Performance of anisotropic flow studies at MPD (NICA)

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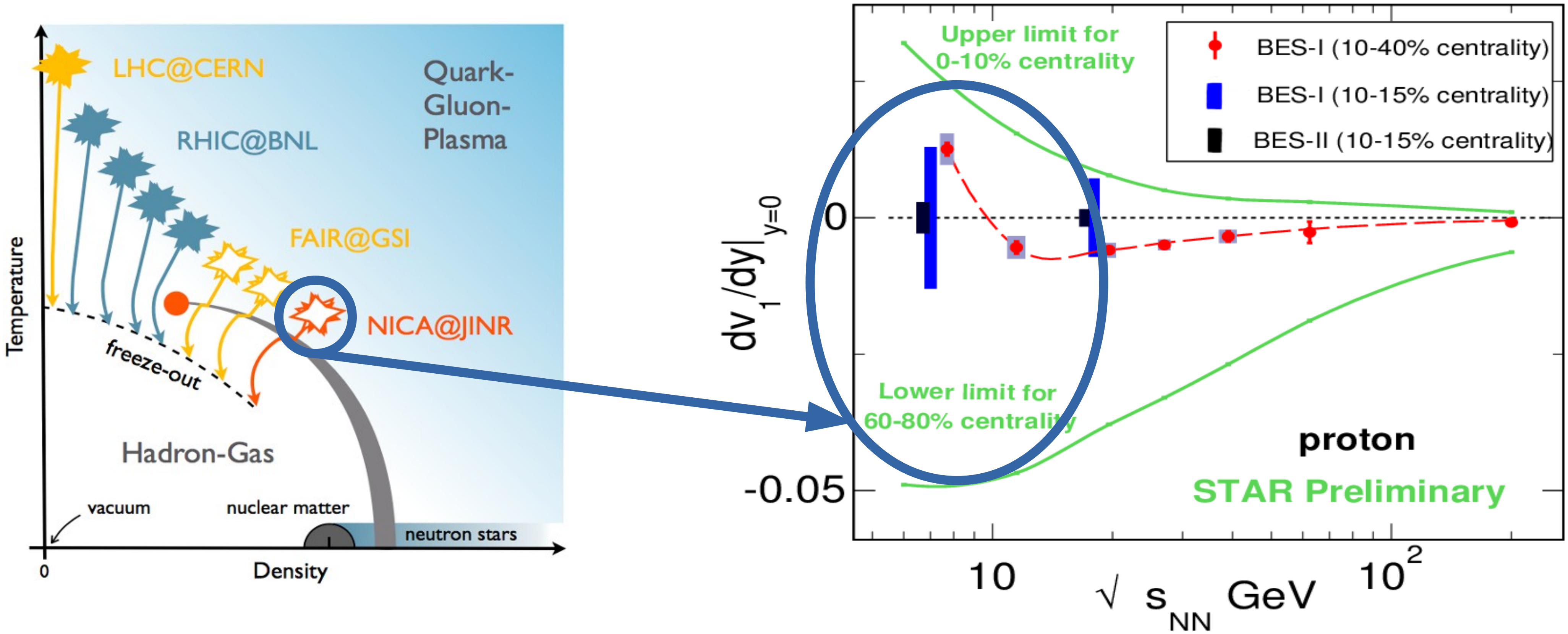
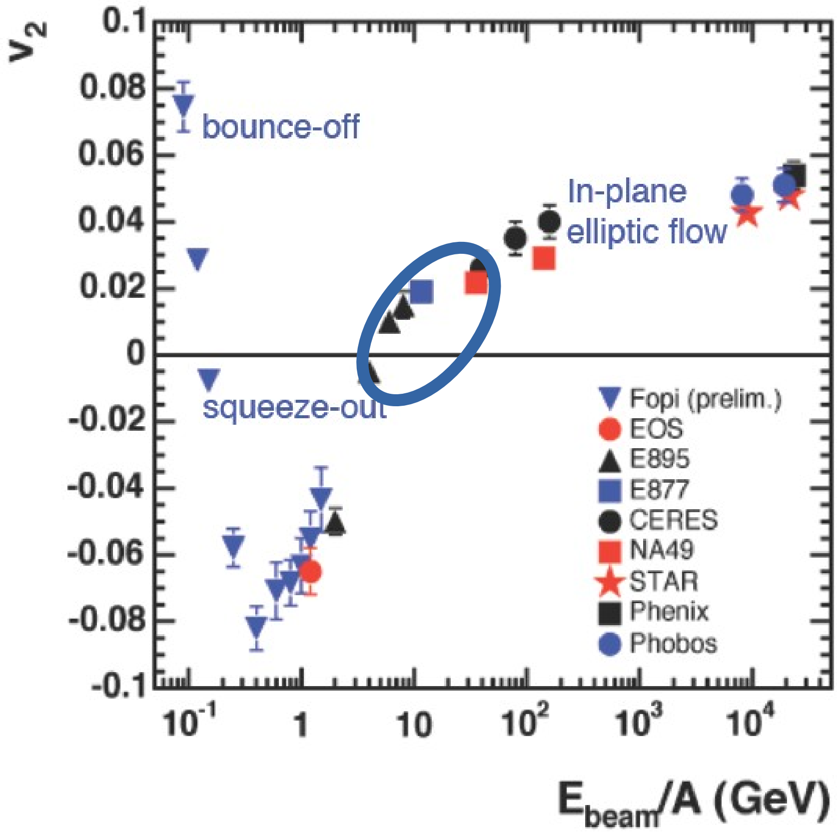
Directed flow at NICA energies

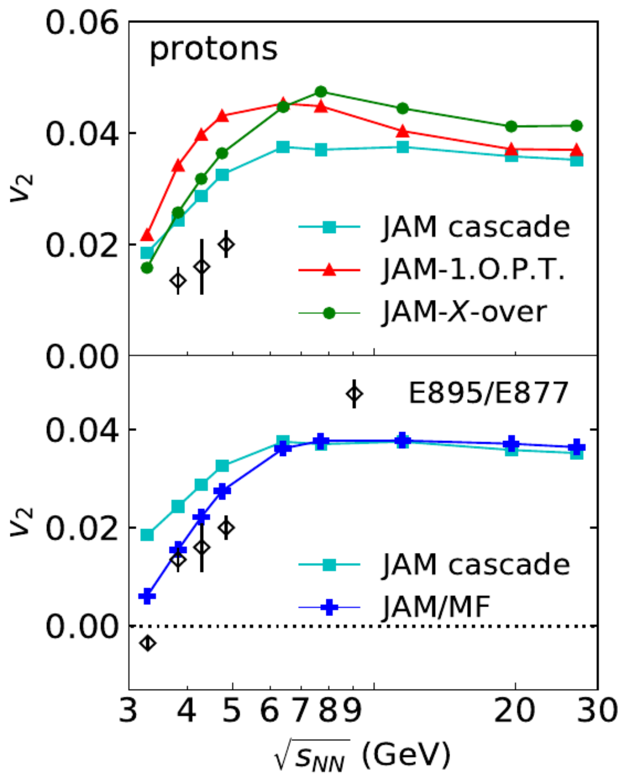


Strong centrality dependence of directed flow of protons is expected at NICA energy range based on STAR preliminary data

Non-monotonic dv_1/dy behavior can signal the phase transition

Elliptic flow at NICA energies



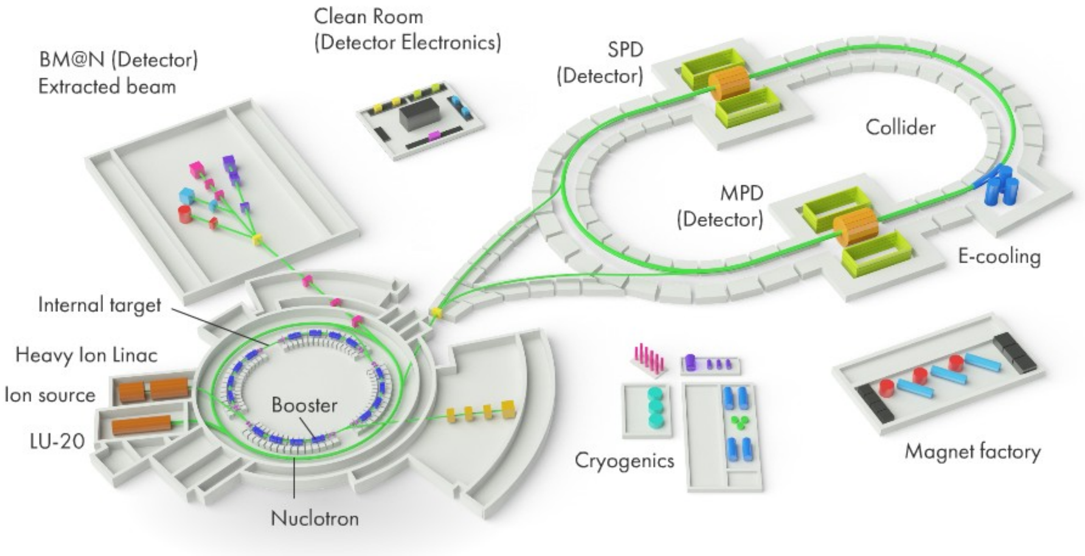


Nara, Yasushi et al. Eur.Phys.J. A54 (2018)

At Nuclotron-NICA energy range elliptic flow as a function of energy changes sign

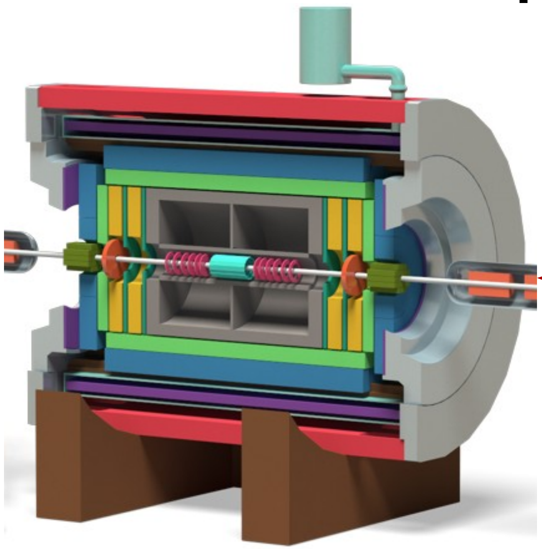
Both directed and elliptic flow can signal a first order phase transition

MPD experiment at NICA

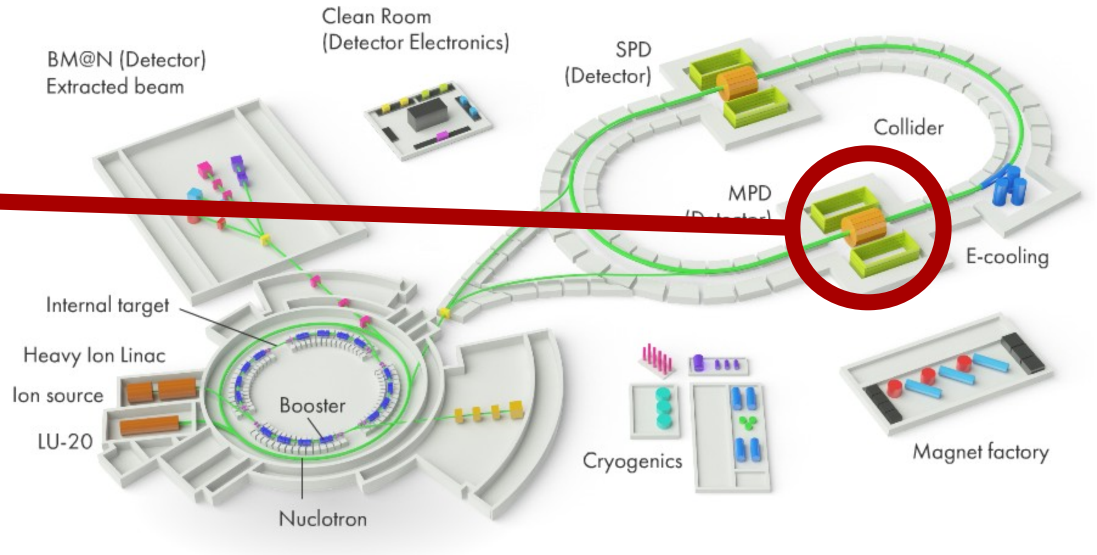


NICA complex

MPD experiment at NICA



Multi Purpose Detector (MPD)



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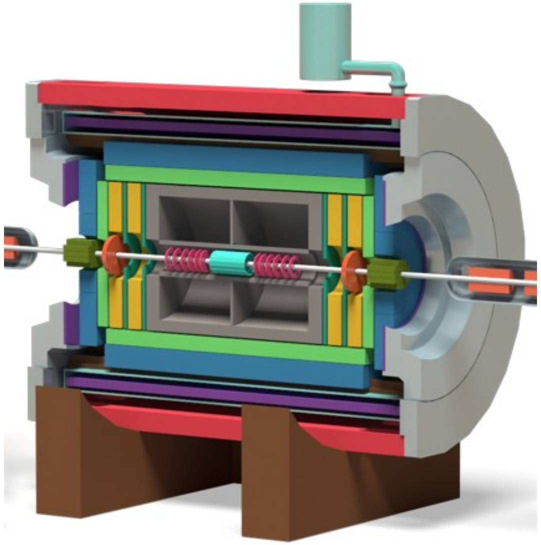
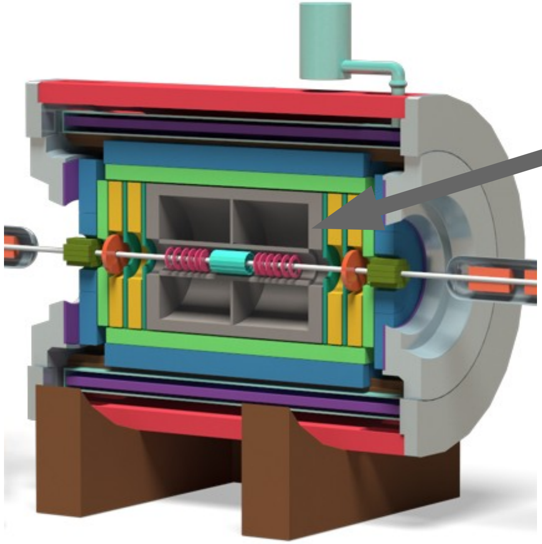
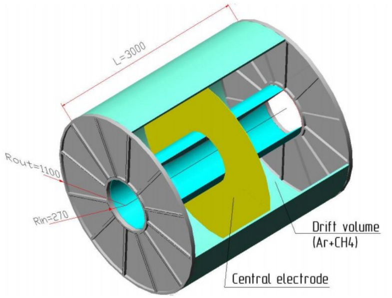


Multi Purpose Detector (MPD)

MPD experiment at NICA



Time projection chamber (TPC)



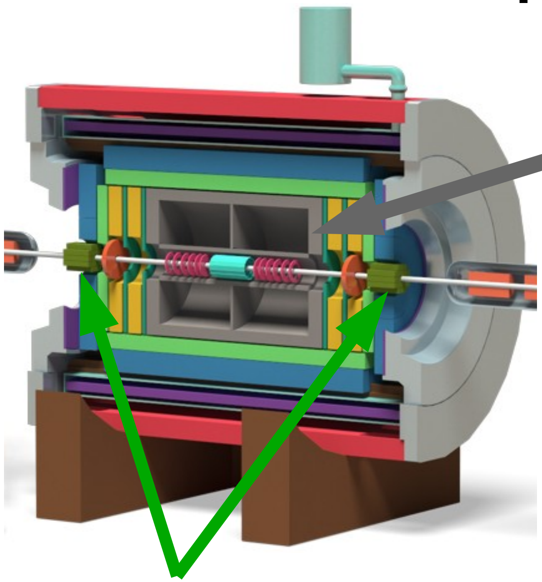
- **TPC** (l = 340 cm, r_{in} = 54 cm): Charged particles at midrapidity

$-1.2<\eta<1.2$

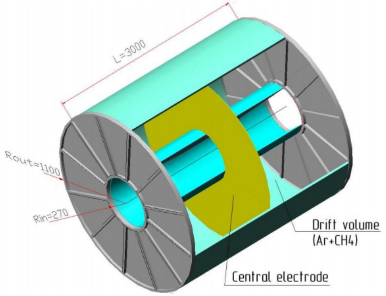
TPC

$0.2<p_T<3$

MPD experiment at NICA

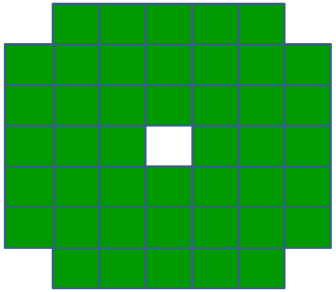


Time projection chamber (TPC)



- **TPC** (l = 340 cm, r_{in} = 54 cm):
  Charged particles at midrapidity
- **FHCal** (44 15×15 cm modules):
  Hadrons at forward rapidity

Forward Hadron Calorimeter (FHCal)



$-5<\eta<-2$ | $-1.2<\eta<1.2$ | $2<\eta<5$

FHCal | TPC $0.2<p_T<3$ | FHCal

Setup, event and track selection

UrQMD
LA-QGSM
→ GEANT3
GEANT4
→ Reconstruction → Flow analysis

- Au+Au, $N_{events} = 4 \cdot 10^6$
- $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5 GeV
- $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ =11 GeV

- TPC
- FHCal
- TOF
- ...

Event classification:
- Track multiplicity
- FHCal energy

Track selection:
- Primary tracks (2σ DCA cut)
- $N_{TPC\ hits} > 32$
- $0.2 < p_T < 2$ GeV/c
- $|\eta| < 1.5$
- PID based on TPC+TOF (MpdPid)

MPDRoot, April 2018

http://mpd.jinr.ru/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/MPD_TDR_FHCal_28_05_2018.pdf

Setup, event and track selection

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LA-QGSM → GEANT3
GEANT4 → Reconstruction → Flow analysis

- Au+Au, **N_{events} = 4·10[6]**
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- **PID based on TPC+TOF (MpdPid)**

MPDRoot, April 2018

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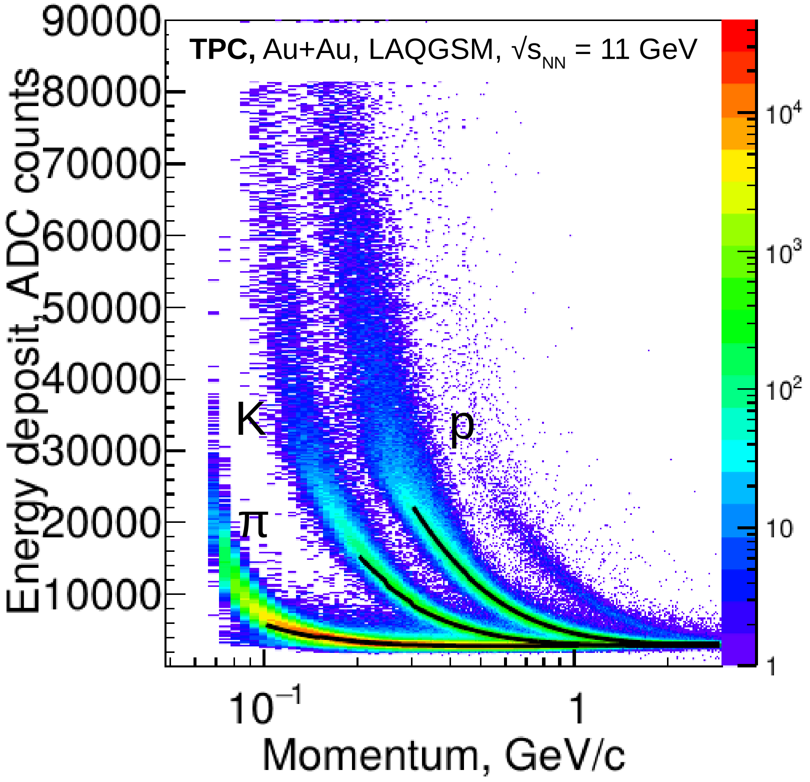
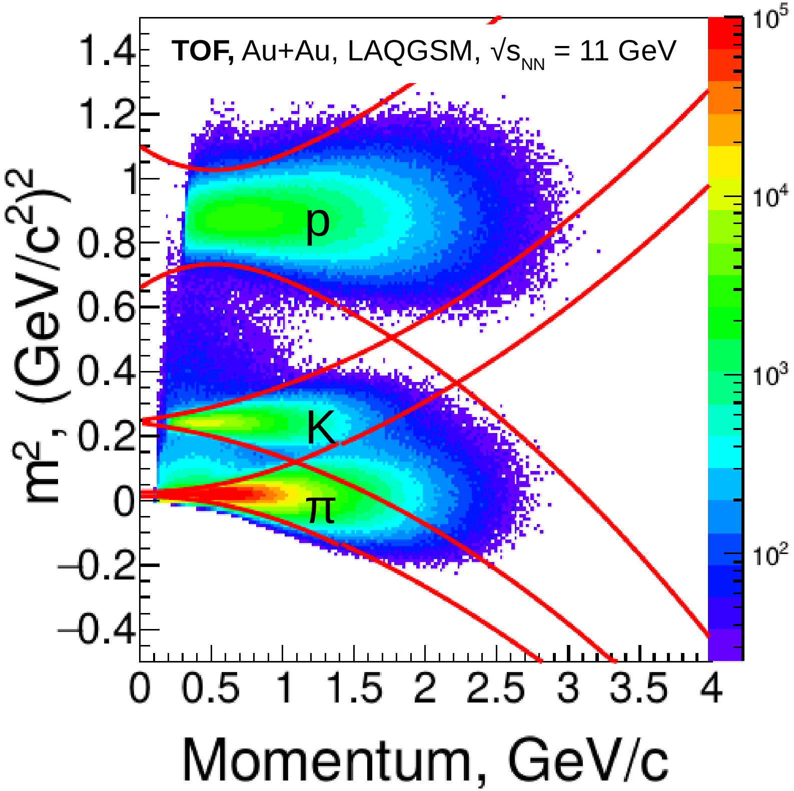
Combined particle identification based on TPC + TOF



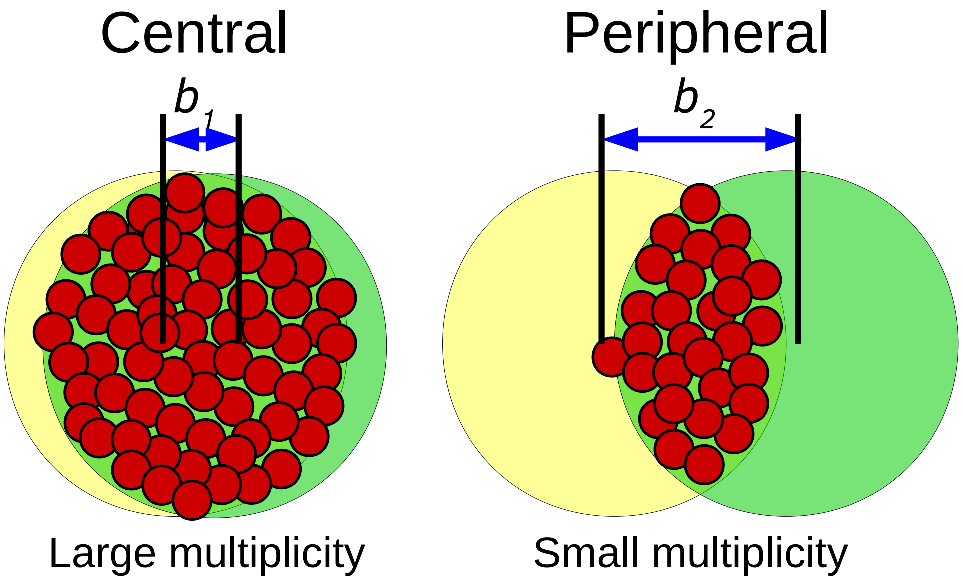
Low momentum:
dE/dx from TPC



High momentum:
m^2 estimated from TOF signal

Centrality determination

Centrality determination



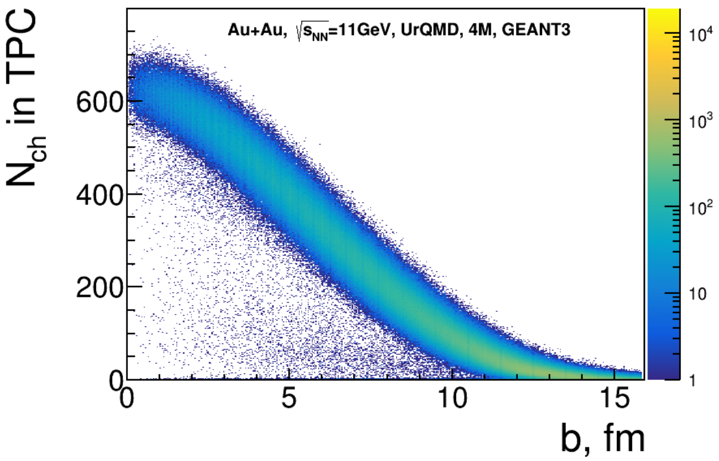
Impact parameter is not known

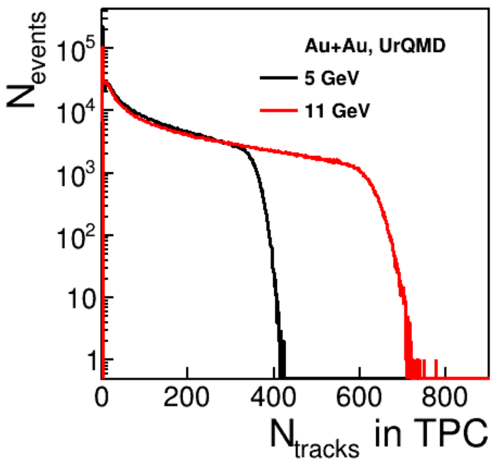
Experimentally:

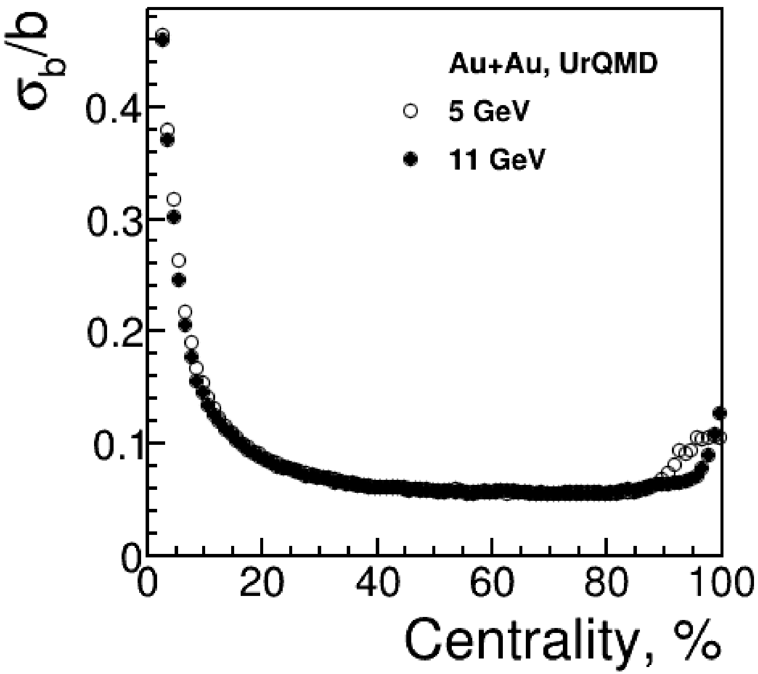
Centrality classes determined based on a fraction of a total number of nucleus-nucleus inelastic collisions

Multiplicity of the produced particles and/or spectator’s energy can be used for centrality determination

Centrality estimation using multiplicity distribution in TPC







- Good correlation between *b* and TPC Multiplicity
- Events were grouped in centrality classes based on multiplicity distribution

Impact parameter resolution is 5-10% for ~10-80% centrality range

Anisotropic flow performance

Event plane method

- Reaction plane is not known experimentally
- Finite number of detected particles leads to limited resolution of the event plane orientation
- Azimuthal angle of the event plane can be estimated from azimuthal angles of emitted particles:

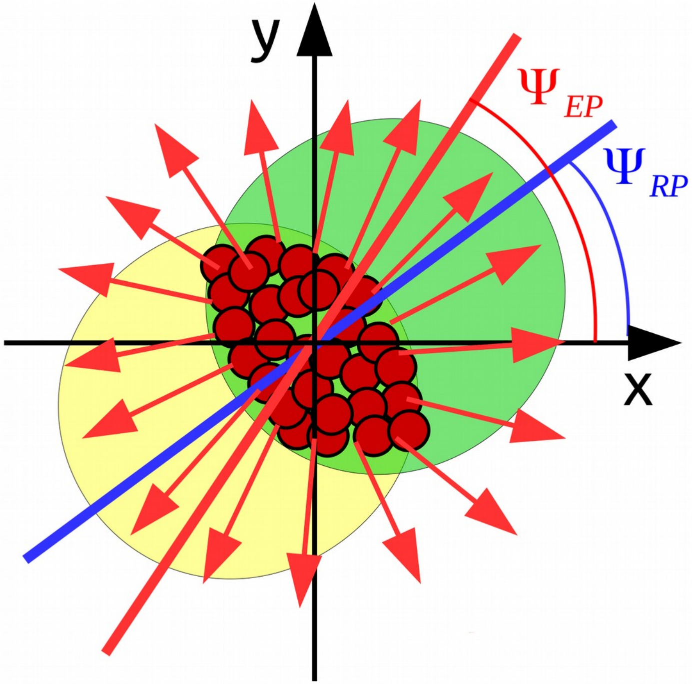
$$\vec{Q}=\{Q_x, Q_y\}$$

$$Q_{n,X}=\sum_i \omega_i \cos(n\varphi_i)=|\vec{Q}|\cos(n\Psi_n^{EP})$$

$$Q_{n,Y}=\sum_i \omega_i \sin(n\varphi_i)=|\vec{Q}|\sin(n\Psi_n^{EP})$$

$$i=0\ldots N_{particles}$$

$$\Psi_n^{EP}=\frac{1}{n}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{Q_{n,Y}}{Q_{n,X}}\right)$$



$$v_n=\frac{\langle\cos(n(\varphi-\Psi_{n,EP}))\rangle}{R_{n,EP}}$$

$$R_{n,EP}=\langle\cos(n(\Psi_{n,EP}-\Psi_{RP}))\rangle$$

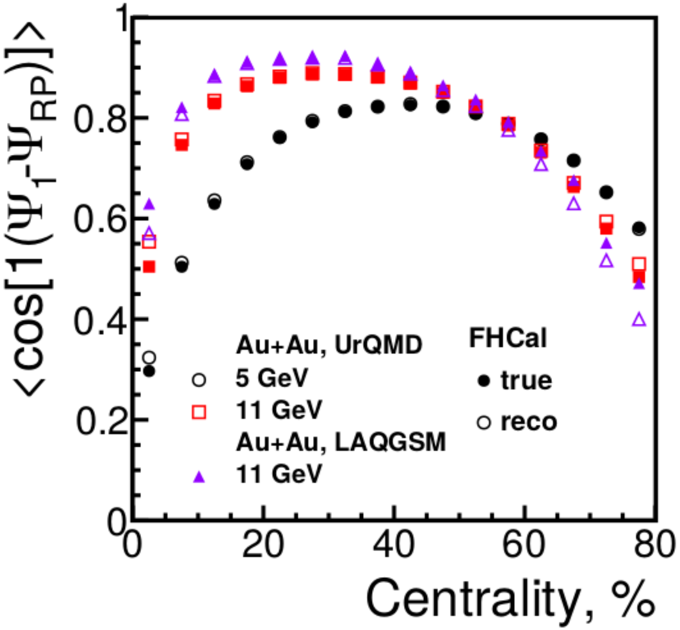
$R_{n,EP}$ – Resolution correction factor

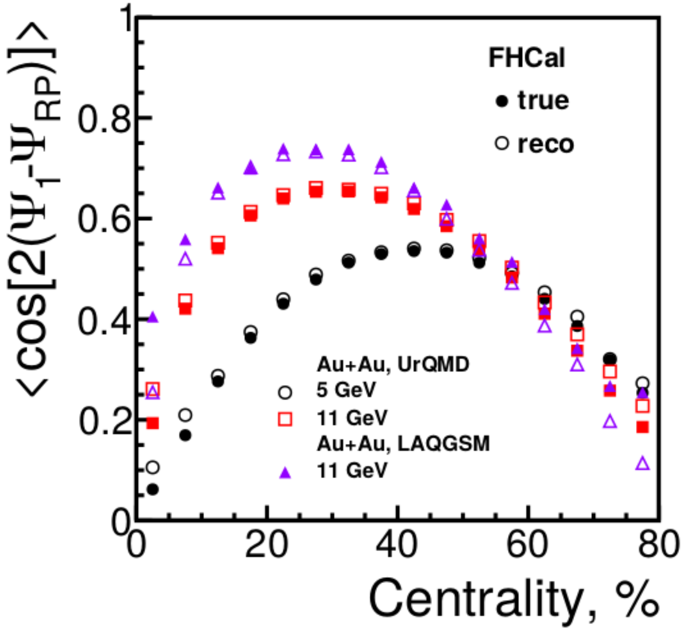
Resolution correction factor

$$v_n = \frac{\langle \cos(n(\varphi - \Psi_{n,EP})) \rangle}{R_{n,EP}}$$

$$R_{n,EP} = \langle \cos(n(\Psi_{n,EP} - \Psi_{RP})) \rangle$$

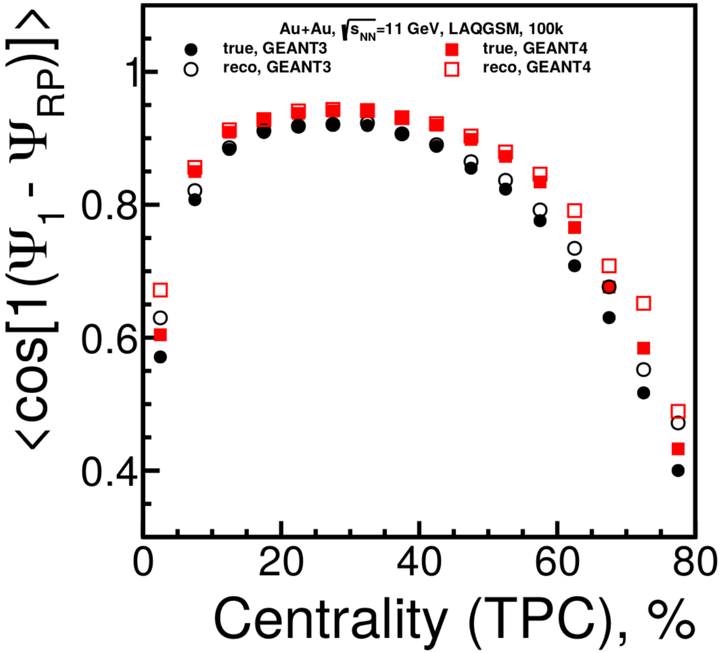
$R_{n,EP}$ − Resolution correction factor

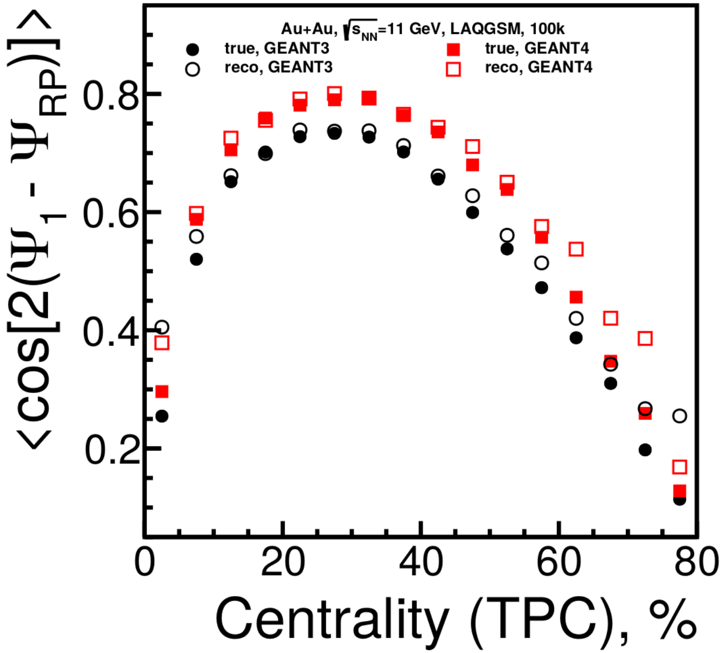




Good performance in the centrality range 0-80% for NICA collision energy range

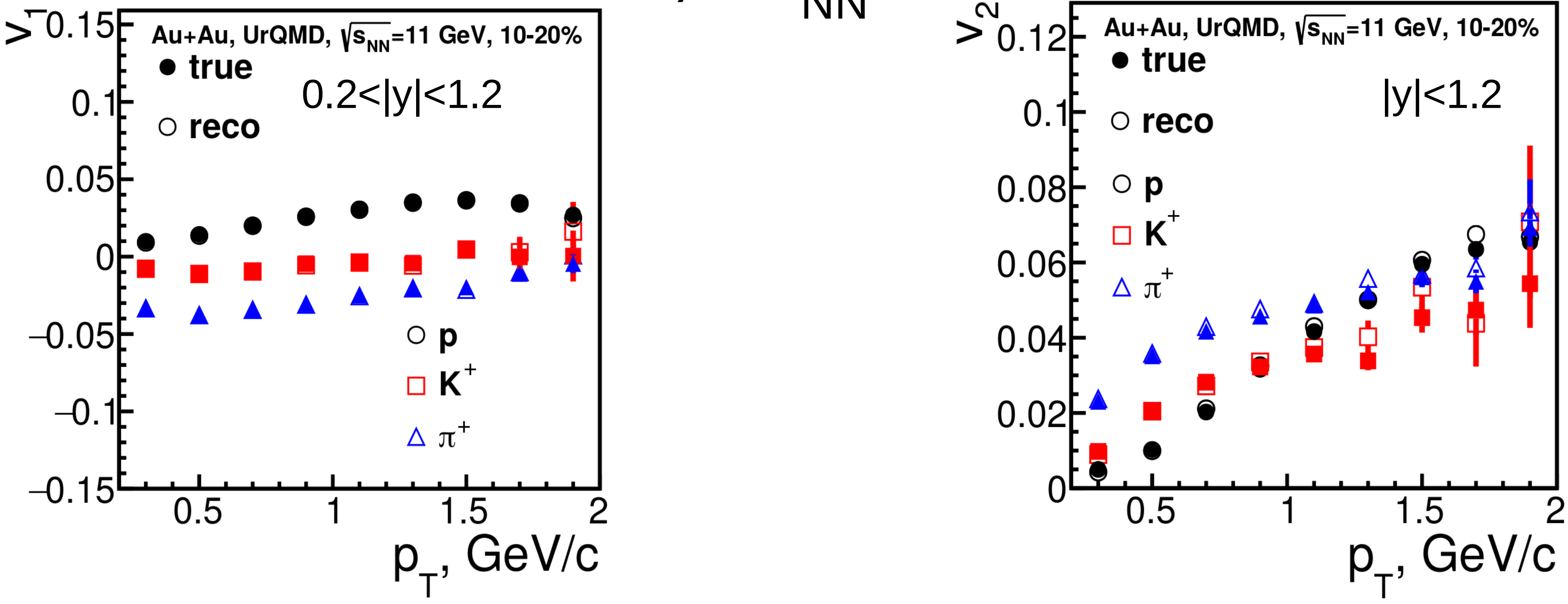
Resolution correction factor: GEANT3 vs GEANT4 comparison





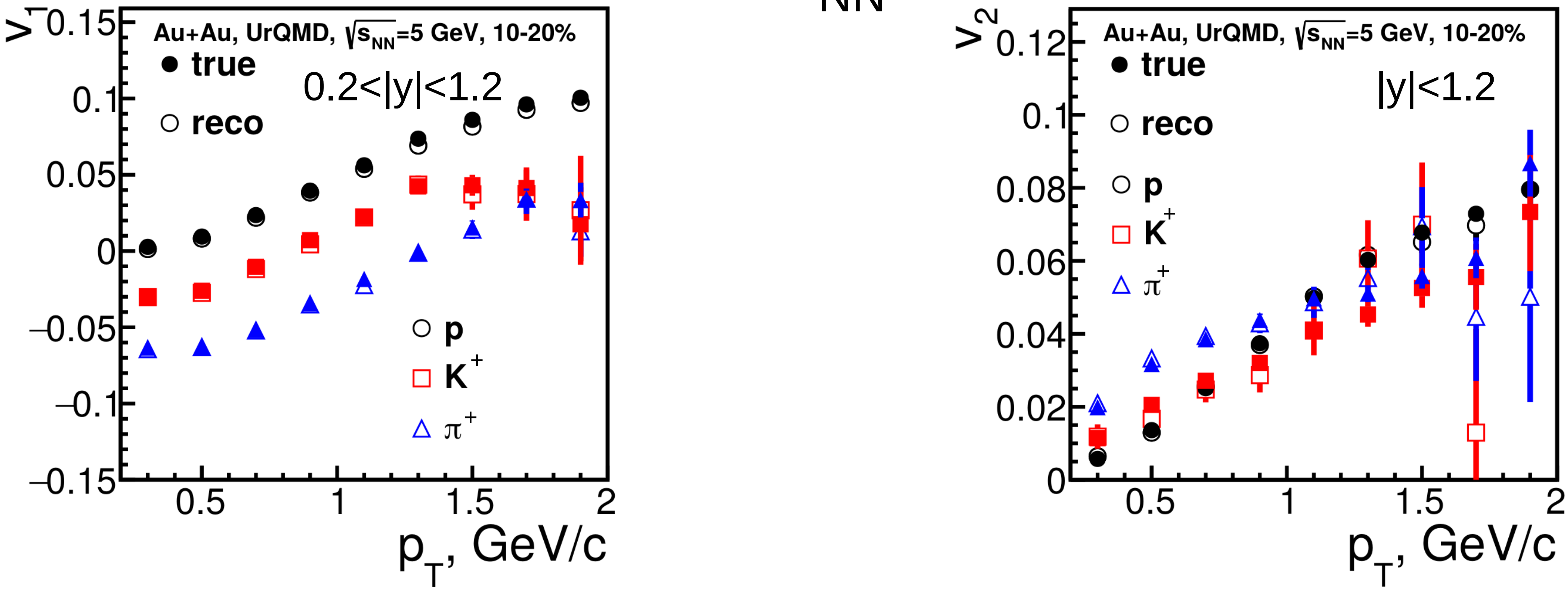
GEANT4 has more realistic hadronic shower simulation

p_T dependence of directed and elliptic flow Au+Au, $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 11 GeV



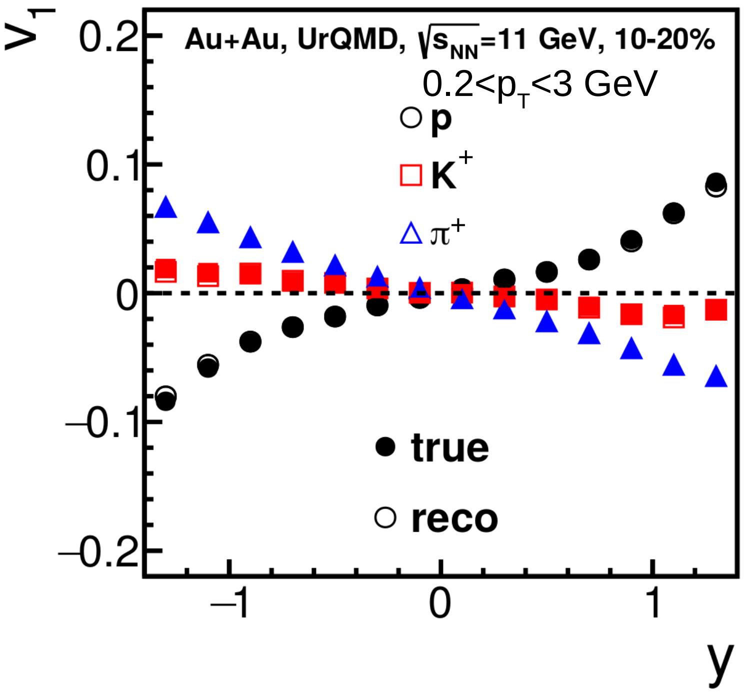
Both directed and elliptic flow results after reconstruction and resolution correction are consistent to that of MC simulation

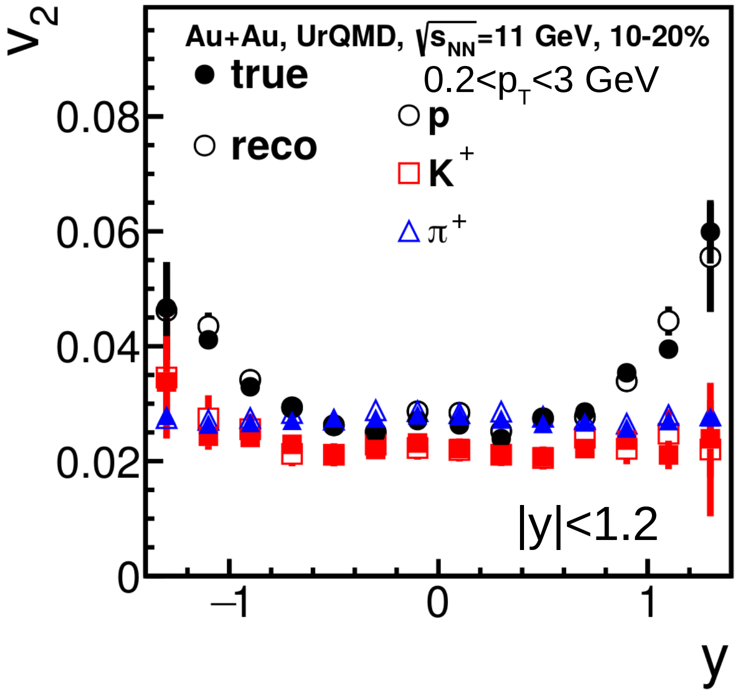
p_T dependence of directed and elliptic flow Au+Au, $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5 GeV



Both directed and elliptic flow results after reconstruction and resolution correction are consistent to that of MC simulation

y dependence of directed and elliptic flow Au+Au, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 11$ GeV





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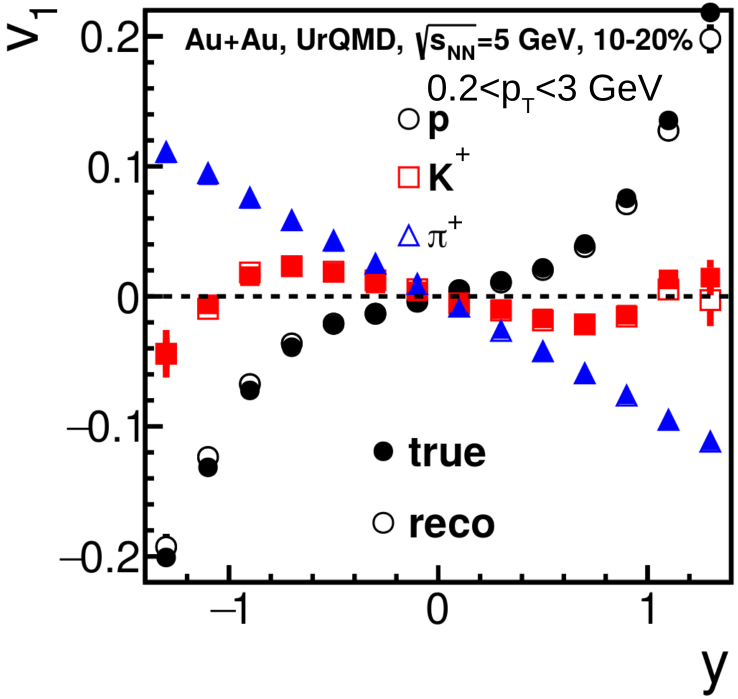
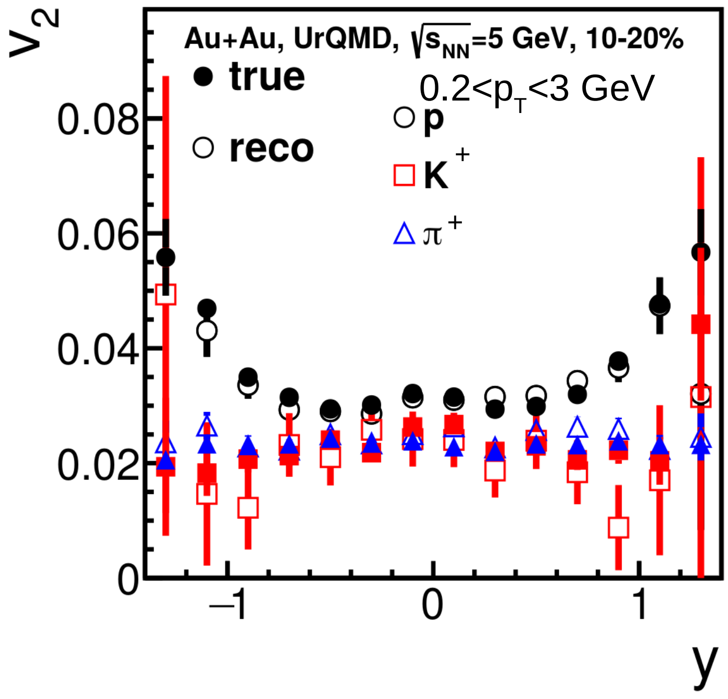
y dependence of directed and elliptic flow
Au+Au, $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5 GeV





Both directed and elliptic flow results after reconstruction and resolution correction are consistent to that of MC simulation

Results for 40-50% centrality range are stored in the backup slides

Summary

Centrality determination:

- Procedure for centrality determination using multiplicity from TPC or energy deposition from FHCal is developed:
  - Centrality classification using TPC allows for impact parameter resolution 5-10%
  - Combined centrality estimation based on both TPC and FHCal is under development

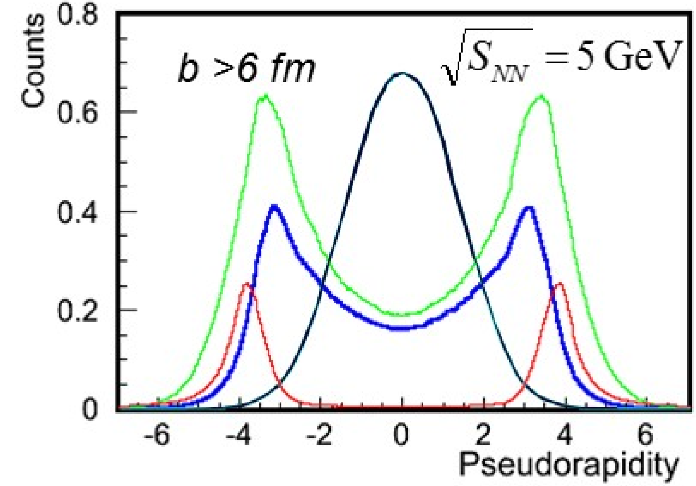
Anisotropic flow performance:

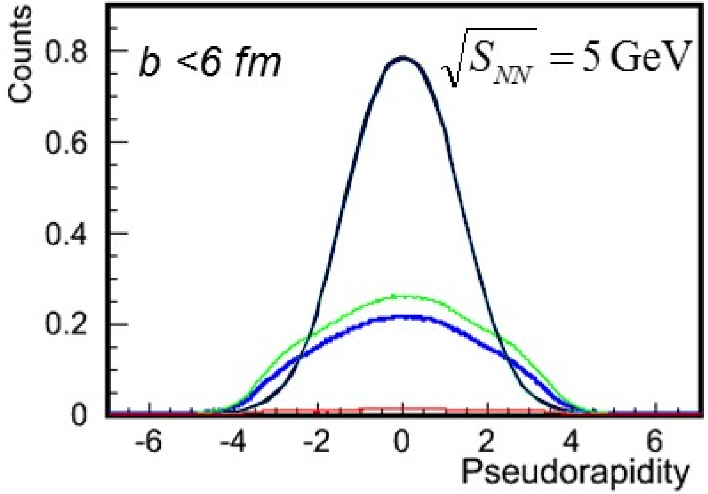
- Full reconstruction chain was implemented:
  - Combined particle identification based on TPC and TOF
  - Full tracking: latest version of cluster finder
  - Realistic hadronic simulation (GEANT4)
- Reconstructed v_1,v_2 are in agreement with MC simulated values

Thank you for your attention!

Backup

FHCal and TPC acceptance



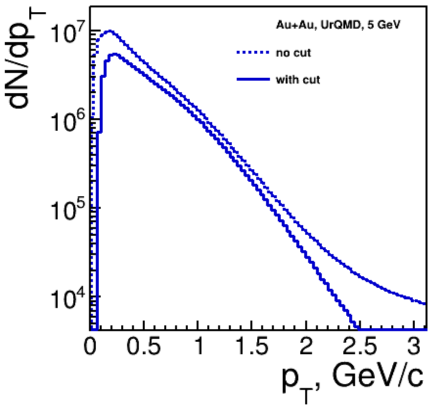


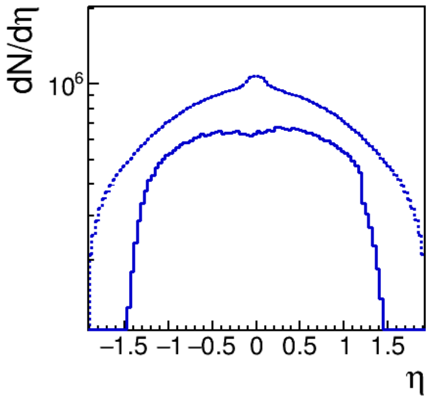
Pions
Neutrons
Protons
Fragments

- **TPC** - charged particles at midrapidity (participants)
- **FHCal** - hadrons at forward rapidity (spectators + participants)

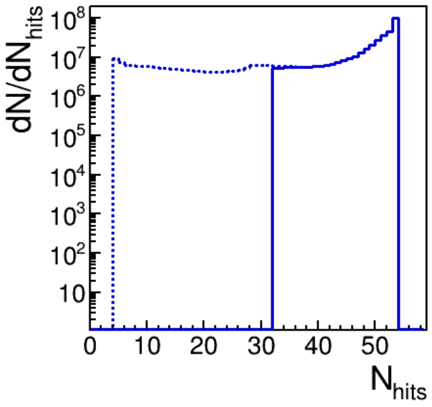
$-5<\eta<-2$	$-1.2<\eta<1.2$	$2<\eta<5$
FHCal	TPC $0.2<p_T<2$ GeV/c	FHCal

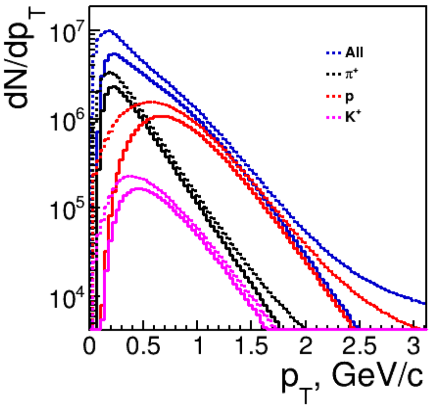
Track selection

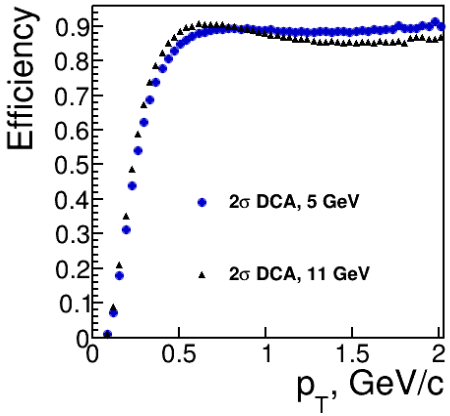




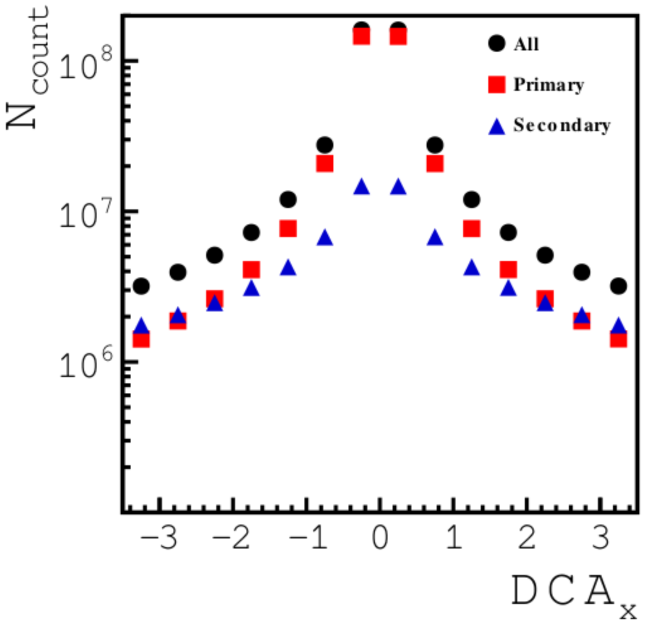
- $N_{TPC\ hits}$ >32
- $|p_T|$<3
- $|\eta|$<1.5
- PID based on TPC+TOF (MpdPid)

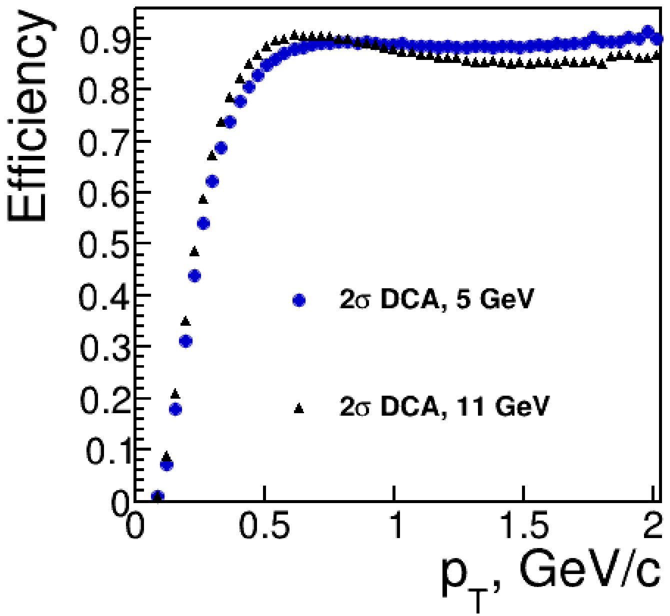






Primary track selection



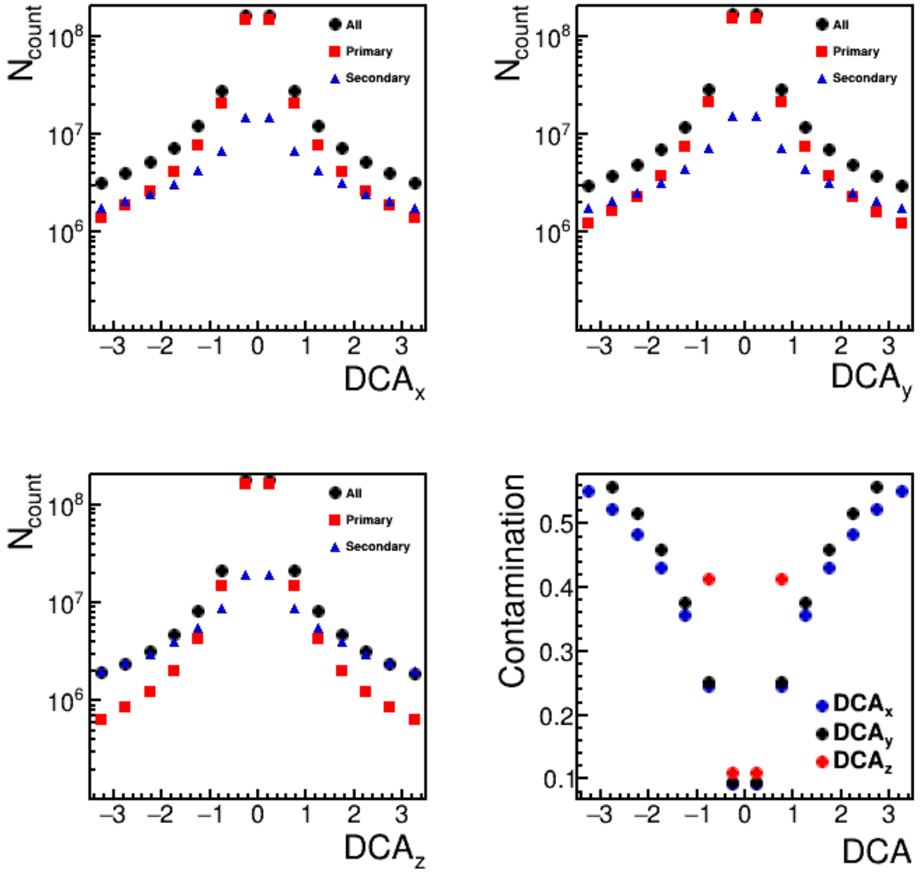


Distance of the closest approach (DCA) between TPC tracks and primary vertex

Tracks from secondary particles distort measured azimuthal flow coefficients

Introduced p_T and η dependent 2σ DCA cut from Gaussian fit with smoothened p_T dependence to second particle contamination

Primary track selection



Distance of the closest approach (DCA) between TPC tracks and primary vertex

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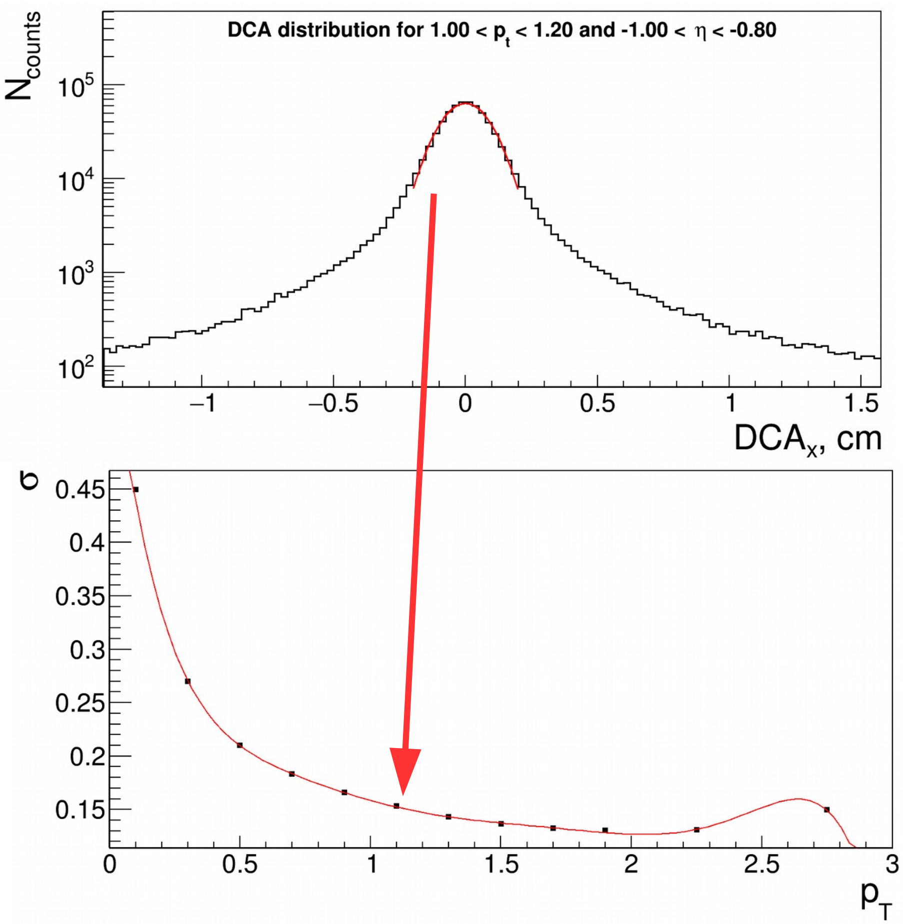
Primary track selection: 2σ cut

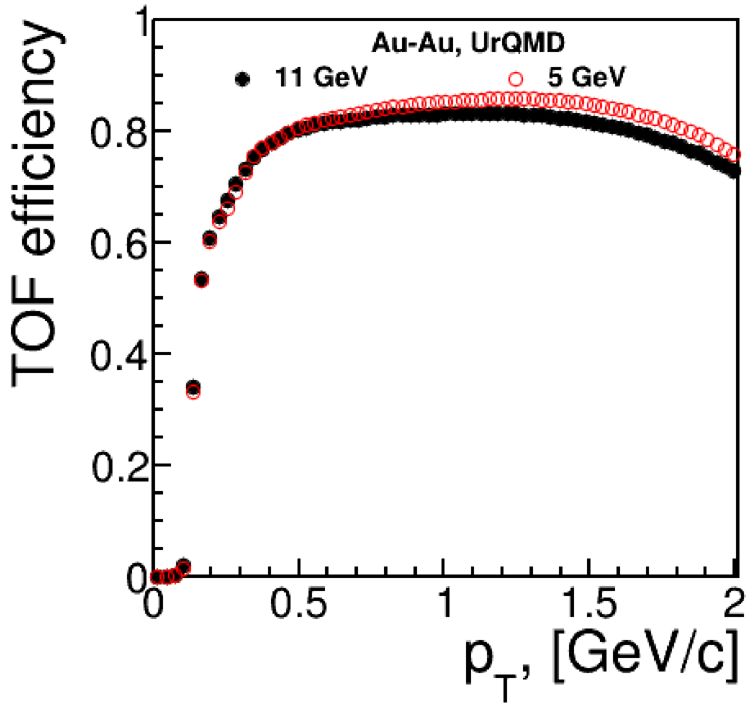


- Peak of the DCA distribution was fitted using gaus fit;

- σ given from that fit as function of p_T was fitted using polynomial fit.

- Fitted polynomial function (*Pol*) was used for primary track selection: $|DCA|<2Pol(p_T)$.

PID implementation in the performance study

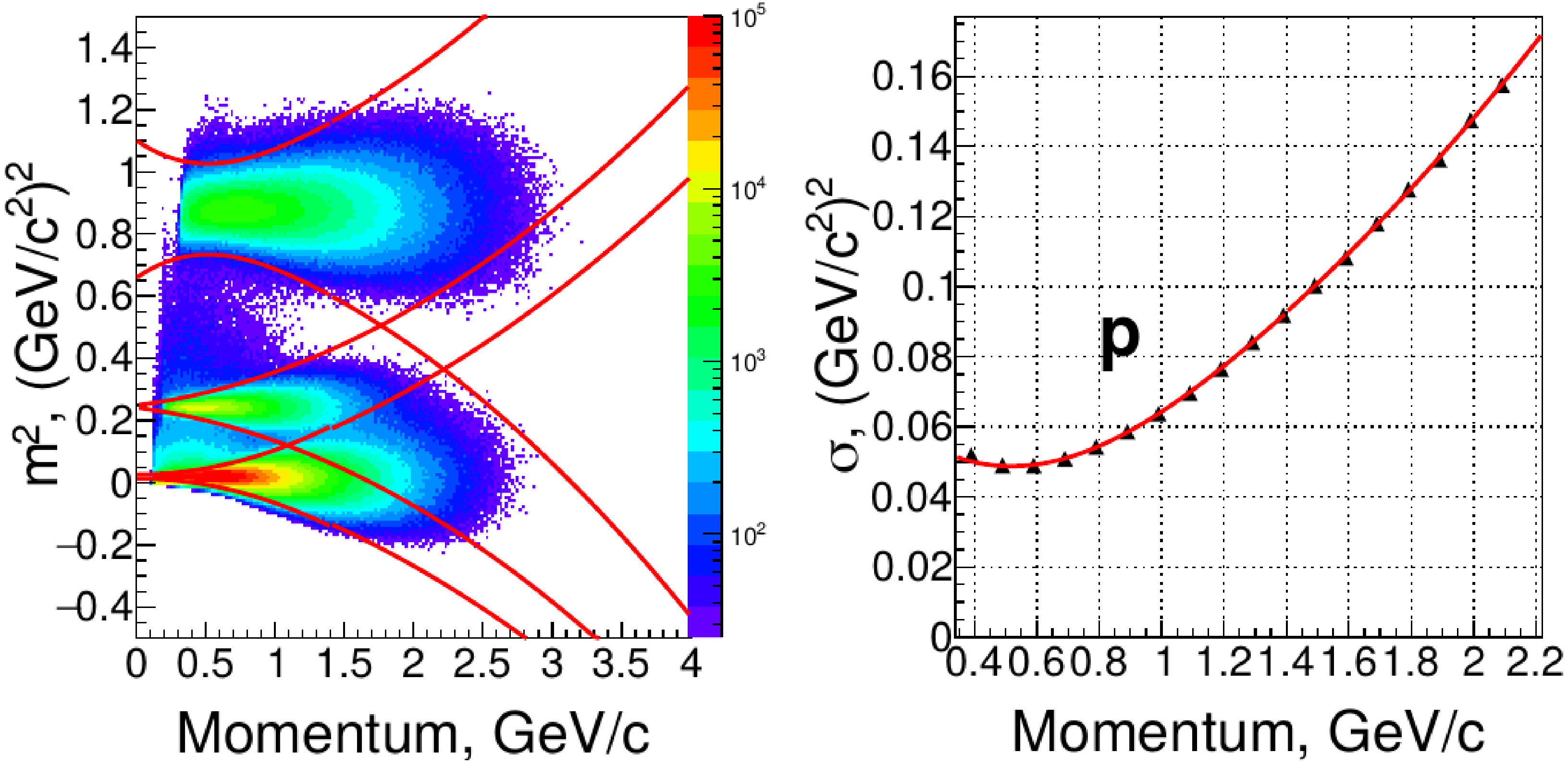


Only tracks with TOF hit were selected

MpdPid method returns probability of the track to be the certain particle species

Only tracks with corresponding particle probability $P_{particle}$>90% were selected

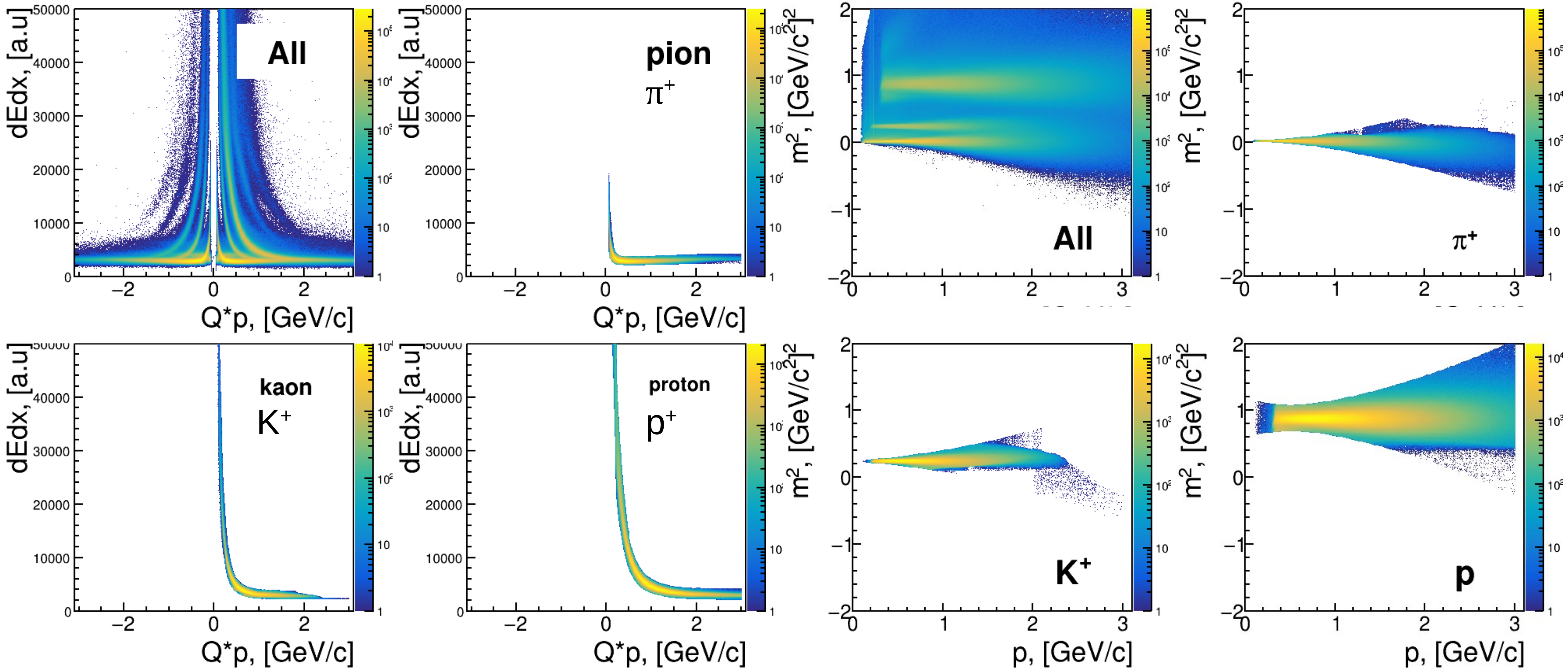
Particle identification using TOF



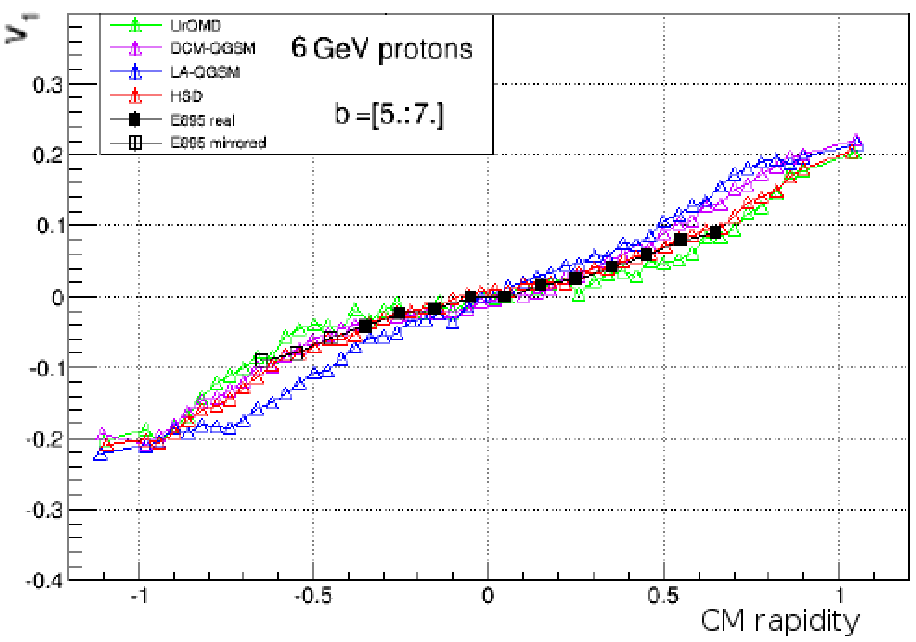
TOF identification significantly improves PID results in the high momenta region (p>1 GeV/c). It is based on the separation by the m^2 values.

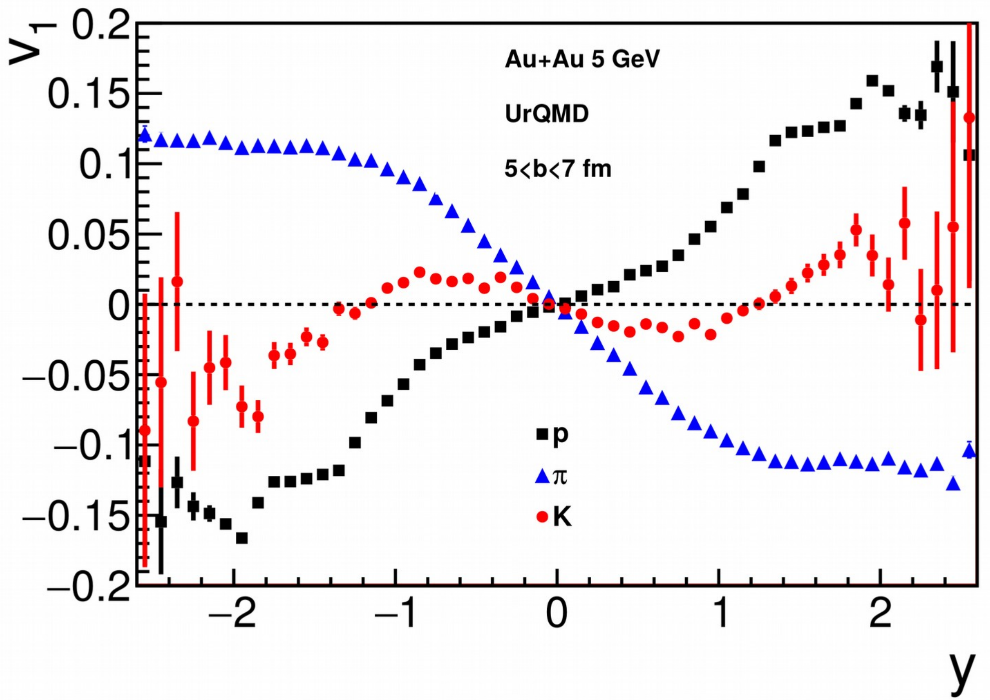
Red lines on this figure show 3σ bands for pions, kaons and protons.

PID implementation in the performance study



Modeling directed flow at NICA energies





Both UrQMD and LAQGSM are in agreement with experimental measurements.
For performance study UrQMD and LAQGSM are used.