

Probing initial baryon stopping and equation of state with rapidity-dependent directed flow of identified particles

Tuesday 25 April 2023 17:20 (20 minutes)

Using a (3+1)-D hybrid framework with parametric initial conditions, we study $v_1(y)$ of identified particles, including pions, kaons, protons, and lambdas, in Au+Au collisions performed at \sqrt{s} ranging from 7.7 to 200 GeV. The dynamics in the beam direction is constrained using the measured pseudo-rapidity distribution of charged particles and the net proton rapidity distribution. Within this framework, the $v_1(y)$ of mesons is driven by the sideward pressure gradient from the tilted source, and that of baryons mainly due to the initial asymmetric baryon distribution with respect to the beam axis driven by the transverse expansion. Our approach successfully reproduces the rapidity- and beam energy-dependence of v_1 for both mesons and baryons. We find that the $v_1(y)$ of baryons has strong constraining power on the initial baryon stopping, and together with that of mesons, the $v_1(y)$ probes the equation of state of the dense nuclear matter at finite chemical potentials.

Theory / experiment

Theory

Group or collaboration name

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Session Classification: Poster Session

Track Classification: Collective dynamics