

# Equilibrium expectations for non-Gaussian fluctuations near a QCD critical point

*Jamie M. Karthein*

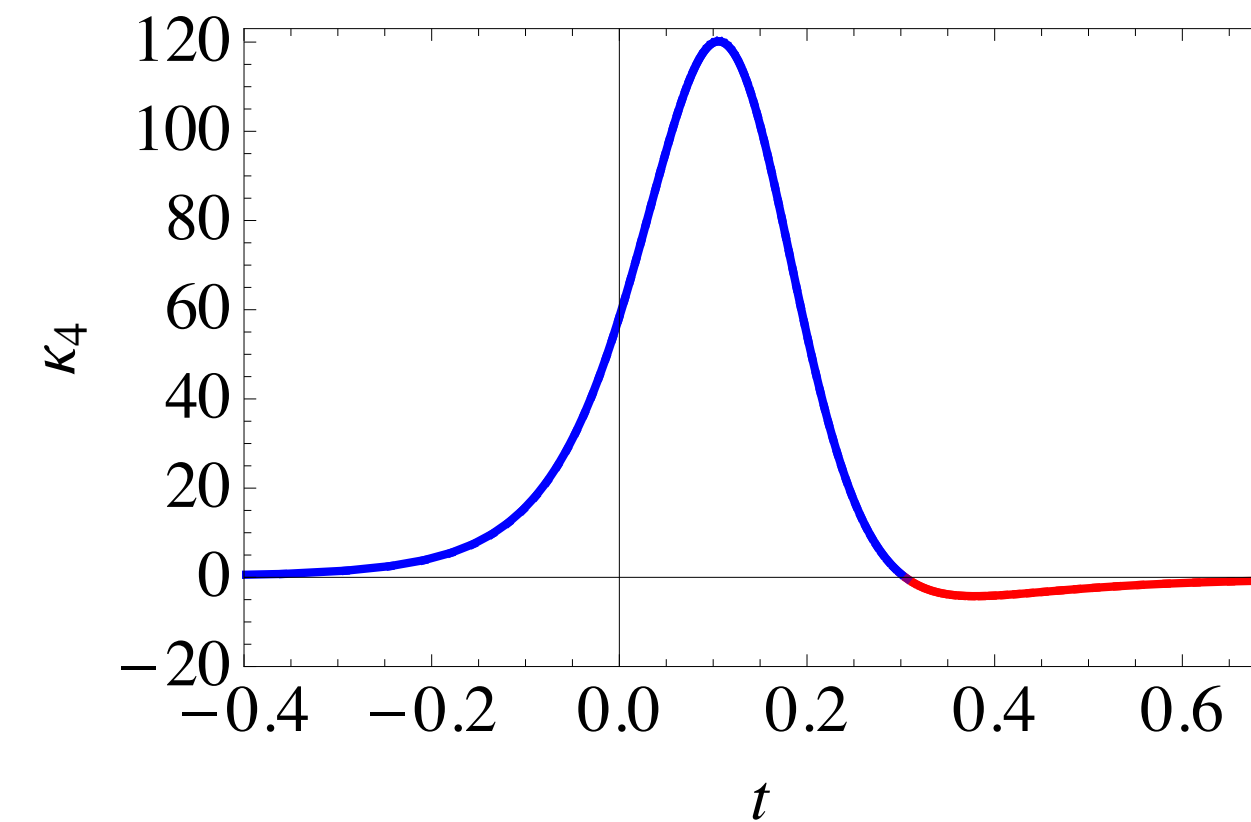
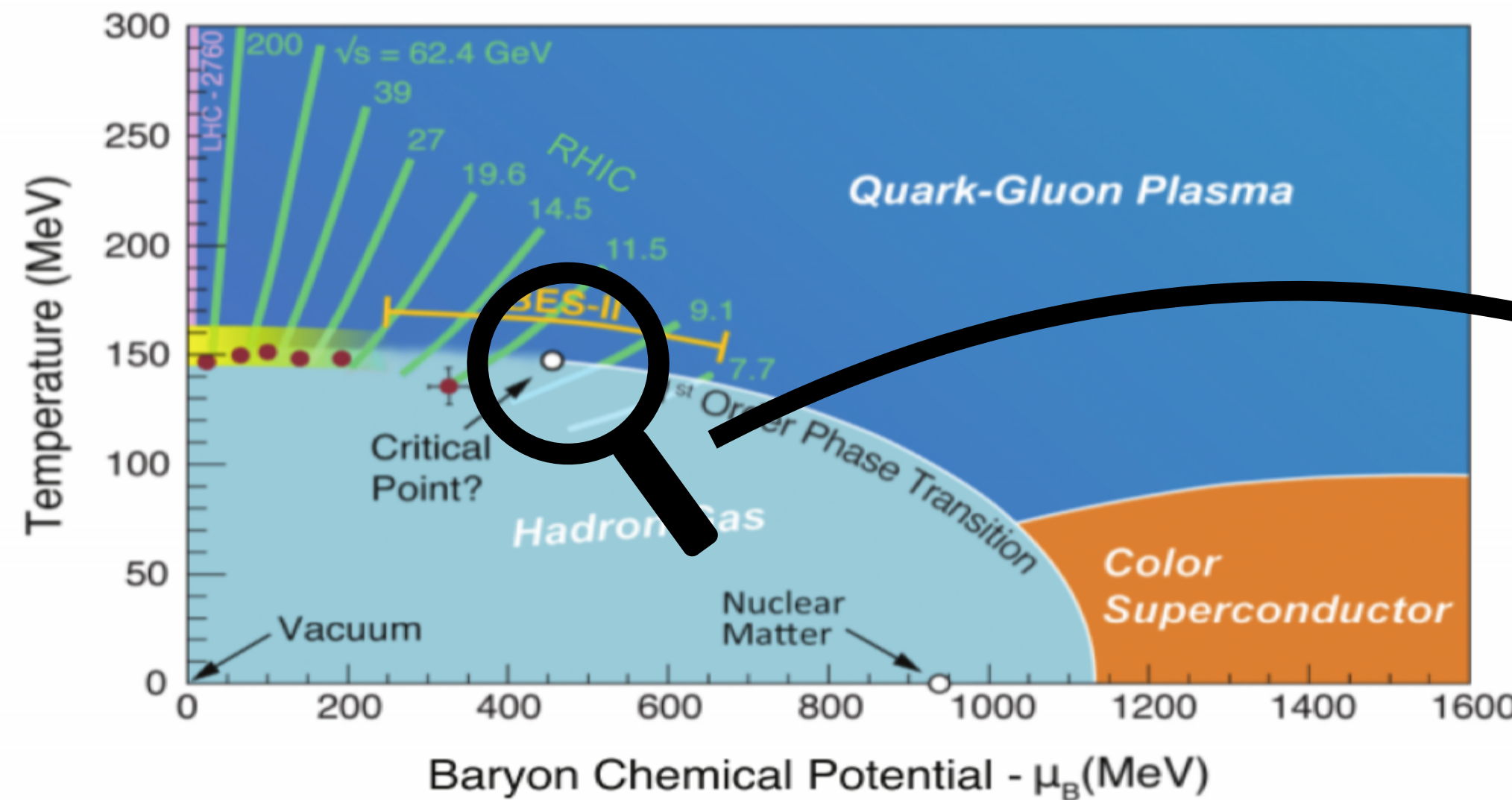
Collaborators: Maneesha Pradeep, Misha Stephanov,  
Krishna Rajagopal, and Yi Yin



# Search for Criticality



- Ongoing search for critical point requires support from theory community to provide candidates for criticality-carrying observables



- Higher order susceptibilities diverge with higher power of the correlation length,  $\kappa_4 \propto \xi^7$
- $$\chi_n^B \equiv \frac{\partial^n (p/T^4)}{\partial (\mu_B/T)^n}$$

- Related to moments of the net-proton distribution: can be measured experimentally
- $$\kappa_4 \sigma^2 = \chi_4^B / \chi_2^B$$

NSAC 2015 Long Range Plan for Nuclear Physics  
 M. Stephanov, K. Rajagopal and E. Shuryak, PRD (1999)  
 M. Stephanov, PRL (2011)

# Kurtosis and Critical Lensing in Equilibrium

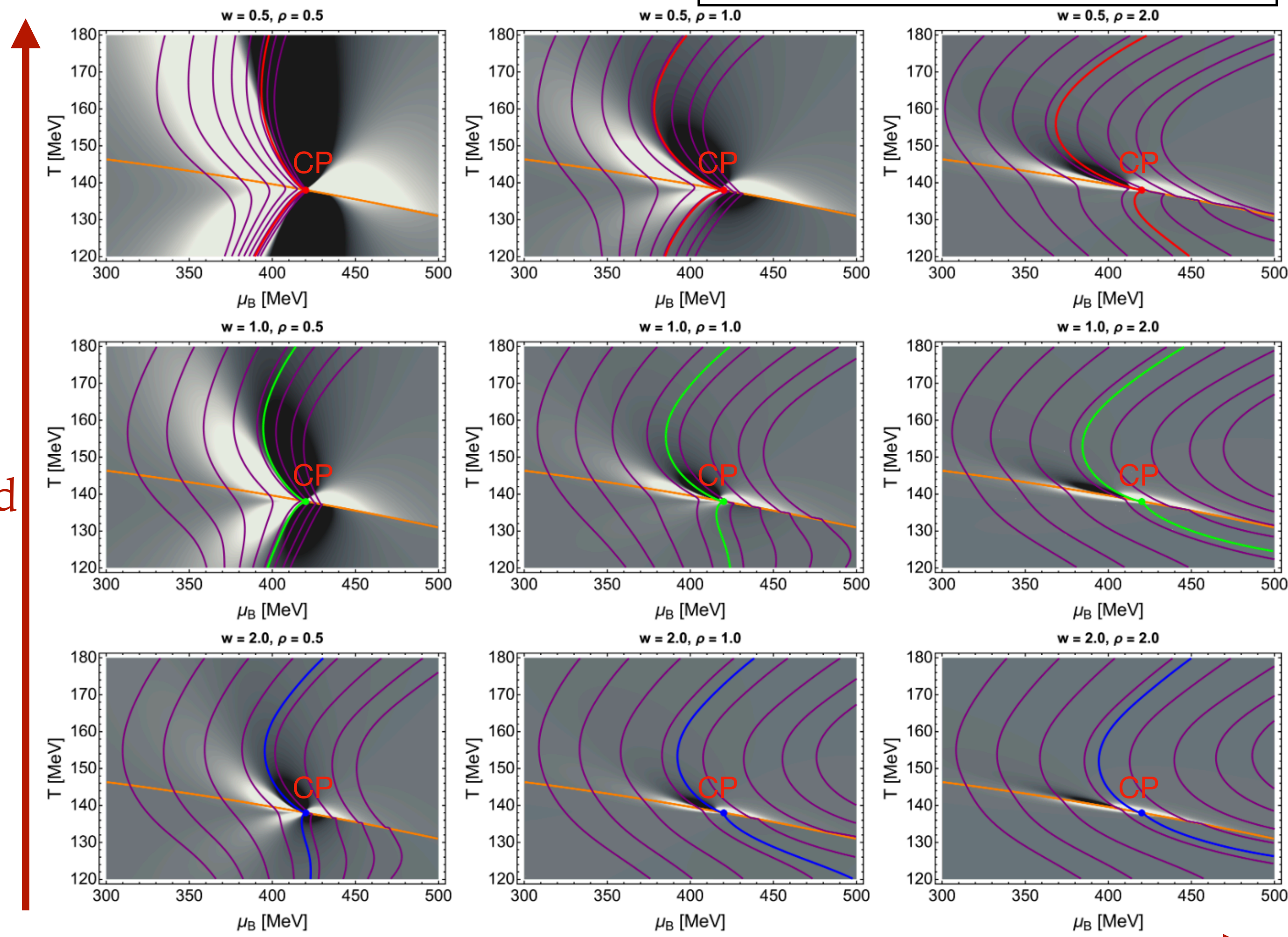


See talk by T. Dore on Thursday

- Critical lensing: critical point (CP) is an attractor of trajectories in the QCD phase diagram
- Study how the **size and shape** of the critical region affects these trajectories within the Equation of State with a critical point
- Critical regions **extending along the T-direction** show a stronger lensing effect



Stretched  
in T

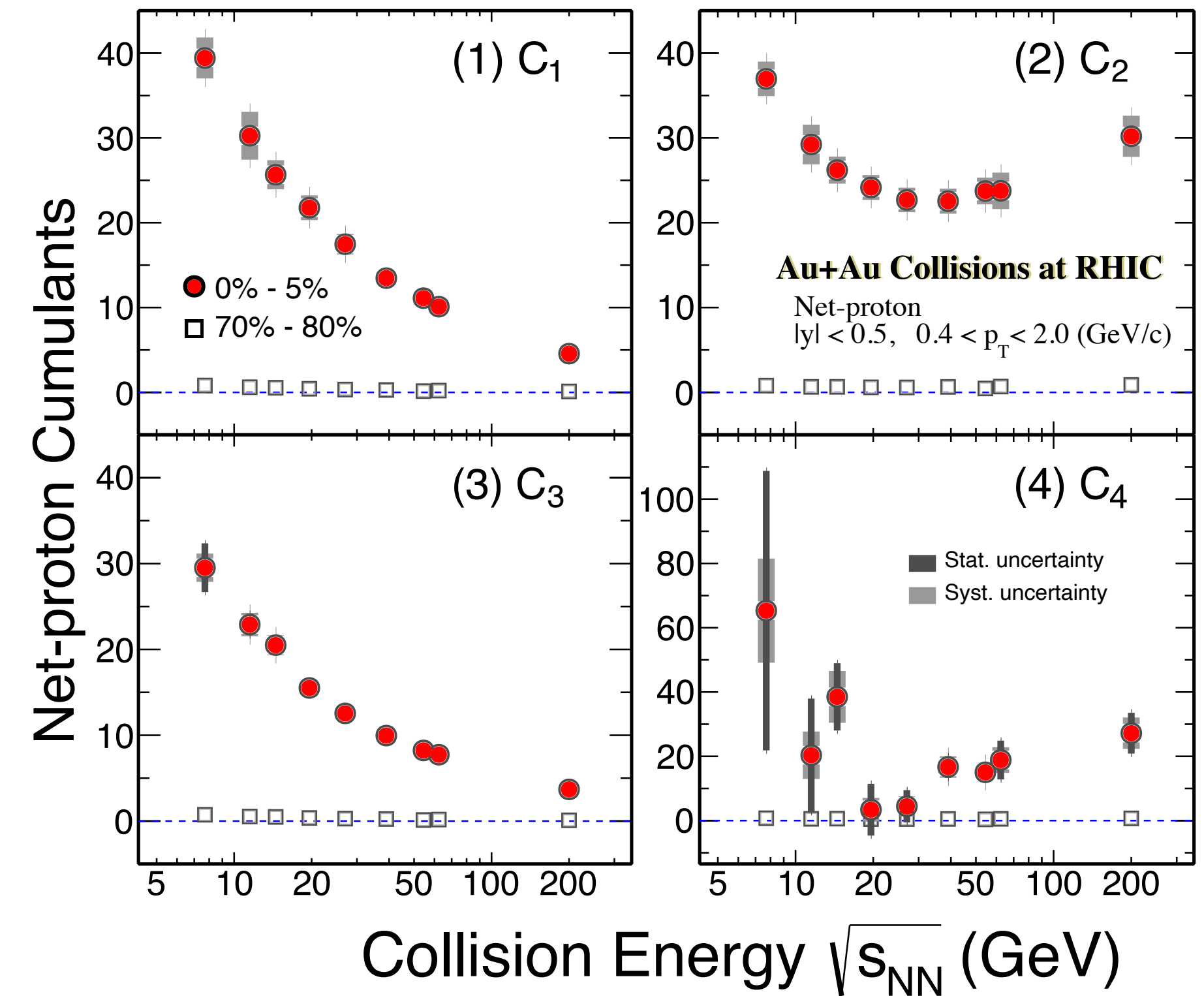
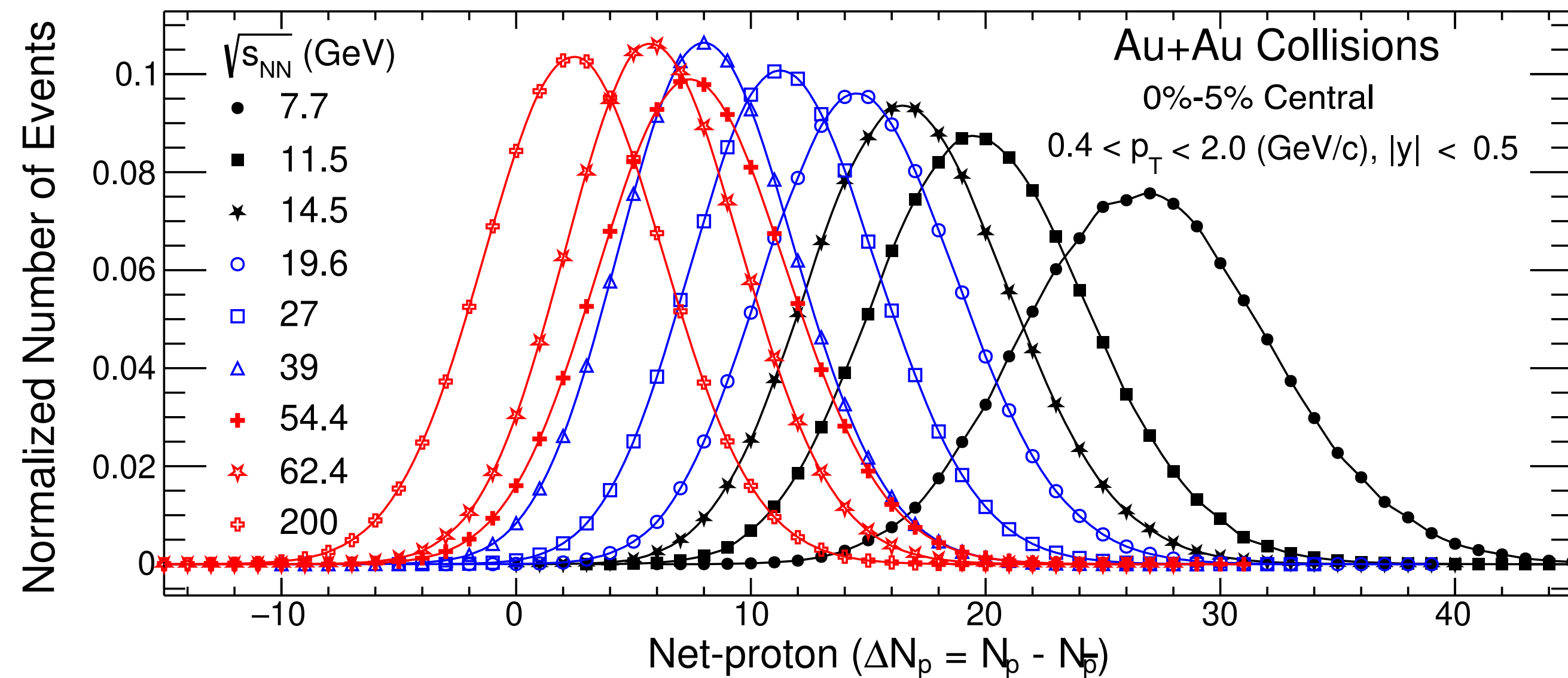


Stretched in  $\mu_B$

# Experimental Particle Distributions and Moments



- Event-by-event fluctuations are available for several particle species, including updated results from the BES program on net-proton fluctuations in search of the QCD critical point



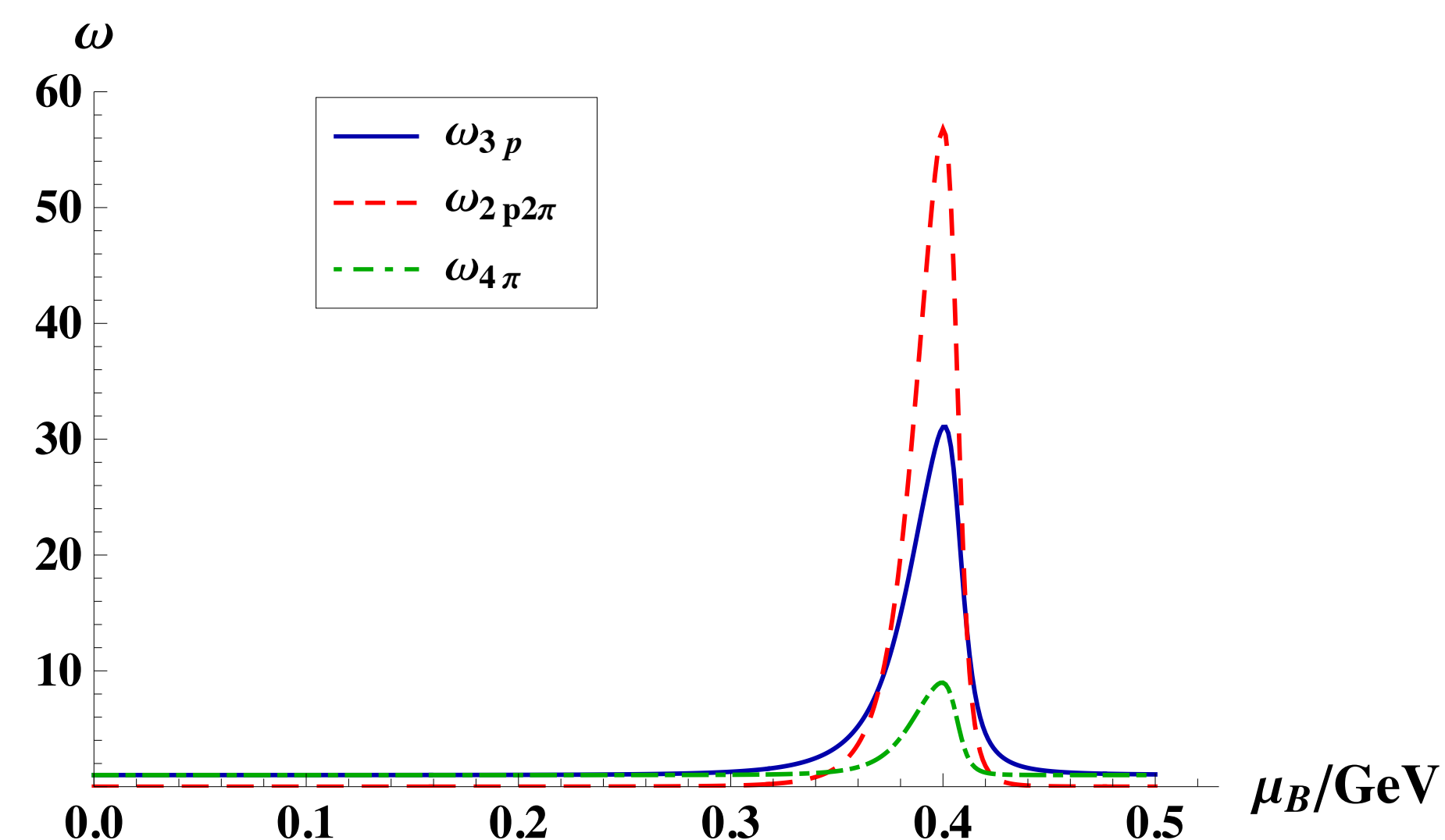
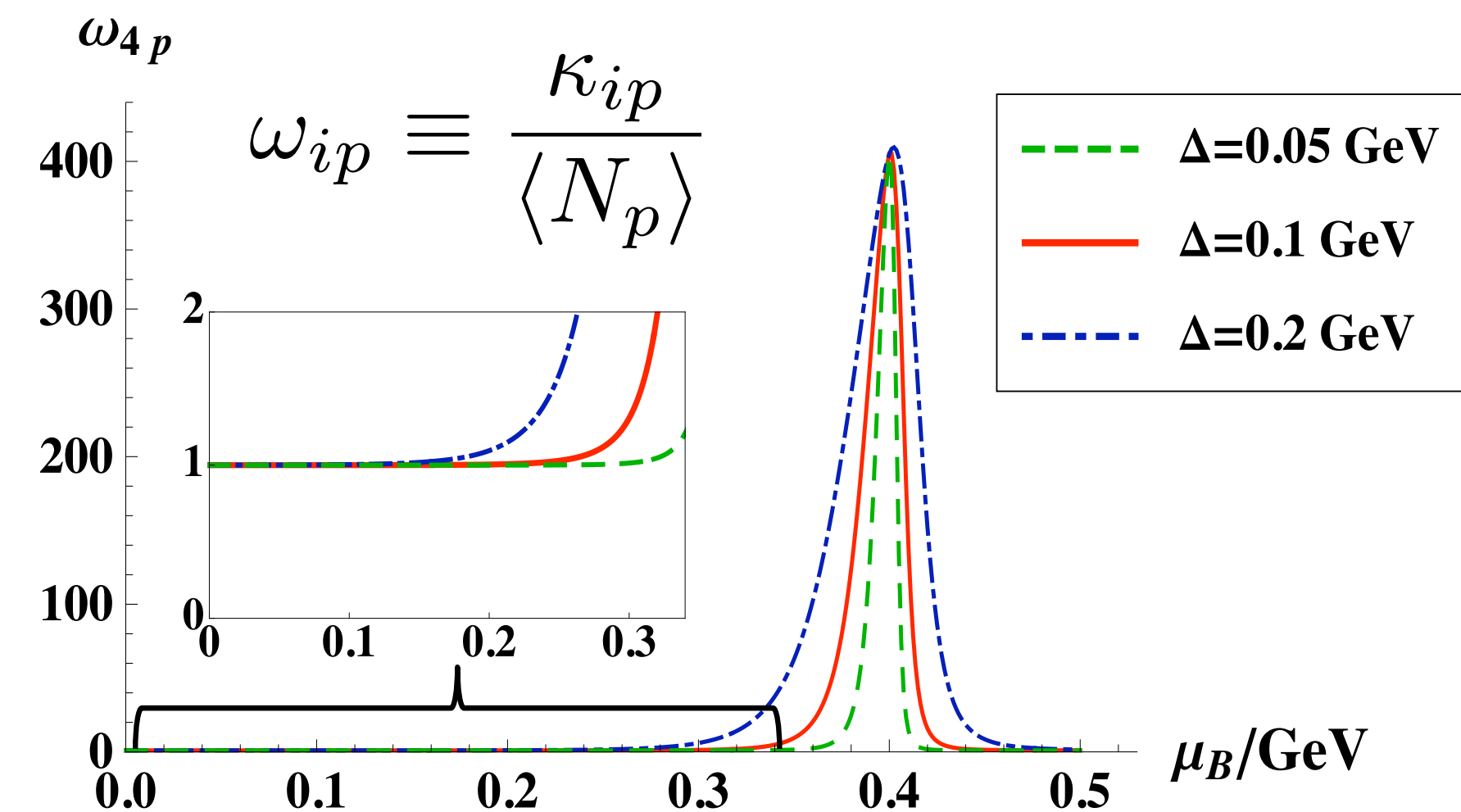
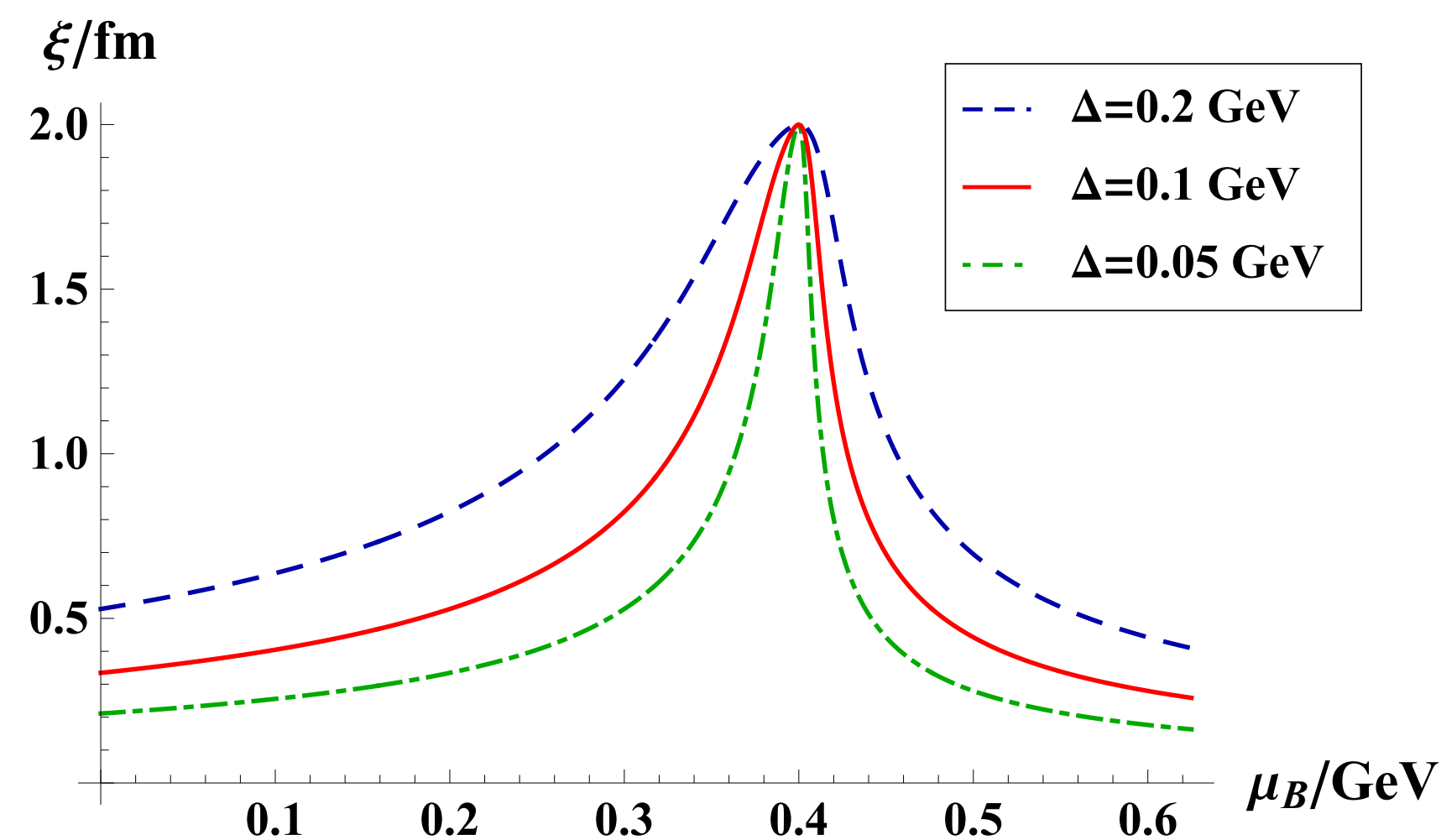
STAR Collaboration (L. Adamczyk et al.), PRL (2014), PRL (2021)

# Early Estimates of Equilibrium Fluctuations



- Order-of-magnitude predictions of volume-independent normalized cumulants from 2010 relied on ansätze
- Original estimates used parametrized correlation length with width  $\Delta$

$$\xi(\mu_B) = \frac{\xi_{\max}}{\left[1 + \frac{(\mu_B - \mu_B^c)^2}{W(\mu_B)^2}\right]^{1/3}}$$



*C. Athanasiou, K. Rajagopal, M. Stephanov, PRD (2010)*

# Effective Field Theory for Critical Fluctuations



See talk by M. Pradeep next

- Fluctuations near the critical point are driven by coupling of particles to  $\sigma$ -field

$$\Omega = \int d^3 \mathbf{x} \left[ \frac{(\nabla \sigma)^2}{2} + \frac{m_\sigma^2}{2} \sigma^2 + \frac{\lambda_3}{3} \sigma^3 + \frac{\lambda_4}{4} \sigma^4 + \dots \right] \quad \delta f_{\mathbf{p}} = \delta f_{\mathbf{p}}^0 + \frac{\partial n_{\mathbf{p}}}{\partial m} g \delta \sigma$$
$$\delta m = g \delta \sigma$$

- Correlation length diverges as the  $\sigma$  mass vanishes:  $\xi = m_\sigma^{-1}$ 
  - Higher order fluctuations depend on larger powers of  $\xi$ , introduce higher point couplings

$$\kappa_2 = \langle \sigma_V^2 \rangle = VT \xi^2 ; \quad \kappa_3 = \langle \sigma_V^3 \rangle = 2\lambda_3 VT^2 \xi^6$$
$$\kappa_4 = \langle \sigma_V^4 \rangle_c \equiv \langle \sigma_V^4 \rangle - 3\langle \sigma_V^2 \rangle^2 = 6VT^3 [2(\lambda_3 \xi)^2 - \lambda_4] \xi^8$$

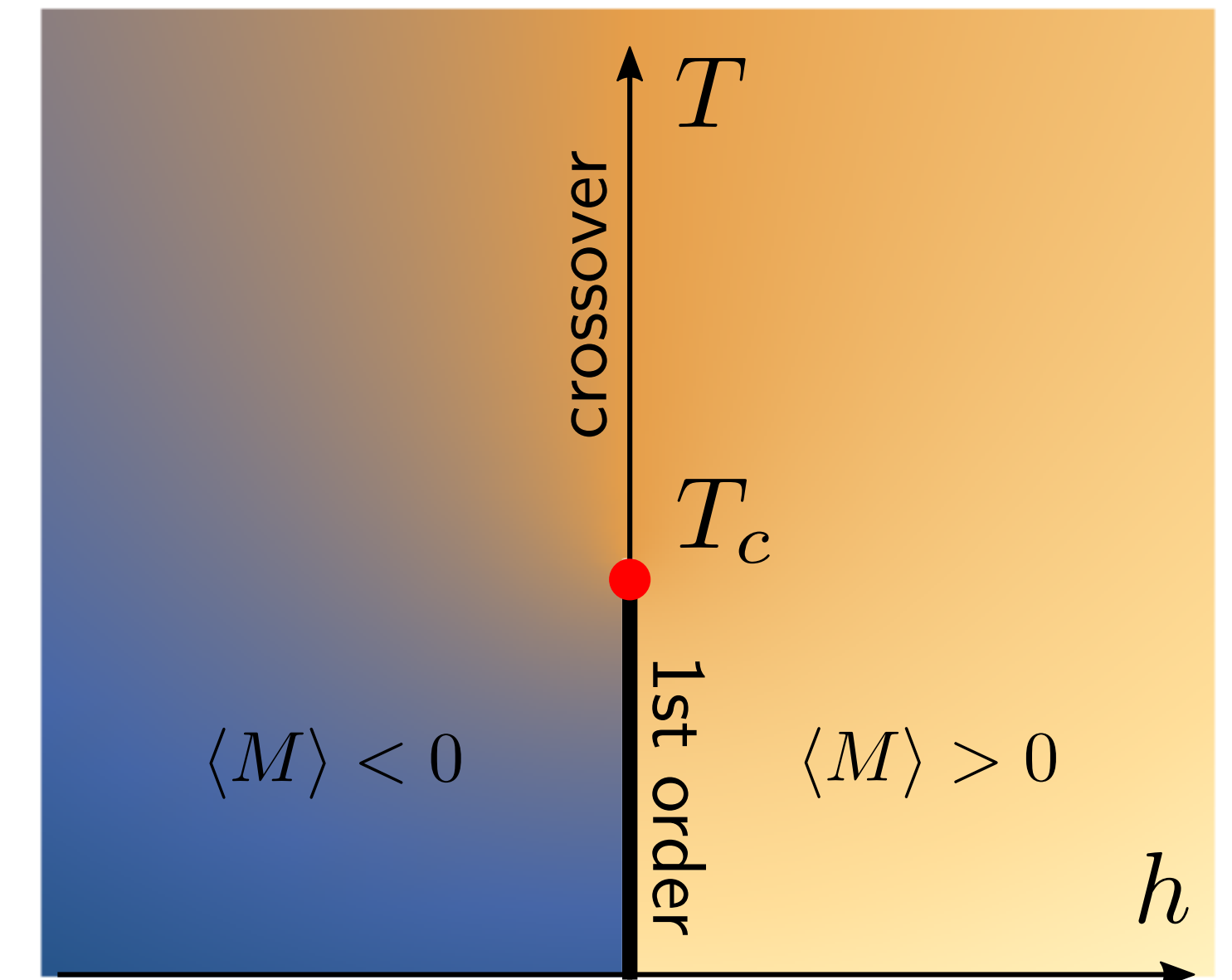
*M. Stephanov, K. Rajagopal and E. Shuryak, PRD (1999)*  
*C. Athanasiou, K. Rajagopal, M. Stephanov, PRD (2010)*  
*M. Stephanov, PRL (2011)*

# Universal Scaling EOS



- Average critical fluctuations of  $\sigma$  give rise to “magnetization”:  $M = \langle \sigma \rangle$
- Universal critical scaling behavior given by the 3D Ising model equation of state:
  - Magnetic field:  $h = h_0 R^{\beta\delta} H(\theta)$ ,  $H(\theta) = \theta(3 - 2\theta^2)$
  - Reduced temperature:  $t = R(1 - \theta^2)$
  - Magnetization:  $M = M_0 R^\beta \theta$
- Critical fluctuations calculated in 3D Ising EOS

$$\kappa_{n+1}^{\text{eq}} \propto \left( \frac{\partial^n M^{\text{eq}}(t, h)}{\partial h^n} \right)_t$$



K. Rajagopal and F. Wilczek, *Nucl. Phys. B* (1993)  
J. Zinn-Justin, *Quantum Field Theory and Critical Phenomena*  
S. Mukherjee, R. Venugopalan, Y. Yin, *PRC* (2015)  
A. Bzdak et al, *Phys. Rep.* (2020)

# Equilibrium Fluctuations in 3D Ising Model



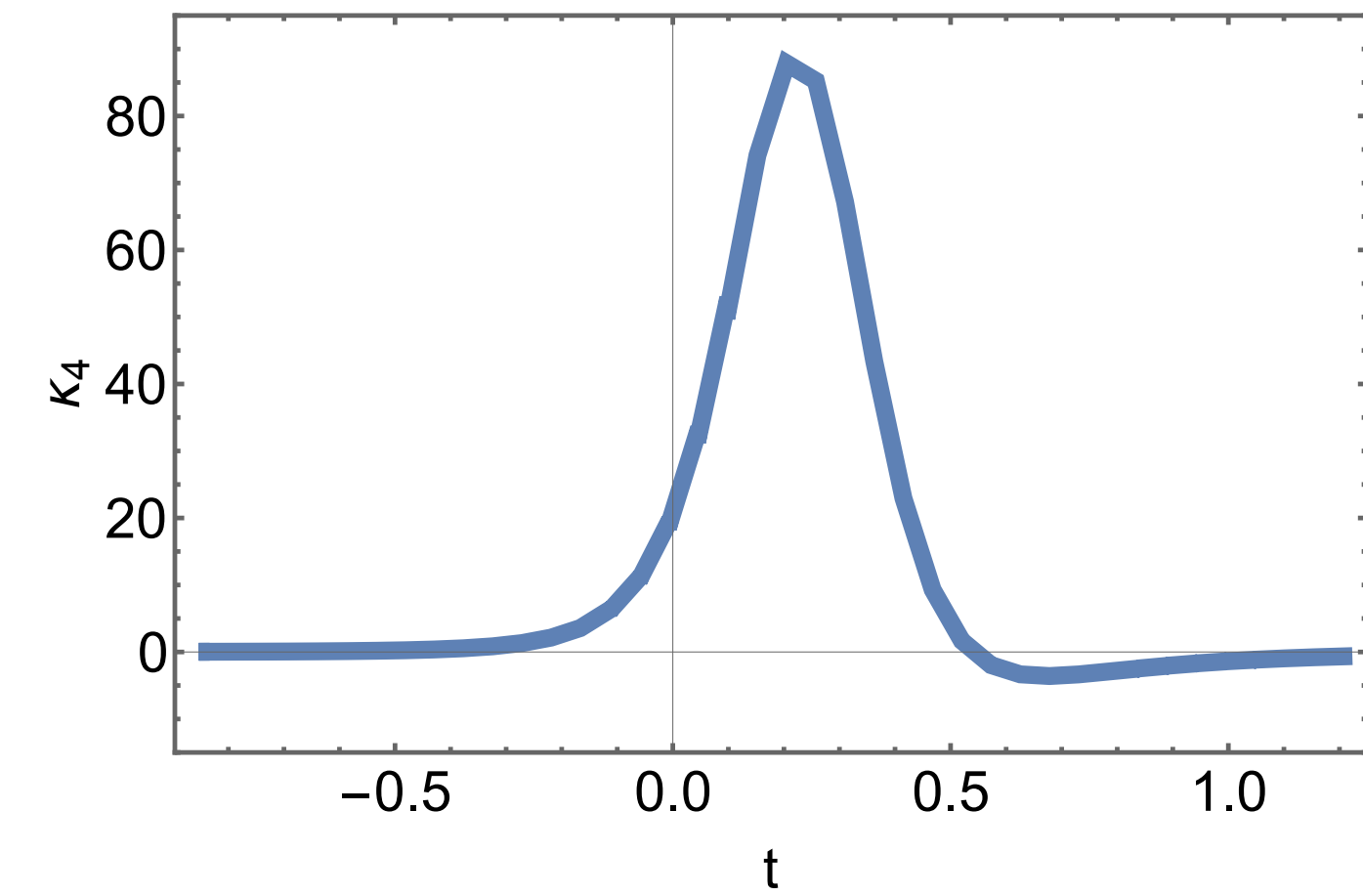
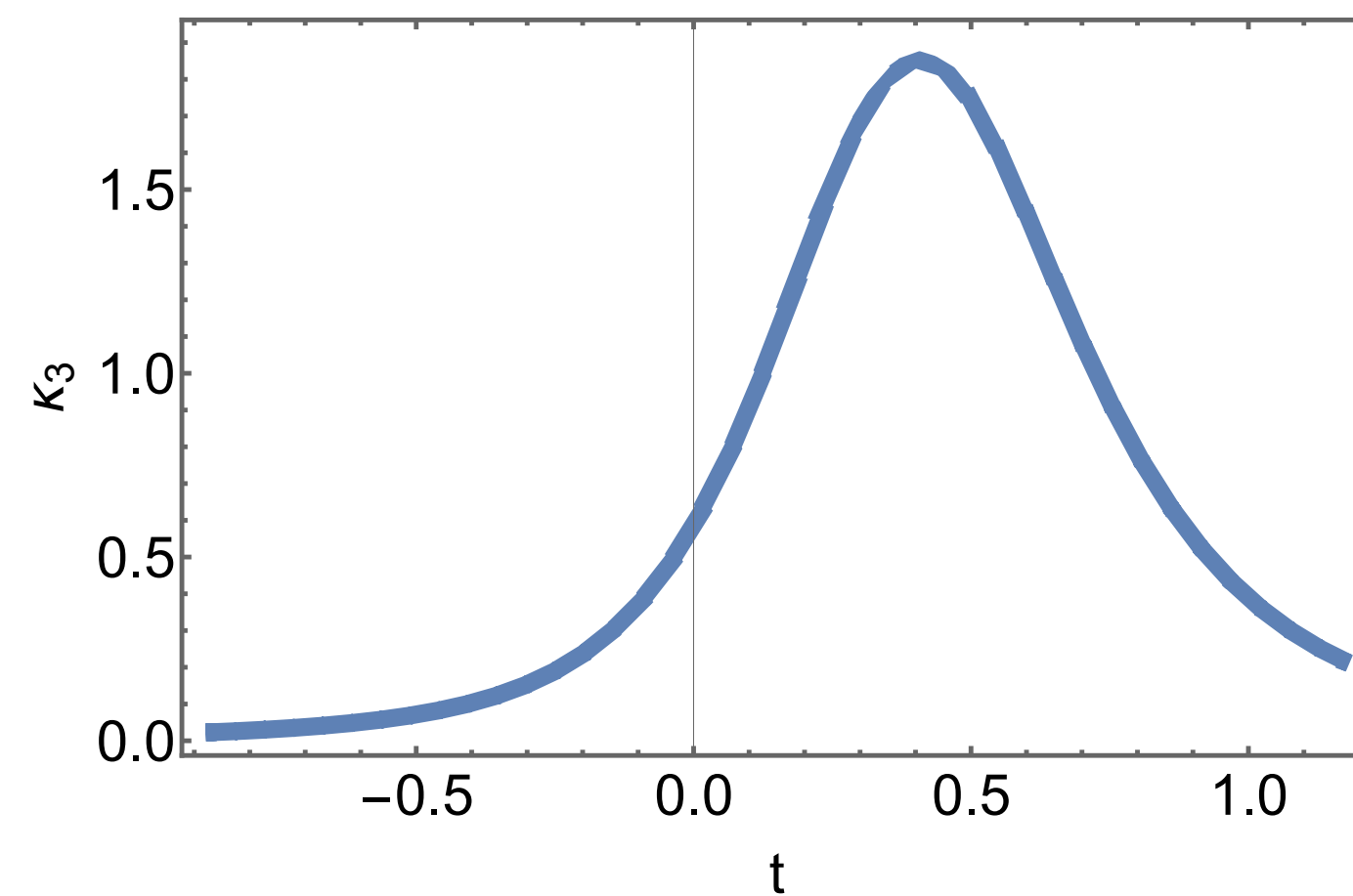
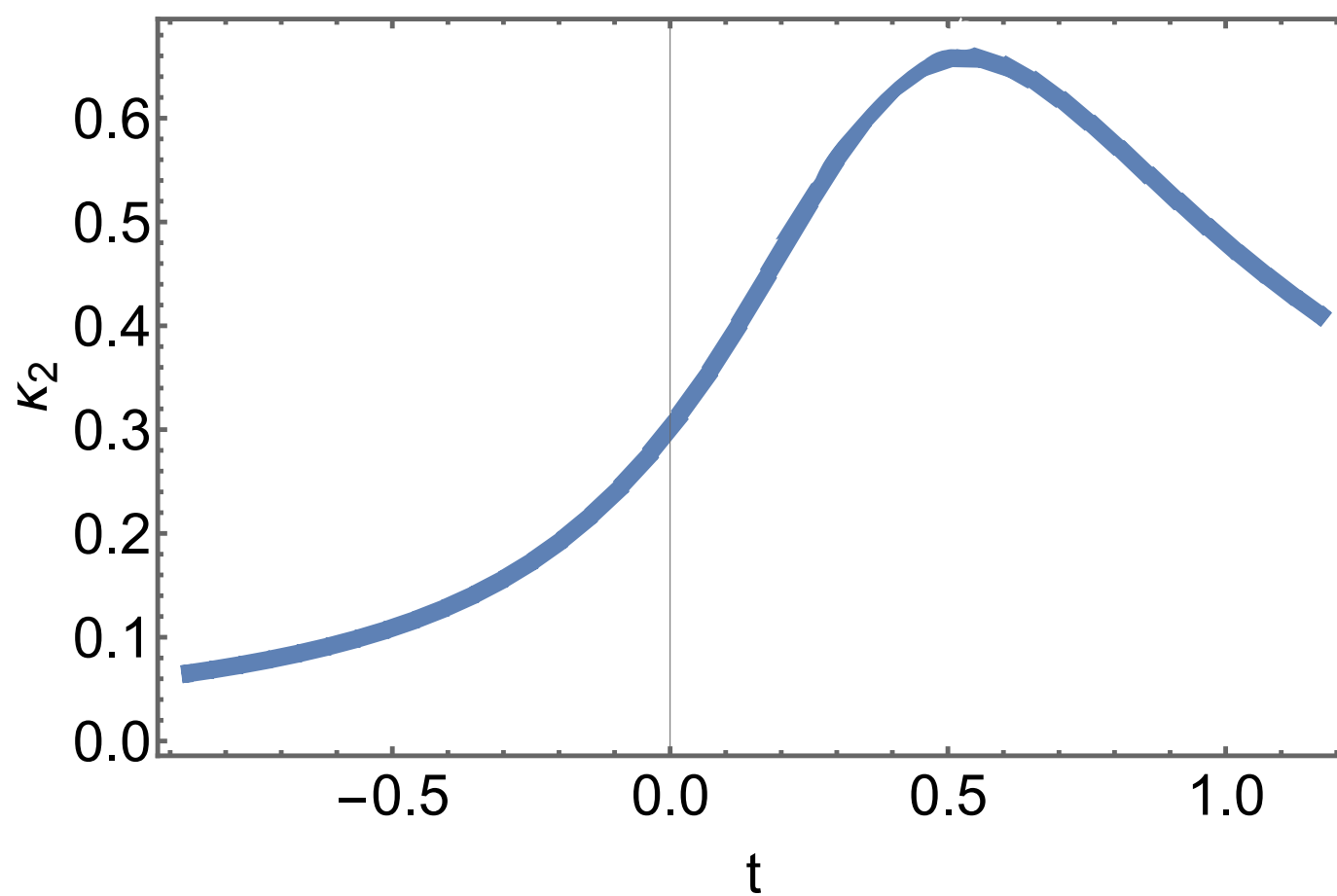
- Calculate critical fluctuations as parametric derivatives of universal EOS utilizing approximate critical exponents

$$\kappa_{n+1}^{\text{eq}} \propto \left( \frac{\partial^n M^{\text{eq}}(t, h)}{\partial h^n} \right)_t$$

$$\kappa_2 = \frac{M_0}{h_0} \frac{1}{R^{4/3} (3 + 2\theta^2)}$$

$$\kappa_3 = \frac{-M_0}{h_0^2} \frac{4\theta (9 + \theta^2)}{R^3 (3 - \theta^2) (3 + 2\theta)^3}$$

$$\kappa_4 = \frac{-M_0}{h_0^3} \frac{12 (2\theta^8 - 5\theta^6 + 105\theta^4 - 783\theta^2 + 81)}{R^{14/3} (3 - \theta^2)^3 (3 + 2\theta^2)^5}$$



*M. Stephanov, PRL (2011)*

*S. Mukherjee, R. Venugopalan, Y. Yin, PRC (2015)*



# Equilibrium Correlation Length in 3D Ising Model



- ▶ 3D Ising EOS also provides a parametrization of the correlation length in the  $\epsilon$ -expansion

$$\xi^2(M, t) = R^{-2\nu} g_\xi(\theta)$$

- ▶ New equilibrium calculation to  $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$

$$g_\xi(\theta) = g_\xi(0) \left( 1 - \frac{5}{18} \epsilon \theta^2 + \left[ \frac{1}{972} (24I - 25) \theta^2 + \frac{1}{324} (4I + 41) \theta^4 \right] \epsilon^2 \right)$$

$$\text{where: } I \equiv \int_0^1 \frac{\ln[x(1-x)]}{1-x(1-x)} dx \sim -2.3439$$

- ▶ Now with the true critical EOS determine the higher order couplings

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*J. Zinn-Justin, Quantum Field Theory and Critical Phenomena*

# Mapping to QCD Phase Diagram



- Utilize the BEST EOS mapping between the Ising parametric variables and QCD

- Linear map:

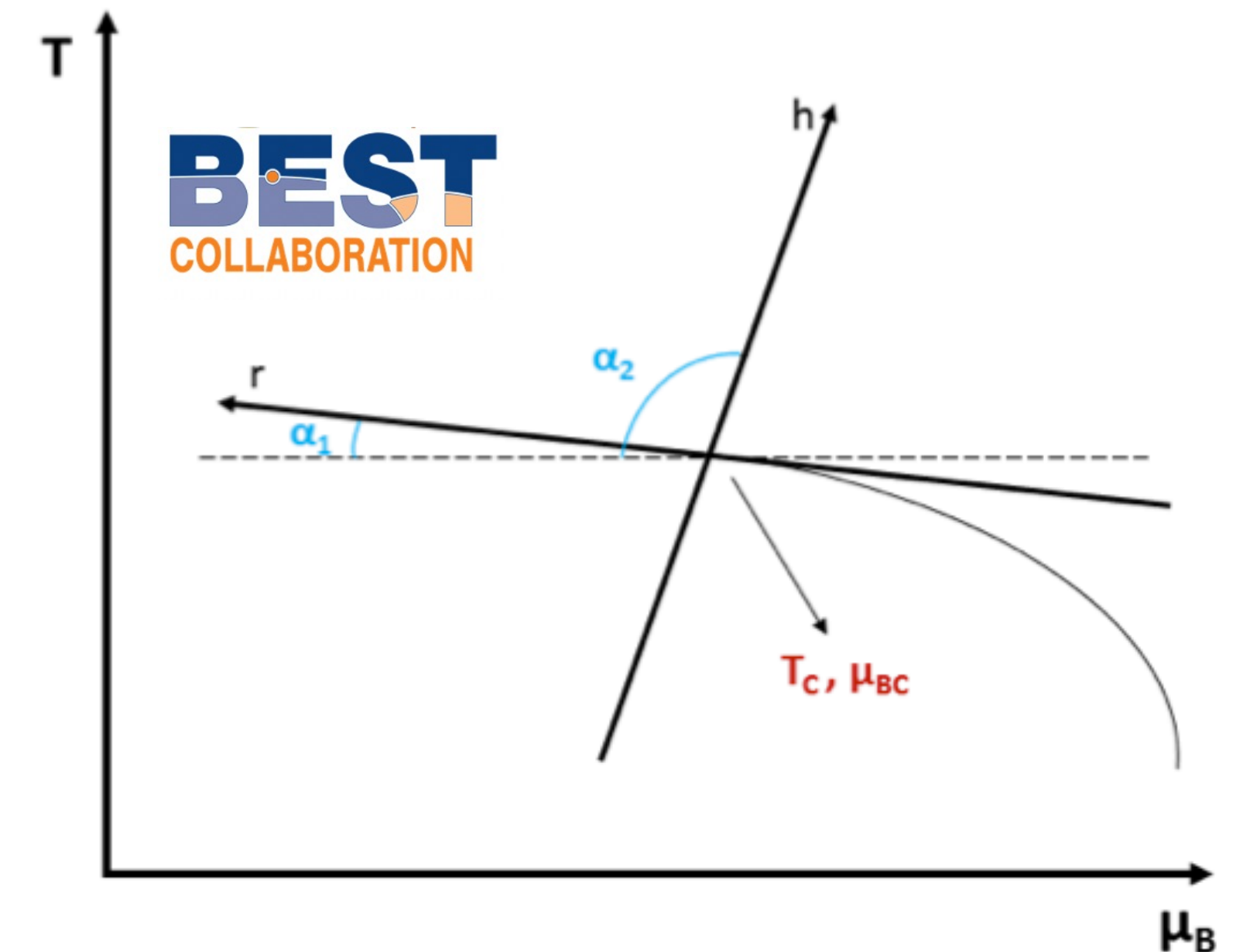
$$(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{h}) \longleftrightarrow (\mathbf{T}, \mu_{\mathbf{B}}) : \begin{aligned} \frac{T - T_{\mathbf{C}}}{T_{\mathbf{C}}} &= \mathbf{w} (r \rho \sin \alpha_1 + h \sin \alpha_2) \\ \frac{\mu_{\mathbf{B}} - \mu_{\mathbf{BC}}}{T_{\mathbf{C}}} &= \mathbf{w} (-r \rho \cos \alpha_1 - h \cos \alpha_2) \end{aligned}$$

- Reduce free parameters by imposing constraints from Lattice QCD

$$T = T_0 + \kappa T_0 \left( \frac{\mu_{\mathbf{B}}}{T_0} \right)^2 + O(\mu_{\mathbf{B}}^4), \quad \alpha_1 = \tan^{-1} \left( 2 \frac{\kappa}{T_0} \mu_{\mathbf{BC}} \right)$$

- Parameter choice consistent with BEST

$$\text{EOS: } \mu_{\mathbf{B},c} = 350 \text{ MeV}, w = 1, \rho = 2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 = 90^\circ$$



*P. Parotto et al, PRC (2020),  
J. M. Karthein et al, EPJ+ (2021)*

- Re-evaluate equilibrium estimates for normalized cumulants  $\omega_{ip} \equiv \frac{\kappa_{ip}}{\langle N_p \rangle}$  with realistic critical EOS
  - Updates:  $\xi, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$  (dimensionless,  $\xi$ -independent:  $\tilde{\lambda}_3 = \lambda_3 T^{1/2} \xi^{3/2}$ ,  $\tilde{\lambda}_4 = \lambda_4 T \xi$ )
  - Remaining dependence on coupling:  $g_p$

$$\omega_{4p,\sigma} = \frac{6(2\tilde{\lambda}_3^2 - \tilde{\lambda}_4)}{T^2 n_p} \xi^7 \left( d_p g_p \int_k \frac{v_k^2}{\gamma_k} \right)^4 \xrightarrow{\text{generalize}} \omega_{ip} = 1 + \omega_{ip}^{\text{prefactor}} \left( \frac{n_p}{n_0} \right)^{i-1} \left( \frac{\xi}{\xi_{\text{max}}} \right)^{\frac{5}{2}i-3}$$

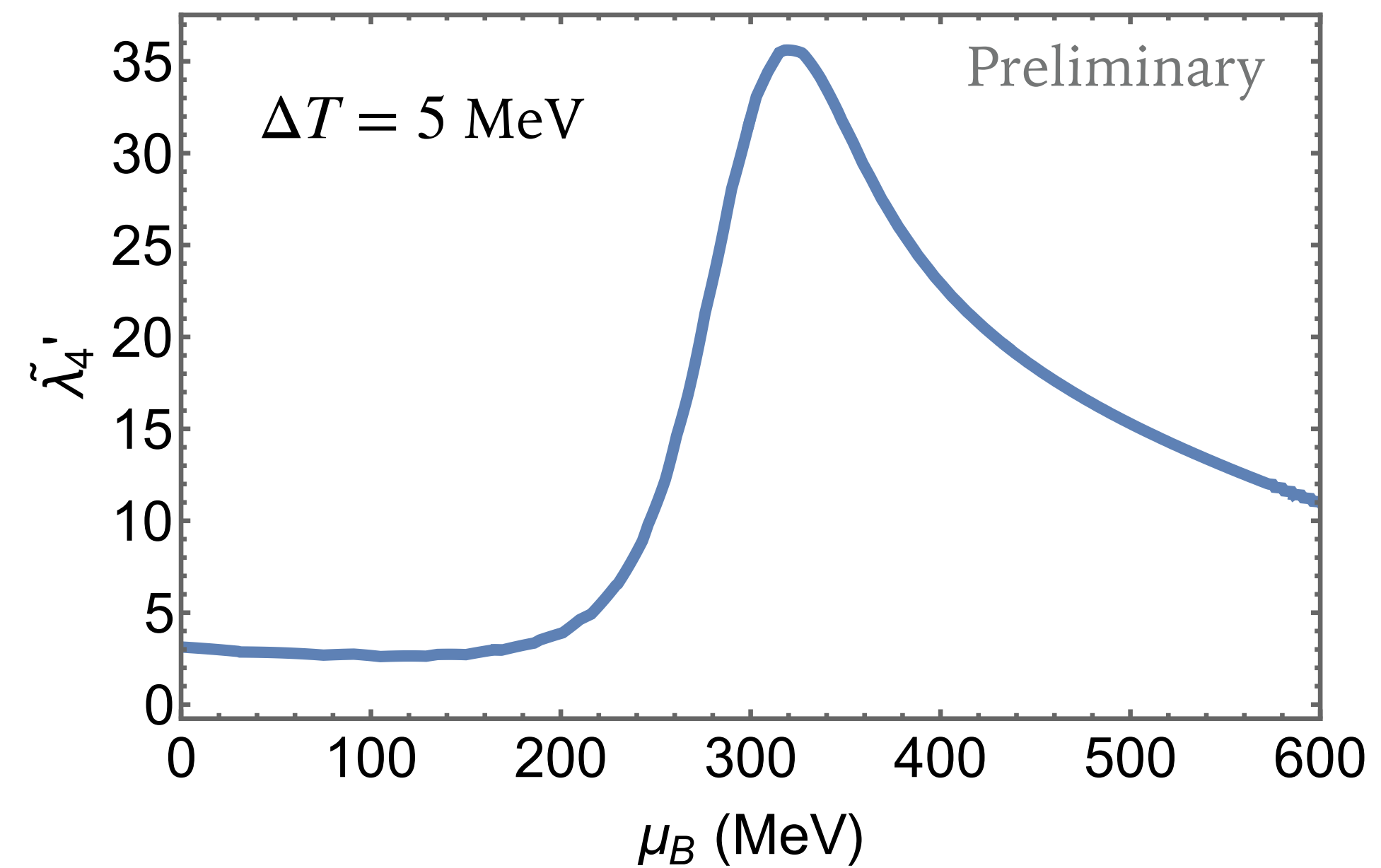
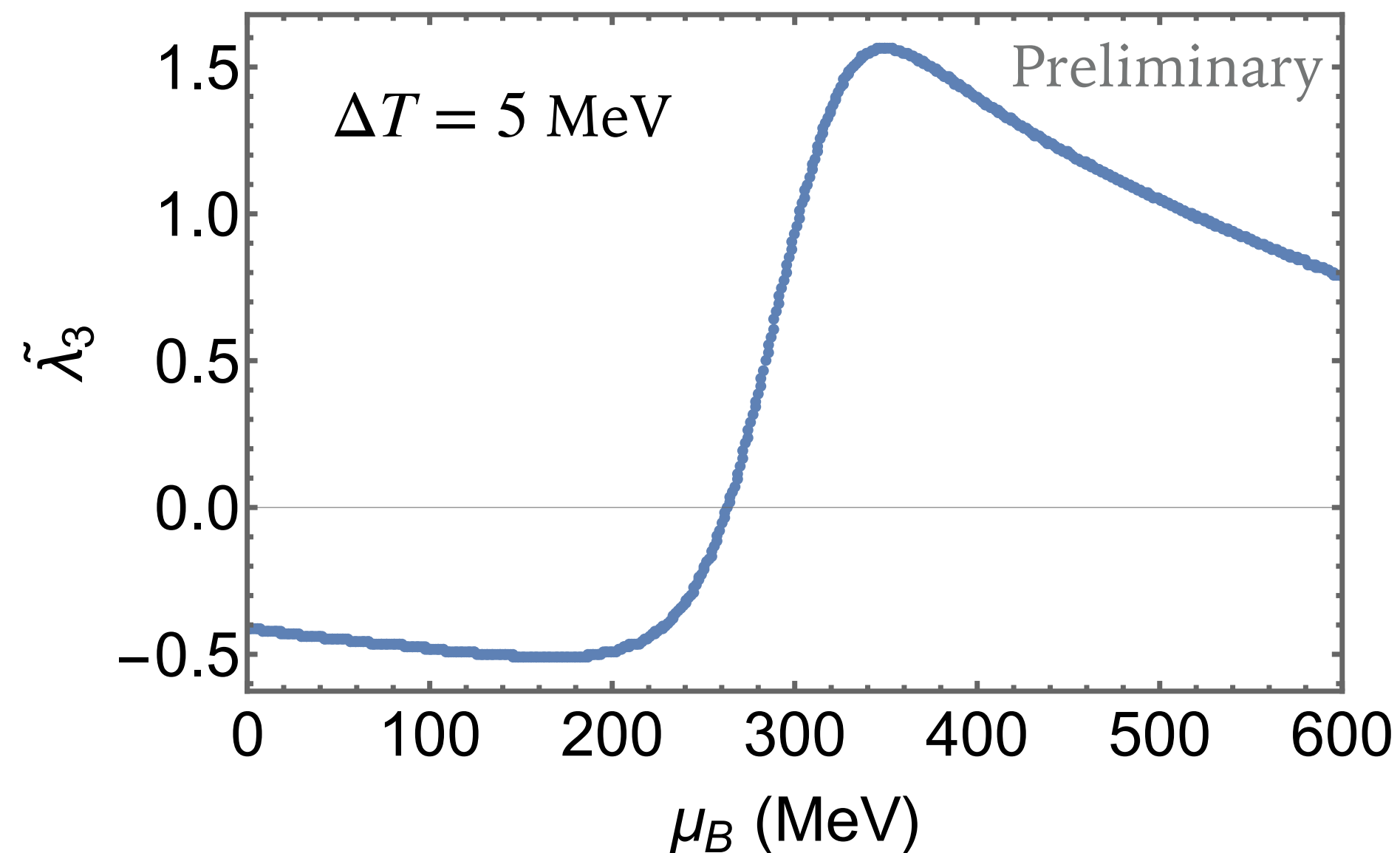
$$\omega_{ip}^{\text{prefactor}} = \frac{\tilde{\lambda}'_i (i-1)! \xi_{\text{max}}^{\frac{5}{2}i-3}}{T^{i/2} n_p} \left( \int_k d_p g_p \frac{v_k^2}{\gamma_k} \right)^i \left( \frac{n_0}{n_p} \right)^{i-1}$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}'_3 \equiv \tilde{\lambda}_3 \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\lambda}'_4 \equiv 2\tilde{\lambda}_3^2 - \tilde{\lambda}_4$$

# Extracting Higher-point Couplings



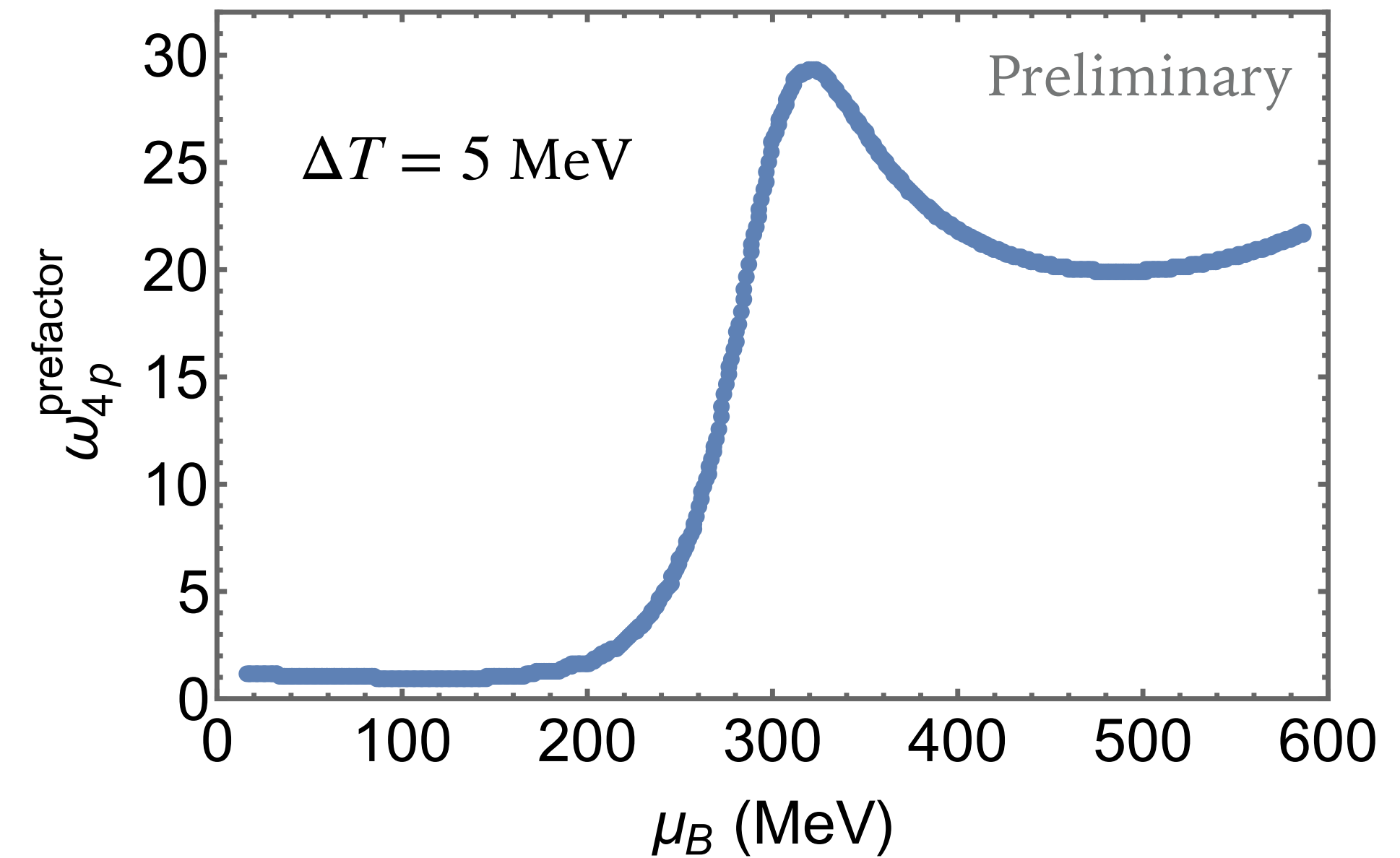
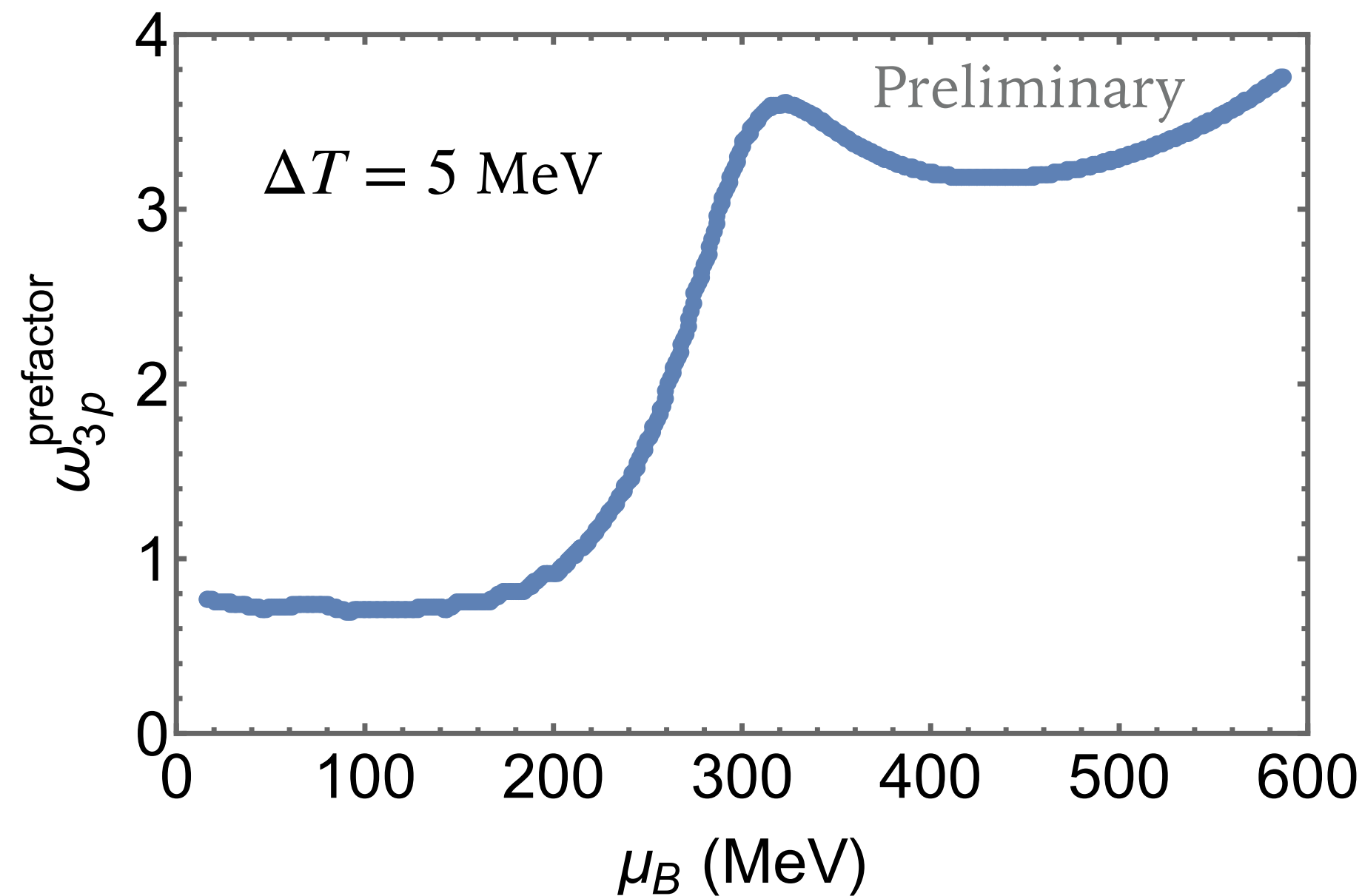
- Determine dimensionless couplings and their  $\mu_B$ -dependence along chemical freeze-out lines parallel to the transition line from Lattice QCD  $\Delta T = 5$  MeV below critical point



# Pre-factors for Equilibrium Normalized Cumulants

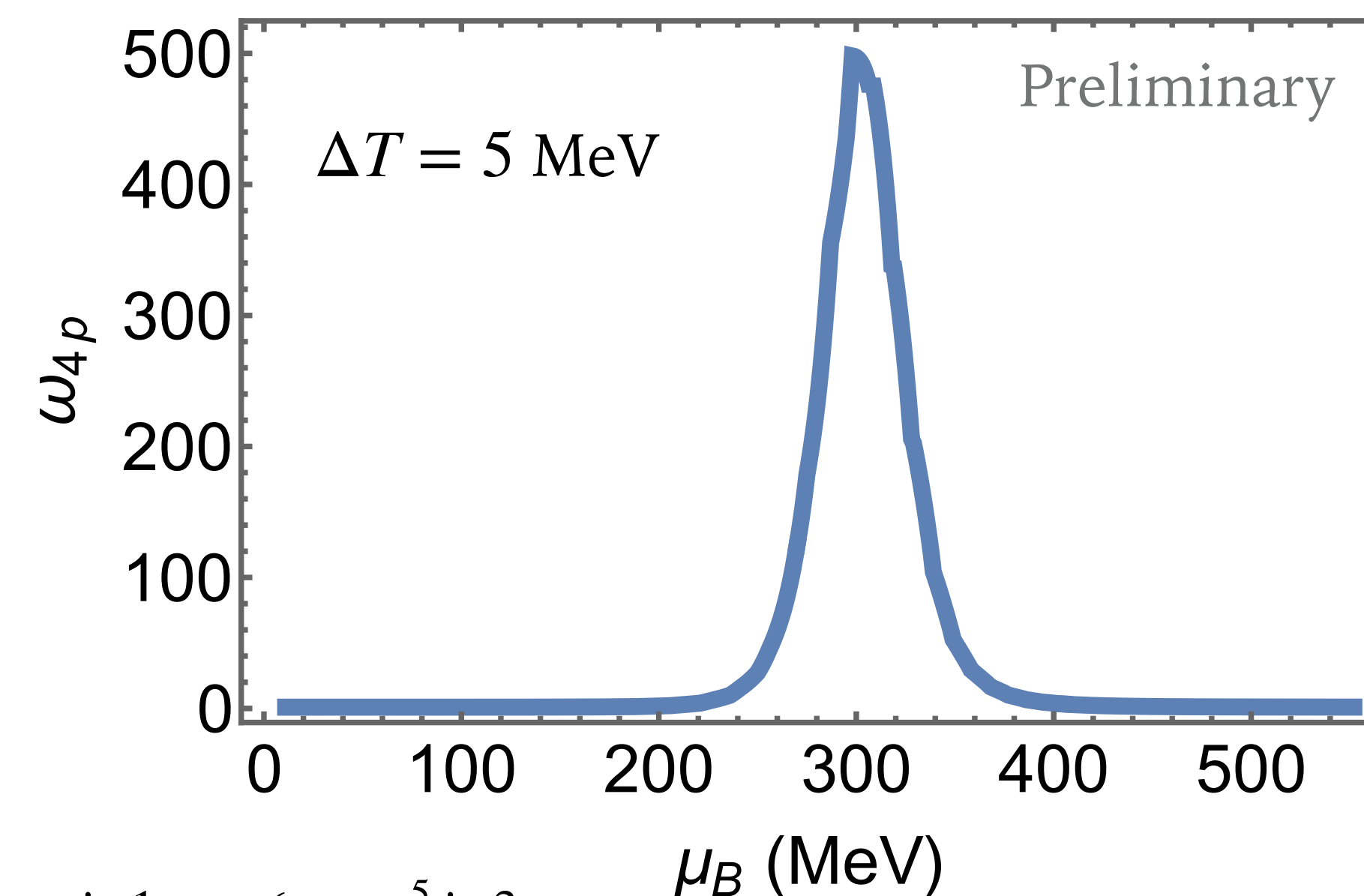
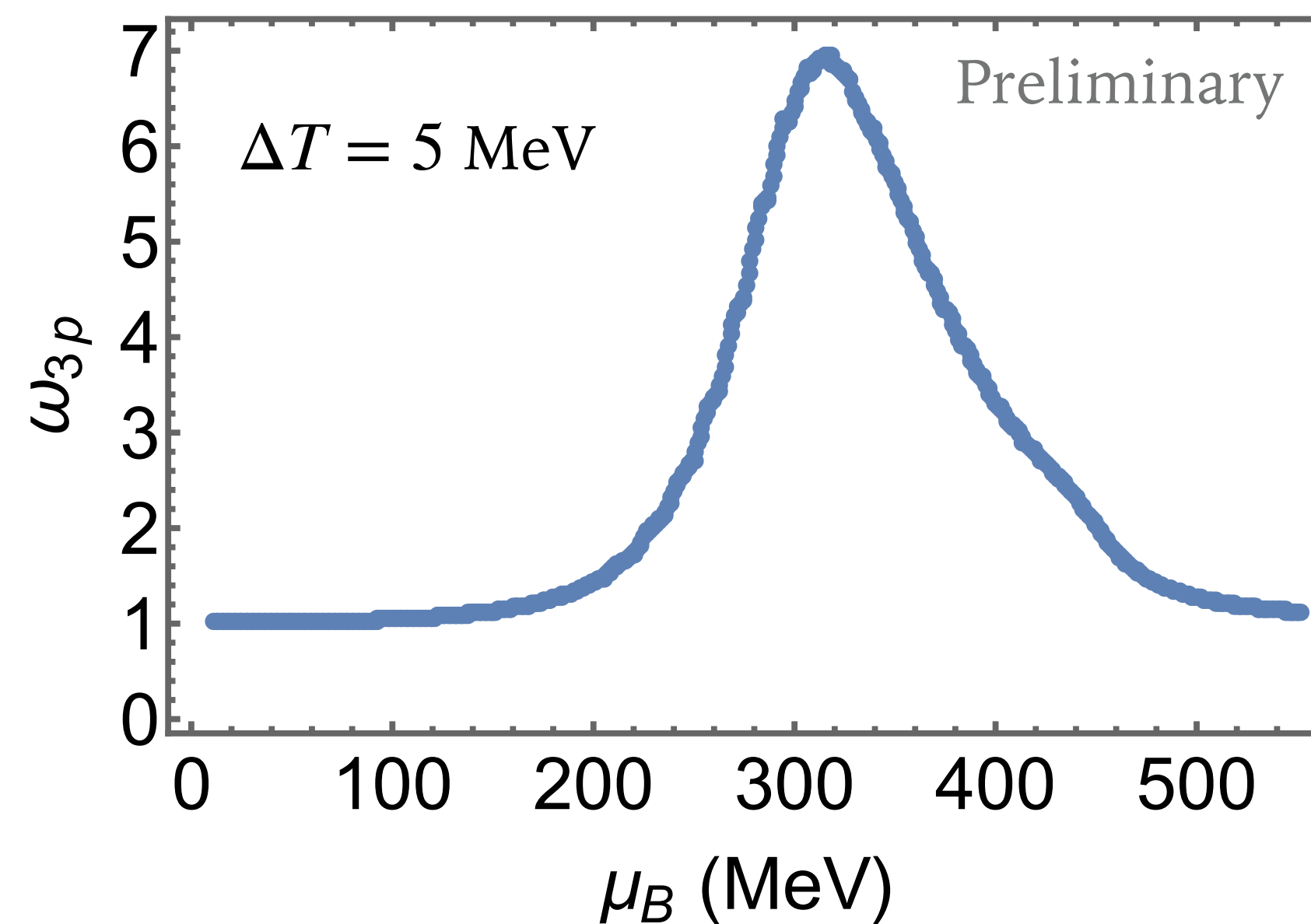


- Update non-critical pre-factors along the same freeze-out line
  - Carry stronger  $\mu_B$ -dependence than early estimates due to  $\lambda$ 's



$$\omega_{ip}^{\text{prefactor}} = \frac{\tilde{\lambda}'_i (i-1)! \xi_{\text{max}}^{\frac{5}{2}i-3}}{T^{i/2} n_p} \left( \int_k d_p g_p \frac{v_k^2}{\gamma_k} \right)^i \left( \frac{n_0}{n_p} \right)^{i-1}$$

- Normalized non-Gaussian proton cumulants in equilibrium at freeze-out,  $\Delta T = 5$  MeV below critical point
  - 2010 equilibrium estimates are rather robust: using BEST EOS plus new calculation of universal behavior of  $\xi, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$  yields predictions of comparable magnitude



$$\omega_{ip} = 1 + \omega_{ip}^{\text{prefactor}} \left( \frac{n_p}{n_0} \right)^{i-1} \left( \frac{\xi}{\xi_{\text{max}}} \right)^{\frac{5}{2}i-3}$$

- Improvements of equilibrium results on fluctuations made possible by groundwork laid with BEST EOS
  - sensitivity to  $\Delta T$ ,  $g_p$  remains
- The updated equilibrium calculations reported here use the BEST EOS rather than the arbitrary ansätze used in 2010; will form the basis of better out-of-equilibrium estimates
- Next talk: what factors of suppression to expect in going from equilibrium to out-of-equilibrium
- Still to come: implement these new updates into Hydro+/freeze-out



# Back-up

# Further Lambda Plots

