Beam Energy Scan II (BES-II) and FXT: Status and Plans

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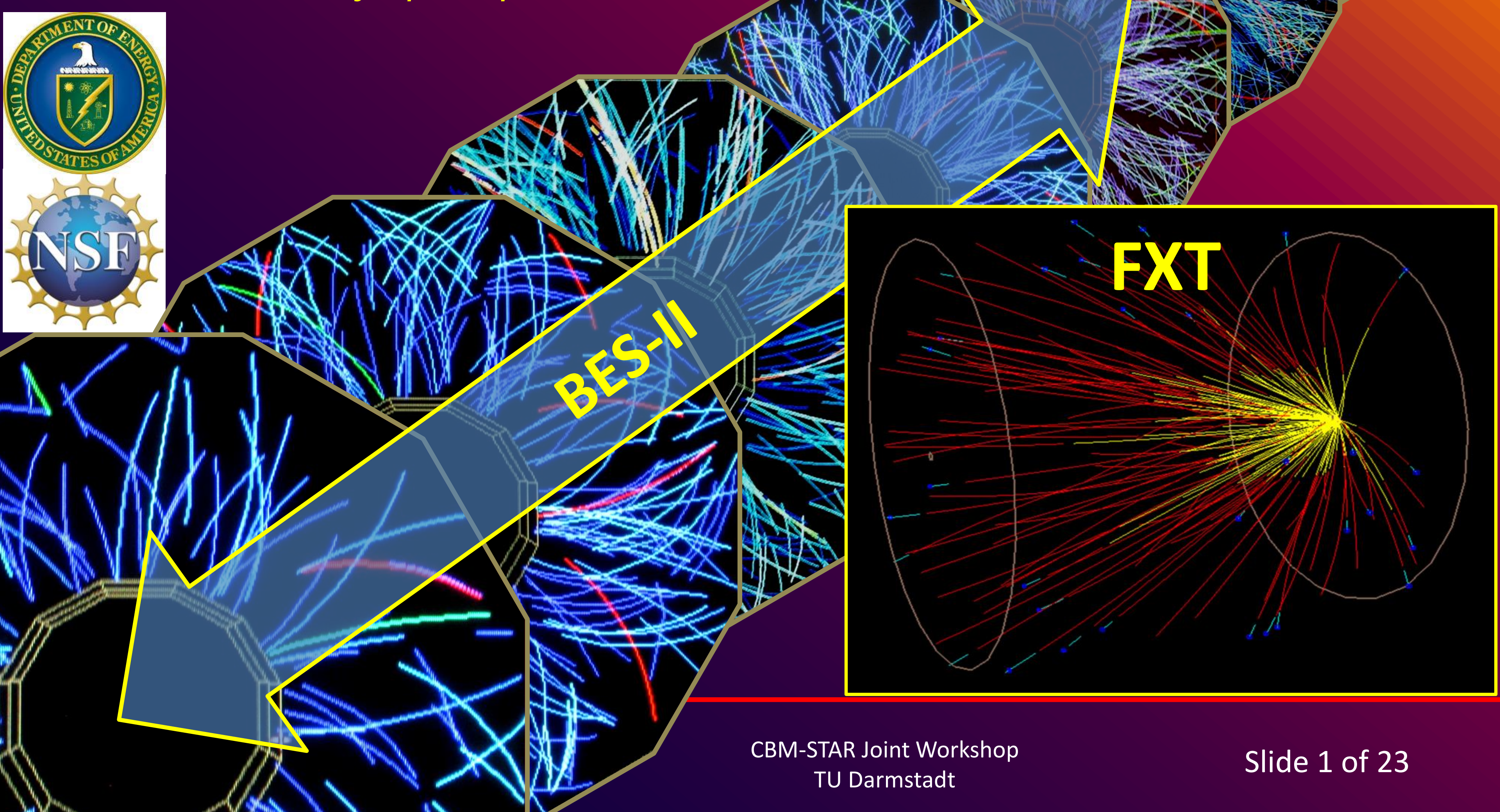
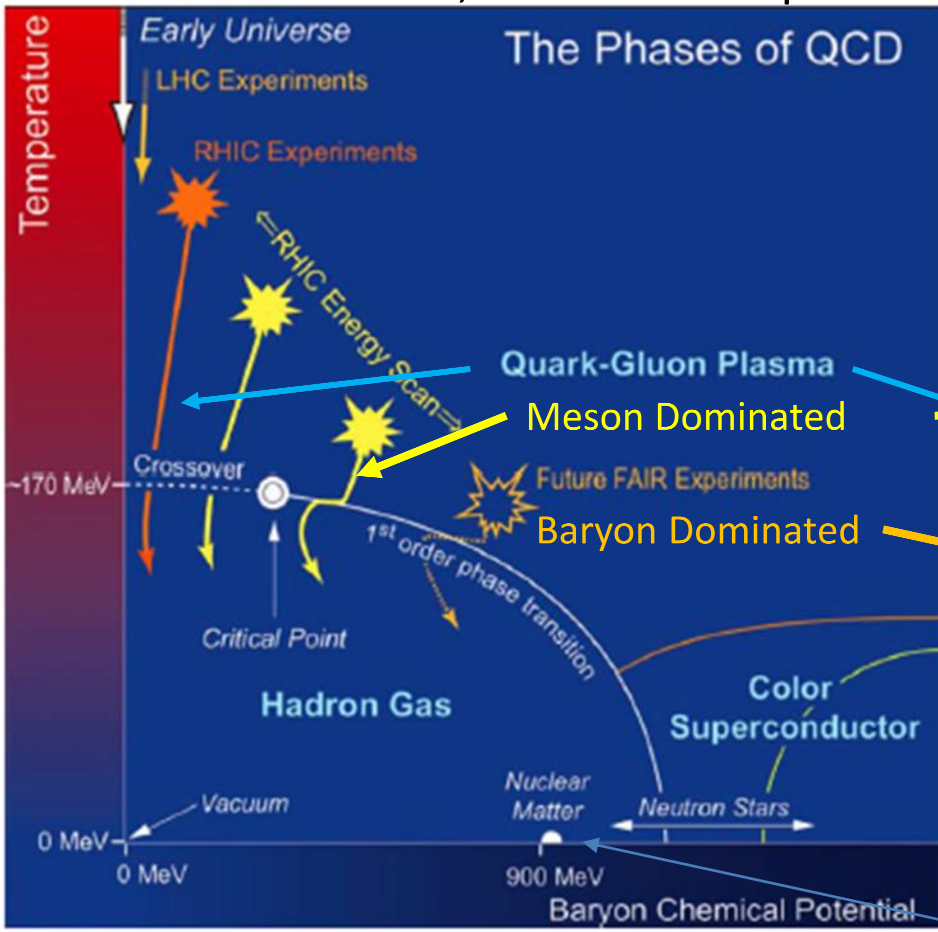
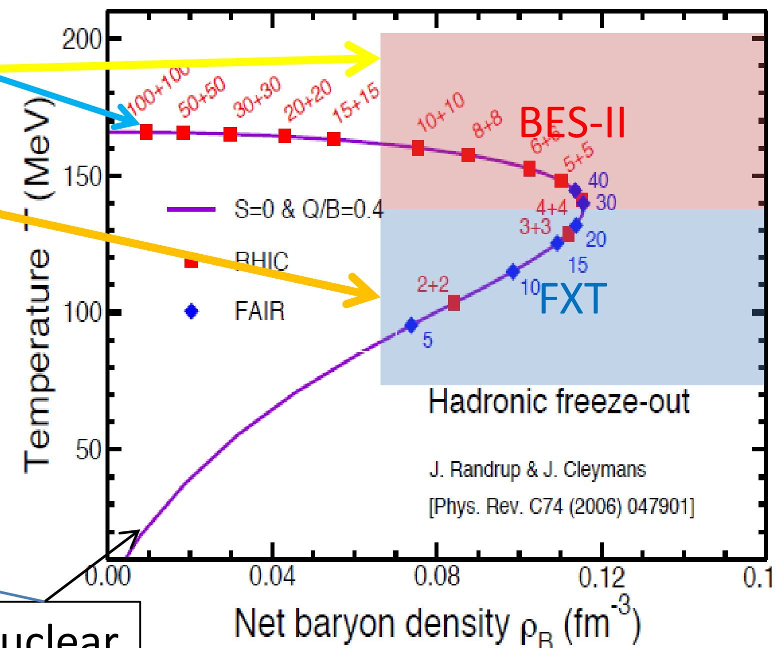


Motivation for Energy Scans

Onset of deconfinement; nature of the phase transition; Critical Point; Partonic Matter

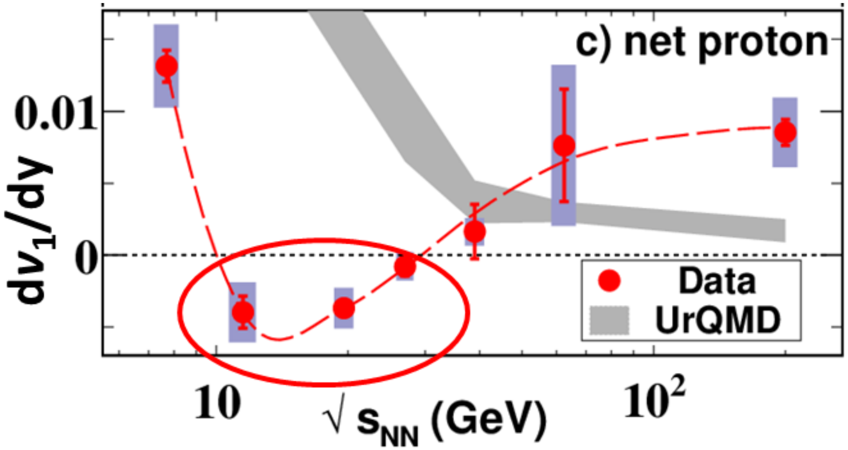


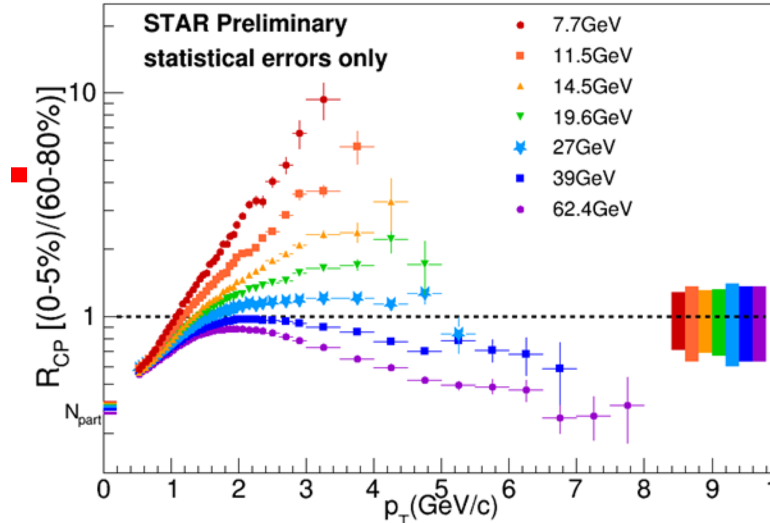
The goal of the energy scans is to study regions of the QCD which exhibit different behaviors and the transitions between such regions

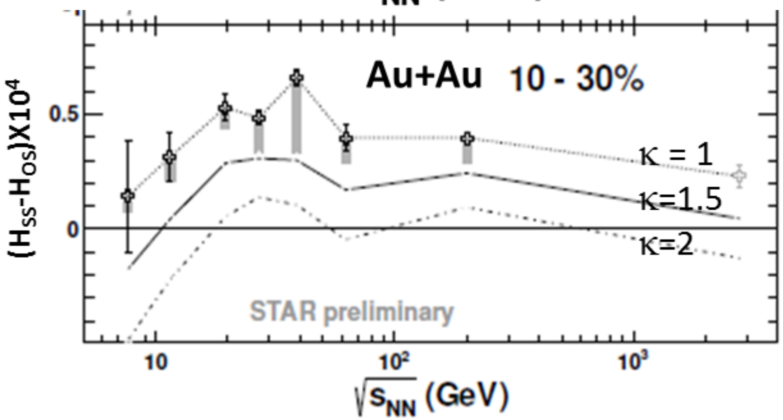


There is strong motivation to study both the baryon and meson dominated regions

Nuclear Matter

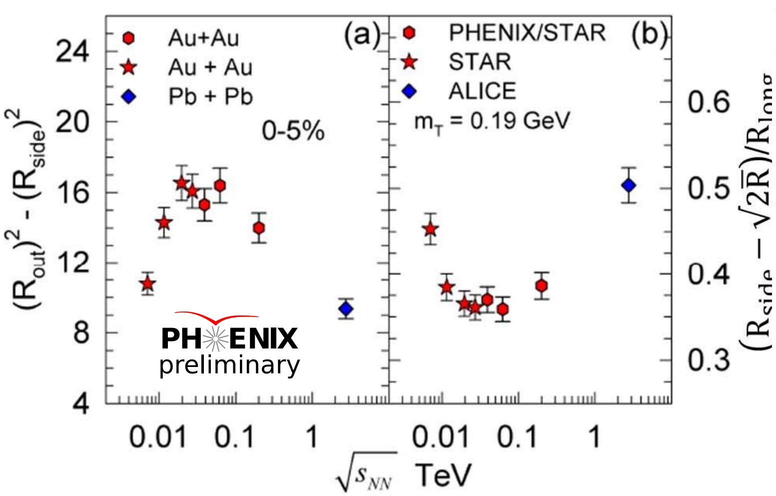


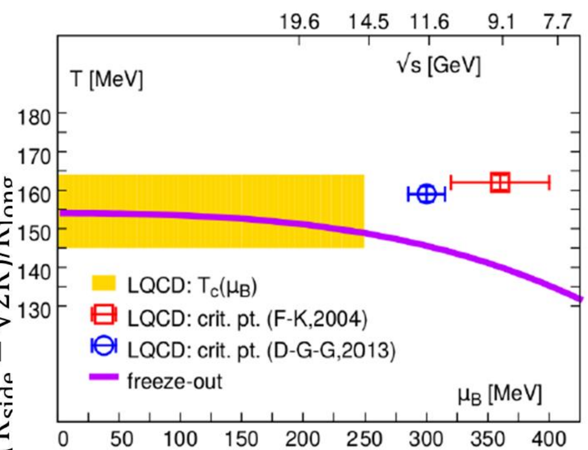


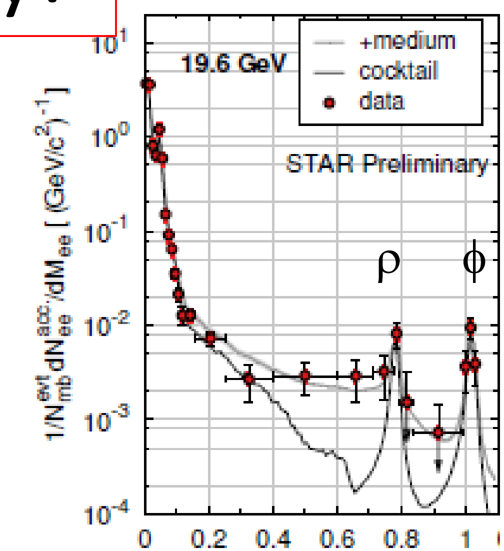


How High in Collision Energy?

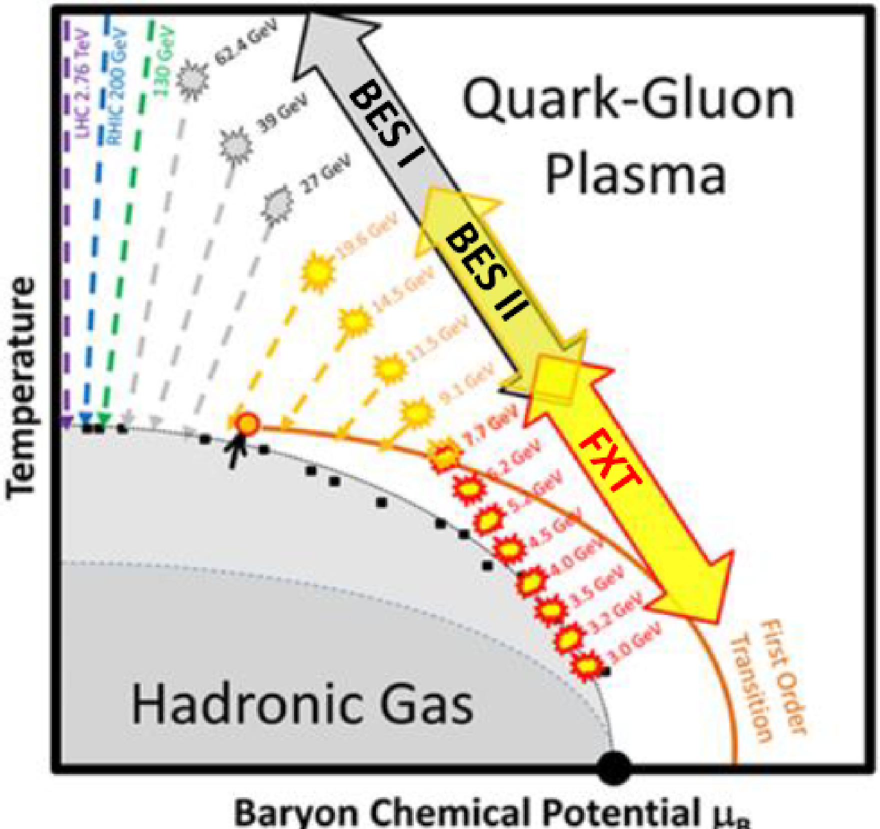
→ 19.6 GeV

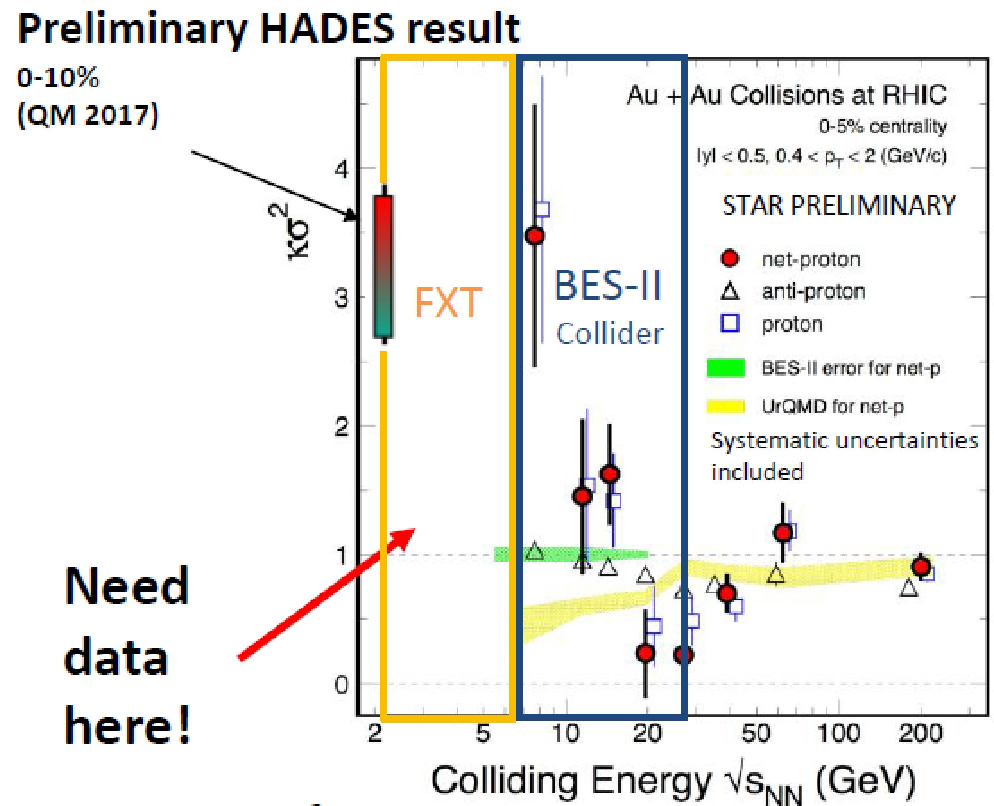




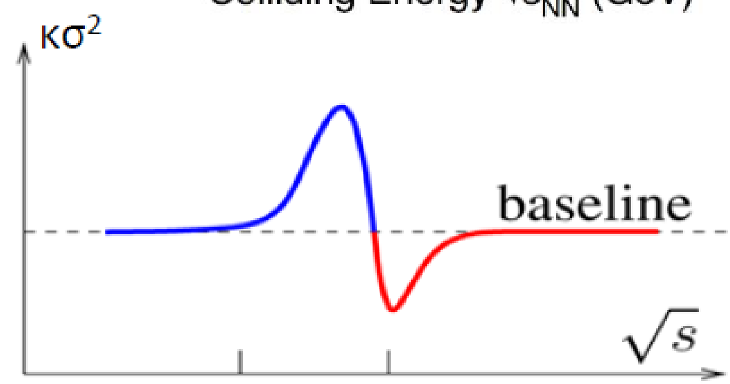


How Low in Energy Should We Go? ➔ < 7.7 GeV





- 7.7 GeV is the lowest realistic collider energy
- Critical Point studies need results below 7.7 geV
- FXT program provides control measurements for critical point and onset of deconfinement
- FXT span the region between the current SIS program and the RHIC BES program



M. Stephanov. J. Physics G.: Nucl. Part. Phys. ***38*** (2011) 124147

All proposed RHIC energy scans recognize the need to study baryon dense matter

History

But low energies have proven to be difficult for the collider

Original BES Proposal STAR BUR 2007	4.6, 6.3, 7.6, 8.8, 12, 18, 28 GeV

Test runs in 2007 and 2008 for Au+Au collisions at 9.0 (0 events) and 9.2 GeV (7k events)

RHIC BES Proposal STAR BUR 2009	5.0, 7.7, 11.5, 17.3, 27, 39 GeV

Test runs in 2009 and 2010 for Au+Au collisions at 5.5 (0 events) and 5.0 GeV (1 Event)

Actual BES Program 2010,2011,2014	7.7, 11.5, 14.5, 19.6, 27, 39, 62.4 GeV

2010-2014 ➔ Studies of collisions between beam halo and beam pipe ➔ feasibility

BES - II Proposal 2014	FXT, 7.7, 9.1, 11.5, 14.5, 19.6 GeV

➔ Internal fixed target test run. 1.3 M Au+Au events at 4.5 GeV

Energy Steps for BES-II

BES Phase II is planned for two 24 cryo-week runs in 2019 and 2020

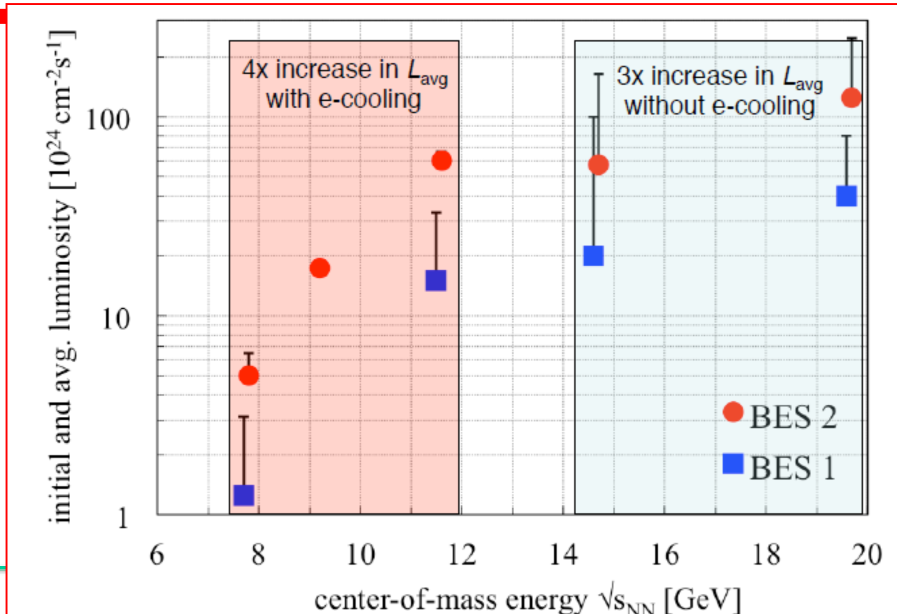
	2020			2019	
$\sqrt{S_{NN}}$ (GeV)	7.7	9.1	11.5	14.5	19.6
μ_B (MeV)	420	370	315	250	205
BES I (MEvts)	4.3	---	11.7	24	36
Rate(MEvts/day)	0.25		1.7	2.4	4.5
BES I $\mathcal{L}$ (1×10^{25}/cm^{2}sec)	0.13		1.5	2.1	4.0
BES II (MEvts)	100	160	230	300	400
eCooling (Factor)	4	4	4	3	3
Beam Time (weeks)	**12**	**9.5**	**5.0**	**5.5**	**4.5**
	With electron cooling			Without cooling	

We have been told also to develop a plan for a total of 20 weeks in FY 19/20

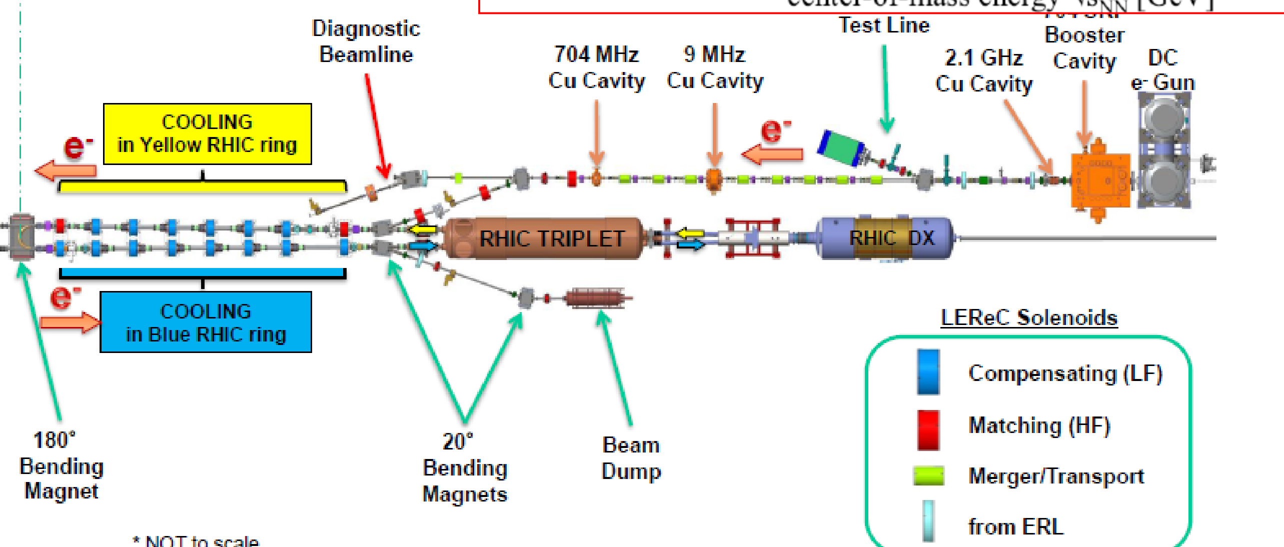
Beam Energy steps have been chosen to keep the μ_B step < 50 MeV

Low Energy Electron Cooling at RHIC

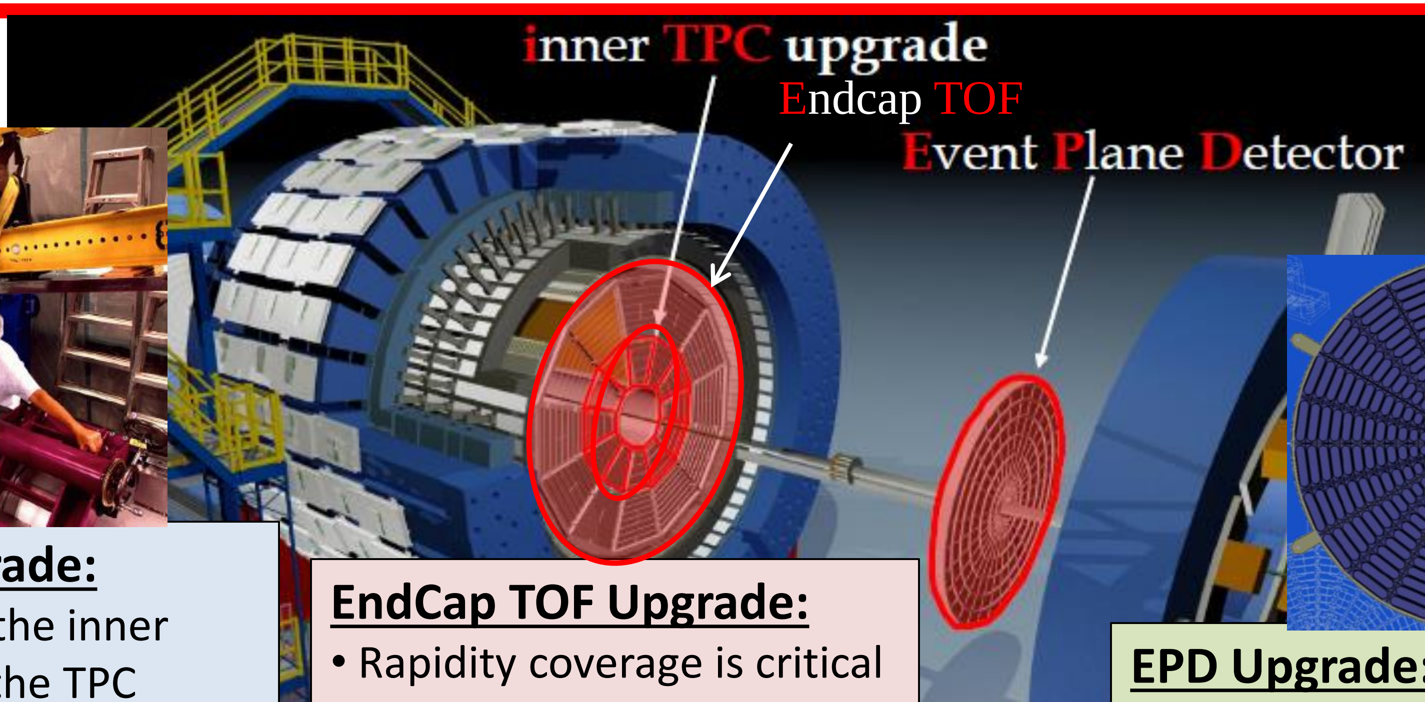
Improve luminosity for low energy beams with electron cooling

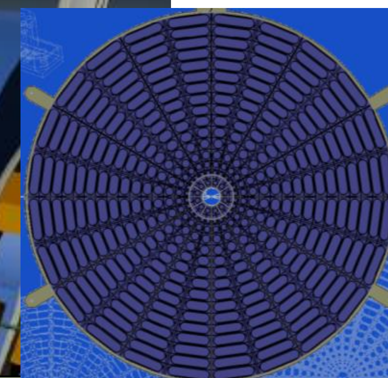


- Start with 14.5 and 19,6 3X improvement
- Following year, 7.7, 9.1, and 11.5, 4X improvement with eCooling
- Run 24 weeks



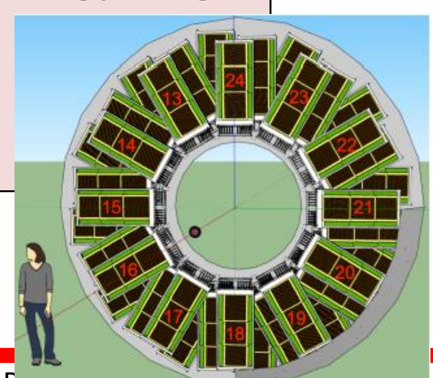
The STAR Upgrades → BES-II and FXT





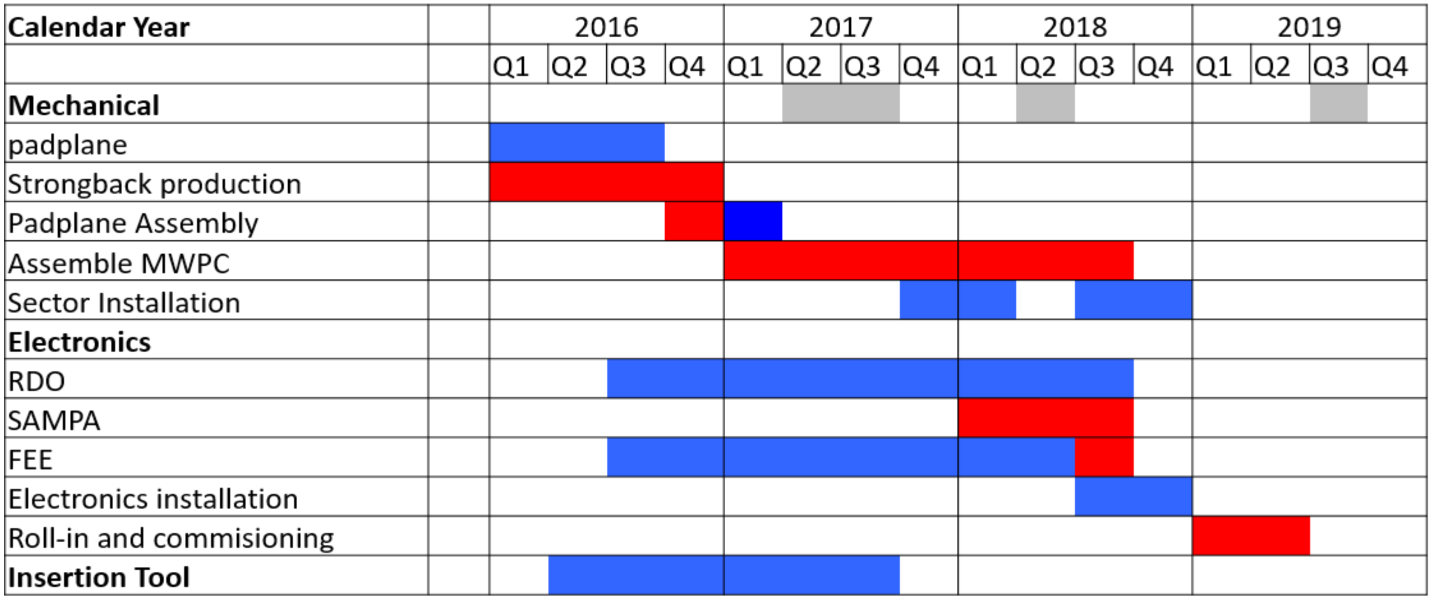
iTPC Upgrade:
- Rebuilds the inner sectors of the TPC
- Continuous Coverage
- Improves dE/dx
- Extends η coverage to 1.5 (2.2 for FXT)
- Lowers p_T cut-in from 125 MeV/c to 60 MeV/c
- Ready in 2019

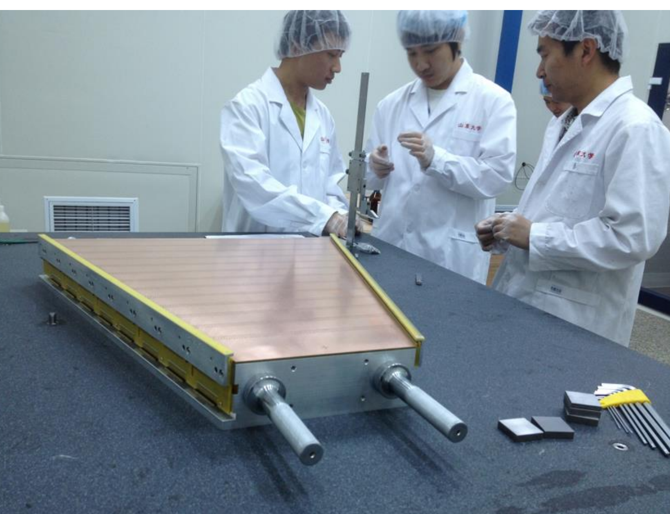
EndCap TOF Upgrade:
- Rapidity coverage is critical
- PID at forward rapidity
- Allows higher energy range of FXT program
- CBM/FAIR
- Ready 2019



EPD Upgrade:
- Improves trigger
- Reduces background
- Allows a better and independent reaction plane measurement critical to BES and FXT
- Ready 2018

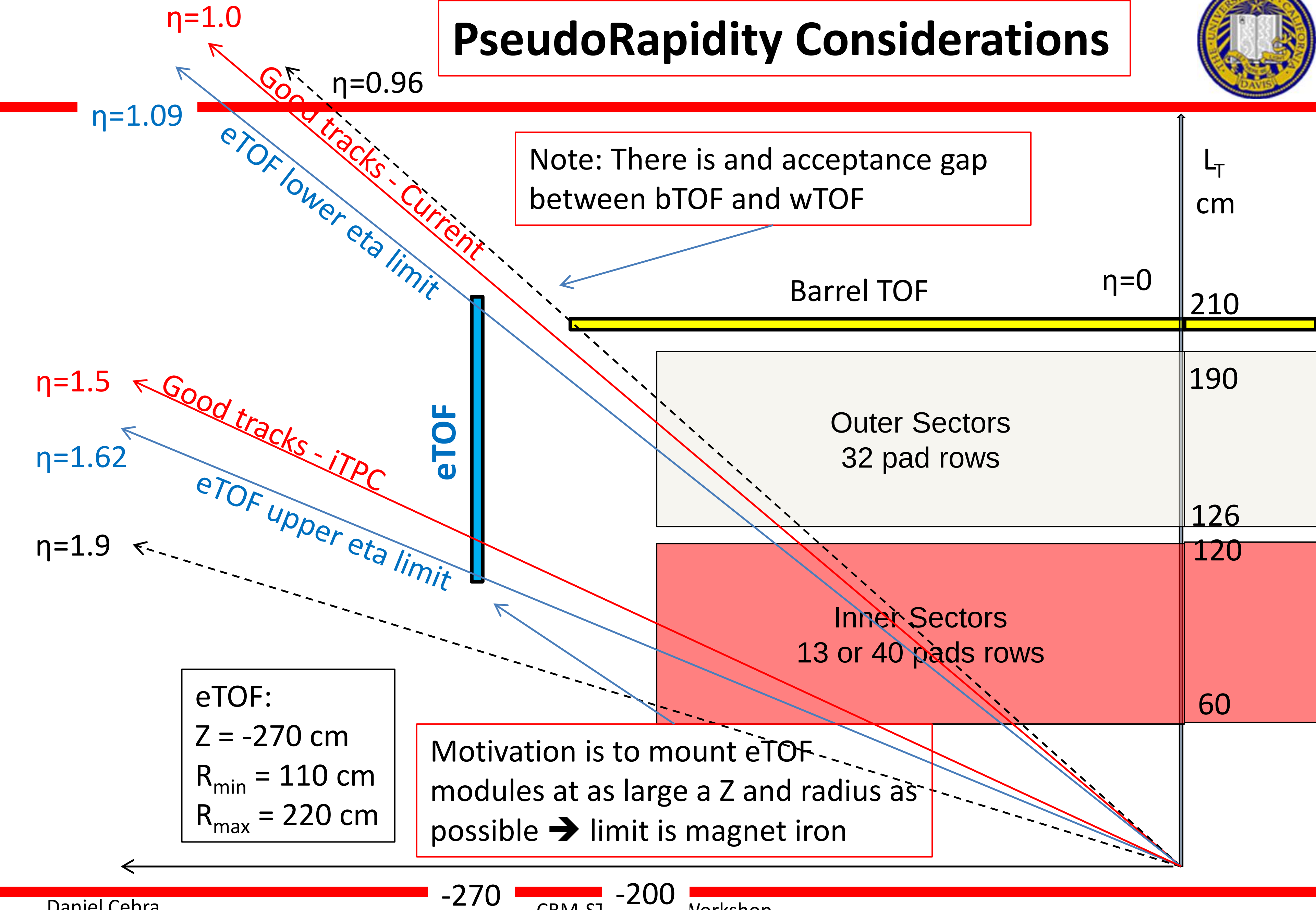
iTPC Schedule summary





- Current schedule has STAR ready for data taking March 2019, with ~1.5 month of commissioning.
- Single sector tested in run-18
- Key goal of project is to have upgrade complete for Run-19.
- Critical path goes through electronics path
  a) (SAMPA chip)
  b) sector production installation, and testing & commissioning

PseudoRapidity Considerations

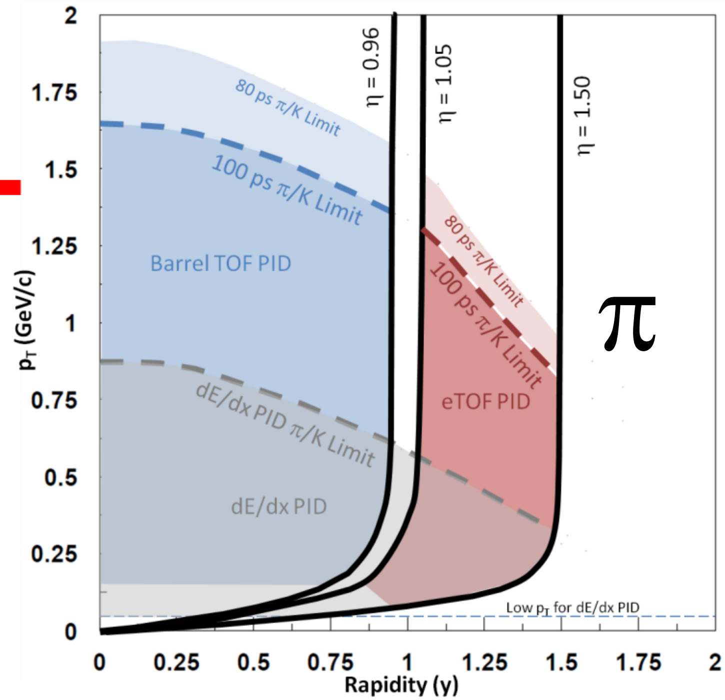


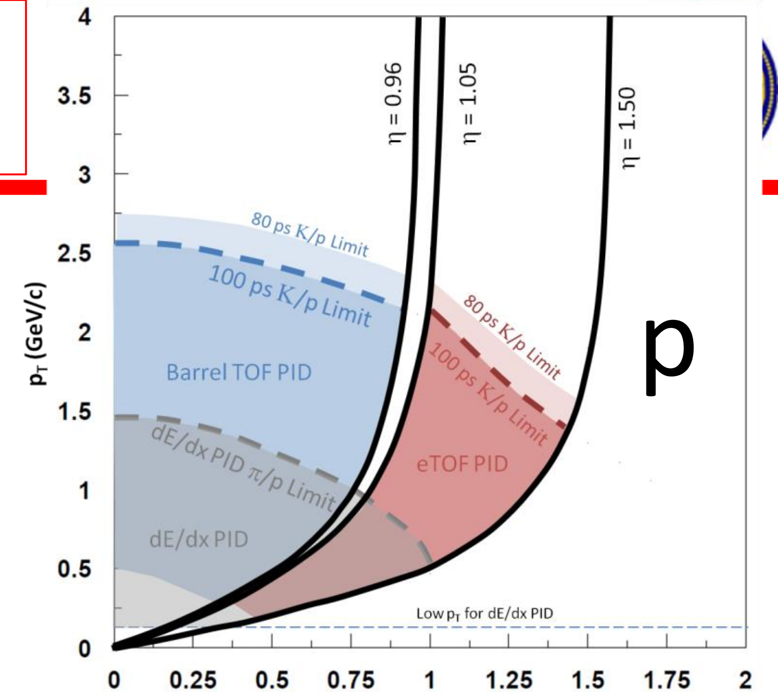
Note: There is and acceptance gap between bTOF and wTOF

eTOF:
Z = -270 cm
R_{min} = 110 cm
R_{max} = 220 cm

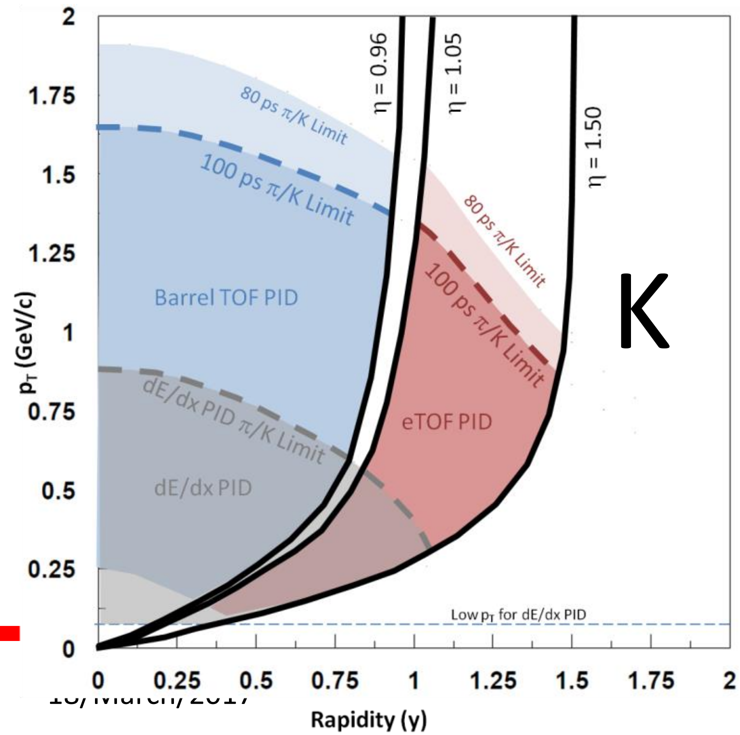
Motivation is to mount eTOF modules at as large a Z and radius as possible ➔ limit is magnet iron

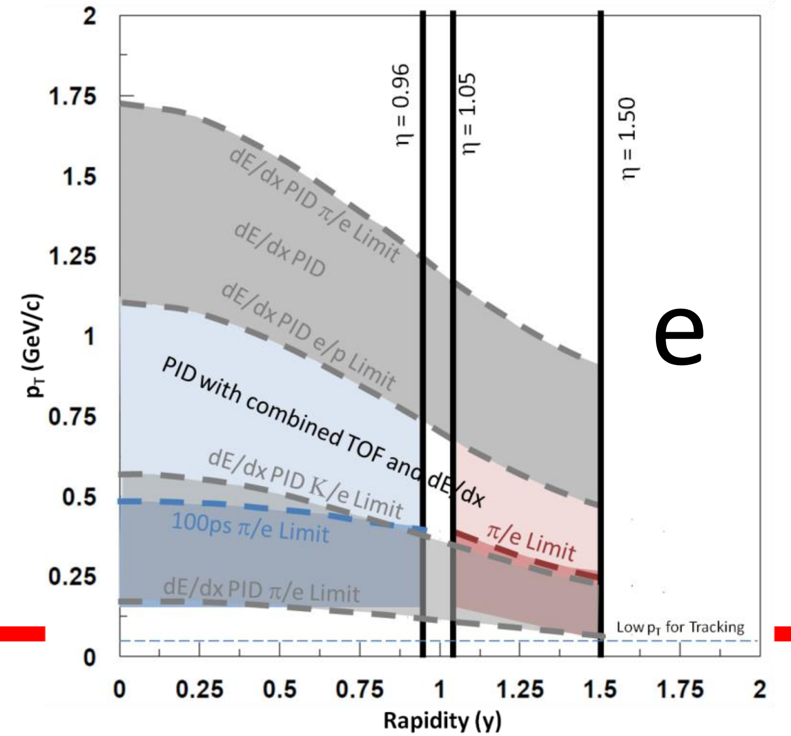
Acceptance Improvements





- Extends rapidity coverage ➔ allows a change in μ_B
- Improves yields of protons ➔ better kurtosis
- Improves coverage for electrons ➔ better di-electron studies





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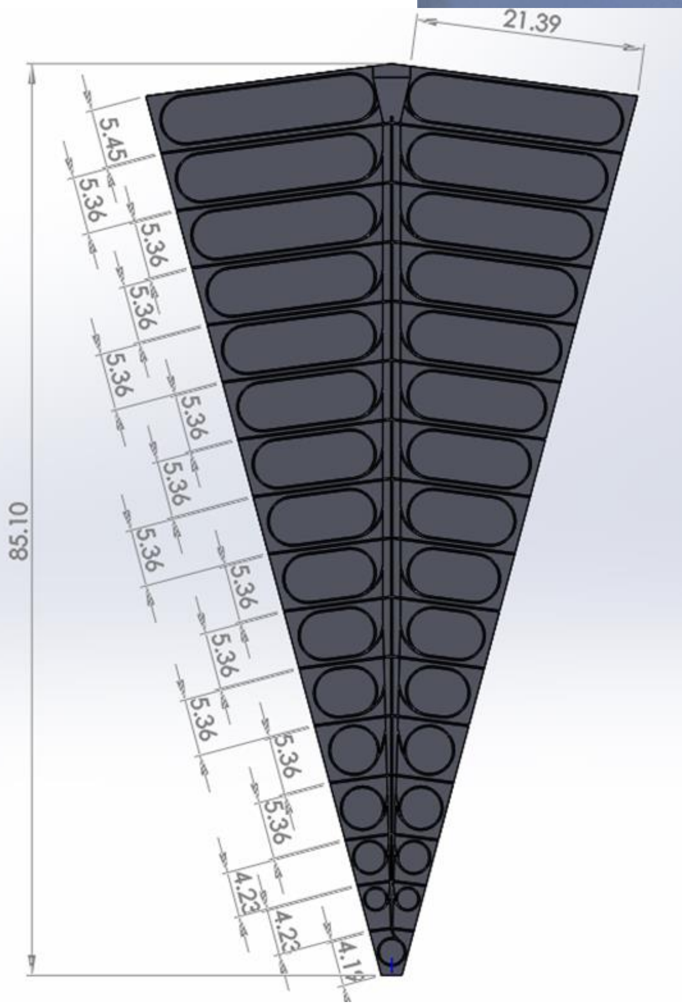
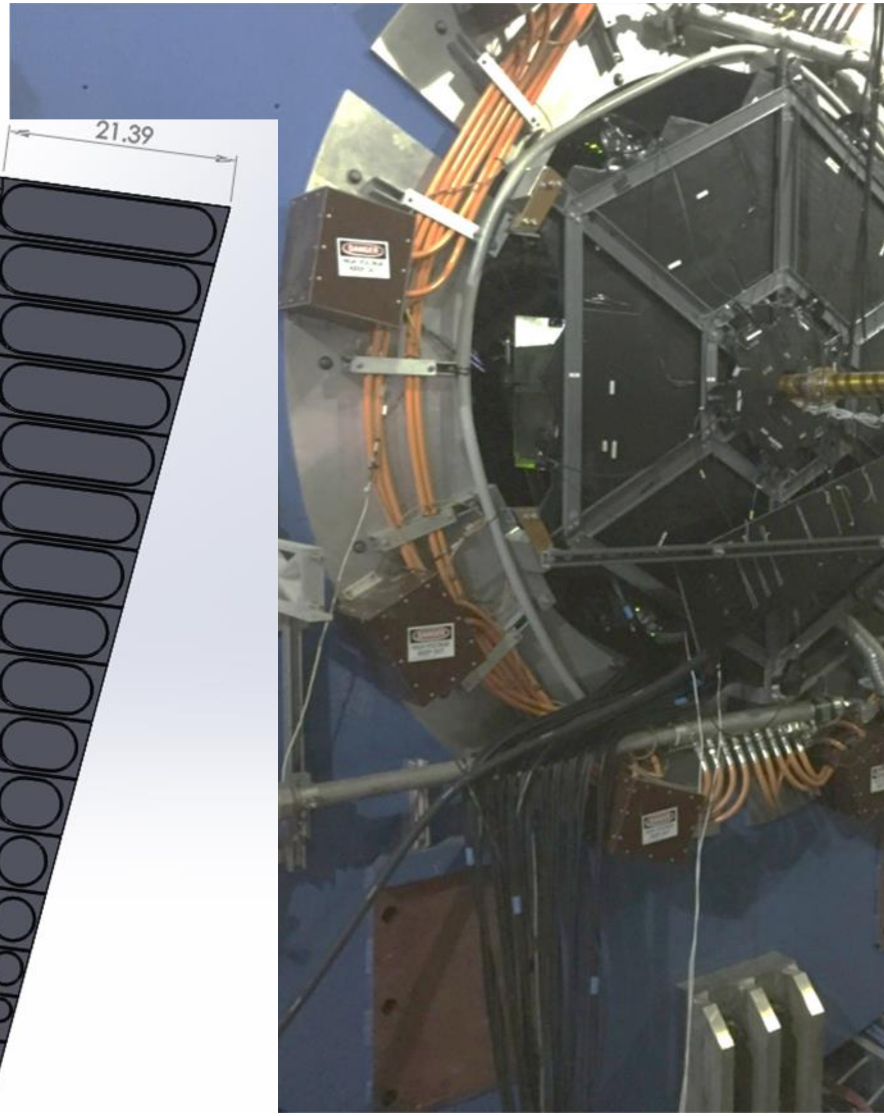
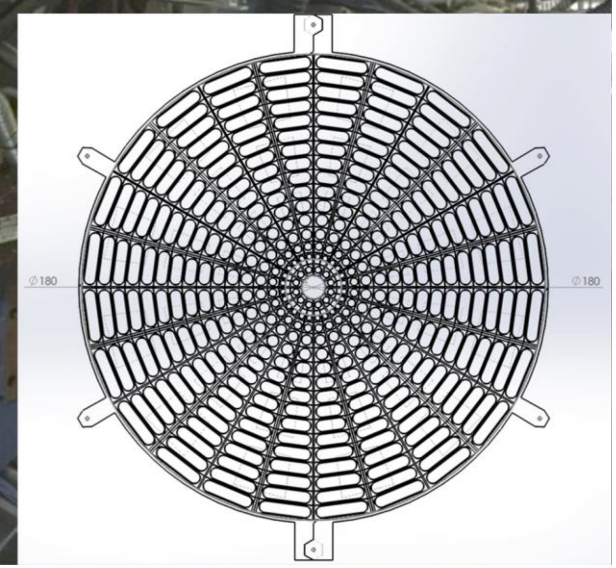
EPD Prototypes in FY 16 and 17 ➔ Full Detector in 2018



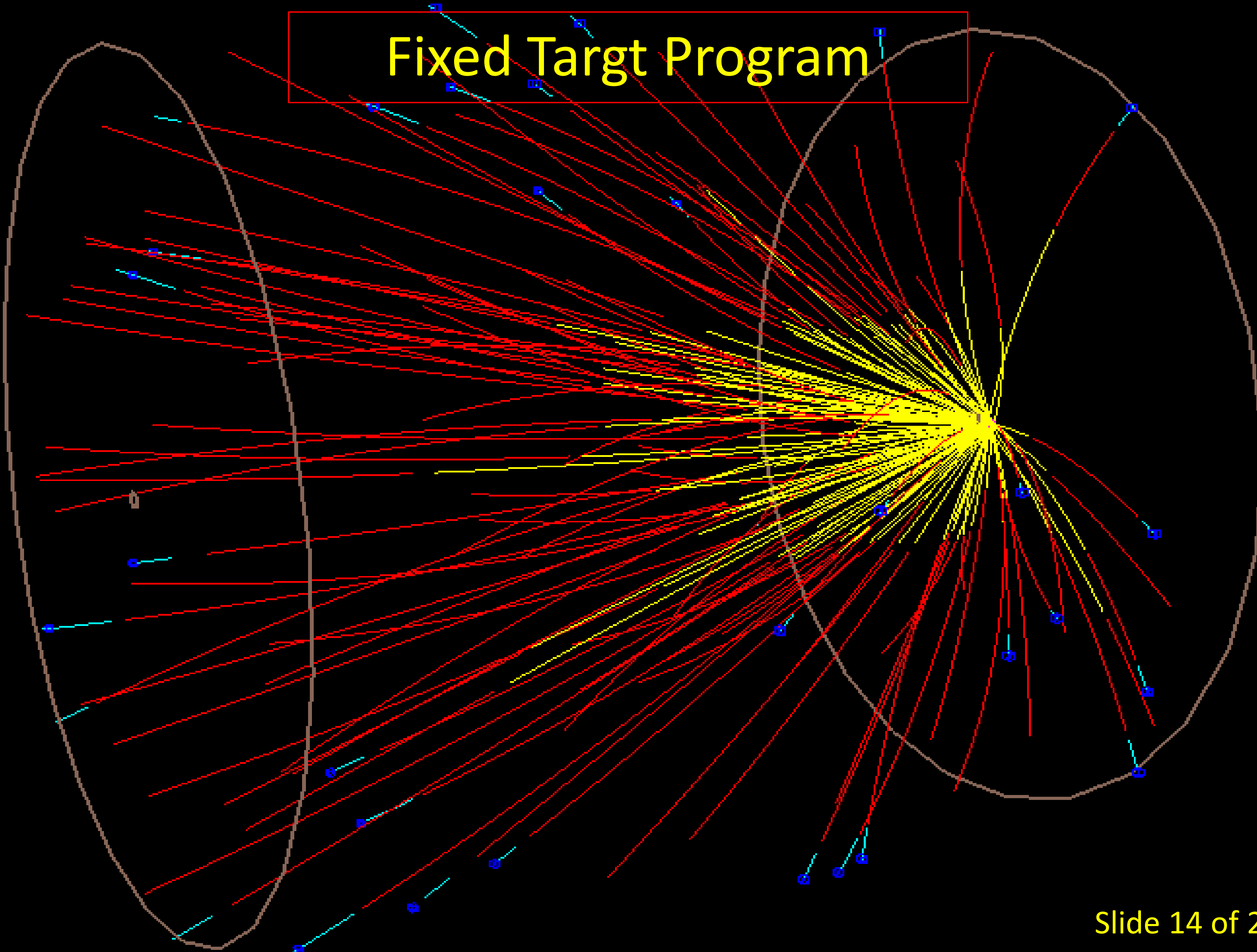




BES-II Analysis Priorities

- R_{CP} of high p_T hadrons (up to 4.5 GeV), rapidity dependence
- Elliptic Flow of the phi meson, rapidity dependence
- Local Parity Violation studies (CME)
- Directed flow as a function for impact parameter and rapidity
- As HBT (proton-proton)
- Net proton higher moments ($\kappa\sigma^2$)
- Dileptons down to 7.7 GeV

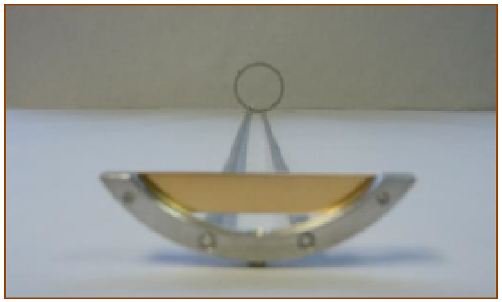
Fixed Targt Program

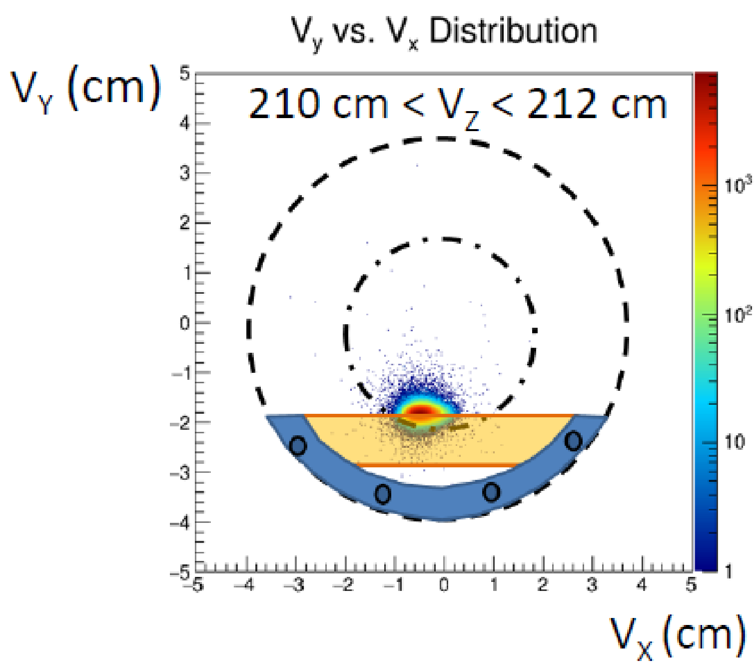


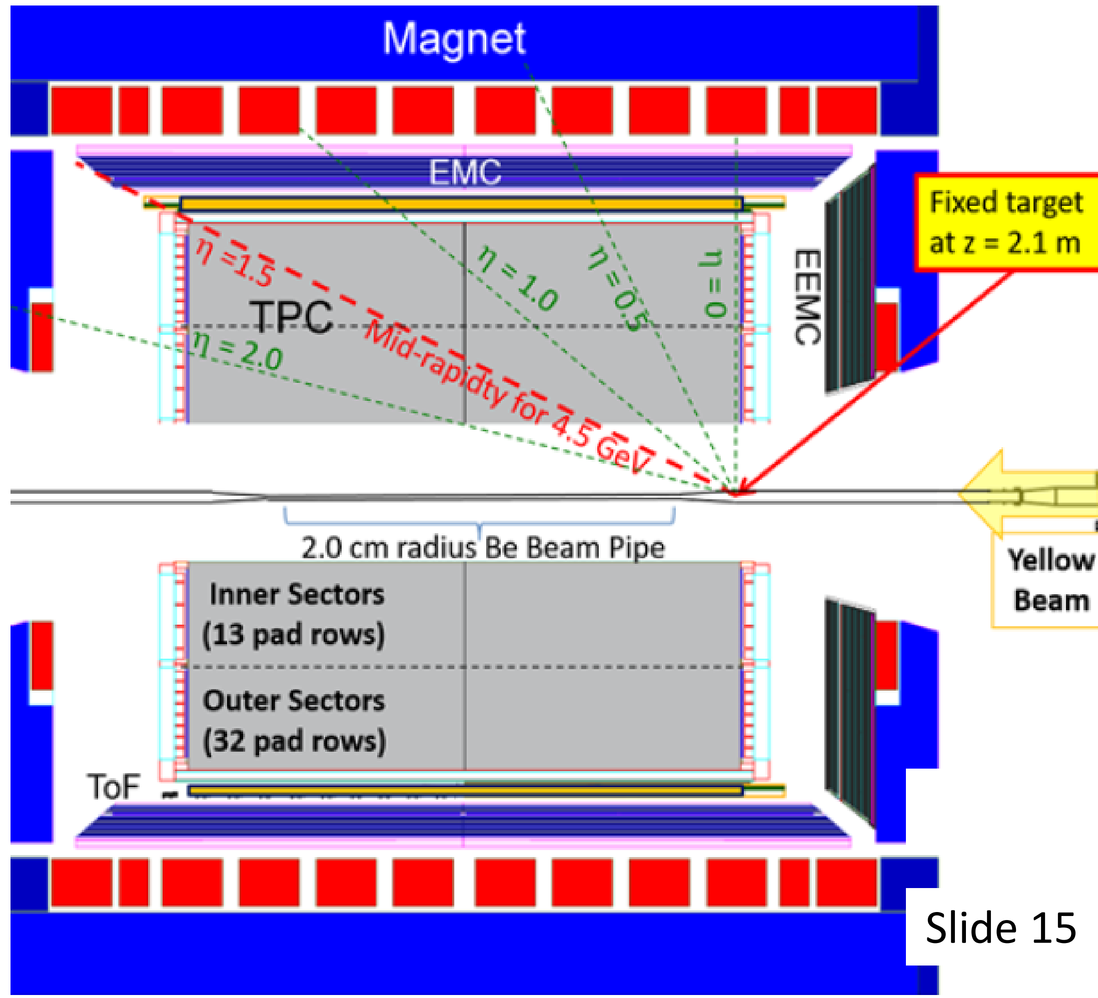
First Dedicated Au + Au FXT Test Run In 2015

$$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 4.5\ \mathrm{GeV}$$

- 1.3 million events, top 30% central trigger
- Filled trigger bandwidth → DAQ limited
- 1 mm thick (4% interaction probability) gold foil target

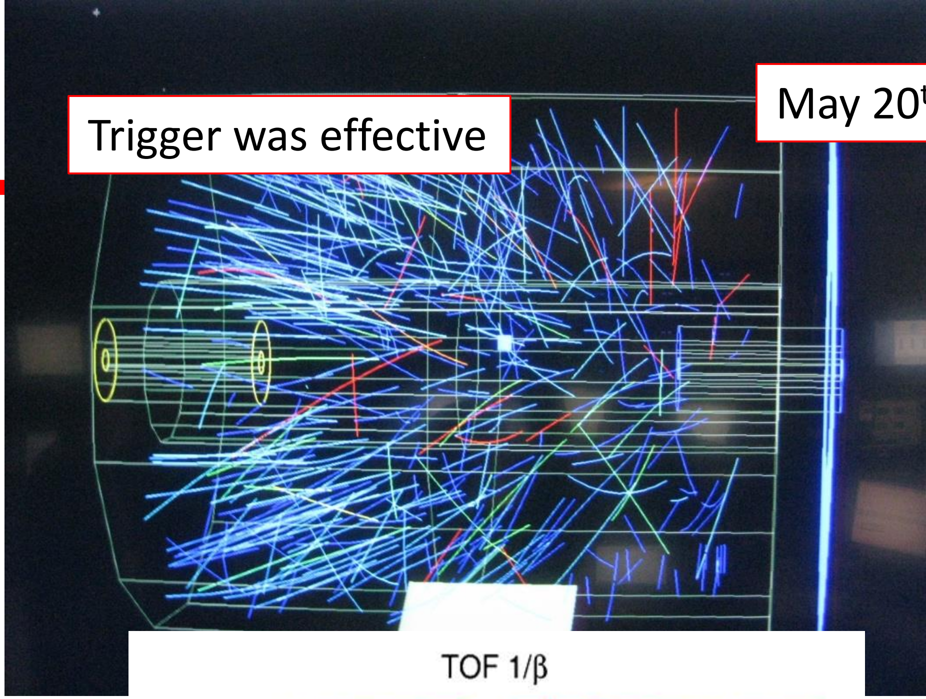


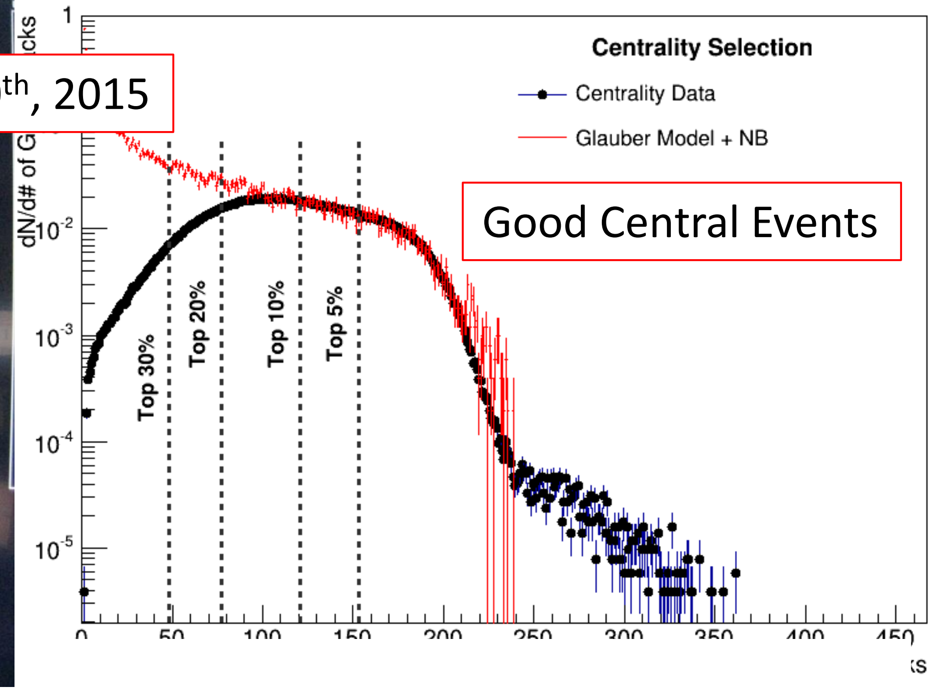




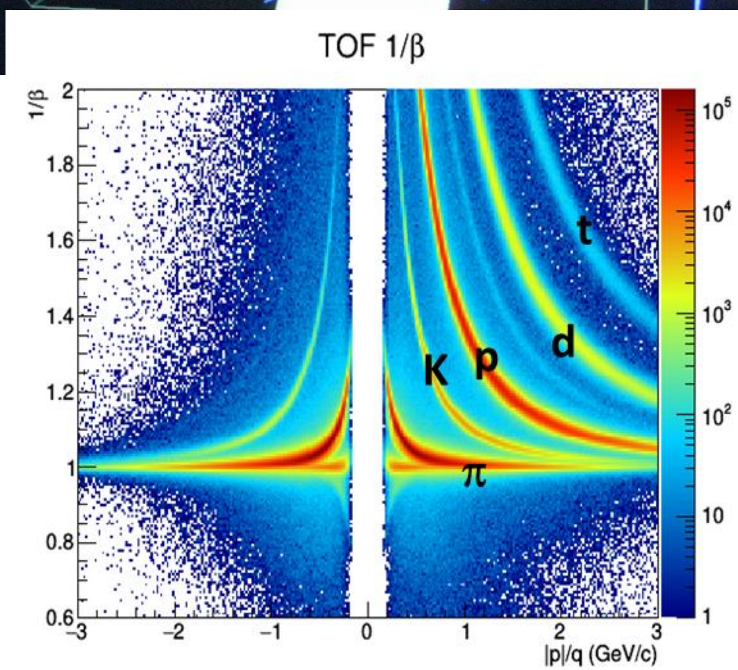
Trigger was effective

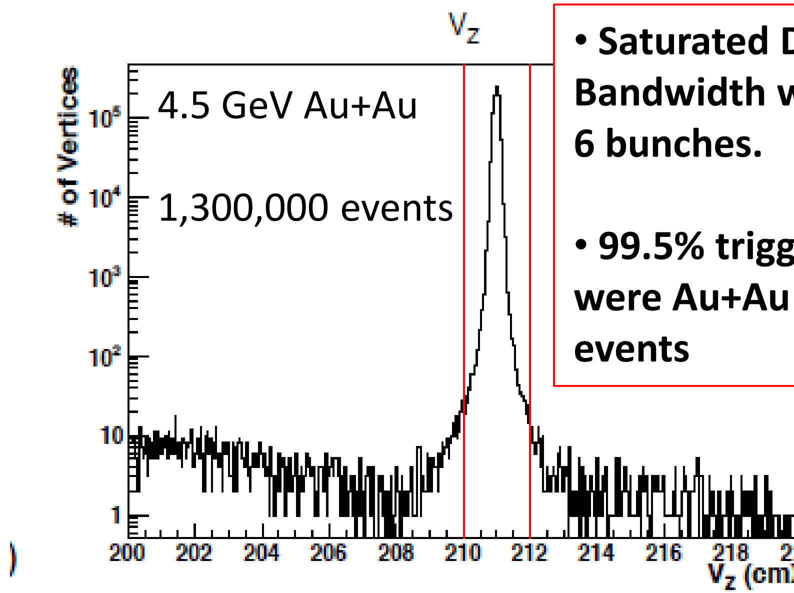
May 20th, 2015





Good Central Events



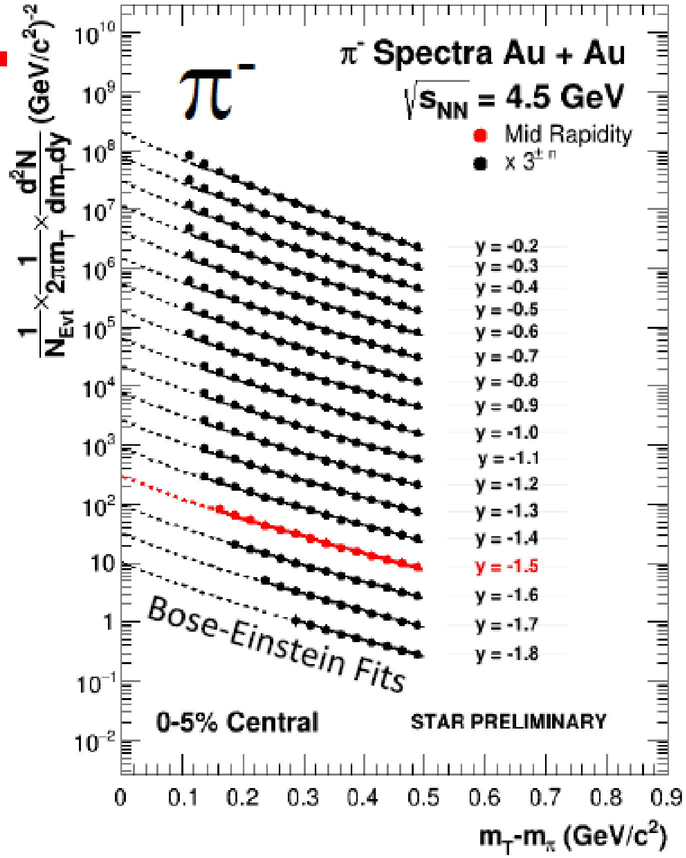


4.5 GeV Au+Au

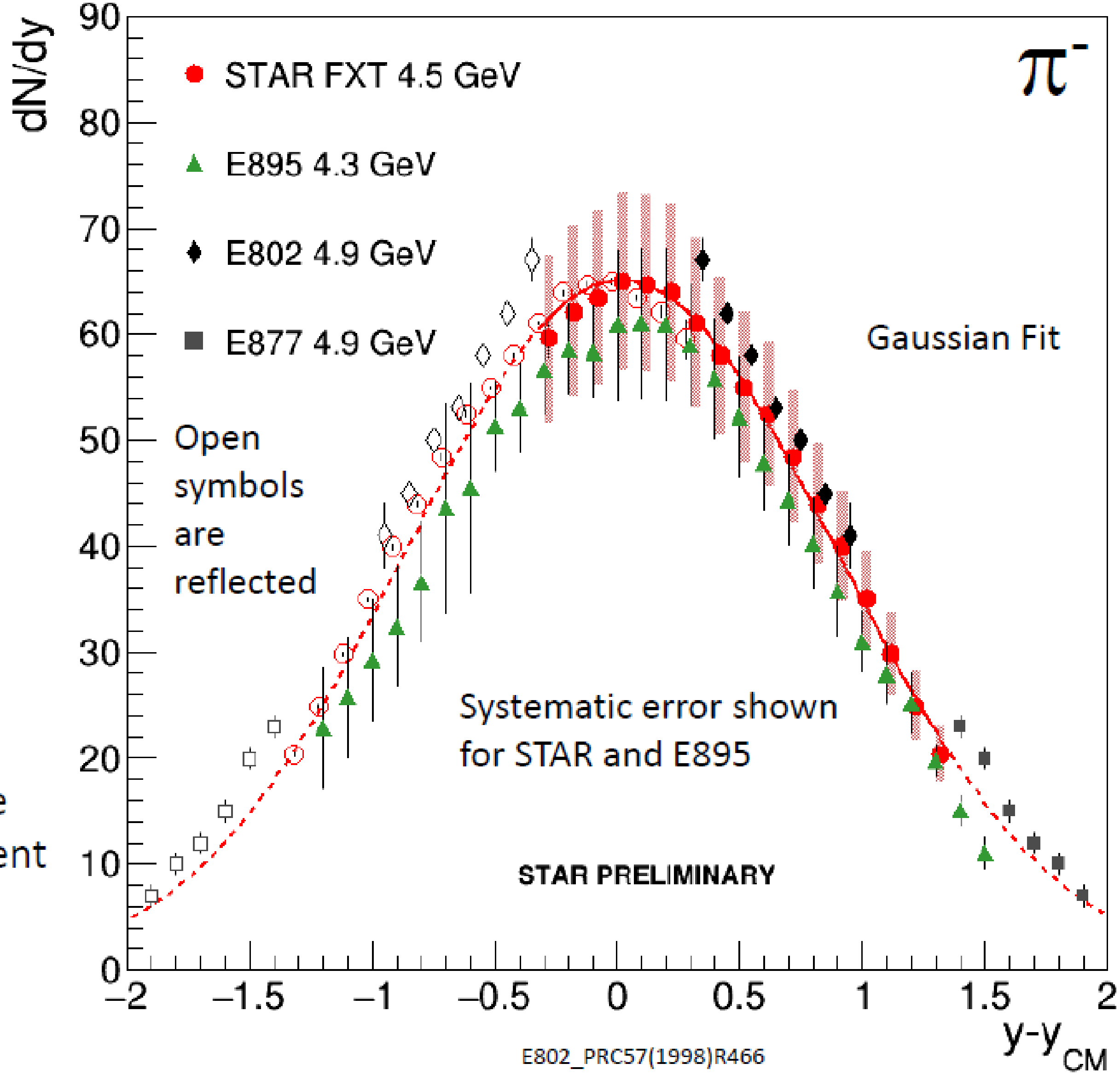
1,300,000 events

- **Saturated DAQ Bandwidth with 6 bunches.**
- **99.5% triggers were Au+Au events**

TPC Pion Spectra and dN/dy

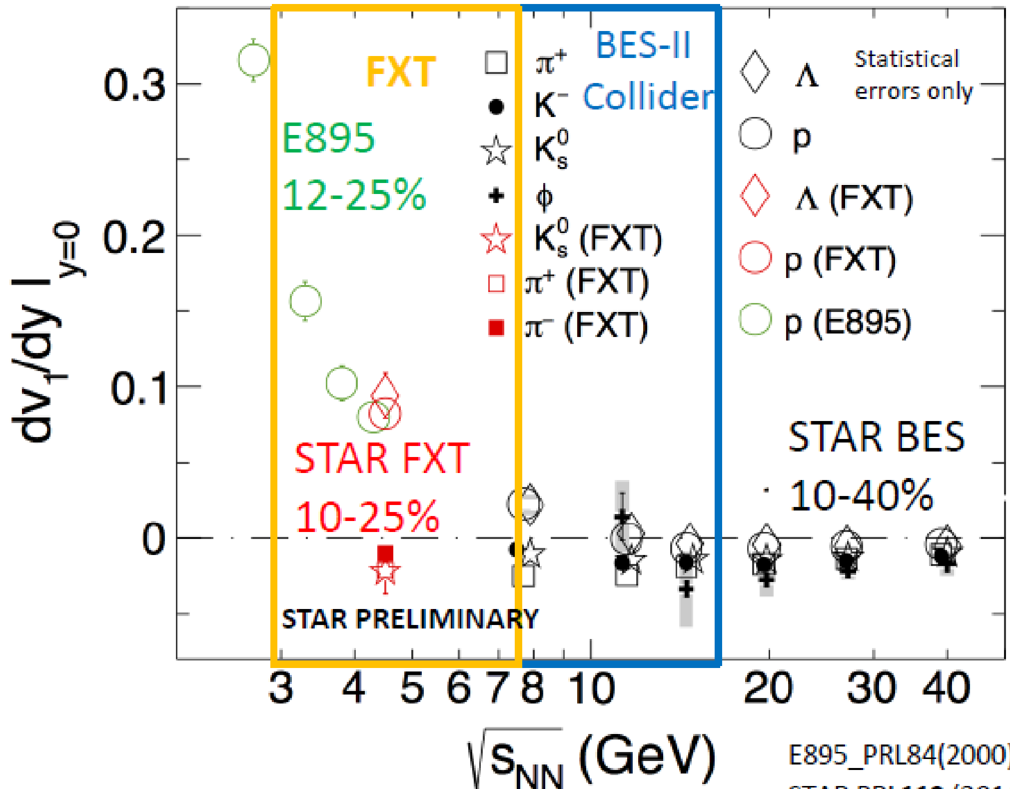


π^- Rapidity Density



- Amplitudes and widths of the rapidity densities are consistent with AGS
- $m_T - m_0$ and y range will be extended with time-of-flight detector

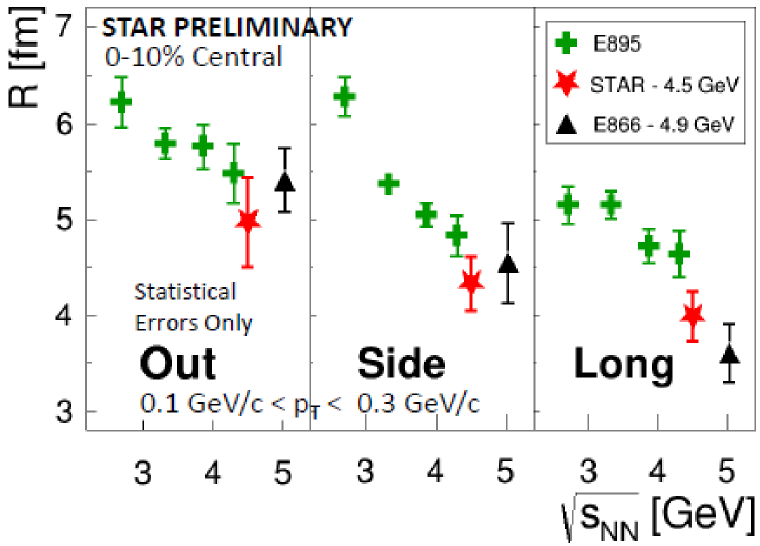
Directed Flow Comparison Across Experiments and Energies



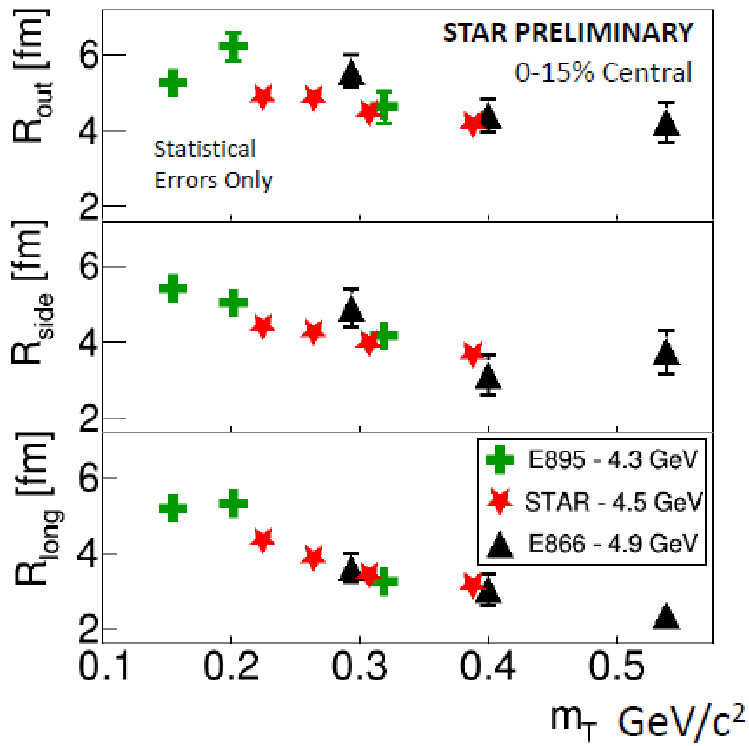
E895_PRL84(2000)5488
STAR PRL**112** (2014) 162301

- First π results shown for this energy range.
- The mesons continue the trend of negative flow seen at higher energies.
- Protons and lambdas are consistent with positive flow indicative of compression.

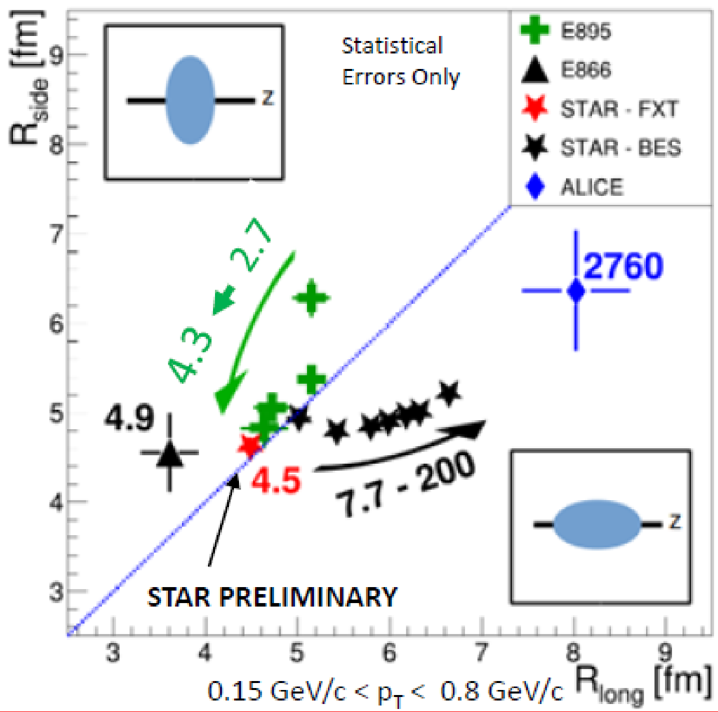
Pion HBT Results



- Consistency with AGS results
- As the collision energy rises in the FXT regime, compression reduces the source size and increases the baryon density, whereas the BES collider regime shows increased longitudinal expansion



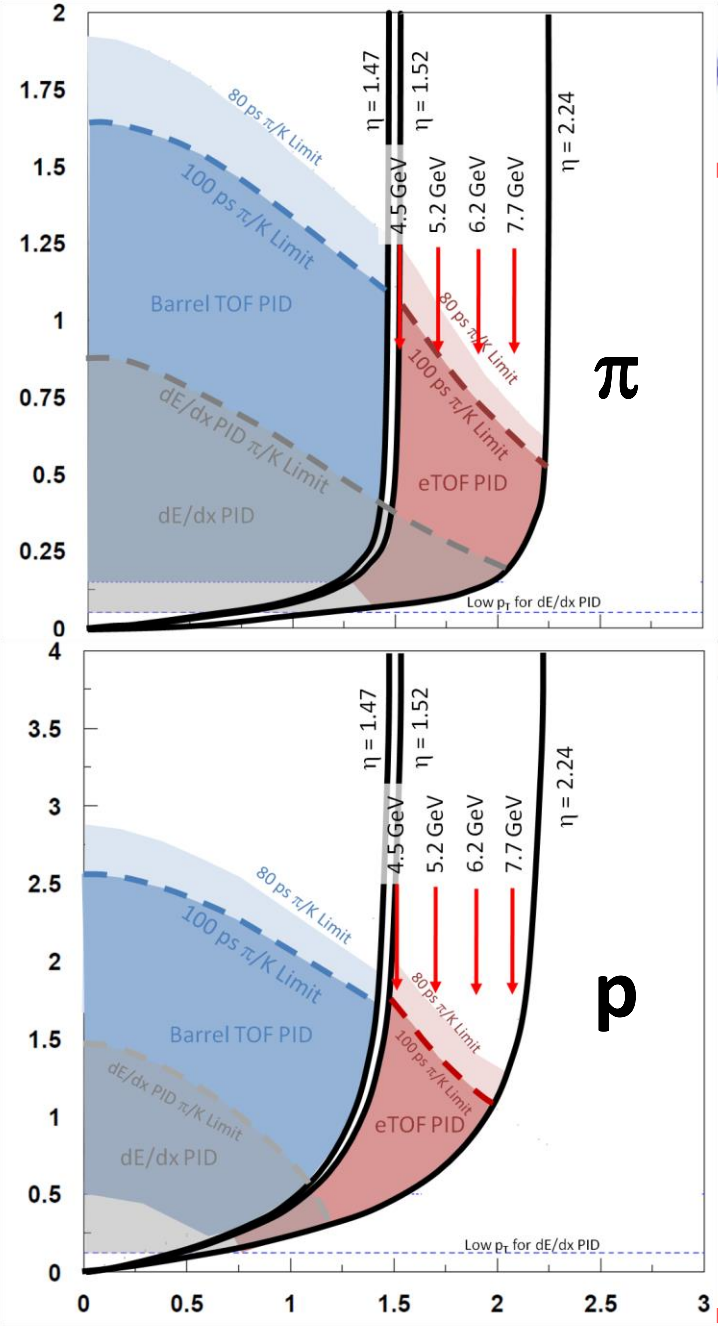
E866 PRC66 (2002) 054096
E895 PRL84 (2000) 2798
ALICE PLB 696 (2011) 328
STAR BES PRC**92** (2015) 14904



FXT Program

Collider Energy	Fixed-Target Energy	Single beam AGeV	Center-of-mass Rapidity	μ_B (MeV)
62.4	7.7	30.3	2.10	420
39	6.2	18.6	1.87	487
27	5.2	12.6	1.68	541
19.6	4.5	8.9	1.52	589
14.5	3.9	6.3	1.37	633
11.5	3.5	4.8	1.25	666
9.1	3.2	3.6	1.13	699
7.7	3.0	2.9	1.05	721
5.0	2.5	1.6	0.82	774

- Data rate is DAQ limited
- Would need 100 Million Events at each energy to make the sensitivity of BES-II
- Roughly one to two days per energy



FXT Analysis Priorities

- Excitation functions for multi-strange baryons
- Excitation function and Flow of the phi meson
- Local Parity Violation studies (CME)
- Directed flow excitation function for (π, K, anti-p, Λ)
- As HBT (2π) systematics
- Net-p, net-K, net-Q higher moments ($\kappa\sigma^2$)
- Study of the Hyper-triton lifetime

Timeline

2017

Beam use Request due May 15, defended June 15
eTOF, EPD prototypes

2018

EPD fully commissioned
iTPC prototype sector
27 GeV Au+Au Run
100 M events at 3.5 GeV FXT

2019

eTOF, iTPC fully commissioned
electron beam cooling commissioning
19.5 GeV (FXT 4.5)
14.5 GeV (FXT 3.9)
Dedicated FXT runs at 7.7, 6.2 and 5.2

2020

7.7 GeV (FXT 3.0)
9.1 GeV (FXT 3.2)
11.5 GeV (FXT 3.5)

Conclusions

- Results from the first Beam Energy Scan at RHIC built the case and defined the best search range for BES-II

- Key measurements need more data (v_2 of ϕ, dileptons)

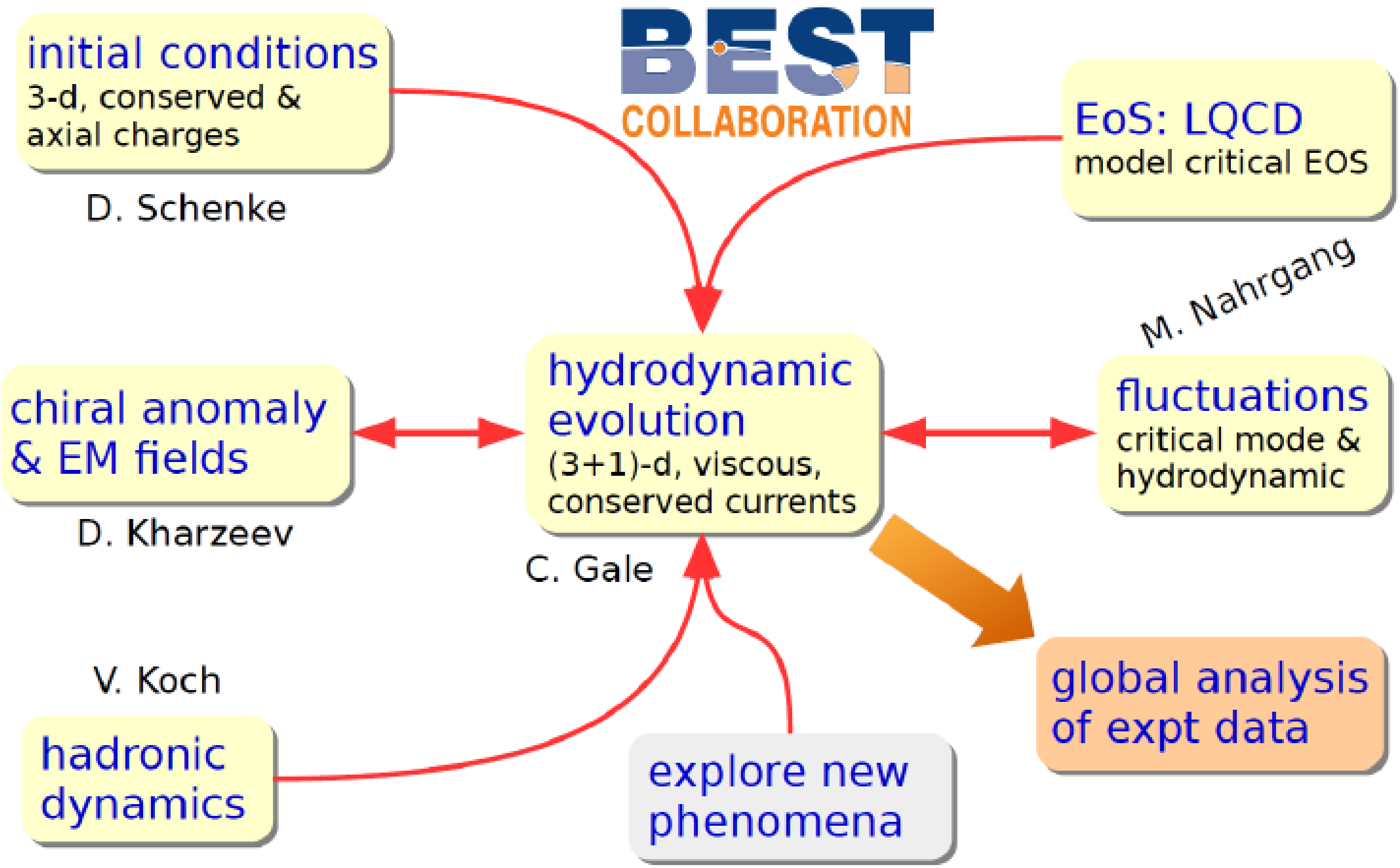
- Detector upgrades in progress will extend coverage ➔ physics reach ($\kappa\sigma^2$)

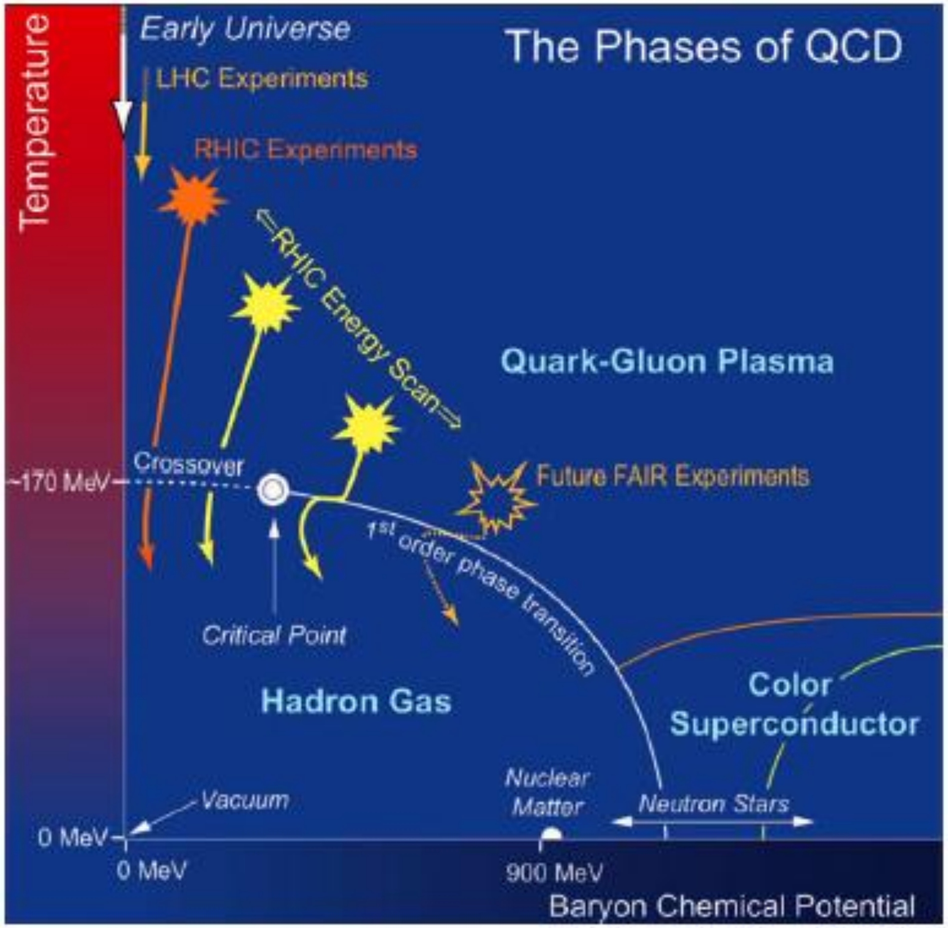
- Fixed-target program will extend energy (μ_B) reach of BES program ➔ coverage of upgrade detectors needed

Extras

Beam Energy Scan Theory (BEST) Collaboration

"Fixed-term, multi-institution collaboration established to investigate a specific topic in nuclear physics of special interest to the community"



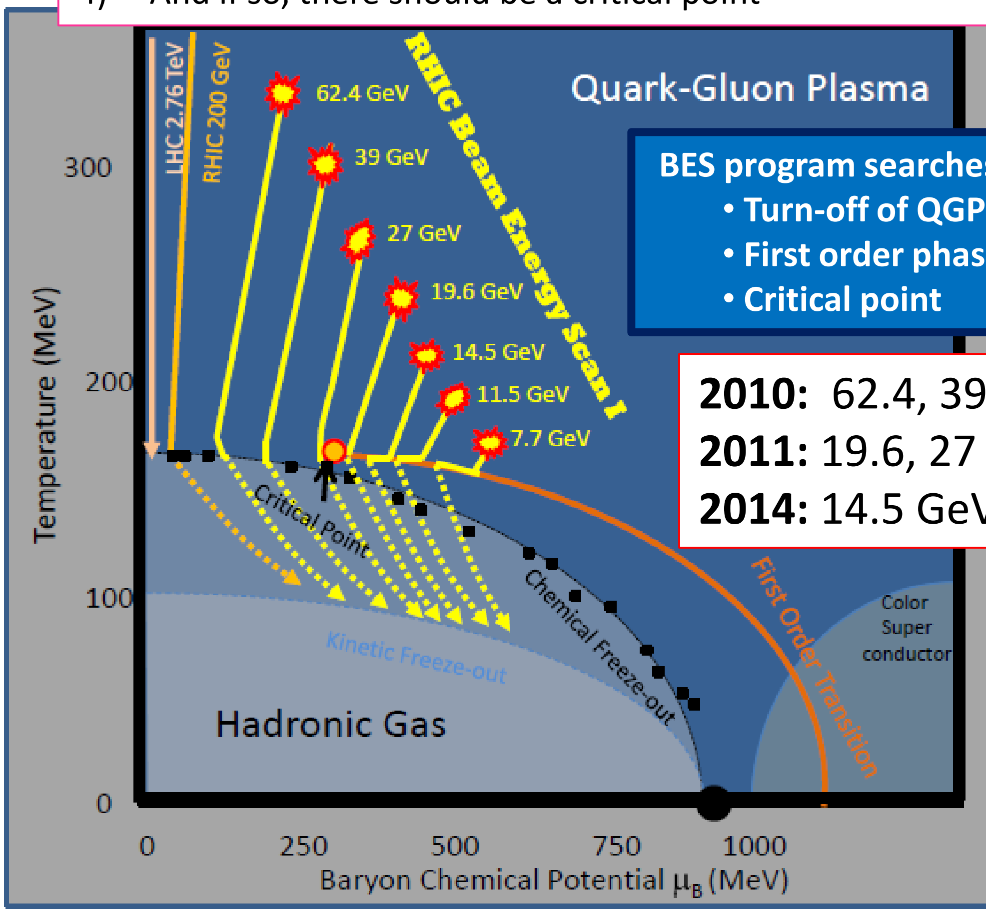


Beam Energy Scan I (2010-2011, and 2014)

Exploring the Phase Diagram of QCD Matter

What was known prior to the RHIC Beam Energy Scan Program?

1) High Energy Heavy-ion Collisions → partonic matter
2) Highest energies → transition is a cross over
3) At increased μ_B, there might be a first-order phase transition
4) And if so, there should be a critical point



BES program searches for:

- **Turn-off of QGP signatures**
- **First order phase transition**
- **Critical point**

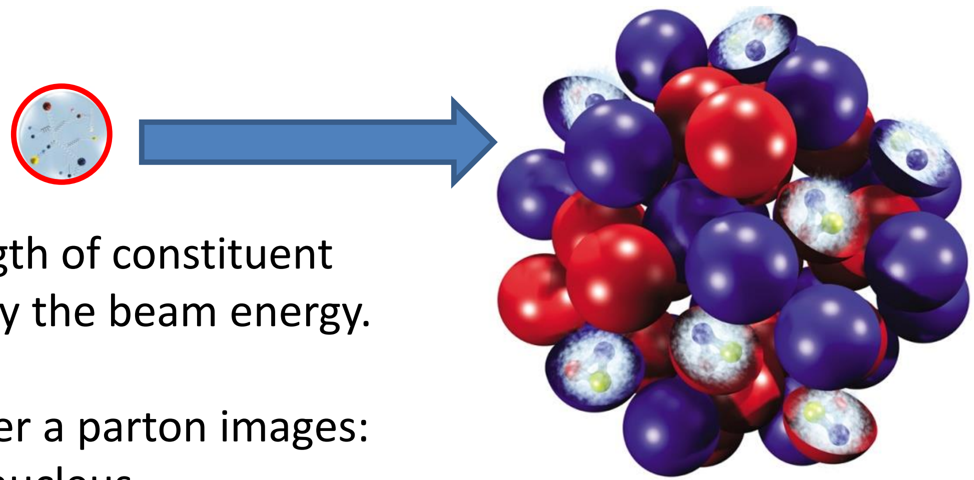
2010: 62.4, 39, 11.5, 7.7

2011: 19.6, 27 GeV

2014: 14.5 GeV

	Energy (GeV)	Chemical Potential μ_B	Pred. Temp. (MeV)
LHC	2760.0	2	166.0
RHIC	200.0	24	165.9
RHIC	130.0	36	165.8
RHIC	62.4	73	165.3
RHIC	39.0	112	164.2
RHIC	27.0	156	162.6
RHIC	19.6	206	160.0
SPS	17.3	229	158.6
RHIC	14.5	262	156.2
SPS	12.4	299	153.1
RHIC	11.5	316	151.6
SPS	8.8	383	144.4
RHIC	7.7	422	139.6
SPS	7.7	422	139.6
SPS	6.4	476	131.7
AGS	4.7	573	114.6
AGS	4.3	602	108.8
AGS	3.8	638	100.6
AGS	3.3	686	88.9
AGS	2.7	752	70.4
SIS	2.3	799	55.8

How Collision Energy Changes μ_B



• deBroglie wavelength of constituent partons is effected by the beam energy.

• Determines whether a parton images:

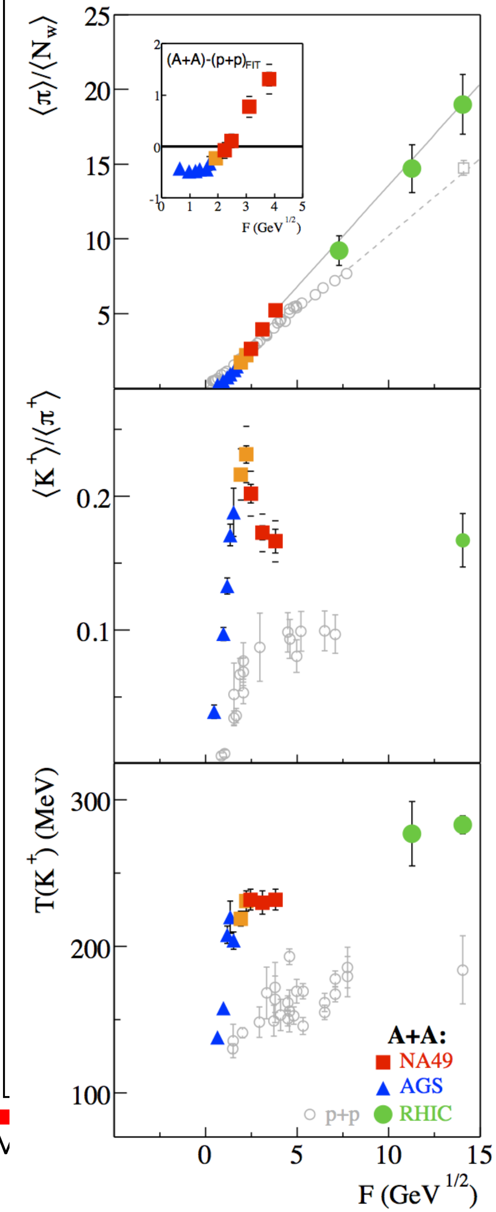
A. The whole nucleus
B. Individual nucleons
C. Individual partons

At lower energy, nucleons are opaque, and the valence quarks are stopped in the fireball.
Excess quarks ➔ higher μ_B

At higher energy, nucleons are transparent, and the valence quarks are pass through and exit the fireball.
Equal quarks and anti-quarks ➔ lower μ_B

What Was Learned in the Earlier Scans?

- Summary of AGS, SPS, and early RHIC Results
- Inclusive observables ➔ *onset of deconfinement* at 7-8 GeV.
- The observables suggest a change in the nature of the system.
- More discriminating studies were needed to understand the nature of the phase transition and to search for critical behavior.
- It is best to study regions above and below the possible onset energy.

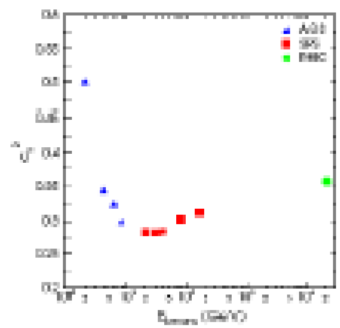


Onset of Deconfinement:
early stage hits transition line,
observed signals: kink, horn, step
Predictions SMES: *APP B30 2705 (99),* *Results:* *PR C77 024903 (08)*

Kink

Horn

the dale
sound velocity from width of pion rapidity spectra
nucl-th/0611001

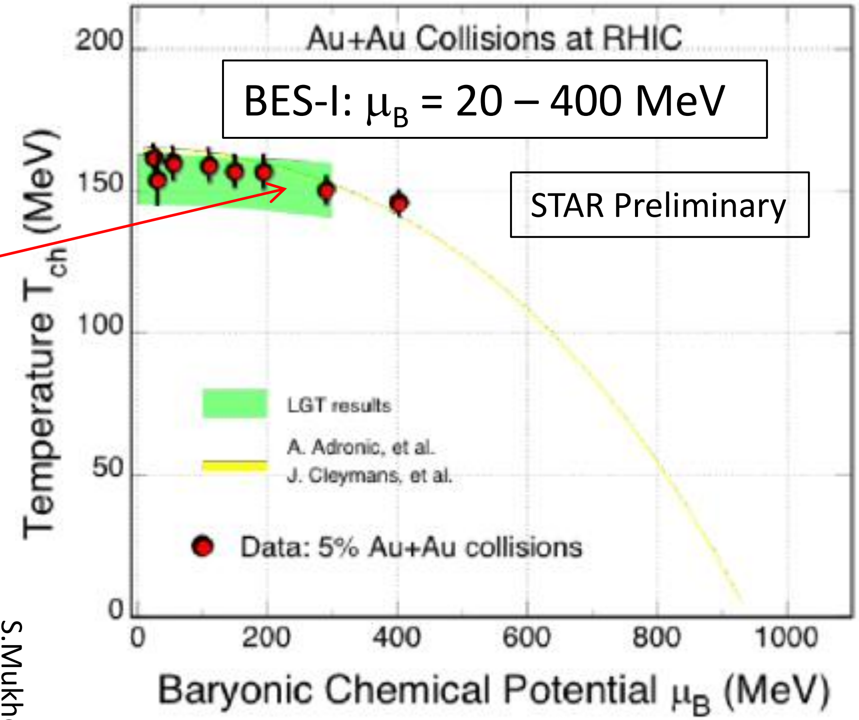


Step

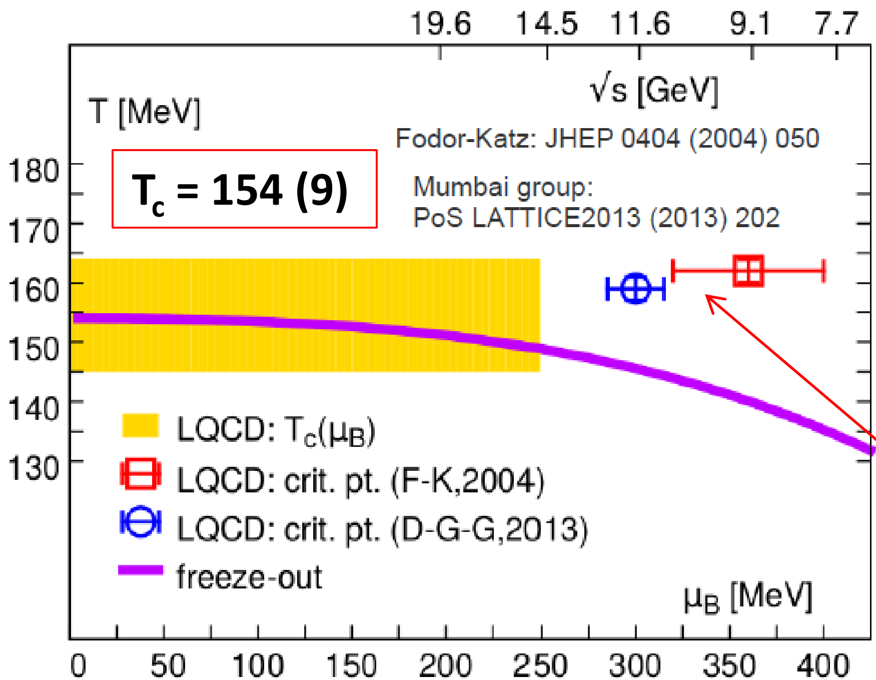
Setting the Scene

Using a statistical equilibrium model and the measured particle yields (π, K, p, Λ, Ξ, ϕ, Ω), one can estimate the location in the phase diagram.

$$N_i/V = \frac{g_i}{(2\pi)^3}\gamma_S^{S_i}\int \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{E_i-\mu_B B_i-\mu_S S_i}{T_{ch}}\right)\pm 1}d^3p$$



BES-II White Paper

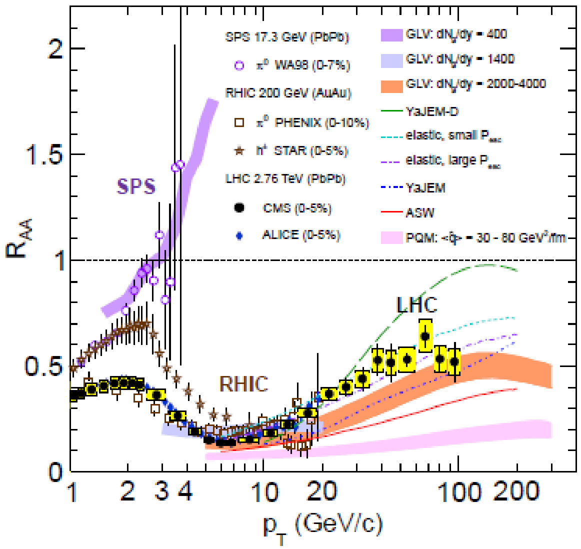


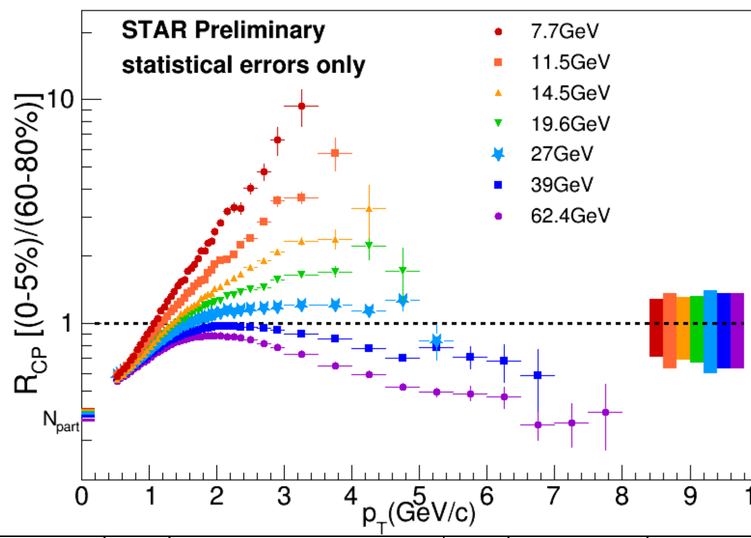
S.Mukhergee

Some Lattice Gauge Theory predictions suggest that the low end of the BES-I scan one may find the critical point

Disappearance of QGP Signatures - R_{CP}

- R_{CP} for hadrons and for identified particles can provide a measure of partonic energy loss in the medium.
- Not sufficient reach to search for evidence of high p_T suppression below 19.6 GeV
- Stopped Baryons complicate inclusive R_{CP} measurements
- pQCD calculations show high p_T suppression
- Hybrid calculations describe the low p_T behavior

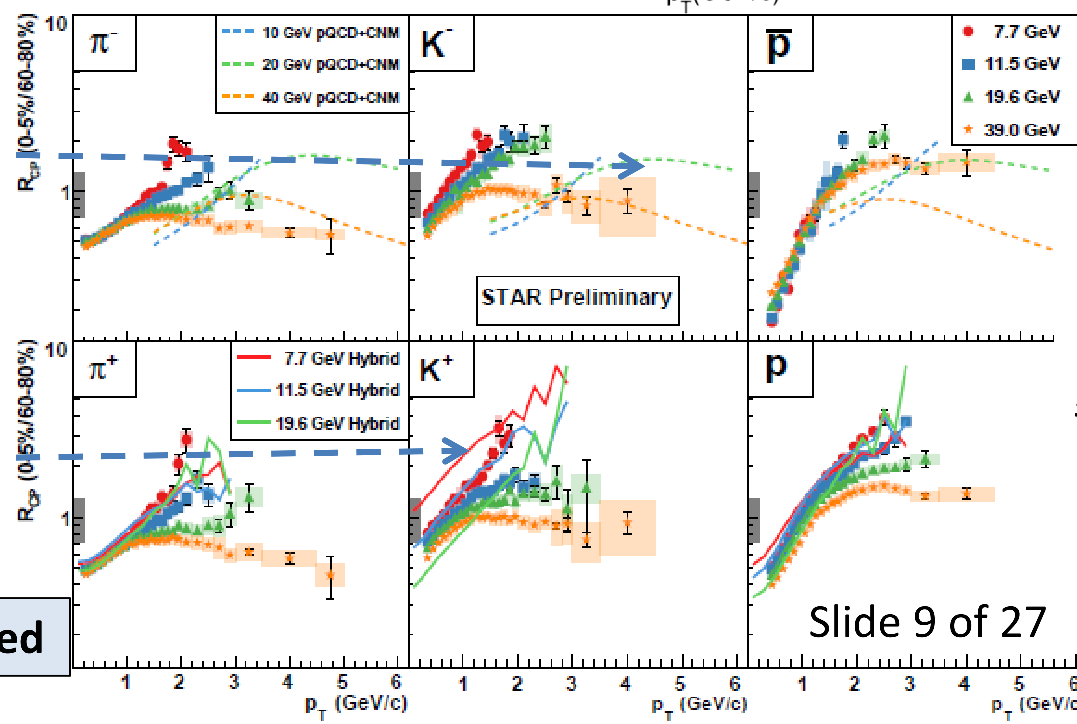




S. Horvat QM2015

pQCD calculations

Hybrid calculations



E. Sangaline QM2012

More p_T reach is needed

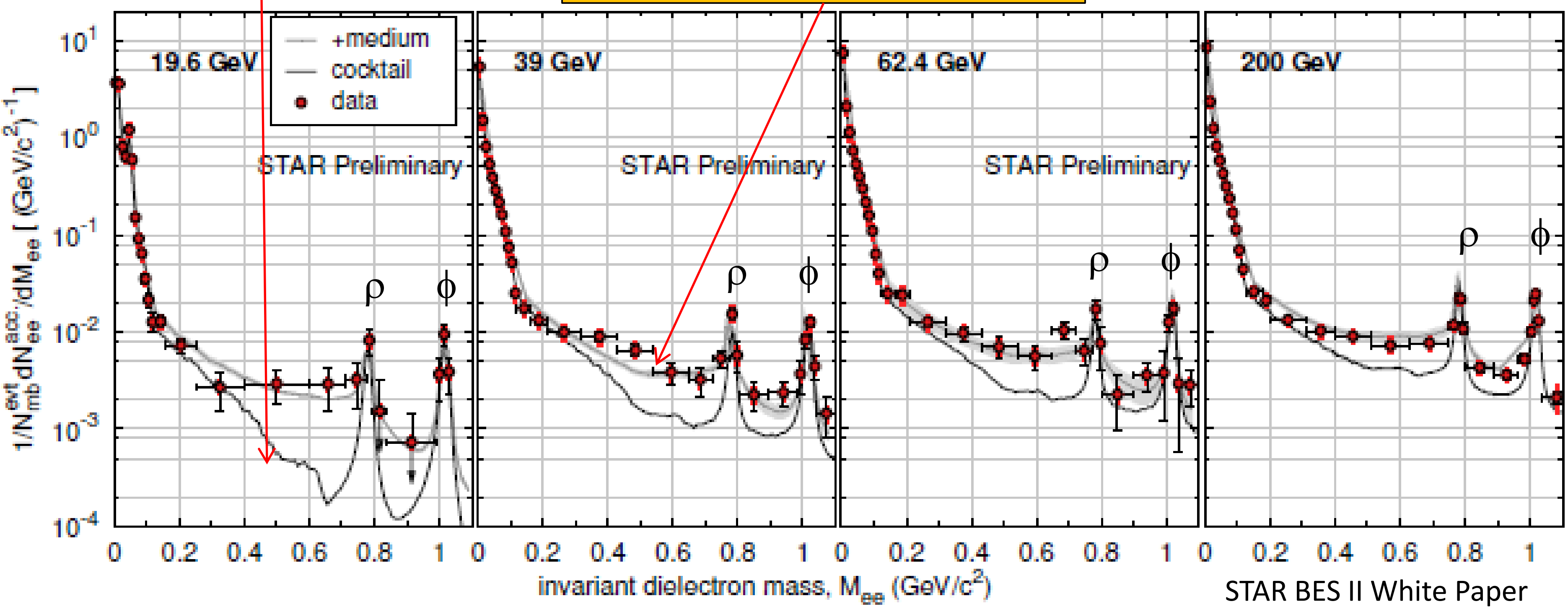
Chiral Phase Transition

Low Mass Region:
Black lines are the Cocktail (excluding the ρ meson)

R. Rapp, private communication,
R. Rapp Adv. Nucl. Phys. 25,1 (2000)

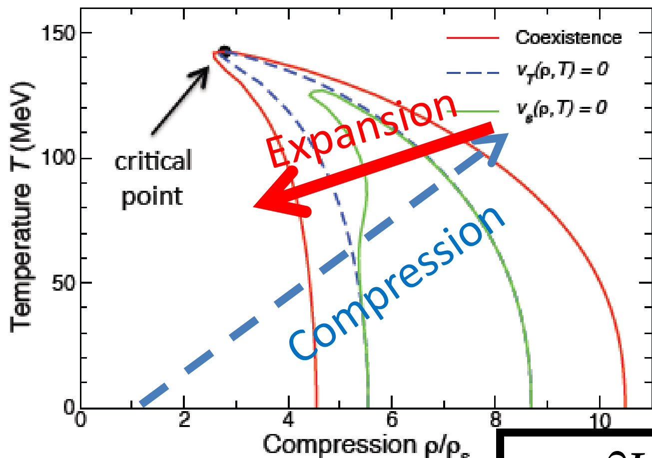
Grey lines are in medium calculations from R. Rapp which include both HG and QGP components (including medium broadened ρ meson). Model is able to match the data

Low Mass Region:
Emission depends on T, total baryon density, and lifetime



STAR BES II White Paper

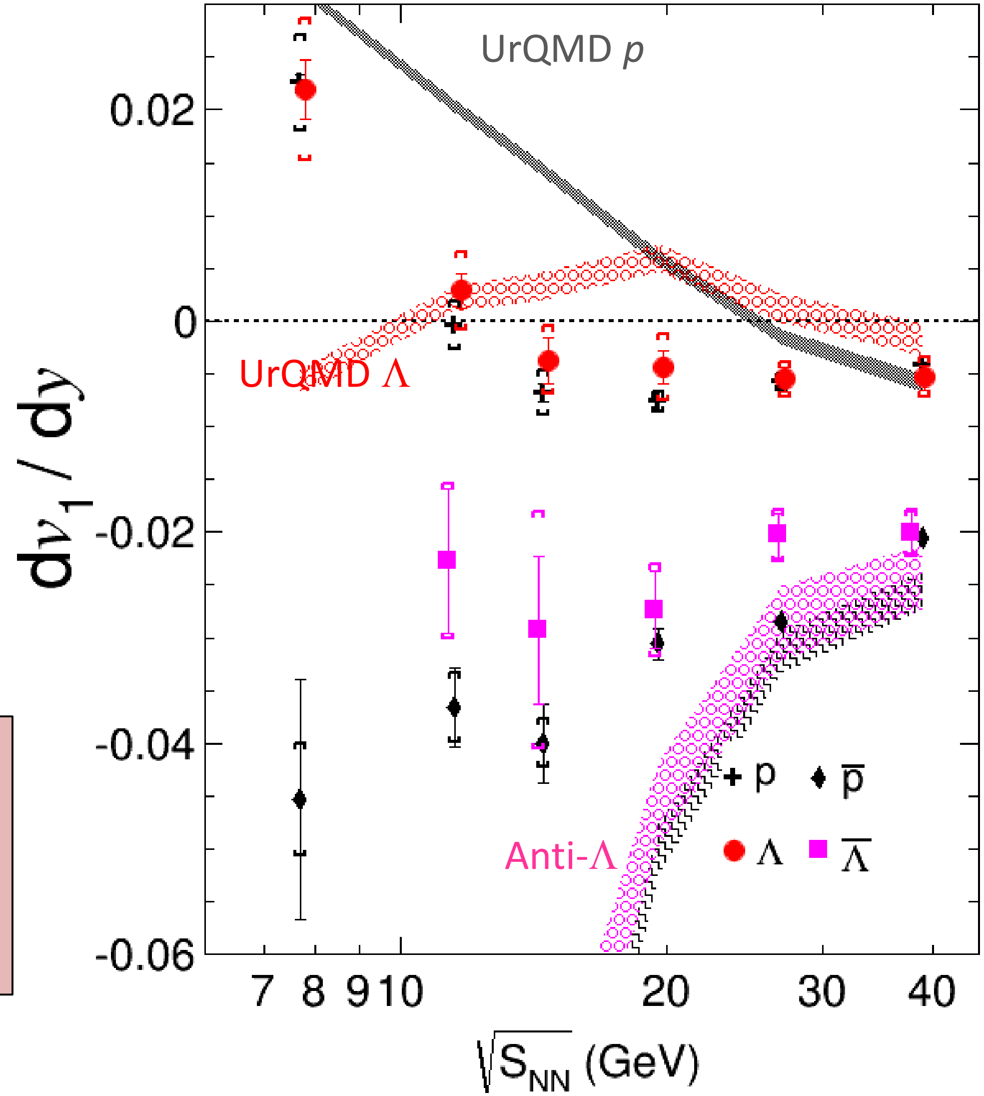
Search for 1st Order Phase Transition – v_1



$v_T = 0$: isothermal spinodal

$v_s = 0$: isentropic spinodal

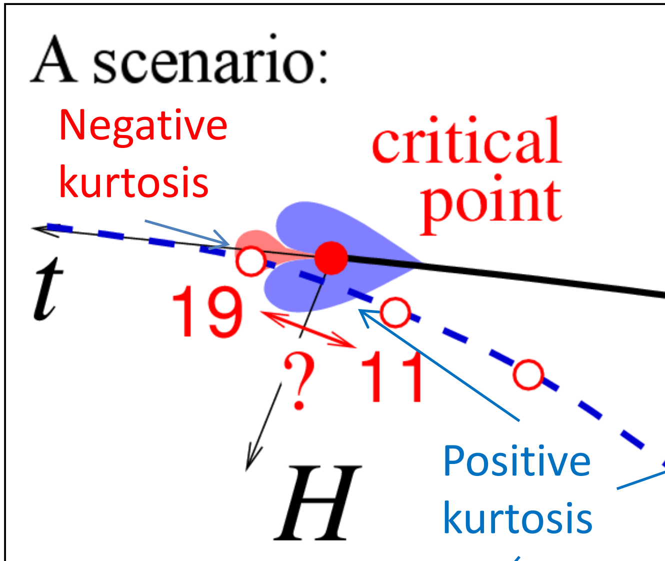
$$\mu = \frac{\partial U}{\partial N}$$



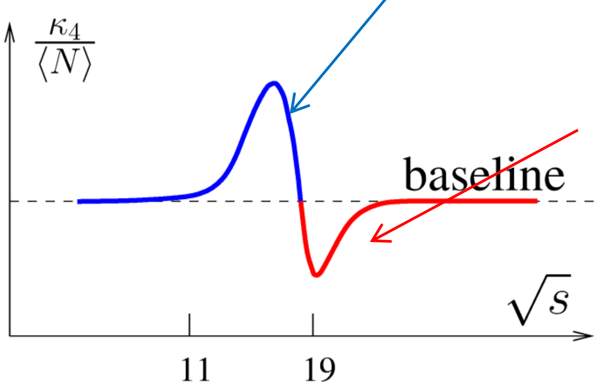
- First order phase transition is characterized by unstable coexistence region. This spinodal region will have the softest Equation of State
- v_1 is a manifestation of early pressure in the system

Search for the Critical Point – $\kappa\sigma^2$

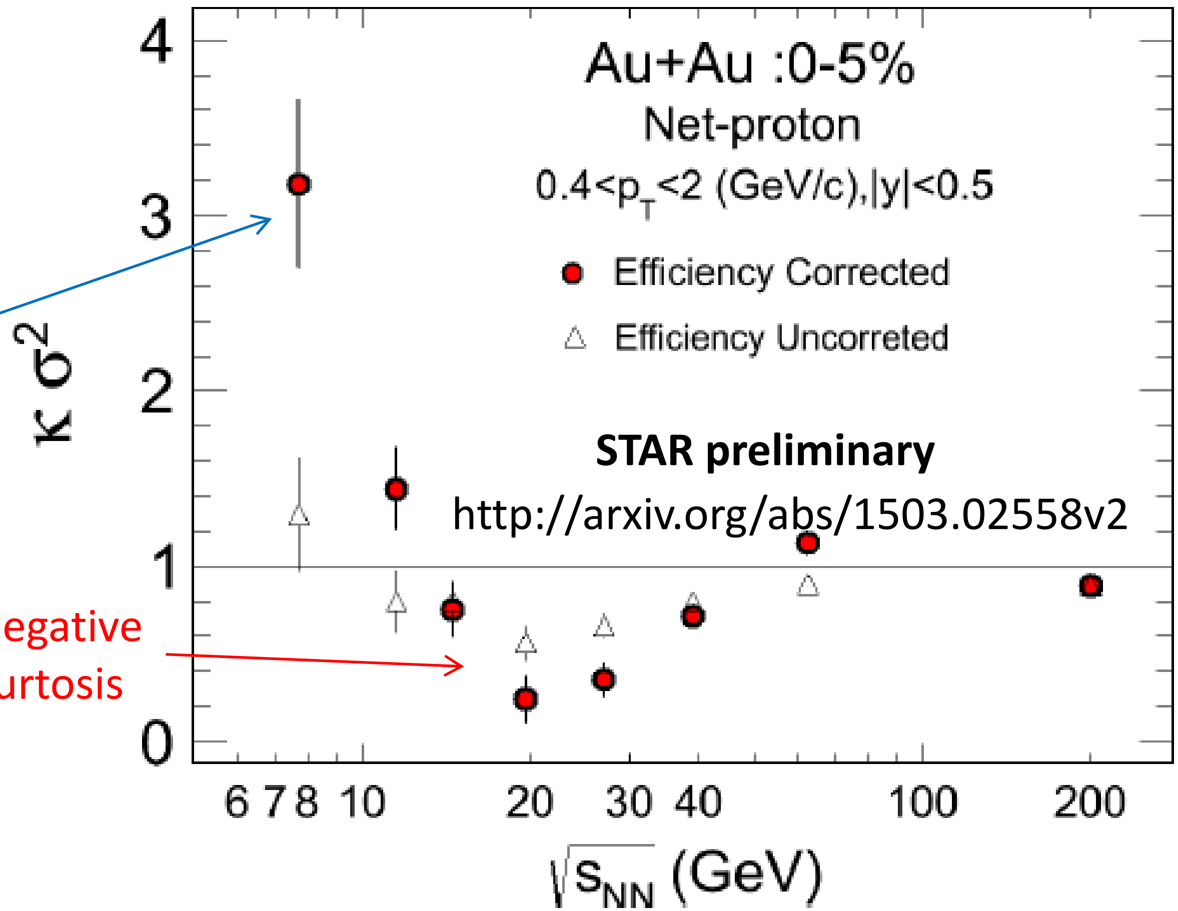
STAR results show a fall and rise of the fluctuation variable



M. Stephanov



Negative kurtosis



BES Phase I – What have We Learned

- The BES at RHIC spans a range of μ_B that could contain features of the QCD phase diagram.

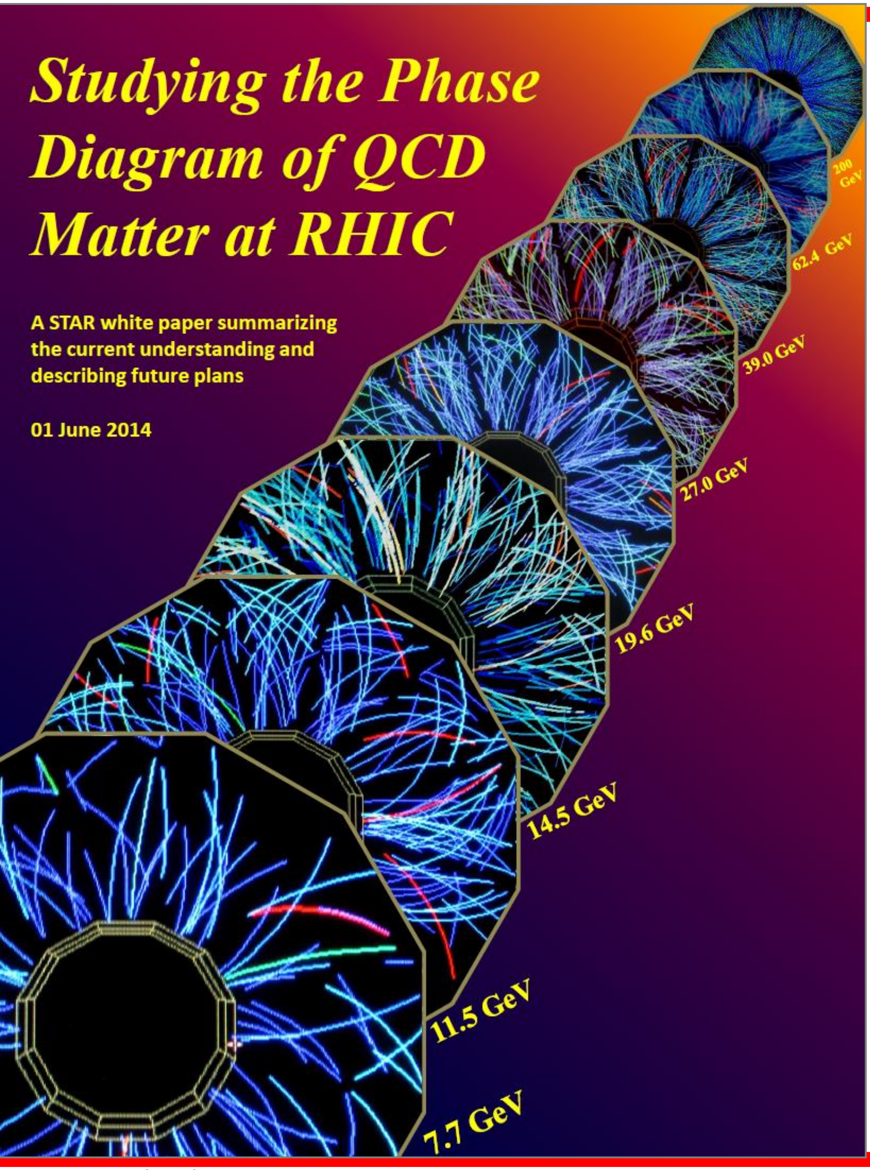
- Signatures consistent with a parton dominated regime either disappear, lose significance, or lose sufficient reach at the low energy region of the scan.

- Dilepton mass spectra show a broadening consistent with models including hadron gas and quark-gluon plasma components

- There are indicators pointing towards a softening of the equation of state which can be interpreted as evidence for a first order phase transition.

- The higher moment fluctuation is sensitive to critical phenomena, but these analyses place stringent demands on the statistics.

Open Questions



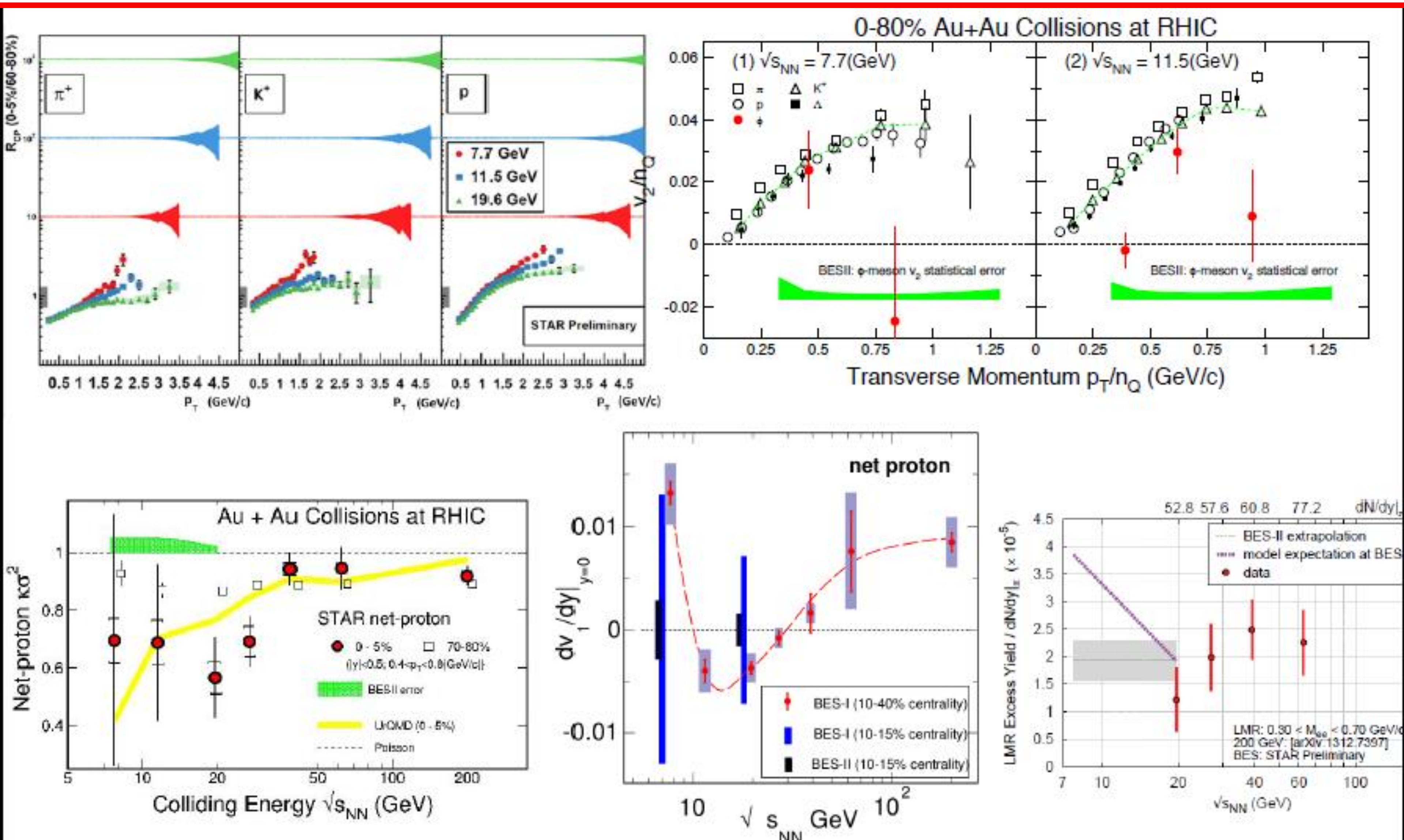
Beam Energy Scan II (2019-2020)

Select the most important energy range
➔ 5 to 20 GeV

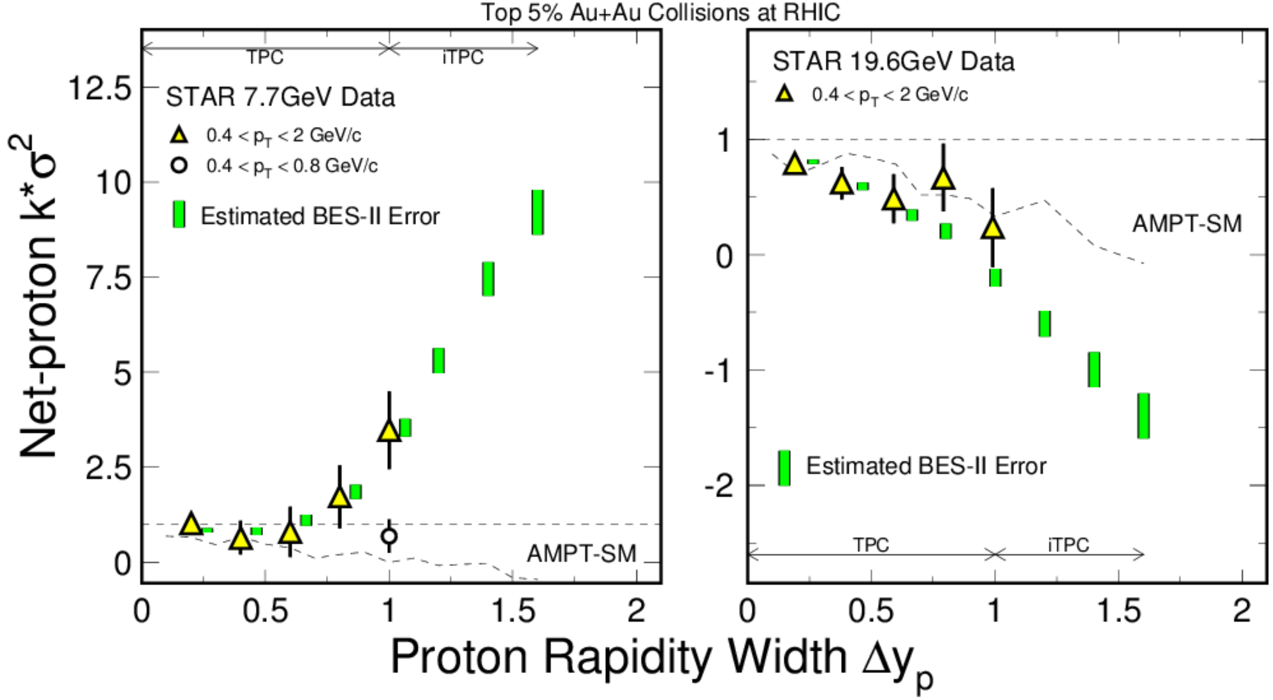
Improve significance
➔Long runs, higher luminosity

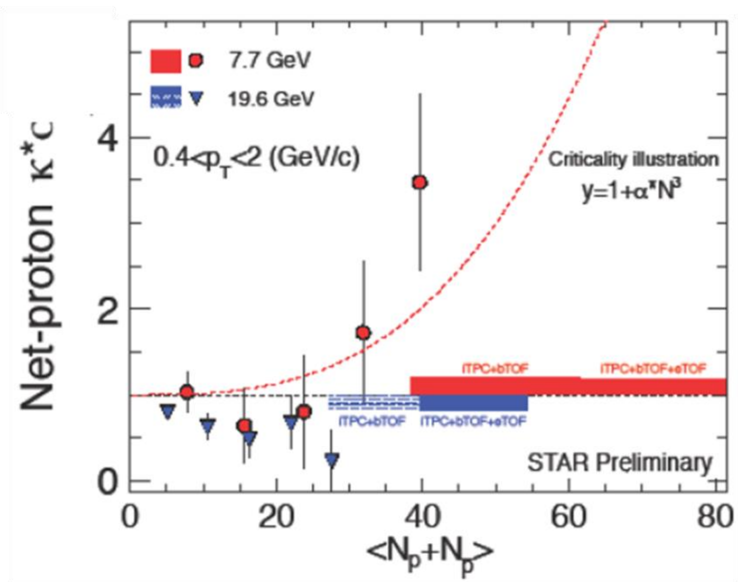
Refine the signals
➔ Detector improvements

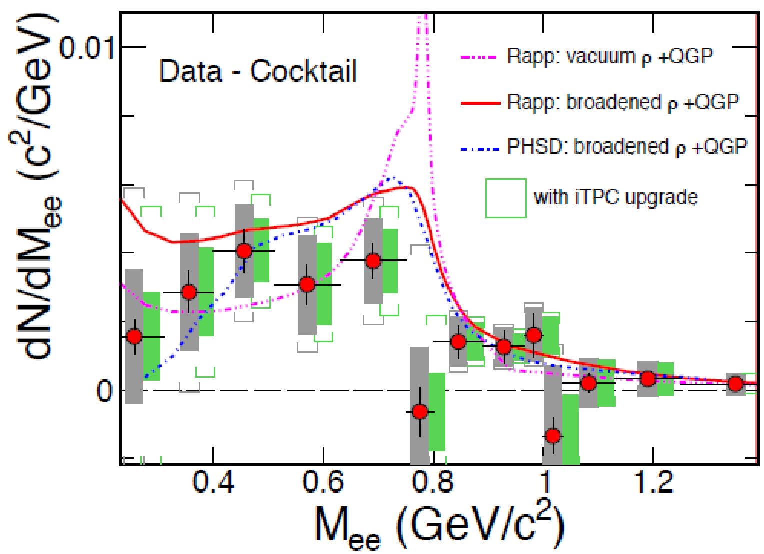
Reduction in Errors with Improved Statistics



Improvements due to Upgrades



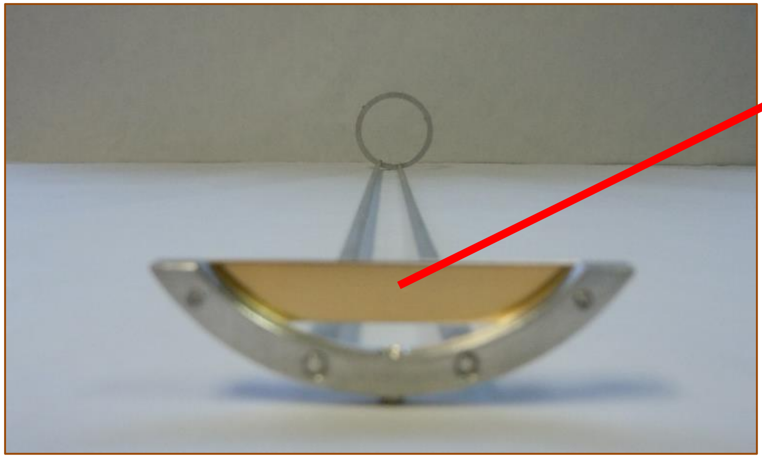


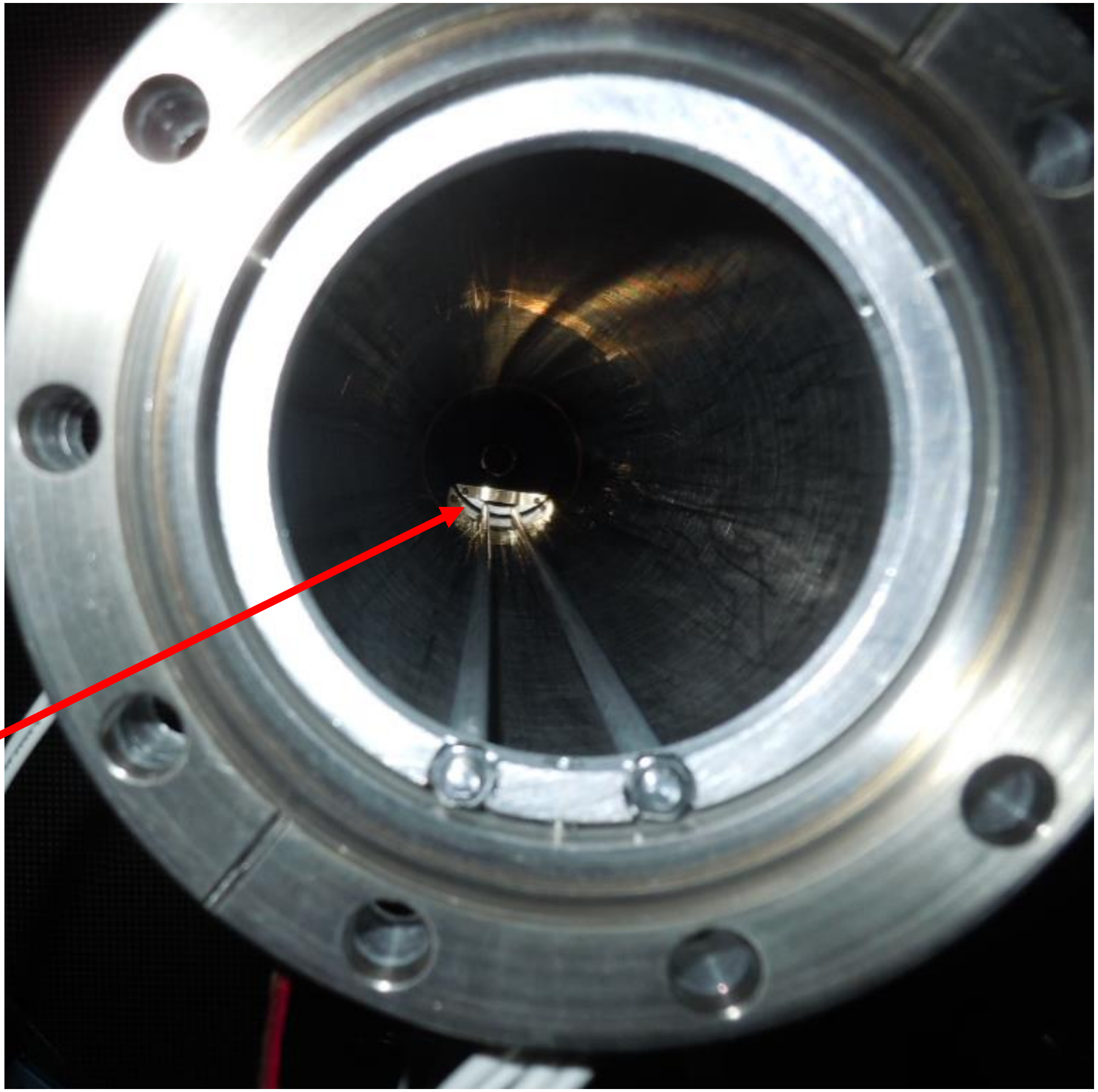


Target Design 2014 and 2015

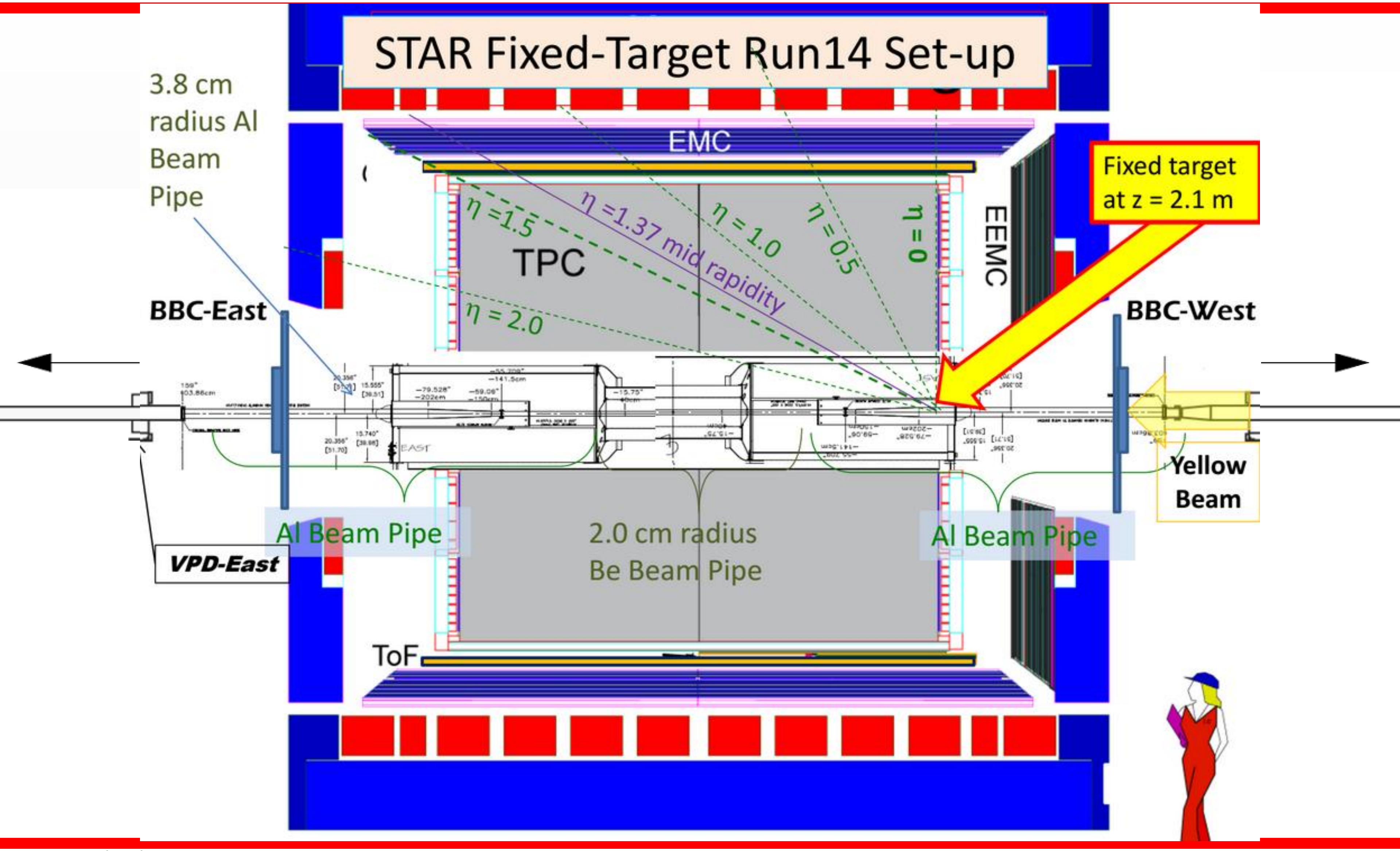
Target design:

Gold foil
1 mm Thick
~1 cm High
~4 cm Wide
210 cm from IR



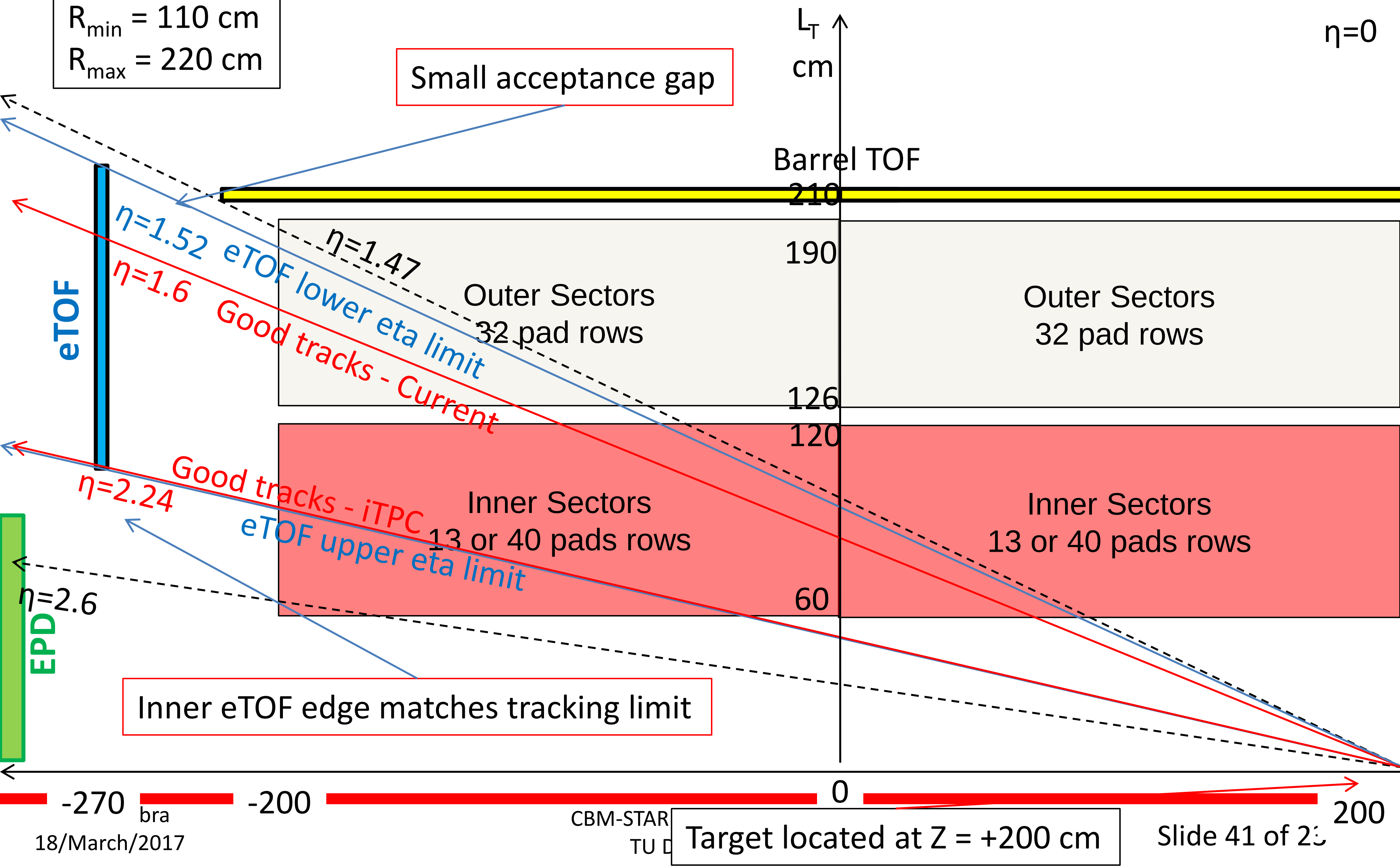


Run 14 and 15 Setup



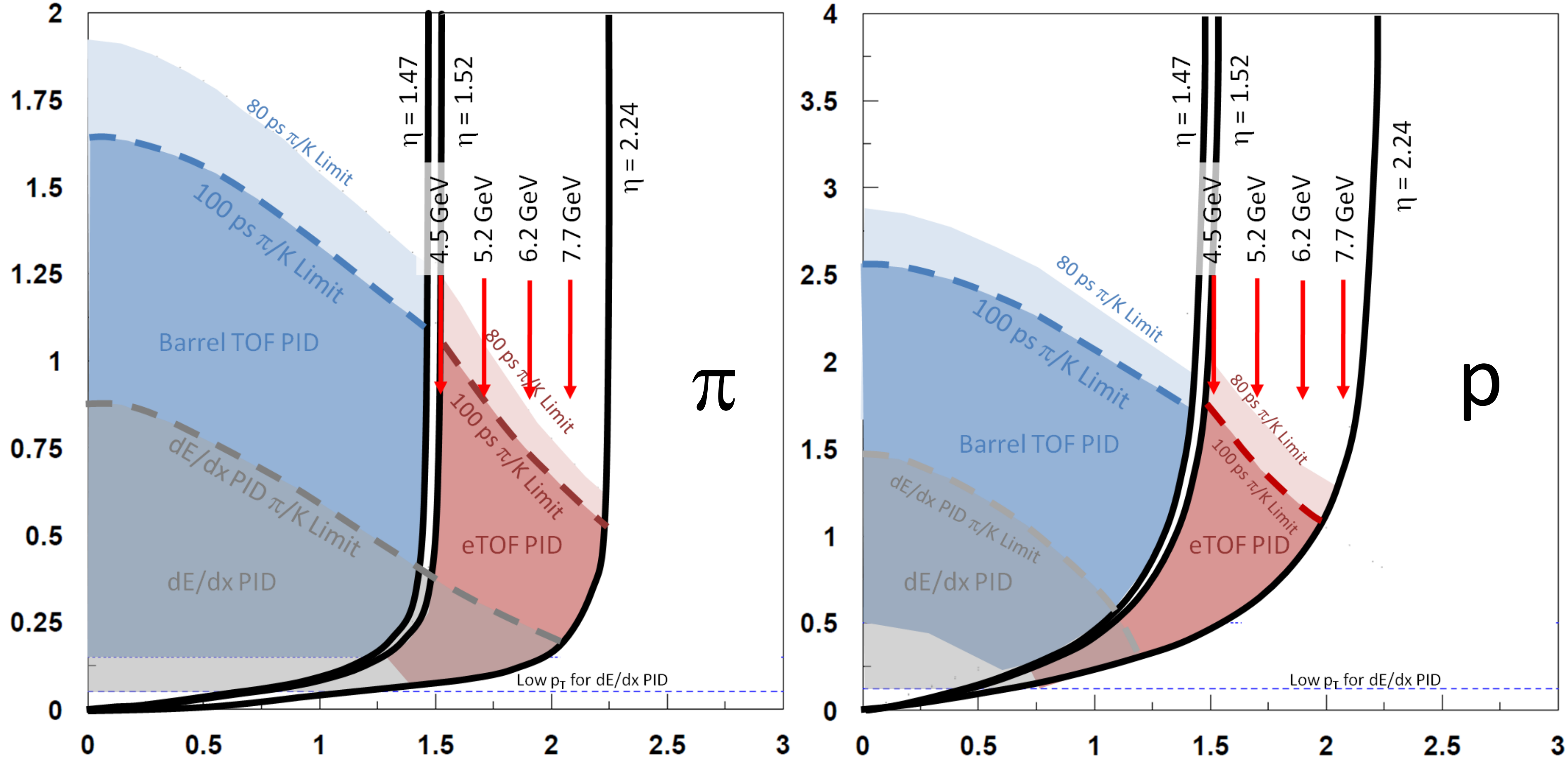
Internal Fixed Target PseudoRapidity Considerations

eTOF:
Z = -270 cm
ΔZ = 480 cm
R_{min} = 110 cm
R_{max} = 220 cm

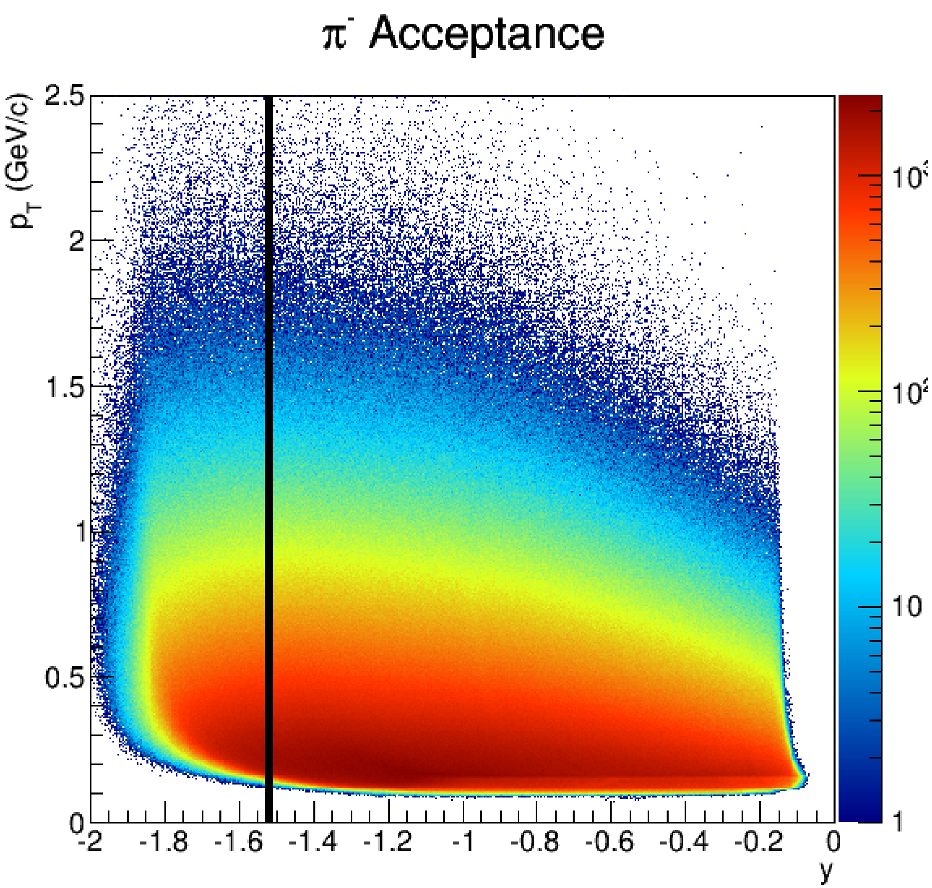


What do the iTPC and eTOF do for Fixed Target?

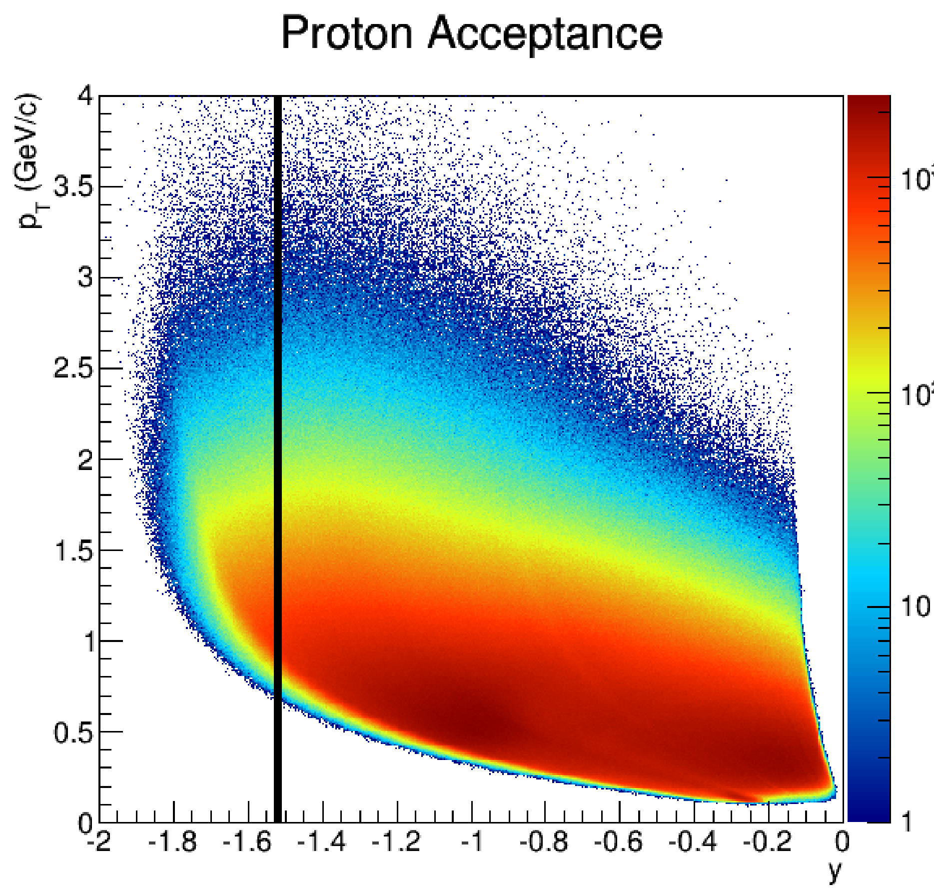
Allows the program to reach 7.7 GeV!



Acceptance



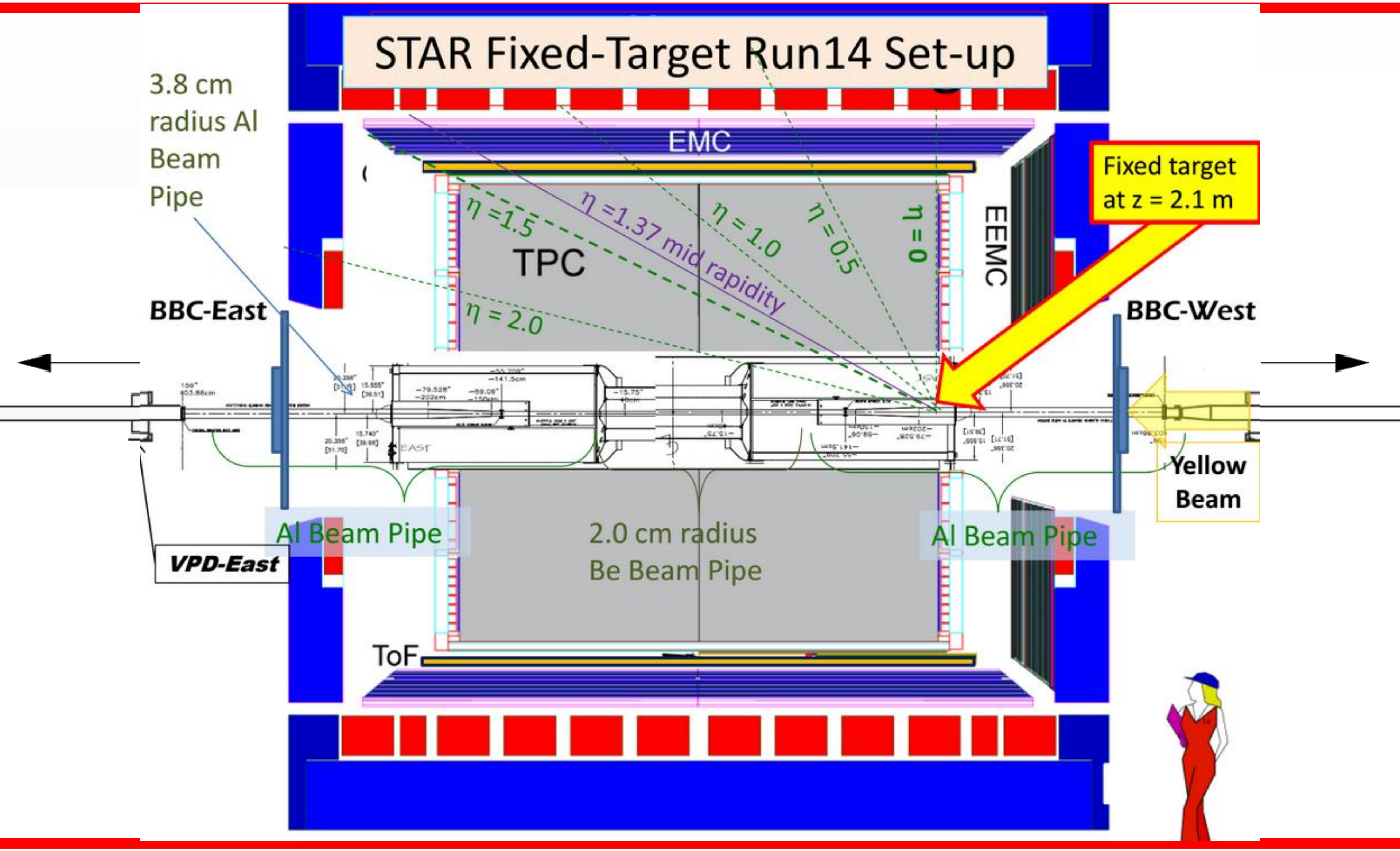
π^- Acceptance
p_T (GeV/c)
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
-2
-1.8
-1.6
-1.4
-1.2
-1
-0.8
-0.6
-0.4
-0.2
0
y
1
10



Proton Acceptance
p_T (GeV/c)
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
-2
-1.8
-1.6
-1.4
-1.2
-1
-0.8
-0.6
-0.4
-0.2
0
y
1
10

Collision Energy (GeV)	Single Beam Energy	Fixed Target Root s	Single Beam Rapidity	Center of Mass Rapidity	Chemical Potential μ_B	Events (Millions)
200	100	13.713	5.369	2.685	0.276	NA
130	65	11.083	4.938	2.469	0.325	NA
62.4	31.2	7.737	4.204	2.102	0.420	100
39	19.5	6.170	3.734	1.867	0.487	100
27	13.5	5.185	3.366	1.683	0.541	100
19.6	9.8	4.468	3.042	1.521	0.589	100
14.5	7.25	3.904	2.741	1.370	0.633	100
11.5	5.75	3.528	2.507	1.253	0.666	100
9.1	4.55	3.196	2.269	1.134	0.699	100
7.7	3.85	2.985	2.097	1.049	0.721	100
5.0	2.50	2.320	1.644	0.822	0.774	100

Run 14 and 15 Setup



Comparison of Facilities

Facilty	RHIC BESII	SPS	NICA	SIS-100 SIS-300	J-PARC HI
Exp.:	STAR +FXT	NA61	MPD + BM@N	CBM	JHITS
Start:	2019-20 2018	2009	2020 2017	2022	2025
Energy: $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)	7.7– 19.6 2.5-7.7	4.9-17.3	2.7 - 11 2.0-3.5	2.7-8.2	2.0-6.2
Rate: At 8 GeV	100 HZ 2000 Hz	100 HZ	<10 kHz	<10 MHZ	100 MHZ
Physics:	CP&OD	CP&OD	OD&DHM	OD&DHM	OD&DHM
	Collider Fixed Target	Fixed Target Lighter ion collisions	Collider Fixed Target	Fixed Target	Fixed Target

CP = Critical Point
OD = Onset of Deconfinement
DHM = Dense Hadronic Matter

BES Phase II Proposal

BES Phase II is planned for two 24 cryo-week runs in 2019 and 2020

$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)	7.7	9.1	11.5	14.5	19.6
μ_B (MeV)	420	370	315	250	205
BES I (MEvts)	4.3	---	11.7	24	36
Rate(MEvts/day)	0.25		1.7	2.4	4.5
BES I $\mathcal{L}$ (1×10^{25}/cm^{2}sec)	0.13		1.5	2.1	4.0
BES II (MEvts)	100	160	230	300	400
Improvement (X)	4	4	4	3	3
Beam Time (weeks)	**12**	**9.5**	**5.0**	**5.5**	**4.5**

Revised estimates

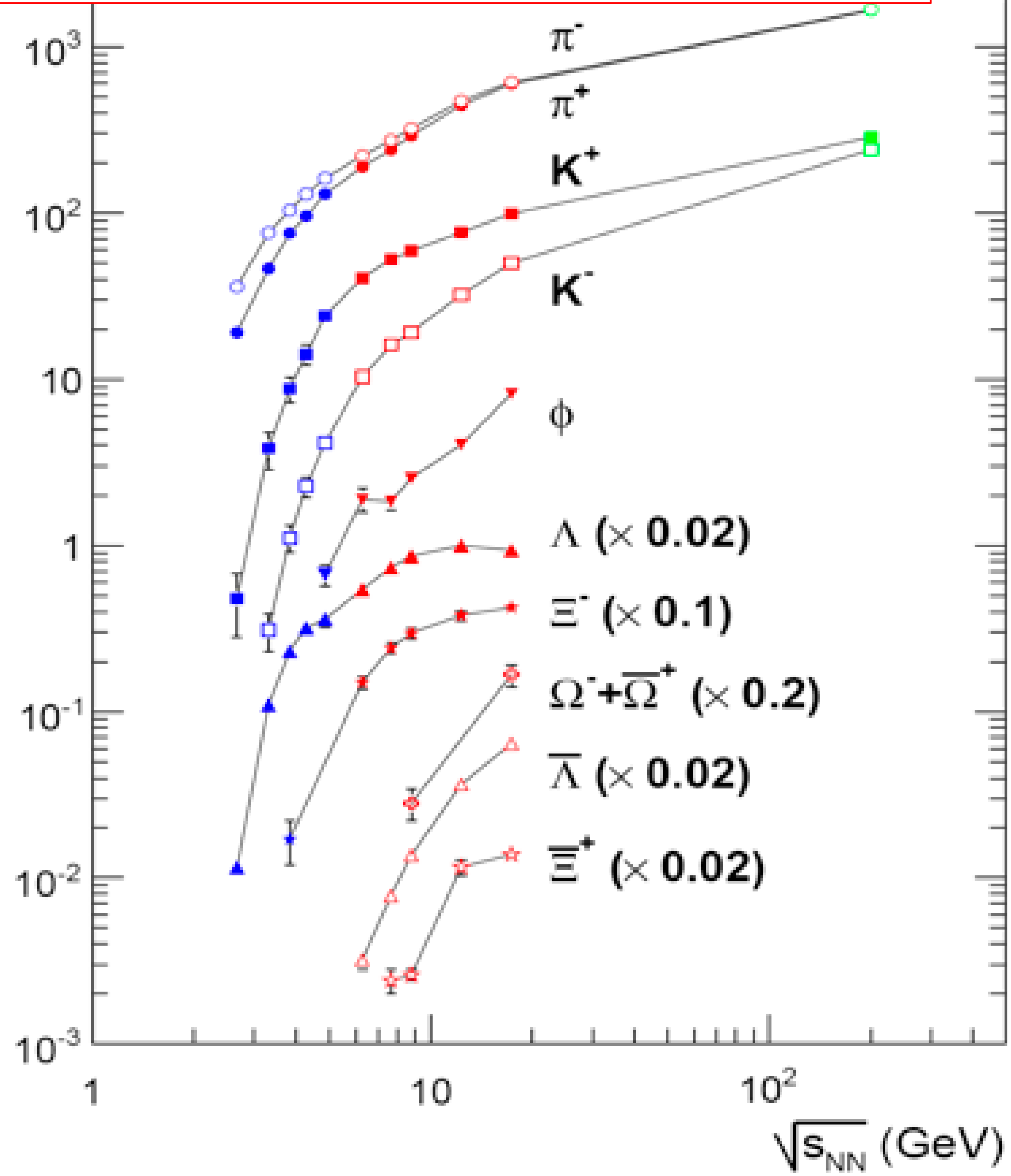
Yields of Hadrons → Mapping the Phase Boundary

Acceptance of π, K, p is good to midrapidity at all FXT energies. Acceptance for weak decay parents should be good as well.

Measurements can be extrapolated to 4π

Will be able to extend the low energy limits of measurements of most strange hadrons

4π strange hadron yields are needed for chemical equilibrium models to determine T and μ_B

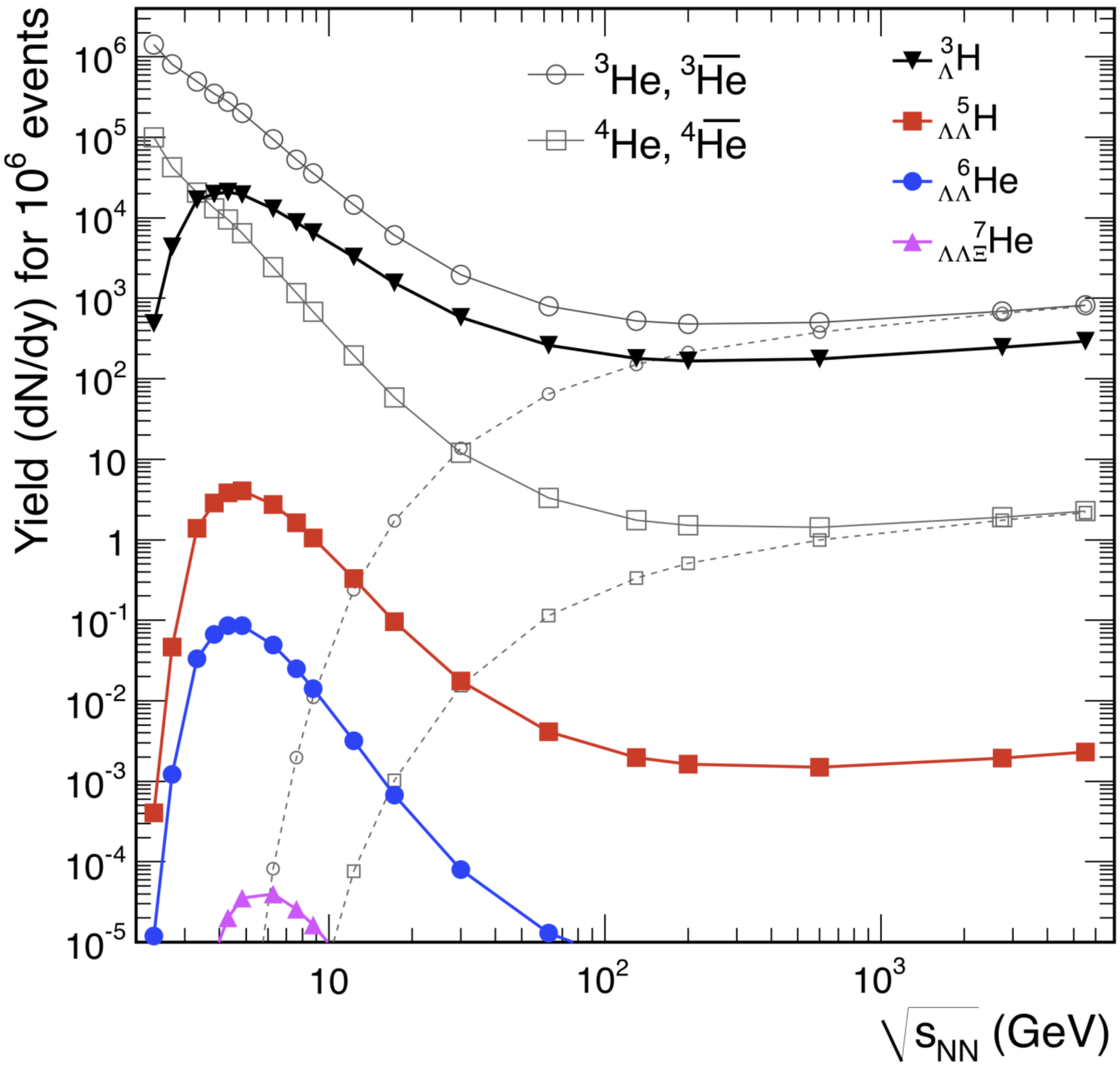


Hypernuclei

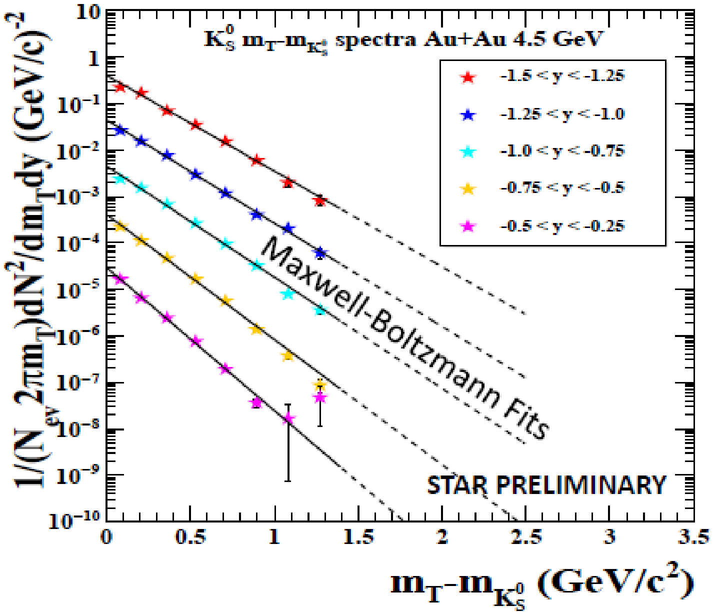
Perfect energy range to map out the production of $^{3}_{\Lambda}H$ and $^{4}_{\Lambda}H$

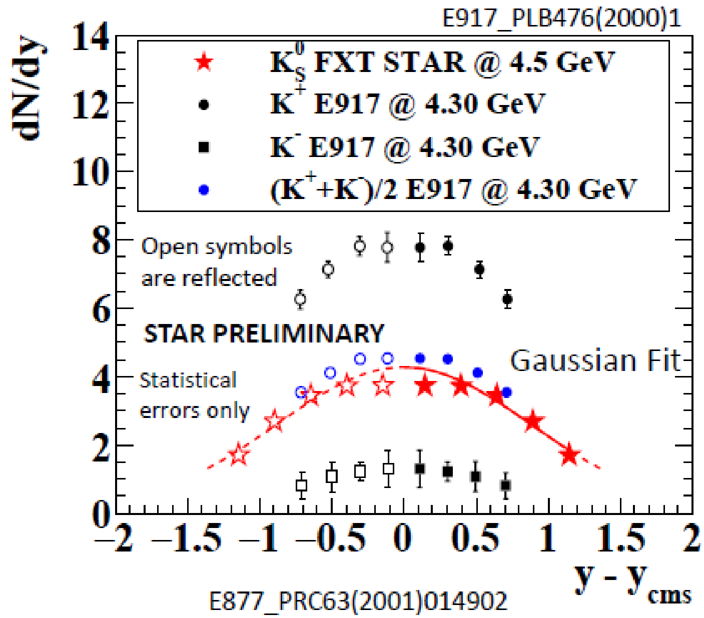
Previously only measured at two energies

Dynamic range will exclude searches for doubly strange hypernuclei

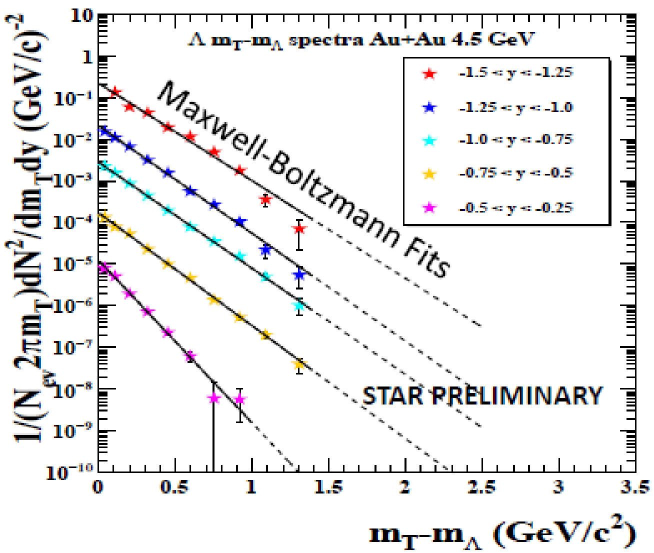


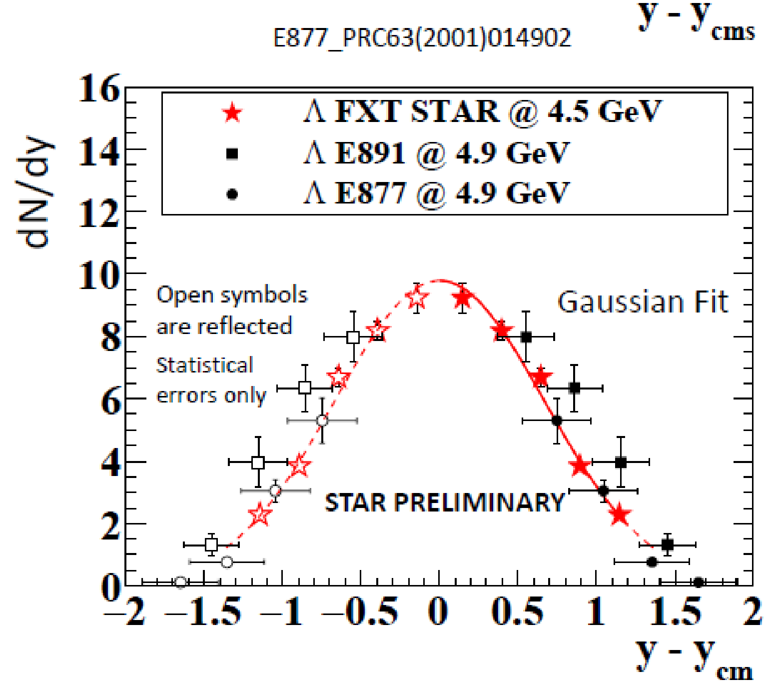
Kaon and Lambda Spectra and dN/dy



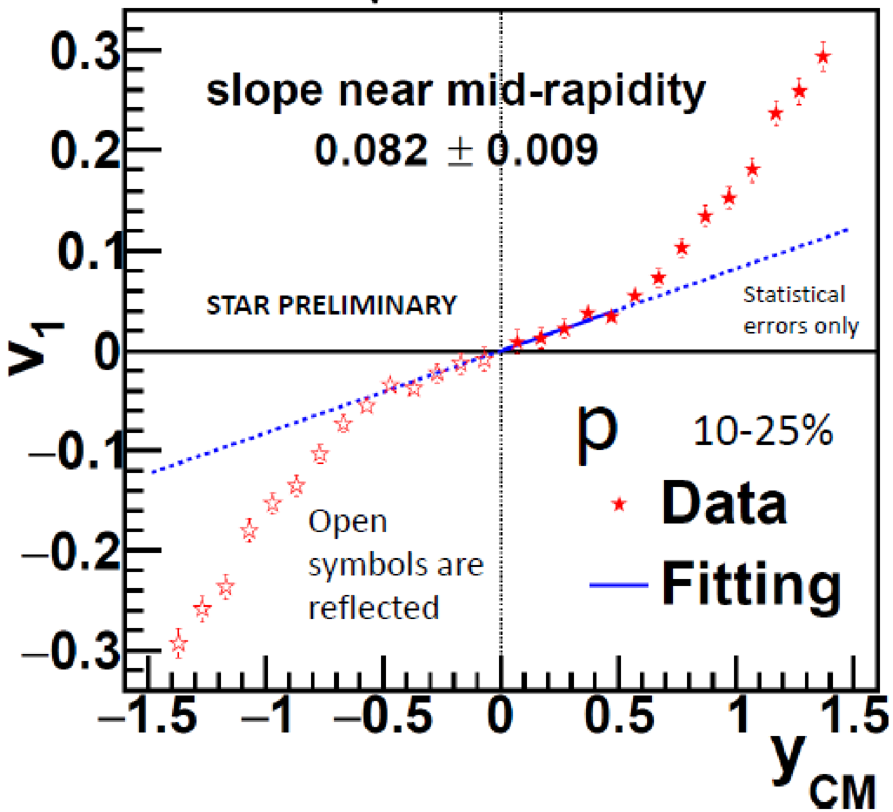


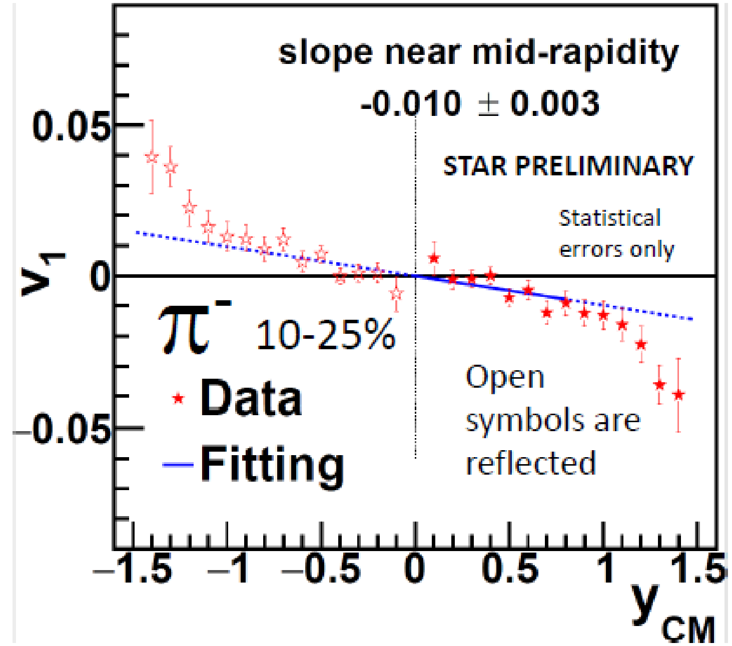
Amplitudes and widths comparable with AGS

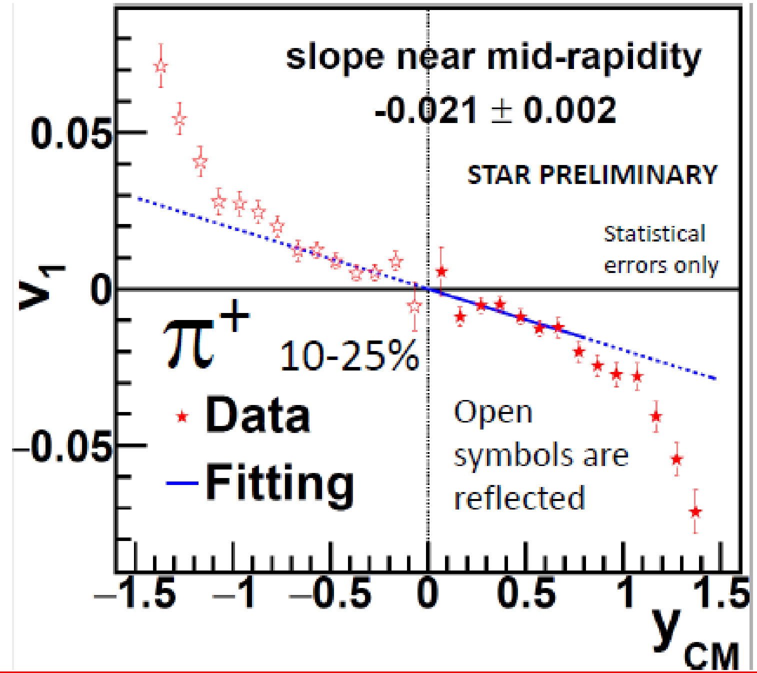




Directed flow of protons and pions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 4.5 GeV



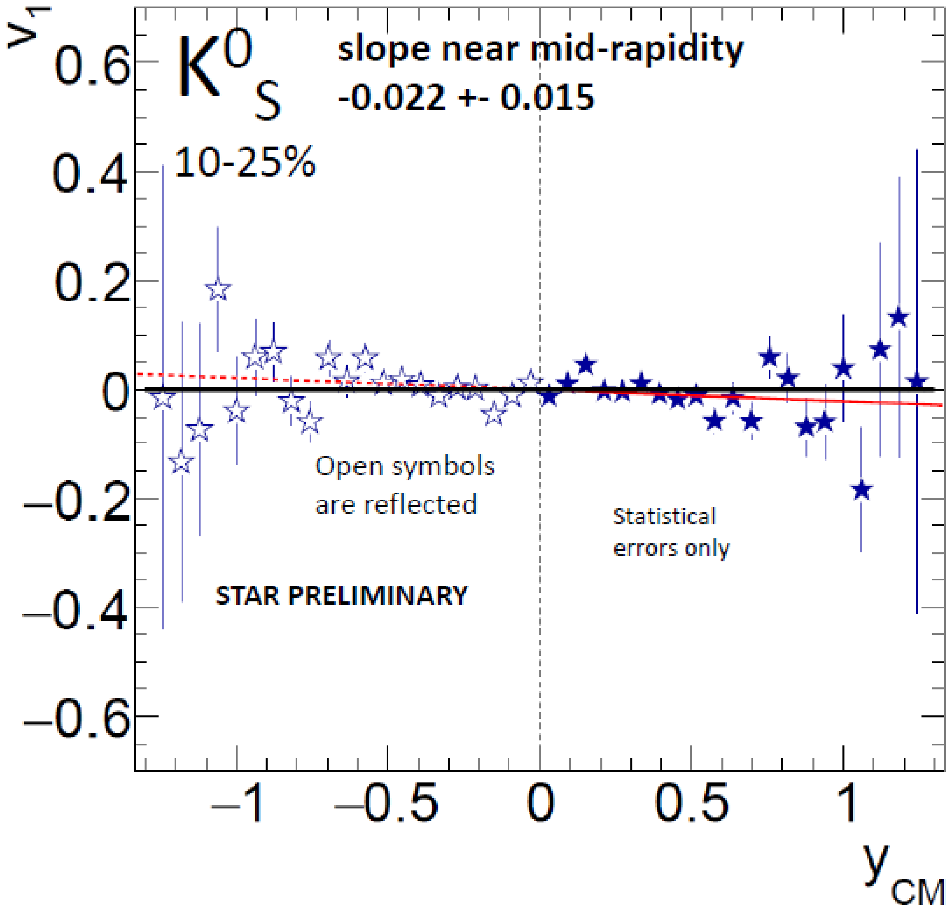


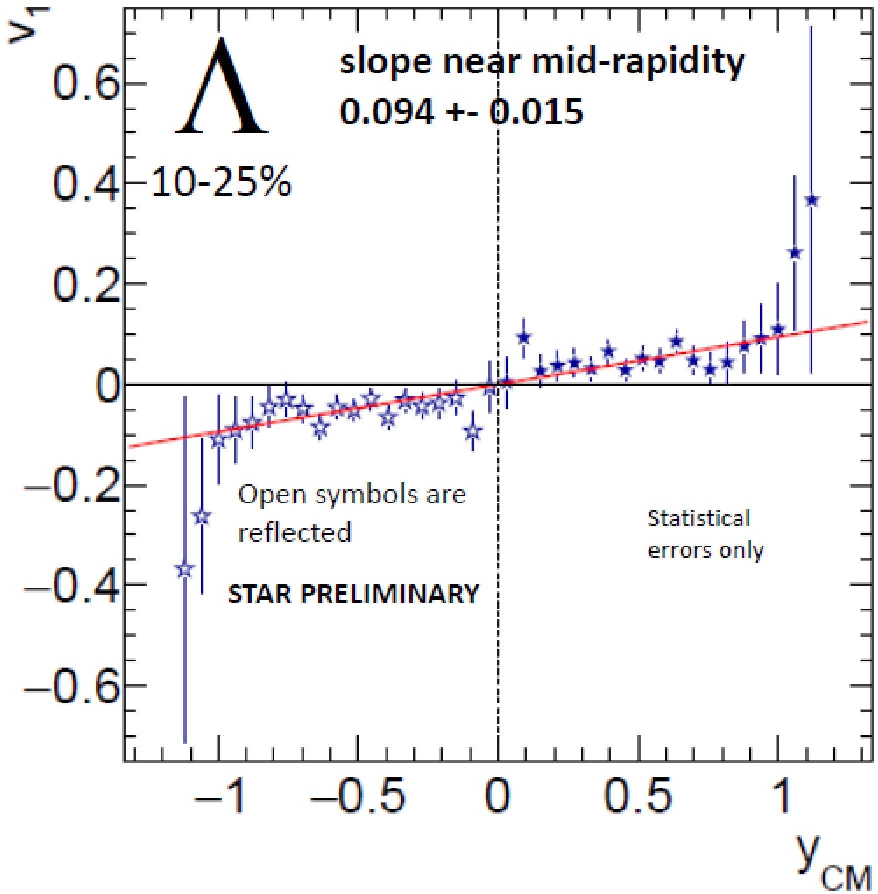


- Proton flow is "positive"
- Pion flow is "negative"
- π^+ flow twice that of π^-

Kathryn Meehan

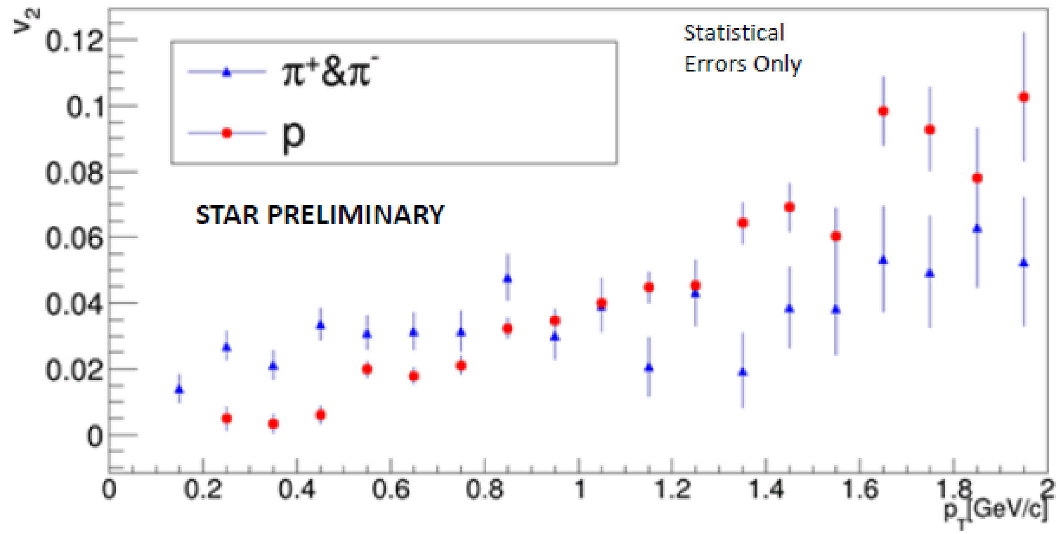
Directed flow of kaons and lambdas at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 4.5 GeV



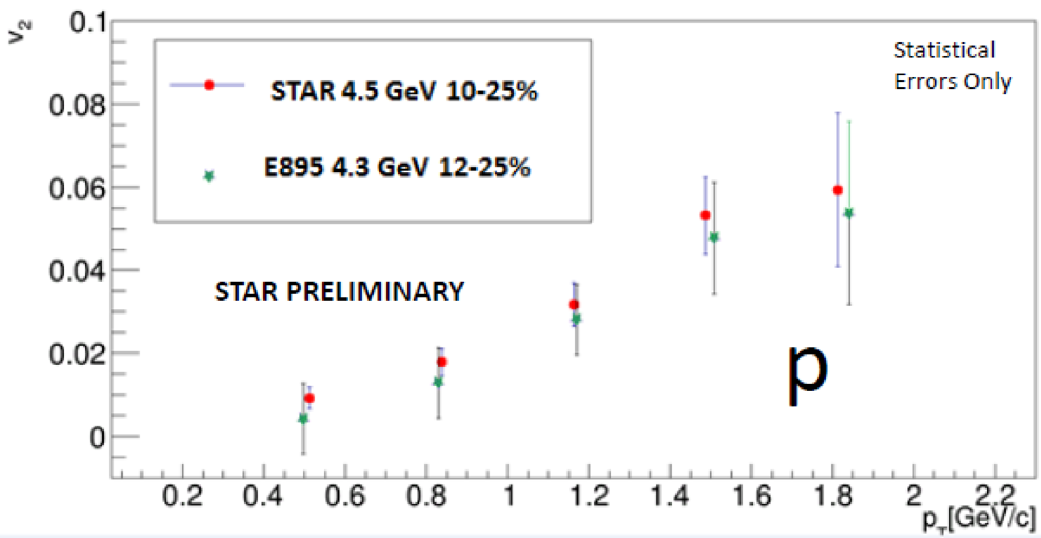


- Flow of kaons (mesons) is negative.
- Flow of lambdas (baryons) is positive.

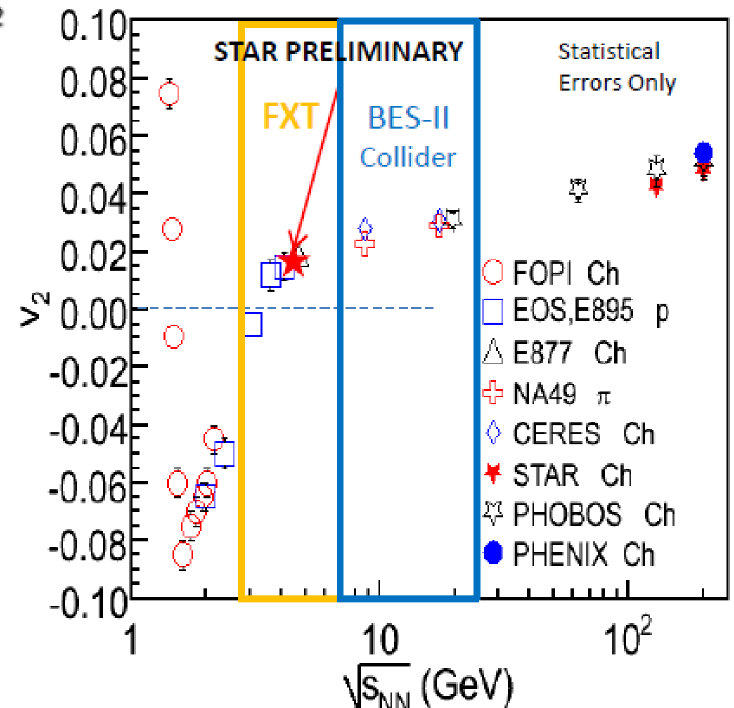
Elliptic Flow of Pions and Protons



E895_PRL83(1999)1295

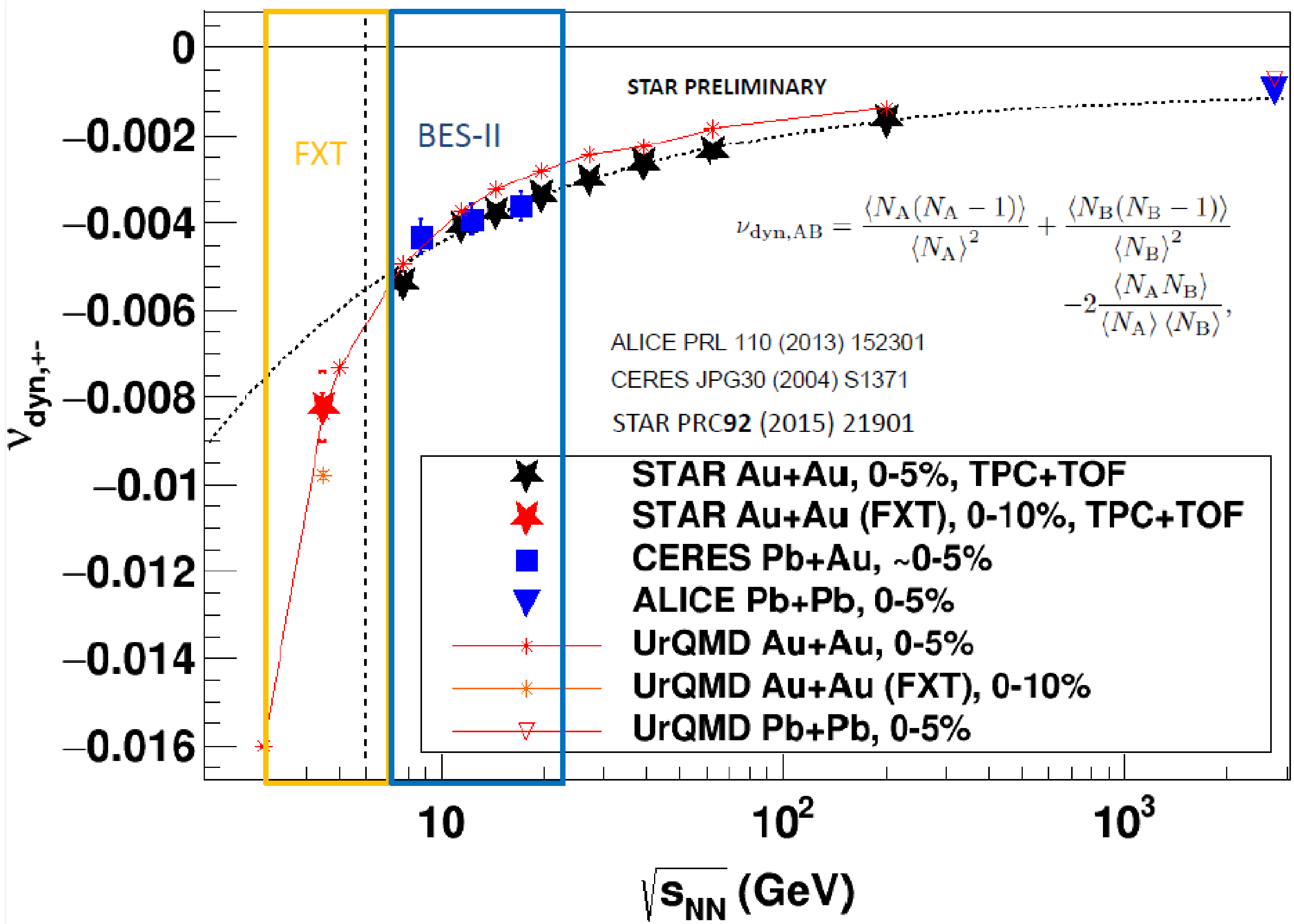


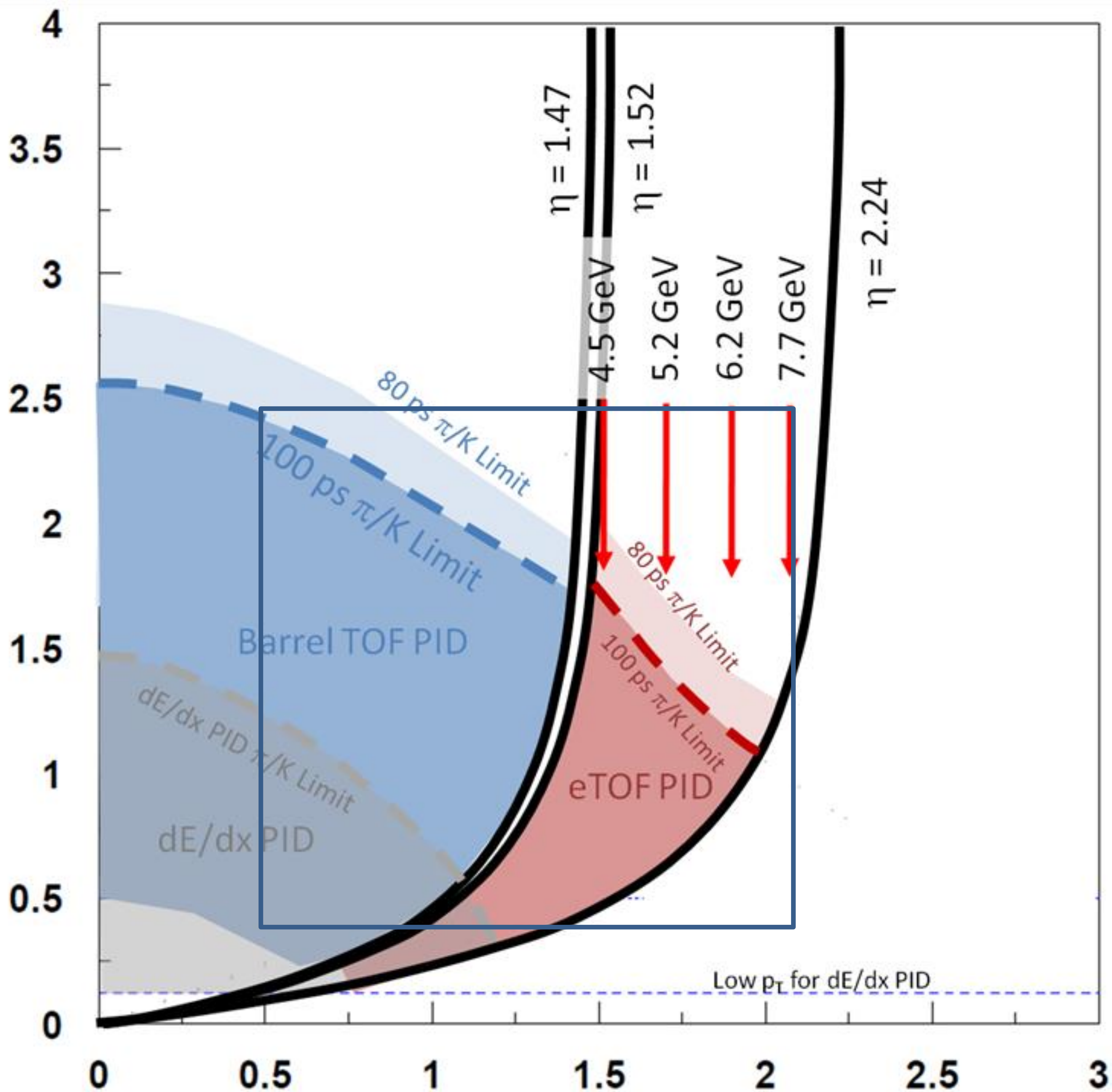
- Mass ordering between pions and protons continues to be observed at this energy
- Good agreement with E895 supports the known change in behavior between FXT and BES collider regimes



Kathryn Meehan

Dynamical Relative Charge Number Fluctuations




η = 1.47
η = 1.52
η = 2.24
4.5 GeV
5.2 GeV
6.2 GeV
7.7 GeV
80 ps π/K Limit
100 ps π/K Limit
Barrel TOF PID
80 ps π/K Limit
100 ps π/K Limit
eTOF PID
dE/dx PID π/K Limit
dE/dx PID
Low pT for dE/dx PID
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
3.5
4
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3