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Strange Hadron Production at High Baryon Density



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for the STAR Collaboration

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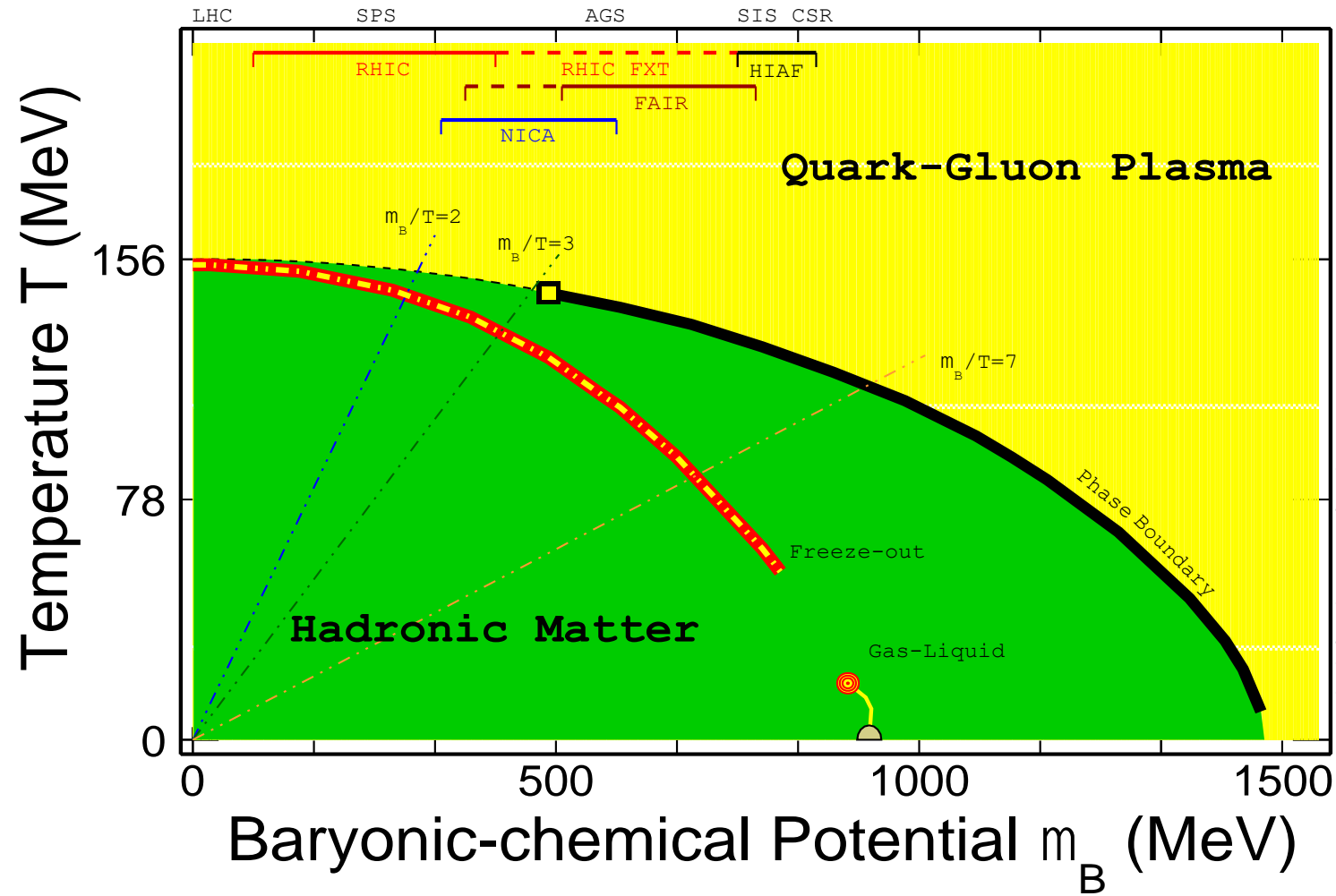
中国科学院大学
University of Chinese Academy of Sciences



Outline

- **Motivation**
- **Experimental Setup**
- **Measurement of Strange Hadron Yield**
- **Physical Results and Discussion**
- **Summary and Outlook**

Explore QCD Phase Diagram



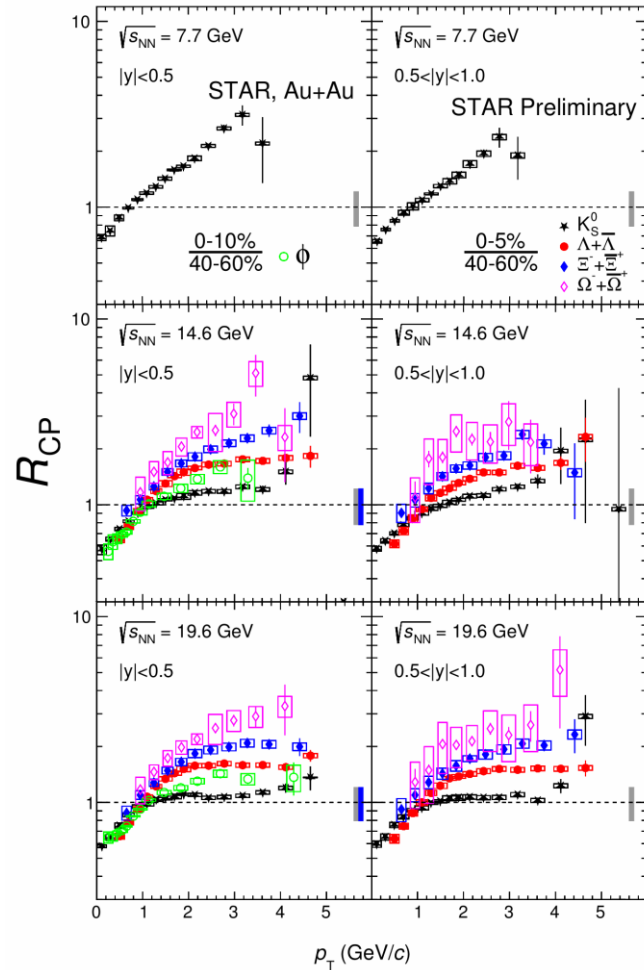
- Study the natures of QGP and QCD phase structure by high energy heavy-ion collisions
 - LHC
 - RHIC
 -
- Phase transition between Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP) and hadronic matter has not been experimentally determined
 - At small μ_B , smooth crossover
 - At large μ_B , 1st order phase transition → QCD critical point

Reference: N. Xu @ sQM2022

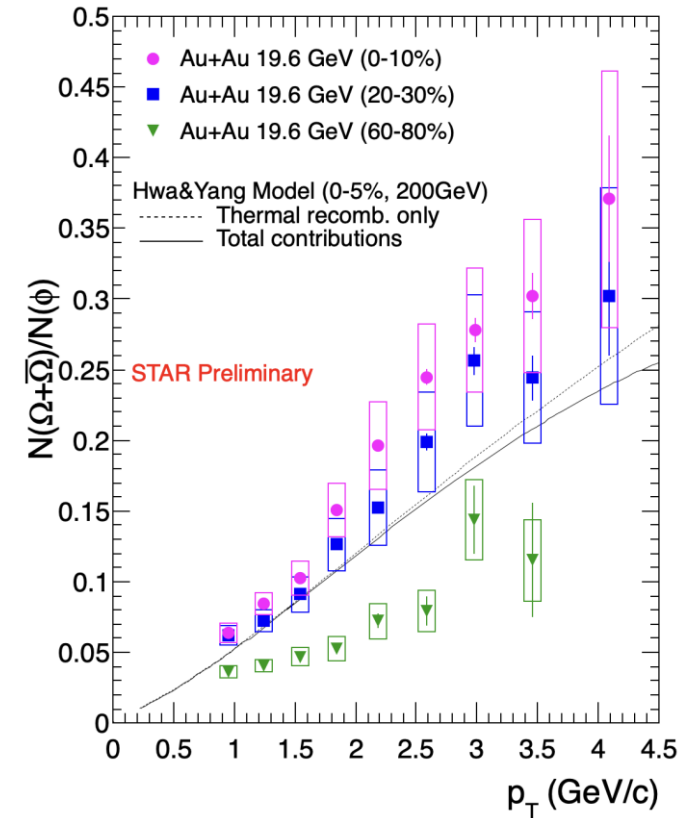
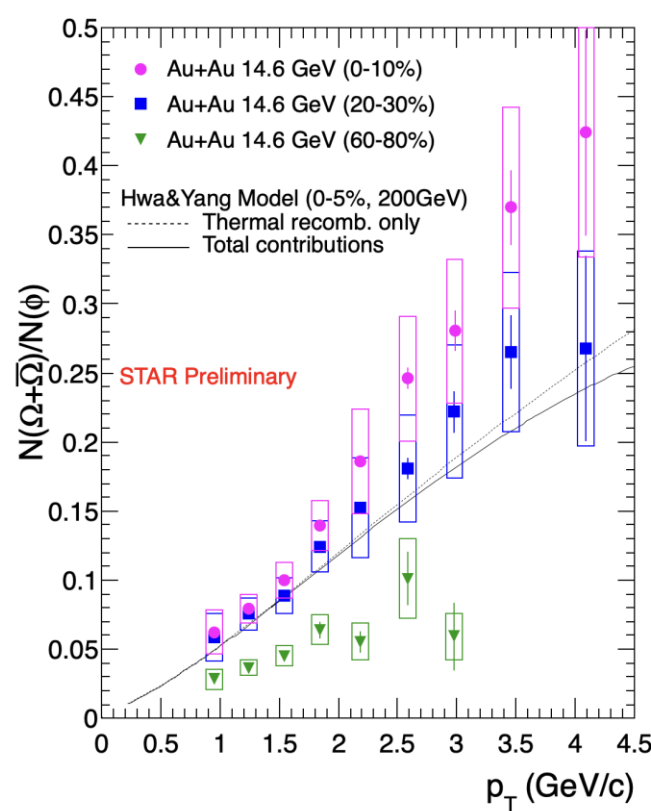
Strangeness as a Probe to Study the Nuclear Matter

- Strange hadrons production is sensitive to nuclear equation of state (EOS)

Yi Fang, Poster ID 102



Weiguang Yuan, Poster ID 192

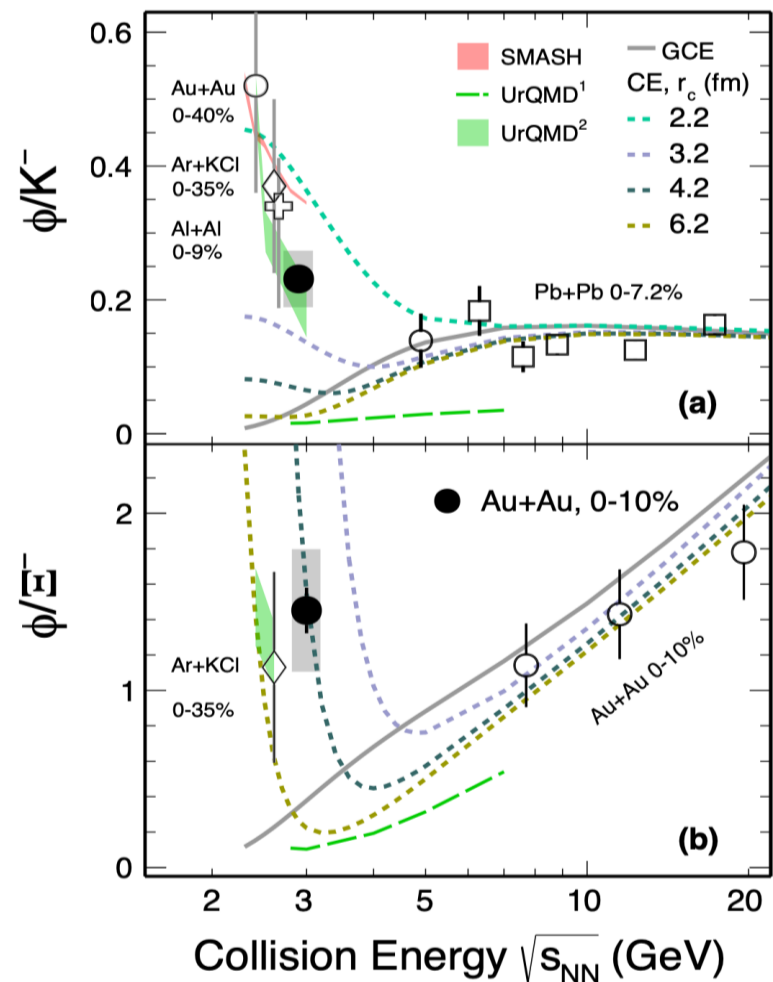


- Strangeness enhancement has been observed at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 14.6$ GeV and higher energies, consistent with QGP formation

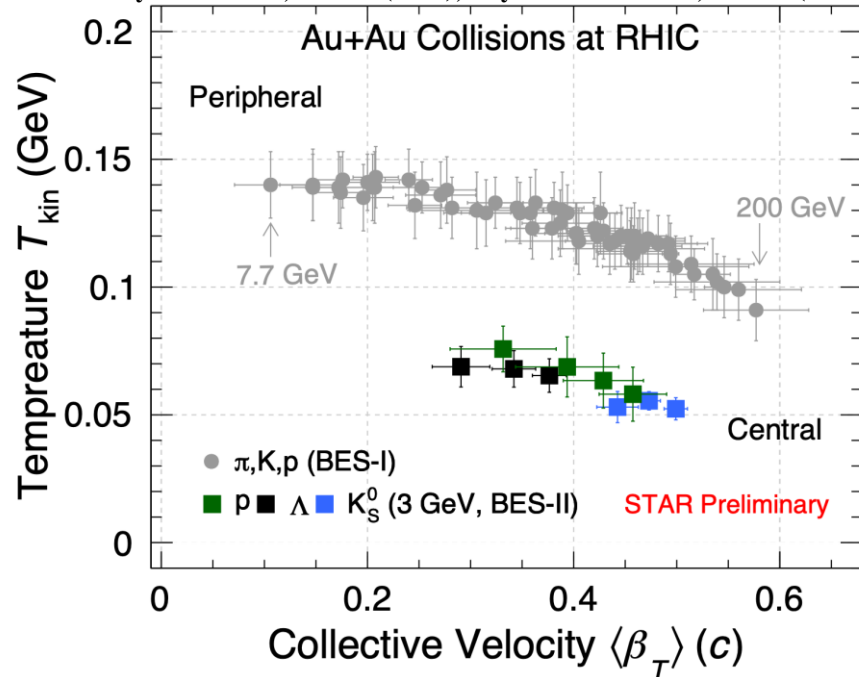
Strangeness as a Probe to Study the Nuclear Matter

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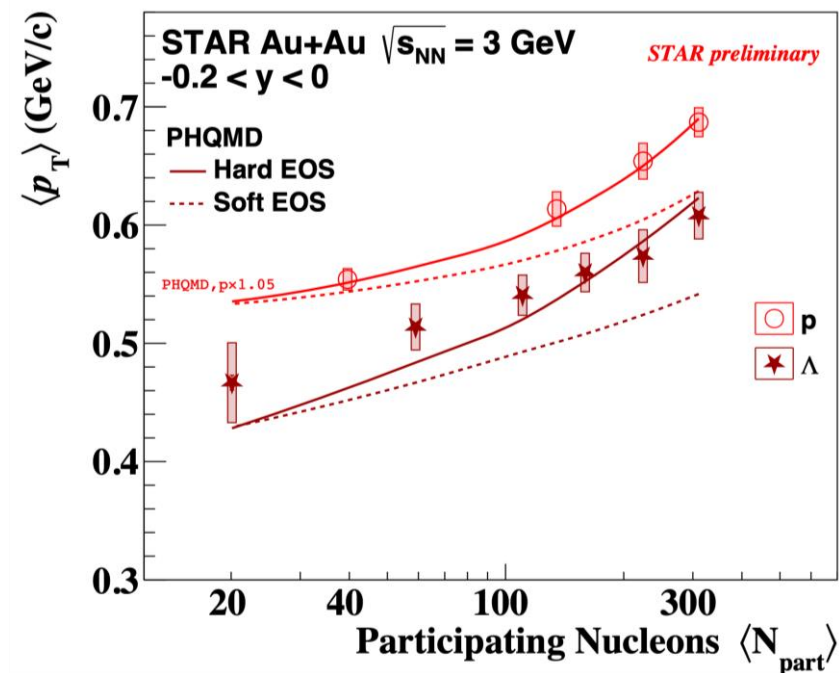
STAR Collaboration. Physics Letters B, 2022, 831: 137152



STAR Collaboration. Phys. Rev. C 102, 034909 (2020);
Phys. Rev. C 96, 044904 (2017); Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 072301 (2012)



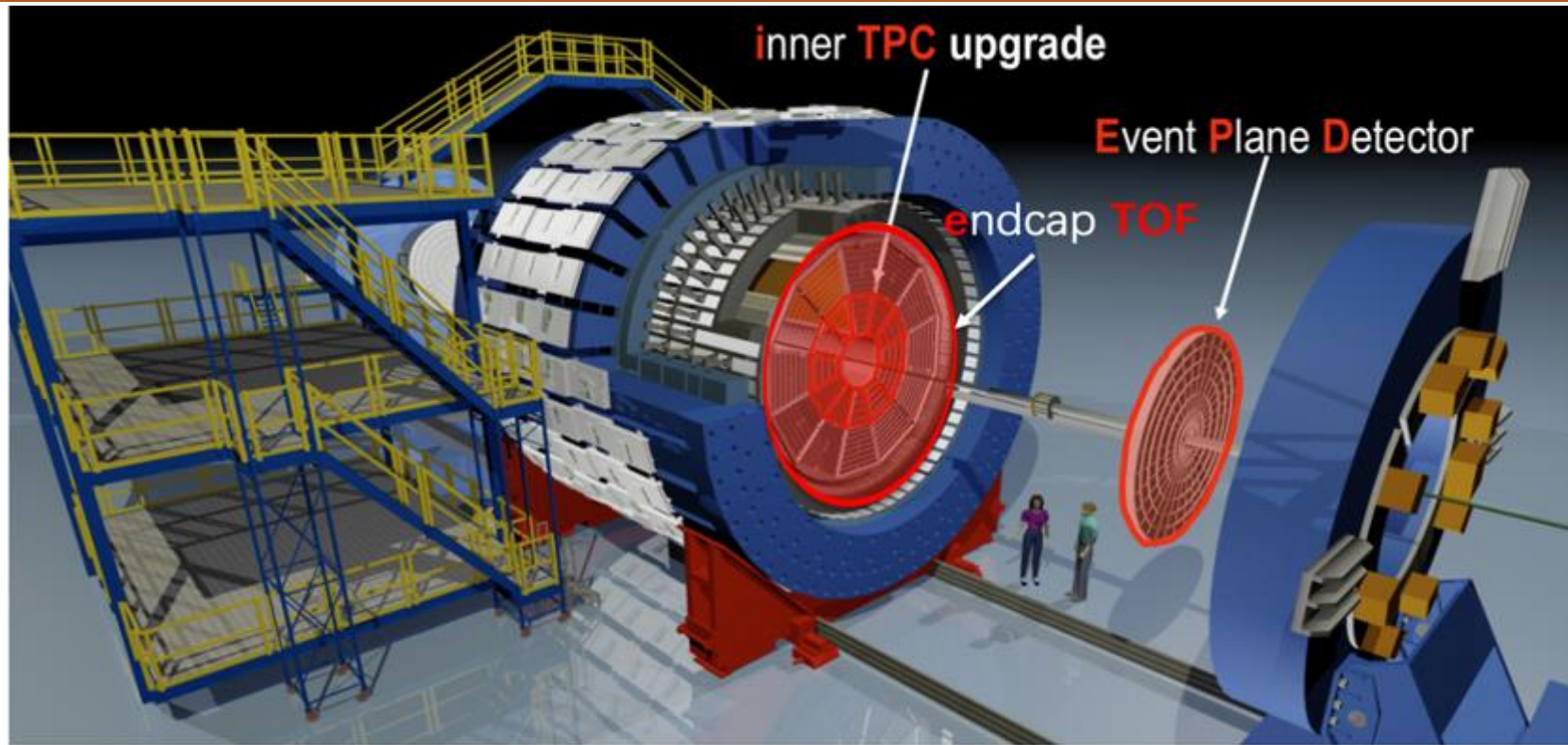
J. Aichelin, et.al. Phys. Rev. C 101, 044905 (2020)



- Change of medium properties at the high baryon density region: hadronic interaction dominated

- ☐ CE with canonical suppression of strangeness is needed at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3$ GeV
- ☐ T_{kin} of Λ^0 and K_S^0 at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3$ GeV is substantially lower than π, K, p at higher energy collisions
- ☐ PHQMD reproduces $\langle p_T \rangle$ shape with the hard EOS

STAR Detector and Fixed Target Setup



Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

- Charged particle tracking
- Momentum reconstruction
- Particle Identification
- Pseudorapidity coverage for FXT mode:
TPC with iTPC upgrade $-2.4 < \eta < 0$

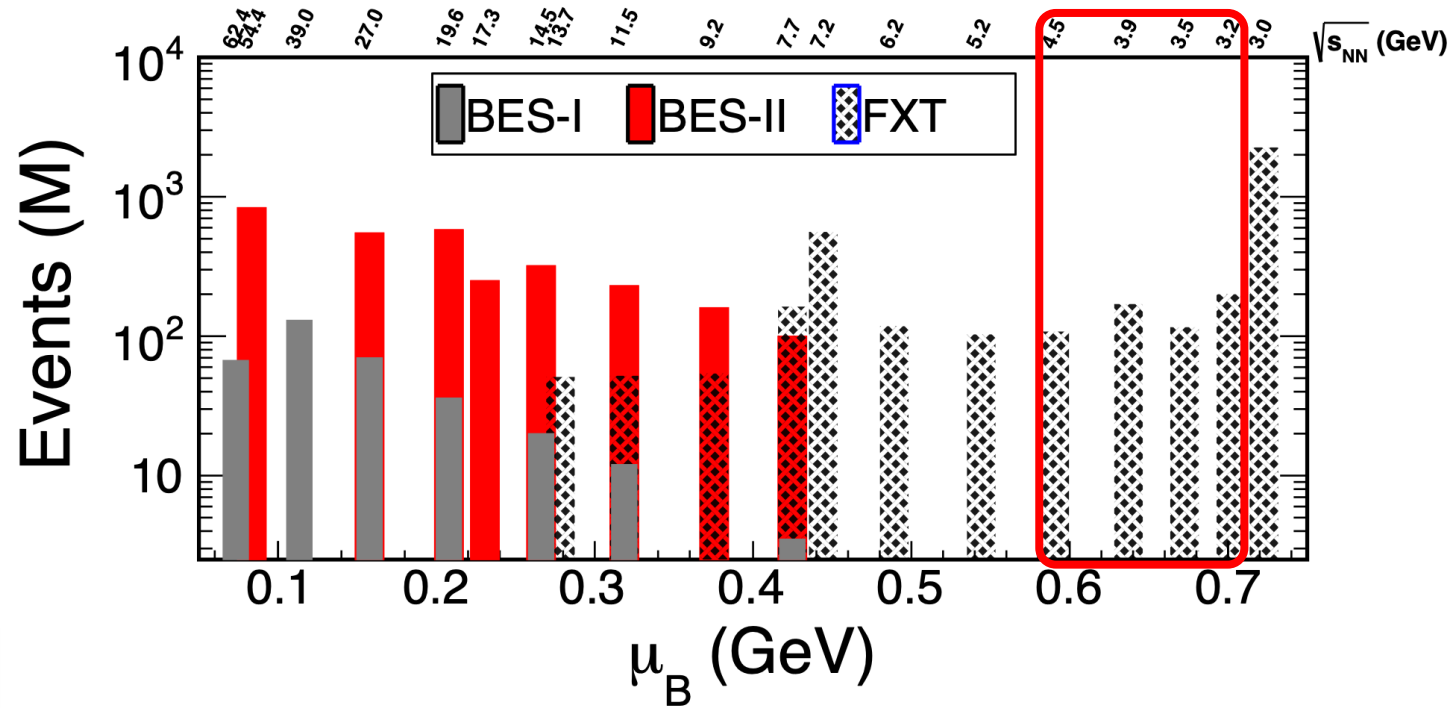
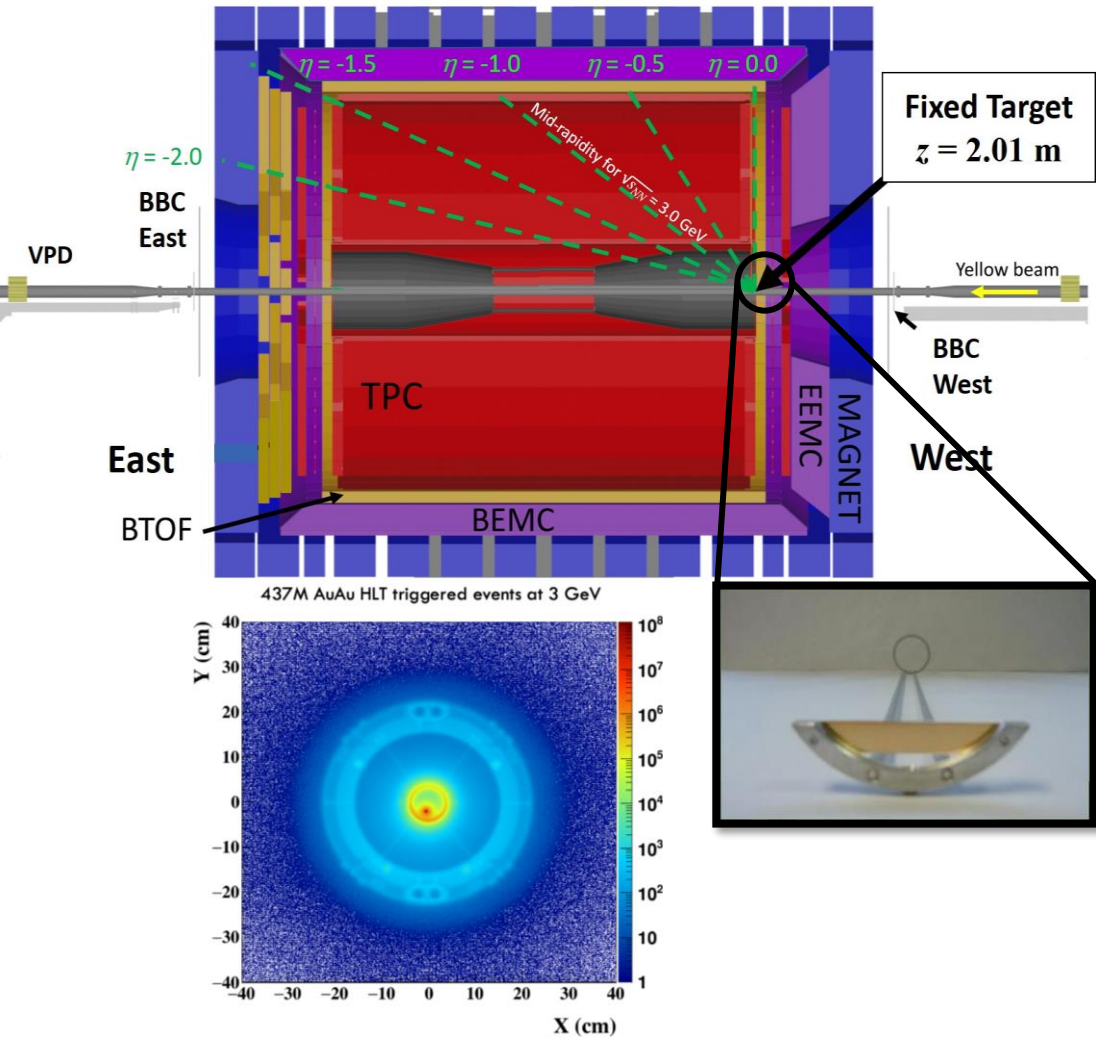
Time-of-Flight (TOF)

- Particle Identification
- Pseudorapidity coverage for FXT mode:
barrel TOF (bTOF): $-1.45 < \eta < 0$
end-cap TOF(eTOF): $-2.15 < \eta < -1.55$

- **Large** acceptance
- **Excellent PID** with **uniform** efficiency

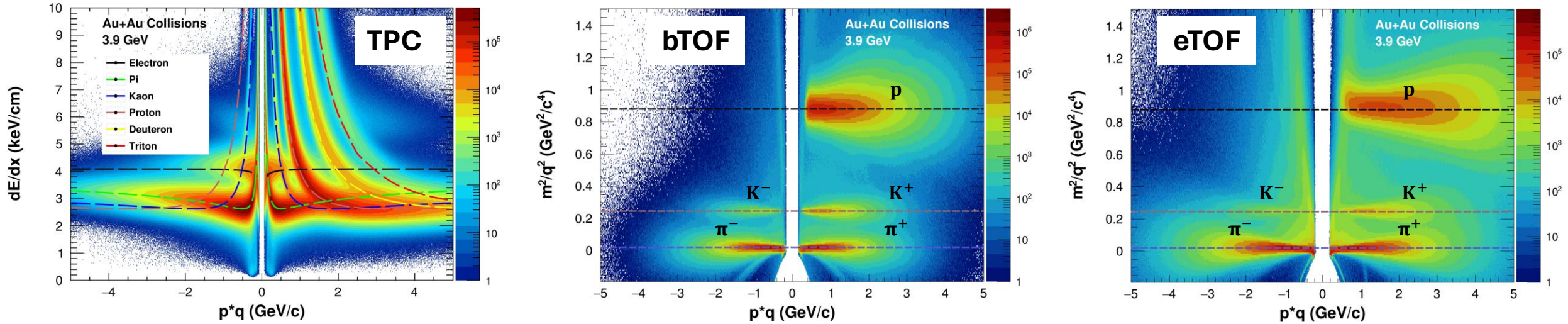
- iTPC, EPD & eTOF upgrades completed
- All are in data-taking for BES-II program

STAR Detector and Fixed Target Setup



- Fixed target mode (Au + Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3.0 - 13.7$ GeV)
 - Extends energy reach down to 3 GeV
 - 10× statistics compared to BES-I
 - This analysis: $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3.2 - 4.5$ GeV

Particle Identification

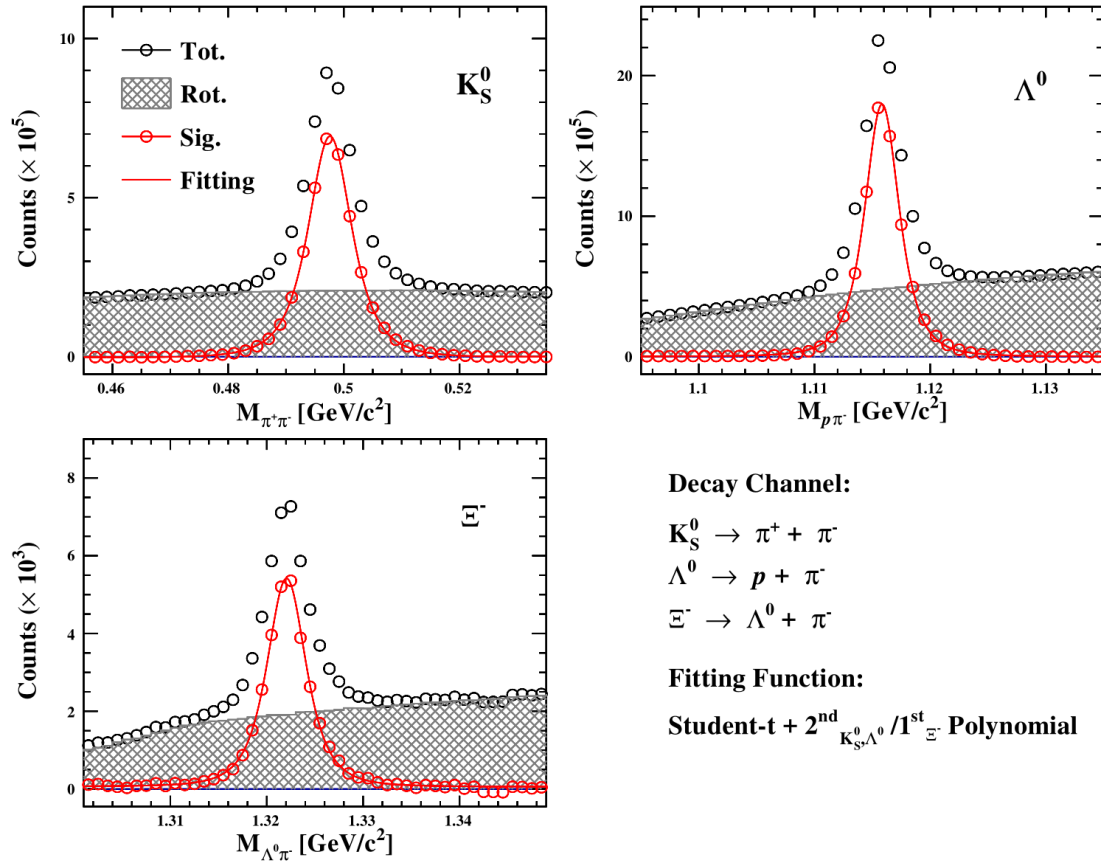


- TPC (dE/dx) and TOF (β) for charged pion and proton identification

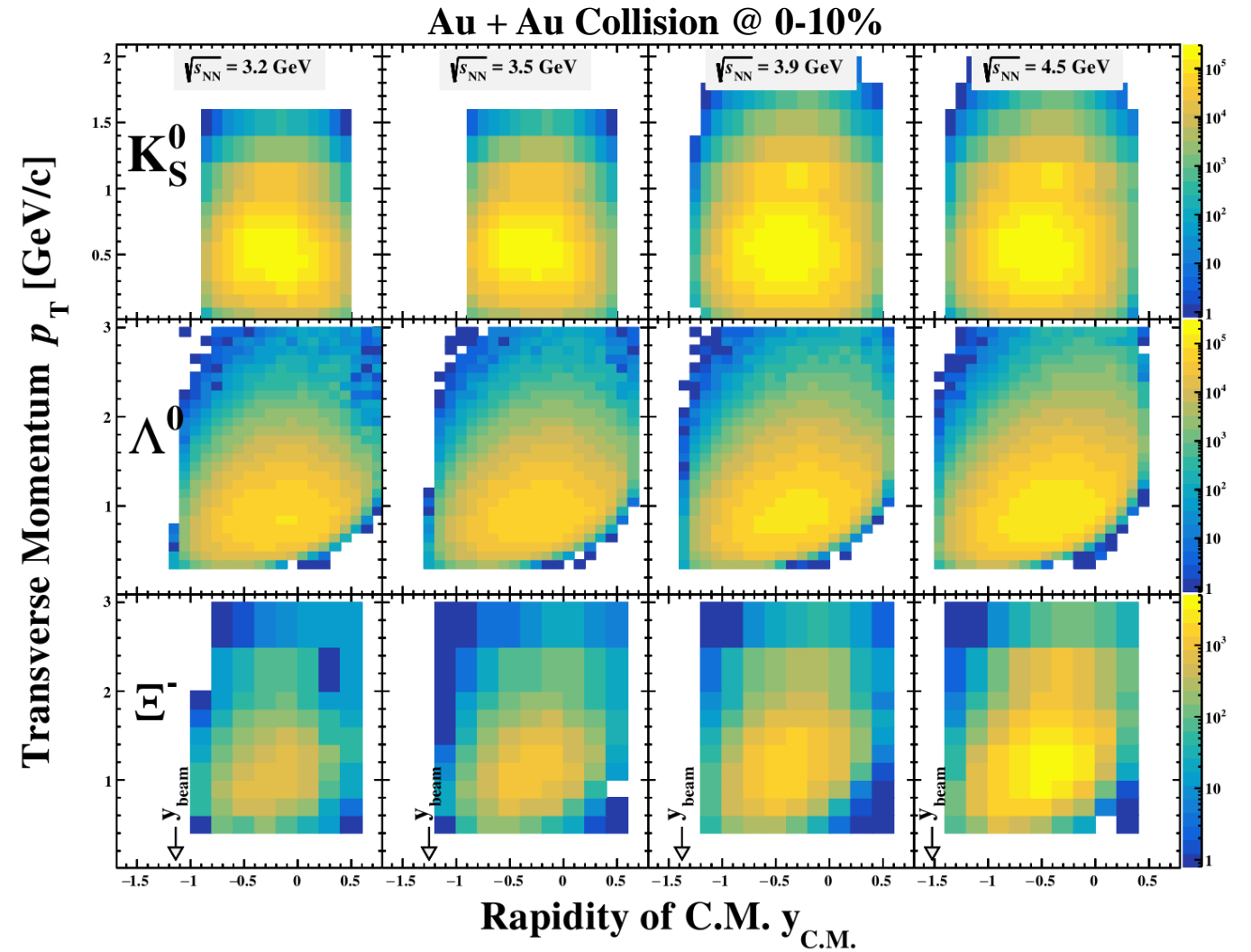
➤ TOF m^2 formula:
$$m^2 = p^2 \left(\frac{1}{\beta^2} - 1 \right)$$

- K_S^0 , Λ^0 and Ξ^- hadrons are reconstructed by invariant mass method by identifying decay daughters

Strange Hadron Reconstruction

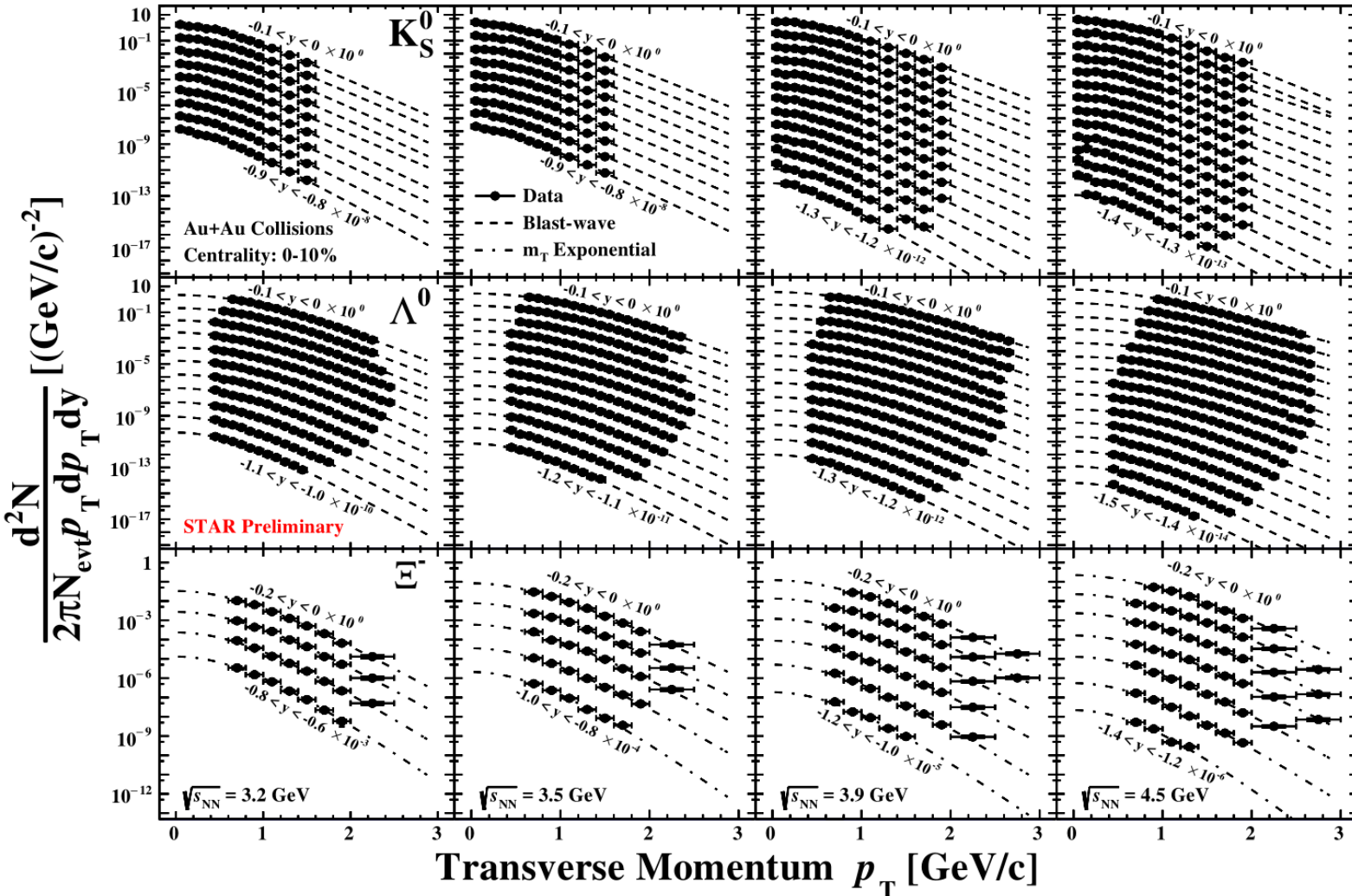


- KFParticle package is used for the strange hadron reconstruction to improve the signal significance
- Combinatorial backgrounds are reconstructed by the rotation method



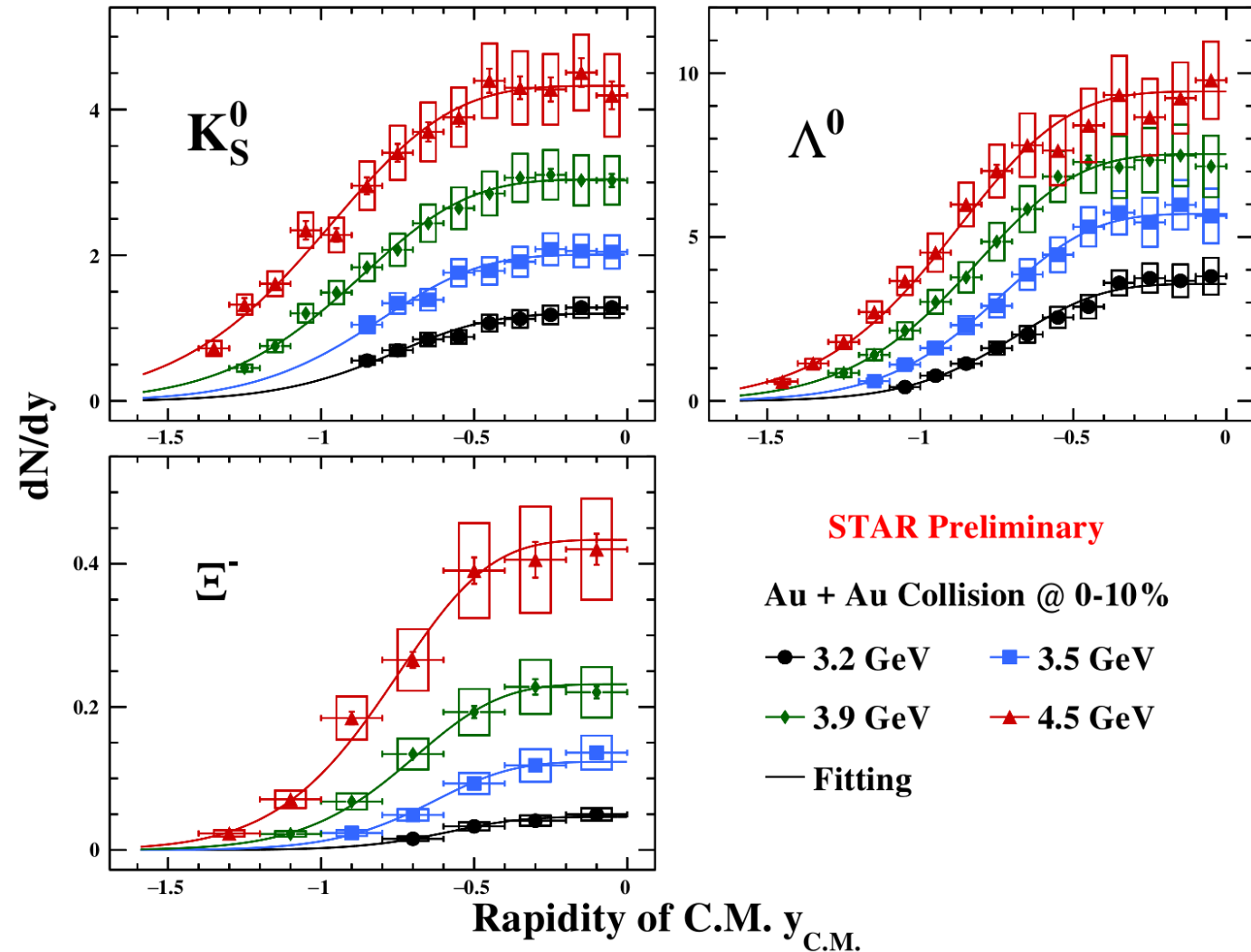
- Good coverage from beam-rapidity to mid-rapidity for K_S^0 , Λ^0 and Ξ^-

Strange Hadron p_T Spectra



- Raw p_T spectrum corrected by acceptance \otimes reconstruction efficiency estimated via embedding data
- Feed-down effect corrections for Λ^0
- Function fit for p_T spectra extrapolation
 - Blast-wave fit for K_S^0 and Λ^0
 - m_T exponential fit for Ξ^-
- Different function fit (Blast-wave, m_T exponential and $p_T^{3/2}$ exponential) as a systematic error source in dN/dy calculation

Strange Hadron Rapidity density distribution



- Comprehensive strangeness measurements for K_S^0 , Λ^0 and E^- from 3.2 to 4.5 GeV

➤ dN/dy is calculated by integral of p_T spectra

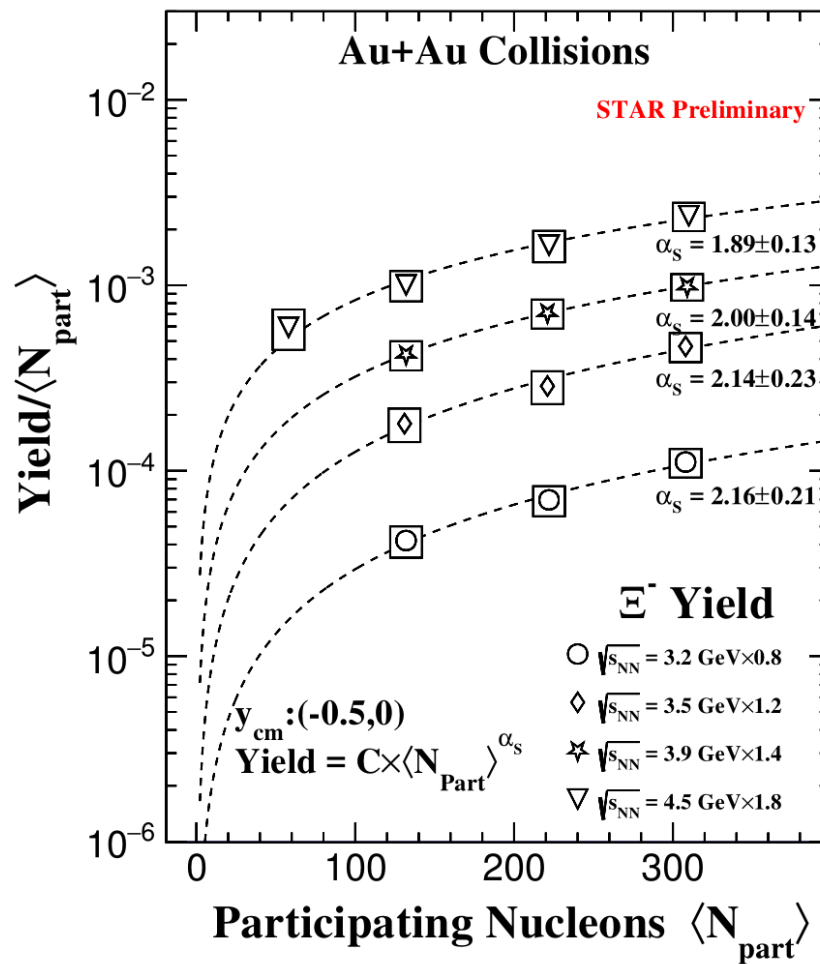
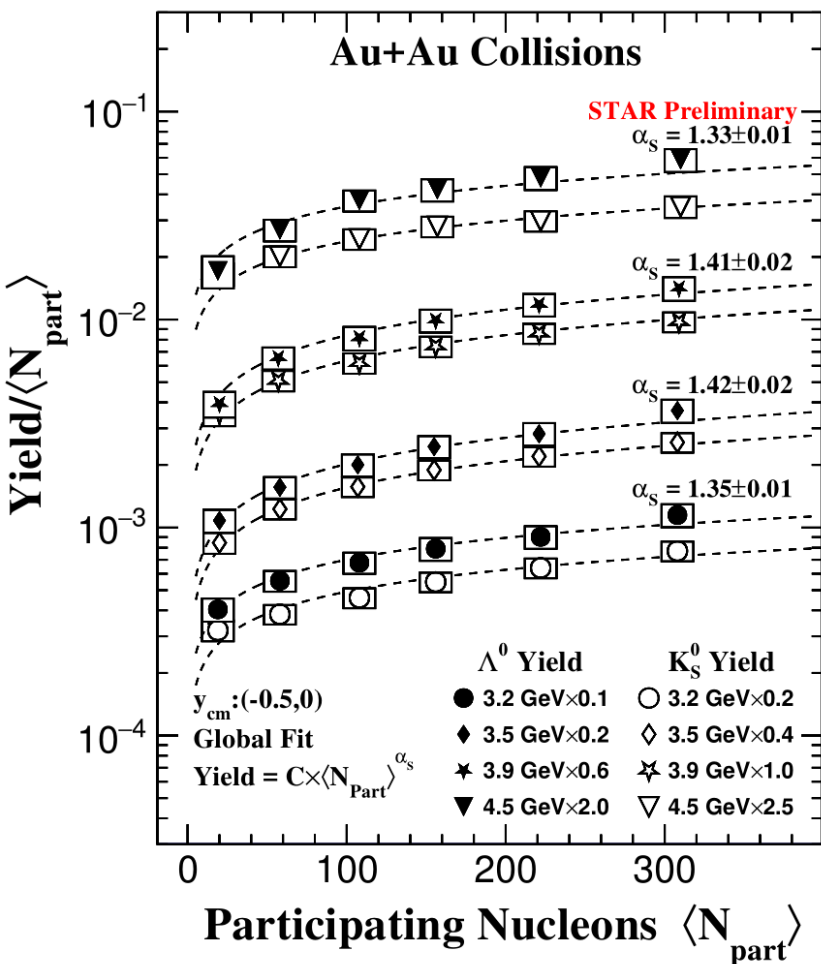
➤ Fitting function for dN/dy

$$\frac{dN}{dy} \sim \frac{1}{\text{Cosh}\left(\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)} = \frac{2}{e^{\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} + e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}}}$$

□ Flat at mid rapidity

□ Gaussian-like at backward rapidity

Centrality Dependence of Mid-rapidity Yield



- Scaling formula:

$$\text{Yield} = c \times \langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle^{\alpha_s}$$

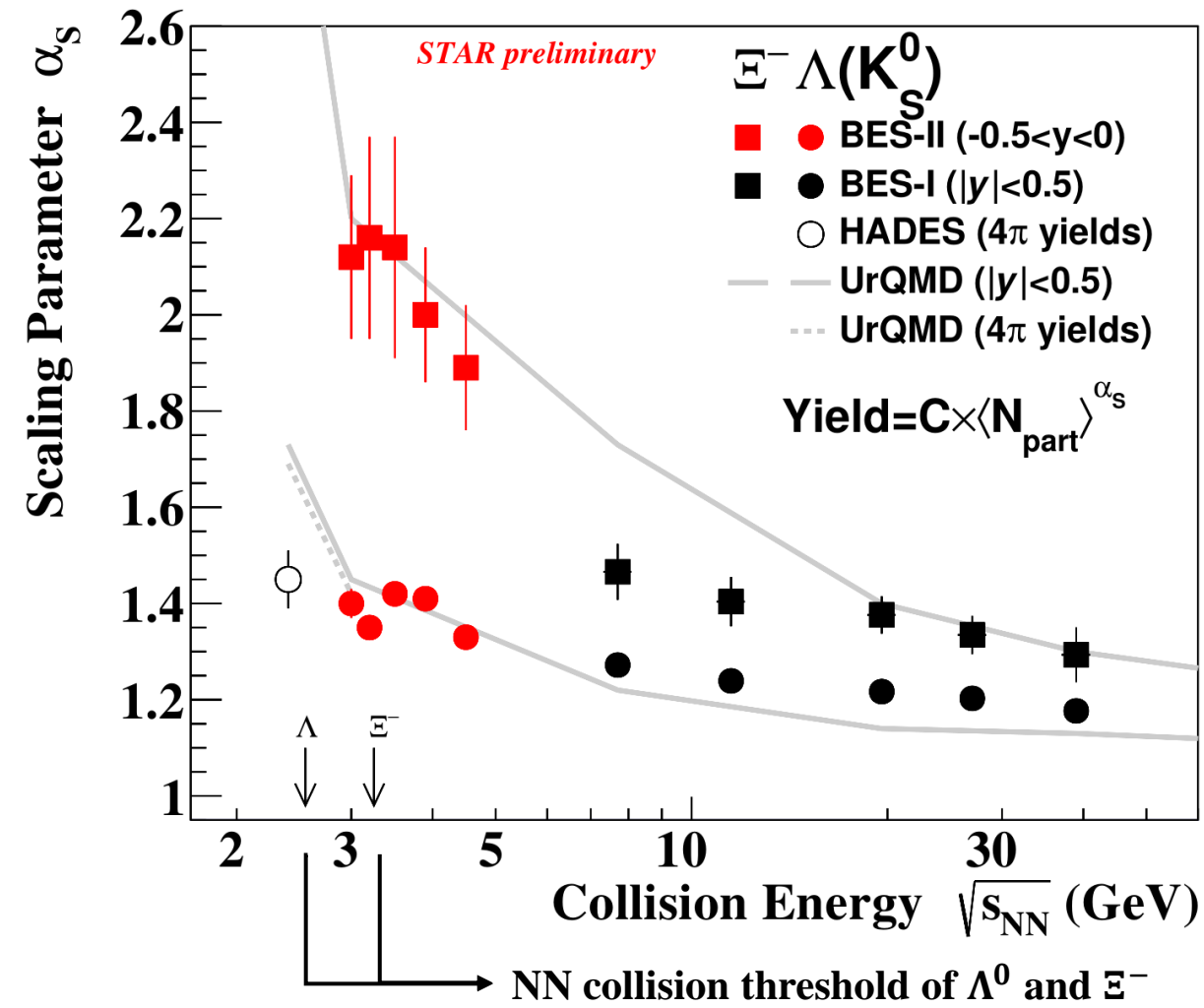
- Single strange hadrons K_S^0 and Λ^0 follow common scaling trend, but double strange hadron Ξ^- deviate from the common scaling trend

➤ Associated production mode

□ NN → NΛK

□ NN → NEKK

Energy dependence of Scaling Parameter α_S

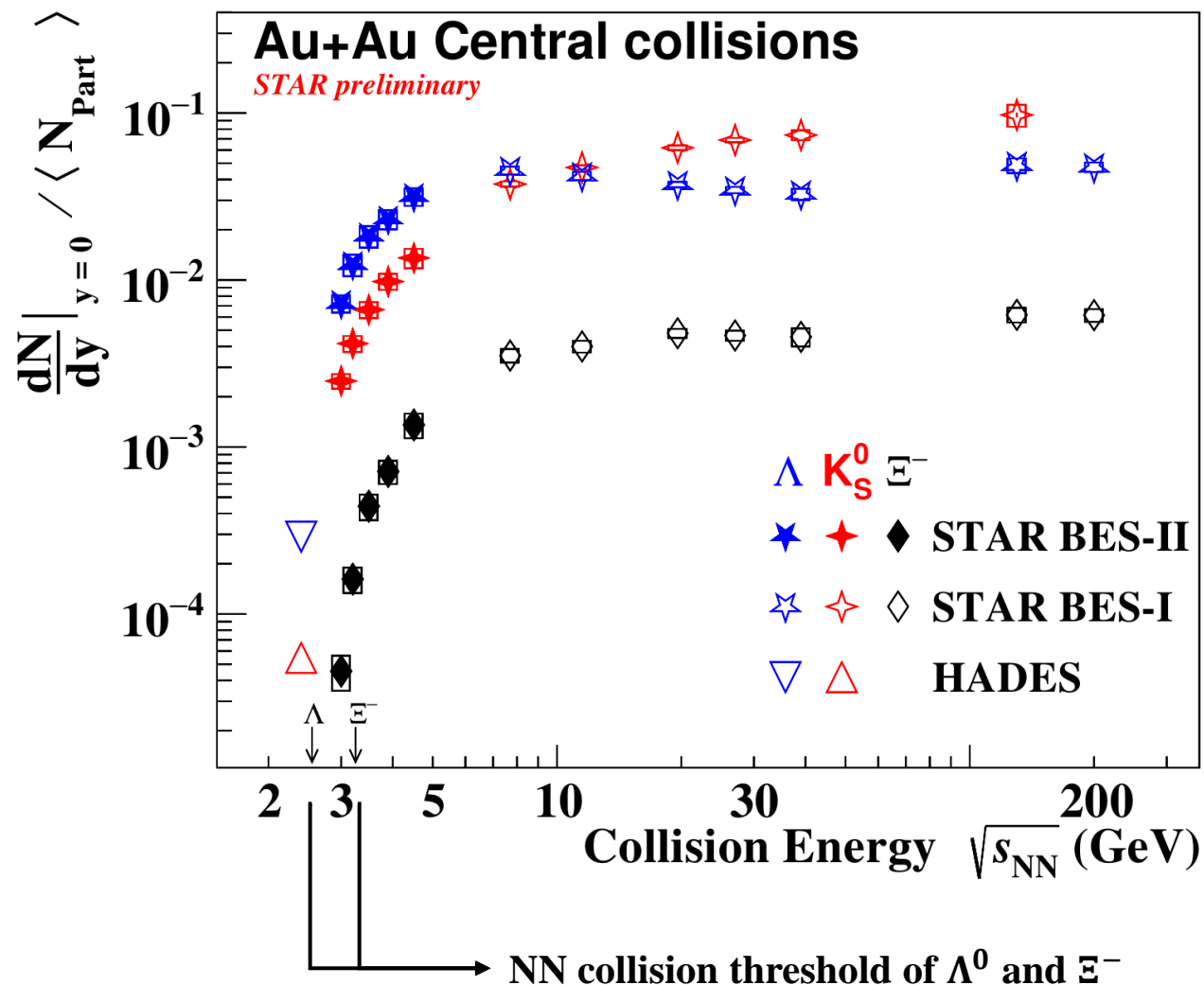


- **Rapid decrease of scaling parameter α_S for E^- from 4.5 to 7.7 GeV, and saturate at high energy**
 - The mechanism of strange hadron production may change
 - Strange hadron production predominantly from hadronic interactions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} < 4.5$ GeV
- **UrQMD qualitatively reproduces the energy dependence, but cannot quantitatively describe all energies**
 - likely due to missing medium effects

UrQMD: cascade mode, hard EOS

S.A. Bass, et.al. Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 41 (1998)

Strangeness Excitation Function



- Rich structure in strangeness excitation functions

- Production mechanisms is different at low and high energies (high and low baryon density)

- Partonic interaction (pair production)

$$gg \rightarrow s\bar{s} \text{ or } q\bar{q} \rightarrow s\bar{s}$$

- Hadronic interaction (associated production)

$$BB \rightarrow BYK \text{ or } BB \rightarrow BEKK$$

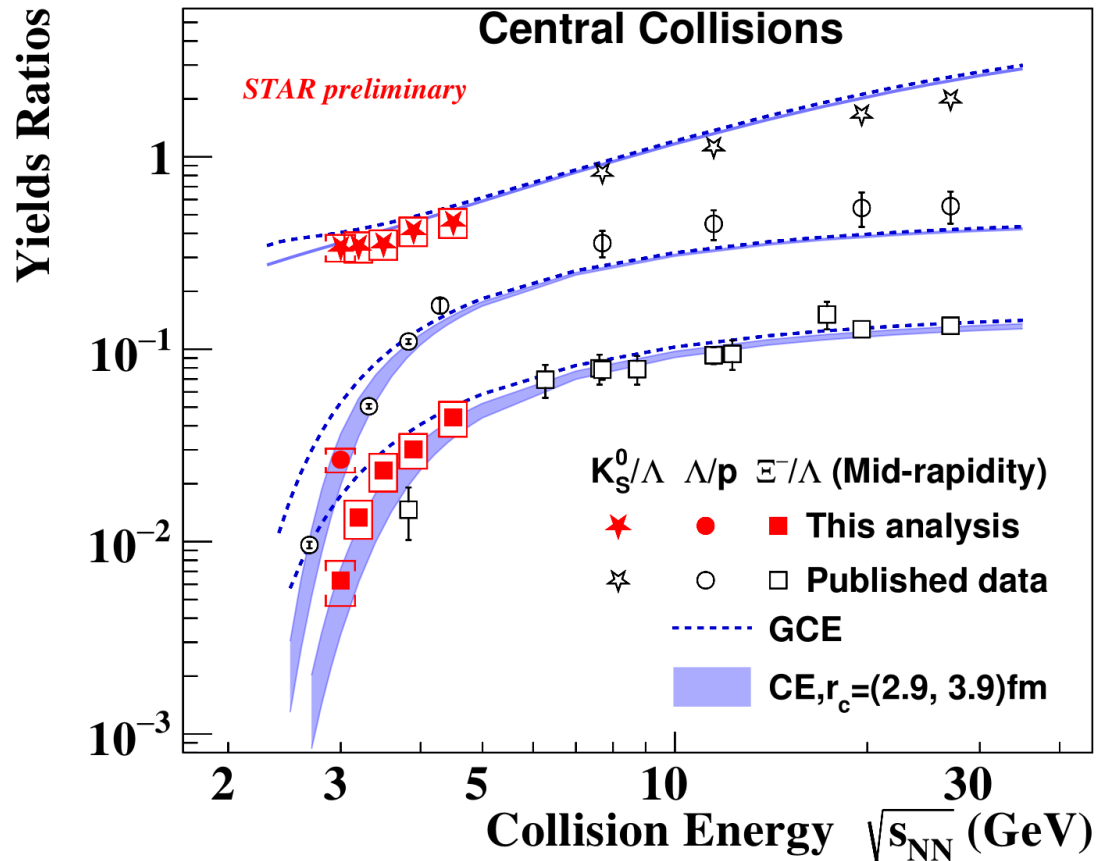
B: N, p, Δ , etc. Y: Λ , Σ , etc. K: K^+ , K^0

- Baryon-dominated to meson-dominated transitions

- K_S^0 and Λ^0 mid-rapidity yield cross at ~ 8 GeV

- First measurement of Ξ^- near- / sub-threshold energies in Au+Au collision

Energy Dependence of Mid-rapidity Yield Ratio

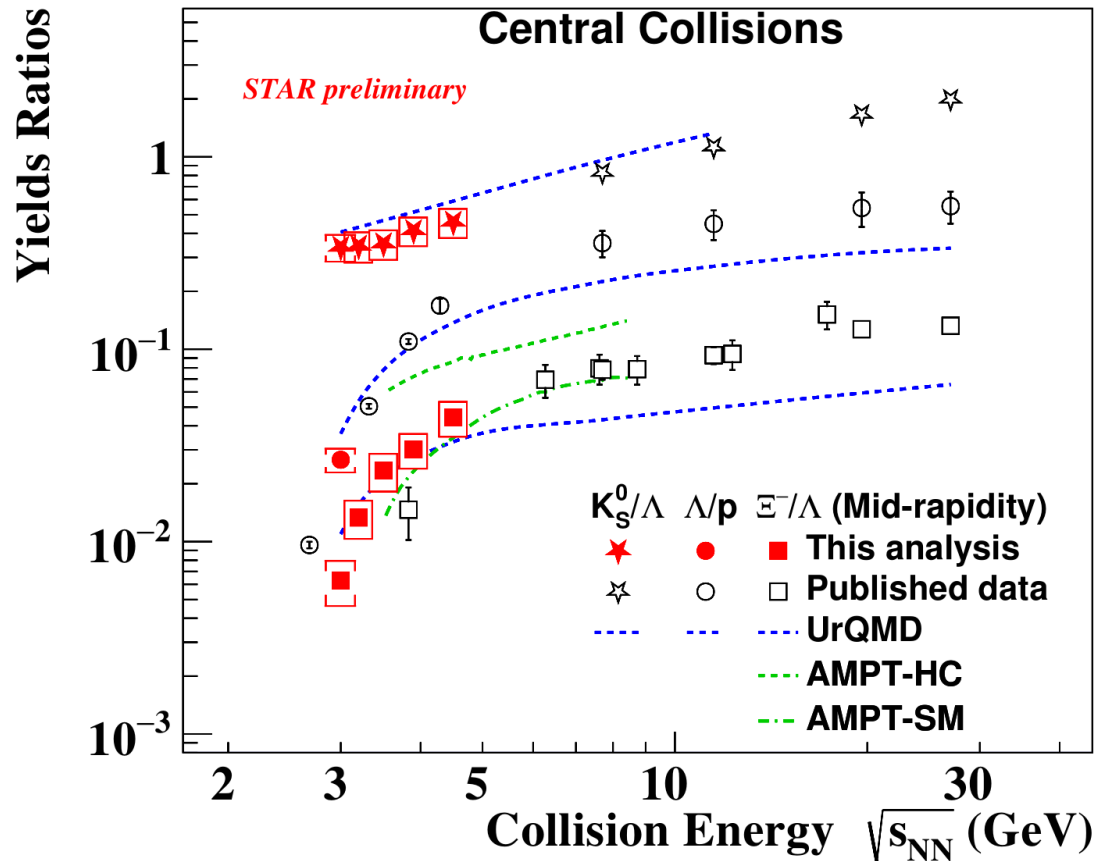


- Comparison with thermal model

- Grand Canonical Ensemble (GCE) fails at low energies
- Canonical Ensemble (CE) with strangeness correlation length $r_c = 2.9 - 3.9$ fm simultaneously describes K_S^0/Λ , Λ/p and Ξ^-/Λ in the whole energies
- Change of medium properties at the high baryon density region

STAR Collaboration. Phys. Rev. C 102, 034909 (2020)
 V. Vovchenko, et.al. Phys. Rev. C 93, 064906 (2016)
 S. Wheaton, et.al. Comput.Phys.Commun. 180 (2009)

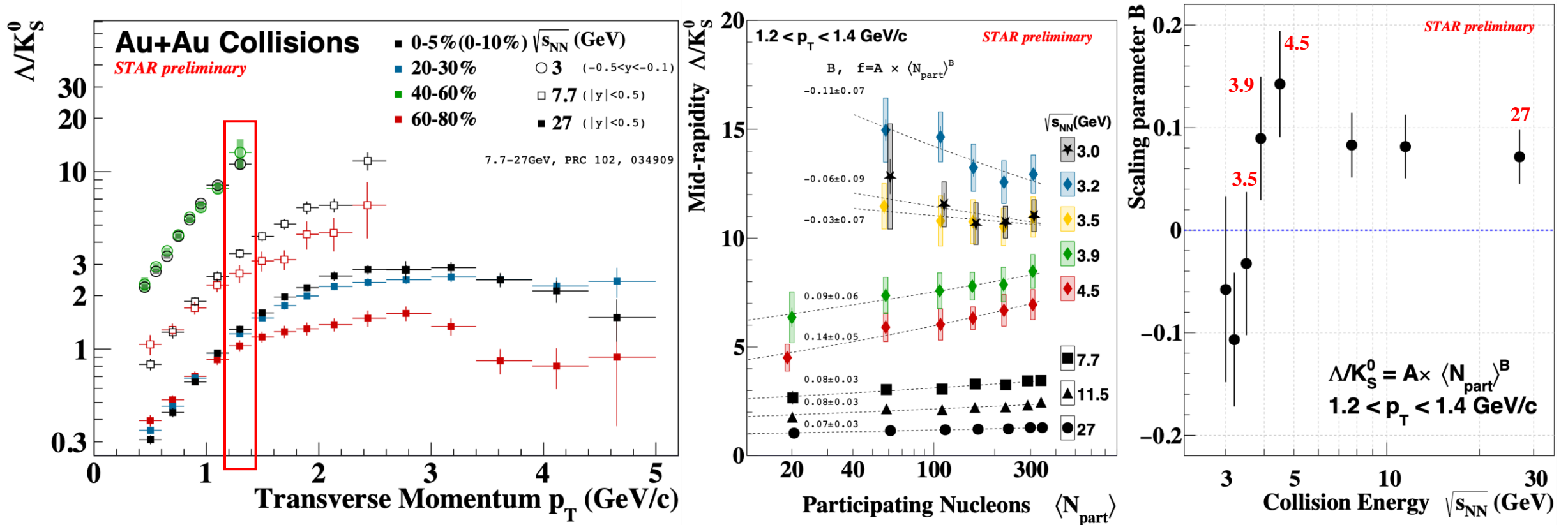
Energy Dependence of Mid-rapidity Yield Ratio



STAR Collaboration. Phys. Rev. C 102, 034909 (2020)
 S.A. Bass, et.al. Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 41 (1998)
 G.C. Yong. Phys. Lett .B 843, 138051 (2023)

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 - Change of medium properties at the high baryon density region
- Comparison with transport model
 - UrQMD and AMPT models cannot describe all data
 - Strange baryons, especially for the double strangeness Ξ^- , are sensitive probes to the medium properties

Baryon to Meson Yield Ratio



- At high energies ($\sqrt{s_{NN}} > 7.7$ GeV), Λ/K_S^0 is enhanced in central collisions
- Λ/K_S^0 enhancement is not observed at 3 GeV in the measured p_T range
- Λ/K_S^0 is enhanced in $1.2 < p_T < 1.4$ GeV/c above $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3.9$ GeV

Summary and Outlook

- **Summary**

- Precision measurements of strange hadrons (K_S^0 , Λ^0 , Ξ^-) production in Au+Au collision at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3.2 - 4.5$ GeV
- Steeper centrality dependence of Ξ^- mid-rapidity yields (α_S) at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3.0 - 4.5$ GeV than that at higher energies
- Canonical suppression of strangeness is observed below $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3.5$ GeV
- Hadron dominated medium created at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3$ GeV
- Enhancement of Λ/K_S^0 is observed above $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3.9$ GeV

- **Outlook**

- More precise and systematic measurements of strange hadron production from BES-II (K , ϕ , Ω^- etc.)
- Further understanding of nuclear matter at high baryon density by data and model

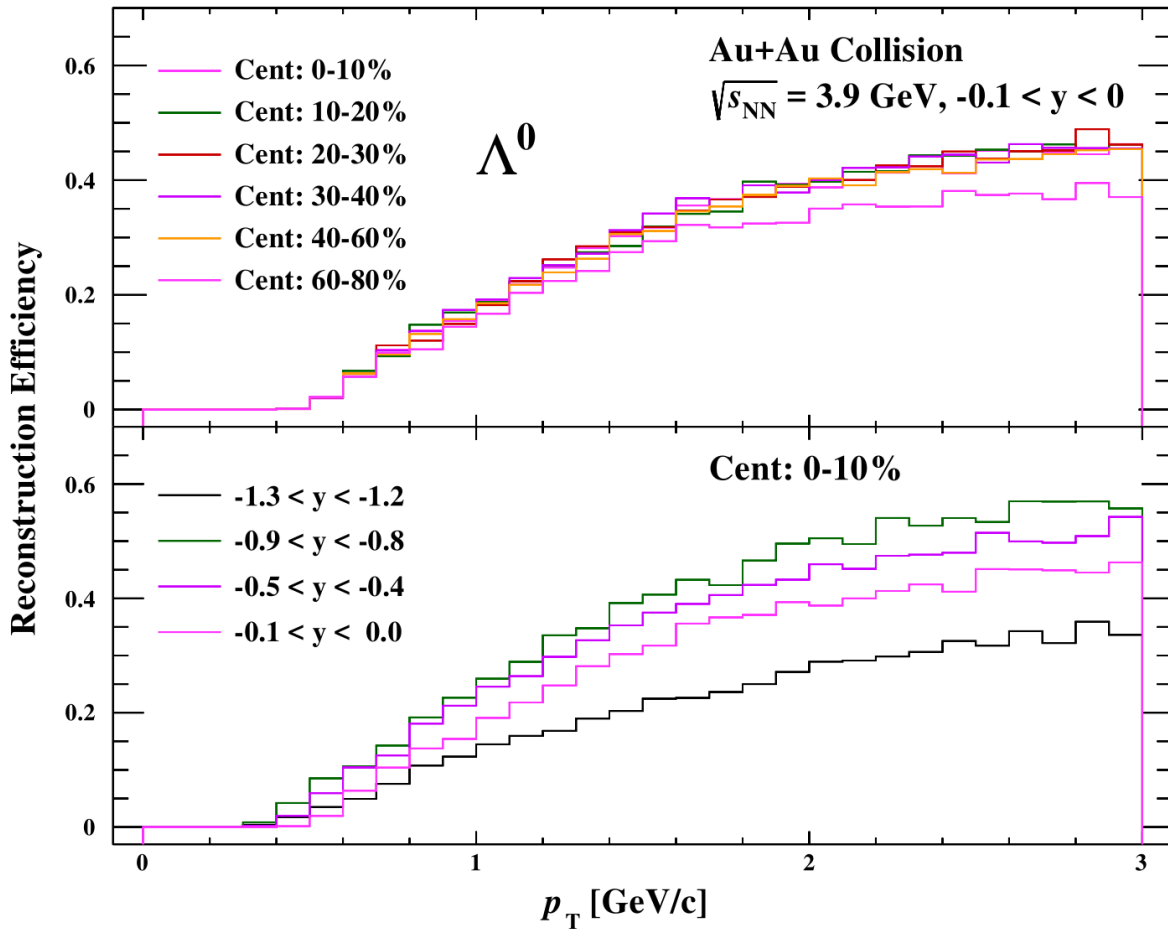
Thanks for your attention!

Back up

Efficiency Correction

- Acceptance \otimes Reconstruction Efficiency

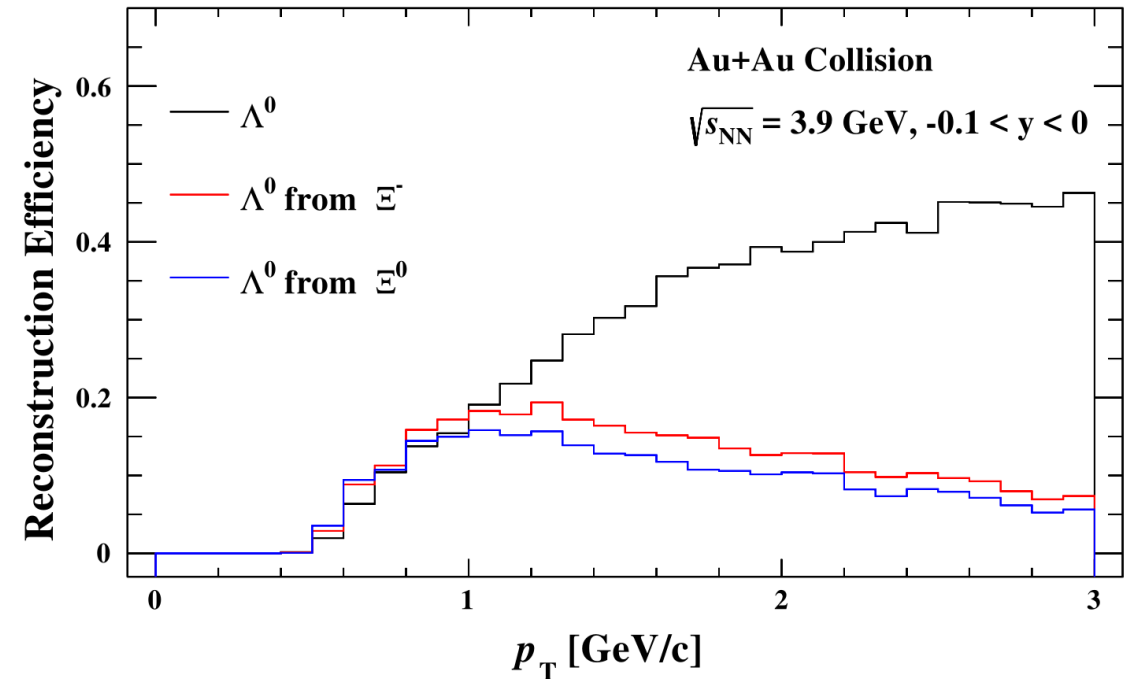
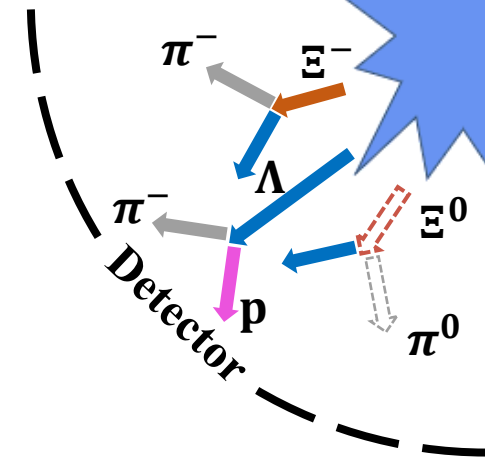
- Using the embedding data to calculate decay particle reconstruction efficiency



- Feed down Effect

- Weak decay source

- ▣ $\Xi^- \rightarrow \Lambda^0 + \pi^-$
- ▣ $\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Lambda^0 + \pi^0$
- ▣ $\Omega^- \rightarrow \Lambda^0 + K^-$ (negligible)



Baryon to Meson Yield Ratio

