

# Identification of central events in nucleus-nucleus collisions by machine learning algorithms

*Thursday 23 September 2021 19:55 (5 minutes)*

Estimation of centrality is one of the key steps in any analysis sensitive to initial stages of nucleus-nucleus collisions. In fixed target experiments typically one can use forward detectors to measure energy of nucleon spectators as a proxy for centrality estimator. Precision of this determination is limited by the detector resolution and losses of particles on a way from an interaction point to the detector.

In this contribution we present results of application of machine learning algorithms for centrality determination in Ar+Sc collisions at SPS collision energies based on EPOS model. For this goal realistic simulations of the response of the Projectile Spectator Detector (forward hadronic calorimeter) of the NA61/SHINE experiment was used. Modular structure of detector in transverse plane allows us to use energy depositions in different modules as features for the symbolic regression, decision trees and the convolutional neural network.

This work is supported by the Russian Science Foundation under grant 17-72-20045. We thank to the support and help from all the members of the CERN NA61/SHINE Collaboration.

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**Session Classification:** Poster session (Relativistic nuclear physics, elementary particle physics and high-energy physics)

**Track Classification:** Section 4. Relativistic nuclear physics, elementary particle physics and high-energy physics.