



Overview of the RHIC Beam Energy Scan at STAR

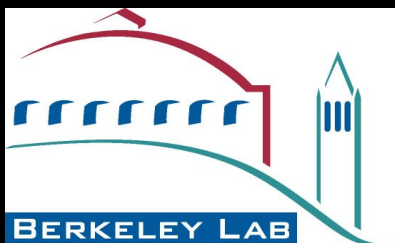
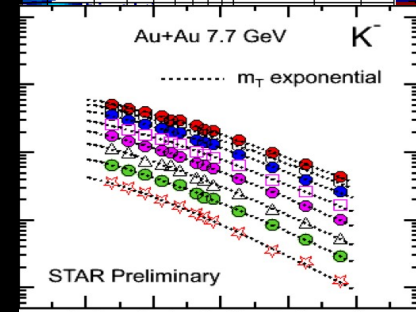
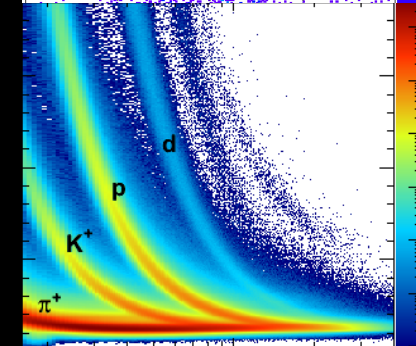
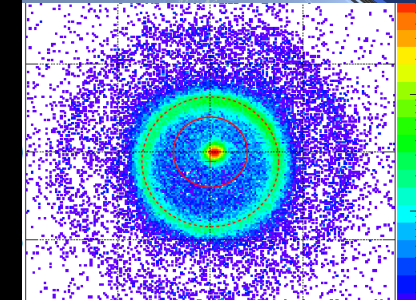
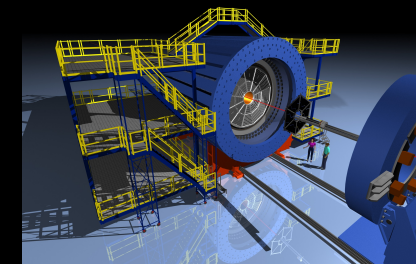
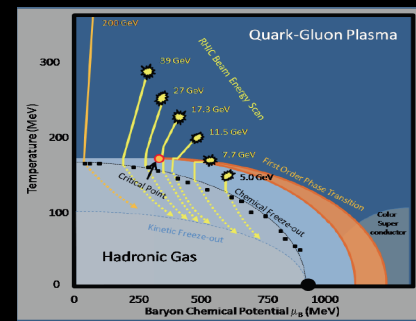
Alexander Schmah – Lawrence Berkeley National Lab
for the STAR Collaboration

Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft Frühjahrstagung 2011
in Münster



Outline:

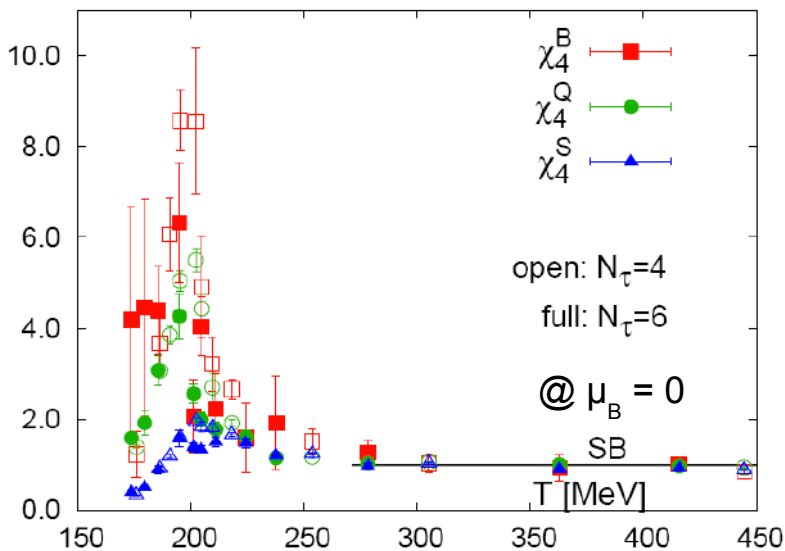
- Introduction
- Overview of the BES program
- The STAR experiment at RHIC
- Performance of data taking
- Analysis techniques and first results
- Summary and Outlook



The QCD Phase Diagram

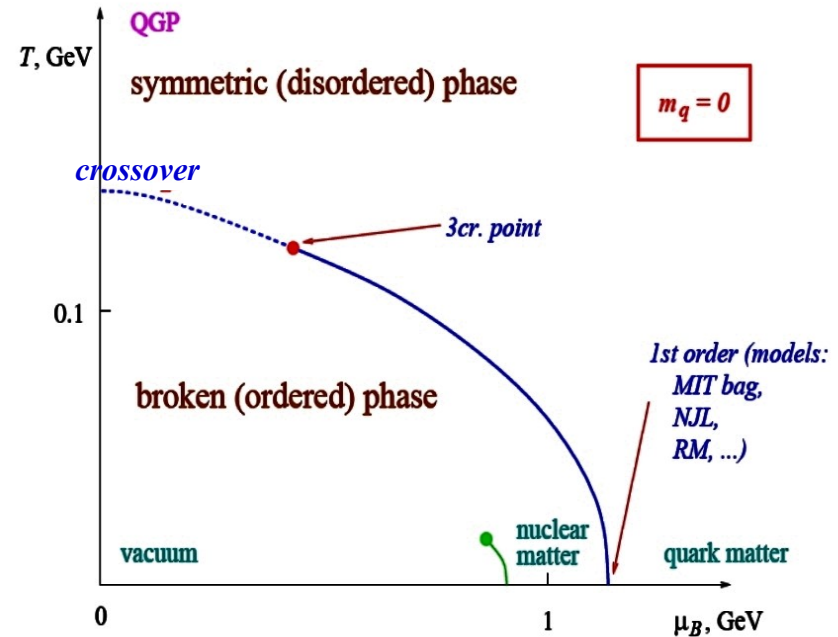
Theory:

- Lattice QCD finds a smooth crossover at large T and $\mu_B \sim 0$
- Various models find a strong 1st order transition at large μ_B
- There could be a **critical point**



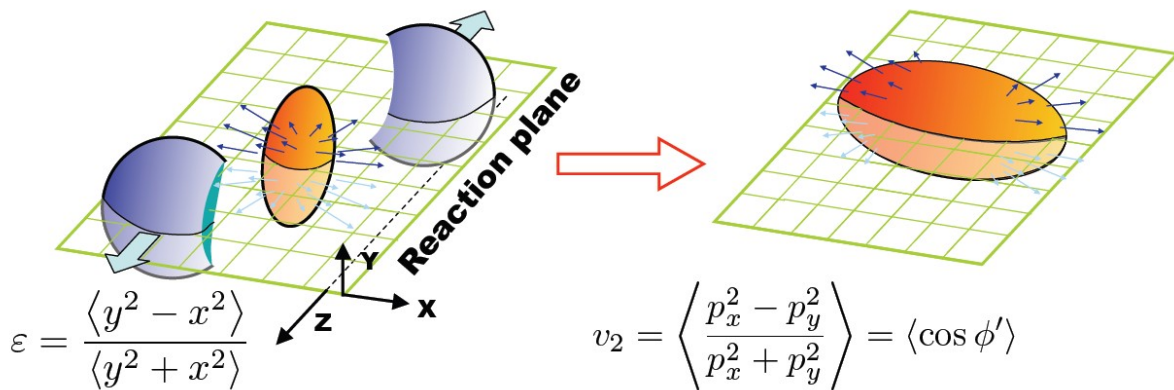
M.Cheng et al, Phys. Rev. D 79, 074505 (2009)

M.Stephanov, hep-ph/0402115v1 (March 2006)



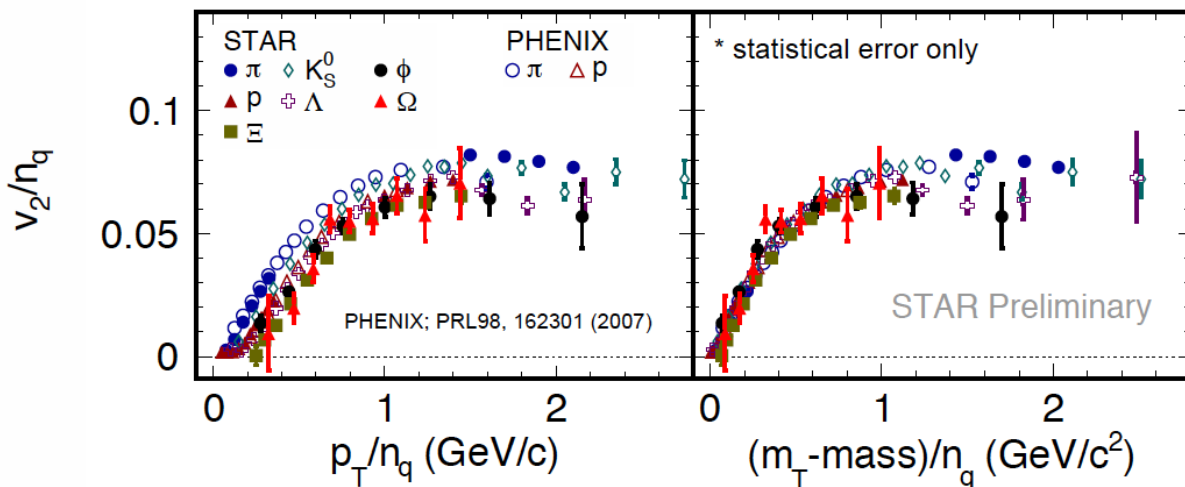
- Fluctuations of conserved quantities indicate nearby singularities

Signatures for a Quark-Gluon Plasma Phase



Number of Constituent Quark (NCQ) scaling

Minimum bias, Au + Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV



Example elliptic flow v_2 :

- Initial asymmetric geometric overlap transforms into an anisotropic momentum distribution
→ different for in- and out-of plane
- Pressure drives the flow
→ partonic freedom (QGP)
- When does the n_q scaling breaks down? → Beam Energy Scan!
→ **Phase transition**

NCQ scaling @ STAR:
Phys.Rev.Lett. 92 (2004) 052302
Phys.Rev.Lett. 99 (2007) 112301

Beam-Energy Scan (BES) Overview

Goal:

- Signatures for a QCD phase transition and/or a critical point by using heavy-ion reactions
- Study the structure of matter with QCD degrees of freedom

Data collected (Au+Au):

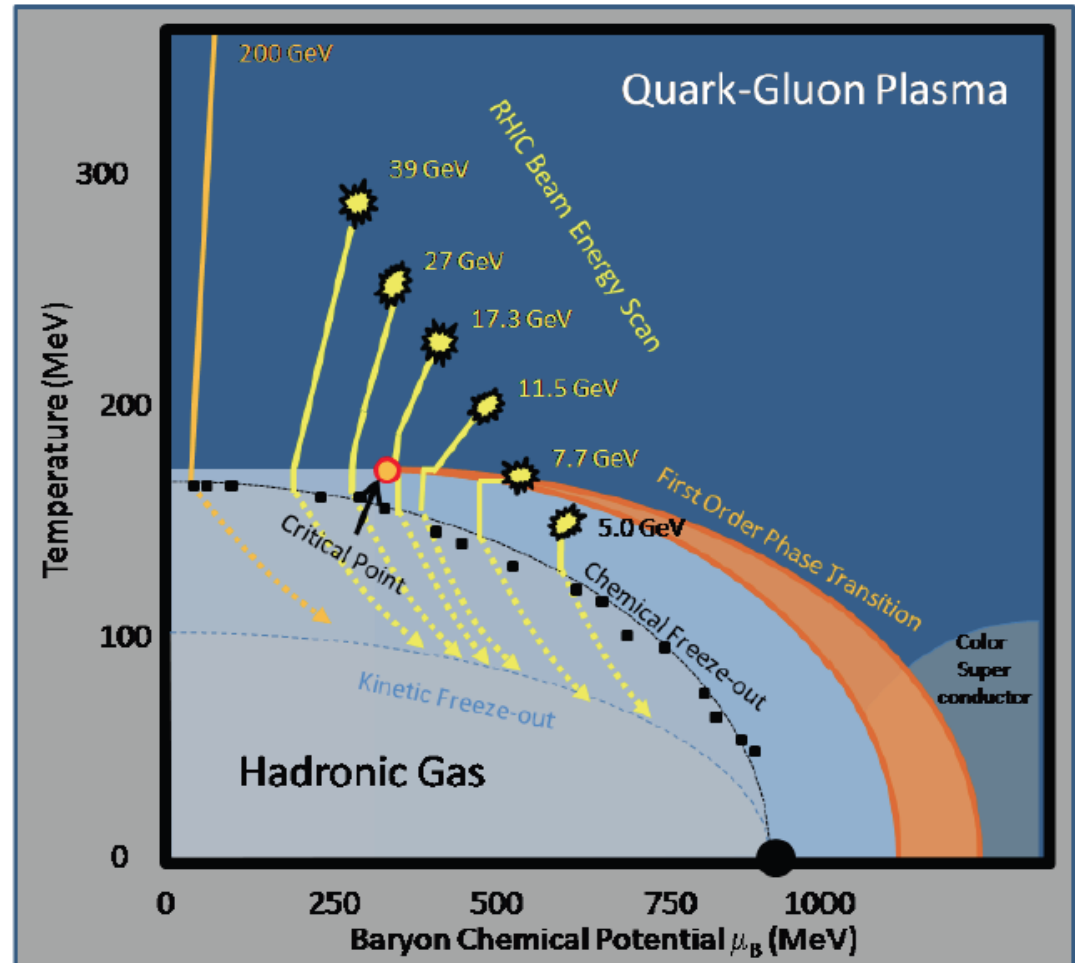
- BES started in 2010 with:
- 7.7 GeV: ~5 M events
- 11.5 GeV: ~15 M events
- 39 GeV: 169 M events (10%)

Coming soon (2011):

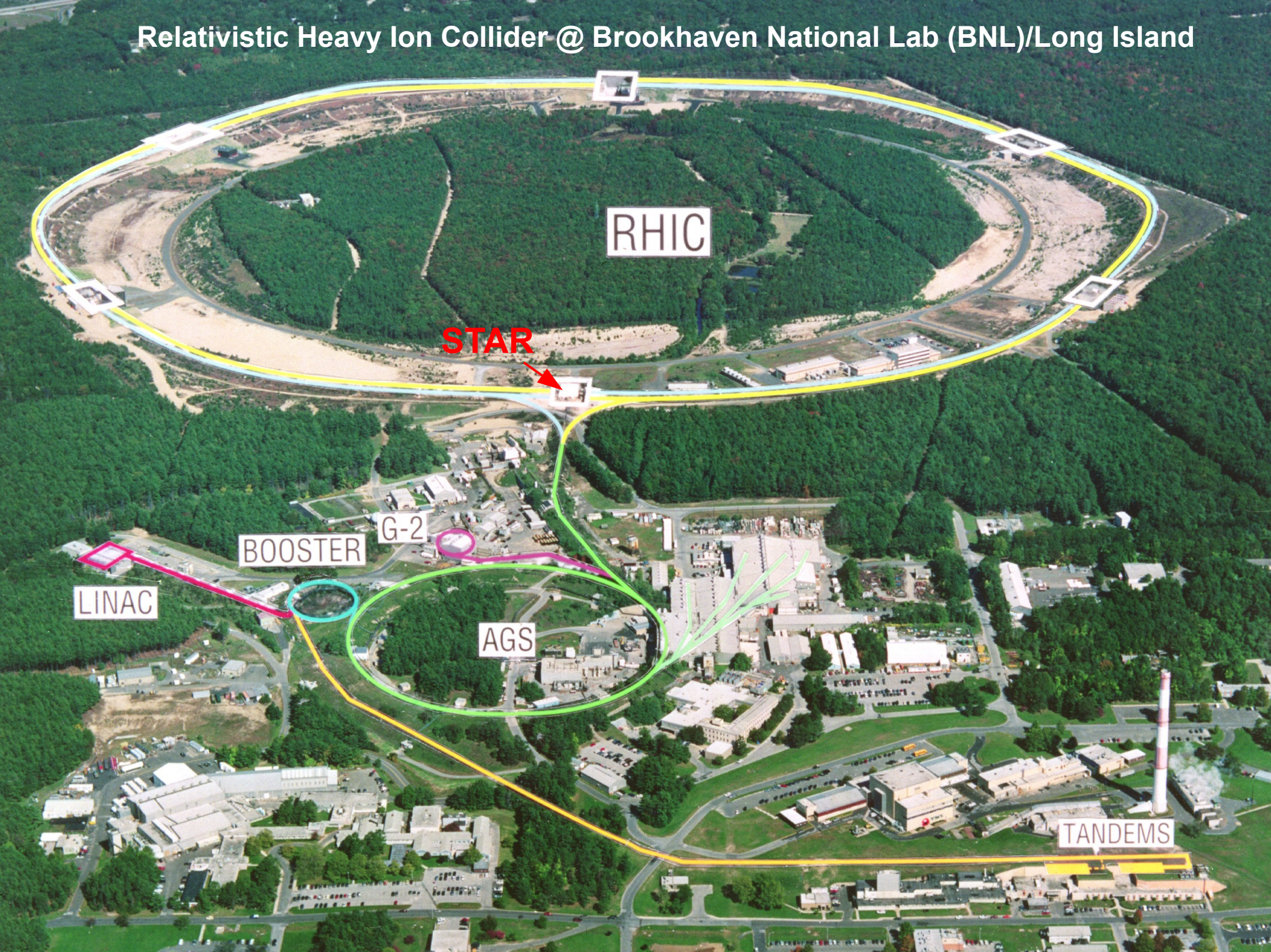
- 18 GeV + 27 GeV

How?:

- Onset of Quark-Gluon Plasma (e.g. NCQ scaling)
- Signatures of critical point (e.g. fluctuations)



Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider @ Brookhaven National Lab (BNL)/Long Island



RHIC

STAR

BOOSTER

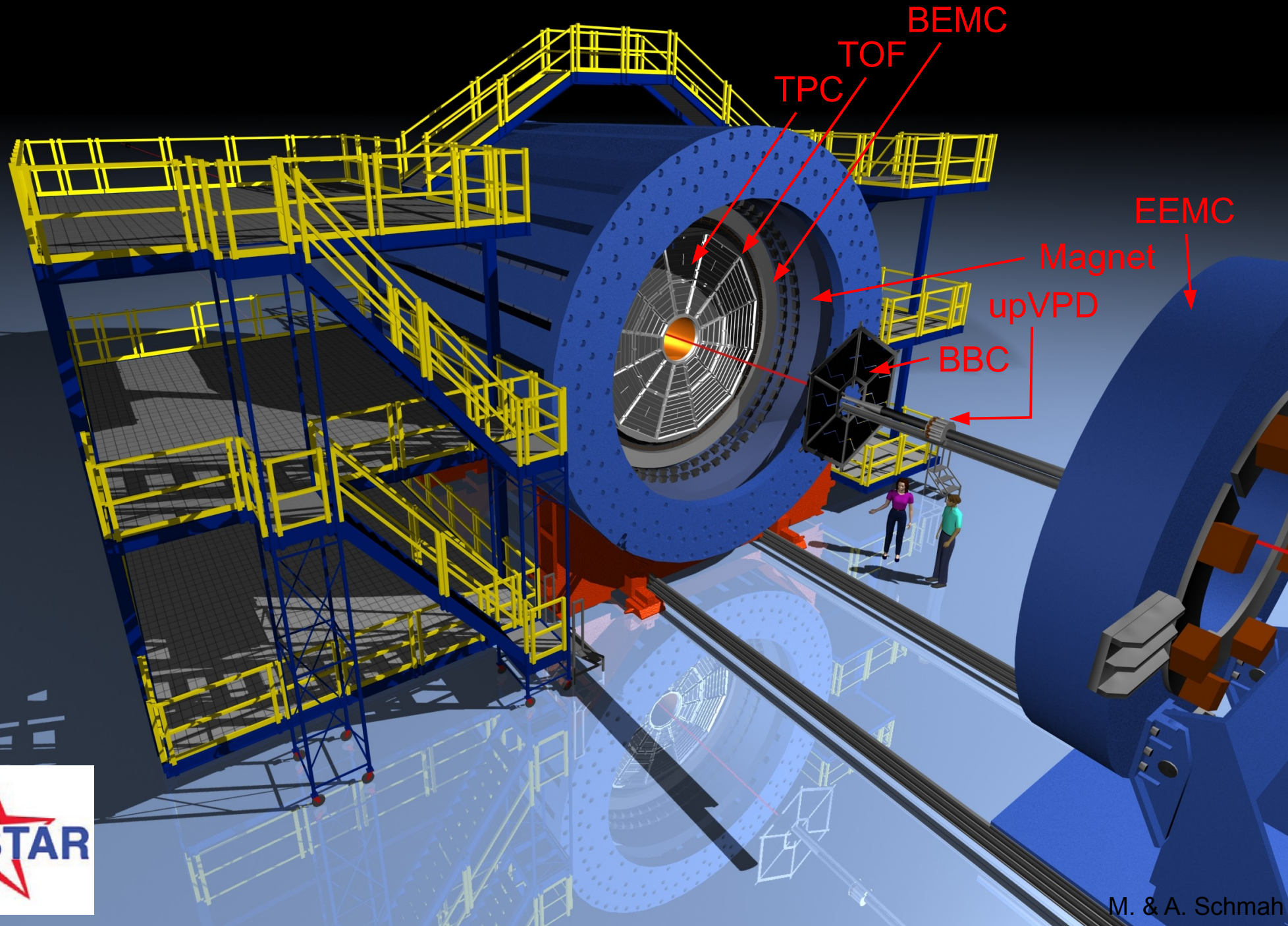
G-2

LINAC

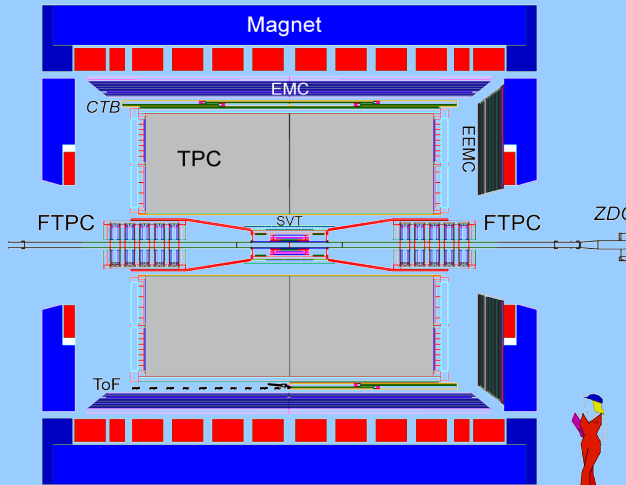
AGS

TANDEMS

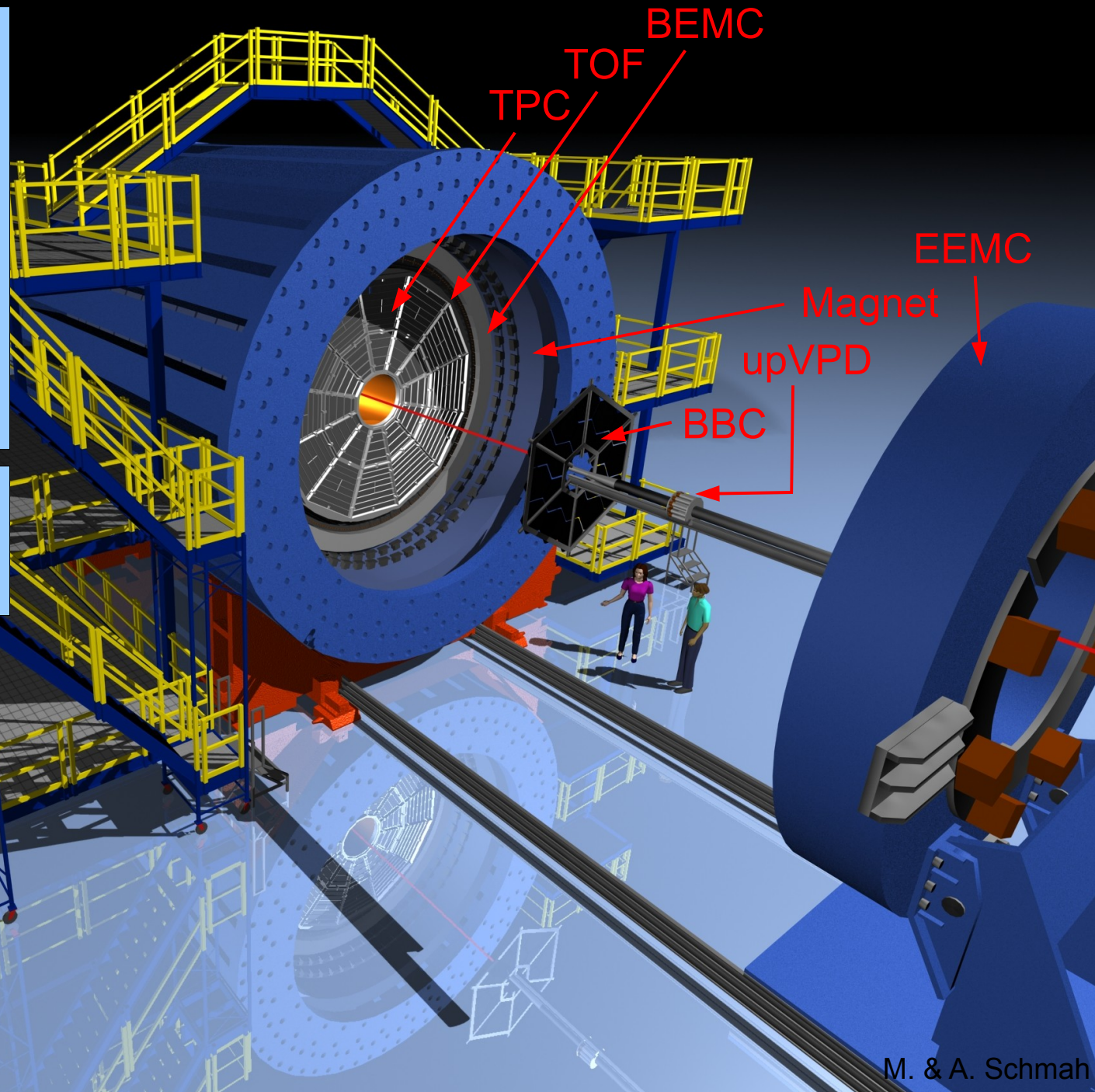
The Solenoid Tracker At RHIC (STAR)



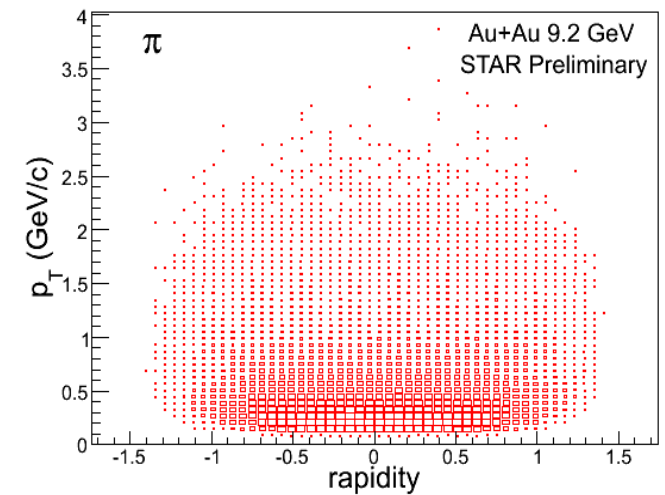
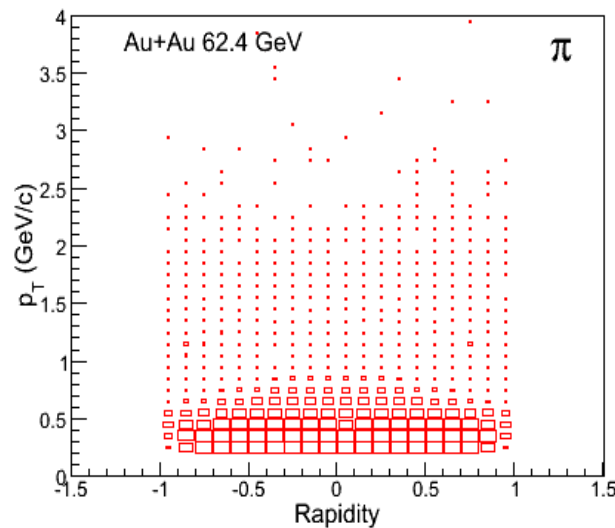
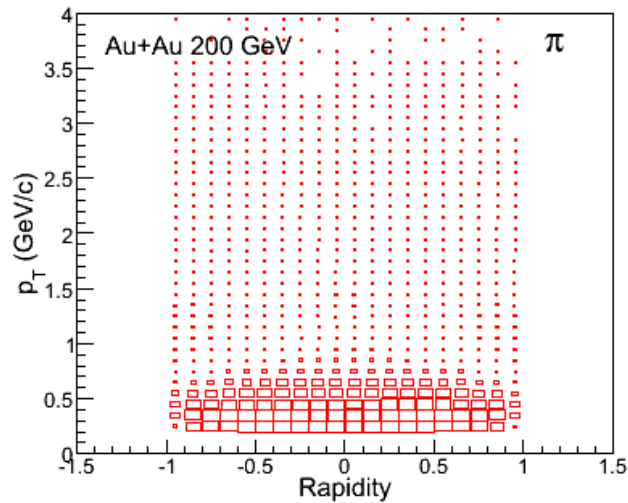
The Solenoid Tracker At RHIC (STAR)



- Full time-of-flight barrel
- No silicon vertex tracker
- FTPC+BBC installed



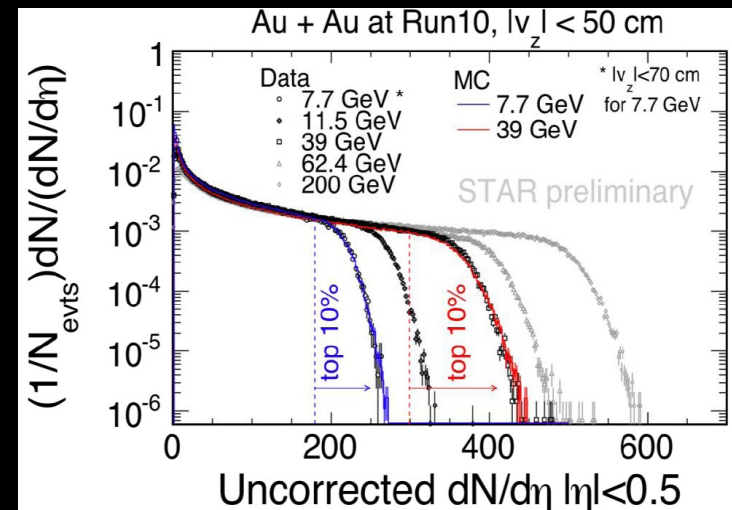
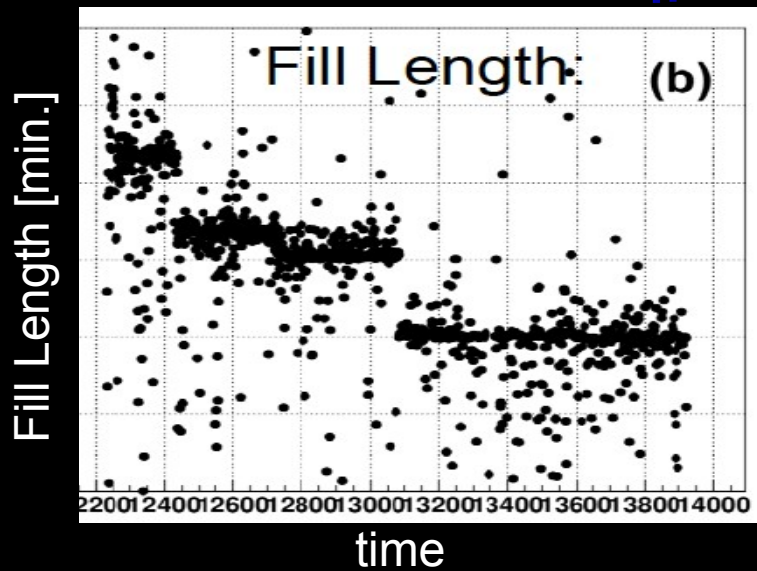
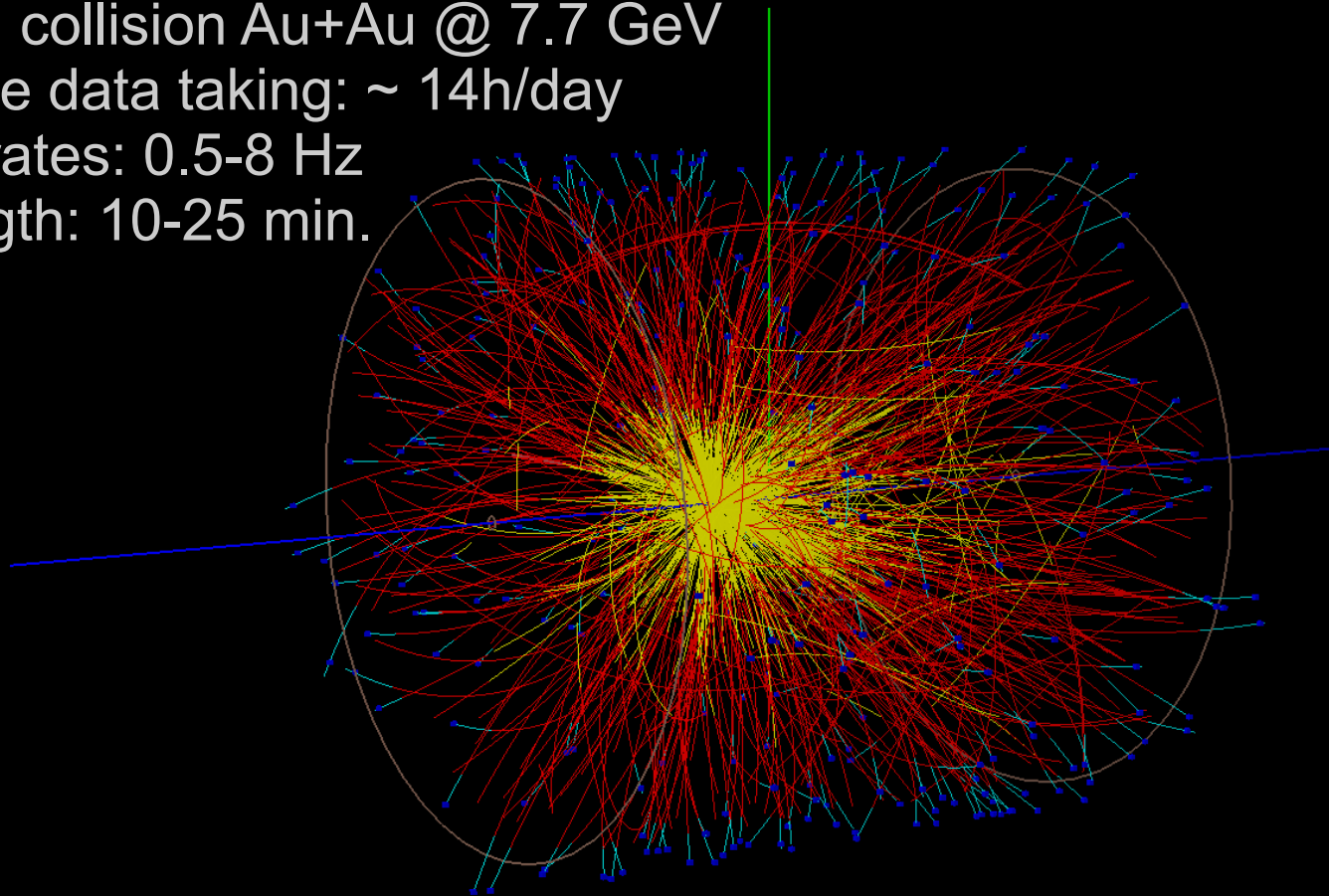
STAR Acceptance



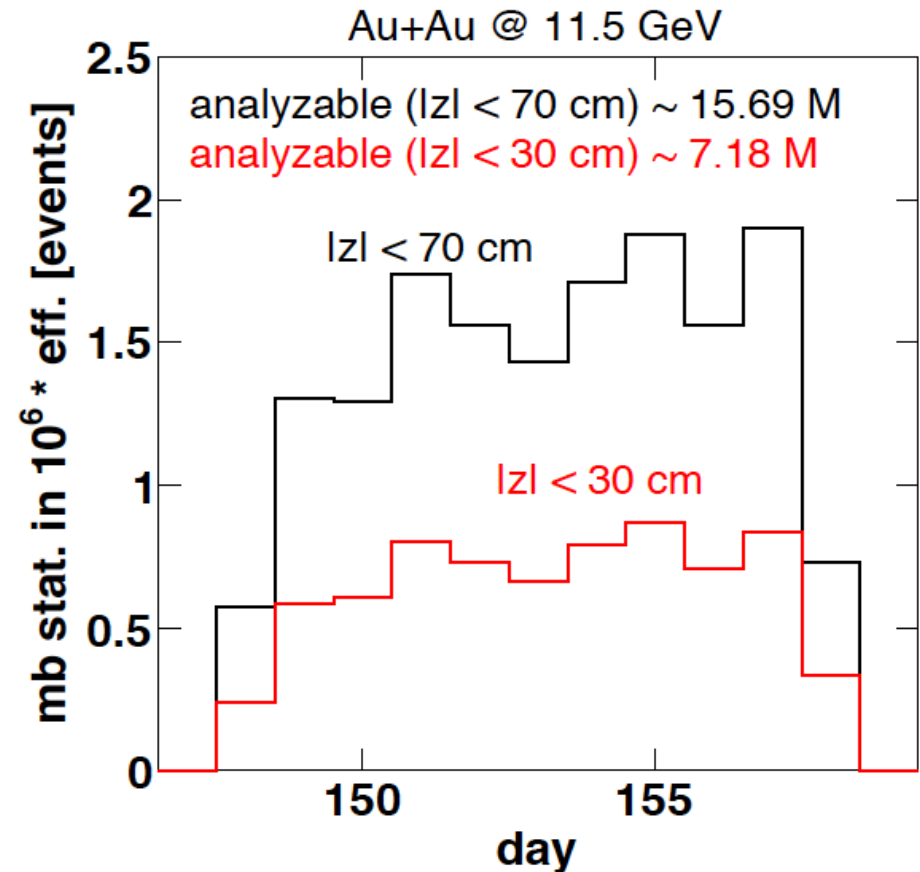
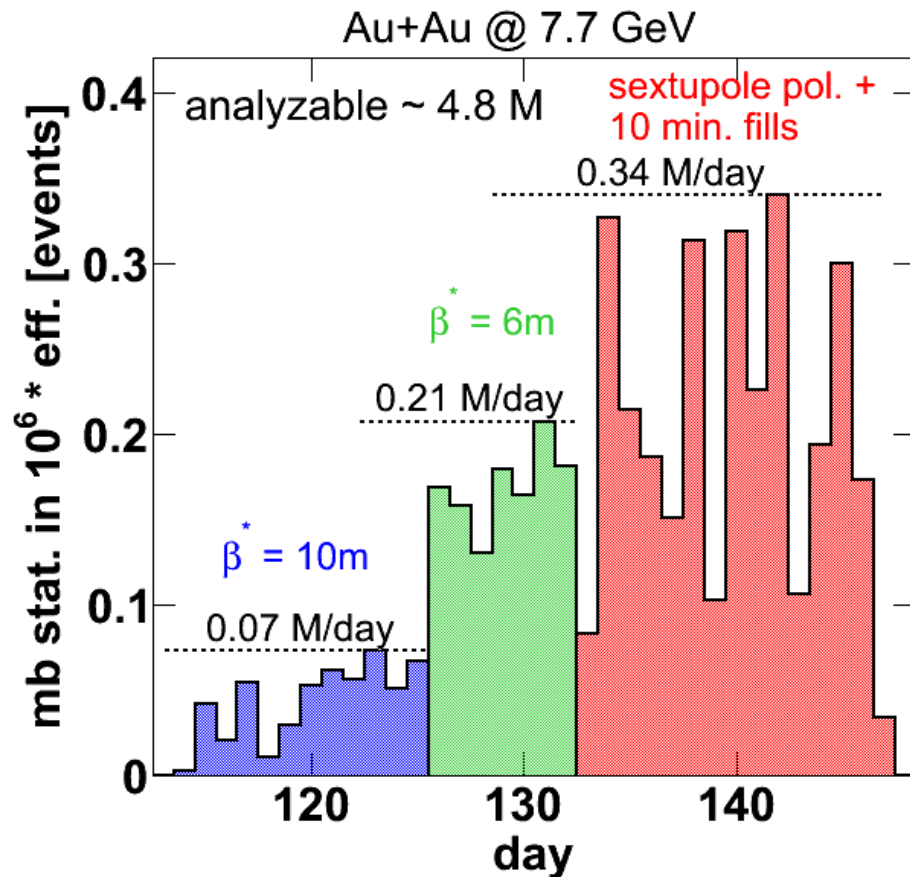
- Acceptance of detectors is independent of beam energy
- Advantage of a collider experiment like STAR and ALICE
- Important for many observables like fluctuations



Central collision Au+Au @ 7.7 GeV
Average data taking: ~ 14h/day
Event rates: 0.5-8 Hz
Fill length: 10-25 min.

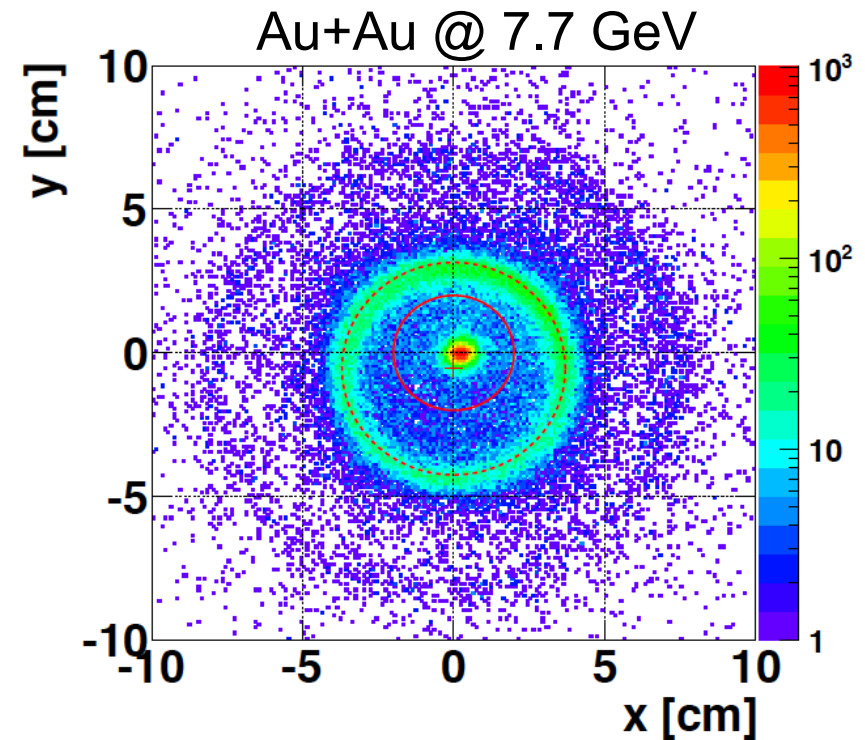
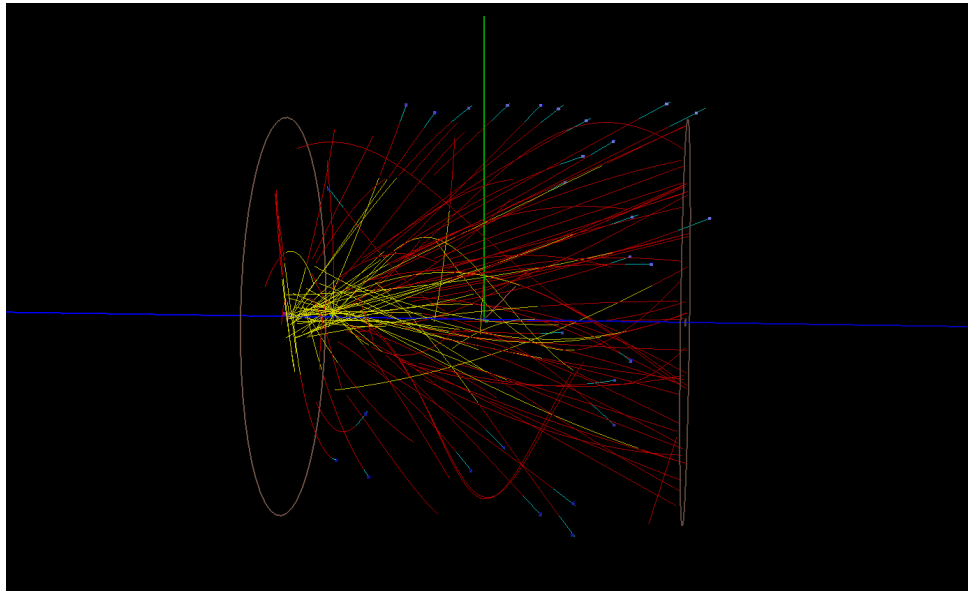
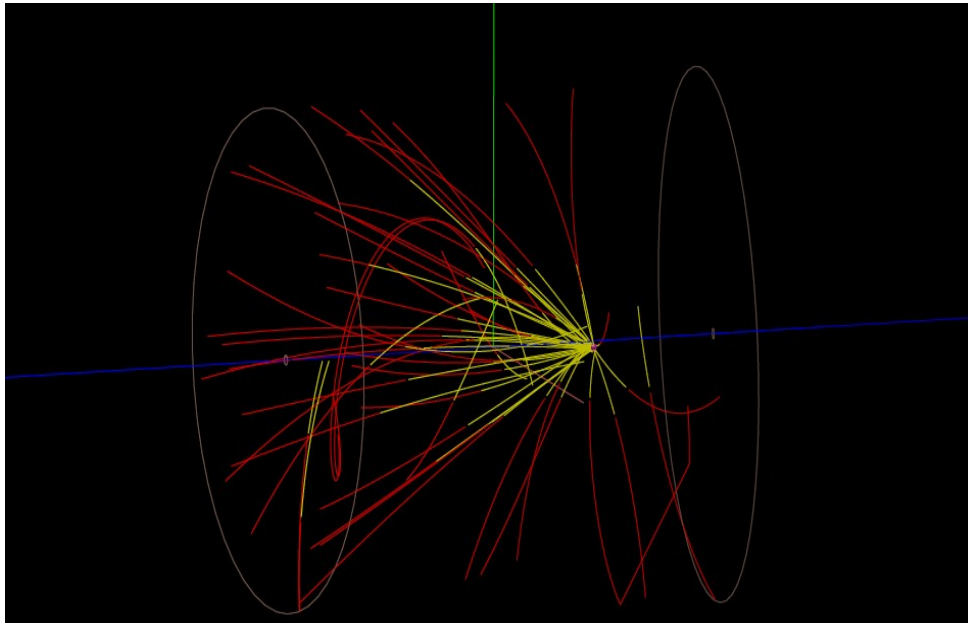


Performance of Data Taking



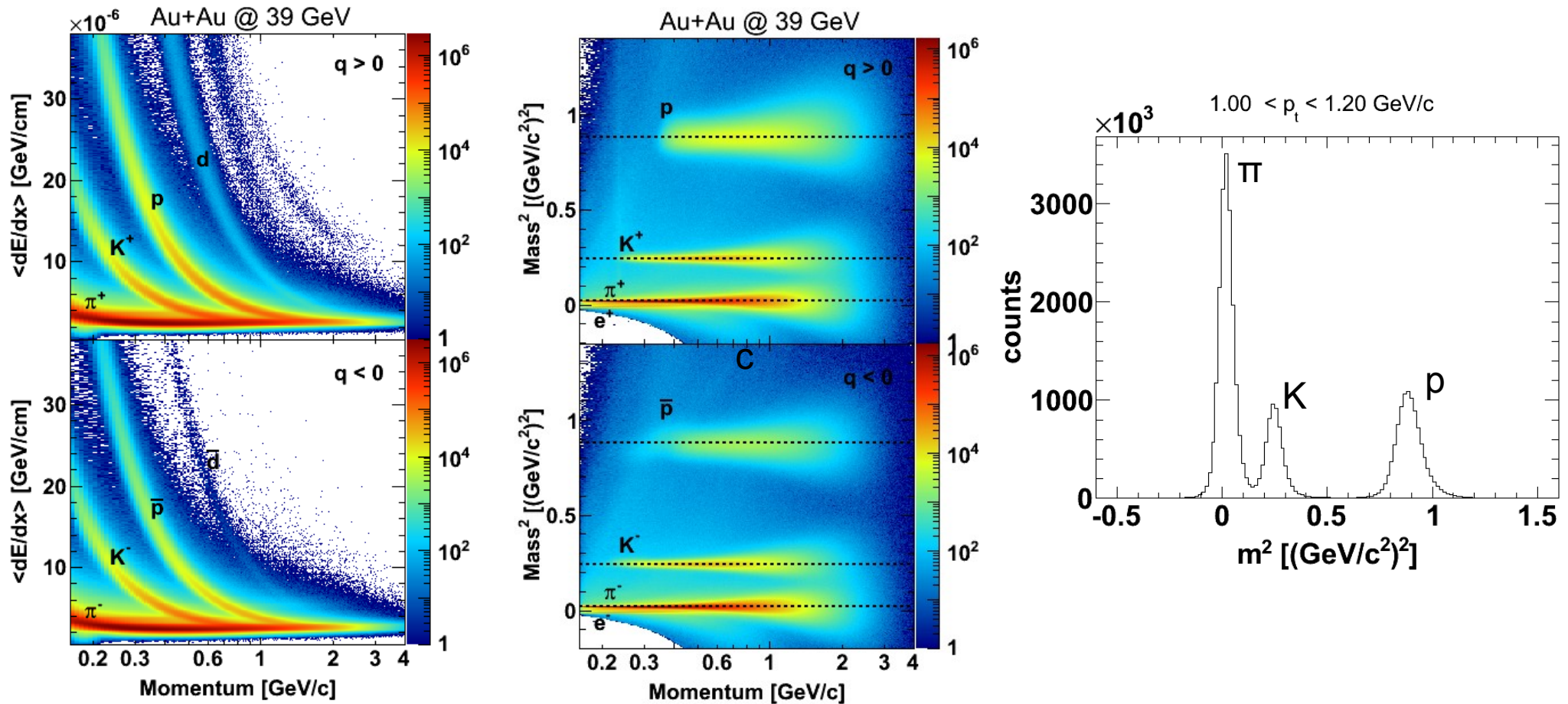
- The RHIC experts tuned the beams and optimized the fill procedures over several weeks \rightarrow **huge increase in performance** to the end of the 7.7 GeV run
- For 7.7 and 11.5 GeV we reached our goals ($\sim 5\text{M}$ and $\sim 15\text{M}$ events)
- 39 GeV was stable and STAR collected 169M events (25M proposed)

Background from Beampipe Interactions



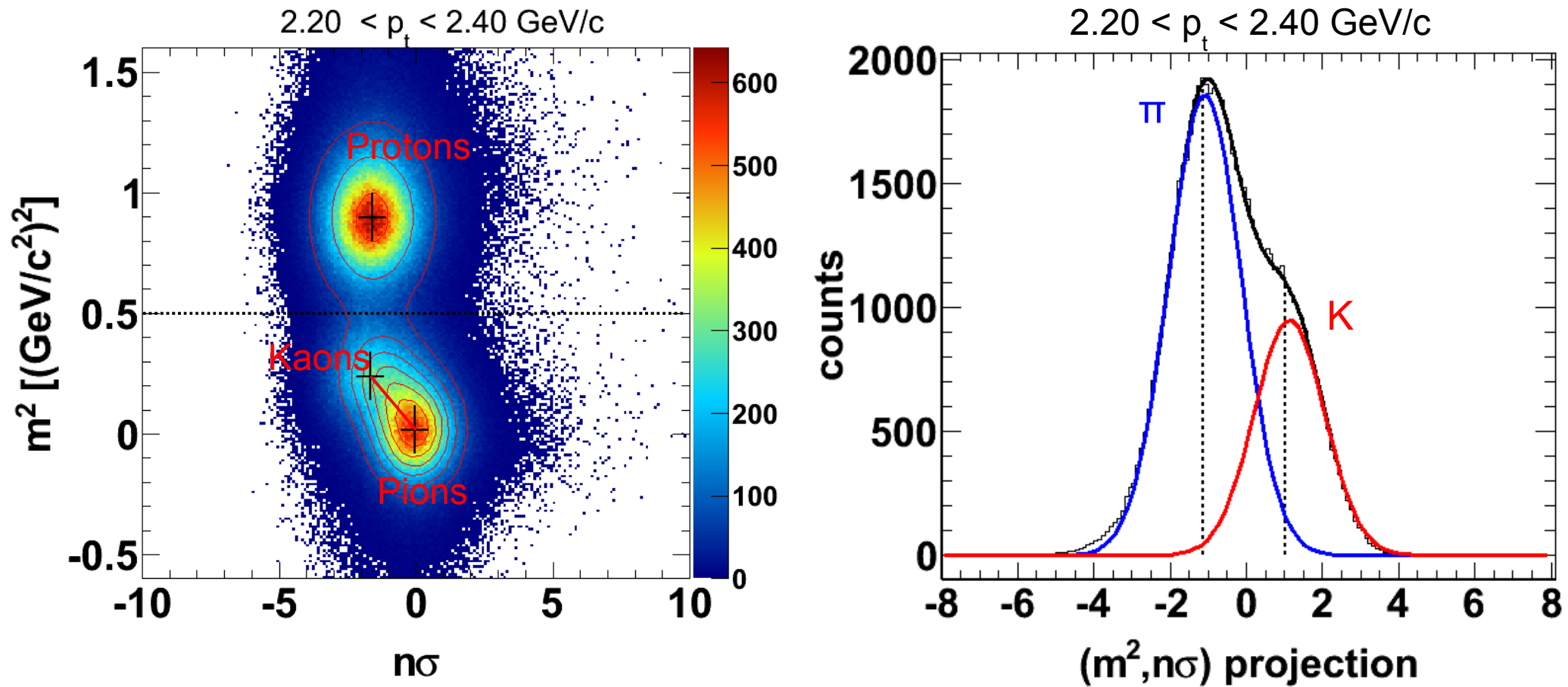
- Much larger beam width compared to 200 GeV
- Expected situation from year 2009 test run @ 9.2 GeV
- Continuously online (High Level Trigger) and offline (fast offline DST production) monitoring of the background
- Background well under control for analysis

Particle Identification via TPC and TOF



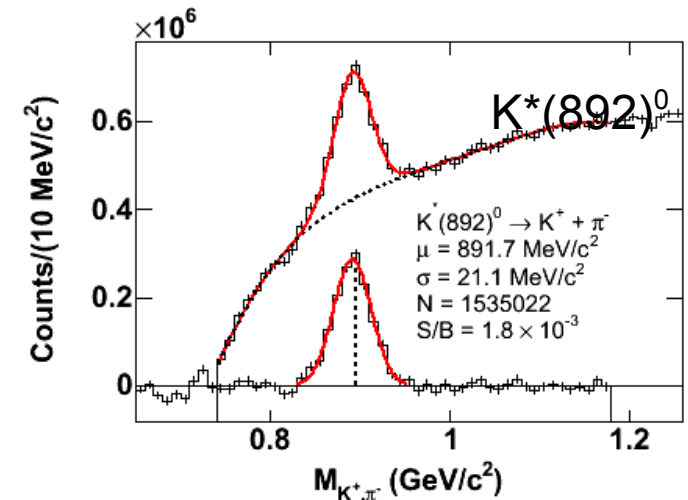
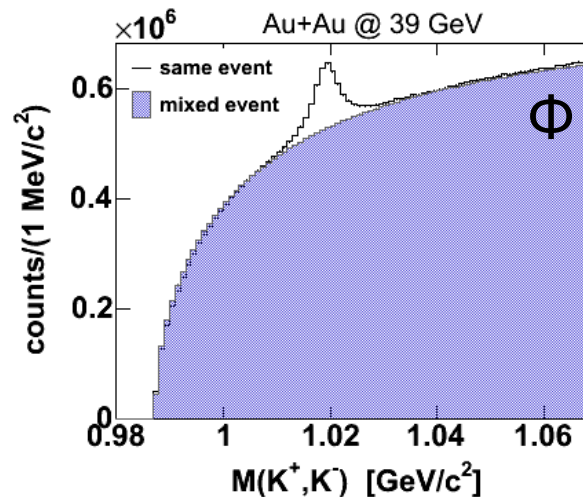
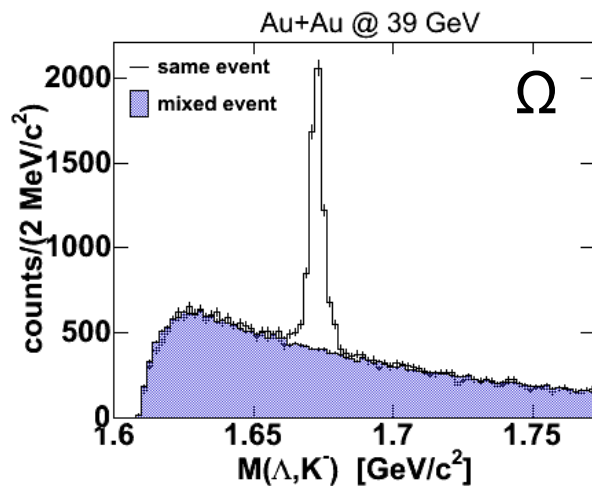
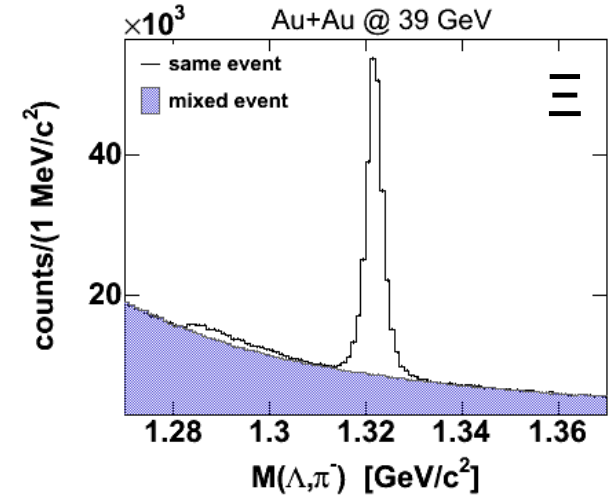
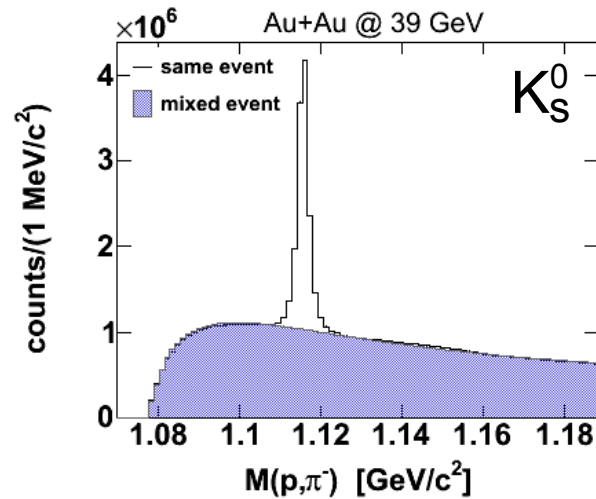
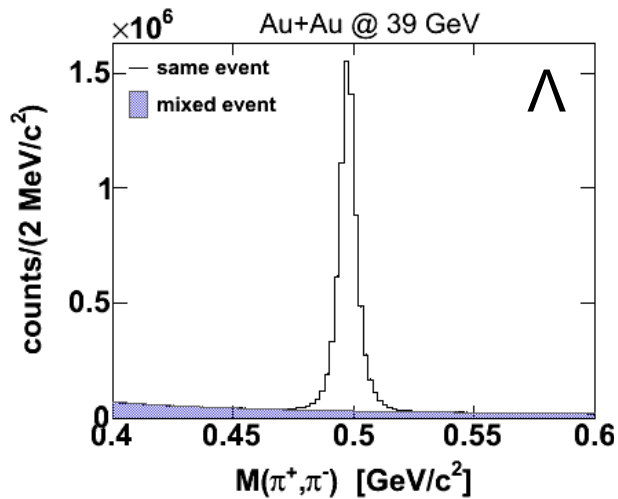
- dE/dx can separate the particles up to 1 GeV/c
- First beam time period with full RPC TOF system
→ Clean particle separation up to 1.6 GeV/c

Combined TPC and TOF PID



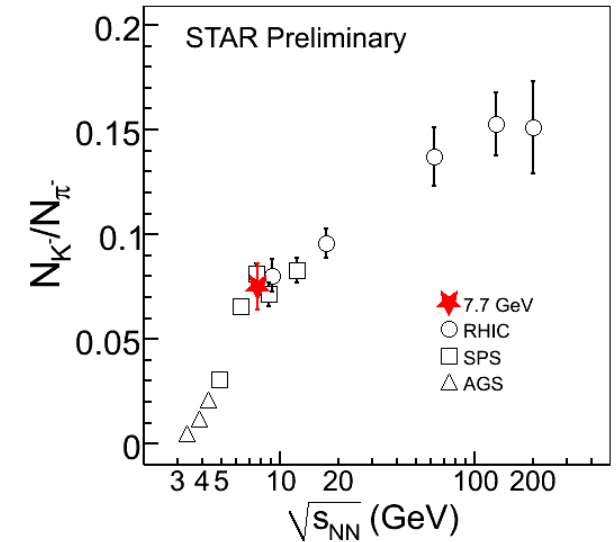
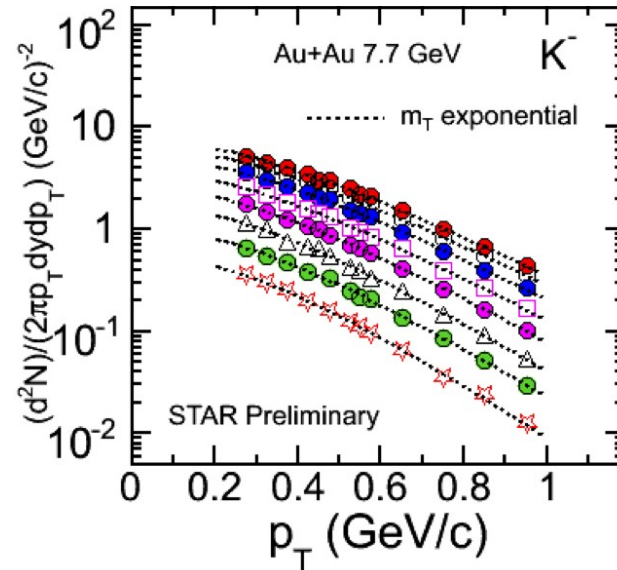
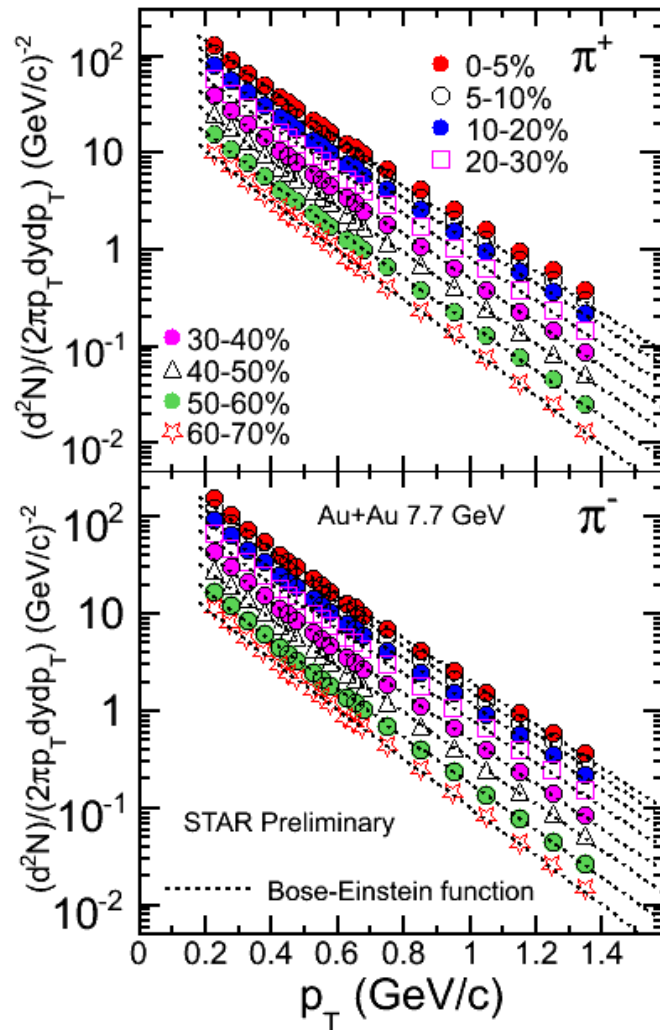
- Combined TPC and TOF PID at high momenta
- Best separation of Kaons and Pions for the shown projection axis
→ Particle identification at high p_t

Reconstructed Particles



- Improved S/B ratio compared to previous results due to additional time-of-flight PID

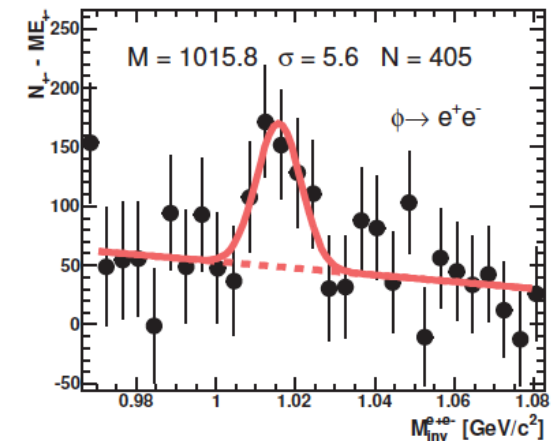
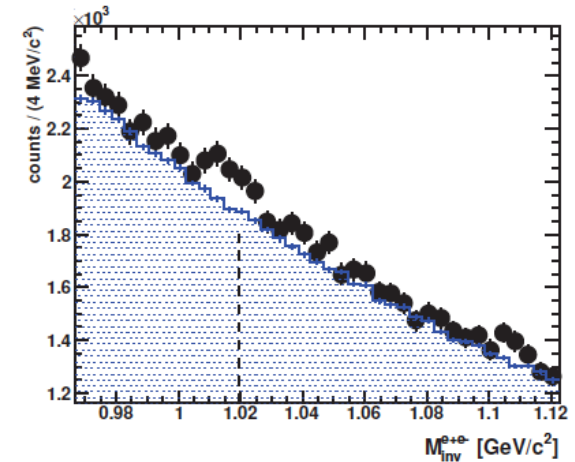
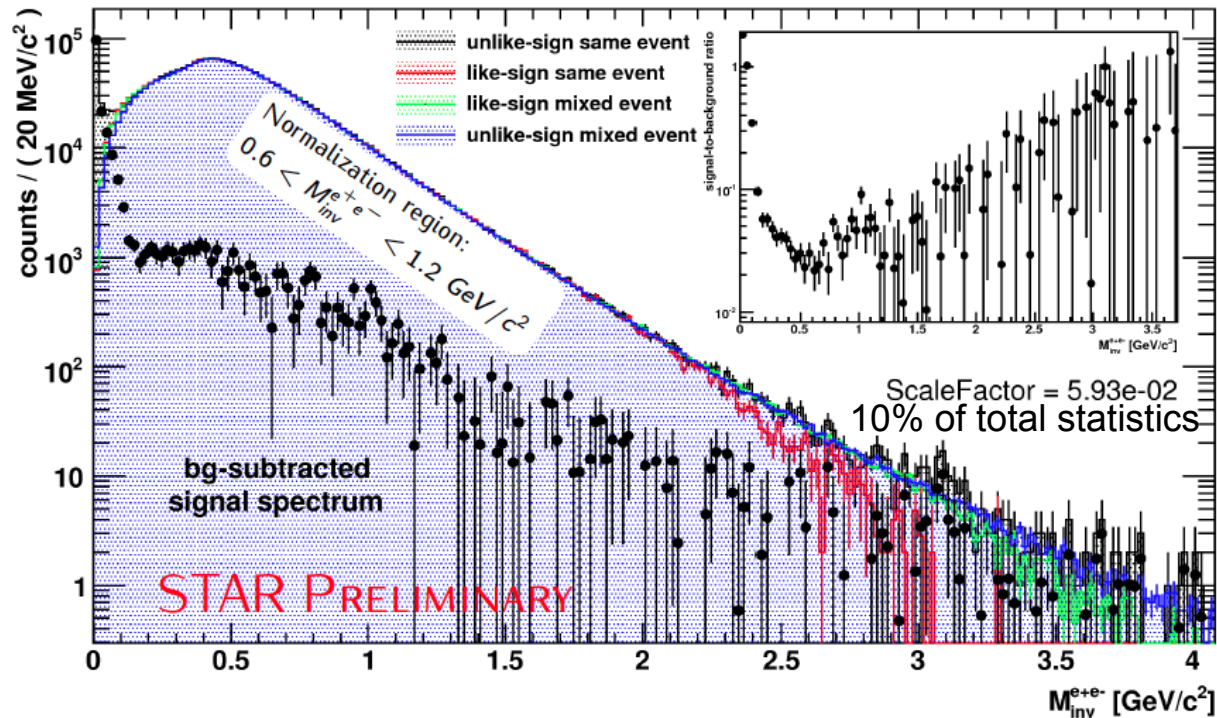
Particle Spectra



- First efficiency and acceptance corrected particle spectra @ 7.7 GeV
- 70% of π , K are measured within our p_T acceptance at mid rapidity
- Transverse momentum range will be extended
- K^-/π^- ratio fits into the systematics
- Other spectra in preparation (p , Φ , Λ , Ξ , Ω , J/Ψ)

Lokesh Kumar ICPAQGP 2010

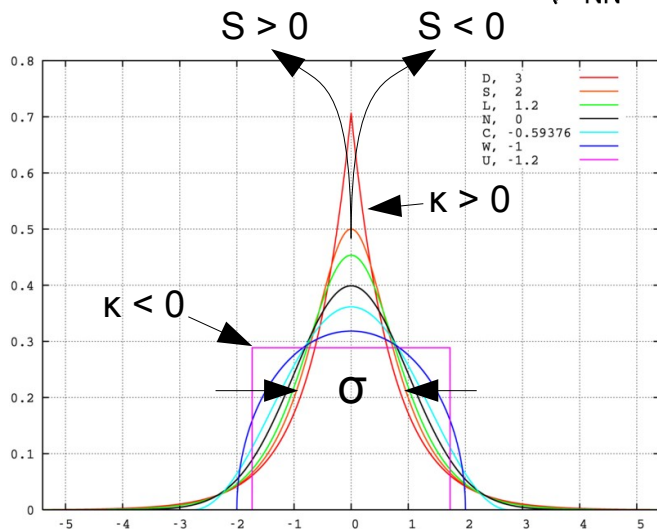
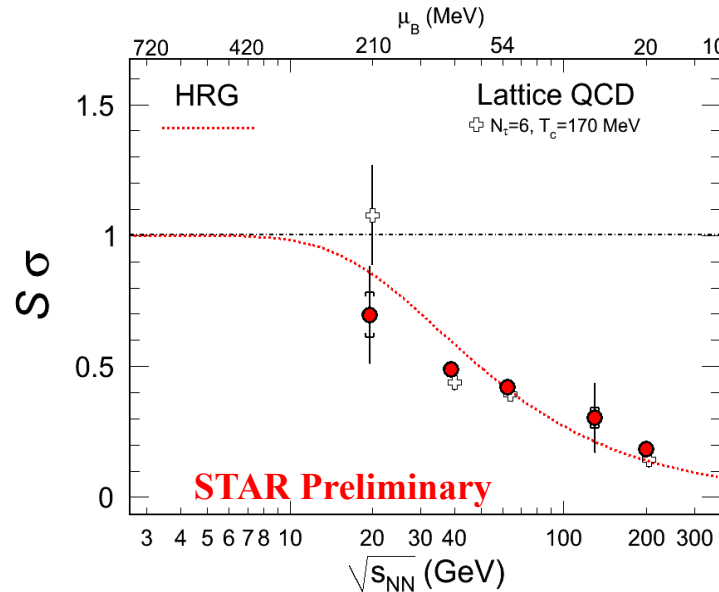
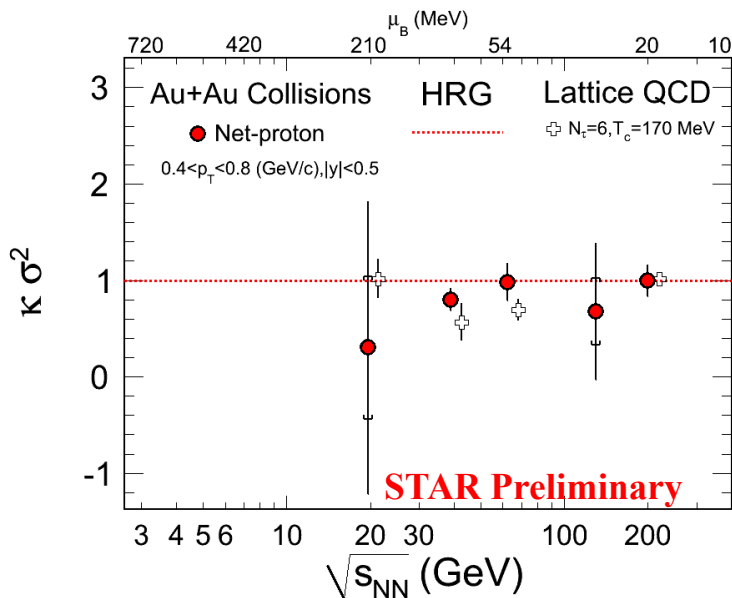
Di-Lepton Spectroscopy @ 39 GeV



- Motivation: Low mass enhancement, p_t -spectra from hot and dense phase
- Not efficiency and acceptance corrected
- Time-of-flight information + dE/dx was used for particle identification
- Result is based on only 10% of the total statistics

Patrick Huck HK 15.5

Higher Moments of Net-Proton Multiplicity

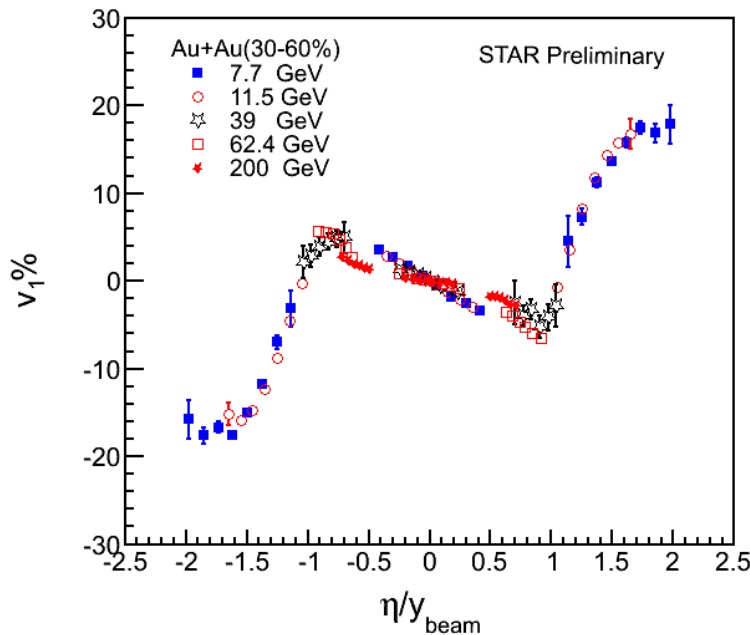


Lattice: R. Gavai and S. Gupta, Phys. Lett. B 696, 459 (2011)
 HRG: F. Karsch and K. Redlich, Phys. Lett. B 695, 136 (2011)

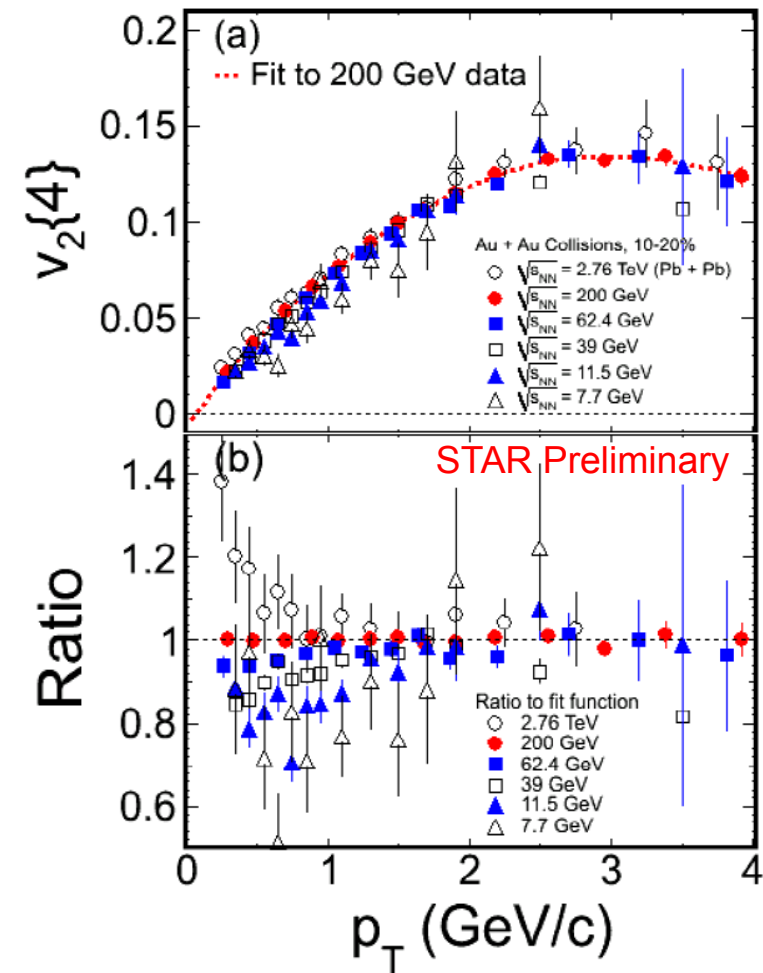
- High order correlation function \rightarrow sensitive
- Direct comparison with lattice QCD!
- Non monotonic behavior at critical point expected
- 62.4, 130 and 200 GeV results consistent with models
- At 39 GeV data slightly deviates from the HRG model

Flow: v_1 and v_2 of Charged Hadrons

$$v_1 = \langle \cos(\psi - \phi) \rangle$$

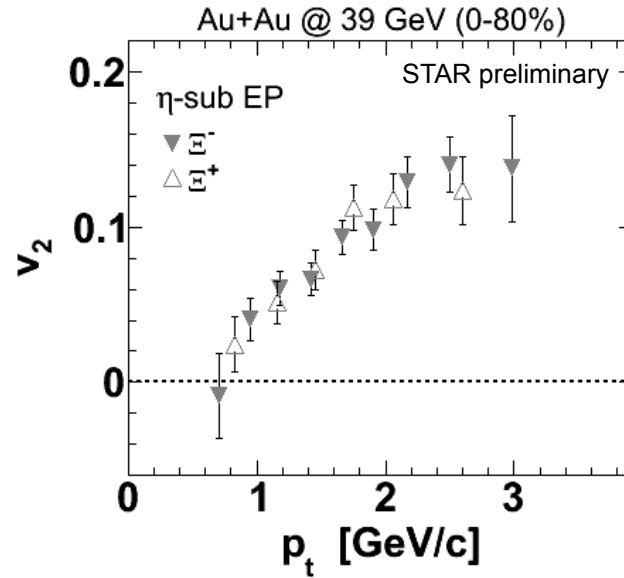
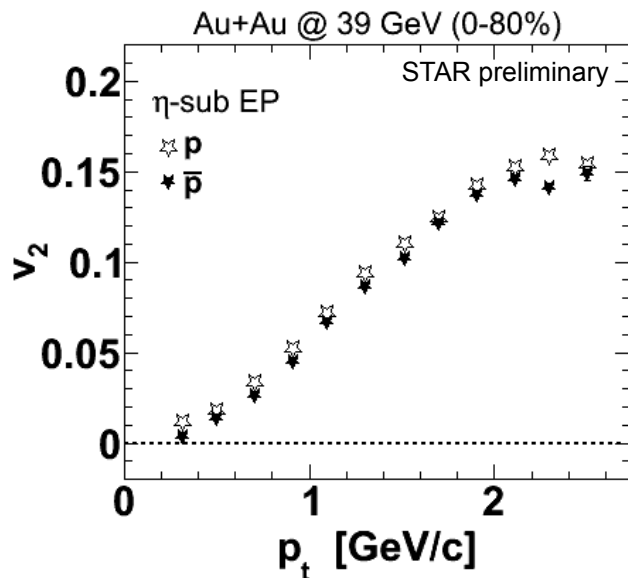
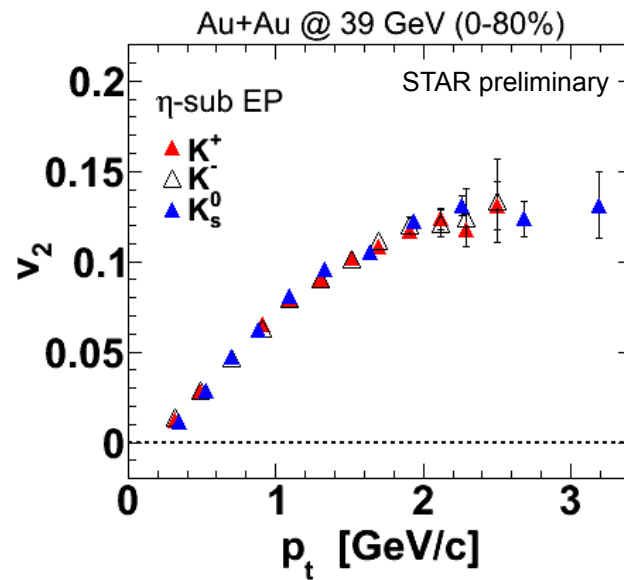
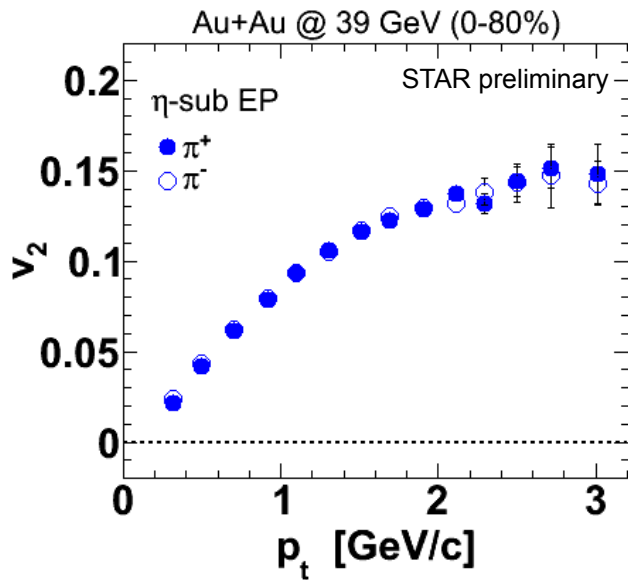


$$v_2 = \langle \cos(2(\psi - \phi)) \rangle$$



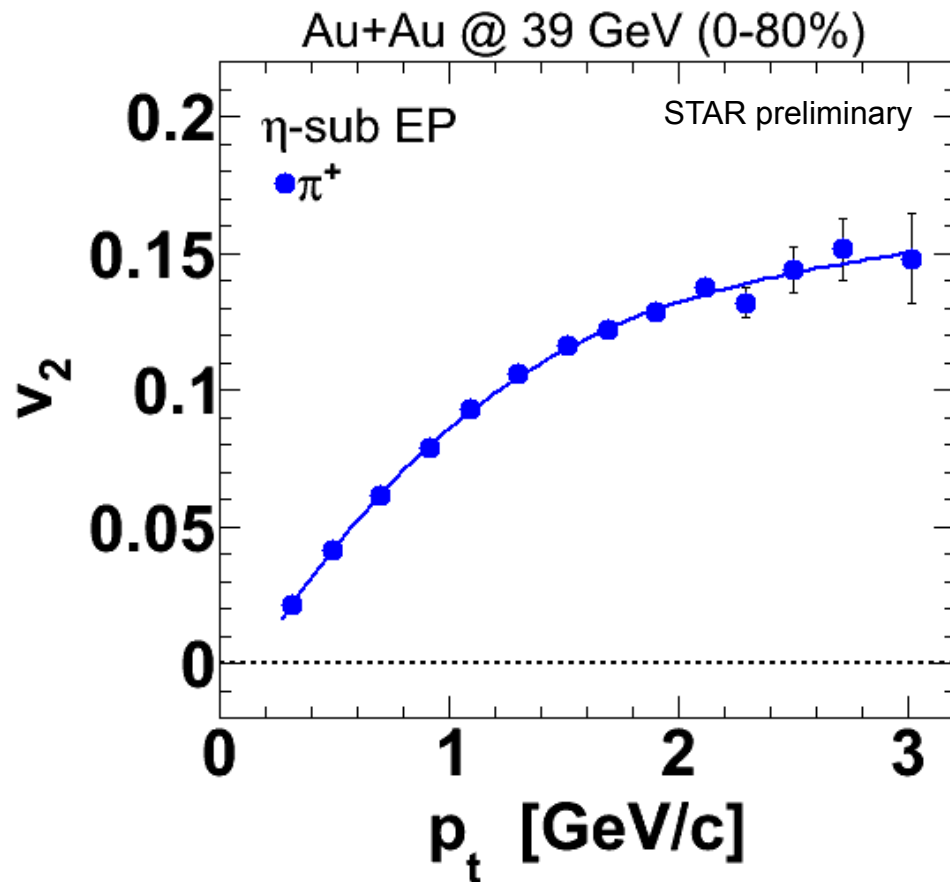
- Scaling of v_1 with η/y_{beam}
- v_2 increases with decreasing centrality and increasing energy
- $v_2\{4\}$ increases only slightly from 39 GeV to 200 GeV at low transverse momenta

Flow: v_2 of Identified Hadrons @ 39 GeV



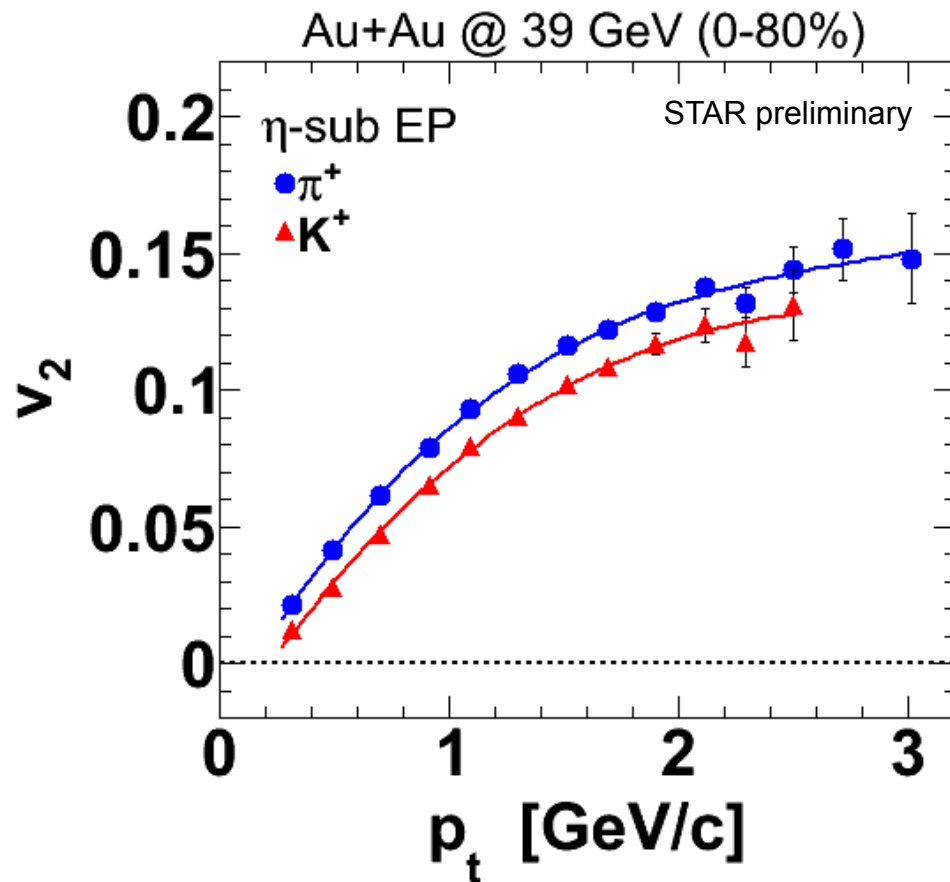
- Different charge states of Pions, Kaons and Cascades have identical v_2
- Proton and anti-Proton v_2 is slightly different
- Already observed at higher energies

Flow: v_2 of Identified Hadrons @ 39 GeV



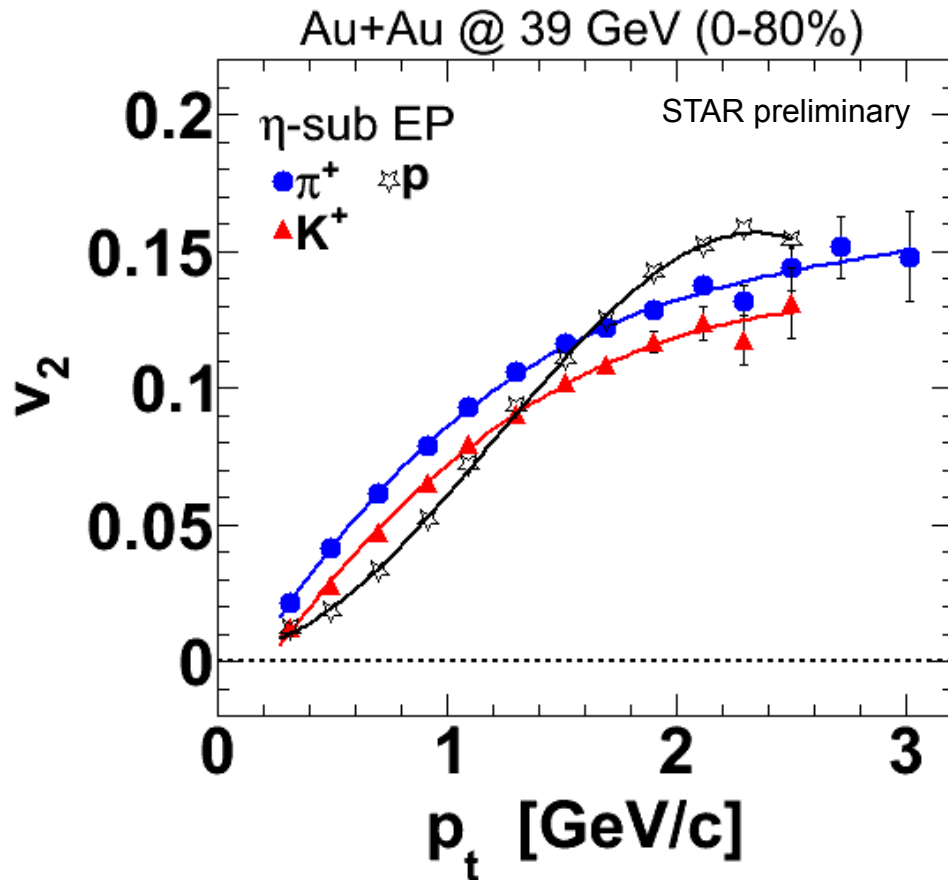
- 3 GeV/c in p_t for Pions with 10% statistics

Flow: v_2 of Identified Hadrons @ 39 GeV



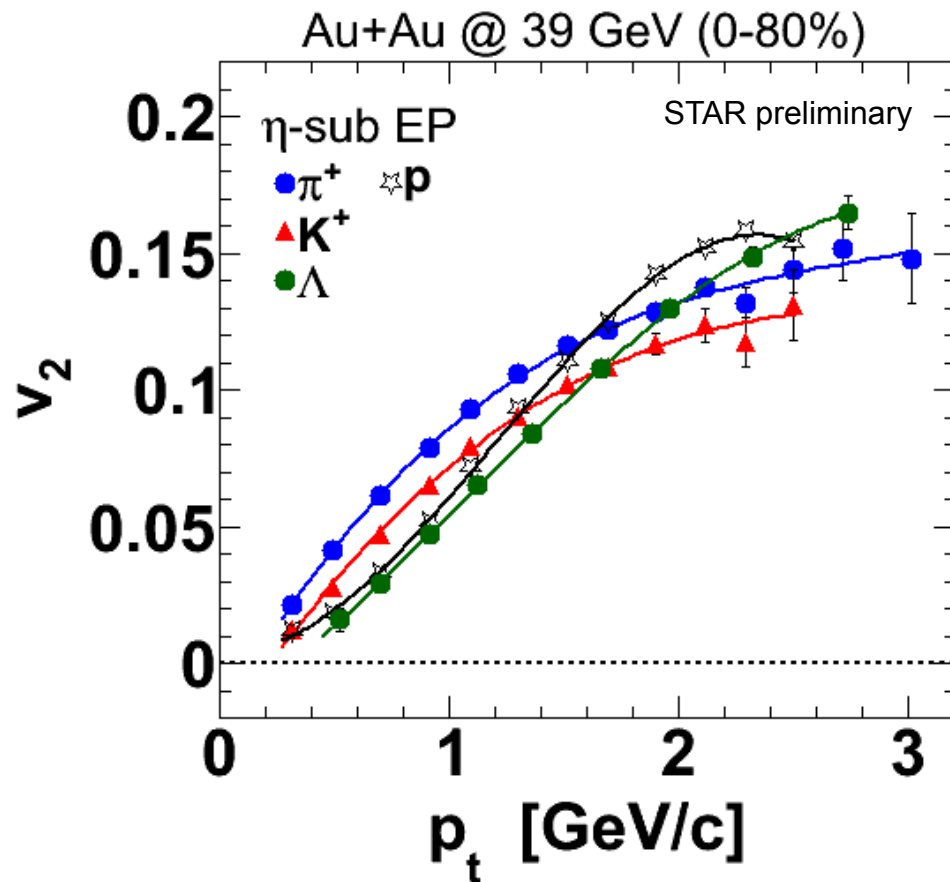
- 3 GeV/c in p_t for Pions with 10% statistics
- Kaons are below Pions in this p_t range

Flow: v_2 of Identified Hadrons @ 39 GeV



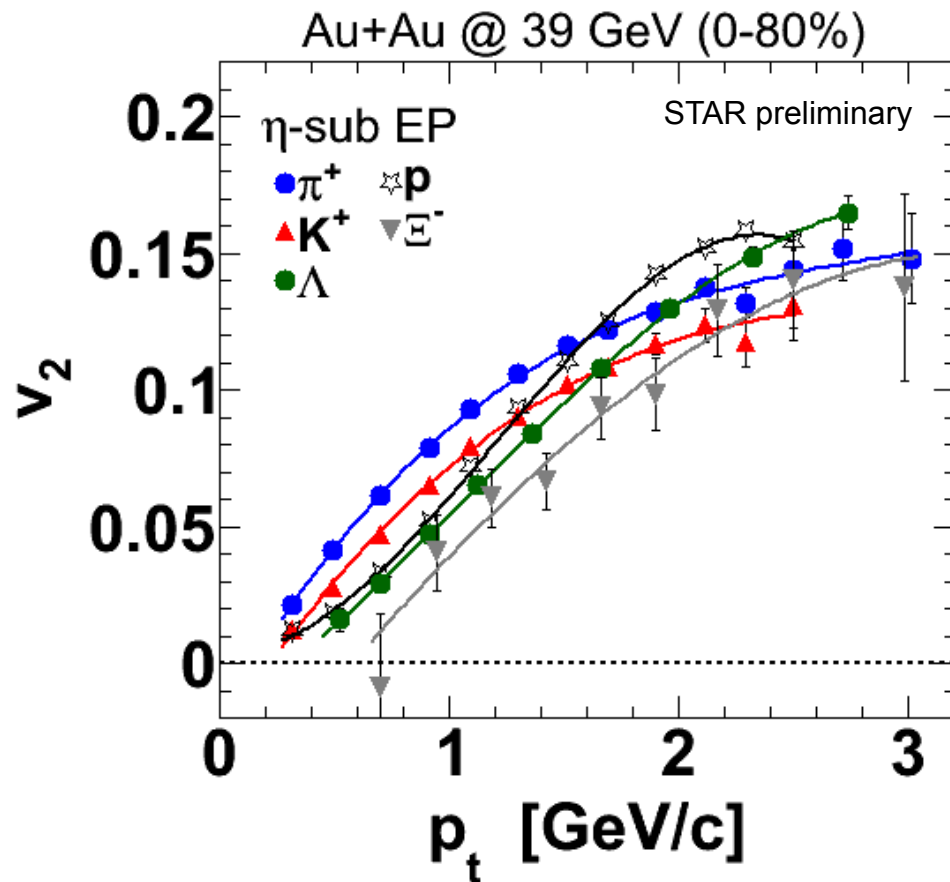
- 3 GeV/c in p_t for Pions with 10% statistics
- Kaons are below Pions in this p_t range
- Mass ordering at low p_t

Flow: v_2 of Identified Hadrons @ 39 GeV



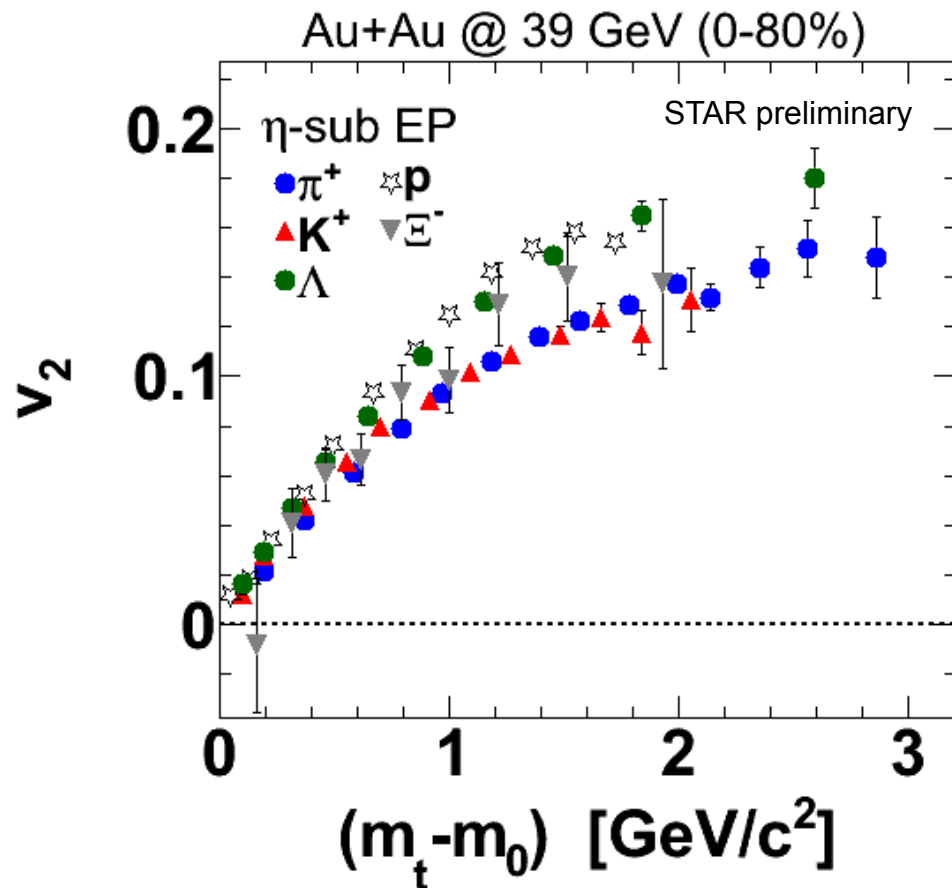
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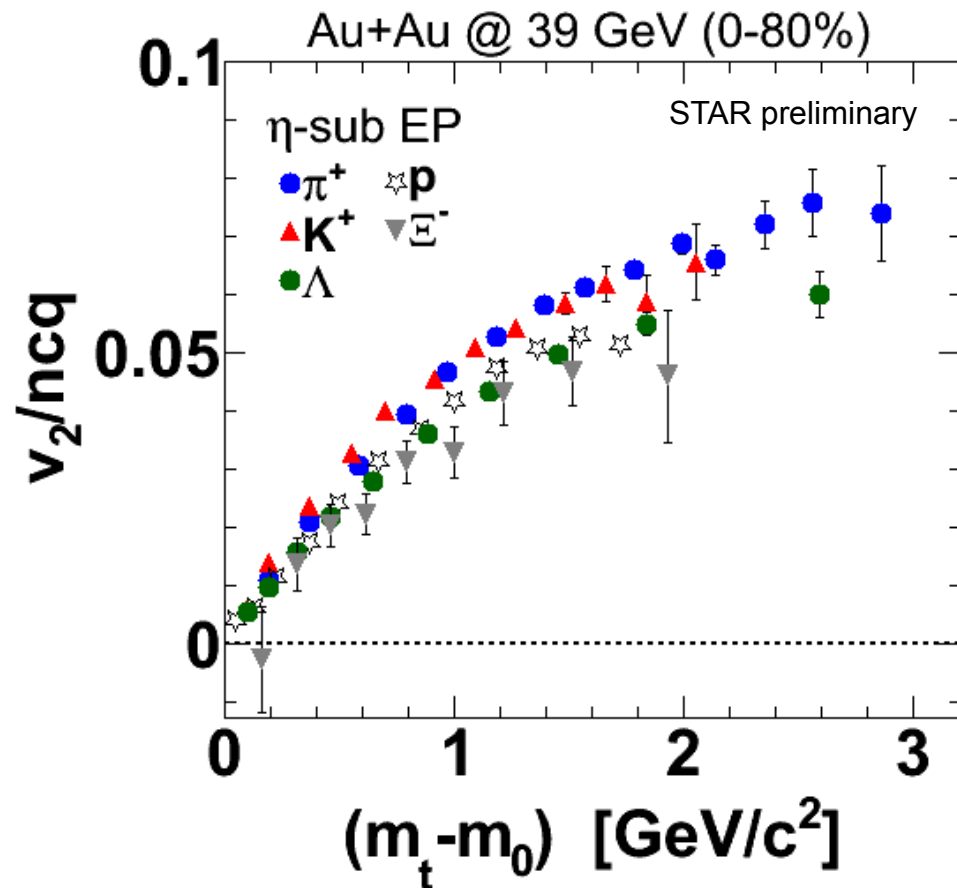
- 3 GeV/c in p_t for Pions with 10% statistics
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- Mass ordering at low p_t

Flow: v_2 in Transverse Mass Representation



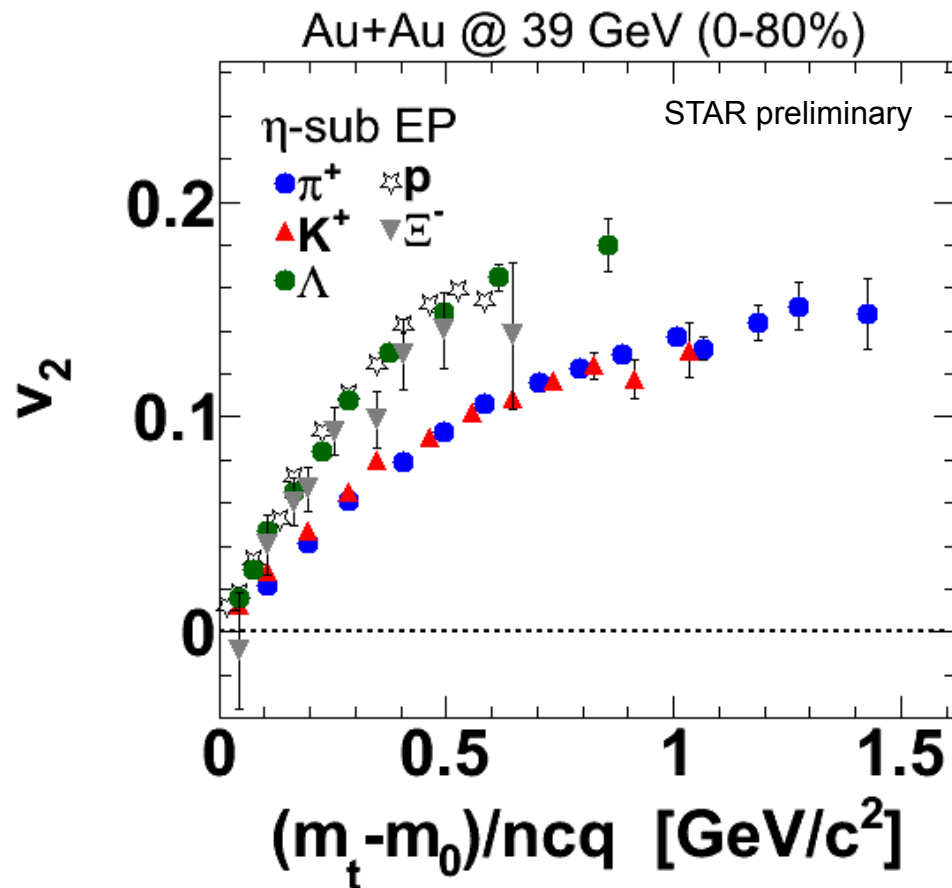
- Clear separation between baryons and mesons at large $(m_t - m_0)$

Flow: v_2 in Transverse Mass Representation



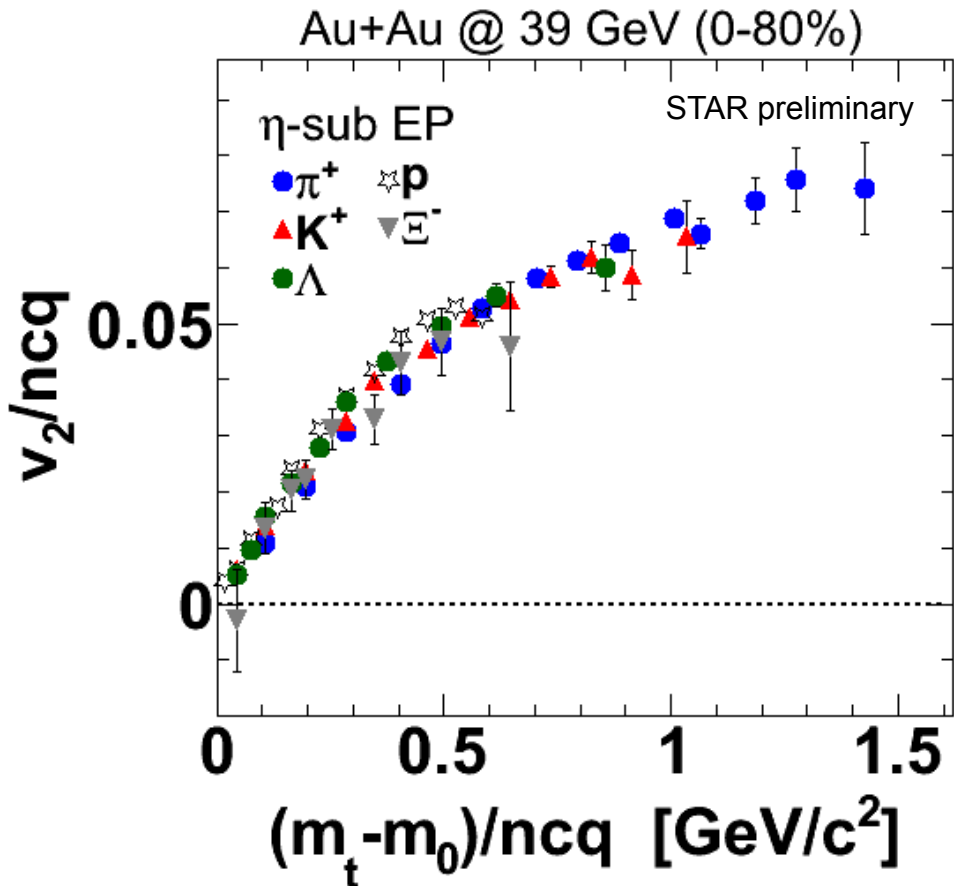
- Clear separation between baryons and mesons at large $(m_t - m_0)$
- Separation holds after $v_2 \rightarrow v_2/ncq$

Flow: v_2 in Transverse Mass Representation



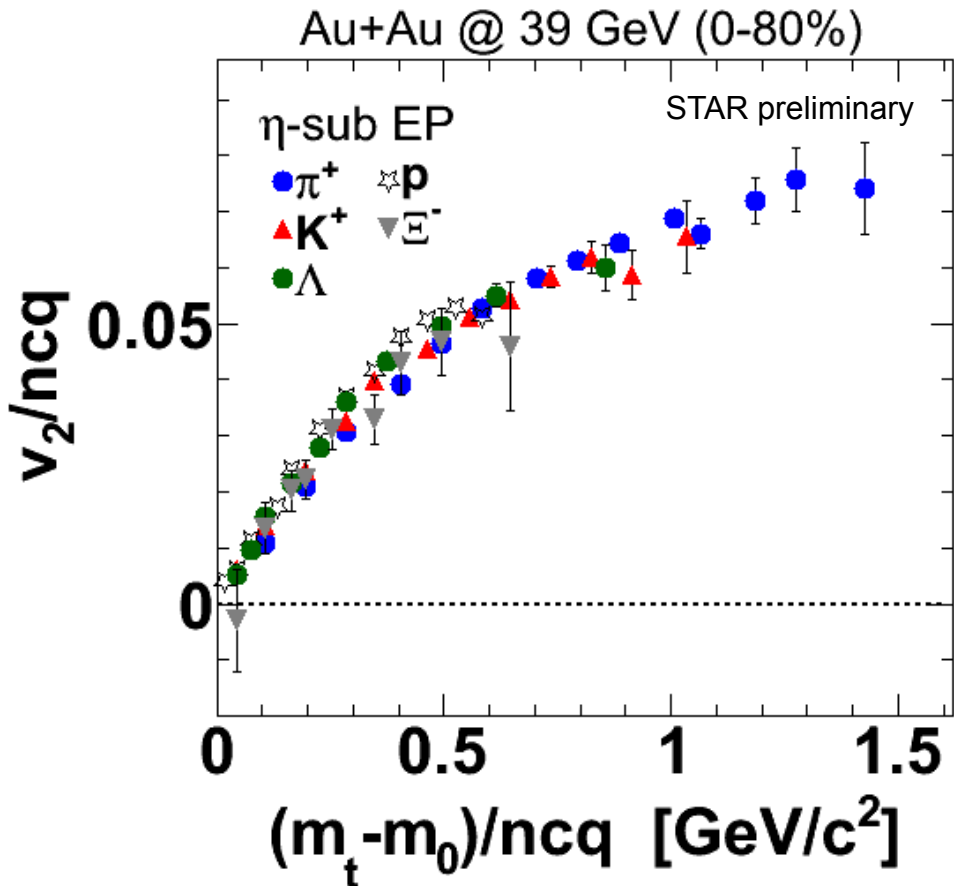
- Clear separation between baryons and mesons at large $(m_t - m_0)$
- Separation holds after $v_2 \rightarrow v_2/ncq$
- Separation holds after $(m_t - m_0) \rightarrow (m_t - m_0)/ncq$

NCQ scaling @ 39 GeV

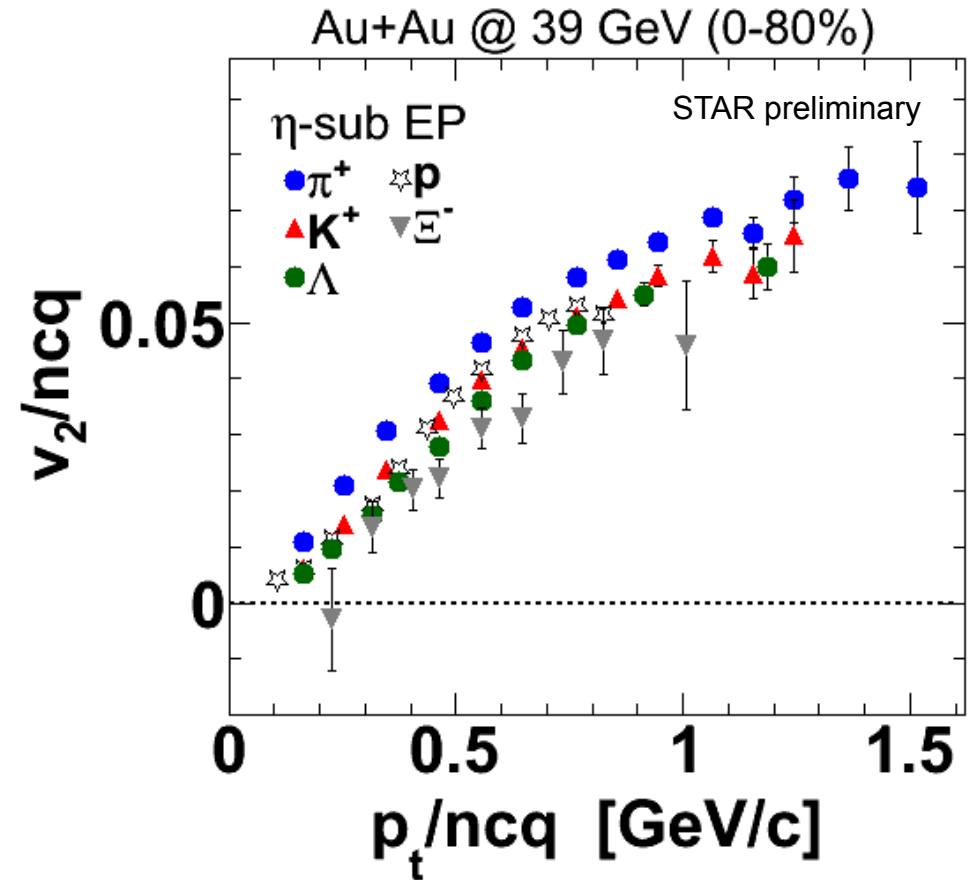


- The $(m_t - m_0)/ncq$ looks similar to 200 GeV

NCQ scaling @ 39 GeV



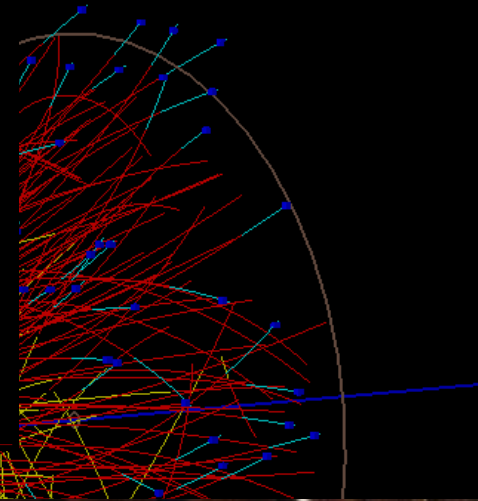
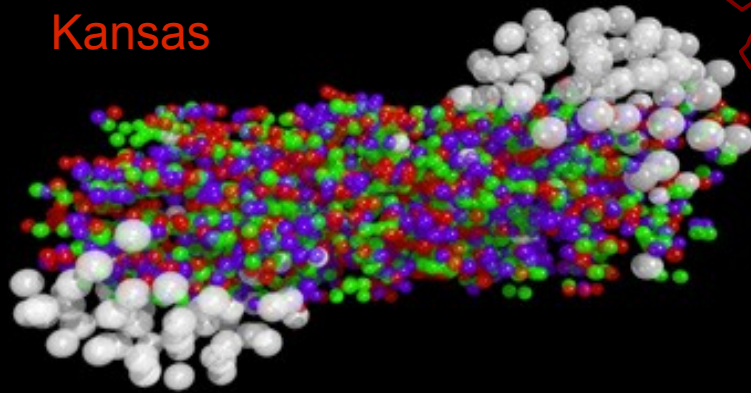
- The $(m_t - m_0)/ncq$ looks similar to 200 GeV



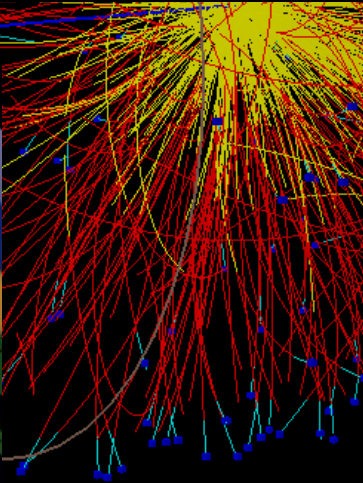
- At $p_t/ncq \sim 1$ GeV/c we see a similar v_2/ncq of the particles \sim as in 200 GeV

One QCD, two different views

Kansas



ALICE: I am in wonderland

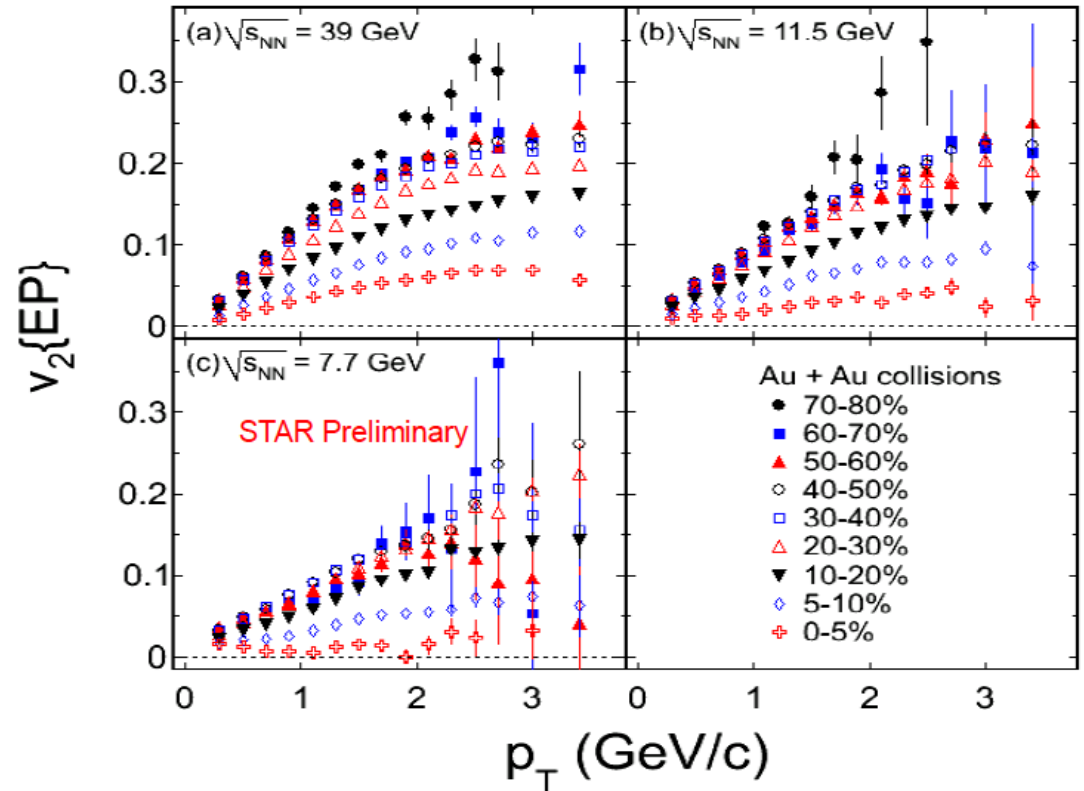
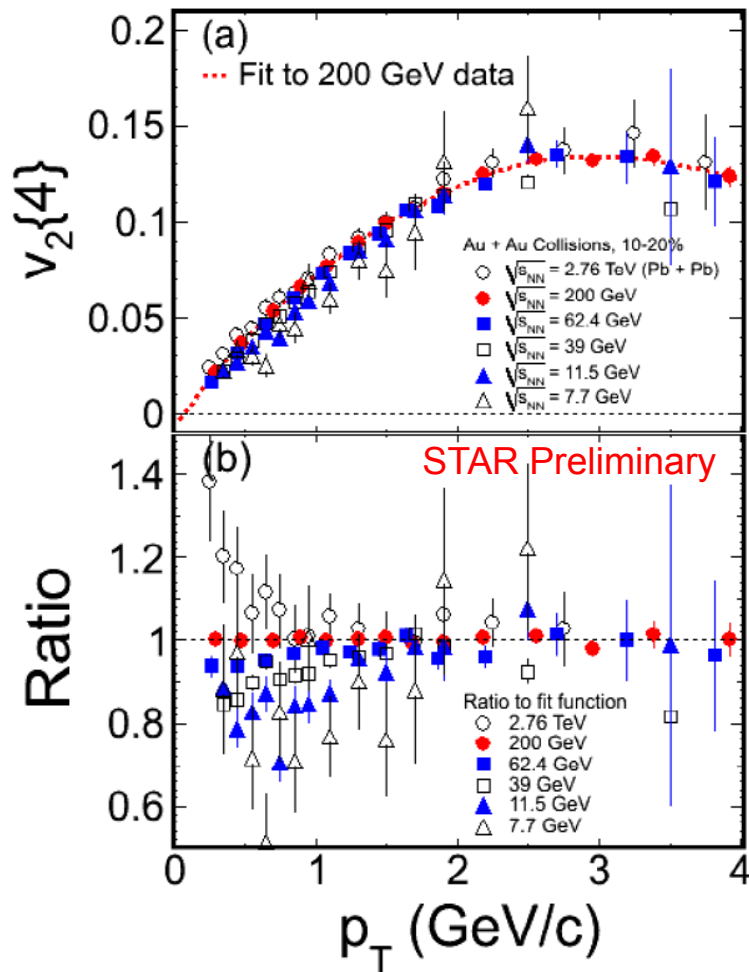


Dorothy: I've a feeling we're not in Kansas any more

BACKUP

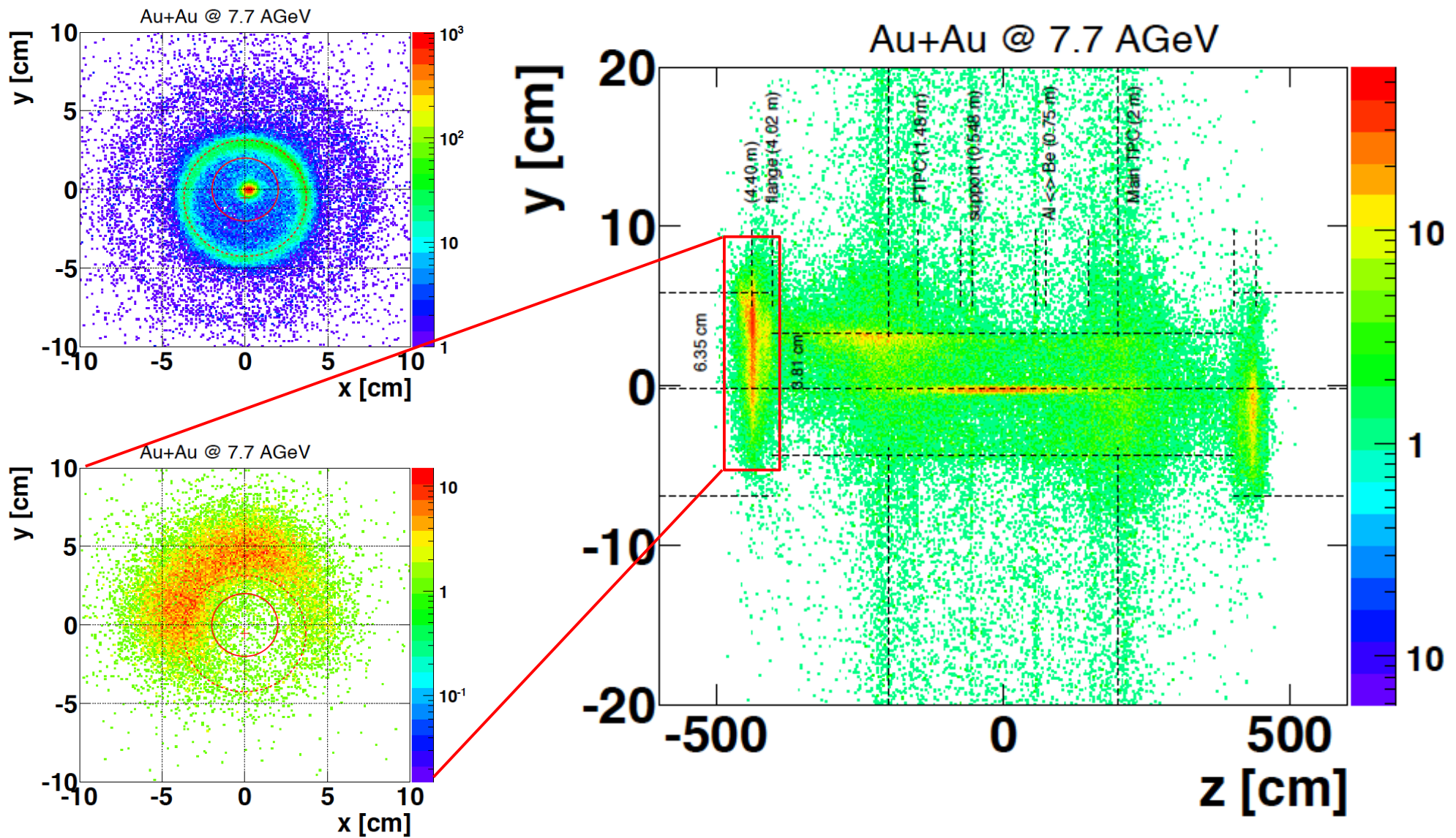
Elliptic Flow v_2 of Charged Hadrons

$$v_2 = \langle \cos(2(\Psi - \phi)) \rangle$$

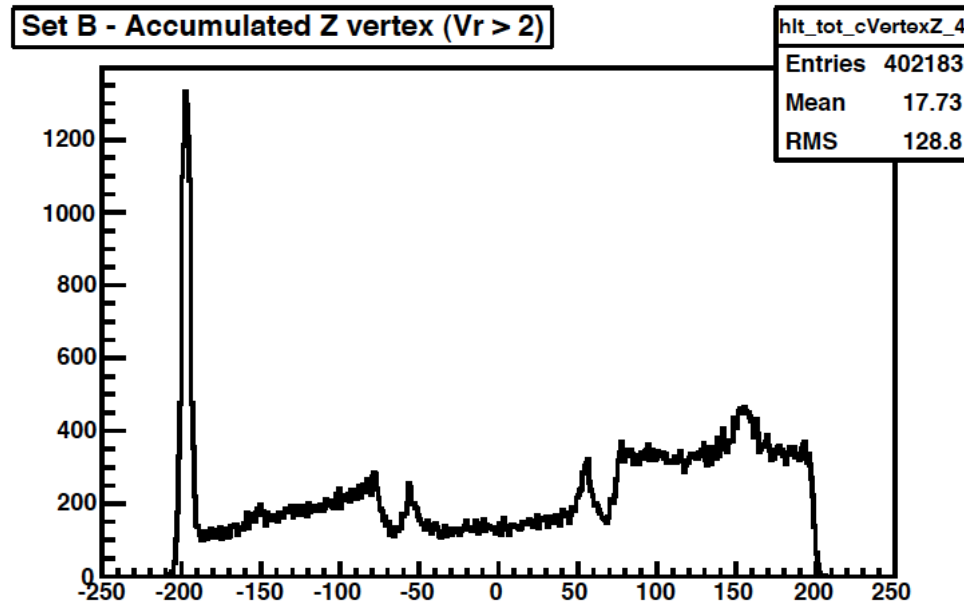


- v_2 increases with decreasing centrality and increasing energy
- $v_2\{4\}$ increases only slightly from 39 GeV to 200 GeV

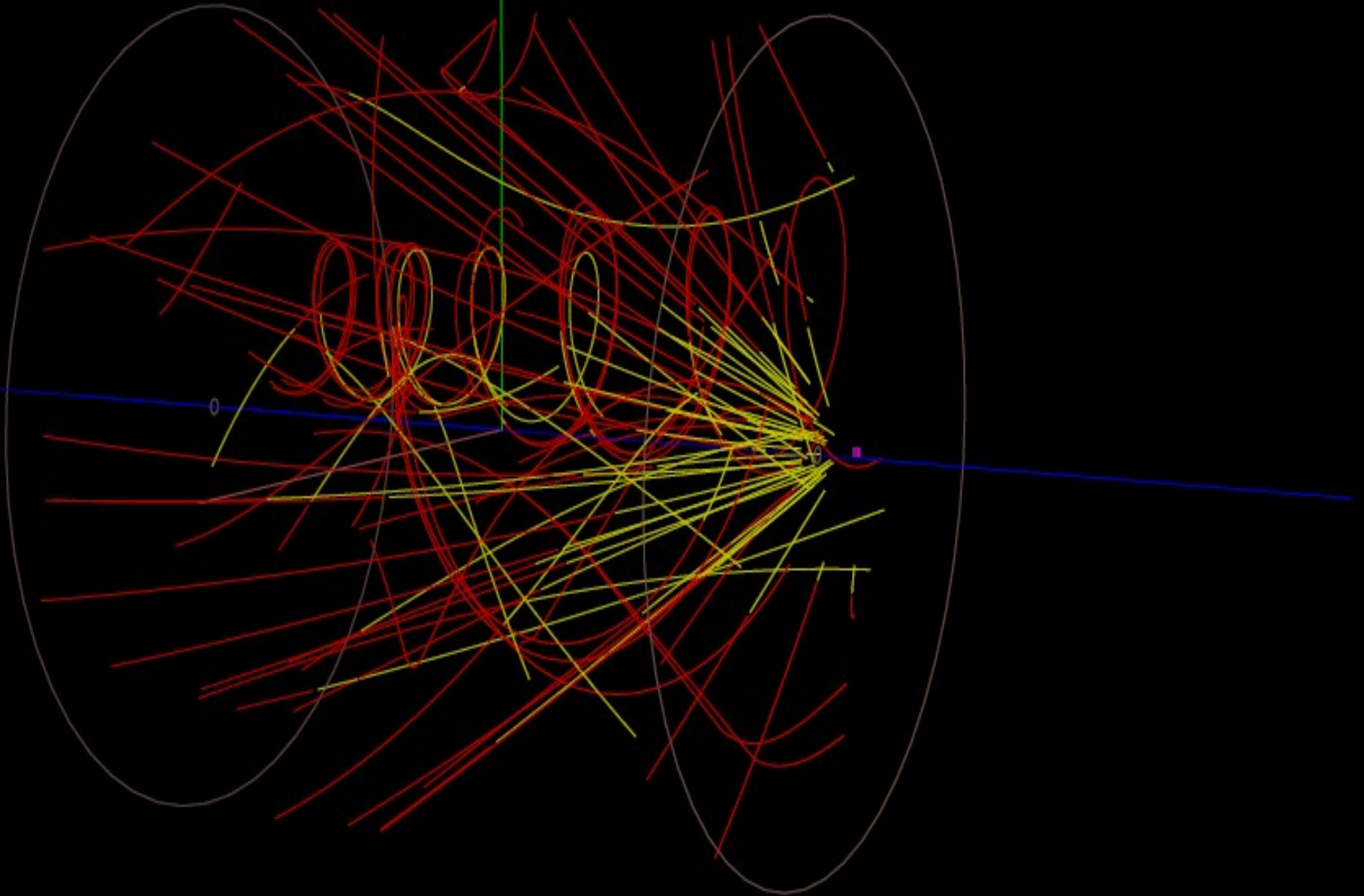
Beampipe Interactions



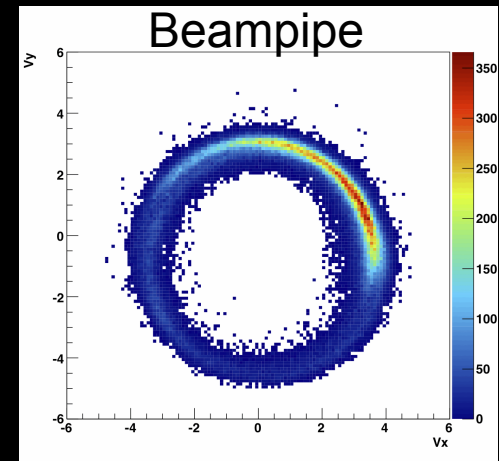
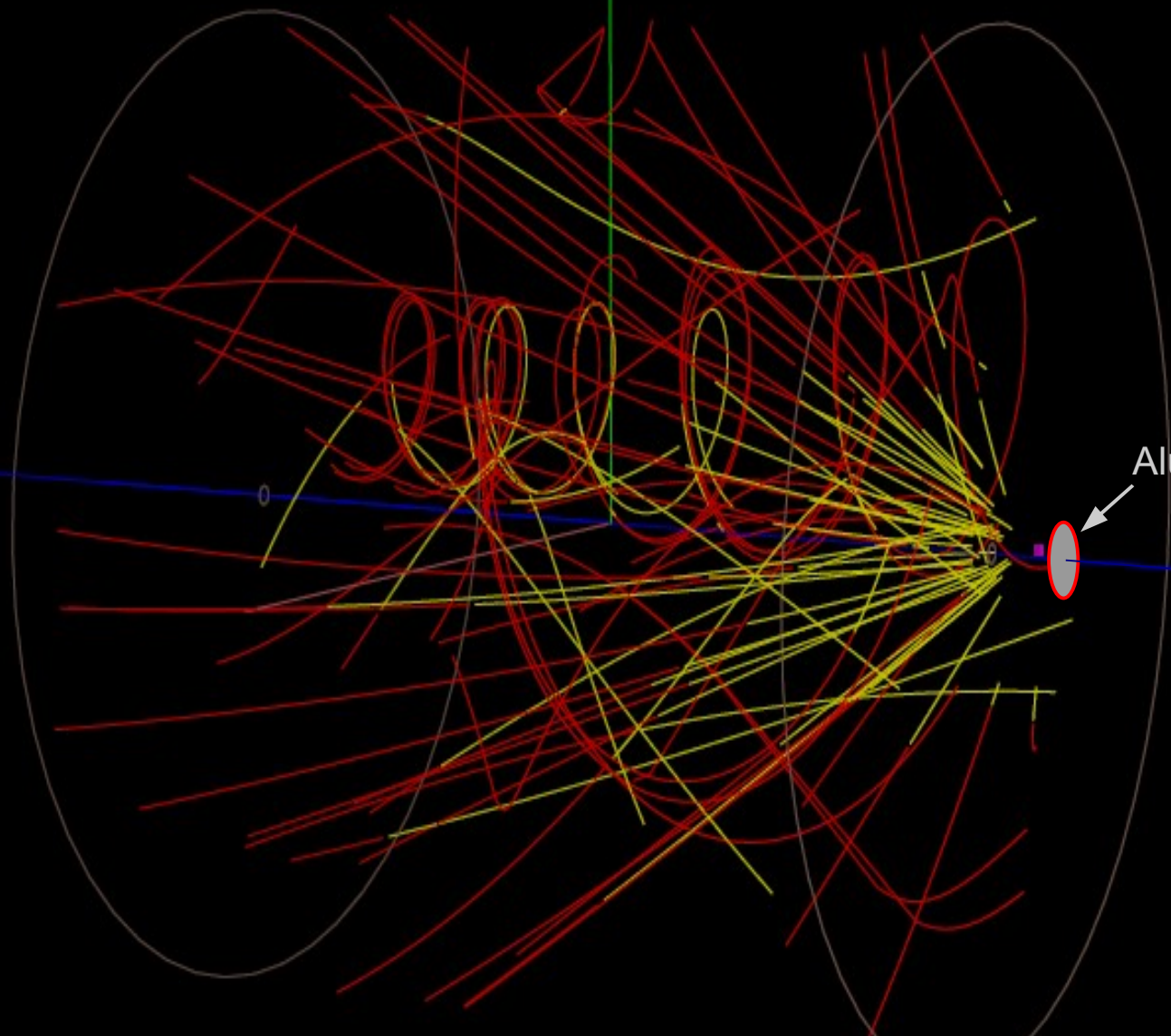
High Level Trigger Vertex



Au+Al @ 2.8 AGeV outside TPC → Fixed target experiment @ RHIC:
Not only background...

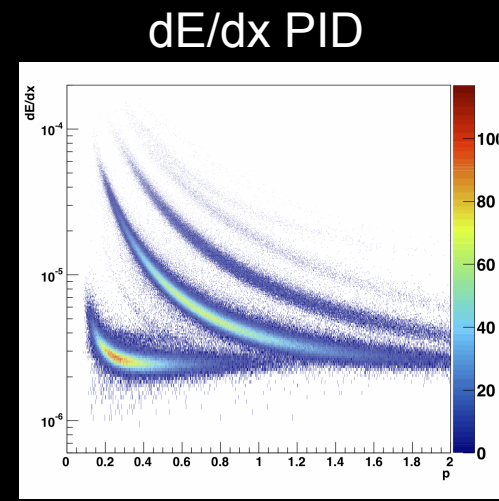


Au+Al @ 2.8 AGeV outside TPC → Fixed target experiment @ RHIC: Feasibility study



Vertex selection

Aluminum flange



Motivation: We can dramatically go down in energy!
Advantage: Cross check of our data at 7.7 GeV with the 62.4 GeV data set (same c.m. energy)