





# Fluctuations and Correlations as a signal of Deconfinement

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#### in collaboration with

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6th International Workshop on Critical Point and Onset of Deconfinement Dubna, Russia

August 23, 2010

## The Phase Diagram of QCD



√s

Many factors lead to the **"background" fluctuations** that can mask the signal of the critical point and therefore **have to be** carefully **studied** and **accounted for**:

- limited size of colliding system
- fluctuations of initial condition of heavy-ion collisions
- event-by-event fluctuations of the collision geometry
- experimental acceptance
- statistical fluctuations

• ...

In order to understand the "background" fluctuations we apply models,

where no phase transition is implemented

- wounded nucleon model
- statistical model of hadron-resonance gas
- transport models HSD and UrQMD

<sup>•</sup> 

# **Basic Concept of HSD Transport Approaches**

HSD – Hadron-String-Dynamics transport approach

Ehehalt, Cassing, Nucl.Phys. A602 (1996) 449; Cassing, Bratkovskaya, Phys. Rep.308 (1999) 65.

the phase-space density f<sub>i</sub> follows the transport equations

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \left( \nabla_{\vec{p}} H \right) \nabla_{\vec{r}} - \left( \nabla_{\vec{r}} H \right) \nabla_{\vec{p}} \right) f_i(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t) = I_{coll}(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_M)$$

with collision terms Icoll describing:

elastic and inelastic hadronic reactions:

baryon-baryon, meson-baryon, meson-meson

- formation and decay of baryonic and mesonic resonances
- string formation and decay

(for inclusive particle production: BB -> X , mB -> X, X =many particles)

implementation of detailed balance on the level of 1<->2

and 2<->2 reactions (+ 2<->n multi-particle reactions in HSD !)

 no explicit phase transition from hadronic to partonic degrees of freedom (implemented in PHSD: Cassing, Bratkovskaya Phys. Rev. C78 (2008) 034919)

# **Fluctuations in the number of participants**

VK, Haussler, Gorenstein, Bratkovskaya, Bleicher, Stoecker, Phys. Rev. C73 (2006) 034902; C78 (2008) 024906



Even with fixed number of **projectile participants**  $N_p^{proj}$  the full number of participants  $N_p$  can fluctuate due to participant fluctuation in the **target**  $N_p^{targ}$ . Participants number fluctuations reflect in the observable fluctuations (e.g. multiplicity fluctuations)



the participant number one needs to consider only the most central collisions!

### **Statistical and HSD Model Results for Ratio Fluctuations**

#### Gorenstein, Hauer, VK, Bratkovskaya, Phys. Rev. C 79(2009) 024907



Large difference in SM and the transport model predictions for  $\omega$  with increasing energy!

For ratio fluctuations the measure

$$\sigma^2 \equiv \frac{\langle \Delta (N_A/N_B)^2 \rangle}{\langle N_A/N_B \rangle^2}$$

is used. Assuming  $|\Delta N_A| \ll \langle N_A \rangle$ ,  $|\Delta N_B| \ll \langle N_B \rangle$ it can be rewritten as:

$$\sigma^{2} \cong \frac{\omega_{A}}{\langle N_{A} \rangle} + \frac{\omega_{B}}{\langle N_{B} \rangle} - 2\rho_{AB} \left[ \frac{\omega_{A}\omega_{B}}{\langle N_{A} \rangle \langle N_{B} \rangle} \right]^{1/2}$$

After subtraction of  $\sigma$  for mixed events one gets:

$$\sigma_{dyn} \equiv \pm |\sigma^2 - \sigma_{mix}^2|^{1/2} \times 100\%$$

• For  $\sigma_{\mbox{\tiny dyn}}$  SM and HSD differ at low energies in contrast to  $\omega!$ 

# K/ $\pi$ Ratio Fluctuations: Transport vs Data



• Exp. data show a plateau from top SPS up to RHIC energies and an increase towards lower SPS energies.

#### evidence for a critical point at low SPS energies ?

• But the HSD results shows the same behavior.

• K/ $\pi$  ratio fluctuations are driven by hadronic sources. No evidence for a critical point in the K/ $\pi$  ratio ?

HSD: Phys. Rev. C 79 (2009) 024907 UrQMD: J. Phys. G 30 (2004) S1381, PoS CFRNC2006,017 NA49: 0808.1237 STAR: 0901.1795

# **Jet energy loss**



# Jet suppression: dN/dφ (HSD)



### New: nonperturbative treatment of all medium interactions





Fig. 1. (Color on-line) Preliminary associated particle distributions in  $\Delta \eta$  and  $\Delta \phi$  with respect to the trigger hadron for associated particles with 2 GeV/ $c < p_T^{assoc} < p_T^{trig}$  in 0-12% central Au+Au collisions. Two different trigger  $p_T$  selections are shown:  $3 < p_T^{trig} < 4$  GeV/c (upper panel) and  $4 < p_T^{trig} < 6$  GeV/c (lower panel). No background was subtracted.

FIG. 2: (color online) Per-trigger correlated yield with  $p_T^{trig} > 2.5 \text{ GeV/c}$  as a function of  $\Delta \eta$  and  $\Delta \phi$  for  $\sqrt{s}$  and  $\sqrt{s_{_{NN}}}=200 \text{ GeV}$  (a) PYTHIA p+p and (b) PHOBOS 0-30% central Au+Au collisions. (c) Near-side yield integrated

### I: High $p_{\tau}$ particle correlations in HSD vs. STAR data



#### HSD vs. STAR:

away side structure is suppressed in Au+Au collisions in comparison to p+p, however, HSD doesn't provide enough high p<sub>T</sub> suppression
to reproduce the STAR Au+Au data
near-side ridge structure is NOT seen in HSD!

### II: Intermediate $p_{\tau}$ particle correlations in HSD vs. PHOBOS data



#### HSD vs. PHOBOS:

away side structure is suppressed in Au+Au collisions in comparison to p+p, however, HSD doesn't provide enough high p<sub>T</sub> suppression
to reproduce the PHOBOS Au+Au data
near-side ridge structure is NOT seen in HSD!

V. Konchakovski, CPOD, Dubna, Russia

### **Summary**

- The systematic study of fluctuations and correlations in microscopic transport approaches has been performed as a function of centrality, energy, experimental acceptance and system size. The results can be used as a baseline for the experimental and theoretical study of deconfinement and the critical point.
- The fluctuations in the number of target participants for fixed projectile participants - strongly influence all observable fluctuations.
- HSD results for the K/ $\pi$  ratio fluctuations show that it grows at low SPS energies, the same as in the data!
- The near-side ridge in the wide range of pseudorapidity Δη as well as strong far-side jet suppression seen in the experimental data from the STAR, PHENIX and PHOBOS collaborations are not reproduced by hadron-string dynamics

# **Thanks to:**

### Elena Bratkovskaya

### Mark Gorenstein

### **Wolfgang Cassing**

### **Olena Linnyk**

Vitalii Ozvenchuk

### Jaakko Manninen

JUSTUS-LIEBIG-UNIVERSITÄT GIESSEN



### **Beyond the Average Quantities: Fluctuations and Correlations**

While average values of distributions can coincide, the higher moments of distributions can be different

$$\langle X^n \rangle \equiv \sum_X X^n P(X)$$

(where X – is an observable e.g. multiplicity)



One can construct measures to study fluctuations and correlations:

• Multiplicity fluctuations in some acceptance (charge, strangeness, etc.)  $((\Delta N)^2) = (N^2) = (N^2)^2$ 

$$\omega = \frac{\langle (\Delta N)^2 \rangle}{\langle N \rangle} = \frac{\langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2}{\langle N \rangle}$$

- **Ratio fluctuations** in the acceptance (ratio of different species)  $\sigma_{dyn}, \nu, etc.$
- Correlations between different species in the acceptance

$$\rho_{AB} \equiv \frac{\langle \Delta N_A \Delta N_B \rangle}{\left[ \langle (\Delta N_A)^2 \rangle \langle (\Delta N_B)^2 \rangle \right]^{1/2}}$$

Correlations between multiplicities in different acceptance intervals

Skewness and kurtosis

23-August-2010

## HSD – a microscopic model for heavy-ion reactions

- very good description of particle production in pp, pA, AA reactions
- unique description of nuclear dynamics from low (~100 MeV) to ultrarelativistic (~20 TeV) energies



# **Centrality dependence of angular correlations**



Near-side jet is unchanged for all centralities

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W. Cassing, K. Gallmeister

NPA 748 (2005) 241

# **Background subtraction for Au+Au collisions**



• Background can mask the signal and should be subtracted. Especially for soft  $p_T$  cuts when there are a lot of bulk particles in the associative  $p_T$  region.

# Summary

near adina hadrons away Medium

#### The near-side ridge structure is NOT seen in HSD:

1.0 1/N<sub>trig</sub>dN/dŋd¢ 0.8 0.6 HSD: AU+AU, p; (4-6) x (2-4) GeV/c 0.4 1.00 0.2 0.50 0.30 0.0 0.16 1.5 0.12 0.08 1.0 0.04 0.00 0.5 24/17 -0.10 -2 M -0.5

The near-side ridge in the wide range of pseudorapidity  $\Delta \eta$  seen in the experimental data from the STAR and PHOBOS collaborations is not reproduced by hadron-string dynamics

