

FEEDBACK FROM PWGS - PWG-DQ -

Outline:

- Questions to the PWGs
- Full example: PWG-DQ / LMee
- Additional input: JPsee, Dimuons
- New ideas

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QUESTIONS

- **How is the current MC/data ratio motivated ? How would it evolve in Run3/4 ?**
- **Which techniques are used:**
 - **Injected signal**
 - **Pt hard bins**
 - **Embedding**
- **Can full simulation be replaced by fast simulation ? Parametrized efficiencies or so...**
- **Do you need full simulation of the background event ? Or only effect due the track occupancy**
- **Which detectors/secondaries really need to be simulated ?**

REPLIES: LMEE PAG

- **How is the current MC/data ratio motivated ? How would it evolve in Run3/4 ?**
 - Depends on data sample:
 - pp: 13-100% sampling rate
 - PbPb: even smaller (2M events anchored to LHC15o)
 - Usually we are limited already now by MC statistics (signal efficiency correction), see example plot in backup.
 - For Run3/4 we do not expect this to change significantly, since the plan is to have the efficiency correction much finer bins. Missing a detailed study on this question though.

REPLIES: LMEE PAG

- **Which techniques are used:**
 - Injected signal:
 - LF sources via AliGenParam (π^0 , η , η' , ρ , ω , ϕ)
 - HF sources via Pythia ($c\bar{c}$, $b\bar{b}$, b)
 - Embedding + signal filtering:
 - Currently tested for 2018 productions (HF injection)
 - Av. running time reduced by 50%
 - Storage reduced by a factor of 4

REPLIES: LMEE PAG

- **Can full simulation be replaced by fast simulation? Parametrized efficiencies or so...**
 - An option could be:
 - single leg efficiencies (less full MC statistics needed) + cocktail
 - this was used in the past for high invariant mass (pp 7 TeV paper), but some problems observed at low invariant mass
 - Another option is parametrized detector responses
 - used for upgrade studies (<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2661798>): fast simulation tool (FT2)
 - Quite some tuning had to be done before (Johannes Stiller)

REPLIES: LMEE PAG

- **Do you need full simulation of the background event ? Or only effect due the track occupancy**
 - Not with the same sampling
 - Need some BKG event for correlated hadron contamination study
 - not clear how much at this stage

REPLIES: LMEE PAG

- **Which detectors/secondaries really need to be simulated ?**
 - For realistic photon conversion (compare to upgrade studies)
 - Beam pipe
 - ITS (at least inner layers)
 - TOF: might be important as well for mismatch studies

OTHER INPUTS

- **J/Psi to electrons:**

Similar situation as LMee:

- 1) Not MC/data ratio is needed, but a certain number of injected signals such that efficiencies have enough stat. precision (could increase number of injected particles or improve in specific kinematic regions, if ratio is decreased for Run3/4)
- 2) Injection used, embedding validated (ALIROOT-7653 and DPG slides of this meeting)
- 3) Secondary vertexing would need full simulation/reconstruction
- 4) Background event could play a role for secondary vertexing
- 5) ITS, TPC, TRD, TOF, V0, T0, ZDC, EMCAL

Secondaries: Full simulation of the primary electrons propagation in the detector setup (e.g. Bremsstrahlung).

- **Dimuons:**

- See next slides (prepared by Javier)

NEW IDEAS

- inspired by LHCb/Michael Winn:
 - Fast simulation, but taking matching, PID, ... efficiencies from data
 - Redecay: reuse the "background event" and only repeating the decay and the propagation of the decay particles
(<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1810.10362.pdf>)
- Not yet really discussed in PWG, but wanted to mention them here



ALICE

BACKUP

PAIR EFFICIENCY LMEE – PBPB 2015

