

Domenico Elia
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The XVIII International Conference on Strangeness in Quark Matter (SQM 2019)

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Pietro Colangelo · Leonardo Cosmai
Editors

The XVIII International Conference on Strangeness in Quark Matter (SQM 2019)



 Springer

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More than 270 participants attended the SQM 2019 conference at Villa Romanazzi, Bari (Image credit: Domenico Elia)



Members of the SQM 2019 Organizing Committee at the conference social evening (Image credit: Domenico Elia)

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Preface

The XVIII International Conference on Strangeness in Quark Matter (SQM 2019) was held from 10 to 15 June 2019 in Bari, Italy. Hosted by the INFN (the Italian National Institute for Nuclear and Particle Physics), in collaboration with the Physics Department of the Bari “Aldo Moro” University and Polytechnic University, the conference attracted more than 270 participants from 32 countries, including a large number of graduate students and young scientists. The SQM series focuses on new experimental and theoretical developments on the role of strange and heavy-flavour quarks in high-energy heavy-ion collisions and in astrophysical phenomena. The main scientific topics addressed at SQM 2019 were the following: strangeness and heavy-quark production in nuclear collisions and hadronic interactions, hadron resonances in the strongly coupled partonic and hadronic medium, bulk matter phenomena associated with strange and heavy quarks, QCD phase structure, collectivity in small systems, strangeness in astrophysics, open questions and new developments.

The scientific programme consisted of 50 invited plenary talks, 76 contributed parallel talks and a quite rich poster session with more than 60 contributions. A state-of-the-art session opened the conference, with a tribute to the late Roy Glauber entitled “The Glauber model in high-energy nucleus-nucleus collisions” by Reinhard Stock (Goethe University Frankfurt), followed by two overview talks to set the scene on the theory and experiment sides, respectively. The first 2-day plenary sessions were dedicated to highlights from theory and experiments: they included reports on results from low- and high-energy collisions, as well as on hyperon interaction in lattice QCD and thermal model. Representatives from all major collaborations at CERN’s LHC and SPS, Brookhaven’s RHIC, the Heavy Ion Synchrotron SIS at the GSI Darmstadt and the NICA project at the JINR Dubna made special efforts to release new results at SQM 2019: thanks to the excellent performance of these accelerator facilities, a wealth of new data on the production of strangeness and heavy-flavour quarks in nuclear collisions have become available. The conference was organized in further plenary sessions dedicated to the main scientific topics, two half-day parallel session afternoons, a poster session

evening and a final session on “Future experiments and physics perspectives” on the last morning before the “Summary and closing”.

Among the highlights presented at the conference, identified particle yield measurements were shown to be progressing towards determining where phenomena such as strangeness enhancement are localised in phase space. This is currently addressed using complementary methods such as transverse multiplicity estimators and two-particle correlations: such new approaches promise to constrain theoretical models in unprecedented ways. Collective behaviour in small systems was also a highlighted and much discussed topic, with new results from PHENIX showing that p-Au, d-Au and ^3He -Au exhibit elliptic flow coefficients consistent with expectations regarding their initial collision geometry. This remarkable finding indicates that even in these systems the observed v_2 coefficient is not due to jet-like phenomena but is rather a true manifestation of initial conditions translating into momentum anisotropies, a hallmark feature of the classic flow paradigm. Further results from ALICE, CMS and STAR complete the picture and consistently corroborate the presence of elliptic flow in small systems. An increasing interest in transverse-momentum differential baryon-to-meson ratios in the heavy-flavour sector was also evident. Recent results from pp and Pb-Pb collisions from both ALICE and CMS suggest that the same dynamics observed in the ratio Λ/K_S^0 may be present in the Λ_c/D despite the fact that strange and charm quarks are thought to be created in different stages of system evolution. Further studies and potential future measurements may still be needed to fully conclude on the similarities in these baryon-to-meson ratios.

A promising new perspective at the LHC is to use high-energy pp and p-Pb collisions as factories of identified hadrons created by a source of finite radius and then measure the ensuing interactions between these hadrons using femtoscopy. This technique has allowed the ALICE Collaboration to study interactions that were so far not measured at all and probe, for instance, the p- Ξ and p- Ω interaction potentials. These results provide fundamental constraints to the QCD community and are significant in the context of the astrophysics: such potentials indeed serve as input when modelling neutron stars under the hypothesis that hyperons are present in this extreme state of matter. New results on the onset of deconfinement were shown by the NA61/SHINE Collaboration, in particular, with the measurement of a charged kaon-to-pion ratio in Ar-Sc intermediate compared to results in pp/Be-Be and Pb-Pb, possibly suggestive of a change in the production mechanism that can involve a phase transition. Recent results on strangeness production at low energy from HADES and BM@N were also very welcome and enriched the discussion at SQM 2019.

Presentations at the final session on Saturday morning showed good prospects in the field for future measurements with FAIR at GSI Darmstadt, NICA at JINR Dubna, Heavy Ions at J-PARC Tokai and at CERN with the currently ongoing upgrades, opportunities for HL-LHC and next-generation experiments (HL/HE-LHC and FCC). Perspectives for QCD measurements at future Electron Ion Collider facilities were also presented. On the theory side, new developments

and strong research efforts are currently taking place towards a better understanding of strangeness production and open heavy-flavour dynamics in heavy-ion collisions. Small system scan with more information about heavy flavour, crosstalk on the Equation of state (EOS) between lattice QCD, Heavy ion collisions (HIC), neutron stars, and global polarization in HIC are also topics of currently large interest.

Two young scientist prizes, sponsored by the NuPECC, were awarded to the best experimental and theory posters, respectively, Bong-Hwi Lim (Pusan National University, Korea) and Olga Soloveva (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany). A special award dedicated to the memory of a friend and colleague has been established for this conference series: the inaugural “Andre Mischke Award” for the young scientist with the best experimental parallel talk at SQM 2019 was assigned to Erin Frances Gauger (University of Texas at Austin, United States).

The scientific and organizational success of SQM 2019 was the result of the work of many people. We would like to thank the colleagues of the International Advisory Committee for their valuable help and guidance in shaping the scientific programme of the conference. We are also warmly grateful to the members of the Local Organizing Committee, the team of secretaries, the technical and administrative support staff and the student helpers: with them we’ve been sharing a fantastic human and professional adventure over a year or so, in a common effort to make sure that all aspects of the meeting were handled smoothly and efficiently. Last but not least, we express our gratitude to the Italian and international organizations that provided financial contributions to the conference, allowing us to support the participation of more than 50 young scientists to SQM 2019.

More information about the conference, including all oral and poster presentations, is available on the conference website at <https://sqm2019.ba.infn.it/>. The next International Conference on Strangeness in Quark Matter (SQM 2021) will take place in Busan, Korea, in May 2021.

Bari, Italy

Domenico Elia
Giuseppe Eugenio Bruno
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Editors

Contents

Part I Opening

1 ROY GLAUBER: In Memoriam the Glauber Model in High Energy Nucleus-Nucleus Collisions	3
Reinhard Stock	

Part II Highlights from Theory and Experiments

2 Recent Results from HADES	15
Manuel Lorenz	
3 BM@N First Results	21
Mikhail Kapishin	
4 Hyperons in Thermal QCD from the Lattice	29
Gert Aarts, Chris Allton, Davide de Boni, Jonas Glesaaen, Simon Hands, Benjamin Jäger, and Jon-Ivar Skullerud	
5 Recent Results from NA61/SHINE	37
Szymon Pulawski	
6 Recent Heavy-Flavor Results from STAR	47
Guannan Xie	
7 Recent Results from ATLAS: Onia, Heavy-Flavor, and More	55
Martin Spousta	
8 Recent Results on Heavy Flavour from CMS	61
Ruslan Chistov	
9 Recent Results on Light Flavor from STAR	67
Jie Zhao	

10 High Energy Hadron Production, Self-organized Criticality and Absorbing State Phase Transition	75
Paolo Castorina and Helmut Satz	
11 Recent Results in Small Systems from CMS	83
Prabhat R. Pujahari	
Part III Heavy Flavour	
12 D Meson Sensitivity to a System Size Scan at LHC	91
Roland Katz, Jacquelyn Noronha-Hostler, Caio A. G. Prado, and Alexandre A. P. Suaide	
13 Beauty Production with ALICE at the LHC	97
Erin F. Gauger	
14 Measurement of Non-strange D-Meson Production and Azimuthal Anisotropy in Pb–Pb Collisions with ALICE at the LHC	103
Syaefudin Jaelani	
15 Transport Properties of Heavy Quarks and Their Correlations to the Bulk Dynamics and the Initial Electromagnetic Field	109
Salvatore Plumari, Gabriele Coci, Vincenzo Minissale, Santosh K. Das, Lucia Oliva, Maria Lucia Sambataro, and Vincenzo Greco	
16 Measurements of Open-Charm Hadrons in Au+Au Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV by the STAR Experiment	115
Jan Vanek	
17 Overview on Hidden Heavy Avour Results	121
Roberta Arnaldi	
18 J/ψ Production Measurements in pp, p–Pb and Pb–Pb Collisions at Midrapidity at the LHC	129
Minjung Kim	
19 Quarkonia and Its Fate in the Anisotropic Hot QGP Medium	135
Mohammad Yousuf Jamal	
20 Quarkonium Measurements at Forward Rapidity with ALICE at the LHC	141
Wadut Shaikh	
21 AdS/CFT Calculations for Rapidity Dependence of Non-prompt J/ψ Suppression at LHC	147
R. Hambrock and William A. Horowitz	

22 Heavy-Flavour Jet Production and Charm Fragmentation with ALICE at LHC	153
Auro Mohanty	
Part IV Strangeness and Light Flavour	
23 Strangeness Enhancement from Dynamical Core–Corona Initialisation Model	161
Yuuka Kanakubo, Michito Okai, Yasuki Tachibana, and Tetsufumi Hirano	
24 Production of Light Flavor Hadrons Measured by PHENIX at RHIC	167
Iurii Mitrankov	
25 Strange and Non-strange Light-Flavour Hadron Production in Pb–Pb and p–Pb Collisions at LHC Energies with ALICE	173
Michal Šefčík	
26 Chemical Equilibration of QGP in Hadronic Collisions	177
Aleksi Kurkela and Aleksas Mazeliauskas	
27 Strangeness and Light Fragment Production at High Baryon Density	183
David Blaschke, Gerd Röpke, Yuri Ivanov, Marina Kozhevnikova, and Simon Liebing	
28 Cross-Correlators of Conserved Charges in QCD	191
Rene Bellwied, Szabolcs Borsanyi, Zoltan Fodor, Jona N. Guenther, Jacquelyn Noronha-Hostler, Paolo Parotto, Attila Pásztor, Claudia Ratti, and Jamie M. Stafford	
29 Parton Hadron Quantum Molecular Dynamics (PHQMD)—A Novel Microscopic N-Body Transport Approach For Heavy-Ion Dynamics and Hypernuclei Production	197
Elena Bratkovskaya, Jörg Aichelin, Arnaud Le Fèvre, Viktor Kireyeu, Vadim Kolesnikov, Yvonne Leifels, and Vadim Voronyuk	
30 ΛK Femtoscopy in Pb–Pb Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV Measured with ALICE	203
Jesse T. Buxton	
31 Geometry and Dynamics of Particle Production Seen by Femtoscopic Probes in the STAR Experiment	209
Paweł Szymański	
32 The Spatial Sub-separation of Strangeness from Antistrangeness in Heavy-Ion Collisions at Energies of FAIR and NICA	215
Larisa Bravina, Oleksandra Panova, Oleksandr Vitiuk, Evgeny Zabrodin, and Horst Stöcker	

33	Strangeness Flow in Au + Au Collisions at 1.23 AGeV Measured with HADES	221
	Lukáš Chlad	
34	Strangeness Production with Respect to High Momentum Hadrons in pp and p-Pb Collisions with ALICE at the LHC	225
	Justin T. Blair	
Part V Collectivity in Small Systems		
35	Hadrochemistry of Particle Production in Small Systems with ALICE at the LHC	233
	Emily Willsher	
36	Collectivity and Electromagnetic Fields in Proton-Induced Collisions	239
	Lucia Oliva, Pierre Moreau, Vadim Voronyuk, and Elena Bratkovskaya	
37	Particle Production as a Function of Underlying-Event Activity Measured with ALICE at the LHC	245
	Valentina Zaccolo	
38	Bottomonium Production in pp, pPb and PbPb Collisions at 5.02 TeV with the CMS Detector	249
	Daniele Fasanella	
39	Study of Open Heavy-Flavour Hadron Production in pp and p-Pb Collisions with ALICE	253
	Preeti Dhankher	
40	Experimental Overview on Strangeness and Collectivity in Small Systems	259
	Roberto Preghenella	
41	Experimental Overview on Heavy Flavour in Small Systems	265
	Émilien Chapon	
Part VI Hadron Resonances, Hadronization and Coalescence		
42	Sequential Coalescence with Charm Conservation	275
	Jiaxing Zhao, Shuzhe Shi, Nu Xu, and Pengfei Zhuang	
43	Λ_c^+ Production in pp and PbPb Collisions at 5.02 TeV with the CMS Detector	279
	Rui Xiao	

44	Charmed Hadron Production by Recombination in Heavy Ion Collisions	285
	Sungtae Cho	
45	Heavy Quark Baryon and Meson Production in pp and AA at RHIC and LHC Within a Coalescence Plus Fragmentation Model	291
	Vincenzo Minissale, Salvatore Plumari, Gabriele Coci, Giuseppe Galesi, and Vincenzo Greco	
46	Proton and Light Nuclei from Au+Au Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.4$ GeV Measured with HADES	297
	Melanie Szala	
47	Testing Coalescence and Thermal Models with the Production Measurement of Light (Anti-)Nuclei as Function of the Collision System Size with ALICE at the LHC	303
	Luca Barioglio	
48	Light Nuclei Production in Ultra-Relativistic Heavy Ion Collisions	307
	Dmytro Oliinychenko, Long-Gang Pang, Hannah Elfner, and Volker Koch	
49	$K^*(892)^0$ Production in p+p Interactions from NA61/SHINE	315
	Angelika Tefelska	
50	Studying the Effect of the Hadronic Phase in Nuclear Collisions with PYTHIA and UrQMD	319
	A. S. Vieira, C. Bierlich, D. D. Chinellato, and J. Takahashi	
51	Probing QCD Matter via $K^{*0}(892)$ and $\phi(1020)$ Resonance Production at RHIC	325
	Md Nasim	
52	Hadronic Resonances Production with ALICE at the LHC	329
	Sushanta Tripathy	
Part VII QCD Phase Diagram and Critical Point		
53	Influence of Centrality Definition and Detector Efficiency on the Net-Proton Kurtosis	335
	Sukanya Sombun, Jan Steinheimer, Christoph Herold, Ayut Limphirat, Yupeng Yan, and Marcus Bleicher	
54	Direct Photon and Light Neutral Meson Production in the Era of Precision Physics at the LHC	345
	Meike Charlotte Danisch	

55	Time-Evolution of Net-Baryon Density Fluctuations Across the QCD Critical Region	351
	Marcus Bluhm and Marlene Nahrgang	
56	Measurement of Higher Moments of Net-Proton Distributions in Au+Au Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 54.4$ GeV at RHIC	355
	Ashish Pandav	
57	Equation of State of QCD Matter Within the Hagedorn Bag-Like Model	361
	Volodymyr Vovchenko, Mark I. Gorenstein, Carsten Greiner, and Horst Stoecker	
58	Determination of Chemical Freeze-Out Parameters from Net-Kaon Fluctuations at RHIC	367
	Jamie M. Stafford, Paolo Alba, Rene Bellwied, Valentina Mantovani-Sarti, Jacquelyn Noronha-Hostler, Paolo Parotto, Israel Portillo-Vazquez, and Claudia Ratti	
59	Update on BEST Collaboration and Status of Lattice QCD	373
	Claudia Ratti	
60	Overview of Experimental Critical Point Search	379
	Tobiasz Czopowicz	
61	Patterns and Partners Within the QCD Phase Diagram Including Strangeness	389
	Angel Gómez Nicola, Jacobo Ruiz de Elvira, and Andrea Vioque-Rodríguez	

Part VIII Strangeness in Astrophysics

62	Production of Hypernuclei and Properties of Hyper-Nuclear Matter	397
	Alexander Botvina, Marcus Bleicher, and Nihal Buyukcizmeci	
63	Recent AMADEUS Studies of Low-Energy K^-—Nucleus/Nuclei Interactions	403
	Magdalena Skurzok, Massimiliano Bazzi, Mario Alexandru Bragadireanu, Damir Bosnar, Michael Cargnelli, Catalina Curceanu, Luca De Paolis, Raffaele Del Grande, Laura Fabbietti, Carlo Fiorini, Carlo Guaraldo, Mihai Iliescu, Paolo Levi Sandri, Johann Marton, Marco Miliucci, Pawel Moskal, Kristian Piscicchia, Angels Ramos, Alessandro Scordo, Michał Silarski, Diana Laura Sirghi, Florin Sirghi, Antonio Spallone, Oton Vazquez Doce, Eberhard Widmann, Sławomir Wycech, and Johann Zmeskal	

64	Hawking Radiation from the Relics of the Cosmic Quark Hadron Phase Transition	409
	Bikash Sinha	
65	Hyperon Interaction with Dense Nuclear Matter and Link to Neutron Stars	415
	Laura Tolos	
 Part IX Hydrodynamics, Chirality and Vorticity		
66	Spin Alignment Measurements of Vector Mesons in ALICE at the LHC	423
	Sourav Kundu	
67	Vorticity and $1/\lambda$ Polarization in Heavy-Ion Collisions at FAIR and NICA Energies	429
	Oleksandr Vitiuk, Larisa Bravina, Evgeny Zabrodin, Aleksandr Sorin, and Oleg Teryaev	
68	λ Polarization in Au+Au Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.4$ GeV Measured with HADES	435
	Frédéric Julian Kornas	
69	Relativistic Dissipative Hydrodynamics: Effective Fugacity Quasiparticle Description	441
	Samapan Bhadury, Manu Kurian, Vinod Chandra, and Amaresh Jaiswal	
70	Transport Coefficients of Hot and Dense Matter	447
	Olga Soloveva, Pierre Moreau, Lucia Oliva, Taesoo Song, Wolfgang Cassing, and Elena Bratkovskaya	
71	Evolution of Fluctuations in the Initial State of Heavy-Ion Collisions from RHIC to LHC	453
	Giuliano Giacalone, François Gelis, Pablo Guerrero-Rodríguez, Matthew Luzum, Cyrille Marquet, and Jean-Yves Ollitrault	
72	Jet-Fluid Interaction in the EPOS3-Jet Framework	459
	Iurii Karpenko, Joerg Aichelin, Pol Bernard Gossiaux, Martin Rohrmoser, and Klaus Werner	
73	Radial Flow Induced by Inhomogeneous Magnetic Field in Heavy Ion Collisions	465
	Mosen Haddadi Moghaddam, Behnam Azadegan, Ahmad F. Kord, and Wanda M. Alberico	

Part X Upgrades and New Experiments

74 Upgrade of the NA61/SHINE Detector	473
Dariusz Tefelski	
75 Status and Performance of the Detector Upgrades for STAR in the BES-II and Beyond	479
Florian Seck	
76 ALICE Inner Tracking System Upgrade: Construction and Commissioning	485
Domenico Colella	
77 LHCb Fixed Target Results and Prospects	489
Luciano Libero Pappalardo	
78 Perspectives on Strangeness Physics with the CBM Experiment at FAIR	495
Iouri Vassiliev	

Part XI Future Experiments, Facilities and Physics Perspectives

79 Status and Prospects at NICA	503
Vladimir Kekelidze, Vadim Kolesnikov, Viktor Matveev, and Alexander Sorin	
80 Prospects for Electron-Ion Colliders	509
Silvia Dalla Torre	

Part XII Summary and Closing

81 Theory Summary at Strangeness in Quark Matter 2019	519
Jacquelyn Noronha-Hostler	
82 Strangeness in Quark Matter 2019: Experimental Highlights	527
David Dobrigkeit Chinellato	

Collaboration Membership Lists	535
---	------------

Author Index	609
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Subject Index	613
--------------------------------	------------

Part I

Opening

Chapter 1

ROY GLAUBER: In Memoriam the Glauber Model in High Energy Nucleus-Nucleus Collisions



Reinhard Stock

Abstract This article is devoted to the memory of Roy Glauber. His multi-diffractive model of nucleus-nucleus collisions has served a wide variety of applications in our field. After a sketch of the model we illustrate a number of physics observables where, in particular, the construction of the initialization phase of a A+A collision rests on Monte Carlo simulations of the participant-spectator geometry of the incident configuration. This results, chiefly, in the determination of the nucleon participant, and the binary collision number, as well as in a specification of the spatial expansion modes of the source that lead to the observables of directed flow. Finally, one can attempt to pin down the colour glass initial state, in comparison to Glauber initialization.

At the opening of this Conference let us commemorate Roy Glauber who passed away last December. From among the many themes of his theoretical life-work it is the “Glauber-Model” of multiple hadronic scattering phenomena which has become basic to the understanding of nucleus-nucleus collisions at high energy. From Bevalac time until today we employ the model to define observables of increasing complexity: initially it served, in particular, to quantify the concept of “central” collisions and centrality classes but it then provided for the geometrical basis of the family of flow-observables from which we have concluded on the bulk properties of the QGP liquid. And, finally, it helps to quantify the basics of analysis of individual events, thus opening up the wide field of observables related to event-by-event fluctuations of the initial geometry. Thus, Roy Glauber’s work has become a “household article” in essentially all bulk QCD matter questions where we talk about Glauber-initialization vs. colour glass condensate initialization, to give just one example. A few of these aspects will be recollected below. Let us begin, however, with a short look at Roy Glauber’s trajectory, in life and science.

Roy Glauber was born Sept. 1, 1925 in New York. He attended the famous Bronx High School of Science, as a kind of *Wunderkind* with exceptional science talent,

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much reminding of Richard Feynmans famous performance in his “teenage years”. At age 16 he entered undergraduate study at Harvard, and in 1943 he was drafted into the Manhattan Project, the youngest scientist there, involved in critical mass computations. Returning to Harvard he got his Ph.D. in 1949 with Julian Schwinger (Nobel laureate for the formulation of QED, later on). A period of *Wanderjahre* then sees him at Princeton, Zuerich (with W.Pauli) and Caltech (where he substituted for Feynman for a year). In 1976 Harvard again, he became Full Professor there, from now on his permanent academic home but interspersed with many foreign visiting positions including CERN. His principle research topic was Quantum Electrodynamics in the interaction of light with matter, addressed to Quantum Optics. He also first tackled the problems of multiple hadronic collisions at high energy, where he developed the foundations of the so-called Optical Model for diffractive forward scattering. The application to high energy proton-deuteron scattering then resulted in the formulation of the Glauber Model to which we shall turn below because it became extraordinarily useful later on, in the environment of nucleus-nucleus collision at relativistic energy where the concept of participant and spectator nucleons, seen along a straight trajectory in an *optical eikonal* approximation, proved highly useful. Figure 1.1 shows a photo of Roy Glauber as we all remember him, taken at



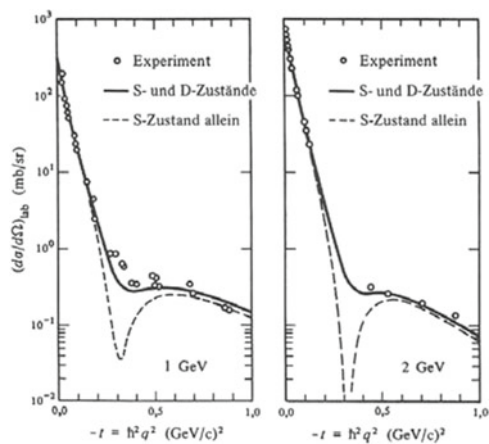
Fig. 1.1 Roy Glauber at the Nobel Prize ceremony 2005

the occasion of his Nobel Prize ceremony in 2005. What a remarkable picture! A deep, and passionate academic and research life trajectory culminates, at age 80, in this radiant and encouraging image of one of the Noblemen of science. We sadly commemorate, today, to his passing away on December 26, 2018. His ideas live onward in our research.

1.1 The Glauber Model

This is not the place for a detailed review of the Glauber Model of diffractive multi-hadronic scattering [1] but let us briefly sketch the main points of the optical *eikonal* approximation, the basis of the model. At very high energy the nucleon scattering from a nucleus will stay essentially undeflected because of the far excess of longitudinal over transverse momentum. Thus one might approximate its trajectory by a light ray, the nucleon summing up all the successive phase shifts received at the scattering centers inside the target. What emerges is a diffractive shadow image in the transverse plane: the target is *X-rayed*. Thus the name eikonal approximation, from greek eikona = image. This model neglects the fact that the participating nucleons are, in reality, quantum mechanical objects, but it allows to implement all the geometric aspects of the multiple scattering process, i.e. impact parameter of the projectile, and participant density distributions. We show in Fig. 1.2 the result by Franco and Glauber [2] for proton-deuteron scattering at 1 and 2 GeV incident energy. It illustrates the concept of participant and spectator nucleons, invented in this context. The steep forward peak reflects single nucleon-nucleon scattering which is by far the most frequent sub-process owing to the very dilute nucleon density distribution of the deuteron.

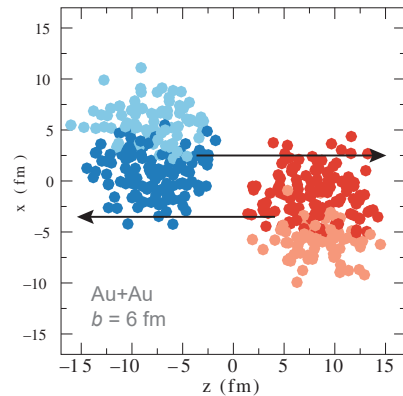
Fig. 1.2 Elastic proton-deuteron scattering with Glauber Model fits. From [2]



1.2 Participant, Spectator and Collision Number

The assumption of independent straight line trajectories of the constituent nucleons of target and projectile nuclei in a nucleus-nucleus collision makes it possible to simply count the number of participating nucleons from target and projectile and, moreover, the number of binary collisions occurring at the microscopic level, during interpenetration. In a Monte Carlo realization one has to dial an instantaneous, *frozen* position map of the nucleons of target and projectile, based e.g. on a Woods-Saxon density distribution. The nucleon trajectories are given finite transverse extension according to the known (or assumed) nucleon-nucleon cross section. The entire geometrical calculation takes place at a chosen impact parameter (see [3] for a comprehensive review). We illustrate this process in Fig. 1.3 where a snapshot of a Au+Au collision is shown. At an impact parameter 6 fm the instantaneous nucleon density distributions are seen approaching each other along the beam axis [3]. One can now read off the distributions of to-be participants (dark colours), and count the number of binary encounters of each participant, thus the total binary collision number. At first sight this picture, and procedure, looks utterly unrealistic. If the microscopic nature of the overall collision process is seen as independent and *successive* N-N scatterings there is hardly a justification to consider a participant nucleon to be still intact exerting its initial cross section, after, say, 6 successive encounters. The misconception is in the word *successive*. At the ultra-relativistic energies considered here the Lorentz factor exceeds thousand, and thus all aspects of both longitudinal and transverse motion of extended objects, such as nucleon form factors, must occur essentially simultaneously. There are no sequential instances of time resolvable. This point would clearly deserve more discussion! However, the most elementary aspects of the picture, the number of to-be involved or not involved nucleons, as a function of target/projectile nuclear size, and of impact parameter, remain well defined. And, please note, that this is all we need in the analysis of $A + B$ collisions, as the following examples will illustrate. We do not perform a full Glauber model analysis of the collisions

Fig. 1.3 Initial state of a simulated Au+Au collision at impact parameter 6fm, specifying participants (dark colour) and spectators (light colour). From [3]



but need to pin down all geometrical influences, including, more recently, also the event-by-event fluctuations in the geometrical positions of the impinging nucleons. Now to a bit of history.

1.3 Bevalac Physics: Carved—Out Fireballs, Rows on Rows

In the mid-70ties the Berkeley LBL Bevatron provided beams of ^{20}Ne at energies up to 2.1 GeV per projectile nucleon. The Fireball Model [4] was addressed to the proton p , distributions of minimum bias Ne+U collisions. It combined the Glauber-type geometrical abrasion model [5] of Swiatecki and collaborators, employed to fix the interaction volume and the effective participant center of mass velocity, with a Hagedorn-inspired statistical thermal emission model. Note that this approach came to stay until today, where we initialize the A+B collision with a Glauber calculation and then interpolate the resulting momentum space distribution by the energy-momentum tensor from which a hydrodynamic evolution originates. Figure 1.4 shows a sketch of the abrasion (“clean cut”) model applied to the Ne+U collision at a peripheral impact parameter [4].

The assumption of thermal equilibrium met with serious critique (not for the first time: Hagedorn’s entire life was accompanied by remarks like Feynman’s about the “nonsense to smash delicate swiss watches against the wall and study the debris”). This motivated Huefner and Knoll [6] for their *rows on rows* model, a strict and complete Glauber model calculation of Ne on U collisions that we illustrate in Fig. 1.4. In fact they showed that the equilibrium assumption was a good approximation in collisions of heavy nuclei, as a consequence of multiple scattering at the microscopic level.

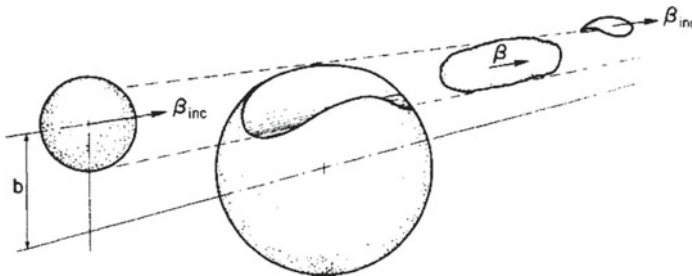
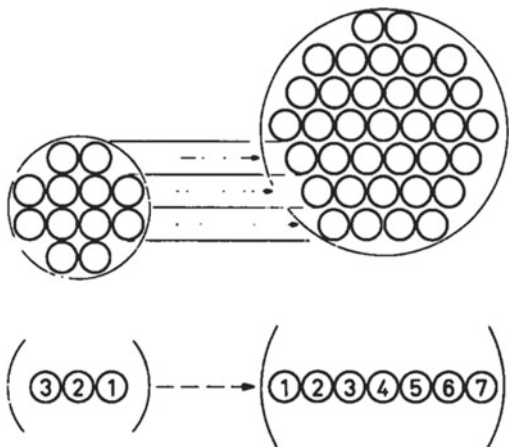


Fig. 1.4 Sketch of the Fireball Model geometry for a Ne+U collision. From [4]

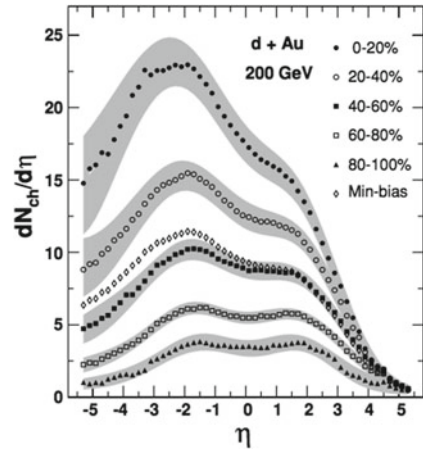
Fig. 1.5 Rows of nucleons along straight line Glauber trajectories for the combination of a light projectile and heavy target. From [6]



1.4 Asymmetric Collision Systems

Figure 1.5 illustrates a notorious difficulty in dealing with asymmetric collision systems, such as the Bevalac Ne+U collision. The effective center of mass varies drastically with impact parameter! In Fig. 1.5 a typical central Glauber-row of nucleons is shown, a 3 on 7 collision. Toward surface reactions one finally approaches a 1 on 1 case! The shifting effective center of mass is beautifully illustrated in Fig. 1.6 by the d+Au data from PHOBOS [7], the only RHIC experiment with a wide rapidity acceptance. One sees a systematic shift of the charged particle rapidity distribution with centrality (impact parameter), from symmetry about mid-rapidity for surface reactions (the 1 on 1 case), to a downward peak shift of about 2.5 units for the most central selection. This has important consequences [8], most often overlooked, for the analysis of p+A and d+A data from experiments with a narrow rapidity acceptance such as STAR, PHENIX and ALICE. Note that the center of mass for hard collisions (jet production) will always stay fixed at mid-rapidity: parton-parton scattering. Thus in central collisions the bulk soft production medium—oftentimes called the co-traveling plasma—moves with considerable longitudinal velocity opposed to the leading parton. Moreover, if the acceptance is placed symmetric to the N-N center of mass rapidity, i.e. $y = 0$ in collider experiments, the effective center of mass rapidity of the soft bulk production falls far outside the acceptance. This explains the high priority placed from Bevalac time onward on equal mass target and projectile collisions.

Fig. 1.6 The shift with centrality of the charged particle pseudorapidity distribution in d+Au collisions at 200 GeV, measured by PHOBOS at RHIC [7]



1.5 The Glauber - Relation Between $\langle N_{charge} \rangle$, $\langle N_{part} \rangle$ and Impact Parameter $\langle b \rangle$

From a minimum bias experiment with sufficient event statistics one obtains the distribution of the charged particle multiplicity cross section, or of some related quantity. This is sketched in Fig. 1.7 which illustrates the further steps in the Glauber-type analysis [3]. Integrating the cross section downward from maximum multiplicity one defines the successive multiplicity classes 0–5%, 5%–10% etc. A Glauber calculation then establishes the connection between impact parameter b and average corresponding participant number $\langle N_{part} \rangle$. Note that the latter varies from event to event due to nucleon position fluctuations in the impinging nuclei, so even a sharp b yields a broad N_{part} distribution, with mean $\langle N_{part} \rangle$. The converse is equally true. Finally, one integrates the resulting $\langle N_{part} \rangle$ distribution downward from its maximum into corresponding percentile classes, and associates this with the N_{ch} percentile classes. A typical final statement arises: in the 5%–10% class the average N_{ch} is about 1200, $\langle N_{part} \rangle$ is about 300 and the mean corresponding impact parameter is about 4 fm. This then sets the stage for a representation of other experimental results, such as e.g. strangeness per participant pair versus centrality. Furthermore, it provides the geometrical input for all model calculations, devoted to soft and hard production. The Nuclear Modification Factor R_{AA} makes further use of this calculation because a mean number of binary collisions is also associated with each of the percentile bins in Fig. 1.7. One can then consider R_{AA} , the ratio of a certain hard production cross section (photons, high p_t hadrons) observed in an $A + A$ collision, to the corresponding elementary proton-proton minimum bias collision cross section as multiplied by the appropriate number of collisions. The case $R_{AA} = 1$ stands for *nothing but trivial collision number scaling*. Figure 1.8 illustrates the modification factors for central Au+Au collisions at top RHIC energy obtained by PHENIX [9]. The photons stay close to unity, they do not significantly interact with the medium,

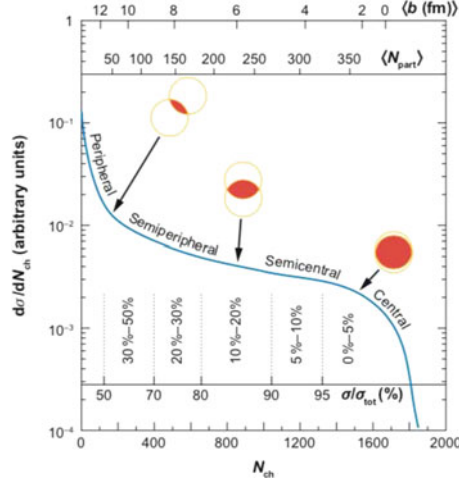


Fig. 1.7 Definition of centrality windows in the charged particle multiplicity distribution in Au+Au collisions, exhibiting the correspondence of impact parameter, participant nucleon number and charged particle multiplicity. From [3]

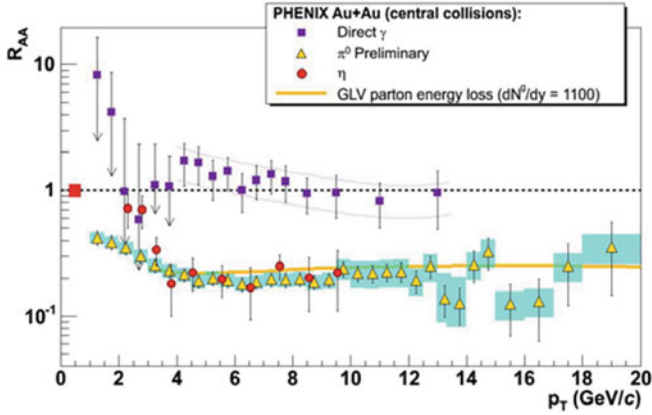


Fig. 1.8 The nuclear modification factor dependence on p_T for pions, η and direct photons, measured by PHENIX [9], compared with the parton energy loss model [10]

whereas the pions and η suffer a drastic suppression, they lose momentum in the “cotraveling” QCD plasma. Diagnosis of its properties thus becomes possible, as illustrated here by comparison to the GLV parton energy loss model [10]. Other models feature the QCD transport coefficient $\hat{q} = \langle q_t^2 \rangle / \lambda$ as the fit variable.