E_{Λ} = 100 GeV, θ_{Λ} =1.1 mrad, z_{vtx} =19.2 m

Benchmarking ZDC design with Lambda

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Credit: Sebouh Paul, Sebastian Vasquez, Ryan Milton, Barak Schmookler





ePIC meting, July 27th 2024

SiPM-on-tile Fe/Sc ZDC



Fe blocks from STAR





High-granularity from CALICE-style tech Staggered design as in <u>NIMA 1060 (2024) 169044</u> Design and performance in arXiv:2406.12877







Key ZDC Physics Benchmarks



$\Lambda \to \eta \pi^0$ challenge: displaced vertex



We need to know Z_vertex to properly measure polar angle!

Efficiency (Fraction of events with neutron and 2 photons in ZDC area)



- Higher energy -> higher boost, which increases lifetime and collimates decay particles.
- Higher z position -> increases solid angle



$E_{\Lambda} = 100 \text{ GeV}, \theta_{\Lambda}=1.1 \text{ mrad}, z_{vtx}=19.2 \text{ m}$

More Examples



Lambda Reco Step 1:

Select events with 3 topoclusters Identify neutron candidate as cluster with largest eigenvalue Other 2 are photons



Lambda Reco Step 2:

"Kinematic fitting" Force diphoton mass to pi0 PDG, which constraints longitudinal-vertex position.

Use this constraint while calculating mass of $\Lambda \to n\pi^0$



 $E_{\Lambda} = 100 \text{ GeV}, \theta_{\Lambda} = 1.1 \text{ mrad}, z_{vtx} = 19.2 \text{ m}$

Lambda mass with SiPM-on-tile standalone (no crystal)



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Energy dependence



Lambda polar angle with SiPM-on-tile standalone (no crystal)



Angle resolution with GNN reconstruction



Energy resolution with GNN reconstruction



Take-Home Message

SiPM-on-tile Fe/Sc and <u>short</u> LYSO crystal meet all physics requirements, We have found no good reason to keep long PbW04 crystal in baseline.



Low-energy [1 MeV-O(1) GeV] $\gamma \rightarrow$ LYSO High-energy γ and $\pi 0 \rightarrow$ Fe/Sc High-energy neutrons, Lambda \rightarrow Fe/Sc

Backup

Angle bias with GNN reconstruction

