

VTX Detector and Cross Section Measurements at CNAO2025

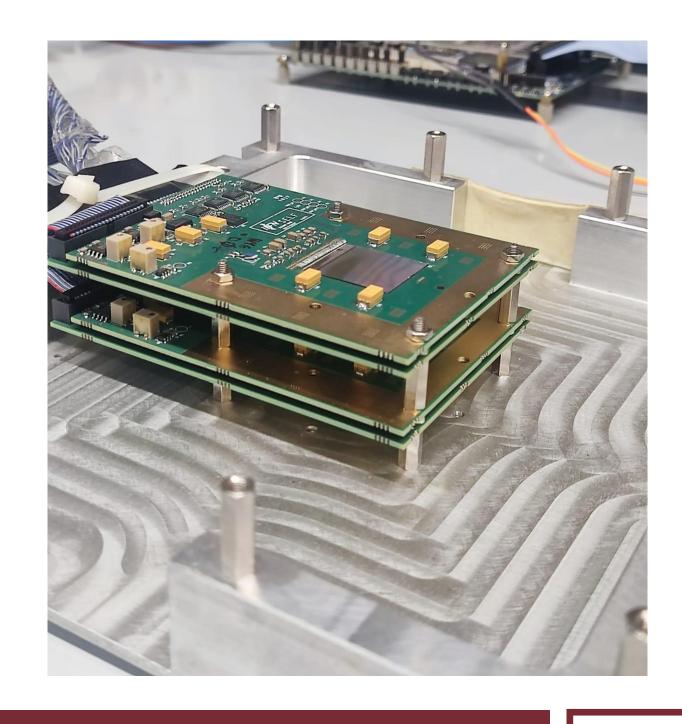
Luana, Marco

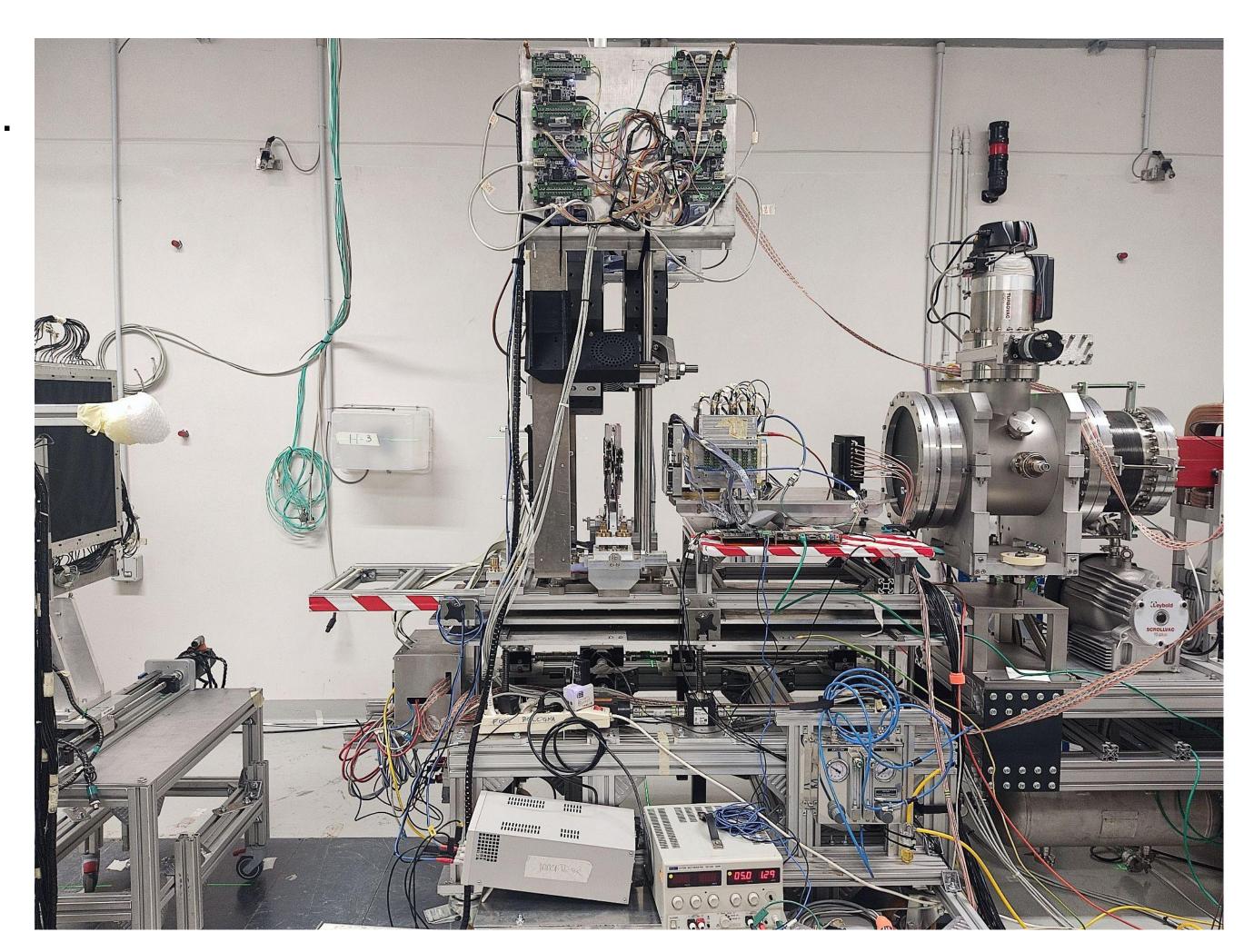


VTX at CNAO2025

- During CNAO2025, the VTX operated with a threshold set at 7σ.
- The achieved efficiencies are remarkably high.
- Pile-up is very low.

Monte Carlo sample: CNAO22PS_MC

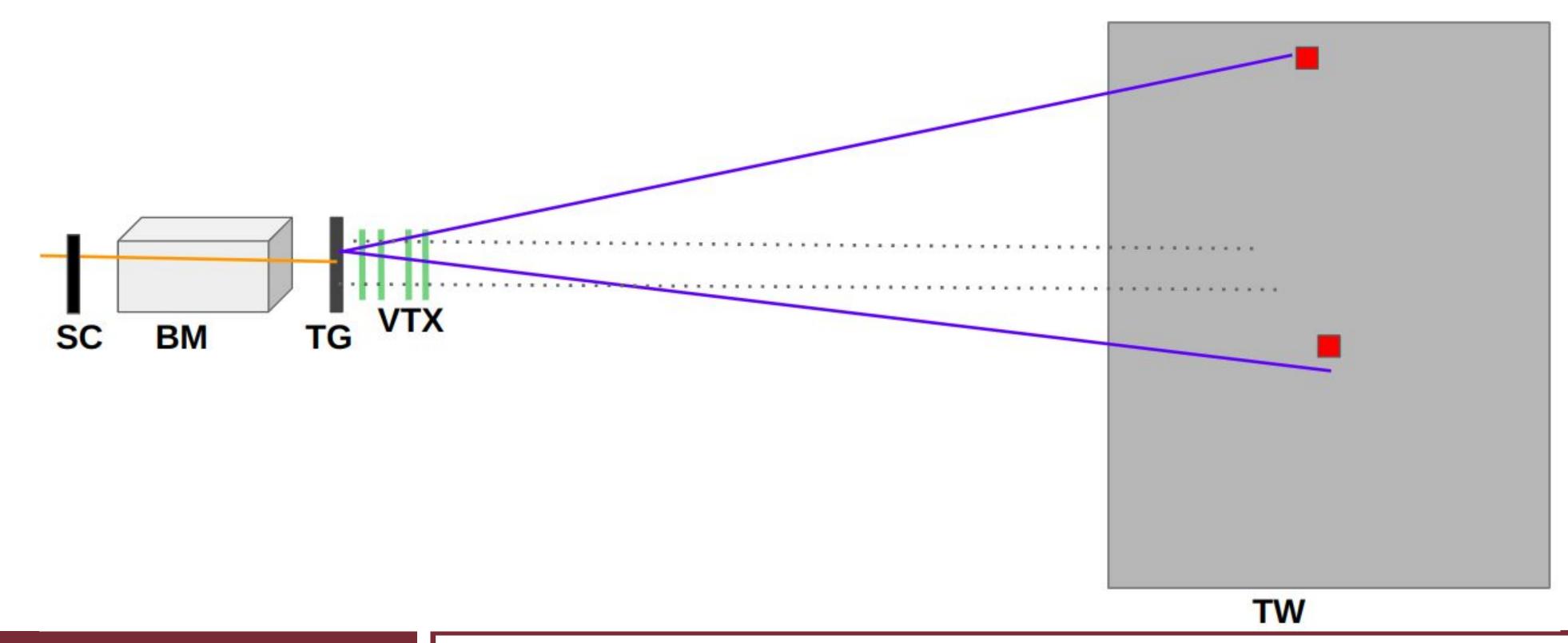




Yield selection

Given an event with only 1BM track in VTX acceptance (a primary):

- Discard events with Z = 6 detected in TW
- Check for the presence of a fragmentation vertex in the VTX
- If a vertex is found → project VTX tracks onto the TW plane
- Search for a TW point near the projected track position

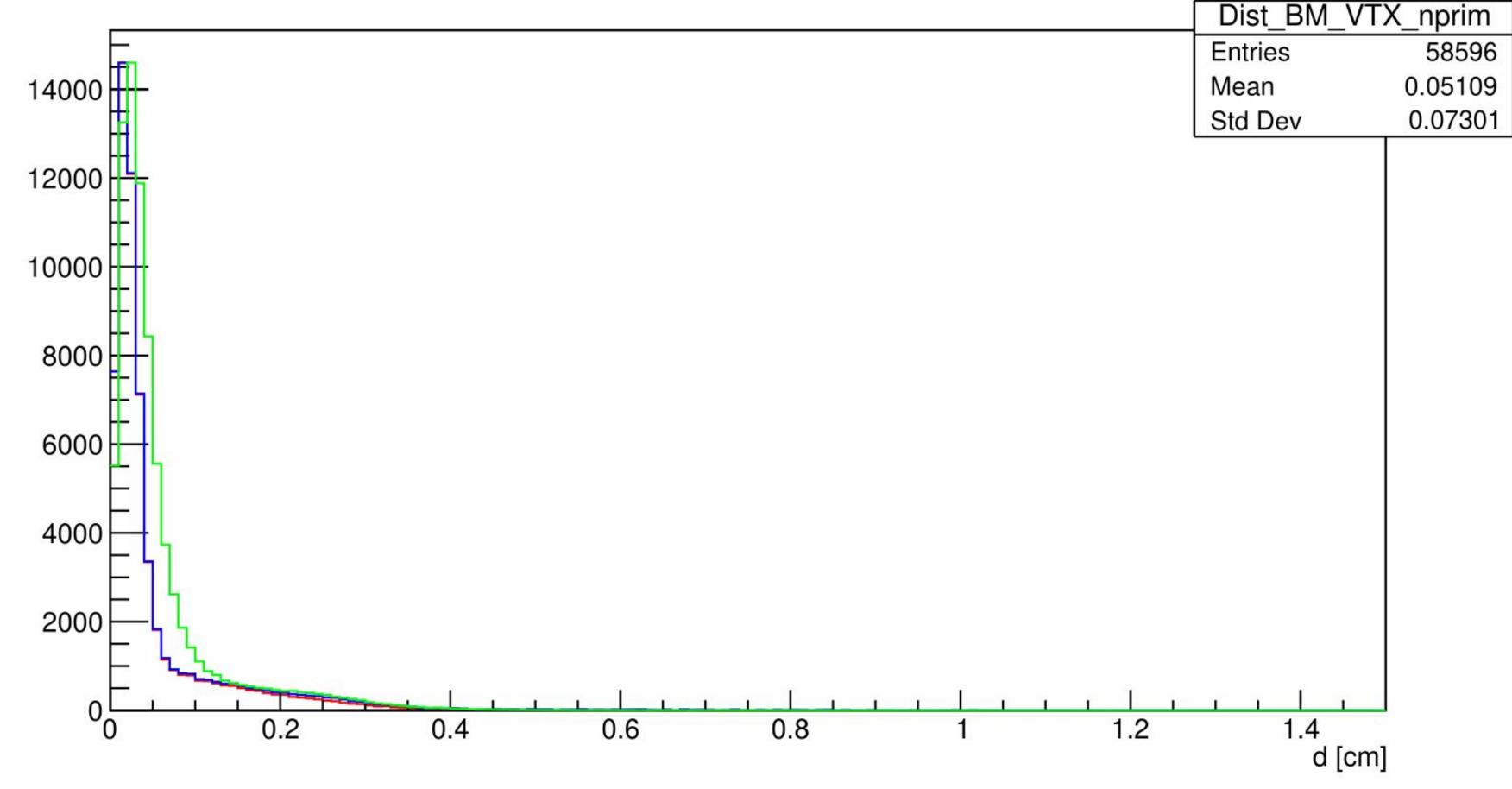


Control plots

Distance between BM track and fragmentation VTX

- all fragmentation VTX
- fragmentation VTX with no Z=6 TW point

MC (no PileUp)



BM-fragm.VTX distance

Control plots

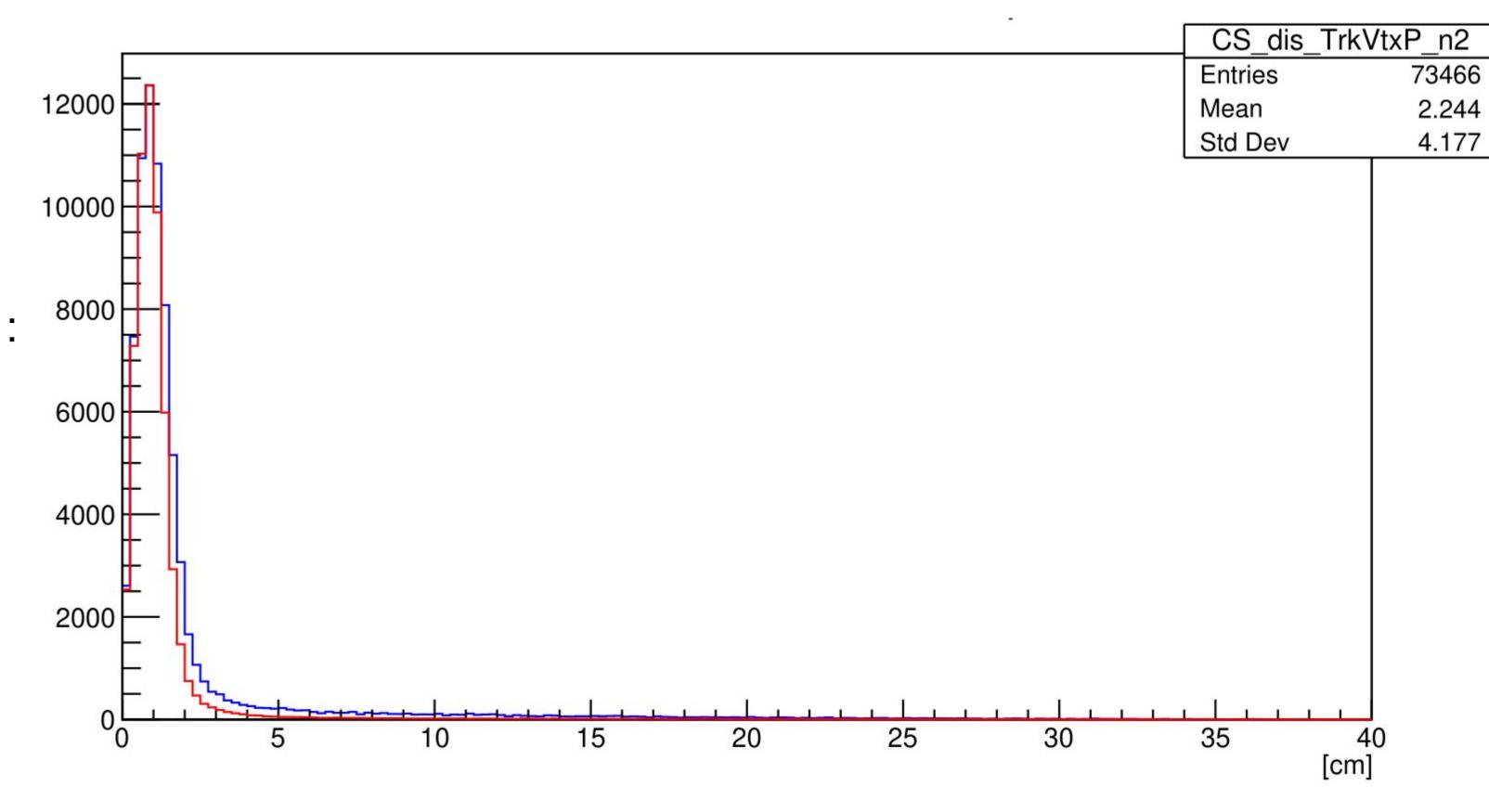
Track-TW Point Distance

The reconstructed VTX tracks are projected onto the TW detector plane. For each projected track, the closest TW point is searched.

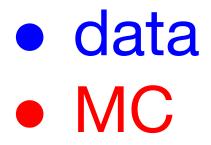
- data
- MC

The TW point is **associated** to that track if:

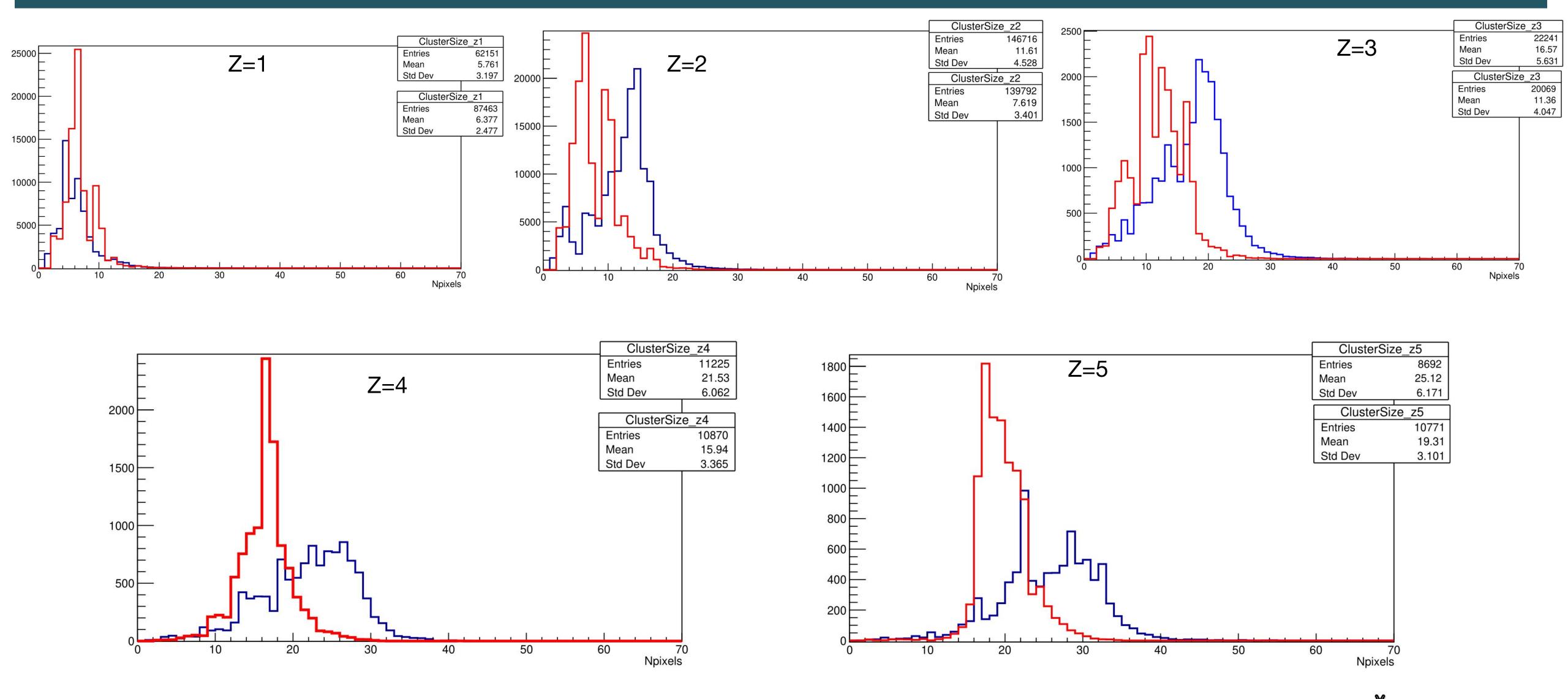
- distance < 3cm
- distance < 2cm



Cluster size



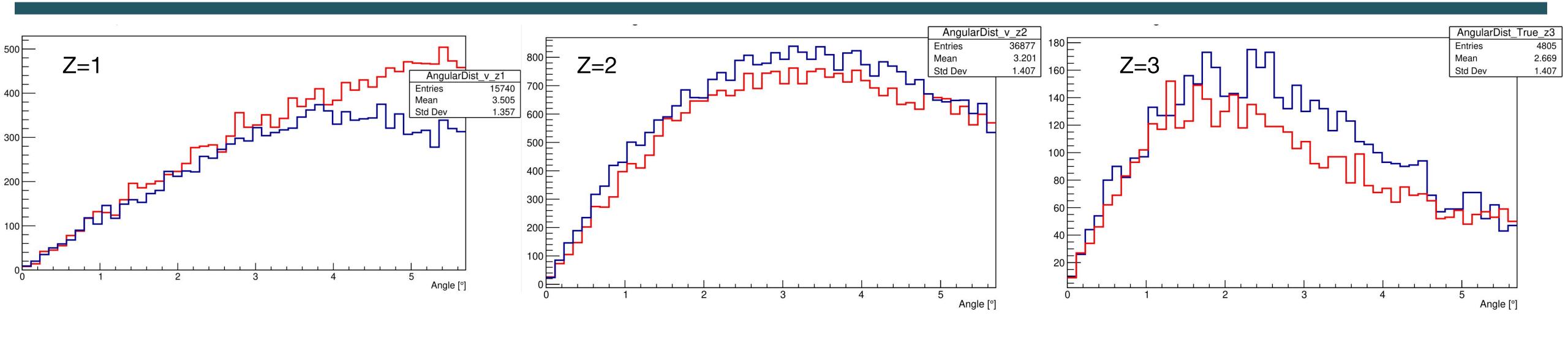


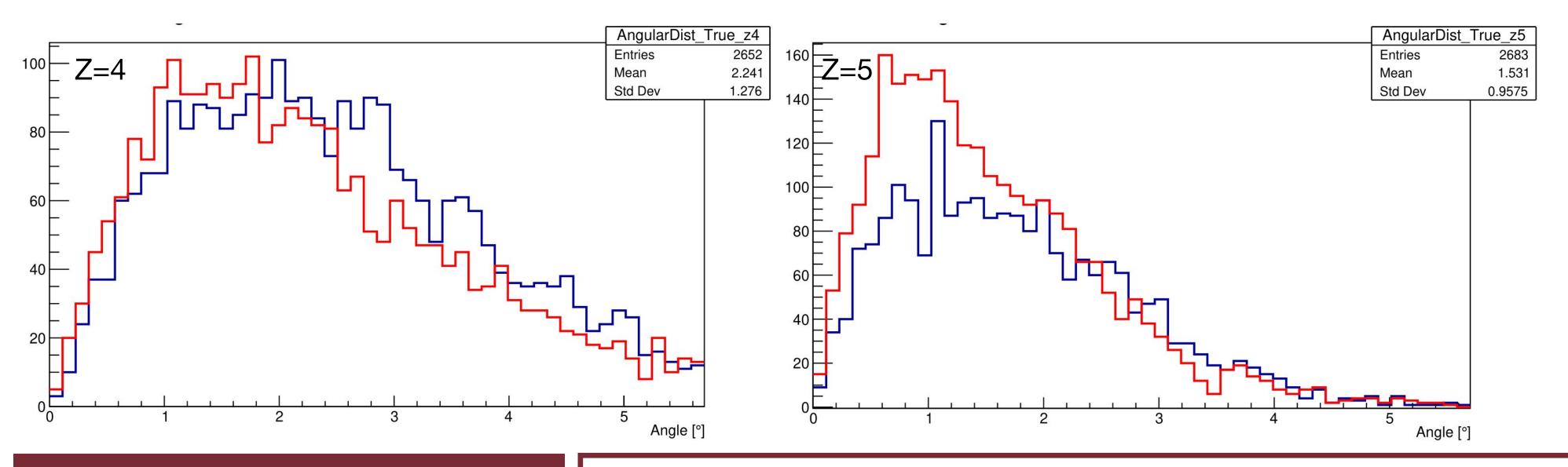


Angular distribution









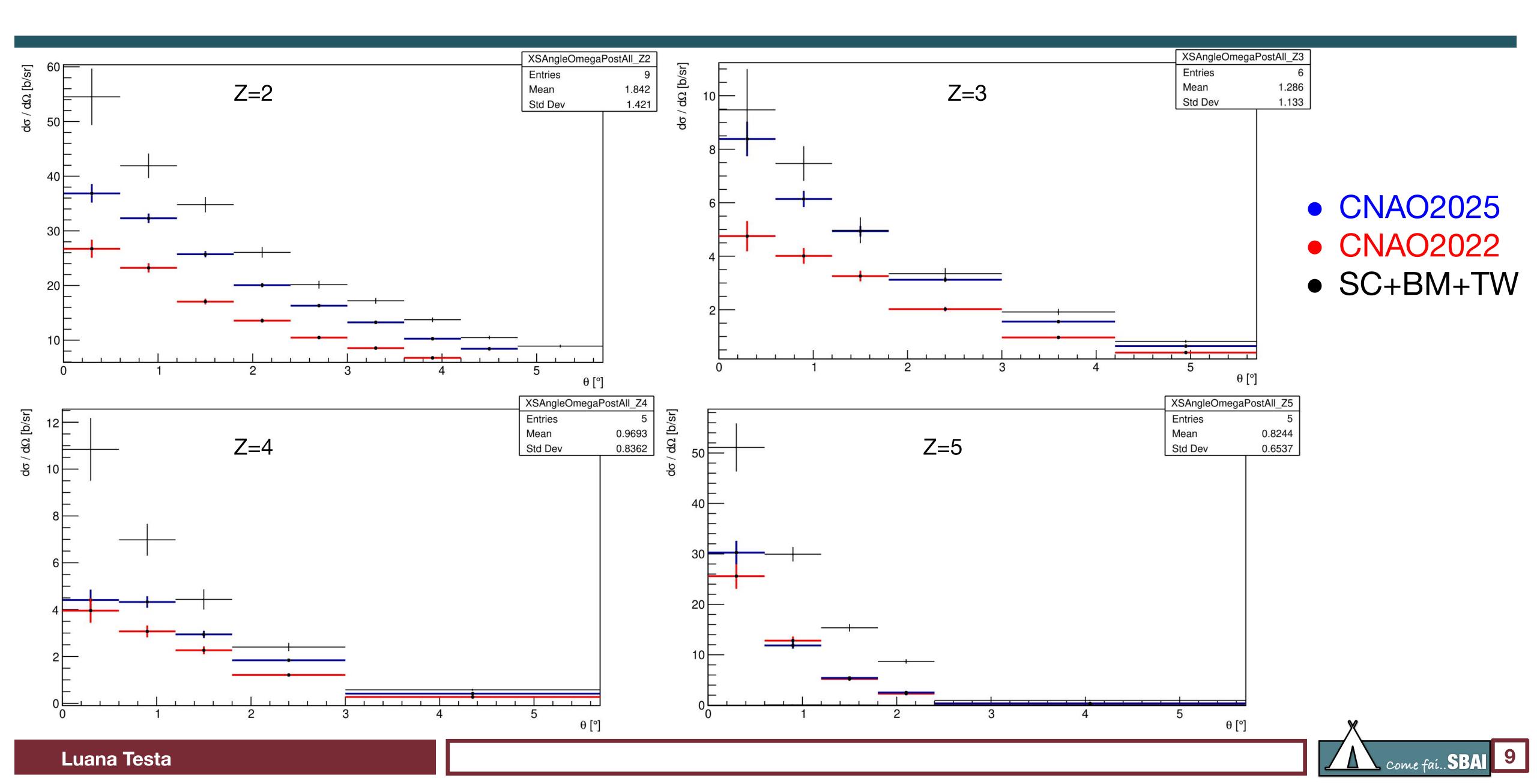
Percentage of valid VTX

- p_ValidVTX= event with a valid VTX / primaries
- p_GoodValidVTX = event with a valid VTX matched with TW / primaries

VTX config: (Std; shd=0.03; PlanesForTrackMinimum=3)

CAMPAIGN	p_ValidVTX	p_GoodValidVTX	PileUp
CNAO2025	2.58%	1.83%	15%
CNAO2022	2.52%	1.37%	30%
CNAO22PS_MC	2.96%	2.28%	X

Cross Section





Percentage of valid VTX

- p_ValidVTX= event with a valid VTX / primaries
- p_GoodValidVTX = event with a valid VTX and matched with TW / primaries

VTX config: (Std; shd=0.03; PlanesForTrackMinimum=3)

CAMPAIGN	p_ValidVTX	p_GoodValidVTX	PileUp
CNAO2025	2.58%	1.83%	15%
CNAO2022	2.52%	1.37%	30%
CNAO22PS_MC	2.96%	2.28%	X

VTX config: (Std; shd=0.03; PlanesForTrackMinimum=2)

CAMPAIGN	p_ValidVTX	p_GoodValidVTX	PileUp
CNAO2025	2.88%	1.95%	15%
CNAO2022	4.22%	1.87%	30%

Analysis strategy

Detectors used: **ST + BM + VTX + TW**

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\Omega}(Z,\theta) = \frac{Y(Z,\theta)}{N_{\mathrm{prim}} \cdot N_{\mathrm{TG}} \cdot \varepsilon(Z,\theta) \cdot \Delta\Omega}$$

- $Y(Z, \theta)$ corresponds to the number of reconstructed fragments with charge Z at a given angle θ
- Nprim is the number of primary particles incident on the target and within the acceptance of the VTX
- NTG is the number of interaction centers in the target per unit area
- $\epsilon(Z, \theta)$ is the efficiency
- $\Delta\Omega$ is the width of the solid angle bin

Selection Cuts applied in the analysis

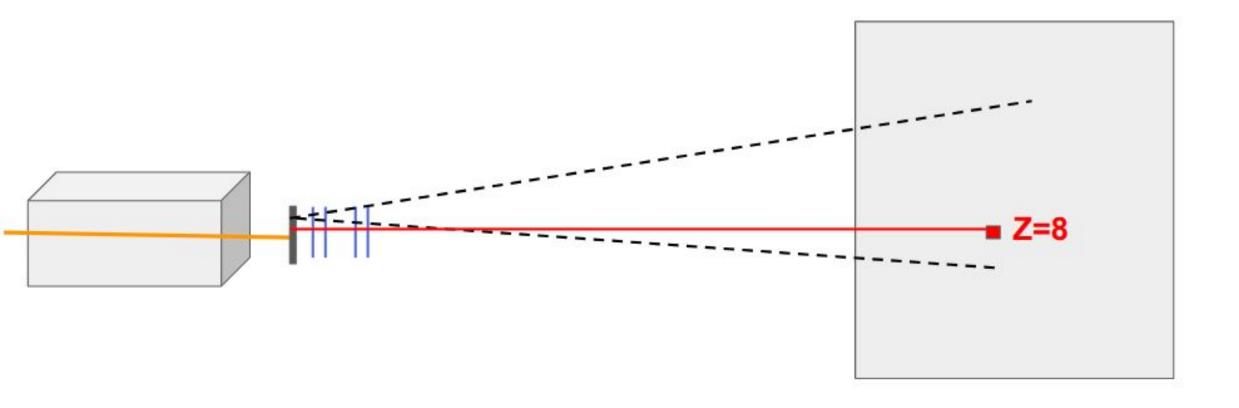
Fragmentation vertexes discarded if Z=8 is found in TW

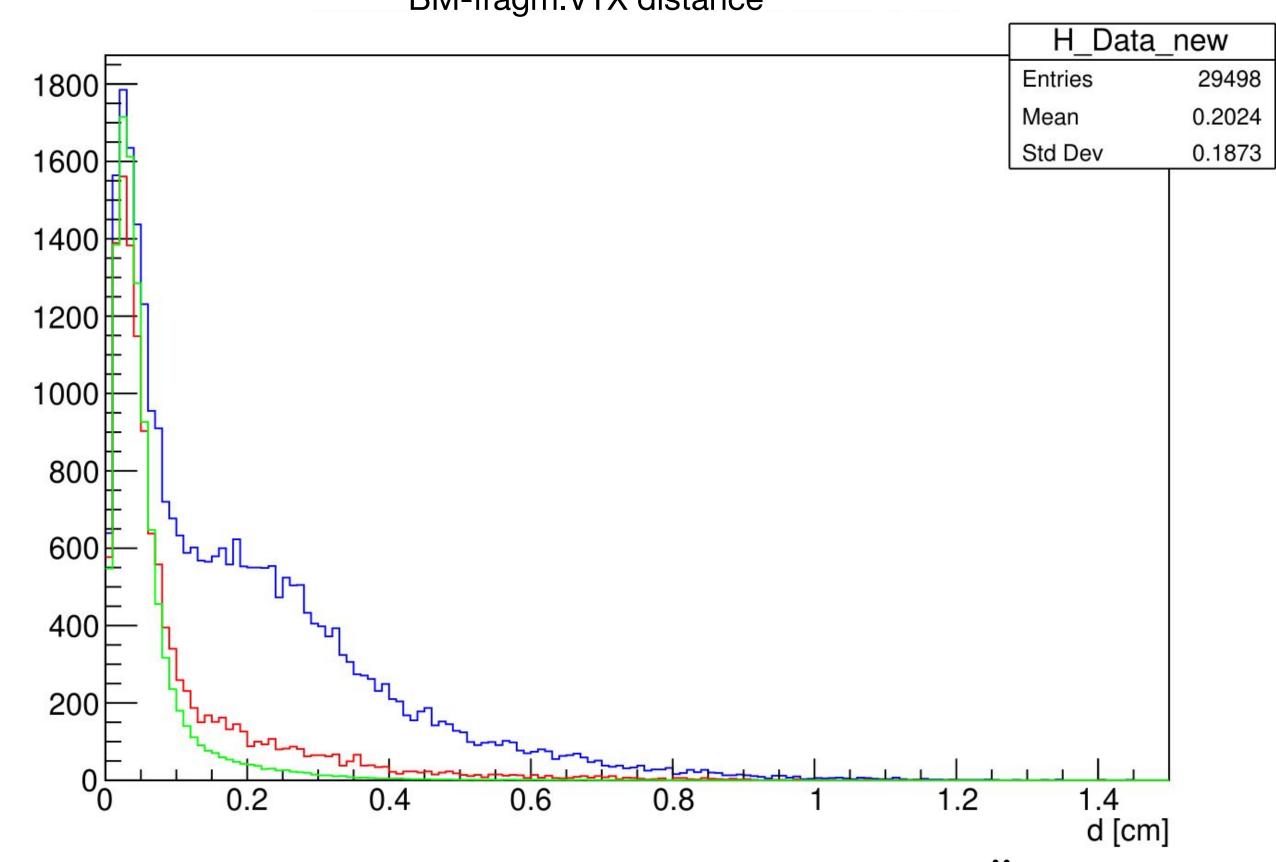
If a **Z = 8** is detected in TW, it means that a **primary particle** reached the TW. Any fragmentation vertex found is due to **pile-up**.

BM-fragm.VTX distance

Distance between BM track and fragmentation VTX

- all fragmentation VTX
- fragmentation VTX with no Z=8 TW point
- MC (no PileUp)



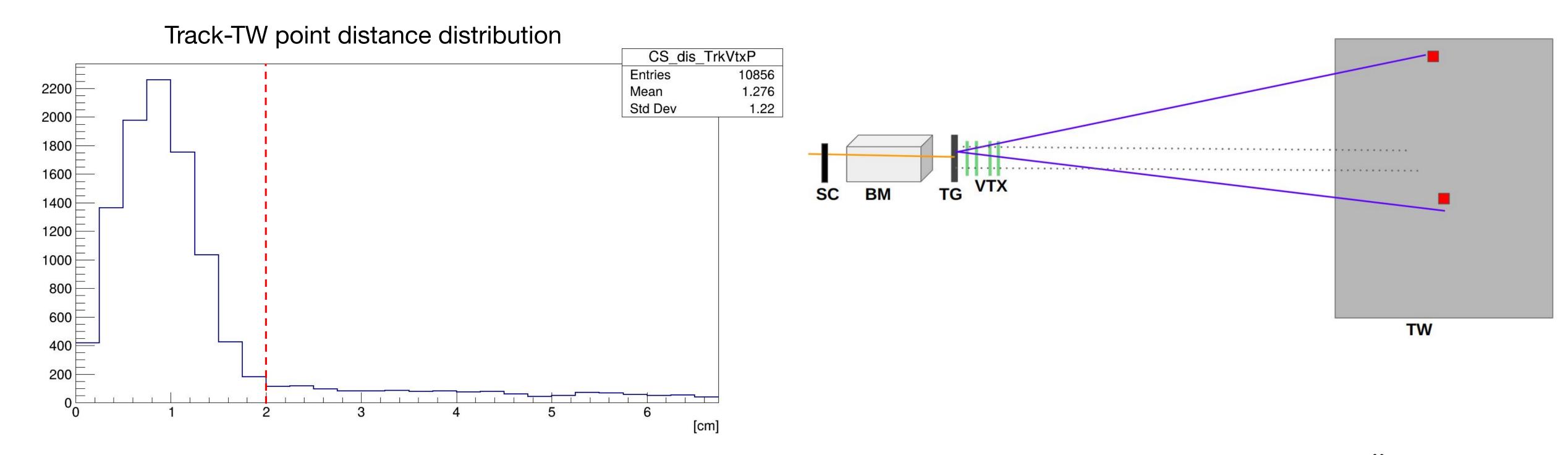


Selection Cuts applied in the analysis

♦ Track–TW Point Distance < 2 cm

The reconstructed VTX tracks are projected onto the TW detector plane. For each projected track, the closest TW point is searched.

→ If the distance is less than 2 cm, the TW point is associated to that track.



MC Closure Test

