

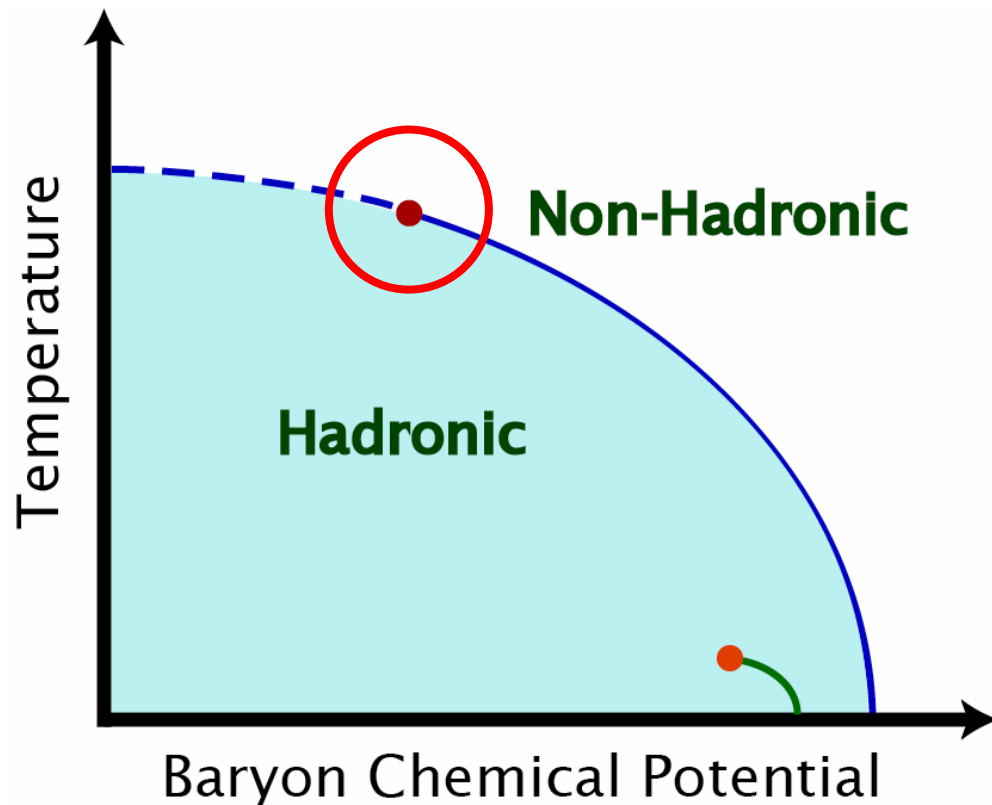


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# Energy Dependence of High-Moments of Net-proton Distributions at RHIC

**X.F. Luo**, B. Mohanty, H.G. Ritter, N. Xu

# QCD Critical Point



## Critical Point:

### Solid State Phys

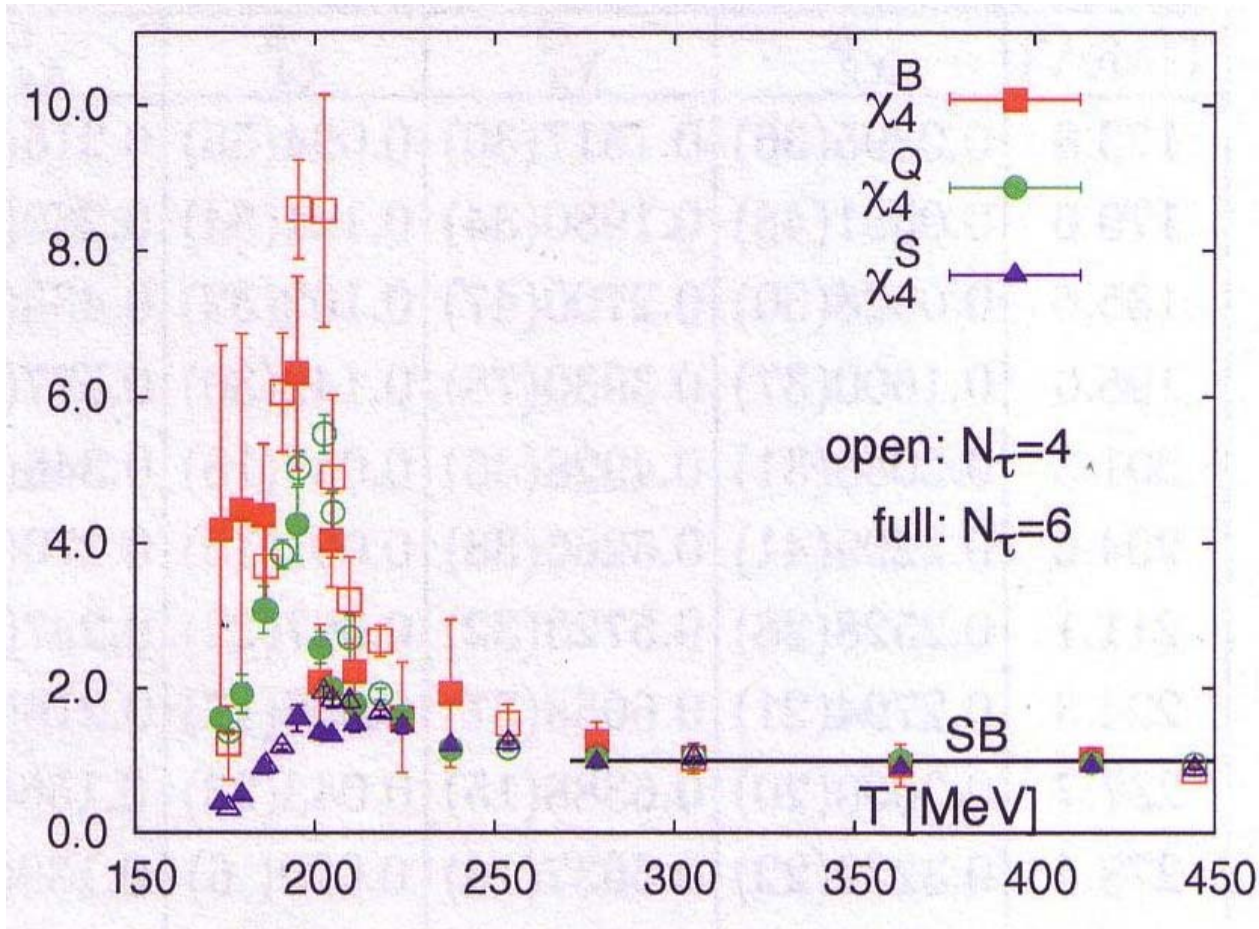
- Susceptibilities diverge
- Correlation Length diverges

### HI Reactions

- Becomes Critical Region
- Correlation Length  $\xi =$  System size

$$\langle (dN)^2 \rangle \sim \xi^2$$

# Critical Point in LQCD



Fluctuations of conserved quantities indicate nearby singularities

M. Cheng, et al., arXiv:1001.3796

# What to measure



Baryon number susceptibility:

$$X_B \sim \langle (\delta B)^2 \rangle$$

Similar for other conserved quantities,  
e.g. charge

→ Connection between lattice and  
fluctuations of conserved quantities

**LQCD predictions**

→ Critical fluctuations are Non-gaussian

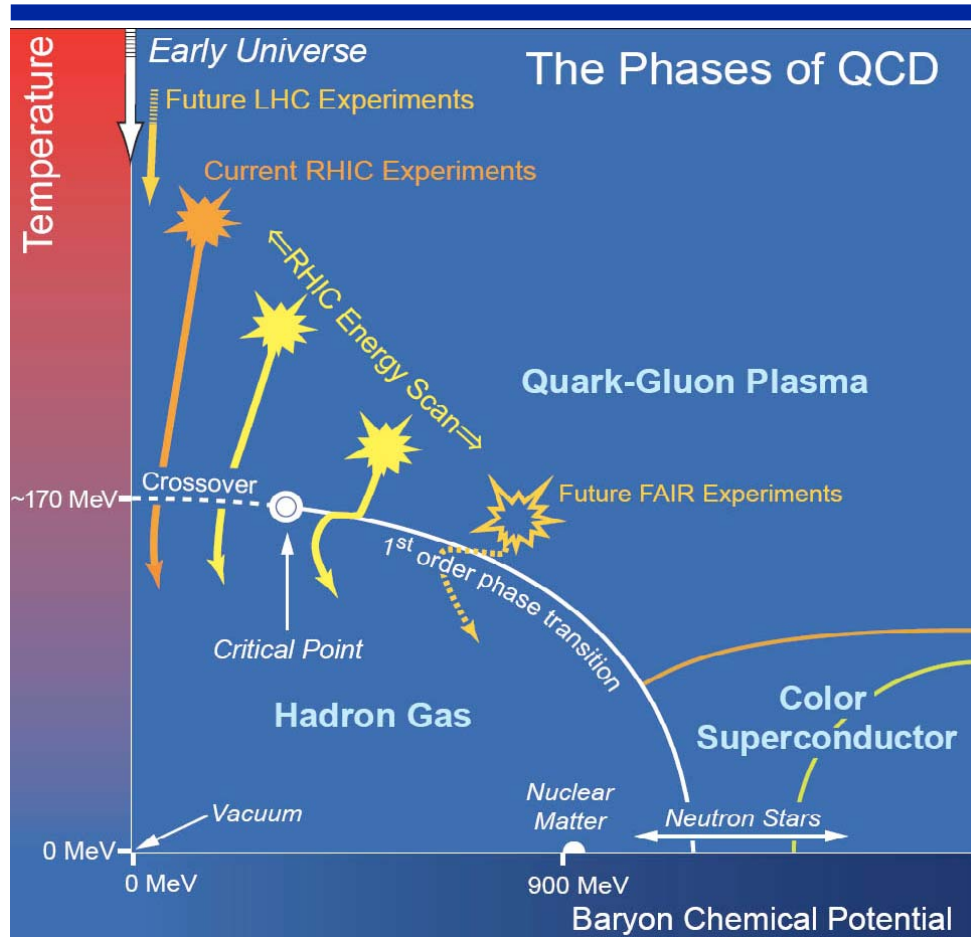
# What to measure

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- Non-gaussian fluctuations
- Higher moments sensitive to non-gaussian behavior
  - Kurtosis
  - Skewness
- Higher moments amplify signal

# Energy Scan at RHIC



Look for non-monotonic variations of higher moments of conserved quantity distributions as a function of beam energy

Challenging measurement

Caveats:  
Critical slowing down  
Dynamical effects

B. Berdnikov & K. Rajagopal, Phys. Rev. D 61, 105017 (2000)  
Stephanov, Rajagopal, Shuryak, Phys. Rev. D 60, 114028 (1999)

# Skewness and Kurtosis

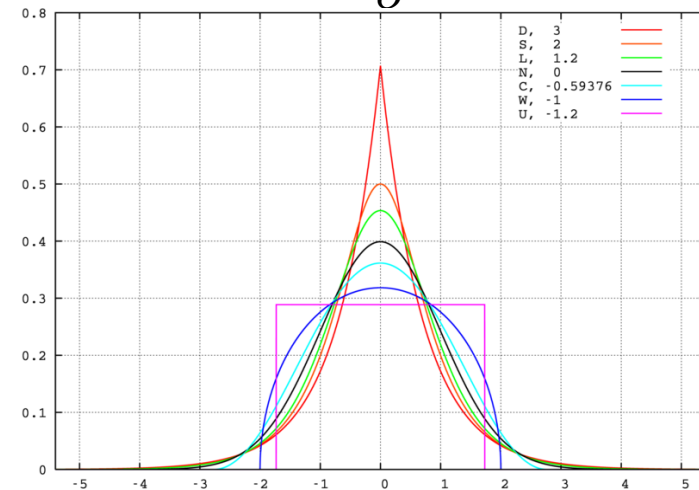
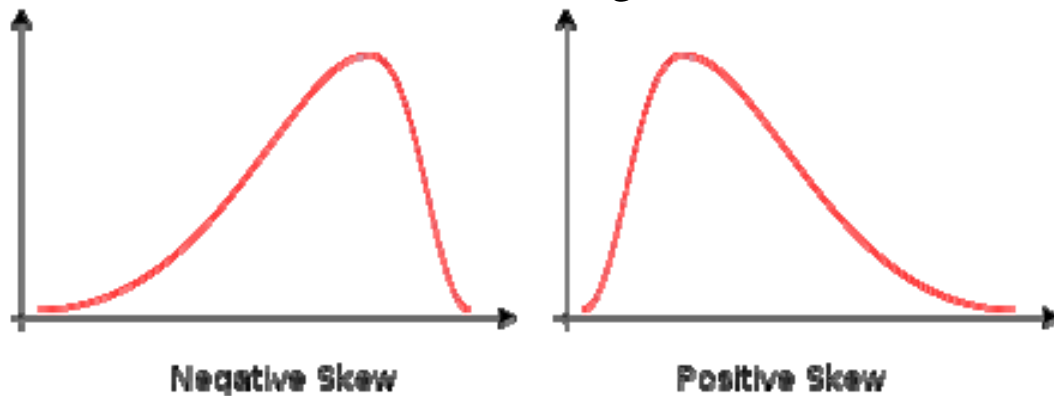


**Mean:**  $Y = \langle N \rangle$

**St. Deviation:**  $\sigma = \sqrt{\langle (N - \langle N \rangle)^2 \rangle}$

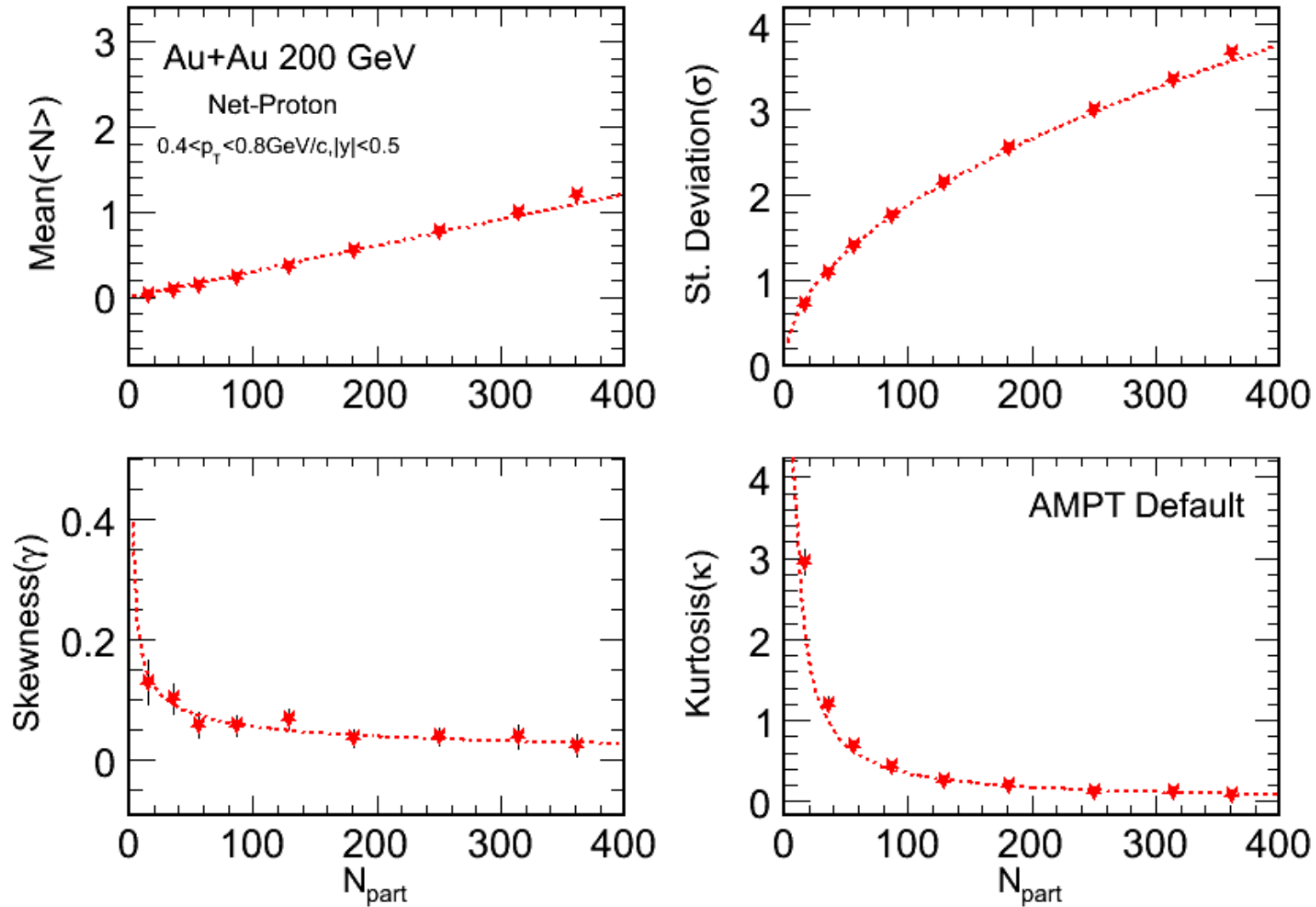
**Skewness:**  $s = \frac{\langle (N - \langle N \rangle)^3 \rangle}{\sigma^3}$

**Kurtosis:**  $\kappa = \frac{\langle (N - \langle N \rangle)^4 \rangle}{\sigma^4} - 3$



- Skewness describes the **asymmetry** of the distribution
- Kurtosis describes the **peakness** of the distribution
- Equal to zero for Gaussian distribution
- **Ideal probes for non-Gaussian fluctuations**

# Moments in AMPT



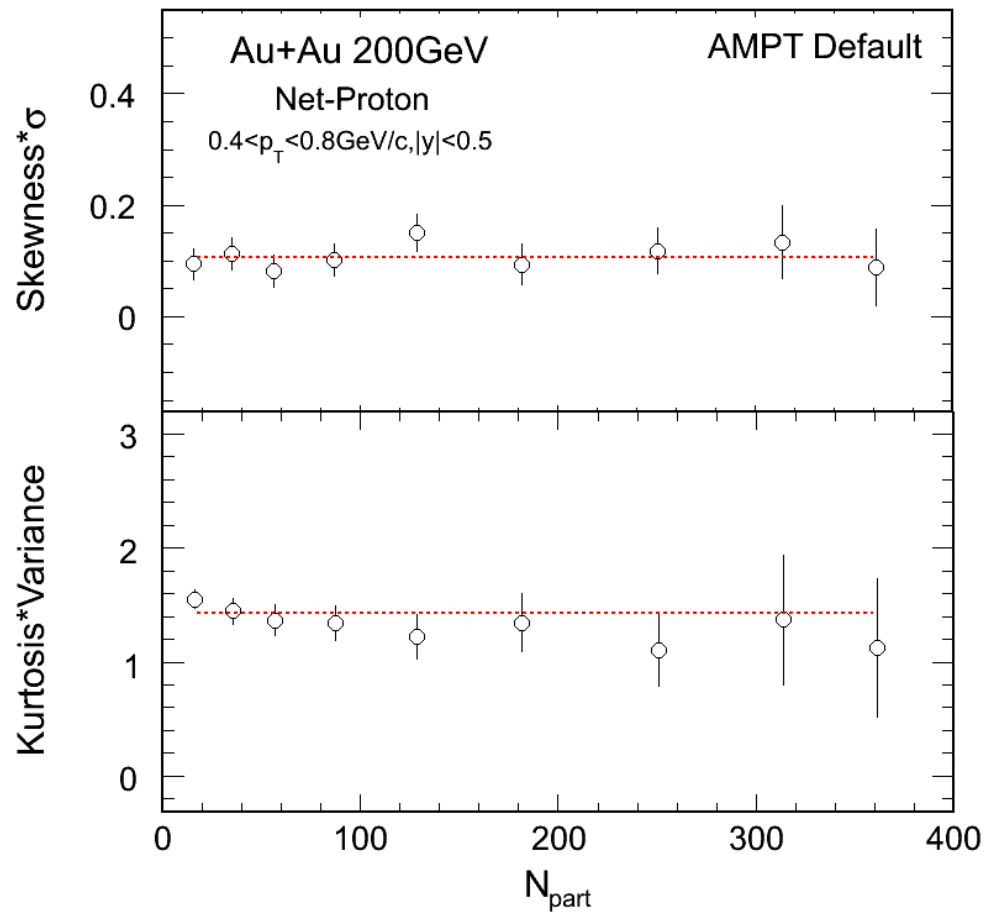


# CLT, many sources



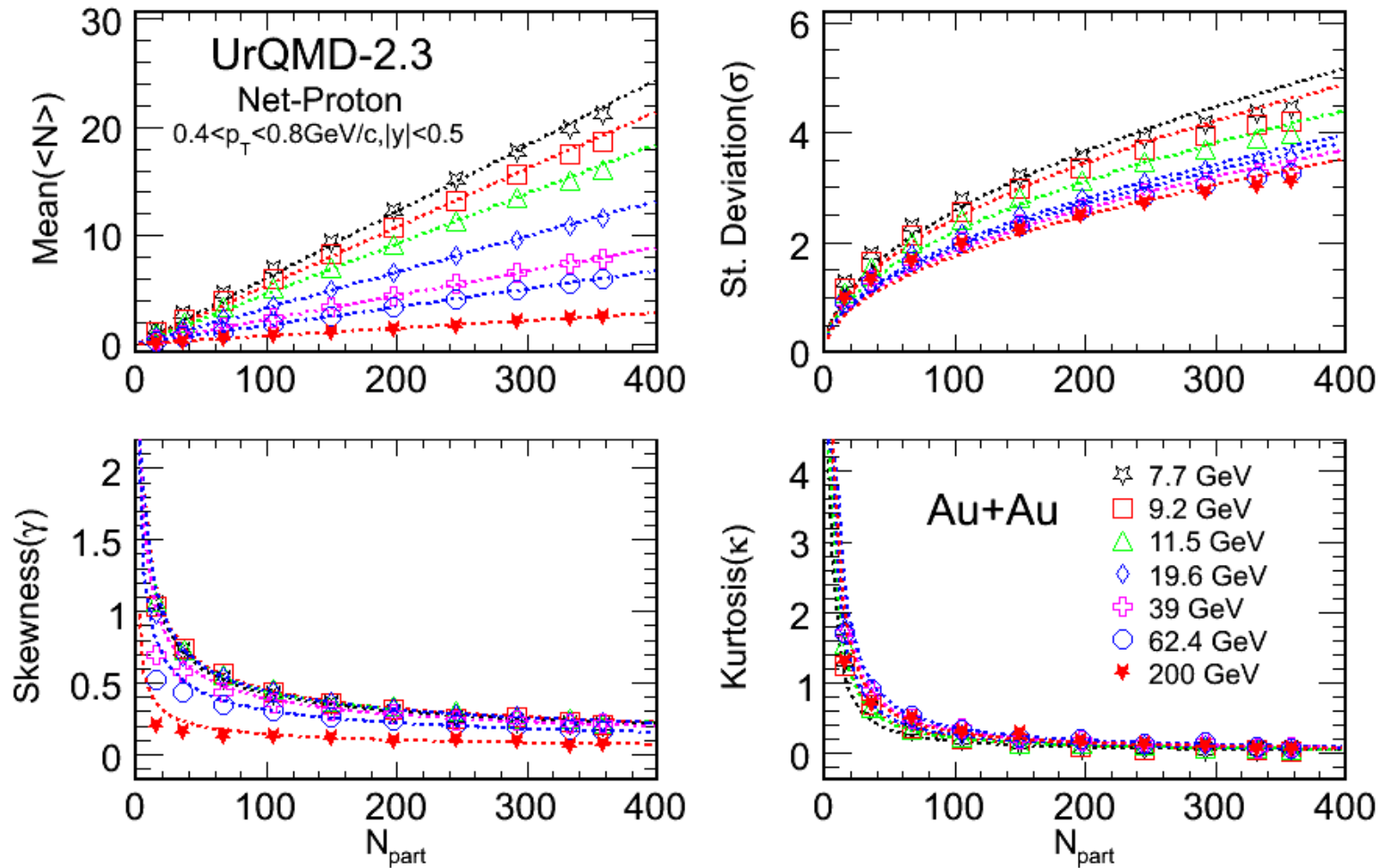
- Multiplicity dependence can be taken out and results plotted as a function of  $N_{\text{part}}$
- Possible observables:
  - Kurtosis  $\times$  Variance
  - Skewness  $\times$  St. deviation
- Question: how many sources
- Caveat:
  - Many sources can mask non-gaussian behaviour

# Corrected for Multiplicity

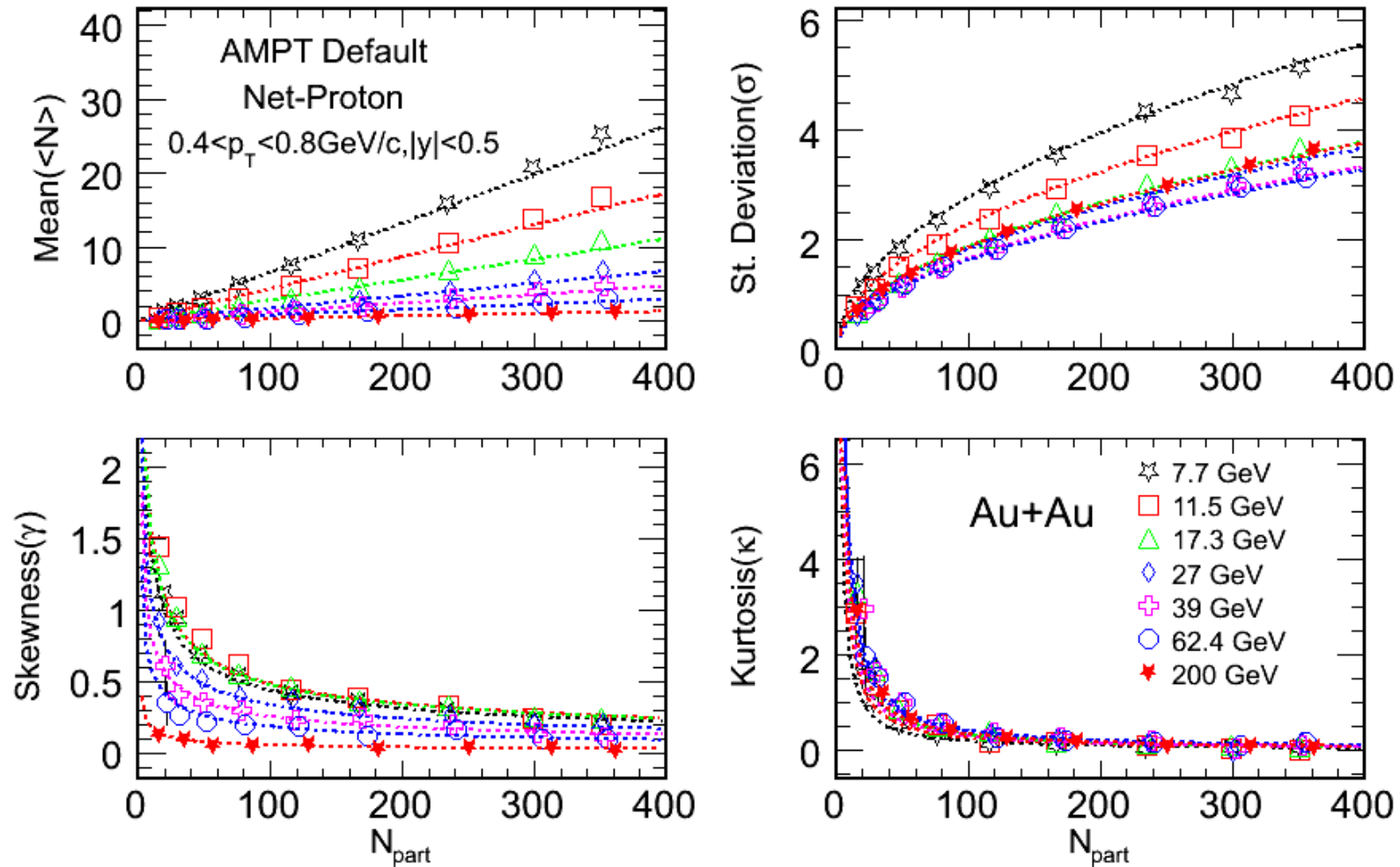


The data will be compared this way

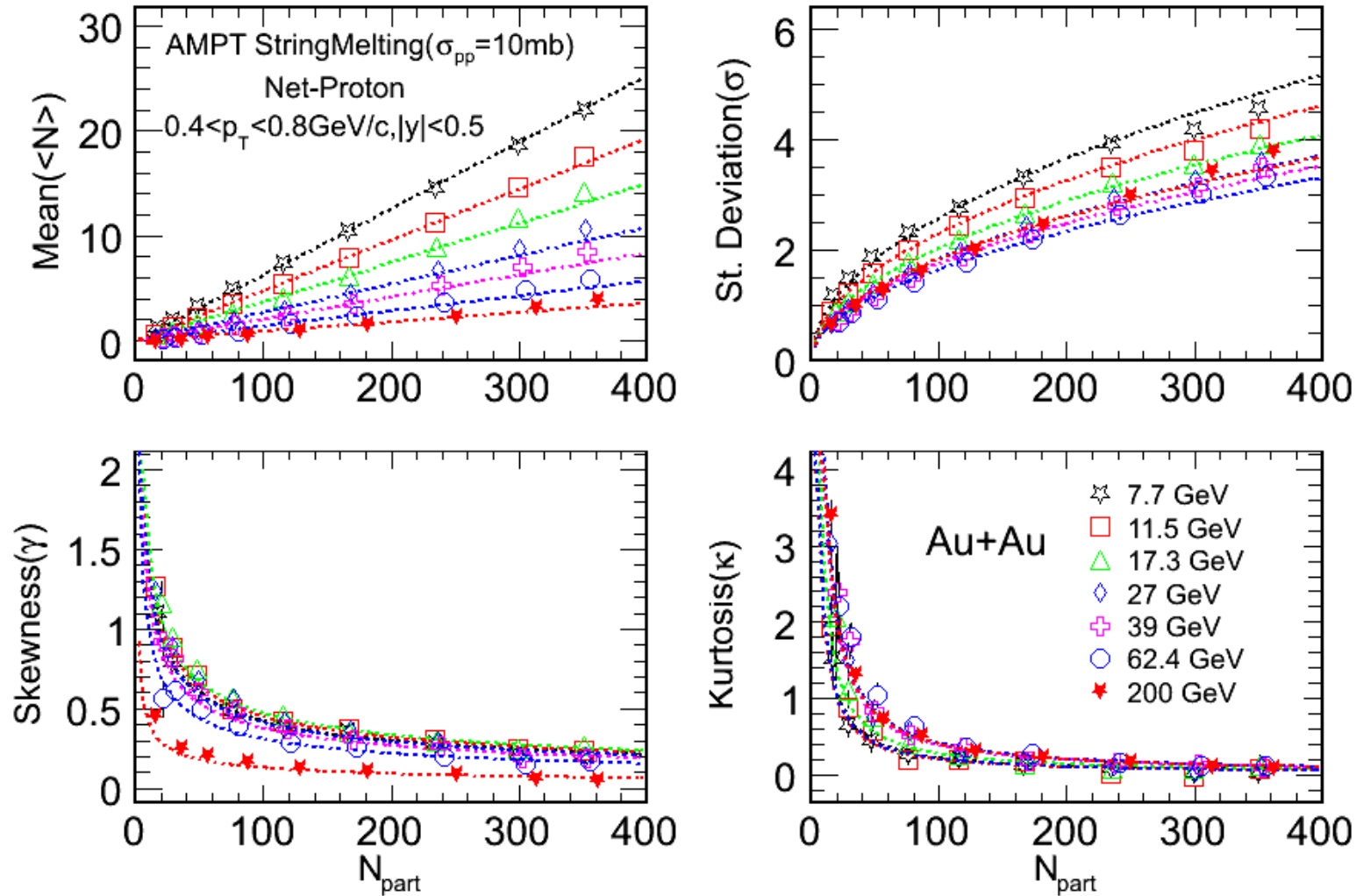
# URQMD



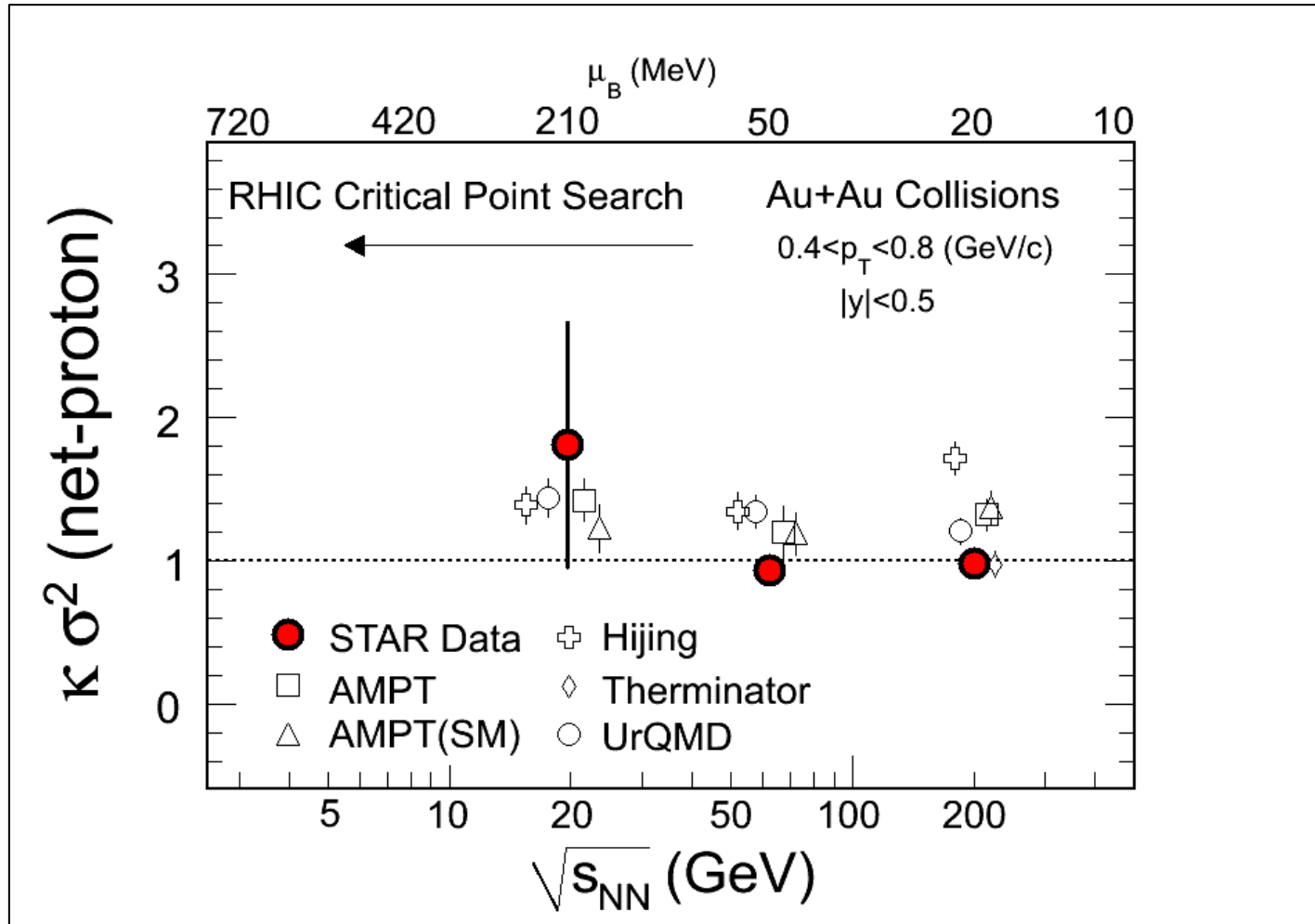
# Energy Dependence AMPT



# AMPT String Melting

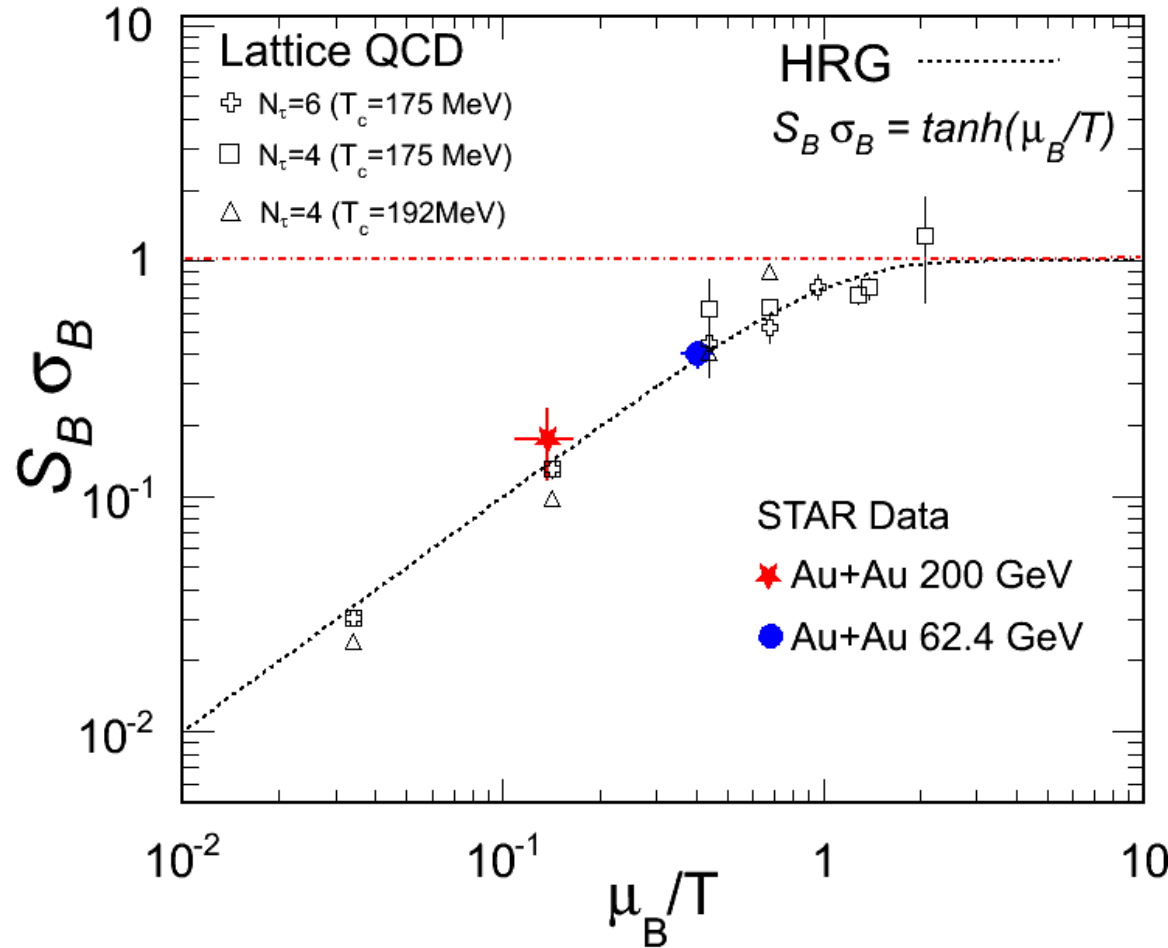


# STAR Data



STAR, PRL 105 (2010) 022302

# Comparison to LQCD



**$S^* \sigma$  predicted by Lattice QCD**

R. V. Gavai, S. Gupta, arXiv: 1001.3796  
F. Karsch, K. Redlich, arXiv: 1007.2581

# Summary



- Kurtosis and Skewness appear to be promising observables
- Relation to LQCD
- We are establishing the baseline (null-effect)
- STAR with its large acceptance is ideally suited for such studies