

Recent Results from RHIC Beam Energy Scan-I

Nu Xu^(1,2)

Outline:

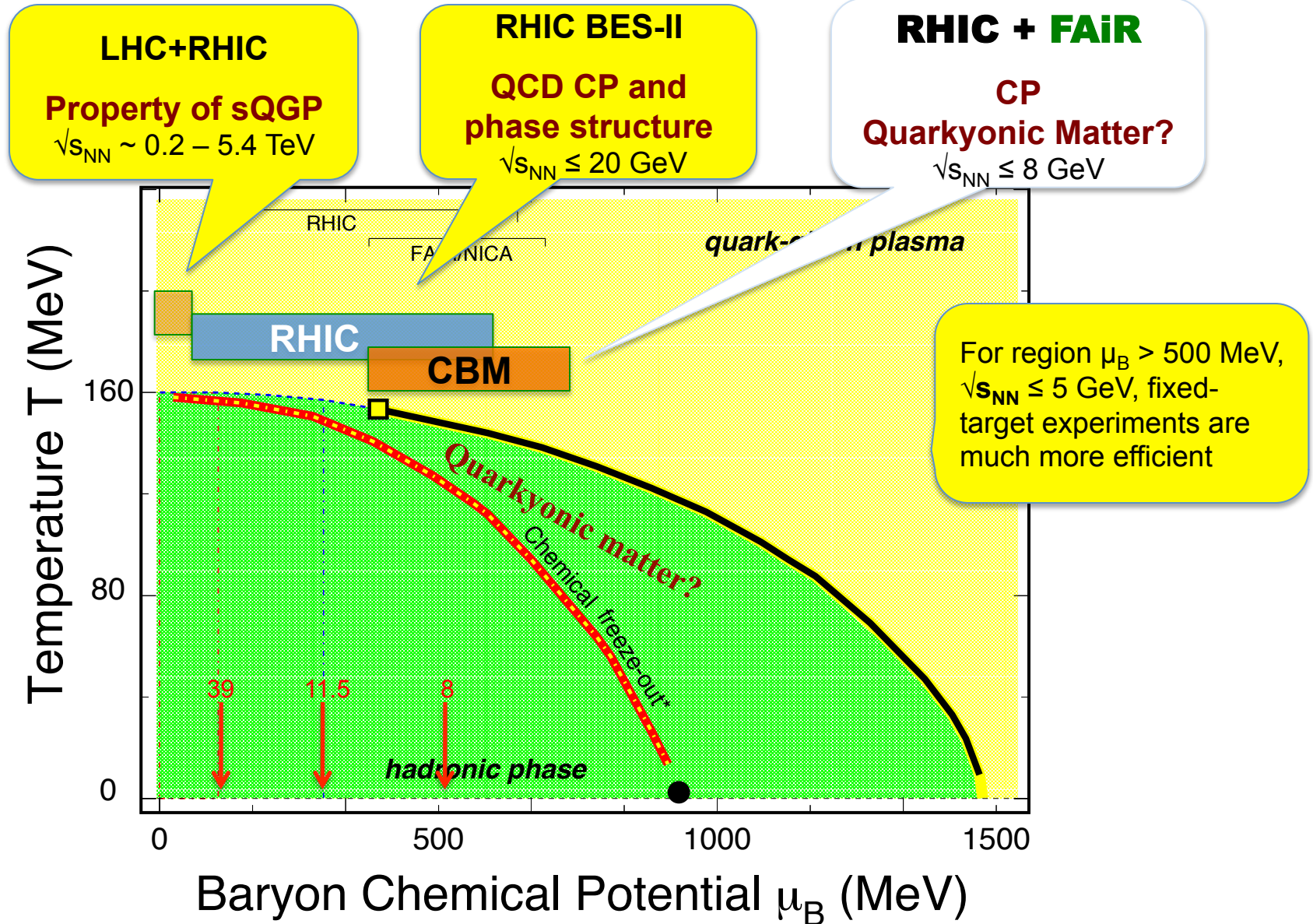
- 1) Introduction
- 2) Selected results from BES-I at RHIC
- 3) Summary and outlook



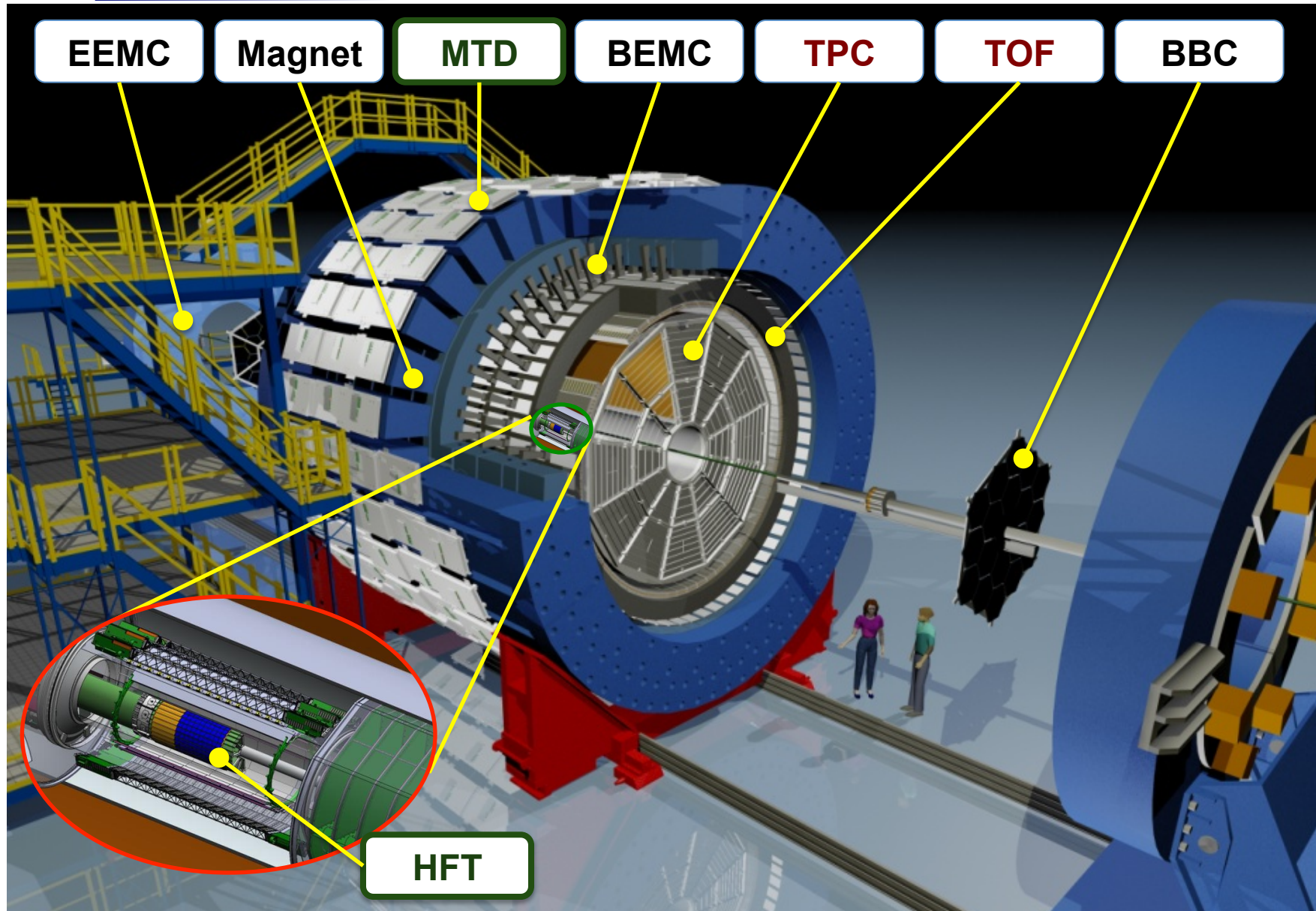
(1) College of Physical Science & Technology, Central China Normal University, China

(2) Nuclear Science Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, USA

Exploring QCD Phase Structure

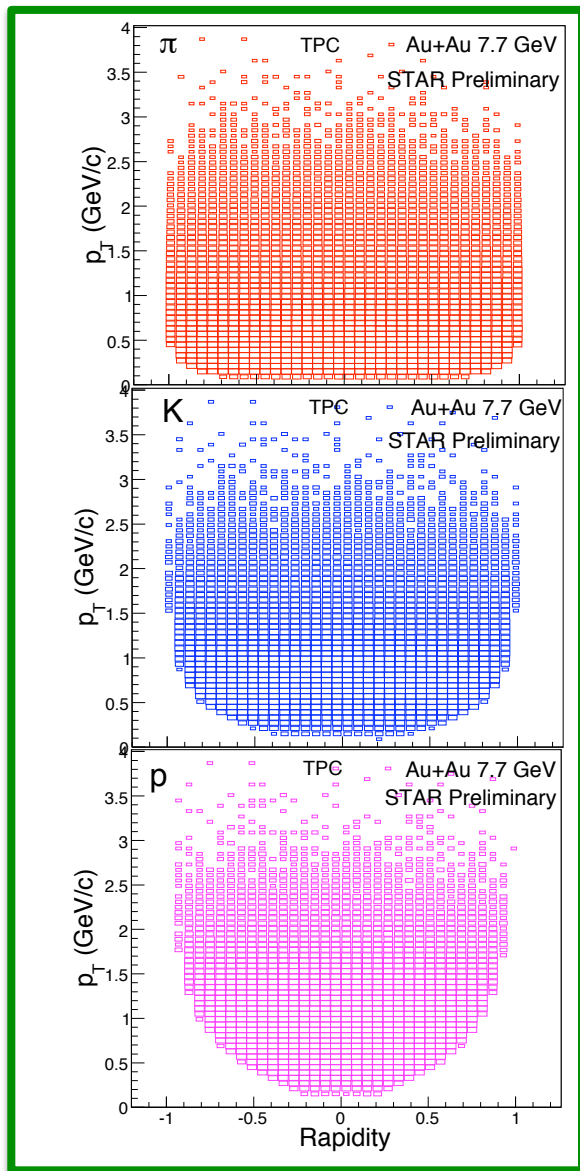


STAR Detector System

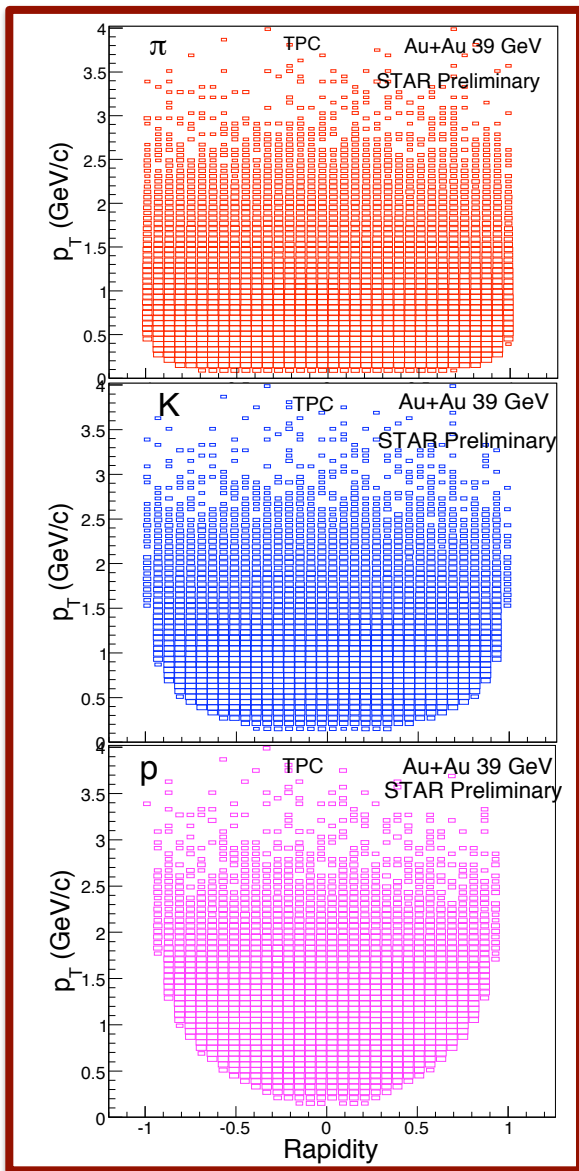


STAR PID for (π , K , p)

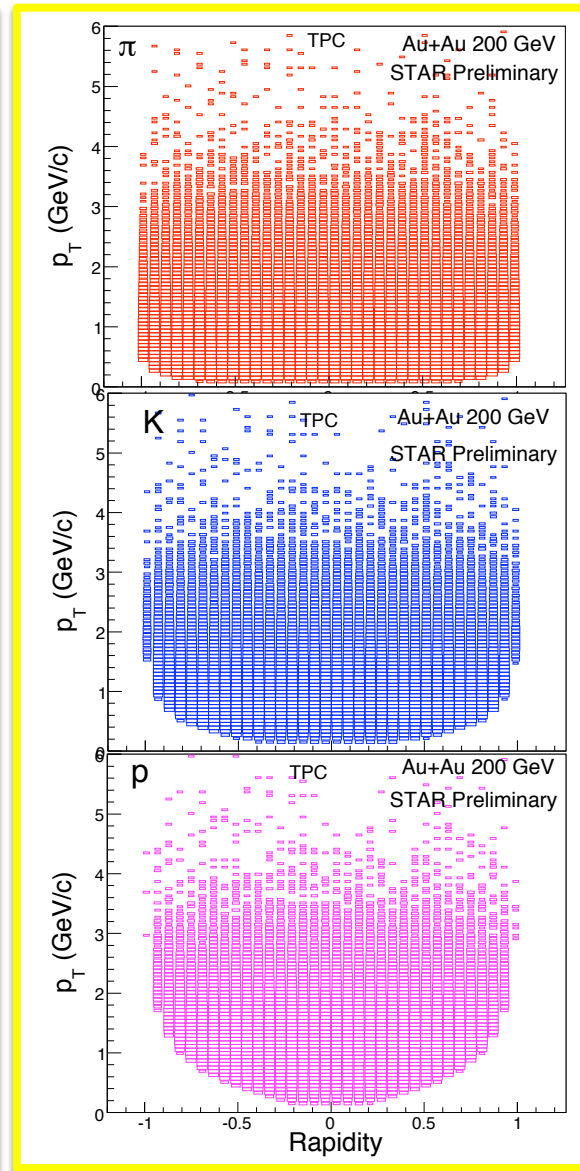
Au+Au at 7.7 GeV



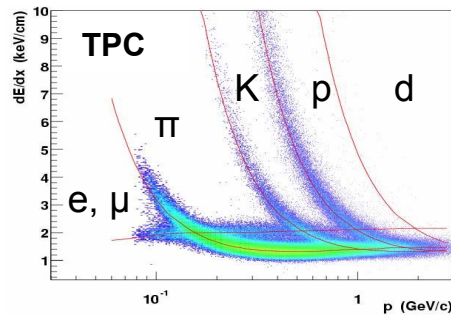
Au+Au at 39 GeV



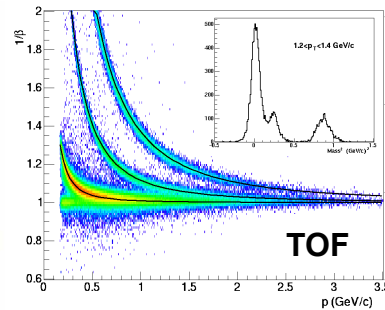
Au+Au at 200 GeV



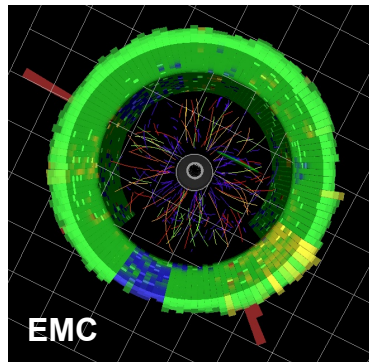
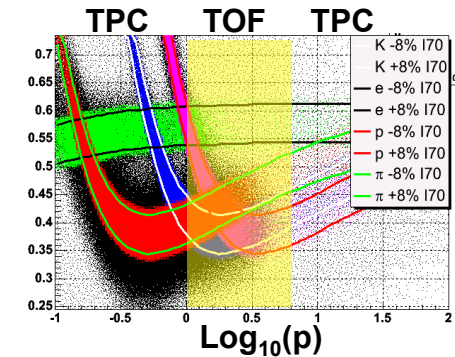
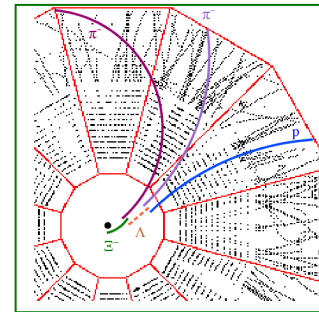
Particle Identification at STAR



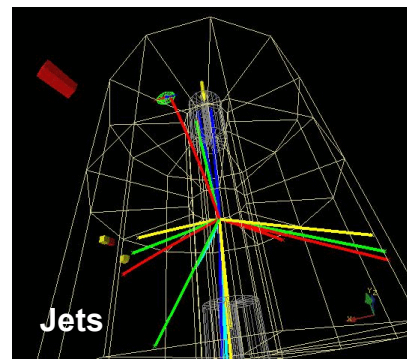
Charged hadrons



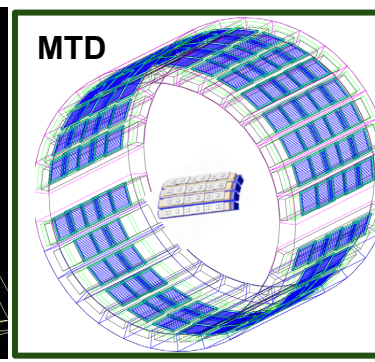
Hyperons & Hyper-nuclei



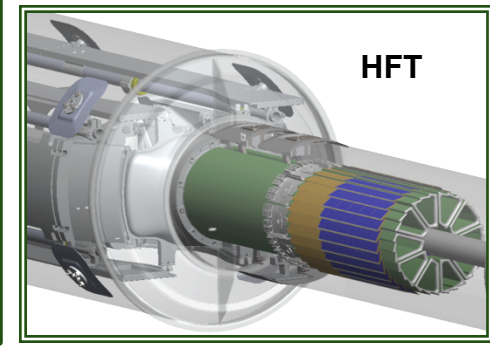
Neutral particles



Jets & Correlations



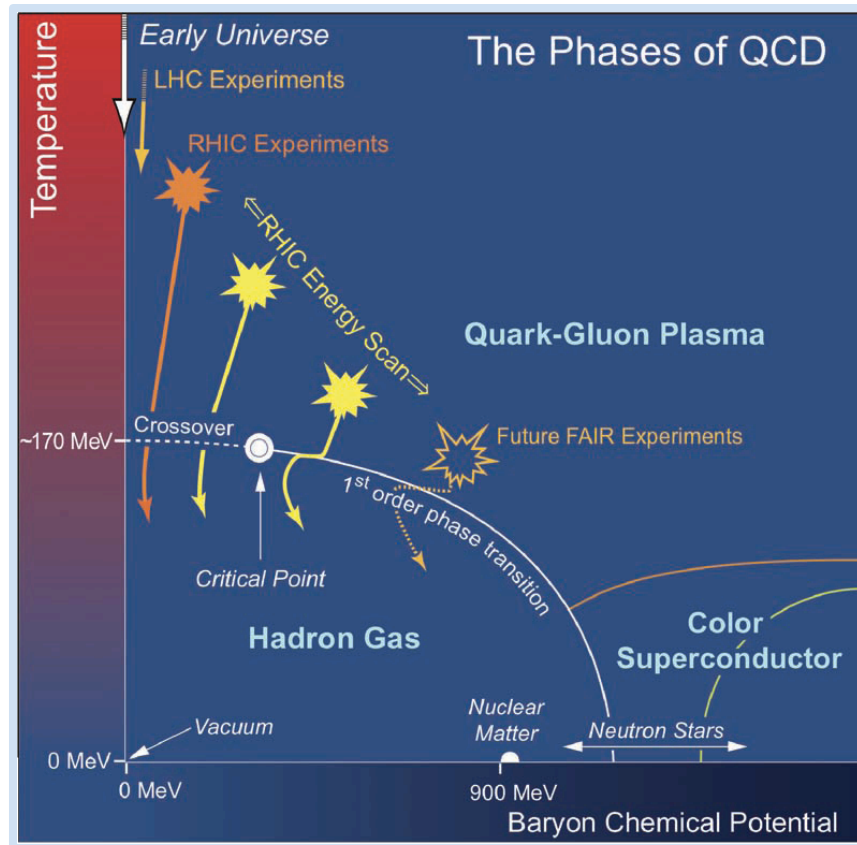
High p_T muons



Heavy-flavor hadrons

Wide acceptance plus excellent particle identification
Multi-fold correlations for identified particles!

Beam Energy Scan-I at RHIC



Study QCD Phase Structure

- Onset of sQGP
- Phase boundary and critical point
- Chiral symmetry restoration

BES-I: $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 7.7, 11.5, 14.5, 19.6, 27, 39\text{GeV}$

Observables:

1st order phase transition

- (1) Azimuthally sensitive HBT
- (2) Directed flow v_1

Partonic vs. hadronic dof

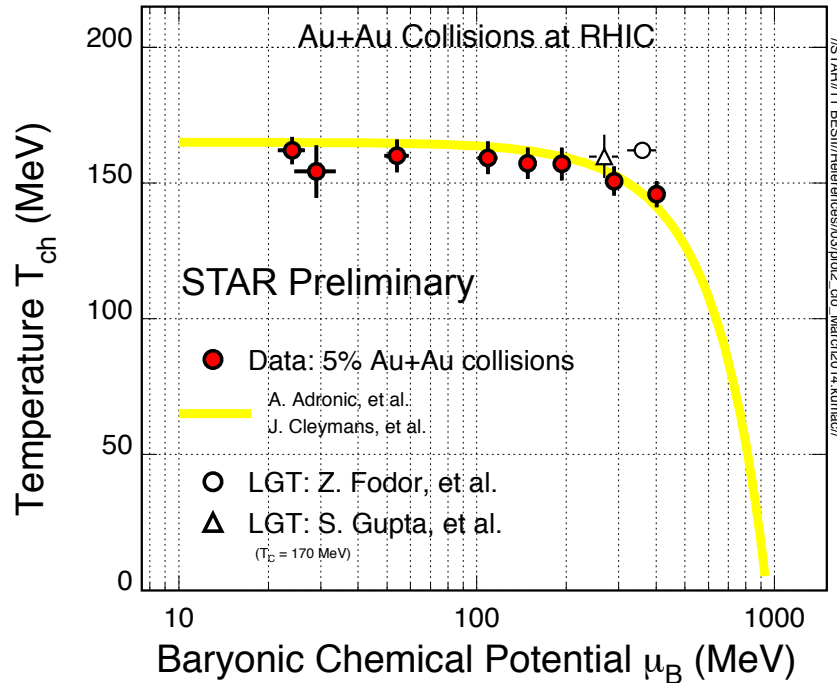
- (3) R_{AA} : Nucl. Mod. Fact.
- (4) Charge separation
- (5) v_2 - NCQ scaling

Critical point, correl. length

- (6) Fluctuations

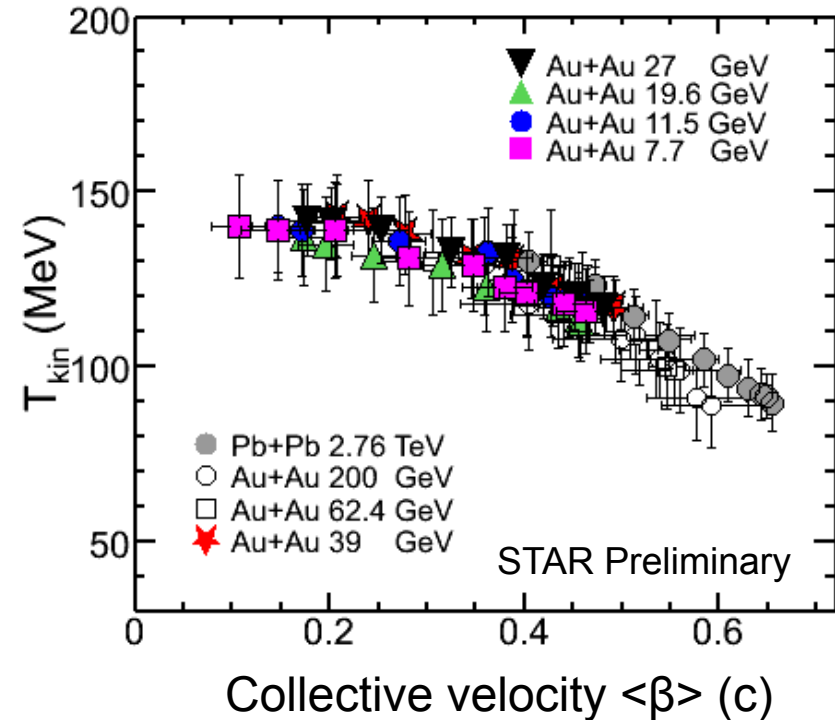
Chiral symmetry restoration

- (7) Di-lepton production



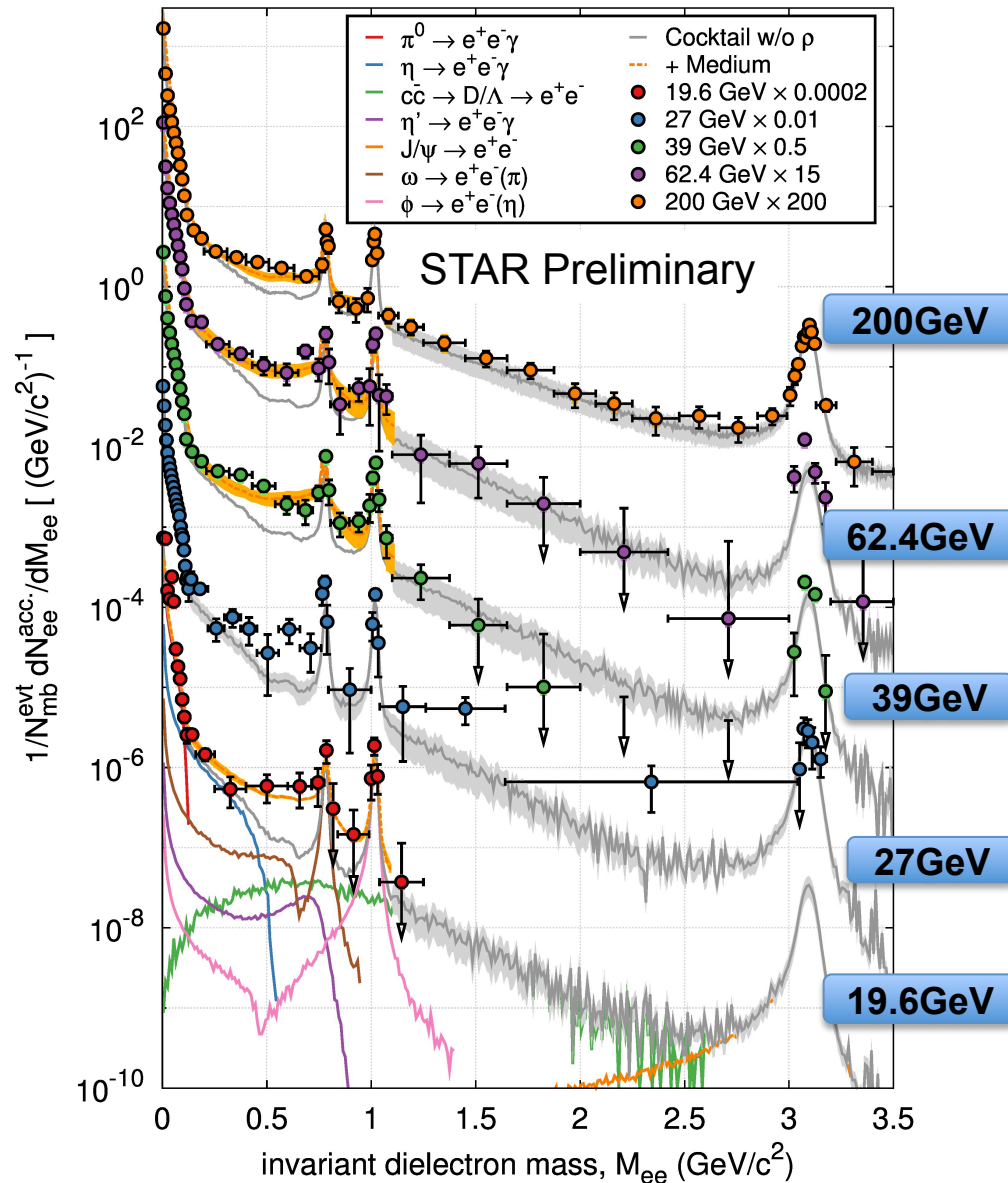
Chemical Freeze-out: (GCE)

- Central collisions
- BES-I: $20 < \mu_B < 420$ MeV
- T_{ch} variation is small
- Lattice CP prediction within reach(?)



Kinetic Freeze-out:

- Central collisions → lower value of T_{kin} and larger collectivity β
- Stronger collectivity at higher energy
- The freeze-out is local

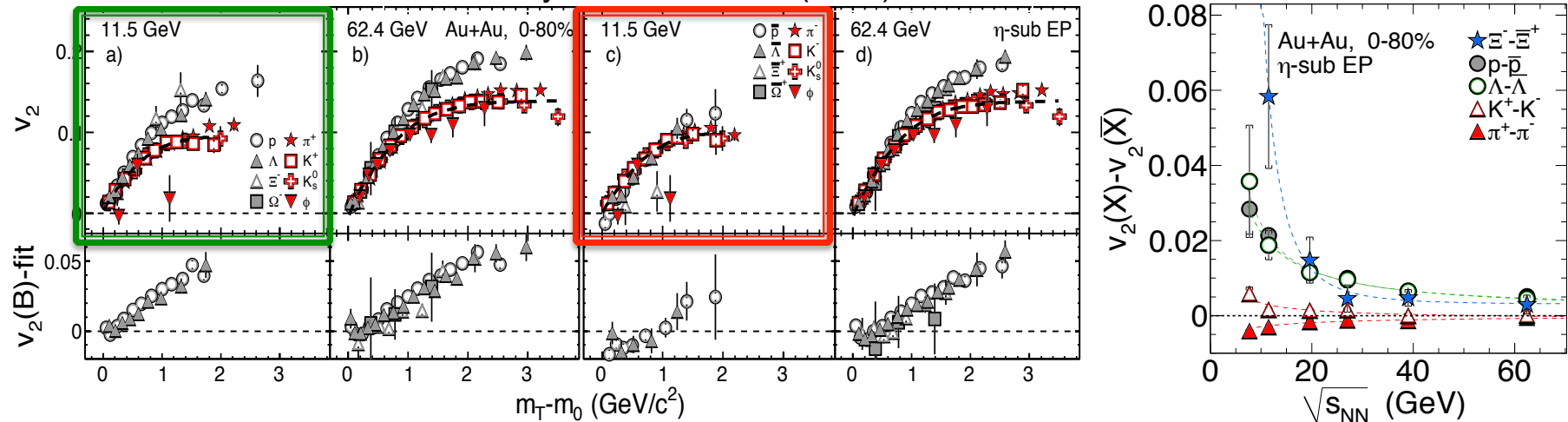


Bulk-penetrating probe:

- 1) $M_{ee} \leq 1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$: In-medium broadened ρ , model results* are consistent with exp. data. At 200GeV, the enhancement is in the order of $1.77 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.33$ within $0.3 < M_{ee} < 0.7 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (* driven by the baryon density in the medium)
- 2) $1 \leq M_{ee} \leq 3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$: Thermal radiation: $\exp(-M_{ee}/T)$? HFT: Charm contributions.
- 3) Higher statistics data are needed, **BES-II!**

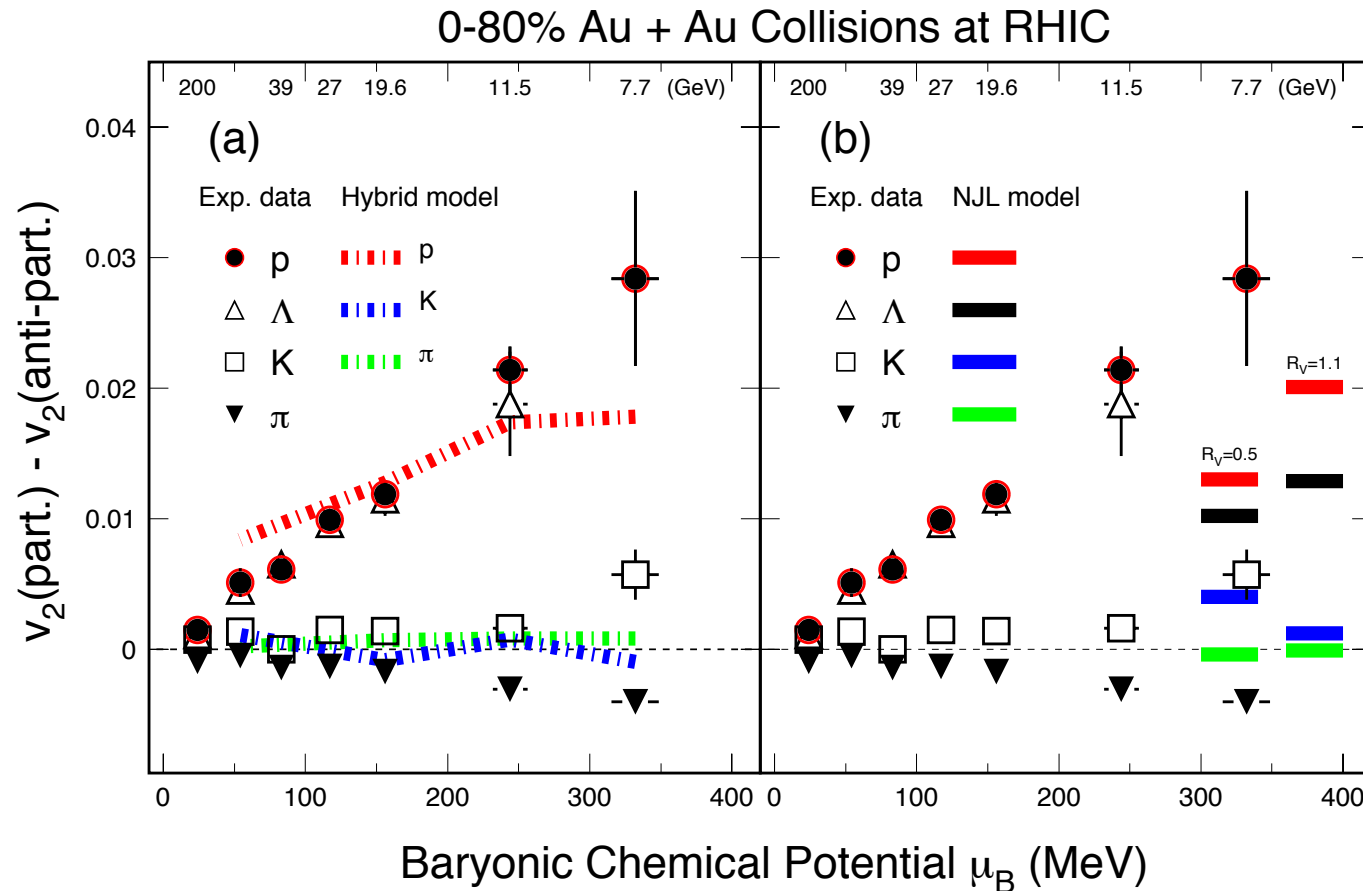
- STAR: (200GeV data) sub. to PRL. 1312.7397
 - R. Rapp: PoS CPOD13, 008(2013)
 - O. Linnyk et al, PRC85, 024910(12)

STAR: Phys. Rev. Lett. **110** (2013) 142301



- 1) Number of constituent quark (NCQ) **scaling** in $v_2 \Rightarrow$ **partonic collectivity** $\Rightarrow$ **deconfinement** in high-energy nuclear collisions
- 2) At $\sqrt{s_{NN}} < 11.5$ GeV, the universal v_2 **NCQ scaling** is **broken**, consistent with hadronic interactions becoming dominant.

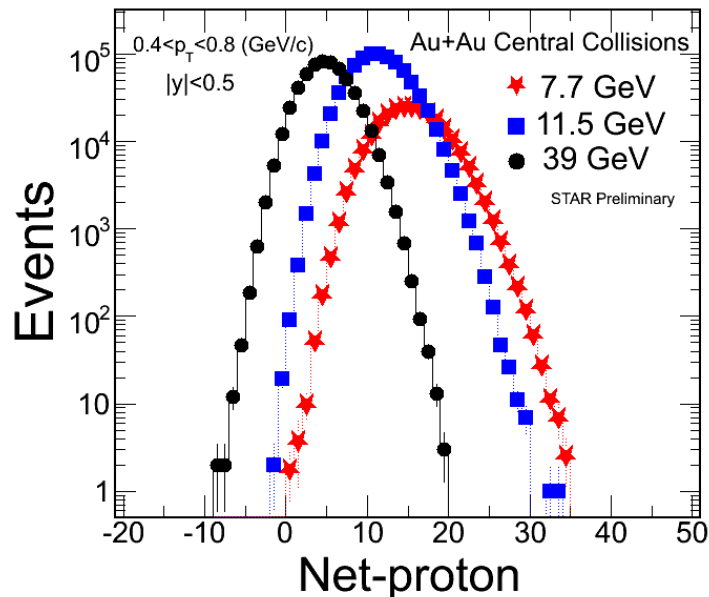
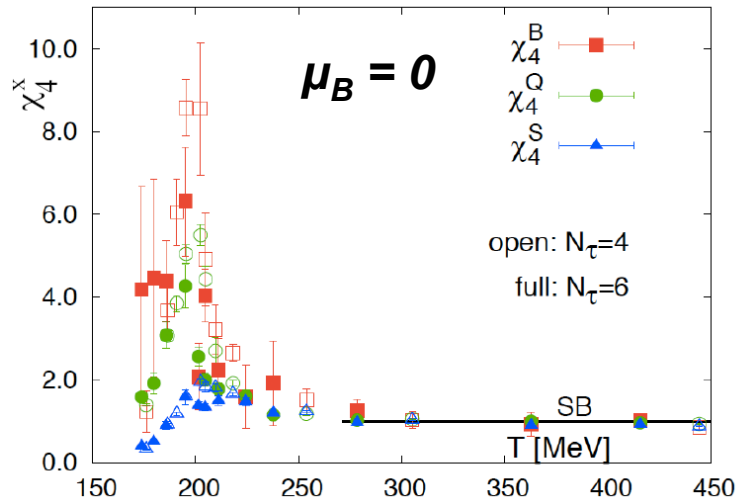
BES v_2 and Model Comparison



(a) Hydro + Transport: consistent with baryon data.

[J. Steinheimer, V. Koch, and M. Bleicher PRC86, 44902(13).]

(b) NJL model: Hadron splitting consistent. Sensitive to vector-coupling, **CME**, **net-baryon density dependent**. [J. Xu, et al., arXiv:1308.1753/PRL112.012301]



1) Higher moments of conserved quantum numbers:
Q, S, B, in high-energy nuclear collisions

2) Sensitive to critical point (ξ correlation length):

$$\langle (\delta N)^2 \rangle \approx \xi^2, \quad \langle (\delta N)^3 \rangle \approx \xi^{4.5}, \quad \langle (\delta N)^4 \rangle \approx \xi^7$$

3) Direct comparison with calculations at any order:

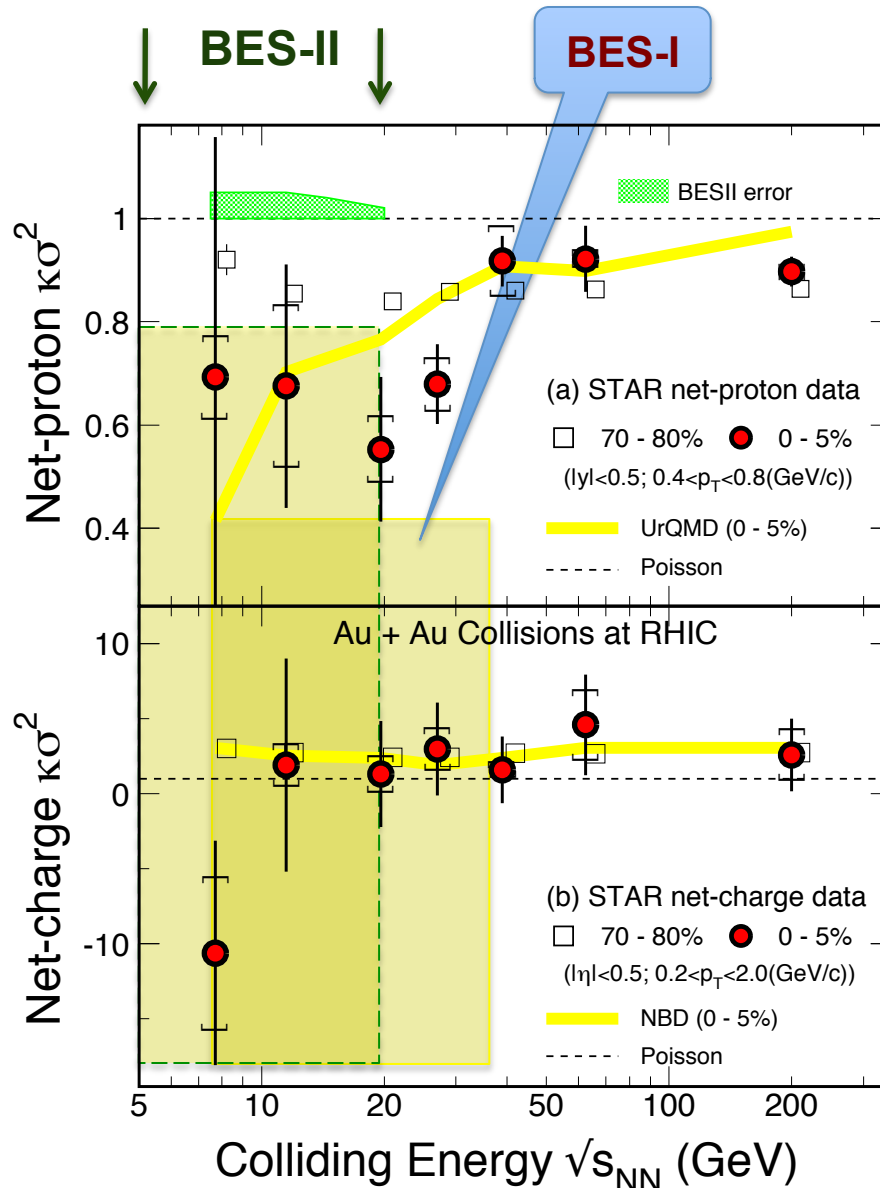
$$S\sigma \approx \frac{\chi_B^3}{\chi_B^2}, \quad K\sigma^2 \approx \frac{\chi_B^4}{\chi_B^2}$$

4) **Extract susceptibilities and freeze-out temperature.** An independent/important test of thermal equilibrium in heavy ion collisions.

References:

- STAR: *PRL*105, 22303(10); *ibid*, 032302(14)
- M. Stephanov: *PRL*102, 032301(09) // R.V. Gavai and S. Gupta, *PLB*696, 459(11) // F. Karsch et al, *PLB*695, 136(11) // S.Ejiri et al, *PLB*633, 275(06)
- A. Bazavov et al., *PRL*109, 192302(12) // S. Borsanyi et al., *PRL*111, 062005(13) // V. Skokov et al., *PRC*88, 034901(13)

Higher Moments Results



Net-proton results:

All data show deviations below Poisson for $\kappa\sigma^2$ at all energies. Larger deviation at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \sim 20$ GeV

Non-monotonic in data although UrQMD model shows monotonic

Comparing to LGT calculations

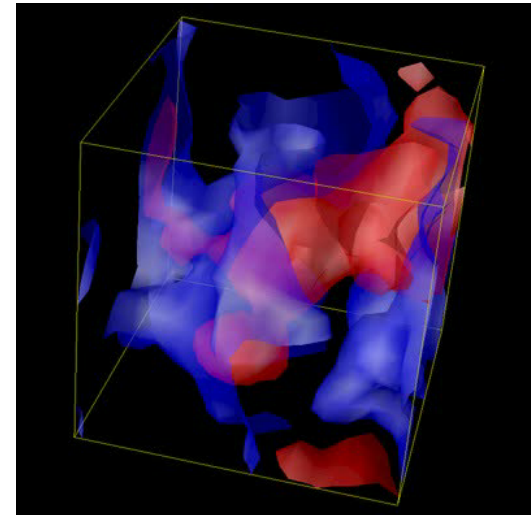
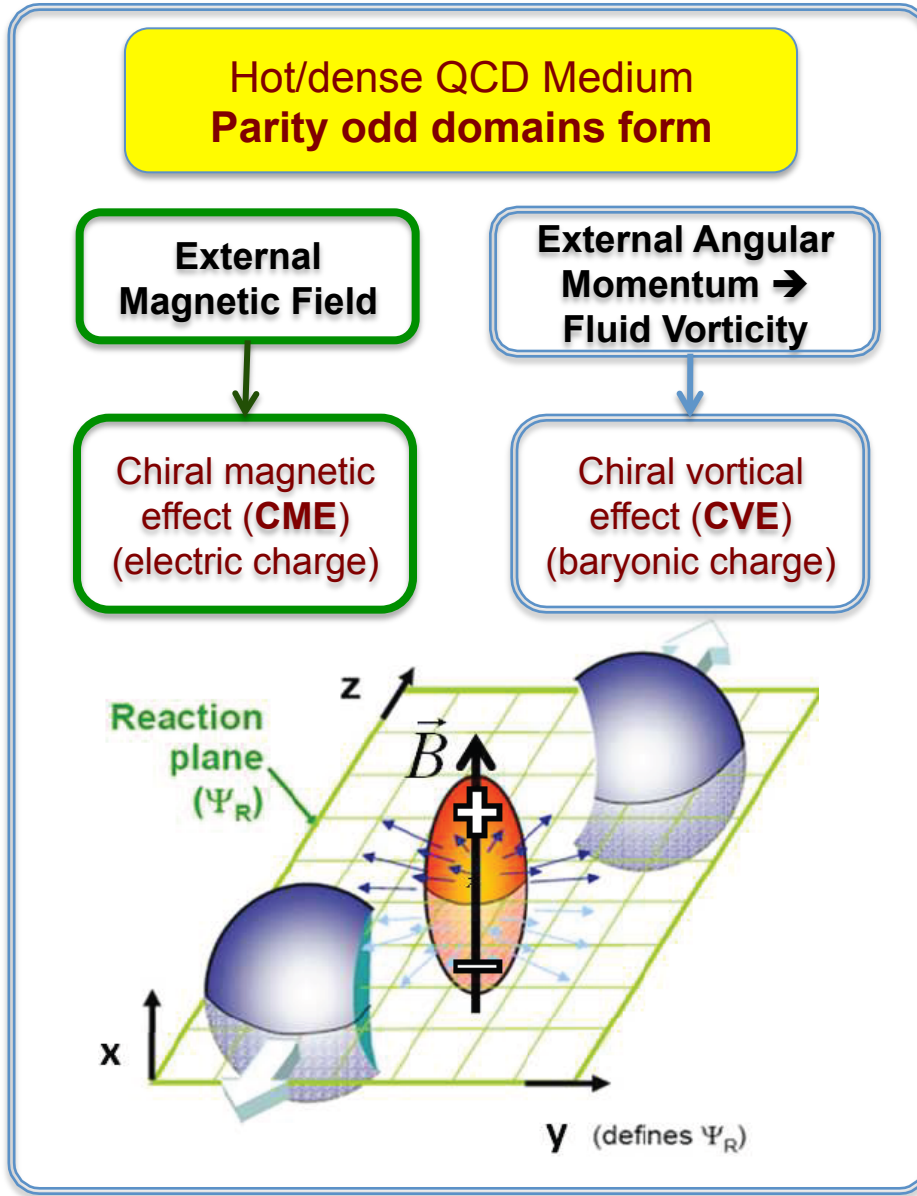
$T_f = 146 \pm 6$ MeV, for $\sqrt{s_{NN}} > 39$ GeV

BES-II is needed:

Higher statistics needed for collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} < 20$ GeV

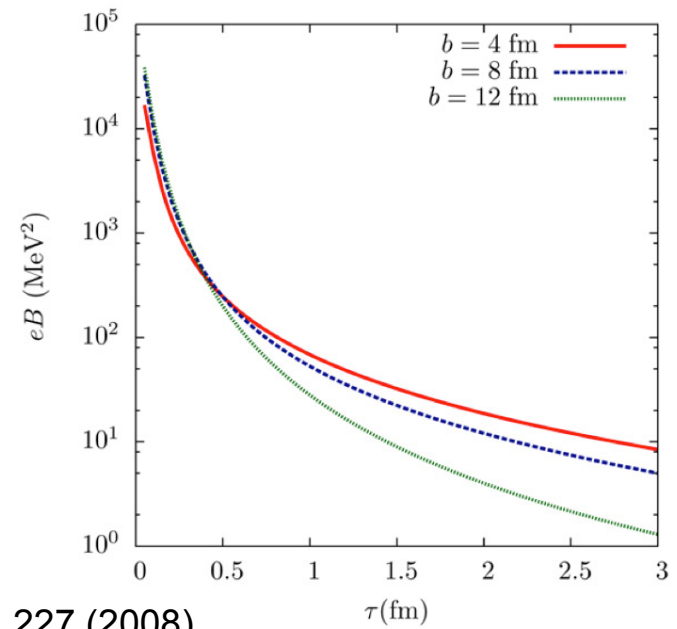
More see Talk by B. Mohanty

STAR: **PRL112**, 32302(14) / arXiv: 1309.5681
 STAR: **PRL113**, 092301(14) / arXiv: 1402.1558
 P. Garg et al, **PLB726**, 691(13)



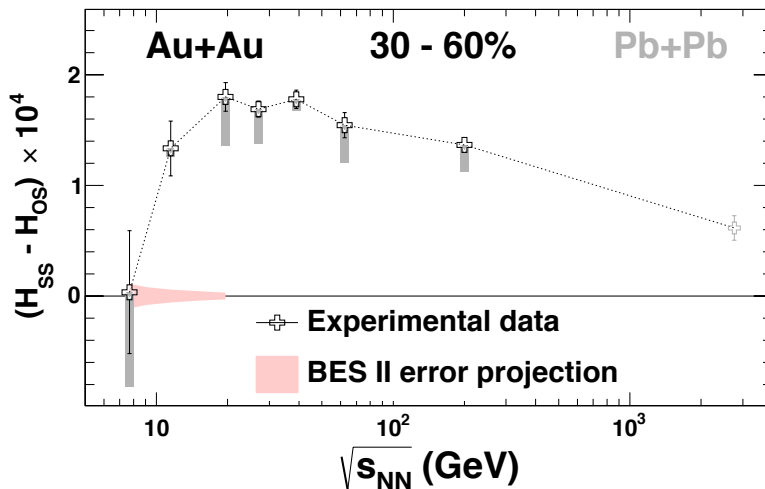
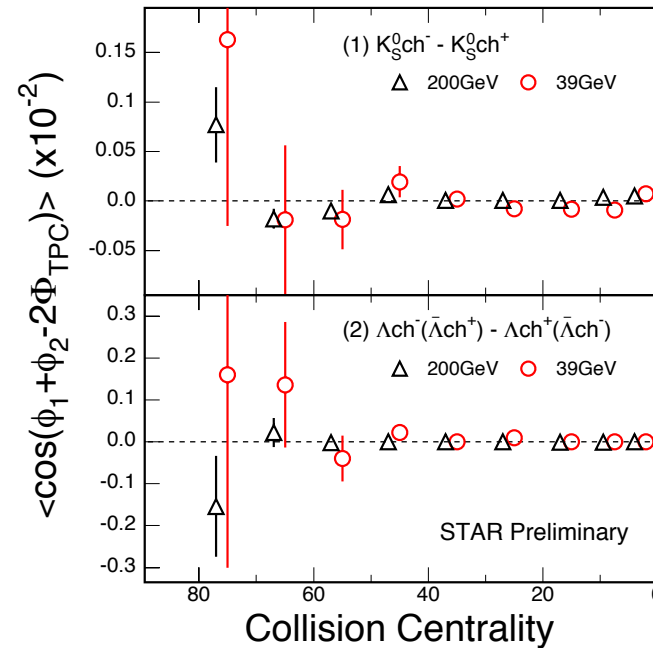
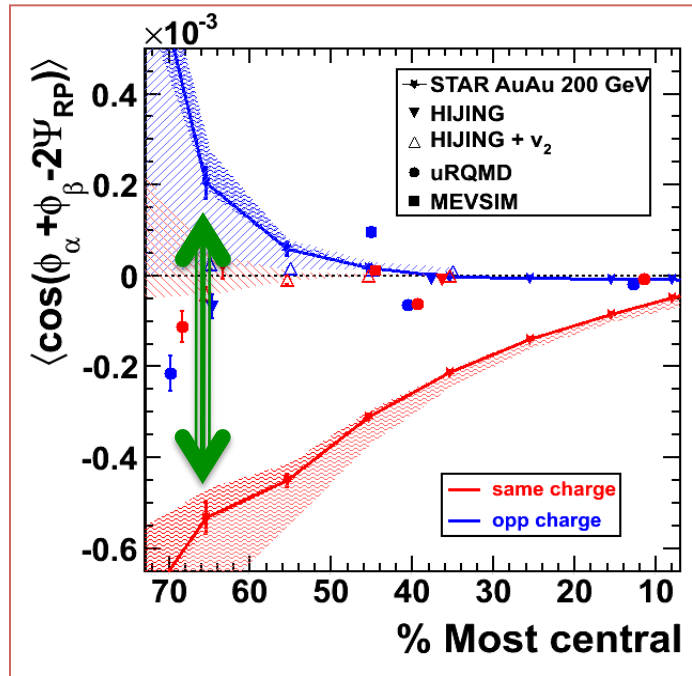
ITP Lattice

P. Buividovich et al., *PRD80*, 054503(2009)



NPA 803, 227 (2008).

Charge Separation wrt Event Plane (**CME**)



CME disappears: with neutral hadrons:

At low energy, no csr, no CME:

→ hadronic interactions become dominant at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 11.5$ GeV

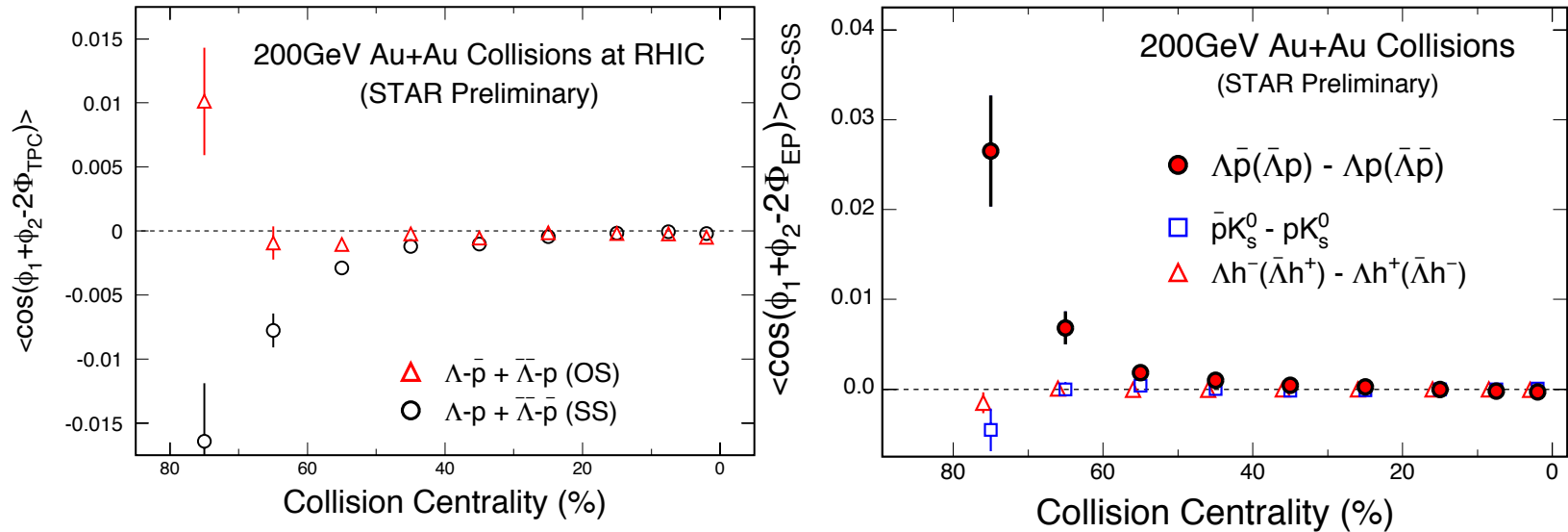
STAR: *PRL*103, 251601(09)

*PRL*113, 052302(14)/arXiv: 1404.1433

D. Kharzeev. *PLB*633, 260 (06)

D. Kharzeev, et al. *NPA*803, 227(08)

Λ -proton correlation: Λ contains the same B-charge as p but no e-charge



- 1) The opposite baryon-charge correlations (OS) are similar, $\sim$ zero. But the same baryon-charge correlations (SS) are lower than that of the OS. The difference OS-SS is non-zero, **baryon-charge separation**, as expected from the CVE
- 2) Neither p- K_0 nor Λ -charge hadron correlations show any separation effect, consistent with CVE

STAR: F. Zhao, DQM2014 Proceedings

Kharzeev, D.T. Son, PRL106, 062301(11); D. Kharzeev. PLB633, 260 (06); D. Kharzeev, et al. NPA803, 227(08)

Charged Pion v_2 Separation (**CMW**)

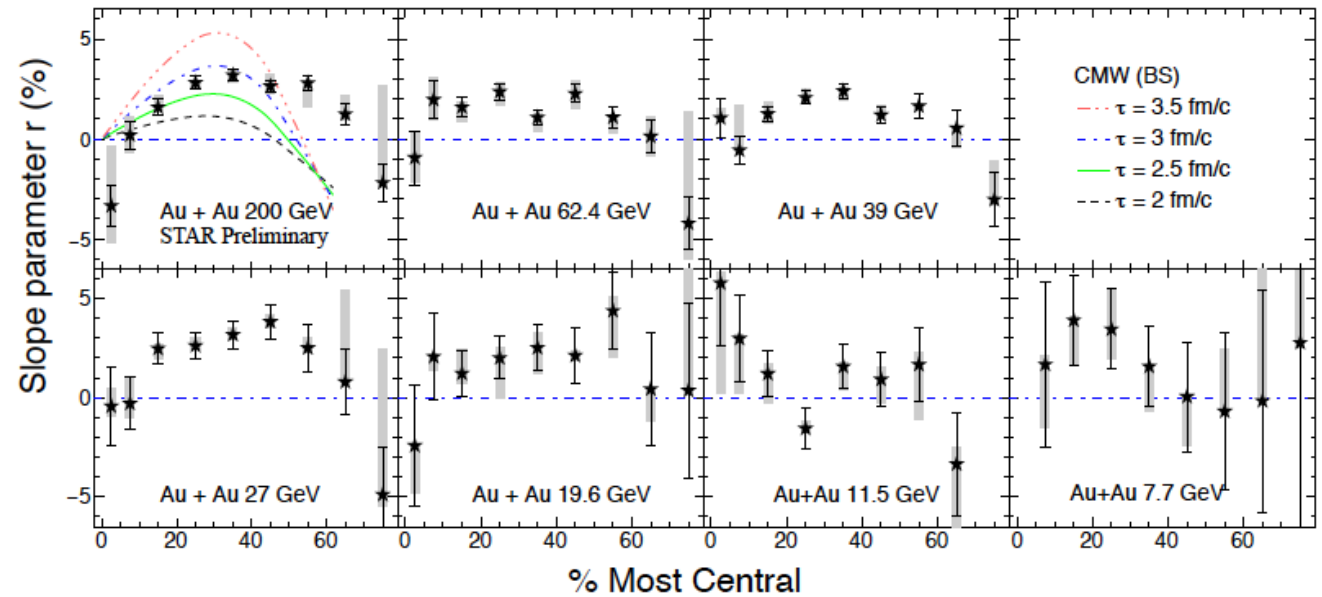
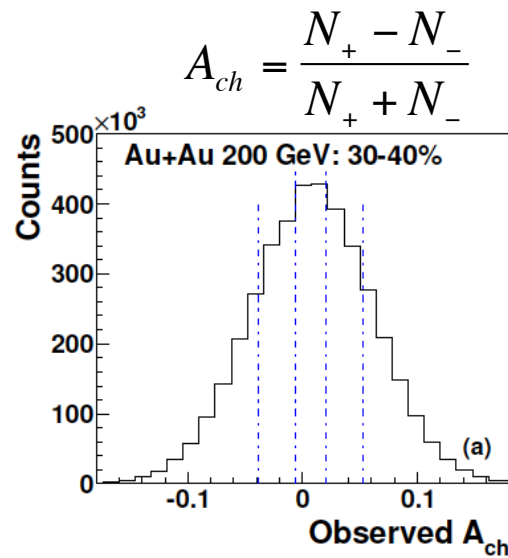
$$j_A = \frac{N_c e}{2\pi^2} \mu_V B$$



$$j_V = \frac{N_c e}{2\pi^2} \mu_A B$$



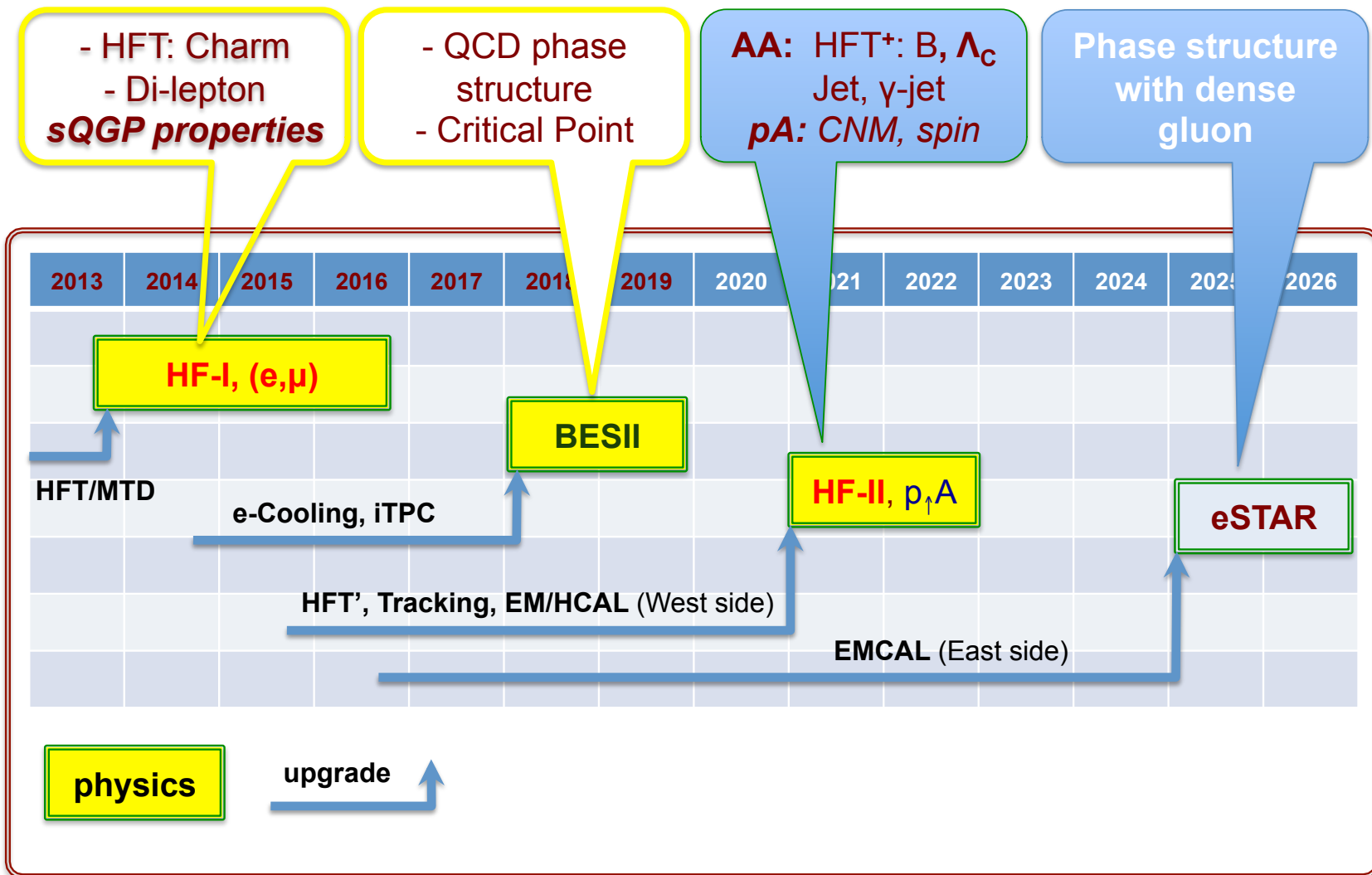
$$\frac{dN_{\pm}}{d\varphi} \approx 1 + 2 \left[v_2 \mp A_{ch} \frac{q_e}{\rho_e} \right] \cos(2\varphi)$$



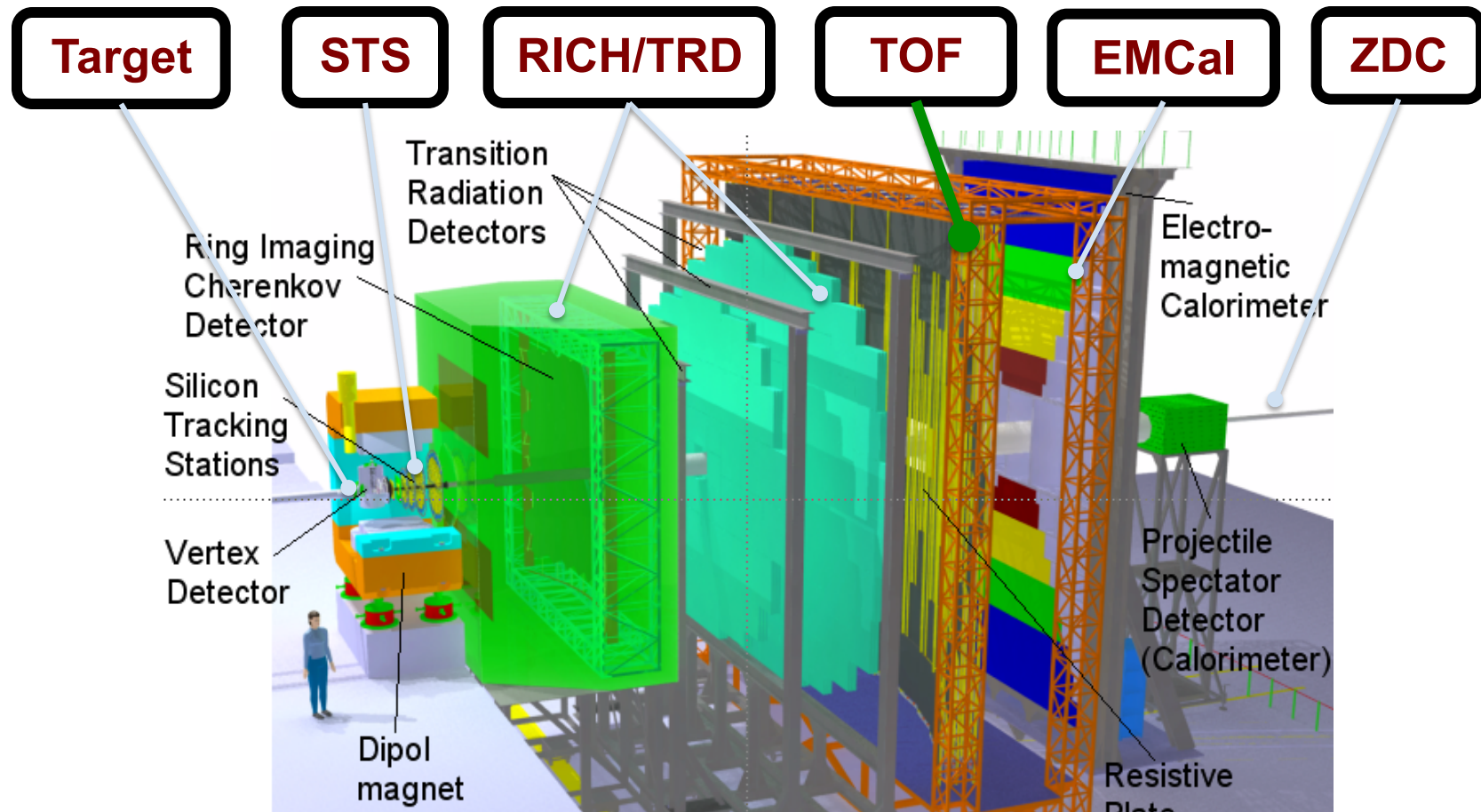
- 1) The centrality dependence of difference between $v_2(\pi^+)$ and $v_2(\pi^-)$ vs. charge asymmetry is observed for Au+Au/U+U collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \geq 27$ GeV, as expected by CMV model predictions. Large statistics data needed for $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 20$ GeV
- 2) Note for CMW, unlike CME, CVE., the quantum effect is not required a prior.



STAR: Upgrade Plan



The CBM Experiment at FAIR

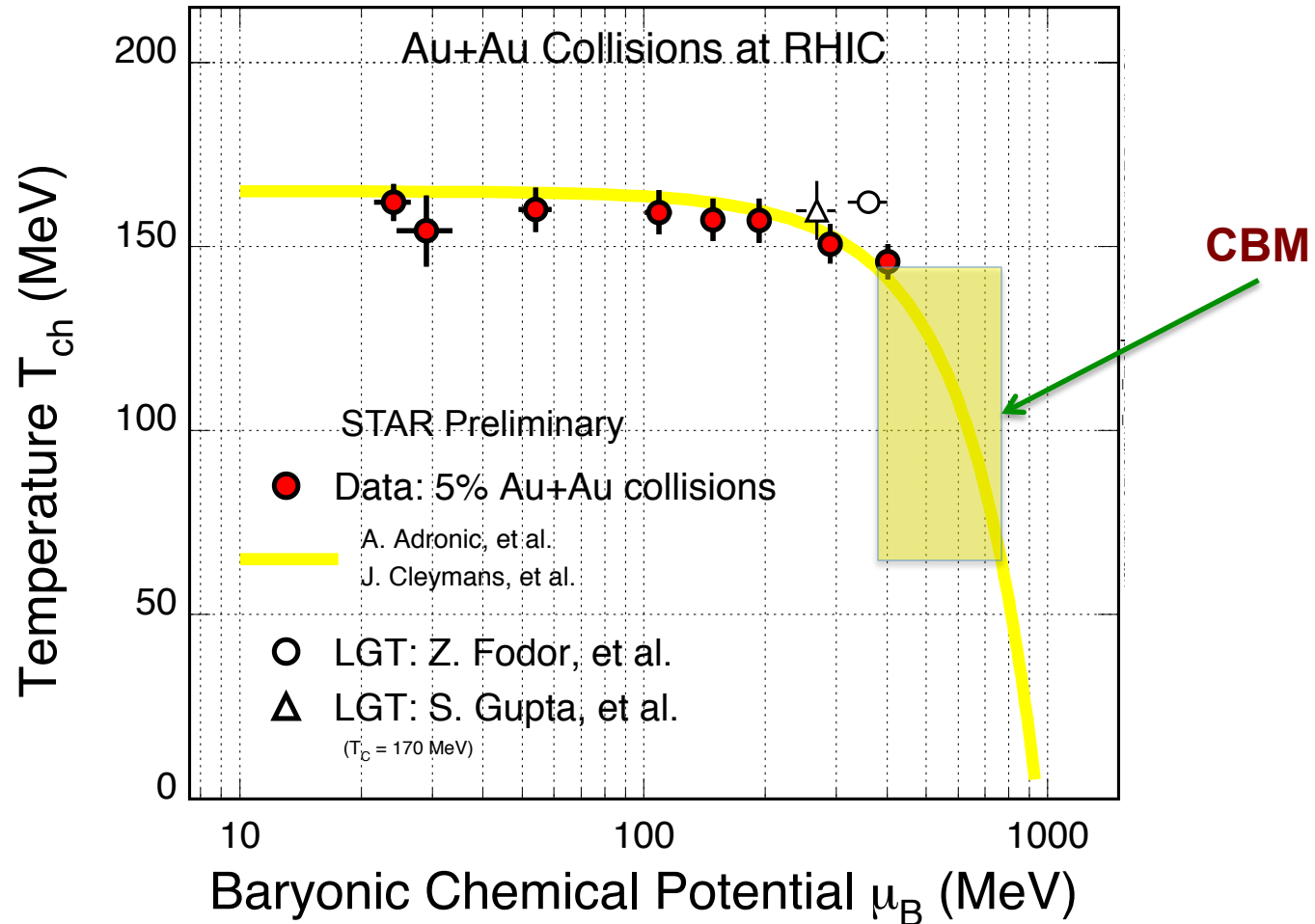


FAIR: the highest intensity accelerator complex in the 21st century

Precision measurements at high baryon density region for:

(i) dileptons (e, μ); (ii) **high order baryon correlations**; (iii) flavor productions (s, c)

Bulk Properties at Freeze-out



Chemical Freeze-out: (GCE)

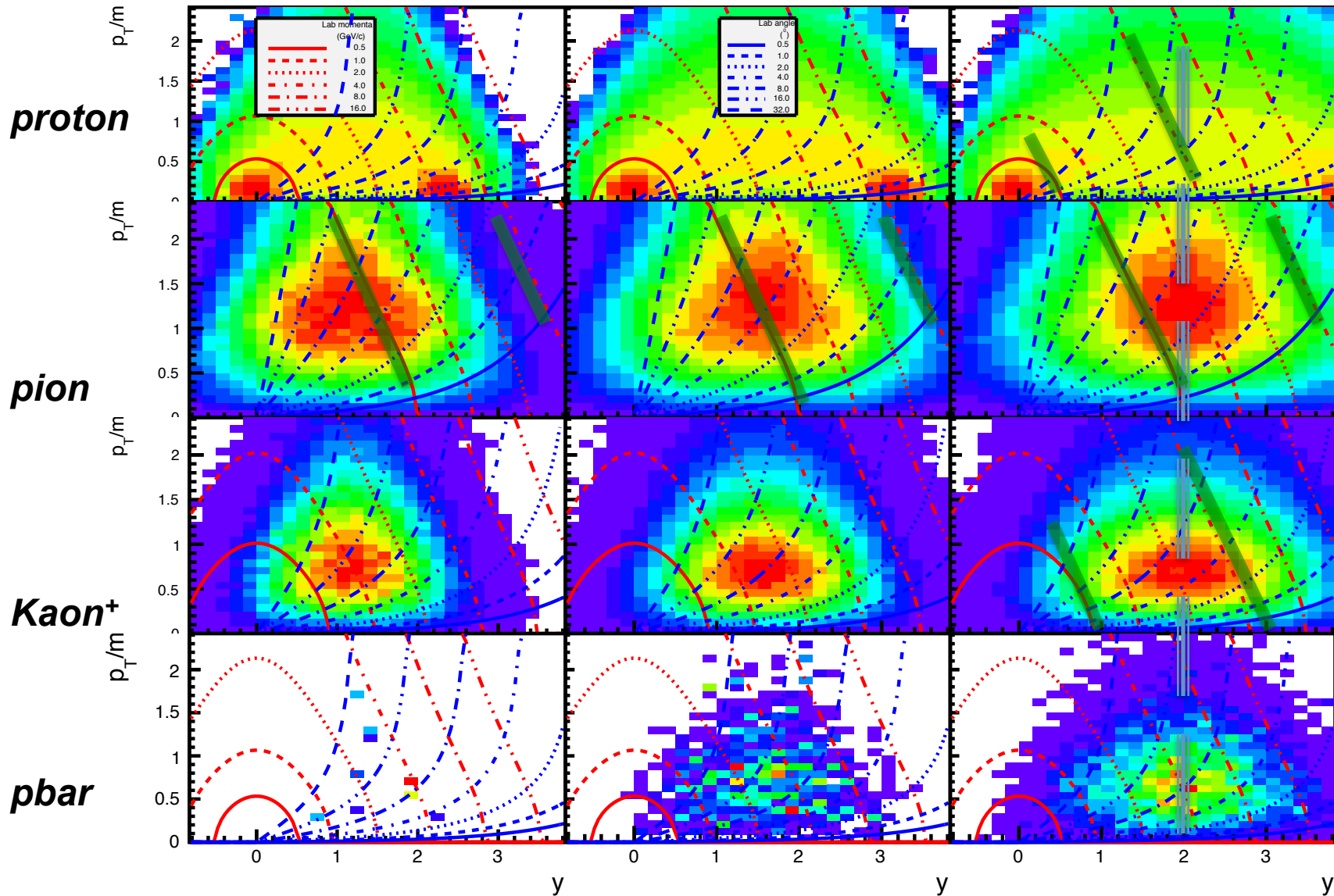
- RHIC ($20 \leq \mu_B \leq 420$ MeV): small temperature variation
- CBM ($400 \leq \mu_B \leq 750$ MeV): temperature changes dramatically!

Phase Space vs. Acceptance

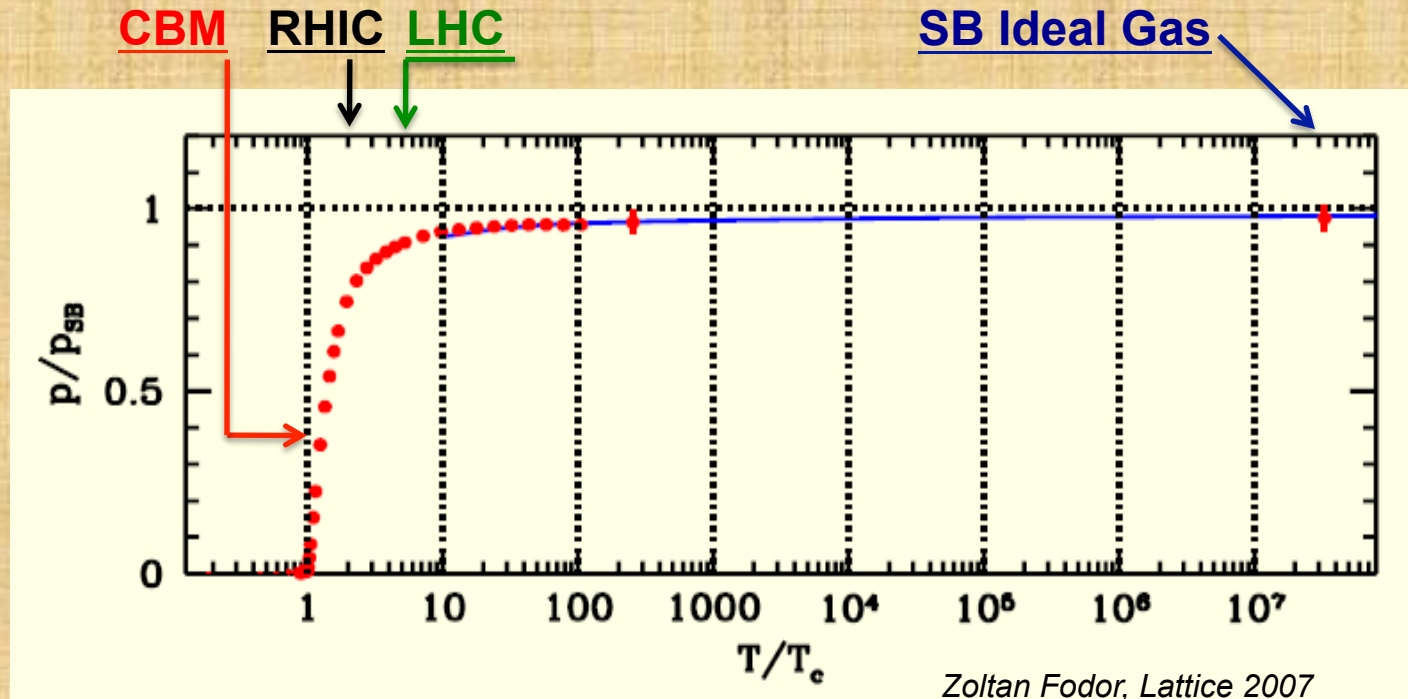
Beam E/A ($\sqrt{s_{NN}}$) = 4 (3.05) GeV

10 (4.54) GeV

25 (6.98) GeV



QCD Thermodynamics



- 1) At $\mu_B = 0$: cross over transition, $140 < T_c < 160 \text{ MeV}$
- 2) The SB ideal gas limit: $T/T_c \sim 10^7$
- 3) $T_{ini}(\text{LHC}) \sim 2\text{-}3 \cdot T_{ini}(\text{RHIC})$
- 4) Thermodynamic evolutions are similar for RHIC and LHC

- 1) It is evident that the structure changes around $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 20$ GeV: net-p Kurtosis, CME/CVE/CMW, ...
- 2) Need more focused theoretical efforts: **QCD critical point** and **Chiral related effects** - understand how QCD works!
- 3) Go to **higher baryon density region**, search for new phase structure, Quarkyonic Matter, ...

Past Discoveries
2000 – 2015
QGP at $\mu_B \sim 0$

Future:
QCD phase structure
at $\mu_B \geq 300$ MeV

Happy Birthday!

