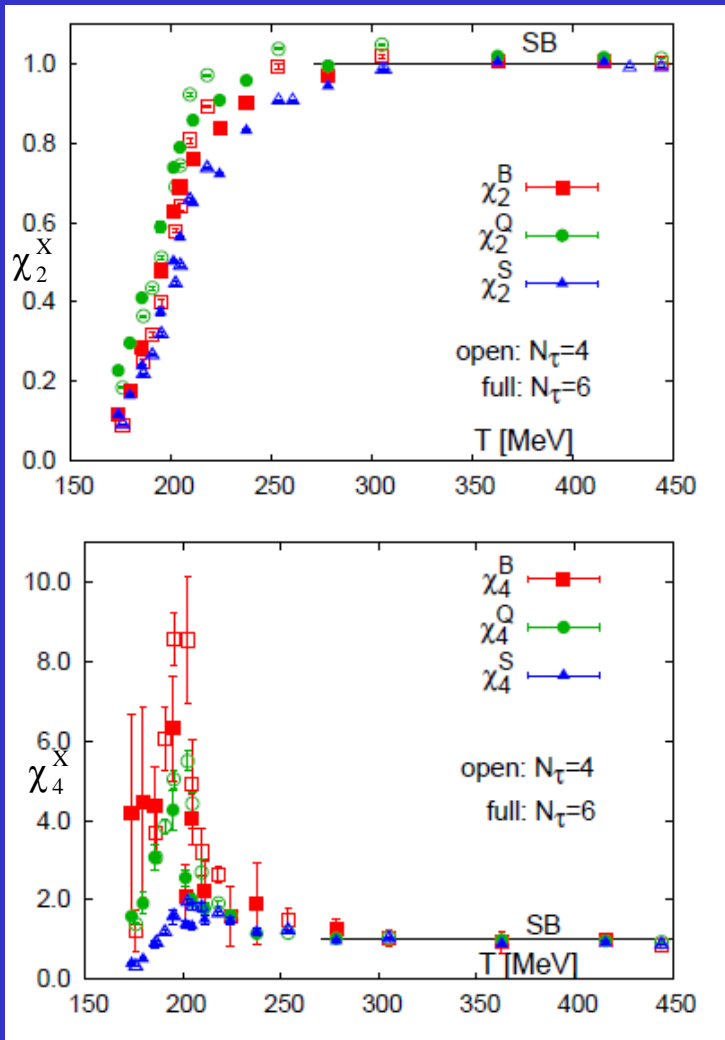


K/ π Fluctuations at 2.76 TeV in Pb+Pb Collisions

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Introduction



- Large fluctuation is expected in a phase transition near QCD critical point.

- Finite system size effects may influence fluctuation measurements.

- There may be change in behavior of quark susceptibilities in the vicinity of the QCD critical point. Aoki, Endrodi, Fodor, Katz and Szabo, Nature **443**, 675-678(2006)

M. Cheng et al., Phys. Rev. D **79**
(2009) 074505

K/ π Fluctuations measurement

Measure the K/ π ratio event-by-event.

$$K = K^+ + K^-$$

$$\pi = \pi^+ + \pi^-$$

Produce histogram of the K/ π ratio.

Extract the width of K/ π histogram to get σ_{real}

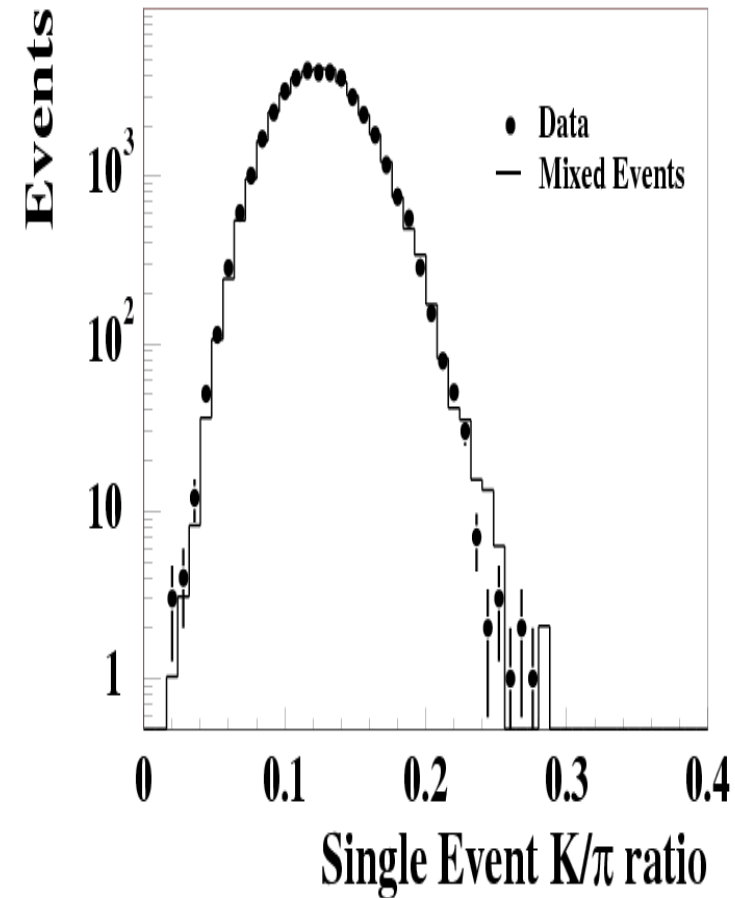
Do the same for mixed event to get σ_{mixed}

K/π Fluctuations at SPS

- Define the dynamical fluctuations in terms of σ_{dyn}

$$\sigma_{dyn} = \sqrt{\sigma_{real}^2 - \sigma_{mixed}^2}$$

- Divide by the mean and multiply by 100 to get %



Measure, v_{dyn}

Used in STAR Experiment(RHIC)

$$v_{\text{dyn},K\pi} = \frac{\langle N_K (N_K - 1) \rangle}{\langle N_K \rangle^2} + \frac{\langle N_\pi (N_\pi - 1) \rangle}{\langle N_\pi \rangle^2} - 2 \frac{\langle N_K N_\pi \rangle}{\langle N_K \rangle \langle N_\pi \rangle}$$

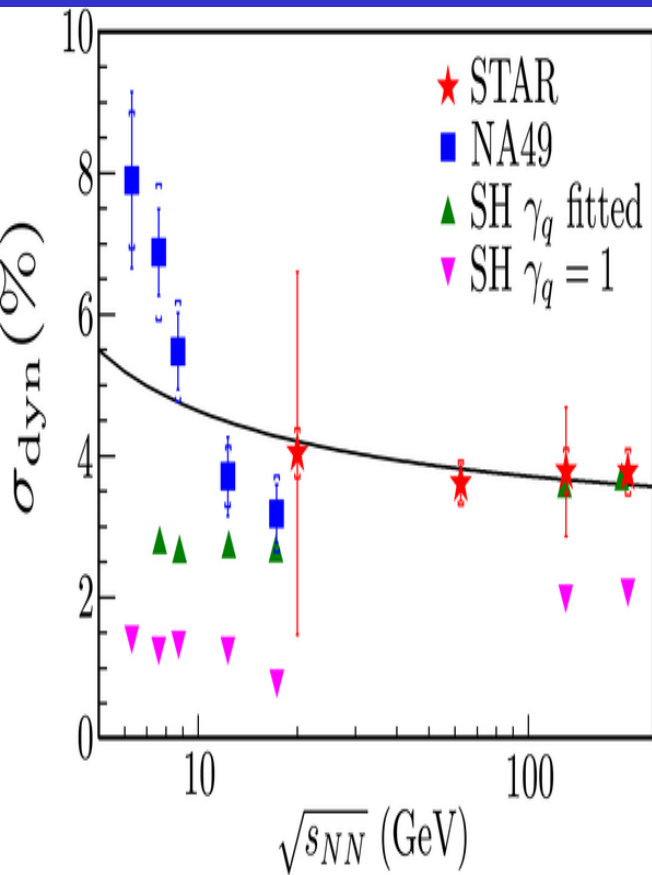
v_{dyn} introduced to study net charge fluctuations.
(PRC **68**, 044905 [2003])

$v_{\text{dyn},K\pi}$ is insensitive to efficiency.

$v_{\text{dyn},K\pi}$ properly deals with small multiplicities.

Excitation Function for $v_{\text{dyn}, K/\pi}$

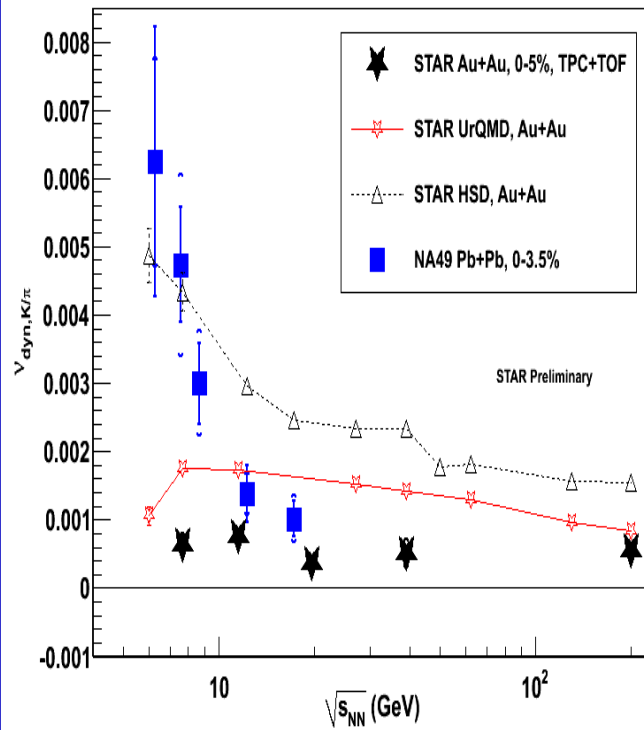
NA49 $s_{\text{dyn}, K/p}$ converted to $n_{\text{dyn}, K/p}$ using $\sigma_{\text{dyn}}^2 = n_{\text{dyn}}$.



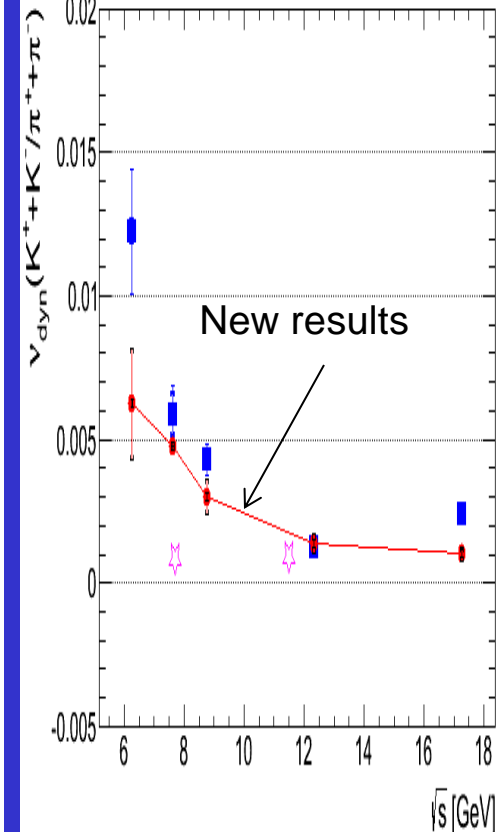
TPC+TOF (GeV/c): STAR, QM'12

p : $0.2 < p_T < 1.4$

K : $0.2 < p_T < 1.4$



NA49, QM'12



Analysis in ALICE

Data Sample:

Period	: LHC10h
Run Number	: All Runs in the Period
Event Selection Cuts	: Value
Physics Selection	: Min.bias, only collision candidates
Primary vertex	: ≥ 1 contributor (tracks/SPD)
Centrality	: V0(M)
Z-vertex	: (-10.0, 10.0) cm

Data Type Analysed: AOD

CF_PbPb train used

Centrality bins: 0-5 %, 5-10%, 10-20%,20-30%, 30-40%, 40-50%, 50-60%
60-70%,70-80%

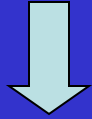
Track Cuts:

$0.3 < p_T < 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$

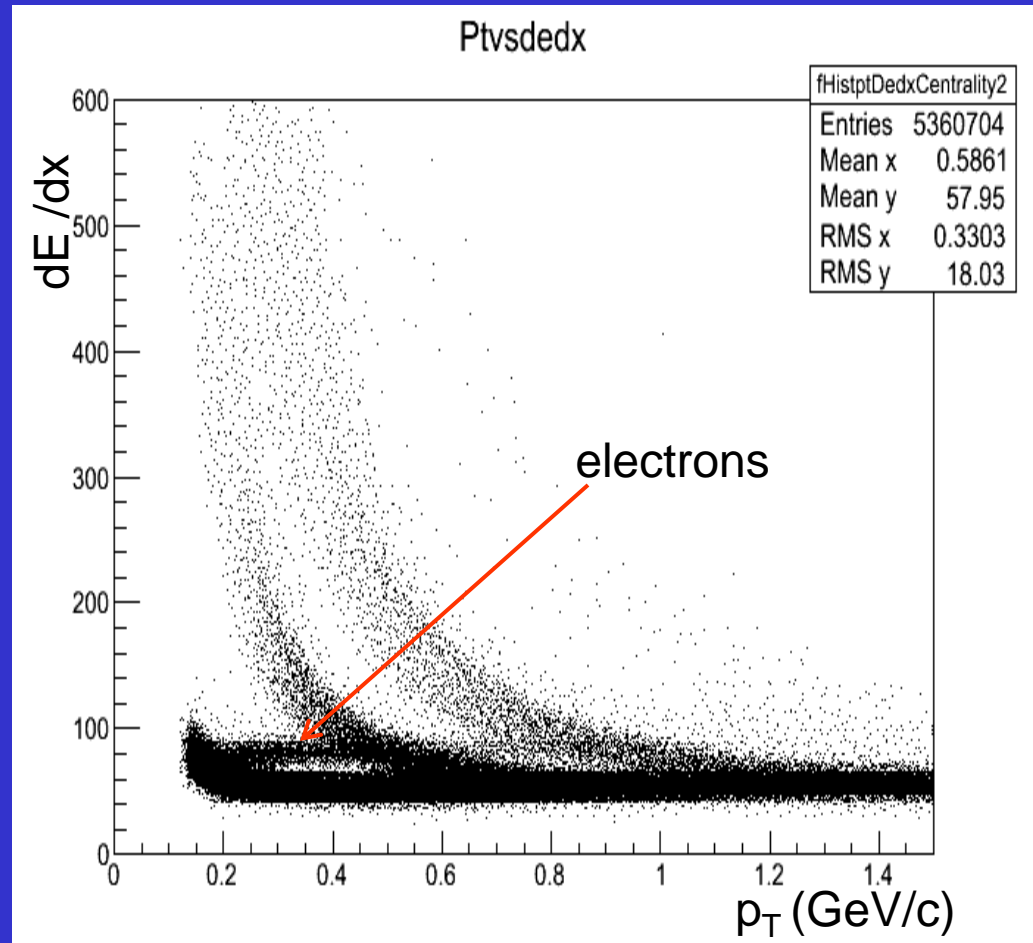
$-0.8 < \eta < 0.8$

K, π identification

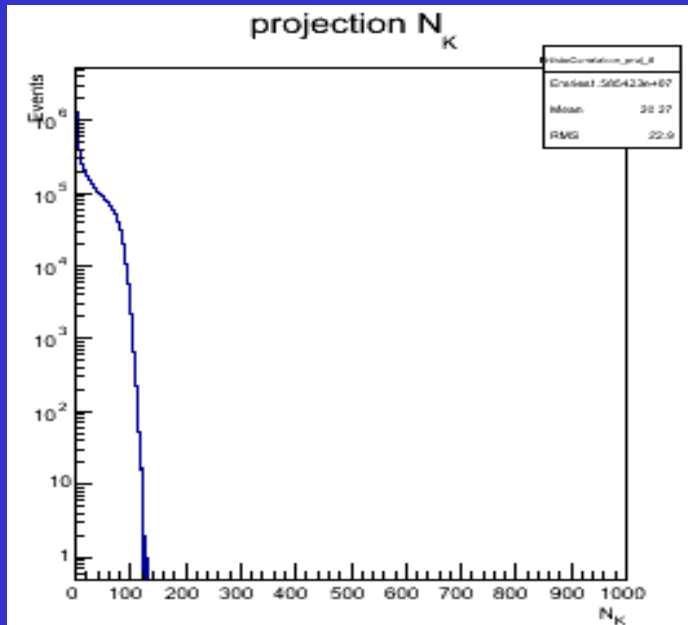
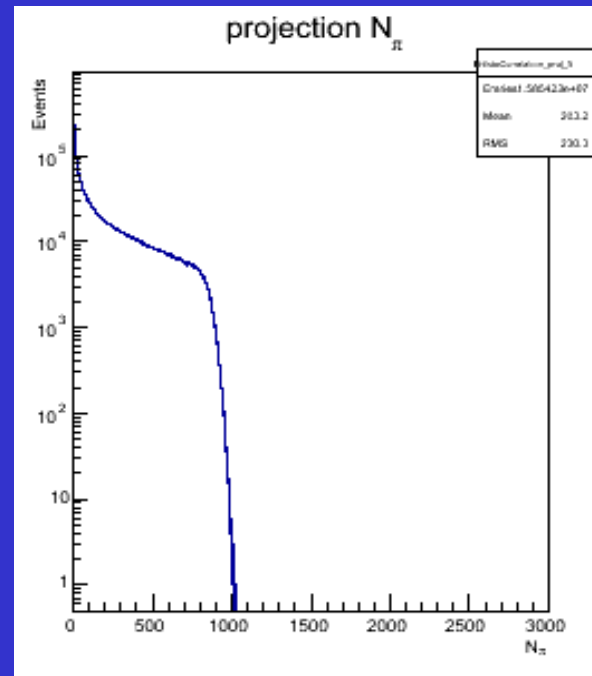
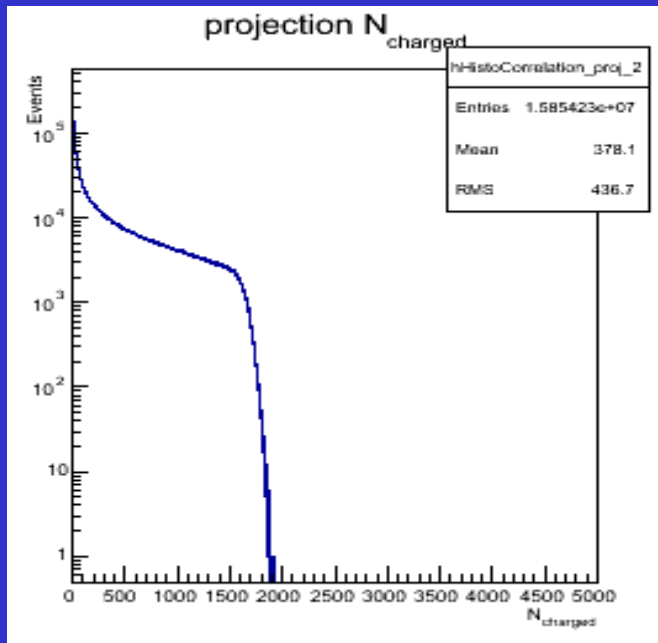
TPC



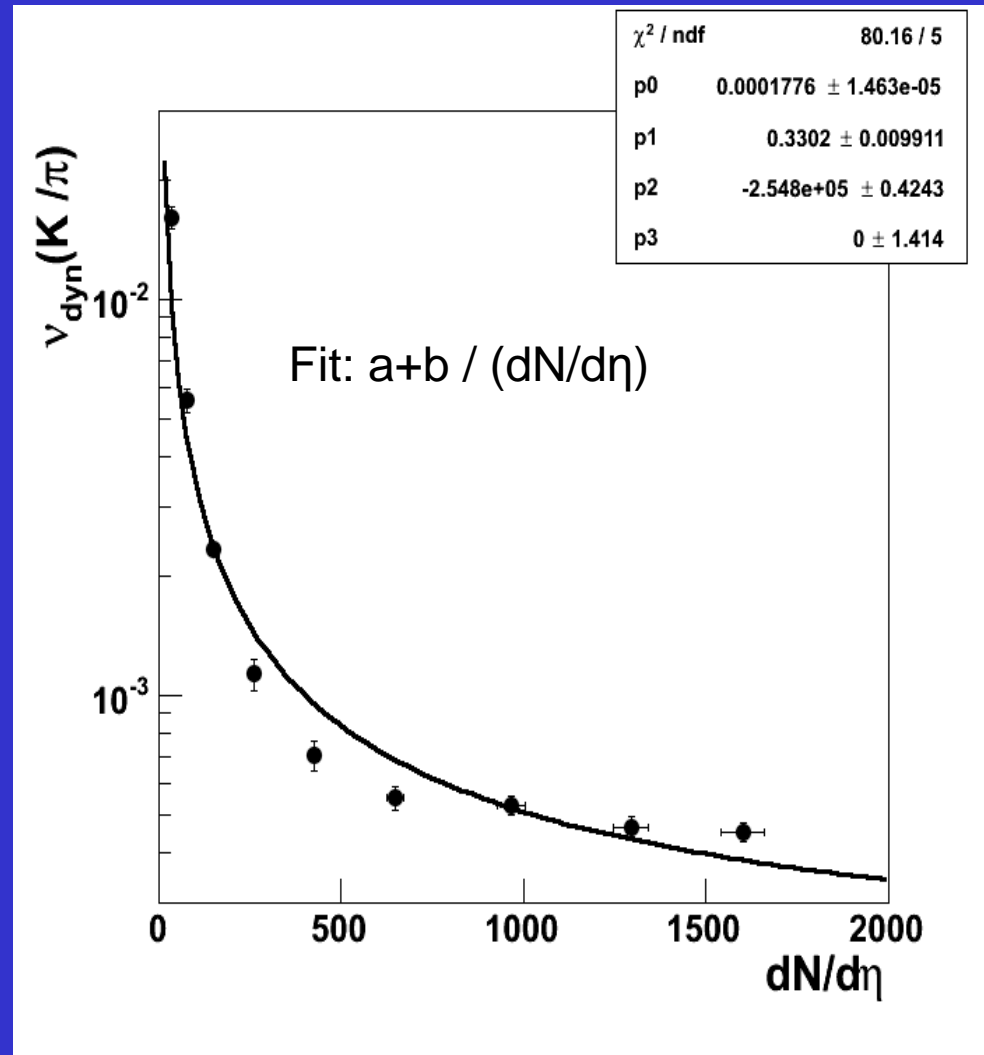
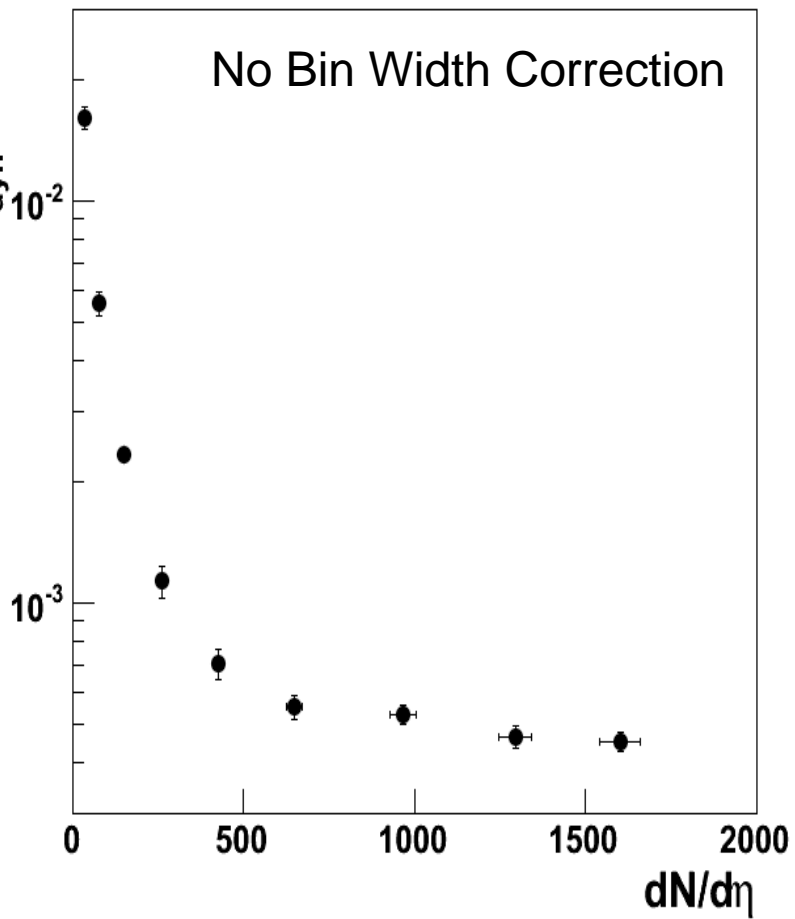
- Extract the number of $K^+ + K^-$ and $\pi^+ + \pi^-$ event-by-event using dE/dX curvature in the TPC
- Select kaons and pions with $0.3 < p_T < 0.6$ GeV/c and $|\eta| < 0.8$
 - kaons: $N_{\sigma,K} < 2$, $N_{\sigma,\pi} > 2$
 - pions: $N_{\sigma,\pi} < 2$, $N_{\sigma,K} > 2$
 - electrons: $N_{\sigma,e} < 1$



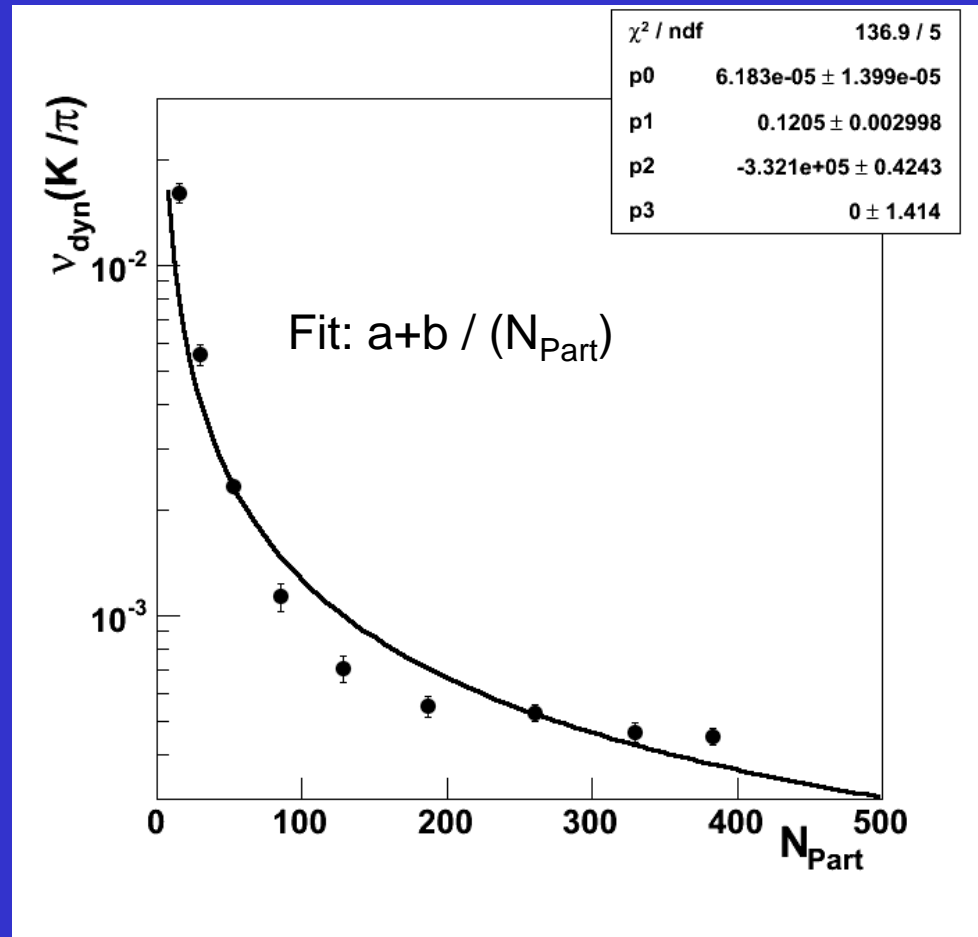
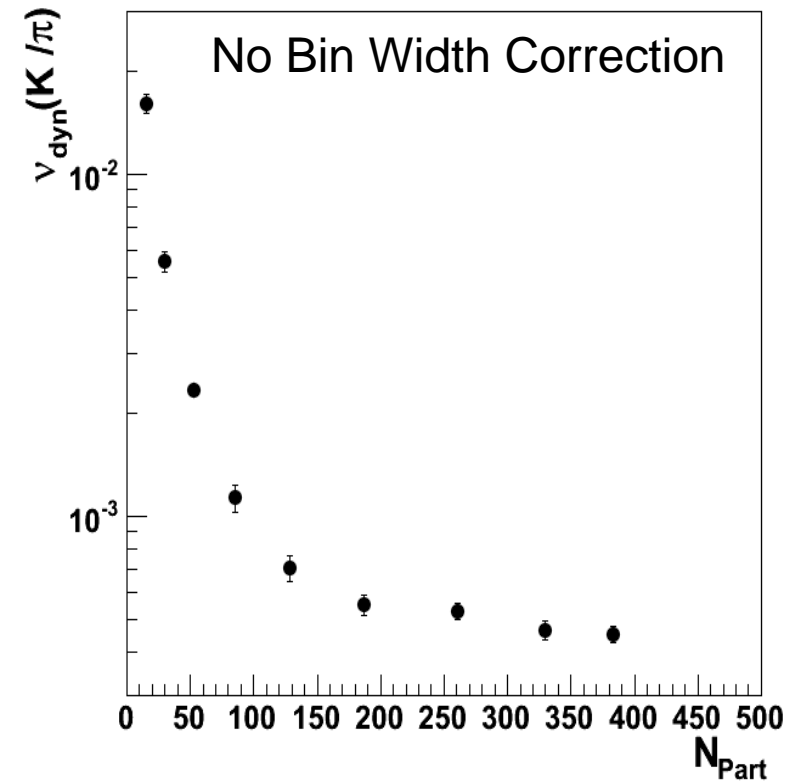
Some QA Plots



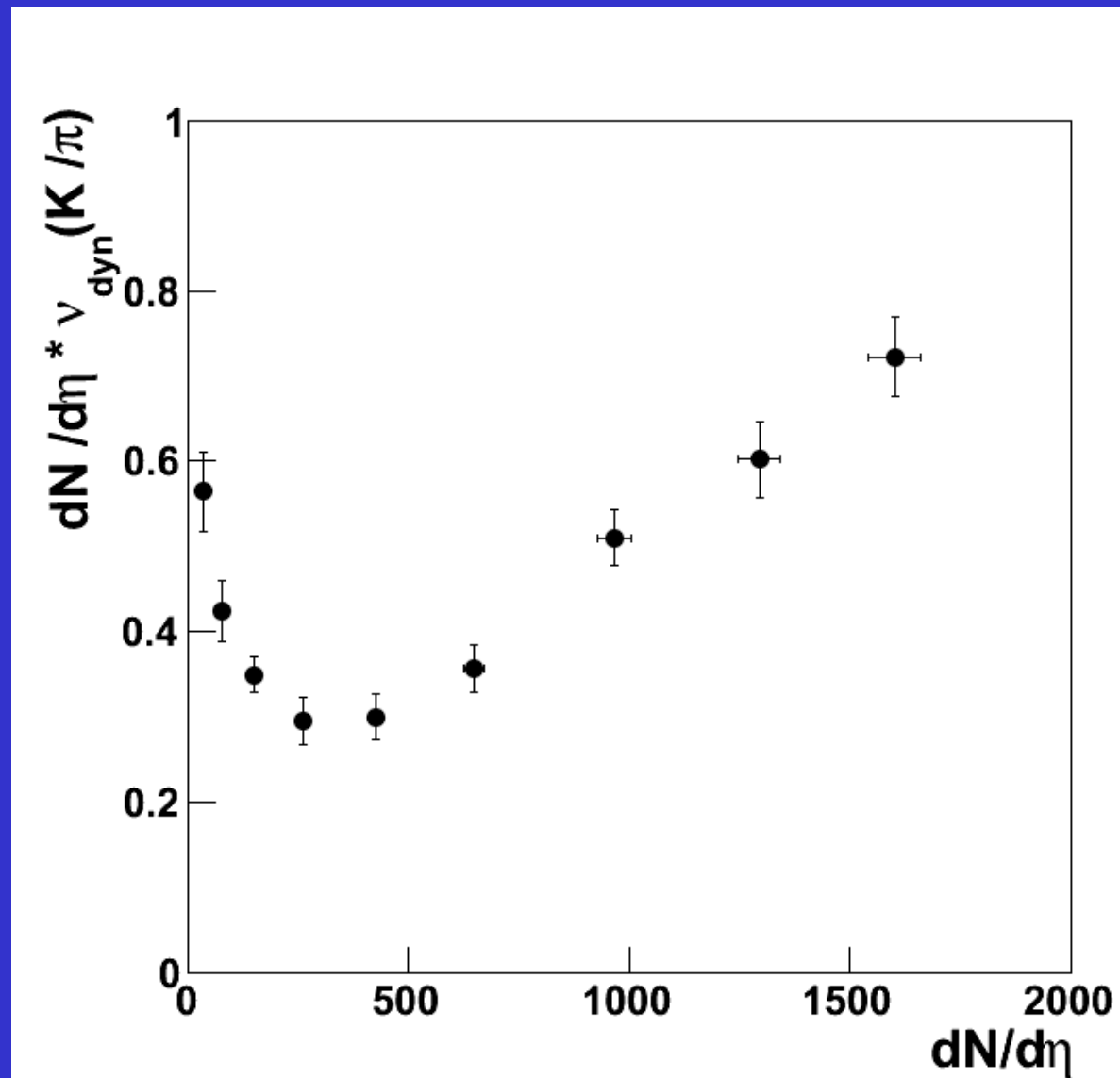
Results



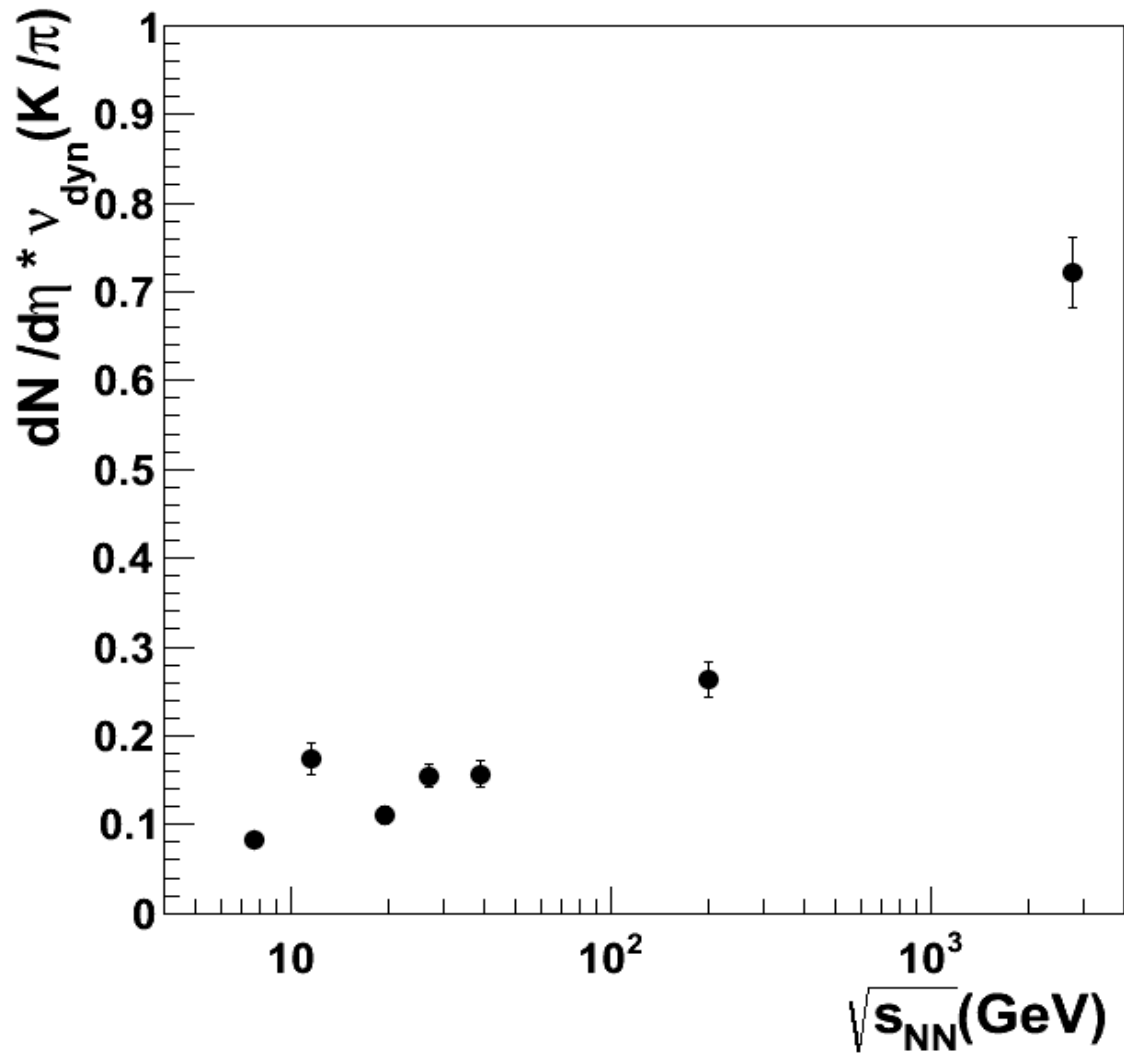
Centrality Dependence



Scaled Fluctuation Strength



Comparison with STAR



0-5% central events

STAR $dN/d\eta$
uncorrected
(QM'2012)

Summary and Future Outlook

- Preliminary results for K/pi ratio fluctuation is presented
- v_{dyn} decreases towards higher centrality(1/N dependence) which is expected.
- Scaled v_{dyn} shows increased trend.
- Further checks, analysis, MC simulations ongoing.