



Status of the NICA project



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Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna



**NICA days 2015 in Warsaw,
November 3 – 7, Warsaw, Poland**



from the Synchrotron to the Collider NICA

1957

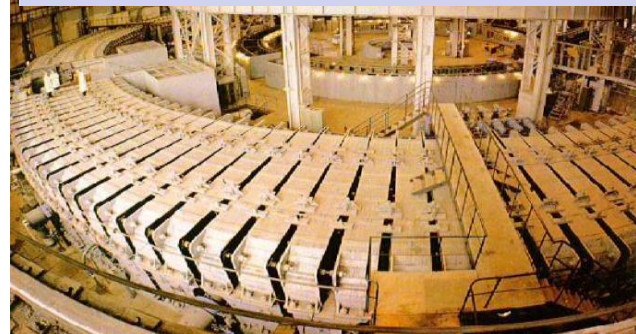
Synchrotron

10 GeV proton synchrotron – the world leader in energy



the start up of high energy era

V.I.Veksler –the discovery of **Phase Stability Principle** (1944)



1993

Nuclotron

the first superconducting accelerator of heavy ions based on Dubna type SC magnets



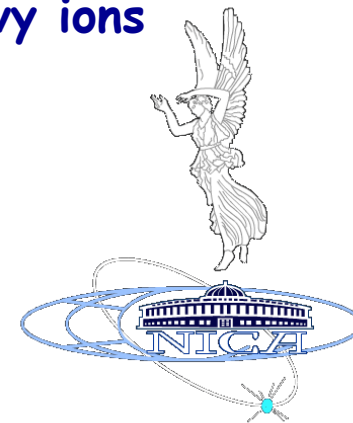
A.V.Baldin the pioneer of relativistic nuclear physics



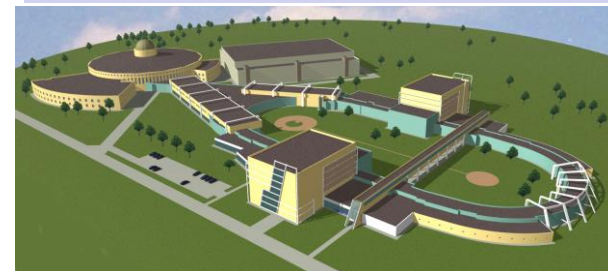
2019

NICA

The superconducting Collider of heavy ions



Study of nuclear matter at extreme conditions and spin physics



NICA (**N**uclotron based **I**on **C**ollider **f**Acility)

– the flagship project in HEP
of Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR)

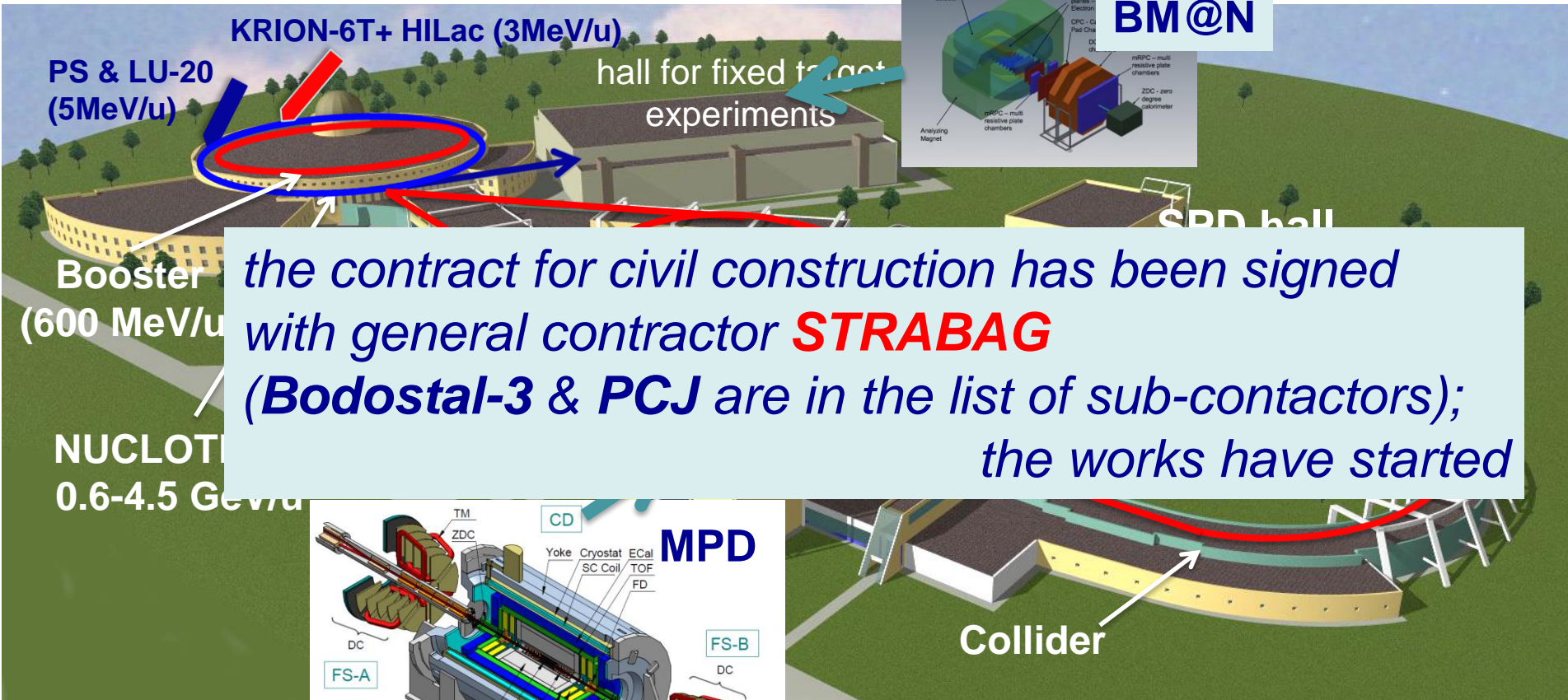
Main targets of the NICA project:

- **study of hot and dense baryonic matter**
- **investigation of nucleon spin structure, polarization phenomena**
- *development of accelerator facility for HEP @ JINR providing intensive beams of relativistic ions from p to Au polarized protons and deuterons with max energy up to $\sqrt{S_{NN}} = 11 \text{ GeV (Au}^{79+})$ and $= 27 \text{ GeV (p)}$*

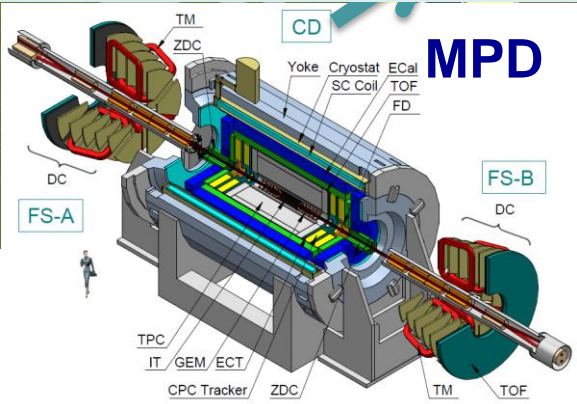
The NICA Complex

existing facility

to be constructed one



*the contract for civil construction has been signed with general contractor **STRABAG** (**Bodostal-3** & **PCJ** are in the list of sub-contacts); the works have started*

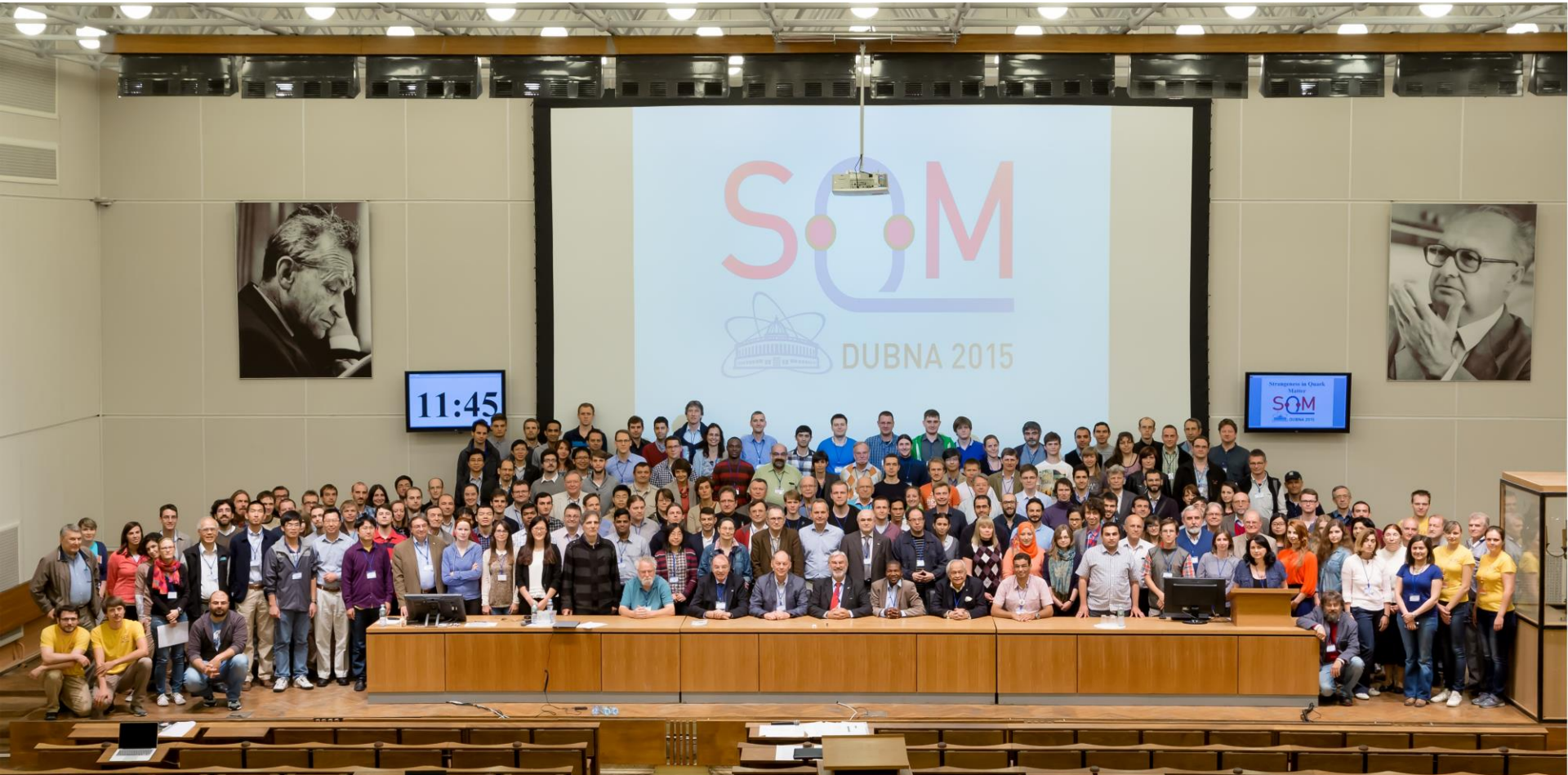


NICA collider major parameters

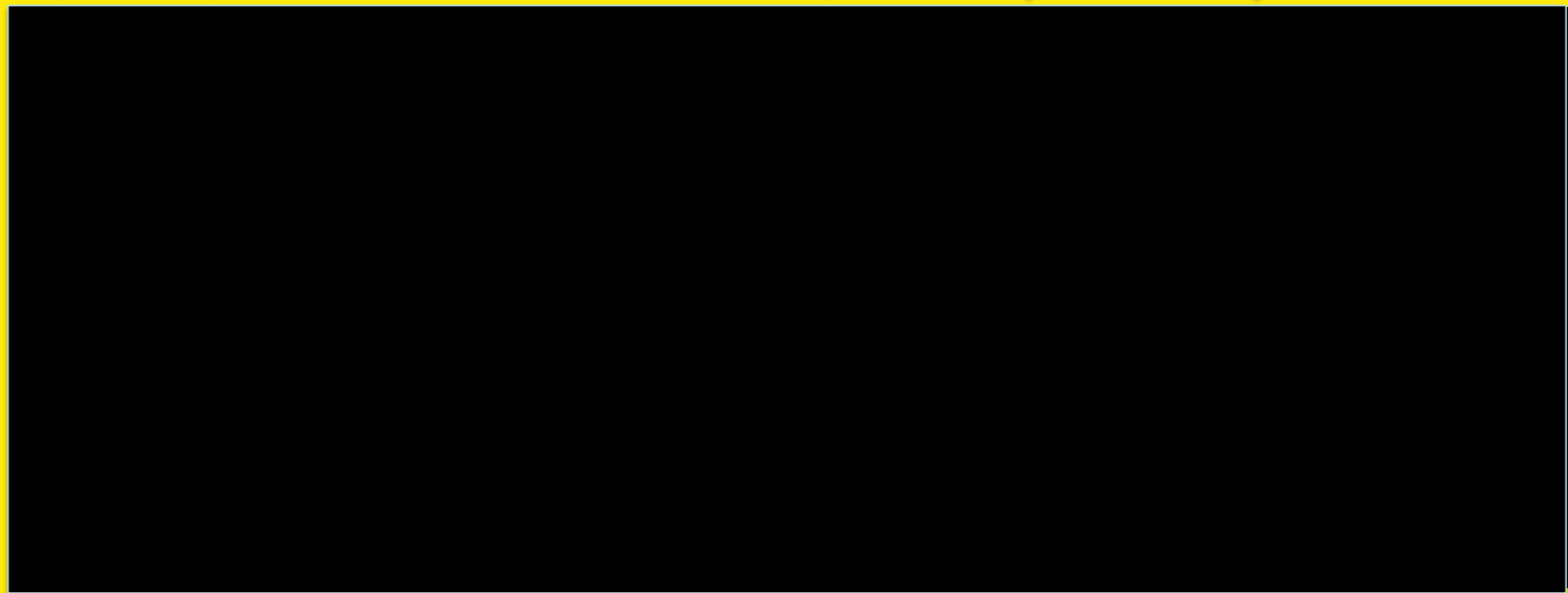
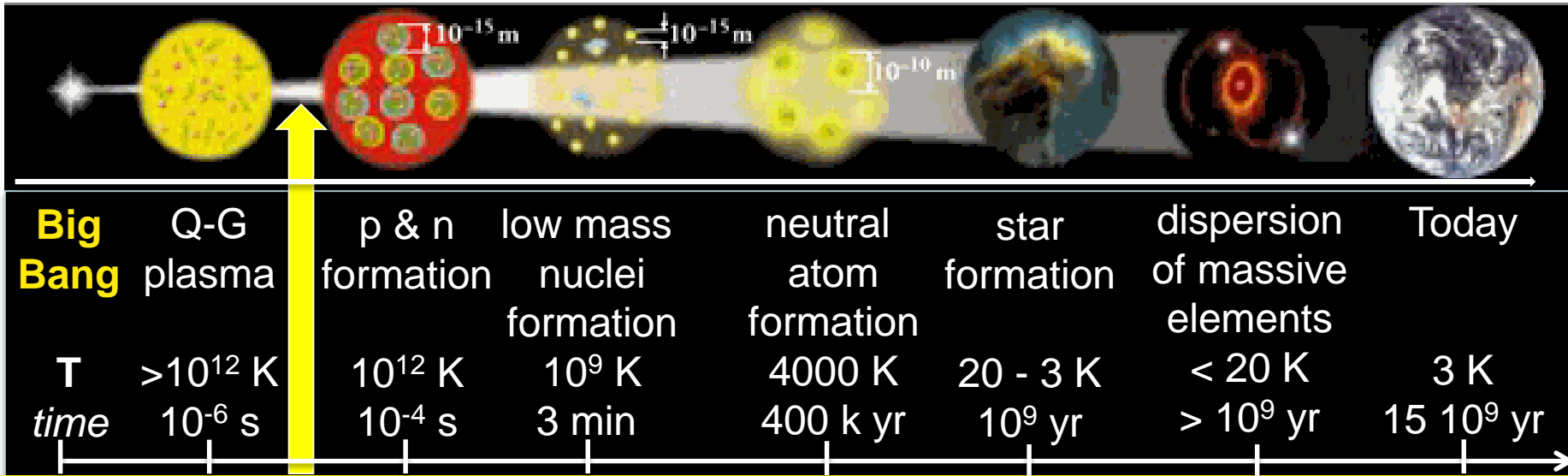
<i>Ring circumference, m</i>	503.04
heavy ions	
<i>β, m</i>	0.35
<i>energy range for Au⁷⁹⁺: $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$, GeV</i>	4 - 11
<i>r.m.s. $\Delta p/p$, 10^{-3}</i>	1.6
<i>Luminosity for Au⁷⁹⁺, $cm^{-2} s^{-1}$</i>	1×10^{27}
polarized particles	
<i>max. energy for polarized p, GeV</i>	27
<i>Luminosity for p, $cm^{-2} s^{-1}$</i>	1×10^{32}

Physics objectives

Heavy ion collisions



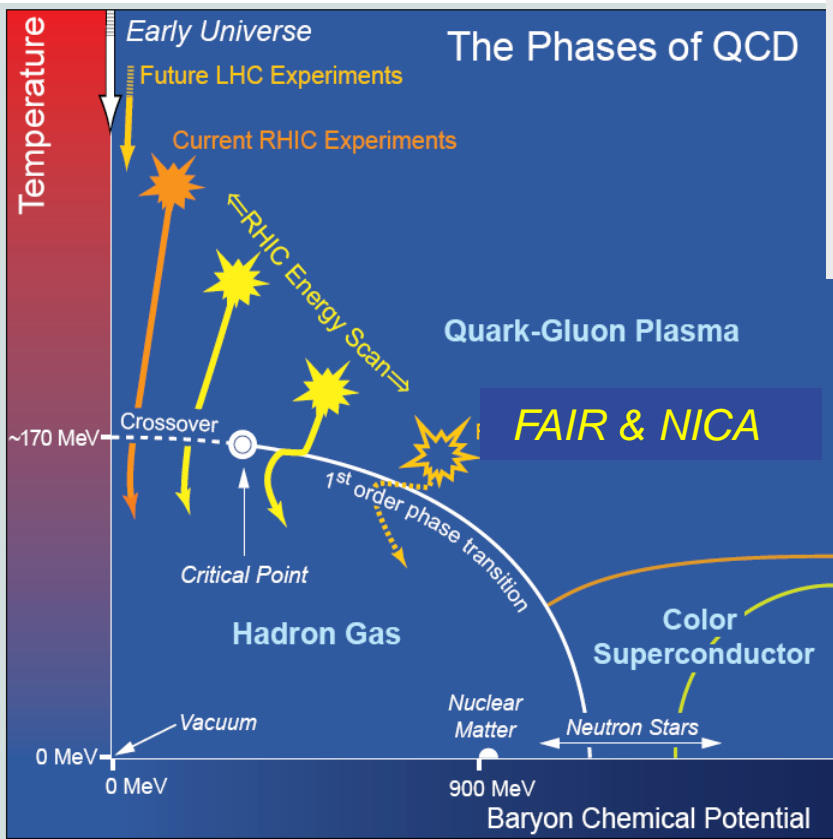
mini "Big Bang" in the laboratory



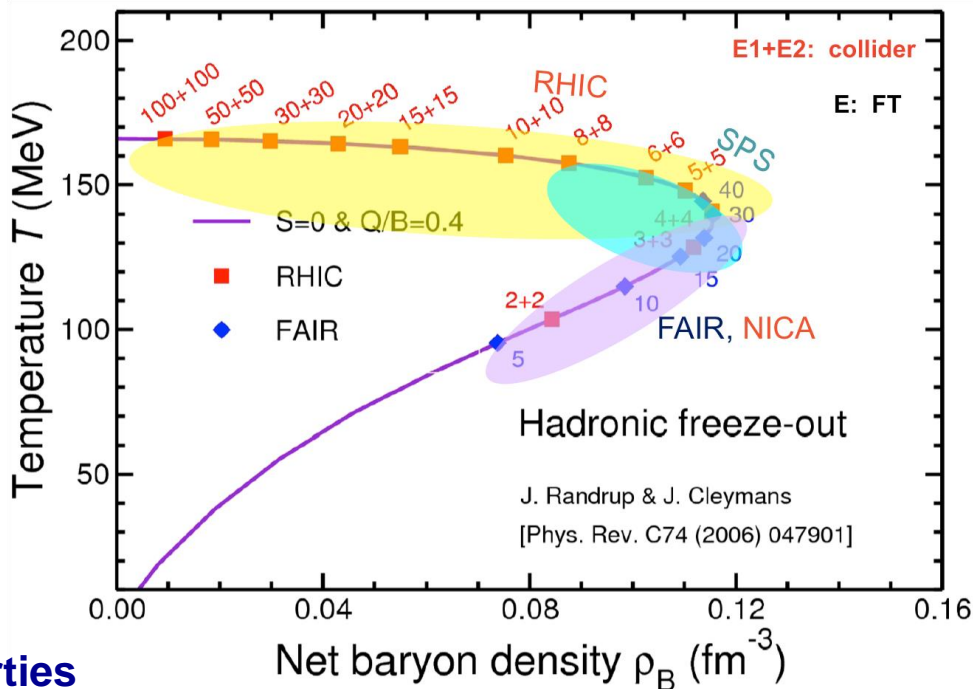
Physics

QCD matter at NICA :

- Highest net baryon density
- Energy range covers onset of deconfinement
- Complementary to the RHIC/BES, FAIR and CERN experimental programs



Freeze-out conditions



- Bulk properties, EOS - particle yields & spectra, ratios, femtoscopy, flow
- In-Medium modification of hadron properties
- Deconfinement (chiral), phase transition at high ρ_B - enhanced strangeness production
- QCD Critical Point - event-by-event fluctuations & correlations
- Strangeness in nuclear matter - hypernuclei

charged particle collisions :

electrons, protons (hydrogen nucleus), heavy ions (nuclei)

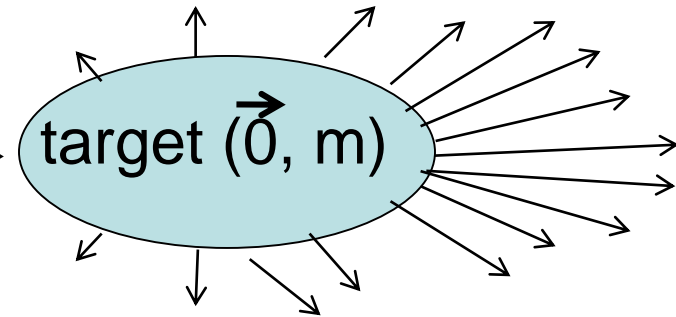
Experiments:

$$S_{NN} = (E_1 + m)^2 - (\vec{p} + \vec{0})^2$$

$$\approx 2pm + 2m^2$$

✓ with fixed target

$p = 10 \text{ GeV}$
 \vec{p}, m
 $\sqrt{S_{NN}} \approx 4,5 \text{ GeV}$

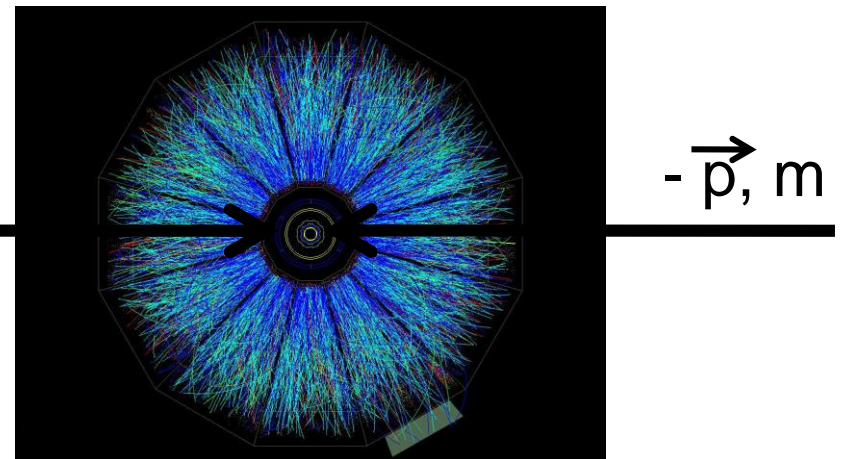


$$1\text{eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$1\text{GeV} = 10^9 \text{ eV} \approx m$$

✓ at collider

\vec{p}, m
 $\sqrt{S_{NN}} \approx 2p = 20 \text{ GeV}$



Experimental modes

collider

fixed target

advantages:

- **coverage of max. phase space**
- *minimum biased acceptance*
- *free of target parasitic effects*
-

- *rate is limited just by detector capability*
- *easy upgradable*
-

disadvantages:

- *rate is limited by luminosity*
- *limited combinations*
“beam”/“target”
-

- *a limited phase space*
- *momentum dependent*
corrections
- *target influenced*
corrections

Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider

Designed Energy $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$

BNL 2000: RHIC

~ 4 km

PHENIX

STAR

BOOSTER

LINAC

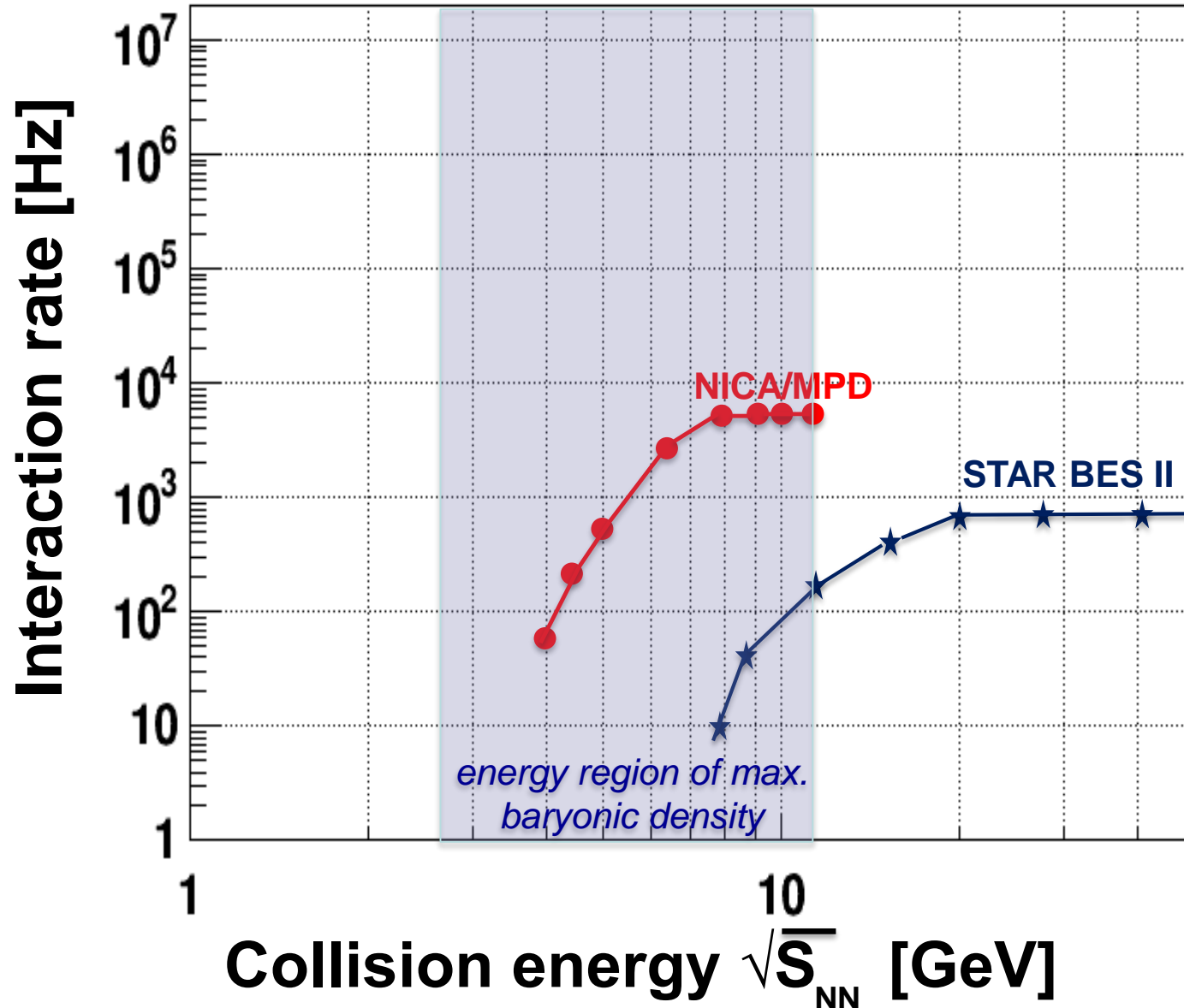
AGS

HTB

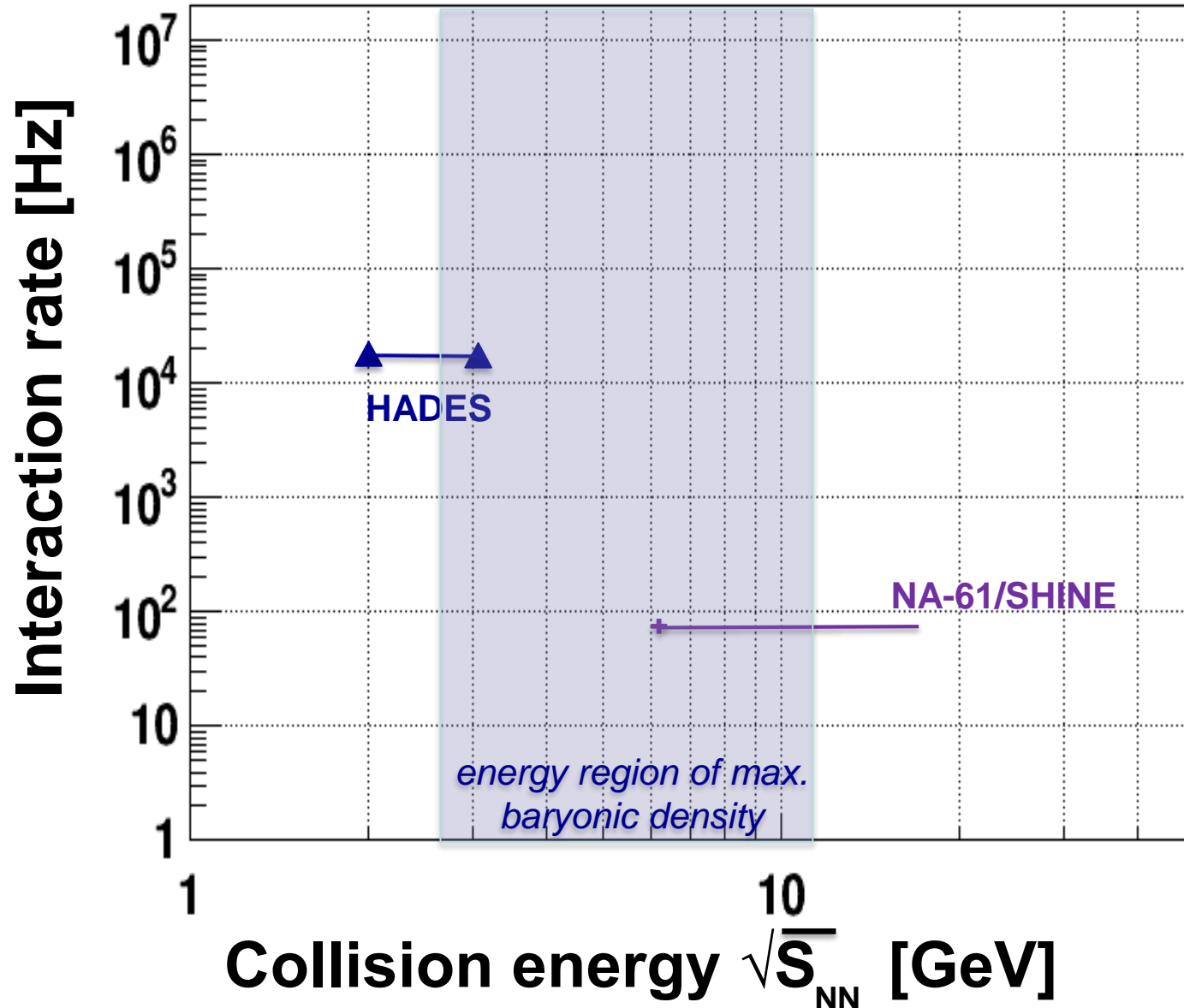
HITL

TANDEM

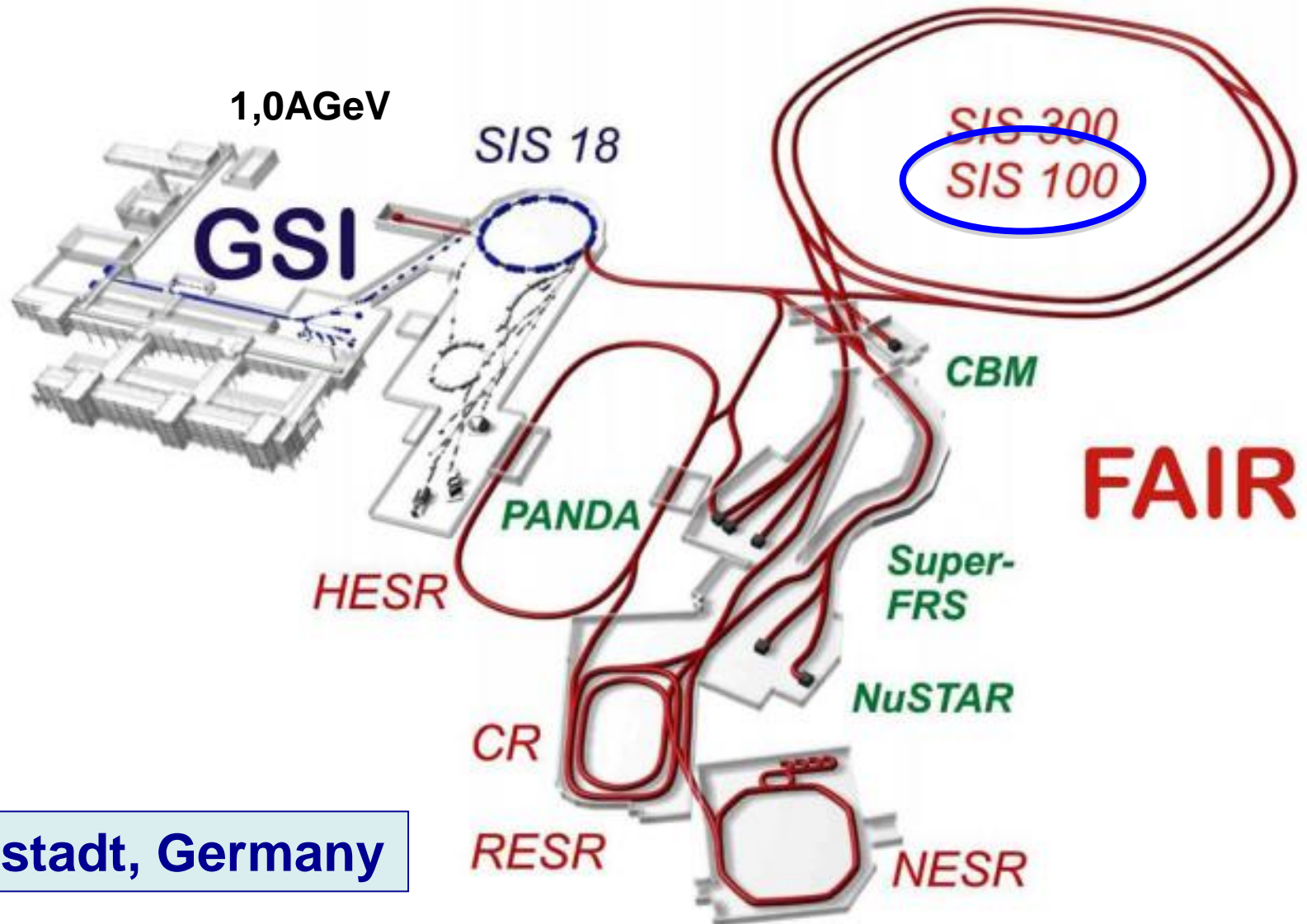
Present and future HI collider experiments



Present HI F.T. experiments

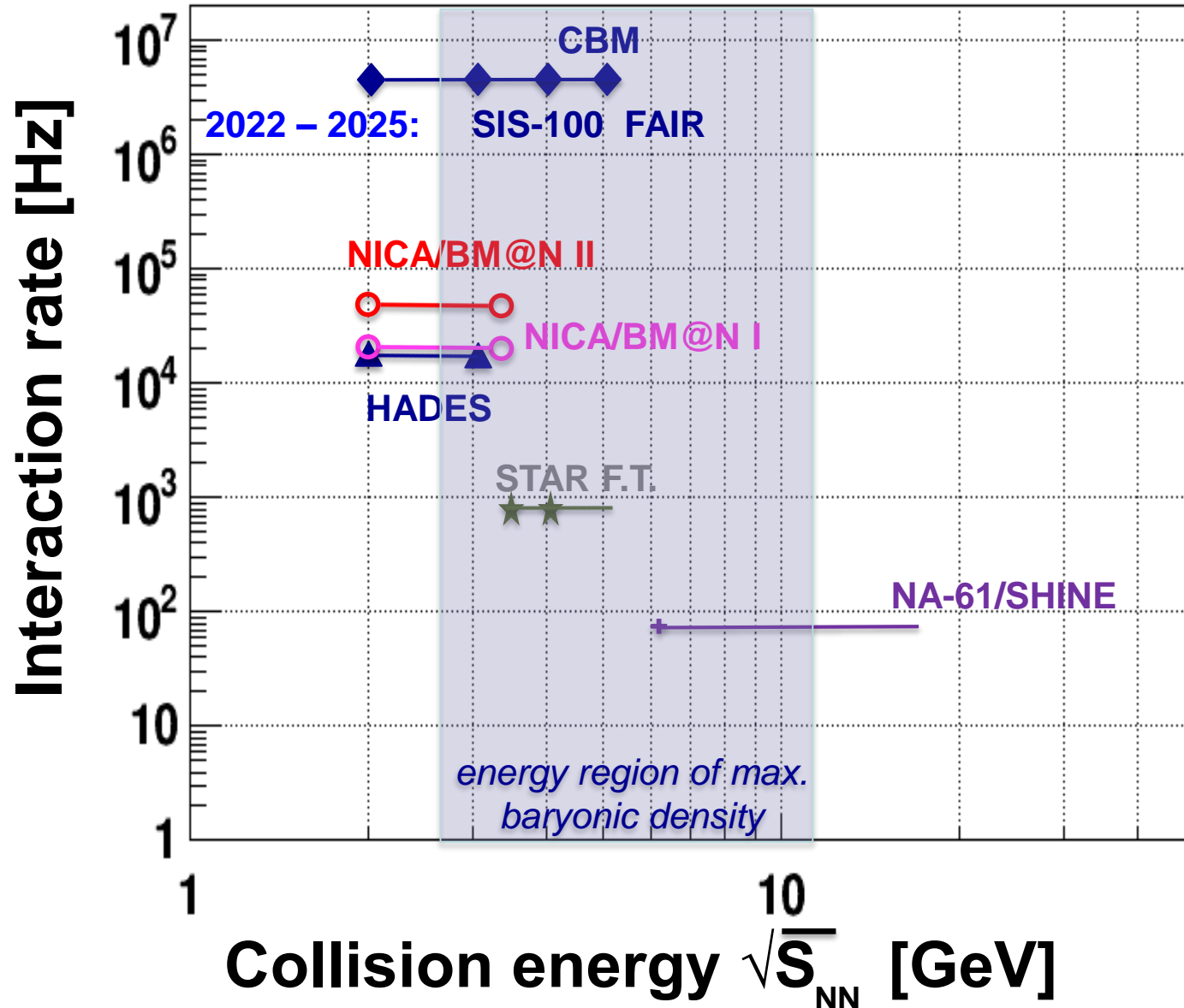


Complex FAIR: experiments with fixed target

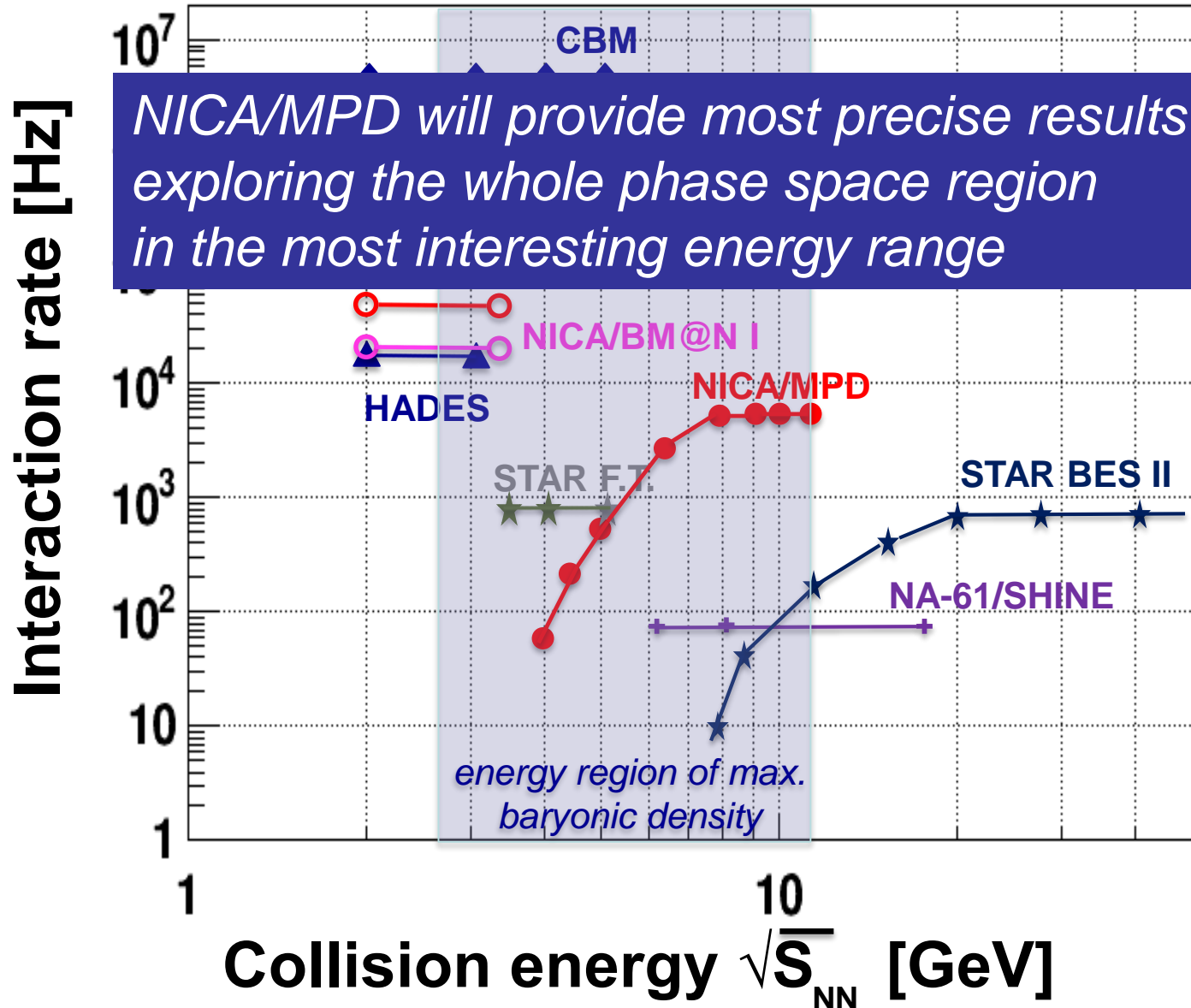


Darmstadt, Germany

Present and future HI F.T. experiments



Present and future HI experiments



**Both, collider and fixed target approaches,
are complementary and necessary
for approval of potential discovery**

In this view the **NICA** and **FAIR** projects are complementary
and their joined efforts have aimed to
discovering and to studying new forms of baryonic matter

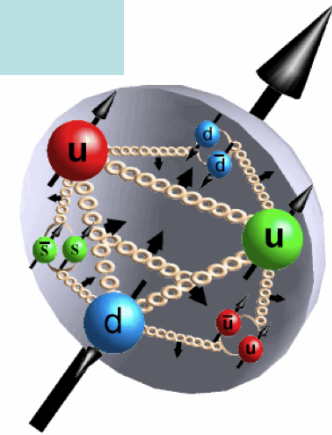
SPD (Spin Physics Detector) at the Collider

Collider provides both:
transversally & longitudinally
polarized p & d
with energy up to $\sqrt{S} = 27 \text{ GeV}$



*Collaboration is forming;
project is under preparation*



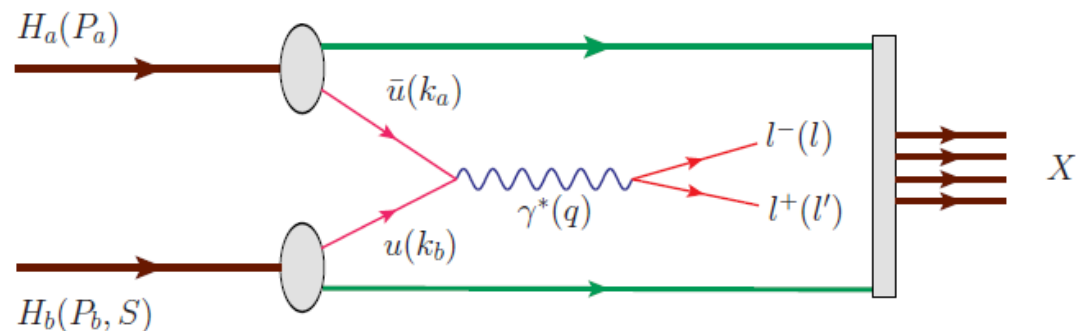


Sum rule:
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_q + \Sigma_g + L_q + L_g.$$
















Nucleon spin structure study using the Matveev-Muradyan-Tavkhelidze-Drell-Yan mechanism, DVCS & SIDIS processes (*new PDFs*):

- 8 intrinsic-transverse-momentum dependent PDFs at leading twist
- azimuthal asymmetries with different angular modulations in the hadron and spin azimuthal angles, Φ_h and Φ_s

Direct photons production (*gluon polarization*)



nucleon vs quark polarizations

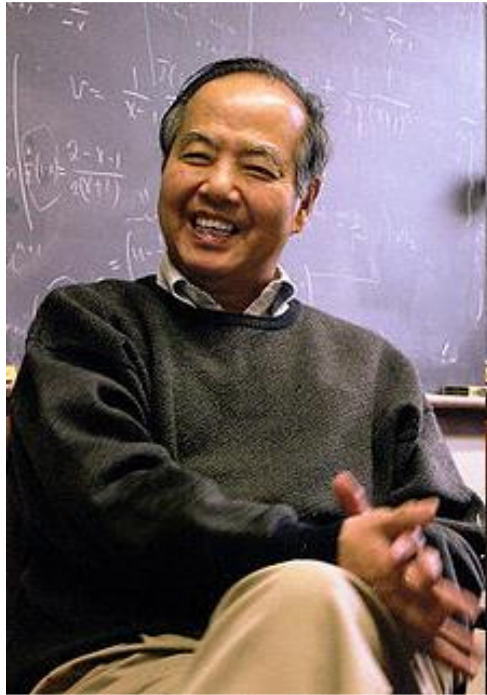
		nucleon polarization		
		U	L	T
quark polarization	U	f_1  <i>number density</i>		f_{1T}^\perp  -  Sivers
	L		g_1  -  <i>helicity</i>	g_{1T}  -  Worm-gear T
	T	h_1^\perp  -  Boer-Mulders	h_{1L}^\perp  -  Worm-gear L	h_1  -  <i>transversity</i> h_{1T}^\perp  -  pretzelosity

Experiments studying nucleon spin structure

<i>experiment</i>	CERN, COMPASS-II	FAIR, PANDA	FNAL, E-906	RHIC, STAR	RHIC- PHENIX	NICA, SPD
<i>mode</i>	F.T.	F.T.	F.T.	collider	collider	collider
<i>Beam/target</i>	π^-, p	anti-p, p	π^-, p	pp	pp	pp, pd,dd
<i>Polarization:b/t</i>	0; 0.8	0; 0	0; 0	0.5	0.5	0.7
<i>Luminosity</i>	$2 \cdot 10^{33}$	$2 \cdot 10^{32}$	$3.5 \cdot 10^{35}$	$5 \cdot 10^{32}$	$5 \cdot 10^{32}$	10^{32}
\sqrt{s} , GeV	14	6	16	200, 500	200, 500	10 - 26
$x_{1(\text{beam})}$ range	0.1-0.9	0.1-0.6	0.1-0.5	0.03-1.0	0.03-1.0	0.1-0.8
q_T , GeV	0.5 -4.0	0.5 -1.5	0.5 -3.0	1.0 -10.0	1.0 -10.0	0.5 -6.0
<i>Lepton pairs,</i>	$\mu-\mu+$	$\mu-\mu+$	$\mu-\mu+$	$\mu-\mu+$	$\mu-\mu+$	$\mu-\mu+$, e+e-
<i>Data taking</i>	2015	>2025	2013	>2016	>2016	>2020
<i>Transversity</i>	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
<i>Boer-Mulders</i>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<i>Sivers</i>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<i>Pretzelosity</i>	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
<i>Worm Gear</i>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
<i>Direct γ</i>	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES

SPD/NICA will provide unique opportunity
not available at other facilities
to study all of the PDF in one experiment
and obtain the comprehensive information
on the nucleon spin structure
at high statistical level
with min. systematic uncertainties

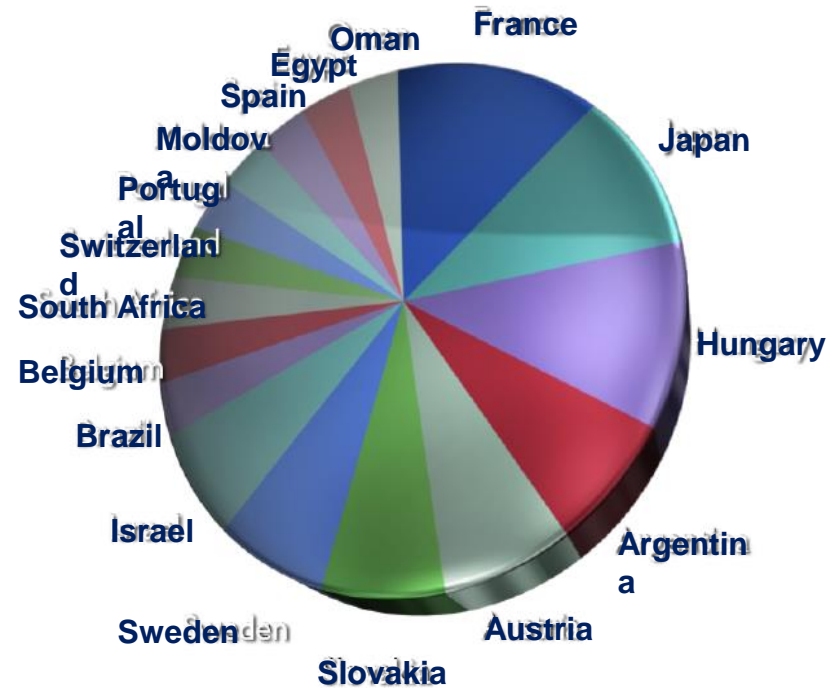
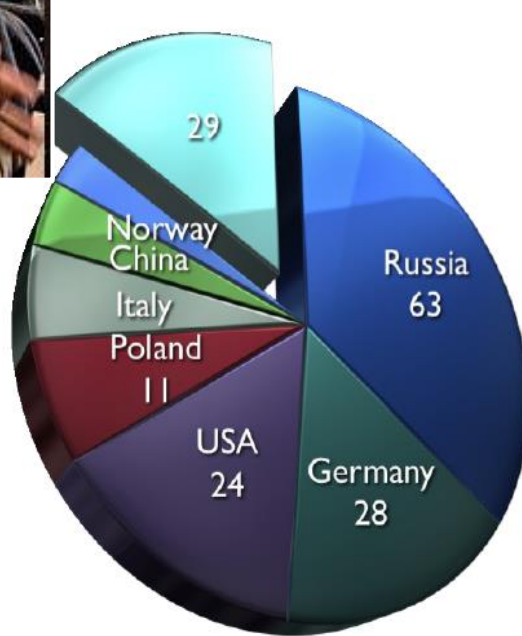
NICA White Paper – International Effort



T.D.Li: “The NICA heavy ion collider will be a very major step towards the formation

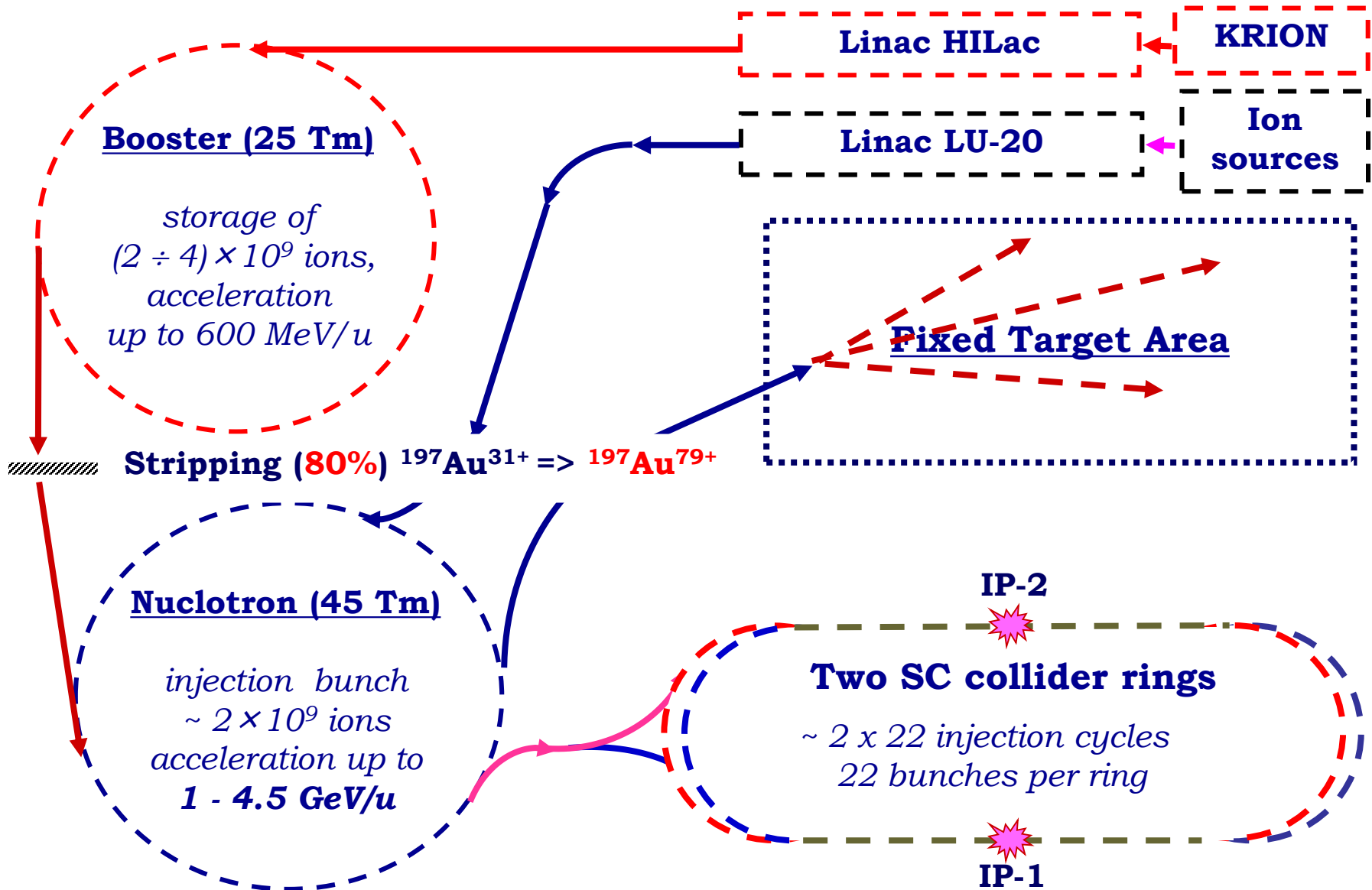
Statistics of White Paper Contributions:

111 contributions,
188 authors from **70** centers in **24** countries



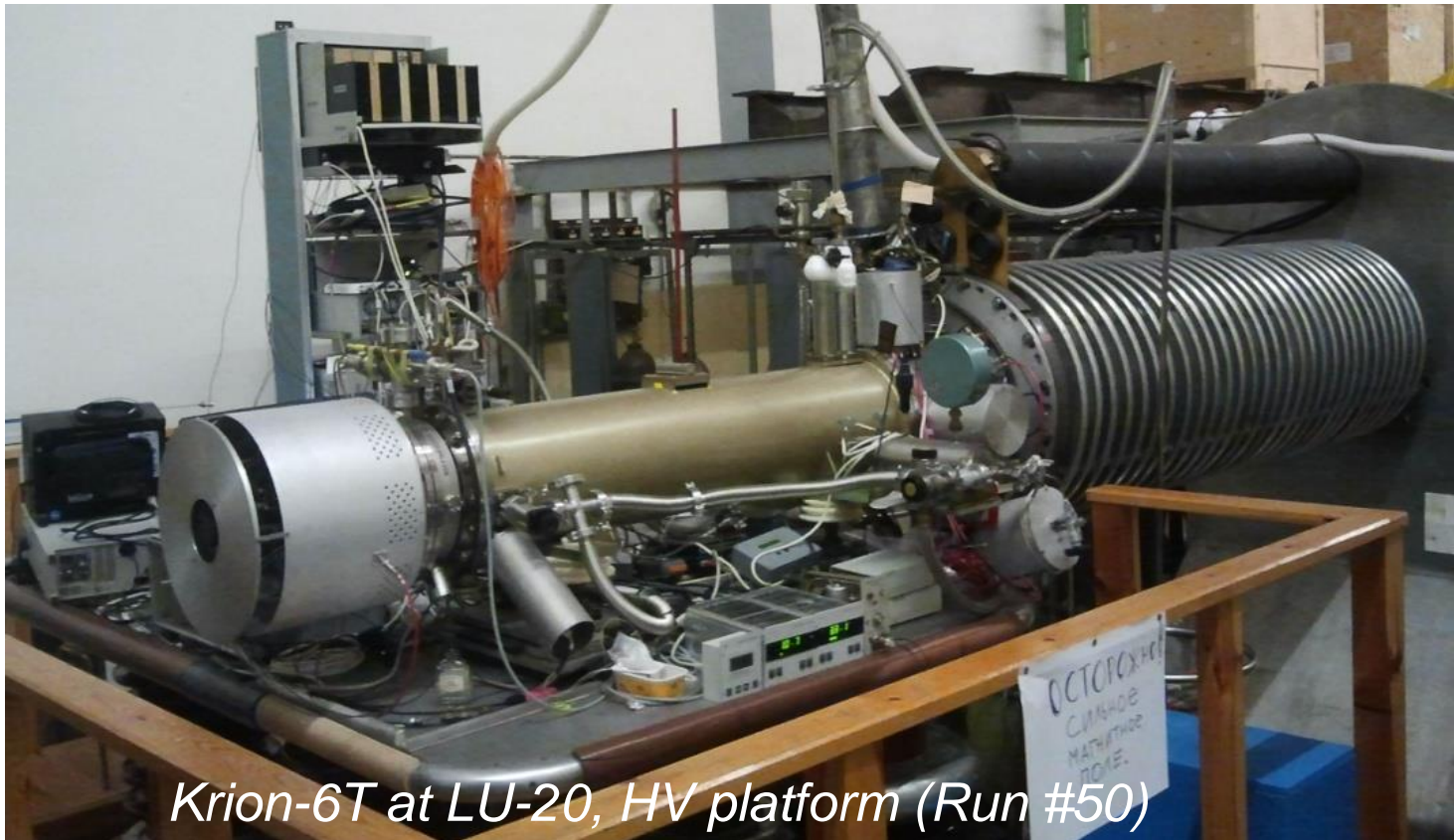
Status of the accelerator complex

Structure and Operation Regimes

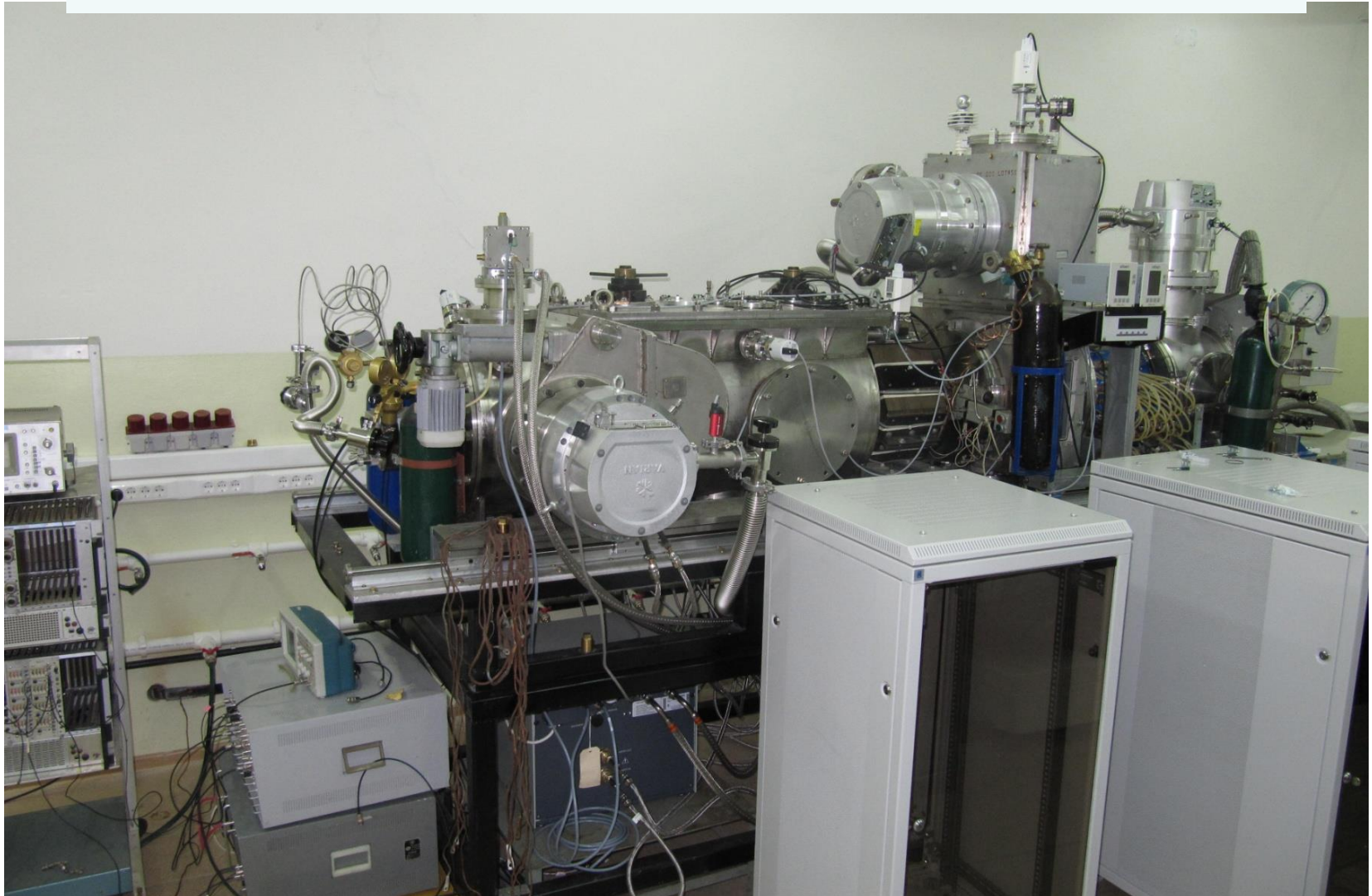


Project parameters: *magnetic field up to 6.0 T, electron energy up to 15 keV*

- *$B = 5.4 \text{ T}$ reached in a robust regime;*
- *produced beams: $\text{Au}^{30+} \div \text{Au}^{32+}$, $6 \cdot 10^8$ ppp, repetition rate 50 Hz*

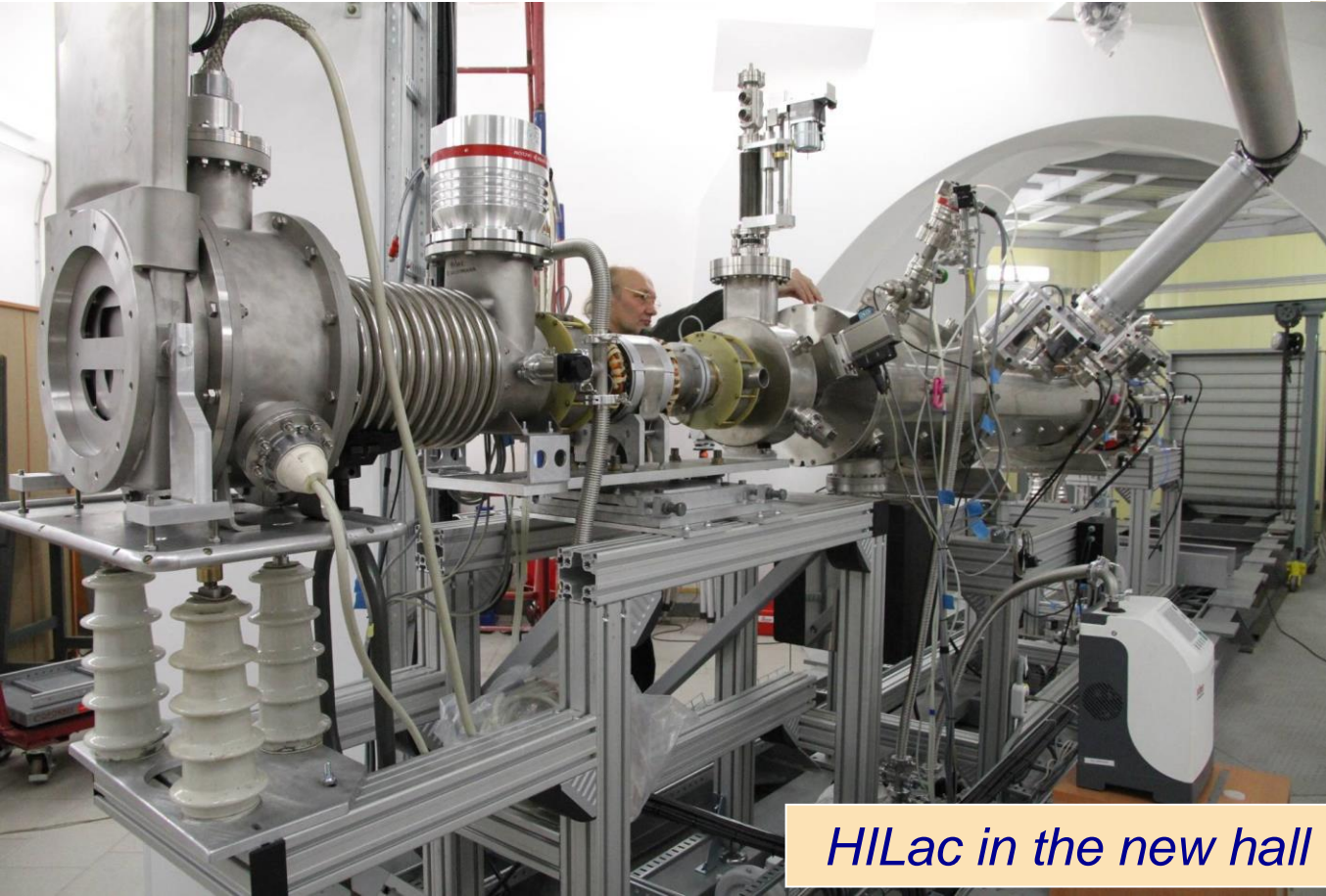


Source for polarized particles (SPP)



Source has been assembled; now it is commissioned to achieve 10^{10} polarized deuterons pp; the first beam run is foreseen in beg of 2016

NICA Heavy ion injector (HILAC)



HILac in the new hall

*Design & fabrication by "BEVATECH OHG",
Germany*



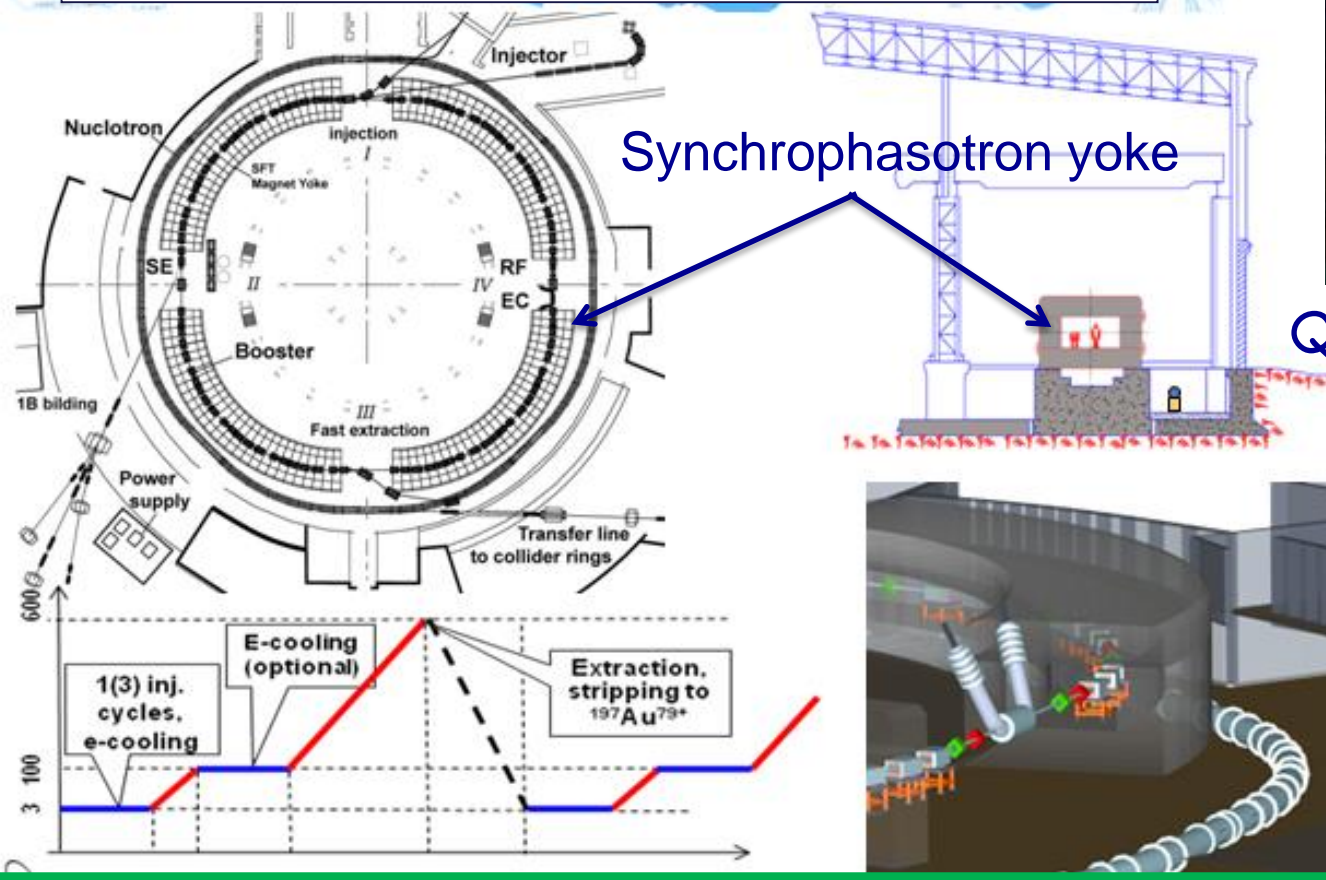
Commissioning in 2015

*RF system assembled
in new hall (world unique)*

The Booster

Booster synchrotron: $C = 211m$,
 $25 T \cdot m$, $600 MeV/u$ for Au^{31+}
ultra high vacuum, electron cooling

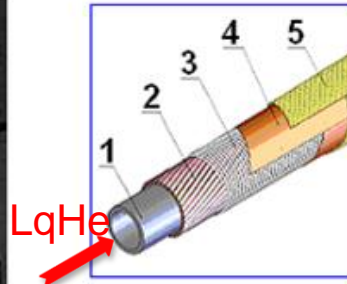
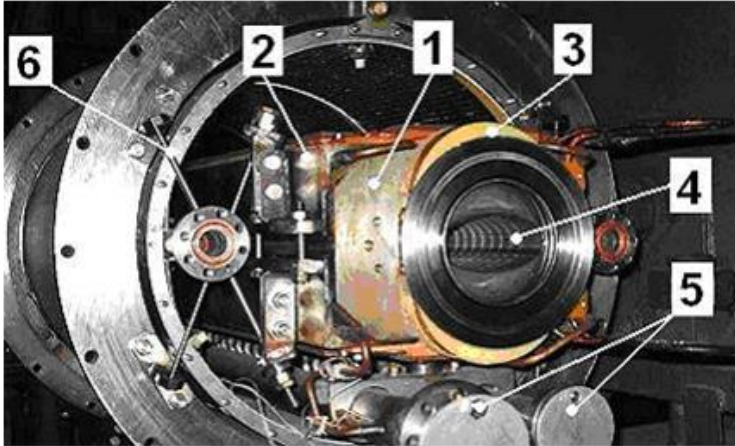
Dipole SC magnet



Quadrupole SC magnet

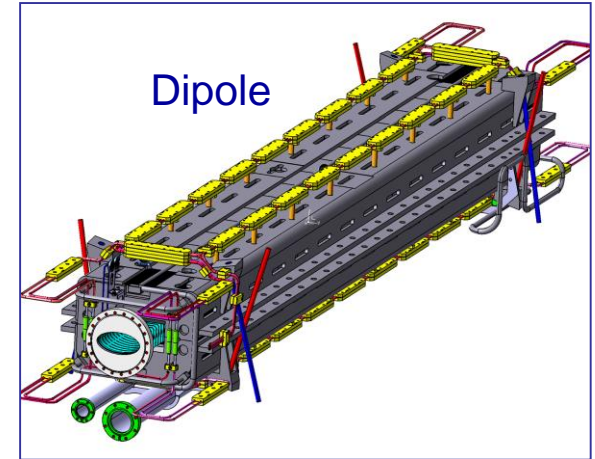


“Dubna type” fast cycling SC magnet technology



LqHe

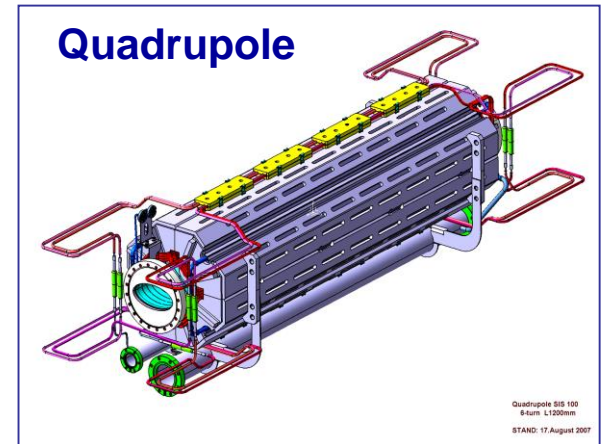
- 1 - Melchior pipe
- 2 - Niobium-titanium composite wire
- 3 - nichrome wire
- 4,5 - isolation



Dipole



Magnet for SIS 100 (FAIR, Germany)



Quadrupole

Quadrupole SIS 100
8kV L1200mm
STAND: 17 August 2007

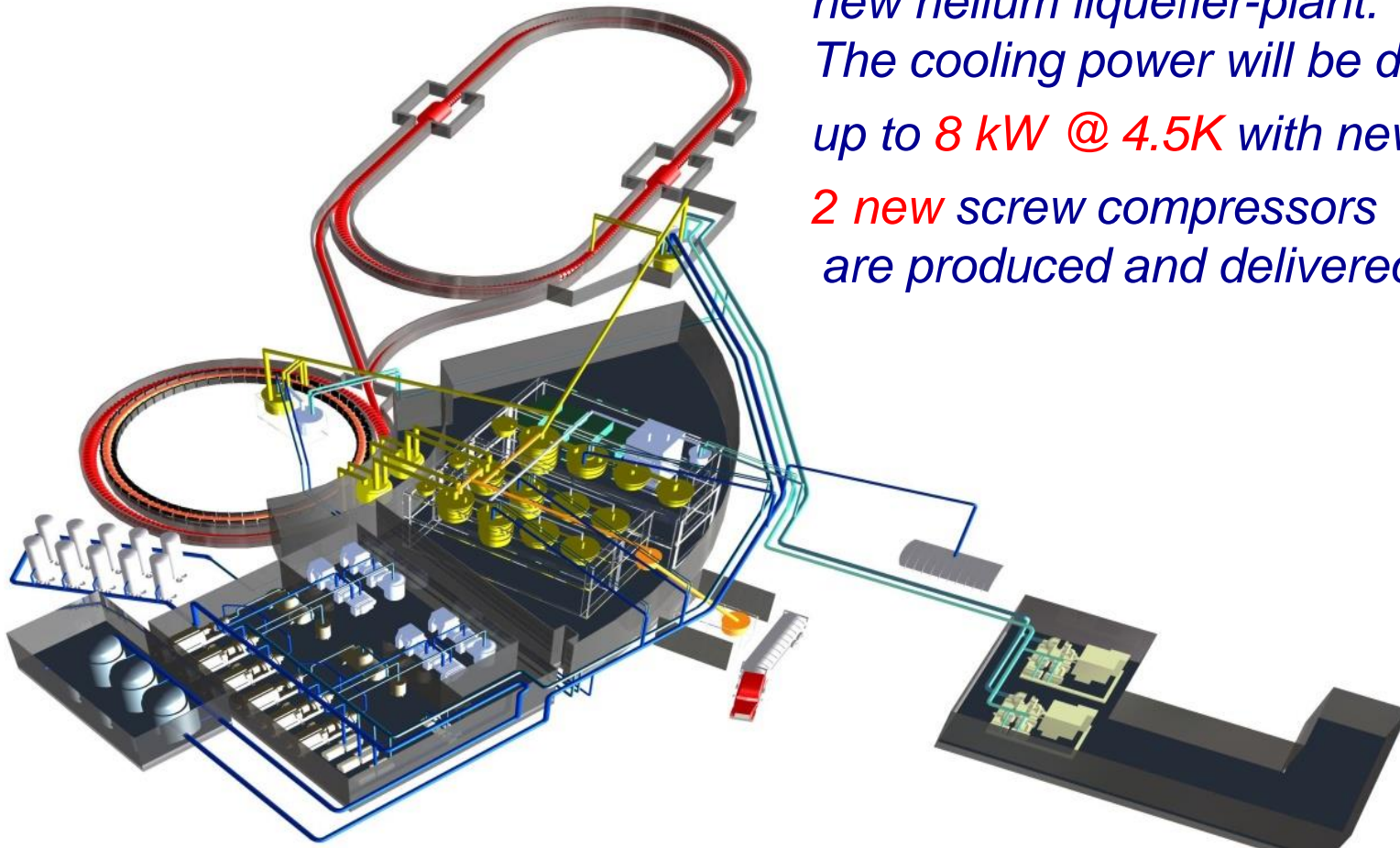
SC Magnets for Booster, Collider & SIS-100/FAIR workshop at VBLHEP JINR (*bld. 217*)



*Technical design project is in the final stage:
new helium liquefier-plant.*

*The cooling power will be doubled
up to **8 kW @ 4.5K** with new plant;*

***2 new** screw compressors
are produced and delivered to Dubna*



New building will be constructed

to accommodate the new Cryo Complex

Experiments at NICA

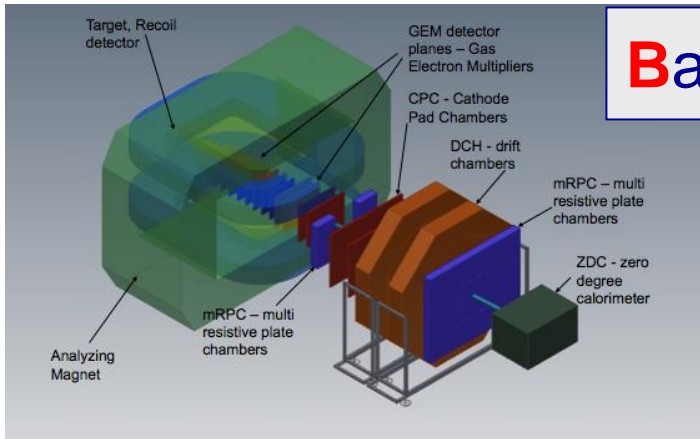
3 detectors

Baryonic Matter at Nuclotron (BM@N)

*the fixed target experiment
at the Nuclotron*

Stage I

2017

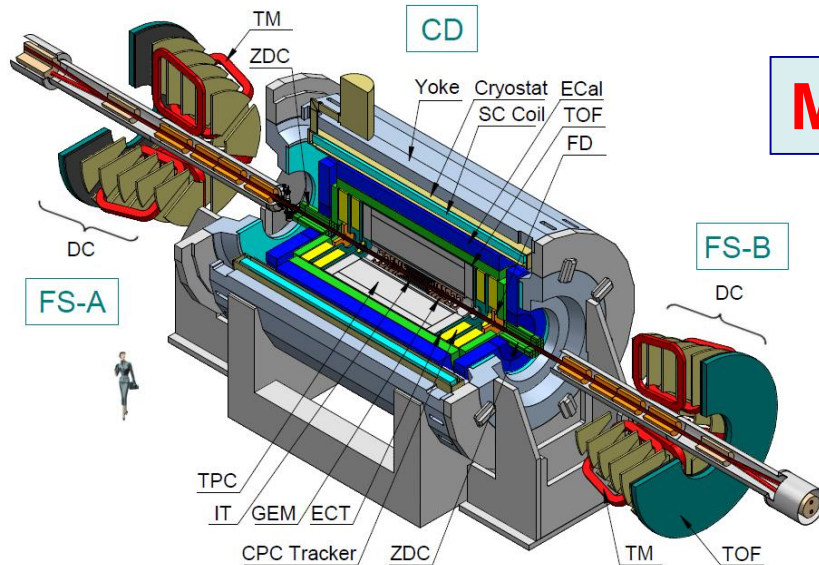


MultiPurpose Detector (MPD)

at the Collider

Stage I

2019



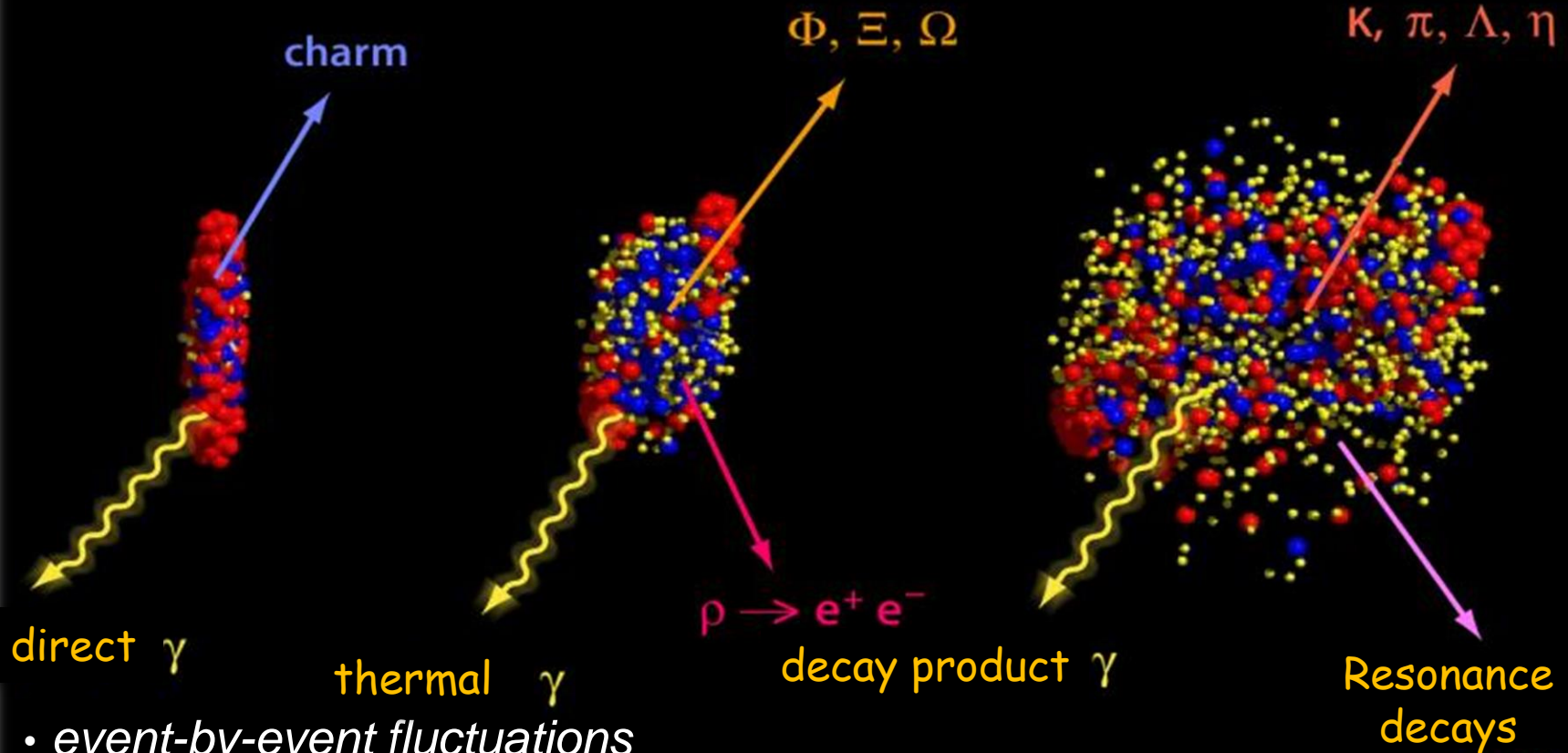
SPD (Spin Physics Detector) at the Collider

project is under preparation

MultiPurpose Detector (MPD)

the observables in *AA*, *pA* and *pp* collisions:

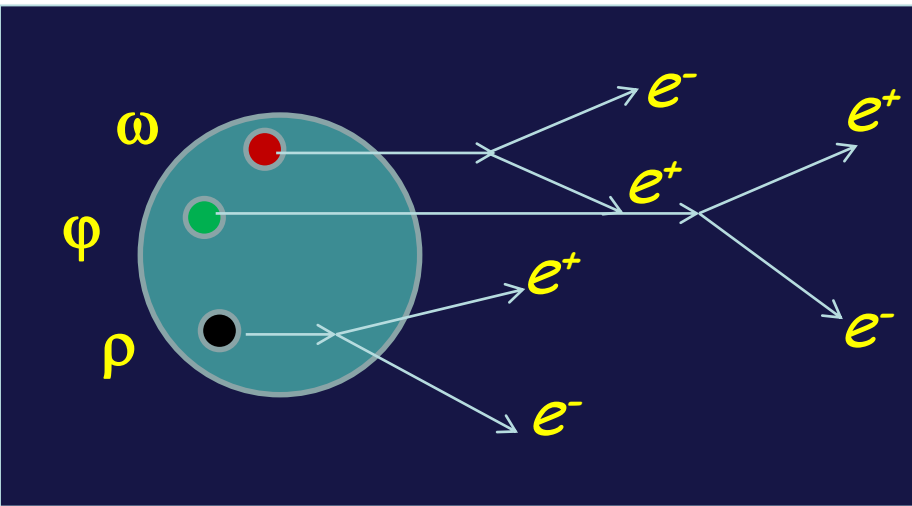
- multiplicity of produced hadrons (π , K , p , Λ , Ξ , Ω)
- electromagnetic probes: electrons, gammas, vector meson decays,



- event-by-event fluctuations
- femtoscopy of π , K , p , Λ
-

Lepton pair production

- ❖ *In-medium modification of vector meson properties may signal on partial chiral symmetry restoration in heavy ion collisions*
- ❖ *dileptons as penetrating probes of the fireball interior – no FSI*



ω : $c\tau = 23$ fm	$M=783$ MeV, $\Gamma=8$ MeV
ϕ : $c\tau = 44$ fm	$M=1019$ MeV, $\Gamma=4$ MeV
ρ : $c\tau = 1.3$ fm	$M=768$ MeV $\Gamma=149$ MeV

required mass resolution ~ 10 MeV

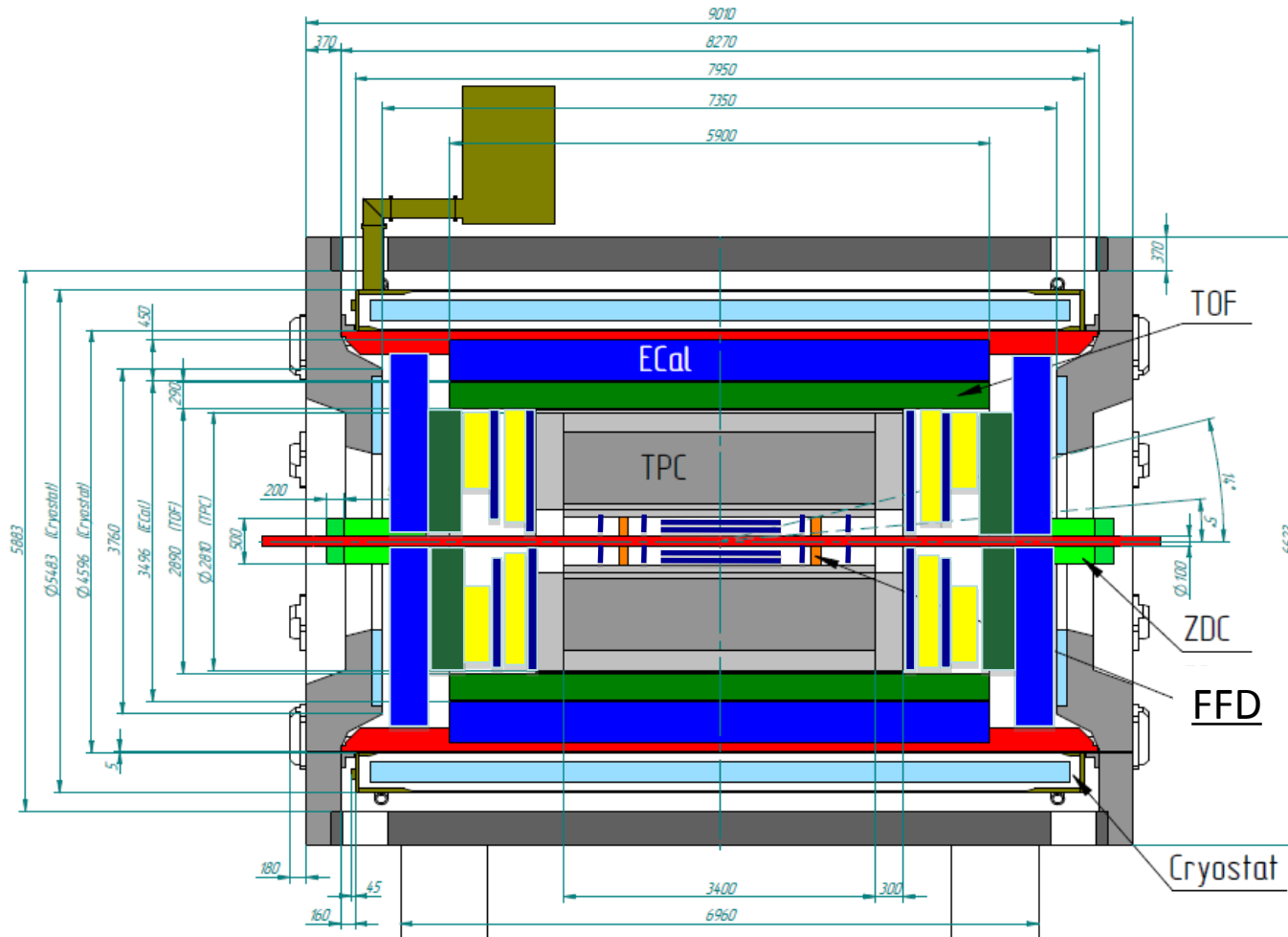
the detector relevant features:

- low material budget;
- electron reliable ID & hadron extra suppression by ECAL;
- high event rate allowing study of dielectron continuum at high p_T .

MPD detector

Stage 1: TPC, TOF, ECAL, ZDC, FD

Stage 2: IT + Endcaps (tracker, TOF, ECAL)



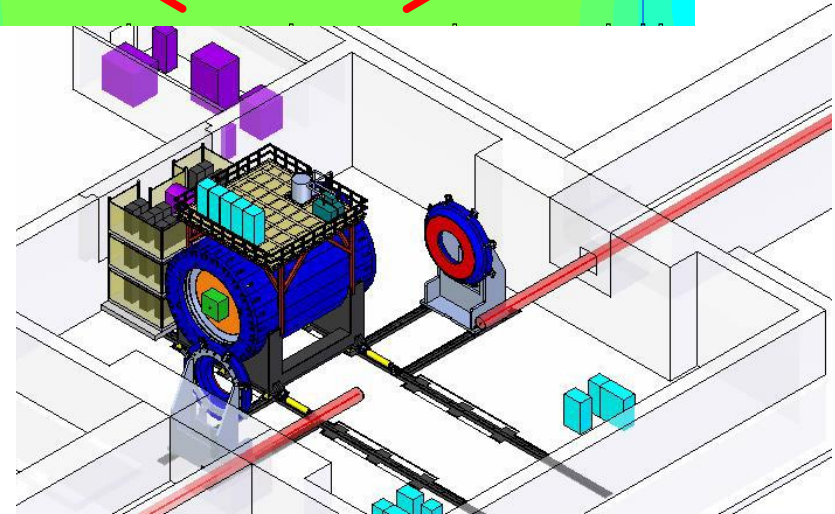
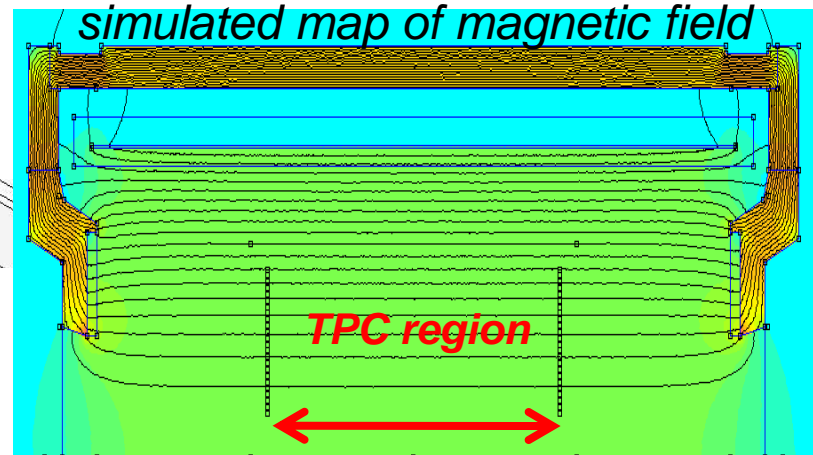
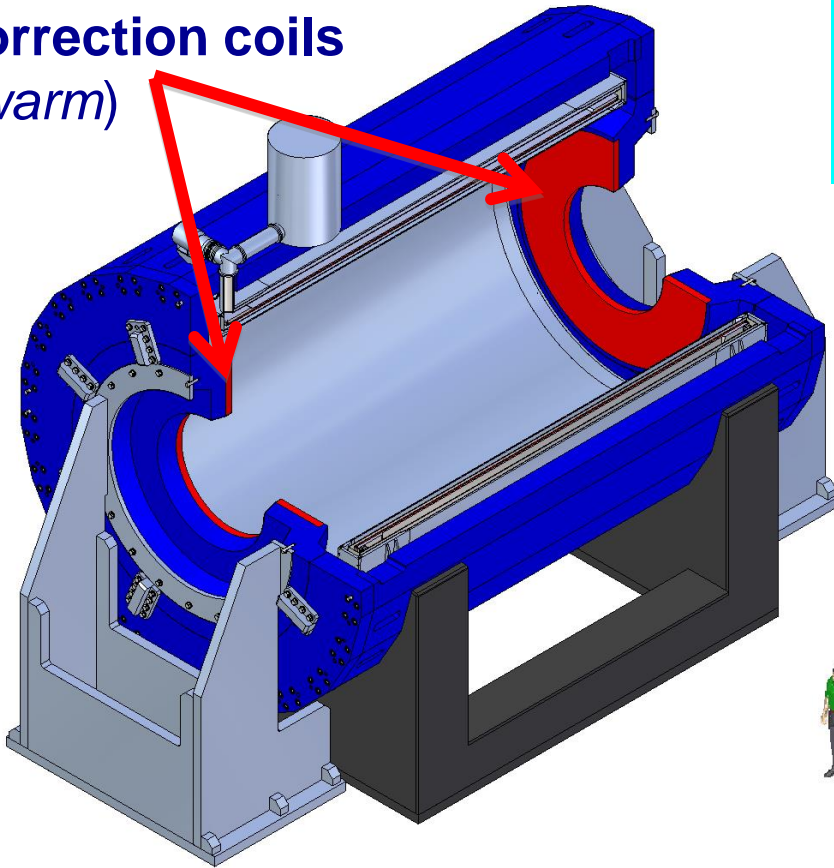
MPD magnet

Superconducting solenoid:

$B_0=0.66$ T; ~ 900 t

high level (~ 3×10^{-4}) of magnetic field homogeneity

Correction coils (warm)

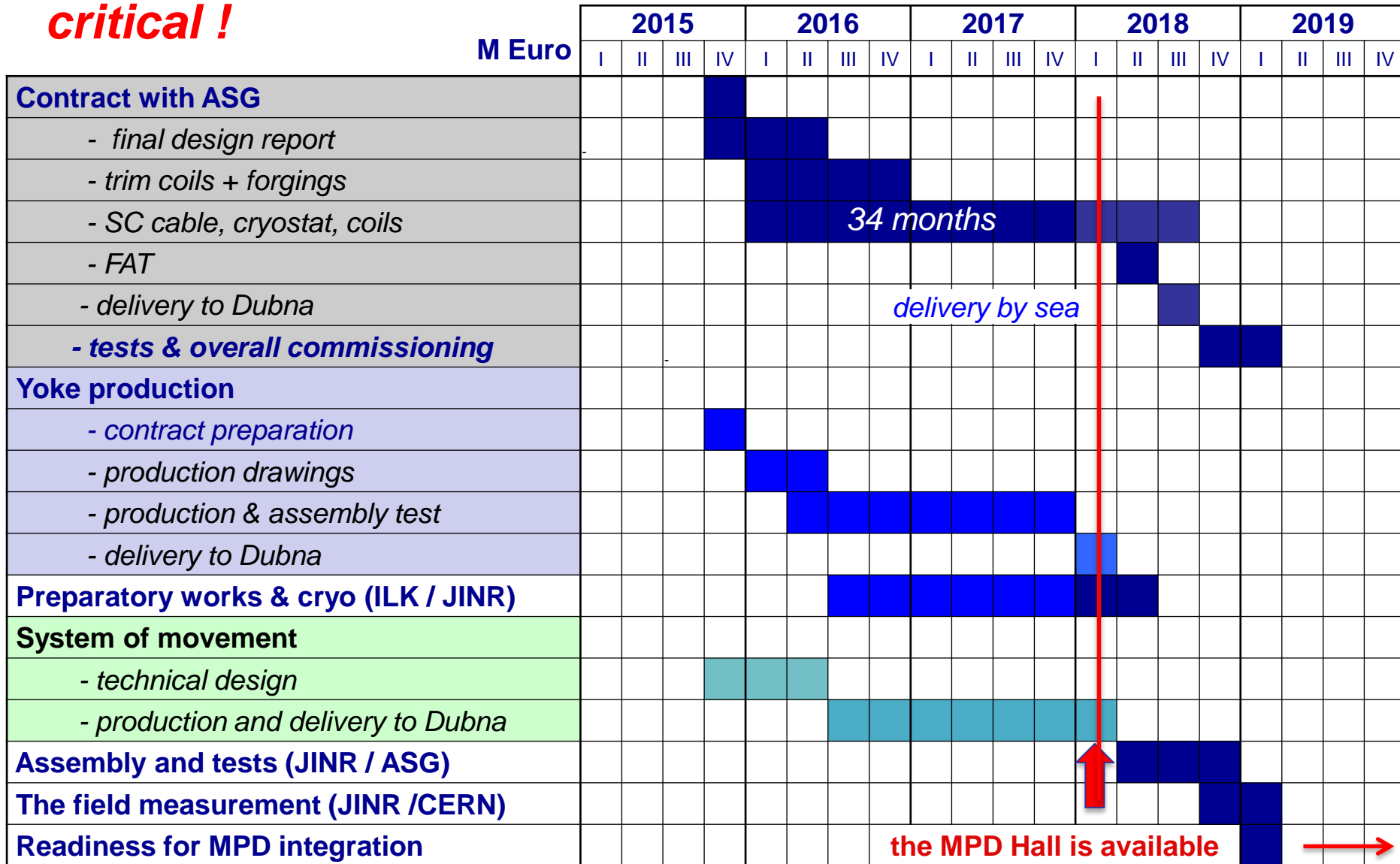


Magnet status:

*technical design – **completed**;*
contracts with the producers-
in preparation

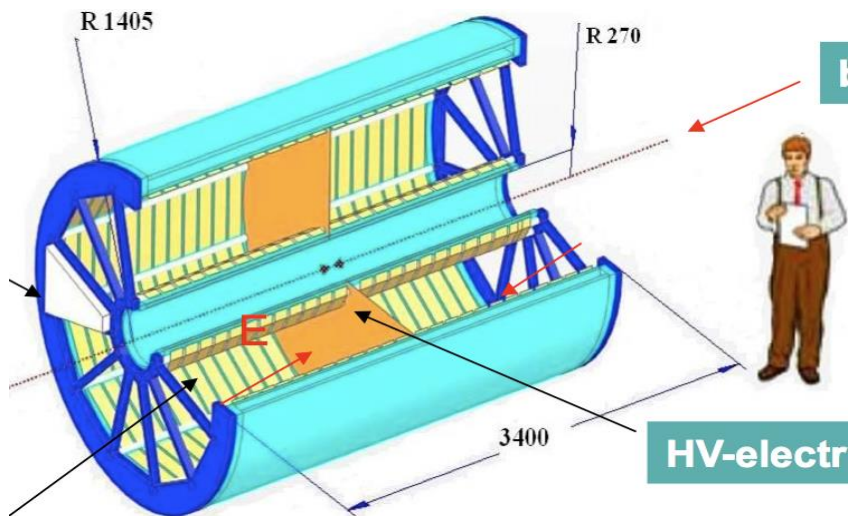
Schedule for MPD Magnet fabrication & commissioning

critical !



TPC- technical project, preparation for fabrication

$\text{Dia.} = 3000 \text{ mm}$, $L = 3400 \text{ mm}$, $FEE = 120\,000 \text{ ch}$, $\delta p/p < 2\%$



FEC-64 prototype
(ALTERA FPGA,
ALTRO, PASA chips)



Cylinder C2, preparation for vacuum tests



$\text{Ø}54 \text{ cm}$, $l=3.4 \text{ m}$

Cylinder C3 manufactured in Dec. 2013

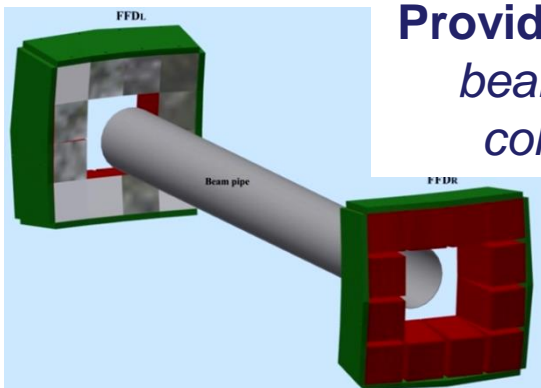


$R140 \text{ cm}$, $L=3.4 \text{ m}$
4 mm thickness
0,1 mm precision

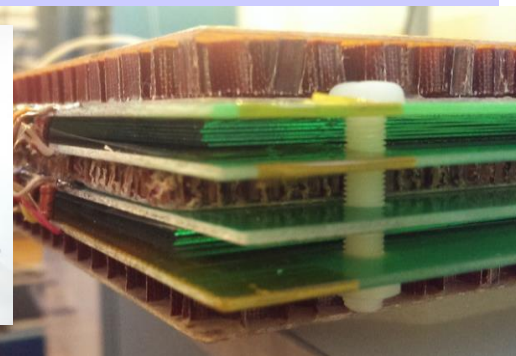
Time of Flight system (TOF)

Fast Forward Detector (FFD):
production stage

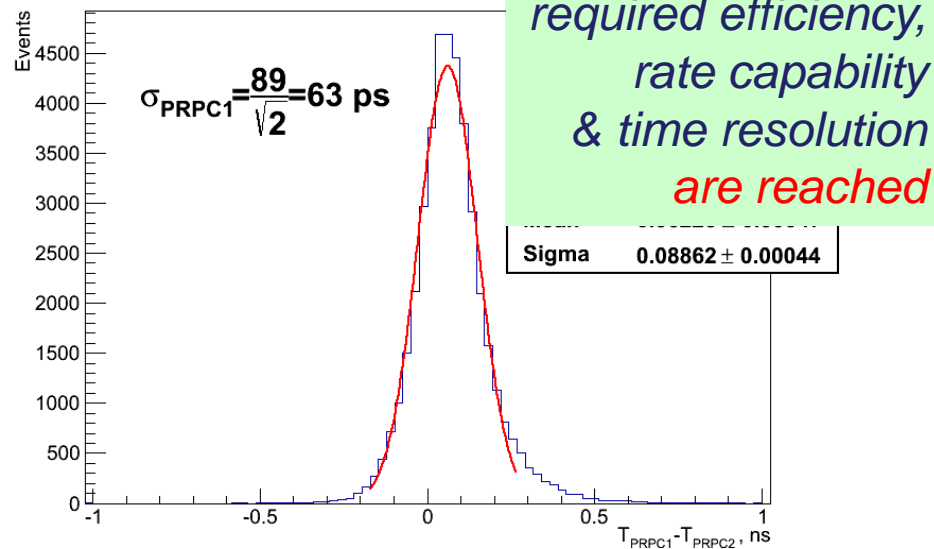
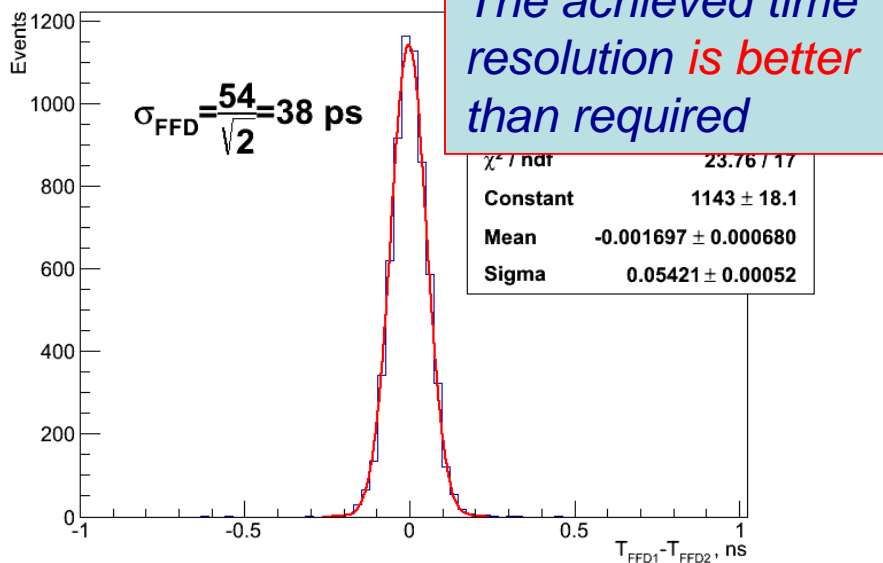
mRPC – TDR has been prepared,
ready for mass production



Provides: T_0 for TOF,
beam adjustment &
collision L0-trigger



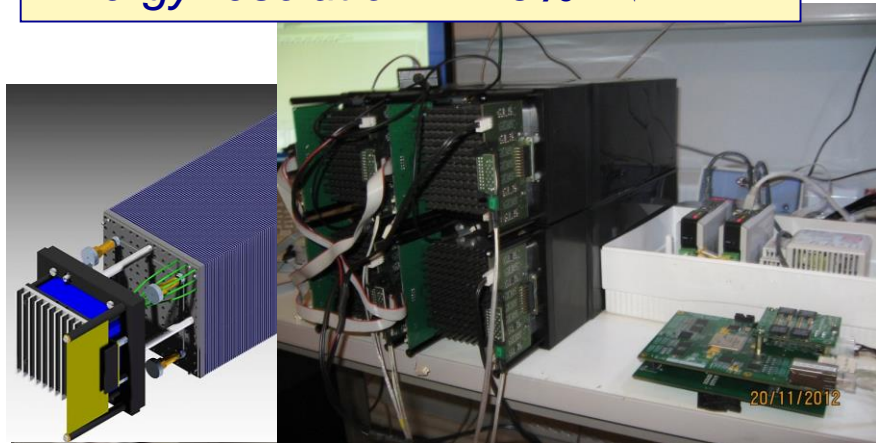
Zhu Weipinga, Wang Yi, Feng Shengqin, Wang Jingbo, Huang Xinjie, Shi Li, V. Babkin, V. Golovatyuk, M. Rumiantcev, G. Eppley, T. Nussbaum, *NIM A 735, 277–282, 2014*



ECAL – TDR - in preparation

$L \sim 35 \text{ cm}$ ($\sim 14 X_0$), Pb+Scint. ($4 \times 4 \text{ cm}^2$)
 read-out: WLS fibers + MAPD

Energy resolution **2.5% / \sqrt{E}**

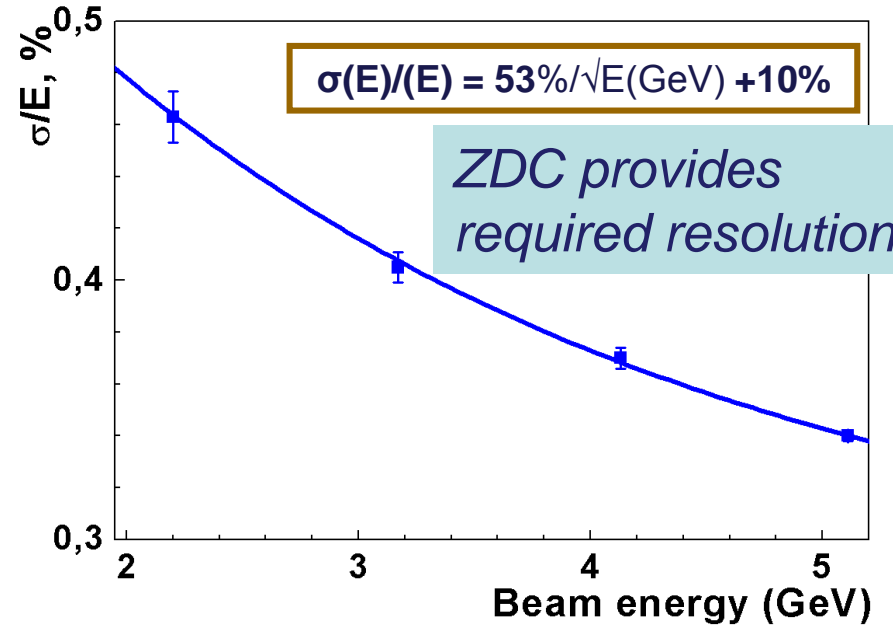
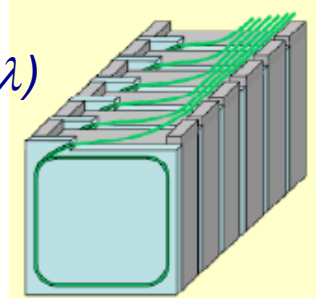


Preparation for tests with electron beams at DESY (December'13)

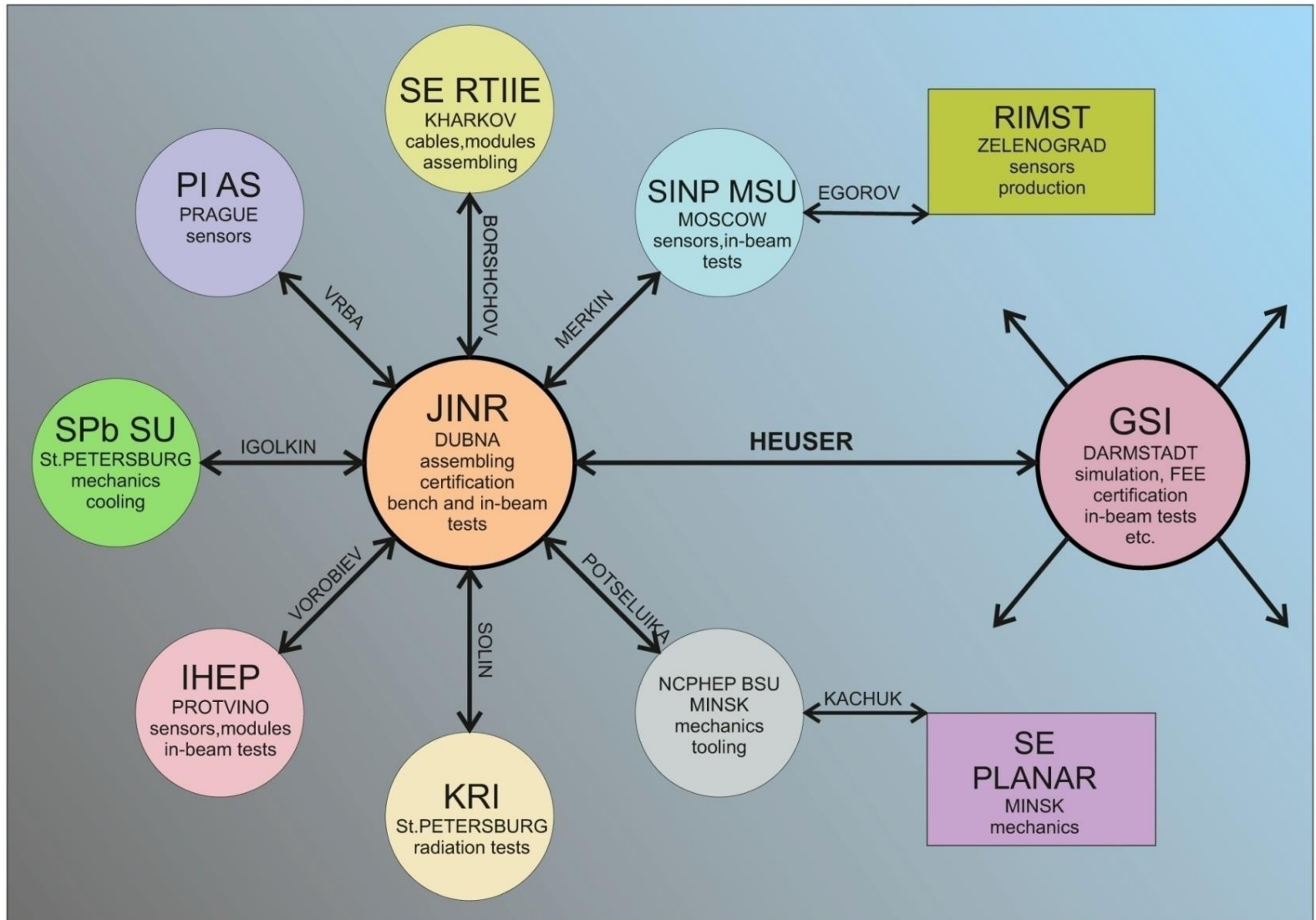
Zero Degree Calorimeter (ZDC): TDR stage

ZDC coverage: $3.2 < |\eta| < 4.8$

Pb-scintillator sampling (5λ)
 Read-out: fibers +
 AvalanchePD



CBM-MPD consortium structure for R&D and production of IT modules (since 2008)



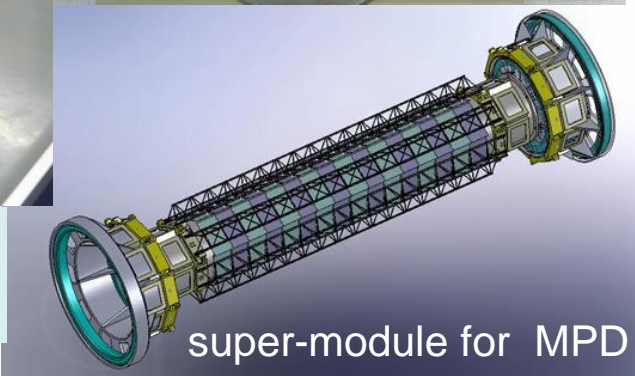
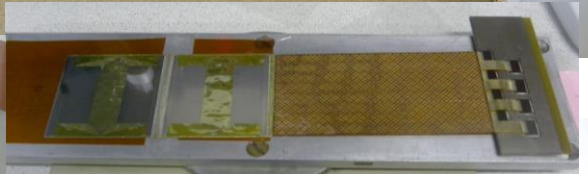
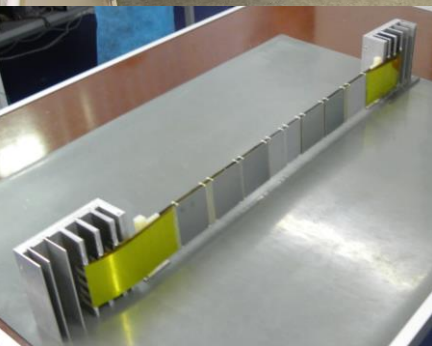


Workshop for microstrip detector assembly & test

the clean workshop has started operation in 2015.

CERN & JINR have signed **MoU** for manufacturing the STS carbon fiber space frames for **NICA** (BM@N & MPD) and **FAIR** (CBM)

CBM-MPD Consortium



project is supported by the **CREMLIN** grant (in the framework of **HORIZON-2020**)

super-module for MPD

MPD (I-stage) detector status

- 1. Magnet** – *contracts in preparation*
- 2. Integration** – *project in preparation*
- 3. ECAL** – *TDR in preparation*
- 4. ZDC** – *TDR close to completion*
- 5. TOF** – *TDR close to completion*
- 6. FFD** – *TDR close to completion*
- 7. TPC** – *TDR close to completion:*
 - *assembly area preparation*
 - *fabrication of basic elements*
 - *readout chambers – production + R&D (alternative)*
 - *ALTRO-based Front-End card prototype*
 - *preproduction stage*

MPD I stage

feasibility study

Simulation & analysis framework



- ✓ *Software repositories*
- ✓ *Software tests*
- ✓ *Forum*
- ✓ *Information, etc.*

Event generators

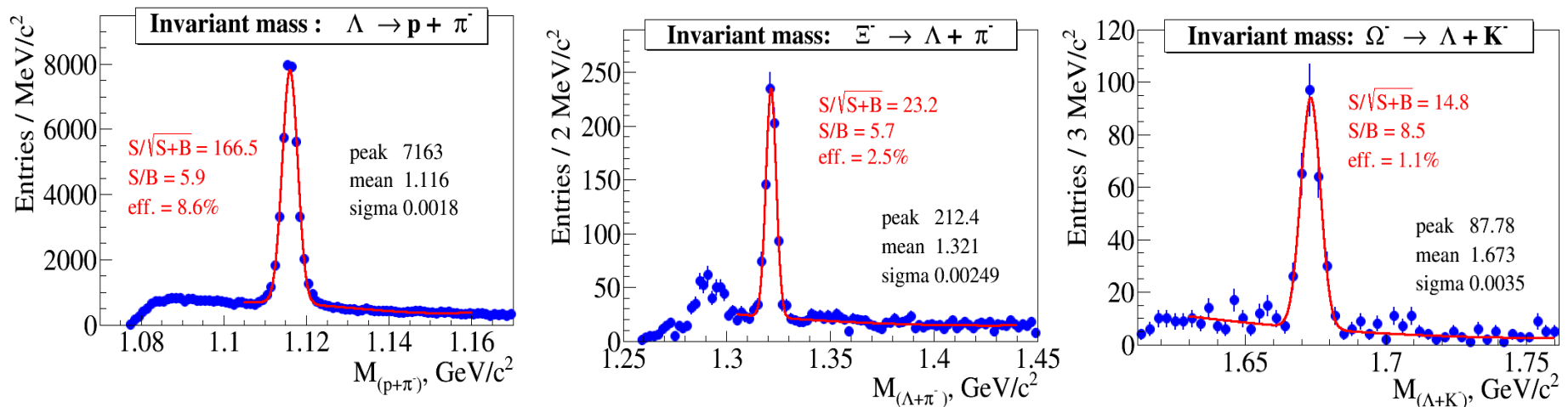
*UrQMD 2.3; LA QGSM; SHIELD on fly
pHSD; UrQMD 3.4; 3FD + particlization*

- *inherits basic properties from FairRoot, C++ classes;*
- *extended set of event generators for heavy ion collisions;*
- *detector composition & geometry;*
particle propagation by GEANT3/4;
- *advanced detector response functions,*
realistic tracking and PID included.

MPD performance: hyperons

Production of multi-strange hyperons to study the properties of the strongly interacting system and signal for QGP

- Central Au+Au @ 9A GeV (UrQMD) , TPC+TOF barrel
- Realistic tracking and PID, secondary vertex reconstruction



Yields for 10 weeks of running

Particle	Λ	$\bar{\Lambda}$	Ξ^-	$\bar{\Xi}^+$	Ω^-	$\bar{\Omega}^+$
Expected yield	$5.8 \cdot 10^9$	$7.3 \cdot 10^7$	$2.9 \cdot 10^7$	$1.6 \cdot 10^6$	$1.4 \cdot 10^6$	$2.9 \cdot 10^5$

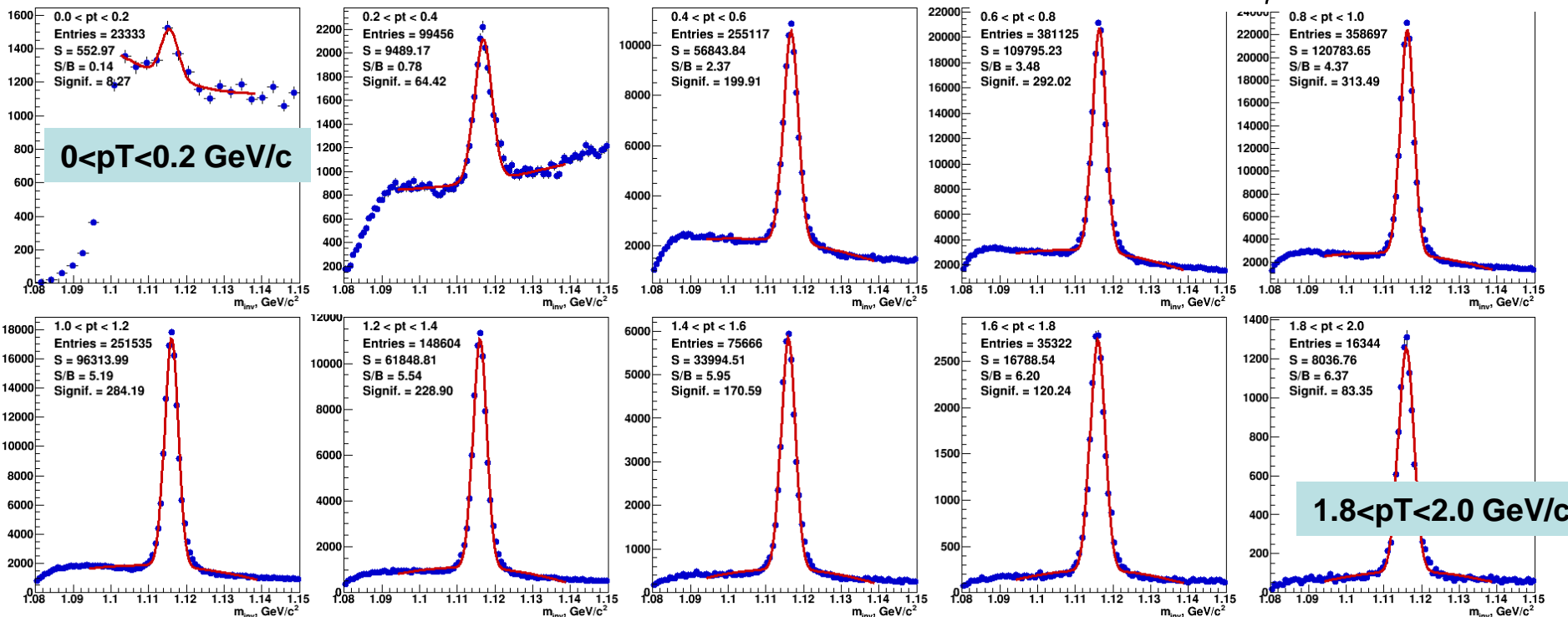
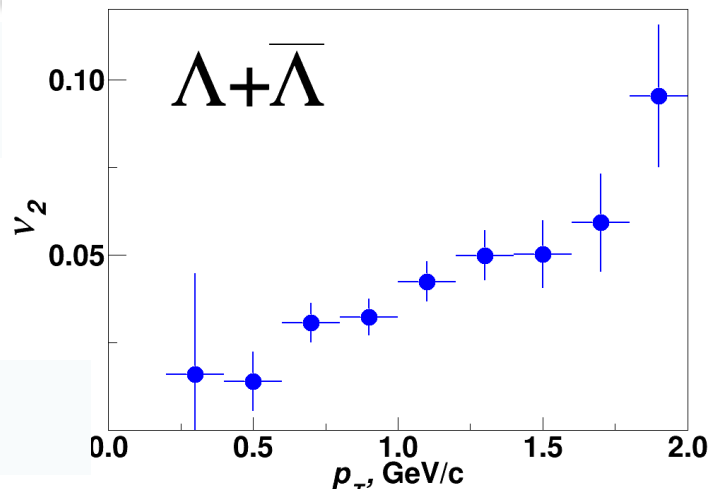
A. Zinchenko, at "SQM 2015"

MPD performance: hyperon flow

Momentum anisotropy (elliptic flow) originates from initial spatial anisotropy. V_2 depends on matter properties and EOS

- Min. bias Au+Au @ 11A GeV (UrQMD) , TPC+TOF barrel
- Realistic tracking & PID, secondary vertex reconstruction
- Event plane from TPC tracks

N. Gerakiev, at "SQM 2015"



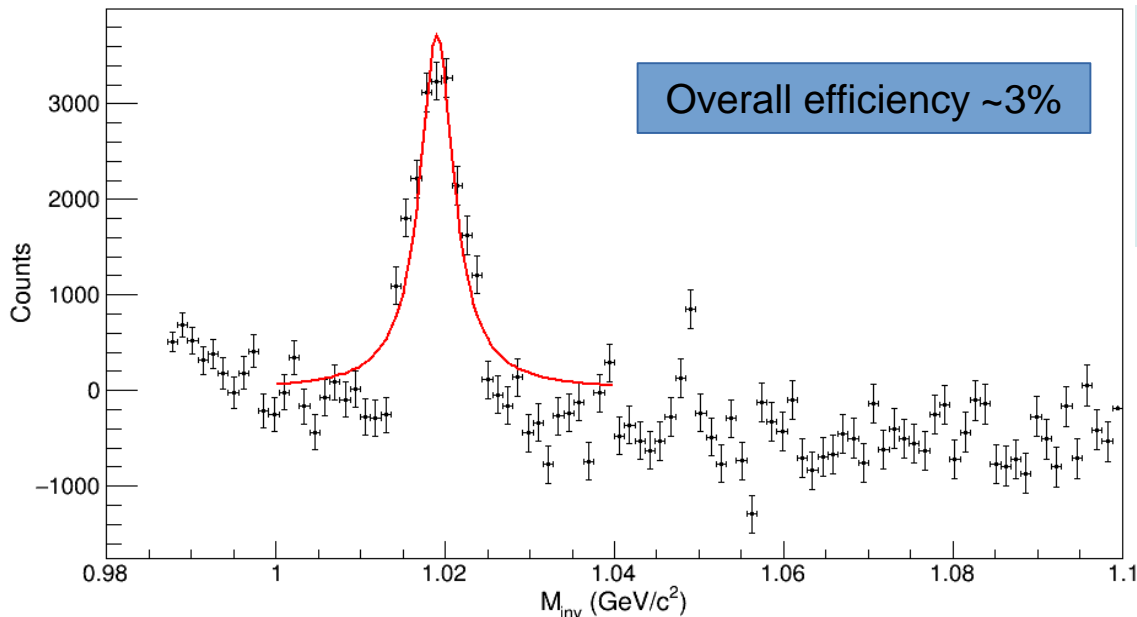
MPD performance : ϕ (1020)

Motivation:

- * *The lightest bound state of hidden strangeness*
- * *Low cross-section in nuclear matter and early freeze-out*

Data set and analysis

- *Central Au+Au collisions, at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 11$ GeV (UrQMD)*
- *Channel of decay: $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$, realistic tracking and PID (TOF + dE/dx)*



Measured values:

Width = 4.96 ± 0.25 (MeV/c²)
 $M_{inv} = 1019.03 \pm 0.12$ (MeV/c²)
close to ones generated (PDG)

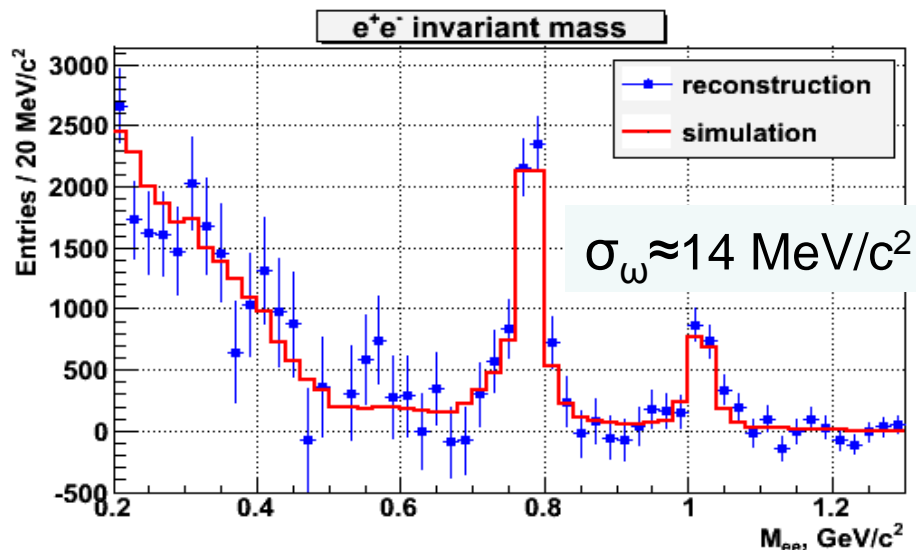
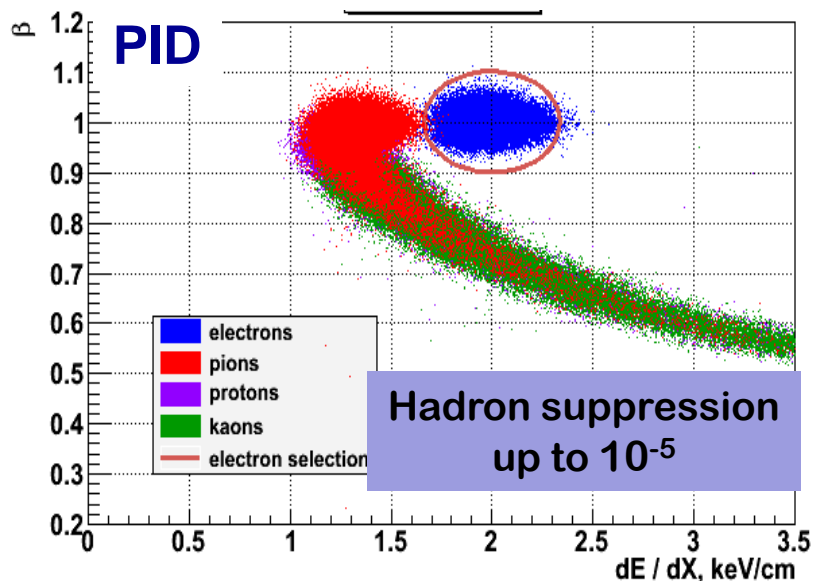
L. Yordanova, at "SQM 2015"

MPD performance for dileptons

A. Zinchenko, at SQM-2015

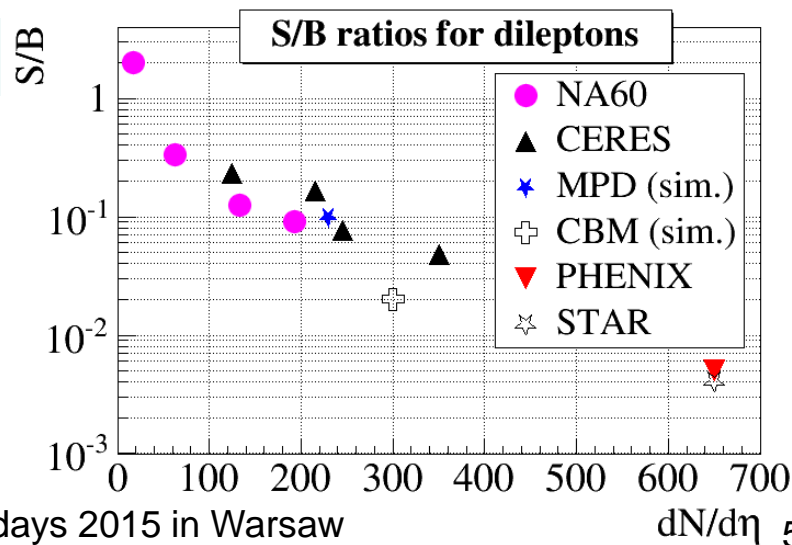


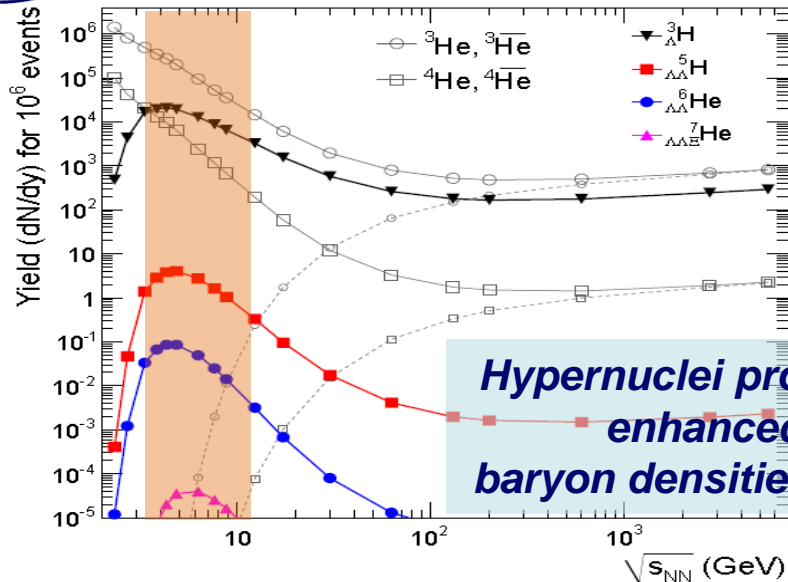
Good probes to indicate medium modifications of spectral functions due to chiral symmetry restoration in A+A collisions; effect is proportional to baryon density



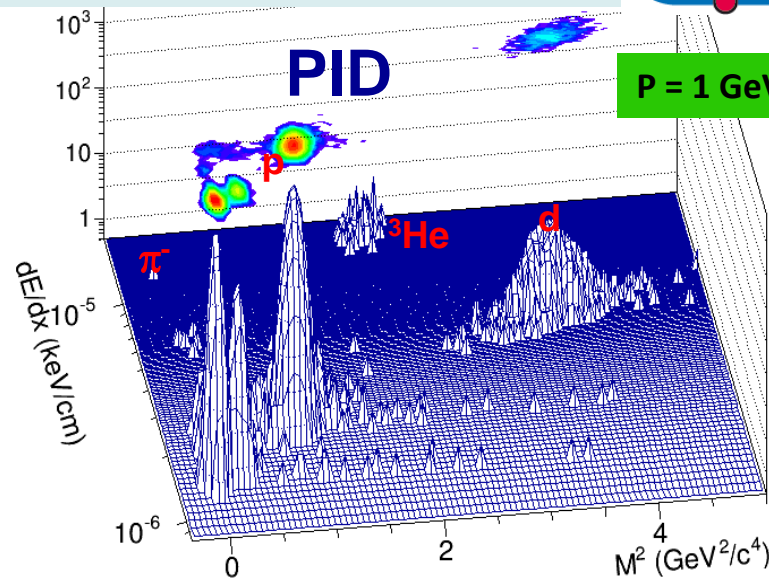
Yields, central Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8.8 \text{ GeV}/u$

meson	Yields		Yield/1 w
	4 π	y=0	
ρ	31	17	$7 \cdot 10^4$
ω	20	11	$7 \cdot 10^4$
ϕ	2.6	1.2	$1.7 \cdot 10^4$

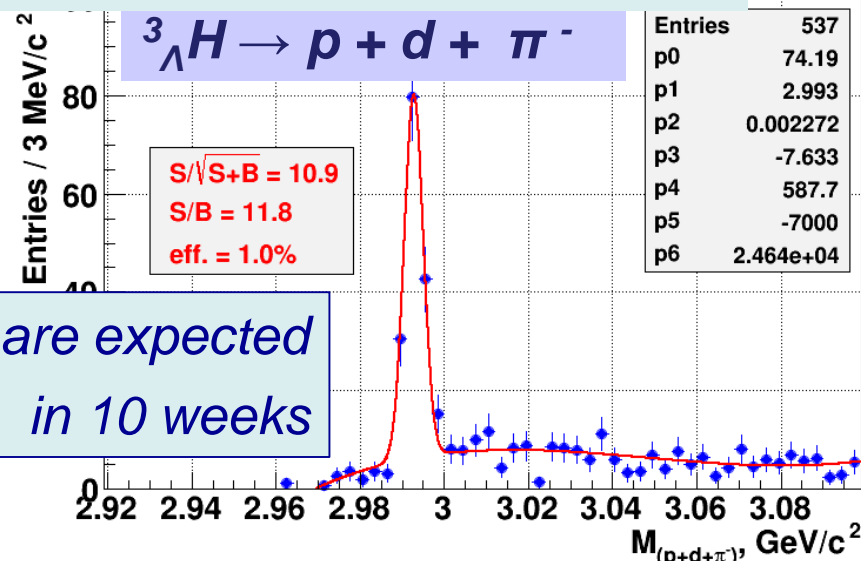
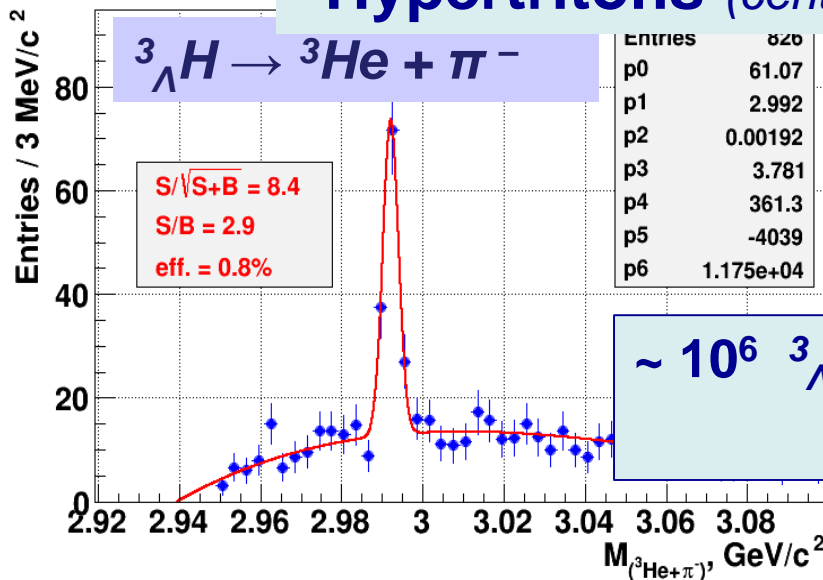




Hypernuclei production enhanced at high baryon densities (NICA)



Hypertritons (central Au+Au @ 5A GeV (DCM-QGSM))



$\sim 10^6$ ${}^3_{\Lambda}H$ are expected in 10 weeks

Experiments at NICA: **Baryonic Matter at Nuclotron (BM@N)** *at the Nuclotron extracted beams*



Nuclotron Beams

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Project (2017)</i>	
Magnetic field, T	2.0 ($B\rho = 42.8 \text{ T}\cdot\text{m}$)	
Field ramp, T/s	1.0	
Repetition period, s	5.0	
	Energy, GeV/u	Ions/ cycle
<i>Light ions</i> \Rightarrow d	7.0	$5\cdot 10^{10}$
<i>Heavy ions</i>	<i>With KRION-6T & Booster</i>	
$^{40}\text{Ar}^{18+}$	5.9	$2\cdot 10^{10}$
$^{56}\text{Fe}^{26+}$	6.4	$1\cdot 10^{10}$
$^{124}\text{Xe}^{48/42+}$	5.0	$2\cdot 10^9$
$^{197}\text{Au}^{79+}$	5.5	$2\cdot 10^9$
<i>Polarized beams</i>	<i>With SPI</i>	
p \uparrow	12.9	$1\cdot 10^{10}$ *)
d \uparrow	6.6	$1\cdot 10^{10}$

*) *With the Siberian snake*



Nuclotron to BM@N beam line



26 elements of magnetic optics:

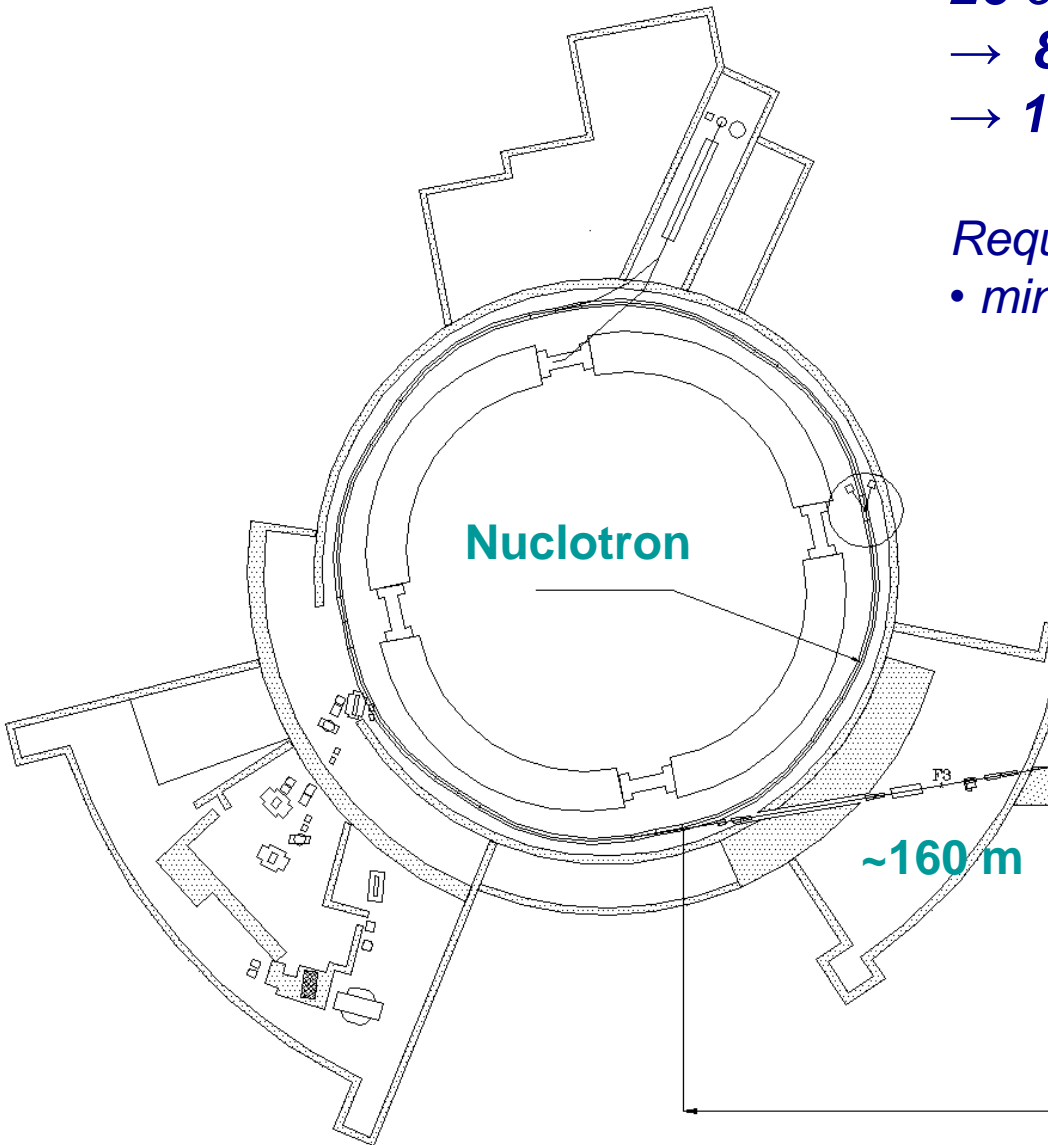
→ **8 dipole magnets**

→ **18 quadrupole lenses**

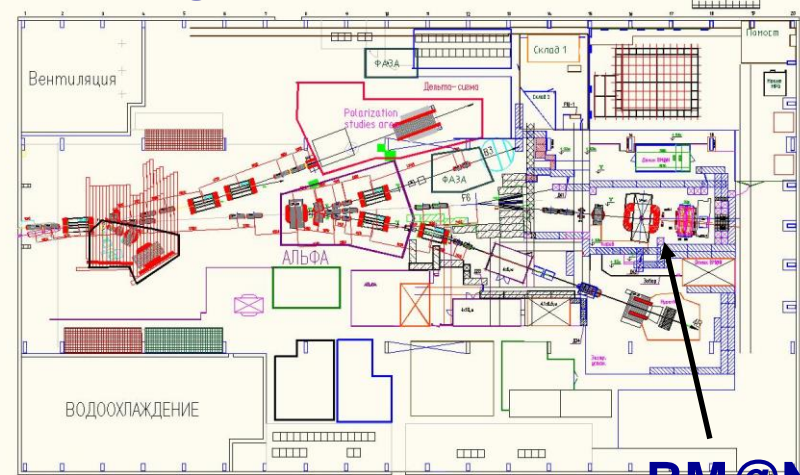
Requirements for Au beam:

- *minimum dead material*

→ *need to replace air intervals /foils with vacuum*



Building 205



BM@N

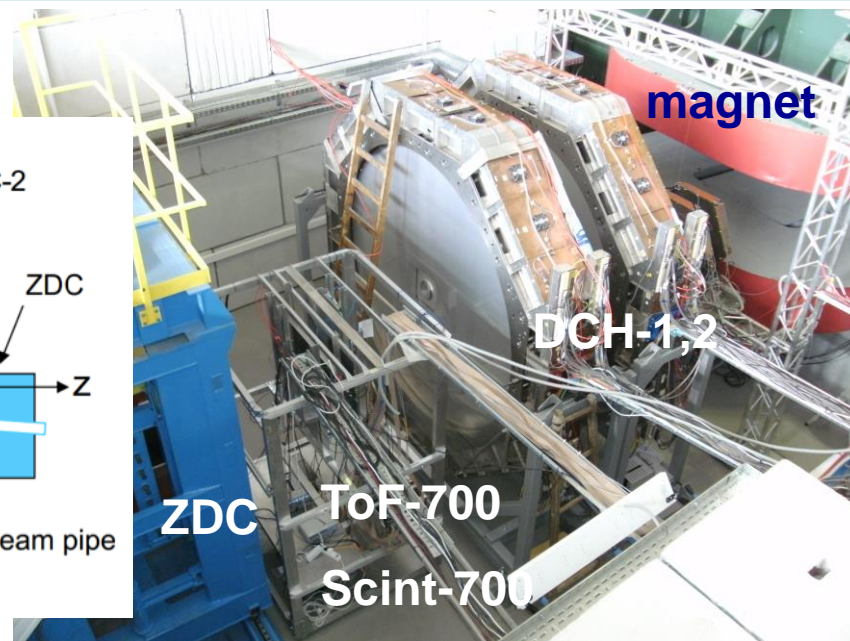
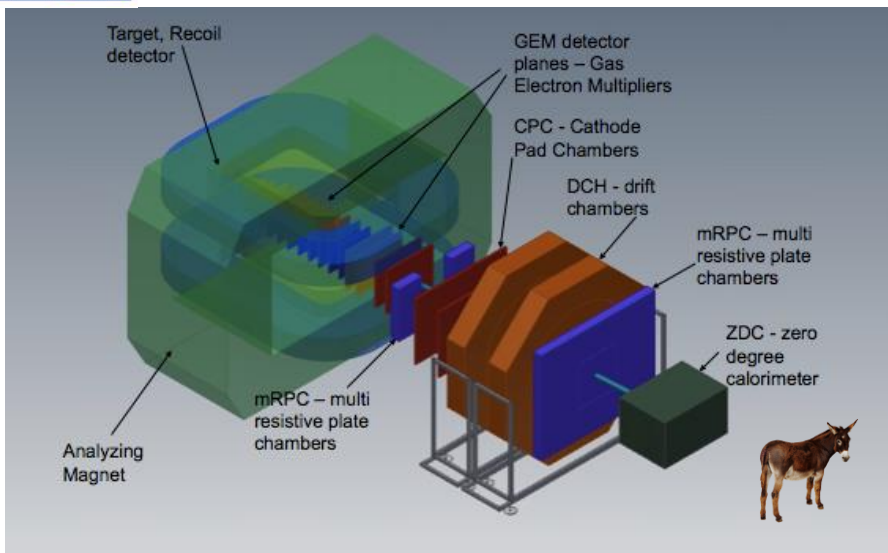


BM@N (Baryonic Matter at Nuclotron): *the 1st stage*

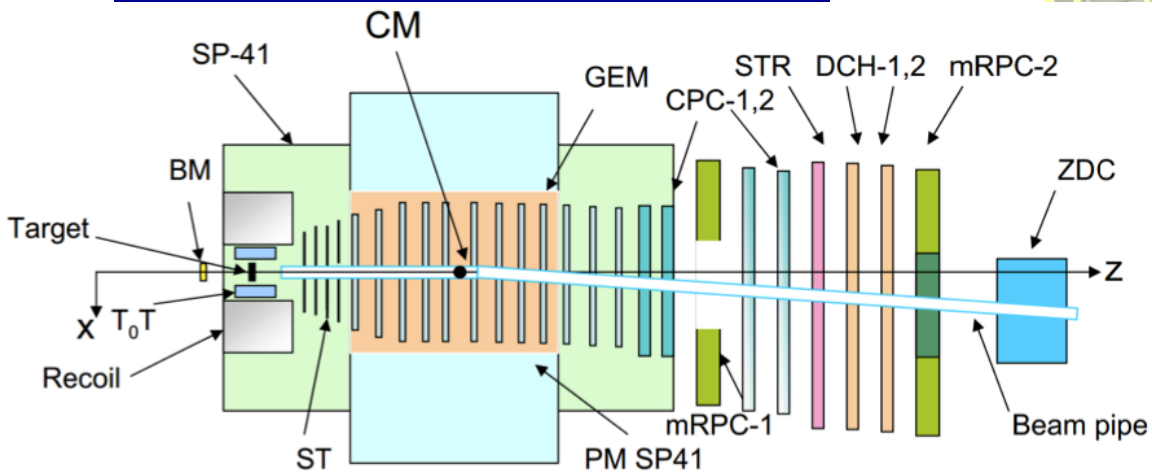
Expression of interest from scientists:
 IN, SINP MSU, IHEP + S-Ptr Univ. (RF);
 GSI, Frankfurt U., Gissen U. (Germany):
+ CBM-MPD IT-Consortium,

Physics:

- ✓ *hyperon production*
- ✓ *hadron femtoscopy*
- ✓ *in-medium effects for strange & vector mesons*
- ✓ *electromagnetic probes (optional)*



BM@N schematic view





GEM tracker: Λ^0 , Ξ^- , ${}^3\text{H}_\Lambda$ reconstruction

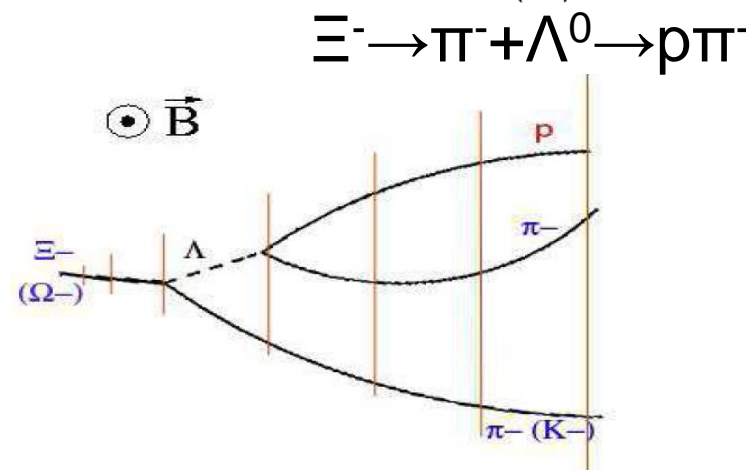
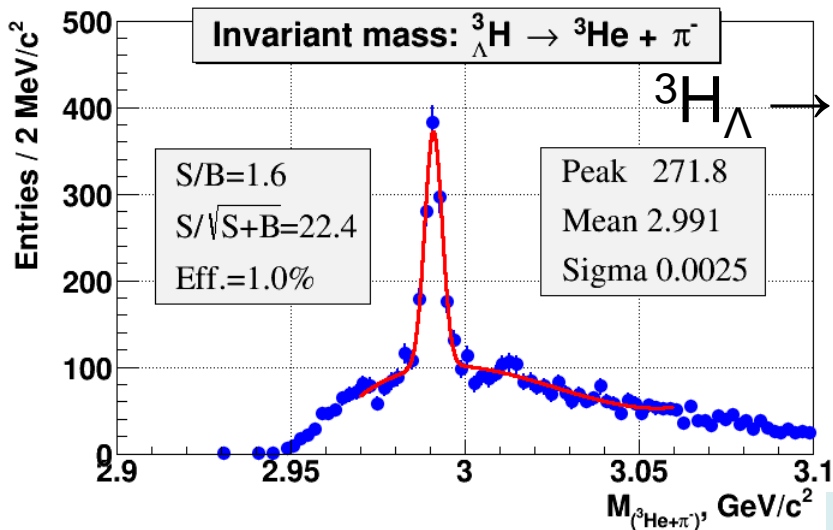
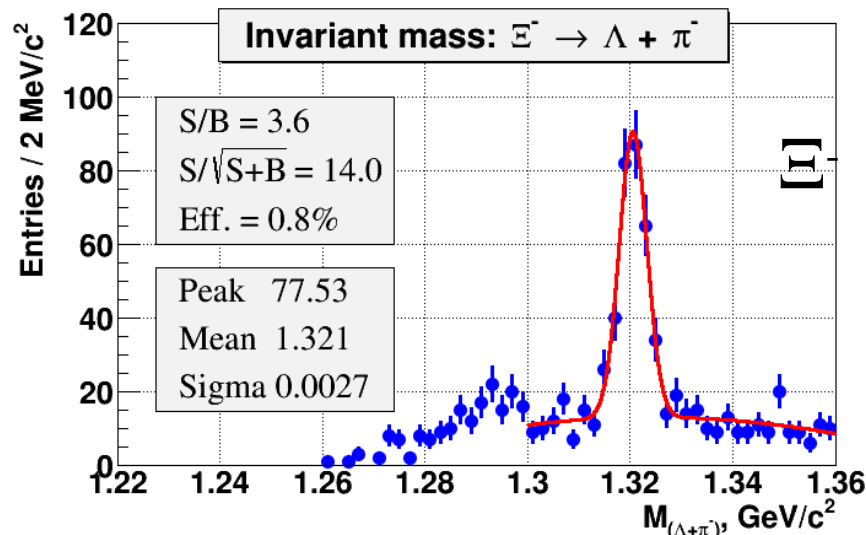
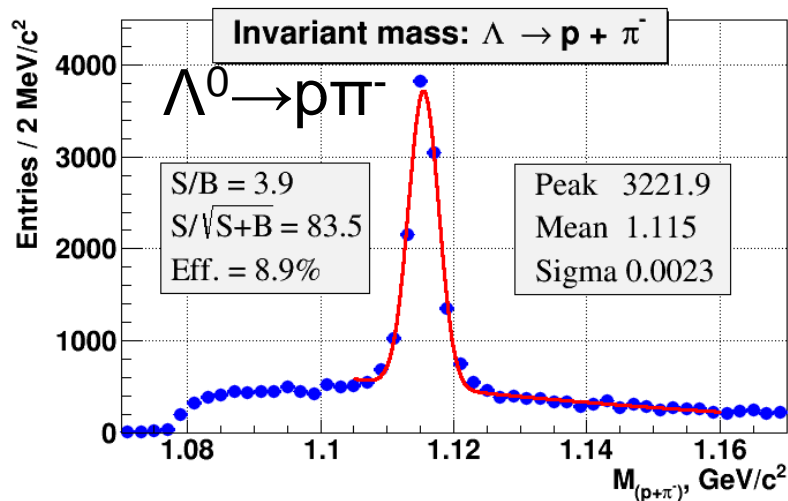


A.Zinchenko, V.Vasendina

12 planes of GEM tracker

UrQMD & DCM-QGSM, Au+Au,

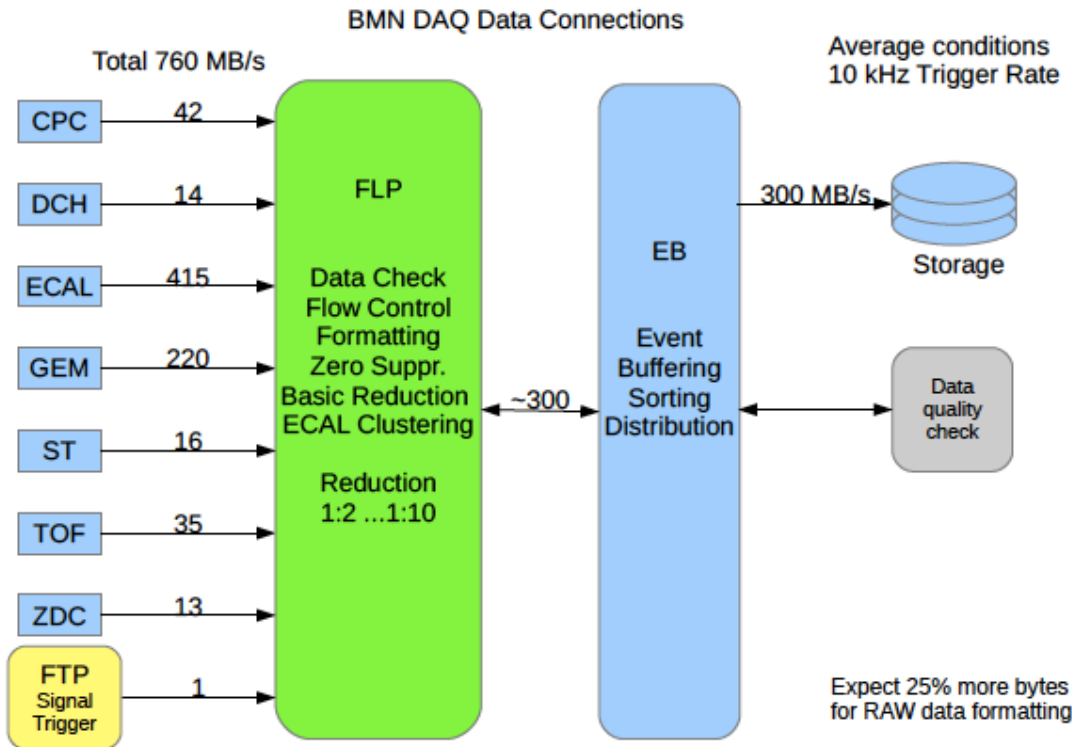
$E_{kin} = 4.5A$ GeV, 2×10^6 events;



For more details: D. Suvarieva, at SQM-2015

NICA computing request

BMN Data Flows, 2017



80 kB/event
20 - kHz trigger rate
60% beam on time
20% DAQ standby time
950 MB/s readout rate
(4800 MB/s peak)
25 TB RAW data per day

Up to **5 PB** RAW data / year

Together with MPD (2020)
> **10 PB** RAW data / year

Needs:

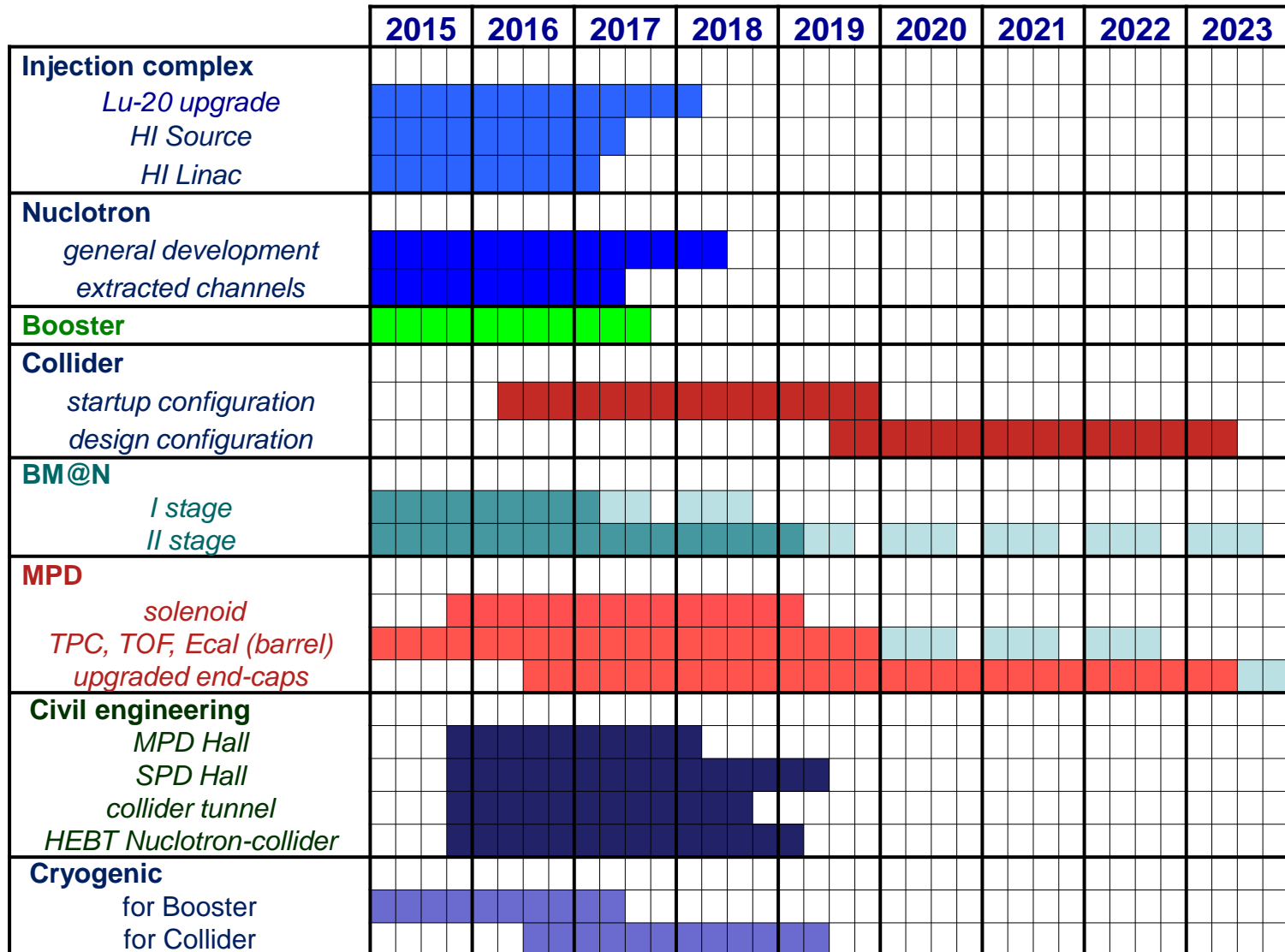
- Comp. CPU
- Cmpmp. CPU cores
- Comp. RAM
- 5 000 GHz
- 1600
- 10 000 GB
- Disc storage
- Mass storage
- 2 200 TB
- 20 PB/year

BM@N milestones

- **ZDC** complete configuration 2016
- **DAQ** complete config. end 2017
- **GEM** 8 planes end 2017
- **TOF** complete config. end 2017
- **GEM** 12 planes end 2018
- **ST** 4 planes 2019

- *technical runs with **d, C, Li*** **2015 - 2017**
- *physics run **BM@N** (I stage) with **p, Xe*** Nov 2017
- *physics run **BM@N** (II stage) with **Au*** Feb 2019

NICA schedule



■ running time

International cooperation



Conclusive remarks

*In the medium-term prospect the NICA complex will be the only facility in Europe providing unique high intensity ion beams (from **p** to **Au**, **p↑** and **d↑**) in the energy range from **2 – 27 GeV** (c.m.s.), which could be used for both fundamental and applied researches.*

Researches at the NICA complex will contribute to

- discovery and study of new forms of nuclear matter;*
- comprehensive study of nucleon spin structure;*
- applied researches, like irradiation of biological objects by heavy ion beams (space mission program) etc.*

NICA is supported through relevant European partnership and intergovernmental research organizations.

NICA is a lighthouse project on the **JINR-Roadmap**, established and approved through all of the **JINR member** states including **5** from the **EU**.

It is one of the Mega-Science project adopted through Russia, however constructed and operated as **pan-European RI** at the **International Intergovernmental organization JINR** in Dubna.

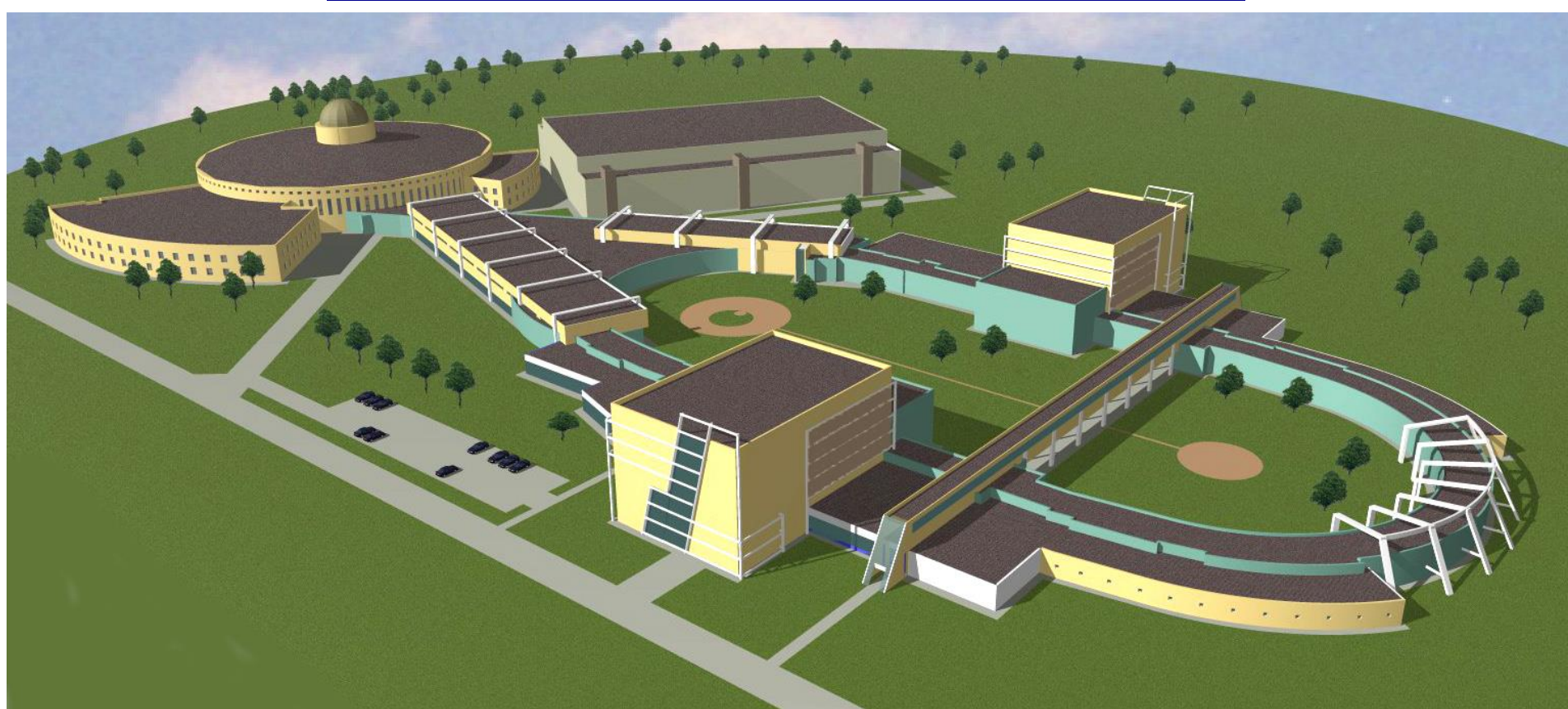
NICA project has been proposed for inclusion
in the **ESFRI Roadmap**

NICA will complement
the new **Research Infrastructure map**
according to the long term needs
of the **European research communities**

The presence of **NICA** in the **ESFRI Roadmap** will ensure:

- ❑ *larger European participation to meet the challenges
of the complex experiments
to be performed in the next decades*
- ❑ *strategic long-term research planning*

You are welcome to join the NICA project





Thank you