

*Parton statisztika*  
*RHIC, LEP és LHC energián*

**Ürmössy Károly<sup>1</sup>**

*Témavezető: **Biró Tamás Sándor***

*Kollégák: **Barnaföldi G. G., Ván P., Kalmár G.***

**Simonyi nap**

**2013. október 21.**

*1, Wigner FK, RMI*

*e-mail: **karoly.uermoessy@cern.ch***

# Témák

## 1, Fluktuációk és hatvány eloszlások

- Példák a *szil. fiz.*-ben,  $e^+e^-$ ,  $pp$  és  $AA$  ütközésekben

## 2, Mikrokanonikus Jet-Fragmentáció

- *Jetek* @  $LEP$  &  $ATLAS$ : *multiplicitás fluktuációk* + *mikrokanonikus jetek*
- *Kis  $x$  közelítés, skála fejlődés*

## 3, $pp$ ütközésekben mért hadron spektrumok részecskeszám függése

- $dN/dpT$  @  $pp$ :  $N$  és  $s$  függés
- *Egyszerű modell: részecskeszám és energia fluktuációval*

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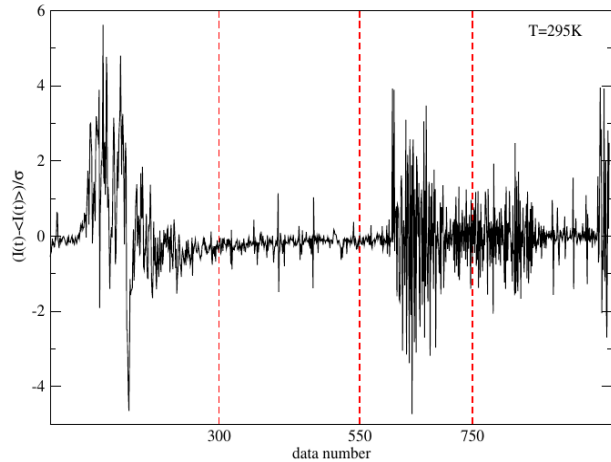
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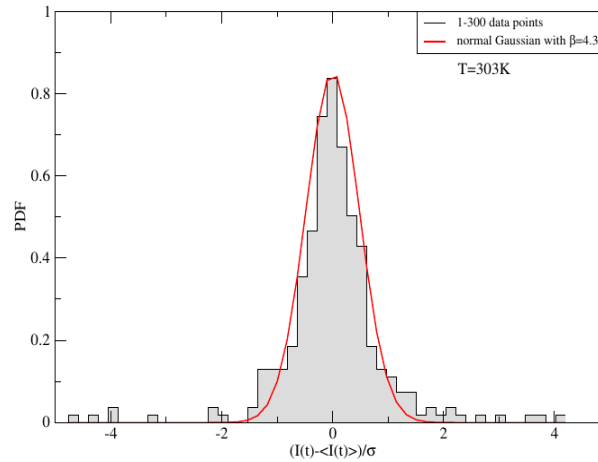
# 1.

## Fluktuációk és hatvány eloszlások

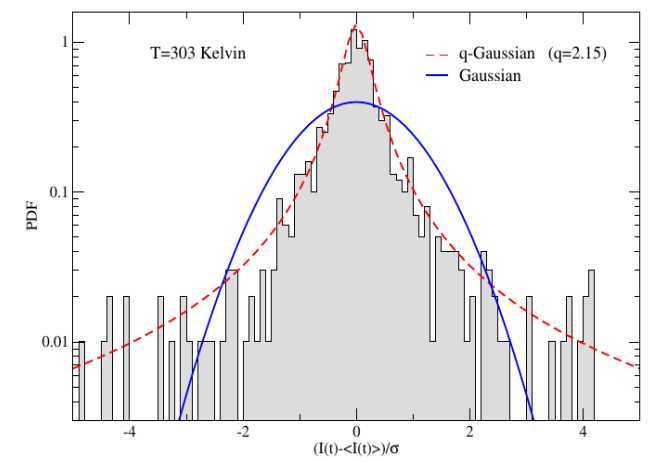
### Euler-gamma típusú áram fluktuációk



**Current differences** through thin Al-PMMA-Al film at T = 295K



**Local probability density** of current differences.



**Entire probability density** of current differences.

$$x(t) \sim \frac{d}{dt} i(t) - \left\langle \frac{d}{dt} i(t) \right\rangle$$

$$p(x|\beta) \propto \exp\{-\beta x^2/2\}$$

$$p(x) = \left[ 1 + \hat{\beta}(q-1) \frac{x^2}{2} \right]^{-1/(q-1)}$$

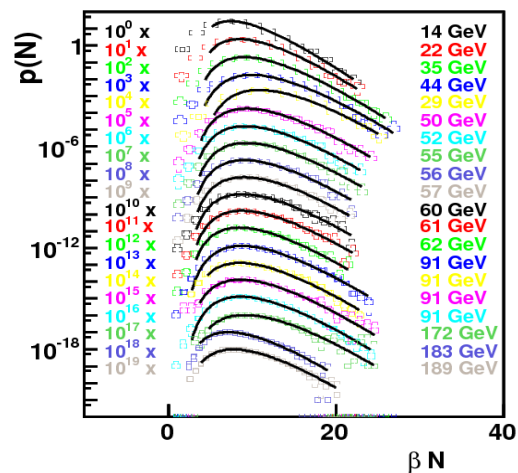
$$f(\beta) \propto \beta^{n/2-1} \exp\left\{-\frac{n\beta}{2\beta_0}\right\}$$

# 1.

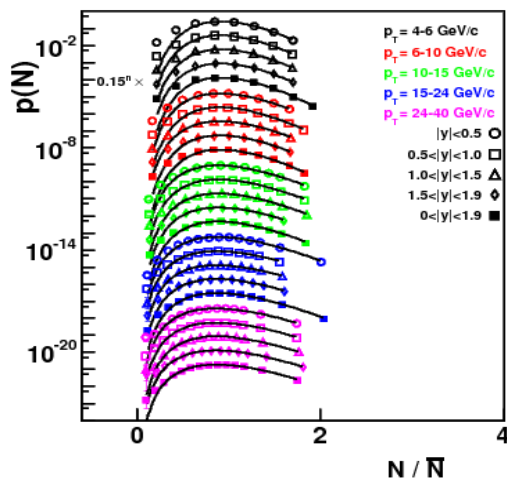
## Fluktuációk és hatvány eloszlások

### Euler-gamma típusú részecskeszám fluktuációk

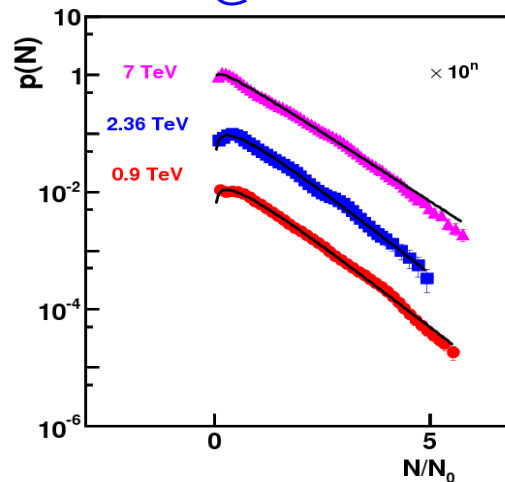
electron-positron  
annihiláció



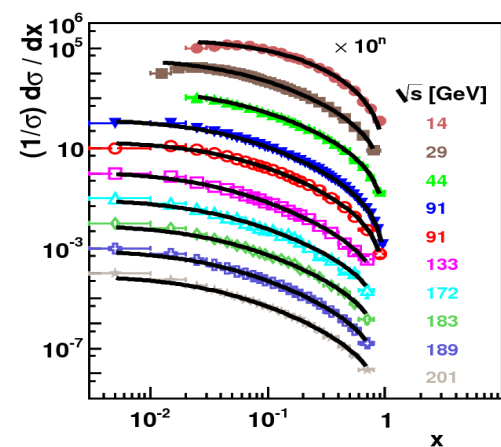
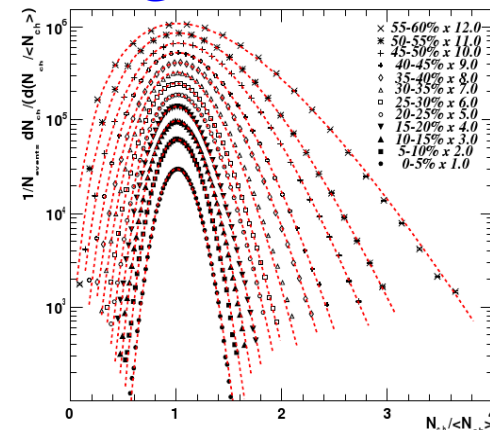
Jetek 7 TeV-es  
pp ütközésekben



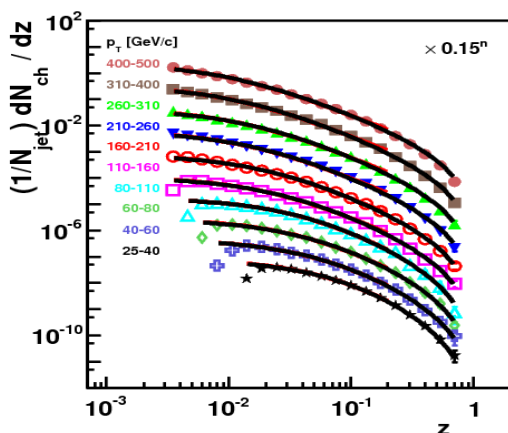
pp ütközések  
@ LHC



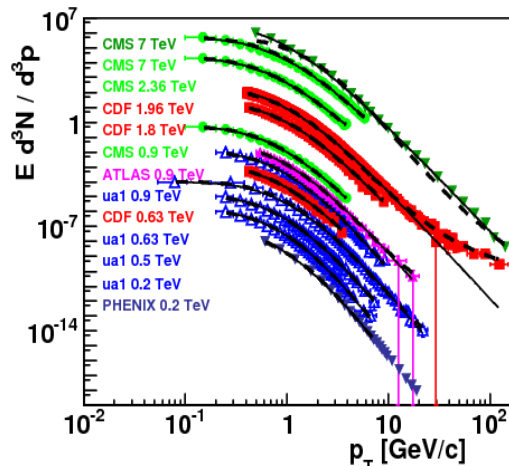
AuAu ütközések  
@200 AGeV



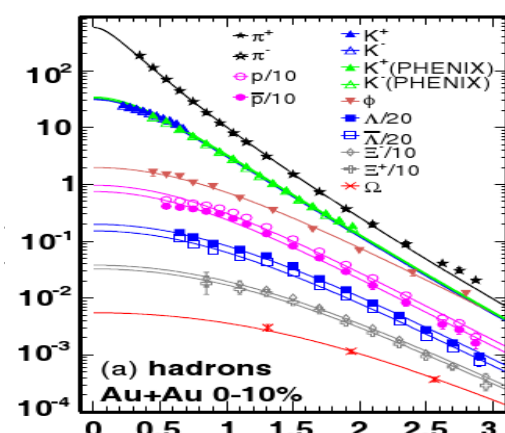
Urmossy et.al.,  
*Phys. Lett. B*,  
**701**: 111-116  
(2011)



Urmossy et. al.,  
*Phys. Lett. B*,  
**718**, 125-129,  
(2012)



Urmossy,  
arXiv:1212.0260



*J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys.* **37** 085104 (2010),  
arXiv:0805.1521v1

**1.**

**A kísérletekben legtöbbször *multiplicitásra átlagolt* spektrumot mérnek**

**A miltiplicitás eloszlások *KNO-skálázása* (Koba-Nielsen-Olesen):**

$$p(N) = \frac{1}{\langle N(s) \rangle} \Psi \left( \frac{N - N_0}{\langle N(s) \rangle} \right)$$

- A. Rényi, Foundations of Probability, Holden-Day (1970).
- A. M. Polyakov, Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz. 59, 542 (1970).
- Z. Koba, H. B. Nielsen, P. Olesen, Nucl. Phys. B 40, 317 (1972).
- S. Hegyi, Phys. Lett. B: 467, 126-131, 1999.
- S. Hegyi, Proc. ISMD 2000, Tihany, Lake Balaton, Hungary, 2000
- Yu.L. Dokshitzer, Phys. Lett. B, 305, 295 (1993); LU-TP/93-3 (1993).

**A kísérletekkel konzisztens konkrét függvényalak:**

$$p(N) \propto (N - N_0)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta(N - N_0)}$$

**Amiből az átlag hadron eloszlás:**

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d^D x} = \sum f_N(x) N p(N)$$

# 1.

## Tsallis eloszlás $N$ fluktuációkból

Ha egy ütközésben a hadron eloszlás **Boltzmann-Gibbs**,

$$f(\epsilon) = A \exp(-\beta \epsilon), \quad E/n = DT$$

de a **részecskék száma** ütközésről-ütközésre **fluktuál**, míg  $E = \text{constant}$

$$p(n) \propto n^{\alpha-1} \exp(-\alpha n / \langle n \rangle)$$

az **átlag eloszlás** a **Tsallis** eloszlás:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN}{d^3 p} &= \int dn p(n) f_n(\epsilon) \propto \left( 1 + \frac{D \langle n \rangle}{\alpha E} \epsilon \right)^{-(\alpha+D+1)} \\ &\propto \left( 1 + \frac{q-1}{T} \epsilon \right)^{-1/(q-1)} \end{aligned}$$

# 1.

## Mi a $T$ paraméter?

Feltettük, hogy **egy ütközésben** a spektrum Boltzmann. Így az egyes ütközésekben a **hőmérséklet** az **egy részecskére eső átlag energia**:

$$\text{egy esemény: } \frac{E_{\text{event}}}{N_{\text{event}}} = D T_{\text{event}}$$

De **sok millió esemény átlagaként Tsallis eloszlást látunk**,  $T$ ,  $q$  paraméterrel. A mérés során gyűjtött  **$E$  összenergia** és a **részecskék  $N$  száma**:

$$\frac{E}{N} = \frac{\int \epsilon f_{TS}(\epsilon)}{\int f_{TS}(\epsilon)} = \frac{DT}{1 - (q-1)(D+1)}$$

( $m \approx 0$  részecskékre)



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## 2. Jet-fragmentáció $e^+e^-$ és $pp$ ütközésben

A  $h_1, \dots, h_N$  hadronok keltési hat.ker.metszete egy N hadront tartalmazó jetben

$$d\sigma^{h_1, \dots, h_N} = |M|^2 \delta^{(4)}\left(\sum_i p_{h_i}^\mu - P_{tot}^\mu\right) d\Omega_{h_1, \dots, h_N}$$

- Ha a jet nagyon keskeny, a hadronok **közel egy irányba repülnek (kvázi 1 D!)**.
- **Ha** hanyagoljuk a hadron tömegeket ( $m_i = 0$ ), a  $P_\mu$  megmaradás **E megmaradásra** egyszerűsödik.
- Ha  $|M| \approx \text{konstans}$ , **1D-s mikrokanonikus sokaság**ot kapunk:

$$d\sigma^{h_1, \dots, h_N} \propto \delta\left(\sum_i \epsilon_{h_i} - E_{tot}\right) d\Omega_{h_1, \dots, h_N}$$

## 2. Jet-fragmentáció $e^+e^-$ és $pp$ ütközésben

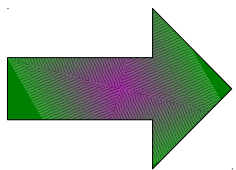
Így, egy  $N$  (0 tömegű) hadront tartalmazó jet hadronjainak **energia eloszlása**:

$$f_N(z) = A_N (1-z)^{N-2}, \quad z = \frac{\epsilon_h}{E_{jet}}$$

- A jet **hadronjainak száma fluktuál** (kísérleti megfigyelés):

$$p(N) \propto (N - N_0)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta(N - N_0)} \quad \text{Vagy negatív-binomiális eloszlás}$$

- Így a **multiplicitásra átlagolt hadron eloszlás** (**fragmentációs függvény**):

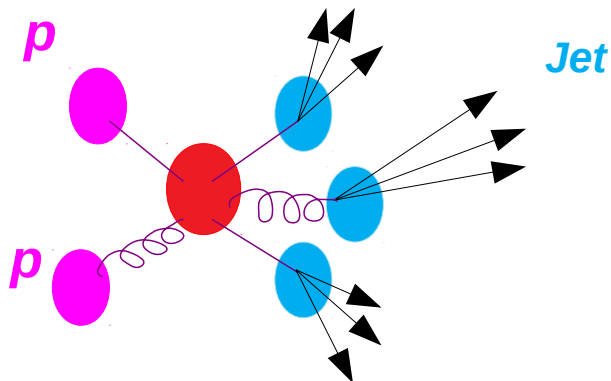


$$\frac{d\sigma}{dz} = \sum_{N=N_0}^{\infty} f_N(z) N p(N) \propto \frac{(1-z)^{\nu(N_0)}}{\left(1 - \frac{(q-1)}{T/E_{jet}} \ln(1-z)\right)^{1/(q-1)}}$$

$$q = 1 + 1/(\alpha + 2), \quad T = E_{jet} \beta / (\alpha + 2), \quad \nu = N_0 - 2$$

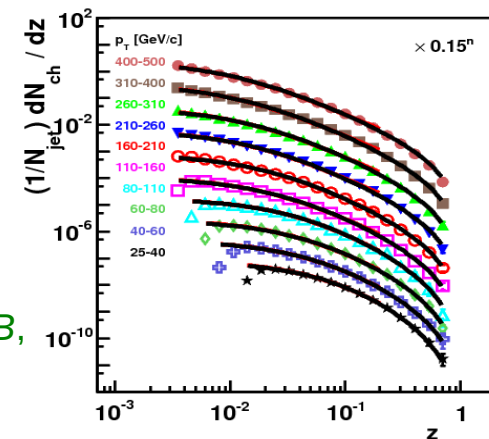
# 2. Összevetés a mérésekkel

## $pp$ ütközés @LHC ( $p_T = 25-500$ GeV/c)

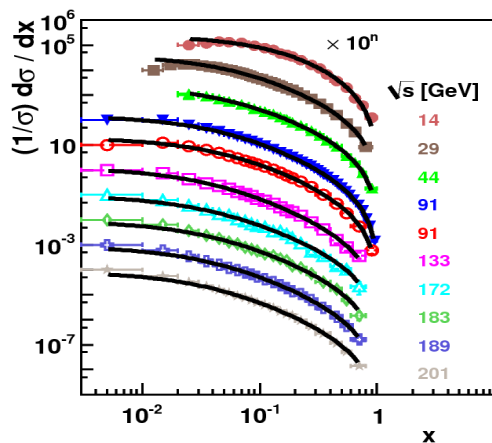
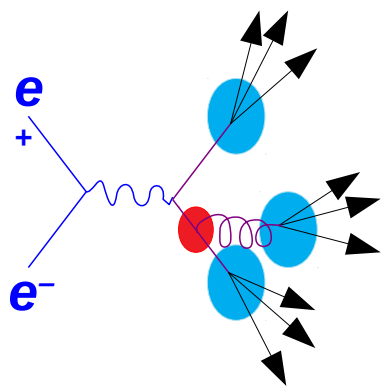


$$\frac{dN}{dz} \propto [1 - a \ln(1 - z)]^{-b}$$

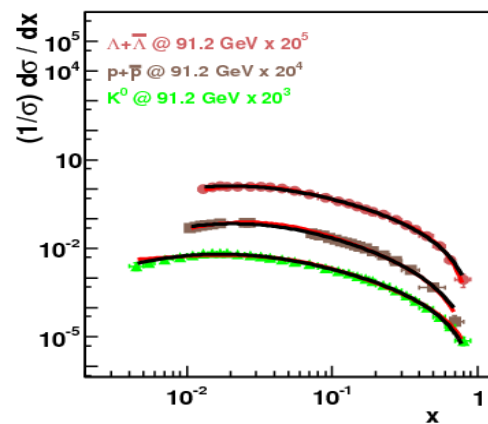
Urmossy et.al. *Phys. Lett. B*, **718**, 125-129, (2012)



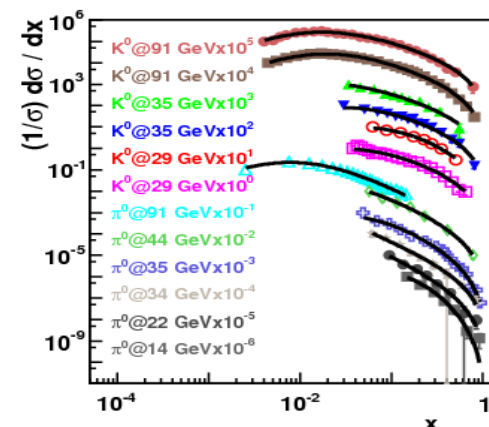
## $e^+e^-$ annihiláció @LEP ( $\sqrt{s} = 14-200$ GeV)



Urmossy et. al.,  
*Phys. Lett. B*, **701**,  
111-116 (2011)



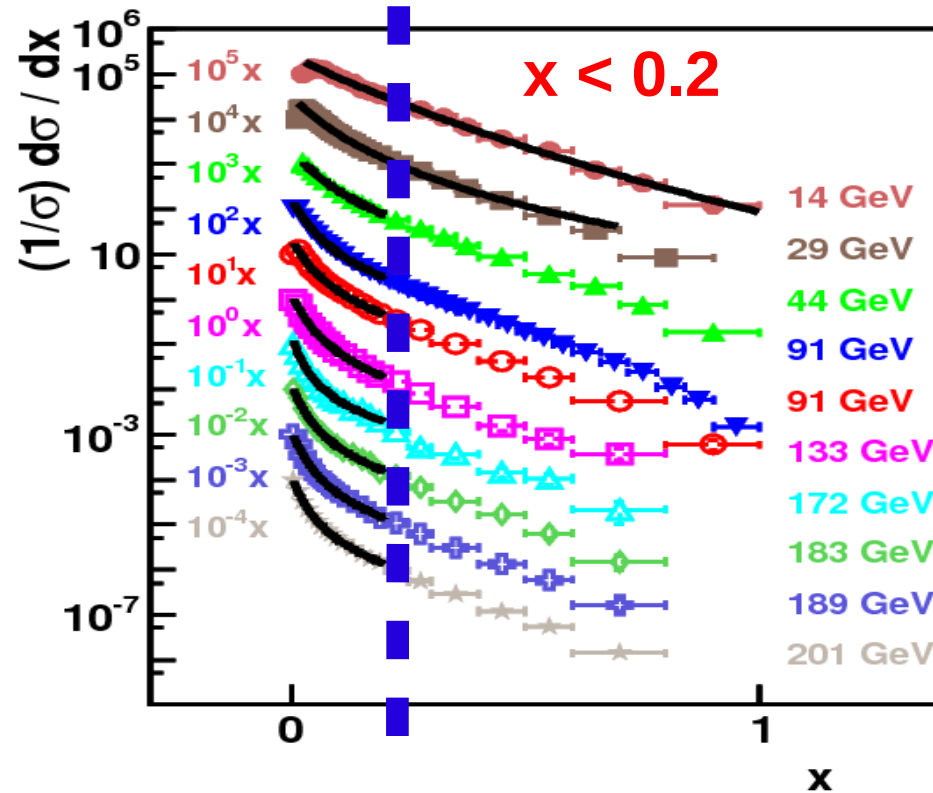
Urmossy et.al.,  
*Acta Phys. Polon.*  
*Supp.* **5** (2012) 363-368



T. S. Biró et.al.,  
*Acta Phys. Polon. B*,  
**43** (2012) 811-820

2.

## Kis $x$ limesz: Tsallis eloszlás ( $e^+e^-$ )



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx} \propto \left( 1 + \frac{q-1}{T/(\sqrt{s}/2)} x \right)^{-1/(q-1)}$$

- Urmossy et.al., *Phys.Lett.B*, **701**, 111-116 (2011), arXiv:1101.3023

# 2. Paraméter fejlődés

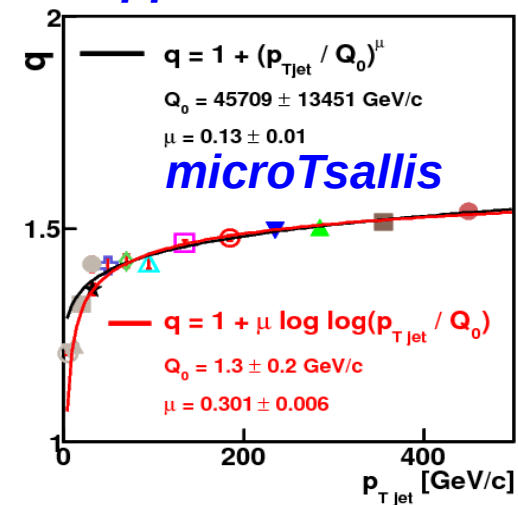
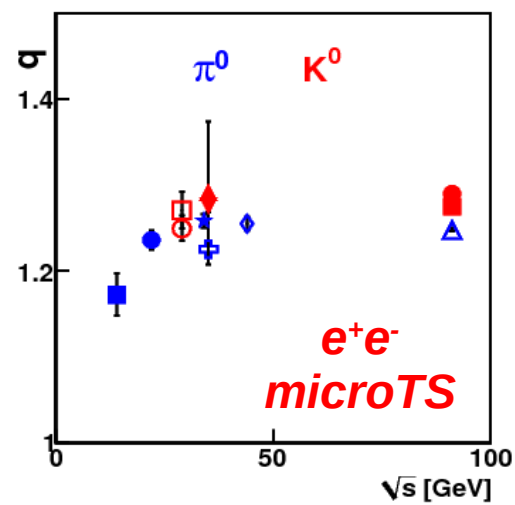
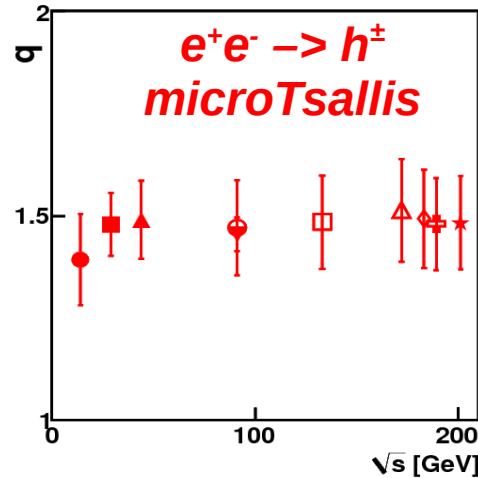
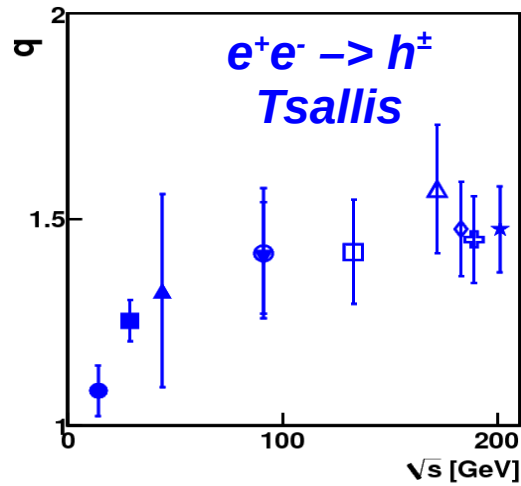
Fittek:

1)

2)

3)

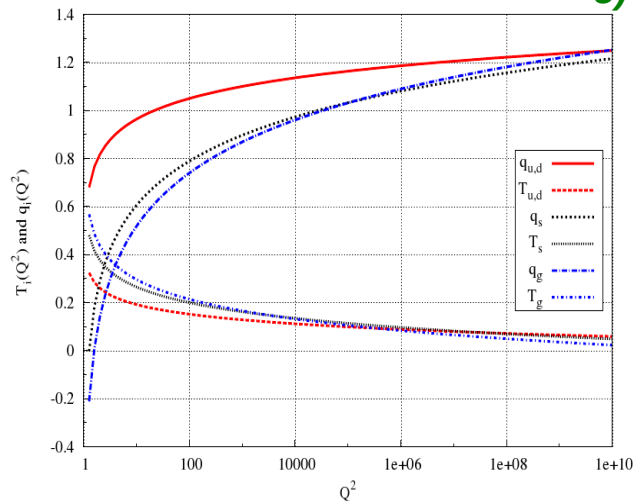
4)  $pp \rightarrow \text{Jet} \rightarrow h^\pm$



Elmélet:

$q$  és  $T$  skálafüggése AKK Frag.Függvényekre való illesztésből:

5)



$$D_{p_i}^{\pi^+}(z) \sim (1 + (q_i - 1)z/T_i)^{-1/(q_i - 1)}$$

$$q_i = q_{0i} + q_{1i} \ln(\ln(Q^2))$$

1-2) U.K. etal., *Phys.Lett. B*, **701** (2011) 111-116

3) T. S. Biró etal., *Acta Phys.Polon. B*, **43** (2012) 811-820

4) U.K. etal., *Phys.Lett. B*, **718** (2012) 125-129

5) Barnaföldi etal., *Gribov-80 Conf*: C10-05-26.1, p.357-363

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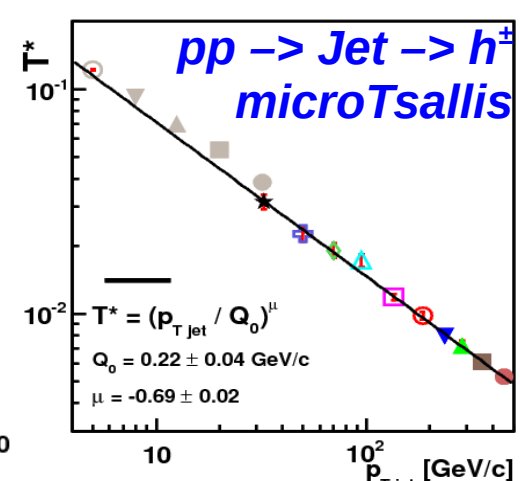
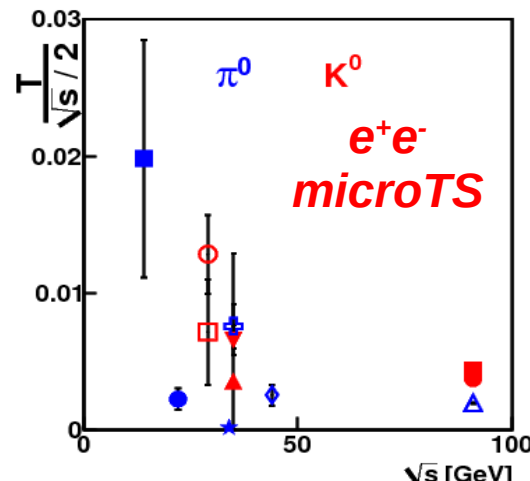
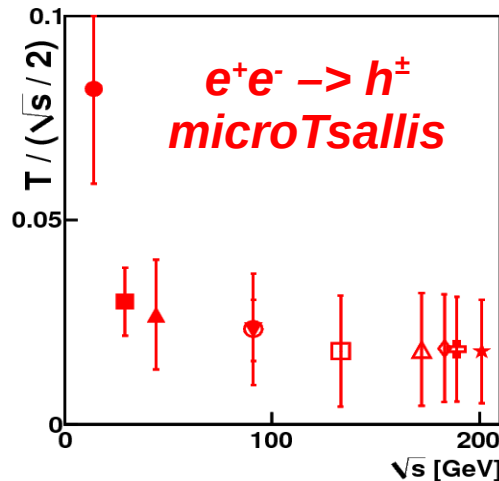
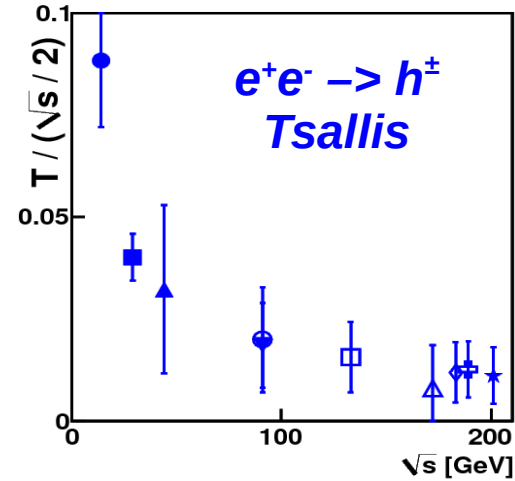
Fittek:

1)

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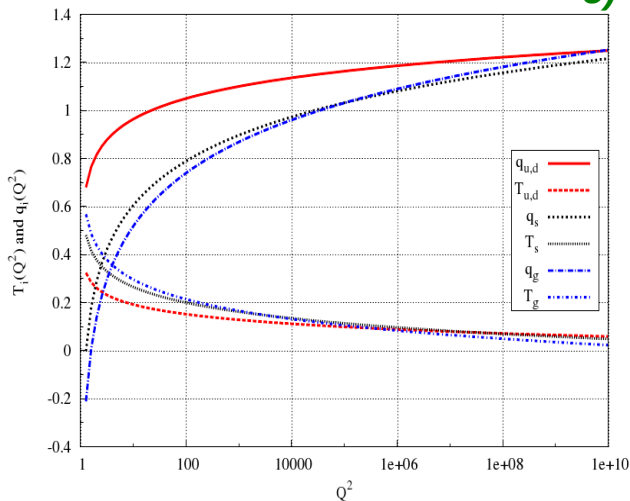
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Elmélet:

$q$  és  $T$  skálafüggése AKK Frag.Függvényekre való illesztésből:

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$$D_{p_i}^{\pi^+}(z) \sim (1 + (q_i - 1)z/T_i)^{-1/(q_i - 1)}$$

$$T_i = T_{0i} + T_{1i} \ln(\ln(Q^2))$$

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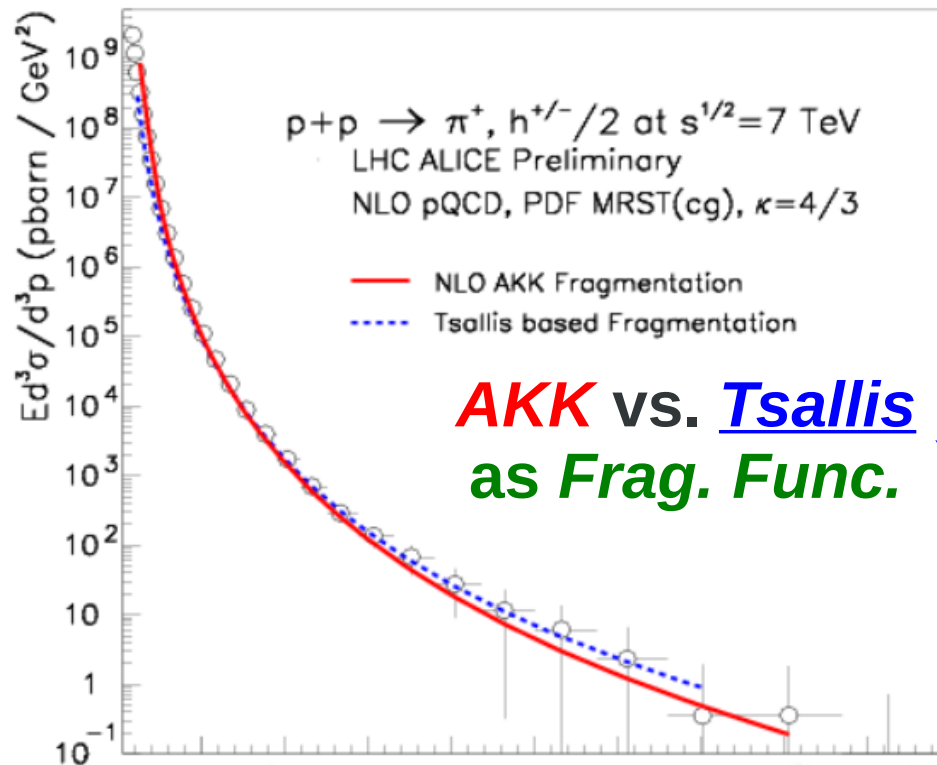
4) U.K. etal., *Phys.Lett. B*, **718** (2012) 125-129

5) Barnaföldi etal., *Gribov-80 Conf*: C10-05-26.1, p.357-363

## 2.

## Alkalmazás $pp$ ütközésben

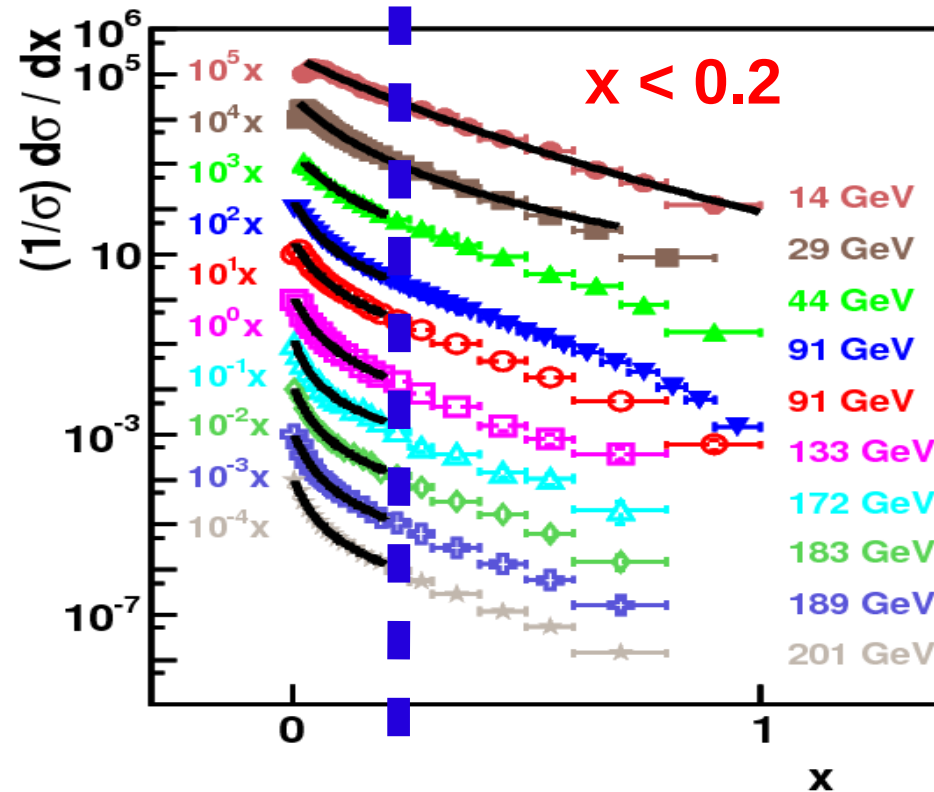
$\pi^+$  spektrum, reakció  $pp \rightarrow \pi^+ X$  @  $\sqrt{s}=7$  TeV (NLO pQCD)



$$D_{p_i}^{\pi^+}(z) \sim \left(1 + (q_i - 1)z/T_i\right)^{-1/(q_i - 1)}$$



## Kanonikus Tsallis eloszlás ( $e^+e^-$ )

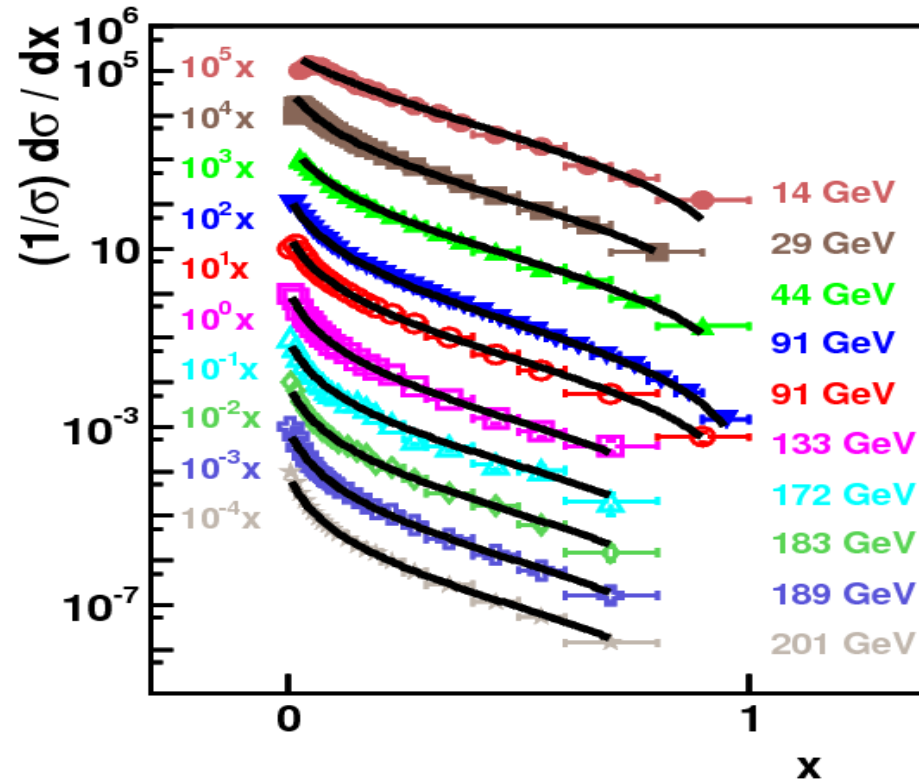


$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx} \propto \left( 1 + \frac{q-1}{T/(\sqrt{s}/2)} x \right)^{-1/(q-1)}$$

- Urmossy et.al., *Phys.Lett.B*, **701**, 111-116 (2011), arXiv:1101.3023

# 2.

## Mikrokanonikus Tsallis eloszlás ( $e^+e^-$ )



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx} \propto \left( 1 - \frac{q-1}{T/(\sqrt{s}/2)} \ln(1-x) \right)^{-1/(q-1)}$$

- Urmossy et.al., *Phys.Lett.B*, **701**, 111-116 (2011), arXiv:1101.3023

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## 3, $pp$ ütközésekben mért hadron **spektrumok** **részecskeszám függése**

- $dN/dp_T$  @  $pp$ :  **$N$**  és  **$s$**  függés
- **Egyszerű modell**: **részecskeszám** és **energia fluktuációval**

### 3. Hadron Spectra in pp Collisions

- **Spectra** can be described by the **Tsallis** distribution

$$\frac{dN}{d^3 p} \propto \left( 1 + \frac{q-1}{T} (m_T - m) \right)^{-1/(q-1)}$$

- Dependence of **q** on **√s** is

$$q = 1 + q_1 \log \log (\sqrt{s} / Q_0)$$

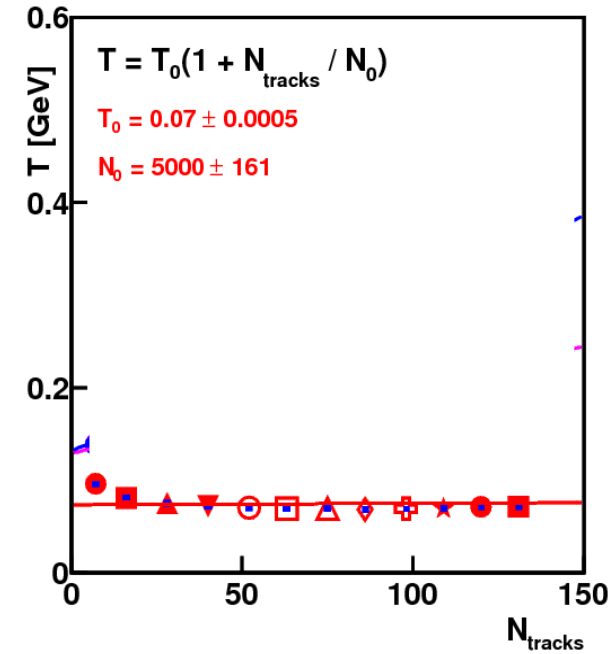
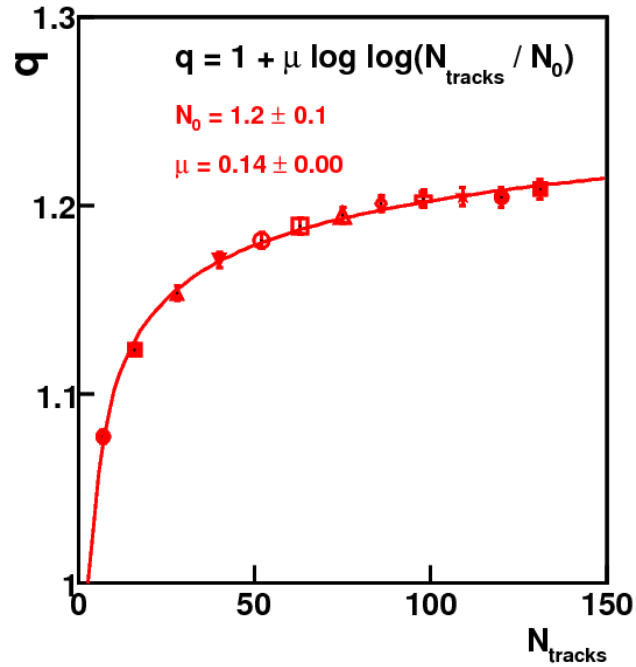
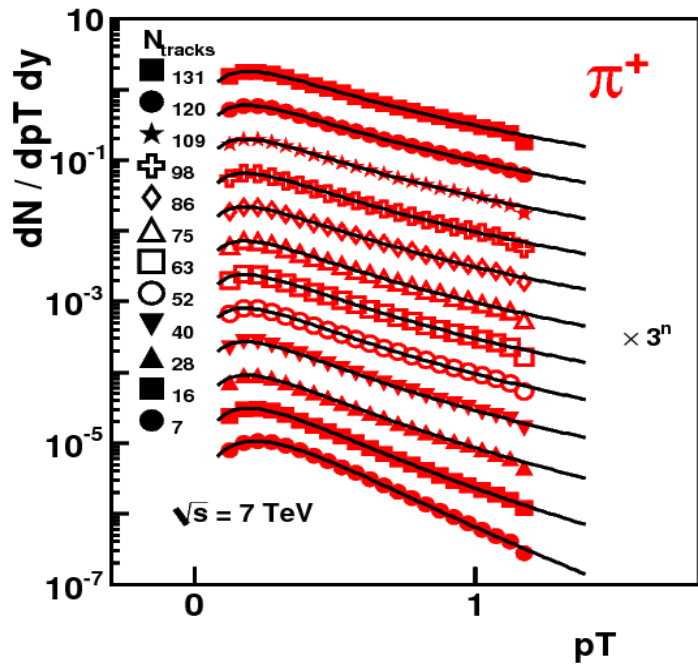
- Dependence of **q** on the **multiplicity** is

$$q = 1 + \mu \log \log (N / N_q)$$

- Multiplicity distribution is NBD / Euler's Gamma distribution

Urmossy, arXiv: 1212.0260

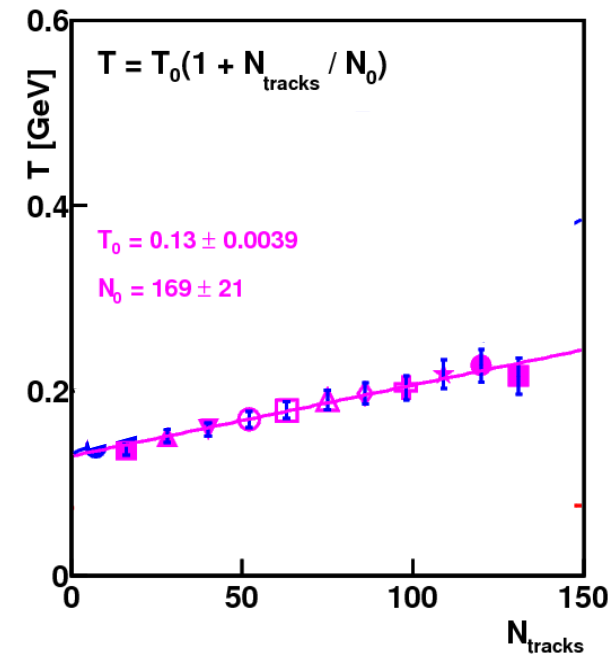
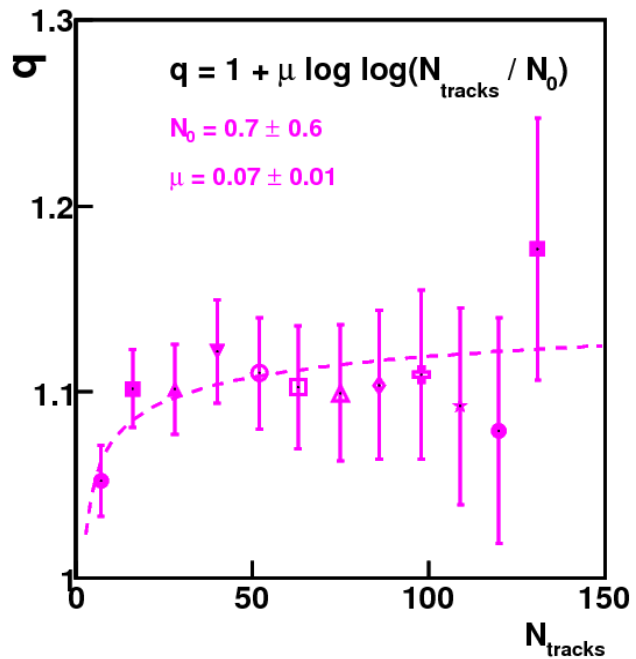
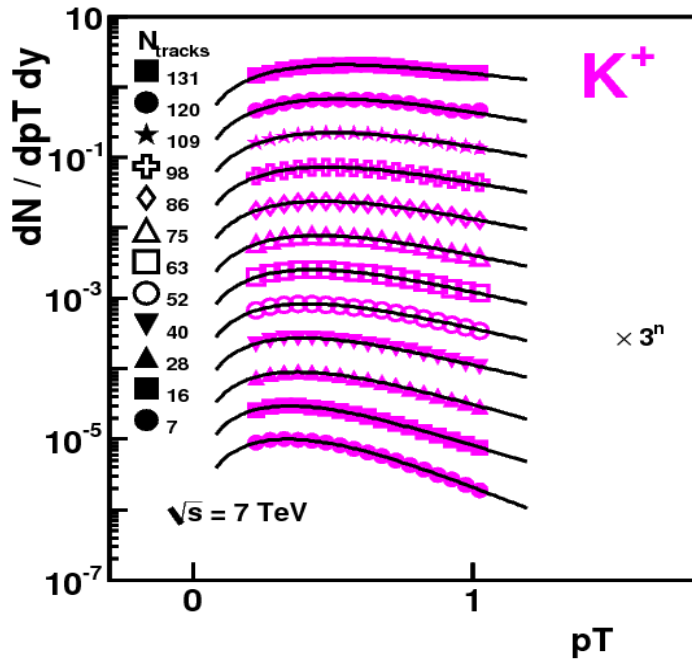
# 3. Multiplicity Dependence of $\pi^+$ Spectra in $pp@7$ TeV (New CMS Measurement)



$$\pi^+ : q = 1 + \mu \log \log(N / N_q) , \quad T = T_0$$

Urmossy, arXiv: 1212.0260

### 3. Multiplicity Dependence of $K^+$ Spectra in $pp@7$ TeV

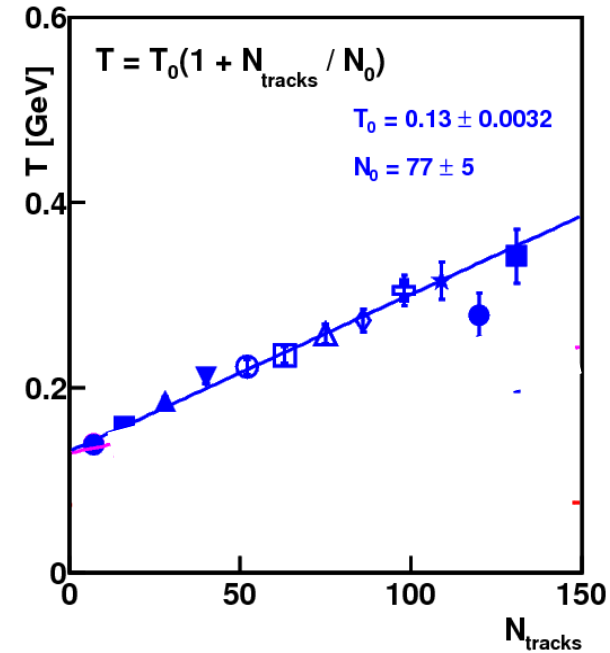
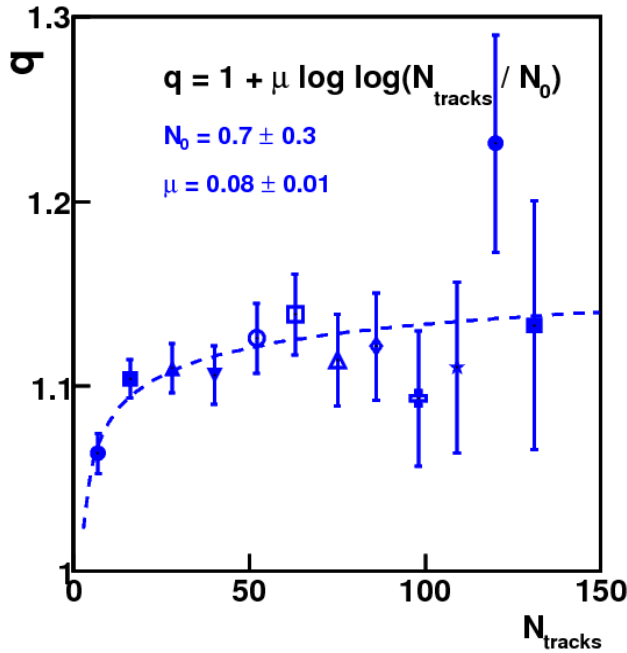
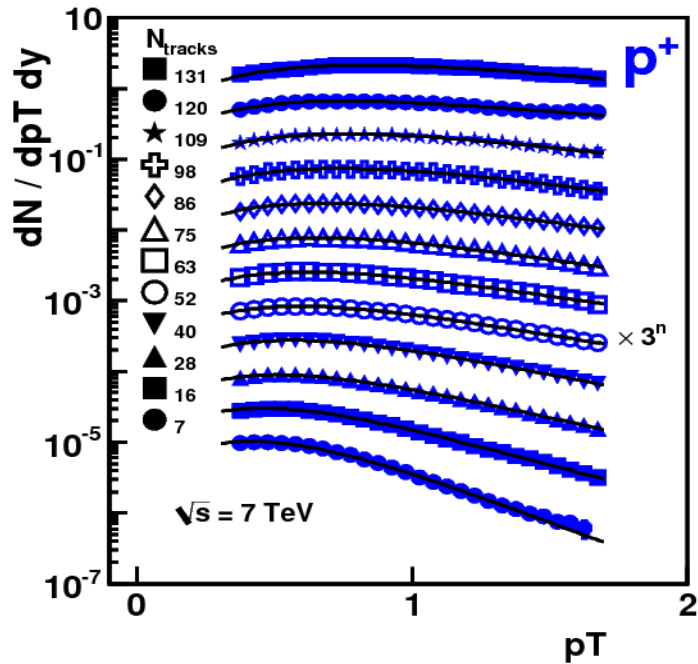


$$K^+ : q = 1 + \mu \log \log(N / N_q) , T = T_0(1 + N / N_T)$$

*Huge errors for  $q$ . Would be good to have longer spectra.*

Urmossy, arXiv: 1212.0260

### 3. Multiplicity Dependence of $p^+$ Spectra in $pp@7$ TeV



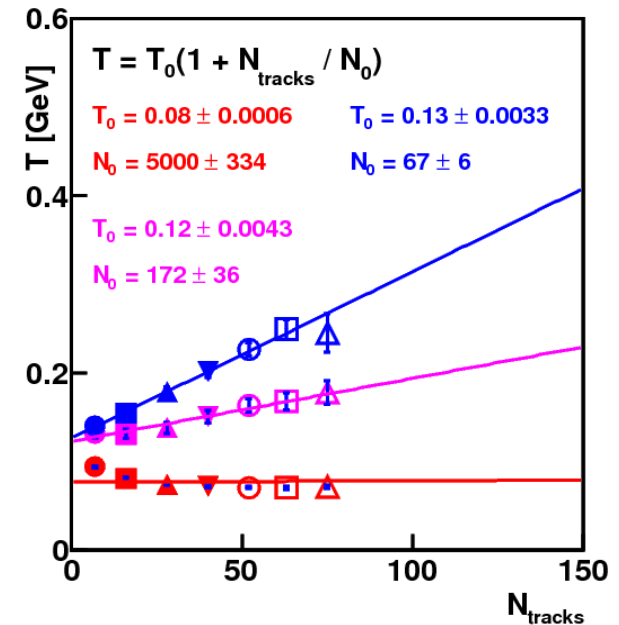
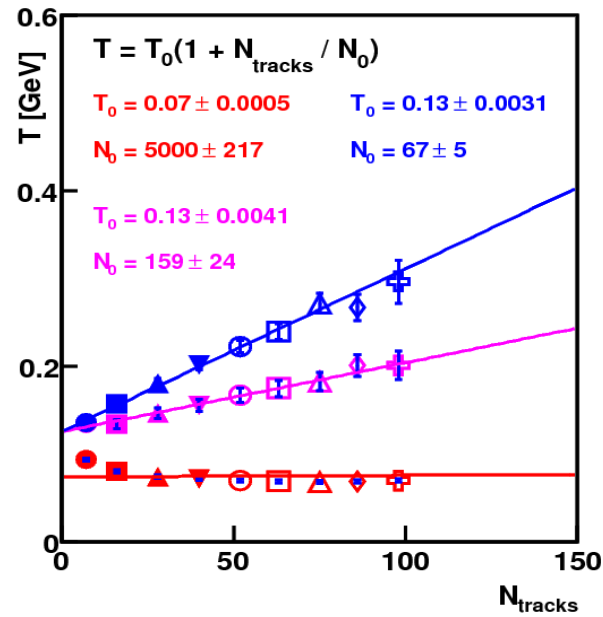
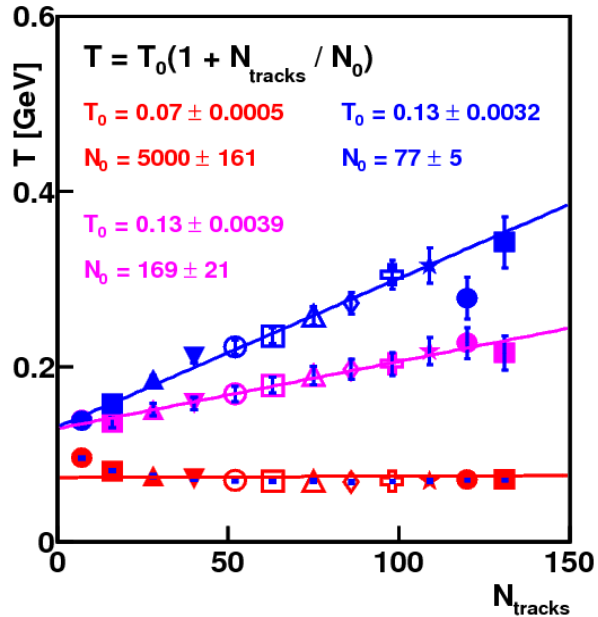
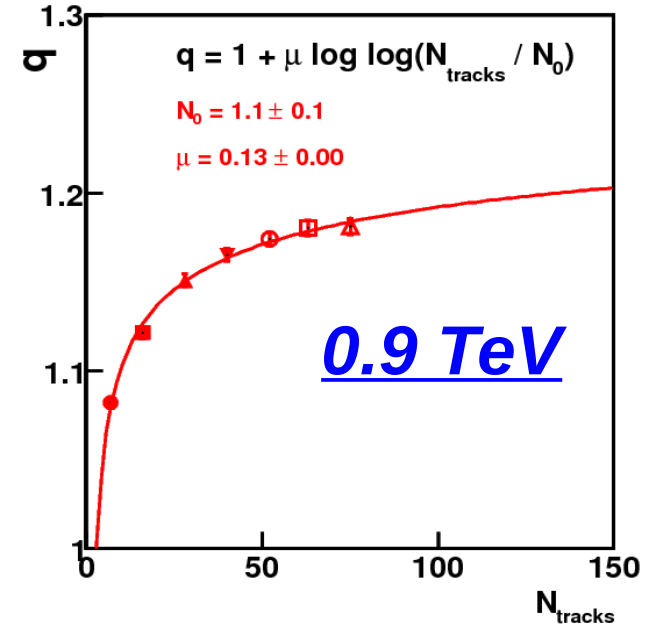
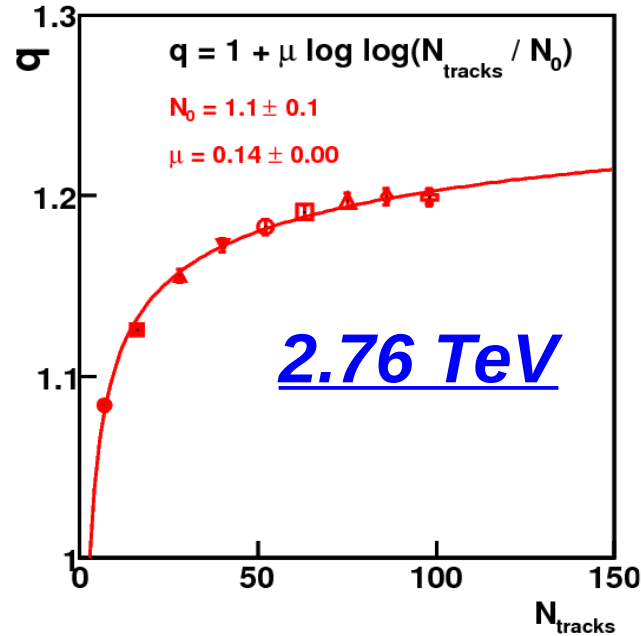
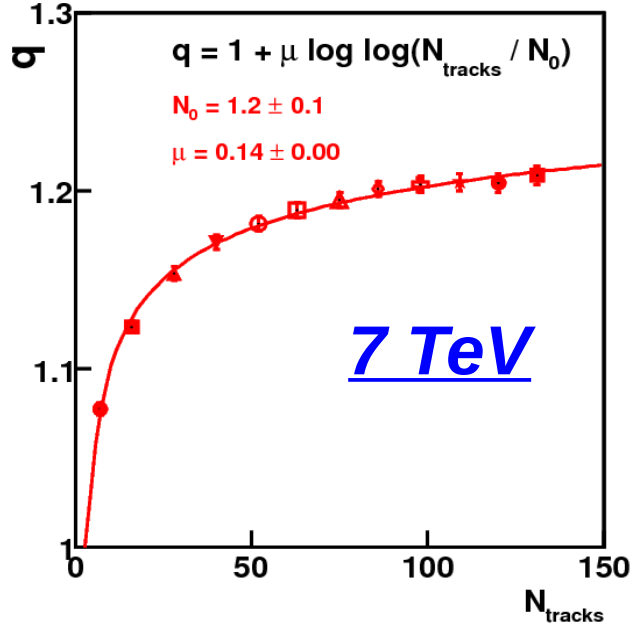
$$p^+ : q = 1 + \mu \log \log(N/N_q) , T = T_0(1 + N/N_T)$$

*Huge errors for q. Would be good to have longer spectra.*

Urmossy, arXiv: 1212.0260

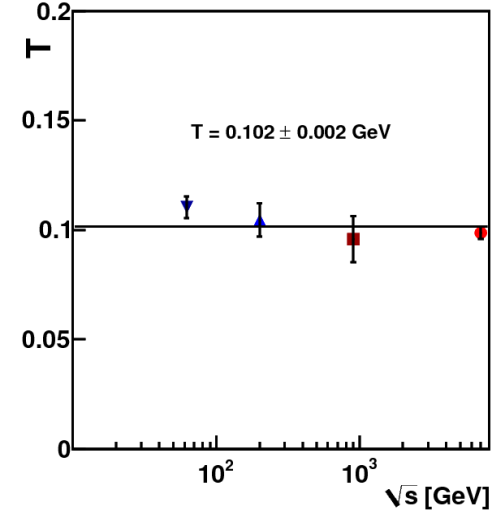
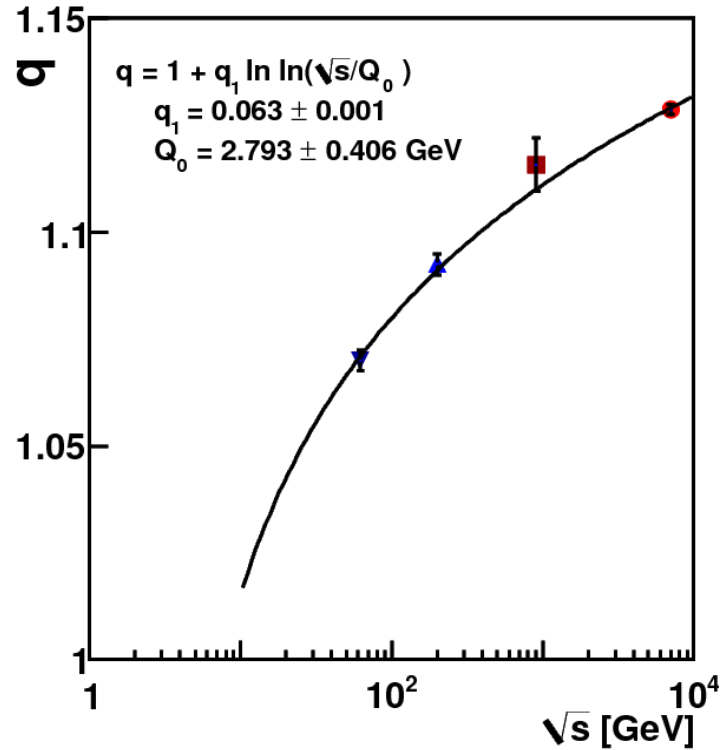
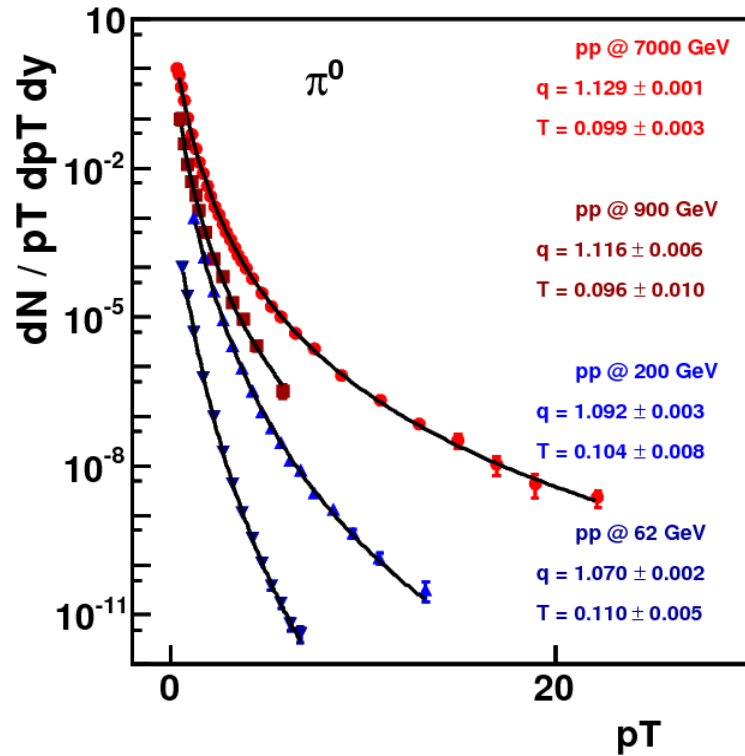
# 3.

## Inensitive to $\sqrt{s}$ ?





### 3. $\sqrt{s}$ Dependence of $\pi^0$ -Spectra in $pp$ Collisions



$$q = 1 + q_1 \log \log(\sqrt{s}/Q_0) , \quad T = \text{const}$$

Comes from DGLAP ?

$$\frac{dN}{d^3 p} \propto \left( 1 + \frac{q-1}{T} (m_T - m) \right)^{-1/(q-1)}$$

### 3. Simple Model

- In a **single event**, in which  **$N$  hadrons** and  **$E_T$  energy** reaches the transverse region, let the hadron spectrum be

$$\frac{dN}{d^D p} \Big|_{1 \text{ event}} \sim g_N(E_T) p(N) \exp\left(-\frac{DN}{E_T} \epsilon\right)$$

- Let  **$N$**  and  **$E_T$  fluctuate** as

$$g_N(E_T) \propto E_T^{-\alpha-2} \exp(-\alpha \langle E_T \rangle / E_T)$$

$$p(N) \propto N^{a-1} \exp(-a N \langle N \rangle)$$

- Thus, the **spectrum at fix multiplicity** is

$$\left\langle \frac{dN}{d^3 p} \right\rangle_{E_T}^{N=\text{fix}} \propto \left( 1 + \frac{Dn}{\alpha \langle E_T \rangle} \epsilon \right)^{-(\alpha+D+1)}$$

- From fits, we obtain the  **$N$  dependence** of  **$\alpha$**  and  **$\langle E \rangle$** .

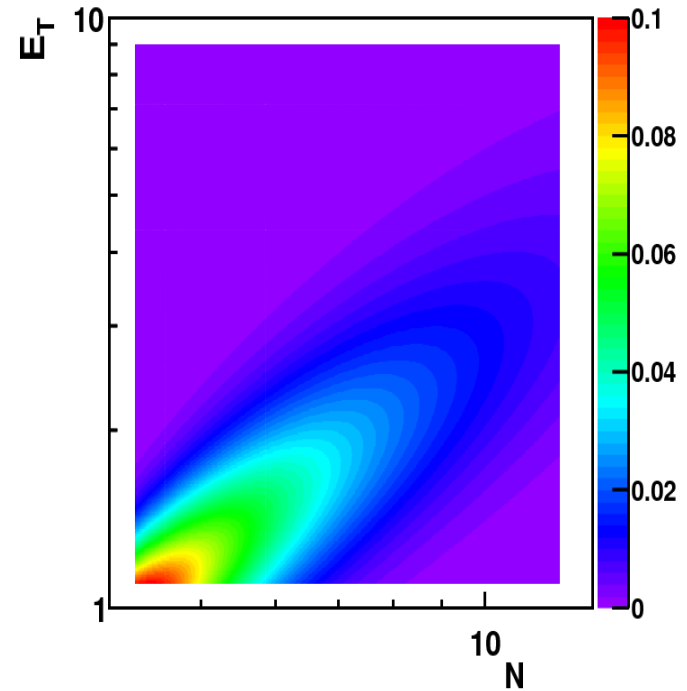
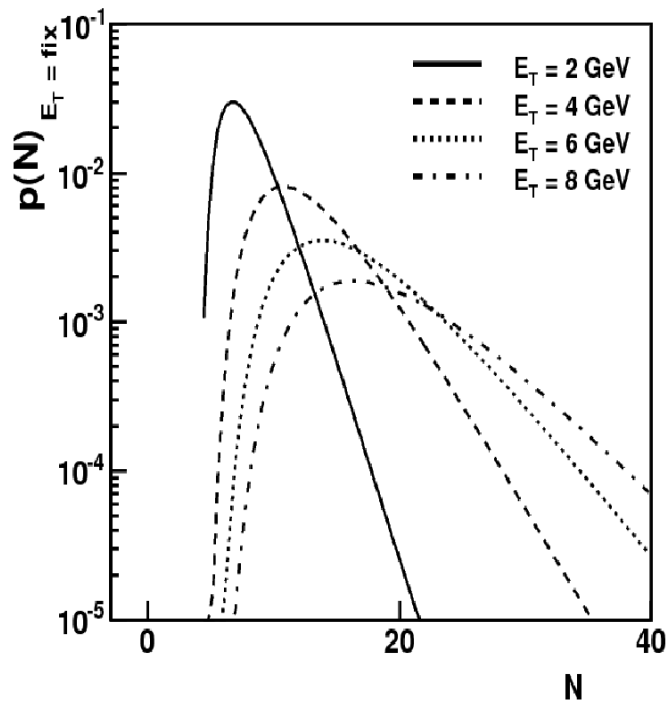
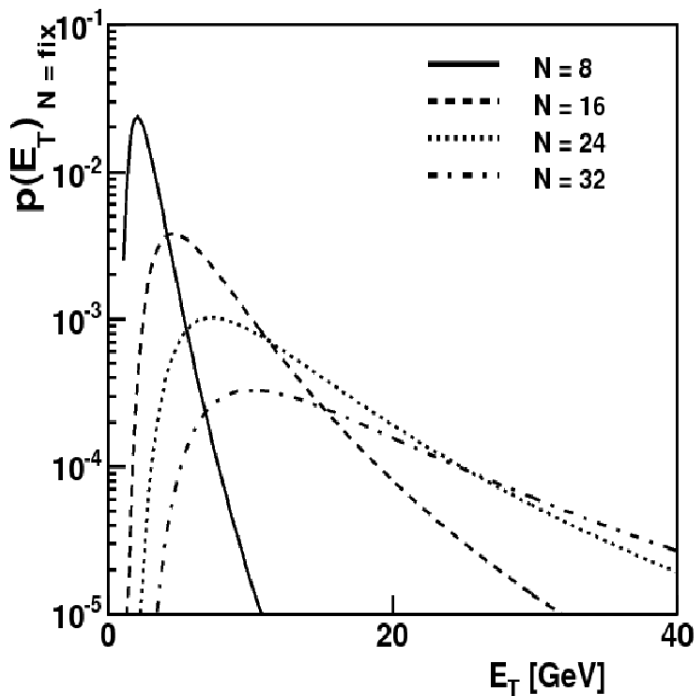
### 3. Predictions of the Model

$N$  and  $E_T$  are **correlated!** Their joint distribution:

$$p(N, E_{jet}) \sim E_{jet}^{-(\alpha+2)} e^{-\alpha E_0/E_{jet}} \times N^{a-1} e^{-aN/N_0}$$

with

$$\alpha = [\mu \ln \ln(N/N_q)]^{-1} - 4, \quad E_0 = \frac{3NT_0(1+N/N_T)}{1-4\mu \ln \ln(N/N_q)}$$



# Summary

1, The **microcanonical jet-fragmentation** model works @LEP&LHC

2, Similar  $\sqrt{s}$  and  $N$  dependence of spectra holds in  $pp$ @LHC

$$q = 1 + q_1 \log \log (\sqrt{s} / Q_0)$$

$$q = 1 + \mu \log \log (N / N_q)$$

3, This scale dependence is similar to that of Tsallis-type fragmentation functions (likely to come from DGLAP)

4, It seems that in  $pp$ , hadron spectra looks the same at high multiplicity as at high  $\sqrt{s}$

5, Does this feature hold at RHIC energy too?

6, How about heavy-ions?

# *Acknowledgements*

1) *OTKA K 104260*

2) *Zhangbu Xu* at the Physics Dept. @ BNL for covering my expenses concerning the *2013 RHIC-AGS Annual User's Meeting*

***Back-up Slides.....***

## 2) Tsallis Distribution from Fluctuations

**SuperStatistics** (C. Beck, G. Wilk, *Eur. Phys. J. A*, **40**, 267 and 299-312, (2009)):

If the hadron distribution is **Boltzmann-Gibbs**,

$$f(\epsilon) = A \exp(-\beta \epsilon)$$

but the **temperature fluctuates event-by-event** or **position-to-position** as

$$p(\beta) \propto \beta^{\alpha-1} \exp(-\alpha \beta / \langle \beta \rangle)$$

the **average distribution** becomes the **Tsallis** distribution:

$$\frac{dN}{d^3 p} = \int d\beta p(\beta) f_{\beta}(\epsilon) \propto \left( 1 + \frac{\langle \beta \rangle \epsilon}{\alpha} \right)^{-(\alpha + D + 1)}$$

## 2) Tsallis Distribution from Fluctuations

Moreover,

If the hadron distribution is *Boltzmann-Gibbs*,

$$f(\epsilon) = A \exp(-\beta \epsilon), \quad E/n = DT$$

but the *total transverse energy fluctuates event-by-event while  $n = \text{fix}$*

$$p(E) \propto E^{-\alpha-2} \exp(-\alpha \langle E \rangle / E)$$

the *average distribution* becomes the *Tsallis* distribution:

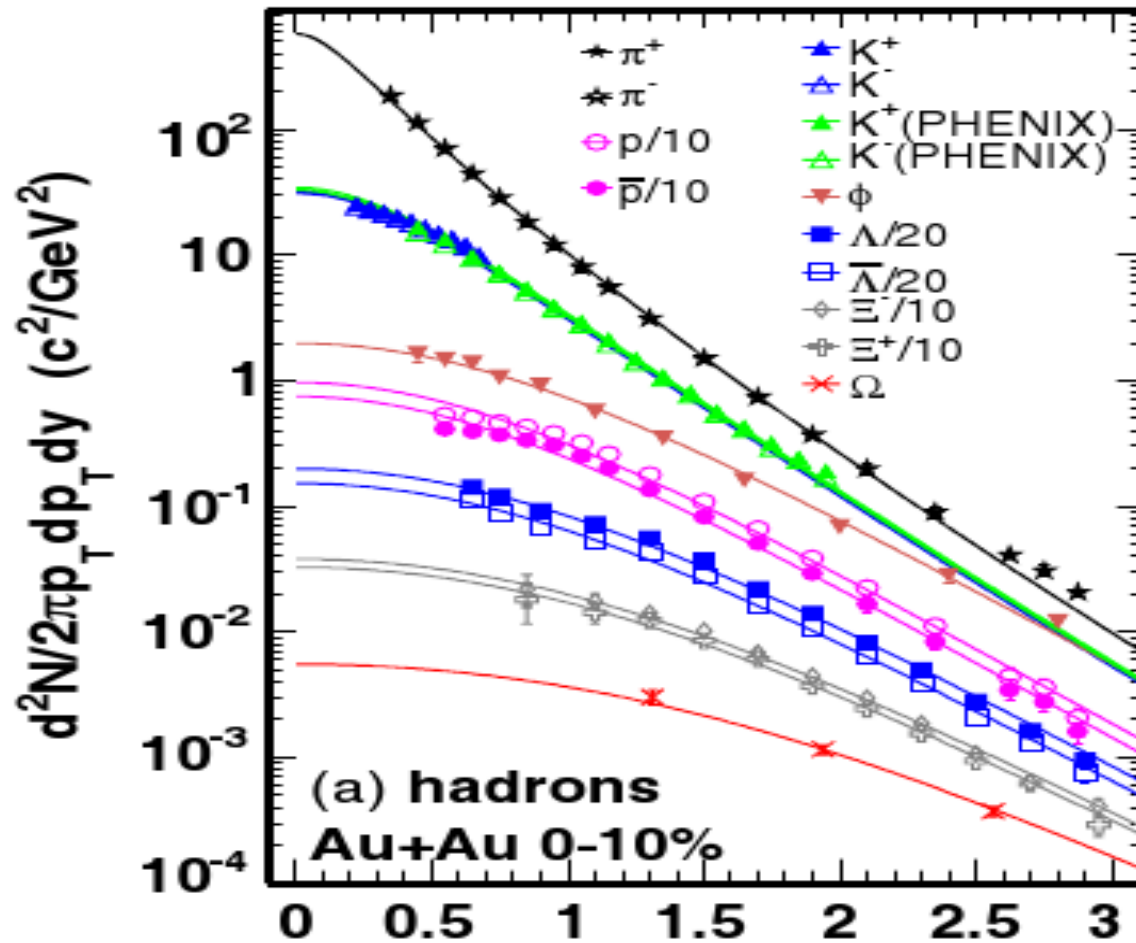
$$\frac{dN}{d^3 p} = \int dE p(E) f_E(\epsilon) \propto \left( 1 + \frac{Dn}{\alpha \langle E \rangle} \epsilon \right)^{-(\alpha+D+1)}$$



4)

# What is the Good Scaling Variable?

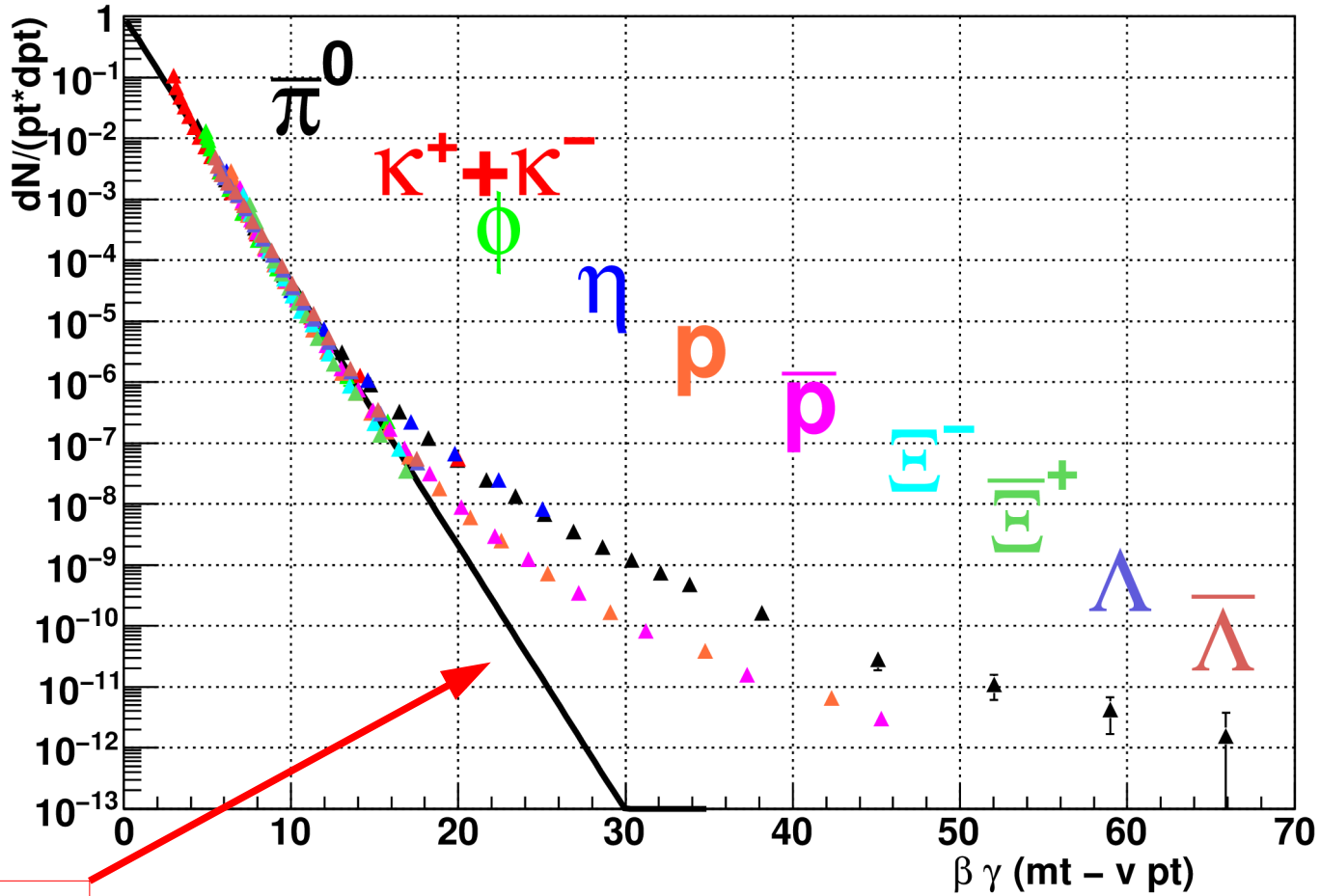
*J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys.* **37** 085104 (2010)



$p_T$  ?

4)

# What is the Good Scaling Variable?



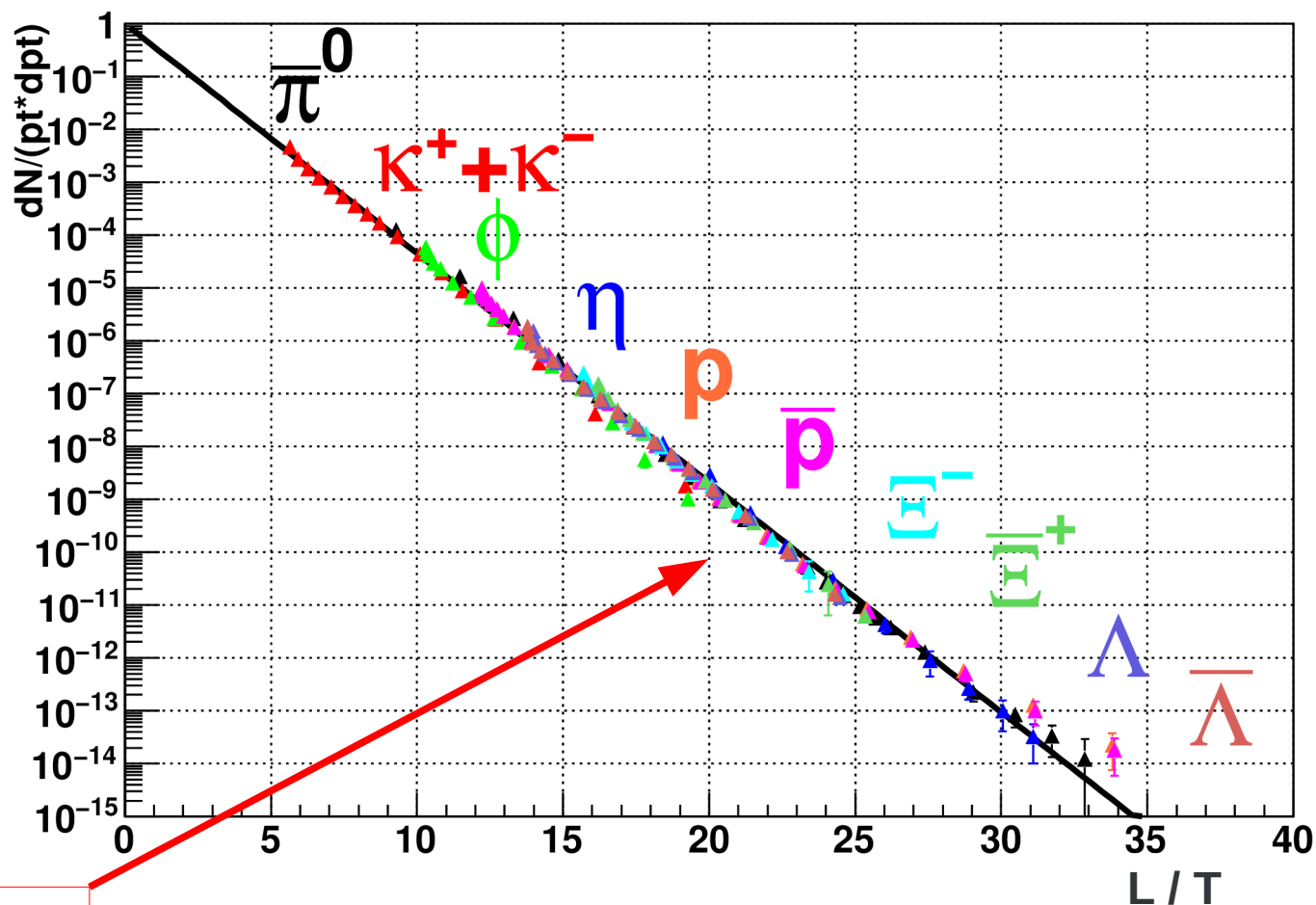
$$e^{-E_{co-moving}/T}$$

$$E_{co-moving} = \gamma(m_T - v p_T) ?$$

4)

## What is the Good Scaling Variable?

$$T = 51 \pm 10 \text{ MeV}, q = 1.062 \pm 7.65 \times 10^{-3}, v = 0.5 \pm 0.1$$



$$e^{-L/T}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{q-1} \ln \left[ 1 + \frac{q-1}{T} E_{co-moving} \right] \quad ;)$$

# **Fluctuations of the total transverse energy can describe pp data**

If the distribution of the total transverse energy is

$$p(E) \propto E^{-\alpha-2} \exp(-\alpha \langle E \rangle / E)$$

where the *mean energy* and the *width* of the distribution *varies with n* as

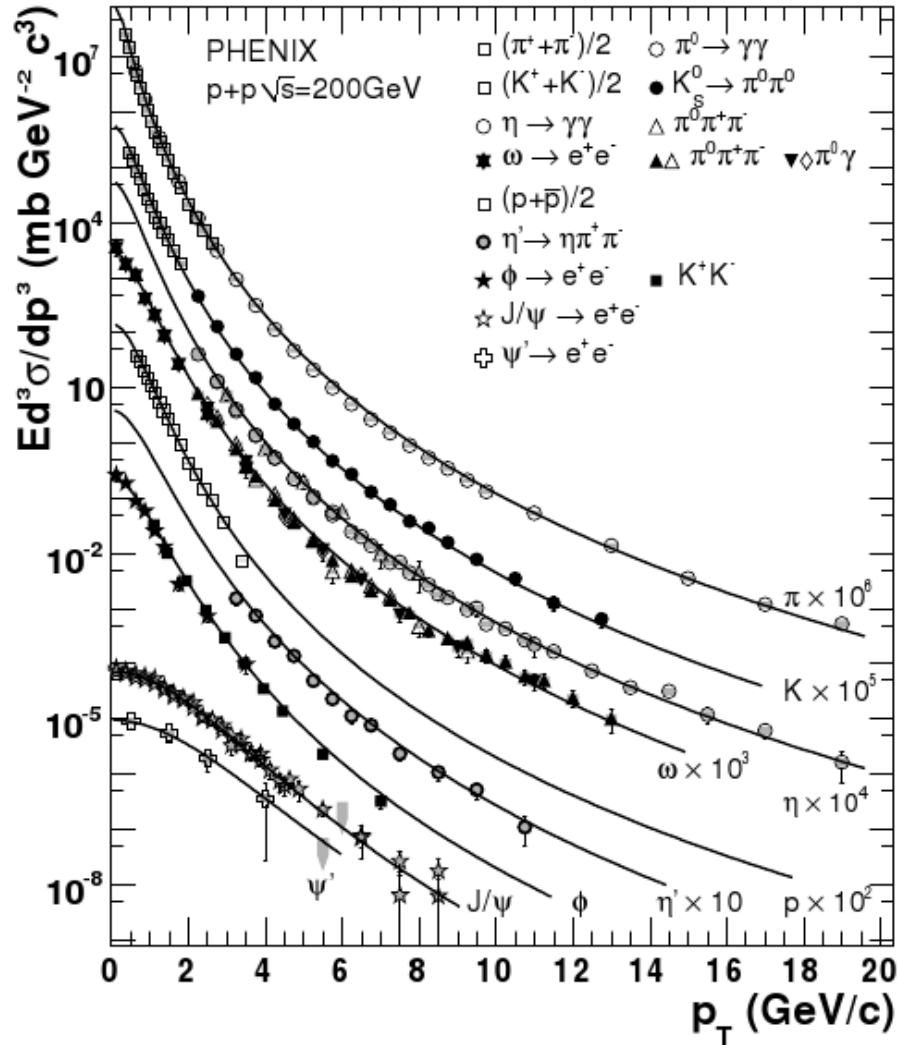
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\mu \ln \ln(N/N_q)} - (D+1)$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{DT_0(1+N/N_T)}{1-(D+1)\mu \ln \ln(N/N_q)}$$

This prediction could be tested experimentally ...

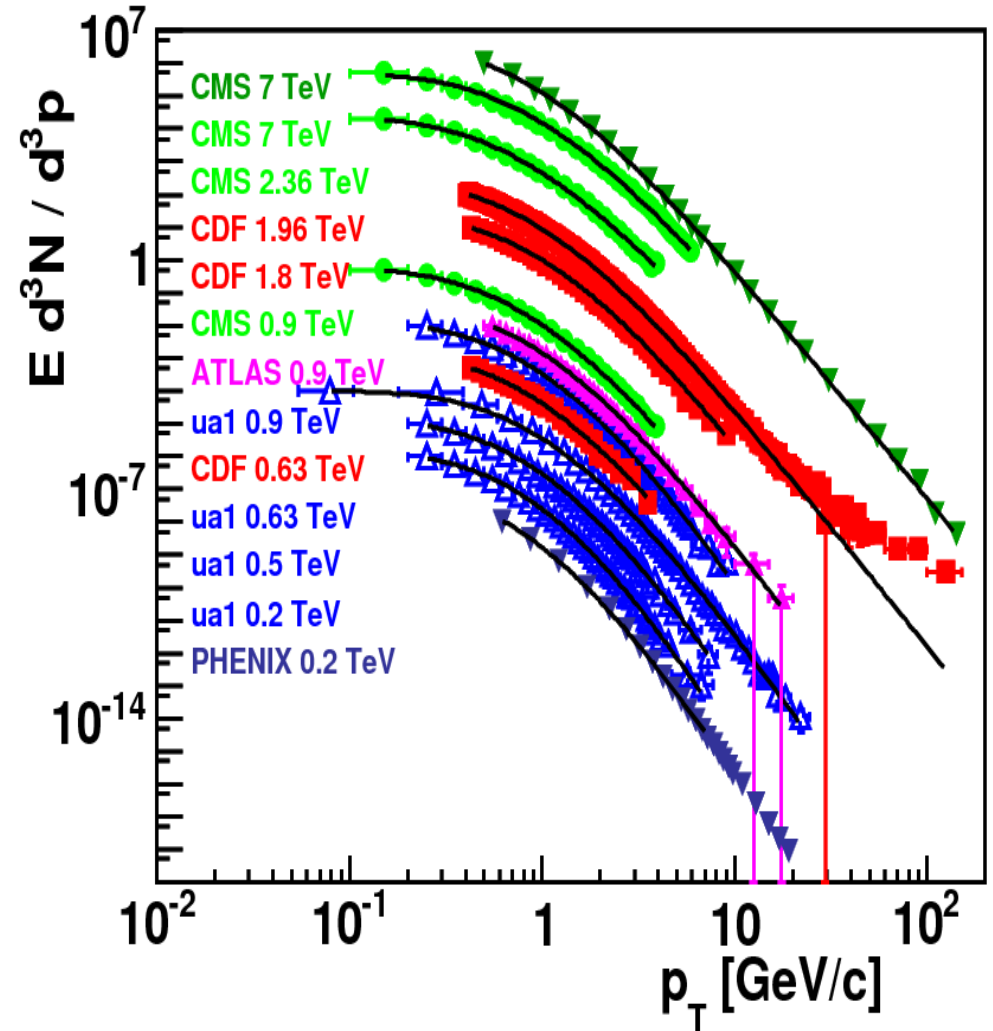
# 1) Hadron Spectra in Proton-proton Collisions

Phys. Rev. D, **83**, 052004 (2011)



$$E \frac{d\sigma}{d^3 p} \propto (1 + m_T/nT)^{-n}$$

J. Phys.: Conf. Ser., **270** 012008 (2011)



$$E \frac{d\sigma}{d^3 p} \propto m_T (1 + m_T/nT)^{-n}$$