



Contribution ID: 109

Type: **Poster + flash-talk**

## Intermittency analysis of charged particles generated in Xe-Xe collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.44$ TeV using AMPT Model

Monday 1 August 2022 18:10 (10 minutes)

The Multiplicity fluctuations are sensitive to QCD phase transition and to the presence of a critical point in the QCD phase diagram. At a critical point, a system undergoing a phase transition is characterized by large fluctuations in the observables. Fluctuation study is thus one of the important techniques to explore the phases of the QCD matter and to search for the critical end point of the hadron-quark or quark-hadron phase boundary. Scaling of the observables from heavy ion collision experiments may reveal many of the properties of the system created, as it expands from the quark-gluon plasma phase to the hadronic phase. The study of the scaling behaviour of the normalized factorial moments ( $F_q$ ) of multiplicity fluctuations with the number of bins ( $M$ ) in the phase space is one of such observables. Using the scaling exponent obtained from the normalized factorial moments of the number of charged hadrons in the two-dimensional  $(\eta, \phi)$  phase space, the system created in these collisions can be characterized quantitatively. Here we will present observations and results from the analysis performed for charged particle multiplicity distributions obtained from Xe-Xe collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.44$  TeV with the string melting mode of the AMPT model. Observations, results on the behaviour of the normalized factorial moments and the dependence of the scaling exponent on the transverse momentum bin width will be presented.

### On behalf of collaboration?

### Attending in-person?

Yes

### Subfield

HEP experiment

### Preferred track

High-temperature QCD

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**Session Classification:** Poster Session