

QCD Phase Structure and Relativistic Heavy- Ion Collisions



Bedanga Mohanty

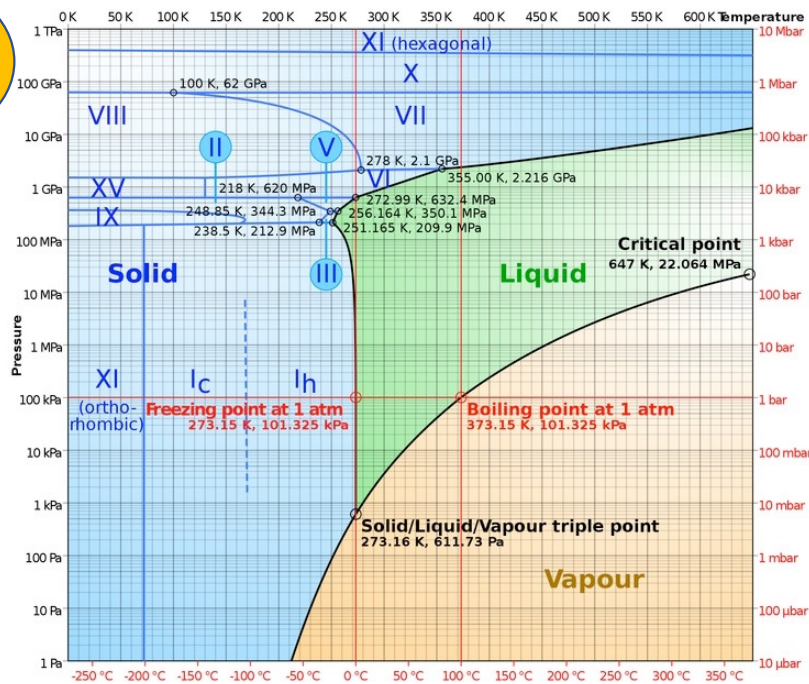
National Institute of Science Education and Research
India



Tomonaga Center for the History of the Universe (TCHoU)

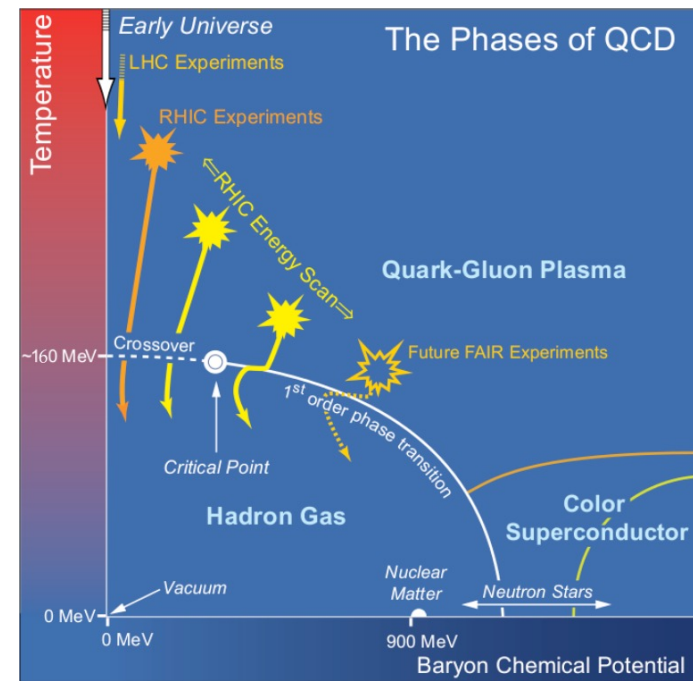
11th September 2021

QED



Wiki

QCD



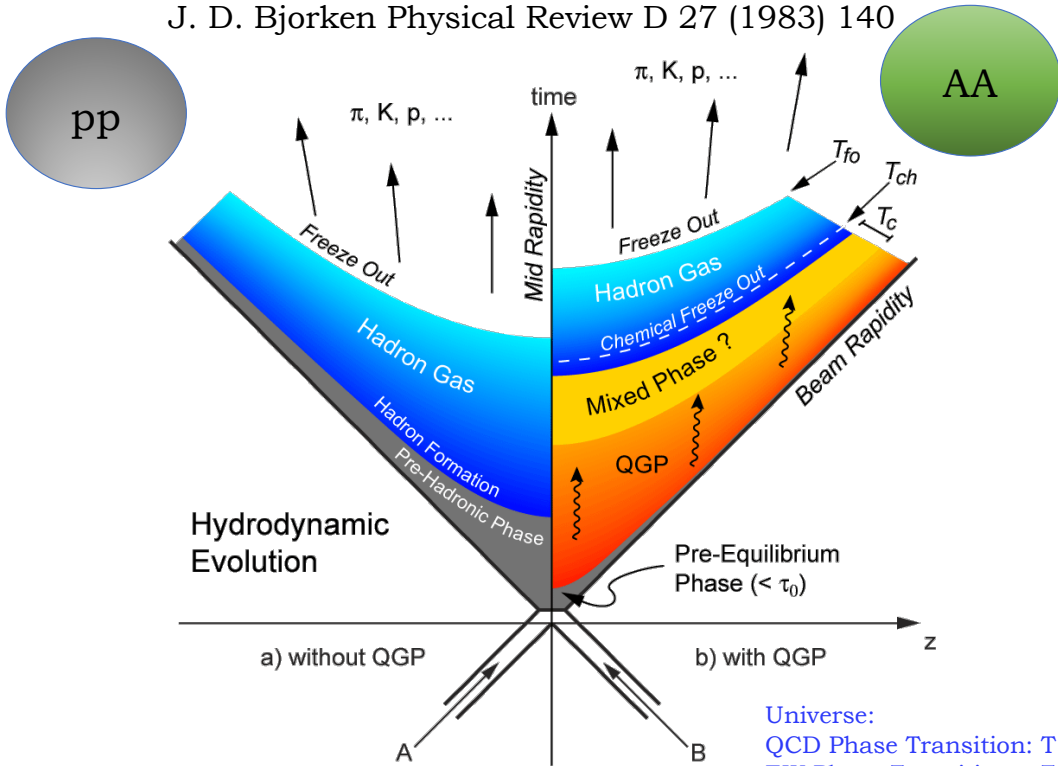
US NP long range plan, 2015

QCD phase diagram

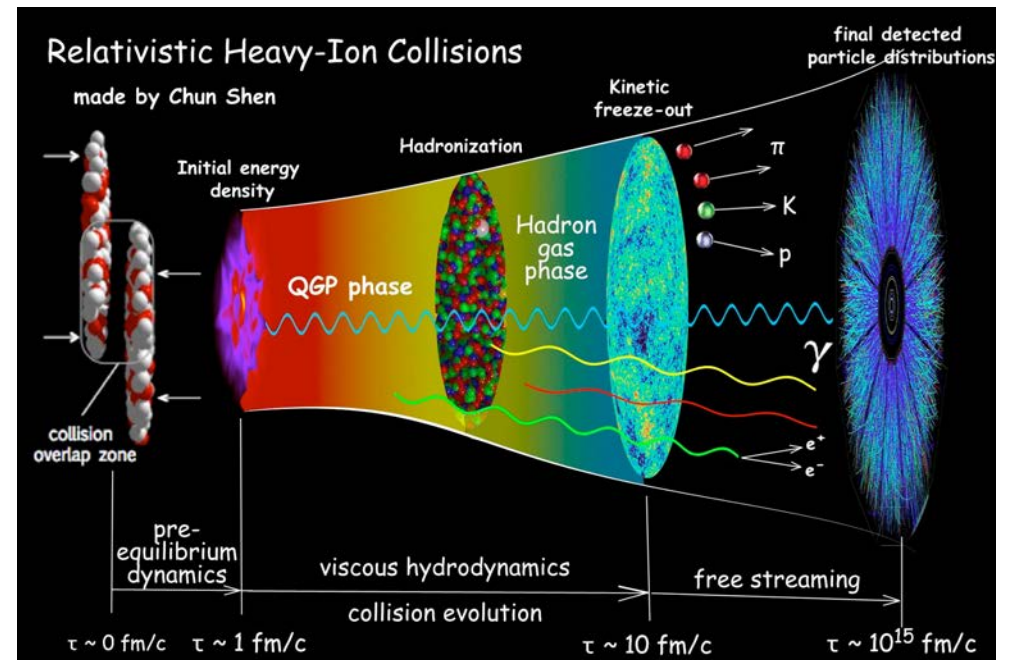
- Conserved quantities and temperature (T)
- Baryon number - μ_B
- Electric charge - μ_Q - small
- Strangeness $\sim \mu_S$ - small

Relativistic Heavy Ion Collisions

J. D. Bjorken Physical Review D 27 (1983) 140

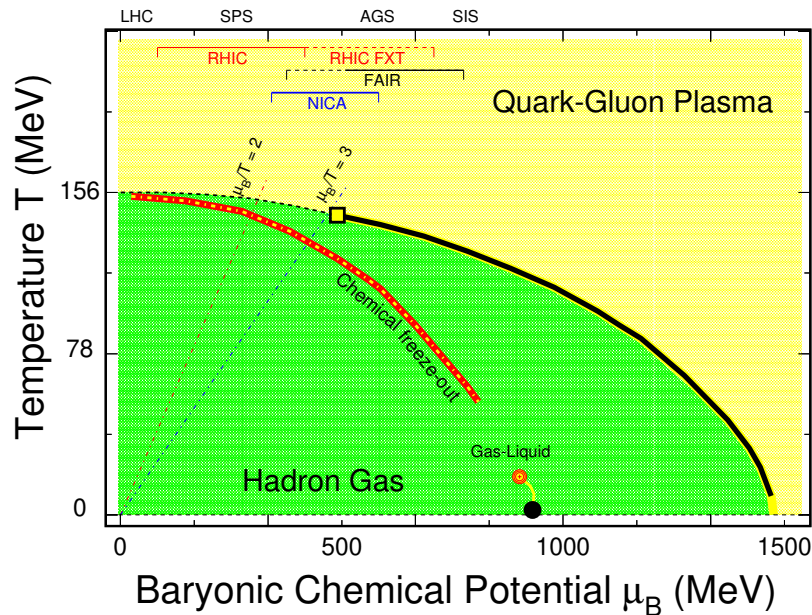


Universe:
 QCD Phase Transition: $T \sim 200\text{MeV}$
 EW Phase Transition: $T \sim 150\text{ GeV}$
 GUT Phase Transition: $T \sim 10^{16}\text{ GeV}$

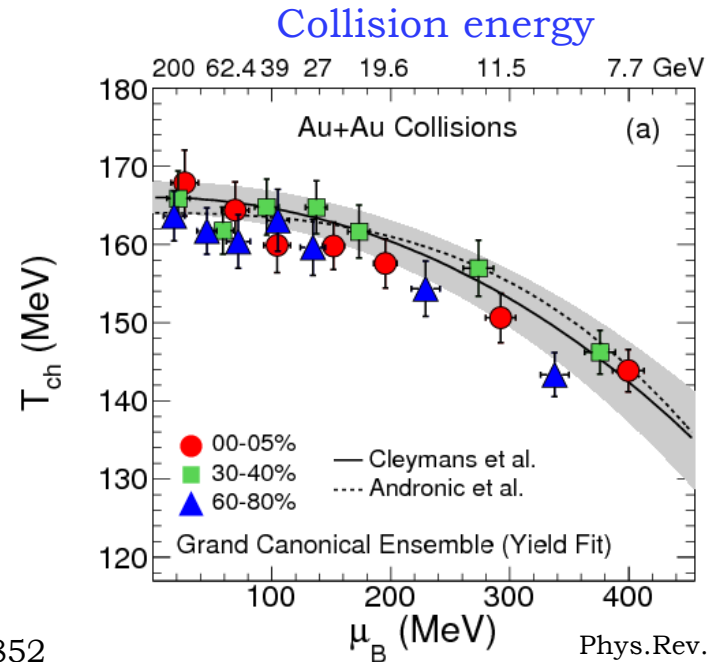


Mapping QCD phase diagram and Relativistic Heavy Ion Collisions

- Nature of transition
- Critical point
- Properties of the phases



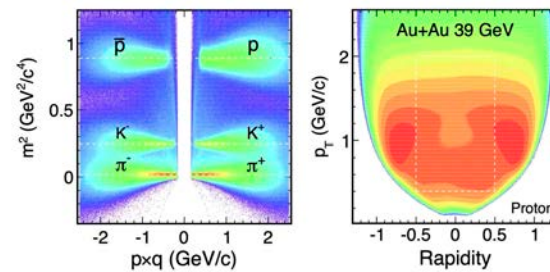
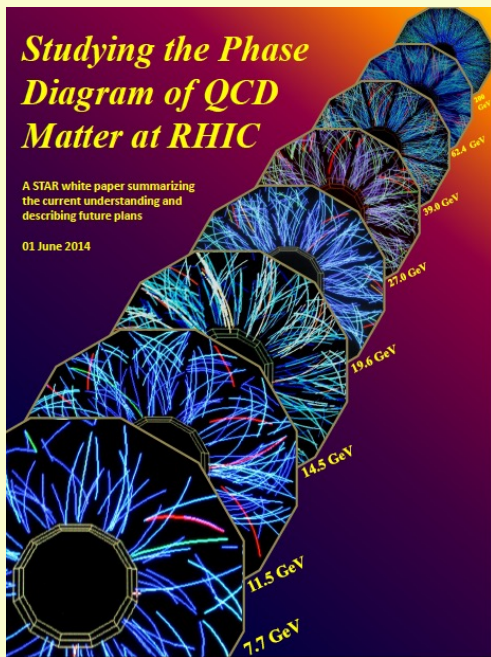
STAR: arXiv: 2001.02852



Phys.Rev.C 96 (2017) 4, 044904

Accessing phase diagram of QCD in heavy-ion collisions: varying collision energy changes the T and μ_B

Program: Beam Energy Scan



Requirements

- Uniform & wide acceptance
- Excellent particle identification
- Good momentum reconstruction
- Centrality with high resolution
- Large statistics

SN0493 : Experimental Study of the QCD Phase Diagram & Search for the Critical Point: Selected Arguments for the Run-10 Beam Energy Scan

SN0598 : Studying the Phase Diagram of QCD Matter at RHIC

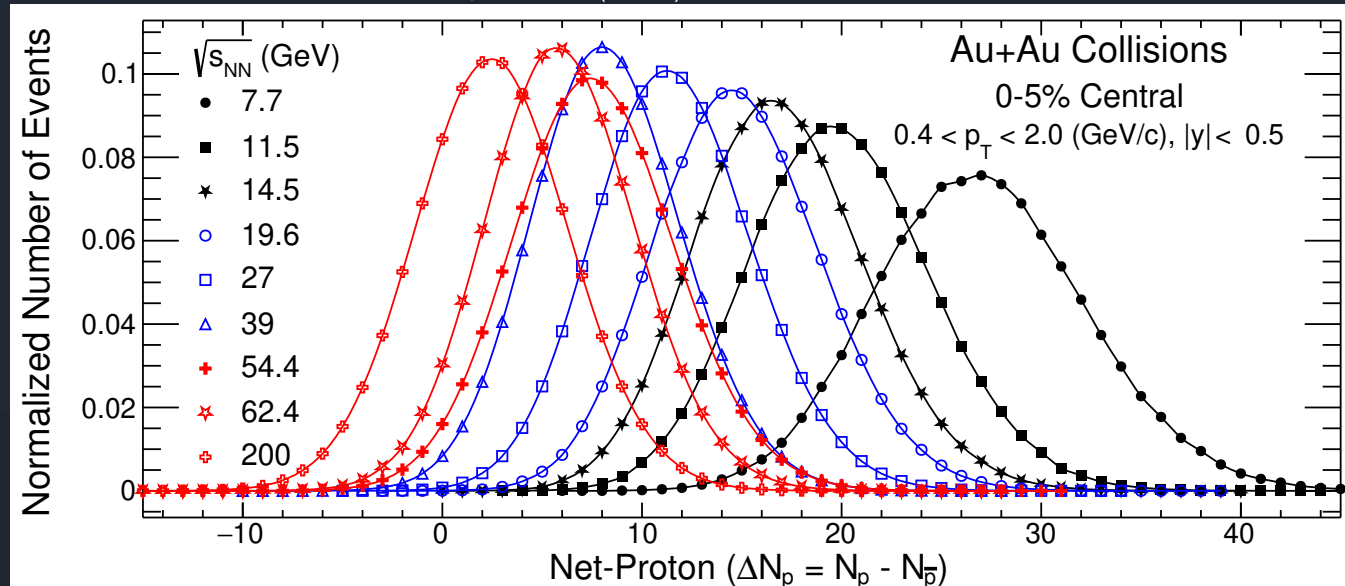
Tool - Higher moments

- $C_2 \sim \xi^2$ $C_4 \sim \xi^7$

- $\frac{\chi_q^{(4)}}{\chi_q^{(2)}} = \kappa \sigma^2 = \frac{C_{4,q}}{C_{2,q}}$ $\frac{\chi_q^{(3)}}{\chi_q^{(2)}} = S \sigma = \frac{C_{3,q}}{C_{2,q}}$

*PRL*105, 22303(10); *ibid*, 112, 032302(14) *PLB*633, 275(06); *PRL*102, 032301(09); *PLB*695,136(11);*PLB*696, 459(11)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 126, 092301 (2021)



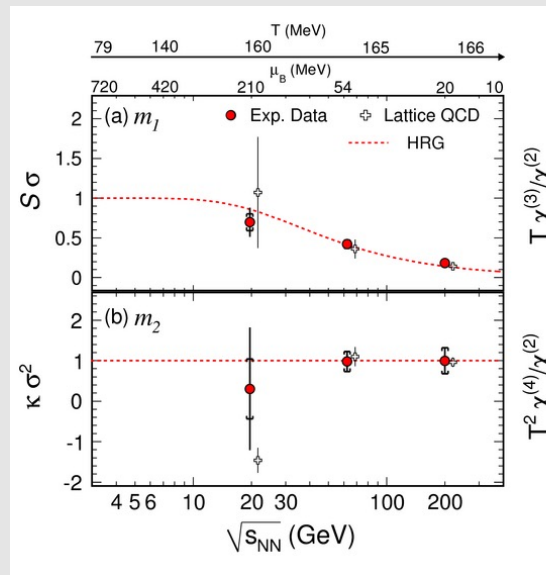
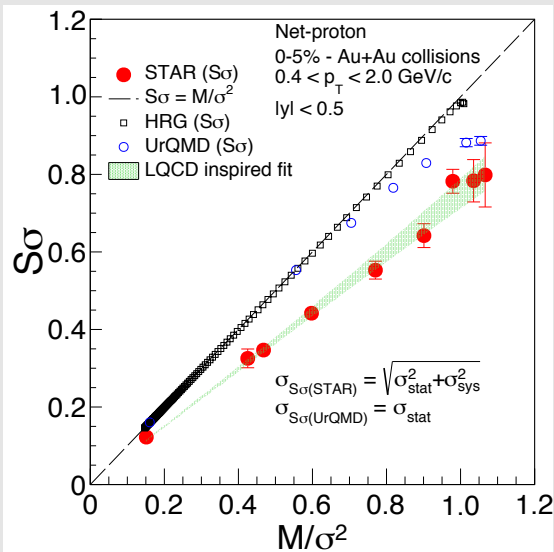
Connect to Theory.
Correlation length &
Susceptibility

Sensitive to:

- (1) Nature of transition
- (2) Critical point
- (3) Freeze-out
- (4) Thermalization
- (5) Initial EM fields

Key topics in the field

Measurements and Lattice QCD

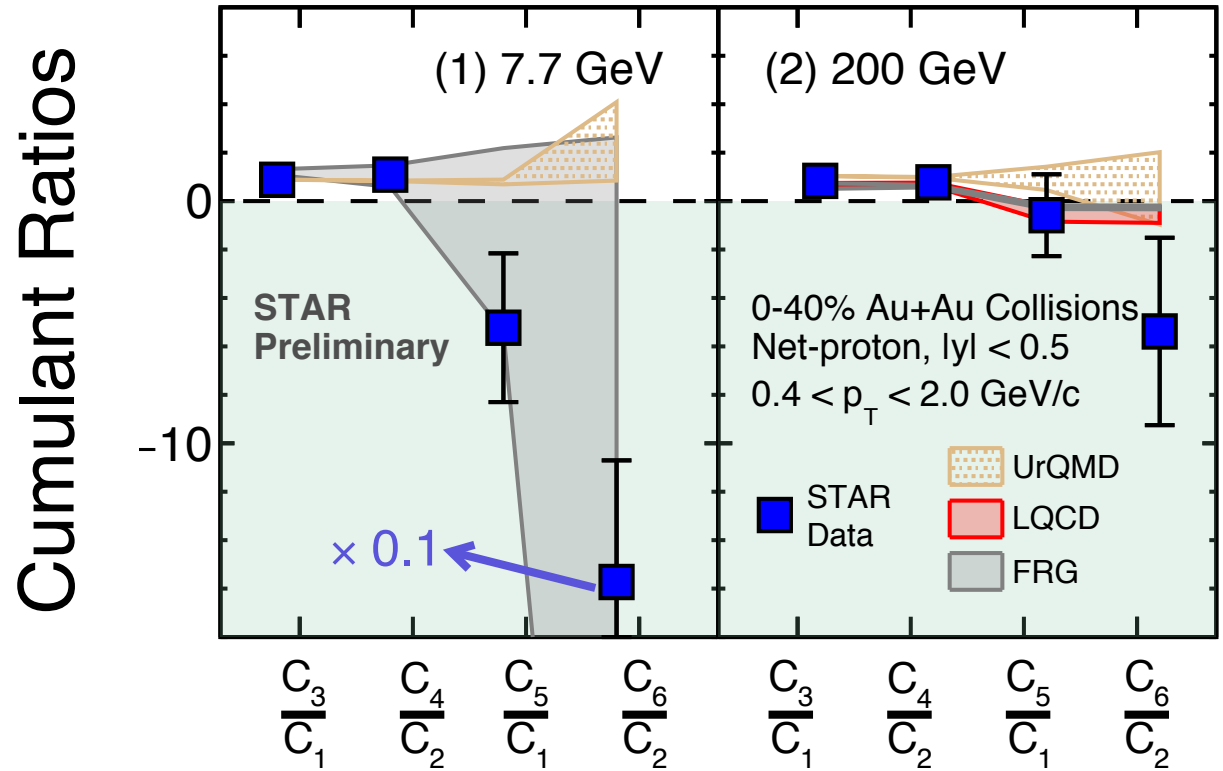


Science 332 (2011) 1525-1528

Assumptions

- Thermalization
- Grand Canonical Ensemble, $V/T^3 > 1$
- Net-proton \equiv Net-Baryon
- Acceptance
- Lattice artefacts: mass, volume, action, continuum limit, finite chemical potential

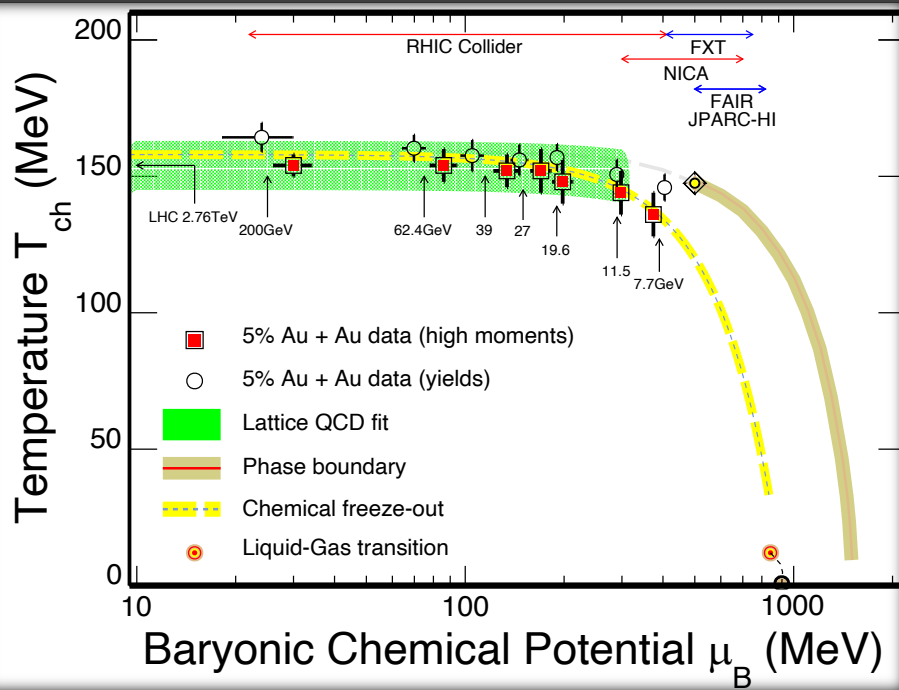
Measurements
and
QCD
thermodynamics



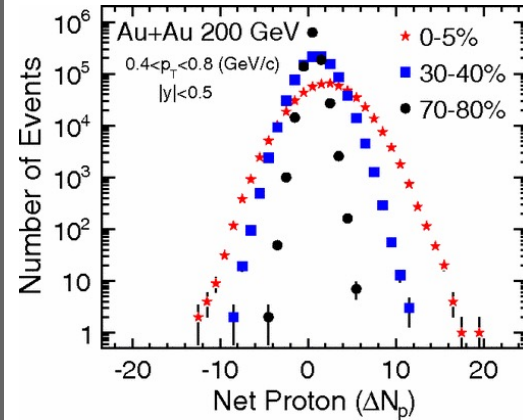
Susceptibility ratio ordering
PHYS. REV. D 101, 074502 (2020)

$$\frac{\chi_6^B(T, \vec{\mu})}{\chi_2^B(T, \vec{\mu})} < \frac{\chi_5^B(T, \vec{\mu})}{\chi_1^B(T, \vec{\mu})} < \frac{\chi_4^B(T, \vec{\mu})}{\chi_2^B(T, \vec{\mu})} < \frac{\chi_3^B(T, \vec{\mu})}{\chi_1^B(T, \vec{\mu})}$$

Freeze-out



AAPPS Bull. 31 (2021) 1

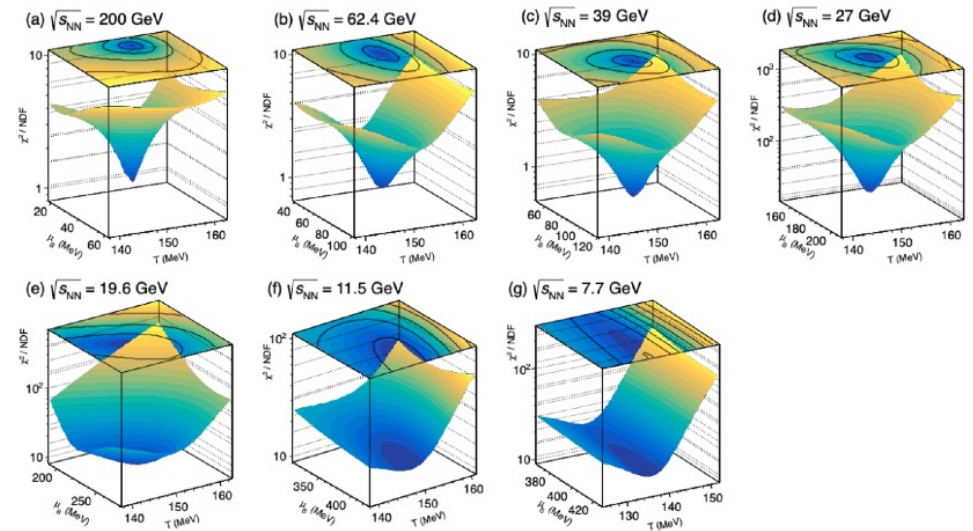


Idea

Mean of yields described by thermal statistical models

Distribution has several order moments

Are all orders thermal ?

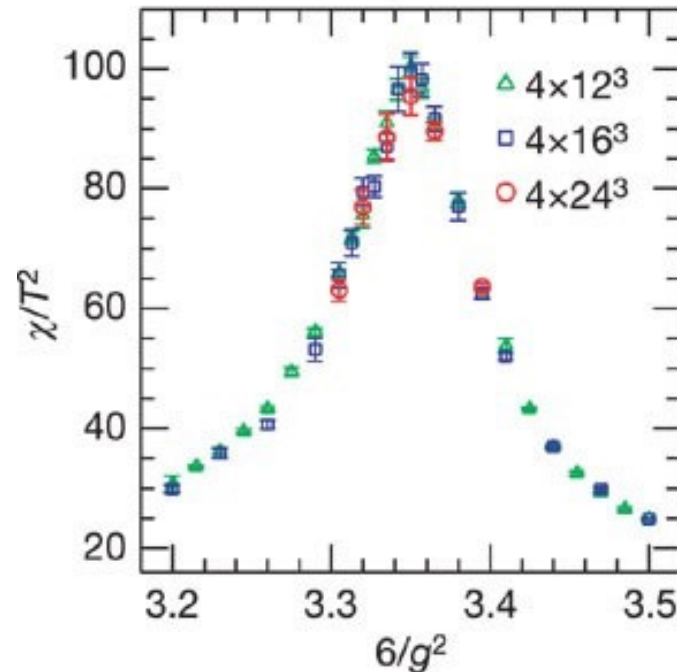


e-Print: [2004.04681](https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.04681) [hep-ph]

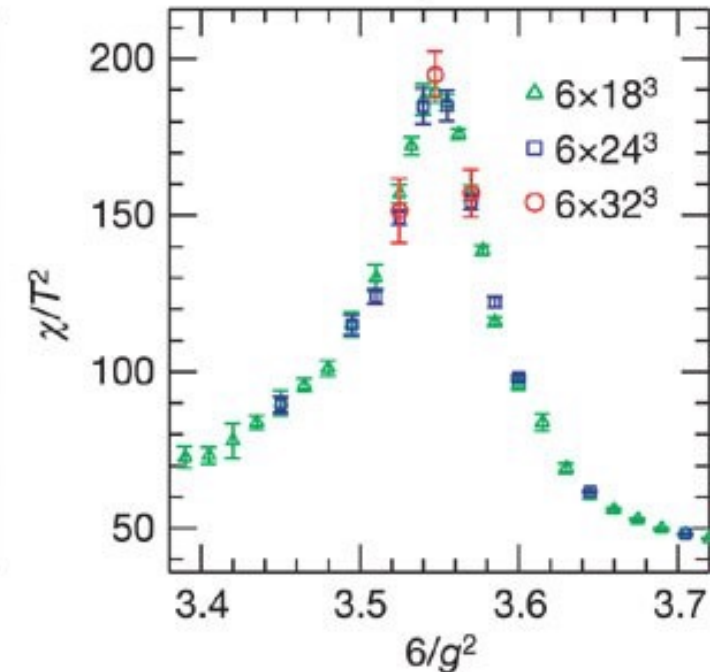
9/24

Nature 443 (2006) 675-678

$N_t = 4$



$N_t = 6$



Cross over
at $\mu_B = 0$
MeV

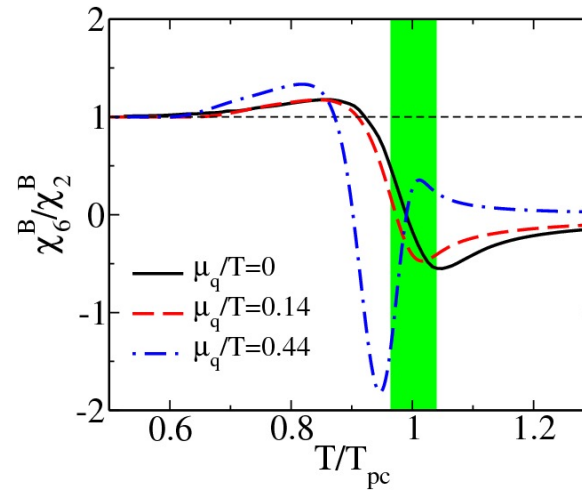
- T grows with $6/g^2$
- Largest volume is eight times bigger than the smallest one.
- First-order phase transition - susceptibility peak that is eight times higher
- Do not observe any volume dependence – cross over

Transition Temperature: ~ 154 MeV - Phys.Rev.D 85 (2012) 054503

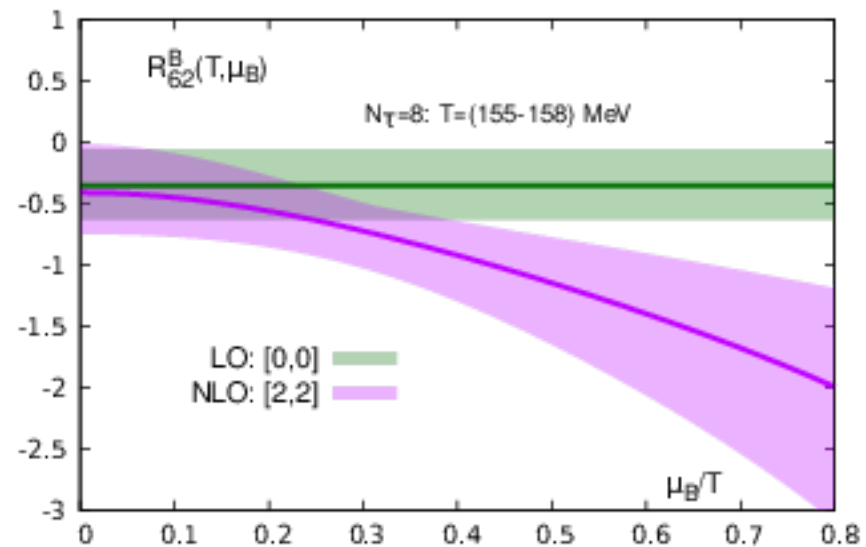
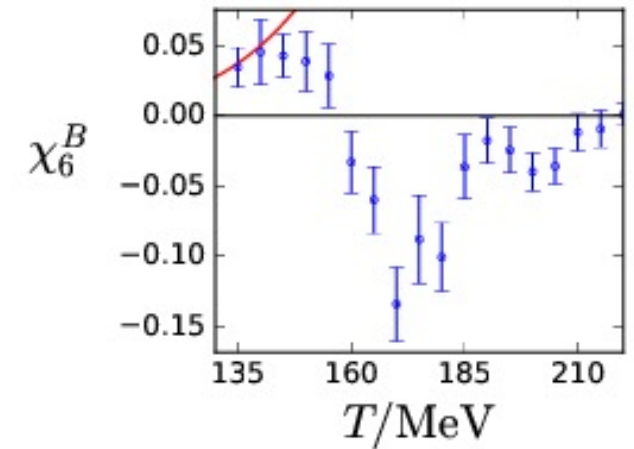
Cross over – theory expectation

$$\chi_6/\chi_2 \text{ or } C_6/C_2 < 0$$

Eur. Phys. J. C 71 1694 (2011)



JHEP 10 (2018) 205

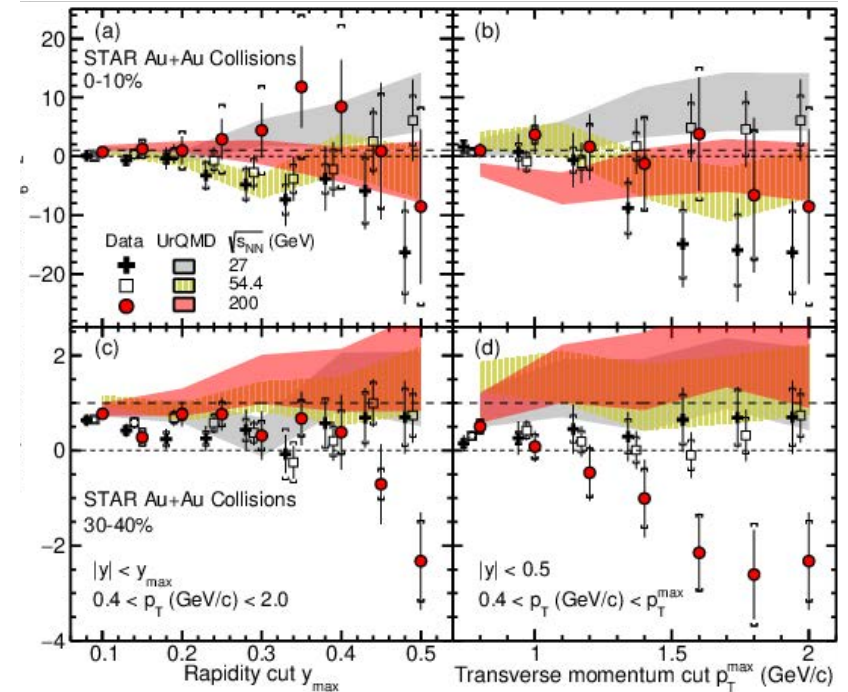
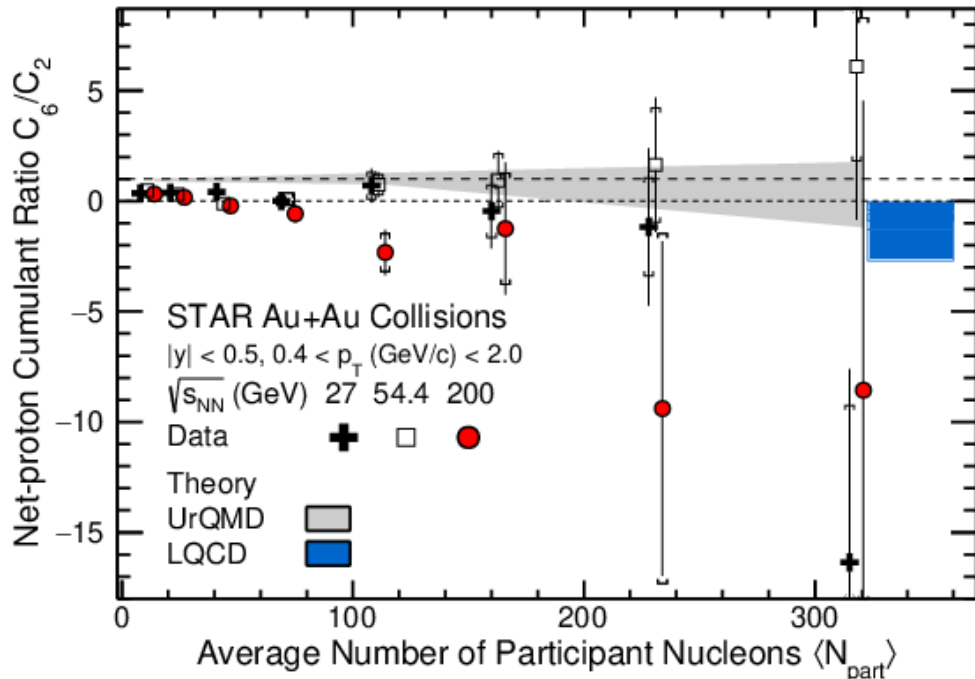


PHYSICAL REVIEW D 101, 074502 (2020)

11/23

Cross over – experimental measurements

e-Print: [2105.14698](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.14698) [nucl-ex]

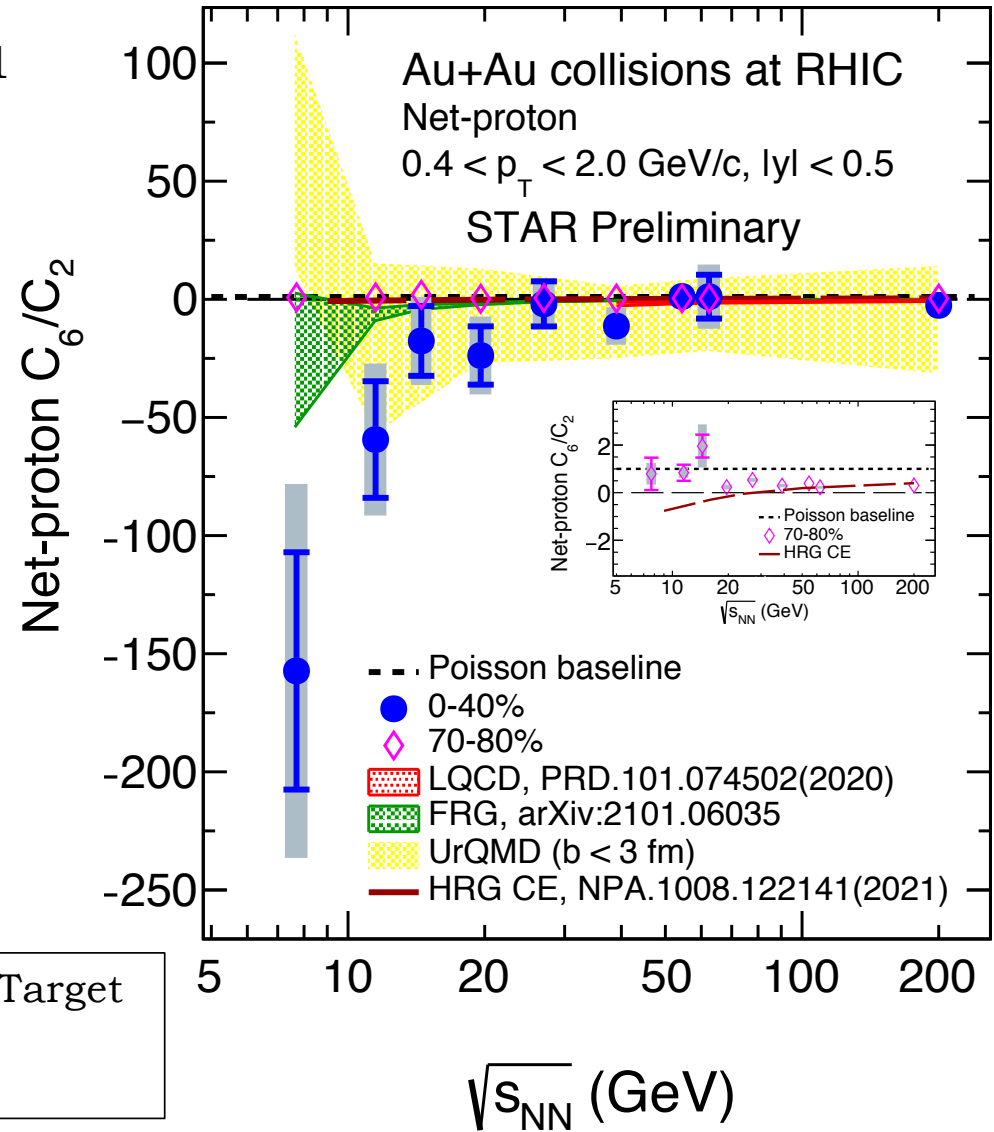


Systematic trends indicate $C_6/C_2 < 0$ at 200 GeV, uncertainties large

Cross over –
future
measurements

High statistics data collected at BES-II and Fixed Target

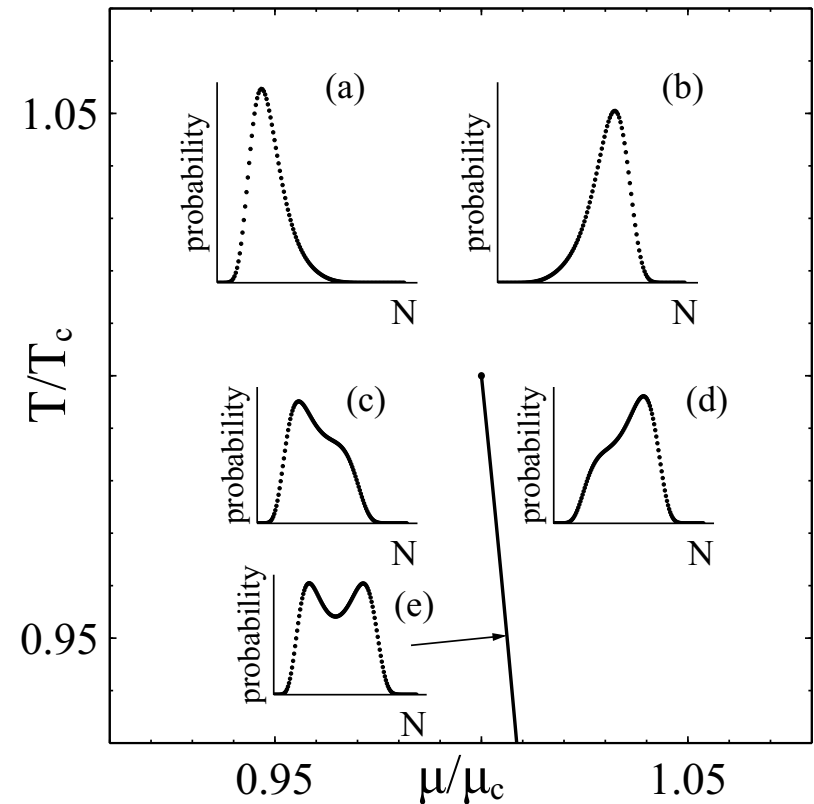
High statistics RHIC run at 200 GeV coming up



First order transition – theory expectation

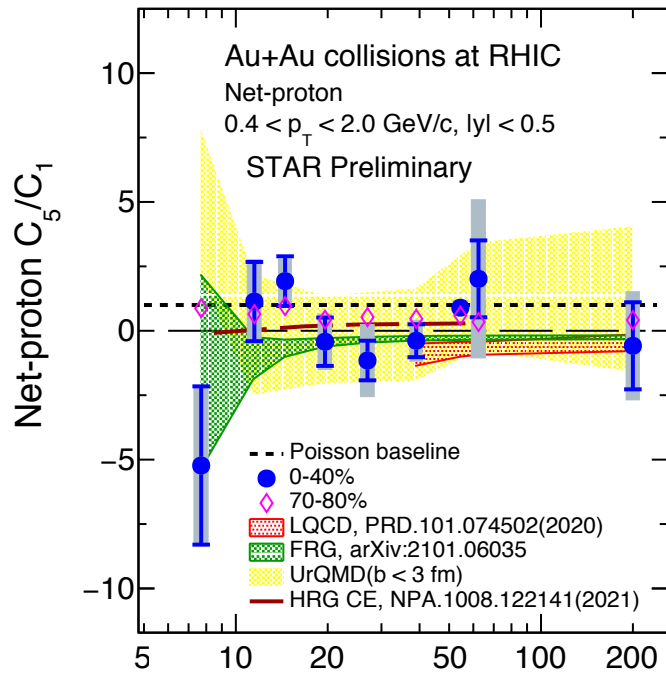
- (1) Multiplicity distribution bi-modal (contribution from two phases)
- (2) Proton factorial cumulants (κ_n 's) increases in magnitude with increasing order and flips sign
- (3) $P(N) = (1 - \alpha)P_a(N) + \alpha P_b(N)$

Phys. Rev. C 98 (2018) 5, 054901
Phys. Rev. C 100 (2019) 5, 051902

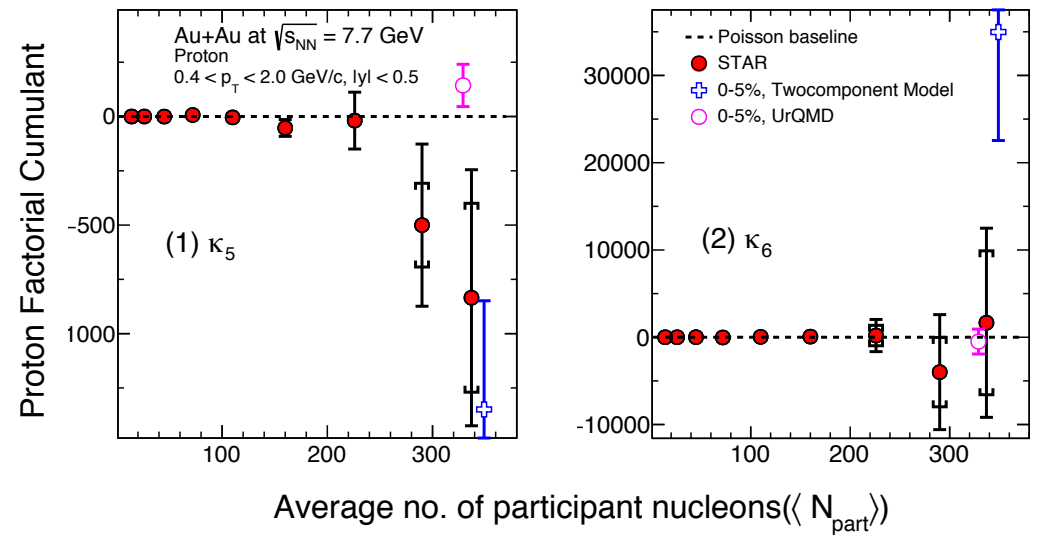


First order – experimental measurements and future

STAR@CPOD2021



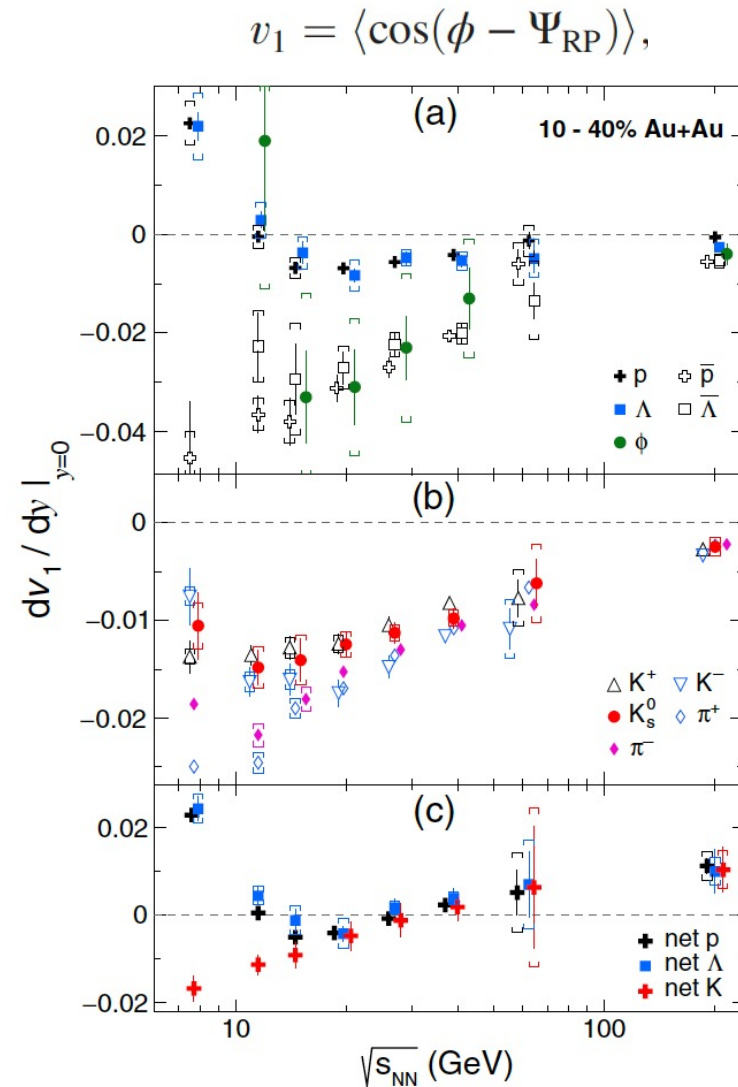
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)



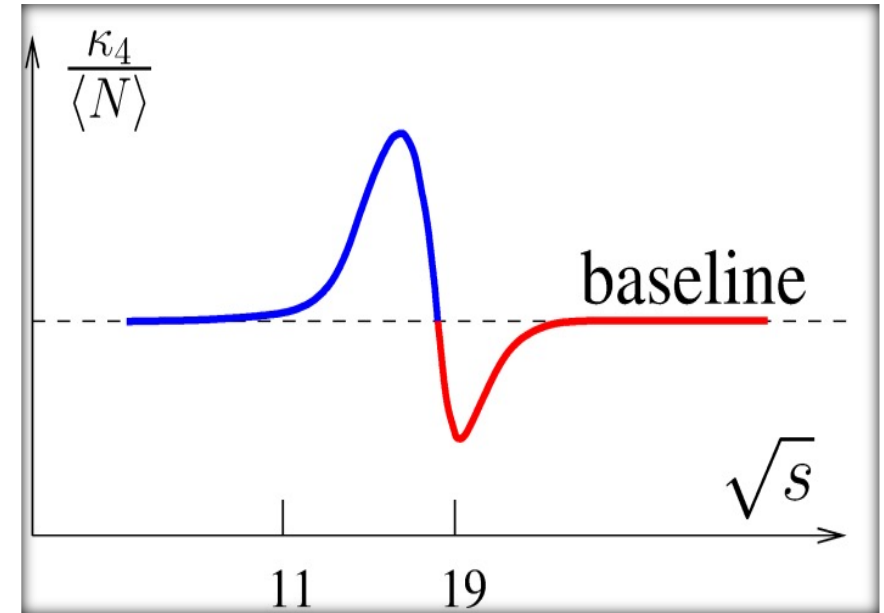
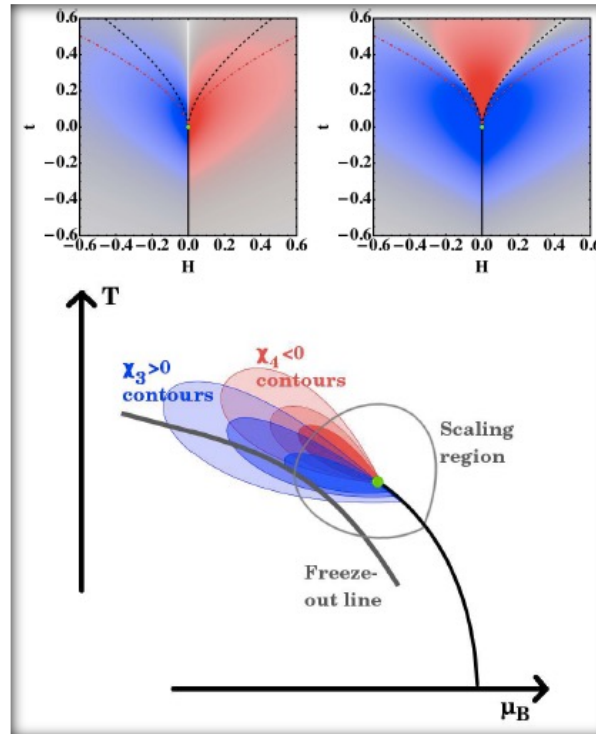
High statistics data collected at BES-II and Fixed target

First order transition – alternate measurements

Nonmonotonic variation of $dv_1/dy|_{y=0}$ with collision energy



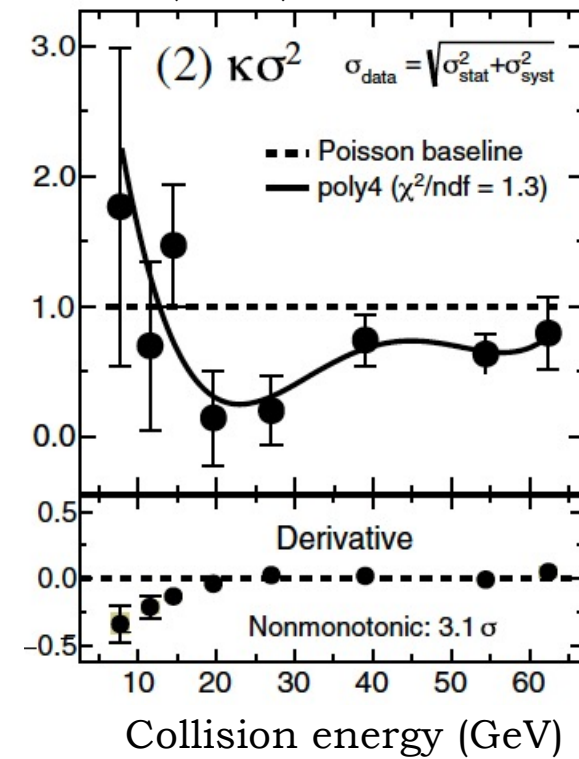
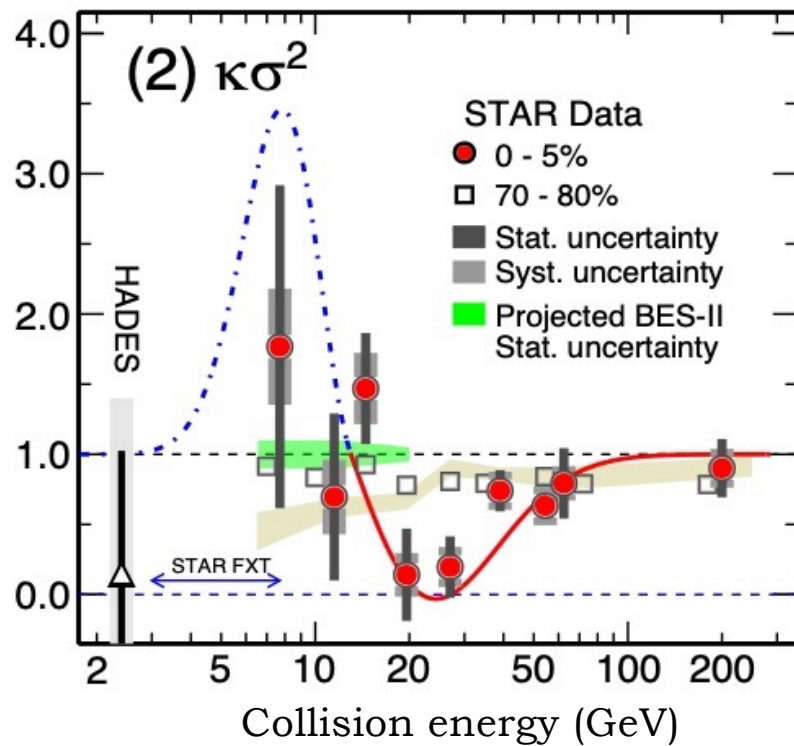
QCD critical point – theory expectation



- (1) QCD critical point - Characteristic “Oscillating pattern”
- (2) Exact shape depends on the location of freeze-out with respect to the location of CP - Critical Region (CR)

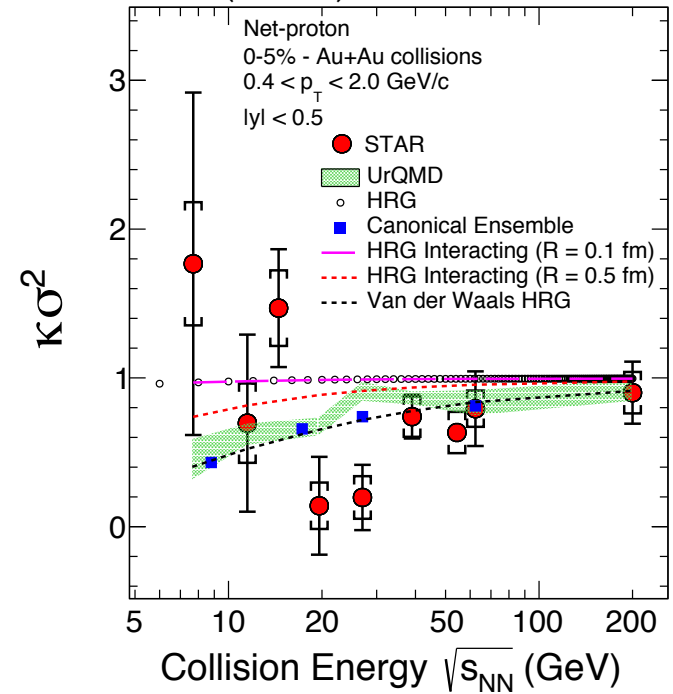
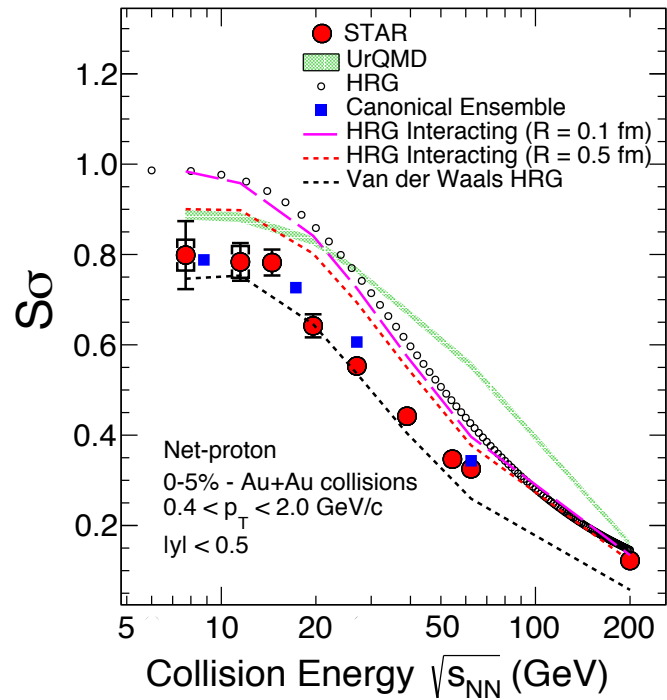
QCD critical point – experimental measurement

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QCD critical point – experiment vs. non-CP models

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 126, 092301 (2021)



Phys.Lett.B 726 (2013) 691-696, e-Print: 1905.09311
 Phys.Rev.C 90 (2014) 3, 034909, e-Print: 2007.02463 [nucl-th]

QCD critical point – future measurements

STAR@RHIC collider mode				
Energy (GeV)	Events (10^6)	BES II / BES I year	μ_B (MeV)	T_{ch} (MeV)
200	238	2010	25	166
62.4	46	2010	73	165
54.4	1200	2017	83	165
39	86	2010	112	164
27	560/30	2018/2011	156	162
19.6	538/15	2019/2011	206	160
14.5	325/13	2019/2014	264	156
17.3*	250	2021	227	158
11.5	230/7	2020/2010	315	152
7.7	100/3	2021/2010	420	140

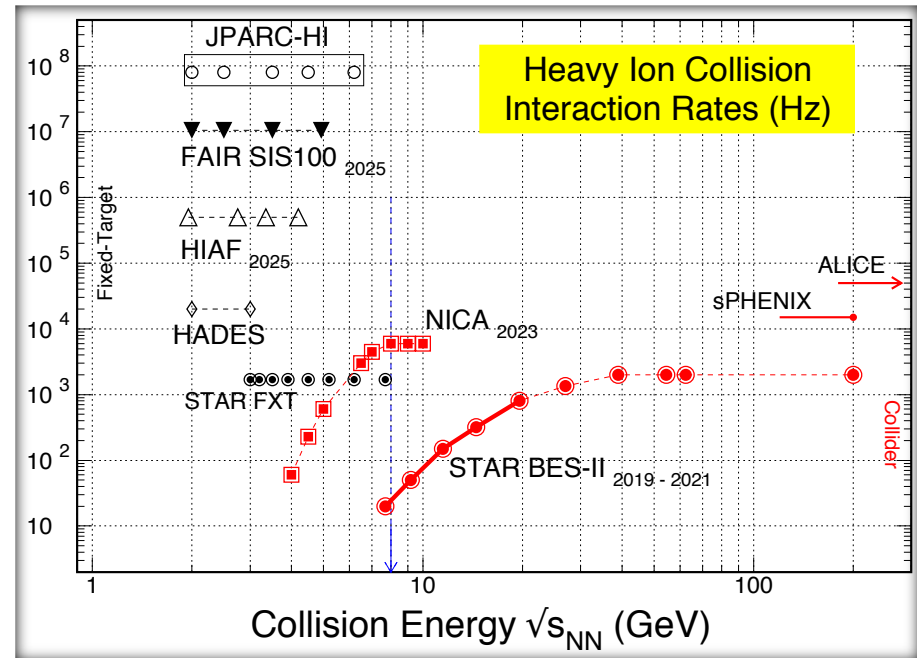
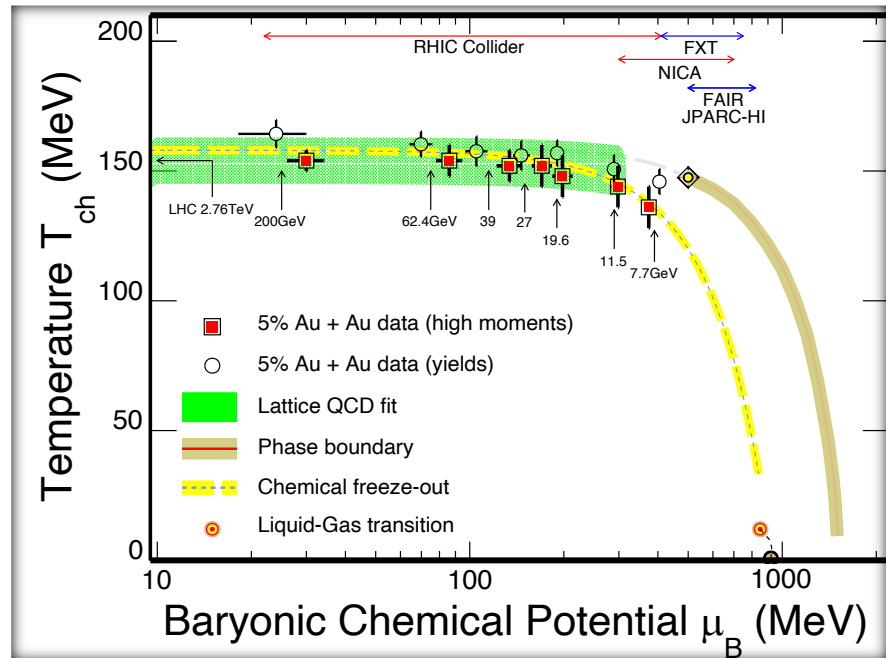
STAR@RHIC fixed target mode				
Energy (GeV)	Events (10^6)	BES II	μ_B (MeV)	T_{ch} (MeV)
7.7	112/50	2020/2019	420	140
6.2	118	2020	487	130
5.2	103	2020	541	121
4.5	108	2020	589	112
3.9	117	2020	633	102
3.5	116	2020	666	93
3.2	200	2019	699	86
3.0	259	2018	720	80
3.0*	2000	2021	720	80

*Proposed

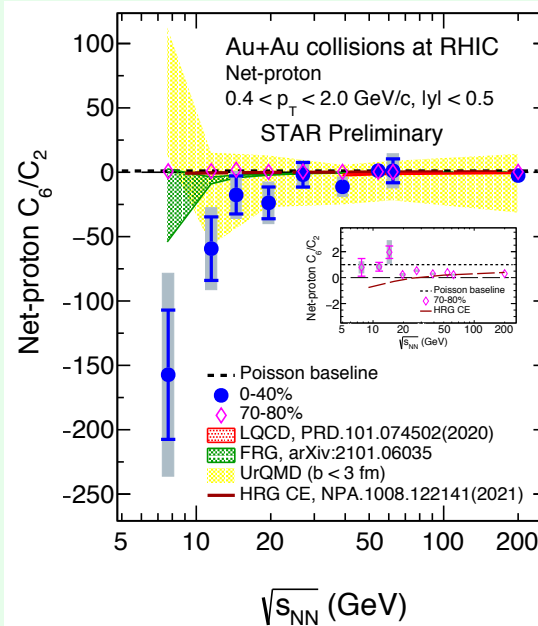
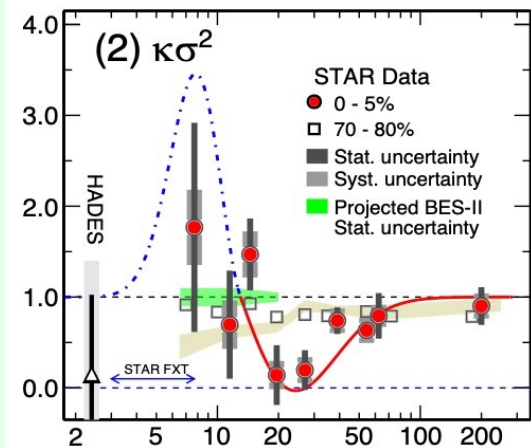
T_{ch} and μ_B : Phys. Rev. C 73 (2006) , 034905

High statistics data has been collected over a wide μ_B range

Experimental program for high baryon density matter



Summary



- Programs to carry out systematic study of the phase structure of QCD phase diagram through relativistic heavy ion collisions underway

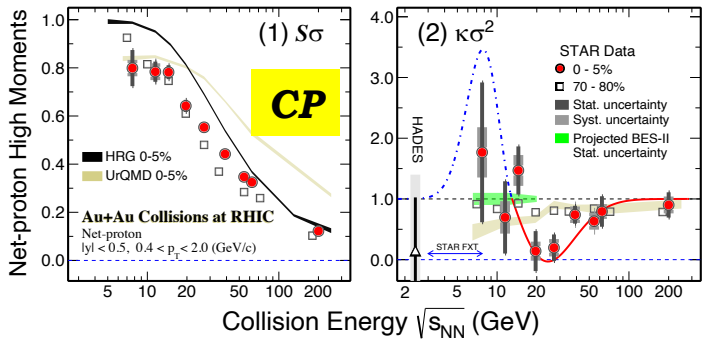
- Higher moments measurements seem to follow QCD thermodynamics

- Experimental evidences of signatures related to critical point observed at a 3σ level

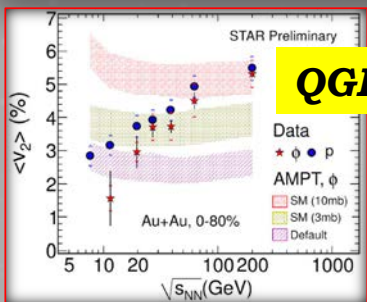
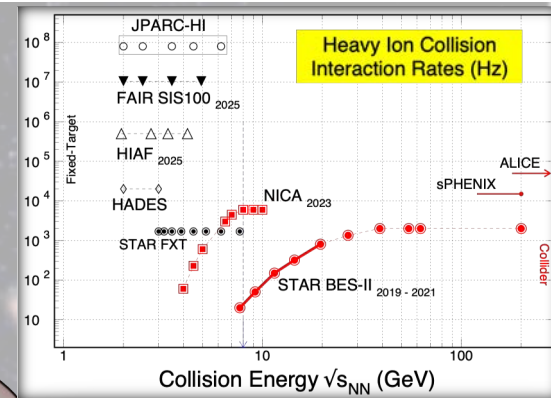
- Lattice QCD clearly shows cross over at $\mu_B = 0$.
- Experimental indications of cross over at $\mu_B = 20$ MeV observed at $< 2 \sigma$ level

- Hints of change of equation of state at high μ_B
- Need to continue the dedicated programs in the high baryon density regime to unfold the QCD phase diagram.

- Experiments: STAR@RHIC BES-II, CBM@FAIR, NICA@JNIR, SHINE@CERN-SPS, J-PARC-HI and CEE-HIAF complementary to each other

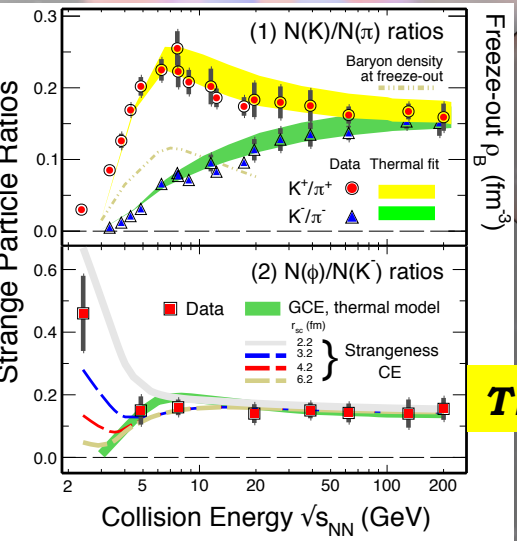
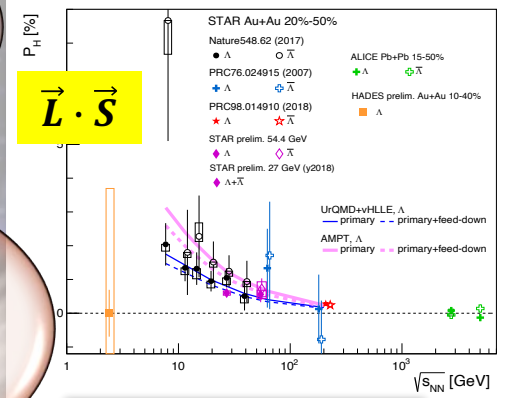


FAIR NICA J-PARC
High baryon density experiments
STAR
CEE@HIAF



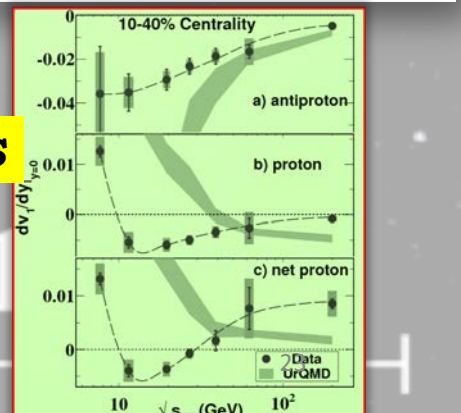
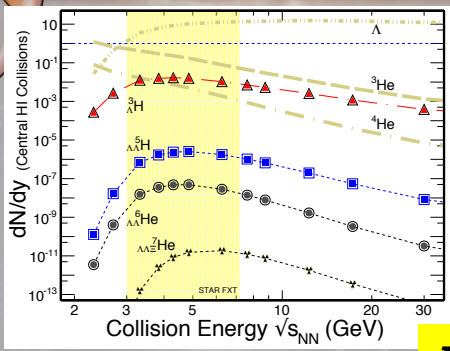
Criticality

Femto-Nova
 Temperature T (MeV)
 Baryonic Chemical Potential μ_B (MeV)



Test of Thermal models

Collectivity



Acknowledgements

All members of the STAR Collaboration, F. Karsch & S. Gupta.
Thanks to the organizers for the invitation.

