

Searching the QCD critical point with the net-proton multiplicity fluctuations

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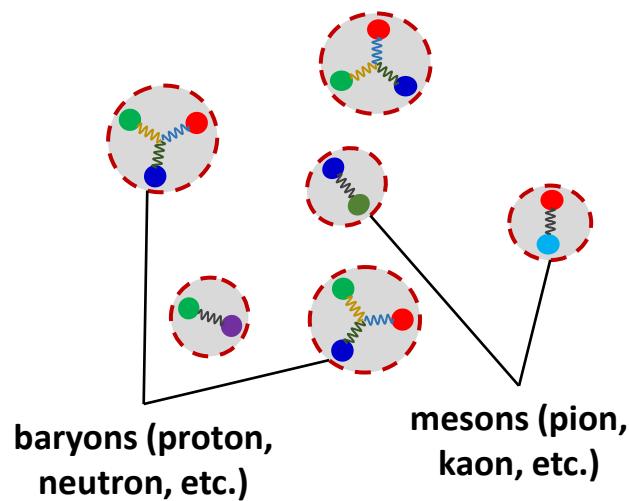
Exploring QCD phase diagram in Heavy-ion Collisions

Phases of the QCD matter

Hadron

Confinement

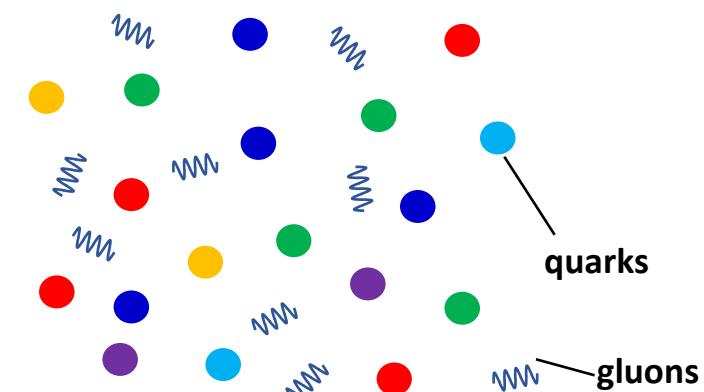
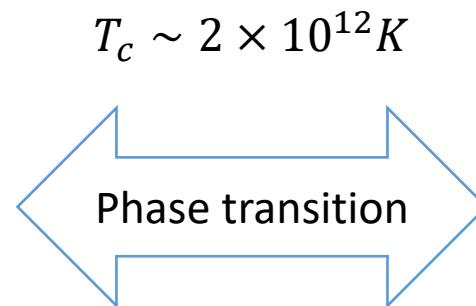
Chiral symmetry breaking



Quark gluon plasma

Deconfinement

Chiral symmetry restoration



QCD phase diagram

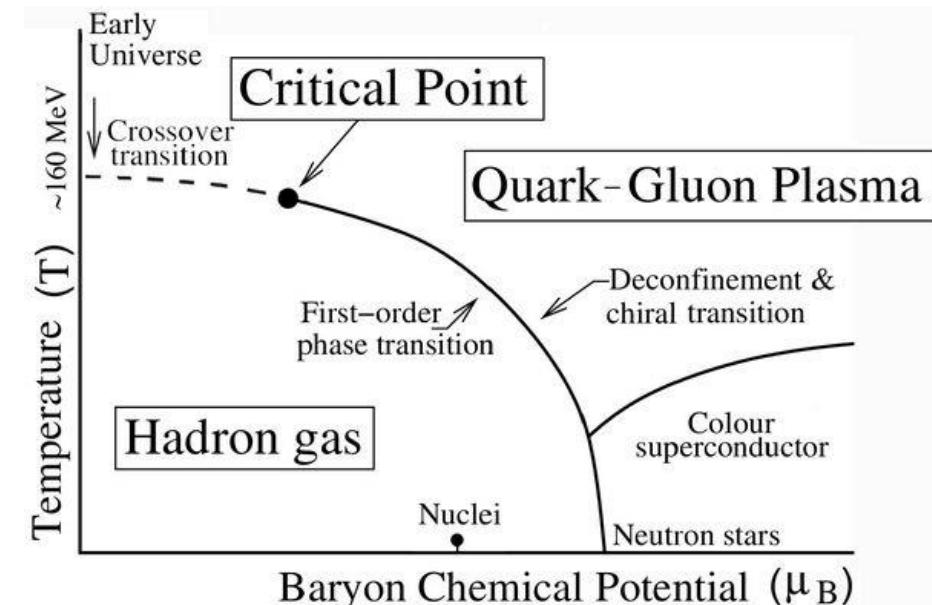
- **small μ_B and $T \sim 155\text{MeV}$** (Lattice QCD):
 - Crossover (2nd order phase transition)
- **large μ_B** (Effective models: DSE,fRG)
 - 1st order phase transition

→ **Critical point**

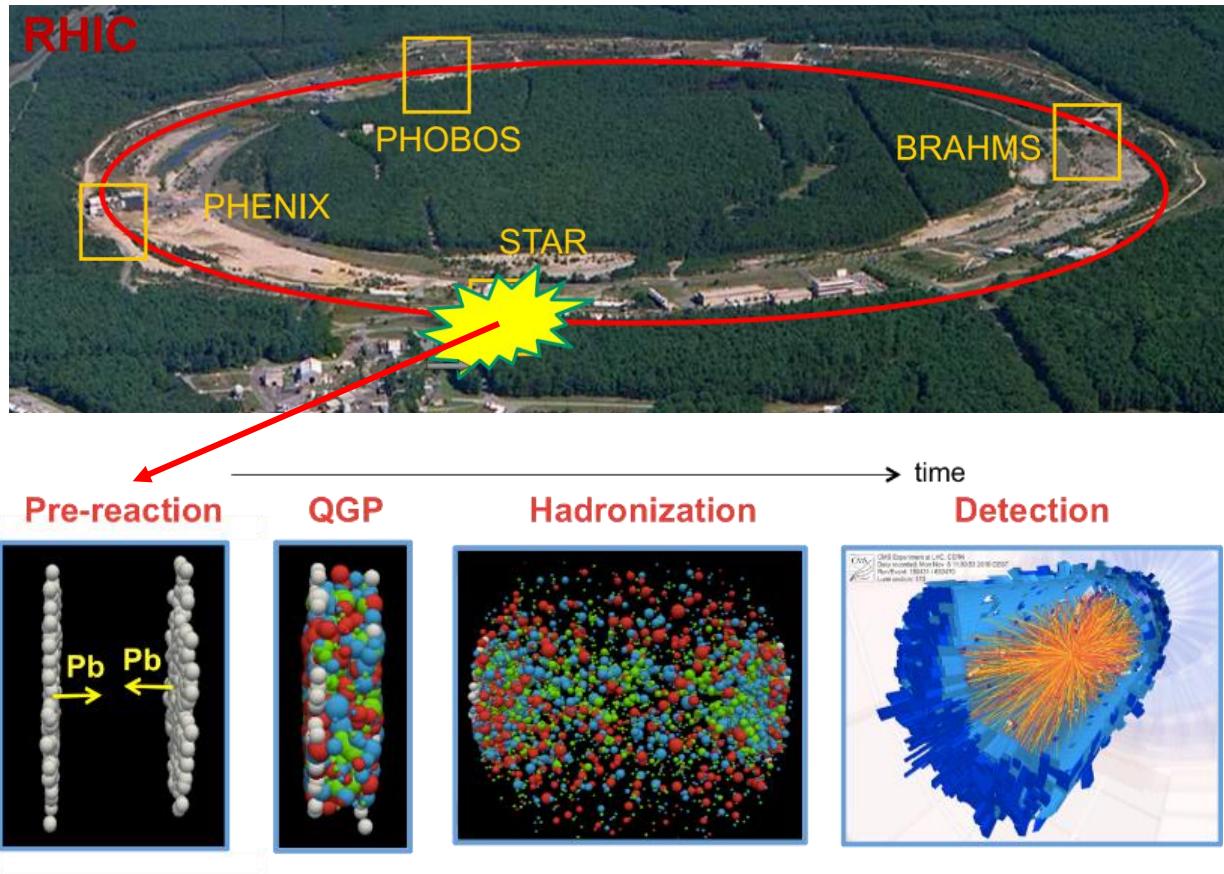
- Lattice QCD: sign problem at large μ_B
- Effective models: parameters dependent

→ **Heavy-ion collisions :**

- tuning $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$, mapping $T - \mu$ phase diagram:
RHIC(BES),NICA,FAIR,J_PARC,HIAF....



Stages of Heavy-Ion collisions



Experimental and theoretical studies show the QGP has been created.

Facilities of relativistic heavy-ion collisions



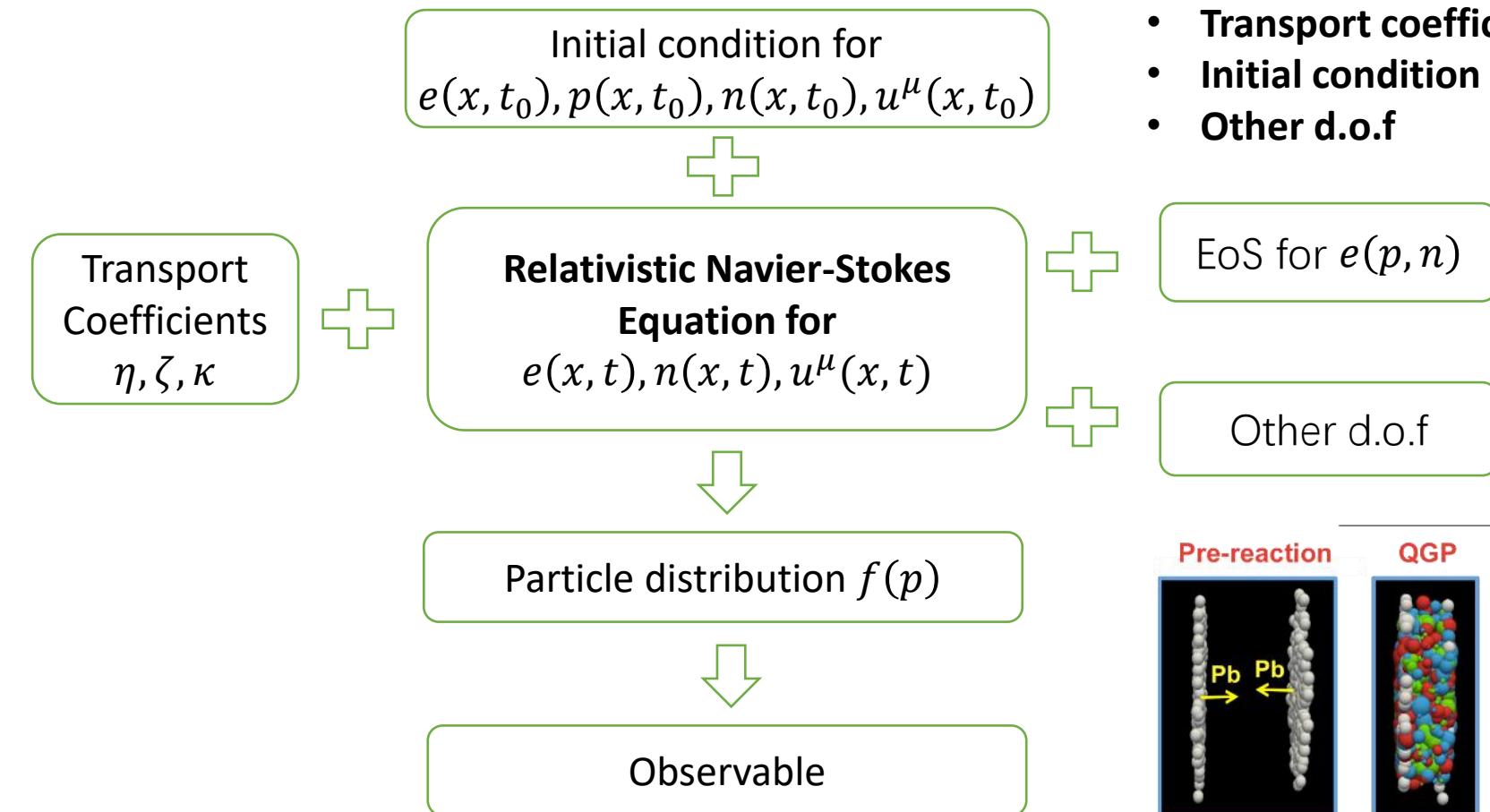
First collisions in 2000

- Diameter 1.2 km
- pp, dAu, CuCu, AuAu, UU, OO, ...
- $\sqrt{s}_{\text{NN}} \sim \mathbf{0.007 - 0.2 \text{ TeV}}$
- 99.995% speed of light

First collisions in 2010

- Diameter 8.6 km
- pp, PbPb, pPb, XeXe
- $\sqrt{s}_{\text{NN}} \sim \mathbf{5 - 8 \text{ TeV}}$
- 99.999991% speed of light

“Standard model” in Heavy-ion collisions: Hydrodynamics

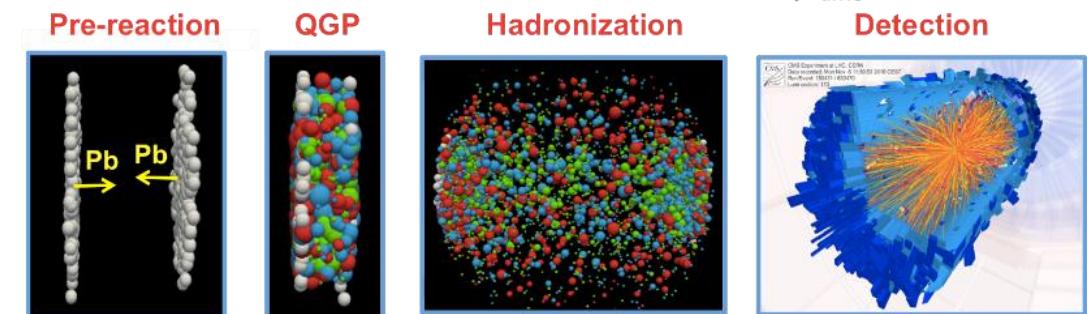


Where QCD comes in?

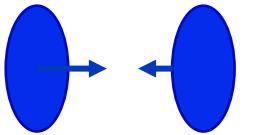
- **EoS** (Lattice QCD, fRG, Dyson-Schwinger)
- **Transport coefficients** (Lattice QCD, Hard Thermal Loops)
- **Initial condition** (Nuclear Theory)
- **Other d.o.f**

EoS for $e(p, n)$

Other d.o.f



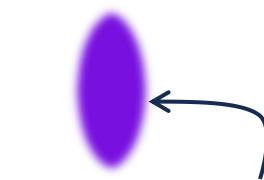
Why heavy-ion collisions can search QCD critical point?



Low energy collisions

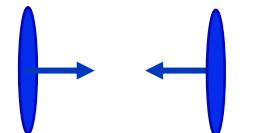
Lots of nucleons from boost nucleus, only part of anti-nucleon from QCD vacuum

Nucleon >> **Anti-Nucleon**: large μ_B



Hot and dense region

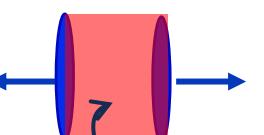
Nucleon >> **Anti-Nucleon**



High energy collisions

Most of the nucleon anti-nucleon pairs from QCD vacuum

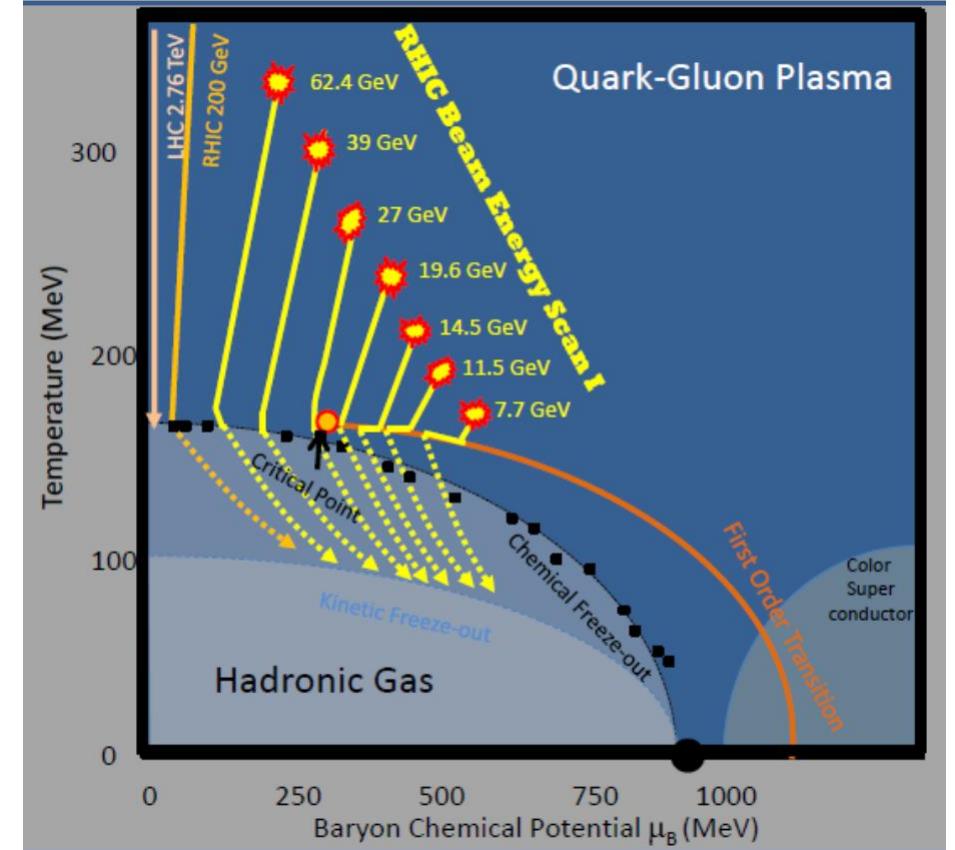
Nucleon ~ **Anti-Nucleon**: small μ_B



Hot region

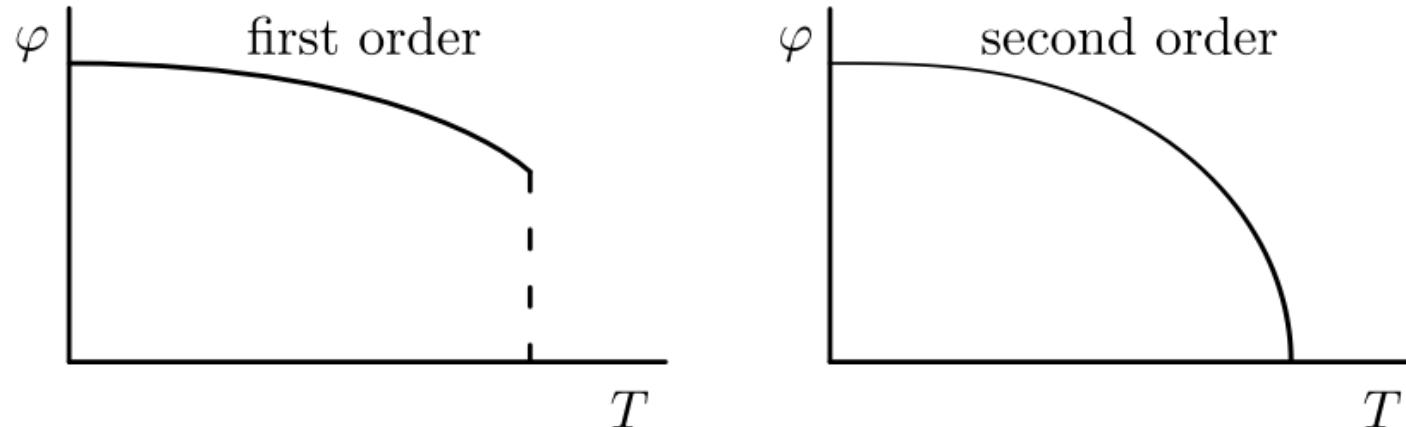
Nucleon ~ **Anti-Nucleon**

=> Tuning $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$, scan the QCD phase diagram

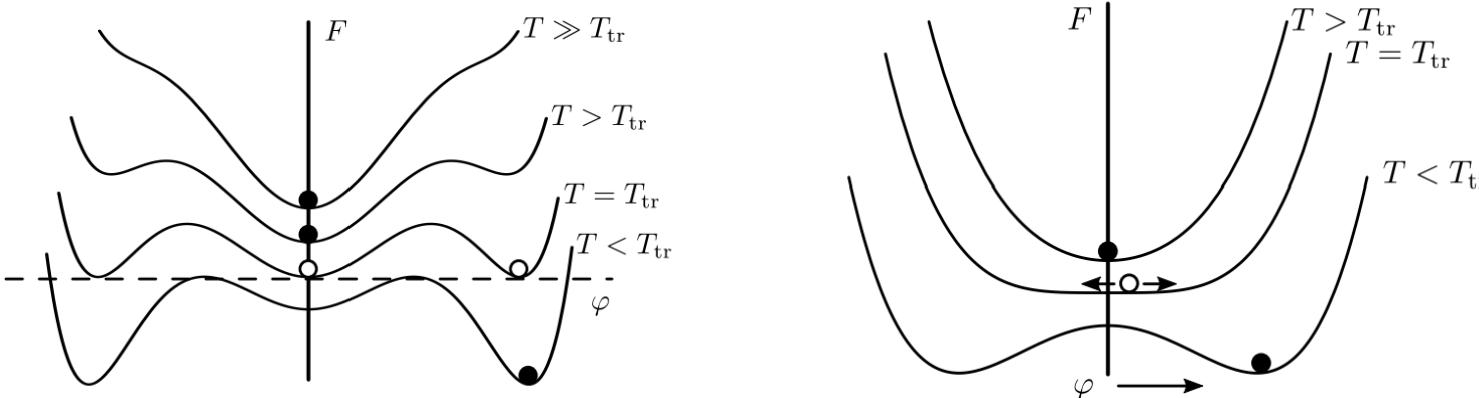


The observable of QCD phase transition in Heavy-Ion Collisions

Theory of phase transition



Order parameter: identify symmetry and symmetry breaking

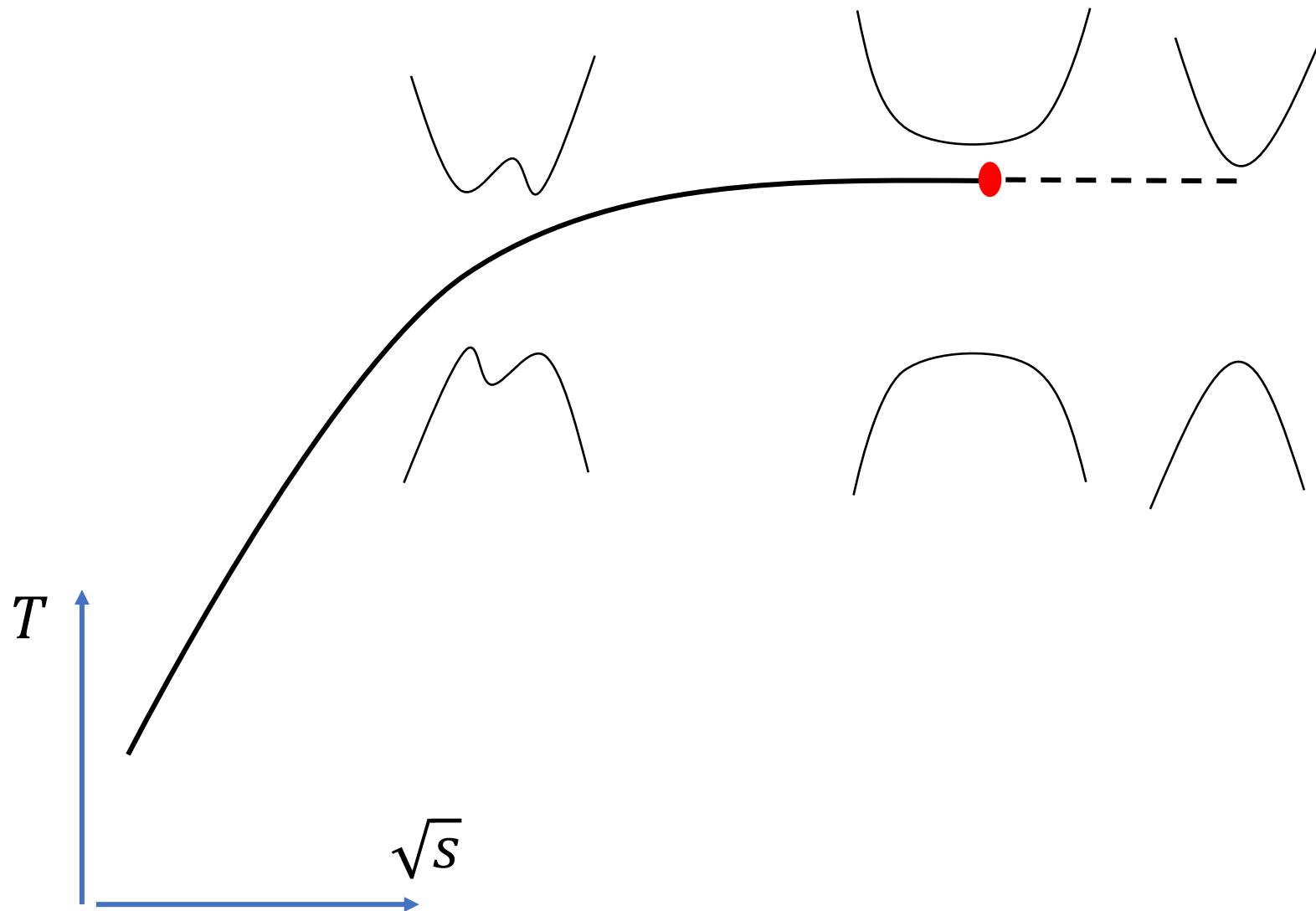


Lev Landau

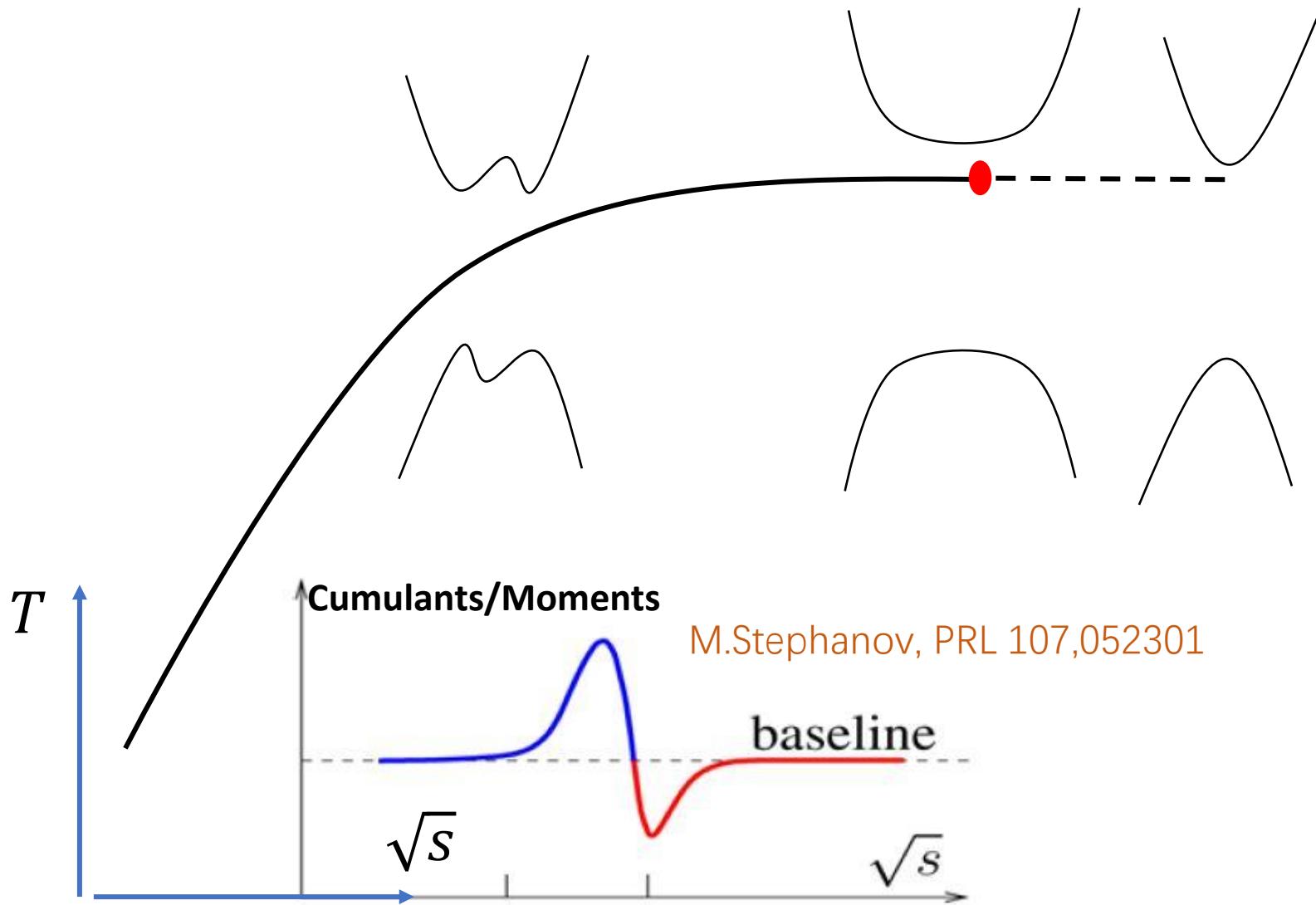
Lessons:

1. Different shape of distribution (free energy) in different region of phase diagram
2. Large fluctuations near critical point

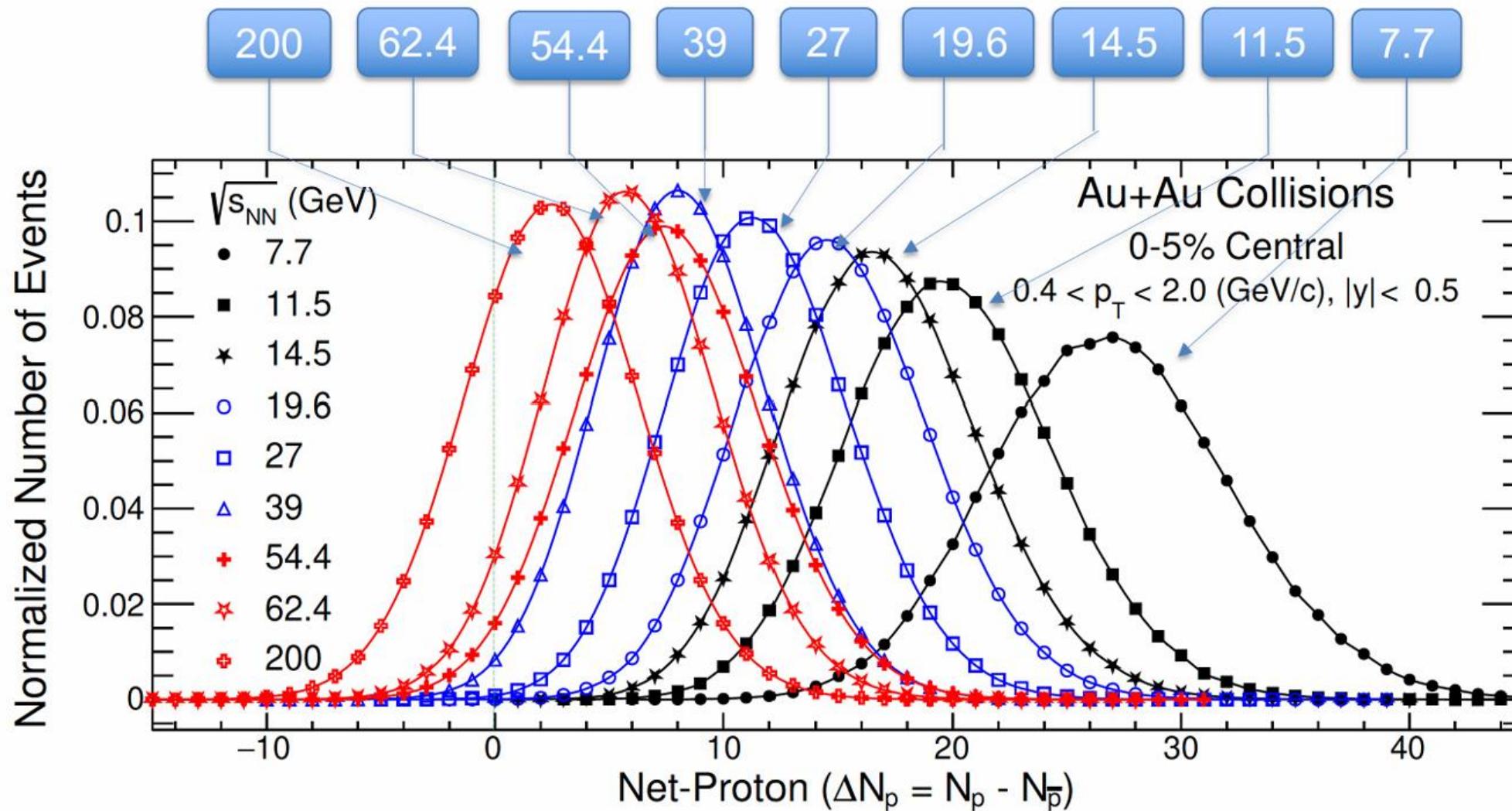
QCD phase diagram



QCD phase diagram



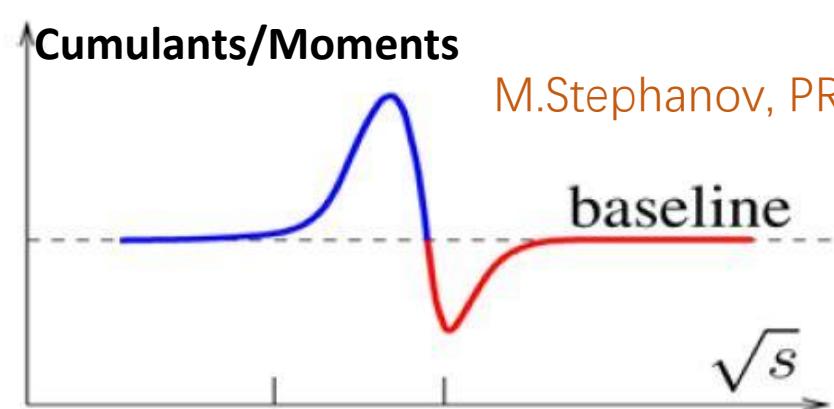
Event-by-event Multiplicity distribution



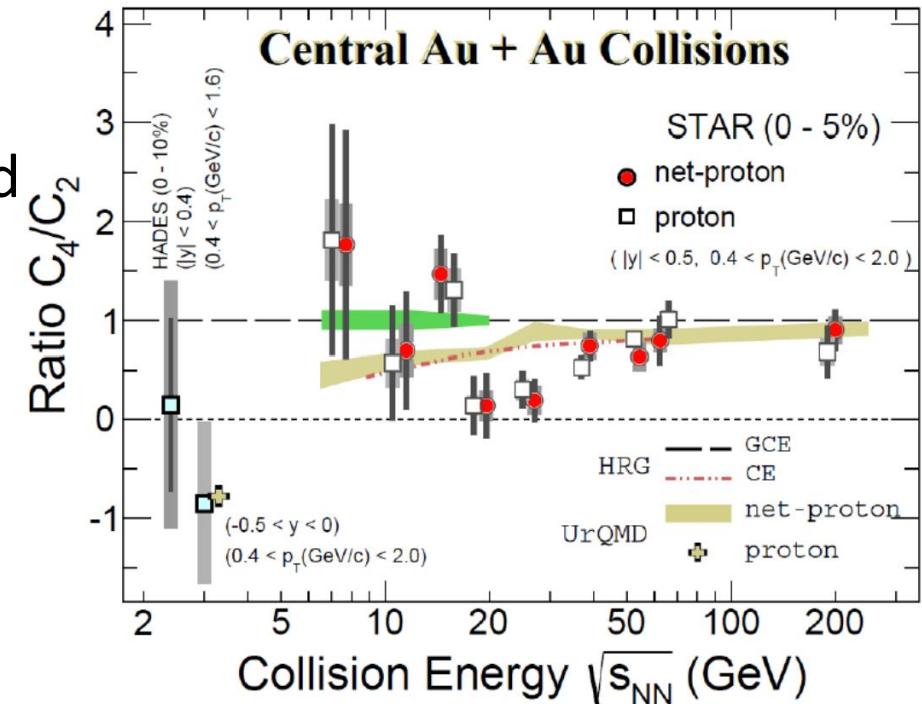
QCD phase diagram

→ Scanning QCD phase diagram :

- Shape of net-proton multiplicity distribution and the observable of QCD phase transition
- Preliminary agrees with experiments



Beam Energy Scan first phase (BES-I)

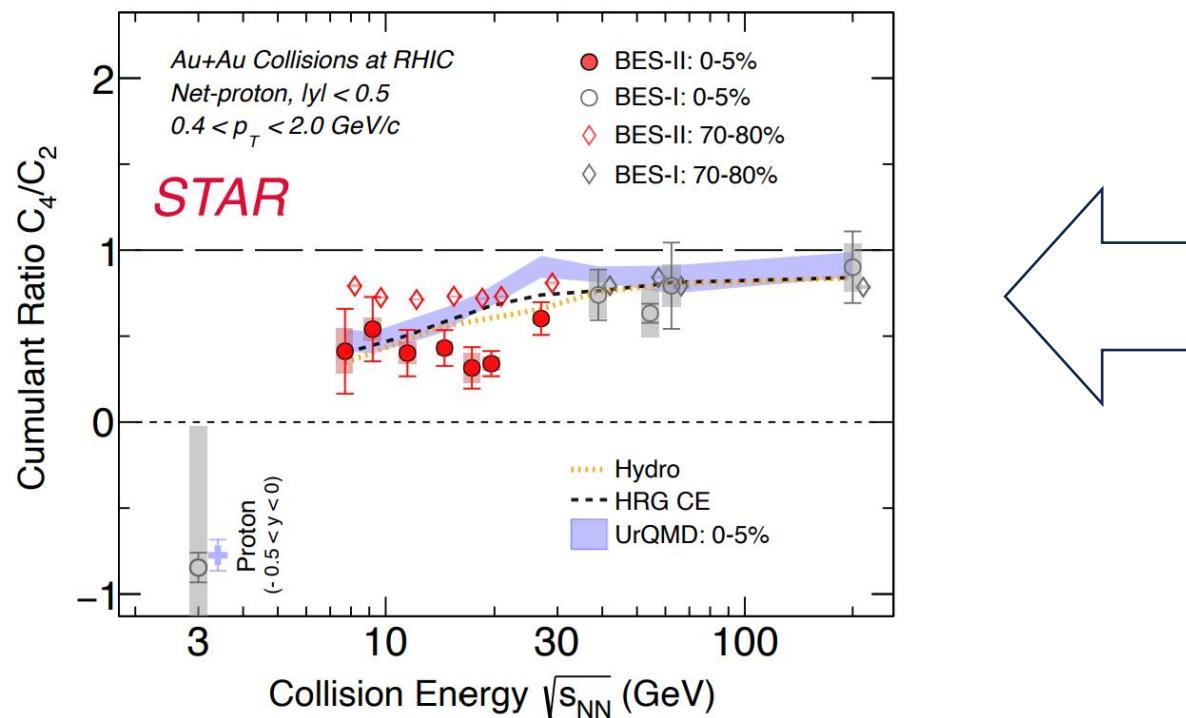


STAR, PRL 126,092301
STAR, PRL 128,202303

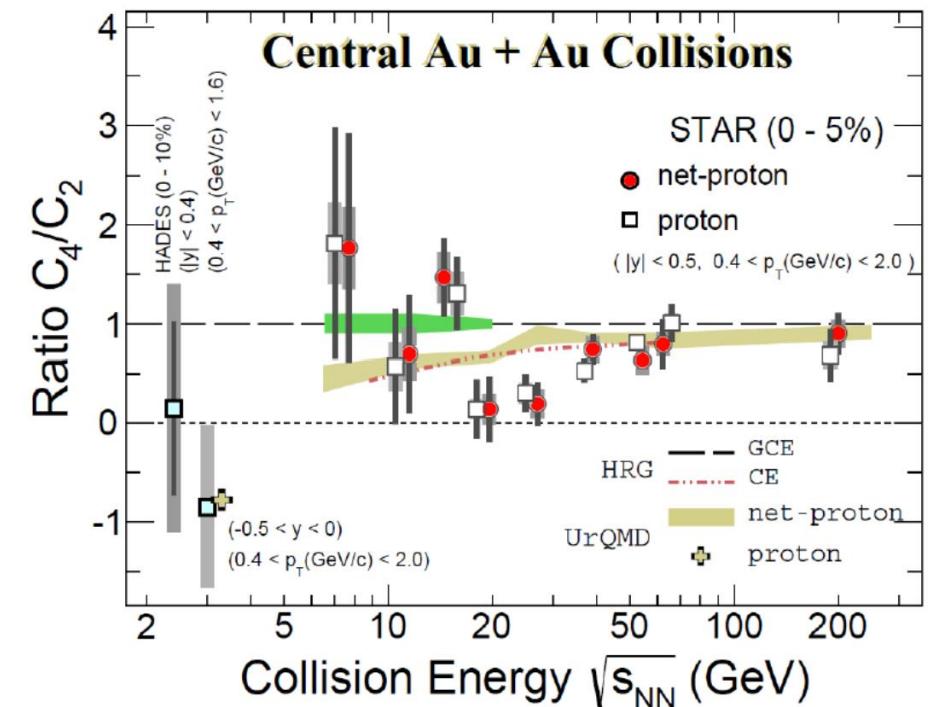
Recent experiment progress

Net-proton fluctuations near critical point

- Higher statistics and detector acceptance
- Kurtosis at BESI



STAR, CPOD 2024

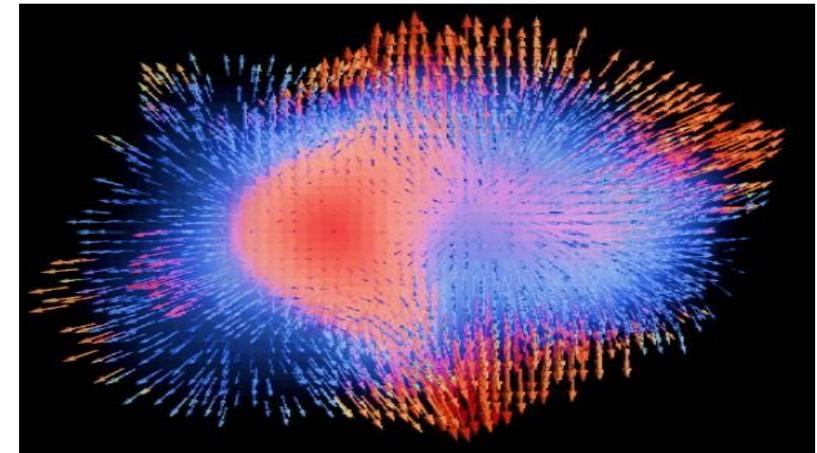


STAR, PRL 126,092301
STAR, PRL 128,202303

Possible solution: heavy-ion collisions is
complex system

QGP fireball system in heavy-ion experiments

- QGP fireball system created in heavy-ion experiments is not an ideal system:
 - Fast expanding
 - Finite size
 - Inhomogeneous temperature and chemical potential
 - Volume fluctuation and quantum fluctuations
 - Conservation contamination

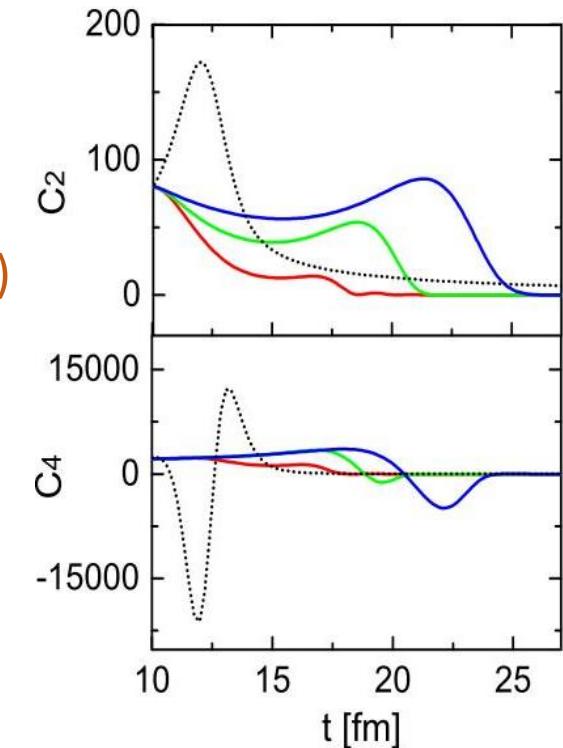
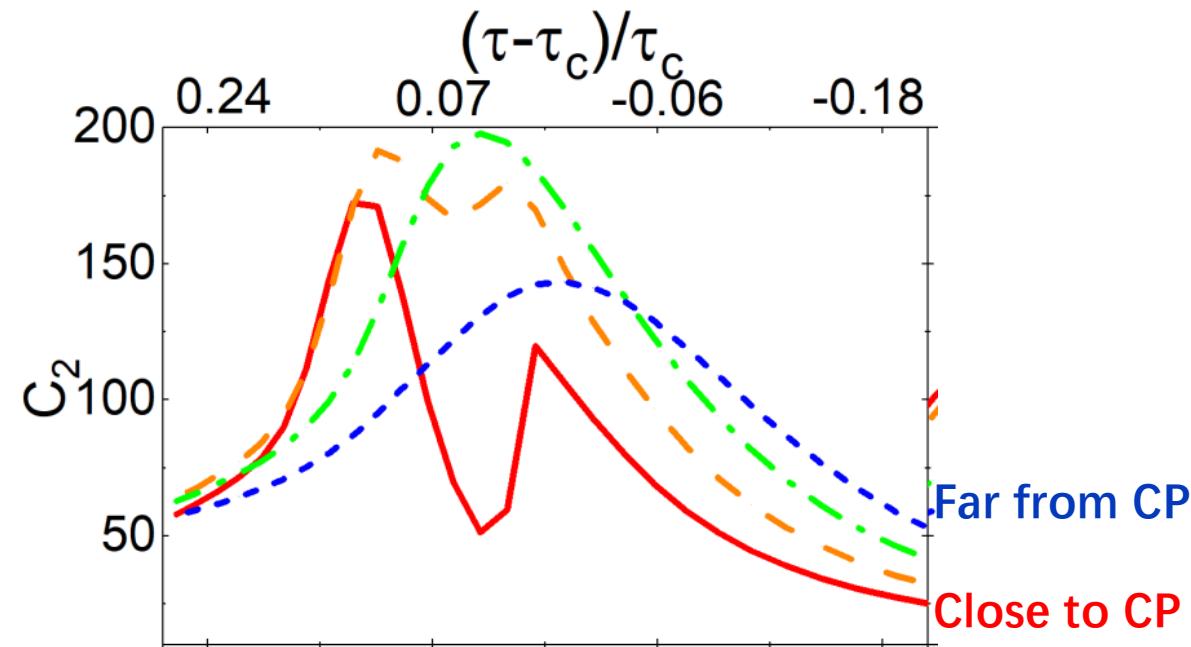


Fast expanding effects

Lijia Jiang, Shanjin Wu and Huichao Song, NPA.2017.06.047

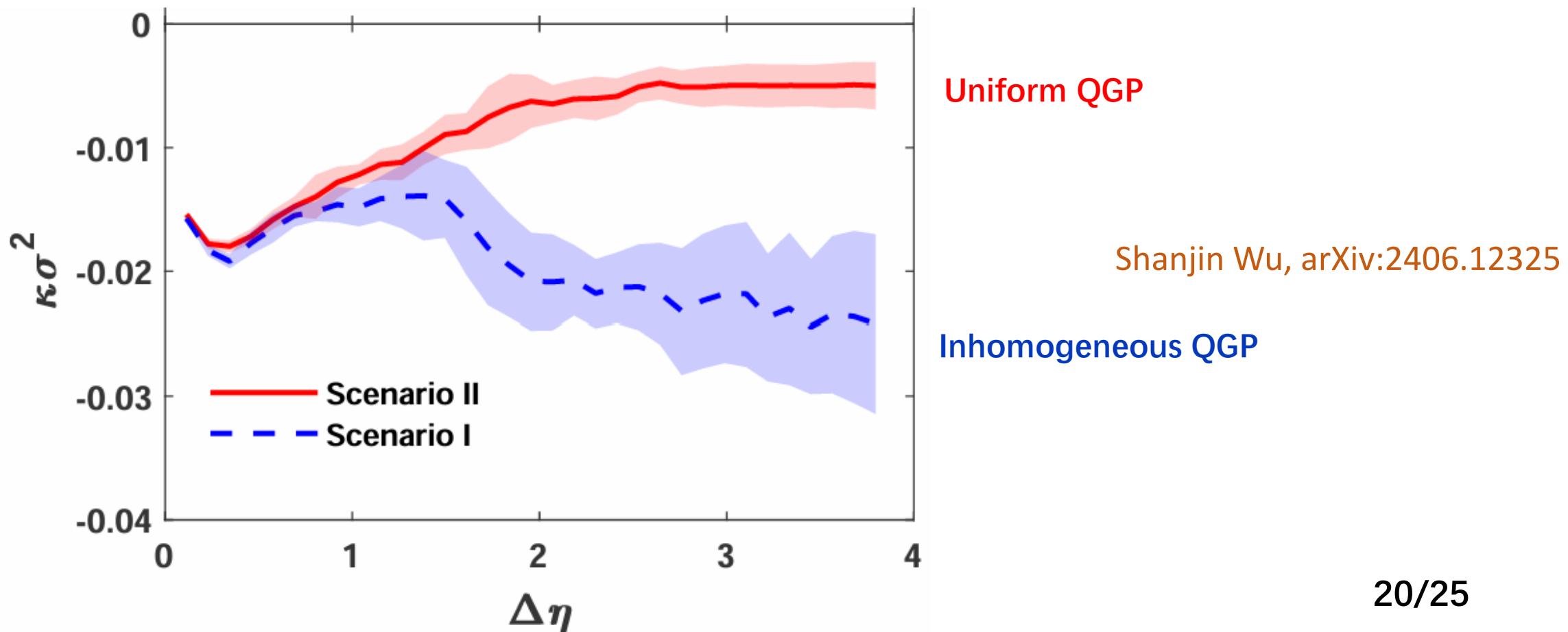
- Expanding effects suppress the fluctuations
- Expanding effects reverse the sign
- Expanding effects move the maximum fluctuations

Shian Tang, Shanjin Wu, Huichao Song, PRC(2023)



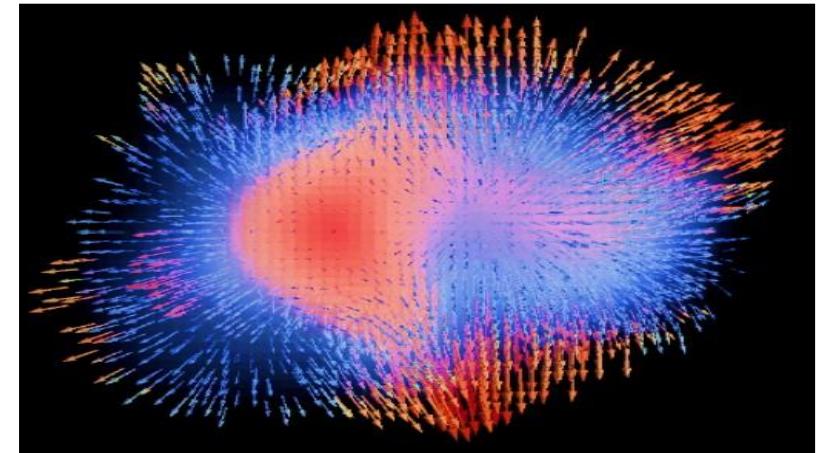
Inhomogeneous T and mu effects

- Inhomogeneous T and mu effects enhances the magnitude of fluctuations

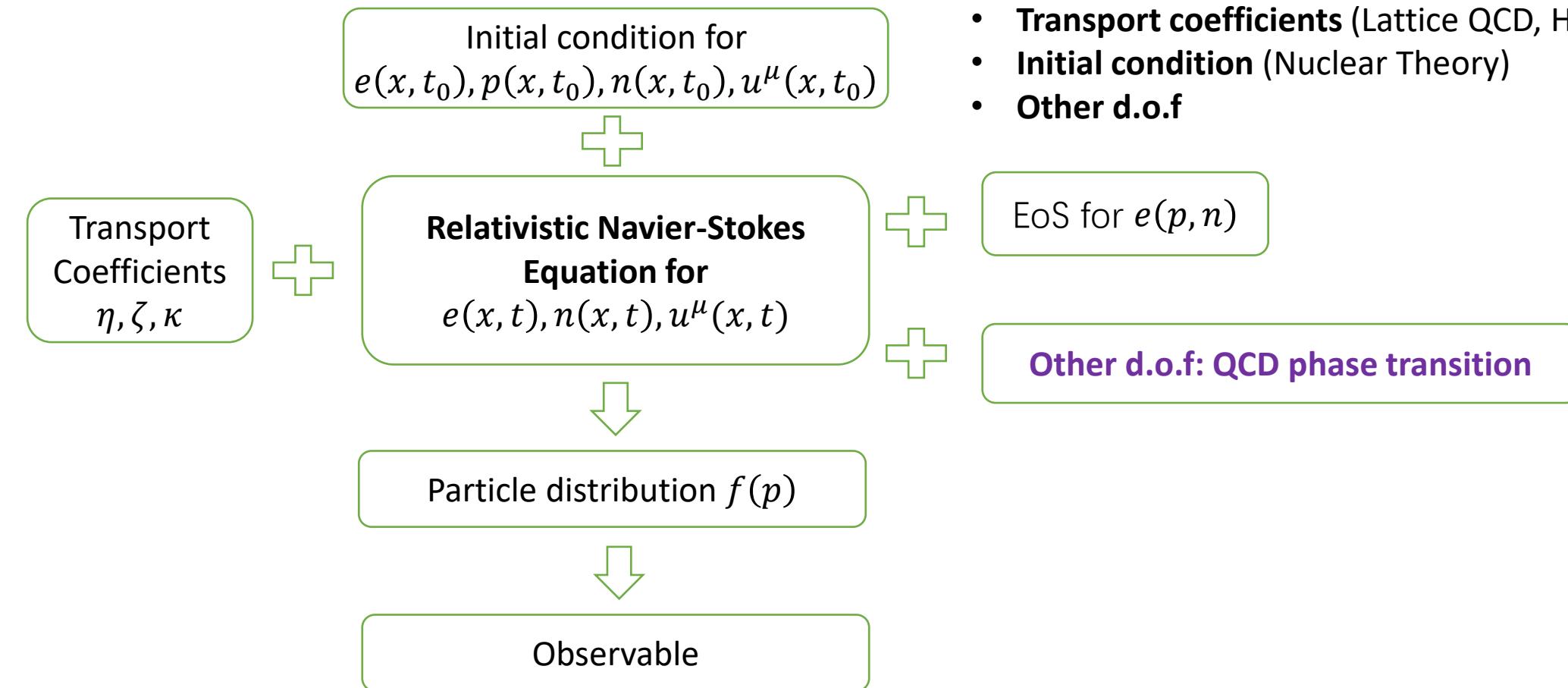


QGP fireball system in heavy-ion experiments

- QGP fireball system created in heavy-ion experiments is not an ideal system:
 - Fast expanding
 - Finite size
 - Inhomogeneous temperature and chemical potential
 - Volume fluctuation and quantum fluctuations
 - Conservation contamination
- Build a model to describe all these effects



“Standard model” in Heavy-ion collisions: Hydrodynamics



Where QCD comes in?

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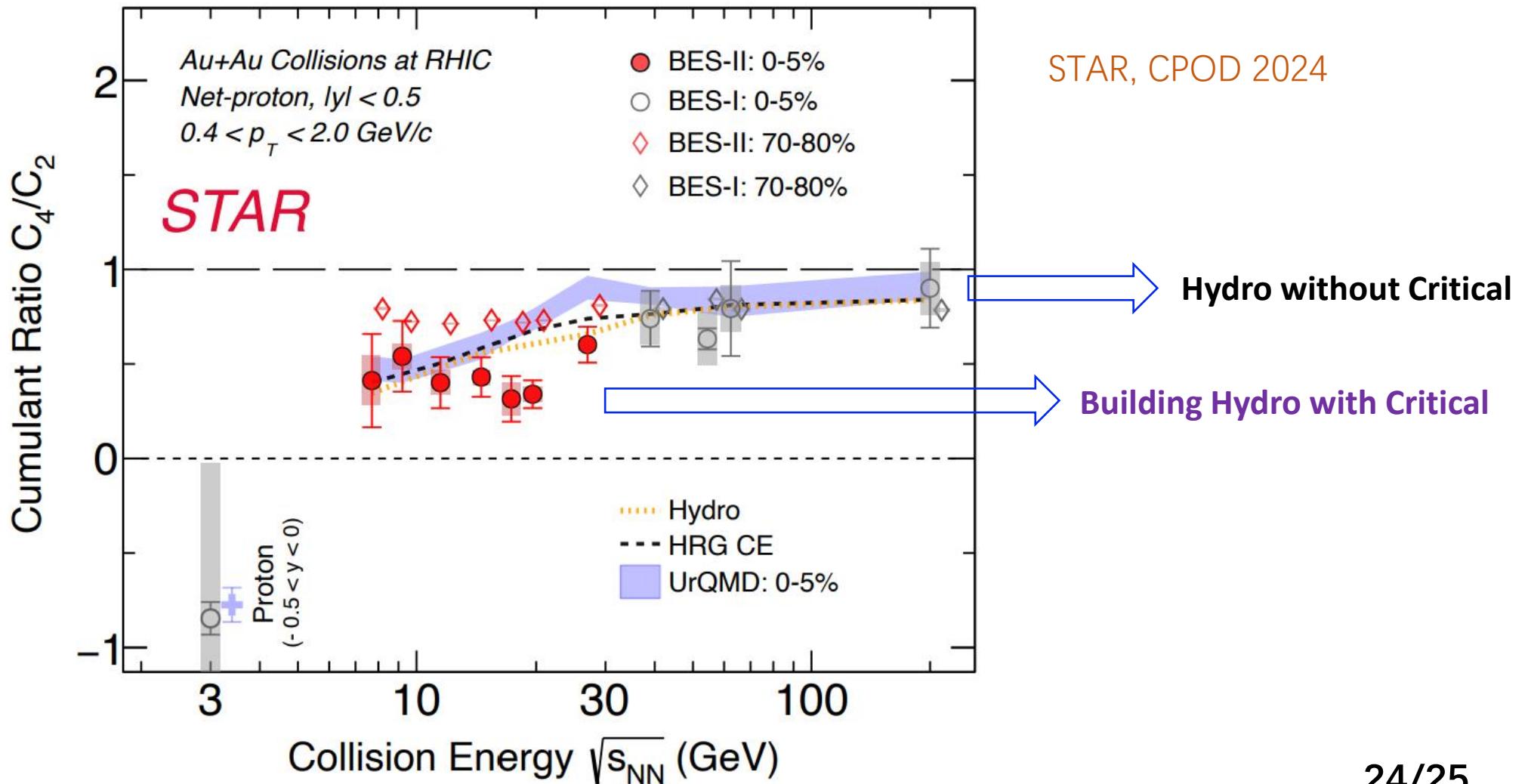
Dynamical models near QCD critical point

Modeling in expanding QGP: **Hydrodynamics + Critical fluctuations**

- **Model A** (order parameter field)
S.Mukherjee et al15' 16', L.Jiang et al17', S.Wu et al 19', S.Tang et al 23',
- **Model B** (conserved field)
M.Sakaida et al 17', S.Wu et al 19', M.Nahrgang et al 19', G.Pihan et al 22'...
- **Model H** (conserved order parameter field + momentum+...)
it is hard and in progress
- **Non-equilibrium chiral hydrodynamics** (hydro + order parameter)
M. Nahrgang et al 11'12'14'16'19'
- **Hydro+, hydro++...** (hydro + slow modes)
M. Stephanov et al 18'19'20', N. Abbasi et al 22', L. Du et al 20',.....
- **Fluctuating hydrodynamics** (hydro + noise)
J.Kapusta et al 12',12', K.Murase et al 13', X.An et al 19',21'...
- **Hydro-kinetics** (deterministic fluctuating hydro)
D.Teaney et al 17'18'19'22'...

See reviews: e.g. Lipei Du et al. 2402.10183; Xin An et al., 2108.13867; Shanjie Wu, et al., 2104.13250;
Marcus Bluhm et al., 2001.08831; Adam Bzdak et al., 1906.00936; M.Asakawa et al., 1512.05308 23/25

Experiment measurements and theory efforts



Summary

- QCD phase diagram is an exciting area with rich physics required exploration.
- Preliminary agreements between experiments and theory suggesting the existing critical point and first order phase transition at finite baryon chemical potential.
- More comprehensive study is required for the conclusive observation of QCD critical point.

Thank you!