## Measurement of global hyperon polarization in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 3 - 27$ GeV with the STAR detector

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Global polarization of  $\Lambda$  and  $\overline{\Lambda}$  hyperons,  $\overline{P}_{\rm H}$ , has previously been measured in heavy-ion collisions ranging from  $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}} = 7.7$  GeV to 5.02 TeV and successfully reproduced by hydrodynamic and transport models, implying a large global vorticity within the Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP). Recent high-statistics data sets of Au+Au collisions at low  $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}}$  of 3 and 7.2 GeV were acquired in fixedtarget collision mode [1]. The statistics and detector acceptance allowed a measurement of significant  $\overline{P}_{\rm H} > 0$  as well as the study of the dependence of  $\overline{P}_{\rm H}$  on collision centrality, transverse momentum,  $p_{\rm T}$ , and rapidity, y. A notable advantage of the STAR acceptance at low  $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}}$  is the ability to measure the dependence of  $\overline{P}_{\rm H}$  on y across the full range of hyperon production in rapidity, which allows comparison with a large number of model calculations which attempt to understand this dependence. Contrary to these calculations, which tend to show a stronger dependence of  $\overline{P}_{\rm H}$  on rapidity with decreasing  $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}}$ , we see no such trend within uncertainties. Our measurement may challenge the understanding of the distribution of voriticity within the QGP.

Additionally, Ref. [2] studied the dependence of  $\overline{P}_{\rm H}$  on collision centrality,  $p_{\rm T}$ , and y with high statistics at  $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}} = 200$  GeV. Recent high-statistics data sets at  $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}} = 19.6$  and 27 GeV allow for more significant measurements of global  $\overline{P}_{\rm H}$  as well as these differential measurements, which allow for a characterization of the vortical flow structure between these collision-energy extremes.

[1] M. S. Abdallah et al. Global  $\Lambda$ -hyperon polarization in Au+Au collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}} = 3$  GeV. 7 2021. arXiv:2108.00044. in Au+Au collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{_{NN}}}=200$  GeV. Phys. Rev. C, 98:014910, 2018.

[2] Jaroslav Adam et al. Global polarization of  $\Lambda$  hyperons