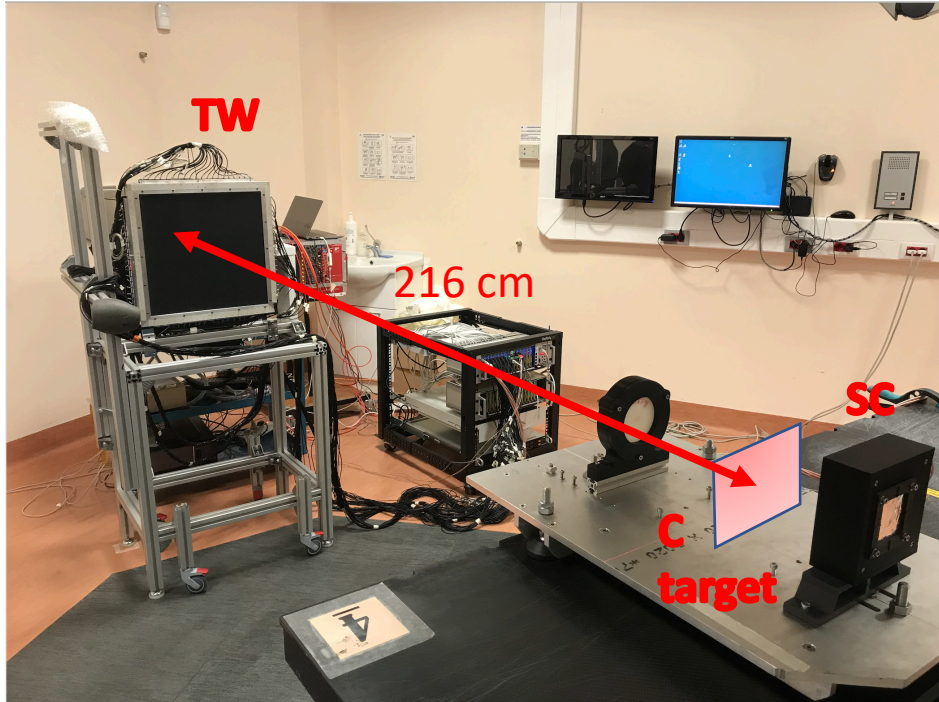


Updates on Alpha Clustering Fragmentation analysis for CNAO2021 data: further MC investigation

We can just identify Z=2 fragments.

Analysis goals:

- Count the number of Z=2 particles produced in target arriving at TW
- How many $^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow 3 \text{ Z=2}$ are we able to identify (they are very probably 3 α 's)?
- Does the multiplicity distribution change with energy?
- Can we analyse the distribution of relative distances of Z=2 fragments and identify the peak due to $^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow ^8\text{Be} + \alpha \rightarrow 3 \alpha$?



G.B. S.M., INFN Milano

A.C.K INFN Pisa

From previous meetings:

Experiment geometry, analysis goals and preliminary selection

- Exp. Data Selection:

For this preliminary analysis we selected a first batch of data from the 3rd night, when 4 different energies were considered (150, 200, 300, 400 MeV/u).

For the moment we limited ourselves only to runs where the majority trigger was used ("Trig. 40")

150: runs 10650-10850 (402k events)

200: runs 10900-11000 (201k events)

300: runs 11100-11231 (264k events)

400: runs 11300-11368 (138k events)

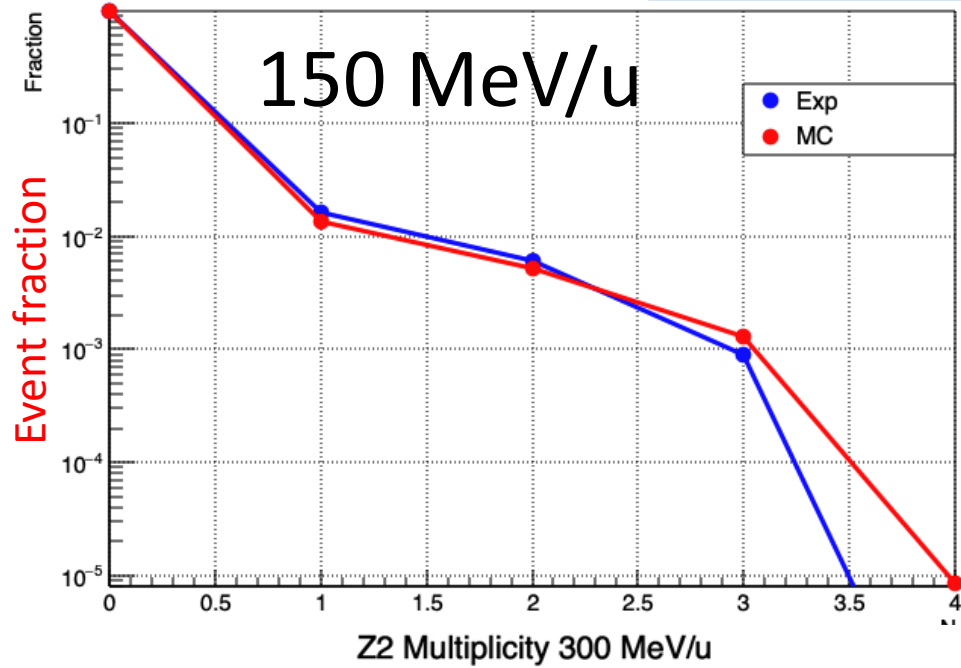
Analysis of multiplicity of exp. data has been performed using both shoe and an independent stand-alone reconstruction (in shoe, exp. data are decoded using DecodeWD)

- MC Data:

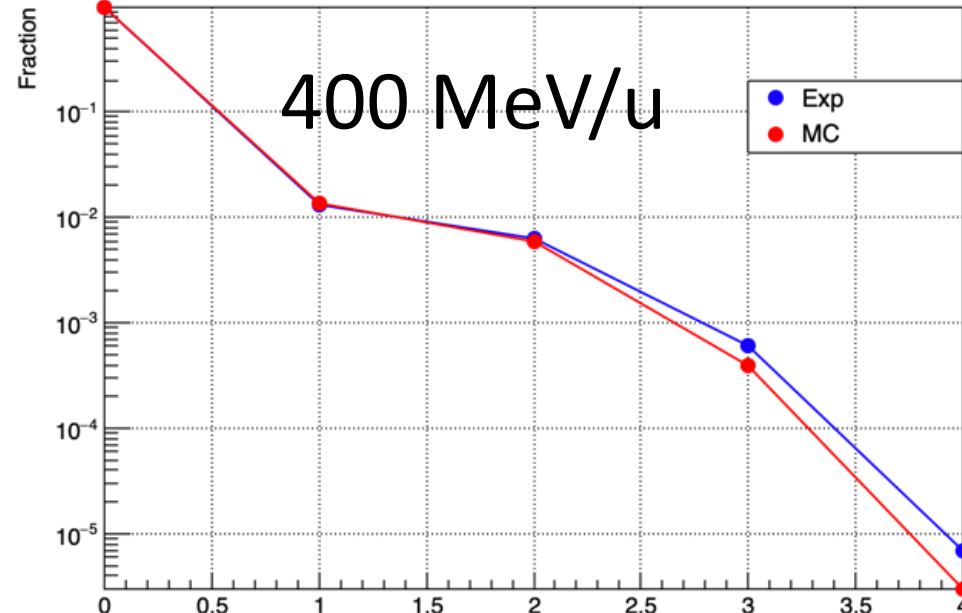
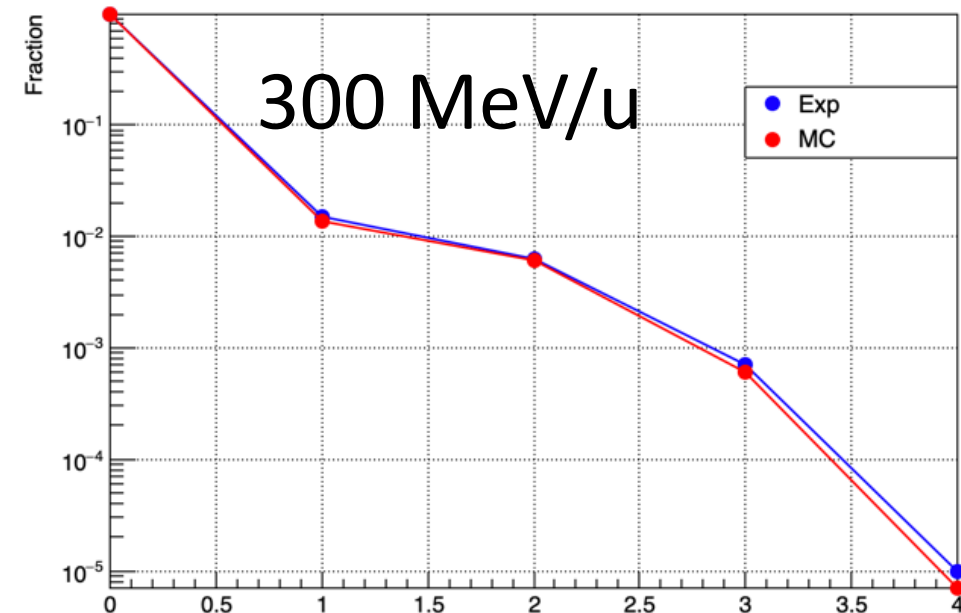
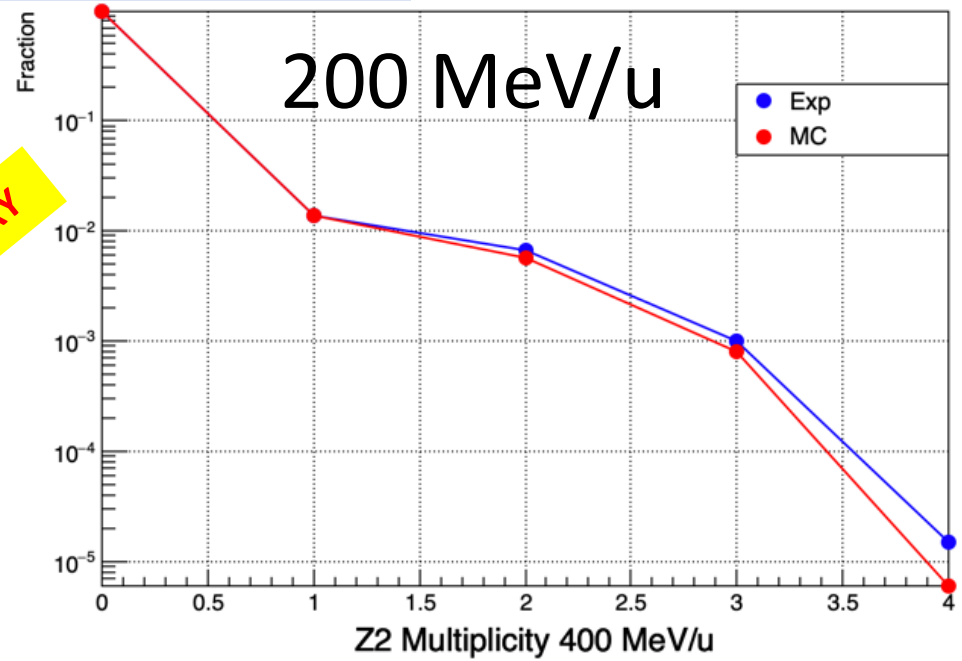
MC data: only shoe reconstruction is available

2.e+6 events for each energy (CNAO2021_MC campaign)

Z2 Multiplicity 150 MeV/u Multiplicity of "TW points" with $Z_{rec}=2$ multiplicity 200 MeV/u

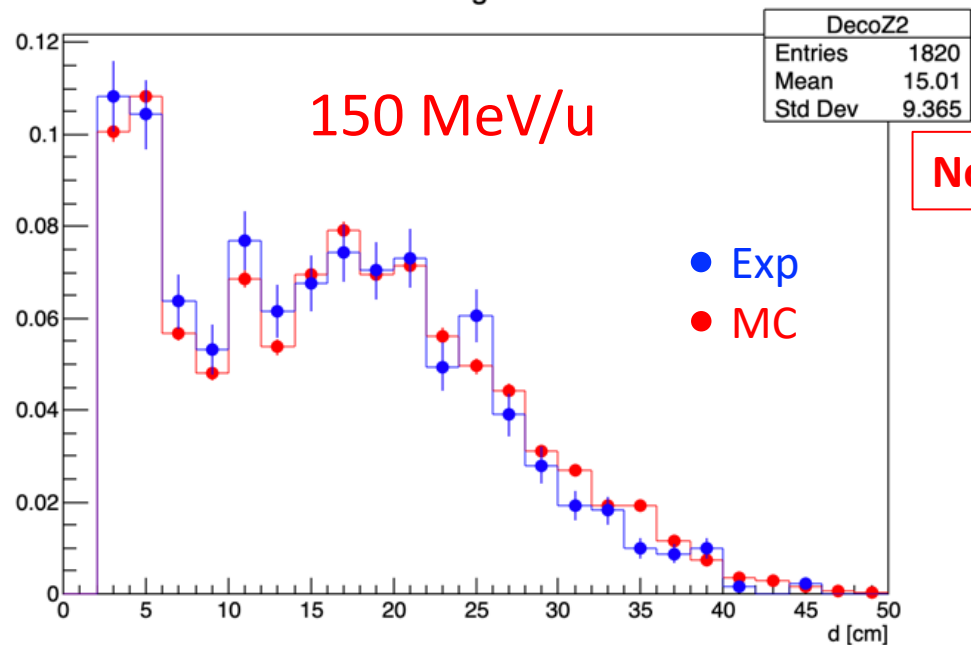


PRELIMINARY

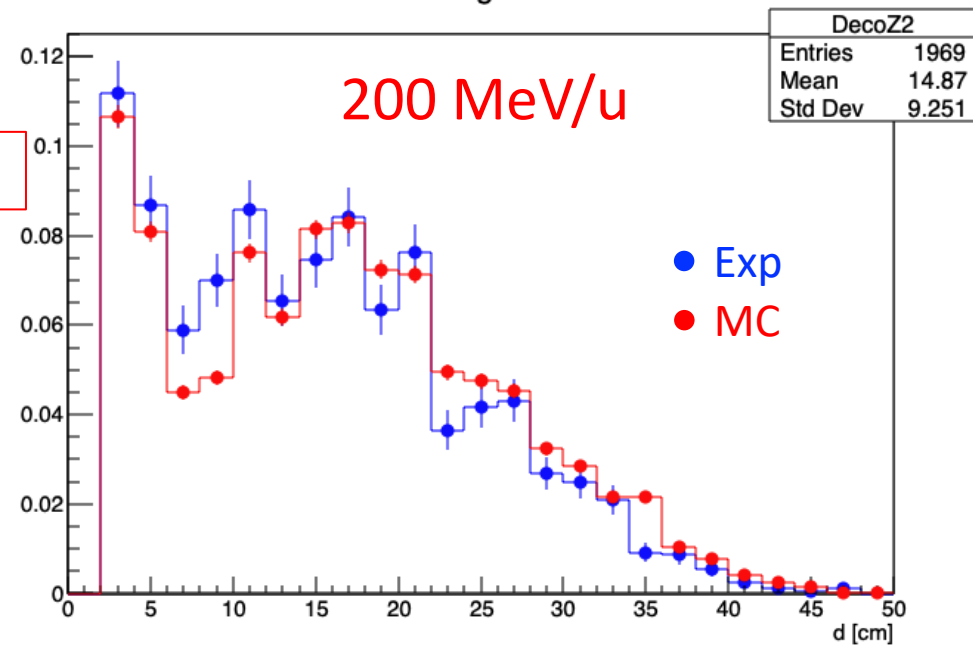


Warning: Background (mostly interactions in Air) to be subtracted both from MC and data

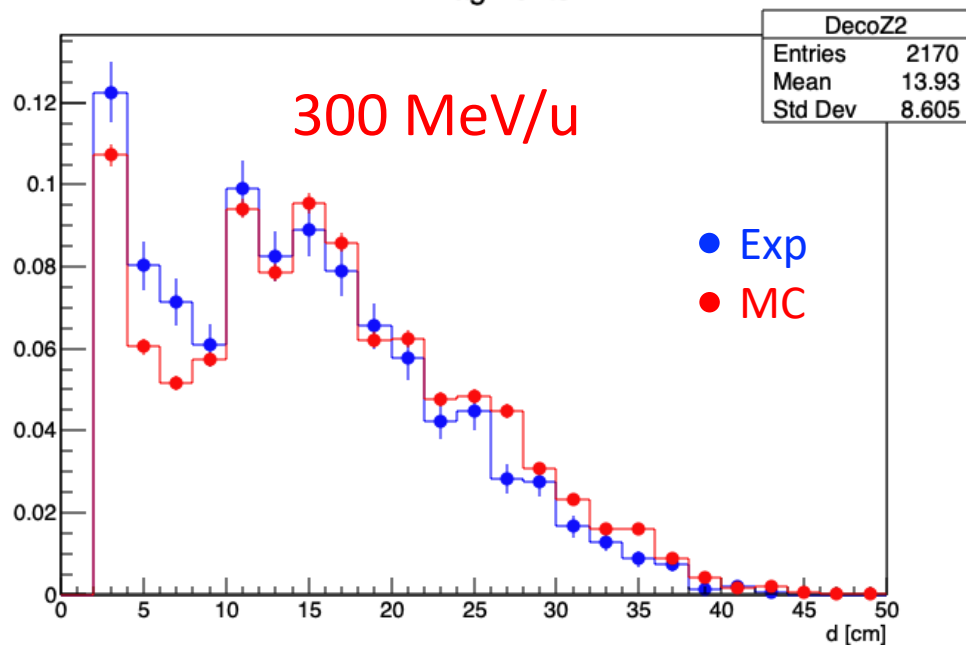
Z2 Fragments



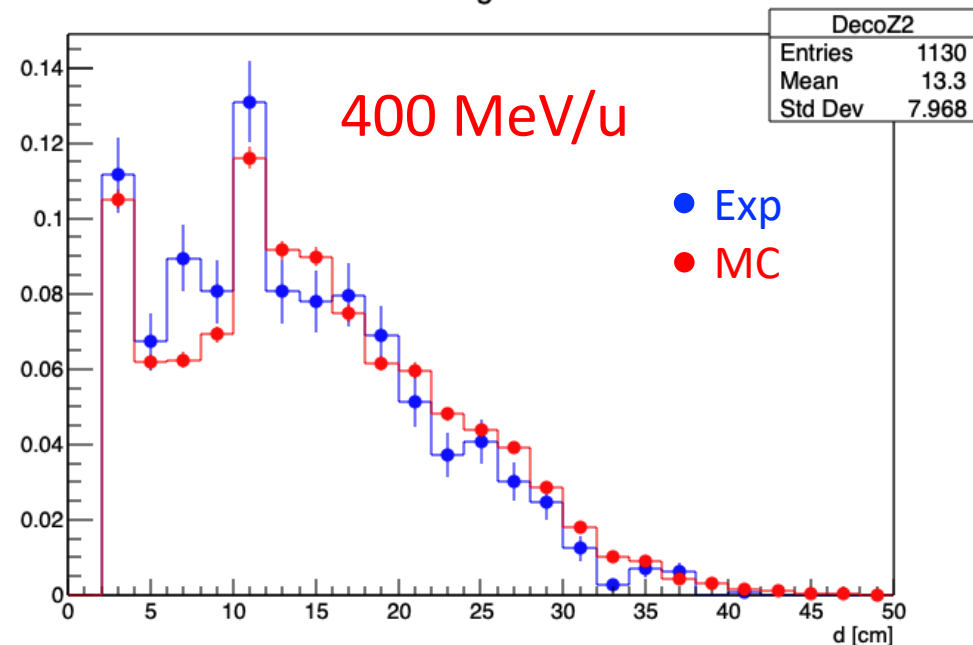
Z2 Fragments



Z2 Fragments



Z2 Fragments

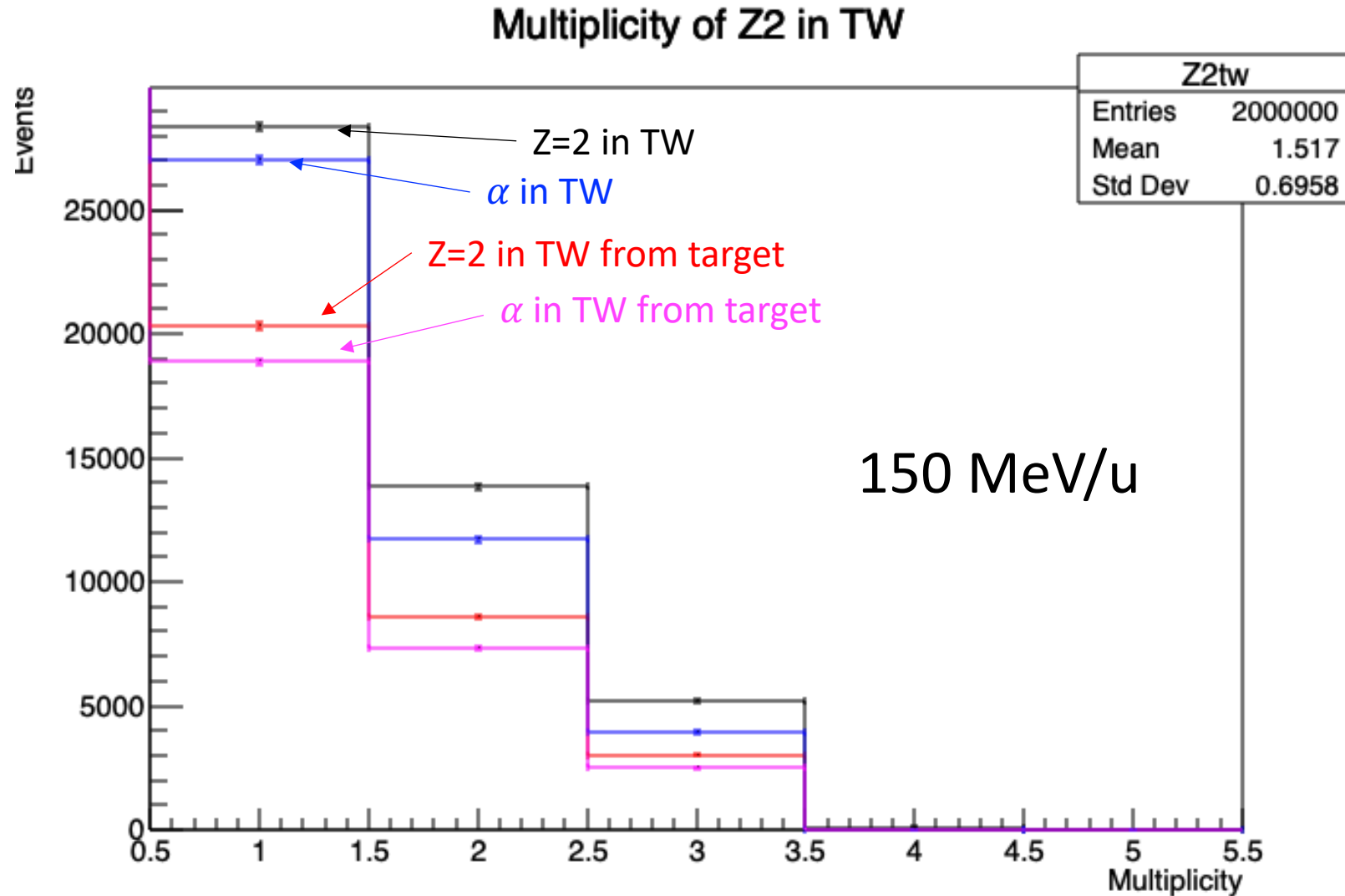


Many question left open. Among them:

- 1) How many events with N fragments $Z=2$ detected in TW are really coming from the target?
- 2) In the events of multiplicity N , how many of the $Z=2$ are actually 4He (and not 3He or 6He)?
- 3) How many $Z=2$ fragments arriving at the TofWall are actually detected, considering broken bar readout, multi-hits etc.?
- 4) *How many fragments reconstructed with $Z=2$ had actually a different Z ?*

Here we start to give some answers to questions 1, 2 and 3 using MC events

How many Z=2 fragments in TW are really ^4He coming from the target?



~94% of background is produced in interactions with air upstream of the TW
(remaining 6% is from SC)

150 MeV/u (2 10⁶ primaries)

No. of Z=2 particles exiting the target in the forward direction (all angles and energy): 101086

Of which the no. of ⁴He is: 77952 → 77.1% of Z=2

these include also a low energy tail from target fragmentation

No. of Z=2 particles arriving at TW: 72022 → 71.2% of Z=2 exiting from target

acceptance + loss of low-energy target fragmentation products, but

these include also particles generated in air + secondary interactions products

A cut in energy (E>50 MeV/u) slightly reduces the number (69401)

No. of Z=2 particles arriving at TW actually produced in target: 46576 (46152 for E>50 MeV/u)

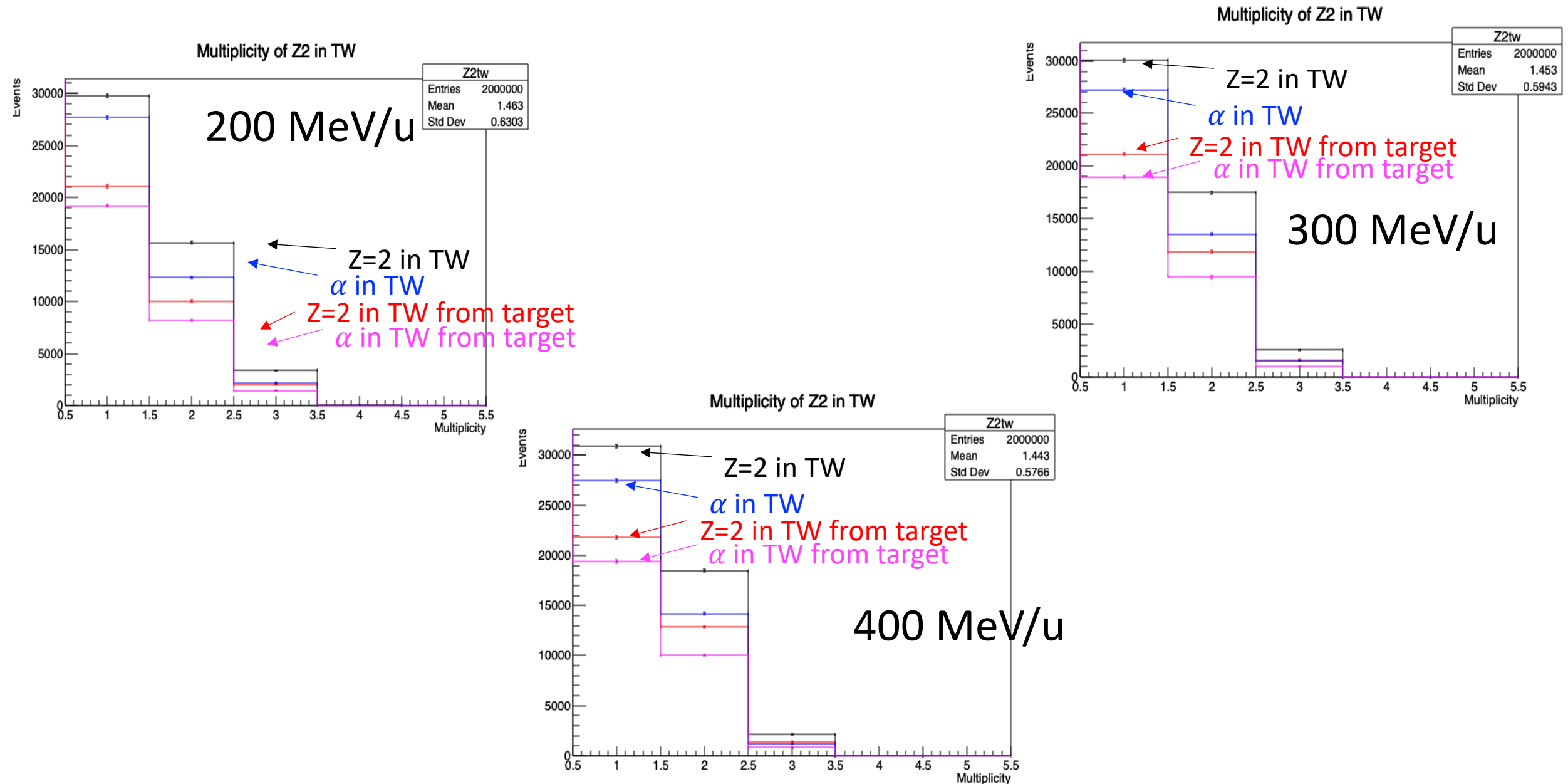
background contribution is huge: 35%

No. of ⁴He arriving at TW: 62451 (86.7% of Z=2 particles at TW)

Of which actually produced in target: 41081: **background is 34.2%**

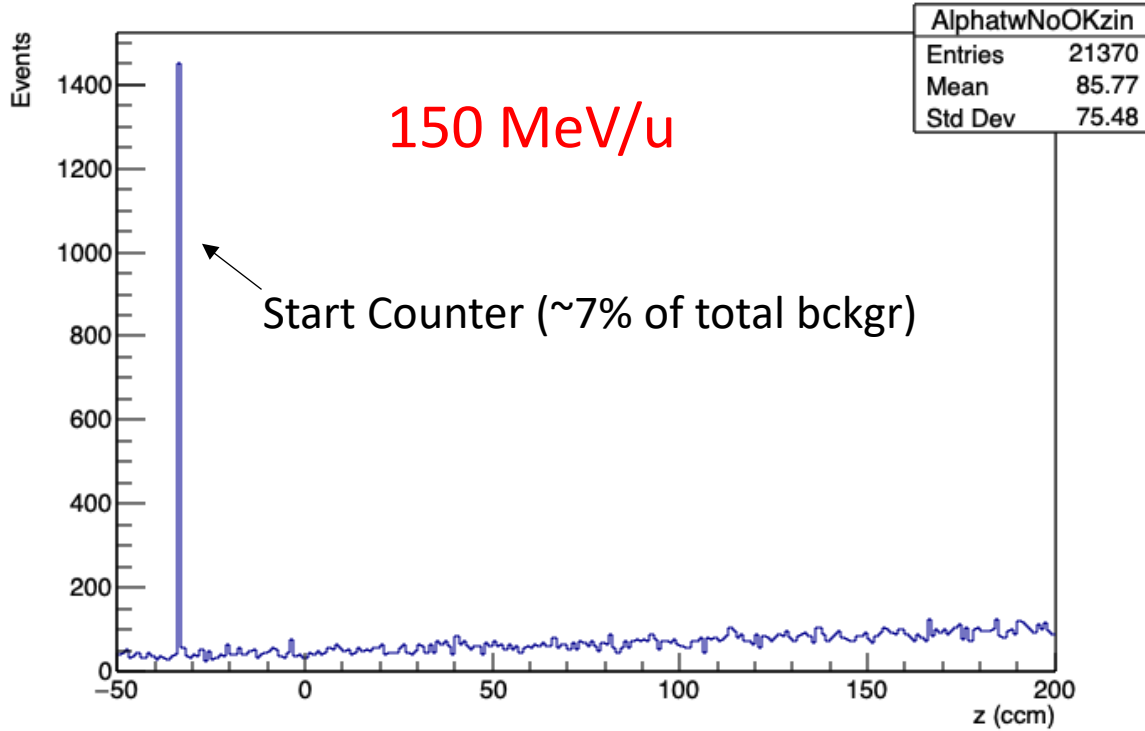
(40835 for E>50 MeV/u)

The picture is similar also at the other energies

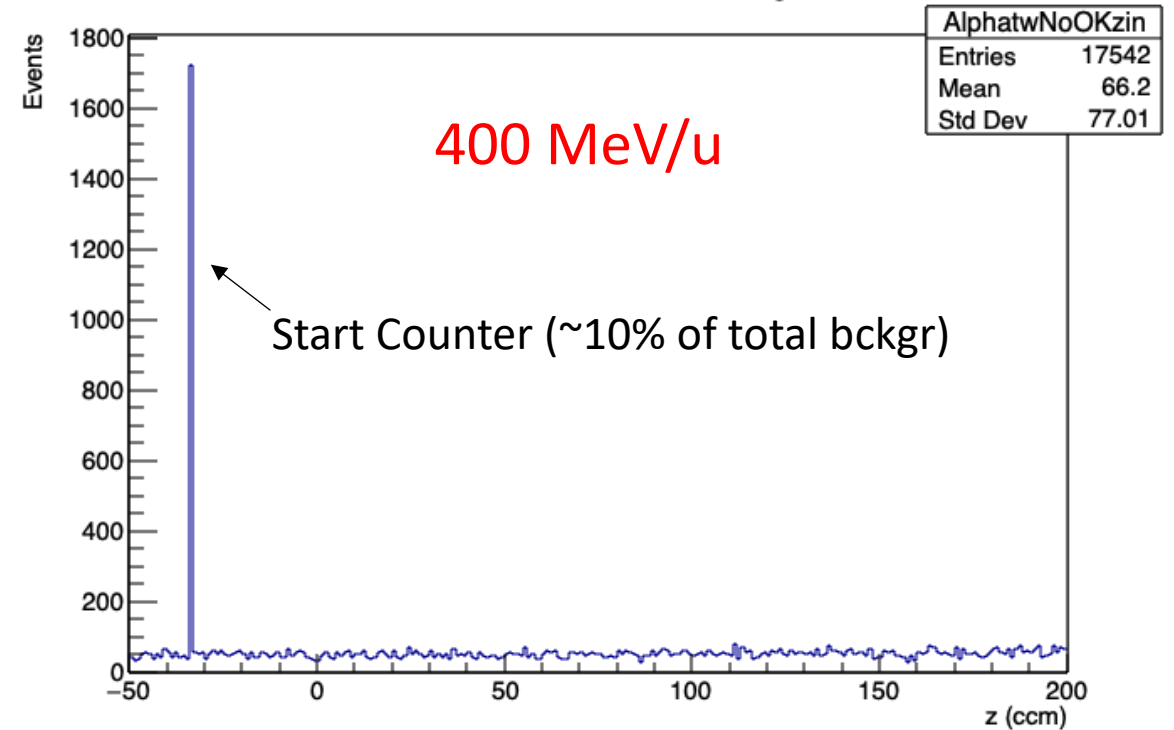


Origin of background

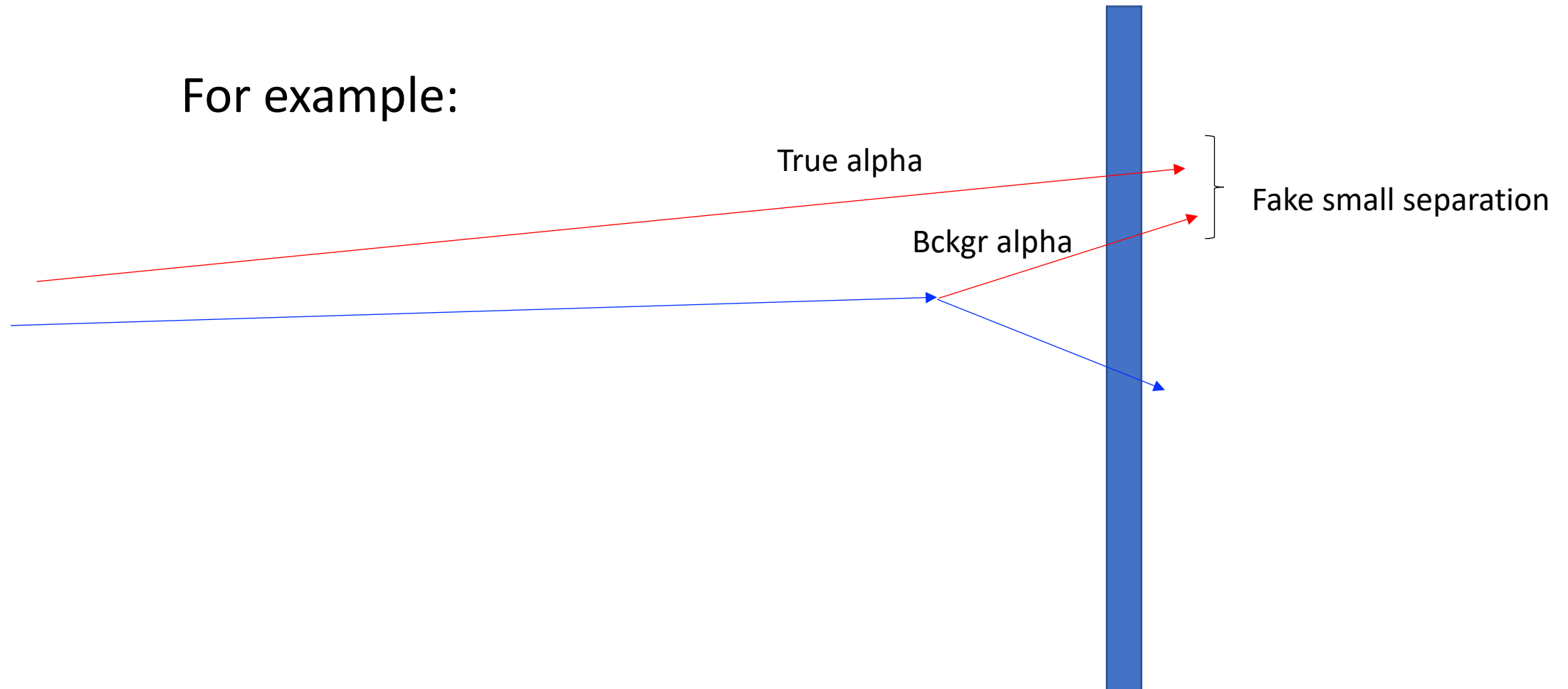
Prod. coord. of 4He not from target at TW



Prod. coord. of 4He not from target at TW

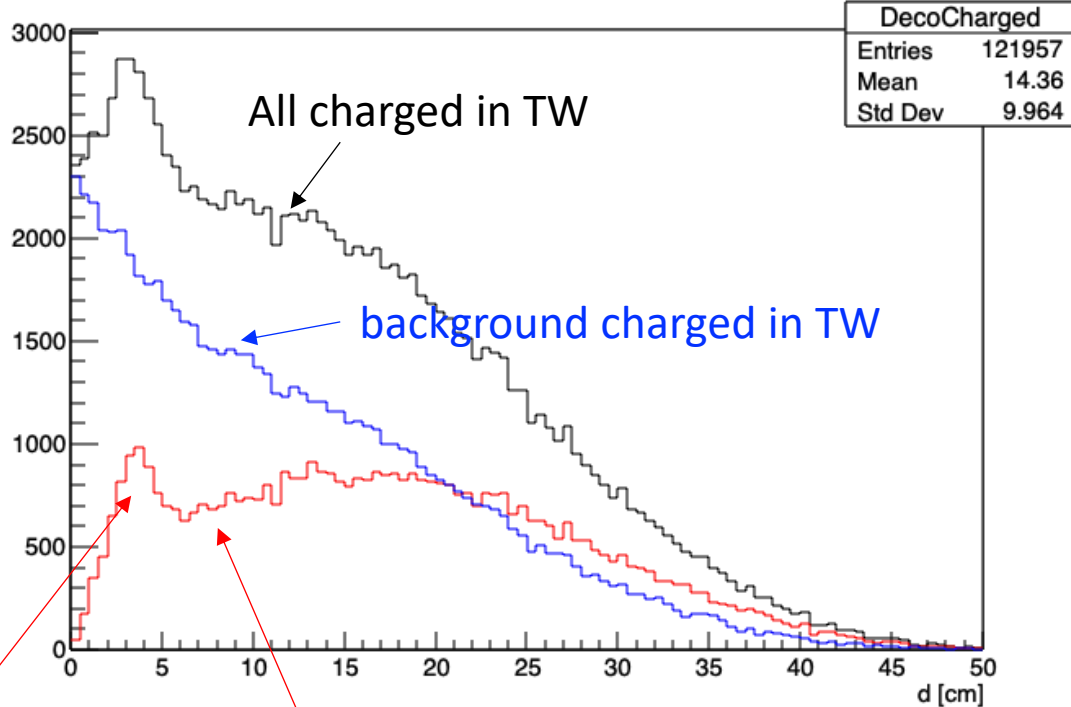


Background destroys also the attempts of measuring track separation



Example for 150 MeV/u

All Charged in TW



All charged in TW

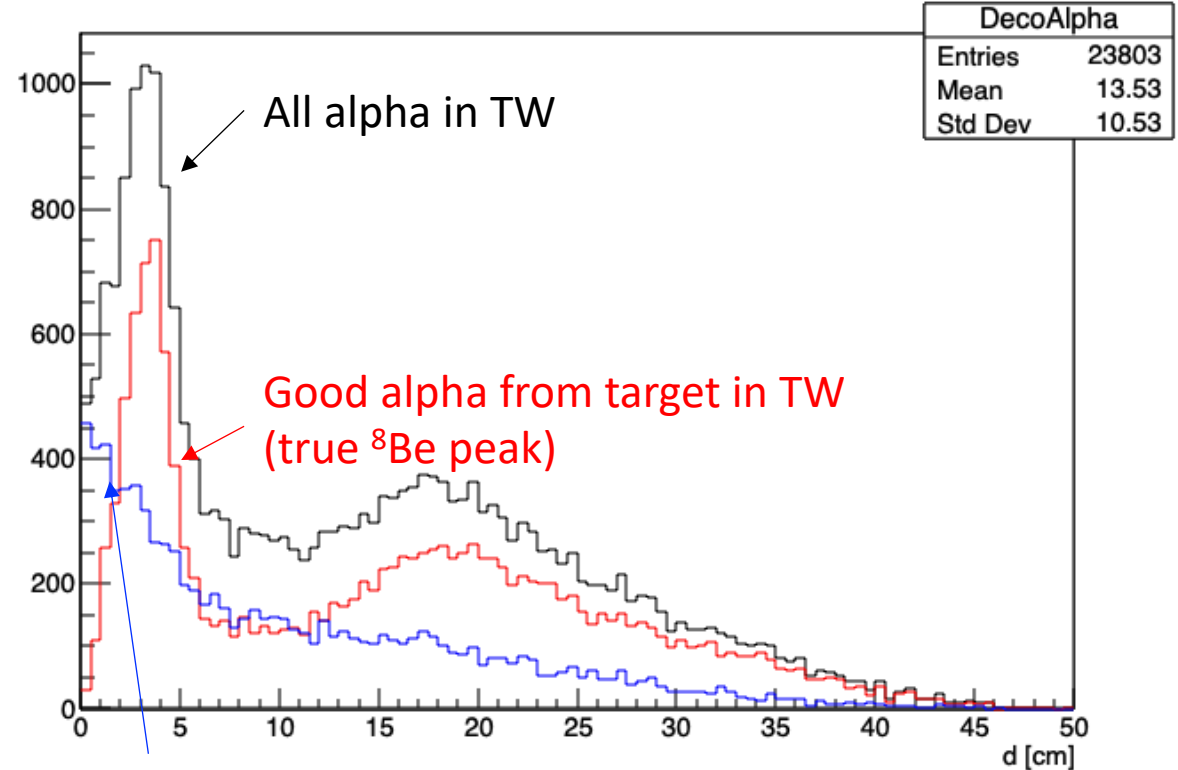
background charged in TW

Good charged from target in TW

true ^8Be contribution

Background naturally produces an accumulation at short separation values

All Alphas in TW



All alpha in TW

Good alpha from target in TW
(true ^8Be peak)

Background alpha in TW

Trying to clean the event sample

Attempt:

Select events where in the TW there are only 3 charged tracks, each one with $Z = 2$

150 MeV/u:

- No. of events with just 3 $Z=2$ particles at TW: 4449

Of these:

the No. of events with 3 real Alpha from target is: 2496 (56%)

the No. of events with 3 real Alpha not from target is: 1126 (25%)

200 MeV/u:

- No. of events with just 3 Z=2 particles at TW: 2827

Of these:

the No. of events with 3 real Alpha from target is: 1426 (50%)

the No. of events with 3 real Alpha not from target is: 1126 (40%)

300 MeV/u:

- No. of events with just 3 Z=2 particles at TW: 2237

Of these:

the No. of events with 3 real Alpha from target is: 1005 (45%)

the No. of events with 3 real Alpha not from target is: 428 (19%)

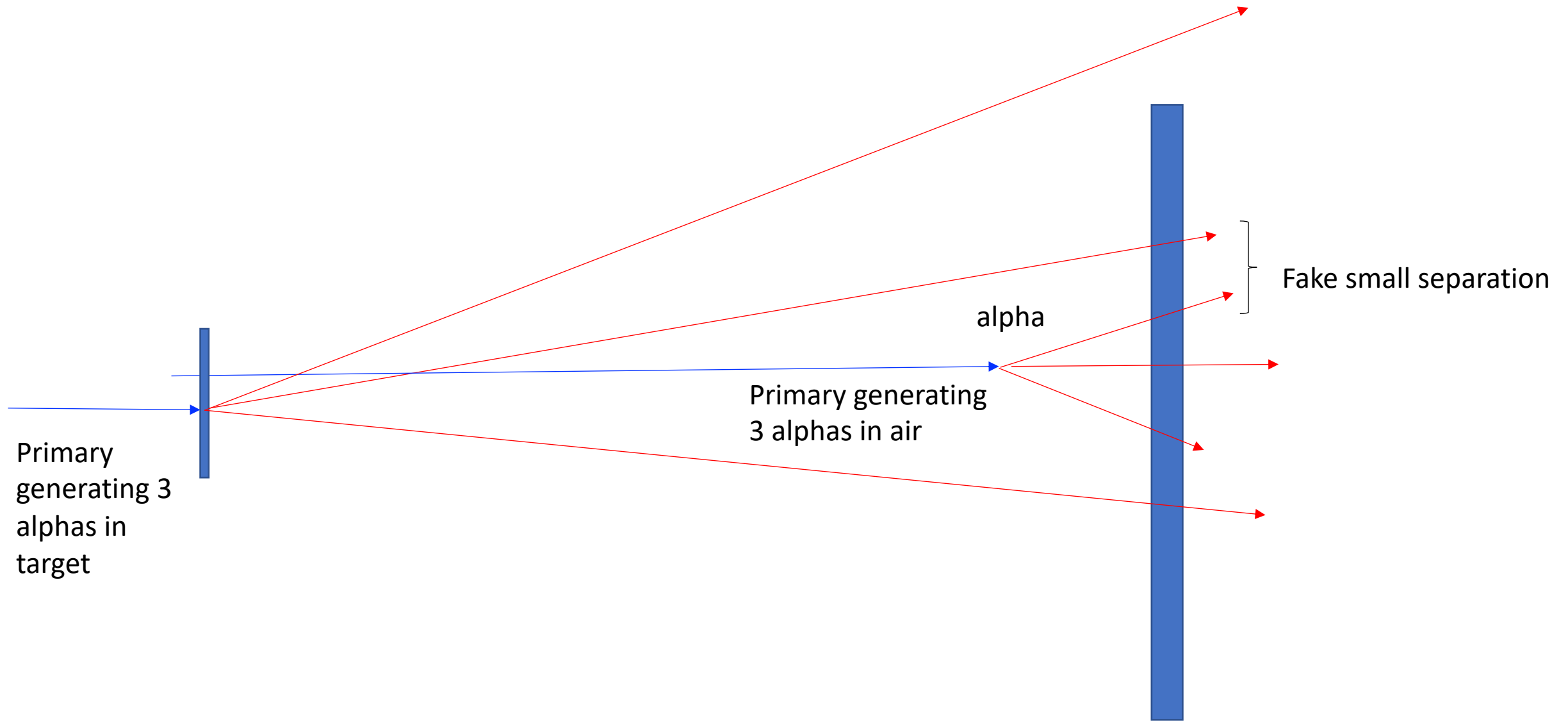
400 MeV/u:

- No. of events with just 3 Z=2 particles at TW: 1891

Of these:

the No. of events with 3 real Alpha from target is: 816 (43%)

the No. of events with 3 real Alpha not from target is: 317 (17%)



0.5 cm of C $\sim 0.92 \text{ g/cm}^2$

2 m of air $\sim 0.2 \text{ g/cm}^2$ but the closer to TW is the interaction, the higher is the acceptance

Conclusions

- Interactions in air are producing a very high level of background
- Background level is predicted to increase with primary energy
- Unfortunately, in the CNAO2021 campaign, where trackers are missing, it is not possible to reduce background contamination
- All preliminary conclusions cannot be considered reliable in terms of $Z=2$ clustering analysis, neither in terms of multiplicity or of track separation (*for instance: the observed peak at short separation could be dominated by $Z=2$ fragment produced close to TW*)
 - Missing any tracking information, there is no possibility of performing a reliable analysis of CNAO2021 data in terms of Alpha clustering

Just a few positive points

According to MC:

- the alpha fraction in Z=2 sample from target is however high
- an energy cut of 50 MeV/u seems enough to select clean tracks from projectile fragmentation
- Even for 2 m distance from target, the fraction of true fast Z=2 particles which can potentially arrive to TW is still relevant, and of course increases with energy:
 - 150 MeV/u: 51% (57% for ^4He)
 - 200 MeV/u: 57% (65% for ^4He)
 - 300 MeV/u: 71% (78% for ^4He)
 - 400 MeV/u: 79% (84% for ^4He)

Conclusions



Quando la sorte t'è contraria e mancato t'è il successo, smettila di far castelli in aria e va a piangere sul...

CNAO2021 data were attractive because of the 4 different energies, but now:

→ after the completion of TW calibration, CNAO2022 data, having both VTX and MSD trackers, are probably a much better case

→ One of remaining main issues: **reconstructed vs true $Z=2$**

Backup Slides

200 MeV/u (2 10⁶ primaries)

No. of Z=2 particles exiting the target in the forward direction
(all angles and energy):

89418

Of which the no. of ⁴He is: 64636 → 72.3% of Z=2

these include also a low energy tail from target fragmentation

No. of Z=2 particles arriving at TW: 71519 → 80.0% of Z=2 exiting from target

acceptance + loss of low-energy target fragmentation products, but

these include also particles generated in air + secondary interactions products

A cut in energy (E>50 MeV/u) slightly reduces the number (69712)

No. of Z=2 particles arriving at TW actually produced in target: 47193 (47064 for E>50 MeV/u)

background contribution is huge: 34%

No. of ⁴He arriving at TW: 59007 (82.0% of Z=2 particles at TW)

Of which actually produced in target: 39915: **background is 32.3%**

(39857 for E>50 MeV/u)

300 MeV/u (2 10⁶ primaries)

No. of Z=2 particles exiting the target in the forward direction
(all angles and energy):

73381

Of which the no. of ⁴He is: 53938 → 73.5% of Z=2

these include also a low energy tail from target fragmentation

No. of Z=2 particles arriving at TW: 72816 → 99.2% of Z=2 exiting from target

acceptance + loss of low-energy target fragmentation products, but

these include also particles generated in air + secondary interactions products

A cut in energy (E>50 MeV/u) slightly reduces the number (71714)

No. of Z=2 particles arriving at TW actually produced in target: 49690 (49653 for E>50 MeV/u)

background contribution is huge: 32%

No. of ⁴He arriving at TW: 58879 (80.9% of Z=2 particles at TW)

Of which actually produced in target: 40934: **background is 30.4%**

(40918 for E>50 MeV/u)

400 MeV/u (2 10⁶ primaries)

No. of Z=2 particles exiting the target in the forward direction
(all angles and energy):

68375

Of which the no. of ⁴He is: 51196 → 74.9% of Z=2

these include also a low energy tail from target fragmentation

No. of Z=2 particles arriving at TW: 74361 → 109% (!) of Z=2 exiting from target

acceptance + loss of low-energy target fragmentation products, but

these include also particles generated in air + secondary interactions products

A cut in energy (E>50 MeV/u) slightly reduces the number (73498)

No. of Z=2 particles arriving at TW actually produced in target: 51770 (51775 for E>50 MeV/u)

background contribution is huge: 30%

No. of ⁴He arriving at TW: 59484 (80% of Z=2 particles at TW)

Of which actually produced in target: 41942: **background is 29.4%**

(41935 for E>50 MeV/u)