



NICA

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# Study of $\phi(1020)$ , $\rho(770)$ and $K^*(892)$ resonance production in Bi+Bi collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 9.2$ GeV in the MPD detector at NICA collider

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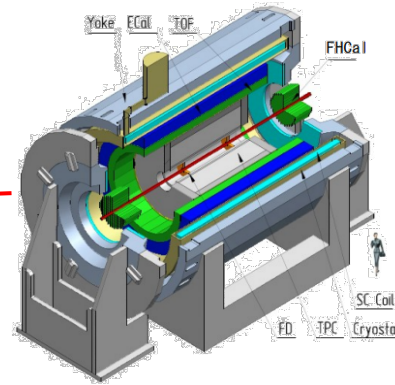


The 7th international conference on particle physics and astrophysics

We acknowledge support from Russian Ministry of Education and Science, state assignment for fundamental research (code FSEG-2024-0033)

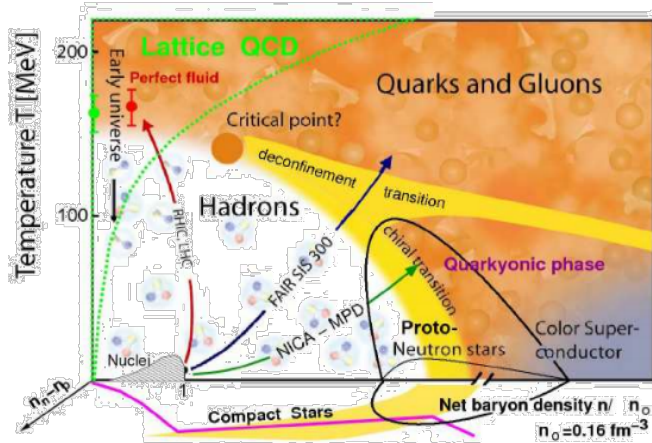
25 October 2024

• One of two experiments at NICA collider to study heavy-ion collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 4 - 11$  GeV

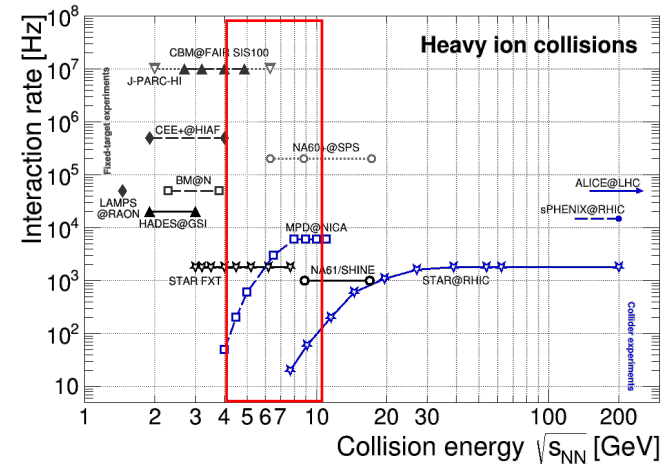
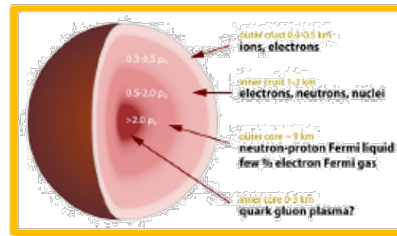


## Stage- I

- TPC:  $|\Delta\phi| < 2\pi, |\eta| \leq 1.6$
- TOF, EMC:  $|\Delta\phi| < 2\pi, |\eta| \leq 1.4$
- FFD:  $|\Delta\phi| < 2\pi, 2.9 < |\eta| < 3.3$
- FHCAL:  $|\Delta\phi| < 2\pi, 2 < |\eta| < 5$



high baryon densities  
→ inner structure of compact stars

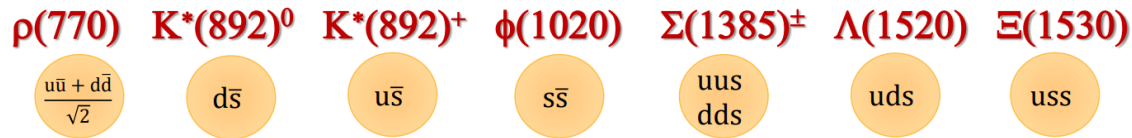


- NICA will study QCD medium at extreme net baryon densities → 1<sup>st</sup> order phase transition + QCD CEP
- Many ongoing (NA61/Shine, STAR-BES) and future experiments (CBM) in ~ same energy range

# **Resonances as a probe of heavy-ion collisions**

# Resonances in heavy-ion collisions

- Wide variety of resonances in the PDG, most often/easily measured are:



Particle	Mass (MeV/c <sup>2</sup> )	Width (MeV/c <sup>2</sup> )	Decay	BR (%)
$\rho^0$	770	150	$\pi^+\pi^-$	100
$K^{*\pm}$	892	50.3	$\pi^+K_s^-$	33.3
$K^{*0}$	896	47.3	$\pi^+K^0$	66.7
$\phi$	1019	4.27	$K^+K^-$	48.9
$\Sigma^{*+}$	1383	36	$\pi^+\Lambda$	87
$\Sigma^{*-}$	1387	39.4	$\pi^-\Lambda$	87
$\Lambda(1520)$	1520	15.7	$K^-\bar{p}$	22.5
$\Xi^{*0}$	1532	9.1	$\pi^+\Xi^-$	66.7

- Vacuum properties of the resonances are well defined ( $m$ ,  $\tau$ , BR etc.)
- Copiously produced in heavy-ion collisions at  $\sim$  GeV energies, large branching ratios in hadronic decay channels  $\rightarrow$  possible to measure
- Probe reaction dynamics and particle production mechanisms vs system size and  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ :
  - ✓ hadron chemistry and strangeness production,  $\phi$  with hidden strangeness is one of the key probes
  - ✓ reaction dynamics and shape of particle  $p_T$  spectra,  $p/K^*$ ,  $p/\phi$  vs  $p_T$
  - ✓ lifetime and properties of the hadronic phase
  - ✓ spin alignment of vector mesons in rotating QGP (polarization of quarks from spin-orbital interactions)
  - ✓ flow, comparison with  $e^+e^-$  measurements, jet quenching, background for other probes etc

# Hadronic phase and medium modifications

- Resonances have small lifetime of  $\tau \sim 1 - 45 \text{ fm}/c$ , part of them decays in the fireball

increasing lifetime  $\longrightarrow$

	$\rho(770)$	$K^*(892)$	$\Sigma(1385)$	$\Lambda(1520)$	$\Xi(1530)$	$\phi(1020)$
$\tau \text{ (fm}/c)$	1.3	4.2	5.5	12.7	21.7	46.2
$\sigma_{\text{rescatt}}$	$\sigma_{\pi}\sigma_{\pi}$	$\sigma_{\pi}\sigma_K$	$\sigma_{\pi}\sigma_{\Lambda}$	$\sigma_K\sigma_p$	$\sigma_{\pi}\sigma_{\Xi}$	$\sigma_K\sigma_K$

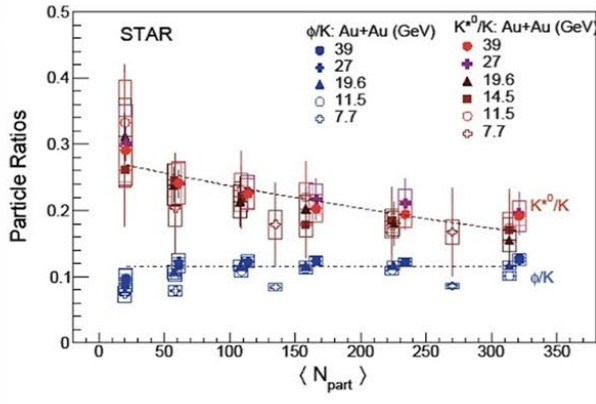
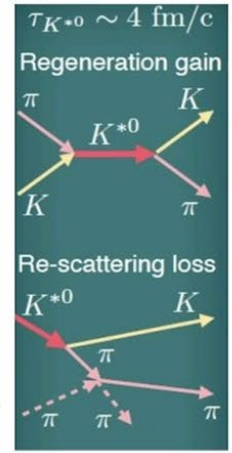
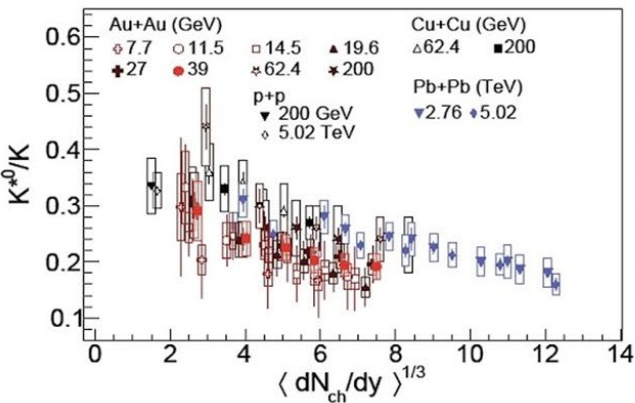
Reconstructed resonance yields in heavy ion collisions are defined by:

- ✓ resonance yields at chemical freeze-out
- ✓ hadronic processes between chemical and kinetic freeze-outs:

**rescattering:** daughter particles undergo elastic scattering or pseudo-elastic scattering through a different resonance  $\rightarrow$  parent particle is not reconstructed  $\rightarrow$  loss of signal

**regeneration:** pseudo-elastic scattering of decay products ( $\pi K \rightarrow K^{*0}$ ,  $KK \rightarrow \phi$  etc.)  $\rightarrow$  increased yields

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevC.107.034907](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevC.107.034907)



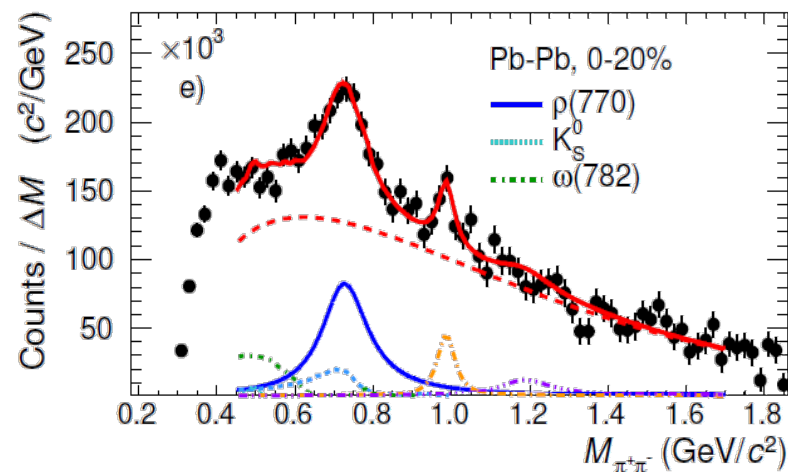
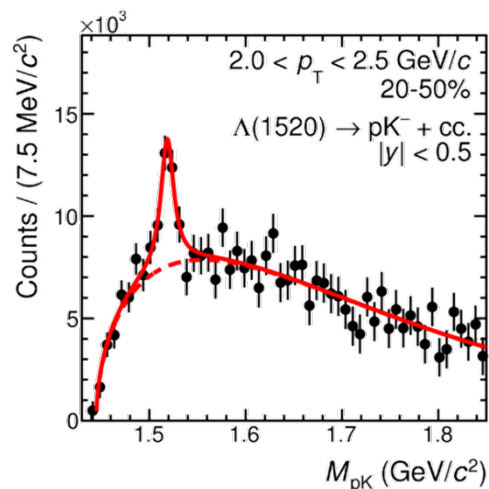
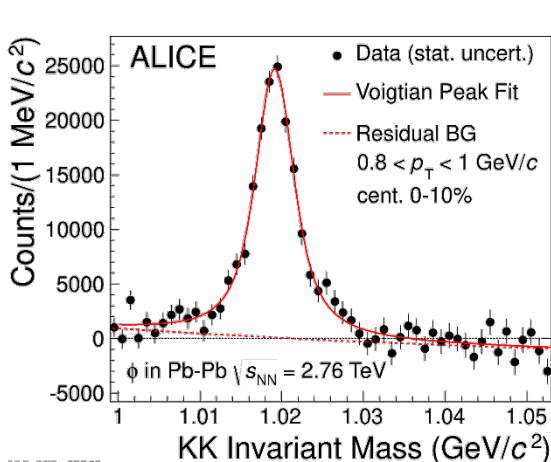
- Precise measurements at NICA are needed to validate description of the hadronic phase in models

- suppressed production of short-lived resonances ( $\tau < 20 \text{ fm}/c$ ) in central A+A collisions  $\rightarrow$  rescattering takes over the regeneration
- no modification for longer-lived resonances,  $\phi$ -meson ( $\tau \sim 40 \text{ fm}/c$ )
- yield modification depends on event multiplicity, not on collision system/energy



# Resonance reconstruction

- Hadronic decays of resonances are studied with the invariant mass method in the experiments
- After subtraction of uncorrelated combinatorial background estimated with mixed-event pairs, like-sigh pairs, rotation pairs etc., the resonance peaks are approximated with a given peak-model (rBW + mass resolution + mass-dependent width + phase space correction + ...) + background function
- Examples of invariant mass distributions and fits from ALICE for  $\phi$ ,  $\Lambda(1520)$  and  $\rho(770)^0$ :

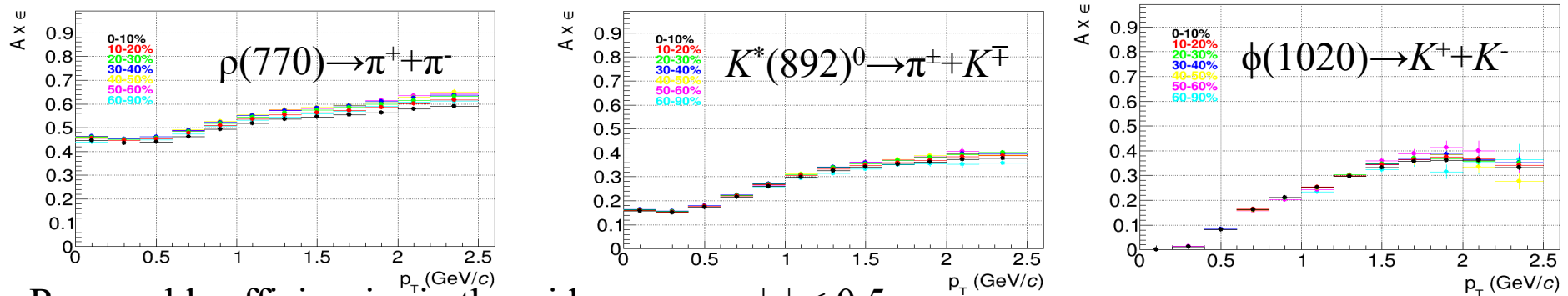


- For most of the cases, the peak models are inspired by theory and measurement in elementary  $e^+e^-$  and/or pp collisions where medium effects are not as important
- Line shape modifications will result in the change of the measured yield and masses/widths

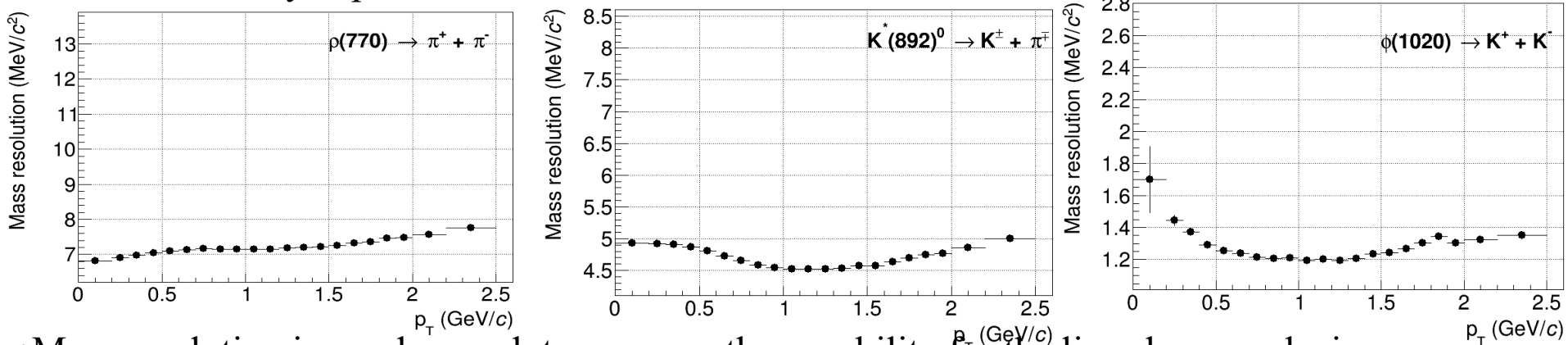
**Studies for resonances reconstruction  
possibility at NICA-MPD in Bi+Bi collisions  
at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 9.2$  GeV**

# Reconstruction efficiencies and Mass resolutions

- Full chain simulation and reconstruction with UrQMD v.3.4 (BiBi@9.2 GeV, 50M events)
- Particles propagation through the MPD with 'mpdroot' (Geant v.4):
  - ✓ realistic simulation of subsystem response (raw signals)
  - ✓ track/signal reconstruction and pattern recognition
- Typical reconstruction efficiencies ( $A \times \epsilon$ ) at different centralities,  $|\eta| < 0.5$



- Reasonable efficiencies in the wide  $p_T$  range,  $|\eta| < 0.5$
- Measurements are possible from 0 momentum for  $K^*(892)^0$ ,  $\rho(770)$  and from 0.2 – 0.4 GeV/c for  $\phi(1020)$
- Modest centrality dependence



- Mass resolution is good enough to preserve the capability for the line shape analysis

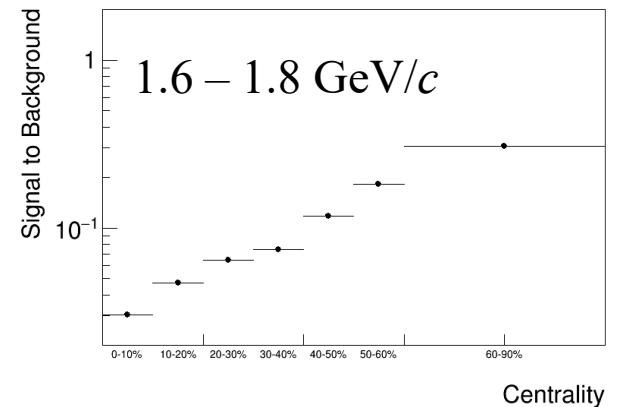
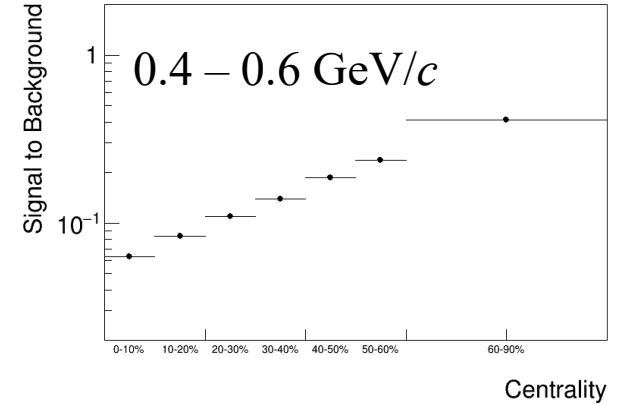
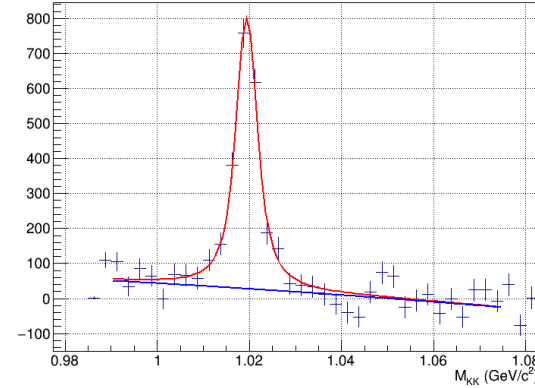
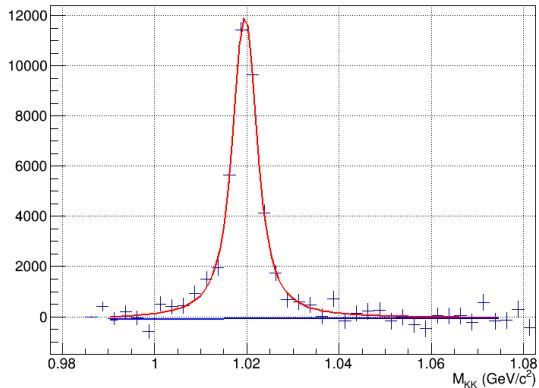
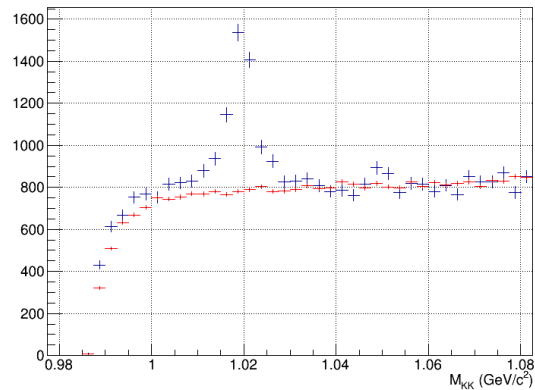
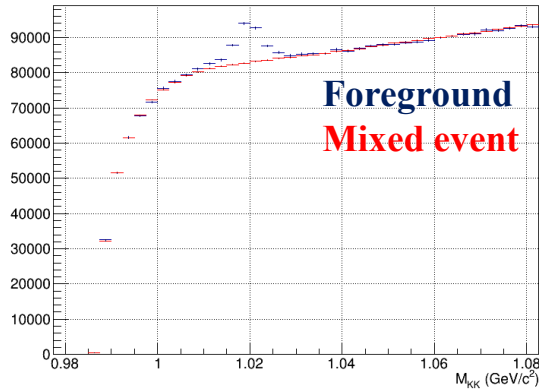


# $\phi(1020)$ , reconstructed peaks

- Full chain simulation and reconstruction,  $p_T = 0.4 - 0.6 \text{ GeV}/c$ ,  $\phi(1020) \rightarrow K^+ + K^-$ ,  $|y| < 0.5$

0 – 10%

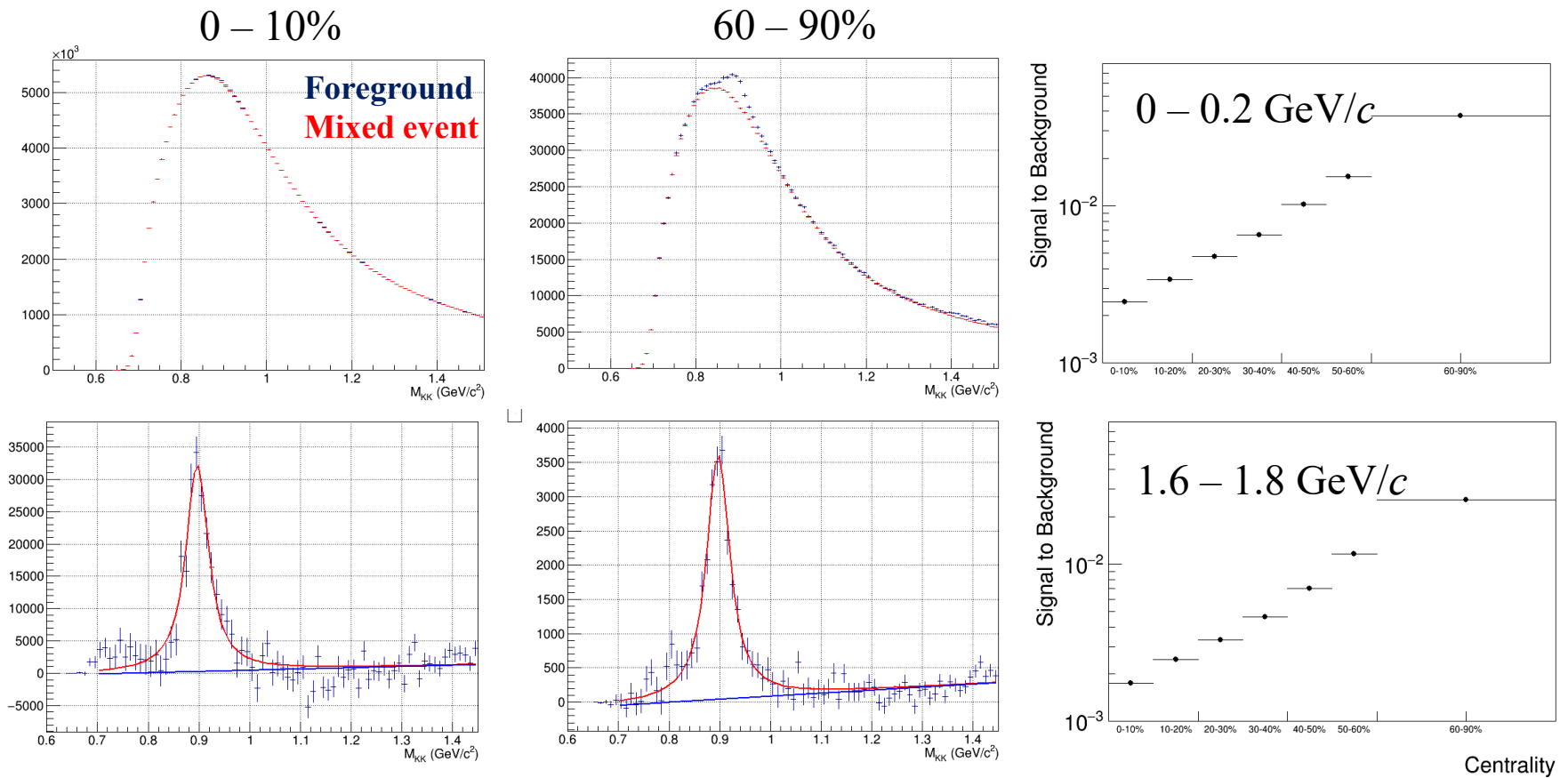
60 – 90%



- Mixed-event combinatorial background is scaled to foreground at high mass and subtracted
- Distributions are fit to Voigtian function + polynomial (mass resolution fixed to estimated value,  $\Gamma$  – free parameter)
- Signal can be reconstructed at  $p_T > 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c$ , high- $p_T$  reach is limited by available statistics
- S/B ratios deteriorates with increasing centrality

# $K^*(892)^0$ , reconstructed peaks

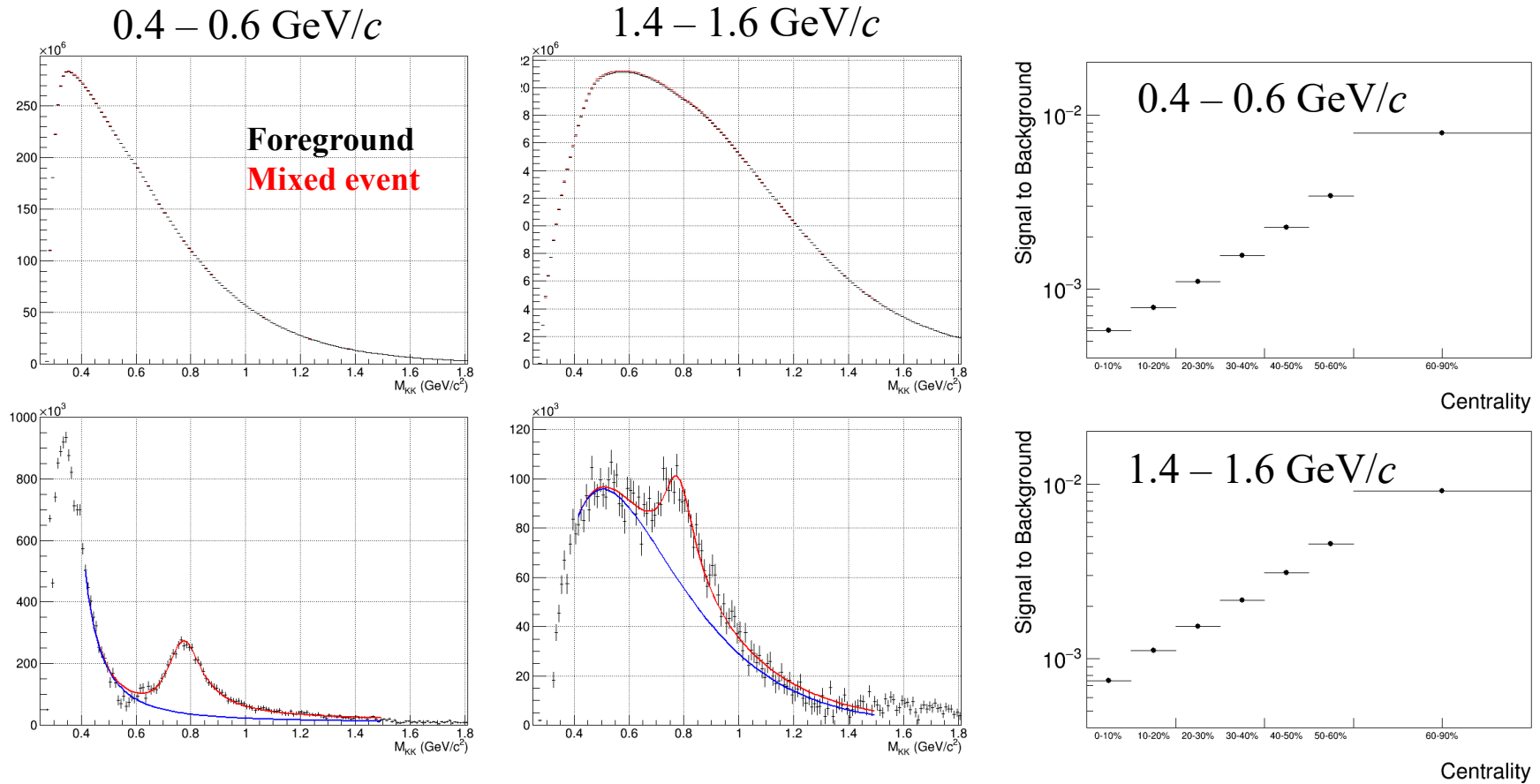
- Full chain simulation and reconstruction,  $p_T = 0.0 - 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c$ ,  $K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm + K^\mp$ ,  $|y| < 0.5$



- Mixed-event combinatorial background is scaled to foreground at high mass and subtracted
- Distributions are fit to Voigtian function + polynomial (mass resolution fixed to estimated value,  $\Gamma$  – free parameter)
- Signal can be reconstructed at  $p_T > 0$ , high- $p_T$  reach is limited by available statistics
- S/B ratios deteriorates with increasing centrality

# $\rho(770)$ , reconstructed peaks

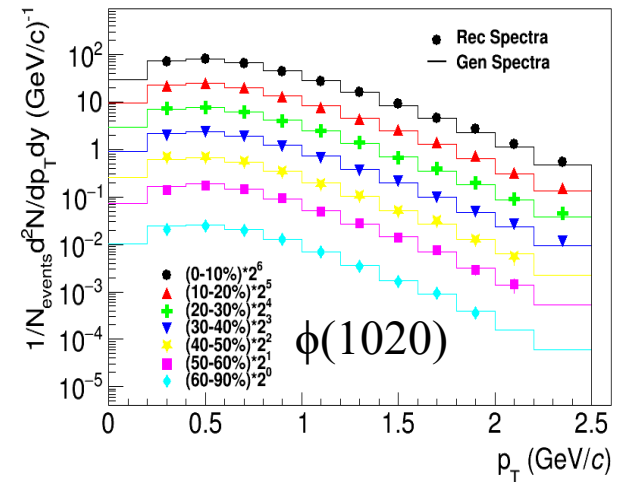
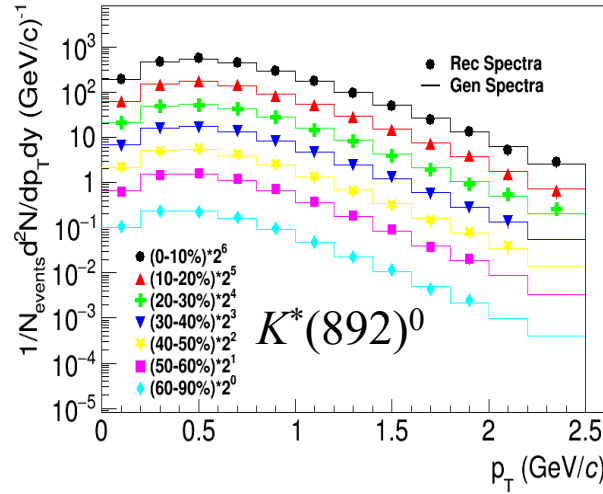
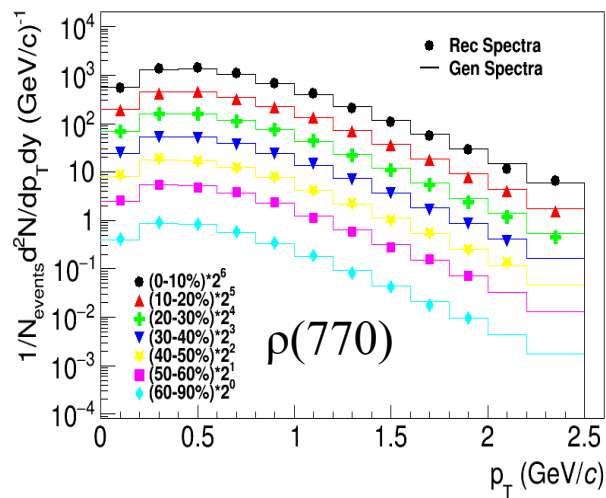
- Full chain simulation and reconstruction, centrality 0-10%,  $\rho(770) \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^-$ ,  $|y| < 0.5$



- Mixed-event combinatorial background is scaled to foreground at high mass and subtracted
- Distributions are fit to Voigtian function + polynomial (mass resolution fixed to estimated value,  $\Gamma$  – free parameter)
- Signal can be reconstructed at  $p_T > 0$ , high- $p_T$  reach is limited by available statistics
- S/B ratios deteriorates with increasing centrality

# Production spectra and MC closure test

- Full chain simulation and reconstruction, ranges are limited by the possibility to extract signals,  $|\eta| < 0.5$



- Reconstructed spectra match the generated ones within uncertainties
- First measurements for resonances in centrality dependent analysis will be possible with accumulation of  $\sim 10^8$  Bi+Bi@9.2 GeV events
- Measurements are possible starting from  $\sim$  zero momentum  $\rightarrow$  sample most of the yield, sensitive to possible modifications

# Conclusions and outlook

- Measurement of resonances contribute to the MPD physical program
  - ✓ hadronic phase properties, strangeness production, hadronization mechanisms and collectivity, hadrochemistry, spin alignment etc ...
- First measurements for  $\rho(770)$ ,  $K^*(892)^0$ ,  $\phi(1020)$  resonances in centrality dependent analysis will be possible with  $\sim 10^8$  sampled Bi + Bi collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 9.2$  GeV
- Measurements are possible starting from very low momenta (for most of the cases from zero momenta) with decent mass resolution  $\rightarrow$  high sensitivity to different physics phenomena most prominent at low  $p_T$
- Feasibility study of the reconstruction of other resonances such as  $K^*(892)^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm K_s$ ,  $\Sigma(1385)^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \Lambda$ ,  $\Lambda(1520) \rightarrow pK^-$  in Bi + Bi collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 9.2$  GeV is required for systematic study of resonance production and is in progress

We acknowledge support from Russian Ministry of Education and Science, state assignment for fundamental research (code FSEG-2024-0033)

# Backup



# $\rho(770)$ , peak shape and correlated background

• Full chain simulation and reconstruction, centrality 0-10%,  $\rho(770) \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^-$ ,  $|y| < 0.5$

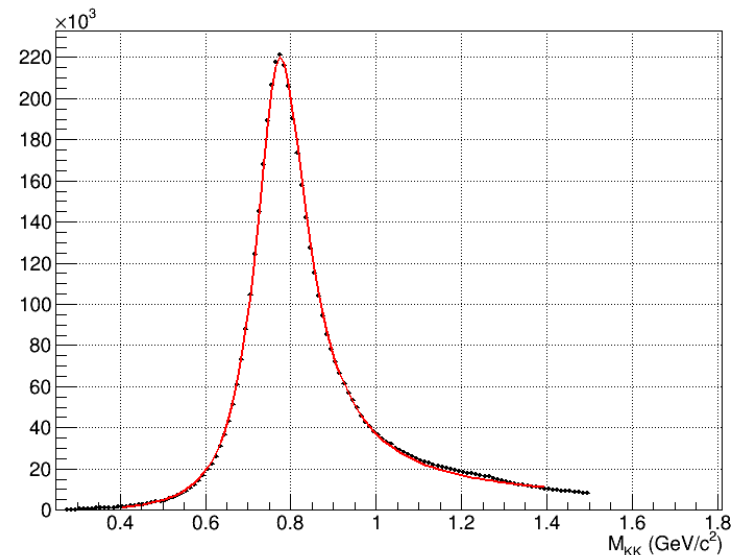
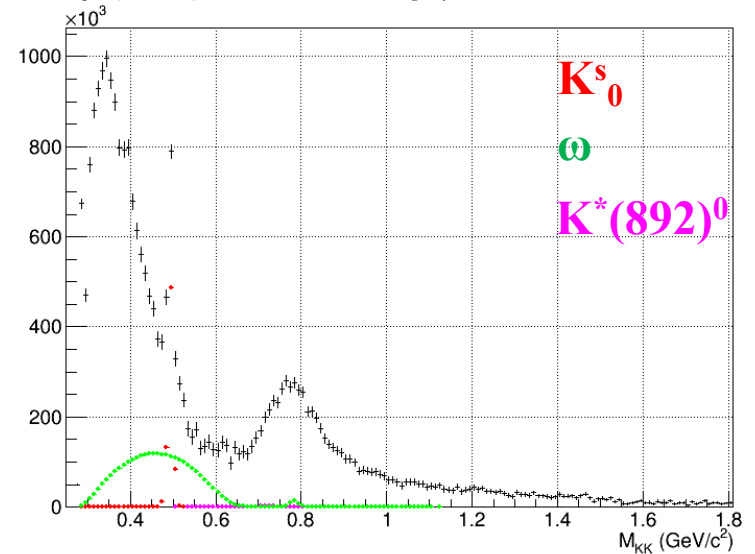
• Peak-like contribution from:

- ✓  $K_s^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$
- ✓  $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$
- ✓  $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  (with missing  $\pi^0$ )
- ✓  $K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm K^\pm$  (with misidentified kaon)

• Contributions must be measured in advance and subtracted (or accounted for)

• Resonances peak shape Breit-Wigner (BW) with peak shape modifications:

- ✓ detector mass resolution
- ✓ dependence of resonance width on mass (for wide resonances)
- ✓ phase space correction
- ✓ Bose-Einstein correlations
- ✓ mass dependence of reconstruction efficiency (for wide resonances)
- ✓ (Partial) restoration of chiral symmetry
- ✓ Hadronic phase modifications (rescattering of daughter particles, regeneration)



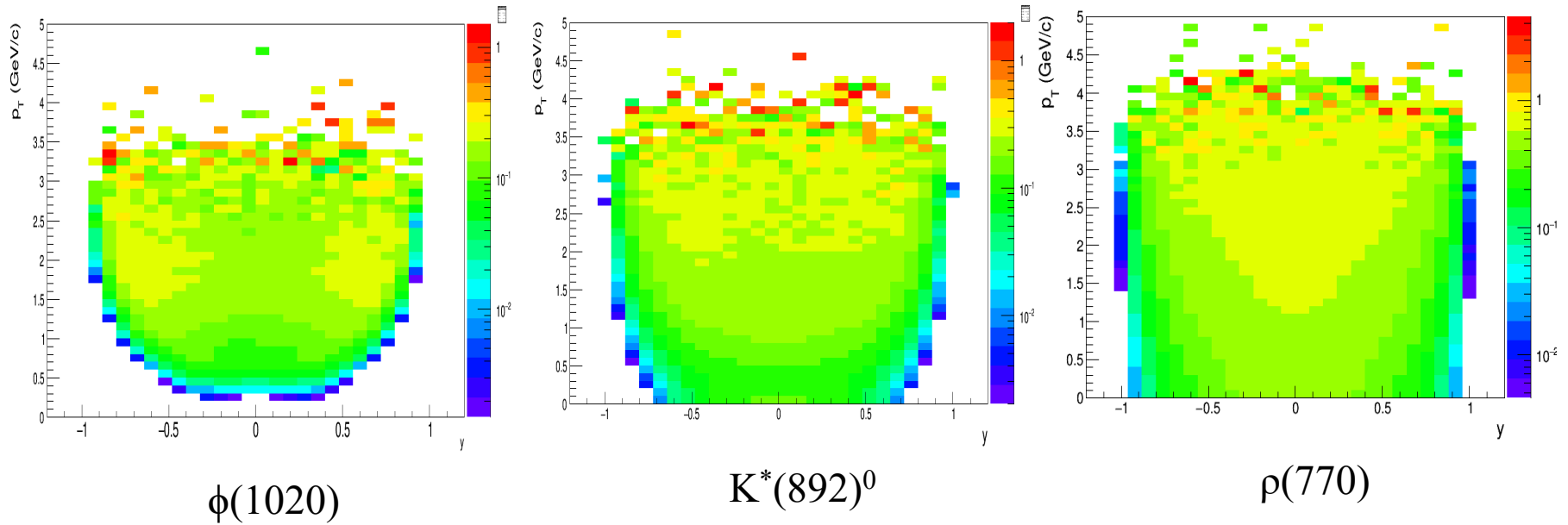
$$BW(M) = A \frac{MM_0 \Gamma(M)}{(M_0^2 - M^2)^2 + M_0^2 \Gamma(M)}$$

$$\Gamma(M) = \left[ \frac{(M^2 - 4m_\pi^2)}{(M_0^2 - 4m_\pi^2)} \right]^{3/2} * \Gamma_0 * \left( \frac{M_0}{M} \right)$$

# Feasibility studies, framework

- 50M simulated minimum bias Bi+Bi collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 9.2$  GeV using UrQMD 3.4 with default settings
- Tracked simulated particles through the MPD detector using *mpdroot*
- Decays of  $\rho(770) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  ( $\tau \sim 1.3$  fm/c);  $K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm K^\mp$  ( $\sim 4$ );  $\phi(1020) \rightarrow K^+K^-$  ( $\sim 46$ ) were reconstructed by combining all daughter particles within an event
- Analysis cuts were optimized for higher signal significance (no  $p_T$  variation)
- Event selection:
  - ✓  $|z_{\text{vtx}}| < 130$  cm, realistic distribution with  $\sigma_z \sim 50$  cm
- Basic track selections:
  - ✓ number of TPC hits  $> 10$
  - ✓  $|\eta| < 1.0$
  - ✓  $p_T > 100$  MeV/c
  - ✓ TPC-TOF combined PID within  $2\sigma$
  - ✓ TPC-refit for kaons and protons based on track PID hypothesis
- Primary tracks:
  - ✓  $|\text{DCA}(x,y,z)| < 2\sigma$
- Pairs:
  - ✓  $|y| < 0.5$
- Combinatorial background:
  - ✓ event mixing ( $|\Delta_{Z_{\text{vtx}}}| < 2$  cm,  $|\Delta_{\text{Mult}}| < 20$ ,  $N_{\text{ev}} = 10$ )

# Reconstruction efficiencies 2D



- Reasonable efficiencies in the wide  $p_T$  range,  $|y| < 0.5$
- Measurements are possible from 0 momentum for  $K^*(892)^0$ ,  $\rho(770)$  and from 0.2 – 0.4 GeV/c for  $\phi(1020)$