

Indian Participation in STAR

2/15

NISER, Jatni



IISER Berhampur



University of
Rajasthan, Jaipur



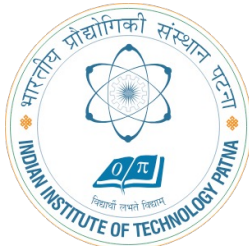
Indian Institute of
Technology, Bombay



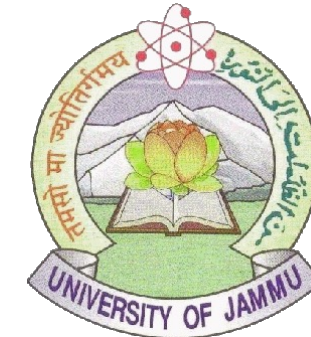
IISER Tirupati



IIT Patna



University of
Jammu, Jammu



VECC, Kolkata



IOP, Bhubaneswar



NIT Durgapur



Panjab University, Chandigarh



Bedanga Mohanty
NISER, INDIA, 17 Dec 2025

LPU, Punjab



Panchayat
College, Bargarh



Indian Participation in STAR

It all formally started

¹In continuation of the proposal Submitted in July 1994 and in October 1996

VECC/EXP/QGP/97-04
STARNOTEΔ#310ΔOct. 1997

PHOTON MULTIPLICITY
MEASUREMENTS IN THE STAR
DETECTOR AT RHIC

A Proposal for Upgrade of STAR¹

Bhubaneswar - Calcutta - Chandigarh - Jaipur - Jammu -
Mumbai

Science goals

It is proposed to integrate the WA98 preshower Photon Multiplicity Detector (PMD) with some modifications into the STAR experiment to study photon production and isospin fluctuations in nucleus-nucleus collisions at RHIC energy in order to investigate the formation of Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP), the dynamics of hadronization process, the characteristics of the hot hadron gas and to search for Disoriented Chiral Condensates (DCCs). The PMD, to be mounted at 7 m from vertex, will have fine granularity and almost full azimuthal coverage in the pseudo-rapidity region $2.0 \leq \eta \leq 3.8$. Simulation results are presented to describe the effectiveness of the proposed detector to measure photon multiplicity on event-by-event basis in the actual environment of the STAR experiment. Background problems caused by material in front of the PMD are also investigated and the efforts to reduce the background by implementing a charged particle veto are described. Coupled with the Forward TPC measuring charged particles, the PMD should become an ideal tool to search for any physical processes leading to charge-neutral fluctuations. In the given environment one can achieve photon counting efficiency of better than 65% and the associated background from all sources amount to less than 35%. The event-to-event fluctuation of the measured N_γ/N_{ch} ratio will be better than 10%. We show that the PMD can provide reasonable selection on low p_T photons suitable for DCC searches and also estimates of global transverse electromagnetic energy.

Timeline

Pert Chart for STAR PMD fabrication & installation												
	1998				1999				2000			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1) Gas Detector R & D, tests												
2) Material procurement												
3) PMD fabrication (new set of boxes)												
4) CPV fabrication												
5) CPV electronics & assembly												
6) DAQ integration												
7) Shipping												
8) PMD installation & commissioning												
9) CPV installation												
10) Final debugging of entire system												

²Only permanent members are list. In addition, there are several graduate students

List of Collaborators²

Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar
D.P. Mahapatra, S.C. Phatak

Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Calcutta
S. Chattopadhyay, M.R. Dutta Mazumdar, Murthy S. Ganti, T.K. Nayak, S. Ramanarain, Bikash Sinha, M.D. Trivedi, Y.P. Viyogi³

Panjab University, Chandigarh
M.M. Aggarwal, V.S. Bhatia

University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
K.B. Bhalla, V. Kumar, R. Raniwala, S. Raniwala

University of Jammu, Jammu
P.V.K.S. Baba, S.K. Badyal, N.K. Rao, S.S. Sambyal

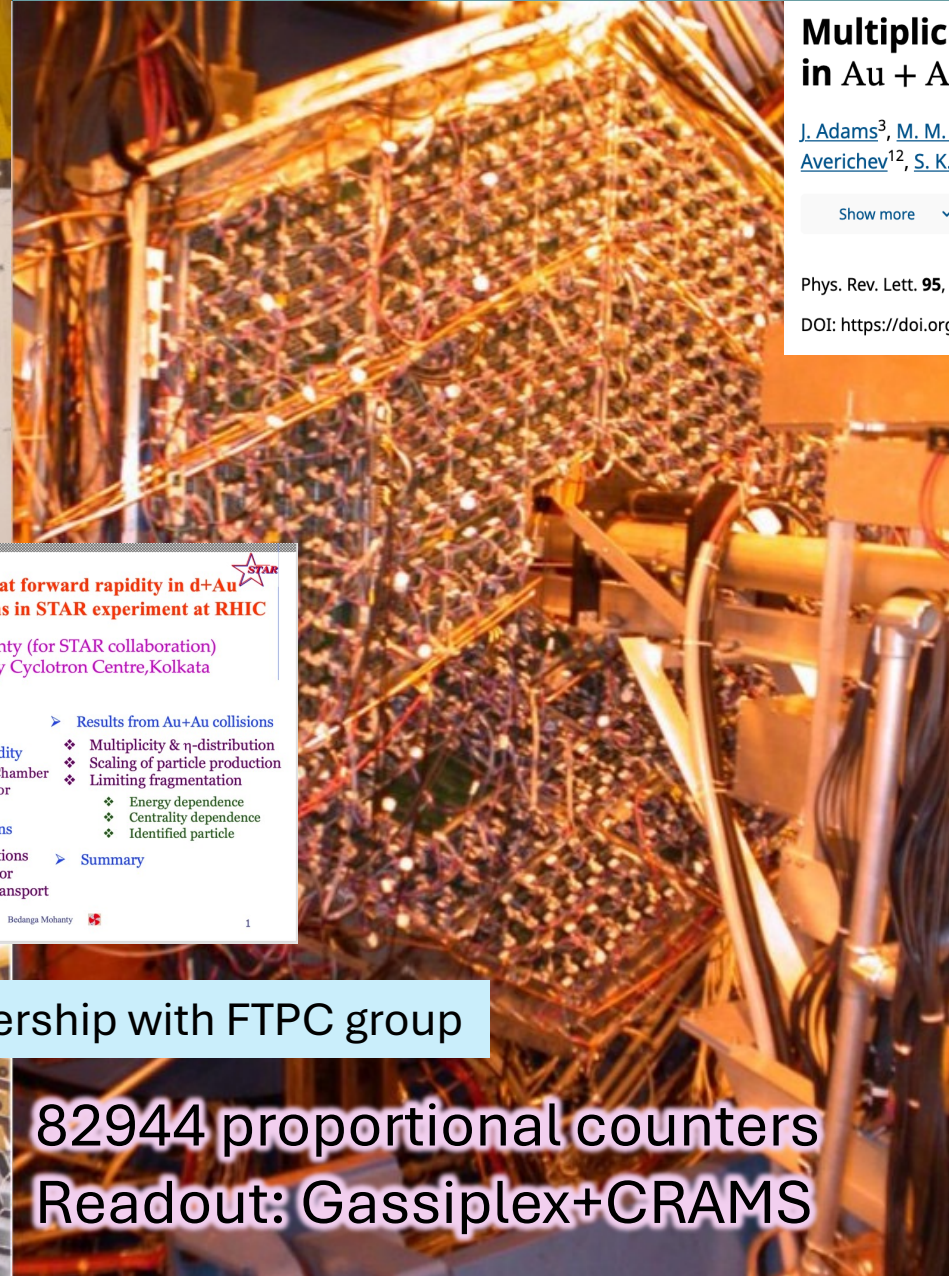
Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai
R. Varma

6 to 13

Due to some geo-political reasons we waited till .. **2001**
First contacts – John Harris, Tim Hallman, Hans Georg Ritter, Bill Christe and Pavel Neveski

The Photon Multiplicity Detector (PMD) was finally **installed** in the STAR experiment at Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) in **2003**. The device was used to detect forward inclusive photons during data collection and was **operational until 2011**.

Photon Multiplicity Detector 4/15



Multiplicity and Pseudorapidity Distributions of Photons in Au + Au Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 62.4$ GeV


J. Adams³, M. M. Aggarwal²⁹, Z. Ahammed⁴³, J. Amonett²⁰, B. D. Anderson²⁰, D. Arkhipkin¹³, G. S. Averichev¹², S. K. Badyal¹⁹, Y. Bai²⁷ et al. (STAR Collaboration)

Show more

Phys. Rev. Lett. **95**, 062301 – Published 5 August, 2005

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.95.062301>

First identified particle longitudinal scaling at RHIC

 **Particle production at forward rapidity in d+Au and Au+Au collisions in STAR experiment at RHIC**

Bedanga Mohanty (for STAR collaboration)
Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Kolkata

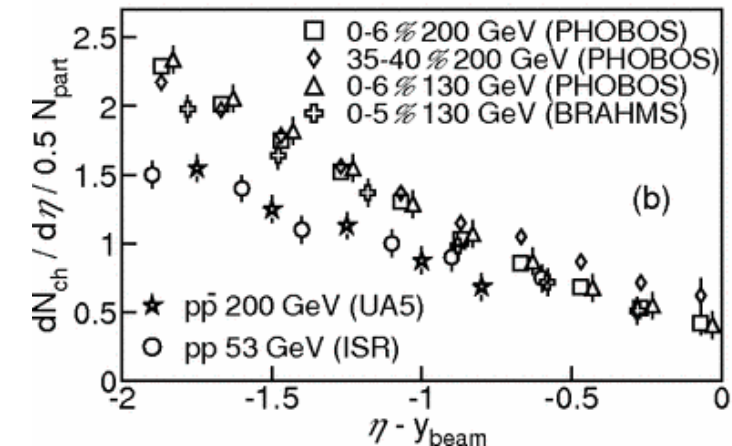
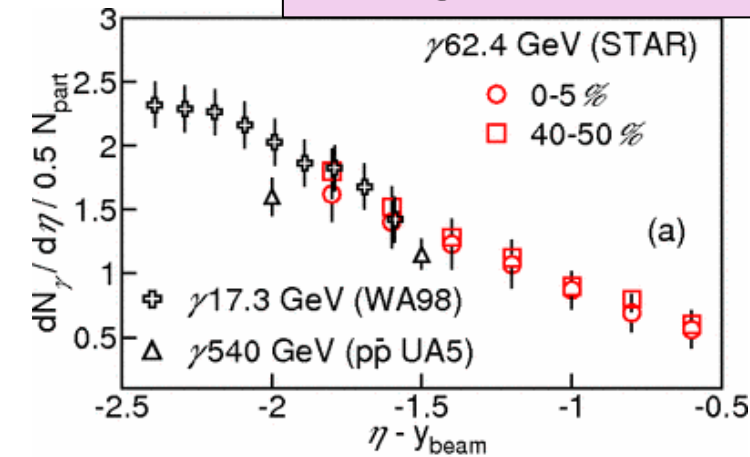
Outline:

- Motivation
- Detectors at forward rapidity
 - ❖ Forward Time Projection Chamber
 - ❖ Photon Multiplicity Detector
 - ❖ Forward π^0 Detector
- Results from d+Au collisions
 - ❖ Multiplicity & p_T distributions
 - ❖ Nuclear modification factor
 - ❖ Λ production & Baryon transport
- Results from Au+Au collisions
 - ❖ Multiplicity & η -distribution
 - ❖ Scaling of particle production
 - ❖ Limiting fragmentation
 - ❖ Energy dependence
 - ❖ Centrality dependence
 - ❖ Identified particle
- Summary

QM2005, Budapest Bedanga Mohanty 1

Fruitful partnership with FTPC group

82944 proportional counters
Readout: Gassiplex+CRAMS



Phys.Rev.Lett. 95 (2005) 062301
Phys.Rev.C 73 (2006) 034906
Nucl.Phys.A 832 (2010) 134-147
Phys.Rev.C 91 (2015) 3, 034905
Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A 499 (2003) 751-761

Muon Telescope Detector

Contribution: ~10% (12 out of 120) modules of the MRPC modules in STAR-MTD.

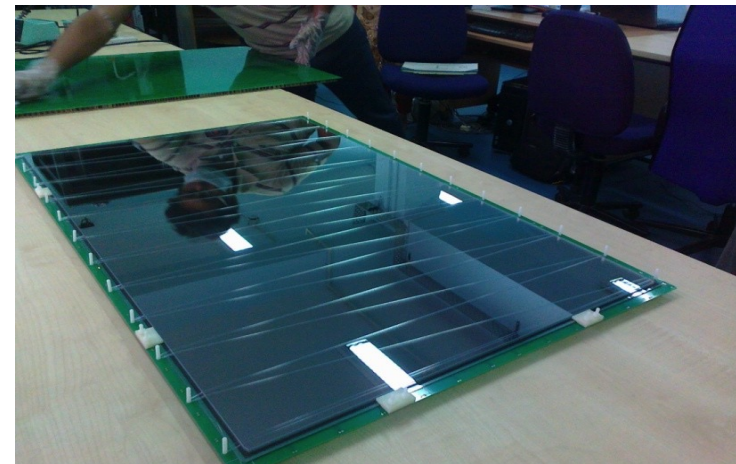
First batch delivered in June 2013



Pick-up strip



Graphite coated
outer glass



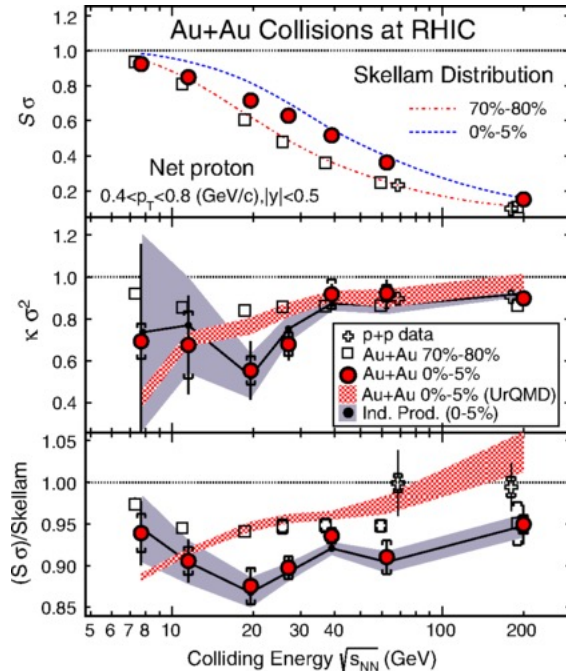
250 μm Fishing
lines



Major Science Contributions

Critical Point Search

(Phys.Rev.Lett. 112 (2014)
032302; 597 citations)



Defining the observable to
making measurements

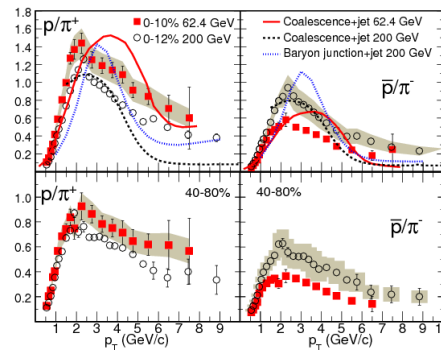
Partonic Collectivity

(Phys. Rev. Lett. 116
(2016), 062301, 110
citations)

(Selected list, jointly with others)

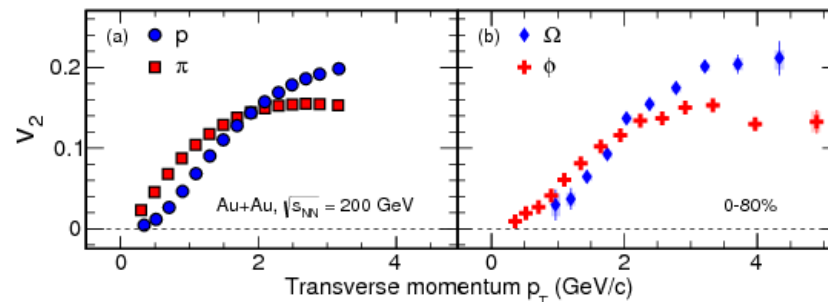
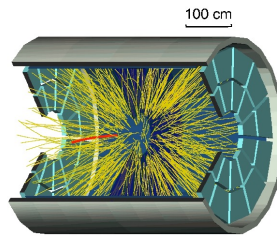
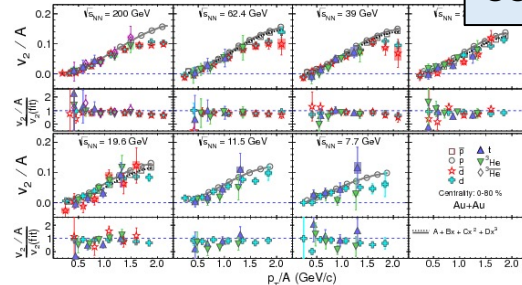
Baryon-to-meson enhancement

(Physics Letters B 655 (2007) 104-
113; 244 citations)

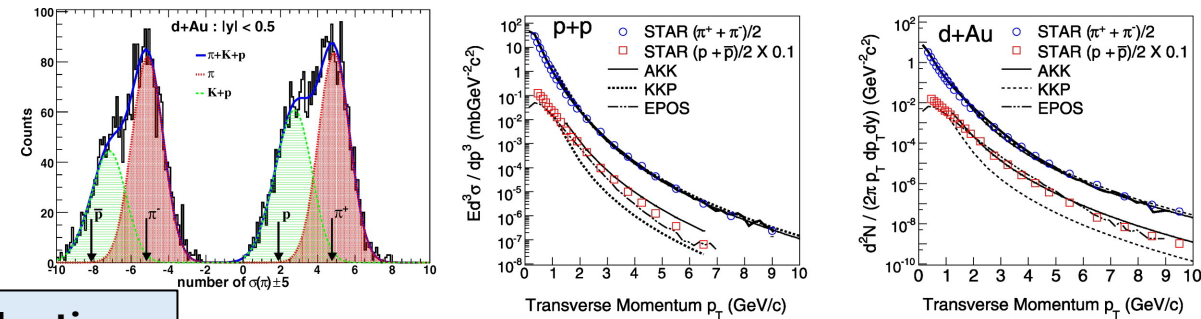


Nuclei production

(Phys. Rev.C 94
(2016) 3, 034908,
103 citations;
Nature 473 (2011)
353, 219 citations)



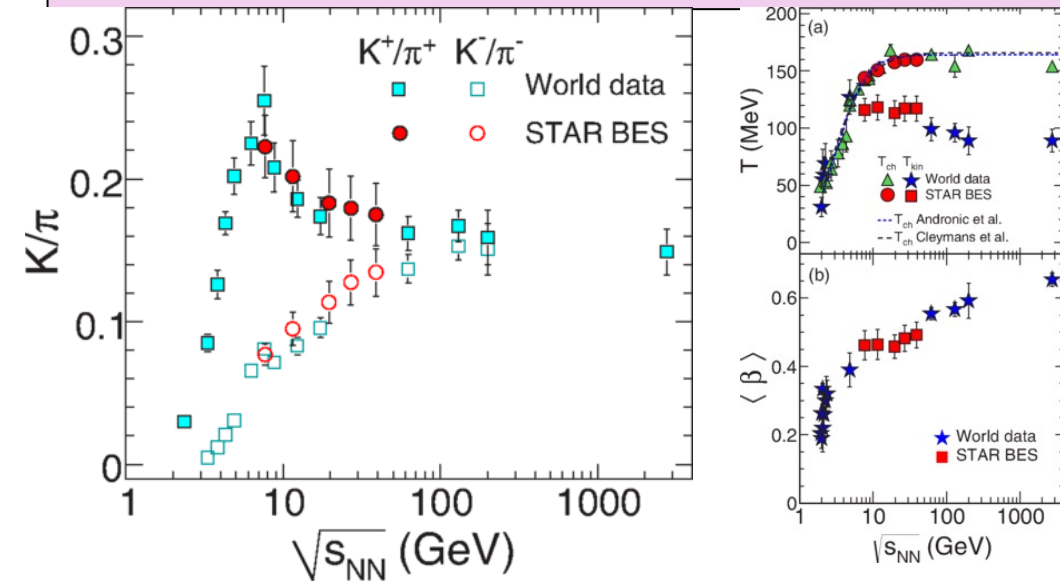
Relativistic rise of dE/dx measured in TPC to
identify hadrons at **high p_T and test of pQCD**
(Phys.Lett.B 637 (2006) 161-169, 368 citations)



Thanks to STAR and collaborators for the
opportunity

Bulk properties and Freeze-out dynamics

(Phys.Rev.C 96 (2017) 4, 044904; 767 citations)



PhD students and impact from/in India

Name (Area, Year)	Currently (Experiment)
Anand Kumar Dubey (Detector, 2004)	Faculty at VECC, Kolkata (CBM)
Supriya Das (K/pi fluctuations, 2005)	Faculty at Bose Institute (CBM, ALICE)
Dipak Kumar Mishra (Resonance, 2006)	Faculty at BARC, Mumbai (PHENIX and CMS)
Raghunath Sahoo (E_T 2007)	Faculty at IIT Indore (ALICE)
Pawan K. Netrakanti (PMD, Spectra, 2008)	Faculty at BARC, Mumbai (CMS and Neutrino)
Debasish Das (HBT, 2008)	Faculty at SINP, Kolkata (ALICE)
Sunil M. Dogra (DCC, 2009)	Faculty at Kyungpook National University (CMS)
Lokesh Kumar (spectra and p_T fluc, 2010)	Faculty at Panjab University (STAR and ALICE)
Sadhana Dash (resonance, 2010)	Faculty at IIT Bombay (ALICE, EPIC)

Selected list here

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Driving scientific program
in our field in India

Name (Area, Year)	Currently (Experiment) 7/15
Mriganka M. Mondal (jets, 2011)	Faculty at LPU, Panjab (STAR, EPIC)
Navneet K. Pruthi (v_3 2011)	Faculty at DAV College, Chandigarh (STAR)
Chitrasen Jena (nuclei, 2012)	Faculty at IISER Tirupati (STAR, EPIC)
Prabhat Kumar Pujahari (rho-meson, 2012)	Faculty at IIT Madras (CMS, EPIC)
Nihar Ranjan Sahoo (fluctuations, 2013)	Faculty at IISER Tirupati (STAR)
Prithwish Tribedy (DCC, 2014)	Faculty at Brookhaven National Laboratory, USA (STAR)
Md. Nasim (flow, 2014)	Faculty at IISER Berhampur (STAR, EPIC)
Rihan Haque (nuclei flow, 2015)	Faculty at Government College, WB
Sabita Das (spectra, 2015)	Faculty at K.K.S Womens College, Balasore (teaching)
Amal Sarkar (fluc, 2015)	Faculty at IIT Mandi (CMS, EPIC)
Arghya Chatterjee (fluc, 2019)	Faculty at NIT Durgapur (STAR)

Scientific leadership roles (selected)



Deputy Spokesperson
(2011-2014)
Physics Analysis
Coordinator (2008-2010)

GPC Member (Paper
committee)

~85

Primary Author

~51

Non overlapping : GPC: ~ 21 % of STAR paper and ~
13% of STAR published paper

Physics Working Group Convenors

PAC – 10 hours time
difference; 7800 miles

- New PWG structure
- Publication Policy – STAR
Notes and codes in CVS
- Decadal Plan.
- BES Program.
- First submissions to
Science and Nature
journals.
- 3-QM's : 2008, 2009,
2011.
- W-spin asymmetry



Convenor Light flavour
spectra (2020-2022)



Convenor Light flavour
spectra (2011-2016)



Convenor Bulk correlations
(2009-2011)



Convenor Bulk
correlations (2008-2009)



Convenor Spectra WG
(2006-2008)



PMD
project
leader

STAR Talks Committee Members

Trigger and QA Boards



(2020-2022)



(2018-2020)



(2013-2015)



(2011-2013)



(2008-2010)



(2006-2008)



Member Trigger Board (2008-2010)
Member BUR Committee (2008-2010)



STAR-QA board
(2020-2022)

Role in Beam Energy Scan Program @ STAR-RHIC

STAR: Beam User Request 2008:

“Start the energy scan program within $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 39 - 6.1$ GeV. This is to search for the QCD phase boundary and the possible critical point in the diagram.”

330 citations

Nuclear & Particle Physics Program Advisory Committee – **STAR proposal NOT accepted**.

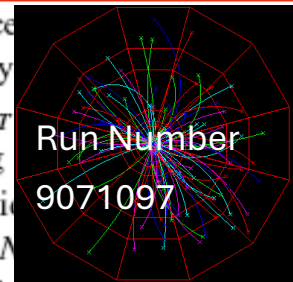
(A) *“...the experimental capabilities, in particular at sub-injection energies (i.e. below the normal AGS injection energy), are quite different for the two experiments, due to overall acceptance and triggering issues.”*
--- Demonstrate STAR (designed for 200 GeV) can run at low energy

(B) *“To date, however, the PAC has not seen a compelling presentation of the key observables and their potential physics impact for this measurement program.observables need to be identified, their measurements simulated and luminosity requirements established.”* -- **Establish a proper observable**

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 81, 024911 (2010)

Identified particle production, azimuthal anisotropy, and interferometry measurements in Au + Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 9.2$ GeV

We present the first measurements of identified hadron production, azimuthal anisotropy, and pion interferometry from Au + Au collisions below the nominal injection energy at the BNL Relativistic Heavy-Ion Collider (RHIC) facility. The data were collected using the large acceptance STAR detector at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 9.2$ GeV from a test run of the collider in the year 2000. The results on multiplicity density dN/dy in rapidity y , average transverse momentum $\langle p_T \rangle$, and Hanbury-Brown-Twiss (HBT) radii are consistent with the corresponding fixed-target experiments. Directed flow measurements are presented for both mid-rapidity and forward-rapidity regions. Furthermore the collision centrality dependence of identified particle dN/dy and particle ratios are discussed. These results also demonstrate that the capabilities of the STAR detector, although optimized for $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV, are suitable for the proposed QCD critical-point search and exploration of the QCD phase diagram at RHIC.



3000 events

PRL 105, 022302 (2010)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

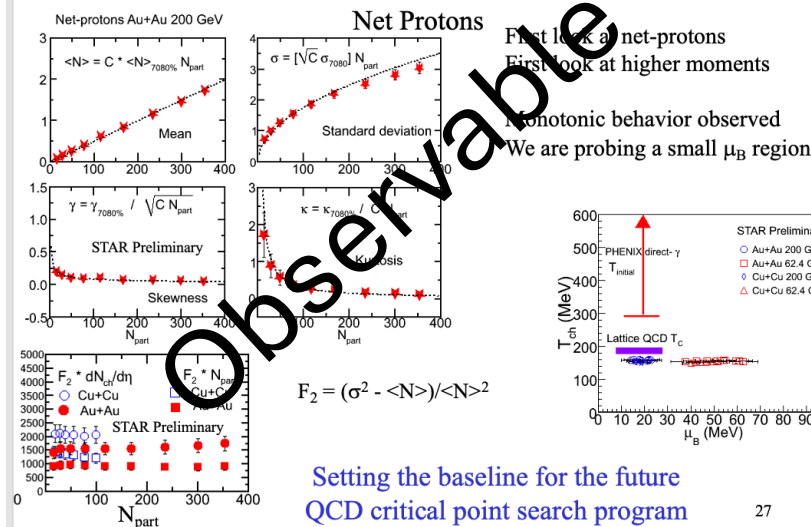
week ending
9 JULY 2010

Higher Moments of Net Proton Multiplicity Distributions at RHIC

at μ_B values $\lesssim 200$ MeV in the QCD phase plane. The RHIC beam energy ($100 < \mu_B < 550$ MeV) scan will look for nonmonotonic variation of $\kappa\sigma^2$ for net protons as a function of $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ to locate the CP.

417 citations

Experimental Results on Higher Moments



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RHIC Critical Point Search - Future Plans

Experiments have proposed the following plan

May a good idea to start with energies common to both experiments

Beam Energy (GeV)	PHENIX	STAR	Event Count	Realistic Time scales (days)
5.0	✓	✓	100 K	7
6.1	✓	✓	1M	23
8.6	✓	✓	2M	20
12.3	✓	✓	2M	15
17.3	✓	✓	5M	12
22.4	✓	✓	10M	12
27.0	✓	✓	10M	7
39.0	✓	✓	10M	6
62.4	✓	✓		

First paper from RHIC was based on ~ few thousand events;
PHOBOS : PRL 85 (2000) 3100

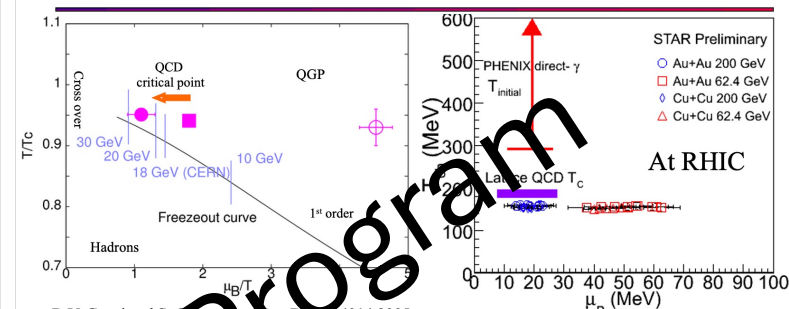
"The measurements shown here represent the first step towards the development of a full picture of the dynamical evolution of nucleus-nucleus collisions at RHIC energies."

The results shown at QM2009 from RHIC low energy test running :

"These measurements shown here could become the first step towards a detailed study of the QCD phase diagram at RHIC"

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New Program : Look for QCD critical point 10/15



R.V. Gavai and S. Gupta, Phys. Rev. D 71, 114014, 2005

Most lattice calculation predicts critical point $\mu_B > 160$ MeV
Current studies at RHIC probes $\mu_B \sim 14 - 60$ MeV

Need a beam energy scan program - but fixed target experiments were there ..

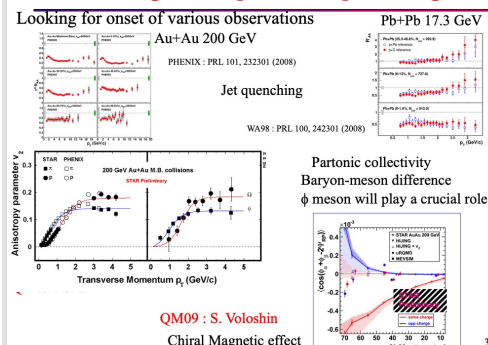
The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new lands but seeing with new eyes.

-- Marcel Proust, French novelist, 1871-1922.

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QM2009 Summary talk (March- April 2009)

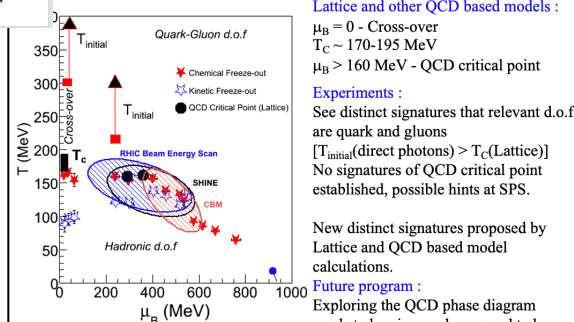
New Program : Explore QCD phase diagram



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Gathered the community support for BES program

Current Status



Lattice and other QCD based models :

$\mu_B = 0$ - Cross-over
 $T_c \sim 170-195$ MeV
 $\mu_B > 160$ MeV - QCD critical point

Experiments :

See distinct signatures that relevant d.o.f are quark and gluons
[$T_{\text{initial}}(\text{direct photons}) > T_c(\text{Lattice})$]
No signatures of QCD critical point established, possible hints at SPS.

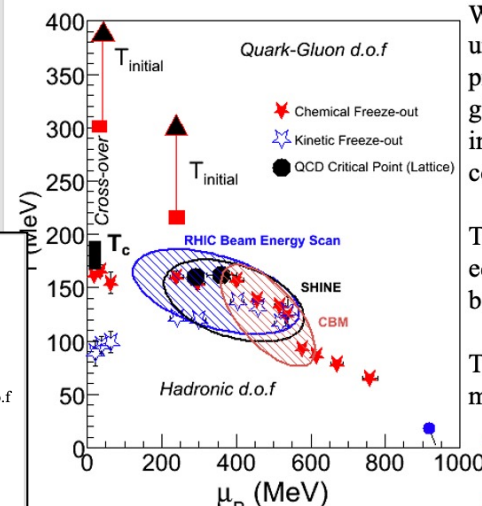
New distinct signatures proposed by Lattice and QCD based model calculations.

Future program :

Exploring the QCD phase diagram needs to be vigorously pursued to know properties of basic constituents of matter under extreme conditions.

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Future



With the starting of LHC ($\mu_B \sim 0$) - we have unique opportunity to understand the properties of matter governed by quark-gluon degrees of freedom at unprecedented initial temperatures achieved in the collisions.

To make the QCD phase diagram a reality equal attention needs to be given to high baryon density region.

These two complementary programs will make our understanding clearer on

- ✓ characterization of quark-gluon matter at varying baryon density
- ✓ finding the QCD critical point and
- ✓ locating the QCD phase boundary

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Beam Energy Scan Program required

Beam Energy Scan Program @ STAR-RHIC

11/15

<http://drupal.star.bnl.gov/STARstarnotes/public/sn0493>

Experimental Study of the QCD Phase Diagram and Search for the Critical Point: Selected Arguments for the Run-10 Beam Energy Scan at RHIC. The STAR Collaboration (B. I. Abelev et al.); **Jun. 4, 2009**

“We present an overview of the main ideas that have emerged from discussions within STAR for the Beam Energy Scan (BES).”

15-16, June 2009, Nuclear & Particle Physics Program Advisory Committee *recommends for Run 10 BES*

..... 12 weeks for a beam energy scan (BES) with Au-Au collisions... is justified by the strong attention given in the RHIC community to the potential for a landmark observation in this energy range..... In arriving at its recommendations for the BES, the PAC has given priority to careful measurements of the energy dependence of fluctuation and correlation observables associated with the CEP search,.....

STAR Results from Beam Energy Scan Program at RHIC

Bedanga Mohanty
(For the STAR Collaboration)
VECC, Kolkata

Outline:

- BES program at RHIC (2010 - 2011)
- Freeze-out conditions
- Partonic vs. hadronic degrees of freedom
- Search for the signatures of the phase boundary
- Search for the signatures of the critical point
- Summary

QM2009: Summary Talk - "Exploring the QCD phase diagram needs to be vigorously pursued to know properties of basic constituents of matter under extreme conditions. To make the QCD phase diagram a reality equal attention needs to be given to high baryon density region."

QM2011 Bedanga Mohanty

Summary

Successful RHIC BES Program from Collider/Accelerator and experimental side

New observations:

- Identified hadron production & freeze-out parameters reveals high net-baryon density at these energies. Effect on several observables seen.
- Hadronic interactions at low energy. Small ϕ meson v_2 at 11.5 GeV. Disappearance of dynamical charge correlations
- Interesting trends for observables related to softening of EOS. Non-monotonic variation of freeze-out eccentricity. Change in sign of proton v_1 with energy and centrality.
- Large acceptance & excellent PID allows for fluctuations measurements. Deviations from HRG and Poisson statistics. Is being used to study structure of the QCD phase diagram.

Need to complete the first phase of BES program

QM2011 Bedanga Mohanty

Collision Energies (GeV)		5	7.7	11.5	17.3	27	39
Section	Observables	Millions of Events Needed					
A1	n_s scaling $\pi/K/p/\Lambda$ (m_T-m_0)/ $n < 2$ GeV	8.5	6	5	5	4.5	4.5
A1	ϕ/Ω up to $p_T/n_s=2$ GeV/c		56	25	18	13	12
A2	R_{CP} up to $p_T \sim 4.5$ GeV/c (at 17.3) 5.5 (at 27) & 6 GeV/c (at 39)				15	33	24
A3	untriggered ridge correlations		27	13	8	6	6
A4	parity violation		5	5	5	5	5
B1	v_2 (up to ~ 1.5 GeV/c)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
B1	v_1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
B2	Azimutally sensitive HBT	4	4	3.5	3.5	3	3
B3	PID fluctuations (K/π)	1	1	1	1	1	1
B3	net-proton kurtosis	5	5	5	5	5	5
B3	differential corr & fluct vs. centrality	5	5	5	5	5	5
B3	integrated p_T fluct (T fluct)						
See[1]: charge-photon fluctuations (DCC)		1	1	1	1	1	1
kink/step/horn		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
v_2 fluctuations		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
HBT (R_s , R_d/R_s)		0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Jet/ridge $2 < \text{trig} < 4$, $1 < \text{assoc} < \text{trig}$					30	8.5	4.5
Jet/ridge $3 < \text{trig} < 6$, $1.5 < \text{assoc} < \text{trig}$						53	24
Baryon-Strangeness cor (hypernuc)							50
Forward π^- yield (rapidity scaling)							
Forw. $\gamma(\pi^0)$ yield (rapidity scaling)							
Long-range forward-backward corr.							
Other PID fluctuations (esp. K/p)							
Particle ratios (many examples)							
p_T spectra							
Prod. of light nuclei & antinuclei							
Yields of species & stat model fits							

Table 2: Observables and statistics needed for the first BES run. The observables in the yellow-shaded area relate to the search for turn-off of new phenomena already established at higher RHIC energies (see section A), while observables in the blue-shaded area search for a phase transition or critical point (see section B). The numbers listed in boldface above are all within reach (nominally require no more than 1.5 times the proposed statistics) in the first BES run plan as set out in Table 1. The remaining numbers (not boldface) will need to wait for higher statistics in a subsequent run. The white part above is briefly introduced in this document, and is explained in detail in Ref. [1].

First results from STAR BES presented in 2011 Quark Matter, Annecy, France

https://webcast.in2p3.fr/video/star_results_from_the_beam_energy_scan_program



Success of BES program (somes measures)

12/15

Kept STAR physics running and community active for another decade

Topic	Paper	Citations	Topic	Paper	Citations
Directed, Elliptic and Triangular Flow and flow fluctuations	<i>Phys.Rev.C</i> 86 (2012) 054908	215	Multi-strange and Nuclei	<i>Phys.Rev.C</i> 93 (2016) 2, 021903	75
	<i>Phys.Rev.C</i> 88 (2013) 014902	244		<i>Phys.Rev.C</i> 97 (2018) 5, 054909	91
	<i>Phys.Rev.Lett.</i> 110 (2013) 14, 142301	135		<i>Phys.Rev.C</i> 102 (2020) 3, 034909	159
	<i>Phys.Rev.Lett.</i> 112 (2014) 16, 162301	313		<i>Phys.Rev.C</i> 99 (2019) 6, 064905	130
	<i>Phys.Rev.C</i> 94 (2016) 3, 034908	103		<i>Phys.Rev.C</i> 107 (2023) 2, 024912	14
	<i>Phys.Rev.C</i> 93 (2016) 1, 014907	111		<i>Phys.Rev.Lett.</i> 130 (2023) 202301	73
	<i>Phys.Rev.Lett.</i> 116 (2016) 11, 112302	83	Chirality and Polarization	<i>Phys.Lett.B</i> 855 (2024) 138560	6
	<i>Phys.Rev.C</i> 98 (2018) 3, 034918	58		<i>Phys.Rev.Lett.</i> 113 (2014) 052302	266
	<i>Phys.Rev.Lett.</i> 120 (2018) 6, 062301	136		<i>Phys.Rev.Lett.</i> 114 (2015) 25, 252302	147
	<i>Phys.Lett.B</i> 784 (2018) 26-32	15		<i>Nature</i> 548 (2017) 62-65	962
	<i>Phys.Rev.C</i> 102 (2020) 4, 044906	22		<i>Phys. Rev. C</i> 108 (2023) 14908	12
	<i>Phys.Rev.Lett.</i> 129 (2022) 25, 252301	19		<i>Nature</i> 614 (2023) 7947, 244-248	171
	<i>Phys.Lett.B</i> 839 (2023) 137755	11		<i>Phys.Rev.Lett.</i> 126 (2021) 16, 162301,	123
	<i>Phys.Lett.B</i> 862 (2025) 139245	11		<i>Phys.Lett.B</i> 839 (2023) 137779	26
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PRL ~ 14; Nature group ~ 3; Citations ~ 7098

STAR: A truly *international* experiment with one of the finest detectors at an exceptional facility (RHIC)

Deep scientific discoveries

1. Recreated early-universe temperature and matter conditions in the laboratory.
2. Formed the Quark–Gluon Plasma, measured its properties — e.g., viscosity, vorticity — at unprecedented values.
3. Made foundational contributions to mapping the QCD phase diagram.
4. Discovered never-before-seen anti-matter nuclei.
5. Explored novel QCD phenomena across a remarkable range of possibilities.
6. Enabled the development of relativistic magneto-spin hydrodynamics through precision measurements.
7. Found that gluons provide a significant share of the proton's spin.

25 years, countless collisions, one extraordinary legacy

1. We turned microseconds after the Big Bang into measurable reality.
2. We found antimatter born anew.
3. We mapped a phase space once thought unreachable.
4. We tested ideas that may yet change textbooks.

“I am reminded of a famous remark of Napoleon. Whenever he was presented with a young man for military advancement, he invariably asked the question: Is he lucky?”

This was by no means a casual inquiry. The important quality for which he was seeking was does this man put himself in a situation where he can be lucky? If you fail to put yourself in a situation where it is possible to have good fortune then you cannot have any success; if you do, you may.

-- Powell in after dinner talk at St. Cergue after-may.”

STAR has been lucky — because its people have been creative. Express our gratitude for the privilege of being part of this extraordinary chapter.



STAR-India 2018



STAR-India 2016



STAR-India 2024

STAR-Counting hall – 9.2 GeV data taking



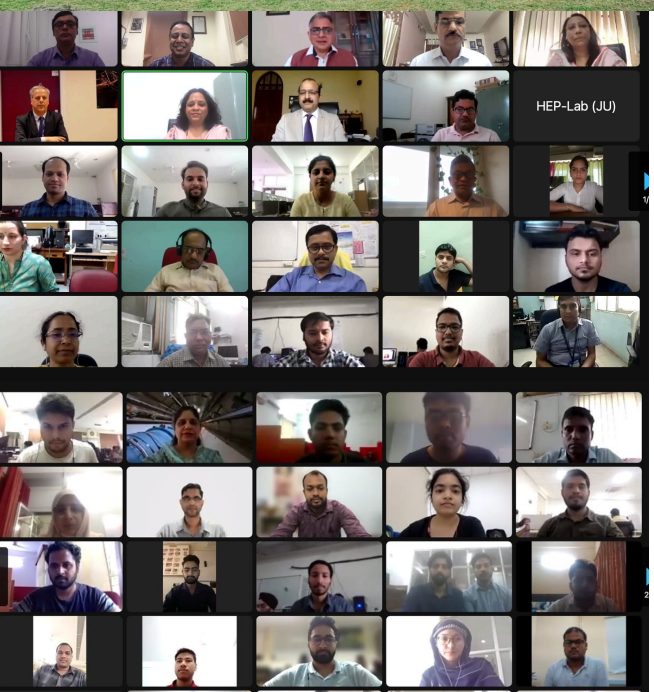
Glimpse of STAR-India in past few years



STAR-India 2022



STAR-India 2024



STAR-India 2022



STAR-India 2021



a passion for discovery



Thank you

