Multiplicity and Rapidity Dependent Study of (Multi)-strange Hadrons in Small Collision System using the STAR Detector

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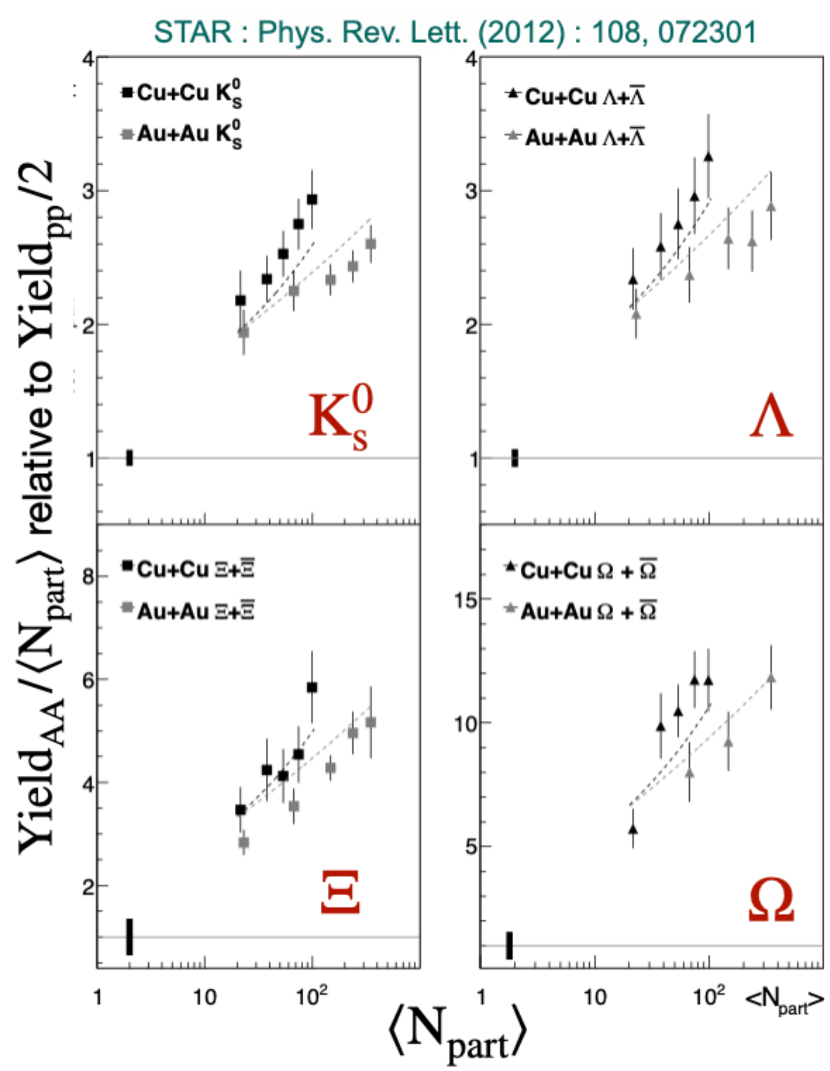
Outline

- Motivation
- STAR Detector and Analysis Technique
- Results
- Summary

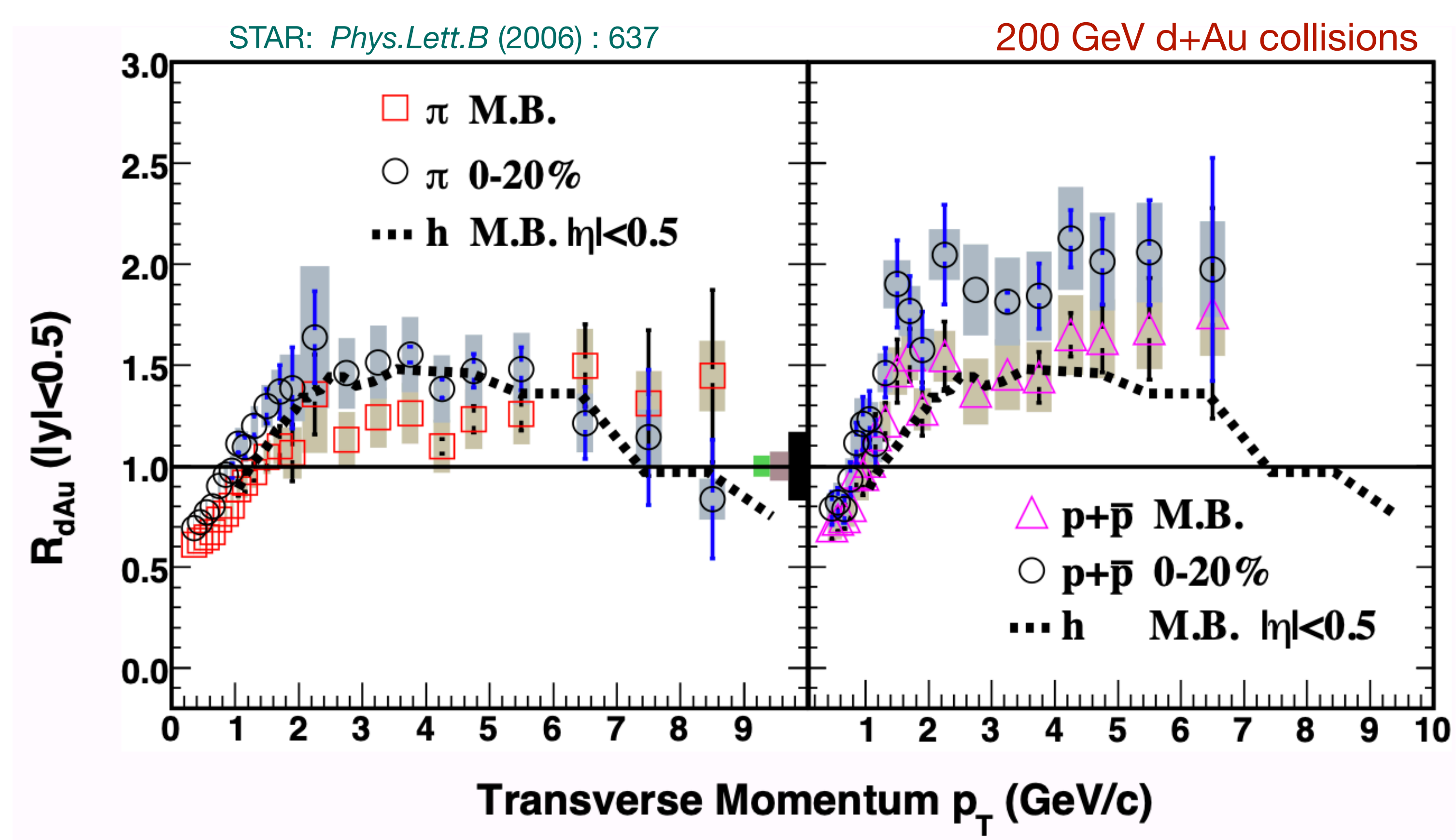
Motivation

- **Strangeness Enhancement** in A+A collisions w.r.t. p+p → a traditional signature of QGP formation
- Strangeness measurements in d+Au can bridge the multiplicity gap between peripheral A+A and p+p

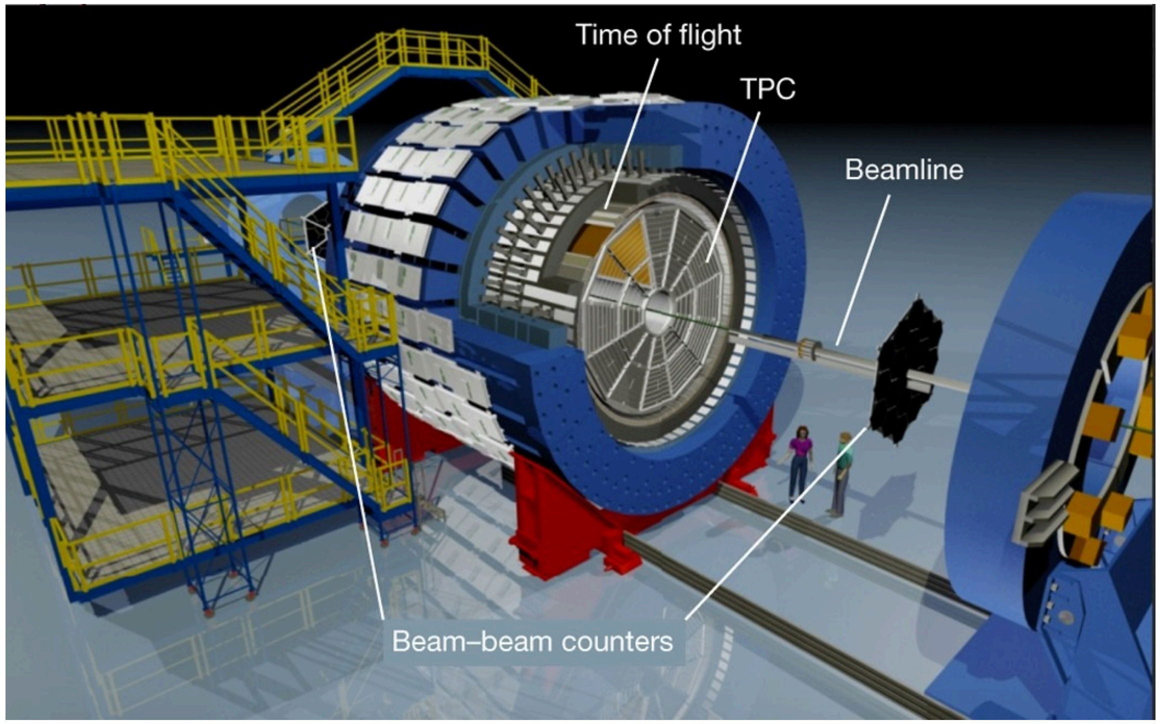


Probing Cold Nuclear Matter Effects

- Nuclear modification factor (R_{dAu}) and Rapidity Asymmetry (Y_{Asym}) helps us to study contributions from nuclear effects (nuclear shadowing, multiple scattering etc.) to the particle production



STAR Detector and Analysis Technique

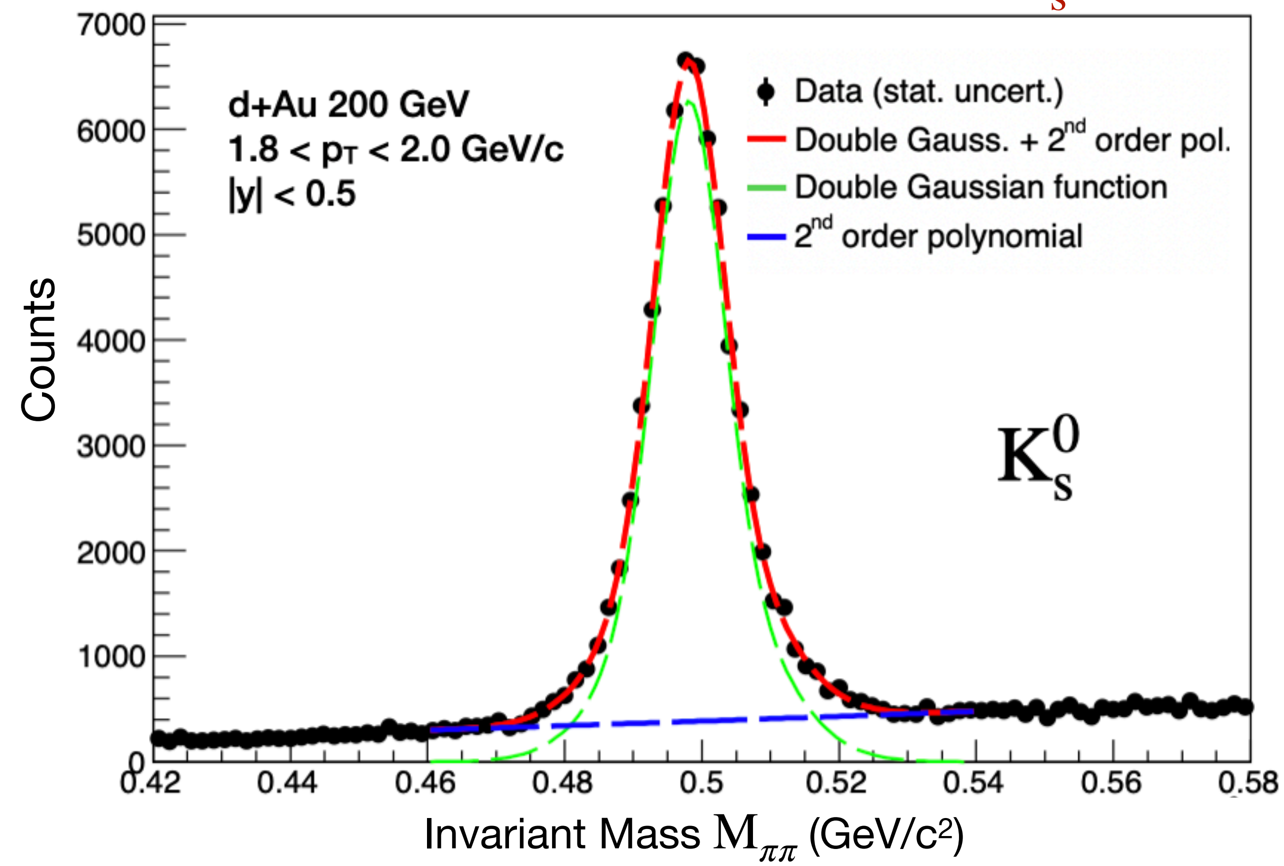


https://www.osti.gov/servlets/purl/1477969

- The **S**olenoidal **T**racker **A**t **R**HIC, known as **STAR**, tracks the thousands of particles produced by heavy-ion collisions at RHIC
- Time Projection Chamber (TPC) is the main detector used for the analysis

- **d+Au collisions @** $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV Run 16
- **Particles studied :** K_S^0, Λ, Ξ & Ω

Invariant Mass Distribution of K_S^0

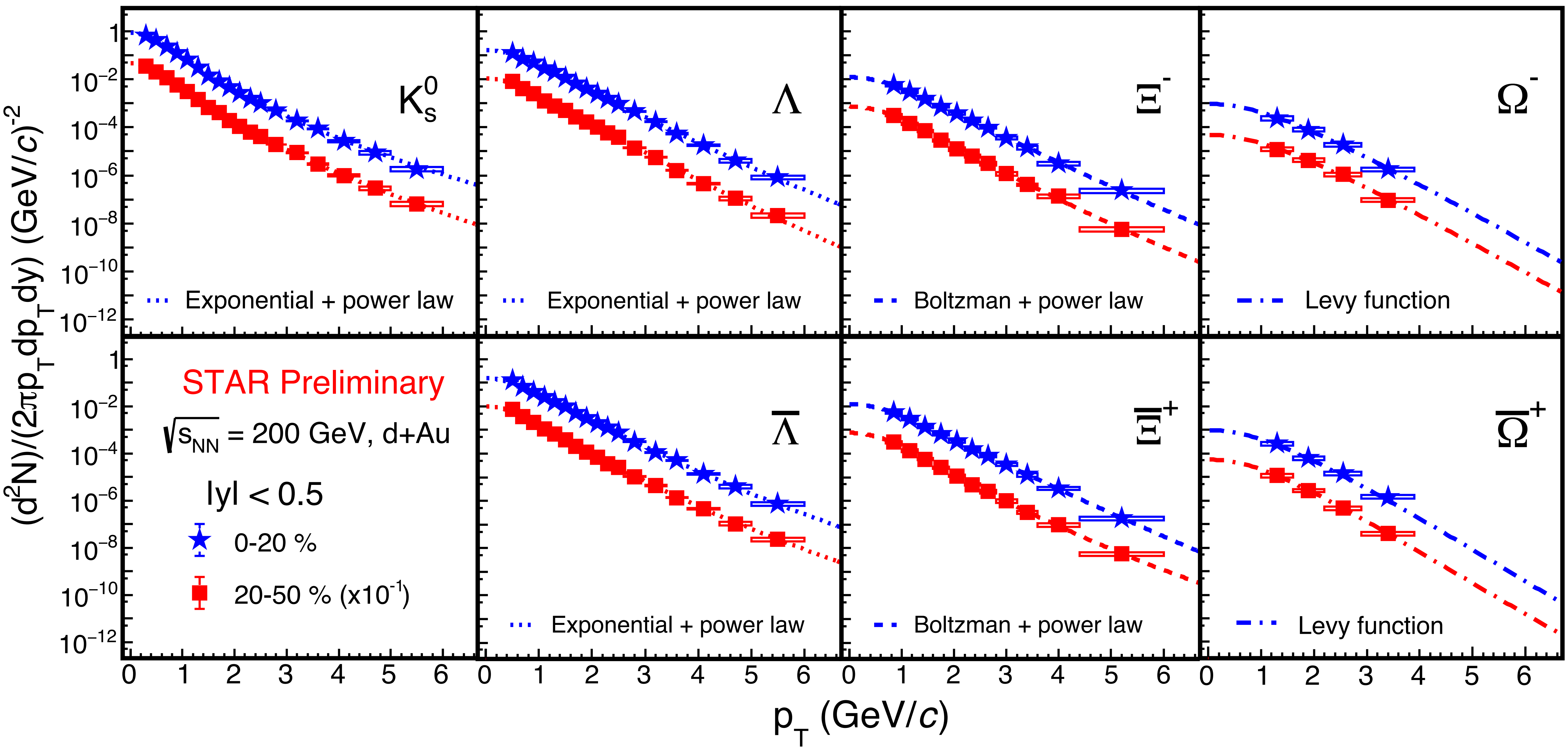


K_S^0, Λ, Ξ, Ω are reconstructed via their hadronic decay channels :

- $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^-$, B.R. 69.2%
- $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda}) \rightarrow p(\bar{p}) + \pi^-(\pi^+)$, B.R. 63.9%
- $\Xi^-(\bar{\Xi}^+) \rightarrow \Lambda(\bar{\Lambda}) + \pi^-(\pi^+)$, B.R. 99.8%
- $\Omega^-(\bar{\Omega}^+) \rightarrow \Lambda(\bar{\Lambda}) + K^-(K^+)$, B.R. 67.8%

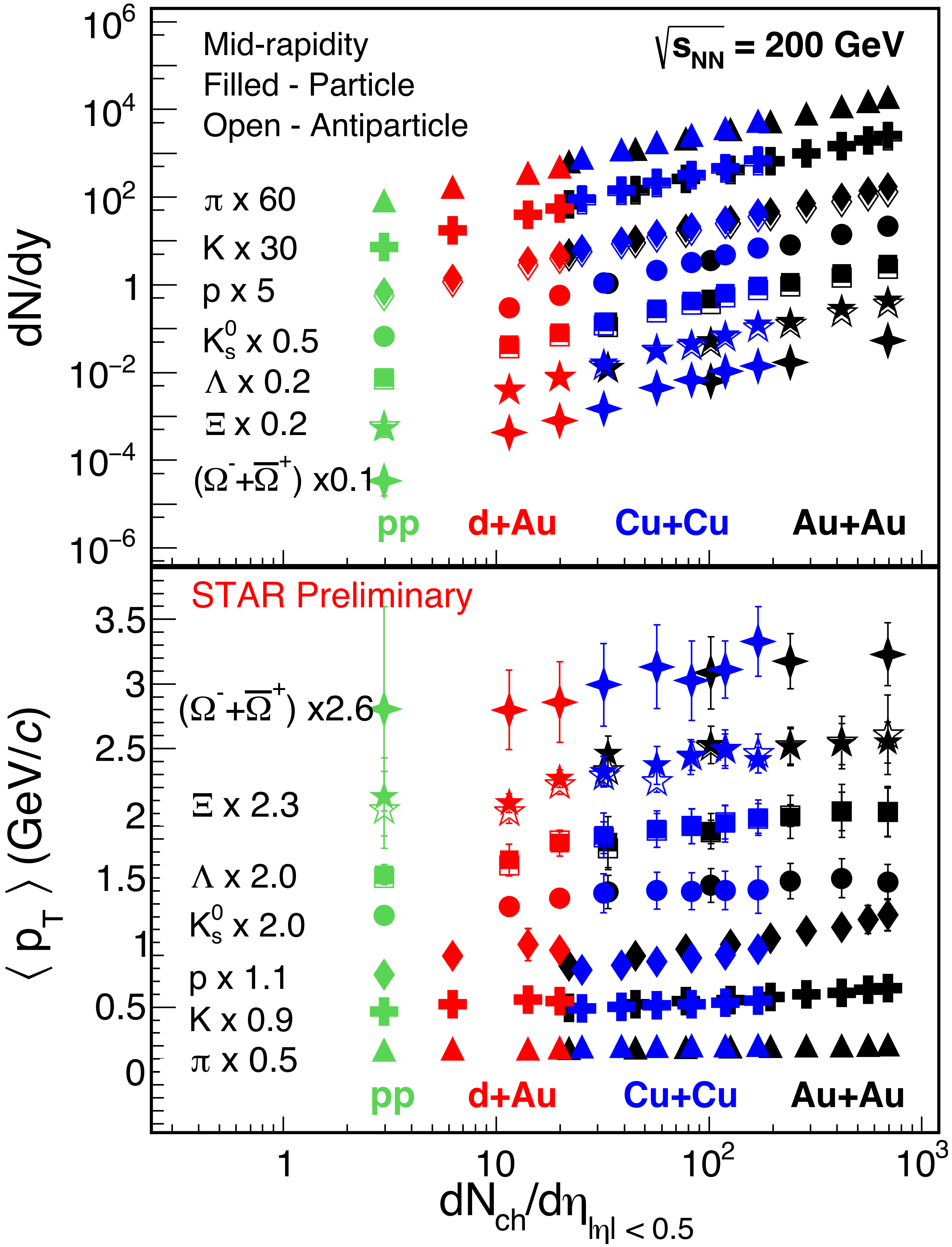
Chin. Phys. C **40**, 100001 (2016)

Transverse Momentum Spectra at Mid-rapidity (|y| < 0.5)



- p_T spectra of K^0_s, $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$, $\Xi^-(\bar{\Xi}^+)$ & $\Omega^-(\bar{\Omega}^+)$ are corrected for acceptance & efficiency and respective branching ratios
- Λ spectra are corrected for weak decay feed down from Ξ

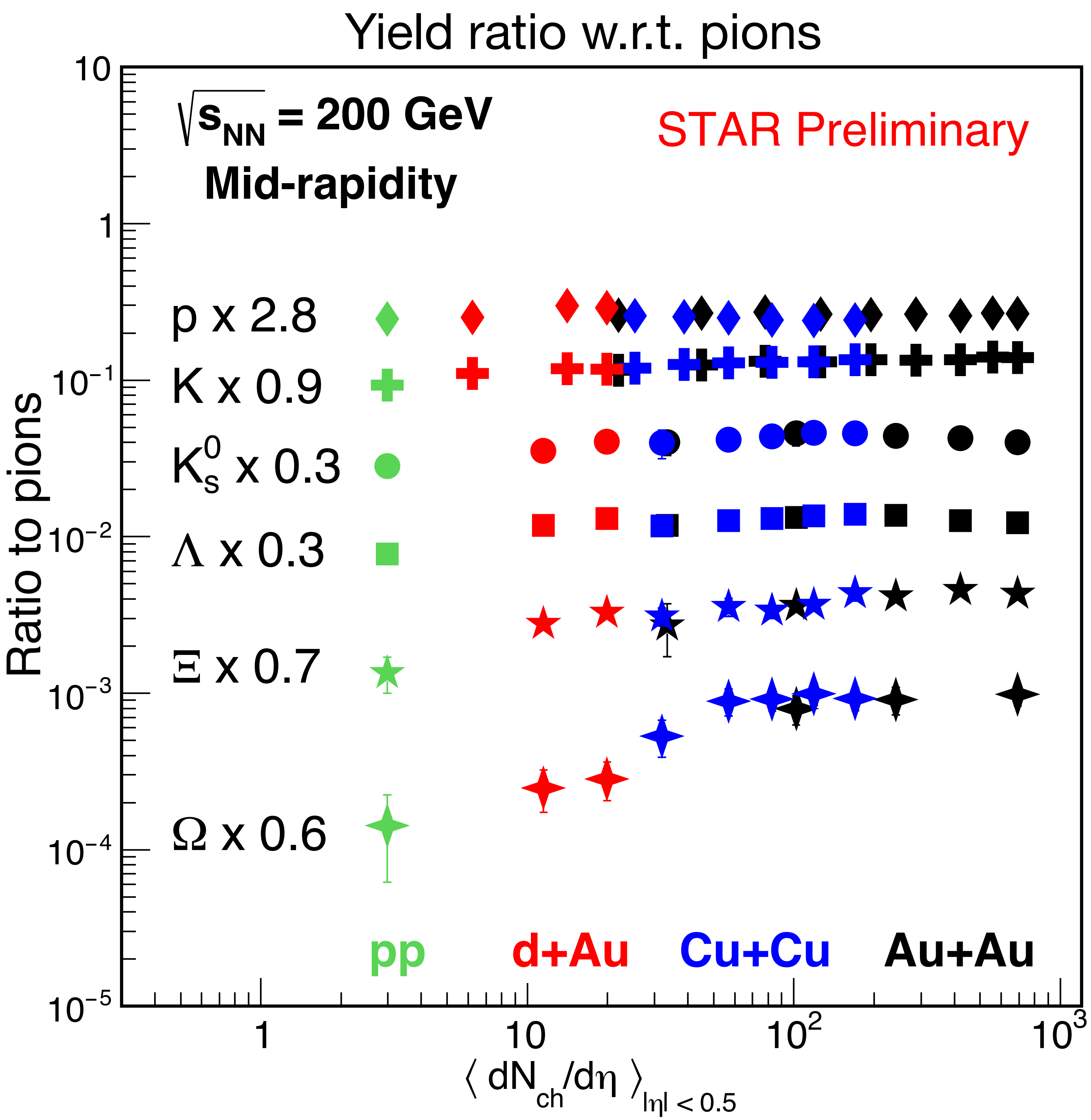
Integrated yields and $\langle p_T \rangle$ as function of Multiplicity



- dN/dy increases as function of $dN_{ch}/d\eta$
- $\langle p_T \rangle$ is larger for heavier particles & hint of increase is observed as function of $dN_{ch}/d\eta$:
  - Supports the picture of collective evolution (radial flow)
- Particle production is driven by $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ not by collision species.

STAR : Phys. Rev. C **75**, 064901 (2007)
STAR : Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 072301 (2012)
STAR : Phys. Rev. C 79, 034909 (2009)
STAR : Phys. Rev. C 83, 034910 (2011)

Integrated Particle-to-Pion ratios as function of Multiplicity



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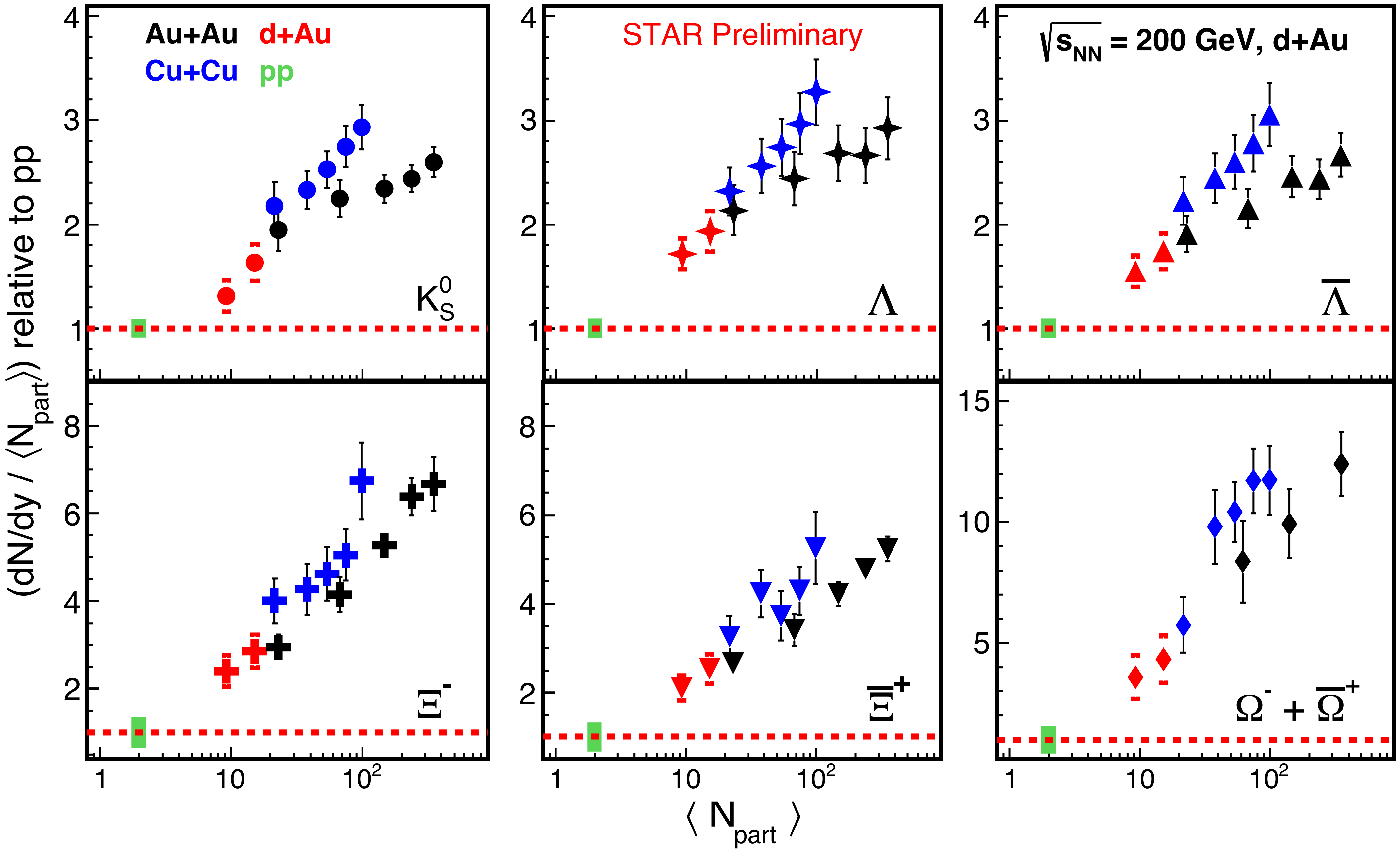
- Smooth transition of ratios of the particles from p+p to A+A collisions
- d+Au system fills the gap between p+p and peripheral Cu+Cu & Au+Au collisions
- Data from different collision systems follow similar trend
- Yield ratio of particles to pions with more strangeness content decrease faster from high to low multiplicity

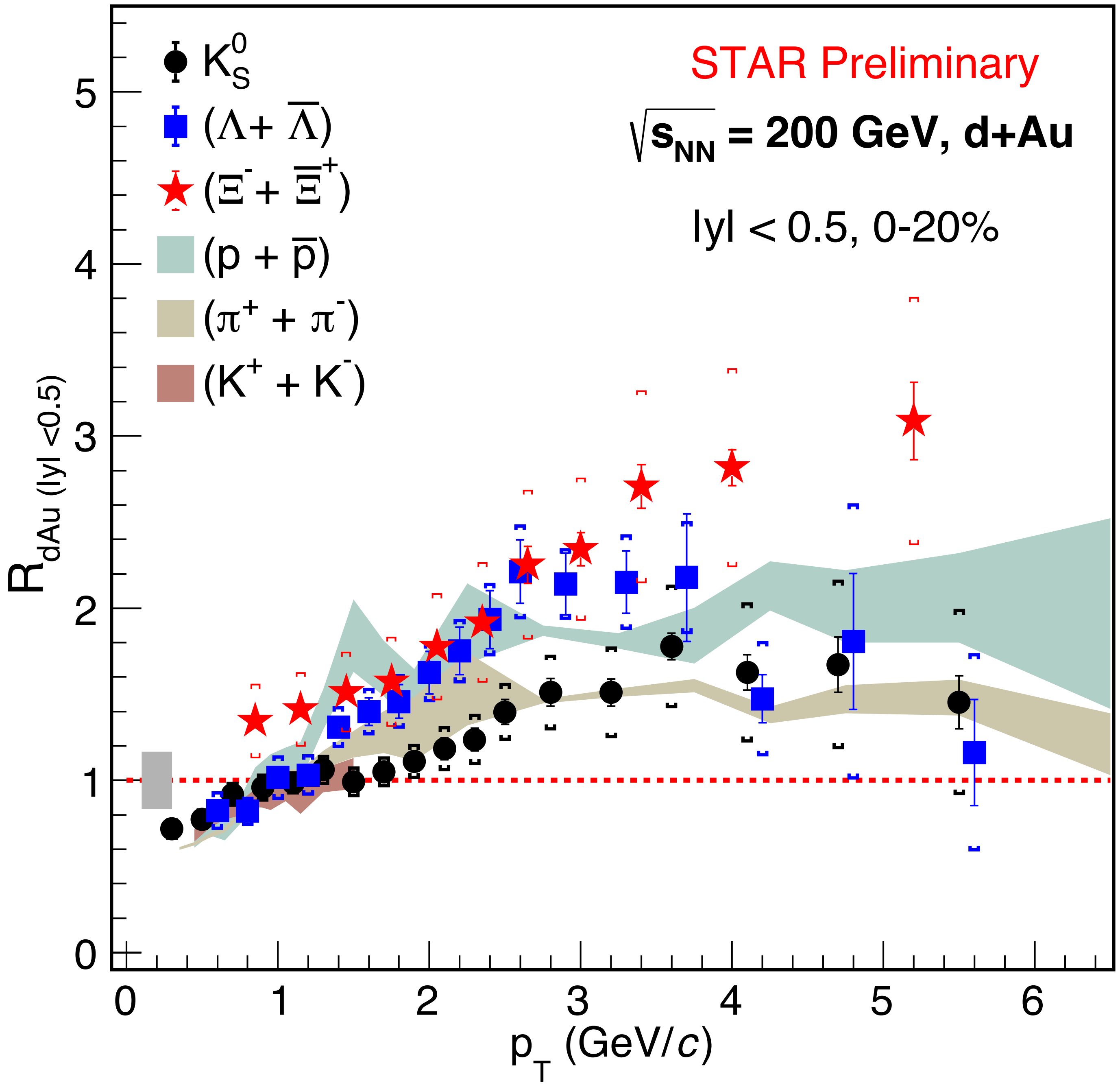
Strangeness Enhancement



- Strange particle yields in d+Au 200 GeV are enhanced as compared to p+p collisions
- Strange particle yields increase as a function of $\langle N_{part} \rangle$

STAR : Phys. Rev. C (2007) : **75**, 064901
STAR : Phys. Rev. Lett. (2012) : 108, 072301
STAR : Phys. Rev. C (2009) : 79, 034909

Nuclear Modification Factor



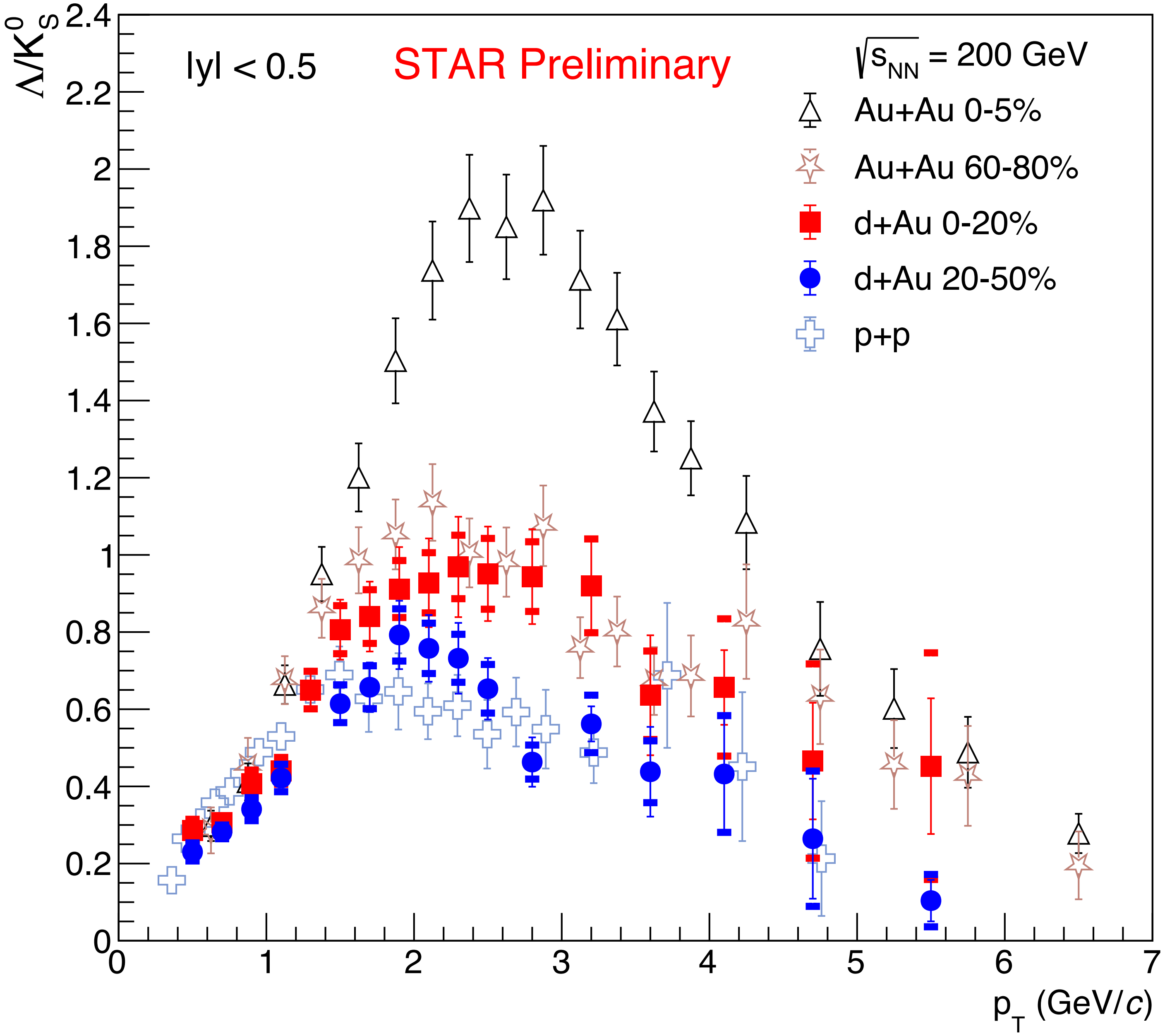
Λ data points are p_T shifted by 0.1 GeV/c for clarity.

π,K,p data are from
STAR : Phys.Lett.B (2006) : 637
STAR : *Phys.Lett.B* (2005) : 616

$$R_{dAu}(p_T) = \frac{\text{Yield}_{AB}}{\langle N_{coll}\rangle \text{Yield}_{pp}}$$

- Cronin like enhancement is observed for K^0_S, Λ & Ξ at intermediate p_T
- Enhancement in d+Au compared to p+p for p_T in 2-4 GeV/c is stronger for baryons (Ξ, Λ & p) compared to mesons (K^0_S, π)

Baryon to Meson Ratio

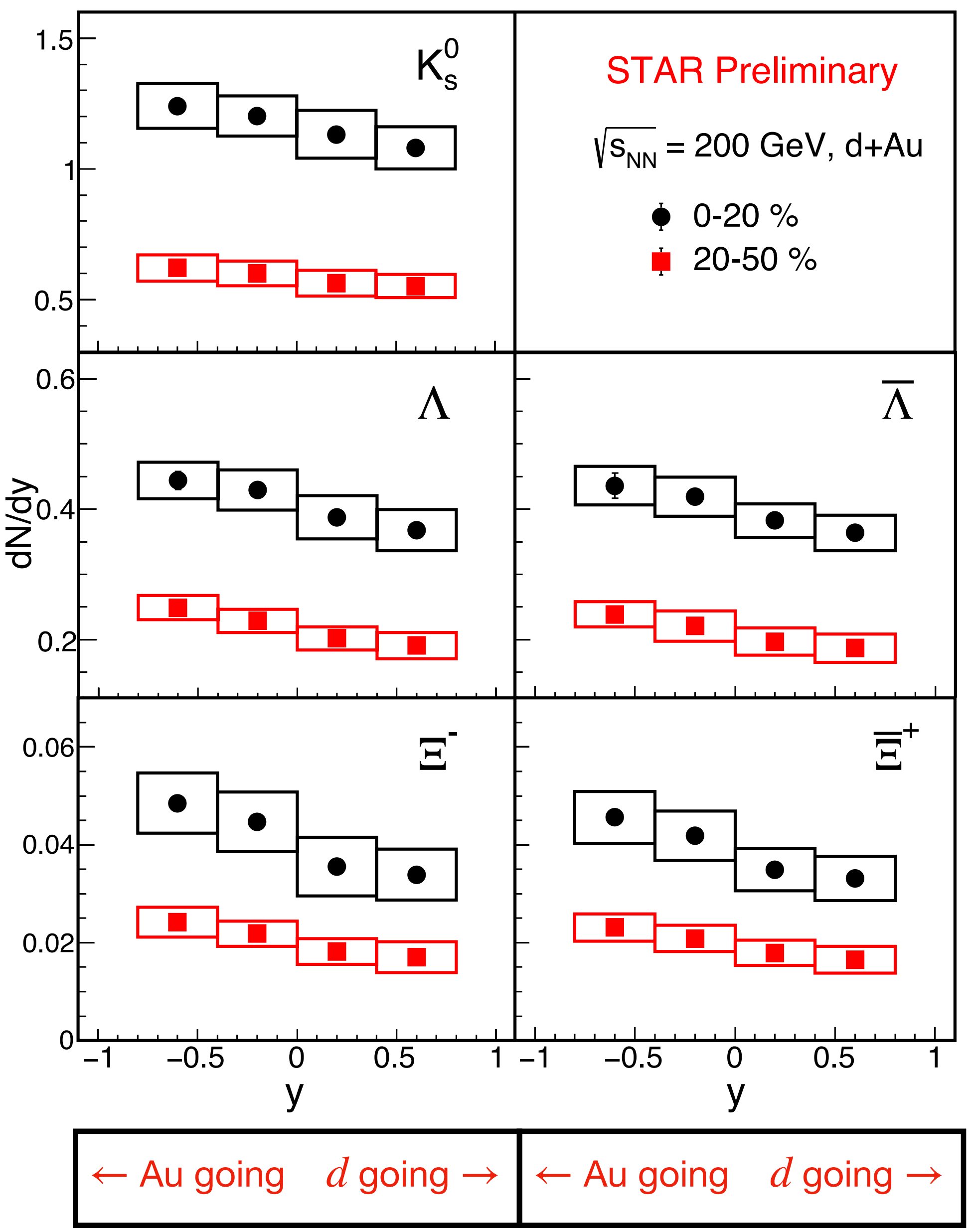


STAR : Phys. Rev. C **75**, 064901 (2007)
STAR : Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 072301 (2012)
STAR : Phys. Rev. C 79, 034909 (2009)

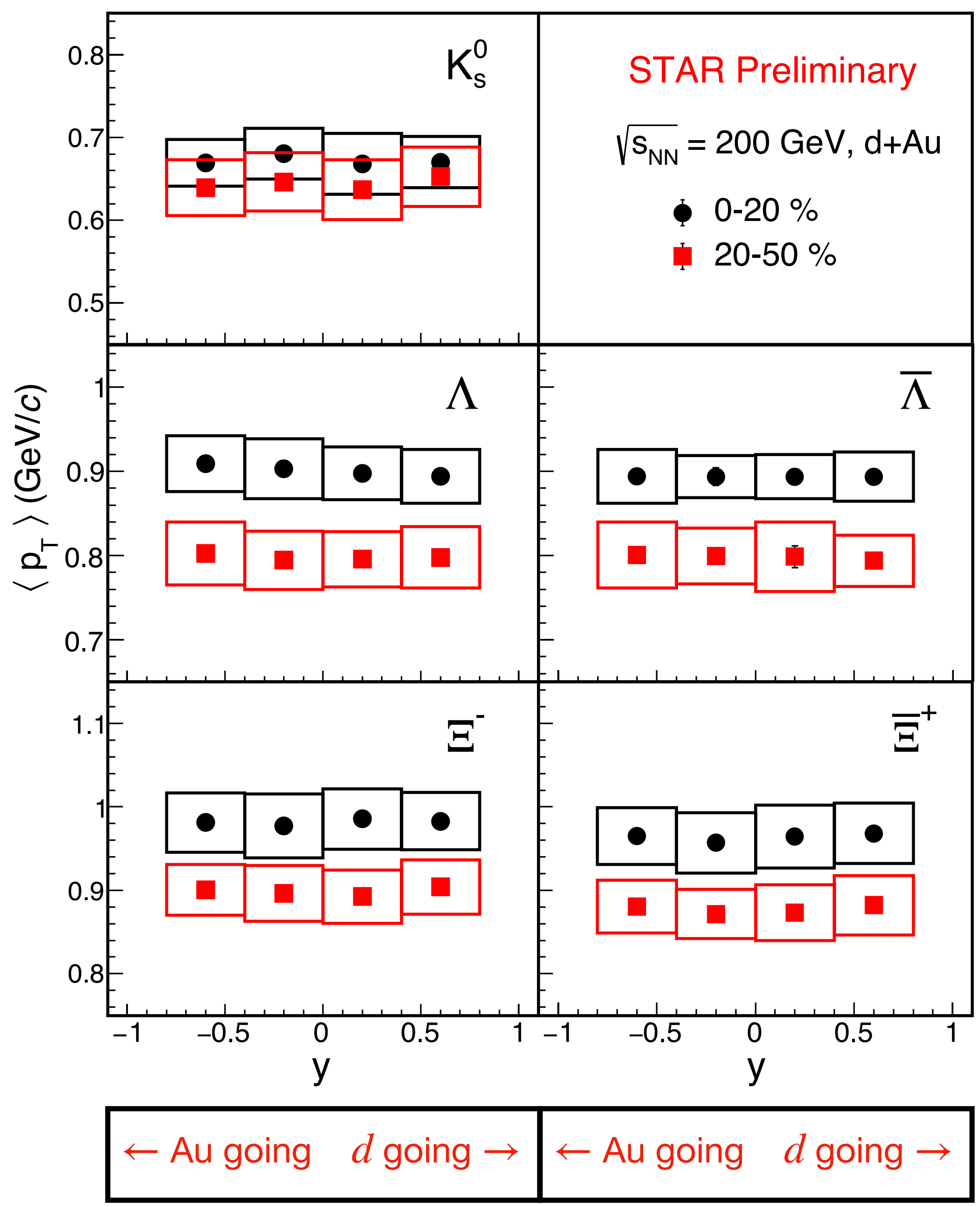
- Λ/K^0_s are significantly enhanced in central Au+Au collisions at 200 GeV compared to p+p
  - recombination of thermalized strange quarks in QGP / radial flow…
- Λ/K^0_s in 0-20% d+Au at intermediate p_T is larger compared to 20-50% d+Au and p+p collisions
- Baryon enhancement is observed in central d+Au 200 GeV

Integrated yields and $\langle p_T \rangle$ as function of Rapidity

dN/dy w.r.t. to y

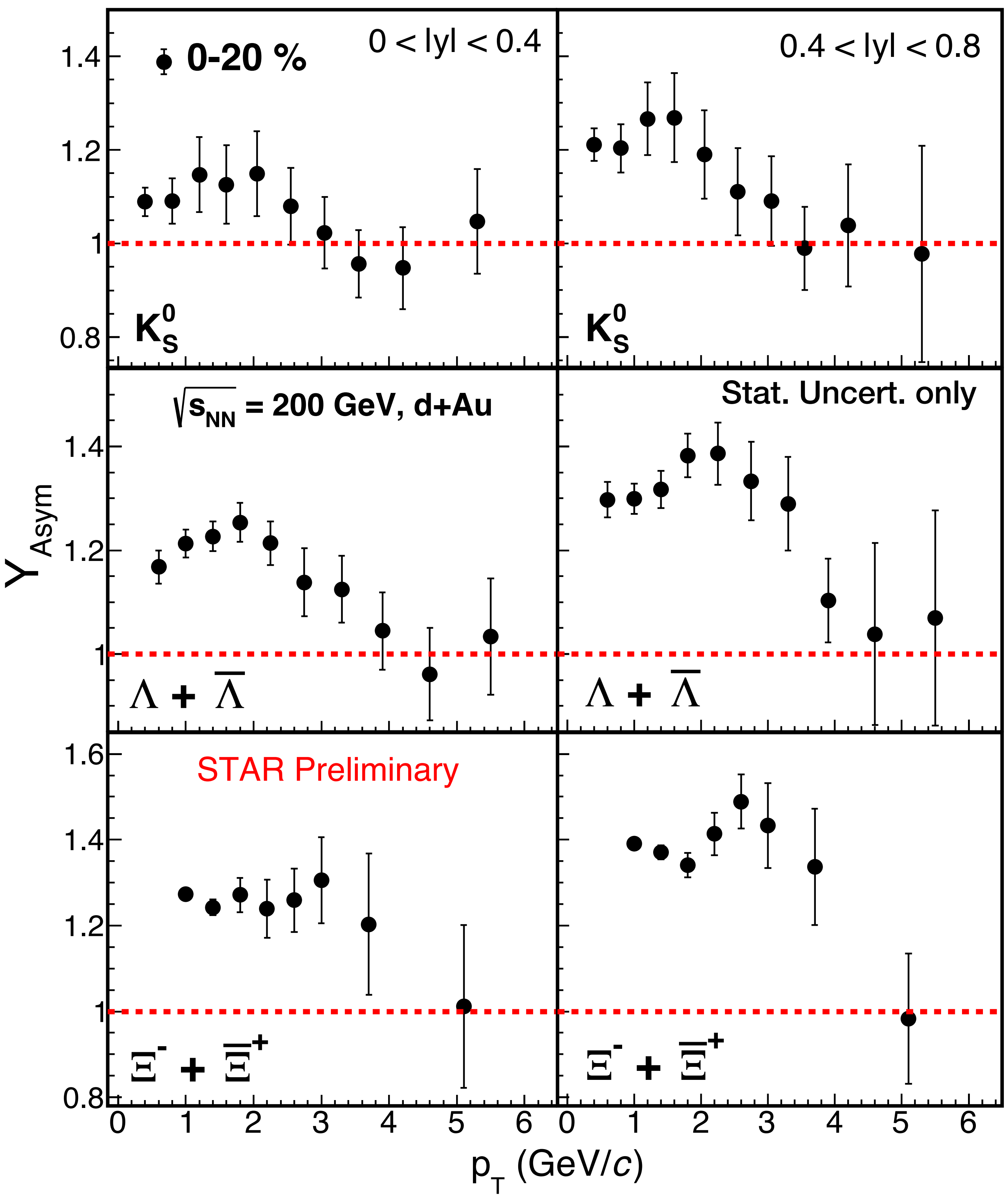


$\langle p_T \rangle$ w.r.t. to y



- dN/dy slightly decreases from negative to positive rapidities for K^0_s, $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ & $\Xi^-(\bar{\Xi}^+)$
- $\langle p_T \rangle$ is flat vs y for K^0_s, $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ & $\Xi^-(\bar{\Xi}^+)$: similar radial flow
- Theoretical calculations are welcome

Rapidity Asymmetry



$$Y_{\rm asym}(p_{\rm T}) = \frac{{\rm d}^2N(p_{\rm T})/{\rm d}y_{\rm CM}{\rm d}p_{\rm T}|_{y_{\rm CM}\in[-b,-a]}}{{\rm d}^2N(p_{\rm T})/{\rm d}y_{\rm CM}{\rm d}p_{\rm T}|_{y_{\rm CM}\in[a,b]}}.$$

- $Y_{Asym} > 1$ is observed at low p_T
  - Signifies the presence of nuclear effects
- Consistent with unity at high p_T.
- Asymmetry is more prominent for
  - Higher rapidity intervals (0.4 < |y| < 0.8)
  - Heavier mass particle

STAR : PhysRevC.76.054903 (2007)

Summary

- We have presented **Multiplicity and Rapidity dependent studies of K_s^0, Λ, Ξ and Ω in d+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV**
- **Particle production is independent of collision system** and mainly driven by multiplicity
- Yields of K_s^0, $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$, $\Xi^-(\bar{\Xi}^+)$ & $\Omega^-(\bar{\Omega}^+)$ in d+Au are observed to be higher than in p+p collisions at 200 GeV : **Strangeness enhancement**
- **Nuclear modification factors (R_{dAu})** for K_s^0, Λ and Ξ show Cronin like enhancement
- **Integrated yield as function of rapidity** decreases from negative to positive rapidity region while $\langle p_T \rangle$ remains flat.
- **Rapidity asymmetry** for K_s^0, Λ and Ξ is observed
  - At low p_T : indicating presence of nuclear effects
  - Asymmetry is more pronounced for higher rapidity region and for heavier mass particle

Thank You!

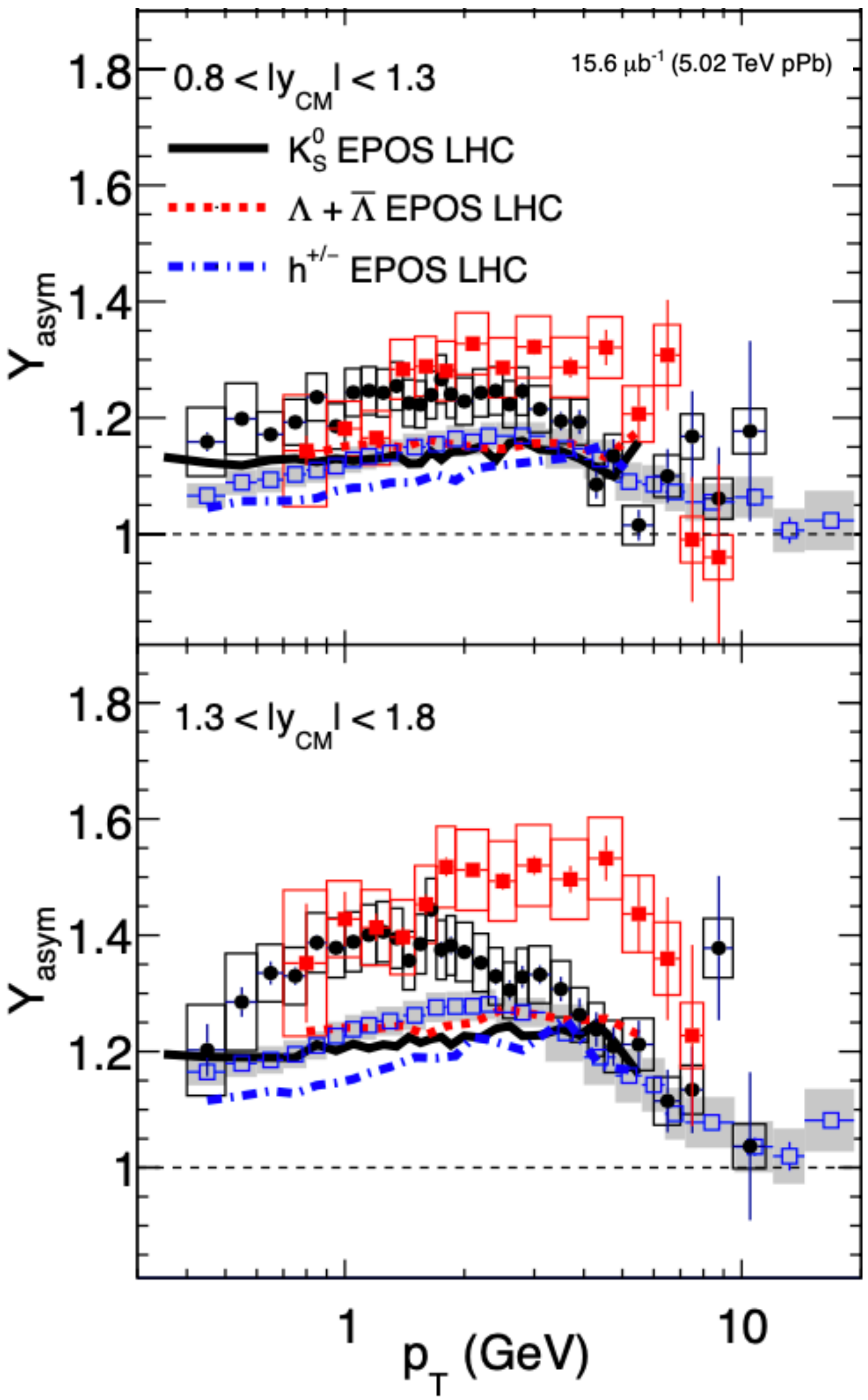
BACK UP

Rapidity Asymmetry Studied in CMS :

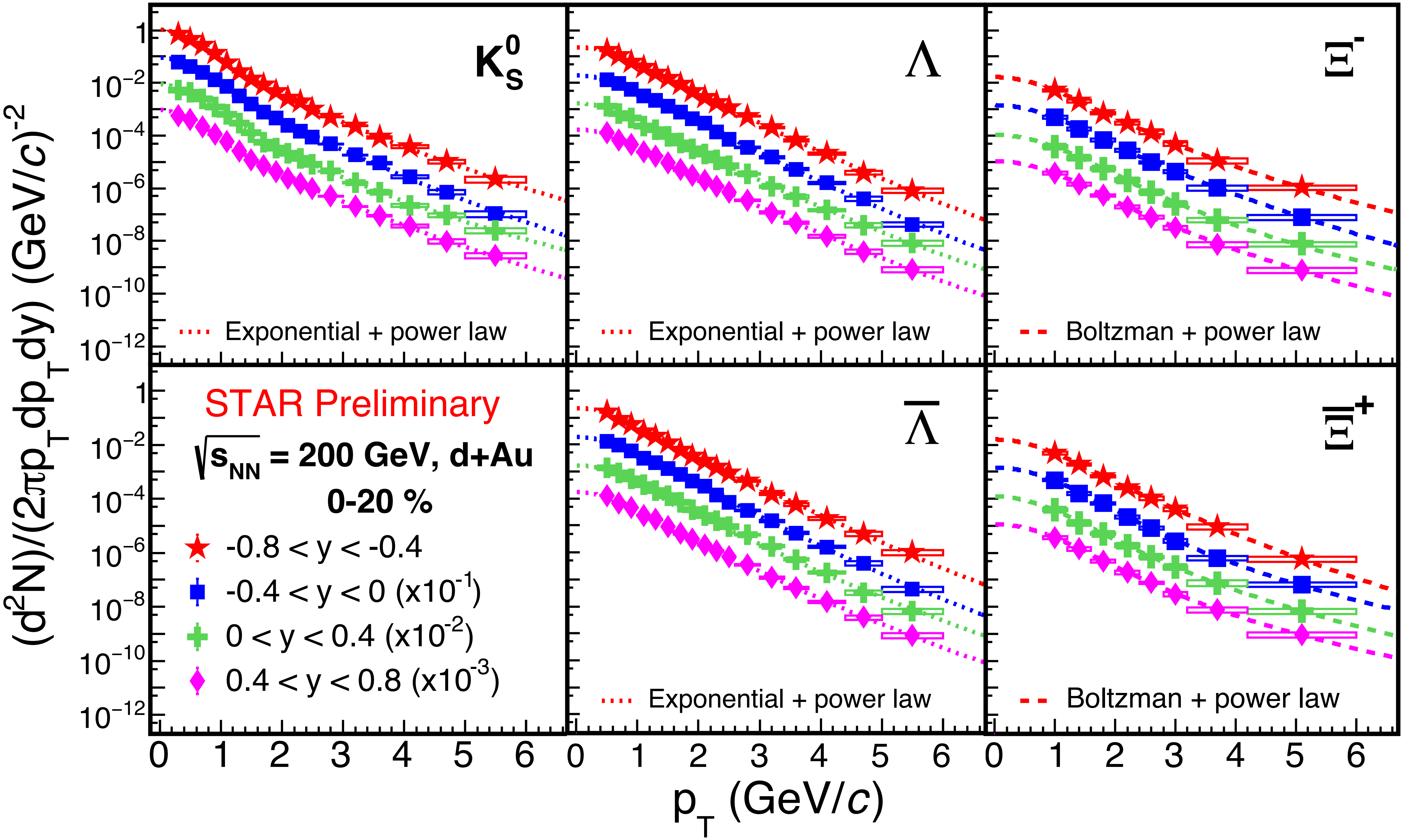
$$Y_{\text{asym}}(p_{\text{T}}) = \frac{\text{d}^2N(p_{\text{T}})/\text{d}y_{\text{CM}}\text{d}p_{\text{T}}|_{y_{\text{CM}}\in[-b,-a]}}{\text{d}^2N(p_{\text{T}})/\text{d}y_{\text{CM}}\text{d}p_{\text{T}}|_{y_{\text{CM}}\in[a,b]}}.$$

- Y_{asym} > 1 is observed at low p_T
  - Signifies the presence of nuclear effects
- Consistent with unity at high p_T
- More prominent for higher rapidity interval (1.3 < |y| < 1.8)
- Asymmetry is stronger for Λ as compared to that for K_s^0

CMS: PHYSICAL REVIEW C **101**, 064906 (2020)



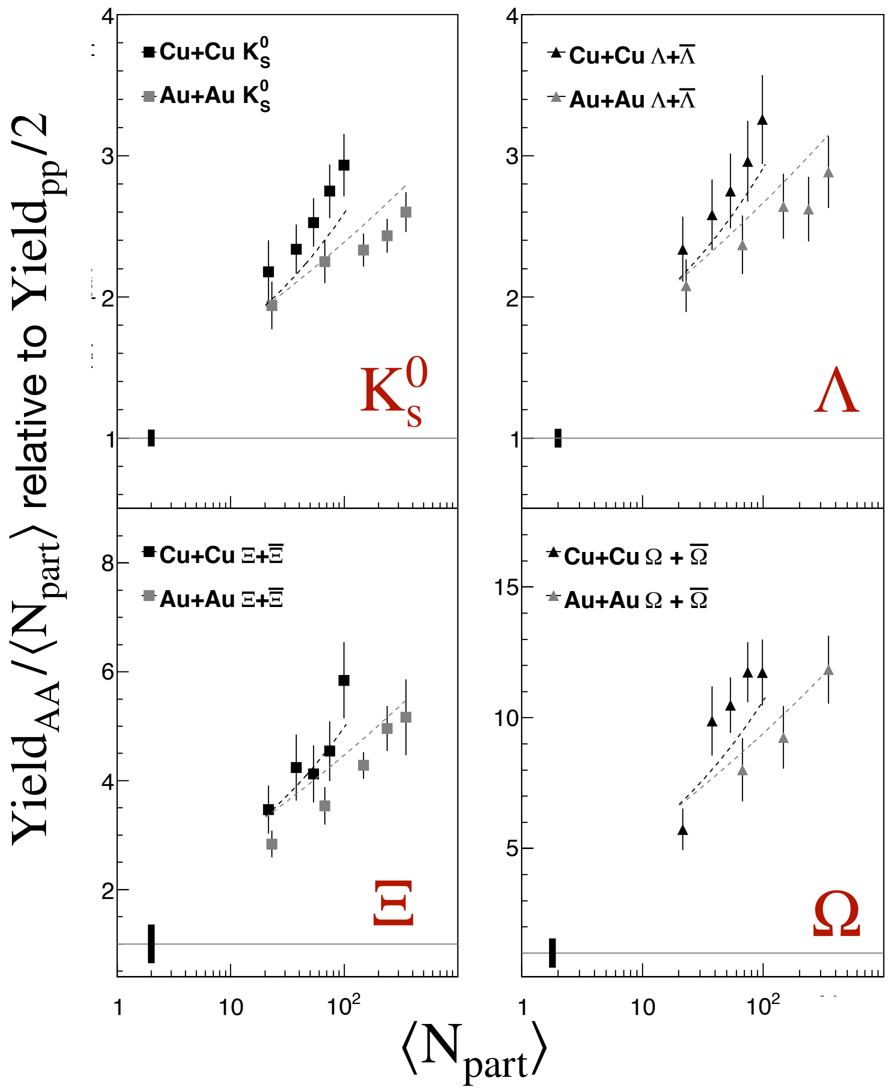
Transverse Momentum Spectra at Different Rapidities



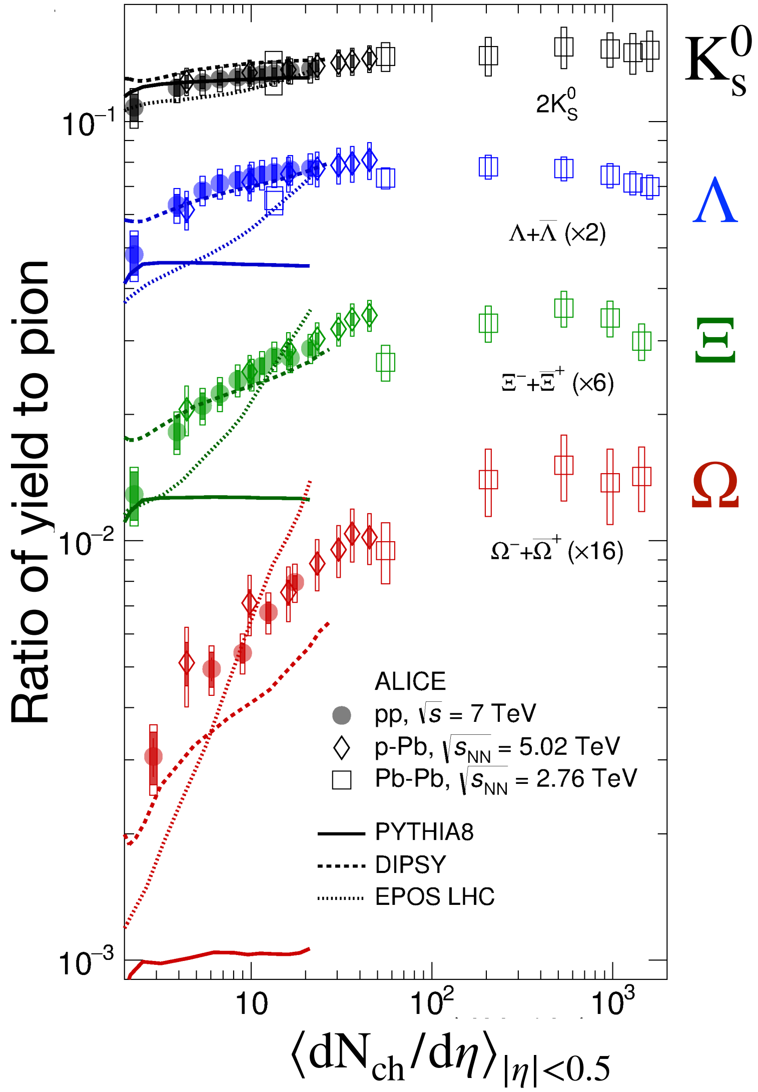
- p_T spectra of K^0_S, $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$, $\Xi^-(\bar{\Xi}^+)$ for different rapidities are corrected by acceptance & efficiency and respective branching ratios

Motivation I : Strangeness as a Probe for Deconfinement

STAR : Phys. Rev. Lett. (2012) : 108, 072301



ALICE : Nature Physics (2017) : 13



- Strangeness enhancement in A+A collisions w.r.t. p+p → a traditional signature of QGP formation
- Enhancement is more pronounced for (multi-)strange baryons

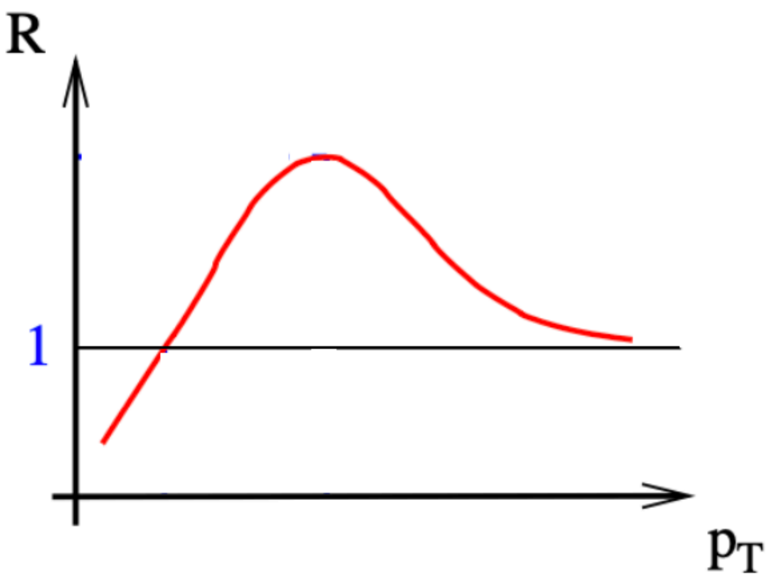
- Creation of QGP in smaller systems is still under intense debate
- Strangeness measurements in d+Au can bridge the multiplicity gap between peripheral A+A and p+p

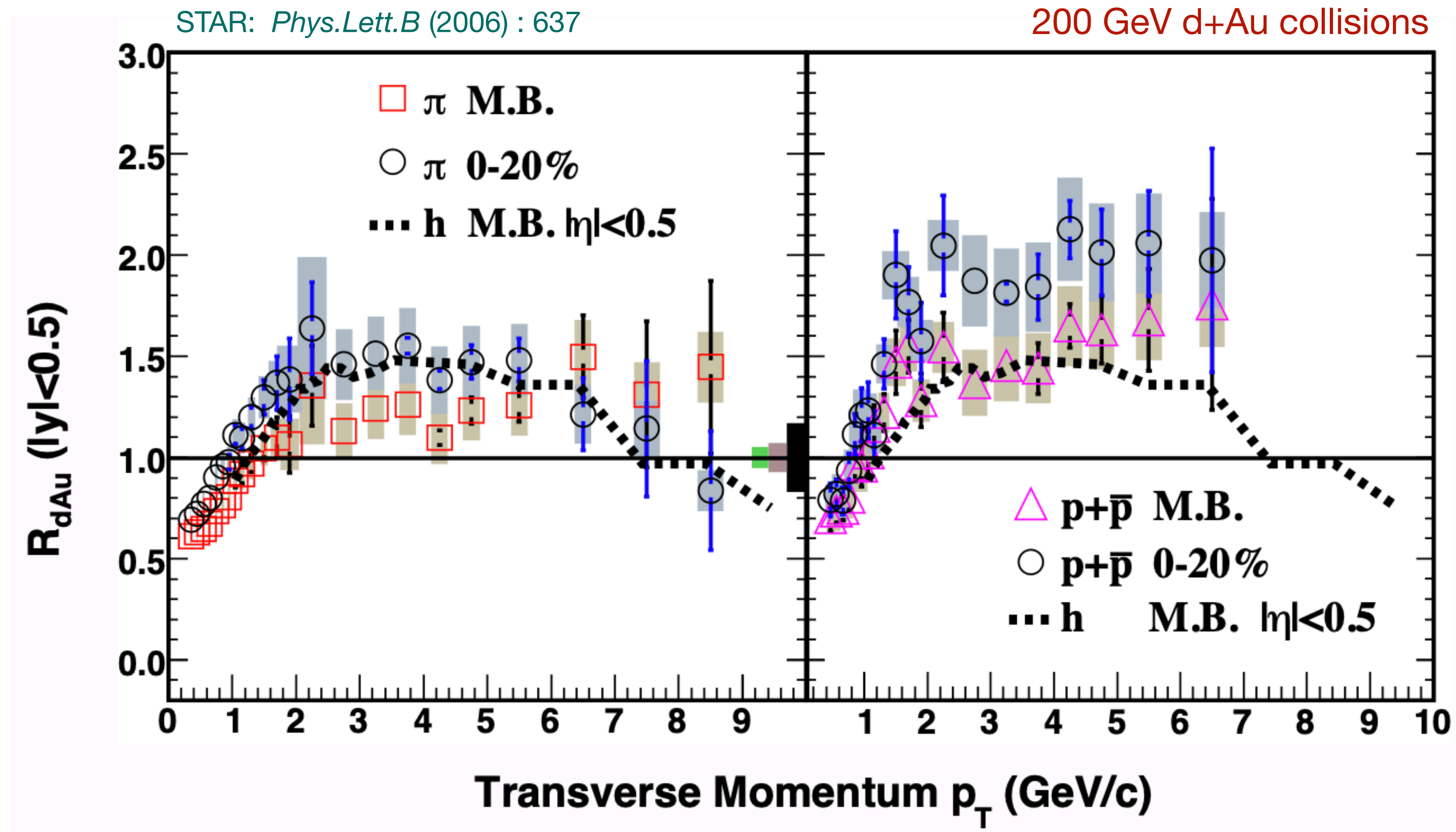
We want to look for strangeness enhancement for K^0_s, Λ, Ξ, Ω in d+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV

Motivation II : Probing Cold Nuclear Matter Effects

- Cronin effect studied using **Nuclear modification factor R**

$$R_{dAu}(p_T) = \frac{\text{Yield}_{AB}}{\langle N_{coll}\rangle \text{Yield}_{pp}}$$





Measurements of particle type and centrality dependence of R_{dAu} (p_T) may help us to understand the mechanism behind Cronin effect

- Hint of Cronin like enhancement has been observed at intermediate p_T for pions as well as for protons

- For $2 < p_T < 5$ GeV/c, R_{dAu} of proton is higher than for pion

Motivation II : Probing Cold Nuclear Matter Effects

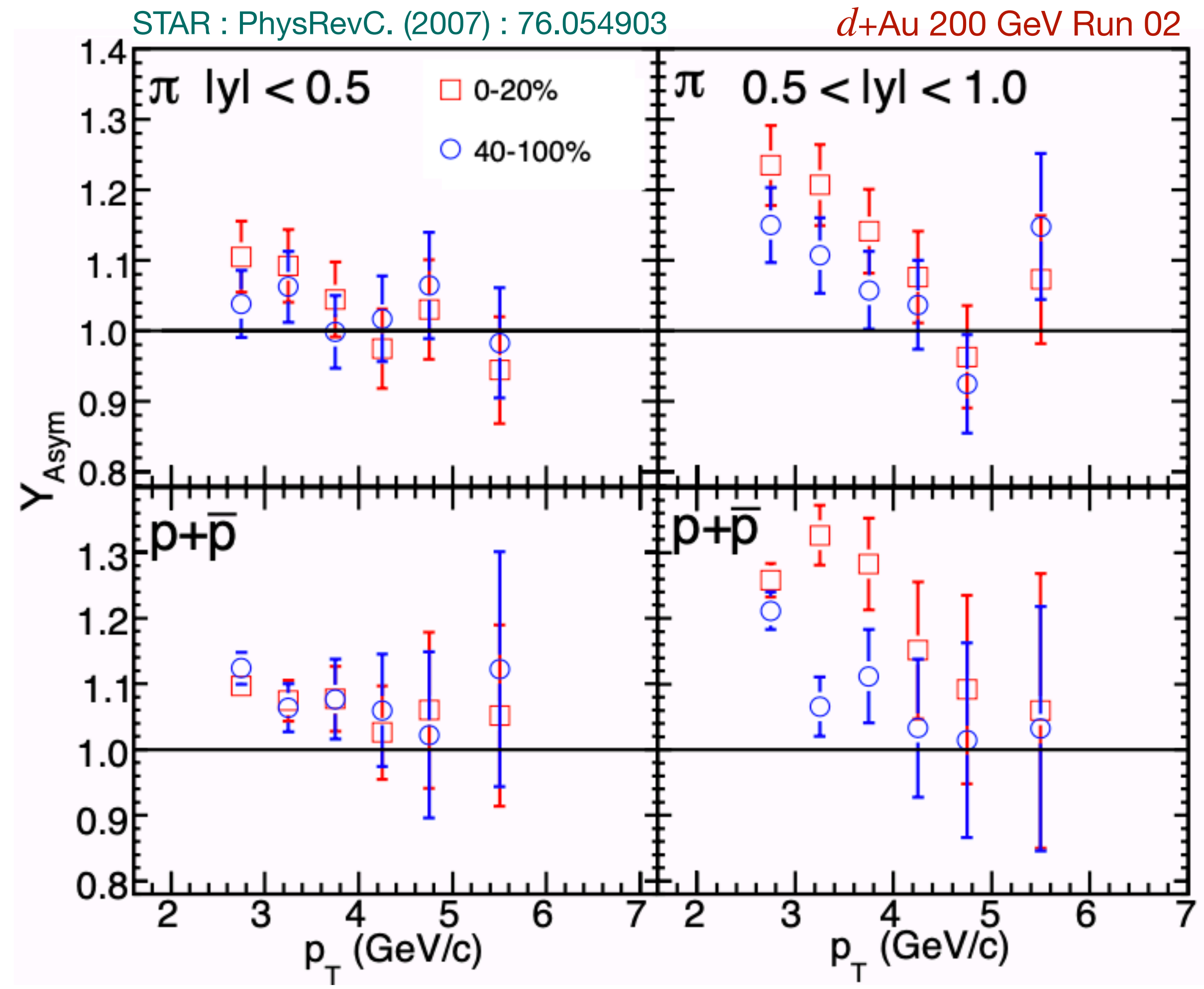
STAR

Rapidity Asymmetry :

$$Y_{Asym}(p_T) = \frac{d^2N/(dp_T dy)_{-b<y<-a}}{d^2N/(dp_T dy)_{a<y<b}}$$

Au going side - backward rapidity

d going side - forward rapidity



- Rapidity Asymmetry provides unique tool to study contributions from nuclear effects (nuclear shadowing, multiple scattering etc.) to the particle production

- At low p_T :
  $Y_{Asym} > 1 \rightarrow$ presence of nuclear effects
- At high p_T :
  Y_{Asym} is consistent with unity
- Deviations are higher for larger rapidity

A solid understanding in cold nuclear matter effects is essential to distill the potential QGP signal