

NA61/SHINE experiment: ion program

SHINE - **S**PS **H**eavy **I**ons and **N**eutrino **E**xperiment

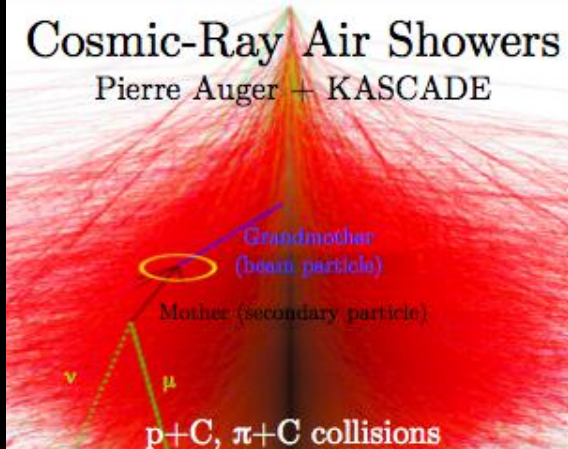
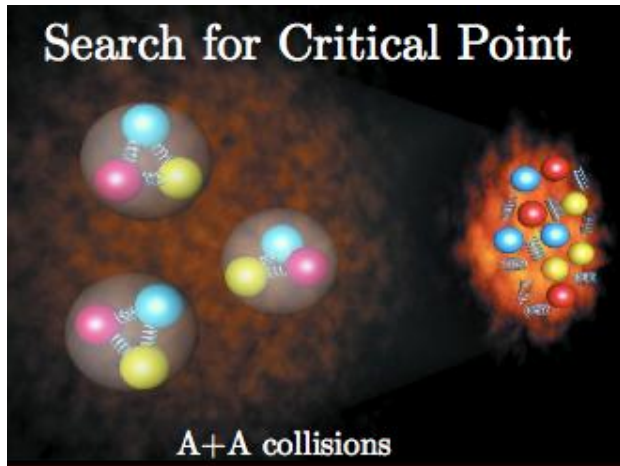
Roman Płaneta
Jagiellonian University, Kraków

for the NA61/SHINE collaboration



**134 physicists from 27 institutes
and 15 countries**

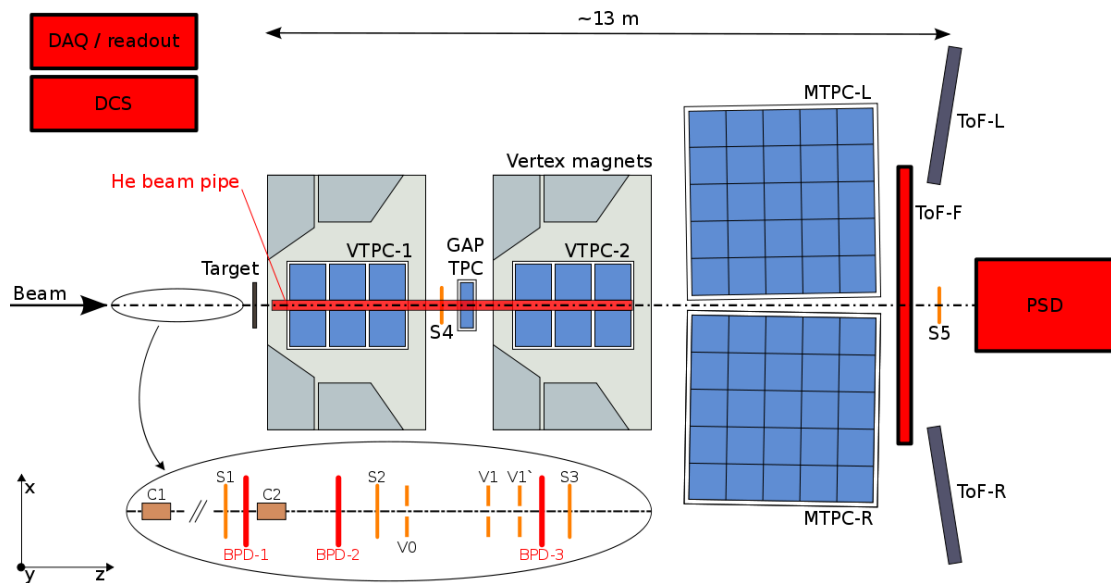
NA61/SHINE experiment



NA61/SHINE physics program:

- **Critical Point and Onset of Deconfinement,**
- **Neutrino physics,**
- **Cosmic-ray physics**

Detector

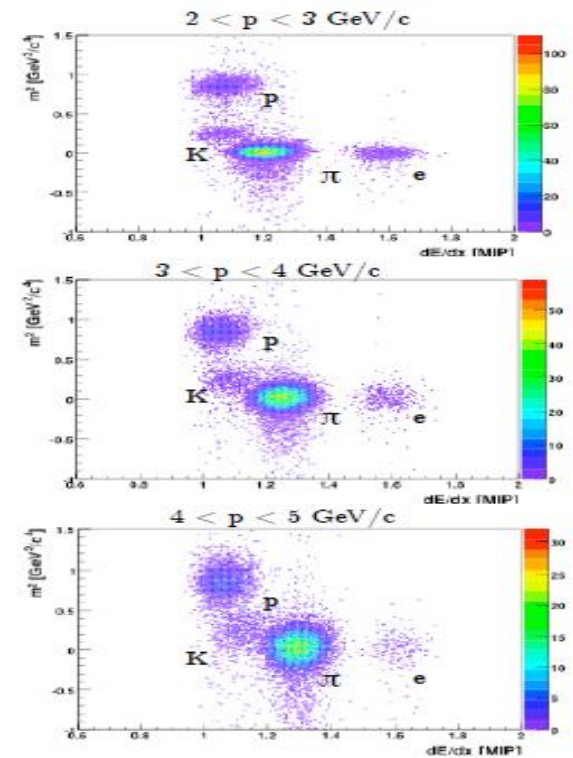


TPC read-out - an increase of the data rate by a factor of 10 compared to the NA49 rate

TOF-F detector - acceptance X 2

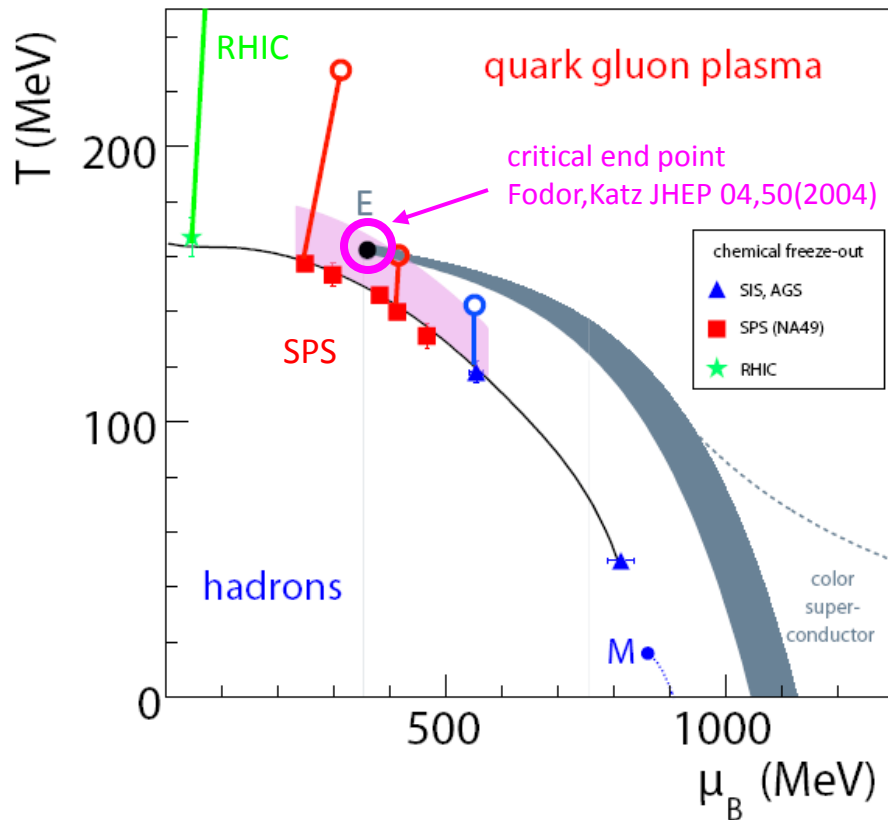
Projectile Spectator Detector - with a resolution of 1 nucleon

He beam pipe - reduction of the δ -electron background by a factor of 10



Particle identification:
Combined energy loss and Time of Flight measurements

Physics of strongly interacting matter

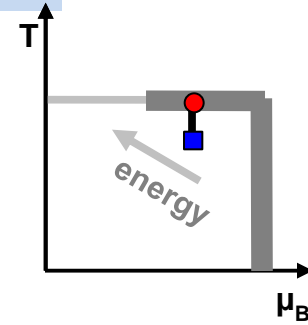


- QCD considerations suggest a 1st order phase boundary ending in a critical point
- hadro-chemical freeze-out points are obtained from statistical model fits to measured particle yields
- T and μ_B approach phase boundary and estimated critical point at SPS
- evidence of onset of deconfinement from rapid changes of hadron production properties
- search for indications of the critical point as a maximum in fluctuations

Evidence for the onset of deconfinement

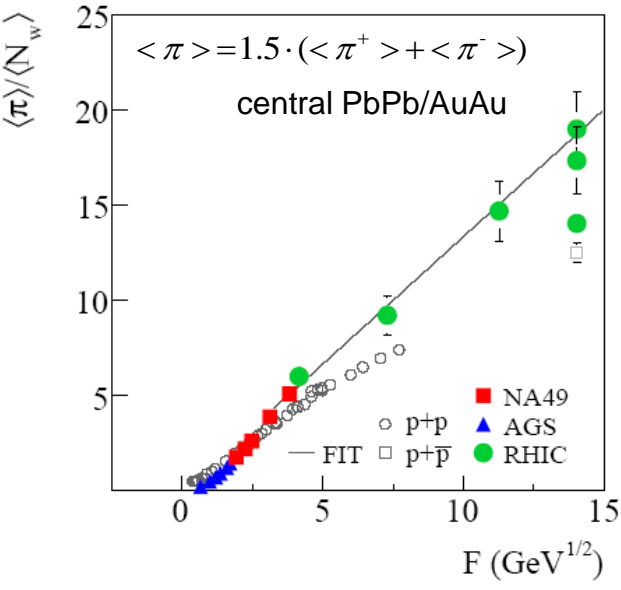
Onset of Deconfinement: early stage hits transition line, predicted & observed signals: kink, horn, step

SMES model, M.Gazdzicki and M.Gorenstein, Acta Phys. Pol.30,2705(1999)
M.Gazdzicki et al., arXiv:1006.1765



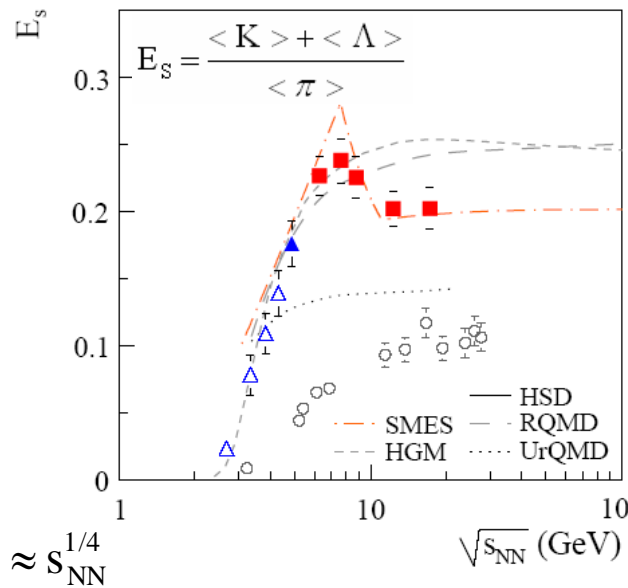
the kink

pion yield per participant



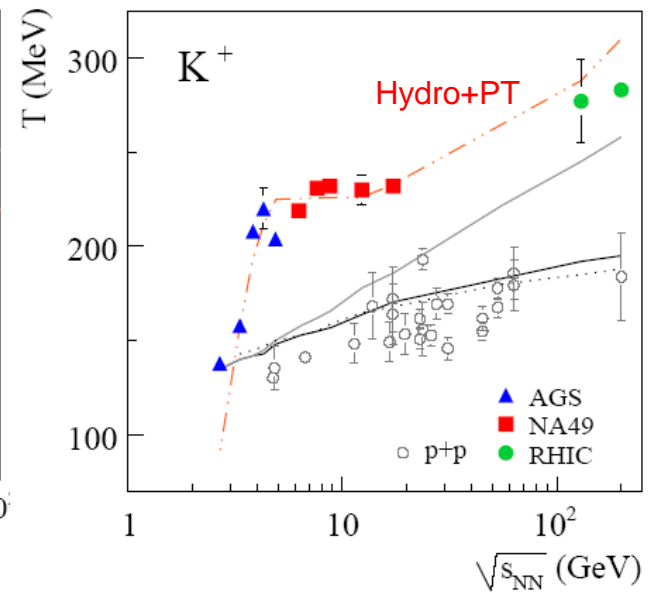
the horn

ratio of strange particle to pion yield



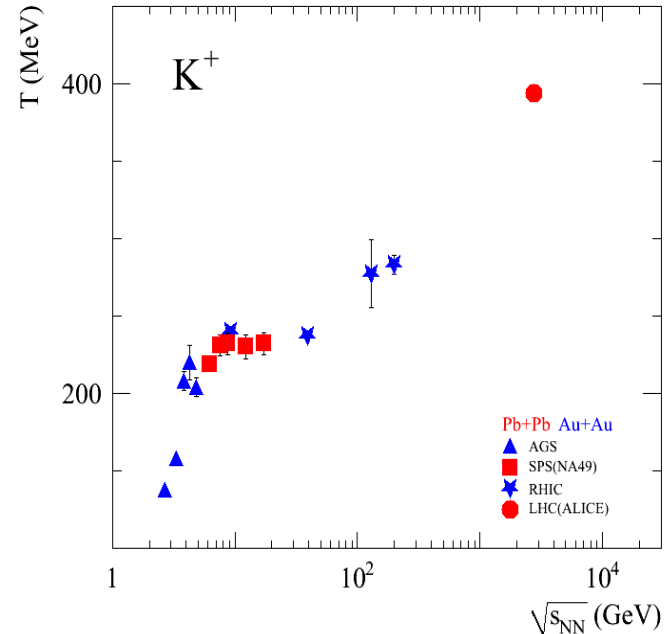
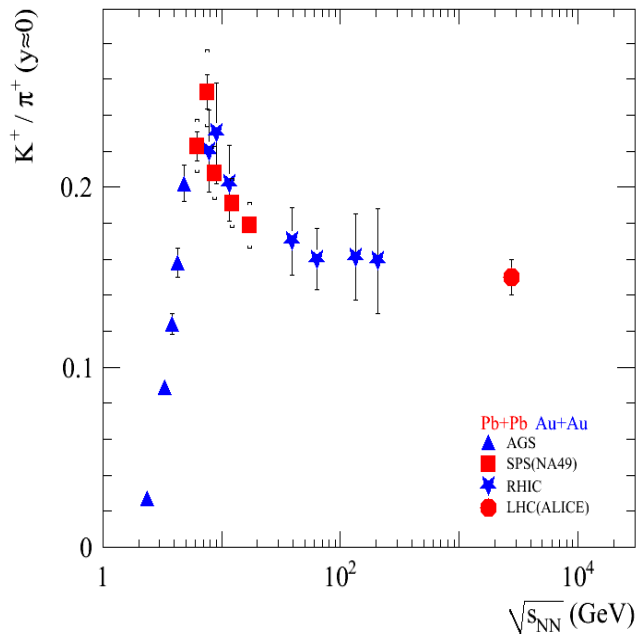
the step

shape of transverse mass spectra



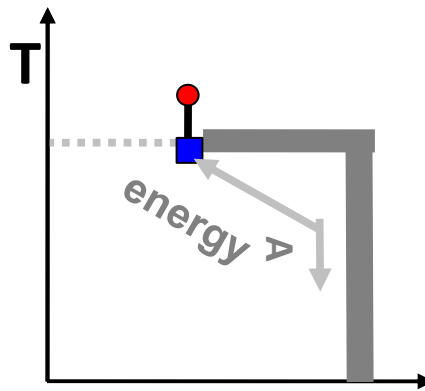
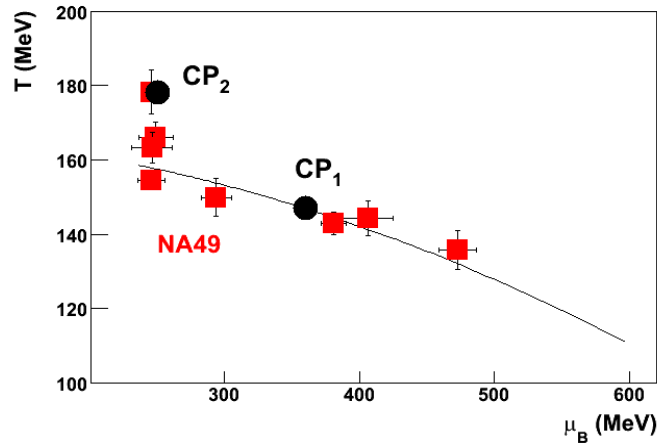
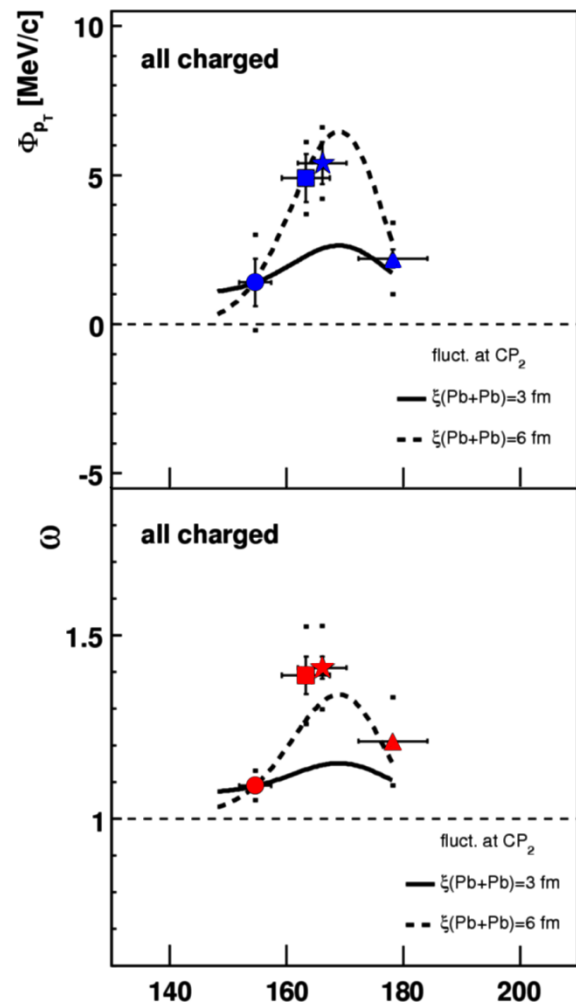
NA49, C. Alt et al., PRC77,024903(2008)

Verification of the NA49 results by STAR and ALICE

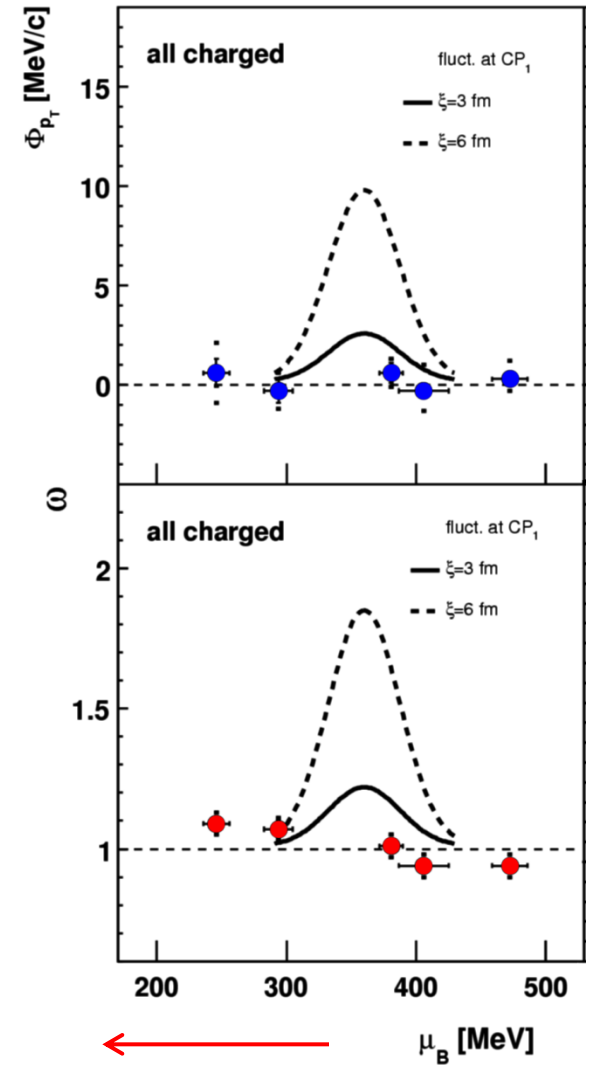


- The RHIC results confirm the NA49 measurements at the onset of deconfinement
- The LHC data demonstrate that the energy dependence of hadron production properties shows rapid changes only at low SPS energies

Results of critical point search from NA49



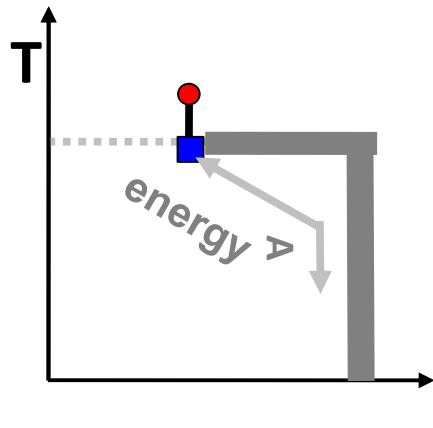
first hint of the
hill of fluctuations?



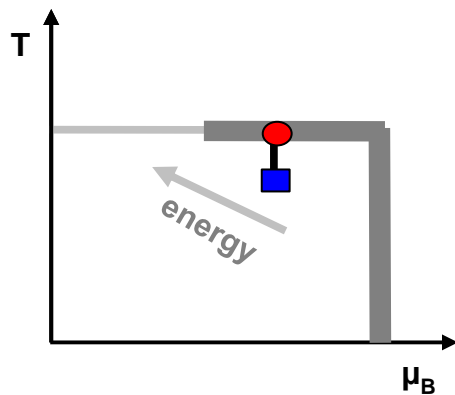
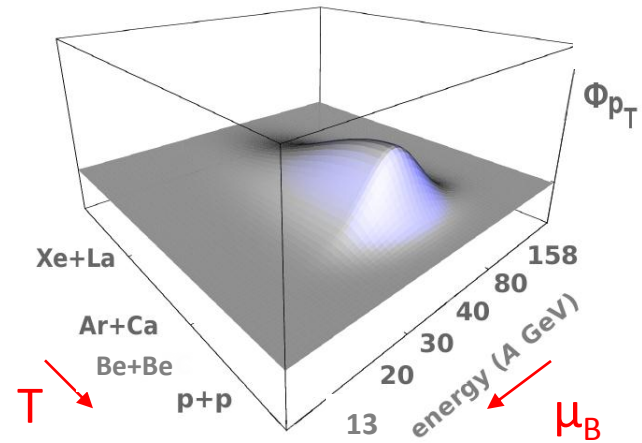
energy for central Pb + Pb

← $T_{\text{chem}} \text{ [MeV]}$
 system size at 158 GeV

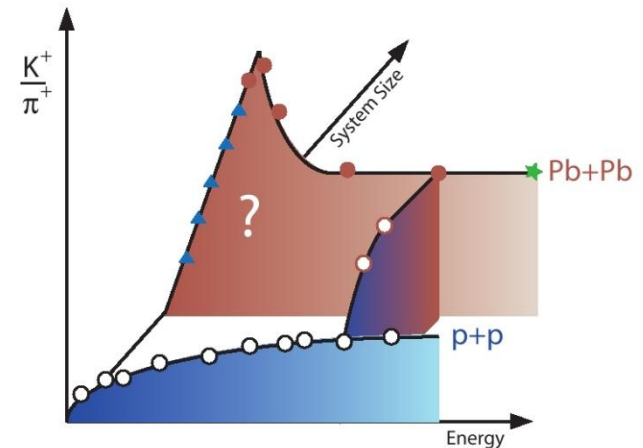
Ion physics program of NA61/SHINE: scan in energy and system size



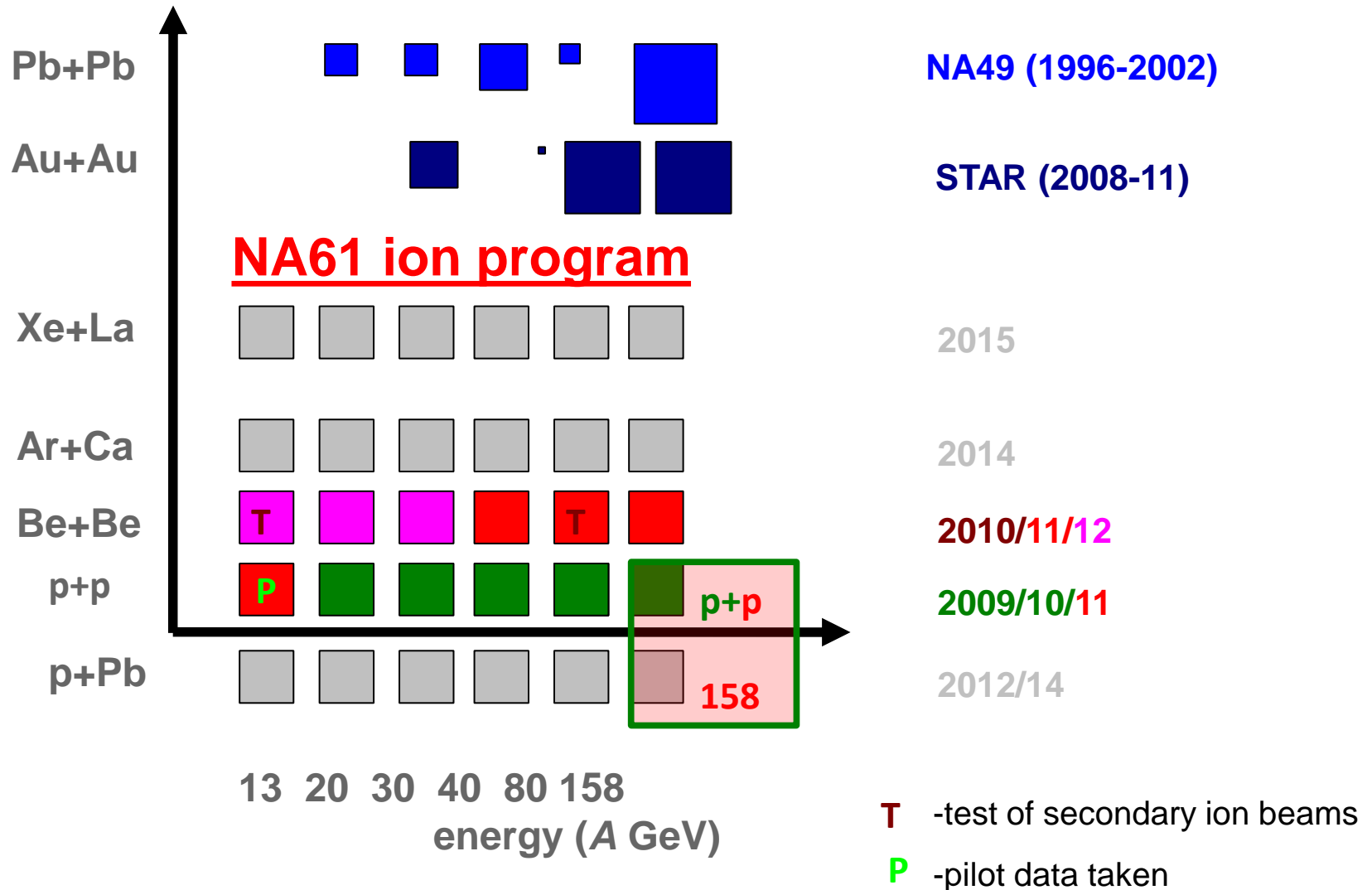
search for hill of fluctuation
measures
as signature of
critical point



study onset of
deconfinement:
e.g. disappearance
of horn etc.



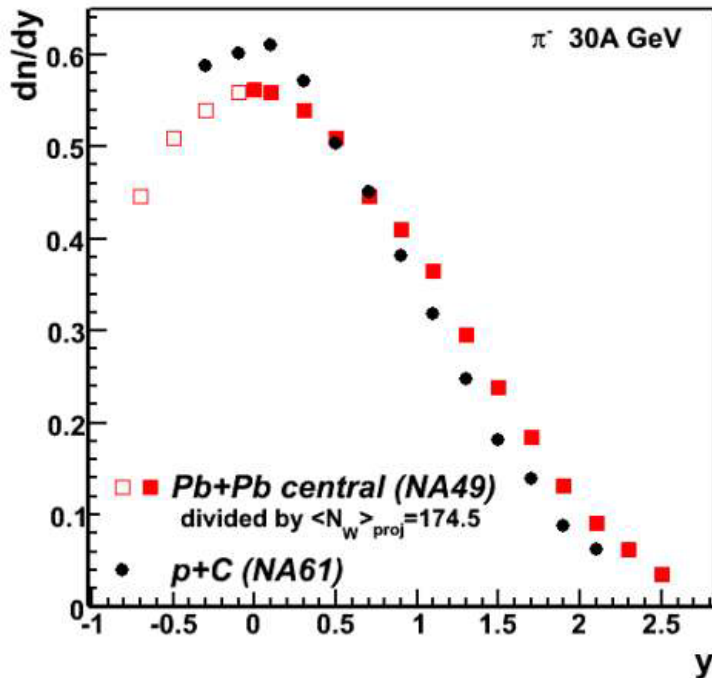
Progress and plans in data taking for CP&OD



NA61 preliminary results on p+C collisions

Pion spectra at 31 GeV/c (*arXiv:1101.3250 and (A. Aduszkiewicz and T. Palczewski, Thu. P153)*)

Comparison between p+C (NA61) and **central Pb+Pb (NA49)** at 30A GeV

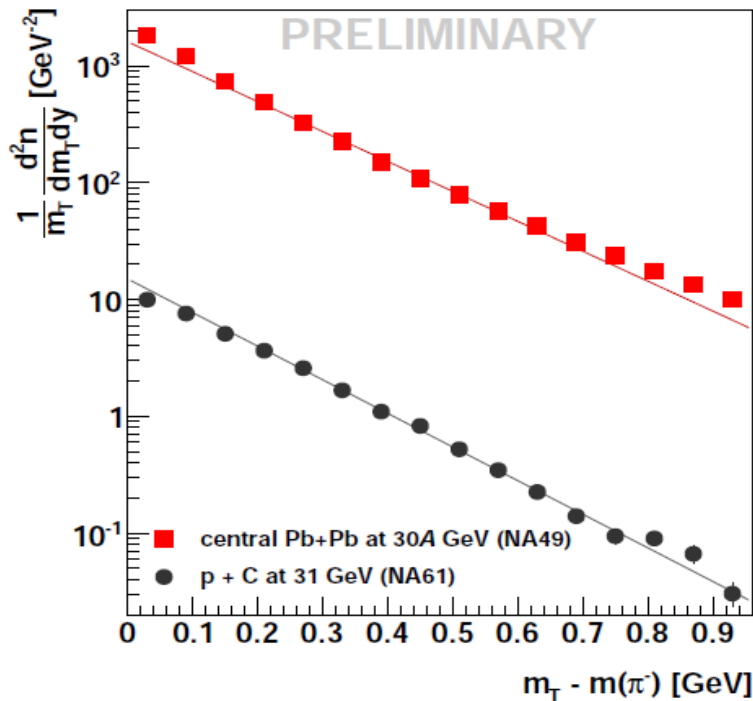


- Mean pion multiplicity is approximately proportional to the mean number of wounded nucleons in the projectile nucleus
- Precise data on p+A add significant constrains for models

NA61 preliminary results on p+C collisions

Pion spectra at 31 GeV/c (*arXiv:1101.3250 and (A. Aduszkiewicz and T. Palczewski, Thu. P153)*)

Comparison between p+C (NA61) and **central Pb+Pb (NA49)** at 30A GeV



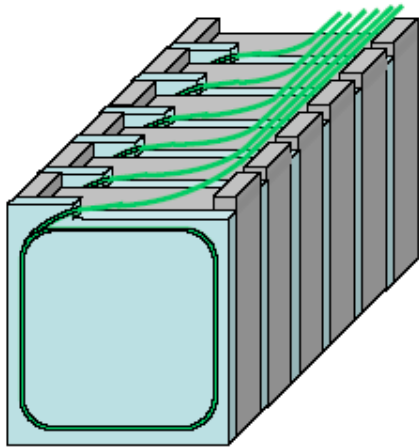
- **p + C - convex form (with respect to the corresponding exponential fit) of the transverse mass spectrum**
- **Pb + Pb –concave spectrum**
- **significant collective flow in Pb + Pb collisions**

Summary

- verification of NA49 results on the onset of deconfinement by STAR and ALICE
- search for critical point of strongly interacting matter presently inconclusive
- 2D scan of fluctuations in μ_B , T phase diagram was started by NA61/SHINE with p+p interactions at six momenta (13-158 GeV/c)
- first results are being released
- energy scan with secondary Be beam will start this year

Additional slides

PSD – Projectile Spectator Detector (completion for 2012)



- 60 lead/scintillator sandwiches
- 10 longitudinal sections
- 6 WLS-fiber/MAPD
- 10 MAPDs/module
- 10 Amplifiers with gain~40

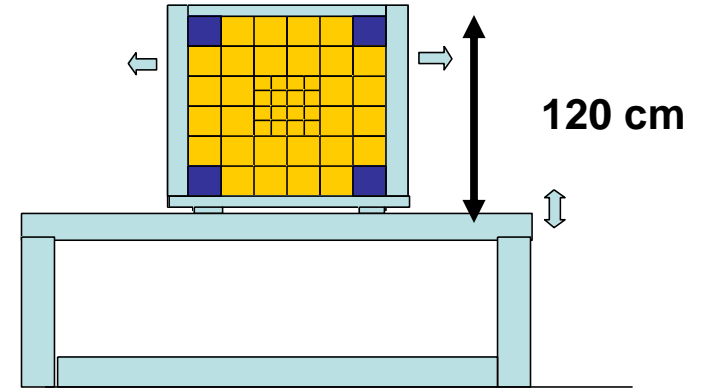
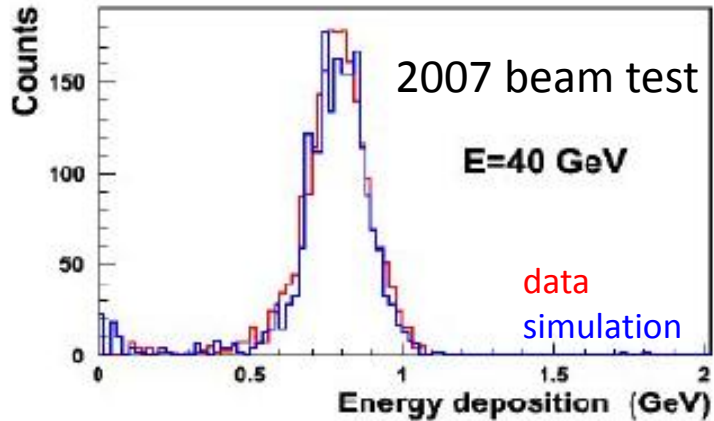
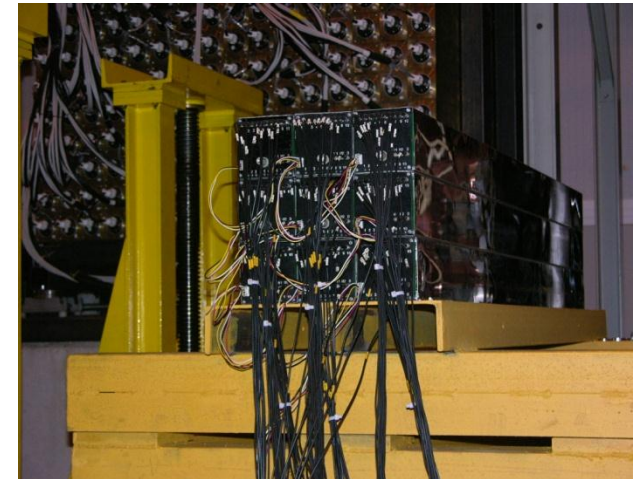


Fig 1 Front view of the PSD on a rig platform



$$\sigma(E)/E = 56\%/ \sqrt{E(\text{GeV})} + 2\%$$



Fluctuation measures studied by NA49

- scaled variance ω of the multiplicity distribution $P(N)$

$$\omega = \frac{\text{Var}(N)}{\langle N \rangle} = \frac{\langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2}{\langle N \rangle}$$

superposition model: $\omega(A+A) = \omega(N+N) + \langle N \rangle \omega_{\text{part}}$

independent particle emission: $\omega = 1$

ω affected by participant fluctuations

- Φ_x measure of fluctuations of observable x ($\langle p_{\text{PT}} \rangle$, $\langle \Phi \rangle$, Q , identity, ...)

M.Gazdzicki and S.Mrowczynski, Z.Phys.C54,127(1992)

$$\Phi_x = \sqrt{\frac{\langle Z^2 \rangle}{\langle N \rangle}} - \sqrt{\langle z^2 \rangle}; \quad z = x - \langle x \rangle, \quad Z = \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \langle x \rangle)$$

superposition model: $\Phi_x(A+A) = \Phi_x(N+N)$

independent particle emission: $\Phi_x = 0$

Φ_x strongly intensive fluctuation measure

- σ_{dyn} measure of particle ratio fluctuations (K/π , p/π , K/p)

$$\sigma_{\text{dyn}} = \text{sign}(\sigma_{\text{data}}^2 - \sigma_{\text{mix}}^2) \sqrt{|\sigma_{\text{data}}^2 - \sigma_{\text{mix}}^2|}; \quad \sigma_{\text{dyn}}^2 = |v_{\text{dyn}}|$$

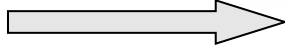
E-by-E fit of particle multiplicities required

mixed events used as reference

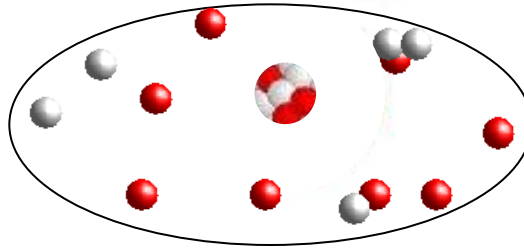
intensive fluctuation measure

Secondary Be beam: basic idea

Pb
primary
Pb beam
from the SPS



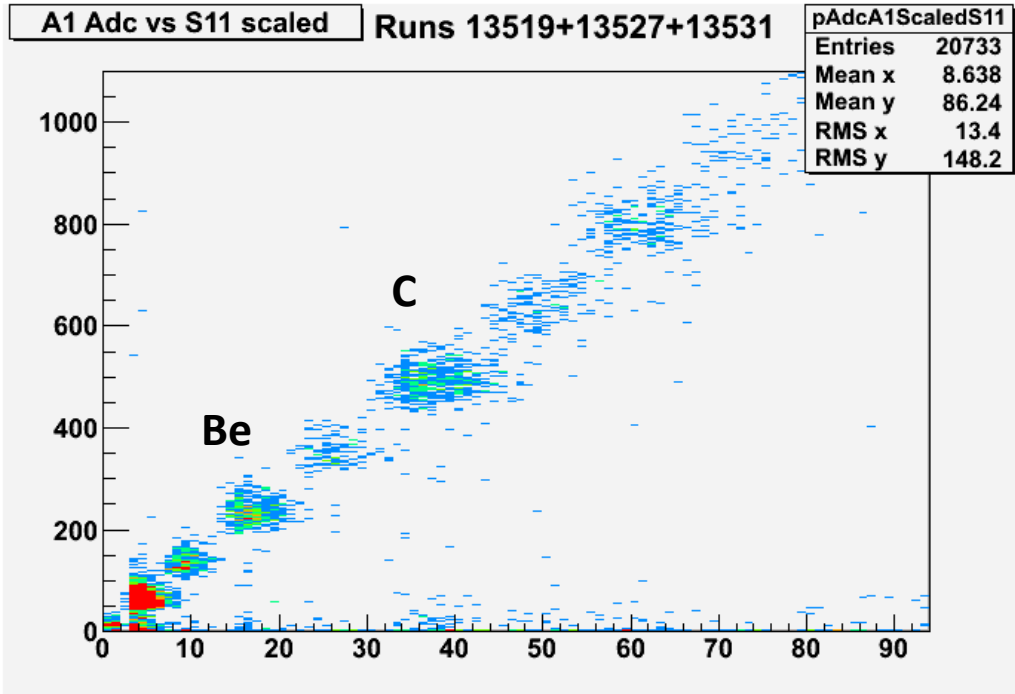
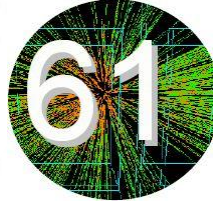
fragmentation
target



Pb fragments



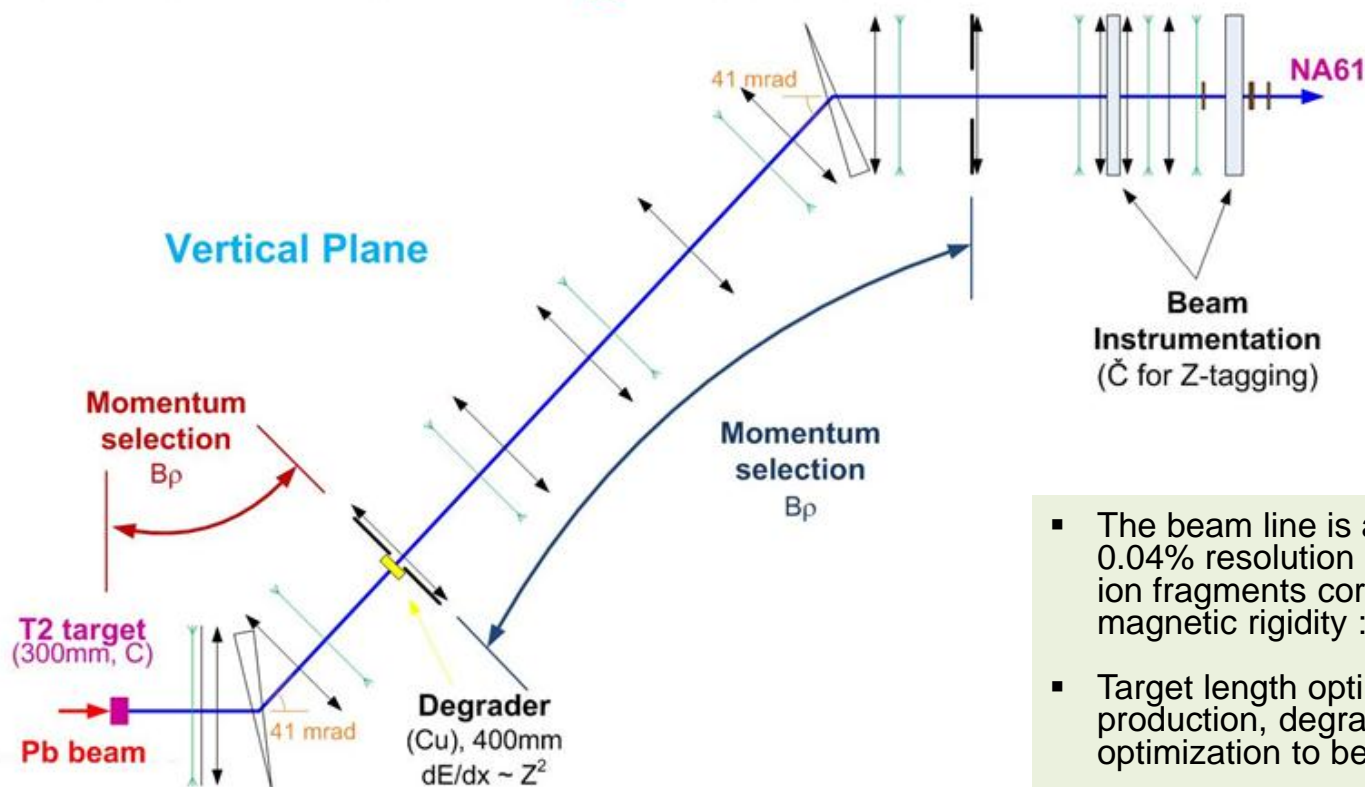
fragment
separator



Test of secondary ion beams

Secondary Be beam: fragment separator

H2 Beam Line for Fragmented Ion Beam

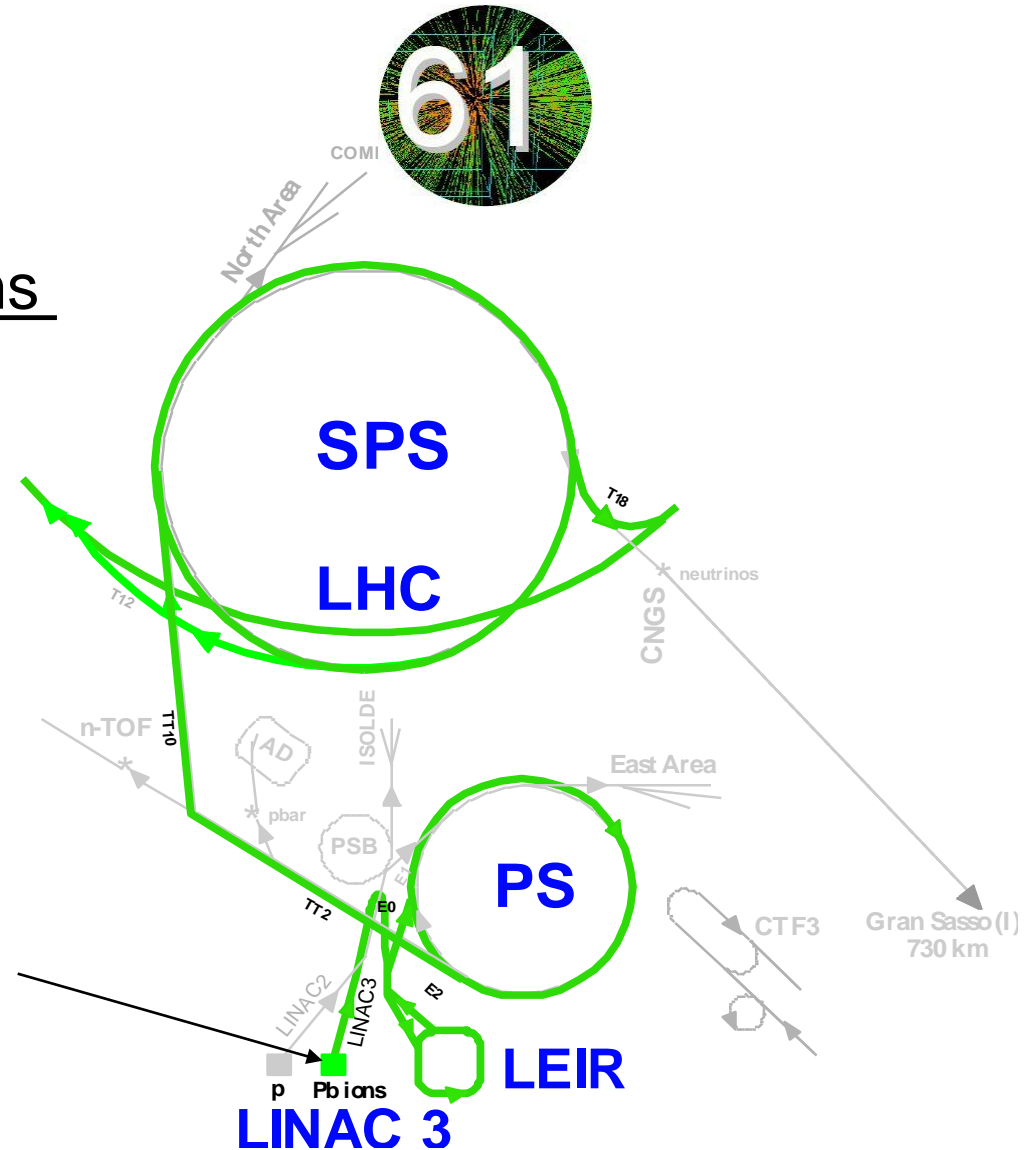
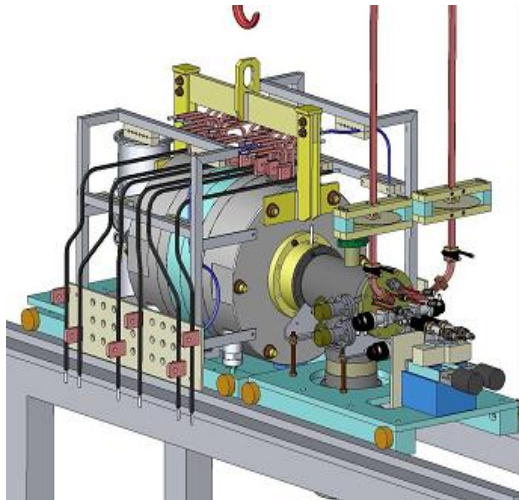


- The beam line is a double spectrometer with 0.04% resolution that helps to separate the ion fragments corresponding to a selected magnetic rigidity : $B\rho$
- Target length optimized to fragment production, degrader with variable length – optimization to be determined from the tests

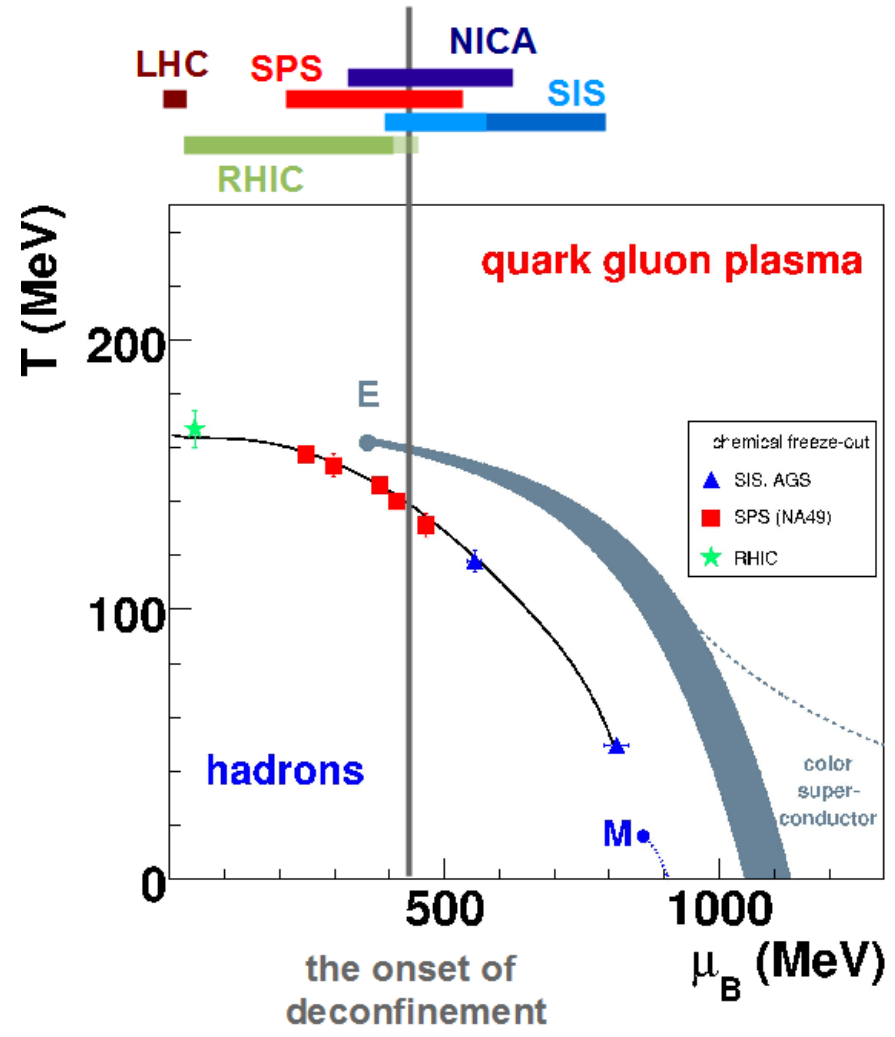
Ion beams for NA61

Primary Ar, Xe and Pb beams

ECR ion source



QCD critical point searches – future experimental landscape



partly complementary programs
 planned at CERN SPS 2011
 BNL RHIC 2010
 DUBNA NICA 2015 ?
 GSI SIS-CBM 2017 ?

strong points of NA61:

- tight constraint on spectators
- high event rate at all SPS energies
- flexibility to change A and energy

Strong points of BNL/STAR:

- full uniform azimuthal acceptance
- excellent TOF identification
- low track density