# On $\pi^+, \pi^-$ identification in Ar run

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- ${\scriptstyle \odot} \,$  Identifying  $\pi^{\pm}, {\rm K}^{\pm}$
- ${\ensuremath{\, \bullet }}$  Estimation of the  $\pi,$  K mesons production cross section



- Particle identification in the BM@N experiment
- Filtering experimental data
- Comparison of Monte Carlo data and experiment
- Adding realistic effects to event simulation
- Summary



### Silicon + GEM (Gas Electron Multiplier)

Allows to reconstruct the momentum along the trajectories of charged particles. Rigidity =  $\rho/q$ 



### TOF(Time-Of-Flight detectors

Allows to calculate the velocity taking into account the measurement of the time.  $\beta = l/tc$ 

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# Input data

### Exp data

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- Beam: Ar @ 3.2 AGeV
- Target: C, Al, Cu, Pb, Sn



Experimental data are noisy therefore selection procedures are needed

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Selection criteria for reliable experimental tracks:

- Vertex in range
  - $V_x \in (-2, 4)$  cm;  $V_y \in (-6, -1)$  cm;  $V_z \in (-5, 5)$  cm.
- Minimum 1 hit in silicon stations and min 4 hits in GEM.
- The track is confirmed in the first drift chamber

For the TOF detector, we associate the track with the <mark>hit</mark>, and for the DCH with the **track segment** 



- Propagate each track to the detector plane
- Create all track-to-hit (track-to-track) connections
- Fit residuals and get  $\mu_{\rm X}, \mu_{\rm Y}, \sigma_{\rm X}, \sigma_{\rm Y}$





# The TOF700 detector was aligned for each module separately.



BM@N Time calibration

After the coordinates were aligned, the time was calibrated From  $\delta\rho$  and  $\delta t$  calculate  $\delta m$ 



Time calibration

Calculate and fit residuals

$$\Delta t = \frac{L}{c}\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{m}{\rho}\right)^2} - t_{ex\rho}$$



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### **Re-extrapolating**

# Propagate the inner track through its hits in silicon and GEM.





## Matching

Tracks from the magnet are matched with the DCH tracks and hits in the TOF detector.

At this stage, we use the  $\sigma_{\rm X}$  and  $\sigma_{\rm Y}$  obtained from the alignment procedure.

- The track is extrapolated to each hit (track) in the detector plane
- Calculate residuals  $\Delta X = x_{track} x_{hit}; \Delta Y = y_{track} y_{hit};$
- Find the nearest hit (track) in  $\pm 3\sigma_X$  and  $\pm 3\sigma_Y$



## Back propagation

Extrapolate track from TOF detector to the vertex.

- Get time of flight from a TOF hit
- Calculate velocity  $\beta = l/tc$

• Save track parameters if it belongs to the vertex range



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Before/After

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We will compare MC (blue line) and Exp (red line) on the Ar + Cu data.

Data parameters

- Number of hits in Silicon and GEM tracks
- Station efficiency
- Residuals



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## Comparison of Exp and MC

### Monte Carlo

- Generator: DCMSMM
- System: Ar + Cu
- Energy: 3.2 AGeV
- Selected tracks only

## Exp data

- System: Ar + Cu
- Energy: 3.2 AGeV
- Selected tracks only





The efficiency of a station depends on 1)Tracks passed through the station and 2) Tracks in acceptance.





- A list of non-working strips was received
- Strips from this list were disabled during the simulation stage.





Initially, the peaks of the vertex coordinates are very narrow and



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#### Lorentz shifts simulate the displacement of electron avalanches in a magnetic field. Residuals become wider. Gem station 4; Without Lorentz shifts



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Monte Carlo efficiency remains high...





Reasons for high efficiency

# Because we have a large number of **"good"** MC tracks that **passed the selection**.

### MC data is blue and Exp data is red



The experiment is dominated by events with one track, and in Monte Carlo there are many events with several tracks.



### Efficiency constant have been added to the reconstruction



If the randomly generated number is higher than the station constant, then the hit for this station is not recorded.



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#### Monte Carlo's behavior repeats the experiment





- Calibration of the detector by coordinates and time
- Algorithms for filtering experimental data have been implemented
- Realistic effects have been added to the modeling process
  - Smearing Vertex
  - Lorentz Shifts
  - Dead strips, hits
- Parameters of MC tracks inside the magnet repeat the experimental data.

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- Estimate efficiency of matching
- Identify  $\pi$ , K mesons in experimental data
- Evaluate the efficiency of detectors through simulation
- Normalize the number of identified particles to the efficiency of the detectors and tracking
- Evaluate yeilds of identified  $\pi^{\pm}, \mathsf{K}^{\pm}$

# Thank you for the attention!





Silicon Tracks (Min 1 hit)

Gem Tracks (Min 4 hits)

$$Efficiency_i = \frac{Numerator_i}{Denominator_i}$$

#### if number of hits is min

if track in acceptance station i: Denominator<sub>i</sub> + + if the number of hits is greater than the min if hit confirmed in station i: Numerator<sub>i</sub> + +; Denominator<sub>i</sub> + + if track only in acceptance station i: Denominator<sub>i</sub> + +





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