

Higher Moments of Net-Particle Multiplicity Distributions

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on behalf of the STAR Collaboration

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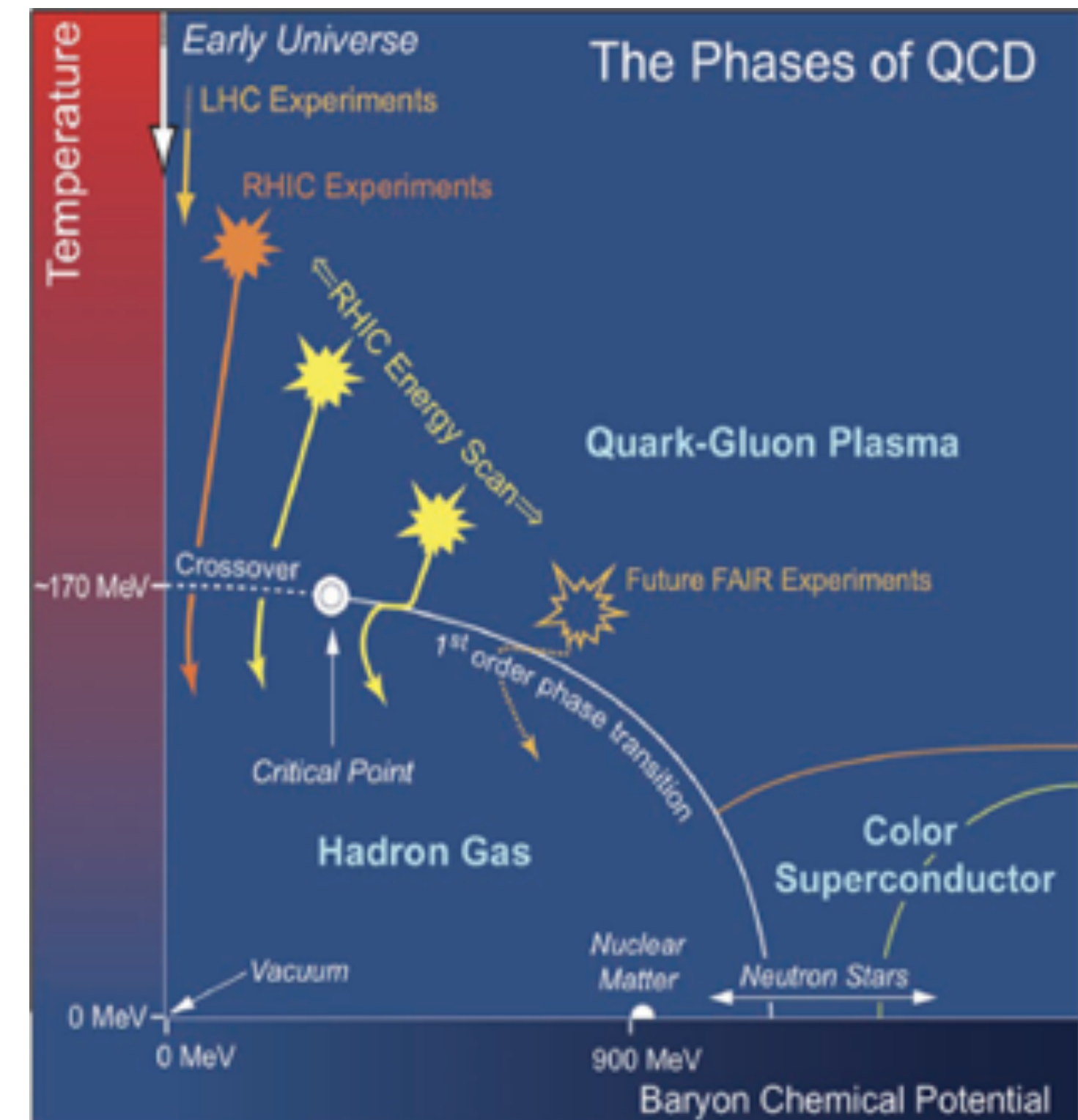
Quark Matter 2015, Kobe, Japan



Search for the QCD Critical Point

Exploring the QCD Phase Diagram

- Critical Point: Endpoint of the first order phase transition
- RHIC Beam Energy Scan Phase 1 (BES I) STAR Note 0598
vary temperature T and baryon chemical potential μ_B
- Event-by-event fluctuations of conserved quantities to **study of the phase transition**
 - Charge **Q** / baryon number **B** / strangeness **S**
- Experimental observables:
 - Cumulants of event-by-event net-particle multiplicity distributions:
Net-charge / **net-proton** (proxy for net-baryon) / **net-kaon** (proxy for net-strangeness)
 - Volume independent cumulant ratios

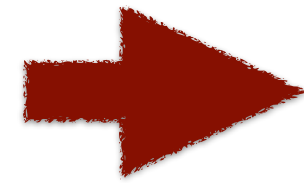
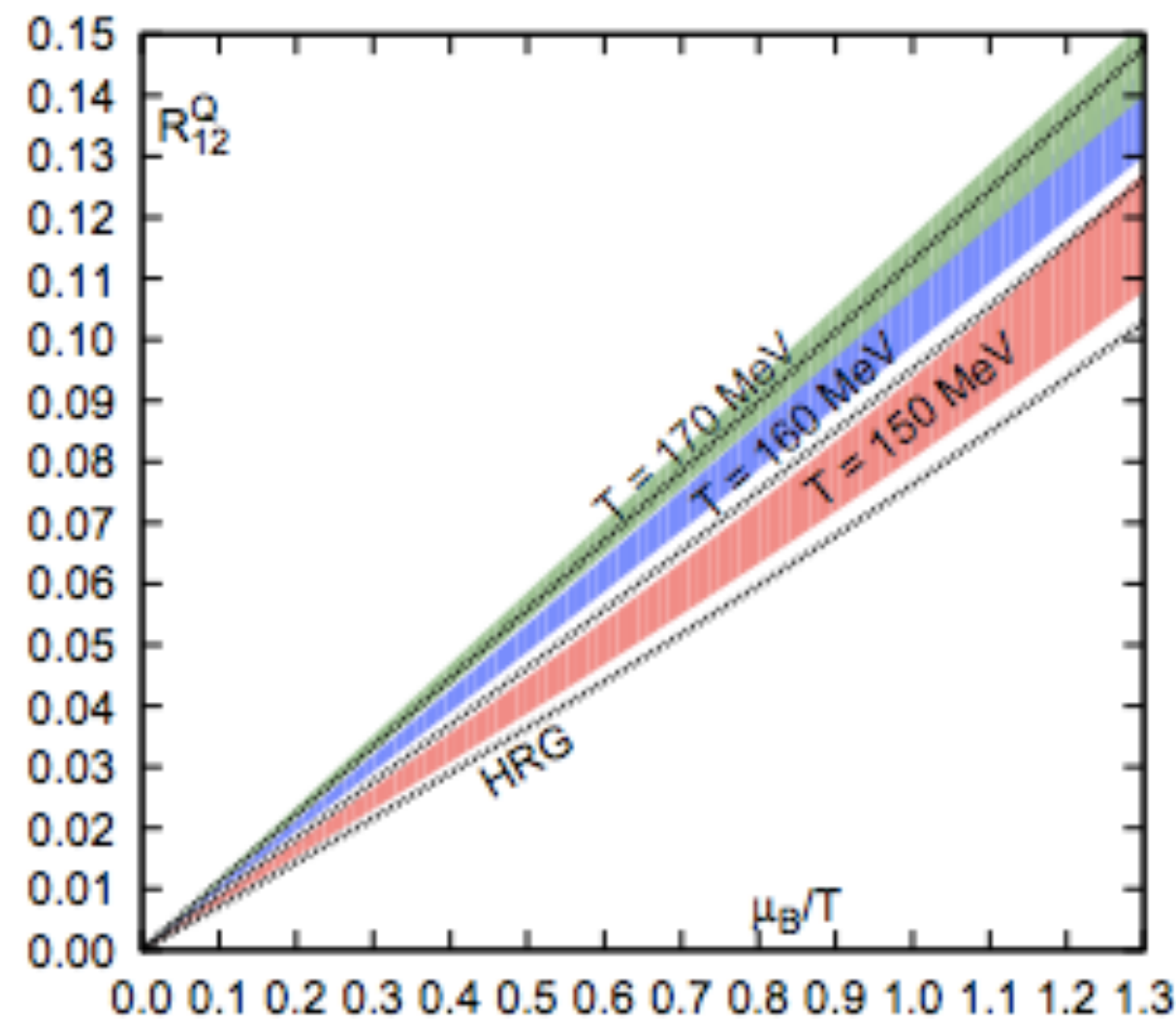


Connection to Theoretical Calculations

- Susceptibility ratios of conserved quantities are assumed to be related to the moments of experimentally measurable multiplicity distributions
- Comparing first principal Lattice calculations with measured moments of conserved quantities, e.g. net-charge → **extract the chemical freeze out parameters T and μ_B**

$$\chi_n^B = \left. \frac{\partial^n (P/T^4)}{\partial (\mu_B/T)^n} \right|_T$$

Lattice QCD

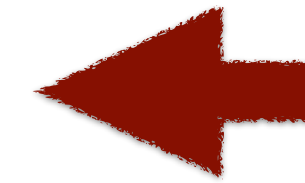


$$\frac{\chi_2^i}{\chi_1^i} = (\sigma^2/M)^i = \frac{c_2^i}{c_1^i}$$

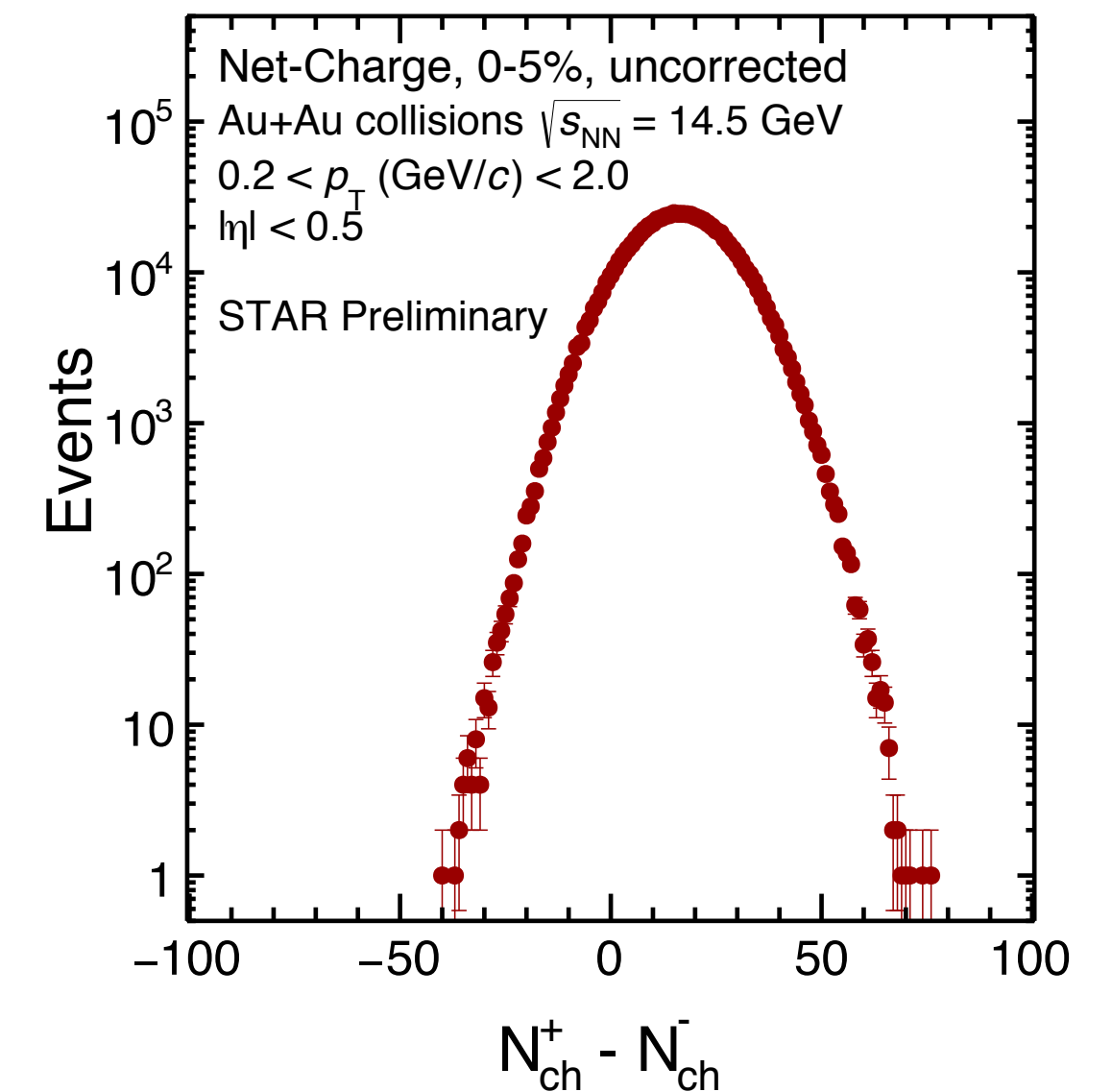
$$\frac{\chi_3^i}{\chi_2^i} = (S\sigma)^i = \frac{c_3^i}{c_2^i}$$

$$\frac{\chi_4^i}{\chi_2^i} = (\kappa\sigma^2)^i = \frac{c_4^i}{c_2^i}$$

$$i = B, Q, S$$



Experiment

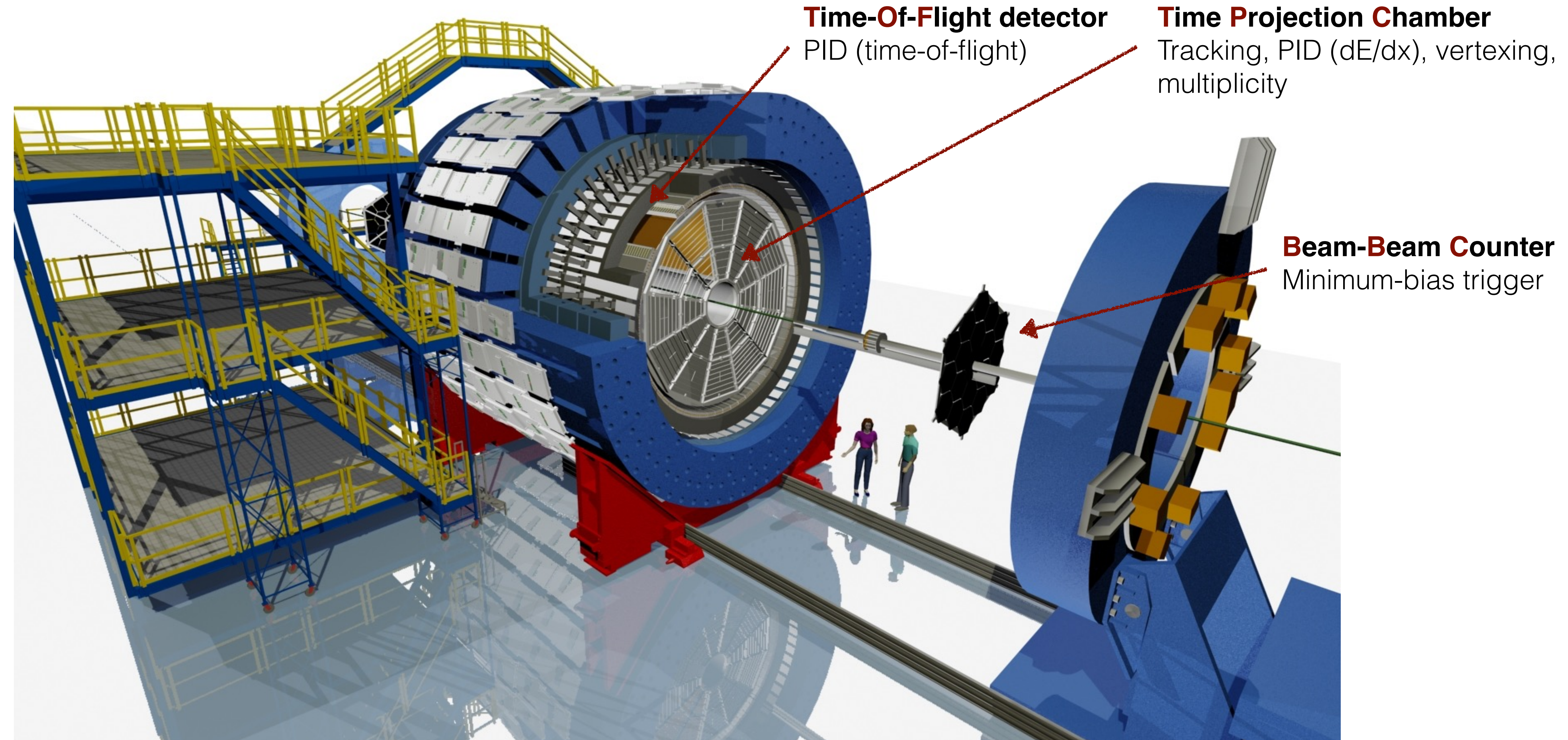


HotQCD, PRL 109, 192302 (2012)
WB Group, PRL 111, 062005 (2013)



The STAR detector

Full azimuthal coverage, $|η| < 1 \rightarrow$ excellent PID, large uniform acceptance



Analysis Details

- RHIC Beam Energy Scan Phase I (BES I)
 - Au+Au $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$: 7.7, 11.5, 14.5, 19.6, 27, 39, 62.4, and 200 GeV
- Event Selection
 - Minimum bias trigger
 - Pile up removal with TOF
 - 0-80% Centrality
- Track selection
 - Good primary particles with sufficient length in the TPC
DCA to primary vertex < 1 cm
- Kinematic cuts (next slide)
- Efficiency * acceptance corrections done



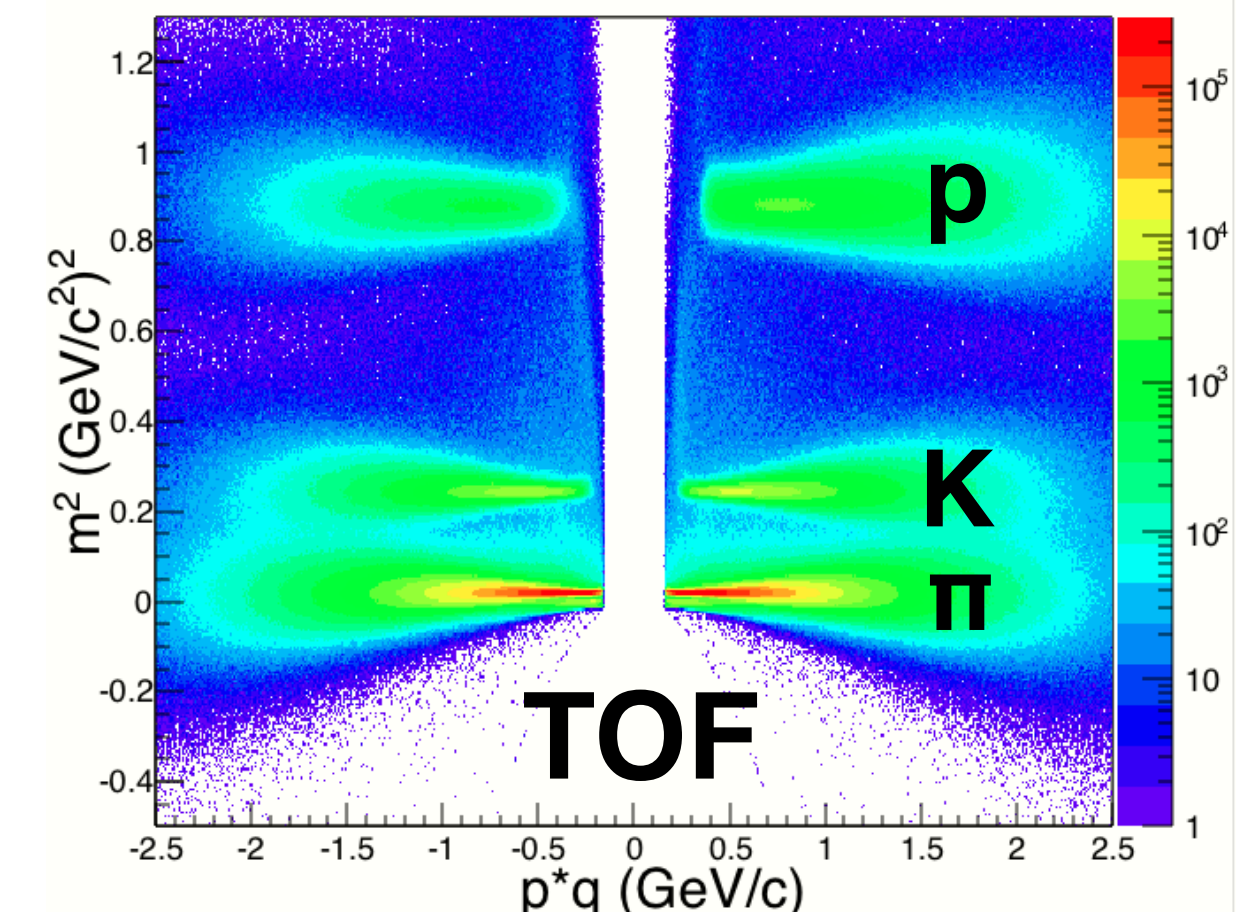
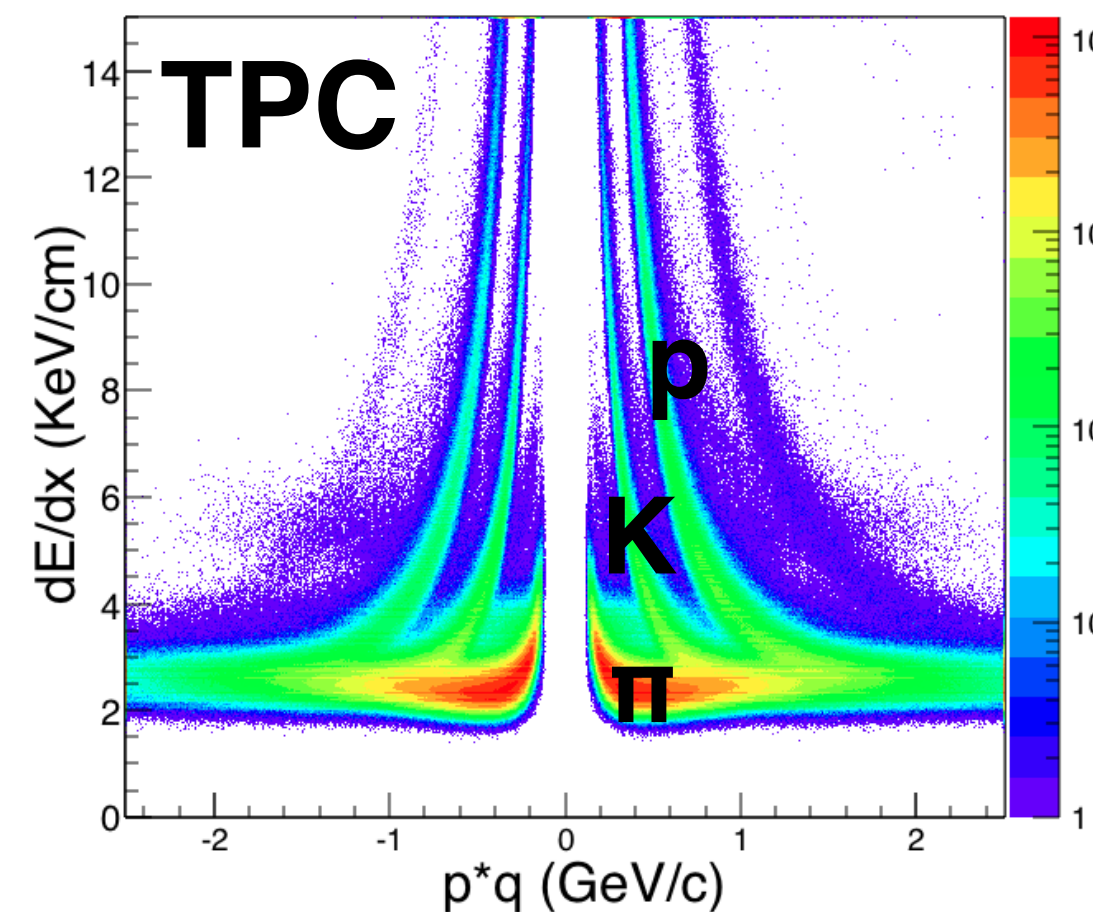
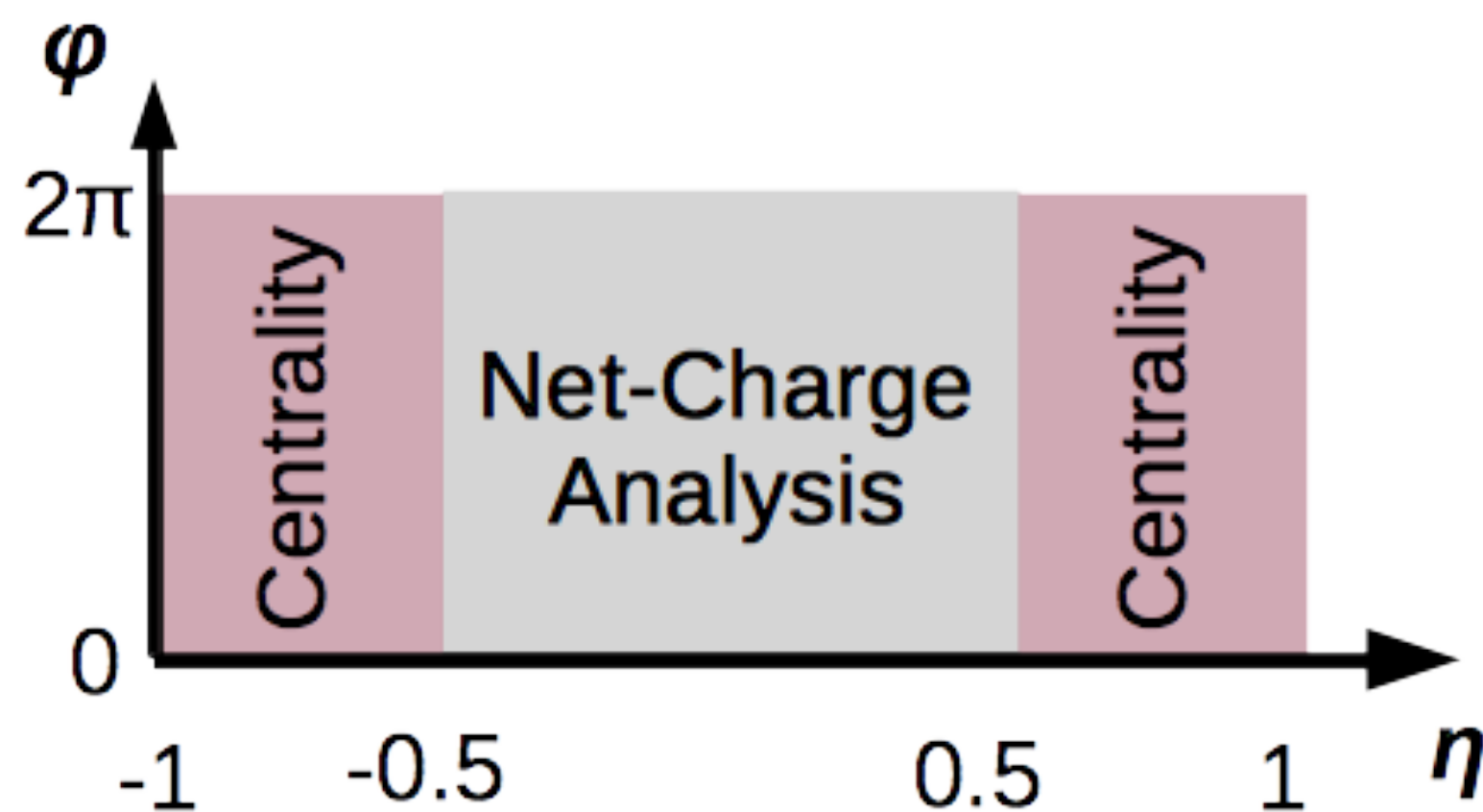
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)	Good events recorded (M events)	Year	μ_B (MeV) [0-5%]	T (MeV) [0-5%]
7.7	4	2010	422	140
11.5	12	2010	316	152
14.5	20	2014	264	156
19.6	36	2011	206	160
27	70	2011	156	162
39	130	2010	112	164
62.4	67	2010	73	165
200	350	2010	24	166

μ_B, T : J. Cleymans et al., PRC 73, 034905 (2006)

Analysis Details

STAR, Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 032302 (2014)
 STAR, Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 092301 (2014)

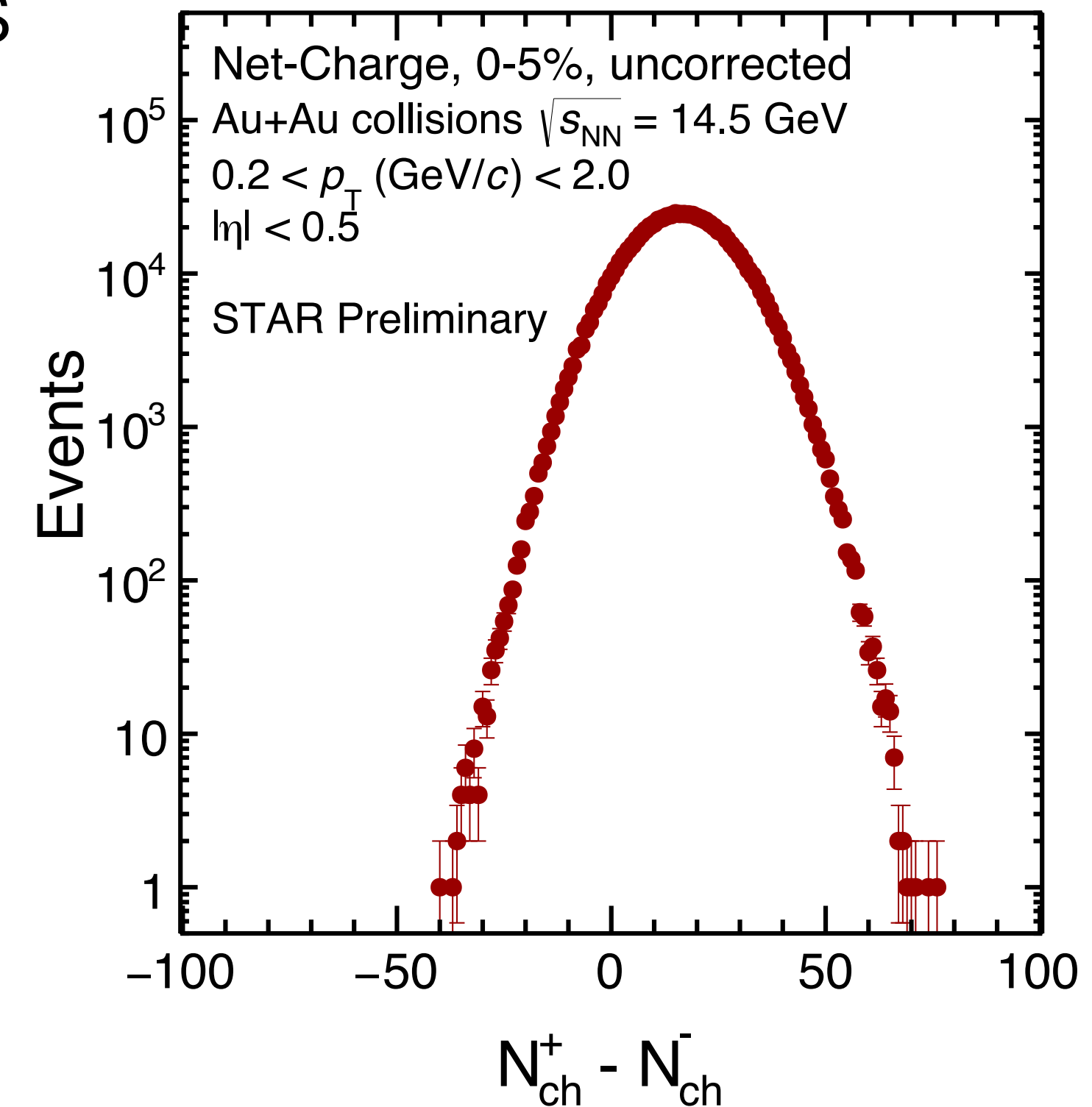
	Net-Charge	Net-Proton	Net-Kaon
Kinematic cuts	$0.2 < p_T \text{ (GeV/c)} < 2.0$ $ \eta < 0.5$	$0.4 < p_T \text{ (GeV/c)} < 2.0$ $ y < 0.5$	$0.2 < p_T \text{ (GeV/c)} < 1.6$ $ y < 0.5$
Particle Identification	Reject protons from spallation for $p_T < 0.4 \text{ GeV/c}$	$0.4 < p_T \text{ (GeV/c)} < 0.8 \rightarrow \text{TPC}$ $0.8 < p_T \text{ (GeV/c)} < 2.0 \rightarrow \text{TPC+TOF}$	$0.2 < p_T \text{ (GeV/c)} < 0.4 \rightarrow \text{TPC}$ $0.4 < p_T \text{ (GeV/c)} < 1.6 \rightarrow \text{TPC+TOF}$
Centrality definition, → to avoid auto-correlations	Uncorrected charged primary particles multiplicity distribution	Uncorrected charged primary particles multiplicity distribution, without (anti-)protons	Uncorrected charged primary particles multiplicity distribution, without (anti-)kaons
	$0.5 < \eta < 1.0$	$ \eta < 1.0$	$ \eta < 1.0$



Analysis Method

A. Bzdak and V. Koch, PRC86, 044904 (2012)
A. Bzdak and V. Koch, PRC91, 027901 (2015)
X. Luo, PRC91, 034907 (2015)

- Apply correction on raw net-particle distributions
 - **Finite Tracking / PID efficiency**
→ Factorial Moments
 - **Volume fluctuations**
 - **Remove auto-correlation effects**
- Net-Charge
 - Average efficiency for particle/anti-particles
- Net-Proton / Net-Kaon
 - p_T dependent efficiency (2 p_T efficiency bins)



Analysis Method

Error Estimation

X. Luo, PRC91, 034907 (2015)

- Statistical Errors based on Delta Theorem

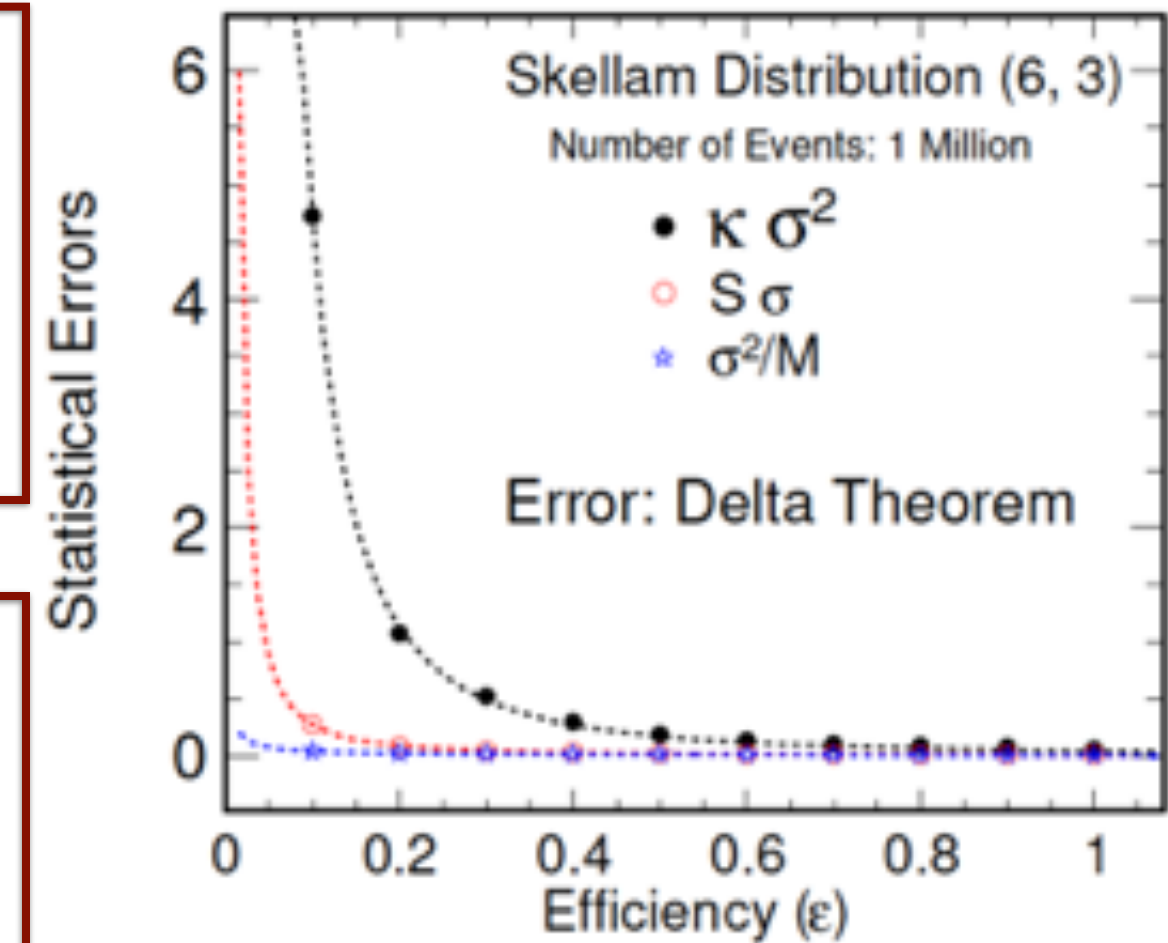
Au+Au 14.5 GeV	Net-Charge	Net-Proton	Net-Kaon
Typical Width (σ)	12.2	4.2	3.4
Average efficiency (ϵ)	65%	75%	38%
σ^2 / ϵ^2	355	32	82

$$\text{error}(c_n) \propto \frac{\sigma^n}{\epsilon^n}$$

$$\text{error}\left(\frac{c_n}{c_2}\right) \propto \frac{\sigma^{n-2}}{\epsilon^{n/2}}, \text{ for } n > 2$$

$$\text{error}(S\sigma) \propto \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon^{3/2}}$$

$$\text{error}(\kappa\sigma^2) \propto \frac{\sigma^2}{\epsilon^2}$$



- With same N events:

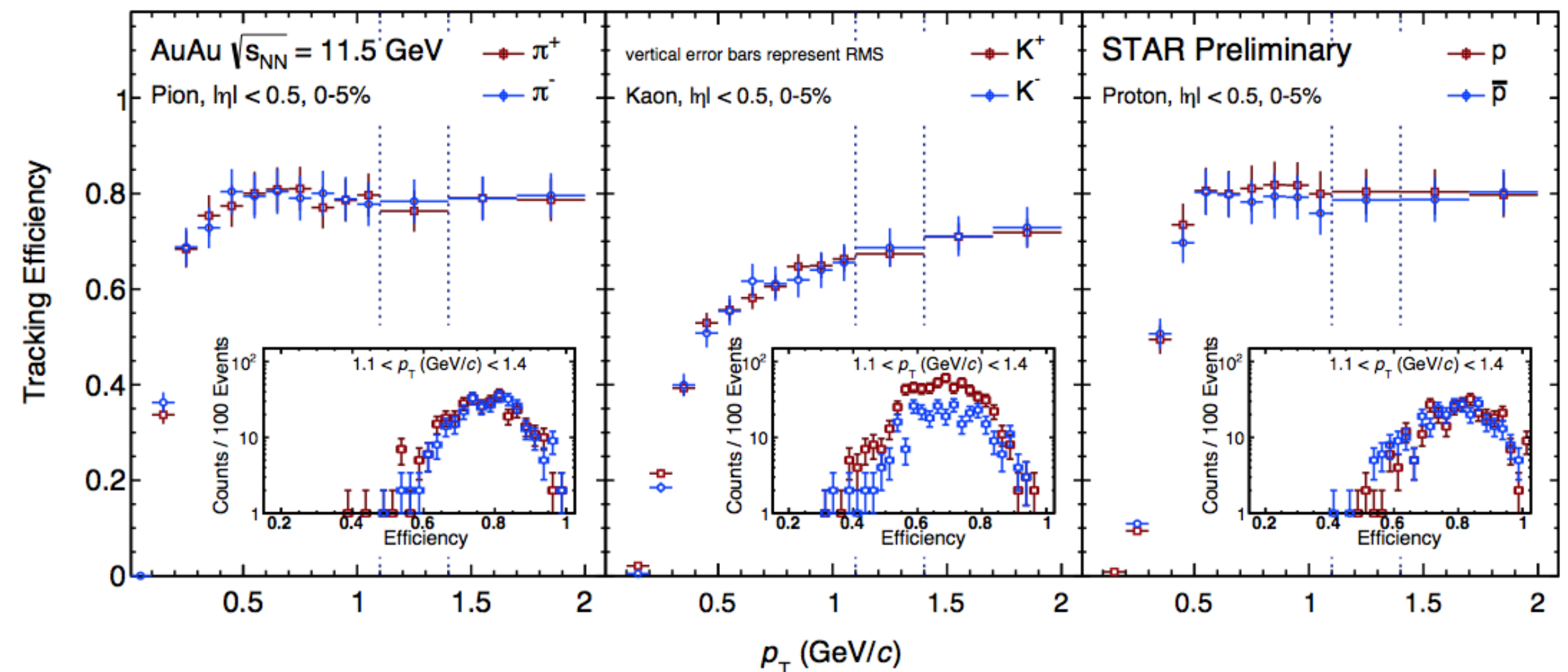
- error(net-charge) > error(net-kaon) > error(net-proton)

- Protons are the favored probe**

- Systematic error estimation

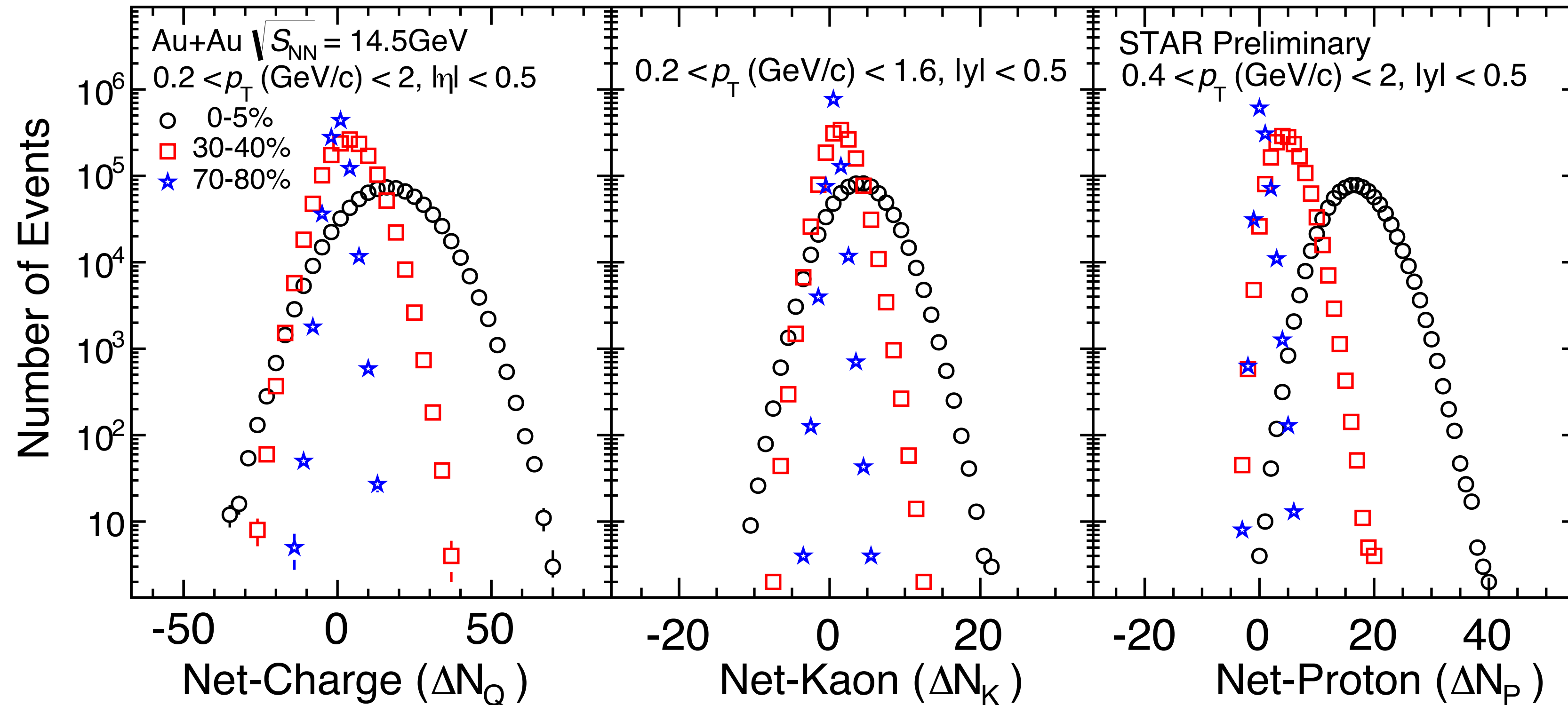
- Includes uncertainties on efficiency and efficiency fluctuations

- PID and track cuts



Event-By-Event Net-Particle Multiplicity Distribution

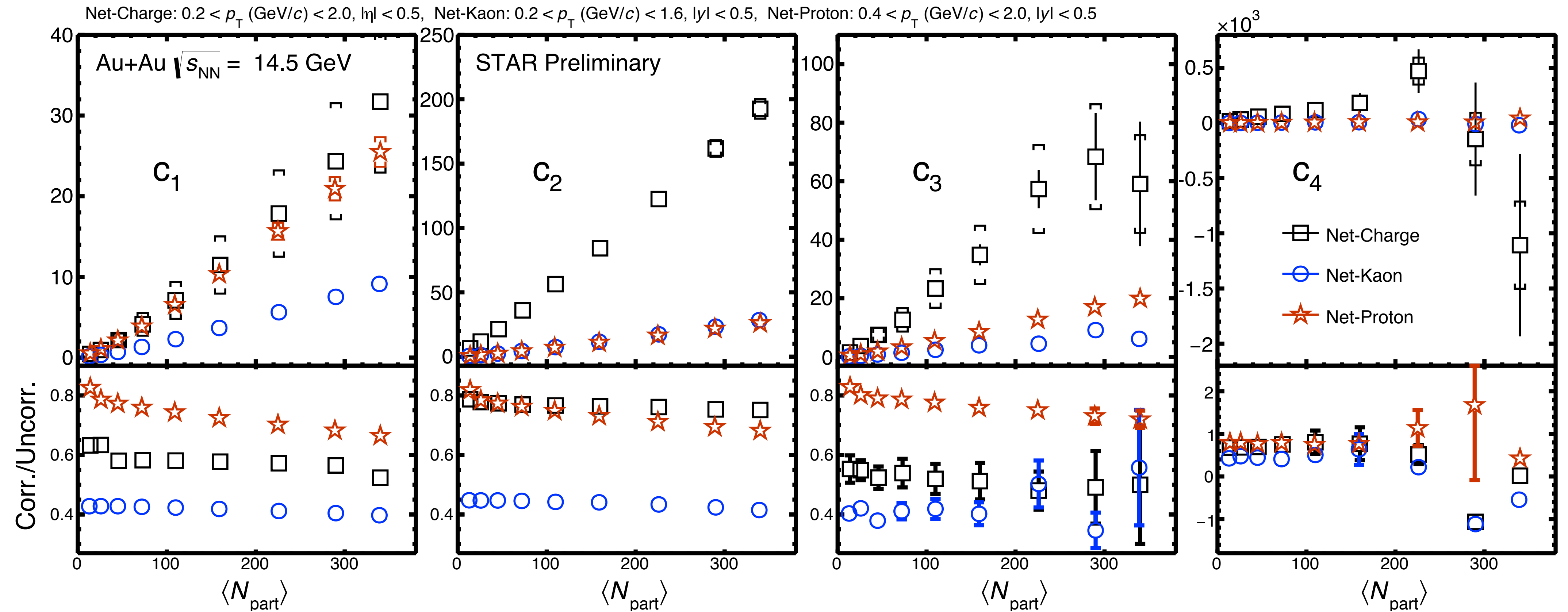
Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 14.5$ GeV



- Uncorrected raw event-by-event net-particle multiplicity distribution for Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 14.5$ GeV

Corrected Cumulants

Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 14.5$ GeV



- Correction smallest for net-protons for all cumulants
- Corrections approximately flat with $\langle N_{part} \rangle$

Net-Charge – $\Delta\eta$ Dependence

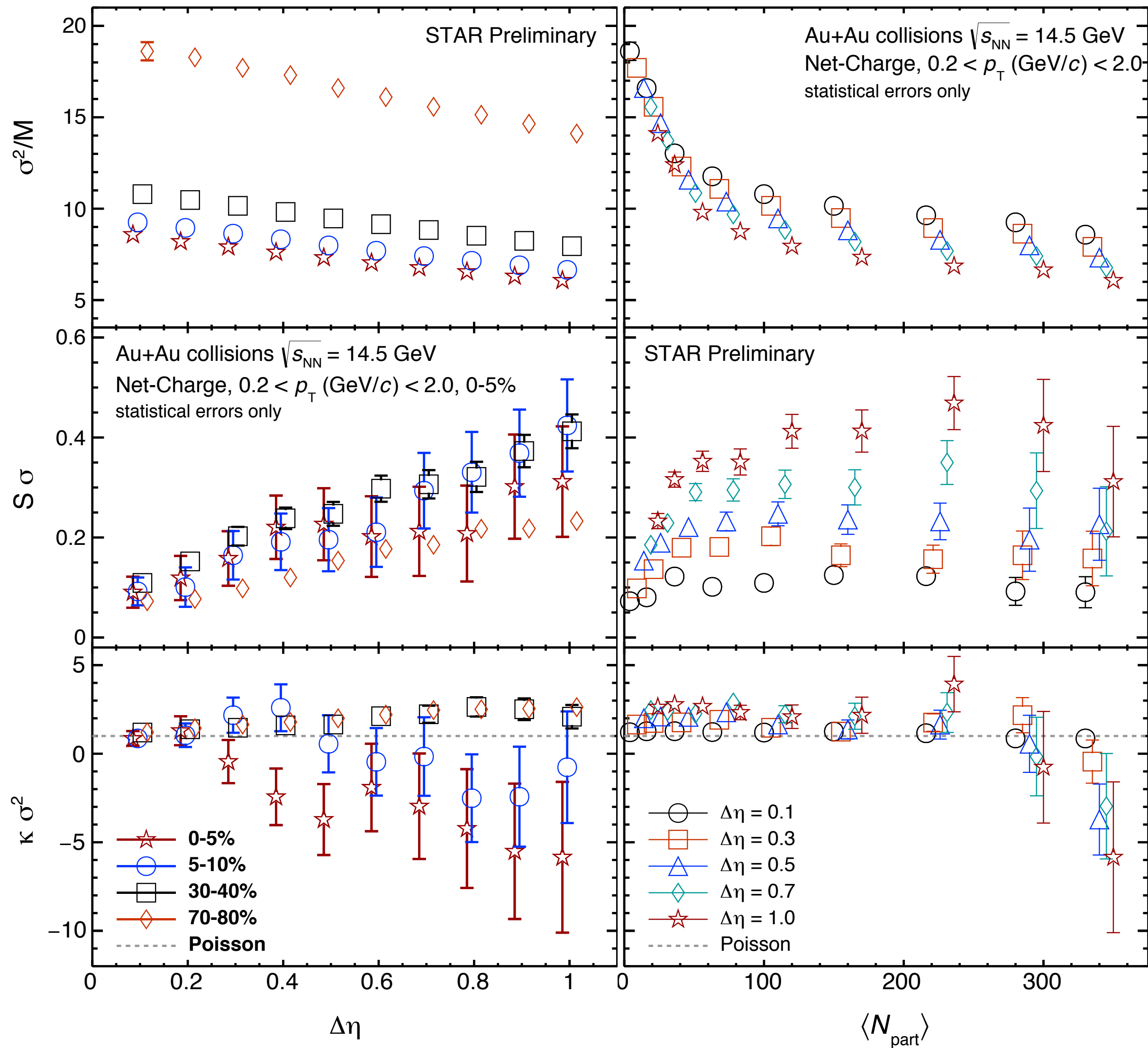
Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 14.5$ GeV

S. Jeon, V. Koch, arXiv:hep-ph/0304012

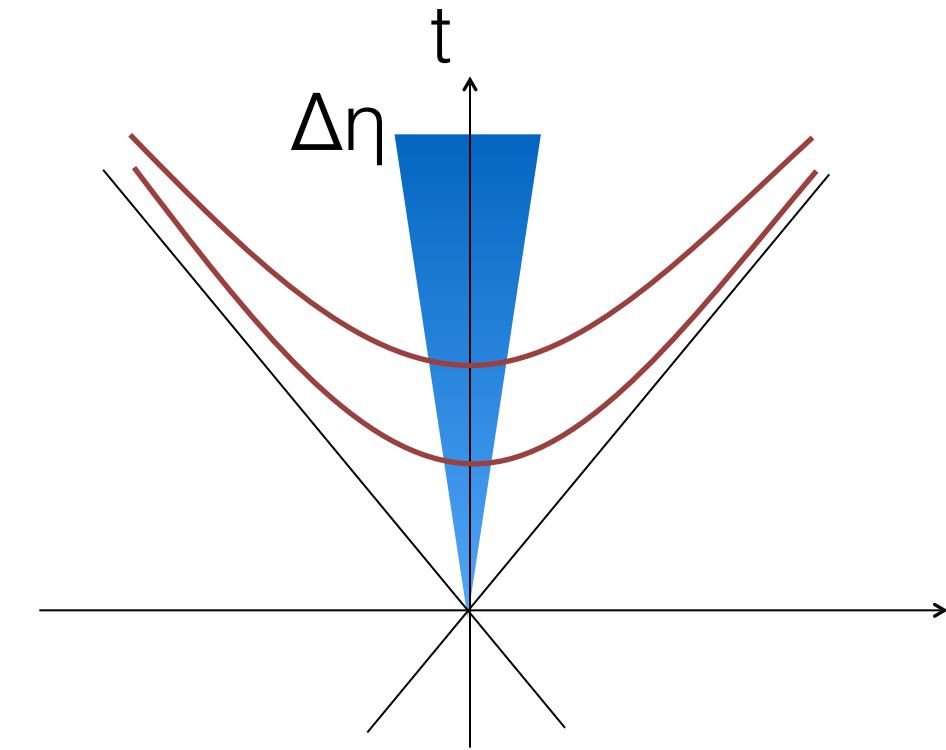
V. Koch, arXiv:0810.2520

M. Kitazawa, Nucl. Phys. A942 (2015) 65-96

M. Sakaida et al, PRC90 (2014) 6, 064911



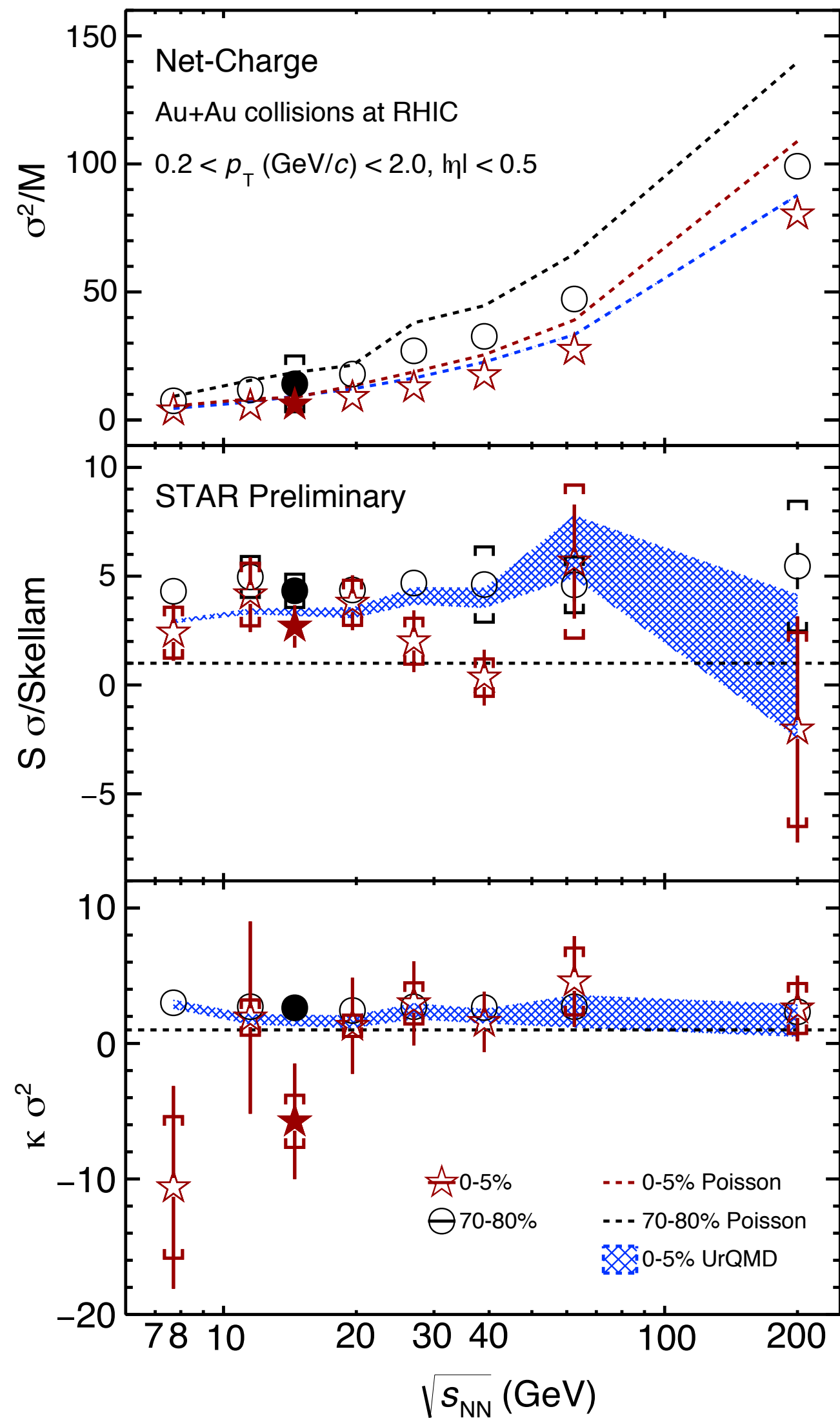
- $\Delta\eta$ dependence of fluctuation observables encode history of the hot medium



- Smooth trend for σ^2/M , $S\sigma$ and $\kappa\sigma^2$ with increasing $\Delta\eta$
 - Different trend of $\kappa\sigma^2$ for central and peripheral collisions vs $\Delta\eta$
- The smaller the $\Delta\eta$ window, the closer to poisson expectation
- Ordering in $\Delta\eta$ vs $\langle N_{part} \rangle$ for σ^2/M , $S\sigma$ and $\kappa\sigma^2$ observed

Corrected Cumulant Ratio of Net-Charge

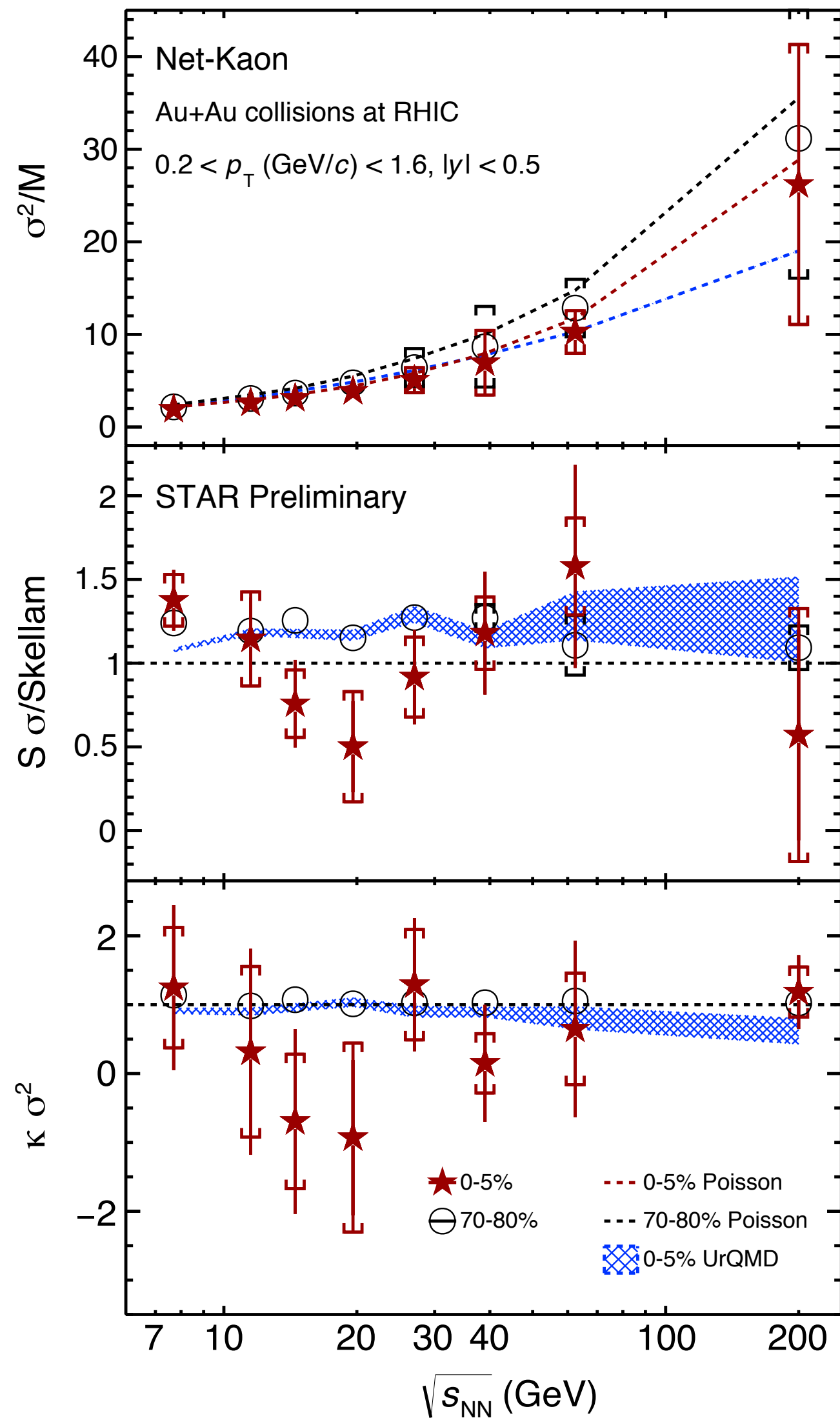
Collision Energy Dependence



- 14.5 GeV data-point added to published *Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 092301 (2014)*
- Fits well into trends
- σ^2/M increases with increasing collision energy
- For most central collisions (0-5%), $\kappa\sigma^2$ and $S\sigma/Skellam$ are consistent with unity
- UrQMD (no Critical Point), shows no energy dependence

Corrected Cumulant Ratio of Net-Kaon

Collision Energy Dependence

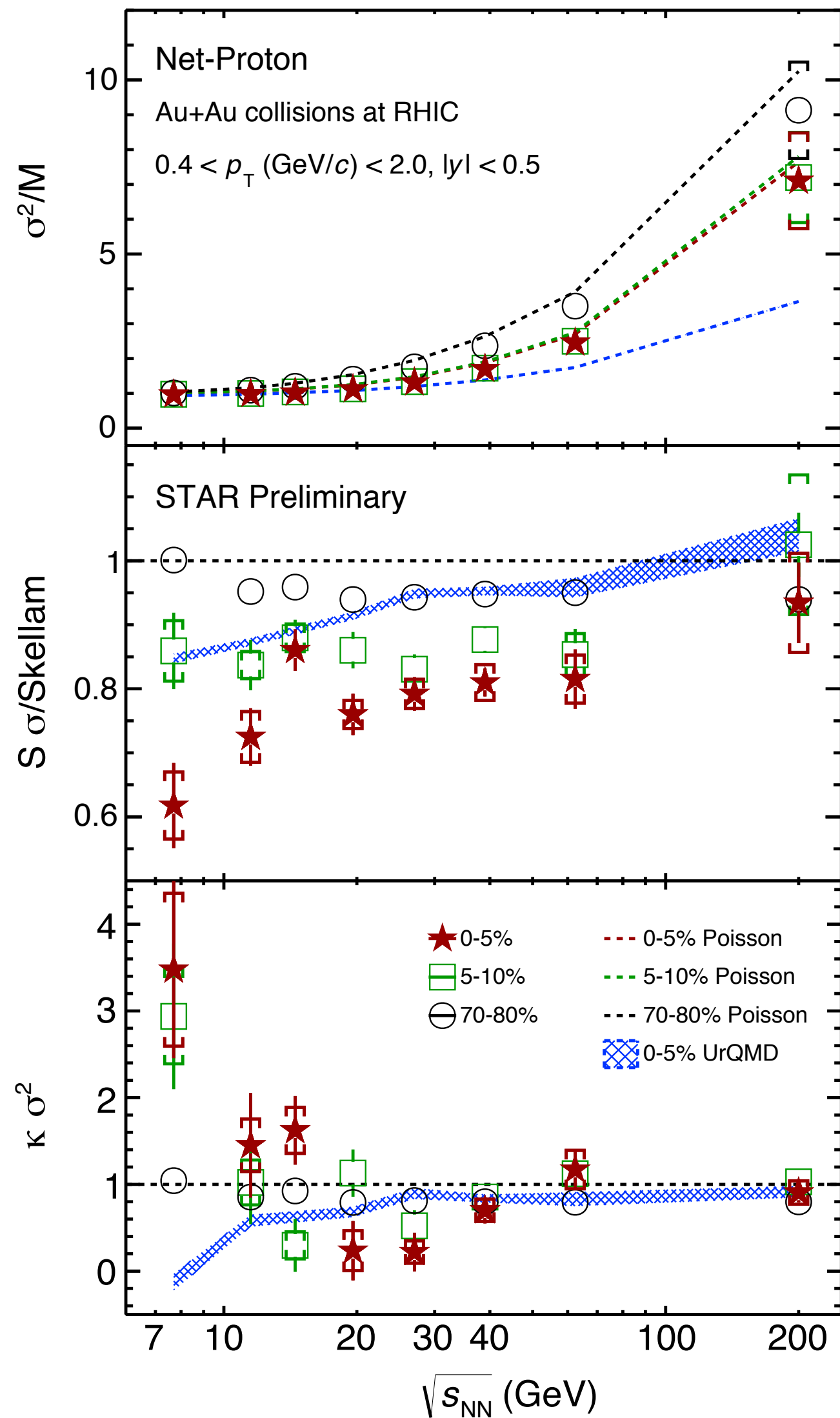


- σ^2/M increases with energy
- σ^2/M and $S\sigma/Skellam$ are consistent with the Poisson expectation for most central collisions
- For most central collisions (0-5%), $\kappa\sigma^2$ is consistent with unity (= Poisson expectation)
 - More statistics needed
- UrQMD (no Critical Point), shows no energy dependence

See Poster Ji Xu
Board ID 0127, Ex4

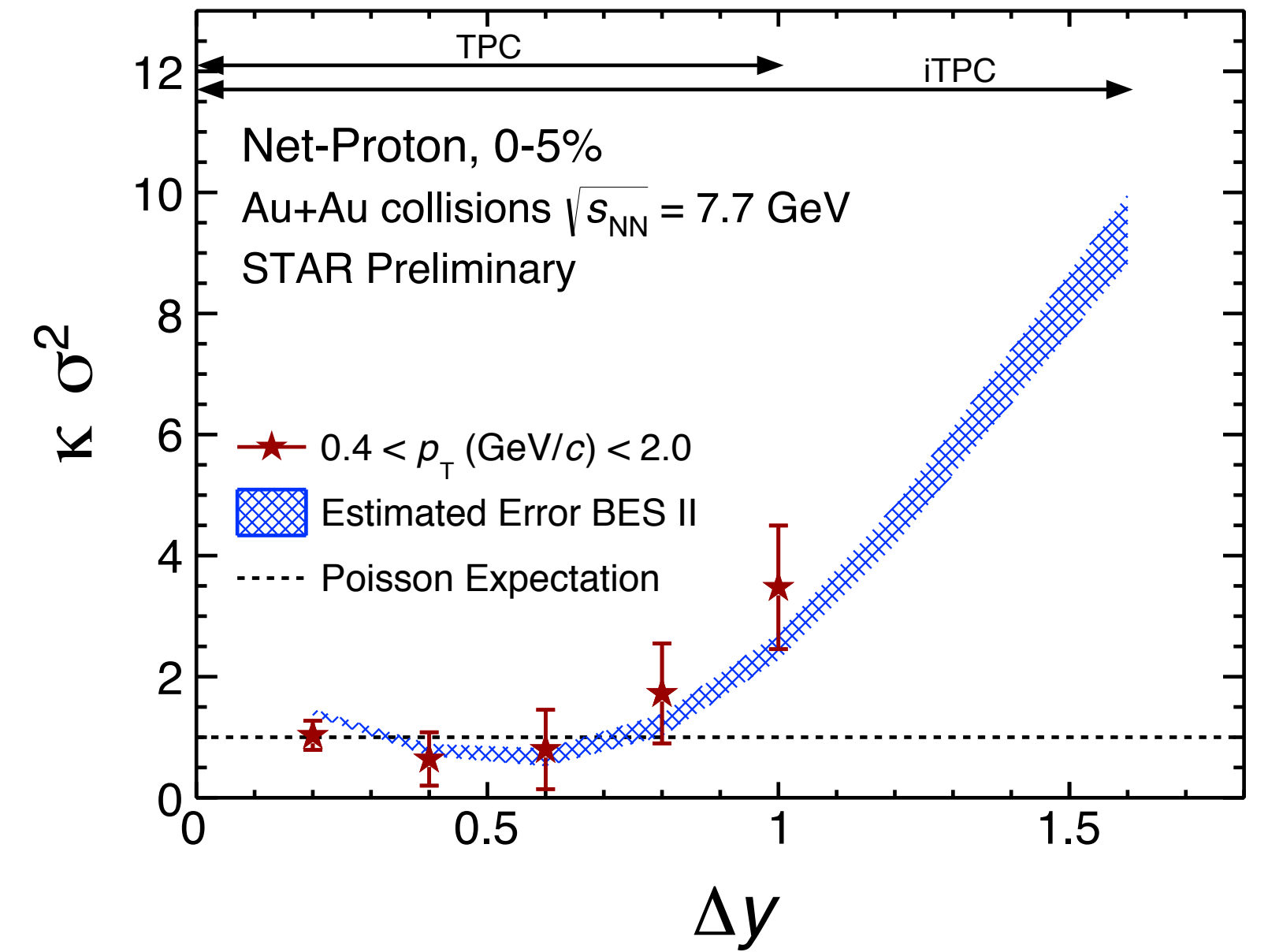
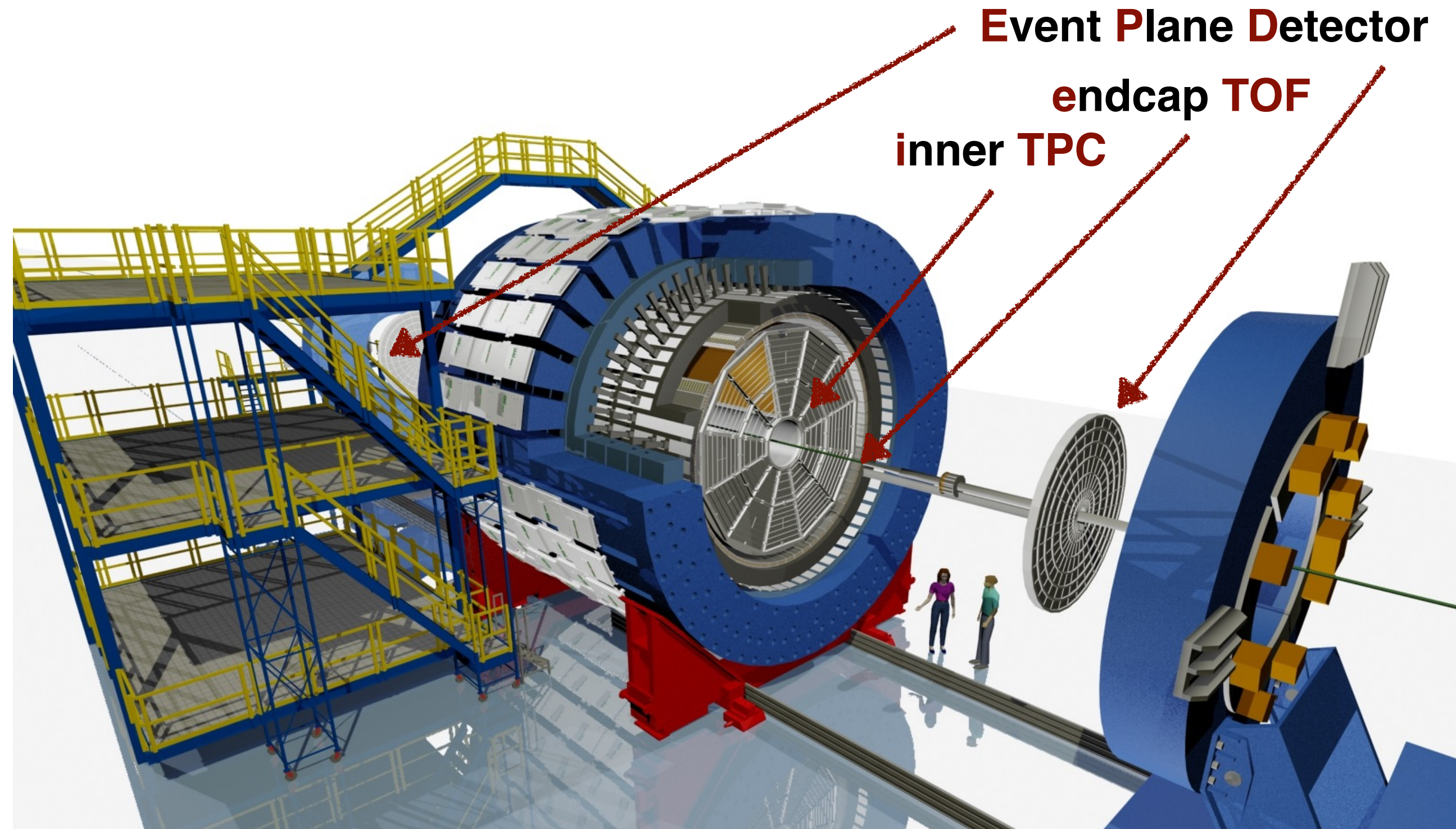
Corrected Cumulant Ratio of Net-Proton

Collision Energy Dependence



- σ^2/M increases with increasing energy, consistent with Poisson expectation
- $S\sigma/Skellam$ increases with increasing energy
- Non-monotonic behavior of net-proton $\kappa\sigma^2$ seen in top 5% central collisions
 - 5-10% central collisions in between
 - → however: smooth trend in centrality
 - Peripheral collisions show smooth trend
 - Detailed extensive studies have been carried out and are still in progress
- UrQMD (no Critical Point), shows suppression at lower energies - due to baryon number conservation

Plans for Beam Energy Scan Phase II (2019-2020)



Larger rapidity acceptance crucial for further critical point search with net-protons

iTPC Upgrade

Replace aging wires
Full pad coverage
→ better dE/dx
 $-1.5 < \eta < 1.5$
 $p_T > 60$ MeV/c

Jochen Thäder

EPD Upgrade

Replaces aging BBC
Event centrality
→ Suppress auto-correlation
Better trigger & b/g reduction
 $-4.5 < \eta < -1.8$, $1.8 < \eta < 4.5$

Quark Matter 2015

eTOF

Larger rapidity coverage
Extends PID in forward direction
 $1.05 < \eta < 1.5$



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Summary and Outlook

- **New results for $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 14.5$ GeV** Au+Au collisions for net-charge, net-kaon, and net-proton
- **New results** of energy and centrality dependence of **net-kaon**
- Study of **pseudo-rapidity dependence** shows that acceptance is **crucial** for the **critical point search**
- **Non-monotonic behavior** seen in **net-proton** $\kappa\sigma^2$
- **RHIC Beam Energy Scan II** will bring larger event sample and wider phase-space to **boost** the **critical point search**



Thank you !!