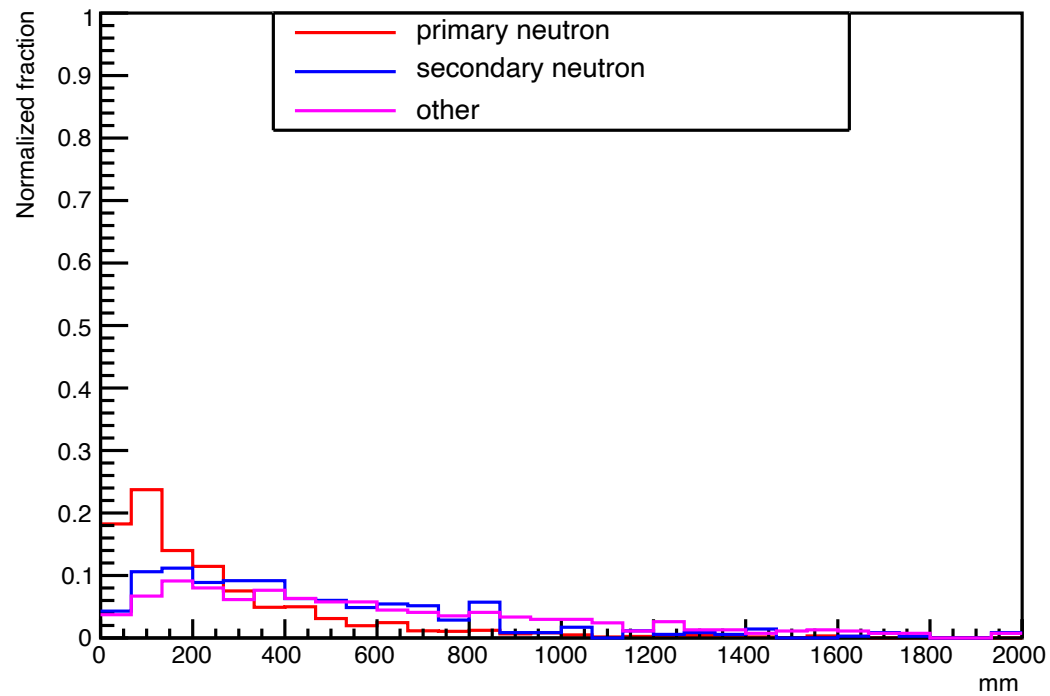
- We choose shorter one as a lever arm (①)



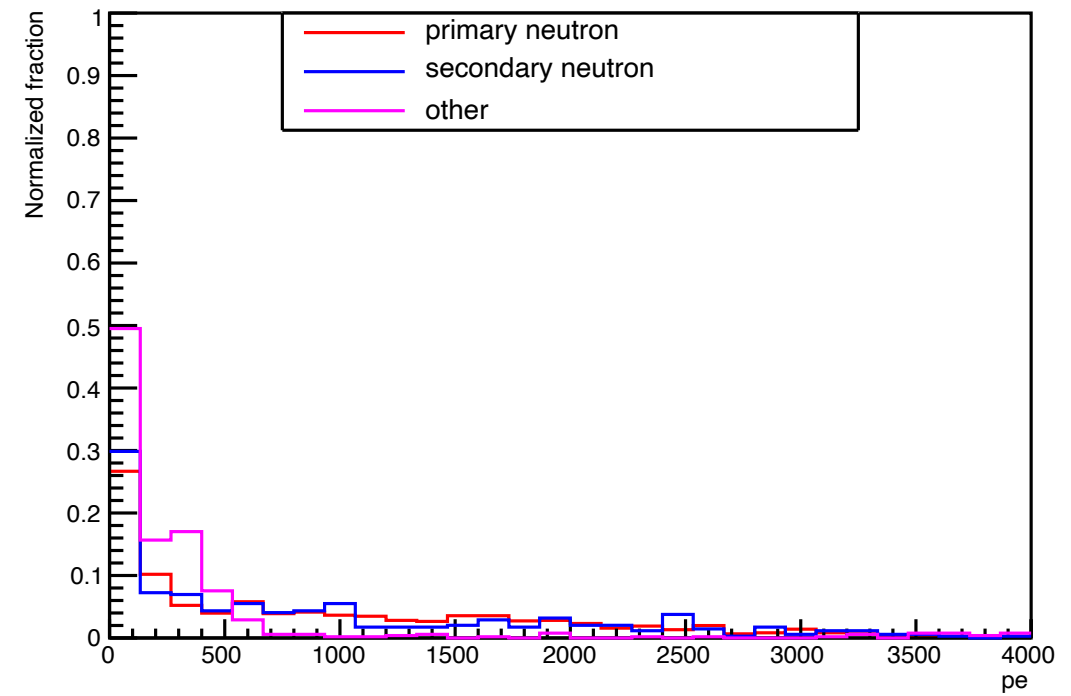
- We choose the shortest one as a neighbor distance (①)
This can be improved (red dashed line).

Variable distributions - cluster

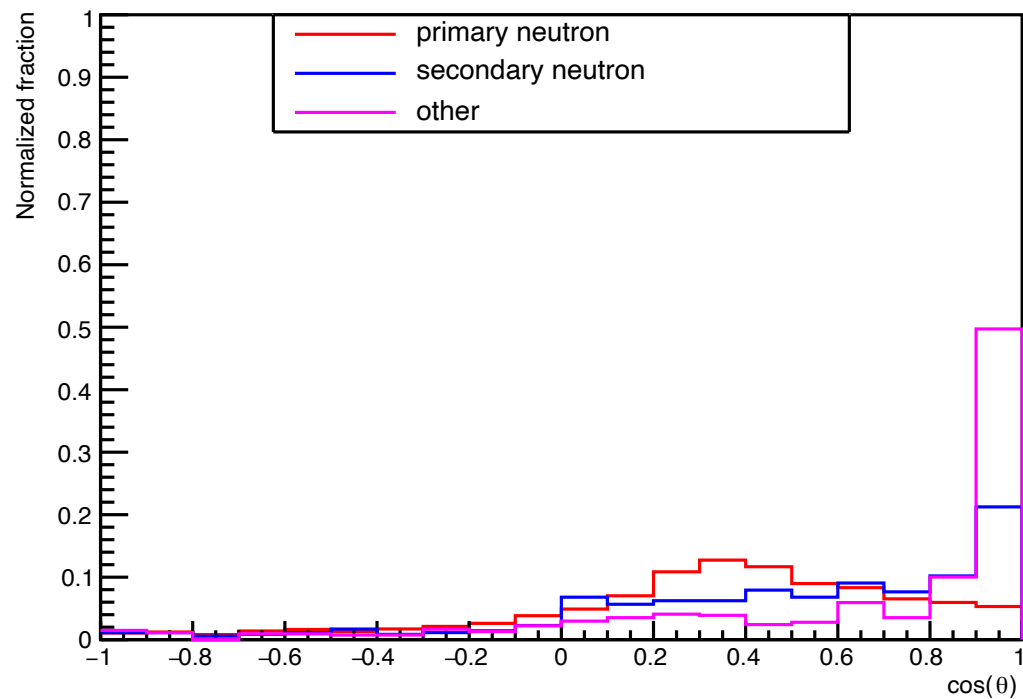
lever arm, cluster



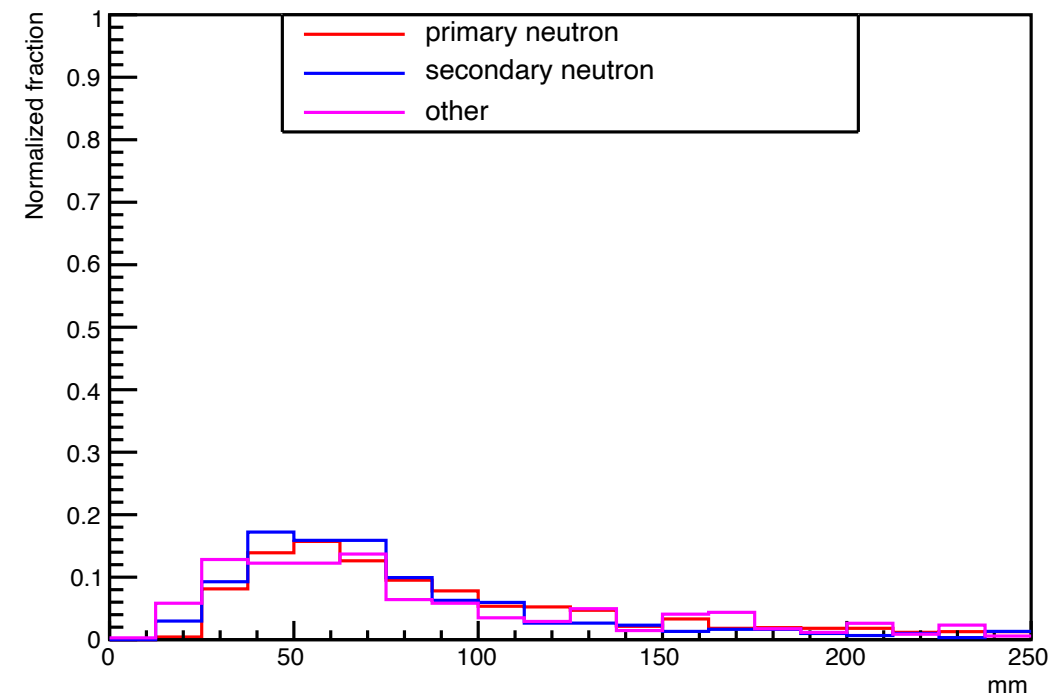
clusterE, cluster



angle, cluster

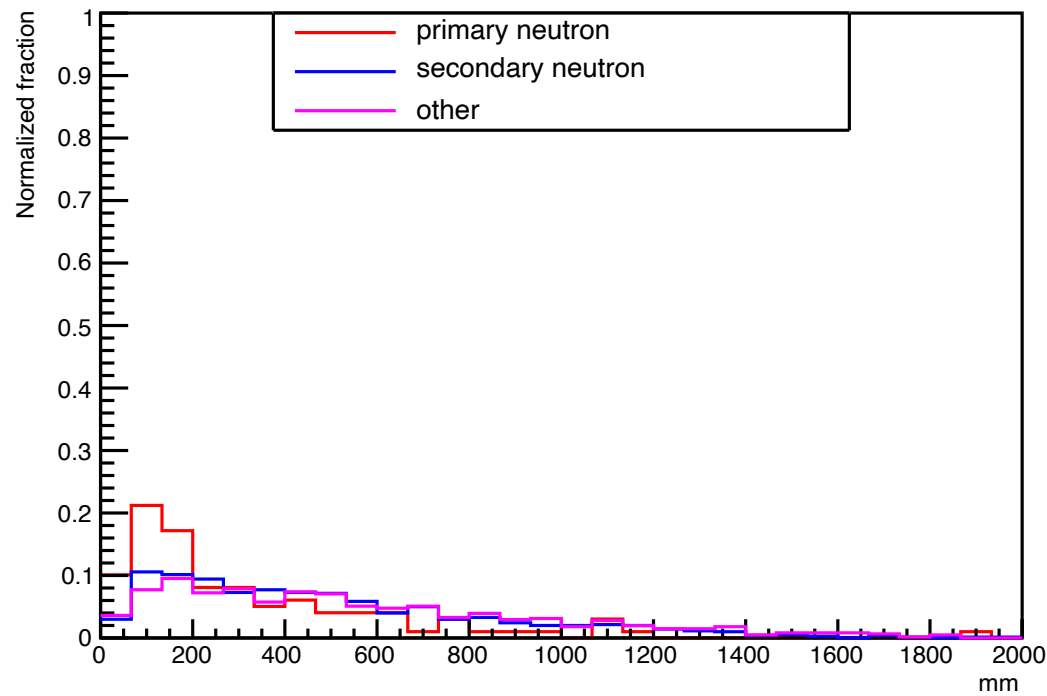


neighbor distance, cluster

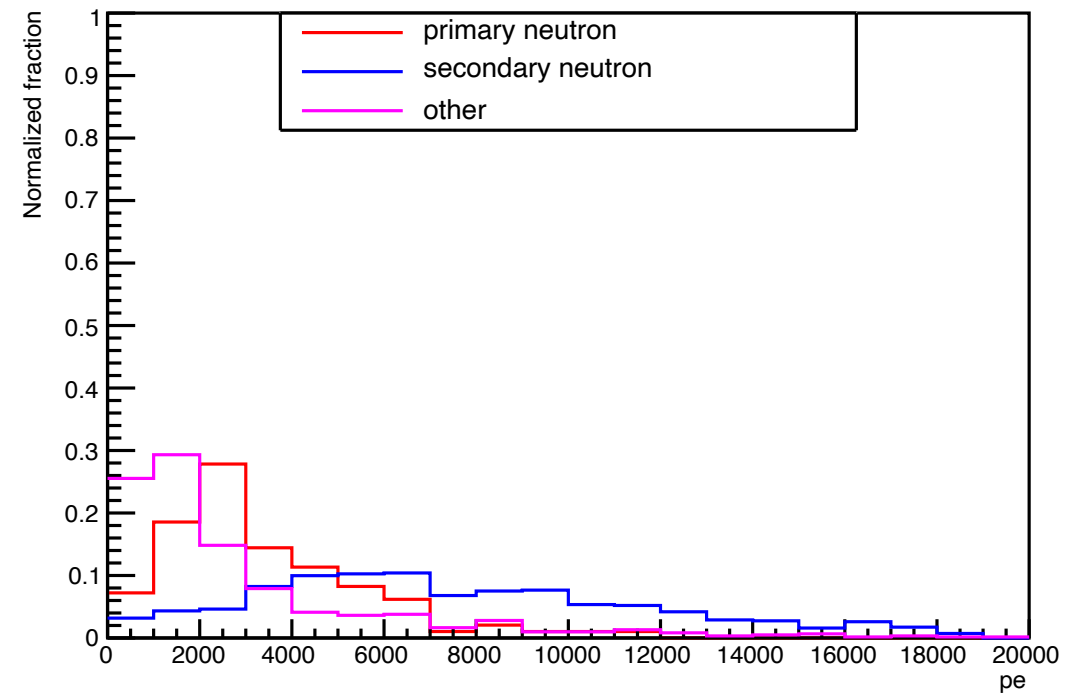


Variable distributions - track

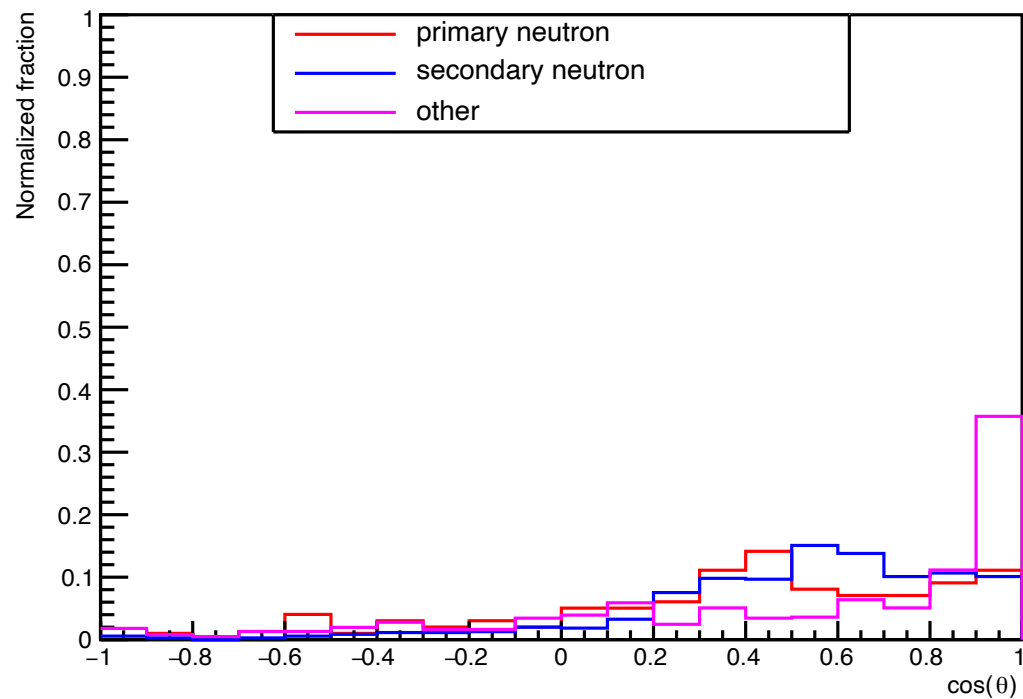
lever arm, track



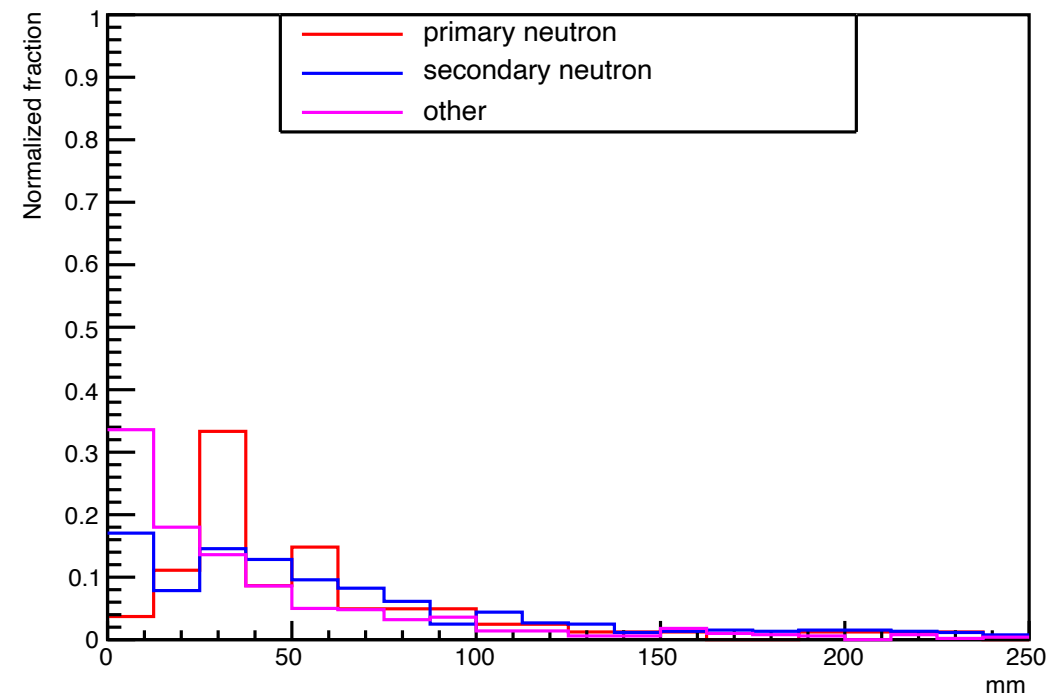
trackE, track



angle, track

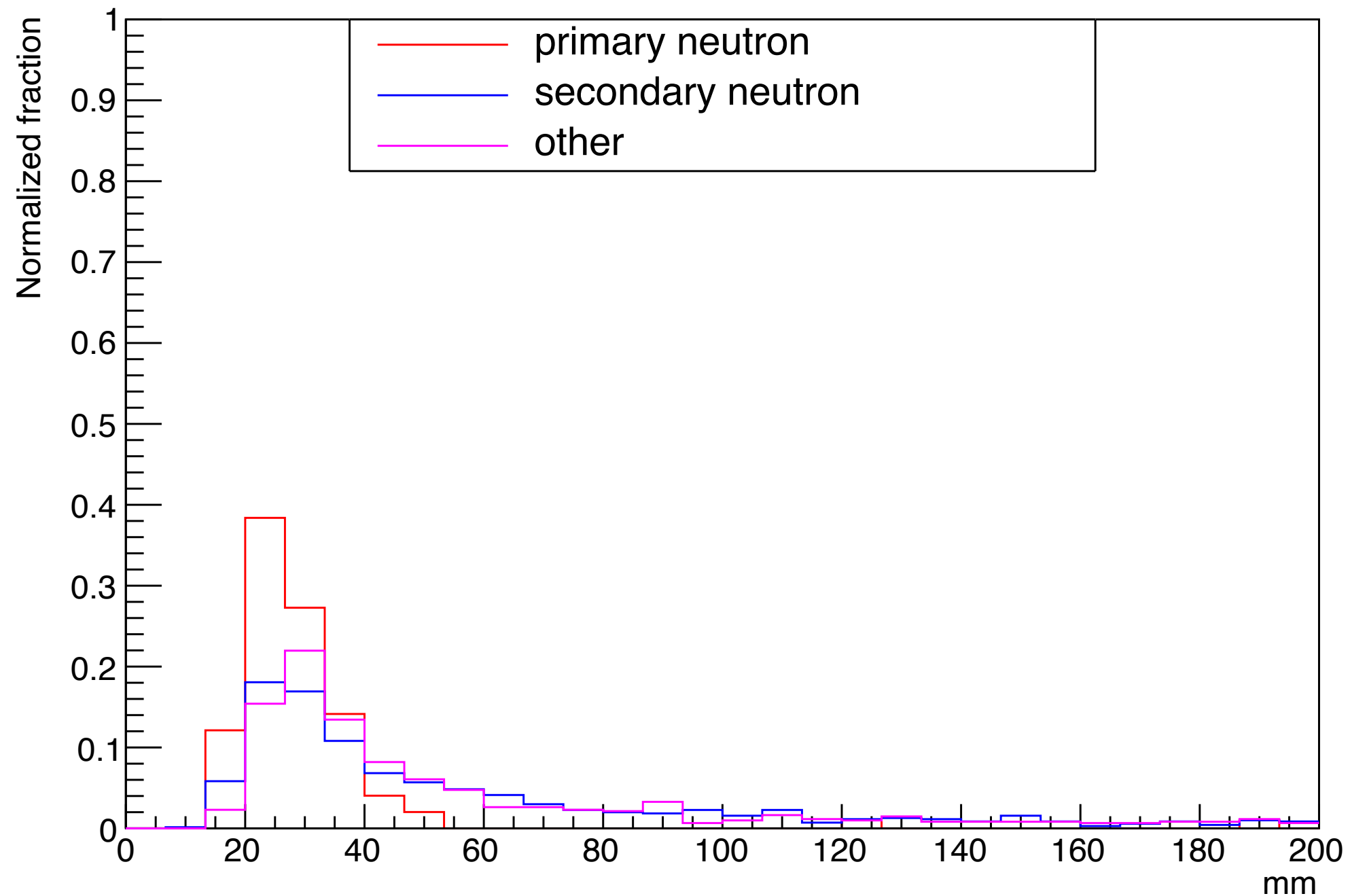


neighbor distance, track

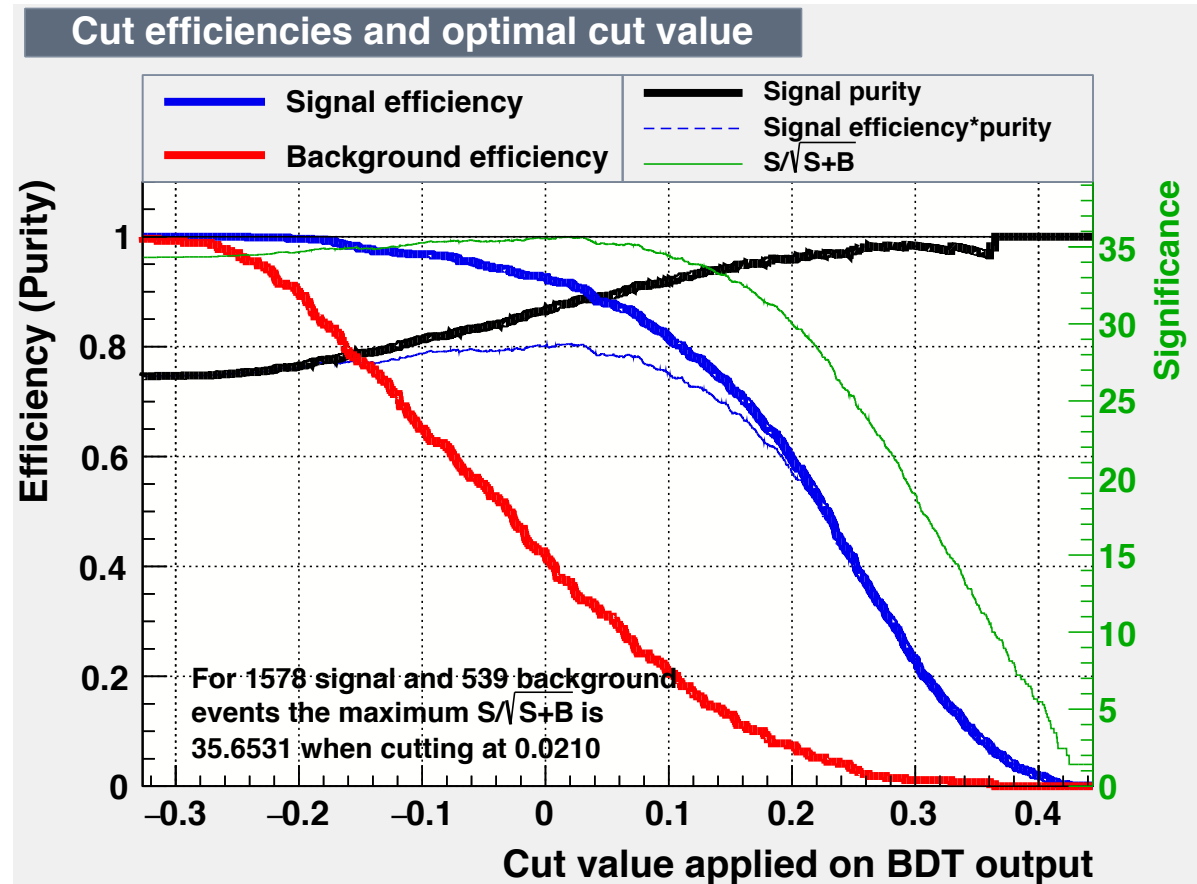


Variable distributions - track

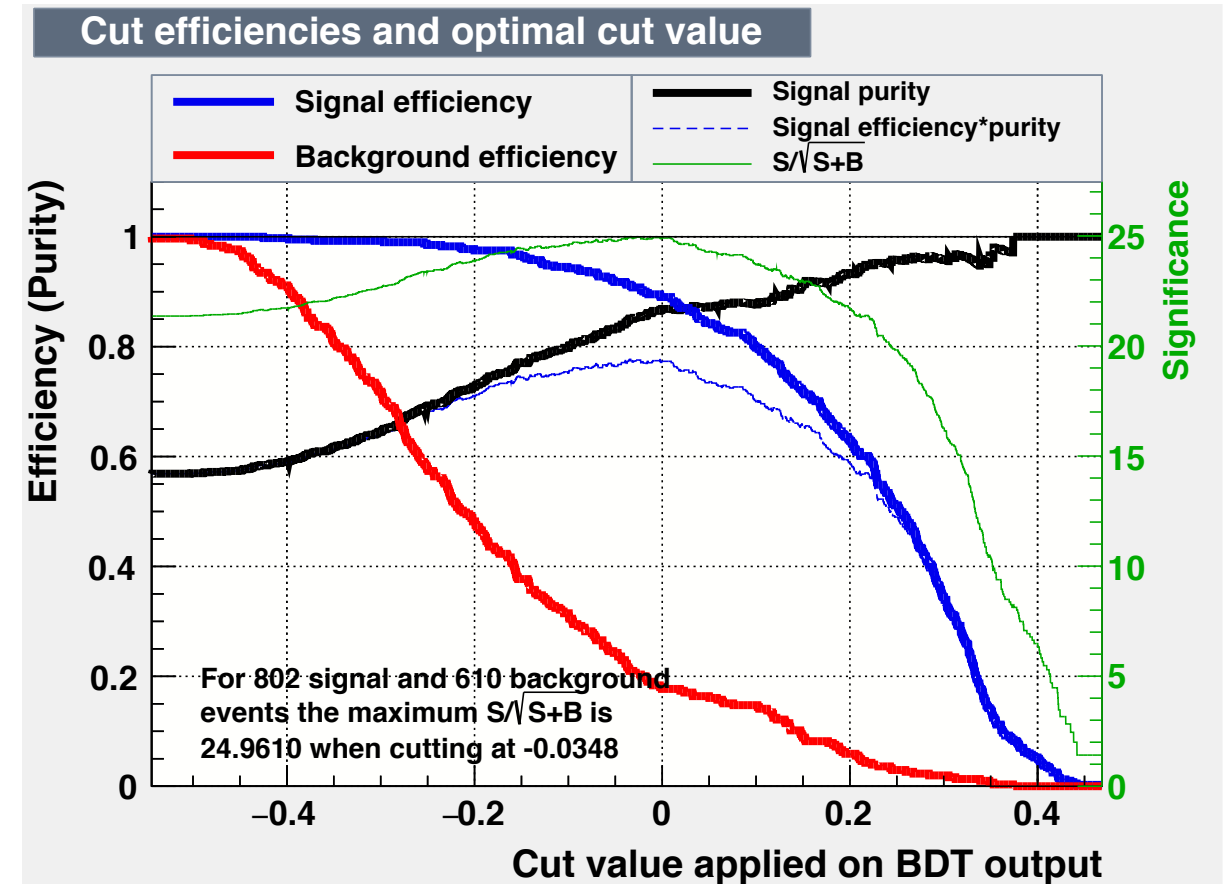
track length, track



BDT results



cluster



track

- Signal : primary + secondary neutron, background : the others
- Both cluster and track, we can get high purity.
- Result of cluster is slightly better than track.

Summary

- **We are looking at reconstructed object.**
- **We defined variables, trained BDT as before.**
- **For single track event, we can get high purity.**
- **We plan to investigate 2 track channel with additional variable.**