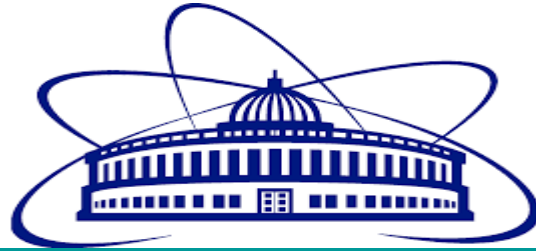
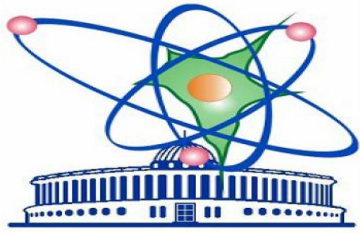


Analysis of experimental data for selection Lambda-signal at the BM@N experiment



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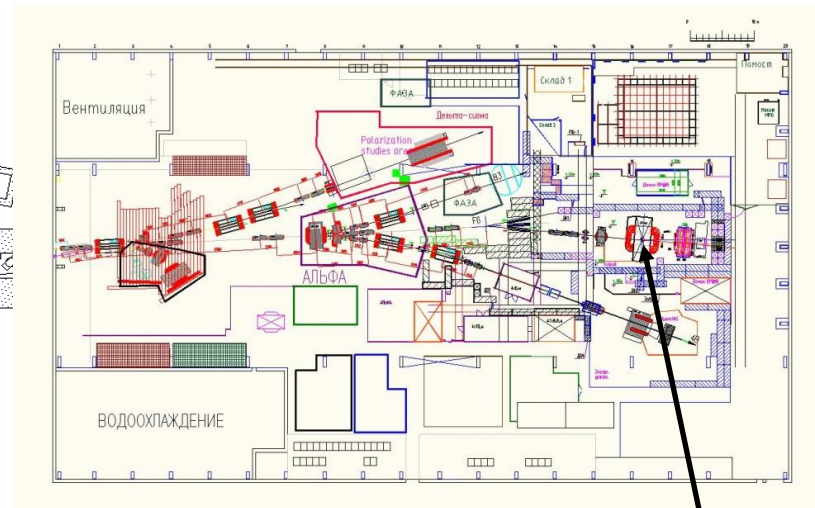
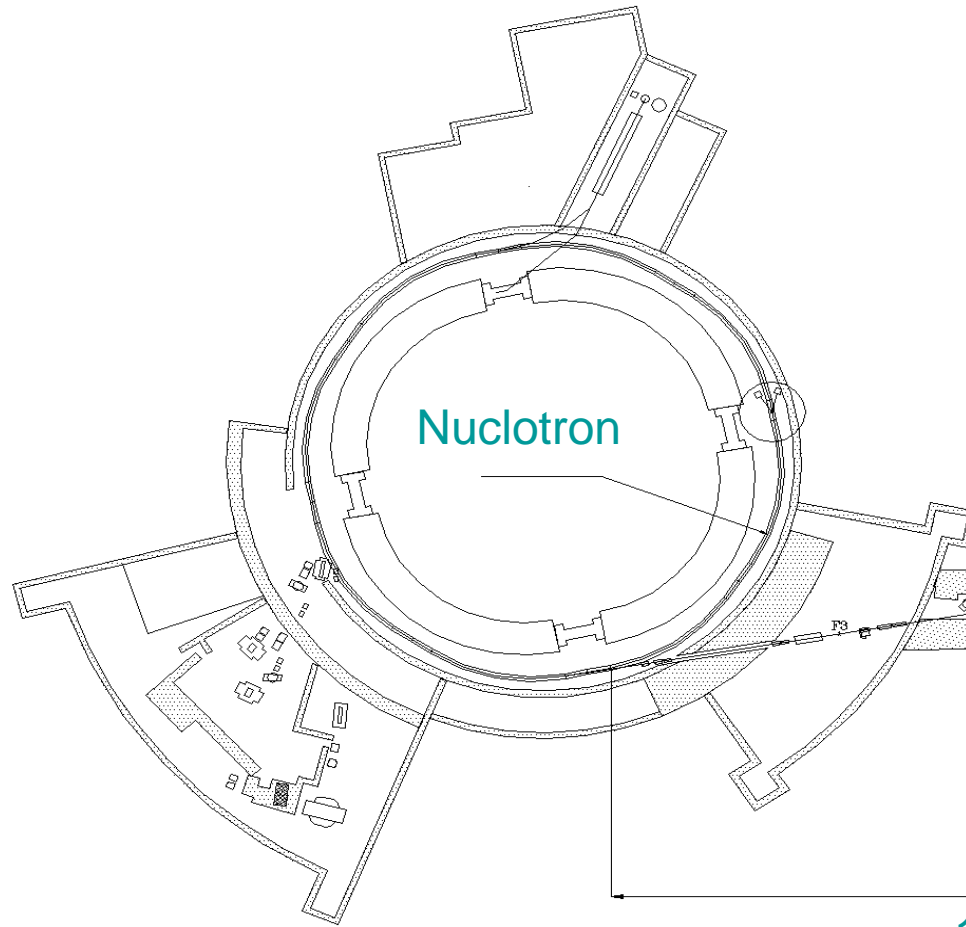
Outlines

- Aim of the project
- BM@N Set-up
- GEM detectors
- Analysis of Λ reconstruction
- Conclusion

Aim of the project

- Study the structure of Baryonic matter at the Nuclotron (BM@N)
- Study the structure of Gas Electron Multipliers (GEM) located in BM@N
- Analysis of Λ reconstruction with experimental data

Baryonic Matter at Nuclotron BM@N

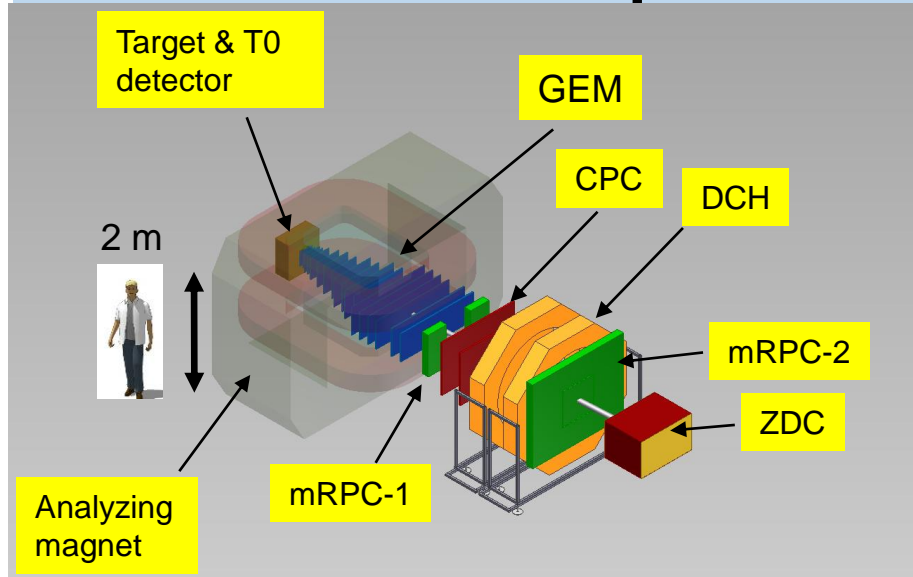


~160 m

Building 205

BM@N

BM@N Setup



BM@N advantage: large aperture magnet (~1 m gap between poles)

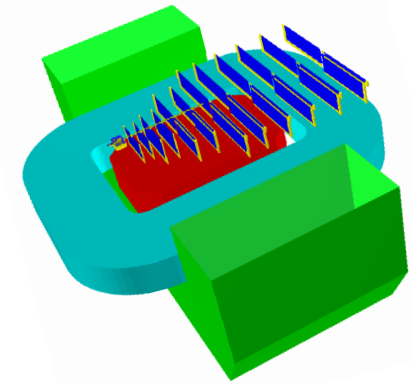
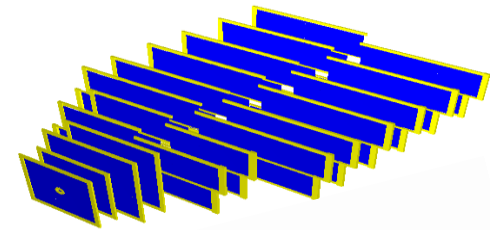
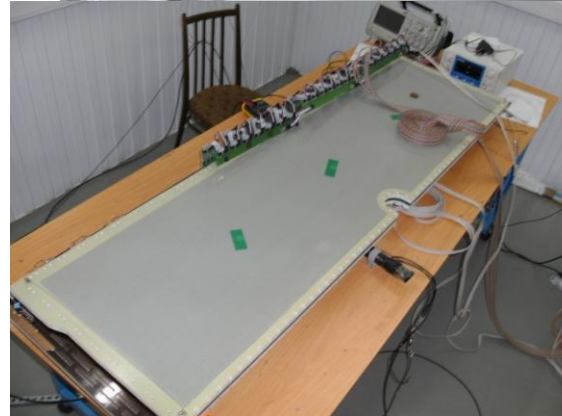
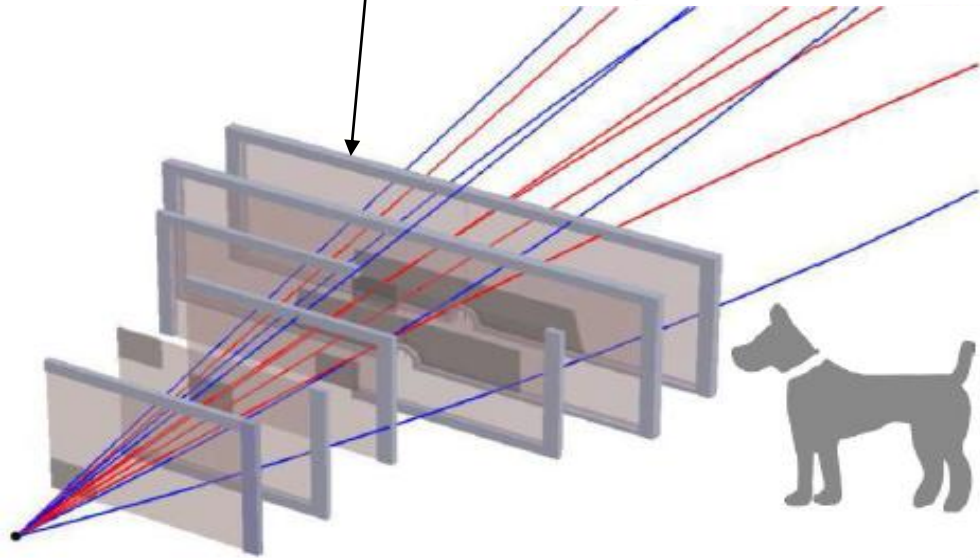
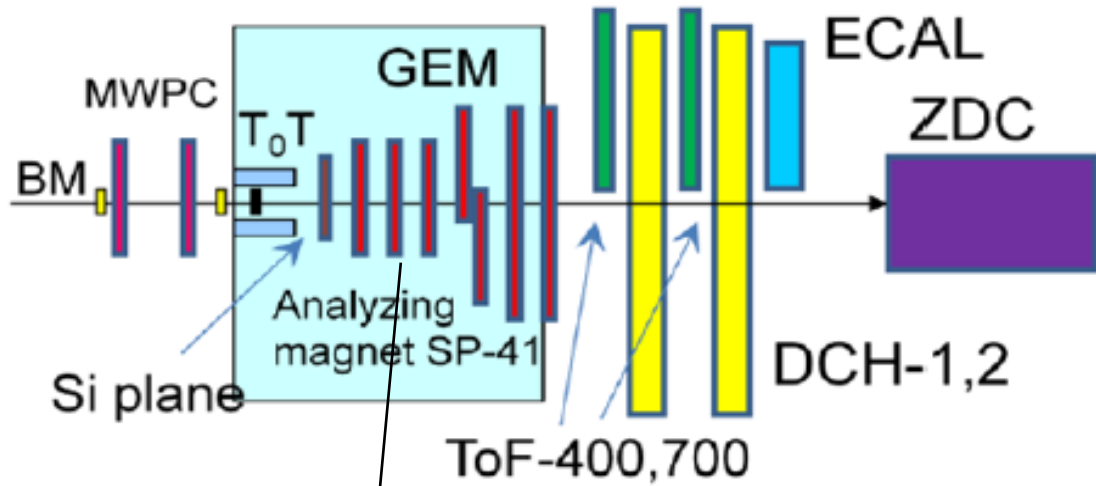
→ fill aperture with coordinate detectors which sustain high multiplicities of particles

→ divide detectors for particle identification to “near to magnet” and “far from magnet” to measure particles with low as well as high momentum ($p > 1-2 \text{ GeV}/c$)

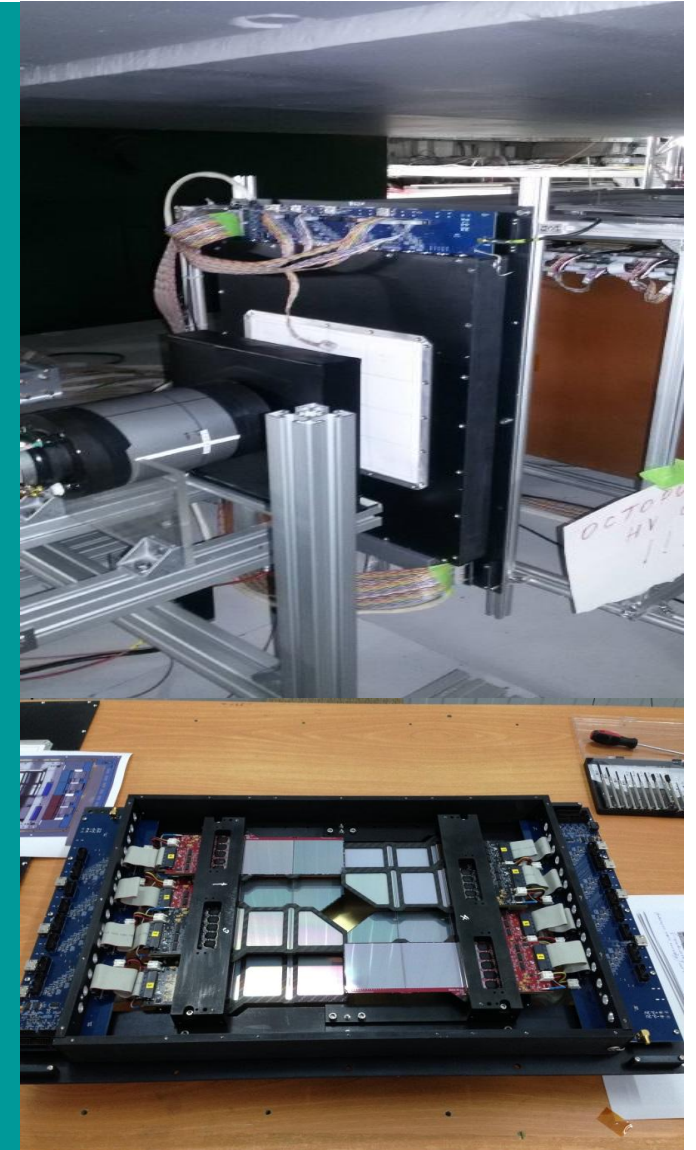
→ fill distance between magnet and “far” detectors with coordinate detectors

- Central tracker (GEM+Si) inside analyzing magnet to reconstruct AA interactions
- Outer tracker (DCH,CPC) behind magnet to link central tracks to ToF detectors
- ToF system based on mRPC and T0 detectors to identify hadrons and light nucleus
- ZDC calorimeter to measure centrality of AA collisions and form trigger
- Detectors to form T0, L1 centrality trigger and beam monitors
- Electromagnetic calorimeter for $\gamma, e^+ e^-$

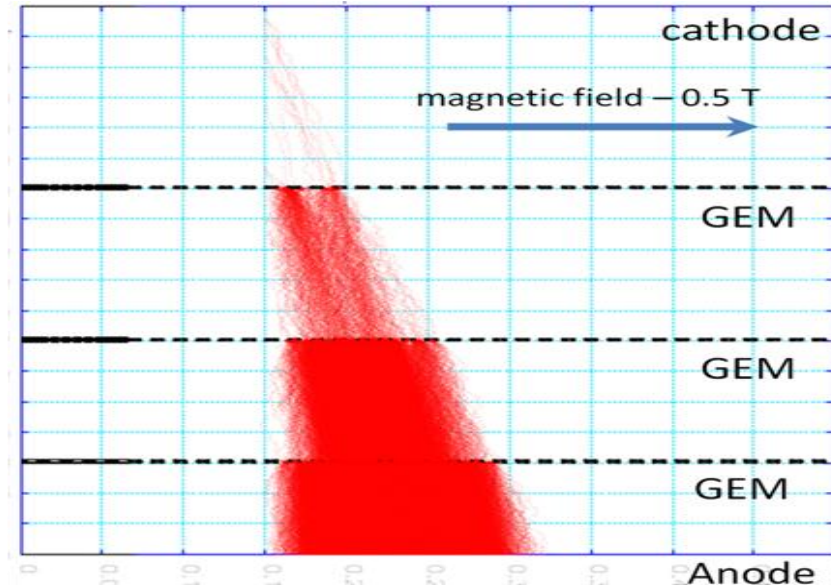
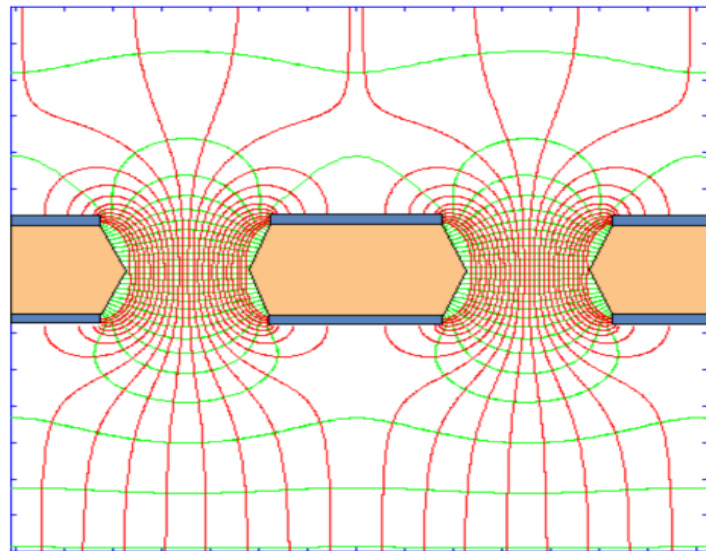
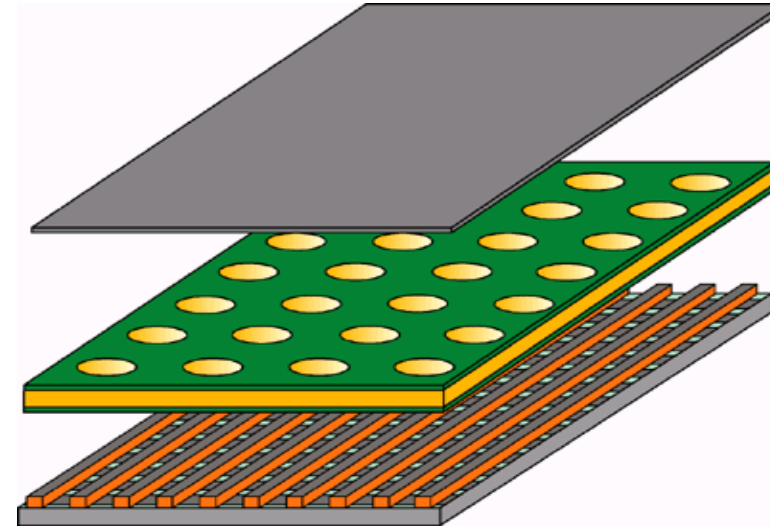
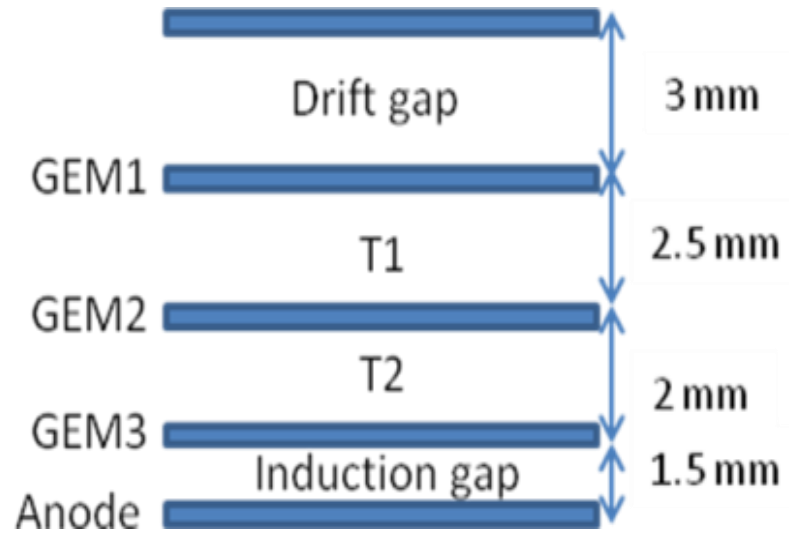
BM@N set-up in the deuteron run



- for tracking in technical runs with deuteron and carbon beams in December 2016 and March 2017 used 5 detectors $66 \times 41 \text{ cm}^2$ and 2 detectors $163 \times 45 \text{ cm}^2$
- 2-coordinate Si detector with strip pitch of $95 \& 103 \mu\text{m}$, full size of $25 \times 25 \text{ cm}^2$, 10240 strips
- Detector combined from 4 sub-detectors arranged around beam, each sub-detector consists of 4 Si modules of $6.3 \times 6.3 \text{ cm}^2$
- One plane installed in front of GEM tracker and operated in March 2017



GEM Detectors operation

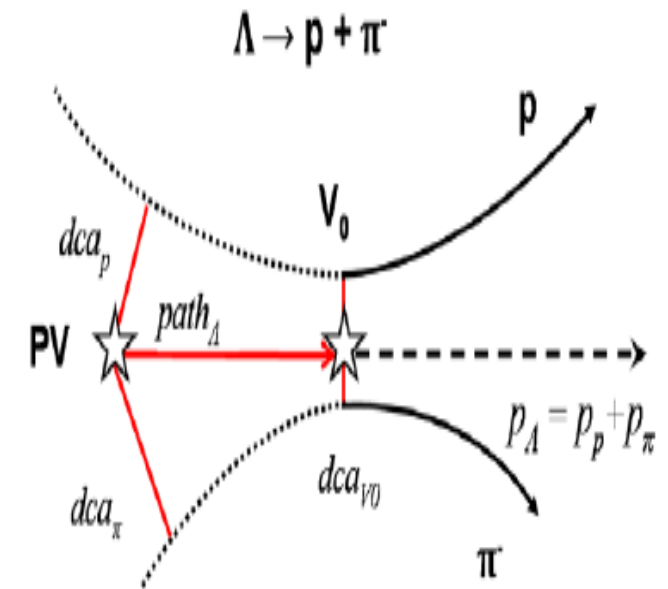


Analysis of Λ reconstruction with experimental data

- Used data set of d+C
- Reconstructed using their decay mode into two oppositely-charged tracks
- Signal topology: decay of a relatively long-lived particle into two tracks

□ Selection Criteria

- Relatively large distance of the closest approach (DCA) to the Primary Vertex
- Small track-to-track separation in the decay vertex
- Relatively large decay length of mother particle

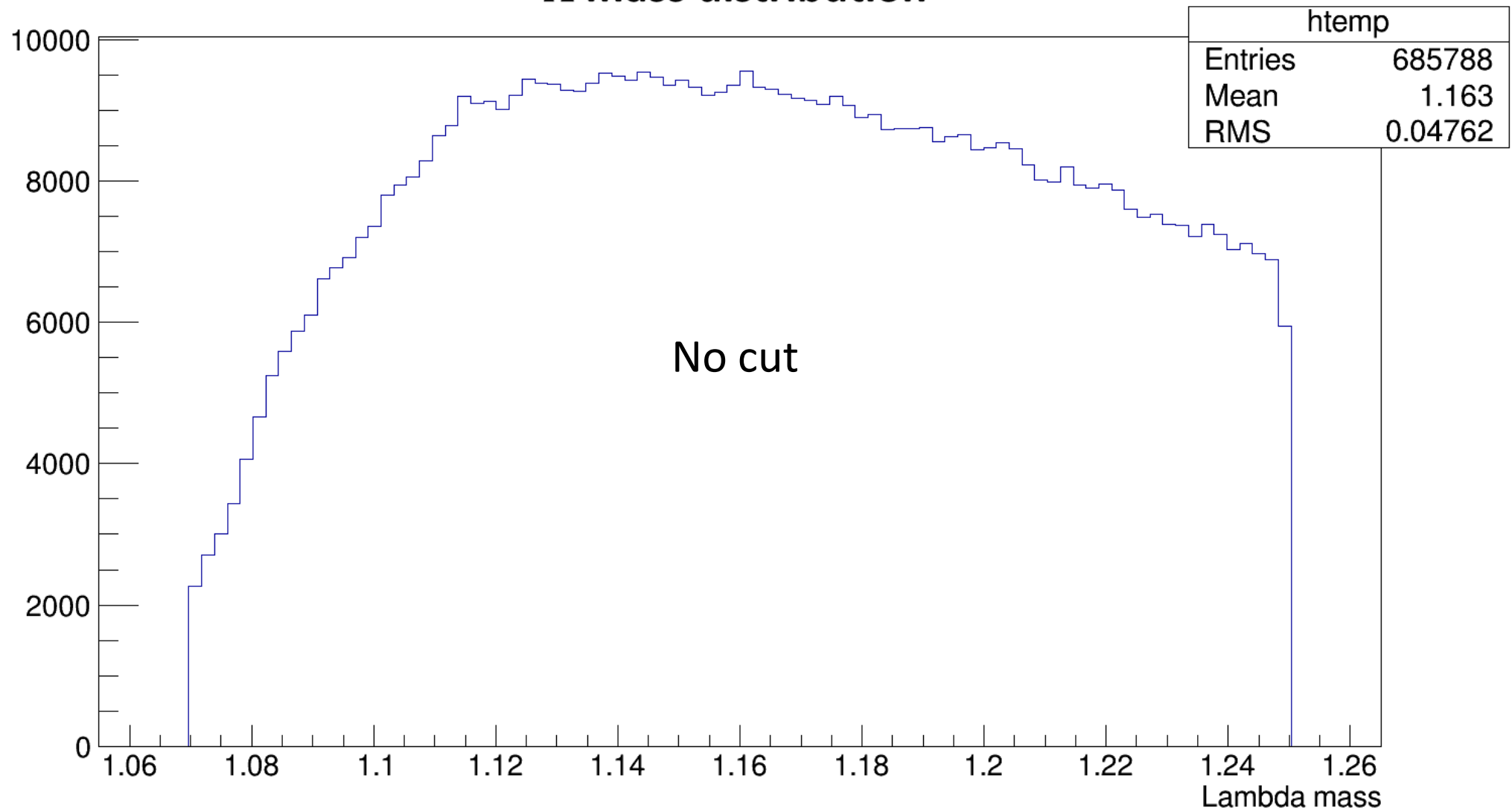


Event topology:

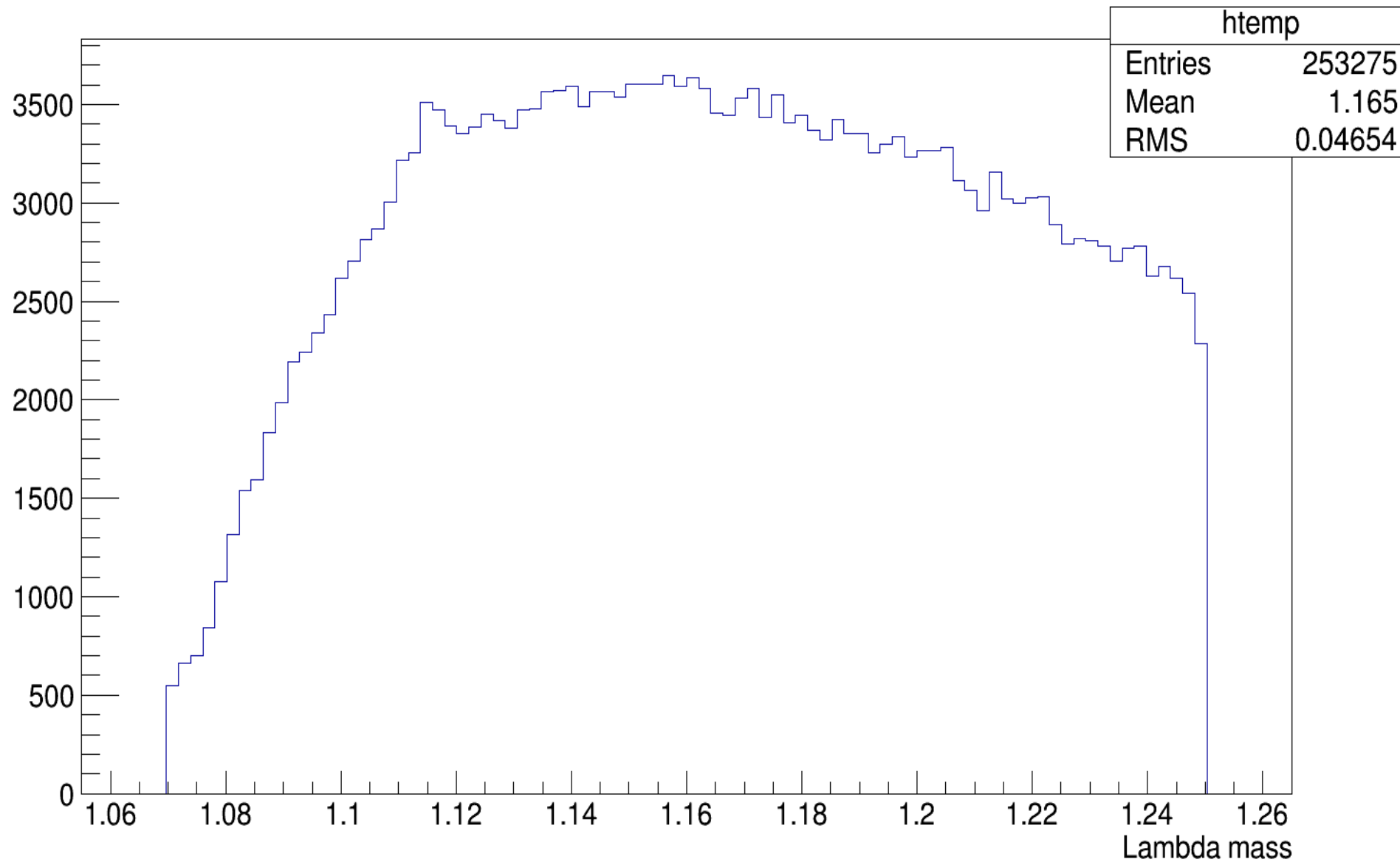
- ✓ PV – primary vertex
- ✓ V_0 – vertex of hyperon decay
- ✓ dca – distance of the closest approach
- ✓ path – decay length

Results

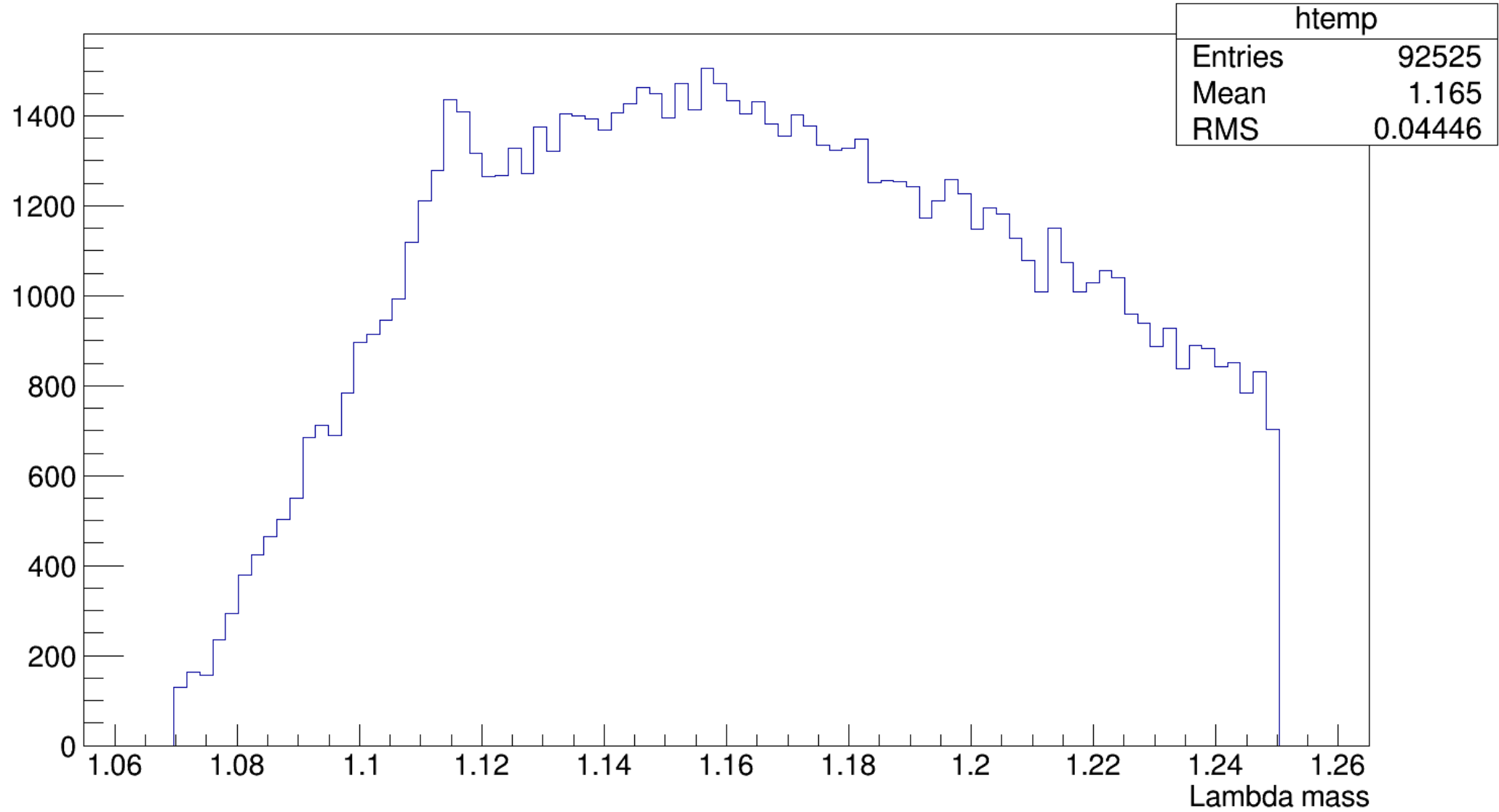
Λ mass distribution



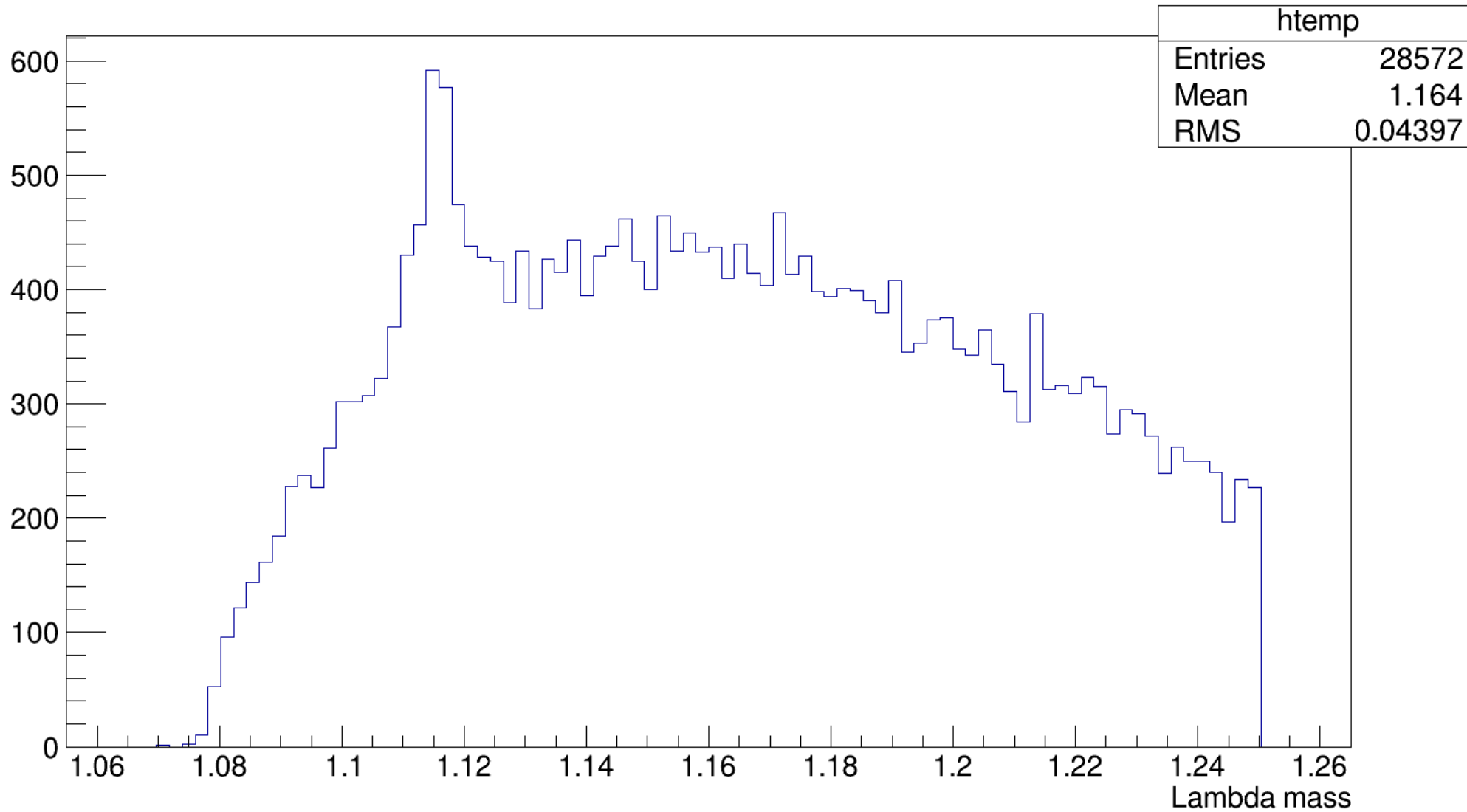
L0.massh {L0.massh<1.25 && L0.massh>1.07 && L0.path>0 && L0.path<40}

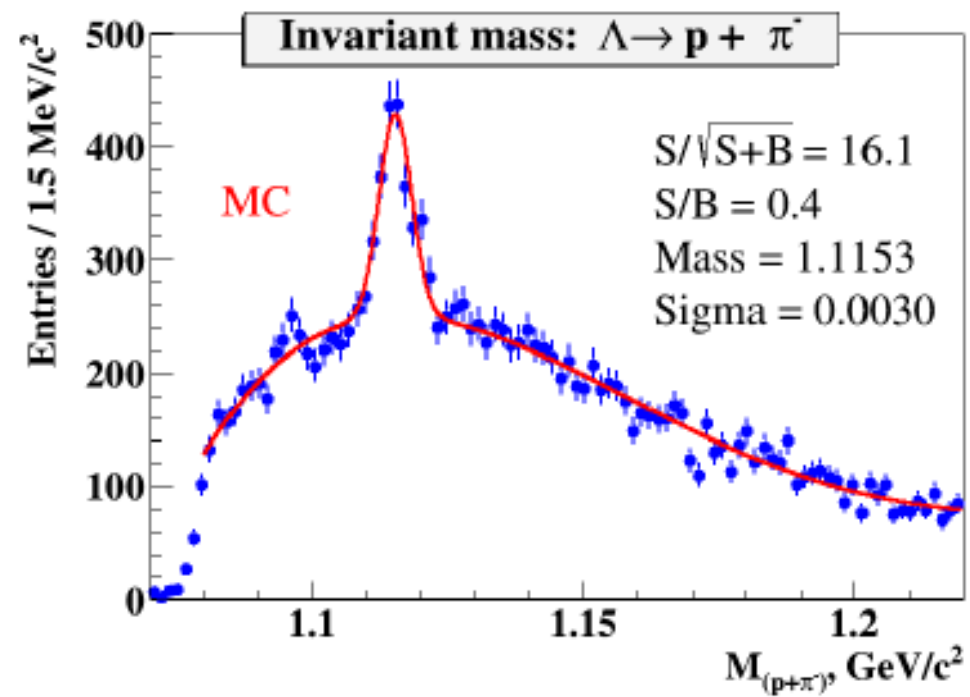
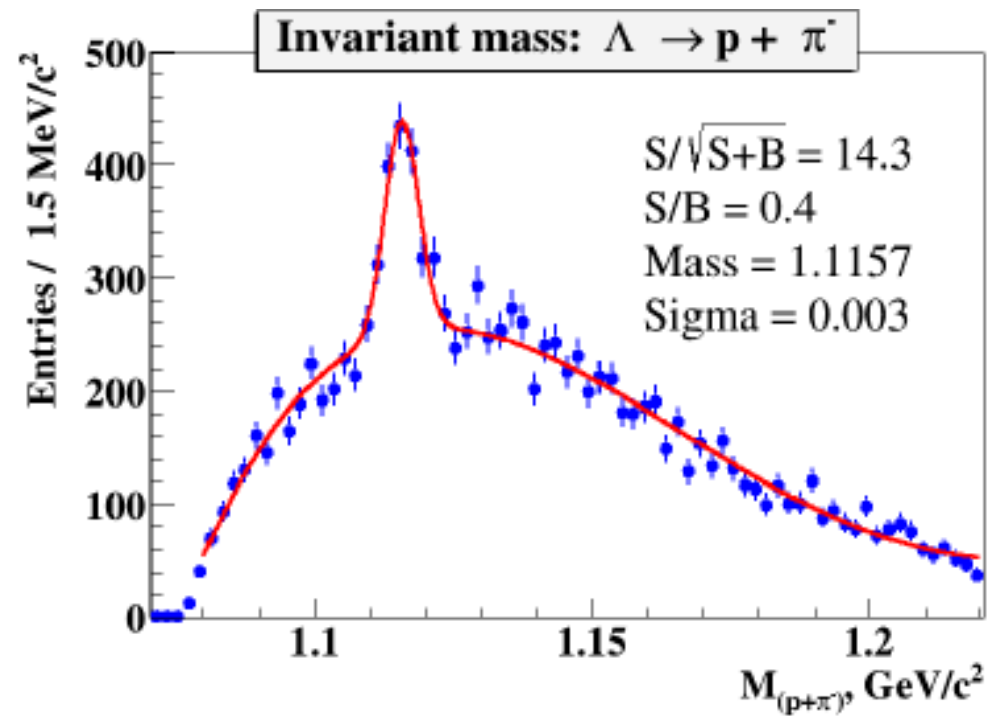


L0.massh {L0.massh<1.25 && L0.massh>1.07 && L0.path>0 && L0.path<40 && L0.ppps0<1 && L0.ppps1<3.5}



L0.massh {L0.massh<1.25 && L0.massh>1.07 && L0.path>0 && L0.path<40 && L0.ppps0<1 && L0.ppps1<3.5 && L0.disth<1}





Conclusion

- BM@N purpose is to investigate properties of nuclear matter under extreme density and temperature
- GEM detectors combine high precision track measurements with time-of-flight for particle identification
- Signal of Λ -hyperon is reconstructed in proton-pion invariant mass spectrum

