Recent Results on Strangeness Production at STAR

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For the STAR Collaboration

7/22/2013

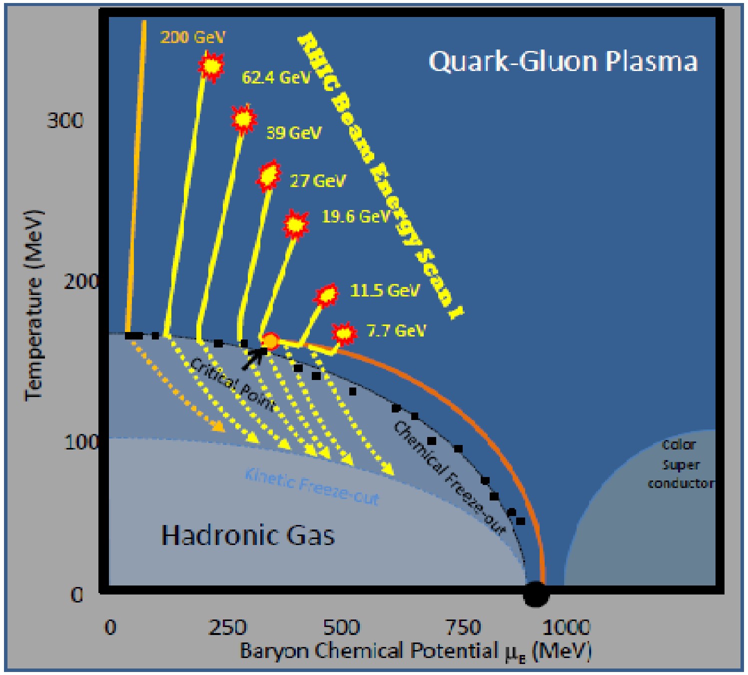
Strangeness in Quark Matter, 22-27 July 2013

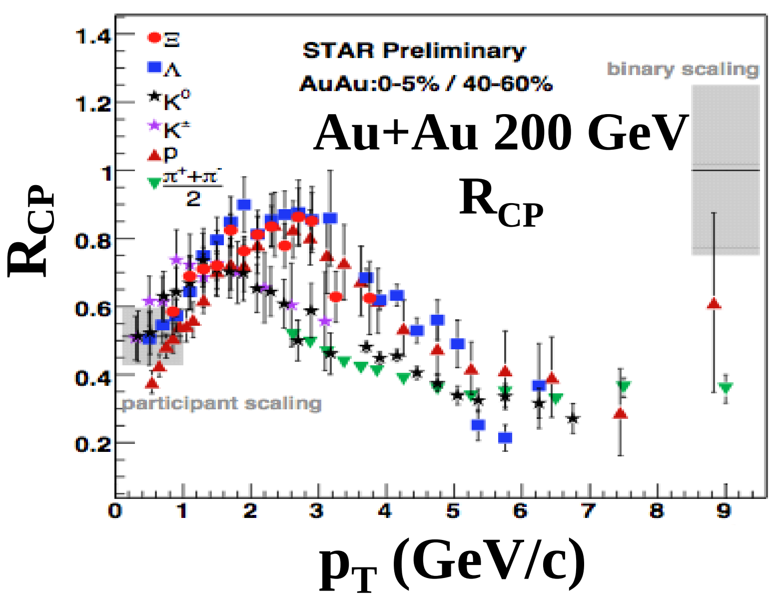
University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham

Outline

- STAR beam energy scan (BES)
- Chemical freeze-out parameters
- Turn-off of QGP signatures
    - Nuclear modification factors
    - Baryon/meson enhancement
- Summary

STAR BES: study QCD phase diagram





- **Beam Energy Scan at RHIC**

  Look for **onset of de-confinement, phase boundary** and critical point

  Systematic study of Au+Au collisions at 7.7, 11.5, 19.6, 27, 39 GeV

- Key observables on de-confinement

  (1) Baryon/meson ratio

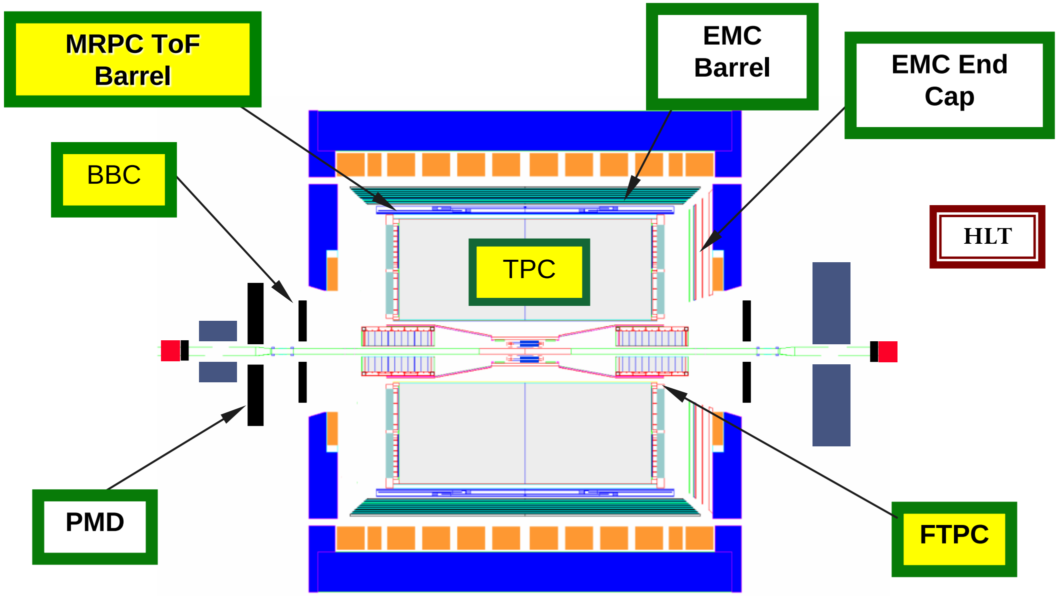
  Parton recombination

  (2) Nuclear modification factor

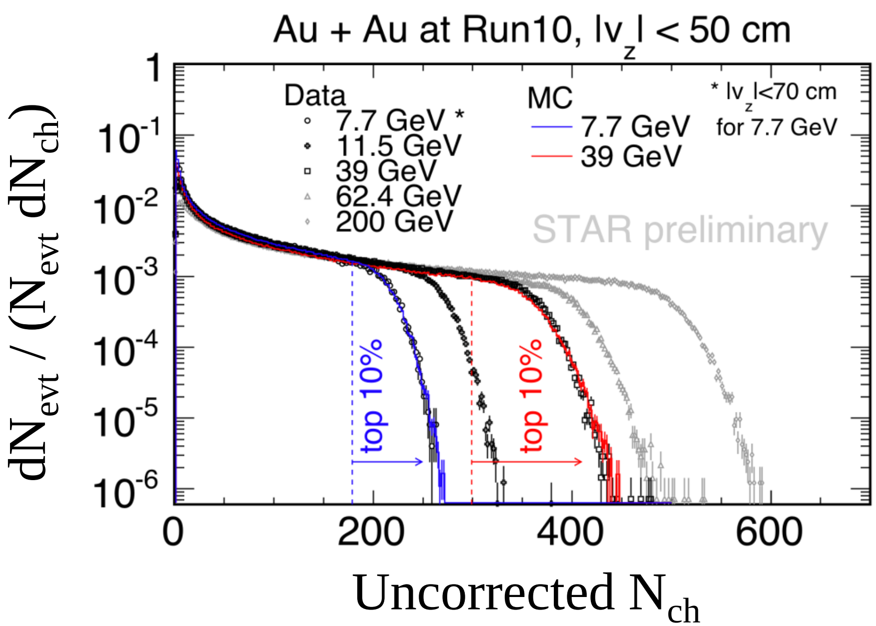
  Partonic energy loss & recombination

STAR, arXiv:1007.2613

Detector settings during STAR BES 2010-2011

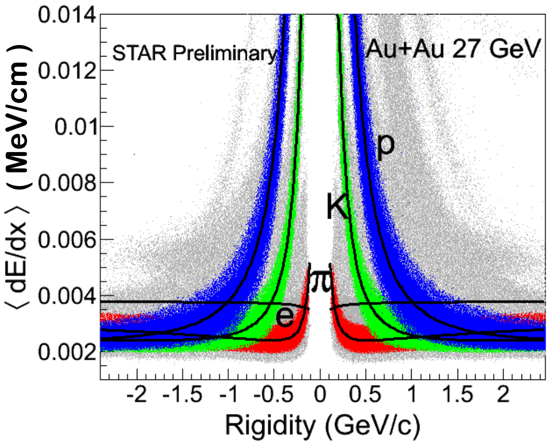


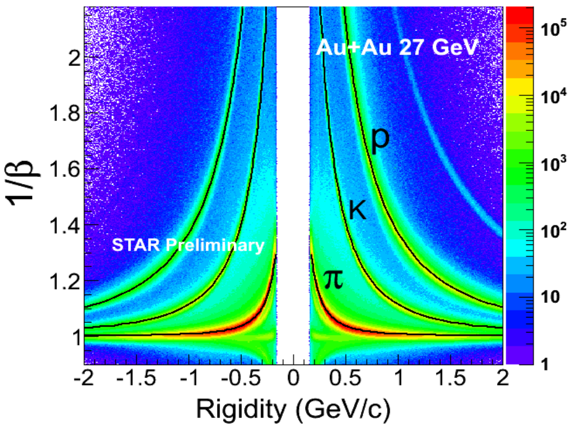
- Collisions: Au+Au
- Collisions centrality from uncorrected $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ in $|\eta| < 0.5$

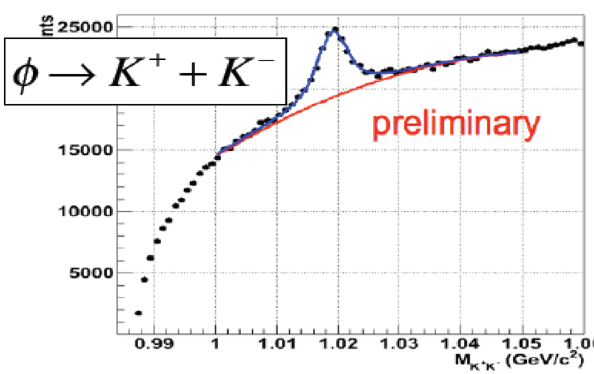


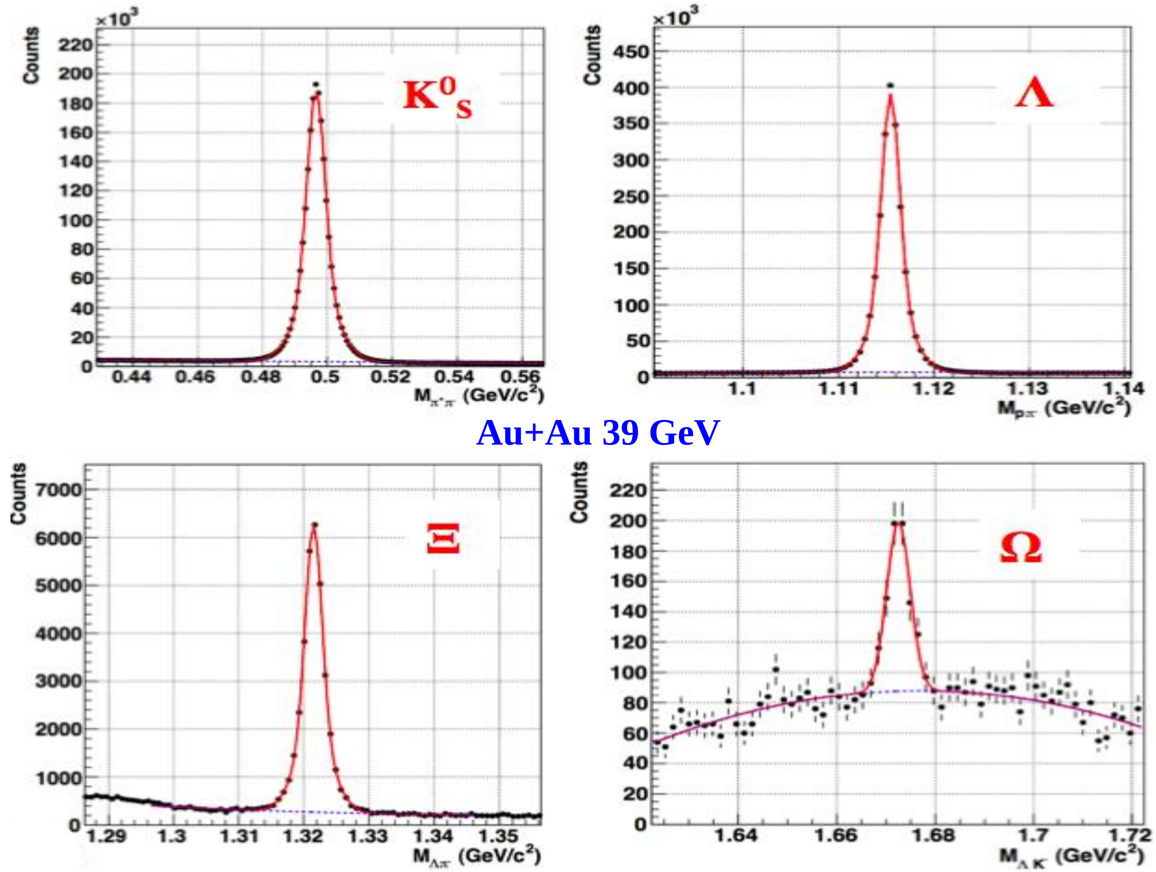
Year	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)	Minimum bias events in Million
2010	7.7	~ 4 M
2010	11.5	~ 12 M
2011	19.6	~ 36 M
2011	27	~ 70 M
2010	39	~ 130 M

Particle identification and reconstruction





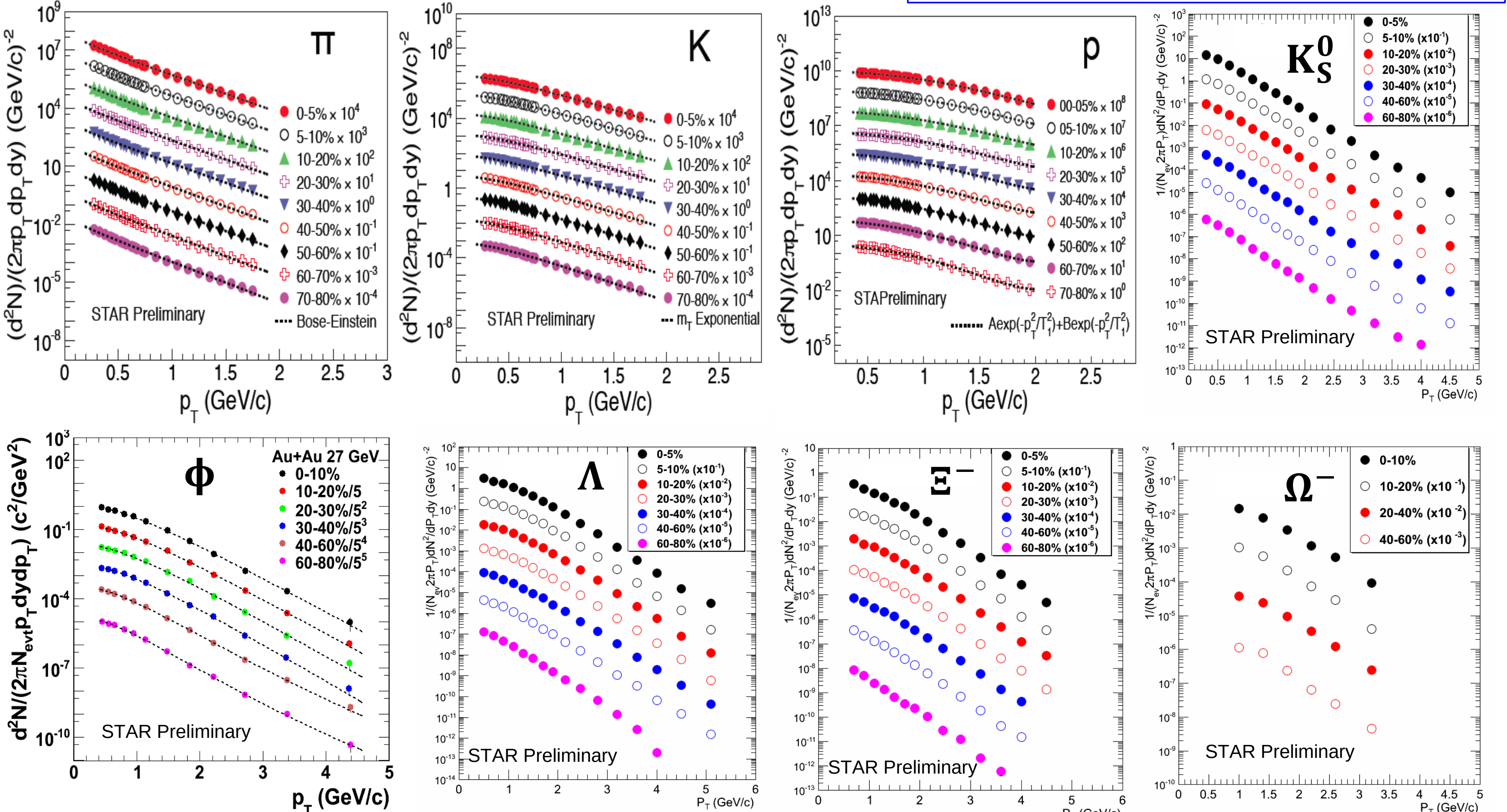




- dE/dx+TOF: π, K, p and $\phi \rightarrow K^{+} + K^{-}$ (invariant mass)
- Weak decay particles (K^0_S, Λ, Ξ, Ω), secondary vertex + invariant mass

p_T spectra (27 GeV)

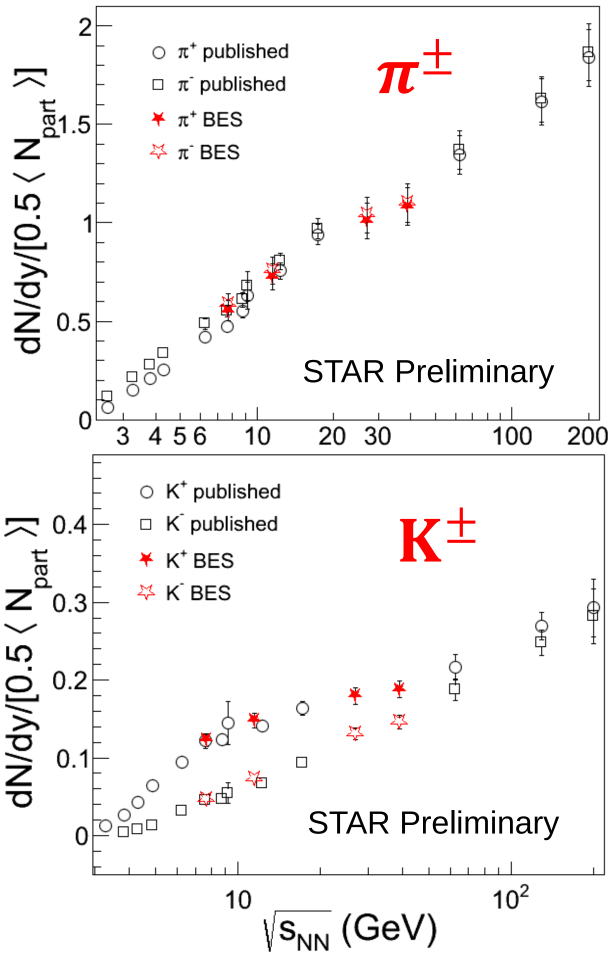
Sabita Das, Thu. *Beam energy scan*
Feng Zhao, Thu. *Resonances*
Md Nasim, Thu. *Beam energy scan*

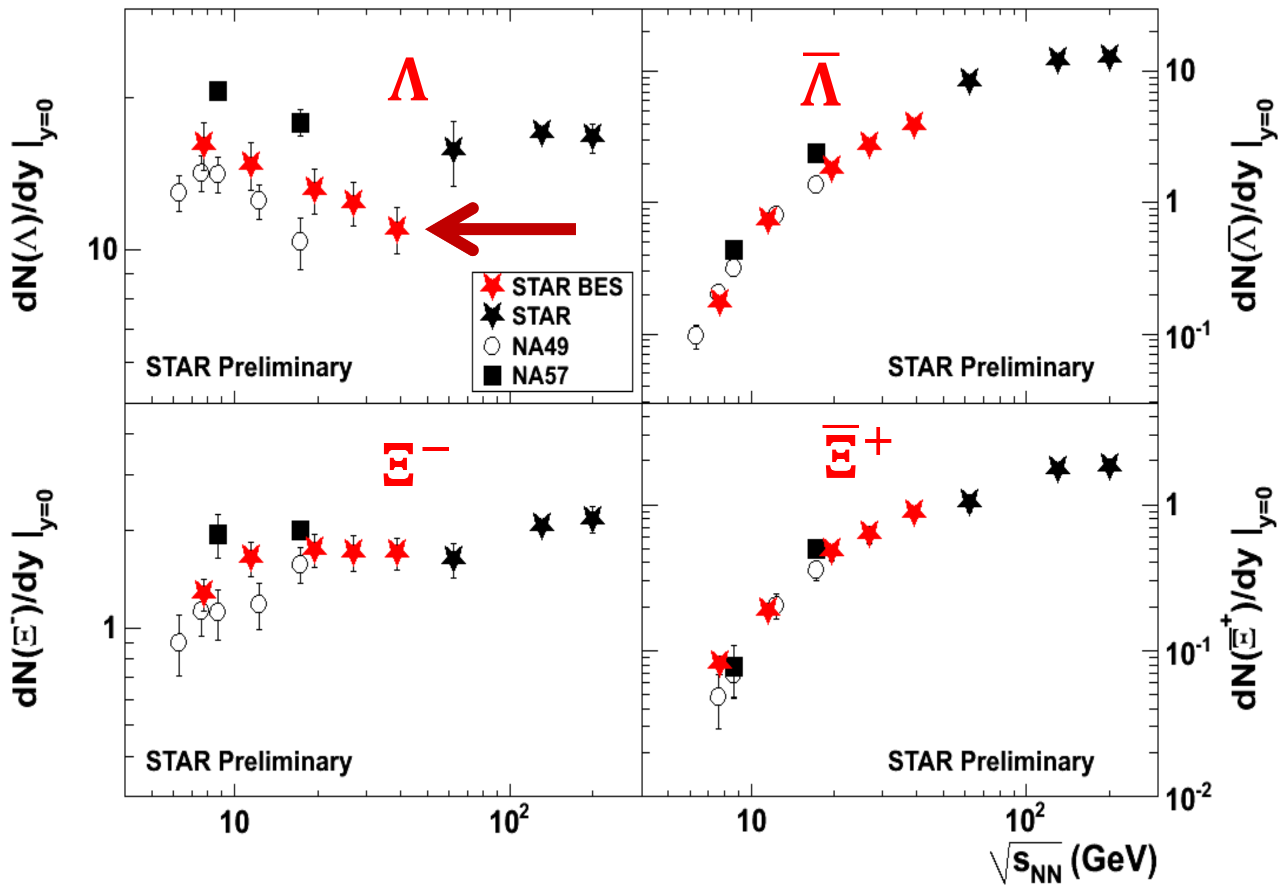


- Extensive particle spectra
- $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ spectra are weak decay feed-down corrected

Particle yields

mid-rapidity, most central collisions (0-5%)

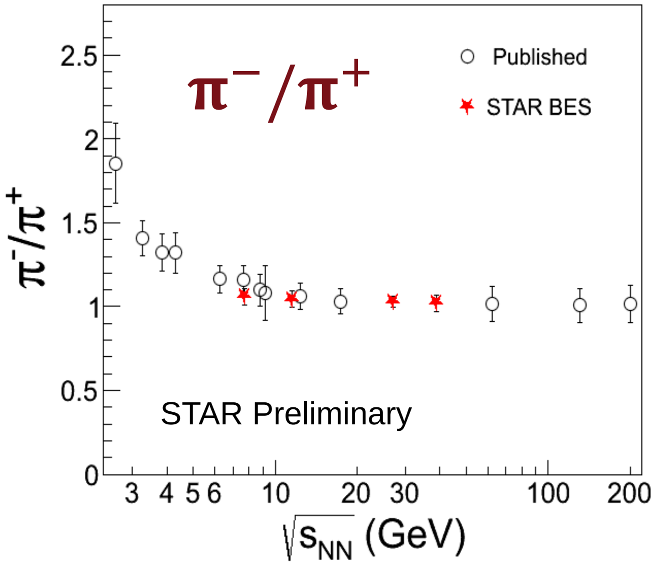


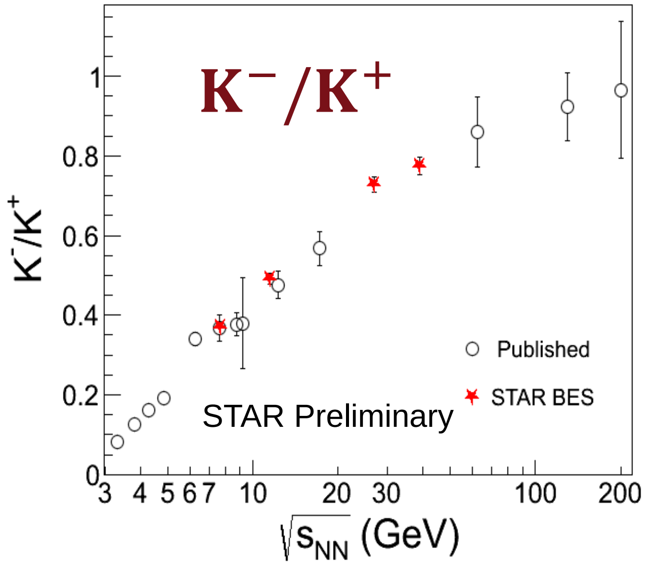


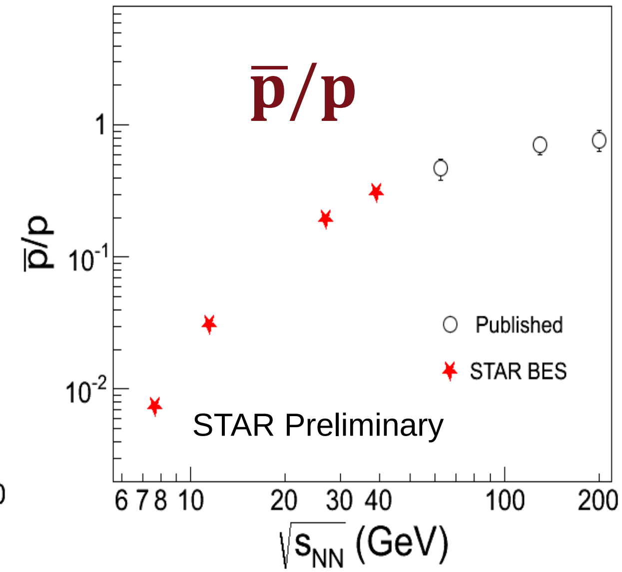
- STAR results are consistent with published data in general
- Λ yields show dip at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 39 GeV

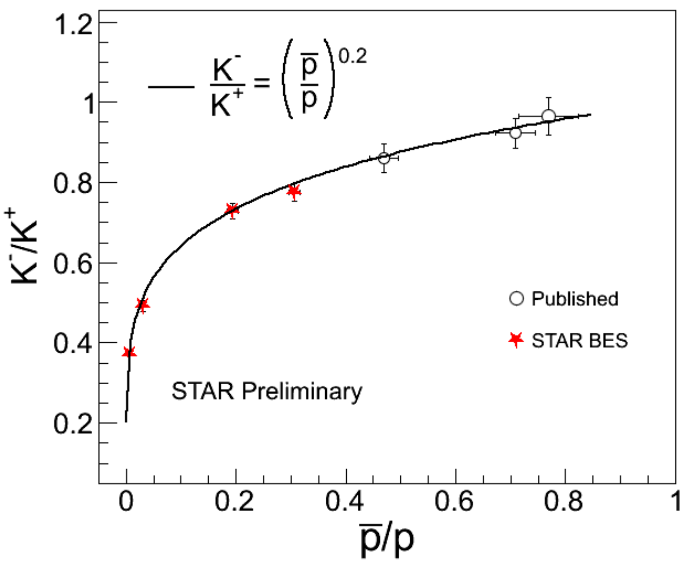
Particle ratios

Sabita Das, Thu. *Beam energy scan*







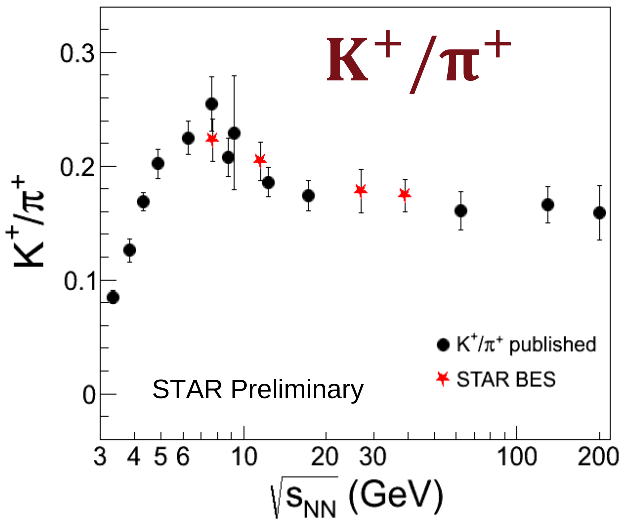


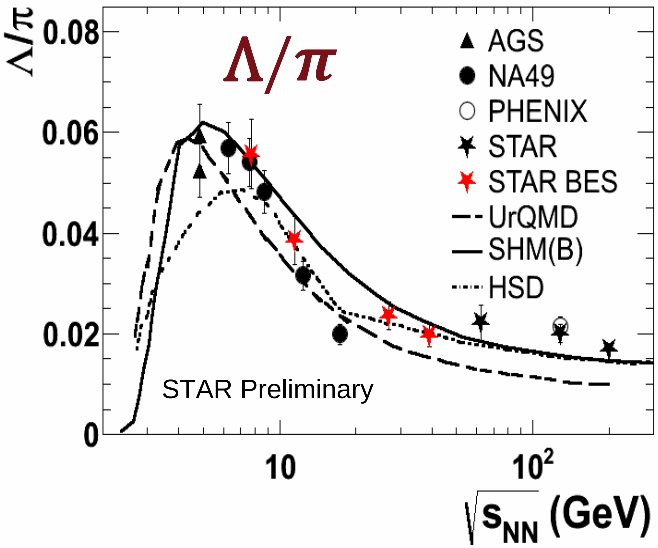
most central (0-5%)
statistical and systematic errors added in quadrature

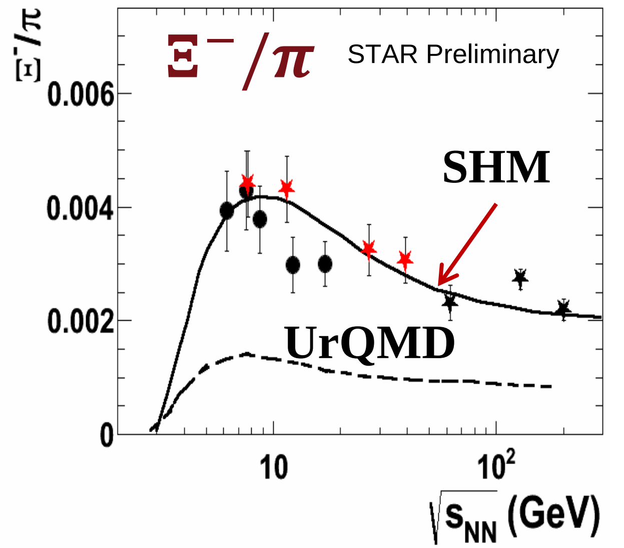
- Anti-particle to particle ratios at BES energies follows a systematic trend with beam energy.

BRAHMS: PRL 90, 102301 (2003)
Becattini et al. PRC 64, 024901 (2001)

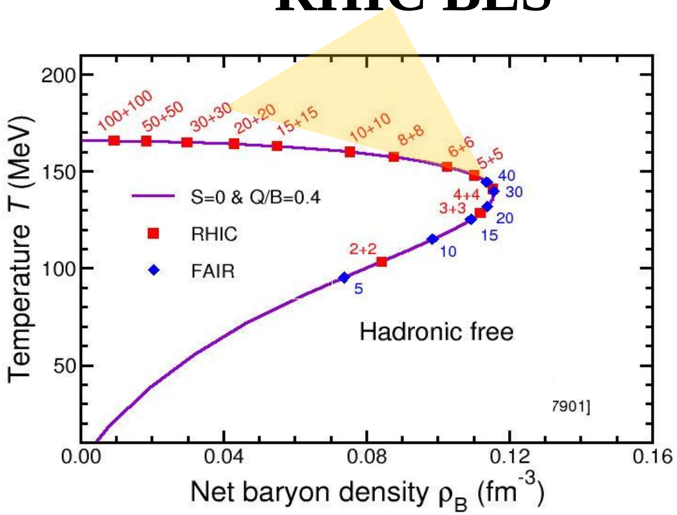
Particle ratios







RHIC BES

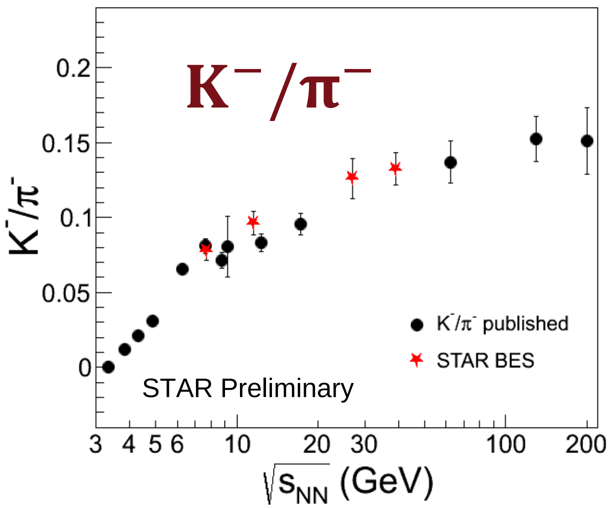


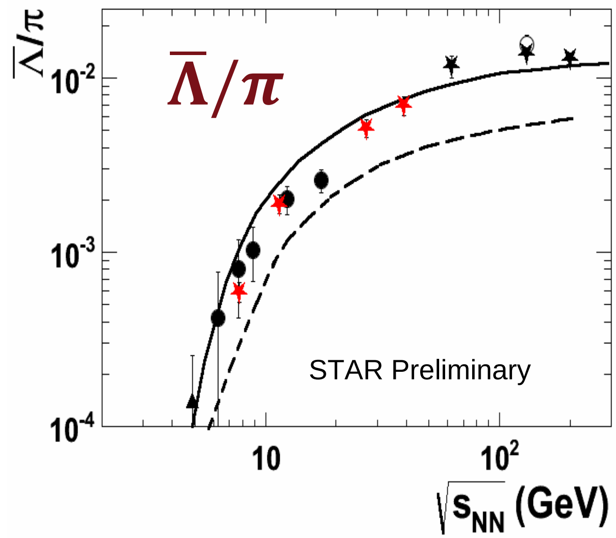
J. Randrup et al., PRC 74, 047901 (2006)

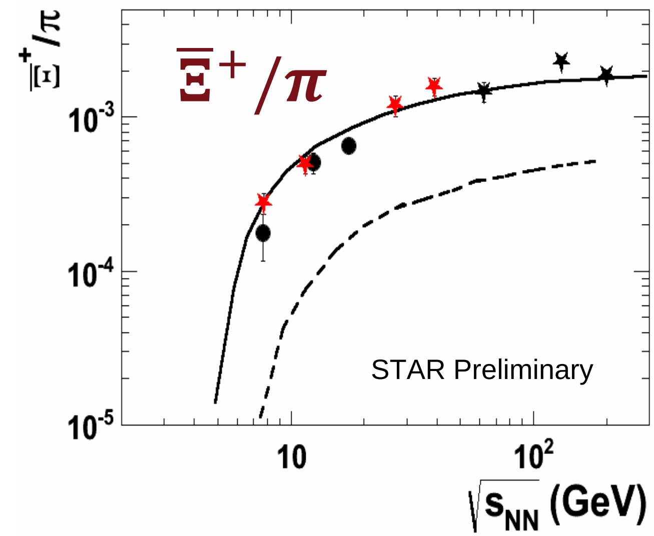
***most central (0-5%)**, mid-rapidity, stat. + sys. error*

- Particle ratios consistent with NA49, consistent with the picture of a **maximum net-baryon density around $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ ~ 8 GeV at freeze-out**
- Associate production channels like $\boldsymbol{N+N \rightarrow N+\Lambda+K^{+}}$ may be important for K^+ production, N is nucleon
- UrQMD doesn't reproduce multi-strange hadron yield

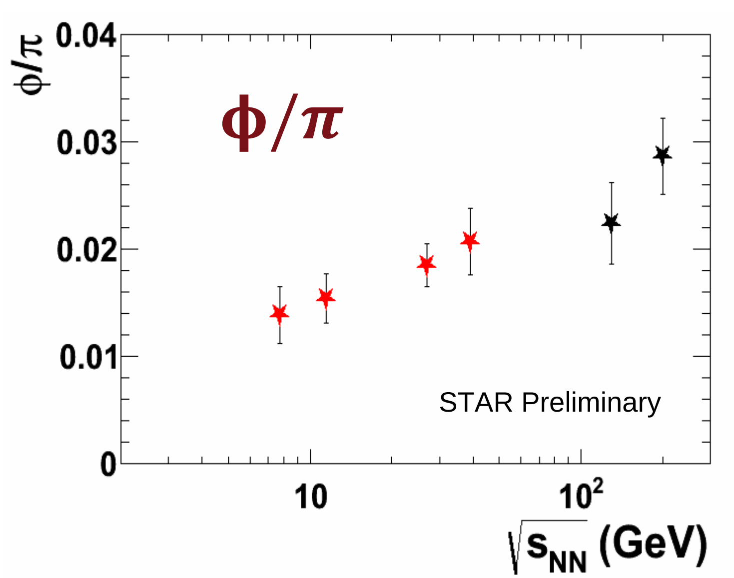
Particle ratios





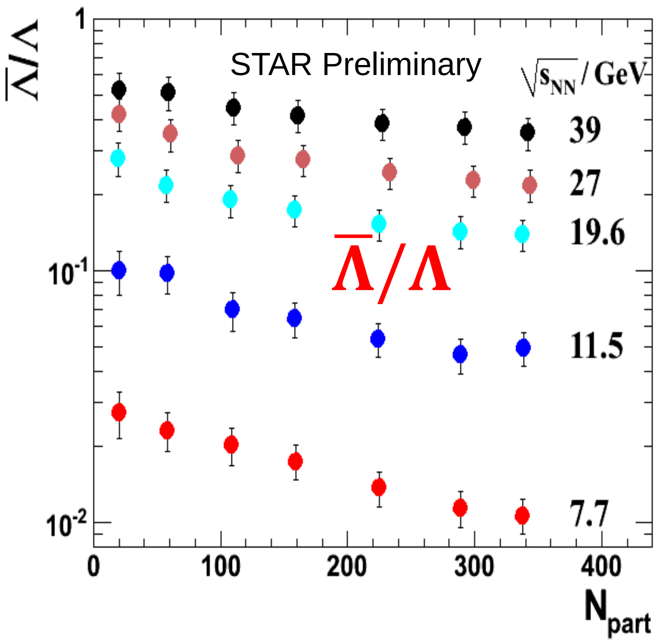


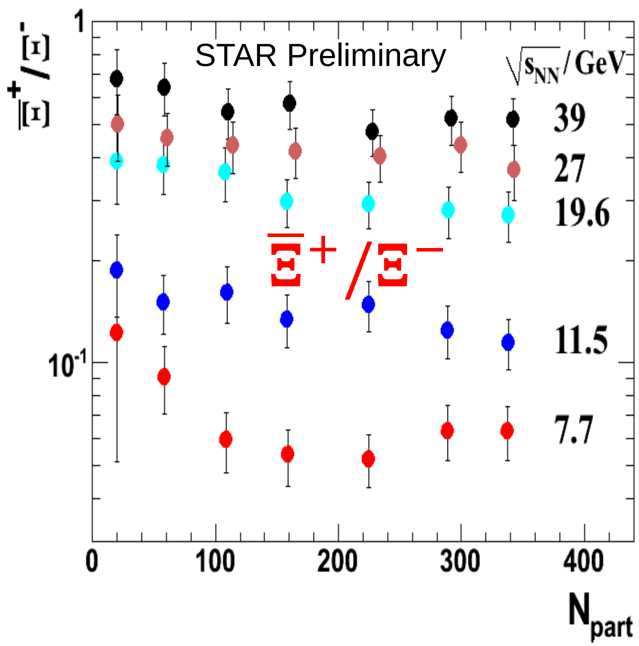
most central (0-5%), *mid-rapidity, stat. + sys. error*

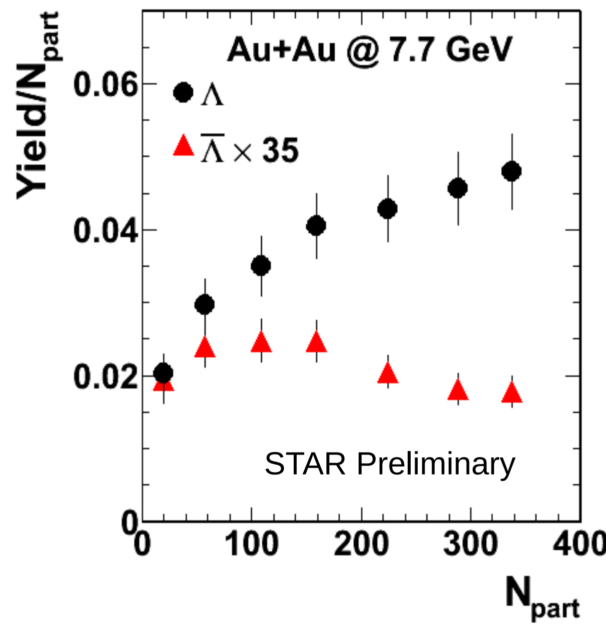


- Clear $\mathbf{K^-}, \bar{\mathbf{\Lambda}}, \ \bar{\mathbf{\Xi}}^+$ yield enhancement compared to pions with increasing collision energy
- Similar behavior for hidden strangeness $\boldsymbol{\phi}(\boldsymbol{s\bar{s}})$

Anti-baryon to baryon ratio (centrality dependence)



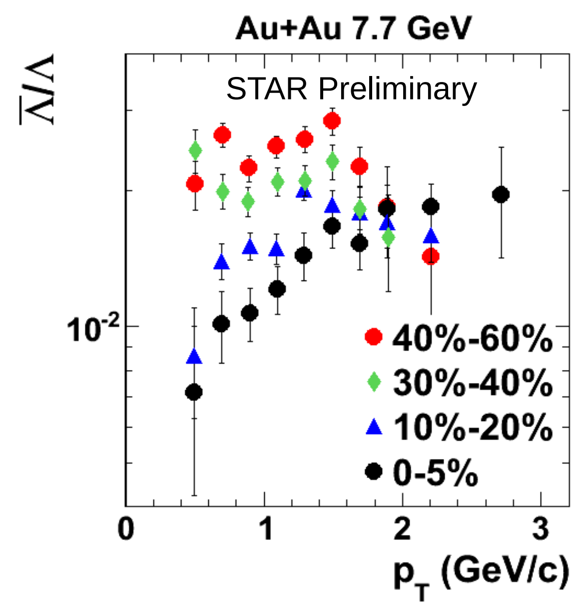




- Centrality dependence of $\bar{B}/B$ ratios: **peripheral > central**

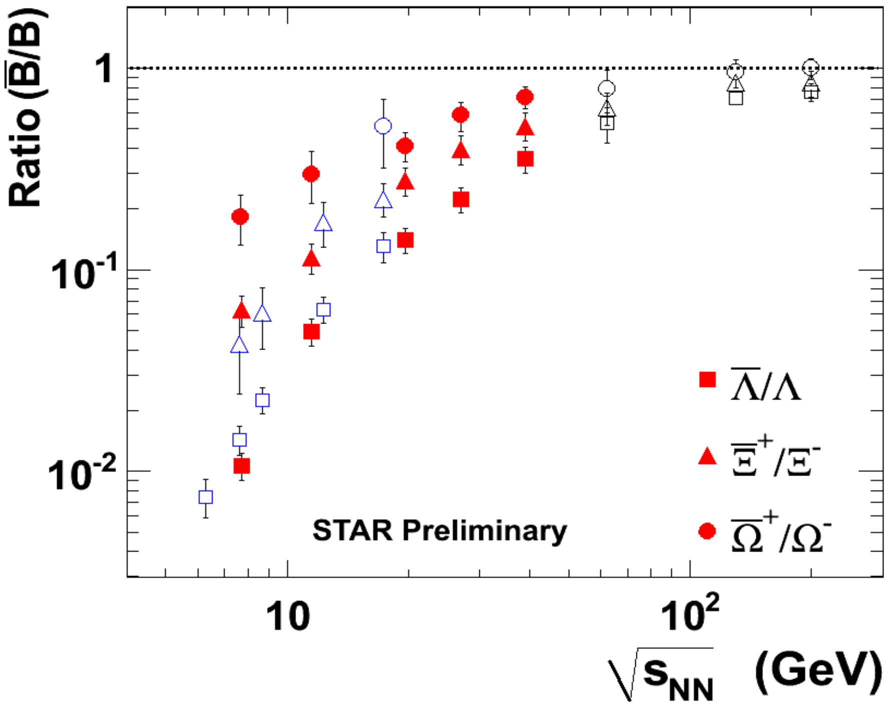
- This effect is more prominent at lower energies.
  baryon stopping, absorption

- **Absorption: loss of low p_T $\bar{\Lambda}$ in central collisions**



Anti-baryon to baryon ratio (excitation function)

Feng Zhao, Thu. *Resonances*



Solid red: STAR BES;
Open black: STAR published;
Open blue: NA49

central collisions (0-5%)

- STAR BES data lie in a trend with NA49 data
- $\bar{B}/B$ ratios increase with number of strange quarks at low energies
  $\bar{\Omega}^+/\Omega^- > \bar{\Xi}^+/\Xi^- > \bar{\Lambda}/\Lambda$

Anti-baryon to baryon ratio

$$n_i = \frac{g_i}{(2\pi^2)} \gamma_S^{|S_i|} m_i^2 T K_2(m_i/T) \exp(\mu_i/T)$$

$$\frac{\overline{\Lambda}}{\Lambda} = \exp(-\frac{2\mu_B}{T} + \frac{2\mu_S}{T}) \qquad \ln(\frac{\overline{\Lambda}}{\Lambda}) = -\frac{2\mu_B}{T} + \frac{2\mu_S}{T}$$

$$\frac{\overline{\Xi}^+}{\Xi^-} = \exp(-\frac{2\mu_B}{T} + \frac{4\mu_S}{T}) \Rightarrow \ln(\frac{\overline{\Xi}^+}{\Xi^-}) = -\frac{2\mu_B}{T} + \frac{4\mu_S}{T}$$

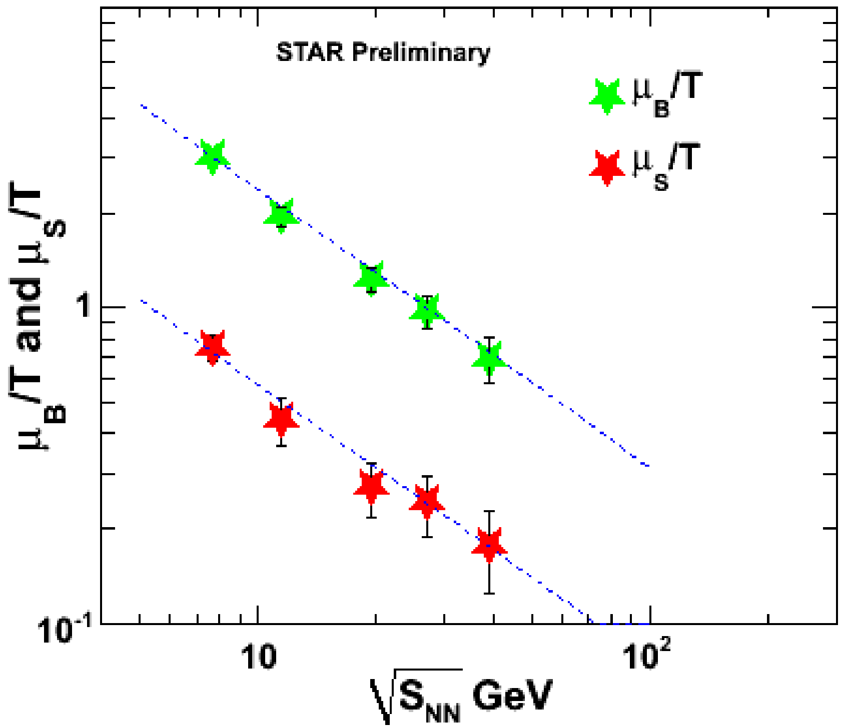
$$\frac{\overline{\Omega}^+}{\Omega^-} = \exp(-\frac{2\mu_B}{T} + \frac{6\mu_S}{T}) \qquad \ln(\frac{\overline{\Omega}^+}{\Omega^-}) = -\frac{2\mu_B}{T} + \frac{6\mu_S}{T}$$

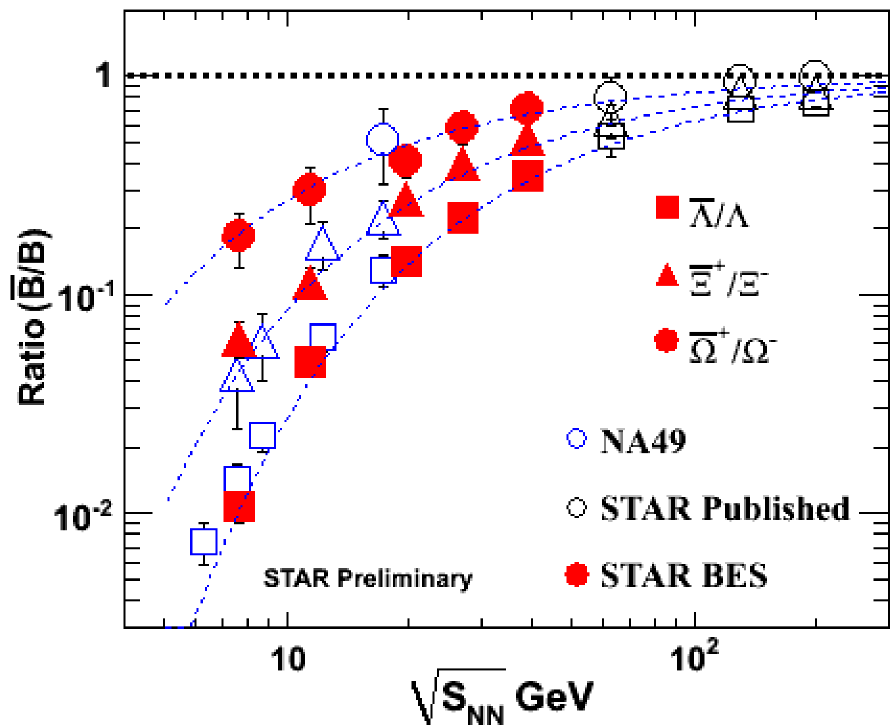
- T is the temperature.
- μ_B is the baryon chemical potential.
- μ_S is the strangeness chemical potential.

(arXiv:nucl-th/9704046v1 by J.Cleymans & Phys. Rev. C 71(2005)054901)

Anti-baryon to baryon ratio

Feng Zhao, Thu. *Resonances*





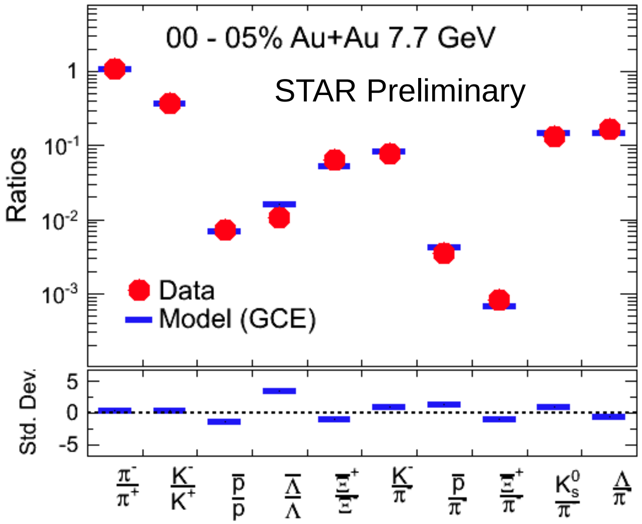
$T(\mu_B)$ parameterization is from the fitting of published data of AGS, SPS and RHIC 130 GeV data.

F.Becattini et al. Phys Rev C 73, 044905 (2006)

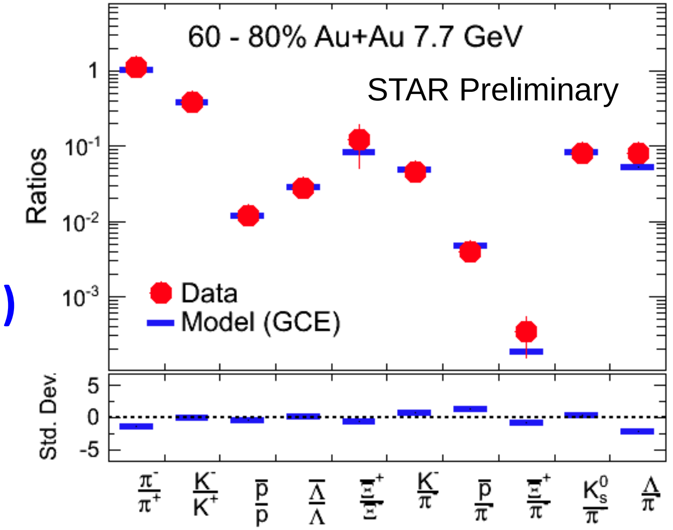
- Anti-baryon to baryon ratios are consistent with statistical thermal model

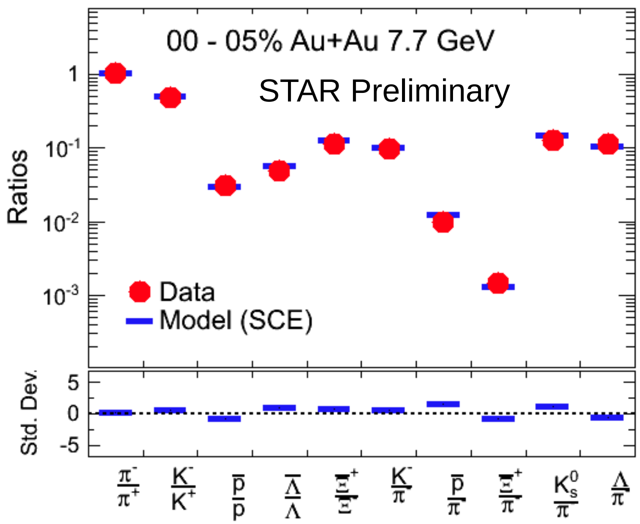
Sabita Das, Thu. *Beam energy scan*

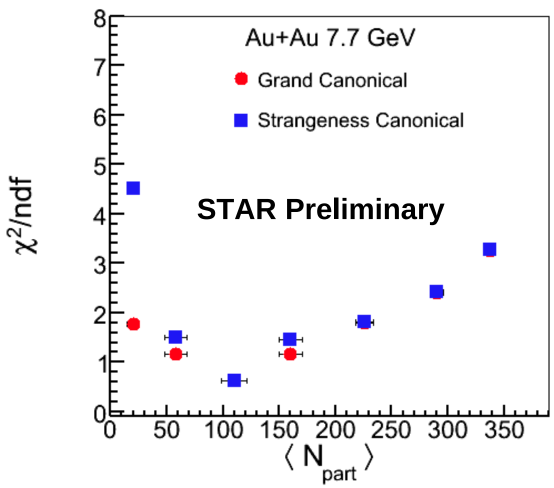
Chemical freeze-out parameters

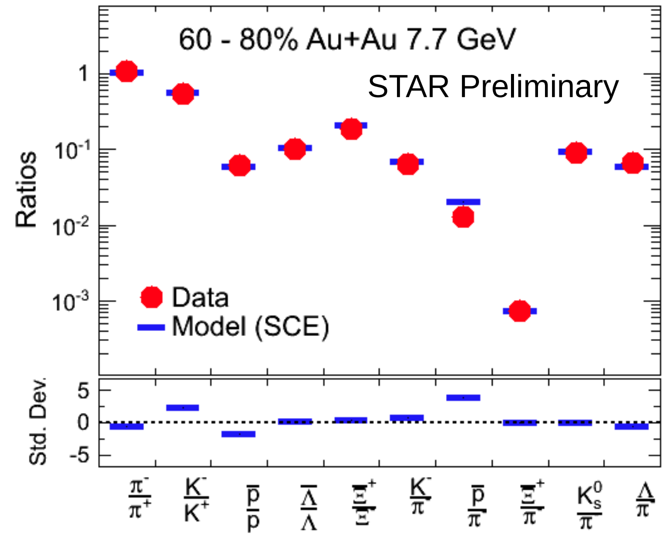


- ✓ Particles used : π, **K, p, Λ, Ξ** and **K^0_s**
- ✓ Ensemble used: **Grand canonical (GCE), Strangeness canonical (SCE)**
- ✓ Fit parameters: T_{ch}, μ_B, μ_s and γ_s
- ✓ BES energies: **39, 27, 11.5**, and **7.7** GeV



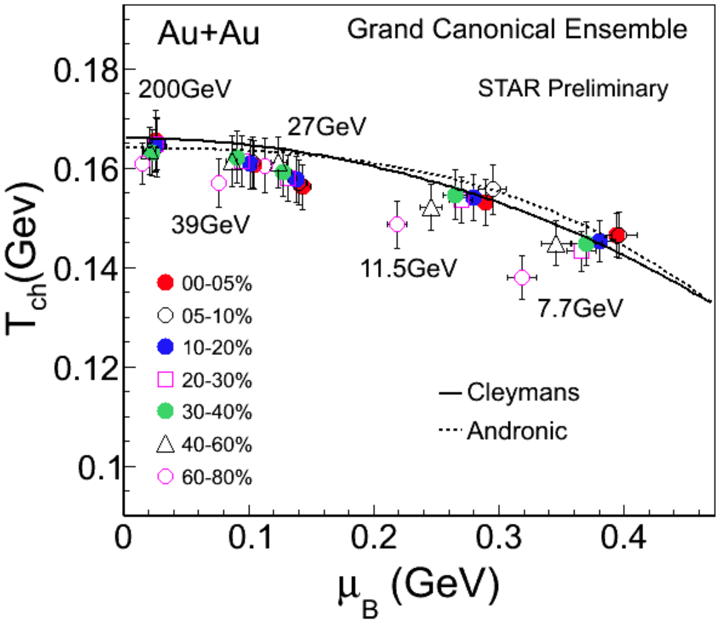






Thermus, S. Wheaton & J. Cleymans, Comput. Phys. Commun. 180: 84-106, 2009.

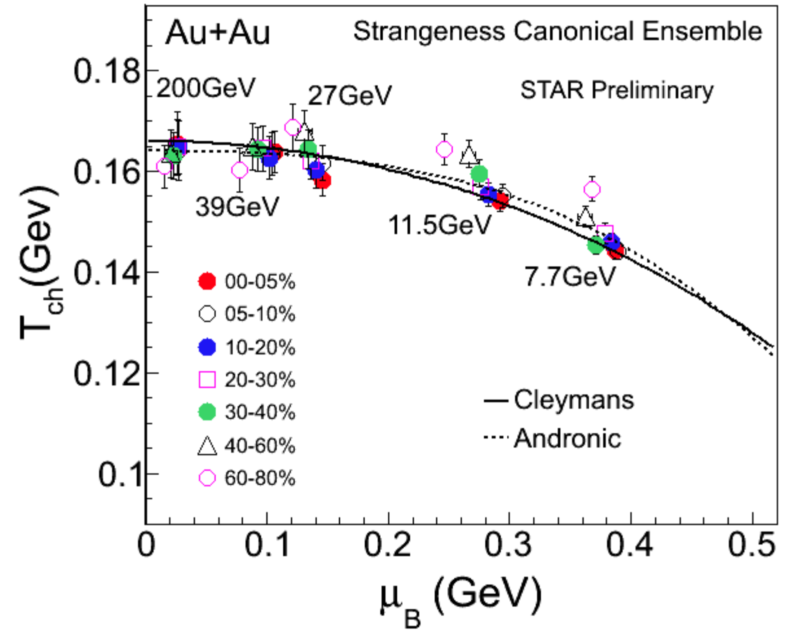
Chemical freeze-out parameters: T_{ch} vs. μ_B



✓Particles used : π, K, p, Λ, Ξ and K^0_s

✓ Ensemble used: **Grand canonical (GCE), Strangeness canonical (SCE)**

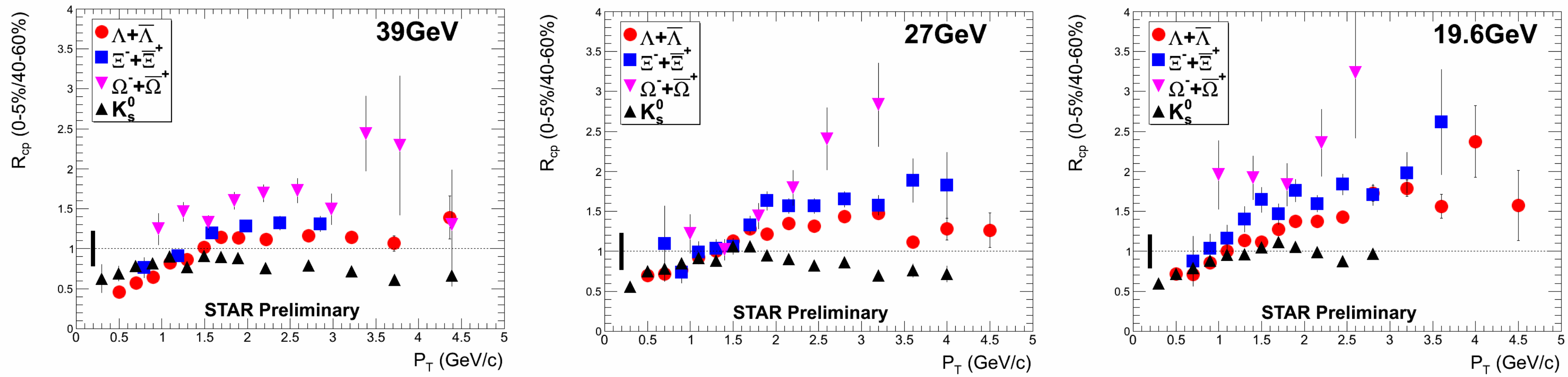
✓ Fit parameters: T_{ch}, μ_B, μ_S and γ_S

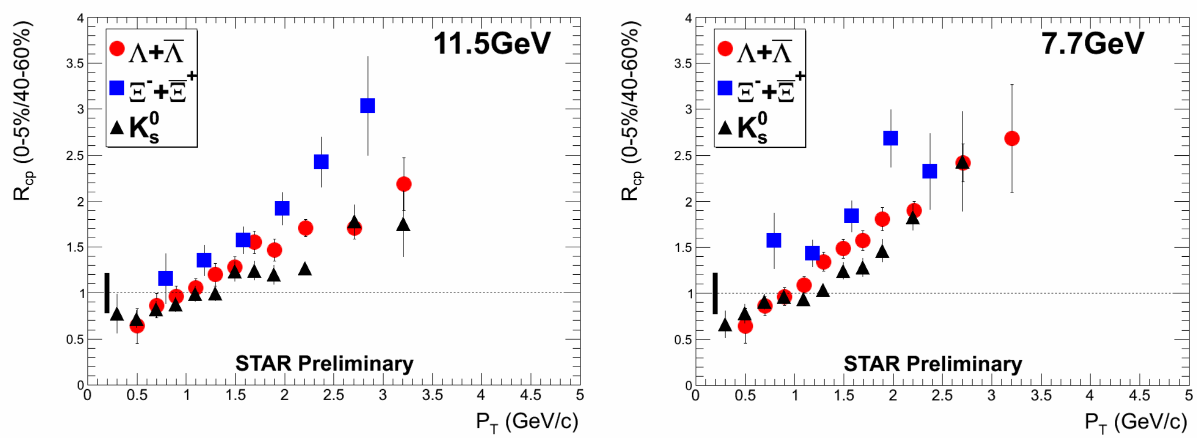


Andronic: NPA 834 (2010) 237
Cleymans: PRC 73 (2006) 034905
Au+Au 200 GeV : Phys. Rev. C **83** (2011) 24901

- Central collisions: Grand canonical (GCE) and Strangeness canonical (SCE) provide consistent results on chemical freeze-out parameters.
- Peripheral collisions: GCE and SCE results not consistent, more detailed study is on-going.

Open strange hadrons R_{CP}





Statistical error only

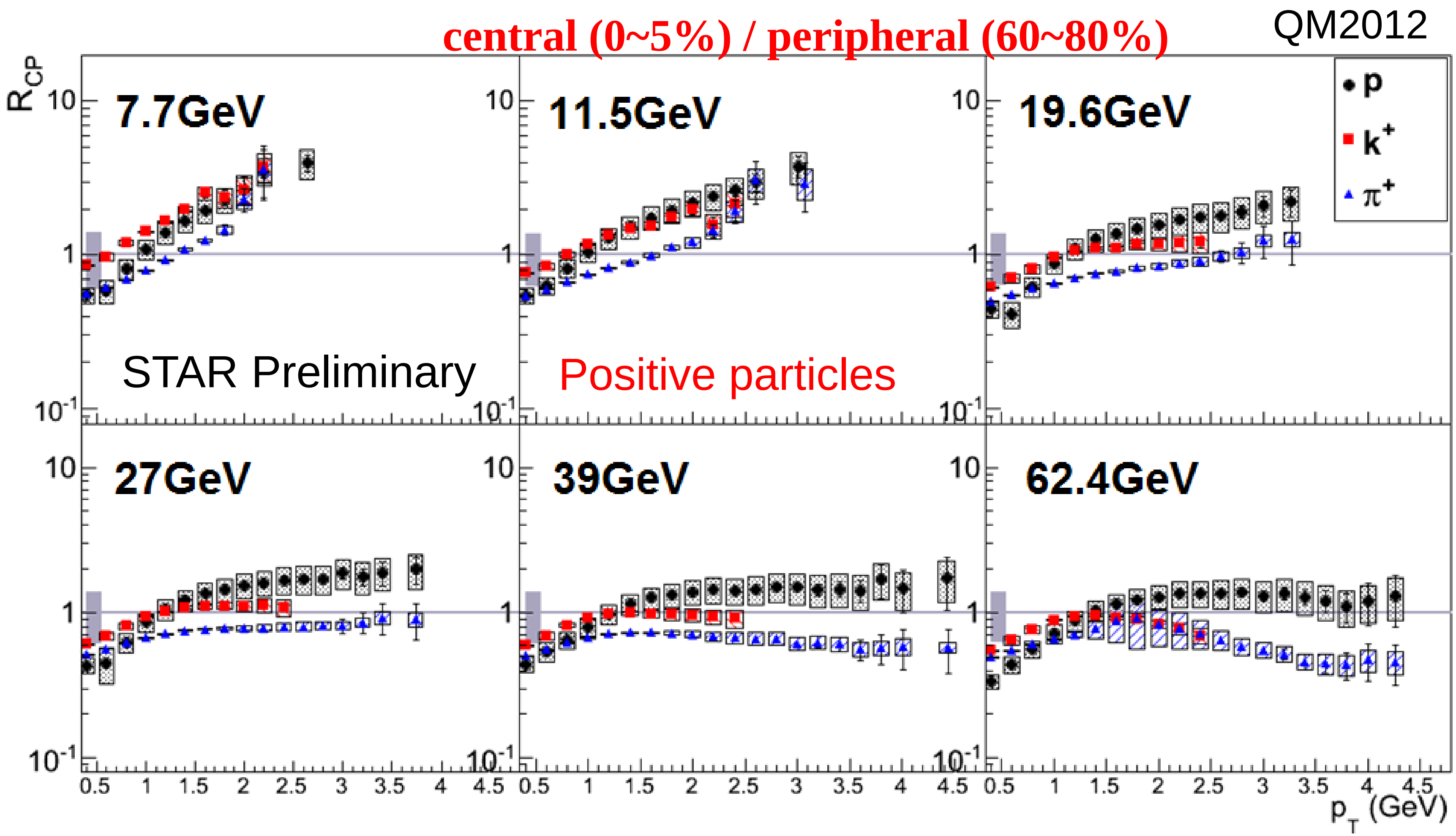
K_S^0, Λ, Ξ, R_{CP} :
(0~5%)/(40~60%)

Ω R_{CP} in 19.6 and 27 GeV :
(0~10%)/(40~60%)

$\sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 11.5$ GeV,

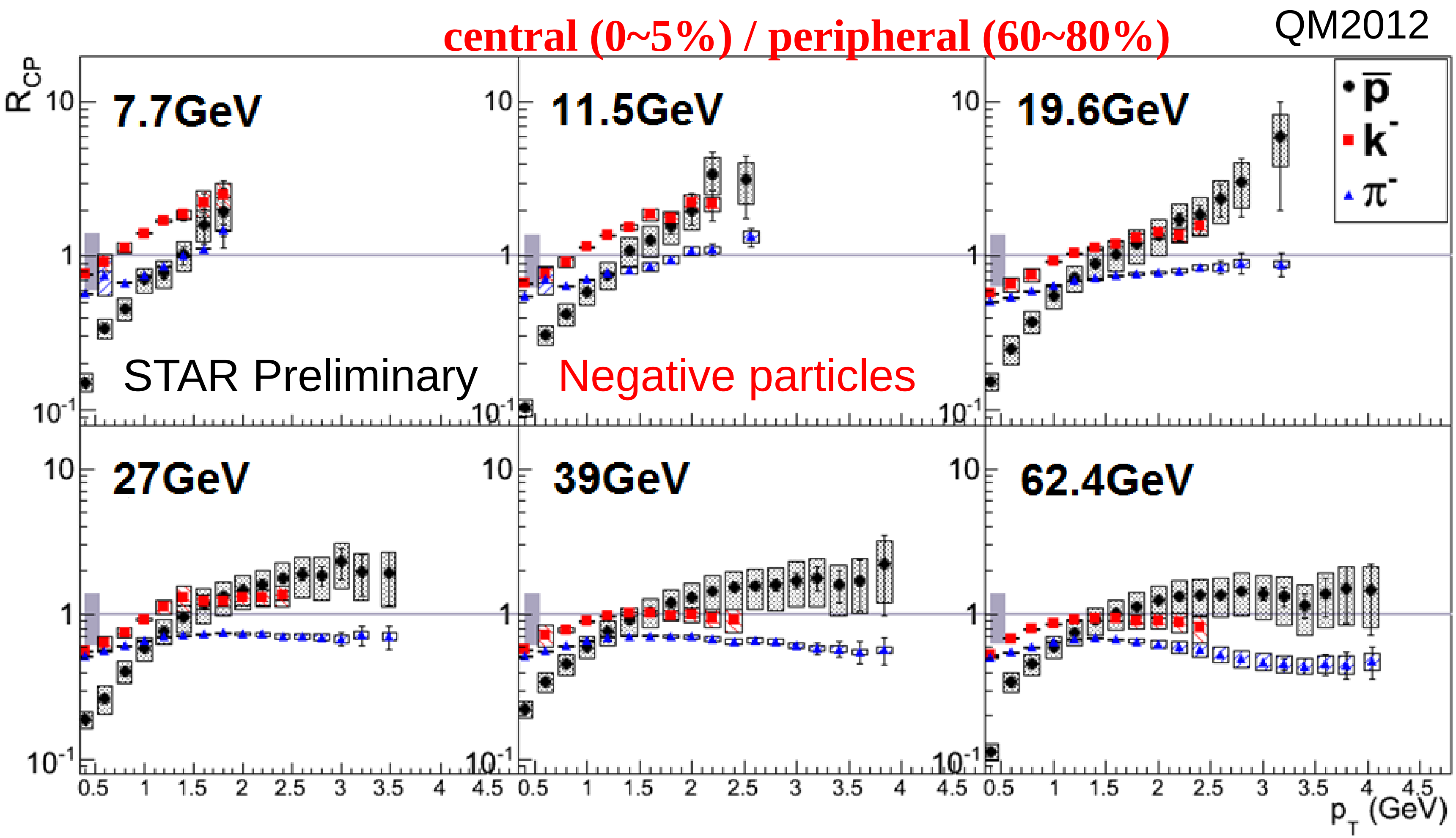
- K_S^0 R_{CP} larger than unity for $p_T > 1.5$ GeV/c
- R_{CP} particle type (baryon/meson) difference at intermediate p_T (2~3 GeV/c) becomes less obvious

Charged particles R_{CP}



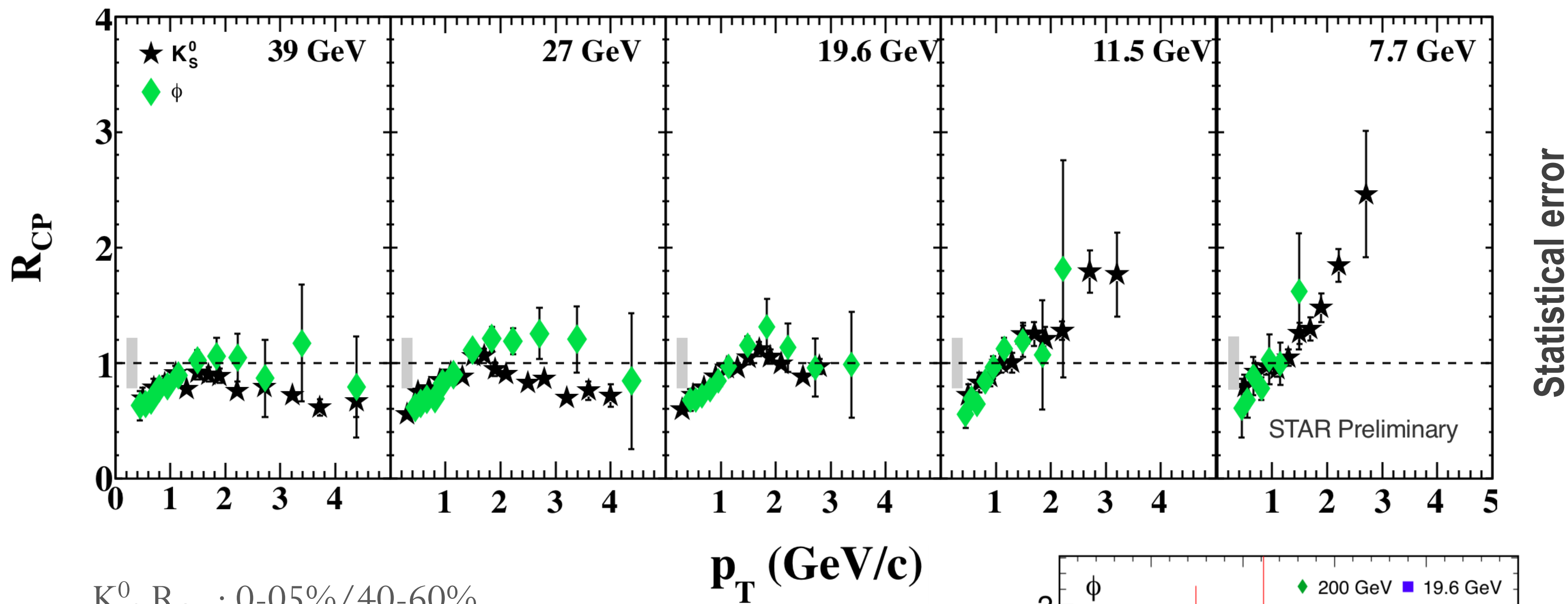
- $K^\pm$ and $\pi^\pm$ R_{CP} larger than unity (for p_T>2 GeV/c) at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 11.5$ GeV

Charged particles R_{CP}



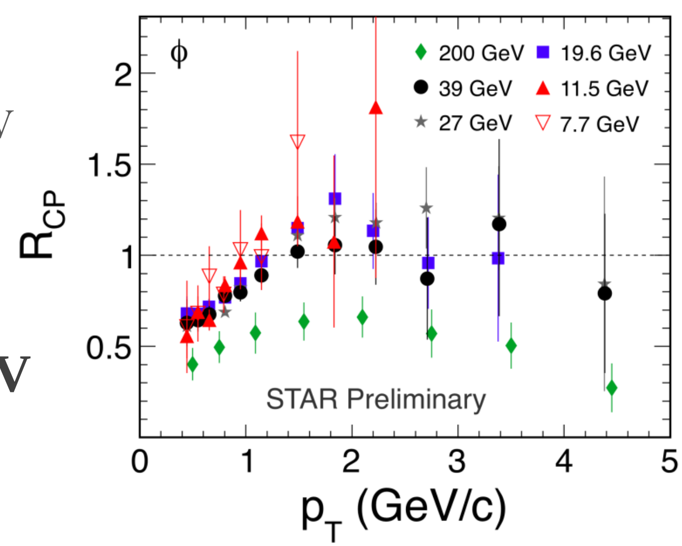
- $K^{\pm}$ and $\pi^{\pm}$ R_{CP} larger than unity (for p_T>2 GeV/c) at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 11.5$ GeV

ϕ meson R_{CP}



K^0_S R_{CP} : 0-05%/40-60%

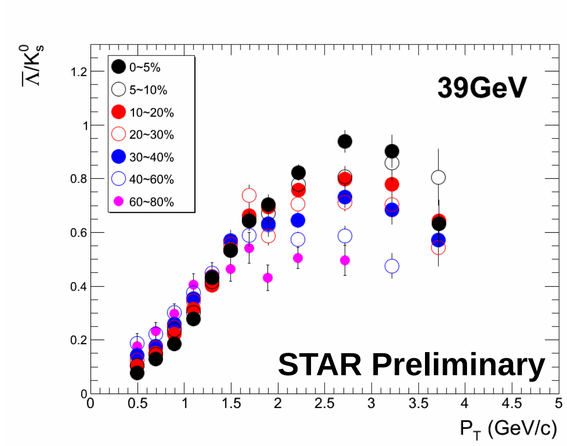
ϕ R_{CP}: 0-10%/40-60% and 0-05%/40-60% for 200 GeV

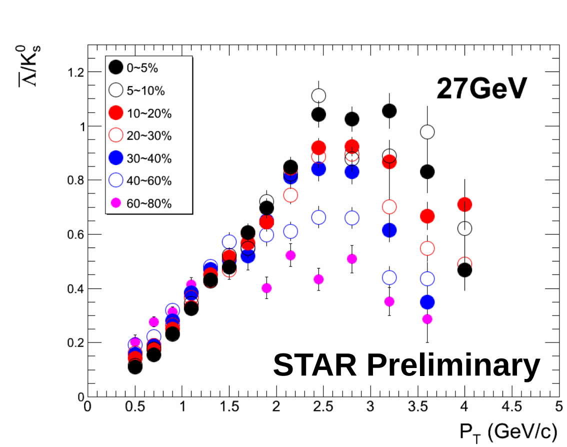


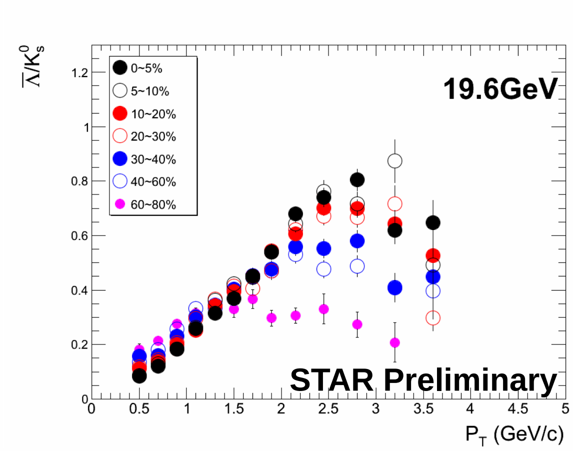
➢ $R_{CP} \geq 1$ at intermediate p_T for $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 39$ GeV

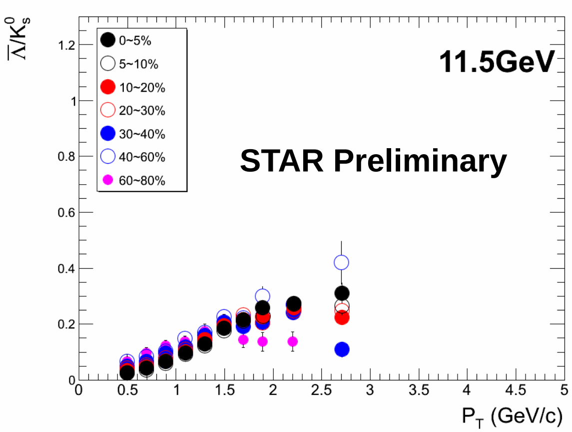
Feng Zhao, Thu. *Resonances*

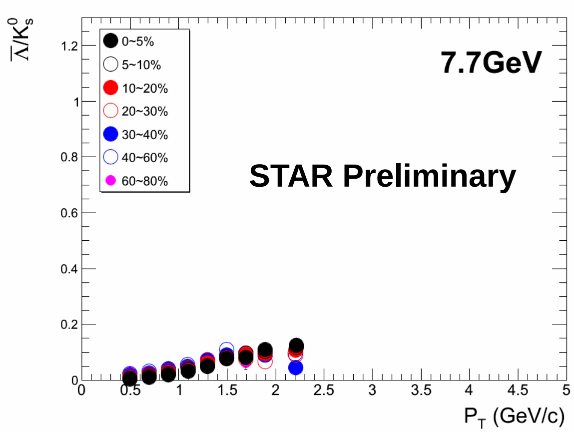
$\bar{\Lambda}/K_S^0$ ratio









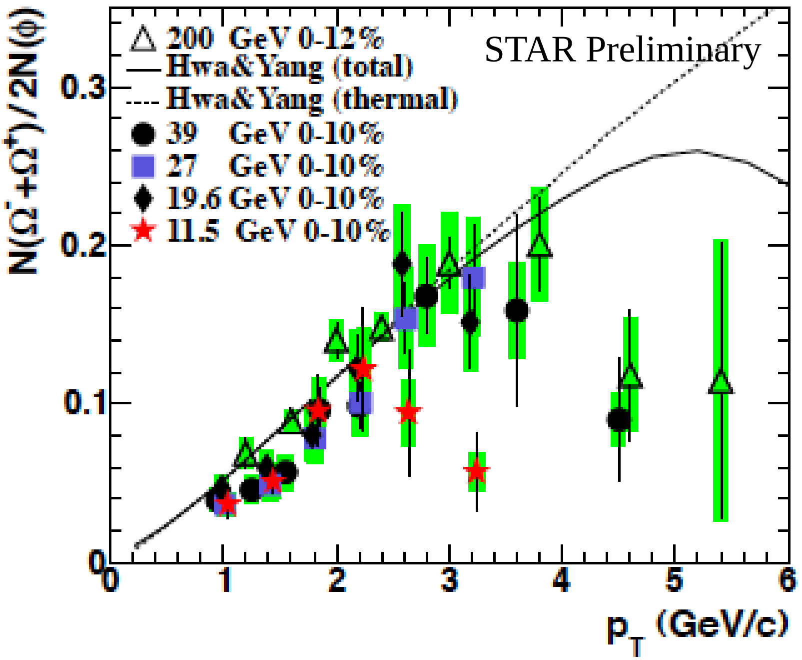


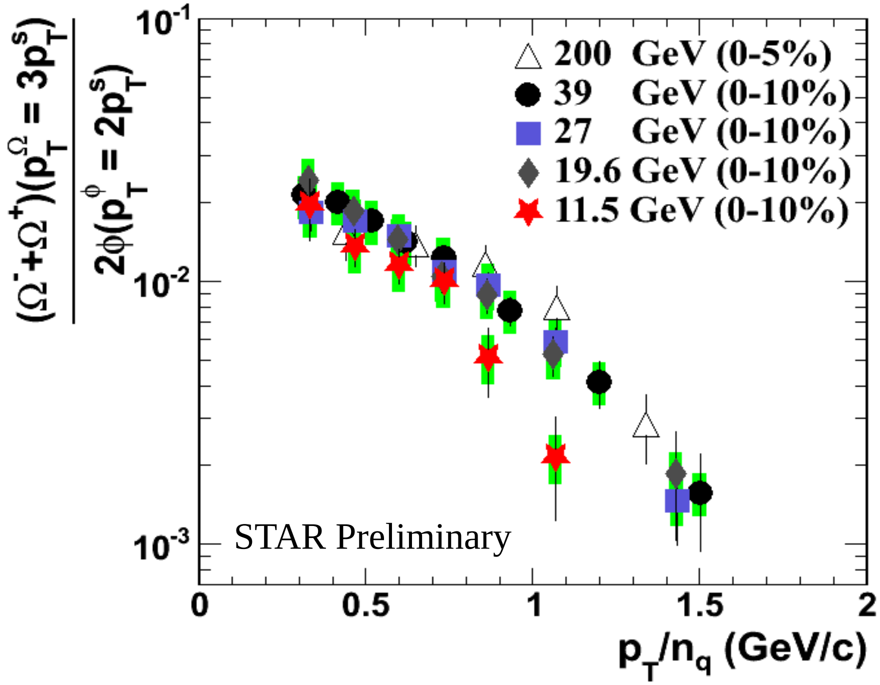
same scale for all energies

statistical error only

At $p_T \sim$ 2GeV/c, the $\bar{\Lambda}/K_S^0$ magnitude decreases with decreasing energy, the separation of central and peripheral decreases as well

Ω / ϕ ratio





Statistical + Systematic error

- Intermediate p_T Ω/ϕ ratios:
  Indication of separation between ≥ 19.6 and 11.5 GeV.
  χ^2/ndf for deviation between 11.5 and 19.6 GeV (p_T > 2.4 GeV/c) is 8.3/2

- Derived strange quark p_T distributions show a trend of separation between ≥ 19.6 and 11.5 GeV.

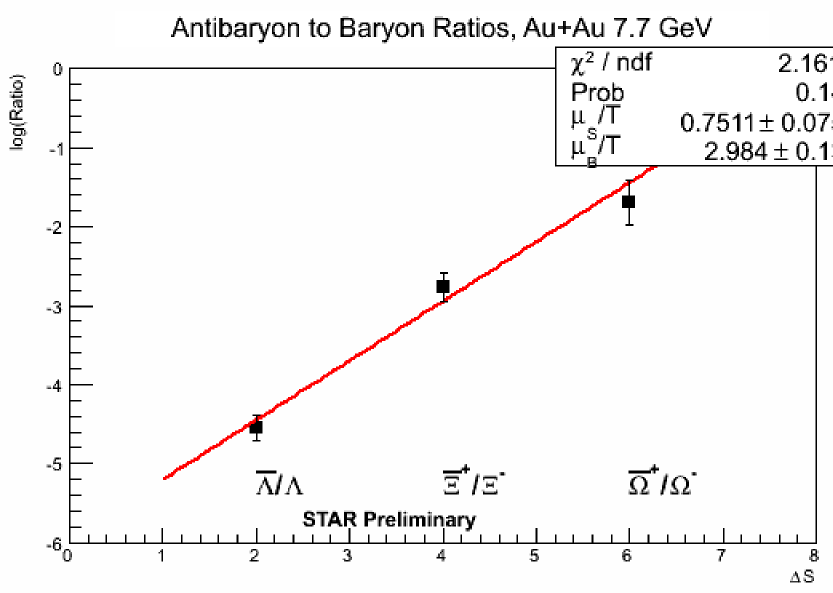
Summary

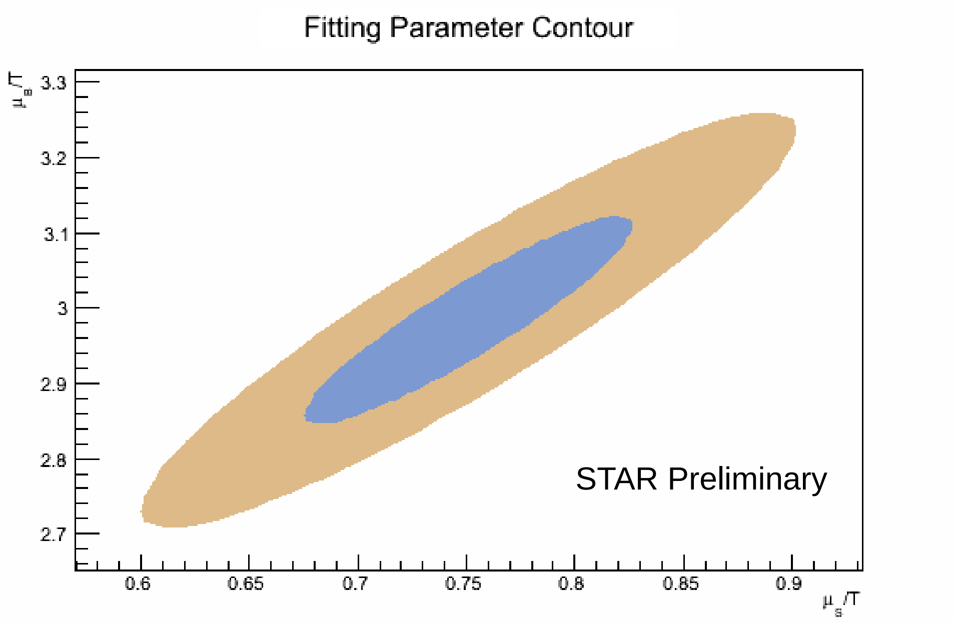
- Measurements of identified and strange hadron production in STAR beam energy scan.
- Chemical freeze-out parameters extracted with thermal model
- $K^0_S, K^{\pm}$ and $\pi^{\pm}$ R_{CP} larger than unity at intermediate p_T for $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 11.5$ GeV
- At $p_T \sim 2$GeV/c, the $\bar{\Lambda}/K^0_S$ ratio decreases with decreasing energy, the separation of central and peripheral decreases as well

Backup

Anti-baryon to Baryon Ratio

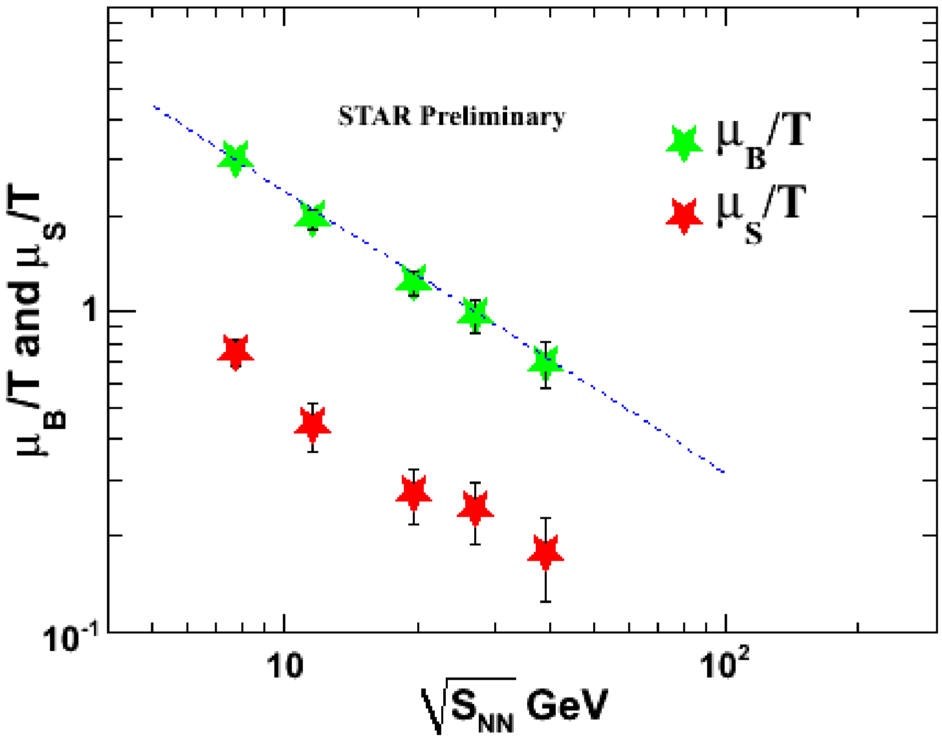
$$\ln(Ratio) = -\frac{2\mu_B}{T} + \frac{\mu_S}{T} \times \Delta S$$





- Statistical error only.

Anti-baryon to Baryon Ratio



$$T \approx T_0 - b\mu_B^2$$

$$\mu_B = \alpha \frac{\log \sqrt{S_{NN}}}{(\sqrt{S_{NN}})^{\beta}}$$

Where:

$T_0 = 167.5 MeV$

$b = 0.1583 GeV^{-2}$

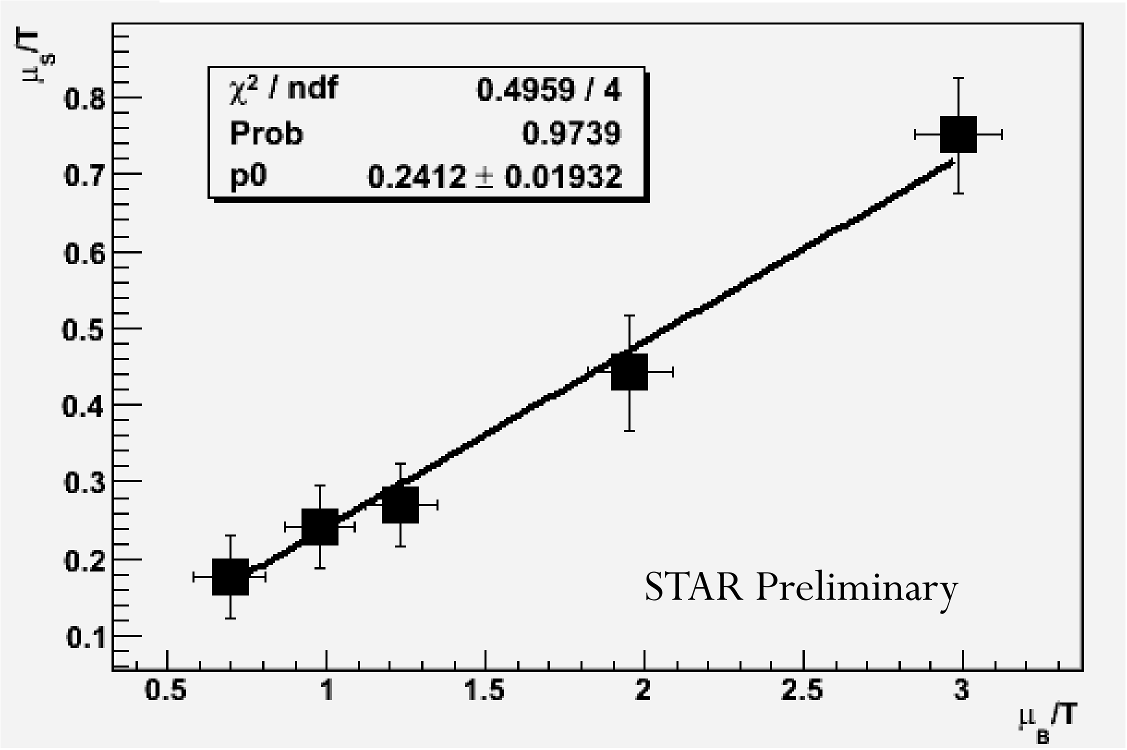
$\alpha = 2.06$

$\beta = 1.13$

Parameters are from the fitting of published data of AGS, SPS and RHIC 130 GeV data.

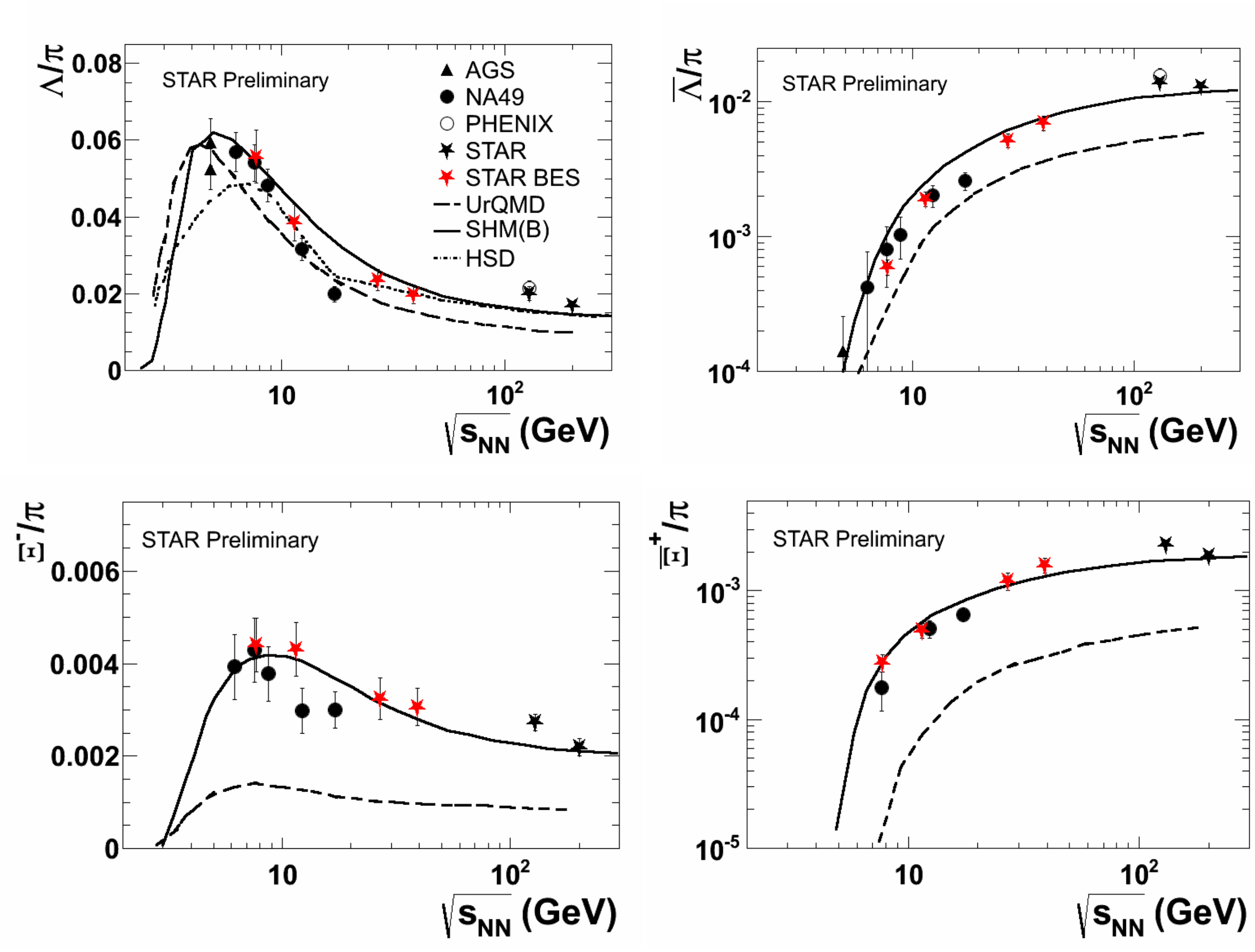
- Reference: F.Becattini et al. Phys Rev C 73, 044905 (2006)
- Statistical error only.

Anti-baryon to Baryon Ratio



- Try to get a relationship between μ_B/T and μ_S/T.
- Use a linear function to fit μ_B/T and μ_S/T.

Particle ratios



SHM(B): statistical hadronization model, A. Andronic et.al.,NPA772

UrQMD: M. Bleicher et.al., JPG25, 1859

HSD: E.Bratkovskaya et.al, PRC69; W. Cassing and E. Bratkovskaya, Phys. Rept. 308

NA49: PRC78,034918

AGS: E896, PRL88; E917, PRL87; E891, PLB382; E802, PRC57

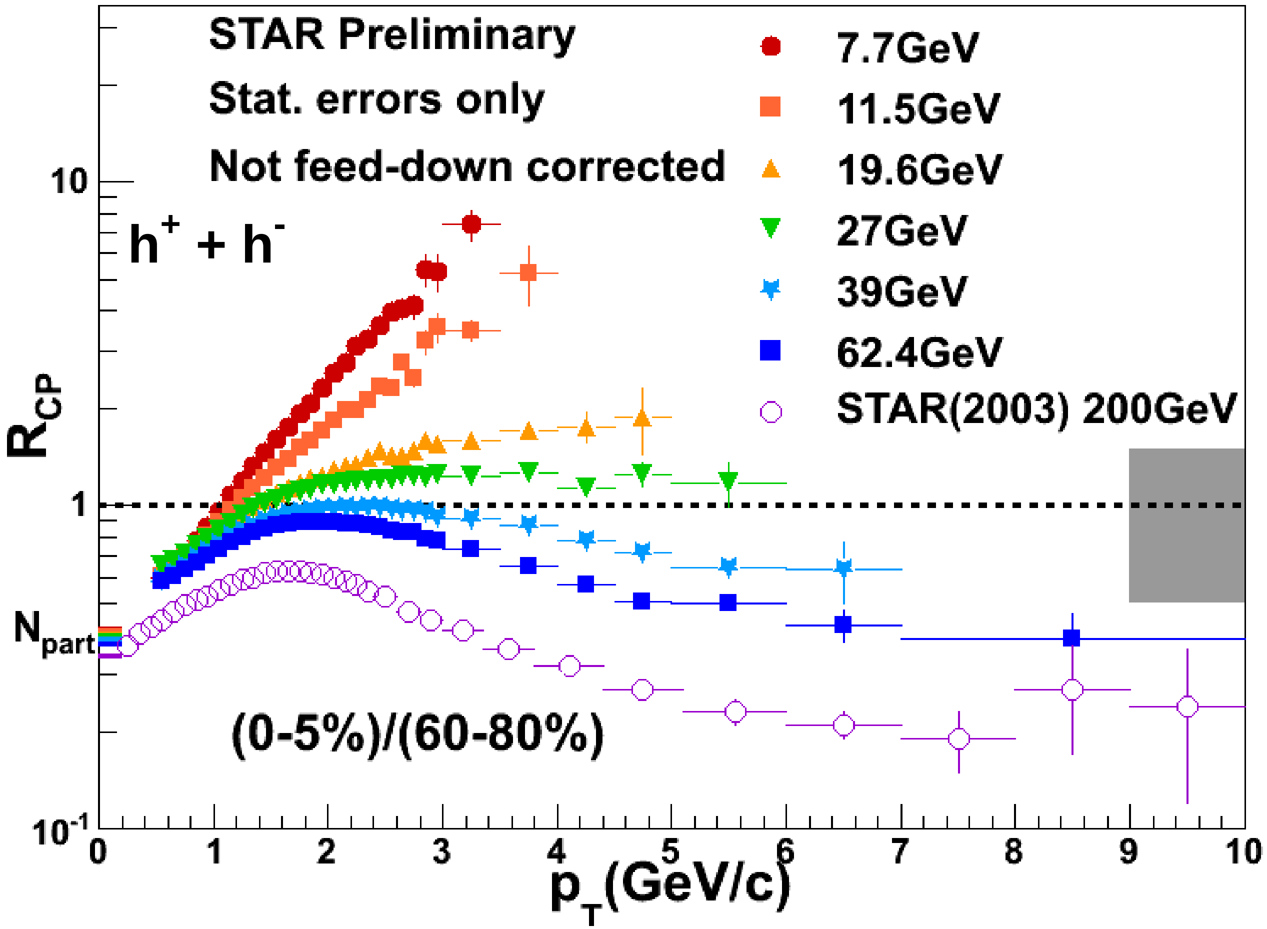
PHENIX: PRL88, 242301

STAR: PRL89,092301; PRL92, 182301; PRL89, 092301; PRL98, 062301; PLB595, 143; PRL92, 112301

Strange particle is measured in $|y|<0.5$; π yield in is $1.5(\pi^+ + \pi^-)$, for $|y|<0.1$

STAR BES data agree well with the statistical hadronization model at three energies

Charged hadrons R_{CP}



- Lower energies strongly enhanced (Cronin Effect?)
- Suppressed for $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \geq 39$GeV
- It is not clear where quenching turns off