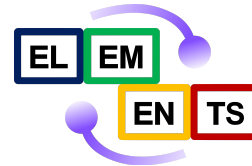
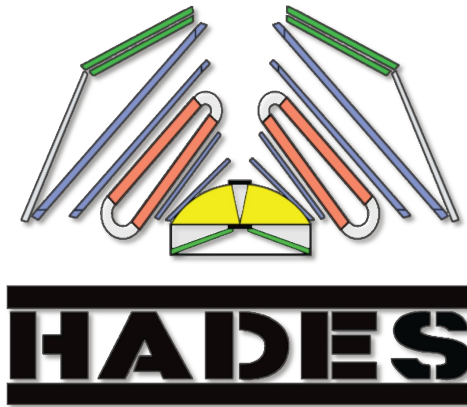


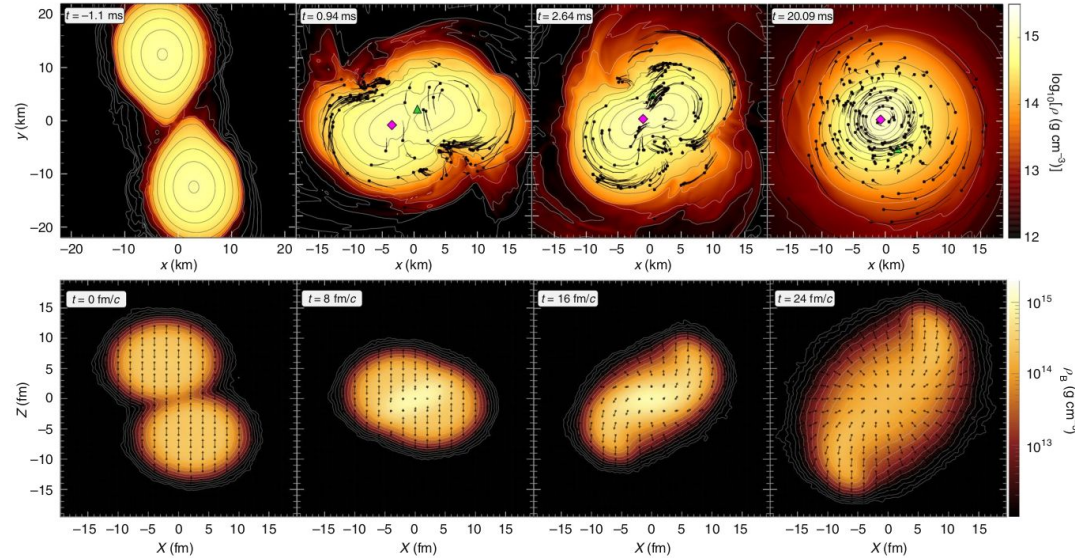
Charged Kaon and $\phi(1020)$ Production

In Ag+Ag Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.55$ GeV Measured with HADES



Physics Motivation

- Ag+Ag at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.55$ GeV with large stopping (Baryon dominance)
- Similar conditions as in merging Neutron Stars
 - $T < 70$ MeV
 - $\rho \approx 3\rho_0$



Nature Phys. 15 (2019) 10, 1040-1045

- E. R. Most, L. J. Papenfort, V. Dexheimer, M. Hanauske, S. Schramm, H. Stöcker, L. Rezzolla, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **122** (2019) no.6, 061101
- S. A. Bass, M. Belkacem, M. Bleicher, M. Brandstetter, L. Bravina, C. Ernst, L. Gerland, M. Hofmann, S. Hofmann and J. Konopka, et al., *Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys.* **41** (1998), 255-369
- HADES Collaboration - J. Adamczewski-Musch et al., *Nature Phys.* **15** (2019) 10, 1040-1045

Motivation for this Work

- In-medium strangeness production mechanisms at/below energetic binary NN collision threshold

$$NN \rightarrow NK^+\Lambda \quad (\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.55 \text{ GeV})$$

$$NN \rightarrow NNK^+K^- \quad (\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.86 \text{ GeV})$$

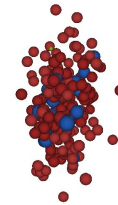
$$NN \rightarrow NN\phi \quad (\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.90 \text{ GeV})$$

Motivation for this Work

- In-medium strangeness production mechanisms at/below energetic binary NN collision threshold



VS



Motivation for this Work

- In-medium strangeness production mechanisms at/below energetic binary NN collision threshold

$$NN \rightarrow NK^+\Lambda \quad (\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.55 \text{ GeV})$$

$$NN \rightarrow NNK^+K^- \quad (\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.86 \text{ GeV})$$

$$NN \rightarrow NN\phi \quad (\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.90 \text{ GeV})$$

- **How is strangeness produced inside the medium?**

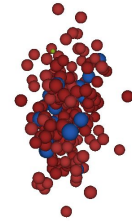
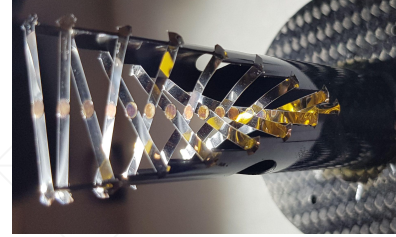
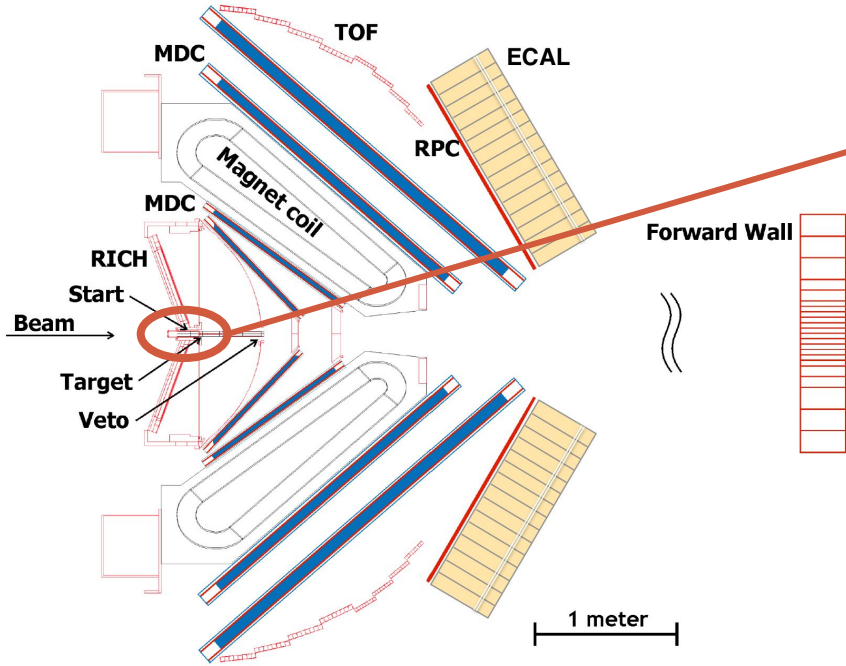
- Production via decay of baryonic resonances?

- *J. Steinheimer et al., DOI: 10.1088/0954-3899/43/1/015104*
- *J. Steinheimer et al., DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevC.93.064908*

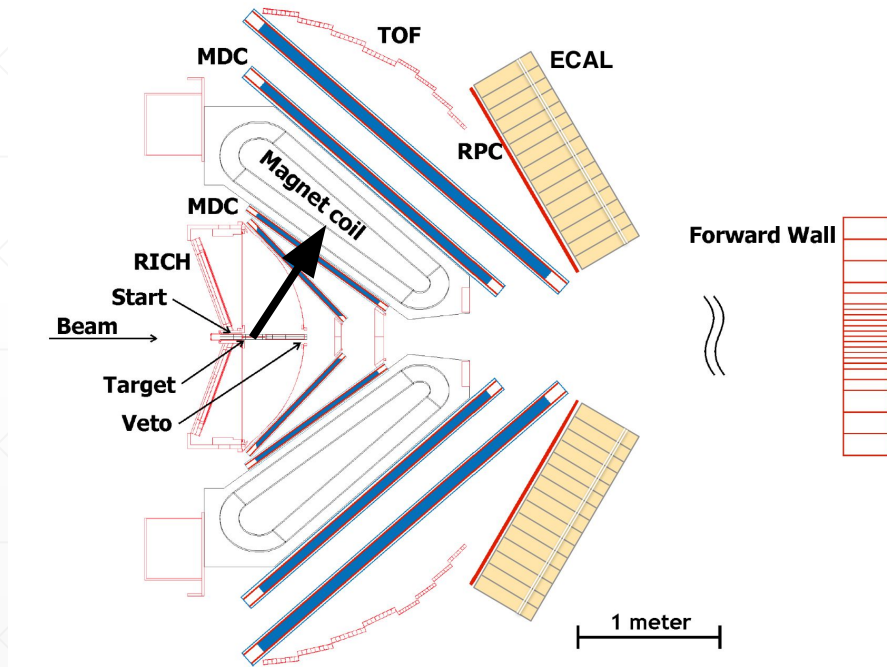
- **Can strangeness yields be explained by thermal models?**

- *A. Motornenko et al., arXiv:2104.06036 [hep-ph]*
- *S. Harabasz et al., DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevC.102.054903*
- *J. Cleymans, H. Oeschler and K. Redlich, DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevC.59.1663*
- *HADES Collaboration - G. Agakishiev et al., DOI: 10.1140/epja/i2016-16178-x*
- *J. Stachel, A. Andronic, P. Braun-Munzinger, K. Redlich, DOI: 10.1088/1742-6596/509/1/012019*

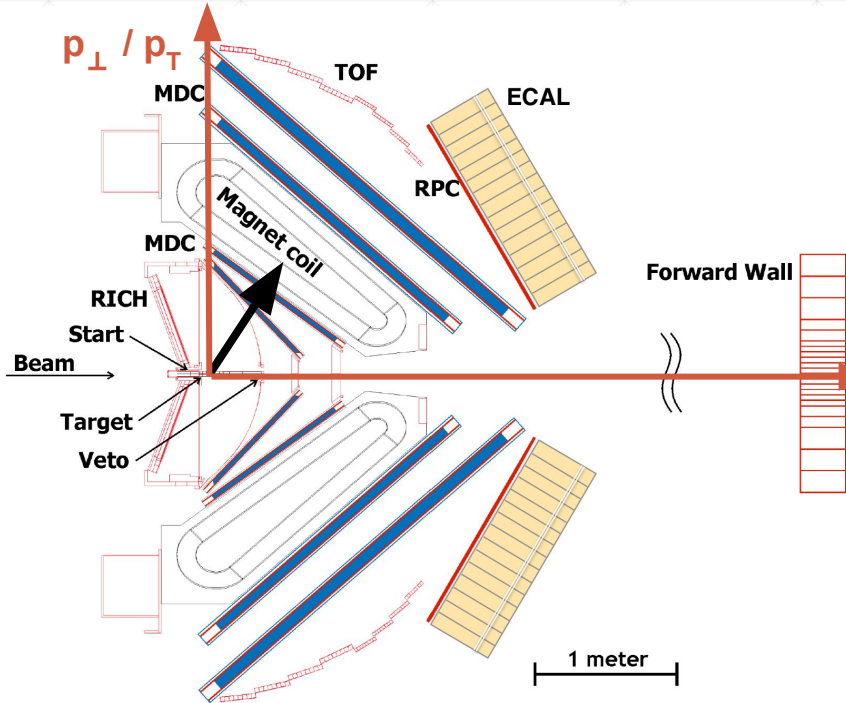
Phase Space Reconstruction



Phase Space Reconstruction



Phase Space Reconstruction

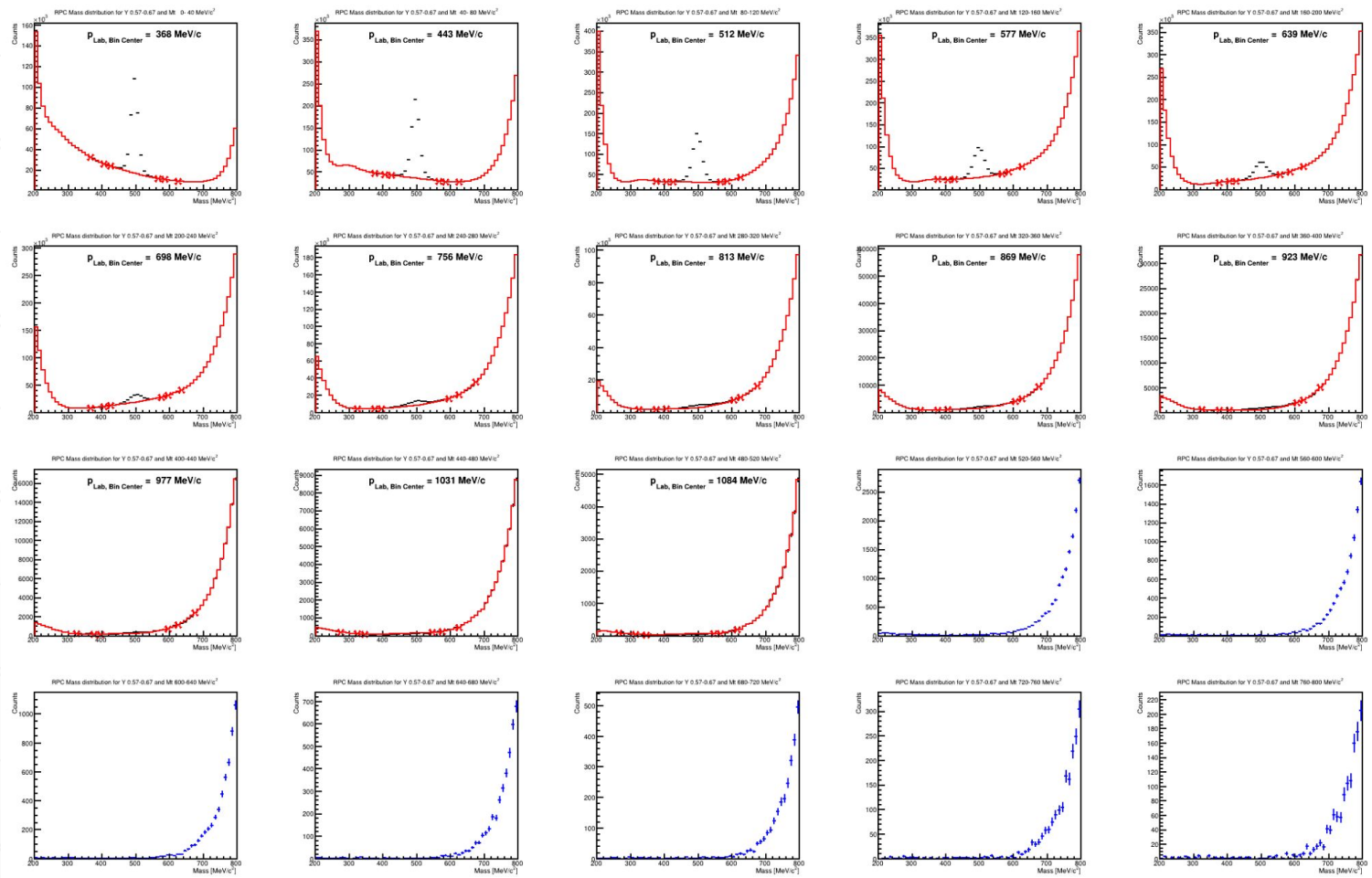


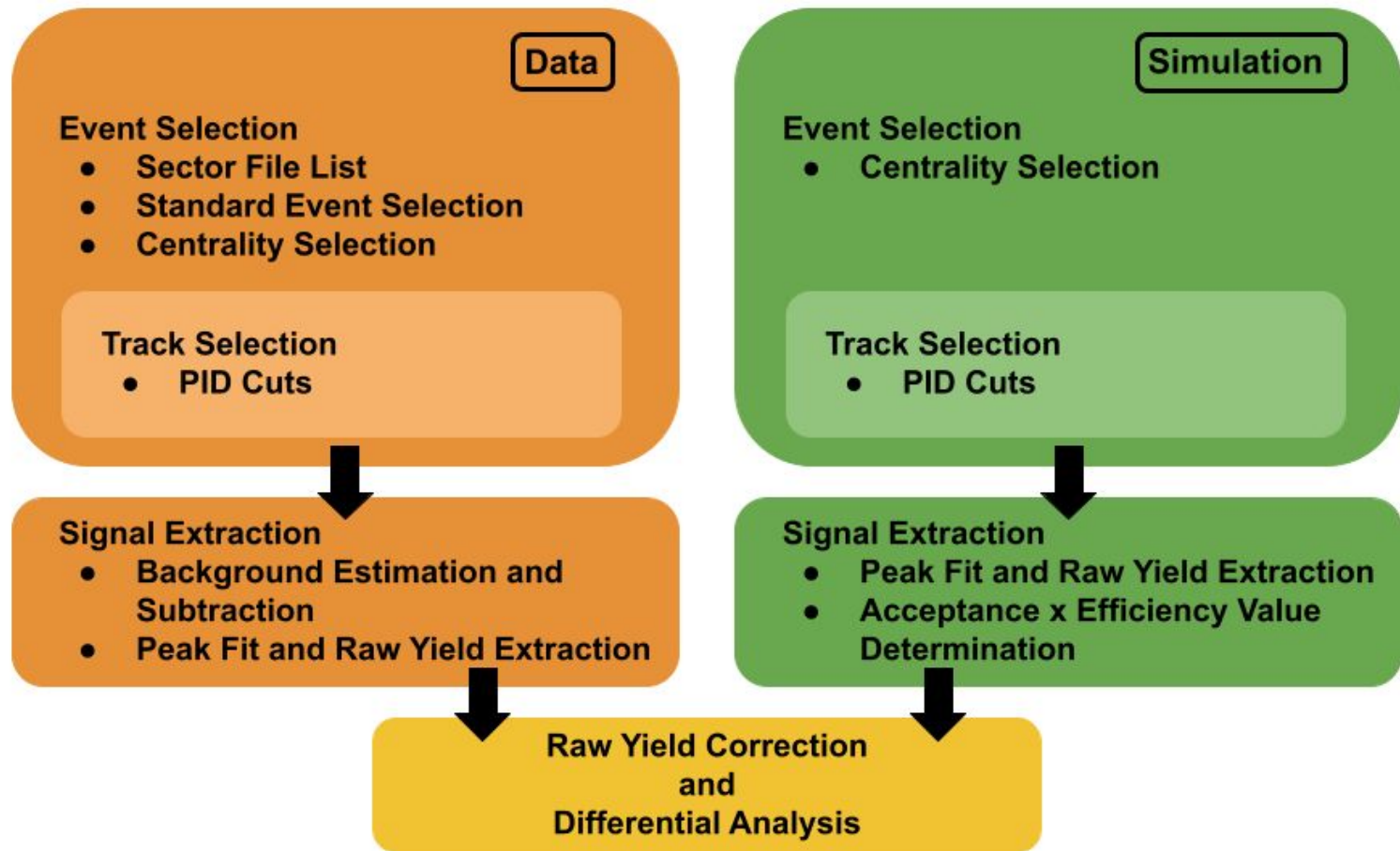
$$p_T = \sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_T = \sqrt{m^2 + p_T^2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(E+p_L)}{(E-p_L)} = \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{p_L}{E}\right) = \operatorname{arctanh}(v_L)$$

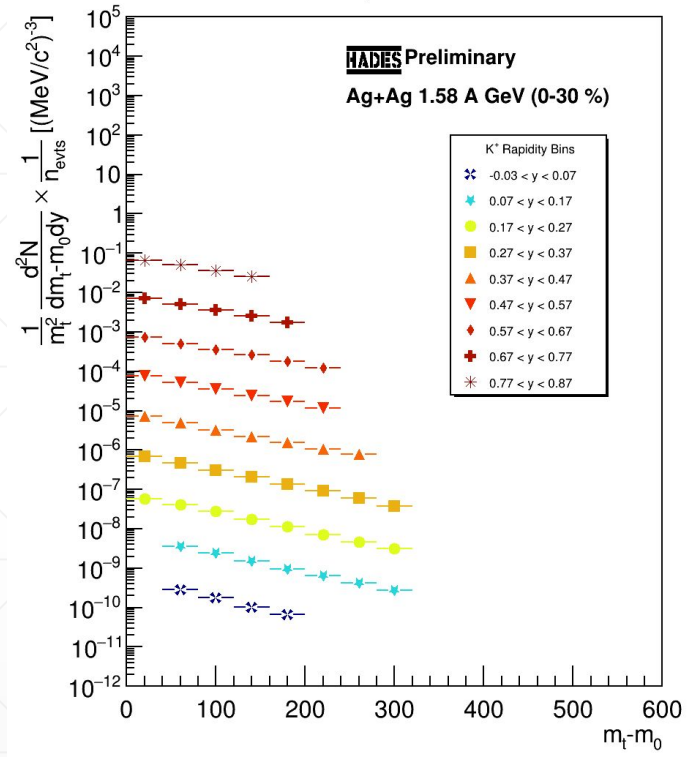
with $E = \sqrt{m^2 + \mathbf{p}^2}$ and $v_L = \frac{p_L}{E}$





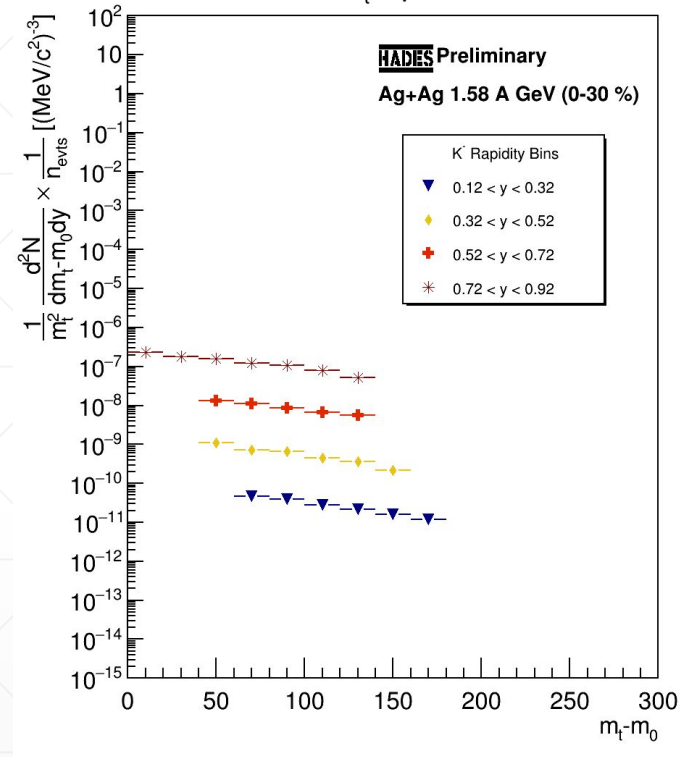
K⁺

K⁺ M_t-Spectra



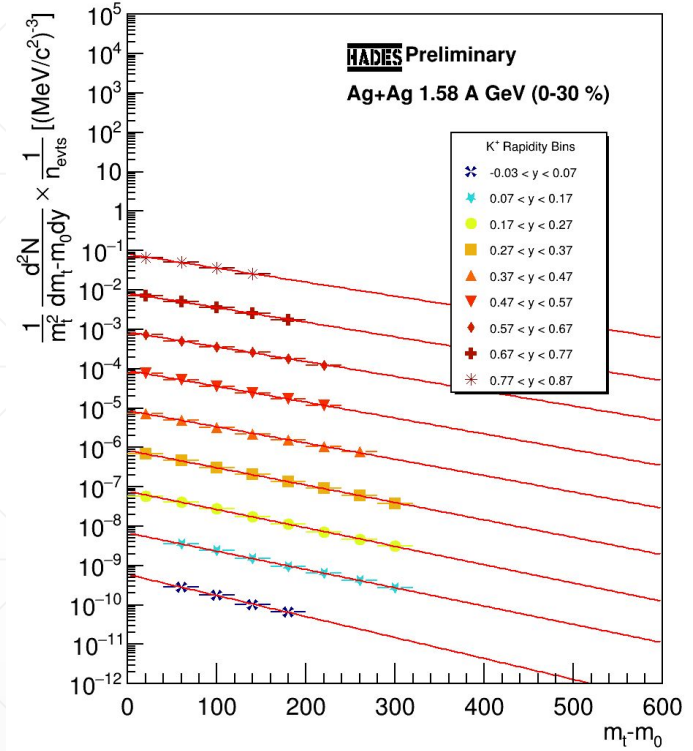
K⁻

K⁻ M_t-Spectra



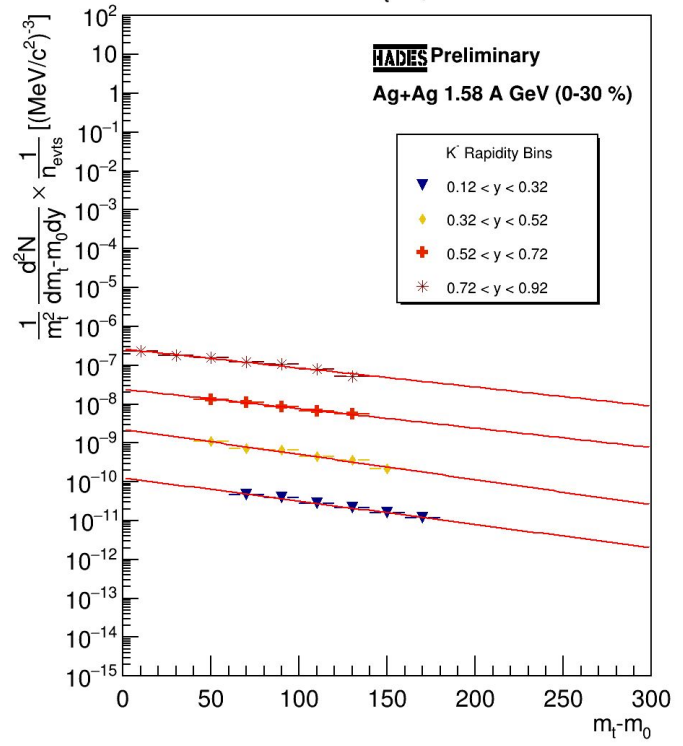
K⁺

Fitted K⁺ M_t-Spectra



K⁻

Fitted K⁻ M_t-Spectra

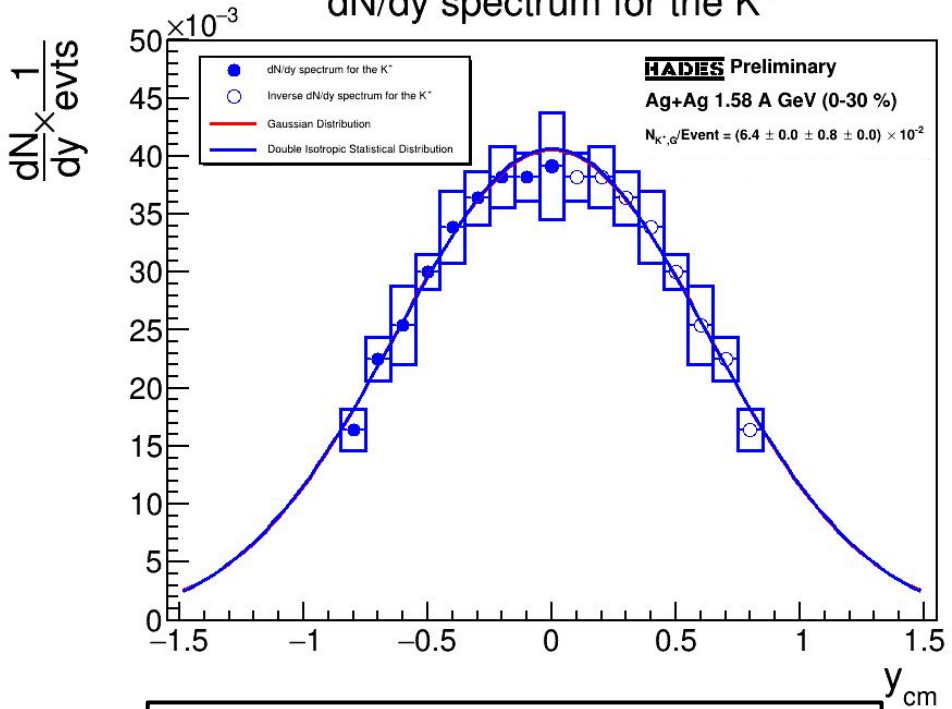


$$\left(\frac{d^2 N}{dm_t dy} \right)_{DIS} = \left(\frac{d^2 N}{dm_t dy} \right)_{IS}(m_t, y - \eta) + \left(\frac{d^2 N}{dm_t dy} \right)_{IS}(m_t, y + \eta)$$

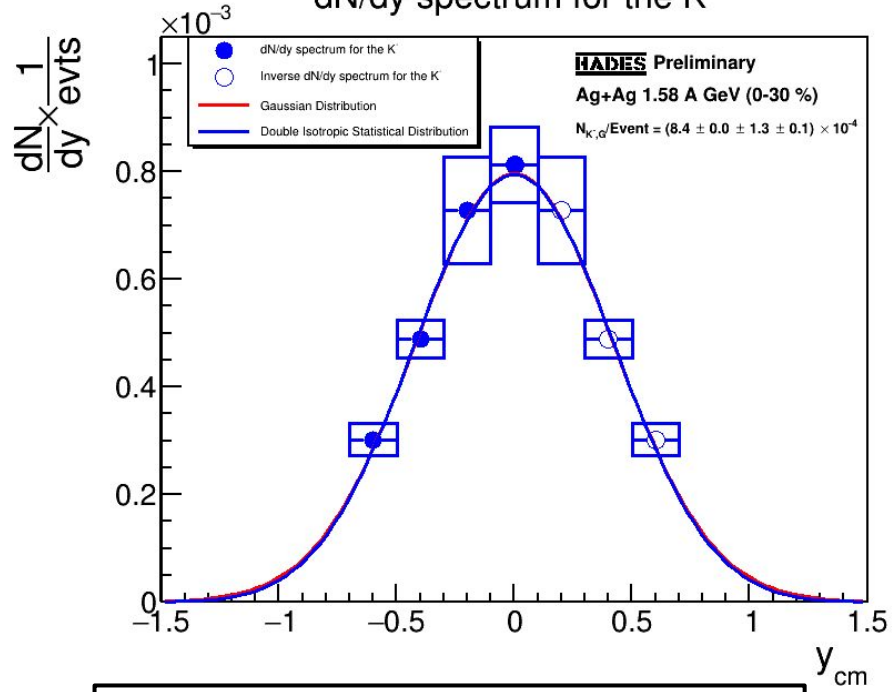
T_{eff} = (120.5 ± 0.1 ± 8.9) MeV

T_{eff} = (84.9 ± 0.1 ± 9.4) MeV

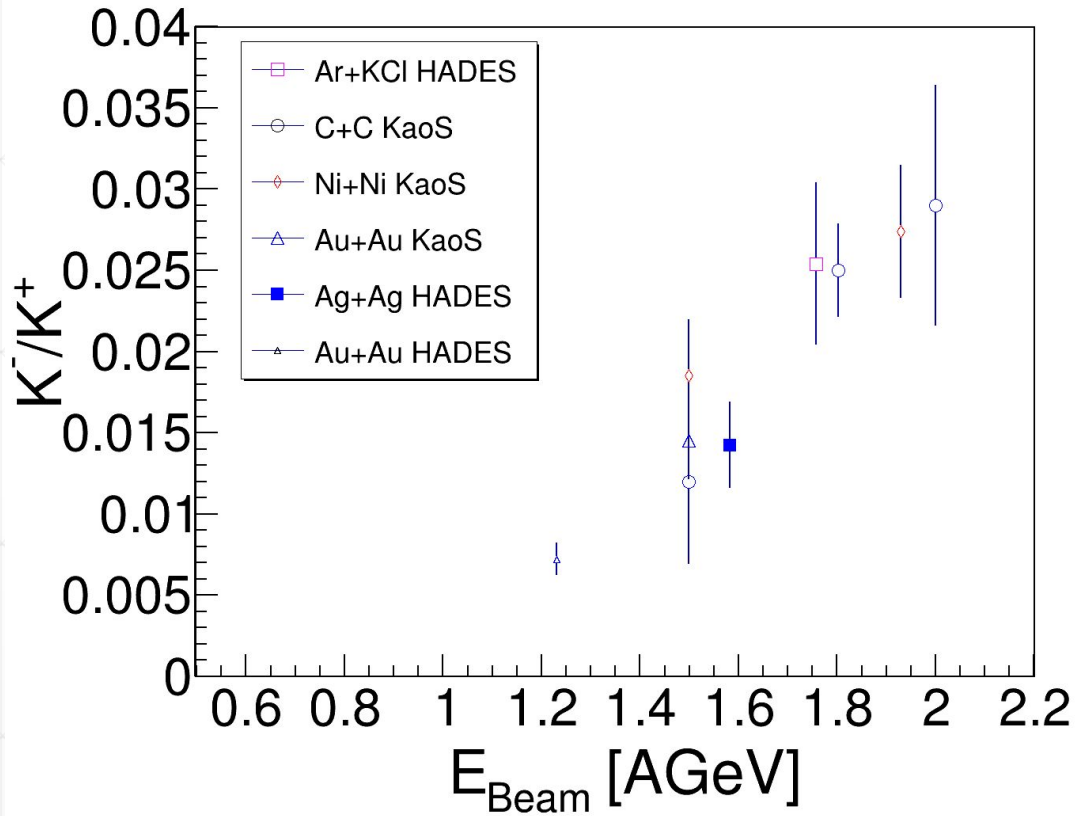
→ Smaller inverse slope parameter for K⁻

K⁺**K⁻**dN/dy spectrum for the K⁺

$$N_{K^+}/\text{Event} = (6.4 \pm 0.0 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.0) \times 10^{-2}$$

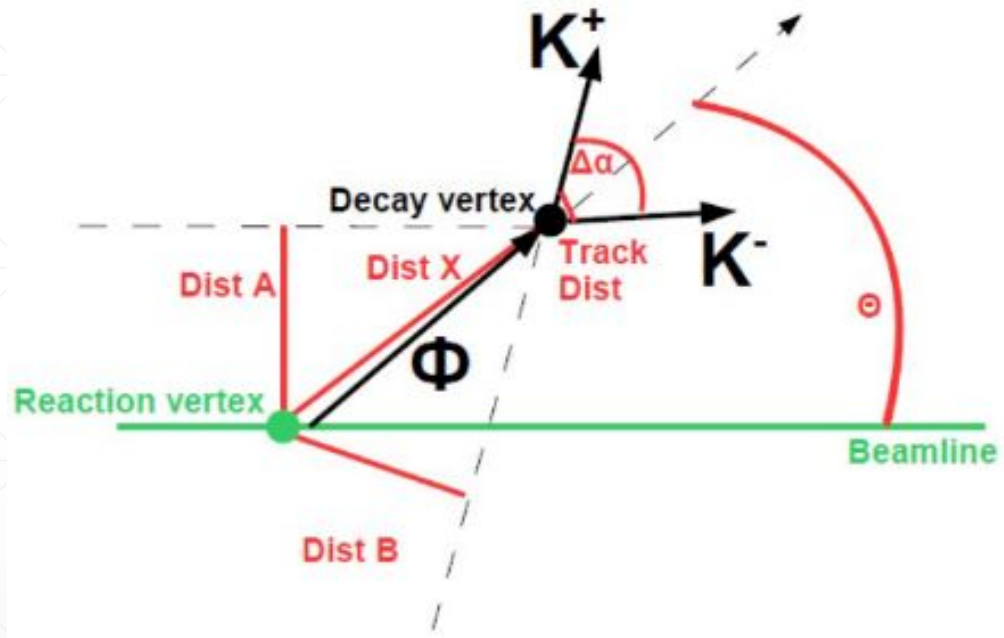
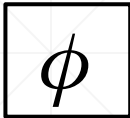
dN/dy spectrum for the K⁻

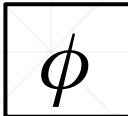
$$N_{K^-}/\text{Event} = (8.4 \pm 0.0 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-4}$$



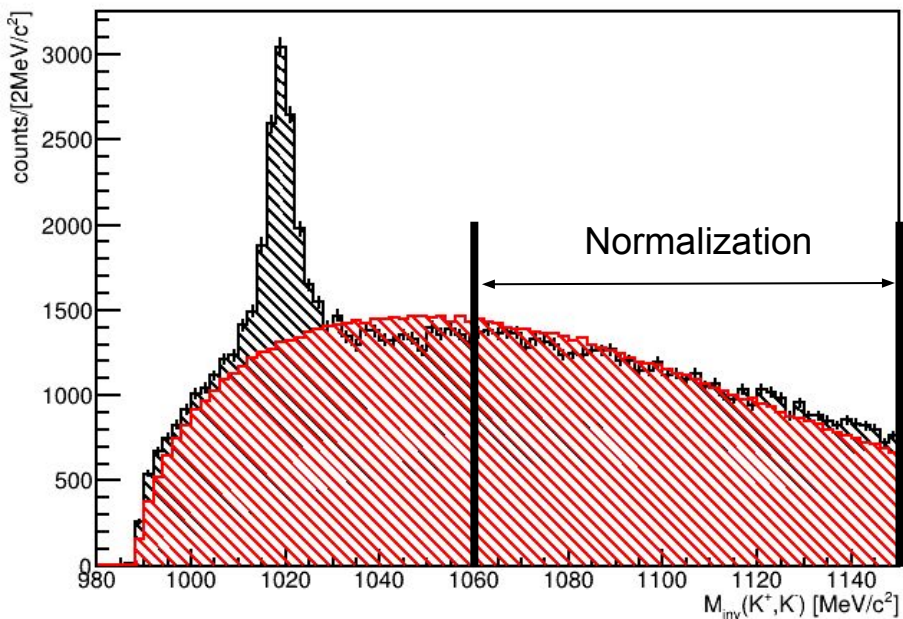
- K^-/K^+ ratio in accordance with world data

- A. Forster, F. Uhlig, I. Bottcher, D. Brill, M. Debowski, F. Dohrmann, E. Grosse, P. Koczon, B. Kohlmeier and S. Lang, et al., *Phys. Rev. C* **75** (2007), 024906
- HADES Collaboration - G. Agakishiev, et al., *Phys. Rev. C* **80** (2009), 025209
- HADES Collaboration - H. Schuldes, *Nucl. Phys. A* **967** (2017), 804-807

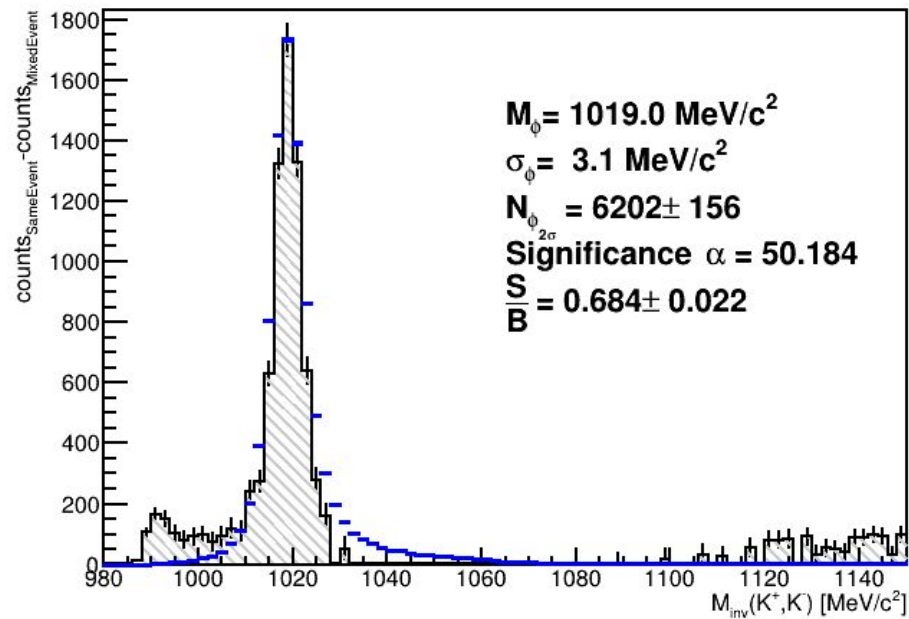


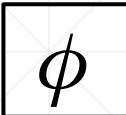


Invariant K^+K^- mass, Ag+Ag at 1.58 A GeV, 0 - 30 % Centrality

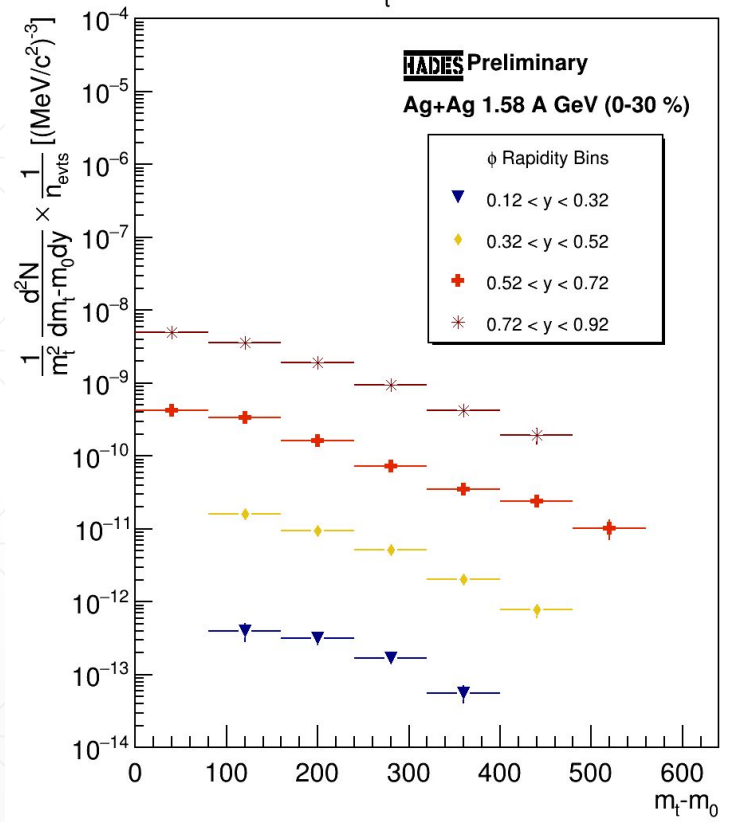


ϕ peak for Ag+Ag at 1.58 A GeV, 0 - 30 % Centrality



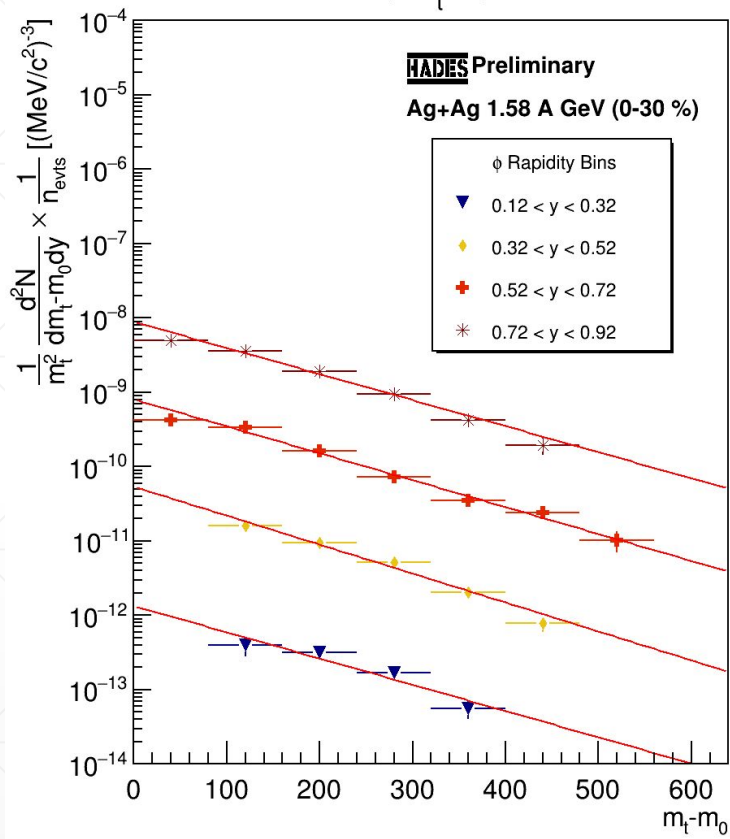


ϕ M_t -Spectra



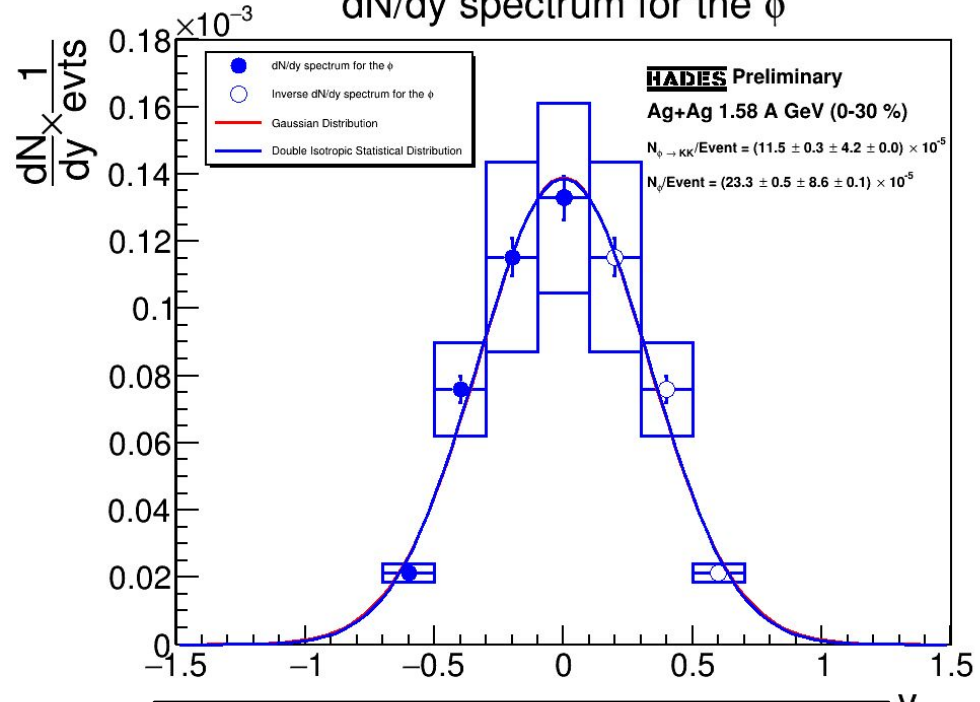


Fitted ϕ M_t -Spectra



$T_{\text{eff}} = (122.9 \pm 2.9 \pm 1.0) \text{ MeV}$

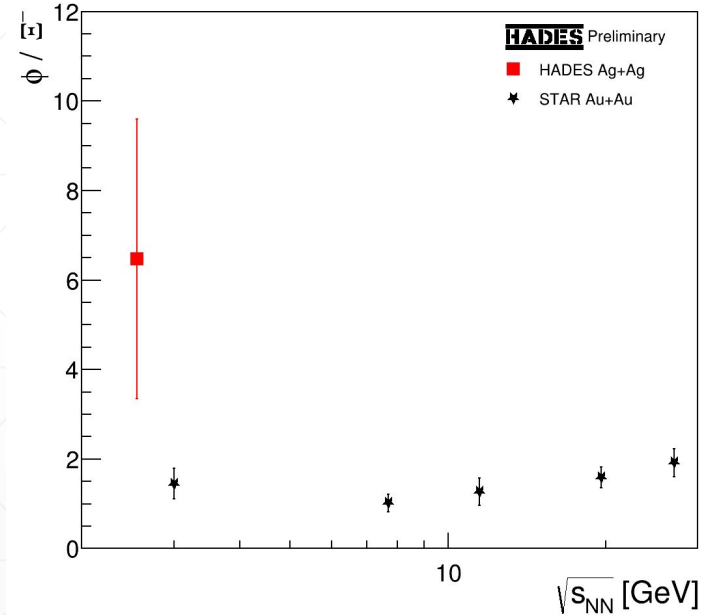
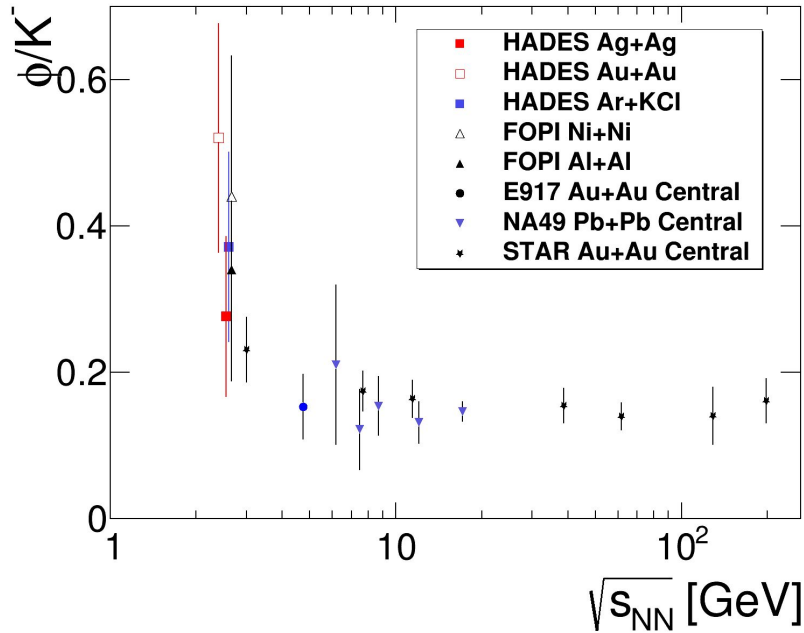
dN/dy spectrum for the ϕ



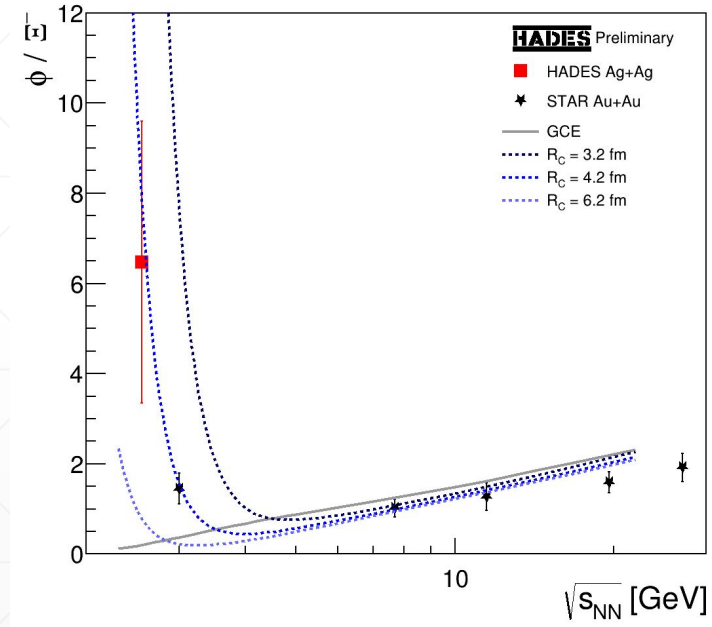
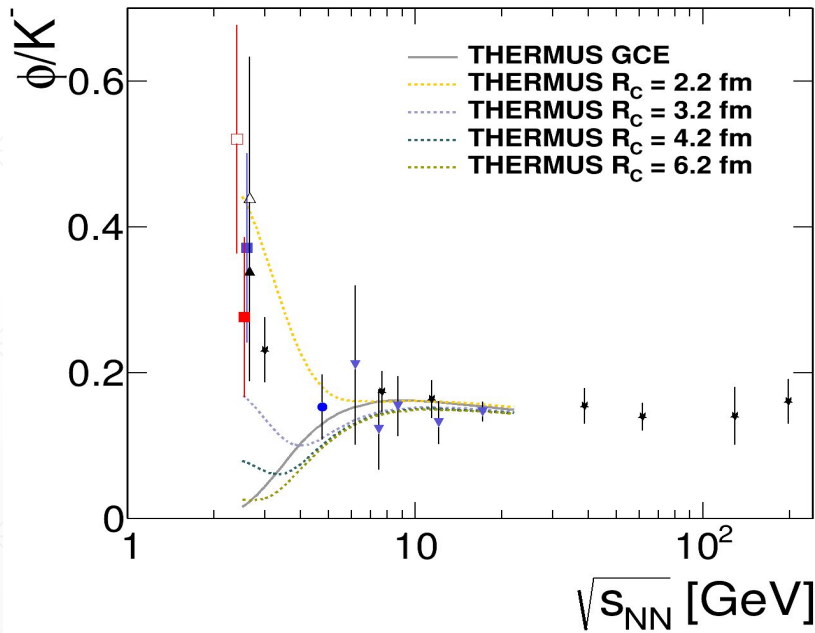
$N_{\phi}/\text{Event} = (23.3 \pm 0.5 \pm 8.6 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-5}$

Errors: yield \pm stat. err. \pm sys. err. \pm extrapol. err.

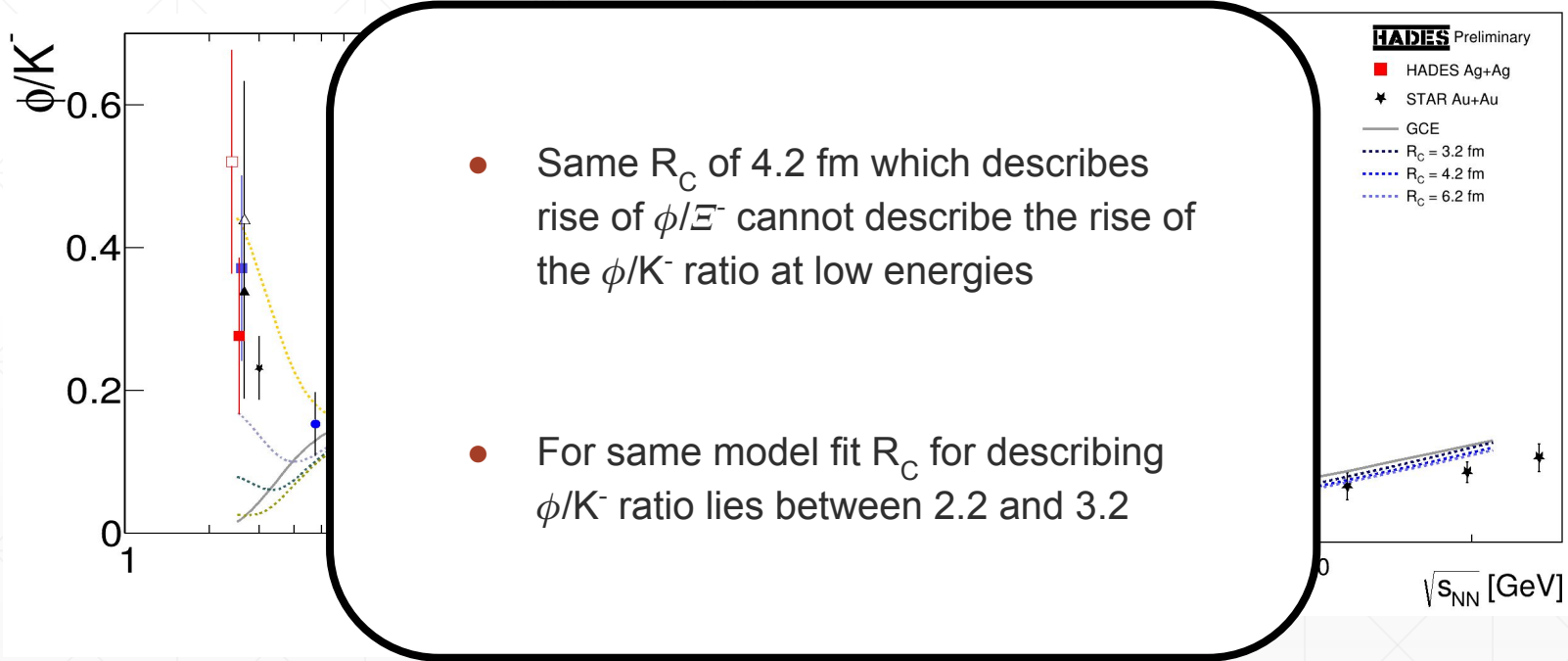
ϕ to K^- and ϕ to Ξ^- Ratios



Comparison to Statistical Hadronization Model [2]

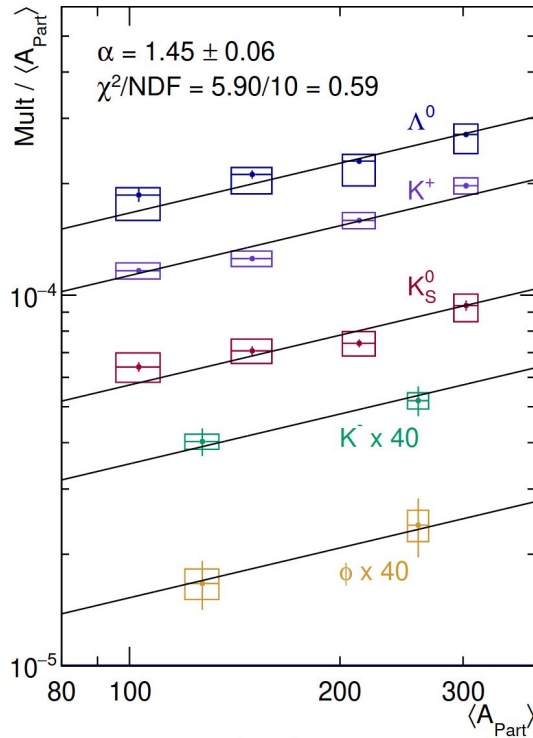


Comparison to Statistical Hadronization Model [2]



- Same R_C of 4.2 fm which describes rise of ϕ/E^- cannot describe the rise of the ϕ/K^- ratio at low energies
- For same model fit R_C for describing ϕ/K^- ratio lies between 2.2 and 3.2

Au+Au @ 1.23 A GeV



HADES Collaboration - S. Spies,
 DOI: 10.1088/1742-6596/1667/1/012041

- Different production thresholds

but

universal scaling with
 participant number

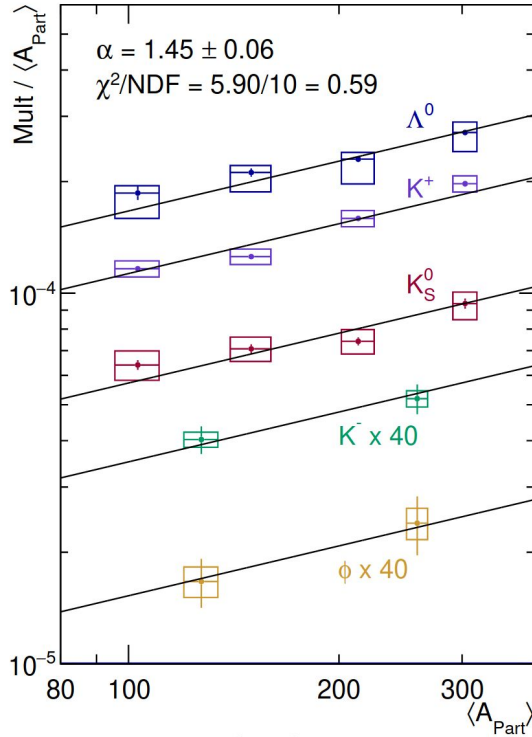
- χ^2 derived only from statistical errors

$$NN \rightarrow NK^+\Lambda \quad (\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.55 \text{ GeV})$$

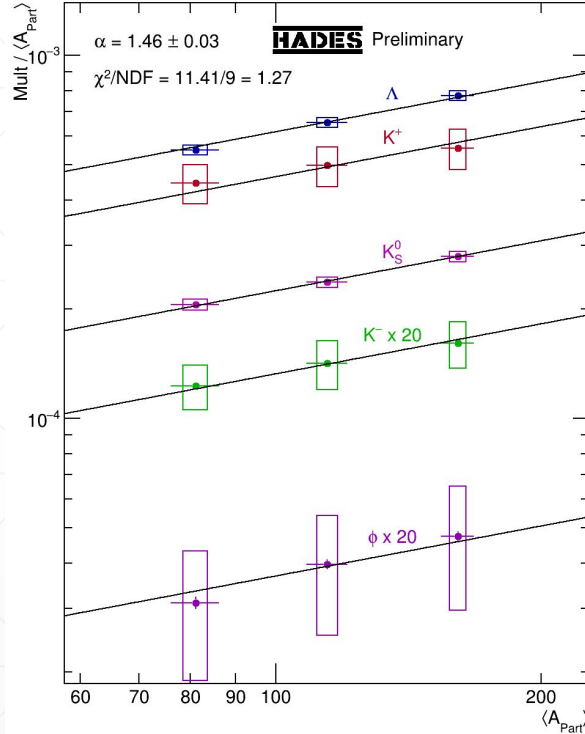
$$NN \rightarrow NNK^+K^- \quad (\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.86 \text{ GeV})$$

$$NN \rightarrow NN\phi \quad (\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.90 \text{ GeV})$$

Au+Au @ 1.23 A GeV



Ag+Ag @ 1.58 A GeV



- Different production thresholds

but

universal scaling with
participant number

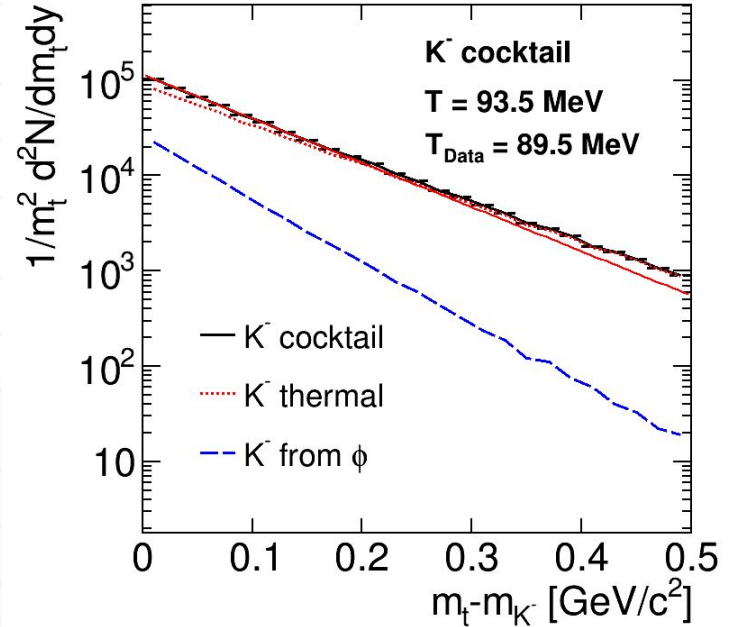
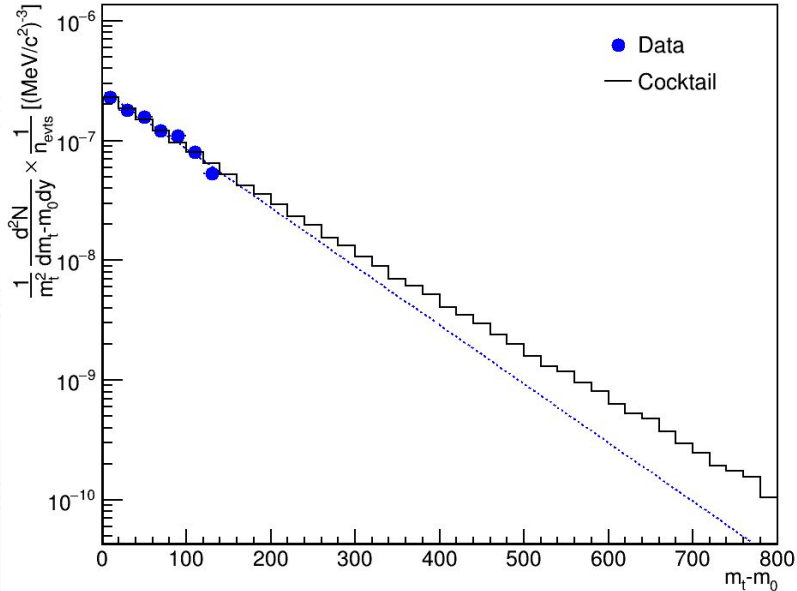
- χ^2 derived only from statistical errors
- Both cases consistent with slope of 1.45 ± 0.06 (stat.)



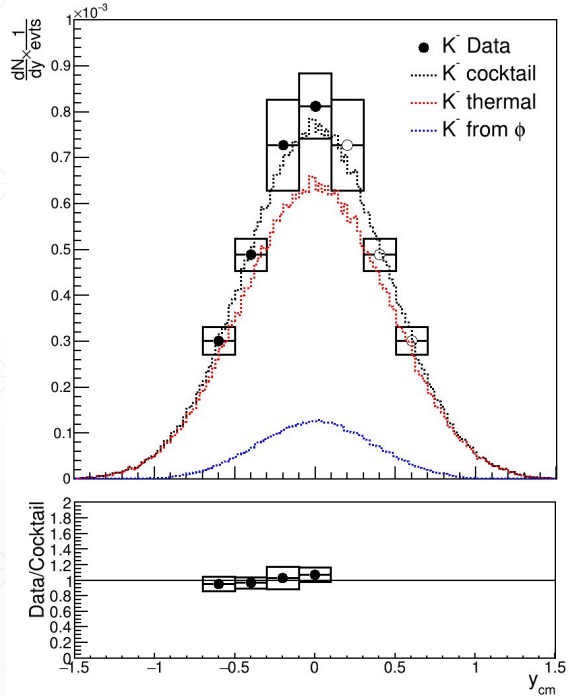
HADES Collaboration - S. Spies,
DOI: 10.1088/1742-6596/1667/1/012041

How to understand the K^- slope?

$m_t - m_0$ spectra for Mid-Rapidity



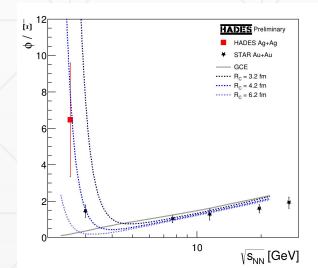
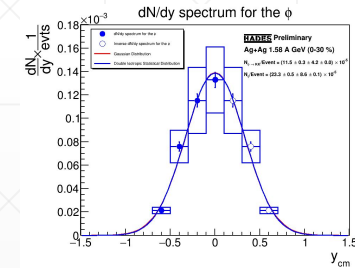
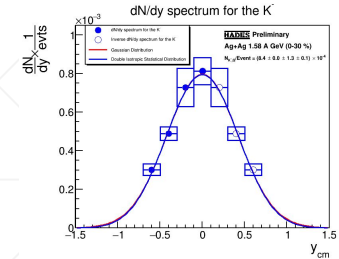
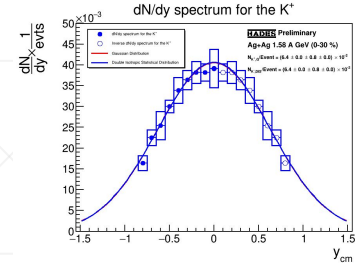
How to understand the K^- slope?



➤ Not related to different coupling of K^+ and K^- to baryons

Summary

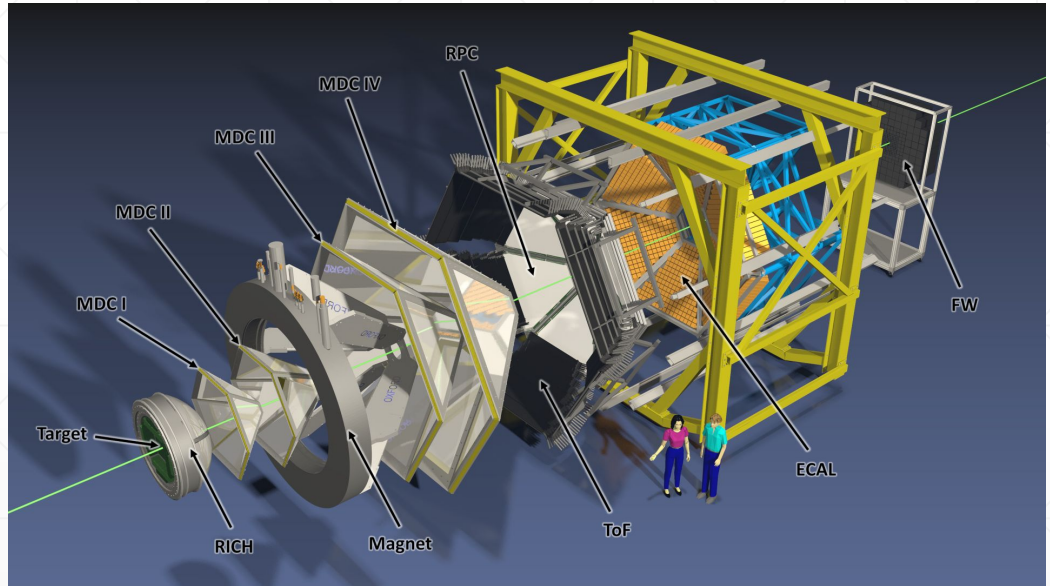
- Preliminary results on charged Kaons and $\phi(1020) \rightarrow K^+K^-$ from Ag+Ag collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.55$ GeV presented
- Particle ratio trends in low energy regime consistent with STAR BES data
- Observation by STAR confirmed: ϕ/K^- and ϕ/E^- cannot be described simultaneously by the same R_C
- Investigation of $\phi(1020)$ feed-down effect on K^- spectra (PLUTO K^- from ϕ vs thermal K^-)



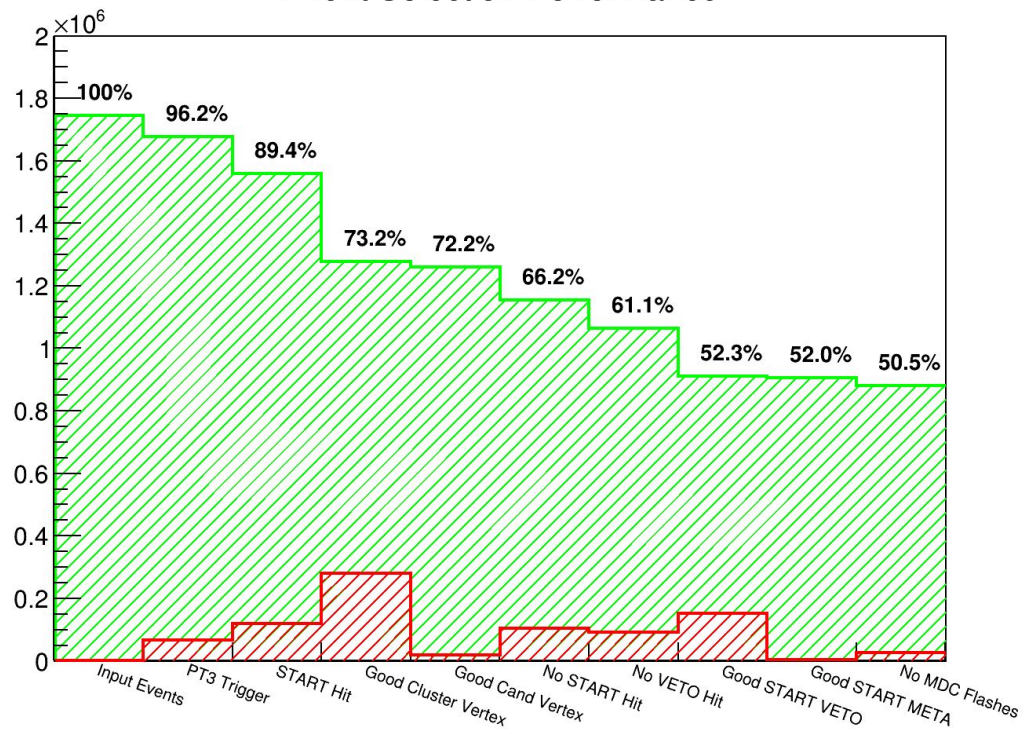
Backup

Experimental Setup

- Fixed target experiment at SIS18 (GSI)
- Magnet spectrometer
- Mini-Drift-Chambers (MDCs) and time of flight walls (RPC and TOF) for tracking of charged hadrons
- Forward hodoscope for spectator detection
- Azimuthal and polar coverage between 18° and 85°

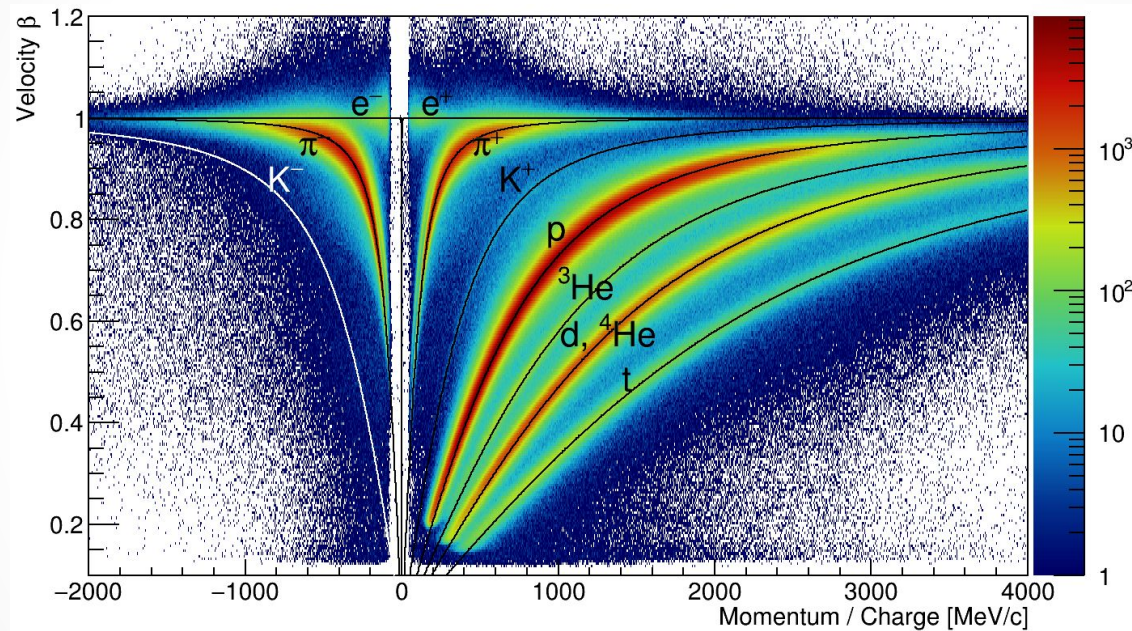


Event Selection Performance



Event Cleaning

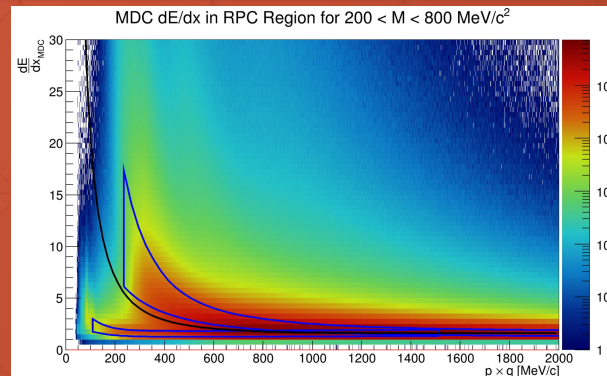
- Removing contaminations from overlapping Ag+Ag or from Ag+C events
- Events with systematic track reconstruction problems removed



Marvin Kohls | HADES Collaboration

PID

- Primarily via momentum and velocity
- Additional selection via energy-loss



Fitting - Double Isotropic Statistical Model (M_t)

- Isotropic Statistical Model assumes particle emission from thermalized, spherically symmetric source and has direct physical interpretation

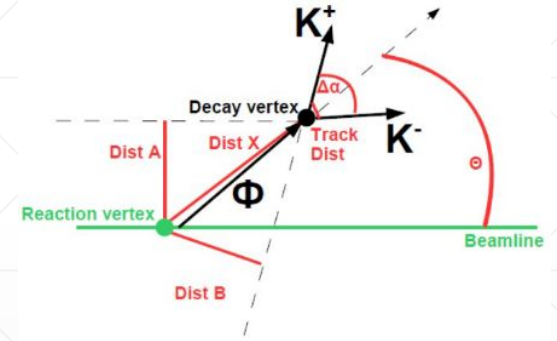
$$\left(\frac{d^2 N}{dm_t dy} \right)_{IS} = 2\pi \cdot C \cdot m_t^2 \cdot \cosh(y) \cdot e^{-\frac{m_t \cosh(y)}{T_{Eff}}}$$

- As the beam ions possess an initial momentum, the spherical symmetry in longitudinal direction is not a sufficient description
 - Two isotropic statistical sources are placed at $\pm\eta$ around the center of mass origin (hence Double Isotropic Statistical Model)

$$\left(\frac{d^2 N}{dm_t dy} \right)_{DIS} = \left(\frac{d^2 N}{dm_t dy} \right)_{IS}(m_t, y - \eta) + \left(\frac{d^2 N}{dm_t dy} \right)_{IS}(m_t, y + \eta)$$

| <u>Cuts for single particle analysis</u> | K⁺ | K⁻ |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Dataset | | gen5 |
| MetaQA | | < 3. |
| χ^2_{RK} | | < 200. |
| TOF dE/dx | | yes |
| MDC dE/dx | | yes |
| Acc x Eff Correction | | UrQMD + PLUTO |
| Acc x Eff Correction Cut-Off | | 1 % |
| Maximum ($M_t - M_0$) [MeV/c²] | | 800 |
| ($M_t - M_0$) Bin-Width [MeV/c²] | 40 | 20 |
| y-Range | -0.03-1.97 | -0.08-1.92 |
| y Bin-Width | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Lower Momentum Cut [MeV/c] | | 200 |
| Sectors | 1-6 | 1-4 |

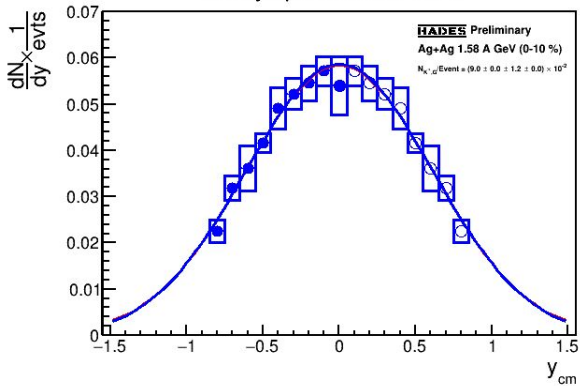
| <u>Cuts for ϕ analysis</u> | ϕ |
|---|-------------------------------|
| VerDistA/B/X | < 10 [mm] |
| Opening Angle Daughters | $5^\circ < \alpha < 70^\circ$ |
| $(M_t - M_0)$ Maximum [MeV/c²] | 800 |
| $(M_t - M_0)$ Bin-Width [MeV/c²] | 20 |
| y-Range | -0.08 - 1.92 |
| y Bin-Width | 0.2 |
| Acc x Eff Correction | UrQMD + PLUTO |



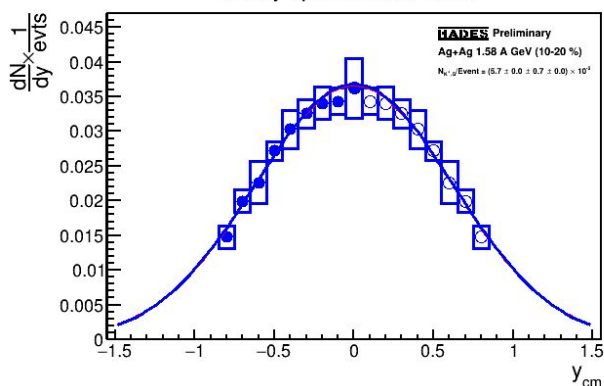
| <u>Cuts for ϕ analysis (daughters)</u> | K⁺ | K⁻ |
|--|---|----------------------|
| Dataset | gen5 | |
| MetaQA | < 3. | |
| Mass Cut | 430-540 MeV/c ² | |
| Charge | +1 | -1 |
| χ^2_{RK} | < 200. | |
| TOF upper momentum cut | 800 MeV/c | |
| RPC upper momentum cut | 1000 MeV/c | 800 MeV/c |
| Lower momentum cut | 150 MeV/c | |
| TOF dE/dx | yes | |
| MDC dE/dx | no (only for syst. error estimation) | |
| Acc x Eff Correction Cut-Off | 1 % | |

K⁺

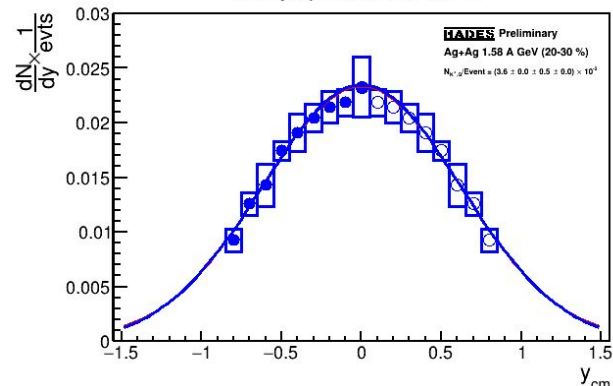
dN/dy spectrum for the K⁺



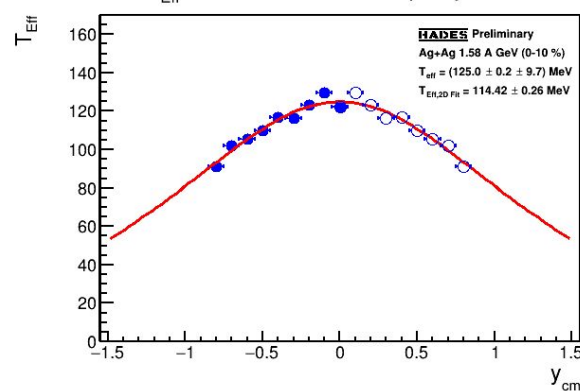
dN/dy spectrum for the K⁺



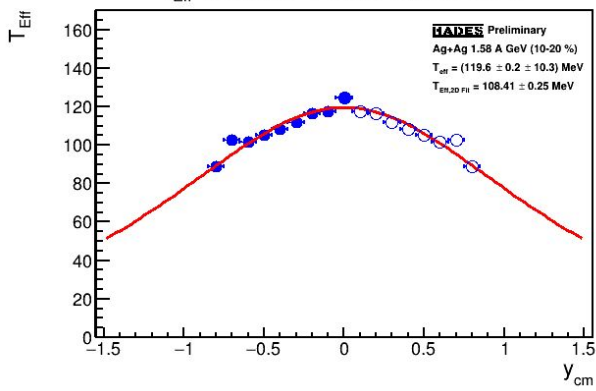
dN/dy spectrum for the K⁺



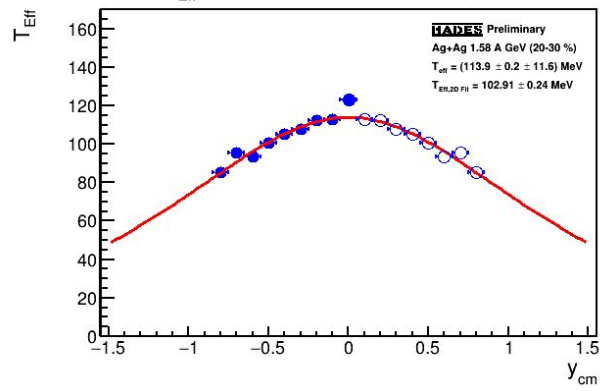
T_{Eff} vs center of mass rapidity for K⁺

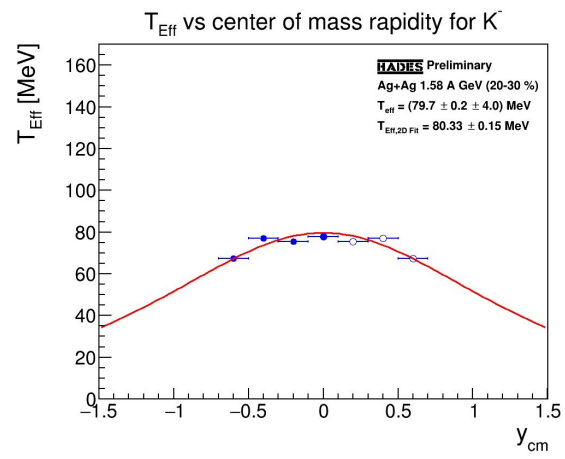
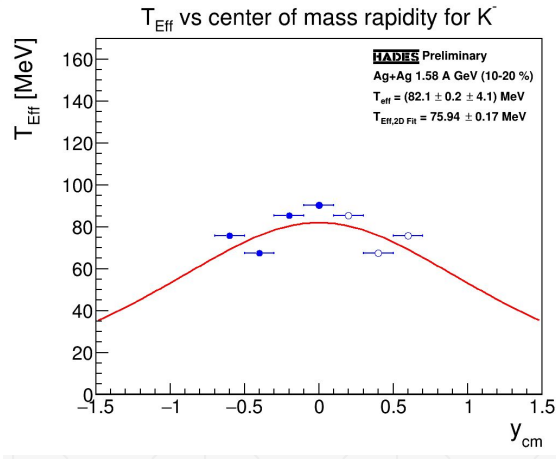
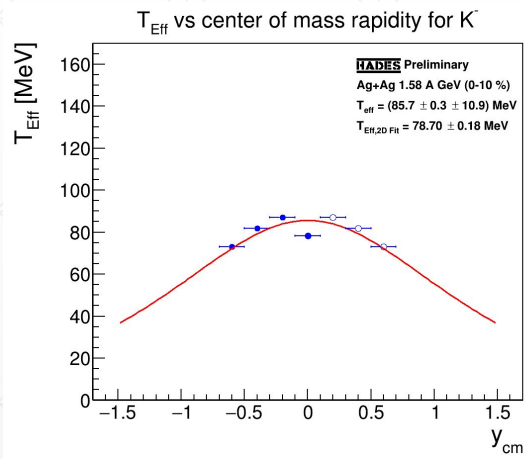
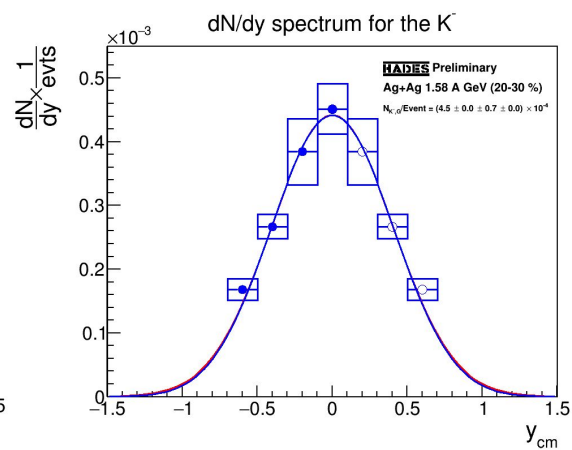
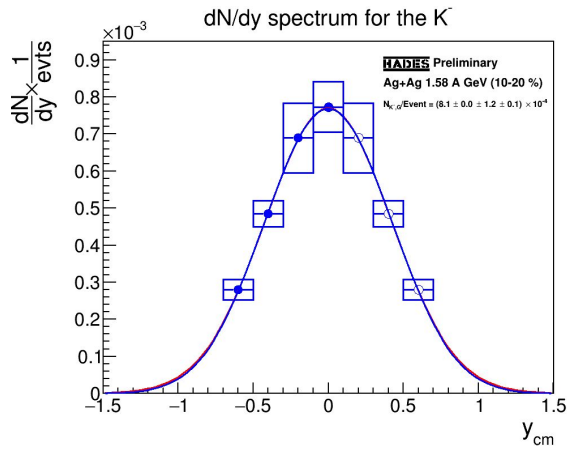
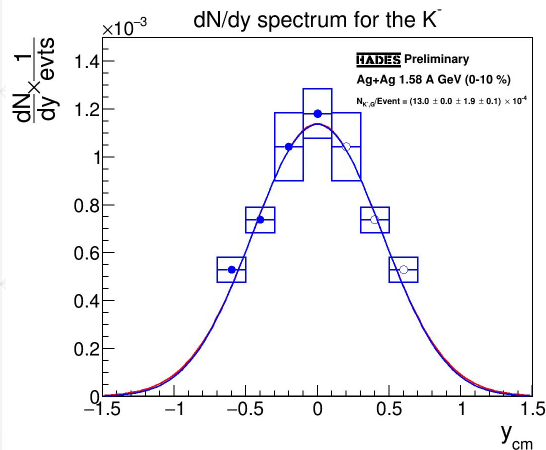


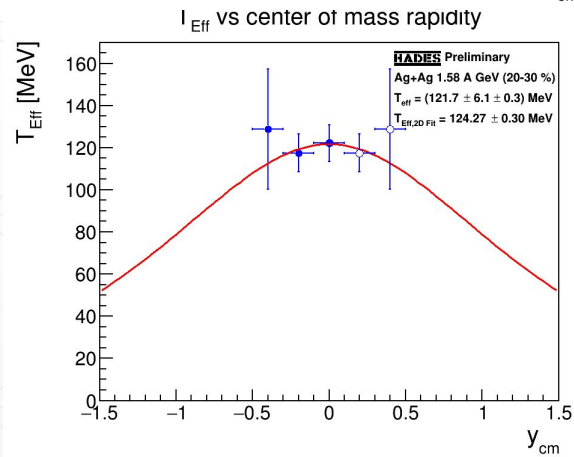
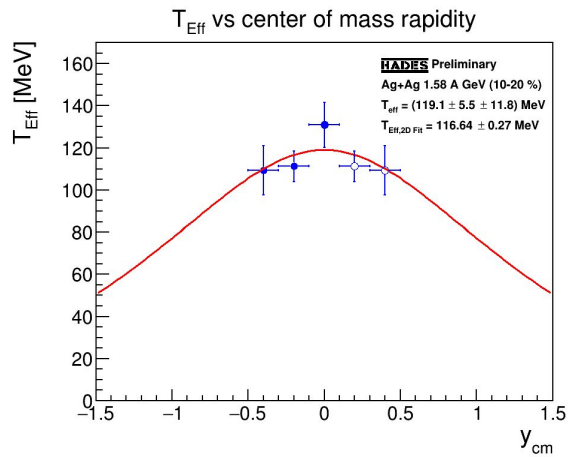
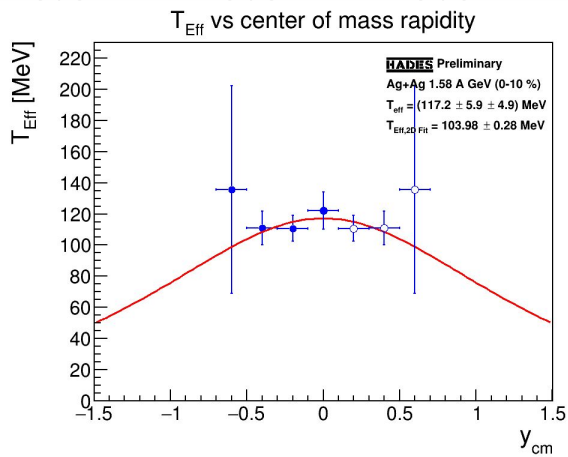
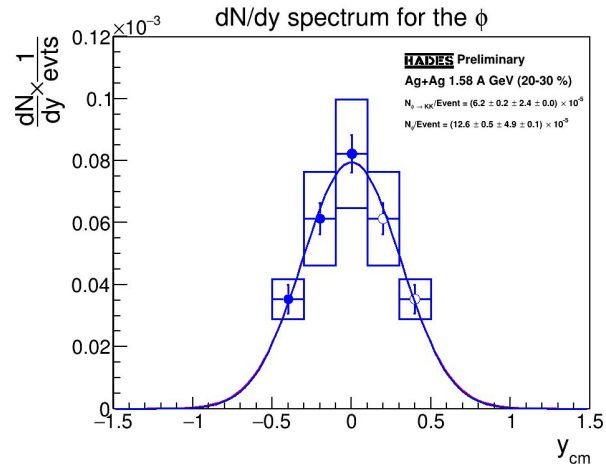
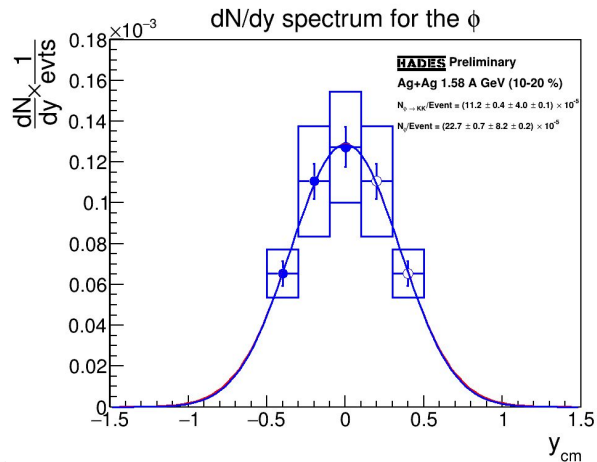
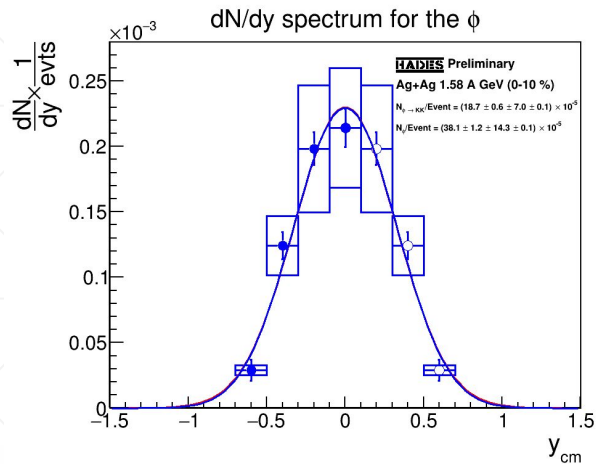
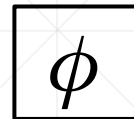
T_{Eff} vs center of mass rapidity for K⁺



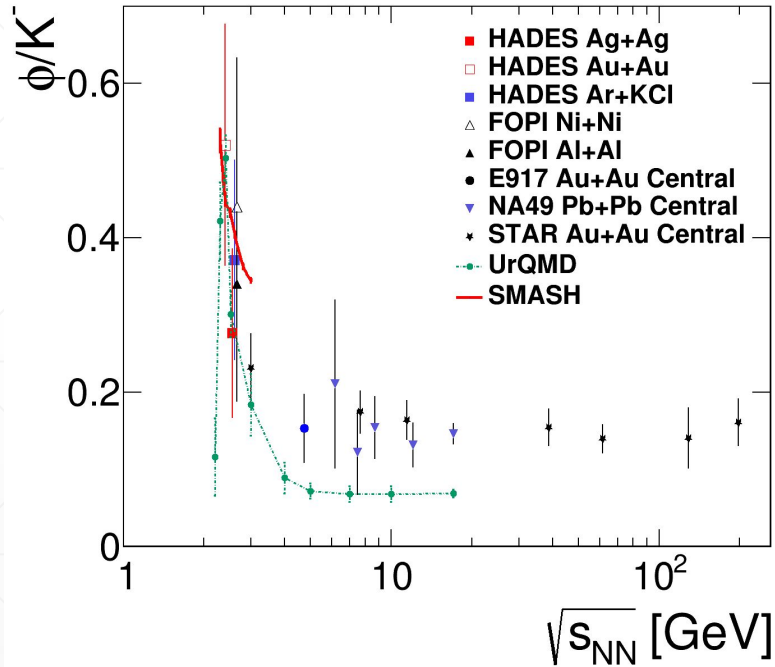
T_{Eff} vs center of mass rapidity for K⁺



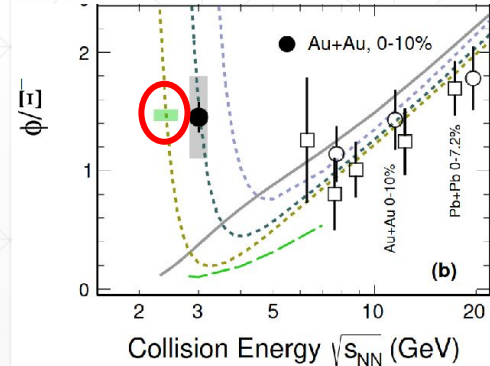




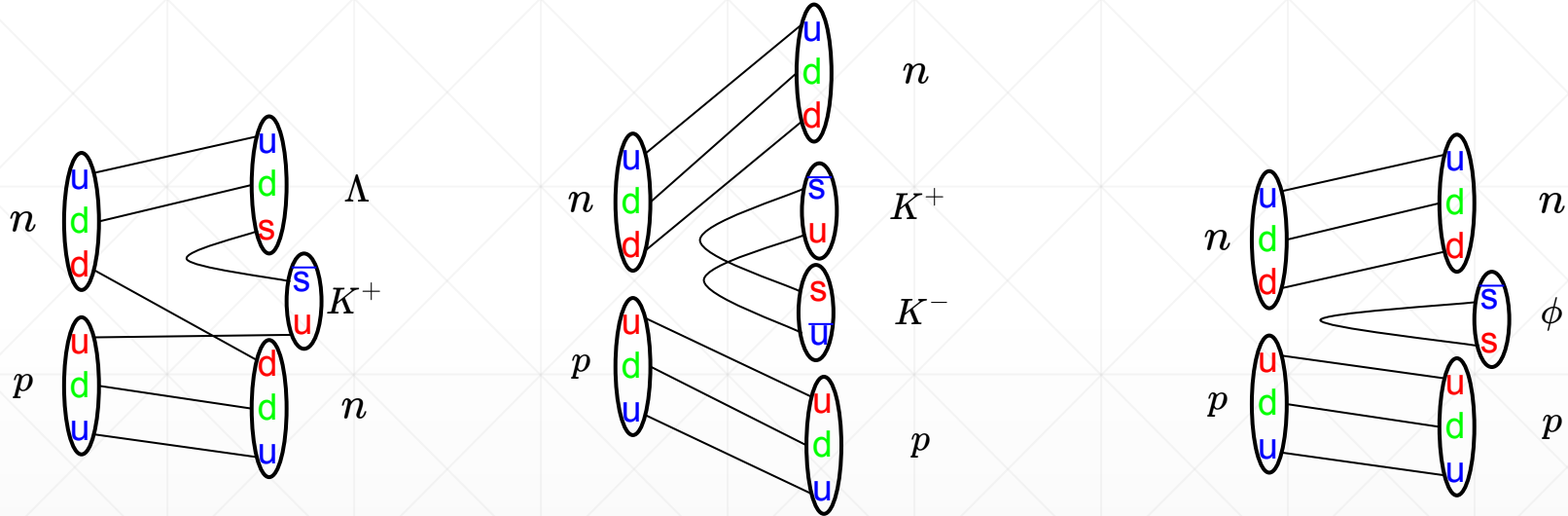
Comparison to Transport Models



- UrQMD with higher resonance feed-down [1] describes trend of low-energy regime of ϕ/K^- ratio, SMASH [2] lies too high
- ϕ/Ξ^- in UrQMD [1] follows global trend [2]:



Strangeness Production



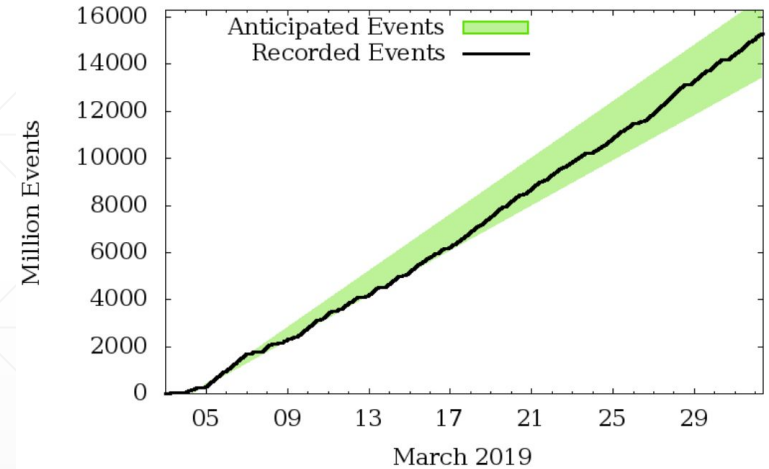
$\phi(1020)$ mass higher than $K^+ K^-$, as it is Vector meson (both quarks spin up) - spin spin interaction shifts mass up $M_{q\bar{q}} = m_q + m_{\bar{q}} + \Delta M_{ss}$

where $\Delta M_{ss} > 0$ for Vector meson and $\Delta M_{ss} < 0$ for pseudoscalar Meson

Ag+Ag Beamtime 2019

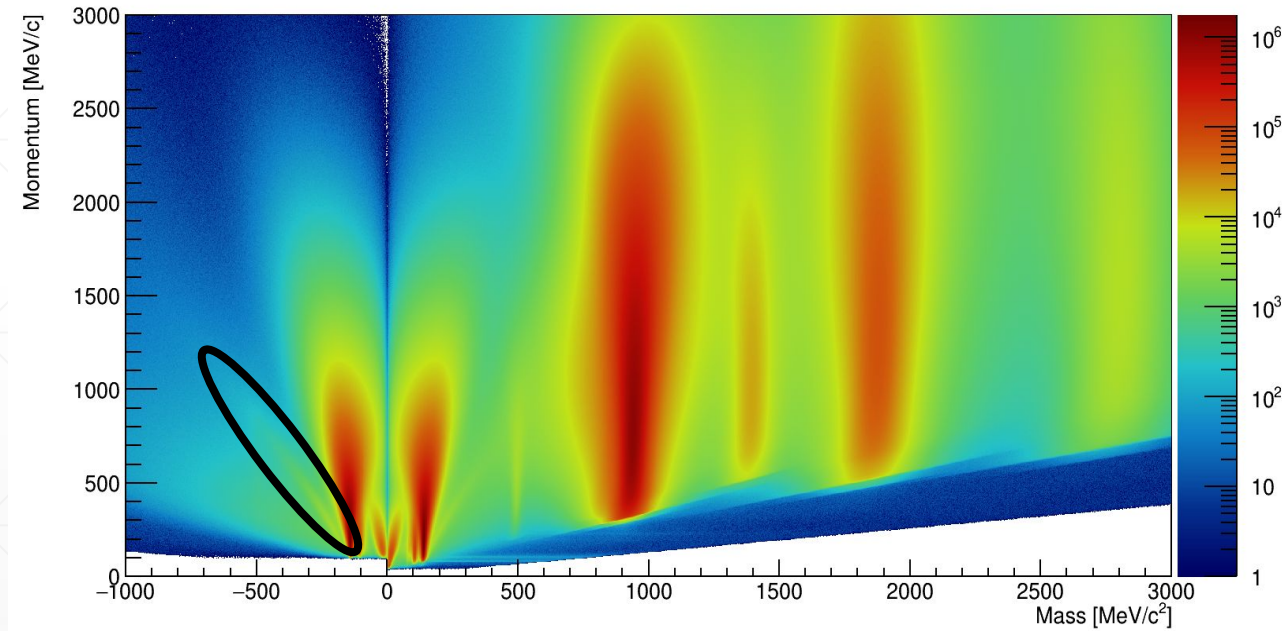
- One month of beamtime in march 2019
- About 15 billion events recorded
- Several phases with different physics motivations

| | Phase 1 | Phase 2 | Phase 3 |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ | 2.55 GeV | 2.4 GeV | 2.4 GeV |
| Magnet Current | 3200 A | 2500 A | 200 A |
| Events | 13.68×10^9 | 1.32×10^9 | 0.26×10^9 |
| Total File Size | 334.52 TB | 29.31 TB | 5.75 TB |
| Duration | 441.7 h | 39.1 h | 6.76 h |
| Event Rate | 8.6 kHz | 9.4 kHz | 10.5 kHz |



Momentum vs Mass x Polarity

RPC Momentum vs Mass for track-candidates



Differential K⁻ Analysis (RPC Polar Angle Region)

