





MINISTERUL CERCETĂRII, INOVĂRII ȘI DIGITALIZĂRII



#### How to access low p<sub>T</sub> values using TRD-2D

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TRD Module type definition and position on the TRD station according to TRD TDR 



Figure 8.2: The arrangement of the different module types in one TRD layer. A layer can be separated into three vertical segments, two outer ones (shown in light gray) consisting of large modules, and a center one (shown in dark gray) containing only small modules.



## The read-out principle of TRD-2D





CbmRoot integration : Digitization  $\rightarrow$  Reconstruction  $\rightarrow$  Tracking  $\rightarrow$  Physics



## CBM

### **TRD-2D tracking motivation**





p & K<sup>+</sup> with  $|y_{CM}|$ <0.25, propagated from STS seeds to last TRD station. Hatched area is a projection of the STS blind spot.





... tracks which attach TRD hits. The hatched area shows a low efficiency !

... tracks which IDEALLY can be reconstructed starting from TRD-2D seeding



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#### Effect on downstream detectors





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### Expansion of the kinematic phase space TRD-2D vs trackable (\*





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- The low p<sub>T</sub> (<200 MeV/c) activity at mid rapidity is taking place in the blind spot of the STS.
- TRD active zone is complementary to it (as function of B field, rapidity, PID)
- TRD-2D is an efficient device to recover this missing area.
- Additionally
  - background reduction can be achieved for downstream systems
  - Improved performance for TRD observables (energy time, position) can be achieved by the 2D technique.





# BACKUP







#### **Default RECO**

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#### TRD-2D Addendum



#### Standalone/complementary TRD tracking





**TRD track extrapolation** : linear fit of ideally reconstructed TRD hit extrapolated to STS and ToF (z of MC point) → see next slide for ideal reconstructed TRD hit definition