



Updates on Flavor Production from STAR

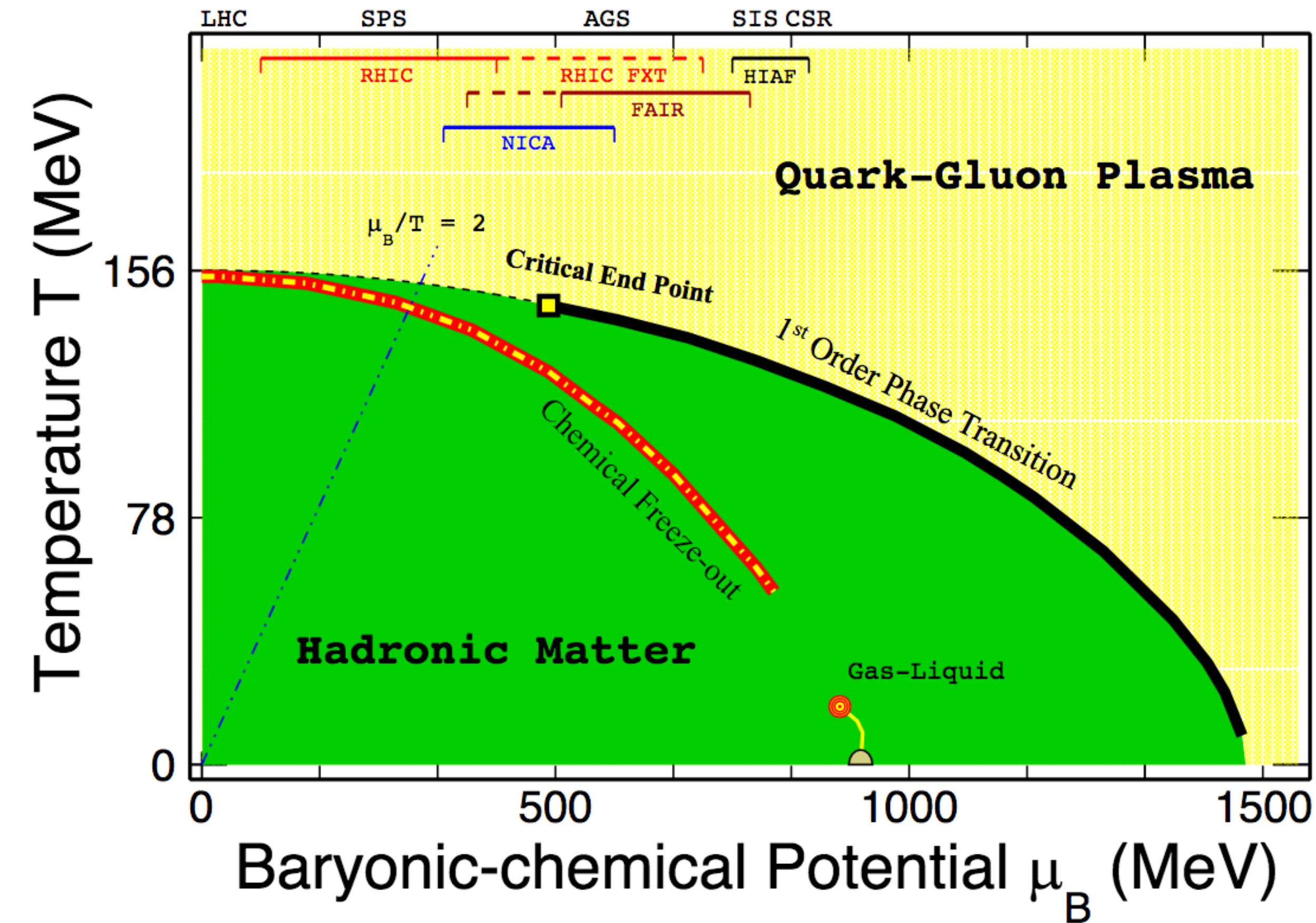
Sooraj Radhakrishnan

(for the STAR Collaboration)

Kent State University/Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory



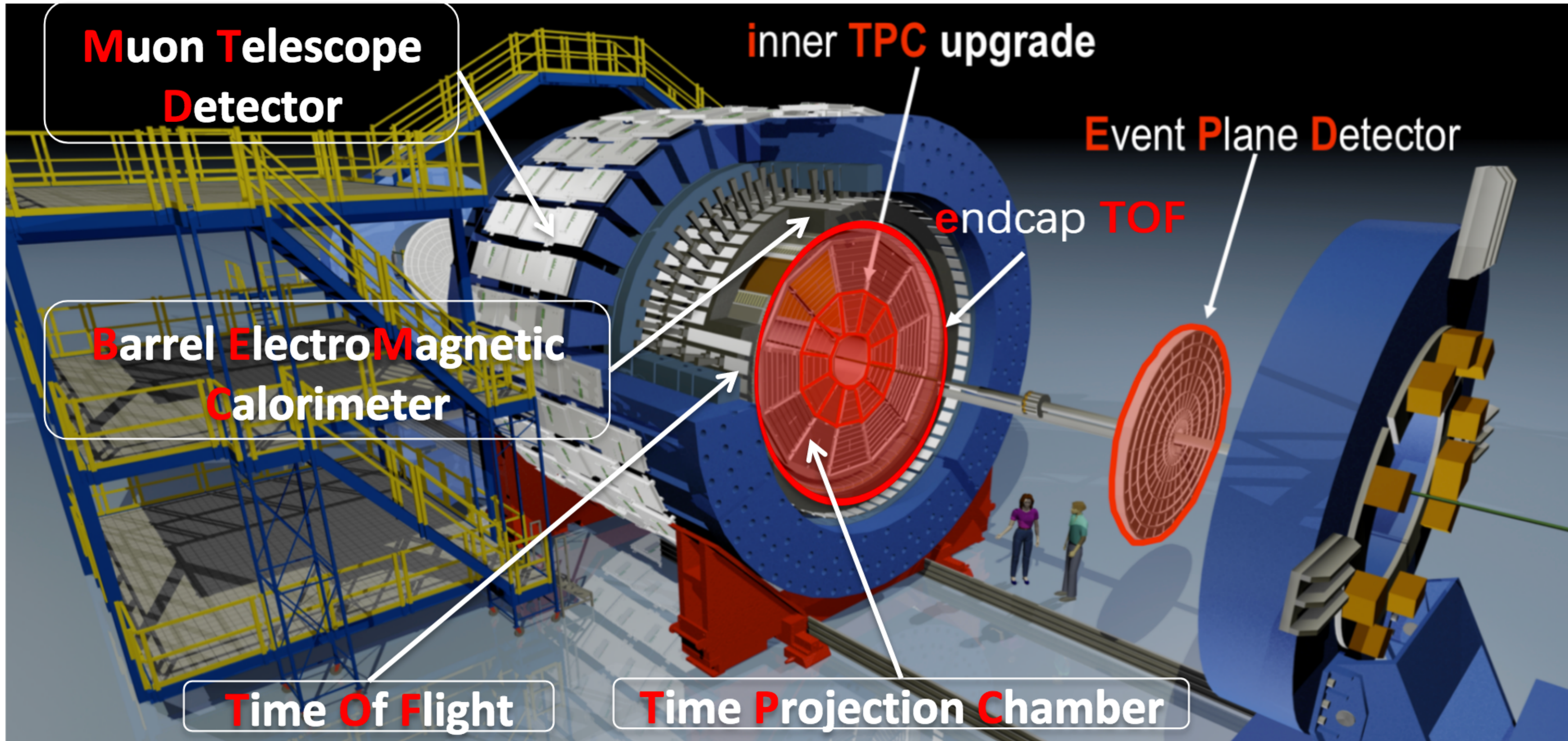
Flavor Production at STAR



STAR, arXiv:2001.02852

- ▶ Heavy flavor at top RHIC energies:
 - Probe Quark Gluon Plasma
- ▶ Light and strange flavor production in BES:
 - Nature of the produced medium
 - Canonical suppression of strangeness
- ▶ High μ_B region, hypernuclei production:
 - Hyperon contribution to nuclear EoS
 - Charge symmetry breaking

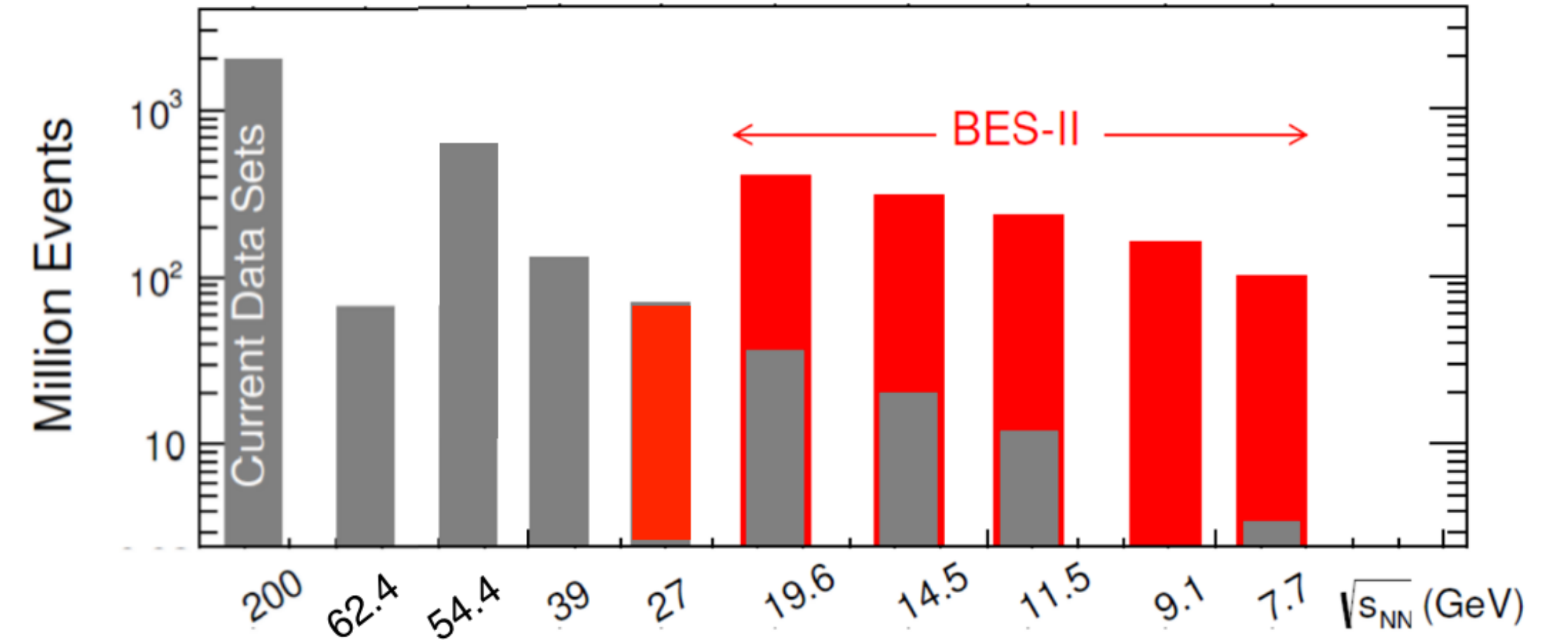
STAR Detector



Datasets and STAR BES-II

- Collision energies: 200 – 7.7 GeV, μ_B : 20 – 420 MeV
- Access with FXT to high baryon density regions with μ_B up to 720 MeV

Statistics comparison to BES-I



STAR BES-II, FXT data taking

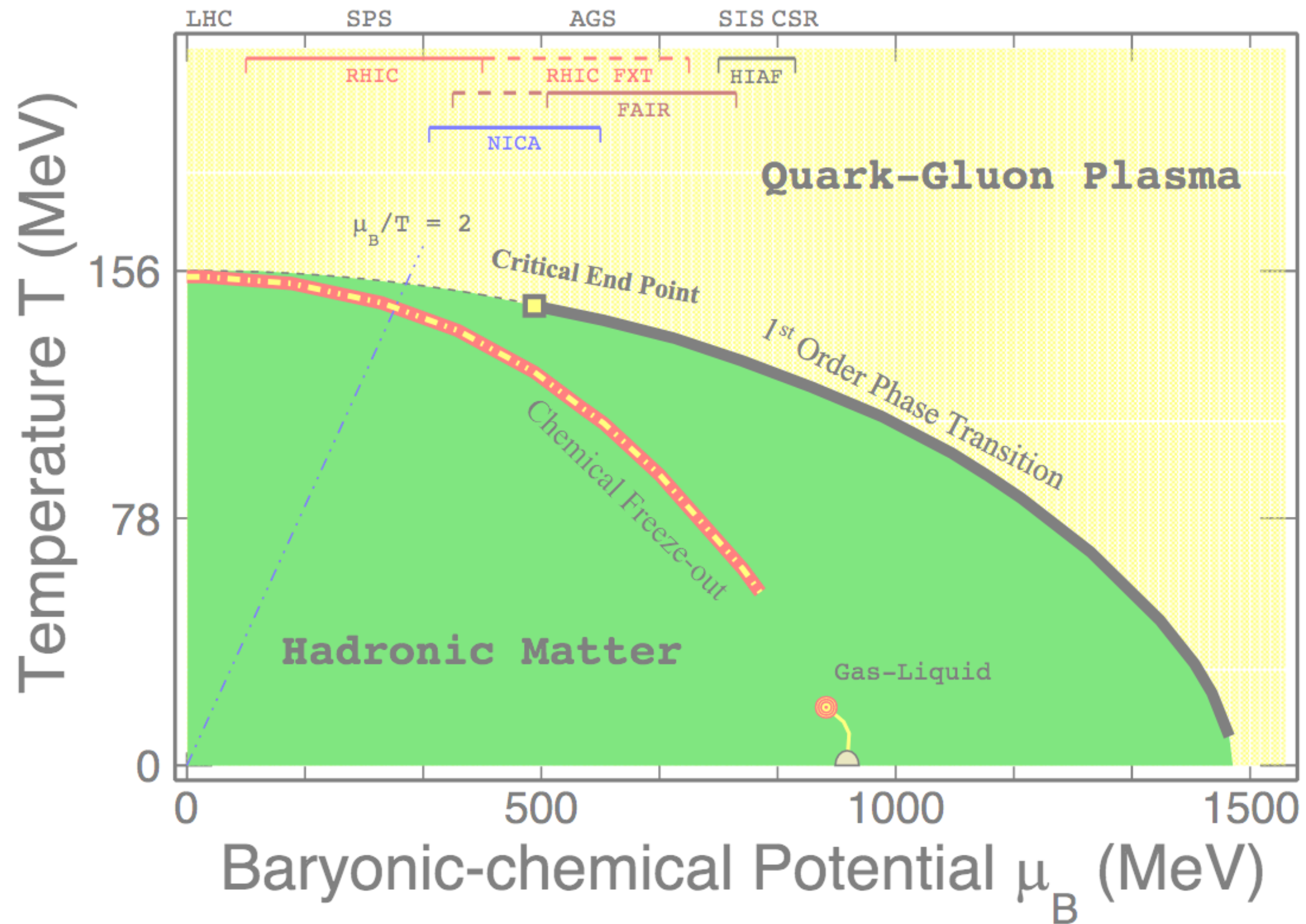
Beam Energy (GeV/nucleon)	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)	μ_B (MeV)	Run Time	Number Events Requested (Recorded)	Date Collected
31.2	7.7 (FXT)	420	0.5+1.1 days	100 M (50 M+112 M)	Run-19+20
19.5	6.2 (FXT)	487	1.4 days	100 M (118 M)	Run-20
13.5	5.2 (FXT)	541	1.0 day	100 M (103 M)	Run-20
9.8	4.5 (FXT)	589	0.9 days	100 M (108 M)	Run-20
7.3	3.9 (FXT)	633	1.1 days	100 M (117 M)	Run-20
5.75	3.5 (FXT)	666	0.9 days	100 M (116 M)	Run-20
4.59	3.2 (FXT)	699	2.0 days	100 M (200 M)	Run-19
3.85	3.0 (FXT)	721	4.6 days	100 M (259 M)	Run-18

STAR BES-II, Collider mode data taking

Beam Energy (GeV/nucleon)	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)	μ_B (MeV)	Number Events Requested (Recorded)	Date Collected
13.5	27	156	(560 M)	Run-18
9.8	19.6	206	400 M (582 M)	Run-19
7.3	14.6	262	300 M (324 M)	Run-19
5.75	11.5	316	230 M (235 M)	Run-20
4.59	9.2	373	160 M (162 M)	Run-20+20b
3.85	7.7	420	100 M (100 M)	Run-21

- Successful completion of BES-II and FXT data taking, thanks to excellent RHIC performance!





► **Heavy flavor at top RHIC energies:**

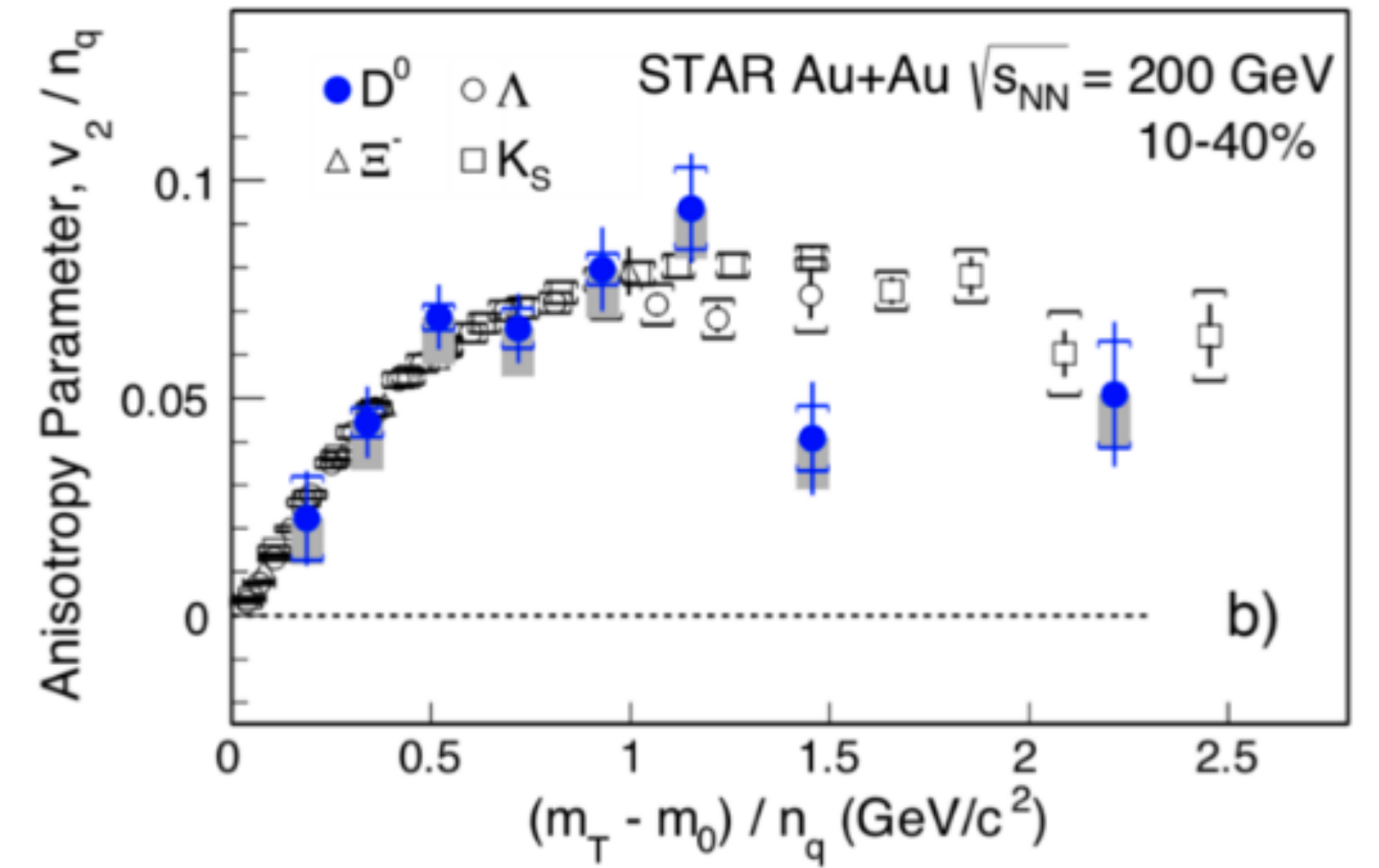
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Energy Dependence of HF Electron v_2

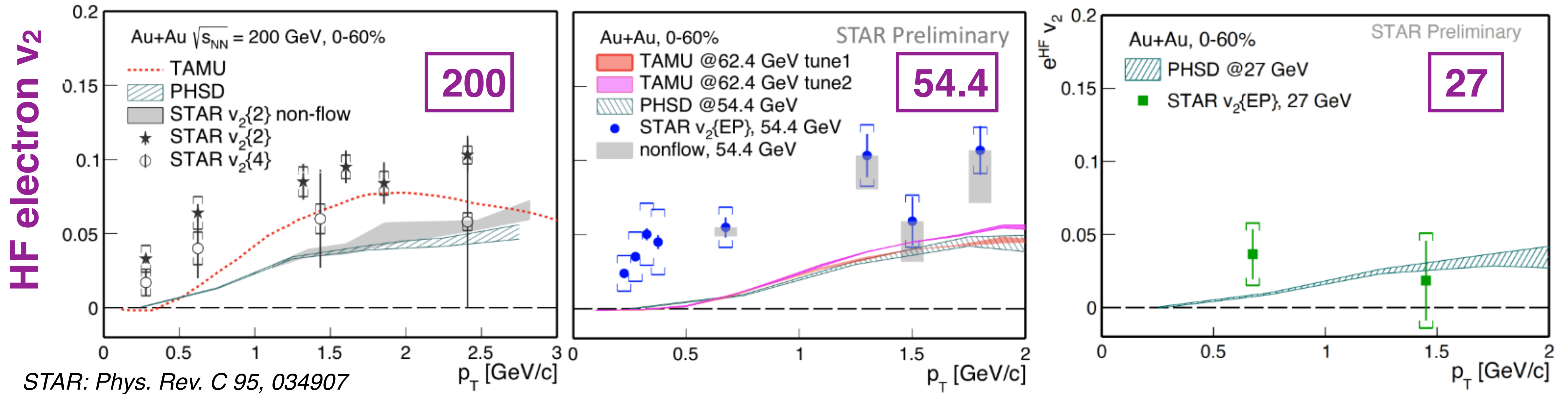
- Large v_2 for D mesons at 200 GeV, comparable to light hadrons
- HF flow at lower energies? Temperature dependence?
- High statistics data at 54.4 and 27 GeV

STAR: Phys.Rev.Lett. 118, 212301 (2017)



Energy Dependence of HF Electron v_2

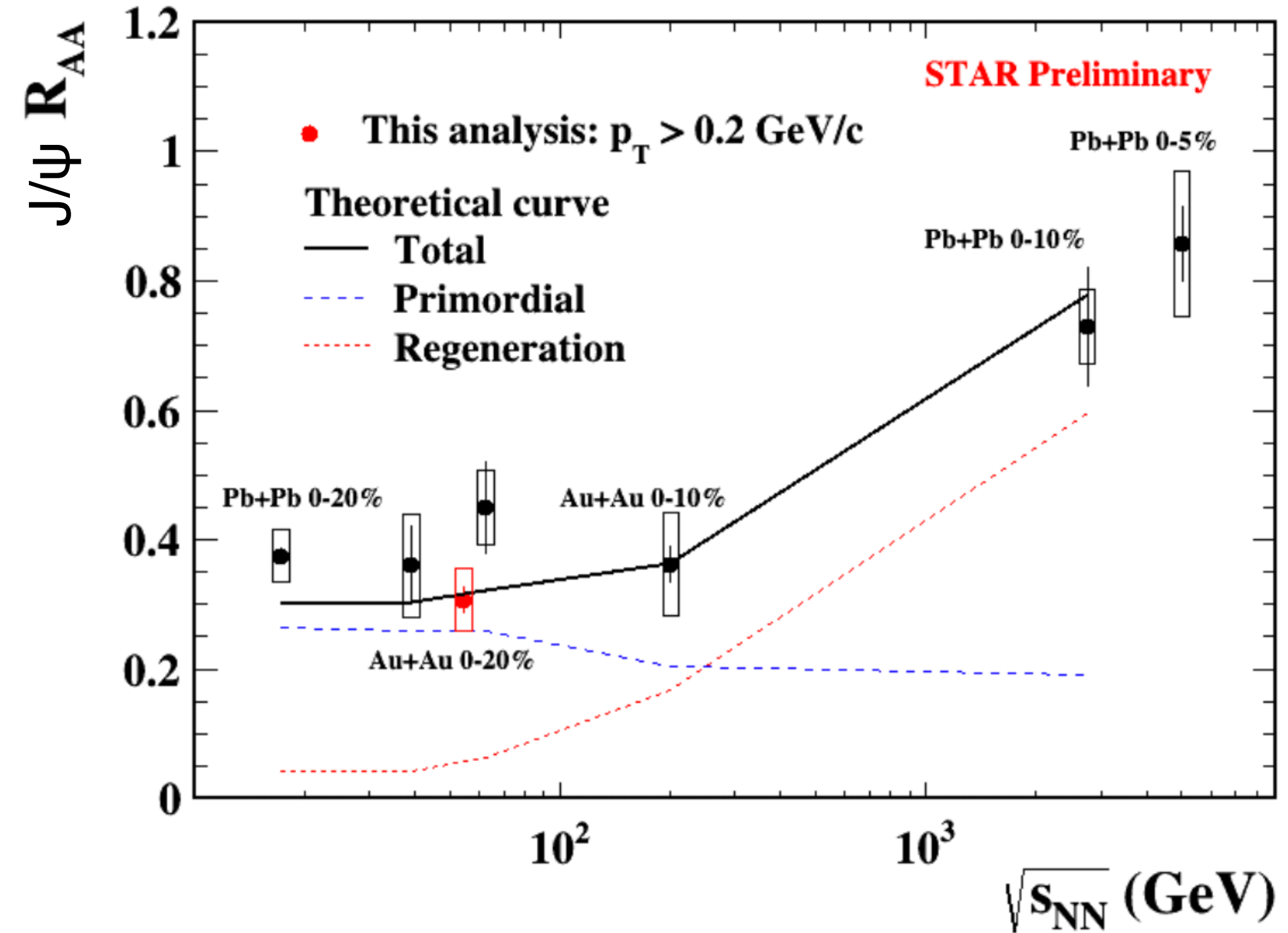
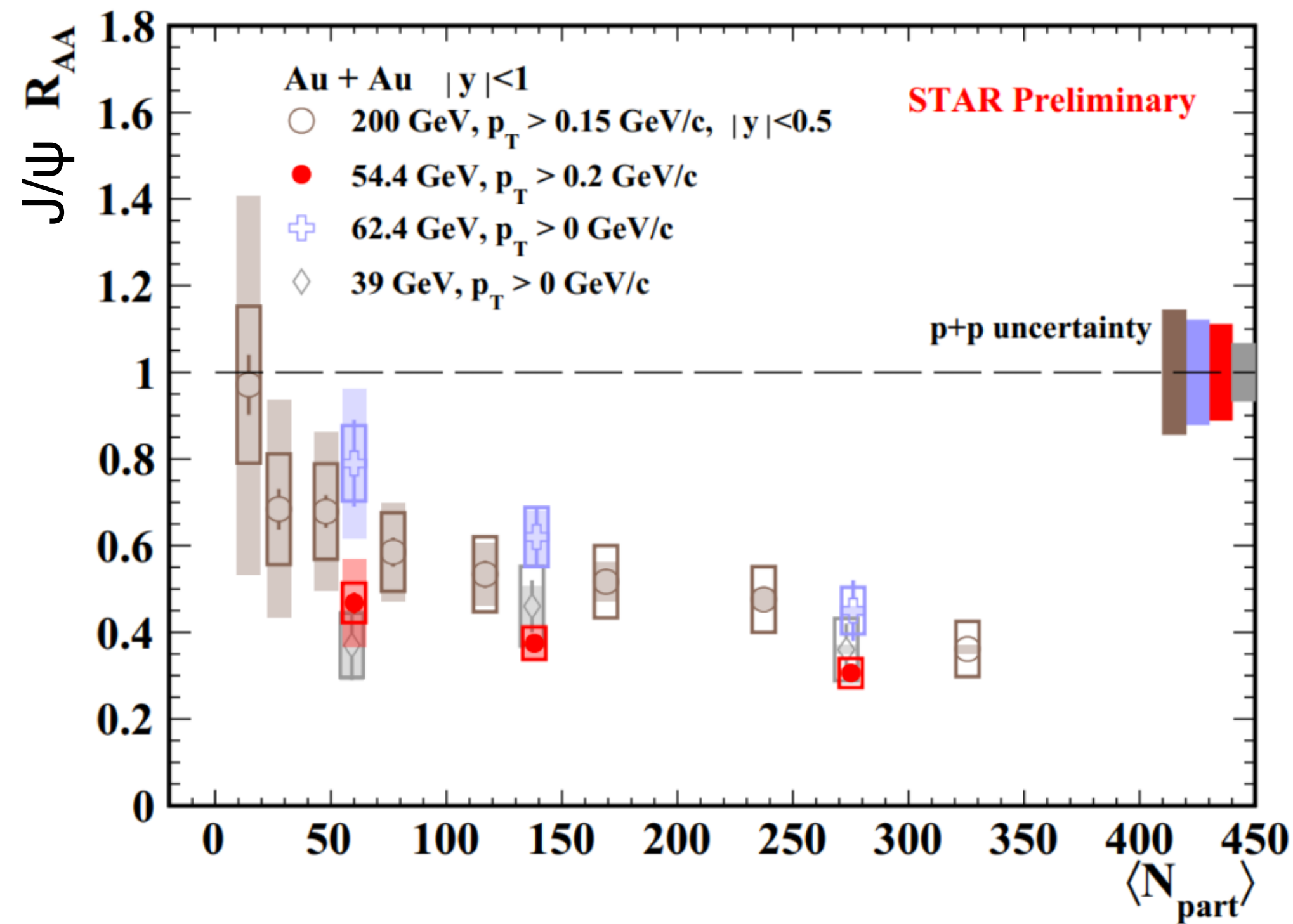
- Large v_2 for D mesons at 200 GeV, comparable to light hadrons
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- Similar v_2 for HF electrons at 200 and 54.4 GeV, hint of smaller v_2 at 27 GeV
- Models fail describing data at low p_T (< 1.4 GeV/c) for 54.4 GeV

Energy Dependence of J/ψ Suppression

- J/ψ suppression: Interplay of color screening and regeneration
- 10x more data at 54.4 GeV than for previous measurements at 62.4 and 39 GeV



Theoretical curve:

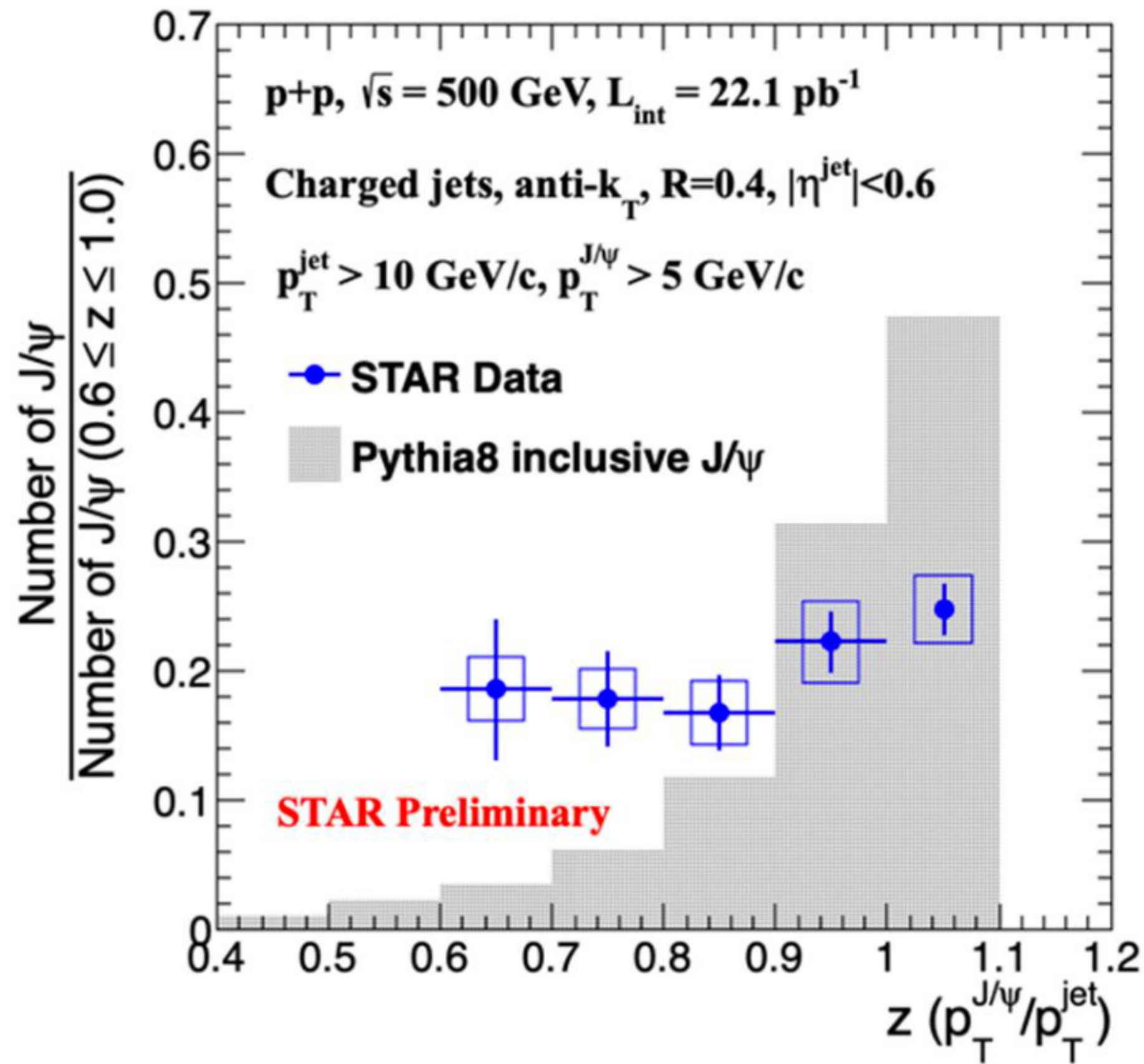
R. Rapp et al
 Phys. Rev. C 82
 (2010) 064905
 (private communications)

- Similar J/ψ R_{AA} values between 54.4 and 200 GeV
- Will help constrain the contributions from color screening and regeneration

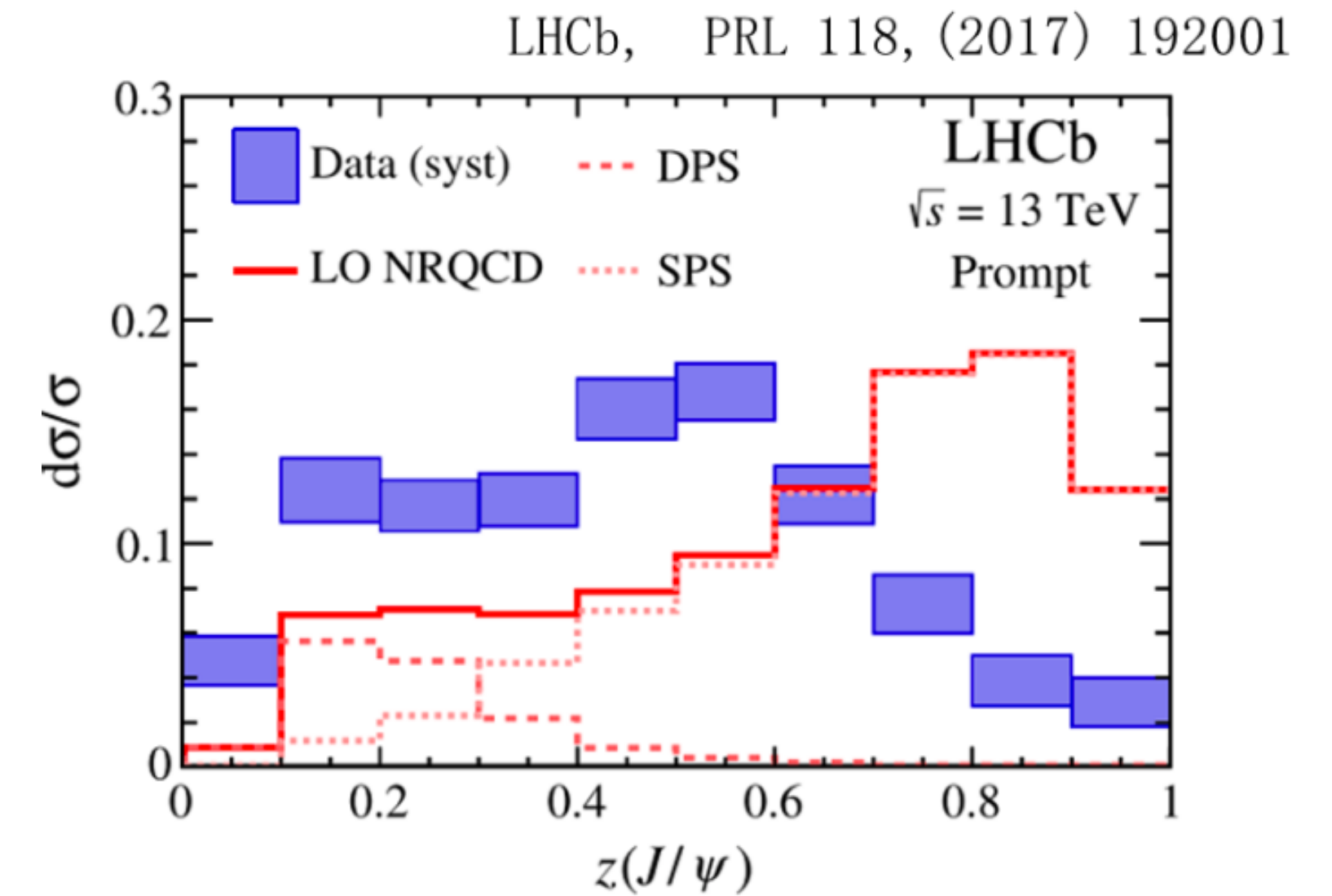
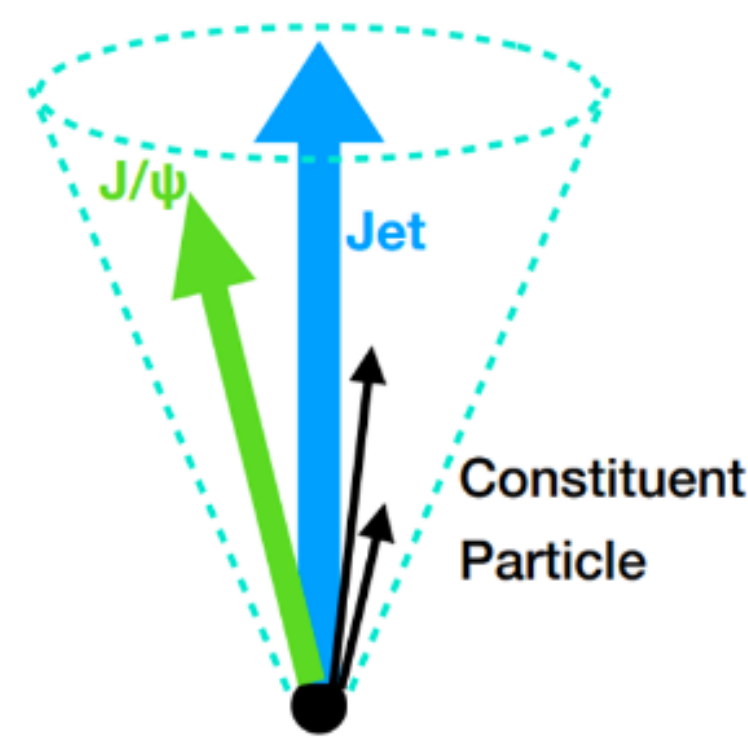


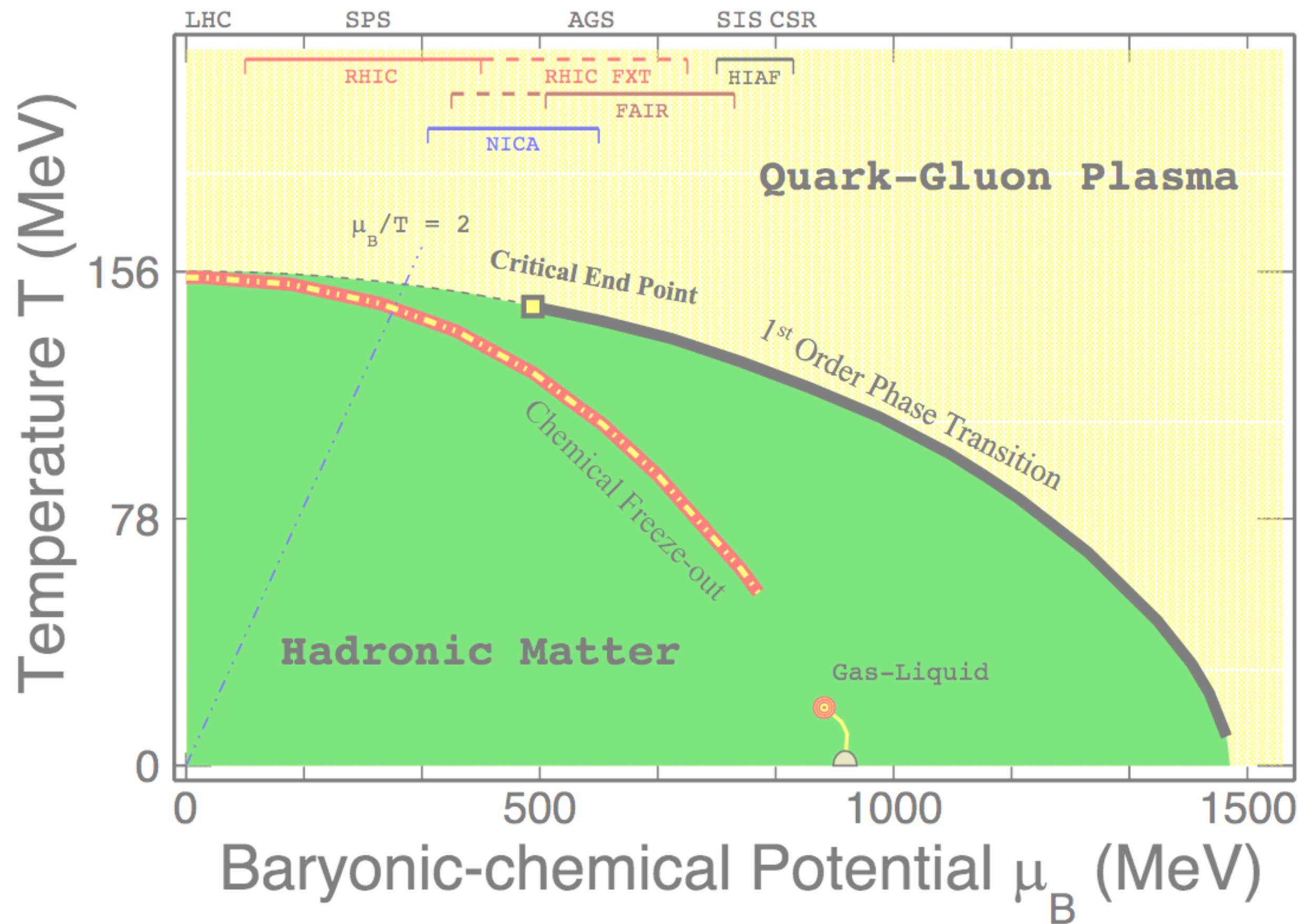
J/ψ Production in Jet in p+p Collisions

- J/ψ production mechanism in p+p collisions: also important to understand suppression in QGP
- Produced directly or in parton shower (associated with jets)?



- First measurement of J/ψ production in jets at RHIC
- Less isolated production in data than in PYTHIA. Similar to observation at LHC





► Heavy flavor at top RHIC energies:

- Probe Quark Gluon Plasma

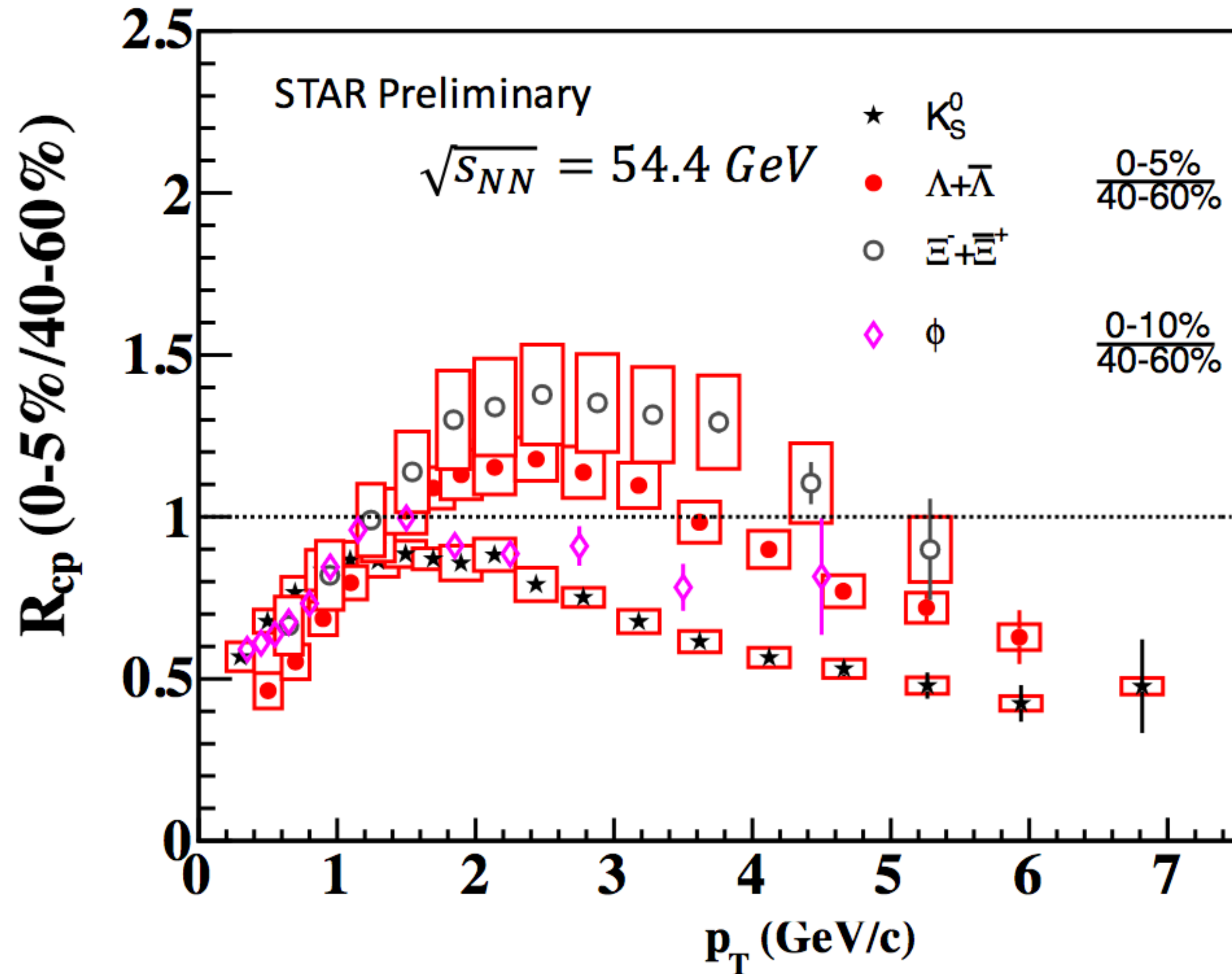
► **Light and strange flavor production in BES:**

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► High μ_B region, hypernuclei production:

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Strange hadron production at 54.4 GeV

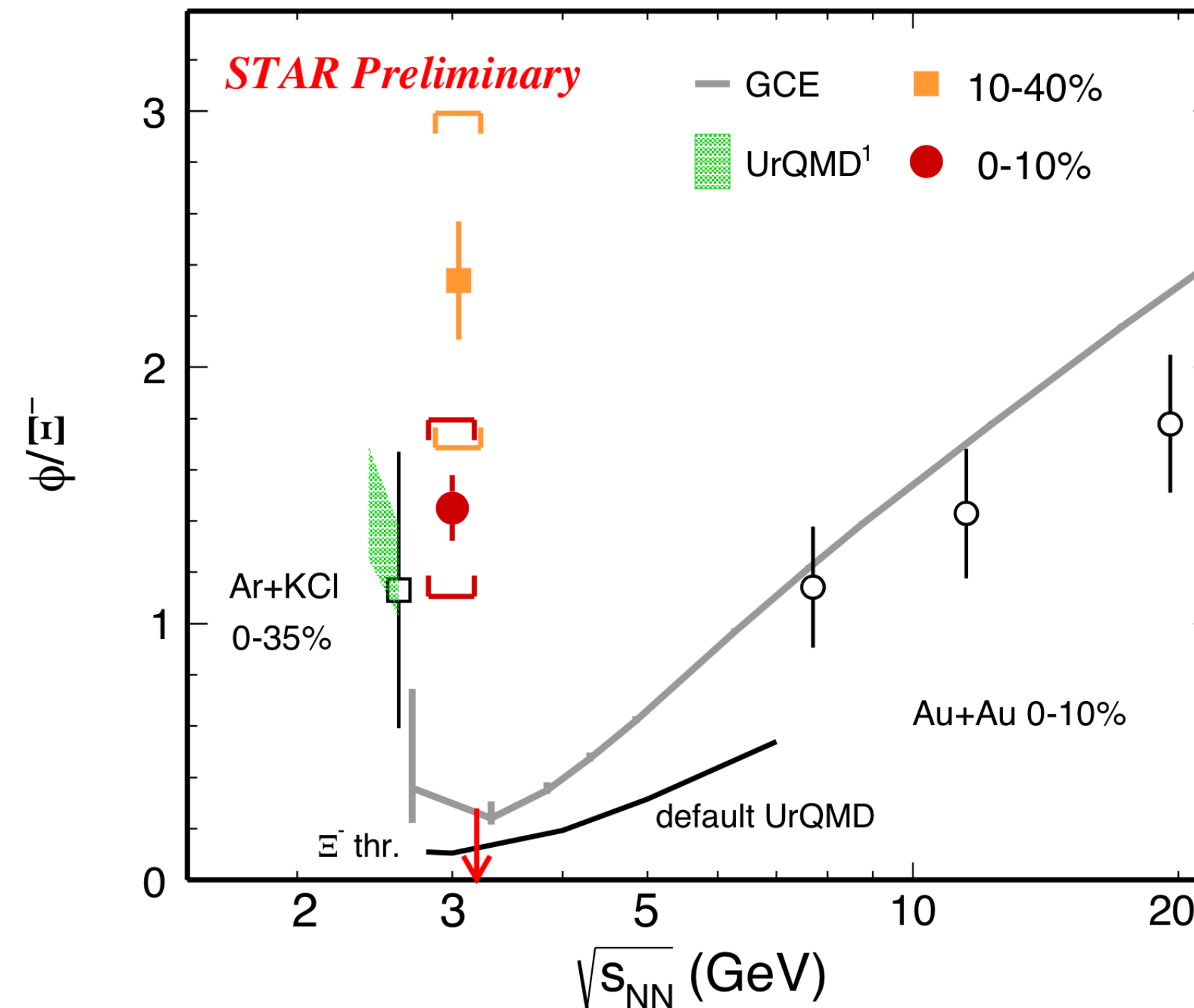
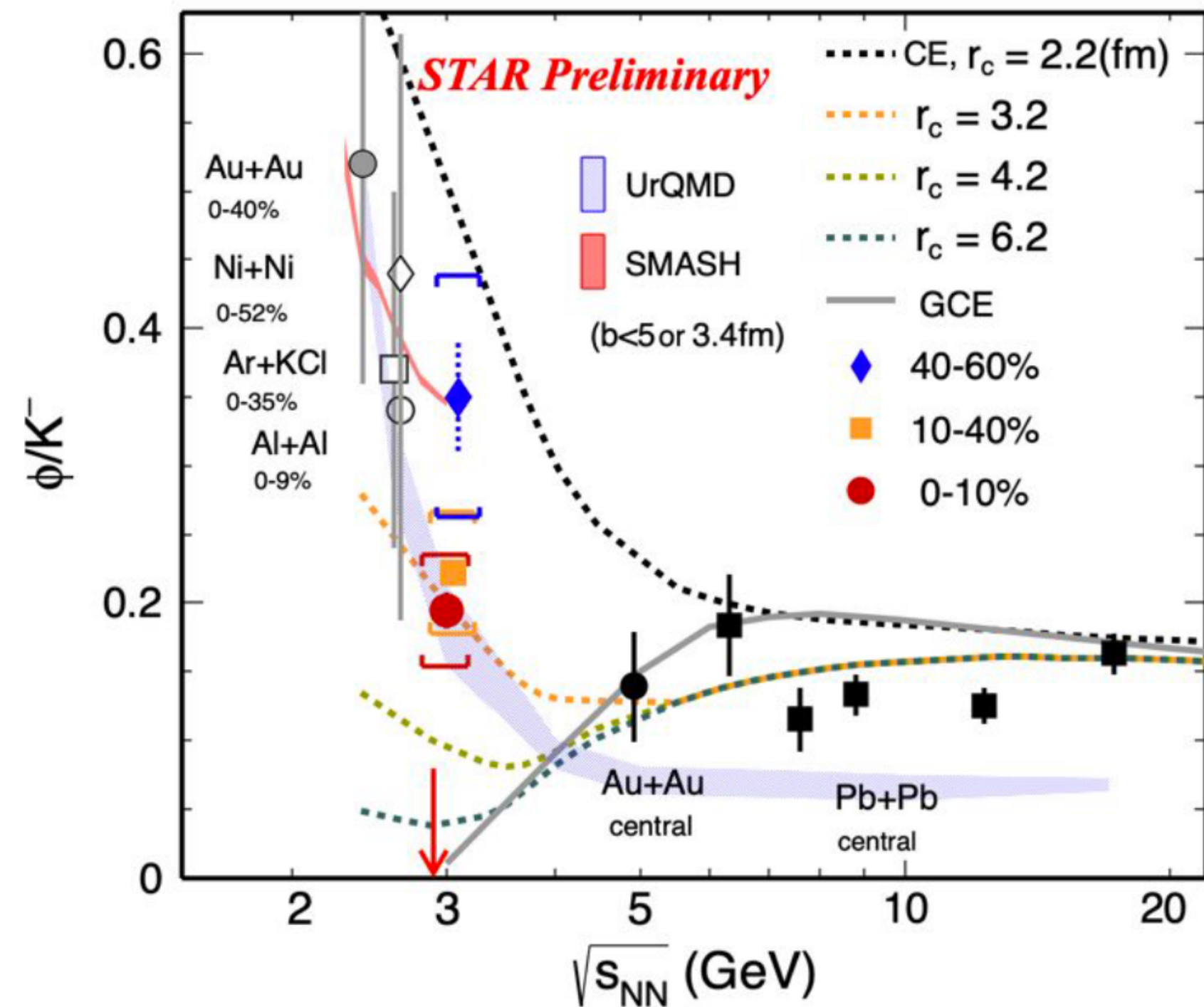


- Suppression at high p_T : Parton energy loss
- Separation between baryons and mesons at intermediate p_T ($2 < p_T < 6 \text{ GeV/c}$): From coalescence hadronization



Canonical Suppression: ϕ , Ξ Production at 3 GeV

- Low energies and/or small systems: Local strangeness conservation
- Canonical instead of Grand Canonical Ensemble describes statistical production



$$\begin{aligned} \phi(s\bar{s}), S = 0 \\ K^-(s\bar{u}), S = 1 \\ \Xi^-(dss), S = 2 \end{aligned}$$

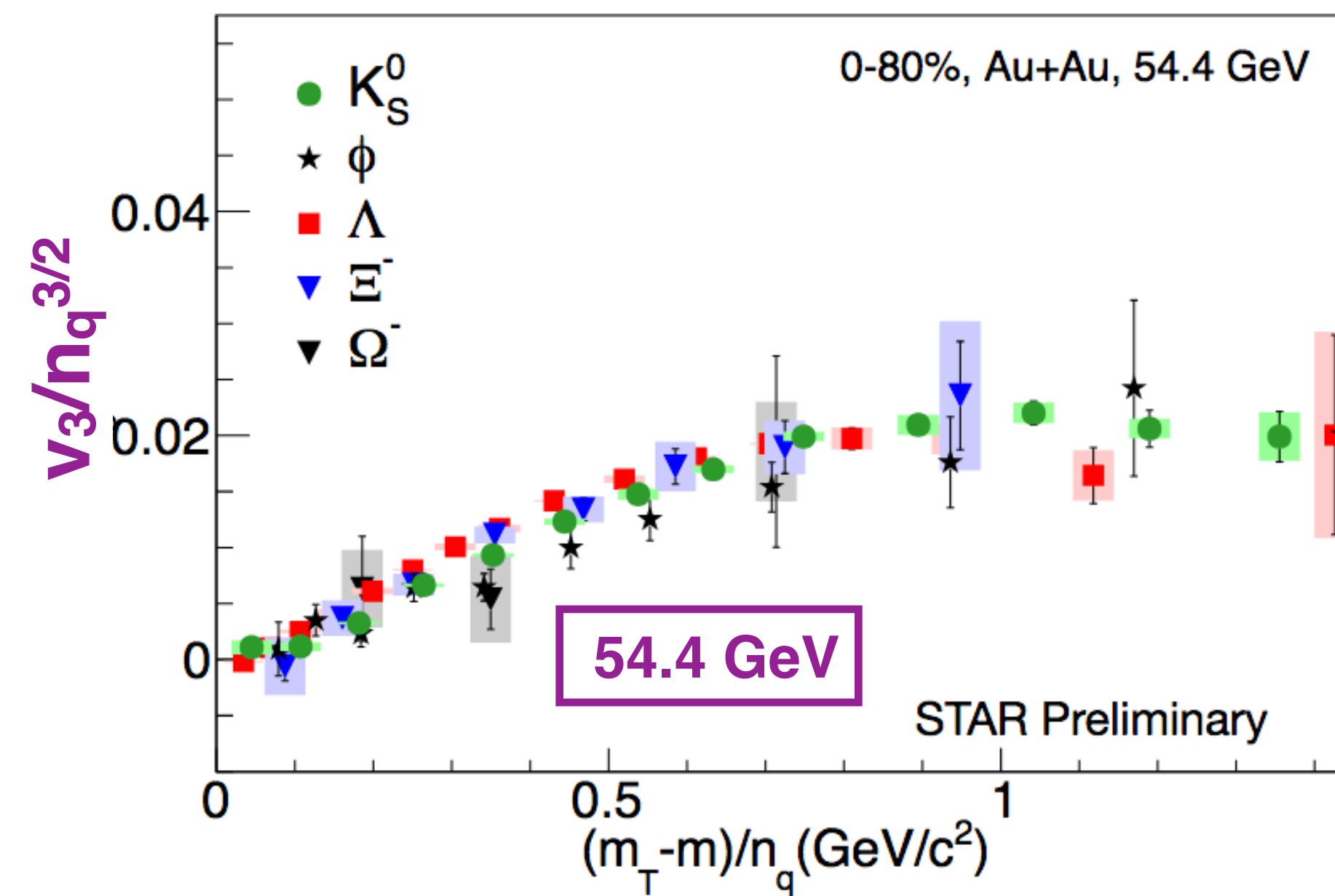
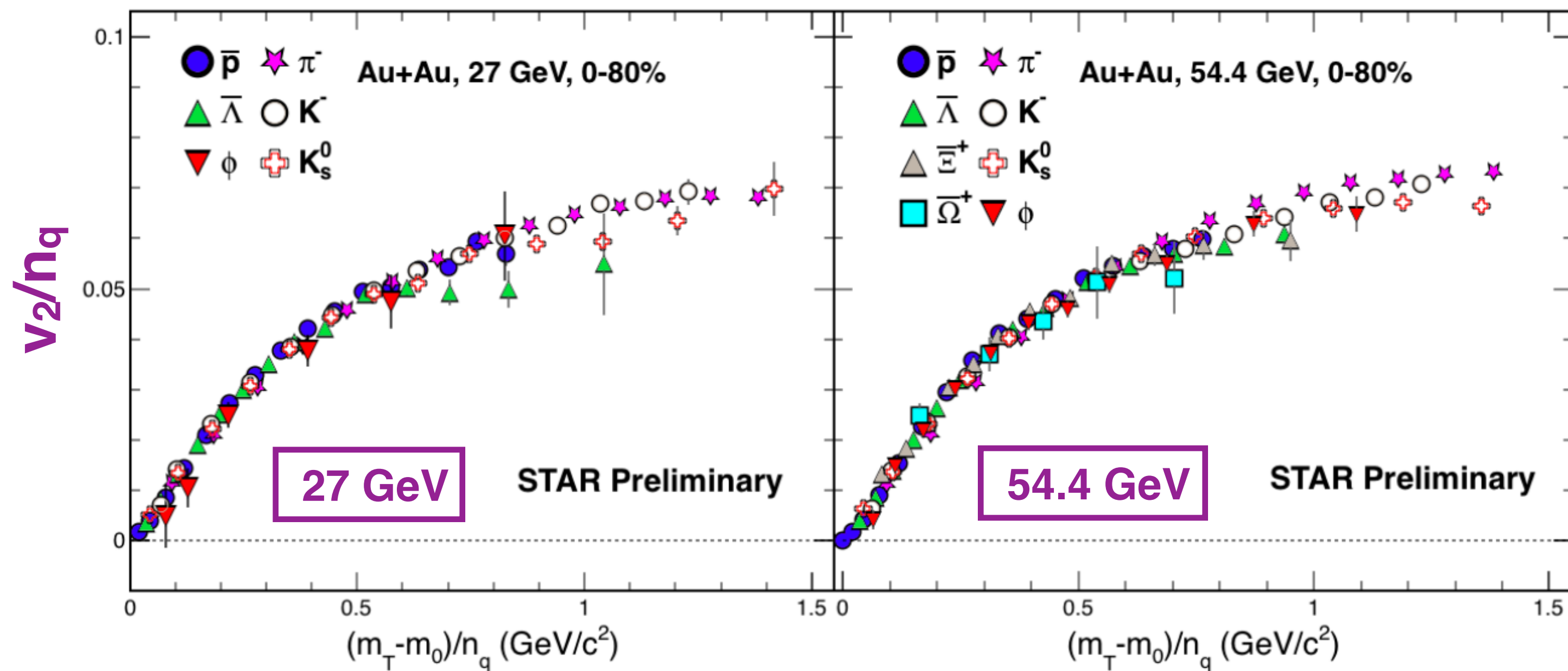
Statistical models:
 A. Andronic et al, Nucl. Phys. A 772, 167;
 J. Cleymans et al, Phys. Lett. B 603, 146

- ϕ/K^- and ϕ/Ξ^- measurements at 3 GeV strongly disfavor GCE



Partonic Collectivity: Strange Hadron Flow

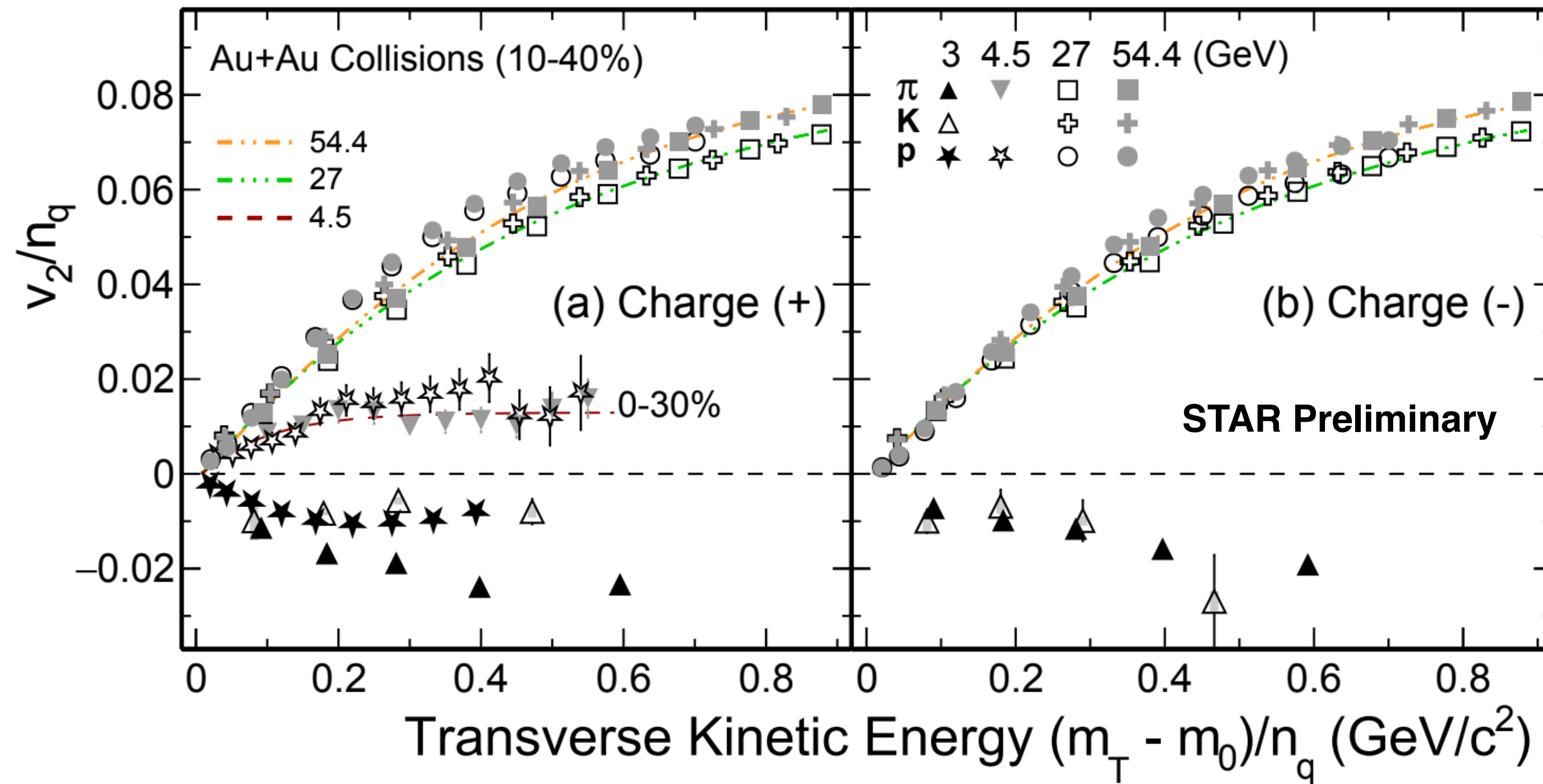
- Strange hadrons: Small hadronic cross-section. Partonic vs hadronic contribution to flow



- NCQ scaling holds for strange hadrons at 54.4 and 27 GeV: Dominance of partonic collectivity

Mass ordering at very low $(m_T - m_0)/n_q < \sim 0.4$ GeV/c²

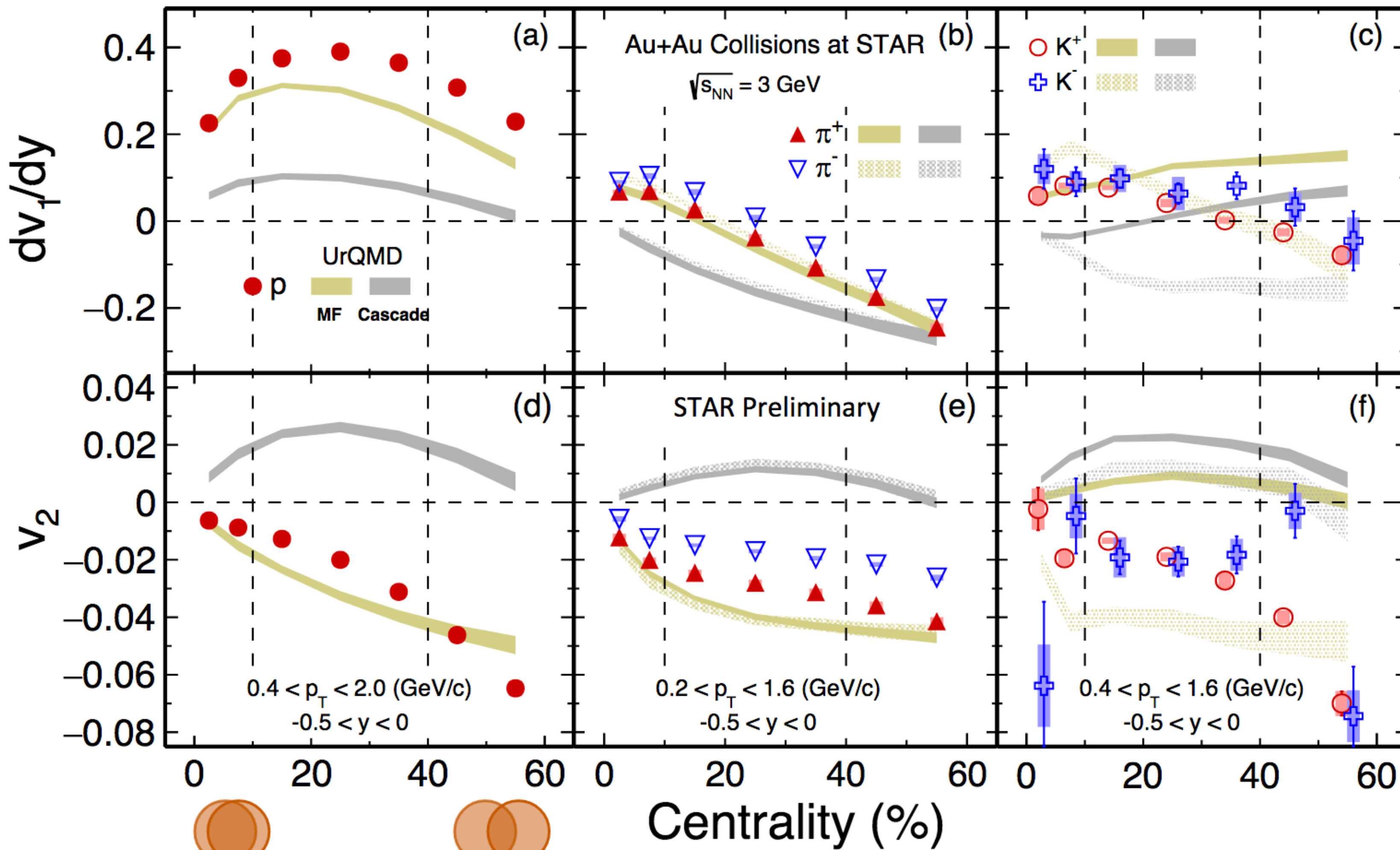
Collectivity at 3 GeV



- NCQ scaling holds for energies from 200 down to 4.5 GeV collisions
 - Partonic collectivity
- v_2 values are negative and NCQ scaling breaks down at 3 GeV
 - Medium less dominated by partonic interactions



Collectivity at 3 GeV

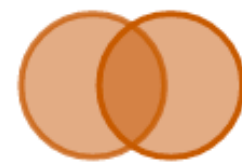


- UrQMD cascade mode fails to describe data
- Need baryonic mean field interactions to generate trends seen in data

- Medium dominated by baryonic interactions and nuclear EoS



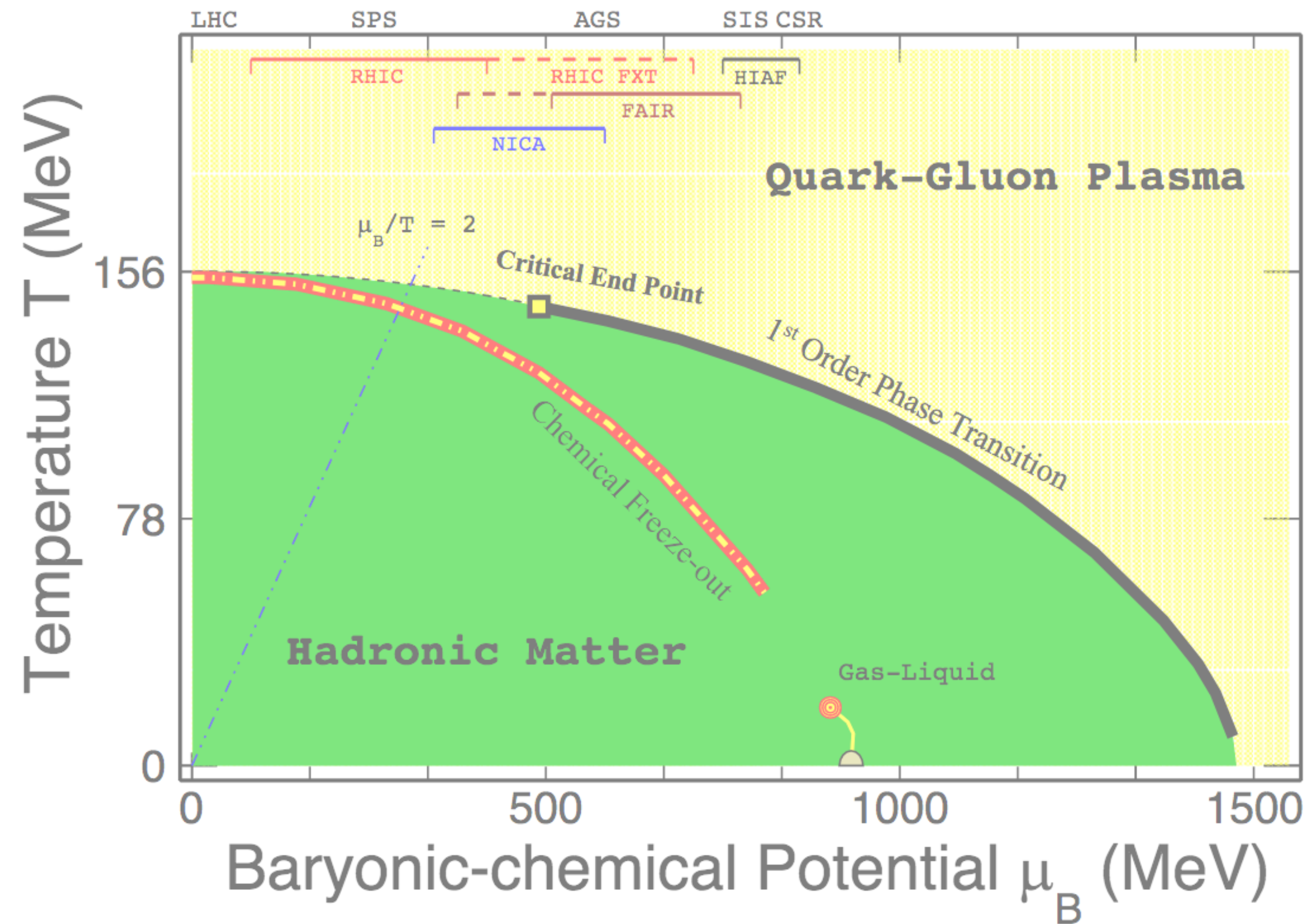
p



π

K





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- ▶ **High μ_B region, hypernuclei production:**
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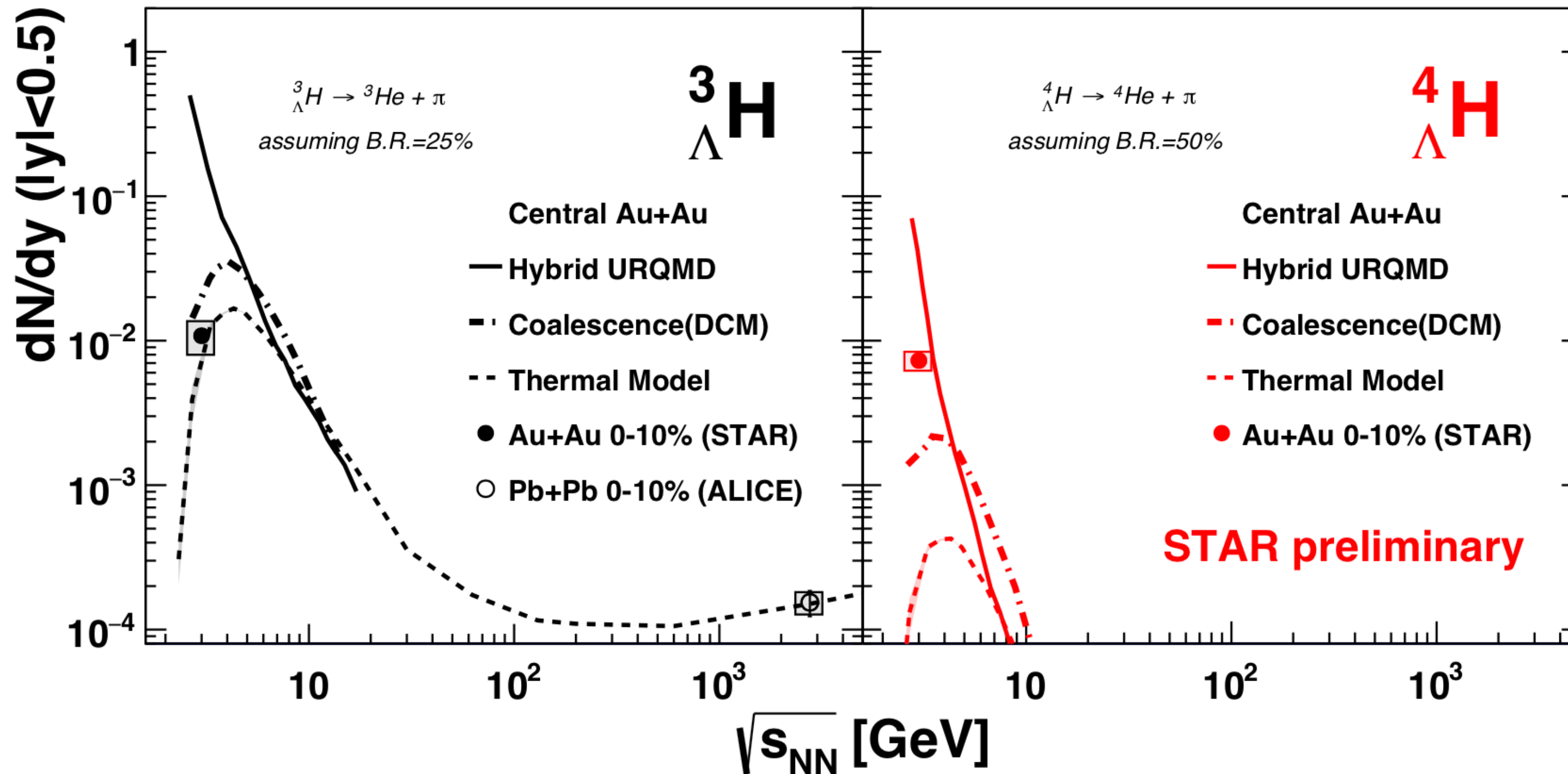
Hypernuclei Production at 3 GeV

- Lifetime, yield, flow of hypernuclei: Important to understand Y-N interactions and hyperon contribution to nuclear EoS
- Enhanced production of hypernuclei in high baryon density collisions

Hypernuclei Production at 3 GeV

- Lifetime, yield, flow of hypernuclei: Important to understand Y-N interactions and hyperon contribution to nuclear EoS

Models: J. Steinheimer et al, Phys. Lett. B. 714,85;
 A. Andronic et al, Phys. Lett. B 697, 203 (Private communications)
 ALICE: Phys. Lett. B 754, 360



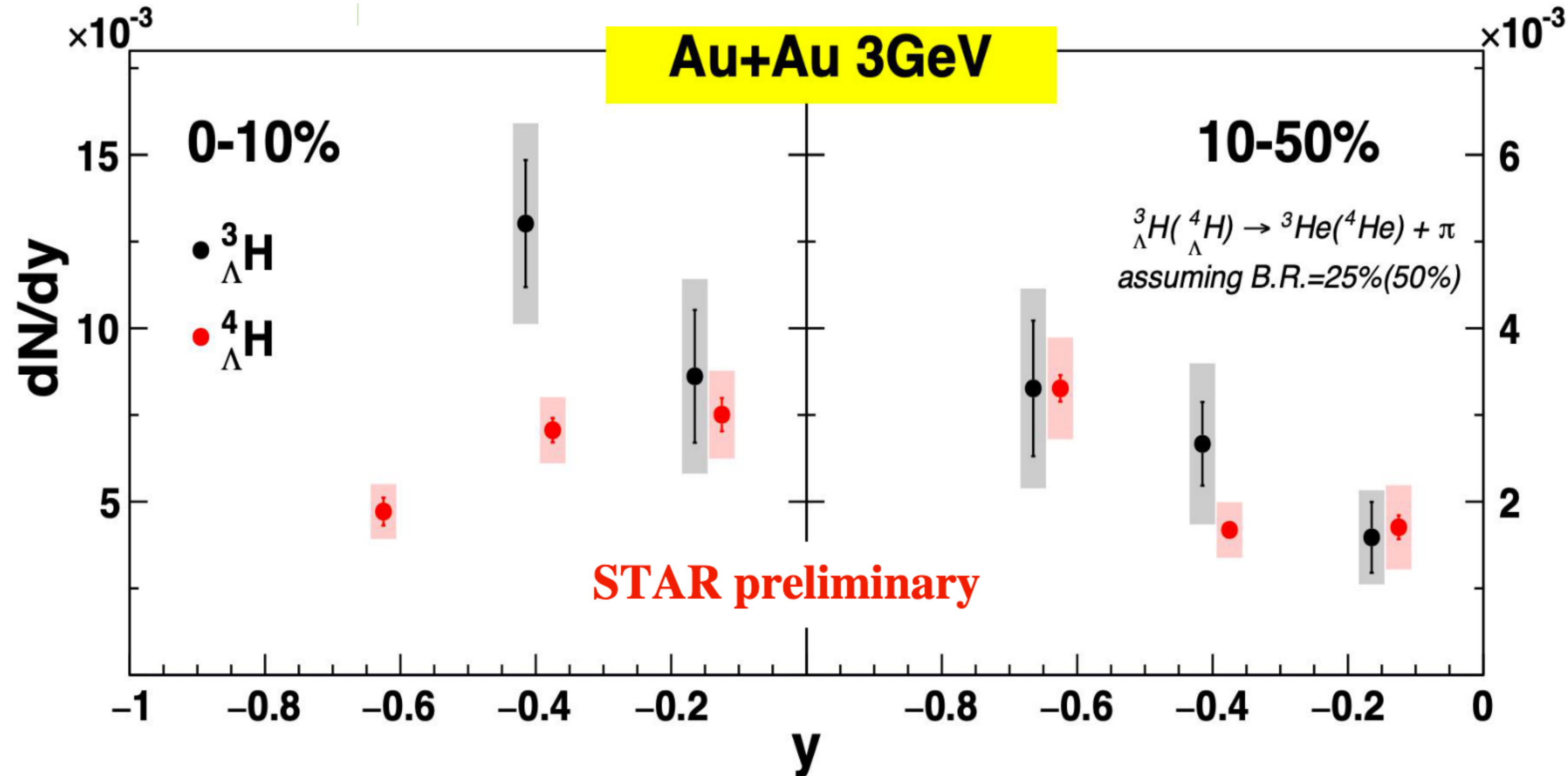
${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H} : \tau = 232.1 \pm 29.2(\text{stat}) \pm 36.7(\text{syst})[\text{ps}]$
 ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H} : \tau = 218.3 \pm 7.5(\text{stat}) \pm 11.8(\text{syst})[\text{ps}]$

- ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ lifetime measurement most precise to date

- Thermal (with canonical ensemble) and coalescence model calculations describe ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ yields, but lower than ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ yield



Hypernuclei Production: Rapidity Dependence

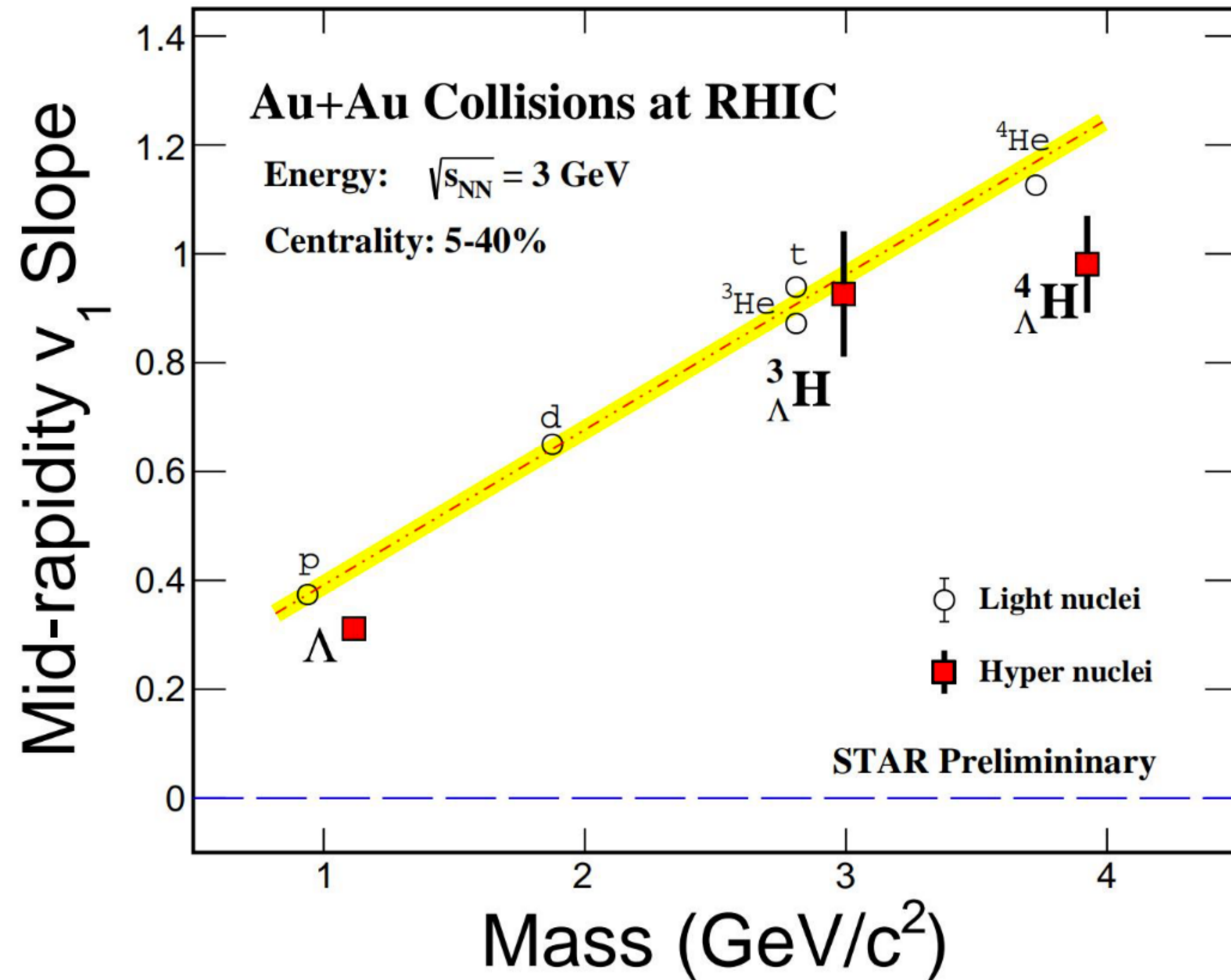


- Difference in rapidity distribution for ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ between central and mid-central collisions
- Could be contributions from spectator reactions in ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ production in non-central collisions



Hypernuclei Flow at 3 GeV

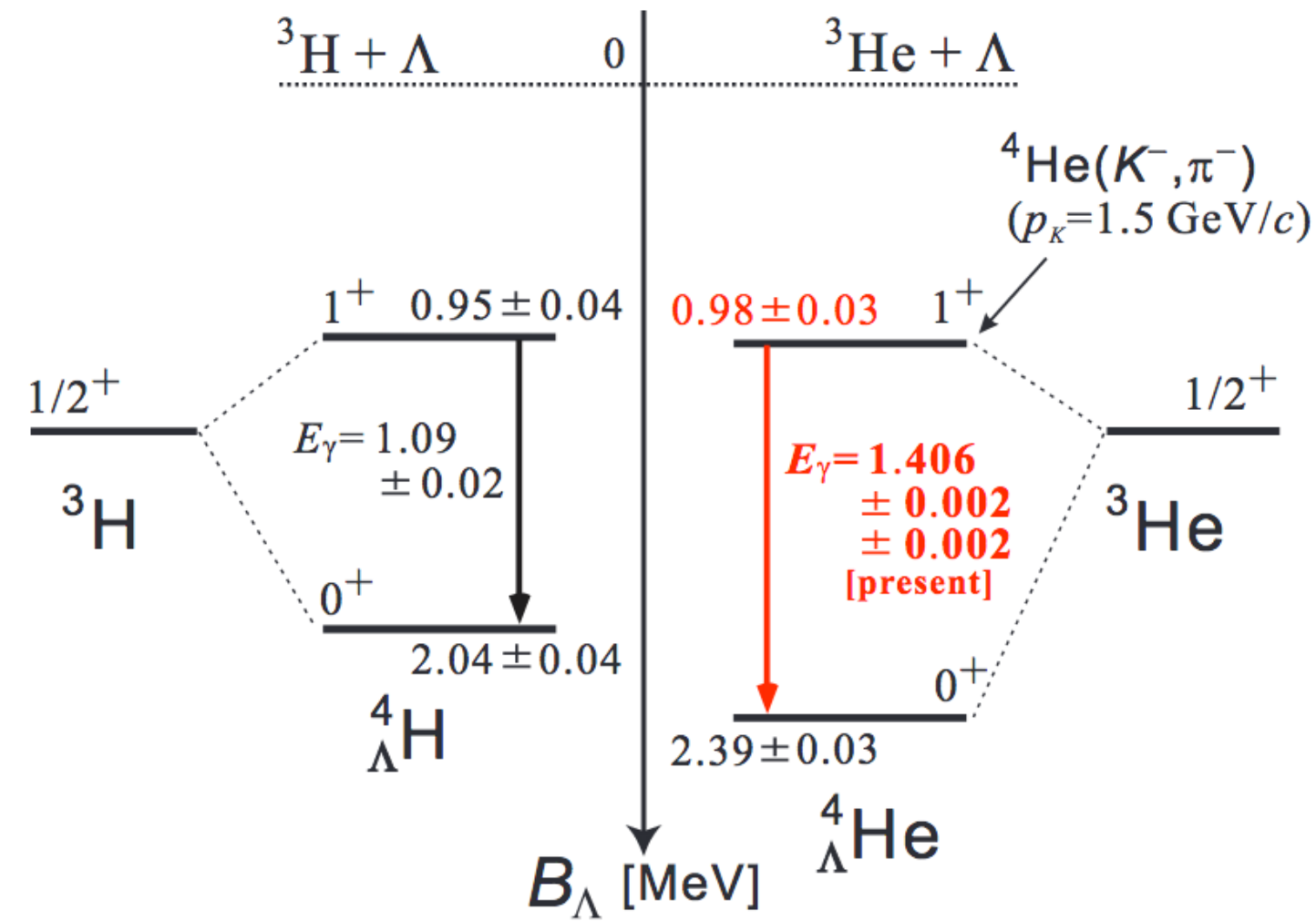
- Lifetime, yield, flow of hypernuclei: Important to understand Y-N interactions and hyperon contribution to nuclear EoS



- Directed flow of hypernuclei suggests mass number scaling
- Indicates a coalescence production of hypernuclei



Study of Charge Symmetry Breaking

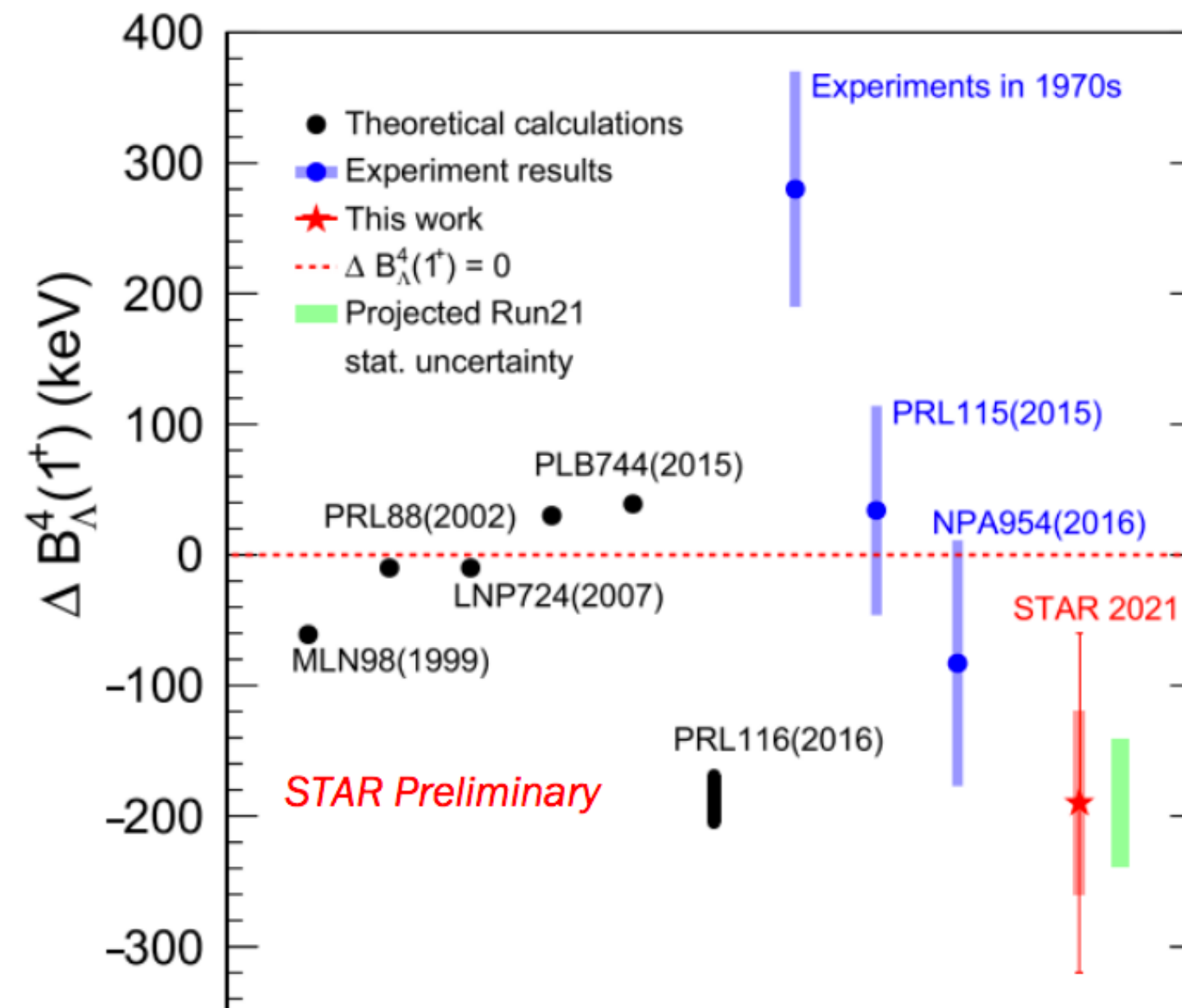
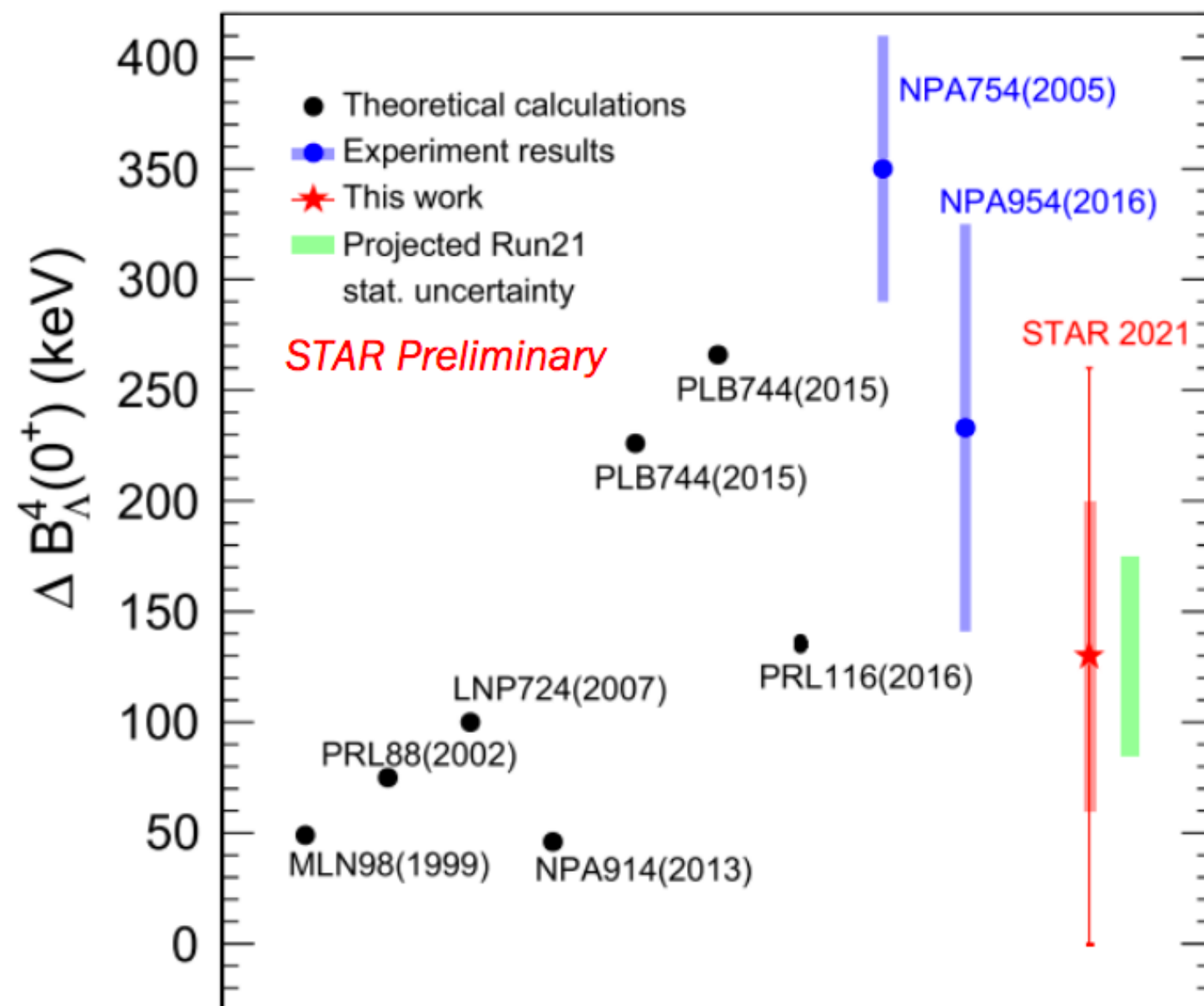
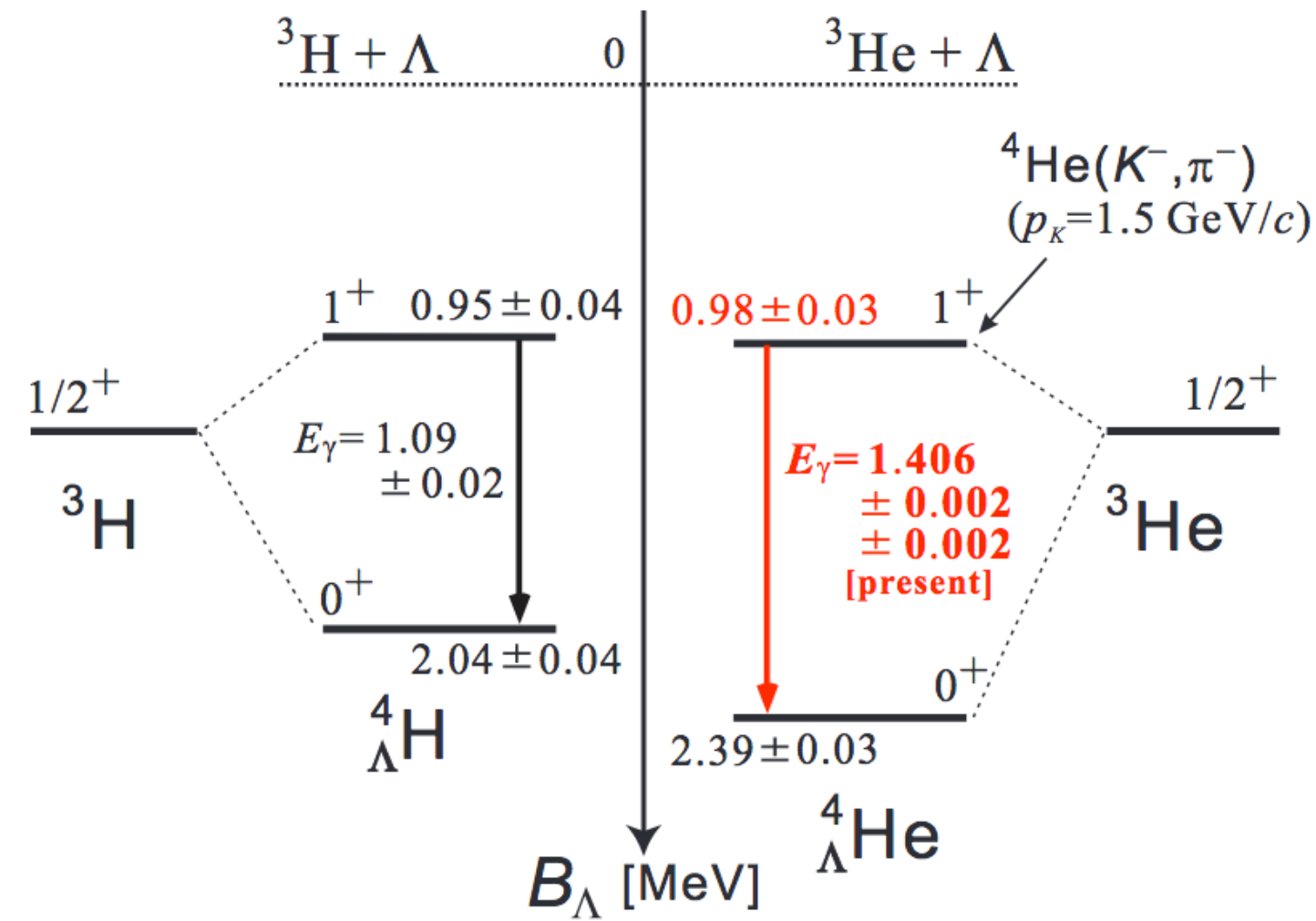


E13 Collaboration: Phys.Rev.Lett 115, 222501 (2015)

- Large binding energy difference between ground states of mirror hypernuclei
- Comparable BEs for excited states
- HIC data can offer independent experimental measurements

Study of Charge Symmetry Breaking

- Large binding energy difference between ground states of mirror hypernuclei
- Comparable BEs for excited states
- HIC data can offer independent experimental measurements



$$B_{\Lambda} = (M_{\Lambda} + M_{core} - M_{hypernucleus})c^2$$

- Potential to get better precision measurements with upcoming high statistics FXT datasets



Summary and Outlook

- Comparable J/ψ suppression and HF flow at 54.4 and 200 GeV
 - Can help constrain temperature dependence of heavy quark dynamics in QGP
- Light flavor and strangeness production:
 - Canonical suppression of strangeness at 3 GeV
 - Medium dominated by baryonic interactions and nuclear EoS in 3 GeV collisions
- Hypernuclei production:
 - Thermal and coalescence models describe ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ yields, but not ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ yields
 - Directed flow of ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ and ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ suggests mass number scaling and coalescence production

Data from BES-II and FXT at other energies being analyzed on flavor production, flow ...
Look forward to more exciting results from STAR

STAR Beam Use Request 2021

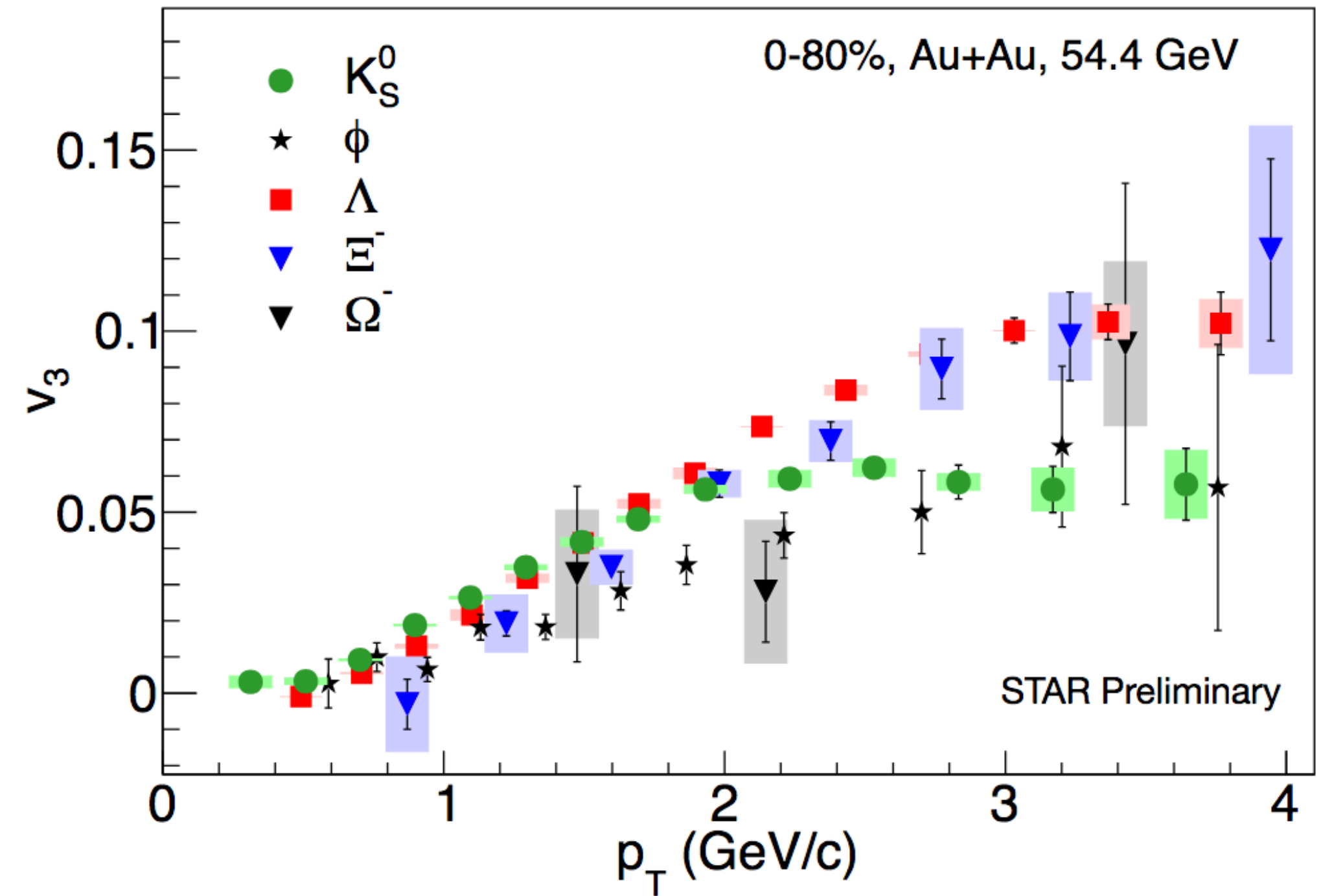
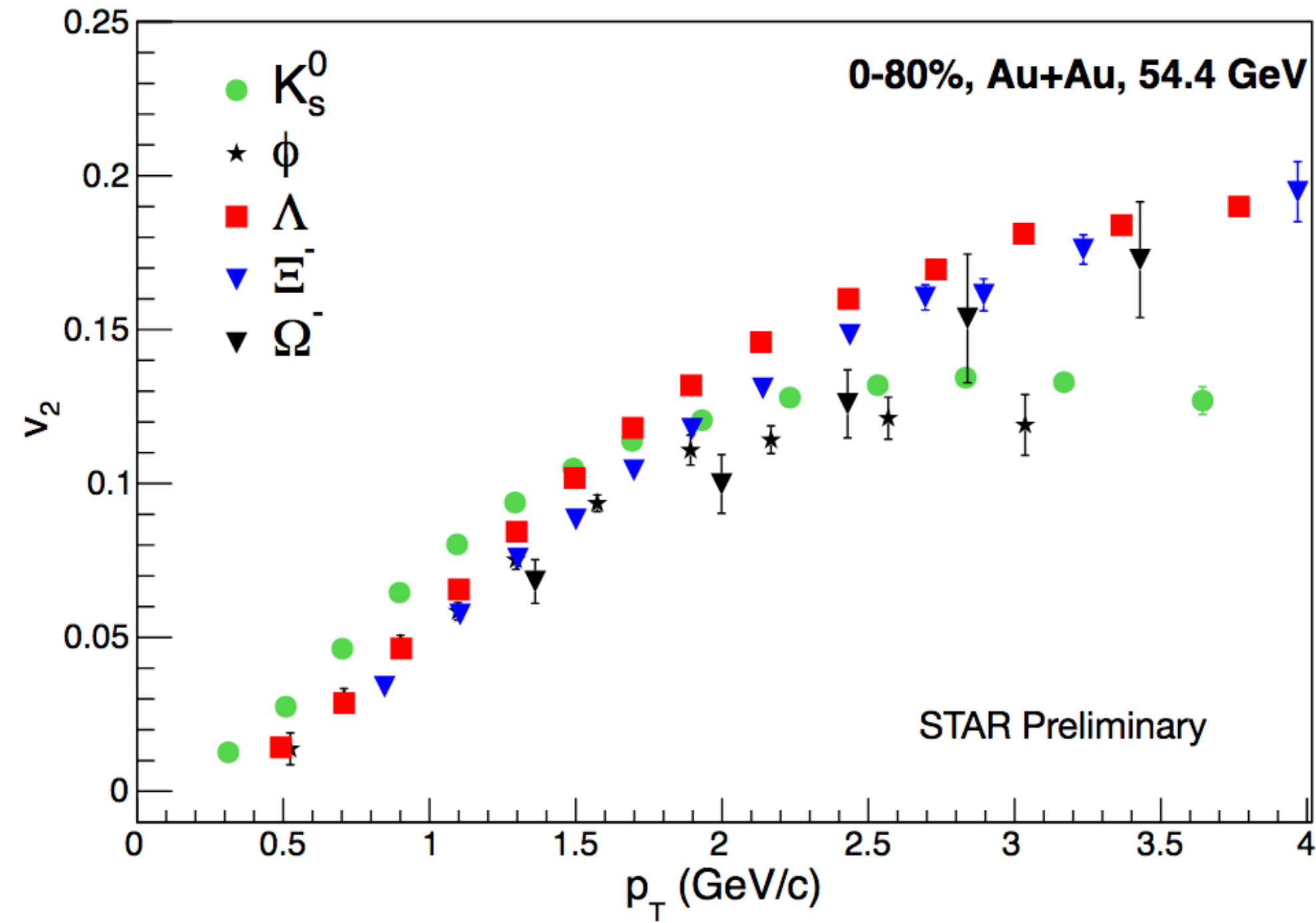
Single-Beam Energy (GeV/nucleon)	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)	Run Time	Species	Events (MinBias)	Priority
3.85	7.7	11-20 weeks	Au+Au	100 M	1
3.85	3 (FXT)	3 days	Au+Au	300 M	2
44.5	9.2 (FXT)	0.5 days	Au+Au	50 M	2
70	11.5 (FXT)	0.5 days	Au+Au	50 M	2
100	13.7 (FXT)	0.5 days	Au+Au	50 M	2
100	200	1 week	O+O	400 M 200 M (central)	3 a
8.35	17.1	2.5 weeks	Au+Au	250 M	3 b
3.85	3 (FXT)	3 weeks	Au+Au	2 B	3 c

Successfully completed data taking for BES-II

O+O run and high statistics (2B events) FXT data taking at 3 GeV to finish this year's run

Back Up

Strangeness flow at 54.4 GeV

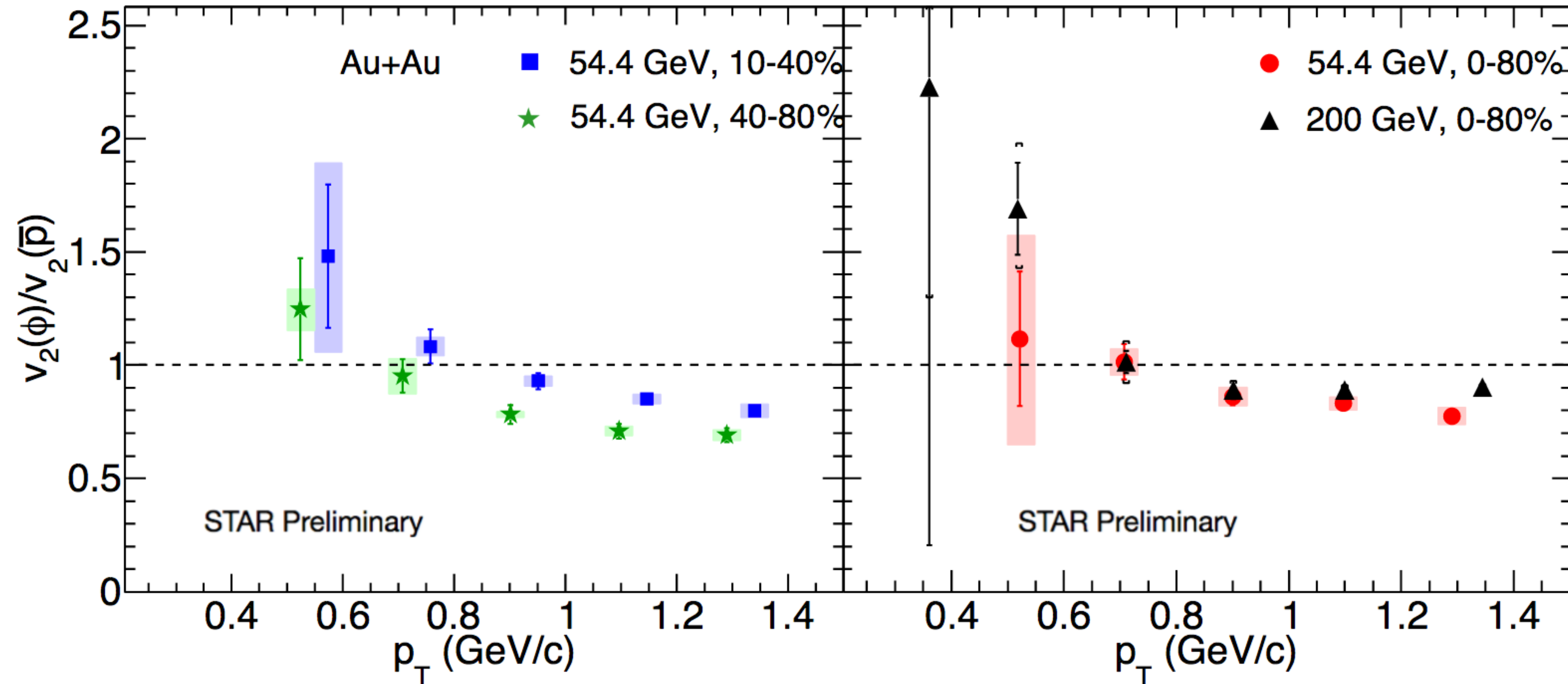


- Transverse momentum dependence of v_n



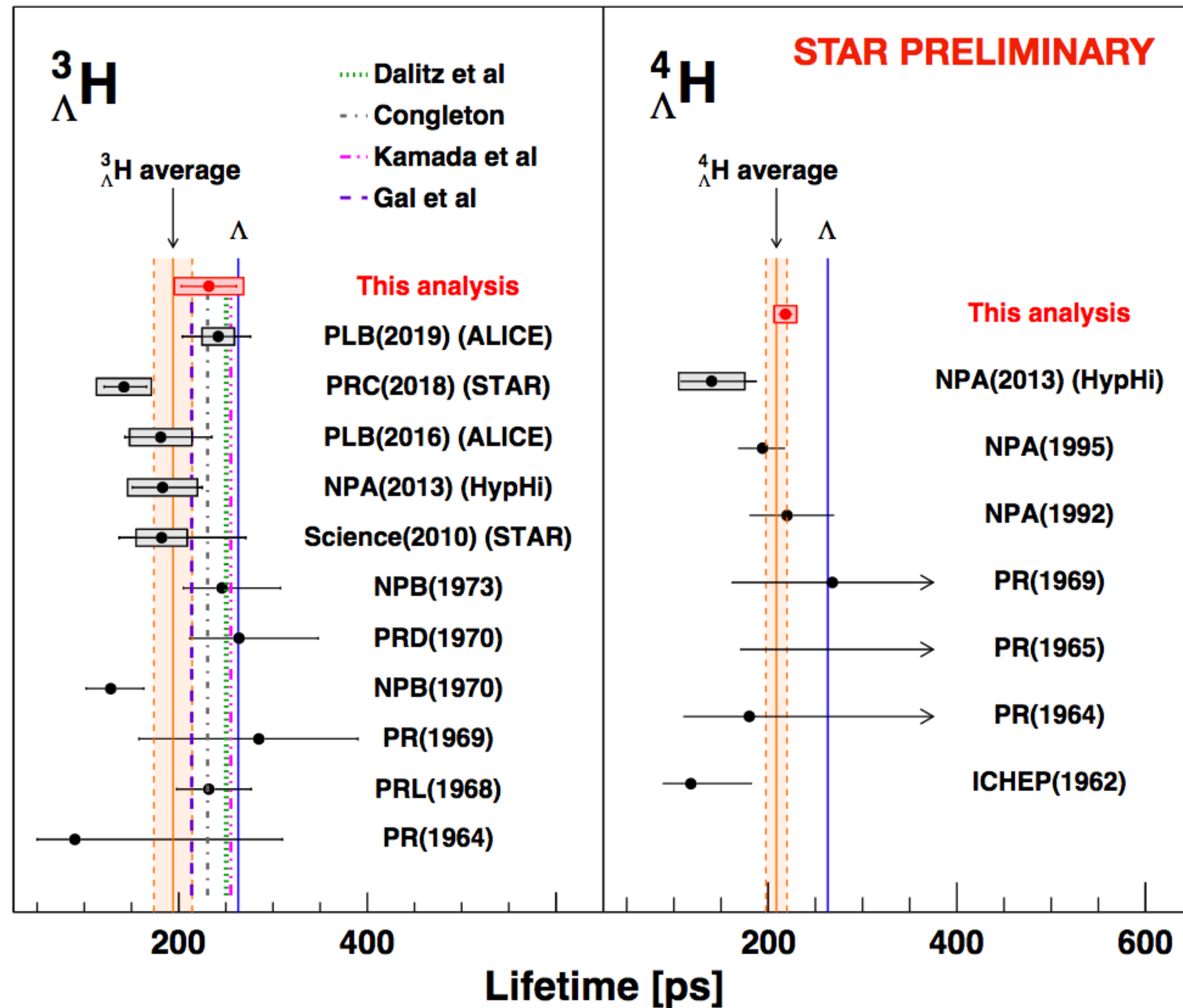
Partonic collectivity: Strange hadron flow

- Strange hadrons: Small hadronic cross-section. Partonic vs hadronic contribution to flow



- Hint of violation of mass ordering, at very low p_T
- Potentially from hadronic contribution to anti-proton v_2

Hypernuclei life time



- Increased precision for lifetime measurements for ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ and ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$
- ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ lifetime close to that of Λ as expected due to the low binding energy

$${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H} : \tau = 232.1 \pm 29.2(\text{stat}) \pm 36.7(\text{syst})[\text{ps}]$$

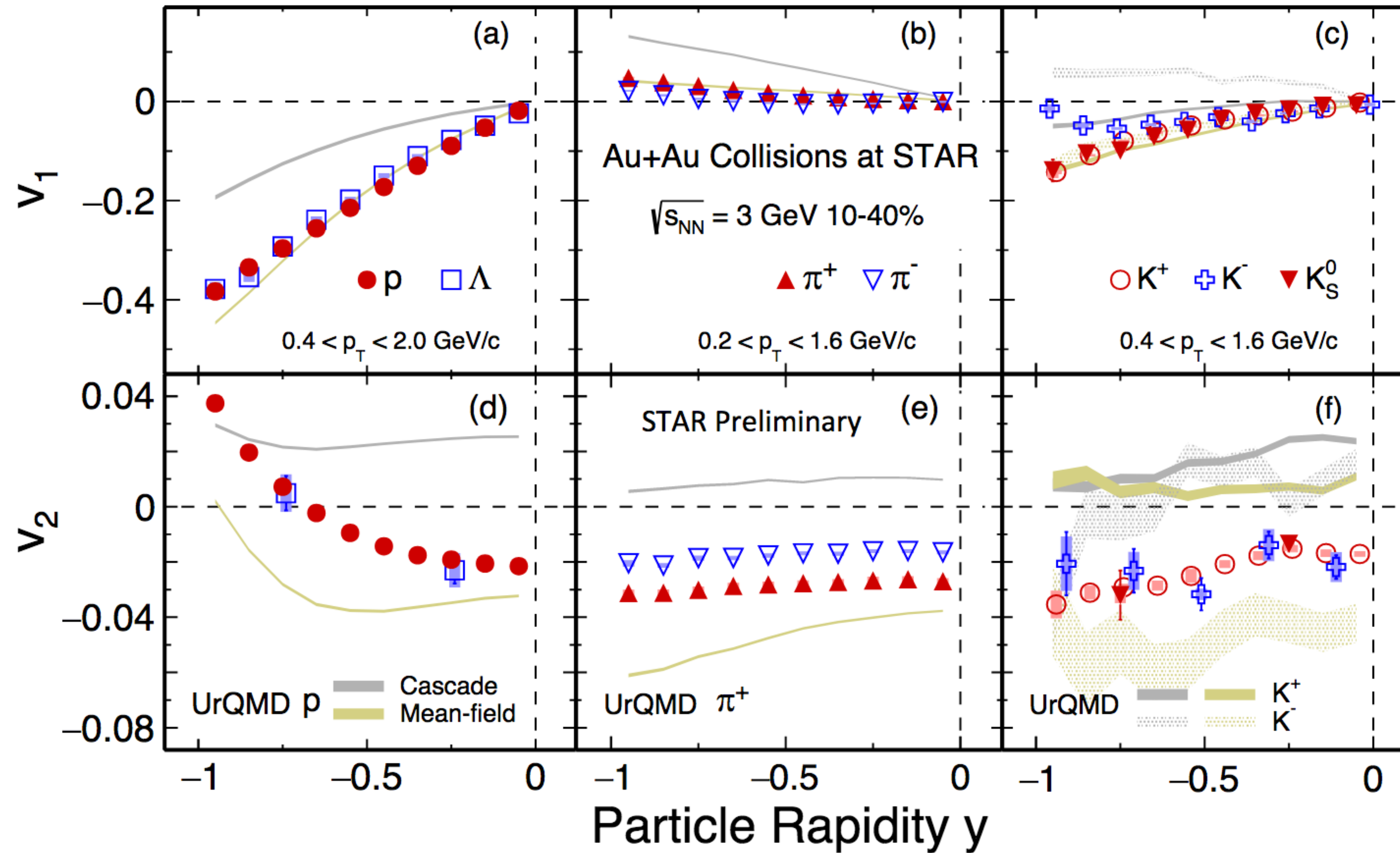
$${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H} : \tau = 218.3 \pm 7.5(\text{stat}) \pm 11.8(\text{syst})[\text{ps}]$$

STAR ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ Lifetime measurements

STAR 2021 Preliminary: $232 \pm 29(\text{stat}) \pm 37(\text{syst})$ [ps]
 STAR(2019): $142 \pm 24 - 21(\text{stat}) \pm 31(\text{syst})$ [ps]
 STAR(science): $182 \pm 89 - 45(\text{stat}) \pm 27(\text{syst})$ [ps]

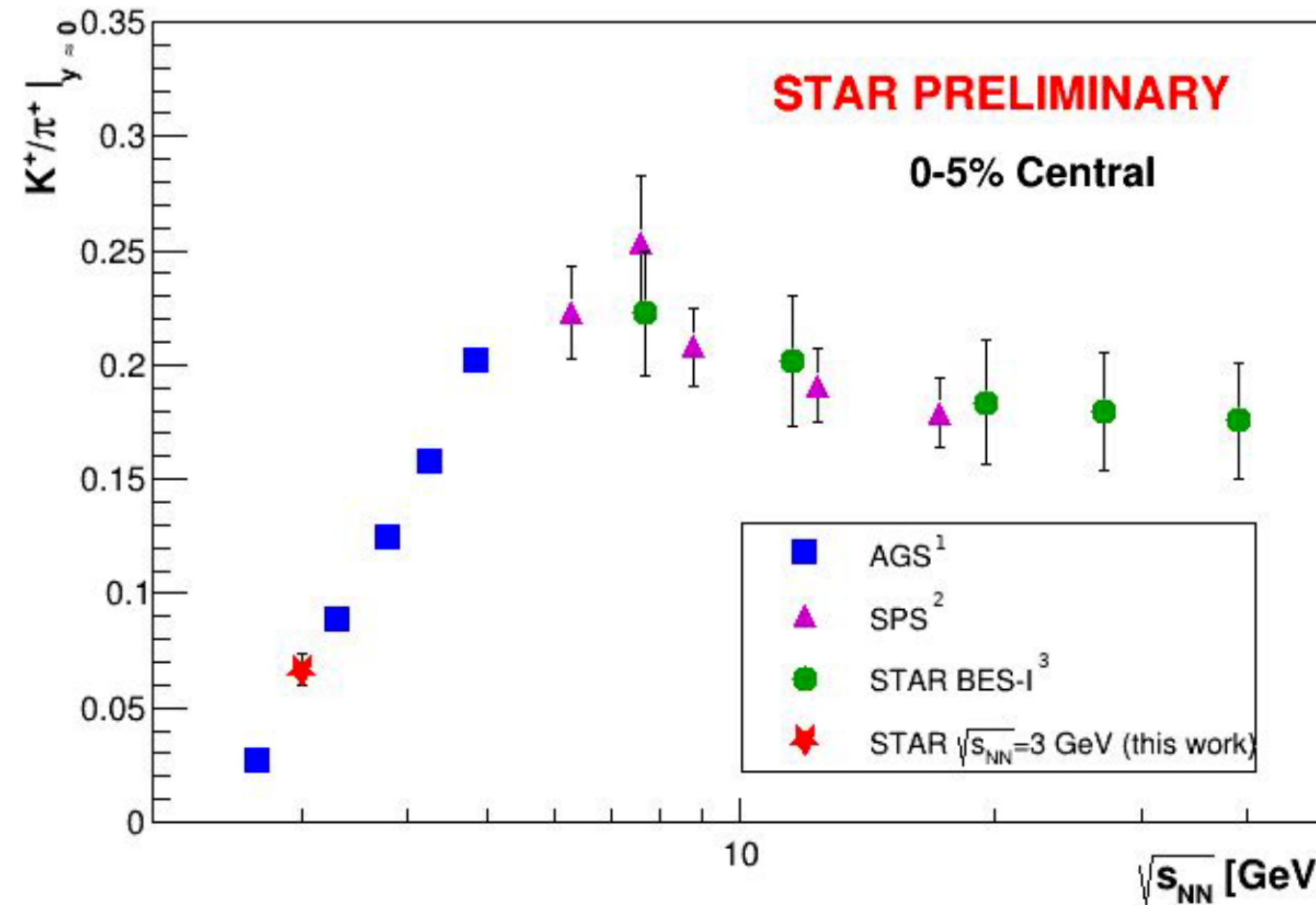
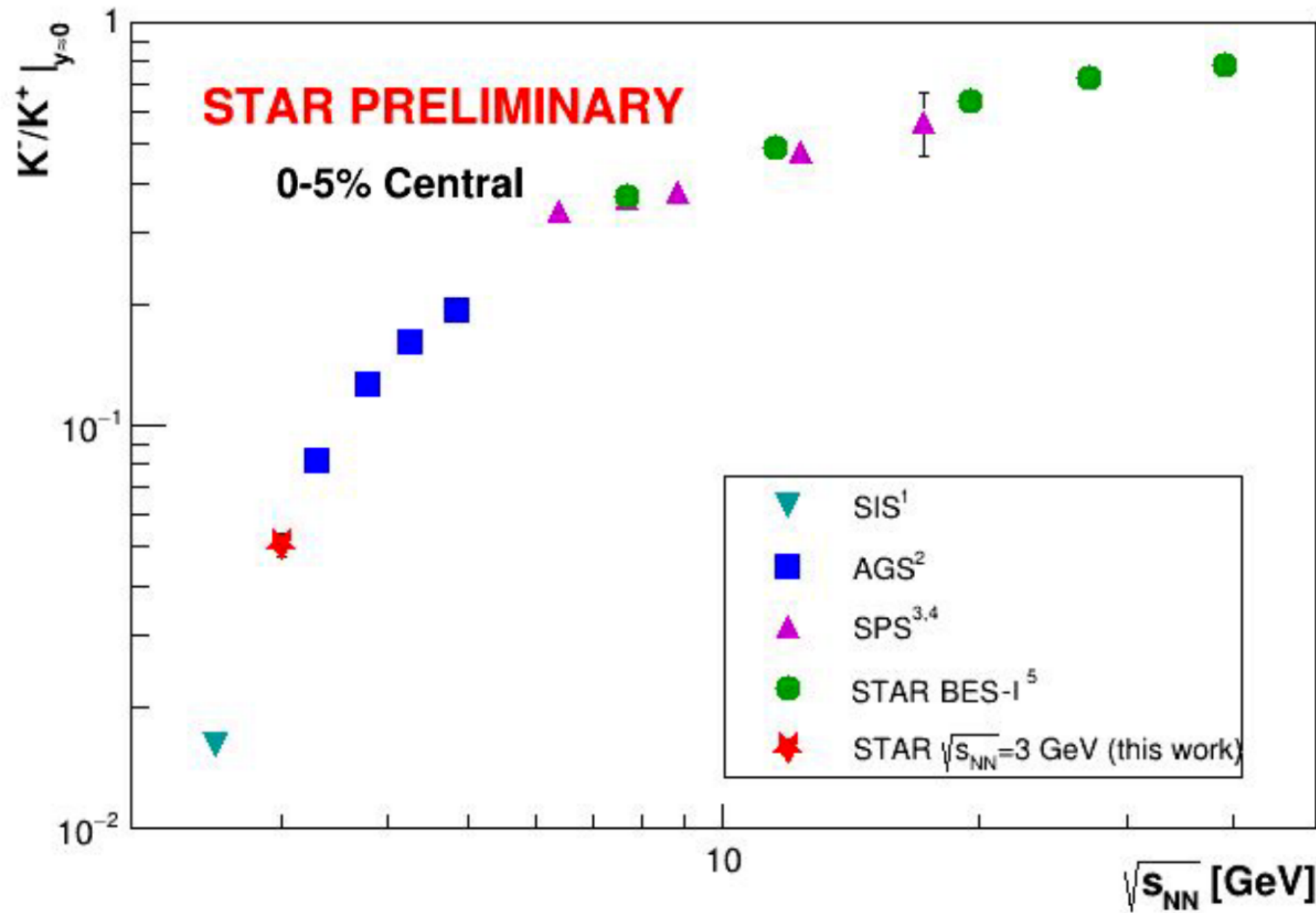


Identified hadron v_1 and v_2 at 3 GeV: Rapidity dependence



K⁻/K⁺, K⁺/π⁺ yield ratios at 3 GeV

- Flavor production in the high baryon density region



SIS: *J. Phys. G* 28, 2011
 AGS: *Phys. Lett. B* 490, 53;
Phys. Lett. B 476, 1
 SPS: *Phys. Rev. C* 77, 024903;
Phys. Rev. C 66, 054902;
Phys. Rev. C 77, 024903
 STAR: *Phys. Rev. C* 96, 044904

- K⁺/π⁺ and K⁻/K⁺ ratios follow world trend
- Statistical models describe K⁺/π⁺ beam energy dependence
- K⁻/K⁺ ratio drops at lower energies from associated production of K⁺ ($N + N \rightarrow N + \Lambda + K$)

