

Open Questions in the Understanding of Strangeness Production in HIC

Experiment



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Strangeness in Quark Matter
Utrecht, Netherlands, July 10th – 15th, 2017

Strangeness in nucleus-nucleus collisions

Energy dependence of strangeness enhancement

High and low (sub-threshold) energies \Rightarrow intermediate energies?

Understanding of small systems

Role of pp collisions

Multiplicity dependence of strangeness production in pp and pA

Strangeness production in A+A collisions at low energies

Microscopic (had. cross sections, potentials) vs. macroscopic (thermal) picture

Role of the ϕ meson

Hyperon interaction and hypernuclei

Understanding of hyperon-hyperon interaction

Thermal description of hypernuclei production

Possible modifications of hyperon properties in nuclei (lifetime, branching ratios, ...)

Overview on Strangeness Measurements

Experiments

GSI-SIS

FOPI, KAOS, HADES

BNL-AGS

E866, E877, E891, E895, ...

CERN-SPS (Pb beam)

WA97, NA44, NA45, NA50
NA49, NA57, NA61

BNL-RHIC

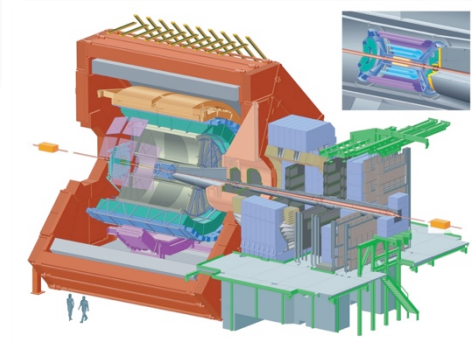
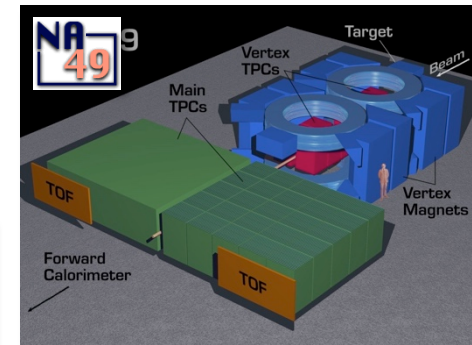
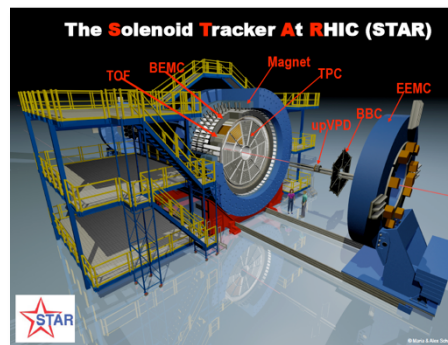
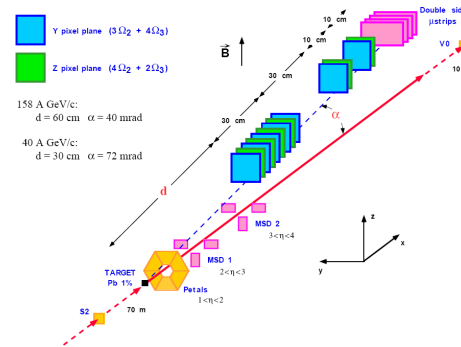
STAR, PHENIX, BRAHMS

CERN-LHC

ALICE

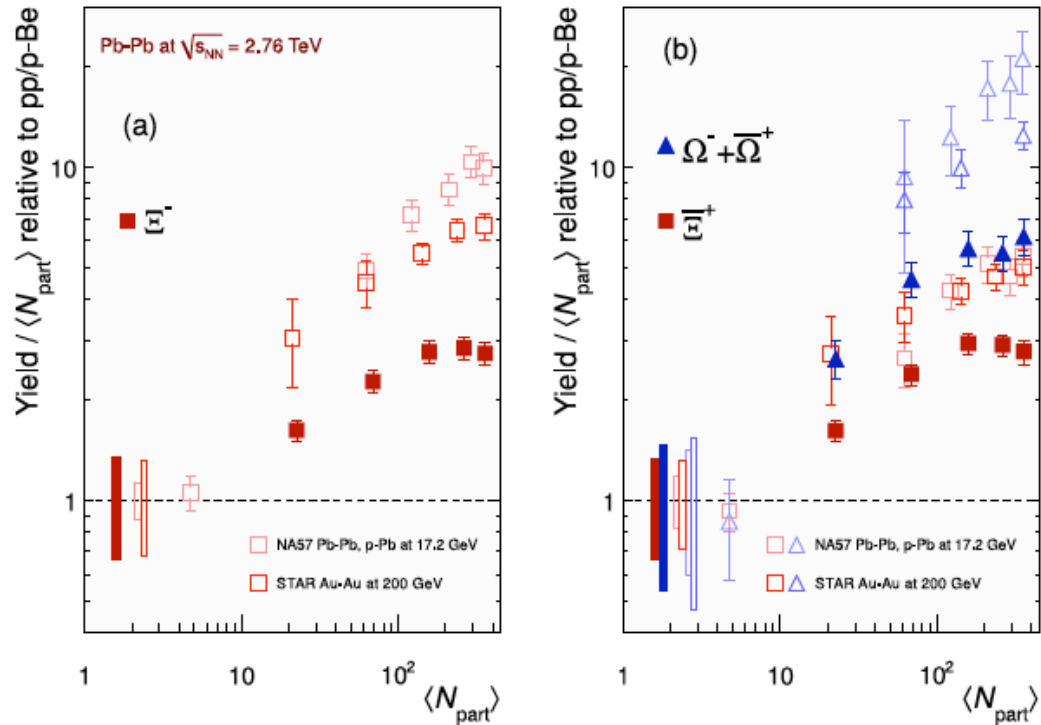
New low energy programs

CBM@FAIR, NICA



Strangeness in A+A

Energy Dependence of Strangeness Enhancement



ALICE
PLB 728 (2014) 216

Enhancement factor

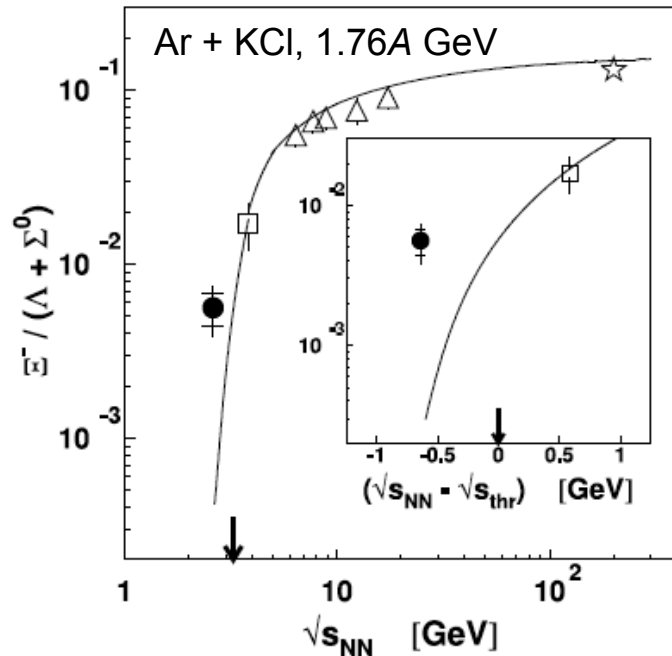
Defined relative to p+p

$$E = \frac{2}{\langle N_{part} \rangle} \left[\frac{dN(Pb + Pb)}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} \Big/ \frac{dN(p + p)}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} \right]$$

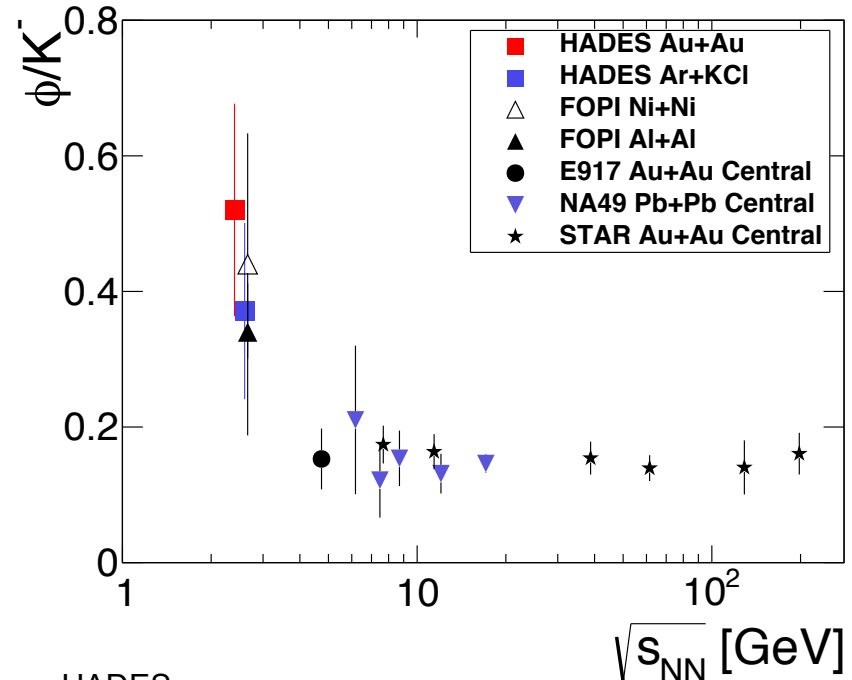
Enhancement factor for Ω : $\approx 20@SPS \approx 12@RHIC \approx 6@LHC$

Strangeness in A+A

Sub-Threshold Energies (Ξ^- , ϕ)



HADES
PRL 103 (2009) 132301



HADES
arXiv:1703.08418

Non-trivial energy dependence at very low energies

Surprisingly high Ξ^- yield, data clearly above model expectation

Dramatic rise of ϕ/K^- ratio towards low energies

Strangeness in A+A

Strangeness Enhancement?

High energies

Decrease of enhancement factor

Caused by increase of strangeness production in pp-reference

Low energies

Increase of strangeness production at sub-threshold energies

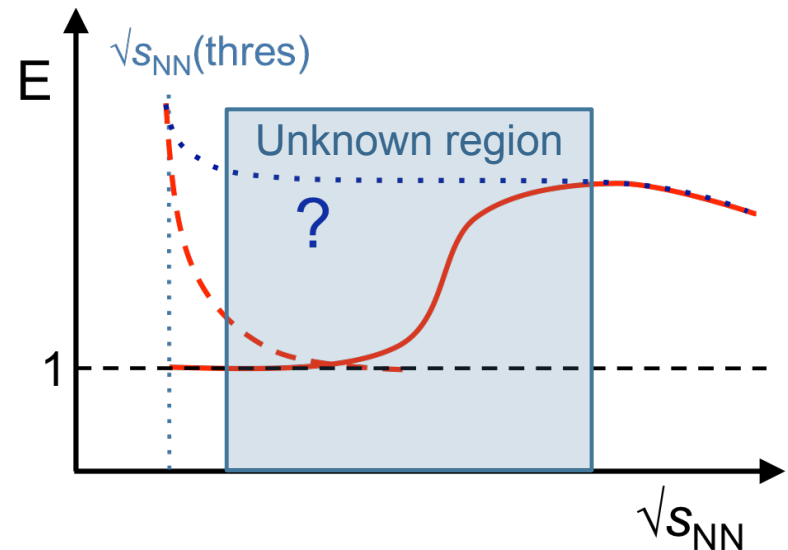
Intermediate energies

Any onset observable (multi-strange) due to partonic degrees of freedom?

Or continuous enhancement everywhere?

Effects in nuclear (hadronic) medium (multi-step processes, resonances, multi-meson fusion, ...)

Enhancement factor for e.g. Ξ or Ω



$$E = \frac{2}{\langle N_{part} \rangle} \left[\frac{dN(Pb + Pb)}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} / \frac{dN(p + p)}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} \right]$$

Strangeness in A+A

Energy Dependence of Total Yields

Covered CM-energies

SIS: $2.0 \leq \sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 2.6$ GeV

AGS: $2.7 \leq \sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 4.9$ GeV

SPS: $5.1 \text{ GeV} \leq \sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 17.3$ GeV

RHIC: $7.7 \text{ GeV} \leq \sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 200$ GeV

LHC: $2.76 \text{ TeV} \leq \sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 5.02$ TeV

High energies

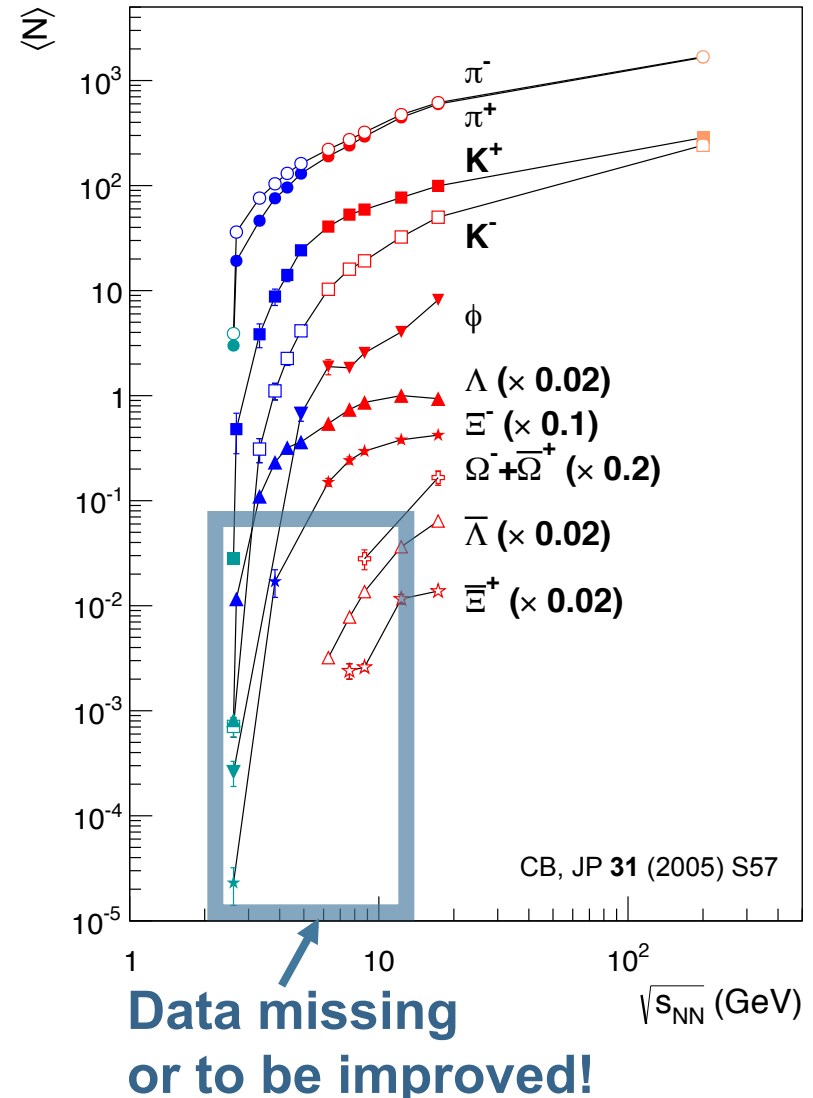
All particle species measured
(only mid-rapidity)

Low energies

Mostly limited to bulk particles

Almost no rare multi-strange
(anti-)particles (Ξ , Ω) at low energies

Future prospects \rightarrow Dan Cebrá's talk



Strangeness in A+A

Open Questions

What is the energy dependence of strangeness enhancement (esp. (multi-)strange) over the whole energy region?

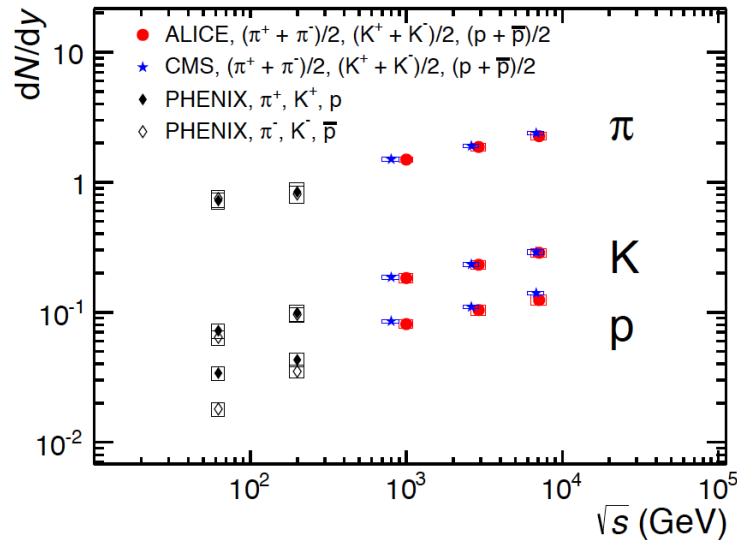
Could there be an onset somewhere?

Enhancement due to hadronic effects at intermediate (SPS and below) energies?

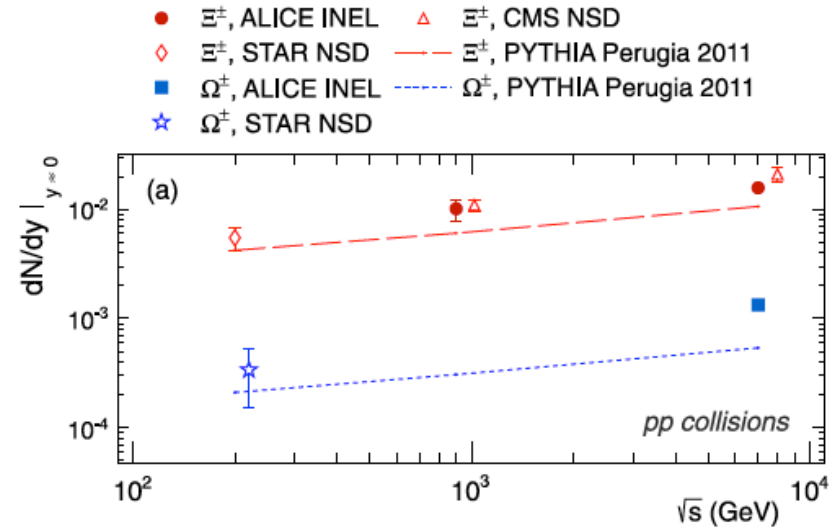
Do we understand the dramatic effects at sub-threshold energies?

Small Systems

Energy Dependence of pp Data (RHIC and LHC)



ALICE
EPJC **75** (2015) 226



ALICE
PLB **712** (2012) 309

Continuous increase of yields with \sqrt{s}
Stronger than model expectation for multistrange particles

Small Systems

Energy Dependence of pp Data

Ratio strange/non-strange

Hyperon-to-pion ratios

Increase with \sqrt{s} stronger in
pp than in A+A

AA: $\Xi/\pi(\text{LHC}) \approx \Xi/\pi(\text{RHIC})$
 $\Omega/\pi(\text{LHC}) \gtrsim \Omega/\pi(\text{RHIC})$

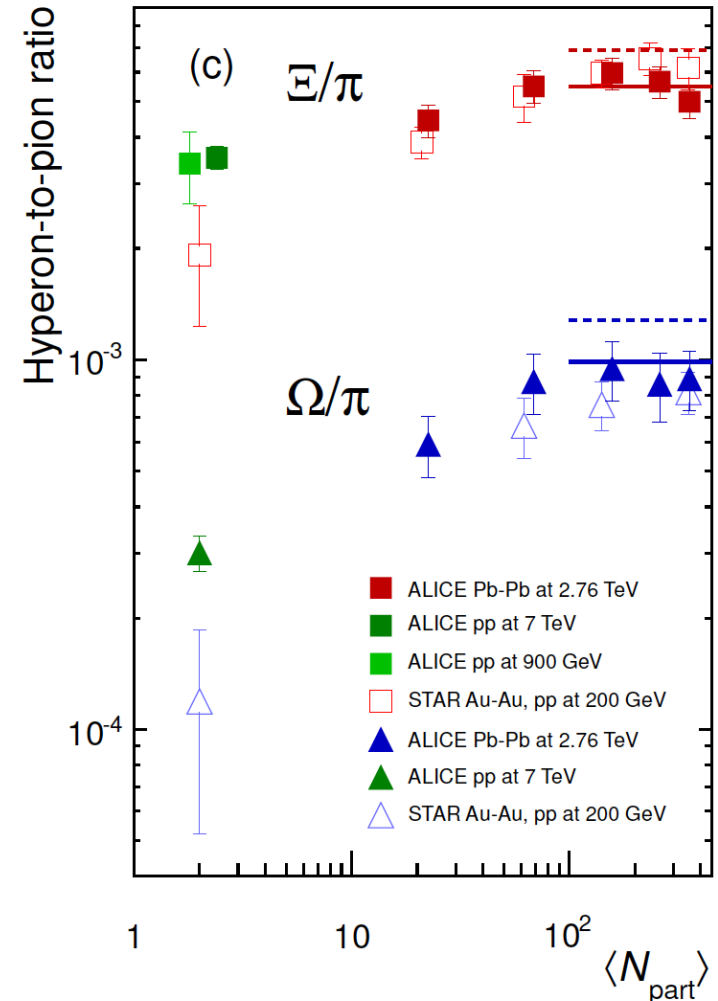
pp: $\Xi/\pi(\text{LHC}) > \Xi/\pi(\text{RHIC})$
 $\Omega/\pi(\text{LHC}) \gg \Omega/\pi(\text{RHIC})$

SHM predictions

full line: A. Andronic et al.,
PLB **678** (2009) 516

dashed line: J. Cleymans et al.,
PRC **74** (2006) 034903

**Release of
strangeness-suppression
in pp at high energies**



ALICE
PLB **728** (2014) 216

Small Systems

Particle Ratios in pp, p-Pb and Pb-Pb Compared

Multiplicity Dependence

pp event classes, measure of reaction violence: $\langle dN_{ch}/d\eta \rangle$

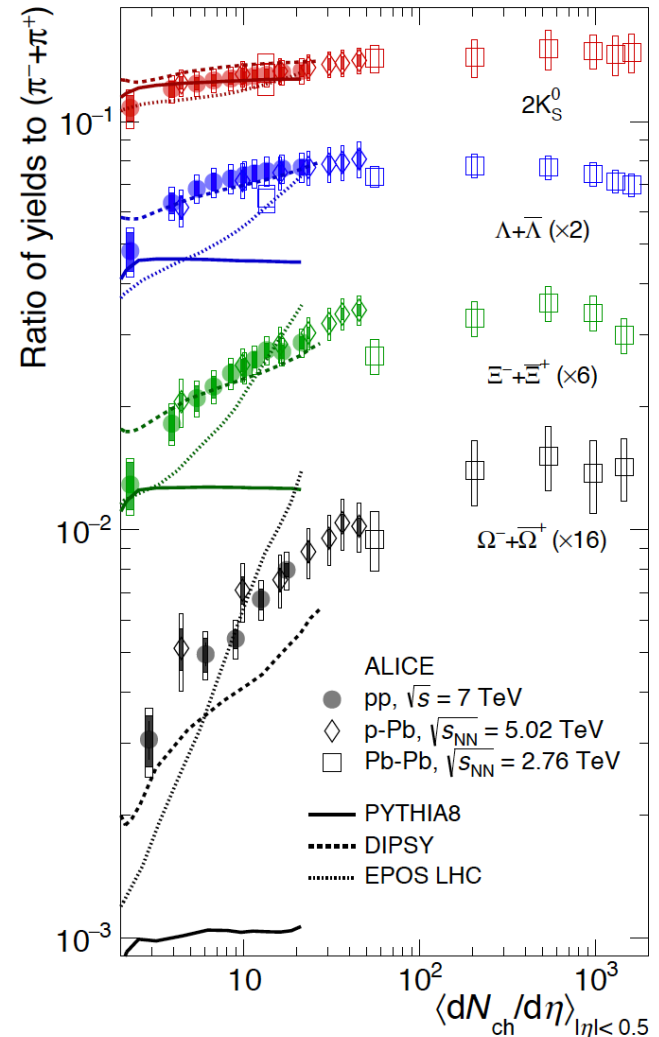
Universal scaling?

Strangeness enhancement evolves with multiplicity dependence

Similar dependence pp and p-Pb
Not trivial, since physics in high mult. pp \neq high mult. p-Pb!

How good is the overlap with peripheral Pb-Pb (K_s^0 , Λ)?

Model description



ALICE
Nature Phys. **13** (2017) 535

Small Systems

Particle Ratios in pp and p-Pb Compared

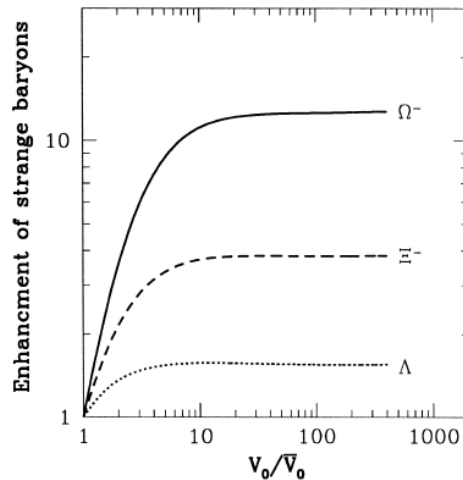
Strangeness hierarchy

Stronger multiplicity dependence for higher strangeness content

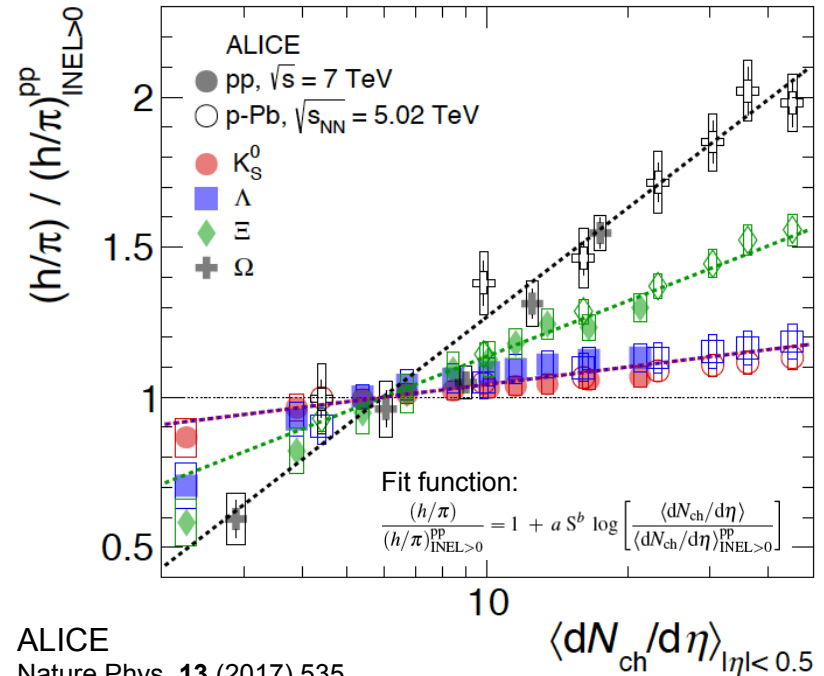
Statistical model

Transition from canonical
 \Rightarrow grand-canonical ensemble

Saturation volume depends on strangeness content



S. Hamieh et al.,
 PLB **486** (2000) 61



ALICE
 Nature Phys. **13** (2017) 535

**Multiplicity dependence in pp
 in agreement to stat. model?**
 Assumption $V_0 \propto dN_{ch}/d\eta$

Small Systems

Statistical Model

Statistical model

Transition from canonical
⇒ grand-canonical ensemble

THERMUS model comparison

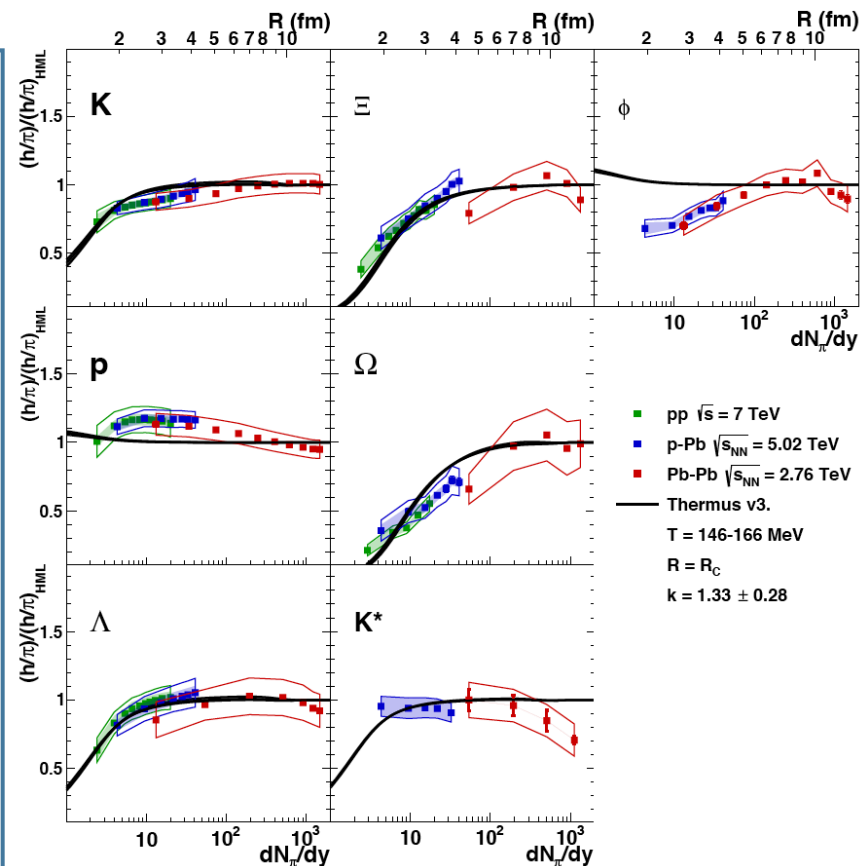
Good description achieved
for all particles

Exception ϕ meson!

Seems to exhibit also a suppression
not expected in model ($S = 0$)

Other energies?

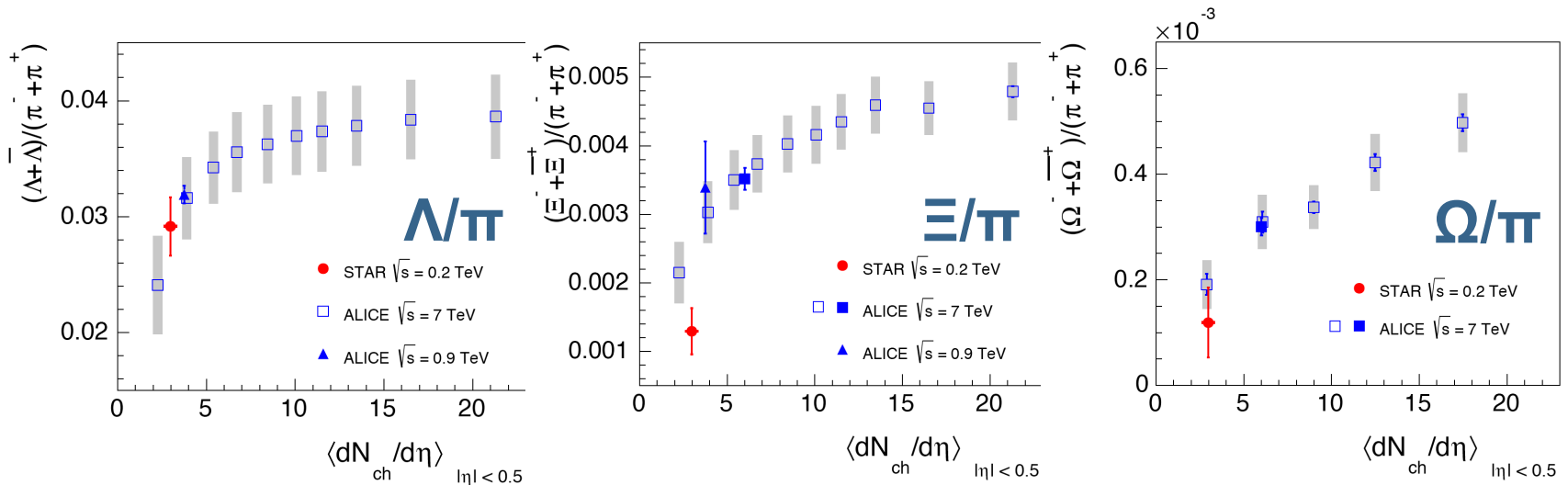
Multiplicity dependence
at lower energies to be studied



V. Vislavicius and A. Kalweit
arXiv:1610.03001

Small Systems

Energy and Multiplicity Dependence in pp Collisions



Saturation of particle ratios observed?

Possibly for Λ/π and Ξ/π

Ω/π increases continuously up to $dN_{ch}/d\eta \approx 17$

ALICE
Nature Phys. **13** (2017) 535
PLB **712** (2012) 309
EPJC **71** (2011) 1594

Does $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ provide common scaling in pp collisions ?

STAR: minimum bias pp data at $\sqrt{s} = 0.2$ TeV

ALICE: multiplicity-selected pp data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

STAR
PRC **75** (2007) 064901
PRC **79** (2009) 034909

Low $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ region should be looked at in detail

How about $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ dependences other (lower) energies?

Small Systems

Open Questions

Does $dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta$ provide an universal scaling for system size dependencies (pp \rightarrow pA \rightarrow AA)?

Is the relation of $dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta$ to the reaction volume the only relevant factor? Also look at other observables ...

Does the multiplicity dependence match the transition from canonical to grand-canonical ensemble at all energies ?

Is a saturation of particle ratios observed in very high multiplicity pp collisions?

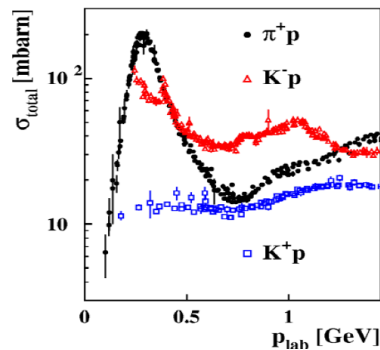
Low Energies

In-Medium Cross Sections and Potentials

$T(K^+) > T(K^-)$ observed

K^+ and K^- cross sections

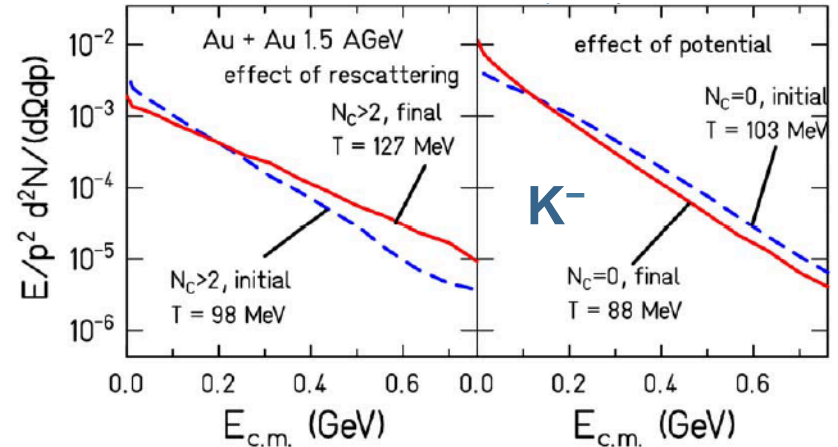
$\sigma(K^-) > \sigma(K^+)$, due to strangeness exchange $\pi + \Lambda \leftrightarrow K^- + N$



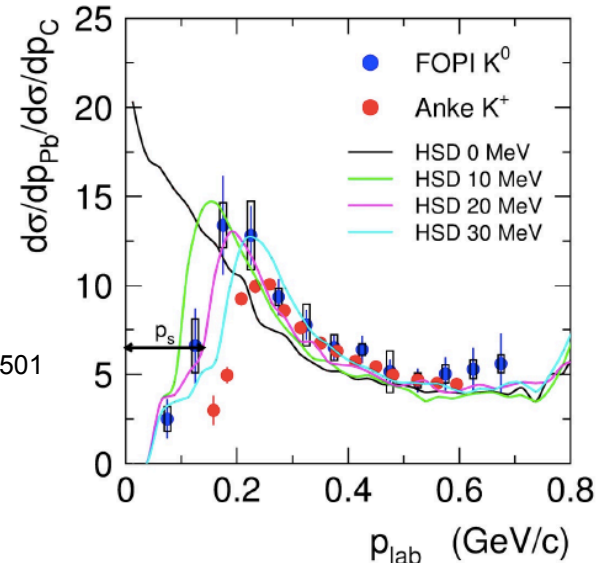
Rescattering should cause different freeze-out for K^+ and K^-

K-N potentials

K^- : attractive / K^+ : repulsive
 \rightarrow modify inverse slopes



C. Hartnack et al.
 PR **510** (2012) 119



FOPI
 PRL **102** (2009) 182501

ANKE
 EPJA **22** (2004) 301

Low Energies

SIS-18: HADES Data on ϕ Meson

ϕ/K^- -ratio

Rapid rise towards low energies

Feeddown into kaons

Can explain the different slope parameters of K^+ and K^-

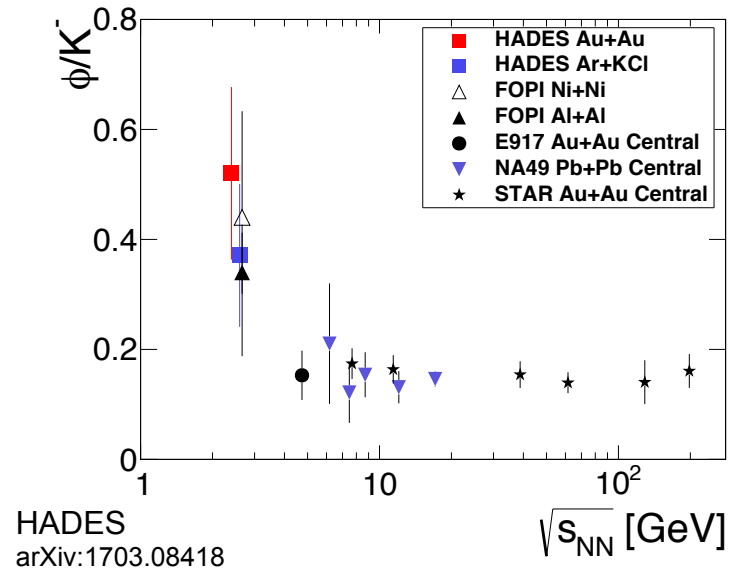
No evidence for sequential freeze-out

Important role of ϕ at low energies

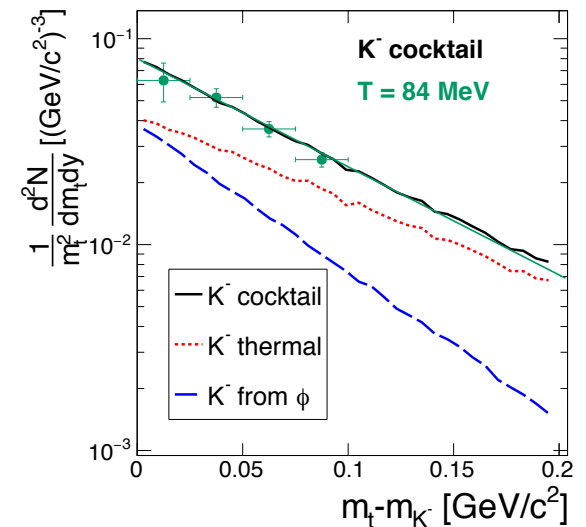
Kaons in medium

Different cross sections for K^+ and K^-

Role of in-medium potentials



HADES
arXiv:1703.08418



Low Energies

Statistical Model

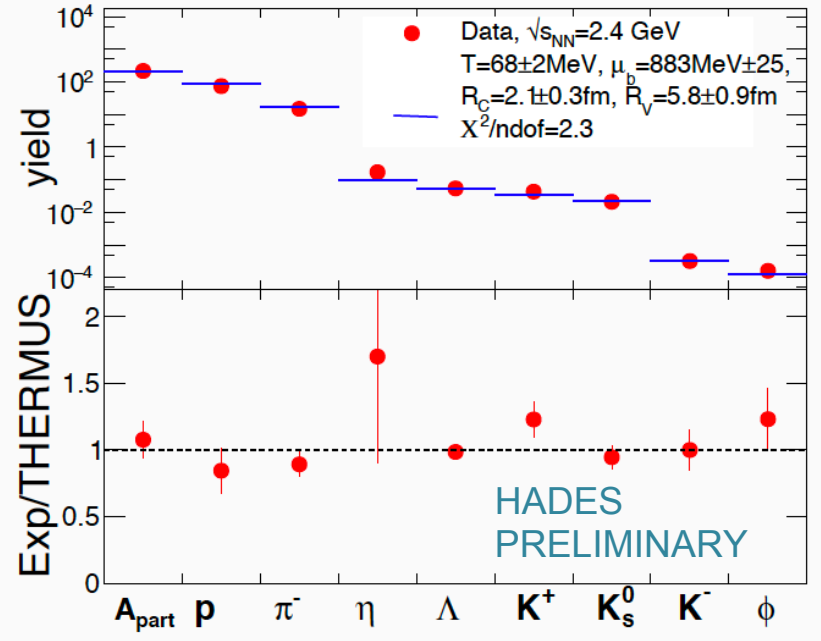
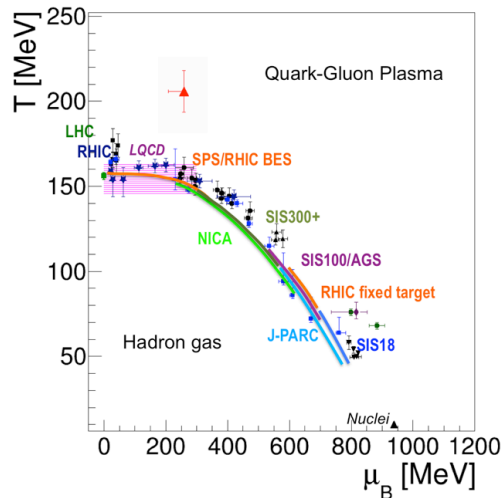
Fit to hadron yields

Works generally quite well at high energies (SPS, RHIC, LHC)

Parameters: V , T , μ_B , (R_C or γ_s)

But: also low energy data can be described surprisingly well

Freeze-out curve



HADES
H. Schuldes, SQM2017

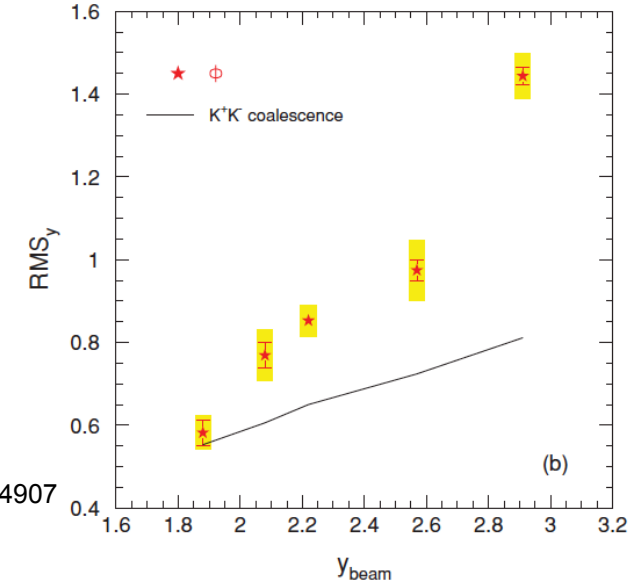
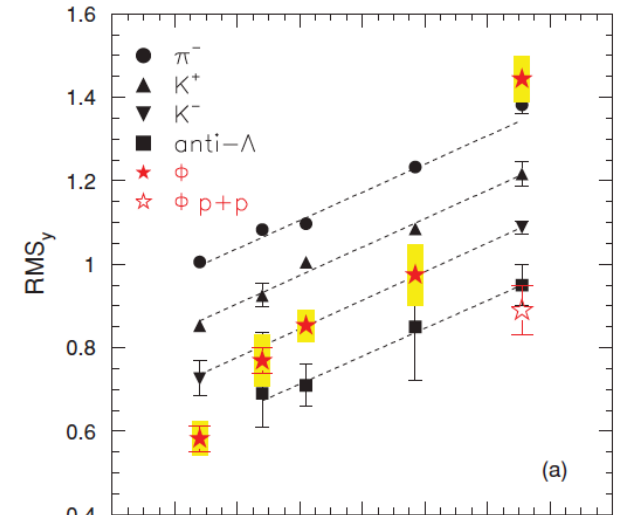
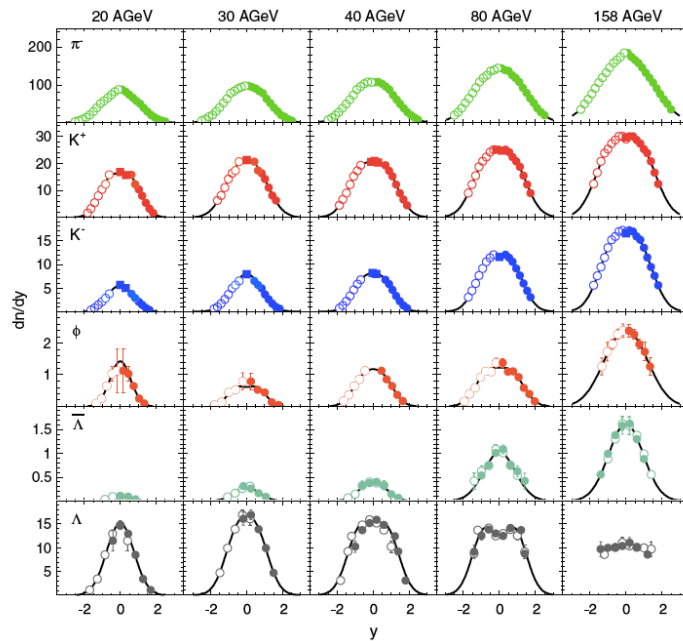
The Role of the ϕ Meson

Energy Dependence of Rapidity Widths (SPS)

RMS of y -distributions

Rapidity distribution broadens faster with increasing $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ than for other particles

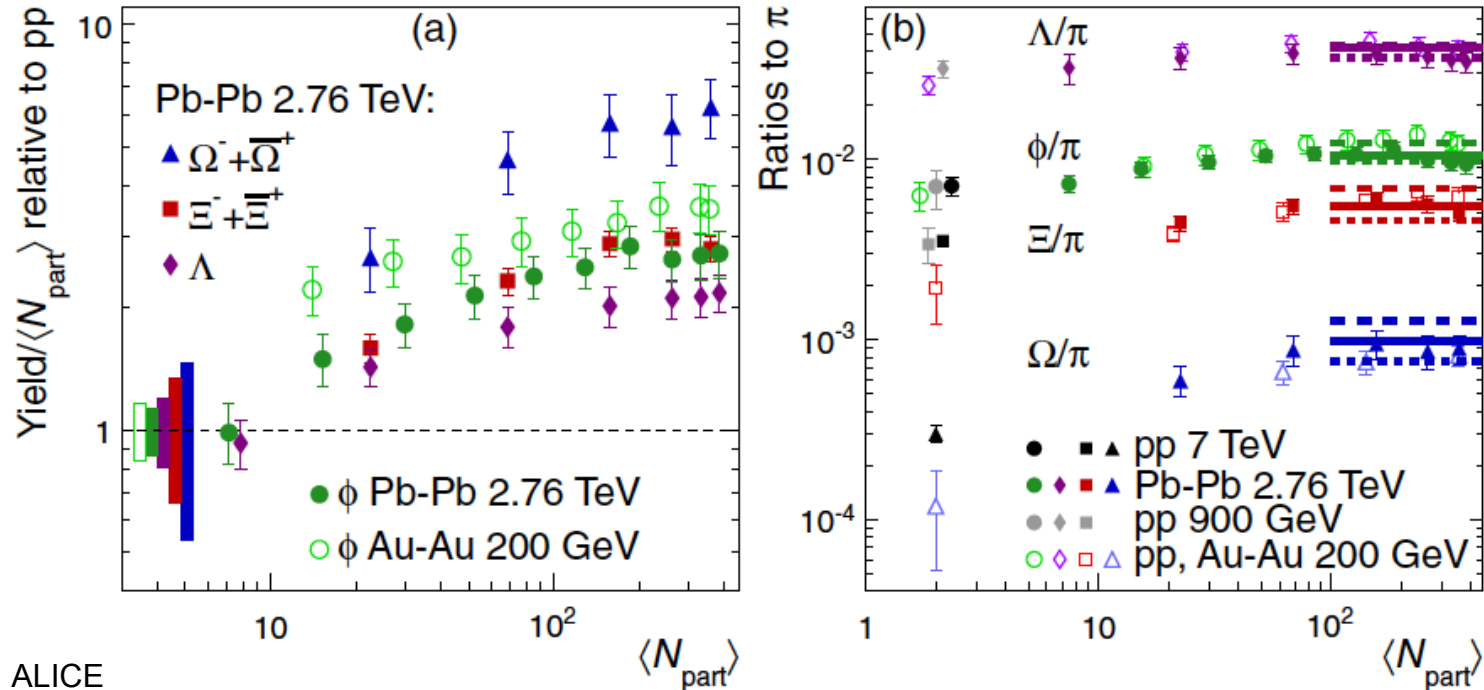
Disagrees with expectation for kaon coalescence at higher energies



NA49
PRC 78 (2008) 044907

The Role of the ϕ Meson

Comparison of Enhancements



ALICE
PRC 91 (2015) 024609

Enhancement of ϕ between Λ and Ξ

Effective strangeness between 1 and 2

Ratio $\phi/(\pi^- + \pi^+)$ between

$(\Lambda + \bar{\Lambda})/(\pi^- + \pi^+)$ and $(\Xi^- + \bar{\Xi}^+)/(\pi^- + \pi^+)$

SHM predictions

full line: A. Andronic et al.,
PLB 678 (2009) 516

dashed line: J. Cleymans et al.,
PRC 74 (2006) 034903

dotted line: J. Stachel et al.,
JP 509 (2014) 012019

Low Energies / ϕ Meson

Open Questions

Do we understand kaon propagation in medium?

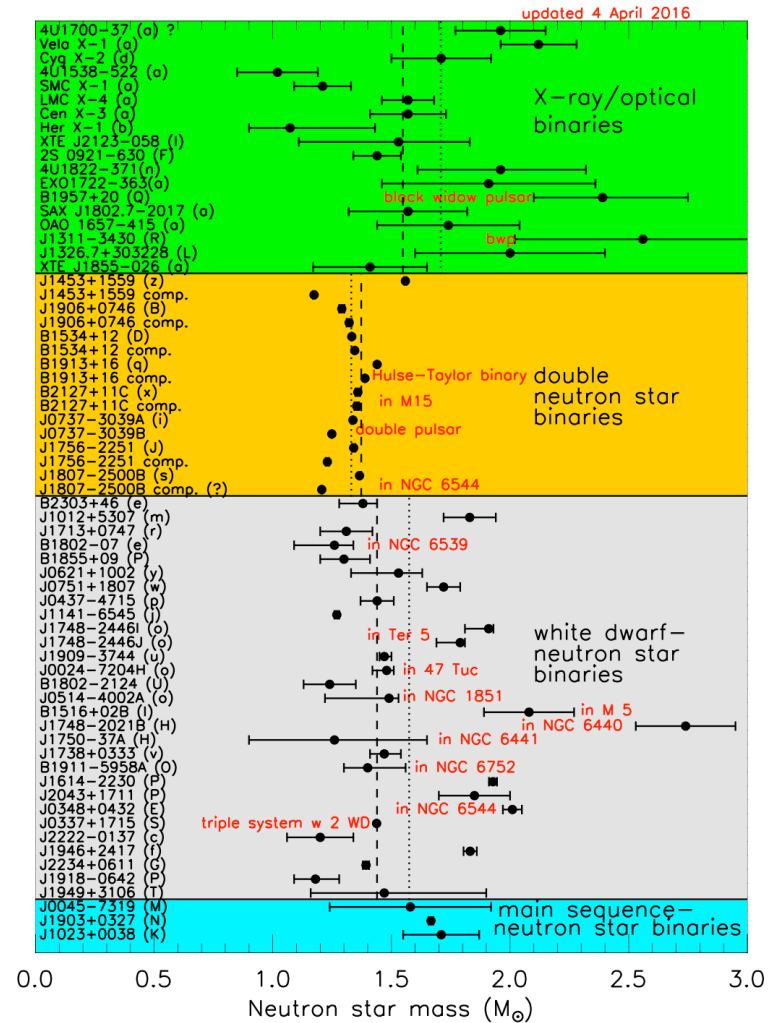
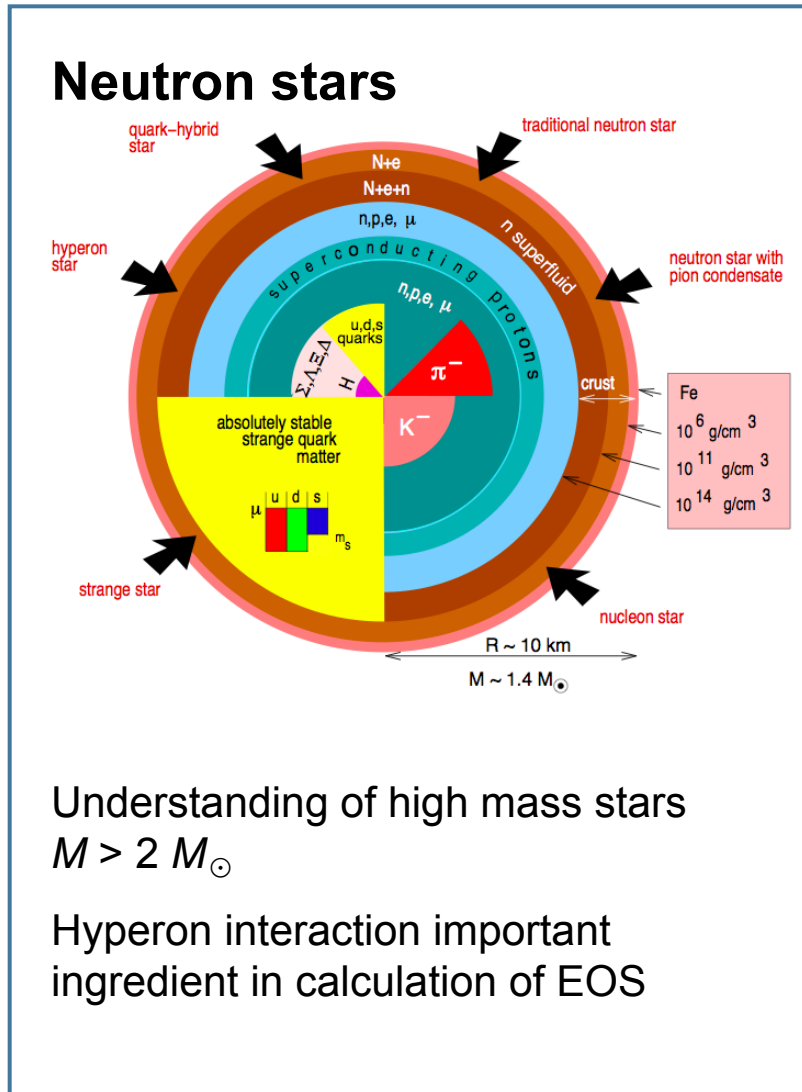
Is there any evidence for a sequential freeze-out due to different cross section?

Does the medium also at low energies behave macroscopically, fully described by statistical model?

Why does a non-strange particle behave so strange?

Hyperon Interaction

Astrophysical Relevance



J. Lattimer
 ARNPS **62** (2012) 485

Hyperon Interaction

$\Lambda\Lambda$ Correlations

High statistics measurement

Corrected $\Lambda\Lambda$ two-particle c.f. obtained by STAR:

$$C'(Q) = \frac{C_{measured}(Q) - 1}{P(Q)} + 1$$

Corrections: Λ purity ($P(Q)$)

Feed down: $\Sigma^0\Lambda$, $\Sigma^0\Sigma^0$, $\Xi^-\Xi^-$
interaction not known

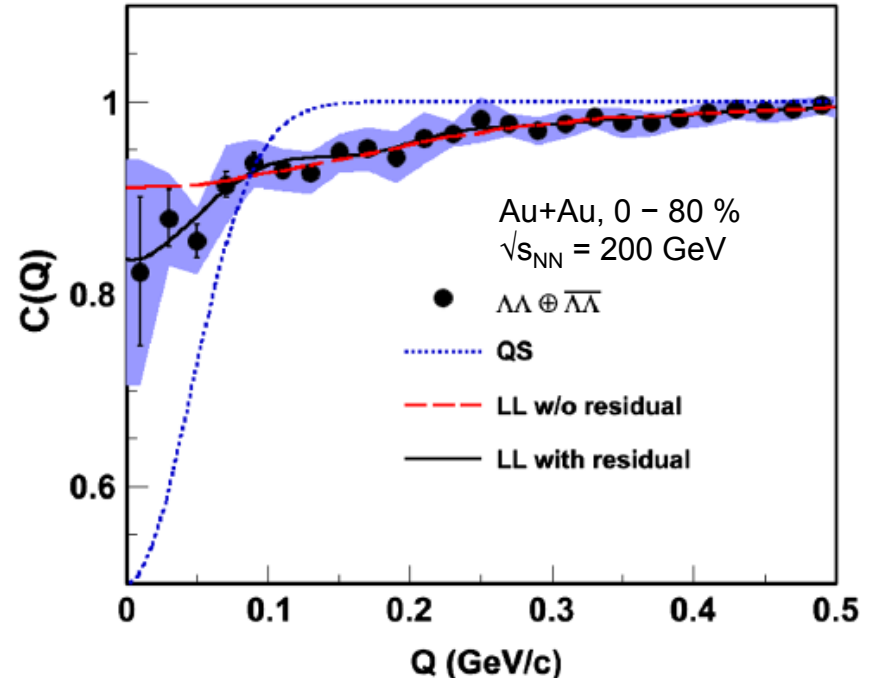
\Rightarrow effect not subtracted here

Effects in $\Lambda\Lambda$ c.f.

Quantum statistics \Rightarrow anti-correlation

Strong interaction between $\Lambda\Lambda$ pairs

$\Rightarrow C(Q=0) \neq 0.5$



STAR
PRL 114 (2015) 022301

Hyperon Interaction

Strong Interaction between Λ s

$\Lambda\Lambda$ scattering length

Fit with Lednicky-Lyuboshitz model

Parameters:

S-wave scattering length a_0

Effective radius r_{eff}

Emission radius r_0

(Normalization N and suppr. par. λ)

Term for residual correlations ($a_{\text{res}}, r_{\text{res}}$)

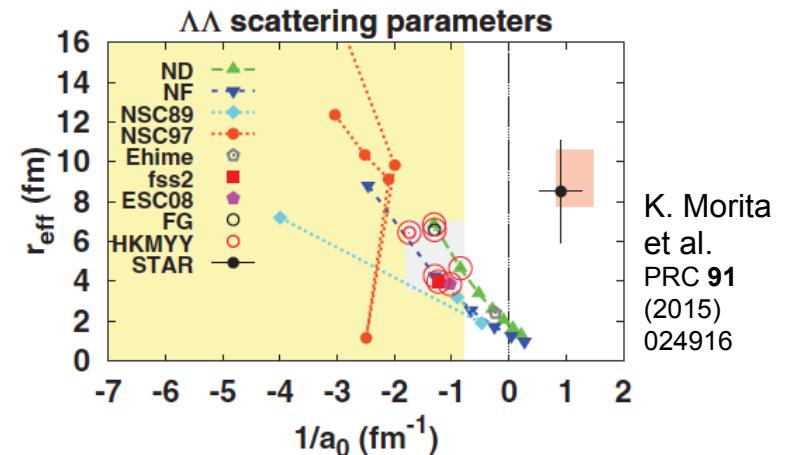
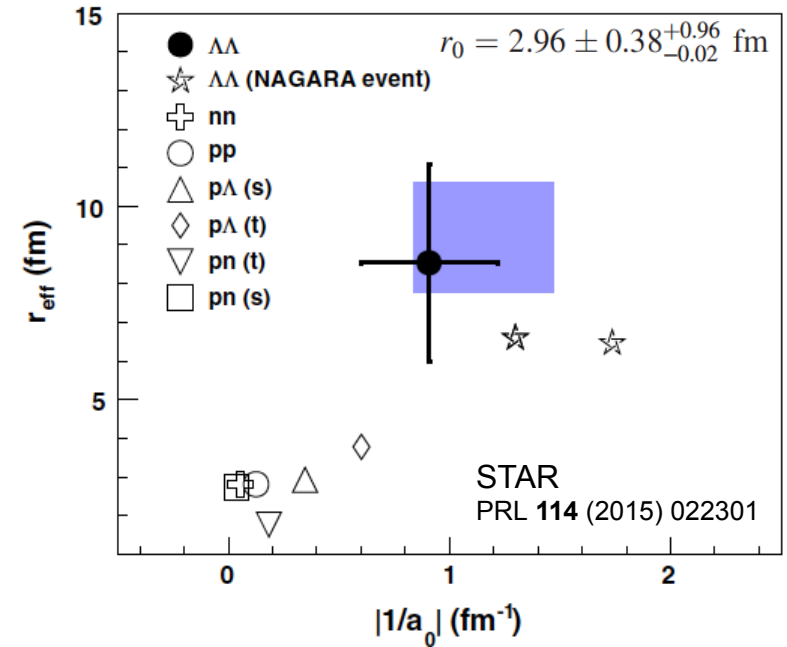
Interaction is weak

$$|a_{\Lambda\Lambda}| < |a_{p\Lambda}| < |a_{NN}|$$

Sign not yet conclusive

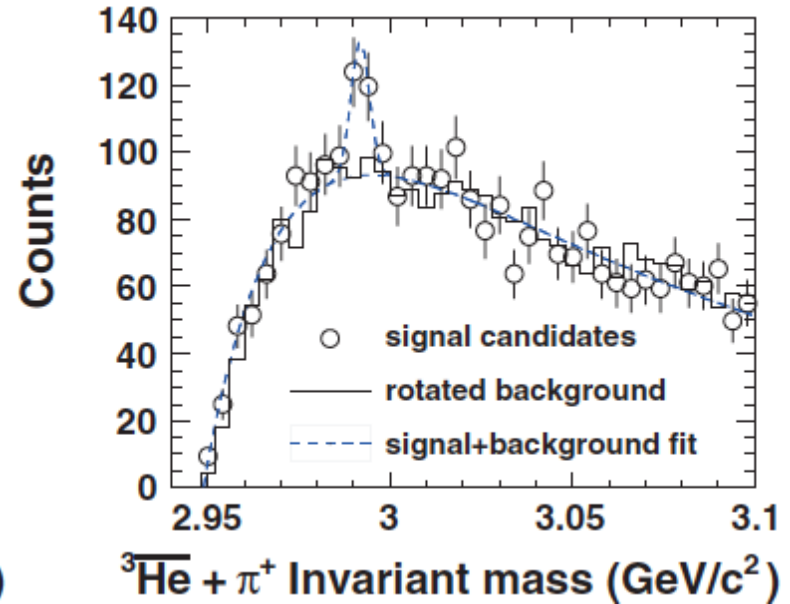
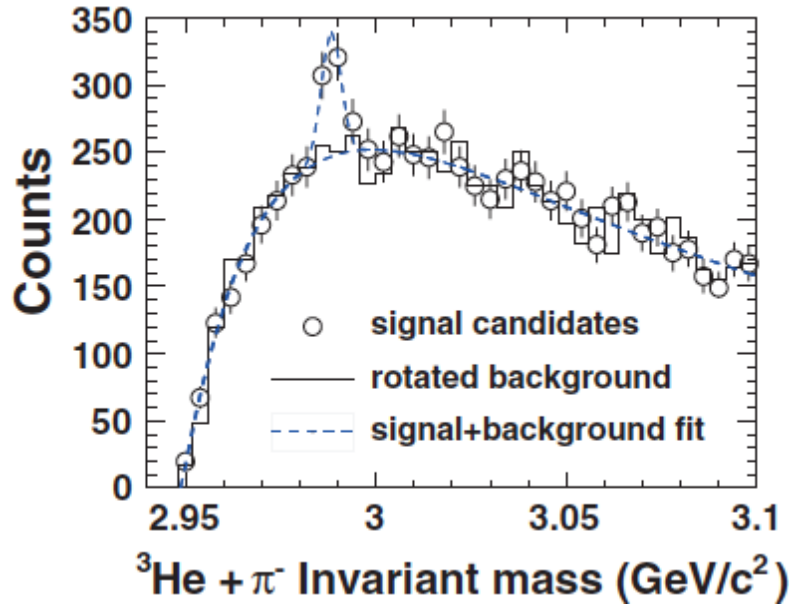
Fit suggests weak repulsive interaction

Morita et al. favor weak attraction
(radial expansion included)



Hypernuclei

Hypertriton Measurement by STAR



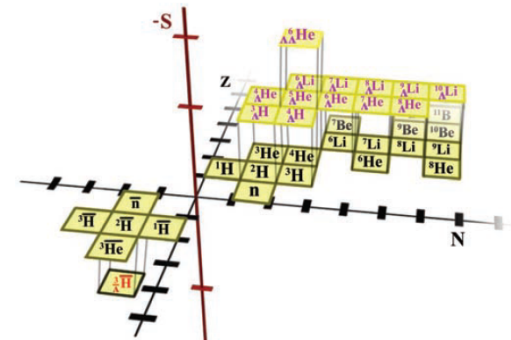
STAR
Science vol. **328** (2010) 58

First observation of an anti-hypernucleus

Extends chart of nuclei

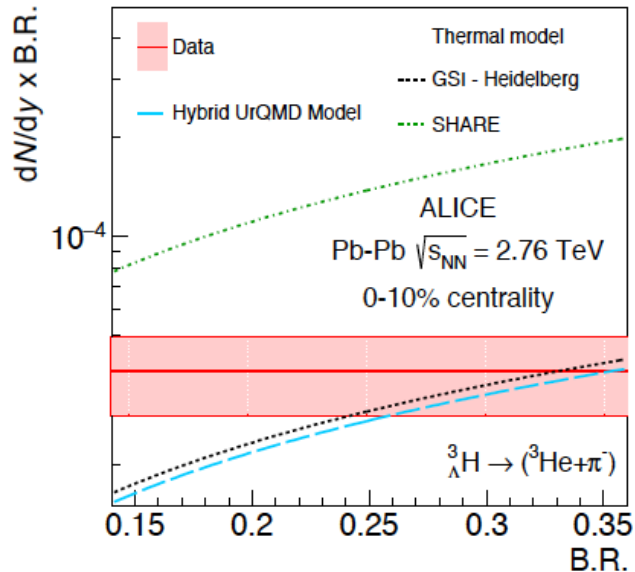
Bound Λ -nucleon states

Good agreement with thermal model expectation
in contrast to $\Lambda\Lambda$ and $\overline{\Lambda n}$

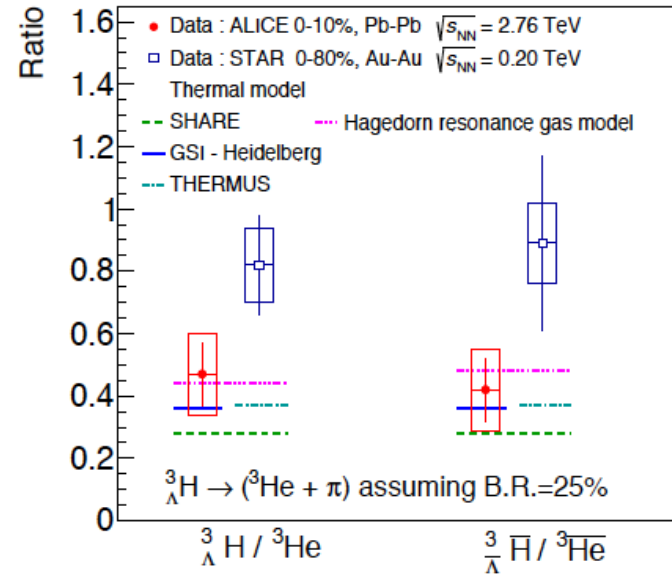


Hypernuclei

Hypertriton Measurement by ALICE



ALICE
PLB **754** (2016) 360



Yield of hypertriton

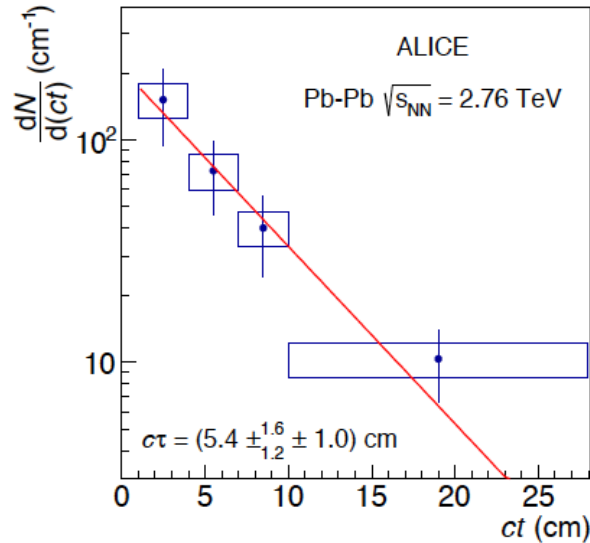
Good agreement with equilibrium thermal models and hybrid UrQMD

Ratio hypertriton/ ${}^3\text{He}$

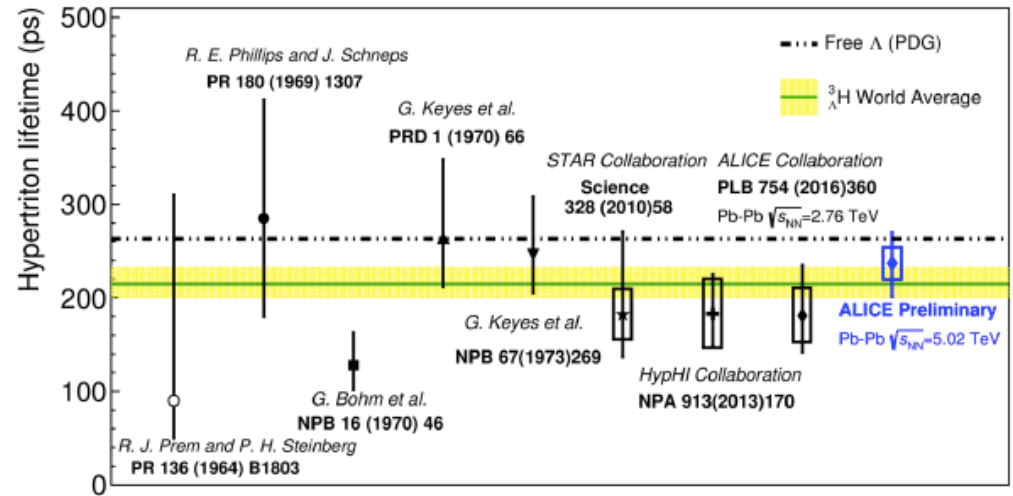
Good agreement with thermal model expectations

Hypernuclei

Lifetime of Hypertriton



ALICE
PLB 754 (2016) 360



ALI-PREL-130195

A. Grelli
SQM2017

New world average $\tau = 215_{-16}^{+18}$ ps

Good agreement with STAR and ALICE measurement

Slightly below expectation for free Λ

(but: new ALICE measurement at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV is again closer to free Λ)

Hyperon Interaction and Hypernuclei

Open Questions

What do we really know up-to-now about hyperon-hyperon interactions?

What is the contribution to an understanding of large-mass neutron stars?

Why are the yields of very weakly bound objects (e.g. ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$) so well described by the statistical model (“snowball in hell”)?

Are the properties of hyperons modified inside nuclei?

Conclusions

Plenty of new data at high and very low data

Still many open questions concerning the role of strangeness in heavy-ion collisions

High precision data (intermediate energies!) needed

Many thanks to B. Doenigus, D. Cebra, C. Ko, M. Lorenz, H. Ströbele, ...

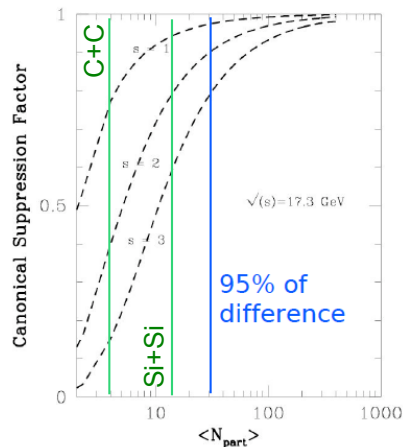
Small Systems

Canonical Suppression vs. Core-Corona in A+A

Canonical suppression

Onset of suppression (e.g. $S = 1$)

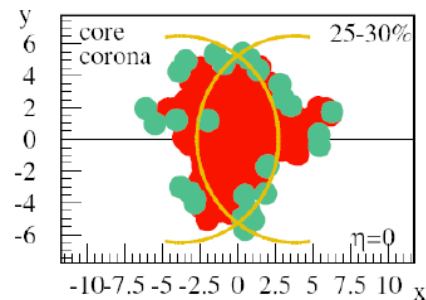
Model: $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle \approx 30 \leftrightarrow$ Data: $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle > 60$



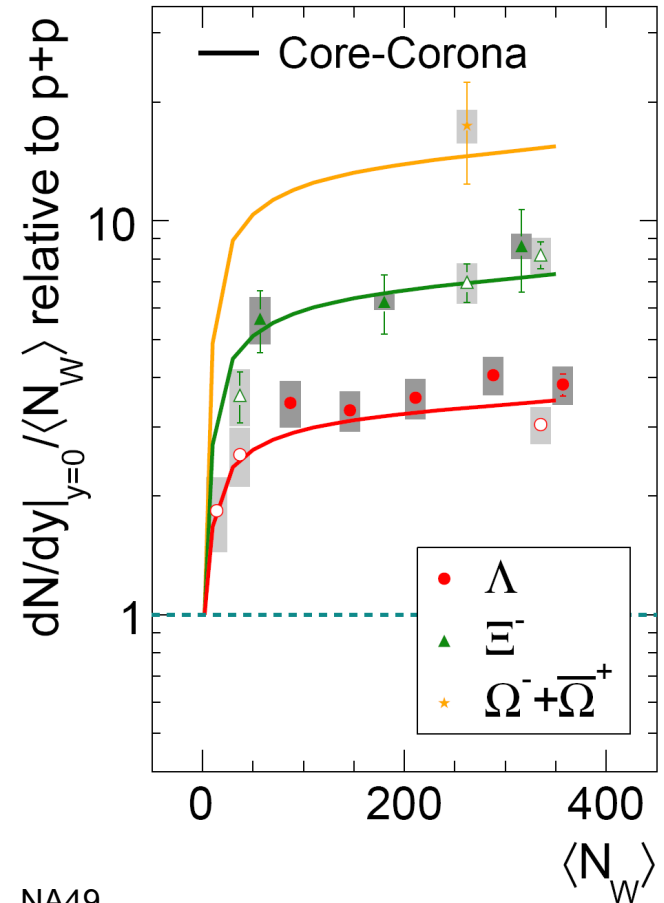
S. Hamieh et al.,
PLB 486, 61 (2000)

Core-Corona

Seems to fit the data better



K. Werner



NA49
JP 230 (2010) 012003

Strangeness in A+A

K⁺ and Λ Towards Low Energies

|S| = 1 Particles

Continuous decrease with increasing $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$

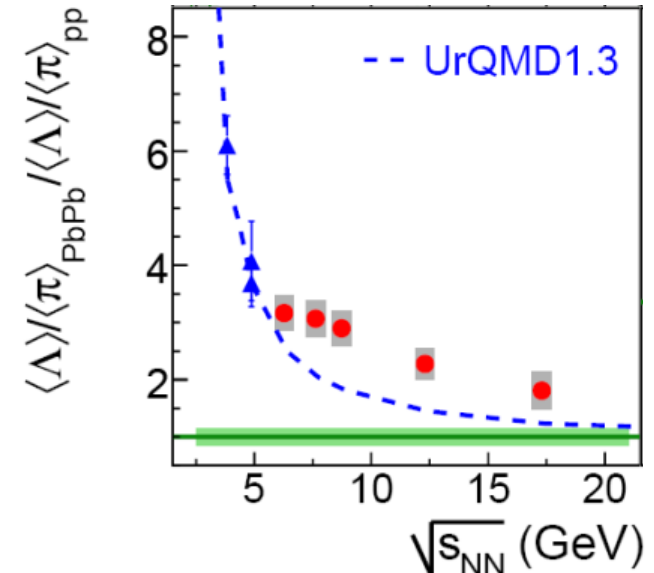
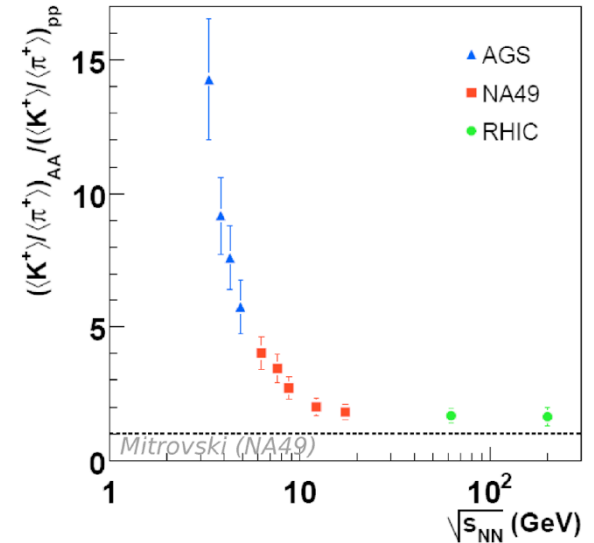
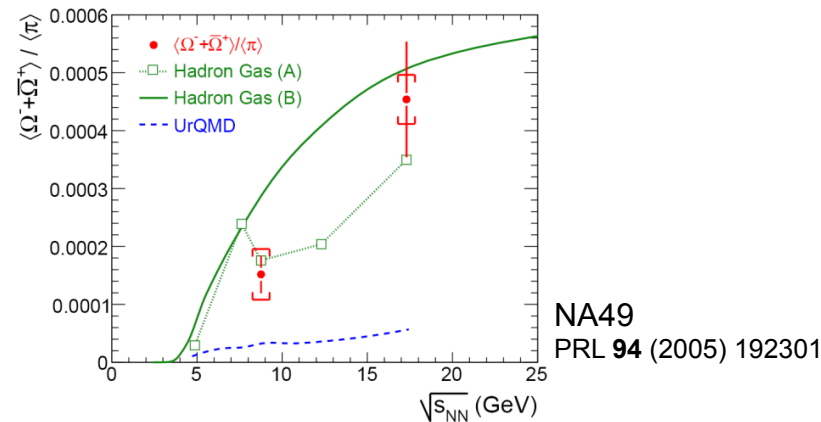
Most dramatic change at lower energies

Threshold effects

Reasonably described by transport models

Multistrange particles

Scarce data, pp reference missing



Small Systems

Canonical Suppression

Statistical model

Transition from canonical to grand-canonical description

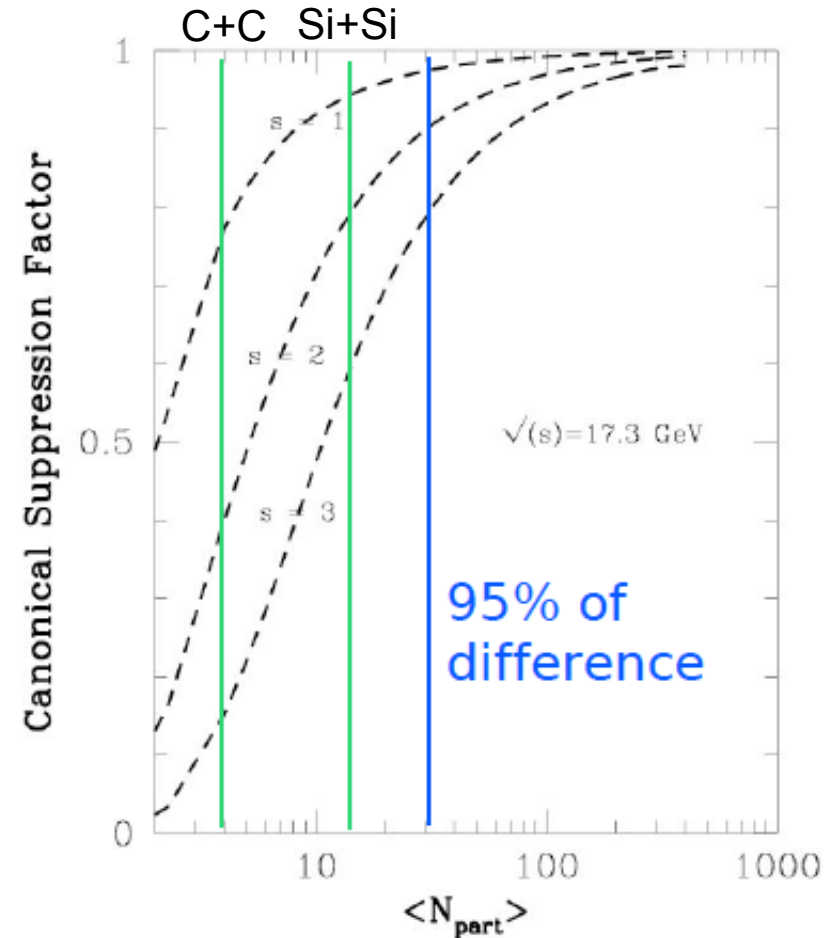
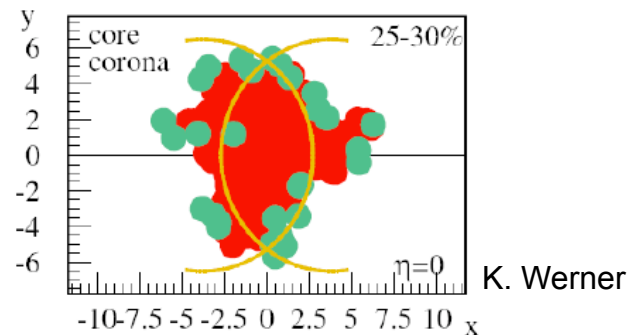
Hierarchy of suppression depends on strangeness content

Onset of suppression does not match data

Model: $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle \approx 30$

Data: $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle > 60$

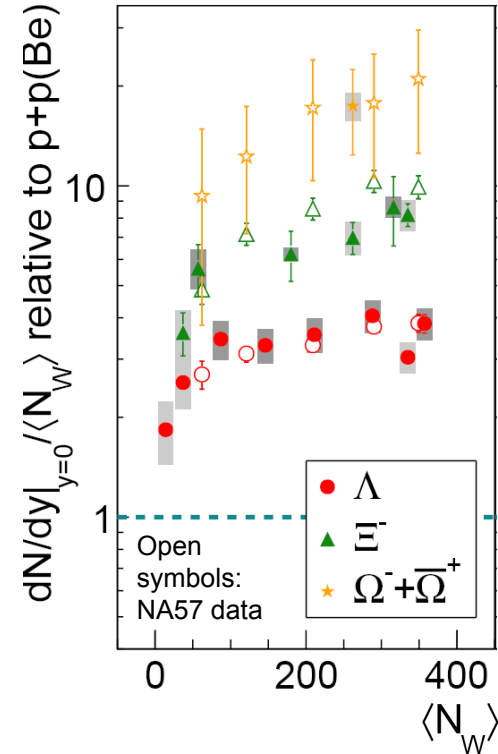
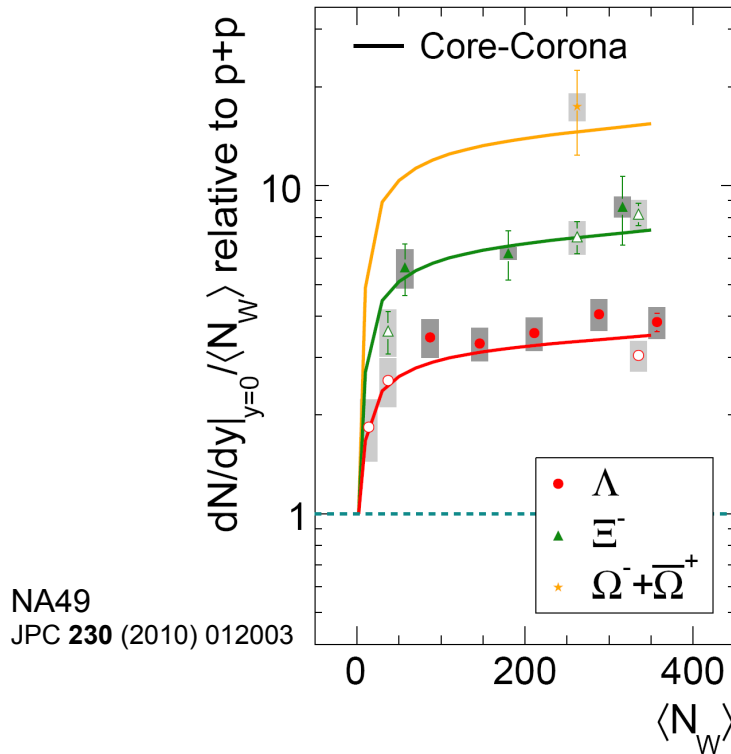
Core corona



S. Hamieh et al.,
PLB **486**, 61 (2000)

Small Systems

SPS Data (NA49)



Enhancement factor

Relative to p+p

$$E = \frac{2}{\langle N_{part} \rangle} \left[\frac{dN(Pb + Pb)}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} \Big/ \frac{dN(p + p)}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} \right]$$

Enhancement for Ω up to factor ≈ 20

Low Energies

System Size Dependence

A_{part} Dependence

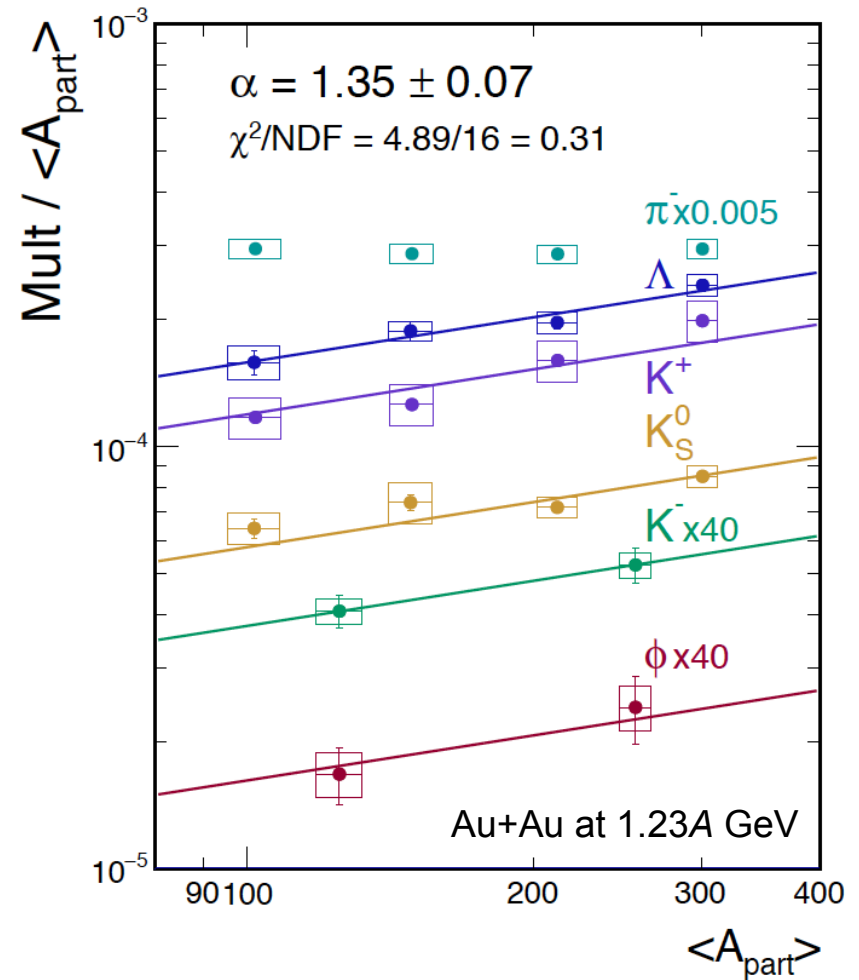
Fit with $Mult \propto \langle A_{\text{part}} \rangle^\alpha$

Common description of all strange particles with $\alpha \approx 1.35$

Different than pions

Global behaviour

Not expected if different hadronic cross sections dominate



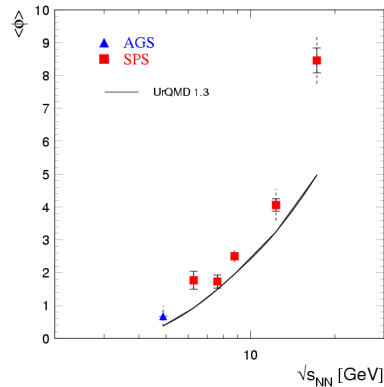
HADES
Heidi Schuldes, SQM2017

The ϕ Meson

Total Yields

At SPS yields not fully described by models

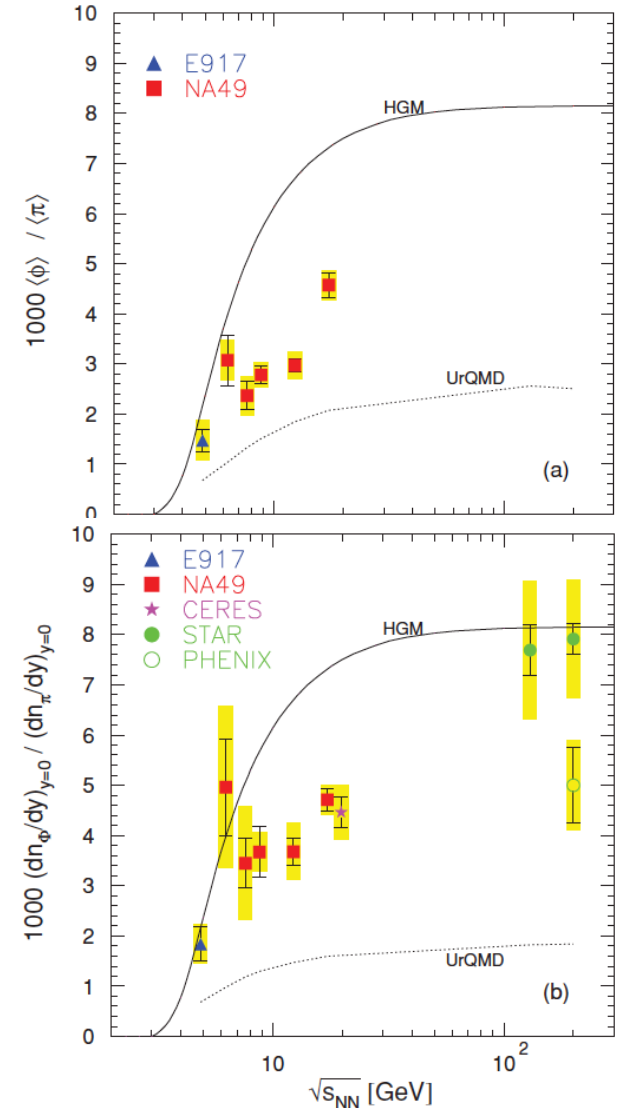
UrQMD1.3 underestimates ϕ/π -ratio but good description of ϕ yield at lower energies



Statistical model ($y_s = 1$)
above ϕ/π -ratio

NA49
PRC **78** (2008) 044907

HGM: P. Braun-Munzinger et al.,
NPA **687** (2002) 902



Small Systems

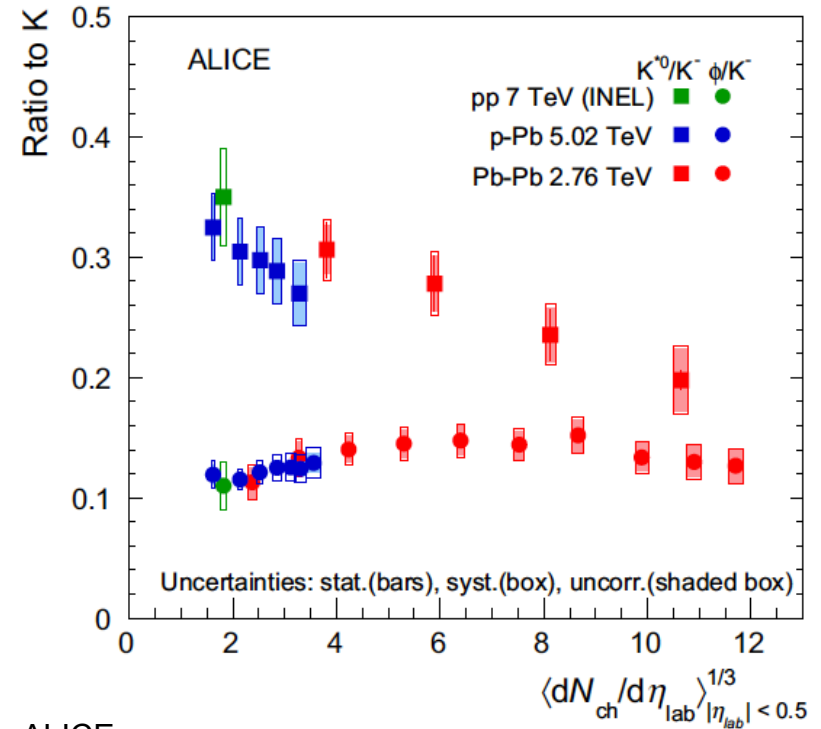
Particle Ratios in pp, p-Pb and Pb-Pb Compared

Multiplicity Dependence

p-Pb provides qualitative connection between pp and Pb-Pb also for resonances

Stronger suppression at higher multiplicity densities for K^* (rescattering)

No suppression for ϕ



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Small Systems

Particle Ratios in pp, p-Pb and Pb-Pb Compared

Multiplicity Dependence

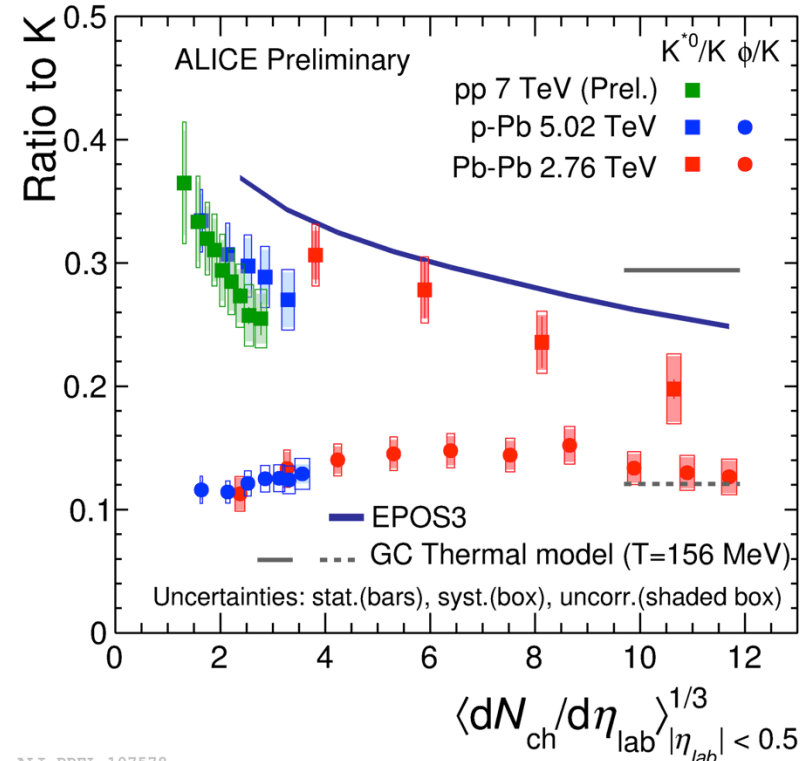
p-Pb provides qualitative connection between pp and Pb-Pb also for resonances

Stronger suppression at higher multiplicity densities for K^* (rescattering)

No suppression for ϕ

Stronger trend seen in pp!

Different physics ...

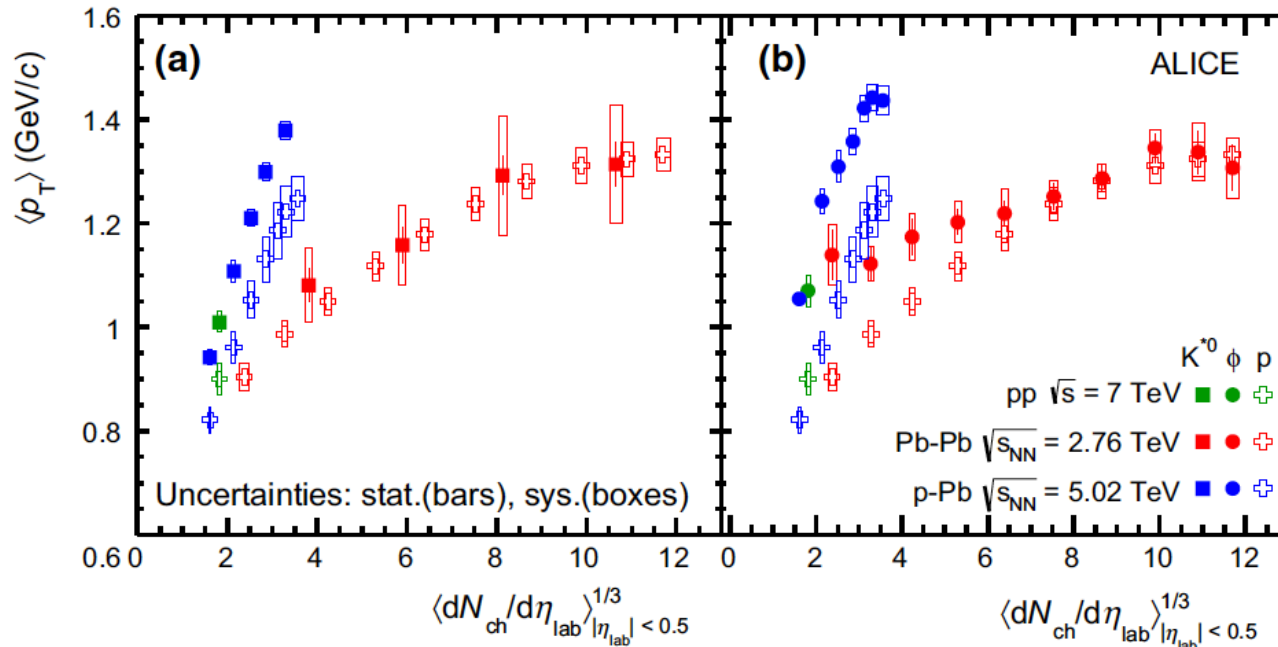


ALI-PREL-107578

ALICE
Anders Knospe, SQM16

Small Systems

$\langle p_T \rangle$ in pp, p-Pb and Pb-Pb Compared



ALICE
EPJC **76** (2016) 245

No universal scaling for dynamical quantities

$\langle p_T \rangle_{p\text{-Pb}} > \langle p_T \rangle_{Pb\text{-Pb}}$ at the same $\langle dN_{ch}/d\eta \rangle$, also true for higher moments