

The logo graphic for SHINE consists of several overlapping, slanted rectangular bars in shades of blue, creating a sense of motion or a stylized 'S' shape. Two solid blue circles are positioned between the 'S' and 'INE' parts of the text.

S••**INE**

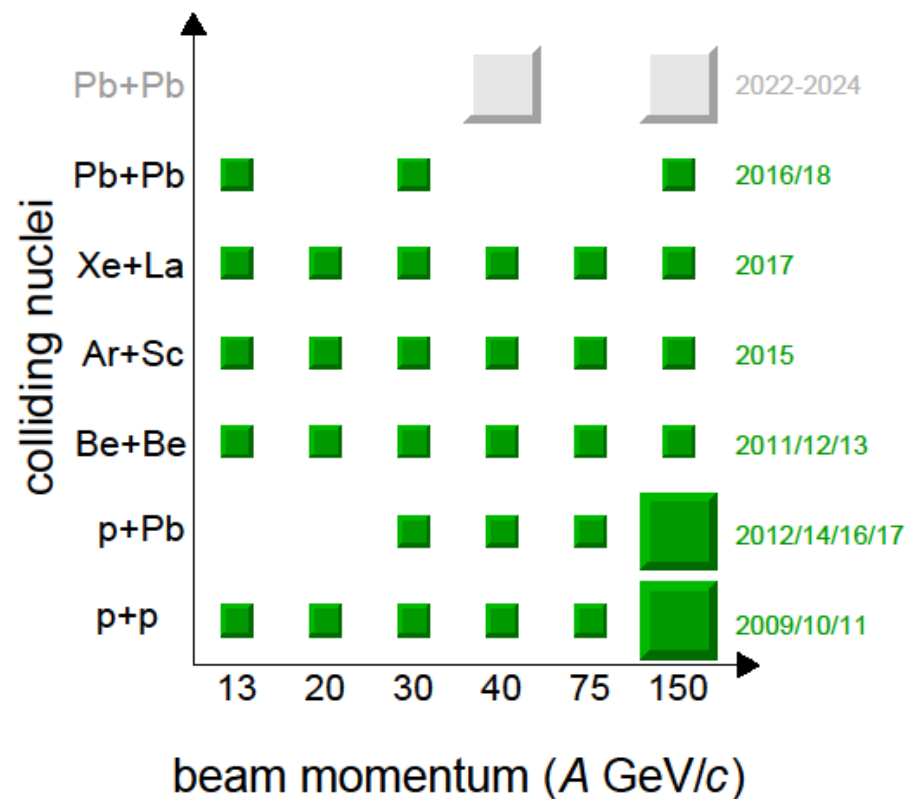
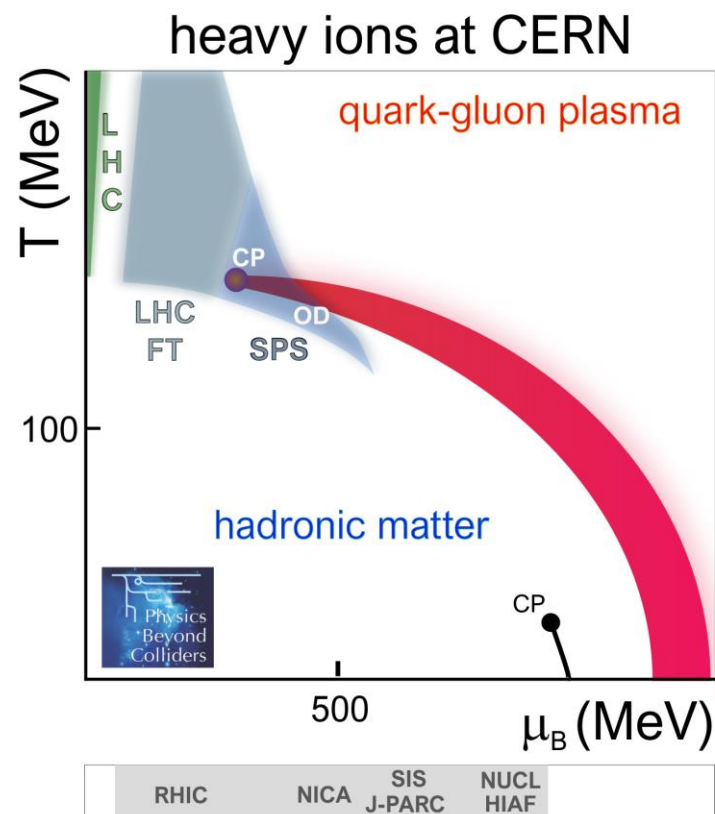
Particle spectra measurements
from NA61/SHINE strong
interactions program

Szymon Pulawski

for NA61/SHINE

NA61/SHINE 2-dimensional scan

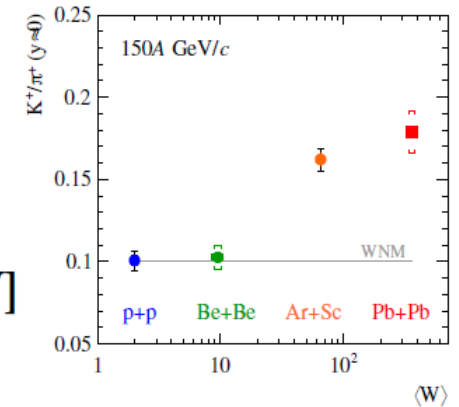
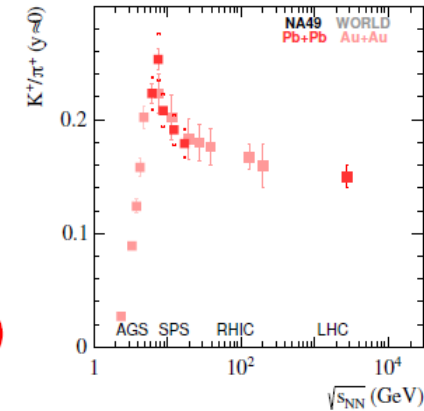
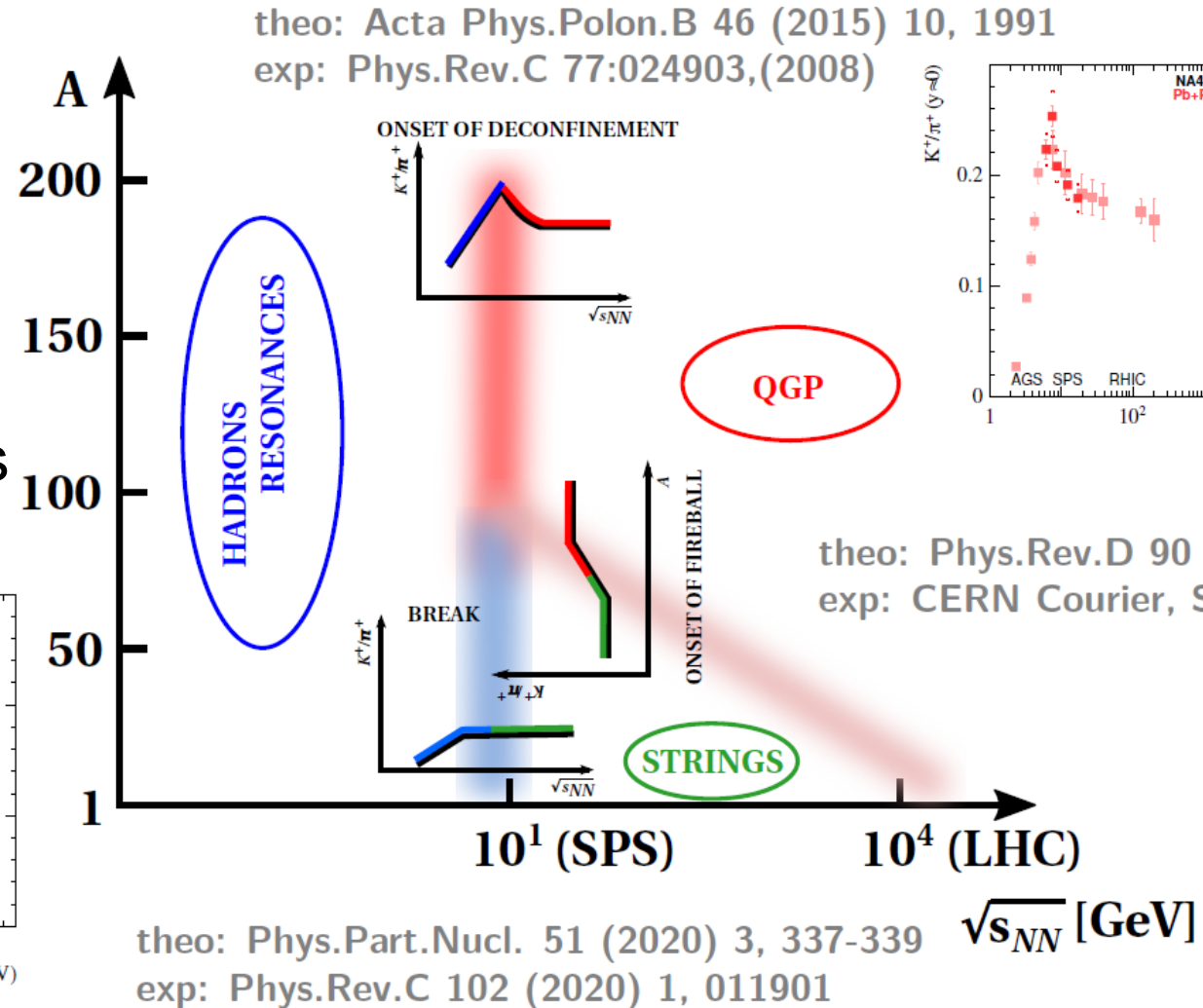
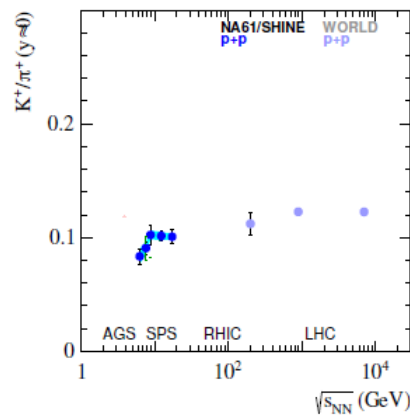
NA61/SHINE performed the 2D scan in **collision energy and system size** to study the phase diagram of strongly interacting matter



Uniqueness of heavy ion results from NA61/SHINE

NA61/SHINE recorded unique data for:

- Onset of deconfinement
- Onset of fireball
- Transition from resonances to strings
- Critical point?

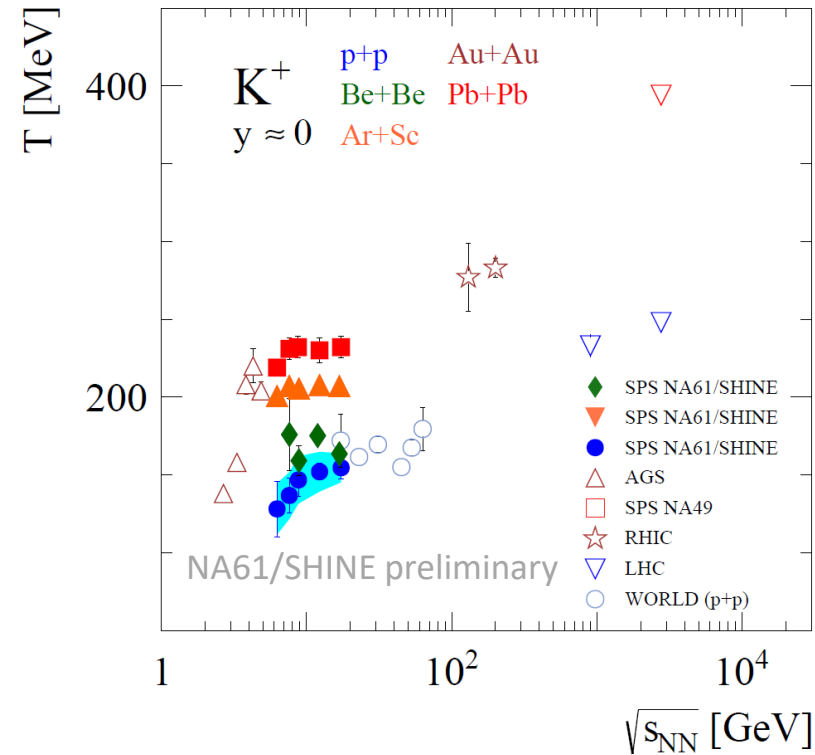
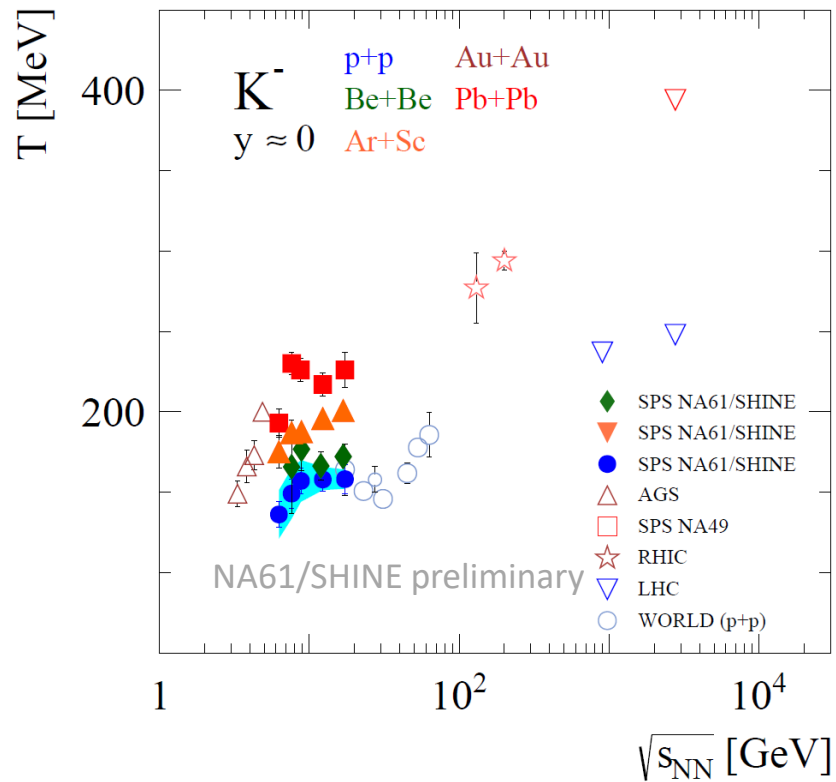




Study of the onset of deconfinement: Particle production properties

Onset of deconfinement: step

Plateau – **STEP** – in the inverse slope parameter T of m_T spectra in Pb+Pb collisions observed at SPS energies. This is expected for the onset of deconfinement due to mixed phase of HRG and QGP (SMES).



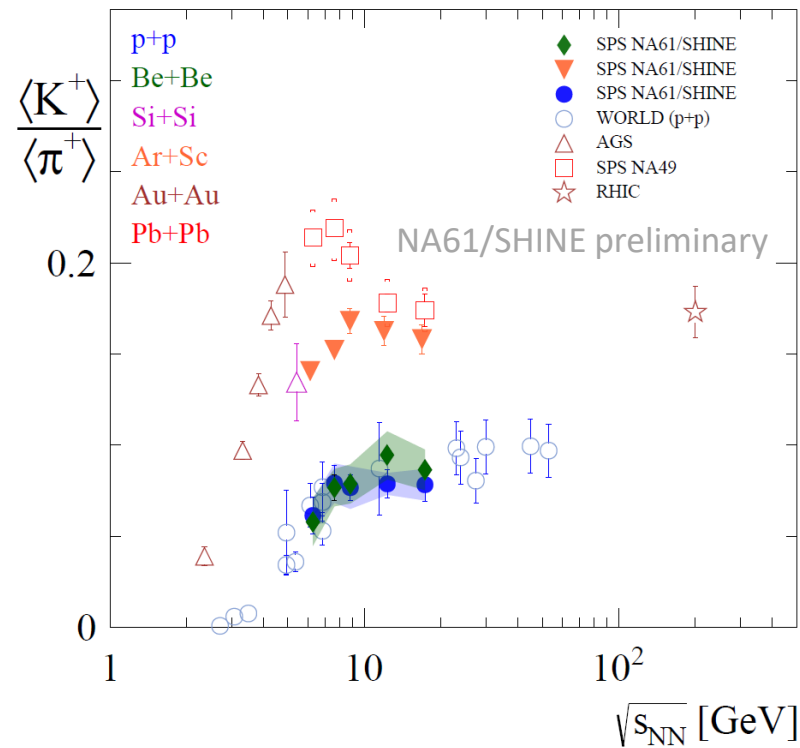
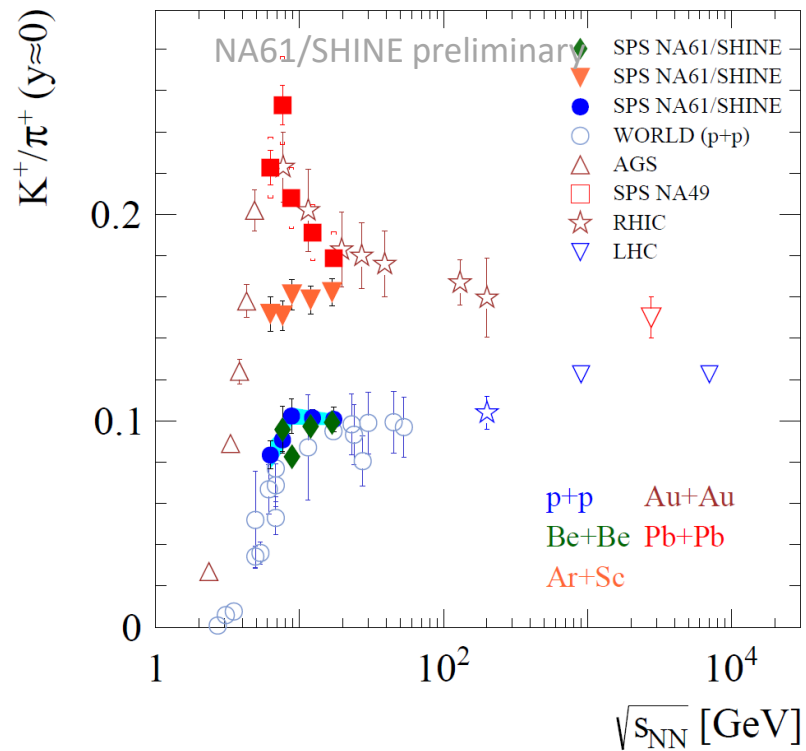
Qualitatively similar energy dependence is seen in p+p, Be+Be and Pb+Pb collisions

Magnitude of T in Be+Be slightly higher than in p+p

Ar+Sc results between p+p/Be+Be and Pb+Pb

Onset of deconfinement: horn

Rapid changes in K^+/π^+ – **HORN** – were observed in Pb+Pb collisions at SPS energies. This was predicted (SMES) as a signature of onset of deconfinement.



Plateau like structure visible in p+p

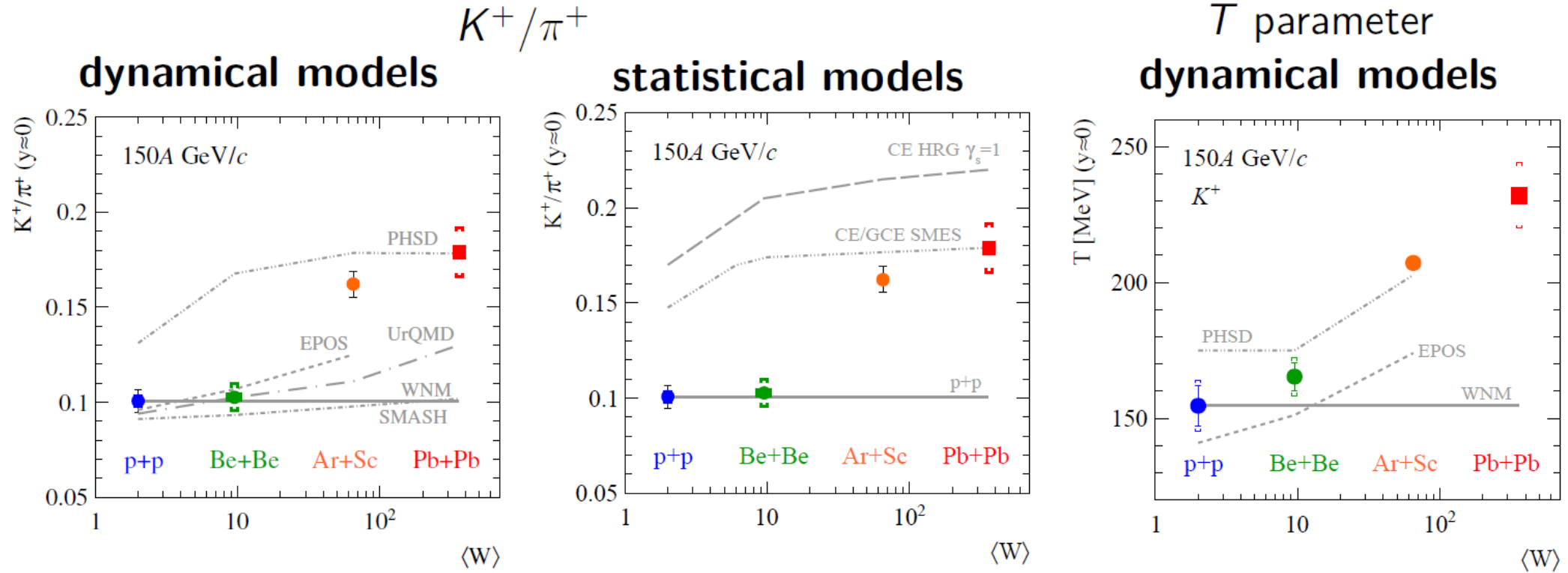
Be+Be close to p+p

Ar+Sc is higher than p+p but form of energy dependence is similar to p+p (no horn)



Study of the onset of fireball

Onset of fireball



- None of the models reproduce K^+/π^+ ratio or T for whole $\langle W \rangle$ range

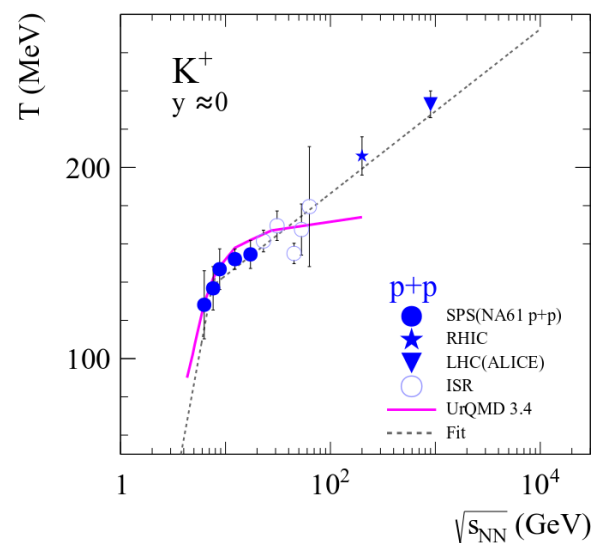
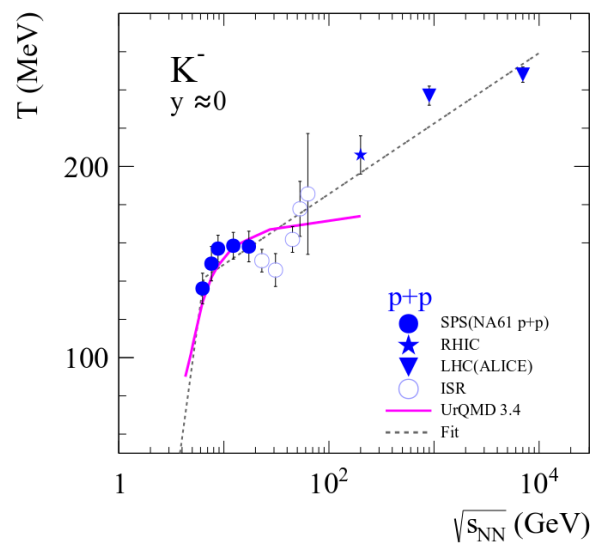
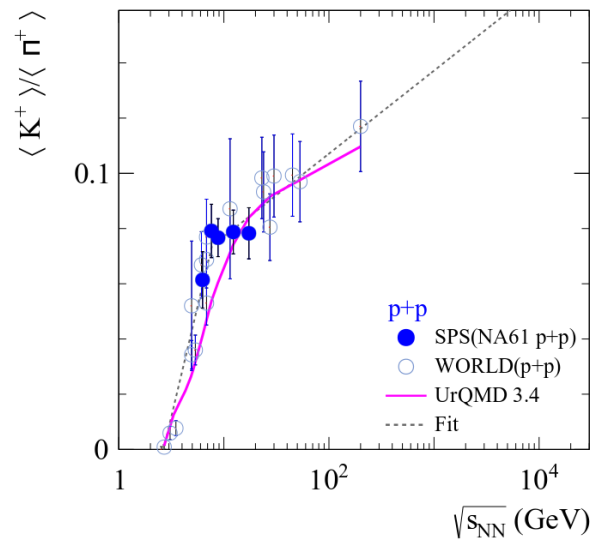
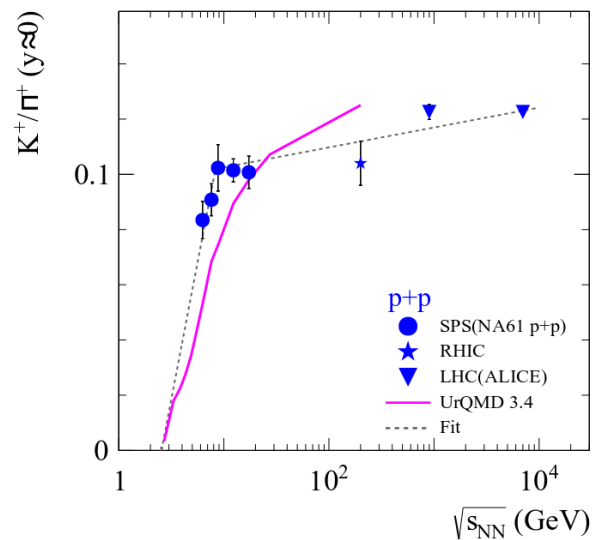
PHSD: Eur.Phys.J.A 56 (2020) 9, 223, arXiv:1908.00451 and private communication;
 SMASH: J.Phys.G 47 (2020) 6, 065101 and private communication;
 UrQMD and HRG: Phys. Rev. C99 (2019) 3, 034909
 SMES: Acta Phys. Polon. B46 (2015) 10, 1991 - recalculated

p+p: Eur. Phys. J. C77 (2017) 10, 671
 Be+Be: Eur. Phys. J. C81 (2021) 1, 73
 Ar+Sc: NA61/SHINE preliminary
 Pb+Pb: Phys. Rev. C66, 054902 (2002)



Transition from resonances to strings

Transition from resonances to strings



Rates of increase of K^+/π^+ and T change sharply in p+p collisions at SPS energies

The fitted change energy is ≈ 7 GeV - close to the energy of the onset of deconfinement ≈ 8 GeV

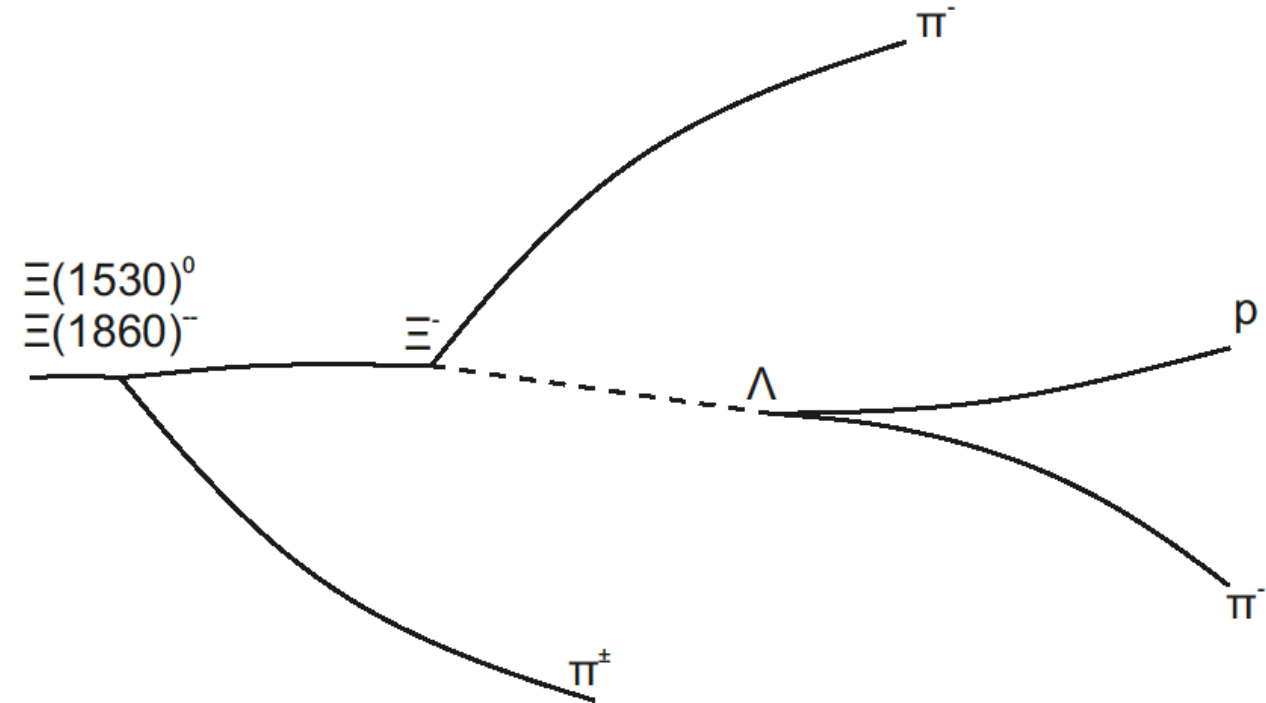
Models assuming change from resonances to string production mechanism show similar trend



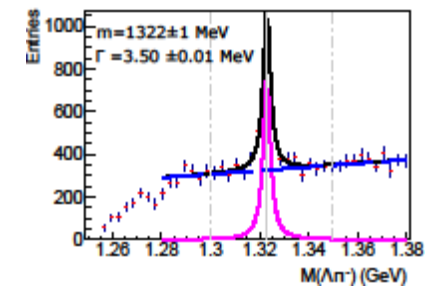
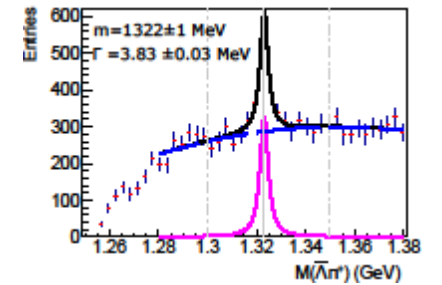
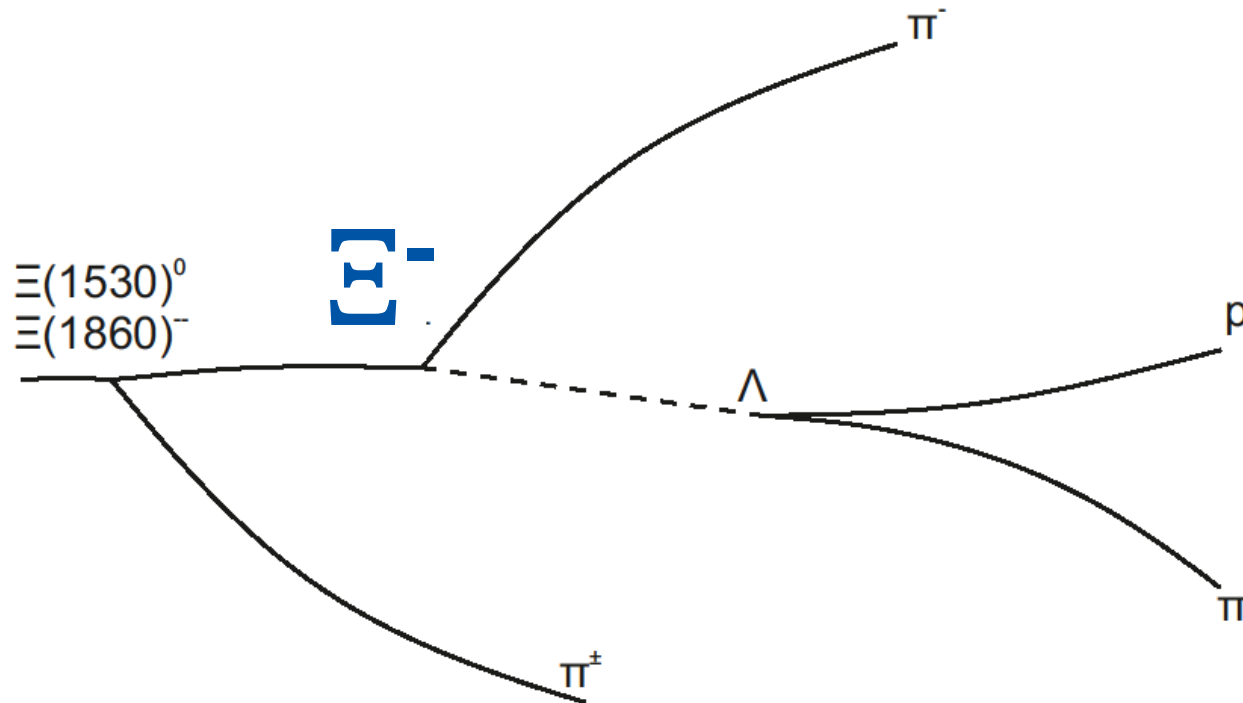
Multi-strange hadron production in p+p interactions
at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 17.3$ GeV

Multi-strange measurements

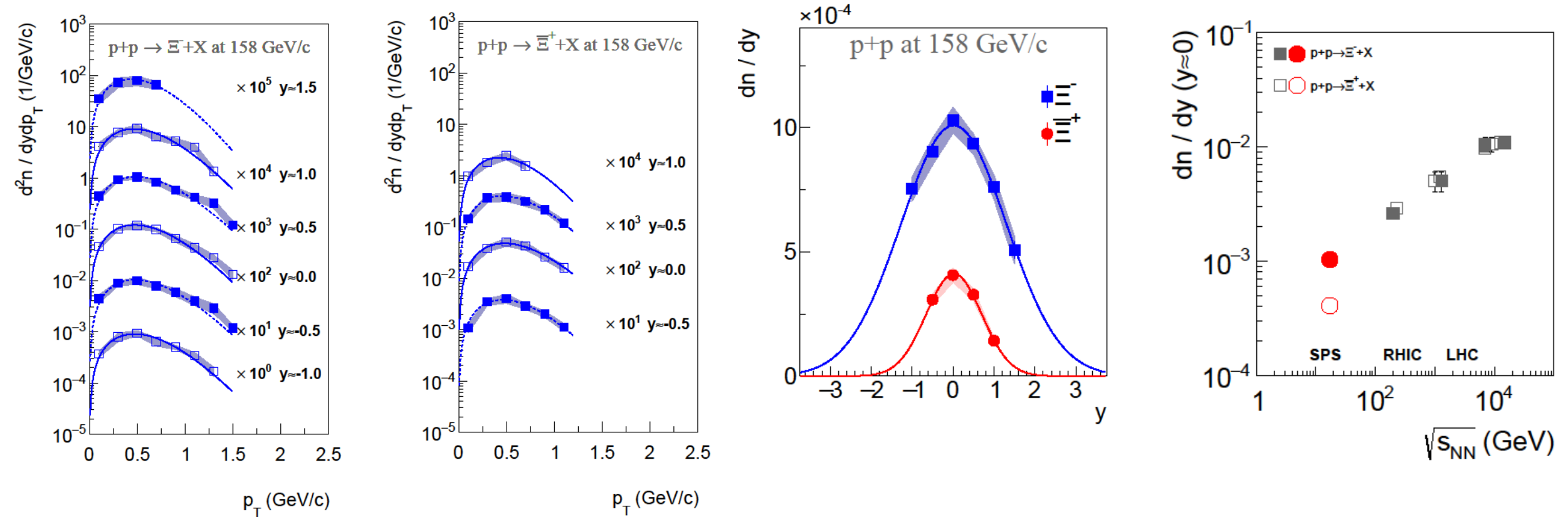
- ❑ **Final results** stand for **multi-strange hyperon production in inelastic $p+p$ interactions at 158 GeV/c** corresponding to $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 17.3 \text{ GeV}$.
- ❑ Results are corrected for geometrical detector acceptance and reconstruction efficiency and secondary interactions and branching ratios to unmeasured channels.
- ❑ A total of **33 million** events were analyzed.
- ❑ Multi-strange hyperons are identified by their decay topologies.



Ξ production in $p+p$ at 158 GeV/c

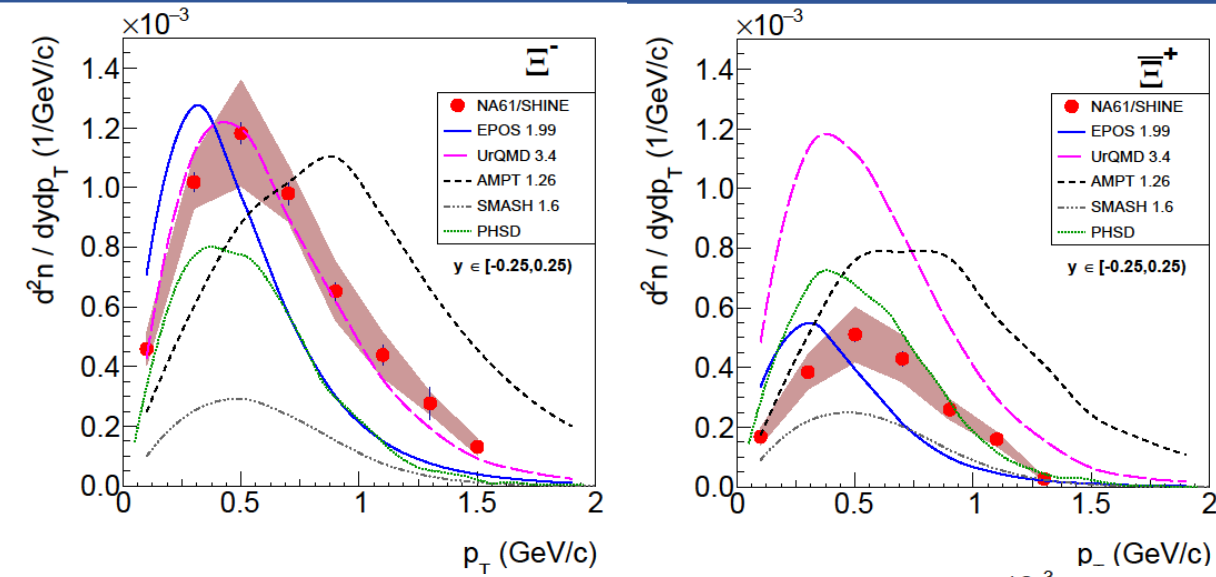


Ξ production in inelastic $p+p$ collisions at 158 GeV/c

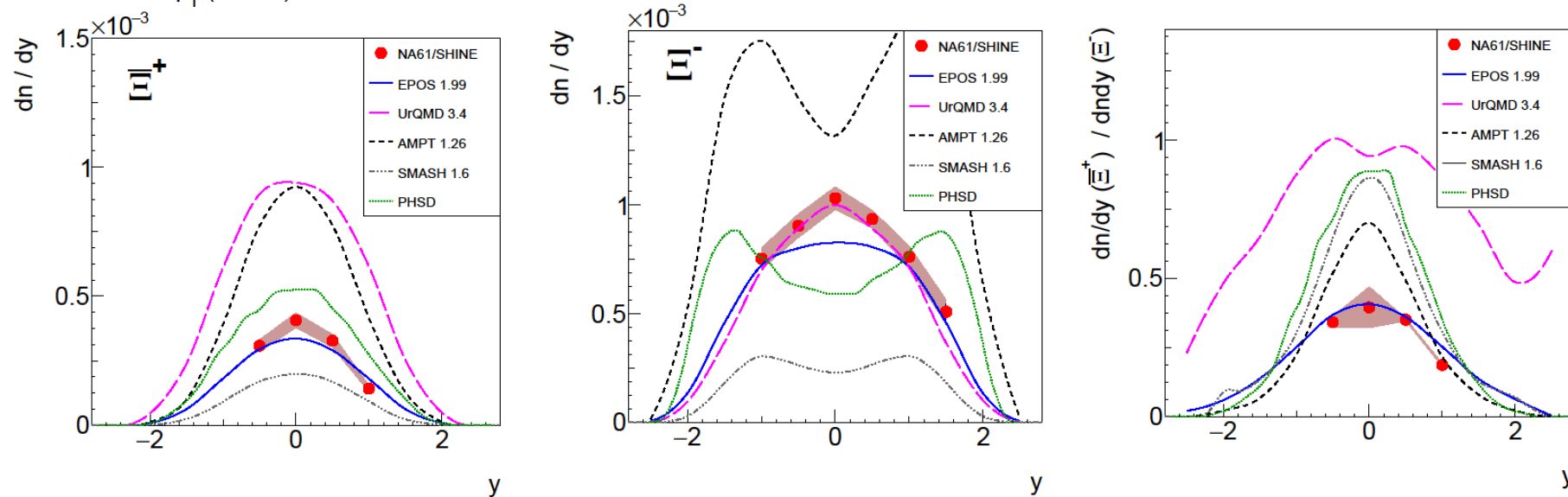


- The only results on Ξ^- and Ξ^+ production in $p+p$ at the SPS energy
- Strong suppression of Ξ^+ production: $\langle \Xi^+ \rangle / \langle \Xi^- \rangle = 0.24 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.05$

[Ξ] production in inelastic $p+p$ collisions – model comparison

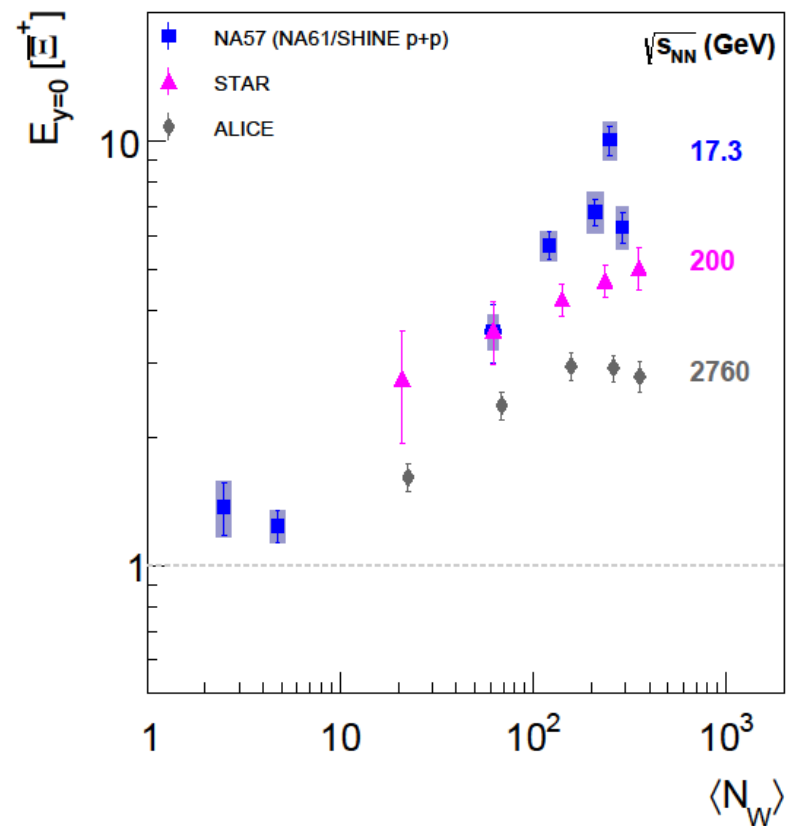
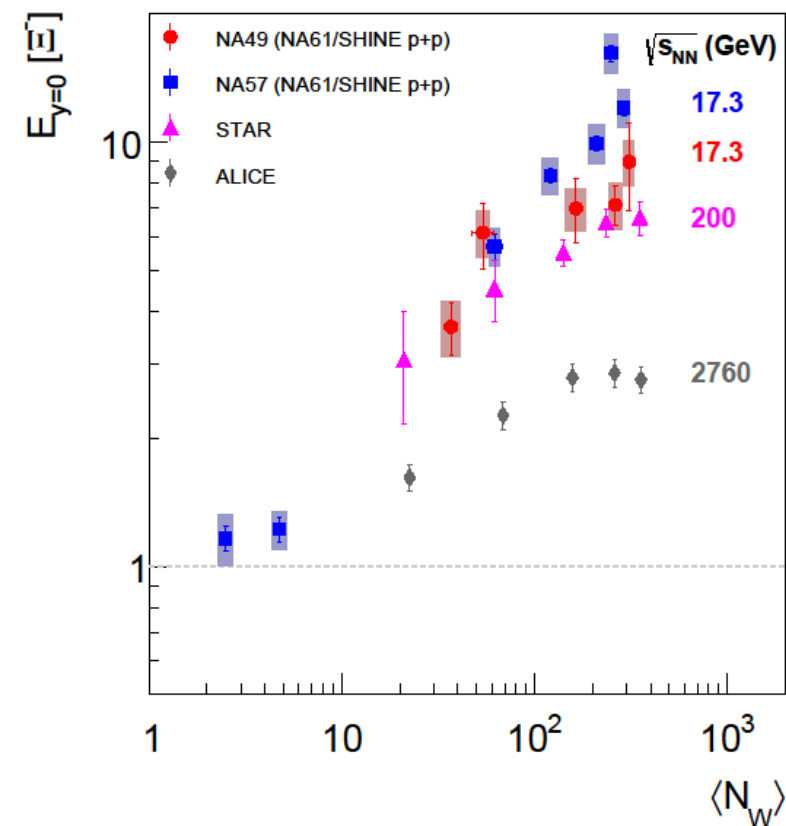


Transport models **fail** to describe the NA61/SHINE results on Ξ production in $p+p$ collisions



Strangeness enhancement factors - Ξ production

□ The enhancement recalculated based on the NA61/SHINE data



□ The strangeness enhancement factor:

$$E = \frac{2}{\langle N_W \rangle} \frac{dn/dy(A+A)}{dn/dy(p+p)}$$

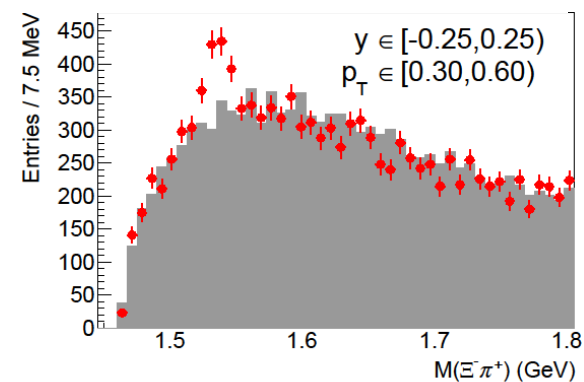
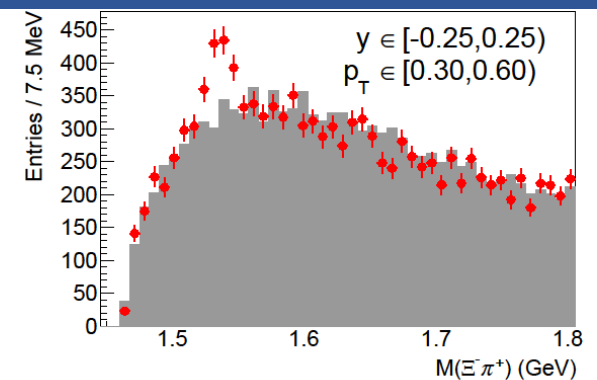
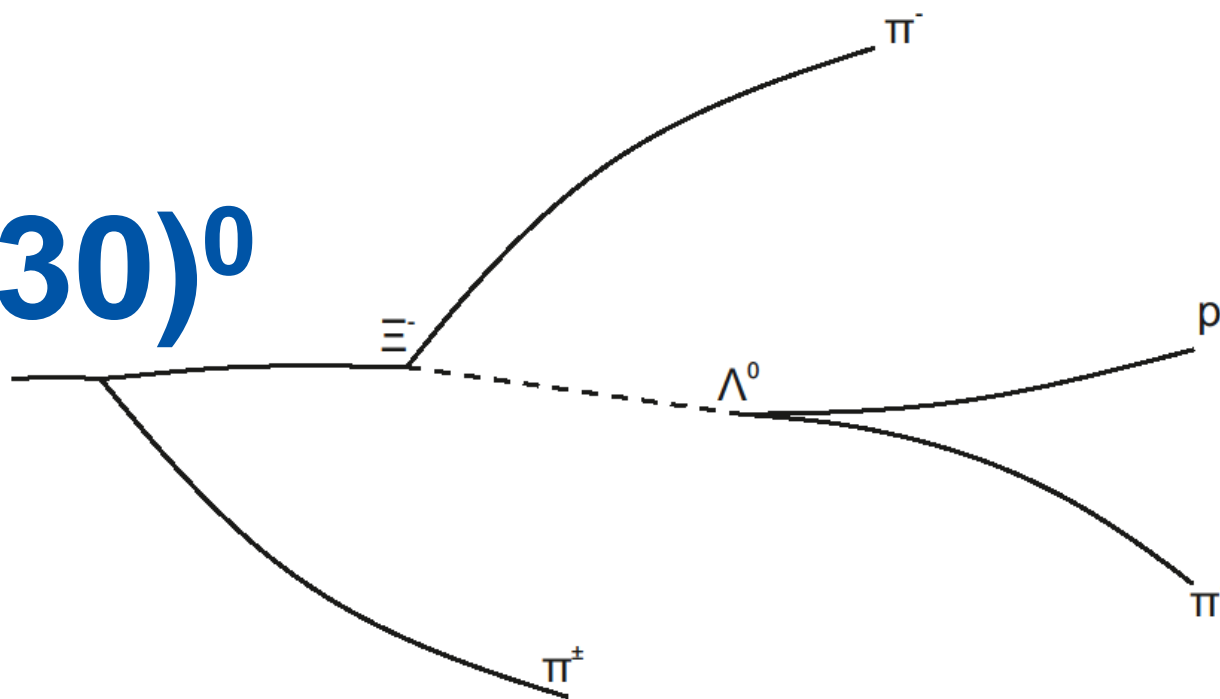
Nucl. Phys. B111 (1976) 461

J. Phys. G 32 (2006) 427–442

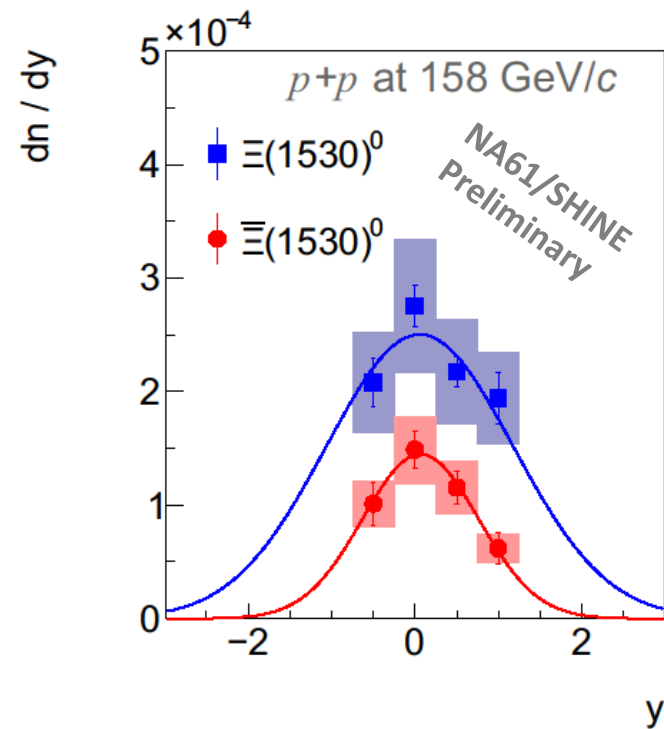
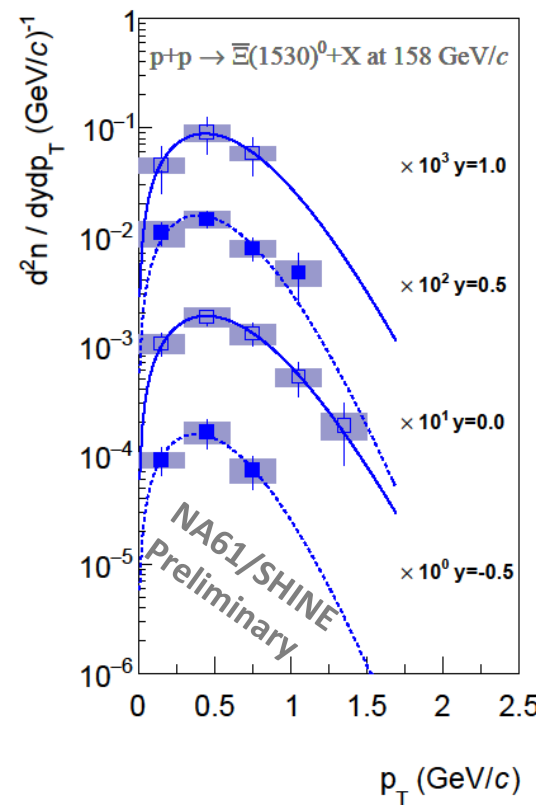
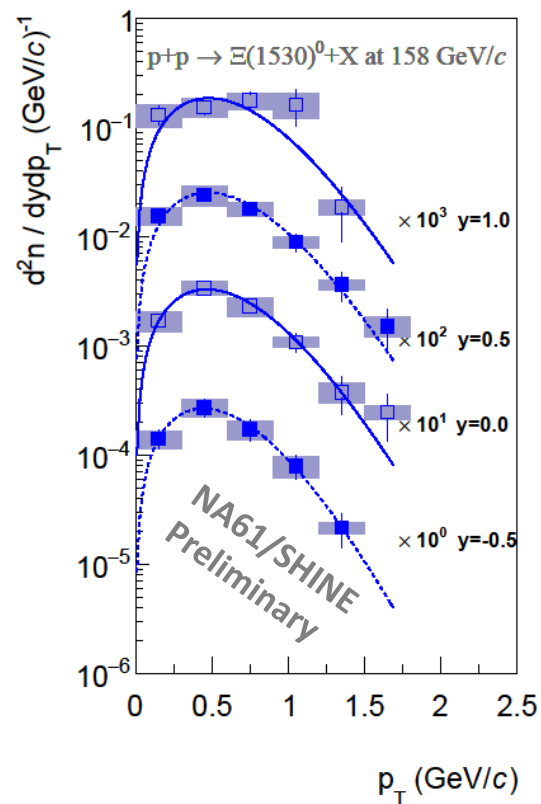
□ The NA61/SHINE $p+p$ data is new baseline for Ξ production at 158 GeV/c

$\Xi(1530)^0$ production in $p+p$ at 158 GeV/c

$\Xi(1530)^0$

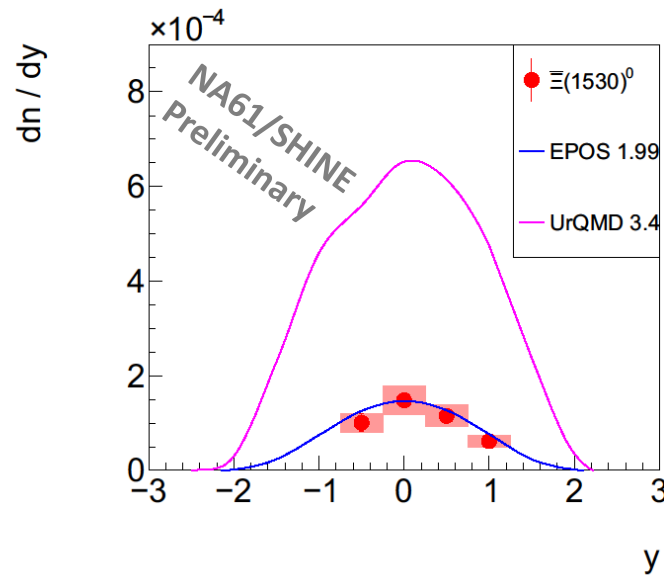
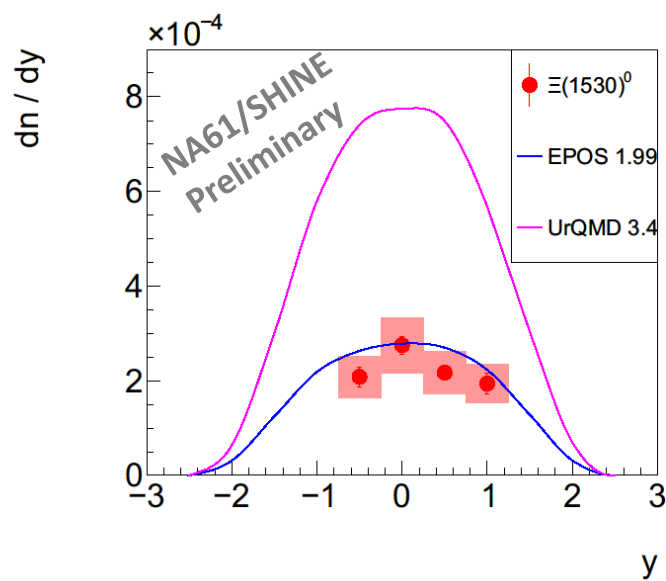
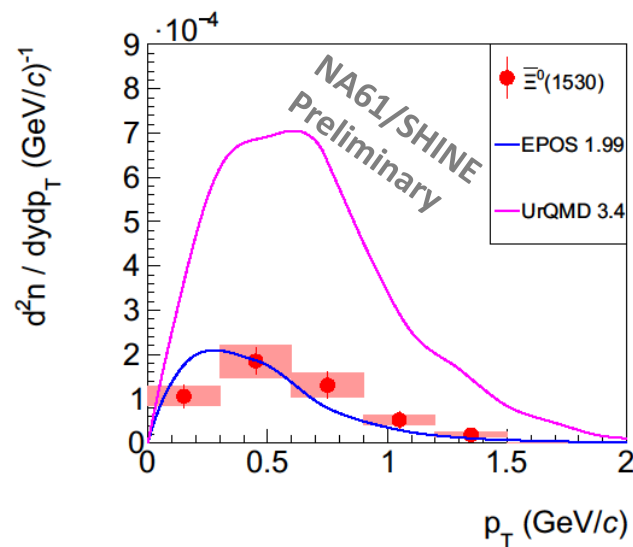
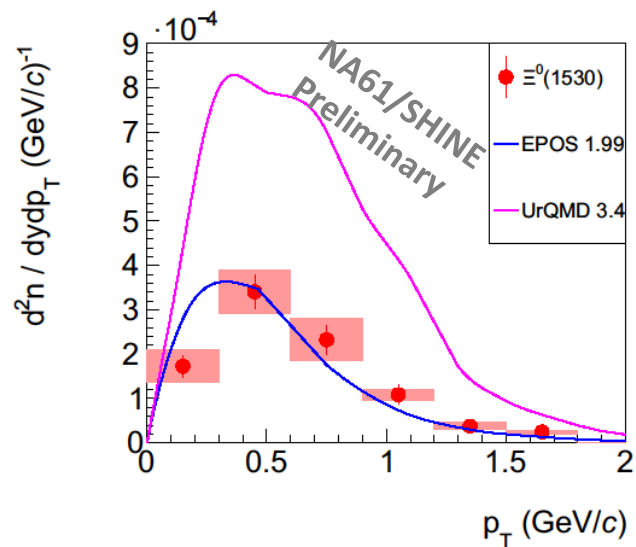


$\Xi(1530)^0$ production in inelastic $p+p$ collisions at 158 GeV/c



- The only results on $\Xi(1530)^0$ production in $p+p$ at the SPS energy
- The second result on $\Xi(1530)^0$ production in $p+p$ (ALICE at 7 TeV [Eur.Phys.J.C 75 \(2015\) 1](#))
- Suppression of $\Xi\bar{\Xi}(1530)^0$ production: $\langle \Xi\bar{\Xi}(1530)^0 \rangle / \langle \Xi(1530)^0 \rangle = 0.35 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.05$

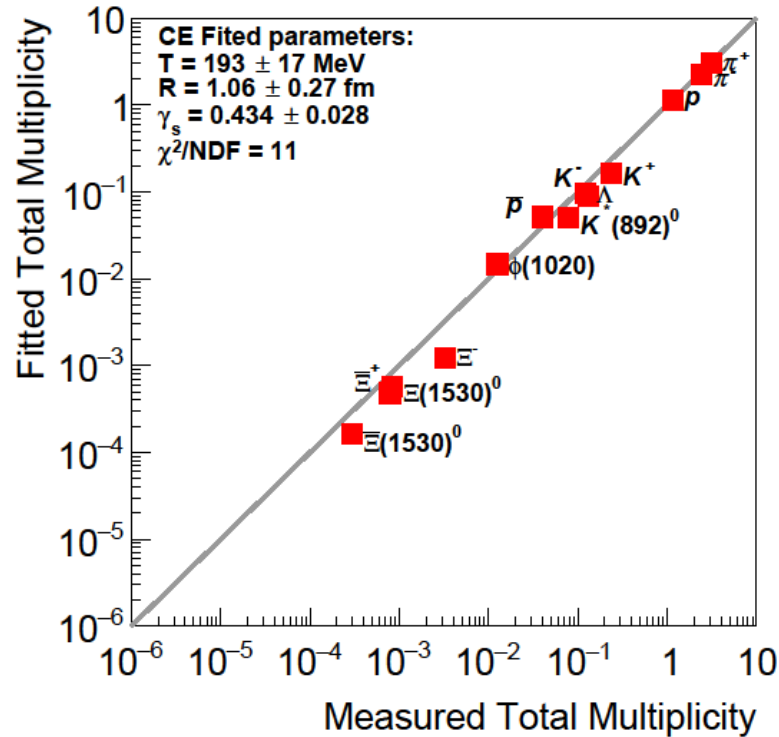
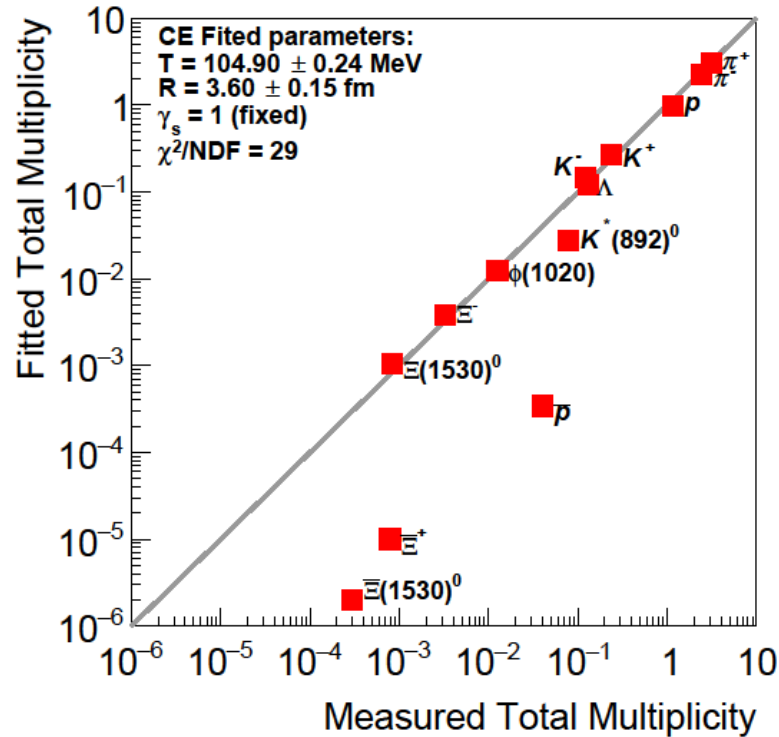
$\Xi(1530)^0$ production in inelastic $p+p$ collisions at 158 GeV/c



□ EPOS describes well transverse momentum and rapidity distributions of $\Xi(1530)^0$ and $\bar{\Xi}(1530)^0$

□ UrQMD significantly overestimates all spectra of $\Xi(1530)^0$ and $\bar{\Xi}(1530)^0$ hyperons

HRG model in the CE formulation and $p+p$ data



- Fit by different variants of the HRG model (THERMAL-FIST1.3 Comput.Phys.Commun.244(2019)295):
 - Canonical Ensemble with fixed $\gamma_s=1$
 - Canonical Ensemble with fitted strangeness saturation parameter γ_s

- Significant discrepancies of the fitted parameters
- The statistical model fails when fixed γ_s
- The fit with free γ_s finds $\gamma_s = 0.434 \pm 0.028$ and reproduces the measurements well - a suppression of strange particle production in $p+p$ collisions at CERN SPS energies



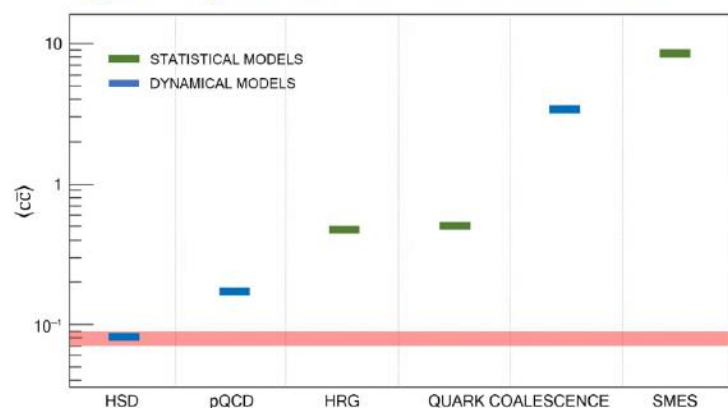
NA61/SHINE in 2021-2024

NA61/SHINE program for 2021-2024

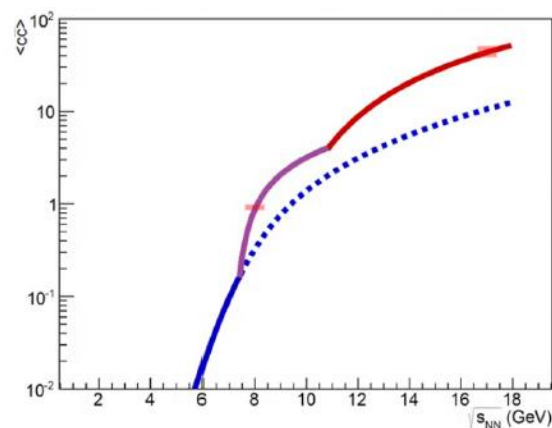
- What is the mechanism of open charm production?
- How does the onset of deconfinement impact open charm production?
- How does the formation of quark gluon plasma impact J/ψ production?

To answer these questions **mean number of charm quark pairs, $\langle c\bar{c} \rangle$** , produced in A+A collisions has to be known. Up to now corresponding experimental **data does not exist** and **only NA61/SHINE can perform this measurement in the near future.**

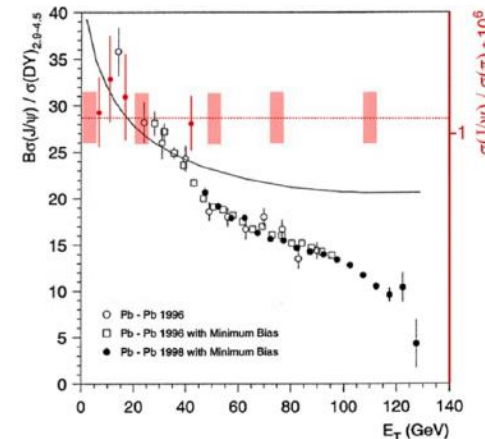
$\langle c\bar{c} \rangle$ and models



$\langle c\bar{c} \rangle$ and onset of deconfinement



$\langle c\bar{c} \rangle$, $\langle J/\psi \rangle$ and QGP

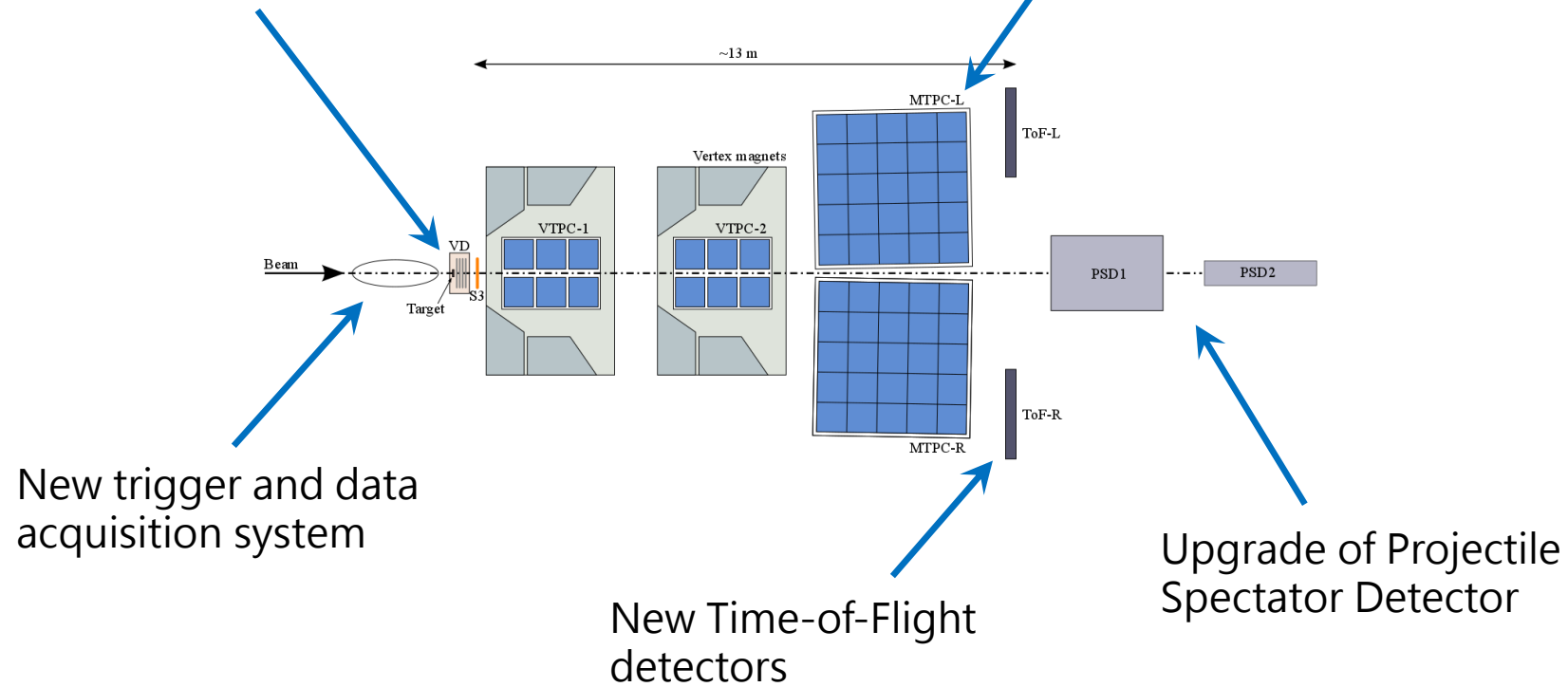


Foreseen NA61/SHINE resolution is sufficient to answer addressed questions

Detector upgrade during LS2

Construction of Vertex Detector (VD)
for D^0 , \bar{D}^0 decay reconstruction

Replacement of the TPC
read-out electronics
to increase data rate to 1 kHz



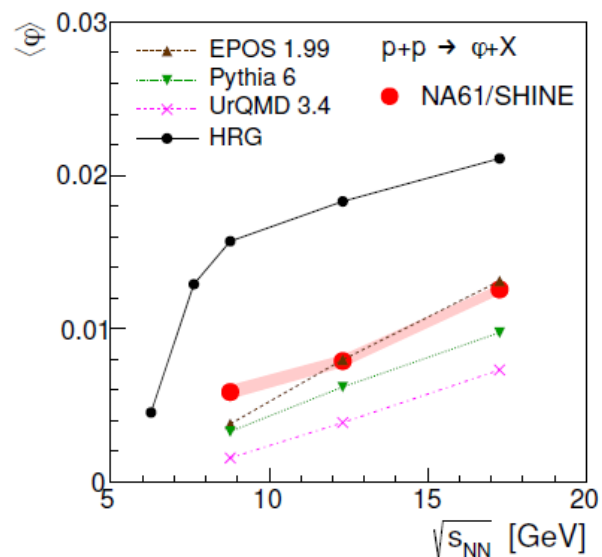
Summary

- 2D scan in system size and collision energy was completed in 2017 with Xe+La data
- Analysis ongoing for p+p, Be+Be, Ar+Sc, Xe+La and Pb+Pb data
- No horn in Ar+Sc collisions
- Unexpected system size dependence: $(p+p \approx \text{Be+Be}) \neq (\text{Ar+Sc} \neq \text{Pb+Pb})$
- New and unique results on Ξ^- and $\bar{\Xi}^+$, $\Xi(1530)^0$ and $\bar{\Xi}(1530)^0$ production in p+p interactions at 158 GeV/c
- NA61/SHINE program with measurements of open charm production in 2021-2024
- The Canonical Ensemble HRG fit with free γ_s finds $\gamma_s = 0.434 \pm 0.028$ and reproduces the measurements well - suppression of strange particle production in p+p collisions at CERN SPS energies

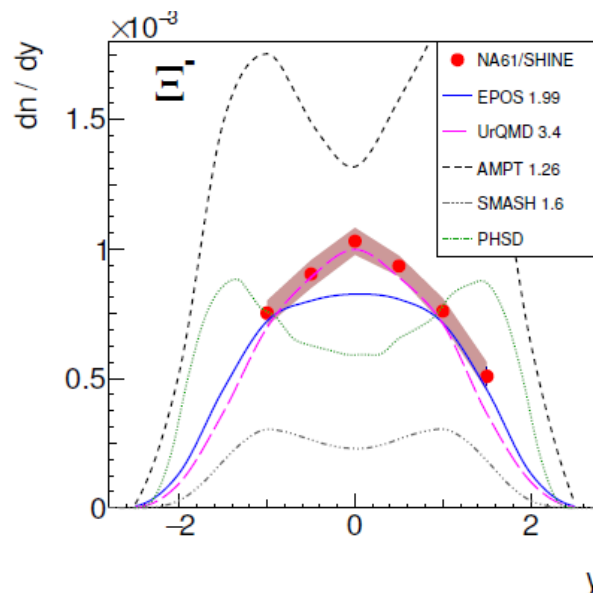


Thank you

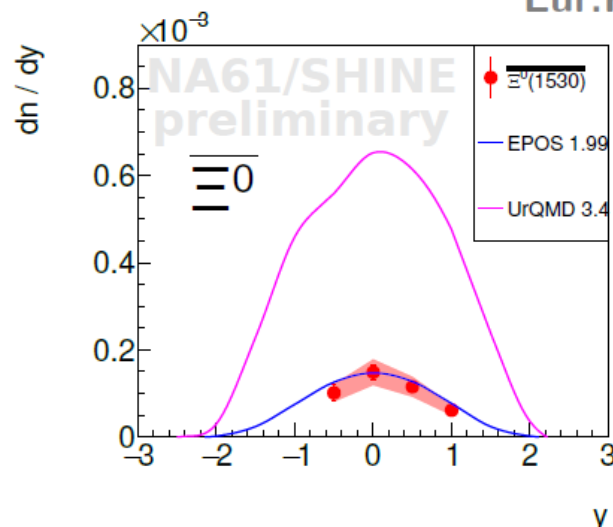
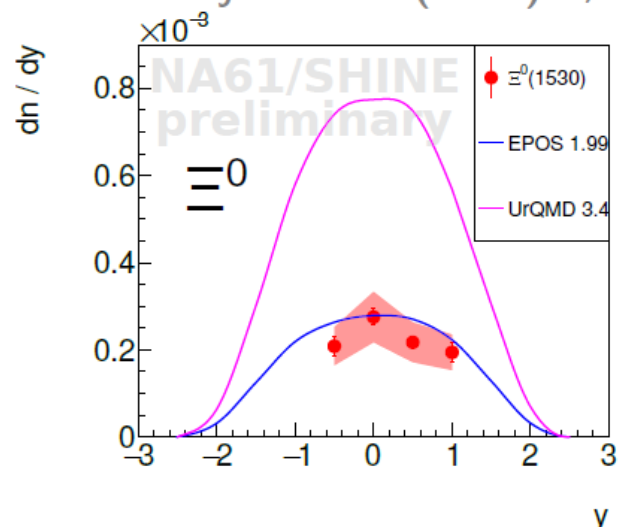
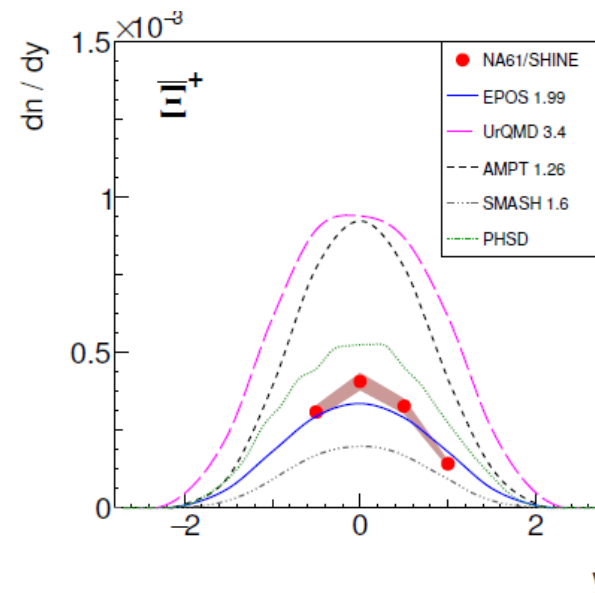
Strangeness production in p+p at 158 GeV/c



Eur.Phys.J.C 80 (2020) 3, 199



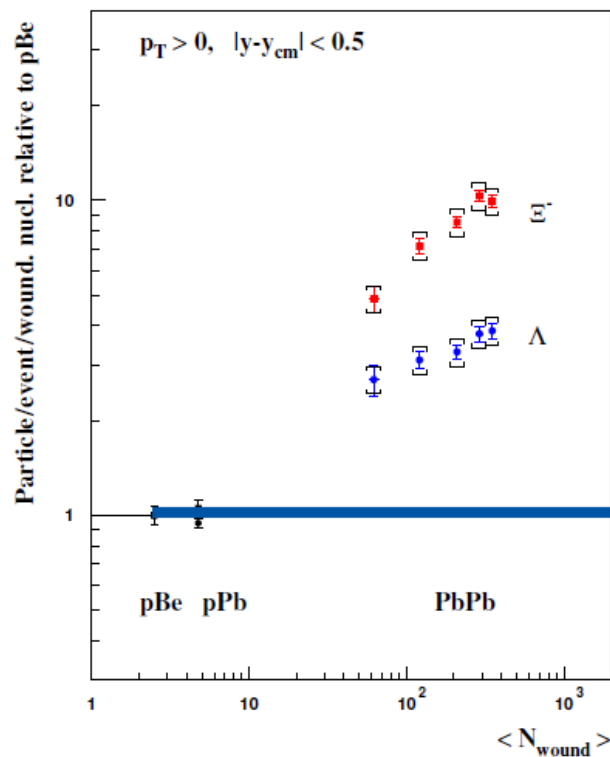
Eur.Phys.J.C 80 (2020) 9, 833



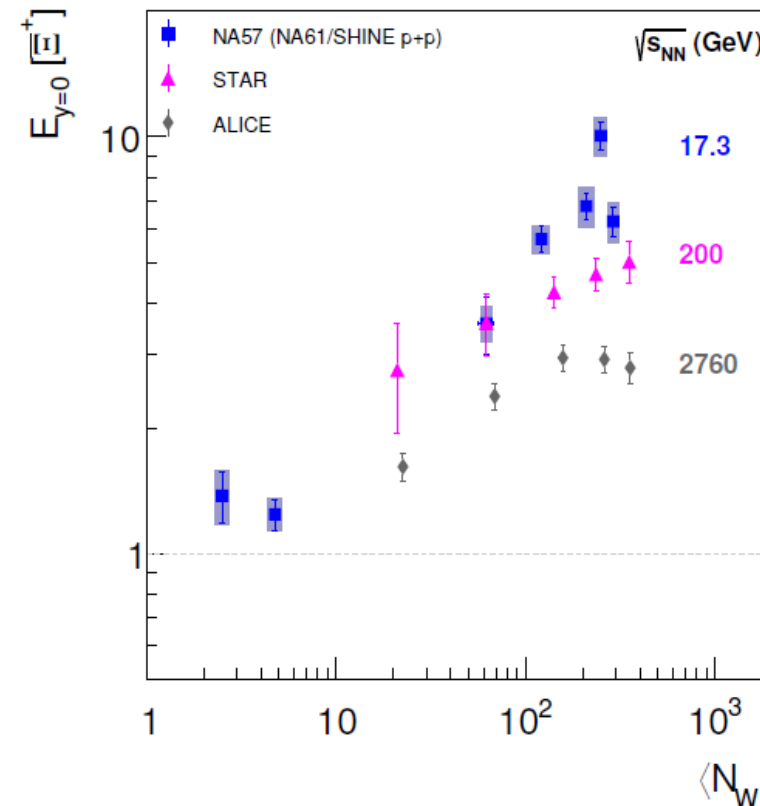
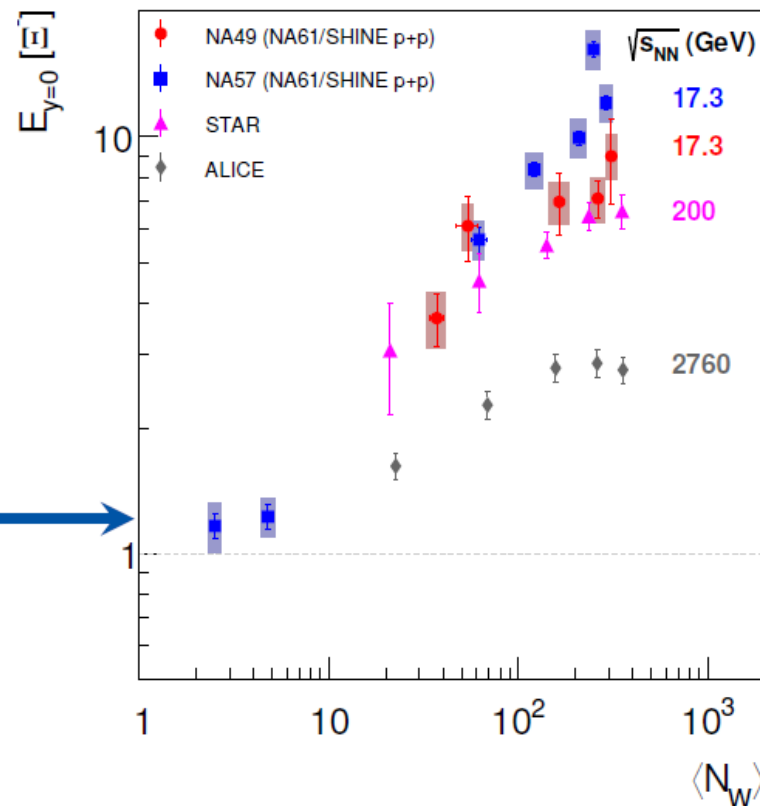
Present theoretical models do not describe the NA61/SHINE results on strange particles production in p+p interactions

Strangeness enhancement factors

J. Phys. G 32 (2006) 427–442



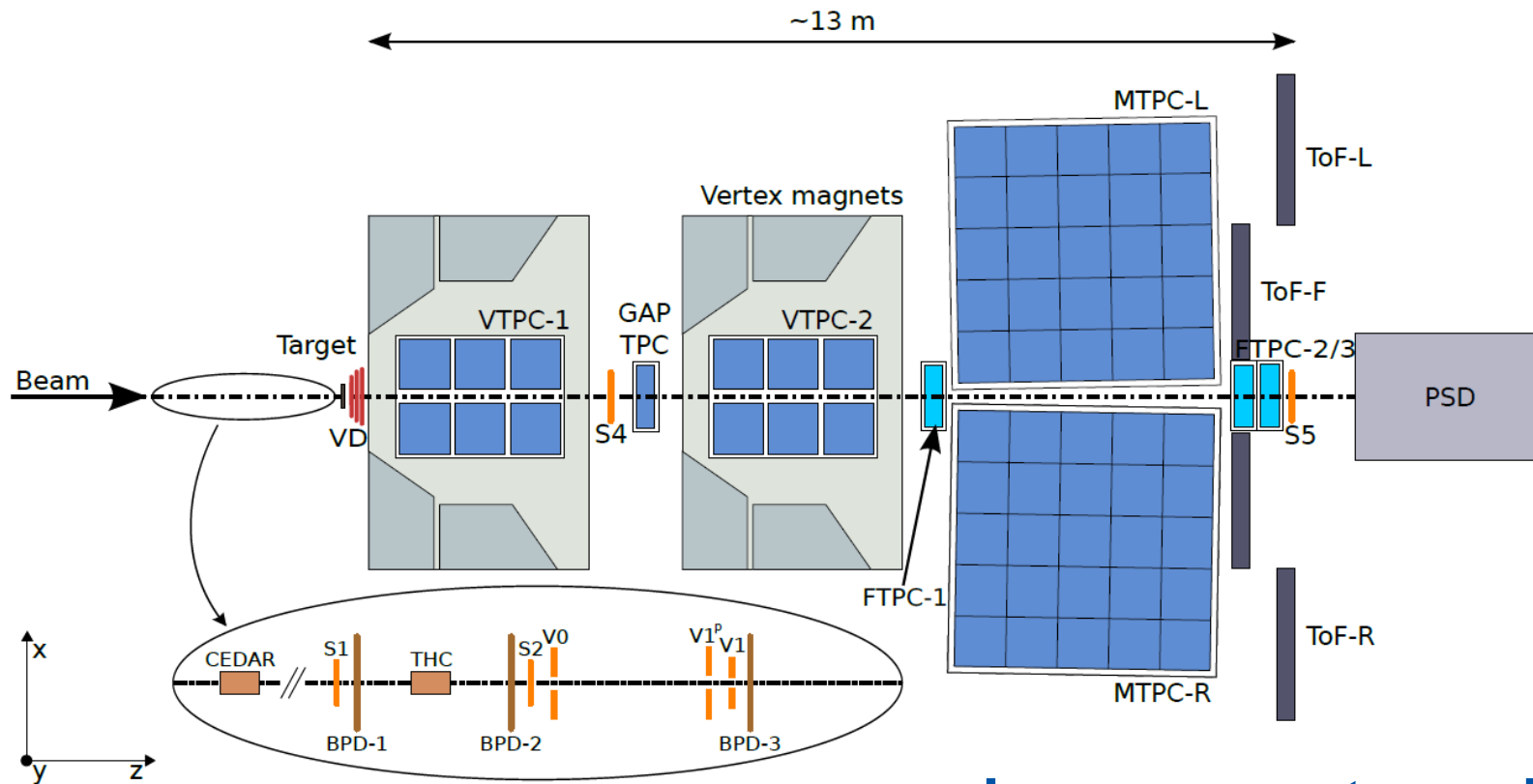
Eur.Phys.J.C 80 (2020) 9, 833



$$E_{\Xi_s} = \frac{2}{\langle N_W \rangle} \frac{dn/dy(A+A)}{dn/dy(p+p)}$$

NA61/SHINE results give new base-line for strangeness enhancement study in SPS energy range

Fixed target experiment located at the CERN SPS accelerator



Beams:

- ions (Be, Ar, Xe, Pb)
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 13A - 150A \text{ GeV}/c$
- hadrons (π , K, p)
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 13 - 400 \text{ GeV}/c$
- $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.1 - 16.8 (27.4) \text{ GeV}$

Large acceptance hadron spectrometer –
 coverage of the full forward hemisphere, down to $p_T = 0$