Strangeness and electric charge dependent splitting of the rapidity-odd directed flow between quarks and anti-quarks in Au+Au collisions

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We report the first measurement of the rapidity-odd directed flow (v_1) of multi-strange baryons (Ξ and Ω) in Au+Au collisions as recorded by the STAR detector at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider.

We focus on particle species where all constituent quarks are produced, as opposed to possibly transported, and demonstrate using a novel analysis method that the coalescence sum rule holds for hadrons with identical quark content. We examine the coalescence sum rule as a function of rapidity for non-identical quark content having the same mass but different strangeness (ΔS) and electric charge (Δq). The difference in the directed flow of different quark and anti-quark combinations, e.g., $v_1(\Omega^-(sss)) - v_1(\bar{\Omega}^+(\bar{s}\bar{s}\bar{s}))$, is a measure of coalescence sum rule violation, and we call it directed flow splitting (Δv_1) between quarks and anti-quarks. This measurement uses the latest high statistics data sample from $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 27$ GeV Au+Au collisions where we take advantage of the improved event plane resolution of recently installed Event-Plane Detector (EPD). We measure v_1 as a function of rapidity; and then ΔS and Δq dependence of the Δv_1-slope between produced quarks and anti-quarks in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 27$ GeV and 200 GeV. The Δv_1-slope increases when ΔS and Δq increase. This Δv_1-slope signal becomes weaker going from collision energy$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 27$ GeV to 200 GeV. We compare our measurements with the Parton-Hadron String Dynamics (PHSD) model + EM-field calculations.