Simulation of the MPD trigger – II

V. Riabov for the MPD

✤ A follow-up of my previous PF presentation on 17.06.2021

✤ Joint effort of many groups:

- ✓ PHQMD event generator: V. Kireyeu
- ✓ Centrality determination: P. Parfenov, D. Idrisov, V. Luong, A. Taranenko
- ✓ FFD operation and simulation: S. Lobastov, V. Yurevich
- ✓ FHCAL operation and simulation: M. Golubeva, A. Ivashkin

Trigger detectors at forward rapidity



- FFD (Fast Forward Detector):
- ✓ fast event triggering
- \checkmark T₀ for time measurements in the TOF and ECAL



- FHCAL (Forward Hadron Calorimeter) detector for event centrality and reaction plane measurements with potential for event triggering
- MPD challenges at NICA energies:
 - Iow multiplicity of particles produced in heavy-ion collisions
 - ✓ particles are not ultra-relativistic (even the spectator protons)



Simulation chain and results

- Event generators: DCM-QGSM-SMM* (GSI version) and PHQMD:
 - ✓ 150 k events, realistic z-vertex with $\sigma \sim 24$ cm, minbias b = 0-16 fm
 - ✓ simulation of hadron production at midrapidity → event multiplicity/centrality
 - ✓ simulation of hadron and fragment production at forward rapidity → acceptance of FFD & FHCAL
- All detectors are simulated in the framework of the MpdRoot (Geant-4)
- Centrality determination following report by P. Parfenov at Physics Forum from April, 15:
 - ✓ used looser track selections in the TPC: nHits > 10, $|\eta| < 1$, $p_T > 50$ MeV/c, |DCA| < 5 cm
- Predictions for trigger efficiency show model dependence. However basic performance parameters and trends are predicted to be the same:
 - ✓ FFD || FHCAL trigger provides high trigger efficiency, $\epsilon > 95\%$
 - ✓ Very weak z-vertex dependence of efficiency within $|Z_{vrtx}| < 50$ cm
 - ✓ T_0 can be measured with $\sigma \le 50$ ps in AuAu@11 at all centralities and in AuAu@5 at 0-30%
 - ✓ Mean value of T_0 shows rather strong multiplicity dependence (physics, not a detector effect)
 - \checkmark z-vertex can be measured with resolution < 5 and 25 cm with the FFD and FHCAL, respectively

Questions asked

- What could be expected for trigger efficiency in Au+Au@5-11 with a wider z-vertex distribution, which is a possible experimental situation, $\sigma = 50$ cm
- What could be expected for BiBi@9.2, the most probable first-beam configuration?
- What could be expected for light nuclei collisions?

Au+Au collisions with wide z-vertex distribution

Simulation framework - I

- Event generators: DCM-QGSM-SMM* (GSI version) and PHQMD:
 - ✓ 150 k events, realistic z-vertex with $\sigma = 50$ cm, minbias b = 0-16 fm
 - ✓ full chain of event simulation and reconstruction using MpdRoot with Geant-4
- Event selection:
 - \checkmark some event generators generate events with zero activity at large values of impact parameter (b)
 - ✓ selected events that have at least one primary generated particle at $|\eta| < 1.0$
- Z-vertex reconstruction:
 - ✓ meaningful vertex can be reconstructed at $|Z_{vrtx}| \le 100$ cm
 - \checkmark lower efficiency of track reconstruction at small number of tracks



* Statistical Multifragmentation Model (SMM)

Simulation framework - II

- Z-vertex reconstruction:
 - ✓ vertex can be reconstructed at $|Z_{vrtx}| \le 100$ cm
 - \checkmark lower efficiency of track reconstruction at small number of tracks
 - ✓ distribution $(z_{vrtx}^{reco} z_{vrtx}^{gen})$ is not Gaussian, long tails beyond 5σ
 - \checkmark significant Z_{vrtx} dependence at low multiplicities



Generated: |Zvrtx| < 100 cm



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Simulation framework - III

- Problems with centrality determination:
 - \checkmark low TPC multiplicity in peripheral collisions

| Centrality class | N_{tracks}^{TPC} |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 90-100% | 1-4 |
| 80-90% | 5-12 |
| 70-80% | 12-24 |
| 60-70% | 24-44 |
| 50-60% | 44-73 |
| 40-50% | 73-114 |
| 30-40% | 114-170 |
| 20-30% | 170-245 |
| 10-20% | 245-349 |
| 0-10% | 349-587 |

AuAu@11, $|Z_{vrtx}| < 50$ cm

| Centrality class | N ^{TPC} tracks |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 90-100% | 1-3 |
| 80-90% | 4-10 |
| 70-80% | 10-21 |
| 60-70% | 21-37 |
| 50-60% | 37-61 |
| 40-50% | 61-93 |
| 30-40% | 93-137 |
| 20-30% | 137-195 |
| 10-20% | 195-273 |
| 0-10% | 273-445 |

0 cm AuAu@5, $|Z_{vrtx}| < 50$ cm

- ✓ at large values of $|Z_{vrtx}|$ the TPC multiplicity drops → zero efficiency for peripheral collisions
- Inability to characterize peripheral events by centrality at large values of $|Z_{vrtx}|$ + dependence of z-vertex reconstruction efficiency on multiplicity and vertex + no vertex reconstruction at $|Z_{vrtx}| > 100$ cm:
 - \rightarrow no framework for centrality determination at large $|Z_{vrtx}|$
 - \rightarrow further results will be presented as a function of impact parameter only
 - \rightarrow <u>NO CUT on z-vertex in the following studies (used |Zvrtx| < 50 cm in previously)</u>

FFD trigger efficiency



- Efficiency is ~ 100% in central and semicentral collisions
- " at least one-channel per side" is a preferred option for FFD triggering

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FFD efficiency vs. true z-vertex



- FFD trigger efficiency does not show z-vertex dependence in DCM-QGSM-SMM
- FFD trigger efficiency shows strong z-vertex dependence in PHQMD, more prominent at lower \sqrt{s}

FFD, T₀ resolution

- $T_0 = (T_{FFDE} + T_{FFDW}) / 2 L/c$
- AuAu@11, T₀ resolution vs. centrality



• AuAu@5, T_0 resolution vs. centrality



- With TOF resolution of 80-100 ps, the T_0 resolution is required to be ~ 50 ps
- The condition is satisfied in AuAu@11 at all centralities
- The condition is satisfied only in central AuAu@5; T_0 resolution becomes comparable to TOF resolution at centralities > 50-70%
- Time resolution is comparable to that with option $|Z_{vertex}| \le 50$ cm
- Similar T_0 centrality bias is preserved (dependence of T_0 on multiplicity)

FFD, z-vertex vs. true vertex

• $Z = (T_{FFDW} - T_{FFDE}) / 2 * 30 [cm]$









• PHQMD, AuAu@5



• Z-vertex can be reconstructed up to 140 cm; bias at lower energy (z-reconstructed > z-true)

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FFD, z-vertex resolution

- $Z = (T_{FFDW} T_{FFDE}) / 2 * 30 [cm]$
- AuAu@11, z-resolution vs. centrality



• AuAu@5, z-resolution vs. centrality



- Z-vertex resolution is < 2 cm and < 6 cm in AuAu@11 and AuAu@5, respectively
- Z-vertex resolution is comparable to that with $|z_{vertex}| < 50$ cm

FFD: Summary

- FFD trigger efficiency can have a strong z-vertex dependence at $|Z_{vrtx}| > 50$ cm (predicted by PHQMD but not confirmed by DCM-QGSM-SMM). The dependence is more prominent at lower collision energy
- Z-vertex can be reconstructed within |zvertex| < 140 cm with a resolution < 2(6) cm in AuAu@11(5)
- T_0 and z-vertex resolutions are comparable to that with a cut of $|Z_{vertex}| < 50$ cm

FHCAL trigger efficiency



• PHQMD, AuAu@11



- Efficiency is ~ 100% in central and semicentral collisions
- " at least one-module per side" is a preferred option for FHCAL triggering

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FHCAL efficiency vs. true z-vertex



- FHCAL trigger efficiency does not show z-vertex dependence (any selections)
- FHCAL trigger efficiency is ~ 0.93 in all systems predicted by two event generators

FHCAL, z-vertex vs. true vertex

• $Z = (T_{FFDW} - T_{FFDE}) / 2 * 30 [cm]$





- Z-vertex can be reconstructed in the whole range
- Observe energy-dependent distortions at lower energies (z-reconstructed > z-true)

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FHCAL, z-vertex resolution

- $Z = (T_{FHCALW} T_{FHCALE}) / 2 * 30 [cm]$
- AuAu@11, z-resolution vs. centrality



• AuAu@5, z-resolution vs. centrality



- Z-vertex resolution is < 25 cm in AuAu@5,11; weak collision energy dependence
- Z-vertex resolution is comparable to that with a cut of $|z_{vertex}| < 50$ cm

FHCAL: Summary

- FHCAL continues to show higher trigger efficiency compared with the FFD
- FHCAL trigger efficiency is predicted to be z-vertex independent
- FHCAL efficiency is comparable to that with a cut of $|Z_{vrtx}| < 50$ cm
- z-vertex can be reconstructed in the whole range of measurements; reconstructed z-vertex is biased towards larger values compared with true z-vertex; the bias becomes more prominent at lower collision energies and larger z-vertex values
- z-vertex resolution is comparable to that with a cut of $|Z_{vertex}| < 50$ cm

FFD||FHCAL trigger efficiency



- Efficiency is ~ 100% in central and semicentral collisions
- FFD||FHCAL efficiency is larger than that for the FFD or FHCAL alone

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FFD || FHCAL vs. true z-vertex



- FFD || FHCAL trigger efficiency does not show z-vertex dependence
- FFD \parallel FHCAL trigger efficiency is ~ 0.95 predicted by two event generators

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Summary, wide z-vertex distribution

- FHCAL and FFD||FHCAL trigger efficiencies obtained with a wide z-vertex selection are very similar to those evaluated with a vertex cut of 50 cm
- Mean trigger efficiencies are also comparable
- T_0 and z-vertex resolutions are comparable; observe biases
- \rightarrow FFD may have problems with triggering at large z-vertex (PHQMD)
- \rightarrow FHCAL, FFD||FHCAL show good performance for event triggering in a wide z-vertex range
- \rightarrow Have a remaining task of event centrality categorization at large values of z-vertex

Trigger efficiency in BiBi@9.2

Simulation framework

- Event generators: DCM-QGSM-SMM* (GSI version) and PHQMD:
 - ✓ 150 k events, realistic z-vertex with $\sigma = 23$ cm, minbias b = 0-16 fm
 - ✓ full chain of event simulation and reconstruction using MpdRoot with Geant-4
- Event selection:
 - ✓ some event generators generate events with zero activity at large values of impact parameter (b) → selected events that have at least one primary particle at $|\eta| < 1.0$
 - ✓ reconstructed z-vertex cut, $|Z_{vrtx}| < 50$ cm
 - \checkmark event has at least one reconstructed track (for centrality measurements in the TPC)

FFD

DCM-QGSM-SMM, BiBi@9.2, trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter and centrality



• PHQMD, BiBi@9.2, trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter and centrality



- Efficiency is ~ 100% in central and semicentral collisions and rapidly drops towards peripheral collisions → " at least one-channel per side" is a preferred option
- Similar centrality dependence for two event generators

FHCAL

• DCM-QGSM-SMM, BiBi@9.2, trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter and centrality



- Efficiency is ~ 100% in central and semicentral collisions and rapidly drops towards peripheral collisions → " at least one-channel per side" is a preferred option
- FHCAL efficiency > FFD efficiency in peripheral collisions
- PHQMD predicts higher efficiency

FFD || FHCAL

• DCM-QGSM-SMM, BiBi@9.2, trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter and centrality



• PHQMD, BiBi@9.2, trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter and centrality

- FFD||FHCAL shows the highest efficiency
- PHQMD predicts higher efficiency

Trigger efficiency vs. reconstructed z-vertex

DCM-QGSM-SMM, BiBi@9.2

PHQMD, BiBi@9.2

• Efficiencies do not depend on z-vertex within $|Z_{vrtx}| < 50$ cm

• FFD efficiency ~ 87-88%, FHCAL efficiency ~ 91-94 %, FFD ||FHCAL efficiency ~ 92-95%

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FFD, T₀ and z-vertex resolution

T_0 resolution: $T_0 = (T_{FFDE} + T_{FFDW}) / 2 - L/c$

Centrality (%)

-0.0

Z-resolution: $Z = (T_{FFDW} - T_{FFDE}) / 2 * 30 [cm]$

- T_0 resolution < 60 ps at all centralities
- z-vertex resolution < 2 cm
- Strong T₀ multiplicity bias (shift of mean values + non-Gaussian tails in peripheral collisions)

Trigger efficiency vs. true z-vertex

- FFD, FHCAL and FFD FHCAL efficiencies do not depend on z-vertex
- Comparable efficiencies from two event generators
- Problem of centrality event categorization at large values of z-vertex remains ...

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Summary for BiBi@9.2

- Trigger performance in BiBi@9.2 is closer to that in AuAu@11 rather than in AuAu@5
 - ✓ quite high mean trigger efficiency with the FFD (~87%) and FHCAL (~93%)
 - ✓ weak z-vertex dependence of the FFD, FHCAL and FFD∥FHCAL efficiencies
 - ✓ T_0 resolution < 60 ps, mind the multiplicity bias though
 - \checkmark z-vertex resolution < 2 cm, ~ 3% bias at large values of z-vertex (non-linearity of z-reco vs. z-gen)
- FFD && FHCAL preserve high efficiency in a wide z-vertex range, up to ±150 cm. However, a framework for centrality measurements in the wide z-vertex range has yet to be established

\rightarrow FFD & FHCAL will cover the triggering needs in BiBi@9.2

Collisions of light nuclei

Simulation framework

- Event generator: DCM-QGSM-SMM* (GSI version):
 - ✓ C+C @ 9.2 GeV, 600 k events, realistic z-vertex with σ = 23 cm, minbias b = 0-8 fm
 - ✓ full chain of event simulation and reconstruction using MpdRoot with Geant-4
- Event selection:
 - ✓ selected events that have at least one primary generated particle at $|\eta| < 1.0$
 - ✓ reconstructed z-vertex cut, $|Z_{vrtx}| < 50$ cm
 - \checkmark event has at least one good reconstructed track (for centrality measurements in the TPC)

Mean trigger efficiency, CC@9.2

DCM-QGSM-SMM, CC@9.2

- FFD, FHCAL and FFD FHCAL efficiencies show modest dependence on z-vertex
- Much lower efficiencies are observed ...

FFD, FHCAL and FFD||FHCAL, CC@9.2

- Maximum efficiency of ~ 95% is achieved in 0-20% collisions, never reaches a level of 100%
- Trigger efficiency rapidly drops in peripheral collisions

FFD, T₀ and z-vertex resolution

T_0 resolution: $T_0 = (T_{FFDE} + T_{FFDW}) / 2 - L/c$

Z-resolution: $Z = (T_{FFDW} - T_{FFDE}) / 2 * 30 [cm]$

 T_0 resolution ~ 60 ps at all centralities z-vertex resolution ~ 2 cm (FFD) ~ 20 cm (FHCAL) T_0 multiplicity bias (shift of mean values + non-Gaussian tails at all centralities)

Summary for CC@9.2

- FFD and FHCAL trigger on ~40% and ~60% of CC@9.2 collisions
- Trigger efficiency never reaches a 100% level, even in most central collisions
- Time resolution (FFD) ~ 60 ps
- Z-vertex resolution (FFD) ~ 2 cm (FHCAL) ~ 20 cm

 \rightarrow FFD & FHCAL have obvious deficiencies for triggering in CC@9.2

BACKUP