

The Hagedorn birthday symposium in Divonne



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Event by event analysis of ultrarelativistic nuclear collisions: A new method to search for critical fluctuations

R. Stock (Frankfurt U.)

1994

In *Divonne 1994, Hot hadronic matter* 507-518

Prepared for Conference: [C94-06-27.5](#)
[Proceedings](#)

Keyword(s): [INSPIRE: talk: Divonne 1994/06/27](#) | [scattering: heavy ion](#) | [hadron: multiple production](#) | [multiplicity: high](#) | [critical phenomena](#) | [data analysis method: fluctuation](#) | [transverse momentum: spectrum](#) | [yield: \(K pi\)](#) | [momentum: correlation](#) | [correlation: two-pion](#) | [hadron: multiplicity](#) | [data analysis method](#) | [interpretation of experiments](#)

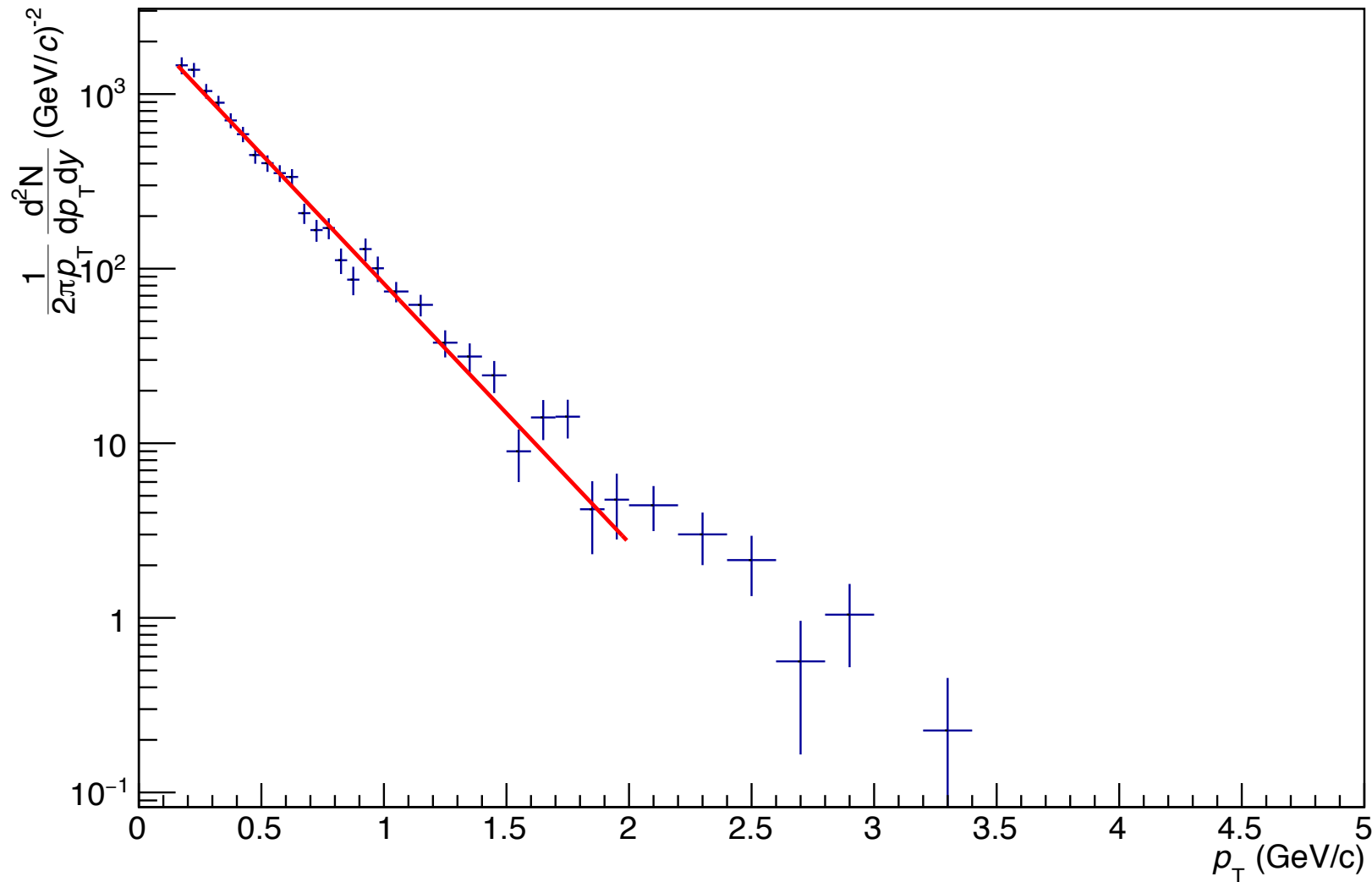
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Introduction: Analysis of individual collision events

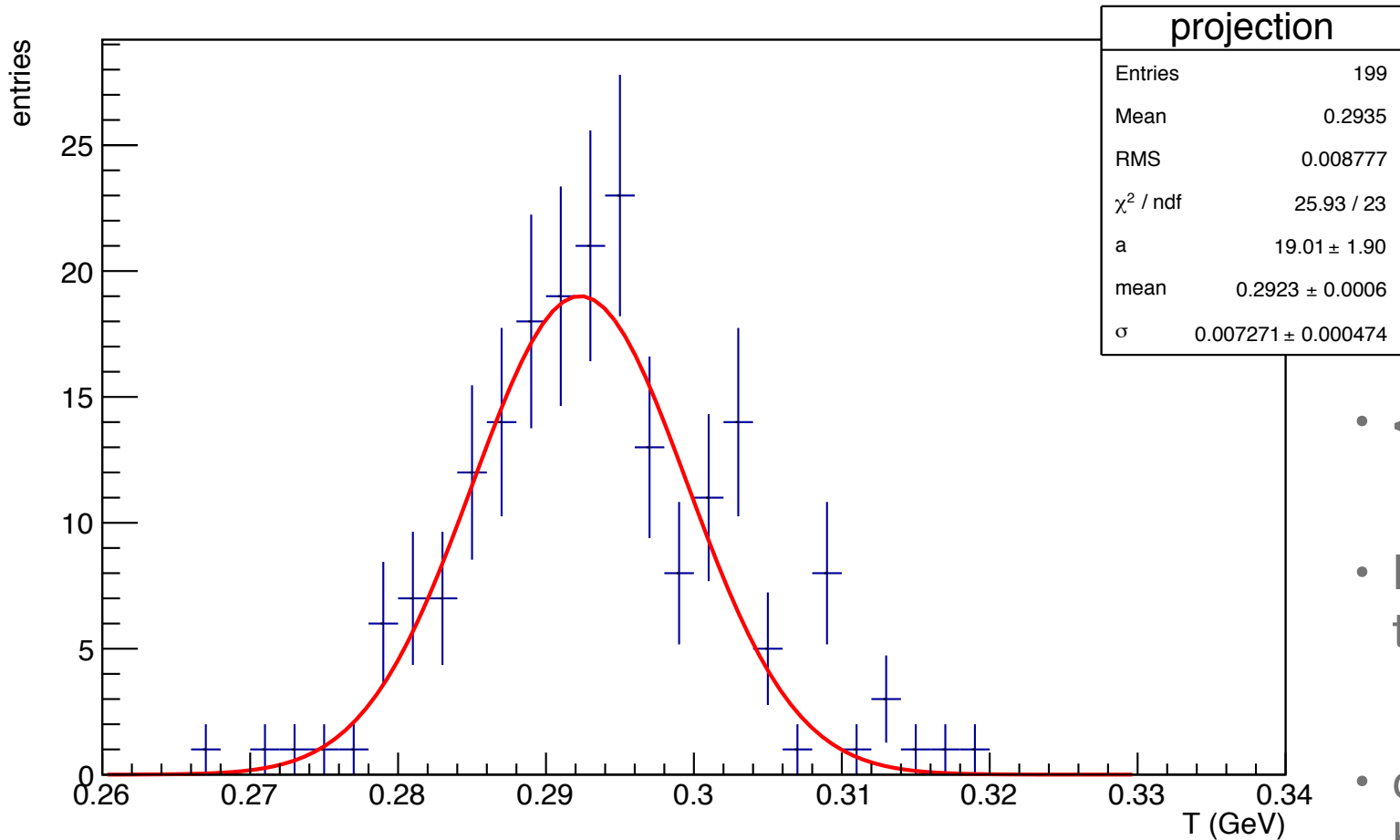
- Origin:
topology analysis of jets in e^+e^- and $p\bar{p}$ by observables like thrust, sphericity, triaxiality
From the 1980's until today
- New Aspect:
Relativistic A+A collisions
produce hundred (Bevalac 1983) to thousand (SPS) to thousands (RHIC, LHC) of charged particles
- analysed “exclusively” in large acceptance tracking detector systems employing TPC's (NA49, STAR, ALICE)
- Significant pion, kaon and p , pbar multiplicities with statistical significance

A first example: charge hadron $p(T)$ spectrum in ALICE central Pb+Pb collisions at LHC 2.76 TeV



- a significant Maxwell-Boltzmann fit revealing an “inverse slope temperature” parameter T

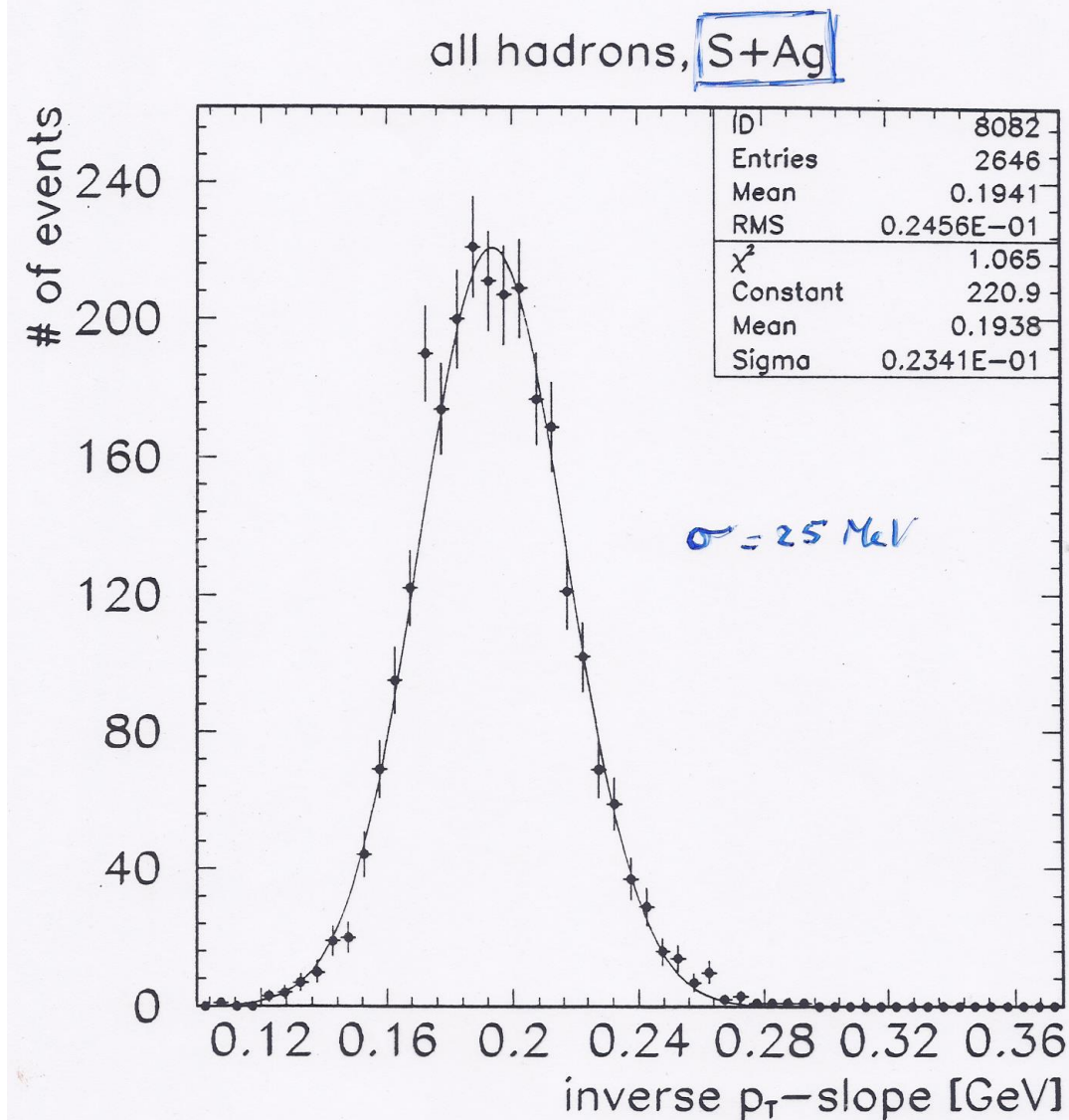
Histogram of 200 ALICE event “temperatures”



note: suppressed zero

- **$\langle T \rangle = 294 \pm 8 \text{ MeV}$**
- NOT a “Hagedorn” temperature
- caused by hydrodynamic radial expansion flow of the collision volume

A similar example at SPS, NA49 S+Ag 20 GeV



note: suppressed zero

- $\langle T \rangle = 194 \pm 24 \text{ MeV}$
much lower!
- charged hadron
multiplicity 350

The Physics behind e-by-e Analysis: Fluctuation of collective, global event properties

- Initial conditions: primordial gluon saturation & Color Glass Condensate
see: F. Gelis Nucl. Phys. A 931 (2014) 73
 - ➔ higher Fourier Moments of event p(T) anisotropy: $v_2, v_3, v_4 \dots$
- Critical fluctuations: critical “point”, first order phase transition
see M. A. Stephanov et al. PRL 81 (1998) 4816
V. Koch arXiv: 0810.2520
 - ➔ Hadronic freeze-out temperature T_f
 - ➔ Hadron ratio fluctuations
 - Strangeness to entropy K/π
 - Strangeness to baryon number K/p

Physics of e-by-e Analysis continued

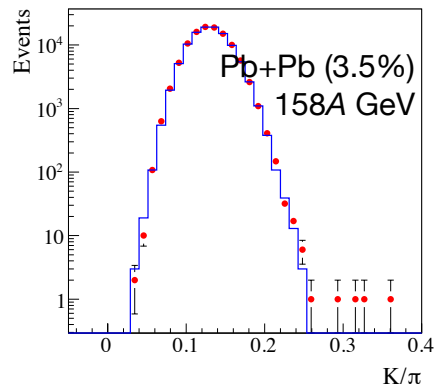
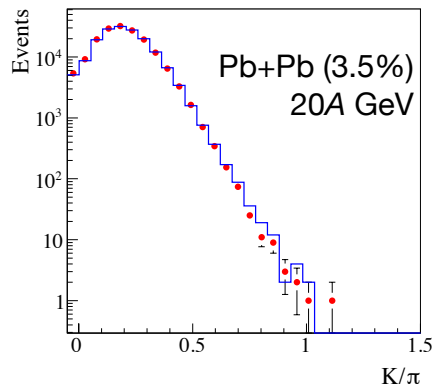
- Hydrodynamic fluctuations: initialization of flow
 - η/s damping
 - cavitation etc.

- ➔ Hadronic freeze-out configuration(s?)
 - Clumping in final hadron source ?
 - $p(T)$ spectrum & radial expansion flow
 - freeze-out source surface & size: Bose-Einstein Correl.

- A new technique: “event shape engineering”
 - J. Schukraft, A. Timmins and S. A. Voloshin arXiv:1208.4563

Hadron Ratio-Fluctuation Introduction

- Extract event-by-event hadron ratios (e.g. K/π) from
 - real measured events (●)
 - mixed events (—)



- Extract *dynamical* fluctuations as quadratic difference of relative widths:

$$\sigma_{\text{dyn}} = \text{sign}(\sigma_{\text{data}}^2 - \sigma_{\text{mix}}^2) \sqrt{|\sigma_{\text{data}}^2 - \sigma_{\text{mix}}^2|}$$
$$= \sqrt{v_{\text{dyn}}} \quad (\text{STAR})$$

- T. Anticic et al. NA49, PRC 83 (2011) 061902
- A new further method: “Identity Method”
T. Anticic et al., PRC 89 (2014) 054902
without mixed background!

K/p: Strangeness to Baryon Correlation

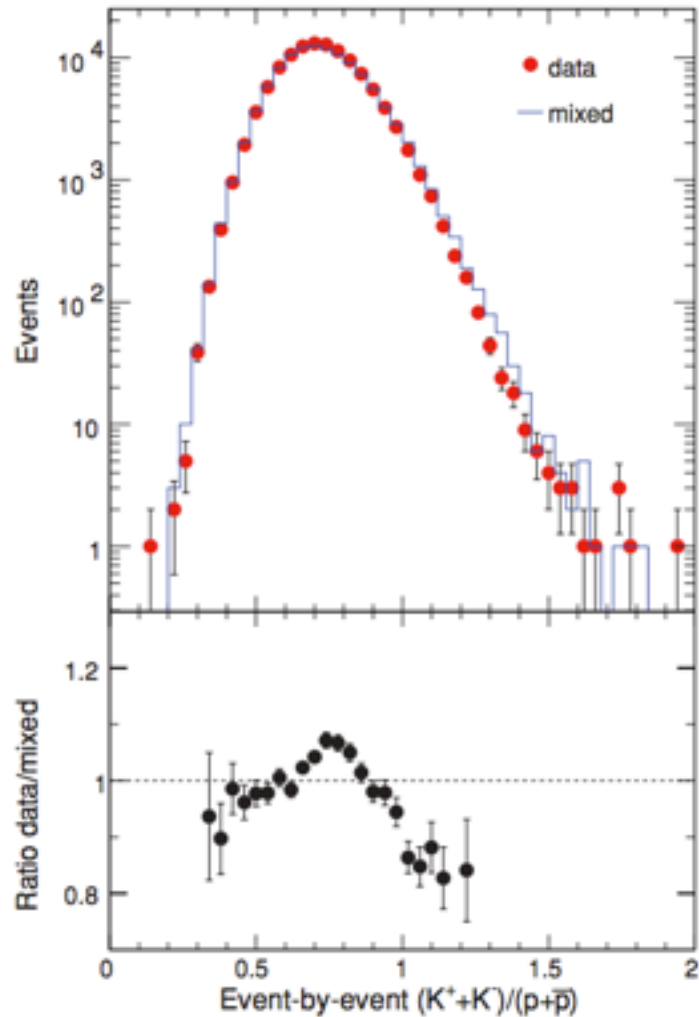


FIG. 2. (Color online) (Top) Event-by-event distribution of the $(K^+ + K^-)/(p + \bar{p})$ ratio at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 17.3$ GeV for real data events compared to the mixed event reference. (Bottom) The ratio data/mixed, where the convex shape indicates negative dynamical fluctuations. Only in the ratio plot, for better readability, statistically insignificant bins are not shown.

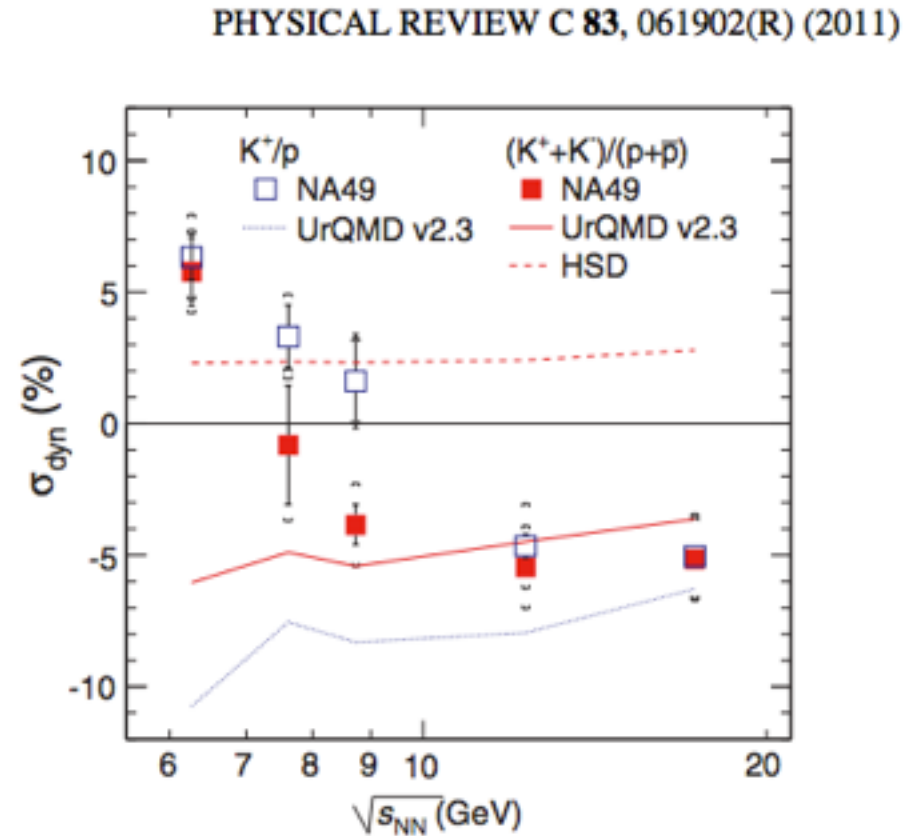
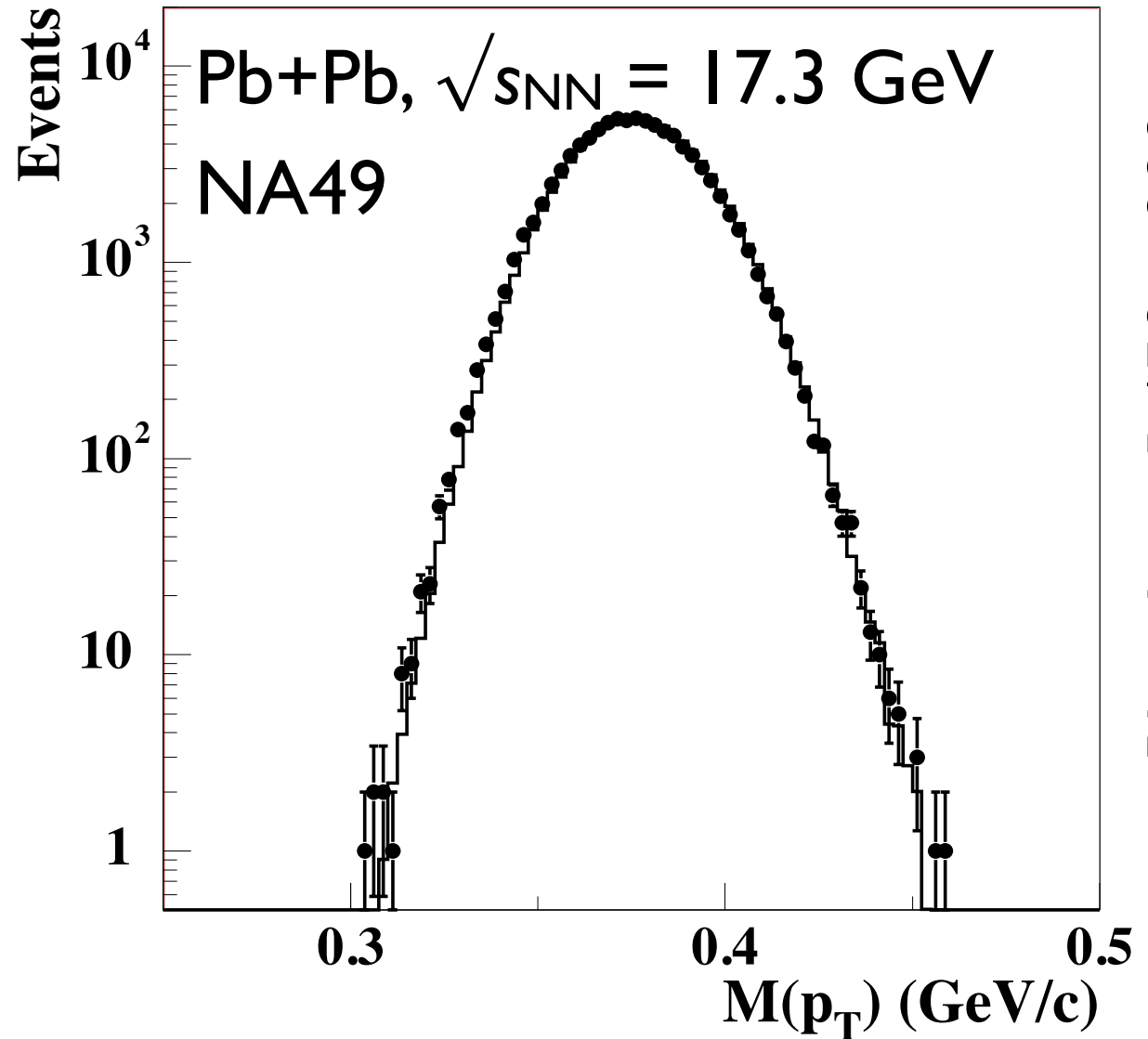


FIG. 4. (Color online) Energy dependence of the event-by-event dynamical fluctuations of the $(K^+ + K^-)/(p + \bar{p})$ and the K^+/p ratios. Symbols represent the NA49 measurements with statistical and systematic (brackets) uncertainties. Calculations within the UrQMD and Hadron-String Dynamics transport models, processed through an NA49 acceptance filter, are represented by lines. The statistical errors on the model results decrease from approximately 1.5% at 6.3 GeV to 0.5% at 17.3 GeV.

Global event mean p_T e-by-e

The most
expensive
measurement
of a Gaussian
in history!



Phys.Lett.B459, 1999.

Hadronic $p(T)$ spectra and radial hydro flow

- **Recall:**

The $p(T)$ spectrum reflects **two** freeze-out quantities:

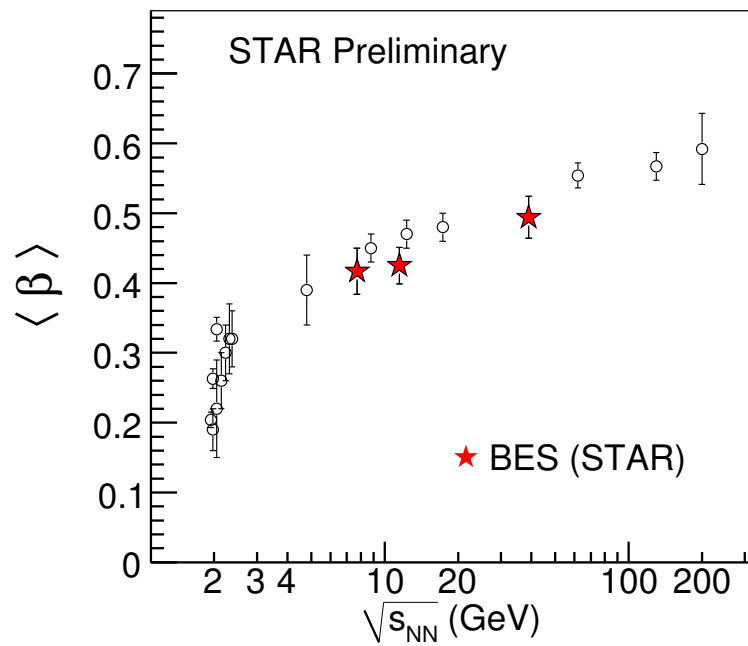
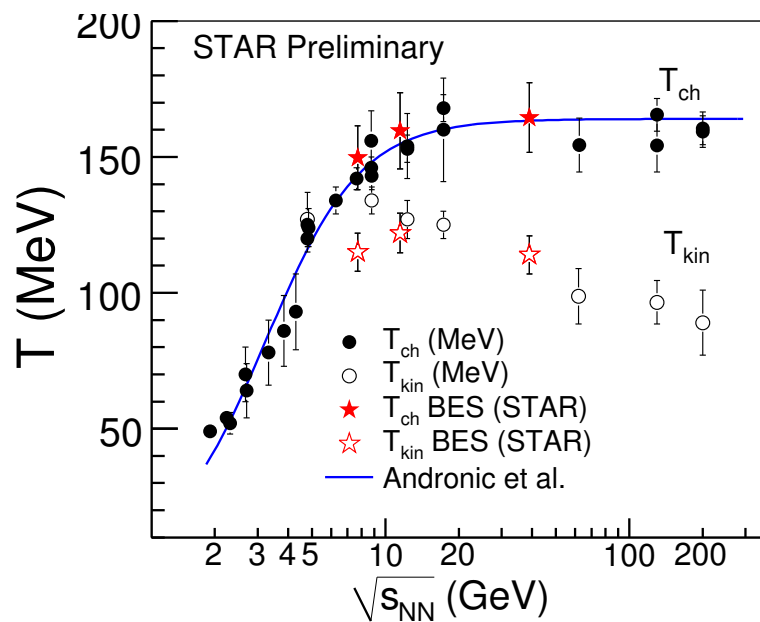
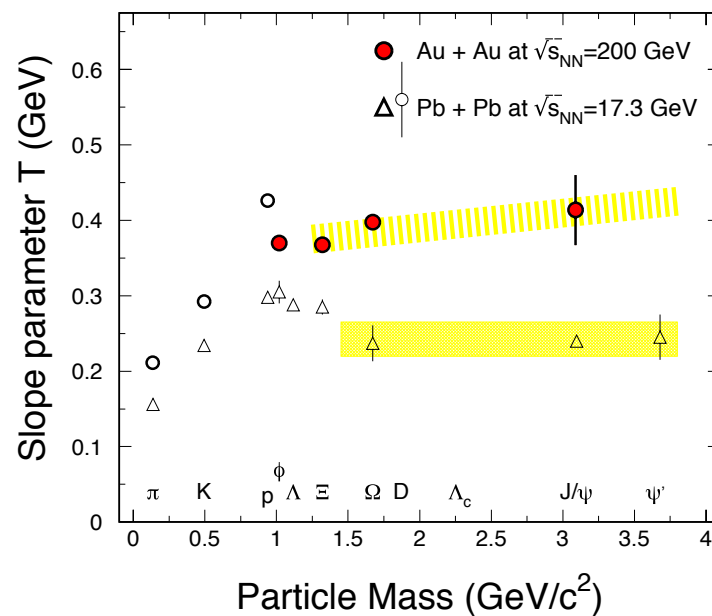
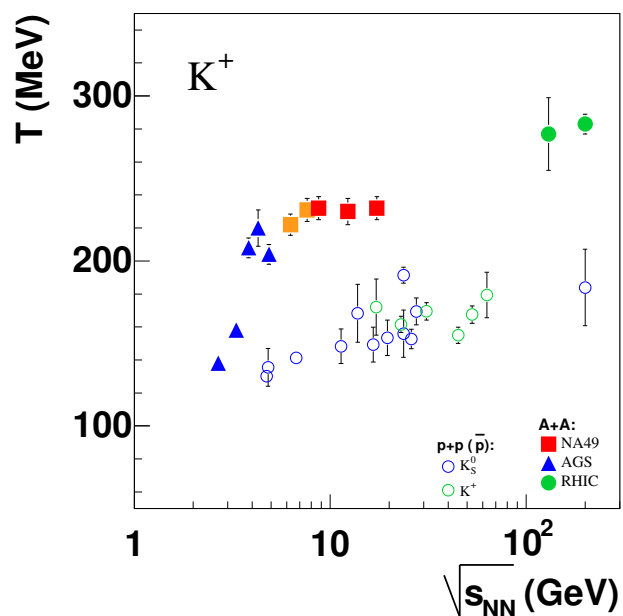
1. Thermal kinetic energy characterized by T_f
2. Radial expansion flow kinetic energy flow in a transverse velocity field $\langle\beta(r)\rangle$

Thus, $T = T_f + m_i \langle\beta_T\rangle^2$

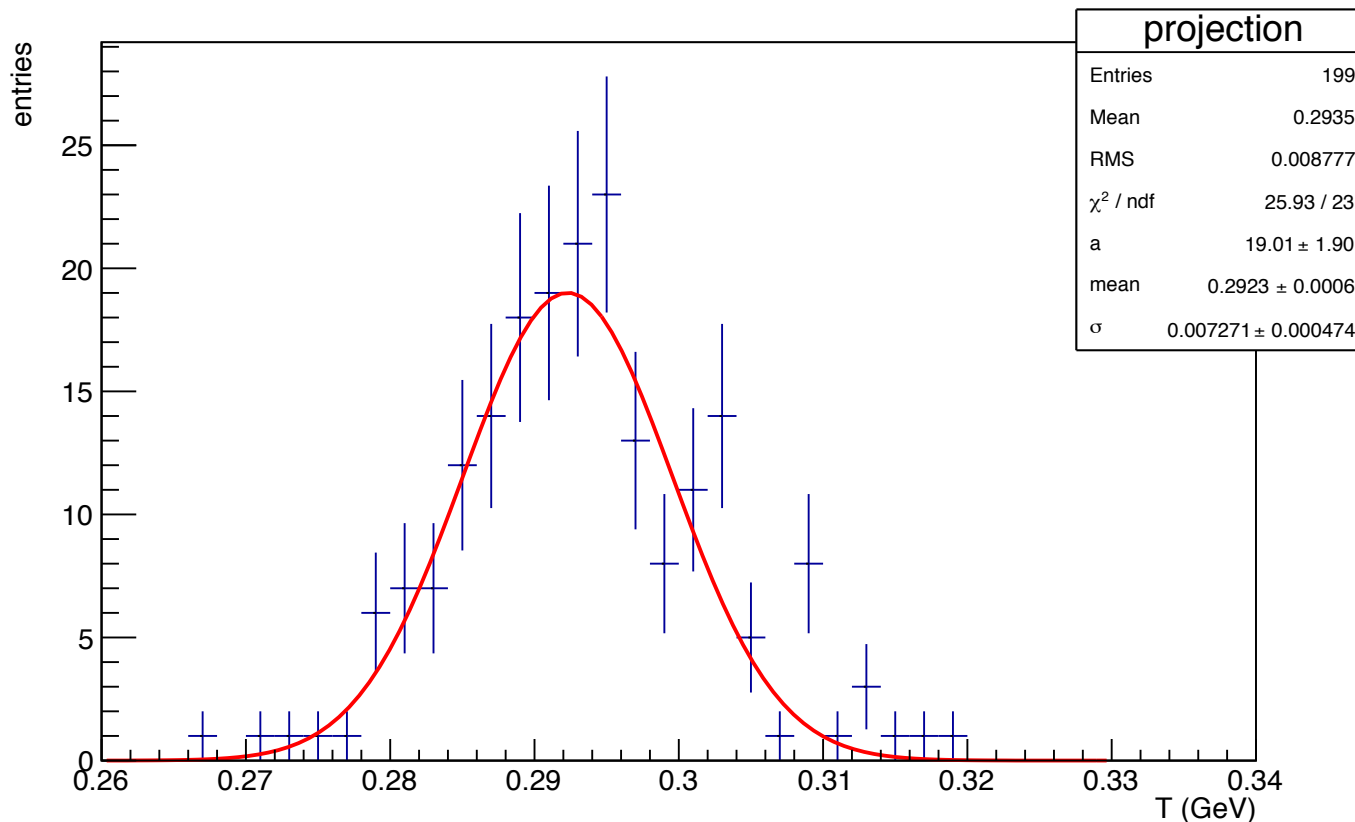
superposition in Maxwell-Boltzmann fit $\frac{1}{p_T} \frac{d^2 N}{dp dy} = \text{const} \cdot \exp(-p_T/T)$

Disentangle T_f and $\langle\beta_T\rangle$ by “Blast wave” fit
Schneidermann and Heinz PRC 48 (1993) 2462

Radial flow: ensemble data



Histogram of 200 ALICE event “temperatures”



- $\langle T \rangle = 294 \pm 8 \text{ MeV}$

- NOT a “Hagedorn” temperature

- caused by hydrodynamic radial expansion flow of the collision volume

Unexplored: is this mere statistics
or also influenced by radial flow fluctuations ?

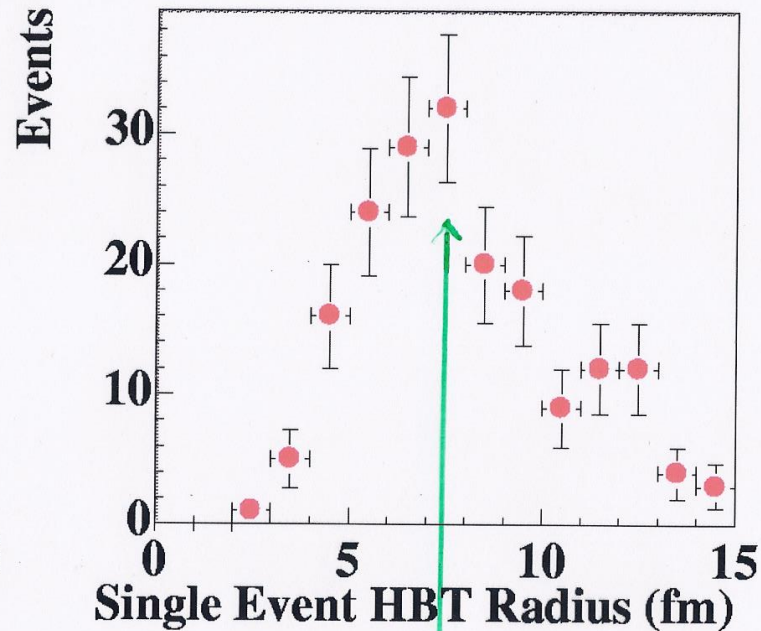
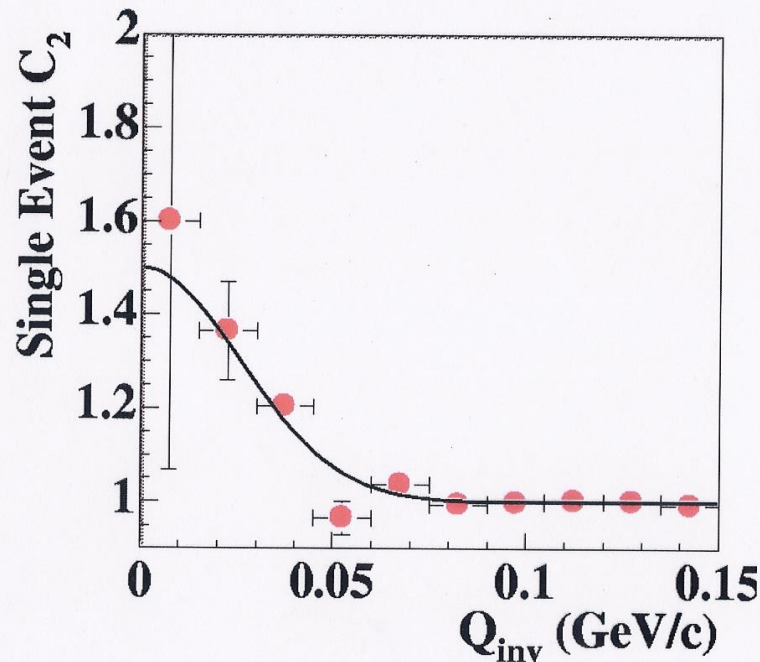
One could then proceed with event engineering: high/low flow selection !

One step further:

2 Pion Bose-Einstein Correlation - HBT e-by-e

Two-pion Bose correlation in individual events:

NA49 Pb+Pb Event-by-Event HBT



Acceptance $3.5 \lesssim y \lesssim 5$

⇓

ideal: $2 < y < 4$

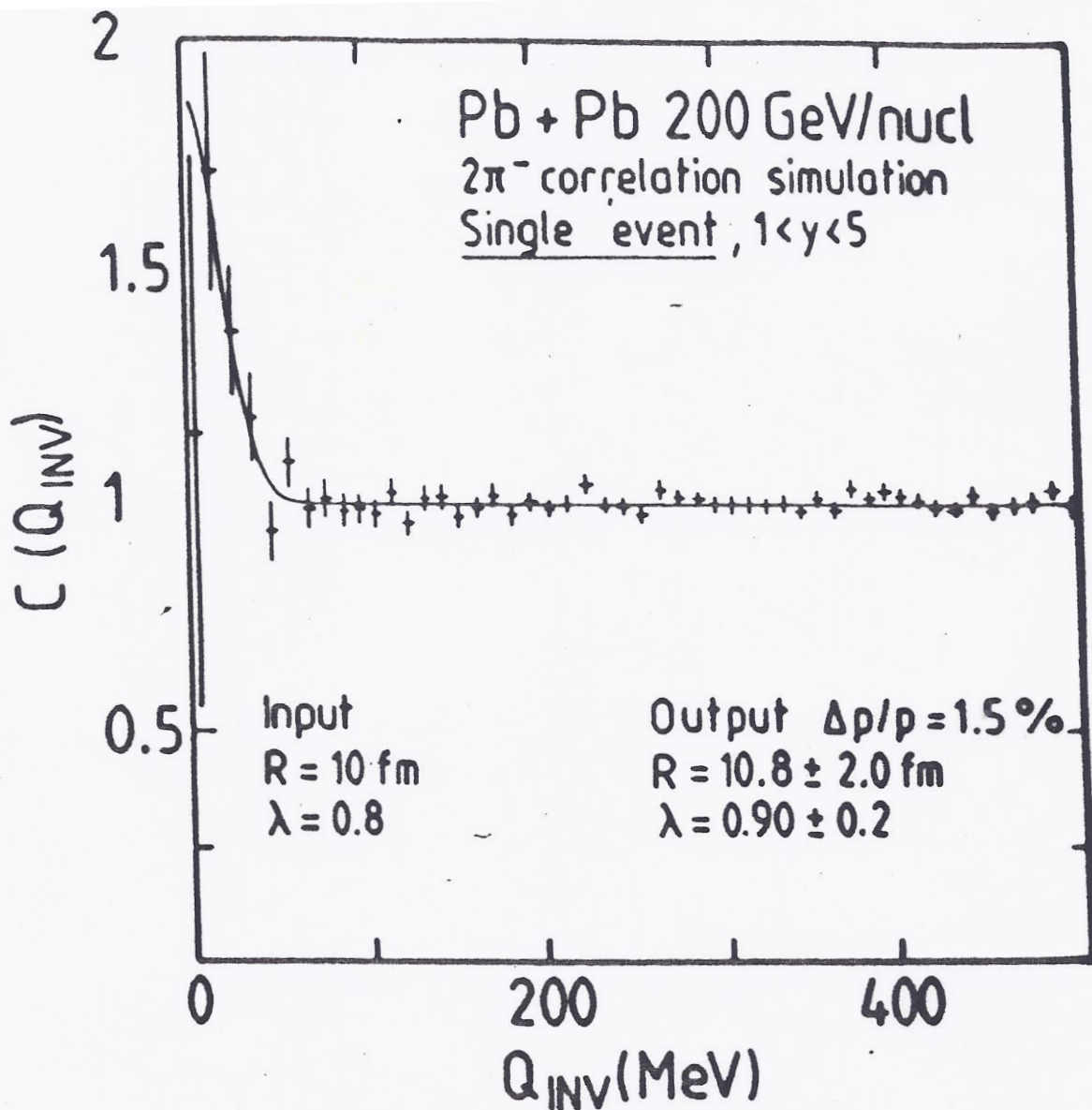
perhaps feasible at RHIC

$|y_{cm} - y| < 1$

ensemble average $R = 7.5$ fm

Width compatible with pion pair statistics in single events from Monte Carlo simulation (D. Ferenc)

HBT simulation at 1000 π^- per event

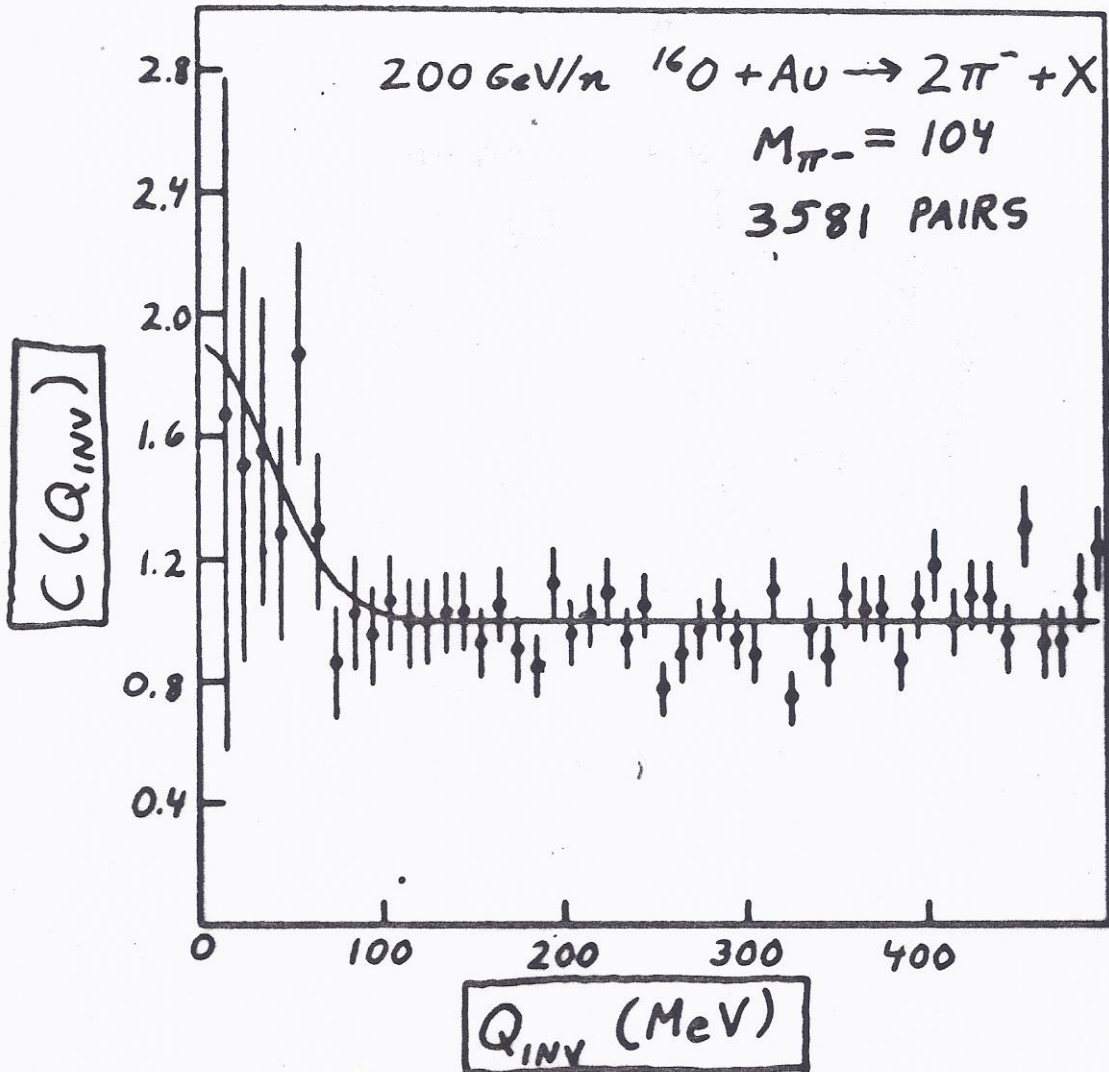


Fit to Q_{INV}
correlation
function yields
invariant radius
 R_{inv}

Not measured in
NA49 but in
ALICE!

SINGLE - EVENT
PION INTERFEROMETRY

NA35



$$C(Q_{INV}) \propto 1 + \lambda e^{-Q_{INV}^2 R^2 / 2} \leftarrow$$

$$(Q_{INV}^2 = Q^2 - Q_0^2, \quad Q = |\vec{p}_1 - \vec{p}_2|, \quad Q_0 = |E_1 - E_2|)$$

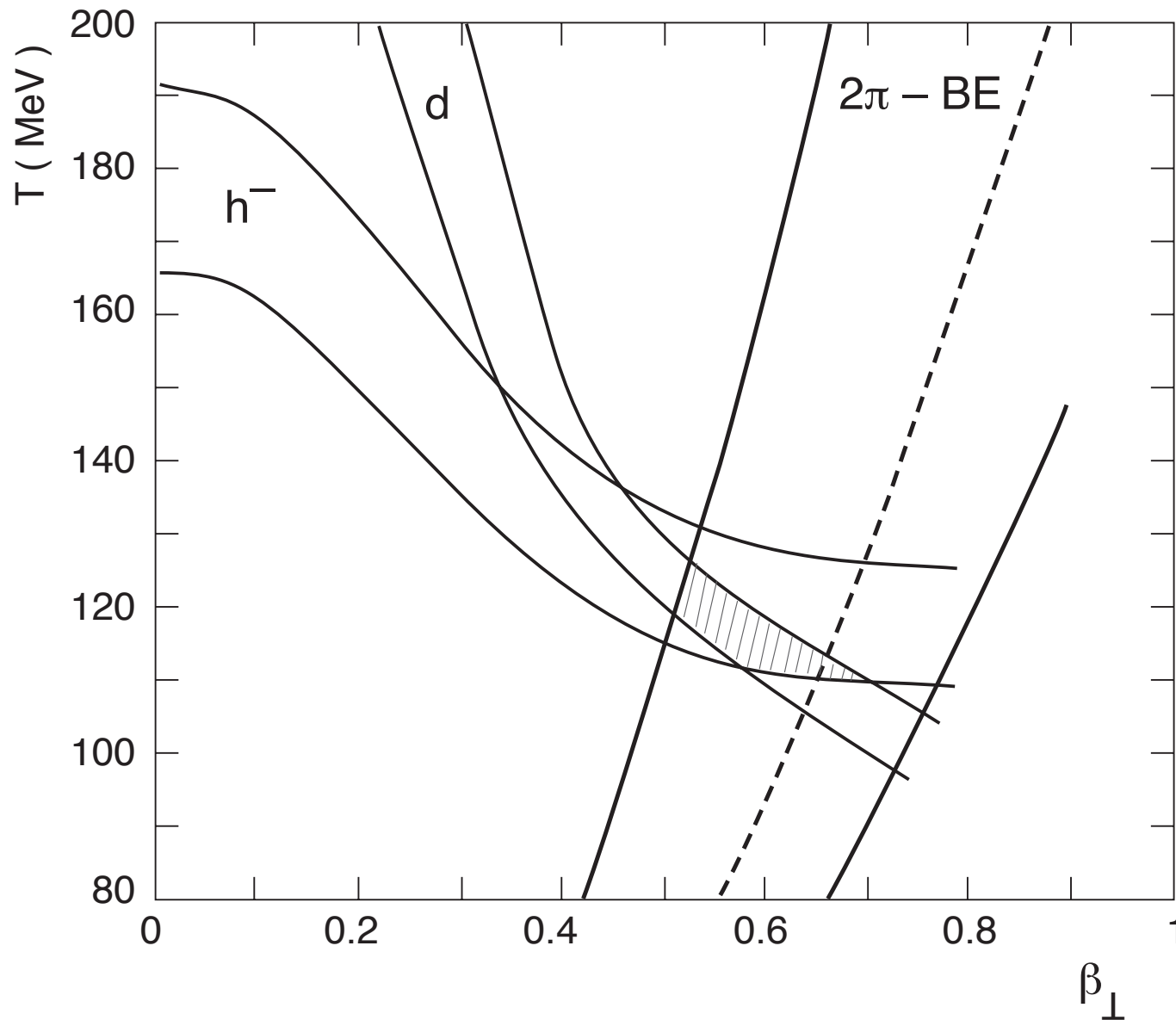
$$\rightarrow \begin{matrix} R = 5.2 \pm 1.3 \text{ fm} \\ \lambda = 0.90 \pm 0.45 \end{matrix} \leftarrow$$

Summary Event by Event Physics in A+A

- Well explored with higher Fourier Harmonics for Hydro flow v_2, v_3, v_4, \dots
- **Unexplored** for:
 - P(T) spectral inverse slope \gg Radial Flow (“zeroth” harmonic)
 - 2 Pion BE correlation \gg Fireball freeze-out shape / size
 - New event engineering?
 - First Results for Hadron-Ratio fluctuation \gg Critical point search

Backup

Combined P(T) and BE Analysis NA49



Blast wave model fits

