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## Limitations of Principal Component Analysis in Heavy-Ion Collisions

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Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is a mathematical tool that can capture the most important information (variance) in data. Recently, CMS collaboration applied the PCA technique to analyze the data in Pb+Pb collisions, and a non-zero subleading mode has been extracted and interpreted as arising from subleading eccentricity [1][2]. In this talk, we study the performance of PCA method in the study of the factorization breaking effects of harmonic flow in two-particle correlation analysis [3]. We show that the choice of weighting factor in the orthogonality criteria, and  $p_T$  range of the analysis, and even the statistical uncertainty of the input data could lead to significantly different results in the extracted single-particle flow modes. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the sensitivity of PCA procedure to these issues before one could attach any physics interpretation of the subleading flow modes obtained.

- [1] CMS Collaboration, Phys.Rev. C.96.064902
- [2] A. Mazeliauskas and D. Teaney, Phys.Rev. C91 (2015) no.4, 044902
- [3] Z. Liu, A. Behera, H. Song and J. Jia, in preparation.

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