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Recent highlights from the STAR experiment

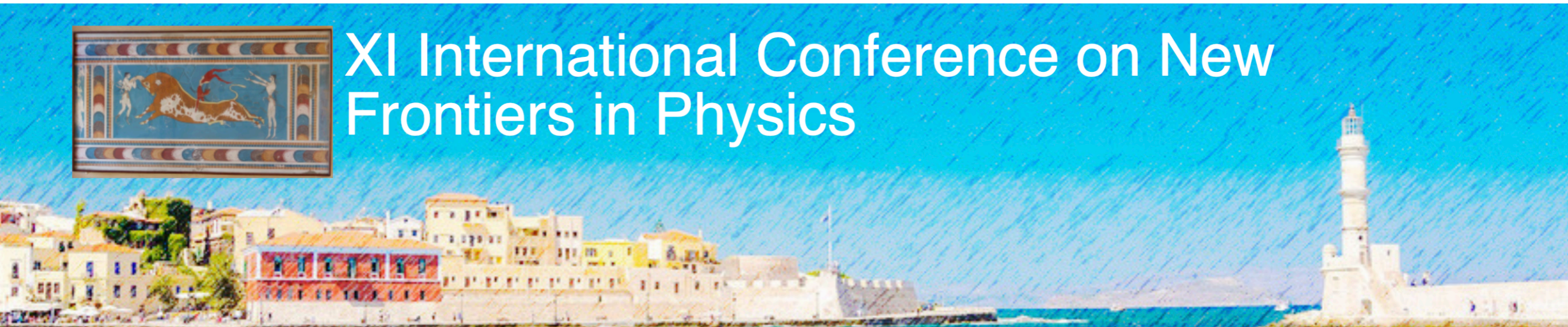
Qian Yang (杨钱)

(for the STAR Collaboration)

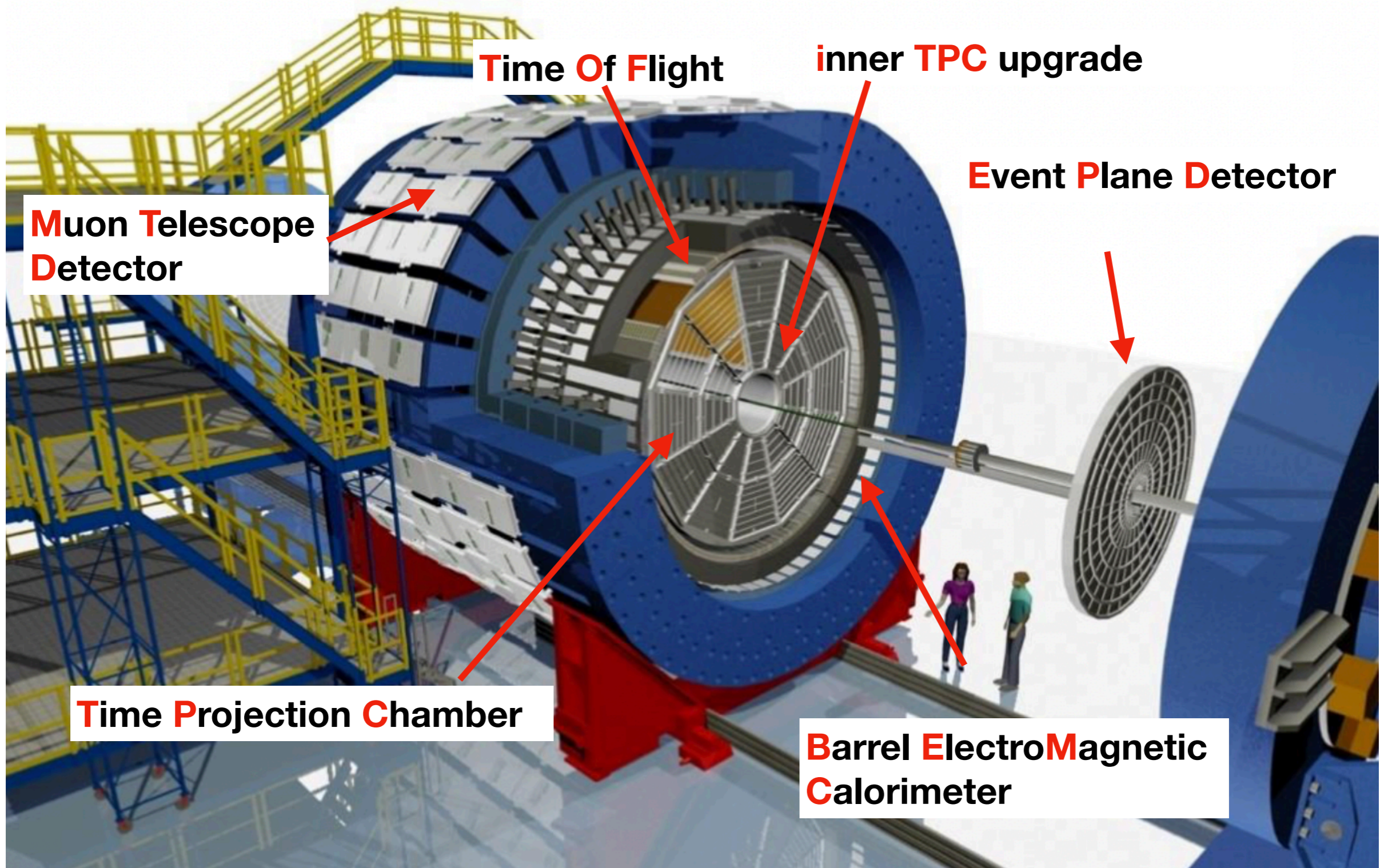
Shandong University (山东大学)



XI International Conference on New Frontiers in Physics



The Solenoidal Tracker at RHIC



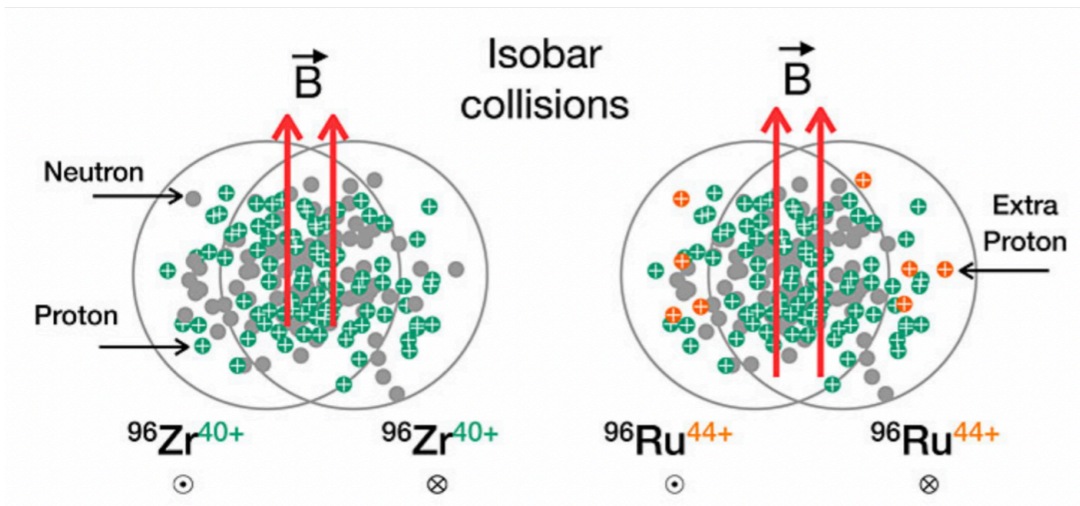


Outline

- **Isobar and Au+Au at 200 GeV**
 - CME search and non-flow background
 - nuclear deformation
 - Global and local hyperon polarization
 - J/ψ suppression and elliptic flow
 - Initial EM field and nuclear tomography
- **BES-II results**
 - Elliptic flow of light nuclei
 - Production of light hypernuclei
 - Spin alignment of vector mesons
 - Particle production
- **Upgrade and future program**



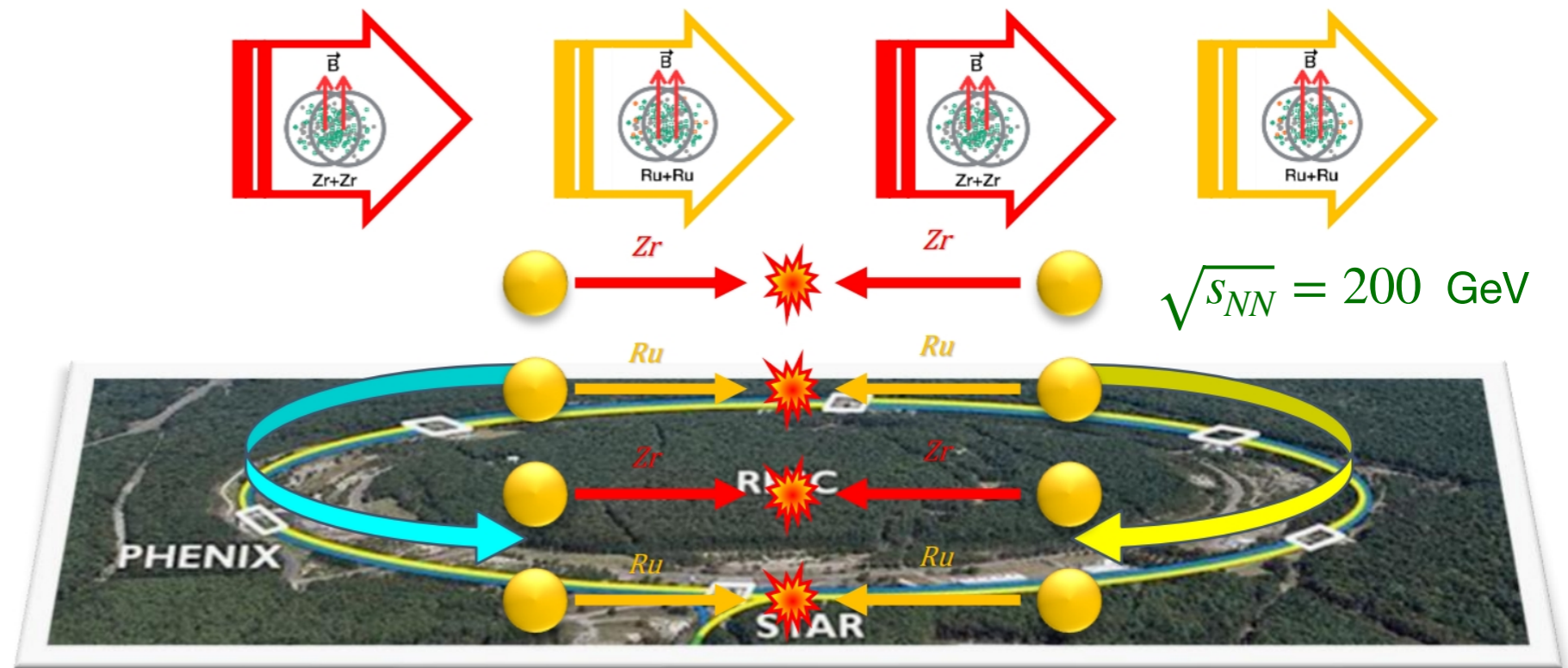
Isobar collisions



Initial B field control:
 $B\text{-field}^2$ in Ru+Ru $\sim 15\%$ larger than in Zr+Zr

Special run to minimize systematics:

- Fill-by-fill switching
- Level luminosity



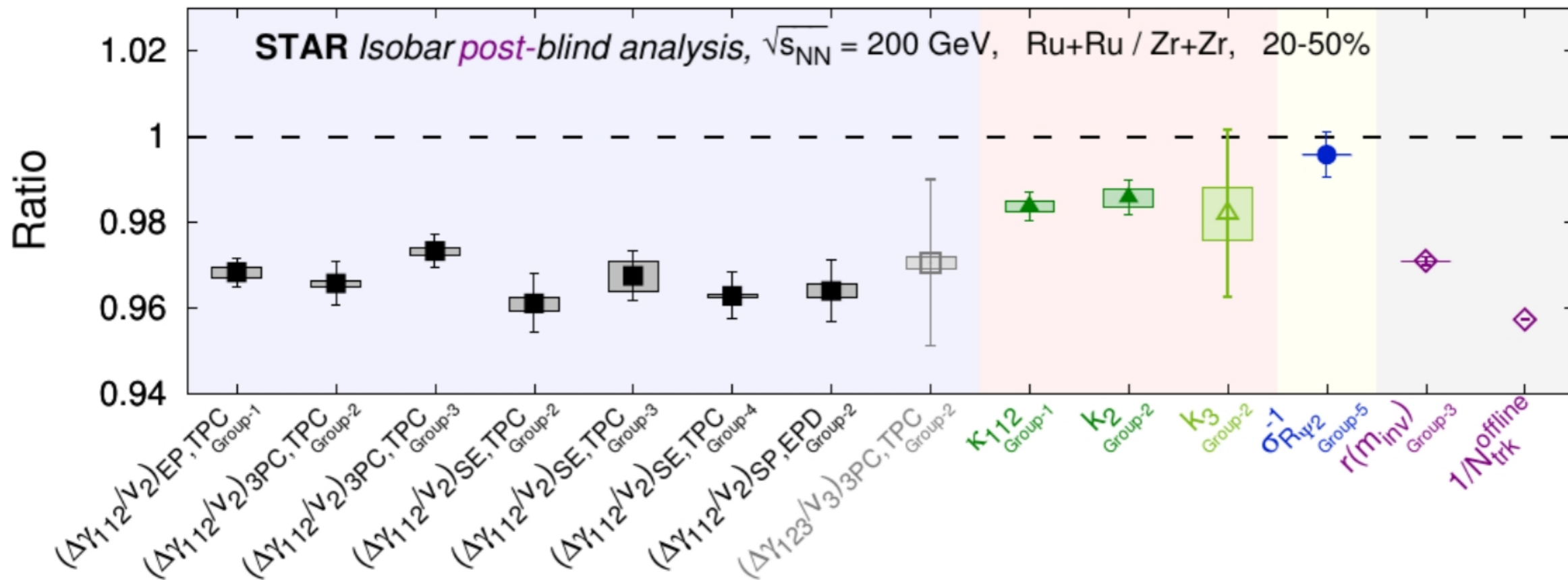
Chiral magnetic effect search



Pre-defined criteria for CME sensitive observable (Blind analysis)

$$\frac{(\Delta\gamma/v_2)_{Ru+Ru}}{(\Delta\gamma/v_2)_{Zr+Zr}} \approx 1 + f_{CME}^{Zr+Zr} [(B_{Ru+Ru}/B_{Zr+Zr})^2 - 1] > 1 \quad (\text{CME signal})$$

Gang Wang
31/8 12:40



No pre-defined signature of CME is observed in isobar collisions: background not well understood

$$\Delta\gamma = \Delta\gamma^{CME} + k \frac{v_2}{N} + \Delta\gamma^{non-flow}$$

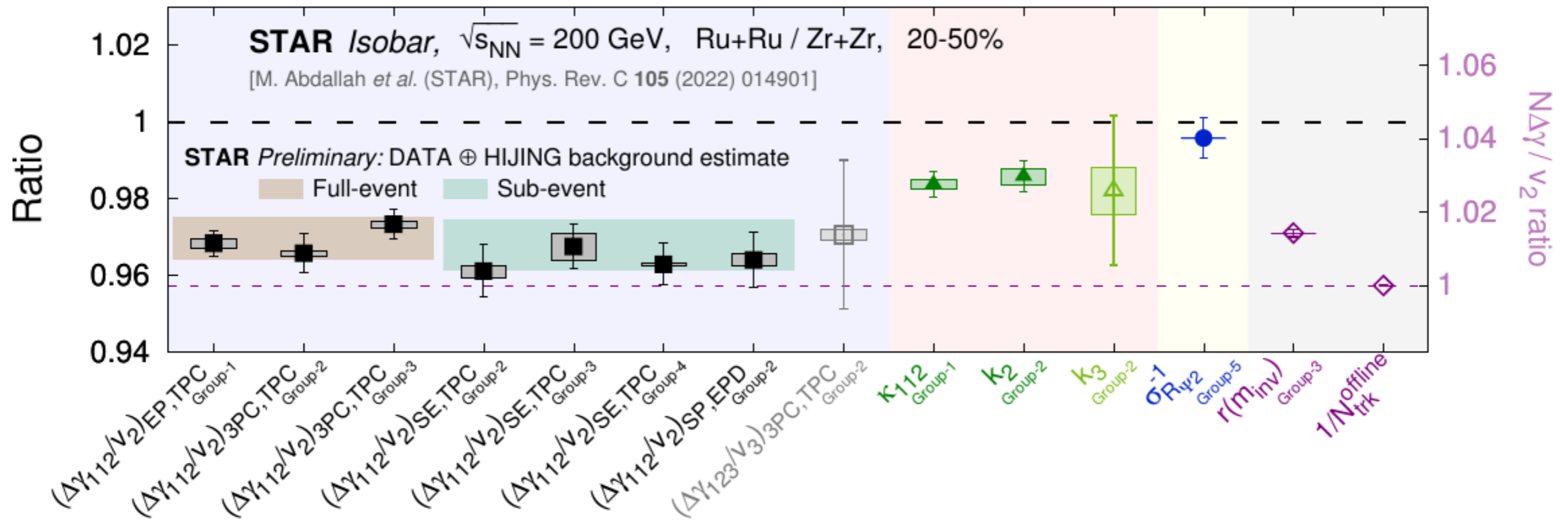


CME: non-flow background

- Non-flow background: deviation of CME baseline from unity

$$\Delta\gamma = \Delta\gamma^{CME} + k \frac{v_2}{N} + \Delta\gamma^{non-flow}$$

Gang Wang
31/8 12:40

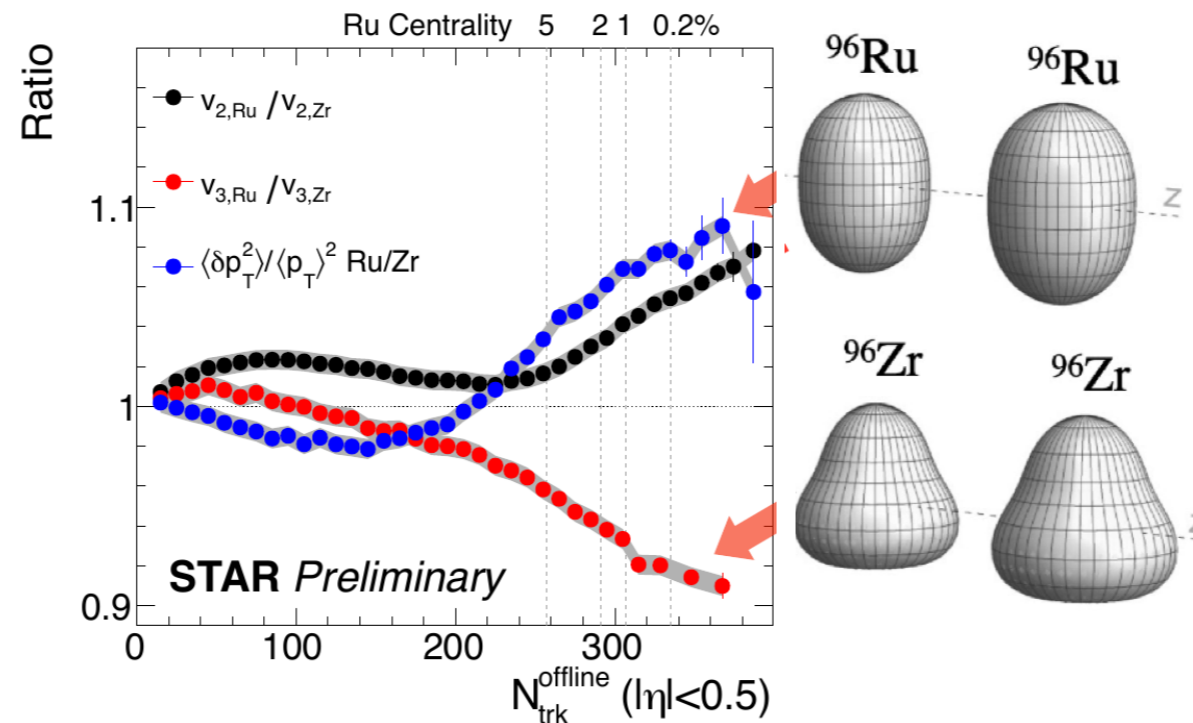


Isobar data consistent with the current estimation of non-flow background within error

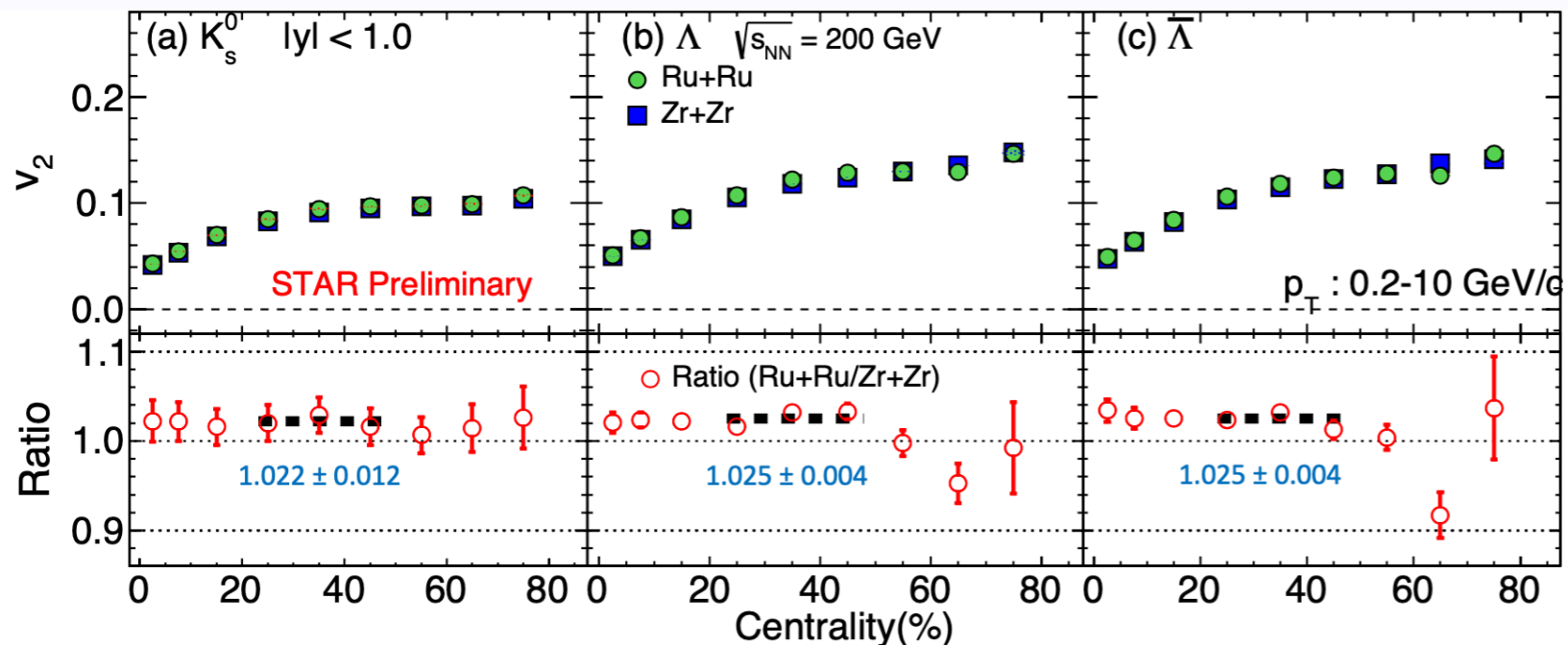


Nuclear deformation

New ways to constrain nuclear deformation of the colliding nuclei



Priyanshi Sinha
Extended online session

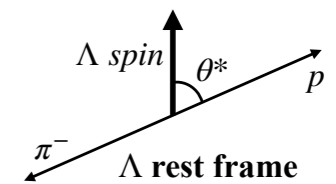
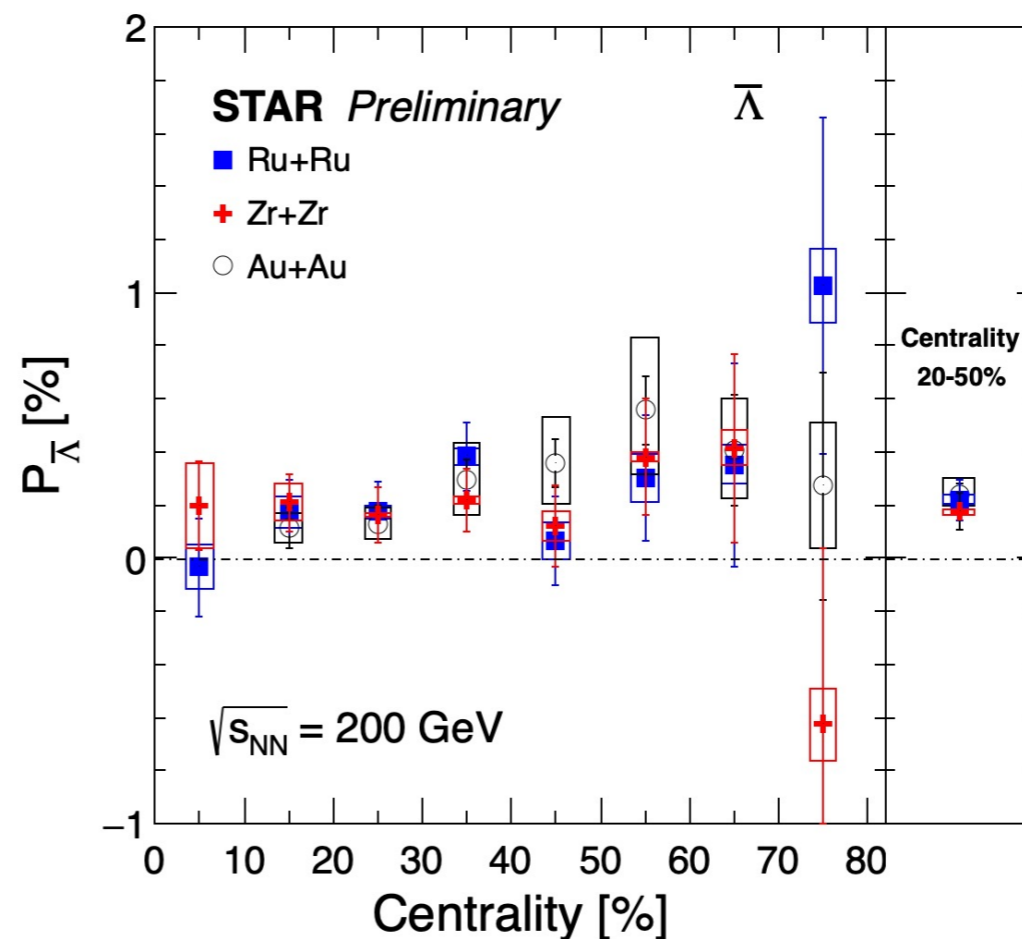
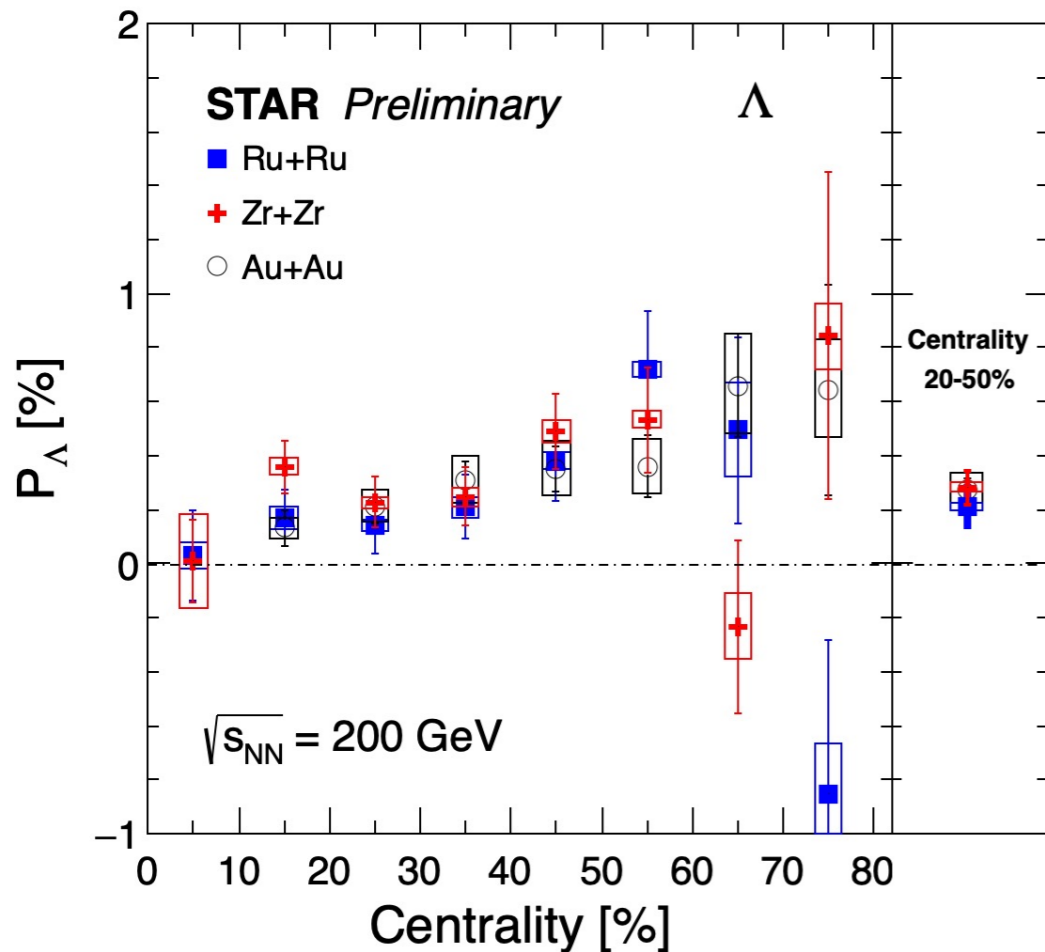
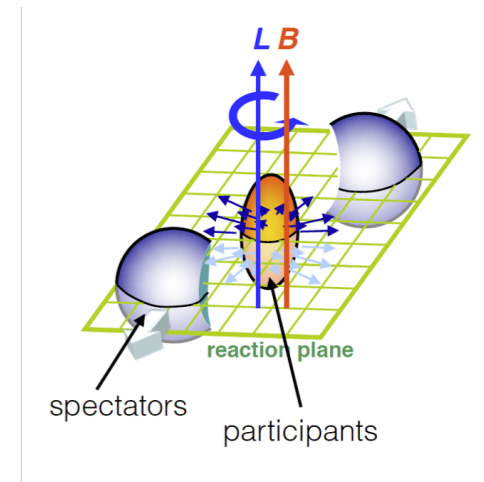


- 2% deviate from unity at central and mid-central collisions
 - → Indicate larger nuclear deformity in Ru than in Zr nucleus

Global hyperon polarization

Orbital angular momentum → Lead to global polarization

$$P_{\Lambda} = \frac{8}{\pi\alpha_{\Lambda}} \frac{1}{A_0} \frac{\langle \sin(\Psi_1 - \phi_p^*) \rangle}{Res(\Psi_1)}$$



- Global polarization of Λ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ are consistent between isobar and Au+Au collisions
- No collision system size dependence for a give centrality is observed

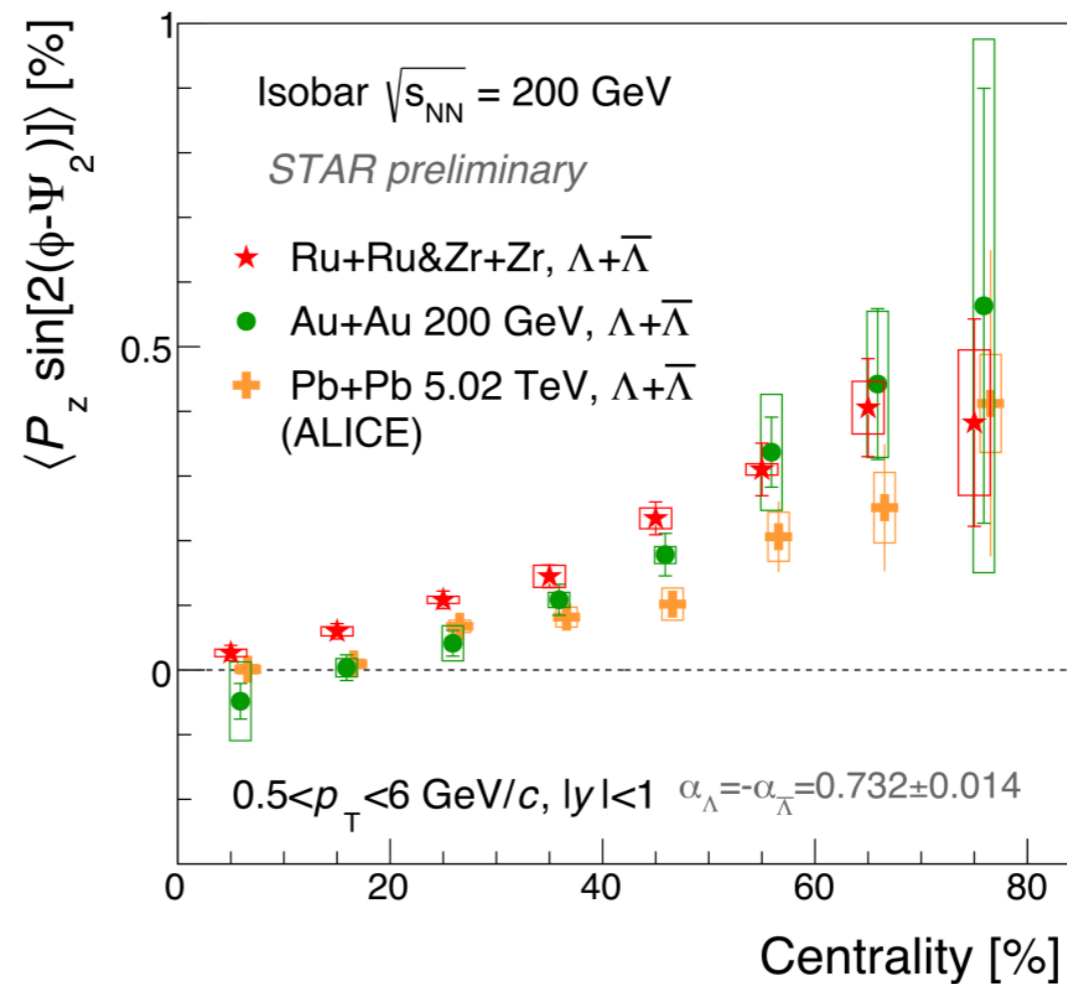
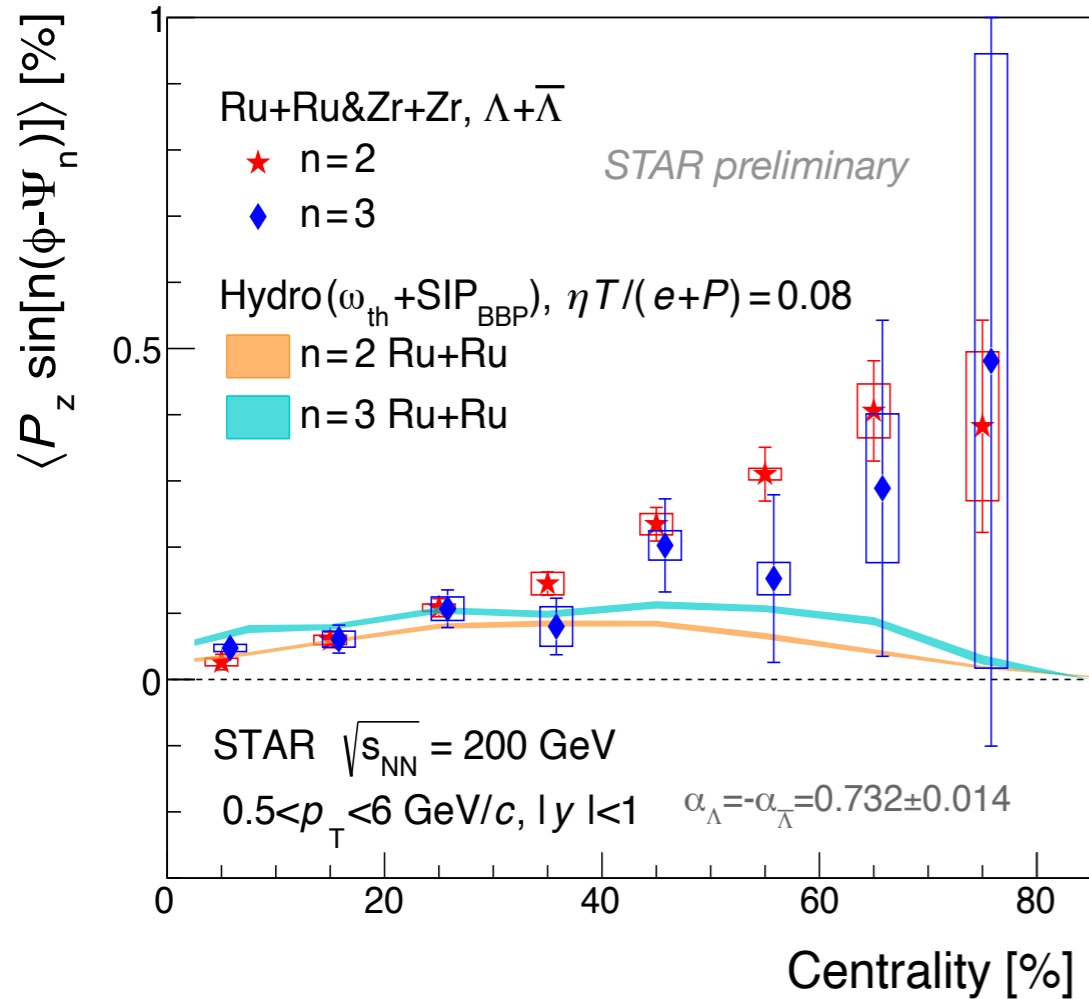
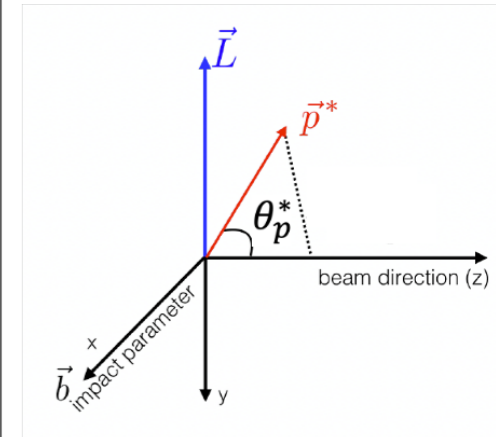
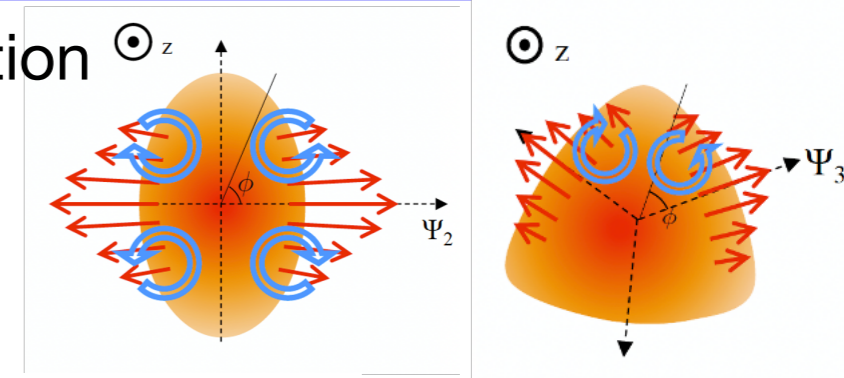
Local hyperon polarization



Local vorticity results in polarization along the beam direction

$$P_{z,n} = \langle P_z \sin[n(\phi - \Psi_n)] \rangle$$

$$P_z = \frac{\langle \cos\theta_p^* \rangle}{\alpha_\Lambda \langle (\cos\theta_p^*)^2 \rangle}$$

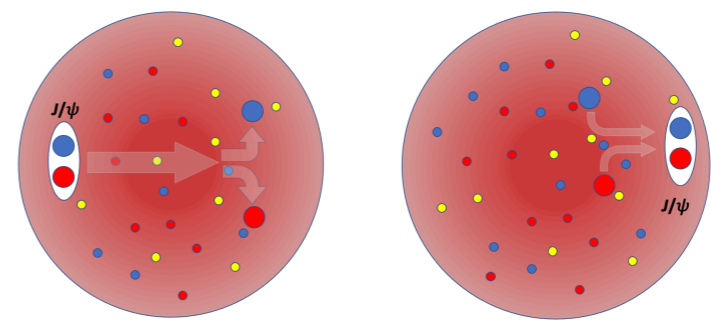


- Comparable second and third order $P_{z,n}$ with centrality → constraint on shear viscosity
- Hint of collision system size dependence of $P_{z,2}$

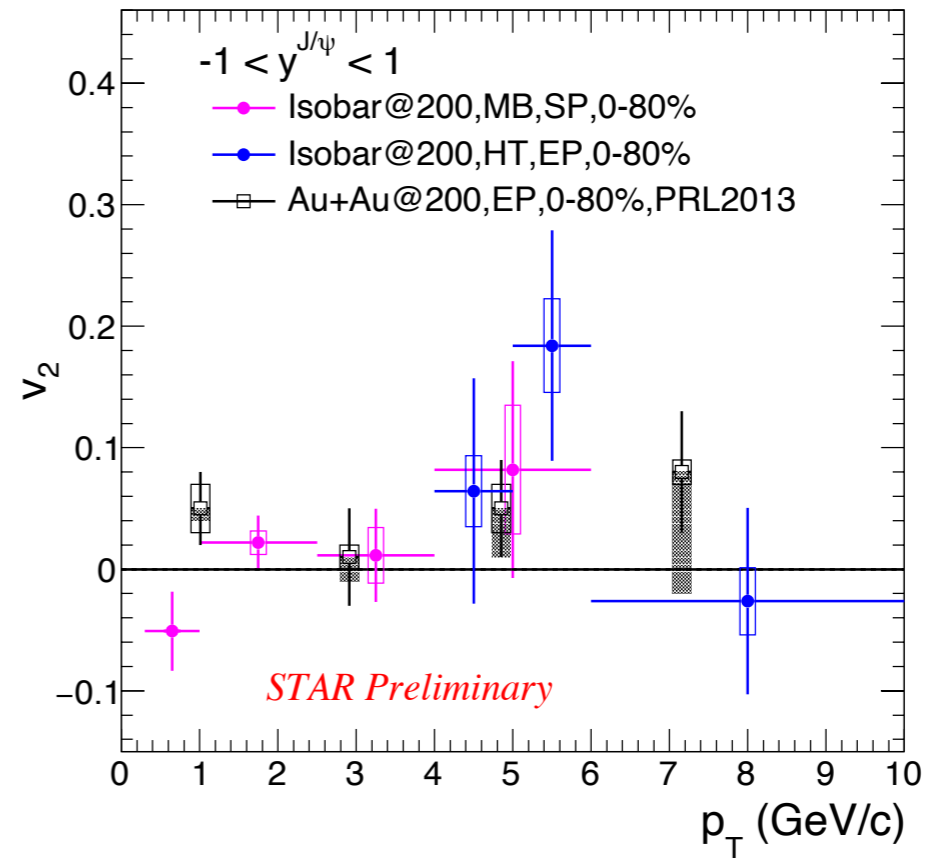
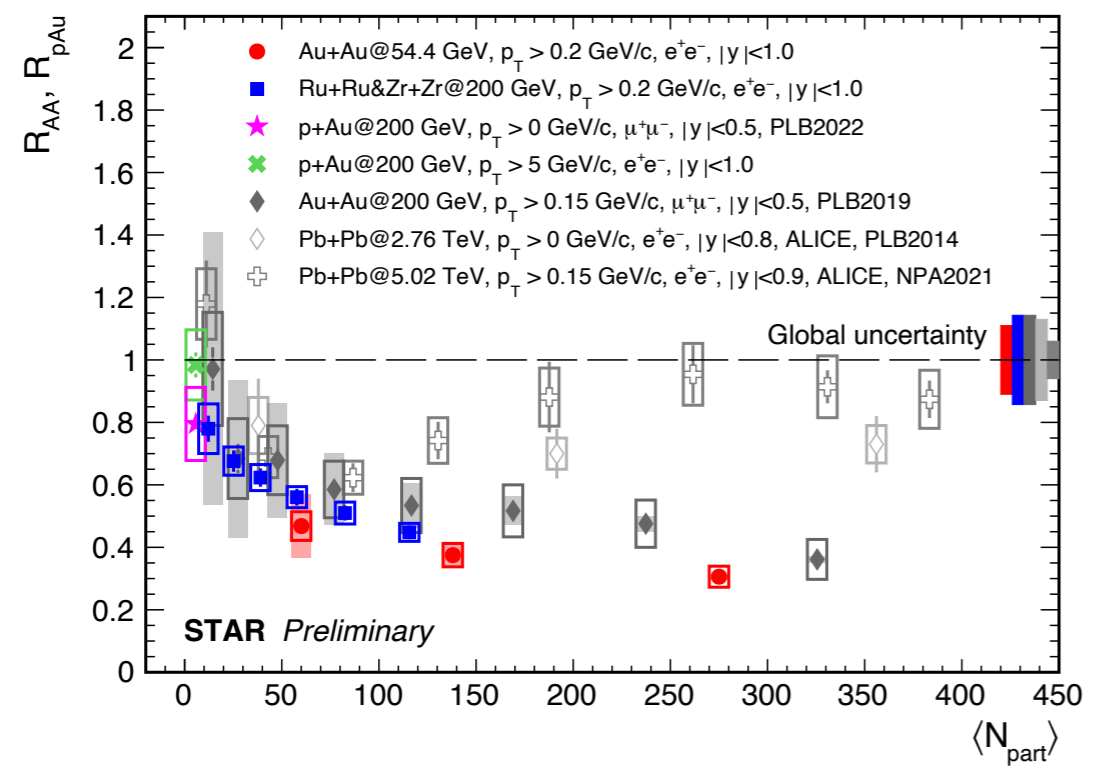


J/ψ R_{AA} and v₂ in isobar collisions

Dissociation vs regeneration effects



Barbara Trzeciak
8/9 15:30

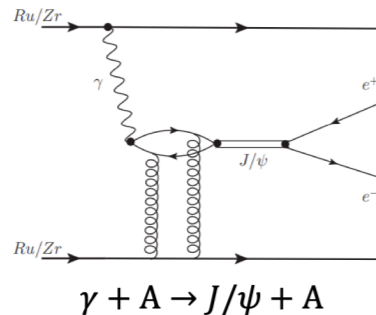


- No significant collision system and energy dependence at similar $\langle N_{part} \rangle$ at RHIC
- v_2 is consistent with zero at 2% precision level at low- p_T range
 - Small regeneration or/and small charm quark flow

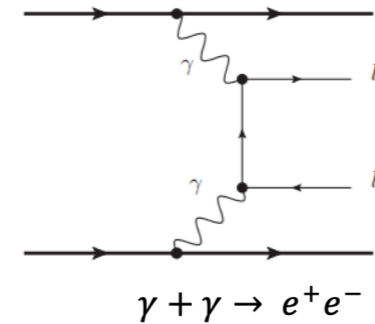
Initial electromagnetic field



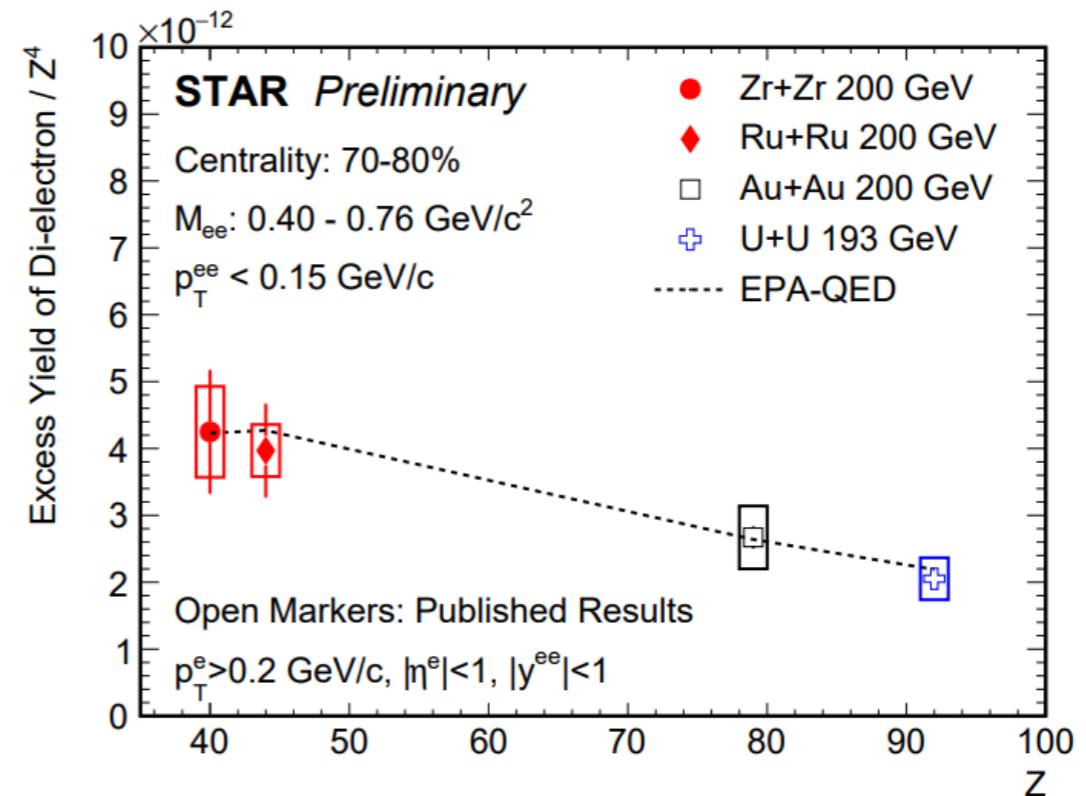
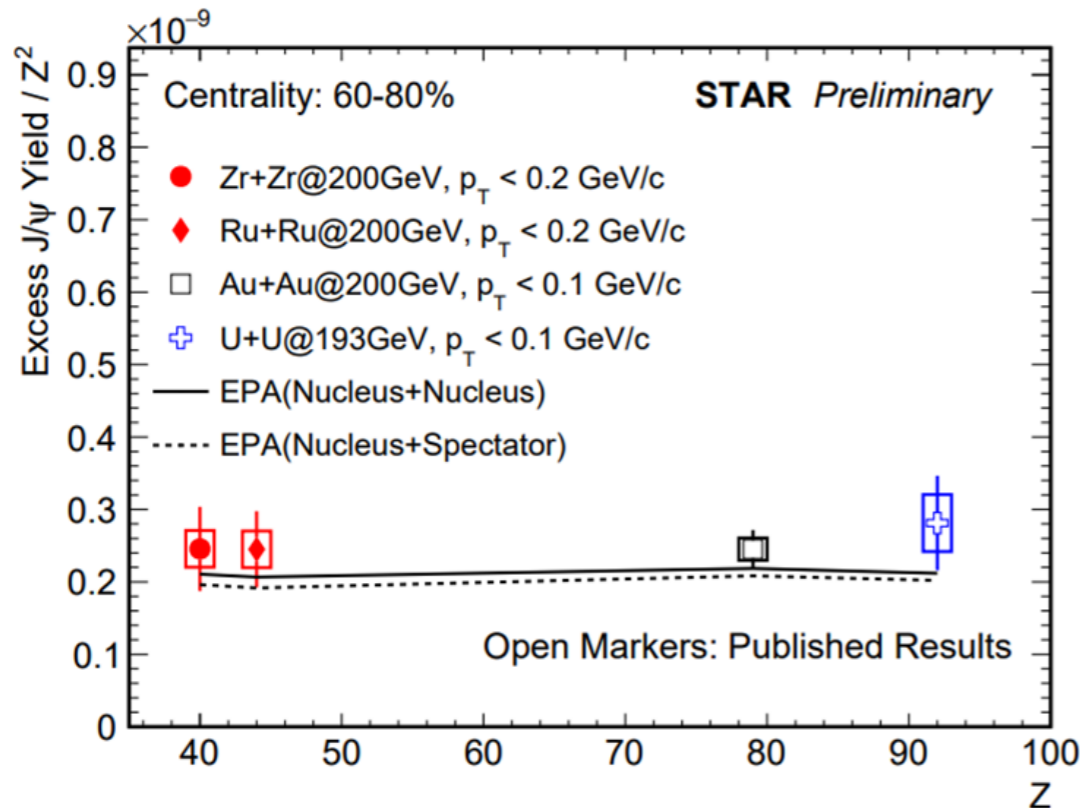
The photon-induced production (J/ψ and e^+e^-) is sensitive to initial EM field



$$\sigma(\gamma A \rightarrow J/\psi A) \sim Z^2$$



$$\sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-) \sim Z^4$$

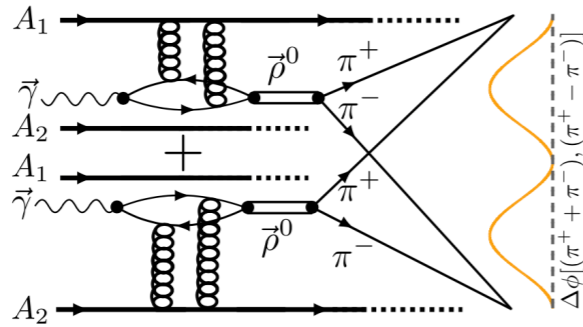


- The Z^2 scaled excess yield of J/ψ is independent of collision system
- e^+e^- excess yield, scaled by Z^4 , shows a clear collisions system dependence
- → impact parameter dependence

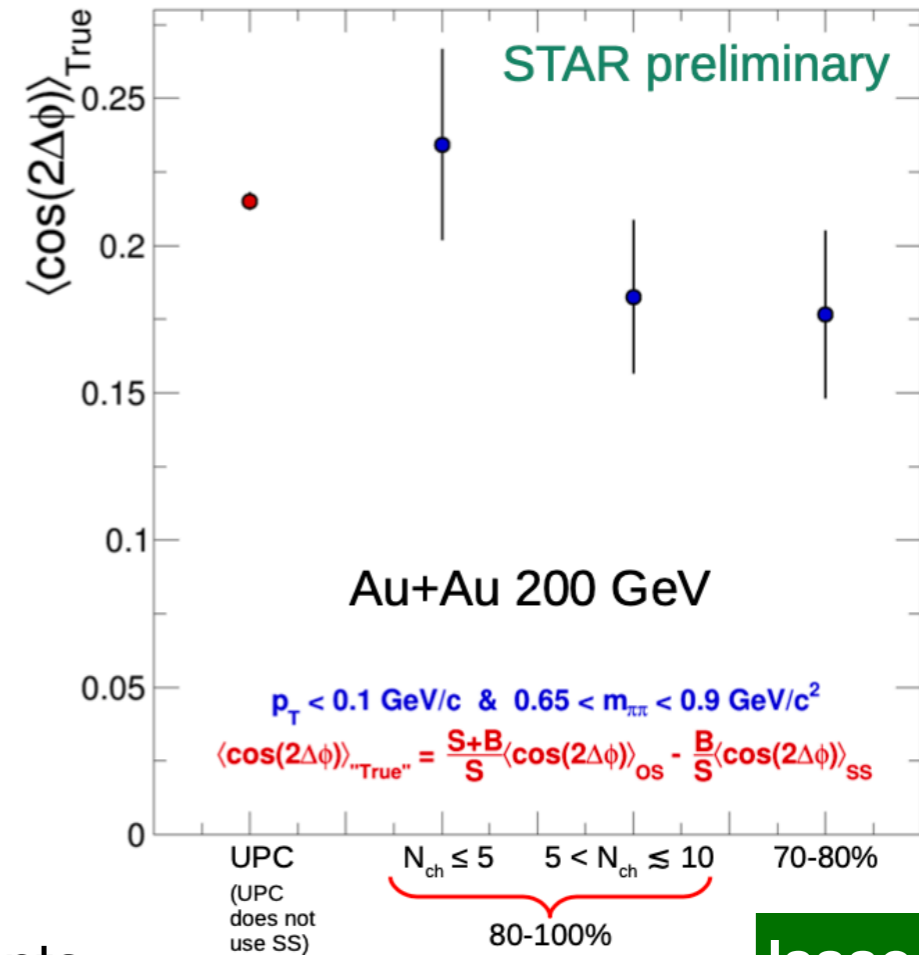
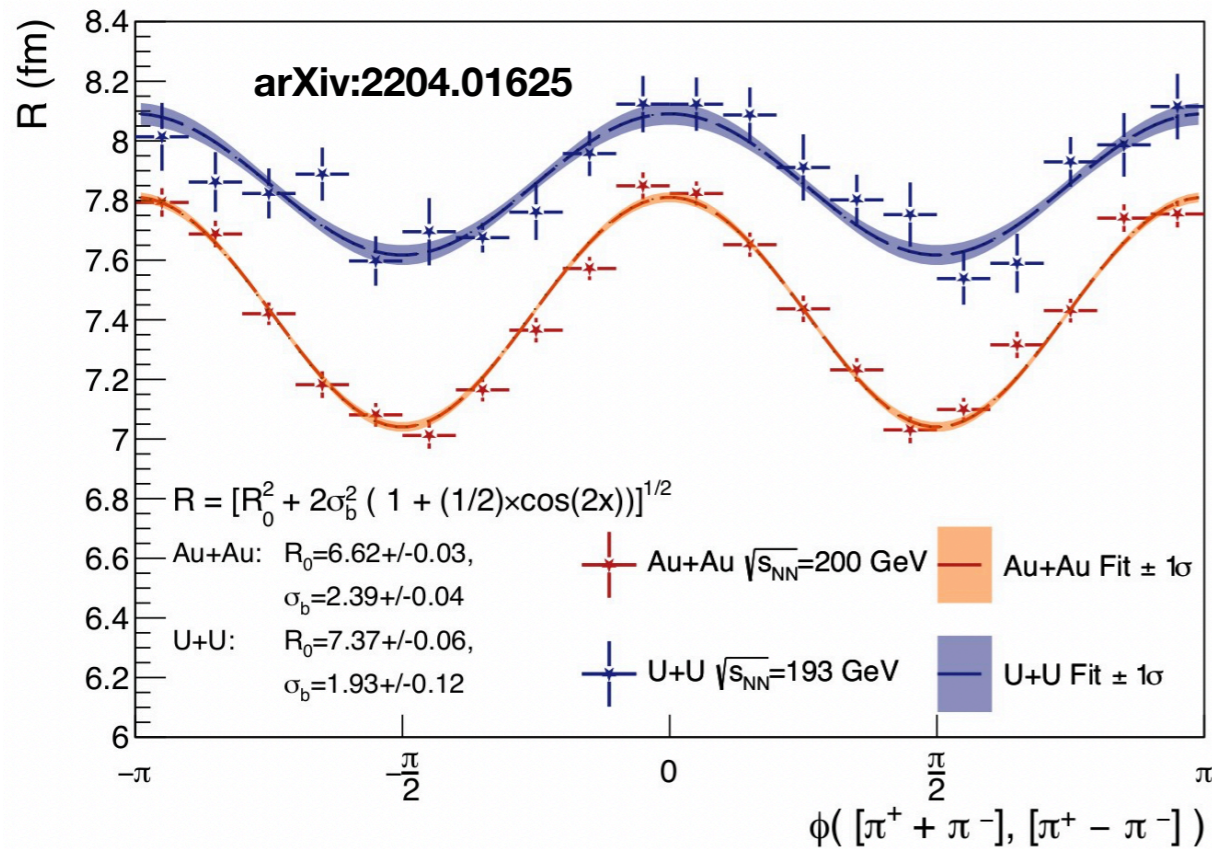
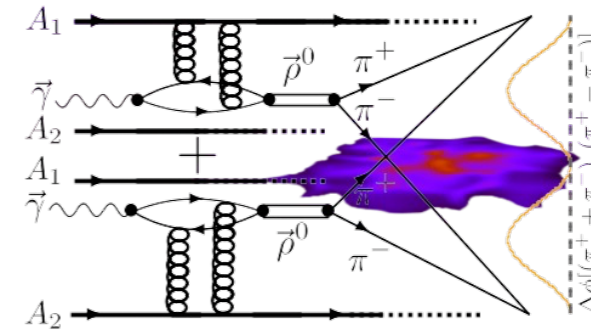


Nuclear tomography

UPC



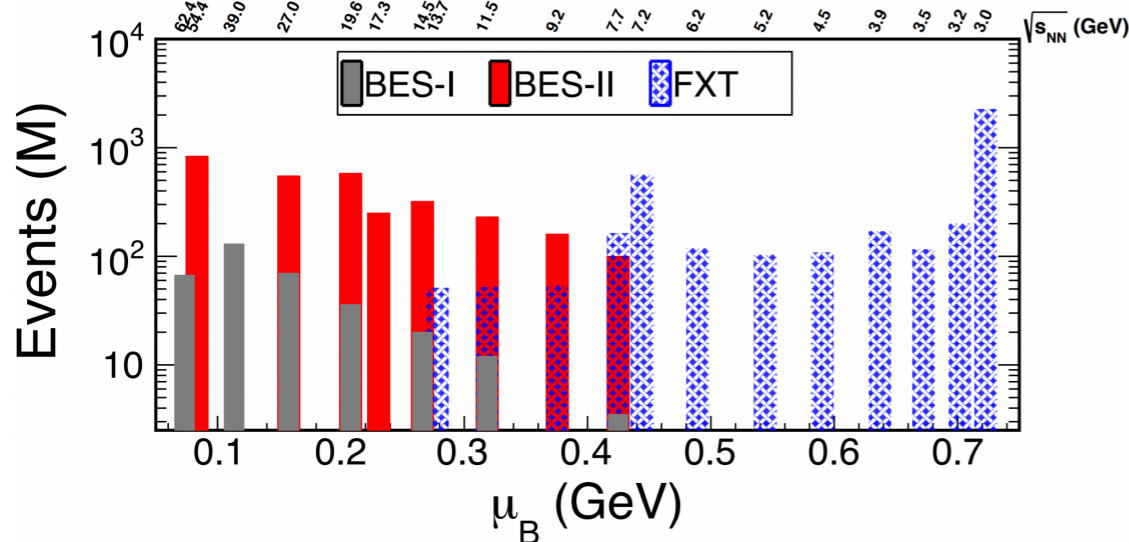
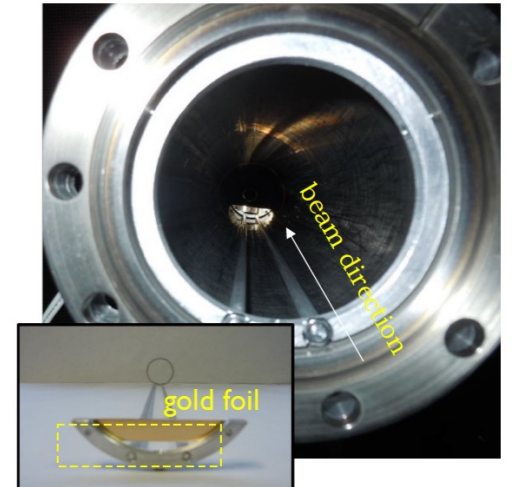
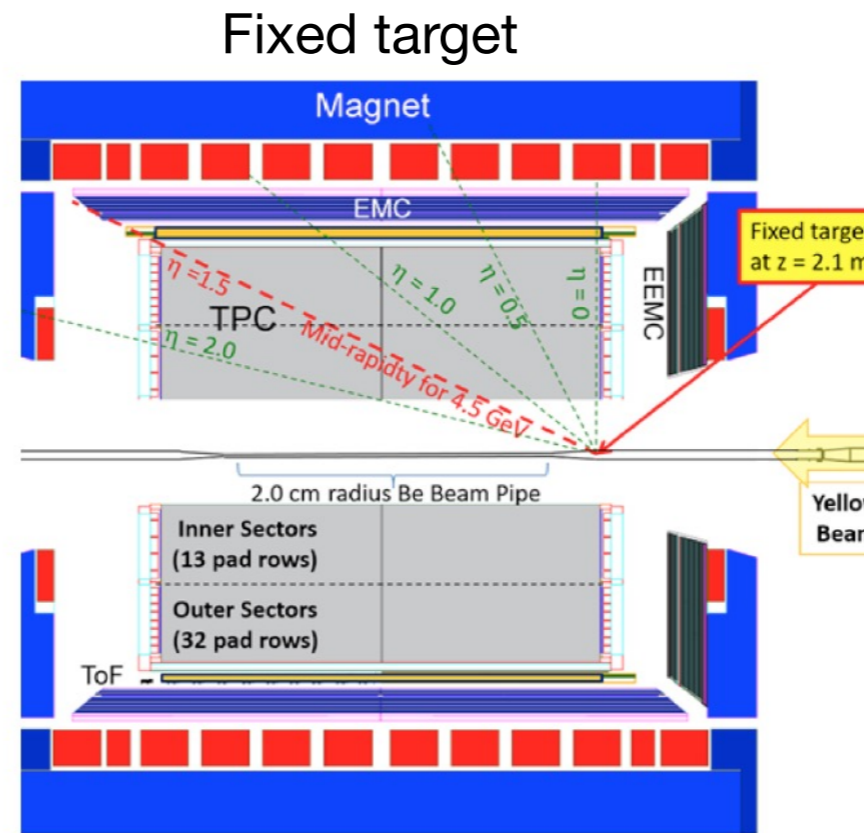
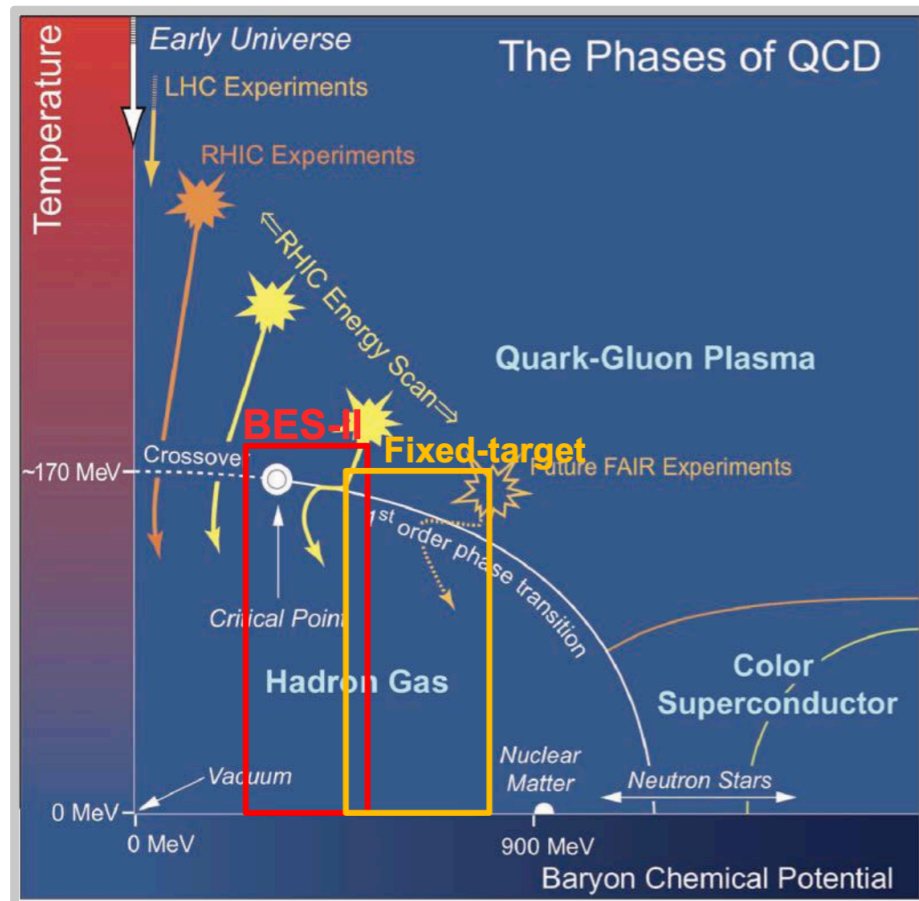
non-UPC



- Strong modulation in Au+Au and U+U UPC events
→ Excellent tool for measuring nuclear size
- Interference survives hadronic interactions in a peripheral HIC

Isaac Upsal
8/9 9:00

BES-II and fixed-target program



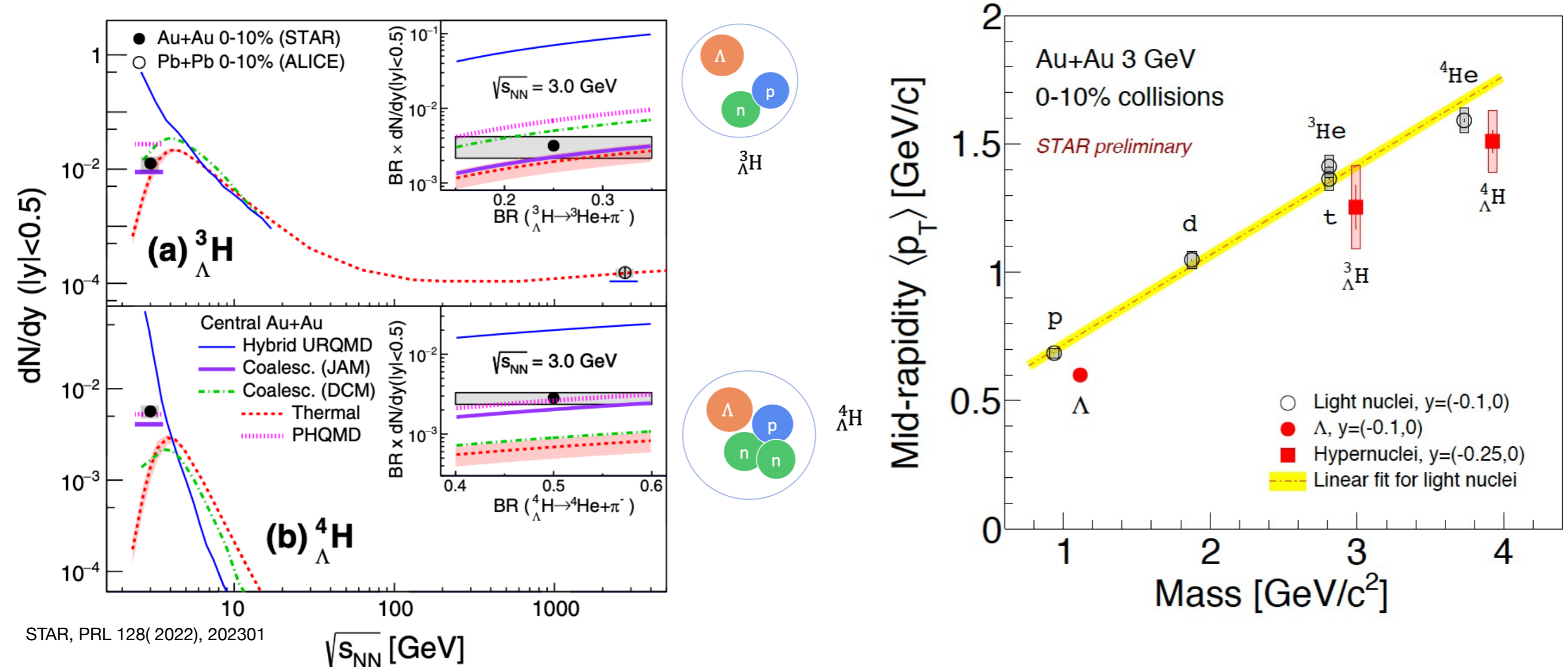
Beam Energy Scan II completed

- RHIC BES-II: greatly enhance the statistics
- BES-II: precisely map the QCD phase diagram
 - Signs of 1st order phase transition, QCD critical point, signature on QGP turn-off, et.al
- Fixed-target program: $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3 - 13.7$ GeV



Production of light hypernuclei

Hyperon-Nucleon (Λ -N) interaction \rightarrow EOS of neutron stars and the hadronic phase of heavy-ion collisions



- Data support coalescence of hypernuclei production
- Linear trend for light nuclei and hypernuclei $\langle p_T \rangle$ reflects dominance of collective radial motion



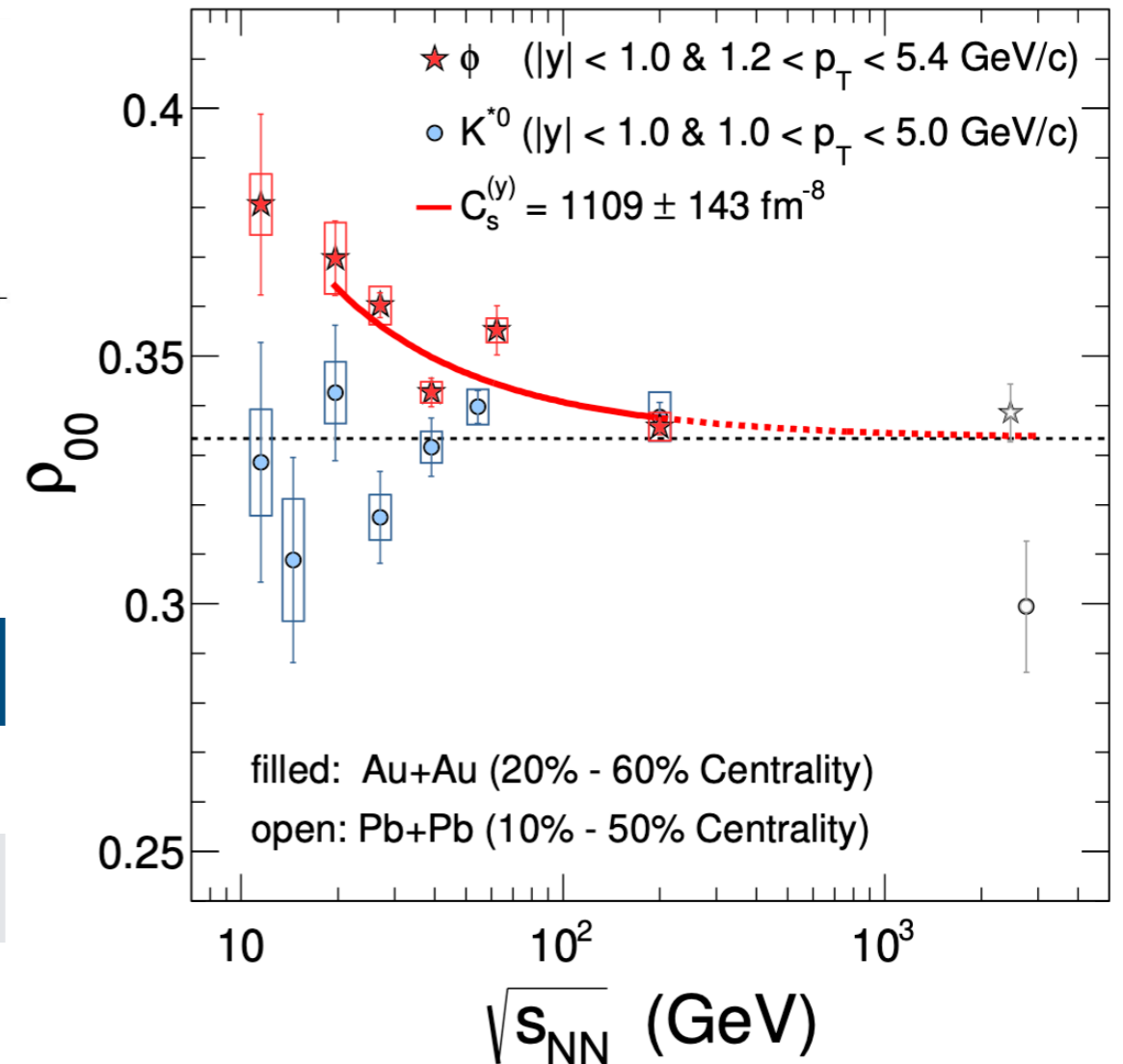
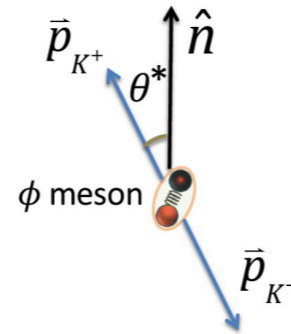
Global spin alignment of vector mesons

Preferential alignment of a particle's spin with respect to the large OAM produced in heavy-ion collisions

arXiv:2204.02302

$$\frac{dN}{d\cos\theta^*} = N_0 \times [(1 - \rho_{00}) + (3\rho_{00} - 1)\cos^2\theta^*]$$

ρ_{00} : 00th element of the spin density matrix,
 $\rho_{00} \neq 1/3$ indicates spin alignment



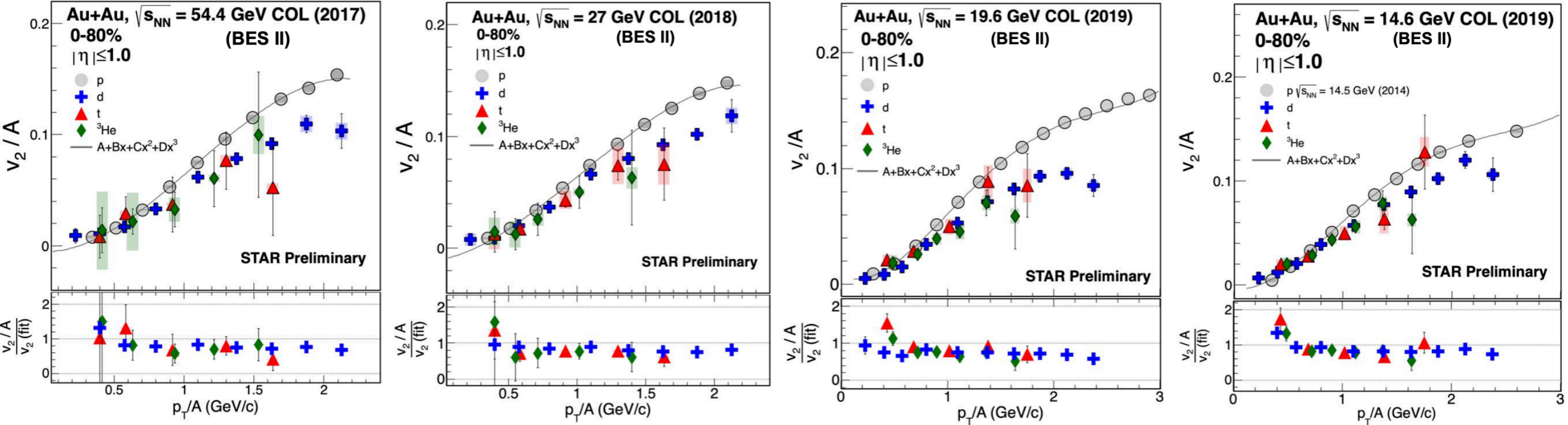
Meson Species	ρ_{00}	Constituent quarks	Mean lifetime (fm/c)	Spin
ϕ	$>1/3$	$s\bar{s}$	45	1
K^{*0}	$\sim 1/3$	$d\bar{s}$	4.1	1

- ϕ meson $\rho_{00} > 1/3$ with 5.3σ in BES-II 19.6 GeV Au+Au
- Can be described by vector meson strong force field calculation
 - More inputs needed from theory



Elliptic flow of light nuclei

Light (hyper-)nuclei production: **thermal production** or **final-state coalescence** ?



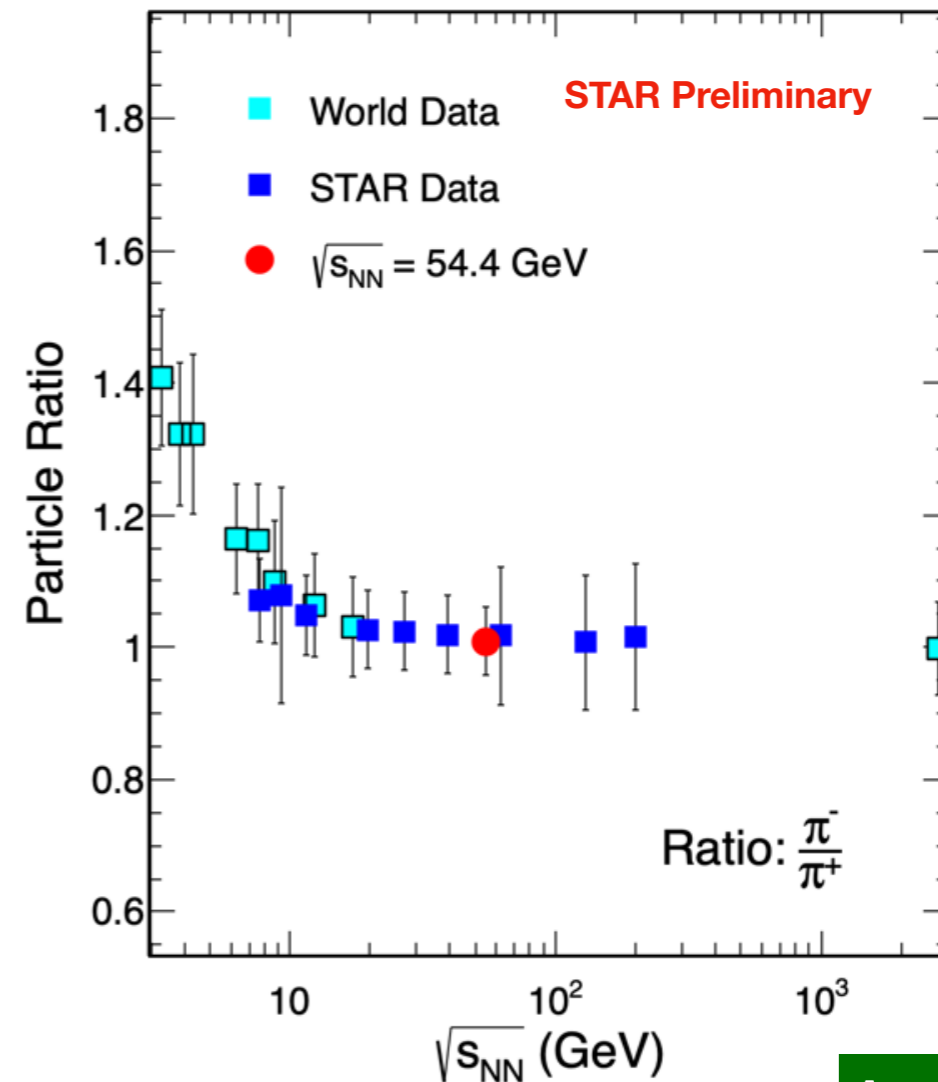
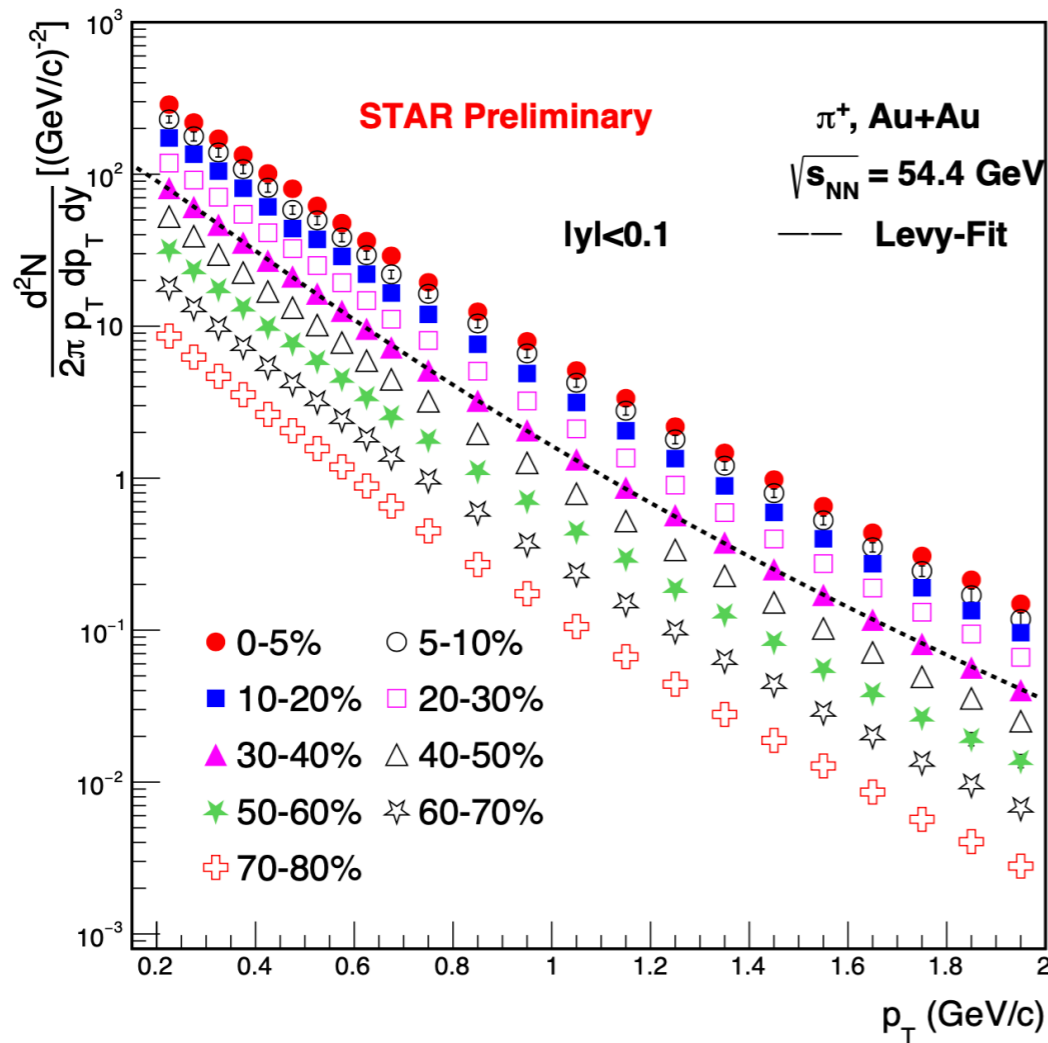
Rishabh Sharma
Extended online session

- ~20% deviation of light nuclei v_2 from mass number scaling at all measured energies



Particle production at 54.4 GeV

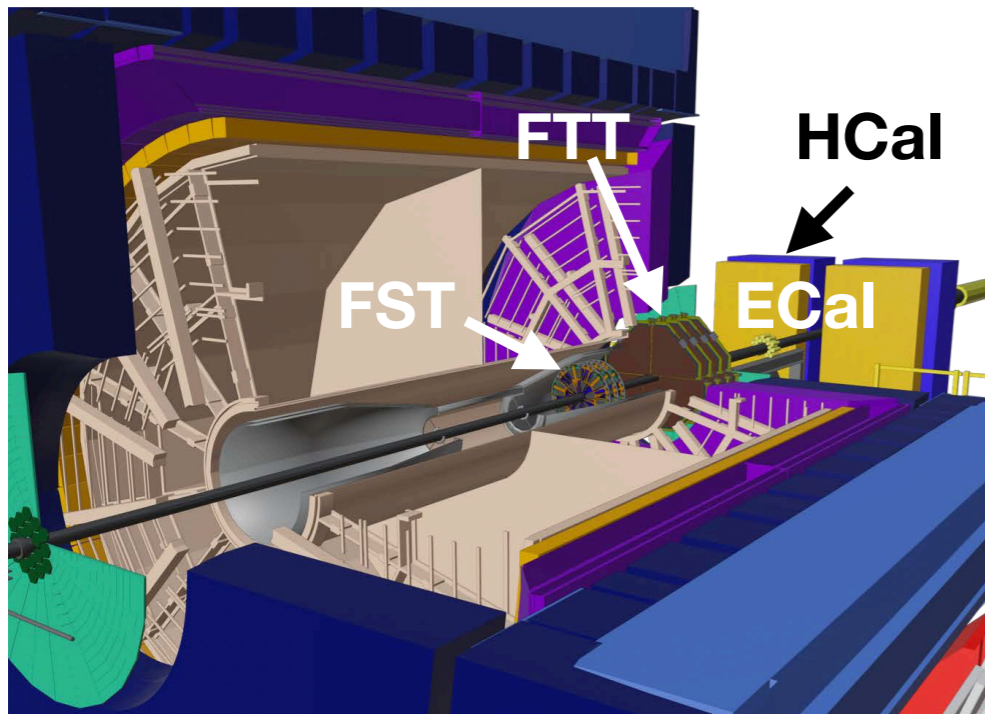
Transverse momentum spectra for π^\pm , K^\pm , p and \bar{p} and particle ratios



- Particle yield shows a clear centrality dependence
- The particle yield ratio is consistent with world data trend

Arushi Dhamija
8/9 15:30

Forward upgrade and 2023-2025 Runs



The STAR Beam Use Request for Run-23-25

The STAR Collaboration

https://drupal.star.bnl.gov/STAR/system/files/STAR_BUR_Runs23_25_2022.pdf

Hot QCD - study the microstructure of QGP Au+Au @200 GeV (2023 & 2025)

- What is the nature of the 3-dimensional initial state?
- What is the precise temperature dependence of viscosity?
- What can charmonium tell us about deconfinement?
- What is the temperature of the medium?
- What are the underlying mechanisms of jet quenching?
- What is the nature of the phase transition near $\mu_B = 0$?
- ...

Cold QCD - equal N-N luminosities in pp and pAu in 2024 essential to optimize several critical measurements

- First look gluon GPD
- Nuclear dependence of PDFs, FF, and TMDs
- Non-linear effects in QCD

- Forward Tracking System (FST)
 - Forward Silicon Tracker (FST)
 - Forward Small-strip Thin Gap Chambers Tracker (FTT)
- Forward Colorimeter System (FCS)
 - Electromagnetic Calorimeter
 - Hadronic Calorimeter



Summary

- Selected isobar and BES-II results are shown
- Stay tuned for more results from isobar data and BES-II datasets
- More hot and cold QCD results with 2023-2025 runs

ICNFP STAR talks:

- Search for the Chiral Magnetic Effect by the STAR Experiment: **Wang Gang, Aug 31, 2022, 12:40 AM**
- Nuclear Tomography with Polarized Photon-Gluon Collisions at STAR: **Isaac Upsal, Sep 8, 2022, 9:00 PM**
- Strange hadron production in d+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV using the STAR detector: **Ishu Aggarwal, Sep 8, 2022, 15:50PM**
- Study the production of identified hadrons in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 54.4$ GeV using the STAR detector , **Arushi Dhamija, Sep 8, 2022, 15:30PM**
- Recent heavy-flavor results from STAR, **Barbara Trzeciak, Sep 8, 2022, 15:30PM**
- Search for Hypernuclei in STAR Express Stream with KF particle Package, **Ivan Kisel, Sep 8, 2022, 12:10AM**
- Recent measurements of Hypernuclei in Au+Au Collisions at $\sqrt{s}=3.0$ and 7.2 GeV with the STAR experiment at RHIC, **Sonia Kabana, Extended Online-only session**
- Azimuthal anisotropy of strange and multi-strange hadrons in isobar collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV , **Priyanshi Sinha, Extended Online-only session**
- Elliptic flow of light (anti-)nuclei in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 14.6, 19.6, 27, \text{ and } 54.4$ GeV using the STAR detector , **Rishabh Sharma, Extended Online-only session**