



Event-by-Event Hadron Ratio Fluctuations from Au+Au Collisions at STAR

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Critical Point and Onset of Deconfinement (CPOD)

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Outline

Motivation and Introduction
STAR Detector and Particle Identification
Preliminary Results and Discussions
Summary

QCD Phase Diagram





STAR BES, arXiv:1007.2613v1

- In a phase transition near critical point, an increase in dynamical fluctuations is expected.
- RHIC "Energy Scan", to look for non-monotonic behaviors as a function of collision energy.
 - Run10, Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200, 62.4, 39, 11.5, and 7.7 GeV;$
 - Run11, Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 19.6$ and 27 GeV.

Hadron Ratio Fluctuations



Hadron ratios characterize the chemical composition of the fireball,
fluctuations may be sensitive to the phase transition.

➢ In the picture of quark coalescence for hadronization, baryon/meson → local parton densities

fluctuations \rightarrow critical point

Lattice QCD calculations show changes in strangeness and baryon number susceptibilities(χ).



Ratio Fluctuation Observables



The excitation function from NA49 experiment,

$$\sigma_{dyn} = sign(\sigma_{data}^2 - \sigma_{mixed}^2) \sqrt{|\sigma_{data}^2 - \sigma_{mixed}^2|}$$

Mixed event

- Random selection of one track from each different event;
- No internal correlations.

S.V. Afanasiev et al. , Phys. Rev. Lett. 86, 1965 (2001).

> The deviation from Poisson statistical limit,

$$\mathbf{v}_{dyn,AB} = \frac{\left\langle N_{A}(N_{A}-1)\right\rangle}{\left\langle N_{A}\right\rangle^{2}} + \frac{\left\langle N_{B}(N_{B}-1)\right\rangle}{\left\langle N_{B}\right\rangle^{2}} - 2\frac{\left\langle N_{A}N_{B}\right\rangle}{\left\langle N_{A}\right\rangle\left\langle N_{B}\right\rangle} \quad (A,B = \pi, K, p)$$

Approximate equality: $\sigma^2_{dyn} = v_{dyn}$

See Hui Wang's talk on Thursday

- Depends on the number of denominator not being too small (e.g. π).

C. Pruneau, S. Gavin, and S. Voloshin, Phys. Rev. C 66, 044904 (2002).

STAR Experiments



STAR: a complex set of various detectors, with wide range of measurements.



- > STAR: a perfect tool for measuring ratio fluctuations,
 - ✓ Particle identification: TPC and TOF;
 - ✓ Large acceptance: $0 \le \phi < 2\pi$, $|\eta| < 1$ (TPC), $|\eta| < 0.9$ (TOF).



Distributions of Hadron Ratios Run11 Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 19.6 \text{ GeV}$ ⁷⁰¹⁰ EVents 10⁶ 10⁷010 01Events 10⁶ Au+Au @\s_{NN}=19.6 GeV (0-5%) Au+Au @\s_{NN}=19.6 GeV (0-5%) 10⁵ 10[°] Data Data Mixed Events — Mixed Events 10⁴ 10⁴ σ_{data} = 20.81%+/-0.01% = 23.35%+/-0.02% σ_{data} 10³ σ_{mixed} = 23.26%+/-0.02% σ_{mixed} = 21.58%+/-0.02% 10^{3} σ_{dvn} = -5.70%+/-0.08% = 2.02%+/-0.28% σ_{dvn} 10² 10² **STAR Preliminary** STAR Preliminary 10 10 1崖 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 0.25 0.3 0.35 0.4 Single Event K/π ratio 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Single Event (p+p)/π ratio 0 0 0.5 ⁷⁰¹⁰ 01EX Au+Au @∖\s_{NN}=19.6 GeV (0-5%) > Data and mixed events have 10⁵ Data on average the same particle Mixed Events 10⁴ = 31.49%+/-0.02% σ_{data} ratios; σ_{mixed} = 32.20%+/-0.02% 10³ σ_{dyn} = -6.69%+/-0.16% 10² STAR Preliminary > Non-dynamical fluctuations 10 dominate the fluctuations. 5 6 2 3 7 8

Single Event K/(p+p) ratio

AR

 σ_{dvn} for (K⁺+K⁻)/(π^+ + π^-)



- \succ The σ_{dyn} results and ν_{dyn} results are consistent;
- STAR measurements show little energy dependence;
- Disagreement between STAR and NA49 below 11.5 GeV;
- UrQMD predicts little energy dependence, while HSD and AMPT predict an energy dependence.

σ_{dyn} for (p+ \bar{p})/($\pi^++\pi^-$)





NA49 data are taken from PhysRevC.79.044910(2009)

- ✓ σ_{dyn} and ν_{dyn} are from independent analysis;
- ✓ Statistical error only!

- > The σ_{dyn} results and v_{dyn} results are consistent;
- > STAR measurements show smooth evolution as energy increases;
- Agreement between STAR and NA49 at low energies;
- Model predictions change signs at high energies.

σ_{dyn} for (K++K)/(p+p)





NA49 data are taken from PhysRevC.83.061902(2011)

- ✓ σ_{dyn} and v_{dyn} are from independent analysis;
- ✓ Statistical error only!

- Negative fluctuations and smooth evolution at STAR;
- Disagreement between STAR and NA49 at 7.7 GeV;
- UrQMD predicts strong energy dependence, while HSD and AMPT show little energy dependence.



- Baryon numbers (proton) and strangeness quantum numbers (Kaon) are mostly pair-produced in high energy A+A collisions!
- New reference can be constructed to study the effects of these pair production,
 - ✓ Mixed events Randomly selecting p, p̄, K⁺ and K⁻ from four independent events.
 - Ratio fluctuations related to pair production,

$$\sigma_{dyn}^{pair} = sign(\sigma_{data}^2 - \sigma_{4-mixed}^2) \sqrt{|\sigma_{data}^2 - \sigma_{4-mixed}^2|}$$

Centrality Dependence for $\sigma_{\text{dyn}}{}^{\text{pair}}$ ٩R Run10 Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$ K/(p+p) @ 200GeV 15 (p+p)/K @ 200GeV σ^{pair} [%] Statistical error only. ō 5 8 **STAR Preliminary** 0 200 250 50 150 300 350 100 400 N_{part}

- > All fluctuations are positive;
- Two fluctuations are consistent within errors;
- Maximum fluctuations at mid-centralities.

Centrality Dependence for σ_{dyn}^{pair}



Run10 Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$





- Dynamical hadron ratio fluctuations from RHIC Energy Scan are present.
 - K/ π fluctuations: No strong energy dependence;
 - K/p and p/ π fluctuations: Smooth evolution as collision energy increases;
- Studies on ratio fluctuations related to pair production is now being explored.
 - Maximum fluctuations at mid-centralities;
- Systematic errors are under study.

Outlook:

New results from 27 GeV will come soon.



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Backup slides



FAR