



Fluctuations and Correlations as a signal of Deconfinement

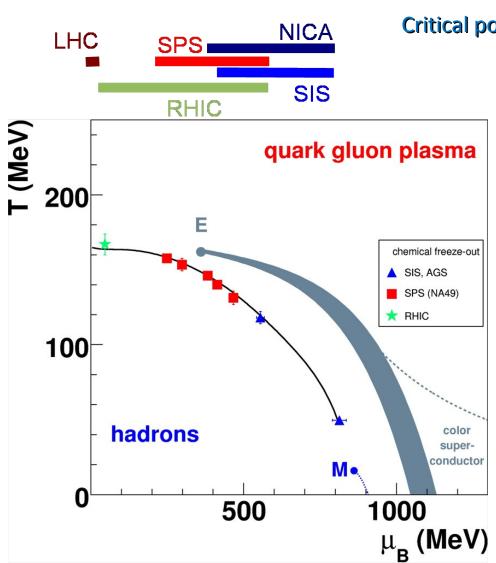
Volodya Konchakovski, in collaboration with

E. Bratkovskaya, W. Cassing, M. Gorenstein

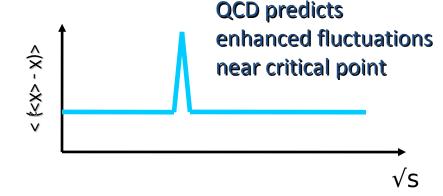
6th International Workshop on Critical Point and Onset of Deconfinement Dubna, Russia

August 23, 2010

The Phase Diagram of QCD



Critical point: Fodor and Katz, JHEP 0404, 050 (2004)



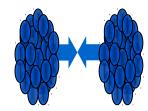
Experimental observations – look for

- baryon number fluctuations
- charge number fluctuations
- multiplicity fluctuations
- particle ratio fluctuations $(K/\pi, p/\pi)$
- mean p_T fluctuations
- 2 particle correlations
- • •

"Background" Fluctuations

Many factors lead to the "background" fluctuations that can mask the signal of the critical point and therefore have to be carefully studied and accounted for:

- limited size of colliding system
- fluctuations of initial condition of heavy-ion collisions
- event-by-event fluctuations of the collision geometry



- experimental acceptance
- statistical fluctuations
- ,,

In order to understand the "background" fluctuations we apply models, where no phase transition is implemented

- wounded nucleon model
- statistical model of hadron-resonance gas
- transport models HSD and UrQMD

• ..

Basic Concept of HSD Transport Approaches

HSD – Hadron-String-Dynamics transport approach

Ehehalt, Cassing, Nucl. Phys. A602 (1996) 449; Cassing, Bratkovskaya, Phys. Rep. 308 (1999) 65.

the phase-space density f_i follows the transport equations

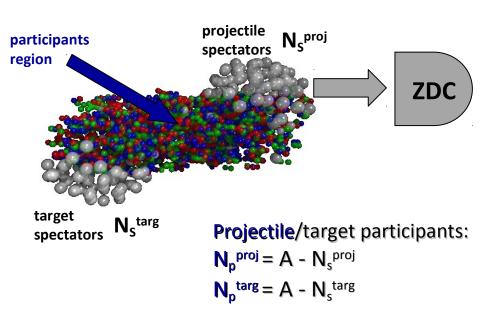
$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \left(\nabla_{\vec{p}} H\right)\nabla_{\vec{r}} - \left(\nabla_{\vec{r}} H\right)\nabla_{\vec{p}}\right) f_i(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t) = I_{coll}(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_M)$$

with collision terms Icoll describing:

- elastic and inelastic hadronic reactions:
 baryon-baryon, meson-baryon, meson-meson
- formation and decay of baryonic and mesonic resonances
- string formation and decay
 (for inclusive particle production: BB -> X, mB -> X, X =many particles)
- implementation of detailed balance on the level of 1<->2
 and 2<->2 reactions (+ 2<->n multi-particle reactions in HSD !)
- no explicit phase transition from hadronic to partonic degrees of freedom (implemented in PHSD: Cassing, Bratkovskaya Phys. Rev. C78 (2008) 034919)

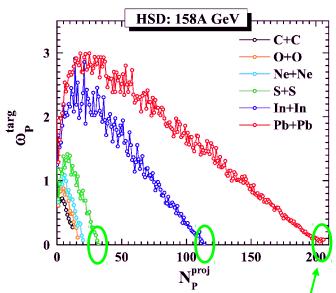
Fluctuations in the number of participants

VK, Haussler, Gorenstein, Bratkovskaya, Bleicher, Stoecker, Phys. Rev. C73 (2006) 034902; C78 (2008) 024906



Even with fixed number of **projectile** participants N_p^{proj} the full number of participants N_p can fluctuate due to participant fluctuation in the target N_p^{targ} .

Participants number fluctuations reflect in the observable fluctuations (e. g. multiplicity fluctuations)

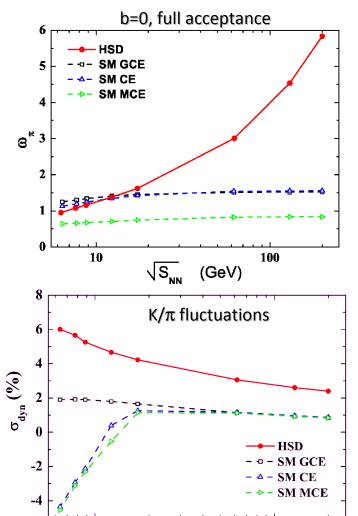


To get rid of the fluctuations in the participant number one needs to consider only the most central collisions!

Statistical and HSD Model Results for Ratio Fluctuations

Gorenstein, Hauer, VK, Bratkovskaya, Phys. Rev. C 79(2009) 024907

100



 $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$ (GeV)

Large difference in SM and the transport model predictions for ω with increasing energy!

For ratio fluctuations the measure

$$\sigma^2 \equiv \frac{\langle \Delta (N_A/N_B)^2 \rangle}{\langle N_A/N_B \rangle^2}$$

is used. Assuming $|\Delta N_A| \ll \langle N_A \rangle$, $|\Delta N_B| \ll \langle N_B \rangle$ it can be rewritten as:

$$\sigma^2 \cong \frac{\omega_A}{\langle N_A \rangle} + \frac{\omega_B}{\langle N_B \rangle} - 2\rho_{AB} \left[\frac{\omega_A \omega_B}{\langle N_A \rangle \langle N_B \rangle} \right]^{1/2}$$

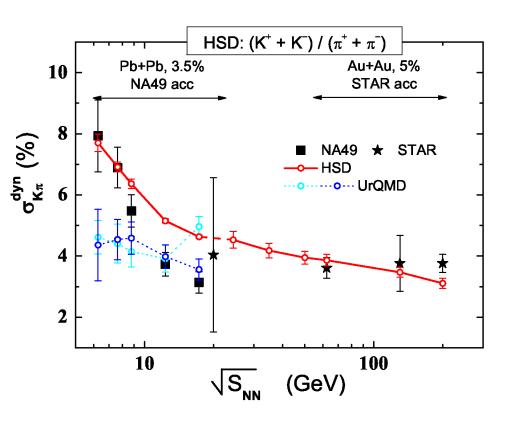
After subtraction of σ for mixed events one gets:

$$\sigma_{dyn} \equiv \pm |\sigma^2 - \sigma_{mix}^2|^{1/2} \times 100\%$$

• For σ_{dyn} SM and HSD differ at low energies in contrast to $\omega!$

10

K/π Ratio Fluctuations: Transport vs Data



• Exp. data show a plateau from top SPS up to RHIC energies and an increase towards lower SPS energies.

evidence for a critical point at low SPS energies ?

- But the HSD results shows the same behavior.
- K/π ratio fluctuations are driven by hadronic sources. No evidence for a critical point in the K/π ratio ?

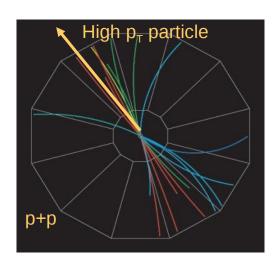
HSD: Phys. Rev. C 79 (2009) 024907

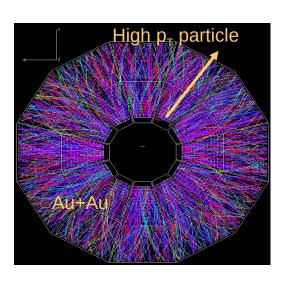
UrQMD: J. Phys. G 30 (2004) S1381, PoS CFRNC2006,017

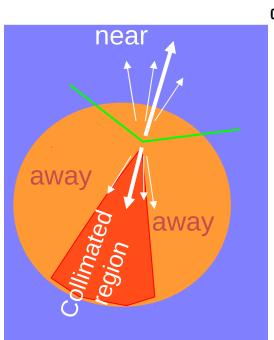
NA49: 0808.1237 STAR: 0901.1795

Jet energy loss

 $1/N_{Trigger} dN/d(\Delta \varphi)$







0.2

— p+p min. bias

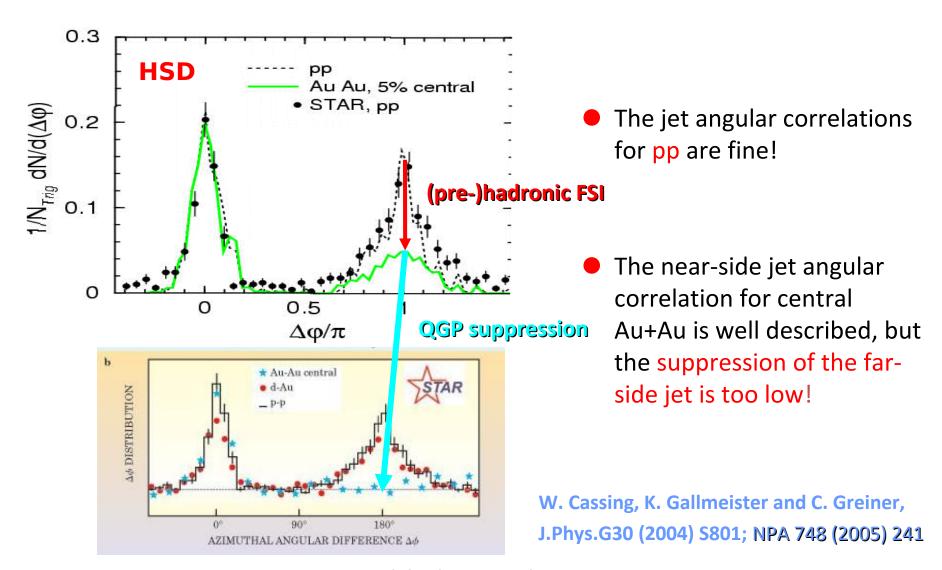
Au+Au Central

— 1 0 1 2 3 4

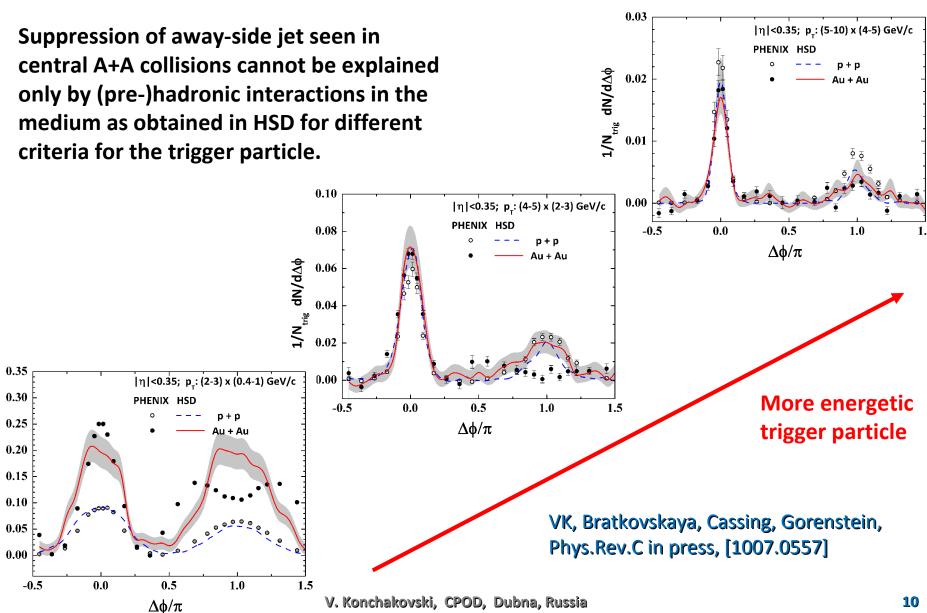
Δ φ (radians)

QGP suppression ?!

Jet suppression: dN/dφ (HSD)

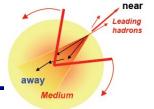


New: nonperturbative treatment of all medium interactions



φ∇þ/Nþ

New experimental data: $\phi-\eta$ correlations



STAR Eur.Phys.J.C61 (2009) 569-574

PHOBOS

Phys.Rev.Lett.104 (2010) 062301

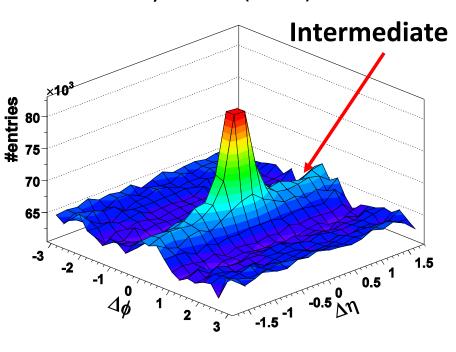


Fig. 1. (Color on-line) Preliminary associated particle distributions in $\Delta\eta$ and $\Delta\phi$ with respect to the trigger hadron for associated particles with 2 GeV/ $c < p_T^{assoc} < p_T^{trig}$ in 0-12% central Au+Au collisions. Two different trigger p_T selections are shown: $3 < p_T^{trig} < 4$ GeV/c (upper panel) and $4 < p_T^{trig} < 6$ GeV/c (lower panel). No background was subtracted.

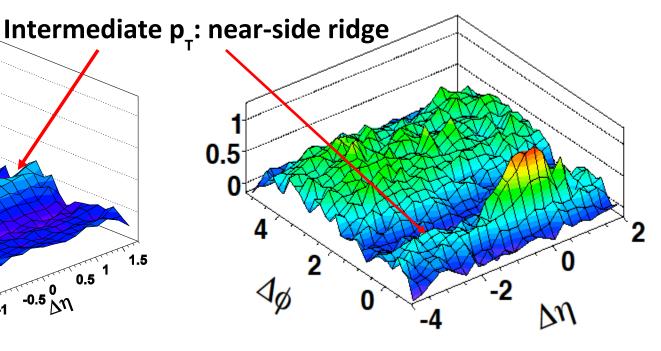
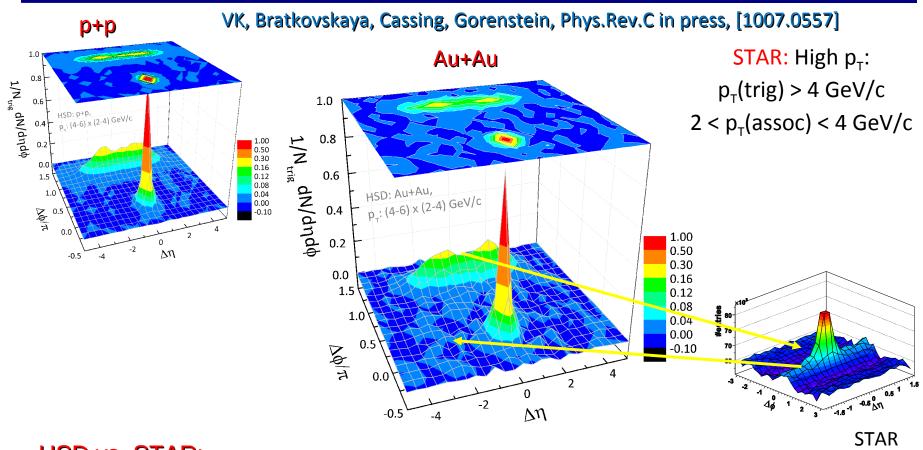


FIG. 2: (color online) Per-trigger correlated yield with $p_T^{trig} > 2.5 \text{ GeV/c}$ as a function of $\Delta \eta$ and $\Delta \phi$ for \sqrt{s} and $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$ (a) PYTHIA p+p and (b) PHOBOS 0-30% central Au+Au collisions. (c) Near-side yield integrated

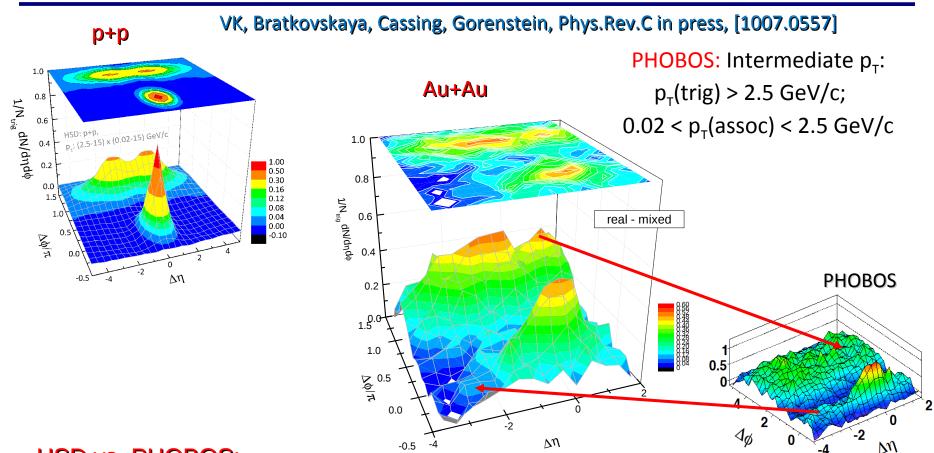
I: High p_→ particle correlations in HSD vs. STAR data



HSD vs. STAR:

- away side structure is suppressed in Au+Au collisions in comparison to p+p, however, HSD doesn't provide enough high p_T suppression
 to reproduce the STAR Au+Au data
- •near-side ridge structure is NOT seen in HSD!

II: Intermediate p_→ particle correlations in HSD vs. PHOBOS data



HSD vs. PHOBOS:

- •away side structure is suppressed in Au+Au collisions in comparison to p+p, however, HSD doesn't provide enough high p_T suppression
- to reproduce the PHOBOS Au+Au data
- •near-side ridge structure is NOT seen in HSD!

Summary

- The systematic study of fluctuations and correlations in microscopic transport approaches has been performed as a function of centrality, energy, experimental acceptance and system size. The results can be used as a baseline for the experimental and theoretical study of deconfinement and the critical point.
- The fluctuations in the number of target participants for fixed projectile participants strongly influence all observable fluctuations.
- HSD results for the K/π ratio fluctuations show that it grows at low SPS energies, the same as in the data!
- The near-side ridge in the wide range of pseudorapidity Δη as well as strong far-side jet suppression seen in the experimental data from the STAR, PHENIX and PHOBOS collaborations are not reproduced by hadron-string dynamics

Thanks to:

Elena Bratkovskaya

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Jaakko Manninen



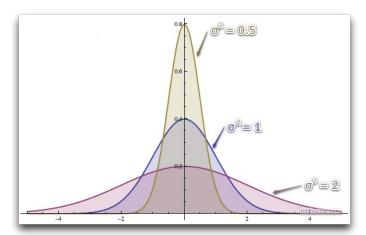


Beyond the Average Quantities: Fluctuations and Correlations

While average values of distributions can coincide, the **higher moments** of distributions can be different

$$\langle X^n \rangle \equiv \sum_X X^n P(X)$$

(where X - is an observable e.g. multiplicity)



One can construct measures to study fluctuations and correlations:

Multiplicity fluctuations in some acceptance (charge, strangeness, etc.)

$$\omega = \frac{\langle (\Delta N)^2 \rangle}{\langle N \rangle} = \frac{\langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2}{\langle N \rangle}$$

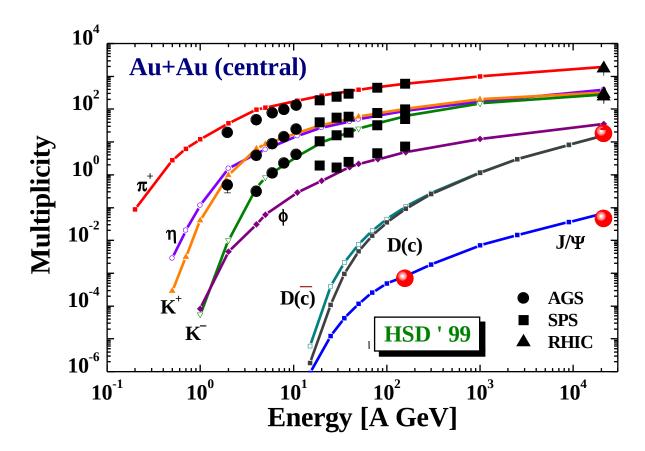
- **Ratio fluctuations** in the acceptance (ratio of different species) $\sigma_{dyn}, \ \nu, \ etc.$
- Correlations between different species in the acceptance

$$\rho_{AB} \equiv \frac{\langle \Delta N_A \Delta N_B \rangle}{\left[\langle (\Delta N_A)^2 \rangle \langle (\Delta N_B)^2 \rangle \right]^{1/2}}$$

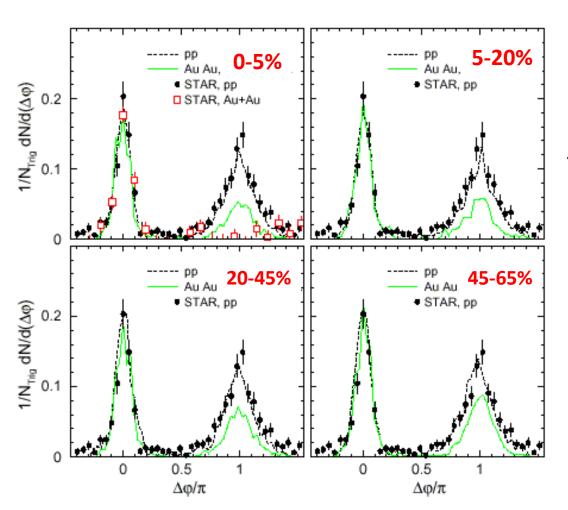
- Correlations between multiplicities in different acceptance intervals
- Skewness and kurtosis

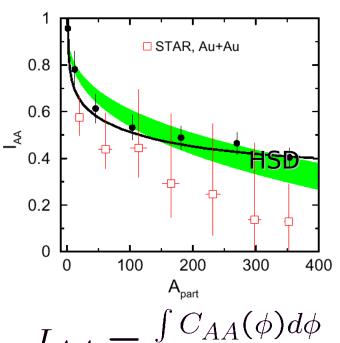
HSD – a microscopic model for heavy-ion reactions

- very good description of particle production in pp, pA, AA reactions
- unique description of nuclear dynamics from low (~100 MeV) to ultrarelativistic (~20 TeV) energies



Centrality dependence of angular correlations





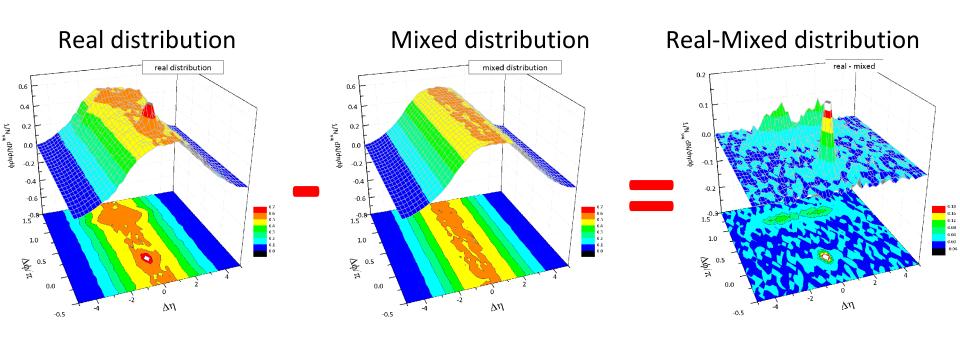
$$I_{AA} = \frac{\int C_{AA}(\phi)d\phi}{\int C_{pp}(\phi)d\phi}$$

Missing suppression of farside jet in central reactions!

Near-side jet is unchanged for all centralities

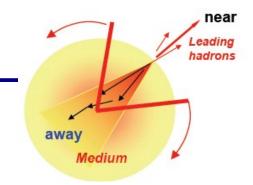
W. Cassing, K. Gallmeister NPA 748 (2005) 241

Background subtraction for Au+Au collisions

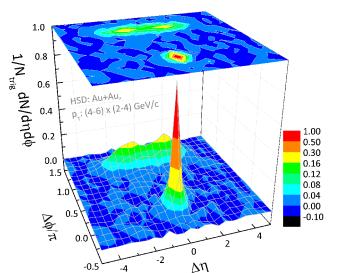


• Background can mask the signal and should be subtracted. Especially for soft p_T cuts when there are a lot of bulk particles in the associative p_T region.

Summary



The near-side ridge structure is NOT seen in HSD:



The near-side ridge in the wide range of pseudorapidity Δη seen in the experimental data from the STAR and PHOBOS collaborations is not reproduced by hadron-string dynamics

Jet suppression signals of QGP:

Observed very strong far-side jet suppression is NOT reproduced in the hadron-string picture

=> evidence for strong nonhadronic interactions in the early phase of the reaction!

