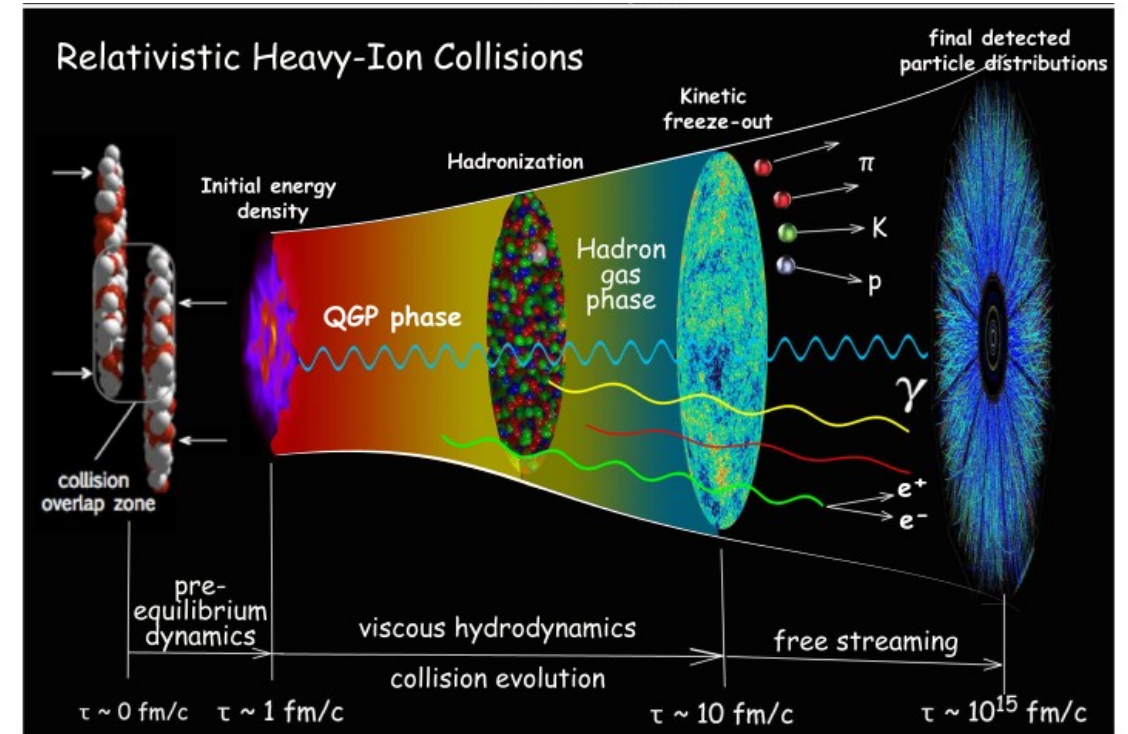
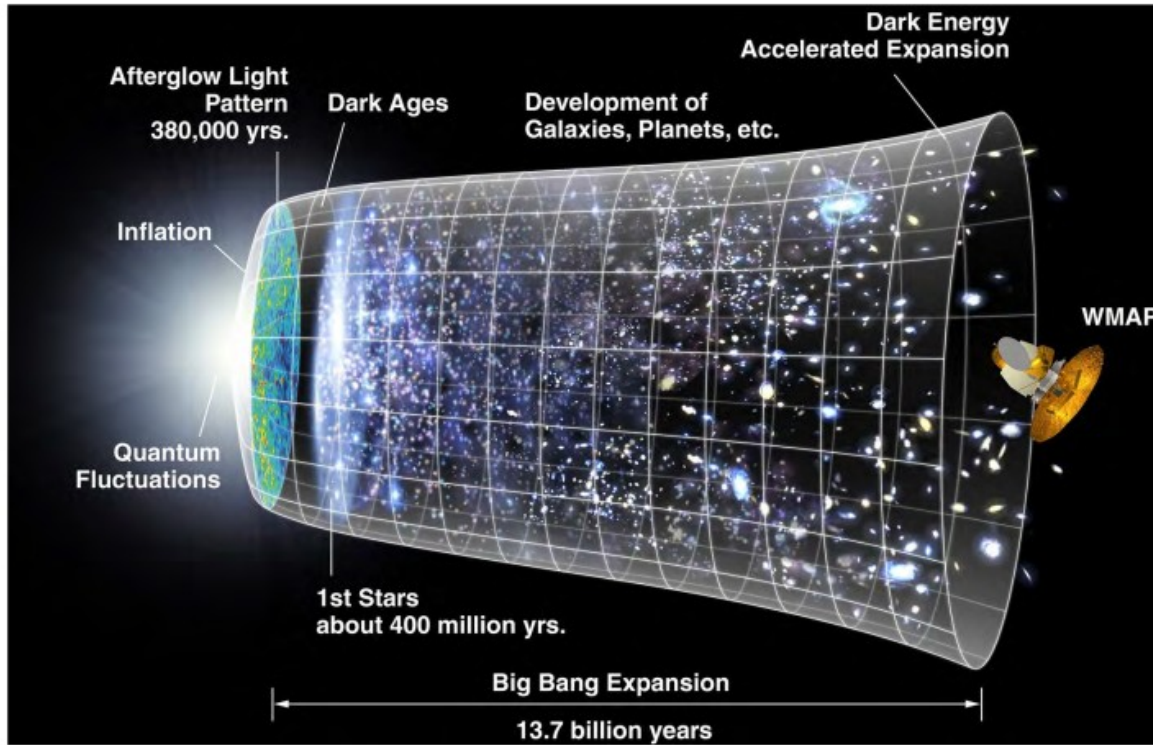


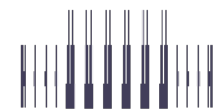
G.G. Barnaföldi *et al*: Deep learning predicted elliptic flow of identified particles at the RHIC & LHC energies



EuCAIFCon 2024, JENAA
Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 28th April 2024

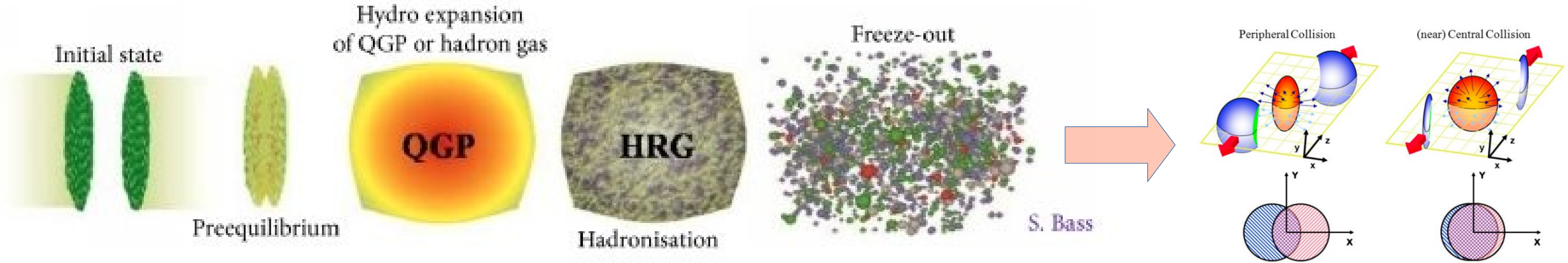
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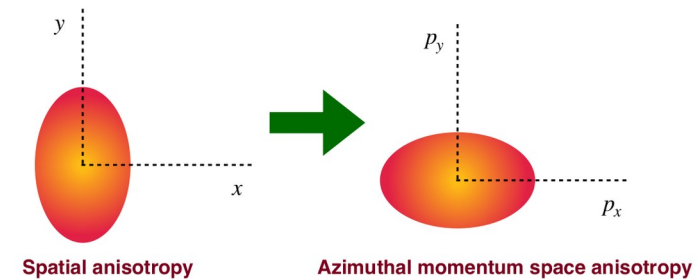
MTA
Centre
of Excellence

QGP signature: elliptic flow (v_2) in HIC



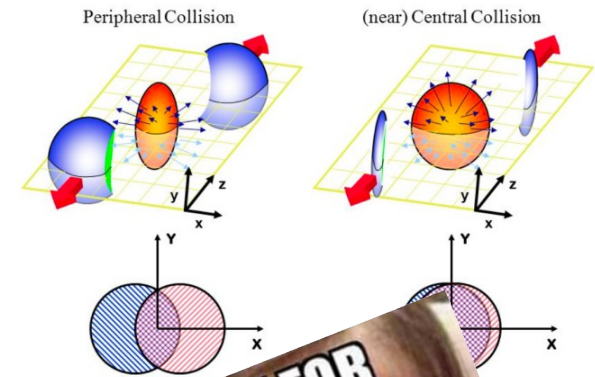
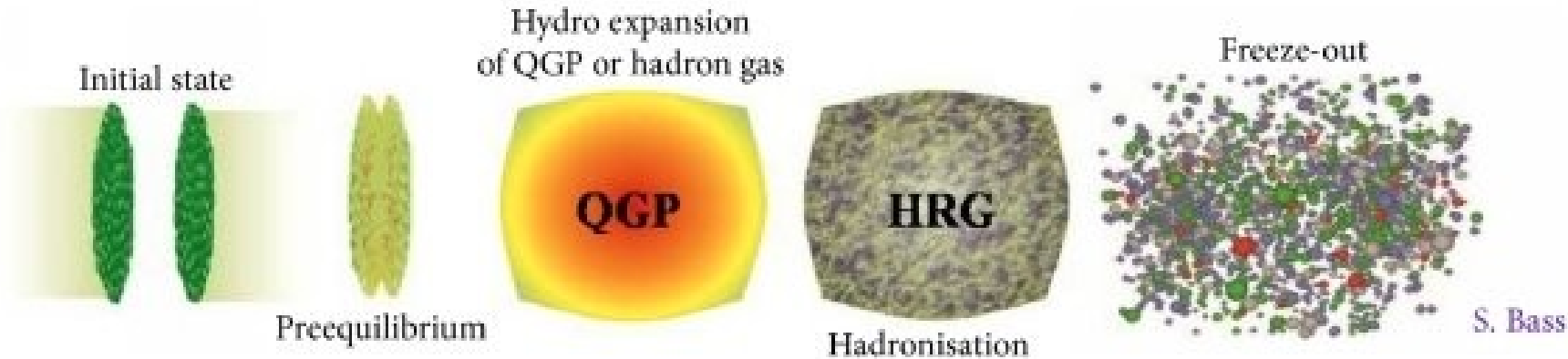
Elliptic flow describes the azimuthal momentum space anisotropy of particle emission for a non-central heavy-ion collision.

$$E \frac{d^3N}{dp^3} = \frac{d^2N}{p_T dp_T dy} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \cos[n(\phi - \psi_n)] \right)$$



The 2nd harmonic coefficient of the Fourier expansion of azimuthal momentum distribution: $v_2(p_T, y) = \langle \cos(2(\phi - \psi_2)) \rangle$

QGP signature: elliptic flow (v_2) in HIC



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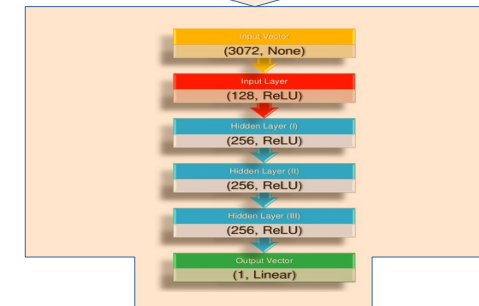
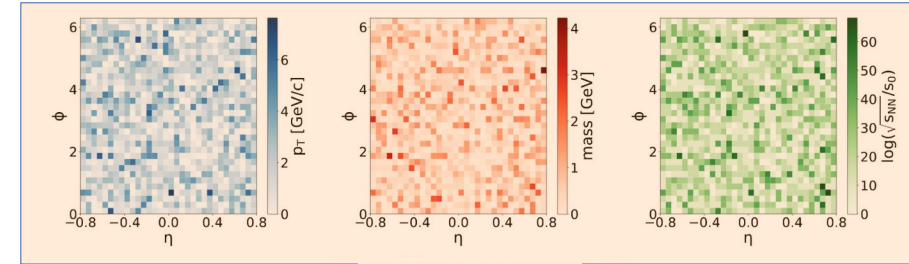
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The 2nd harmonic coefficient of the Fourier expansion of azimuthal momentum distribution: $v_2(p_T, y) = \langle \cos(2(\phi - \psi_2)) \rangle$



Results: how ML can help with this?

- **It is possible to estimate the elliptic flow by ML**
 - Get best Min. Bias. Monte Carlo simulation data and train the well-designed DNN system...
 - AMPT & DNN correlates well for all centrality
 - Best correlation is for the highest statistic
 - Energy scaling is well preserved (non-linear)
 - The $v_2(p_T)$ is also preserved with PID & NCQ



- **See more on poster #105**

NKFIH OTKA K135515,
NEMZ_KI-2022-00031,
Wigner Scientific Computing Laboratory



Refs.: PRD 105, 114022 (2022) PRD 107, 094001(2023)

