

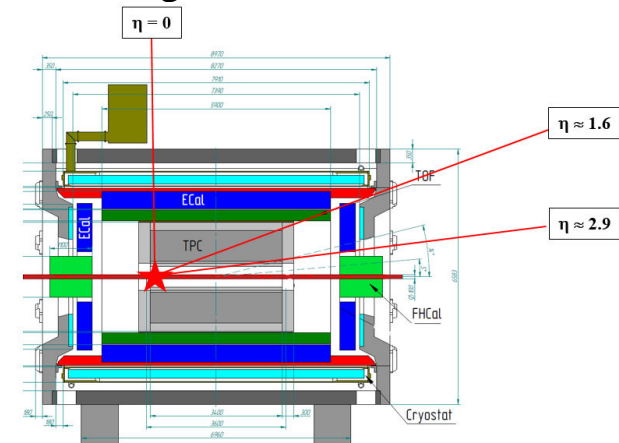
# **MPD trigger efficiency in the fixed target mode**

## **(Cu/Sn-La/W wires at different locations)**

V. Riabov

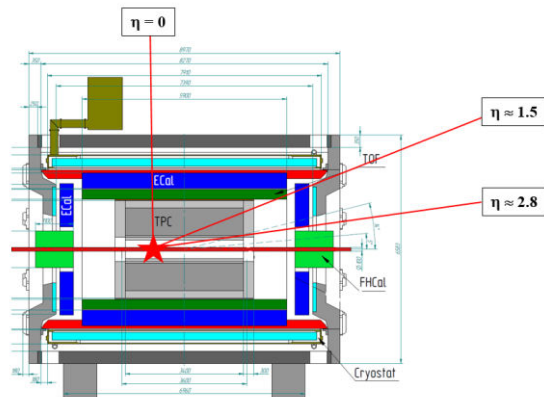
# Fixed target configurations

- With a target located at  $z = -150$  cm

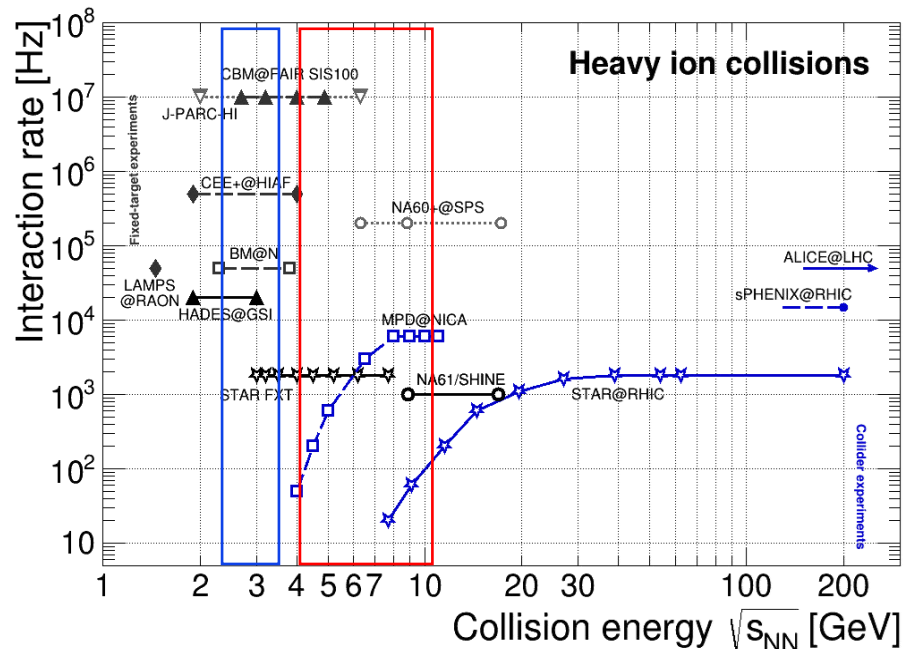


Ebeam	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ collider mode	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ FXT mode	$\eta_{CM}$	CMS coverage
2.0	4	2.4	0.7	-0.7; 0.9 (2.2)
5.5	11	3.5	1.23	-1.23; 0.37 (1.67)

- With a target located at  $z = -115$  cm



Ebeam	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ collider mode	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ FXT mode	$\eta_{CM}$	CMS coverage
2.0	4	2.4	0.7	-0.8; 0.8 (2.1)
5.5	11	3.5	1.23	-1.33; 0.27 (1.57)



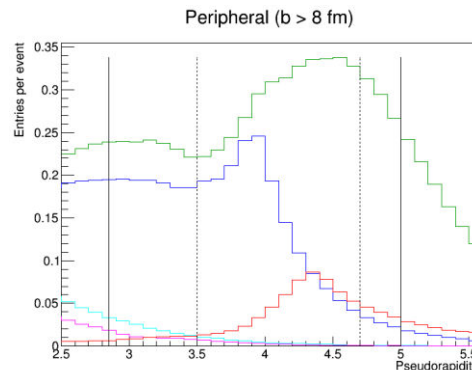
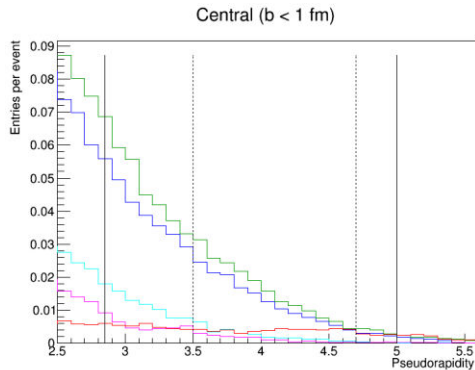
- In heavy-ion collisions:
  - ✓ MPD trigger system based on the FFD, FHCAL and TOF provides high efficiency in the FXT mode
  - ✓ potential problems with online T0 and vertex at lower beam energies
- Potential wire materials: Cu, Sn (La), W
- Potential wire position: 80-115 cm from the MPD center

# FXT mode, light systems

- DCM-QGSM-SMM is run in FXT mode at  $E_{\text{kin}} = 2.5 \cdot A \text{ GeV}$
- Target position was considered:
  - ✓  $x = 0, y = 0, z = -115 \text{ cm} \rightarrow$  full detector configuration
  - ✓  $x = 0, y = 0, z = -85 \text{ cm} \rightarrow$  full detector configuration
- Xe+Cu (0.5 M events), Xe+Sn (0.5 M events), Xe+W (0.5 M events)
- Three subsystems for trigger formation:
  - ✓ FFD-E (FFD-W ignored)
  - ✓ FHCAL-E (FHCAL-W ignored)
  - ✓ TOF, use fast logical signals from 280 MRPCs (fires if at least one hit detected in the whole MRPC chamber)

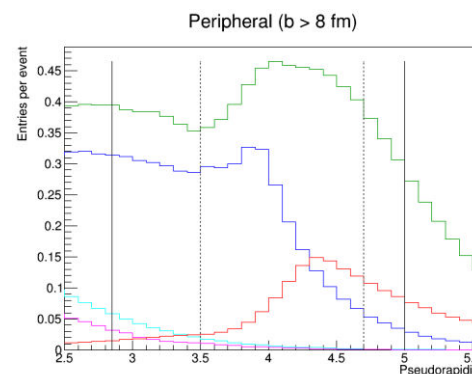
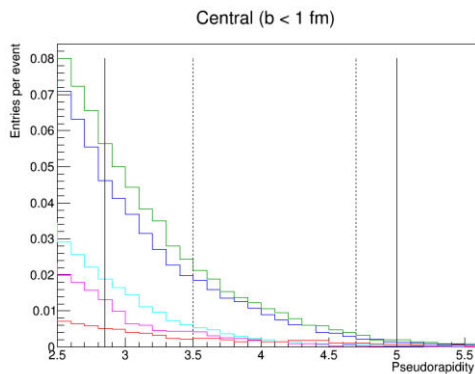
# Particle composition, $z_{\text{vertex}} = -115$ cm

- Xe + Cu



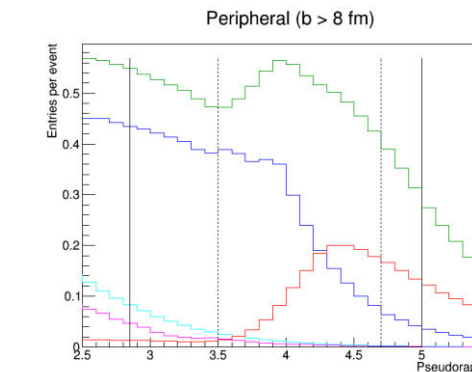
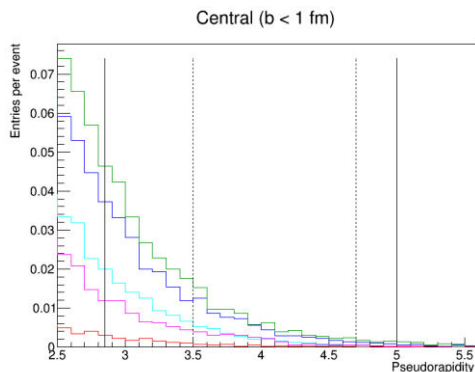
--- FFD  
— FHCAL

- Xe + Sn



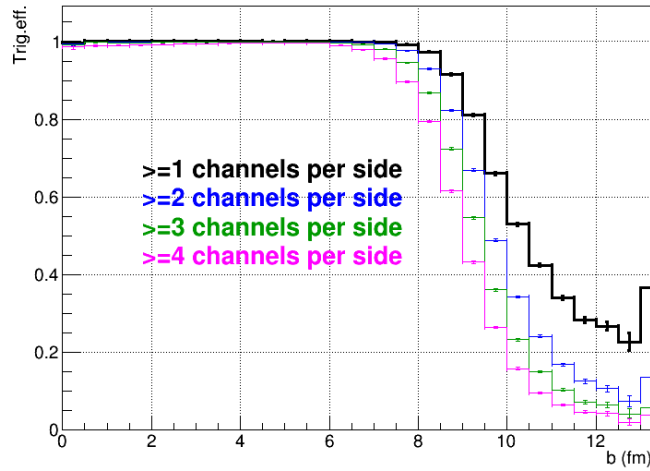
Pions  
Protons  
Neutrons  
Fragments  
Photons

- Xe + W

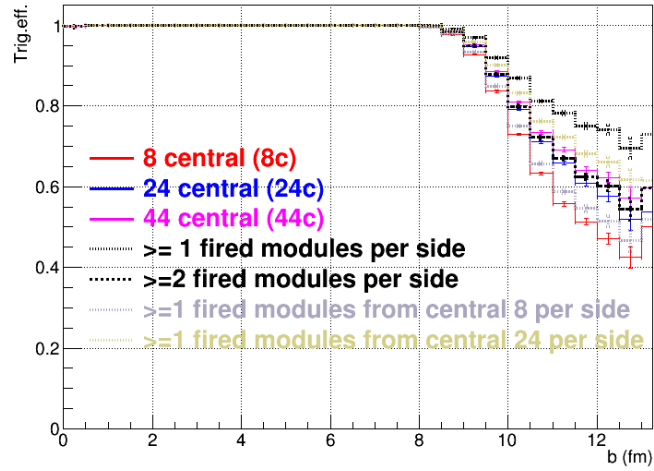


# Xe + Cu , $z_{\text{vertex}} = -115 \text{ cm}$

FFD trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



FHCAL trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



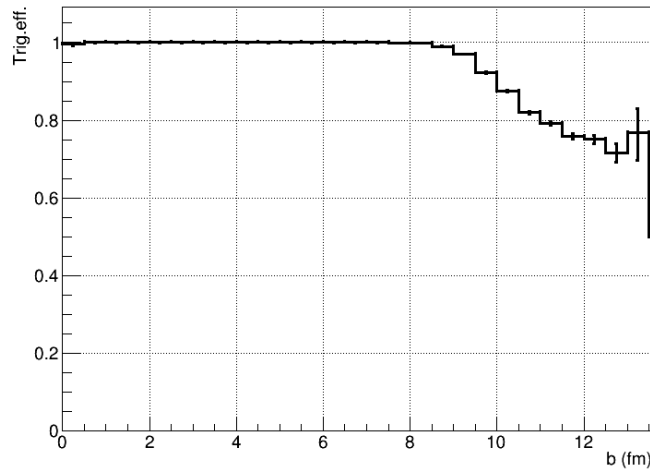
Efficiency:

FFD: 86, 80, 74, 70%

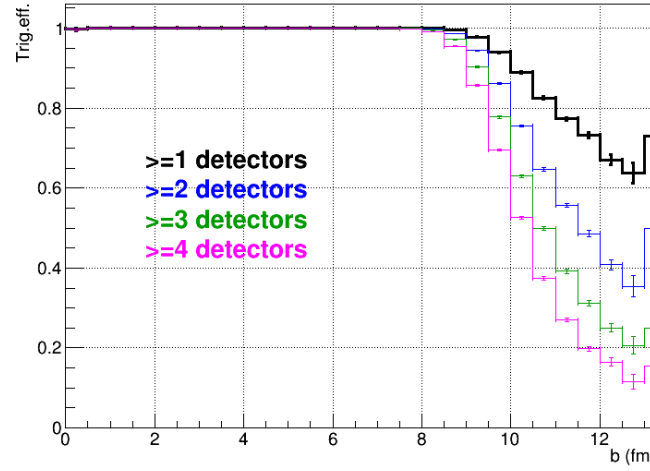
FHCAL: 96, 95, 95, 94%

FFD|FHCAL: 96%

TOF: 97, 92, 90, 86%



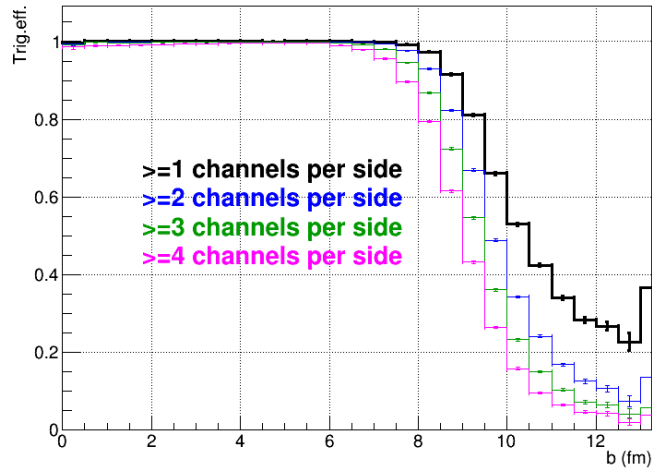
TOF trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



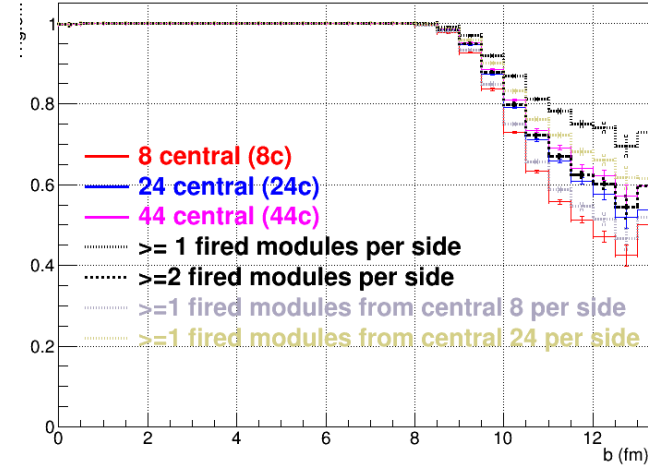
- 100% efficiency for (semi)central collisions

# Xe + Cu , $z_{\text{vertex}} = -85 \text{ cm}$

FFD trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



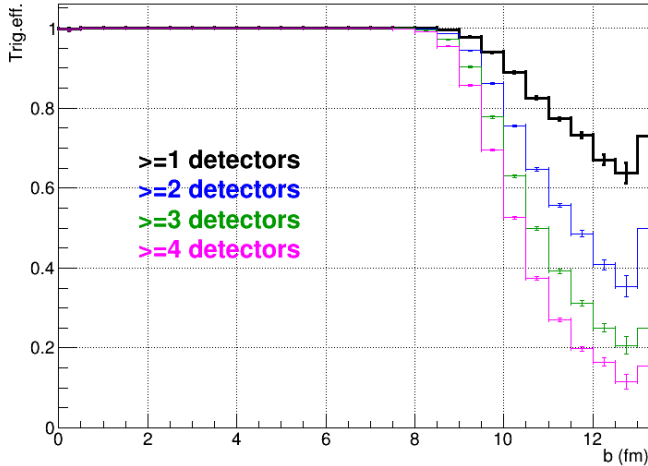
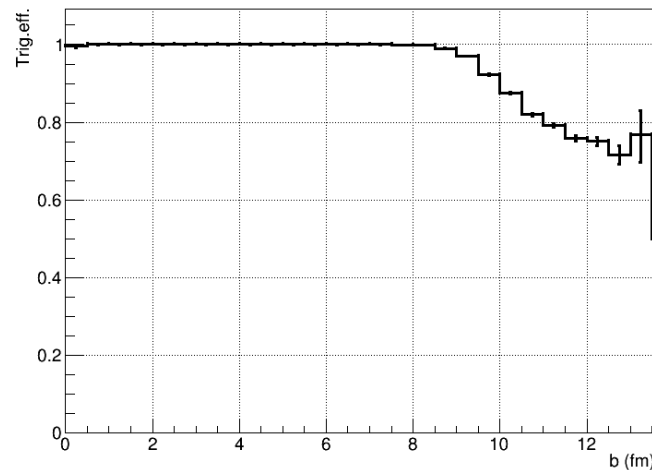
FHCAL trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



Efficiency:

- FFD: 86, 80, 74, 70%
- FHCAL: 96, 95, 95, 94%
- FFD|FHCAL: 96%
- TOF: 96, 93, 89, 86%

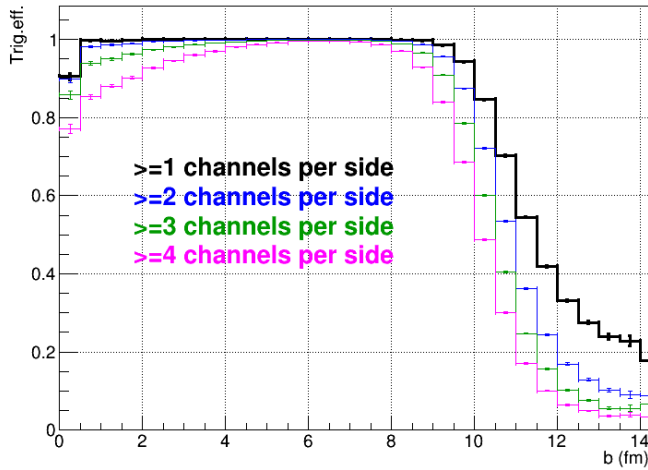
TOF trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



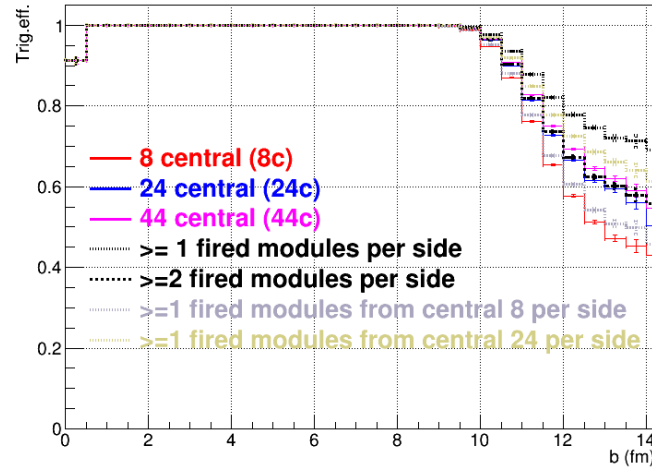
- 100% efficiency for (semi)central collisions

# Xe + Sn , $z_{\text{vertex}} = -115 \text{ cm}$

FFD trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter

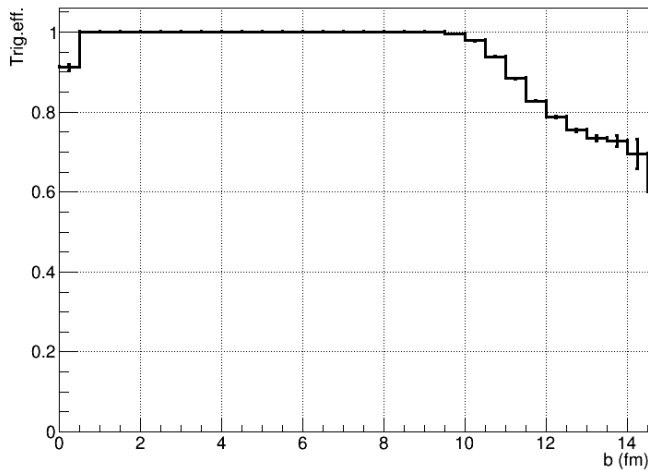


FHCAL trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter

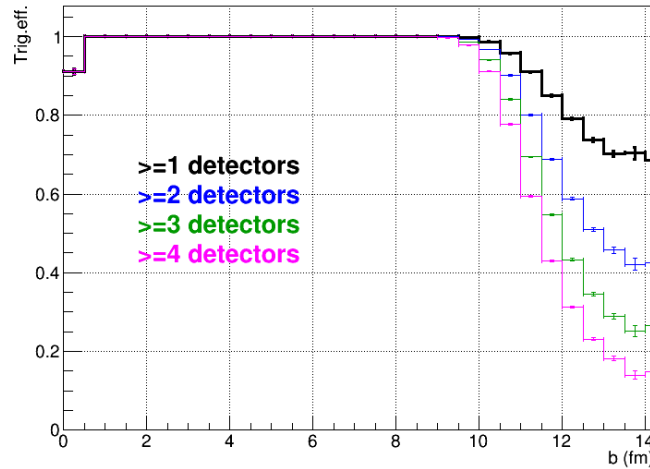


Efficiency:

- ✓ FFD: 87, 81, 77, 72%
- ✓ FHCAL: 97, 96, 95, 95%
- ✓ FFD|FHCAL: 97%
- ✓ TOF: 97, 94, 91, 89%



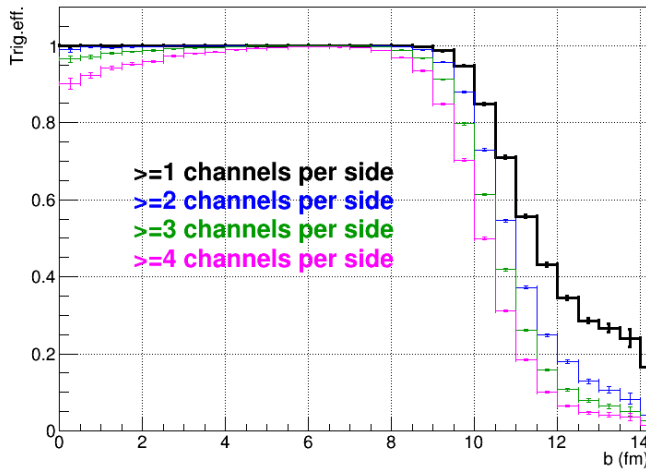
TOF trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



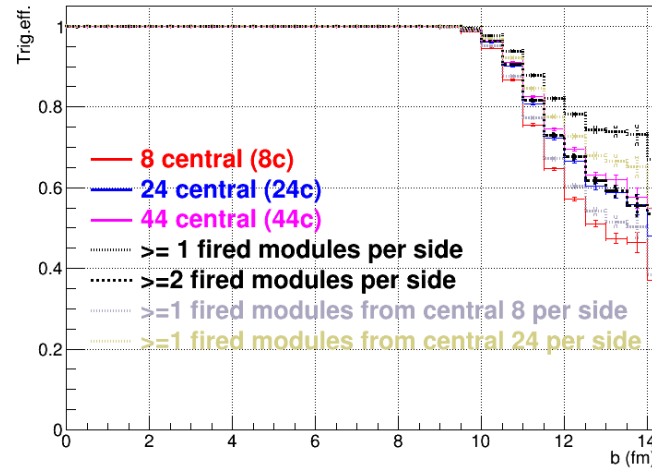
- Observe mild drop of efficiency for most central collisions

# Xe + Sn , $Z_{\text{vertex}} = -85$ cm

FFD trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter

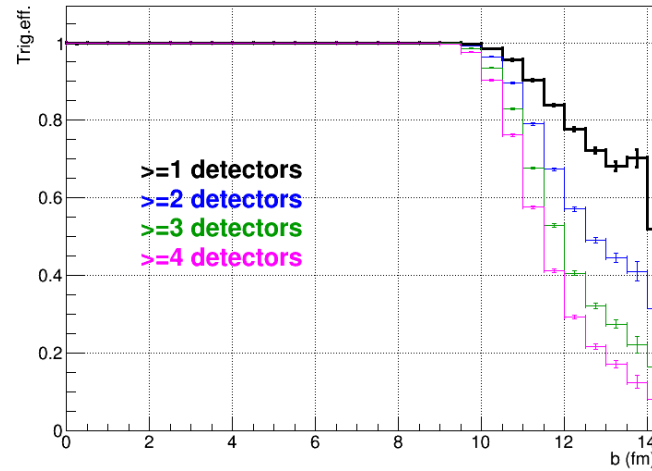
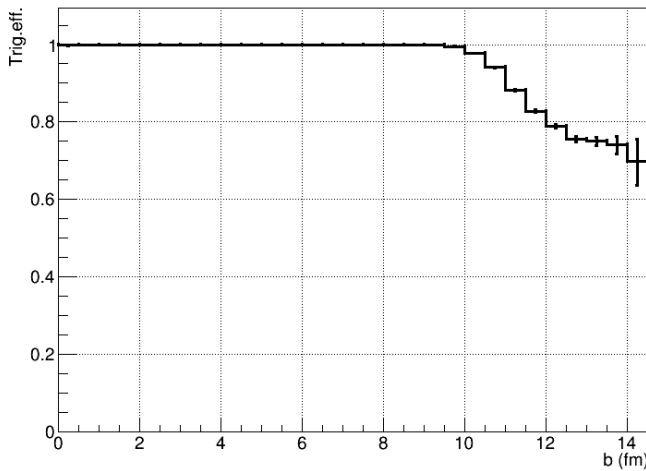


FHCAL trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



- Efficiency:
- FFD: 87, 82, 78, 73%
- FHCAL: 97, 96, 95, 95%
- FFD|FHCAL: 97%
- TOF: 97, 94, 91, 88%

TOF trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter

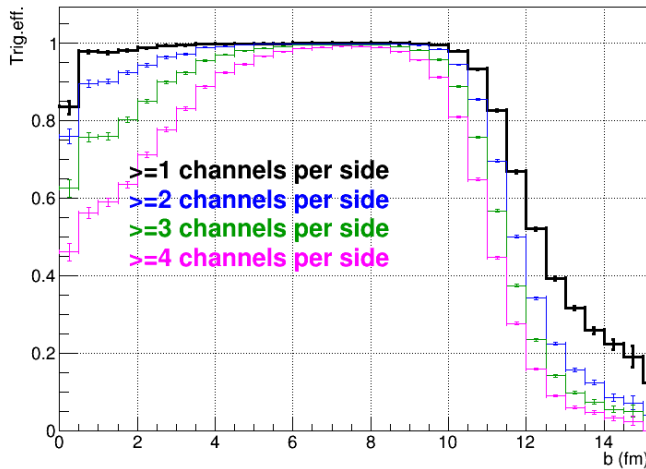


- Drop of efficiency for most central collisions became smaller

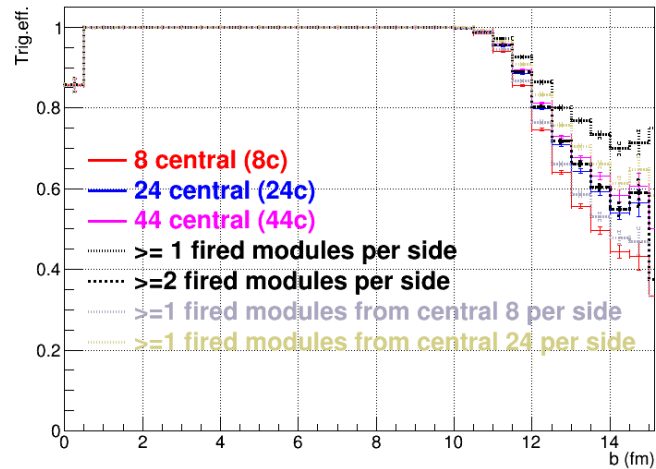


# Xe + W, $z_{\text{vertex}} = -115 \text{ cm}$

FFD trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



FHCAL trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



Efficiency:

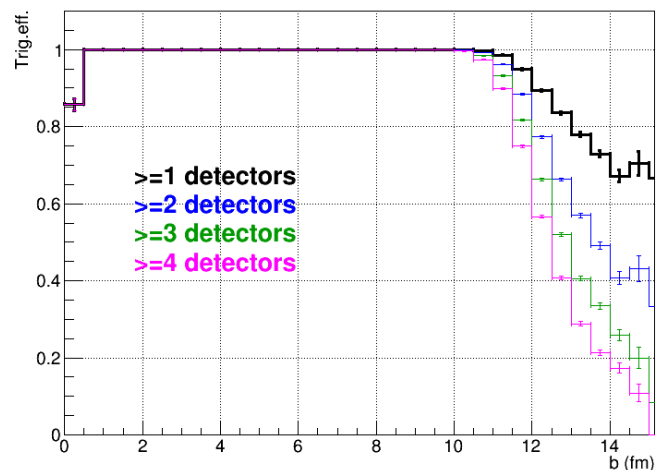
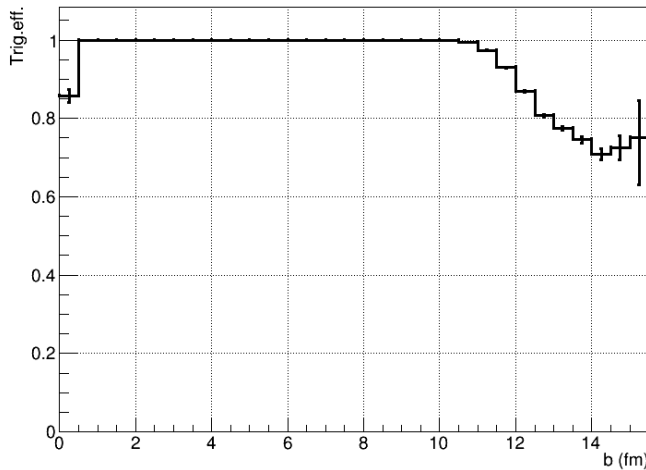
FFD: 88, 82, 78, 72%

FHCAL: 97, 96, 96, 95%

FFD|FHCAL: 97%

TOF: 97, 94, 92, 90%

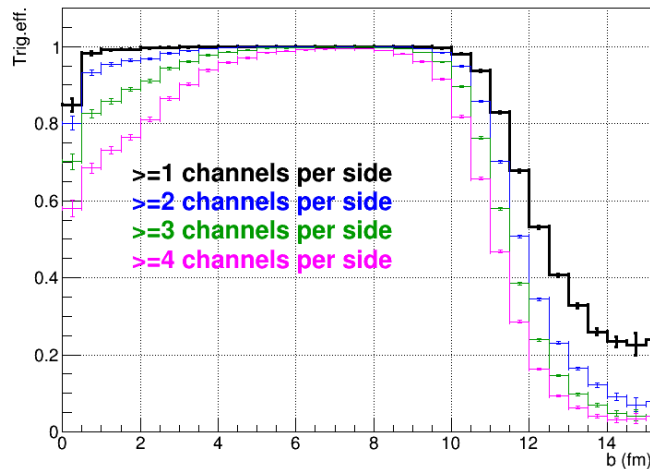
TOF trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



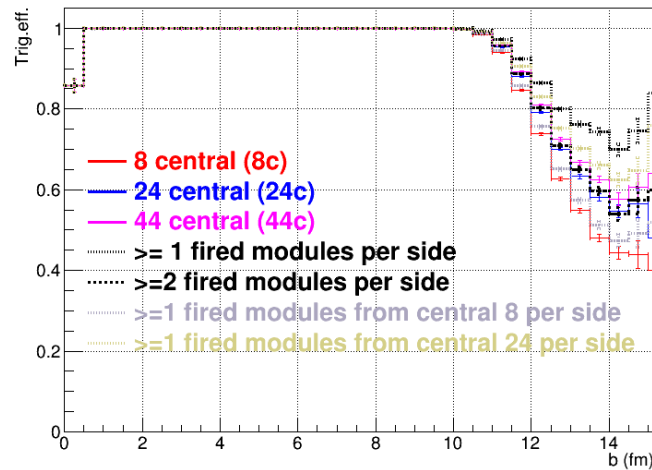
- Observe stronger drop of efficiency for most central collisions and higher efficiency for peripheral collisions for W compared with Sn

# Xe + W, $z_{\text{vertex}} = -85 \text{ cm}$

FFD trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



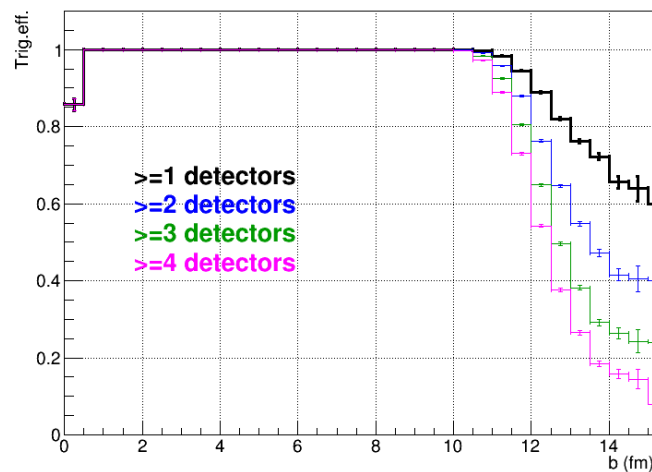
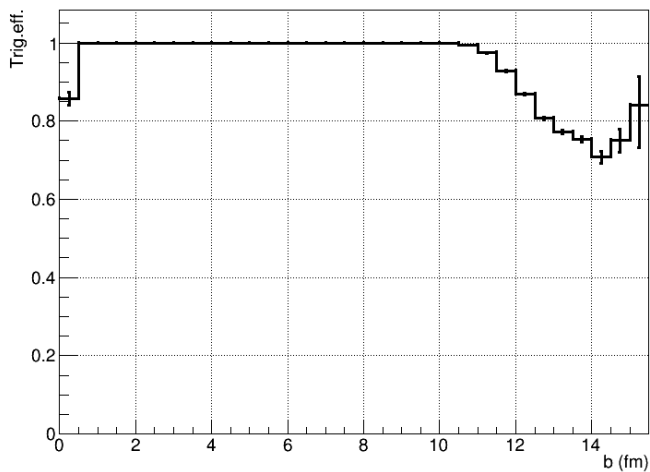
FHCAL trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



Efficiency:

- ✓ FFD: 88, 82, 78, 74%
- ✓ FHCAL: 97, 96, 96, 95%
- ✓ FFD|FHCAL: 97%
- ✓ TOF: 97, 94, 91, 89%

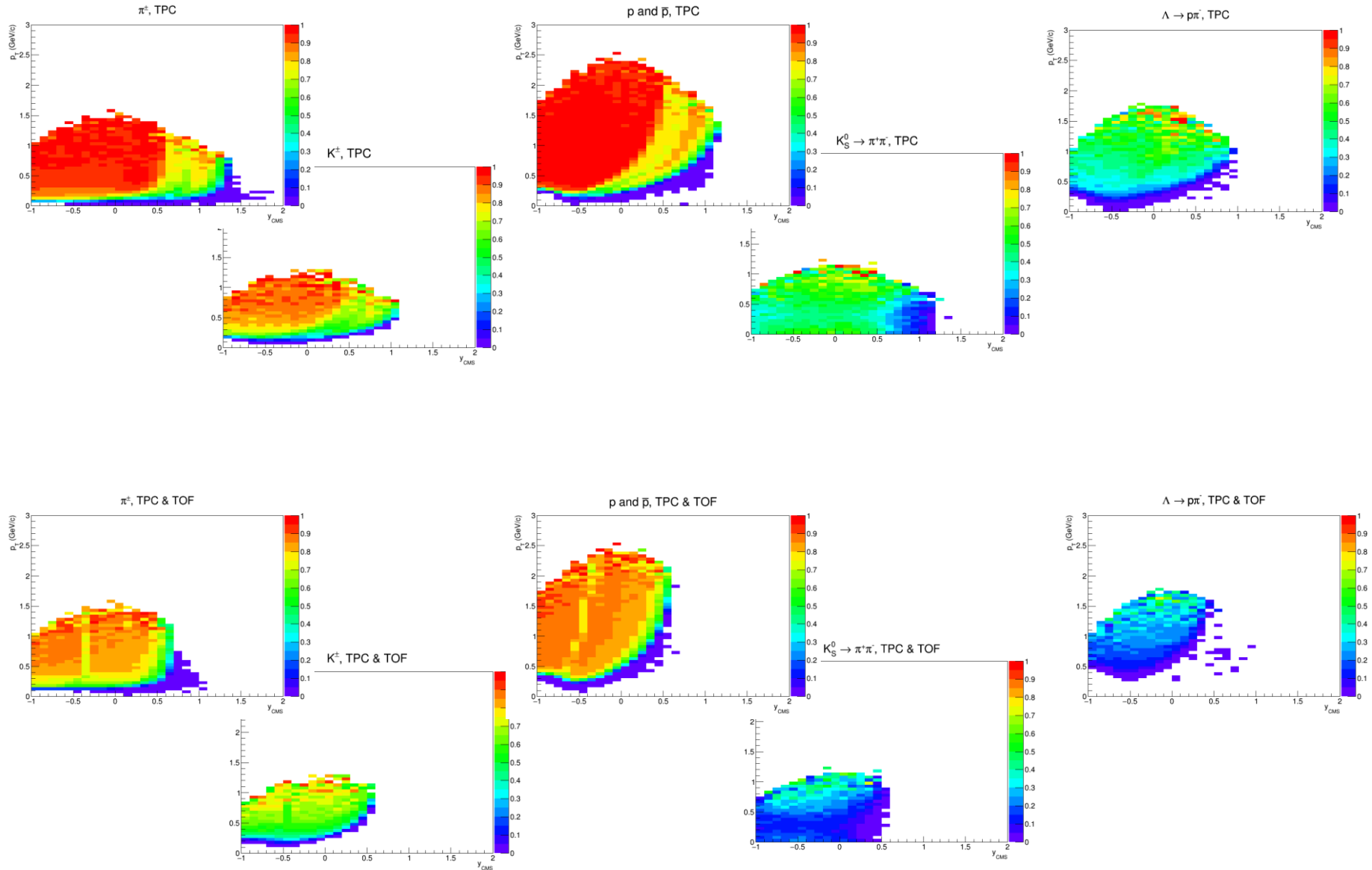
TOF trigger efficiency vs. impact parameter



- Drop of efficiency for most central collisions became smaller

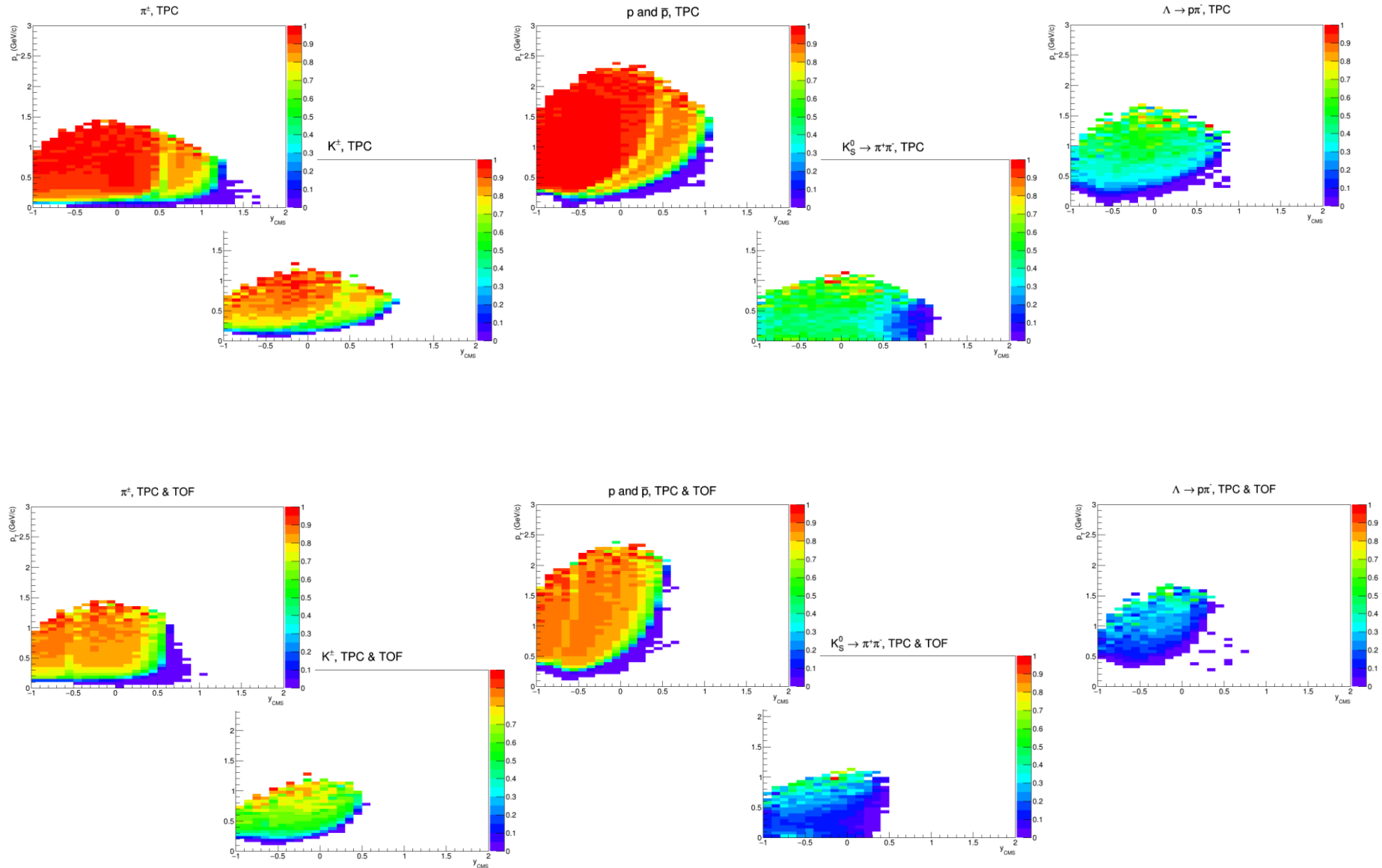
# Efficiency for $\pi/K/p/Ks/\Lambda$ , $z_{\text{vertex}} = -115$ cm

- $N_{\text{hits}} > 10$ ;  $DCA < 2$  cm; Primary particles ( $R_{\text{production}} < 1$  cm)



# Efficiency for $\pi/K/p/Ks/\Lambda$ , $z_{\text{vertex}} = -85$ cm

- $N_{\text{hits}} > 10$ ;  $\text{DCA} < 2$  cm; Primary particles ( $R_{\text{production}} < 1$  cm)



# Conclusions

- Trigger efficiency is slightly better if event vertex is closer to the MPD center
- Trigger efficiency drops below 100% in most central collisions for heavier targets, the heavier the target the larger the effect. Qualitatively effect is explained in slide 4, which reports lower occupancy for forward detectors for heavier targets
- Detector acceptance gets worse as the event vertex moves closer to the MPD center
- Event vertex within 80-115 cm still provides reasonable  $p_T$ -coverage at  $y_{\text{CMS}} \sim 0$

# BACKUP