



# Energy Dependence of High-Moments of Net-proton Distributions at RHIC

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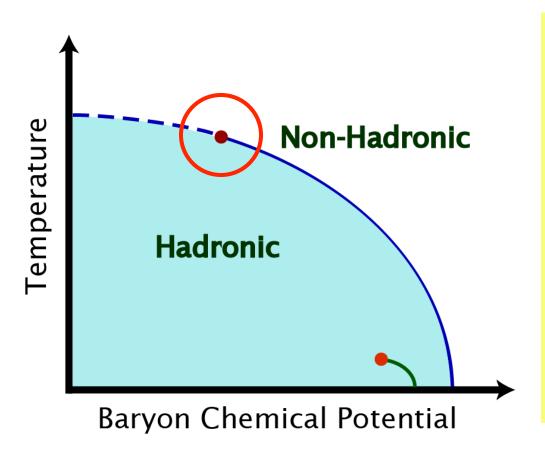
**LBNL** 

For the STAR Collaboration



# QCD Critical Point





#### Critical Point: Solid State Phys

- Susceptibilities diverge
- Correlation Length diverges

#### Heavy Ions

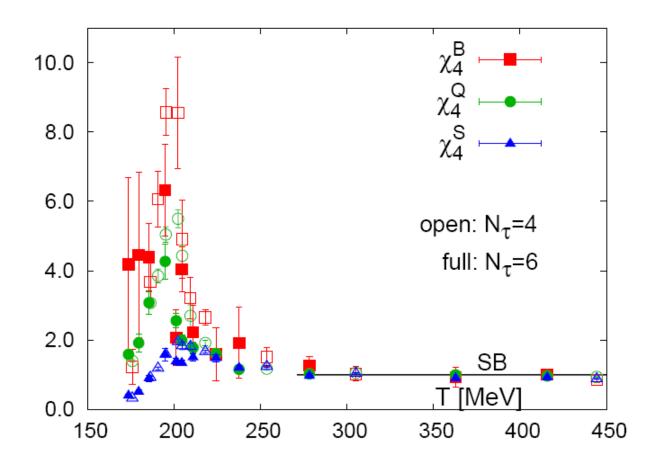
- Becomes Critical Region
- Correlation Length  $\xi$  = System size

$$(dN)^2 > - \xi^2$$



# Critical Point in LQCD





Fluctuations of conserved quantities indicate nearby singularities

M. Cheng, et al., arXiv:0811.1006



#### What to measure



#### Baryon number susceptibility:

 $X_B \sim \langle (\delta B)^2 \rangle$ 

Similar for other conserved quantities,

- e.g. charge
- → Connection between lattice and fluctuations of conserved quantities Lattice QCD (LQCD) predictions
- → Critical fluctuations are Non-gaussian



#### What to measure

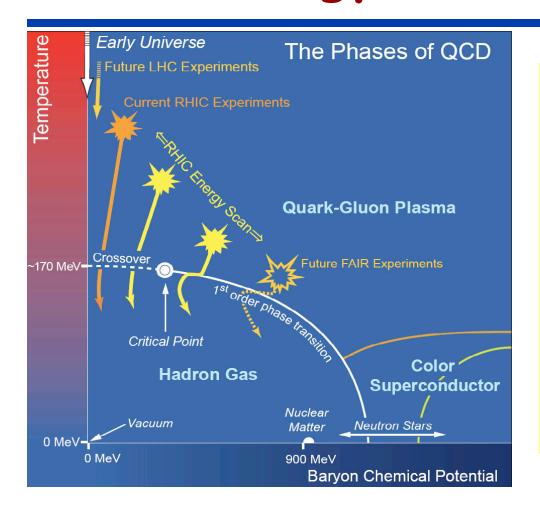


- · Non-gaussian fluctuations
- Higher moments sensitive to non-gaussian behavior
  - Kurtosis
  - Skewness
- · Higher moments amplify signal



# Energy Scan at RHIC





Look for non-monotonic variations of higher moments of conserved quantity distributions as a function of beam energy

Challenging measurement

Caveats:

Critical slowing down Dynamical effects

B. Berdnikov & K. Rajagopal, Phys. Rev. D 61, 105017 (2000) Stephanov, Rajagopal, Shuryak, Phys. Rev. D 60, 114028 (1999)



#### Skewness and Kurtosis



Mean:

$$Y = < N >$$

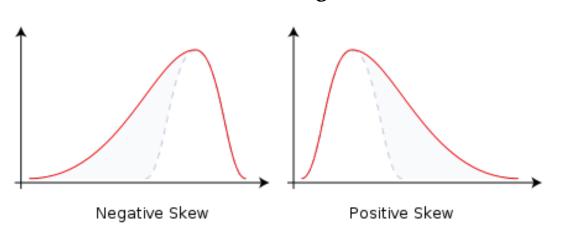
**St. Deviation:** 
$$\sigma = \sqrt{\langle (N-\langle N \rangle)^2 \rangle}$$

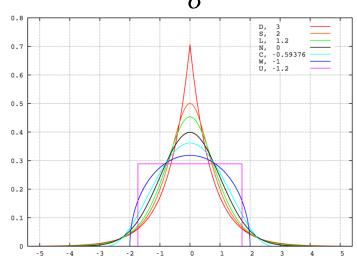
**Skewness:** 

$$s = \frac{\langle (N - \langle N \rangle)^3 \rangle}{\sigma^3}$$

**Kurtosis:** 

$$\kappa = \frac{\langle (N - \langle N \rangle)^4 \rangle}{\sigma^4} - 3$$





- Skewness describes the asymmetry of the distribution
- Kurtosis describes the peakness of the distribution
- Equal to zero for Gaussian distribution
- Ideal probes for non-Gaussian fluctuations



## Central Limit Theorem



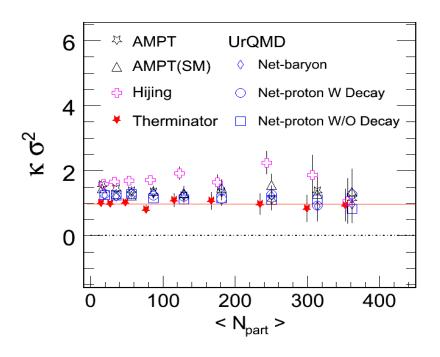
- Multiplicity dependence can be taken out and results plotted as a function of Npart
- Possible observables:
  - Kurtosis x Variance
  - Skewness x St. Deviation
- Ratio of Susceptibilities, Volume drops out:
  - $K*\sigma^2 \sim X^4/X^2$
  - $5*\sigma \sim X^3/X^2$



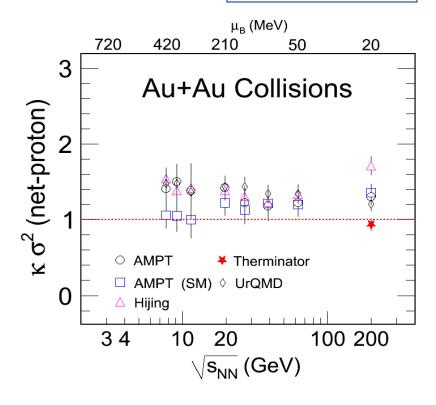
#### Moment Products



#### **Collision centrality**



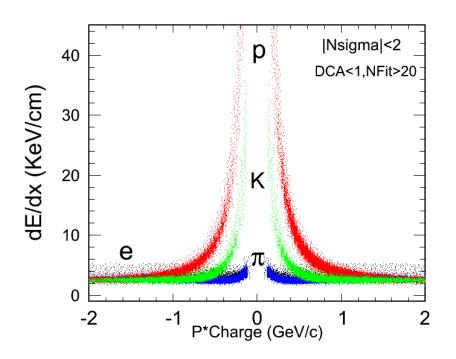
#### Beam energy

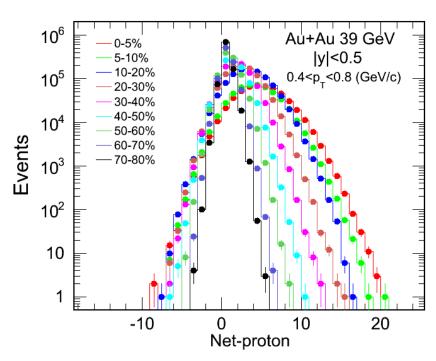




#### VITAR Net-proton Multiplicity Distributions







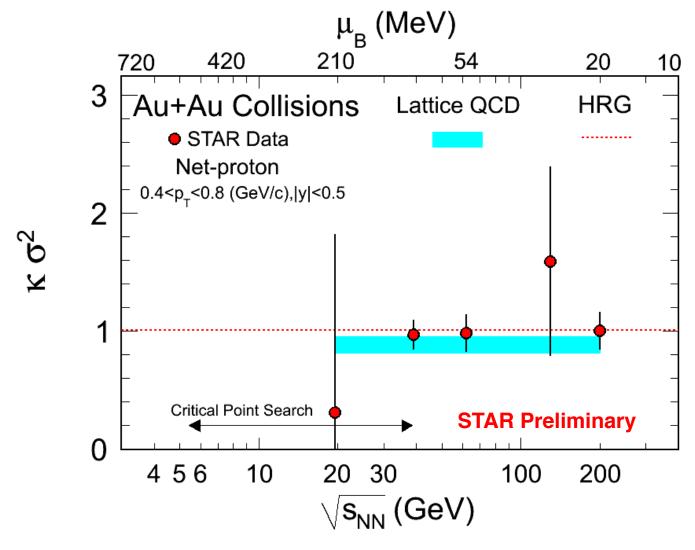
Clean Proton and anti-proton identification: TPC dE/dx with cut:

> |NsigmaProton|<2 0.4 < pT < 0.8 (GeV/c), |y| < 0.5



#### Kurtosis



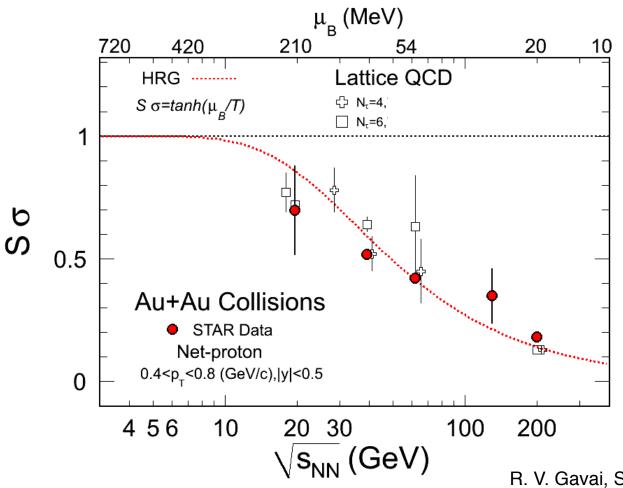


For the first time:
Direct
connection
between data
and lattice



## Skewness



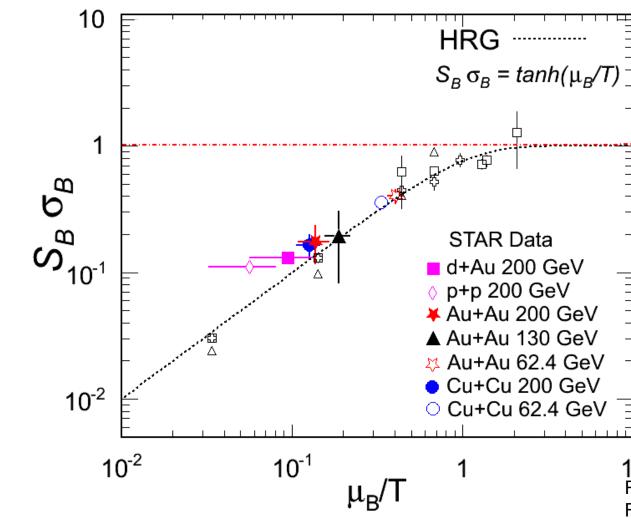


R. V. Gavai, S. Gupta, arXiv: 1001. 3796 F. Karsch, K. Redlich, arXiv: 1007.2581



# Comparison to LQCD





5\*o predicted by Lattice QCD

R. V. Gavai, S. Gupta, arXiv: 1001. 3796 F. Karsch, K. Redlich, arXiv: 1007.2581



# Summary



- Kurtosis and Skewness appear to be promising observables
- Relation to LQCD shown for the first time
- We are establishing the baseline (null-effect) down to  $s^{1/2} = 39 \text{ GeV}$

 STAR with its large acceptance is ideally suited for such studies