Study of strongly interacting matter properties at the energies of the NICA collider using the methods of femtoscopy and factorial moments

within the RFBR Mega Grant # 18-02-40044

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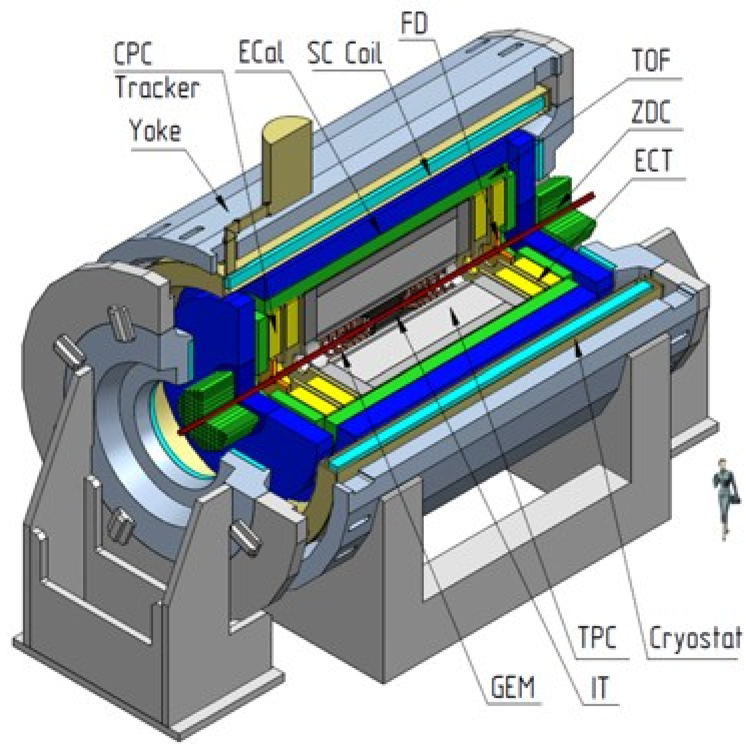


RFBR -MPD seminar, 20 Oct, 2020

Outline

- Femtoscopy & Factorial moments group activities
- Femtoscopy & Motivation
- Hybrid vHLLE+UrQMD model
- Comparison with STAR BES pions for vHLLE+UrQMD
- Comparison Pions with kaons vHLEE+UrQMD
- Comparison with STAR BES pions for UrQMD
- Comparison Pions with kaons UrQMD
- First tests with reconstructed data
- Factorial Moments
- Other activities
- Conclusion

Femtoscopy & correlations activities within RFBR mega grant

“Study of strongly interacting matter properties at the energies of the NICA collider using the methods of femtoscopy and factorial moments“

Aim of the project:

Study of collective effects and dynamics of quark-hadron phase transitions via femtoscopic correlations of hadrons and factorial moments of particle multiplicity at NICA energies

Goals:

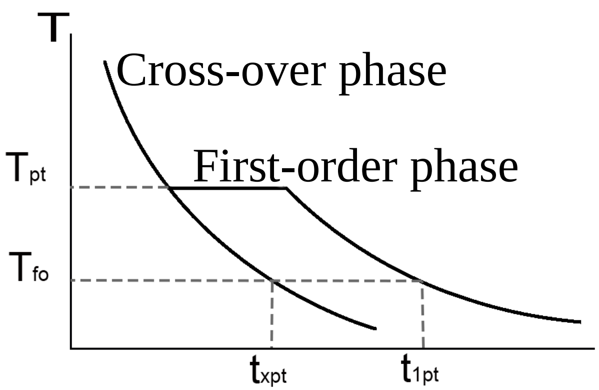
- Development of the data analysis methods and software that will be integrated in the Multi-Purpose Detector (MPD) software environment
- Analysis of the data simulated with different event generators (in particular, UrQMD and vHLLE) Au+Au collisions at NICA energies
- Study the dependence of femtoscopic radii and scaled factorial moments of particle multiplicity on the initial conditions and properties of nuclear matter equation of state

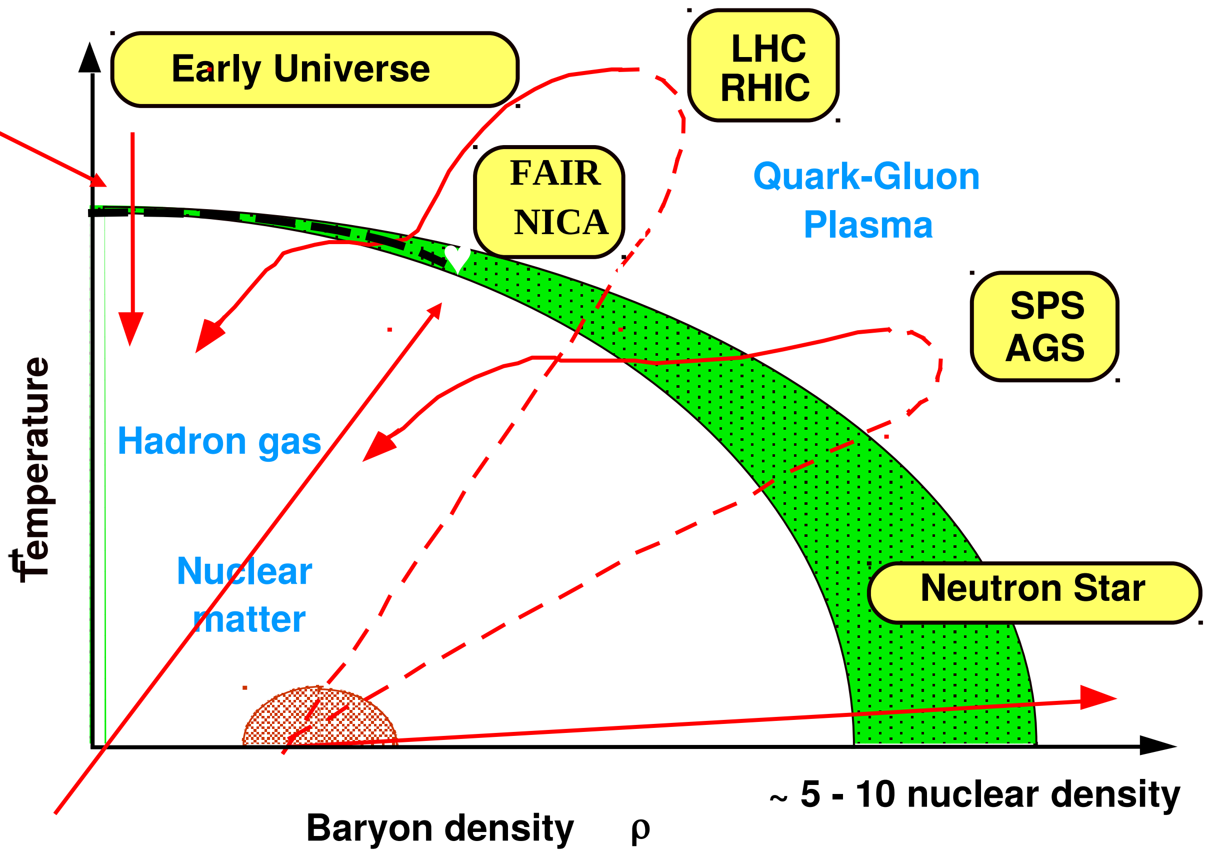
Activites in 2019-2020

- Simulation of Au+Au collisions with UrQMD and vHLLE+UrQMD models for different collision energies
- Software development for:
  - femtoscopic analyses
  - factorial moments of multiplicity distributions
  - other activities
- Femtoscopic analysis (at one collision energy) and extraction of source parameters for pions and kaons for models with different Equation of State (EoS): first-order phase transition (1PT), crossover (XPT), no phase transition.
- Investigation of the detector effects (track-merging and track-splitting in TPC) on femtoscopic measurements

Motivation: Phase diagram QCD

- Crossover transition to QGP occurs at RHIC & LHC
- 1st order phase transition to QGP occurs at lower energies (?)





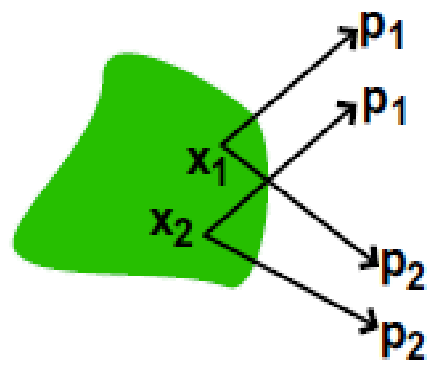
- Beam Energy Scan (BES) program: search for location of transition point from Crossover (XPT) to 1st order (1PT) phase transiotion

$$\varepsilon_c \sim 1\ \mathrm{GeV/fm^3}$$

- BES RHIC (√s=3-60 ГэВ) и NA61@SPS (E_{lab}=10-158 GeV);
- projects: CBM@FAIR (GSI) и **MPD@NICA (JINR)**

Correlation Femtoscopy

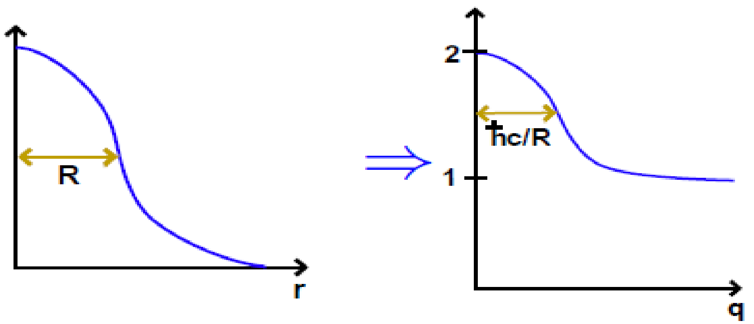
Correlation femtoscopy : measurement of space-time characteristics R, cτ ~fm of particle production using particle correlations due to the effects of quantum statistics (QS) and final state interactions (FSI)



- Two particle Correlation Function (CF):

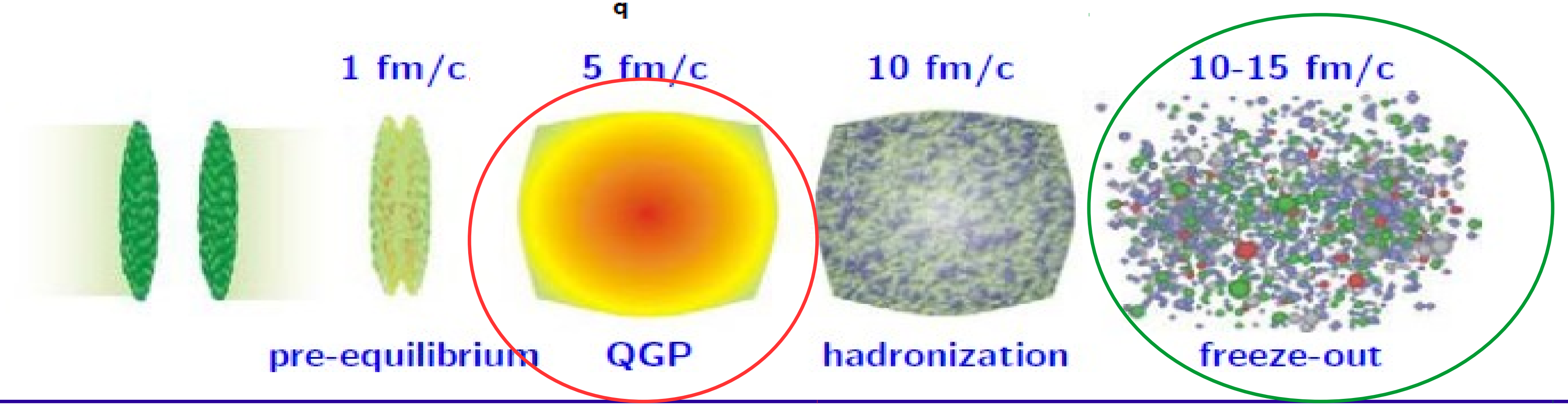
Theory: $$C(q) = \frac{N_2(p_1, p_2)}{N_1(p_1) \cdot N_2(p_1)}, C(\infty) = 1$$

Experiment: $$C(q) = \frac{S(q)}{B(q)}, q = p_1 - p_2$$



$S(q)$ – pairs from same event

$B(q)$ – pairs from different event



Femtoscopy: frequently used parametrizations

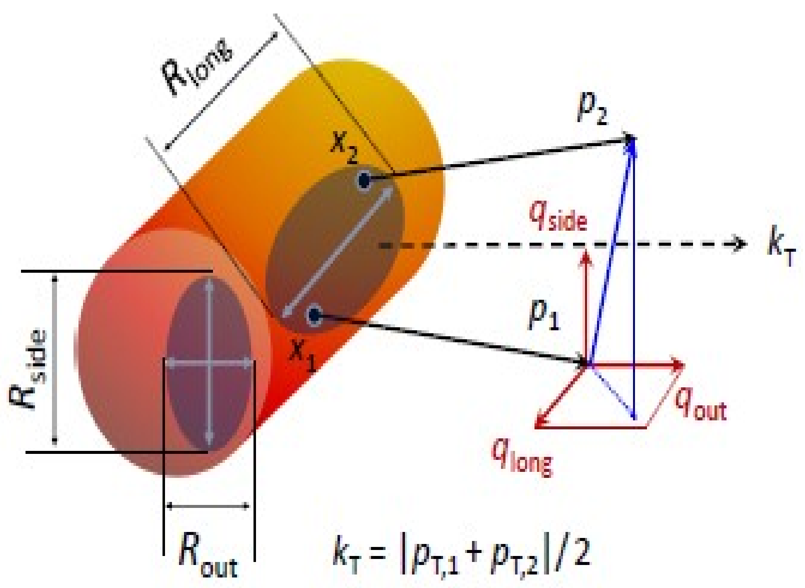
$C(q) = 1+\lambda\exp(-R_{inv}^2 q_{inv}^2)$, λ- correlation strength,

R_{inv}, Gaussian radius in Pair Rest Frame (**PRF**)

1d- analysis is only sensitive to the system size averaged over all directions ;

$$C(q) = 1+\lambda\exp(-R_{out}^2 q_{out}^2 - R_{side}^2 q_{side}^2 - R_{long}^2 q_{long}^2),$$

where both R and q are in Longitudinally Co-Moving Frame (**LCMS**)



long || beam;

out || transverse pair velocity $\mathbf{v}_T$

side normal to out,long

3D- analysis

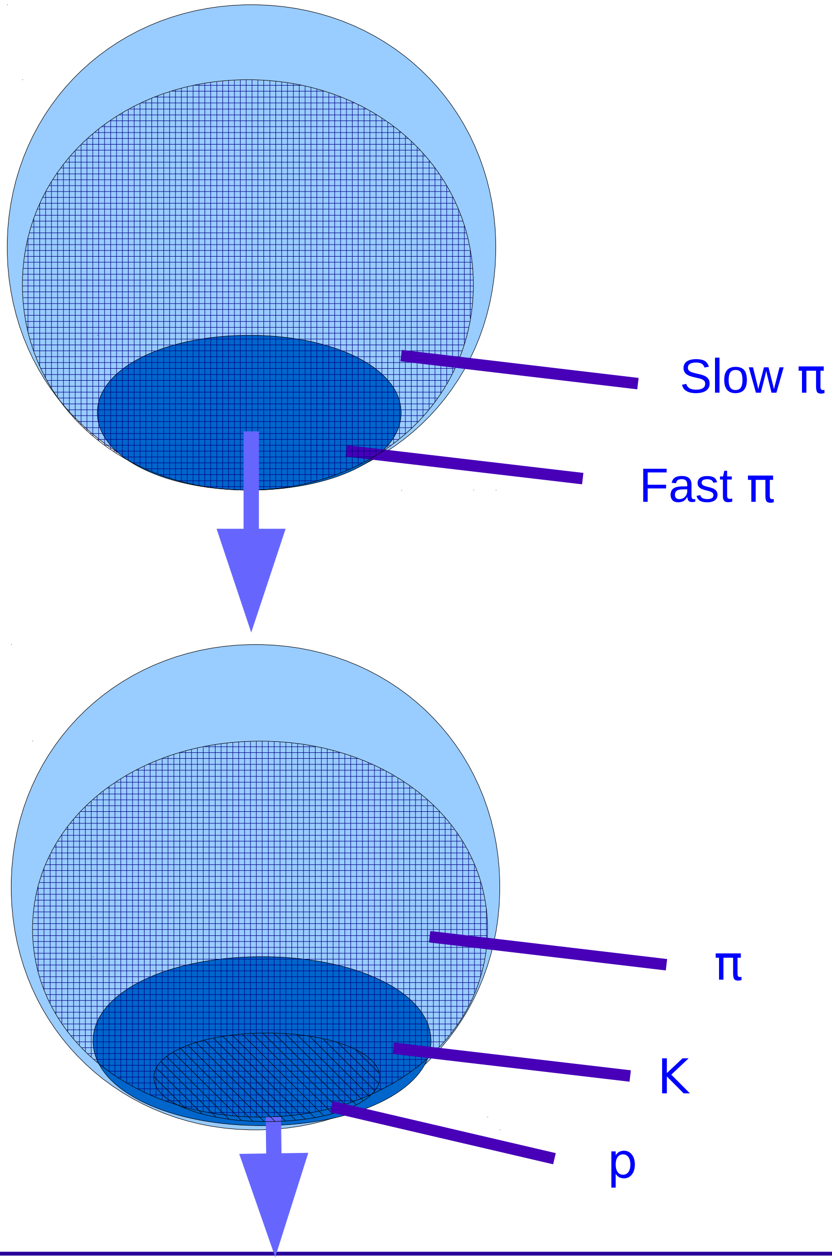
R_{side} sensitive to geometrical transverse size.

R_{long} sensitive to time of freeze-out.

R_{out} / R_{side} ~ sensitive to emission duration.

Motivation

expanding source: x:p correlations



- Femtoscopy

  - Measure the spatial & temporal characteristics of the particle emitting regions
  - Study collective dynamics, radial flow
  - Put constraints on system evolution models, e.g. timescales & scattering parameters

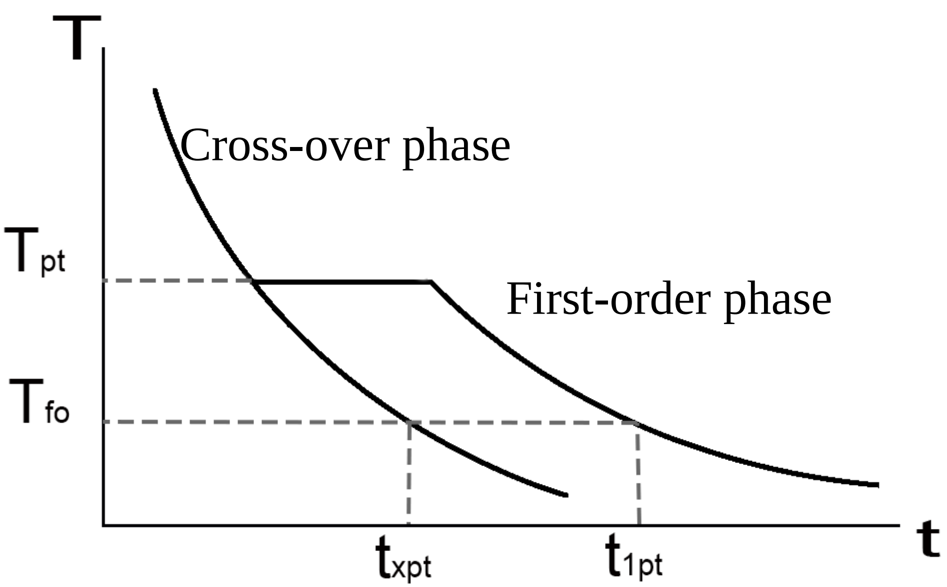
- Femtoscopy of heavier particles - complement to ππ

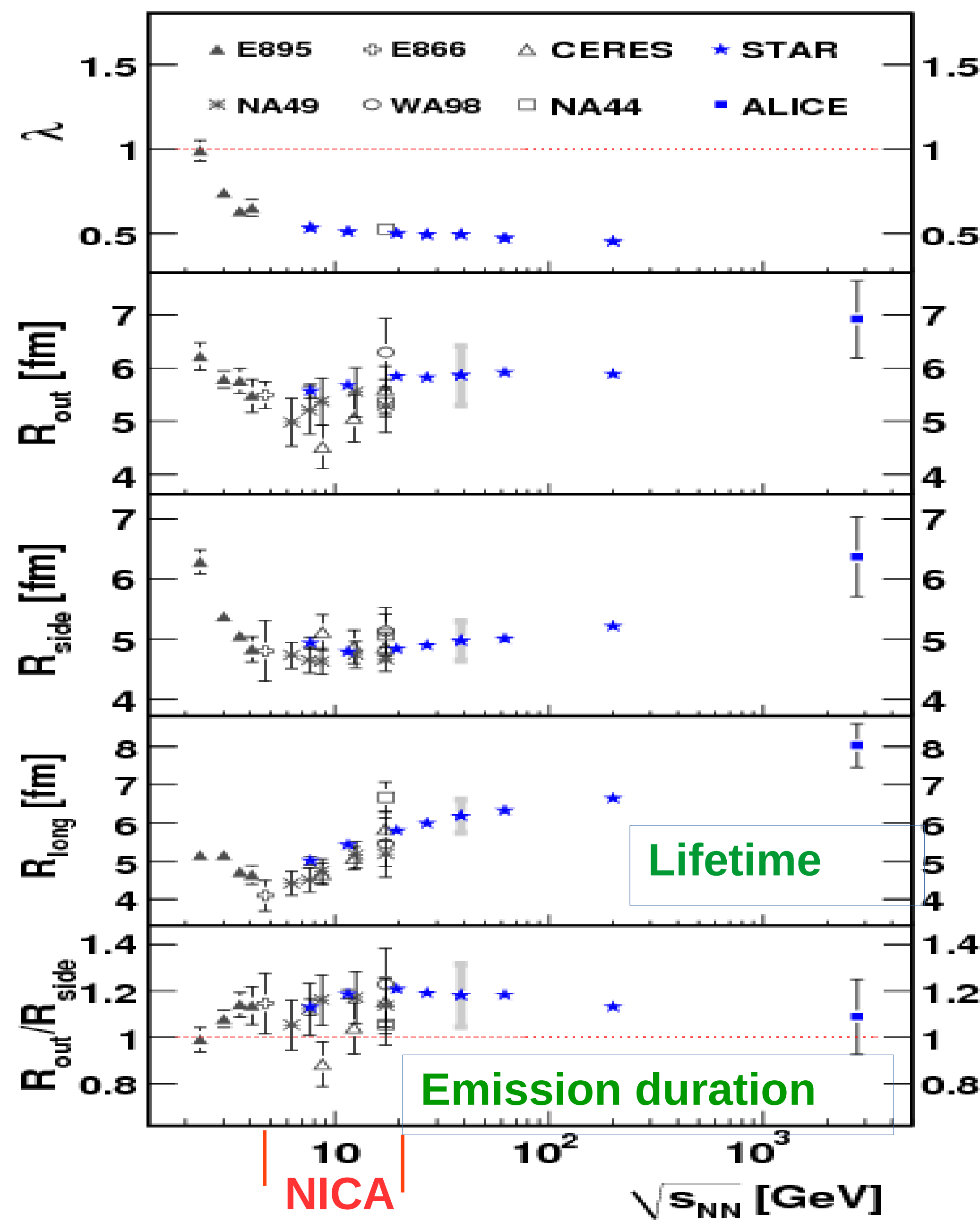
  - Strong constraints for hydrodynamic models predictions: they should work for heavier mesons and baryons.
  - Check for m_T dependence -> determine freeze-out conditions
  - Possibility to distinguish between different model scenario

Motivation: Correlation femtoscopy.

STAR, Phys.Rev. C92 (2015) 1, 014904

- It was predicted that for 1st order phase transition $R_{out}/R_{side} > 1$ & large R_{long} due to emission stalling during phase transition
  (S. Pratt, Phys. Rev. D 33 (1986) 1314.G. Bertsch, M. Gong, M. Tohyama, Phys. Rev. C 37 (1988) 1896) D. H. Rischke and M. Gyulassy, Nucl. Phys. A608, 479 (1996)





- RHIC Beam Energy Scan program (BES-I): $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7, 11.5, 19.6, 27, 39 GeV pion and kaon femtoscopic radii were measured
- New fix target results with sqrt(sNN)=4.5 GeV
  Flow and interferometry results from Au+Au collisions at sqrt(sNN) = 4.5 GeV STAR, 2007.14005

Hybrid (hydro+hadron gas) vHLLE+UrQMD model

Pre-thermal phase → hydrodynamic phase → hadronic cascade

UrQMD | vHLLE | UrQMD

(3+1)-D viscous hydrodynamics

Iu. Karpenko, P. Huovinen, H.Petersen, M. Bleicher, Phys.Rev. C 91, 064901 (2015), arXiv:1502.01978,1509.3751 , talk QM2015

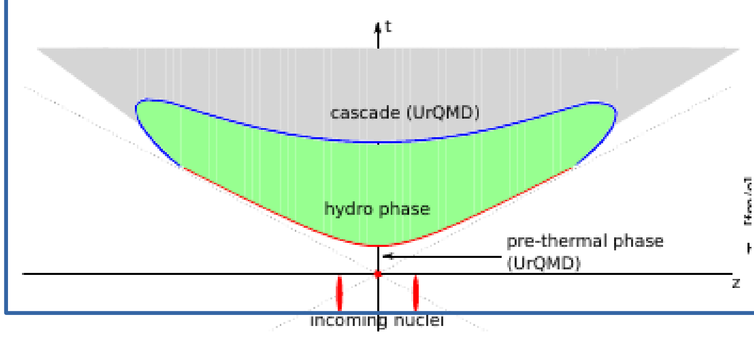
vHLLE code: free and open source, https://github.com/yukarpenko/vhlle, Comput. Phys. Commun. 185 (2014), 3016

The transition to hydrodynamical description occurs at a hyper-surface of constant longitudinal proper time τ_0

The minimal value of the starting time τ0 is taken to be equal to the average time for the two colliding nuclei to completely pass through each other:

$$\tau_0 = 2R/\sqrt{(\sqrt{s_{\mathrm{NN}}}/2m_N)^2 - 1},$$

At τ = τ0 energy, momentum and baryon/electric charges of hadrons are distributed to fluid cells ijk around each hadron's position according to Gaussian

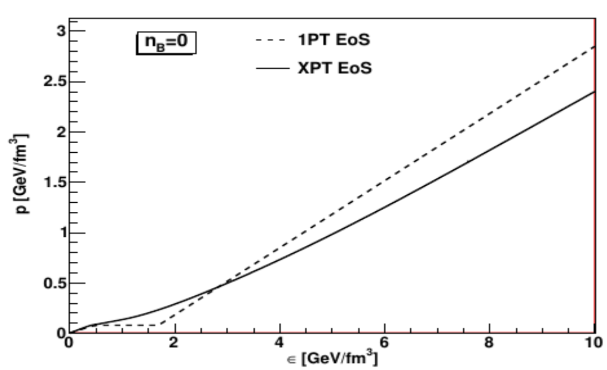


VHLLE (3+1)-D viscous hydrodynamics

HadronGas + Bag Model → 1st order PT (1PT) P.F. Kolb, et al, PR C 62, 054909 (2000)

Chiral EoS → crossover PT (XPT) J. Steinheimer, et al, J. Phys. G 38, 035001 (2011)

Thermodynamic pressure as a function of energy density, evaluated at zero baryon density from the equations of state used in the hydrodynamic stage XPT & 1PT



Fluid to particle transition, or particlization, is set to happen at a hypersurface of constant (hydrodynamic) energy density sw = 0.5 GeV/fm3 ,

The particlization hypersurface is reconstructed with the CORNELIUS subroutine.

At this hypersurface, individual hadrons are sampled using the Cooper-Frye formula including shear viscous corrections to the distribution functions. The hadronic rescatterings and decays are treated with the UrQMD cascade.

Hybrid (hydro+hadron gas) vHLLE+UrQMD model

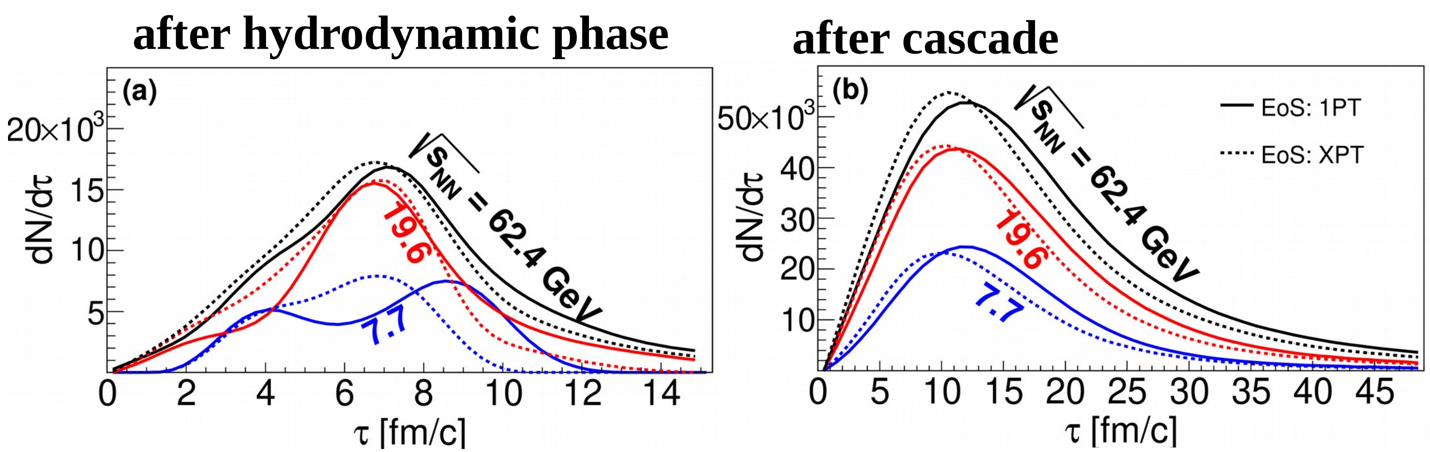
Iu. Karpenko, P. Huovinen, H.Petersen, M. Bleicher, Phys.Rev. C 91, 064901 (2015), arXiv:1502.01978,1509.3751 , talk QM2015

vHLLE code: free and open source, https://github.com/yukarpenko/vhlle, Comput. Phys. Commun. 185 (2014), 3016

Parameters τ_0 , $R_\perp$, R_η and η/s adjusted using basic observables in the RHIC BES-I region.

$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ [GeV]	τ_0 [fm/c]	$R_\perp$ [fm]	R_η [fm]	η/s
7.7	3.2	1.4	0.5	0.2
8.8 (SPS)	2.83	1.4	0.5	0.2
11.5	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.2
17.3 (SPS)	1.42	1.4	0.5	0.15
19.6	1.22	1.4	0.5	0.15
27	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.12
39	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.08
62.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.08
200	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.08

Pion emission time



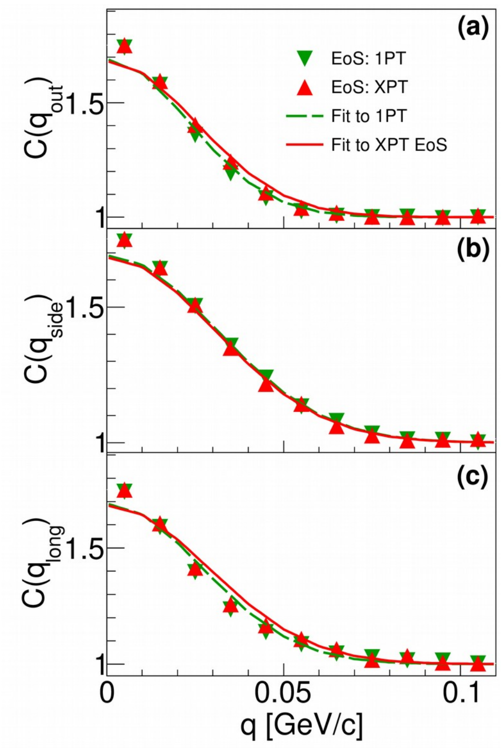
Model tuned by matching with existing experimental data from SPS and BES-I RHIC

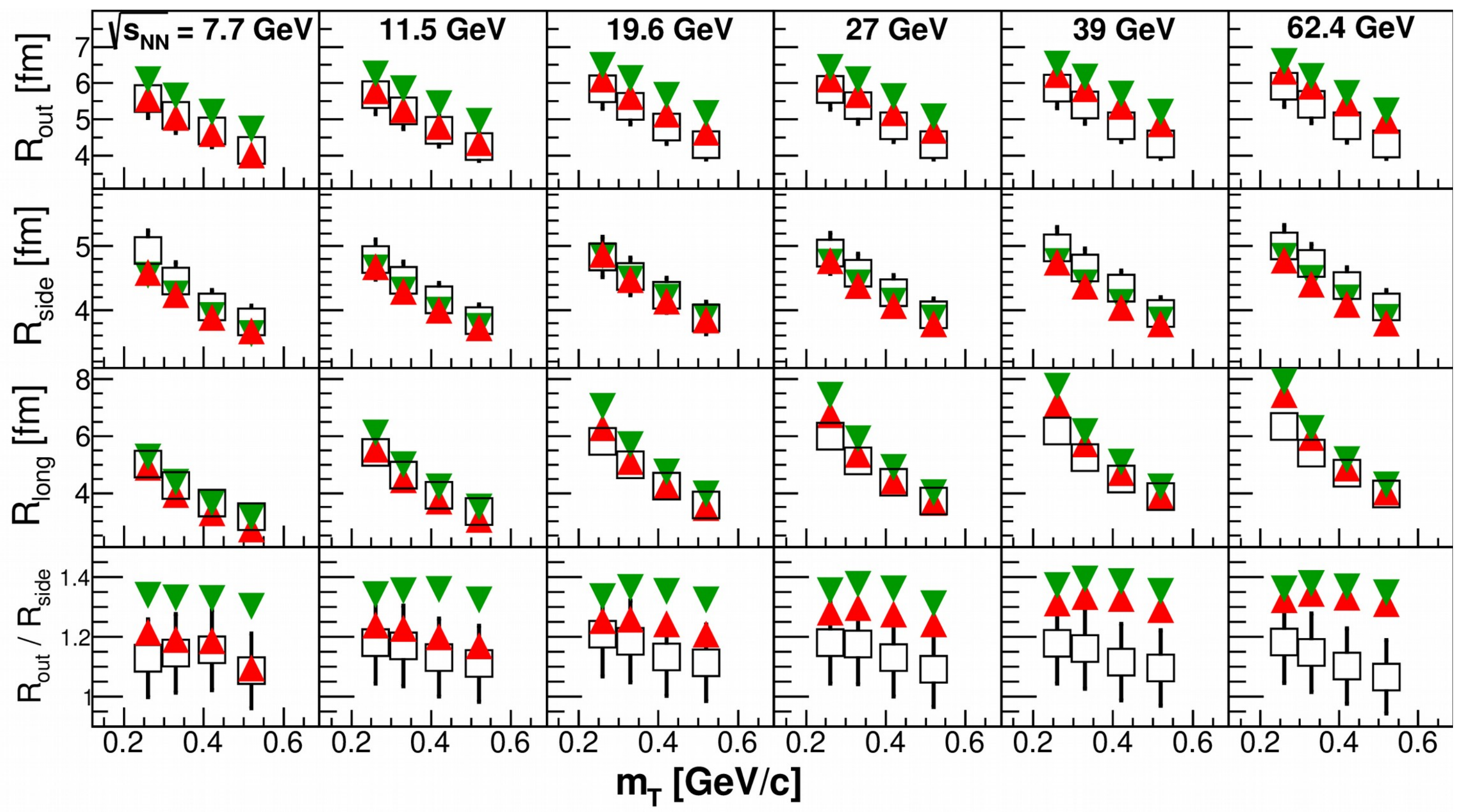
Is femtoscopy sensitive to this difference ?

3D Pion radii with hybrid (vHLLE+UrQMD) model

P. Batyuk, Iu. Karpenko, R. Lednicky, L. Malinina, K. Mikhaylov, O. Rogachevsky D. Wielanek , Phys.Rev. C96 (2017) no.2, 024911

Projections of 3D Model CF





- Femtoscopic radii are sensitive to the type of the phase transition
- Crossover EoS describes better R(mT) dependencies
- **$R_{out,long}$ (1PT) > $R_{out,long}$ (XPT) by value of ~1-2 fm.**
- R_{out} /R_{side} (XPT) agrees with STAR data points at 7.7 and 11.5 GeV, but then increases with increasing collision energy while ratio in data is independent with collision energy; R_{out}/R_{side} for 1PT systematically overestimate data and is independent on collision energy.

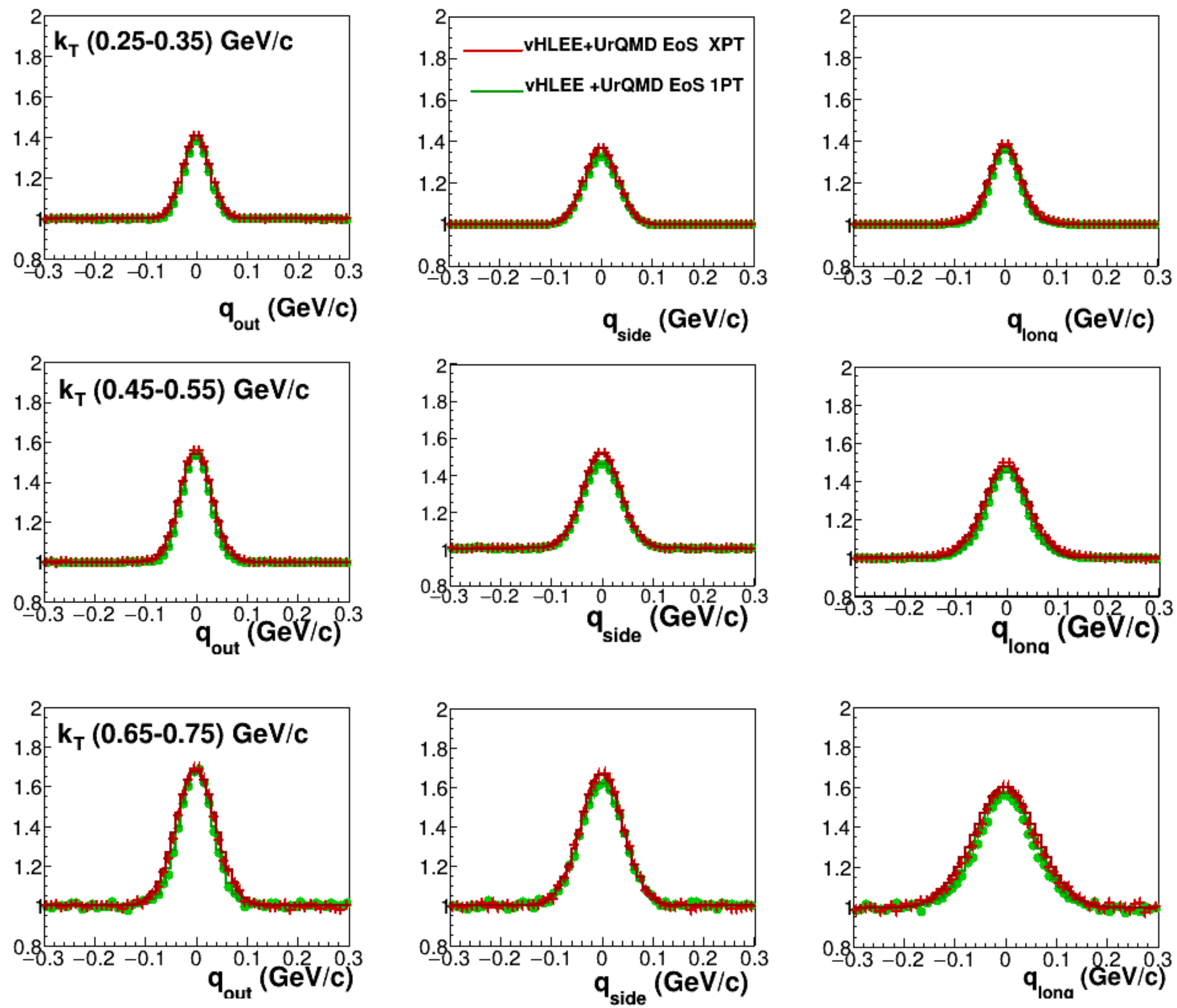
Study of pion and kaon femtoscopy for NICA energy range

The femtoscopy analysis for pions and kaons was performed by our group using created MPD FEMTO and McDST packages integrated in MpdRoot

In this analysis were used:
vHLLE+UrQMD (EoS 1PT and XPT):
Au+Au, $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 and 11.5 GeV
0-5%, - 1 mln events ; 5-10%, 10-20% and 20-50% - 2 mln

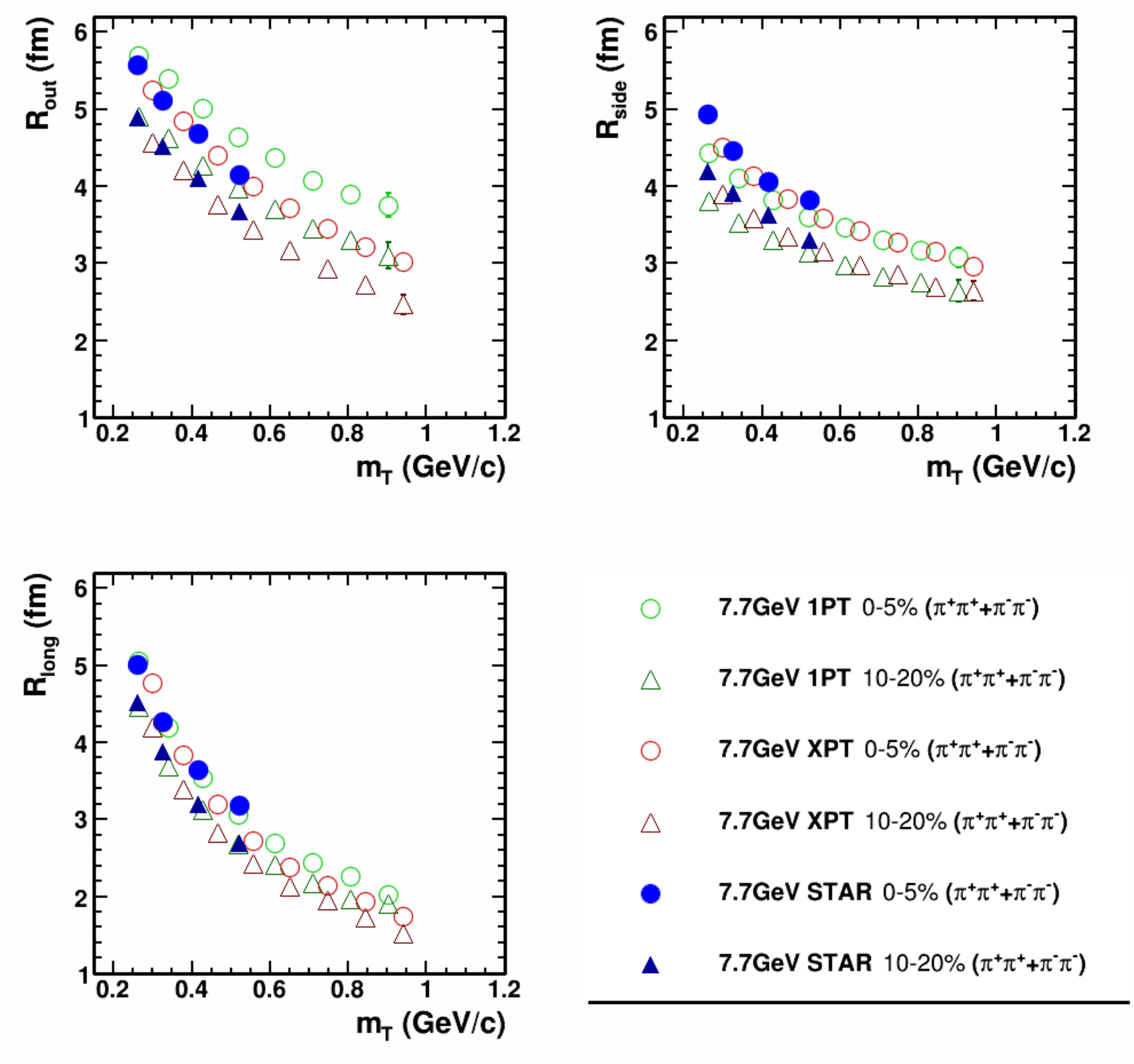
UrQMD: Au+Au,
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 GeV and 11.5 GeV
10 mln MB events

Example of pion 3D CF for Au+Au, $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 11.5 GeV 0-5%



Pion radii with hybrid model for different centralities.

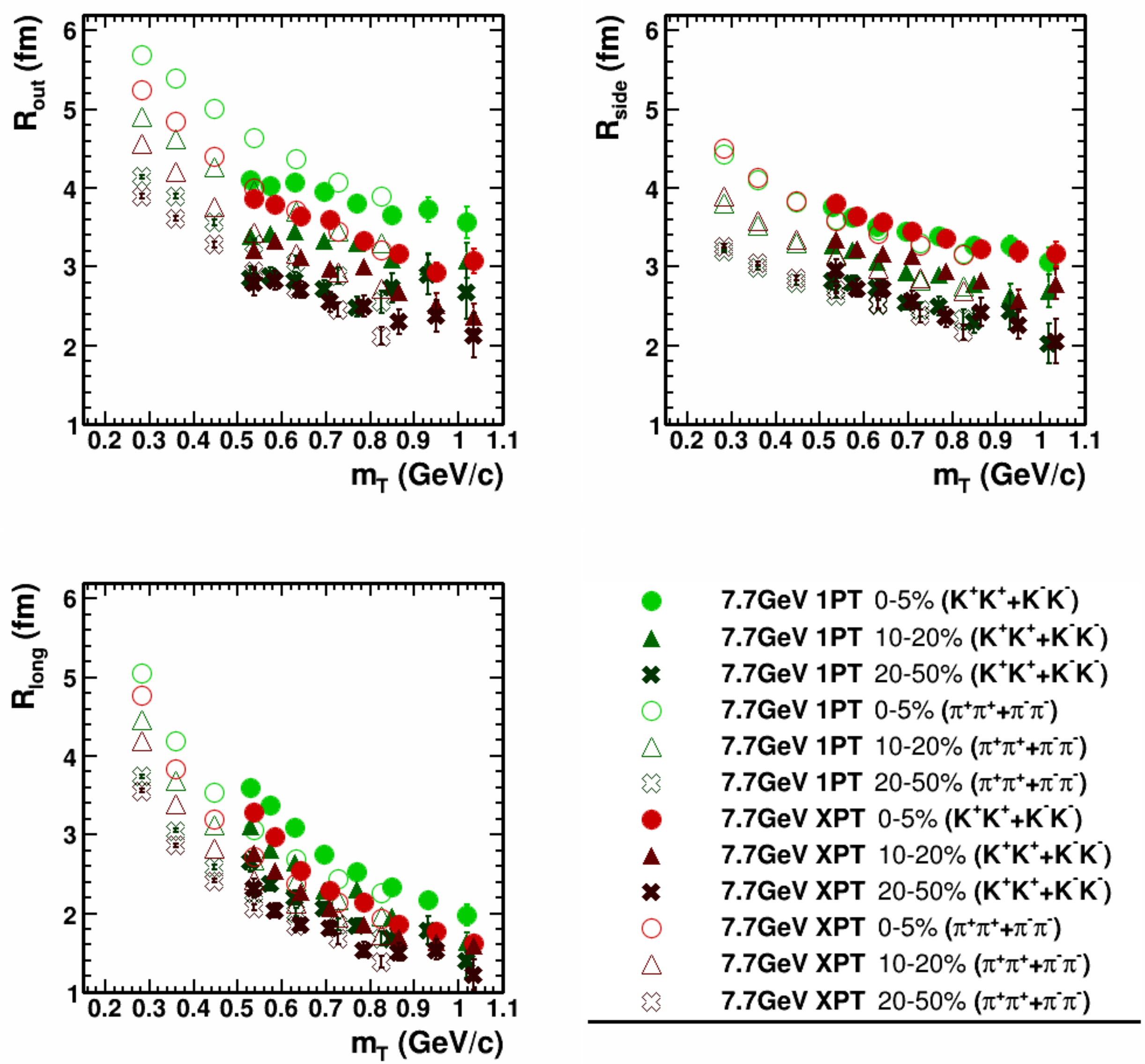
Au+Au, $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 GeV 0-5% and 10-20% centrality



- vHLLE+UrQMD pions (EoS 1PT(green open circles / triangles) and XPT (red open circles / triangles) ; comparison with STAR results (blue solid circles/triangles)
- Radii decrease with m_T → radial flow
- Increase size with increasing centrality → simple geometric picture of the collisions.
- Crossover EoS describes better R(mT) dependencies
- **$R_{out,long}$ (1PT) > $R_{out,long}$ (XPT)**
- Approximately the same results are obtained for other centrality and for Au+Au $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 11.5 GeV

Pion and kaon radii with hybrid model

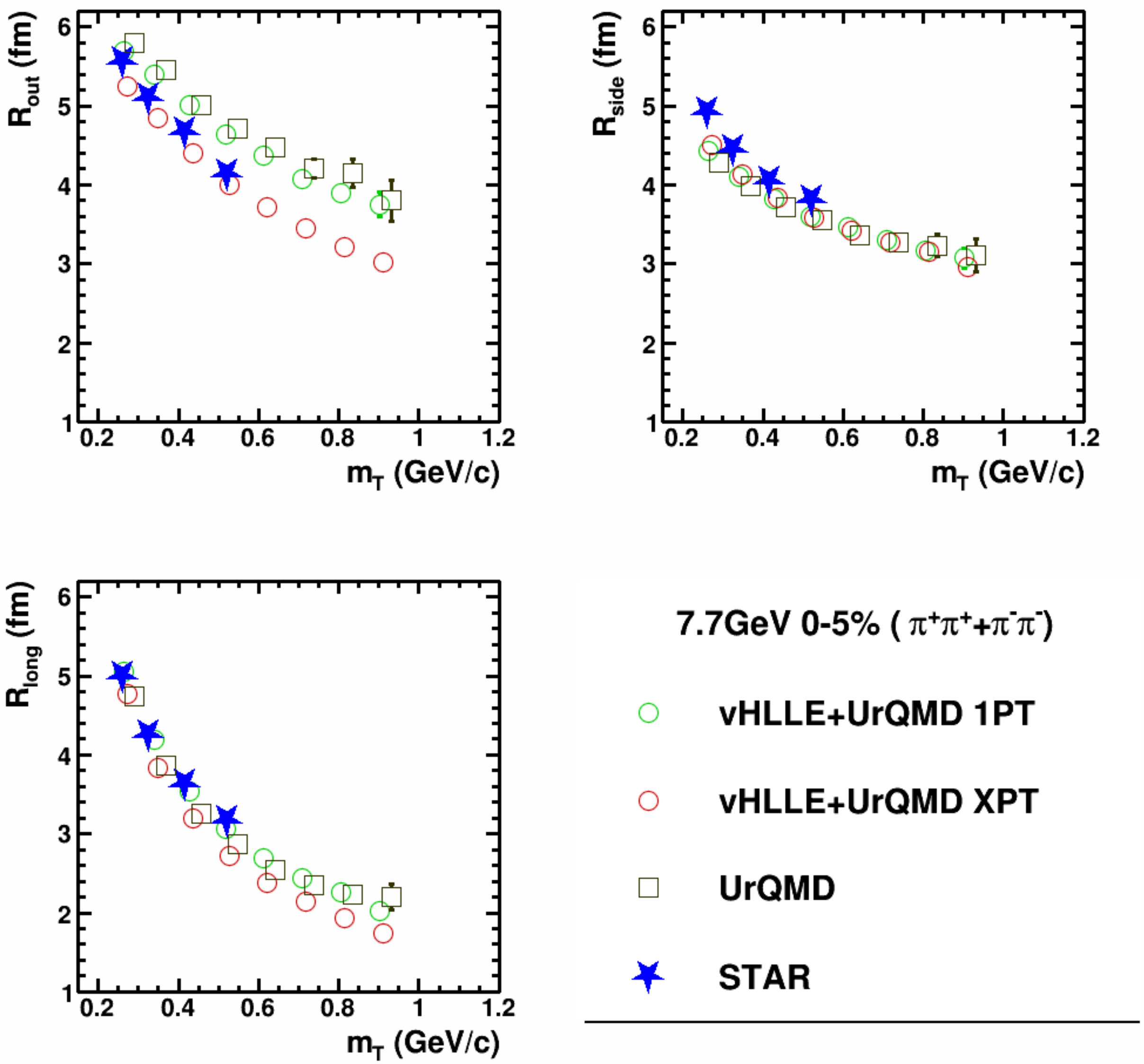
Au+Au, $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 GeV 0-5% and 10-20% centrality



- vHLLE+UrQMD pions (EoS 1PT (green open circles / triangles) and XPT (red open circles / triangles) ; kaons 1PT (green solid circles / triangles); XPT (red solid circles / triangles)
- Approximate mT scaling is observed for Rout & Rside for crossover EoS
- Similarly to pions : kaon radii decrease with m_T → radial flow ;
- for 1PT EoS almost flat dependence Rout (mT) is observed → why ?
- Similarly to pions : increase size with increasing centrality → simple geometric picture of the collisions.
- Rlong kaon radii for XPT are larger than pion ones similarly to experiment (LHC&RHIC)
- Very different predictions of vHLLE model for different EoS → importance to study pions and kaons

Comparison of pion radii for model with hadron gas (UrQMD) and hybrid (vHLEE+UrQMD)

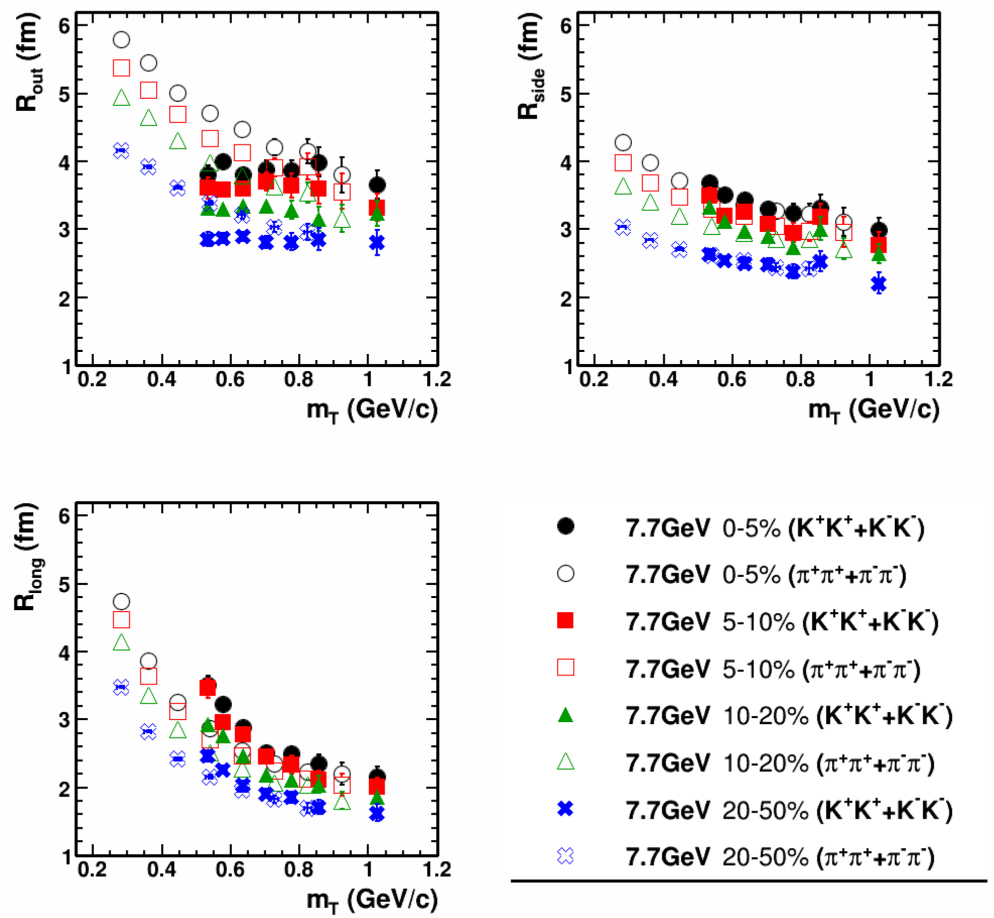
Au+Au, $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 GeV 0-5% centrality

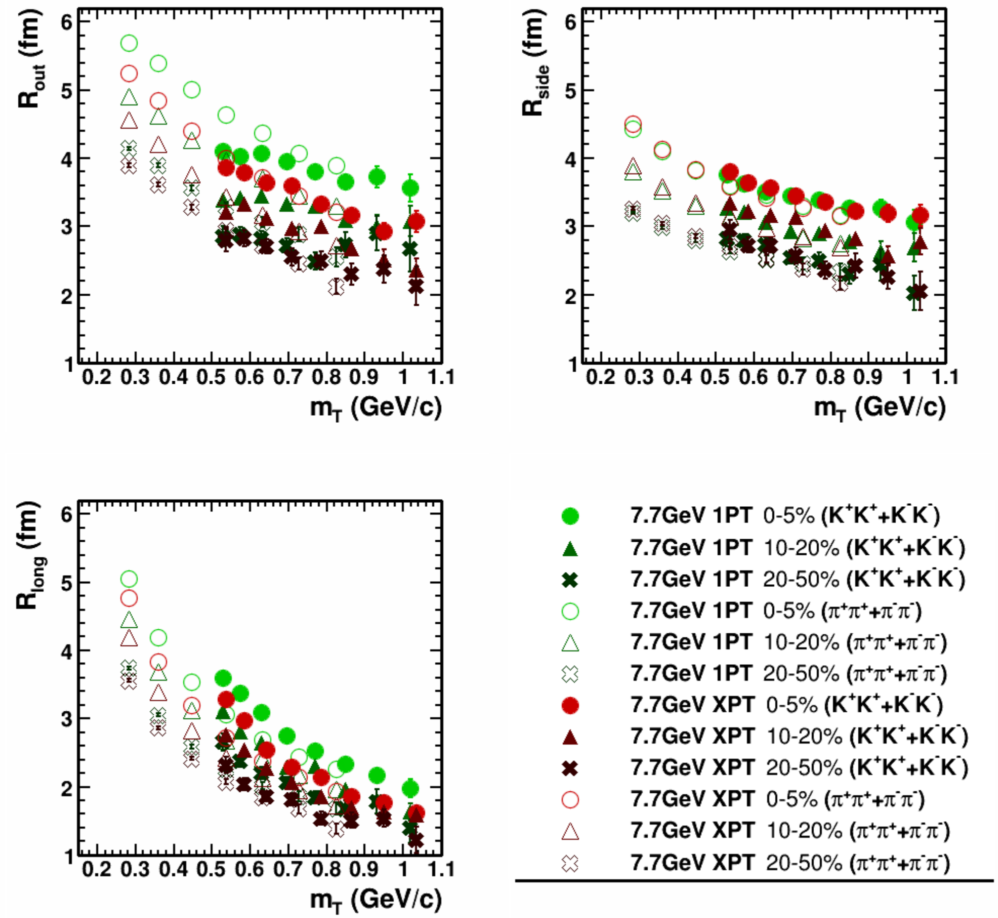


- vHLLE+UrQMD pions (EoS 1PT(green open circles) and XPT (red open circles) ; UrQMD (black open squares) in comparison with STAR results (blue solid stars)
- UrQMD overestimates Rout and is close to vHLEE+UrQMD with EoS 1PT
- Crossover EoS describes better R(mT) dependencies
- Approximately the same results are obtained for other centrality and for Au+Au $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 11.5 GeV

Comparison of pion and kaon radii for model with hadron gas (UrQMD) and hybrid (vHLEE+UrQMD)

UrQMD **Au+Au, $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 GeV** **vHLEE+UrQMD**





- Similarly to pions : kaon radii decrease with m_T → radial flow for vHLEE with XPT EoS; for 1PT EoS and for UrQMD almost flat dependence R_{out} (mT) is observed
- R_{long} kaon radii for vHLLE with XPT EoS are larger than pion ones similarly to experiment (LHC&RHIC)
- **Does vHLLE+UrQMD with XPT EoS describe better the collision dynamics ?**

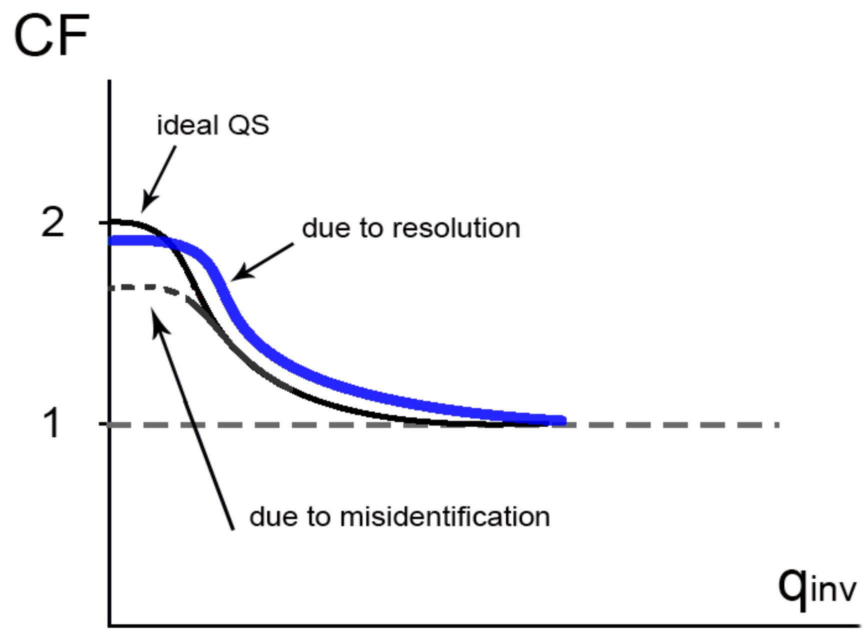
Detector reconstruction influence on CF

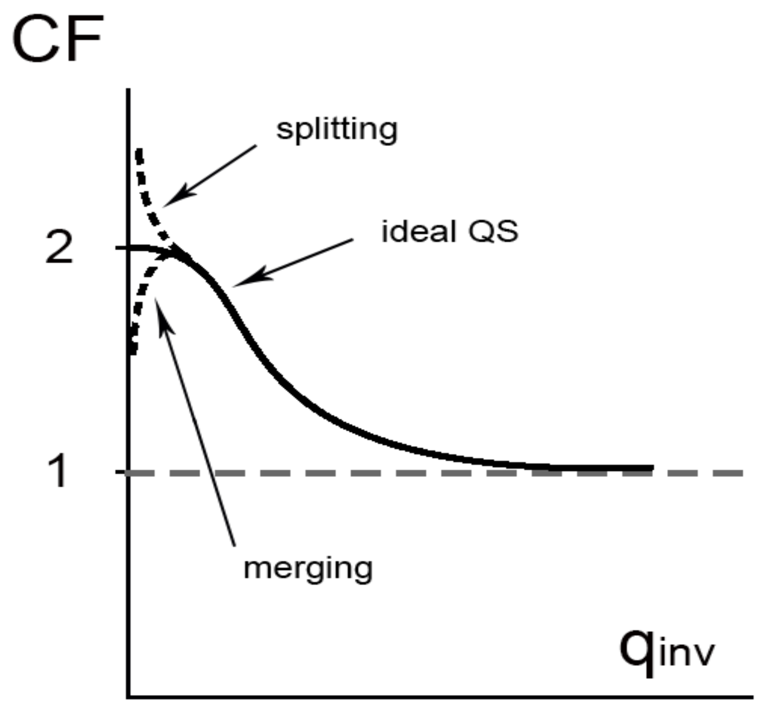
Detector reconstruction influences the shape of CF:

- Single track effects:
  - the momentum resolution effects smear CF, making it wider and extracted radii smaller
  - CFs should be corrected by resolution

  - the particle misidentification influences only λ-parameter of CF, radii do not change.
  - CF should be corrected by pair purity.
  Pair purity is obtained from particle purity

- Two track effects:
  - track splitting (one track is reconstructed as two)
  - track merging (two tracks are reconstructed as one)
  These effects are studied and the special pair cuts are used in the analysis.





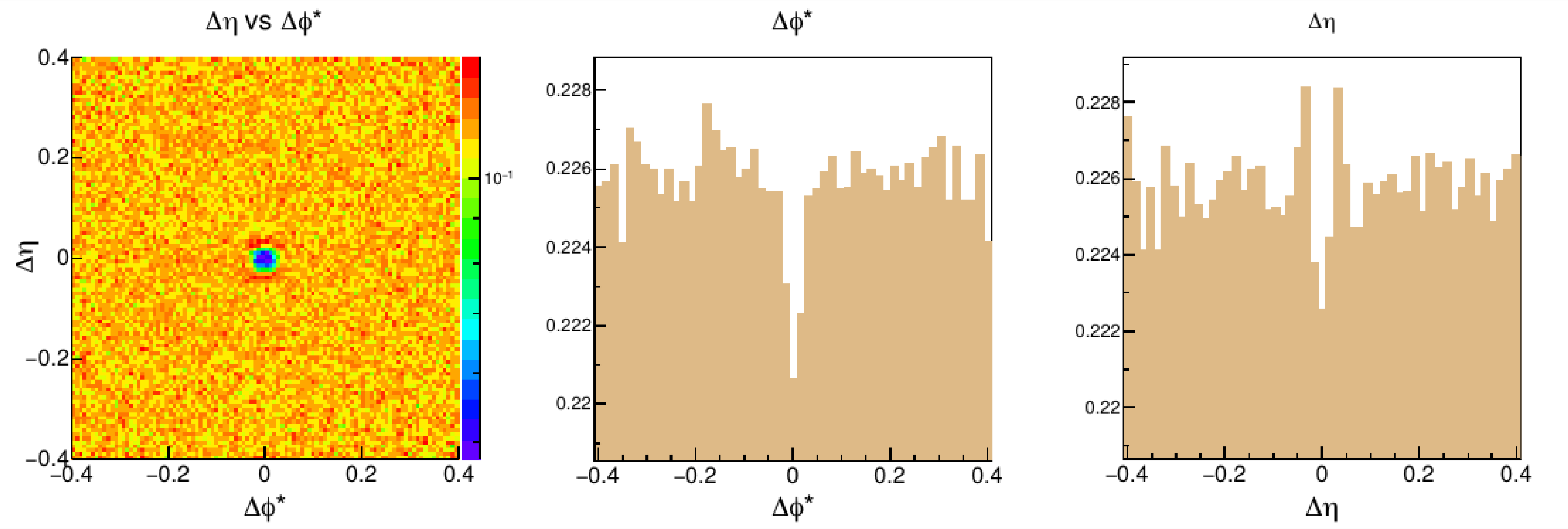
First tests with reconstructed data : two-tracks effects

Δη-Δφ* with MPD reconstructed tracks

$$\Delta\phi^* = \phi_1 - \phi_2 + \arcsin\left(\frac{z \cdot e \cdot B_z \cdot R}{2p_{T1}}\right) - \arcsin\left(\frac{z \cdot e \cdot B_z \cdot R}{2p_{T2}}\right)$$

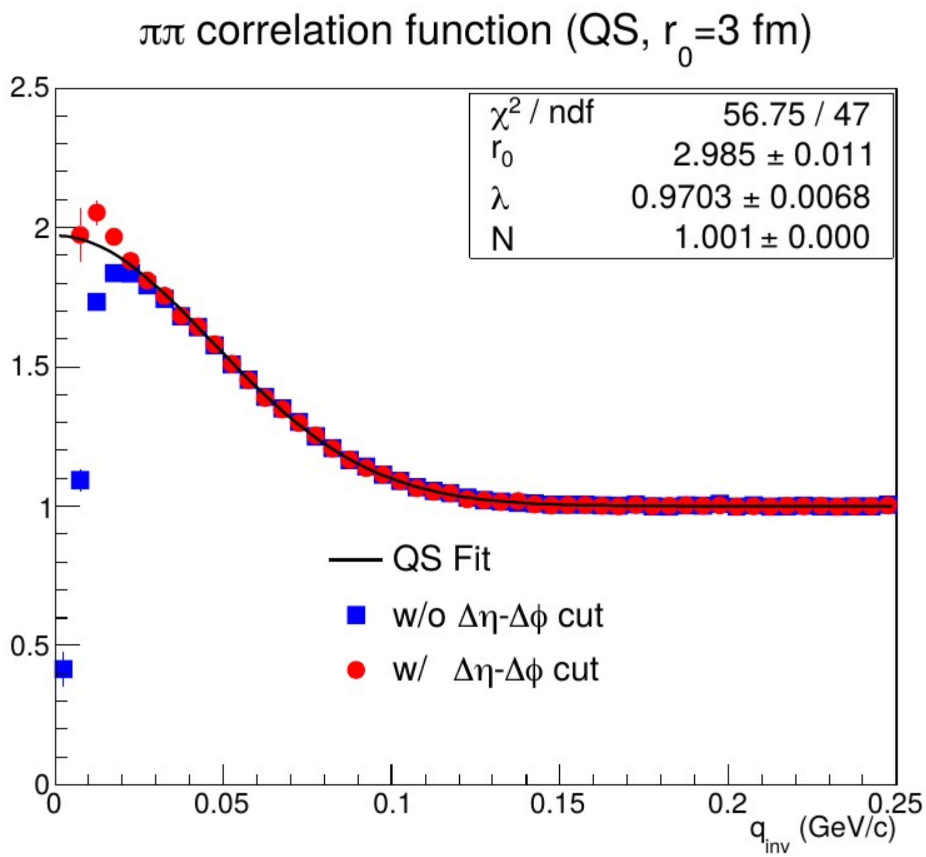
R is a given cylindrical radius

$\Phi_{1,2}$ are azimuthal angles of track at reconstructed vertex



First tests with reconstructed data : two-tracks effects

cut Δη<0.04 and Δφ*<0.02



- Pion femtoscopic CF can be correctly reconstructed if two-tracks cuts are applied
- But good knowledge of tracking procedure
is necessary

Introduction: Factorial Moments (intermittency)

It was proposed by A. Bialas and R. Peschanski (Nucl. Phys. B 273 (1986) 703) to study the dependence of the normalized factorial moments

$$F_i = M^{i-1} \times \left\langle \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{M} k_j \times (k_j - 1) \times \ldots \times (k_j - i + 1)}{N \times (N-1) \times \ldots \times (N - i + 1)} \right\rangle$$

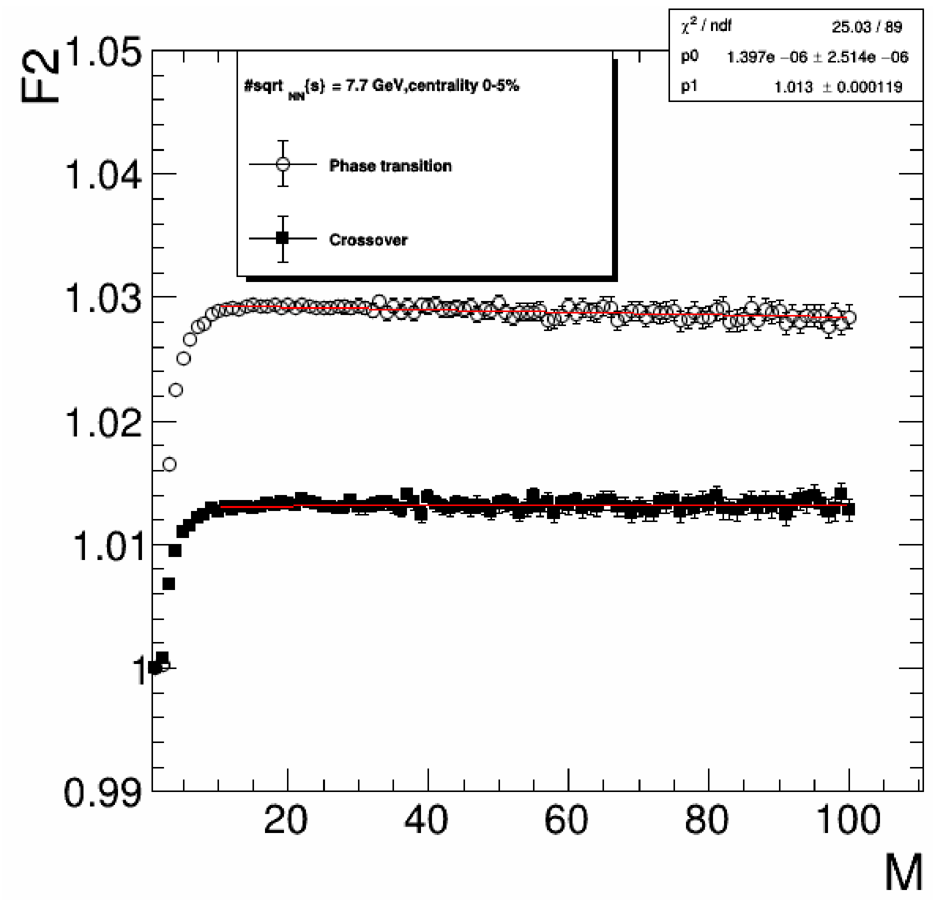
Note: there is a set of definitions of moments and cumulants.

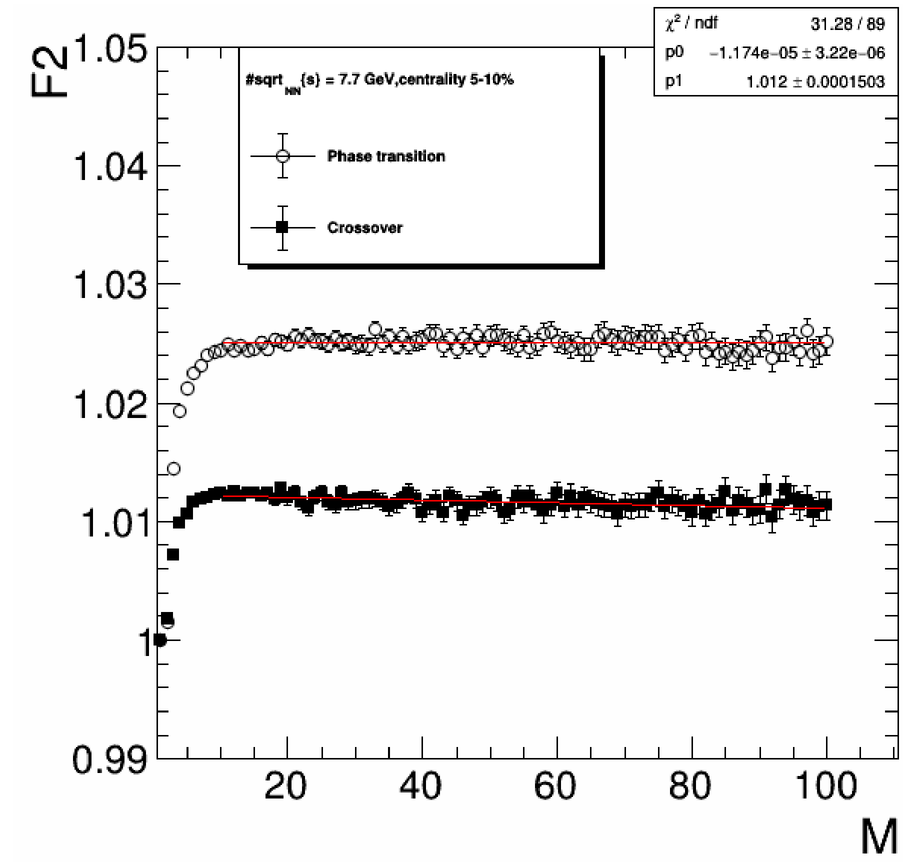
of the rapidity distribution on the size δy (Δy/M, M is the number of bins, Δy is the size of the mid rapidity window):

1. if fluctuations are purely statistical no variation of moments as a function of δy is expected
2. Observation of variations indicates the presence of physics origin fluctuations

Intermittency (fluctuations of various different sizes in 1D, 2D and 3D phase space) have been studied at LEP, Tevatron, Protvino in ee, hh, hA, AA interactions at the various energies.

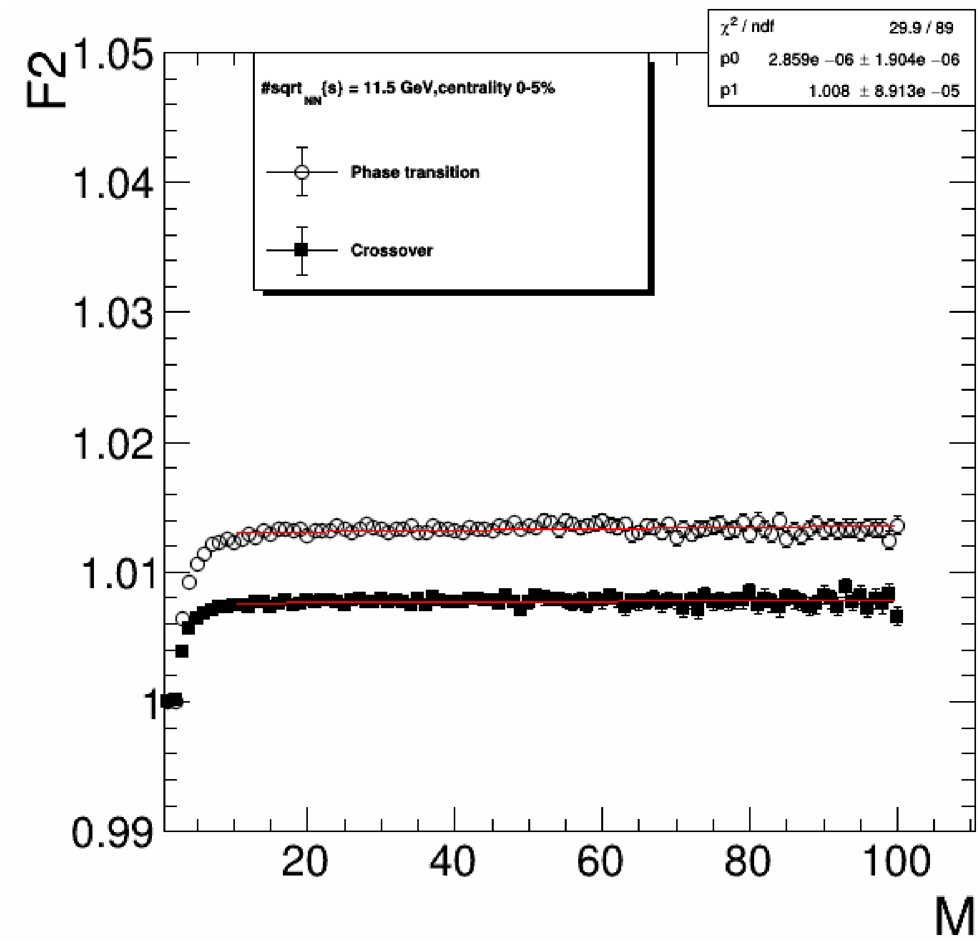
Factorial Moments with vHLLE+UrQMD (7.7GeV)

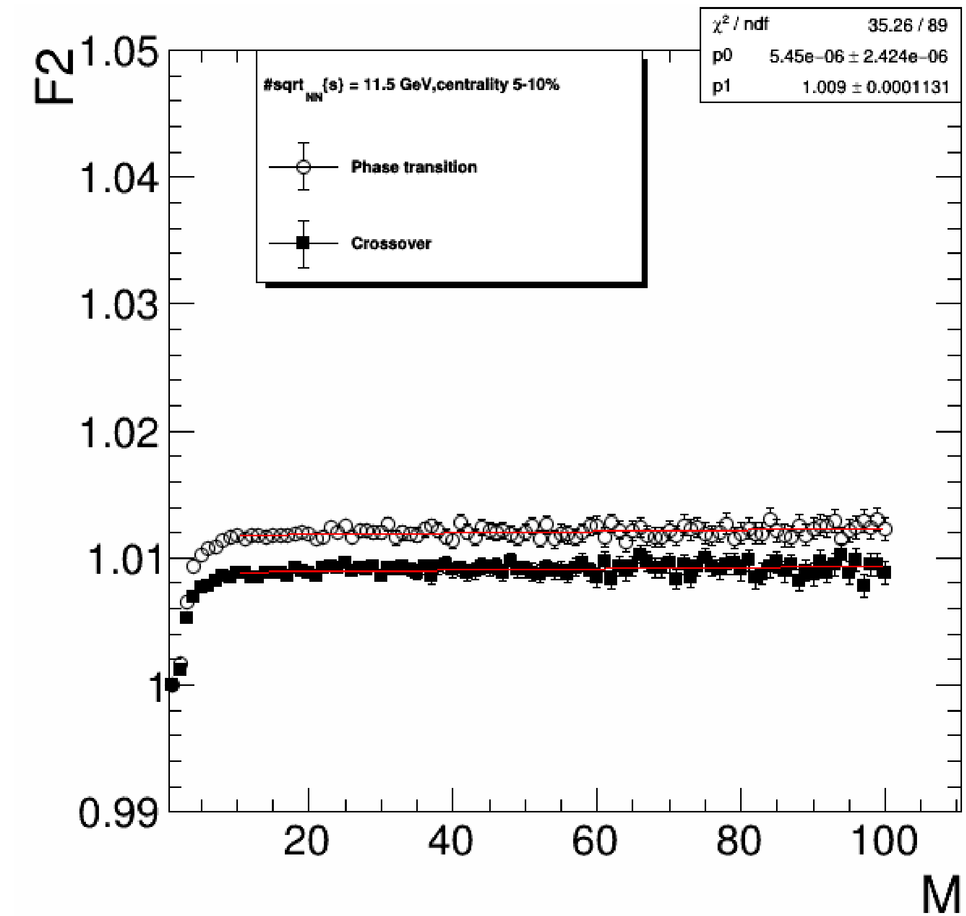




Fit the level of maximum with polinom of the first order: a+b x M
b is of the order of 10^{-6}

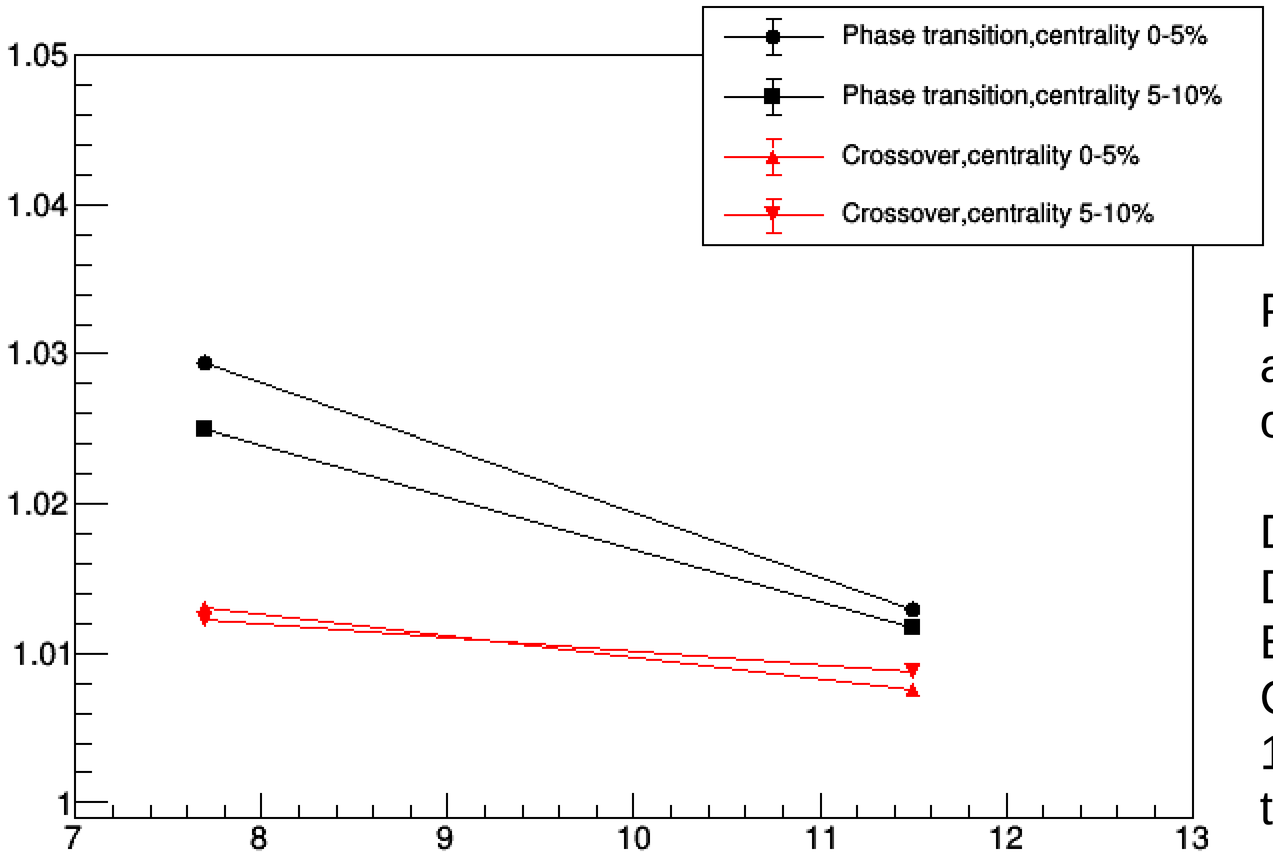
Factorial Moments with vHLLE+UrQMD (11.5 GeV)





Energy dependence

F2 maximum



E, GeV

Plot the F2 max as a function of energy.

Different energy Dependence is Expected for Crossover and the 1st order phase transition

Other activities we do:

Package for Femtoscopy analyses:

- ✔ Inherited from STAR (StHbtMaker) and ALICE (AliFemto)
- ✔ Keeps the same hierarchy as in ALICE (PckgName/, PckgNameUser/, macros/)
- ✔ Works with ROOT 5 and 6
- ✔ Lighter than ancestors:
    - ✔ Most of STAR-developed classes replaced with ROOT ones
    - ✔ Better compression, smaller sizes
- ✔ Implemented running options (INDEPENDENT on experiment-dependent software):
    - ✔ Standalone mode – compile with g++ (clang) and run on your “laptop”
    - ✔ Maker; Tasks will be also implemented

Factorial moments:

Factorial moments analysis code inherited from Mirabel experiment is written

Data formats (DST):

- ✔ General-purpose data format for Monte Carlo generators - McDst (https://github.com/nigmatkulov/McDst)
    - ✔ Similar to UniGen (developed at GSI)
    - ✔ Lighter, faster, easy expandable, works with ROOT 5 and 6, g++ (clang)
    - ✔ Possibility to add converters from other generators: Terminator, EPOS, AMPT, etc...
- ✔ Group has positive experience on the data format developments:
    - ✔ (St)PicoDst format in STAR (standard data format for physics analysis)

Mini DST format:

Output data format derived from STAR has been incorporated to MpdRoot.

VHLLE interface software:

Allows to perform simulations with vHLLE+UrQMD model by simple and understandable way (vHLLE_package/README.md)

Conclusions

- Study of collective effects and dynamics of quark-hadron phase transitions via femtoscopic correlations of hadrons and factorial moments of particle multiplicity at NICA energies was performed

- First results look promising and this study is planned to be continued.

- Development of the data analysis methods and software integrated in the Multi-Purpose Detector (MPD) software environment was performed and will be continued

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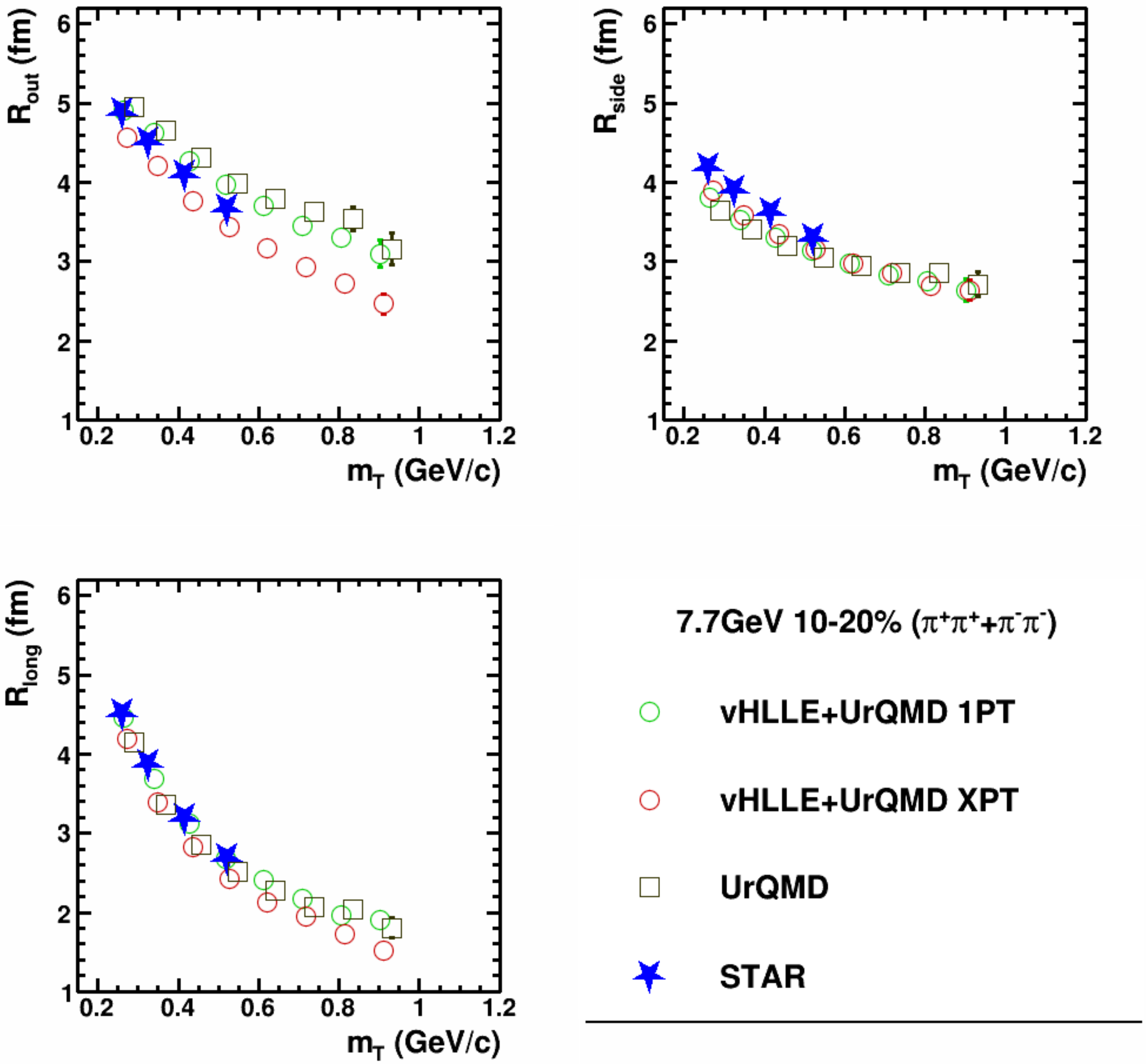
- Our studies were presented in the MPD Physics Seminars on and in internatinal conferences WPCF2019 and QFTHEP 2019

Additional slides

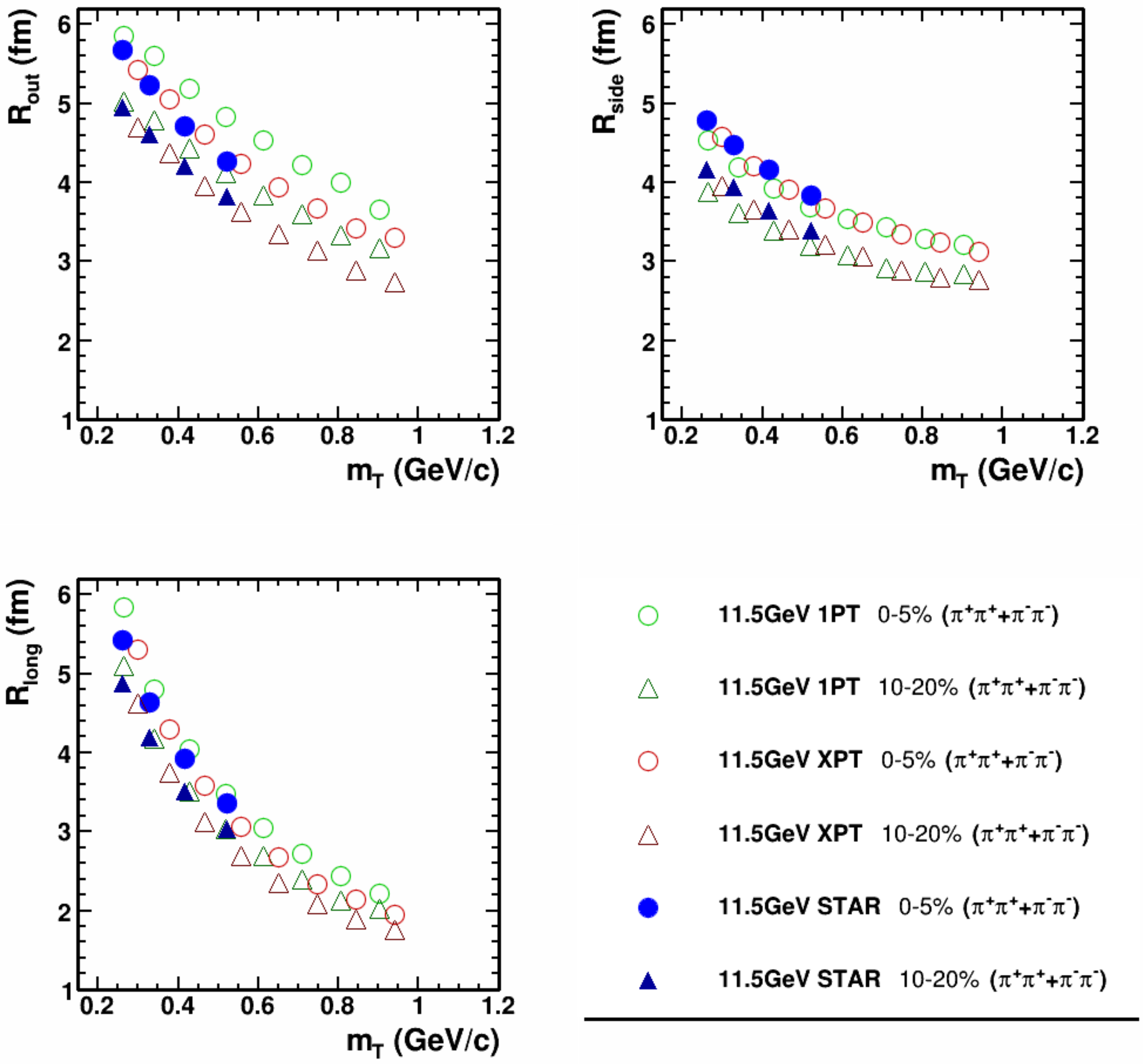
Pion radii vs. mT with vHLEE and UrQMD

Au+Au, $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 GeV 10-20% centrality

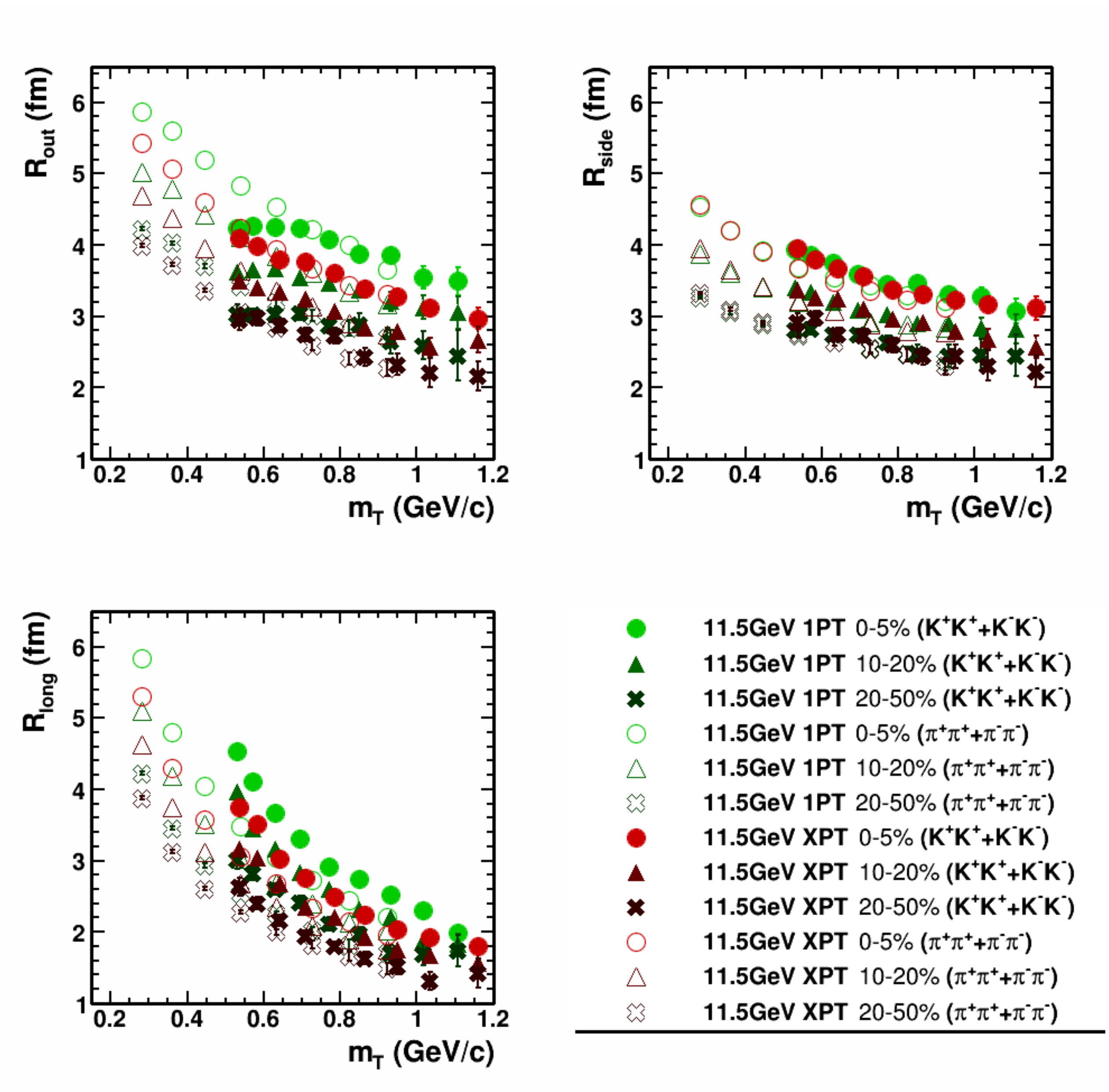


- vHLLE+UrQMD pions (EoS 1PT(green open circles) and XPT (red open circles) ; UrQMD (black open squares) in comparison with STAR results (blue solid stars)
-

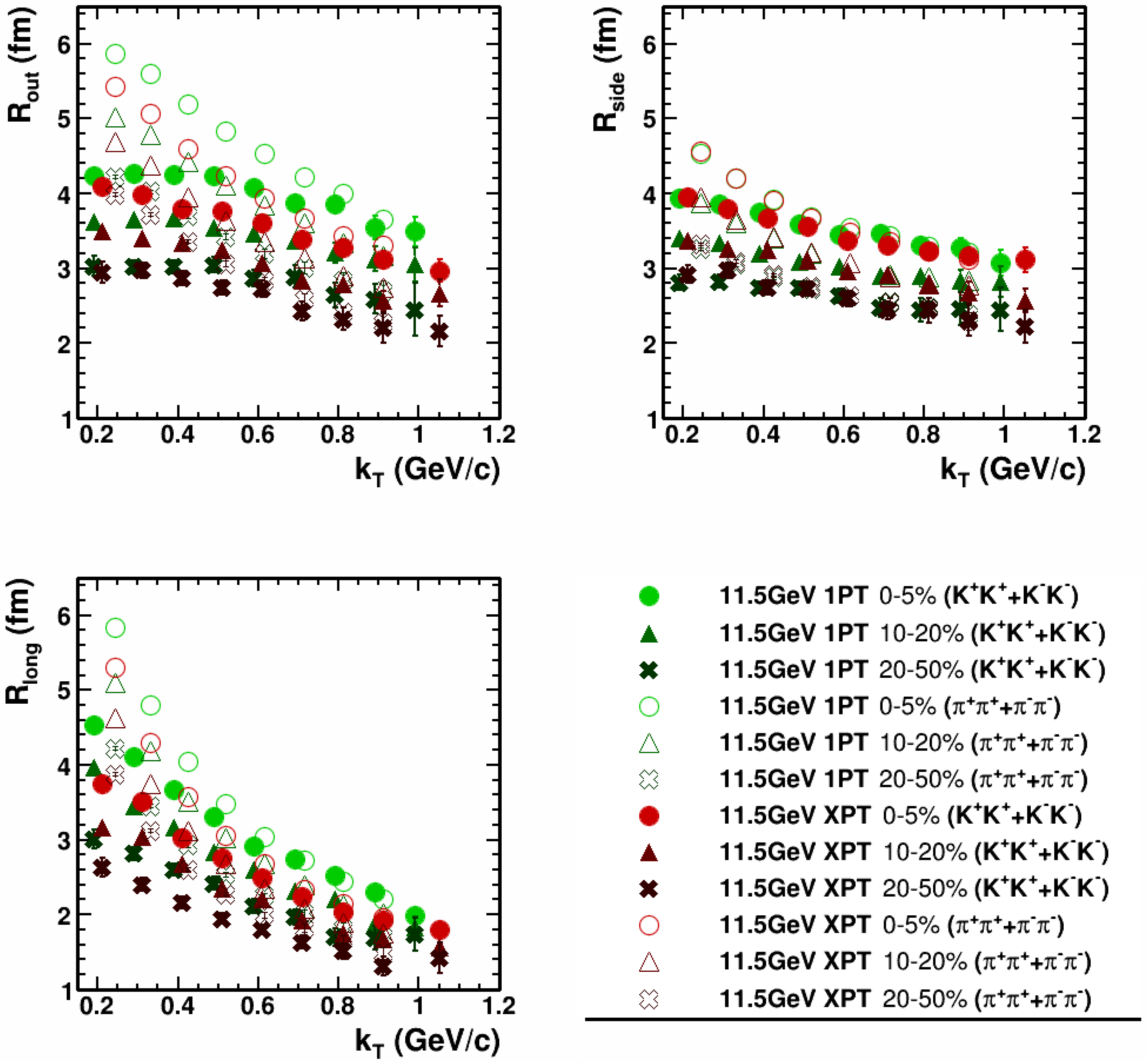
Pion radii vs. mT with vHLLE+UrQMD for different centralities



Pion and kaon radii vs. mT with vHLLE+UrQMD



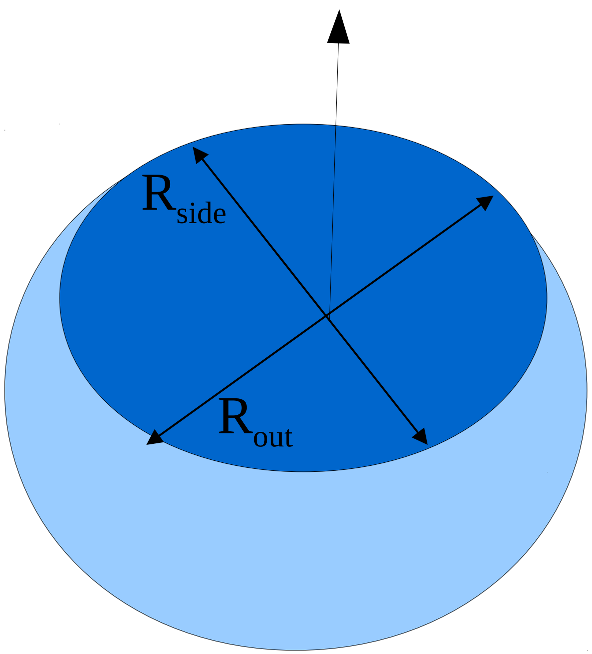
Pion and kaon radii vs. kT with vHLLE+UrQMD



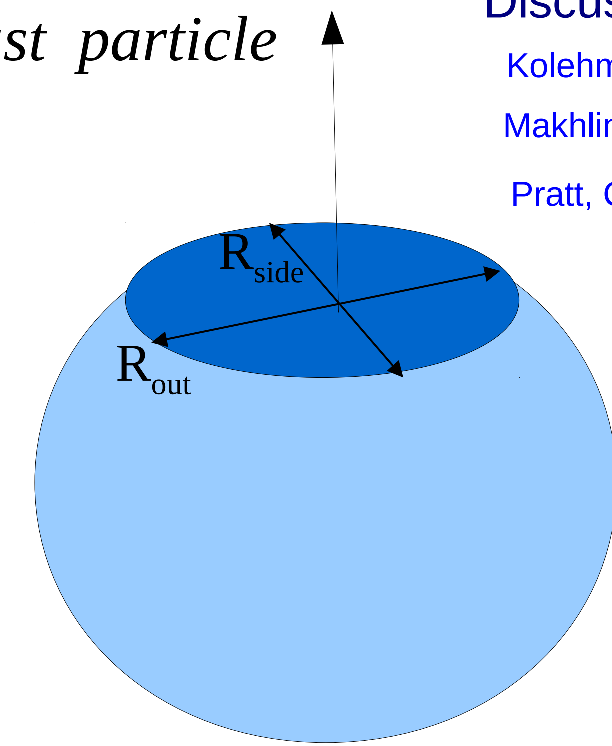
Femtoscopy with expanding source → m_T-dependence

- **x-p** correlations → interference dominated by particles from nearby emitters.
- Interference probes only parts of the source at close momenta – **homogeneity regions.**
- Longitudinal and transverse expansion of the source -> significant reduction of the radii with increasing pair velocity, consequently with k_T (or $m_T=(m^2+k_T^{\,2})^{1/2}$)

Slow particle



Fast particle



Discussed in e.g.:

Kolehmainen, Gyulassy'86

Makhlin-Sinyukov'87

Pratt, Csörgö, Zimanyi'90

$R_{side} \sim R/(1+m_T\beta_T^{\,2}/T)^{½}$

β_T collective transverse flow

$R_{long} = \tau\,(T/m_T)^{1/2}$ assuming a longitudinal boost invariant expansion

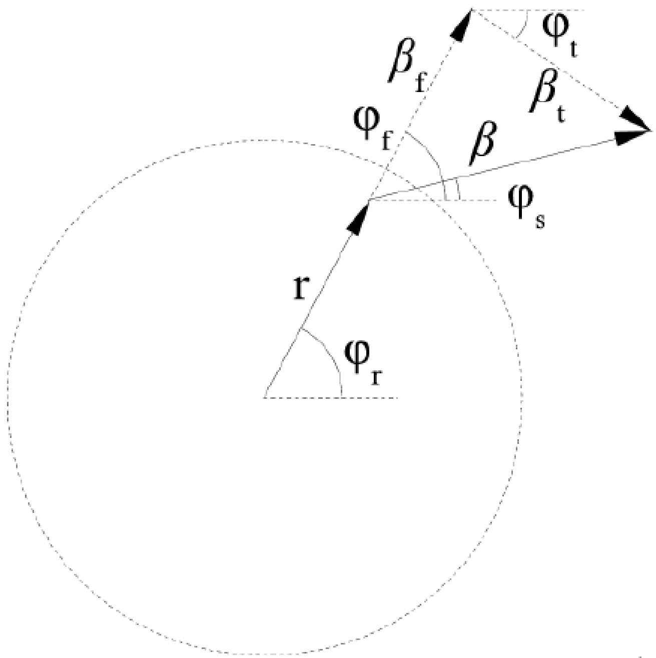
$R^2_{out} \sim R^2_{side} + 1/2(T/m_T)^2\beta_T^{\,2}\tau^2$

Femtoscopy with expanding source

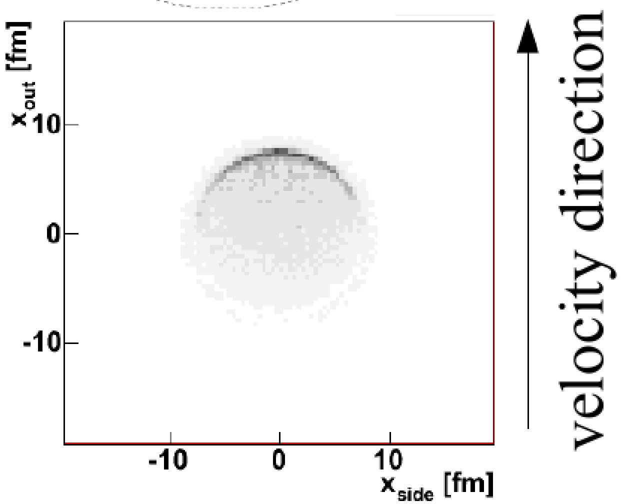
Interference probes only parts of the source at close momenta – **homogeneity regions.**

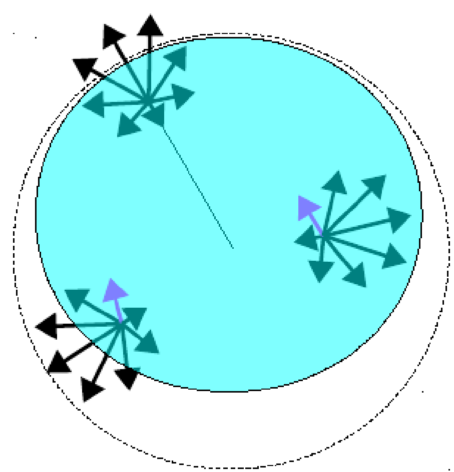
[Yu.M. Sinyukov, Nucl. Phys. A 566, 589 (1994);]

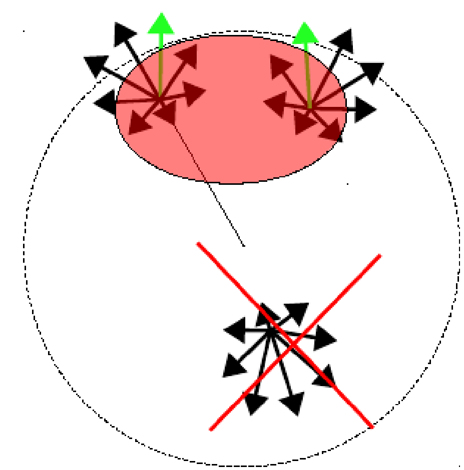
Figures and consideration from A. Kisiel Phys.Rev. C81 (2010) 064906



- A particle emitted from a medium will have a collective velocity β_f and a thermal (random) one β_t
- As observed p_T grows, the region from where pairs with small relative momentum can be emitted gets smaller and shifted to the outside of the source



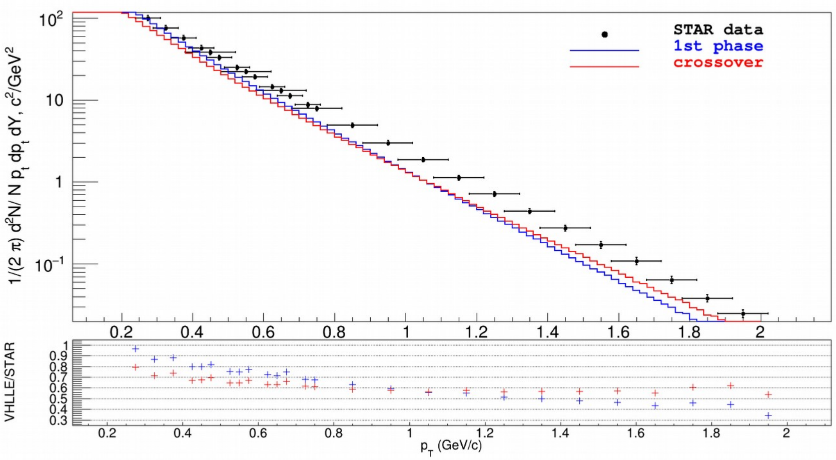




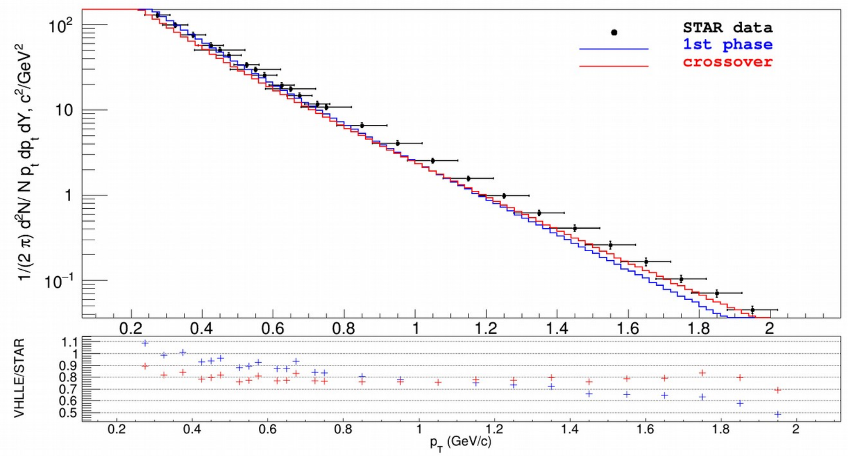
pT- spectra of π and K with vHLLE+UrQMD

STAR, PHYSICAL REVIEW C 96, 044904 (2017)

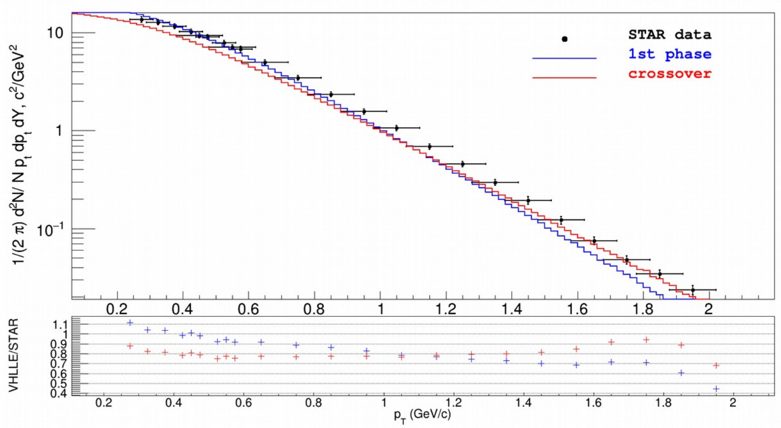
π^+, 7.7 GeV/s



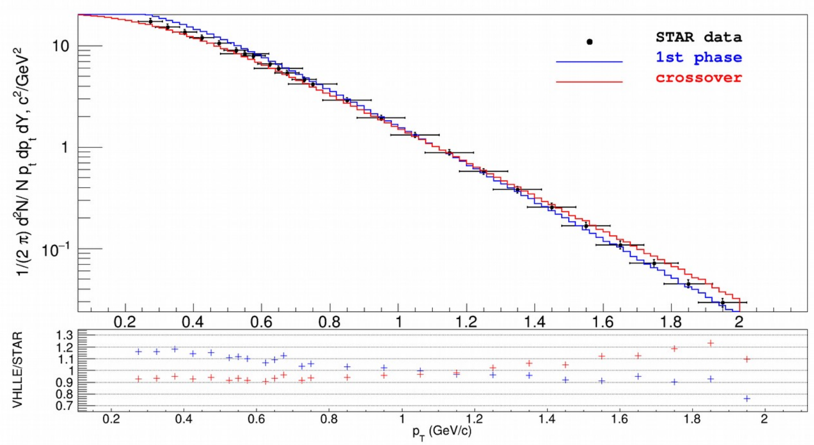
π^+, 11.5 GeV/s



K^+, 7.7 GeV/s

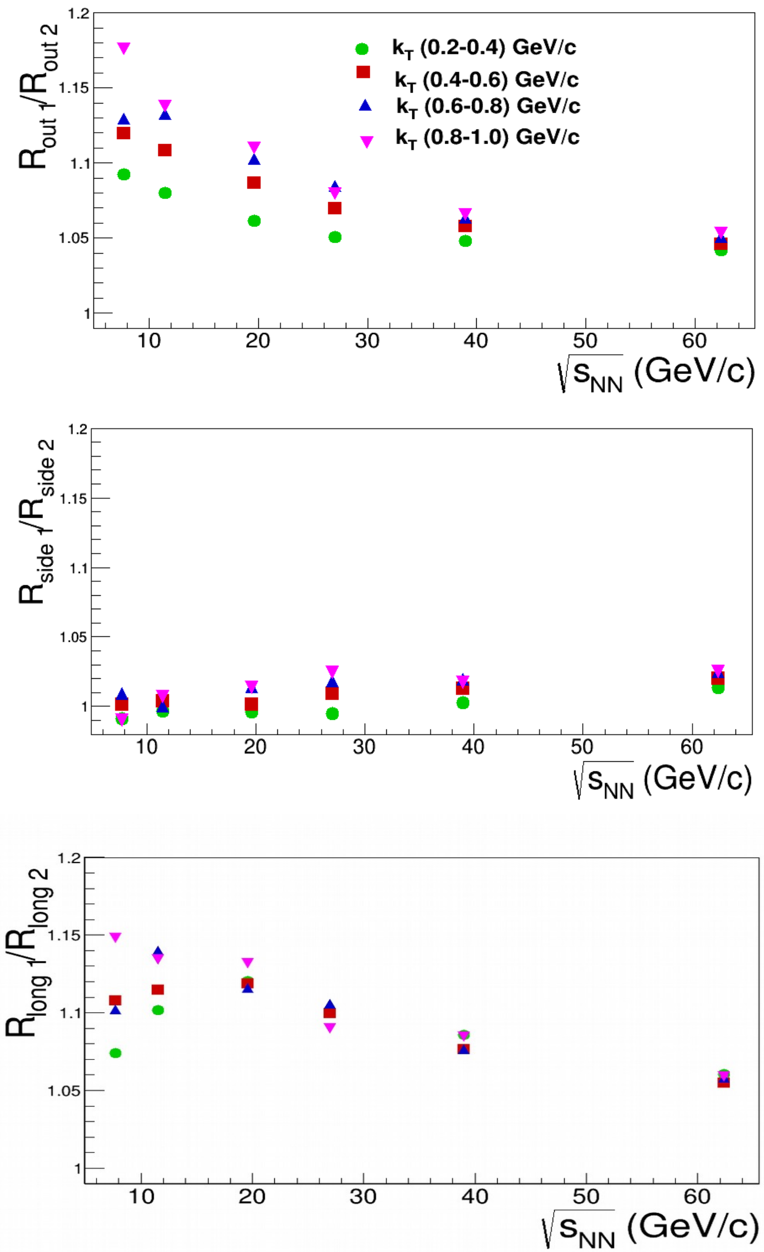


K^+, 11.5 GeV/s



vHLEE+UrQMD model with both EoS describe reasonably (<20%) pT-spectra of pions and kaons at pT< 1 GeV/c

Ratio of $R_{out,side,long}$(1PT)/$R_{out,side,long}$ (XPT) vs. $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$



- Pion k_T divided into 4 bins
- R_{side} ratio practically coincide for both scenarios
- R_{out} and R_{long} ratios for 1PT EoS are greater than for XPT EoS and demonstrating a strong k_T -dependence at low energy

- The difference comes from a weaker transverse flow developed in the fluid phase with 1PT EoS as compared to XPT EoS and its longer lifetime in 1PT EoS