# Study of elliptic and triangular flow of identified particles in Au+Au collisions $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 11.5 - 62.4$ GeV in the STAR experiment

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#### Outline

- Introduction
- Anisotropic flow at RHIC
- The STAR detector at RHIC
- Analysis methods
- Results
- Summary and Outlook

## Anisotropic collective flow at RHIC/LHC



 $v_n(\mathbf{p_T}, \mathbf{centrality})$  - sensitive to the early stages of collision. Important constraint for transport properties: EOS,  $\eta/s$ ,  $\zeta/s$ , etc.

**Mass ordering** at p<sub>T</sub> < 2 GeV/c (hydrodynamic flow, hadron rescattering)

**Baryon/meson grouping** at  $p_T > 2$ GeV/c (recombination/coalescence), Number of constituent quark (NCQ) scaling

## Anisotropic collective flow at STAR BES



Taranenko, EPJ Web Conf. 204 (2019) 03009

- Small change in  $v_2(p_T)$  for Au+Au  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$  = 7.7 62.4 GeV (STAR BES-I)
- Strong energy dependence of the difference in  $v_2$  of particles and antiparticles
- Our aim is to measure  $v_3(\sqrt{s_{NN}}, \text{centrality,PID}, p_T)$

## The STAR detector at RHIC



#### Time Projection Chamber (TPC):

- Tracking of charged particles with  $|\eta| < 1$ ,  $2\pi$  in  $\varphi$ .
- PID using dE/dx measurements

#### Time-Of-Flight (TOF):

- |η| < 0.9, 2π in φ</li>
- PID using time-of-flight information **Event planes:**

TPC ( $|\eta| < 1$ ), BBC (3.8 < $|\eta| < 5.2$ ) Data set:

Au+Au at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$  = 11.5 - 62.4 GeV



#### **Analysis technique: Event Plane Method (EP)**



Used the same method as in Phys. Rev. C 88 (2013) 14902

## $v_2(p_T)$ and $v_3(p_T)$ of identified hadrons



## NCQ scaling of $v_2$ and $v_3$



- NCQ scaling tests were performed for  $v_2$  and  $v_3$  for particles and antiparticles
- Scaling holds better for higher energies

#### Beam-energy dependence of $v_2$ and $v_3$ particle-antiparticle difference



- Differences for  $v_2$  and  $v_3$  between particles and antiparticles increase with decreasing beam energy
- $v_n(p) v_n(\bar{p})$  shows growth with decreasing collision energy
- Absolute value of  $v_n(X) v_n(\bar{X})$  is larger for  $(p, \bar{p})$  than for  $\pi^{\pm}, K^{\pm}$

#### Summary

Results of  $v_2$ ,  $v_3$  in Au+Au collisions at BES energies  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$  = 11.5 - 62.4 GeV are presented.

( $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ , centrality, PID, p<sub>T</sub>)-dependence of  $v_2$  and  $v_3$ :

- Mass ordering for  $p_T < 1.5$  GeV/c and baryon/meson grouping for  $p_T > 2$  GeV/c
- NCQ scaling holds better for higher energies

 $v_n(X)-v_n(ar{X}):$ 

- The difference increases with decreasing collision energy
- $v_n(p) v_n(\bar{p})$  shows growth at lower collision energies
- Absolute value of  $v_n(X) v_n(\bar{X})$  is larger for  $(p, \bar{p})$  than for  $\pi^{\pm}, K^{\pm}$

## **Backup slides**

#### Anisotropic collective flow



Initial eccentricity (and its attendant fluctuations),  $\epsilon_n$ , drives momentum anisotropy,  $v_n$ , with specific viscous modulation

