

Hadronization: Does the Statistical Model Freeze-Out Curve meet the Lattice Parton-Hadron Phase Boundary?

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Motivation

Lattice QCD extrapolation to finite μ_B predicts the parton-hadron coexistence line in the (T, μ_B) plane.

Assumptions:

- ▶ Hadronization creates chemical equilibrium freeze-out.
- ▶ Hadron abundances freeze out directly at QCD hadronization(?), and survive the hadronic expansion stage(?).

Under these assumptions:

Statistical Model (SM) freeze-out curve locates the QCD phase boundary curve.

Our aim: Consider the "Empirical freeze-out curve" [1,2].

- Questions:
- ▶ Why does the freeze-out curve appear to fall below the lattice curve at higher μ_B ?
 - ▶ Does the hadronic expansion phase REALLY preserve the hadronic multiplicity distribution?

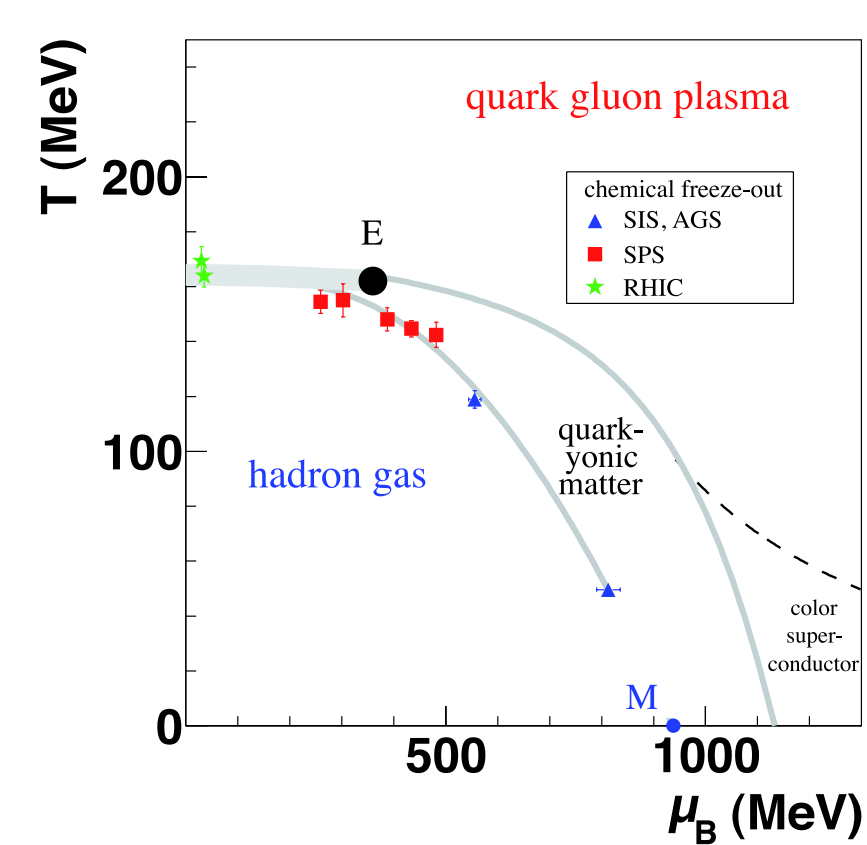


Fig. 1: Phase diagram of QCD matter

Hadronic Expansion Effects

UrQMD Study of Hadronic Expansion Effects on Hadron Yields

- ▶ Employ the recent hybrid version [3] of UrQMD: Hydrodynamic (3+1) phase until energy density $< 1 \text{ GeV}/\text{fm}^3$, plus hadronic emission à la Cooper-Frye.
- ▶ Attach UrQMD hadronic expansion as an "afterburner" stage.
- ▶ Compare hadronic yields directly after Cooper-Frye with those after the "afterburner" stage.

SERIOUS ANNIHILATION EFFECTS in baryon and antibaryon sector!

- ▶ At SPS: selective annihilation of \bar{p} , $\bar{\Lambda}$ and $\bar{\Xi}$. The rest essentially unaffected.
- ▶ At RHIC and LHC: annihilation tends to be symmetric for baryons and antibaryons; $\Lambda/\bar{\Lambda}$ unaffected, while Ω and $\bar{\Omega}$ are enhanced.

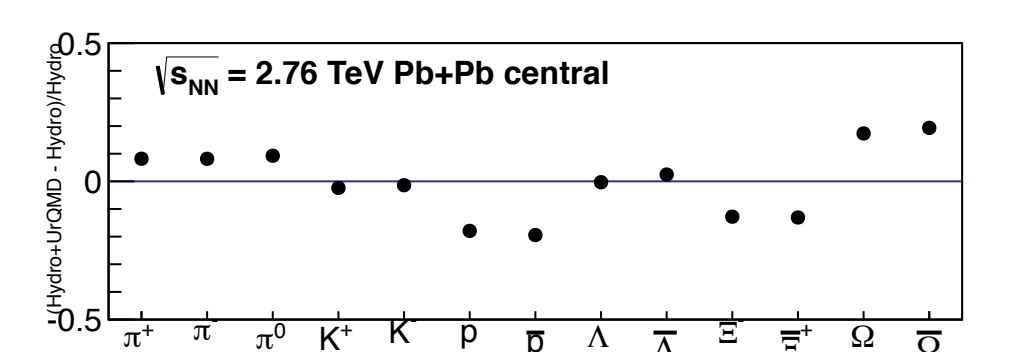
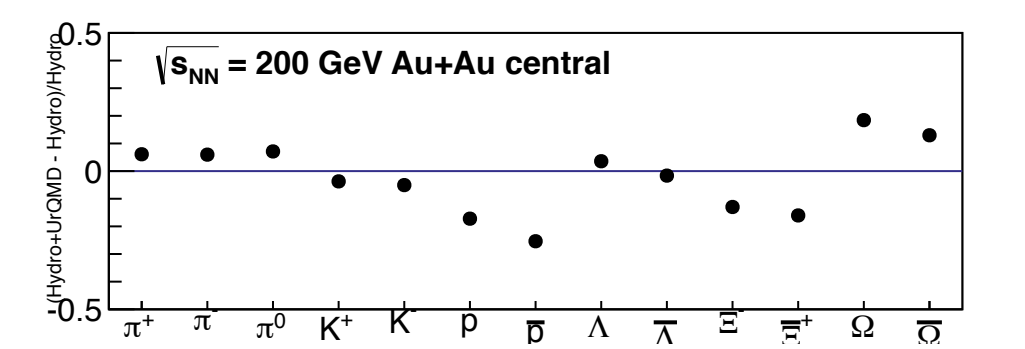
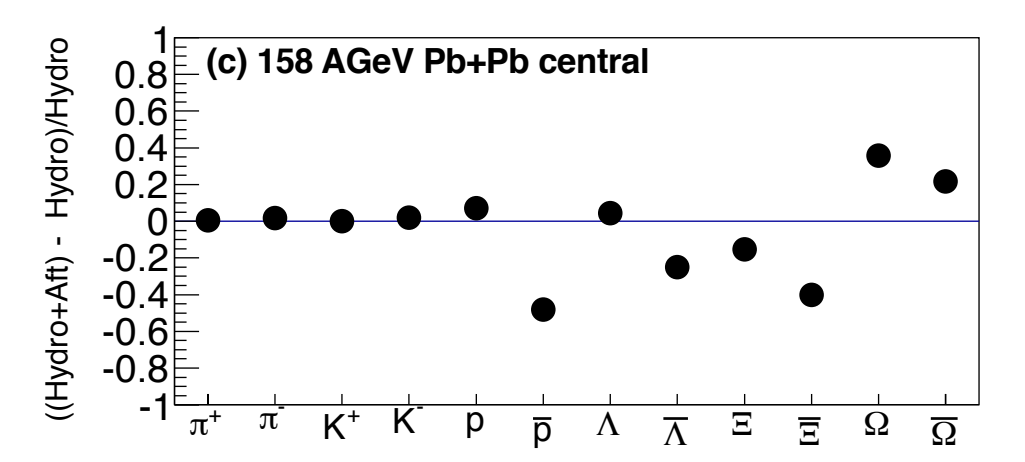


Fig. 2: "Survival Plots" at top SPS [2], top RHIC and top LHC [4] energies in central collisions

Statistical Model Analysis

UrQMD at SPS Energies

- Approach:
- ▶ Fit SM to UrQMD "Hydro only"
 - ▶ Fit SM to UrQMD "Hydro plus afterburner"

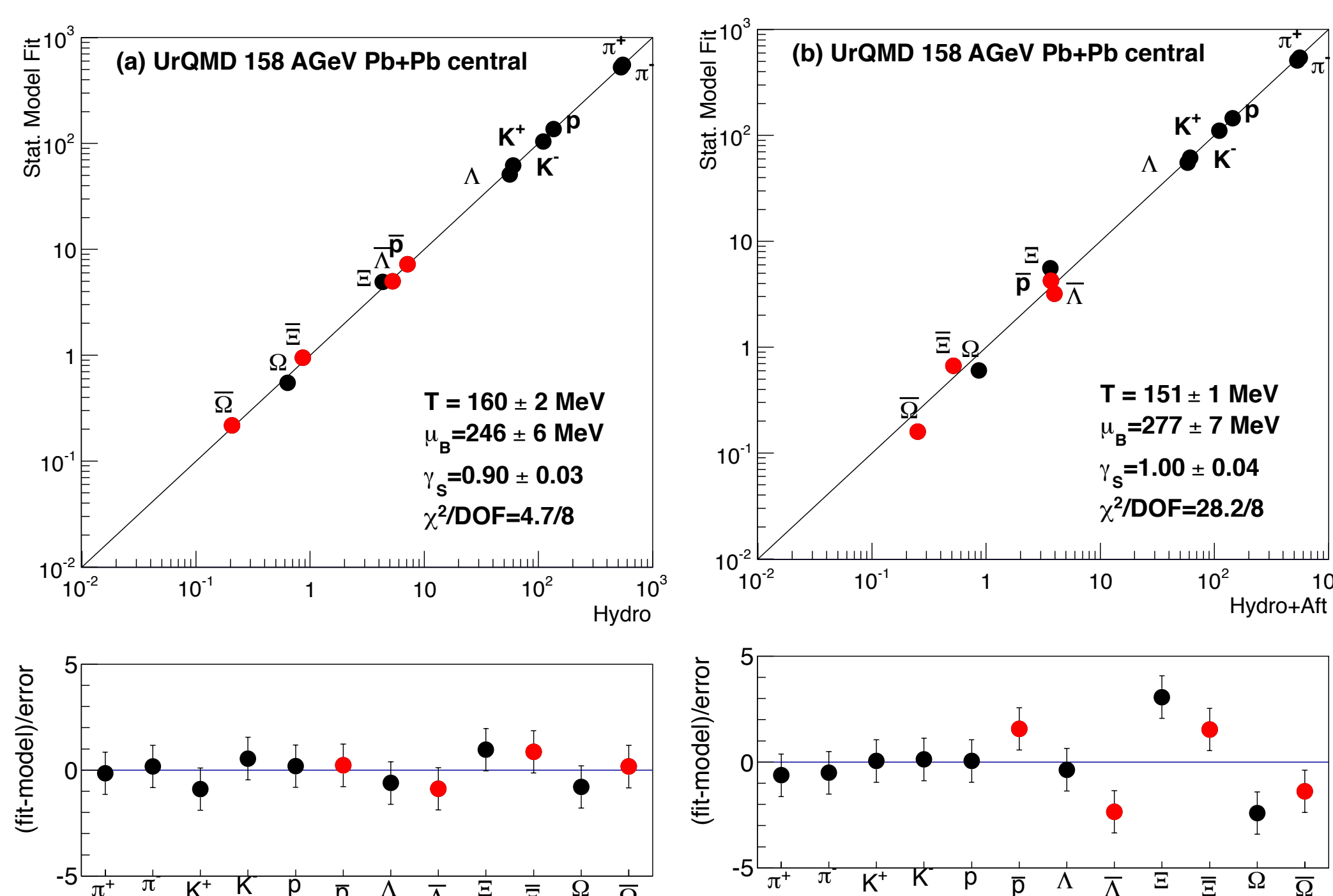


Fig. 3: Statistical model fit to model calculations at $\sqrt{s} = 17.3 \text{ GeV}$ (a) before and (b) after the afterburner phase. FIT DETERIORATES (SIGNIFICANTLY) WITH AFTERBURNER PHASE

→ The empirical freeze-out curve needs revision

NA49 Data

SM fit to NA49 data [5] in full acceptance central Pb+Pb 17.3 GeV OMITTING \bar{p} , $\bar{\Lambda}$ and $\bar{\Xi}$ from the fit (see [2] for details).

STRIKING SIMILARITY to UrQMD survival plot in Fig. 2. Thus, data shows similar selective antibaryon deficits as predicted by UrQMD.

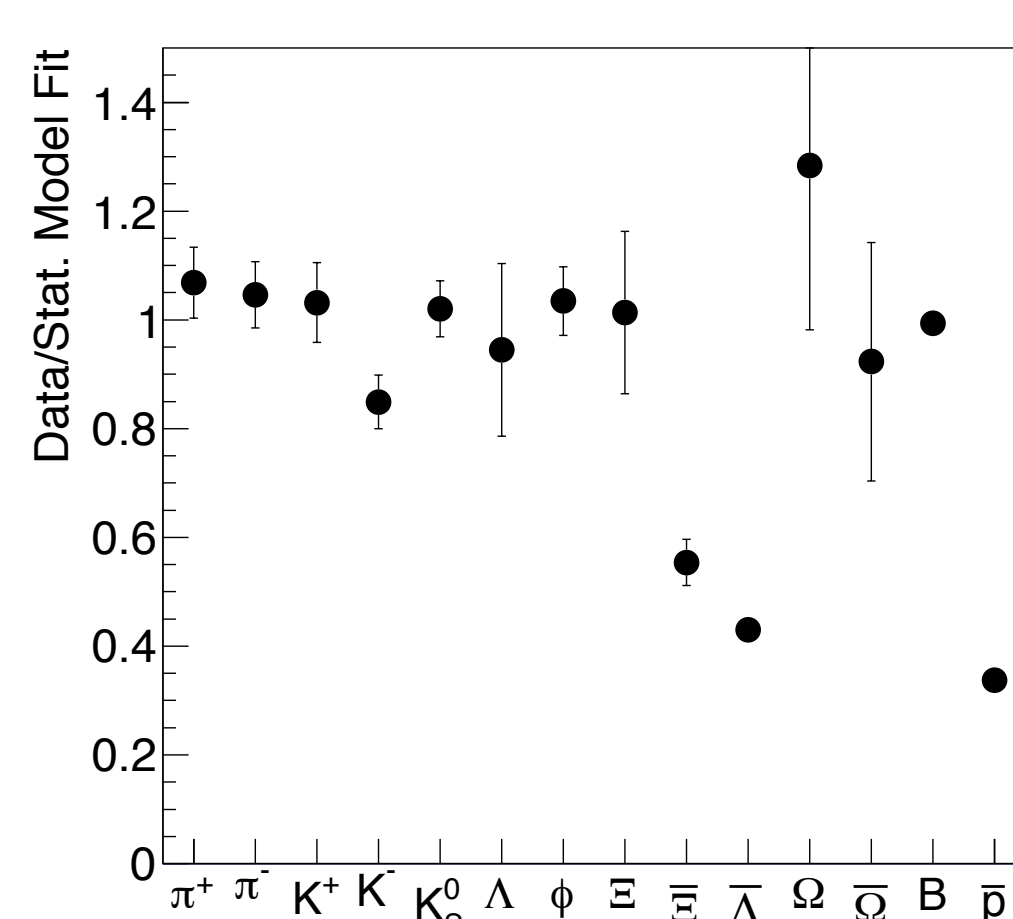


Fig. 5: Relative deviation of hadron multiplicities measured in Pb+Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 17.3 \text{ GeV}$ from statistical model fit results.

UrQMD at LHC Energy

Similar UrQMD plus statistical model analysis applied to central Pb+Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 2.7 \text{ TeV}$.

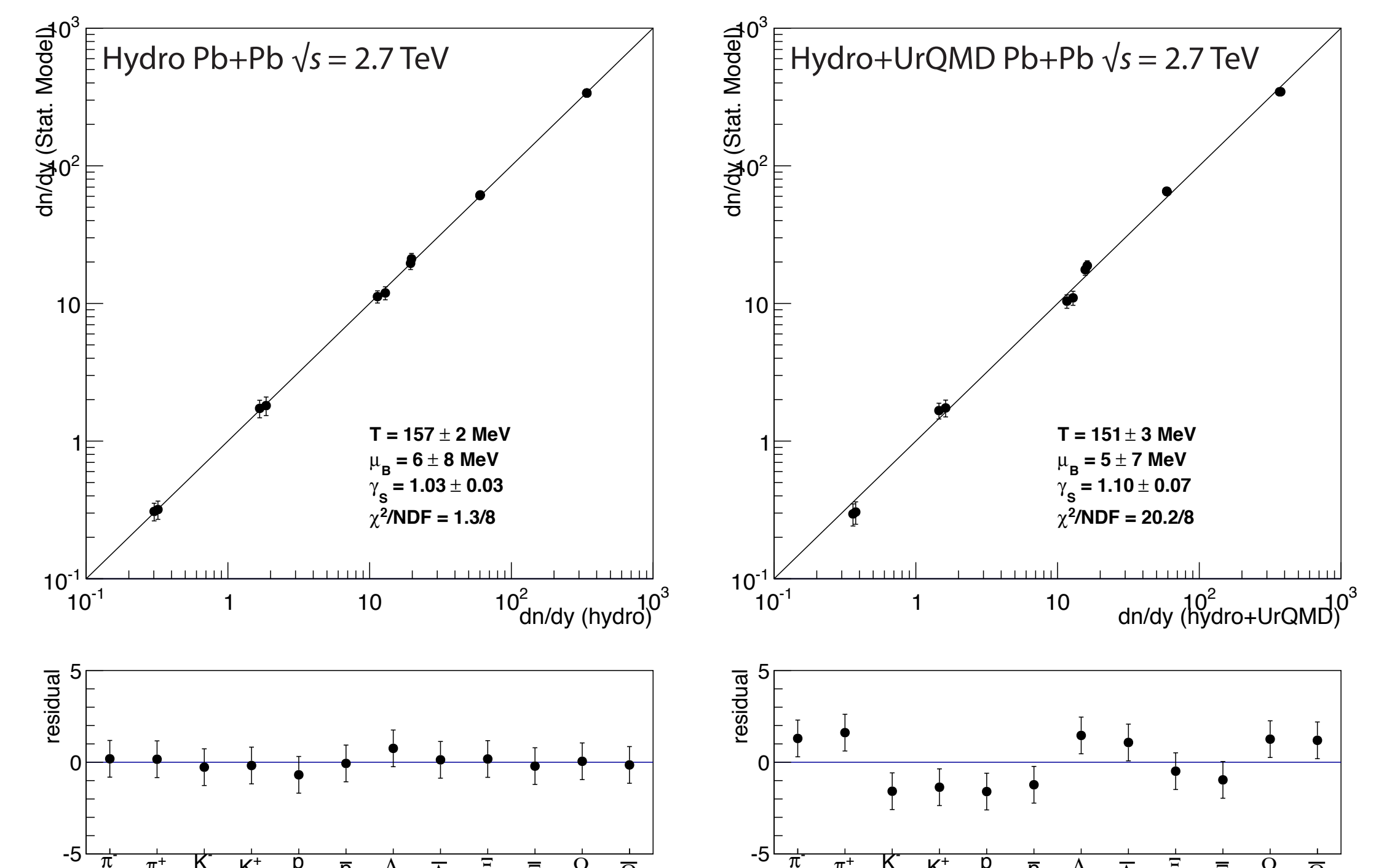
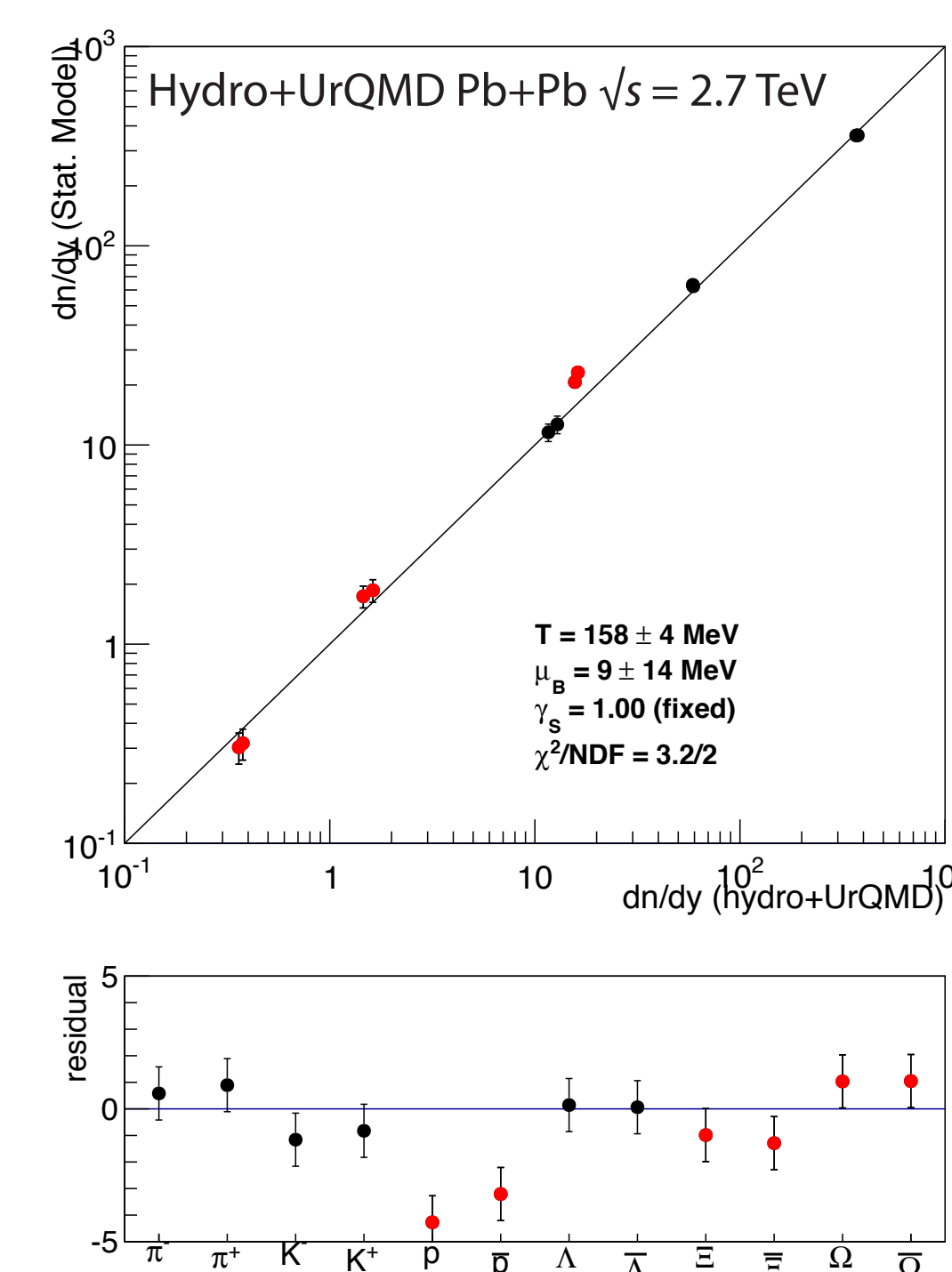


Fig. 6: Top left panel: SM fit to hydro only at $\sqrt{s} = 2.7 \text{ TeV}$. Top right panel: SM fit to hydro + UrQMD afterburner at $\sqrt{s} = 2.7 \text{ TeV}$. Left panel: SM fit to hydro + UrQMD afterburner at $\sqrt{s} = 2.7 \text{ TeV}$ excluding \bar{p} , $\bar{\Xi}$, $\bar{\Omega}$, $\bar{\Omega}$ from the fit, as suggested by the survival plot in Fig. 2 (SM predictions for those particles are shown as red points).



The obtained (T, μ_B) with a fit to a suitably restricted hadron sample is close to the hadronization point.

Conclusions

- ▶ The hadronic expansion phase does IN FACT distort the hadrochemical equilibrium created at hadronization.
- ▶ Indeed, in statistical model fits to UrQMD, the final state (afterburning) effects cause a general downward shift in the (T, μ_B) positions of the chemical freeze-out points, by about 10-15 MeV [2] in the SPS energy range. At the LHC, the predicted shift in temperature is of the order of 6-8 MeV with sizeable discrepancies of \bar{p} , $\bar{\Xi}$ and $\bar{\Omega}$.
- ▶ The resulting chemical freeze-out curve thus needs revision.

A refined data analysis with the SM will result in a modified freeze-out curve that will more closely follow recent lattice calculations [6].

References

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- [6] G. Enroedi et al., arXiv:1102.1356