



山东大学
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Hyperon polarization in heavy ion collisions at STAR

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(for the STAR Collaboration)

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Supported in part by



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

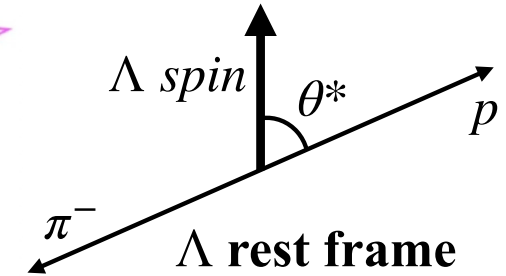
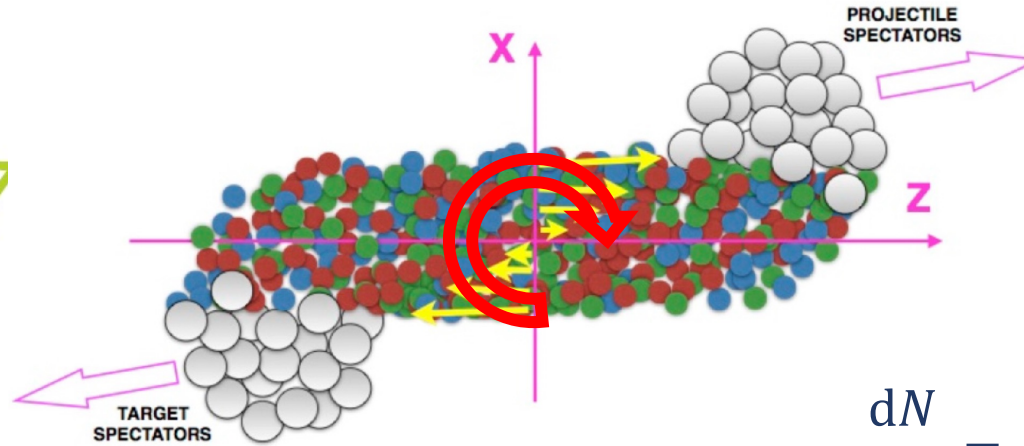
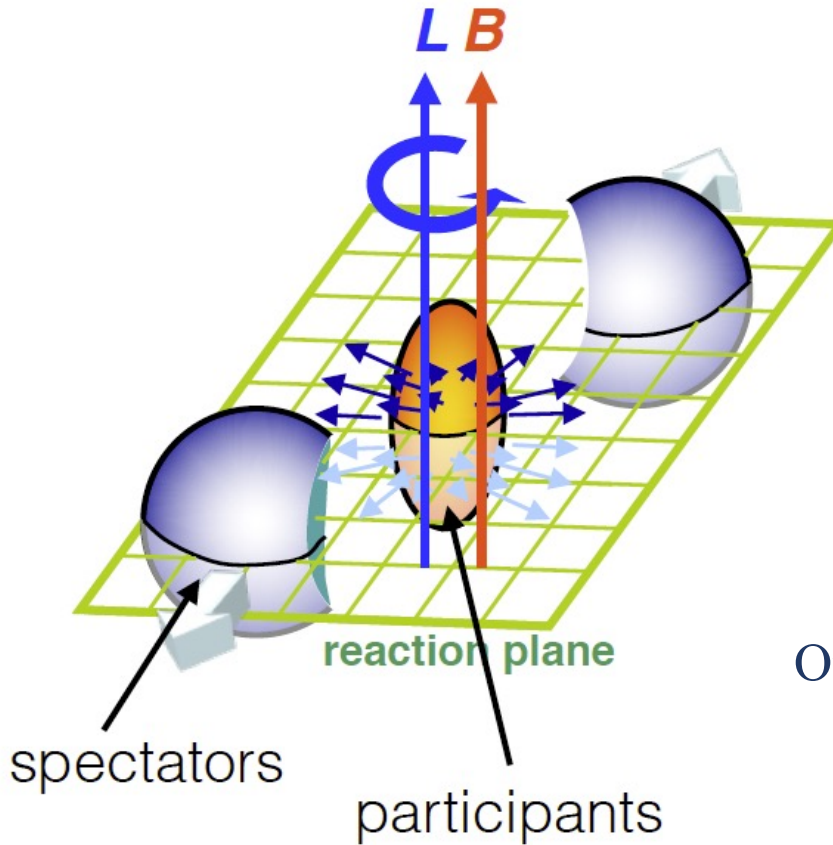
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Science

SpicyGluons
胶麻2024



- Motivation
- Hyperon global polarization
- Hyperon local polarization
- Summary

Hyperon polarization in heavy ion collisions



$$\frac{dN}{d\Omega^*} = \frac{1}{4\pi} (1 + \alpha_\Lambda P_\Lambda \cos\theta^*)$$

$$P_\Lambda = \frac{8}{\pi\alpha_\Lambda A_0} \frac{\langle \sin(\Psi_1 - \phi_p^*) \rangle}{Res(\Psi_1)}$$

Orbital angular momentum

↳ Leads to global polarization

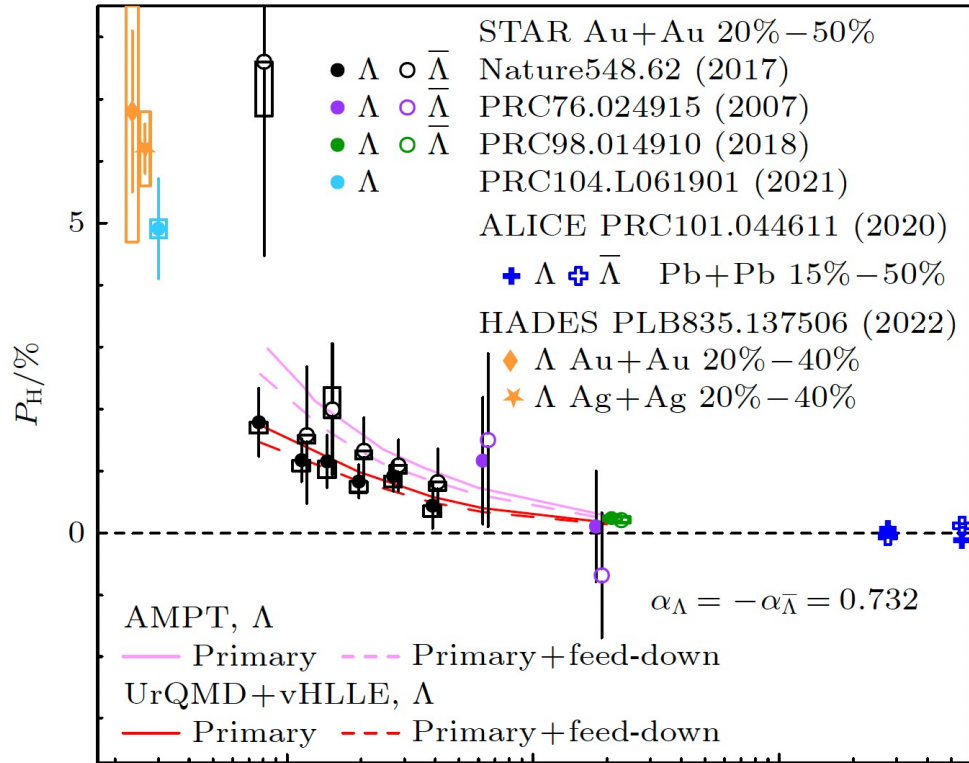
Z.-T. Liang and X.-N. Wang,
PRL 94, 102301 (2005)

$\alpha_\Lambda = -\alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}} = 0.732 \pm 0.014$
 A_0 : Acceptance correction factor
 Ψ_1 : First-order event plane angle
 $Res(\Psi_1)$: Event plane resolution

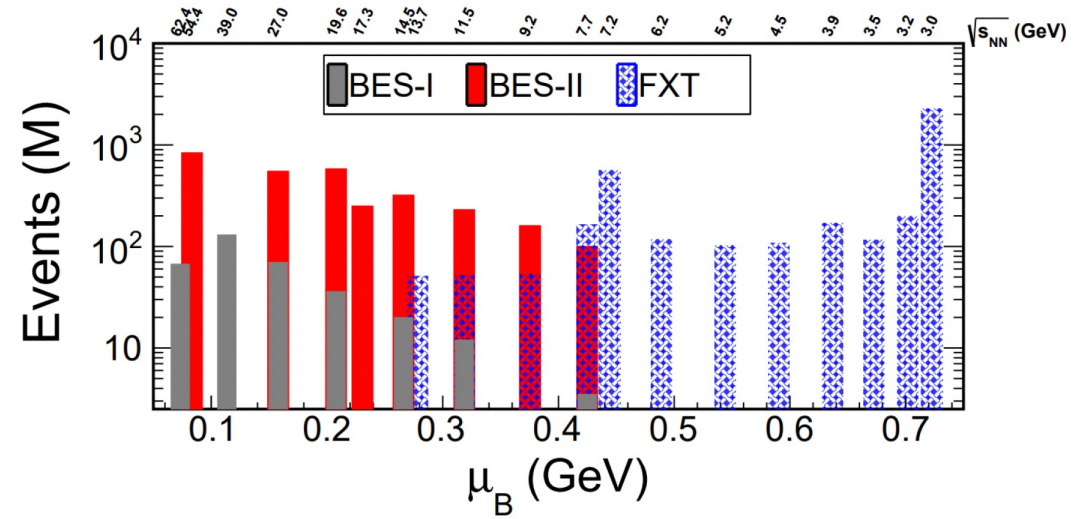
Hyperon polarization in heavy ion collisions



Acta Phys. Sin. Vol. 72, No. 7(2023) 072401



BES-I (2010-2017) and BES-II (2018-2021) statistics



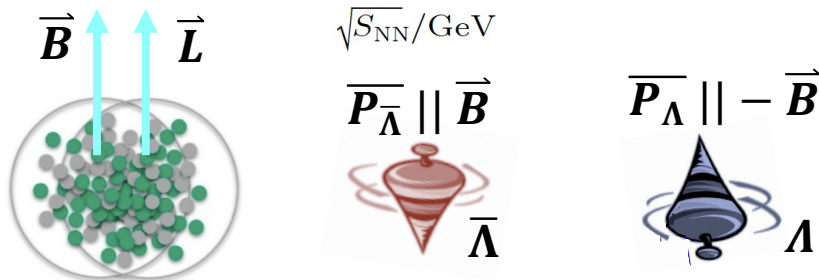
□ $\Lambda / \bar{\Lambda}$ global polarization splitting with BES-II data?

□ Global polarization collision system size dependence

$${}^{197}_{79}\text{Au} > {}^{96}_{44}\text{Ru}, {}^{96}_{40}\text{Zr} > {}^{63}_{29}\text{Cu} > {}^{16}_8\text{O}$$

$$\text{L-shaped arrow with question mark} \rightarrow P_{\Lambda}^{\text{Au}} < P_{\Lambda}^{\text{Ru}} \approx P_{\Lambda}^{\text{Zr}} < P_{\Lambda}^{\text{Cu}} < P_{\Lambda}^{\text{O}}$$

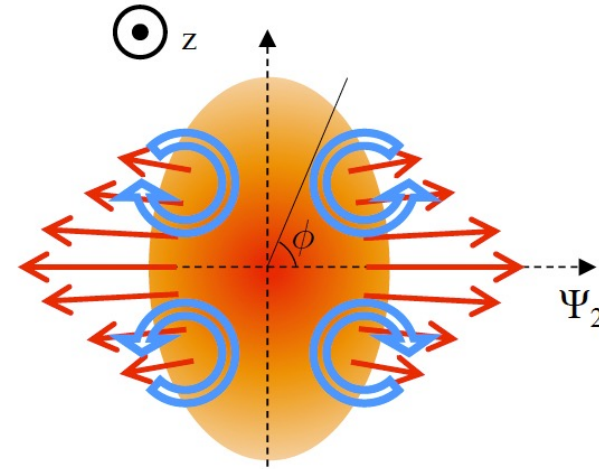
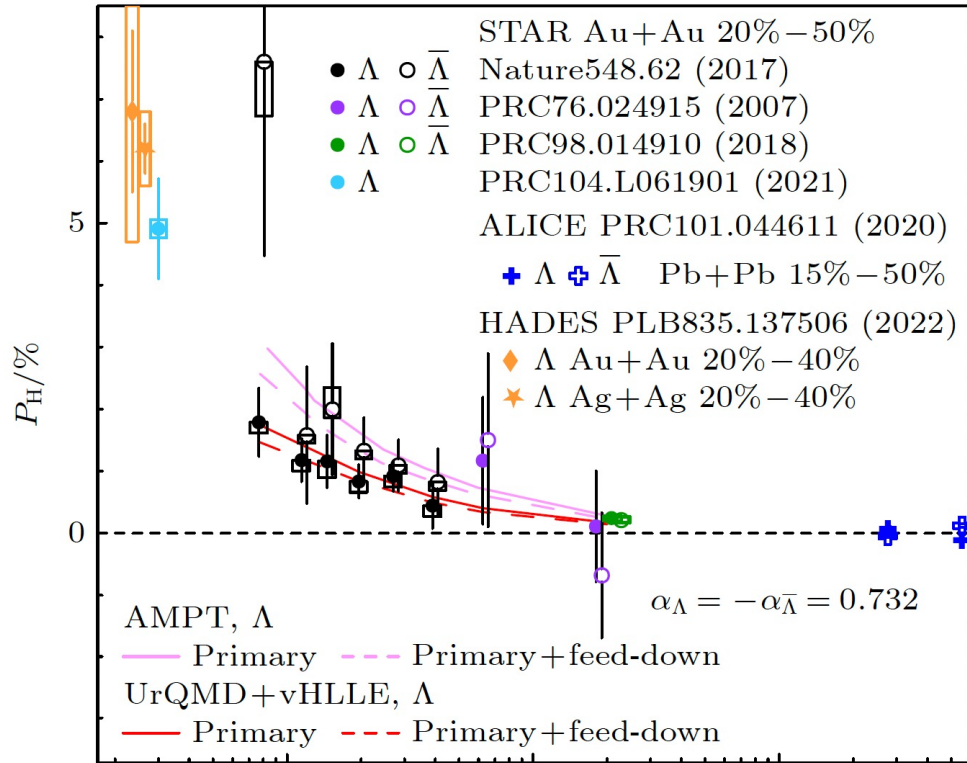
□ Local polarization in isobar collisions



Hyperon polarization in heavy ion collisions



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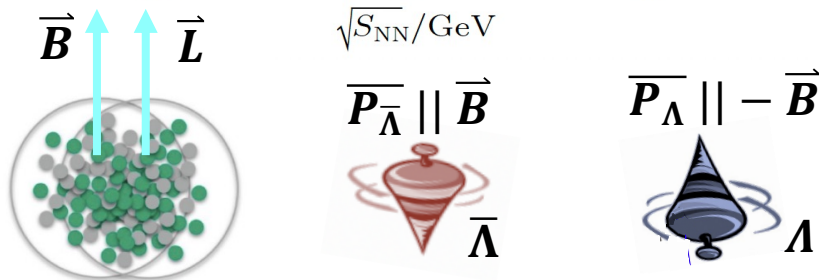


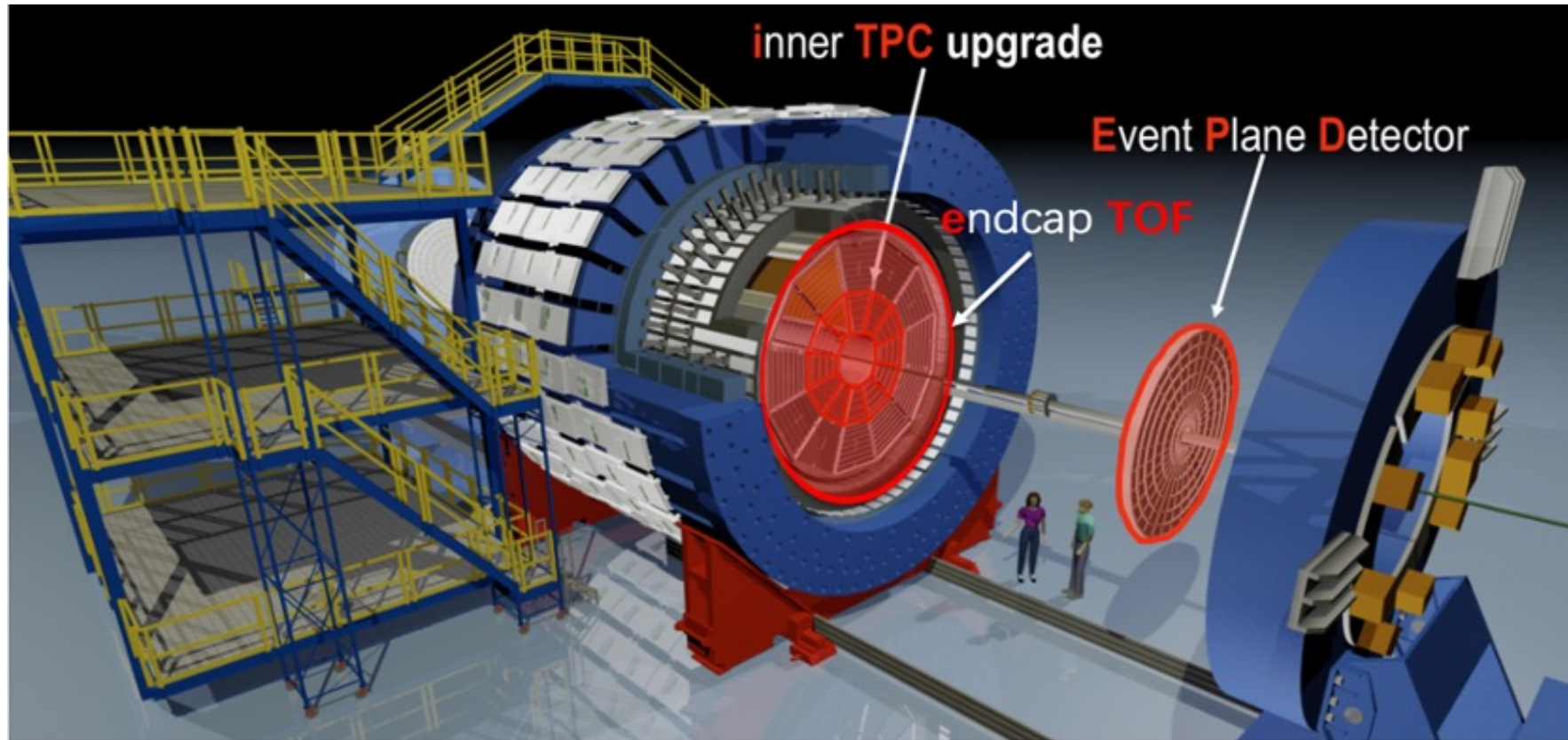
- $\Lambda / \bar{\Lambda}$ global polarization splitting with BES-II data?
- Global polarization collision system size dependence

$${}^{197}_{79}\text{Au} > {}^{96}_{44}\text{Ru}, {}^{96}_{40}\text{Zr} > {}^{63}_{29}\text{Cu} > {}^{16}_8\text{O}$$

$$P_{\Lambda}^{\text{Au}} < P_{\Lambda}^{\text{Ru}} \approx P_{\Lambda}^{\text{Zr}} < P_{\Lambda}^{\text{Cu}} < P_{\Lambda}^{\text{O}}$$

- Local polarization in isobar collisions



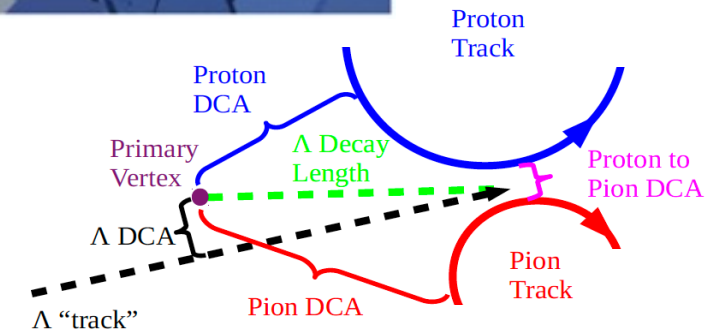


□ Event plane reconstruction:

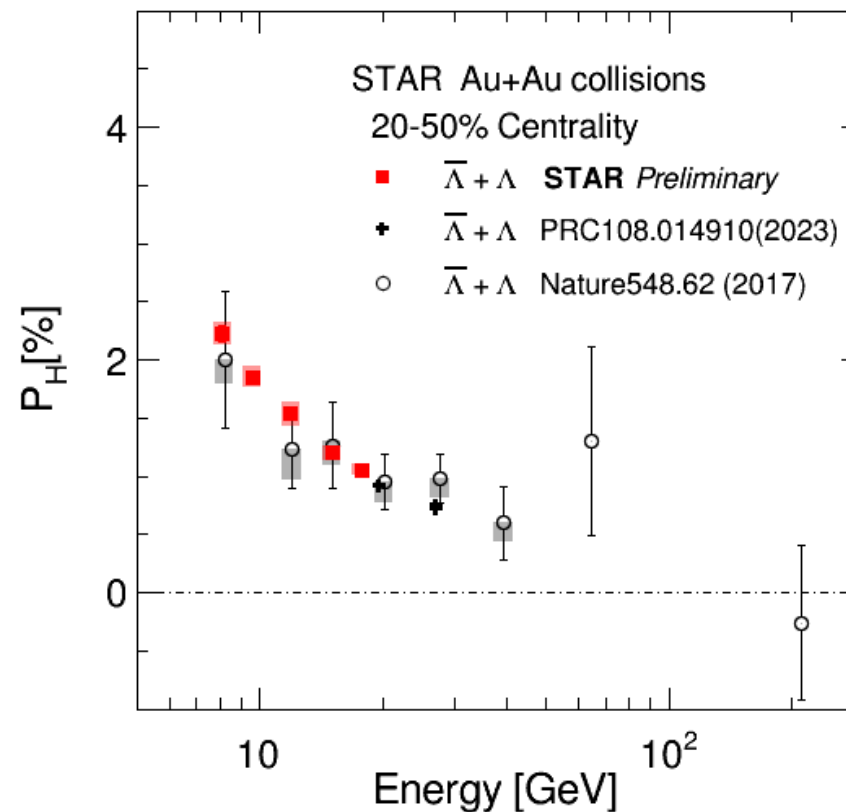
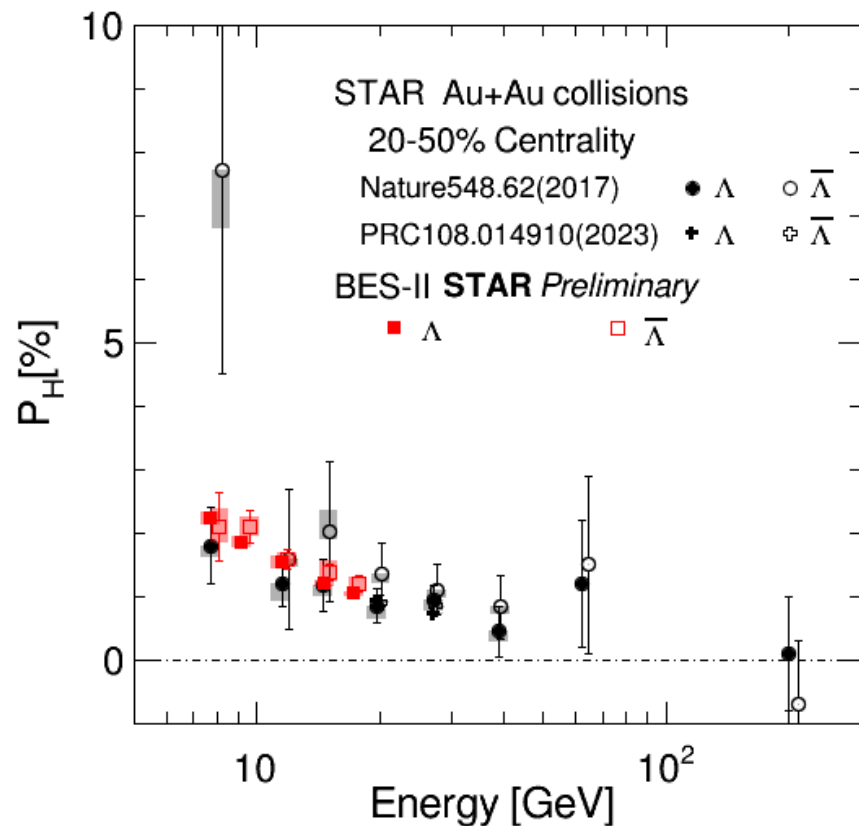
Time Projection Chamber
Event Plane Detector
Zero Degree Calorimeters

□ $\Lambda/\bar{\Lambda}$ reconstruction:

Time Projection Chamber
Time Of Flight

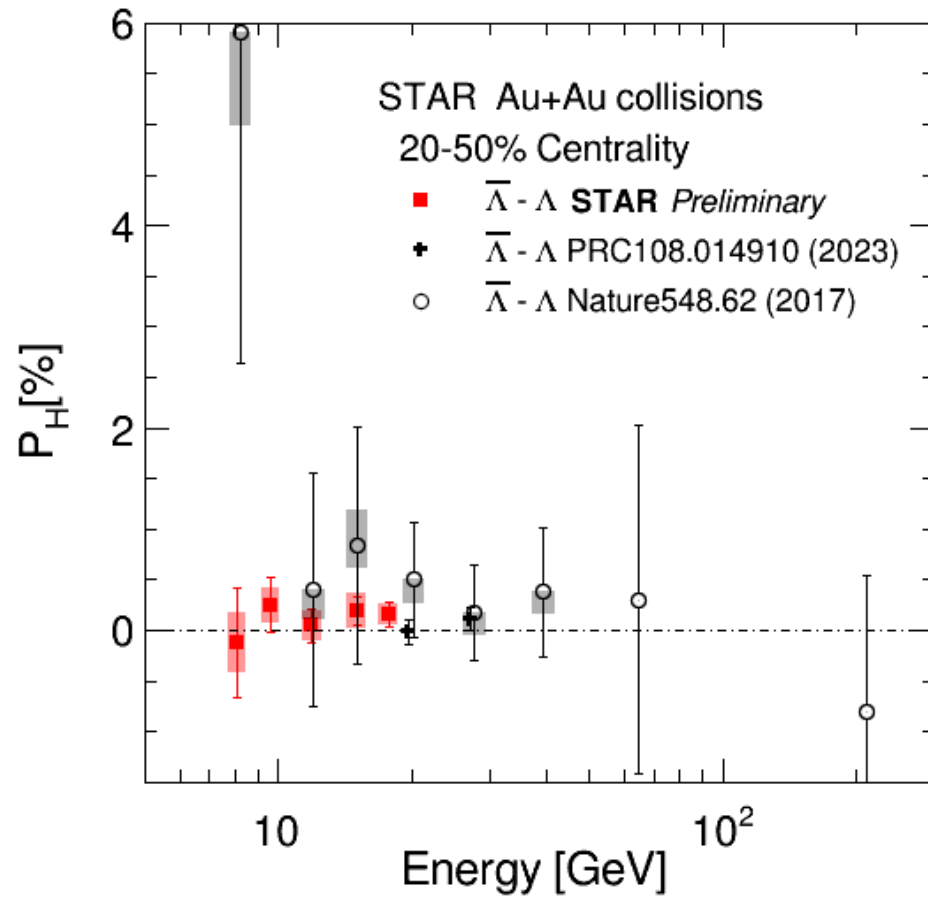


Global polarization in Au+Au with BES-II data (New)



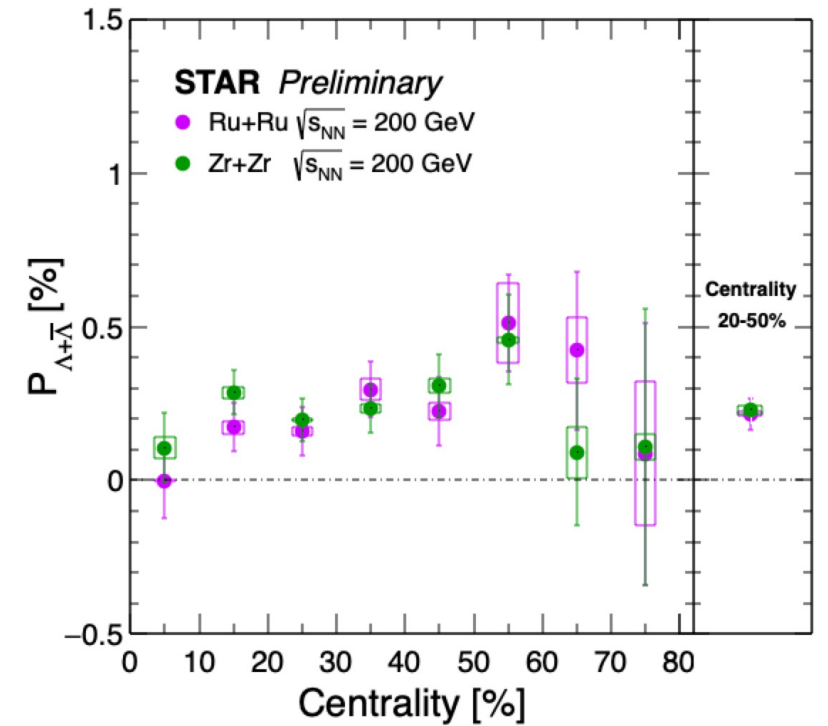
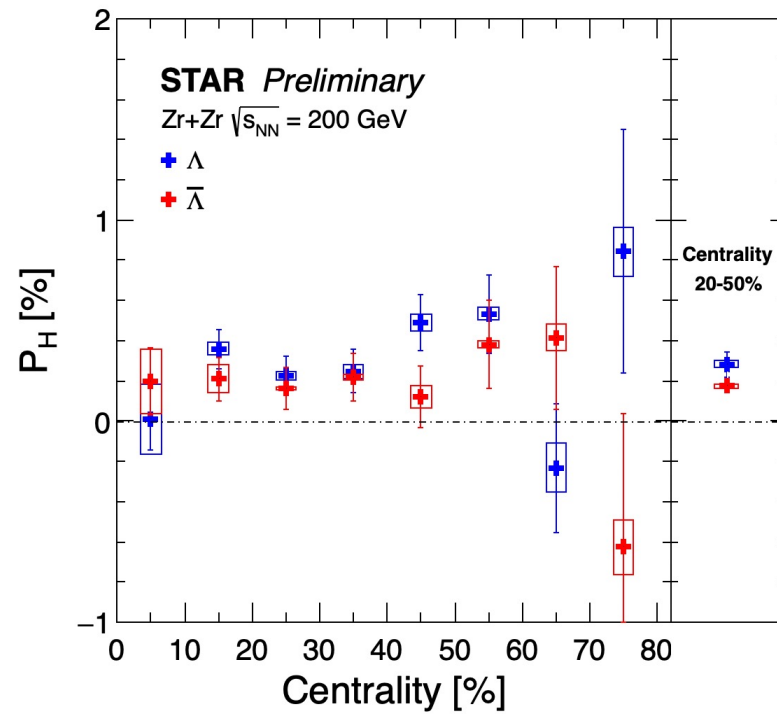
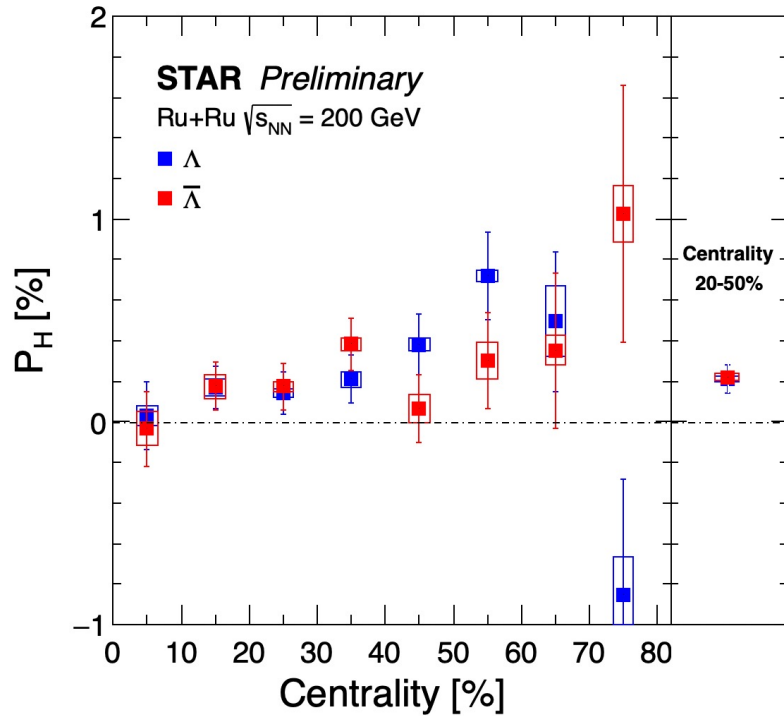
□ Significant global polarization observed, results consistent with BES-I

Global polarization in Au+Au with BES-II data (New)



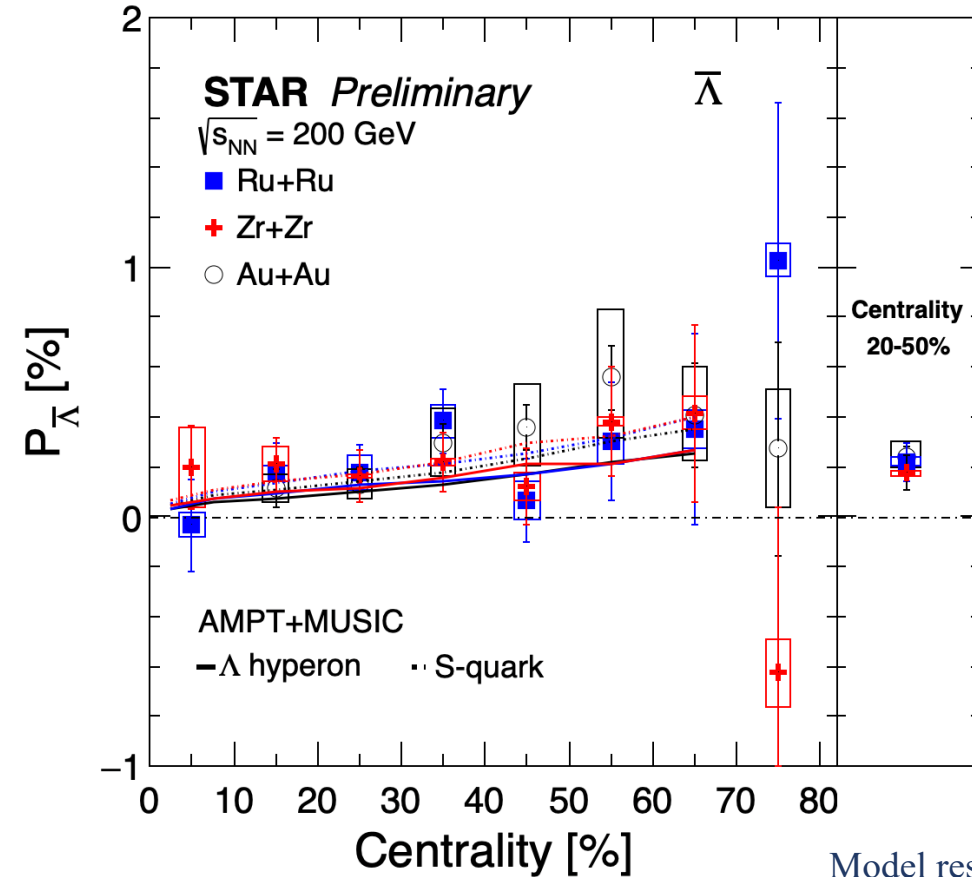
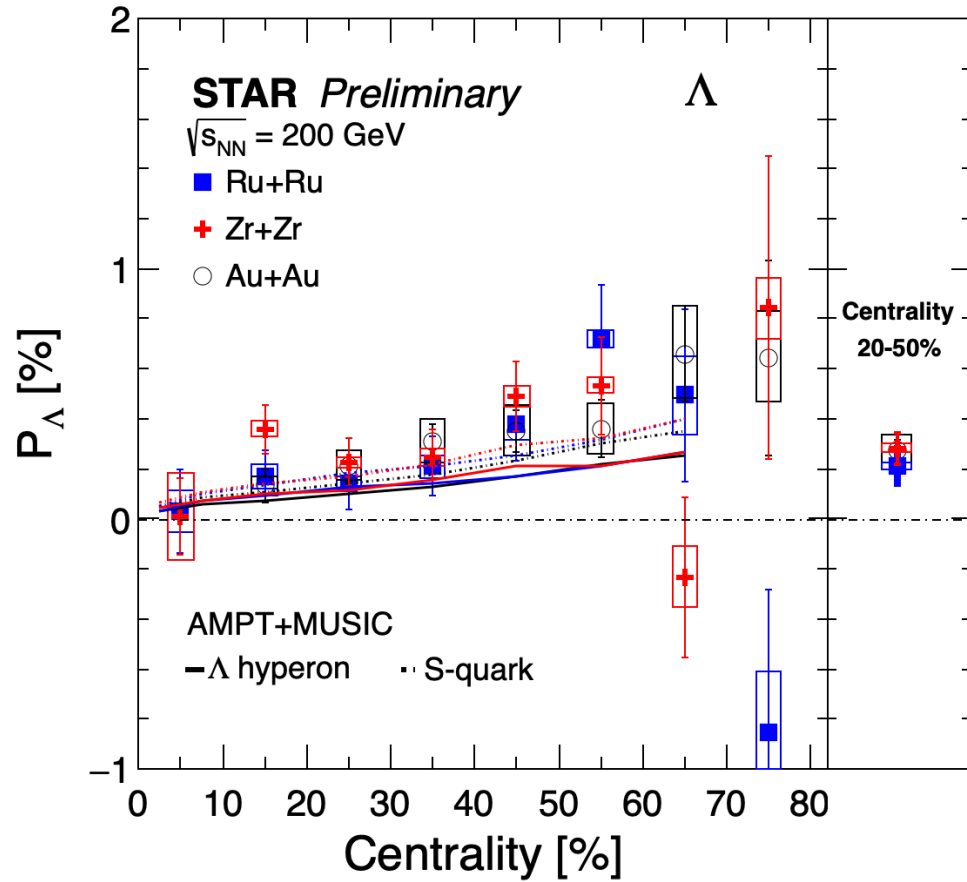
□ No splitting between $\Lambda / \bar{\Lambda}$ global polarization within uncertainty

Global polarization in Ru+Ru and Zr+Zr at 200 GeV



- Significant global polarization observed, P_{Λ} and $P_{\bar{\Lambda}}$ increase with centrality
- No significant difference between P_{Λ} and $P_{\bar{\Lambda}}$ in Ru+Ru and Zr+Zr collisions
- Global polarization of $\Lambda + \bar{\Lambda}$ are consistent between Ru+Ru and Zr+Zr collisions

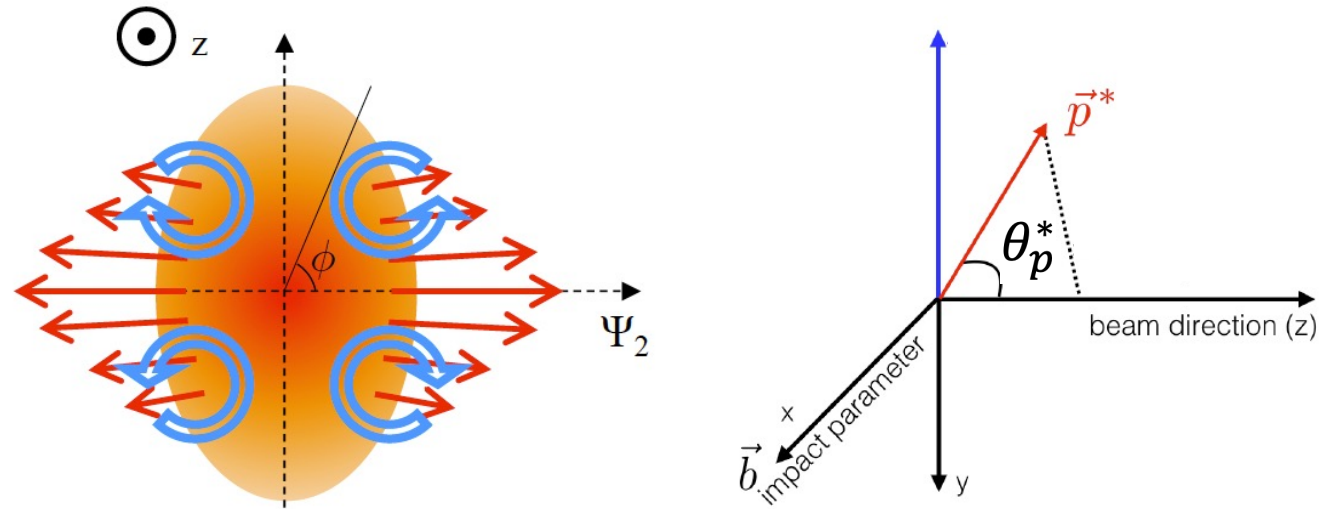
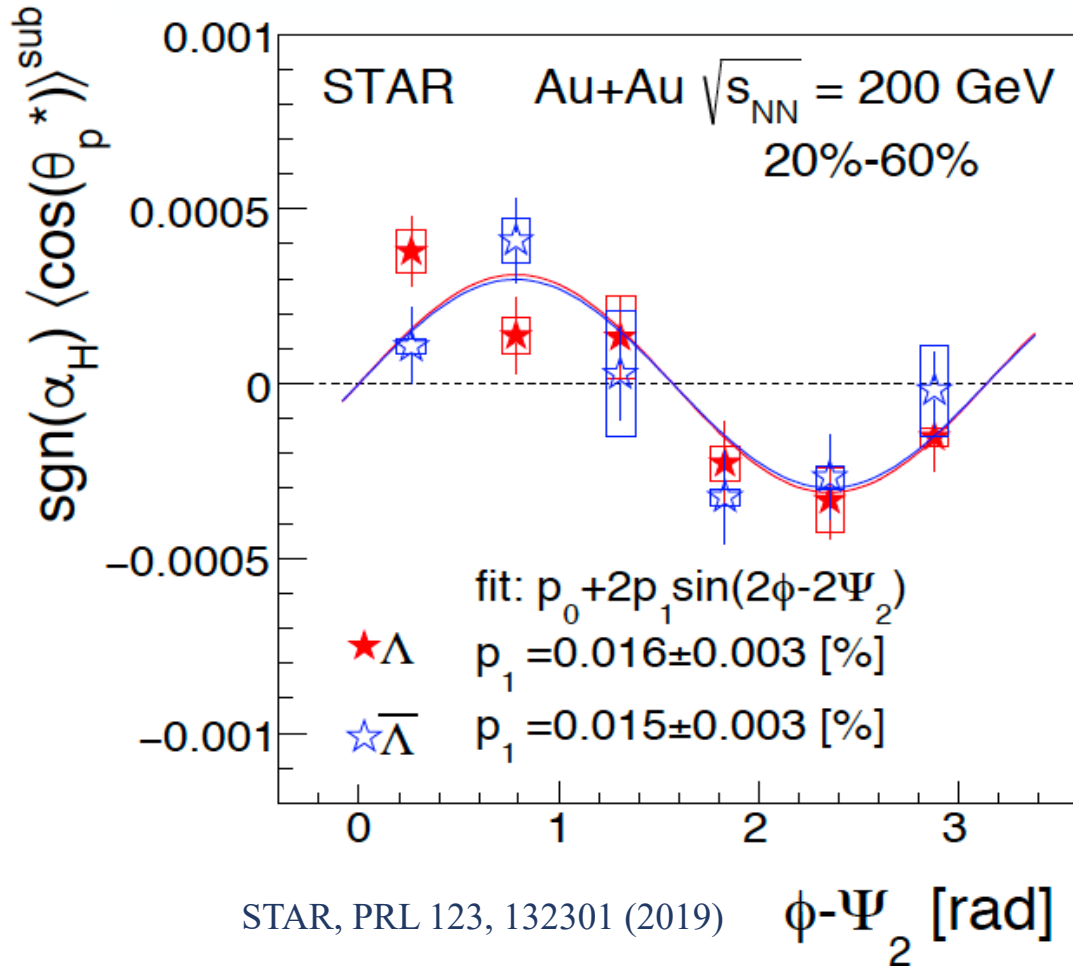
Global polarization in Ru+Ru, Zr+Zr and Au+Au at 200 GeV



Model results from
 arXiv:2201.12970v1

□ Global polarization of Λ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ are consistent in isobar and Au+Au collision systems

Local polarization in heavy ion collisions



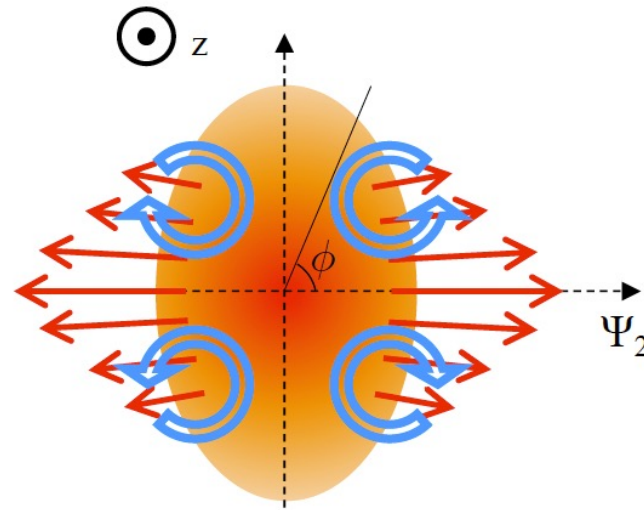
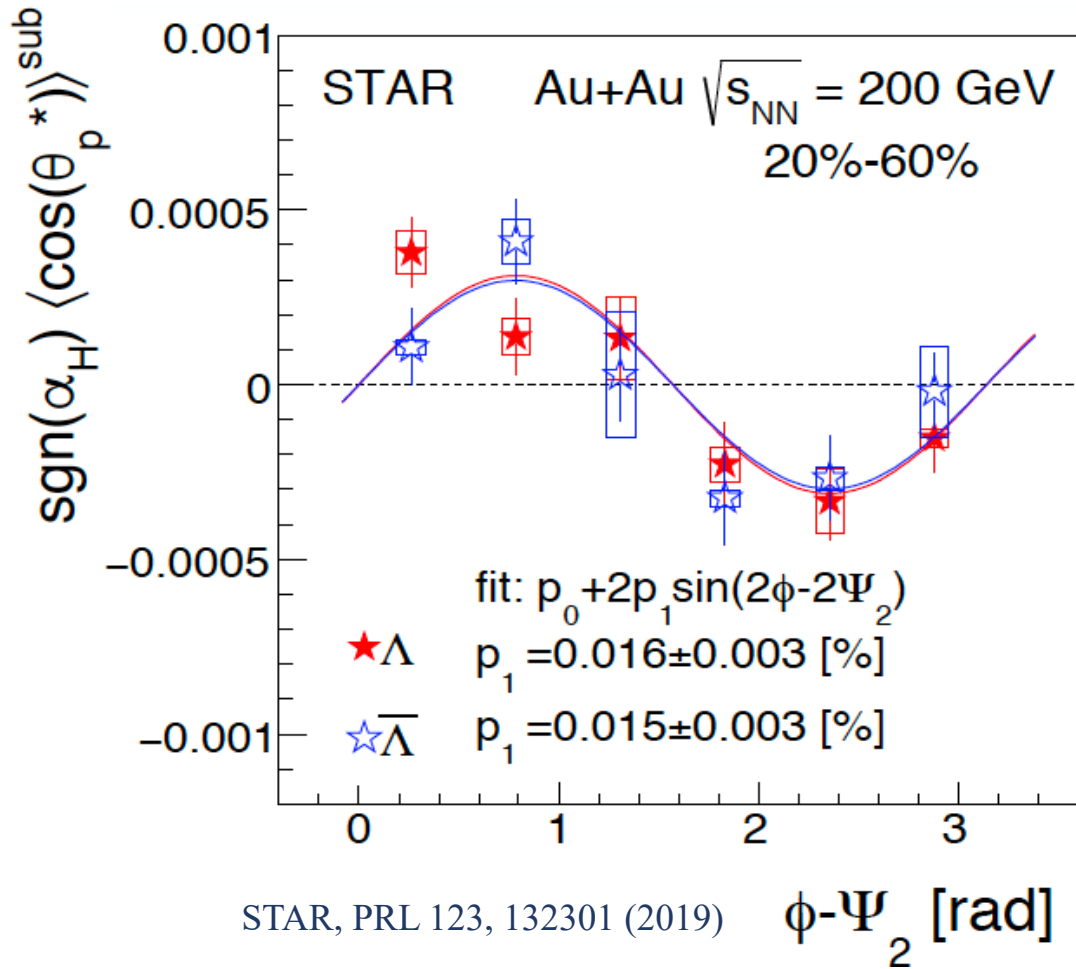
- Collision system size and energy dependence
- Measurements in smaller systems and relative to higher harmonic event planes provide new insights into polarization phenomena

$$\langle \cos \theta_p^* \rangle = \int \frac{dN}{d\Omega^*} \cos \theta_p^* d\Omega^*$$

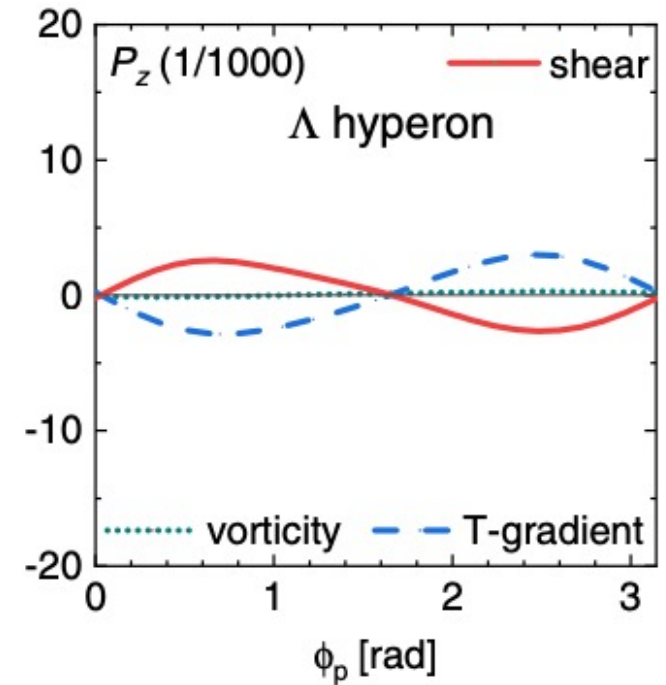
$$= \alpha_\Lambda P_z \langle (\cos \theta_p^*)^2 \rangle$$

$$P_z = \frac{\langle \cos \theta_p^* \rangle}{\alpha_\Lambda \langle (\cos \theta_p^*)^2 \rangle}$$

Local polarization in heavy ion collisions

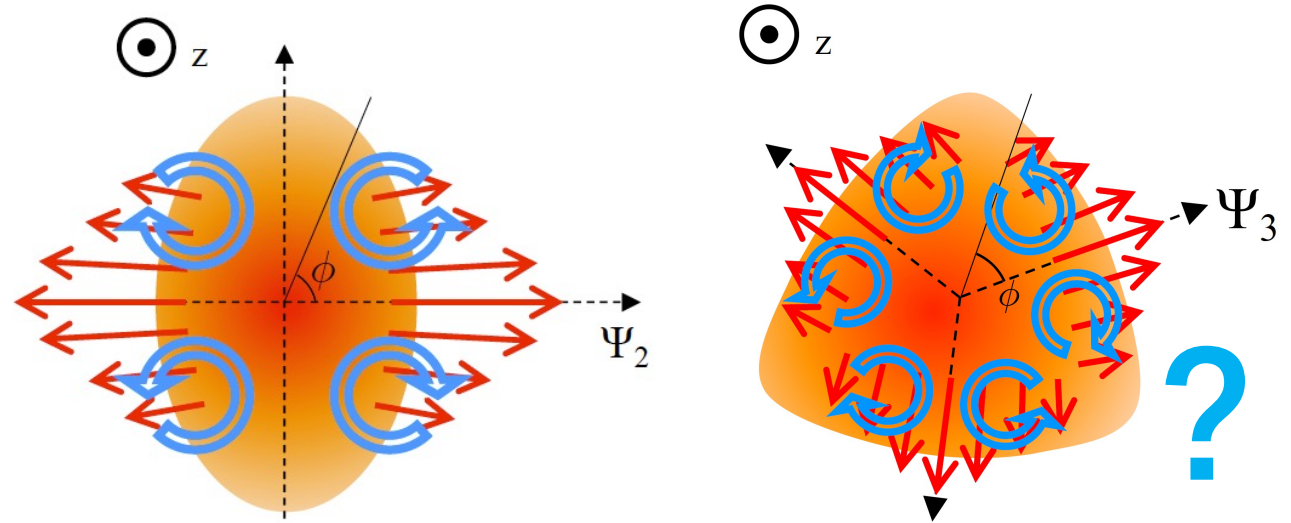
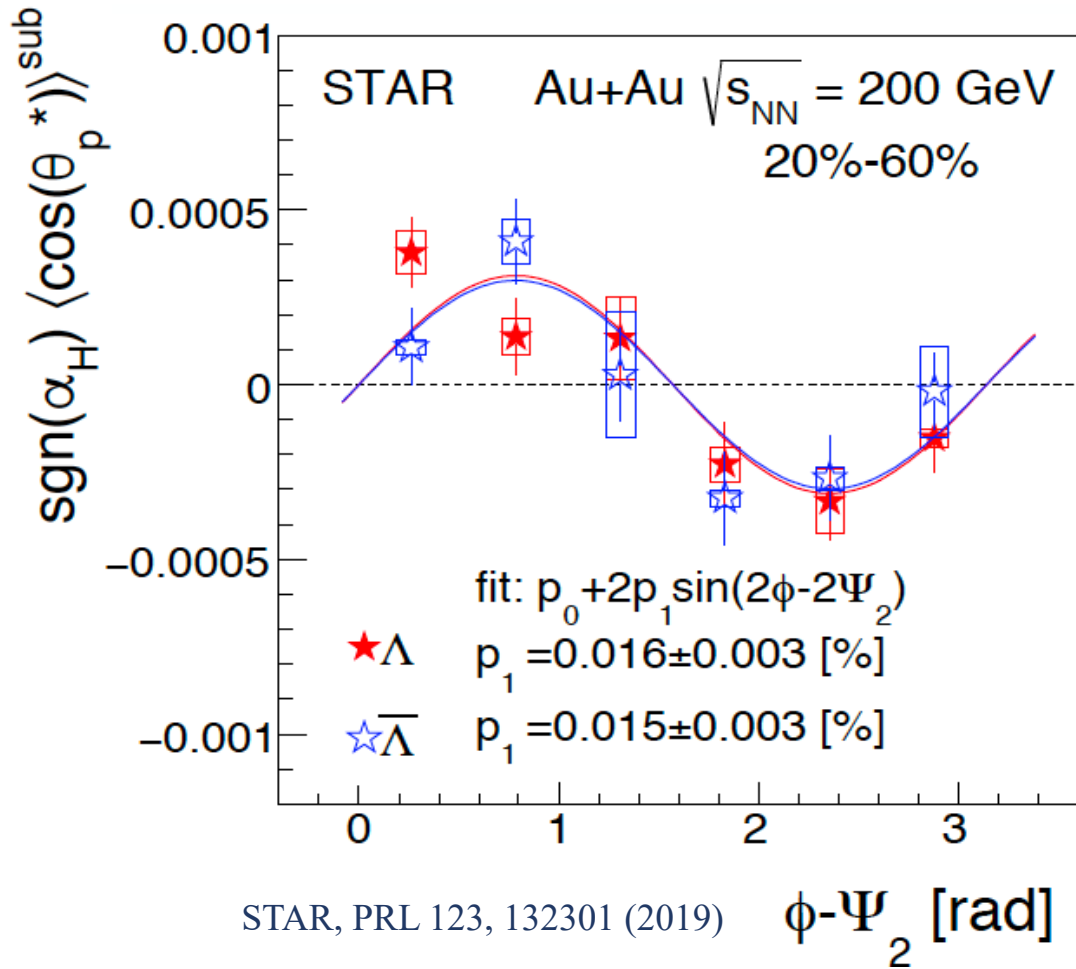


Baochi Fu et al., PRL 127, 142301 (2021)



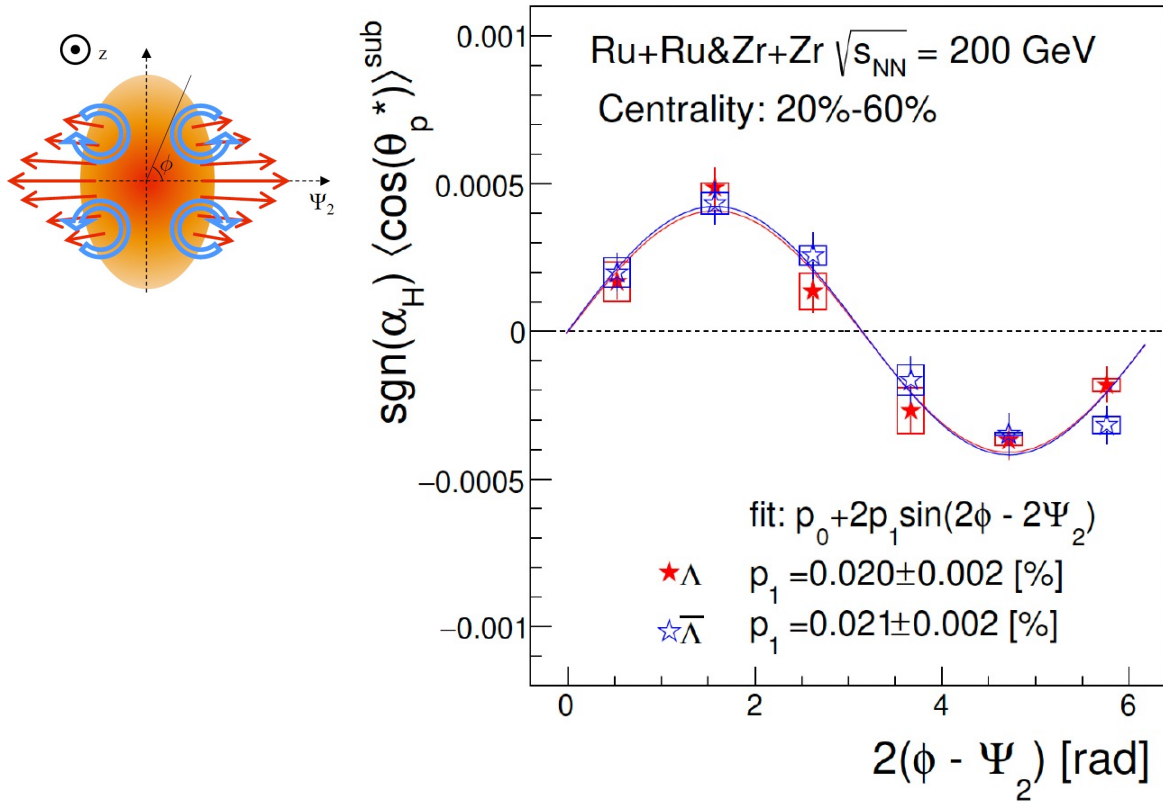
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Local polarization in heavy ion collisions



- Collision system size and energy dependence
- Measurements in smaller systems and relative to higher harmonic event planes provide new insights into polarization phenomena

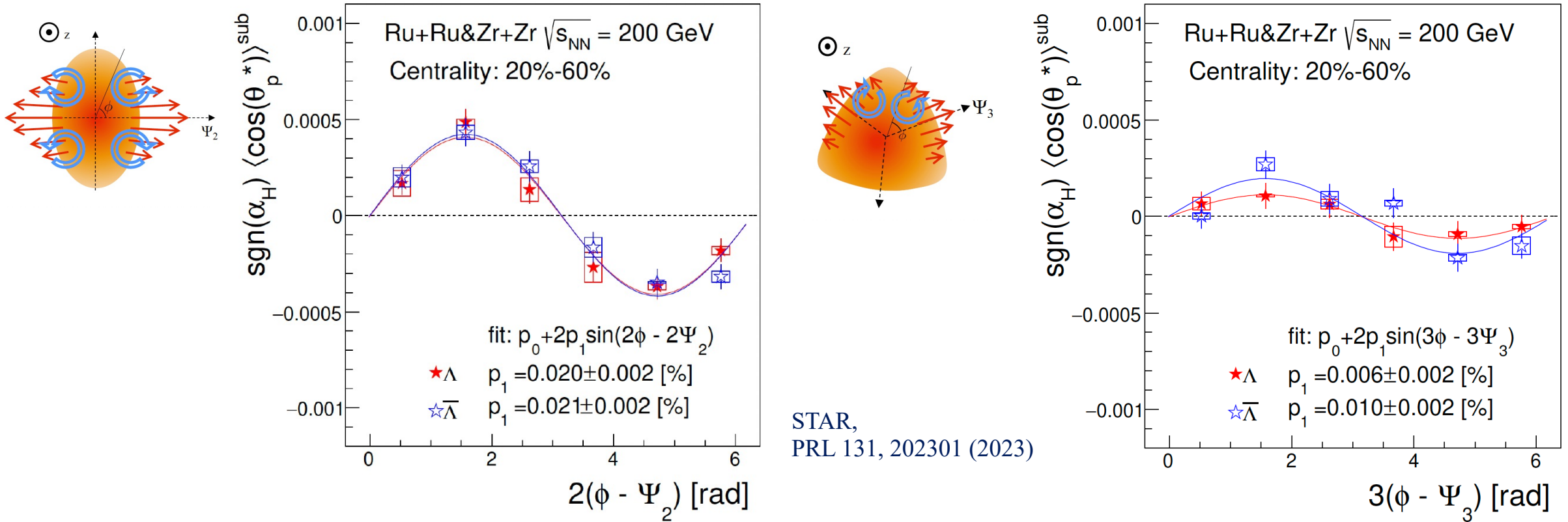
Local polarization in Ru+Ru&Zr+Zr at 200 GeV



STAR,
PRL 131, 202301 (2023)

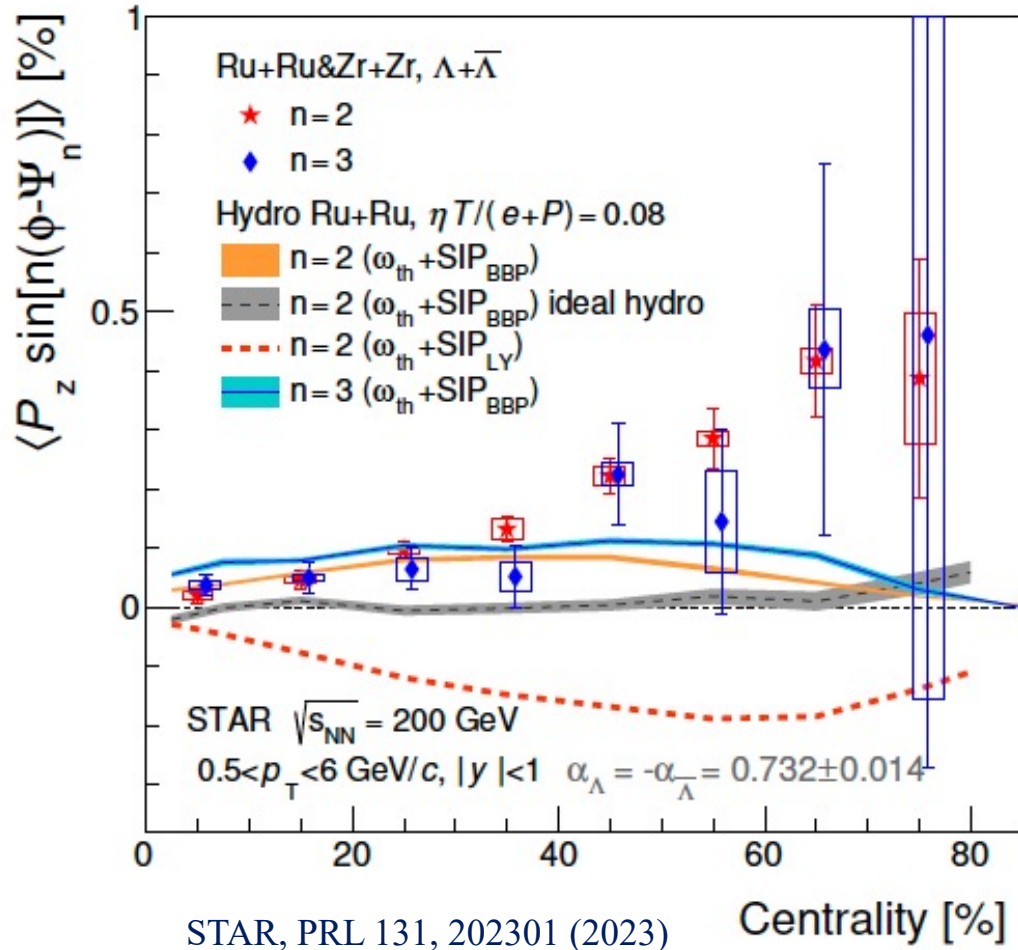
- Significant local polarization w.r.t second-order event plane observed in isobar collisions

Local polarization in Ru+Ru&Zr+Zr at 200 GeV



- Significant local polarization w.r.t second-order event plane observed in isobar collisions
- First observation of local polarization w.r.t the third-order event plane

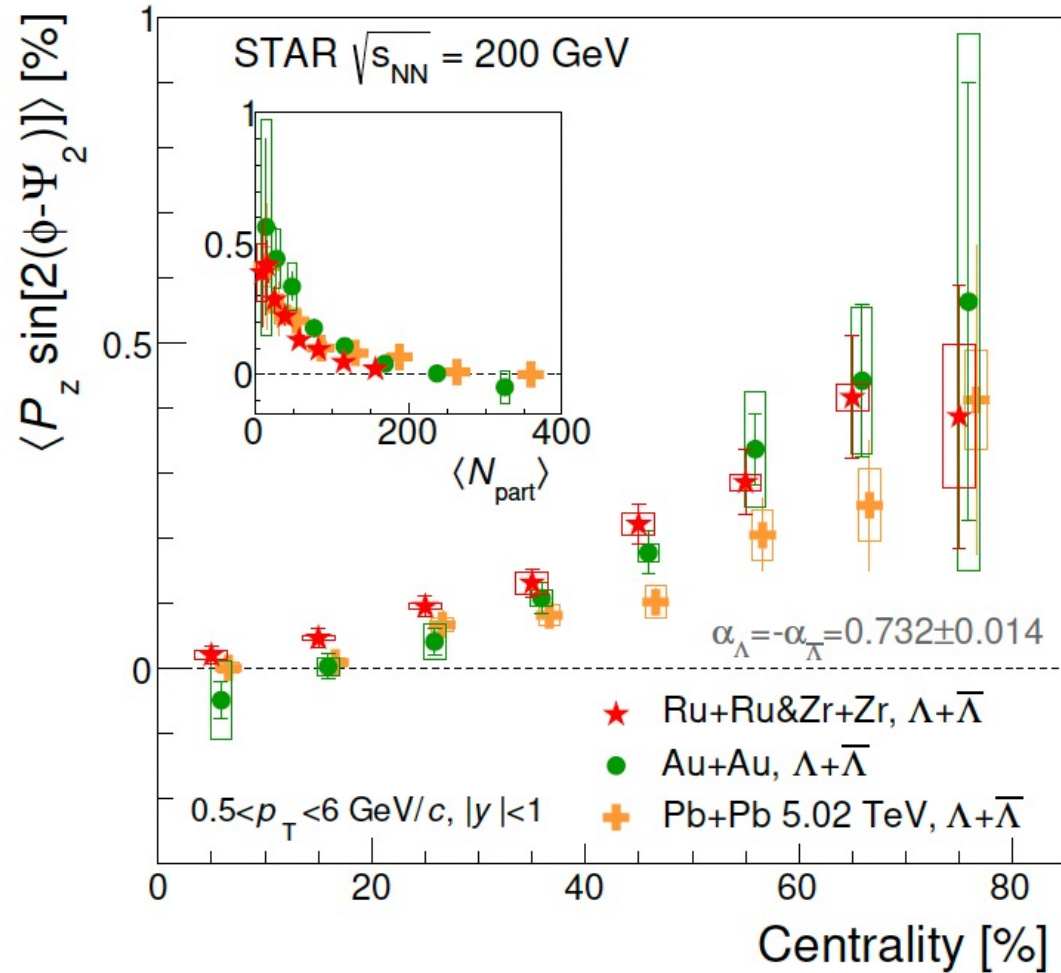
Centrality dependence of local polarization



- Local polarization w.r.t second-order event plane increases with centrality
- Significant local polarization w.r.t third-order event plane
- Comparable local polarization w.r.t second and third order event plane
- Hydrodynamic models with shear term reasonably describe the data for central collisions, but not for peripheral

S. Alzhvani et al., PRC 106.014905

Local polarization in different collisions



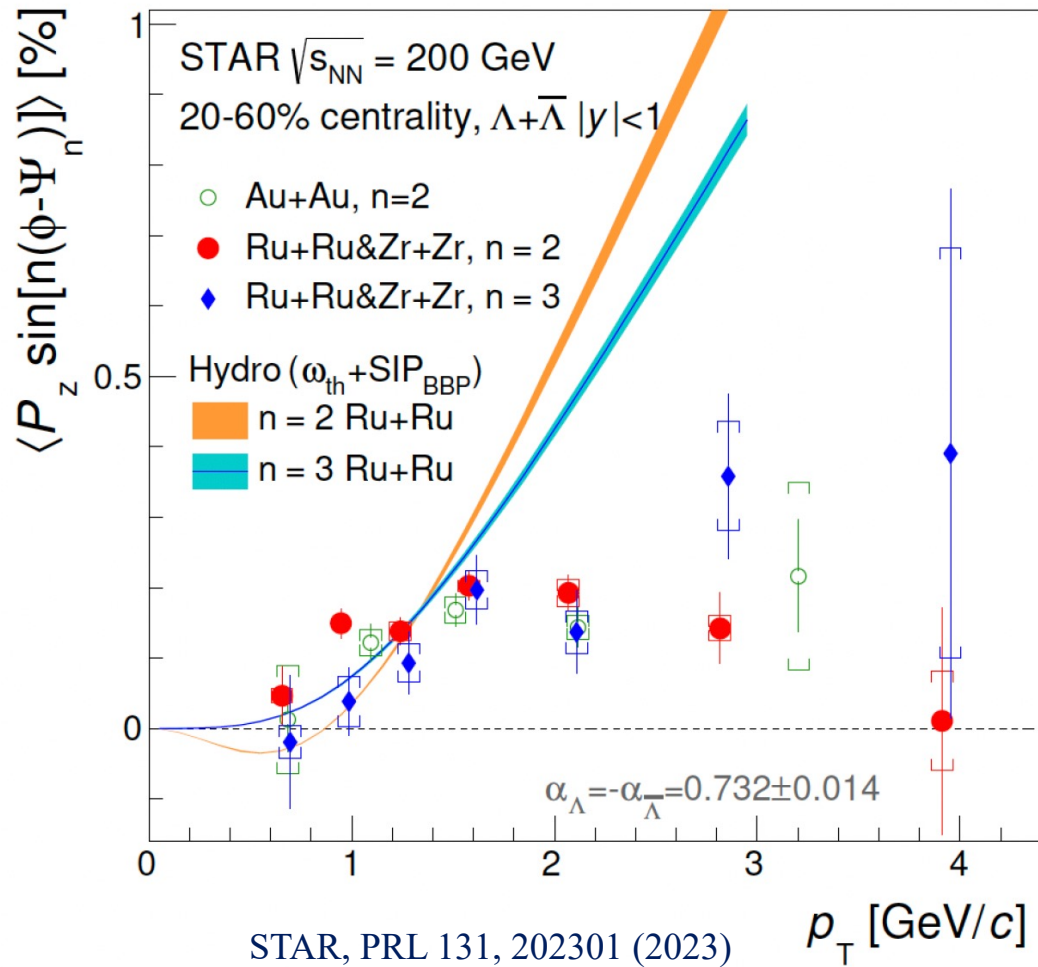
- Hint of system size dependence between isobar and Au+Au collisions
- Energy dependence is not obvious between 200 GeV Au+Au and 5.02 TeV Pb+Pb collisions

STAR, PRL 131, 202301 (2023)

Au+Au: STAR, PRL 123, 132301 (2019)

Pb+Pb: ALICE, arXiv:2107.11183

p_T dependence of local polarization



- Local polarization p_T dependence is observed
- Observed p_T dependence similar to that of elliptic (v_2) and triangular (v_3) flow
- Results are consistent between isobar and Au+Au collisions

Global polarization

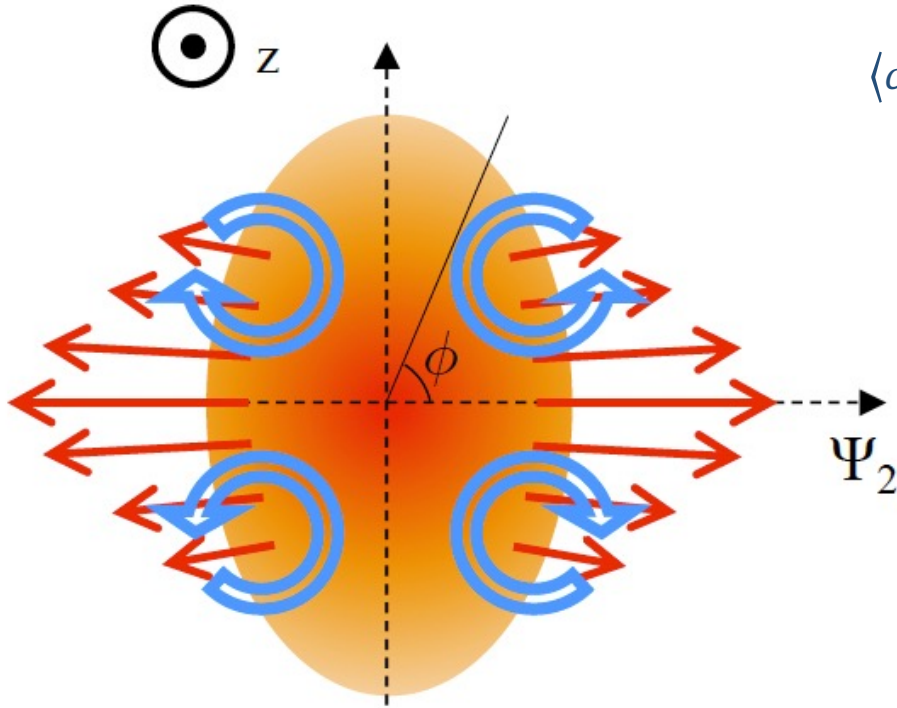
- ❑ No splitting observed between Λ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ global polarization in Au+Au collisions at 7.7-27 GeV BES-II and ${}^{96}_{44}\text{Ru} + {}^{96}_{44}\text{Ru}$, ${}^{96}_{40}\text{Zr} + {}^{96}_{40}\text{Zr}$ collisions at 200 GeV
- ❑ No collision system size dependence between Ru+Ru, Zr+Zr and Au+Au collisions at 200 GeV

Local polarization

- ❑ First observation of local polarization w.r.t third-order event plane in isobar collisions at 200 GeV
- ❑ Hint of collision system size dependence of local polarization when comparing between isobar and Au+Au
- ❑ Local polarization p_T dependence is observed, trend are similar to that of elliptic (v_2) and triangular (v_3) flow



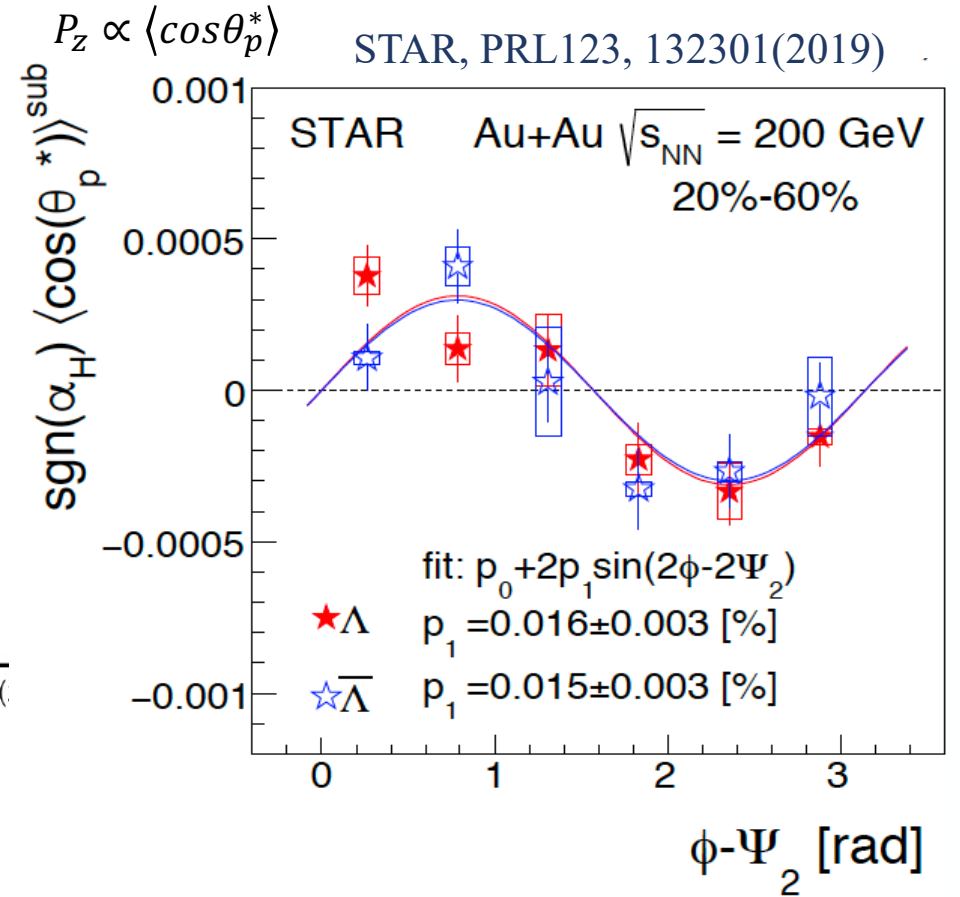
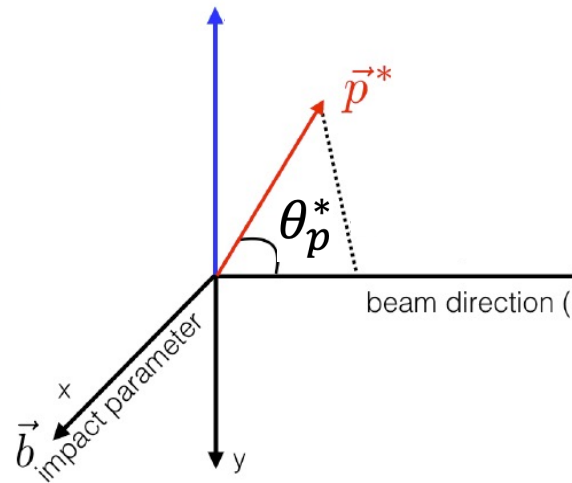
Thanks for your attention



$$\langle \cos\theta_p^* \rangle = \int \frac{dN}{d\Omega^*} \cos\theta_p^* d\Omega^*$$

$$= \alpha_\Lambda P_z \langle (\cos\theta_p^*)^2 \rangle$$

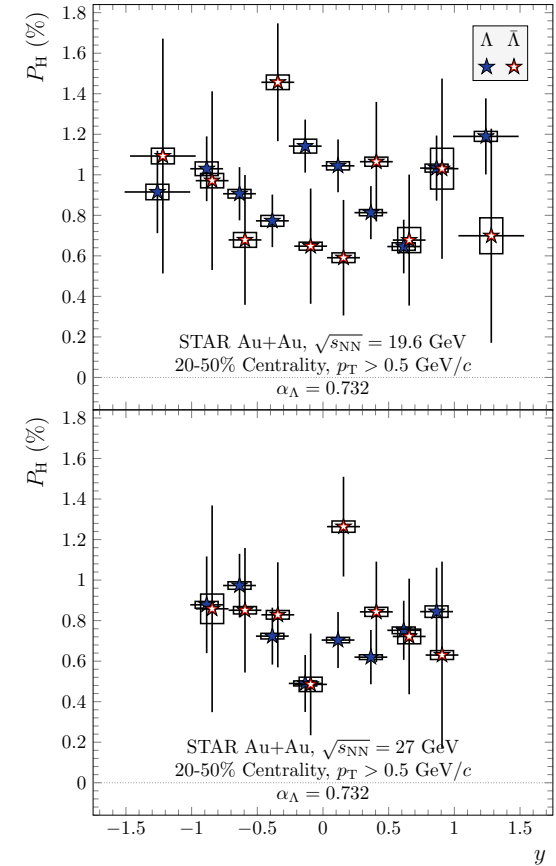
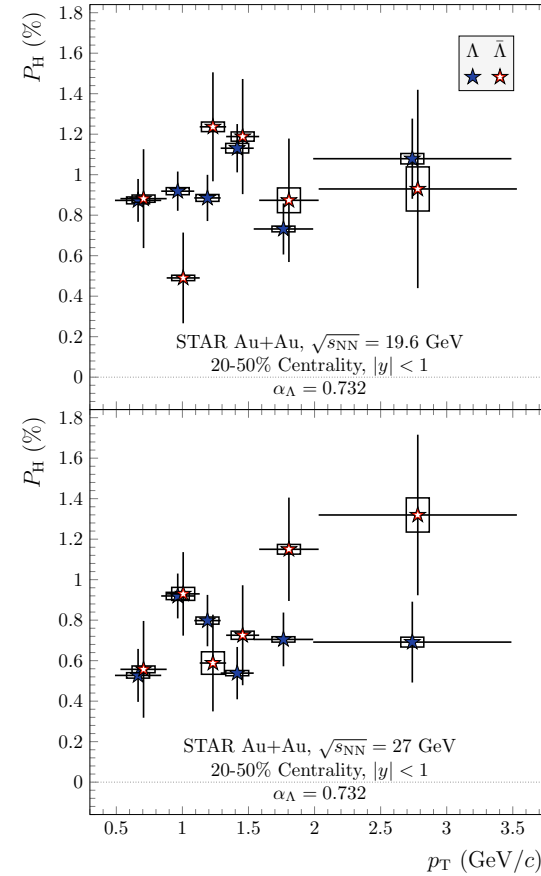
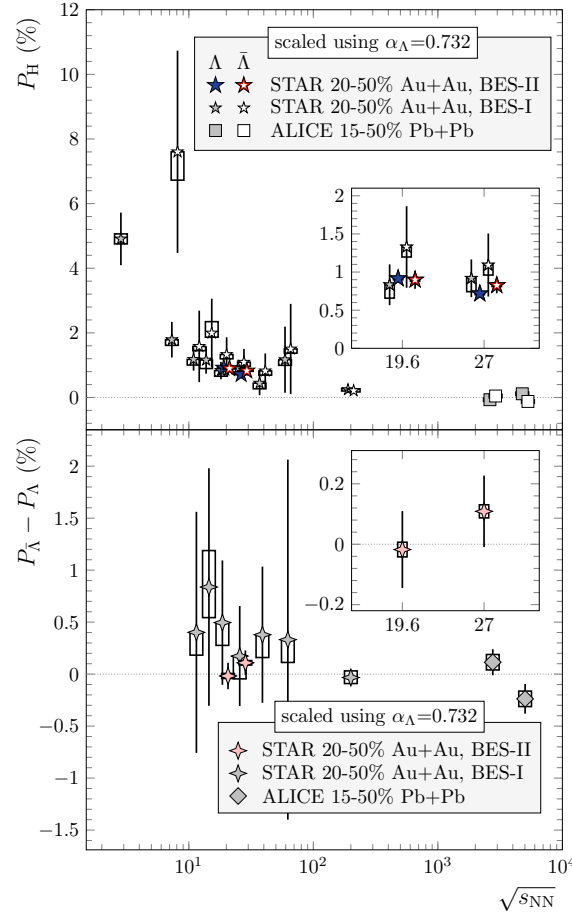
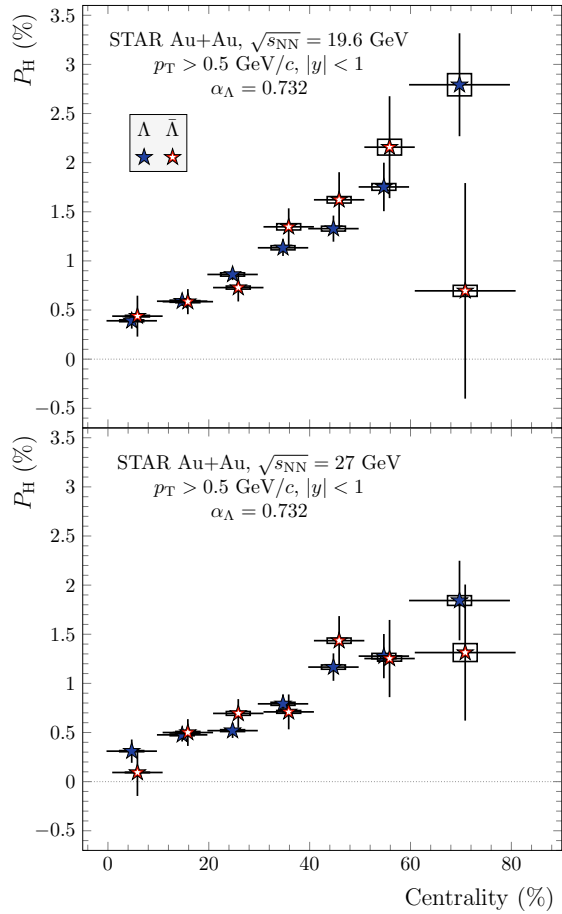
$$P_z = \frac{\langle \cos\theta_p^* \rangle}{\alpha_\Lambda \langle (\cos\theta_p^*)^2 \rangle}$$



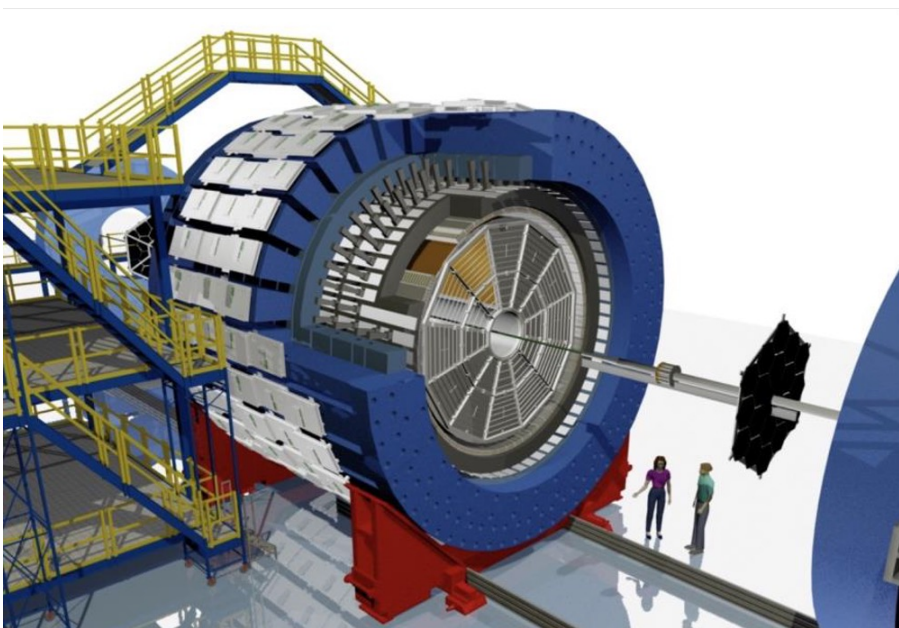
Local vorticity induced by anisotropic flow results in polarization along the beam direction, expected from the “elliptic flow”

STAR has observed the local polarization with second order event plane in Au+Au collisions

Global polarization collision energy dependence



- Significant global polarization centrality dependence observed
- Lambda and antiLambda global polarization are consistent
- No observed dependence of global polarization on p_T



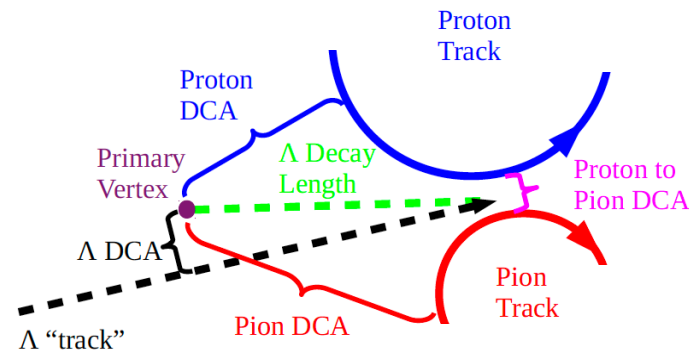
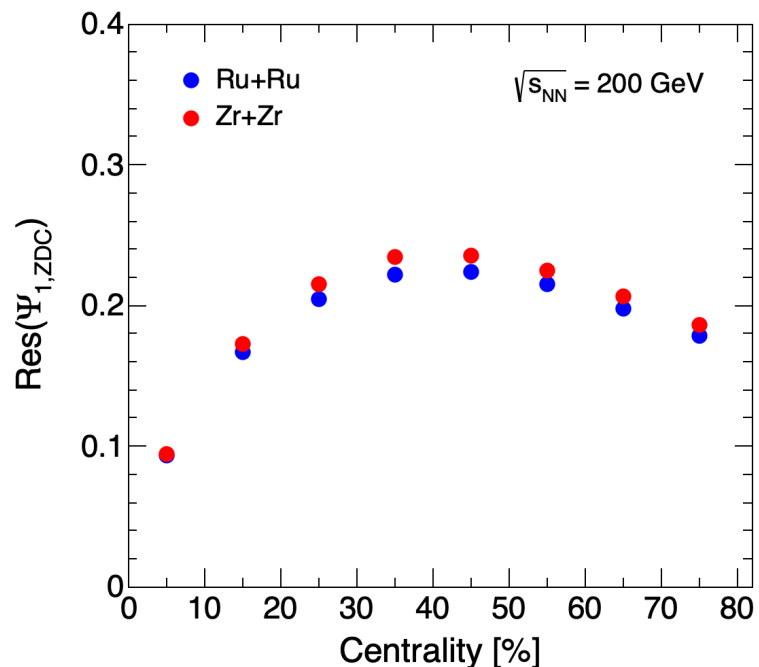
Event plane reconstruction:

Time Projection Chamber
Zero Degree Calorimeters

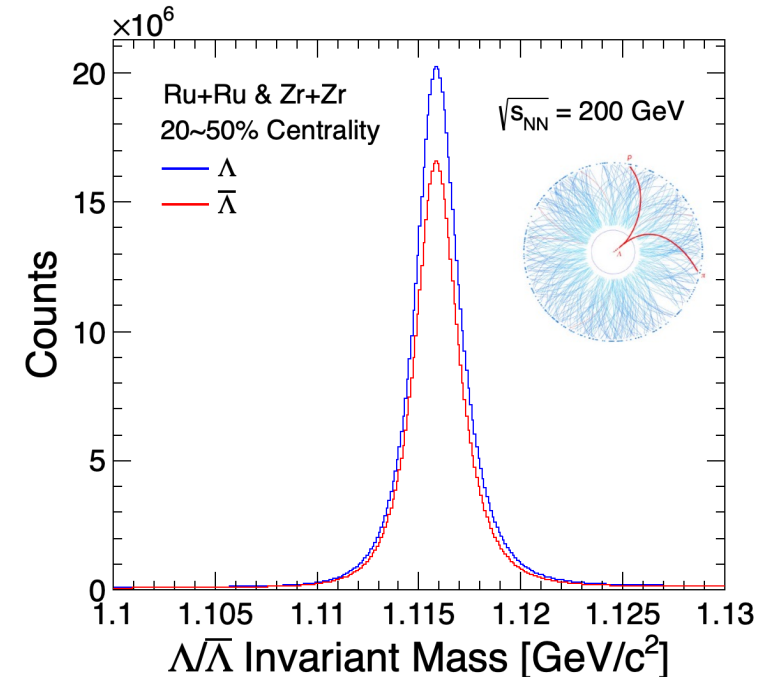
$\Lambda/\bar{\Lambda}$ reconstruction:

Time Projection Chamber
Time Of Flight

Event plane resolution

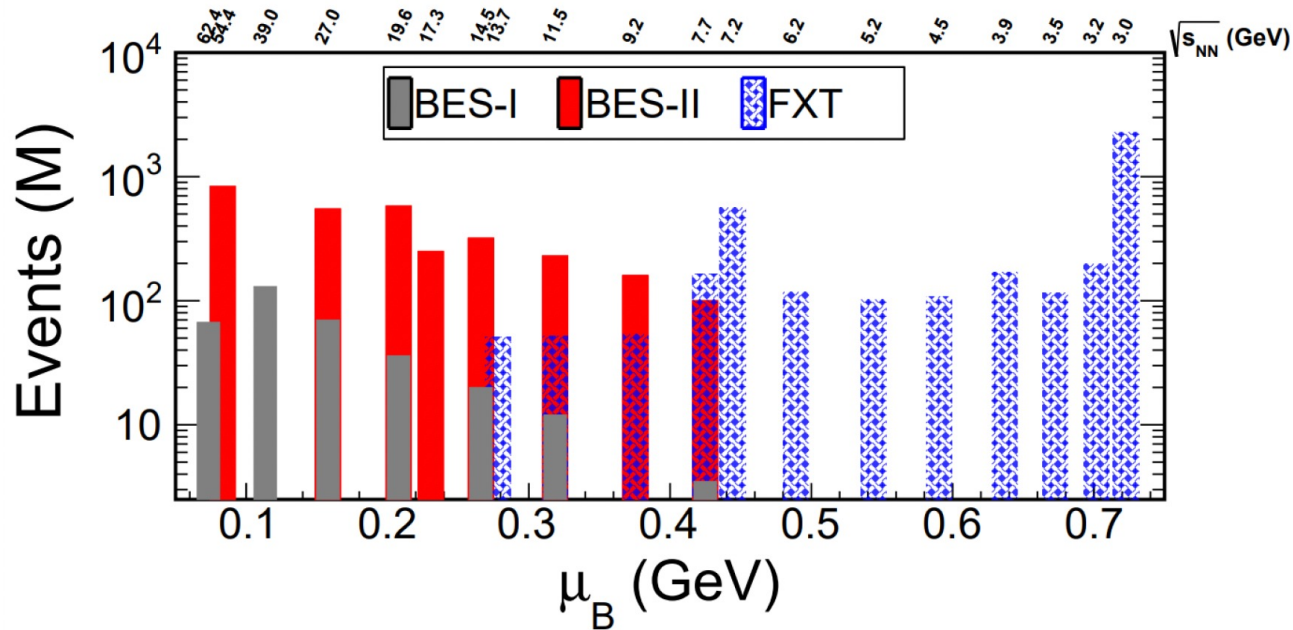


$\Lambda/\bar{\Lambda}$ reconstructed with TPC tracks

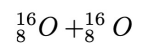
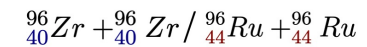
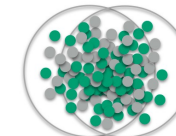
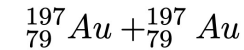
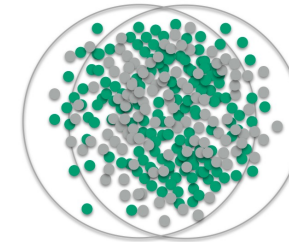


- $\Lambda \rightarrow p + \pi^-$
- $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p} + \pi^+$
- Background fraction < 3%

BES-I (2010-2017) and BES-II (2018-2021) statistics



System	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)	Events (10^6)	Year
O+O	200	400	2021
Au+Au	200	20000	2023+ 2025



- ❑ Global polarization splitting in low energy BES-II?
- ❑ Local polarization collision energy dependence?
- ❑ Global polarization in O+O collisions?