

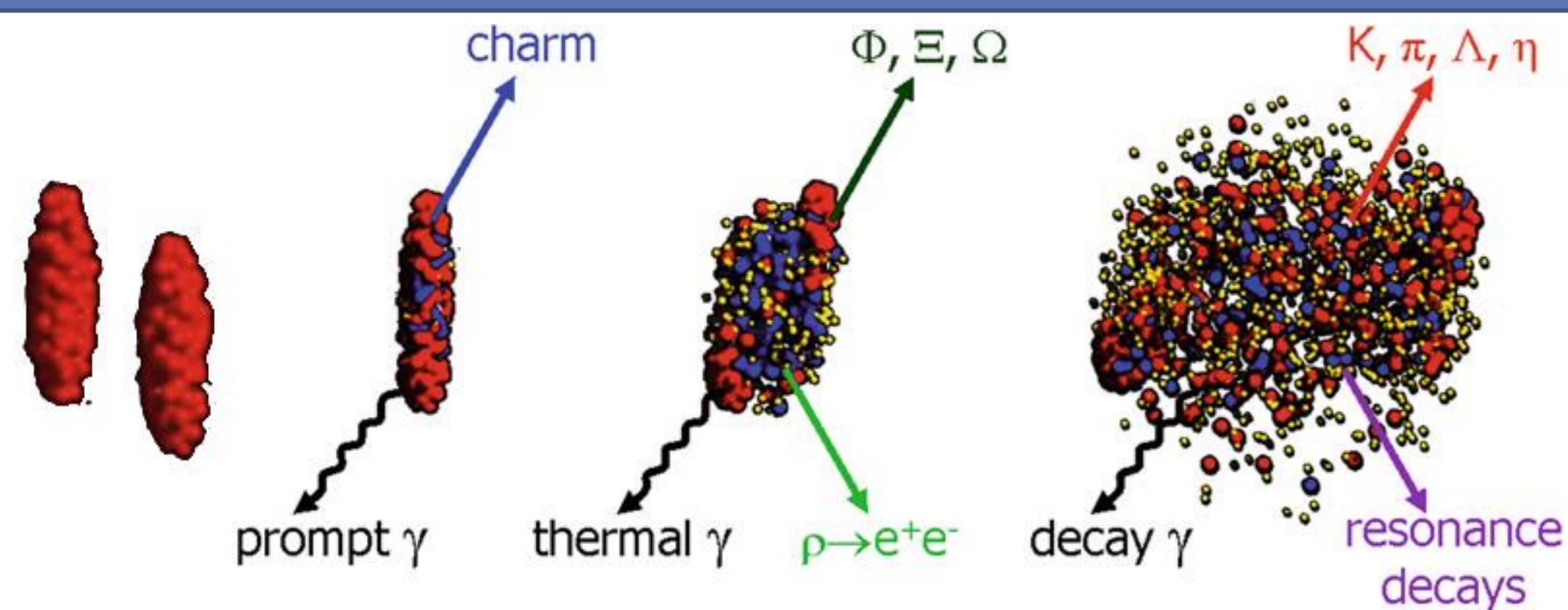
# Analysis of $K^+/\pi^+$ at BM@N for argon run



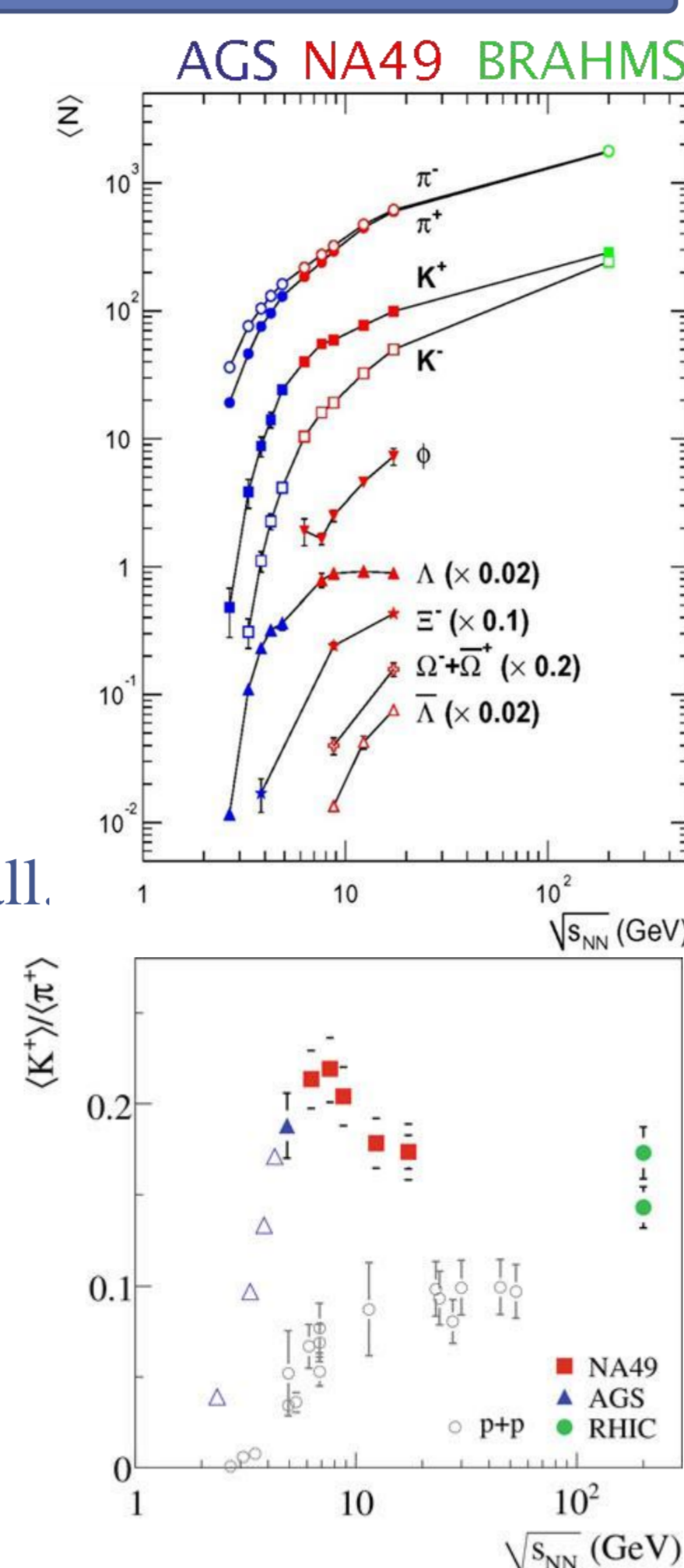
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## Heavy-Ion Collision



- At  $\sqrt{s}$  energies of 2-4.5 GeV, nucleon densities in a collision zone exceed the saturation density by the factor of 3-4.
- At these densities, nucleons start to overlap and form a fireball.
- Hadrons with strangeness are early produced in the collision and not presented in the initial state of two colliding nuclei.
- The  $K^+/\pi^+$  ratio shows a rapid rise at energy increasing with a maximum ("horn") at incident  $\sqrt{s}$  energy of  $\sim 8$  GeV and a saturation at SPS energies.
- The "horn" has been interpreted as a possible indication for the observation of deconfinement in the fireball.
- Confirmation of peak-like structure in the  $K^+/\pi^+$  ratio by an independent experiment would certainly stir up the debate on a possible signature for the deconfinement phase transition.

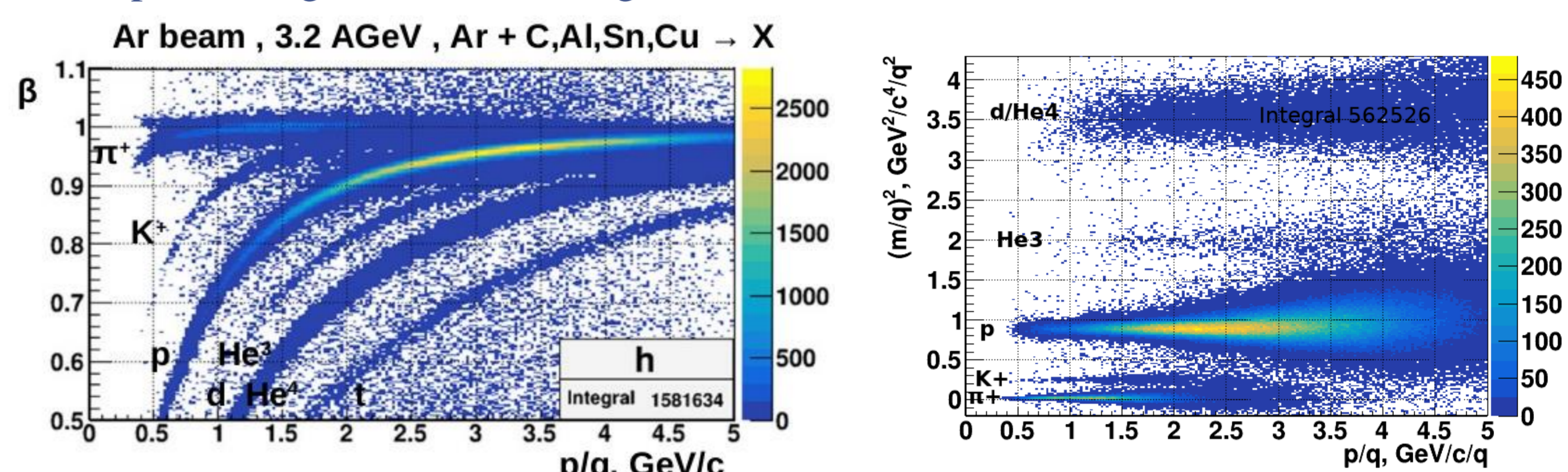


## Time of Flight method

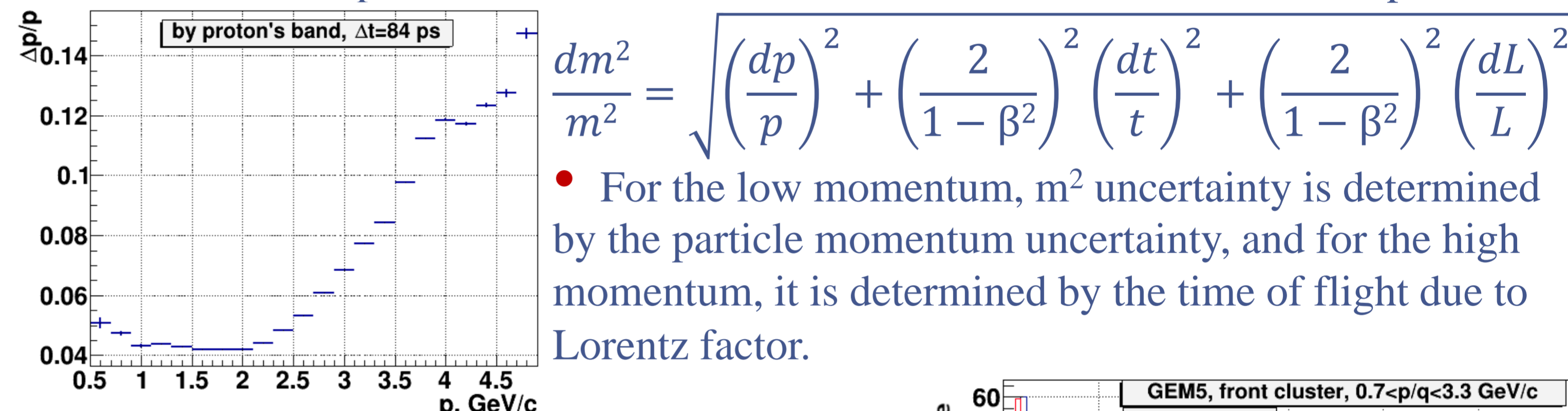
Charged particle identification was performed using the Time of Flight method.

$$m = p \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta^2} - 1}, \beta = \frac{L}{ct}$$

$m$  – mass of the particle,  $p$  – momentum of the particle,  $L$  – length of particle track,  $c$  – speed of light,  $t$  – time of flight.



- On full Ar data,  $\beta$  vs  $p/q$  plot bands for  $\pi^+$ ,  $K^+$ ,  $p$ ,  $He^3$ ,  $d/He^4$ ,  $t$  are clearly visible.
- We used  $m^2$  vs  $p$  distribution to determine momentum resolution in our experiment.



$$\frac{dm^2}{m^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dp}{p}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{1-\beta^2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{dt}{t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{1-\beta^2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{dL}{L}\right)^2}$$

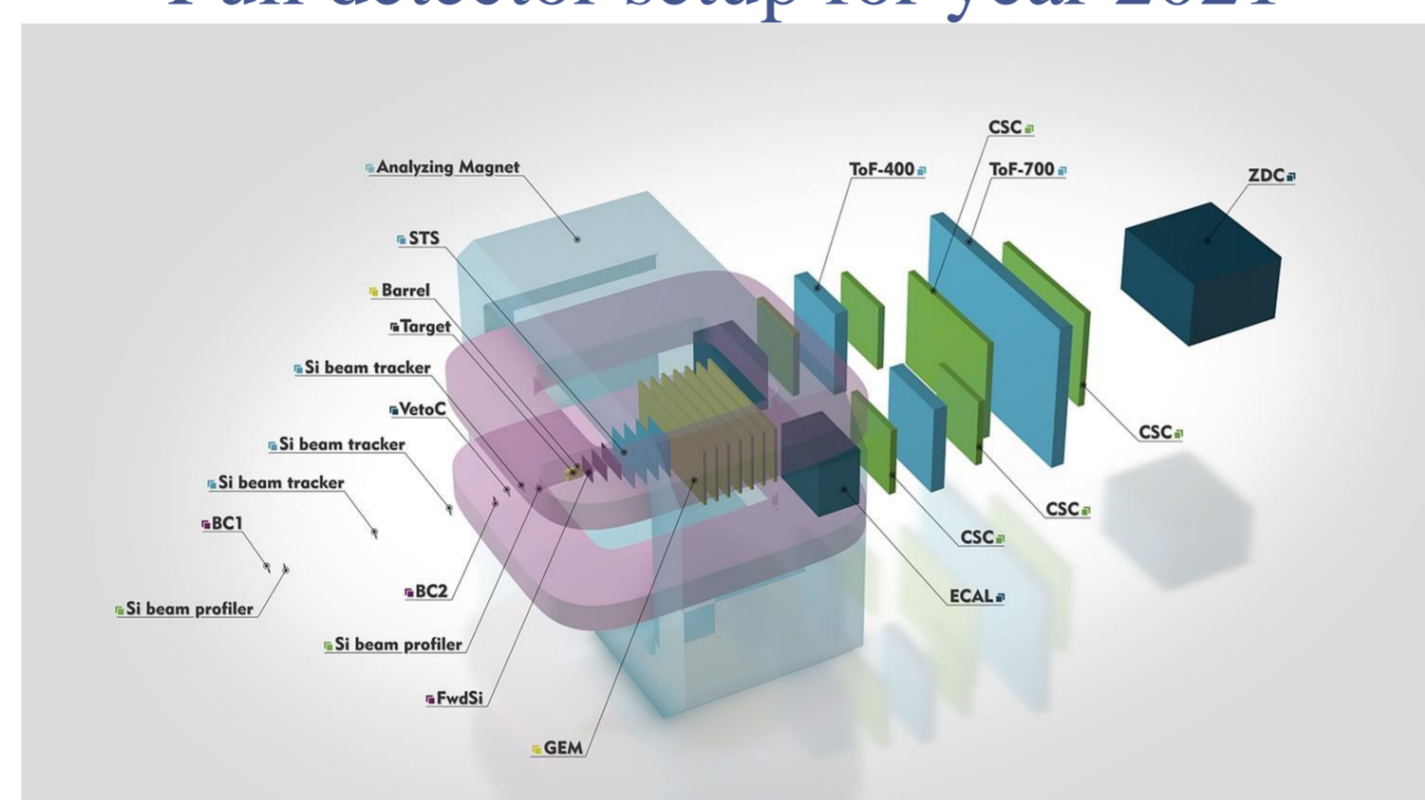
- For the low momentum,  $m^2$  uncertainty is determined by the particle momentum uncertainty, and for the high momentum, it is determined by the time of flight due to Lorentz factor.

## Experimental Setup

We focus on:

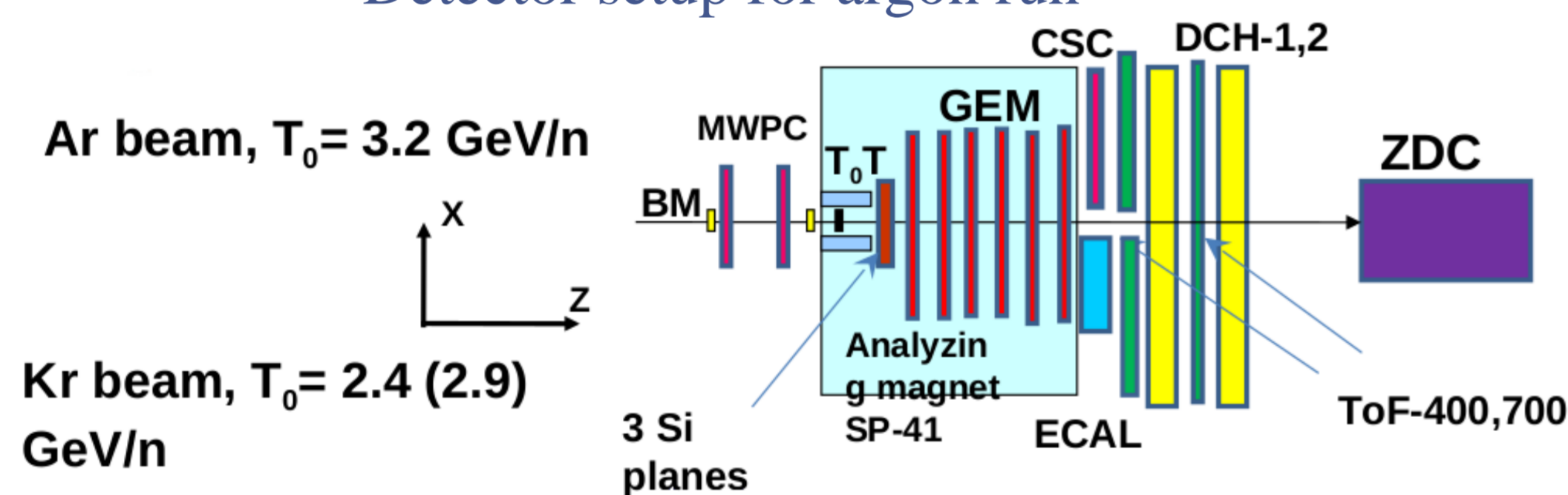
- Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM) system:** To measure momenta of a charged particle and reconstruct the interaction point.
- Time of Flight (TOF400) system** – time of flight of a charged particle.
- Cathode Strip Chamber (CSC):** filter fake tracks.

Full detector setup for year 2021



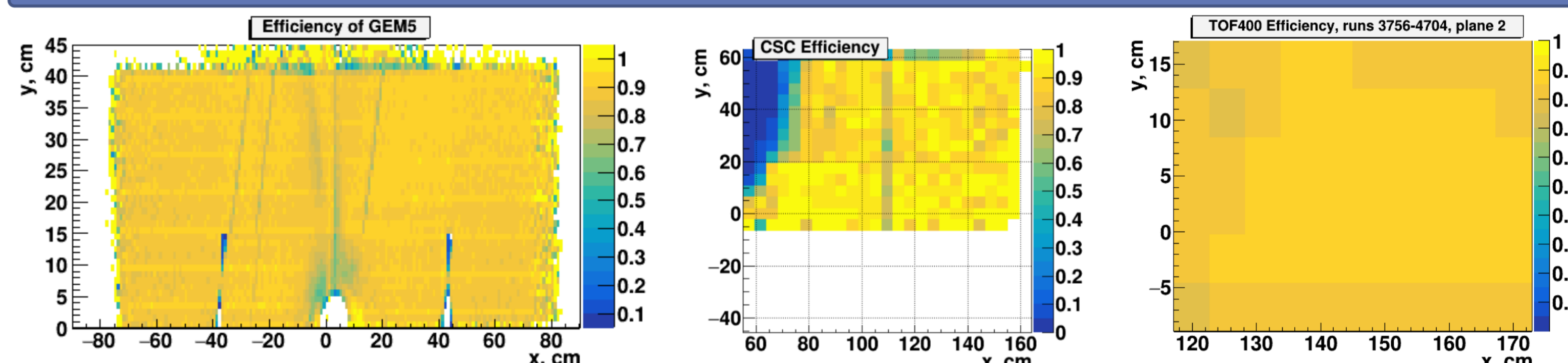
Data were taken in March 2018.

Detector setup for argon run



## Matching GEM-CSC-TOF400

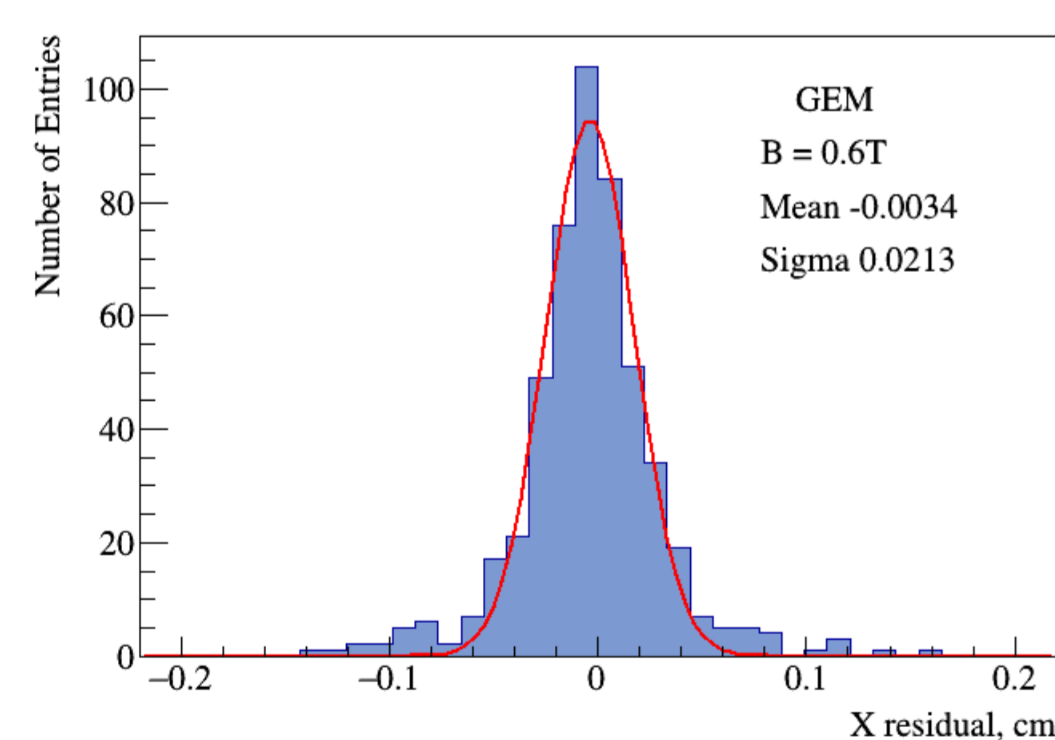
## Efficiencies of GEM, CSC, TOF400



- Efficiencies for GEMs and TOF400 from all Ar data ( $\sim 600$  runs) are stable enough.
- Efficiency for CSC from 10 "good" runs.

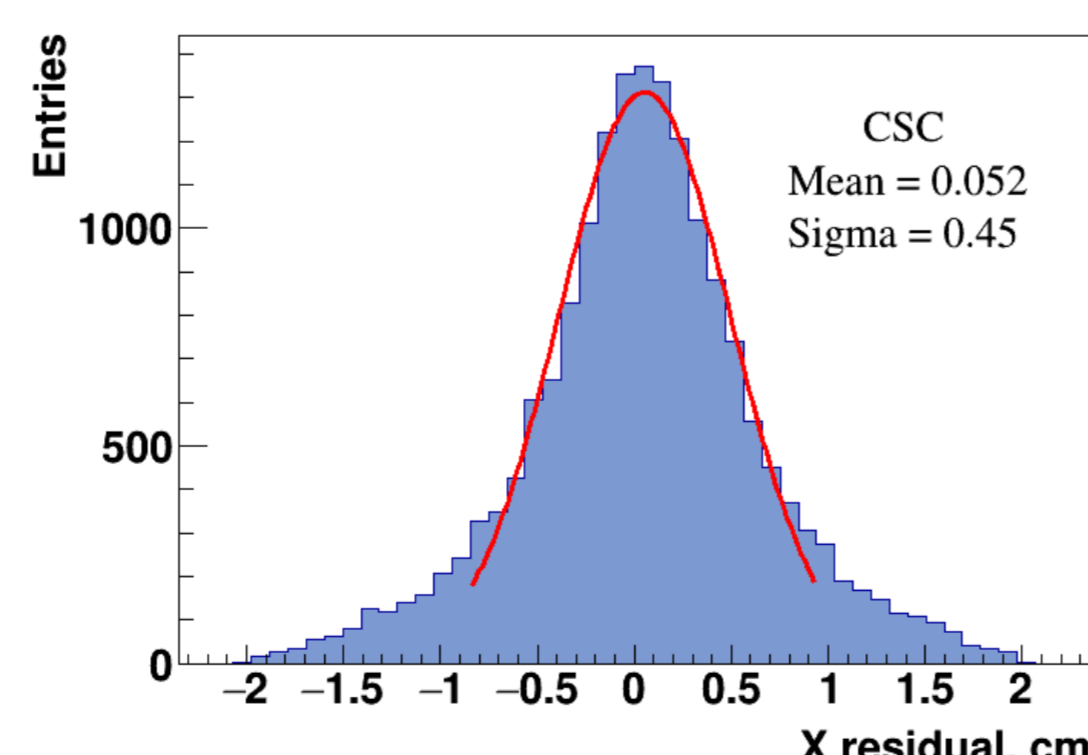
## GEM features

- Pitch of GEM strips is 800  $\mu\text{m}$  for vertical strips and strips tilted by  $15^\circ$ .
- The GEM plane thickness is 9 mm. With one drift gap, two acceleration gaps and one induction gap.
- We need to take into account Lorentz shift (varies from 0.9 to 1.5 mm from plane to plane) to reconstruct hits in GEM planes due to the magnet field  $\sim 0.5$  T.

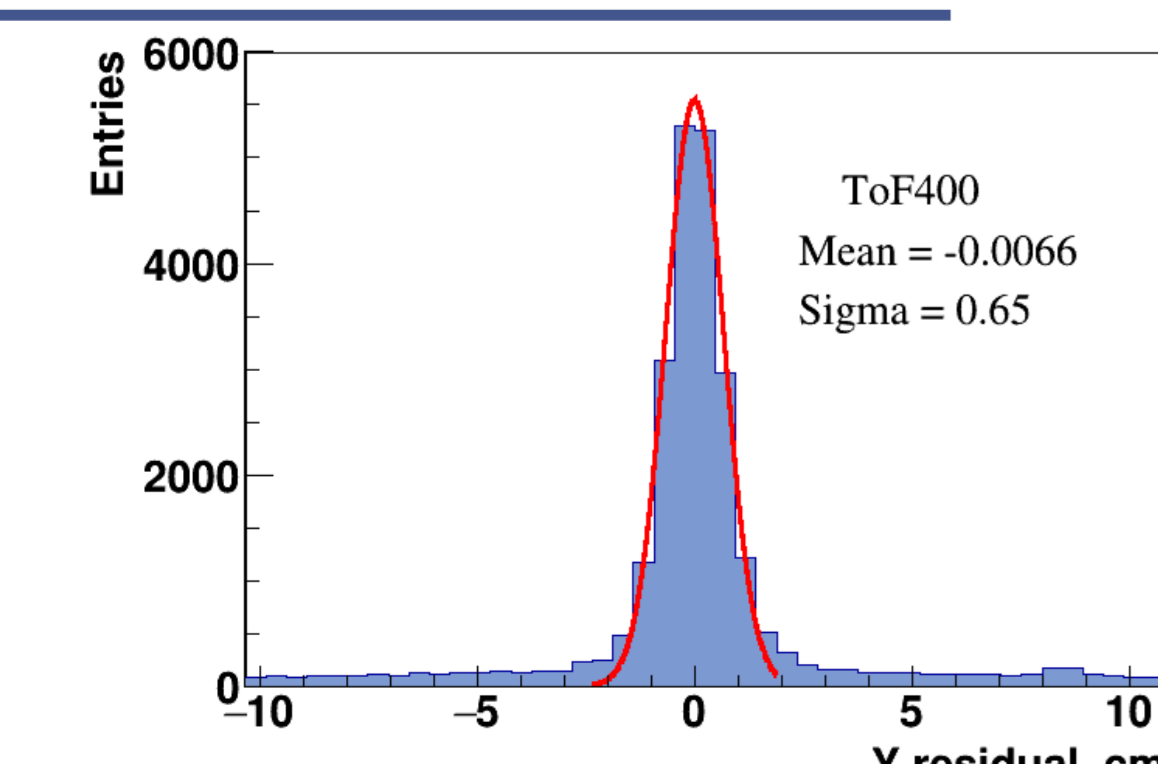


- Aligned by using straight GEM tracks with only X, Y, Z shifts (without rotation).
- Two zones which are electrically separated to get less fake hits.
- Pitch of CSC strips equal 2.5 mm for vertical strips and strips tilted by  $15^\circ$ .

## CSC features

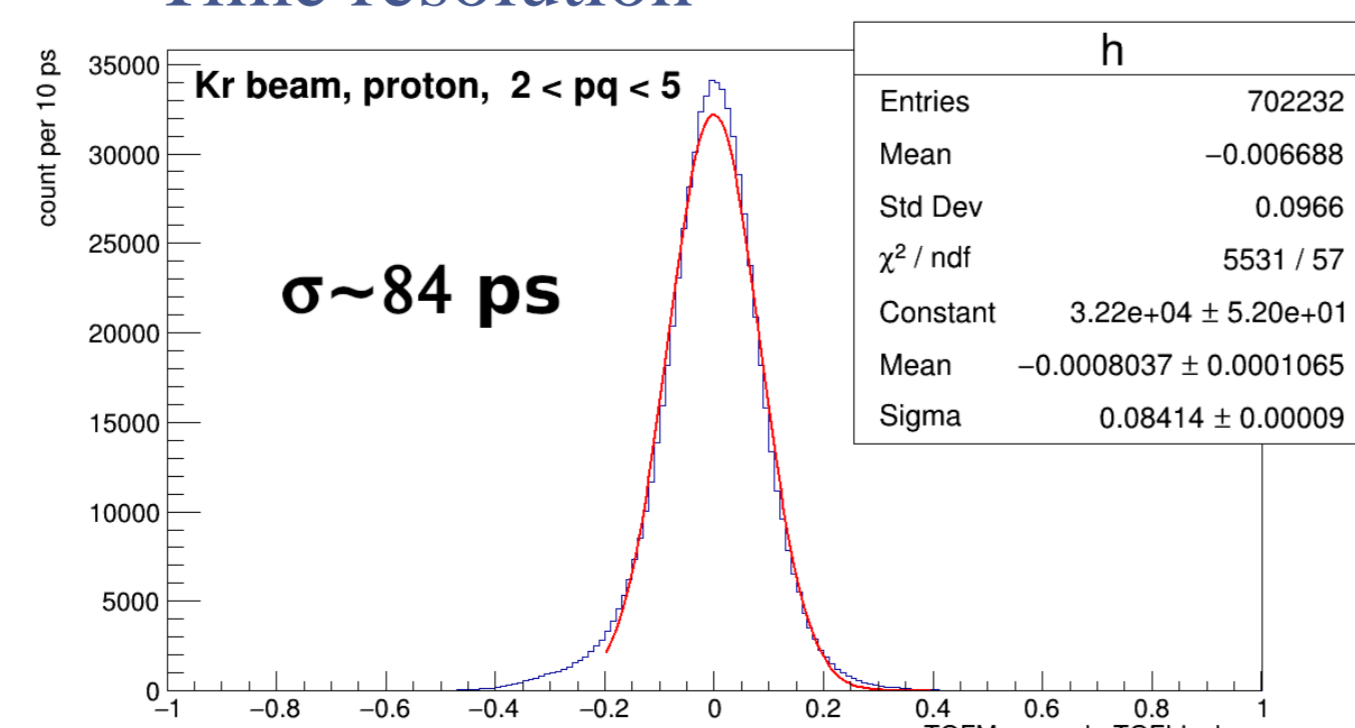


## TOF400 features

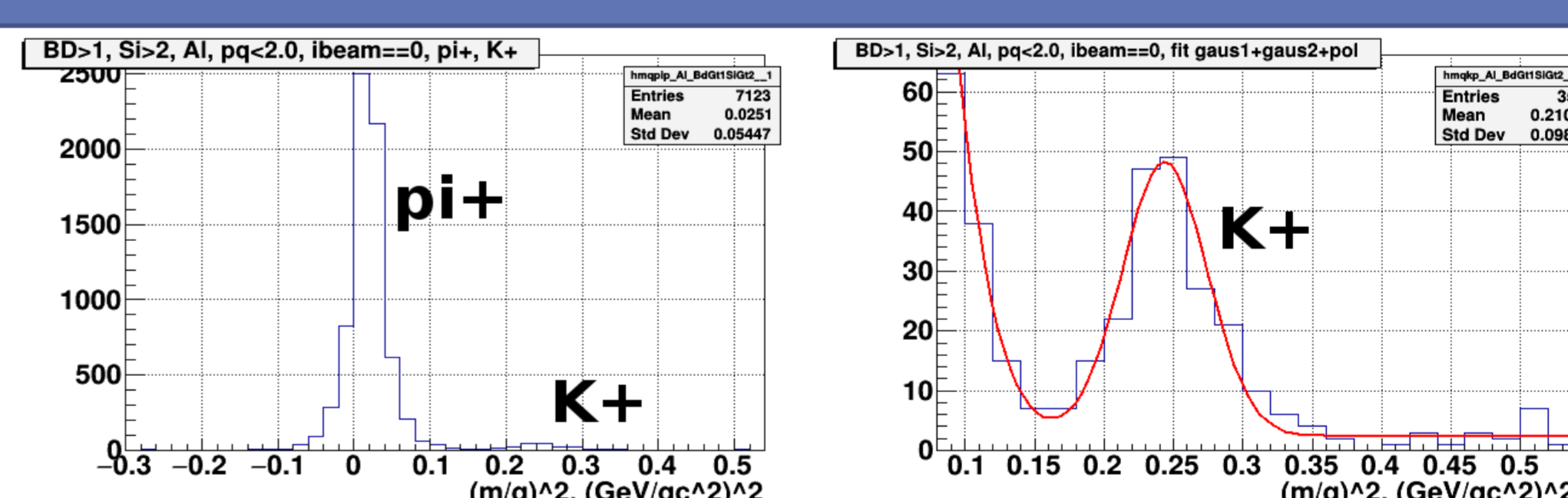


- TOF400 aligned by using straight GEM tracks with CSC hit with X, Y, Z shifts.
- Vertical strips pitch of 1.25 cm, Y-coordinate determined by left-right signal difference.

Time resolution



## $K^+/\pi^+$



- $m^2$  distribution is used to extract the number of  $K^+$  and  $\pi^+$ .
- Two sources of background are taken into account while extracting the number of  $K^+$ : from  $\pi^+$  (gaus fit) and from misidentified tracks ( $p_0$  fit).
- About  $2 \cdot 10^3$   $K^+$  and  $10^5$   $\pi^+$  were identified in full Ar data.

## Summary & Outlook

- CSC test outer tracker plane shows its good usability. Technique of CSC assembly is set up. CSC detector description is implemented into the reconstruction chain of the BM@N experiment.
- Matching of GEM central tracker, CSC outer tracker and TOF400 was successfully performed.
- During the analysis process, the TOF400 calibration was improved and high time resolution was achieved.
- As a result, good quality of charged particles identification was obtained and despite its smallness,  $K^+$  were splitted from  $\pi^+$ .
- Such good CSC performance is a reason to use more planes in the next run.
- In the nearest future, we plan to include ZDC data to the present analysis to have the opportunity to choose events by centrality.