





BM@N

Development of the Vector Finder Toolkit for track reconstruction in the BM@N/NICA experiment

**D.Zinchenko<sup>1</sup>**, A.Zinchenko<sup>1</sup>, R.Zinchenko<sup>3</sup>, E.Nikonov<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>VBLHEP, JINR, Dubna, Russia <sup>2</sup>LIT, JINR, Dubna, Russia <sup>3</sup>Physics Department, MSU, Moscow, Russia









- Introduction
- Vector Finder toolkit for ITS of MPD/NICA
- Vector Finder adaptation for BM@N/NICA
- Reconstructible track features
- Preliminary track reconstruction performance
- Conclusion and future plans



MPD/NICA



# Originally Vector Finder toolkit was developed for Inner Tracking System of MPD/NICA







# Vector Finder toolkit showed promising results on model data (GEANT + UrQMD)







## Algorithm was tested on 100-event set of central Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 9$ GeV/c for evenly distributed layer geometry







## Algorithm was tested on 100-event set of central Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 9 \text{ GeV/c}$







BM@N is the fixed target experiment at NICA with hybrid tracking system consisting of 4 layers of double-sided microstrip silicon sensors (2) and 7 planes of GEM detectors (3)







Monte Carlo point positions in the BM@N tracking system in different projections







Longer track candidates are formed by adding vectors to current candidates. Corresponding bivector should also be available in bivector collection.  $\chi^2$  is used as a stopping criteria when adding new hits.



9





10

Priori constraints were obtained on Monte Carlo simulation of the setup with GEANT particle transport, using simulated Xe + CsI minimum bias interactions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$  = 3.296 GeV produced by DCM-SMM event generator.





 $\Delta T_x$  acceptance window if defined for:

- different station pairs (where it's possible to create vector)
- different  $T_x^{init} = tan(X^{init}/Z^{init})$  value (binned)
- $1/p_{xz}$  cutoff for estimated momentum

and is fitted by 4<sup>th</sup> degree polynomial (parameters are stored)







Relative difference of inverse track momentum estimate for two vectors in a bivector. Wrong bivector count (red) scaled by a factor of 1/200 for station 3 (left plot) and by 1/500 for station 6 (right plot).

$$\Delta p_{xz_{12}}^{inv} / p_{xz_{12}}^{inv} = \left( p_{xz_{1}}^{inv} - p_{xz_{2}}^{inv} \right) / \left( \left| p_{xz_{1}}^{inv} \right| + \left| p_{xz_{2}}^{inv} \right| \right)$$







Tangent difference of vector initial and terminal hit angular positions (YZ plane) for different algorithm pass: Pass 1, Pass 2, Pass 3 Wrong combinations (dashed lines) scaled by a factor of 1/5







Momentum and pseudorapidity for primary (red) and secondary (blue) reconstructible particles: 4+ hits along the stations







Phase space of reconstructible particles in momentum vs pseudorapidity (left), and multiplicity distribution (right)







Average number of hits per station, including ghost hits (left) and hit contamination (right)







Reconstruction efficiency for "good" (>50% hits from the same particle) tracks in the pseudorapidity – momentum plane







Reconstruction efficiency for primary (red) and secondary (blue) tracks with ghost rate





#### Track reconstruction performance



Number of hits per track



19





Relative momentum resolution vs momentum (left), track extrapolation uncertainty for X (red) and Y (blue) direction (right)







Reconstructed invariant mass of  $p+\pi^-$  and  $\pi^++\pi^-$  after applying combinatorial background suppression. Histograms are fitted to a sum of a Gaussian and polynomial



Obtained on 950k events of Xe + CsI during 1st physics run of BM@N 12.2022-01.2023





- Vector Finder toolkit was adapted for BM@N track reconstruction
- Possible candidate for universal tracking toolkit for NICA experiments?

Possible improvements

• TMVA / Machine learning for better cuts and ghost rejection





