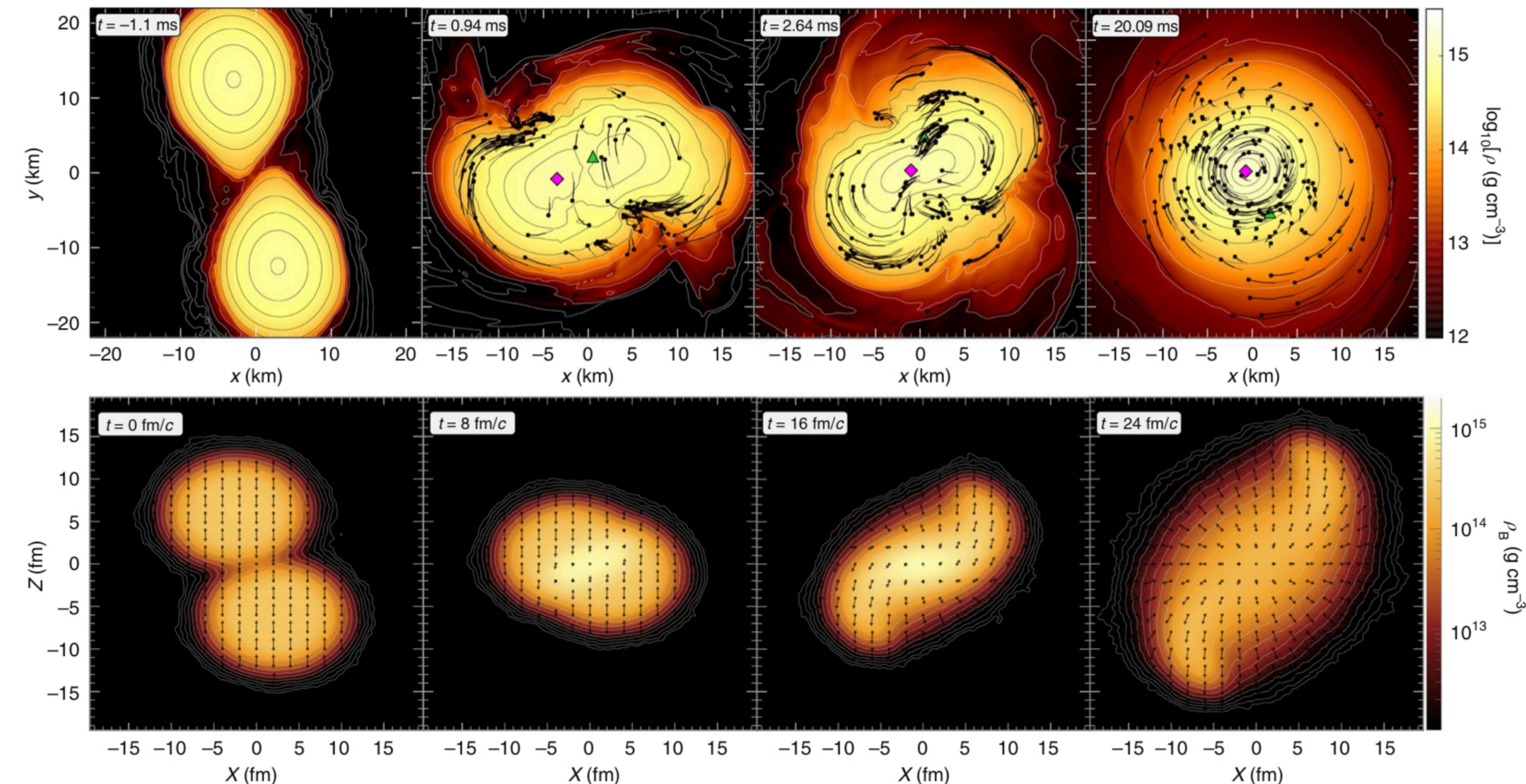
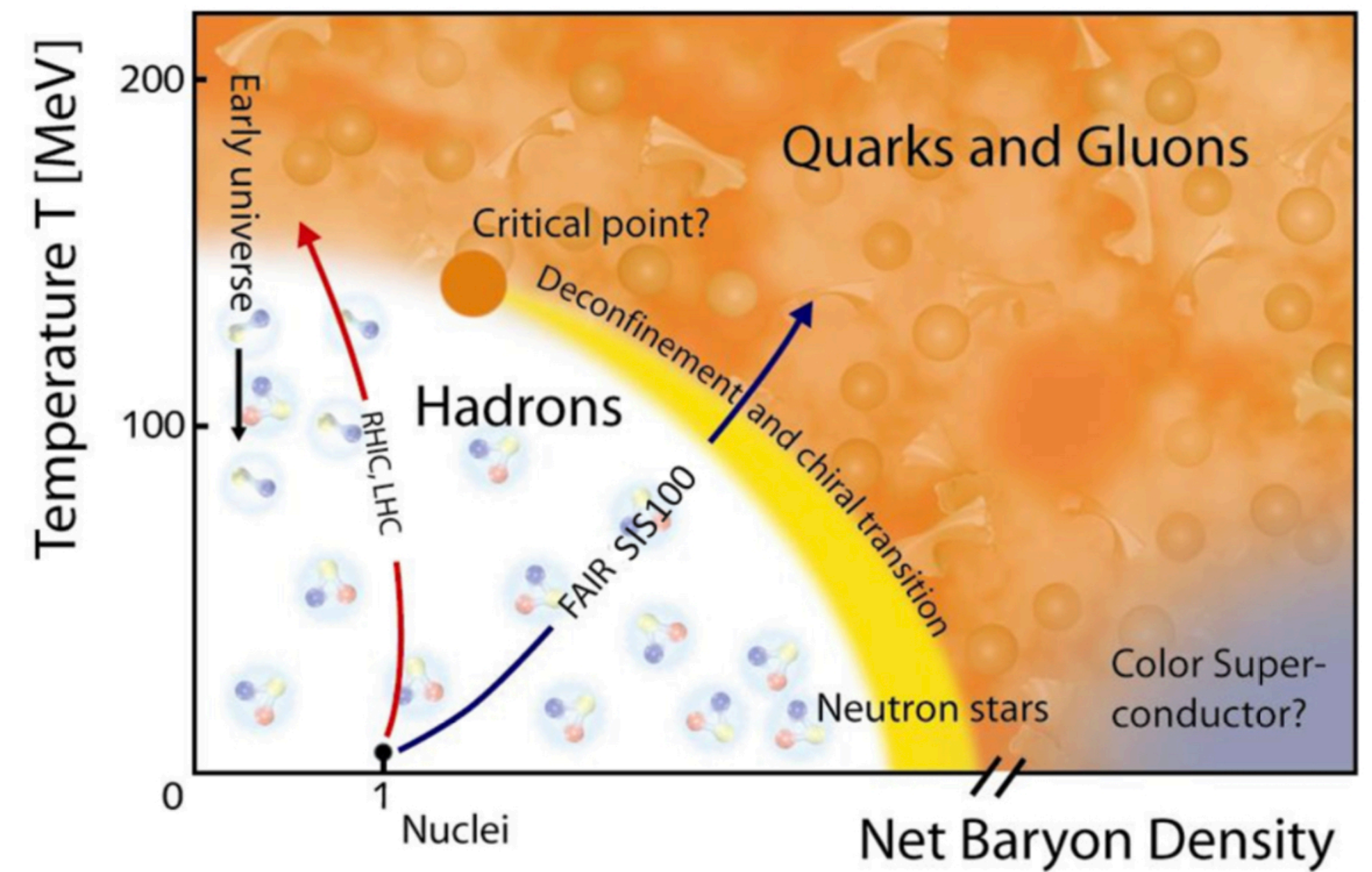


Forward spectator detector for CBM  
Radim Dvořák  
FNSPE CTU

FAIR next generation scientists - 8th Edition Workshop

# Motivation

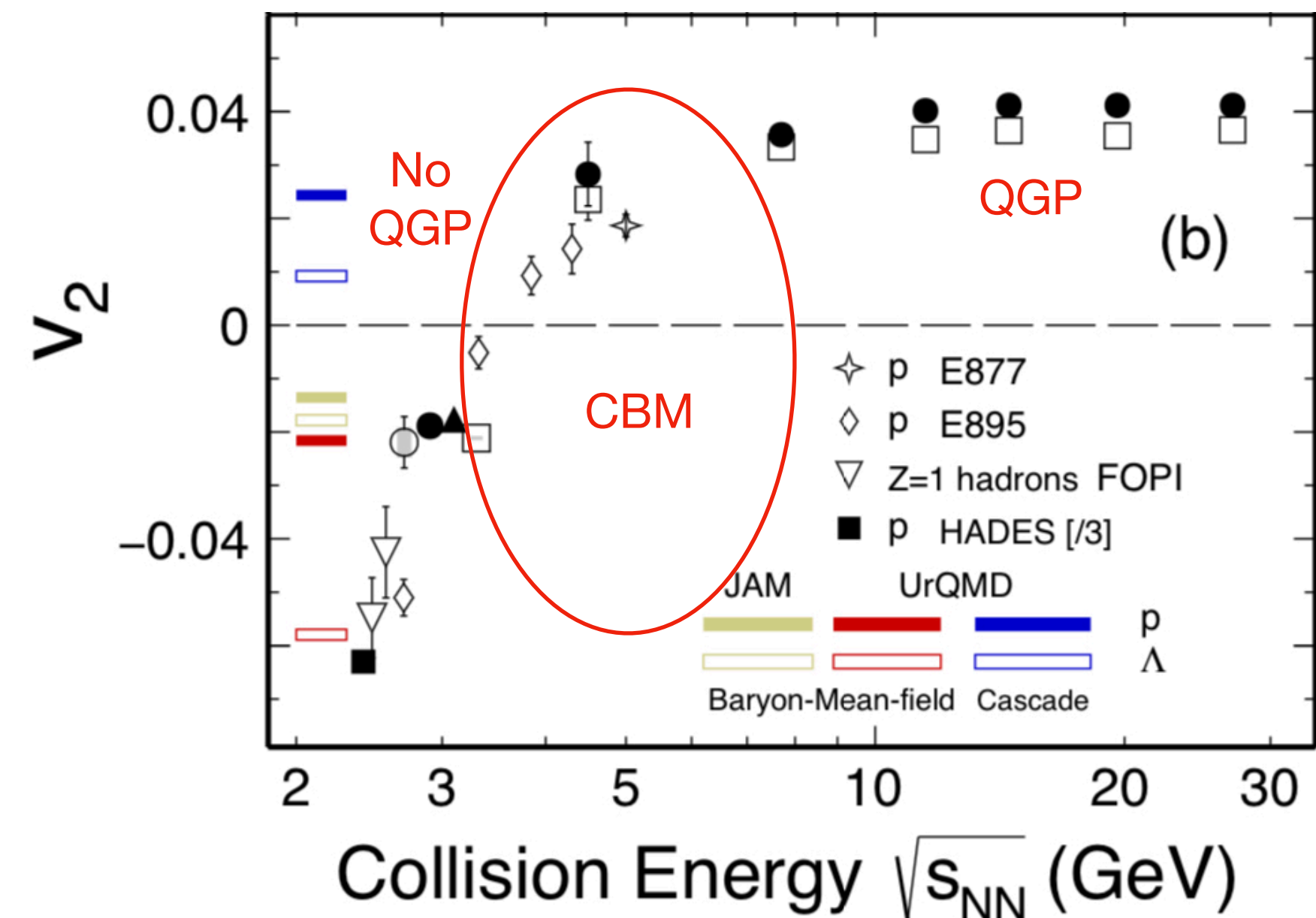
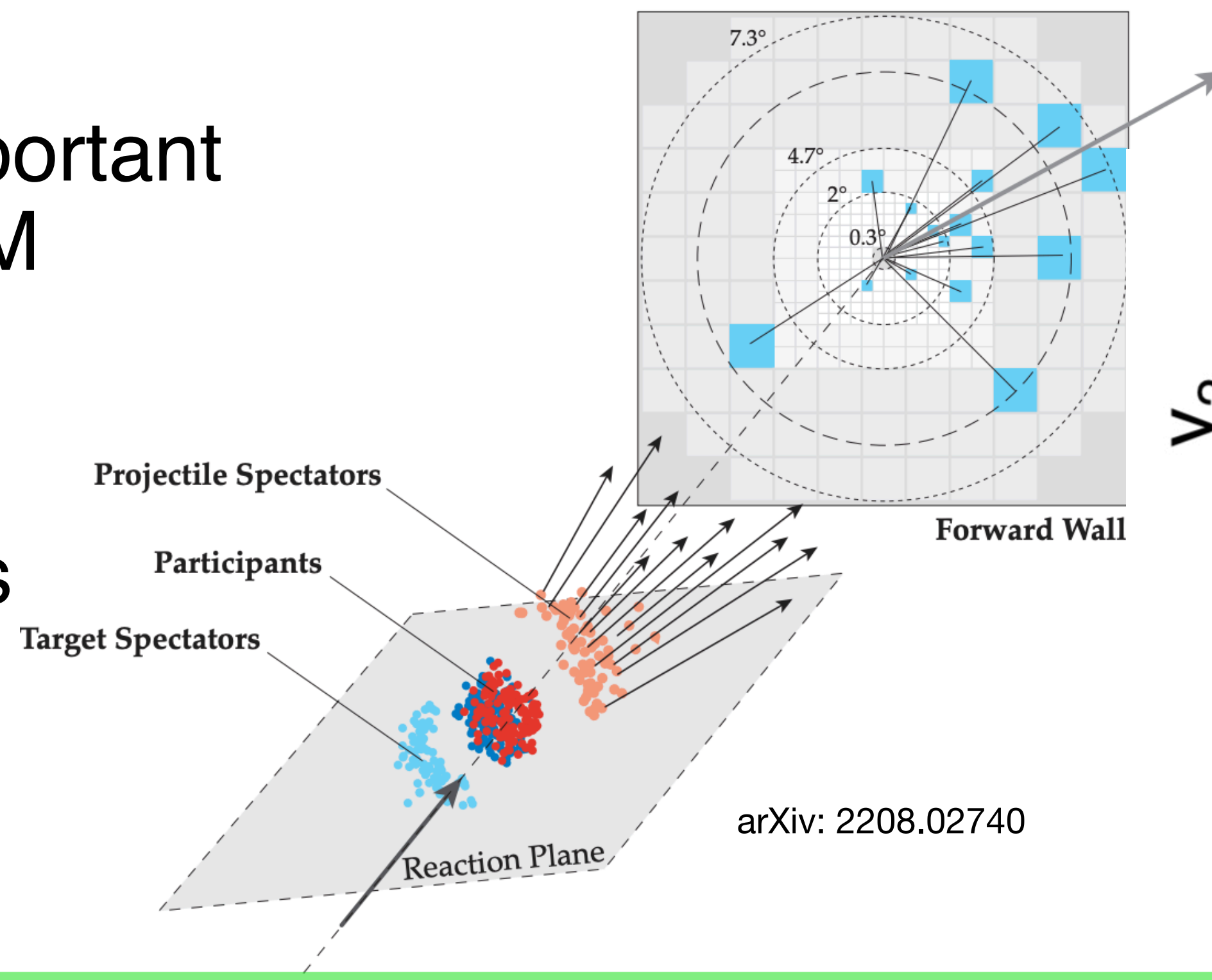
- Measurement of the properties of the strongly interacting matter at high densities
- Phase diagram of strongly interacting matter
  - Phase transition and search for critical point
- Properties of neutron stars



# Measurement of flow

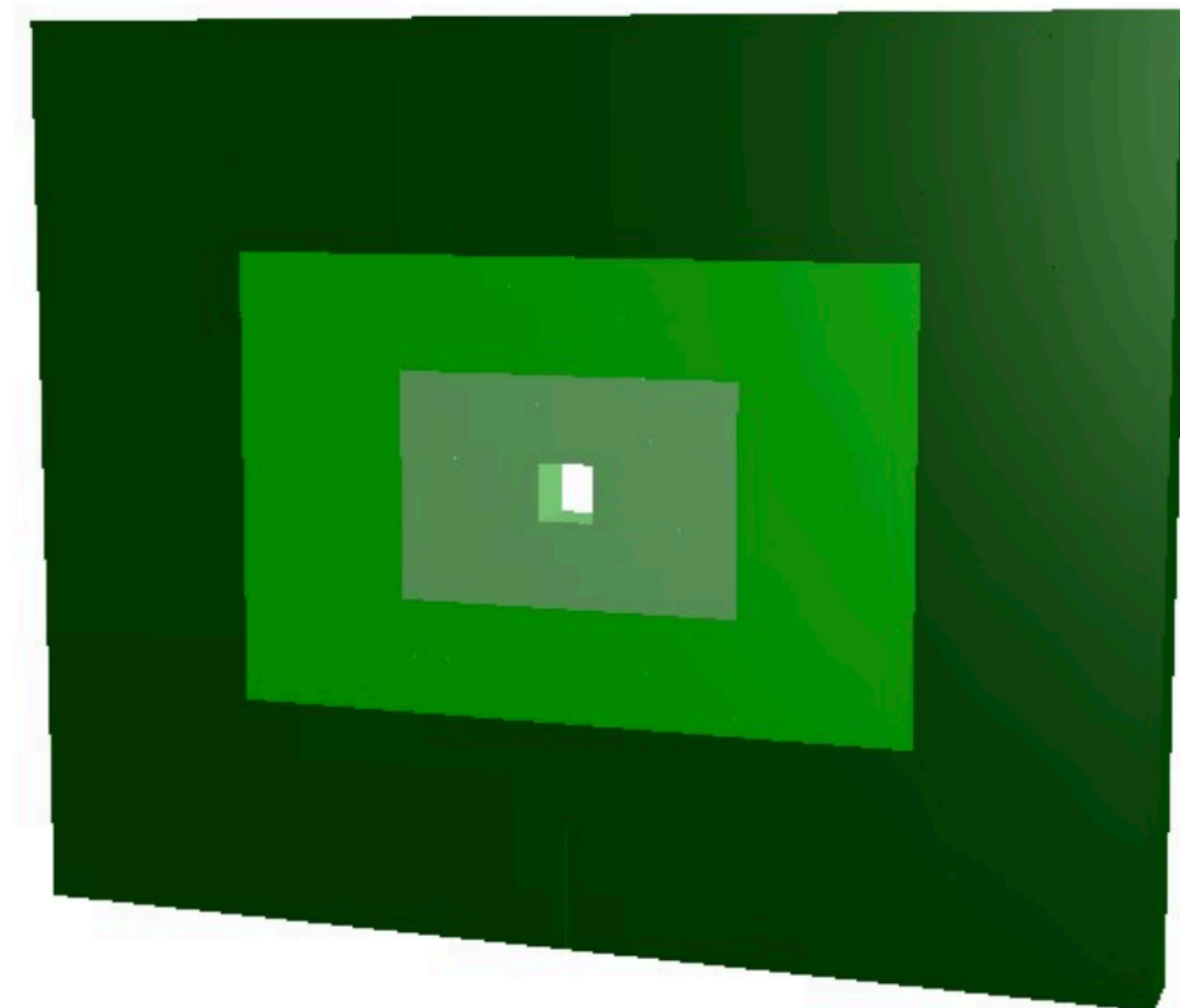
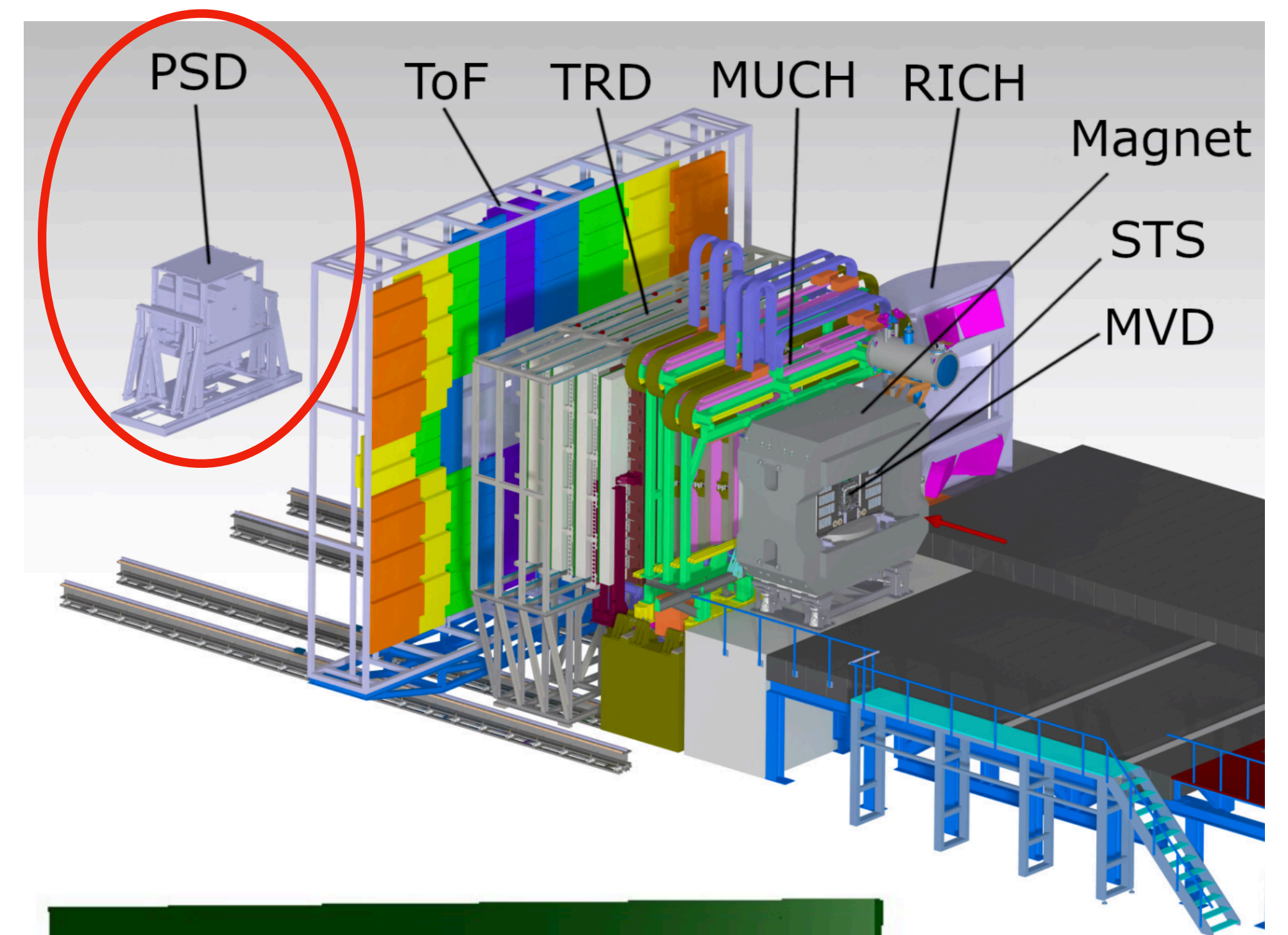
- Flow = azimuthal anisotropy of detected particles
- One of the most important observables for CBM
- Event plane
- Projectile spectators

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \cos(n(\phi - \psi_{ep})) \right]$$



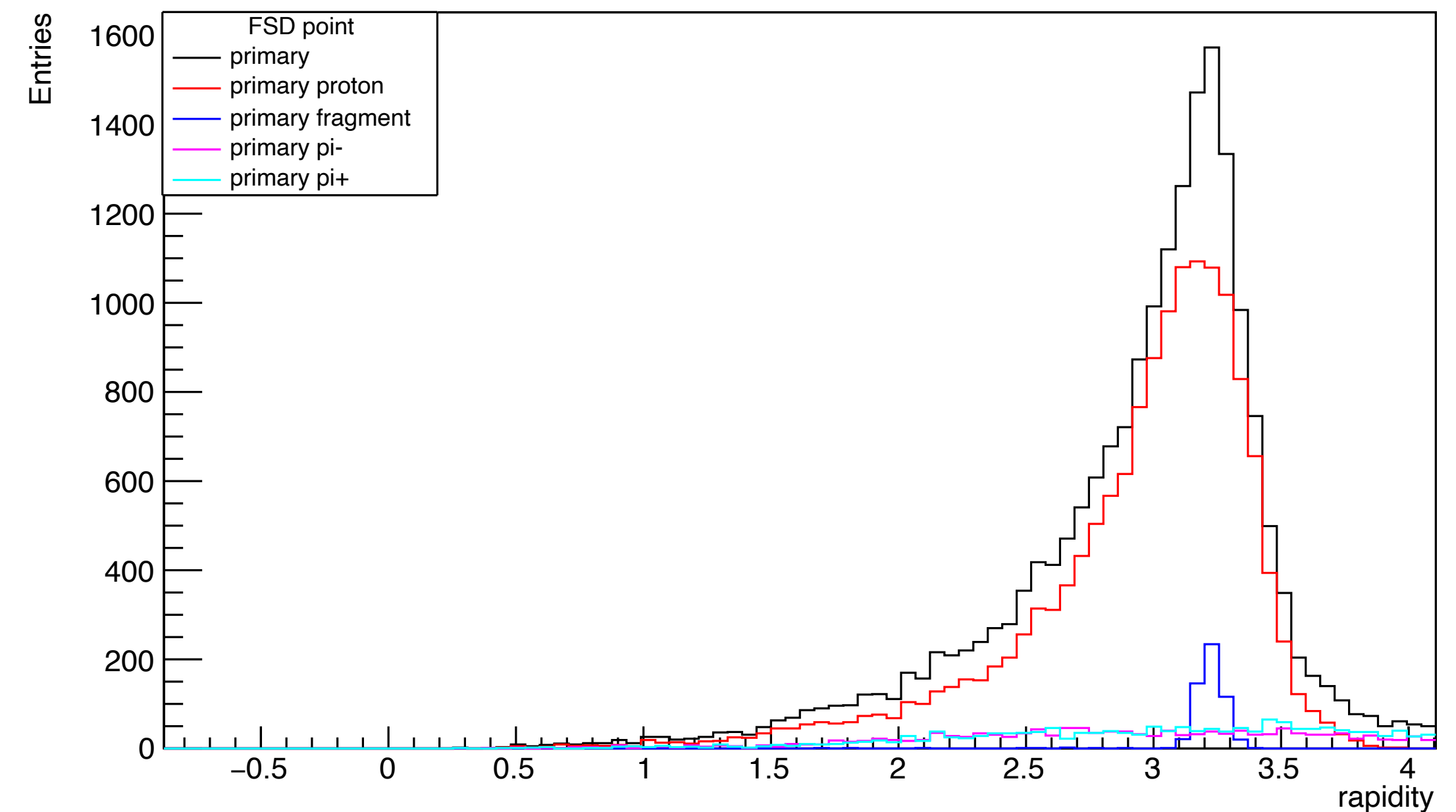
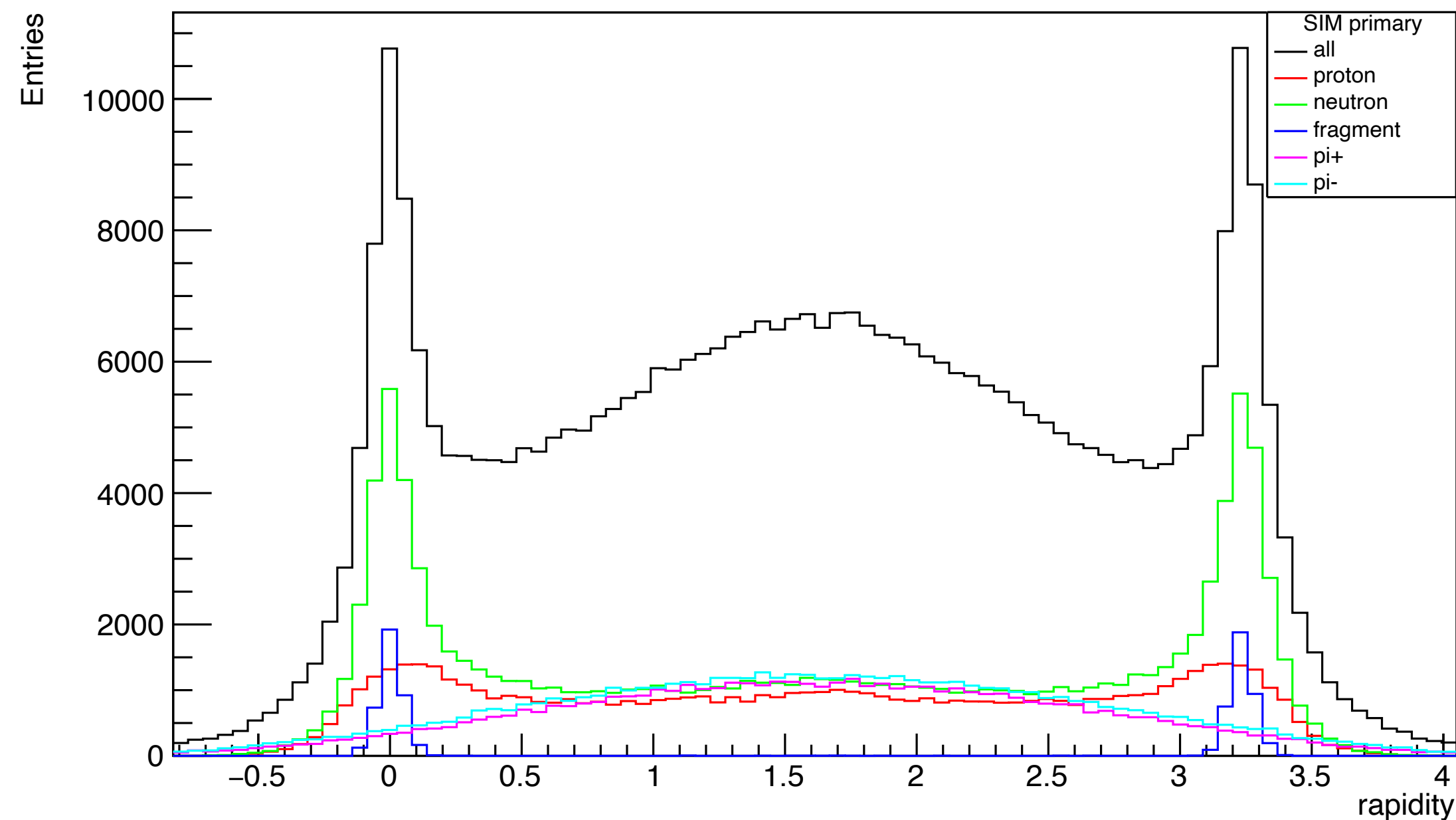
# FSD detector

- Part of the CBM experiment
- Replacement of the PSD
- Centrality and reaction plane determination
- Scintillator based detector with PMTs
  - Measurement of protons and fragments



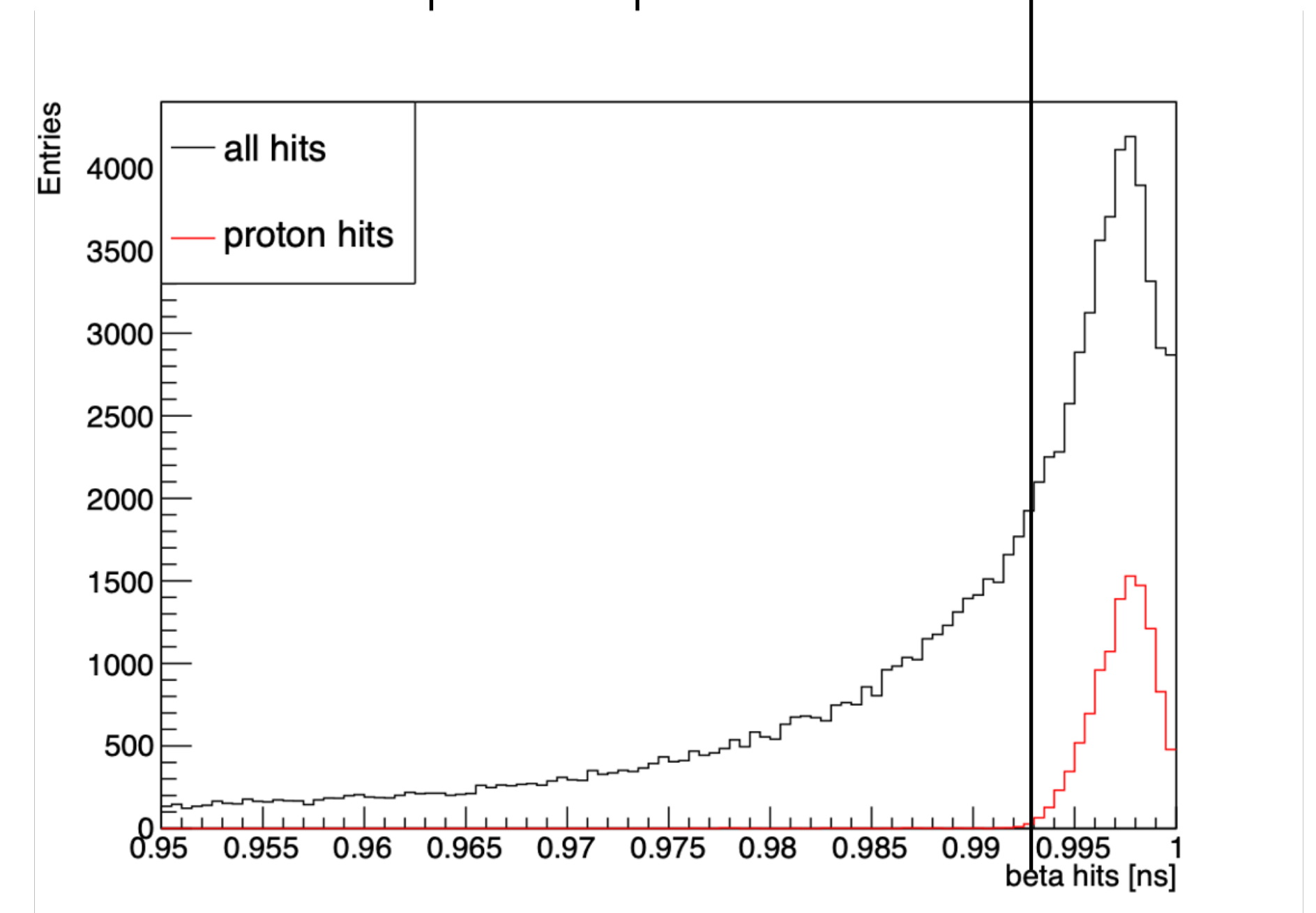
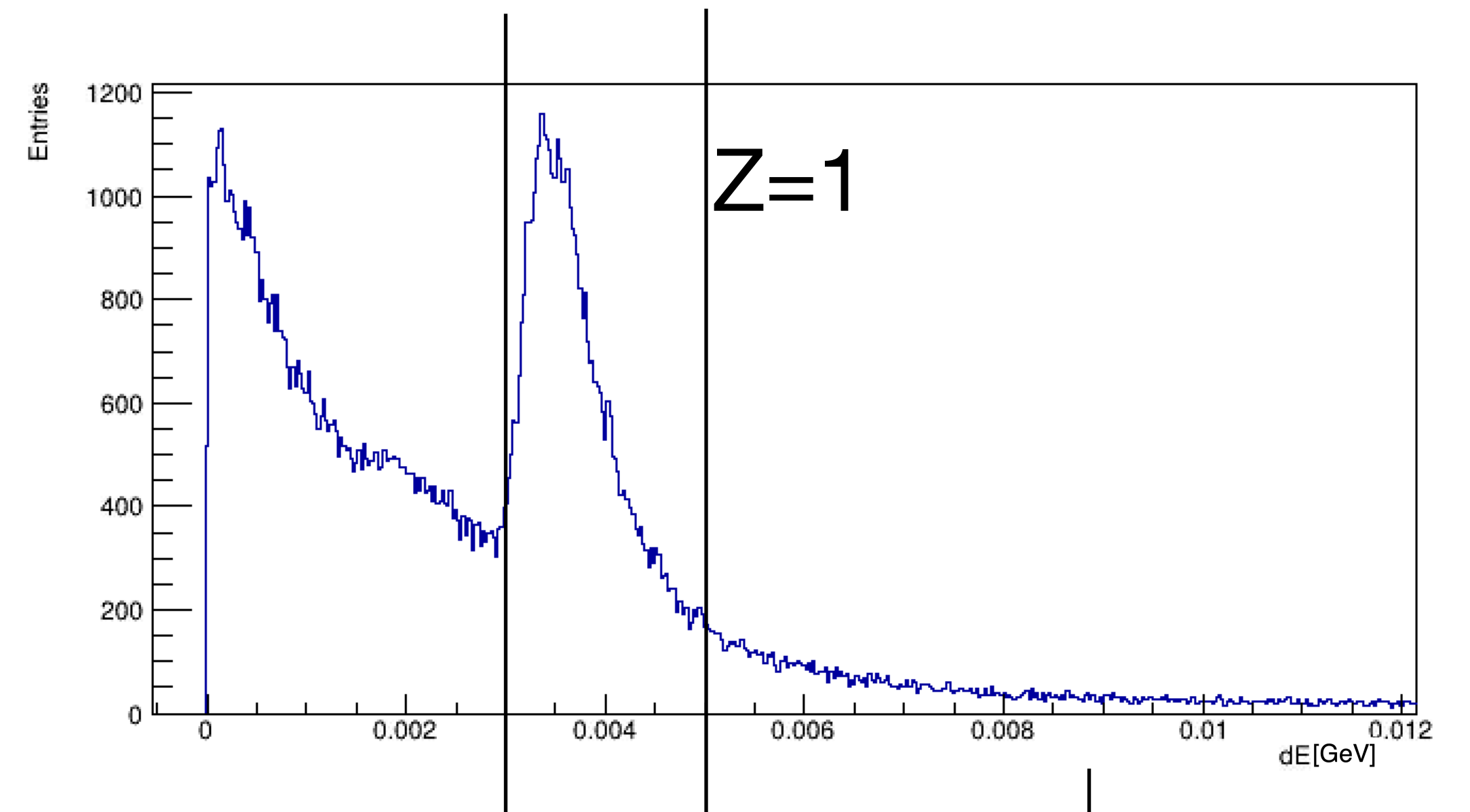
# Acceptance

- DCMQGSM model, 12 AGeV collision
- Rapidity plot of primary particles
- Rapidity plot of primary particles with a point in FSD



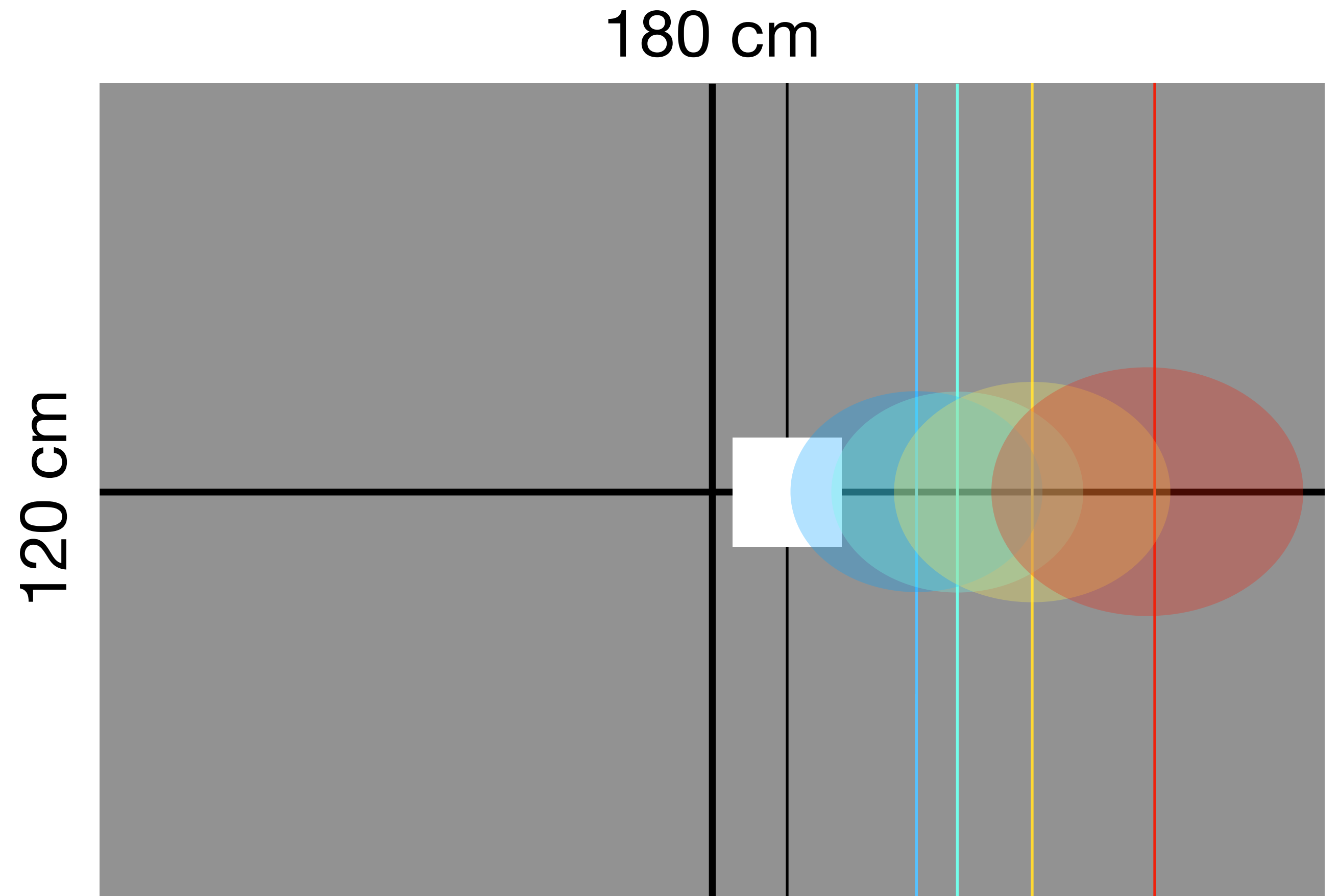
# Energy deposition in FSD

- Identification of  $Z=1$  particles
  - $dE = [3, 5]$  MeV
  - „beta“ of a hit  $> 0.993$ 
    - Line between primary vertex and FSD hit



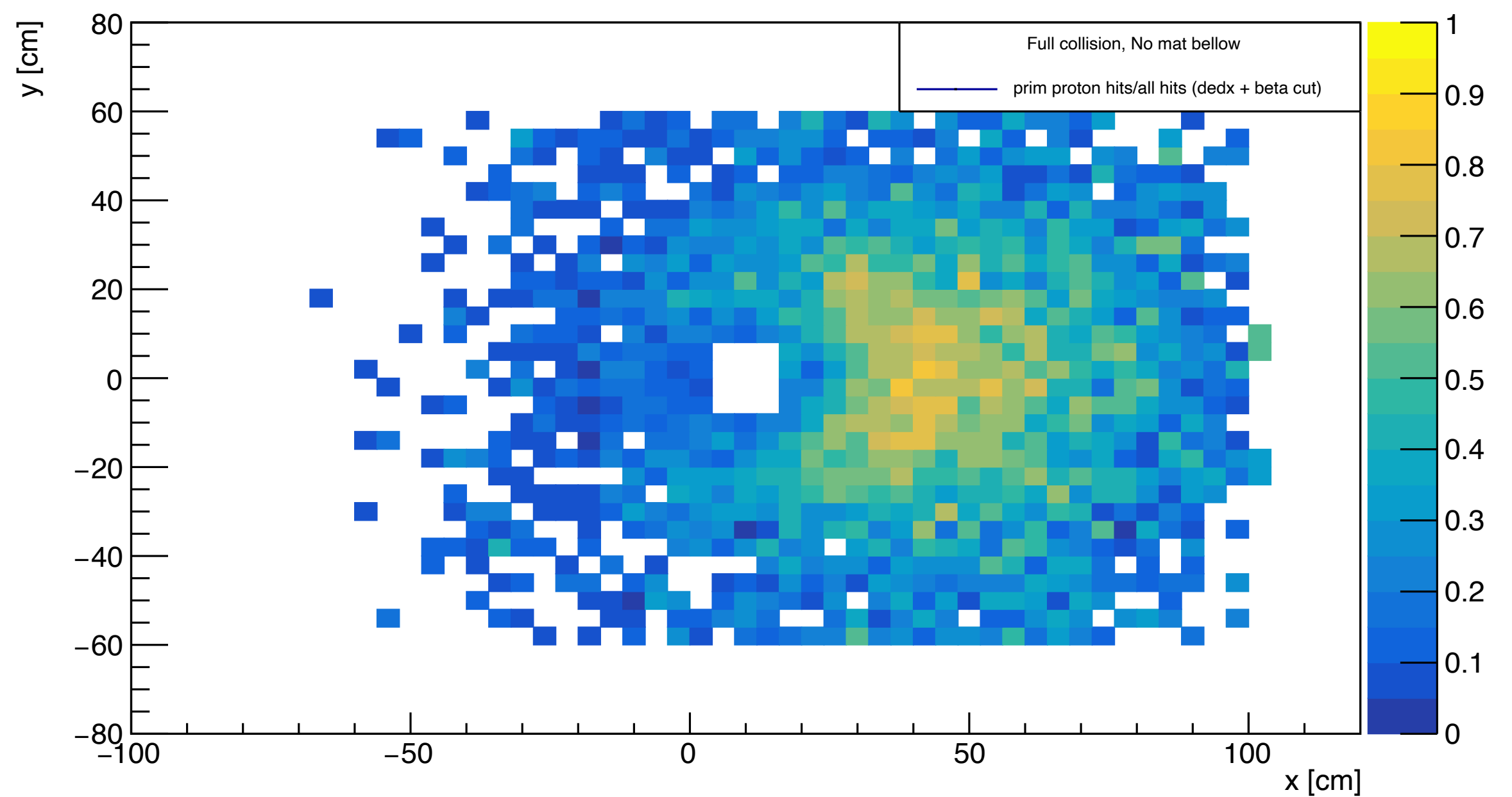
# Effect of magnetic field

- Information about RP is carried by primary protons
- Different rapidities centered in different x position due to the magnetic field
- $y=[3.3-3.6] \rightarrow x = 30.6 \text{ cm}$
- $y=[3.0-3.3] \rightarrow x = 36.6 \text{ cm}$
- $y=[2.7-3.0] \rightarrow x = 46.8 \text{ cm}$
- $y=[2.4-2.7] \rightarrow x = 64.7 \text{ cm}$

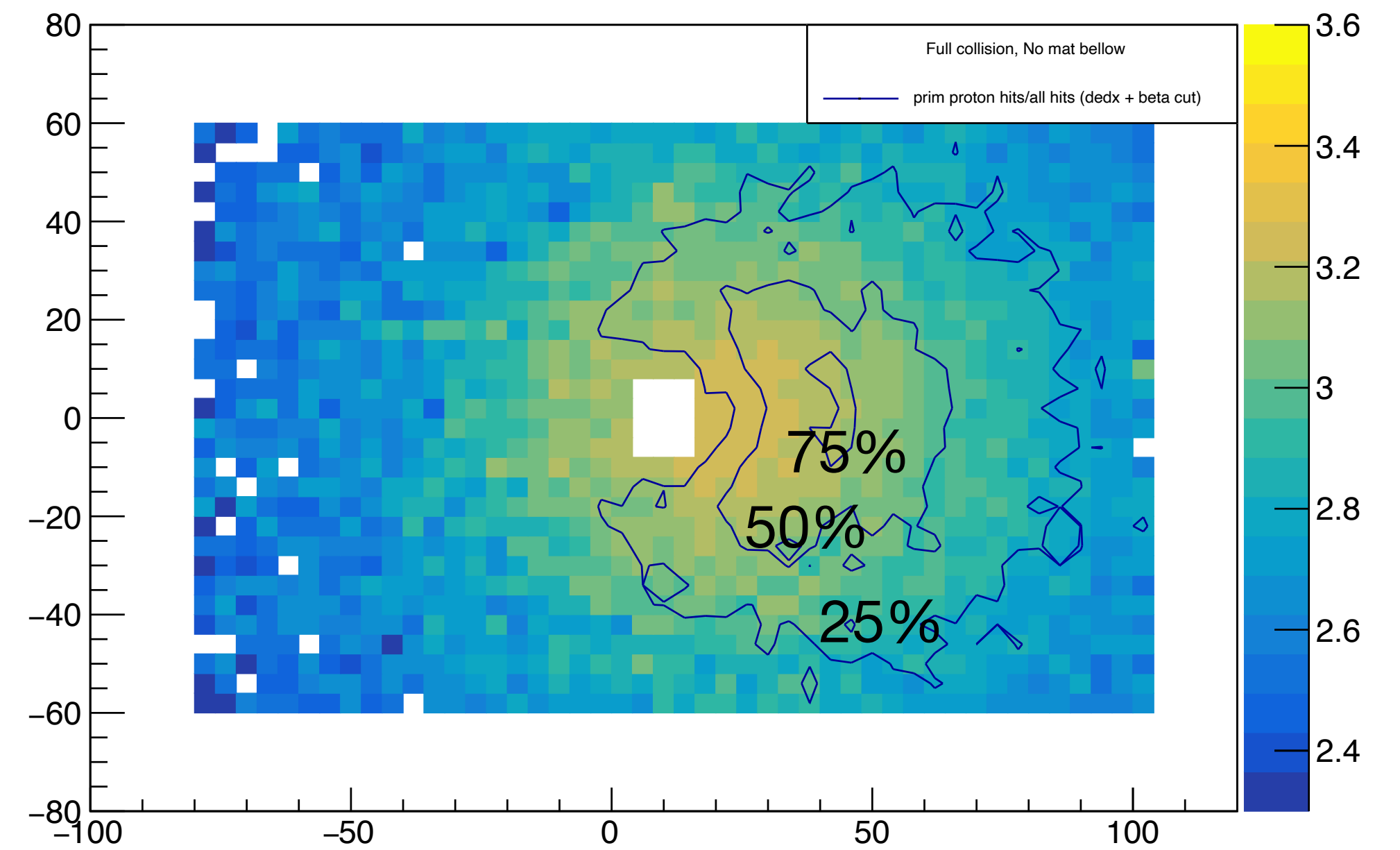


# Purity of detected proton signal

- Ratio of hits from primary protons to all hits



- Mean rapidity of primary protons

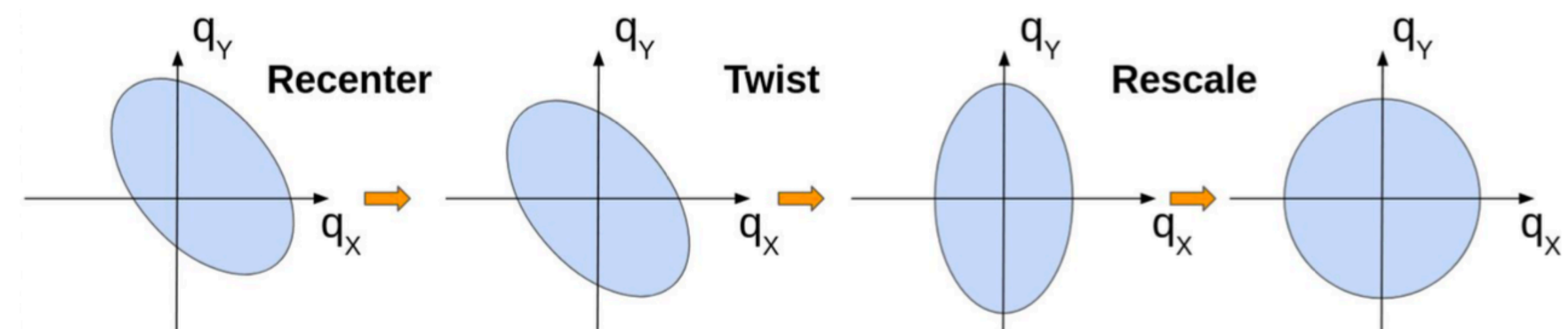




# Measuring of event plane

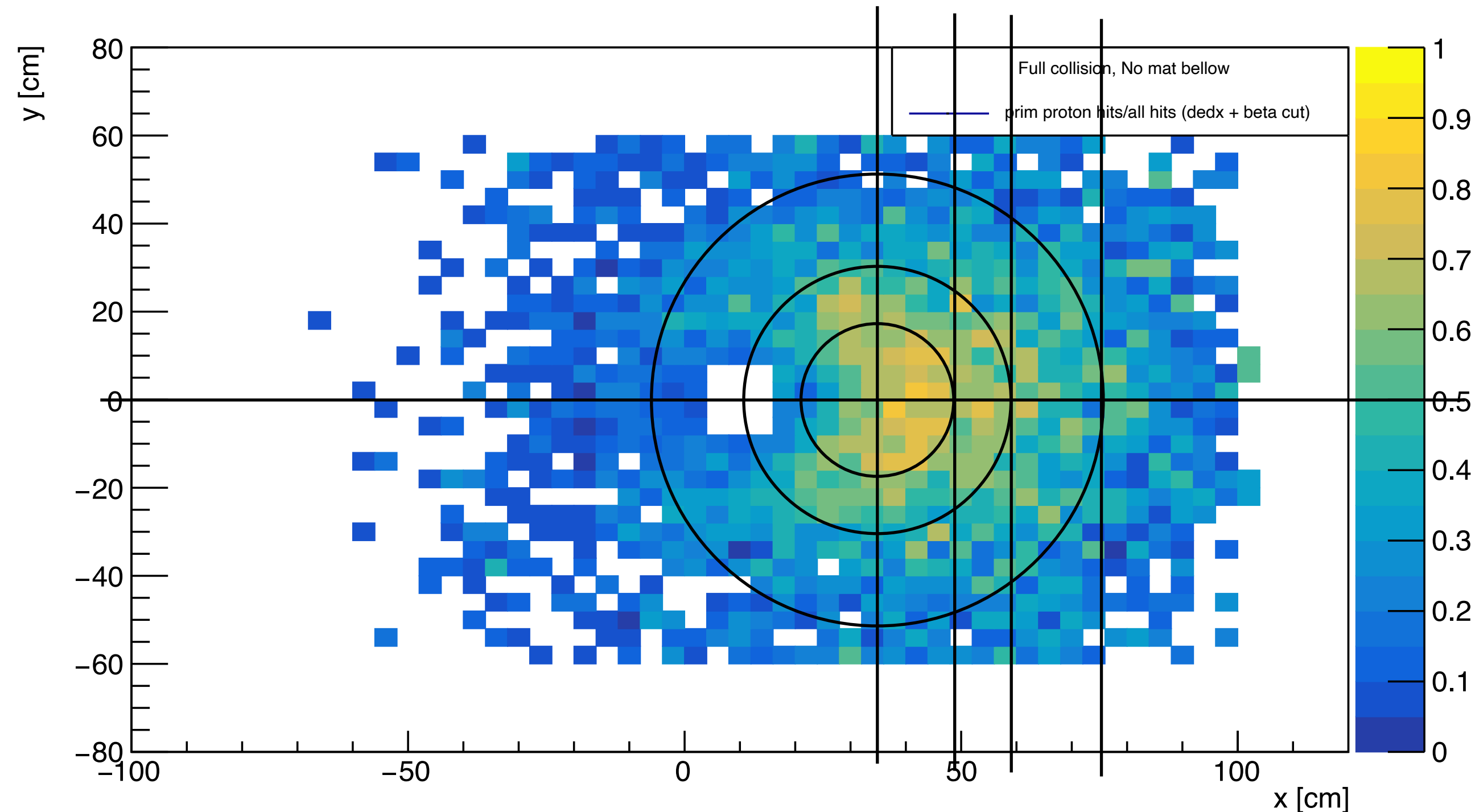
- Qn framework
  - Correcting for detector acceptance
- Definition of Q vectors
- Normalization - SP and EP
- Corrections:
  - Recenter, Twist, Rescale

$$\mathbf{u}_n = \{\cos n\varphi, \sin n\varphi\}, \quad \mathbf{Q}_n = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i \mathbf{u}_{n,i},$$



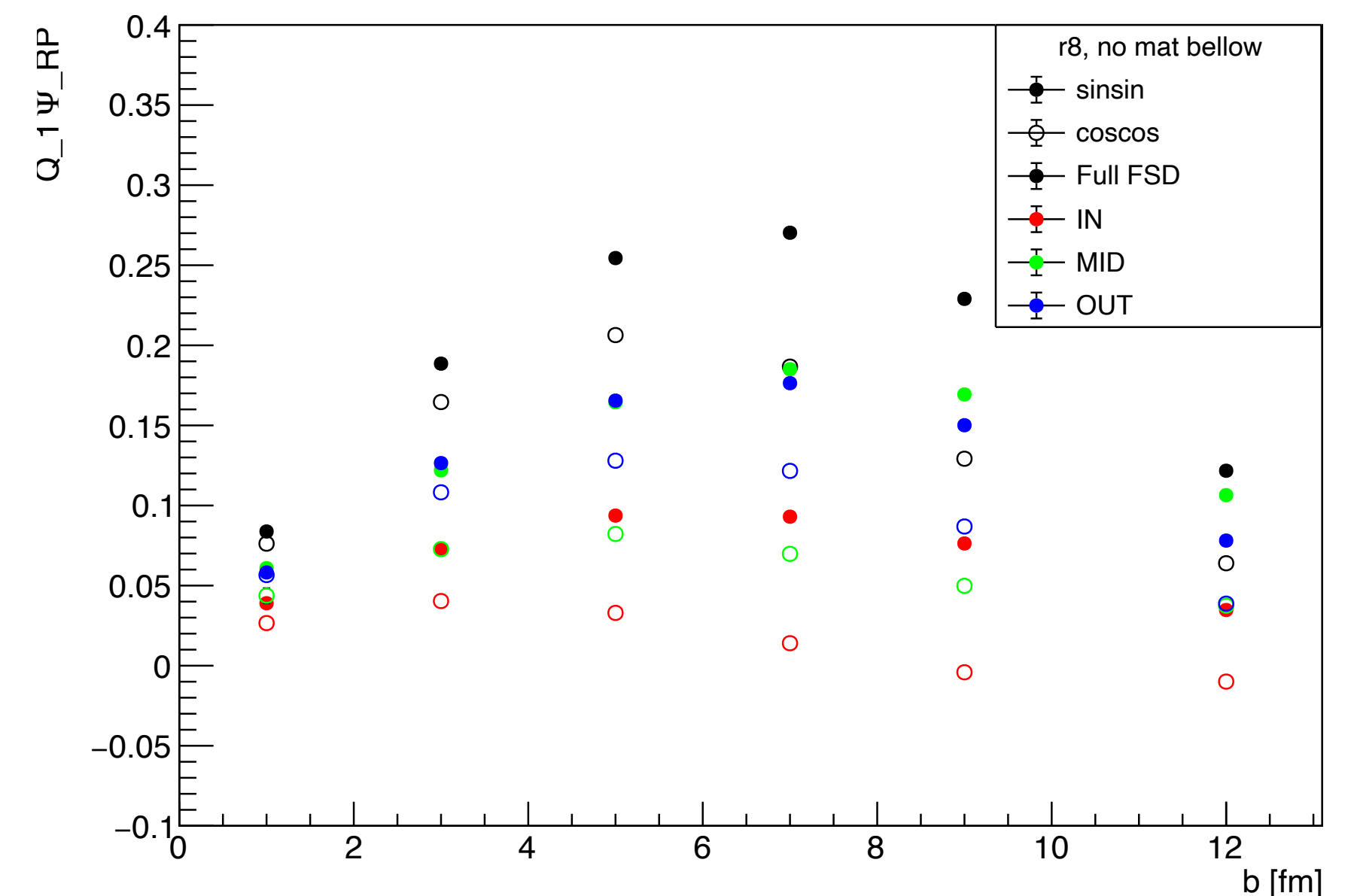
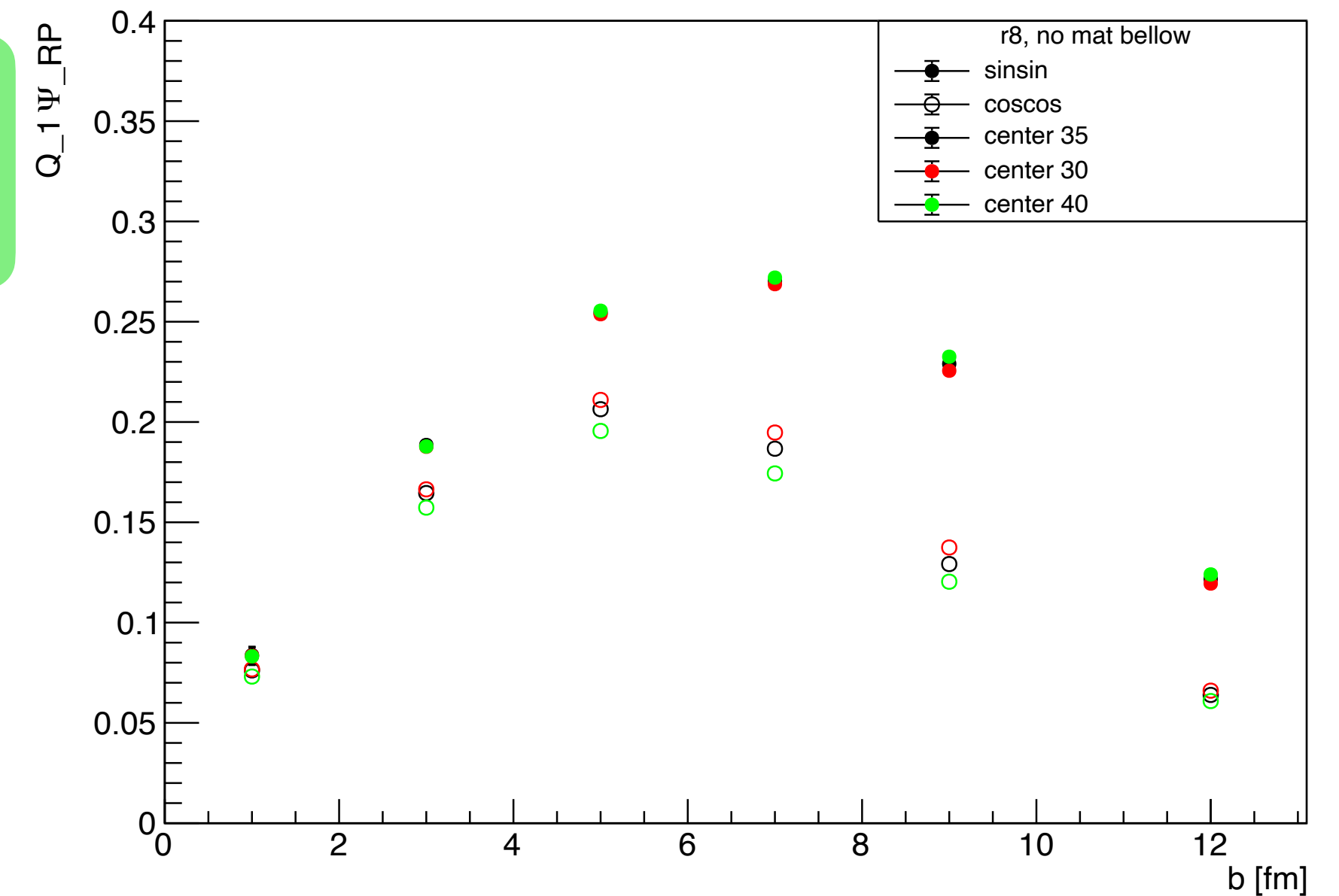
# Subevents

- Subevents:
  - Center:  $x=35$  cm
  - IN=[0,14] cm (58% purity)
  - MID=[14,24] cm (42% purity)
  - OUT=[24,40] cm (23% purity)
- Same number of protons per subevent
- For systematic uncertainty estimation center varied  $\pm 5$  cm



# Resolution using MC reaction plane

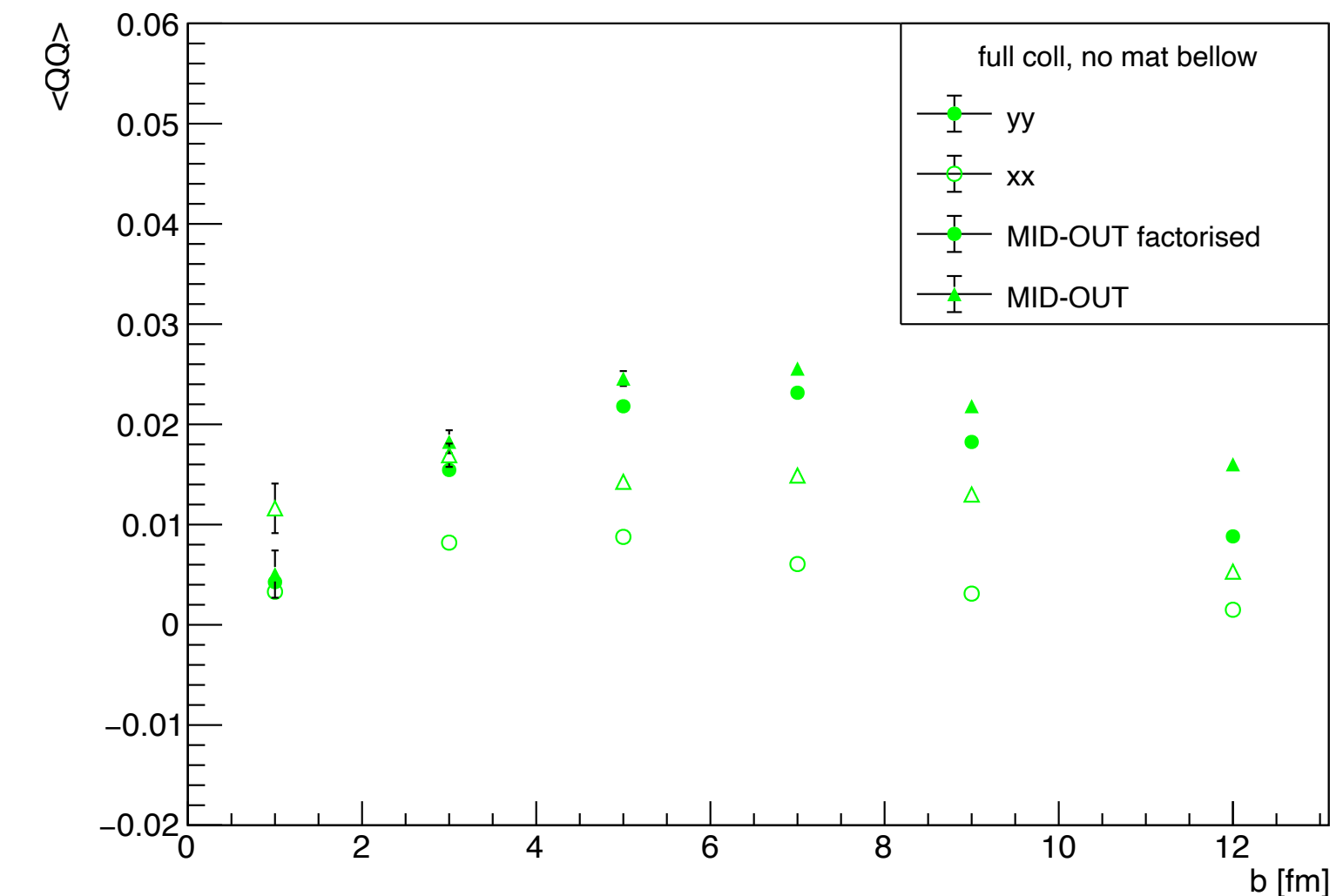
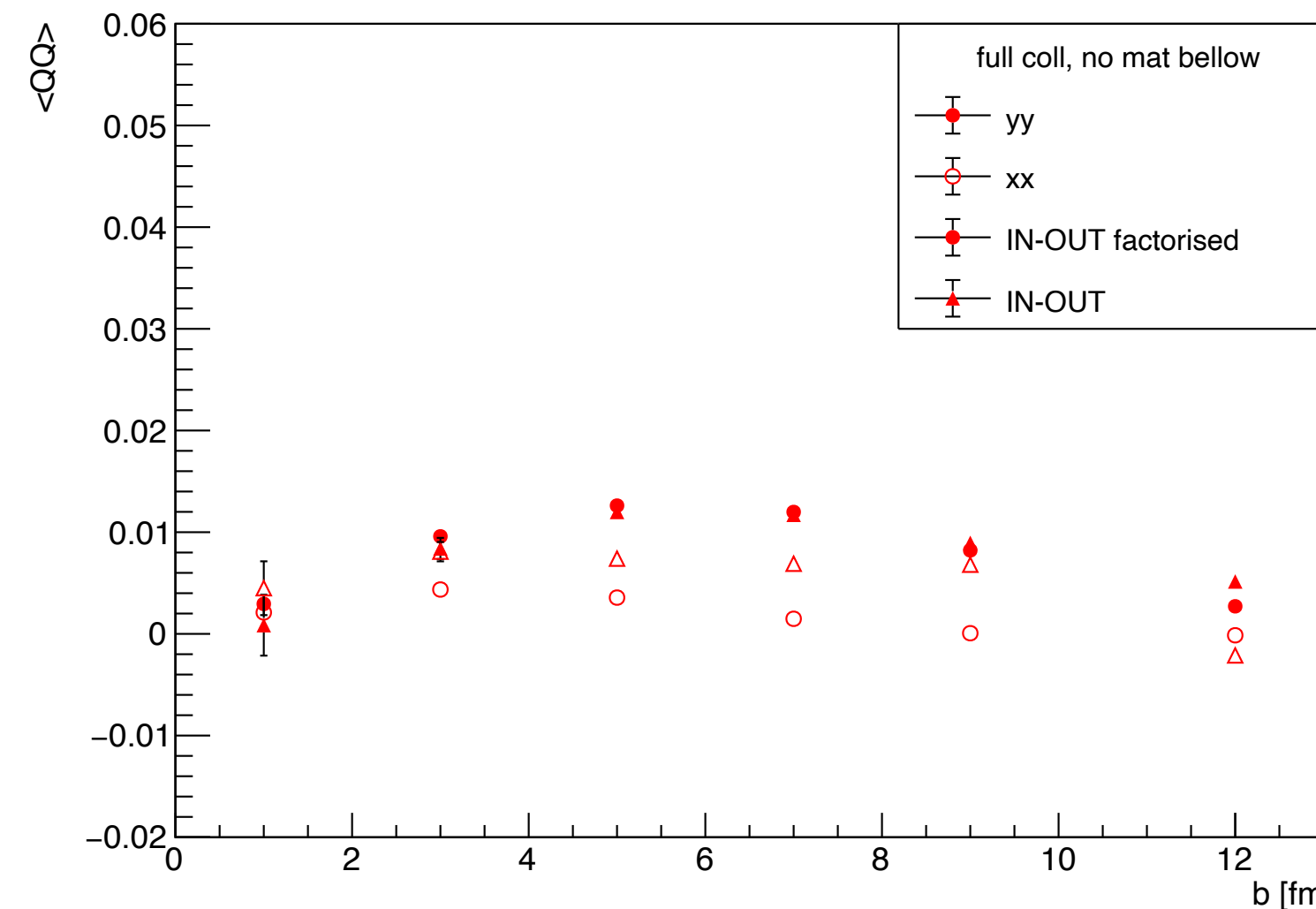
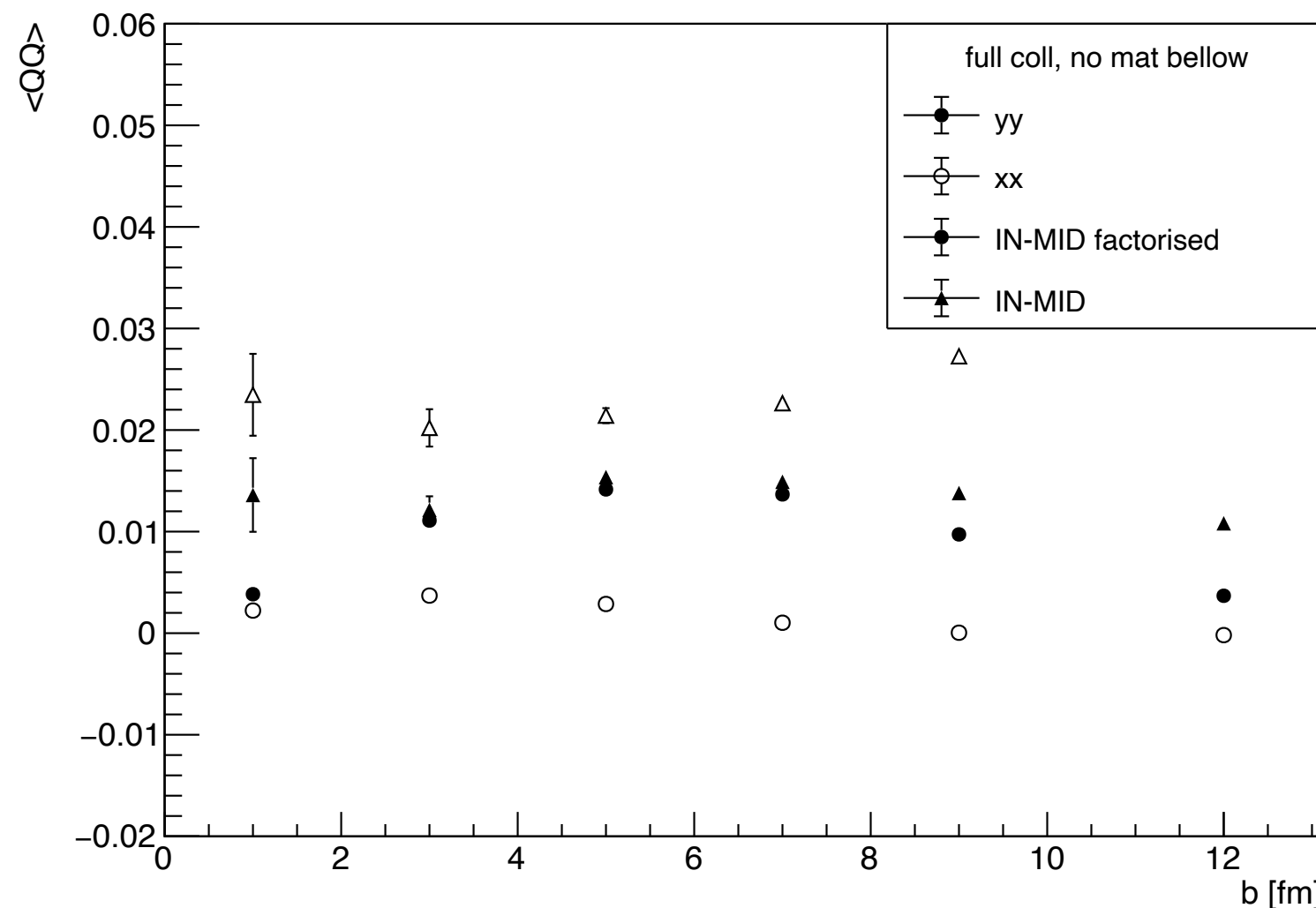
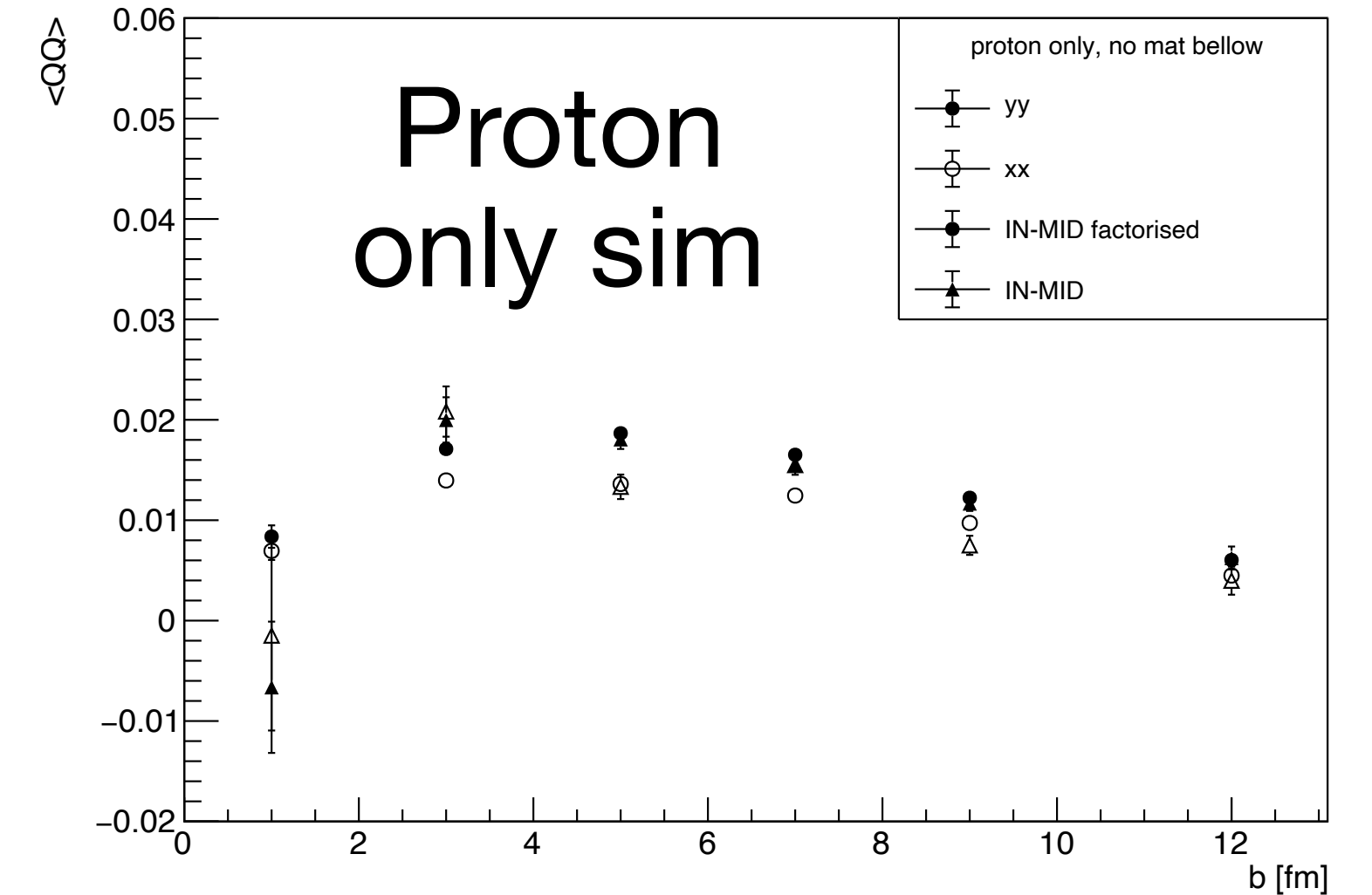
- Correlation of Q vector with RP from MC
  - Q vector after all corrections
- Better resolution for y-axis
- No big difference between differently selected subevents
  - Qn framework seems to work



# Factorisation

- Checking correlation between subevents
  - Can partially be of physics origin
- Good agreement for pure protons simulation
- Full event
  - yy component works well
  - Difference observed in xx term

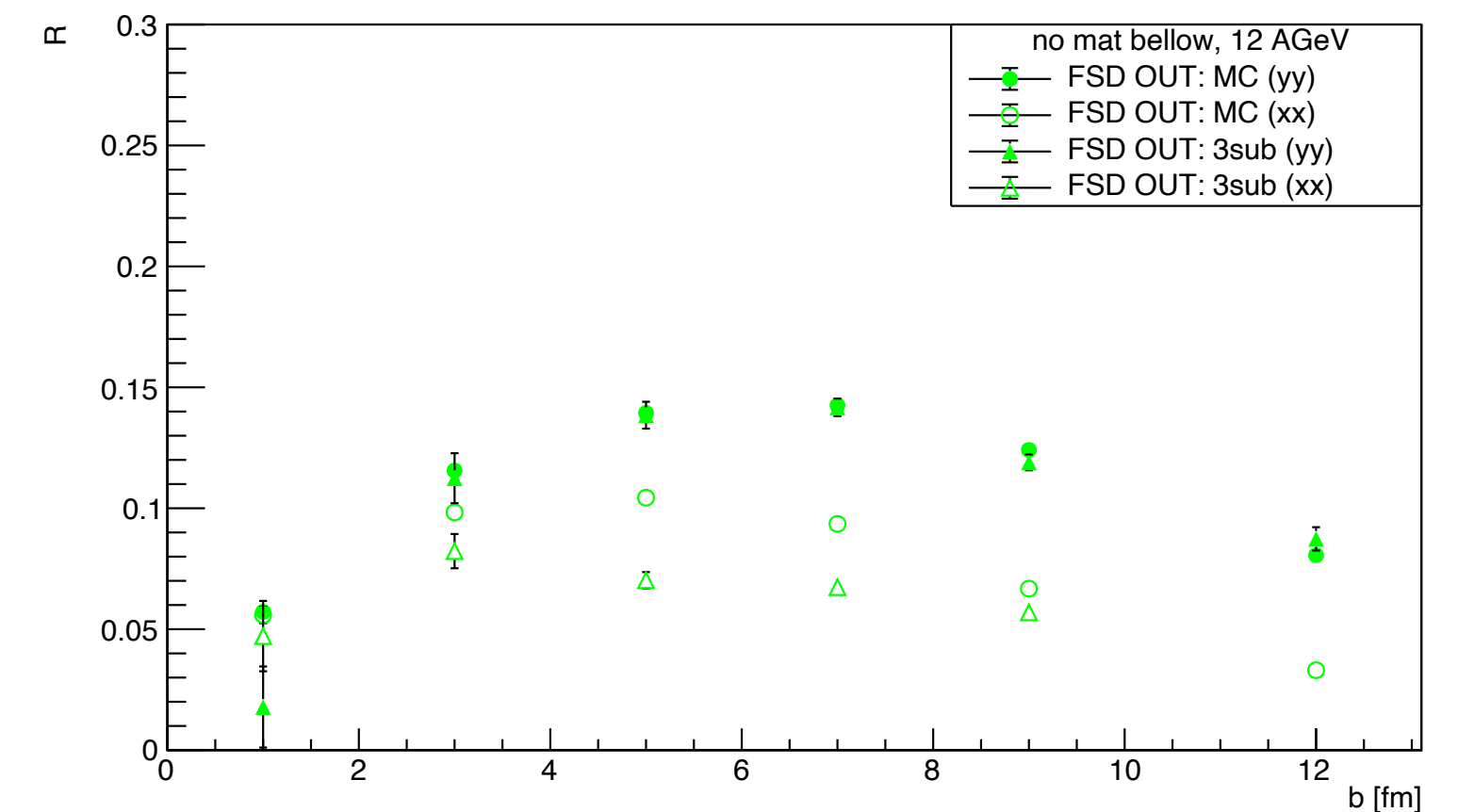
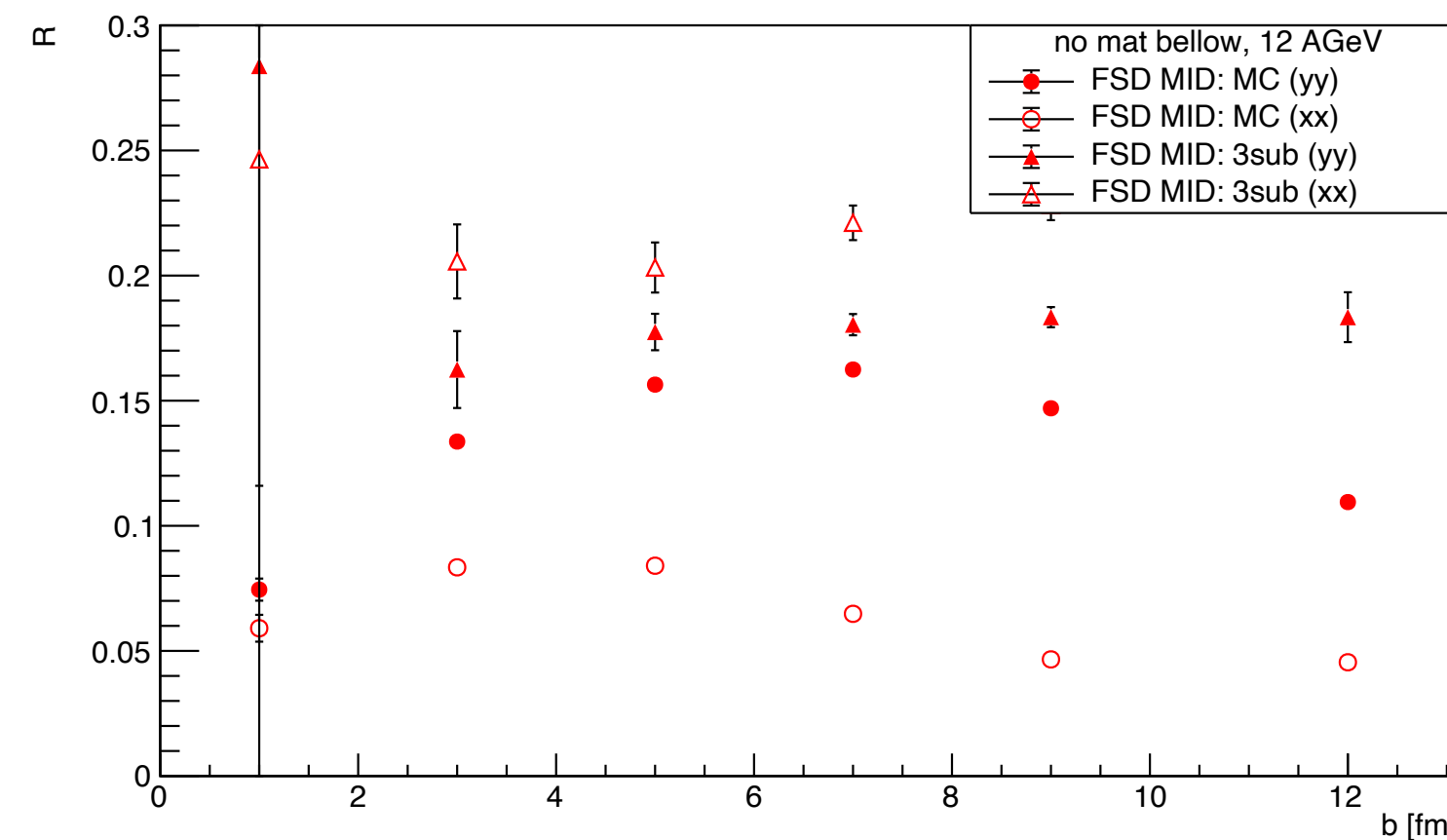
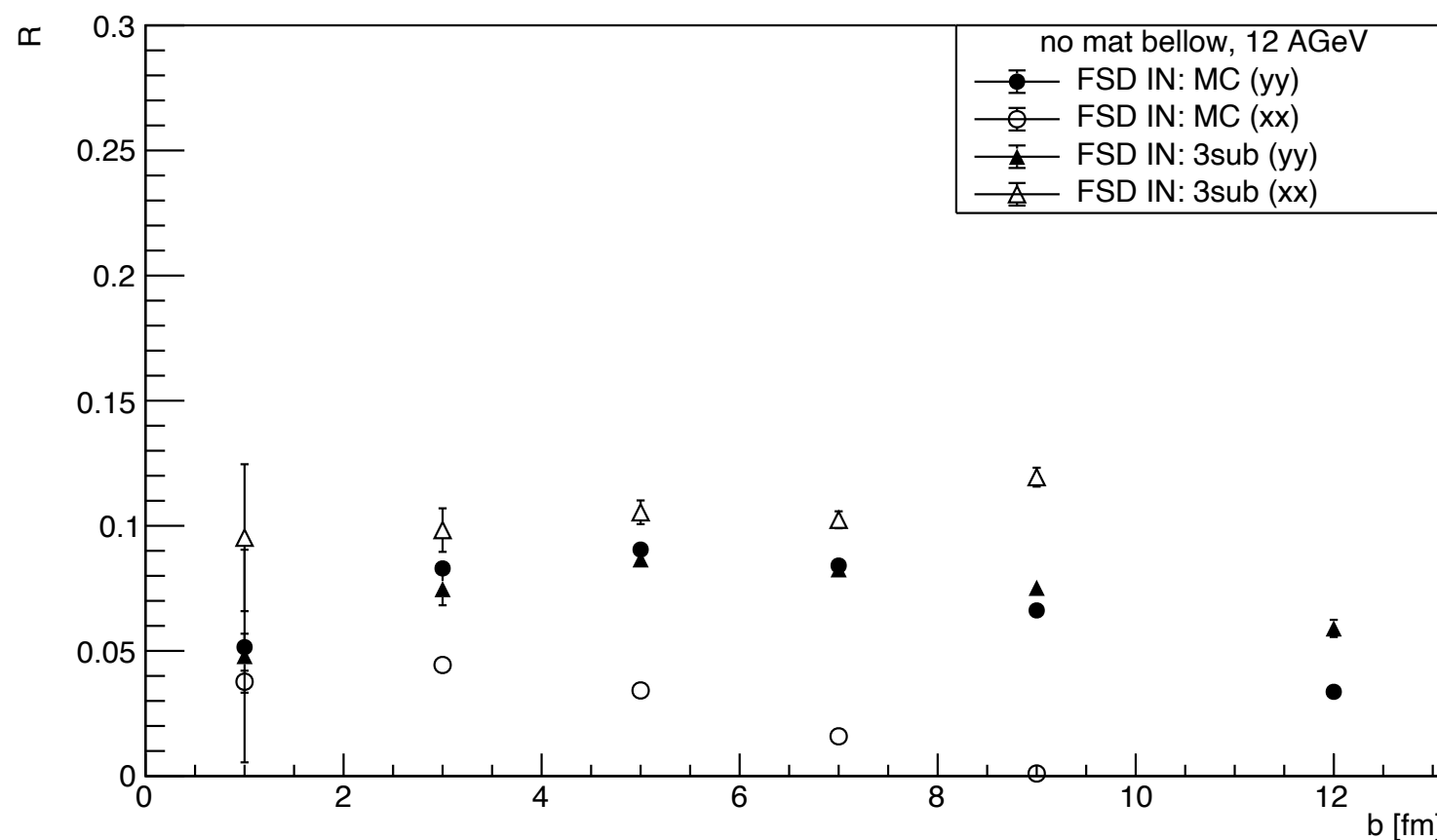
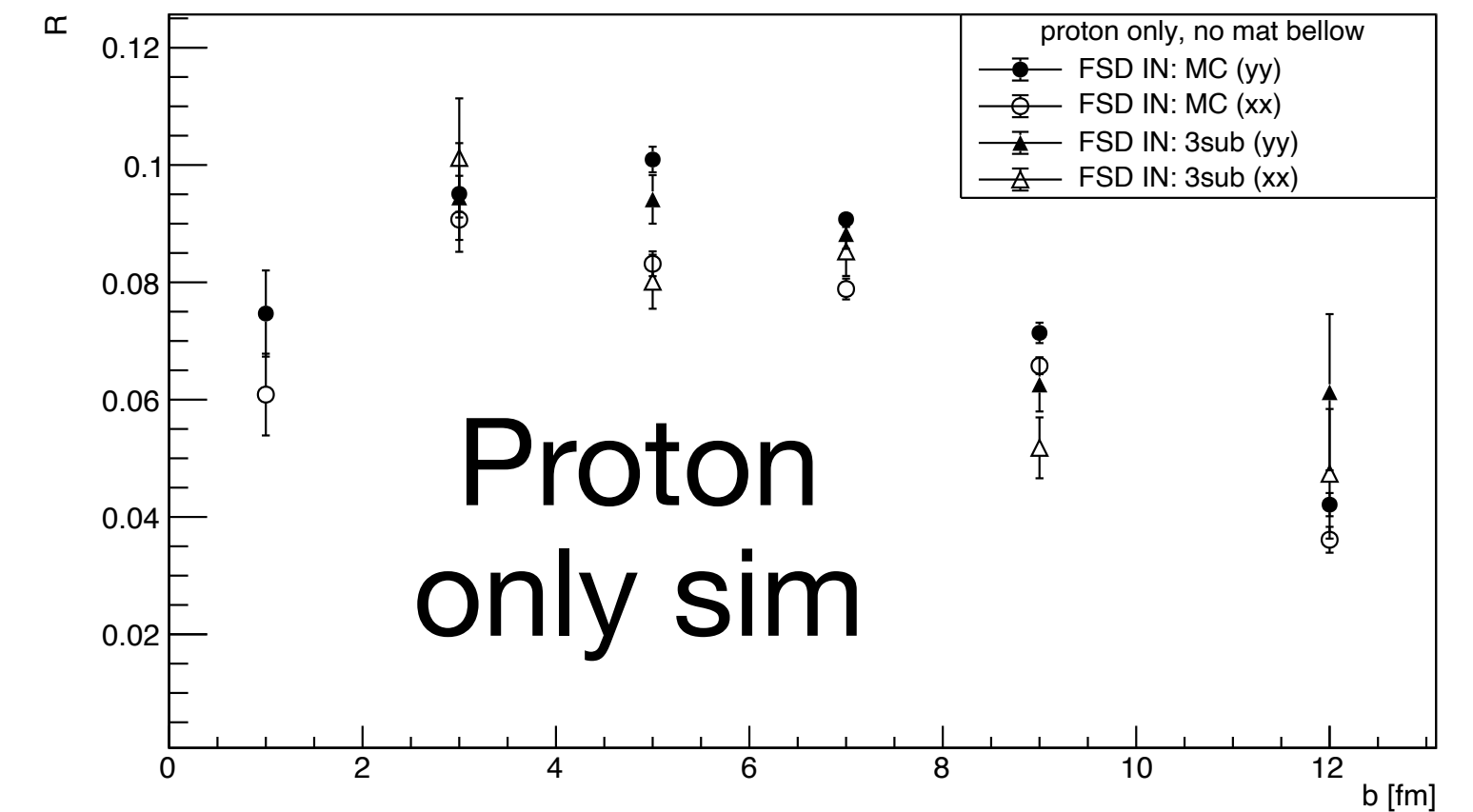
$$\langle Q_n^A Q_n^B \rangle = \langle Q_n^A \Psi_n^{RP} \rangle \langle Q_n^B \Psi_n^{RP} \rangle,$$



# Resolution 3 subevents method

- Resolution obtained from data
- Compared to MC
- Good agreement for pure proton simulation
- xx difference not caused by rapidity shift
- In full event difference in xx term - likely caused by background

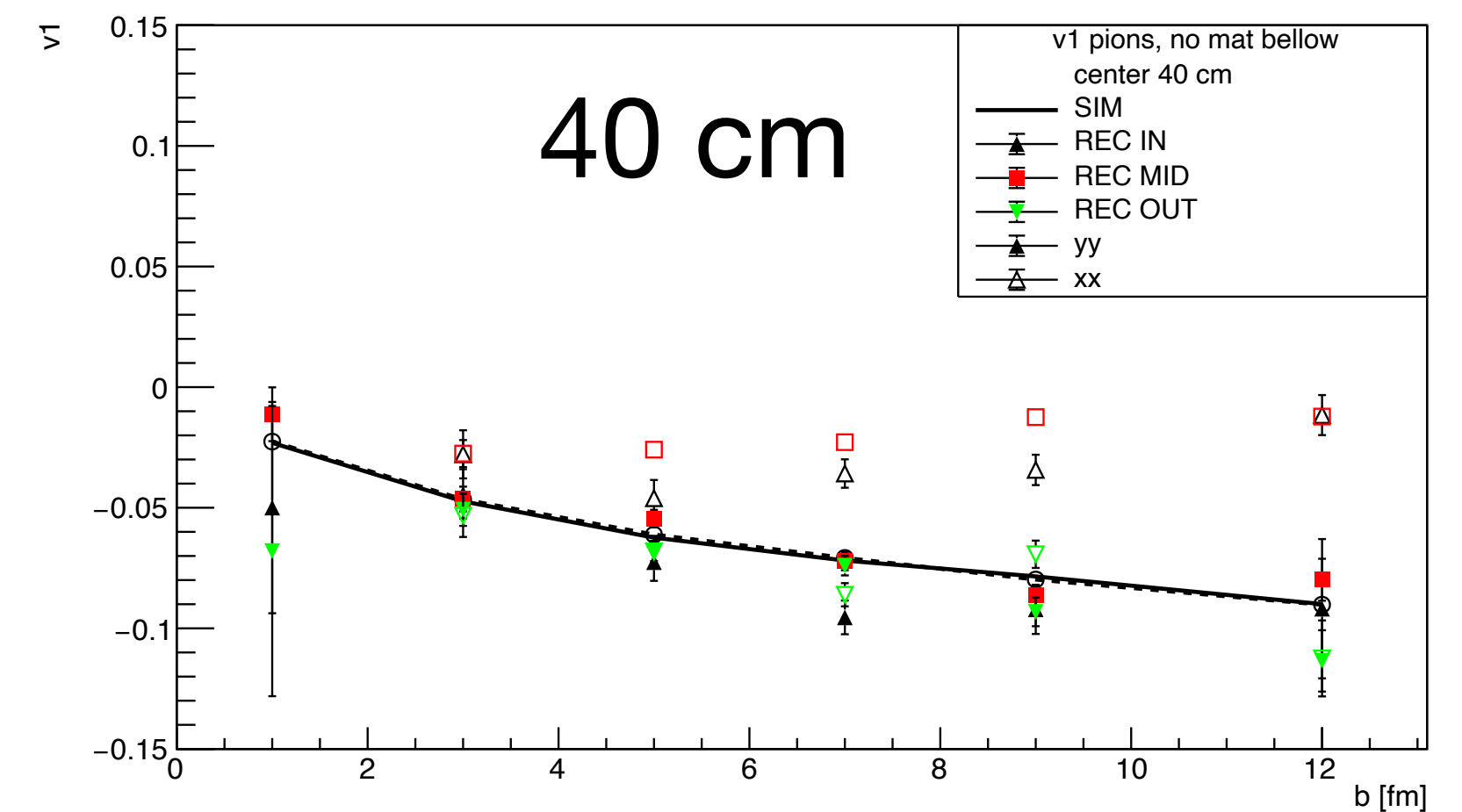
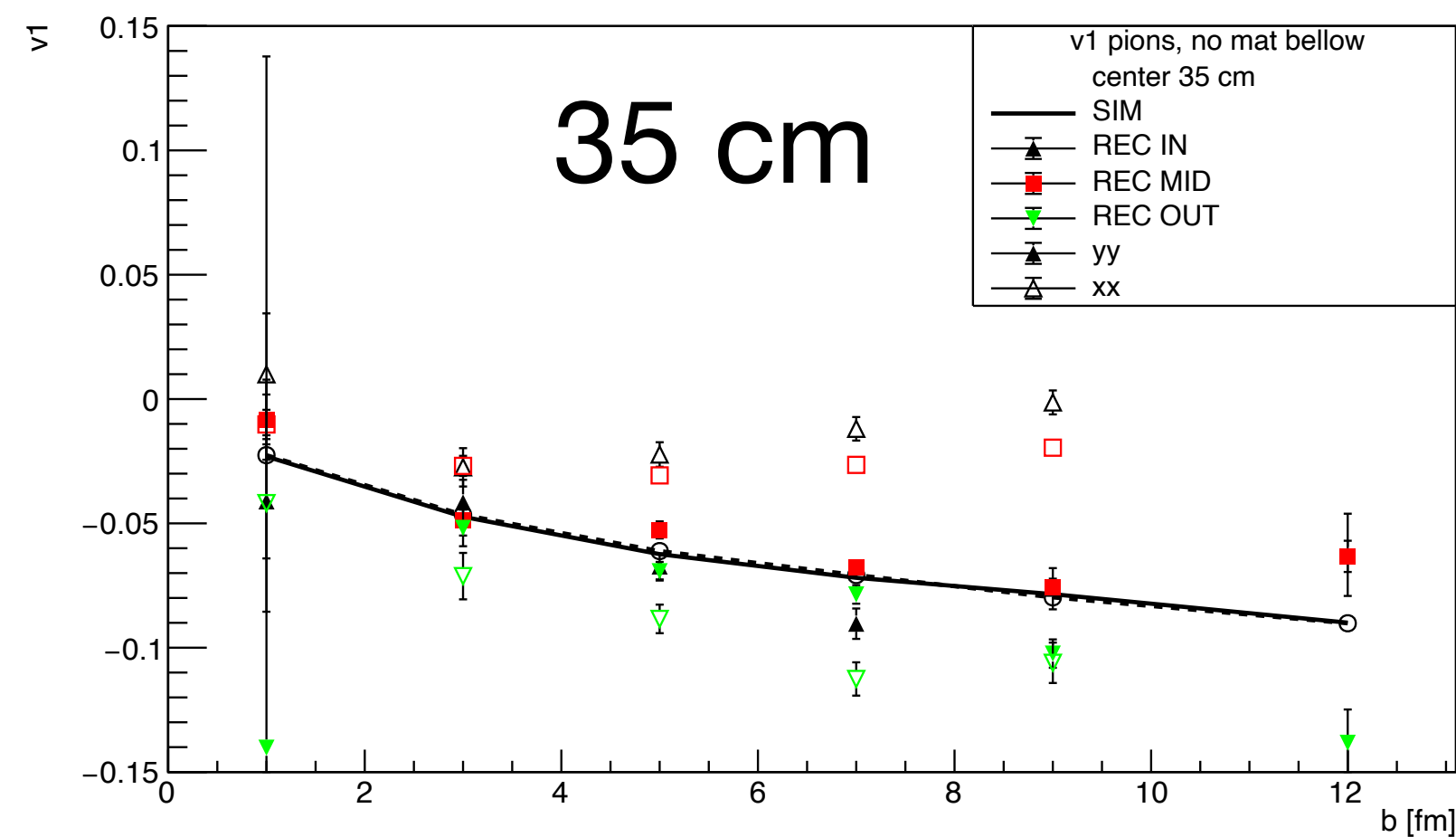
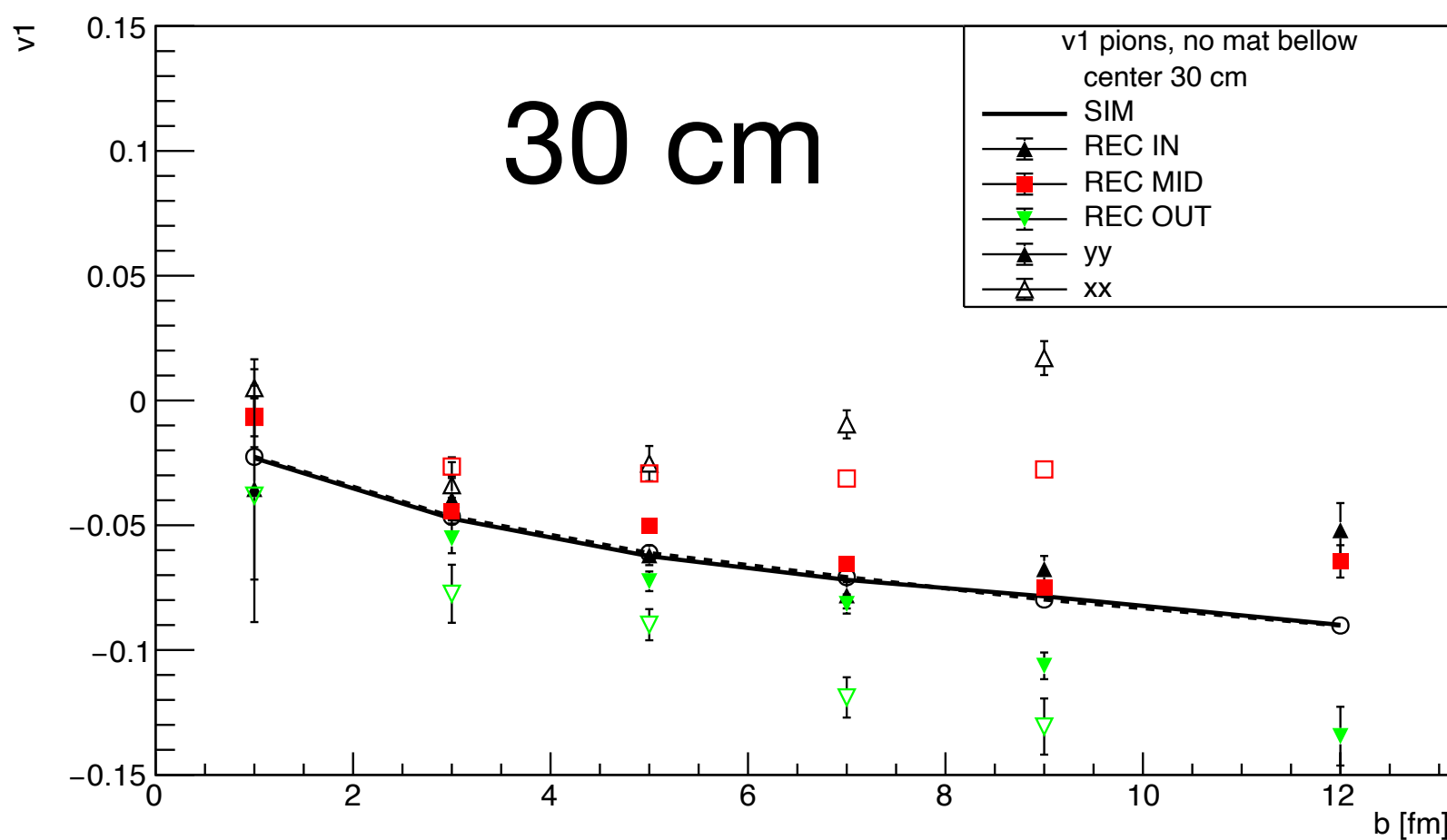
$$R_{n,\alpha}^A = \sqrt{\frac{\langle Q_{n,\alpha}^A Q_{n,\alpha}^B \rangle \langle Q_{n,\alpha}^A Q_{n,\alpha}^C \rangle}{\langle Q_{n,\alpha}^B Q_{n,\alpha}^C \rangle}},$$



# Measuring of $v_1$ for pions

- $v_1$  of pions in rapidity 2.4-2.6
  - Angle of pions from MC
- Good agreement when using yy-term
  - Not sensitive to the position of subevents center
- xx-term does not agree - under study

$$v_{n,\alpha} = \frac{2\langle q_{n,\alpha} Q_{n,\alpha} \rangle}{R_{n,\alpha}},$$

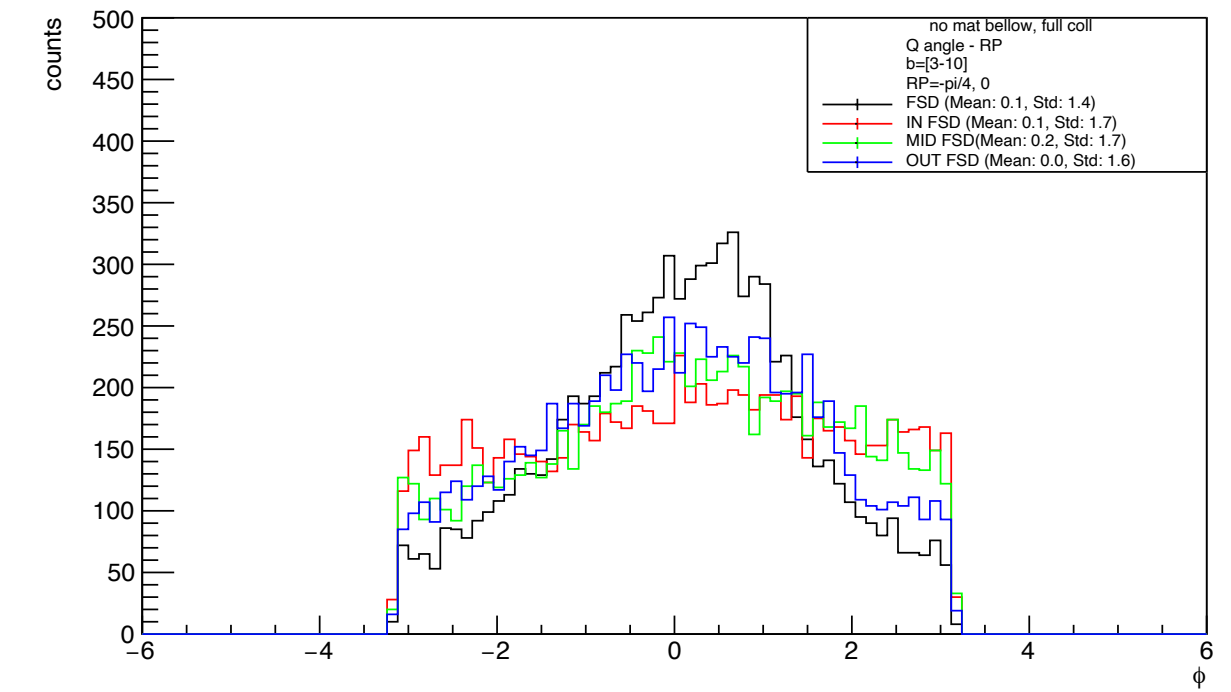
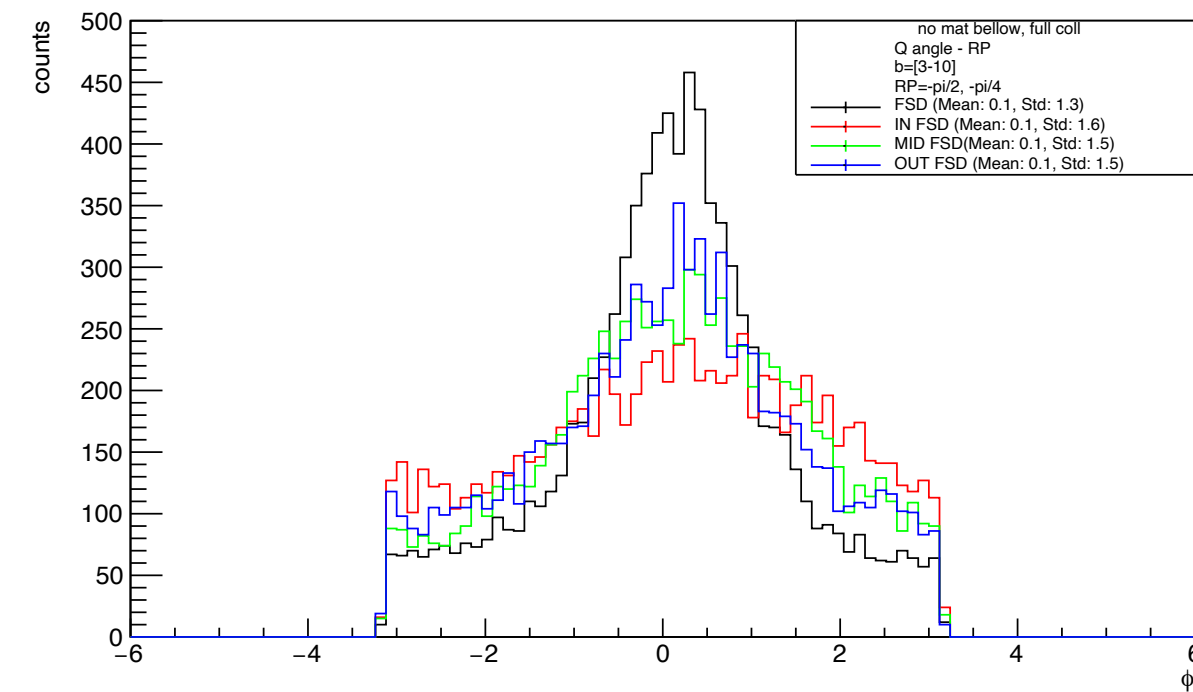
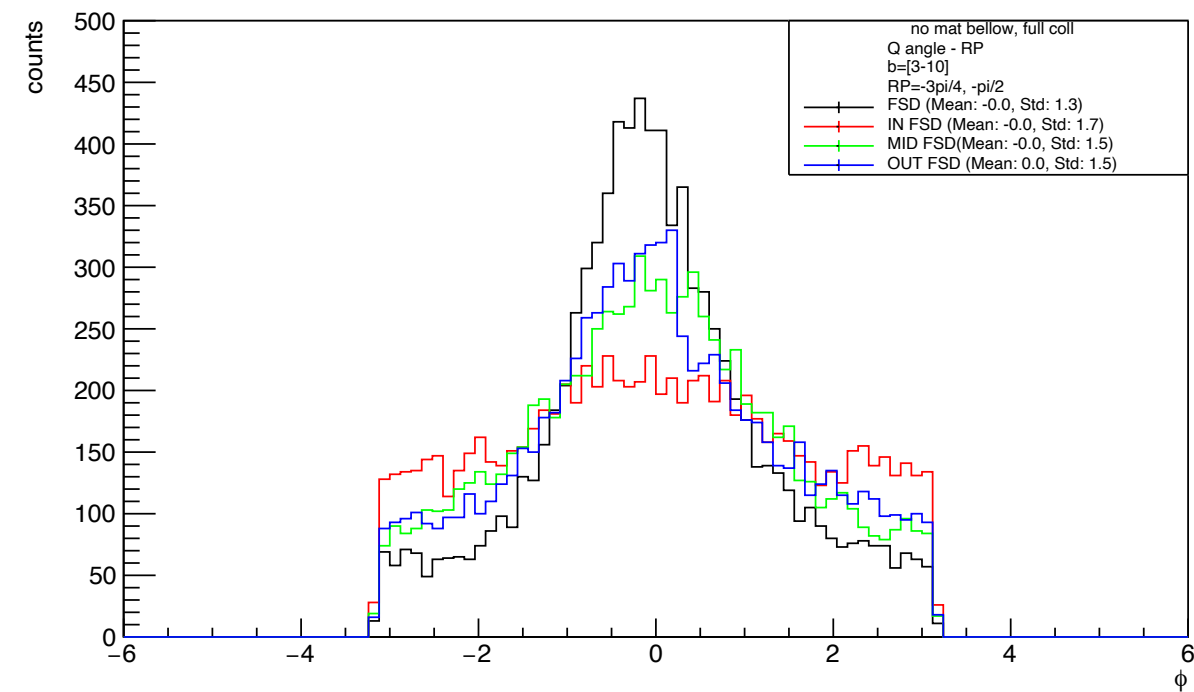
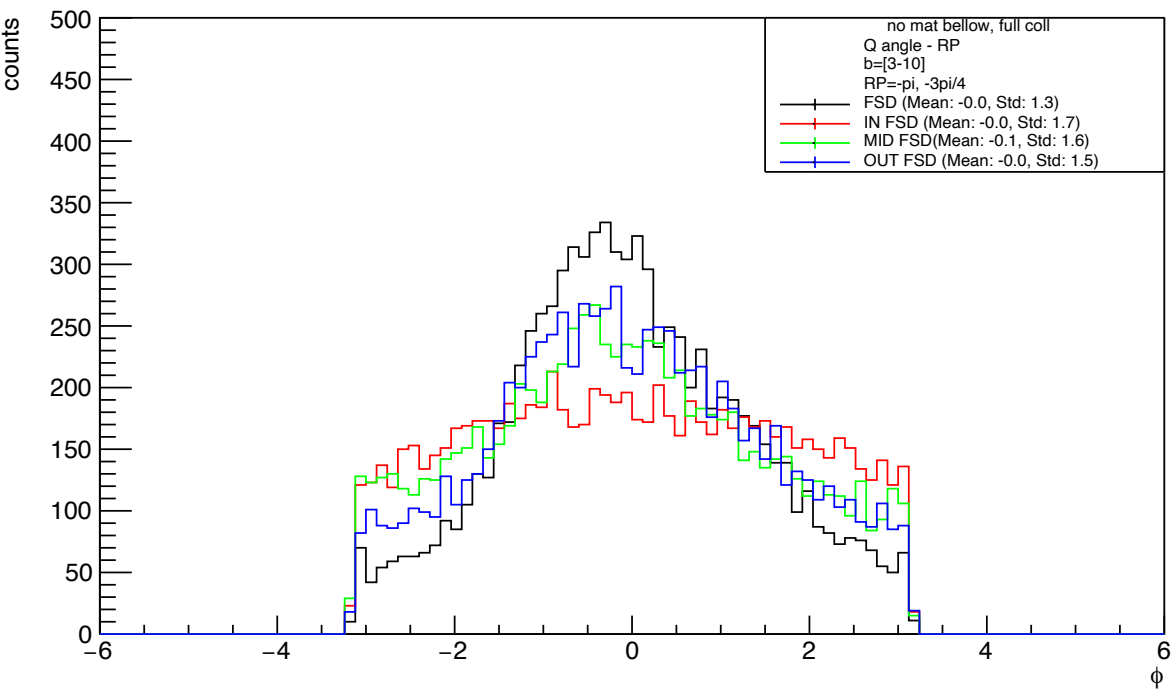
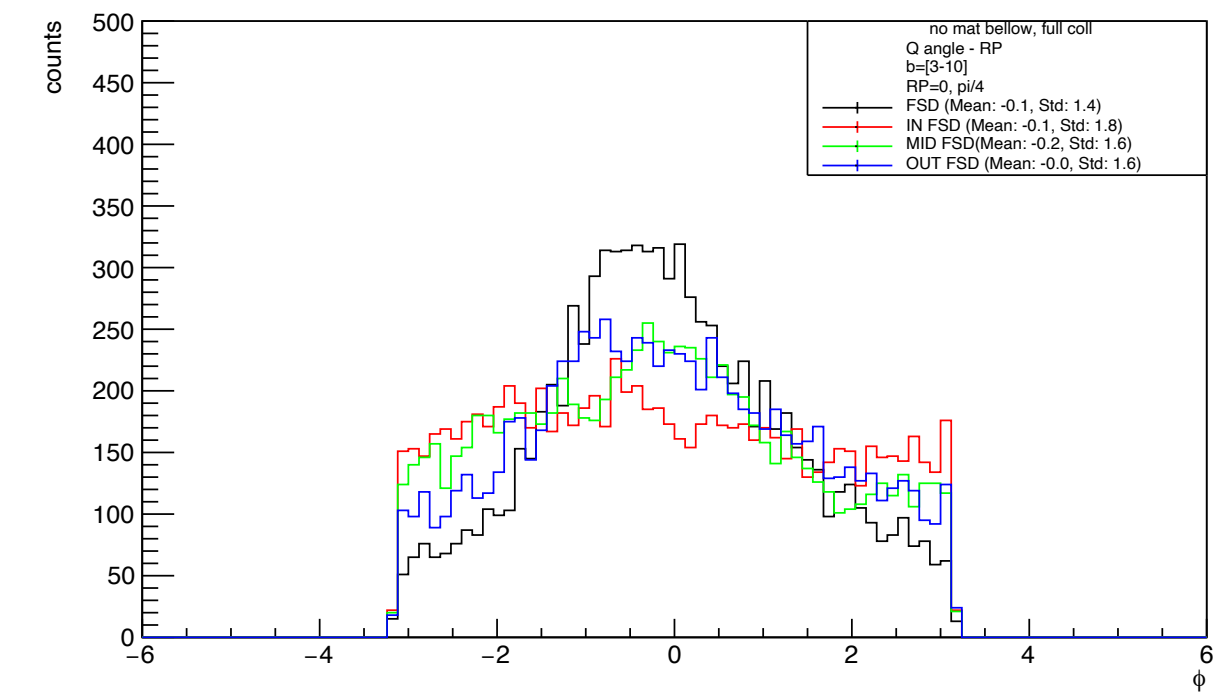
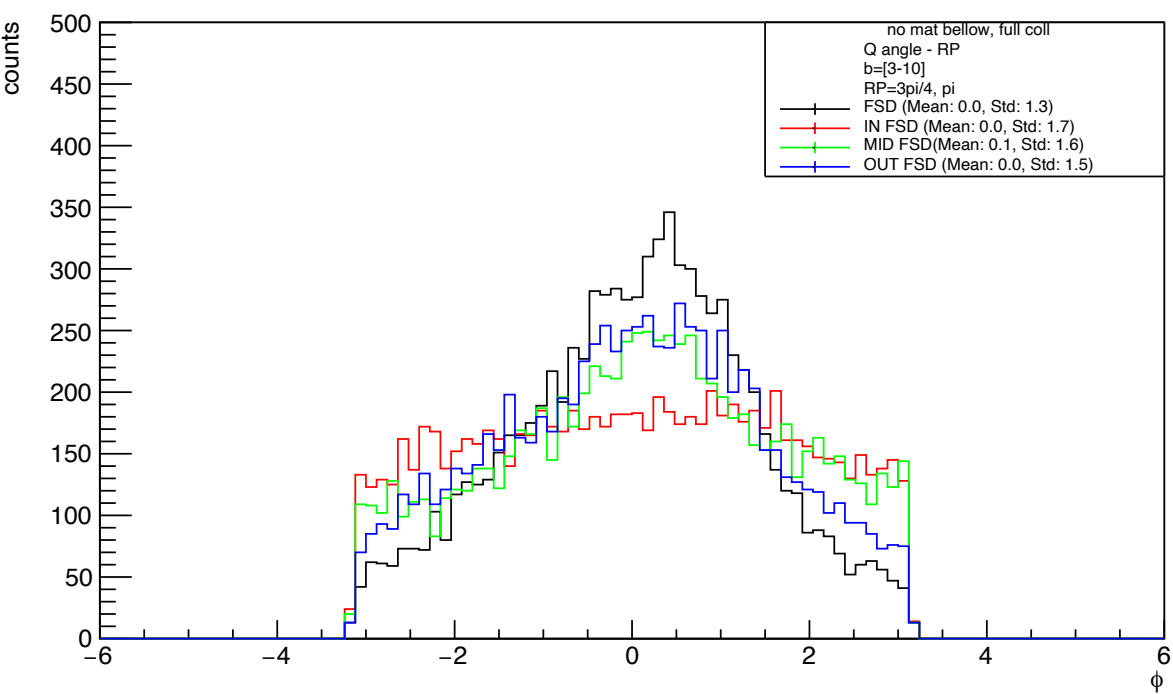
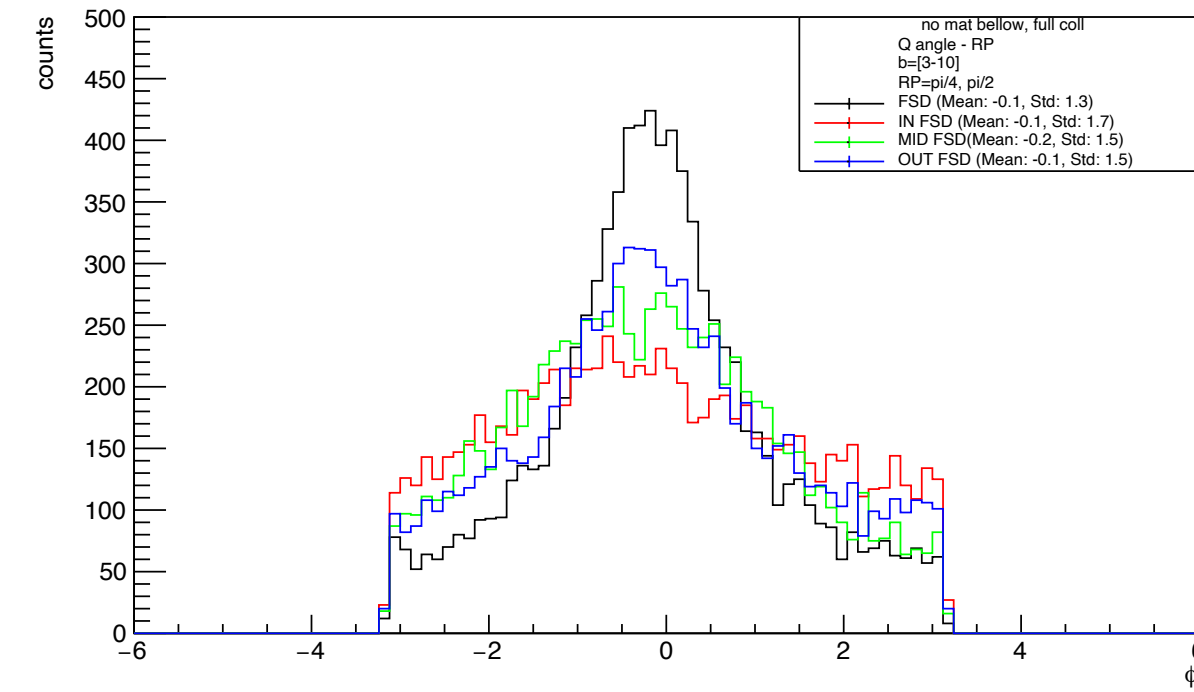
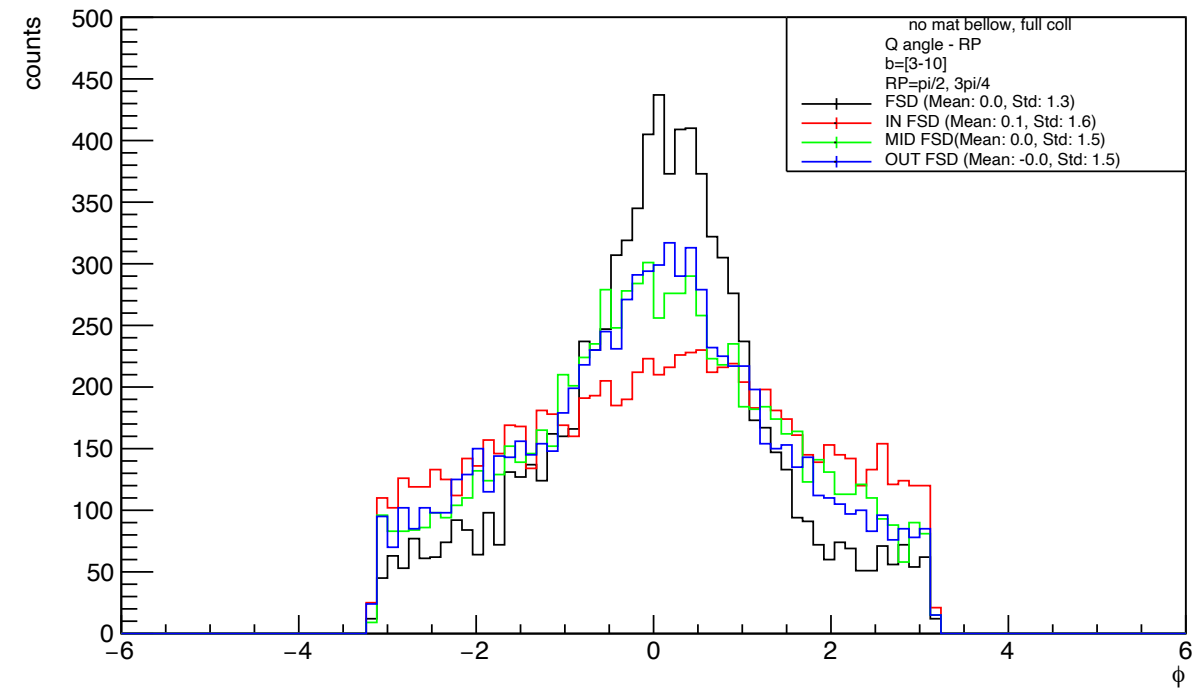


# Summary

- FSD is a key detector for the CBM experiment
- Geometry of CBM (dipole magnetic field) is challenging for reconstruction of reaction plane
- Using Qn tools, event plane can be reconstructed, and I have showed you first results on flow of pions
- Next steps:
  - Study effects of background
  - Centrality studies

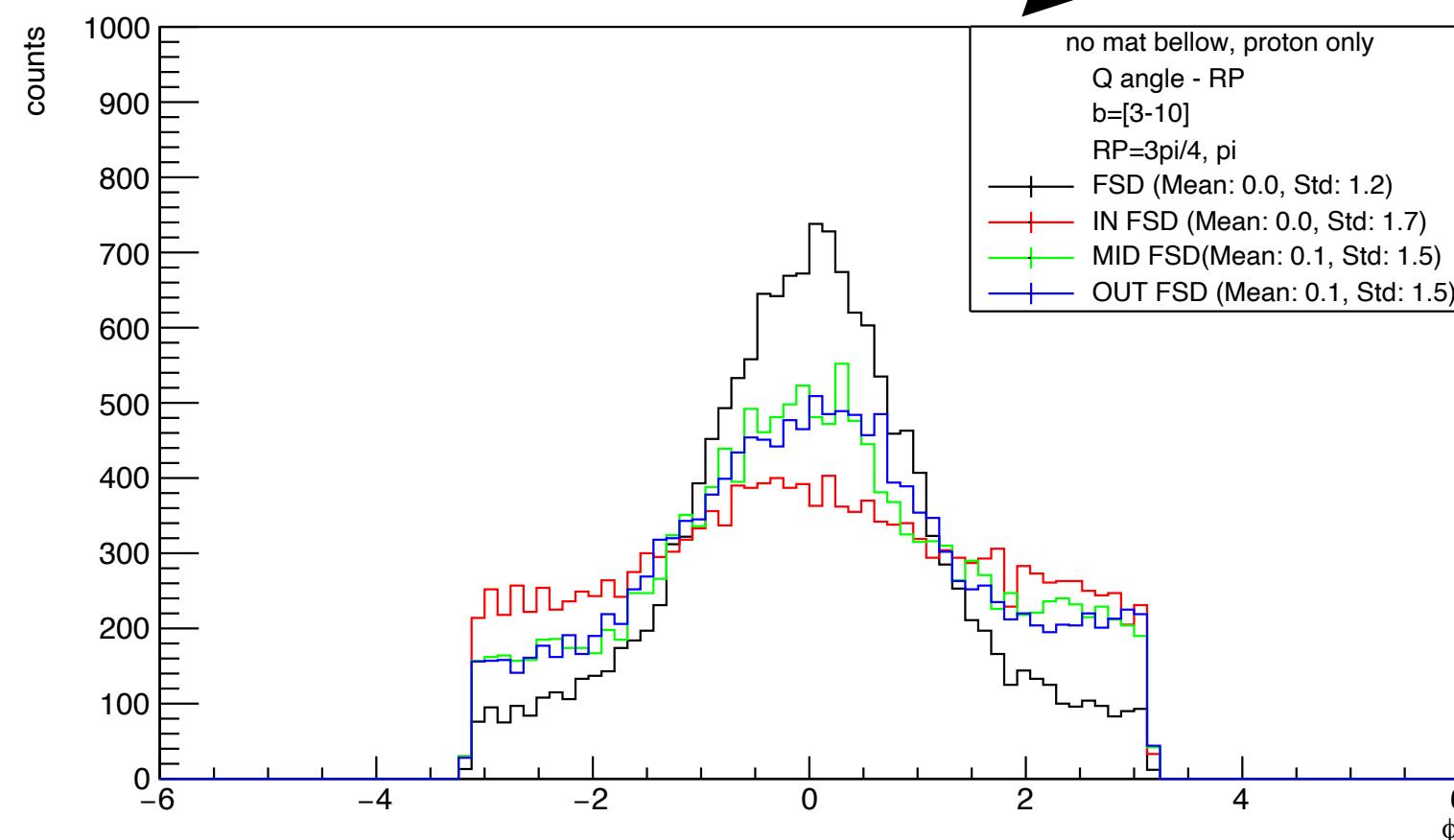
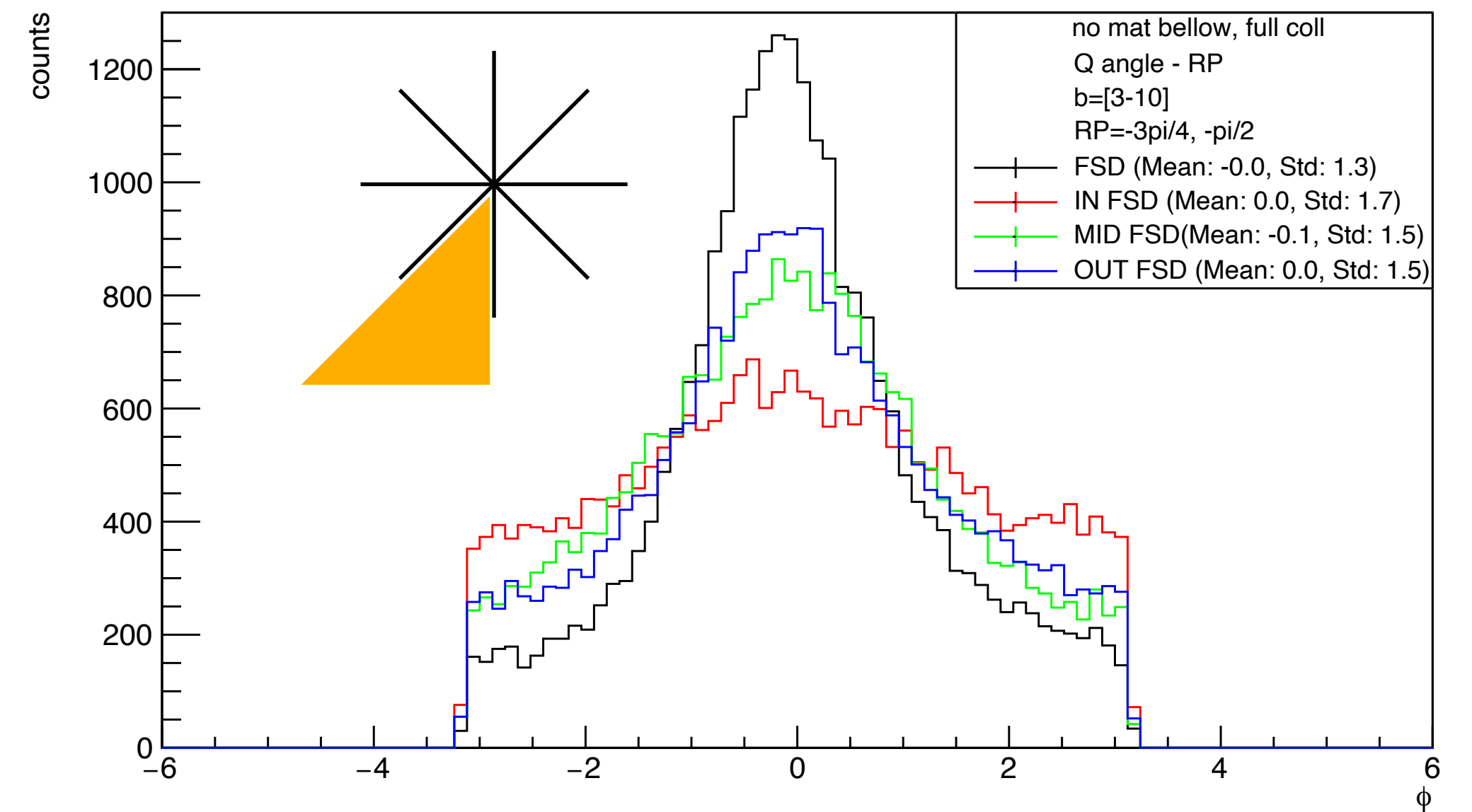
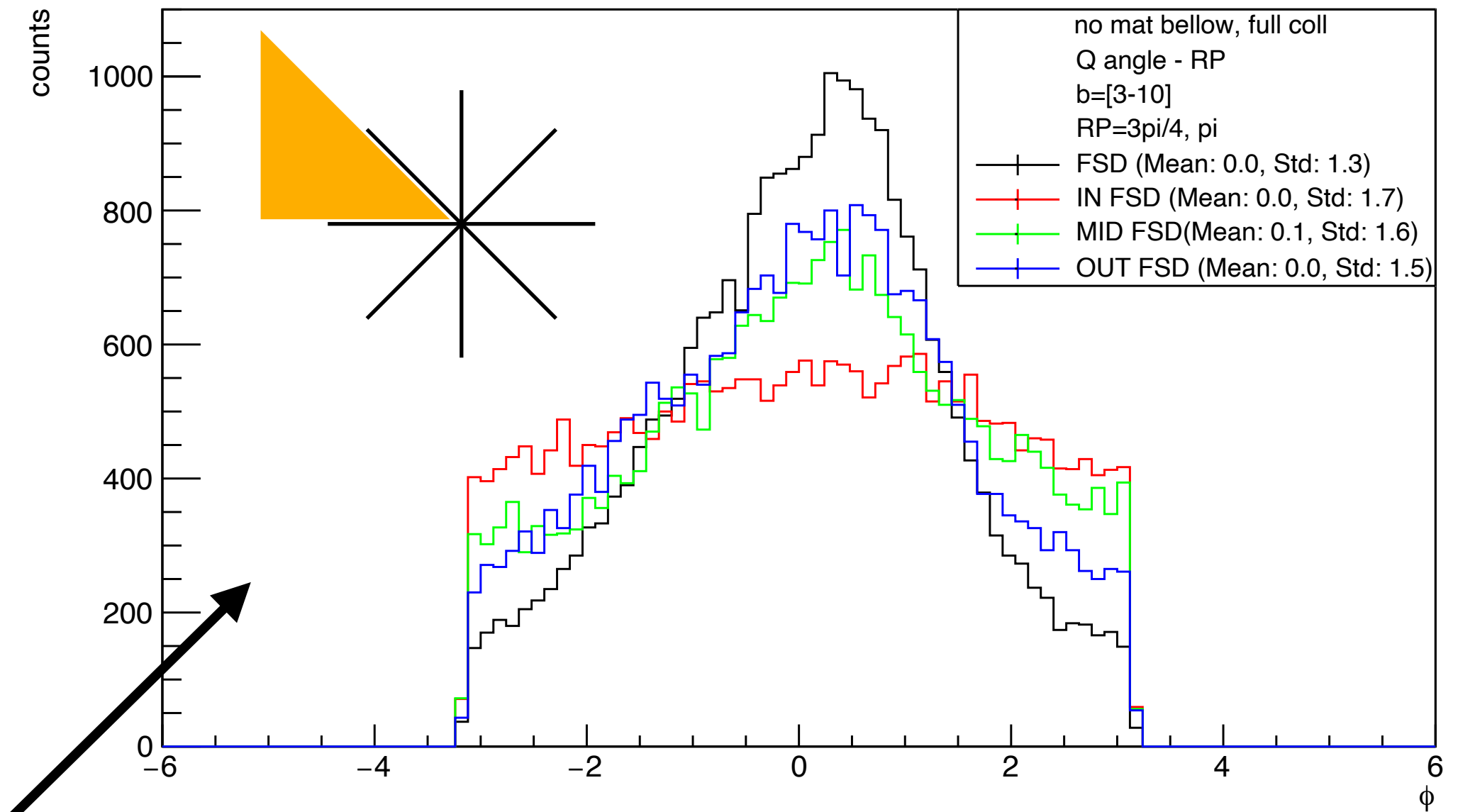




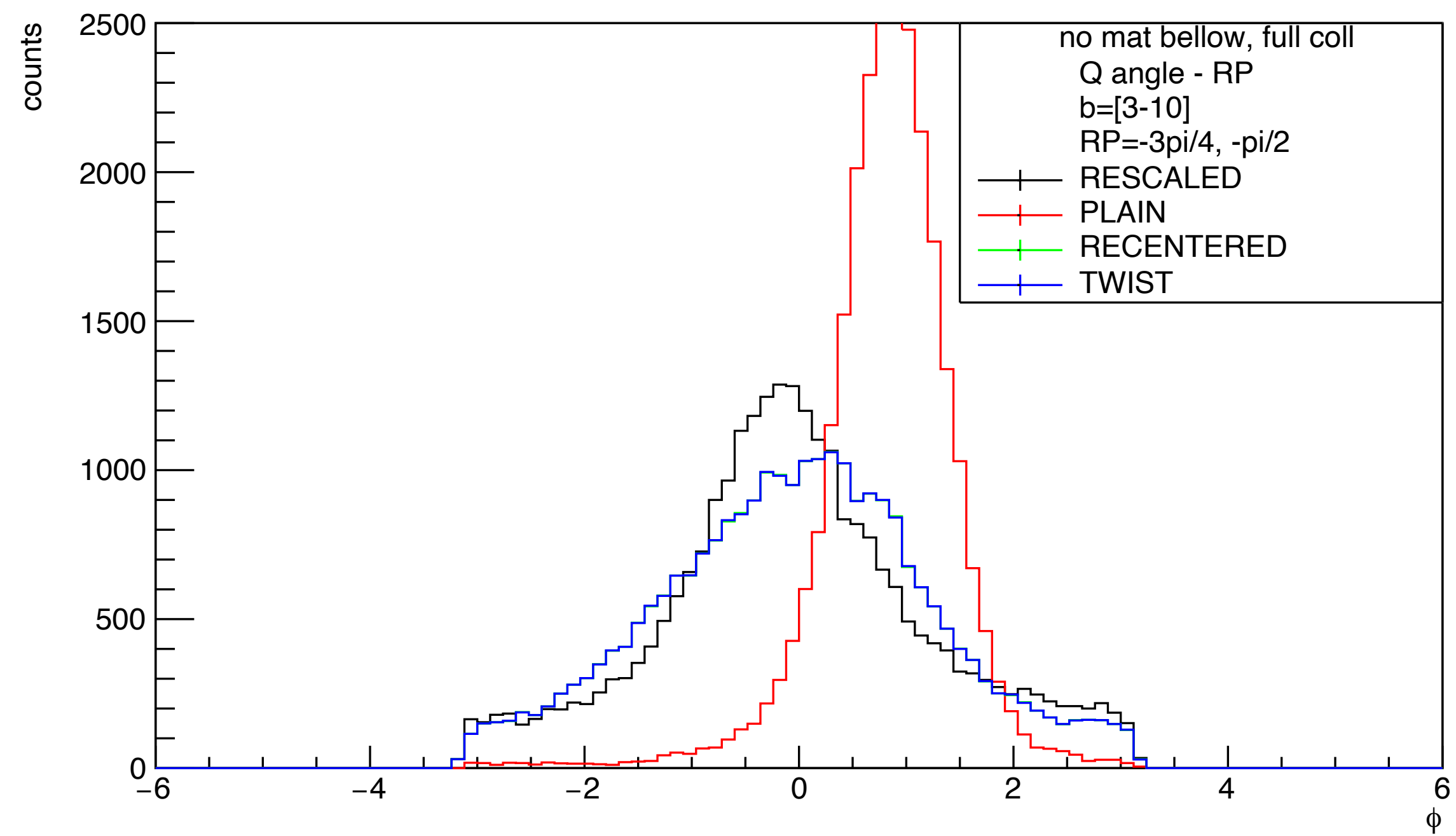


# Resolution using MC reaction plane

- Correlation of Q vector with RP from MC
  - Q vector after all corrections
- No big difference between differently selected subevenst
  - Qn framework seems to work



# Corrections



# Charge deposition

