

Correlations, Fluctuations and the Observability of QCD Critical Phenomena at SPS and RHIC

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Outline

- Critical phenomena and HI collisions
- Probe-medium interactions in HI collisions
- Medium structure at decoupling
- Event structure at RHIC – a summary
- Collision-energy dependence: SPS \leftrightarrow RHIC
- Measure definitions

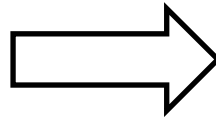
Critical Phenomena and HI Collisions

collision system: A, B, \sqrt{s}, b

$T_0, \mu_B, \mu_S, \beta(\eta, \phi, b)$

bulk properties

(parton) probe



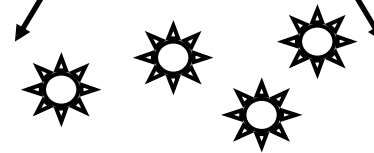
local
medium
state



probe
modifications

critical phenomena: unusual
correlation states of the medium

momentum
correlations

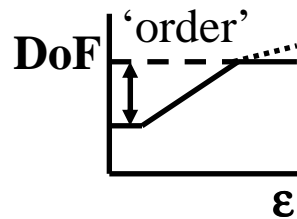
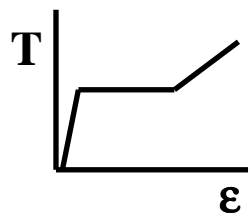


fragment
distributions
(NMF)

charge, flavor,
baryon-number
correlations

inclusive hadron spectra, yields

caloric curve



correlation measurement 'by other means'

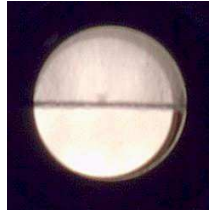
parametric variation of global
variables: 'singularities'

parton probes may reveal structure,
but *also* disturb the medium state

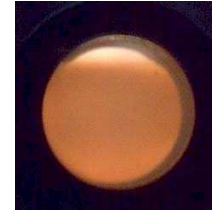
Observing Critical Phenomena

critical opalescence:
sodium hexafluoride

$T < T_c$



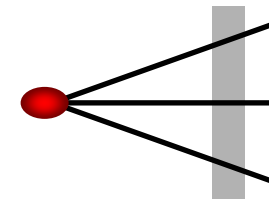
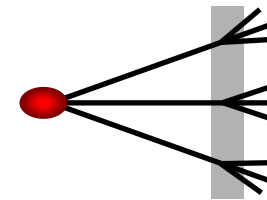
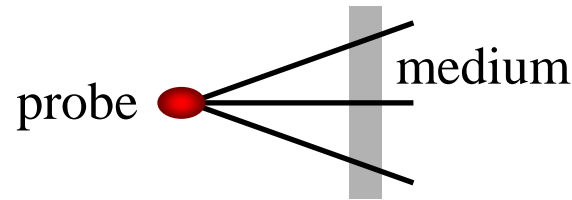
$T = T_c$



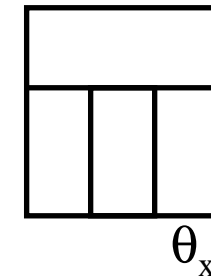
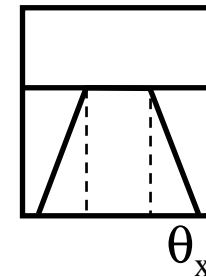
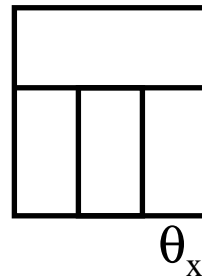
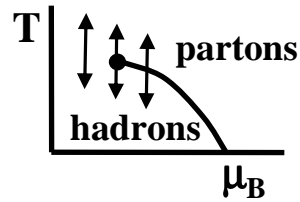
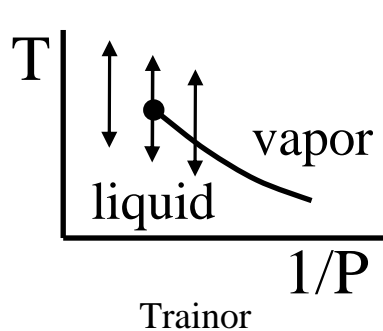
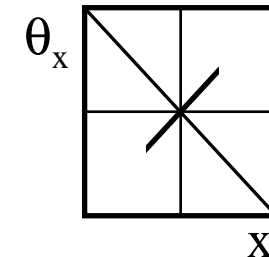
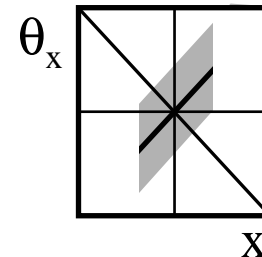
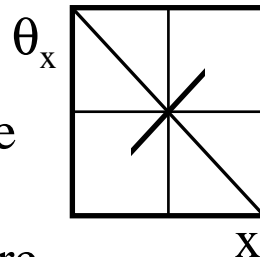
$T > T_c$



liquid-gas
critical point



- At critical point:
- density acquires fractal structure (compare to NMF distributions)
 - probe (light) scatters off structure



changes in probe-medium correlation structure

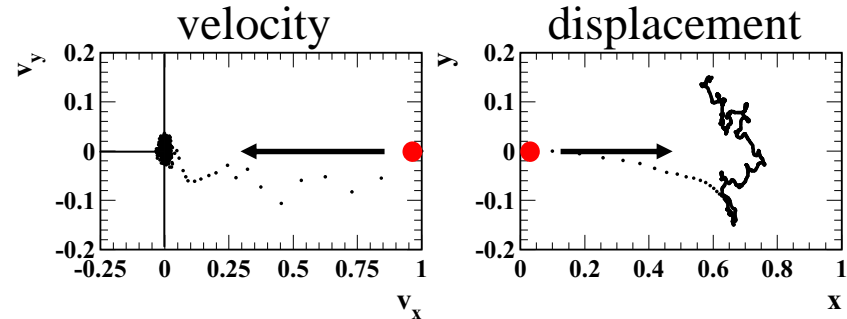
Thermalization

dissipation of probe motion in 2D

Langevin equation:

$$\dot{\vec{v}}(t) = -\frac{1}{\tau} \vec{v}(t) + \vec{a}_{stoch}(t) + \vec{a}_{mcs}(t)$$

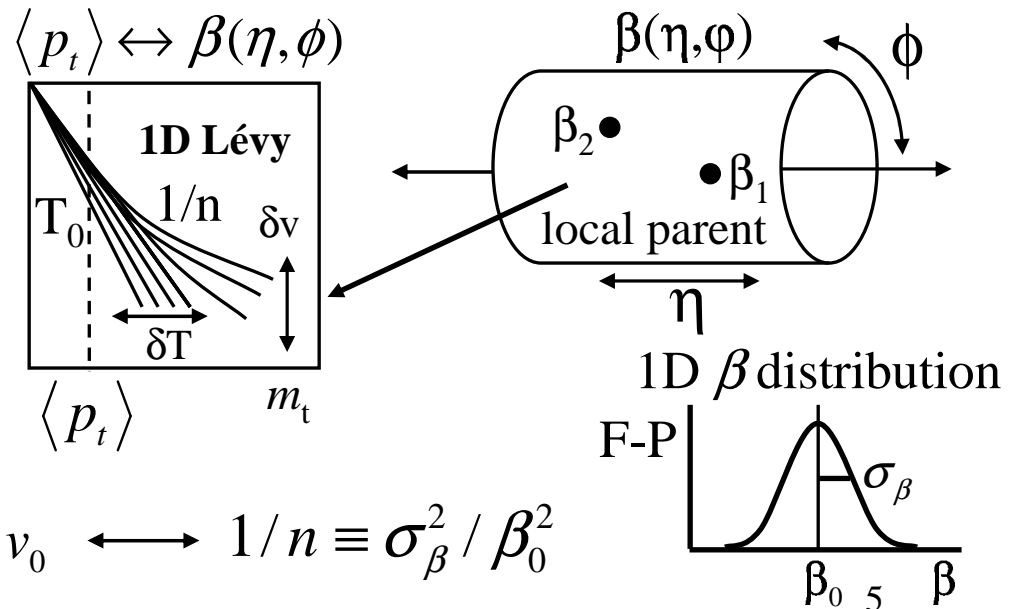
probe particle in dissipative medium



Brownian motion

Langevin \rightarrow Fokker-Planck \rightarrow 2D
velocity/temp distribution $\beta(\eta, \phi)$

- point mass vs minimum-bias parton distribution
- $\beta(\eta, \phi)$: velocity/temperature structure of color medium

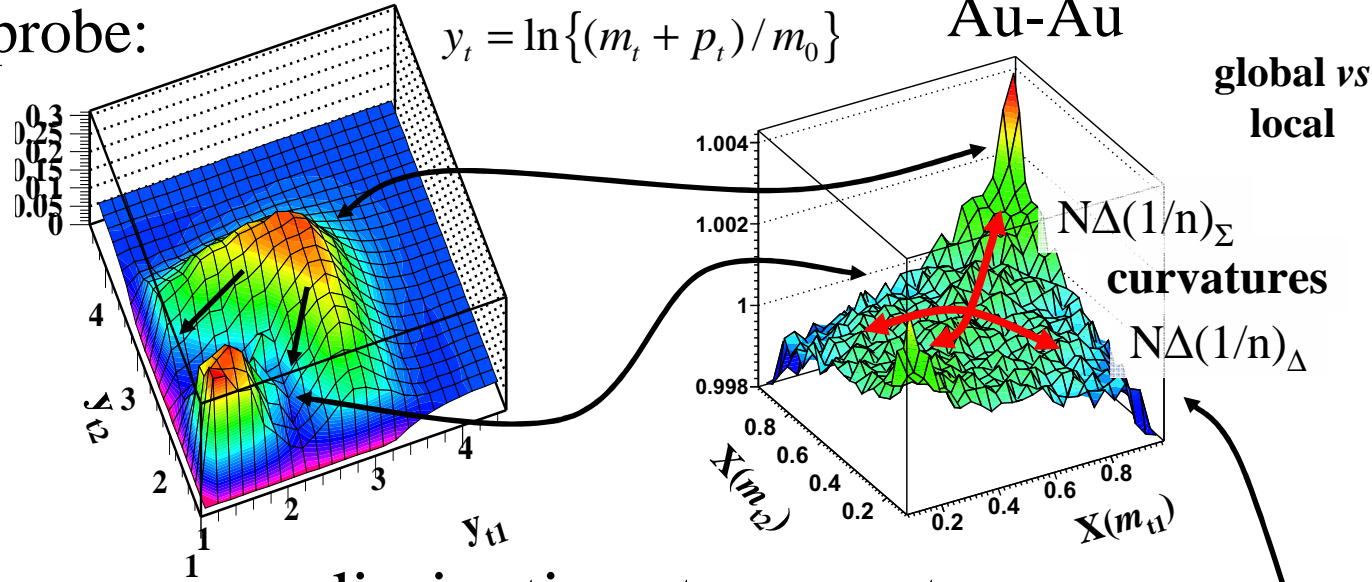


Lévy distribution: $A/(1 + \beta_0 m_t / n)^n$

$$\delta\beta / \beta_0 \Rightarrow \delta T / T_0, \delta v / v_0 \longleftrightarrow 1/n \equiv \sigma_\beta^2 / \beta_0^2$$

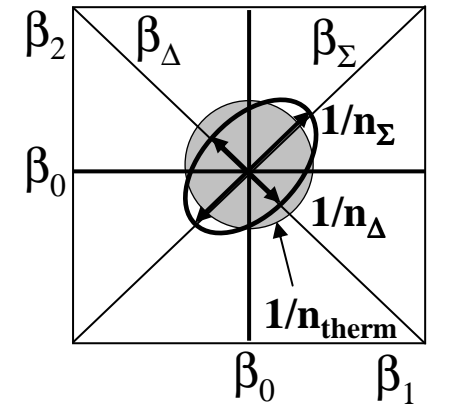
Minijet Dissipation

p-p minijets
probe:



R_{AA} by other means

2D β distribution



$$\Delta(1/n)_x = 1/n_x - 1/n_{\text{therm}}$$

$\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations:

$$\Delta\sigma_{p_t:n}^2 \propto N(1/n)_\Sigma - N(1/n)_\Delta$$

STAR preliminary

dissipation: transport on y_t

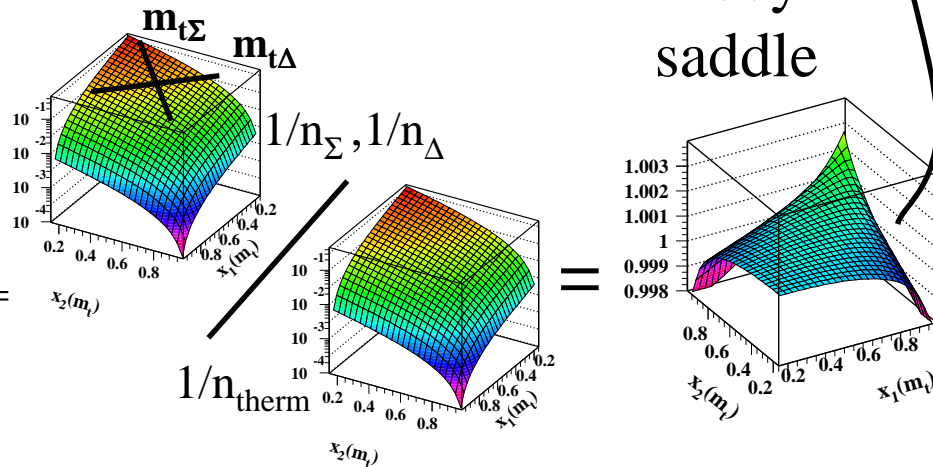
2D Lévy: sibling/mixed pair ratio

1D: $A/(1 + \beta_0 m_t/n)^n$

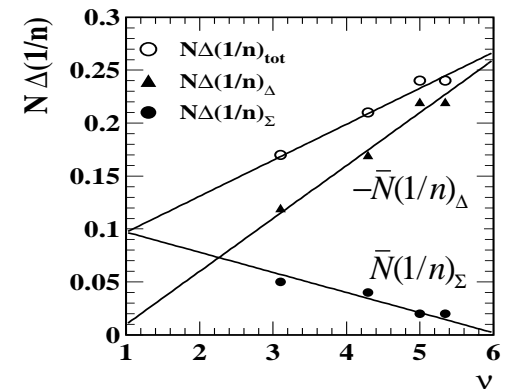
2D:

$$\frac{\left[1 + \frac{\beta_0 m_\Sigma}{2n}\right]^{2n} \left[1 - \frac{\beta_0 m_\Delta}{2n + \beta_0 m_\Sigma}\right]^n}{\left[1 + \frac{\beta_0 m_\Sigma}{2n_\Sigma}\right]^{2n_\Sigma} \left[1 - \frac{\beta_0 m_\Delta}{2n_\Sigma + \beta_0 m_\Sigma}\right]^{n_\Delta}} =$$

Trainor



saddle curvatures



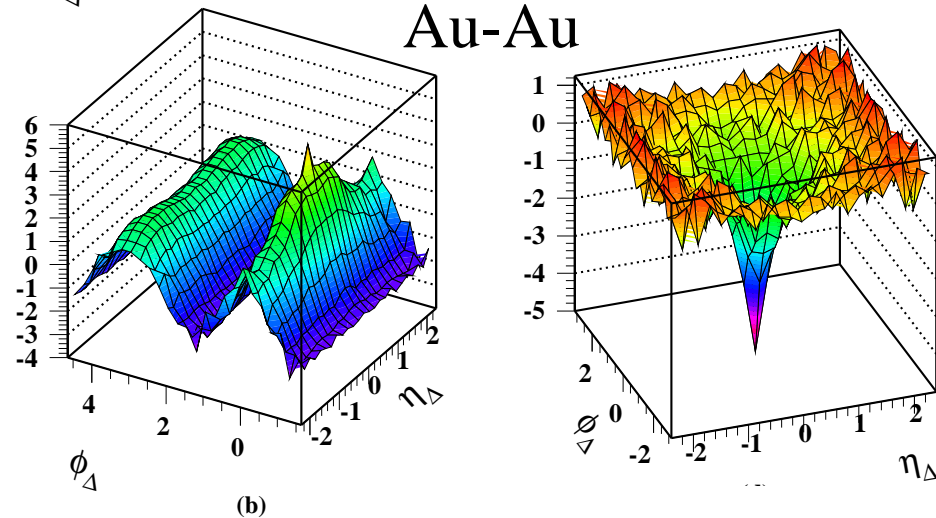
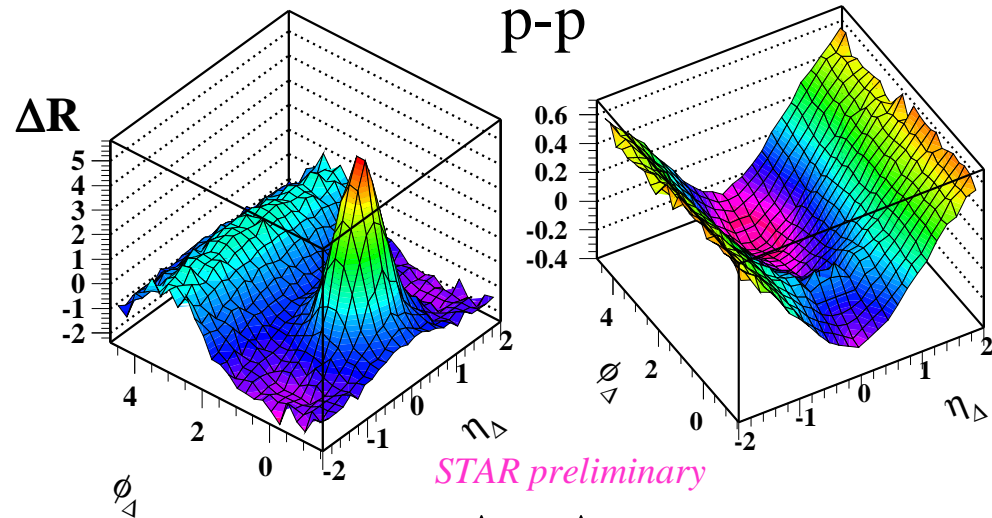
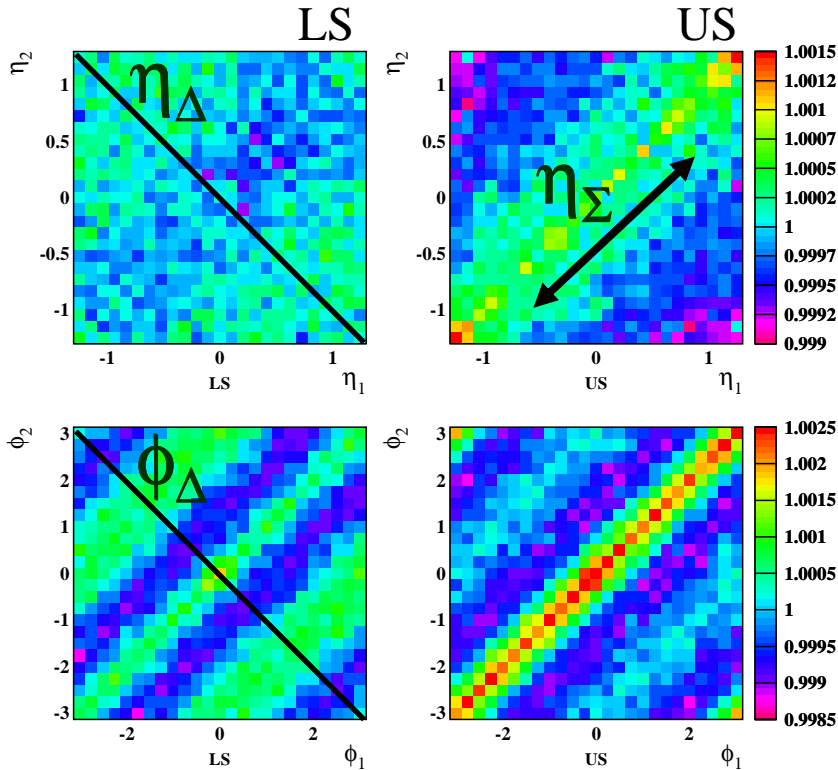
Joint Autocorrelations on $\eta \otimes \phi$

lossless
projection

$$A(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \cdot f(t + \tau) dt$$

isoscalar
CI = LS + US

isovector
CD = LS - US



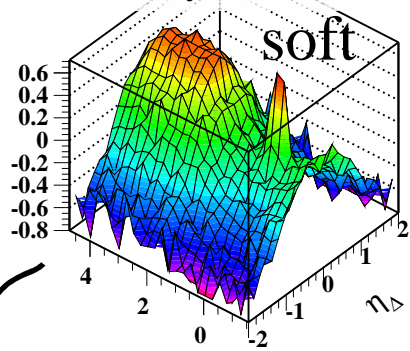
correlations on (x_1, x_2)
invariant on x_Σ ('stationary')
all structure retained on x_Δ
→ autocorrelations on x_Δ

Trainor

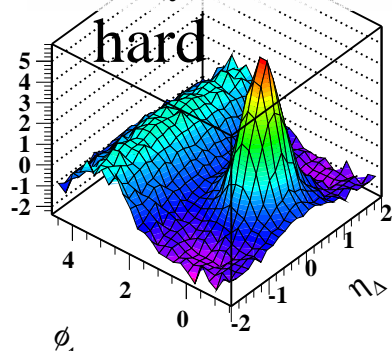
Number Correlations on $\eta \otimes \phi$

p-p reference

$0.15 < p_t < 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$



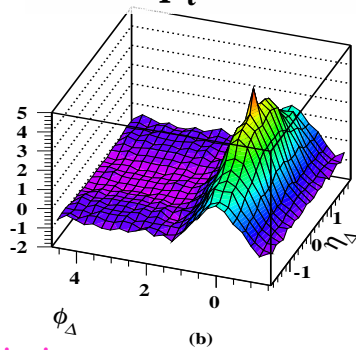
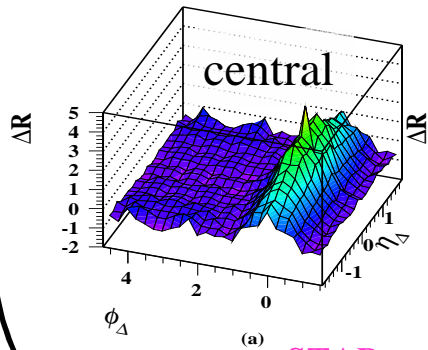
$0.5 < p_t < 2.0 \text{ GeV}/c$



isoscalar angular correlations:
in-medium probe modifications

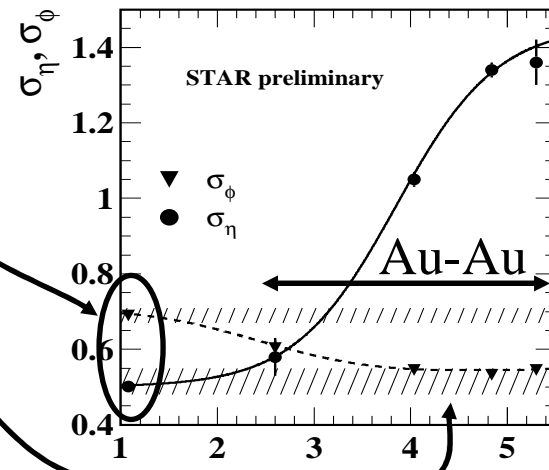
- elongation on η_Δ
- narrowing on ϕ_Δ

Au-Au collisions $0.15 < p_t < 2.0 \text{ GeV}/c$



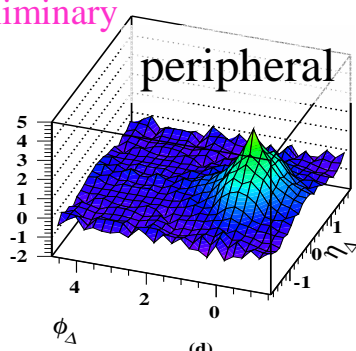
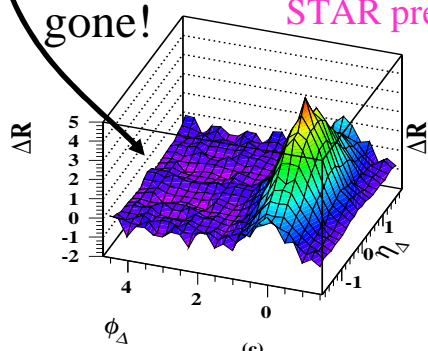
soft partons probe
color medium properties

minijet peak widths



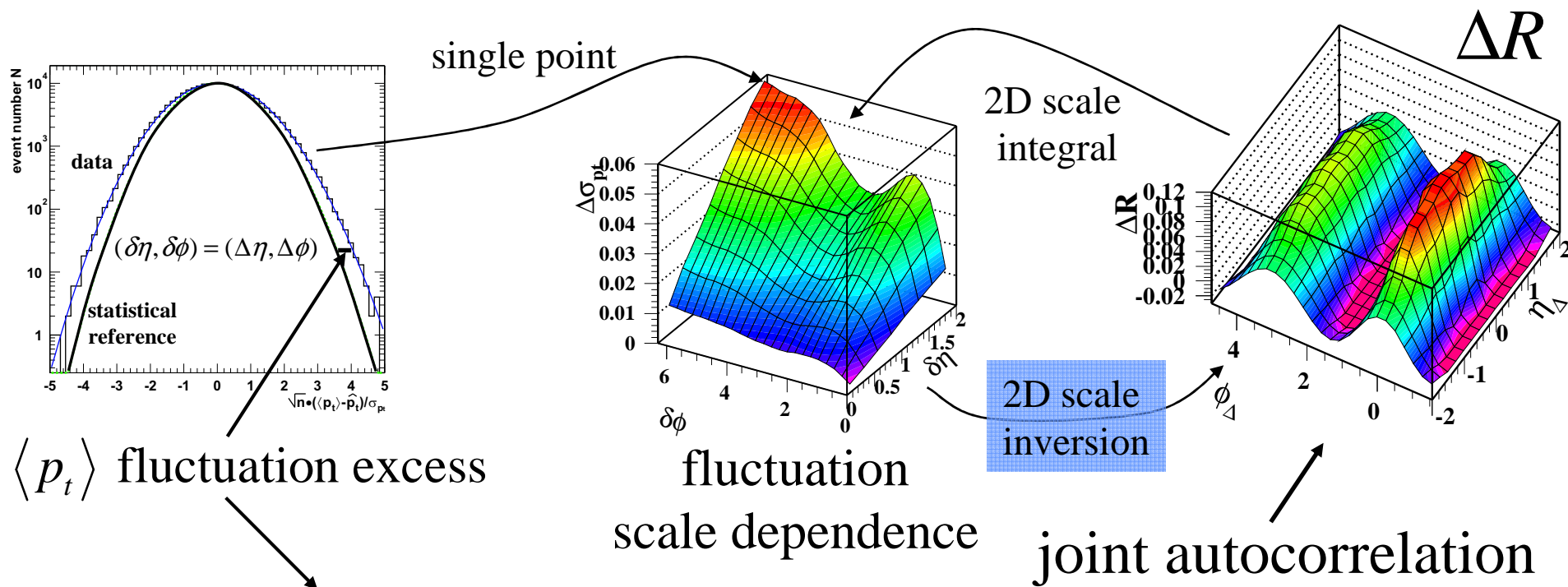
gone!

STAR preliminary



Trainer

Fluctuations and Correlations



$$\Delta\sigma_{p_t:n}^2 \equiv (p_k(\delta x) - n_k(\delta x)\hat{p})^2 / n_k - \sigma_{\hat{p}_t}^2$$

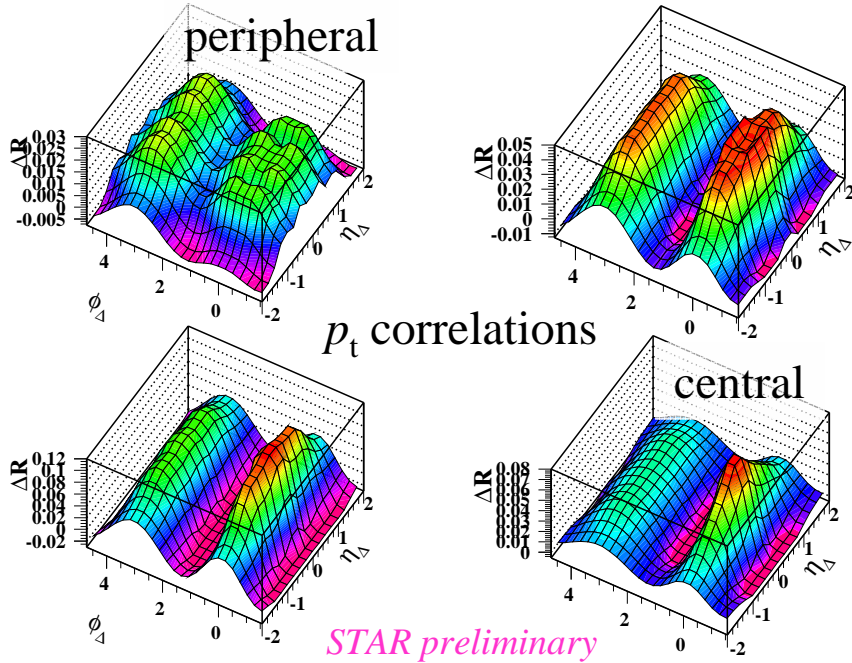
$$\Delta R \propto (p_t - n\hat{p}_t)_i \cdot (p_t - n\hat{p}_t)_j / \sqrt{n_i n_j}$$

$$\Delta\sigma_{p_t:n}^2(m\varepsilon_\eta, n\varepsilon_\phi) = 4\hat{p}^2 \sum_{k=1}^m \varepsilon_\eta \sum_{l=1}^n \varepsilon_\phi \left(1 - \frac{k-1/2}{m}\right) \left(1 - \frac{l-1/2}{n}\right) \left\{ \frac{d^2 \bar{n}}{d\eta_\Delta d\phi_\Delta} \frac{\Delta A}{A_{kl}} (\varepsilon_\eta, \varepsilon_\phi) \right\}$$

fluctuations \Leftrightarrow integral equation \Leftrightarrow correlations

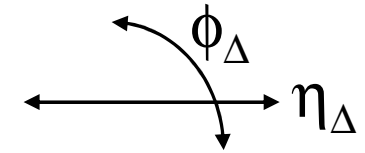
$\langle p_t \rangle$ Fluctuations $\rightarrow p_t$ Correlations

200 GeV Au-Au data $p_t \in 0.15-2$ GeV/c

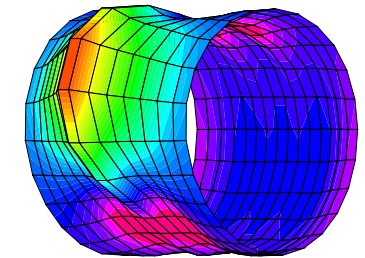


minijet dissipation & velocity/temperature structure:

- elongation on η_Δ
- necking on ϕ_Δ

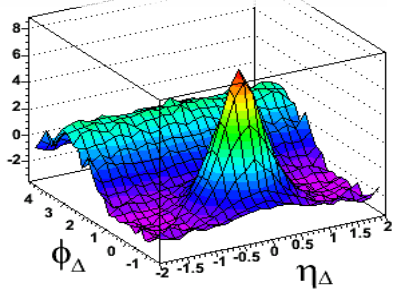


soft partons as extended objects?



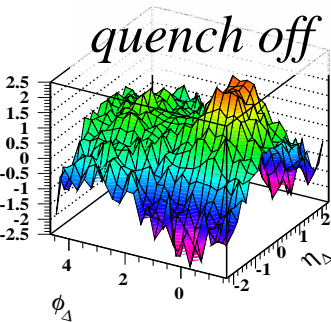
p-p minijets

data: $p_t \in 1-2$ GeV/c



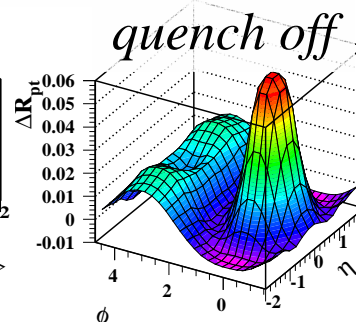
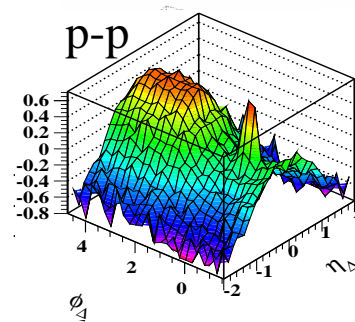
Trainor

angular correlations

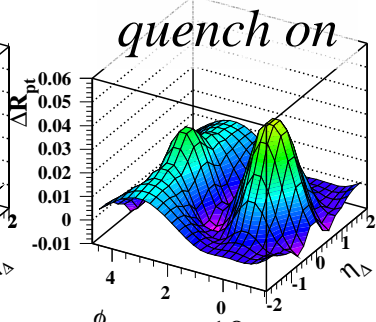


Hijing central Au-Au

$p_t \in 0.15-2$ GeV/c



p_t correlations



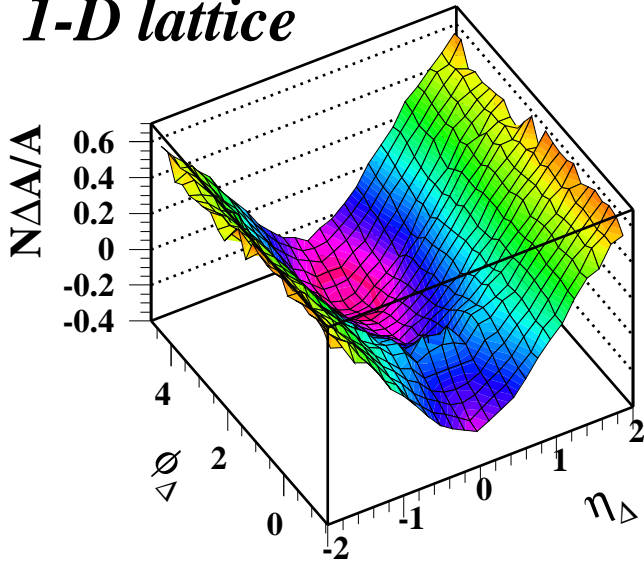
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Hadronization

isovector angular correlations:
medium structure at decoupling

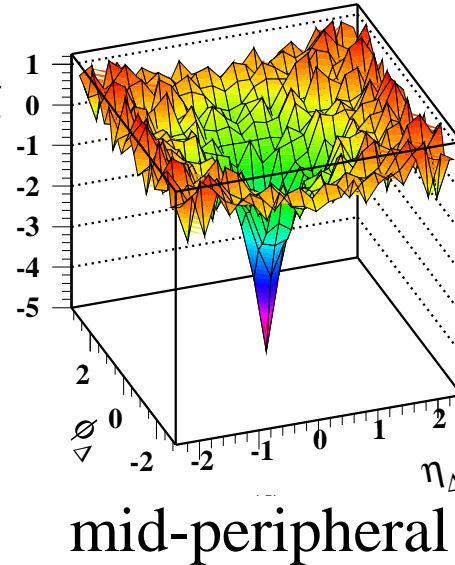
200 GeV Pythia ~ data

1-D lattice



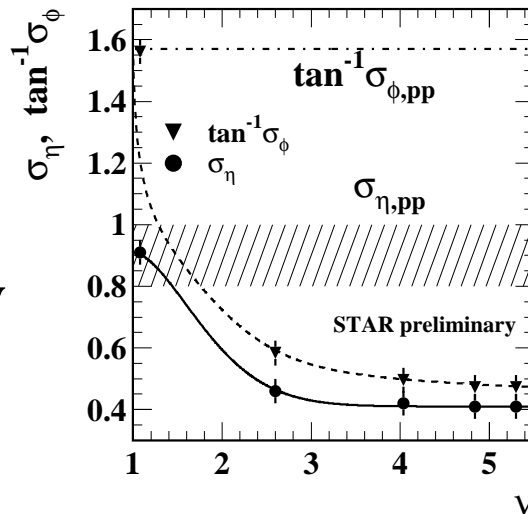
changing geometry
of hadronization

Trainer



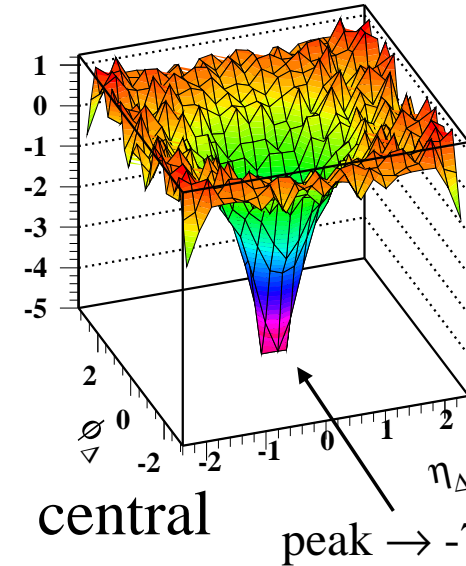
mid-peripheral

true correlation lengths



Au-Au 130 GeV

isospin antiferromagnet

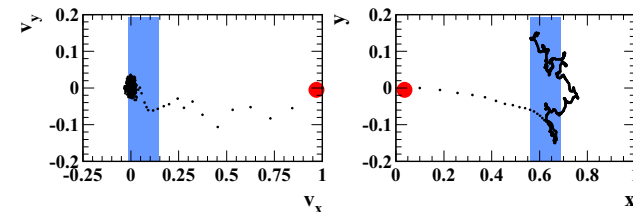


central

peak $\rightarrow -7.7$

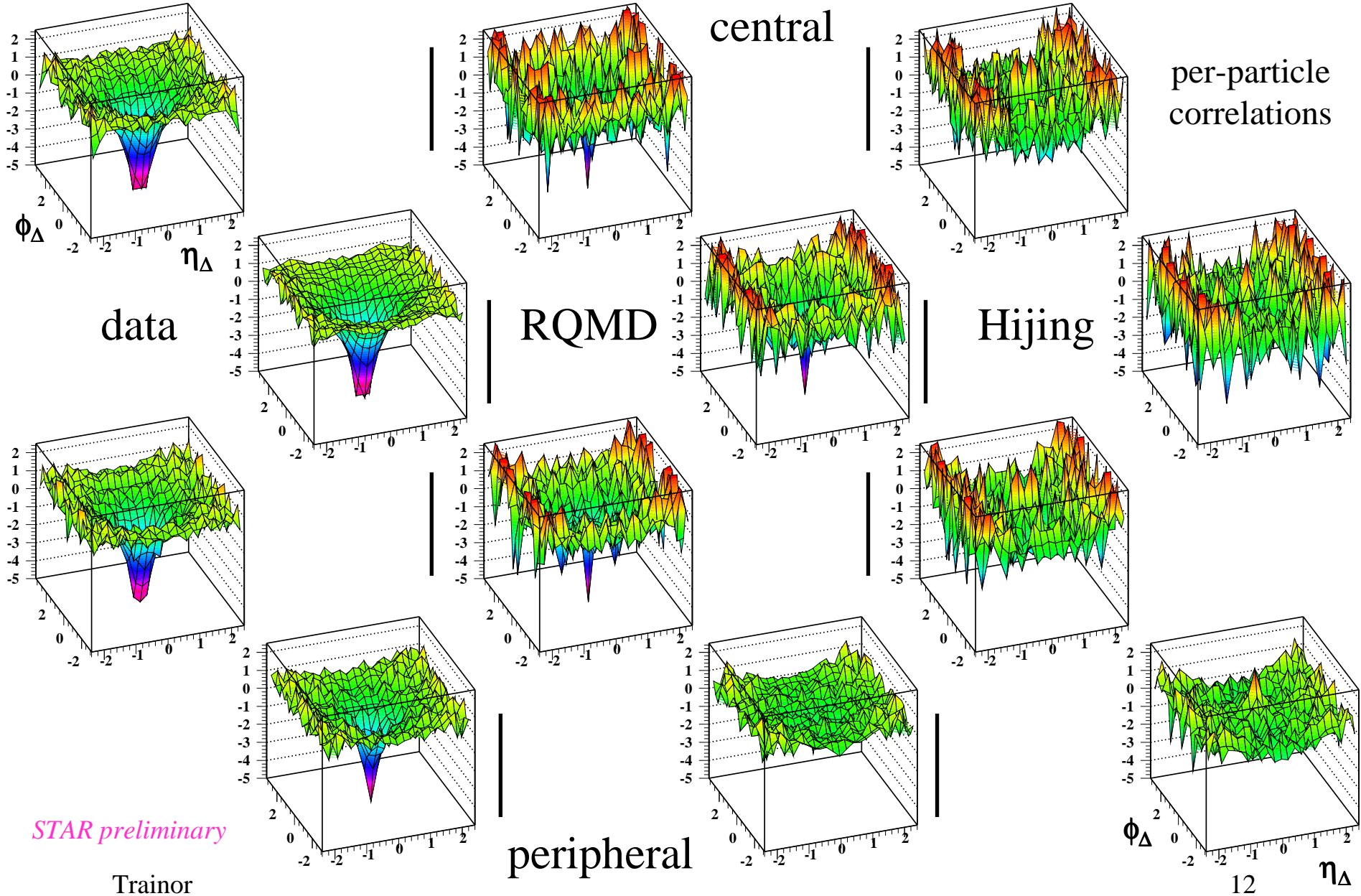
STAR preliminary

2-D lattice

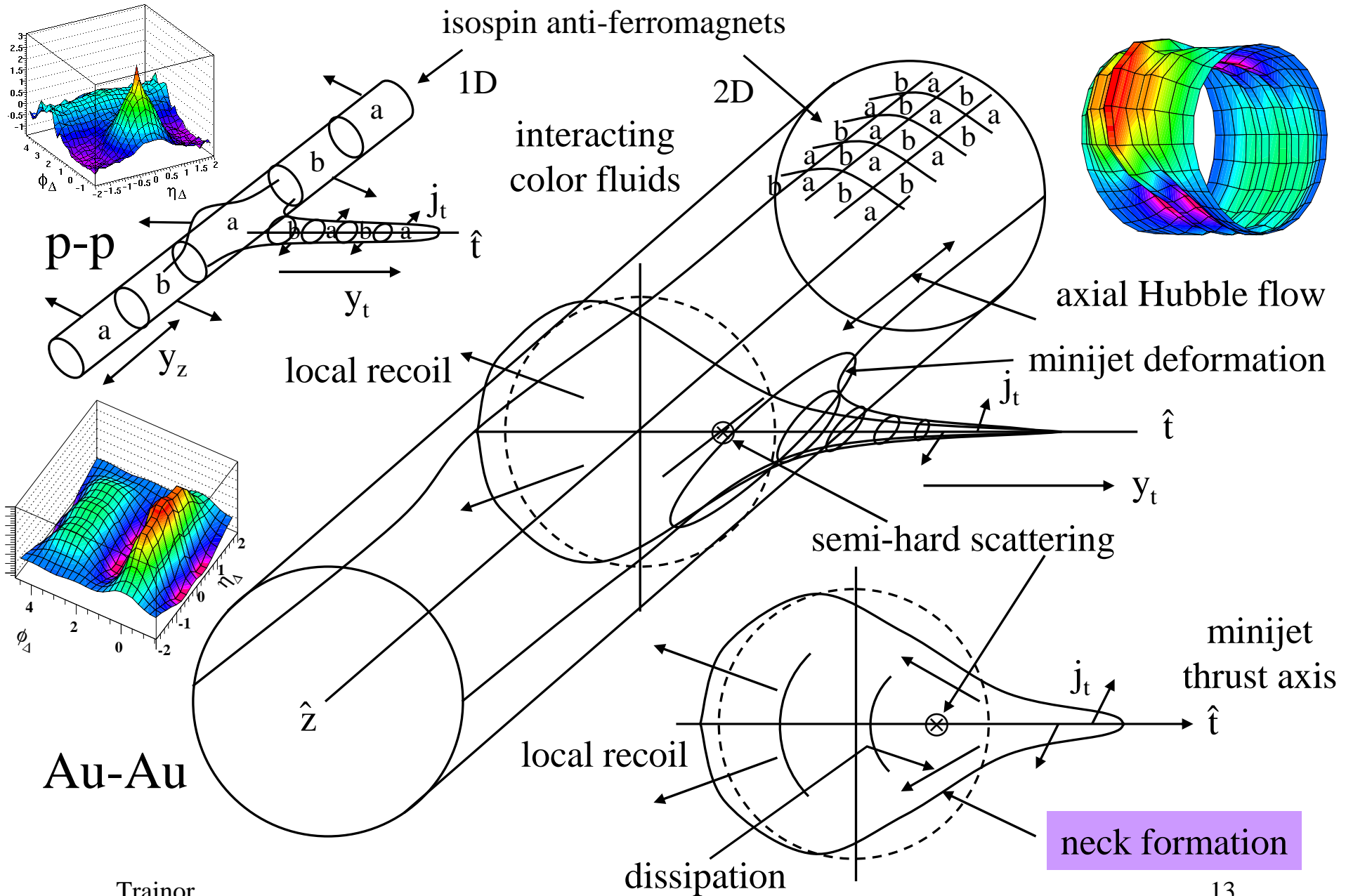


compare to NMF

Comparing Data with Models



RHIC Au-Au Collision Model

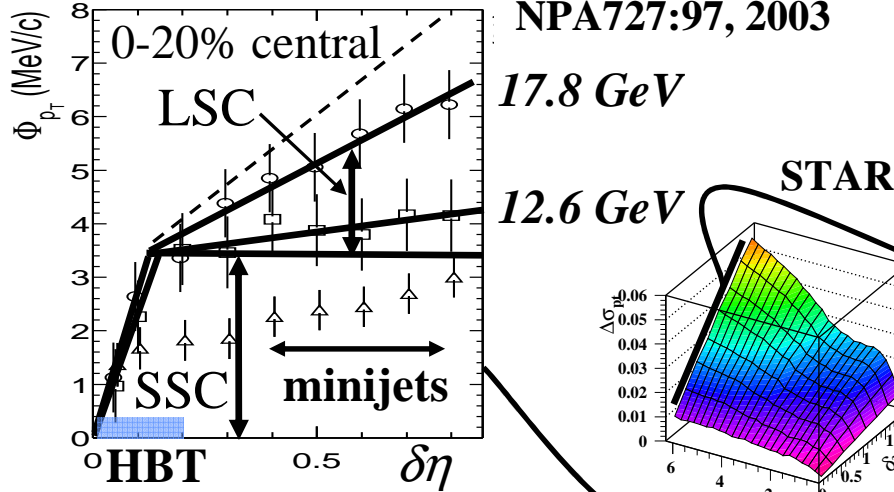


SPS \leftrightarrow RHIC

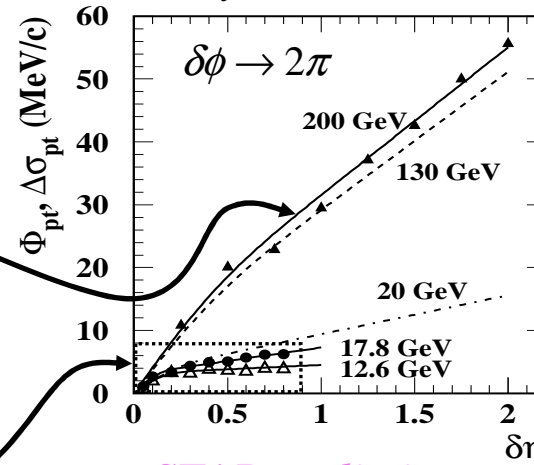
$$\Delta\sigma_{p_t;n}^2(m,n) = 4\hat{p}^2 \sum_{k=1}^m \varepsilon_\eta \sum_{l=1}^n \varepsilon_\phi K_{kl}^{mn} \Delta R_{kl}$$

CERES

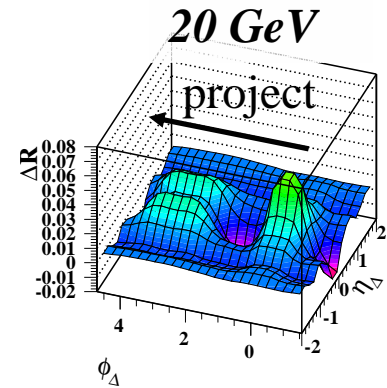
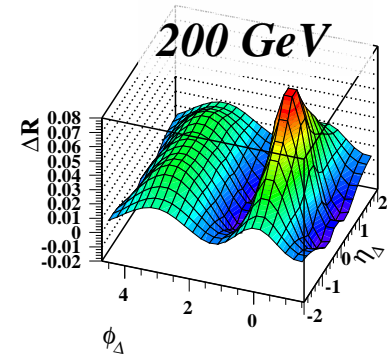
NPA727:97, 2003



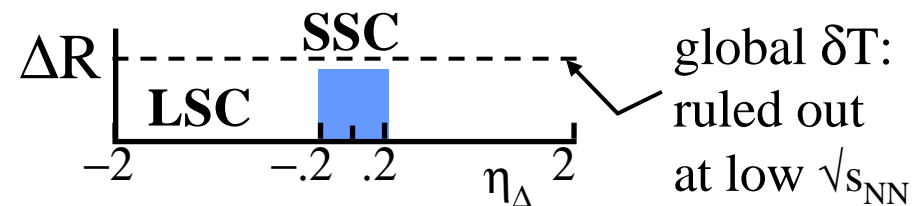
$\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations



STAR preliminary

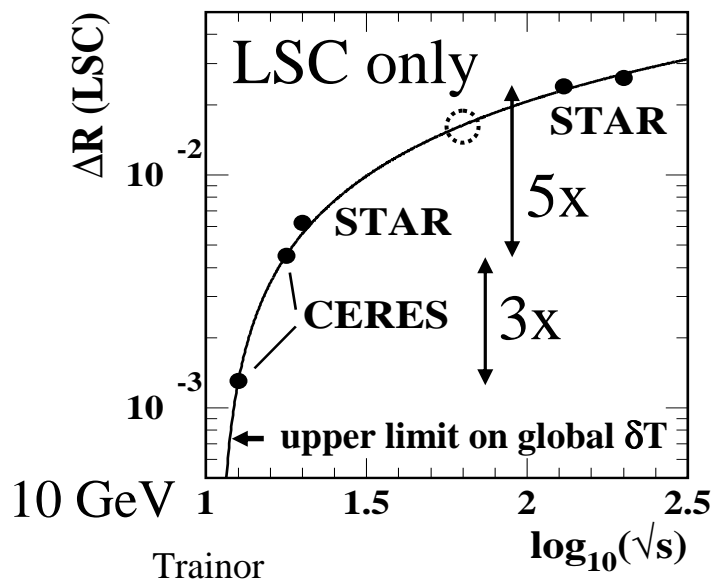


$$\Phi_{p_t} \approx \Delta\sigma_{p_t;n} \quad \delta\phi \rightarrow 2\pi$$



- SSC – *soft* physics (and minijets)
- LSC – minijets (and *global* δT)

dramatic increase in LSC
with increasing $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$



Conclusions

- Critical phenomena \Leftrightarrow large-scale correlations
- Medium structure studied directly and *via* probes
- RHIC collisions are highly structured: probe-medium interactions and 2D charge ordering
- Strong energy dependence of isoscalar structure
- Probe-medium interactions may reveal QCD critical point at some intermediate collision energy