



Heavy-Ion Collisions and Multiparticle Production

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Quantum chromodynamics (QCD) is the fundamental theory for the strong interaction. It is widely believed that phase transitions for color deconfinement exist at high temperatures or baryon densities, and that QCD matter will be in a new phase, i.e., the so-called quark-gluon plasma (QGP), under these extreme conditions. The only known way to achieve the deconfinement phase transitions in the laboratory is through high-energy nuclear collisions. Over the past two decades, nuclear collisions at the Relativistic Heavy-Ion Collider (RHIC) and Large Hadron Collider (LHC) have provided a vast amount of data over a wide range in center-of-mass energy. The QGP is believed to be created in the early stage of those collisions, evidenced by multiple signatures, such as collective flow, jet quenching, and quarkonium suppression. This Special Issue is dedicated to the chinese pioneers in the field: Hong-Fang Chen, Liao-Shou Liu, Ru-Keng Su and Qu-Bing Xie. The collection of papers are focused on recent progress in global properties of QGP and multiparticle production in heavy ion collisions.





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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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