Completing the RHIC Science Mission



The Facility



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RHIC – the First Heavy Ion Collider

- After continuous improvements and upgrades RHIC reached 25x design luminosity, exceeding "RHIC II" goal
- Unparalleled flexibility of operation:
 - Wide energy range ($\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 7 200 \text{ GeV}$)
 - Capability of colliding different species with detector in center-of-mass frame
 - 6 modes (Au+Au, d+Au, Cu+Cu, Cu+Au, U+U, ³He+Au) and 15 energies to date

Ongoing upgrades:

- 56 MHz SRF cavity to compress vertex and increase usable luminosity (commissioned)
- Low Energy RHIC electron Cooling: 3 – 10x Au-Au luminosity for √s_{NN} < 20 GeV

BNL Electron Beam Ion Source



Au-Au luminosity with 3-D cooling



RHIC – the First Heavy Ion Collider



RHIC explores the Phases of Nuclear Matter

LHC: High energy collider at CERN with 13.8 - 27.5 times higher beam energy: Pb+Pb, p+Pb, p+p collisions only.

FAIR & NICA: Planned European facilities at lower energies.

RHIC: Spans largest swath of the phase diagram in the preferred collider mode.

Message

RHIC is perfectly suited to explore the phases of nuclear matter and the perfectly liquid quark-gluon plasma.

If RHIC did not exist, someone would have to build it (...but no one could afford it - a >\$2B value!)





RHIC – the First Polarized Proton Collider

- Successful development of all necessary tools to accelerate polarized protons in the injector and in RHIC (polar. source, [partial] Siberian snakes, polarimeters)
- Polarized proton collisions in RHIC:
 √s=200 GeV: P~59%, L_{peak}~0.5x10³² cm⁻²s⁻¹
 √s=510 GeV: P~52%, L_{peak}~2.5x10³² cm⁻²s⁻¹
- Ongoing upgrade: Luminosity increase with electron lenses to compensate for beam-beam interactions (commissioned)





RHIC Detectors



~580 collaborators from 13 countries

~550 collaborators from 15 countries



Recent RHIC Detector Upgrades



Completed on schedule and below cost





Enhances triggering capabilities for heavy quarkonia

Enables forward γ detection in Run15



The Science



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- Gluon spin contributes a sizable fraction to the proton spin.



Standard model of the "Little Bang"



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- Can we find evidence for chiral symmetry restoration?



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$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathsf{Easy} \\ \mathsf{for} \\ \mathsf{LQCD} \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} T_{\mu\nu} \iff \mathcal{E}, p, s \quad \mathsf{Equation of state} \\ \hline \eta = \frac{1}{T} \int d^4 x \left\langle T_{xy}(x) T_{xy}(0) \right\rangle \quad \mathsf{Shear viscosity: Momentum transport} \\ \hline \eta = \frac{4\pi^2 \alpha_s C_R}{N_c^2 - 1} \int dy^- \left\langle U^{\dagger} F^{a+i}(y^-) U F_i^{a+}(0) \right\rangle \\ \hline q = \frac{4\pi^2 \alpha_s C_R}{N_c^2 - 1} \int dy^- \left\langle i U^{\dagger} \partial^- A^{a+}(y^-) U A^{a+}(0) \right\rangle \\ \hline e = \frac{4\pi \alpha_s}{N_c^2 - 1} \int dy^- \left\langle i U^{\dagger} \partial^- A^{a+}(y^-) U A^{a+}(0) \right\rangle \\ D = \frac{4\pi \alpha_s}{3N_c} \int d\tau \left\langle U^{\dagger} F^{a0i}(\tau) t^a U F^{b0i}(0) t^b \right\rangle \end{array}$$



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Beyond discovery: η/s



Shape Matters: U+U Collisions



- U+U collisions use geometry to "engineer" 20% increase in energy density in very central collisions by selecting **tip-tip orientation** enhanced samples
- IP-Glasma model, assuming saturated gluon densities in the colliding nuclei, is consistent with the observation

Bjoern Schenke, et al. arXiv:1403.2232

Maciej Rybczyński, et. al. PRC87,044908(13)



Fluctuation spectrum

Can the power spectrum of v_n be used to determine scale of parton density fluctuations in colliding nuclei as function of x ?



The RHIC/LHC advantage: There are many knobs to turn, not just a single universe to observe. Power spectrum in ultracentral Pb+Pb collisions Data: CMS. Theory: U. Heinz, arXiv:1304.3634



Data (v_3/v_2) indicate more fluctuations relative to global geometric effects than predicted by nucleon-scale granularity of initial state.

How small can a QGP droplet be?



Mass ordering of $v_2(p_T)$ for identified charged particles is observed in both d+Au and p+Pb – consistent with hydrodynamic flow



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Charm quark flow: D_{c,b}



Beyond discovery: q[^]



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Quarkonium melting: mD





Probing scales of QGP structure



Equation of State: v₁





- Minimum in v₁ is consequence of the softening of the equation of state in the transition region of the phase diagram.
- Precision measurement requires BES-II data allowing dv₁/dy to be measured with tightly specified centrality.



Quest for critical fluctuations



Δg from π^0 and jets

W. Vogelsang et al., PRL 113 (2014) 012001E.R. Nocera et al., Nucl. Phys. B887 (2014) 276



New QCD global fits result in first clear observation of a large gluon contribution to the proton spin in a definite x-range (0.05 < x < 1).



Large further improvements expected from Run 13 / 15 data



Transverse spin physics



New insight in A_N : forward photon and diffractive capabilities Initial exploration of polarized p+A.

24



The Strategy



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Completing the RHIC science mission

Status: RHIC-II configuration is complete

- Vertex detectors in STAR (HFT) and PHENIX
- Luminosity reaches 25x design luminosity

Plan: Complete the RHIC mission in 3 campaigns:

- 2014–16: Heavy flavor probes of the QGP using the micro-vertex detectors Transverse spin physics
- 2017: Install low energy e-cooling
- 2018/19: High precision scan of the QCD phase diagram & search for critical point
- 2020: Install sPHENIX upgrade
- 2021/22: Precision measurements of jet quenching and quarkonium suppression
- 2023-25: Transition to eRHIC





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RHIC remains a unique discovery facility



Low Energy e-Cooling for Au+Au

- Cooling of low energy heavy ion beams (3.8–10 GeV/n) with bunched electron beam increases luminosity by up factor 10
- Enables a QCD critical point search with second, high luminosity Beam Energy Scan
- Use Cornell-built DC gun and existing SRF cavity for cost effective implementation
- Start commissioning in 2018





sPHENIX upgrade



Built around the BaBar solenoid – now being shipped to BNL An (almost) complete makeover of the PHENIX detector to make precision measurements of hard probes of the QGP at strongest coupling (near T_c) and with the largest resolution range





• Campaign 1:

- QCD equation of state at $\mu_B \approx 0$
- Precision measurement of η/s(T≈T_c)
- Measurement of heavy quark diffusion constant D_{c/b}
- Determination of the scale of nuclear granularity
- Origin of single spin asymmetries
- Δg , flavor dependence of spin in the quark sea



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- Campaign 2:
 - QCD equation of state at $\mu_B > 0$
 - Discovery of the QCD critical point, if within the accessible range
- Campaign 3:
 - Precision measurement of $q^{T} \approx T_c$ and $e^{T} \approx T_c$
 - Scale dependence of QGP structure
 - Many insights we can't even imagine yet !



Our Plan for RHIC Operations



- Continue RHIC II operation through FY16
- Installation of Low Energy RHIC electron Cooling during FY17
- Run the second Beam Energy Scan (BES II) in FY18 and FY19
- Installation of sPHENIX detector during FY20
- Run RHIC with STAR and sPHENIX in FY21 and FY22

30

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Plan can be executed within constant level of effort budget scenario

Tremendous scientific payoff with continued discovery potential

Thank You !

Backup slides

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Proposed run schedule for RHIC

Years	Beam Species and	Science Goals	New Systems
2014	15 GeV Au+Au 200 GeV Au+Au ³ He+Au at 200 GeV	Heavy flavor flow, energy loss, thermalization, etc. Quarkonium studies QCD critical point search	Electron lenses 56 MHz SRF STAR HFT STAR MTD
2015-16	Pol. p+p at 200 GeV p+Au, p+Si at 200 GeV High statistics Au+Au Pol. p+p at 510 GeV or Au+Au at 62 GeV	Extract η/s(T) + constrain initial quantum fluctuations More heavy flavor studies Sphaleron tests Transverse spin physics	PHENIX MPC-EX Coherent e-cooling test
2017	No Run		Low energy e-cooling upgrade
2018-19	5-20 GeV Au+Au (BES-2)	Search for QCD critical point and onset of deconfinement	STAR ITPC upgrade Partial commissioning of sPHENIX (in 2019)
2020	No Run		Complete sPHENIX installation STAR forward upgrades
2021-22	200 GeV Au+Au with upgraded detectors Pol. p+p, p+Au at 200 GeV	Jet, di-jet, γ-jet probes of parton transport and energy loss mechanism Color screening for different quarkonia	sPHENIX
2023-24	No Runs		Transition to eRHIC

Dileptons: Chiral symmetry restoration

- Observed excess at low mass consistent with broadening ρ
- Observing chiral symmetry restoration from dileptons: hadronic structure (vector meson peaks) dissolves into continuous thermal distribution
- Need to subtract dominant charm contributions to isolate thermal QGP radiation
- Will be measured as function of beam energy

Latest Lattice Gauge Results

From Data to Insight: QCD EoS

- Unbiased model data comparison enabled by state-of-the-art model parametrization via Gaussian emulators
 - Equation of state determination from comparison of hydrodynamic calculations and RHIC data.

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