

Measurements of off-diagonal cumulants of net-charge, net-proton and net-kaon distributions at STAR

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Abstract

Study of event-by-event fluctuations of conserved charges, i.e. susceptibilities of conserved charges provides a powerful tool to understand and characterize the thermodynamic properties of the hot and dense QCD matter. The ratios of 2nd order off-diagonal to diagonal susceptibilities such as $\chi_{BS}^{1,1}/\chi_{S}^{2}$, $\chi_{QS}^{2}/\chi_{S}^{2}$ and $\chi_{QB}^{1,1}/\chi_{S}^{2}$, are sensitive to the phase of the matter created in heavy-ion collisions. We report various 2nd order off-diagonal cumulants (i.e. covariances) between net-charge, net-proton and net-kaon along with their ratios to the diagonal cumulants (i.e. variances) as a function of centrality at mid-rapidity in Au+Au collisions at Vs_{NN} = 200 GeV, measured by the STAR experiment at RHIC. These results help to extract the freeze-out parameters by comparing those with theoretical calculations. As the fluctuation measurements depend on the phase space acceptances, we have studied the transverse momentum and pseudorapidity window dependences of the cumulants. The results are reported here.

Introduction

> Susceptibilities of conserved quantities,

LHC? S. Gupta et al., Science, 332, 1525 (2011)

ormal nuclear

Quark Gluon Plasma

RHIC

Critical point

Q,B

 \boldsymbol{O}_{B}

Hadron gas

Baryochemical potential

 $\sigma_{Q,S}$

 $\mathcal{O}_{B,S}$

 \boldsymbol{O}

175 MeV

Variano

 σ_{ϱ}

 $\sigma_{B,Q}$

1.1

 $\sigma_{S,Q}$

 $C_{BS} = -3\frac{\lambda_{BS}}{2}$

 $C_{QS} = 3 \frac{\lambda_{QS}}{2}$

Results

Cumulants (Variances and Co-variances)

- such as, net-Baryon (B), net-Charge (Q), net-Strangeness(S) are sensitive to the onset of QCD phase transition.
- Lattice QCD simulations have shown that ratios of off-diagonal to diagonal susceptibilities are sensitive to Phase transition [3,4,8,9,10].



Recent Lattice, Hadron Resonance Gas (HRG) models have calculated these quantities at finite $\mu_{\rm B}$. In addition, HRG and UrQMD models use the proxies for B and S.

> In Experiments: **Proxy** used for B and S



Observables:
$$C_{BS} = -3\sigma_{B,S}^{1,1} / \sigma_{S}^{2}$$
, $C_{QS} = 3\sigma_{Q,S}^{1,1} / \sigma_{S}^{2}$ and $C_{QB} = \sigma_{Q,B}^{1,1} / \sigma_{S}^{2}$

The Goals of the present study are:

- Calculate these observable in the STAR experiment
- Compare results with HRG, UrQMD baseline and Lattice
- \succ Study the dependence on phase space window (η and p_{τ})

Analysis techniques

The STAR detector offers

- \succ Uniform p_{τ} and rapidity acceptance
- \succ Full 2π coverage
- Very good particle identification capabilities (TOF and TPC)

We have analyzed the experimental data for Au+Au collisions at $V_{NN} = 200$ GeV, a function of centrality, p_T and η windows.

> Particle Identification



Track: 0.2 < pT < 1.6 (GeV/c), $ \eta < 0.5$	
TPC 🔸	TPC + ToF
$\begin{array}{ c c } & \mbox{proton_1} \\ 0.4 < \mbox{pT} < 0.8 \mbox{(GeV/c)} \\ & n\sigma_{proton} < 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} {\sf proton_2} \\ {\sf 0.8 < pT < 1.6 (GeV/c)} \\ { n\sigma_{proton} < 2} \\ {\sf 0.6 < m^2 < 1.2 (GeV/c^2)^2} \end{array}$
kaon_1 0.2 < pT < 0.4 (GeV/c)	kaon_2 0.4 < pT < 1.6 (GeV/c)



as experiment under predict data.

Data show mild variation with centrality.

 \succ C_{RS} : Small but significant deviation from HRG towards lattice prediction \succ C_{OS} & C_{OB} : Higher compared to HRG and UrQMD.

Cumulants in a finite phase space acceptance

η window dependence

p_T window dependence





 \succ Variances and co-variances show strong dependence on η and p_{τ} acceptance window \succ C_{OS} and C_{OB} show decreasing trend with η and p_T acceptance window.

Summary

> The first measurement of off-diagonal cumulants of conserved charges are

Proxy: $Q = Q^+ - Q^ B = p - \overline{p}$ $S = k^+ - k^-$



$ n\sigma_{kaon} < 2$	$ p < 2 \ GeV/c, n\sigma_{kaon} < 2 $
p < 0.6 (GeV/c)	$0.15 < m^2 < 0.2 \; (GeV/c^2)^2$

charge

0.2 < pT < 1.6 (GeV/c)

Centrality determination

Use charged particles (within $0.5 < |\eta| < 1.0$)

excluding the analysis region in order to avoid auto correlation.

(|**η**| < 0.5)

- Centrality bin width correction: to suppress the volume fluctuation.
- Statistical errors : Using analytical methods of error propagation [6][7].
- Efficiency correction : Using binomial response functions with separate efficiencies for positive and negative charged particles, k⁺, k⁻, proton and antiproton.

References: [1] M. M. Aggarwal *et al.* (STAR Collaboration) Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 022302 (2010). [2] L. Adamczyk et al. (STAR Collaboration) Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 092301 (2014). [3] A. Majumder *et al.* Phys. Rev. C 74, 054901 (2006). [4] V. Koch et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 95, 182301 (2005). [5] C. Athanasiou et al. Phys. Rev. D 82, 074008 (2010). [6] G Maurice and M A Kendall The Advanced Theory of Statistics vol 1 2nd edn (1945). [7] A Chatterjee et al. J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 43 125103 (2016). [8] F. Karsch and K. Redlich, Phys. Lett.B 695, 136142 (2011). [9] A. Bazavov *et al*, arXiv: 1701.04325 [hep_lat]. [10] Z. Yang, X. Luo, B. Mohanty, Phys. Rev. C 95, 014914 (2017).



presented for Au+Au collisions at $Vs_{NN} = 200$ GeV using pion, kaon and protons.

- \succ Off-diagonal cumulants show strong centrality, p_{τ} and η dependence.
- \succ Data show non-zero C_{BS} although no strange-baryon is present in the data sample.
- \blacktriangleright Direct comparison to lattice QCD (T_c, $\mu_{\rm B}$ =0) is not possible by using proxies . Results of HRG and UrQMD deviate from STAR data.

Outlook:

Beam Energy dependence of the ratio of off-diagonal to diagonal cumulants will be presented in near future.

The STAR Collaboration drupal.star.bnl.gov/STAR/presentations

