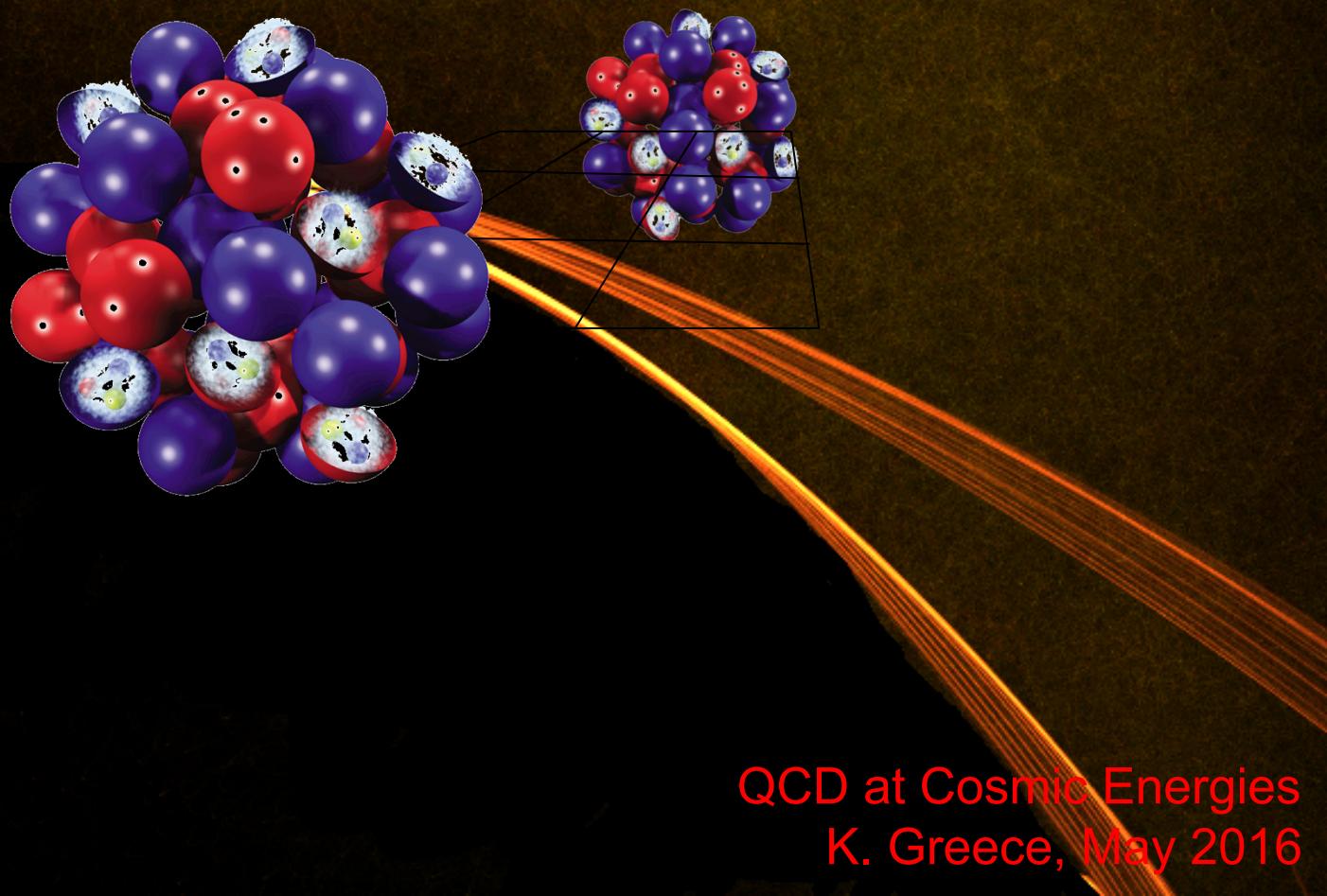
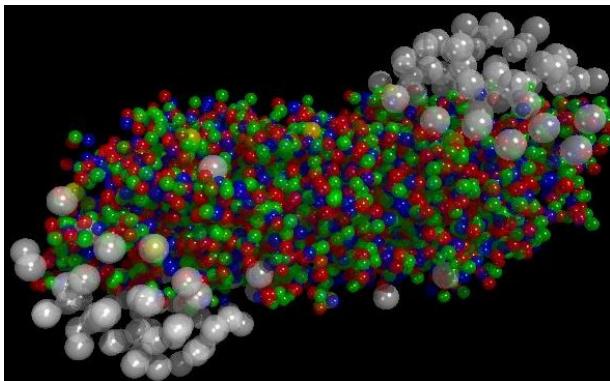


Emergent Properties of QCD and its Phase Diagram



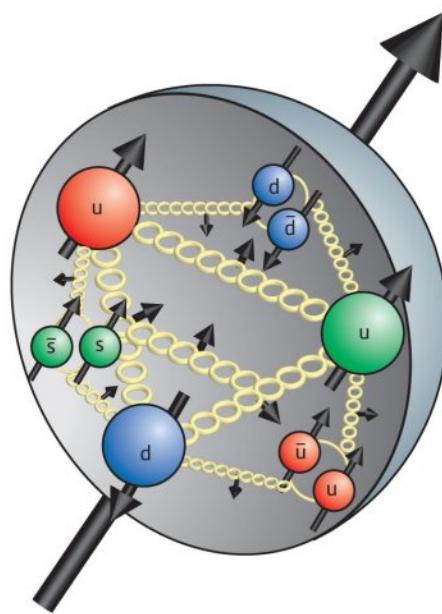
The Big Picture at RHIC

How do collective, many-body phenomena arise from first-principles QCD?



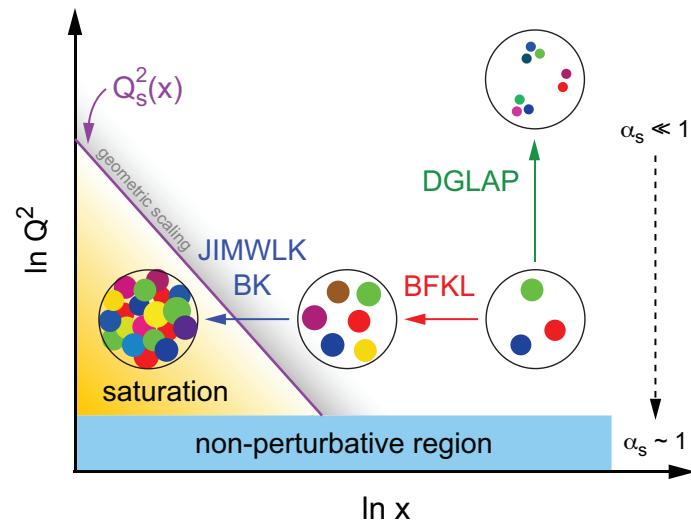
Quark-Gluon Plasma

How can this be described by a few numbers: T , μ , η/s ?



Polarized Protons

How does this become $1/2$?



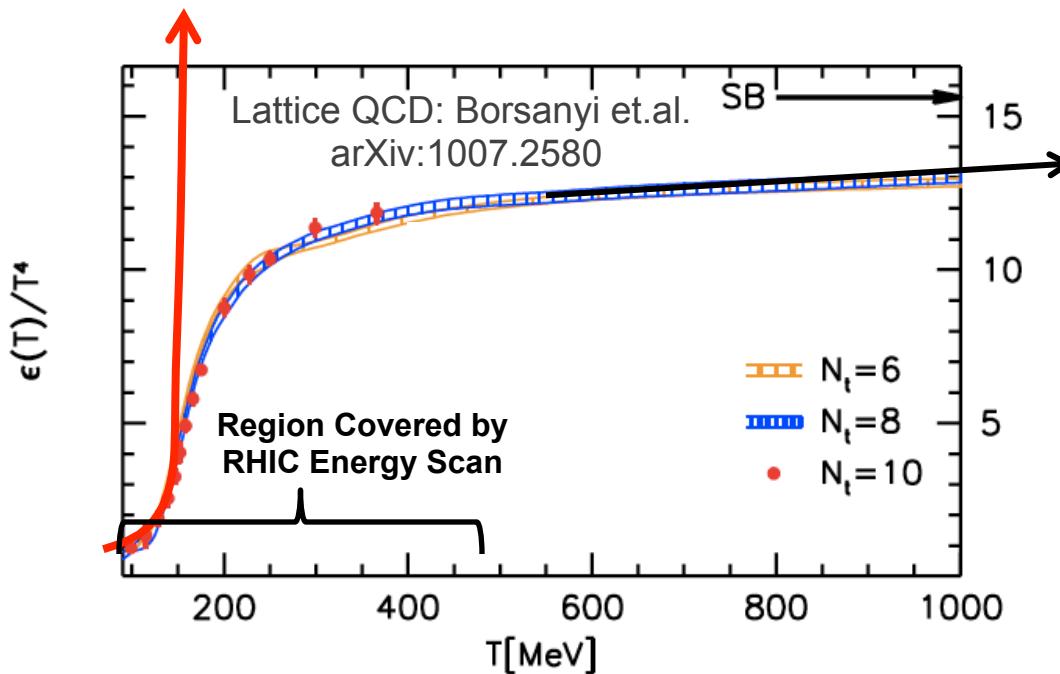
Gluons in Nuclei

How does Q_s emerge from a non-linear evolution

Thermodynamics of QCD

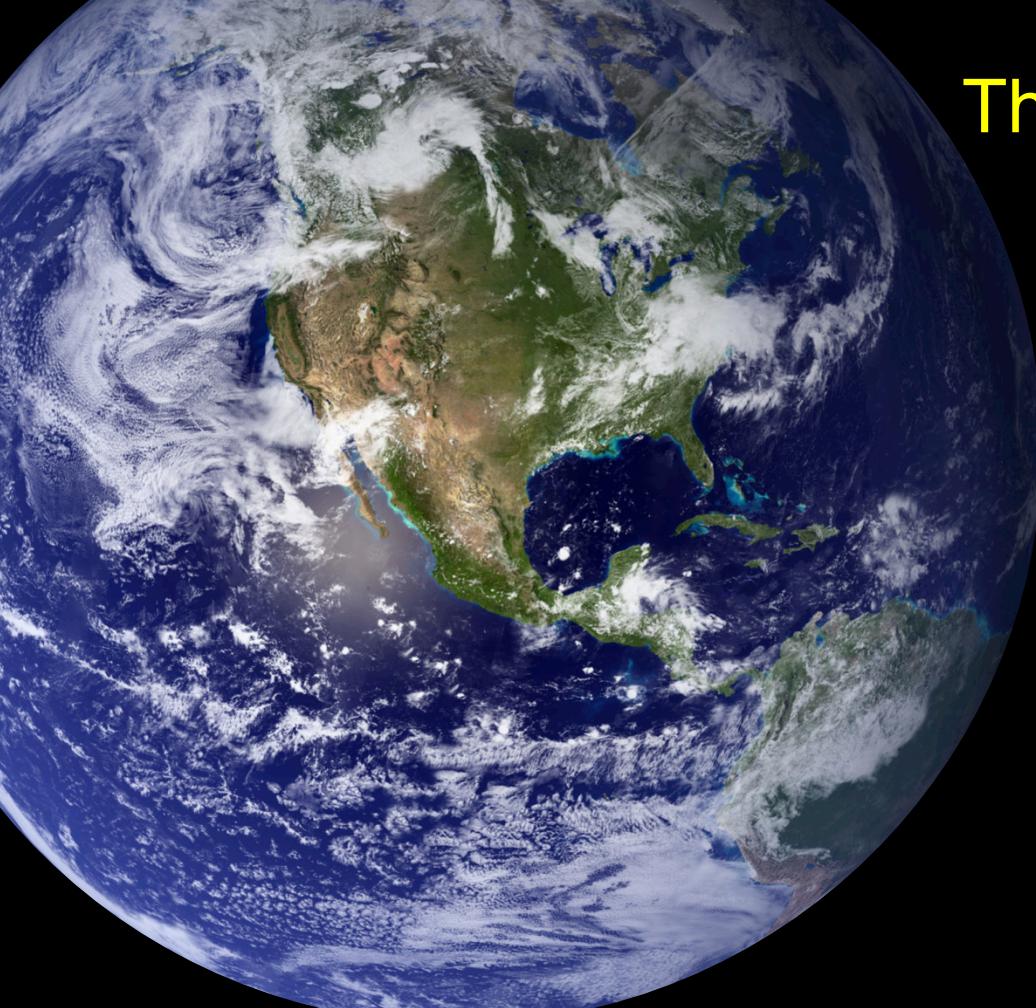
Quantum Chromodynamics shows a rapid crossover to QGP:
 ϵ/T^4 (\propto # degrees-of-freedom) plateaus when quarks and gluons start to become the relevant degrees of freedom

Hadron Gas:
maximum T



QGP: no maximum
adding energy increases T,
instead of creating heavier
hadrons

The QCD phase transition that occurred at one μ -sec after the Big Bang is accessible in lab experiments today



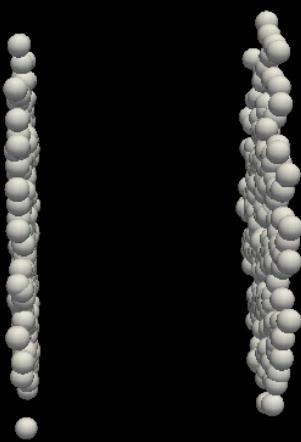
The density required is like packing the entire earth inside a stadium

These densities can be achieved in particle colliders





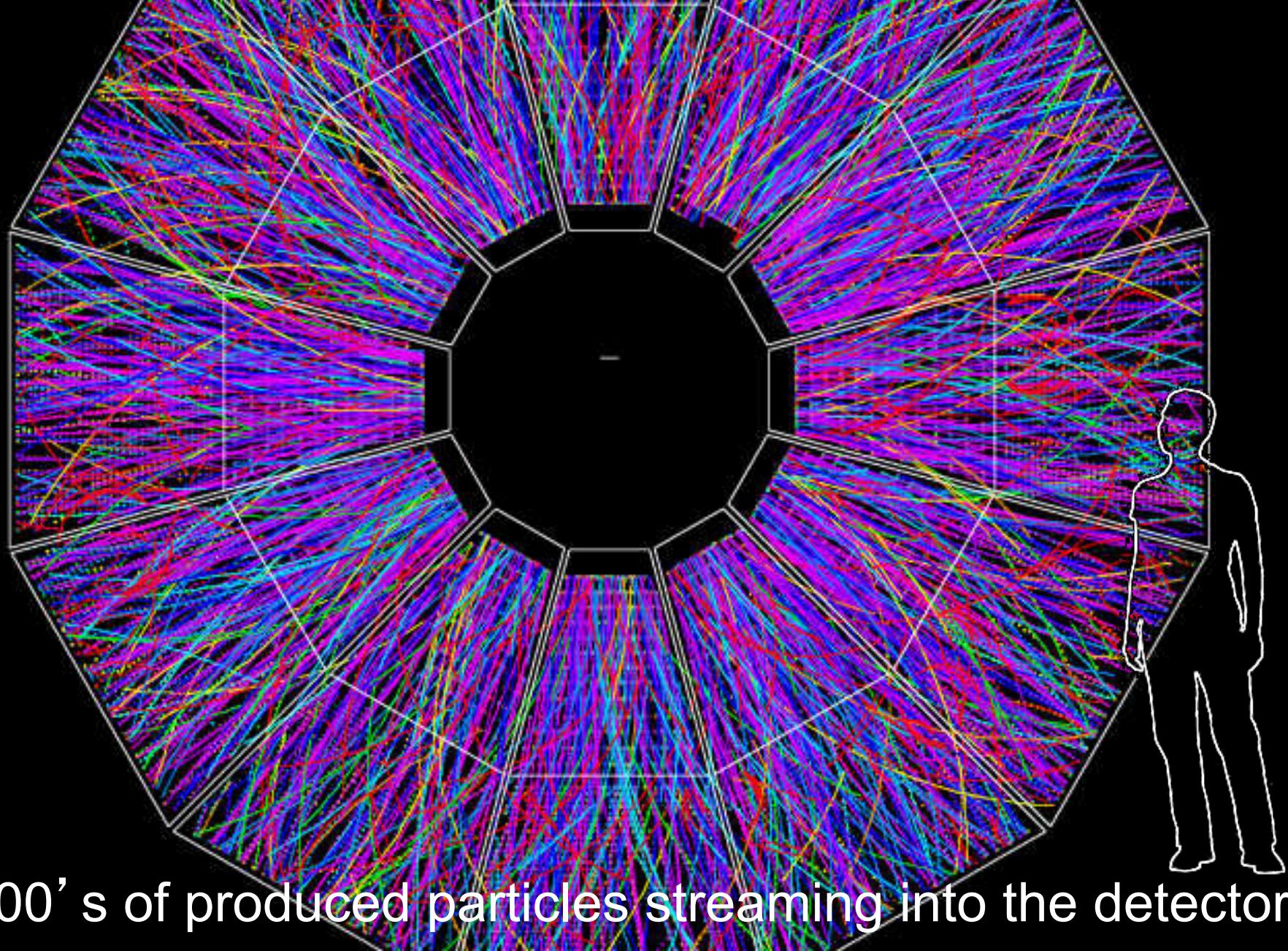
$t = 0.1 \text{ fm}$



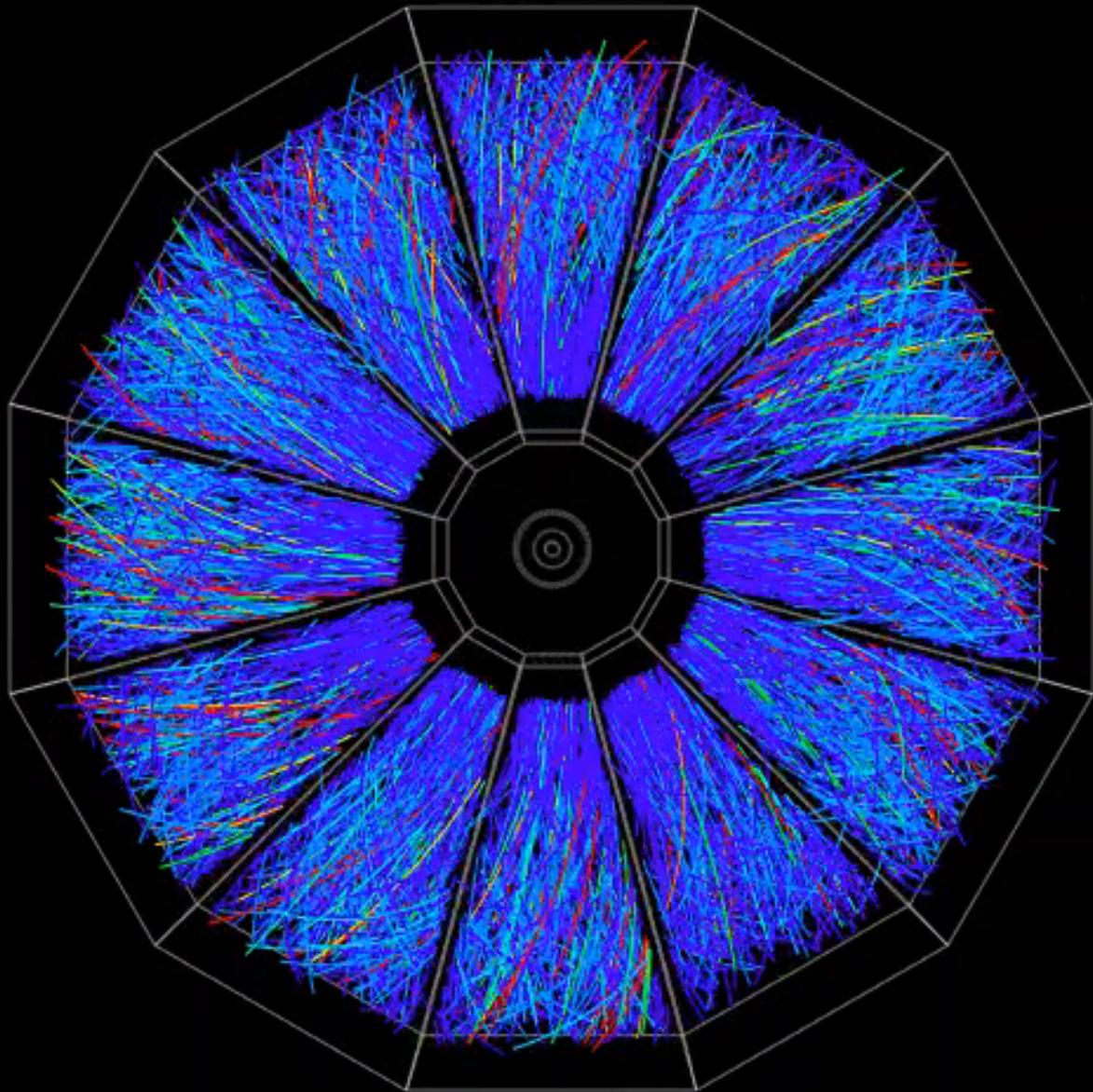
MADA.us

The collision region is $\sim 10^{-15}$ meters across
Fireball lasts for $\sim 10^{-22}$ seconds

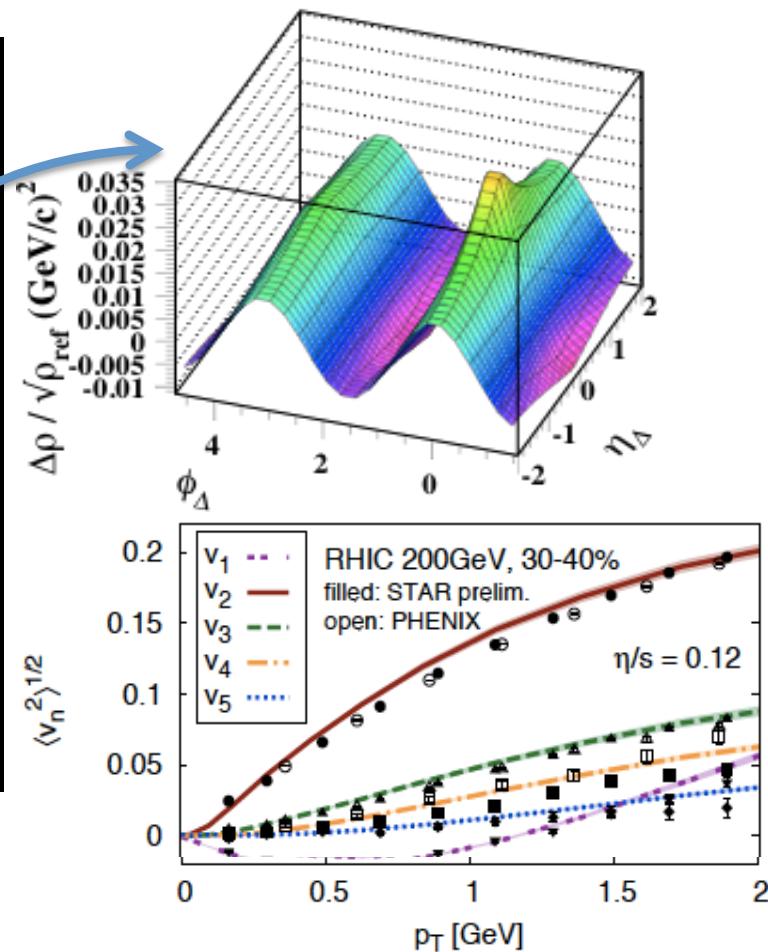
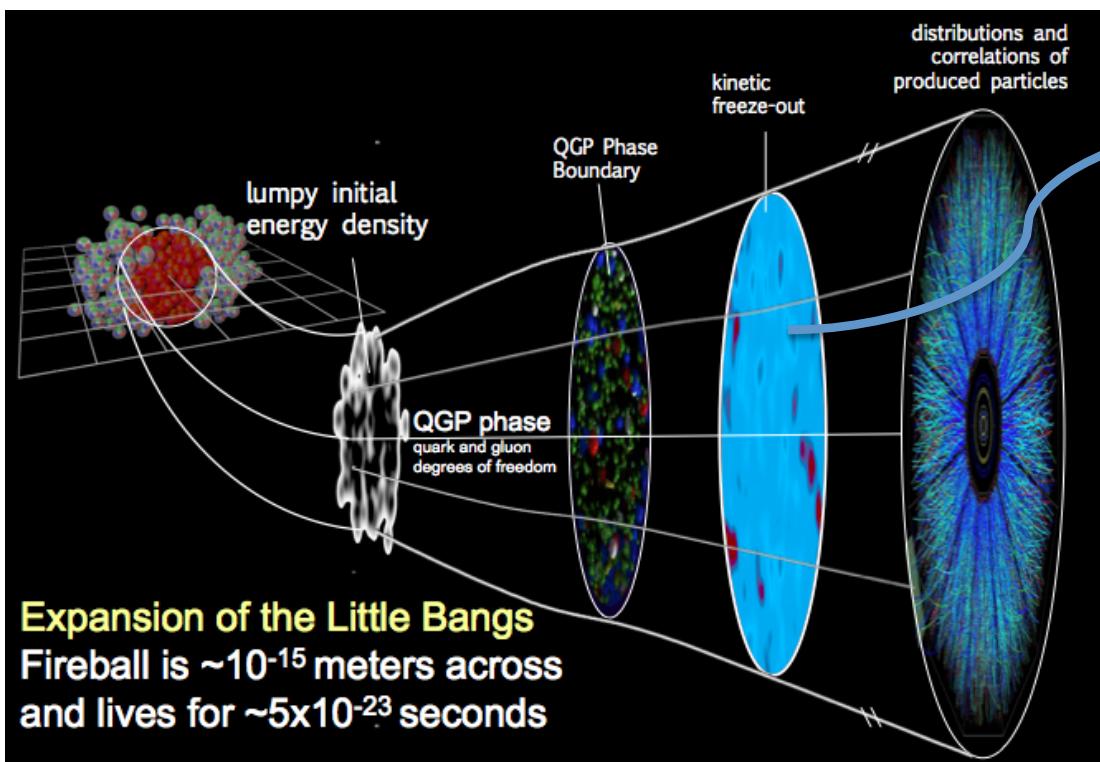
Transverse Projection of One STAR Event



1000's of produced particles streaming into the detector



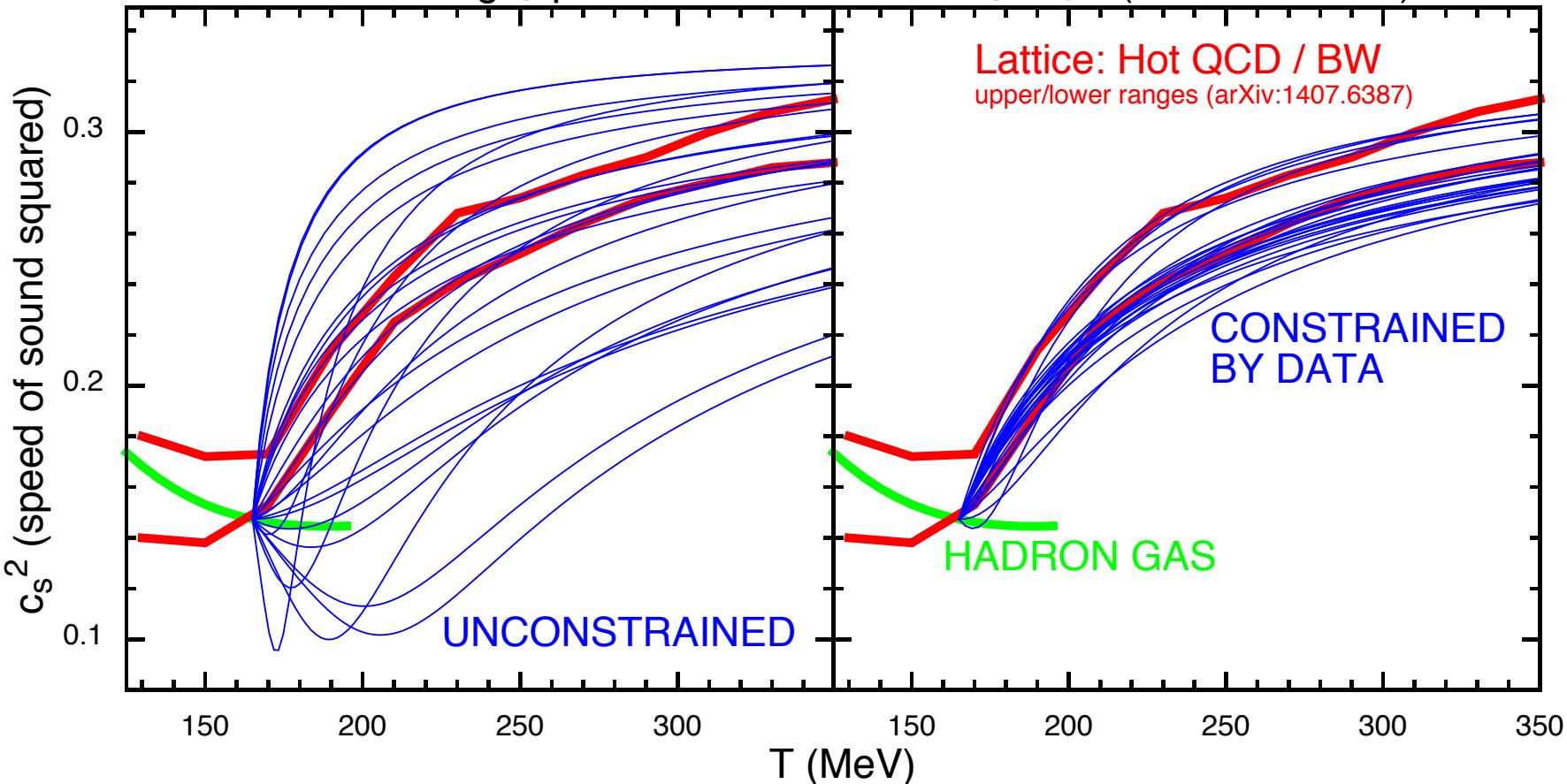
Phases of QCD: Standard Model of Little Bangs



QCD theory+modeling and constant experimental guidance from RHIC and LHC now give us a detailed picture of the evolution of heavy ion collisions

Accessing Emergent Properties

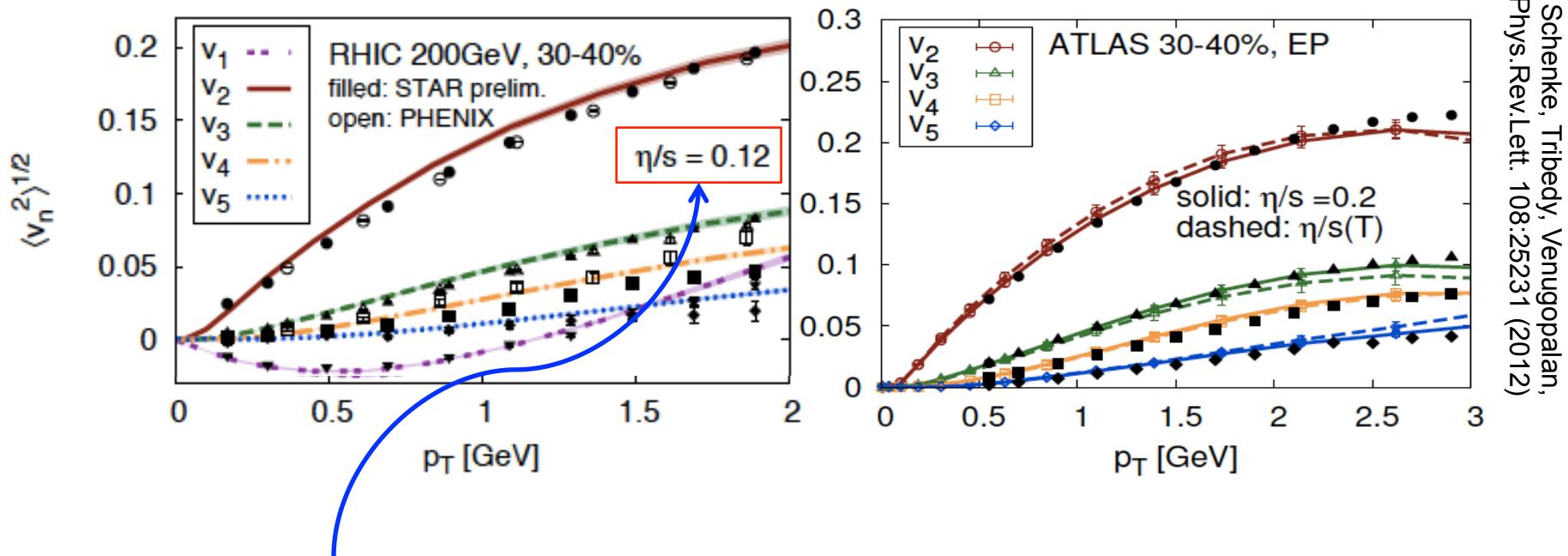
S. Pratt, E. Sangaline, P. Sorensen, H. Wang Phys. Rev. Lett. (2015),



QCD theory+modeling ***and constant experimental guidance*** now give us a detailed picture of the evolution of nucleus-nucleus collisions

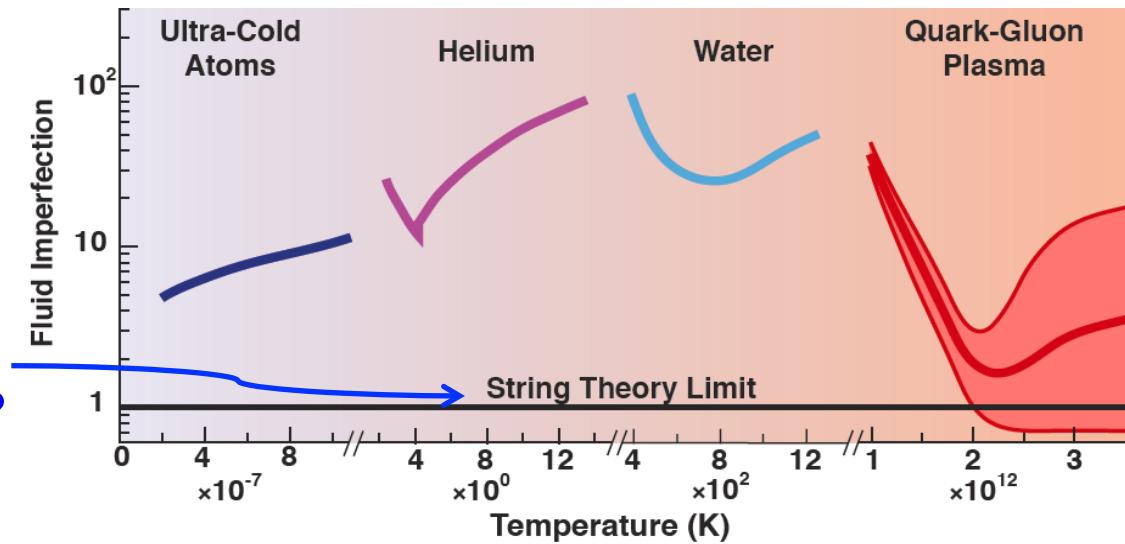
Emergent properties of QCD matter now experimentally accessible
Textbook Physics

Temperature Dependence of η/s



η/s is 40% lower at RHIC:
Temperature dependence is
accessible with an Energy Scan

How close does $\eta/s(T)$ get to
the string theory limit for QCD?

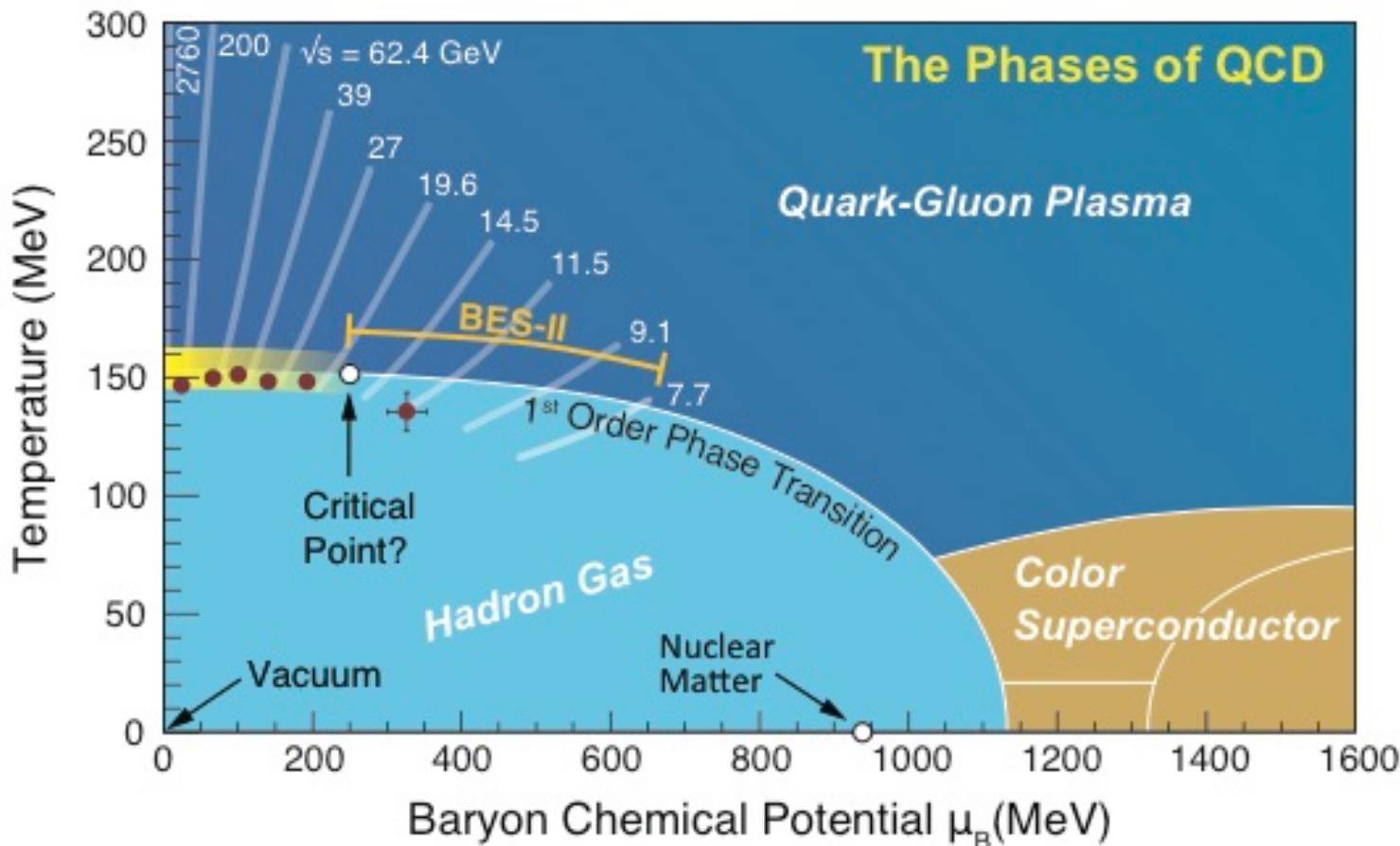


Schenke, Tribedy, Venugopalan,
Phys.Rev.Lett. 108:25231 (2012)

Energy Scan and the QCD Phase Diagram

Provides access to the Temperature and μ_B dependence of the EOS, η/s , c_v ...

A unique capability, a unique opportunity

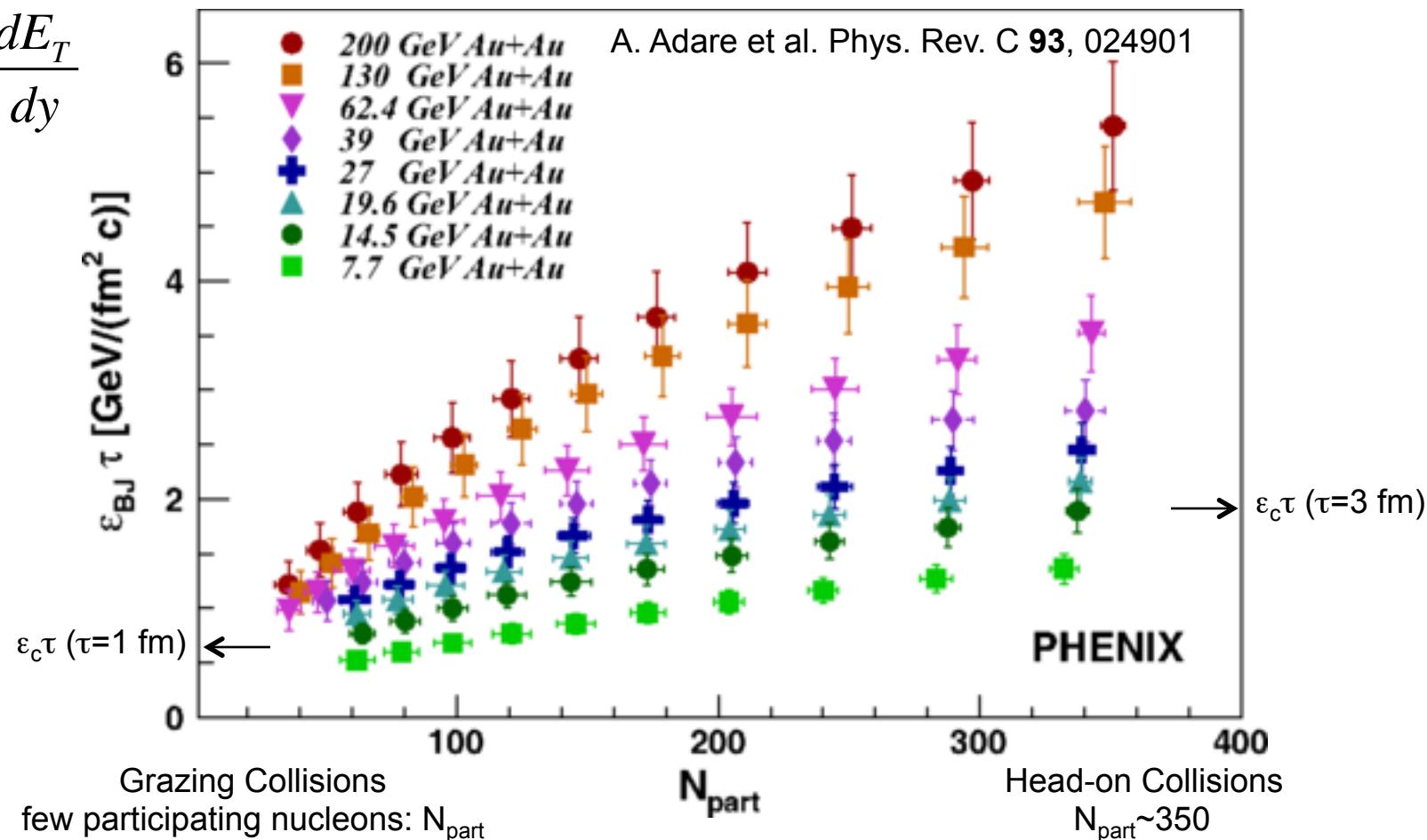


E-F-Theories suggest there should be a critical point at higher μ_B : is there?
Identification of this landmark → a significant discovery potential

Do We Still Create QGP at Lower Energies?

Phase 1: Exploratory Scan

$$\varepsilon_{BJ} = \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{dE_T}{dy}$$

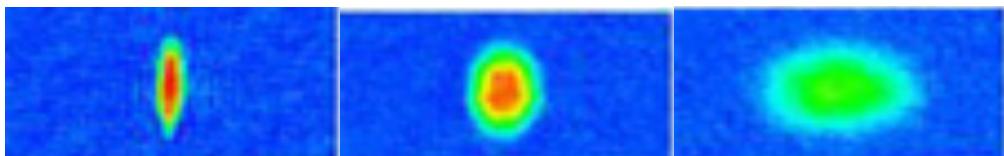


The critical energy density for QGP is expected to be $\varepsilon_c \sim 0.6 \text{ GeV/fm}^3$

It's not clear that QGP will be formed at the lowest energies

Global Correlations: 7.7 GeV to 2.76 TeV

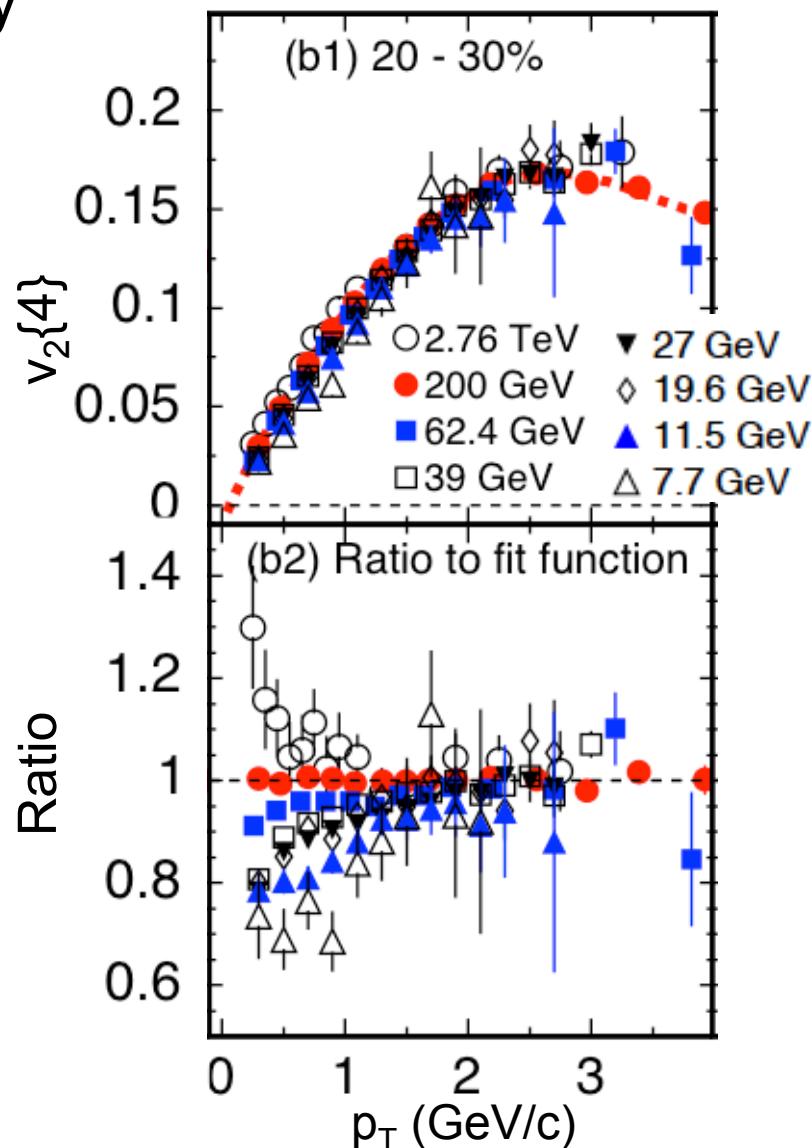
conversion of density inhomogeneity
into momentum space: $\langle v_2 = \cos 2\phi \rangle$



Surprising consistency as the
collision energy changes by a
factor ~ 400

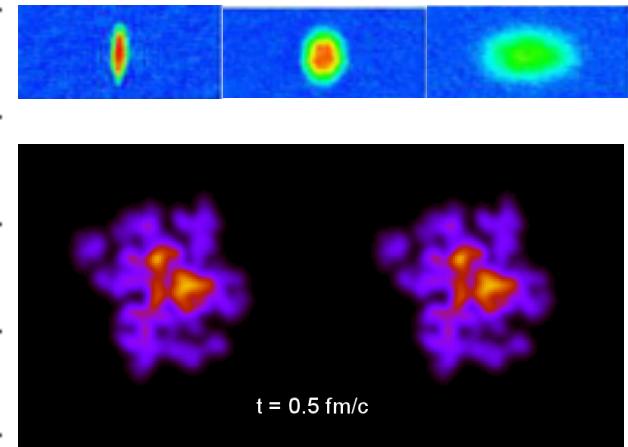
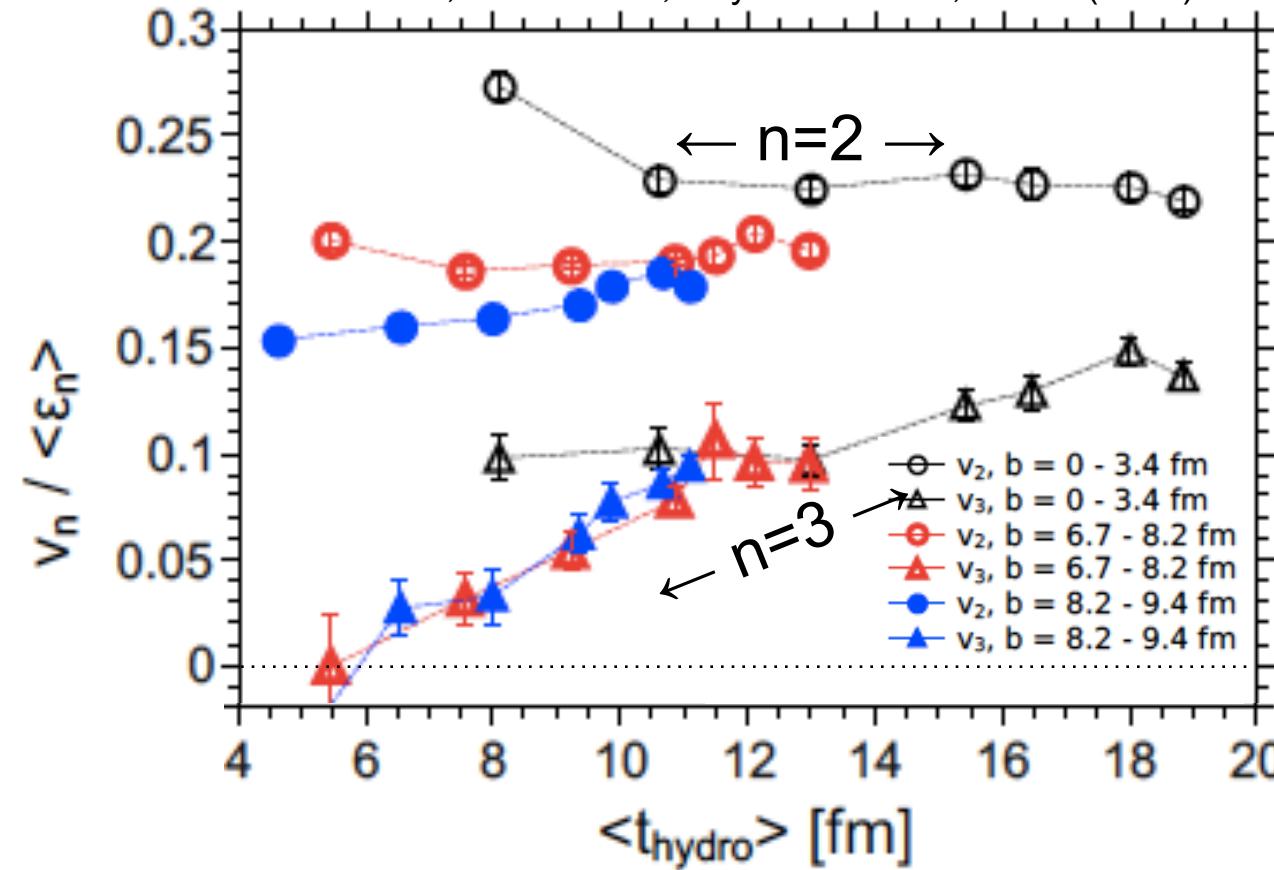
Initial energy density changes
by nearly a factor of 10

No indication of a turn off of the
QGP



Sensitivity to Low Viscosity QGP Phase

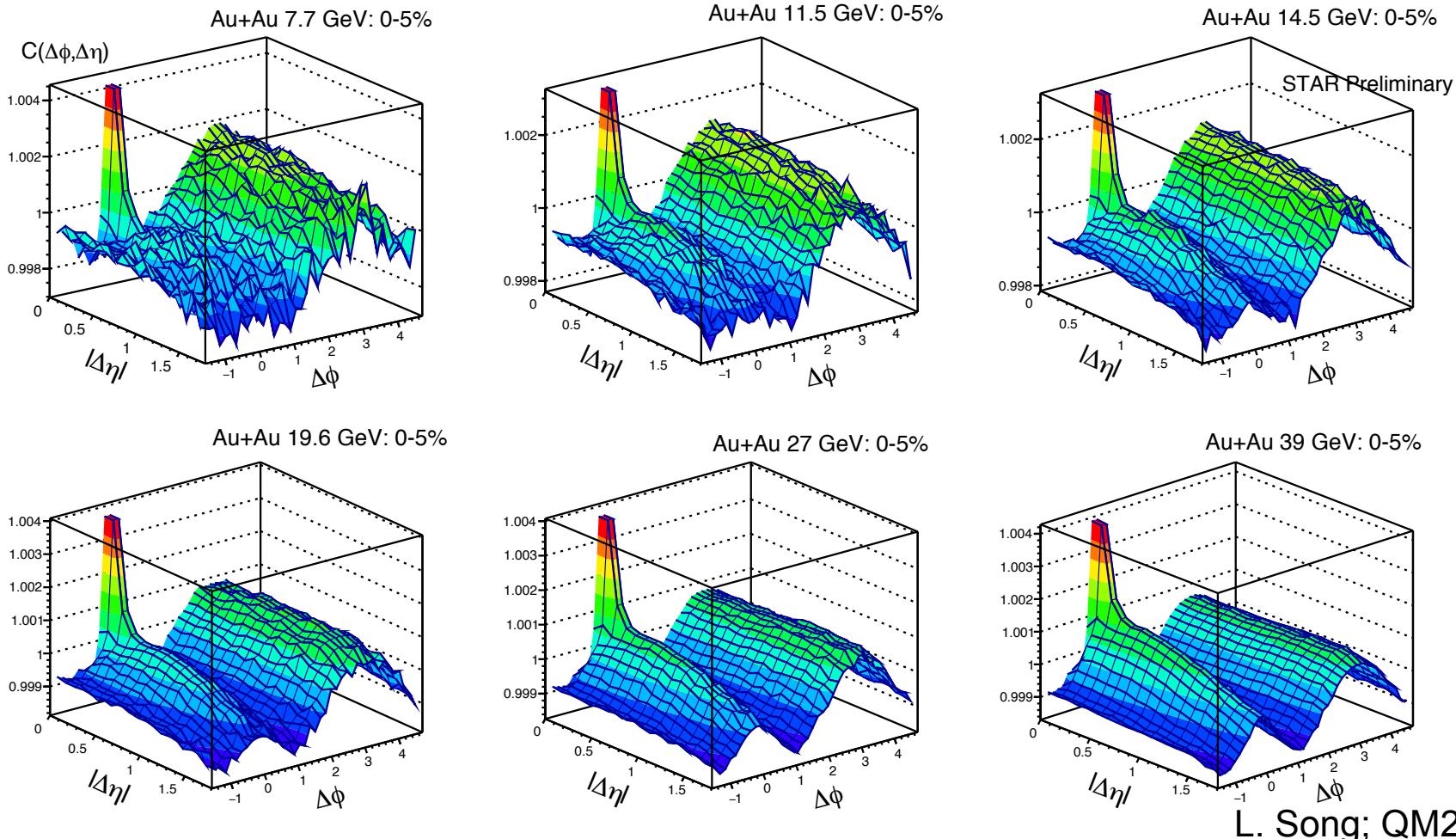
J. Auvinen, H. Petersen, Phys. Rev. C 88, 64908 (2013)



Models show that higher frequency ripples are more sensitive to the existence of a QGP phase

Higher harmonic v_3 goes away when the QGP phase disappears.
 v_2 doesn't.

Ripples from the QGP

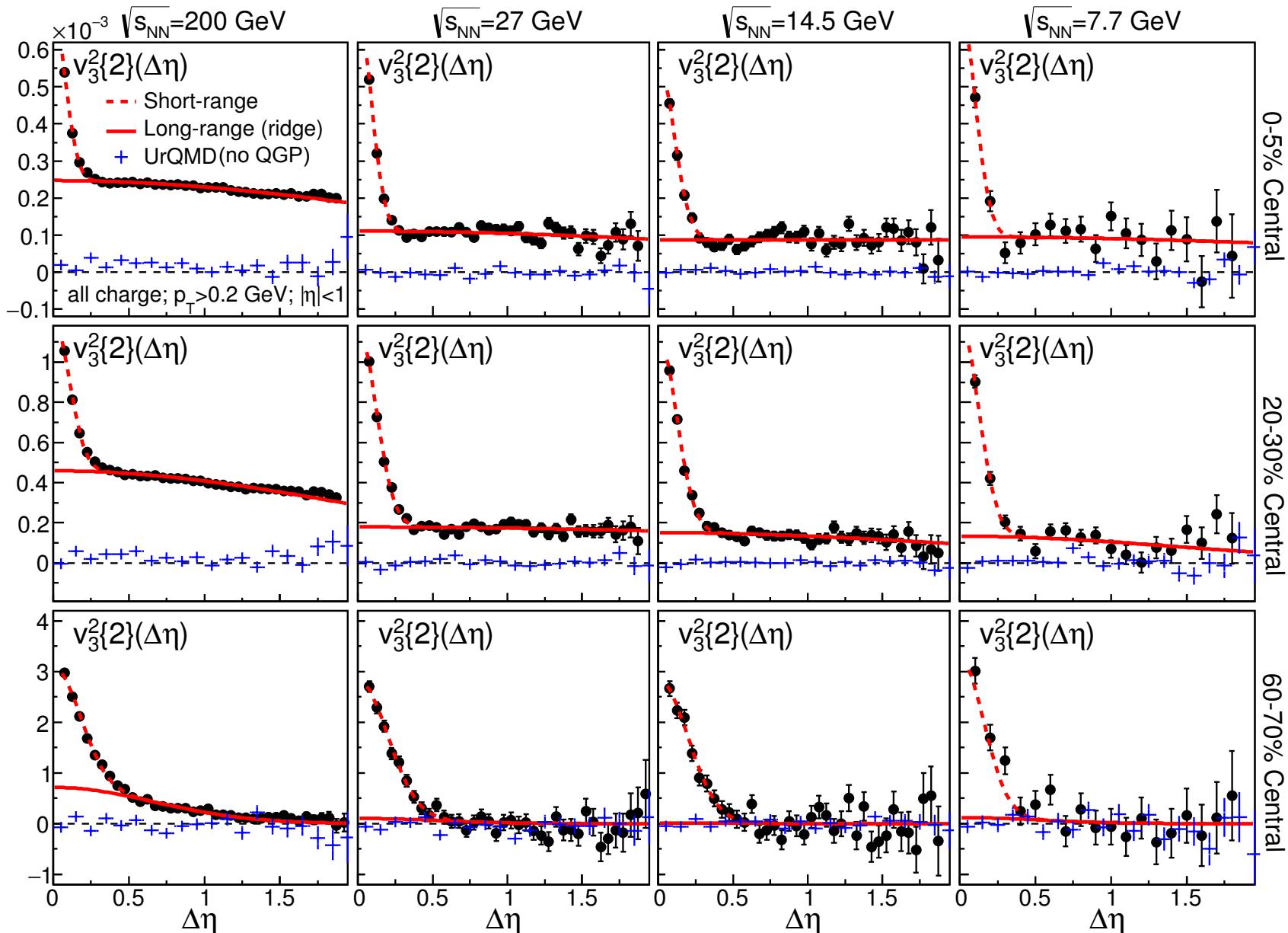


L. Song; QM2015

Correlations can be decomposed into $\Delta\eta$ dependent harmonics

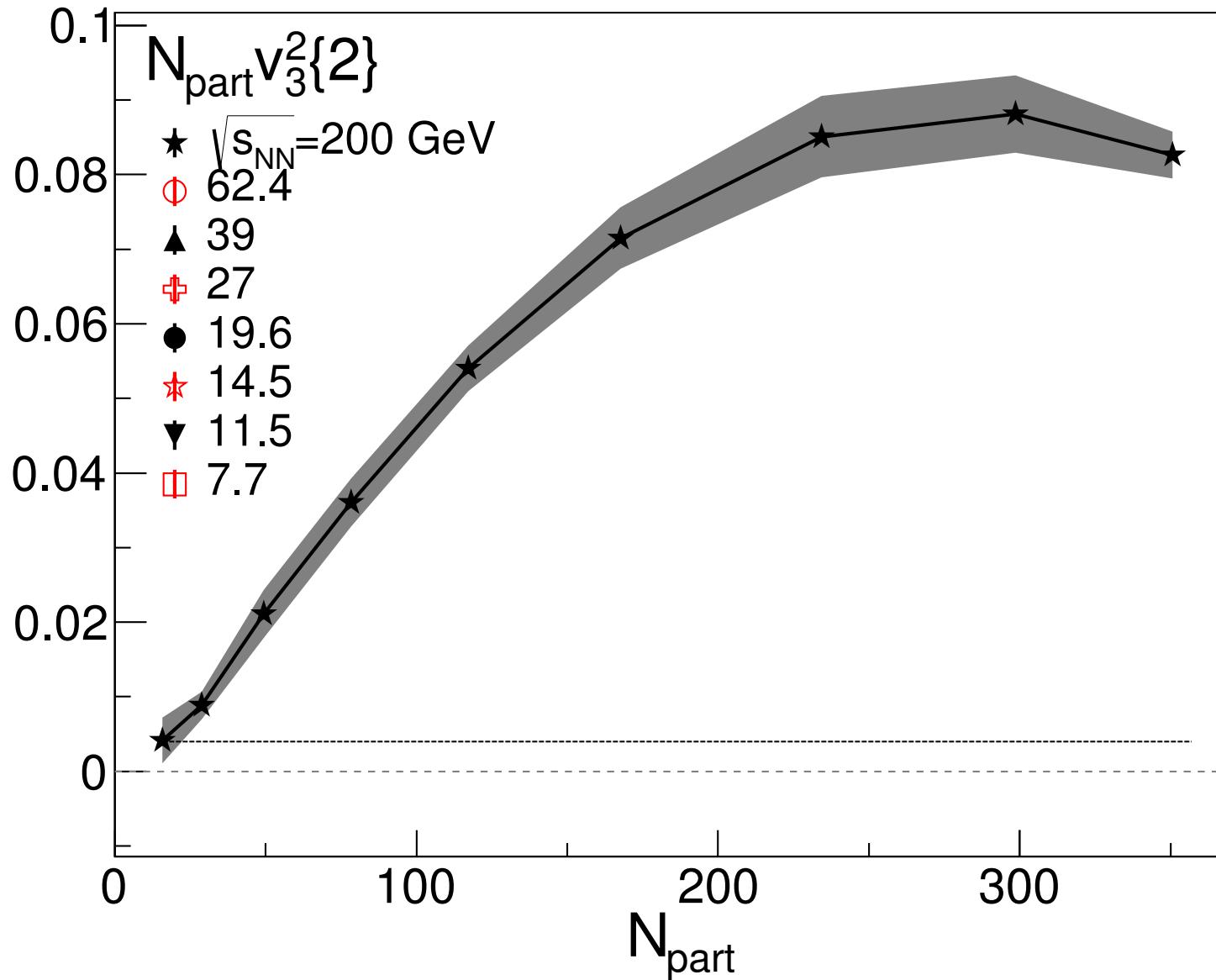
$$v_n^2 \{2\}(\Delta\eta) = \langle \cos n(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \rangle = \sum \frac{dN}{d\Delta\varphi} \cos(n\Delta\varphi) d\Delta\varphi \Bigg/ \sum \frac{dN}{d\Delta\varphi} d\Delta\varphi$$

3rd Harmonic Decomposition

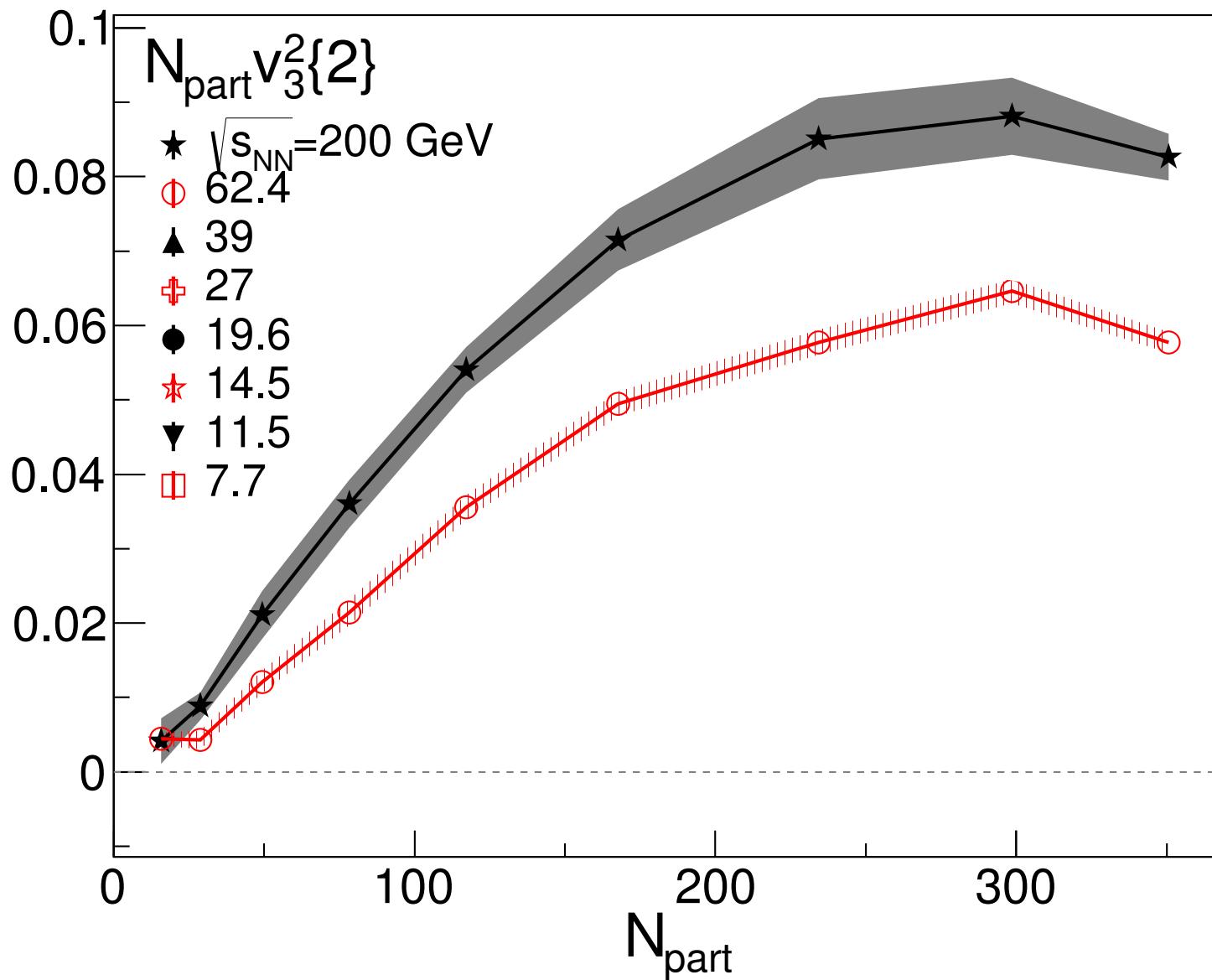


Centrality Dependence

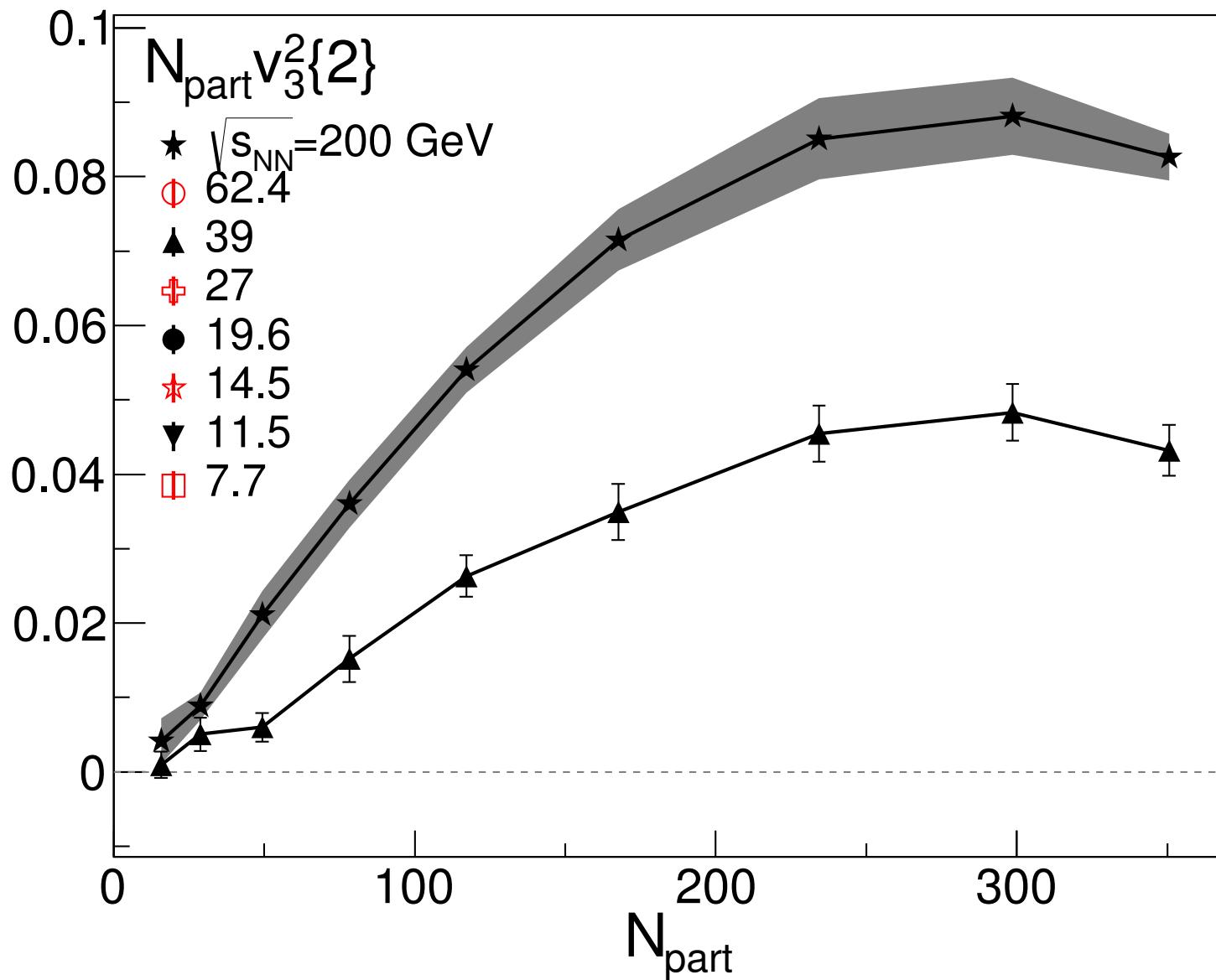
N_{part} scales out trivial $1/N$ system size dependence: *linear superposition of p+p*



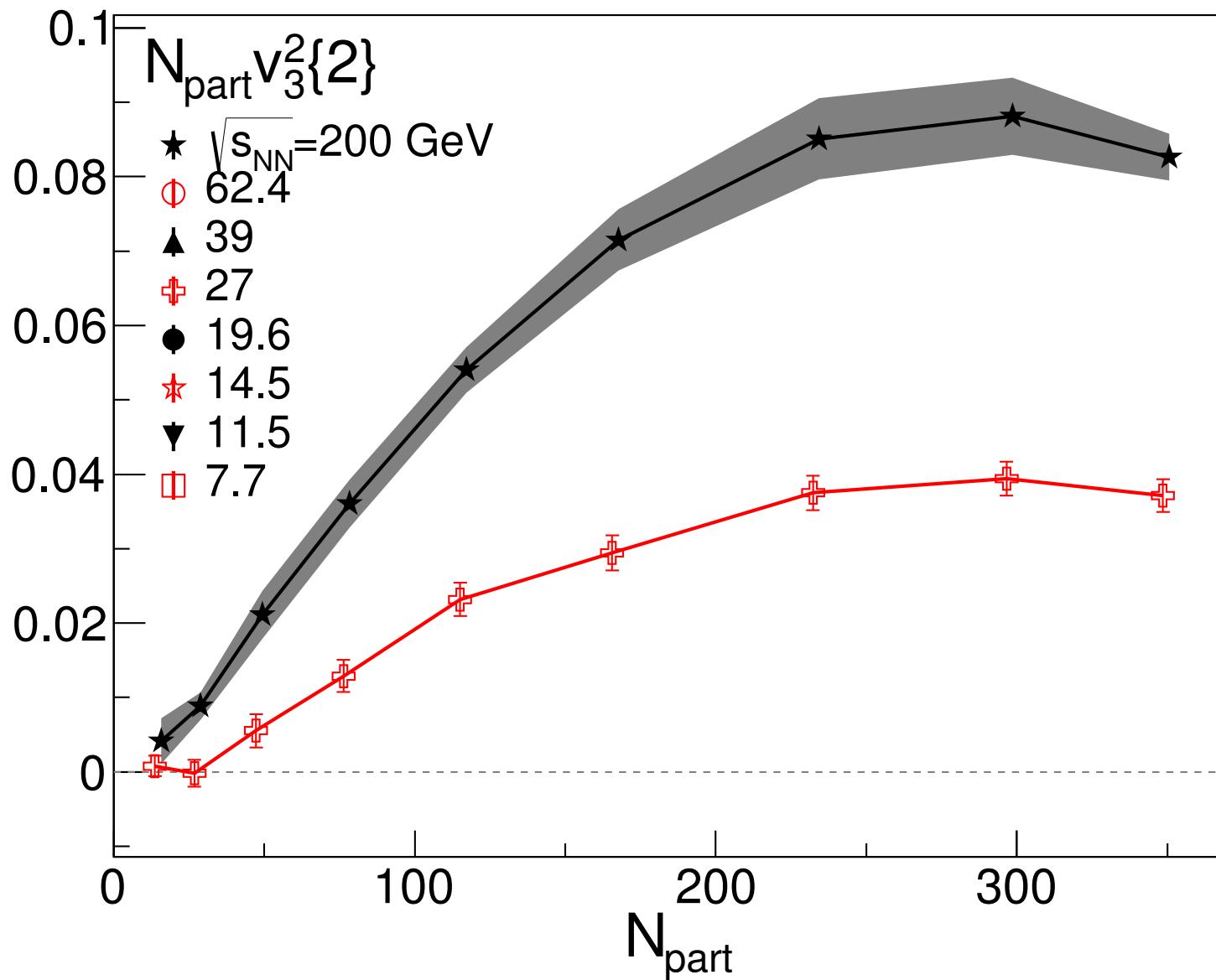
Centrality Dependence



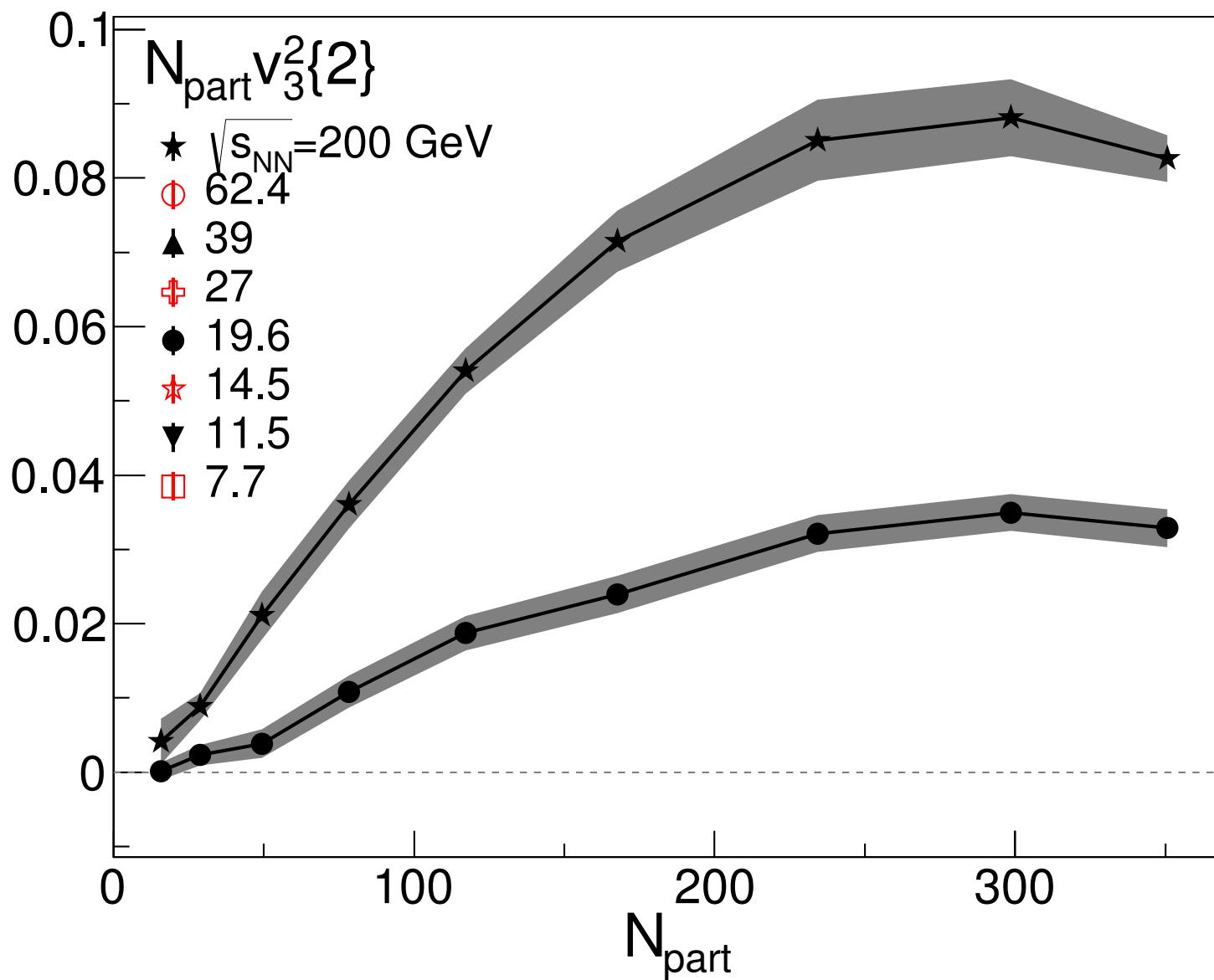
Centrality Dependence



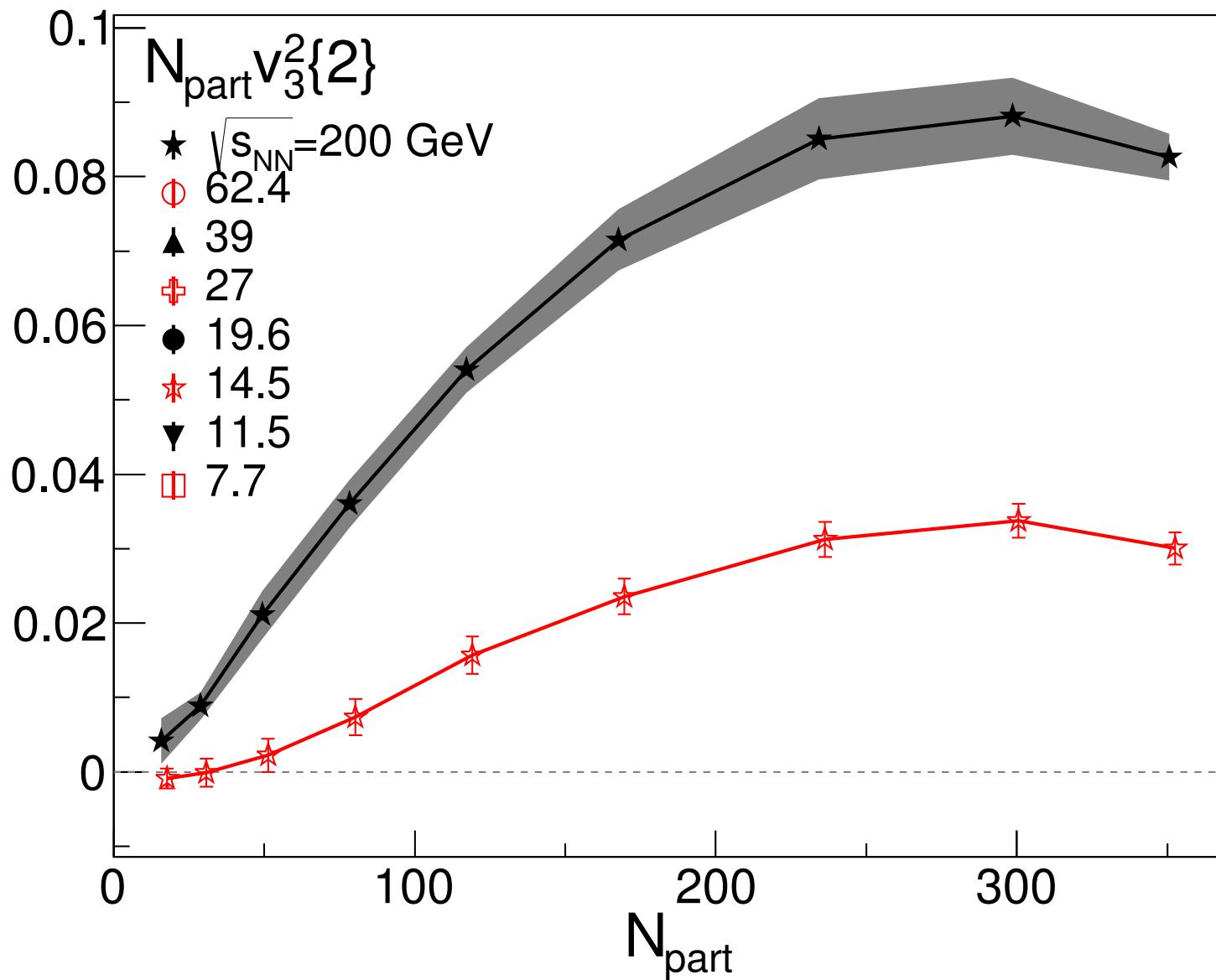
Centrality Dependence



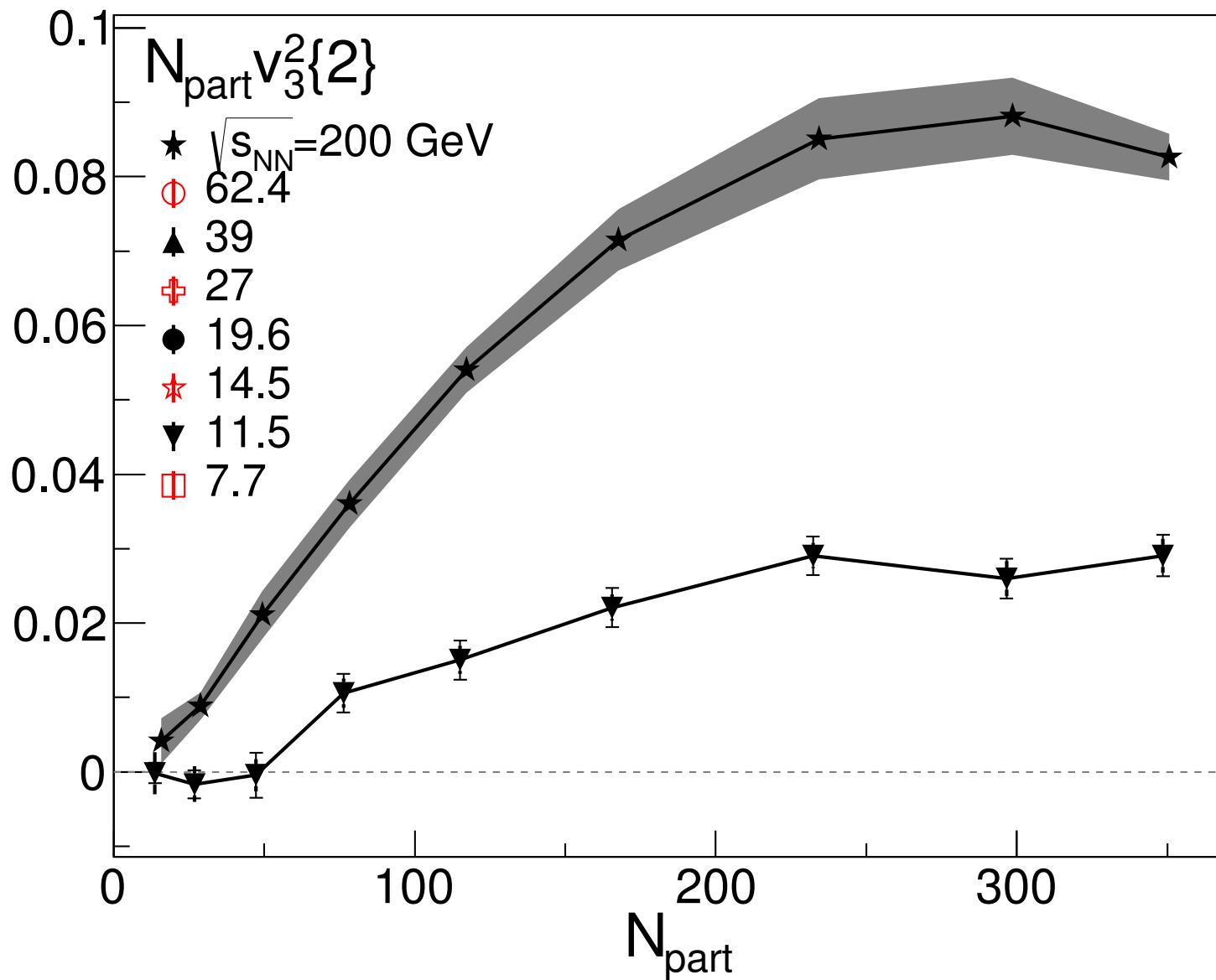
Centrality Dependence



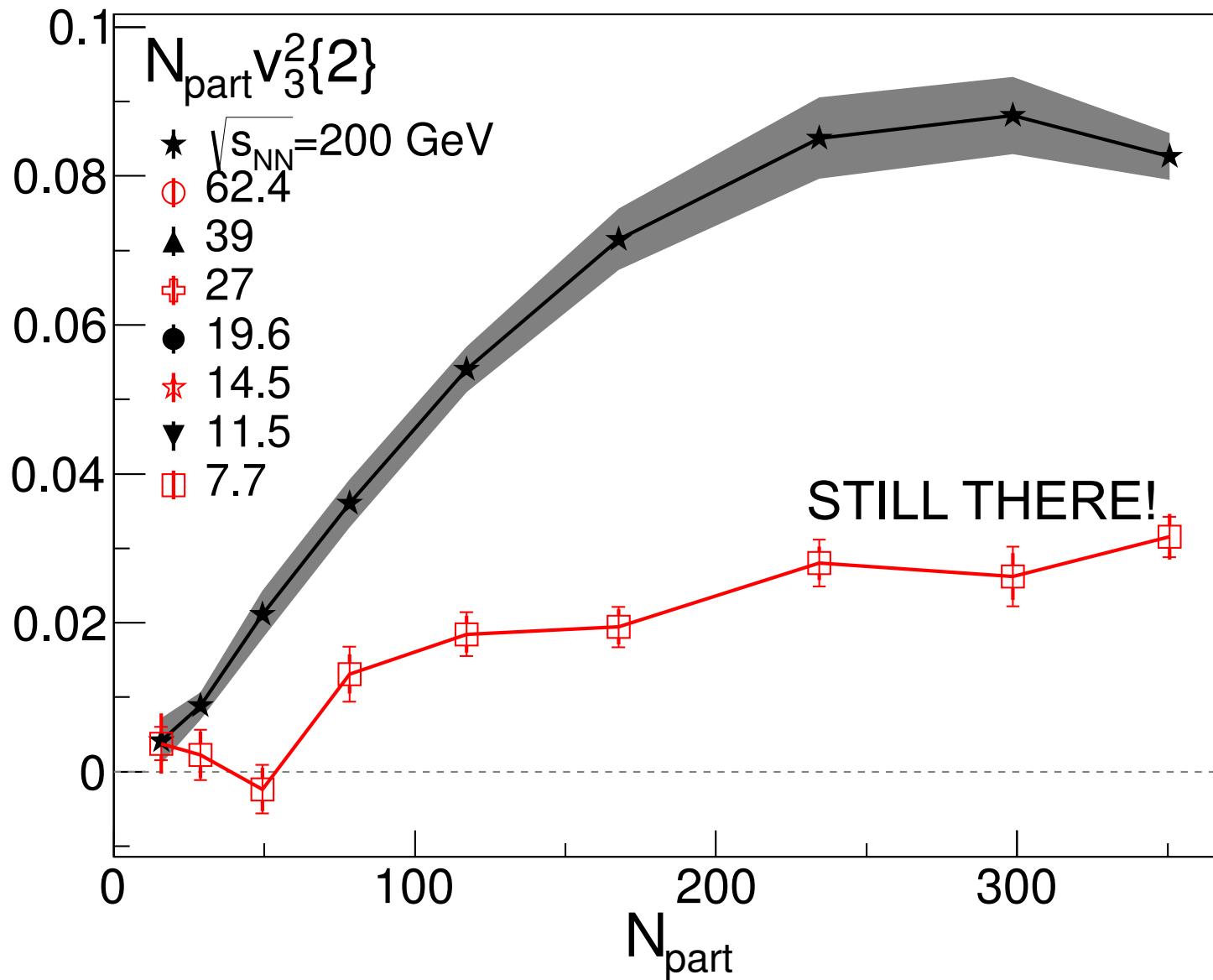
Centrality Dependence



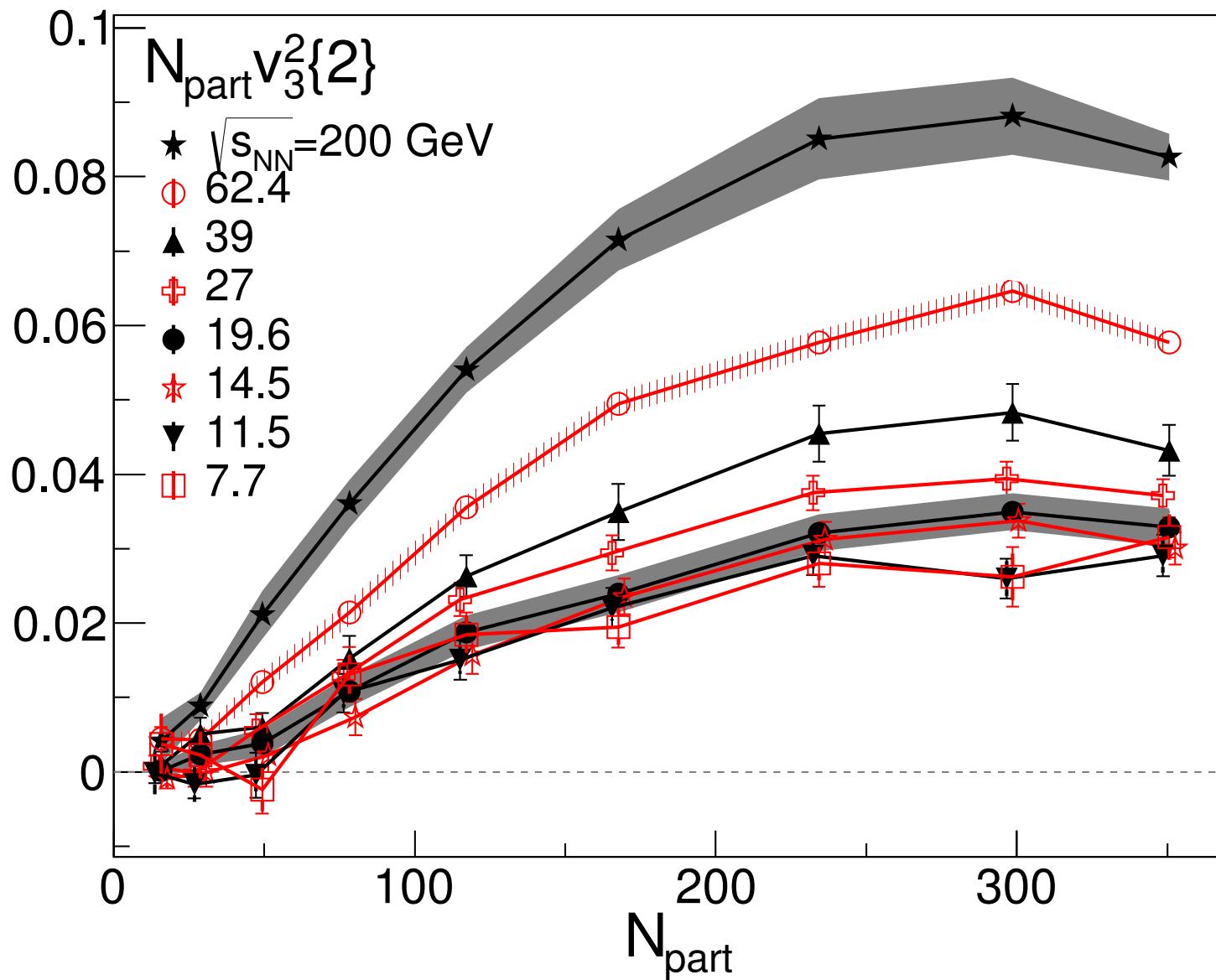
Centrality Dependence



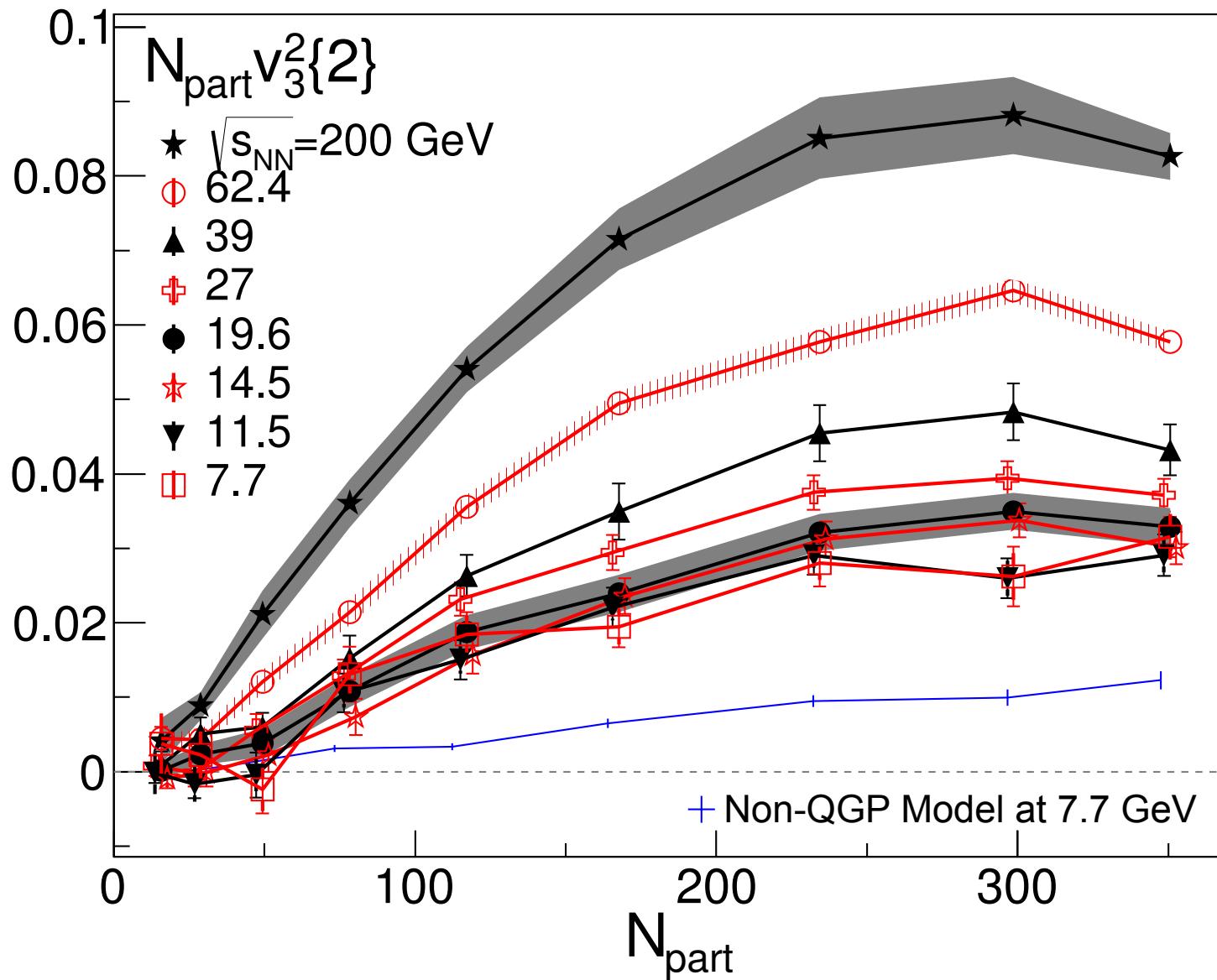
Centrality Dependence



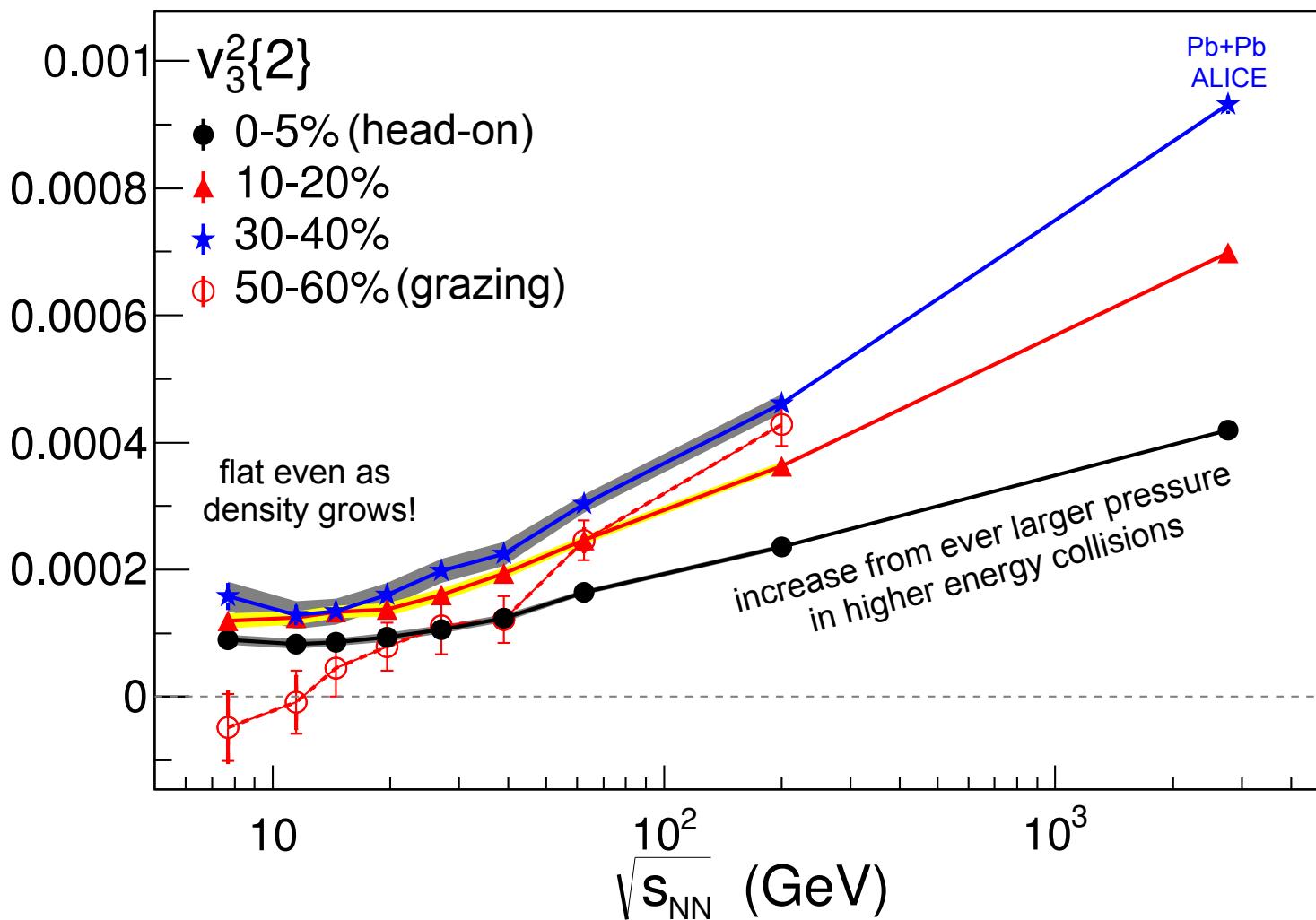
Centrality Dependence



Centrality Dependence



Energy Dependence

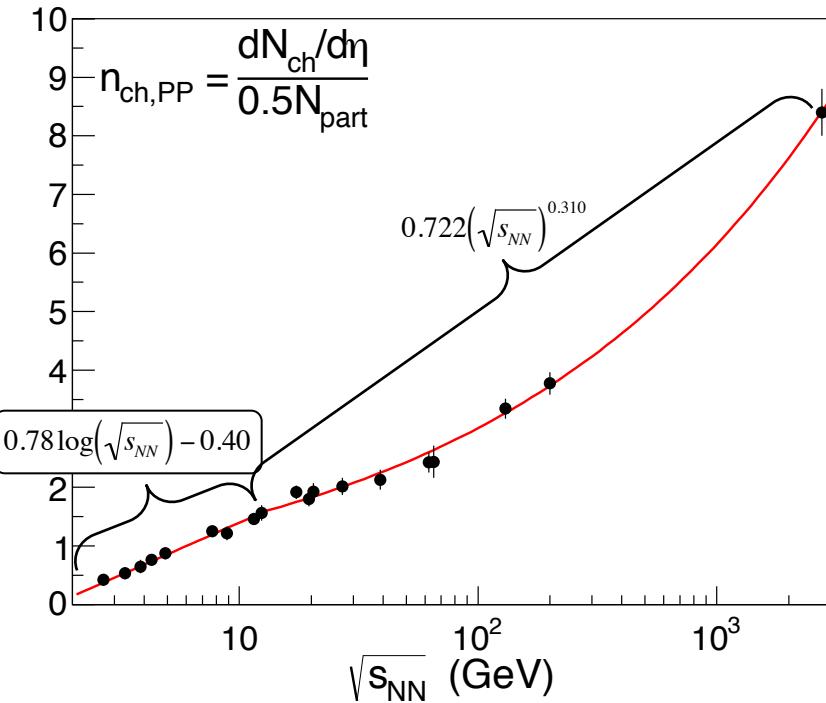
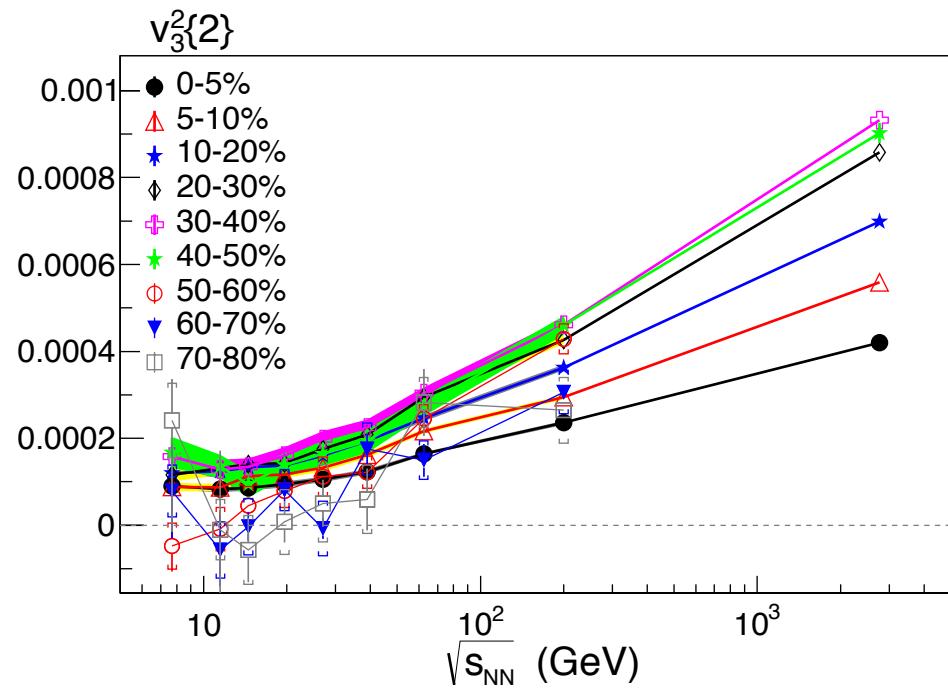


Above 20 GeV the ripples grow with energy, but below that they barely change!

Increasing Multiplicity

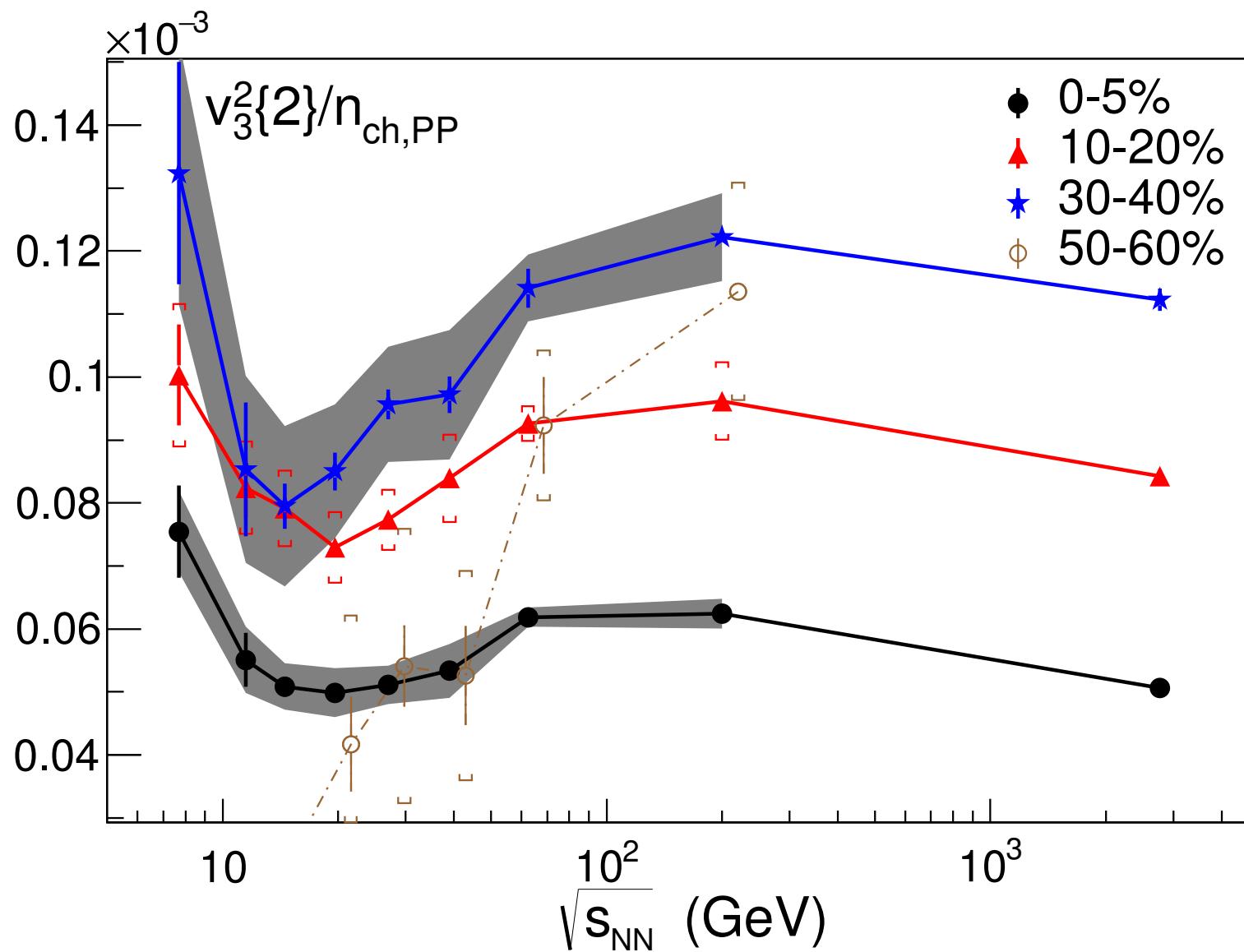
Independent of energy range, one expects higher energy collisions producing more particles and higher pressure to more effectively convert geometry fluctuations into v_3 .

Deviations from that expectation could be indicative of interesting trends like a softening of the equation of state. What does v_3^2/N_{ch} look like?

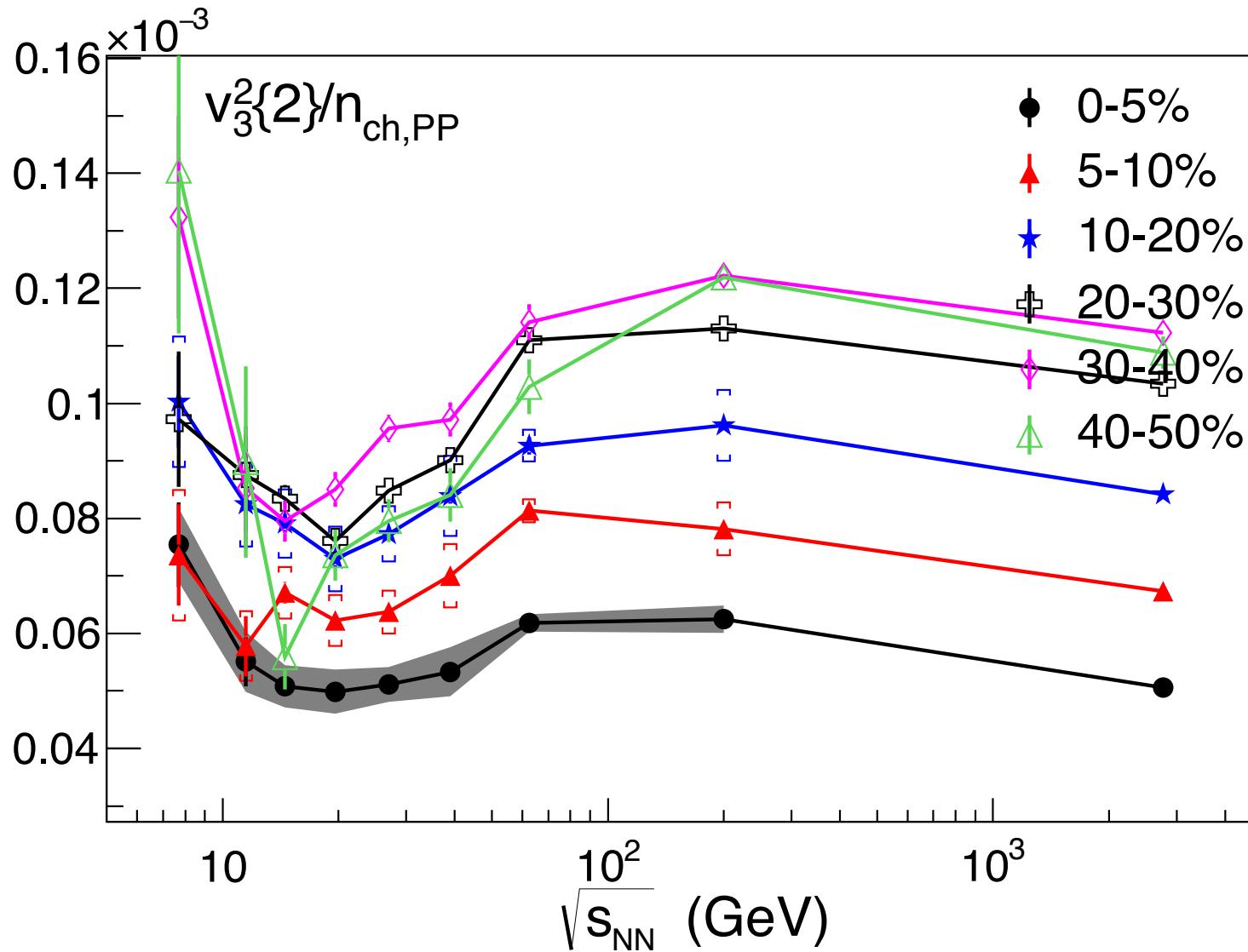


We parameterize the world's data and take the ratio

Anomalously Low Pressure?

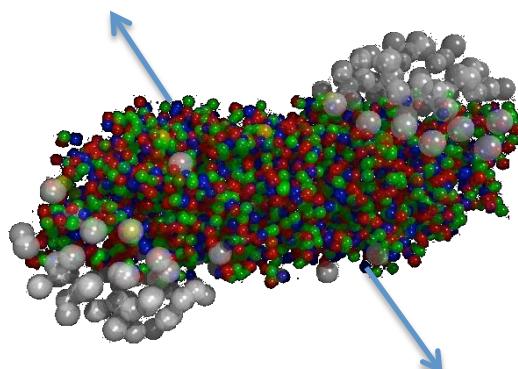


Anomalously Low Pressure?

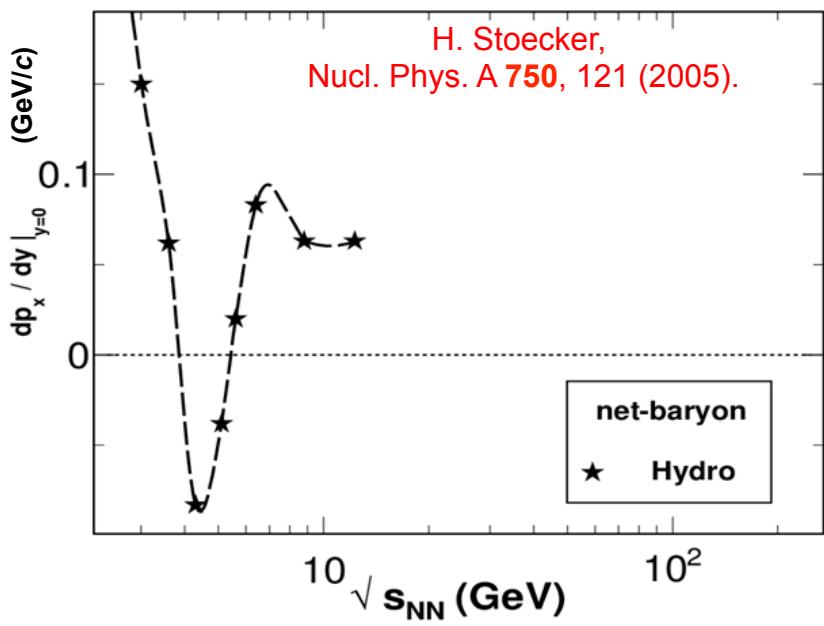


Local minima is present for all centralities between 0 and 50%

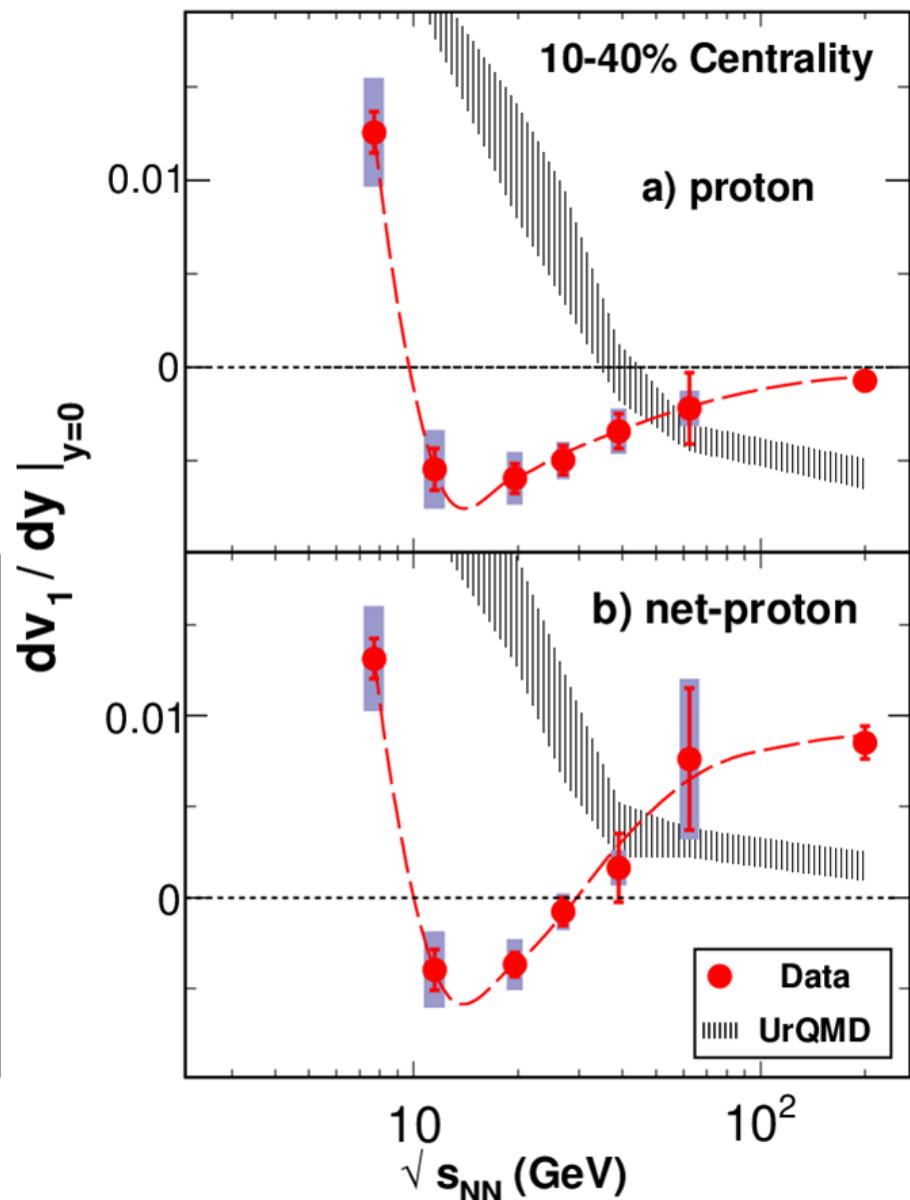
Anomalies in the Pressure?



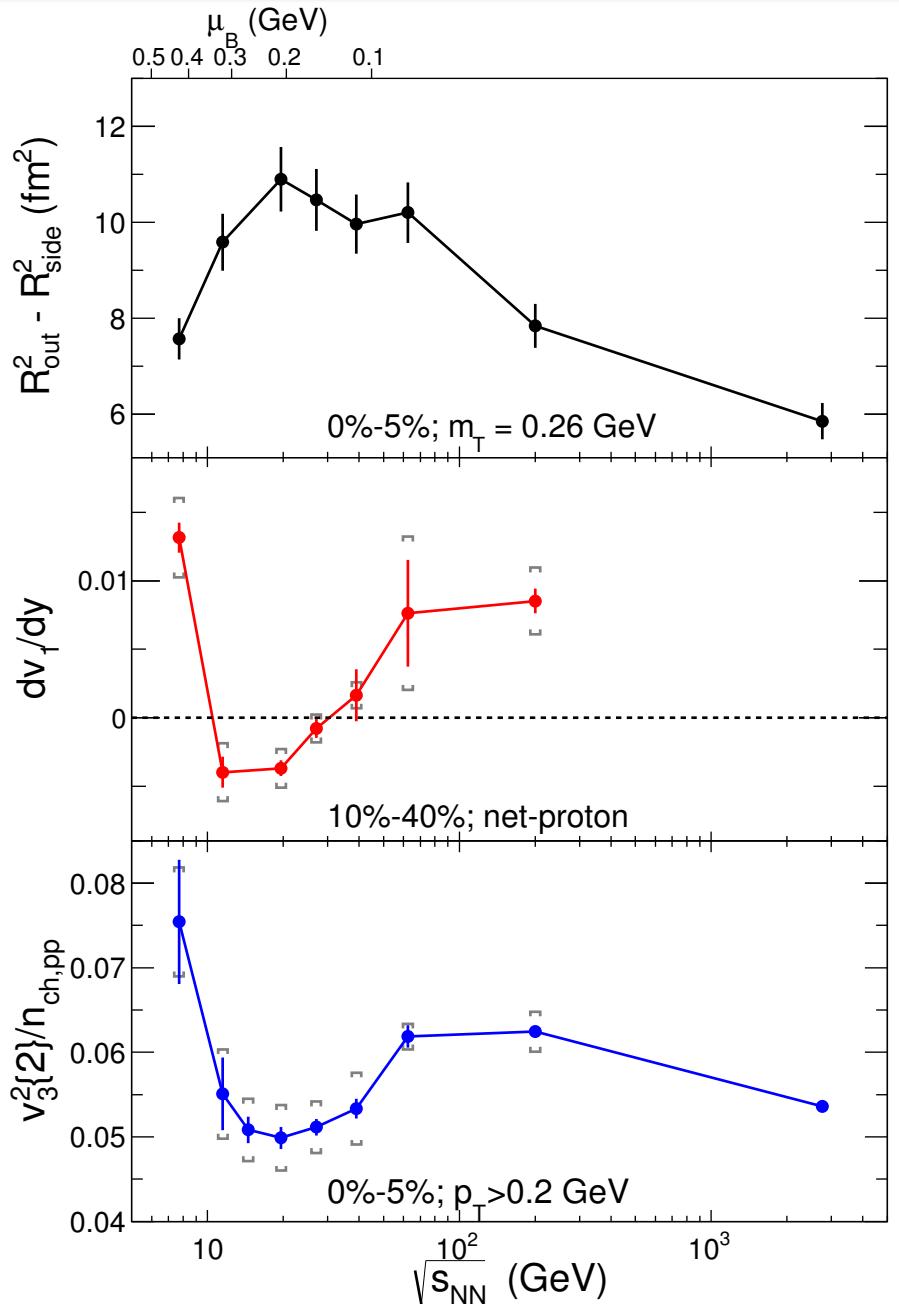
v_1 for both p & net- p qualitatively resemble collapse signature and are very different from the hadronic model



STAR, PRL 112, 162301 (2014); arXiv:1401.3043



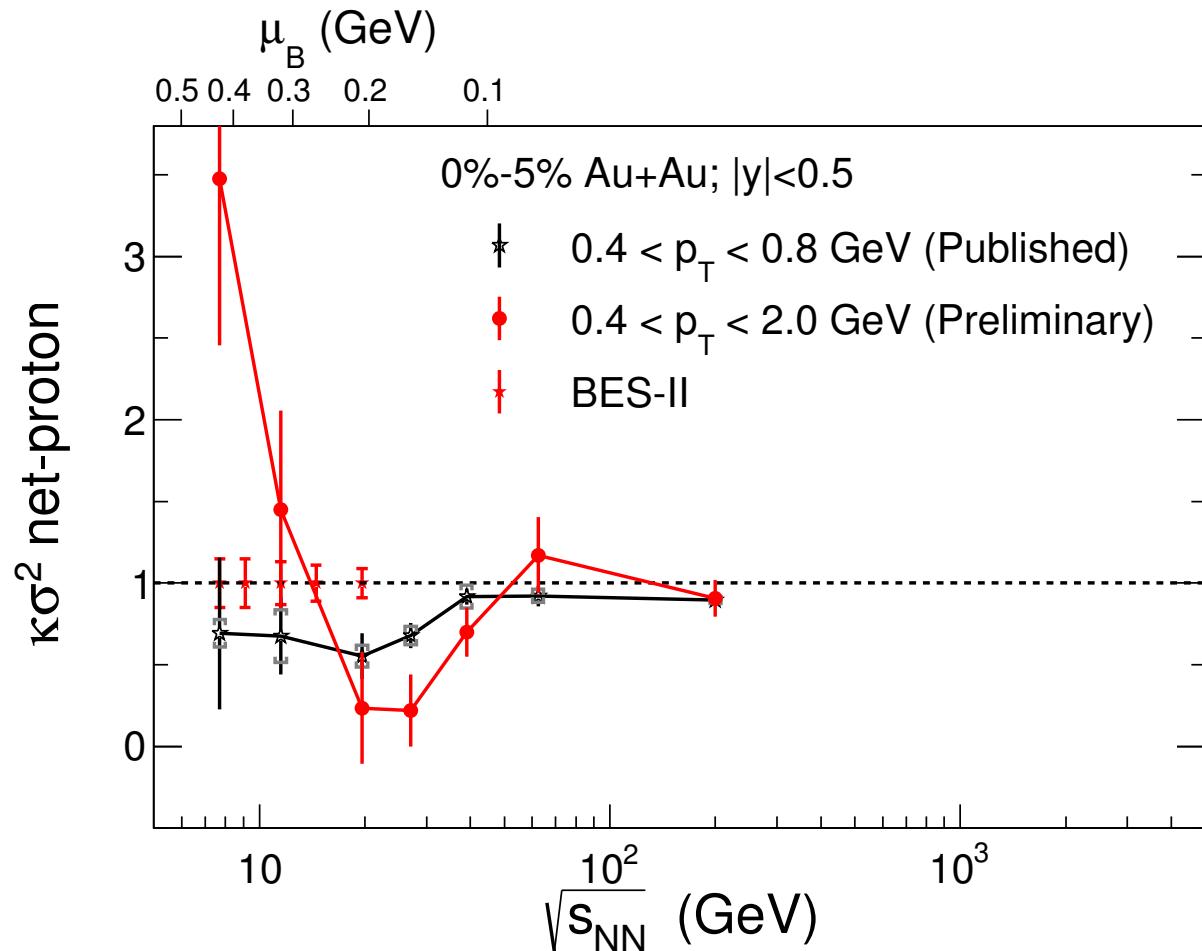
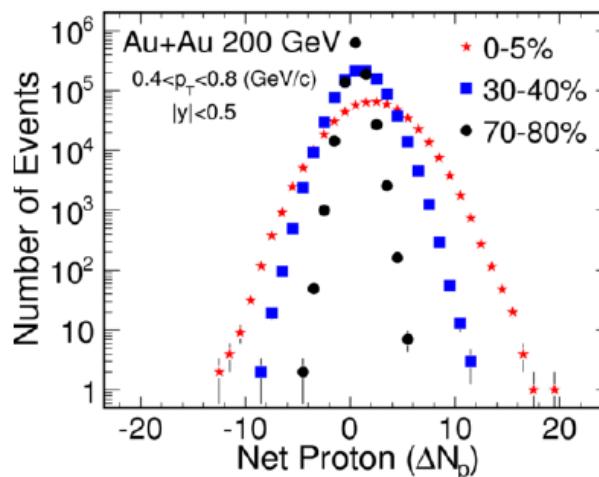
Are Data Indicative of Anomalies in the Pressure?



Maximum in lifetime?
Minimum in pressure?
Region of interest $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \sim 20$ GeV, however, is complicated by a changing B/M ratio, baryon transport dynamics, longer nuclear crossing times, etc.
Requires concerted modeling effort: the work of the BEST collaboration is essential

Are Data Indicative of Anomalies in the Pressure?

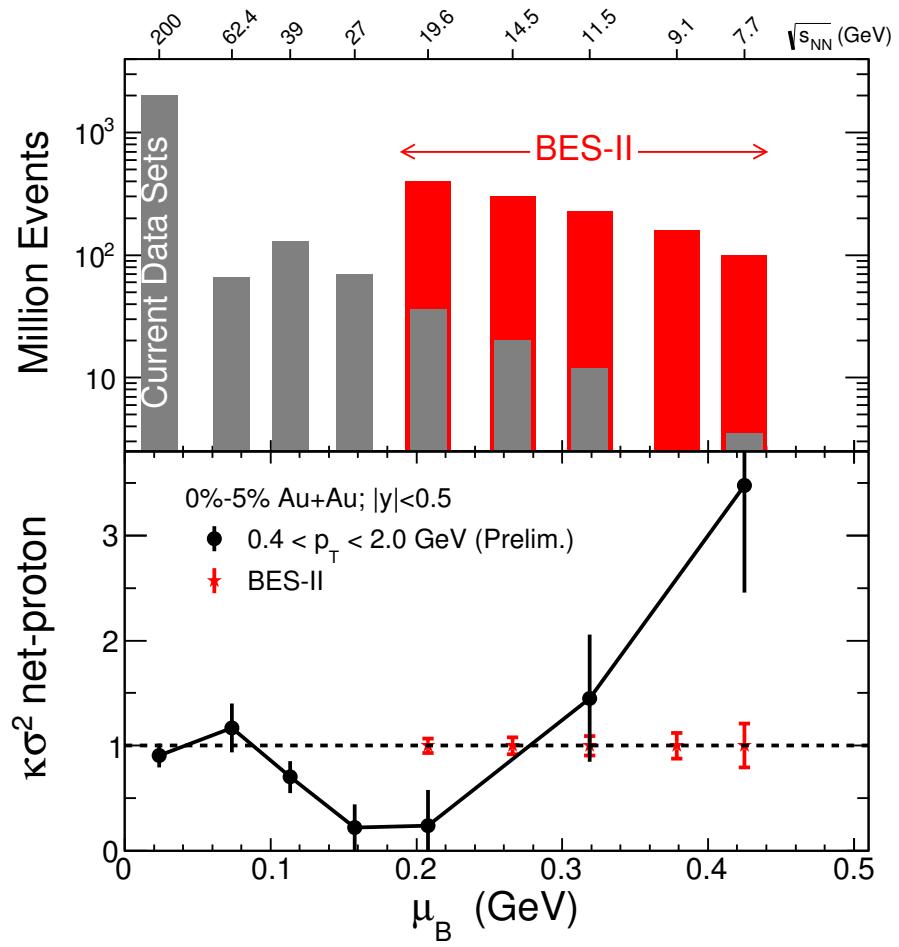
Similar trends in the fourth moment of the net-proton distribution



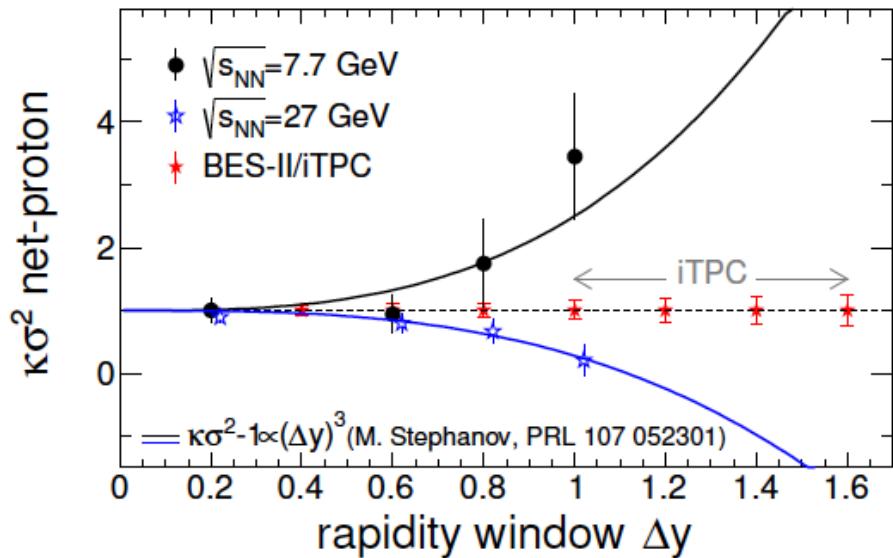
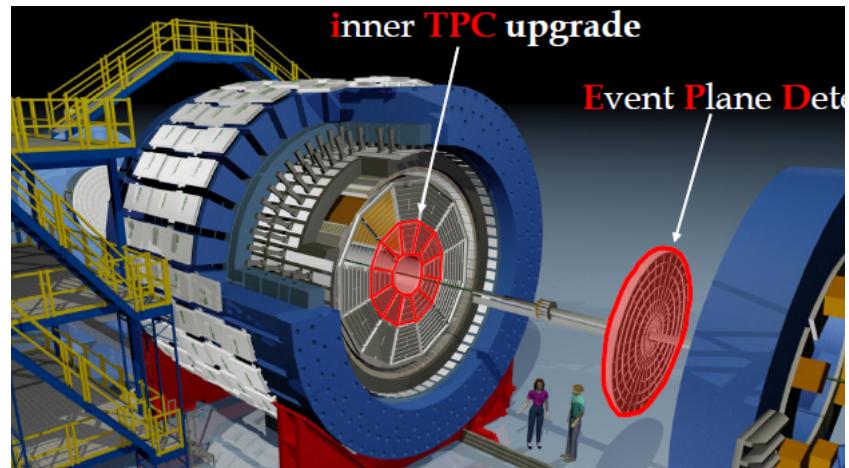
Related to susceptibilities: derivatives of the pressure $k\sigma^2 = \frac{\chi_q^4}{\chi_q^2}$

Mapping the region of interest: BES-II

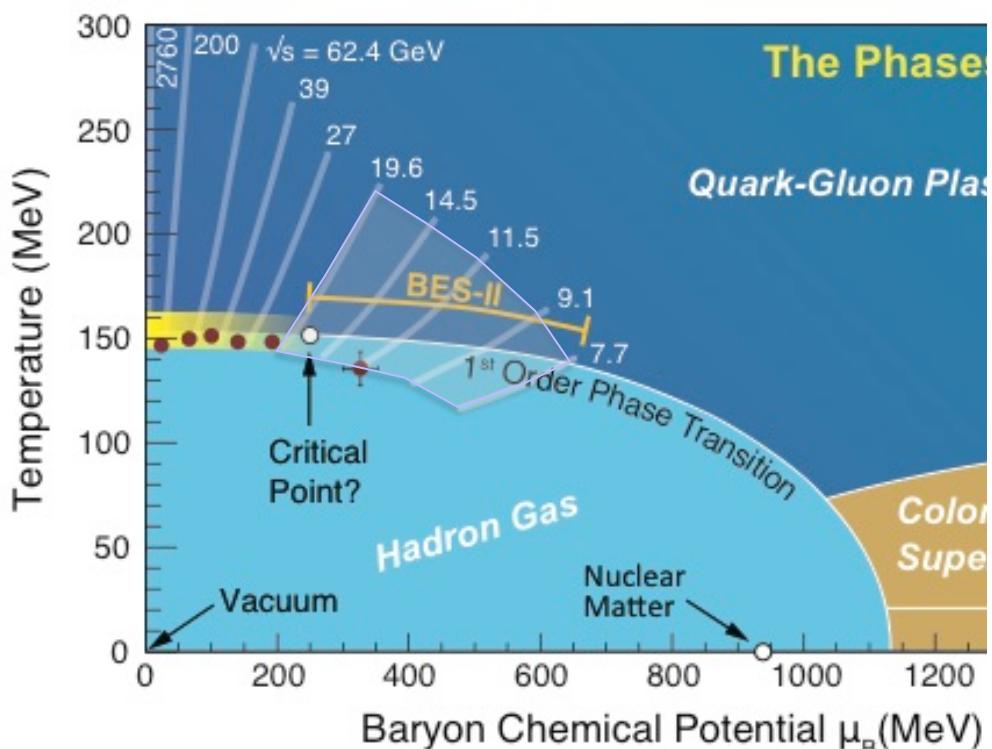
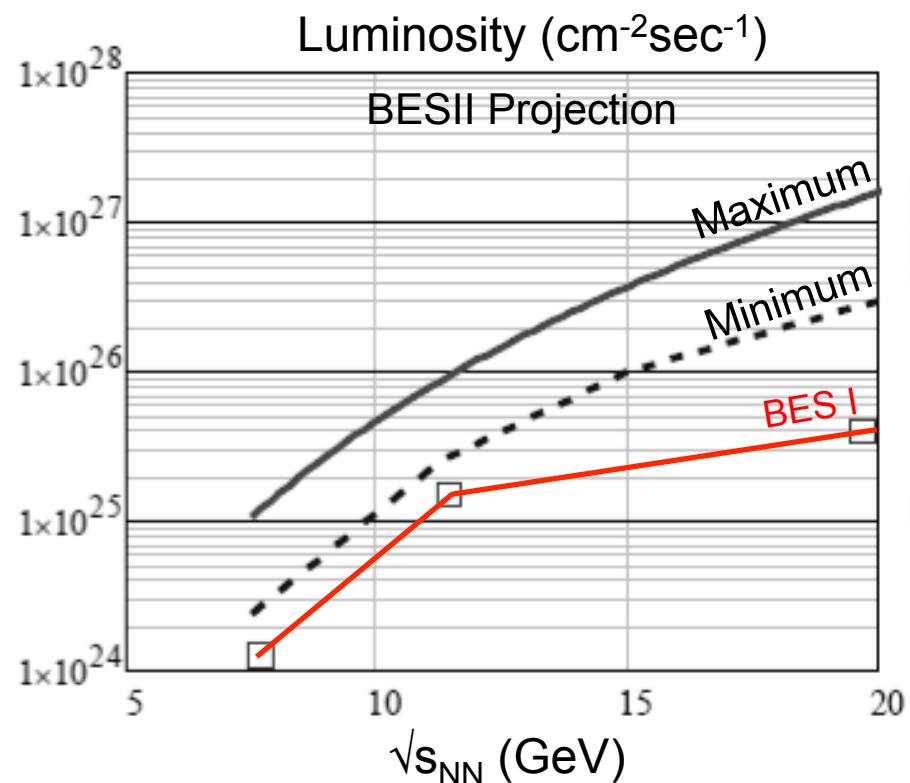
More Data



Larger Coverage



Scan Enabled by Luminosity Upgrade



Upgrade requires staging BESII over at least two years perhaps 3.

Stage I: $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5\text{-}9 \text{ GeV}$

Stage II: $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 9\text{-}20 \text{ GeV}$ (*requires addition of 3 MeV booster cavity*)

Successes and Next Steps

Theory and experiment have provided us with an accurate model for the little bangs created at RHIC and the LHC

Provides access to emergent phenomena of QCD:

- Hottest man-made temperature: 300k times hotter than the center of the sun
- Data shown to prefer an Equation-of-State consistent with lattice QCD
- extracted η/s indicates this is the most perfect liquid ever known

Following on this progress at $\mu_B \sim 0$ we want to:

- measure T dependence of η/s esp. near the cross-over
- explore the phase structure in the $T-\mu_B$ phase-diagram (critical point?)

Experimental and theoretical upgrades are underway

Results from initial scan are highly suggestive. BES-II focuses on region with high discovery potential

End