Directed flow of deuterons in Xe+Cs(I) collisions at 3.8A GeV at the BM@N experiment

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XXVIth International Baldin Seminar on High Energy Physics Problems "Relativistic Nuclear Physics and Quantum Chromodynamics

The work has been supported by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation, Project "Fundamental and applied research at the NICA (JINR) megascience experimental complex" № FSWU-2025-0014

18/09/2025

Anisotropic flow

Spatial asymmetry of the initial state matter transforms into momentum anisotropy of the produced particles

$$\rho(\phi - \Psi_{RP}) = \frac{1}{2\pi}(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2v_n \cos(n(\phi - \Psi_{RP})))$$

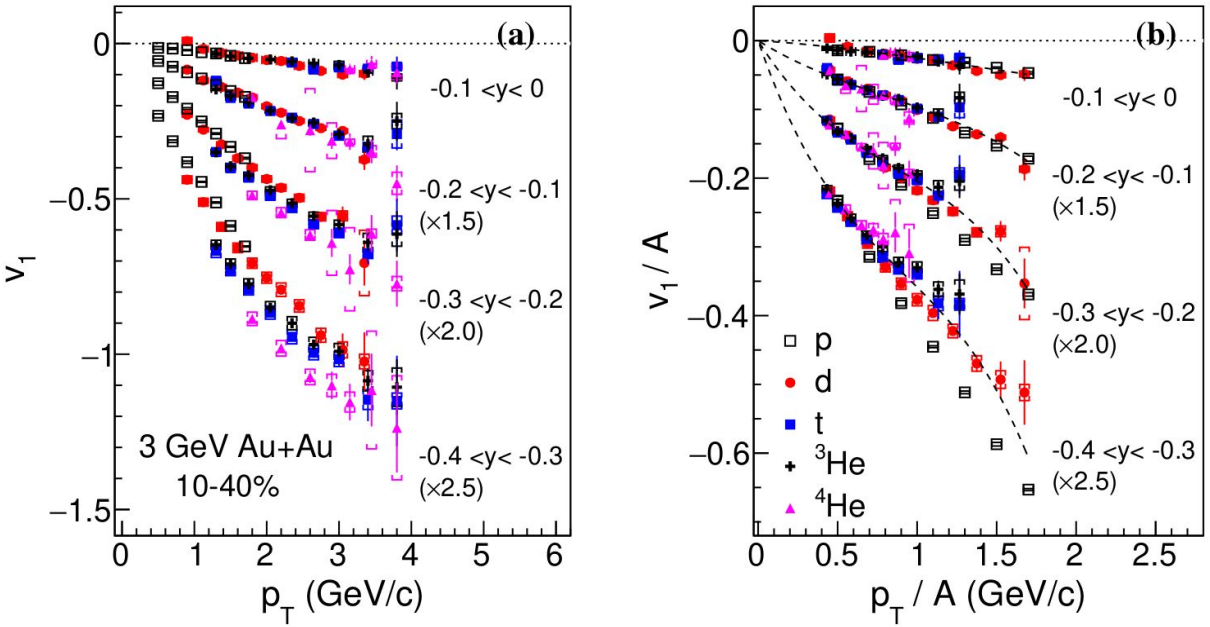
Coalescence mechanism: assuming $v_n^p \approx v_n^n$

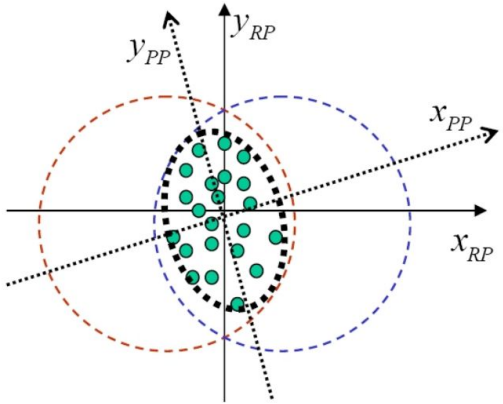
$$v_n^A(p_T, y)/A \approx v_n^p(p_T/A, y)$$

$$v_n = \langle \cos(n(\phi - \Psi_R)) \rangle$$

$n -$ harmonic number

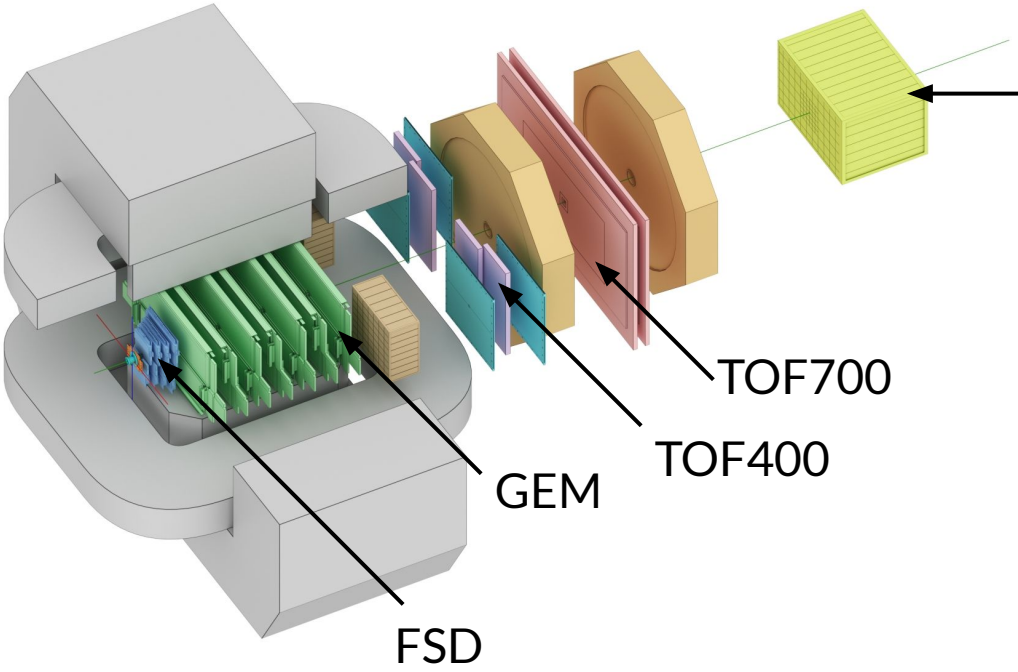
$\Psi_{RP} -$ reaction plane angle

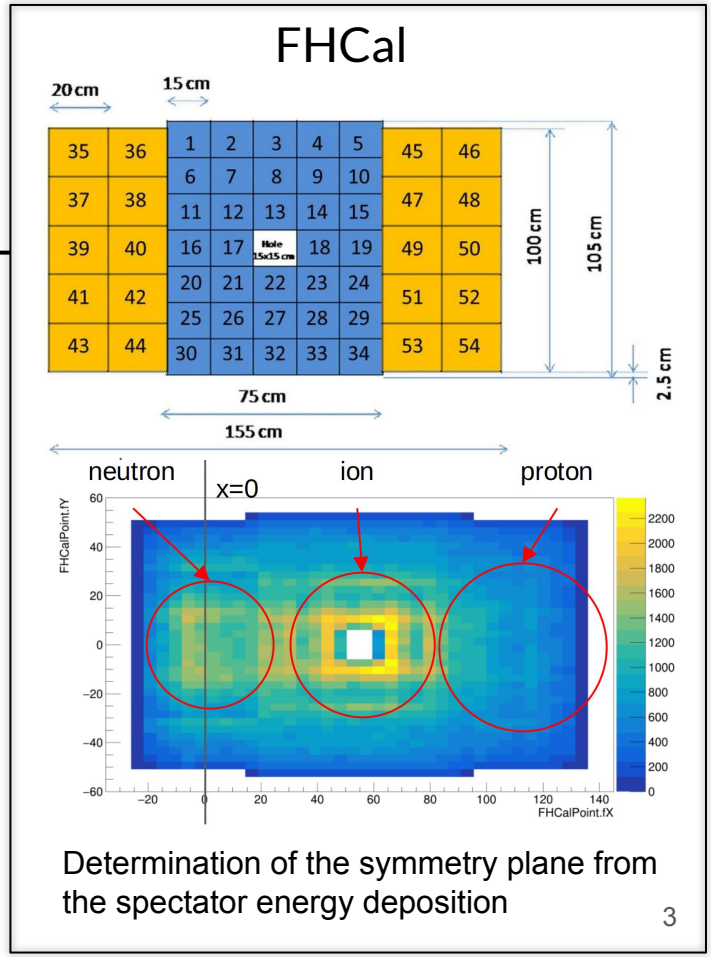




M. S. Abdallah, et al., STAR Collaboration, Phys. Lett. B 827, 136941 (2022).

The BM@N Setup: Xe+CsI 3.8A Gev





Determination of the symmetry plane from the spectator energy deposition

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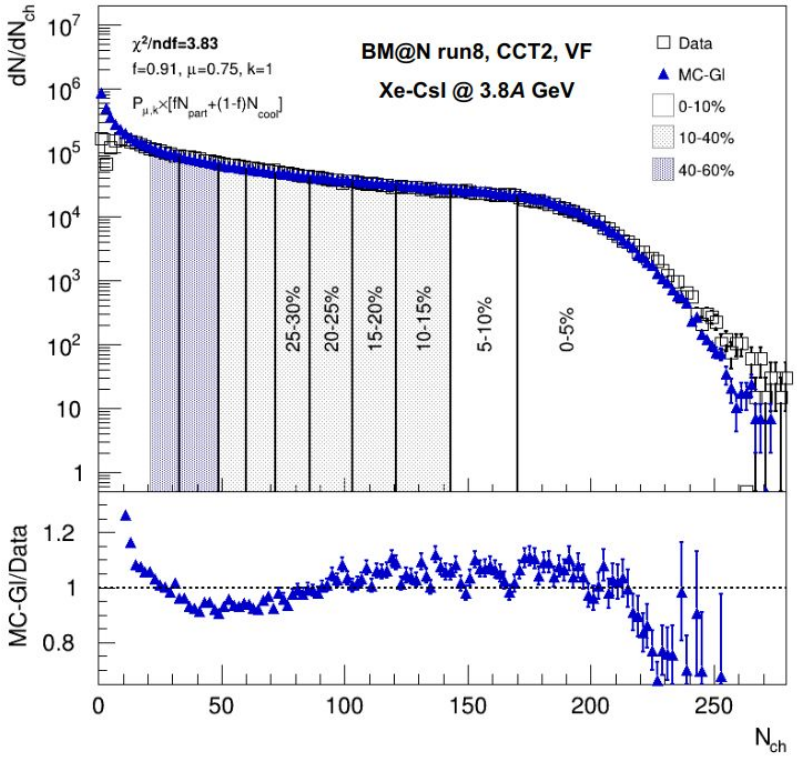
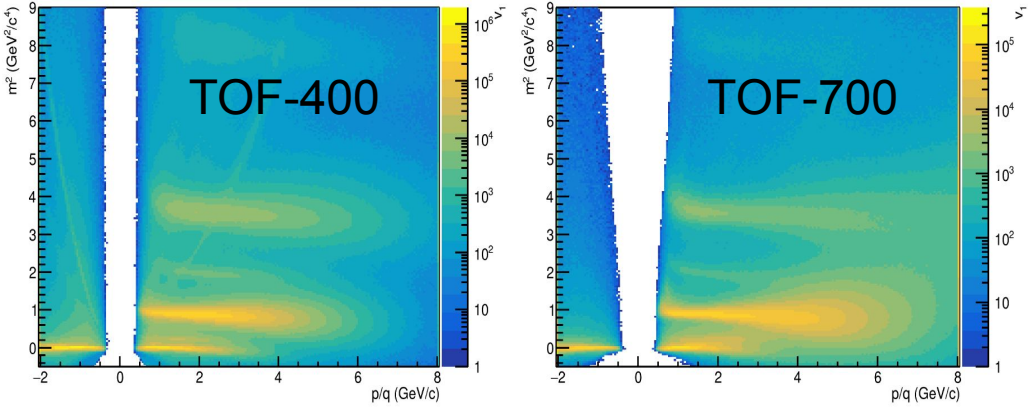
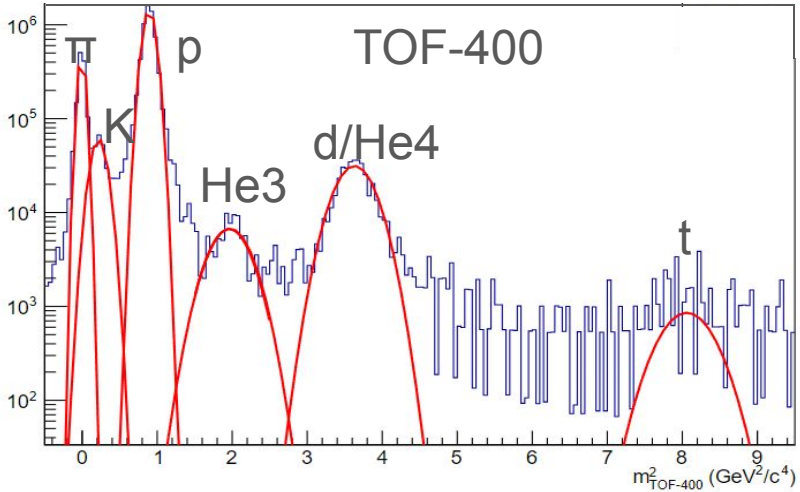
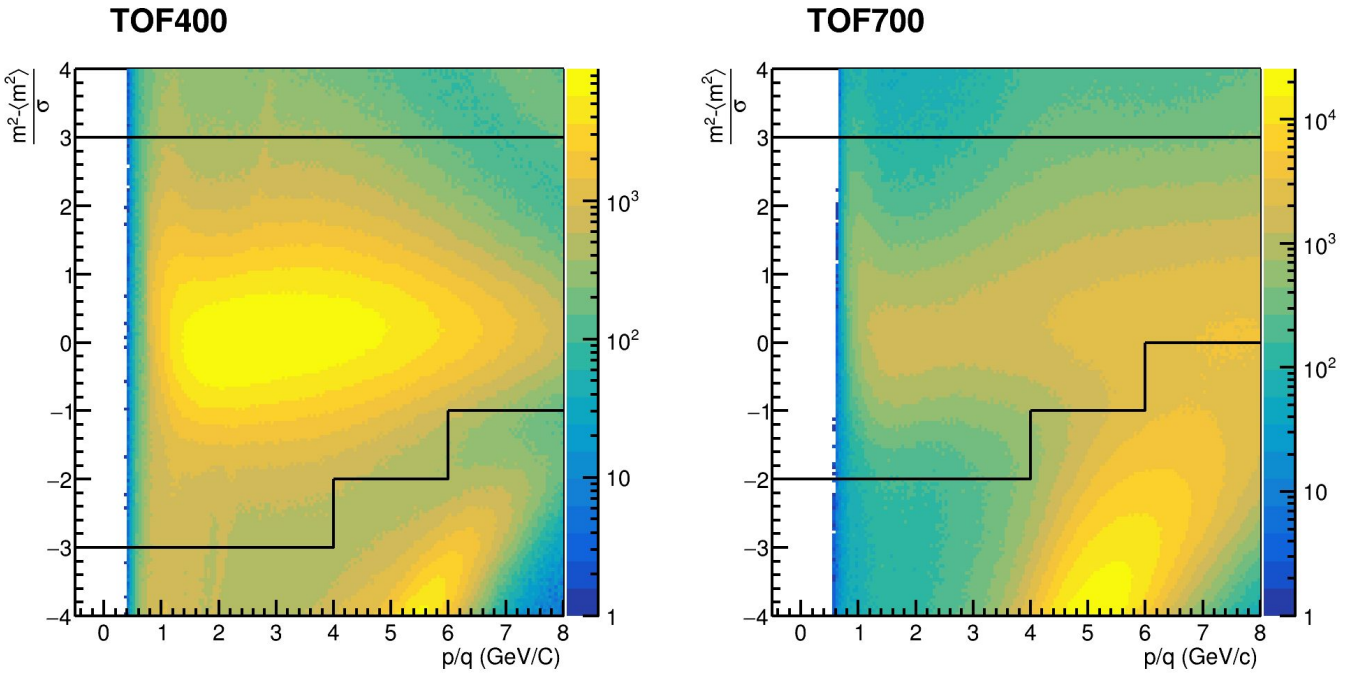
Centrality. Particle identification





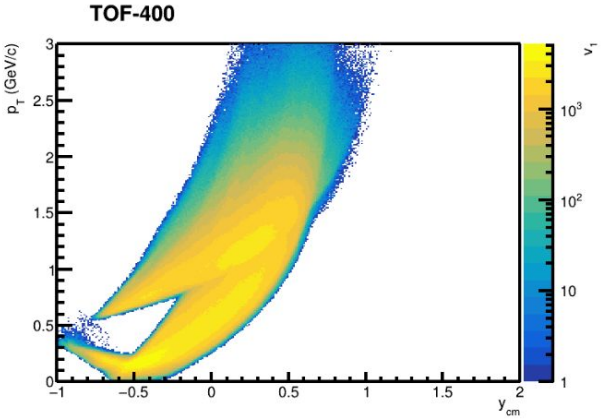


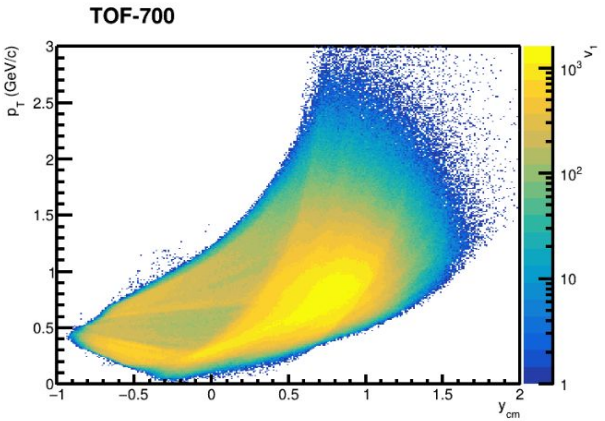
Deuteron identification criteria

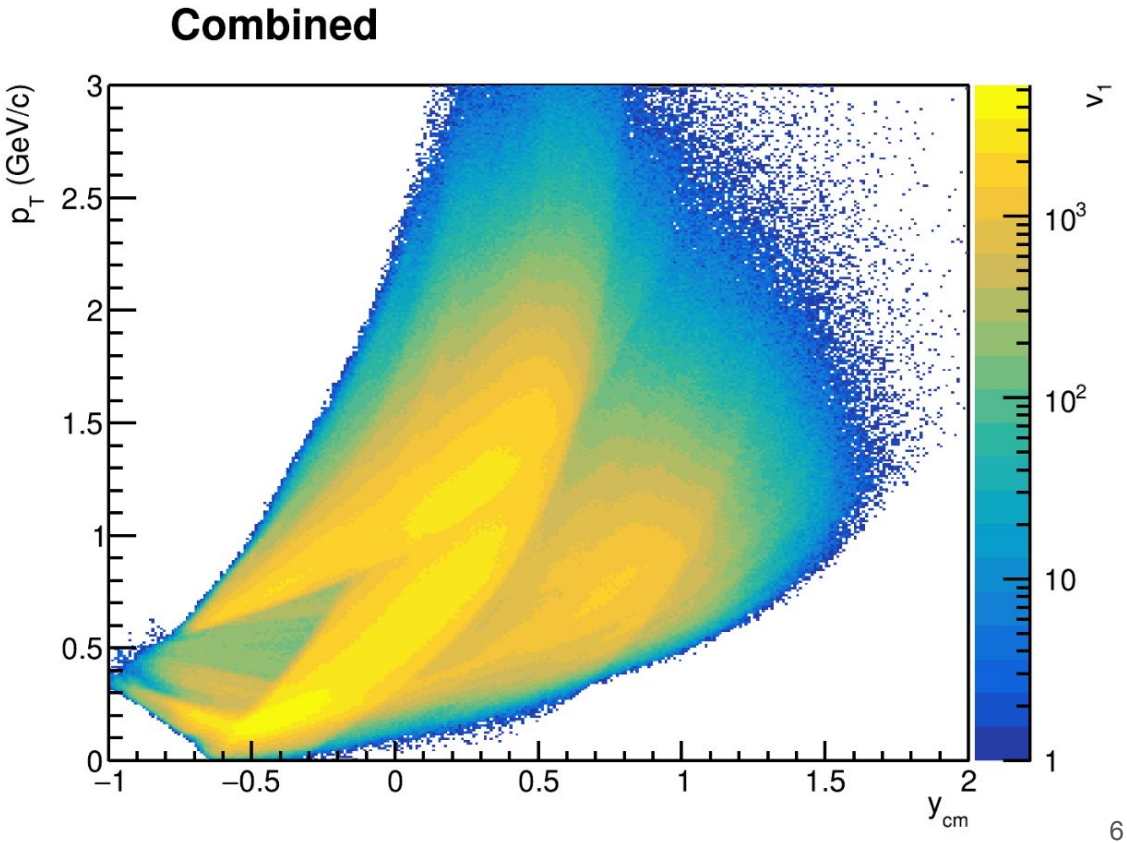


N-σ distributions for deuteron candidates
Solid lines represent the selection criteria for different p/q ranges.

Deuteron p_T-y acceptance







Flow vectors and SP method

A unit vector is defined in the transverse plane for each particle k:

$$u_{n,k} = e^{in\phi_k}$$

Event flow vector Q_n - an estimate of the reaction plane:

$$Q_n = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{M} w_k u_{n,k}}{\sum_{k=1}^{M} w_k} = |Q_n| e^{in\Psi_n^E}$$

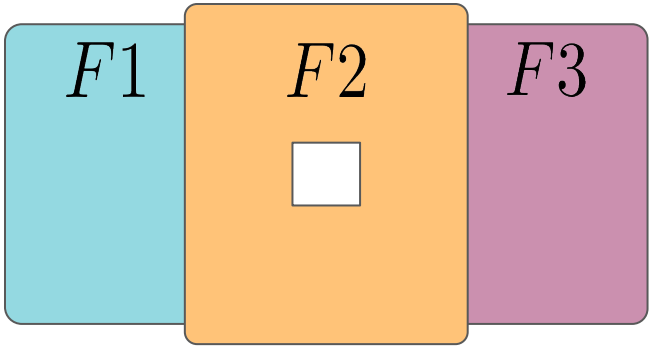
Scalar product method and the resolution correction factor R:

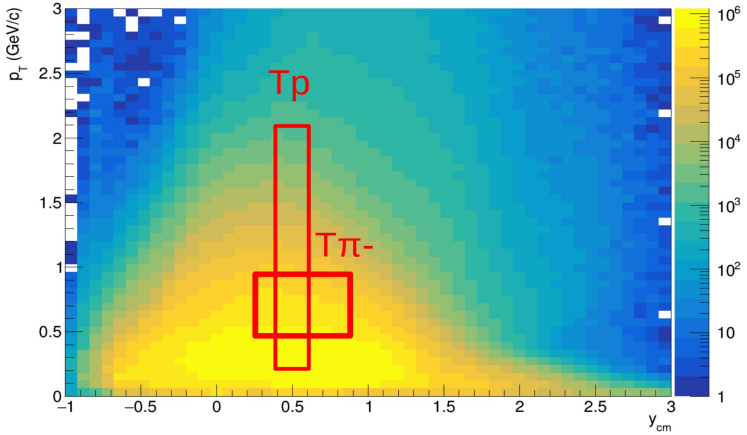
$$v_1 = \frac{\langle u_1 Q_1^{F1} \rangle}{R_1^{F1}} \qquad R_1^{F1} = \langle \cos(\Psi_1^{F1} - \Psi_1^{RP}) \rangle$$

Using three groups of particles and the pairwise correlations of Q_1, R_1 reads

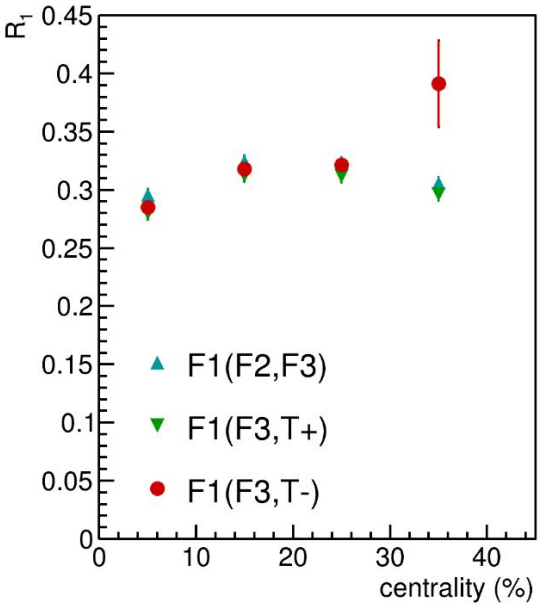
$$R_1^{F2(F1,F3)} = \frac{\sqrt{\langle Q_1^{F2} Q_1^{F1} \rangle \langle Q_1^{F2} Q_1^{F3} \rangle}}{\sqrt{\langle Q_1^{F1} Q_1^{F3} \rangle}}$$

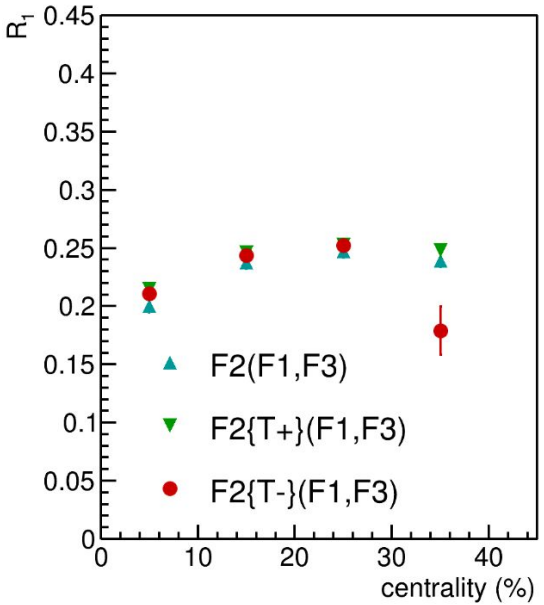
$$R_1^{F2\{Tp\}(F1,F3)} = \langle Q_1^{F2} Q_1^{Tp} \rangle \frac{\sqrt{\langle Q_1^{F1} Q_1^{F3} \rangle}}{\sqrt{\langle Q_1^{Tp} Q_1^{F1} \rangle \langle Q_1^{Tp} Q_1^{F3} \rangle}}$$

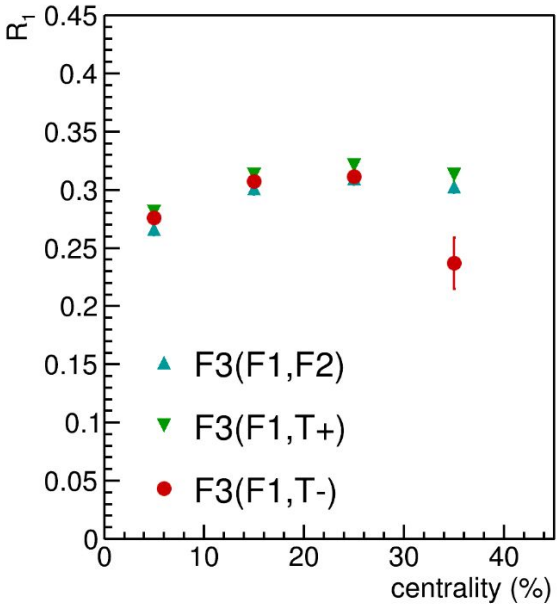




Symmetry plane resolution as a function of centrality

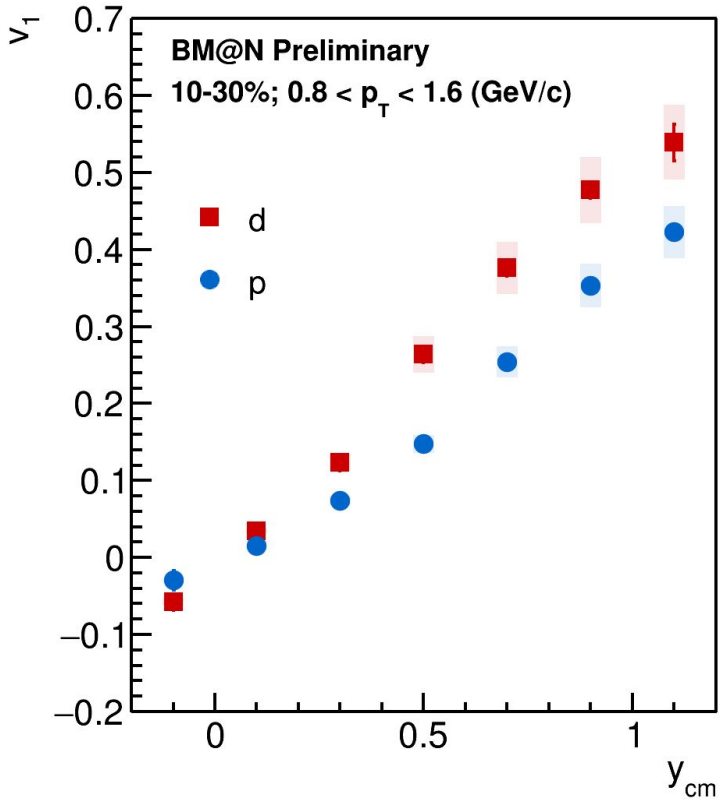


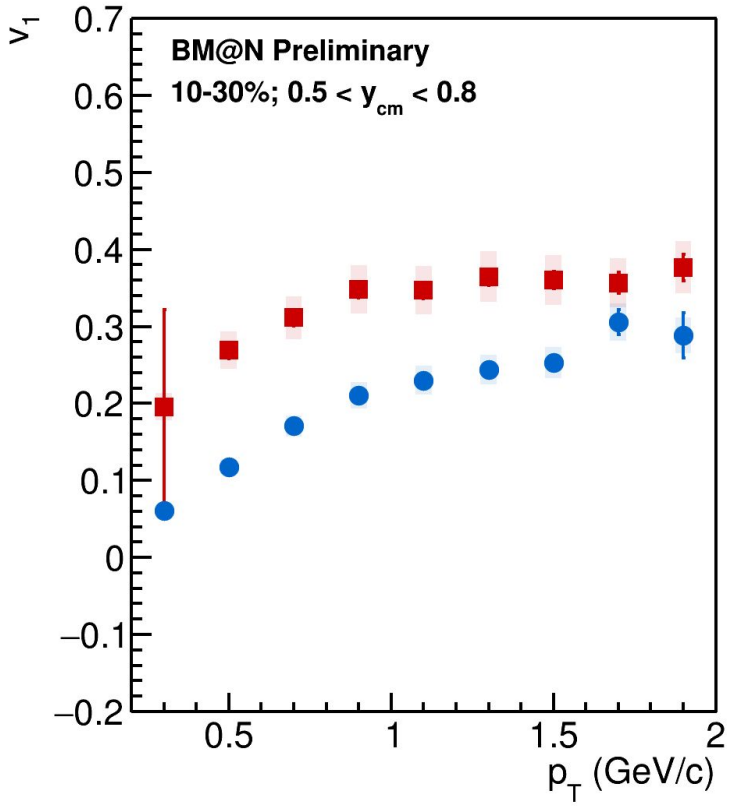




Different estimations of R_1 are in reasonable agreement for all three symmetry planes.

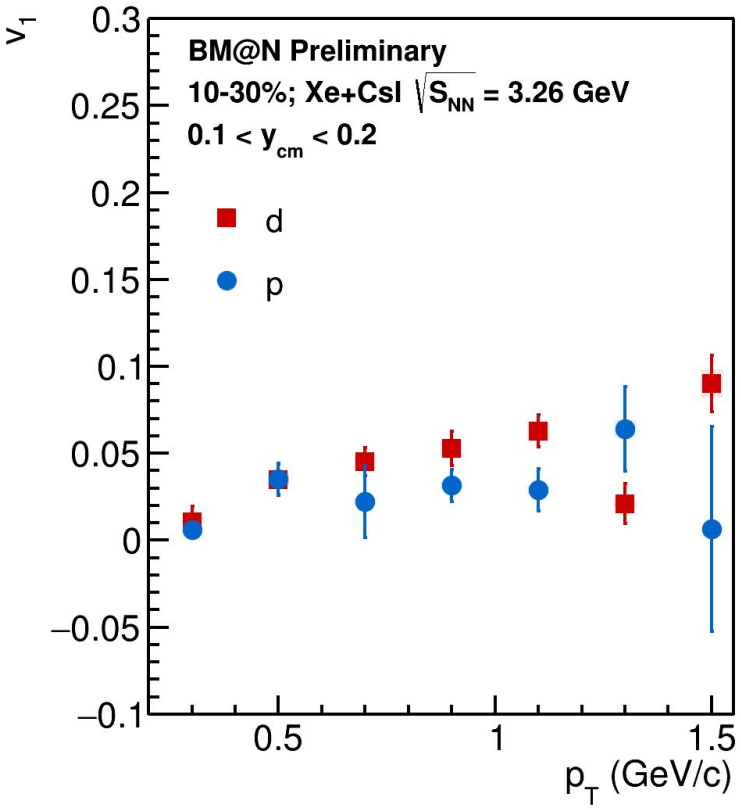
v_1 of protons and deuterons as a function of y and p_T

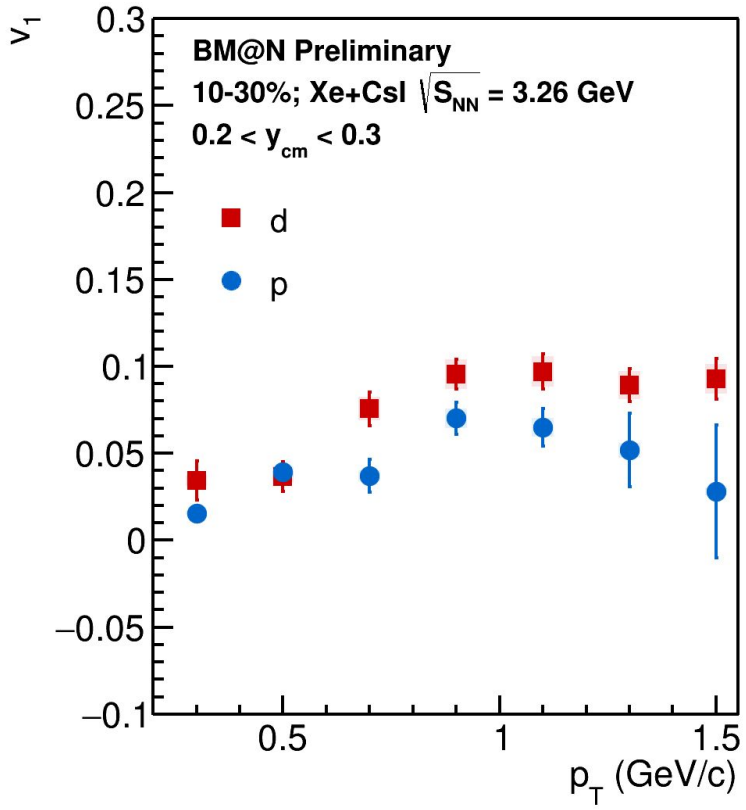




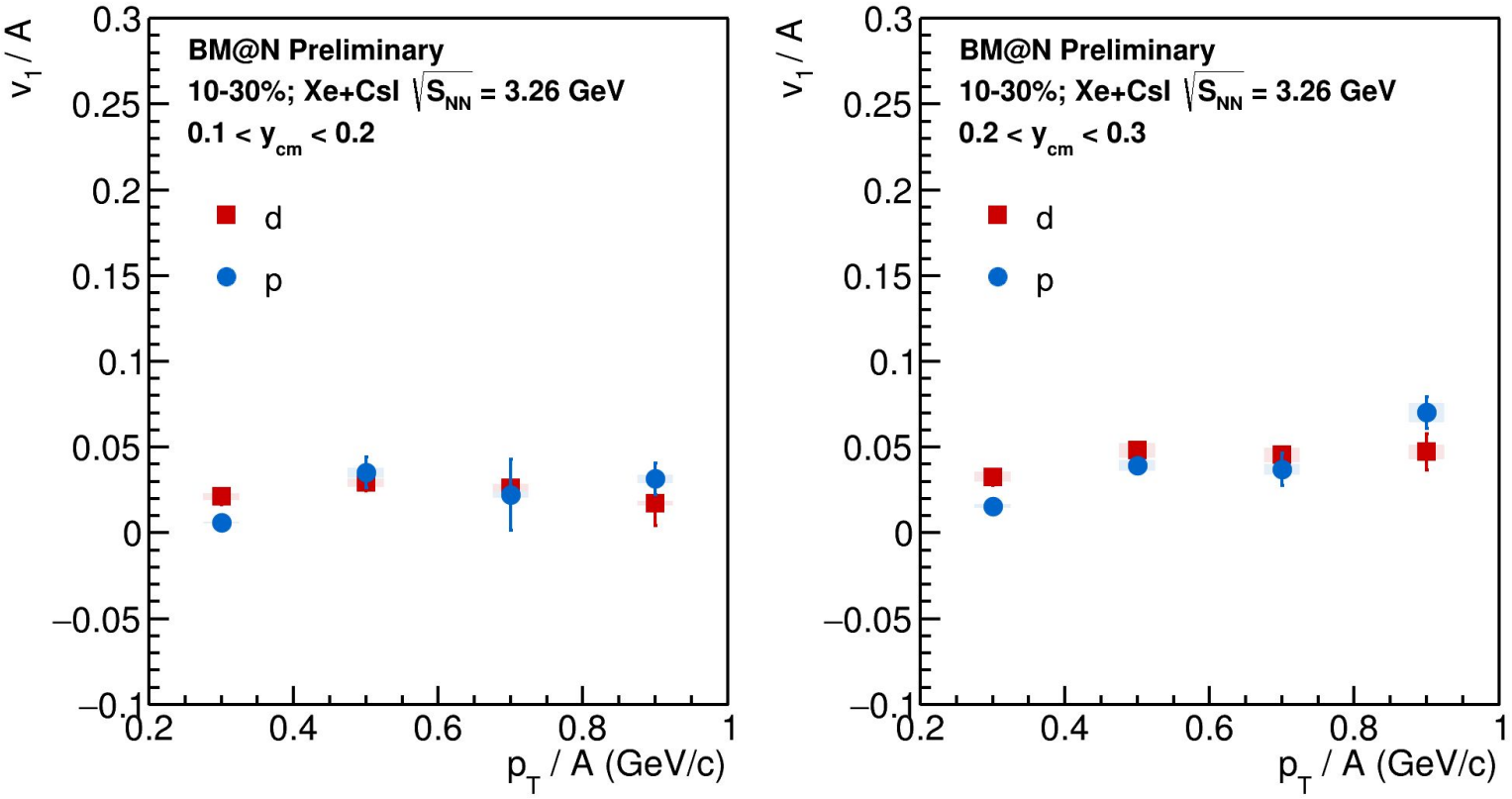
v_1 of deuterons is larger than v_1 of protons as expected.

v_1 of protons and deuterons as a function of p_T



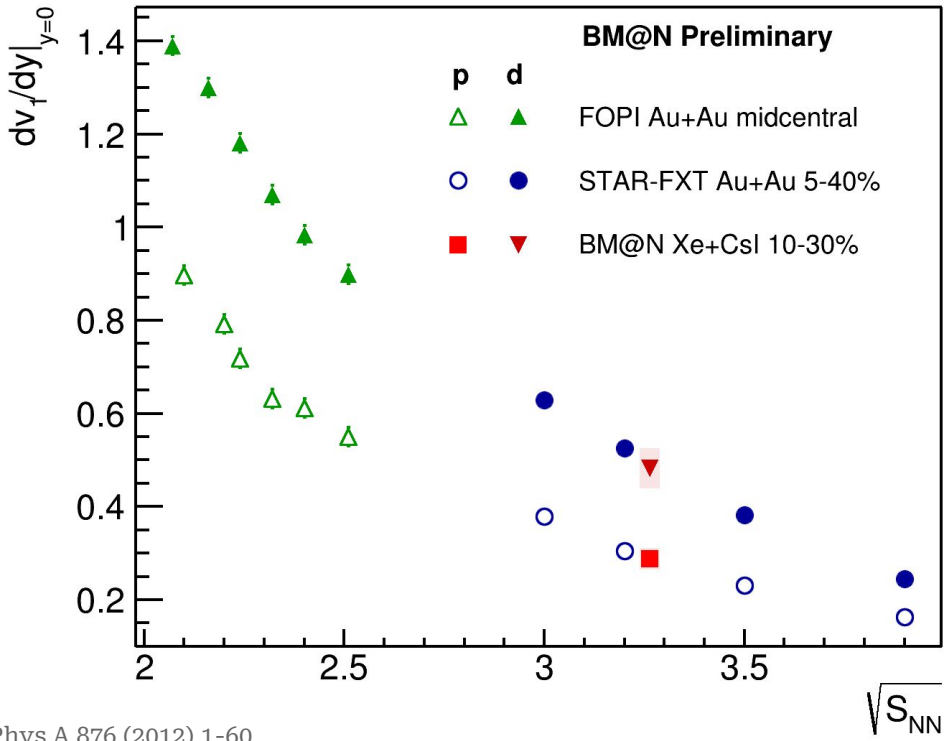


Scaled v_1 of protons and deuterons as a function of scaled p_T/A



v_1 follows approximate scaling with mass number A.

The slope of v_1 of deuterons at midrapidity as a function of collision energy



Directed flow slope of deuterons at midrapidity dv_1/dy is found to be in a good agreement with existing world data.

Nucl. Phys A 876 (2012) 1-60
EPJ Web Conf. 296, 05014 (2024)
Phys. Rev. C 103, 034908

Summary

- v_1 of deuterons was measured differentially as a function of transverse momentum, rapidity and centrality
- The directed flow v_1 of protons and deuterons was studied for mass-number scaling. v_1 for protons and deuterons follow the scaling.
- The directed flow slope at midrapidity $dv_1/dy|_{y=0}$ was extracted. Value for $dv_1/dy|_{y=0}$ is found to be in agreement with the world data