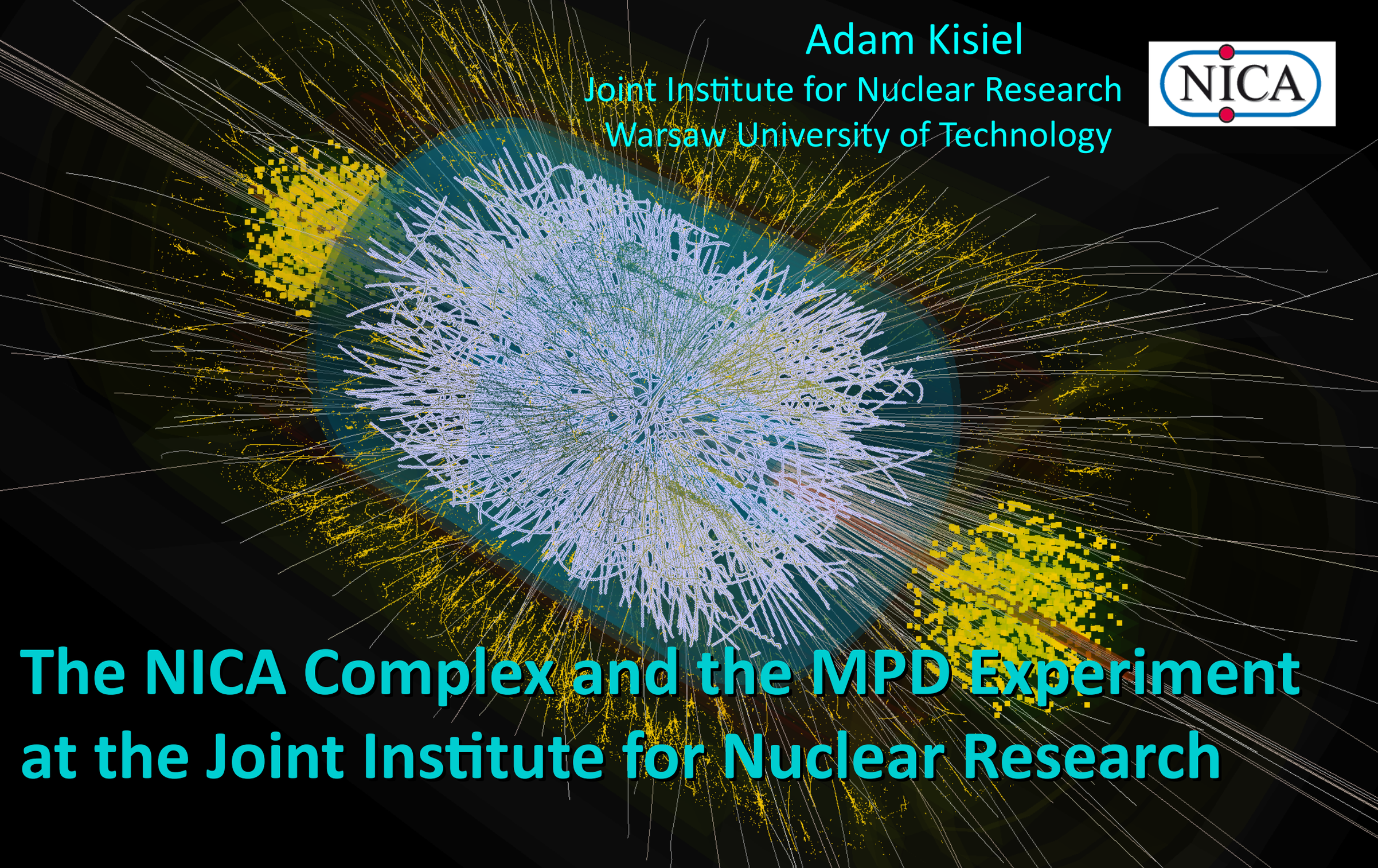


Adam Kisiel
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research
Warsaw University of Technology

The NICA Complex and the MPD Experiment at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

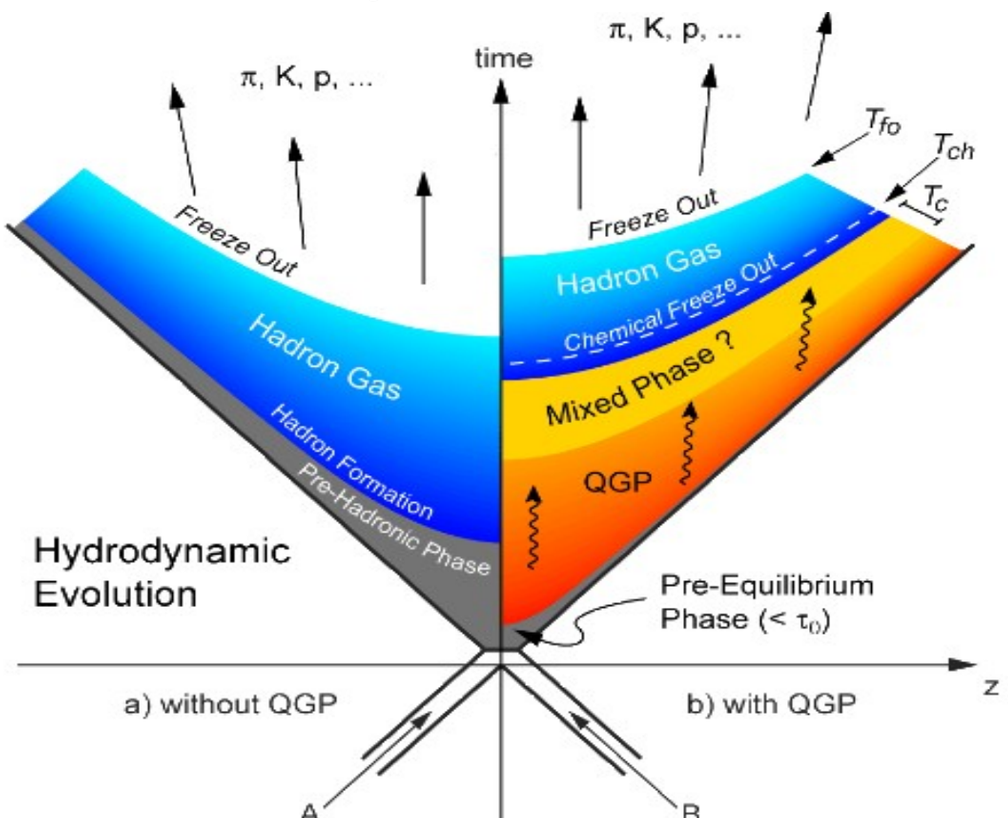
The Host Institute

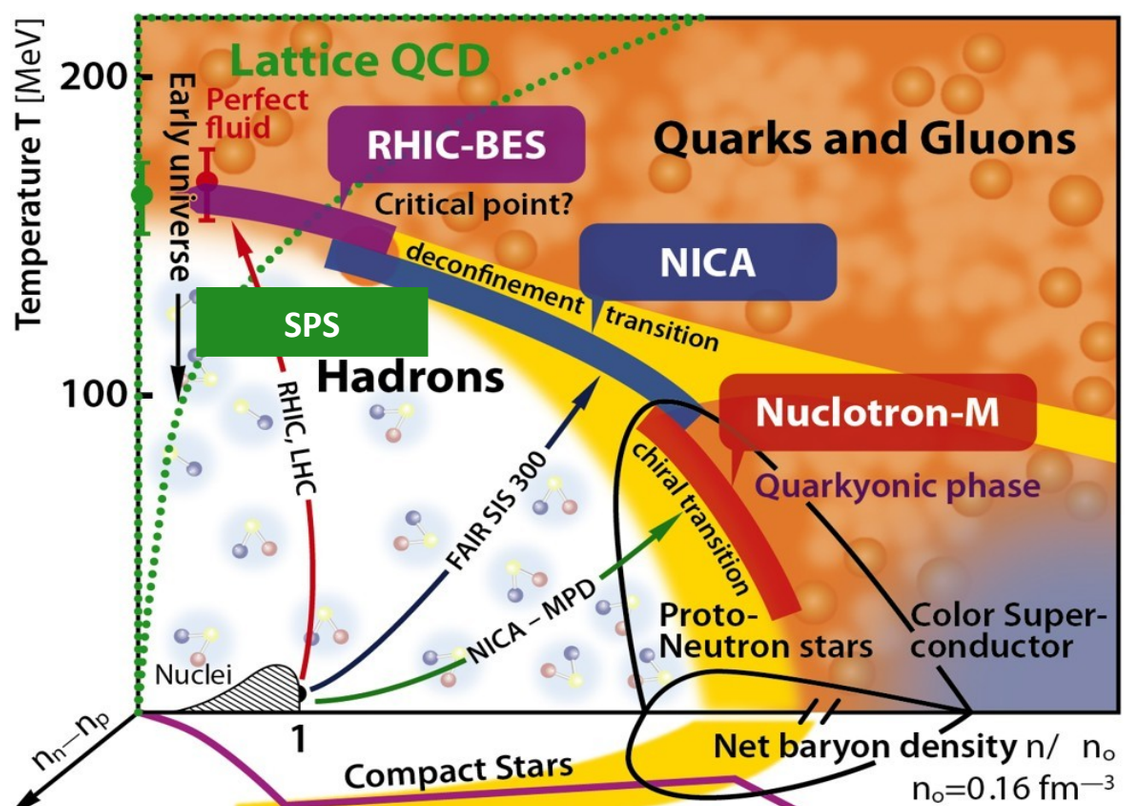
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR) –
International Intergovernmental Organization established through the Convention of March 26, 1956 by 11 founding States and registered with the United Nations on 1 February 1957

Governed by the
Committee of Plenipotentiaries
*representing governments of **18** countries*

A „Phase Transition” in HIC

- Heavy-ion collisions described in the language of thermodynamics (temperature, “phase transitions”, “chemical potential”, etc.)
- Limited exploration of the region of QCD phase-space at large densities
- Main objective: determination of Equation of State of QCD matter



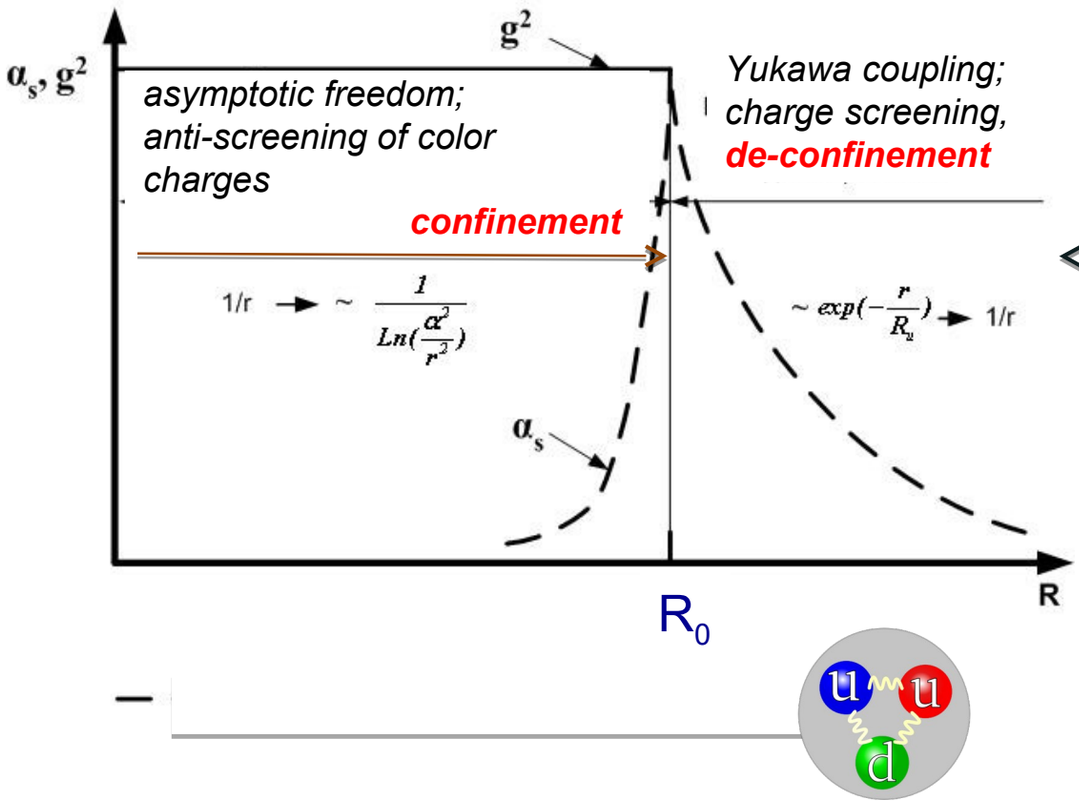


Asymptotic freedom of quarks

D.J.Gross, H.D.Politzer, F.Wilczek

The regime of "asymptotic freedom" is reached in hard scattering processes at sufficiently high energies,

however, this regime could be available already at rather low energies
in **super dense nuclear matter**
(the distance between particles ~ 1/T)



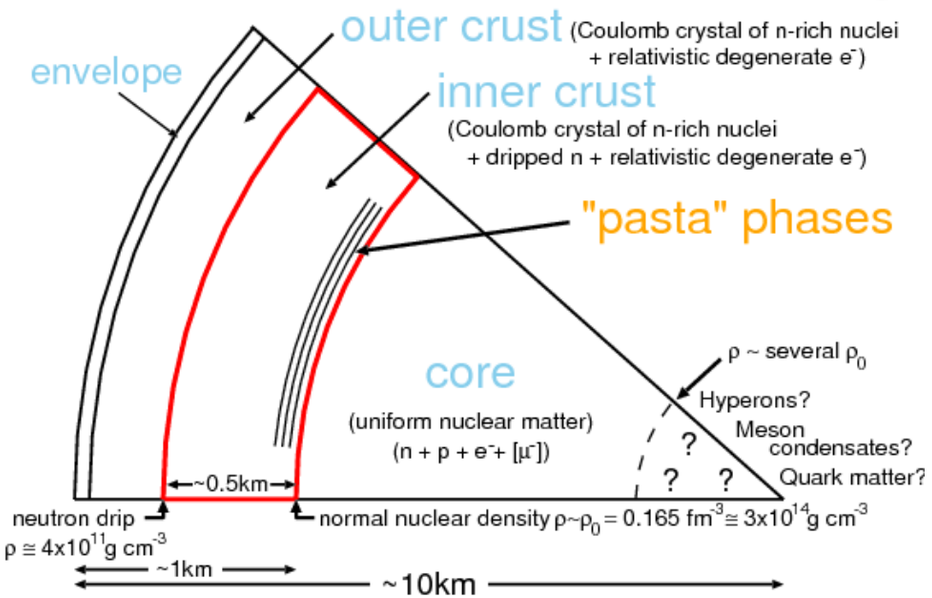
typical size $R_0 \sim 1$ fm $= 10^{-15}$ m

The super dense nuclear matter could be obtained in ***heavy ion collisions***

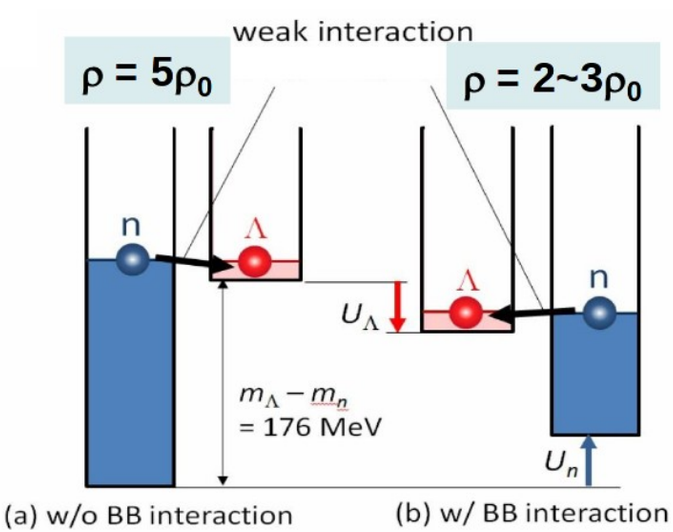
Access neutron star matter in laboratory

core of neutron stars reaches density several times nuclear density

Credit: LIGO Collaboration



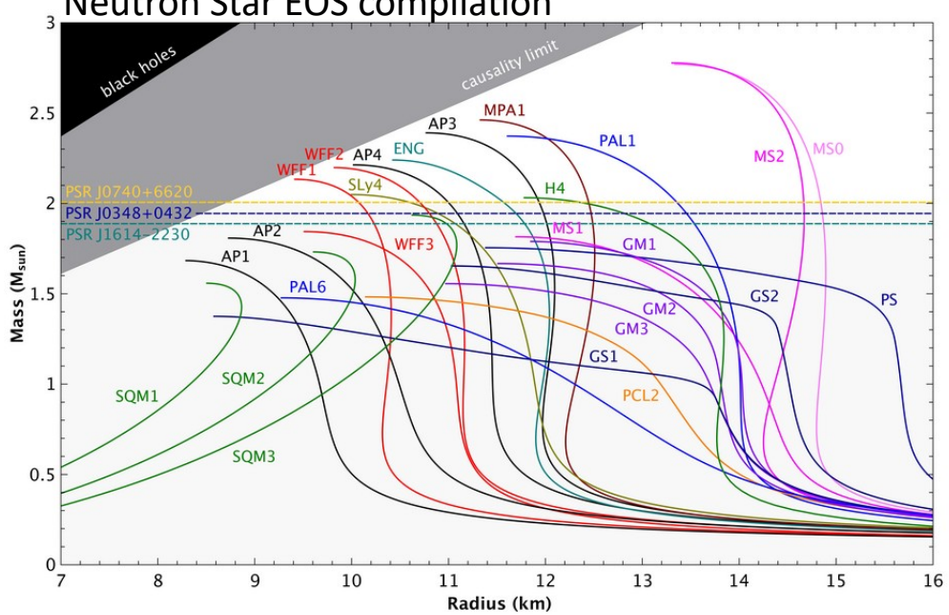
Demorest et al., Nature 467, 1081



H. Tamura, Hadron 2017

appearance of strangeness changes Equation-of-State, depends on strangeness-nucleon interaction

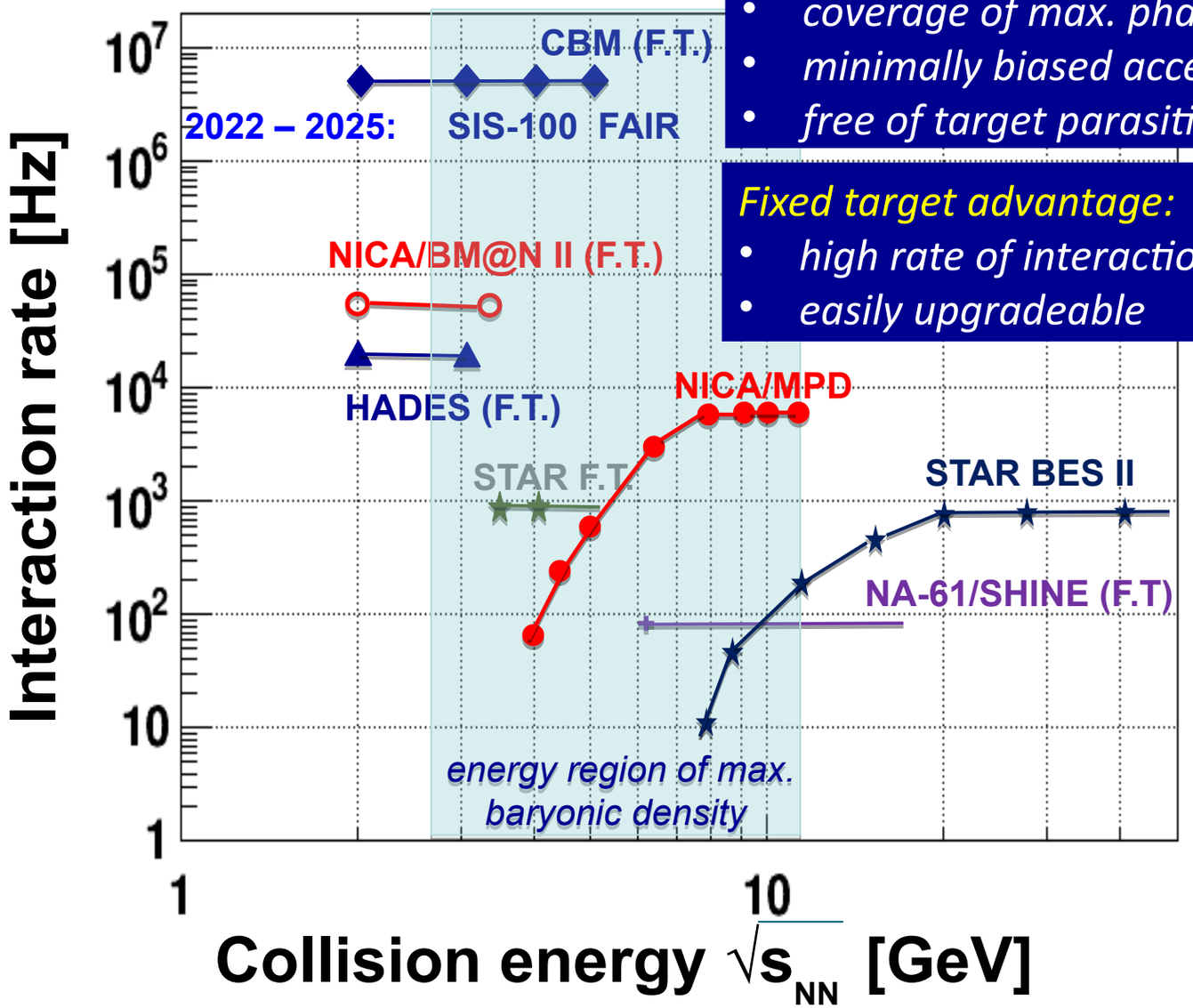
Neutron Star EOS compilation



NICA: Unique and complementary

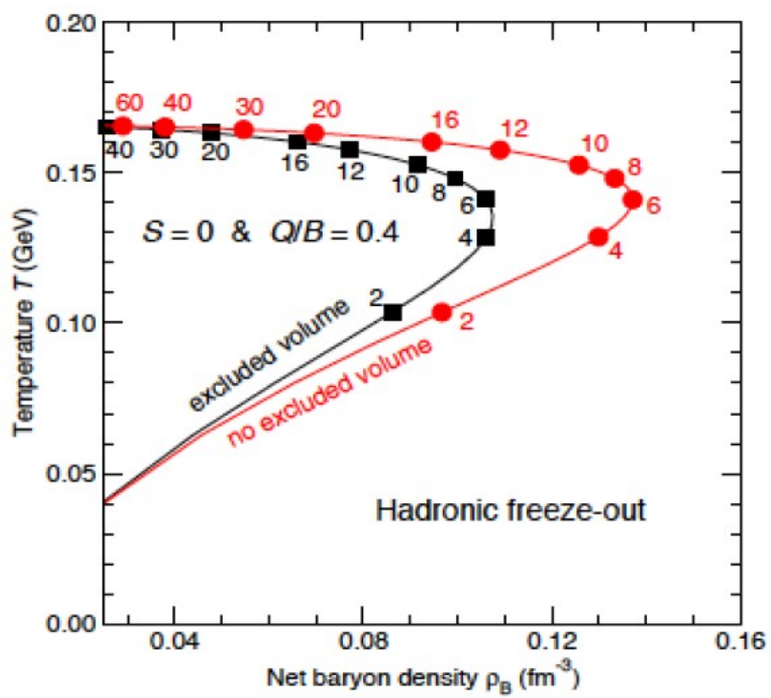
Collider advantage:
- *coverage of max. phase space*
- *minimally biased acceptance*
- *free of target parasitic effects*

Fixed target advantage:
- *high rate of interactions*
- *easily upgradeable*

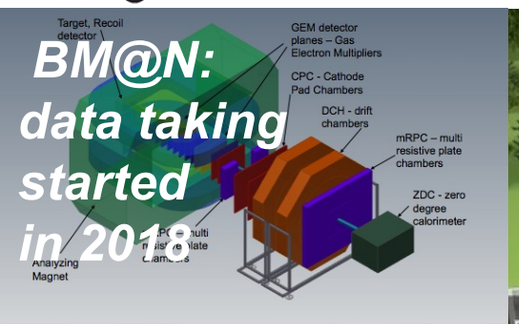


In NICA Collider energy range maximum possible net-baryon density is reached

Highest baryon density at freeze-out for $s^{1/2}$~6 GeV, slightly lowering with ex.volume



NICA Accelerator Complex in Dubna



BM@N: data taking started in 2018

SPD TDR - 2021

SPD (Detector)

Collider - 2022

BM@N (Detector) Extracted beam

Collider

MPD (Detector)

E-cooling

applied research infrastructure- 2021

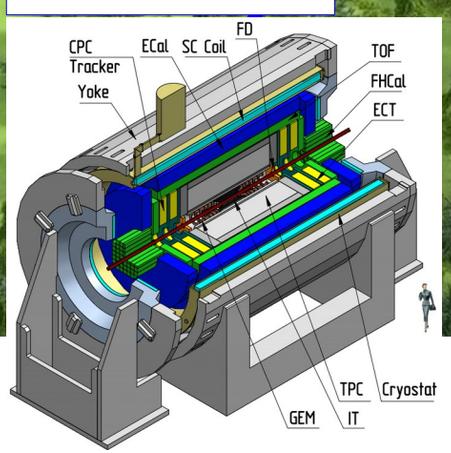
Nuclotron

Booster

Nuclotron (c=251,5 m)

Booster - 2020

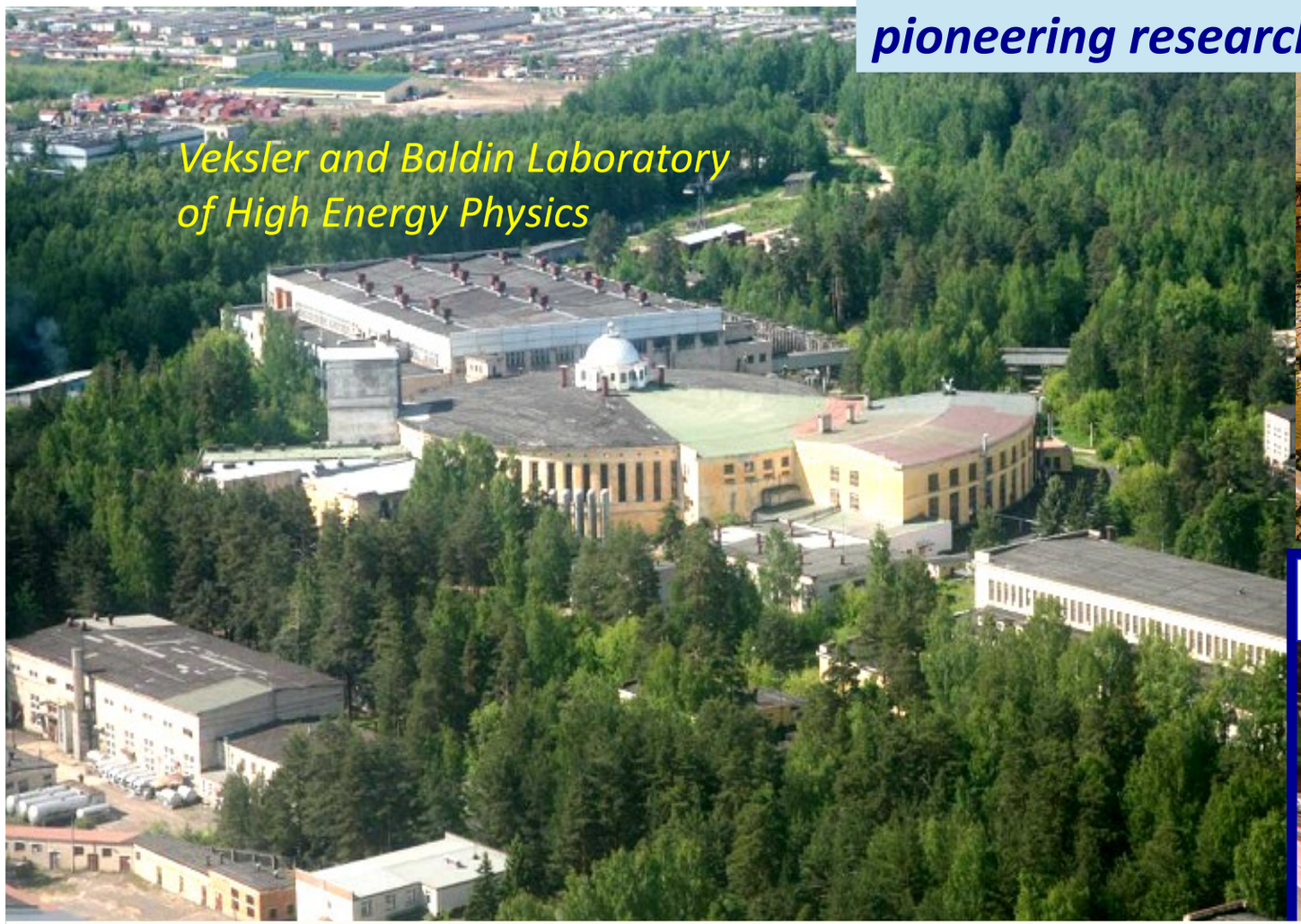
MPD - 2021

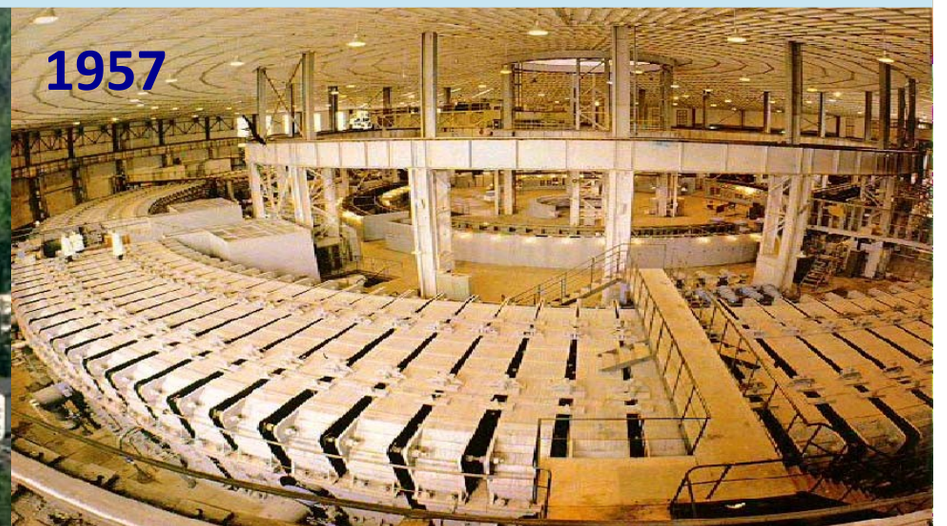


NICA Center - 2022

History of NICA Accelerator Complex

Synchrophasotron –10 GeV proton synchrotron (1957)
pioneering research in RNP since '70-ties;





*Nuclotron ring (c= **251,5** m)*

SC synchrotron- **Nuclotron (1993)** *based on*
superconducting fast cycling magnets developed at ***LHE JINR***

Status of the Accelerator Complex

Linac HILac

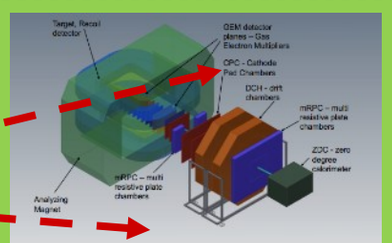
KRION

Ion sources

Linac LU-20

Booster (25 Tm)
1(2-3) single-turn injection, storage of (2 ÷ 4)×10⁹ ions, acceleration up to 100 MeV/u, electron cooling, acceleration up to 578 MeV/u

Fixed Target Area



BM@N *put in operation in 2018*

Stripping (80%) $^{197}Au^{31+}$ => $^{197}Au^{79+}$

Slow resonance extraction

Nuclotron (45 Tm)
injection of one bunch of ≤ 2×10⁹ ions, acceleration up to 1 - 4.5 GeV/u max.

Two SC collider rings

IP-2

$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 4 – 11 GeV (Au+Au)

L = 1 x 10^{27} cm^{-2} s^{-1}

~ 2 x 22 injection cycles
22 bunches per ring

IP-1

work in progress | early commissioning | commissioned / existing

Recent video from NICA: https://youtu.be/mfOLT9XZOj0

NICA construction live

Main parameters of accelerator complex

Nuclotron

Parameter	SC synchrotron
particles	↑p, ↑d, nuclei (Au, Bi, ...)
max. kinetic energy, GeV/u	10.71 (↑p); 5.35 (↑d) **3.8** (Au)
max. mag. rigidity, Tm	38.5
circumference, m	251.52
vacuum, Torr	10^{-9}
*intensity, **Au** /pulse*	1 10^{9}

Booster

	value
ion species	A/Z ≤ 3
max. energy, MeV/u	**600**
magnetic rigidity, T m	1.6 – 25.0
circumference, m	210.96
vacuum, Tor	10^{-11}
*intensity, **Au** /p*	1.5 10^{9}

The Collider

Design parameters, Stage II

45 T*m, 11 GeV/u for Au^{79+}

Ring circumference, m	**503,04**
Number of bunches	**22**
r.m.s. bunch length, m	**0,6**
β, m	**0,35**
Energy in c.m., Gev/u	**4-11**
r.m.s. Δp/p, 10^{-3}	**1,6**
IBS growth time, s	**1800**
Luminosity, cm^{-2} s^{-1}	**1x10^{27}**

Stage I:
- ***without ECS***
- ***reduced number of RF***
- ***reduced luminosity***

Collider building

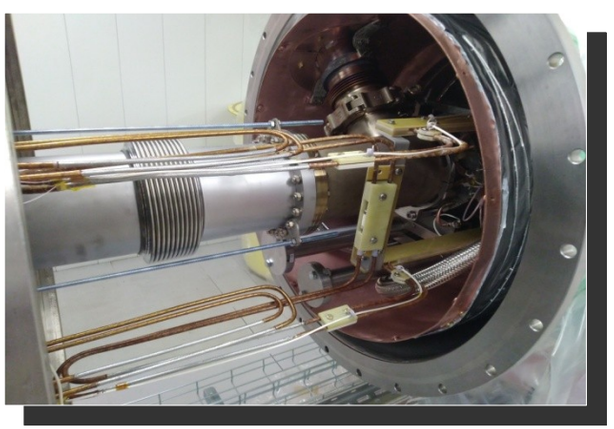
*to be completed –**2021***

tunnel arc

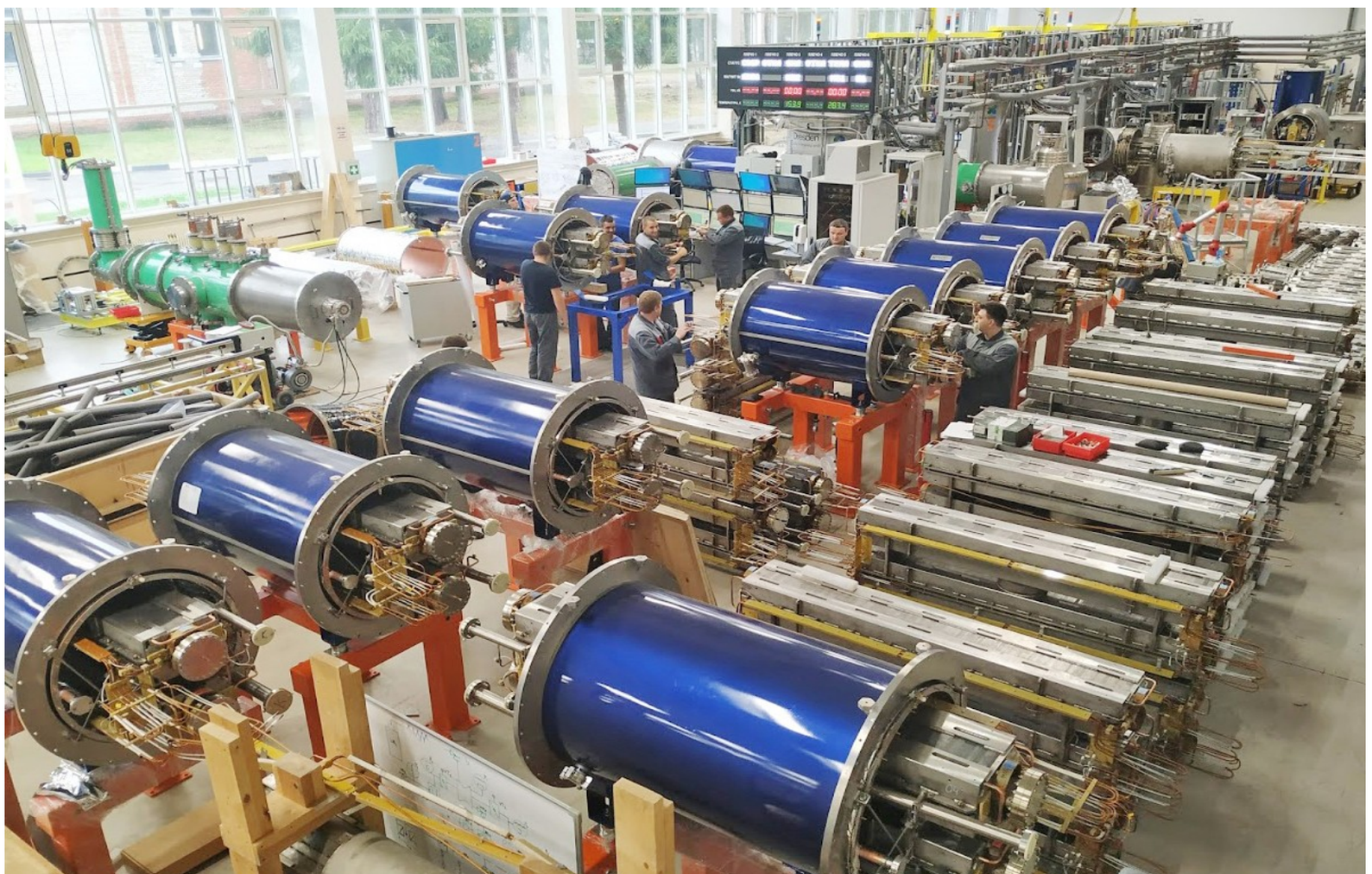
comissioning of builing => sub stages:
MPD *- mid'**20***
collider magnets *- beg'**21**;*

Booster magnets inside Sychrophasotron

- ✓ ***all magnets in the tunel***
- ✓ ***95% connected***
- ✓ ***ring He-system***
  assembled 95%, tested 50%
- ✓ ***beam pipe 55%***

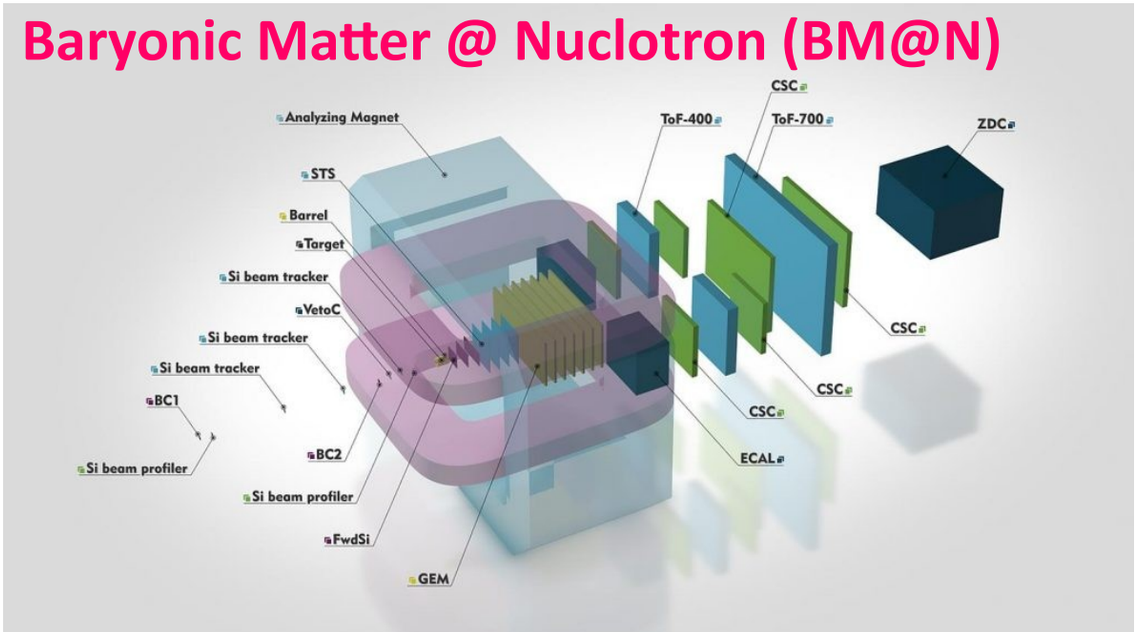


JINR Magnet Factory

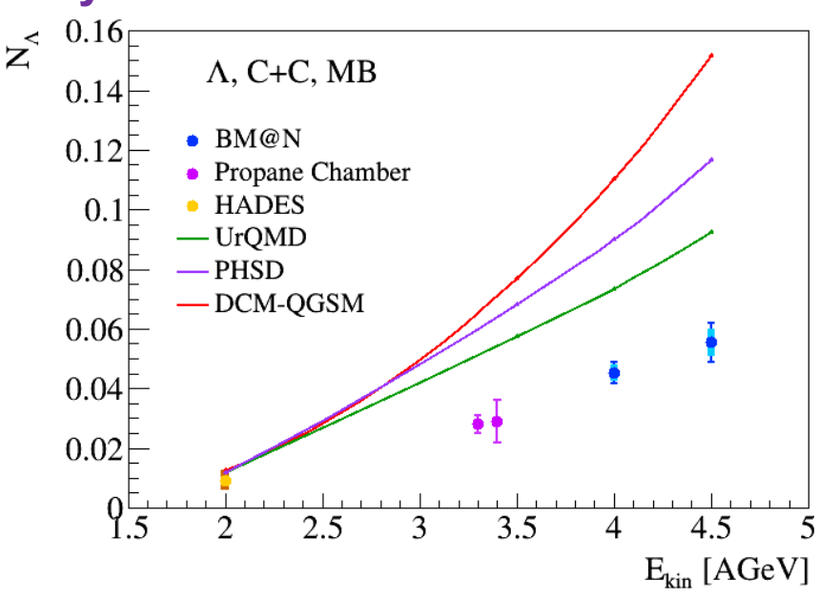


First physics from BM@N at NICA

Baryonic Matter @ Nuclotron (BM@N)



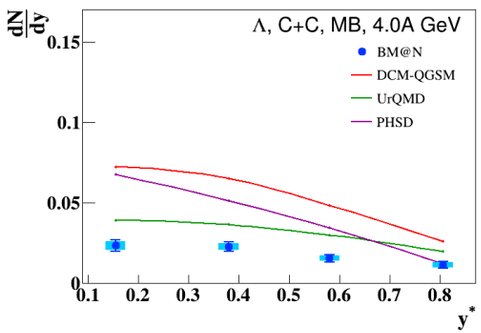
Λ yield in min bias C+C interactions

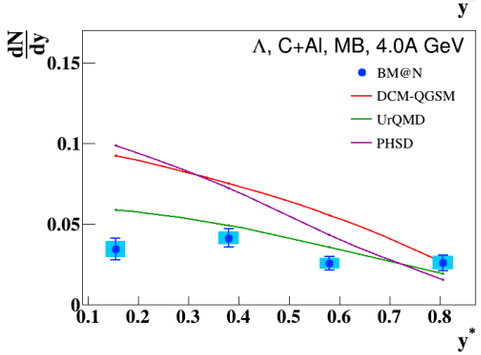


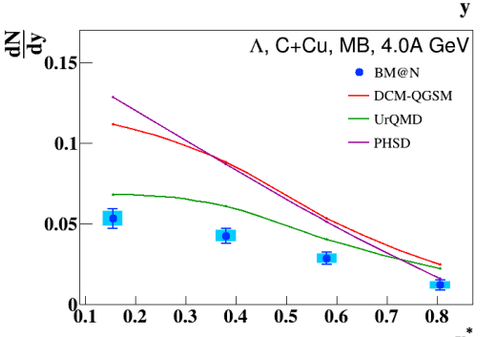
Analyses of experimental data in Ar, Kr beams and SRC data in carbon beam are in progress

BM@N: Λ hyperon yield in 4 AGeV Carbon-nucleus interactions

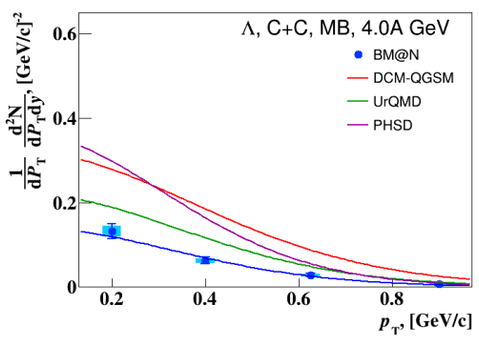
Λ yield as a function of rapidity in c.m.s.

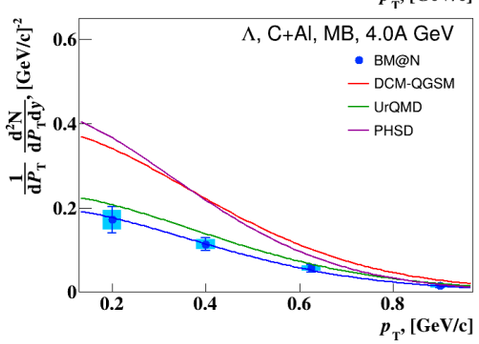


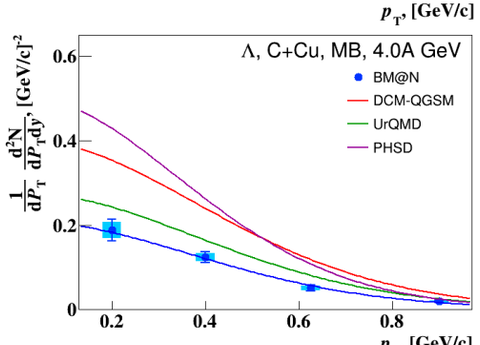




Λ yield as a function of transverse momentum

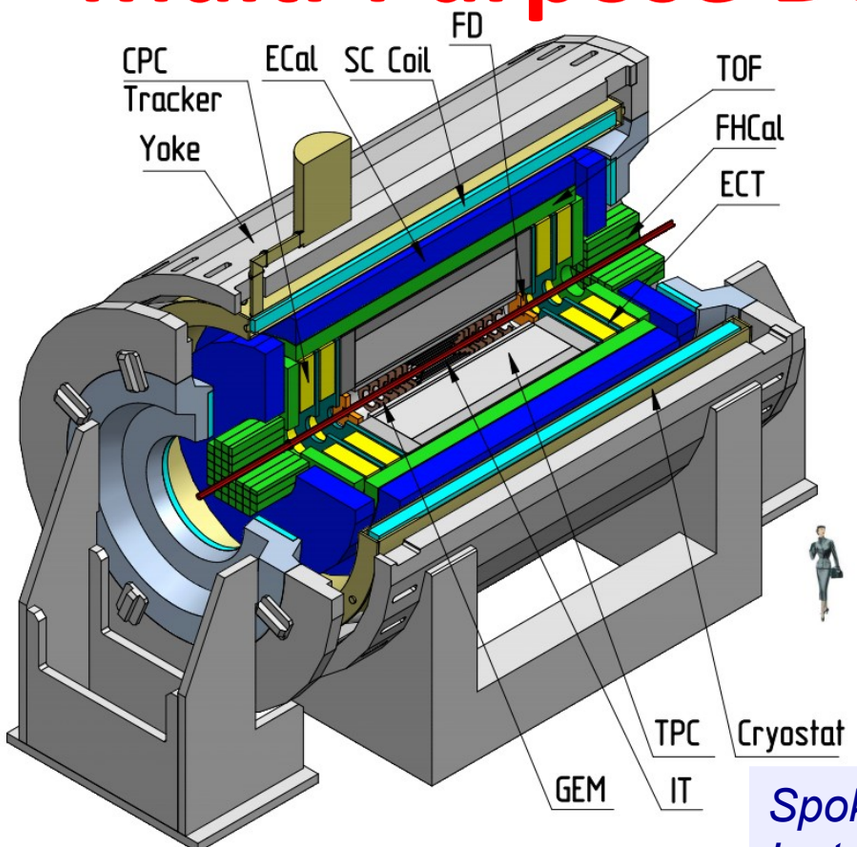






courtesy of the BM@N experiment

Multi-Purpose Detector (MPD) Collaboration



11 *Countries,* ***>500*** *participants,*
39 *Institutes and* ***JINR***

NICA

Spokesperson: ***Adam Kisiel***
Inst. Board Chair: ***Fuqiang Wang***
Project Manager: ***Slava Golovatyuk***

Deputy Spokespersons:
Victor Riabov, Zebo Tang

AANL, Yerevan, ***Armenia;***
Baku State University, NNRC, ***Azerbaijan****;*
University of Plovdiv, ***Bulgaria;***
University Tecnica Federico Santa Maria, Valparaiso, ***Chile****;*
Tsinghua University, Beijing, ***China****;*
USTC, Hefei, ***China****;*
Huzhou University, Huizhou, ***China****;*
Institute of Nuclear and Applied Physics, CAS, Shanghai, ***China****;*
Central China Normal University, ***China****;*
Shandong University, Shandong, ***China****;*

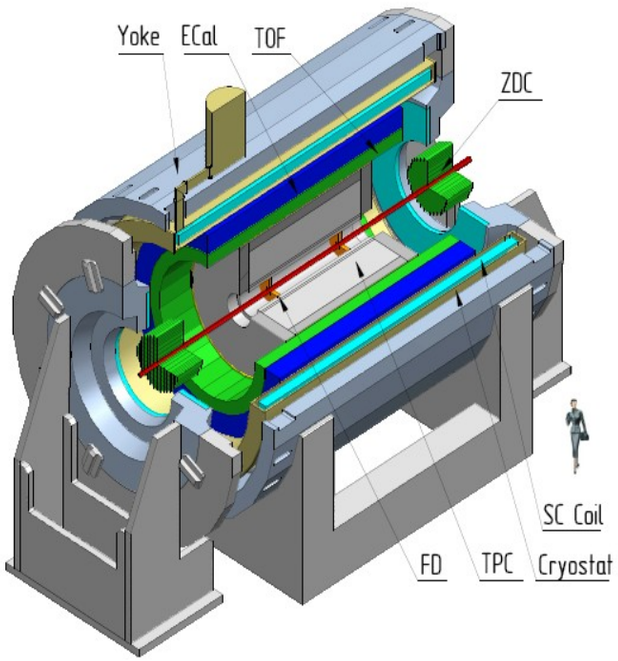
IHEP, Beijing, ***China****;*
University of South China, ***China****;*
Three Gorges University, ***China****;*
Institute of Modern Physics of CAS, Lanzhou, ***China****;*
Palacky University, Olomouc, ***Czech Republic****;*
NPI CAS, Rez, ***Czech Republic****;*
Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, ***Georgia****;*
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research*;*
FCFM-BUAP (Mario Rodriguez) Puebla, ***Mexico****;*
FC-UCOL (Maria Elena Tejeda), Colima, ***Mexico****;*
FCFM-UAS (Isabel Dominguez), Culiacán, ***Mexico****;*
ICN-UNAM (Alejandro Ayala), Mexico City, ***Mexico****;*
CINVESTAV (Luis Manuel Montaño), Mexico City, ***Mexico****;*
Institute of Applied Physics, Chisinev, ***Moldova****;*

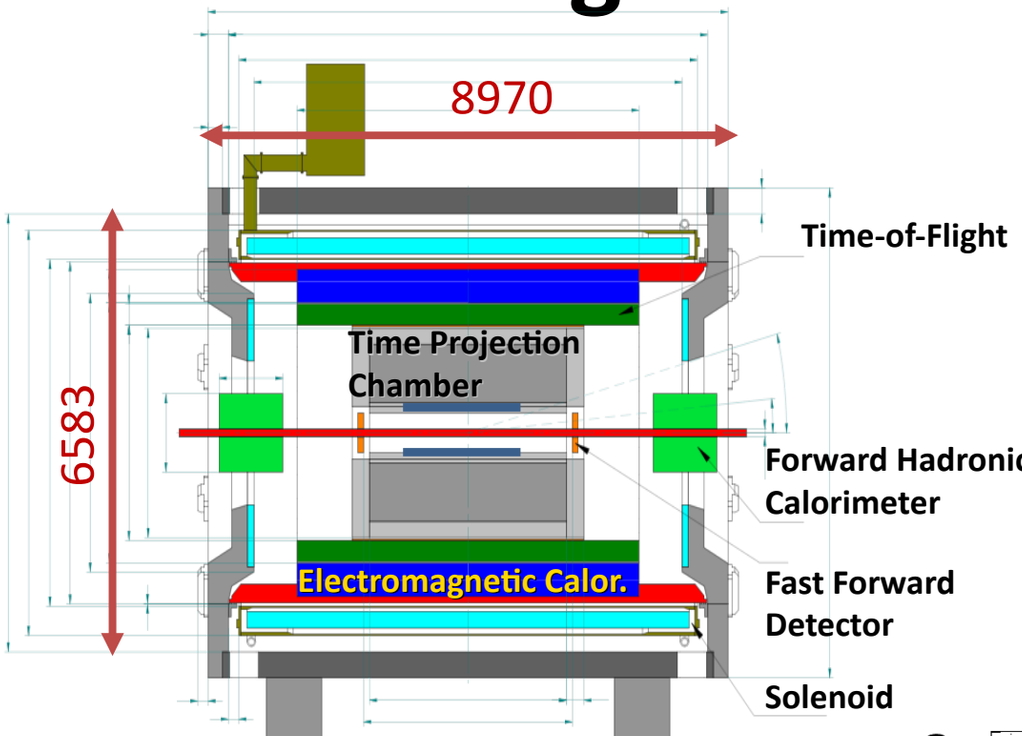
NICA-PL

WUT, Warsaw, ***Poland****;*
NCNR, Otwock – Świerk, ***Poland****;*
University of Wrocław, ***Poland****;*
University of Silesia, ***Poland;***
University of Warsaw, ***Poland****;*
Jan Kochanowski University, Kielce, ***Poland****;*

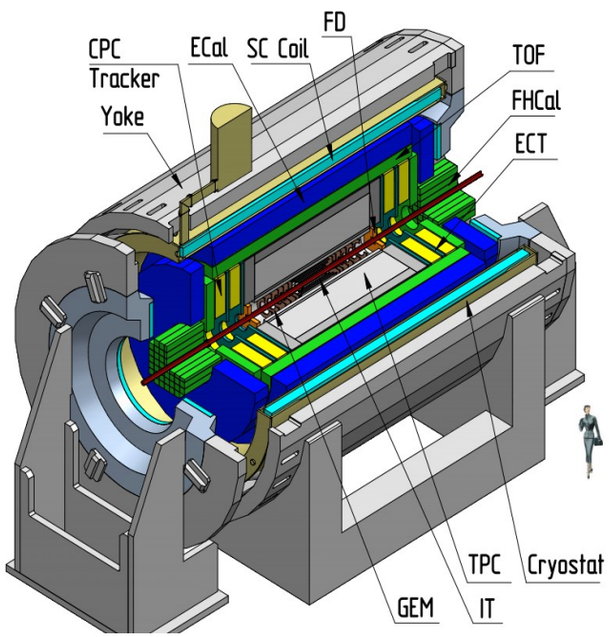
Belgorod National Research University, ***Russia****;*
INR RAS, Moscow, ***Russia****;*
MEPhI, Moscow, ***Russia****;*
Moscow Institute of Science and Technology, ***Russia****;*
North Osetian State University, ***Russia****;*
NRC Kurchatov Institute, ITEP, ***Russia****;*
Kurchatov Institute, Moscow, ***Russia****;*
St. Petersburg State University, ***Russia;***
SINP, Moscow, ***Russia****;*
PNPI, Gatchina, ***Russia****;*

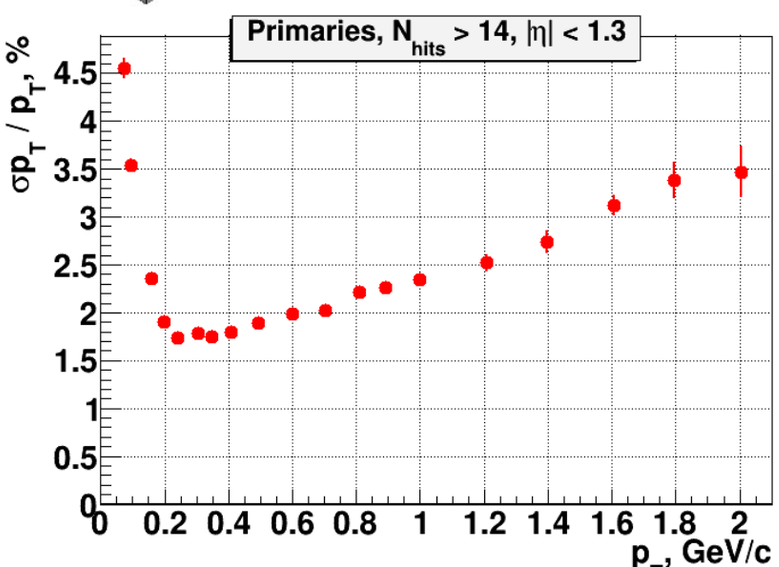
MPD - stage I and II



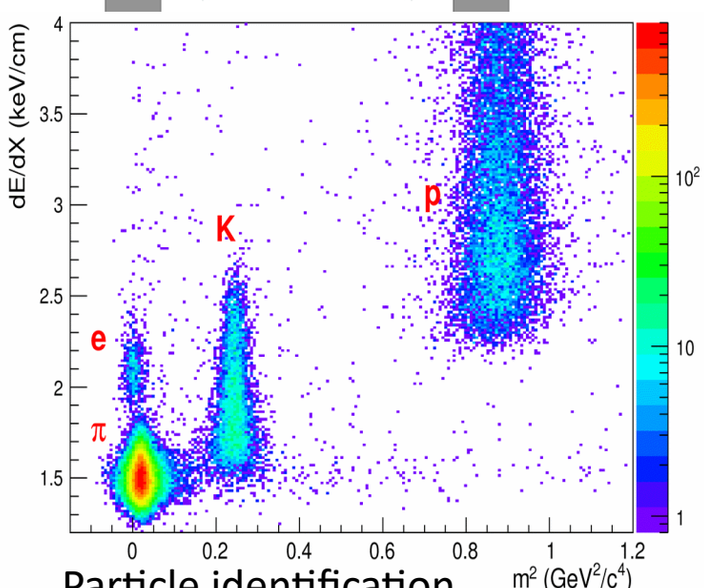


MPD - Stage II

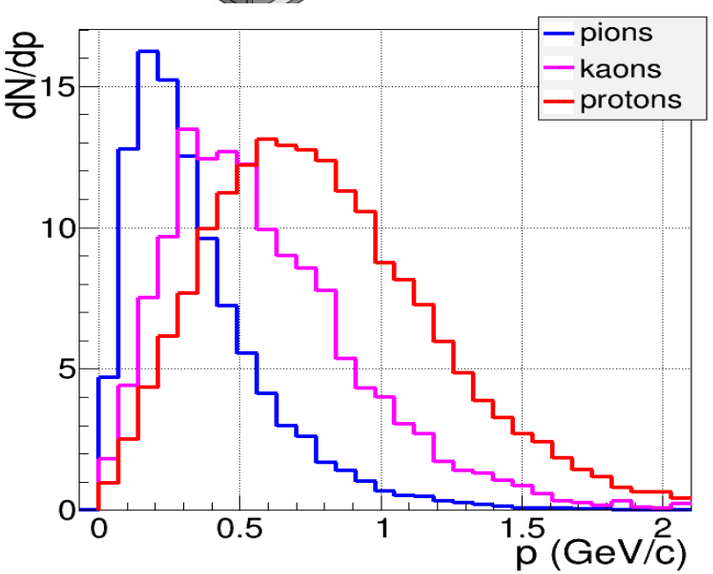




Momentum resolution with TPC



Particle identification



Momentum dist. of secondary particles

MPD Civil Construction status

MPD Hall crane weight test

- MPD Hall ready for limited scope of equipment installation, remaining works still ongoing

Exterior of the MPD Hall Building
and high voltage connection housing

Epoxy floor finish ready in the MPD Hall

Magnet Yoke assembly

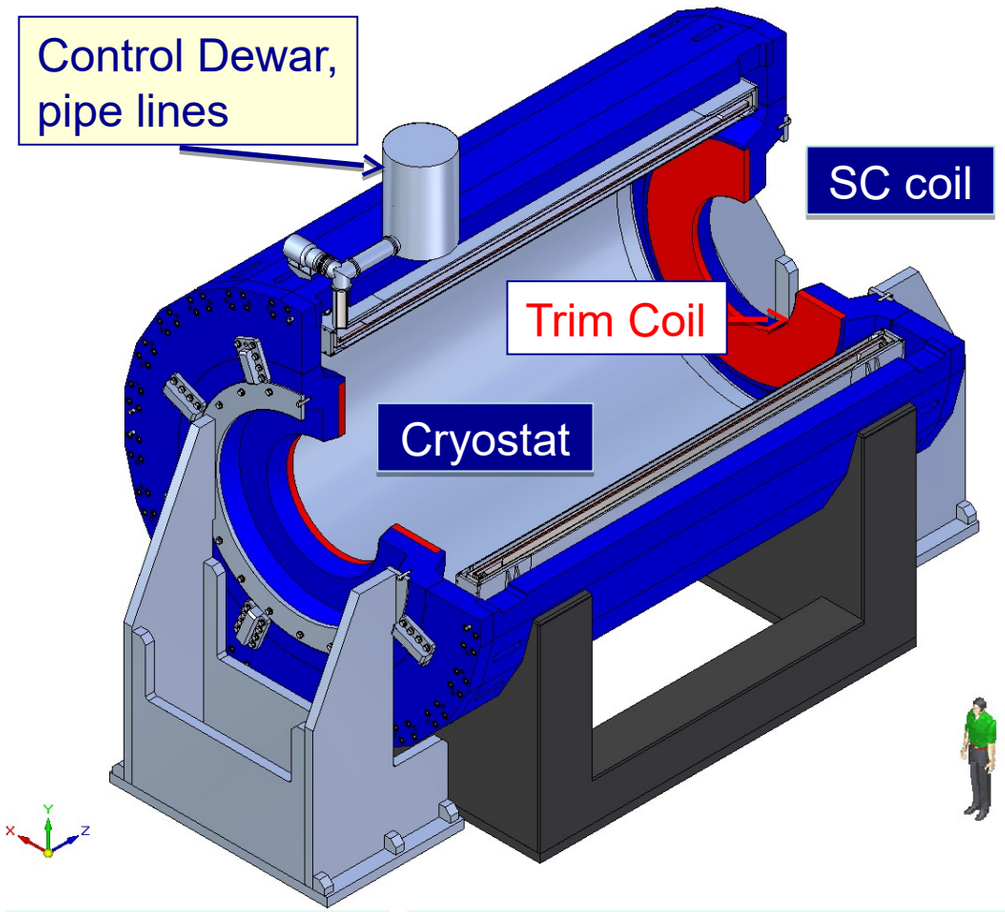
- Assembly of the magnet yoke started – 13 modules (out of 28) installed with average 200 µm precision
- Next step: assembly with solenoid in presence of manufacturer team
- Critical assembly path commenced

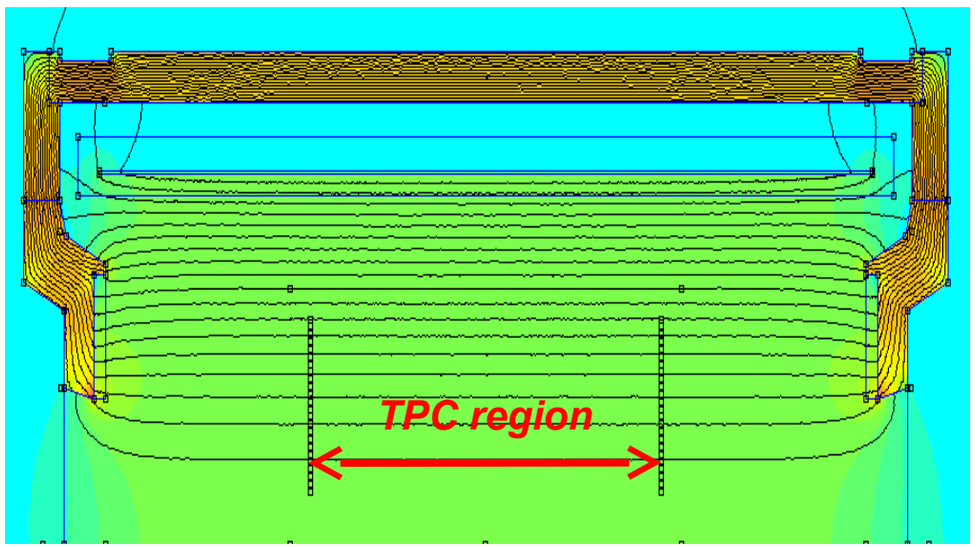
MPD Superconducting Solenoid

B_0=0.5 T

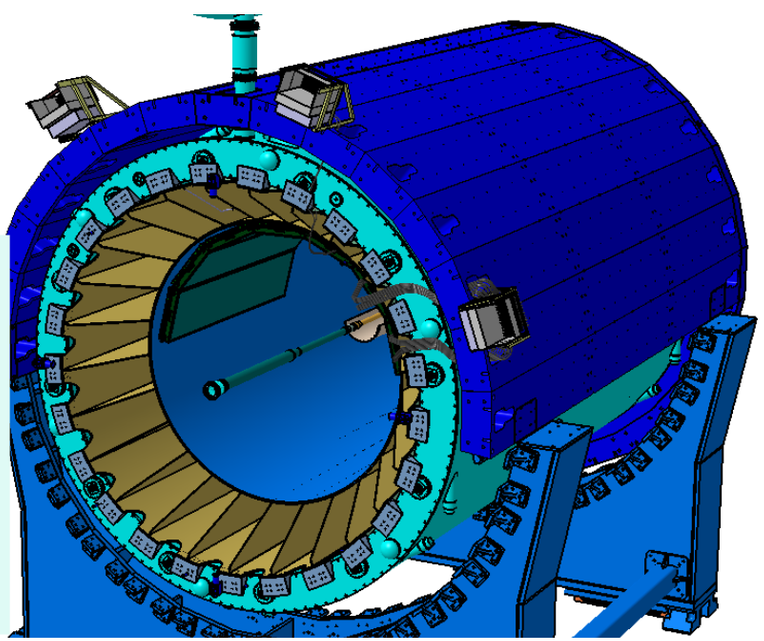
weight **~ 900 t**

*rated current: **1790 A,** stored energy: **14.6 MJ***





*high level (~ **3x10^{-4}**) of magnetic field homogeneity*



HM Vitkovice, *Czech Republic: fabrication of yoke & supports*

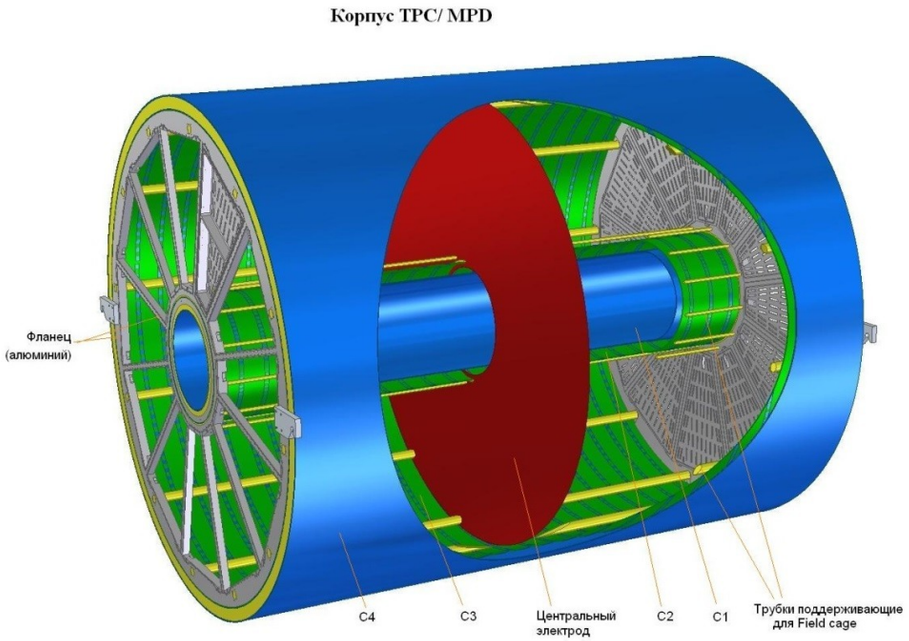
ASG superconductors, *Genova* ***general responsibility:*** *Cold Mass + Cryostat, Trim Coils Vacuum System, Control System*

The Central Research Institute for Special Machinery, *Khotkovo: Carbon Fiber support structure for all MPD subsystems*

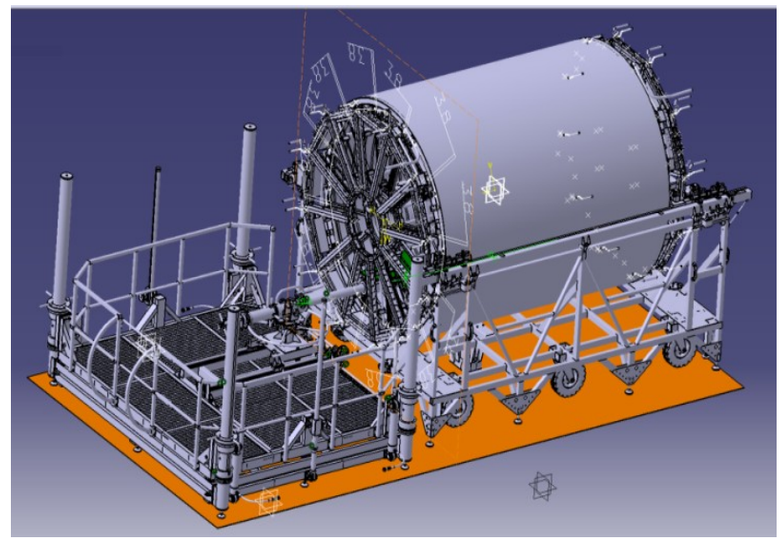
Solenoid in MPD Hall

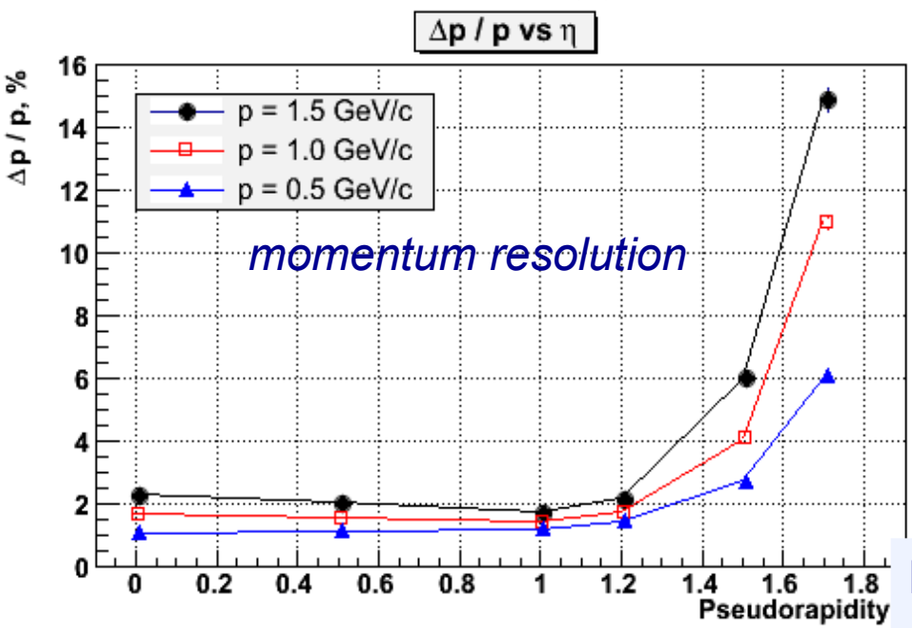
- On 6-th of November the MPD Solenoid delivered to MPD Hall

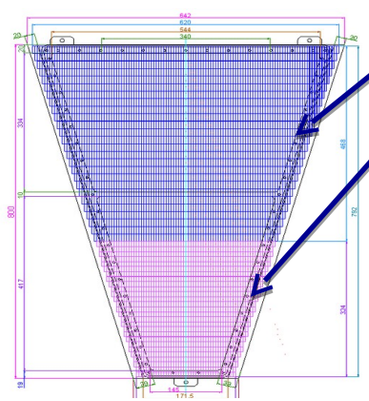
Time Projection Chamber (TPC): main tracker



length	*340 см*
outer Radii	*140 см*
inner Radii	*27 см*
gas	*90%Ar+10%CH_4*
drift velocity	*5.45 см / μs;*
drift time	*< 30 μs;*
# R-O chamb.	*12 + 12*
# pads/ chan.	***95 232***
max rate	*< 7kGz (L= 10^{27})*





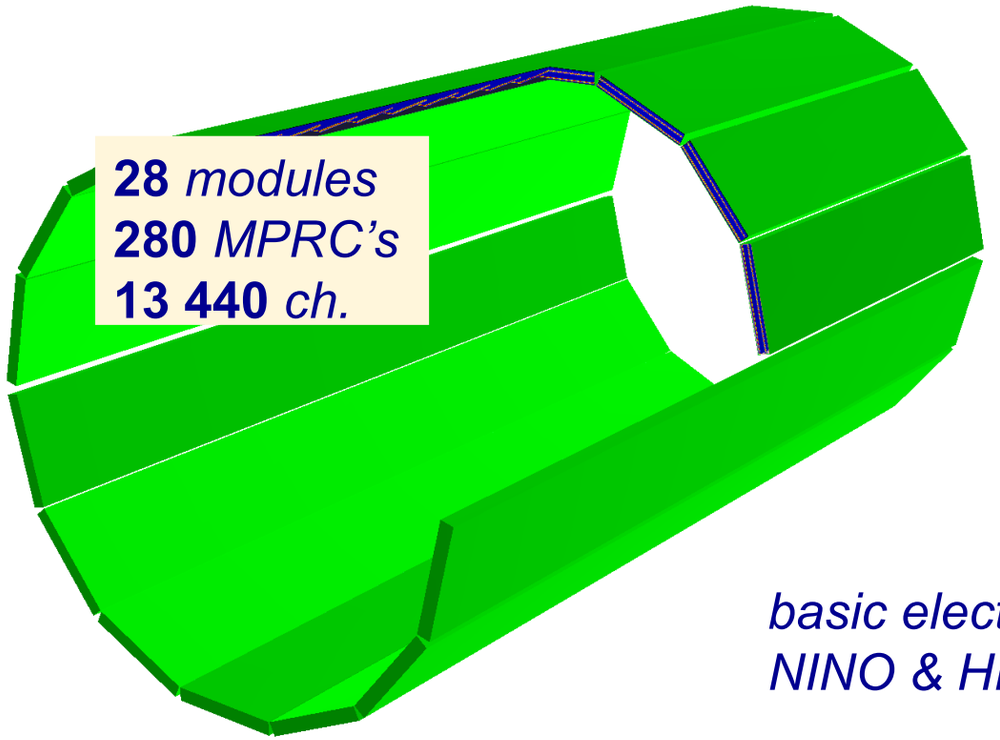


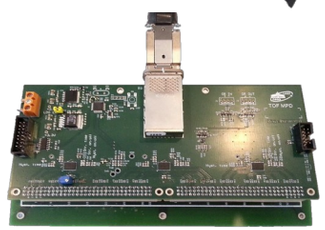
r-o chamber

pad structure:
- *rows – 53*
- *large pads 5×18 mm²*
- *small pads 5×12 mm²*

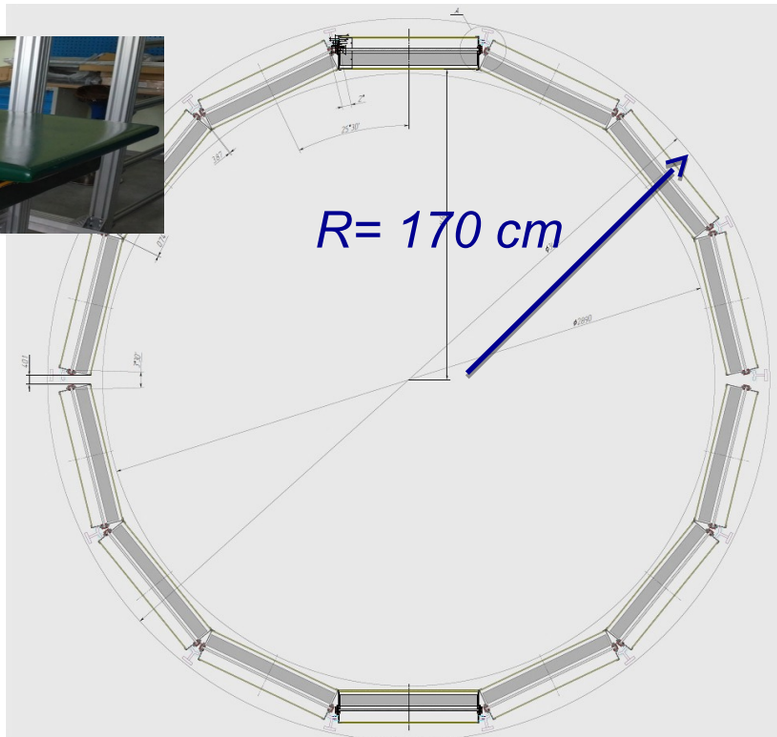
FE electronics: **FEC64SAM** – *dual **SAMPA** card (**ALICE** technology)*

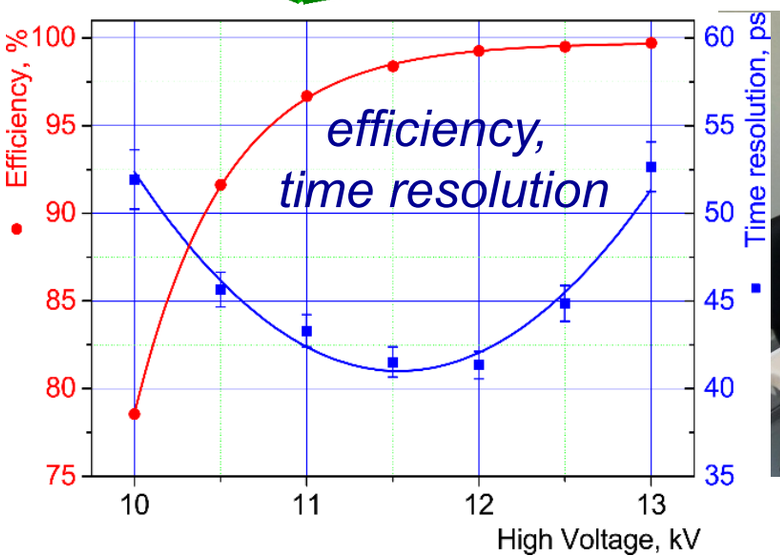
Time-of-Flight (TOF): particle identification



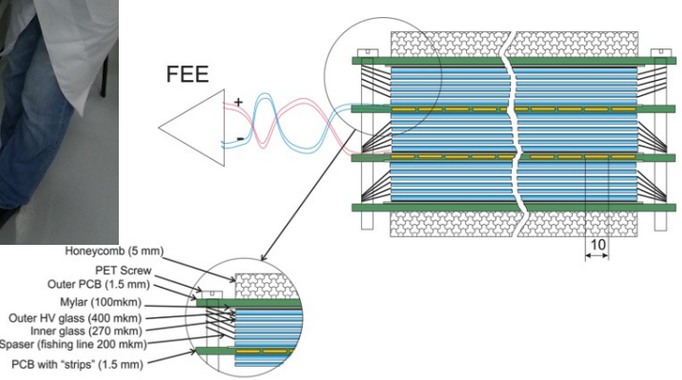


basic electronics -
NINO & HPTDC





triple-stack MRPC
(5 gaps of 200 μm each)



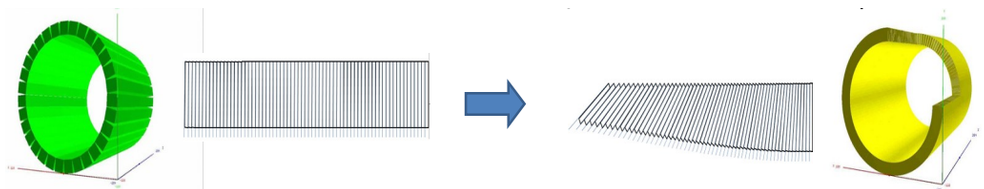
Electromagnetic Calorimeter (ECAL)

Pb+Sc "Shashlyk" *read-out: WLS fibers + MAPD* *L ~35 cm (~ 14 X_0)*

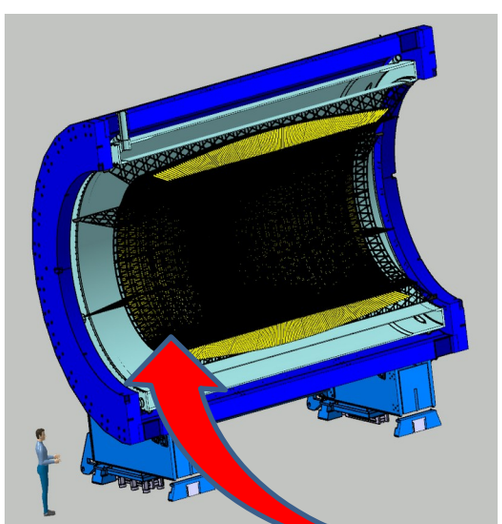
Segmentation (4x4 cm²) *σ(E) better than 5% @ 1 GeV* *time resolution ~500 ps*

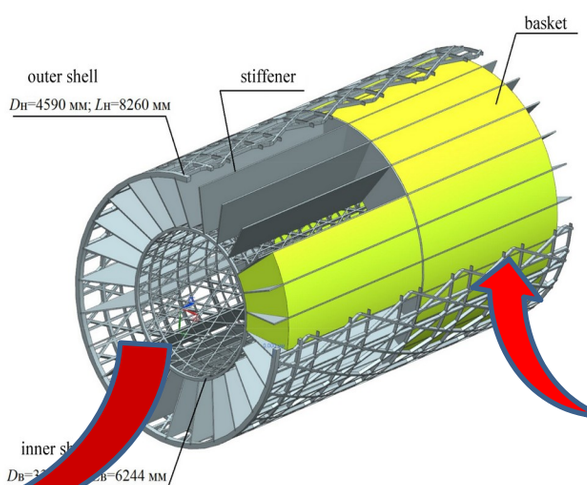
Barrel ECAL ~ 38400 ECAL modules

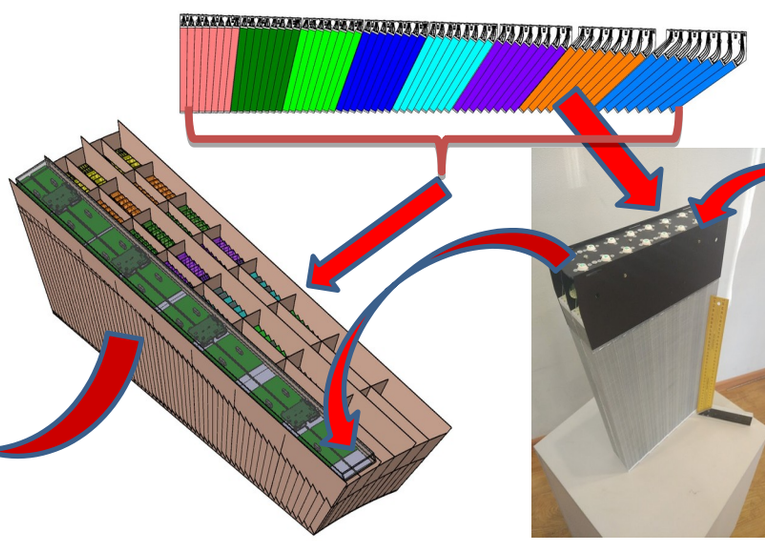
ECal is organized into 25 sectors (50 half-sectors). Each half-sector contains 48 modules.



Projective geometry







We need Containers for sectors

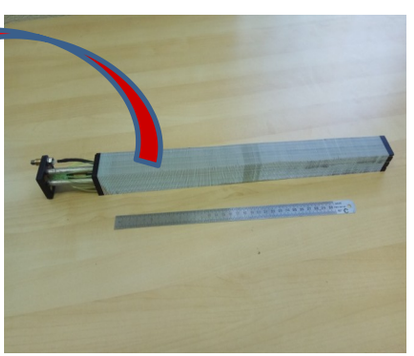
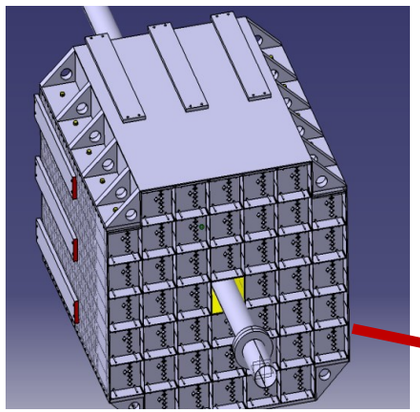
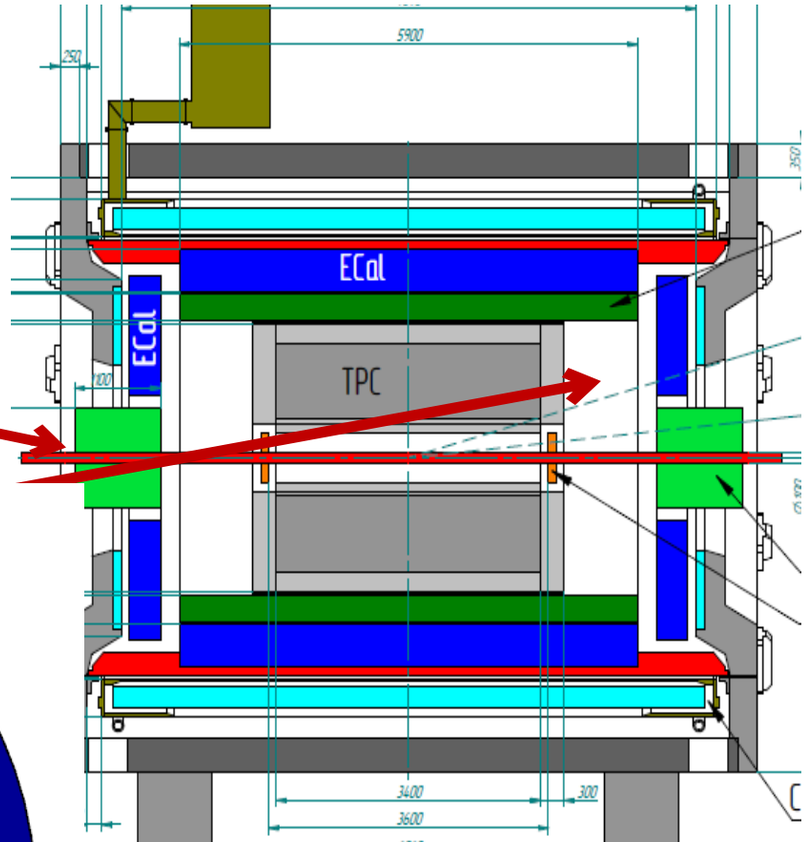
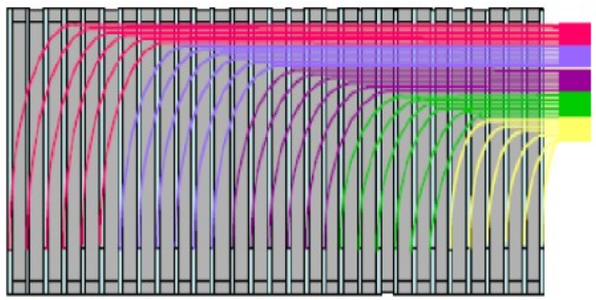


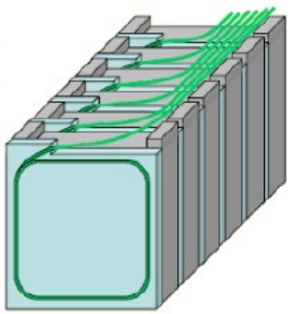
Photo of one element

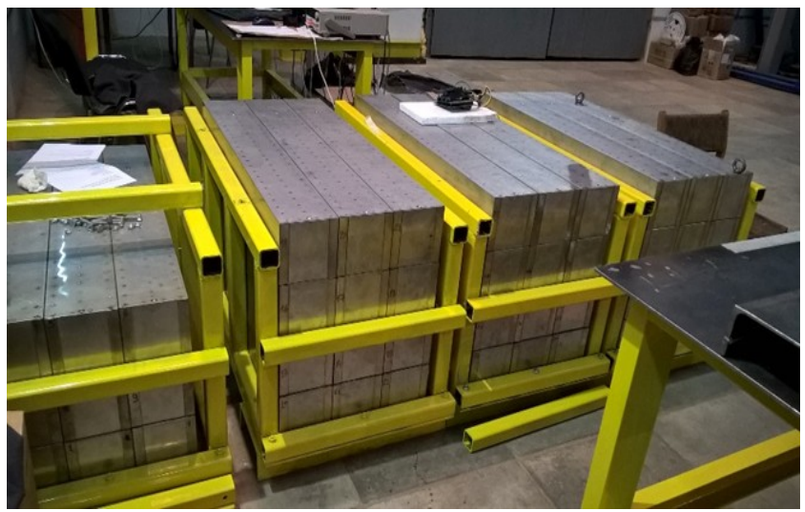
Forward Hadron Calorimeter (FHCal)

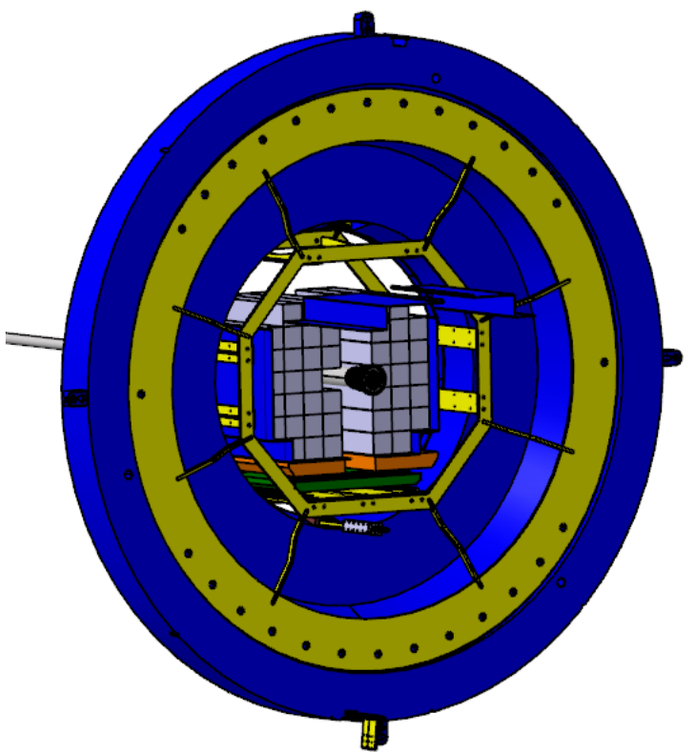






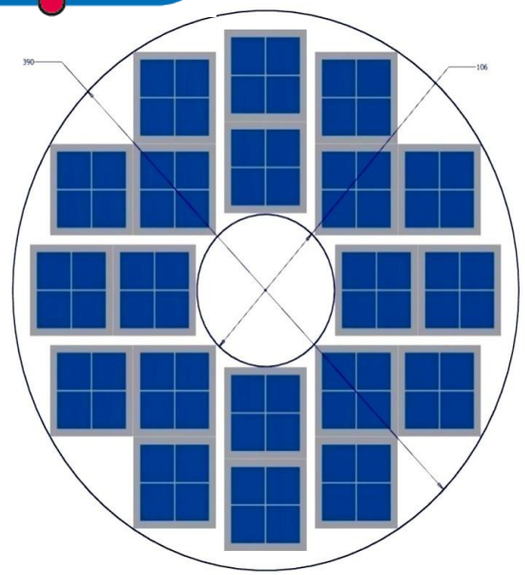


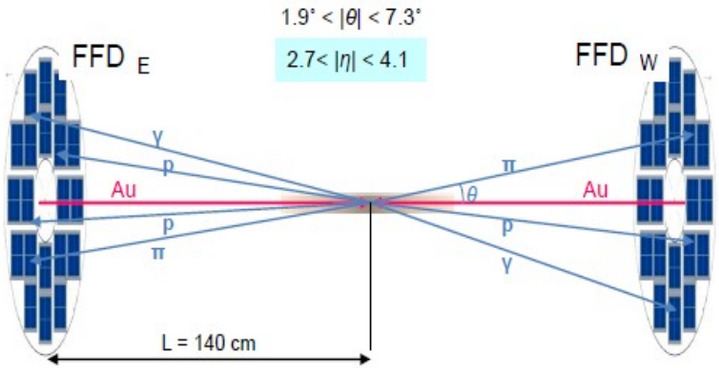




- Two-arms at ~3.2 m from the interaction point.
- Each arm consists of 44 individual modules.
- Module size 150x150x1100cm^3 (42 layers)
- Pb(16mm)+Scint.(4mm) sandwich
- 7 longitudinal sections
- 6 WLS-fiber/MAPD per section
- 7 MAPDs/module

FFD - Fast Trigger L_0 for MPD





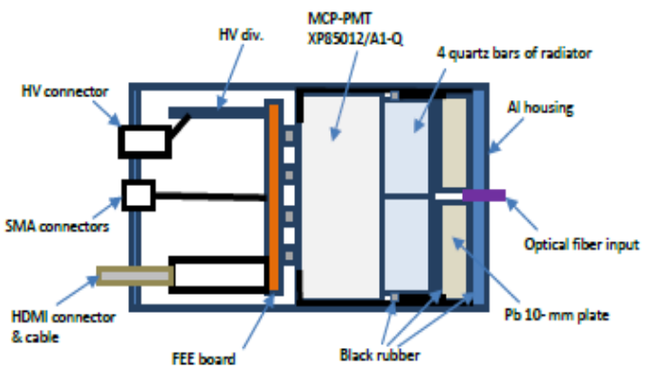


Fig. 4-1. A scheme of the FFD module.

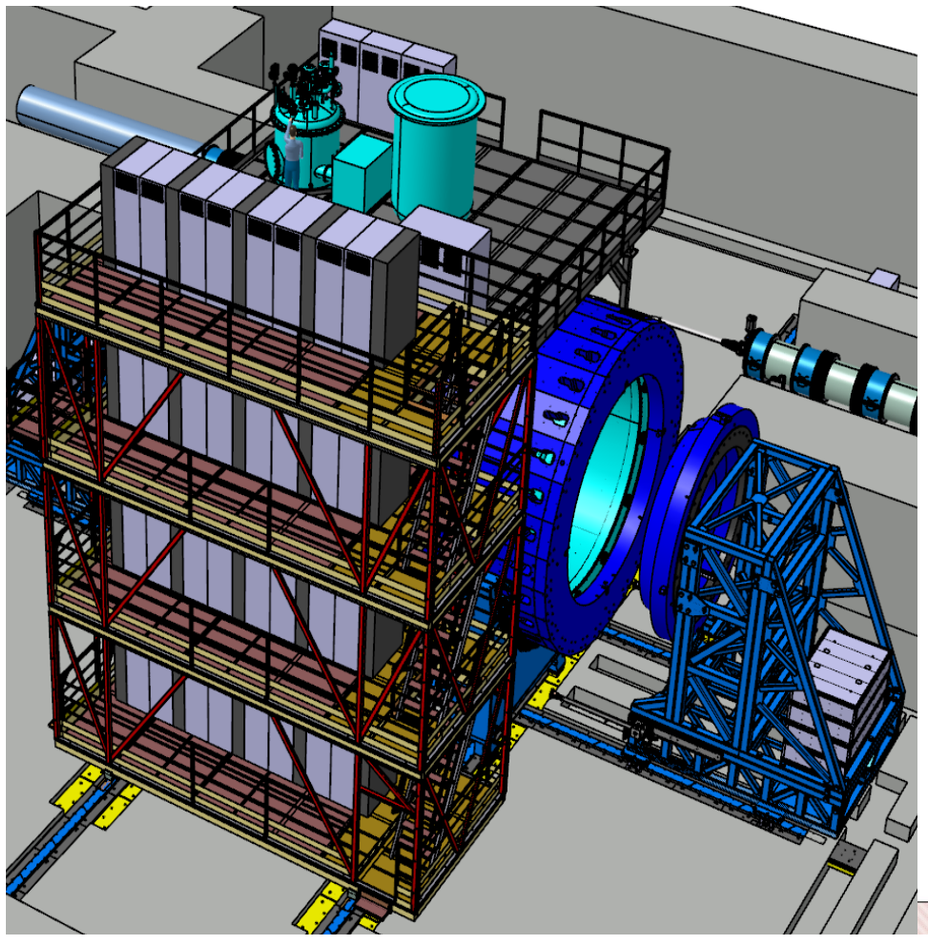
FFD provides information on
- interaction rate (luminosity adjustment)
- bunch crossing region position

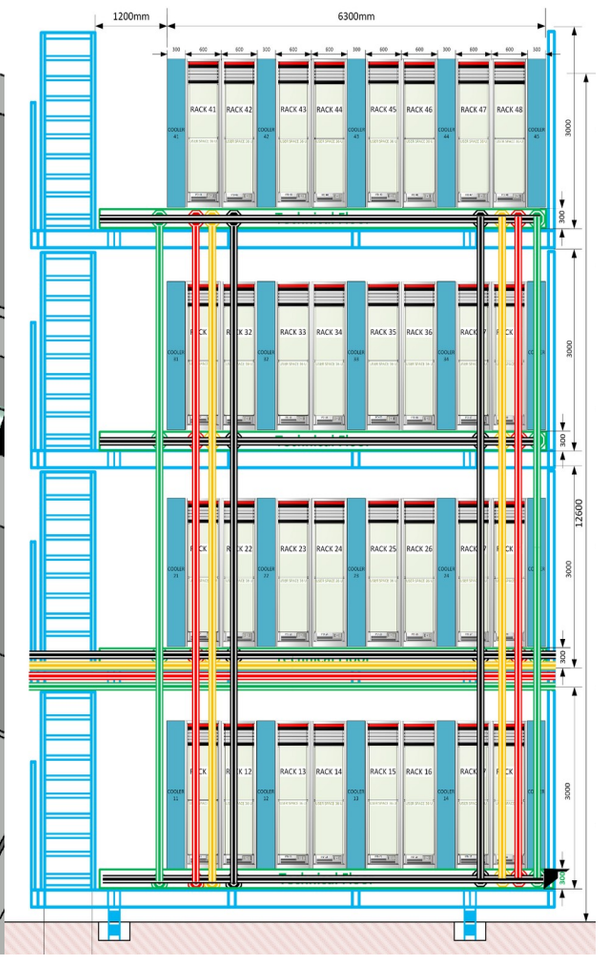
15 mm quartz radiator
10 mm Lead converter

The FFD sub-detector consists of
20 modules based on
Planacon multianode MCP-PMTs
80 independent channels

MPD trigger group is created on the basis of FFD team
Beside FFD we consider the signals from FHCal to be implemented into trigger L0
The FHCal team have produced trigger electronics.
Monte Carlo studies will be used to optimize the properties of the L0 trigger

MPD Electronics Platform



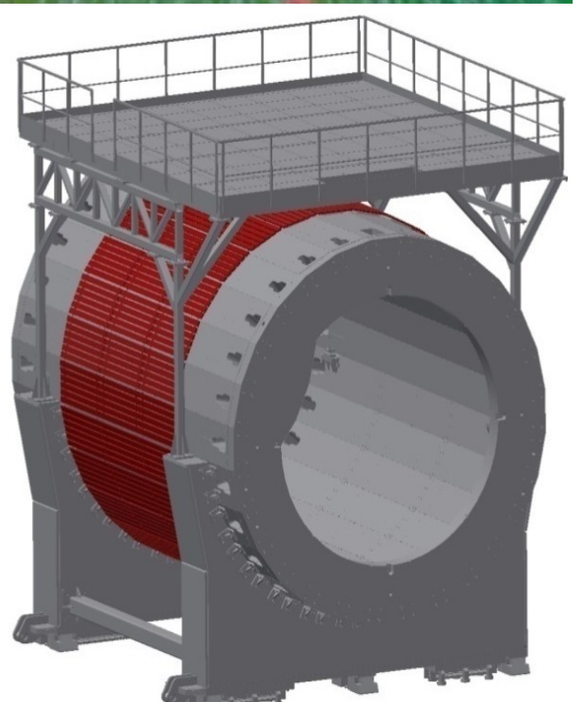


- Electronics platform have 4 levels with 8 racks on each level
- Each Rack provides cooling, fire safety and radiation control system
- Cable ducts connect detectors inside of MPD and Electronics Platform

The mechanical part of the Platformed is ready

The design of the MPD Electronics Platform is a major contribution of the Polish groups to MPD
M. Peryt (WUT) – leader of the „Engineering Support" Sector of VBLHEP

MPD Cosmic Ray Detector (MCORD)



NCBJ, Świerk - WUT, Warsaw (Poland) 18 scientists+12 engineers

Project leader: M. Bielewicz (NCBJ)

As soon as possible - start tests of MPD subsystems before Collider operation

Cosmic Ray Detector required for Commissioning and tests of the MPD.

The signals from MCORD will be used for TPC and TOF tests after their installation.

We'll need the elements of MCORD (scintillation panels with readout electronics) in March 2021

CDR for MCORD under evaluation of the MPD DAC

Cosmic Ray Detector consists of plastic scintillators with SiPM (Phototubes) light converters

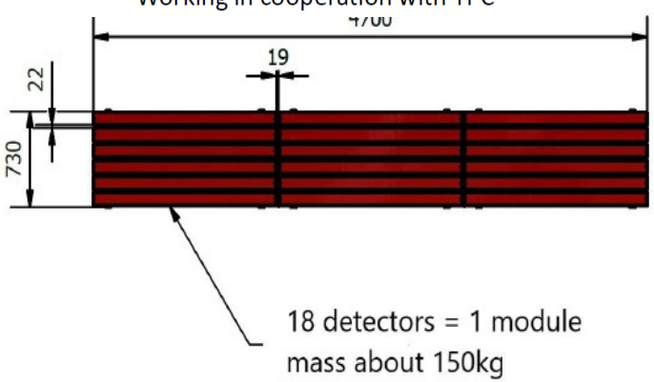
a) Trigger (for testing or calibration)
- testing before completion of MPD (testing of TOF, ECAL modules and TPC)
- calibration before experimental session

b) Veto (normal mode - track and time window recognition) Mainly for TPC and eCAL

Additionally

c) Astrophysics (muon shower and bundles)
- unique for horizontal events

Working in cooperation with TPC



5. MCORD Detector

SCINTILLATORS

Number of scintillators:	660 pcs
Dimensions of scintillators:	95x25x1500 [mm]
Dimensions of detector:	100x30x1554 [mm]
Scintillators are placed in the rectangle profile	10x30x2.5 [mm]
Weight of detector:	6.5 kg
Material of scintillators casing:	Aluminum alloy

MODULES

Number of detector in one module:	18
Number of Modules:	28
Dimensions of module:	730x90x4700 [mm]
Weight of one module:	150 kg

SiPM/MMPC

Number of SiPMs (Chanels)	1320
Number of SiPMs (with two fibers)	2640

RESOLUTION

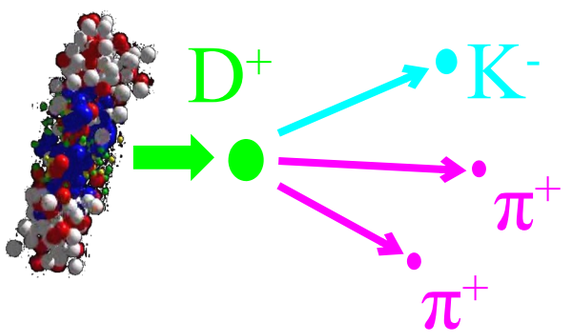
Position resolution: In X axis – up to 5 cm, In Y axis – 5-10 cm

Time Resolution – about 300-500 ps

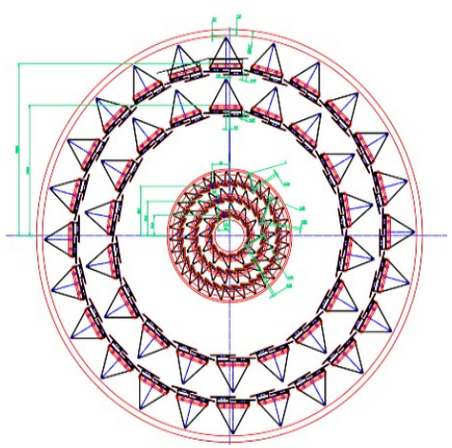
Number of events (particles):	about 100-150 per sec per m2
Calculated Coincidence factor:	about 98%

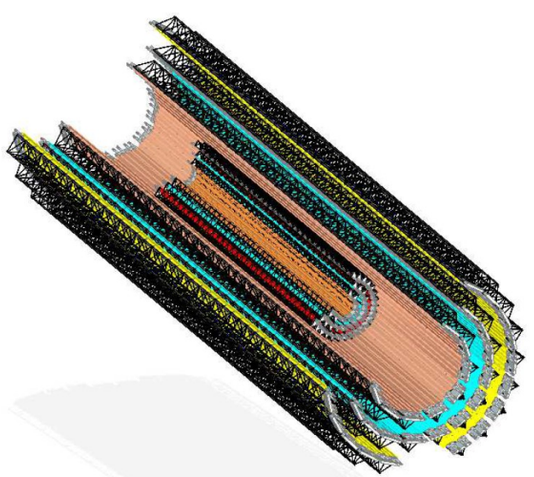
Inner Tracker System (ITS): precise tracking

Consortium includes JINR, NICA (BM@N & MPD) , **FAIR, Russian, Poland and Ukraine Institutes + CCNU Central China Normal Univ., IMP- Institute of Modern Physics, USTC – Hefei**



Protocol # 134 between CERN and JINR states the legal terms for transaction of CERN developed novel technology and the know-how for building the MPD-ITS on the basis of Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors *(the **MAPS***) ALPIDE, signed in 2018. This document laid a clear road towards the MPD ITS.





MPD ITS based on ALICE type staves

MPD Physics Programme

G. Feofilov, A. Ivashkin

Global observables

- Total event multiplicity
- Total event energy
- Centrality determination
- Total cross-section measurement
- Event plane measurement at all rapidities
- Spectator measurement

V. Kolesnikov, Xianglei Zhu

Spectra of light flavor and hypernuclei

- Light flavor spectra
- Hyperons and hypernuclei
- Total particle yields and yield ratios
- Kinematic and chemical properties of the event
- Mapping QCD Phase Diag.

K. Mikhailov, A. Taranenko

Correlations and Fluctuations

- Collective flow for hadrons
- Vorticity, Λ polarization
- E-by-E fluctuation of multiplicity, momentum and conserved quantities
- Femtoscopy
- Forward-Backward corr.
- Jet-like correlations

V. Riabov, Chi Yang

Electromagnetic probes

- Electromagnetic calorimeter meas.
- Photons in ECAL and central barrel
- Low mass dilepton spectra in-medium modification of resonances and intermediate mass region

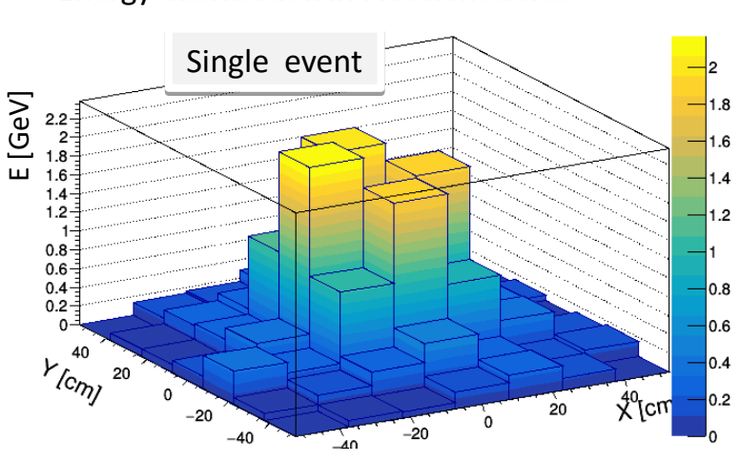
Wangmei Zha, A. Zinchenko

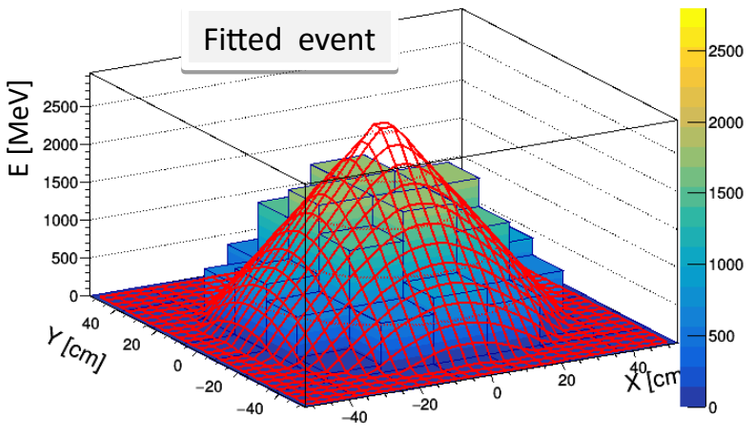
Heavy flavor

- Study of open charm production
- Charmonium with ECAL and central barrel
- Charmed meson through secondary vertices in ITS and HF electrons
- Explore production at charm threshold

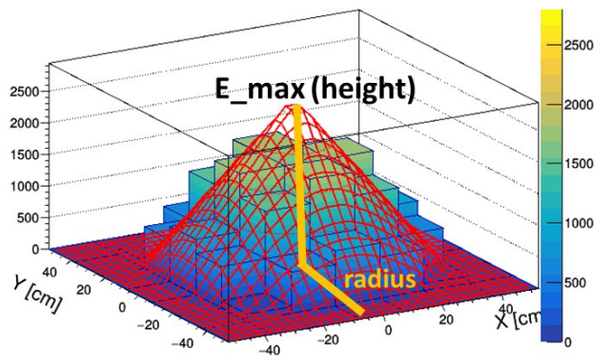
Centrality and reaction plane in FHCal

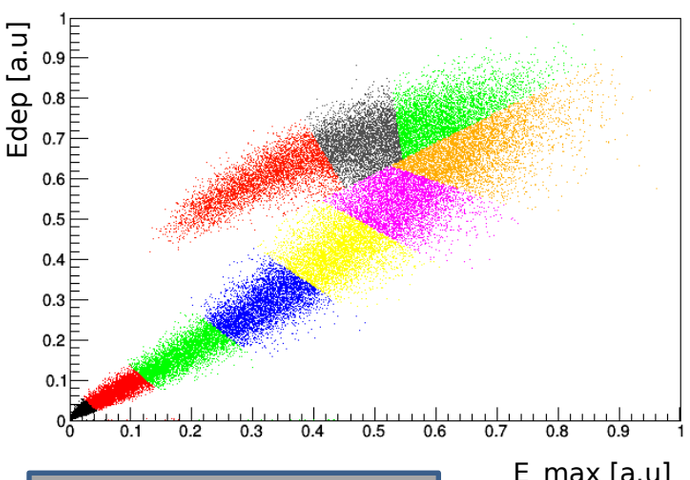
Energy distribution in FHCal modules



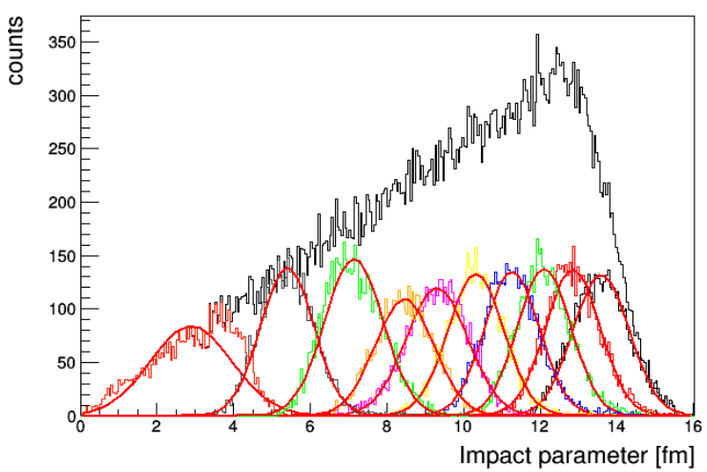


Initially we have experimental energy deposition E_{dep} in FHCal.

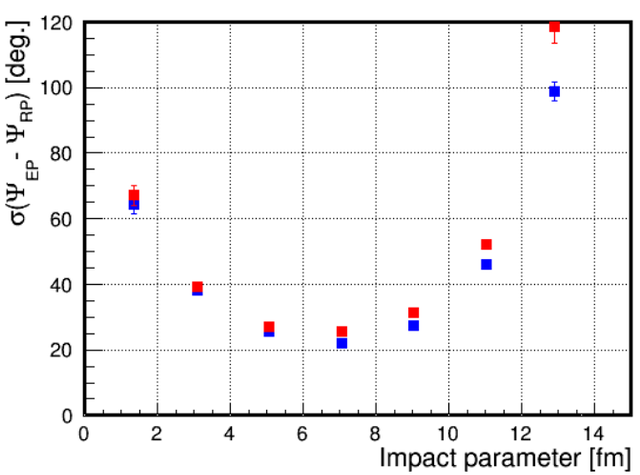




Each color bin is 10% fractions of the total number of events.



Centrality resolution



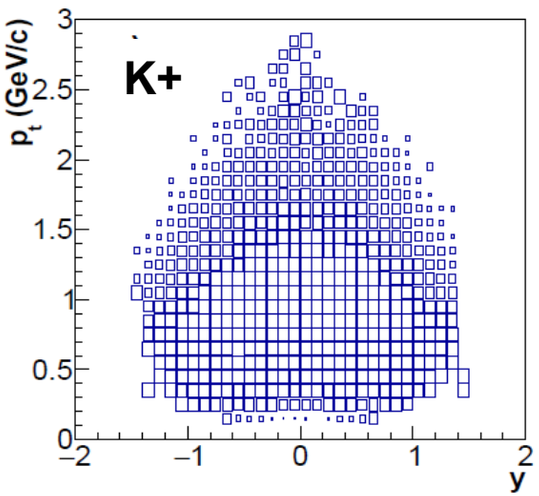
Reaction plane resolution

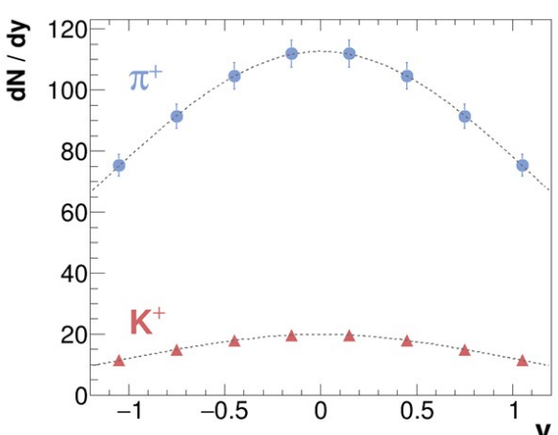
Hadroproduction with MPD

- **Particle spectra, yields & ratios are sensitive to bulk fireball properties and phase transformations in the medium**
- **Uniform acceptance and large phase coverage are crucial for precise mapping of the QCD phase diagram**

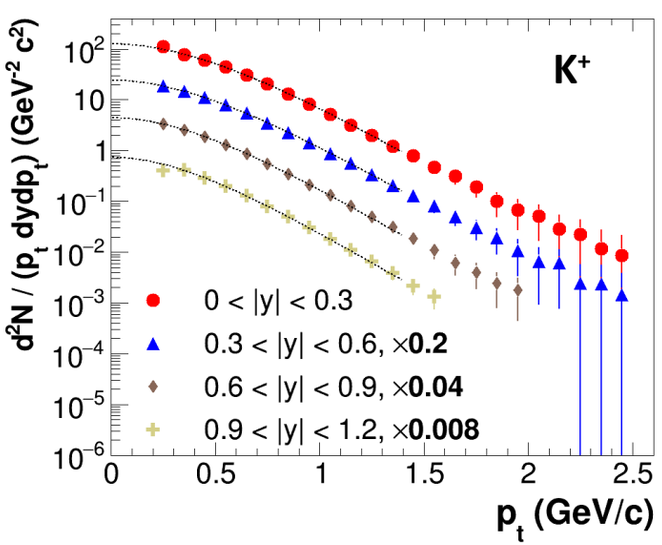
✓ *0-5% central Au+Au at 9 GeV from the PHSD event generator, which implements partonic phase and CSR effects*

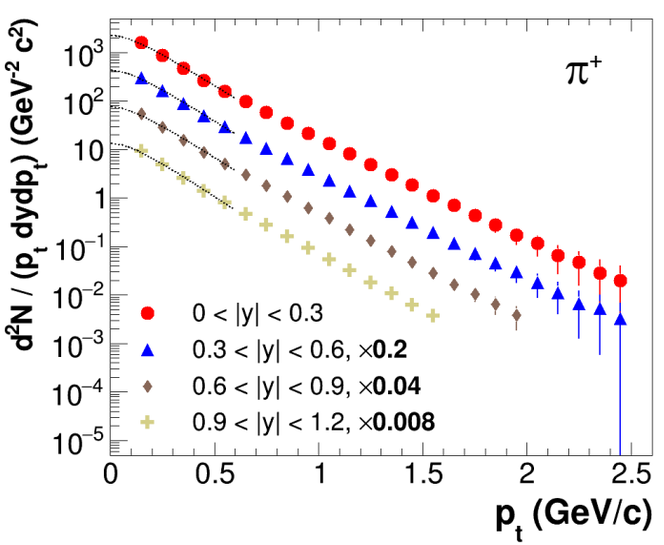
✓ *Recent reconstruction chain, combined dE/dx+TOF particle ID, spectra analysis*





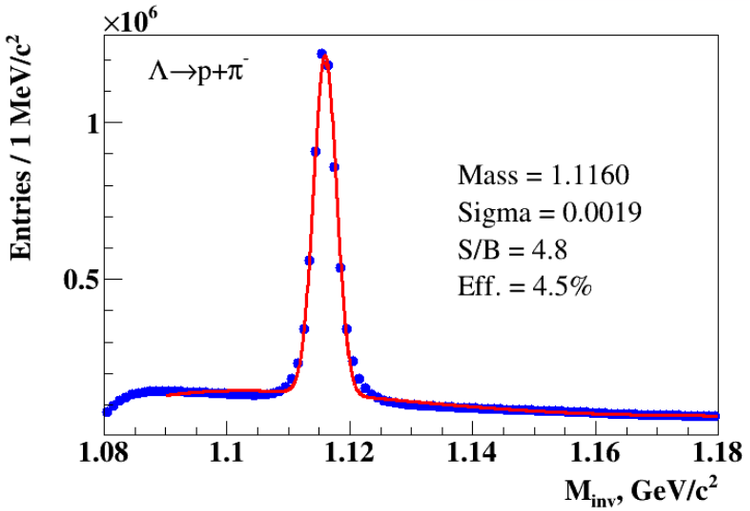
- MPD provides large phase-space coverage for identified pions and kaons (> 70% of the full phasespace at 9 GeV)
- Hadron spectra can be measured from p_T=0.2 to 2.5 GeV/c
- Extrapolation to full p_T-range and to the full phase space can be performed exploiting the spectra shapes (see BW fits for p_T-spectra and Gaussian for rapidity distributions)

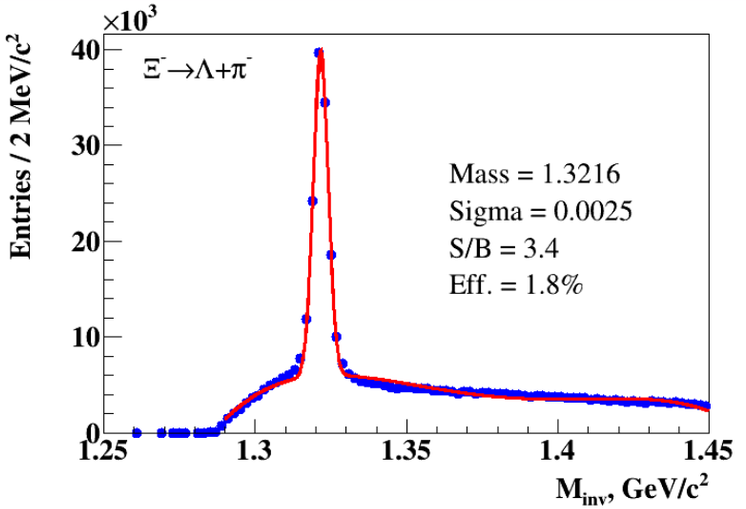


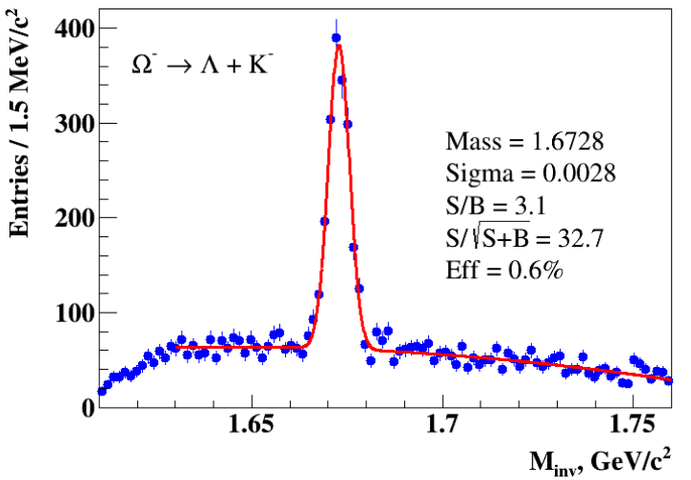


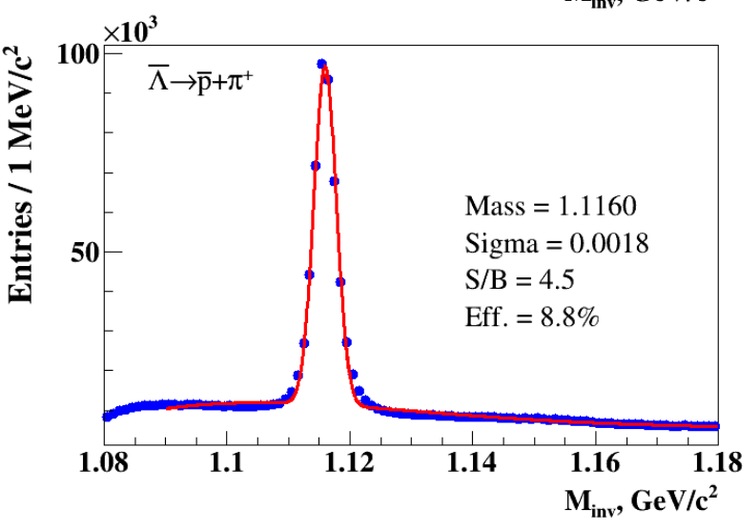
Strange and multi-strange baryons

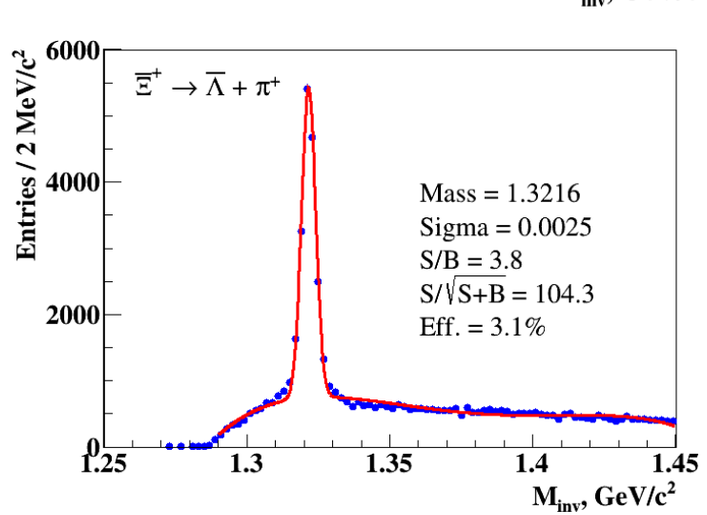
Stage'1 (TPC+TOF): Au+Au @ 11 GeV, PHSD + MPDRoot reco.

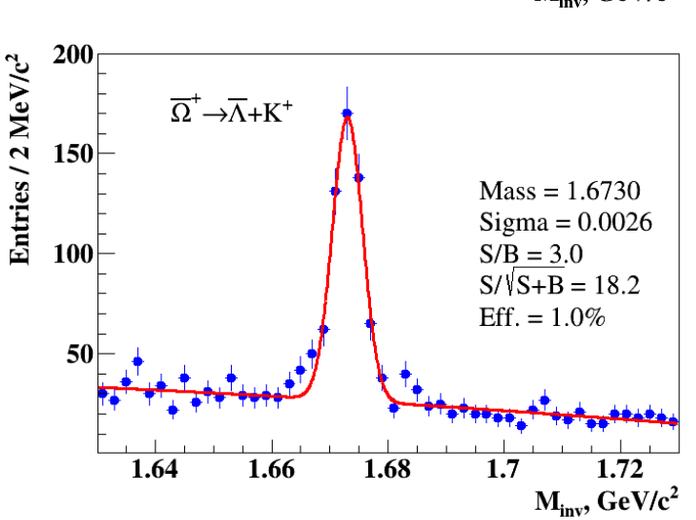






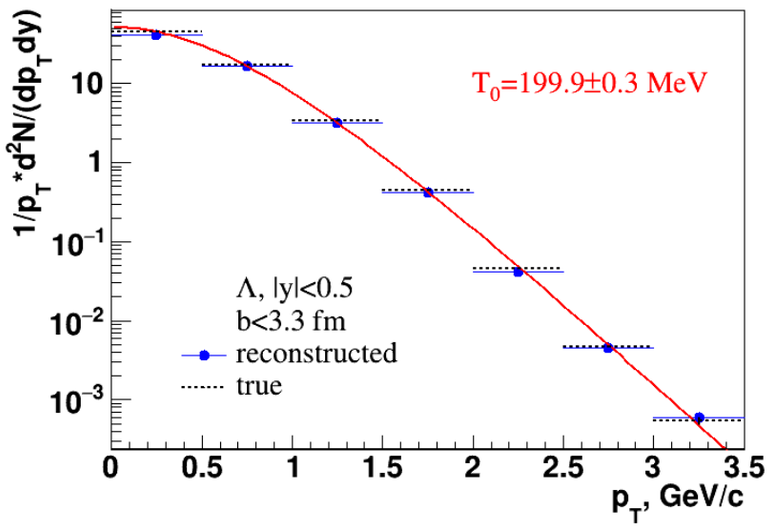


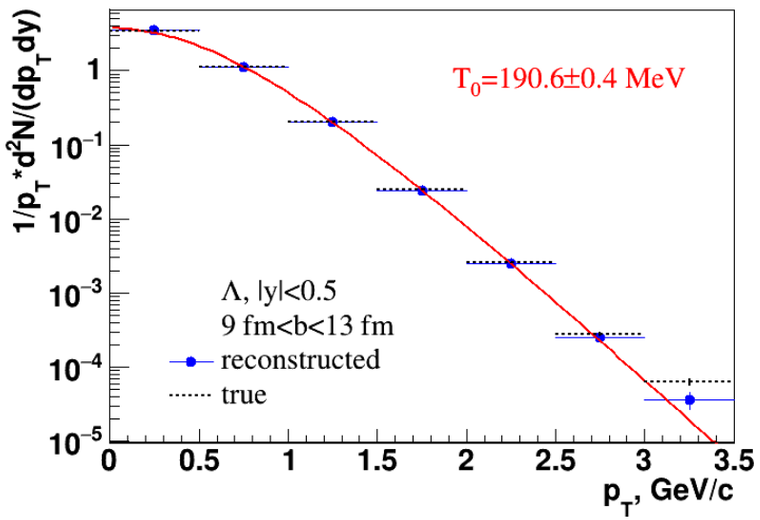


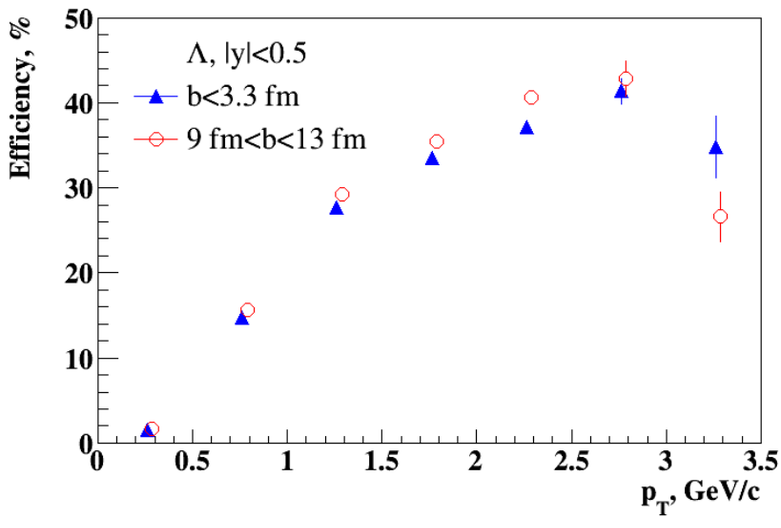


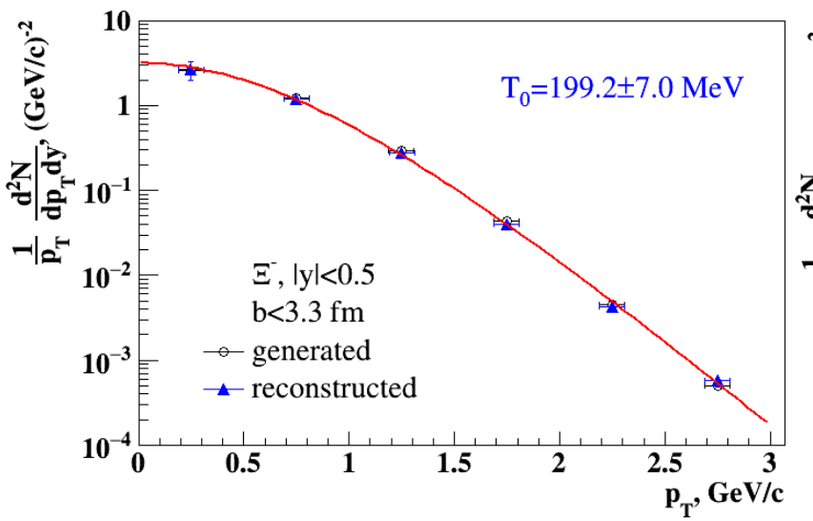
particle	Λ	anti-Λ	Ξ⁻	anti-Ξ⁺	Ω⁻	anti–Ω⁺
yield in 10 weeks	$3 \cdot 10^8$	$3.5 \cdot 10^6$	$1.5 \cdot 10^6$	$8.0 \cdot 10^4$	$7 \cdot 10^4$	$1.5 \cdot 10^4$

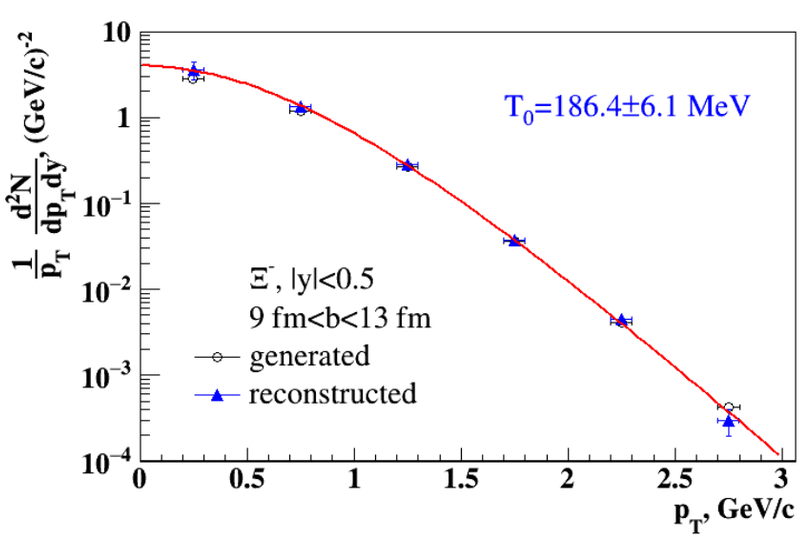
Efficiency and p_T spectrum

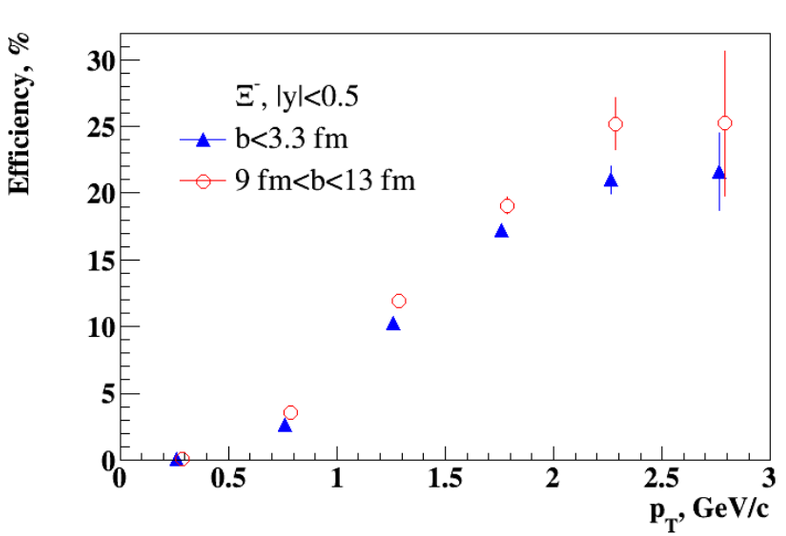










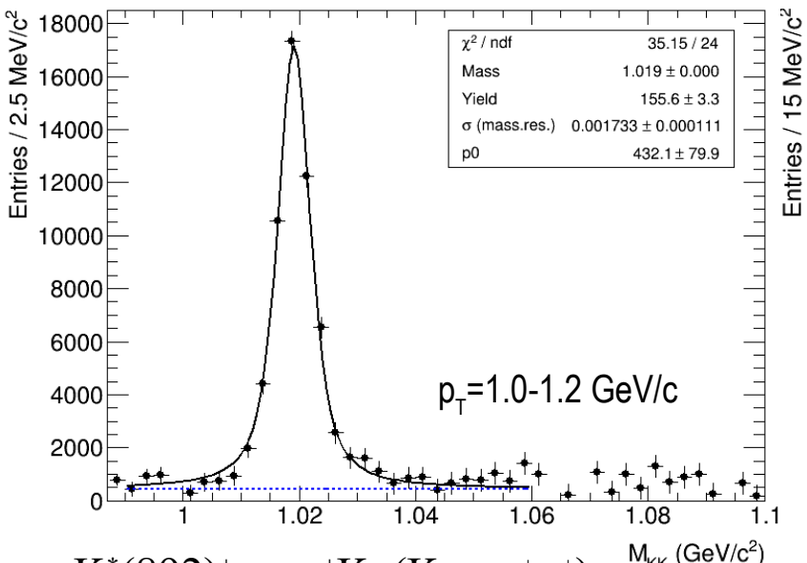


Full p_T spectrum and yield extraction, reasonable efficiency down to low p_T

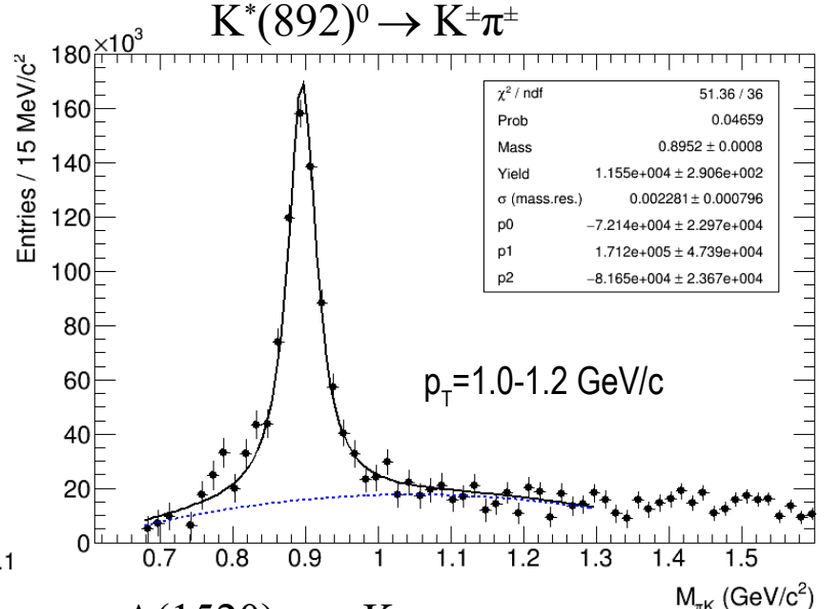
Resonances at MPD

· Minbias Au+Au@11 (UrQMD) · Full reconstruction and realistic PID · Topology cuts and secondary vertex · Event mixing for background

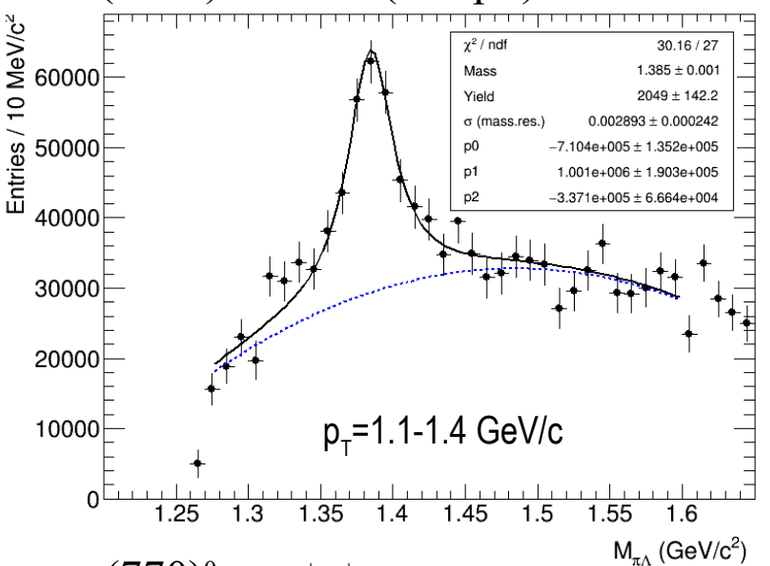
$\phi(1020) \rightarrow K^+K^-$



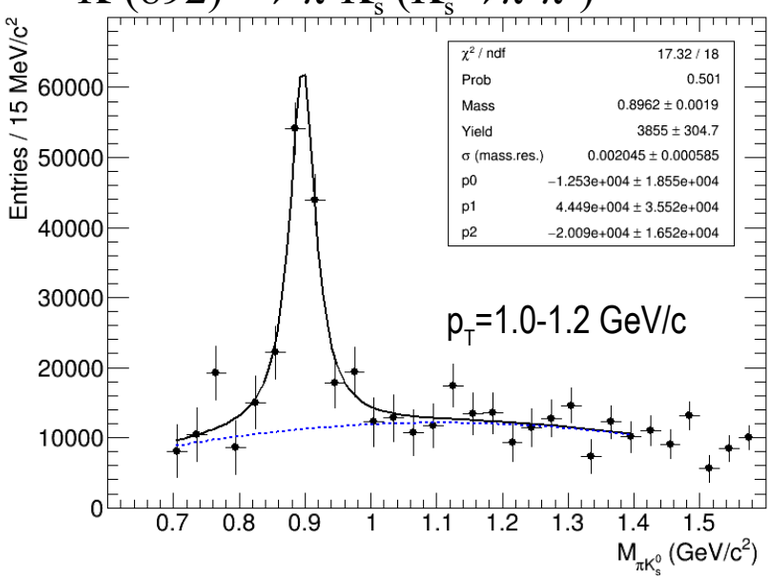
$K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^{\pm}\pi^{\pm}$



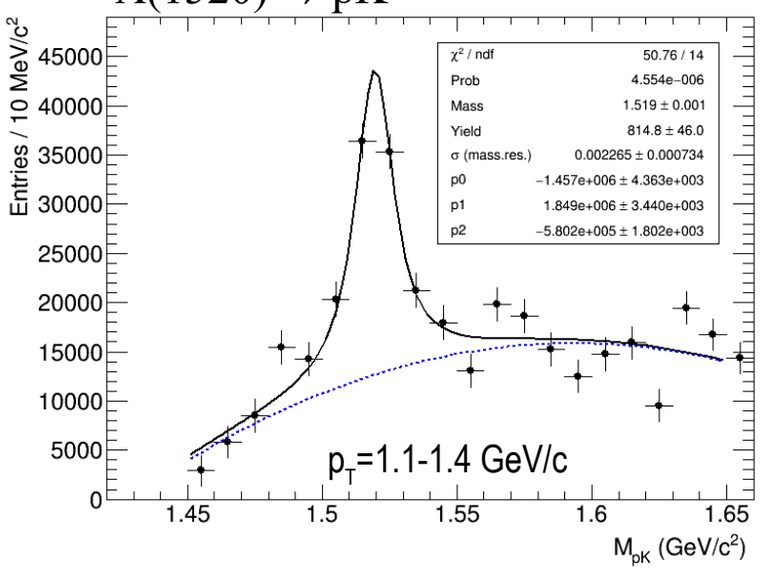
$\Sigma(1385)^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^{\pm}\Lambda\ (\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi)$



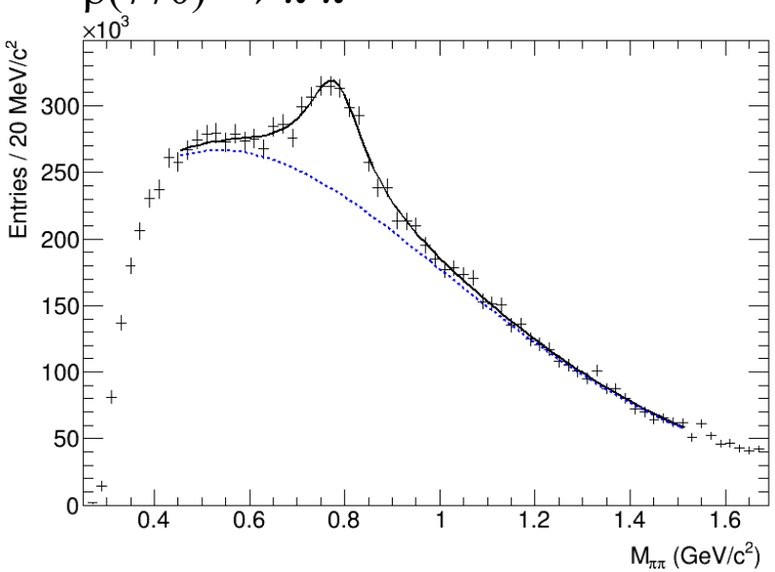
$K^*(892)^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^{\pm}K_s\ (K_s \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^+)$



$\Lambda(1520) \rightarrow pK^-$

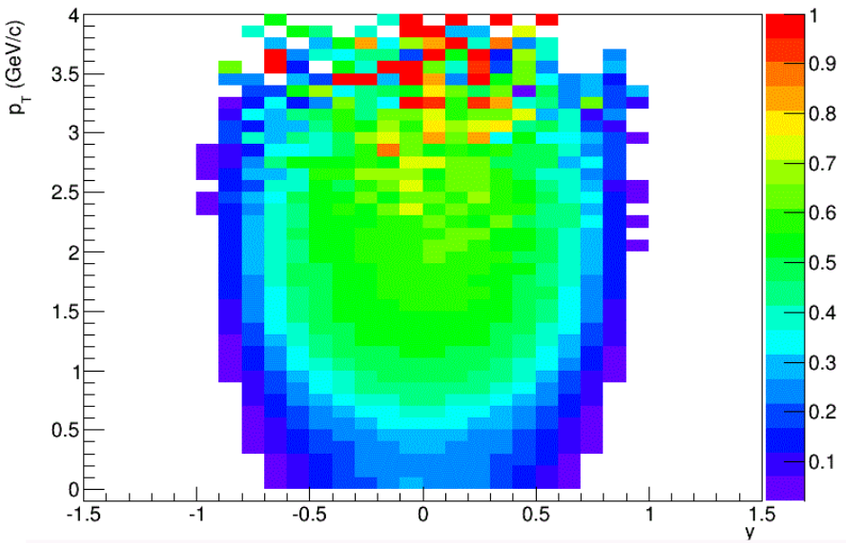


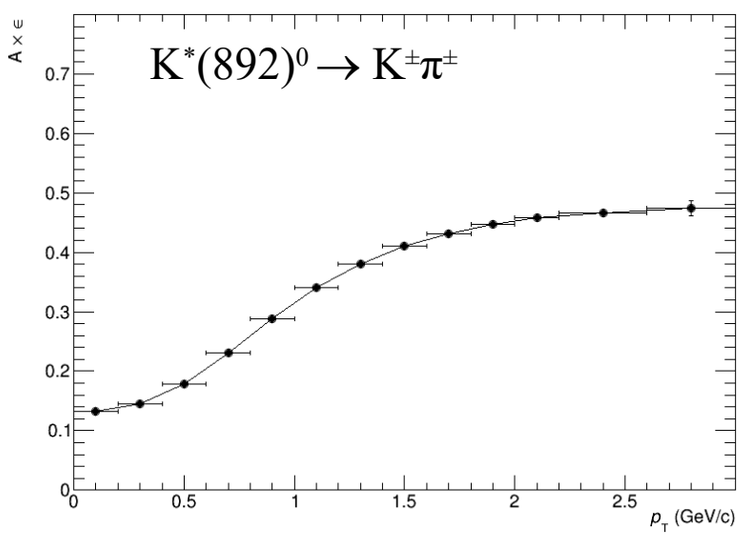
$\rho(770)^0 \rightarrow \pi^{\pm}\pi^{\pm}$

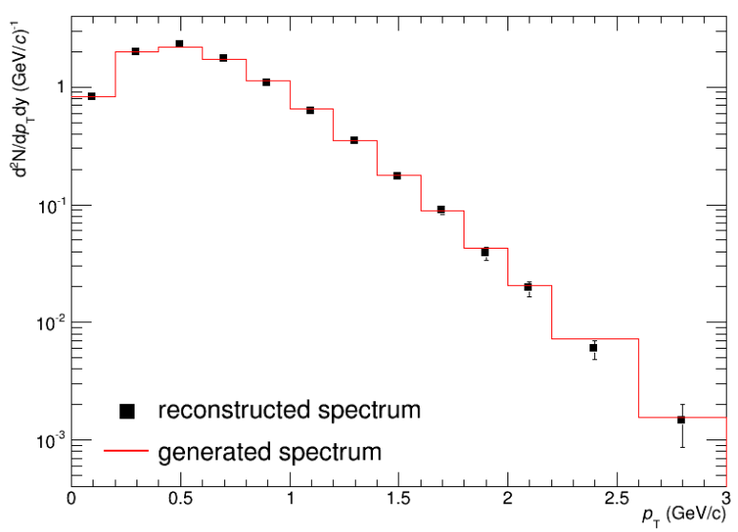


Efficiencies and closure tests examples

· Minbias Au+Au@11 (UrQMD) · Full reconstruction and realistic PID · Topology cuts and secondary vertex · Event mixing for background

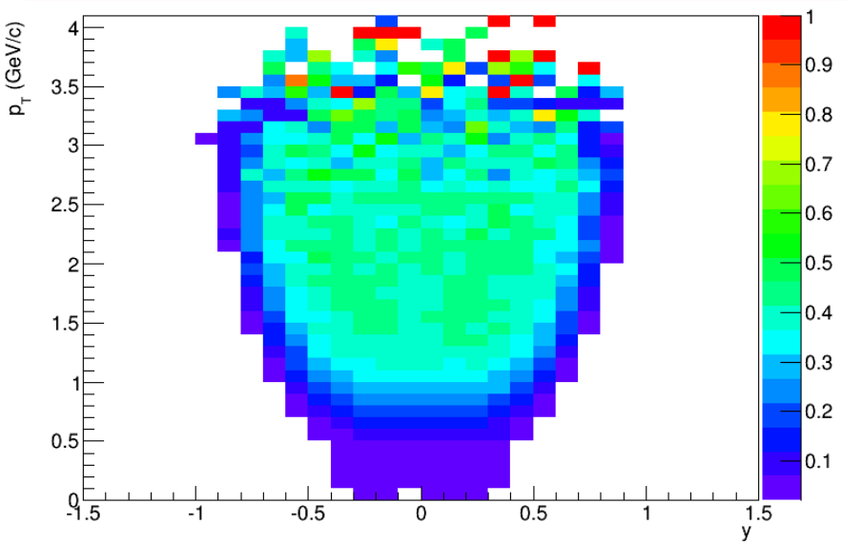


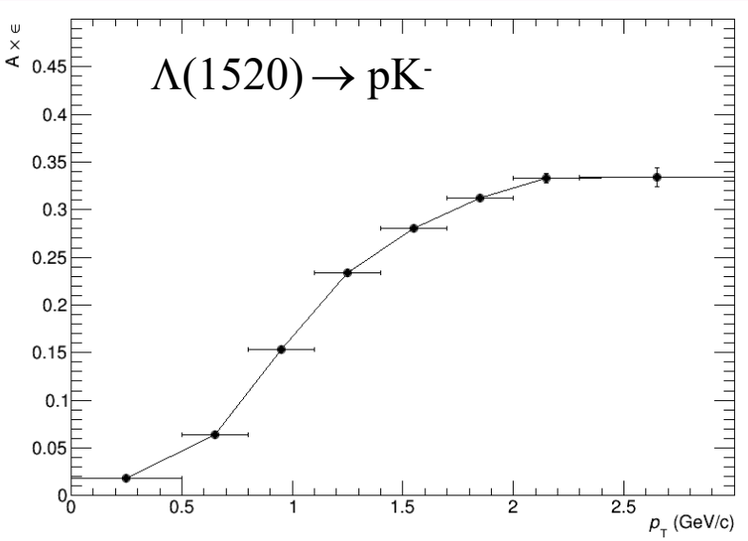


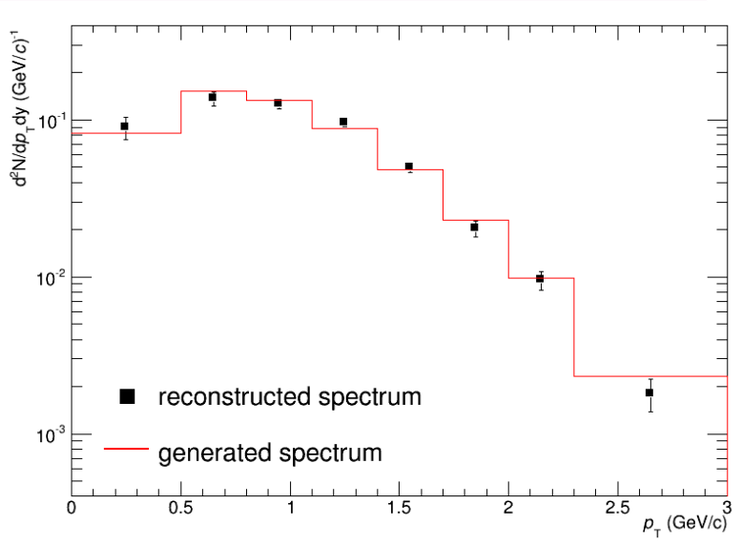


Reconstruction efficiency

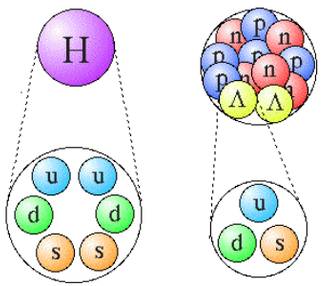
Closure Test







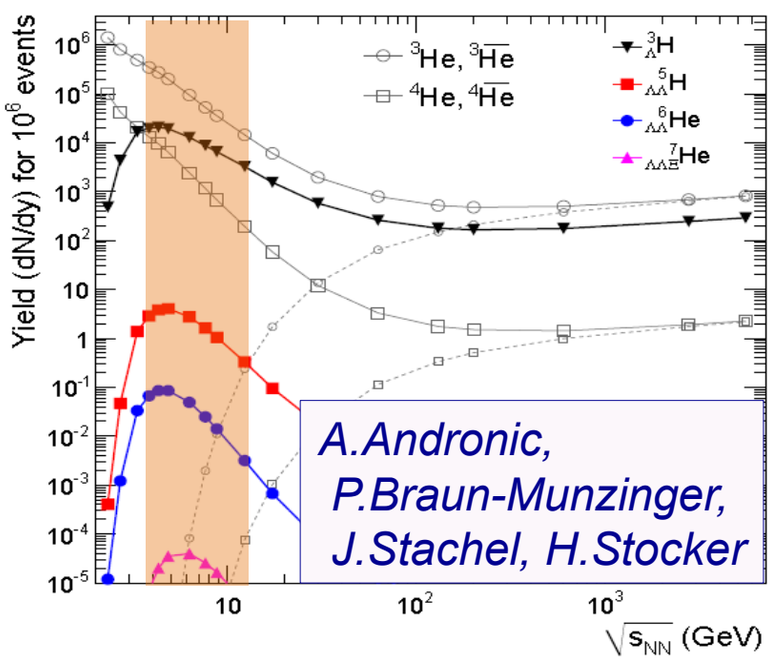
Hypernuclei at MPD

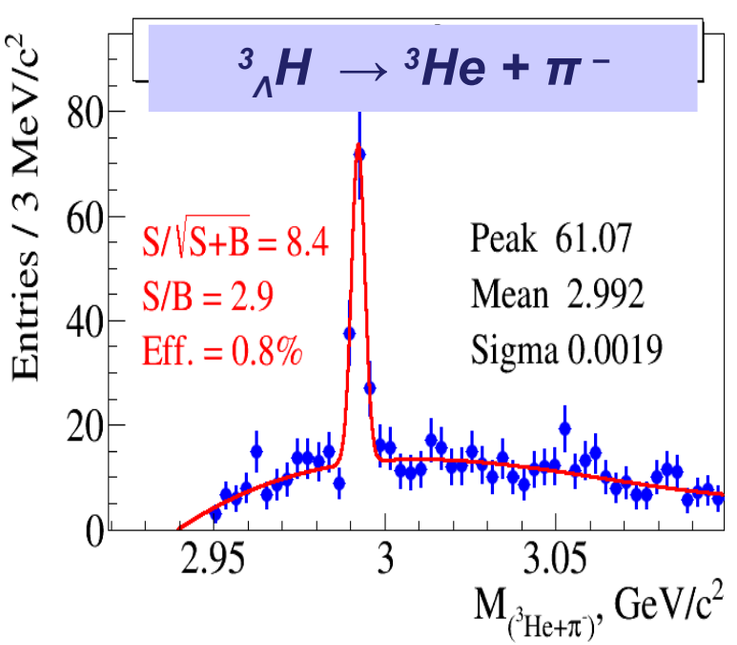


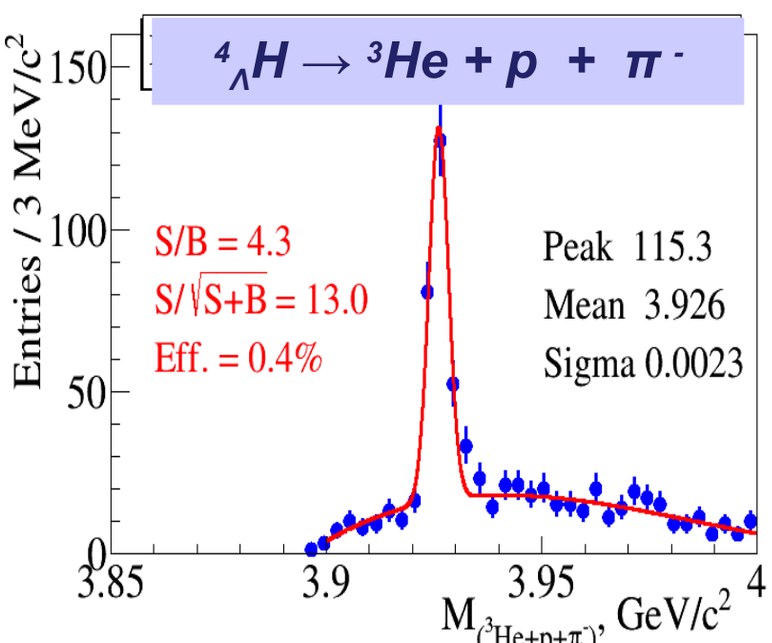
astrophysical research indicates the appearance of hyperons in the dense core of a ***neutron star***

Stage 2: *central* ***Au+Au @ 5*** *AGeV; DCM-QGSM*

hyper nucleus	yield in 10 weeks
$^{3}_{\Lambda}$He	$9 \cdot 10^5$
$^{4}_{\Lambda}$He	$1 \cdot 10^5$

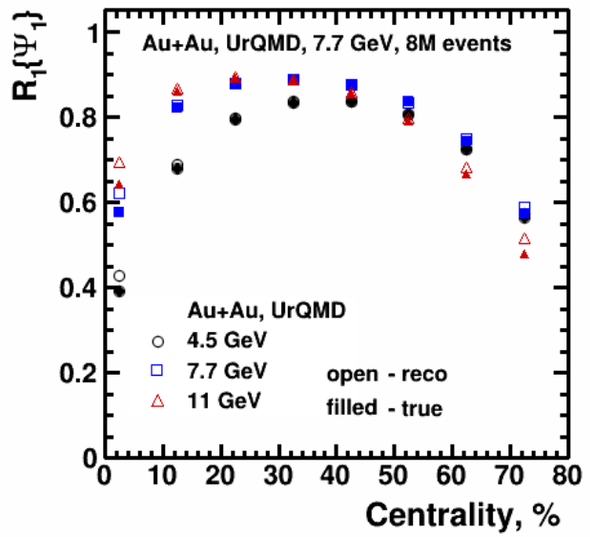


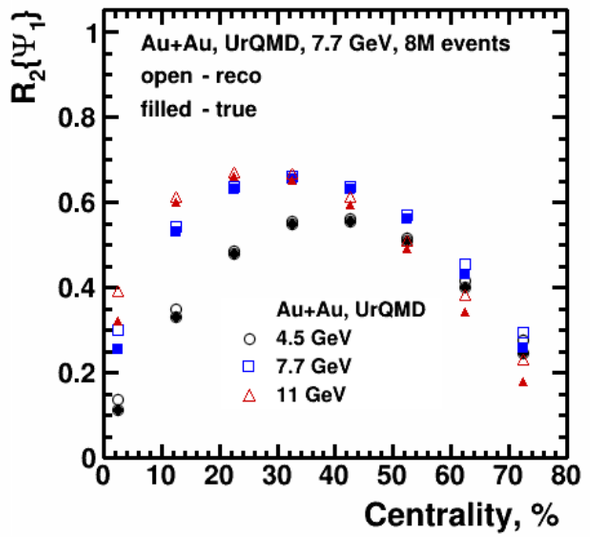


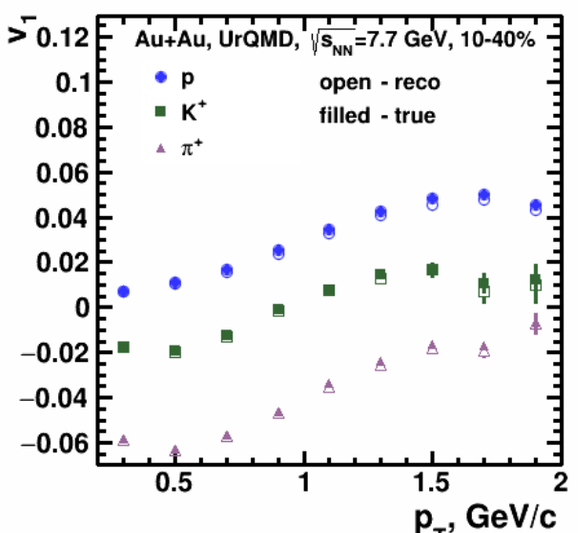


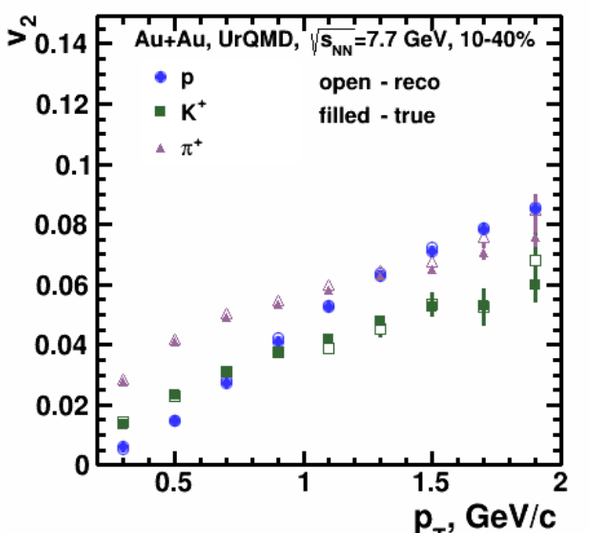
Performance of collective flow studies

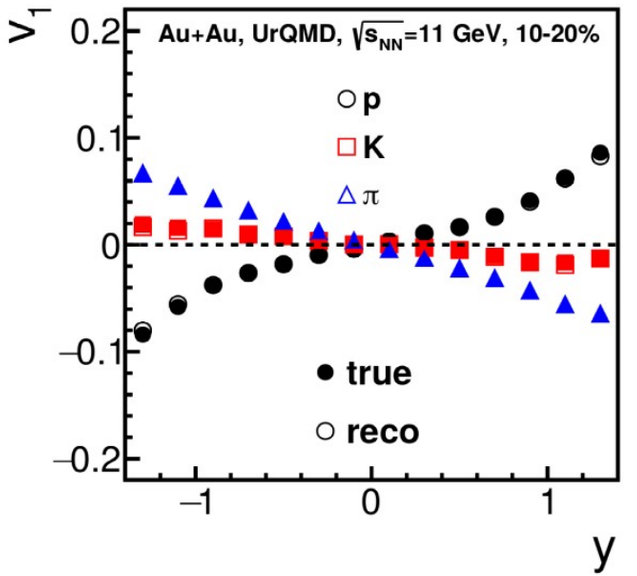
Au+Au, $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7, 11 GeV, UrQMD, GEANT3 + MPDRoot reco.

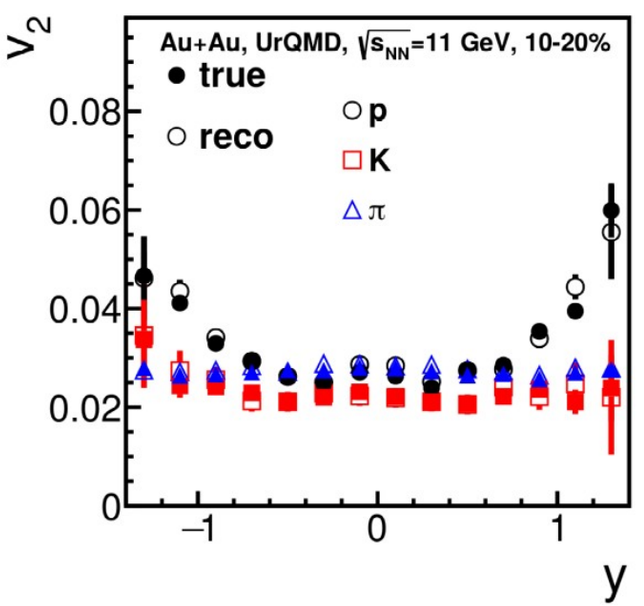












Collective flows a unique and direct way to probe EOS of QCD matter. Excellent flow measurement capabilities in MPD

Anisotropic Flow of Reconstructed Decays

$$v_2^{SB}(m_{inv},p_T) = v_2^{S}(p_T)\frac{N^{S}(m_{inv},p_T)}{N^{SB}(m_{inv},p_T)} + v_2^{B}(m_{inv},p_T)\frac{N^{B}(m_{inv},p_T)}{N^{SB}(m_{inv},p_T)}$$

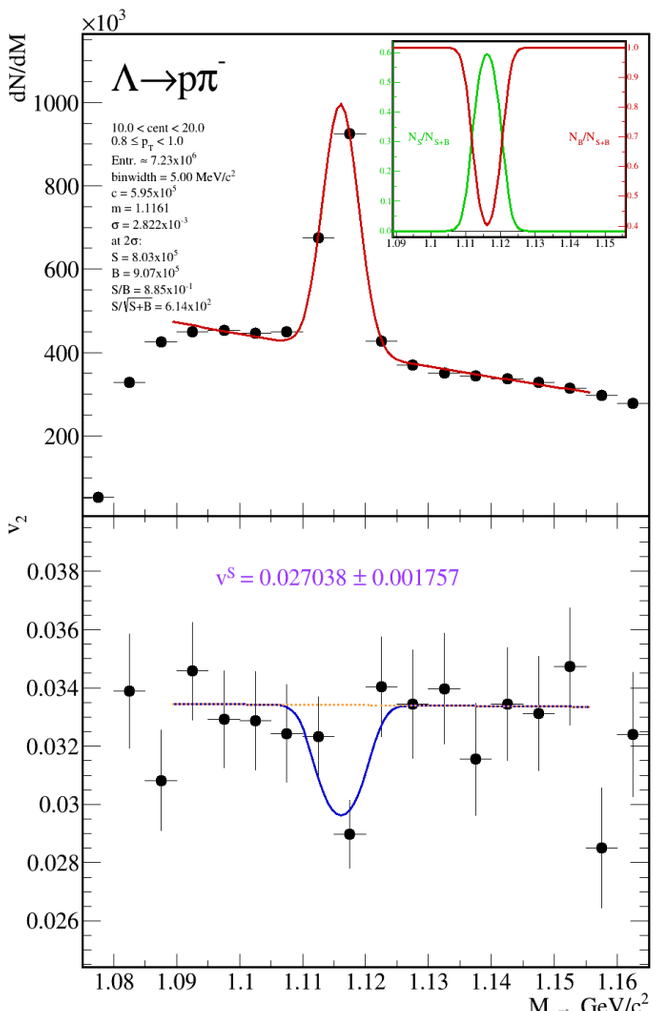
Extracted flow signal after fit

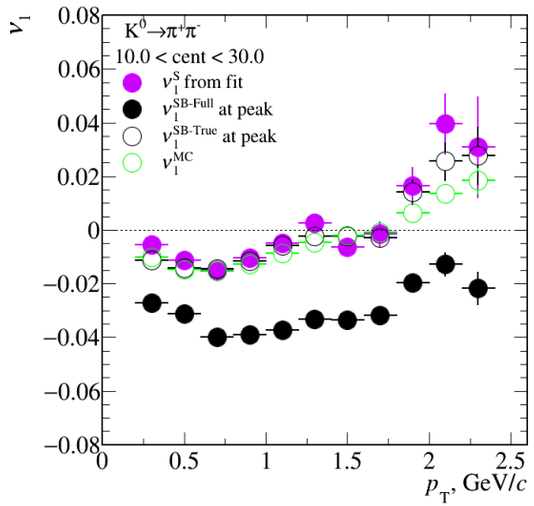
Measured flow (s+bg) at peak region

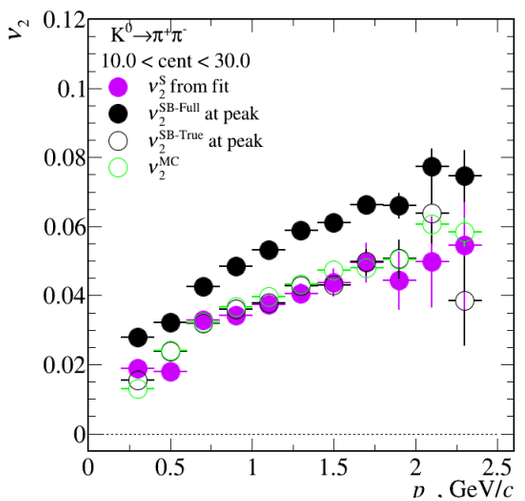
Measured flow only for True

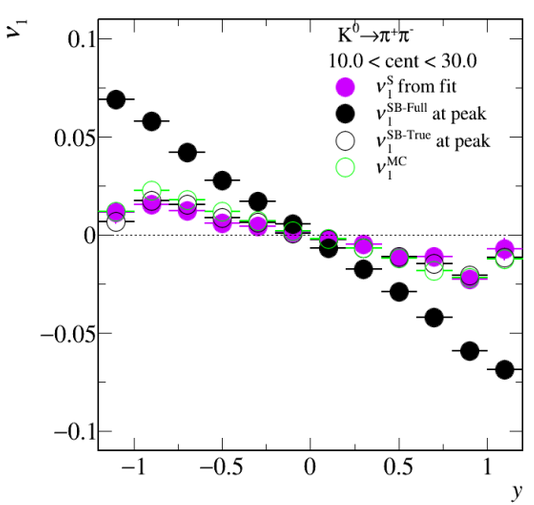
Measured flow from MC/model

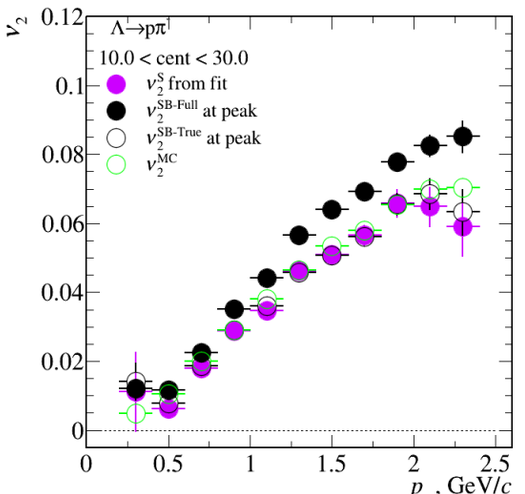
Cuts not optimised for S/B

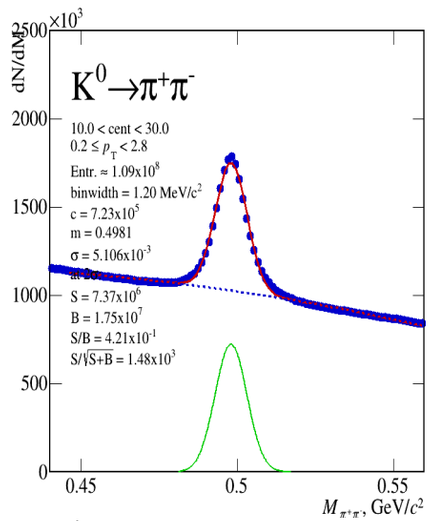


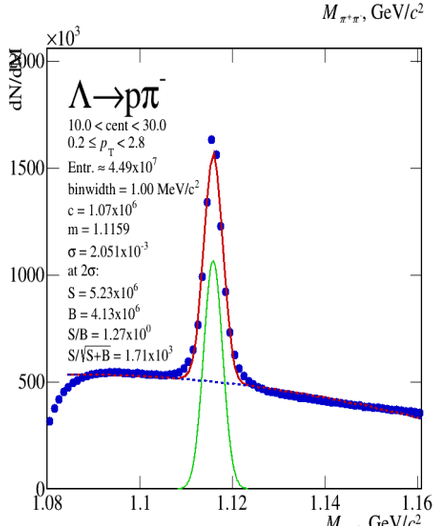










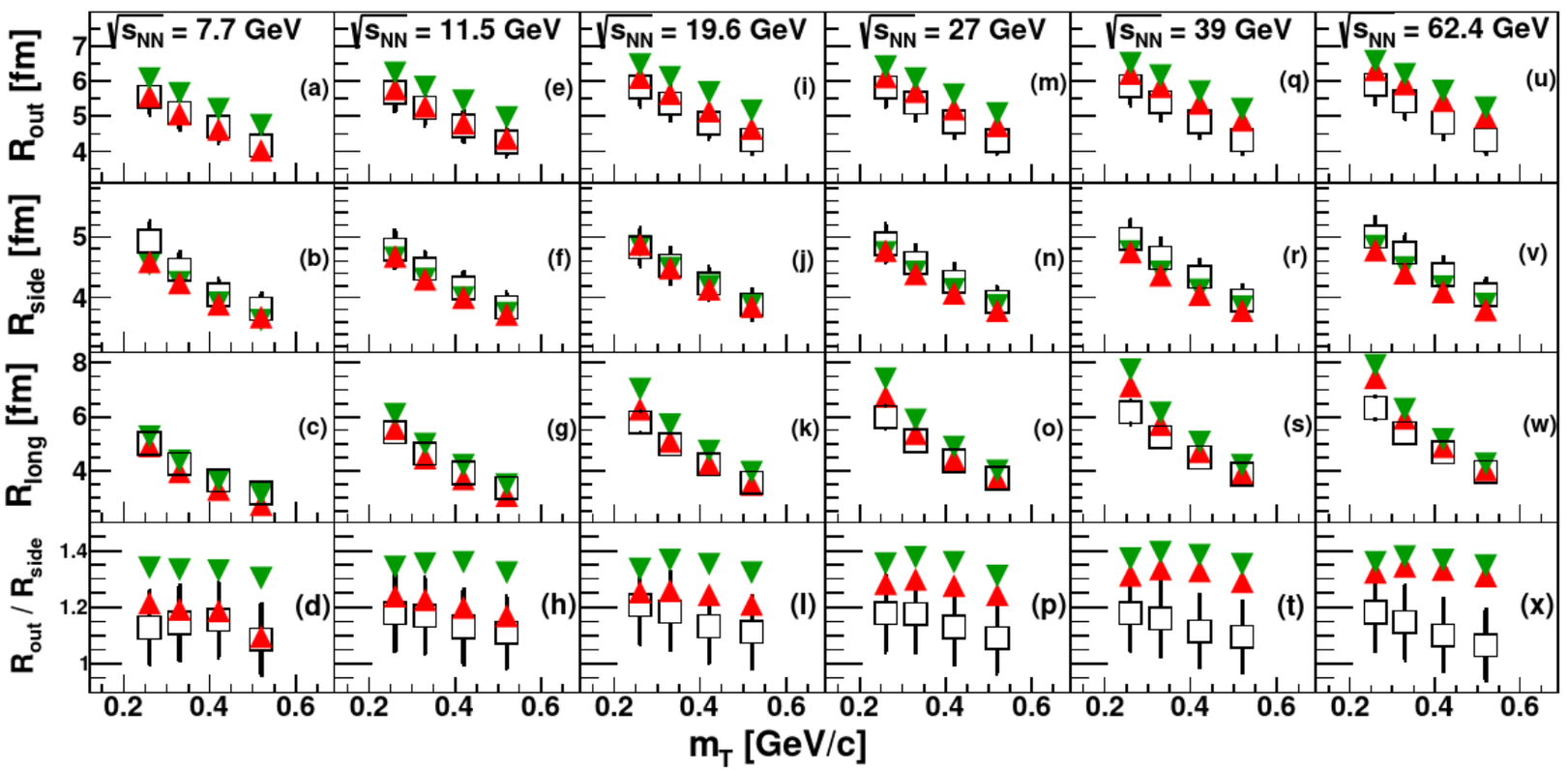


Performance of the MPD Detector for the Study of Multi-strange Baryon Production in Heavy-ion Collisions at NICA

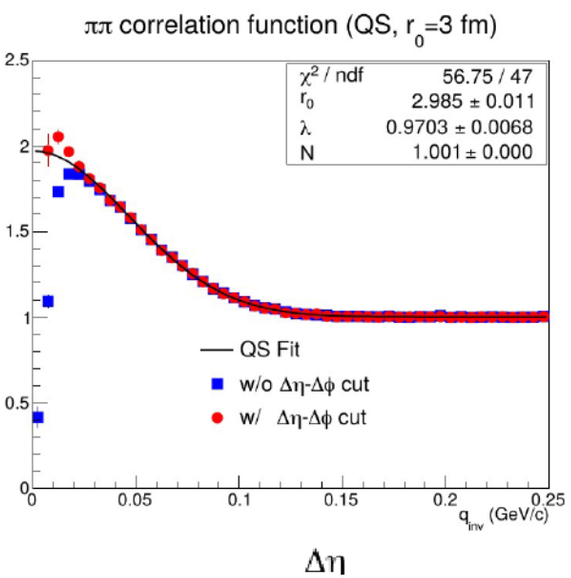
N. Geraksiev, V. Kolesnikov, V. Vasendina, A. Zinchenko for the MPD Collaboration

System size sensitive to phase transition

- Femtoscopy based on two-particle correlation technique (similar to HBT effect in astronomy) probes system size in HIC
- Measurement for pions straightforward and robust, large discovery potential in correlations for kaons and protons, as well as correlations including hyperons

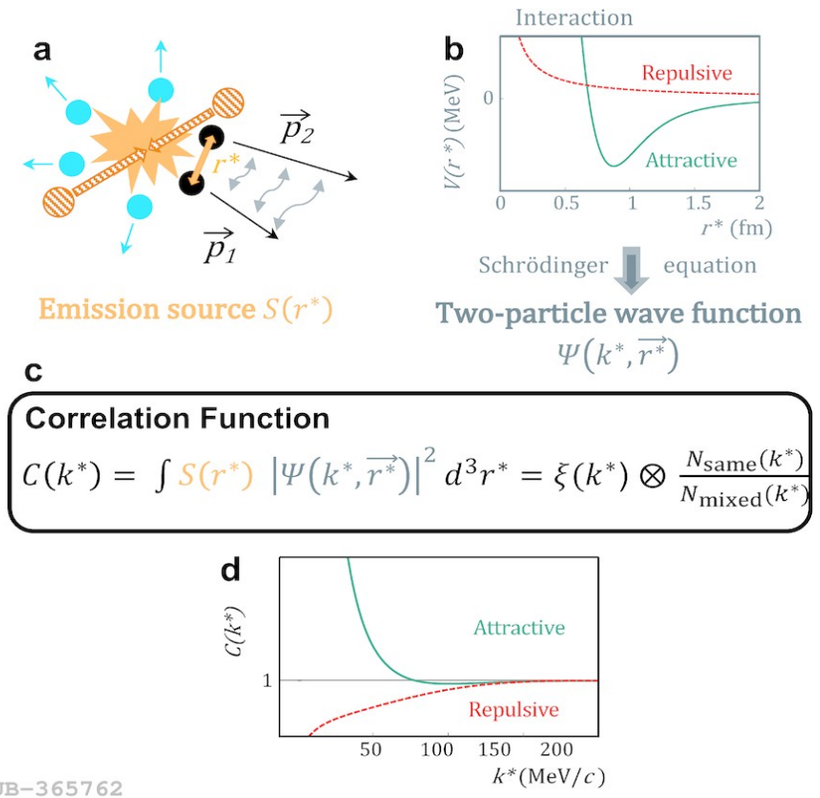


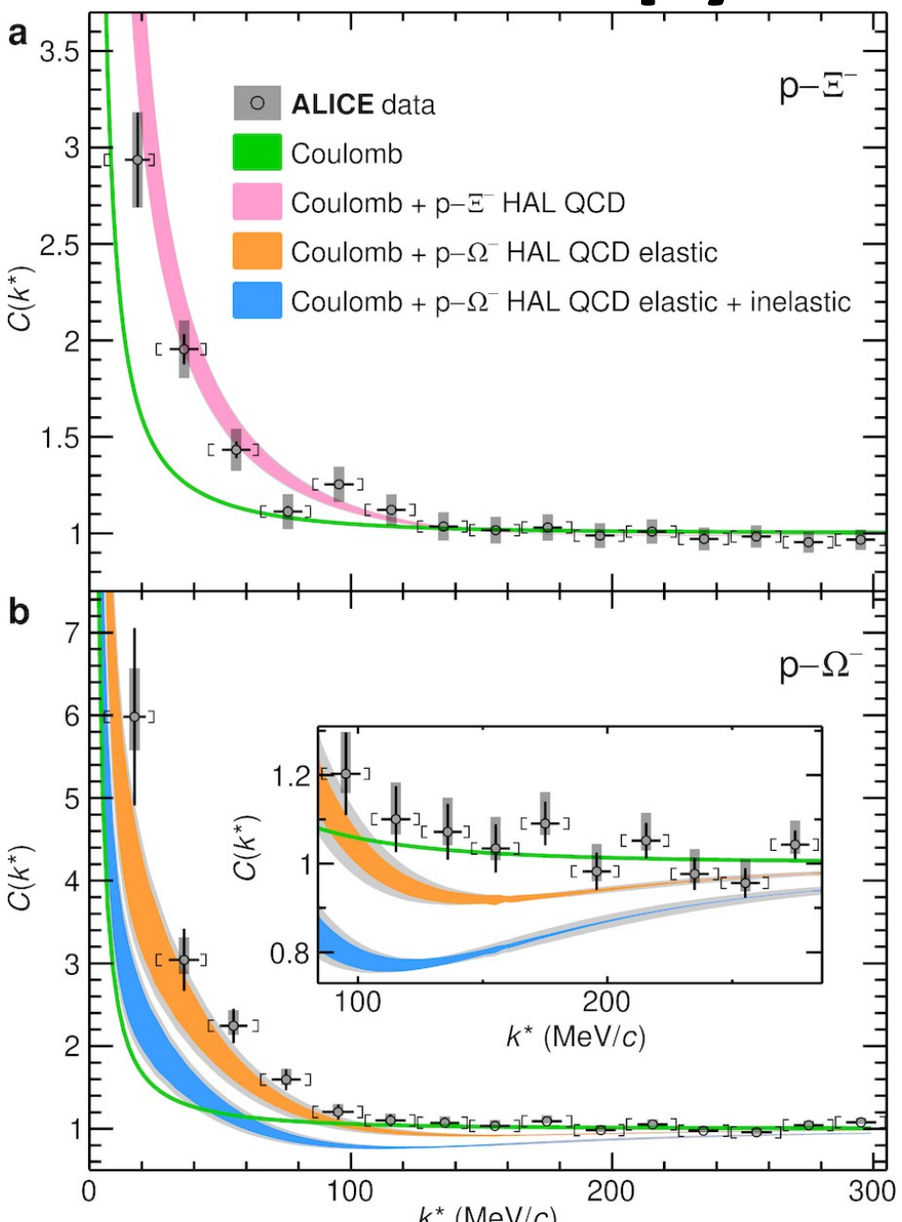
1st order phase transition
cross-over transition



- Clear sensitivity of pion source size to the nature of the phase transitions
- Important and sensitive cross-check of detector performance (two-track resolution)

Hadron interaction via femtoscopy

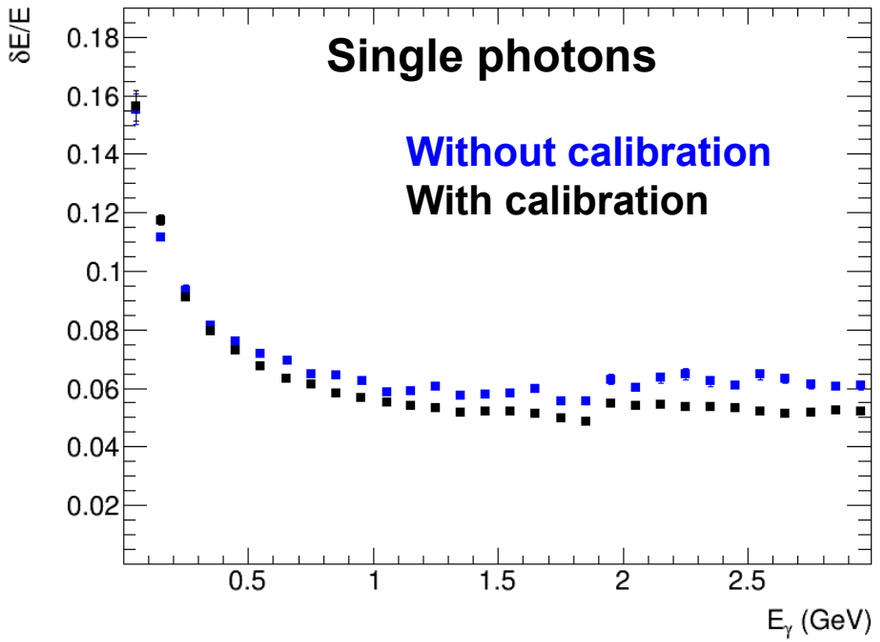


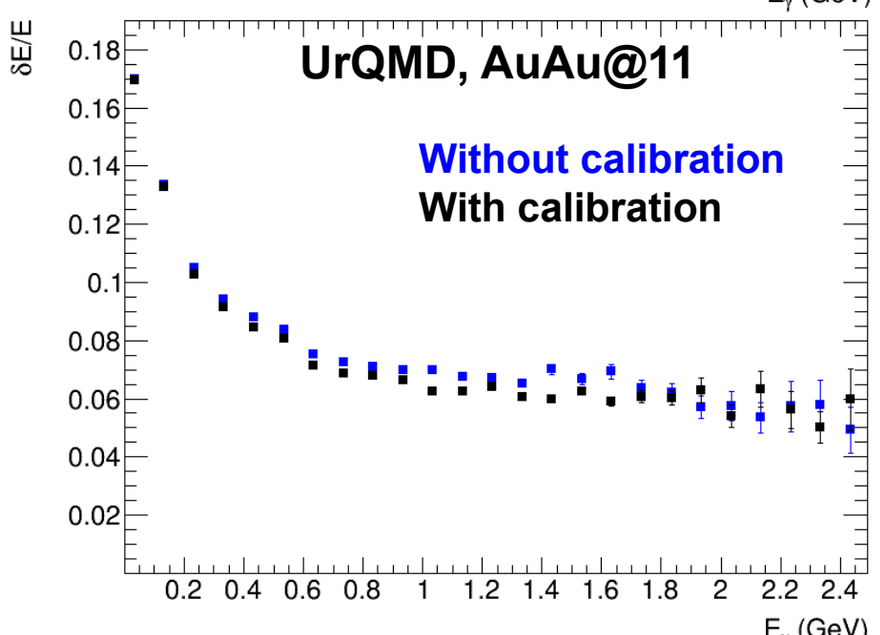


ALICE Collaboration, Nature 588 (2020), 232-238

Femtoscopic correlation function directly sensitive to low momentum interaction for the pair
Ability to measure any pair created in HIC
Nucleon-Hyperon interaction of special interest: at NICA energies they are dominant in multiplicity
Sensitive all types of interaction: attractive, repulsive, and existence of bound states

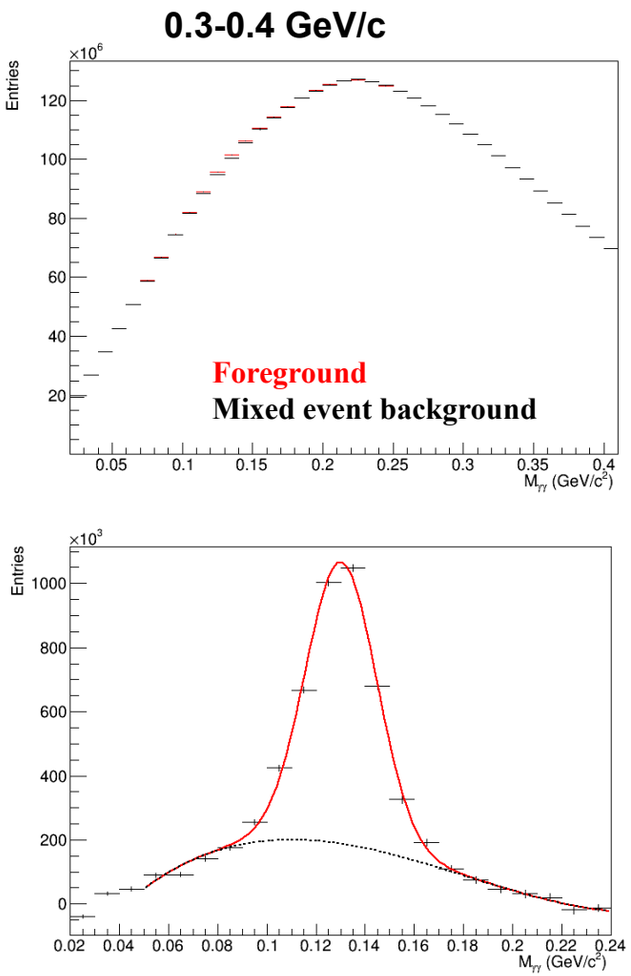
Electromagnetic probes in ECAL

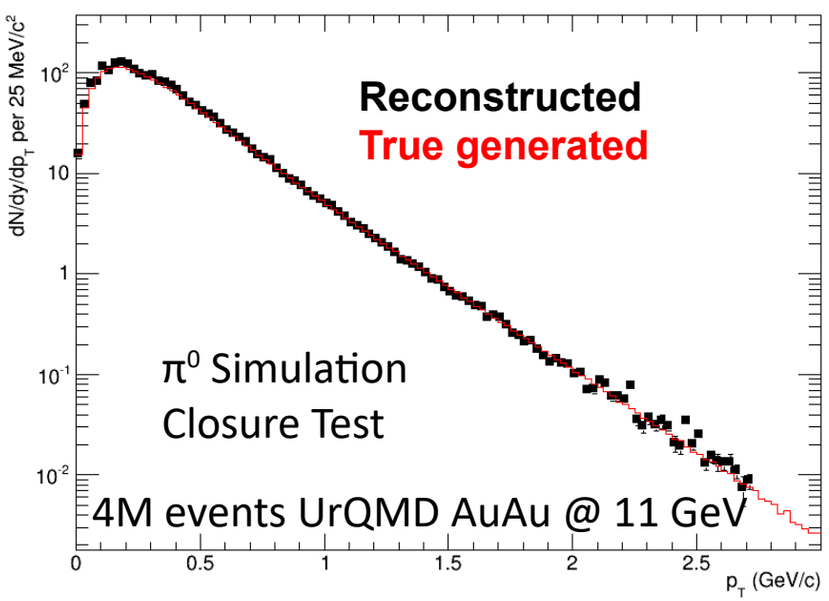




- Realistic ECAL reconstruction & analysis – large acceptance ECAL with good energy resolution: ideal tool for measurement of neutral mesons in a wide momentum range

π^0-meson in central Au+Au

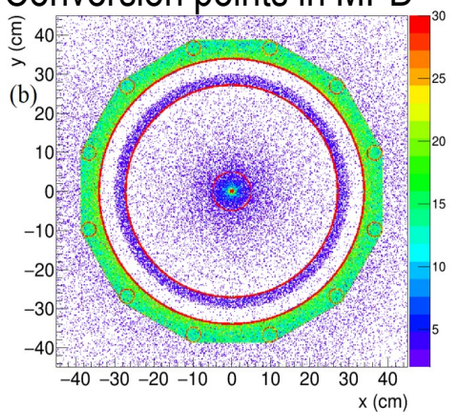


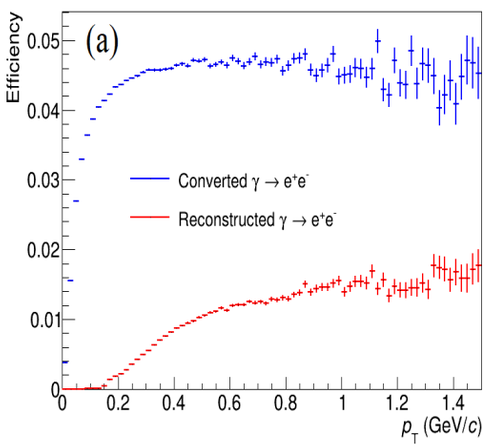


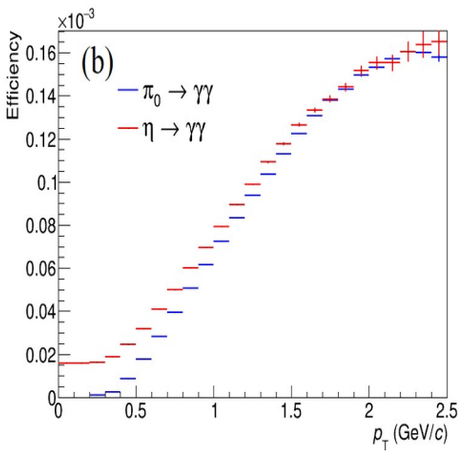
π^0 and η Reconstruction via conversion

- Photon reconstruction, complimentary to ECAL
- Direct photons, neutral mesons, geometry scan etc …
- Minbias AuAu@11, UrQMD - conversion on the beam pipe and inner layers of the TPC

Conversion points in MPD



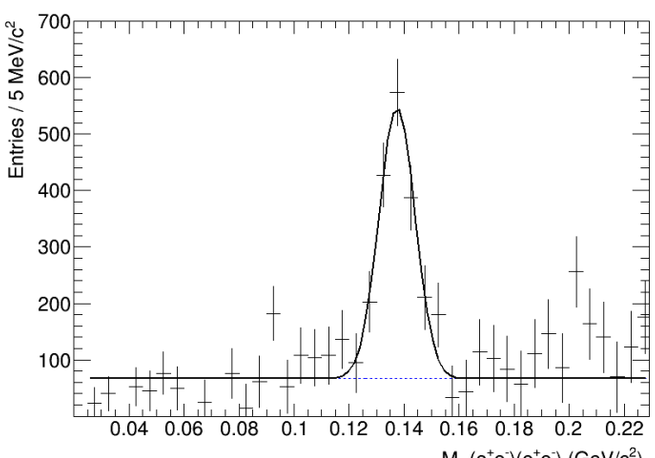




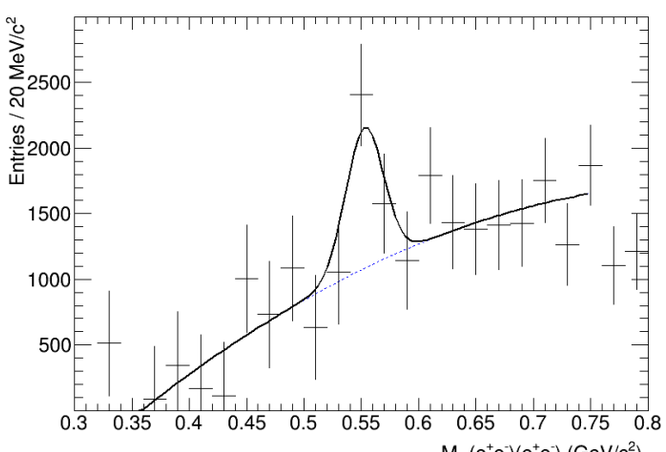
α) γ-conversion efficiency in the beam pipe & TPC vs p_T

b) MPD efficiency for π^0 and η reconstruction vs meson's p_T

$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \rightarrow (e^+e^-)(e^+e^-)$



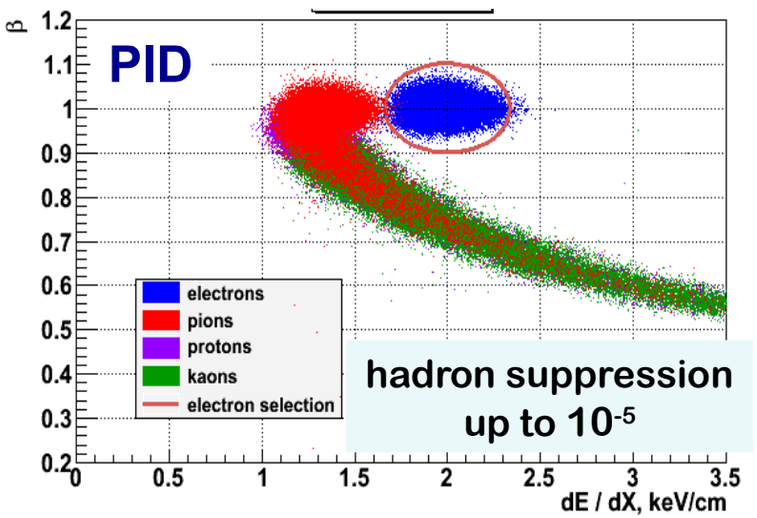
$\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \rightarrow (e^+e^-)(e^+e^-)$

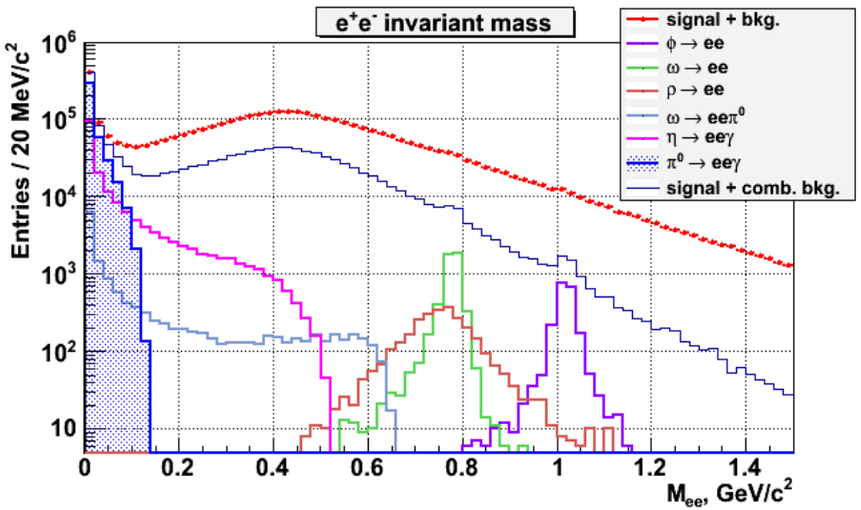


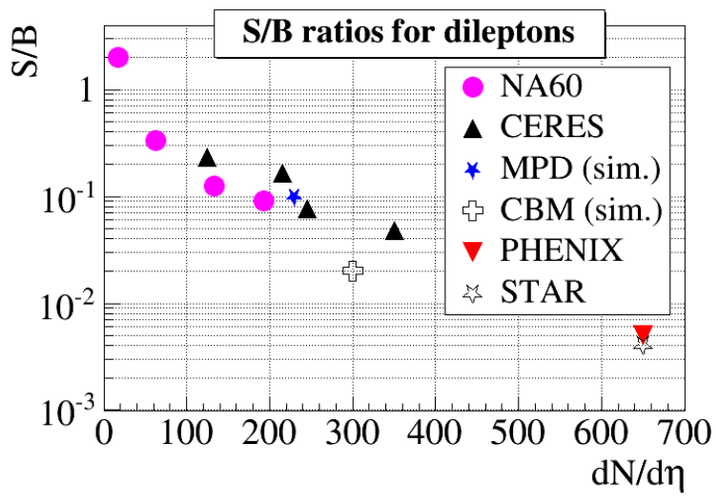
- Standard MPD configuration allows to reconstruct π^0 and η via conversion pairs

Prospects of dilepton studies

- **Event generator:** *UrQMD+Pluto (for the cocktail) central Au+Au @ 8 GeV*
- **PID**: *dE/dx (from TPC) + TOF (σ ~100 ps) + ECAL*

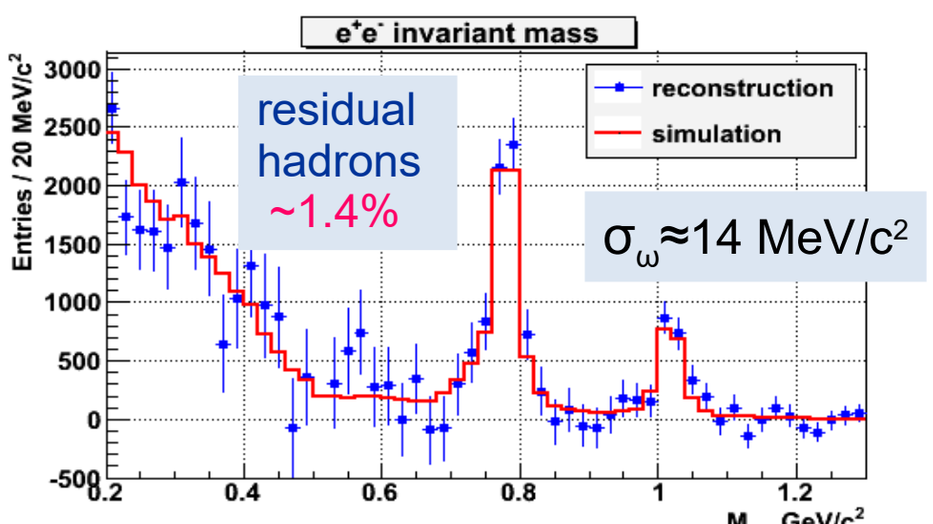






Yields, central Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 8.8 GeV

Particle	Yields		Decay mode	BR	Effic. %	Yield /1 w
	4π	y=0				
ρ	31	17	e+e-	$4.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$	35	$7.3 \cdot 10^{4}$
ω	20	11	e+e-	$7.1 \cdot 10^{-5}$	35	$7.2 \cdot 10^{4}$
ϕ	2.6	1.2	e+e-	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$	35	$1.7 \cdot 10^{4}$



Summary

- The NICA Accelerator Complex in construction with important milestones achieved and clear plans for 2021 and 2022
- All components of the MPD 1st stage detector advanced in production, commissioning expected for 2021 and 2022
- Intensive preparations for the MPD Physics programme with initial beams at NICA