# Status of analysis of charged fragments production measured with ScWall in Xe+CsI reaction at 3.8 A GeV

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on behalf of INR RAS group

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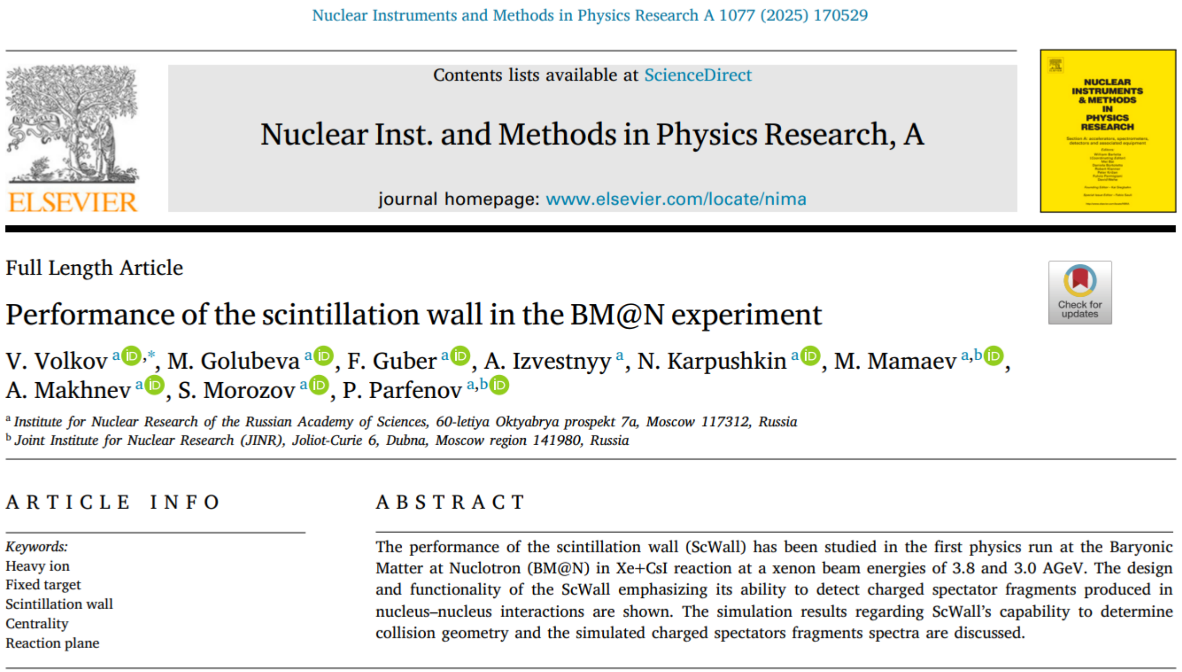
# Outline

- ScWall overview:
  - Design
  - Event selection
- *Preliminary:* Yields of charged particles Z = 1 and Z =2:
  - Spectra
  - Methods
  - Yields estimation



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Full Length Article

**Performance of the scintillation wall in the BM@N experiment**

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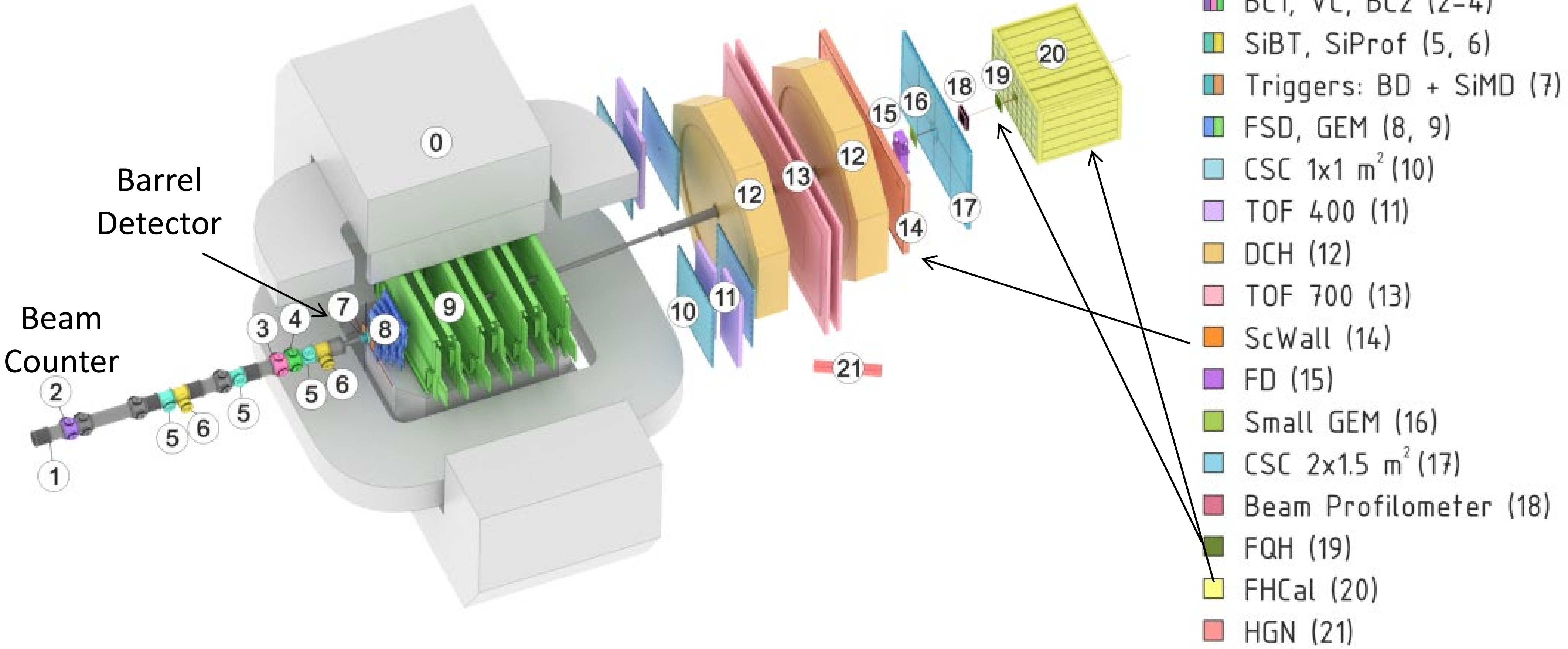
ABSTRACT

The performance of the scintillation wall (ScWall) has been studied in the first physics run at the Baryonic Matter at Nuclotron (BM@N) in Xe+CsI reaction at a xenon beam energies of 3.8 and 3.0 AGeV. The design and functionality of the ScWall emphasizing its ability to detect charged spectator fragments produced in nucleus–nucleus interactions are shown. The simulation results regarding ScWall's capability to determine collision geometry and the simulated charged spectators fragments spectra are discussed.

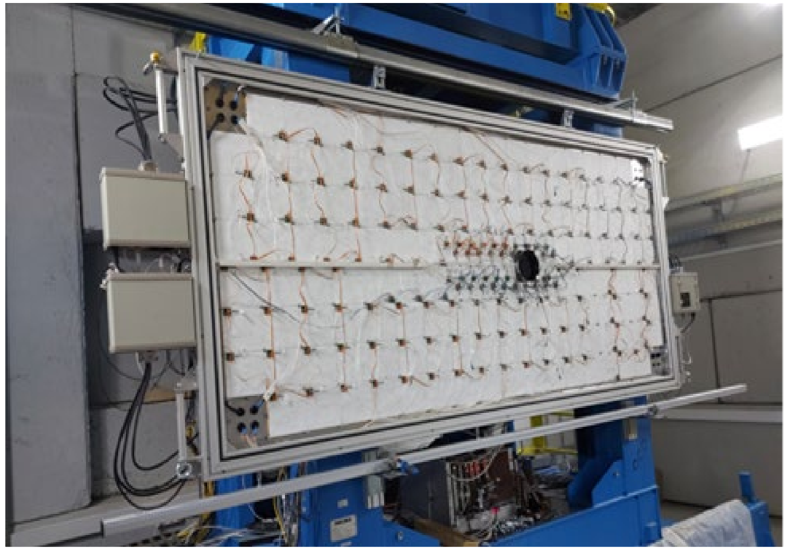
link

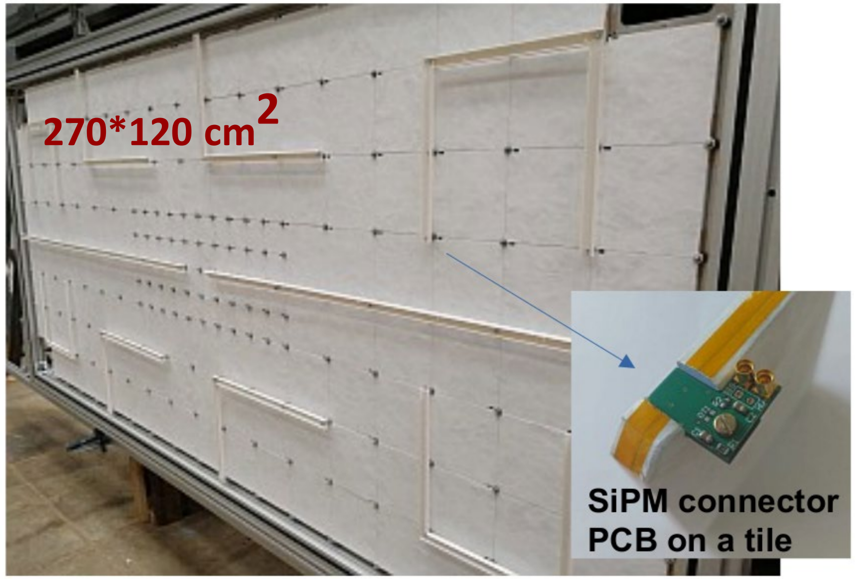
# Event selection

CCT2 trigger
≥2 tracks in vertex reconstruction
Single Xe ion selected with Beam Counter BC1S
With cuts on vertex Z (-1.5cm < Z <1.5cm)

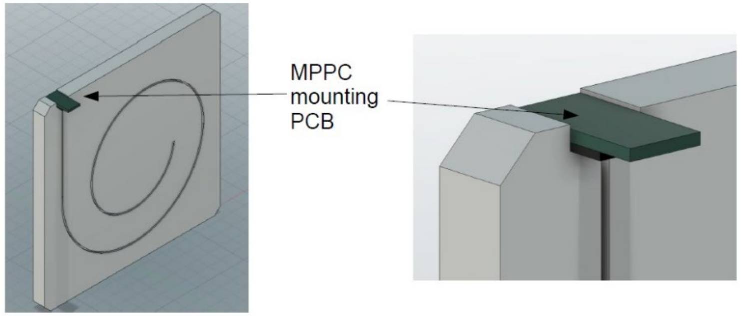


# ScWall: design

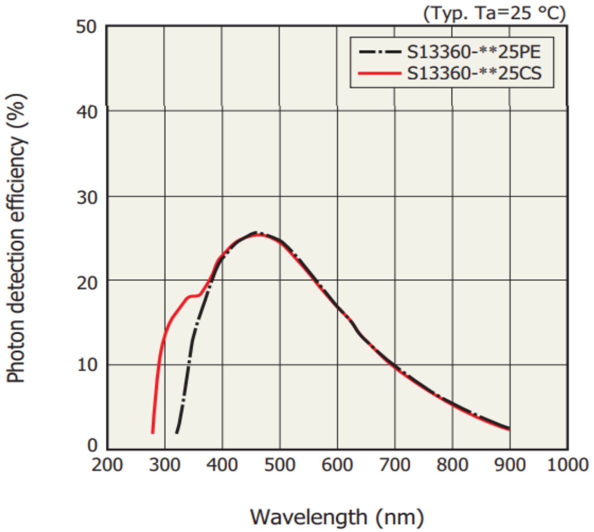





- 36 small inner cells 7.5×7.5×1 $cm^3$ + 138 big outer cells 15×15×1 $cm^3$
- light yield for MIP signal – small cells 55 p.e.±2.4%; big cells 32 p.e.± 6%.
- optional beam hole (covered with 4 small cells for the SRC run)
- covered with a light-shielding aluminum plate
- light collection by WLS fibers
- light readout with SiPM mounted on the PCB at each scint. cell

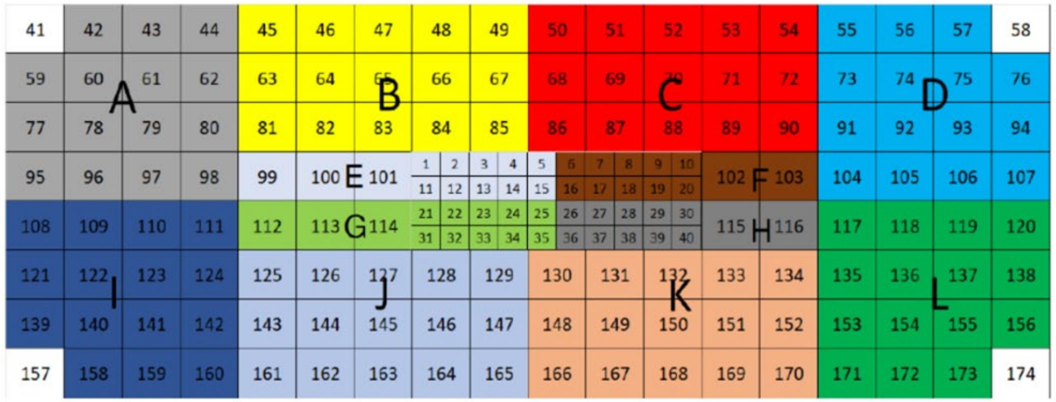



light collection from tiles

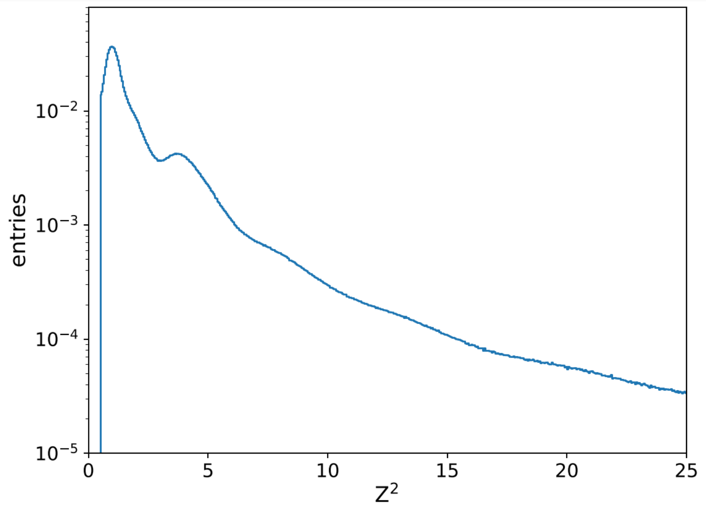



- Hamamatsu MPPC S14160-1310PS
- 1.3*1.3$mm^2$
- Number of pixels: 2668
- Gain: 7*$10^5$
- PDE: 25%

# ScWall: design

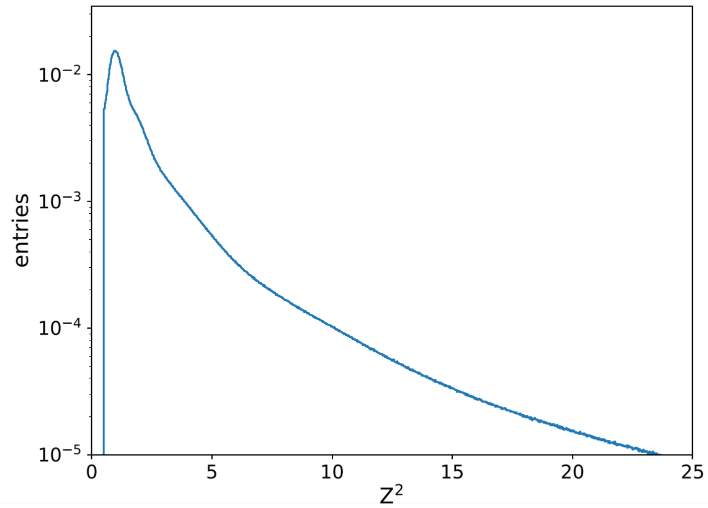



- readout divided into 12 sectors each one equipped with single temperature sensor
- each 4 sectors are read by combined electronics unit:
  - One ADC64s2 board
  - Four 16-channels FEE boards
  - Voltage control unit




Spectra of charges for small scintillator detectors after calibration

The fragments with Z = 3 and beyond mainly pass through the beam hole and are not detected by the most of the scintillator detectors.

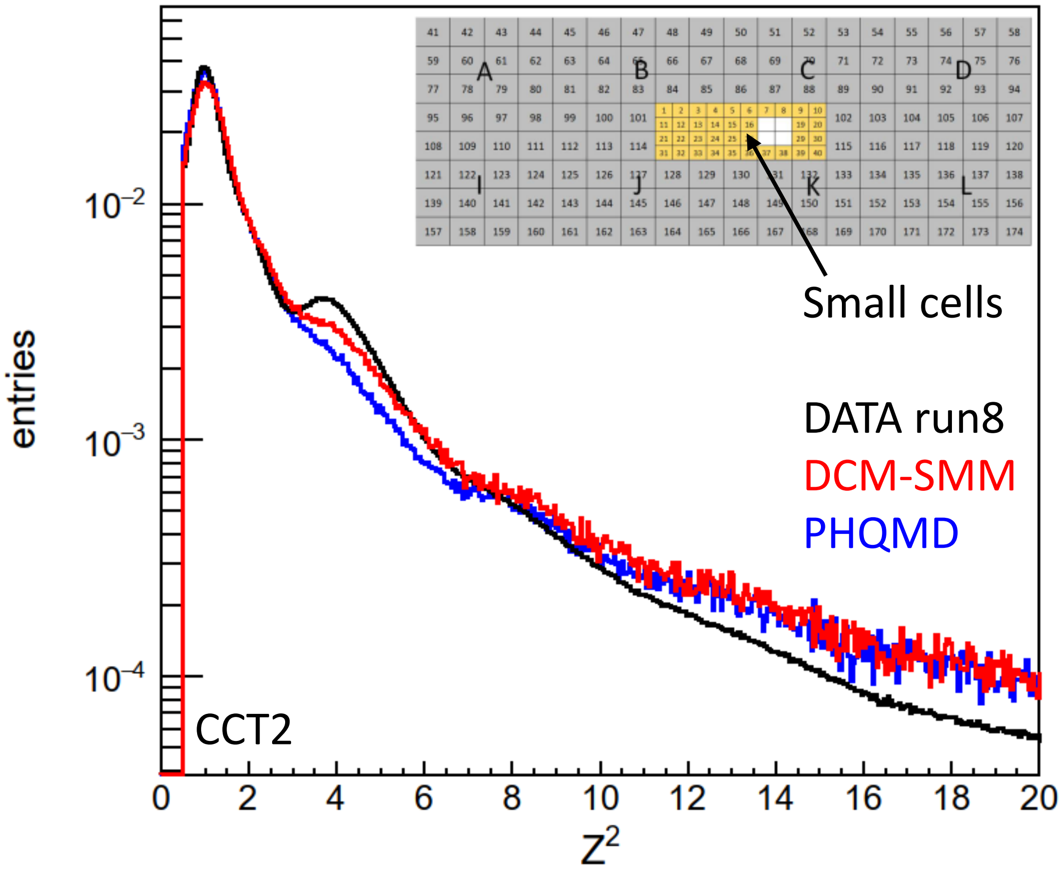


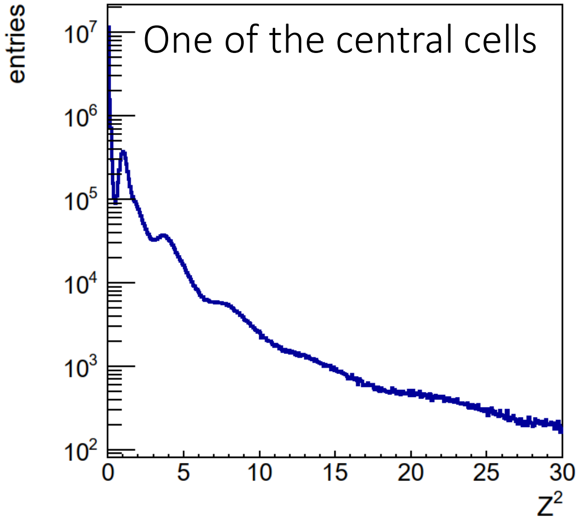

Spectra of charges for large scintillator detectors after calibration

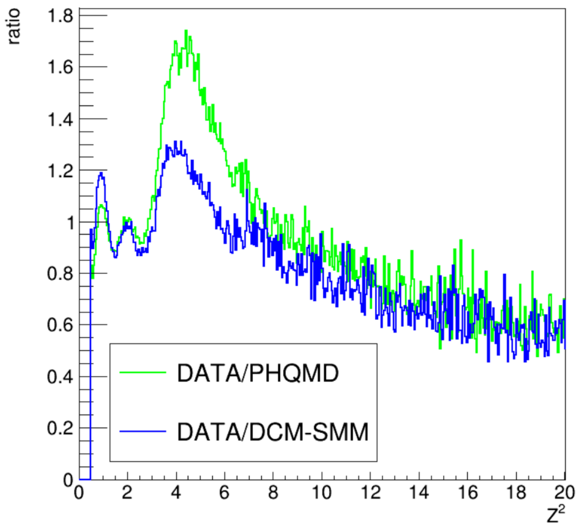
In the large outer scintillation detectors only the Z = 1 peak being clearly visible.

Data for run8.

# Charges Spectra




The charge spectrum on the ScWall is in the range up to Z = 2 (small cells).

Large charges leak out into the hole.

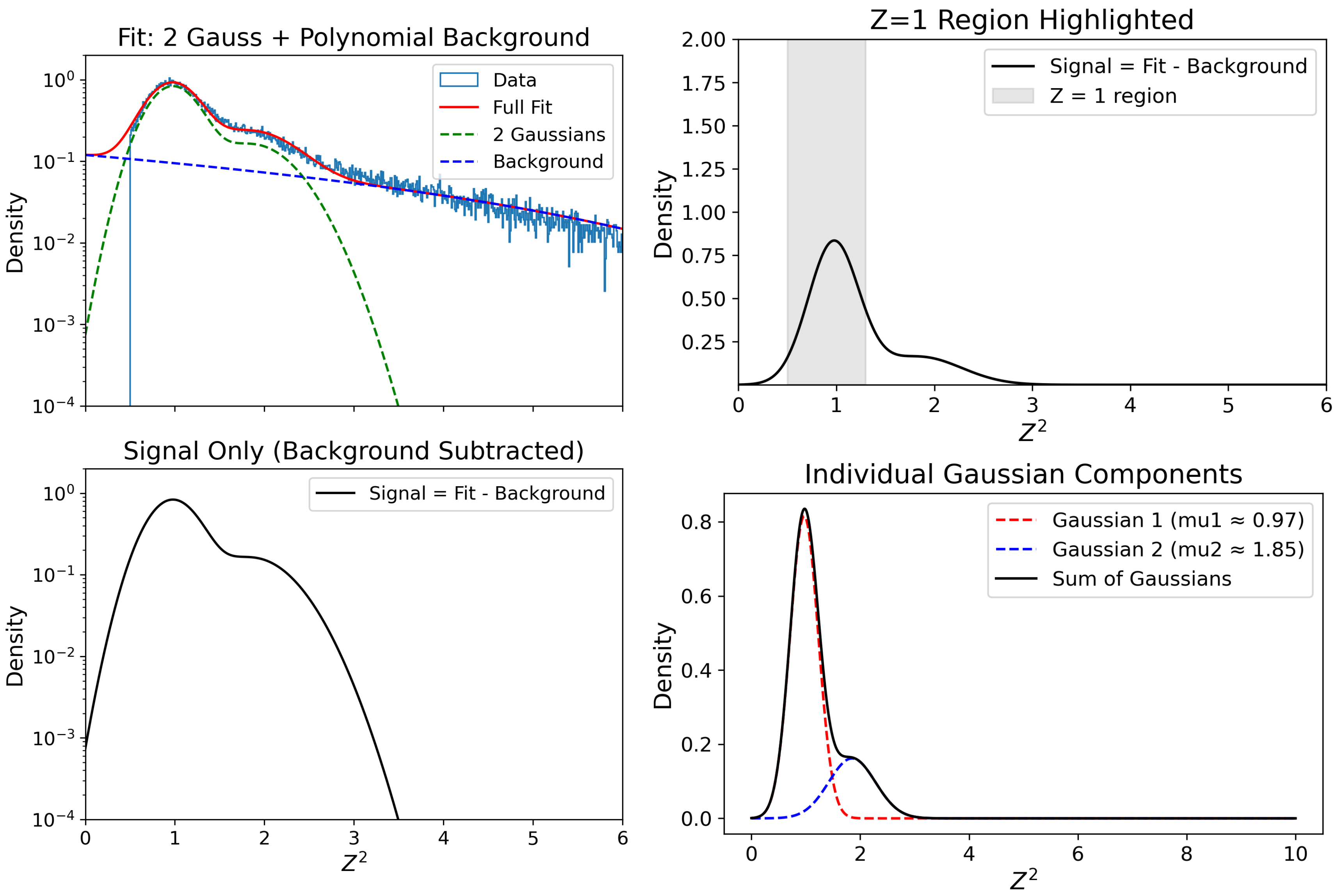
In the cells around the hole, charges up to Z = 4 can be detected.

The shift of the peaks is due to the Birks effect.

The charge yields in the experiment and in the simulation data for Z = 2 are significantly different.

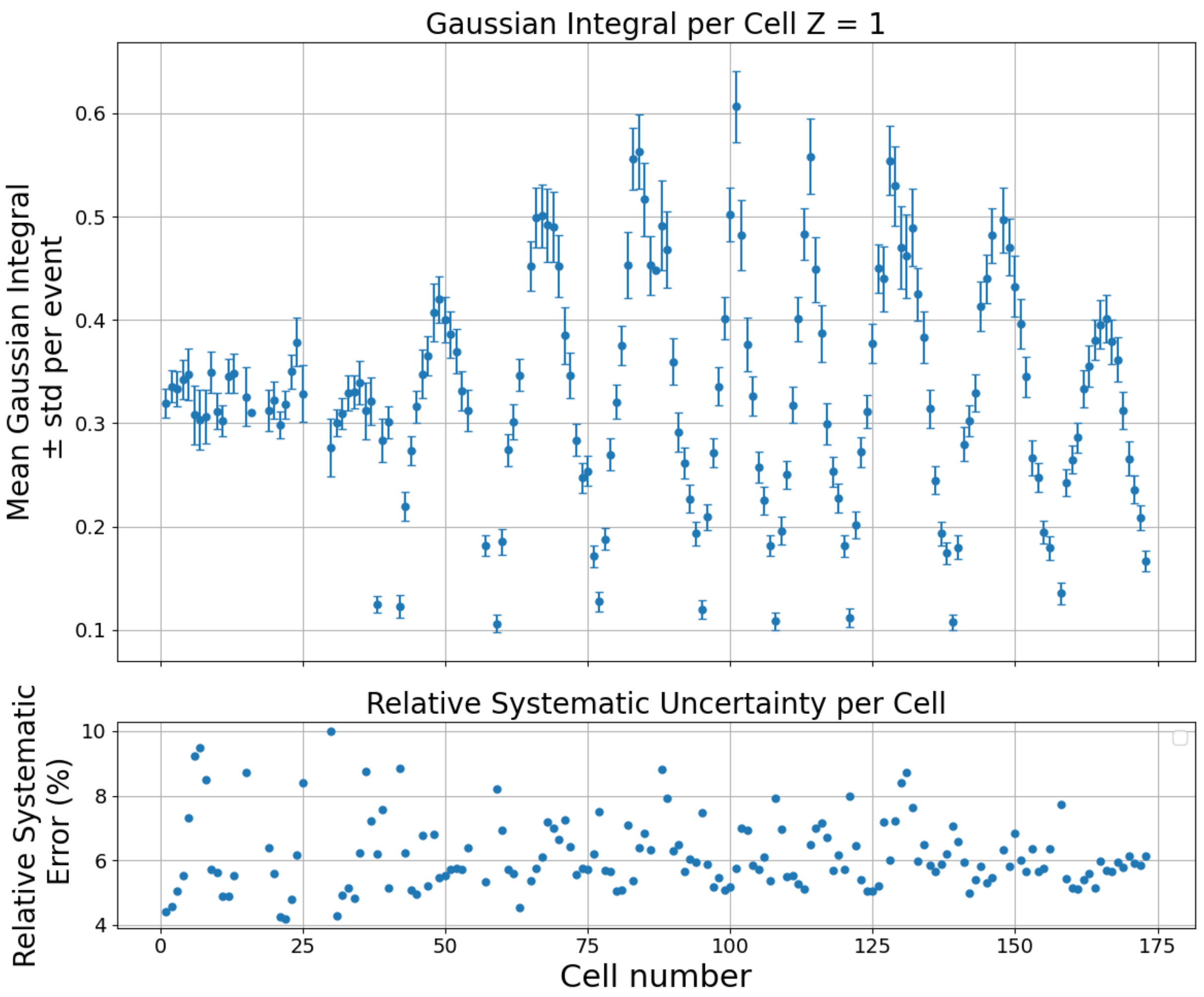
Particle yield difference in the models and data is related to the angular distribution of the particles.

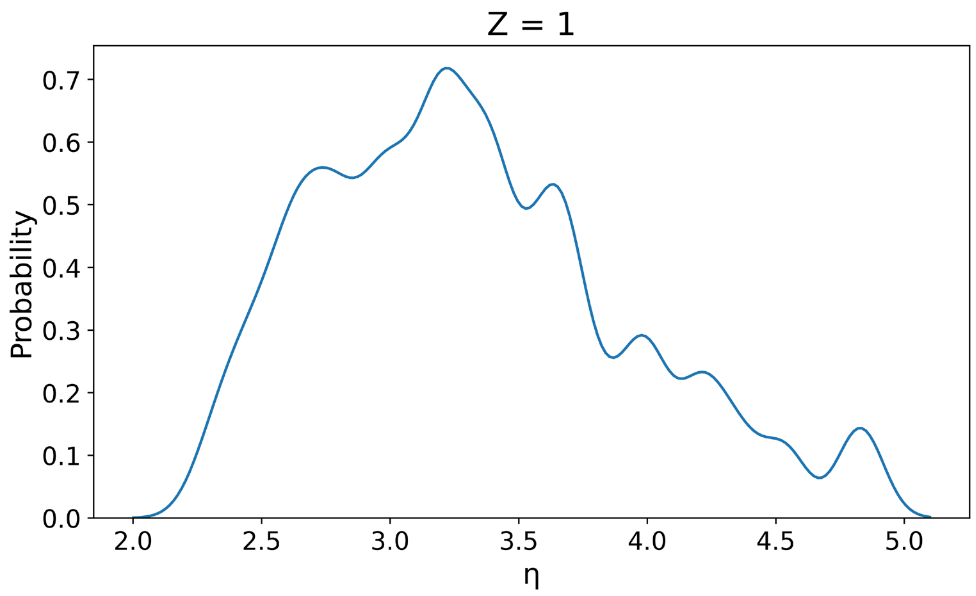
# Backgroung estimation (Z = 1)

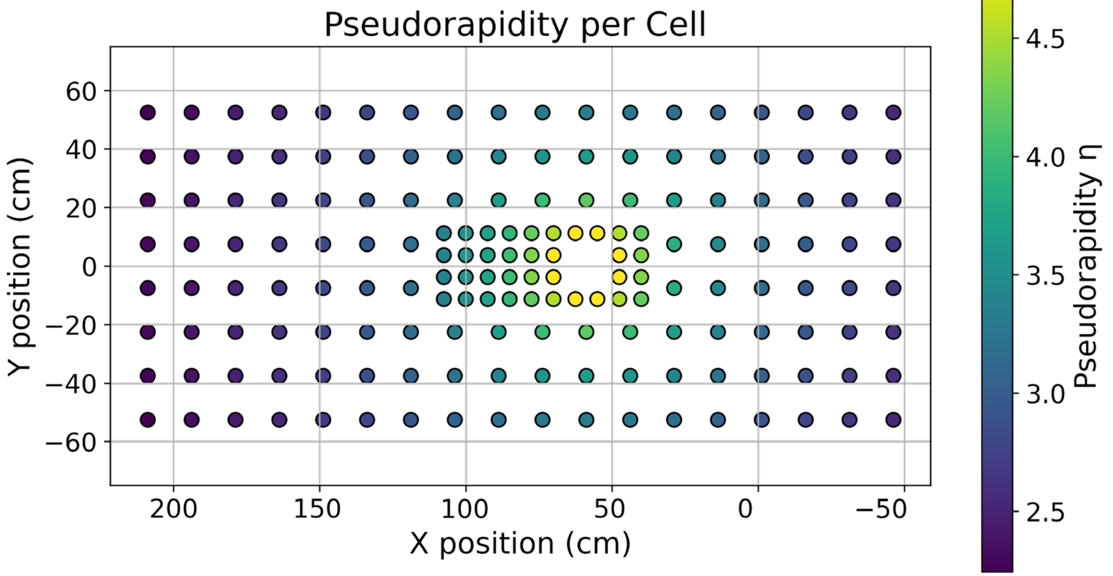



- Z = 2 detection suppressed in selected cells, for them:
- Fit with two Gaussians + polynomial applied
- Allows separation of:
  - Z = 1 peak (single hit)
  - Z = 1+1 peak (double hit in one cell)

# Yields Z = 1

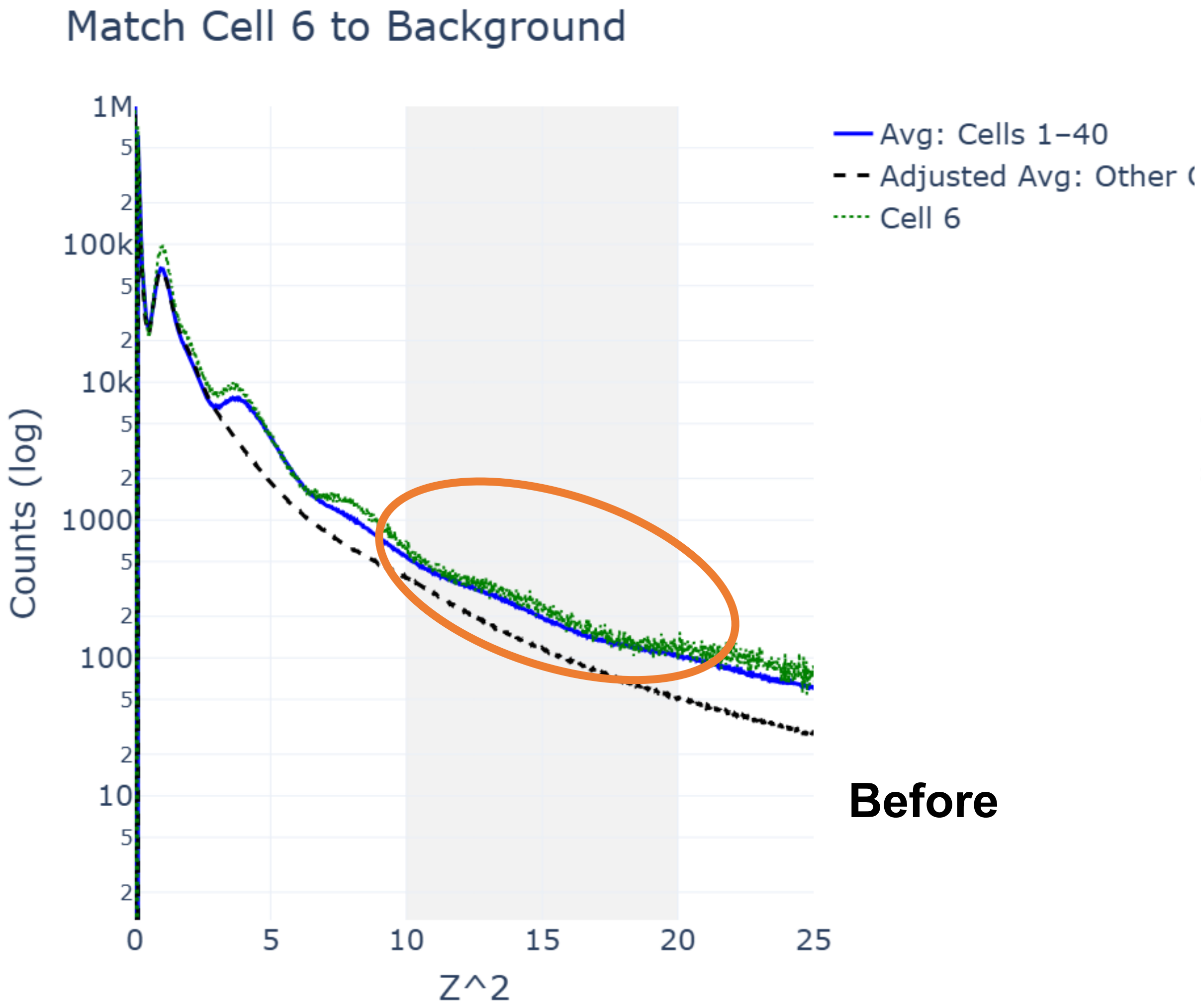



- Yields of Z = 1 particles are shown
- Results given as average yield per event
- Peak–valley structure on the left pic. reflects cell positions on the wall

# Backgroung estimation II (Z = 2)

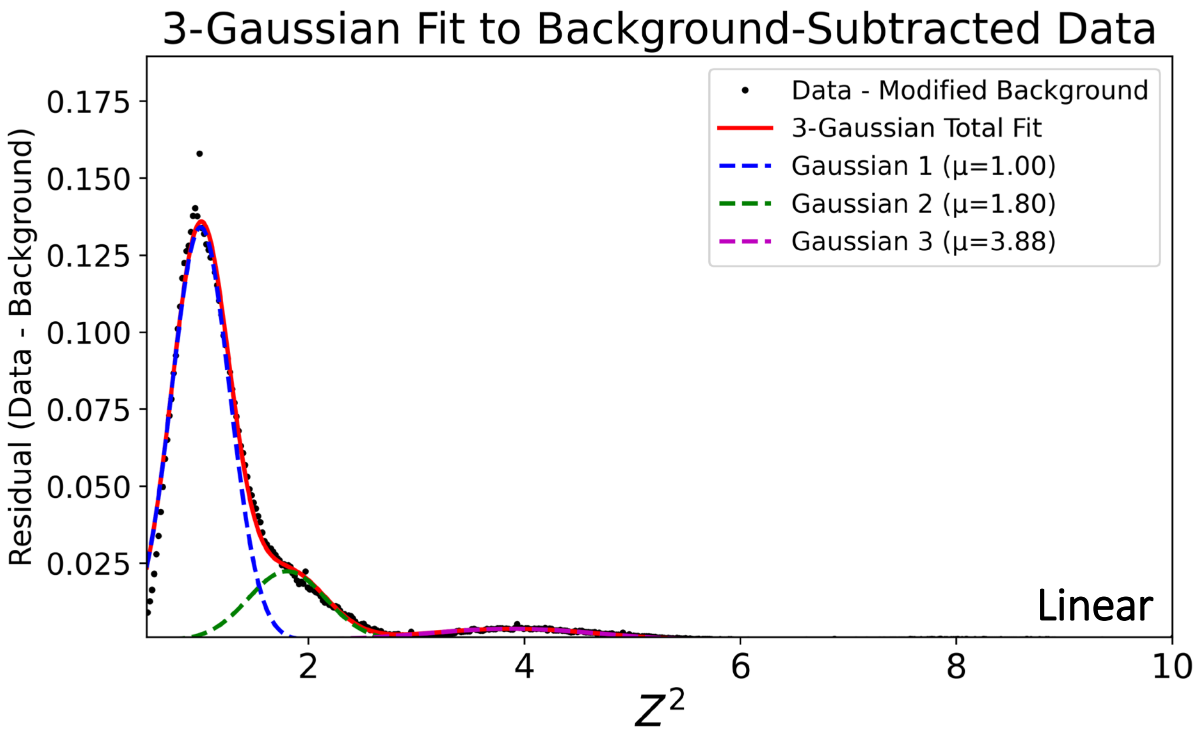


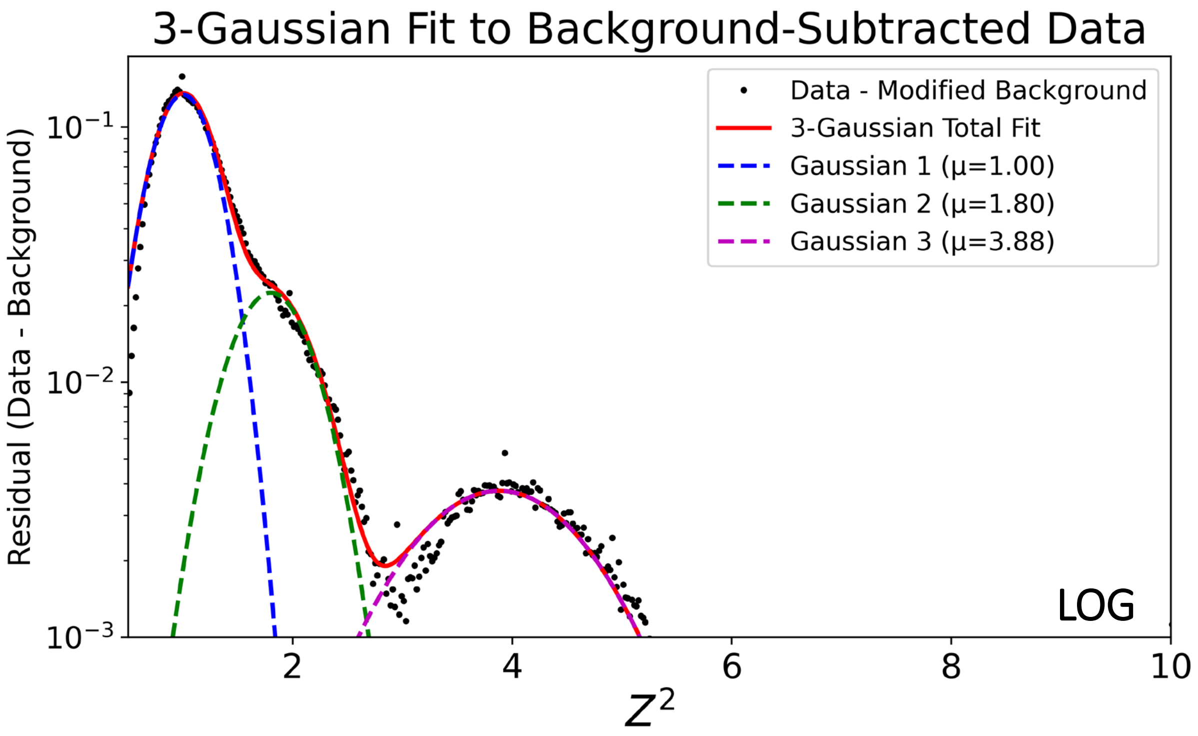

**Before**


**After**

- Background for Z = 2 peak selected from cells where this peak is absent
- Background tails from selected cells combined with those in each analyzed cell

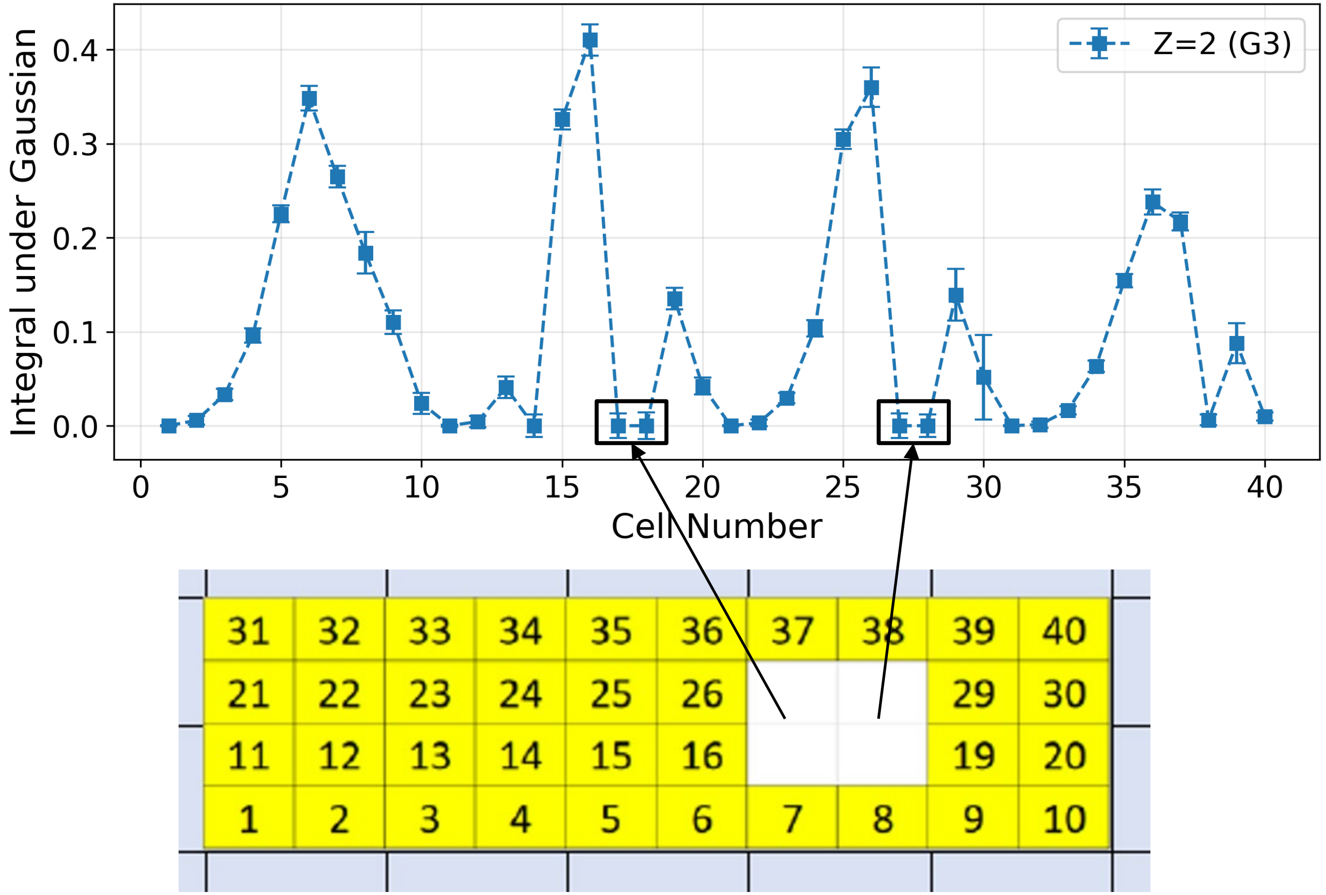
# Backgroung estimation II (Z = 2)

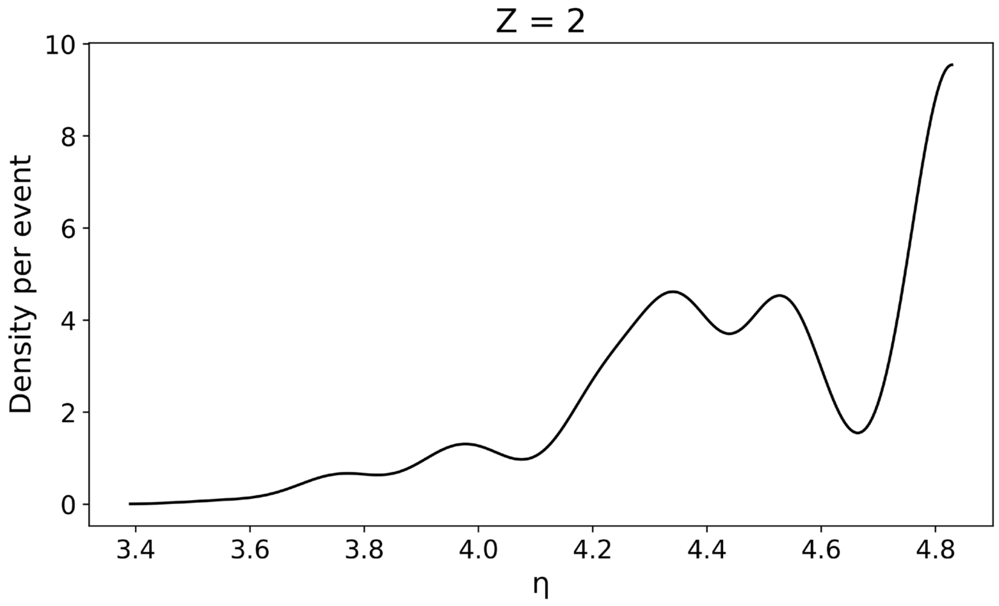



- Results after subtraction (linear & log scale)

# Yields Z = 2

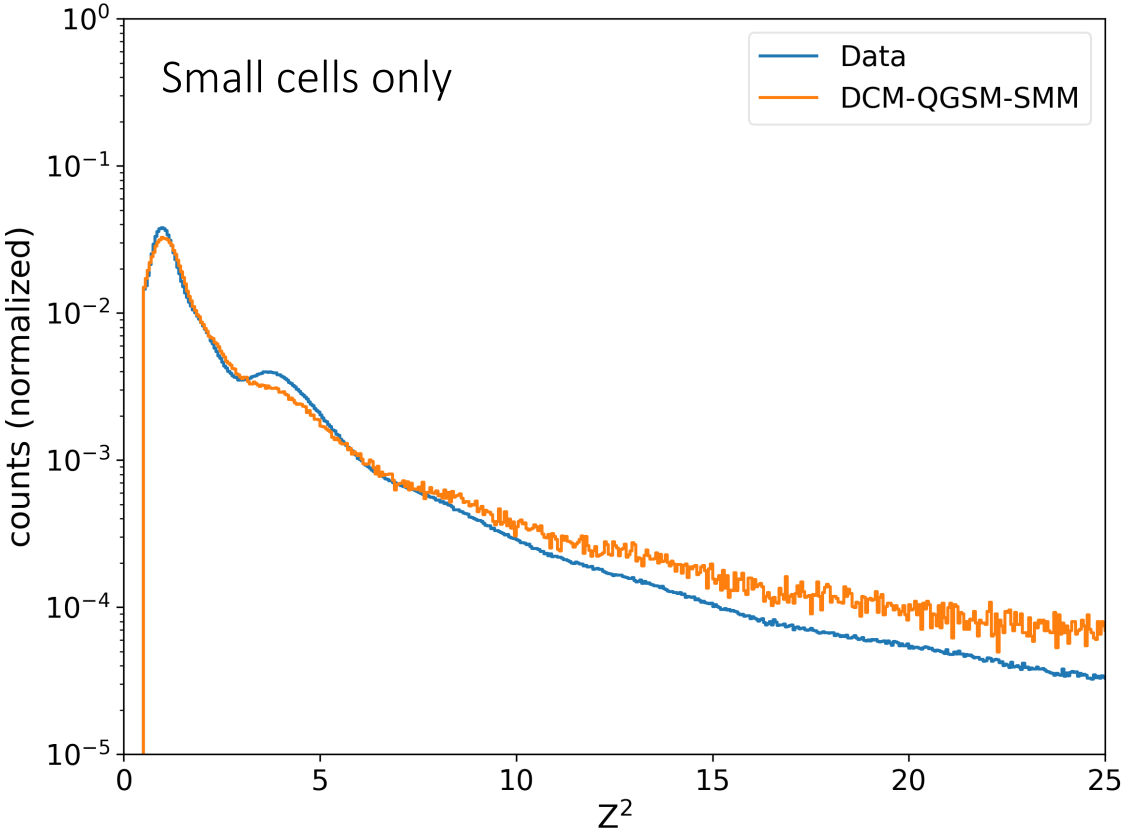



- New 2cm thick cells (12 total) will be used during run9 (see S. Morozov's talk, slide 6)

- Yields of Z = 2 particles shown for small cells
- Results given as average yield per event
- Peak–valley structure on the left pic. reflects cell positions on the wall
- Hodoscope can be used during run9 (see S. Morozov's talk, slide 8)

# Yields Comparison Exp. Data vs DCM-QGSM-SMM




Preliminary Yields

| Charge | Amplitude | Resolution | Integral per ev. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Z = 1 Exp | 0.6463 ± 0.0325 | 0.2080 ± 0.0213 | 0.3810 ± 0.0437 |
| Z = 1 Sim | 0.5435 ± 0.0463 | 0.2233 ± 0.0345 | 0.3615 ± 0.0626 |
| Z = 2 Exp | 0.0783 ± 0.0003 | 0.3177 ± 0.0042 | 0.2265 ± 0.0301 |
| Z = 2 Sim | 0.0512 ± 0.0016 | 0.7601 ± 0.0665 | 0.1712 ± 0.0243 |

- Yields of Z = 1 and Z = 2 particles are shown
- Results given as average yield *per event*
- New 2cm thick cells will be used during run9 (see S. Morozov's talk, slide 6)

# Conclusion

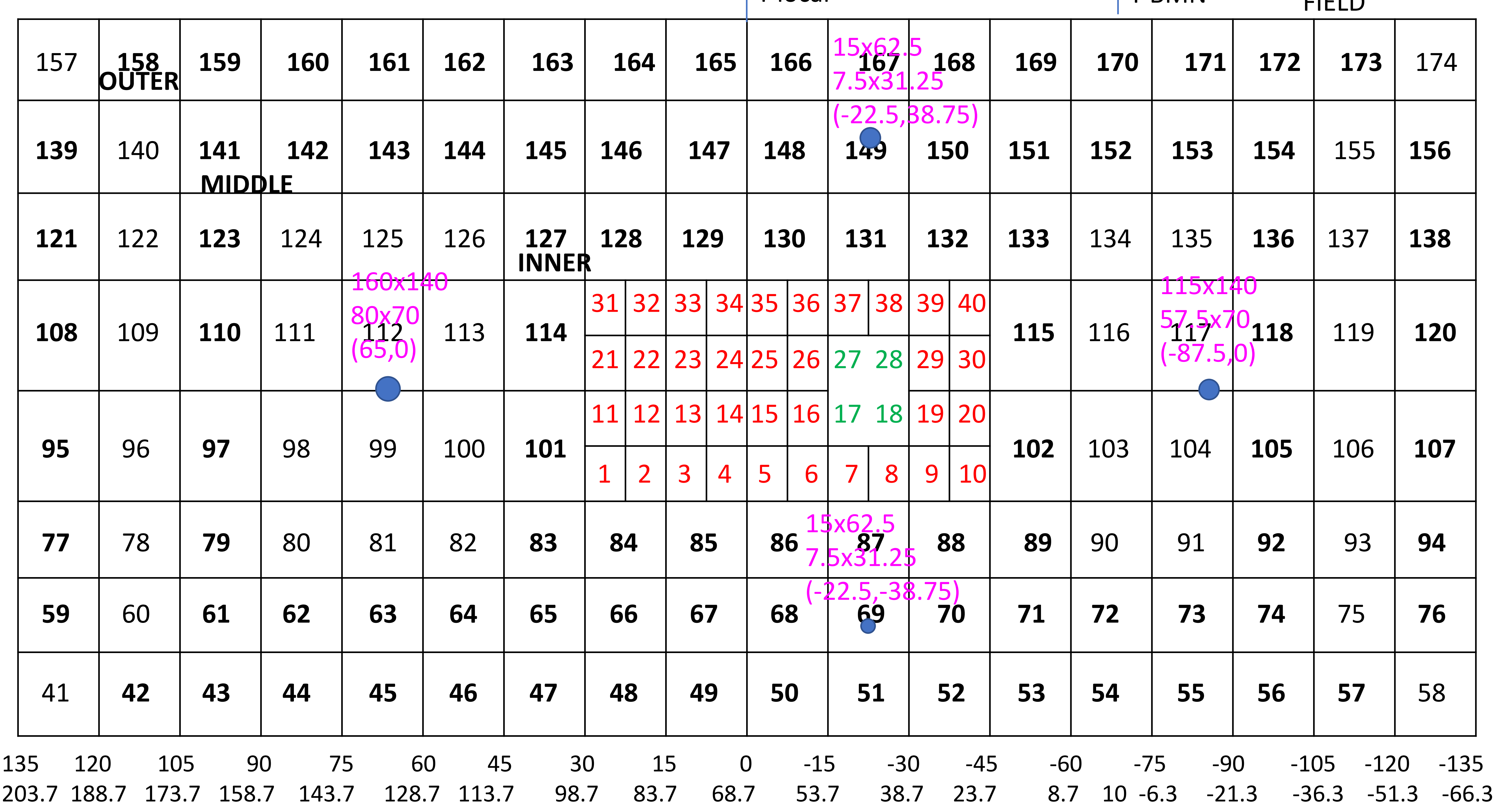
- Approaches for background subtraction and estimation have been developed and are being tested. Some further adjustment is needed.
- As a result, it is shown that it is possible to estimate the yields
- Yield values are still preliminary and need to be verified

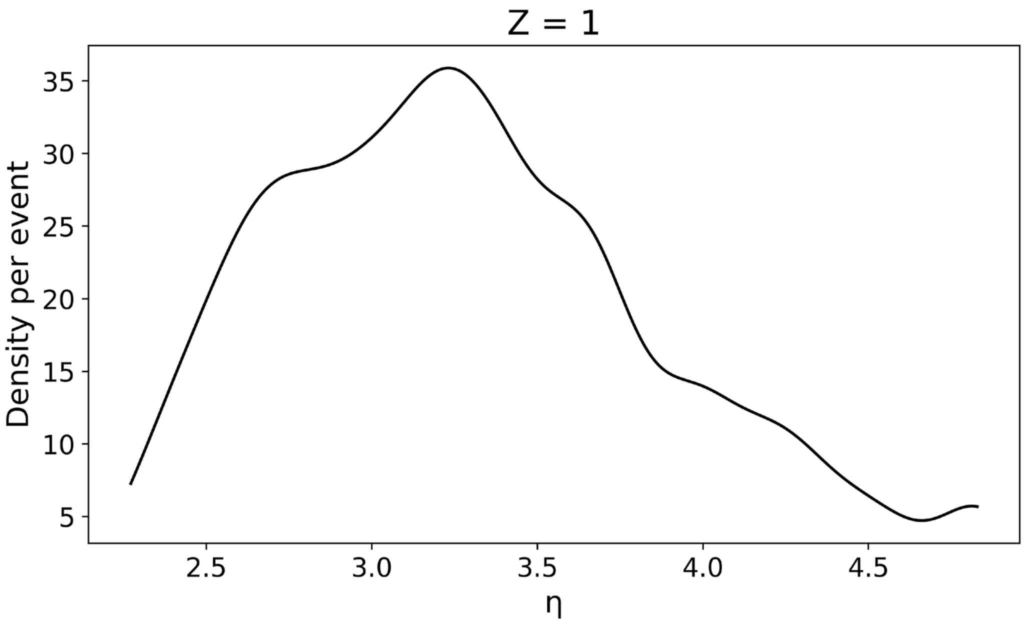
- To do list:
    - Inclusion of tracking data in the analysis. Use of PID from the new Production and improved tracking
    - Estimation of systematic uncertainties
    - Comparison with models using larger statistics (e.g., DCM-SMM, PHQMD)
    - Study of yield dependence on centrality
    - Trigger efficiency must be taken into account

Thank you for your attention!

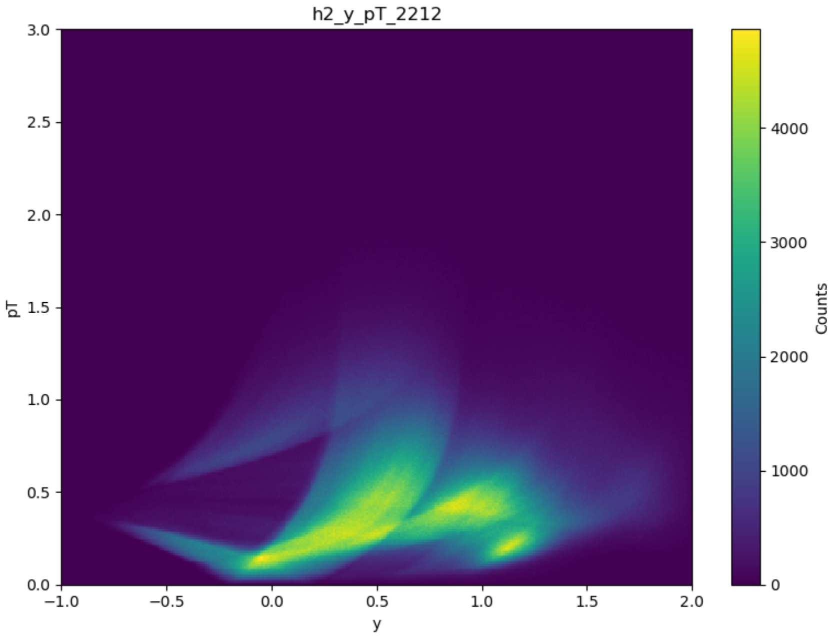
# backup

ScWall for run 8, Xshift **68.7 cm, 741.5 cm**

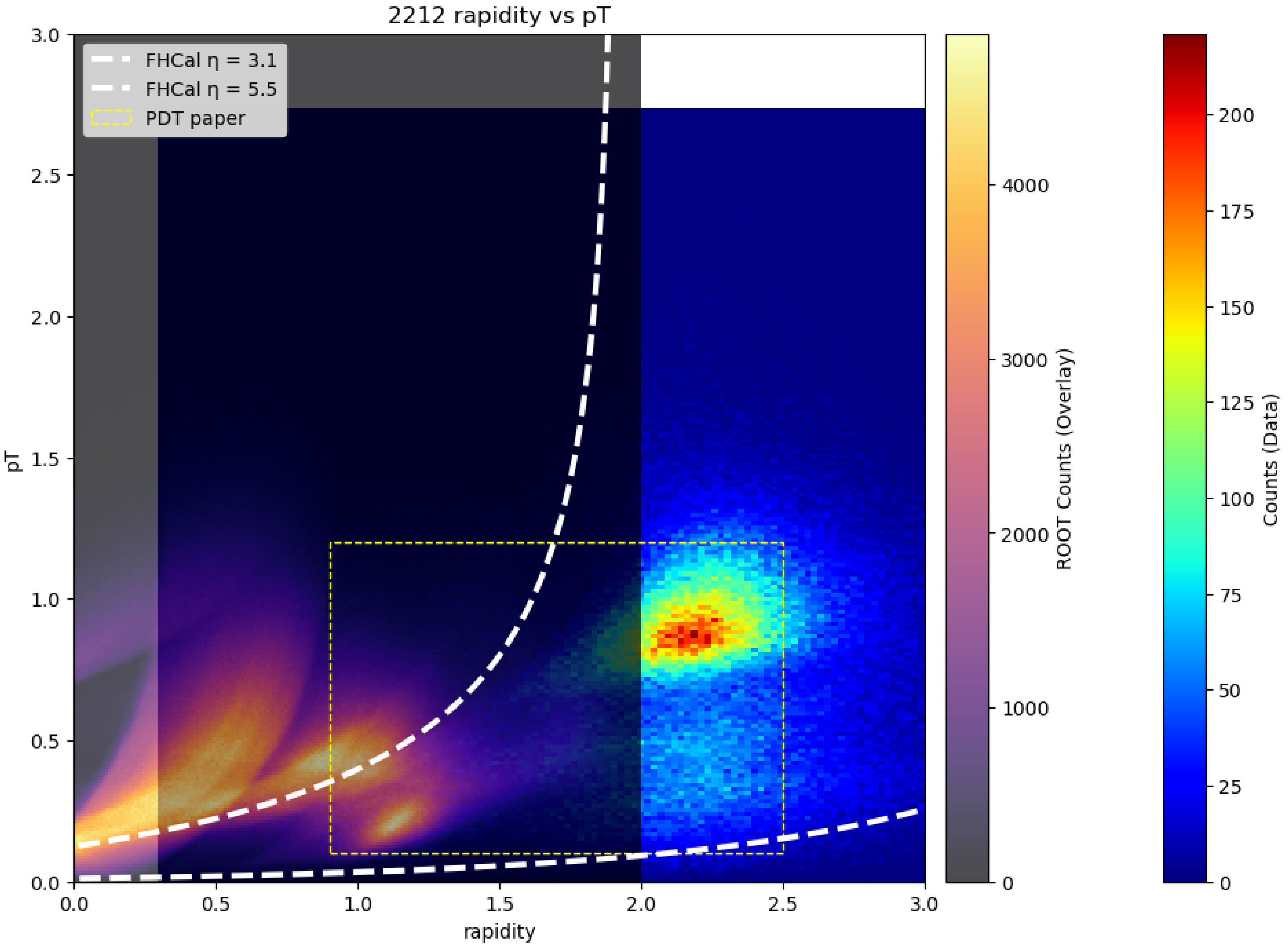




Z = 1
Density per event
η

h2_y_pT_2212
pT
y
Counts

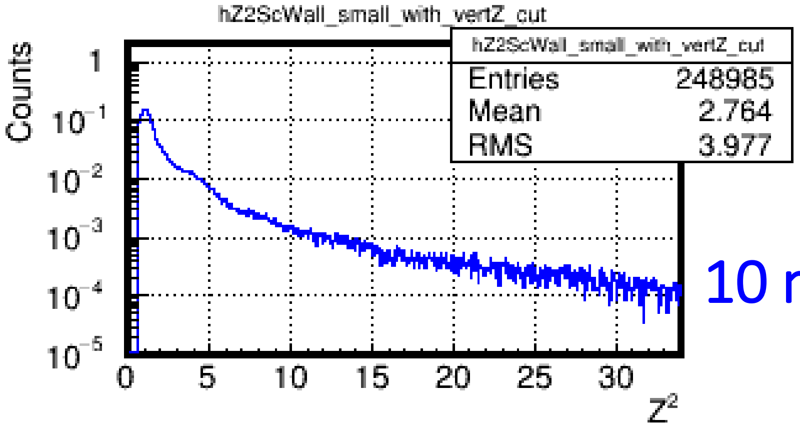
2212 rapidity vs pT
FHCal η = 3.1
FHCal η = 5.5
PDT paper
pT
rapidity
ROOT Counts (Overlay)
Counts (Data)

# Upgrade of ScWall for run9

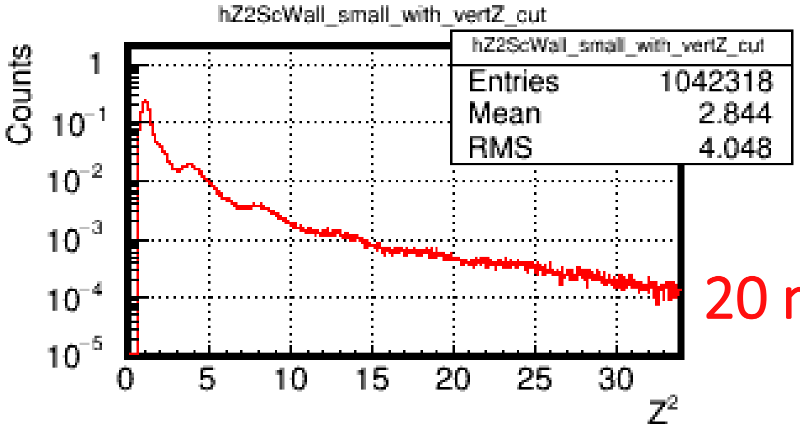
## Simulation

ScWall $Z^2$ distributions **XeCs@3.26AGeV**

DCM-QGSM-SMM



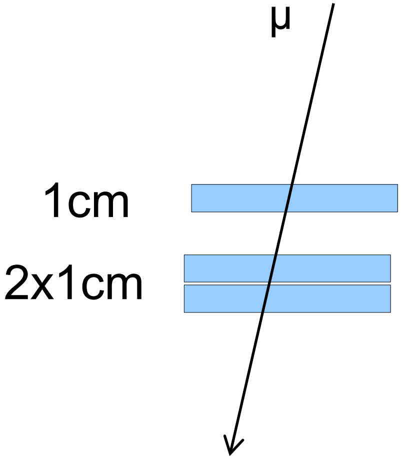

10 mm

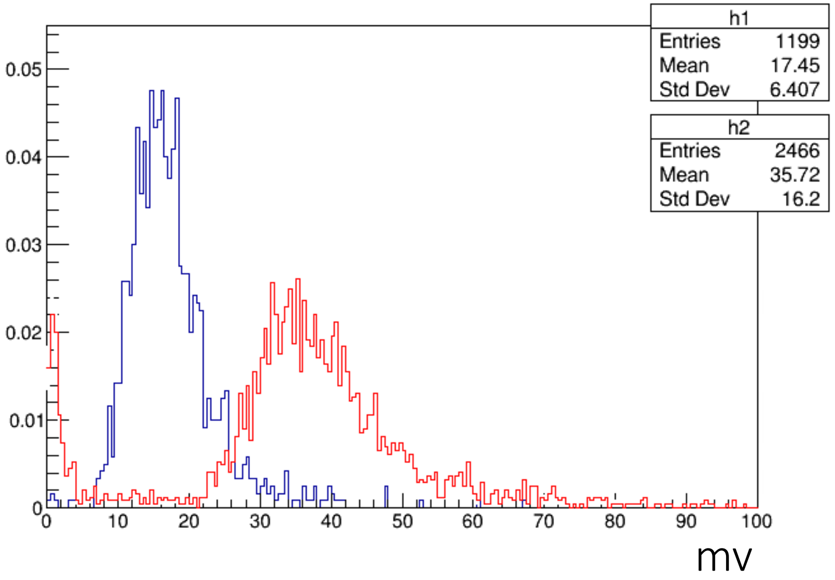



20 mm

The **range** of charges detected on the ScWall is much **greater** (up to Z = 5) in small cells when **thicker cells (20 mm)** are used according to the DCM-QGSM-SMM simulation.

## Cosmic tests



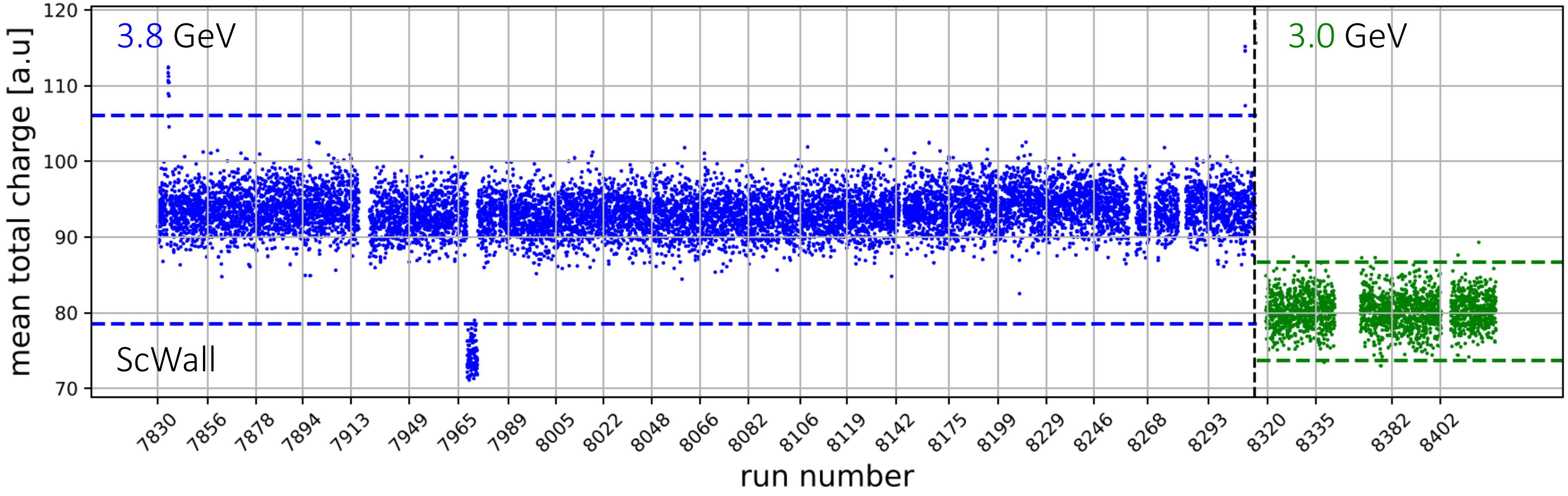




Research on the cosmic shows two times greater amplitude for 2x10 mm cells.

# ScWall stability during the run8

Data for Xe+CsI are presented for all data on a file-by-file basis for energies of 3.0 and 3.8 GeV for ScWall

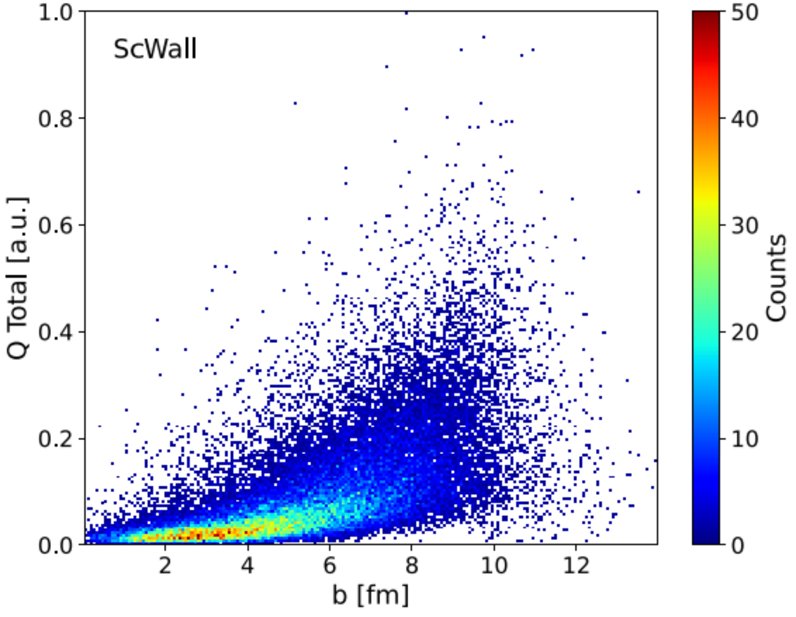
+− 5σ dashed lines are shown



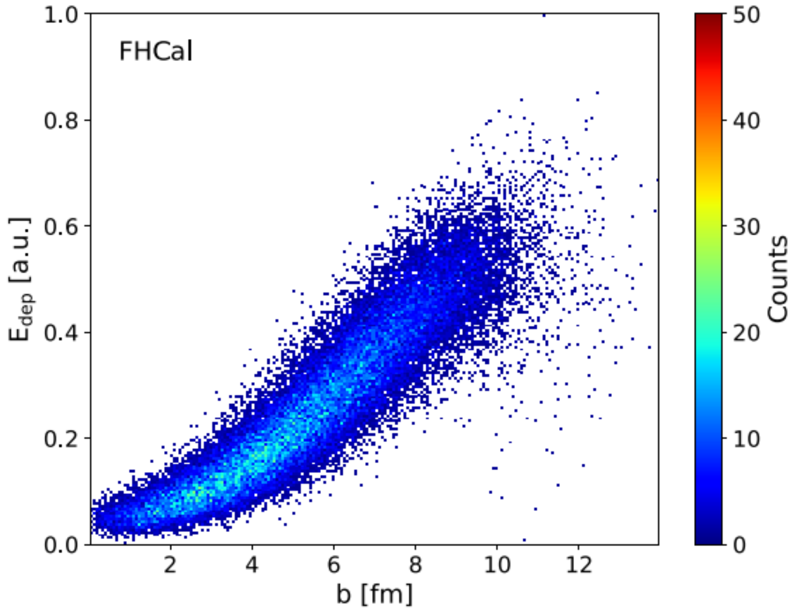

The mean total charge values for ScWall for each file are presented.

Applied cuts: 1 Xe, vertex Z  (-1.5 < Z <1.5)

# Centrality estimators




(a)




(b)

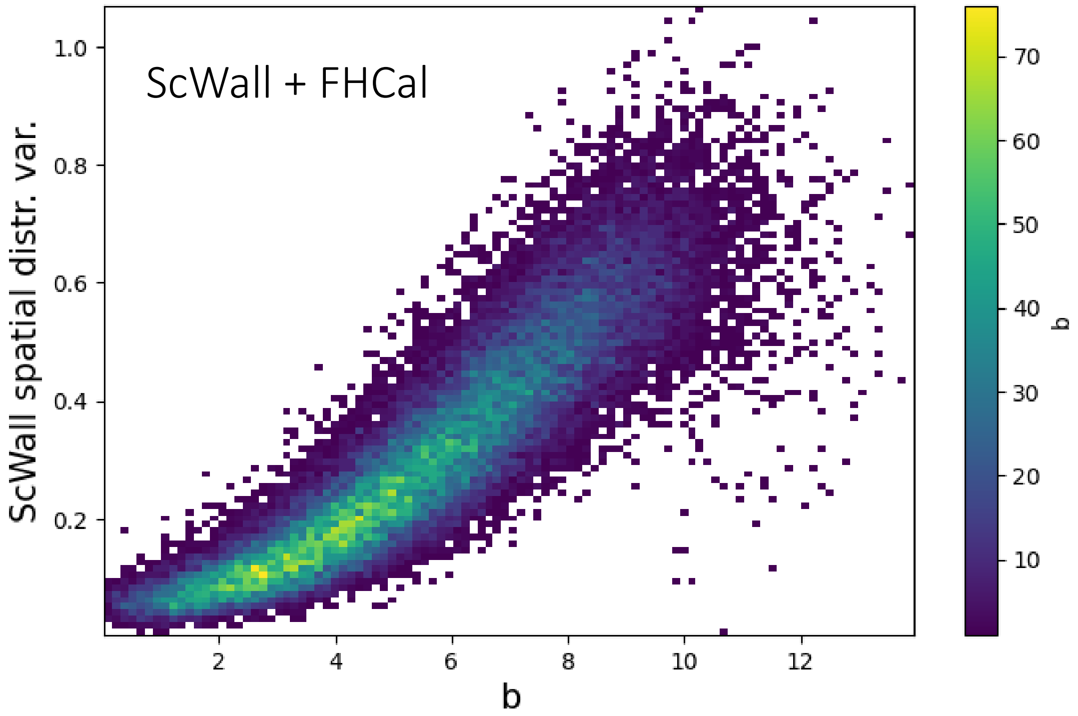
As an estimator of centrality, FHCal $E_{dep}$ performs best (b) (similar to the number of tracks).

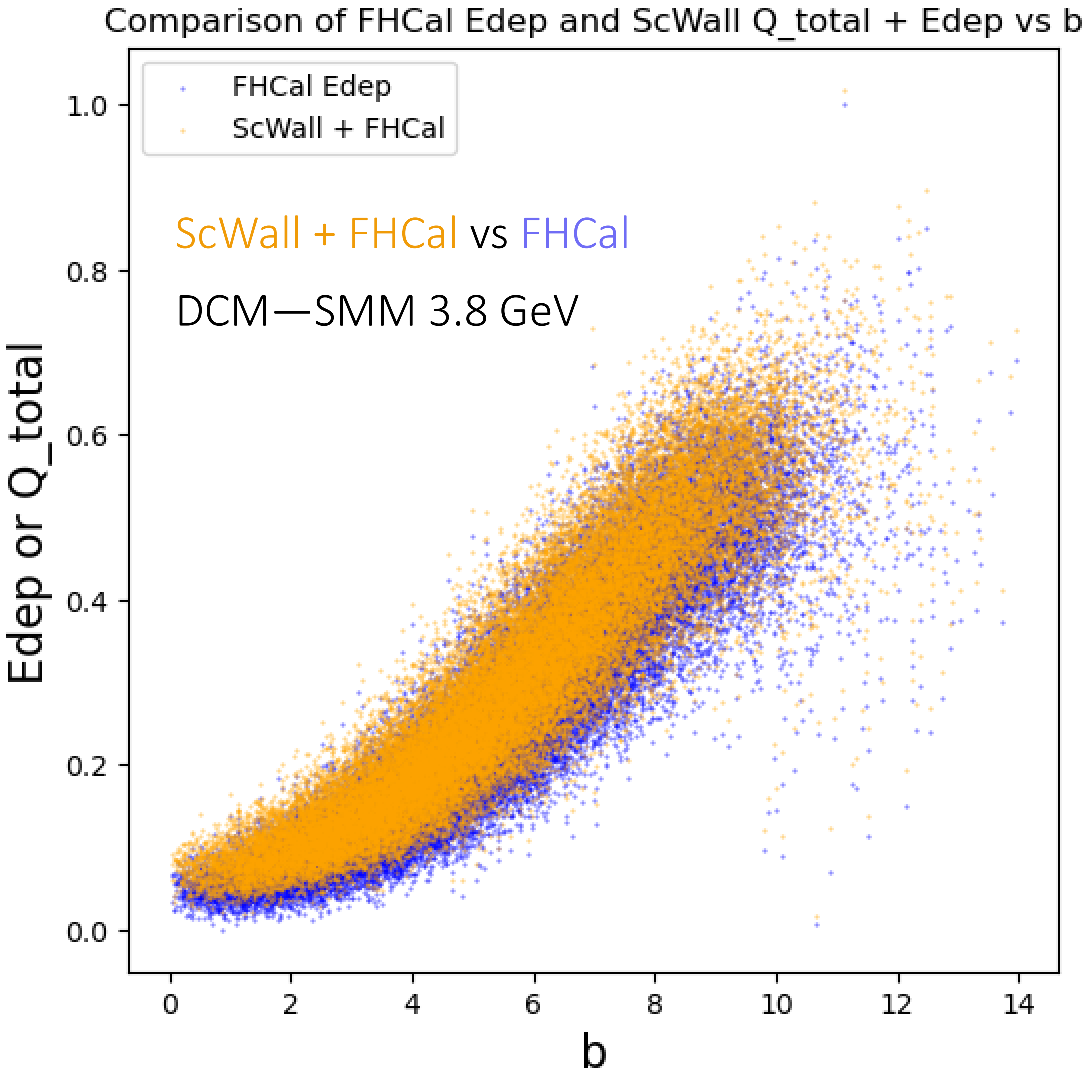
The scintillation wall (a) can sense centrality, but much worse.

It is possible to use the combined observable of these quantities to determine centrality.

DCM—SMM 3.8 GeV

# Centrality estimators and combination of observables



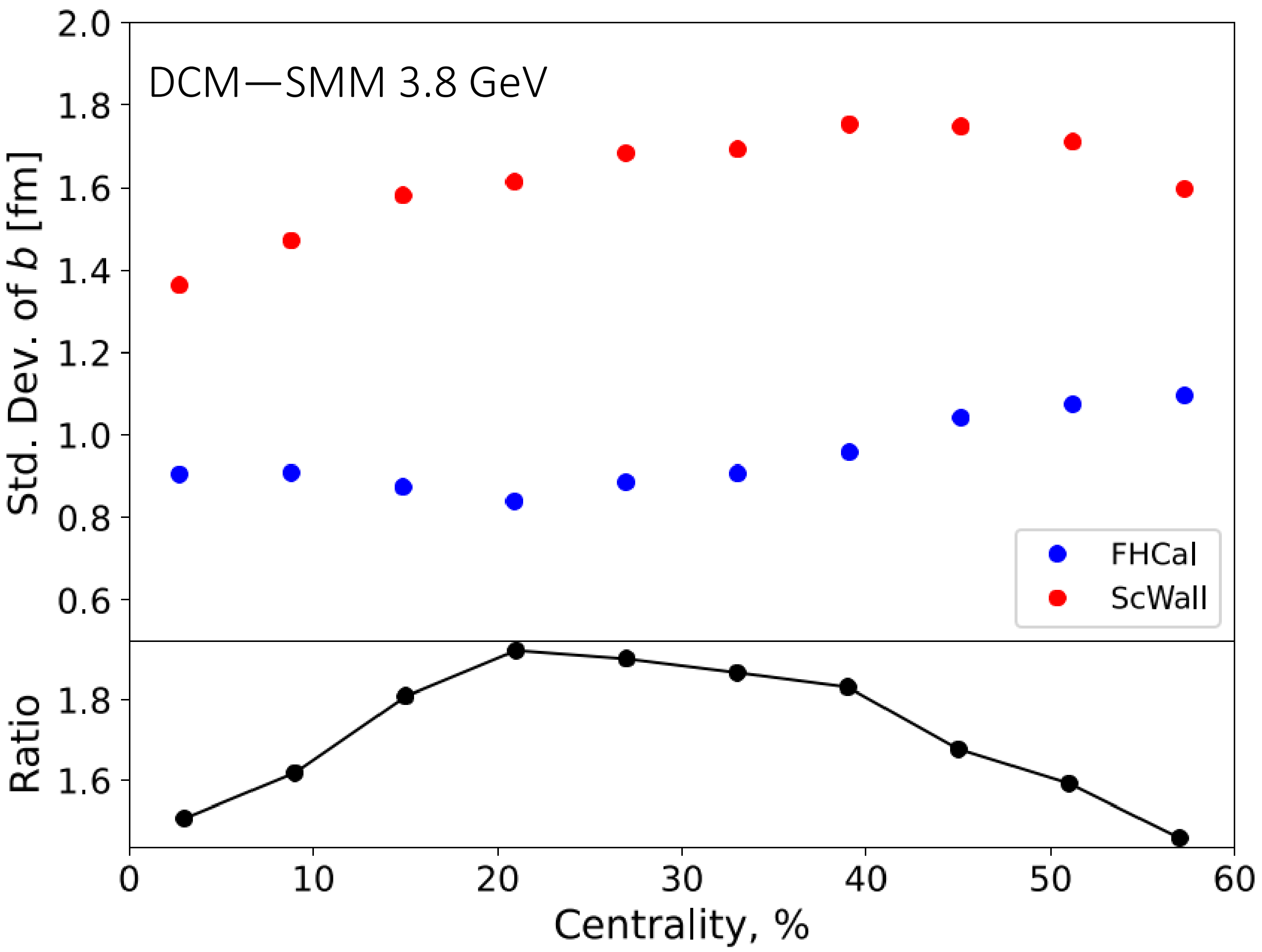




The combined usage of the energy deposition in the FHCal and the total charge on the ScWall gives a narrower distribution.

The centrality accuracy improves only within 1%.

Need to consider autocorrelations with FHCal.
ScWall can be used to estimate systematics.

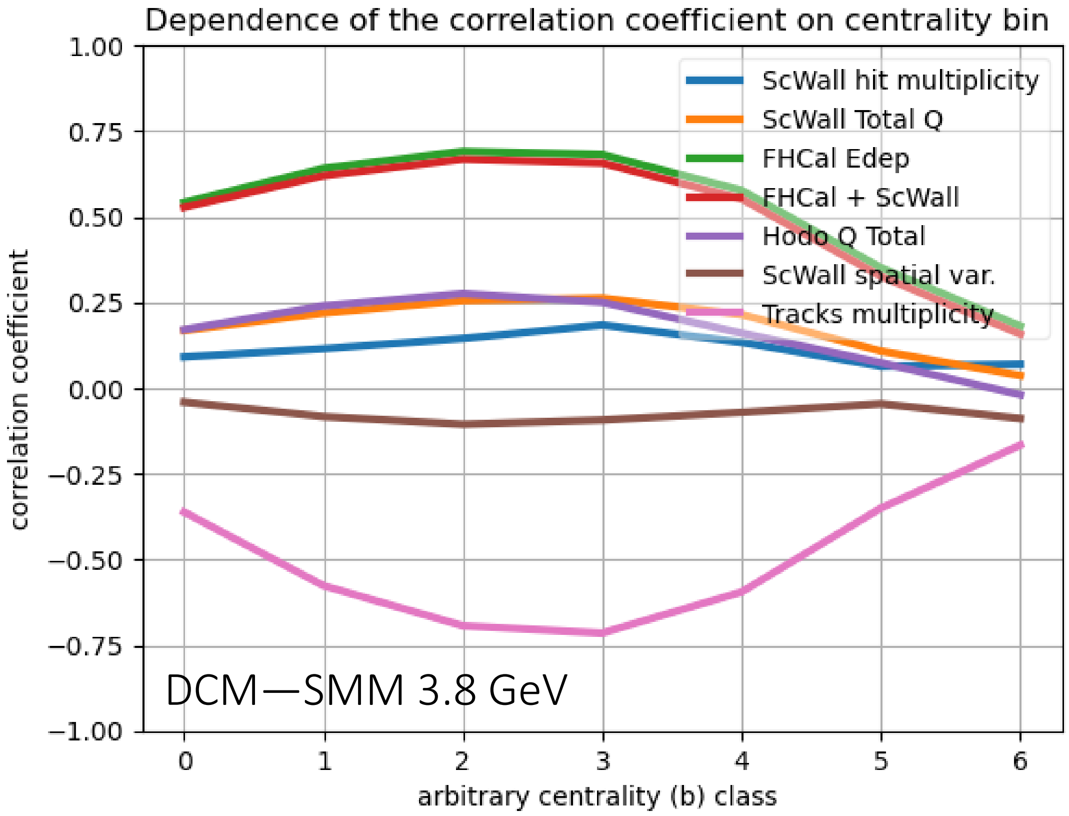
# Centrality estimators: ScWall vs FHCal

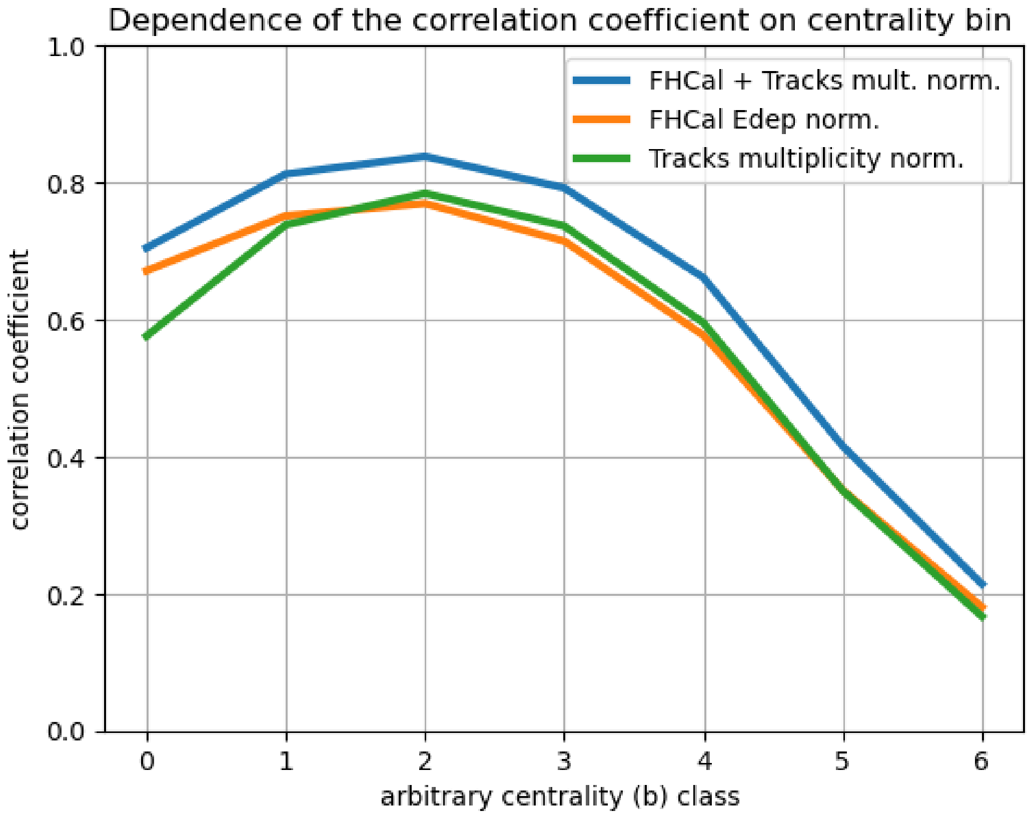



The width of the distributions of the presented observables as a dependence of the impact factor shows that the ScWall is significantly inferior to the FHCal.

The difference for the most central events in standard deviation units is about 2 times.

# Centrality estimators: correlations



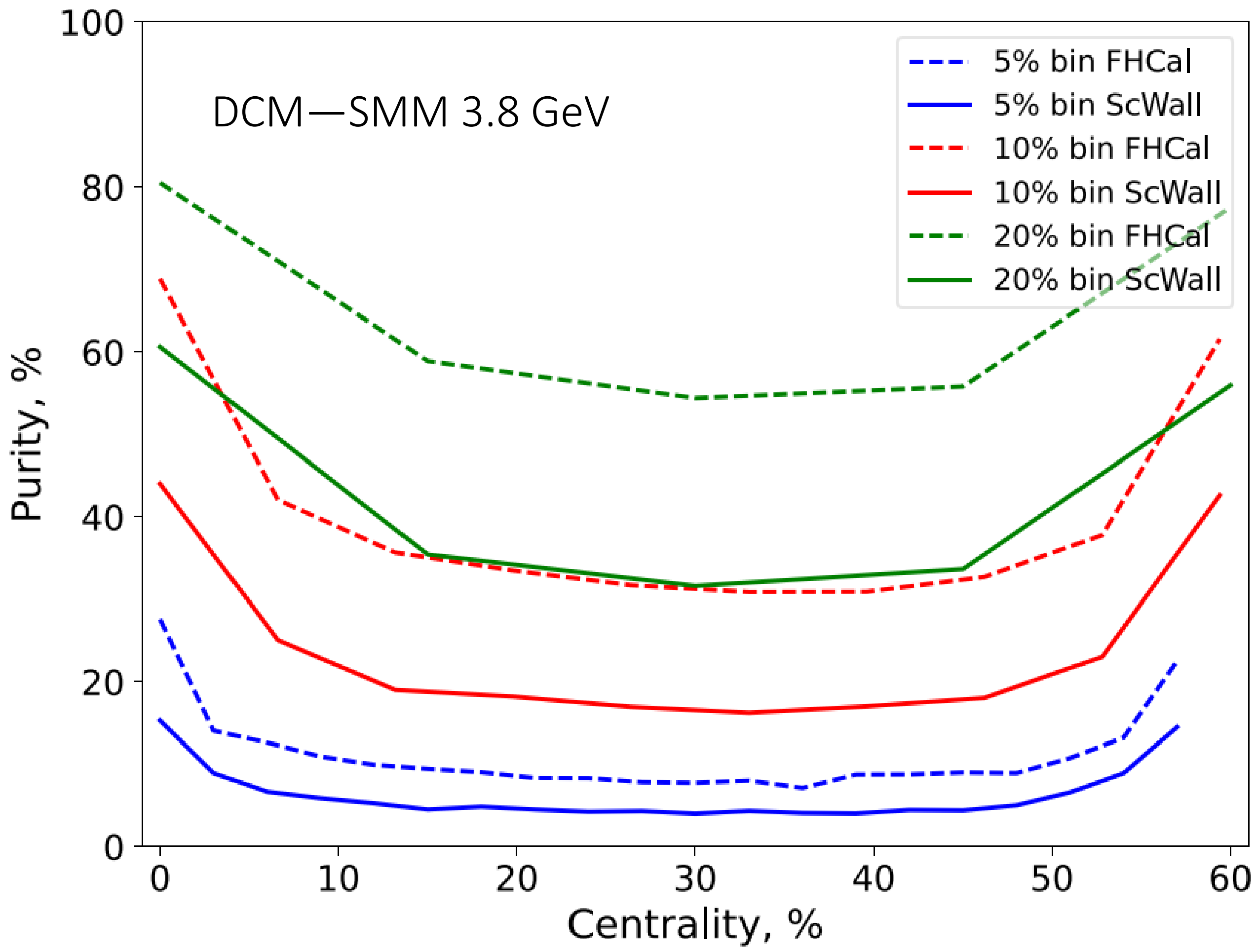

The best observables for centrality are tracks multiplicity and energy deposition in the FHCal.

The ScWall can only be used to slightly improve the results.

The combined usage of tracks multiplicity energy deposition in the FHCal can significantly improve the results.

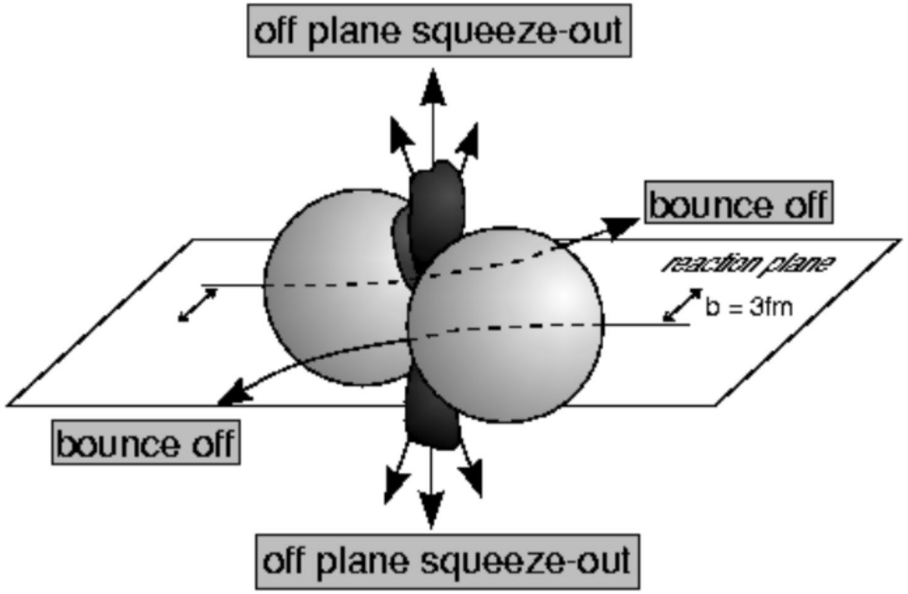
Pearson correlation coefficient is used.

# Purity and centrality for FHCal and ScWall




To obtain the required purity of 80% for the most central class, it is necessary to take classes size of at least 20%.

# Flow measurements theory




The azimuthal angle distribution is decomposed in a Fourier series relative to reaction plane angle:

$$\rho(\varphi - \Psi_{RP}) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left(1 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \cos n(\varphi - \Psi_{RP})\right)$$

Anisotropic flow: $v_n = \langle \cos\left[n(\varphi - \Psi_{RP})\right]\rangle$

Reaction plane is not experimentally measured, we define the symmetry plane (SP) from spectators:

$$Q_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{N} w_k(\cos\phi_k, \sin\phi_k) = |Q_1|(\cos\Psi_{SP}, \sin\Psi_{SP})$$

Directed flow is measured

$$v_1 = \frac{\langle \cos(\phi - \Psi_{SP})\rangle}{R_1}$$

Resolution correction factor

$$R_1 = \langle \cos(\Psi_{SP} - \Psi_{RP})\rangle$$



*These results were obtained by Mikhail Mamaev.*

# Comparison of RP resolution from FHCal and ScWall

Scalar product (SP) method:

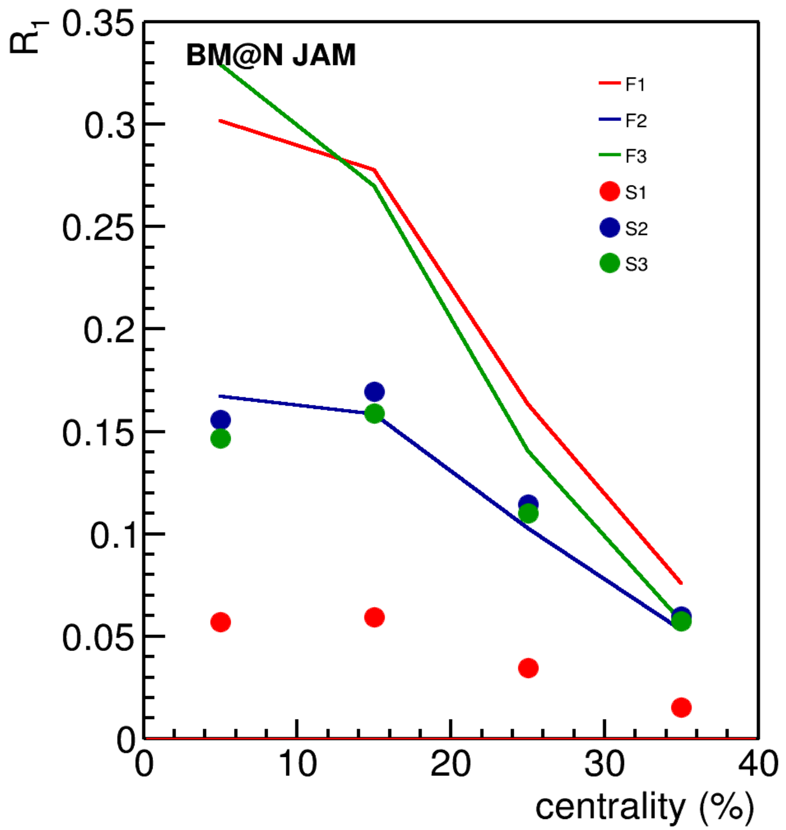
$$v_1 = \frac{\langle u_1 Q_1^{F1} \rangle}{R_1^{F1}} \qquad v_2 = \frac{\langle u_2 Q_1^{F1} Q_1^{F3} \rangle}{R_1^{F1} R_1^{F3}}$$

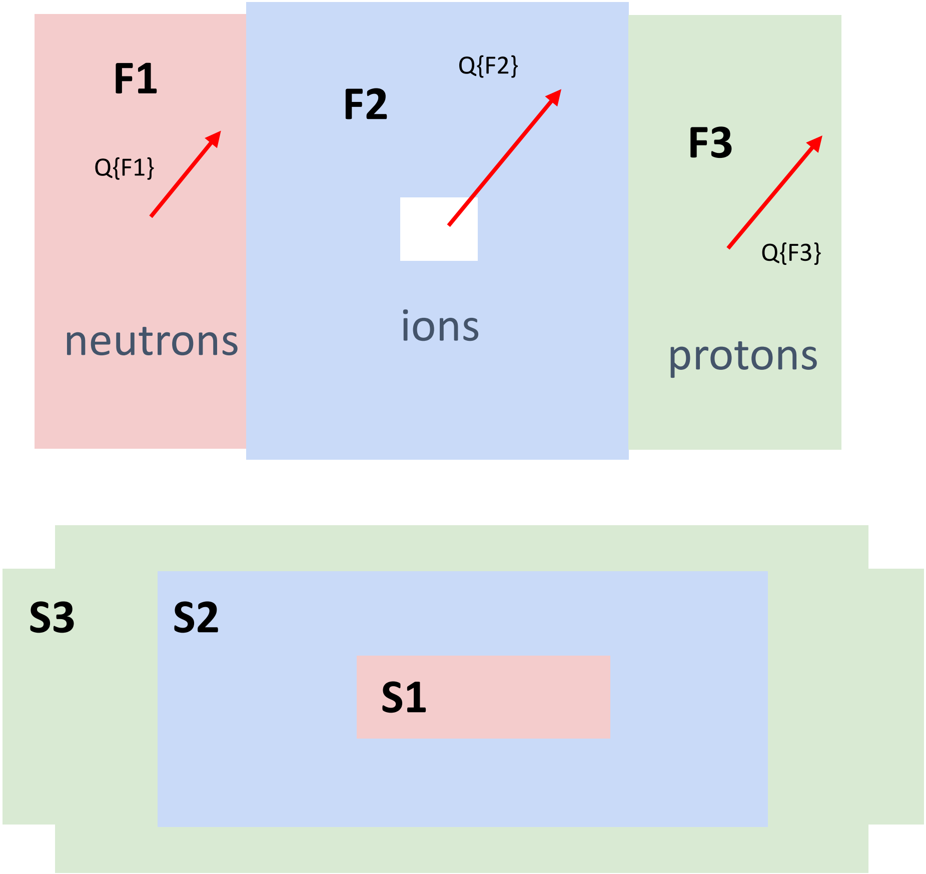
Where $R_1$ is the resolution correction factor

$$R_1^{F1} = \langle \cos(\Psi_1^{F1} - \Psi_1^{RP}) \rangle$$

Symbol "F2(F1,F3)" means $R_1$ calculated via (3S resolution):

$$R_1^{F2(F1,F3)} = \frac{\sqrt{\langle Q_1^{F2} Q_1^{F1} \rangle \langle Q_1^{F2} Q_1^{F3} \rangle}}{\sqrt{\langle Q_1^{F1} Q_1^{F3} \rangle}}$$




3 vectors (F1, F2, F3 and S1, S2, S3) each from FHCal and ScWall were selected and the resolutions were compared.

The ScWall symmetry plane is more fluctuating. Hence SP has lower resolution, and requires more statistics for flow calculations.



*These results were obtained by Mikhail Mamaev.*

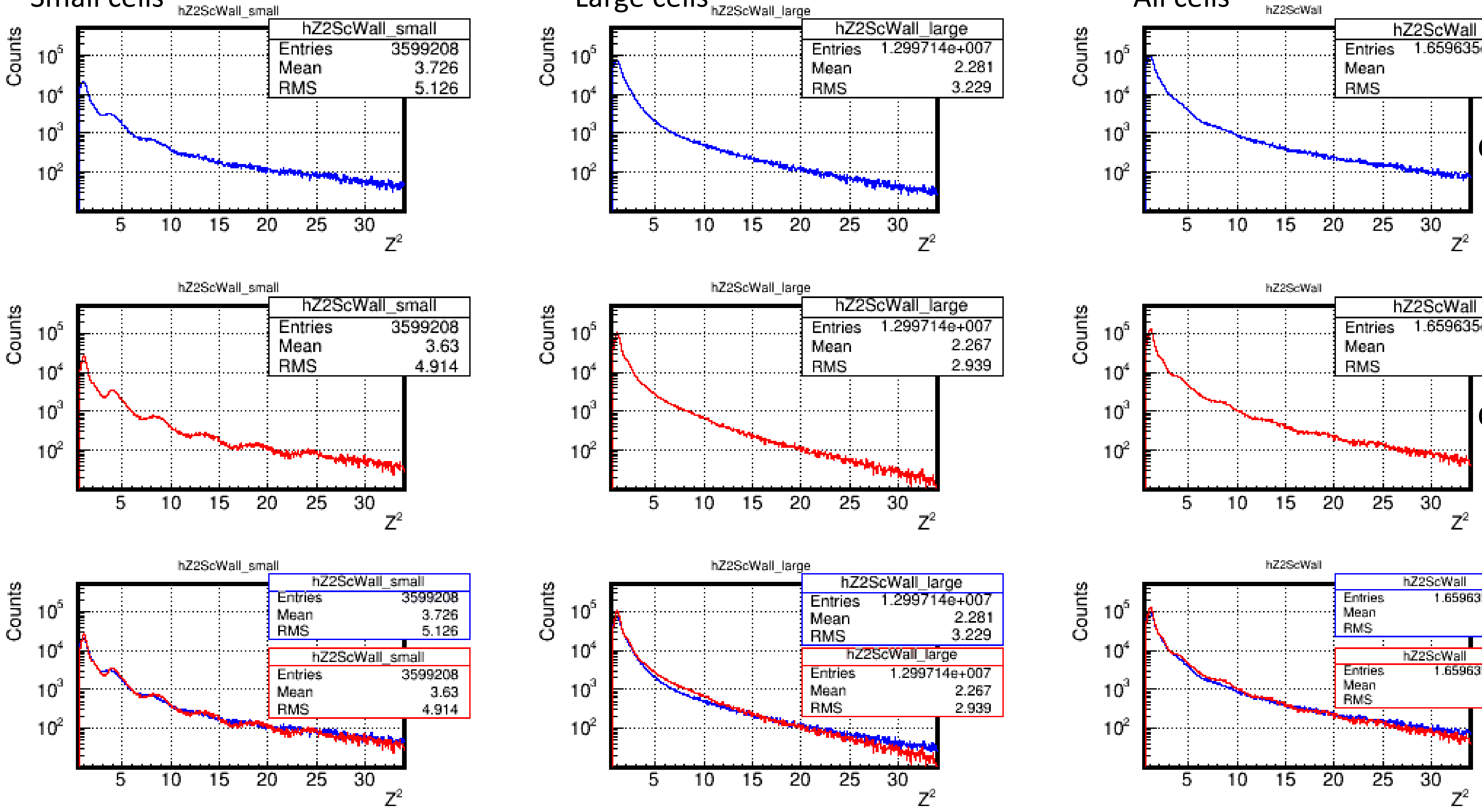
# ScWall $Z^2$ distributions  (RECO, w/o vertex selection)

*Geometry: air in cave, Magnet, vac. tubes, vac Wall before ScWall,  ScWall, Hodo*

**BiBi@3A GeV**, DCM-QGSM-SMM UNIGEN,
**With magnetic fieldMap_1900  scale 0.834**
Hodo 970.2 cm, Xsh=64.9 cm, Ysh= -1cm, rotY 4.2 deg
ScWall hole 697.4 cm, Xsh=65.65cm, Ysh=-0.43 cm
air in cave, Magnet, **vac Tubes**
**99978ev,**

**Not correct nb of entries**

Small cells — Large cells — All cells



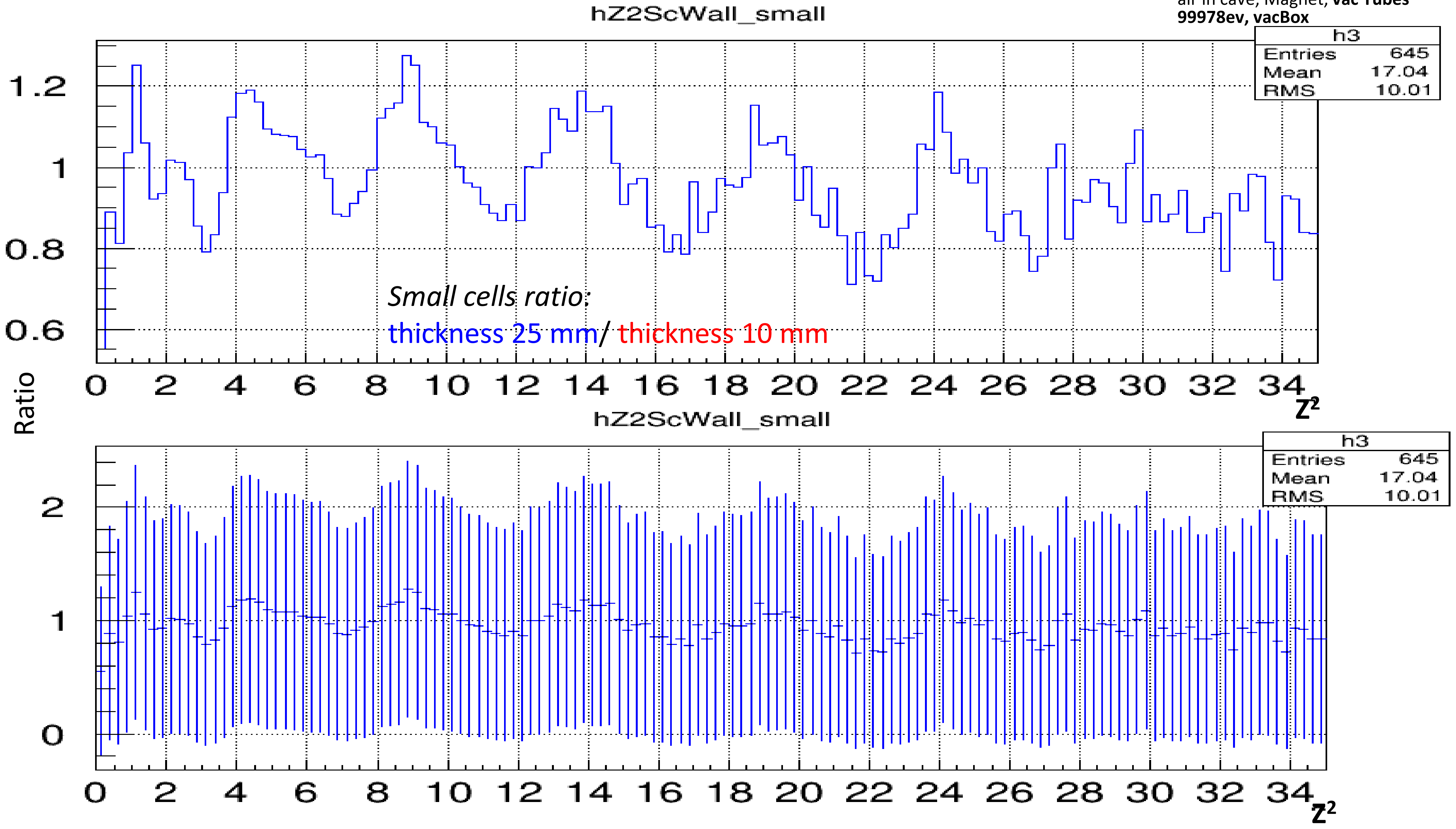

Cell thickness 10 mm

Cell thickness 20 mm

# ScWall ratio $Z^2$ distributions (RECO, w/o vertex selection)

*Geometry*: *air in cave, Magnet, vac. tubes, vac Wall before ScWall, ScWall, Hodo*

**BiBi@3A GeV**, DCM-QGSM-SMM UNIGEN,
**With magnetic fieldMap_1900 scale 0.834**
Hodo 970.2 cm, Xsh=64.9 cm, Ysh= -1cm, rotY 4.2 deg
ScWall hole 697.4 cm, Xsh=65.65cm, Ysh=-0.43 cm
air in cave, Magnet, **vac Tubes**
**99978ev, vacBox**



# ScWall $Z^2$ distributions (**BiBi@3.26AGeV)**

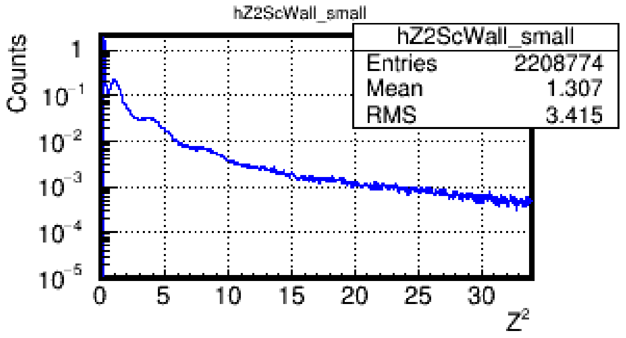
**BiBi@3A GeV**, DCM-QGSM-SMM UNIGEN,
**With magnetic fieldMap_1900 scale 0.834**
Hodo 970.2 cm, Xsh=64.9 cm, Ysh= -1cm, rotY 4.2 deg
ScWall hole 697.4 cm, Xsh=65.65cm, Ysh=-0.43 cm
air in cave, Magnet, **vac Tubes**
**99978ev, IDEAL geometry**

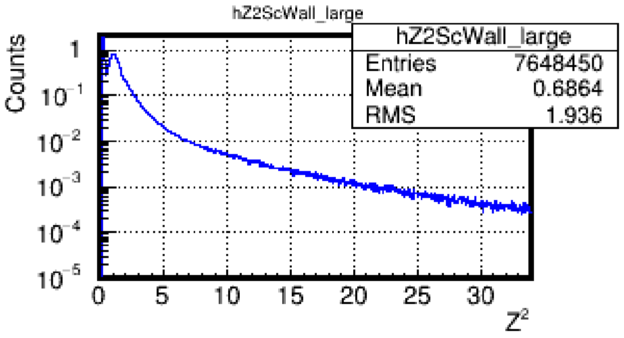
*Ideal geometry: air in cave, Magnet, vac. tubes, vac Wall before ScWall, ScWall, Hodo*

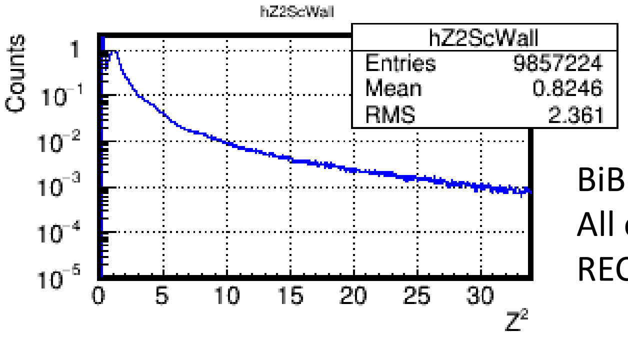
Small cells

Large cells

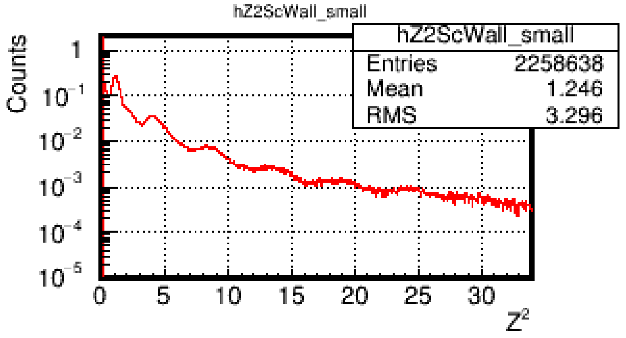
All cells

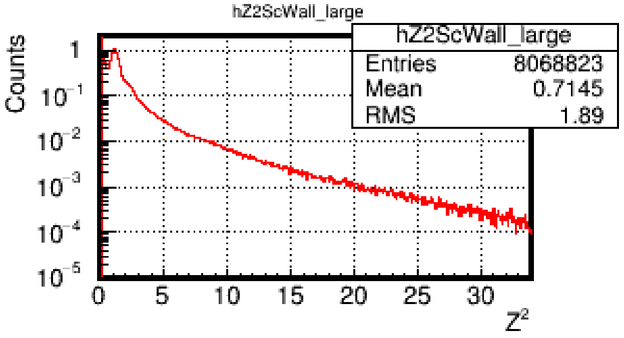


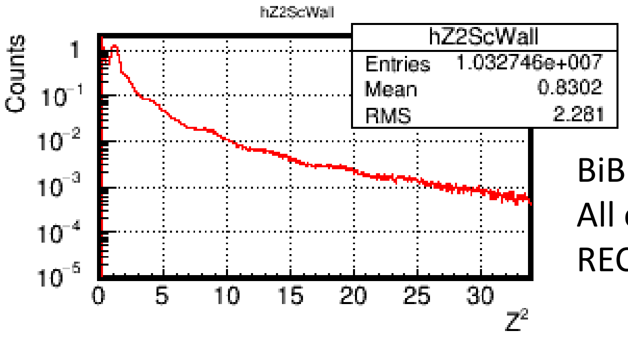




BiBi@3AGeV, ideal geometry
All cells thickness **10 mm**
RECO, no vertZ cut




BiBi@3AGeV, ideal geometry
All cells thickness **25 mm**
RECO, no vertZ cut

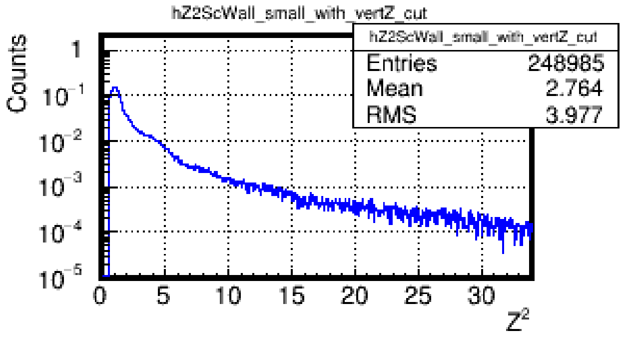
# ScWall $Z^2$ distributions (**XeCs@3.26AGeV**)

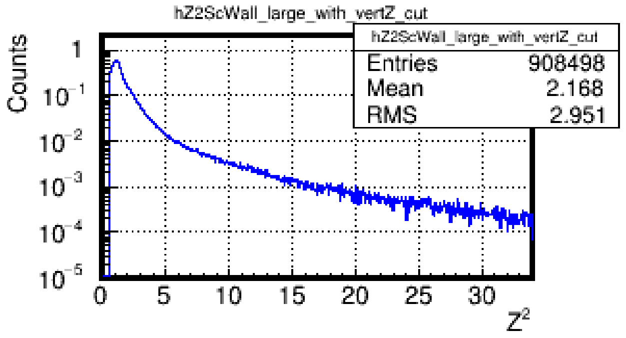
**XeCs@3.26A GeV**, DCM-QGSM-SMM UNIGEN,
**With magnetic fieldMap_1900 scale 0.929**
FHCal, Hodo rotY 1.6 deg, 4.2 deg
ScWall hole 697.4 cm, Xsh=65.65cm, Ysh=-0.43 cm
ScWall hole 741.5 cm, Xsh=68.7cm
**58804ev, 199976ev, FULL geometry**

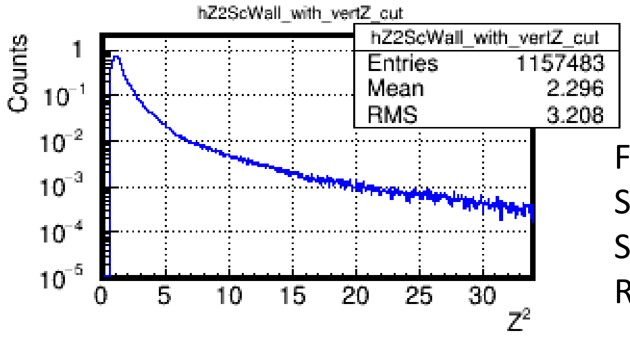
Small cells

Large cells

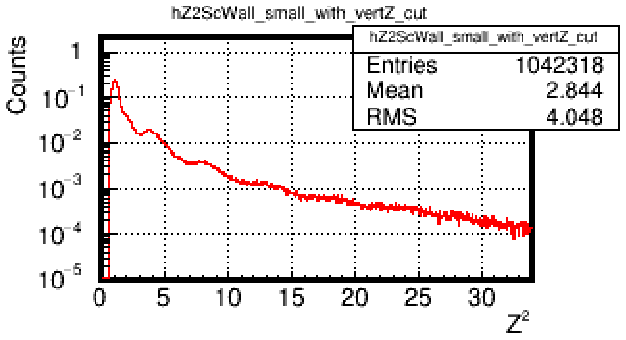
All cells

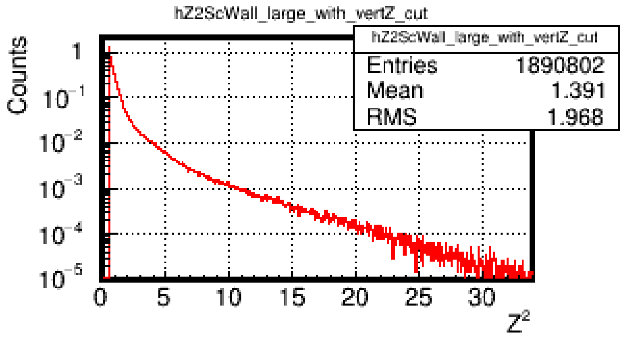


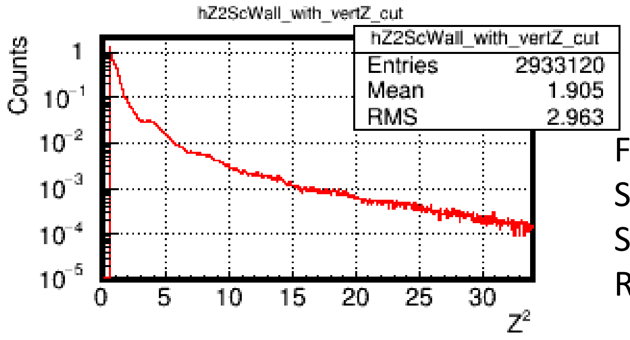




Full geometry
ScWall at 741.5 cm, 58804 ev
Small cells thickness **10 mm**
RECO, with vertZ cut (+-1.5 cm)



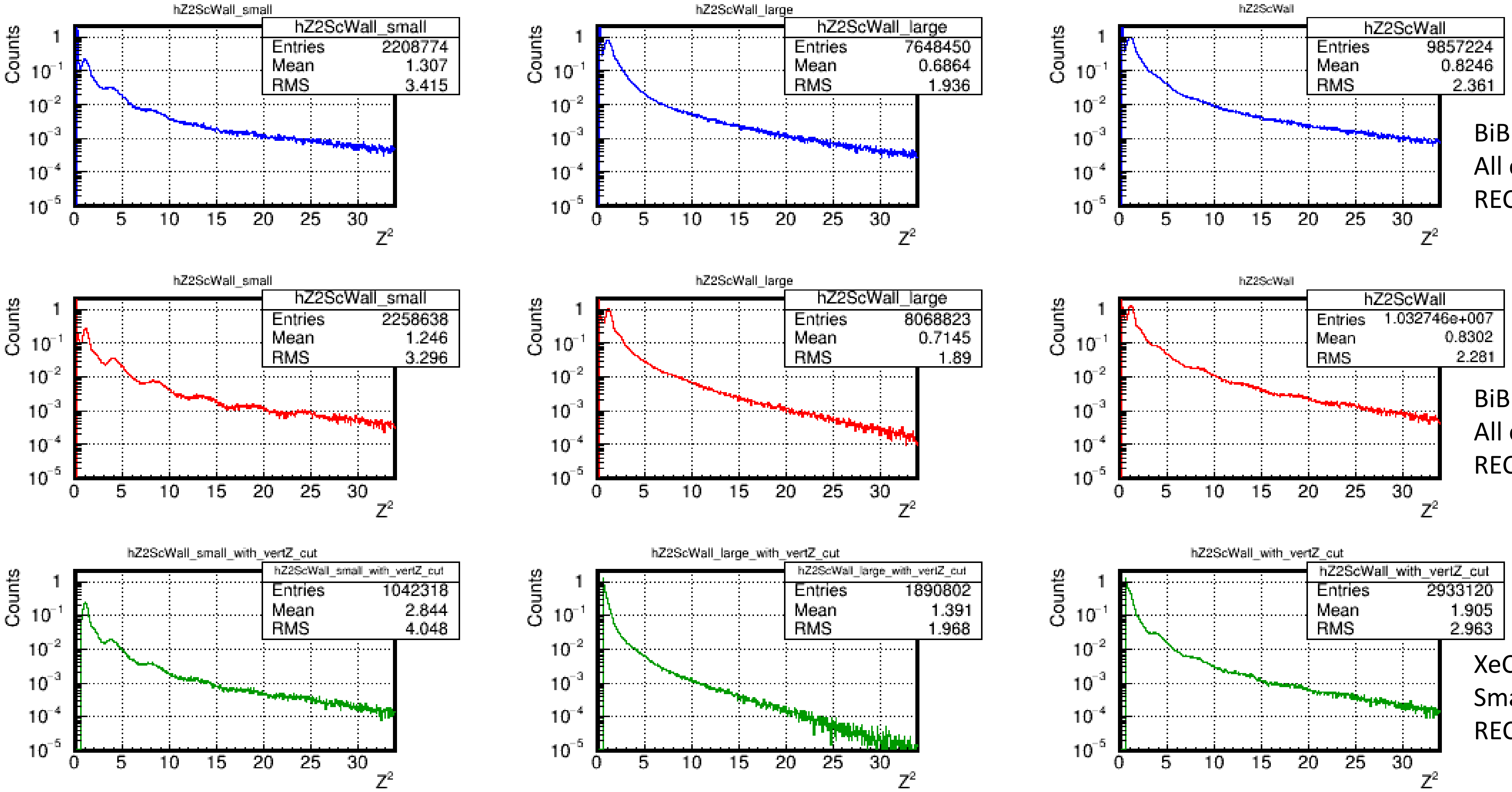

Full geometry
ScWall at 697.4 cm, 199976ev
Small cells thickness **25 mm**
RECO, with vertZ cut (+-1.5 cm)

# ScWall $Z^2$ distributions

**BiBi@3A GeV**, DCM-QGSM-SMM UNIGEN,
**With magnetic fieldMap_1900 scale 0.834**
Hodo 970.2 cm, Xsh=64.9 cm, Ysh= -1cm, rotY 4.2 deg
ScWall hole 697.4 cm, Xsh=65.65cm, Ysh=-0.43 cm
air in cave, Magnet, **vac Tubes**
**99978ev, IDEAL geometry**

**XeCs@3.26A GeV**, DCM-QGSM-SMM UNIGEN,
**With magnetic fieldMap_1900 scale 0.929**
FHCal, Hodo rotY 4.2 deg
ScWall hole 697.4 cm, Xsh=65.65cm, Ysh=-0.43 cm
**199976ev, FULL geometry**

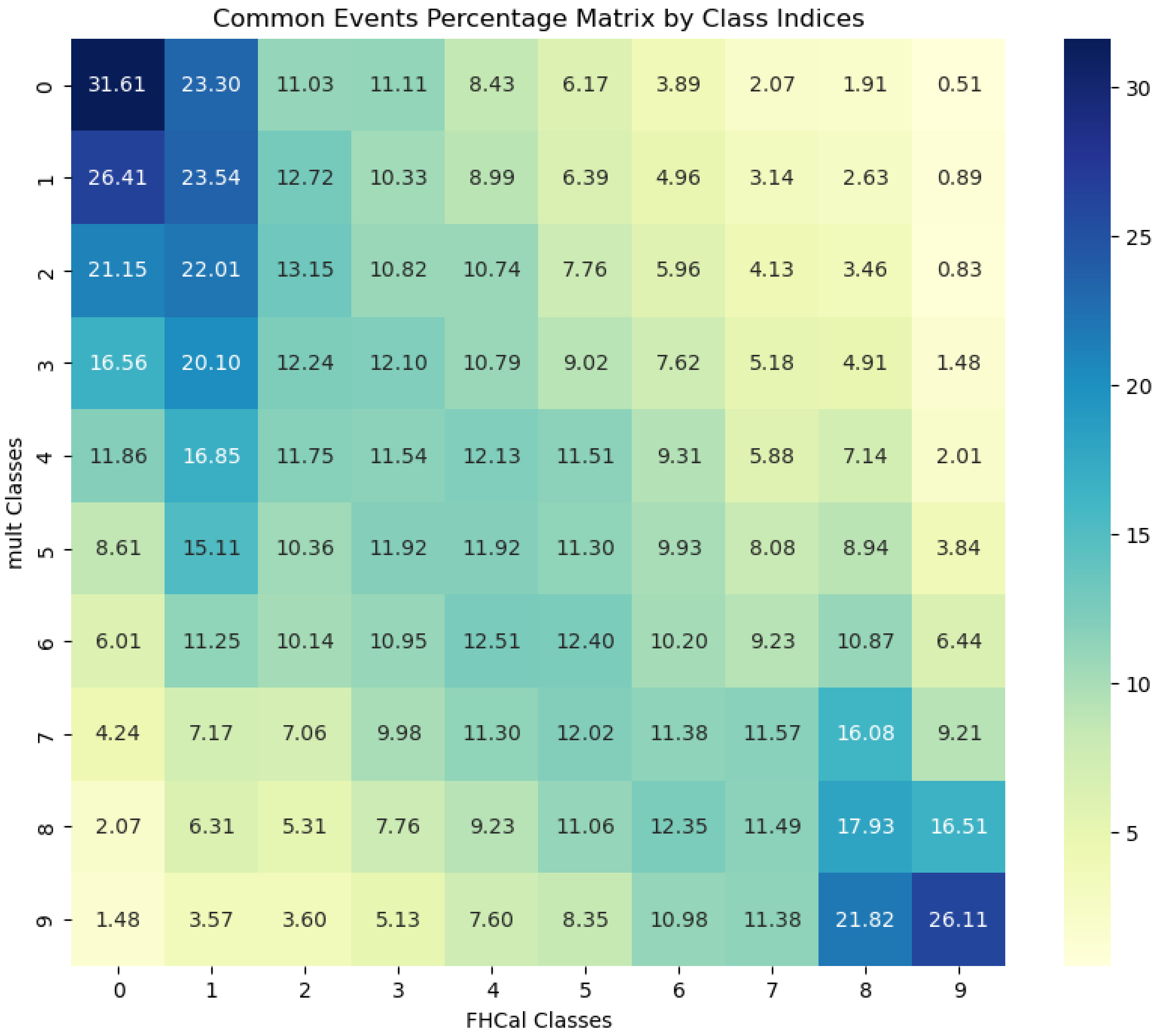
Small cells | Large cells | All cells



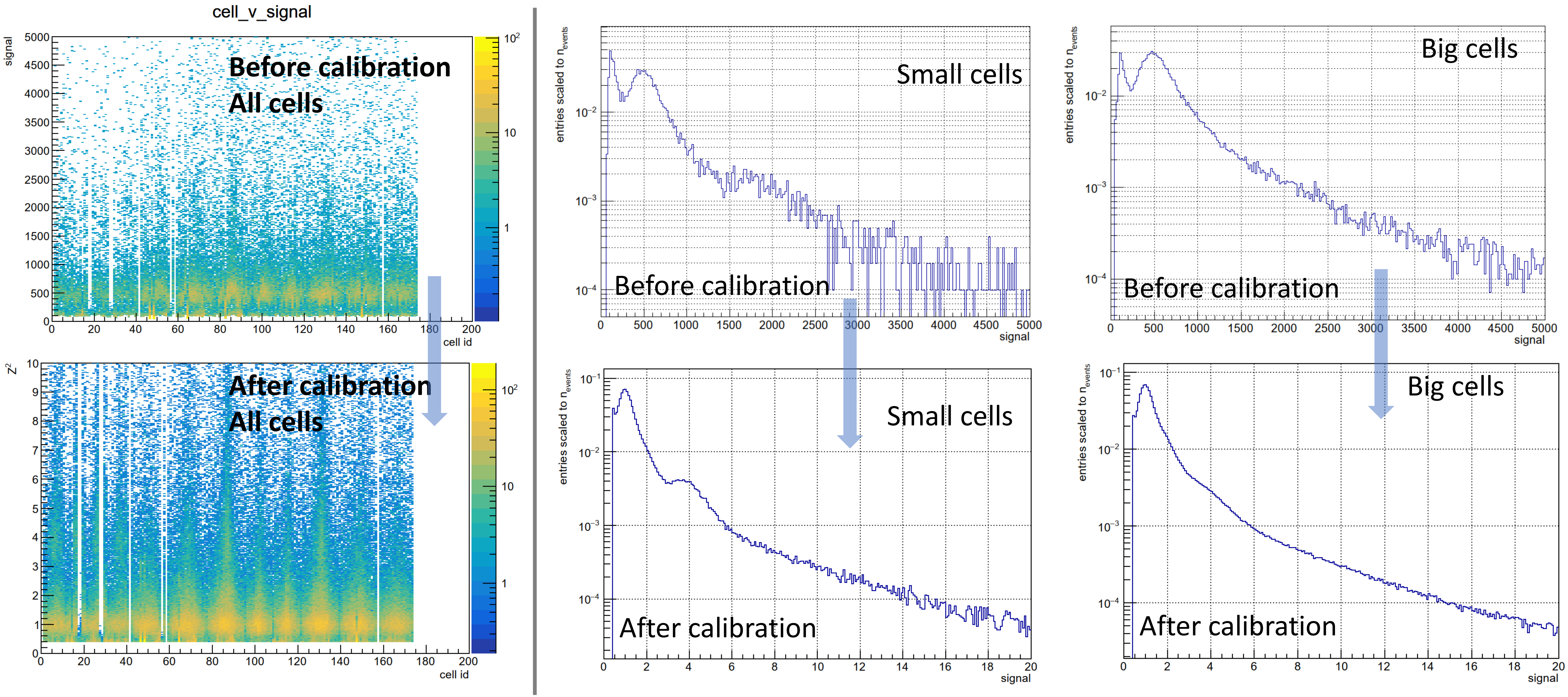

BiBi@3AGeV, ideal geometry
All cells thickness 10 mm
RECO, no vertZ cut

BiBi@3AGeV, ideal geometry
All cells thickness 25 mm
RECO, no vertZ cut

XeCs@3.26AGeV, full geometry
Small cells thickness 25 mm
RECO, with vertZ cut (+-1.5 cm)

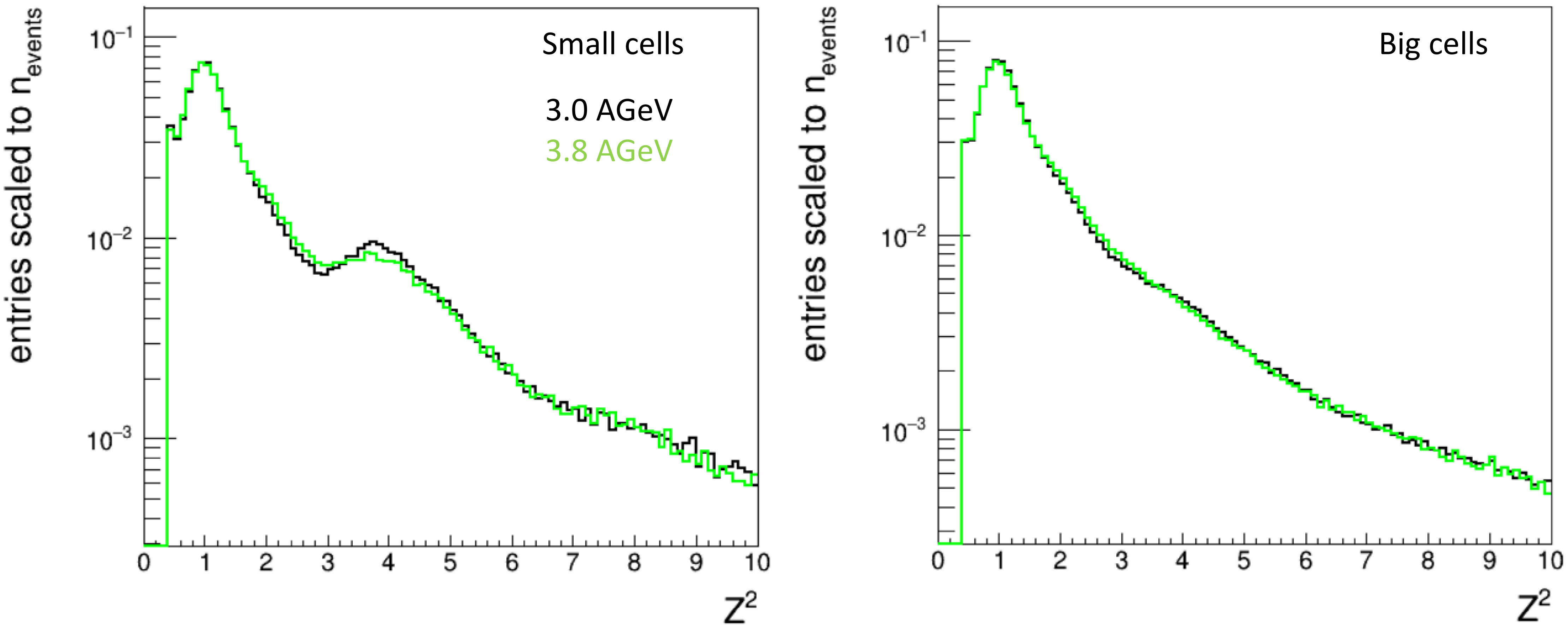

Common Events Percentage Matrix by Class Indices
mult Classes
FHCal Classes
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0: 31.61 23.30 11.03 11.11 8.43 6.17 3.89 2.07 1.91 0.51
1: 26.41 23.54 12.72 10.33 8.99 6.39 4.96 3.14 2.63 0.89
2: 21.15 22.01 13.15 10.82 10.74 7.76 5.96 4.13 3.46 0.83
3: 16.56 20.10 12.24 12.10 10.79 9.02 7.62 5.18 4.91 1.48
4: 11.86 16.85 11.75 11.54 12.13 11.51 9.31 5.88 7.14 2.01
5: 8.61 15.11 10.36 11.92 11.92 11.30 9.93 8.08 8.94 3.84
6: 6.01 11.25 10.14 10.95 12.51 12.40 10.20 9.23 10.87 6.44
7: 4.24 7.17 7.06 9.98 11.30 12.02 11.38 11.57 16.08 9.21
8: 2.07 6.31 5.31 7.76 9.23 11.06 12.35 11.49 17.93 16.51
9: 1.48 3.57 3.60 5.13 7.60 8.35 10.98 11.38 21.82 26.11
5 10 15 20 25 30

# Charge distribution in ScWall cells (CCT2)



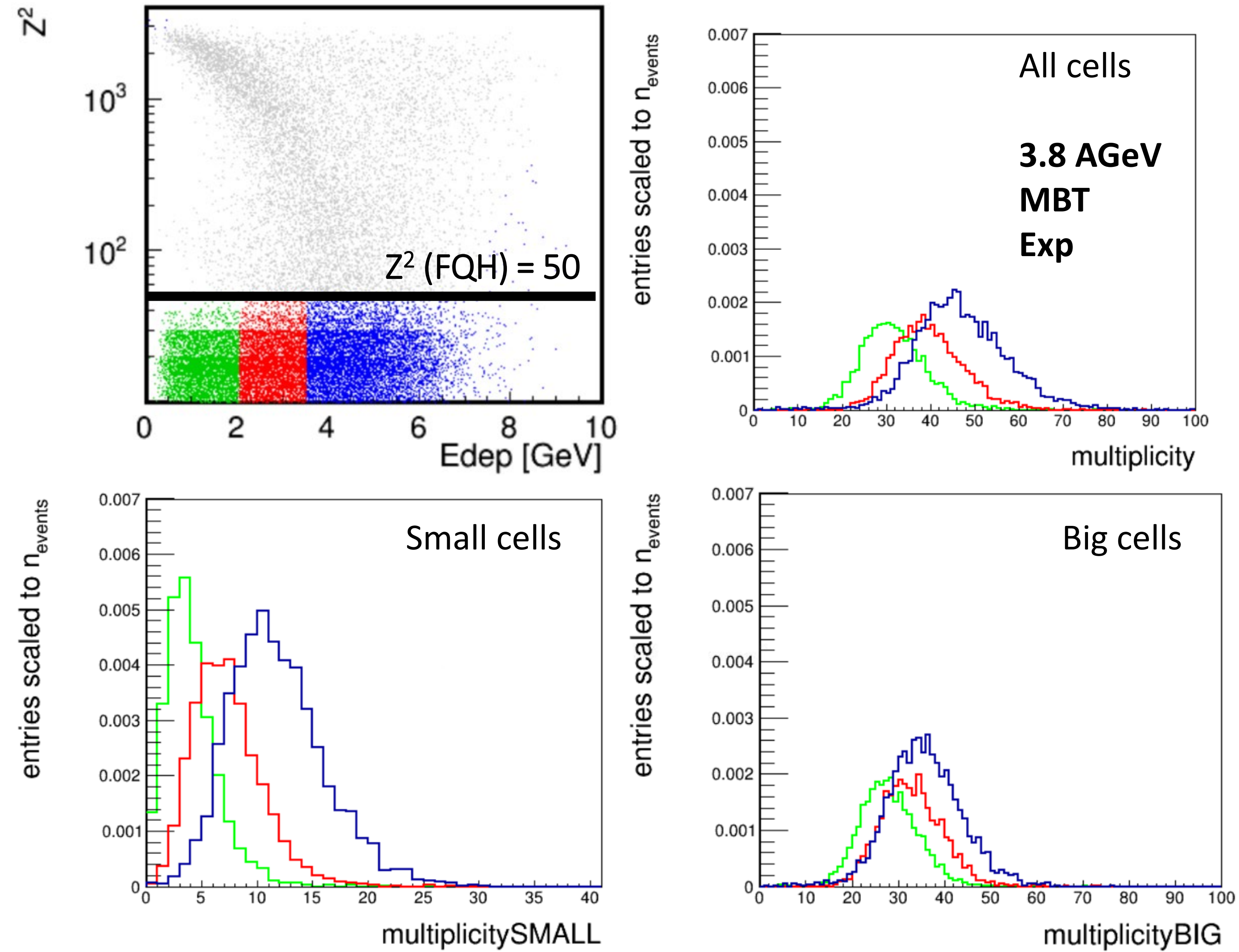

Charge distribution over the scintillation wall. A peaks corresponding to charges Z = 1, 2 can be clearly seen.

# Charge distribution in ScWall cells




- Comparison of the charge distributions over the scintillation wall for the two energies at 3.0 and 3.8 GeV for the CCT2 trigger.
- The two cell types (small and big) are presented separately.
- It can be seen that the distributions are very similar, with a slight difference in the second peak.

# ScWall multiplicity distributions of charged particles for different centrality classes




***ScWall multiplicity refers to the number of fired cells in the wall.***

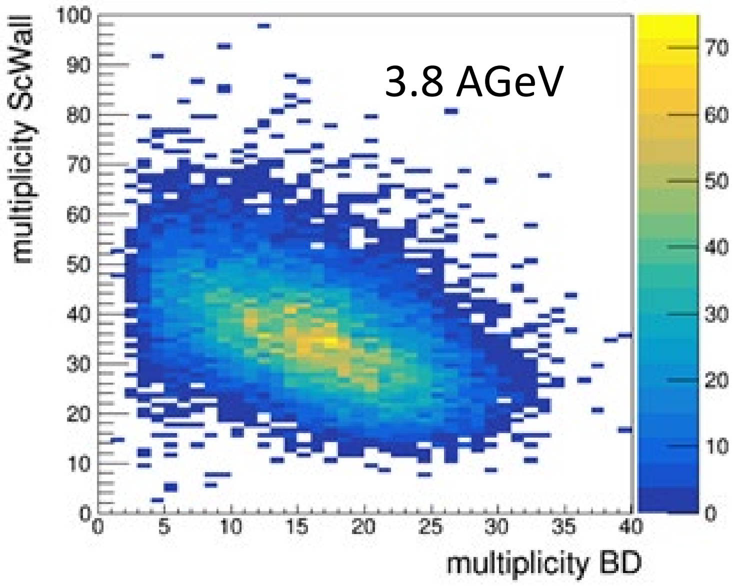
Multiplicity is sensitive to centrality -> can be used as estimator. Green, red and blue reflect the most central, semi-central and semi-peripheral arbitrary classes of events.

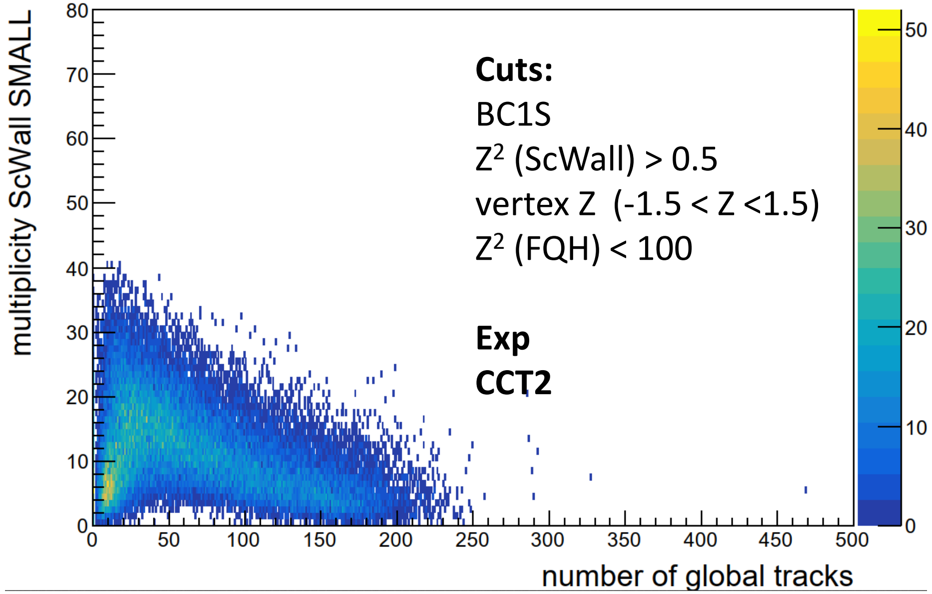
*~50% of minbias events, need to be checked with sim (b<10 fm).*

Cuts:
BC1S (1 Xe)
$Z^2$ (ScWall) > 0.4
vertex Z (-1.5 < Z <1.5)
$Z^2$ (FQH) < 50

MBT

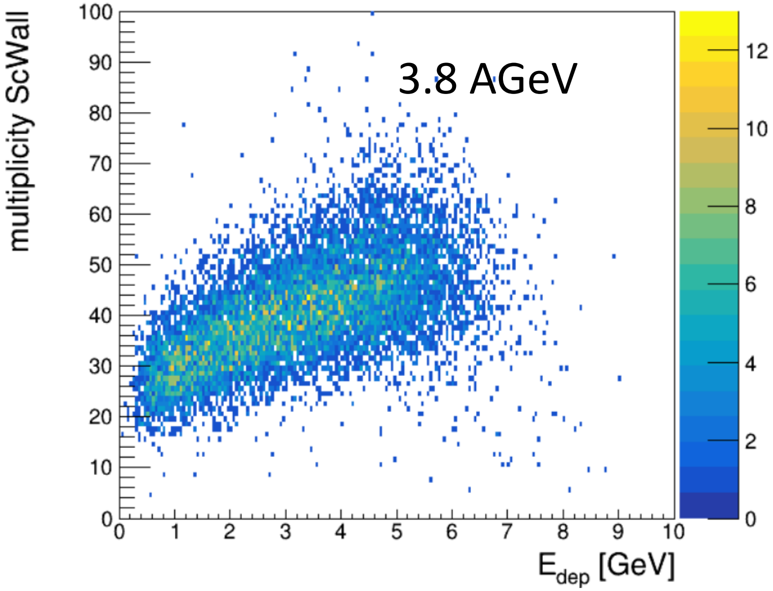
# Multiplicity in ScWall / multiplicity in BD

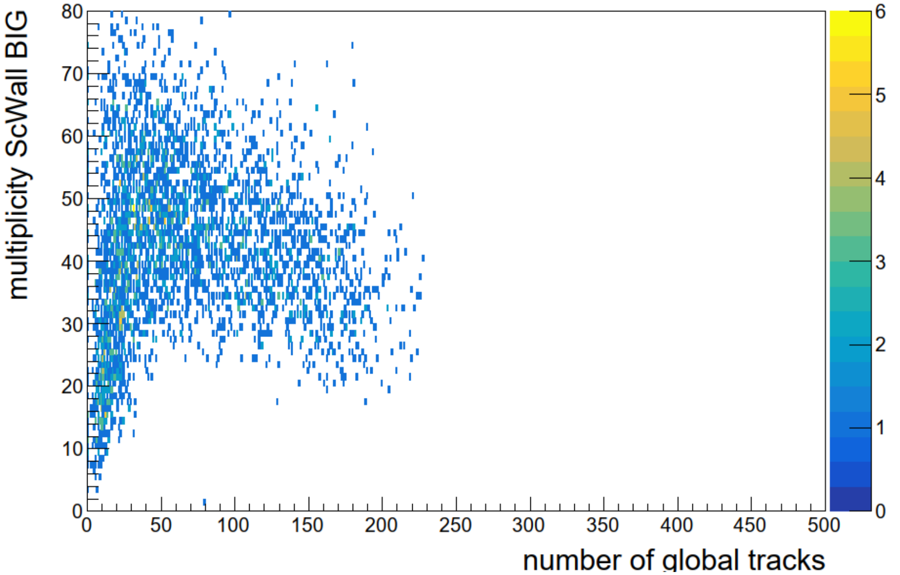


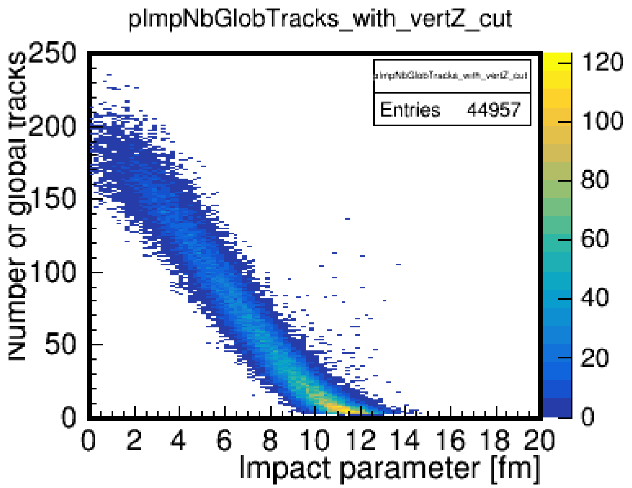




Multiplicity correlates with energy deposition in the calorimeter, and anticorrelates with multiplicity in BD.

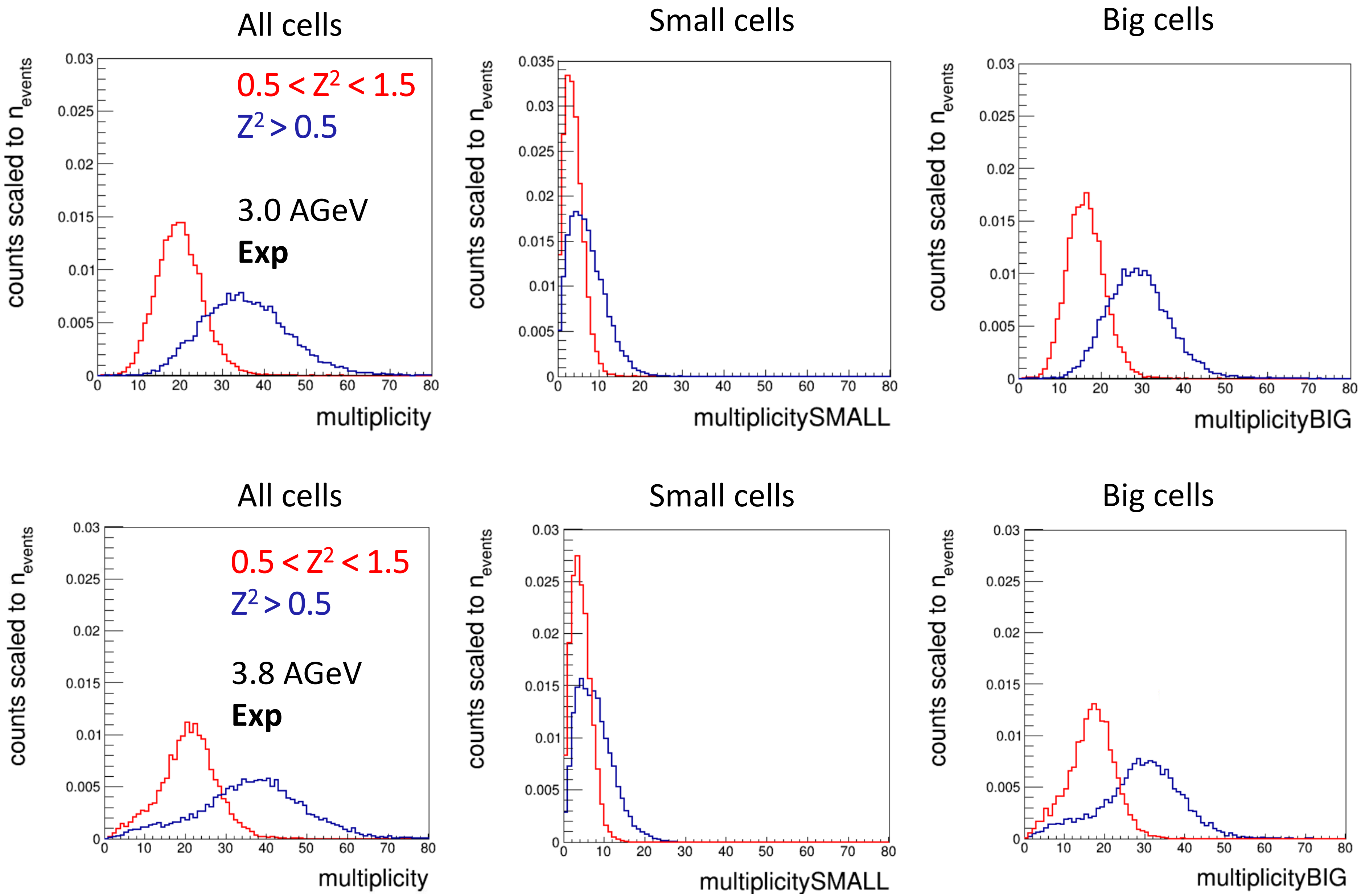
Ambiguity in multiplicity vs number of global tracks



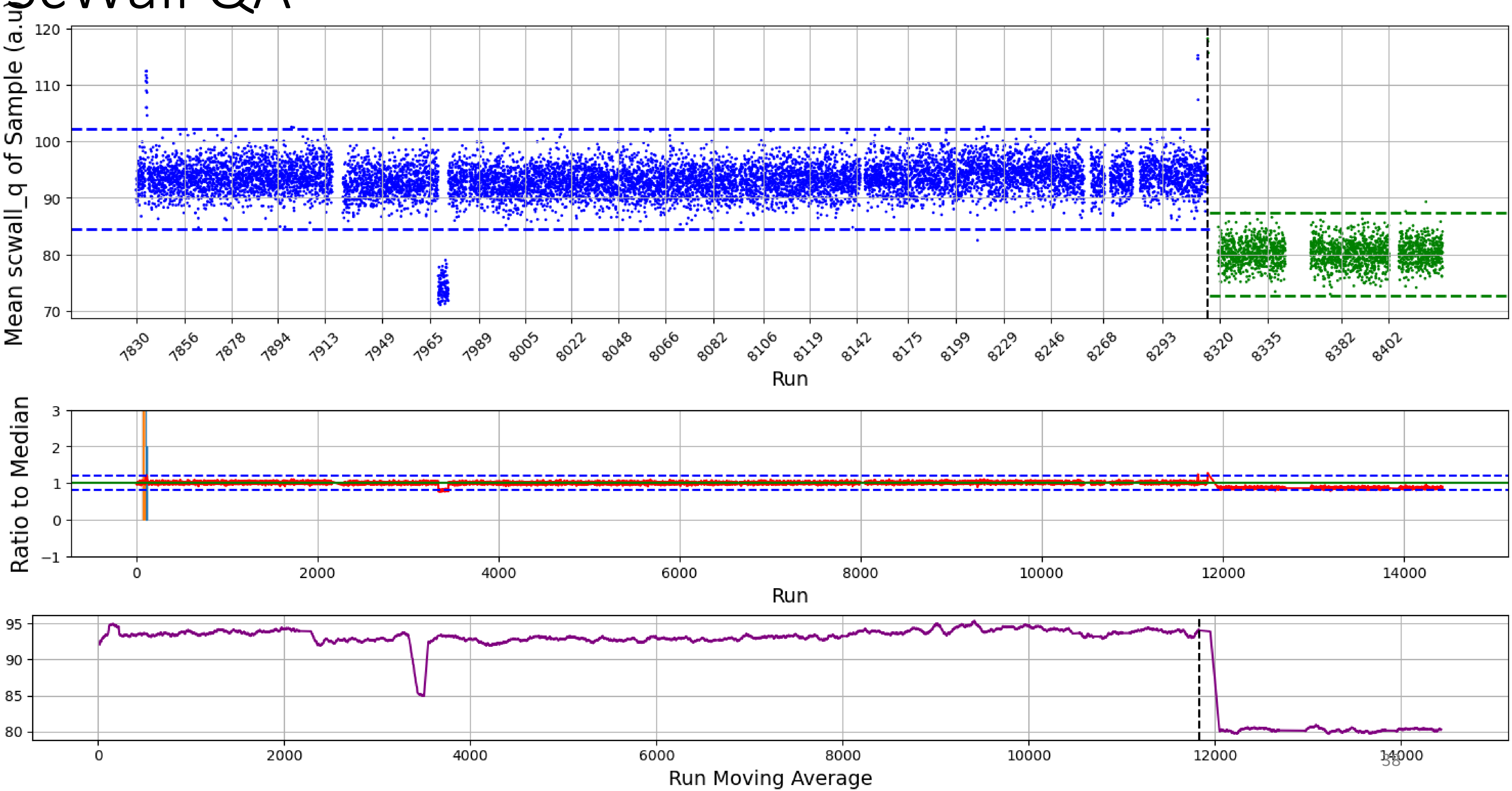
# Multiplicity distribution of charged particles in ScWall



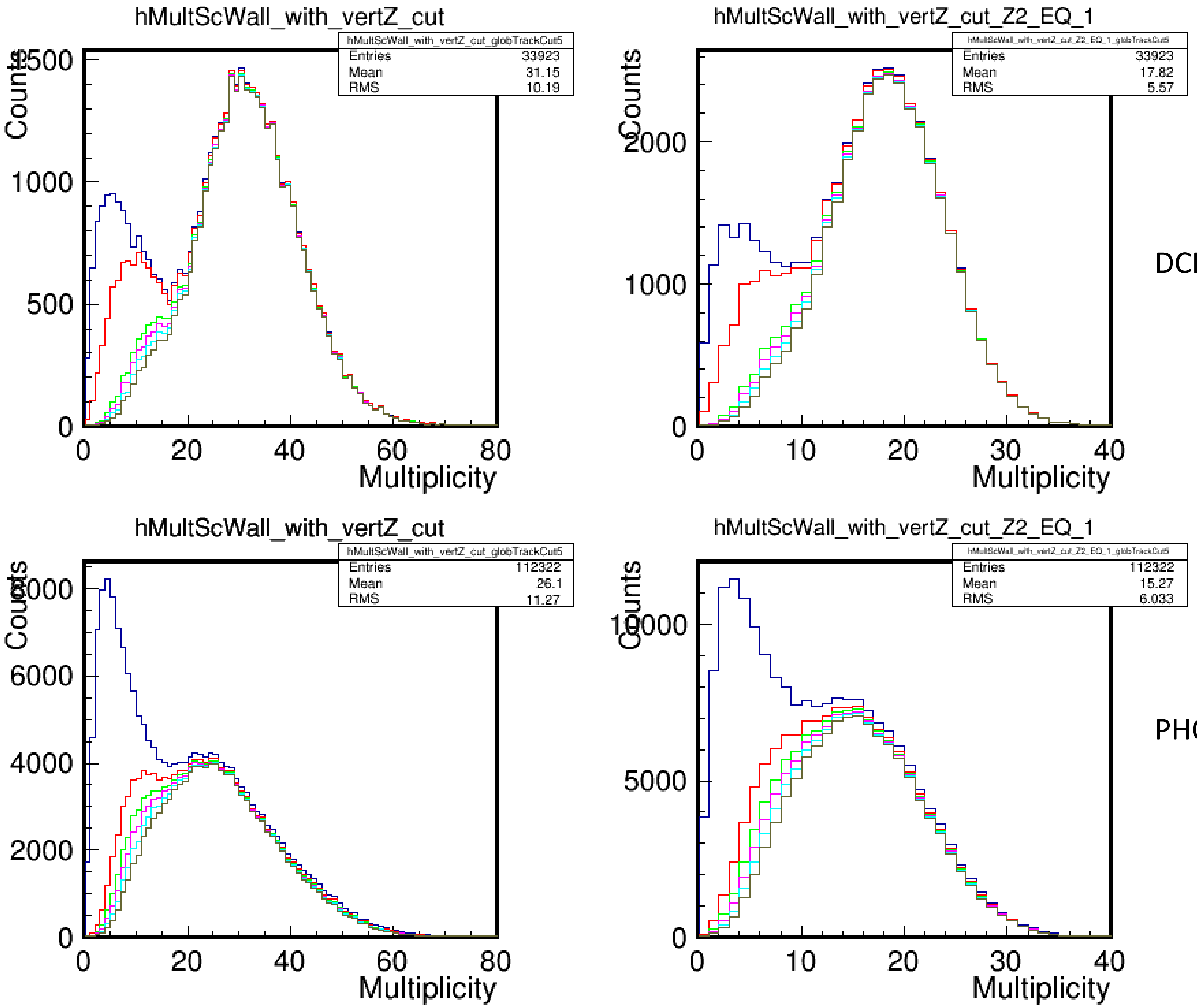

Multiplicity is sensitive to charges on the wall for both energies. The peak corresponding to the single charge is clearly prominent.

This dependency can be used for comparison with Monte Carlo models (DCM-QGSM-SMM etc.)

# ScWall QA


Mean scwall_q of Sample (a.u.)
Run
Ratio to Median
Run
Run Moving Average

ScWall $Z^2 > 0.5$ ScWall $0.5 < Z^2 < 1.5$




DCMSMM

PHQMD

## ScWall multiplicities with different number of global tracks in evevt

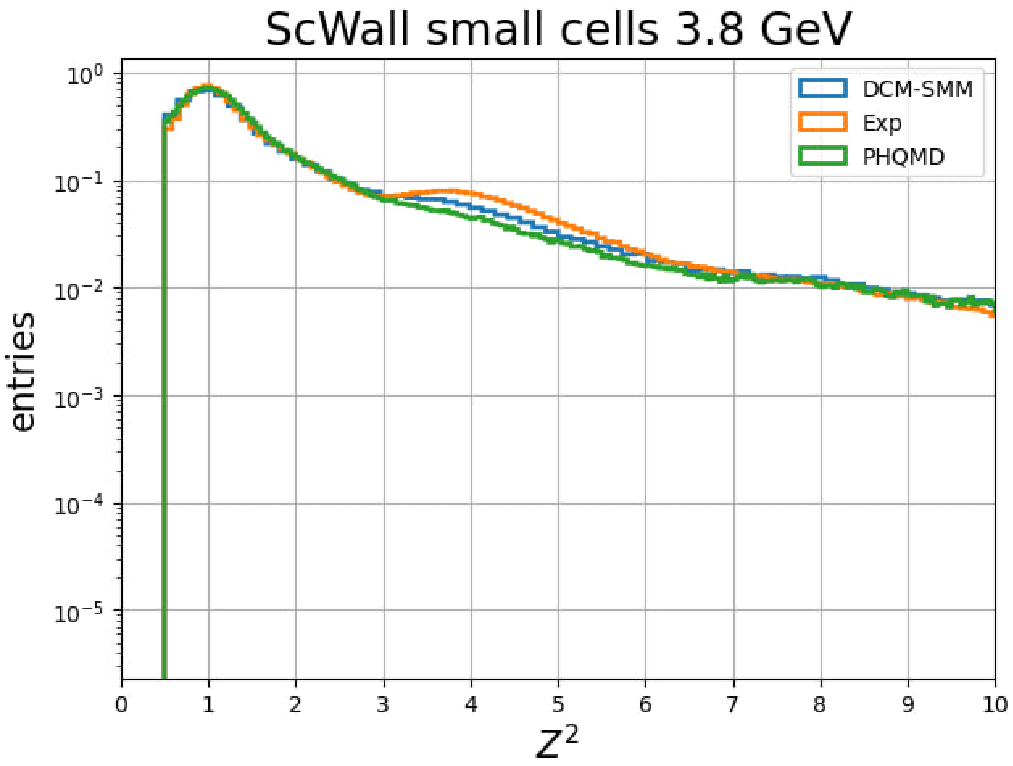
**XeCs@3.26A GeV**, DCM-QGSM-SMM, UNIGEN
**Scale 0.929**
FHCal 977.8 cm, Xsh=65.3 cm,Ysh=-0.8cm, rotY 1.6 deg
Hodo 970.2 cm, Xsh=64.9 cm, Ysh=-1cm, rotY 1.6 deg
ScWall hole 741.5 cm, Xsh=68.7cm
air in cave, Magnet, **all BMN detectors**
VacZdcWall 200x200cm before nDet 12x12cm 27.3deg
**Simul - 58992 ev, RECO – 58804 ev**

**XeCs@3.8A GeV**, PHQMD, UNIGEN
**Scale 0.929**
FHCal 977.8 cm, Xsh=65.3 cm,Ysh=-0.8cm, rotY 1.6 deg
Hodo 970.2 cm, Xsh=64.9 cm, Ysh=-1cm, rotY 1.6 deg
ScWall hole 741.5 cm, Xsh=68.7cm
air in cave, Magnet, **all BMN detectors**
VacZdcWall 200x200cm before nDet 12x12cm 27.3deg
**Simul - 281163 ev, RECO – 279140 ev, no etaCut**

*Simulation*
(after RECO,
with reconstructed vertex
Z cut -1.5cm – 1.5 cm

W/o cut on number of global tracks

| | *DCMSMM* | *PHQMD* |
|---|---|---|
| Number of global tracks > | 5 | 15 |
| Number of global tracks > | 12 | 19 |
| Number of global tracks > | 13 | 21 |
| Number of global tracks > | 14 | 23 |
| Number of global tracks > | 15 | 25 |




Runs 7830 – 7885

360k events

3.8 GeV

FHCal
7839, 7840, 7850, 7856, 7905, 7907, 7950, 7969, 7970, 7972, 7973, 7979, 7997, 8066, 8077, 8111, 8129, 8184, 8186, 8216, 8247, 8289, 8304

Hodo
7839, 7840, 7897, 7901, 7969, 7970, 7972, 7973, 8014, 8063, 8075, 8081, 8088, 8131, 8167, 8175, 8215, 8216, 8247, 8307, 8308

ScWall
7839, 7840, 7900, 7969, 7970, 7972, 7973, 8059, 8167, 8216, 8219, 8307, 8308

3.0 GeV

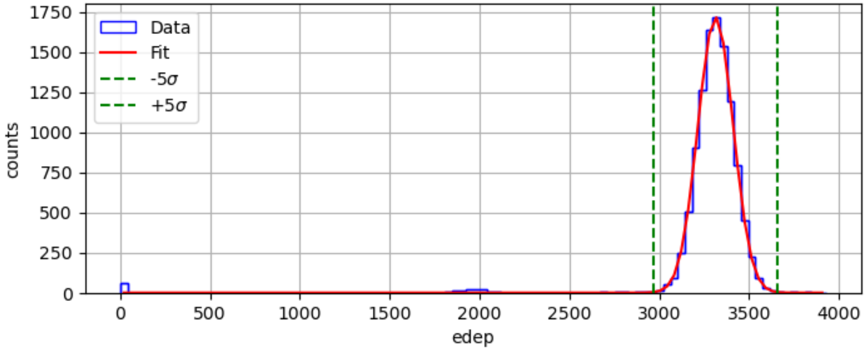
FHCal
8312, 8323, 8341, 8414, 8419

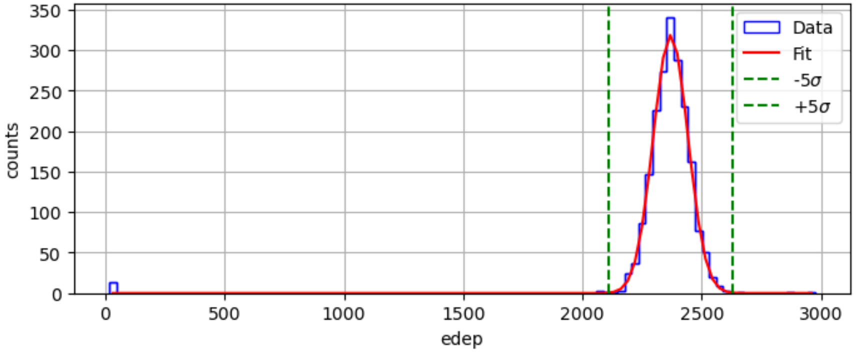
Hodo
8312, 8321, 8334, 8341, 8395

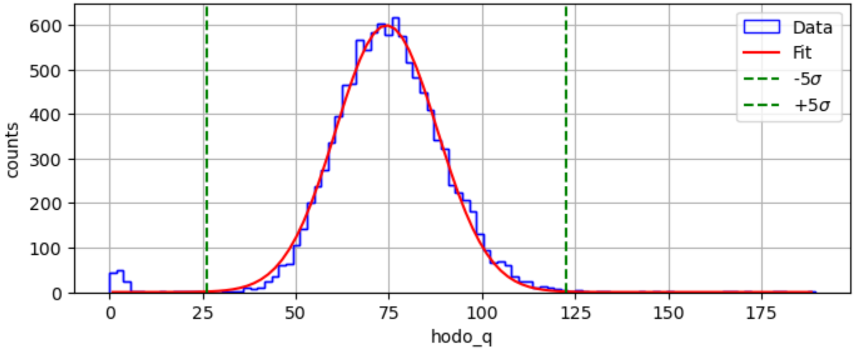
ScWall
8312, 8421

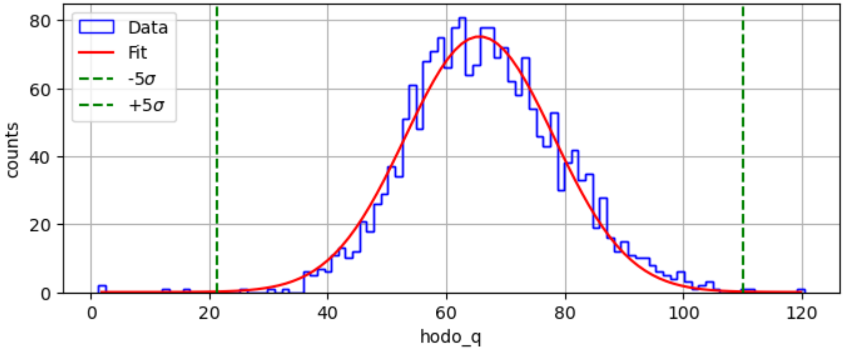
3.8 GeV

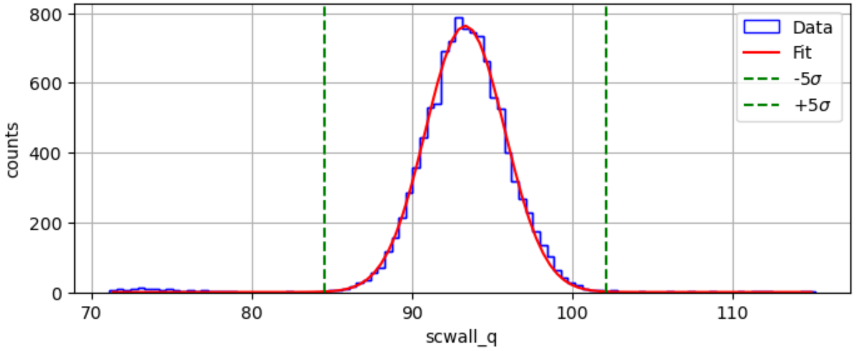
3.0 GeV

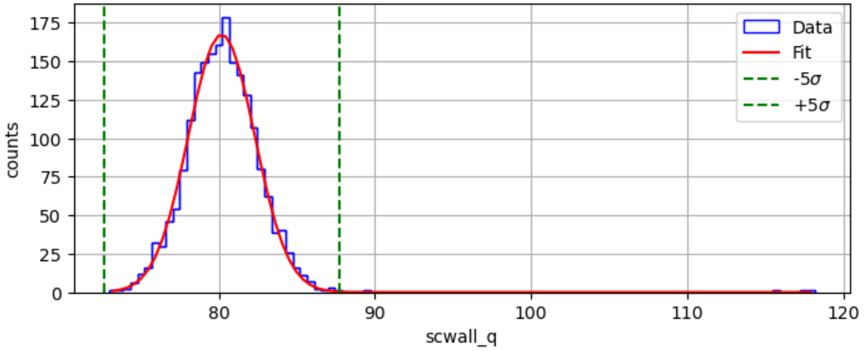

Data
Fit
-5σ
+5σ
counts
edep
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500
1750
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500
4000


Data
Fit
-5σ
+5σ
counts
edep
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000


Data
Fit
-5σ
+5σ
counts
hodo_q
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
0
25
50
75
100
125
150
175


Data
Fit
-5σ
+5σ
counts
hodo_q
0
20
40
60
80
0
20
40
60
80
100
120


Data
Fit
-5σ
+5σ
counts
scwall_q
0
200
400
600
800
70
80
90
100
110


Data
Fit
-5σ
+5σ
counts
scwall_q
0
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
80
90
100
110
120

# Simulation and experiment comparison (ScWall multiplicity)

**XeCs@3.26A GeV**, DCM-QGSM-SMM, UNIGEN
**Scale 0.929**
FHCal 977.8 cm, Xsh=65.3 cm,Ysh=-0.8cm, rotY 1.6 deg
Hodo 970.2 cm, Xsh=64.9 cm, Ysh=-1cm, rotY 1.6 deg
ScWall hole 741.5 cm, Xsh=68.7cm
air in cave, Magnet, **all BMN detectors**
VacZdcWall 200x200cm before nDet 12x12cm 27.3deg
**Simul - 58992 ev, RECO – 58804 ev**

**XeCs@3.8A GeV**, PHQMD, UNIGEN
**Scale 0.929**
FHCal 977.8 cm, Xsh=65.3 cm,Ysh=-0.8cm, rotY 1.6 deg
Hodo 970.2 cm, Xsh=64.9 cm, Ysh=-1cm, rotY 1.6 deg
ScWall hole 741.5 cm, Xsh=68.7cm
air in cave, Magnet, **all BMN detectors**
VacZdcWall 200x200cm before nDet 12x12cm 27.3deg
**Simul - 281163 ev, RECO – 279140 ev, no etaCut**

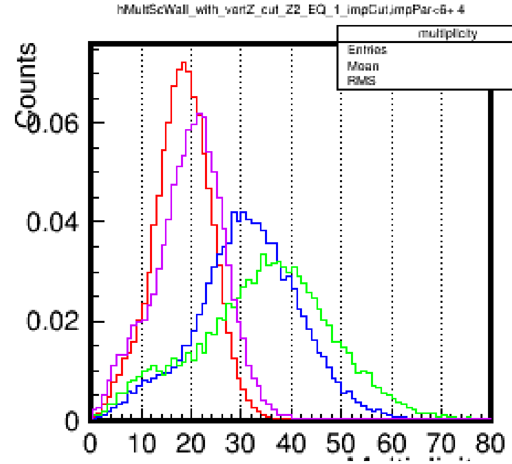
*Simulation*
(after RECO, with reconstructed vertexZ cut
-1.5cm – 1.5 cm
no trigger cut, MB
**DrawNormalized()**

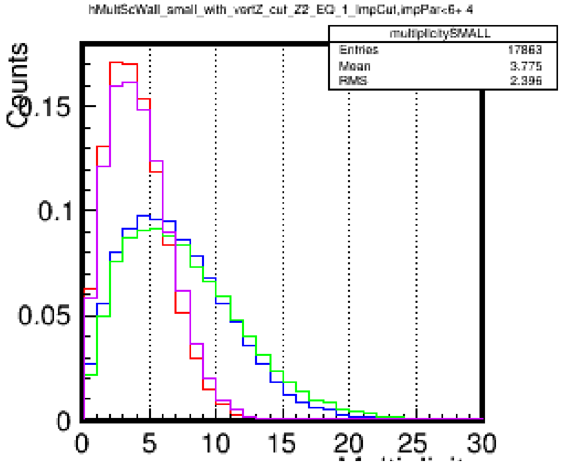
ScWall $Z^2 > 0.5$
ScWall $0.5 < Z^2 < 1.5$

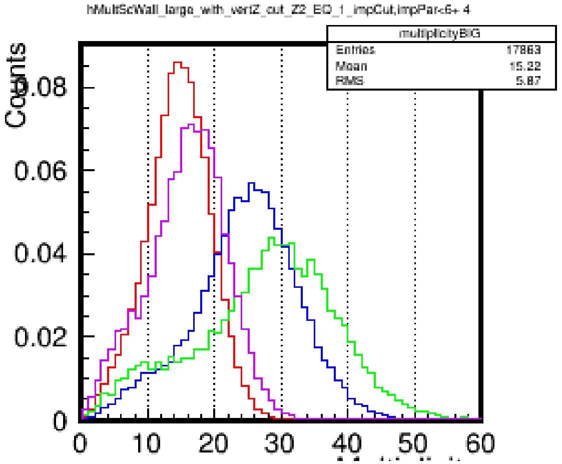
*Experiment*
(run 8
XeCsI@3.8 AGeV,
MBT trigger
**DrawNormalized()** Vadim)

ScWall $Z^2 > 0.5$
ScWall $0.5 < Z^2 < 1.5$

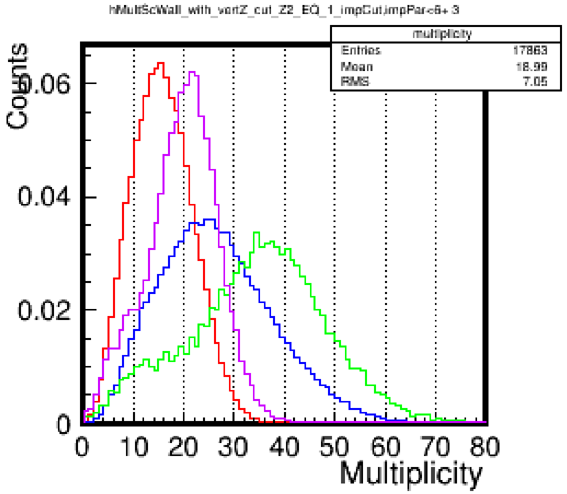
All cells | Small cells | Large cells

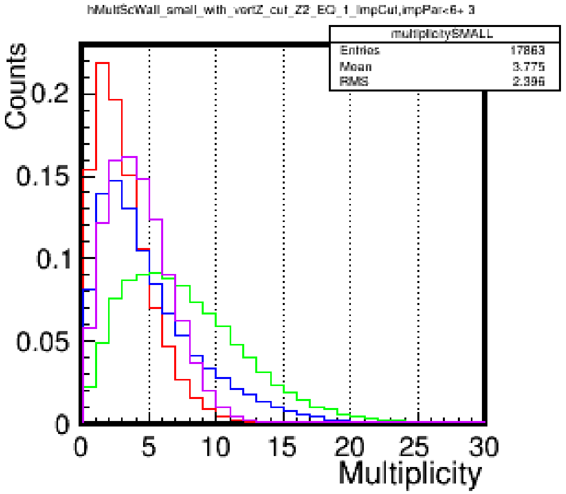


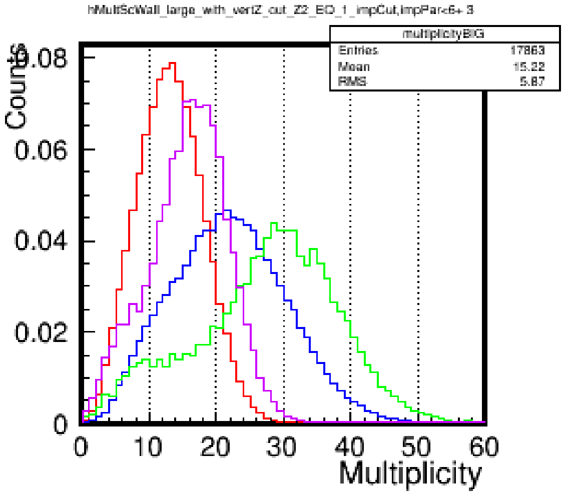




DCMSMM (b < 10 fm) & experiment

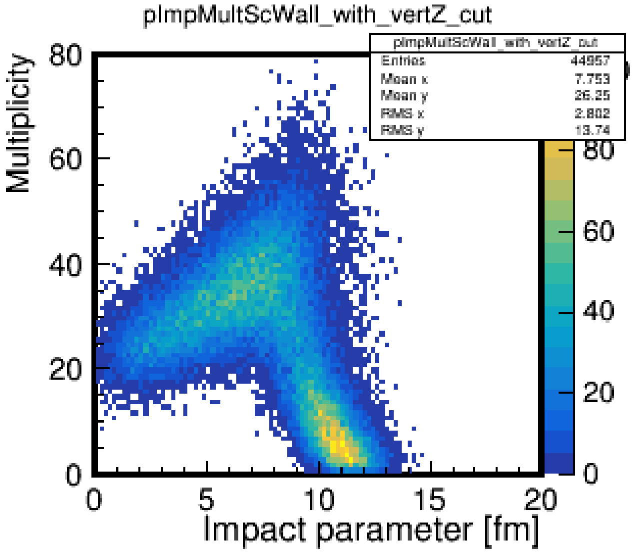


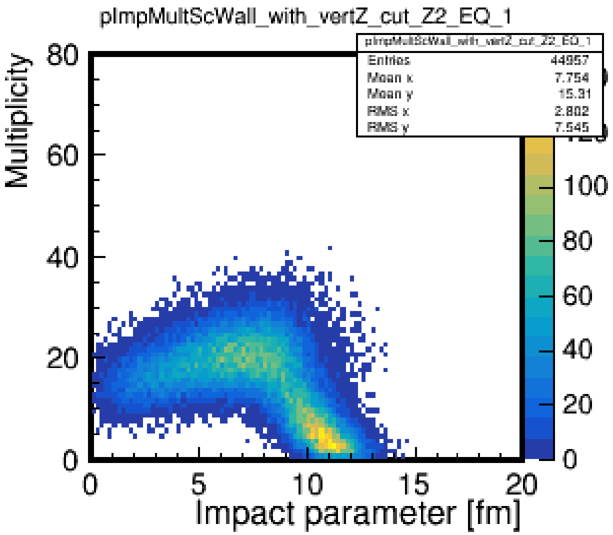




PHQMD (b < 9 fm) & experiment

ScWall $Z^2 > 0.5$




ScWall $0.5 < Z^2 < 1.5$



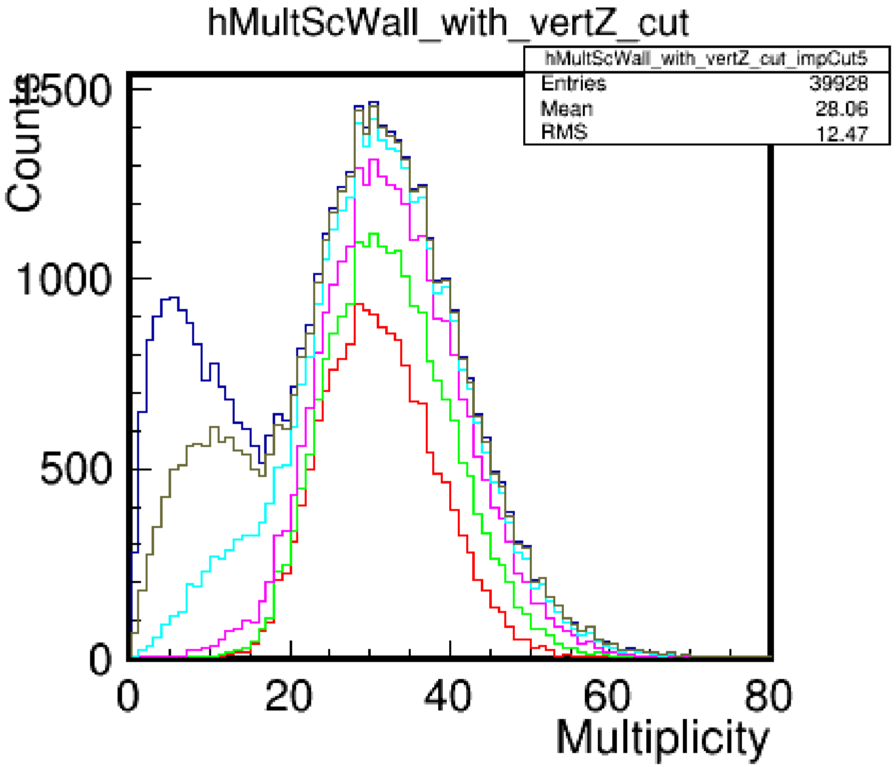

DCMSMM

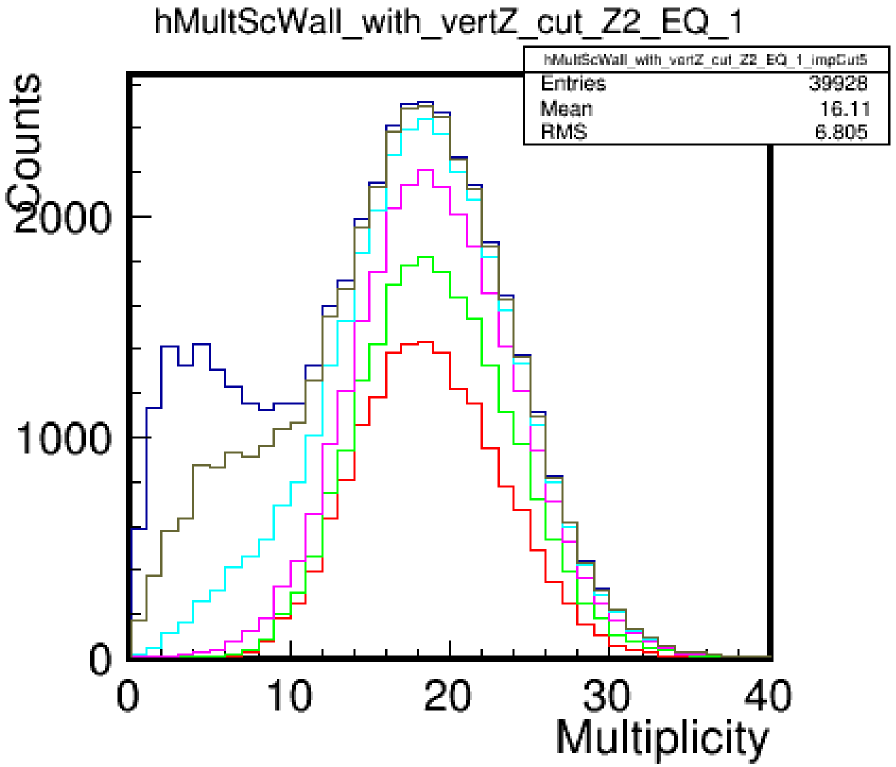
<u>ScWall multiplicities with different impact parameter cuts</u>

**XeCs@3.26A GeV**, DCM-QGSM-SMM, UNIGEN
**Scale 0.929**
FHCal 977.8 cm, Xsh=65.3 cm,Ysh=-0.8cm, rotY 1.6 deg
Hodo 970.2 cm, Xsh=64.9 cm, Ysh=-1cm, rotY 1.6 deg
ScWall hole 741.5 cm, Xsh=68.7cm
air in cave, Magnet, **all BMN detectors**
VacZdcWall 200x200cm before nDet 12x12cm 27.3deg
**Simul - 58992 ev, RECO – 58804 ev**

*Simulation*

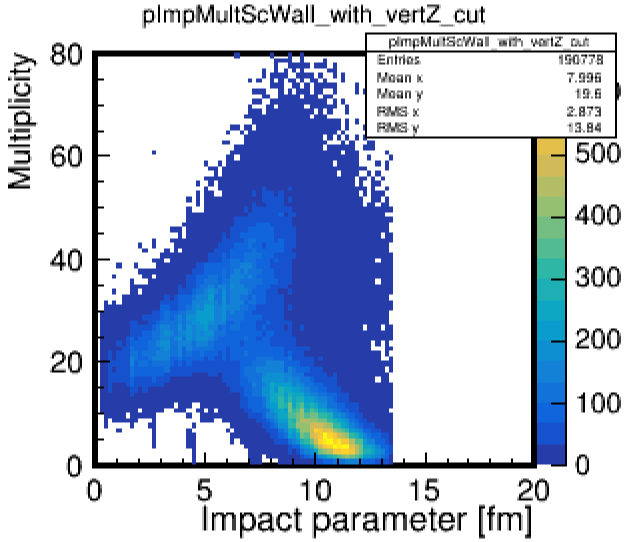
(after RECO,
with reconstructed vertex
Z cut -1.5cm – 1.5 cm



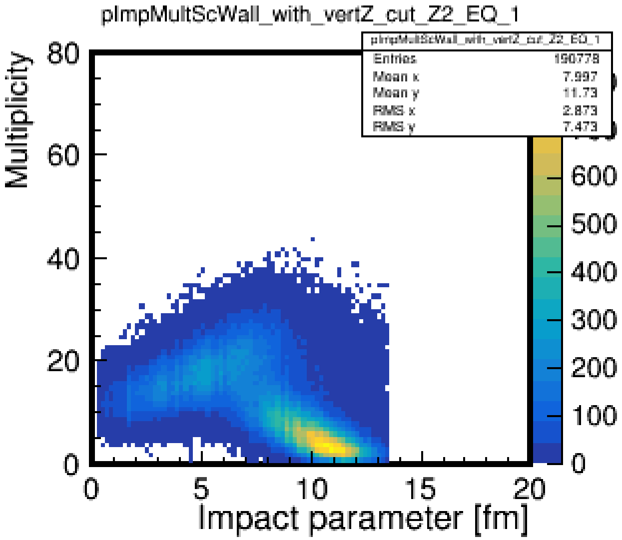




W/o impact parameter cut
Impact parameter < 11 fm
Impact parameter < 10 fm
Impact parameter < 9 fm
Impact parameter < 8 fm
Impact parameter < 7 fm

ScWall $Z^2 > 0.5$



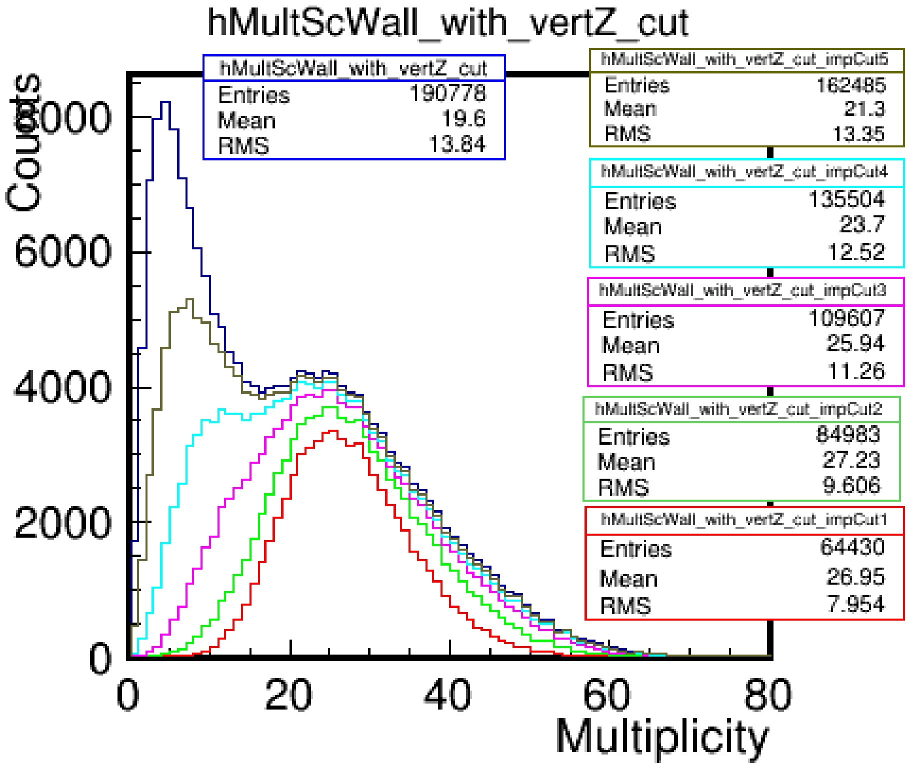

ScWall $0.5 < Z^2 < 1.5$

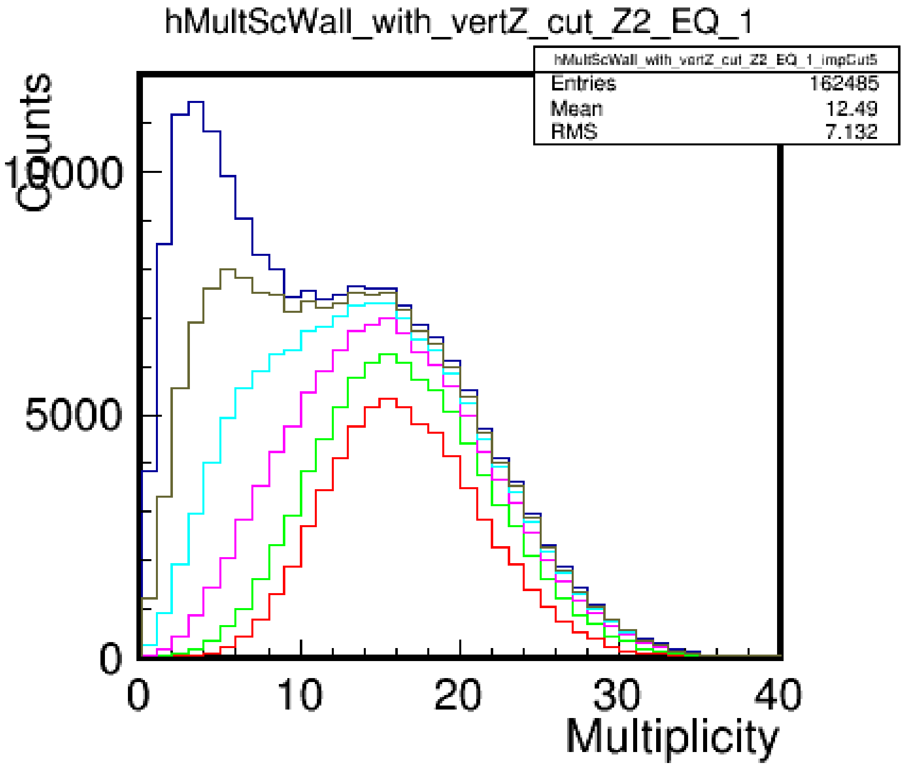



PHQMD

# ScWall multiplicities with different impact parameter cuts

**XeCs@3.8A GeV**, PHQMD, UNIGEN
**Scale 0.929**
FHCal 977.8 cm, Xsh=65.3 cm,Ysh=-0.8cm, rotY 1.6 deg
Hodo 970.2 cm, Xsh=64.9 cm, Ysh=-1cm, rotY 1.6 deg
ScWall hole 741.5 cm, Xsh=68.7cm
air in cave, Magnet, **all BMN detectors**
VacZdcWall 200x200cm before nDet 12x12cm 27.3deg
**Simul - 281163 ev, RECO – 279140 ev, no etaCut**




*Simulation*

(after RECO,
with reconstructed vertex
Z cut -1.5cm – 1.5 cm

W/o impact parameter cut
Impact parameter < 11 fm
Impact parameter < 10 fm
Impact parameter < 9 fm
Impact parameter < 8 fm
Impact parameter < 7 fm