



### Strange Hadrons ( $K_S^0$ and $\Lambda$ ) Production in Fixed-Target Al+Au at $\sqrt{S_{NN}} = 4.9$ GeV and Au+Au at $\sqrt{S_{NN}} = 4.5$ GeV in STAR



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Critical Point and Onset of Deconfinement CPOD 2017 Stony Brook University



## Outline

- Introduction to Fixed-Target (FXT) Program
  Overview of STAR Detector
  STAR FXT Geometry
  Mid-rapidity K<sup>0</sup><sub>S</sub> and Λ production in FXT Au+Au and Al+Au collisions
   > p<sub>T</sub> and m<sub>T</sub>-m<sub>0</sub> spectra
- Particle yields and comparison with AGS <u>experiments</u>
- □ Future upgrades and FXT program
- Summary

## **BES-I** Program



#### □ BES phase I at RHIC

- Study the onset of deconfinement and phase boundary
- Search the QCD critical point
- $\rightarrow$  Turn-off of QGP signals
- Softening of the equation of state
- Find evidence of the possible first-order phase transition
- Systematic study of Au+Au collisions at 7.7, 11.5, 14.5, 19.6, 27, 39 GeV (BES Phase-I)

STAR, arXiv:1007.2613 Need to probe lower energies!

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### Motivation for a Fixed-Target Program



NA49 has reported that the onset of deconfinement may occurs at 7 GeV, the low end of BES range.

□ How to achieve low energy?

- By installing a target inside the beam pipe and using RHIC beam as projectile.
- > It can extend the  $\mu_B$  range from 400 MeV to about 720 MeV
- Provide control measurements for searches of the critical point and onset of deconfinement

### The Solenoidal Tracker At RHIC (STAR)



### **Fixed-Target Geometry**



### Centrality Determination for Au+Au at $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$ = 4.5 GeV



Pileup has been removed by multiplicity cut.

15%-30% centralities are biased toward the more central collisions.

 nGoodTracks are those tracks which pass through basic QA cuts.

This biasing is minimal for more central events.

# Centrality Determination for Al+Au at $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$ = 4.9 GeV



3.4 M Al+Au events collected with the top 30% centrality.

It is not a beam pipe study.

Pileup has been removed by multiplicity cut.



### Particle Reconstruction in Al+Au $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$ = 4.9 GeV



Al+Au at  $\sqrt{S_{NN}} = 4.9 \text{ GeV}, 0-5\%$   $\Rightarrow K^0{}_S \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^ \Rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow p + \pi$   $\Box \pi$ , K, p are identified with TPC dE/dx  $\Box$  Secondary vertex reconstruction

### $p_T$ spectra of $K_S^0$ in Au+Au $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$ = 4.5 GeV



- $\succ$   $K_S^0$  Spectra in Different rapidity bins for FXT Au+Au at  $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$  = 4.5 GeV.
- Statistical errors only.
- $\succ$  15-30% trigger is biased towards the most central.
- $\rightarrow$  Spectra are extrapolated to high  $p_T$  with Stefan-Boltzmann fitting function.

### $p_T \text{ spectra of } \Lambda \text{ in } Au + Au \sqrt{S_{NN}} = 4.5 \text{ GeV}$



- >  $\Lambda$  Spectra in Different rapidity bins for FXT Au+Au at  $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$  = 4.5 GeV.
- Statistical errors only.
- > 15-30% trigger is biased towards the most central.
- $\rightarrow$  Spectra are extrapolated to high  $p_T$  with Stefan-Boltzmann fitting function.

### $p_T$ spectra of $K_S^0$ in Al+Au $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$ = 4.9 GeV



*K*<sup>0</sup><sub>S</sub> Spectra in Different rapidity bins for FXT Al+Au at √S<sub>NN</sub> = 4.9 GeV.
 Statistical errors only.
 → Spectra are extrapolated to high p<sub>T</sub> with Stefan-Boltzmann fitting function.

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### $p_{\rm T}$ spectra of $\Lambda$ in Al+Au $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$ = 4.9 GeV



Λ Spectra in Different rapidity bins for FXT Al+Au at √S<sub>NN</sub> = 4.9 GeV.
 Statistical errors only.
 → Spectra are extrapolated to high p<sub>T</sub> with Stefan-Boltzmann fitting function.

# $m_T$ -m<sub>0</sub> spectra of $K_S^0$ and Λ in Au+Au at $\sqrt{S_{NN}} = 4.5$ GeV



- >  $m_T$ -m<sub>0</sub>Spectra in Different rapidity bins for FXT Au+Au at  $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$  = 4.5 GeV.
- > Errors are statistical only.
- $\rightarrow$  Solid line fit to data and dashed is extrapolation with fitting function.

# m<sub>T</sub>-m<sub>0</sub> spectra of $K_S^0$ and Λ in Al+Au at $\sqrt{S_{NN}} = 4.9 \text{ GeV}$



- >  $m_T$ -m<sub>0</sub>Spectra in Different rapidity bins for FXT Al+Au at  $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$  = 4.9 GeV.
- Errors are statistical only.
  - $\rightarrow$  Solid line fit to data and dashed is extrapolation with fitting function.

### Comparison of m<sub>T</sub>-m<sub>0</sub> spectra with Au+Au and Al+Au



- >  $m_T m_0$  Spectra in Different rapidity bins for FXT Au+Au at  $\sqrt{S_{NN}} = 4.5$  GeV and Al+Au at  $\sqrt{S_{NN}} = 4.9$  GeV.
- Errors are statistical only.
- → Solid line fit to data and dashed is extrapolation with fitting function.

### $K_S^0$ Yield in Au+Au and Al+Au



### **Λ Yield Au+Au and Al+Au**



- □ Amplitude and width of rapidity density, dN/dy, of  $\Lambda$  in Au+Au @ 4.5 GeV are consistent with AGS experiments.
- $\Box$  Due to the asymmetric system, the dN/dy rapidity distribution shape is different from A+A.
- □ The Al+Au data lies below Au+Au data due to asymmetric system.

### Particle Yield comparison in Au+Au at $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$ = 4.5 GeV with different experiments



 E895: Phys. Rev. C 68 (2003) 054905

- E895: NPA 698 (2002) 495c
- E802: NPA 610 (1996) 139c
- E877: Phys. Rev. C 63 (2001) 014902
- E891: PLB 382 (1996) 35 E896: Phys. Rev. Lett. 88, 062301
- NÁ44: Phys. Rev. C 66 (2002) 044907
- NA49: JPG 30 (2004) S701
- NA49: Phys. Rev. Lett. 93 (2004) 022302
- Phys. Rev. Lett. 93 (2004) 022302
- NÁ57: JPG:NPP32 (2006) 2065
- WA98: Phys. Rev. C 67 (2003) 014906

□ The excitation function of integrated yield, dN/dy, at mid-rapidity, scaled by the average number of participants.

- $\Box$   $K_S^0$  points are scaled by factor of 10.
- □ STÂR data is a in good agreement with various AGS and CERN experiments.

### The STAR Upgrades and the FXT program



#### iTPC Upgrade:

- TPC Upgrade:EndCap TOF Upgrade:EPD Upgrade:Improved dE/dx resolution✓ Mid-rapidity coverage is criticalEPD Upgrade:✓ Mid-rapidity coverage is critical✓ Better trigger Better momentum resolution Veeded for PID at mid-rapidity
  - ✓ -1.6<η<-1.1</p>
  - ✓ Allows higher energy range of FXT program
  - ✓ Ready in 2019

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1609.05102.pdf

- ✓ Reduces background
- ✓ Improves event plane resolution
- $\checkmark$  2.1<| $\eta$ |<5.1 Ready in 2018

Extends  $\eta$  coverage from

Star Note 0666 : An Event Plane Detector for STAR

1.0 to 1.5

 $p_T > 60 \,\mathrm{MeV}/\mathrm{c}$ 

Ready in 2019

### **Strange Particles in FXT and BES-II**



□ Clear signals for  $K_S^0$ ,  $\Lambda$  and  $\Xi^-$  are observed in Au+Au at 4.5 GeV FXT test run

□ Clear signals for  $K_S^0$  and  $\Lambda$  are observed in Al+Au at 4.9 GeV FXT test run.

 $\Box$  Have not seen  $\overline{\Lambda}$  and  $\Omega$ , due to low statistics.

□ After upgrade we need ~100M events for each energy and hoping to see the  $\Lambda$ ,  $\Omega$  and  $\Xi^-$ .

### Summary

- □ These results show that STAR has a capability to run in the fixed-target as well as in the collider mode.
- $\Box$   $K_S^0$  and  $\Lambda$  m<sub>T</sub>-m<sub>0</sub> spectra are in a good agreement with the AGS experiments.
- □ Width and amplitude of  $K_S^0$  and  $\Lambda$  for Au+Au and Al+Au, rapidity densities dN/dy, are in a good agreement with AGS experiments.
- □ FXT program proposed during RHIC BES-II will extend the energy down to  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$  = 3.0 GeV ( $\mu_B$ =720 MeV).
- □ iTPC, eTOF and EPD upgrades will allow more comprehensive and refined measurements.

# Thank You!