Methods for the suppression of background cascades produced along atmospheric muon tracks in Baikal-GVD

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Baikal GVD

- The Baikal Gigaton Volume Detector (GVD) is placed 1366 meters deep in Lake Baikal
- \bullet Currently (year 2021) the Baikal GVD consists of 8 clusters (instrumented volume pprox 0.4 ${
 m km}^3$)
- The cluster comprises 288 Optical Modules (OMs) arranged on 8 strings ightarrow in total 2304 OMs



Background Cascades

Neutrino interactions

- $u_{\mu}(\textit{CC}) \rightarrow \mathsf{track}$
- u_e , low energy $u_{ au}$ (CC) ightarrow cascade
- all flavors (NC) ightarrow cascade

Background cascades

- $\mu_{
 m atm}
 ightarrow$ muon bundles
- Bkg cascades:
- Stochastic energy losses along $\mu_{
 m atm}$ tracks





Suppression Methods for Background Cascades

- These events create abundant background in the search of the neutrino cascades
- Suppression methods are based on search of track hits from muon
- nTrackHitsFilter how many track hits is present in the event
- $T_i = t_{\text{recoCascade}} + (\text{sLong} \text{lLong}) \cdot \frac{1}{c} + \sqrt{\text{sPerp}^2 + \text{lLong}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{c_w}$
- BranchRatio, CloseHits, QEarly (inspired by ANTARES), trackCharge, $\chi^2_{
 m recoPos}$, z coordinate



Boosted Decision Trees

- BDTs (TMVA ROOT package) were used to take the most discriminating power of many variables
- To find signal cascade \rightarrow BDT cut applied
- 25 events remained







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Thank you for your attention!

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