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# Collision system scan and future perspectives at STAR

**Jiangyong Jia** 





Brookhaven National Laboratory

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### 200 GeV O+O





### e+p/A vs nuclear collisions

• EIC: structures of the initial state



HeavyIon: Initial state and emergence of collectivity.



### e+p/A vs nuclear collisions

- EIC: structures of the initial state (one-body Wigner func.)
  - Precise control on kinematics



Heavy-ion: Multi-Parton interactions (many-body Wigner function)



Probe different phase space (fock state) of the proton wave function

# Initial state imaging in large system

### **Initial Shape**





Unfold to get initial state information ρ







# Initial state imaging in large system

### **Initial Shape**





Unfold to get initial state information

 $ho(r, heta) = rac{
ho_0}{1+e^{(r-R_0(1+eta_2 Y_{20}( heta))/a}}$ 





### Dynamics in the initial stages

Initial condition generally (DIS&HI) described by energy-momentum tensor



Modified in heavy-ion collisions due to final-state interaction.

• Huge theoretical effort/progress in study of hydrodynamization and non-hydro evolution



### Aspect of initial conditions from HI

- Small system scan
- Longitudinal correlations
- Covered by others: nPDF, UPC ( $\gamma$ +A, VM), entanglement etc
  - Zhoudunming Tu, Shuai Yang, Dmitri Kharzeev…
- Precision on initial state by improving hydrodynamic models



### Importance of subnucleon fluctuations

v₂(2, I∆η|>2)

0.1

pPb (s<sub>NN</sub> = 5.02 TeV

Eccentric proton

Round proton

CMS v<sub>2</sub> data, 185 ≤ N<sup>ottine</sup> < 220

Schenke

p\_ (GeV/c)

IP-glasma, b=0, n/s=0.18 (Very preliminary)

 Proton substructure essential to explain the pPb ridge

 Proton substructure required to describe incoherent e+p data



See 2001.10705, 2102.11189

How to go beyond this qualitative picture with STAR data?

### Shape engineering in small system

- $v_2(^{3}\text{HeAu}) \sim v_2(dAu) > v_2(pAu), v_3(^{3}\text{HeAu}) \sim v_3(dAu) \sim v_3(pAu)$
- Both nucleon fluctuation  $(v_2)$  and subnucleon fluctuations  $(v_3)$  are important.
  - Ongoing debate on the STAR/PHENIX differences



### Synergy between RHIC & LHC

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

• Remarkable  $\sqrt{s}$  indep. of  $v_n(p_T)$  in largest and smallest systems!

- What does this mean?
- $\sqrt{s}$  dependence of nucleon and subnucleon fluctuations?
  - Fill this gap with O+O data at RHIC (taken) and LHC (to be taken).

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### **Disentangle different contributions**

- Geometry vs momentum anisotropy  $\rightarrow$  initial T<sub>uv</sub>
  - Systematic analysis of multiple observables in multiple systems (v<sub>n</sub>, [p<sub>T</sub>], vn-[p<sub>T</sub>])

![](_page_11_Figure_3.jpeg)

Exp. data + theory efforts Understand non-flow

### **Disentangle different contributions**

- Geometry vs momentum anisotropy  $\rightarrow$  initial T<sub>uv</sub>
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![](_page_12_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_5.jpeg)

## Longitudinal structure and dynamics

3D partonic structure in A+A Accessible via rapidity correlations

![](_page_13_Figure_2.jpeg)

what about p+p, and proton structure in 3D?

![](_page_13_Figure_4.jpeg)

averaged over events

event-by-event

# Longitudinal structure and dynamics

![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

Multiple particle correlations and explore new observables

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### **Extended STAR acceptance**

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Recent upgrade + forward upgrade to be fully installed this year
- Collect pA/AA data to take advantage of the extended acceptance
  - Provide important information on nPDF& CGC in 2022 and 2024
  - Complimentary to sPHENIX by bring insight on the soft sector in particular in 2023-2025

### Forward upgrade status

- FCS (EMCAL and HCAL) construction complete, commission with RUN2021
- Forward Silicon Tracker and sTGC Tracker expected to complete in June 2021, and will be installed before RUN2022

#### 'Forward' Jet-tracking Components Installed at RHIC's STAR Detector

New calorimeters will give scientists a glimpse of the internal structure of protons and nuclei in particle smash-ups at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider

### Commission data from O+O run

February 22, 2021

![](_page_16_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_8.jpeg)

### Nuclear PDF

### Xiaoxuan Chu

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- Unique capability in moderate Q<sup>2</sup> and moderate to low x
  - Less affected by Q<sup>2</sup> evolution compared to LHC
- Golden channels:  $R_{pA}$  for direct photon and DY,2.5<  $\eta$ <4
  - Constrains on sea quark and gluon pdfs.
- Forward di-hadron correlation &  $\gamma$ -jet in search for gluon saturation

![](_page_17_Figure_7.jpeg)

# Collectivity in y+A

#### **Prithwish Tribedy**

- Nature of collectivity in γA (LHC/HERA) not very clear.
- STAR will bring additional insight in the high Lumi running in 2023-2025
  - +Complementary info from other UPC process.

![](_page_18_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Figure_6.jpeg)

### Example: constrain nuclei shape with A+A

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Hydro is a precision tool for IS &FS

### **Initial Shape**

![](_page_20_Figure_2.jpeg)

Demonstrated by Multi-system Bayesian analysis

1605.03954 2010.15130 2011.01430

![](_page_20_Figure_5.jpeg)

Predicated on knowing the initial state via Trento model

Harmonic flow

Initial density profile

$$\left({ ilde{T}}_A+{ ilde{T}}_B
ight)/2 \quad {
m vs} \quad \sqrt{{ ilde{T}}_A{ ilde{T}}_B}$$

• pre-equalibrium dynamics

### Shape of nuclei

Most ground state stable nuclei are deformed

$$\rho(r,\theta,\phi) = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + e^{(r-R(\theta,\phi)/a)}}$$
  
R(\theta,\phi) = R\_0 (1 + \beta\_2[\cos \gamma Y\_{2,0} + \sin \gamma Y\_{2,2}] + \beta\_3 Y\_{3,0} + \beta\_4 Y\_{4,0})

Shape determined by minimizing the energy

![](_page_21_Figure_4.jpeg)

Triaxial spheroid:  $a \neq b \neq c$ .

![](_page_21_Figure_6.jpeg)

Triaxility controlled by  $0 \le \gamma \le \pi/3$ Prolate: a=b<c $\rightarrow\beta_2$ ,  $\gamma=0$ Oblate: a<b=c $\rightarrow\beta_2$ ,  $\gamma=\pi/3$ 

Main tool: transition rates B(En) among low lying states

### Nuclear shape tomography via flow

• Shape from B(E2), radial profile from e+A or ion-A scattering

«rotational» spectrum

![](_page_22_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_5.jpeg)

Probe entire mass distribution: multi-point correlations

![](_page_22_Figure_7.jpeg)

collective flow response to the shape

$$\begin{split} S(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2) &\equiv \langle \delta \rho(\mathbf{s}_1) \delta \rho(\mathbf{s}_2) \rangle \\ &= \langle \rho(\mathbf{s}_1) \rho(\mathbf{s}_2) \rangle - \langle \rho(\mathbf{s}_1) \rangle \langle \rho(\mathbf{s}_2) \rangle. \end{split}$$

### Does HI probe the same information?

- Low energy exps. measure deformed charge distribution
  - HI measure the mass distribution
- B(En) exp. measure deformation at time scale of transtion~10<sup>-21</sup>s, vs HI collision 10<sup>-24</sup>s.
  - The nuclear wave function probed might be different.
- B(En) exp. directly reflects the collective rotation. HI collision cares about the actual shape of mass distribution
  - Shed light on the rigidity on nuclear deformation?

Bohr and Mottelson<sup>1</sup> which assumes that the deformed nuclear system merely changes its shape to give the appearance of rotation, known as irrotational flow motion. The moment of inertia

![](_page_23_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_9.jpeg)

Rigid

Irrotational

Scan systems with different deformation to constrain shape and use that as extra control parameter on hydrodynamics Can/will we be able to do something similar for p+p collisions?

# **Concluding remarks**

- HI relied on NS and DIS to provide inputs on initial state of A and p.
  - very different theoretical tools and experimental methods

![](_page_24_Figure_3.jpeg)

- HI physics now is precise enough to feedback to NS and DIS
  - Clearly possible in large A+A system. As our tool & understanding of early state improves, might be possible even for p+p? Continued analysis & interpretation of HI data is important

![](_page_24_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_7.jpeg)

HI-like event ~600 particles

# Initial state mapping in large system

• Similarly we can unfold initial state size & shape-size fluctuations

![](_page_26_Figure_2.jpeg)

Deformed system: enhanced size fluctuation, anti-correlation for v<sub>2</sub>-[p<sub>T</sub>]

![](_page_26_Figure_4.jpeg)

### Collectivity in different systems

![](_page_27_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_6.jpeg)

~30000 particles\* ~2000 particles\* ~

~ 600 particles\*

Change system size and shape at RHIC and LHC: → Control space-time dynamics!

\* Rough number in very high-multiplicity events, integrated over full phase space at LHC

### High-multiplicity e+A at EIC?

![](_page_28_Picture_1.jpeg)

High-multiplicity  $e+A = (q\bar{q})+A$ ?

![](_page_28_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_1.jpeg)

Control the size and energy of the probe via x and Q<sup>2</sup>

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