

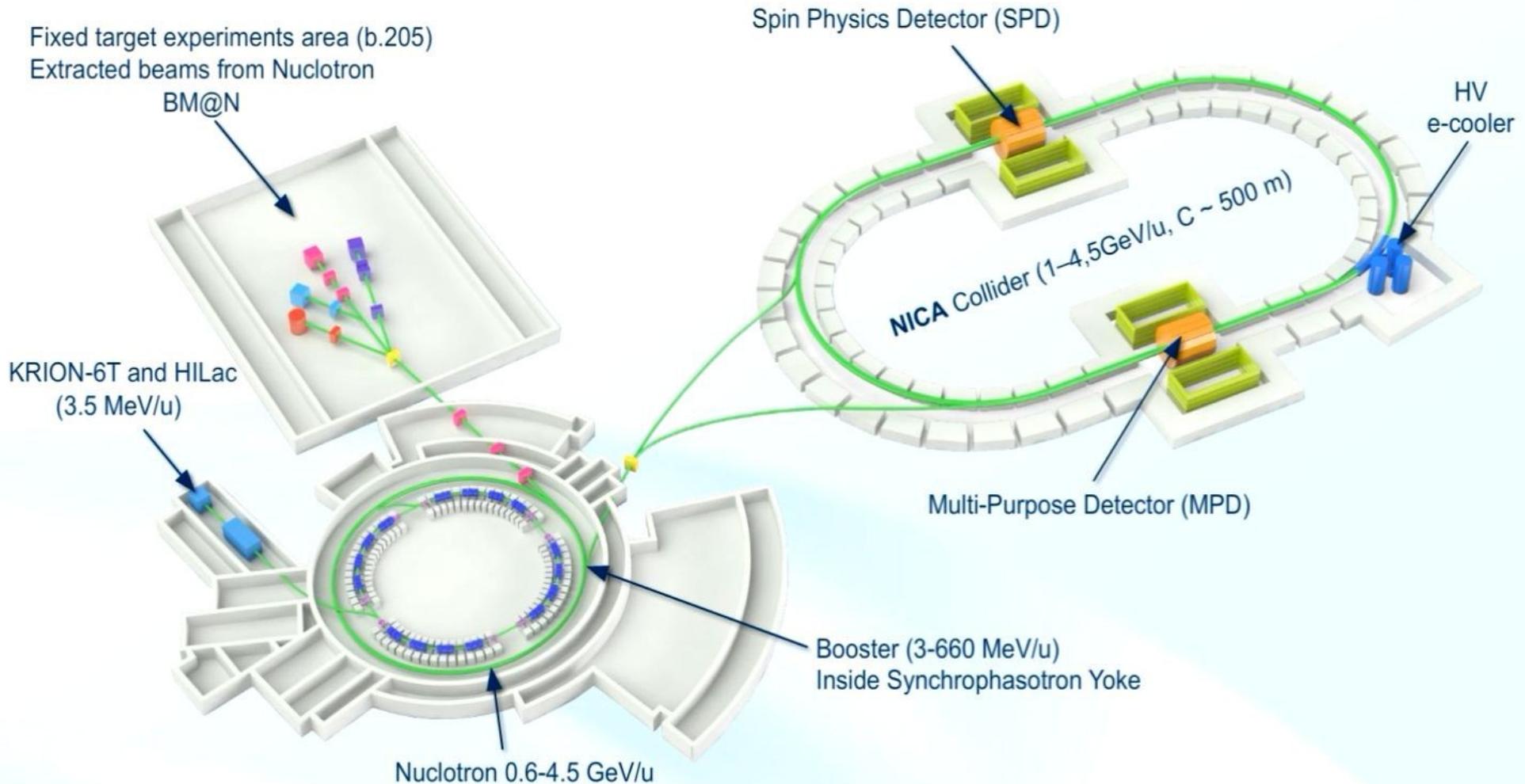


Simulation and analysis framework for the NICA experiments

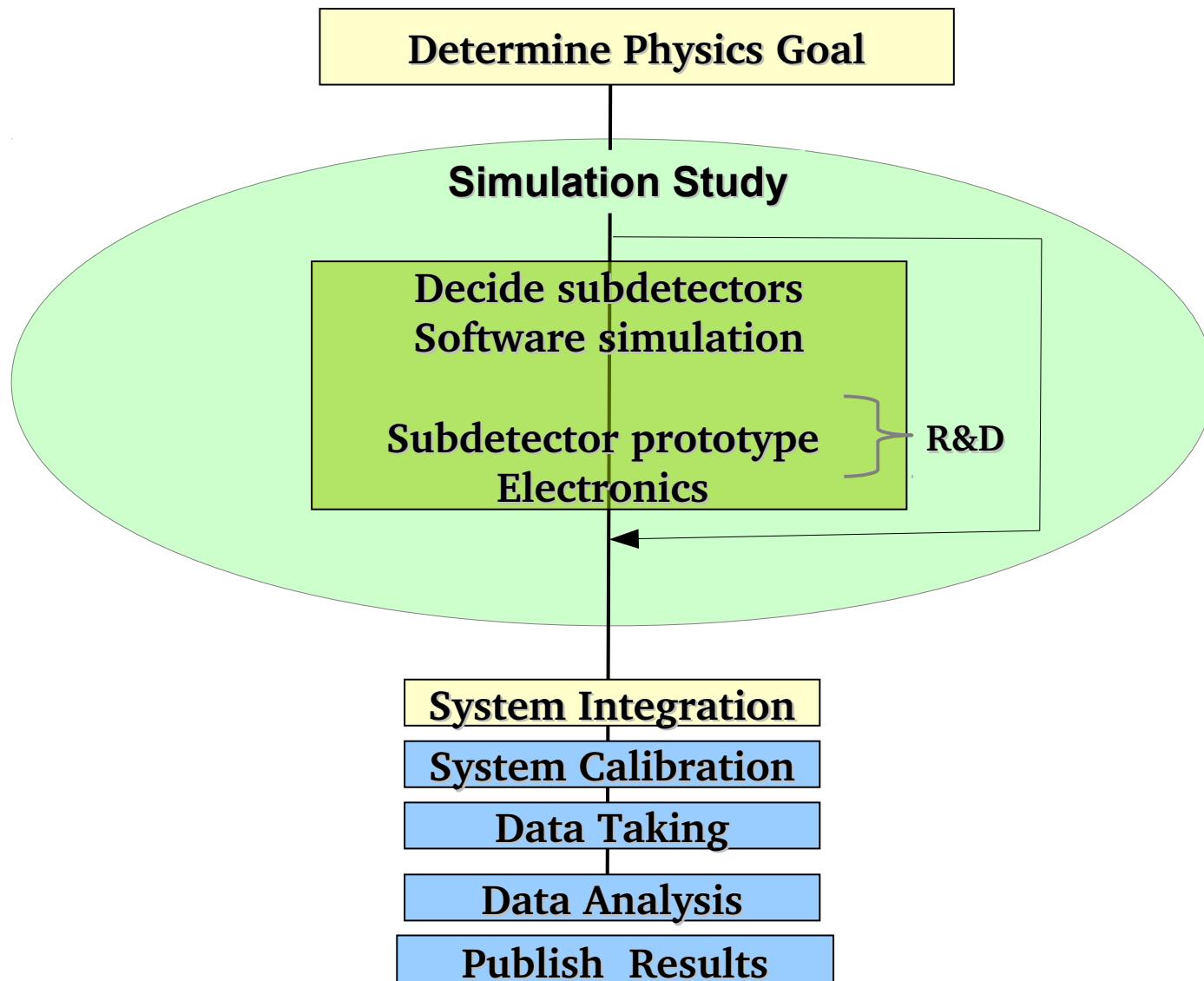
Rogachevsky Oleg
• for MPD team

NICA days
Warsaw
4.11.2015

Nuclotron based Ion Collider fAcility

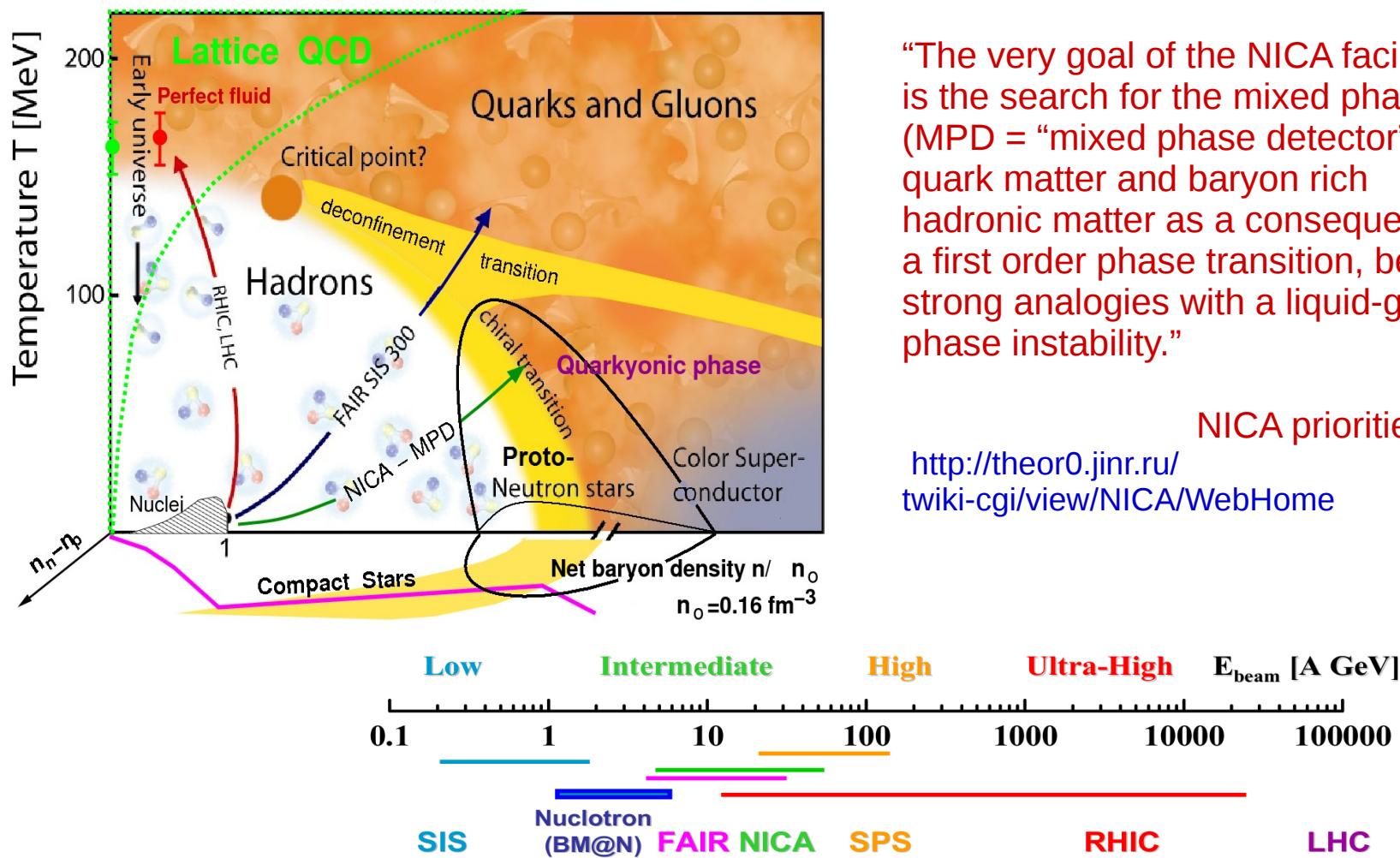


Global sketch of HEP experiment



Goal

The collision of two heavy nuclei which approach and smash against each other with almost the speed of light creates in the laboratory **the primordial state of matter, called Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP)**. The QGP expands like a fireball, cools and finally turns into ordinary matter.

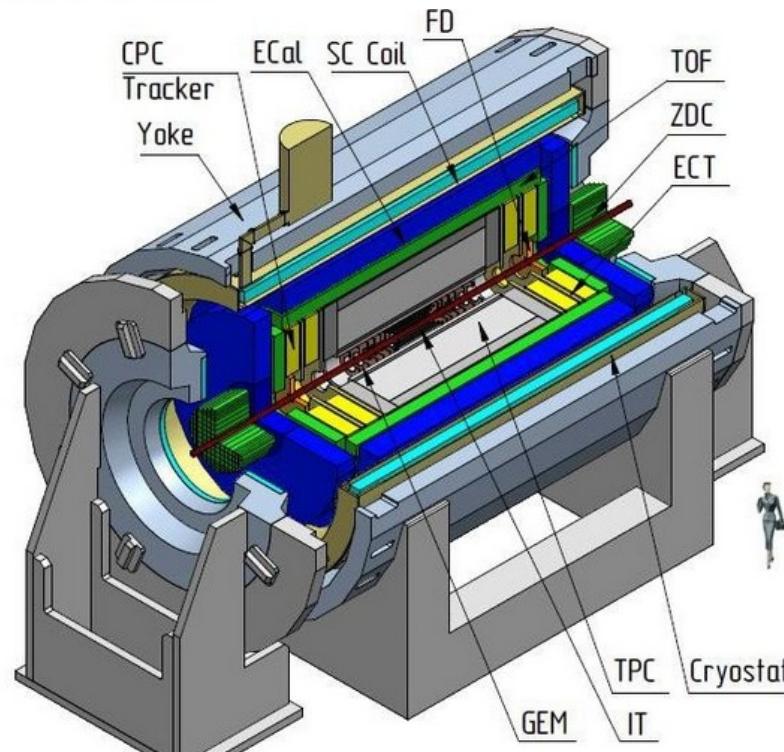


Simulation Framework for MPD&BM@N



<http://mpd.jinr.ru/>

- ✓ **News**
- ✓ **Software**
- repositories**
- ✓ **Software tests dashboard**
- ✓ **Forums**
- ✓ **Database for physics run**
- ✓ **Information**
- etc.**

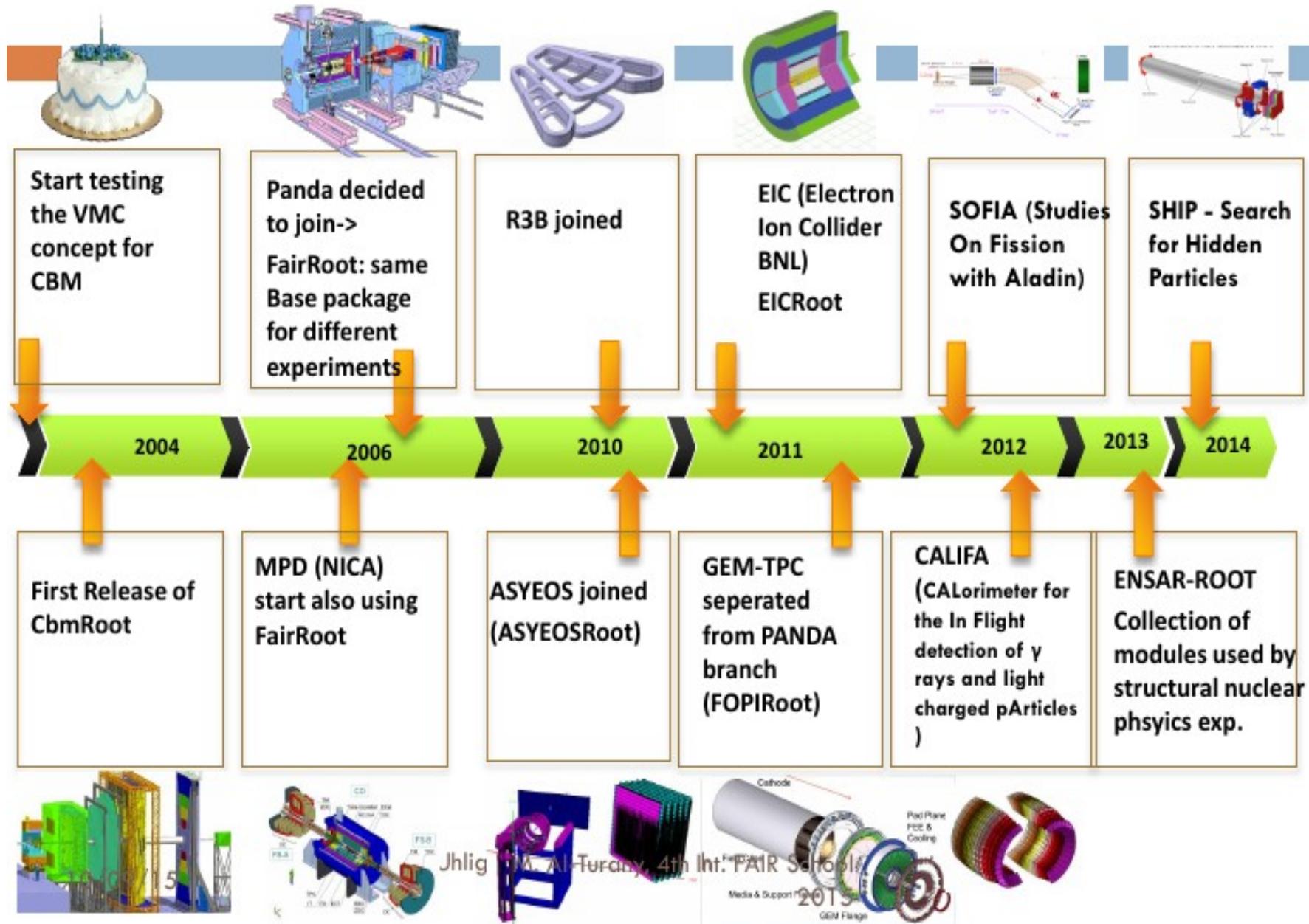


Physics Models

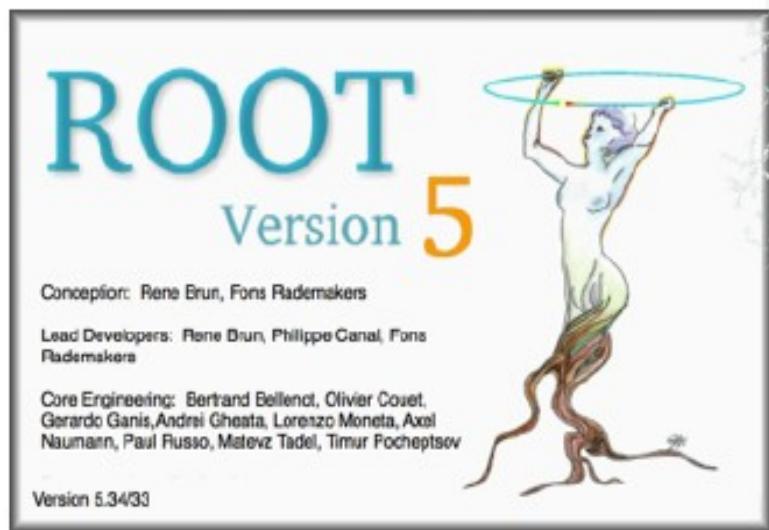
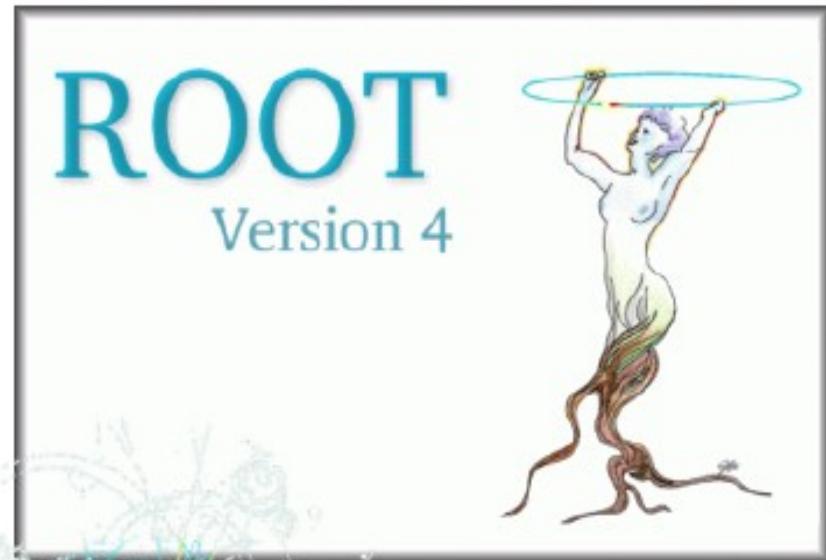
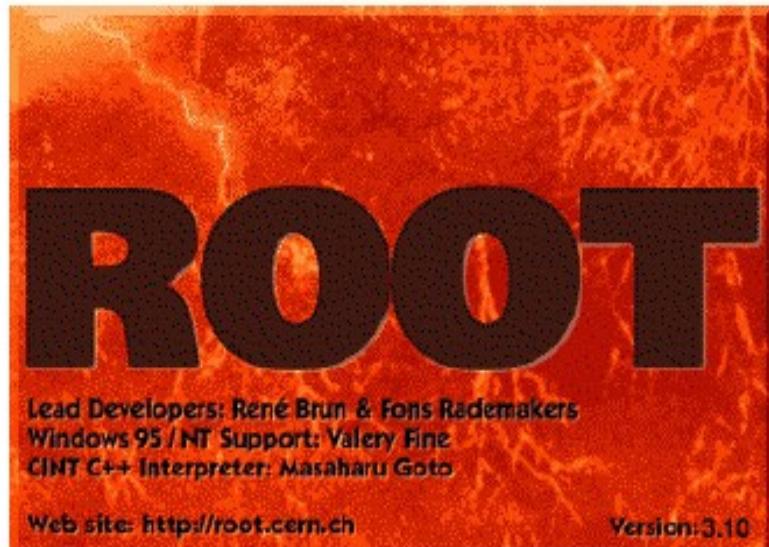
UrQMD
Hybrid UrQMD
LA QGSM
SHIELD on fly
HSD
PHSD
3 Fluid Dynamics
PLUTO

- Inherits basic properties from FairRoot (developed at GSI), C++ classes
- Extended set of event generators for heavy ion collisions
- Detector composition and geometry; particle propagation by GEANT3/4
- Advanced detector response functions, realistic tracking and PID included
- Event display for Monte-Carlo and experimental data

FairRoot universe



20 years of ROOT evolution



Version 6.05/01

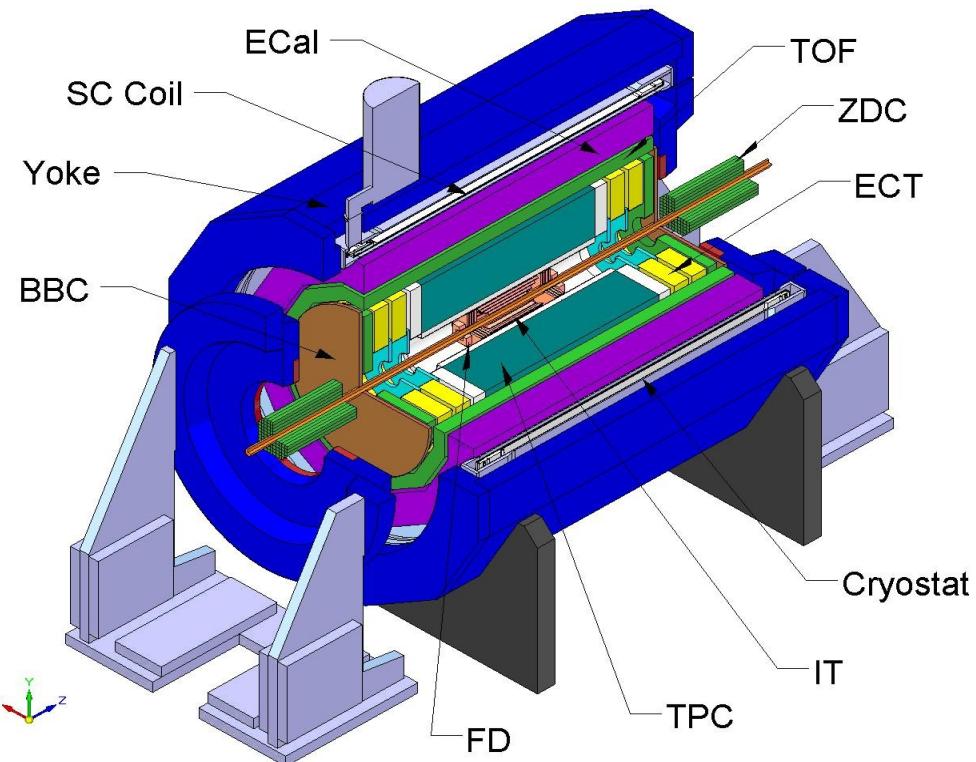
Detector simulation

- ✓ Interaction of interest
- ✓ Geometry of the system
- ✓ Materials used
- ✓ Particles of interest
- ✓ Generation of test events of particles
- ✓ Interactions of particles with matter and EM fields
- ✓ Response to detectors
- ✓ Records of energies and tracks
- ✓ Analysis of the full simulation at whatever detail you like
- ✓ Visualization of the detector system and tracks

GEANT

Experiments
framework

Multi Purpose Detector

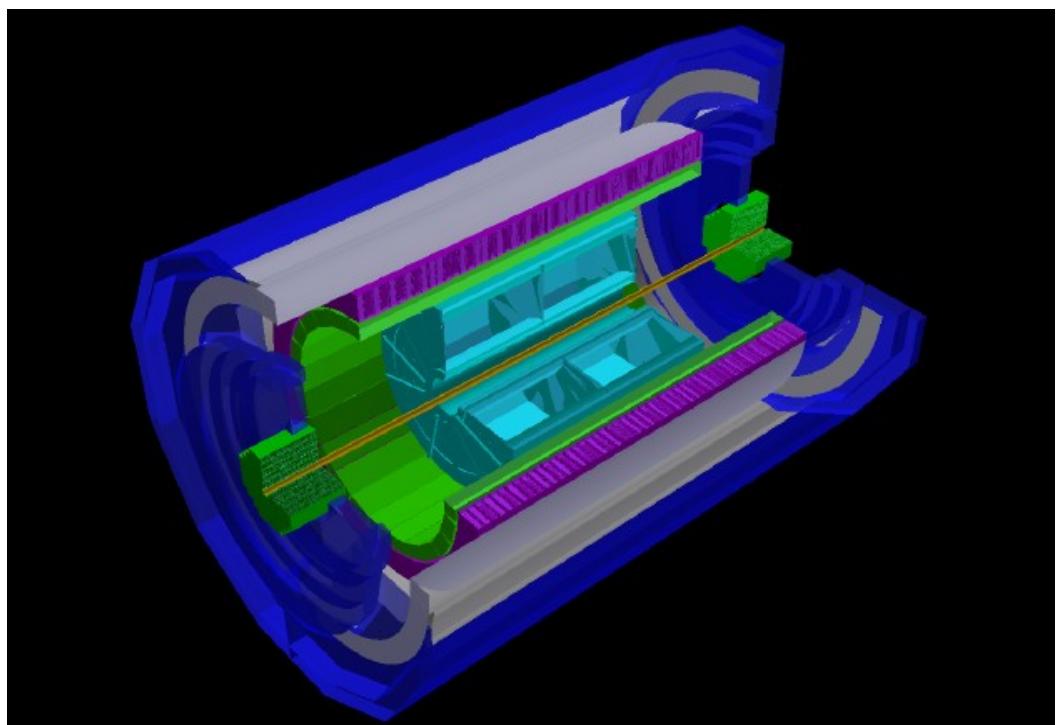


Stage 1

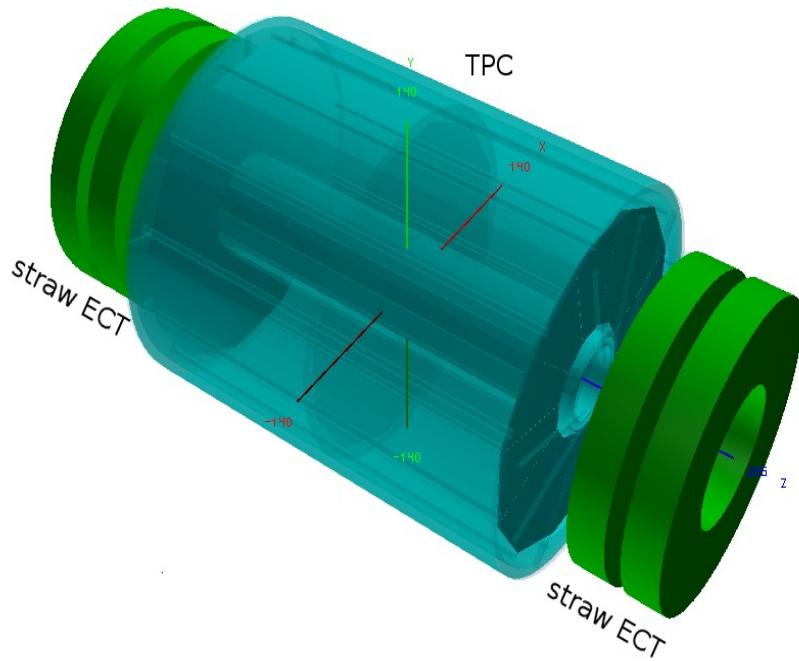
TPC, TOF, ECAL, ZDC, FFD

Stage 2

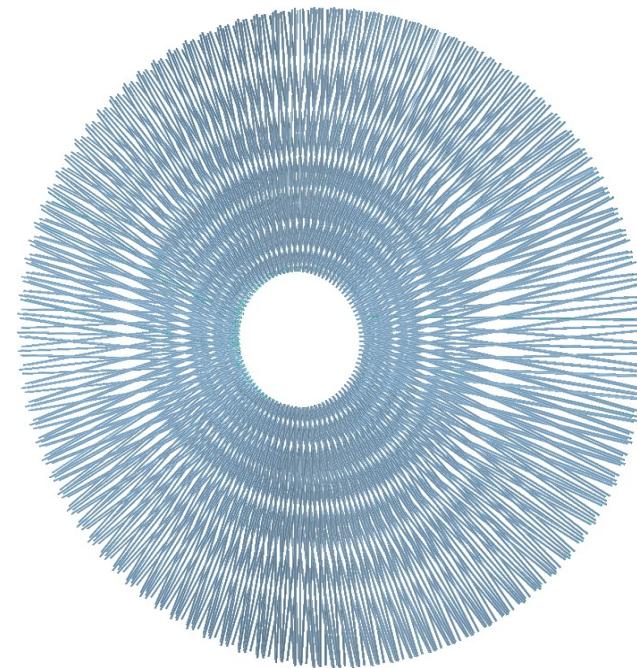
Stage 1 +
ITS, ETOF, EEMC, ECT, CPC



MPD subdetectors



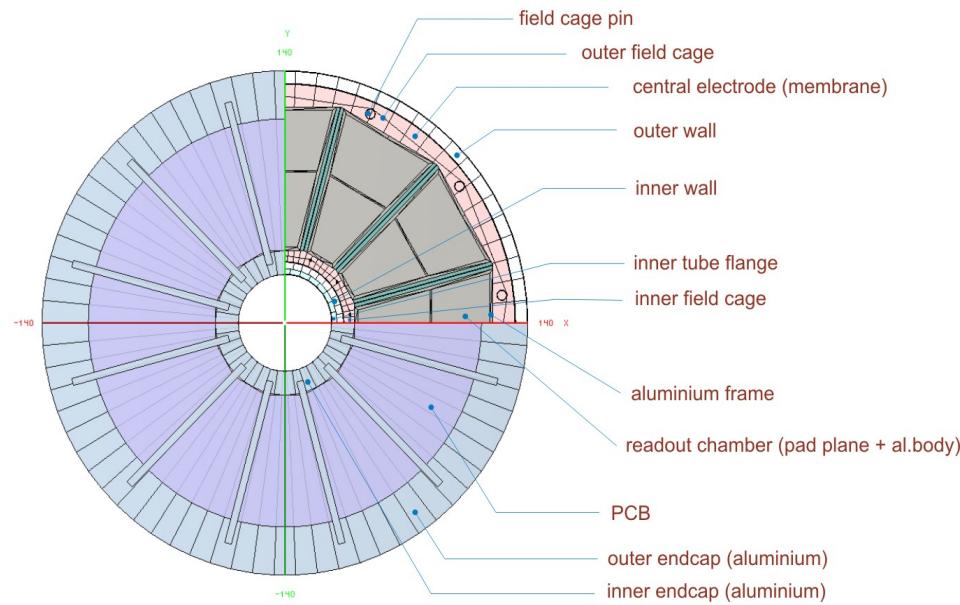
TPC with Straw tube tracker



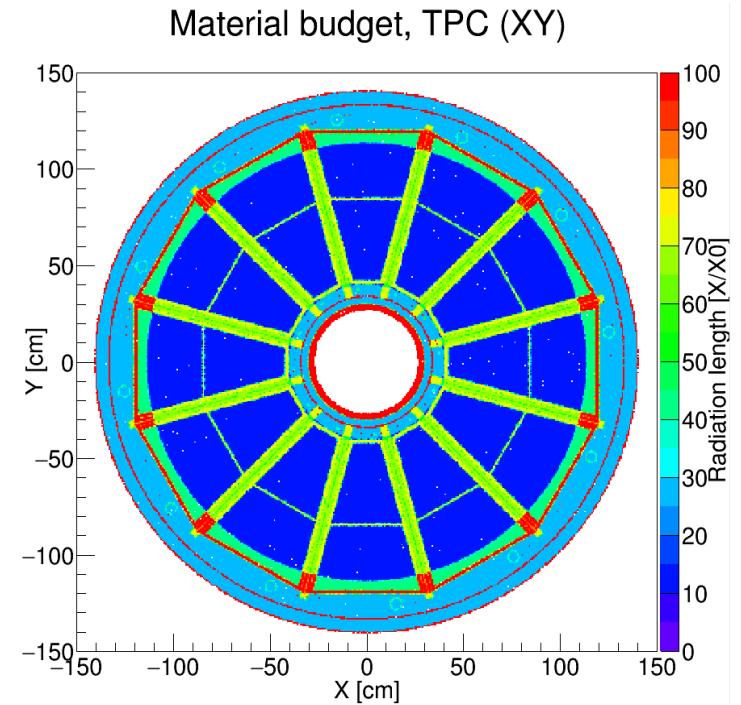
Straw tube tracker

MPD subdetectors

TPC
(Time Projection Chamber)
XY slice



Material budget, TPC (XY)



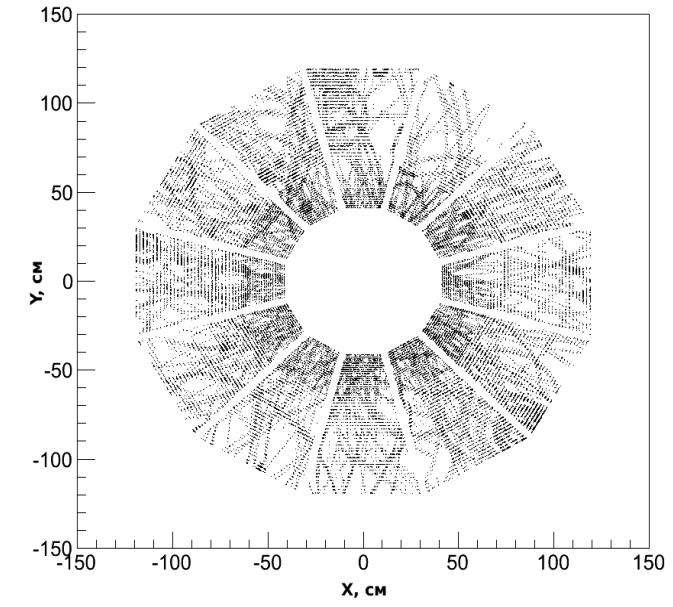
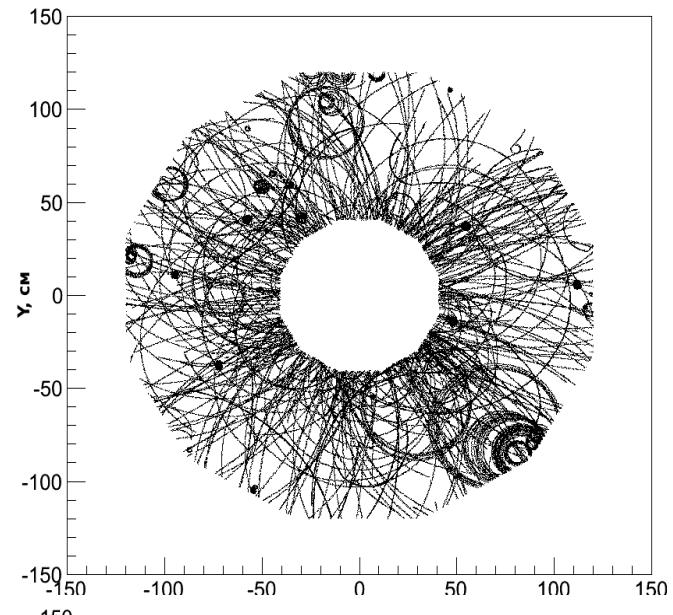
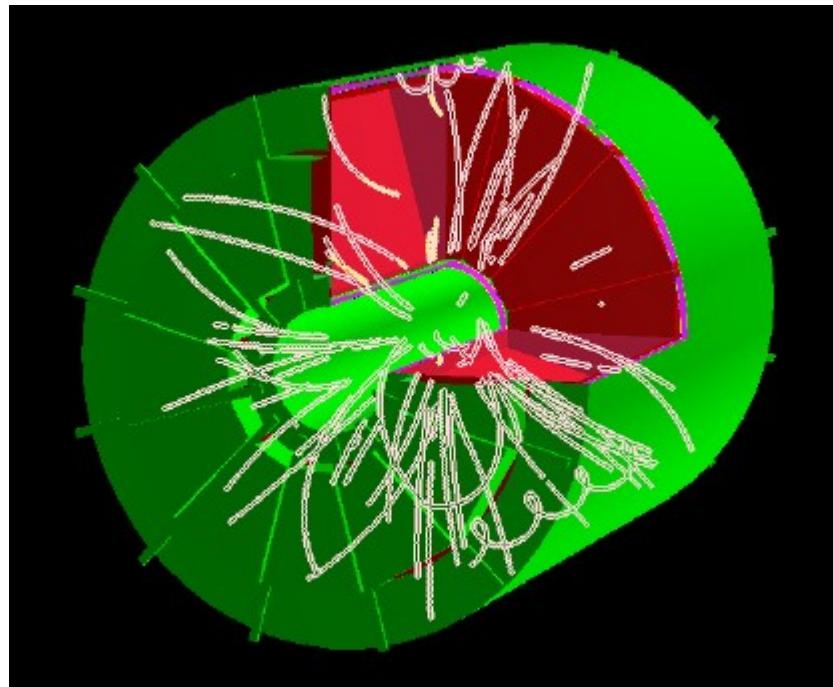
TPC detailed view

Radiation thickness

Reconstruction chain

- Hits reconstruction in subdetectors
- Tracks reconstruction
- Searching for track candidates in main tracker
- Track propagation using Kalman filter
- Matching with other detectors
- Vertex finding
- Particles identification
- Physics analysis

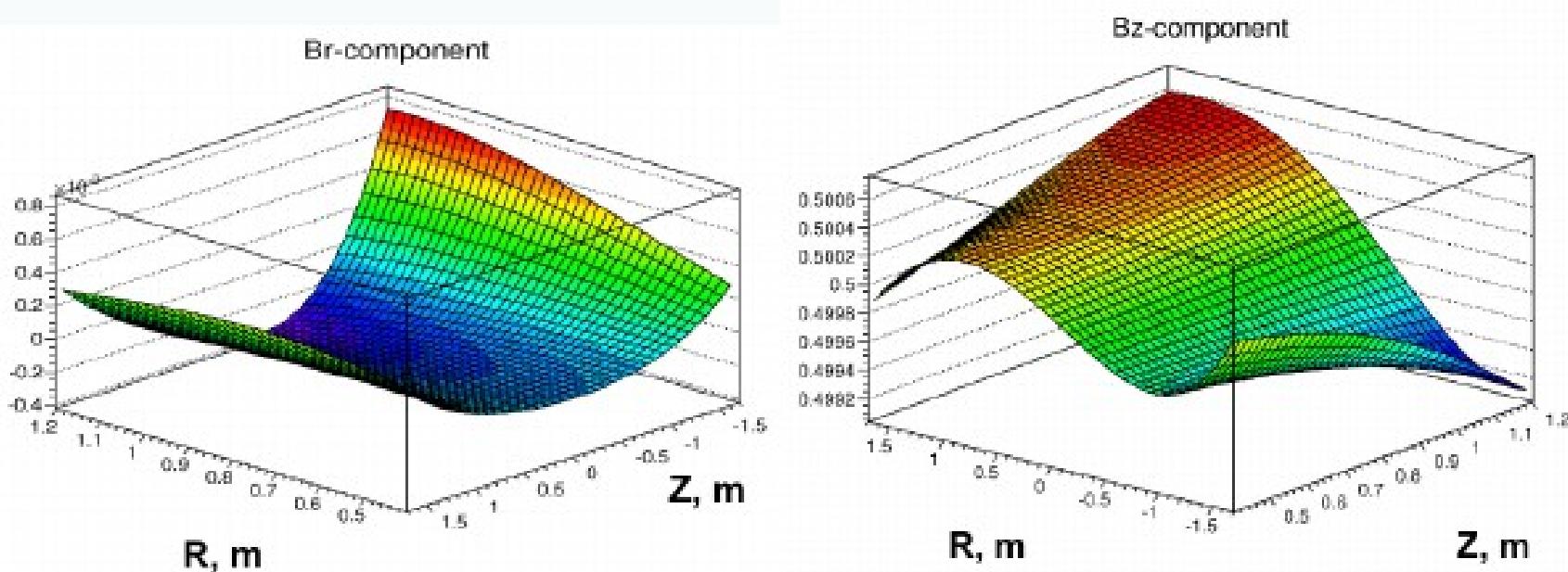
Clustering in TPC



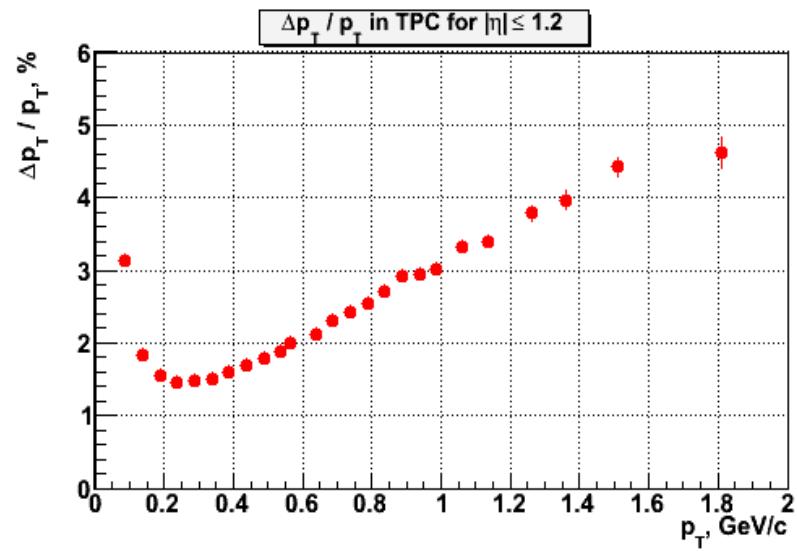
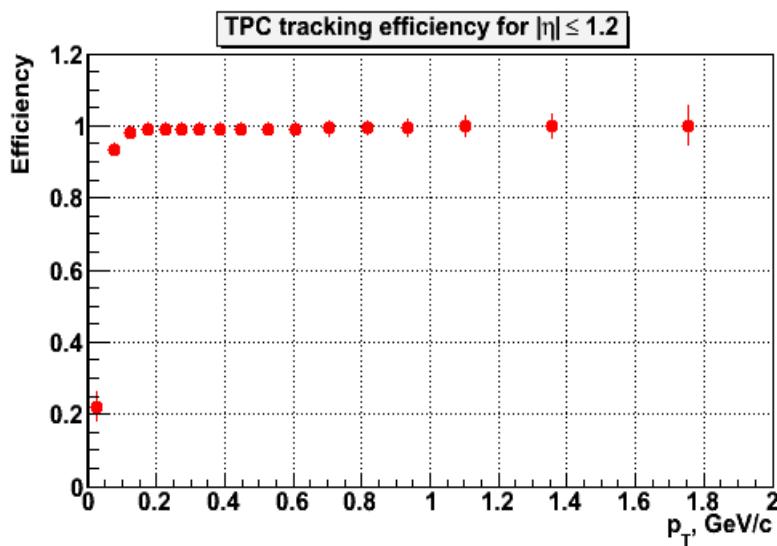
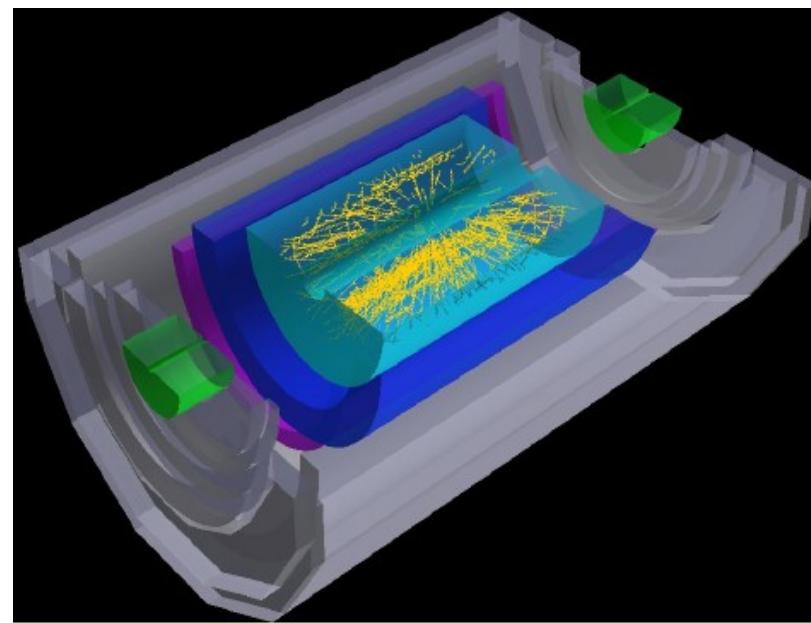
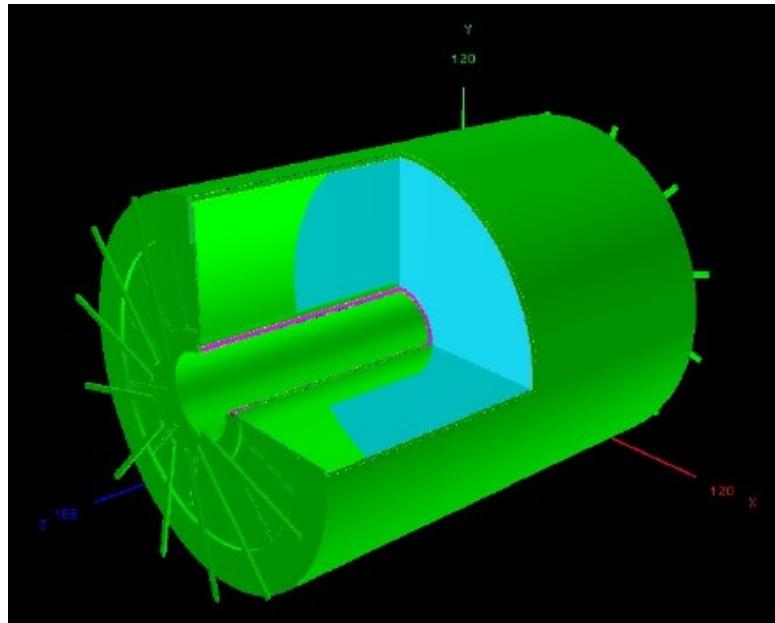
MPD magnetic field

- Transition from a constant magnetic field to the real field map.
- Interpolation of the field between the map nodes

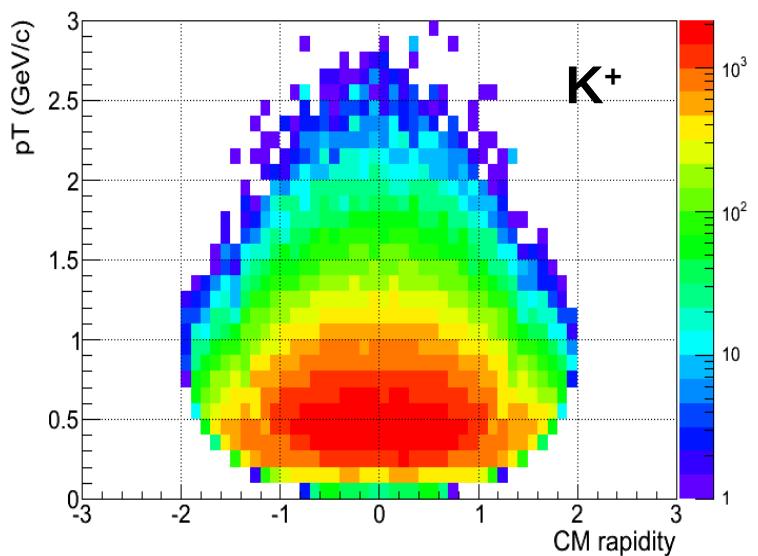
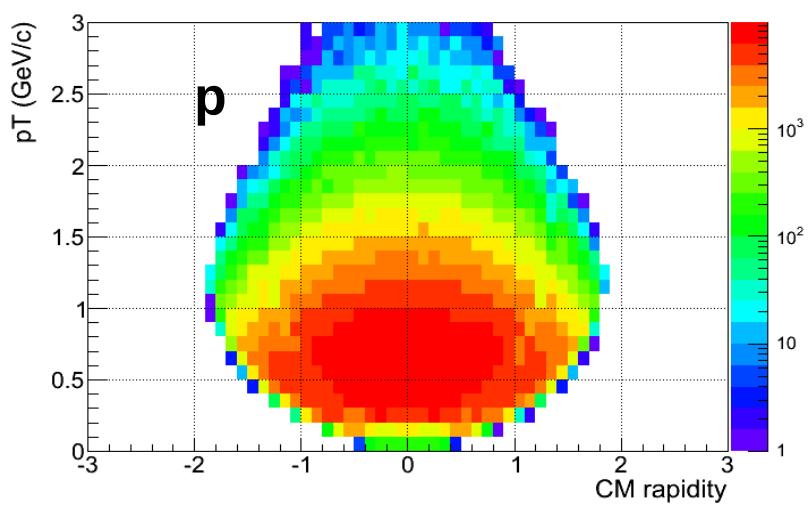
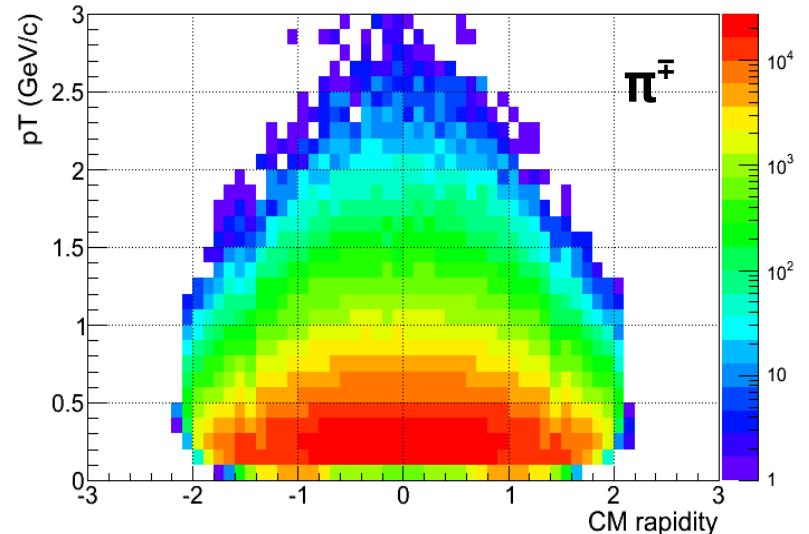
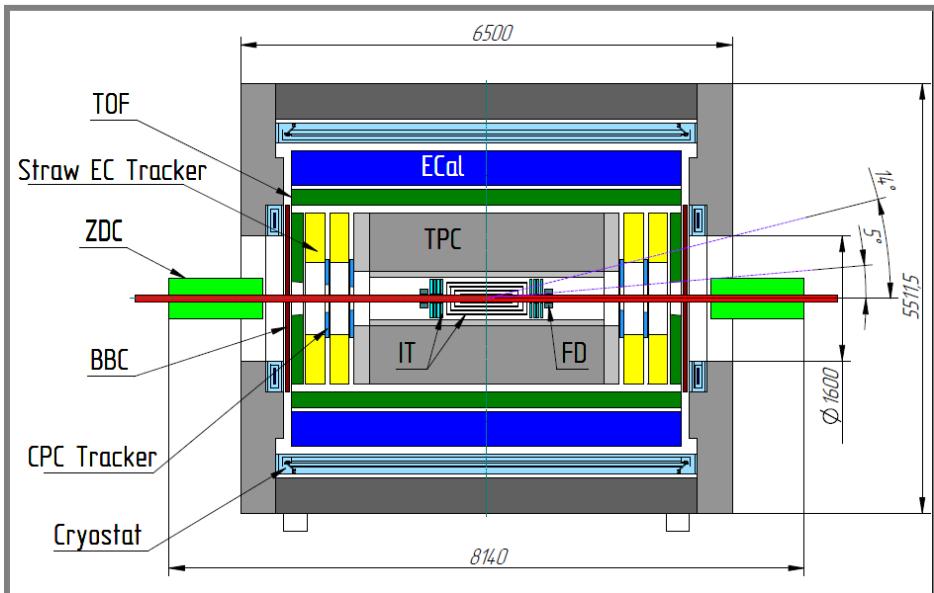
$$\text{using } L(r, z) = \sum_{i=1}^5 \sum_{j=1}^5 a_{ij} r^i z^j$$



Tracking

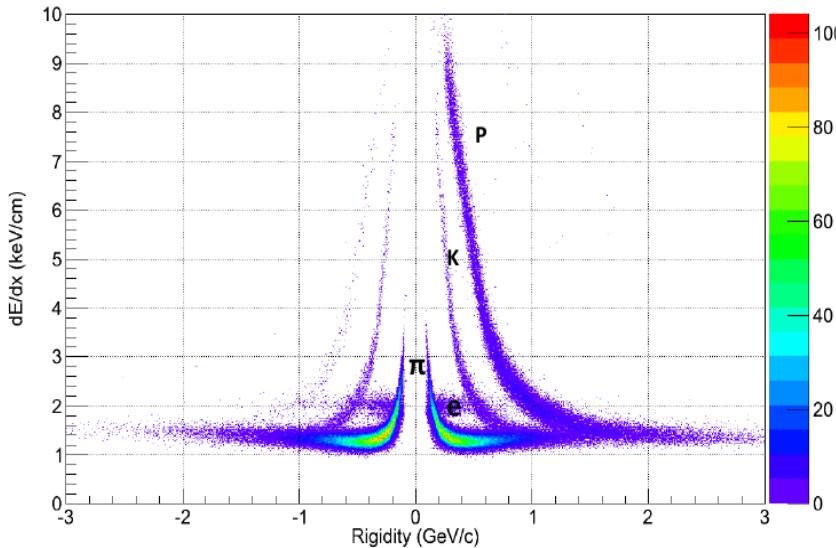


MPD acceptance



Charged particle ID in TPC & TOF

E = 9 GeV, 2000 events, UrQMD

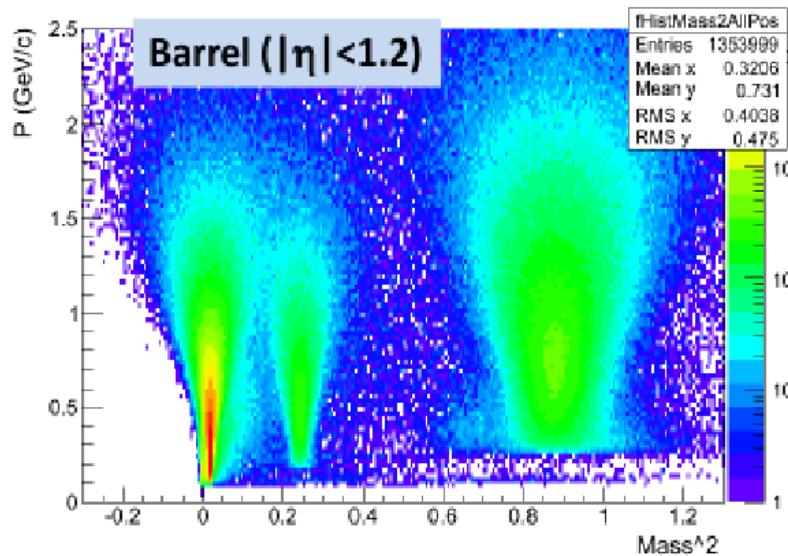


TPC

PID: Ionization loss
(dE/dx) Separation:
 $e/h - 1.3..3 \text{ GeV}/c$
 $\pi/K - 0.1..0.6 \text{ GeV}/c$
 $K/p - 0.1..1.2 \text{ GeV}/c$

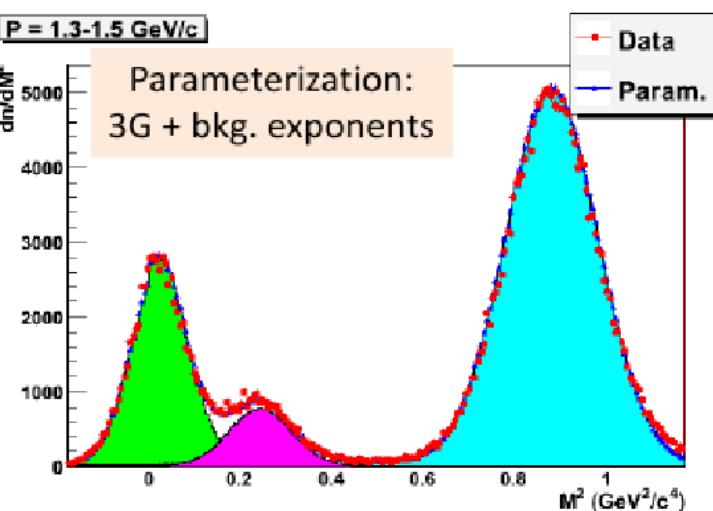
MPD PID (TOF):

- π/K separation up to $p=1.7 \text{ GeV}/c$, above $2 \text{ GeV}/c$ - extrapolating the fitted 3G parameters
- Protons up to $3 \text{ GeV}/c$
- dE/dx provide extra PID capability for electrons and low momentum hadrons

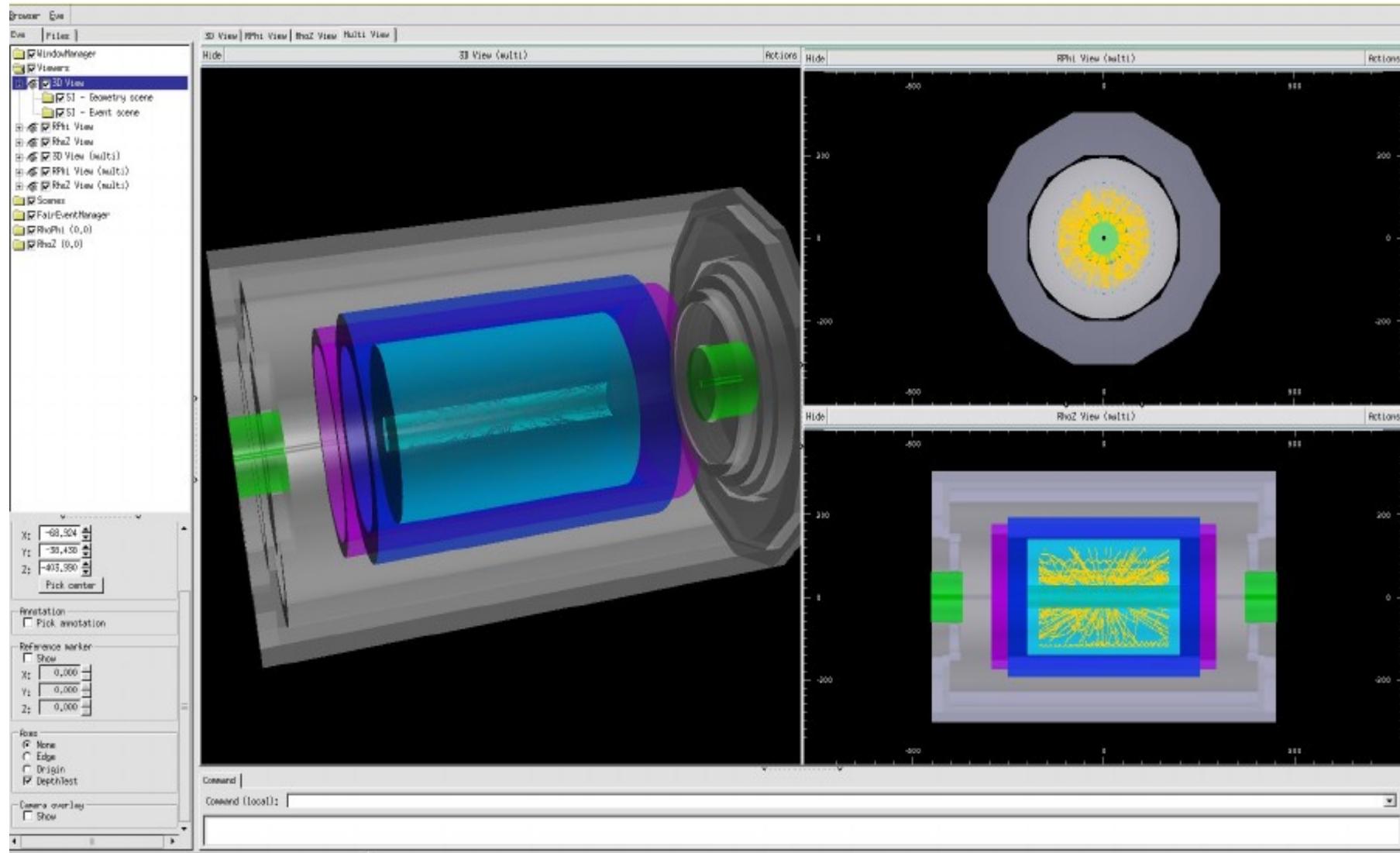


$P = 1.3-1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$

Parameterization:
3G + bkg. exponents

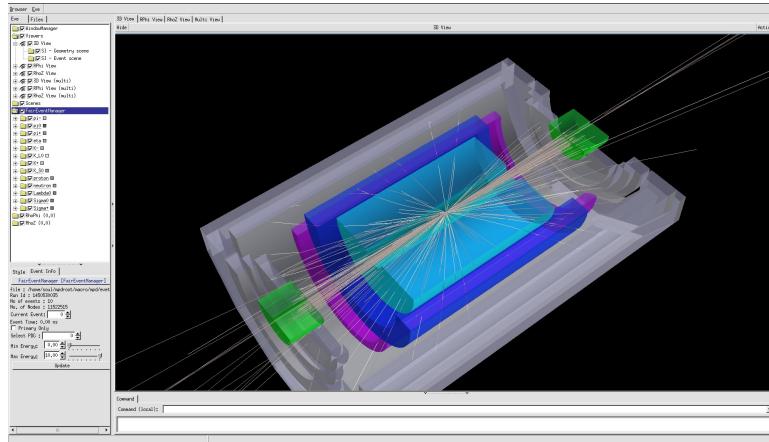


MPD Event Display

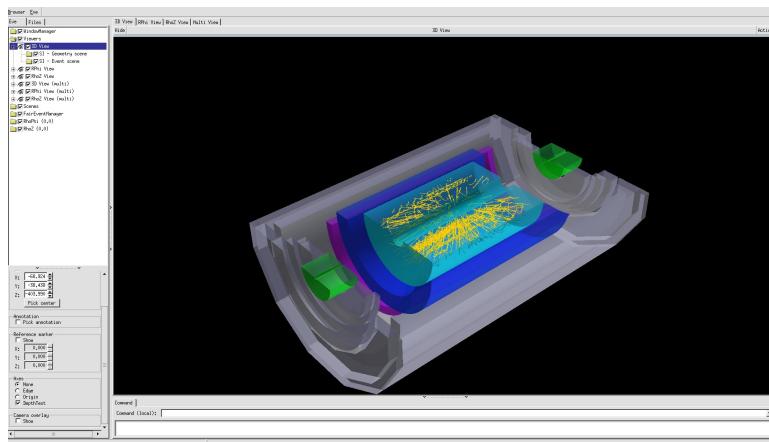
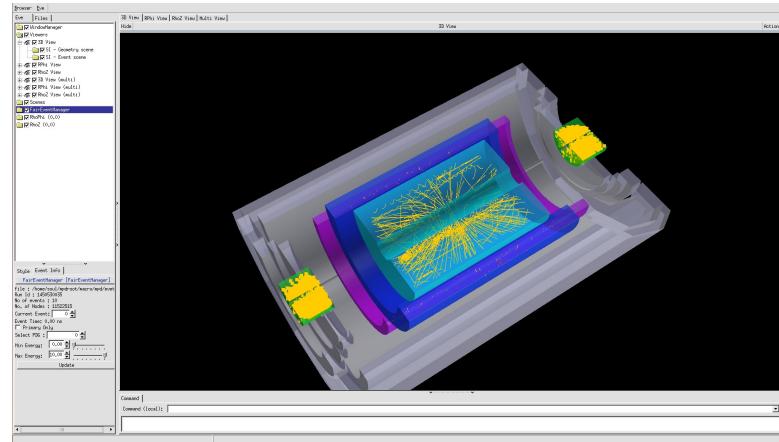


Particle reconstruction in TPC

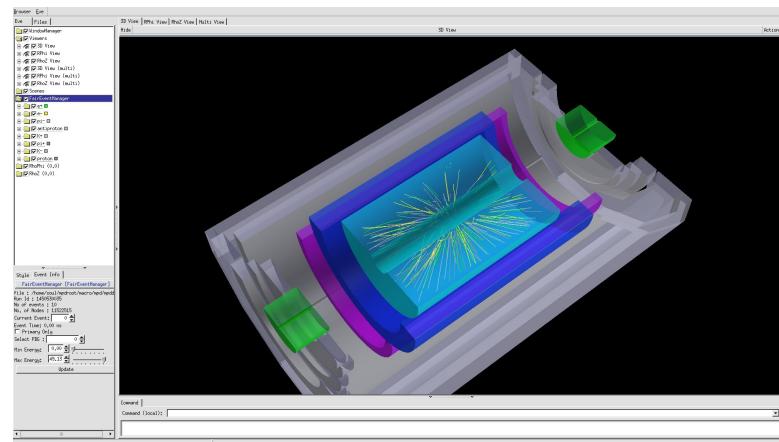
GeoTracks



MC points

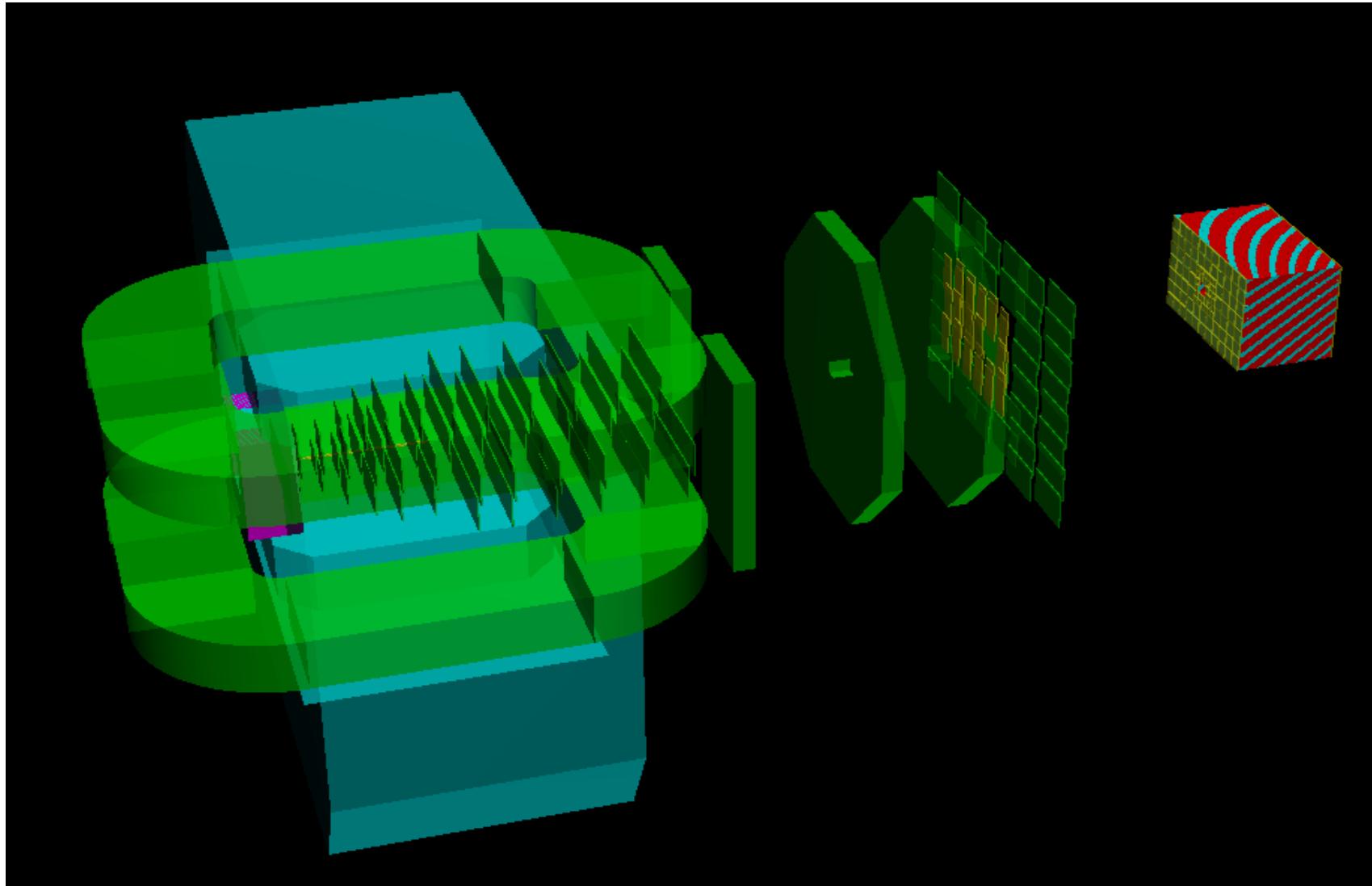


Hits

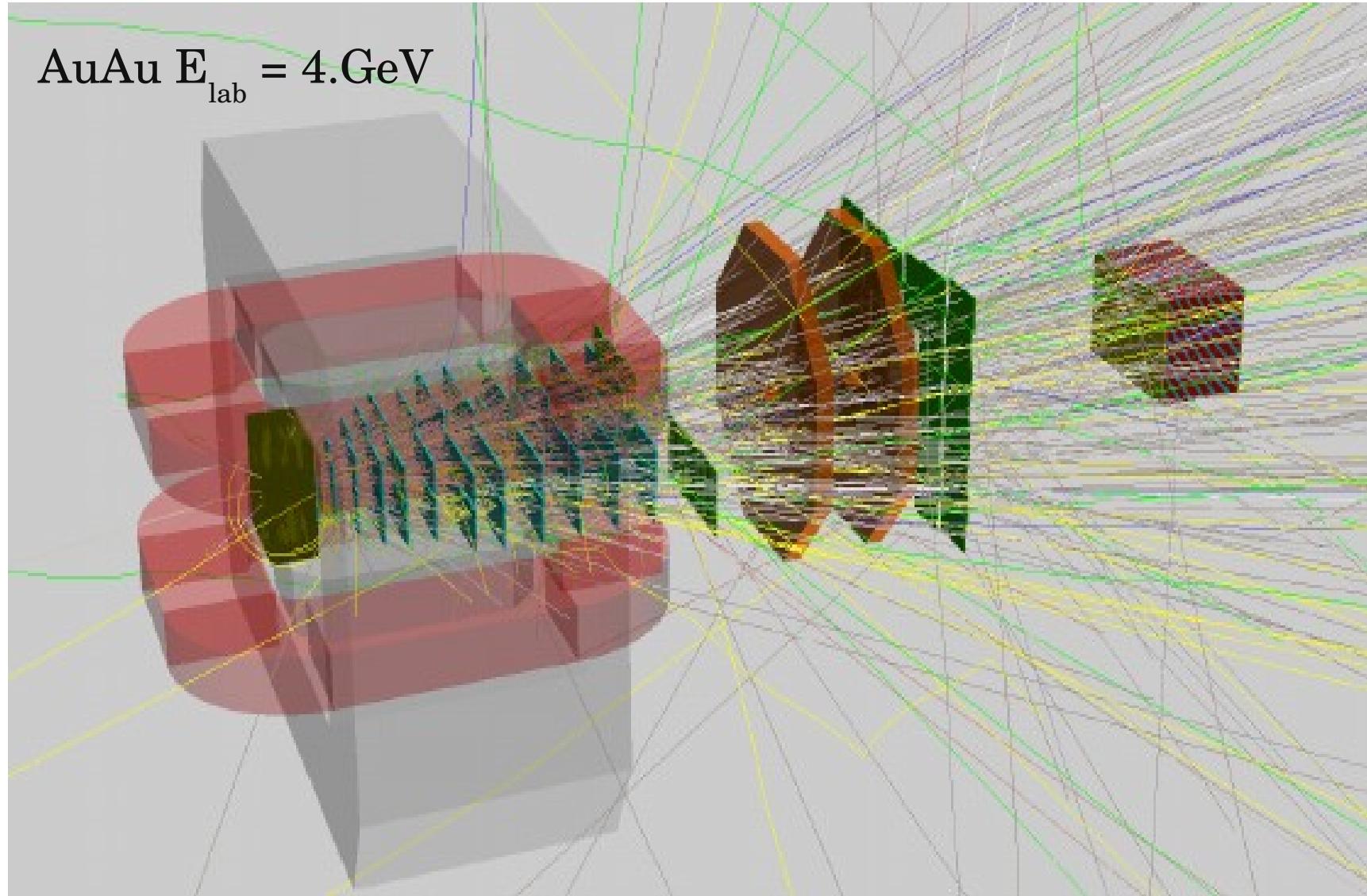


reconstructed tracks

Baryonic Matter @ Nuclotron

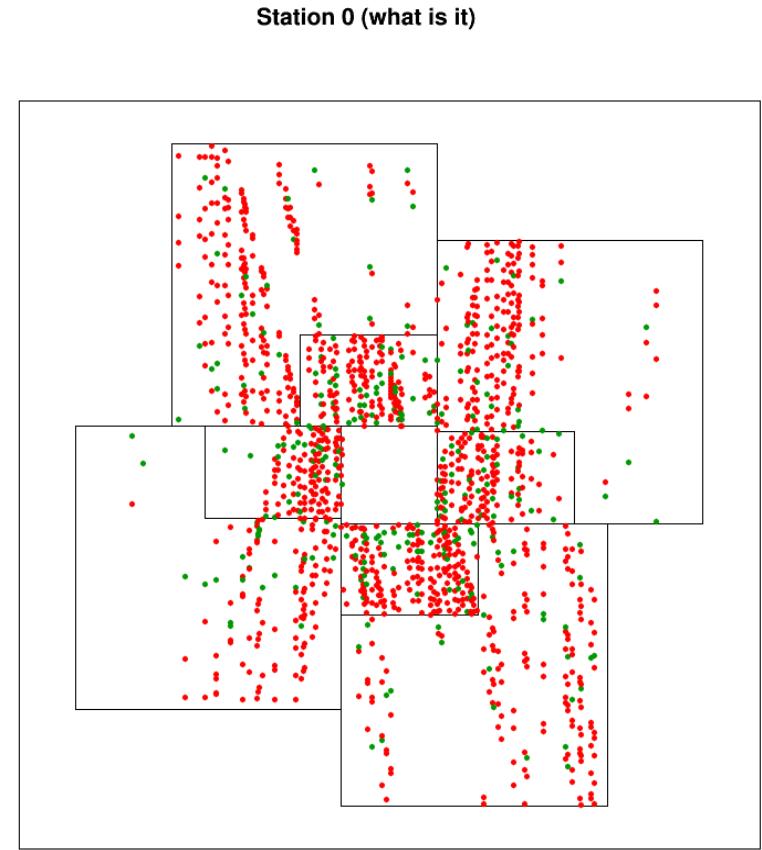
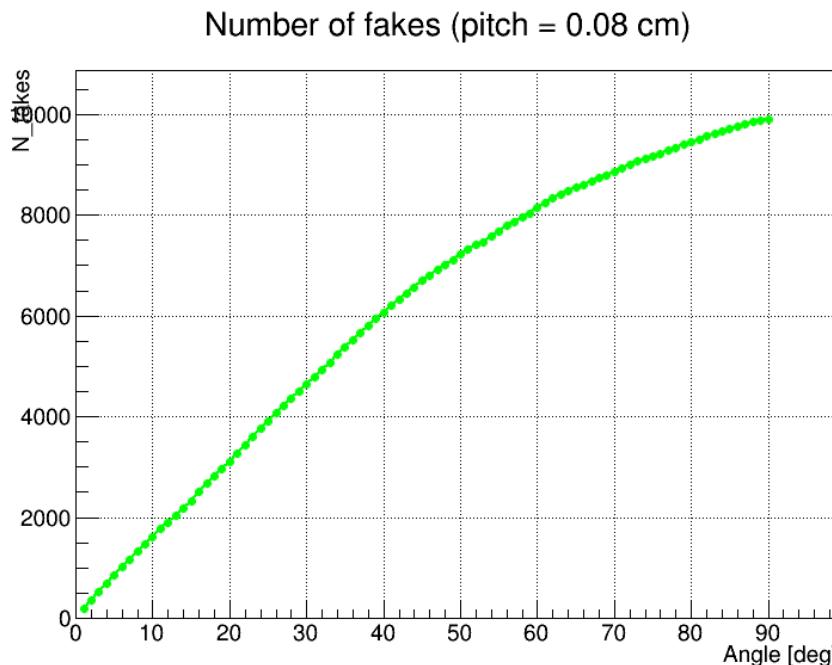


Monte-Carlo tracks

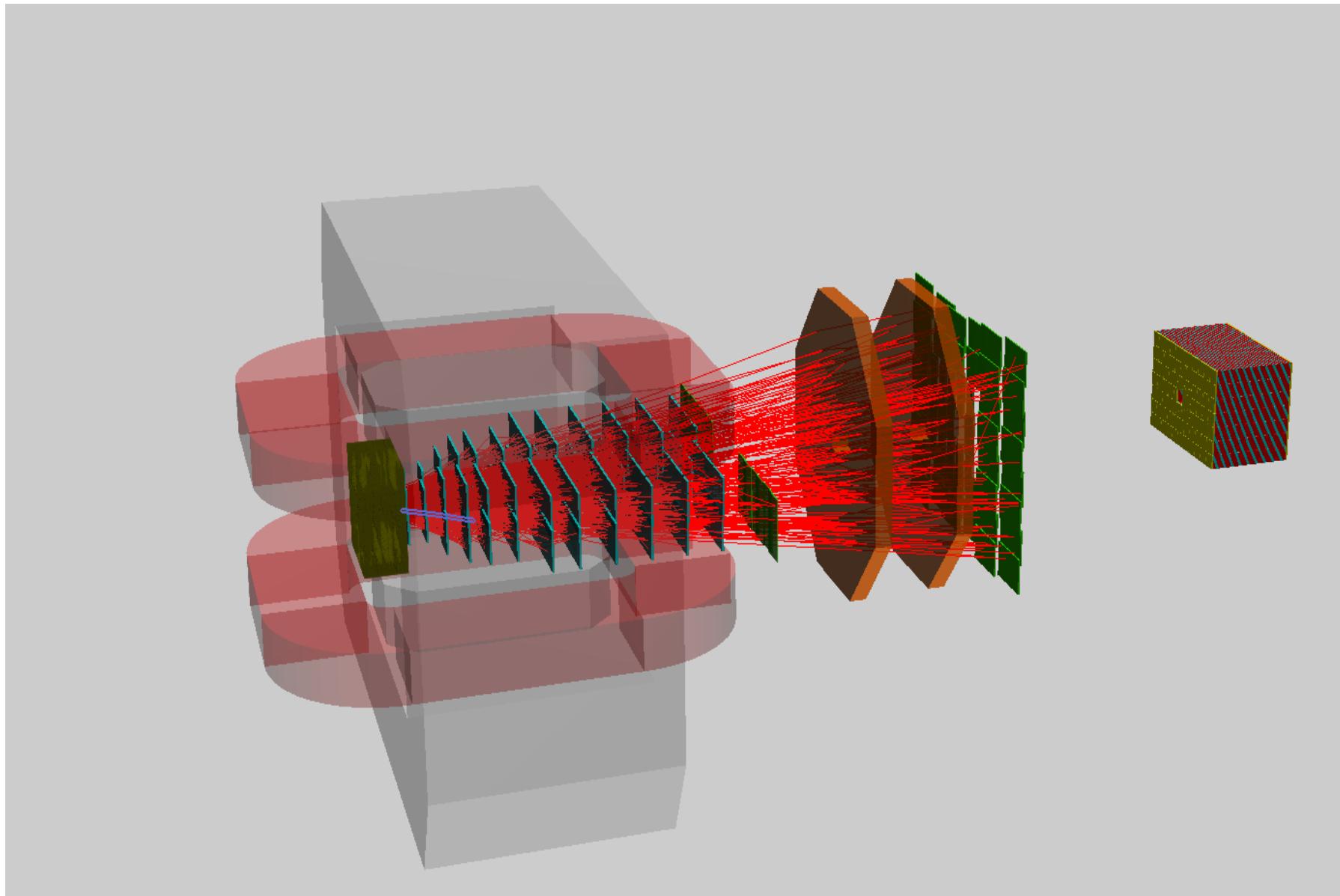


GEM hits reconstruction

- ✓ Realistic hitfinder in GEM plane
- ✓ Fake hits production is implemented



Reconstructed tracks

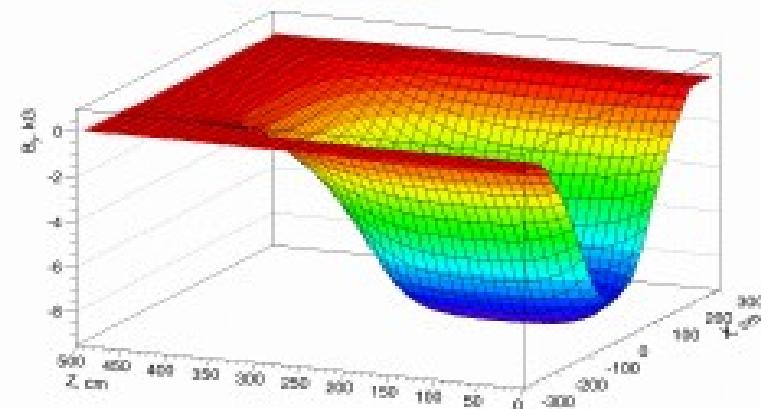
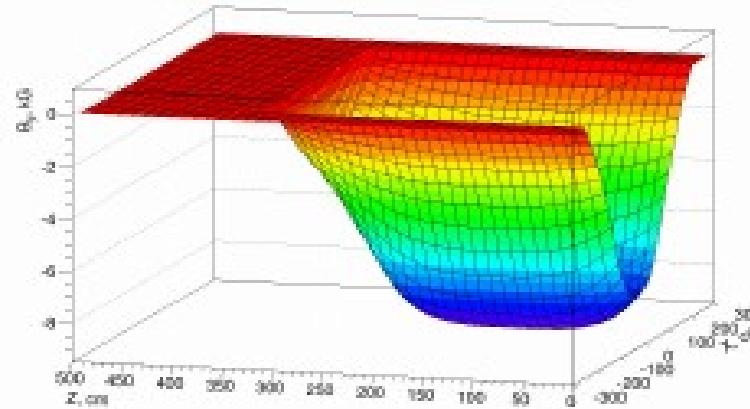


BM@N magnetic field

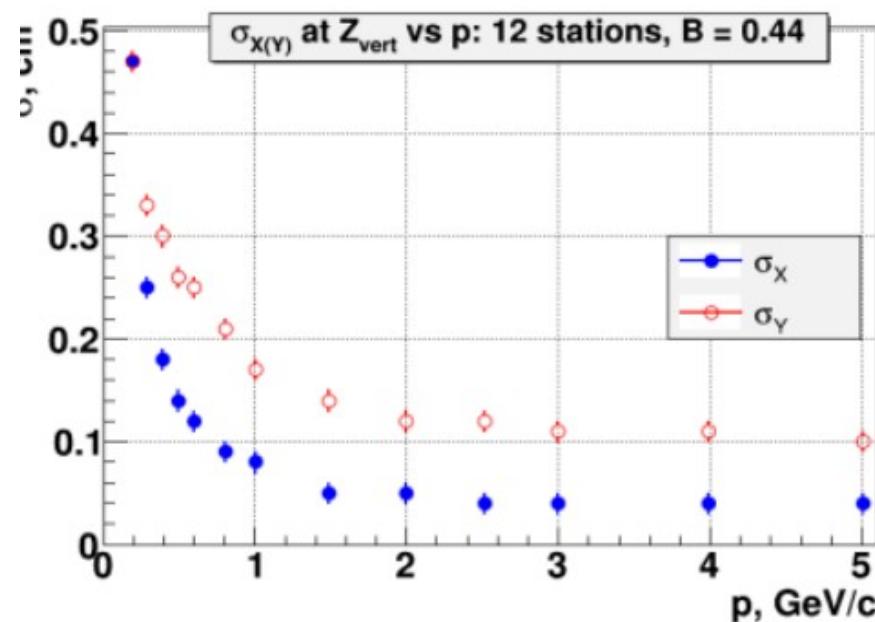
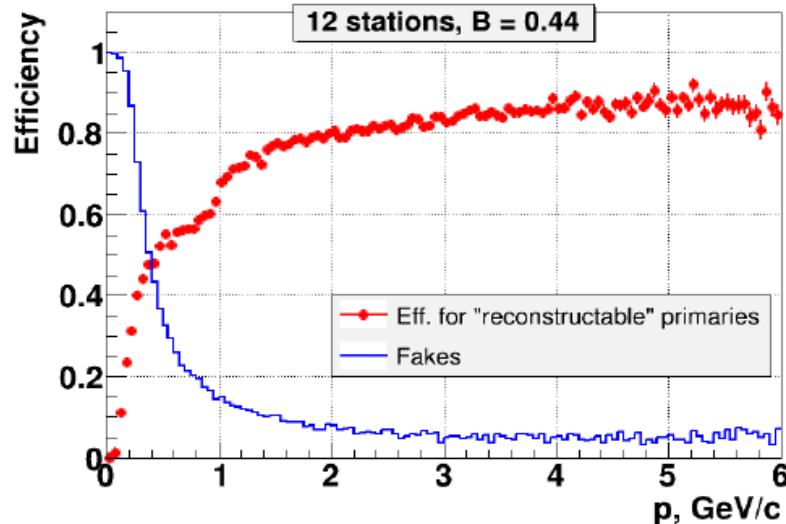
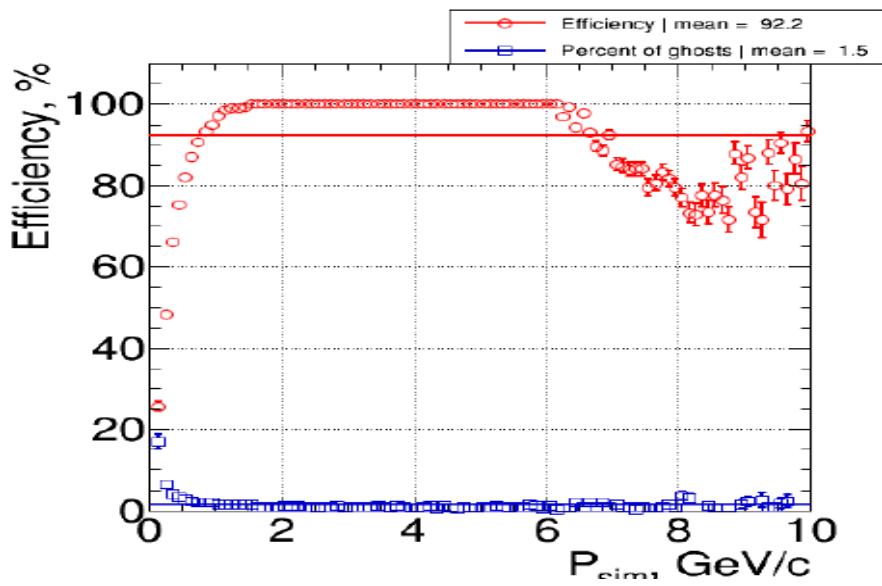
- Transition from a constant magnetic field to the real field map.
- Interpolation of the field between the map nodes.
- Extrapolation of the field map to out-of-magnet region.

$$B_{comp}(x, y, z) = C(x, y) \cdot e^{-\frac{(z - \mu(x, y))^2}{2\sigma(x, y)^2}}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} B_{comp}(x, y, z) = 0$$



Tracking in GEM

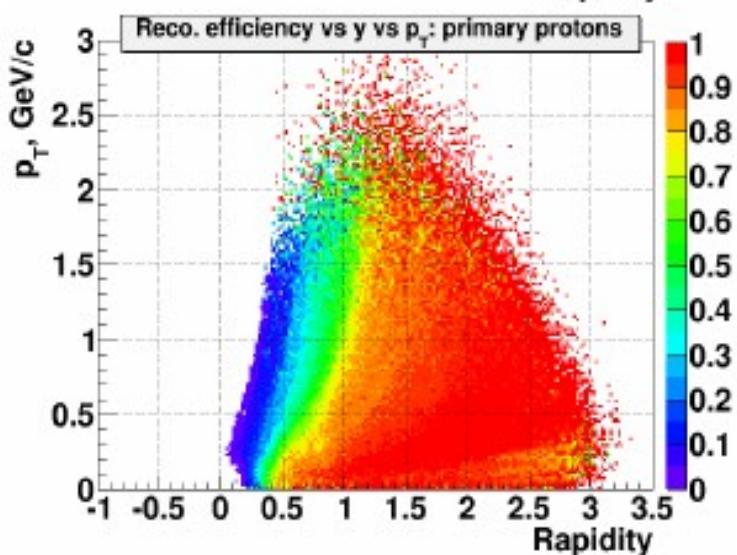
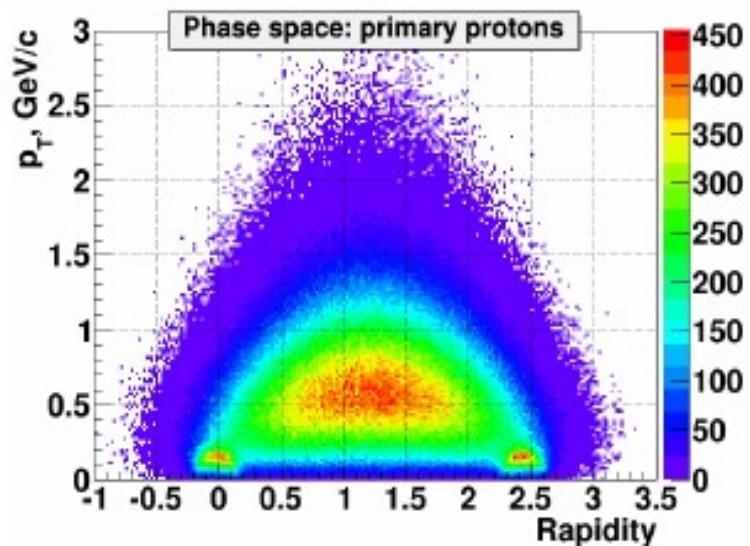


Coordinates transformation
With LIT kalman filter

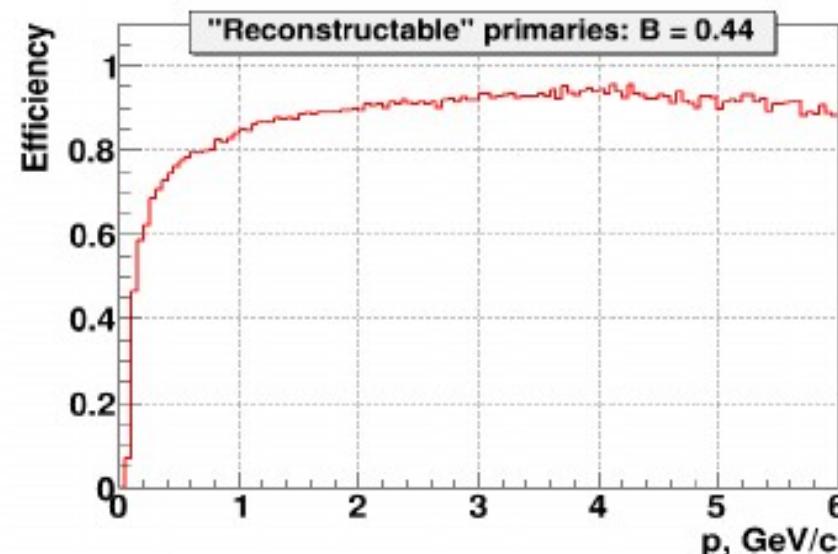
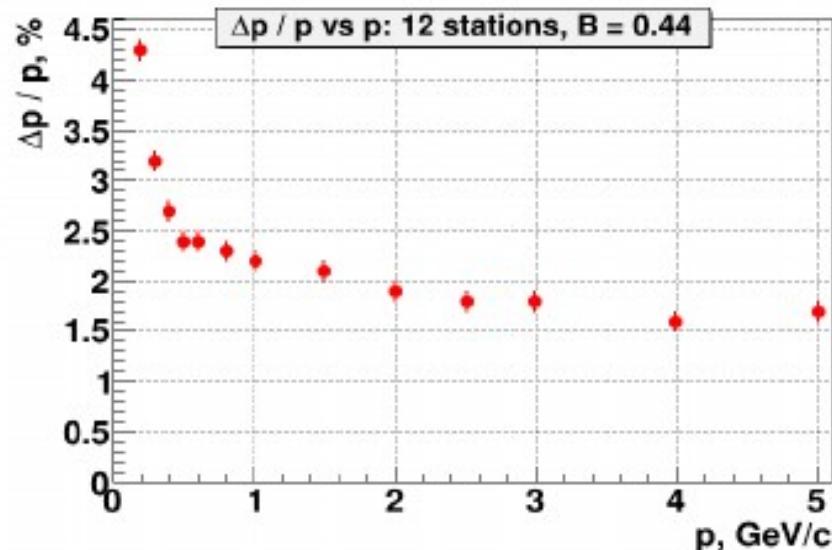
G.Ososkov presentation

GEM tracker properties

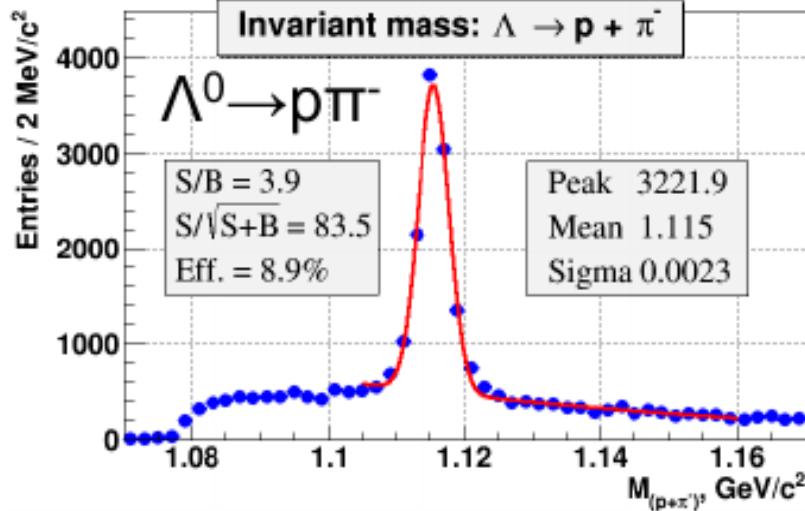
Phase space / acceptance to primary protons:



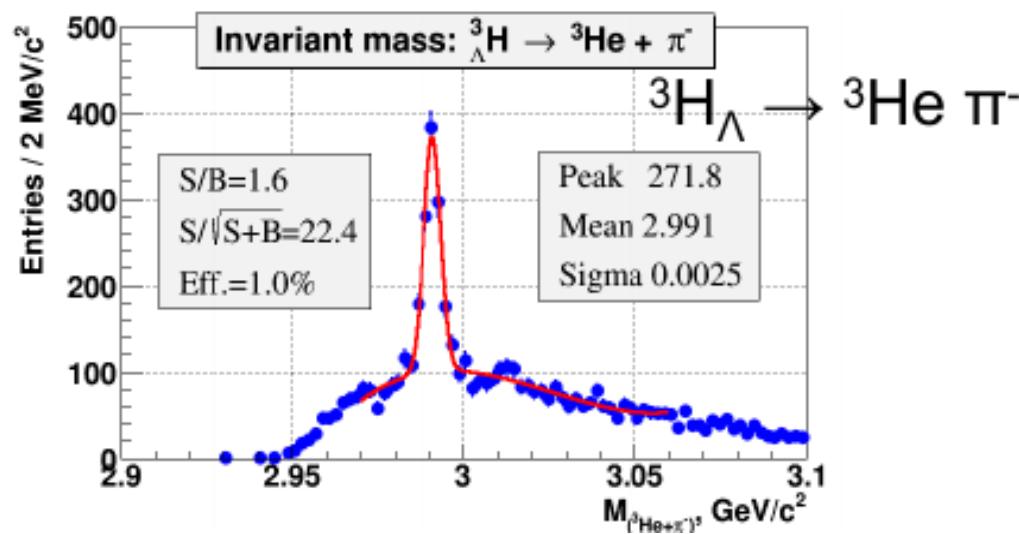
Momentum resolution / detection efficiency



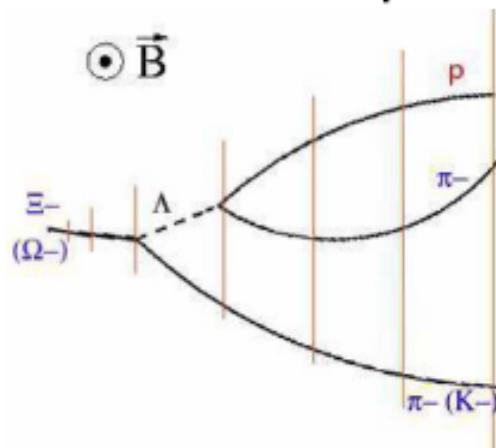
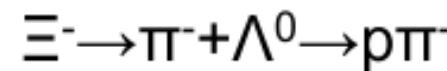
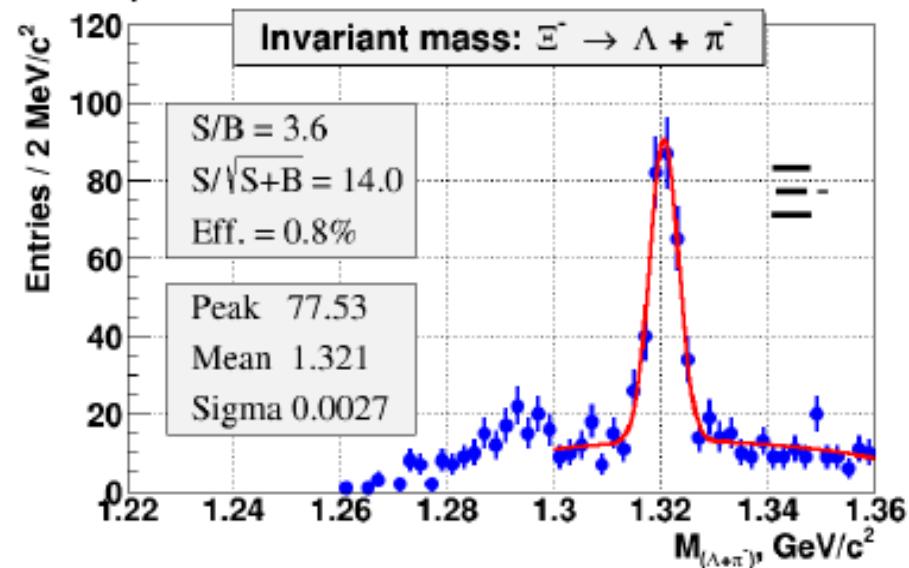
Physics at BM@N



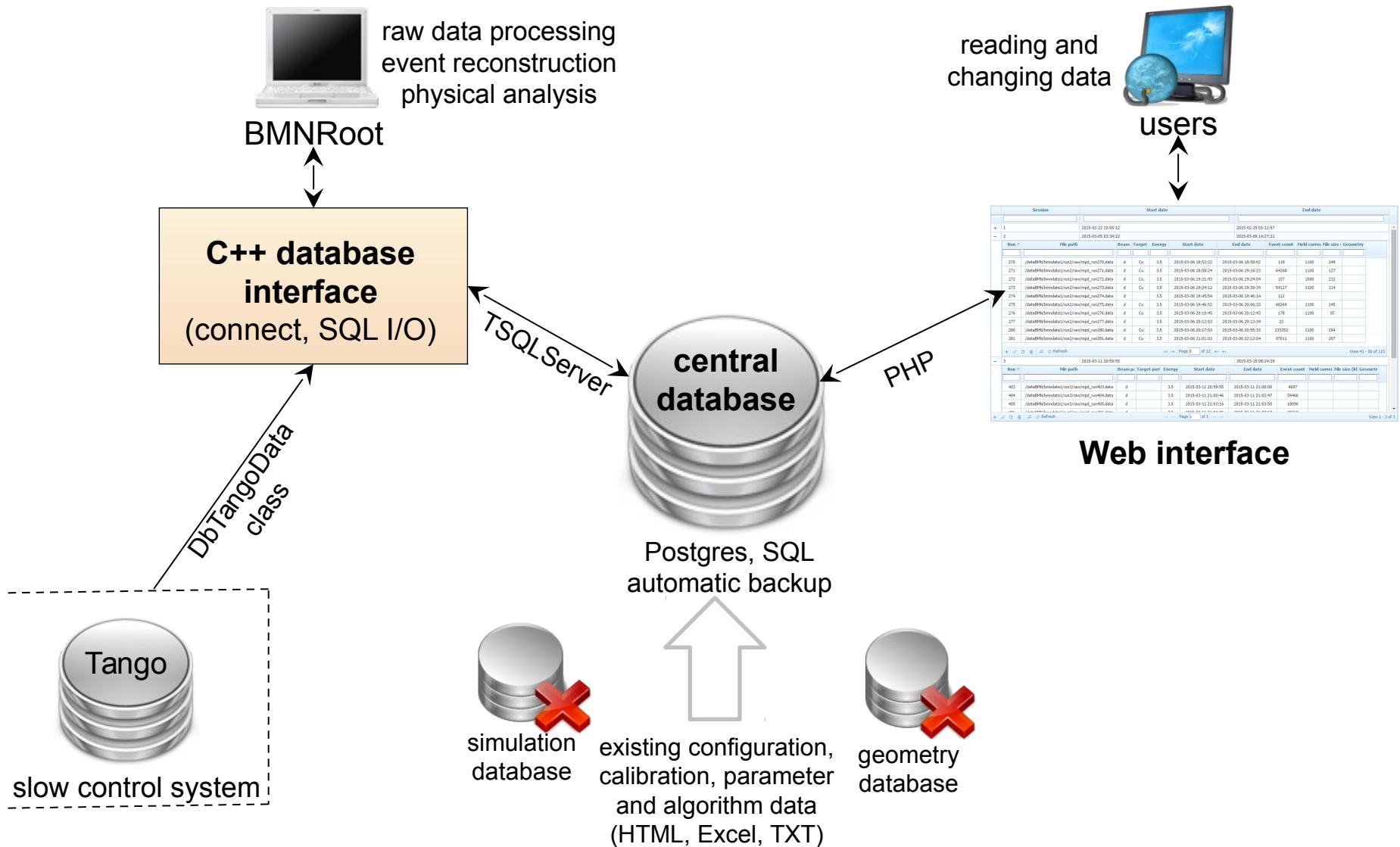
Au+Au, 4.5 AGeV, 2M central events



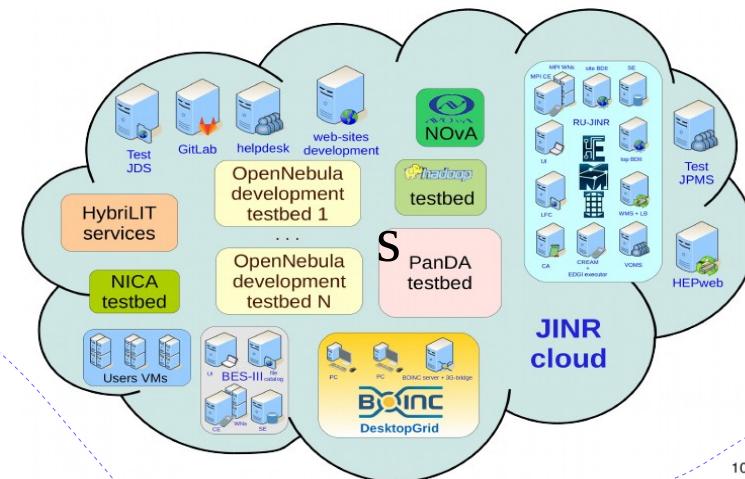
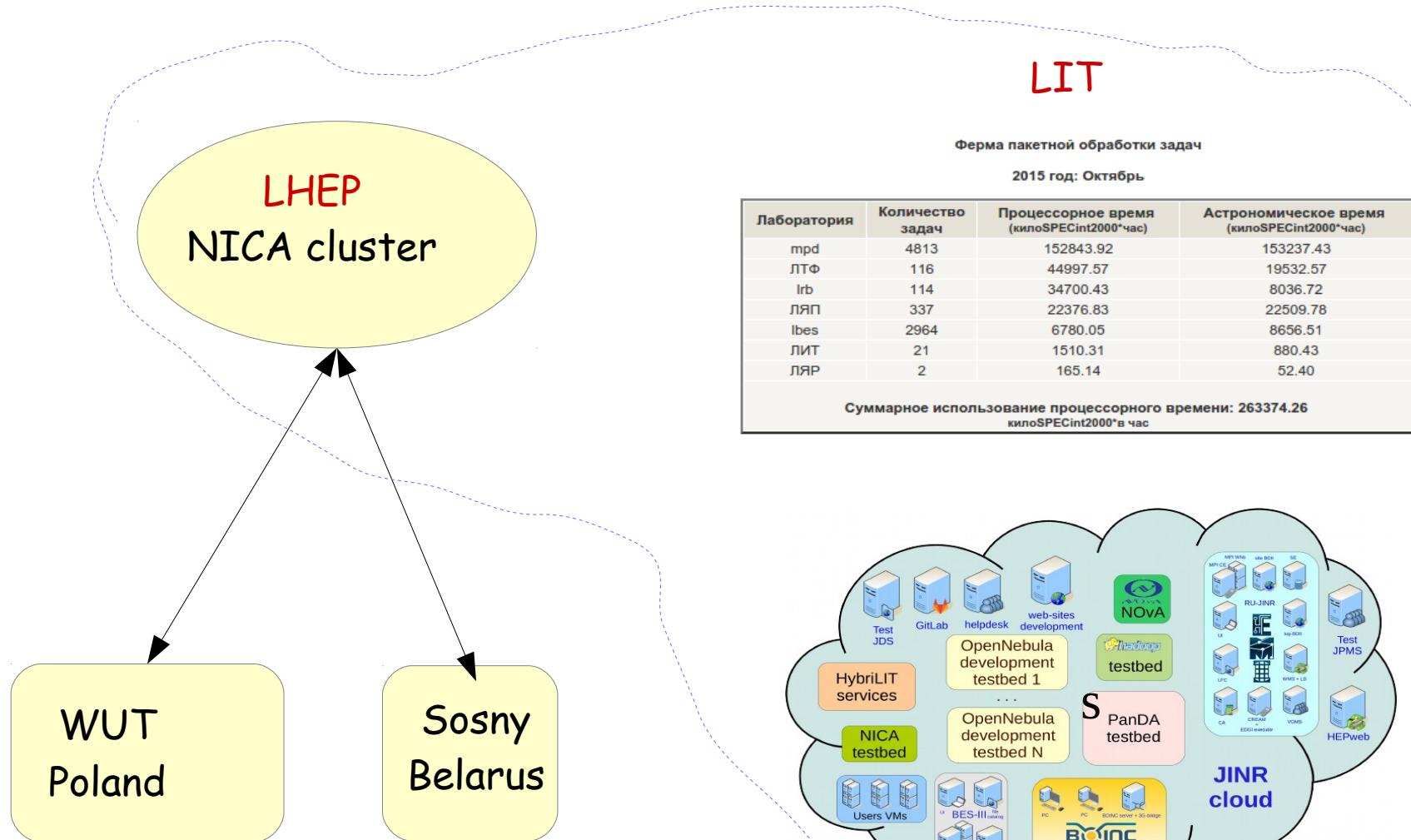
Au+Au, 4.5 AGeV, UrQMD, 900k central



Data... Data... Database



NICA distributed computing



10 / 18

NICA physics

<http://theor.jinr.ru/twiki-cgi/view/NICA/WebHome>



Draft v 10.01
January 24, 2014

SEARCHING for a QCD MIXED PHASE at the
NUCLOTRON-BASED ION COLLIDER FACILITY
(NICA White Paper)

Contents

- 1) NICA priorities
- 2) General aspects
- 3) Phases of QCD matter at high baryon density
- 4) Hydrodynamics and hadronic observables
- 5) Femtoscopy, correlations and fluctuations
- 6) Mechanisms of multi-particle production
- 7) Electromagnetic probes and chiral symmetry in dense QCD matter
- 8) Local P and CP violation in hot QCD matter
- 9) Cumulative processes
- 10) Polarization effects and spin physics
- 11) Related topics
- 12) Fixed Target Experiments
- 13) Hypernuclei Production in Heavy Ion collisions

Observables

I stage:: *mid rapidity region* (good performance)

- *Particle yields and spectra ($\pi, K, p, \text{clusters}, \Lambda, \Xi, \Omega$)*
- *Event-by-event fluctuations*
- *Femtoscopy involving π, K, p, Λ*
- *Collective flow for identified hadron species*
- *Electromagnetic probes (electrons, gammas)*

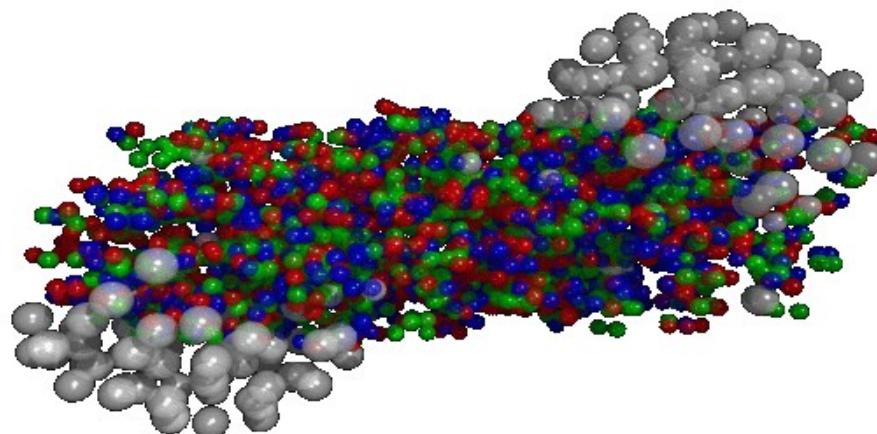
II stage:: *extended rapidity + ITS*

- *Total particle multiplicities*
- *Asymmetries study (better reaction plane determination)*
- *Di-Lepton precise study (Endcap Calorimeter)*
- *Charm*
- *Exotics (soft photons, hypernuclei)*

Measurements regarded as complementary to RHIC/BES and CERN/NA61,
However, higher statistics & (close to) the total yields for rare probes at MPD
No boost invariance at NICA – more accurate source parameters fit without rapidity cut
Rapidity dependence of the fireball thermal parameters will be possible at NICA

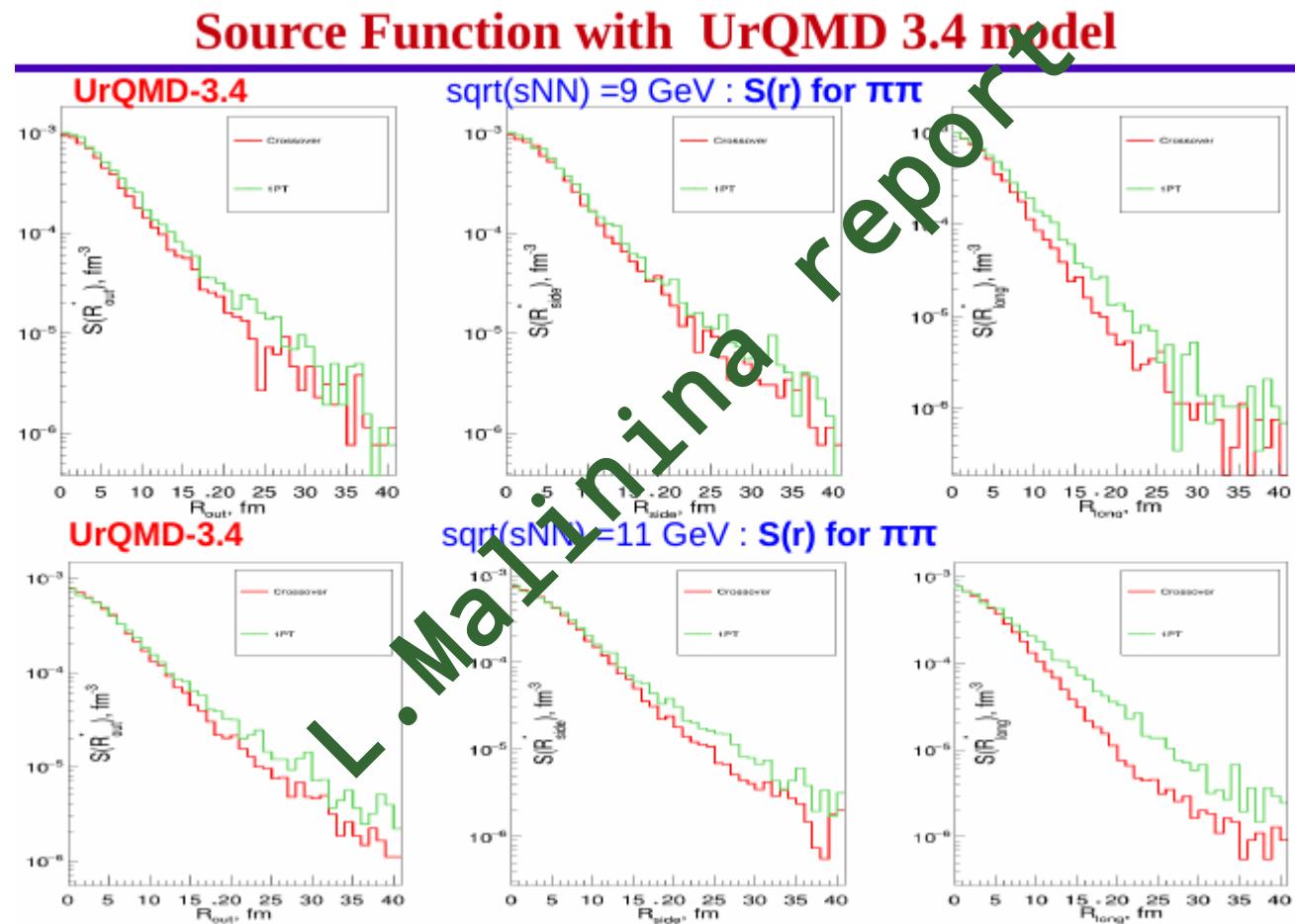
MONTE CARLO GENERATORS for NICA/FAIR physics

- Ultrarelativistic Quantum Molecular Dynamics (UrQMD)
 - Quark Gluon String Model
 - Shield
 - Parton Hadron String Dynamics
 - Hybrid UrQMD
 - EPOS
 - vHLLE UrQMD
 - 3 Fluid Dynamics model
- } Nuclear fragments
- } Femtoscopy
- } Flows
- baryon stopping power



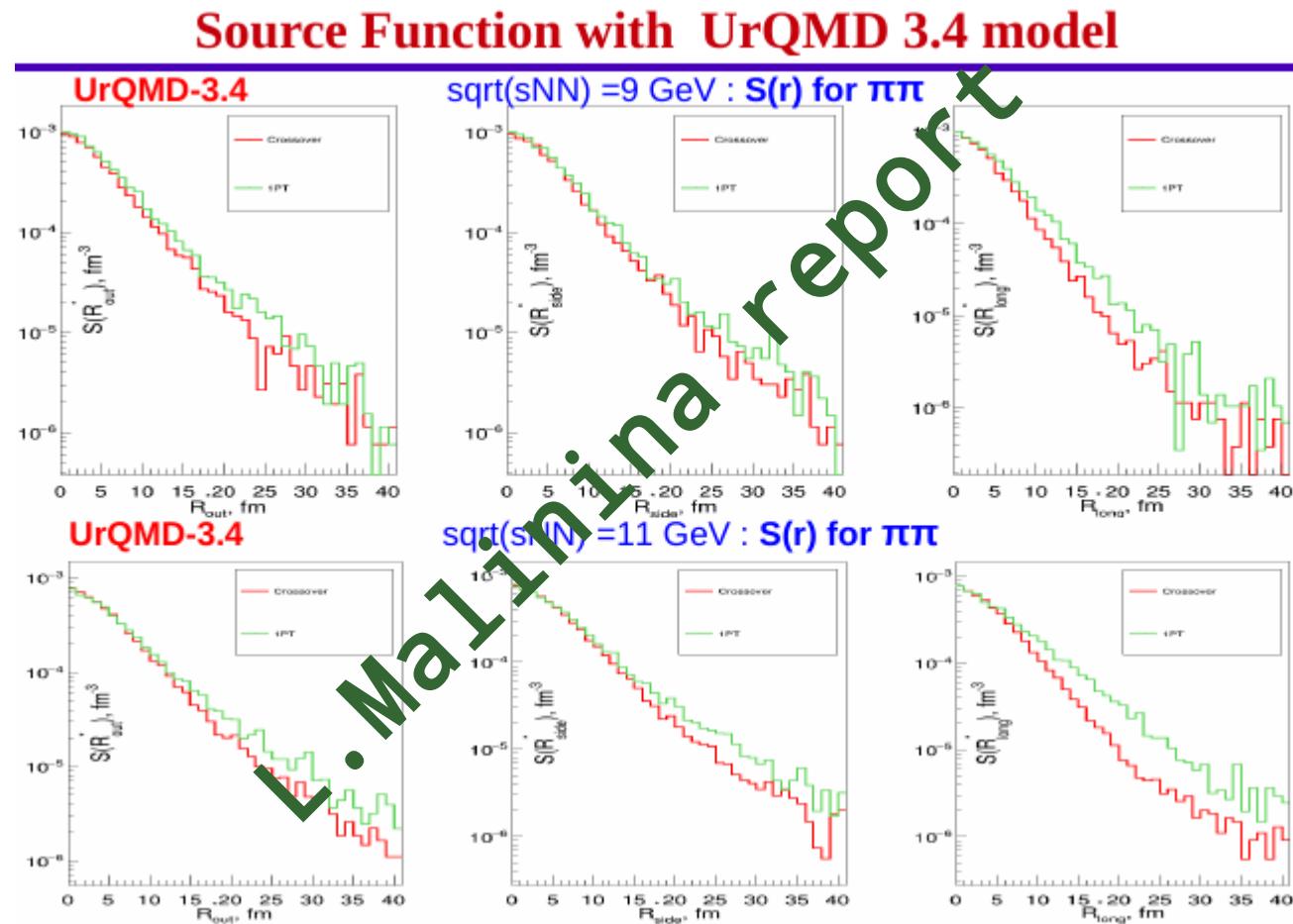
vHLLE + UrQMD model

Radii versus kT with vHLLE+UrQMD model for $\pi\pi$ at 7.7 ; 11.5 GeV
Source Function with vHLLE + UrQMD model for $\pi\pi$ at 7.7 ; 11.5 GeV



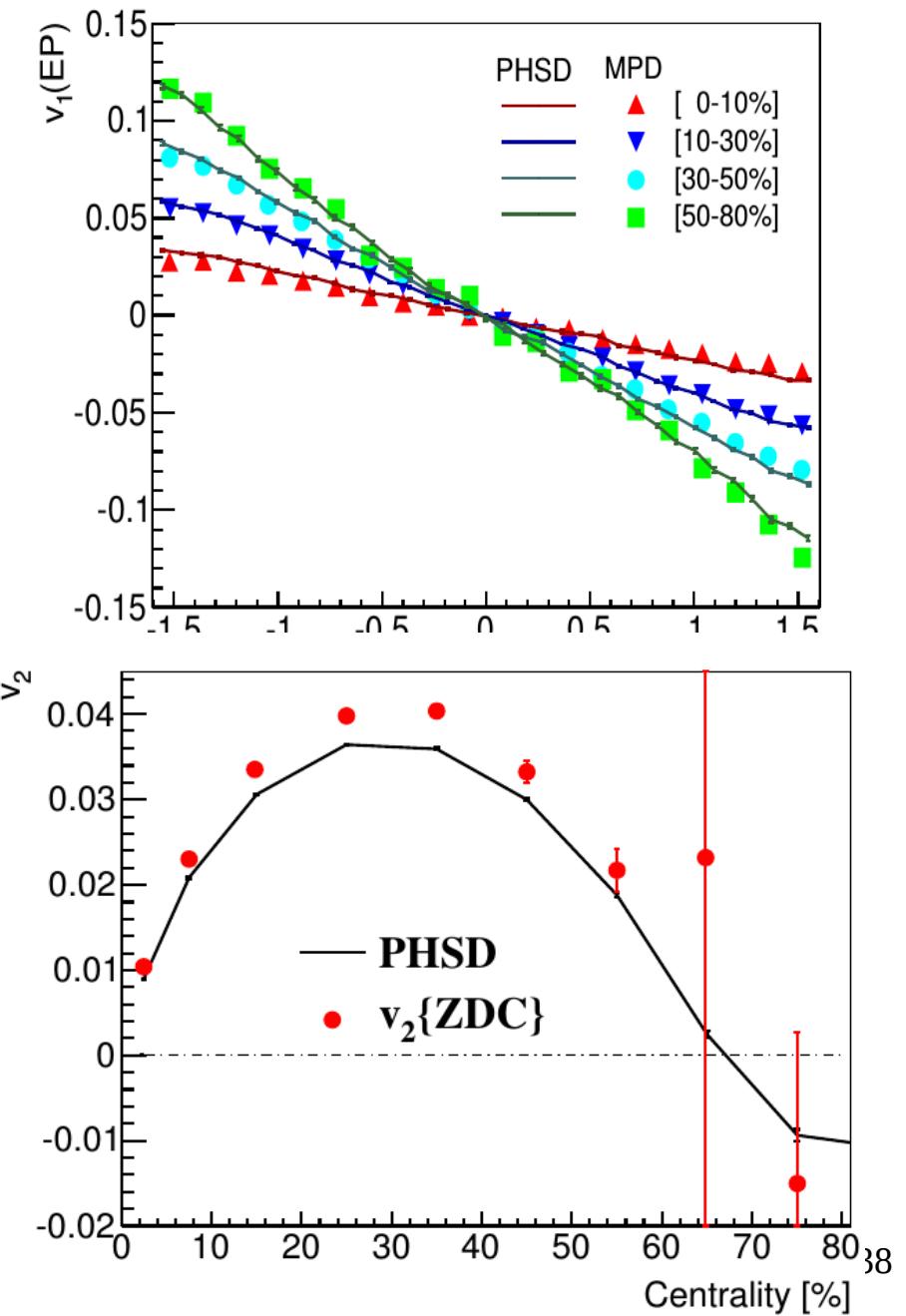
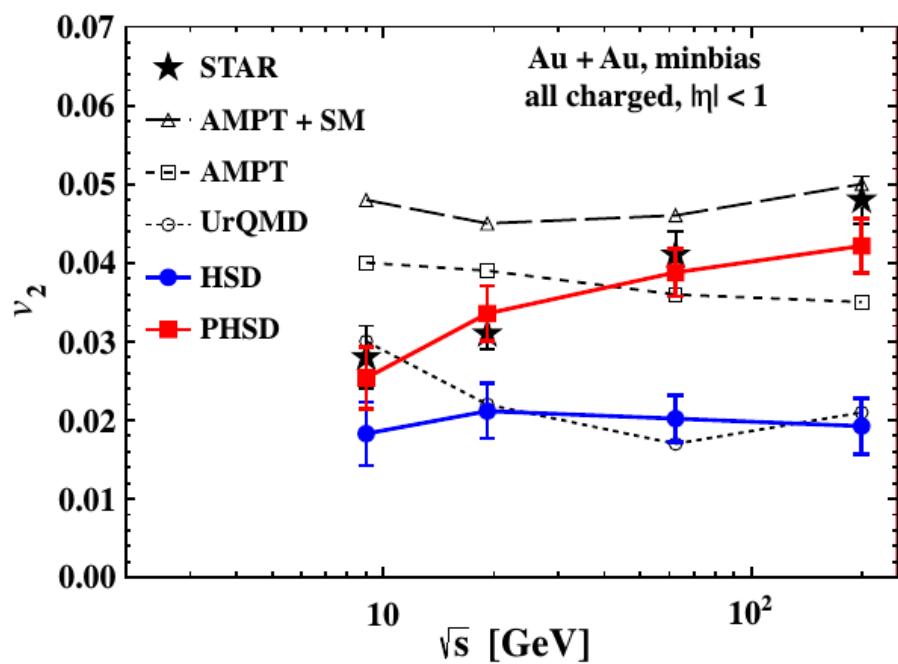
UrQMD 3.4 model

Source Function with UrQMD 3.4 model for $\pi\pi$ at 5; 7 ; 9; 11 GeV



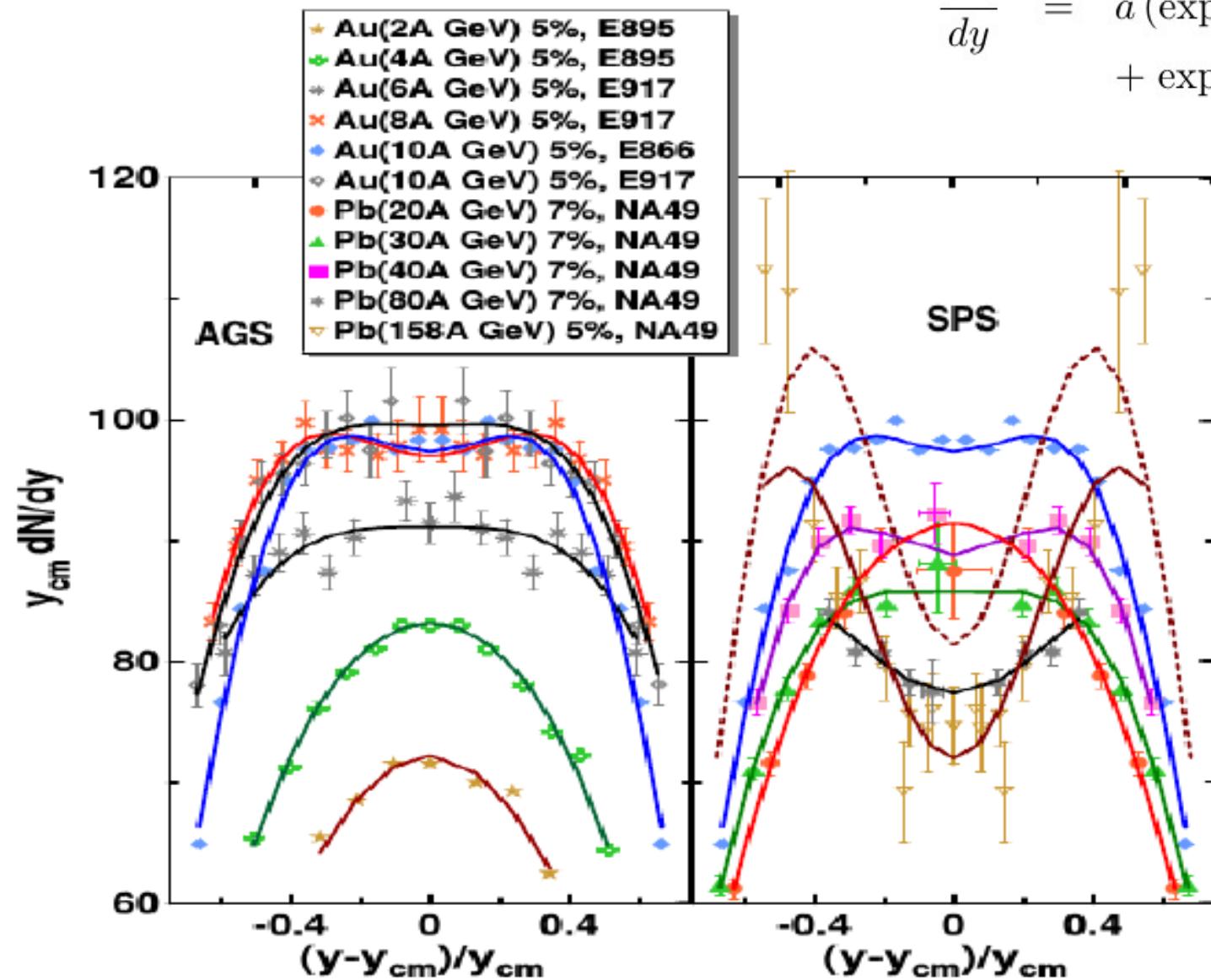
PHSD Model: Flows @ MPD

V.Voronyuk



Baryon stopping power

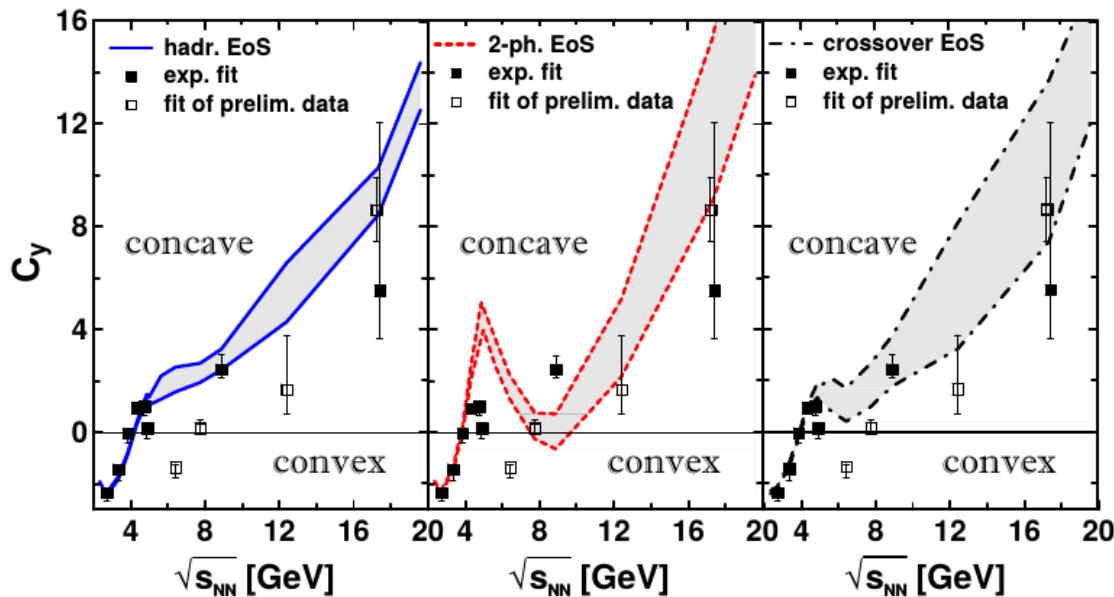
$$\frac{dN}{dy} = a \left(\exp \left\{ -(1/w_s) \cosh(y - y_s) \right\} + \exp \left\{ -(1/w_s) \cosh(y + y_s) \right\} \right)$$



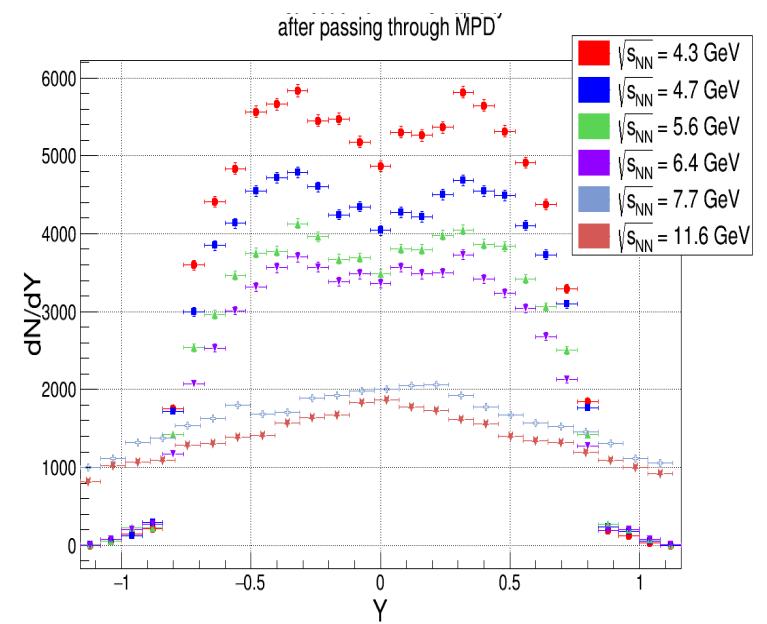
3FD Model: Baryon stopping power

model

$$C_y = \left(y_{\text{beam}}^3 \frac{d^3 N}{dy^3} \right)_{y=0} / \left(y_{\text{beam}} \frac{dN}{dy} \right)_{y=0} = (y_{\text{beam}}/w_s)^2 (\sinh^2 y_s - w_s \cosh y_s)$$



experiment



Yu.B. Ivanov, PL B721 (2013) 123
arXiv:1211.2579

Thank you for attention

More information: nica.jinr.ru
mpd.jinr.ru

