



Atividades do Grupo Experimental de Física de Altas Energias do Instituto de Física / UFRGS

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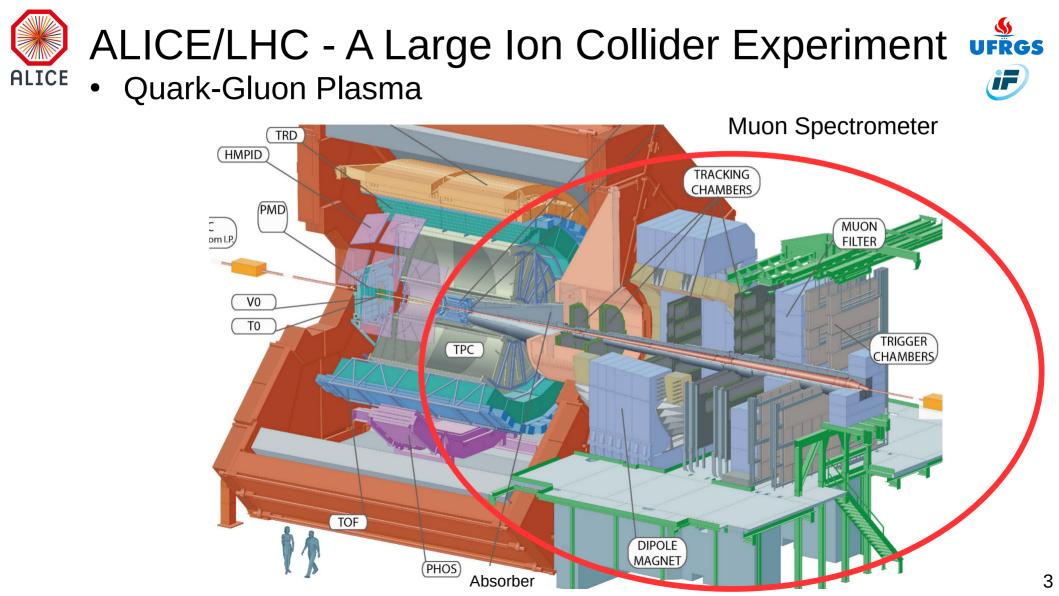
27 de Abril de 2022



Outline



- Overview of Forward Tracking in ALICE (RUN3+)
- MFT Standalone tracking
 - Track reconstruction and assessment
 - Pre-alignment
- MFT-MCH Matching
 - Reconstruction and assessment
- Ultraperipheral calculations for data analysis
 - J/Psi photoproduction with effective photon flows





Muon Forward Tracker

- Forward pseudorapidity: -3.6 < eta < -2.45
- 5 disks / 10 active layers
- 936 ALICE Pixel Detectors (ALPIDE)
 - MAPS: Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors
- Improve vertexing resolution at forward
 - B mesons studies
 - prompt/non-prompt dimuon separation

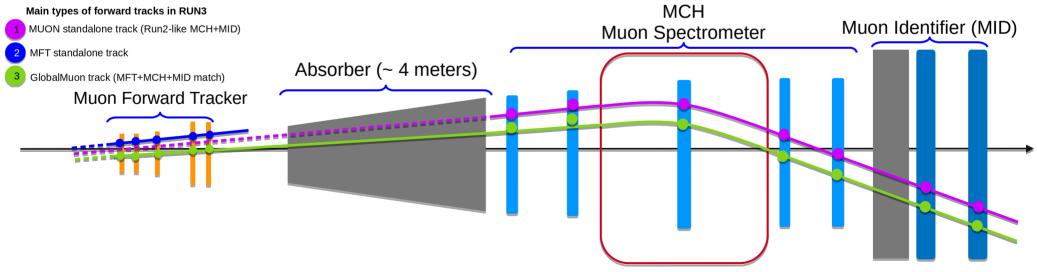
ALICE Collaboration, Technical Design Report for the Muon Forward Tracker http://cds.cern.ch/record/1981898



Forward track reconstruction and assessment

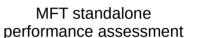


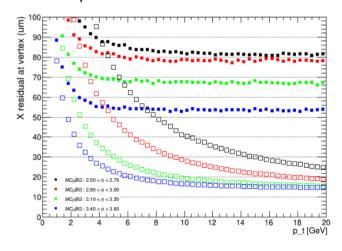
- MFT Standalone
 - Prealignement geometry using pilot beam data
- Global Forward Matching (MFT-MCH-MID)



MFT Standalone

- Group responsible for MFT Software coordination
 - Standalone reconstruction. Kalman filter implemented from scratch: from track model to final data format
- Detailed tracking assessment tool
- MFT prealignment using pilot beam data







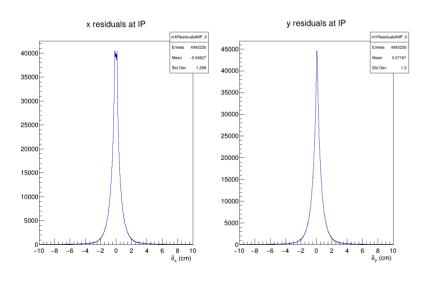


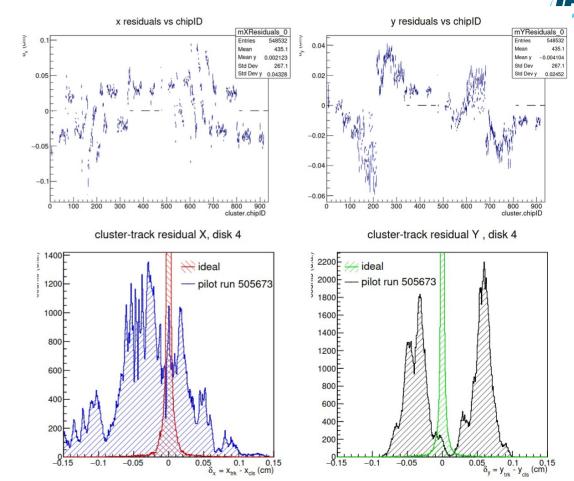


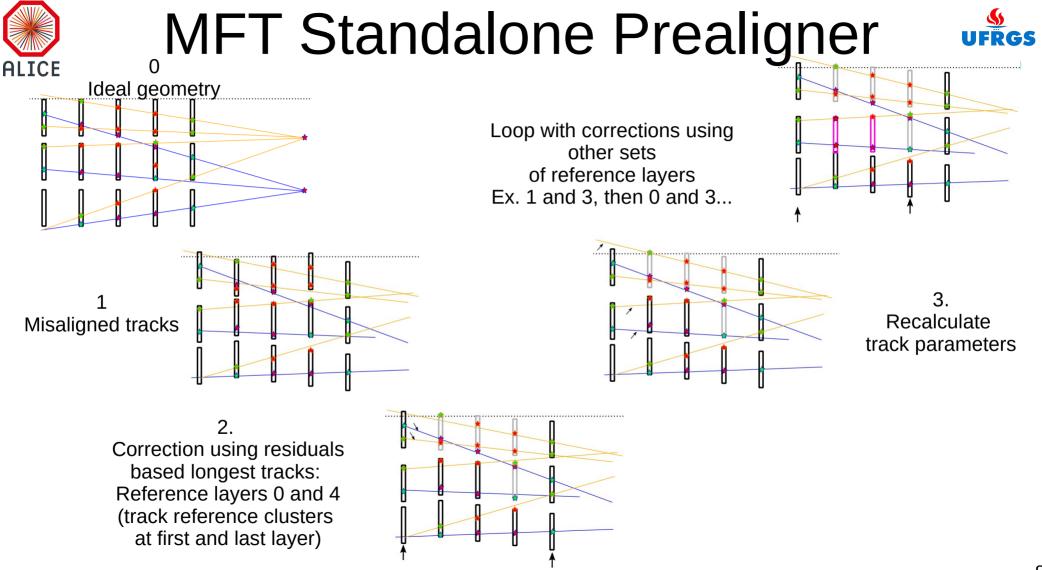
Misaligned MFT

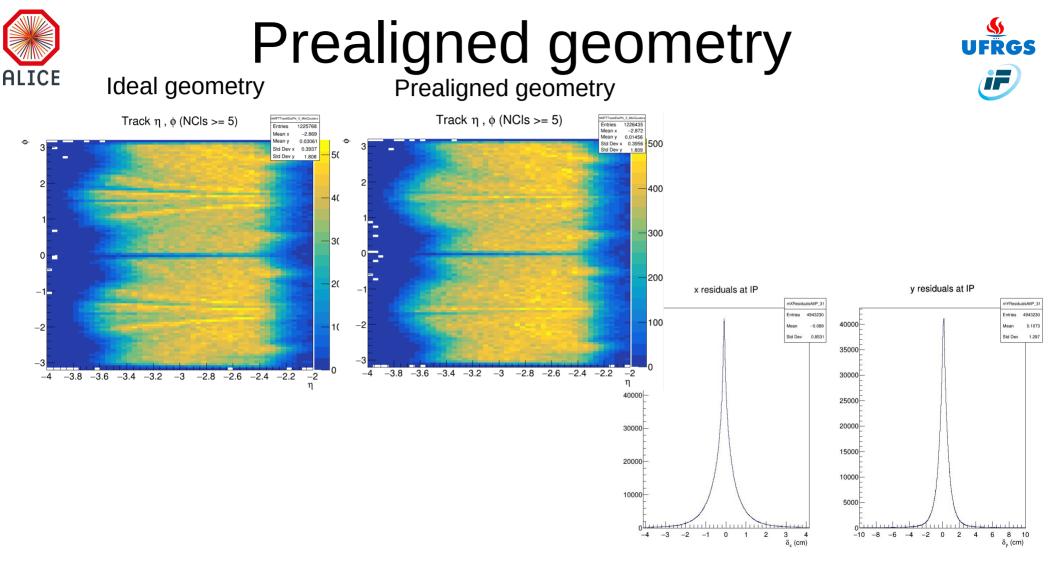
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- Linear track finding with generous search radius
- Track parameters computed
 using first and last clusters









https://indico.cern.ch/event/1134871/contributions/4761522/attachments/2400141/4104479/mft_prealigner.pdf

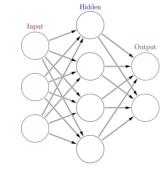


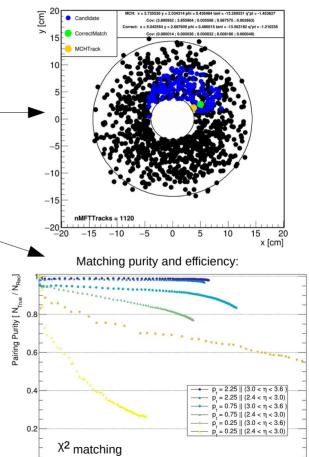
MFT-MCH Matching



Single event matching plane view

- Implementation of MFT-MCH matching
 - MCH tracks propagated to last MFT plane
 - x²-minimization matching
- Detailed matching assessment tool
- Machine learning interface
 - Generation of training data from MC simulation
 - Trained networks can be used in production
 - WIP





0.8 1 1.2 Global Muon Pairing Efficiency [N



Ultra peripheral collisions

The Effective Photon Flow

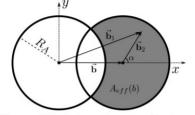


Fig. 1: Scheme of the interaction according to scenario 2.

- From the standard photon flux (N^{usual}) emitted by the projectile nucleus, only the photons that reach the geometric region of the target nucleus will be considered;
- Photons that reach the nuclear superposition region will be discarded (dominated by the strong interaction).

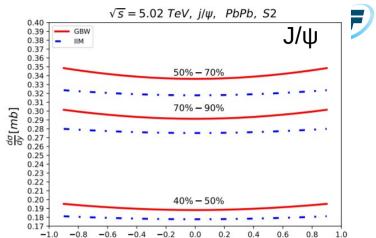
effective photon flow:

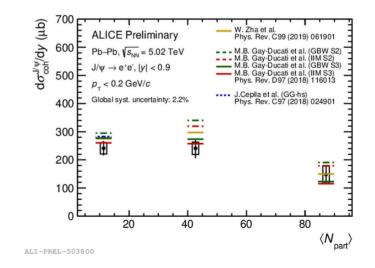
$$N^{eff}(\omega, b) = \int N^{usual}(\omega, b_1) \frac{\theta(b_1 - R_A)\theta(R_A - b_2)}{A_{eff}(b)} d^2b_2$$

spectators area:

$$A_{eff}(b) = R_A^2 \left[\pi - 2\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{b}{2R_A} \right) \right] + \frac{b}{2} \sqrt{4R_A^2 - b^2}.$$









Ultra peripheral collisions

The effective photonuclear cross section

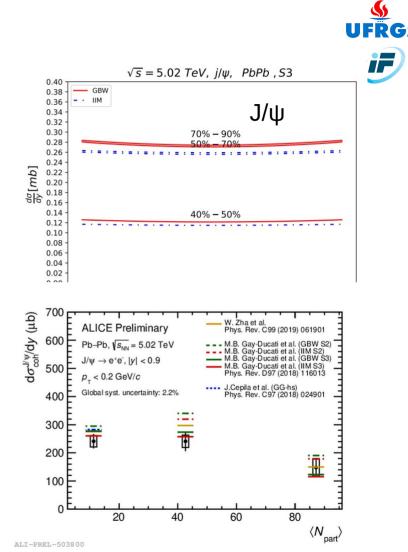
- Applying the same geometric constraint on the photonuclear cross section.
 - The dipole-core interaction will be restricted to only the dipole interaction with the part of the core that forms the spectator region

$$\sigma_{\rm dip}^{\rm nucleus}(x,r) = 2 \int d^2 b_2 \Theta(b_1 - R_A) \left\{ 1 - \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}T_A(b)\sigma_{\rm dip}^{\rm proton}(x,r)\right] \right\}$$
$$b_1^2 = b^2 + b_2^2 + 2bb_2\cos(\alpha)$$

Effective photon flux and an effective photonuclear cross section

Results obtained the dipole cross section of

- Golec-Biernat Wüsthoff (GBW) and
- Iancu, Itakura e Munier (IIM)





Backup slides

