

Azimuthal isotropic expansion in “highly central” collisions

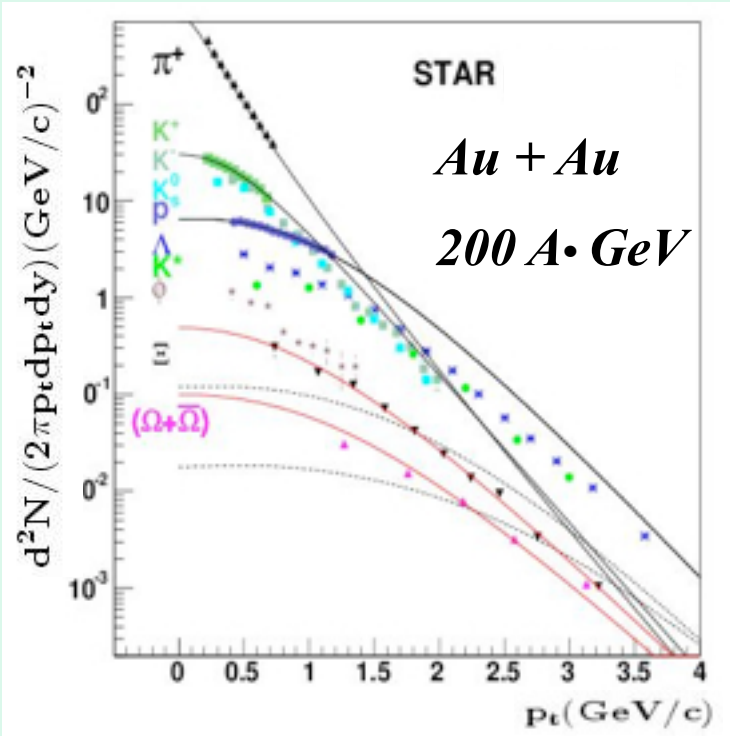
C. Andrei and A. Herghelegiu

- *Motivation*
- *p+p at 900 GeV*
 - *PHYTHIA and PHOJET*
 - *Primary and reconstructed p_t distributions and $\langle p_t \rangle$*
 - *$\langle p_t \rangle$ vs. mass as a function of multiplicity and directivity*
 - *soft – hard interaction selection*
- *ALICE PID performance*
- *Outlook*

Cristian Andrei, June 08, 2010

Transverse Flow

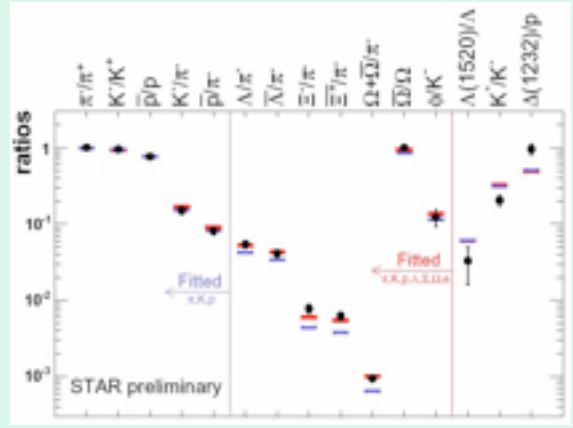
0403014nucl-ex/



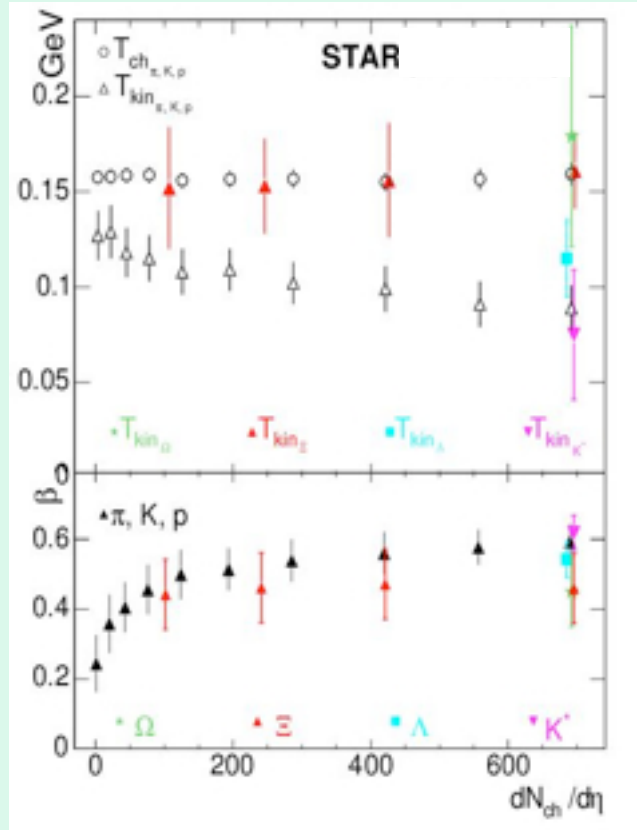
$$\frac{d^2N}{p_t dp_t} \sim \int_0^R r dr m_t I_0 \left(\frac{p_t \sinh \rho}{T} \right) K_1 \left(\frac{m_t \cosh \rho}{T} \right)$$

$$\rho = \tanh^{-1} \beta_r$$

$$\beta_r(r) = \beta_s \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^\alpha \quad \alpha = 0.5, 0.7, 1, 2$$

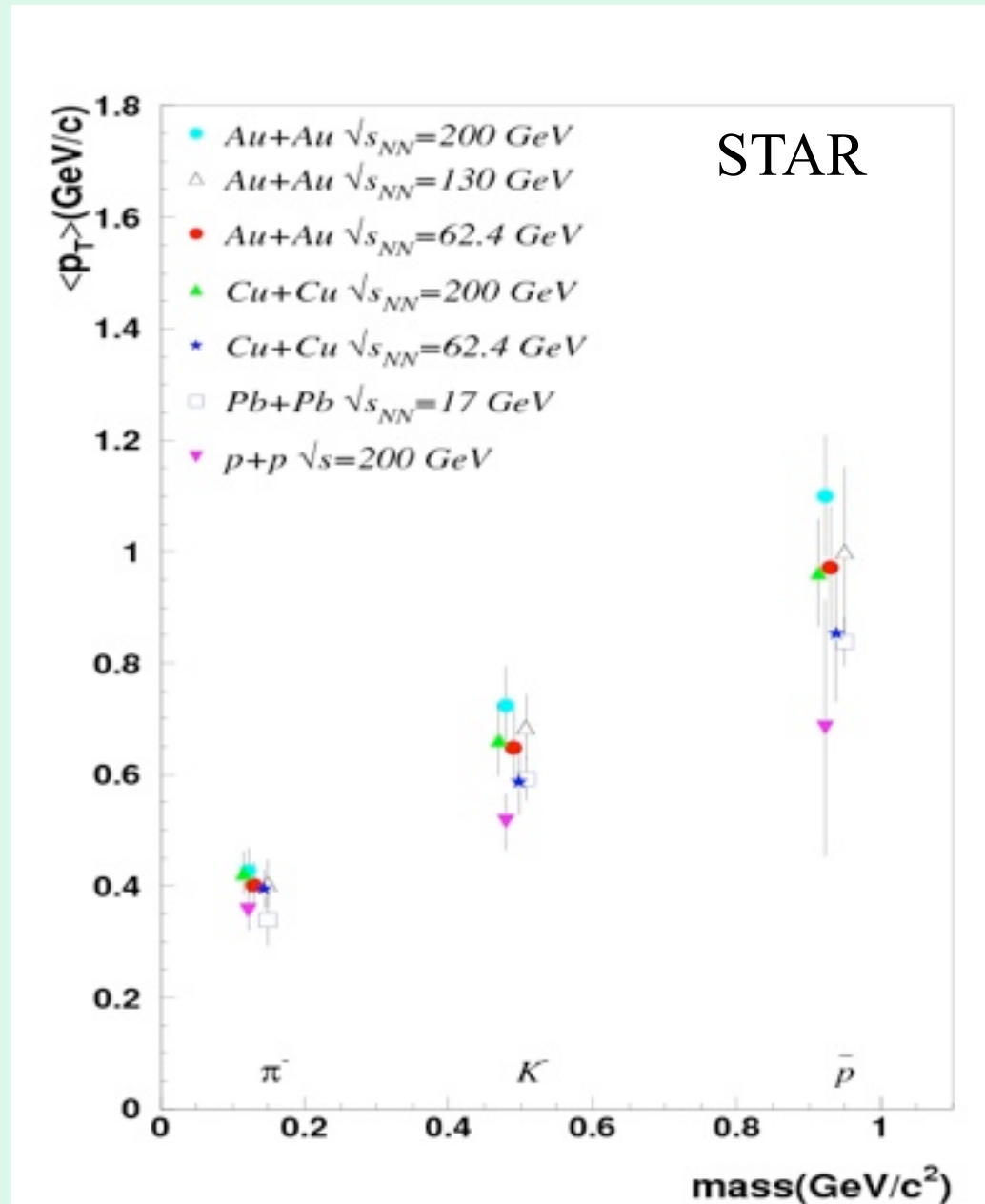


Particle	T_{kin} (MeV)	$\langle \beta \rangle$ (c)
π, K, p	89 ± 10	0.59 ± 0.05
K^*	75 ± 35	0.62 ± 0.05
$\Lambda, \bar{\Lambda}$	115 ± 20	0.54 ± 0.05
$\Xi^-, \bar{\Xi}^+$	161 ± 20	0.46 ± 0.10
$\Omega, \bar{\Omega}$	179 ± 60	0.45 ± 0.10



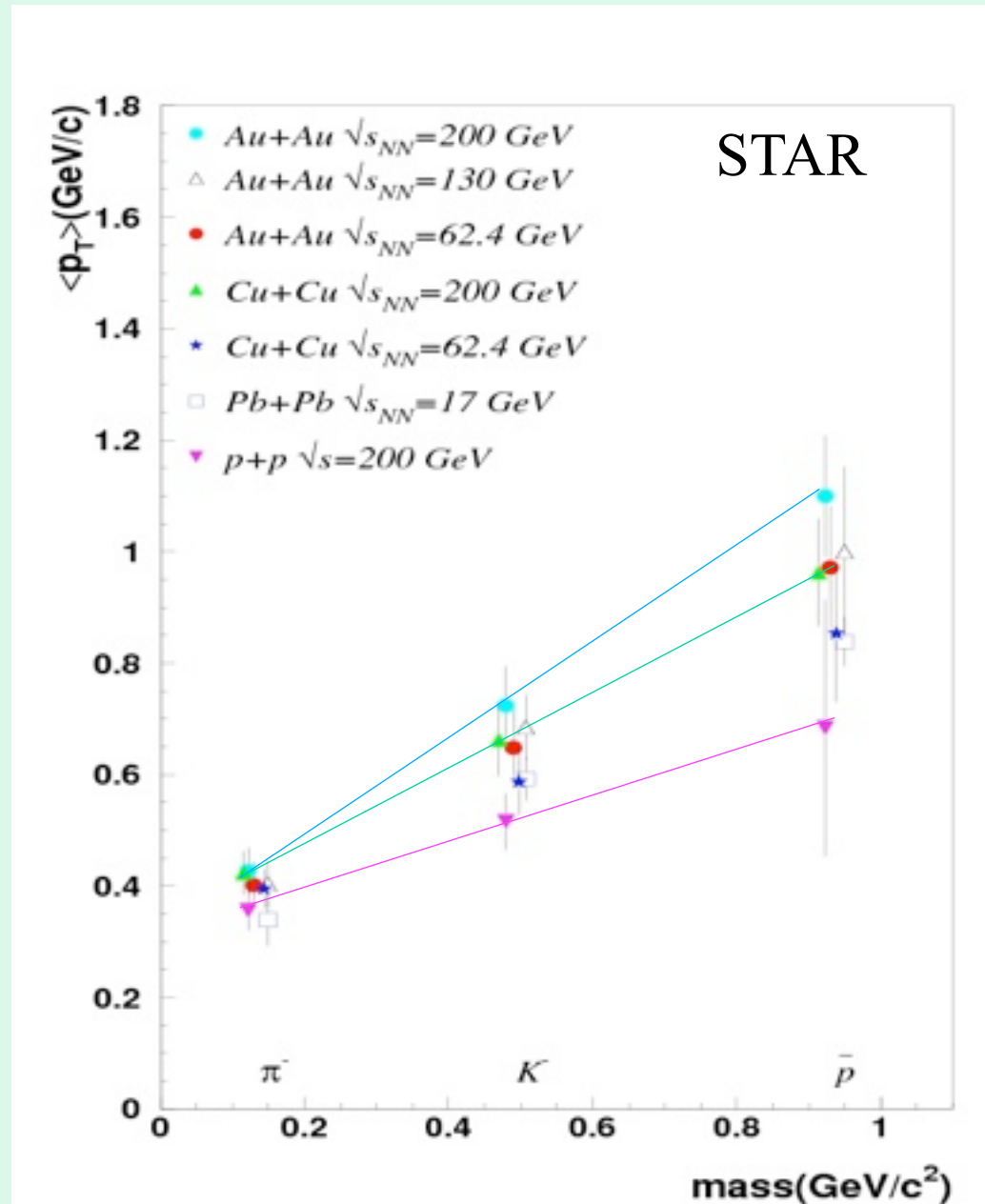
E.Schnedermann, J.Sollfrank, U.W.Heinz,
Phys.Rev. C48(1993)2462

Transverse Flow from $\langle p_t \rangle$ vs. mass analysis



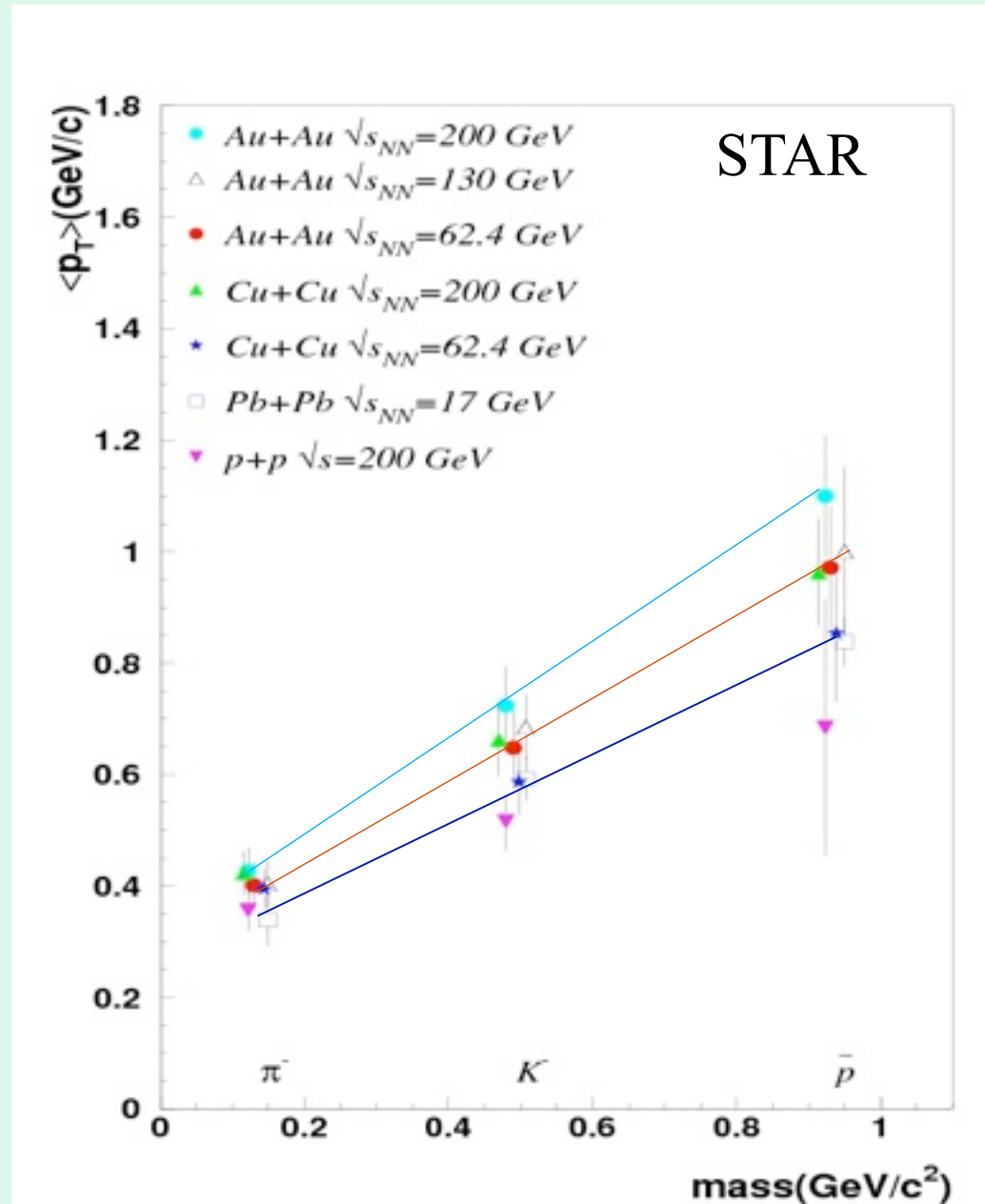
M. Petrovici, A. Pop
arXiv: 0904.3666

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Boltzmann-Gibbs Blast-Wave

$$\langle p_t \rangle = \frac{\int_0^\infty p_t^2 f(p_t) dp_t}{\int_0^\infty p_t f(p_t) dp_t}$$

$$f(p_t) \sim \int_0^R r dr m_t I_0\left(\frac{p_t \sinh \rho}{T}\right) K_1\left(\frac{m_t \cosh \rho}{T}\right)$$

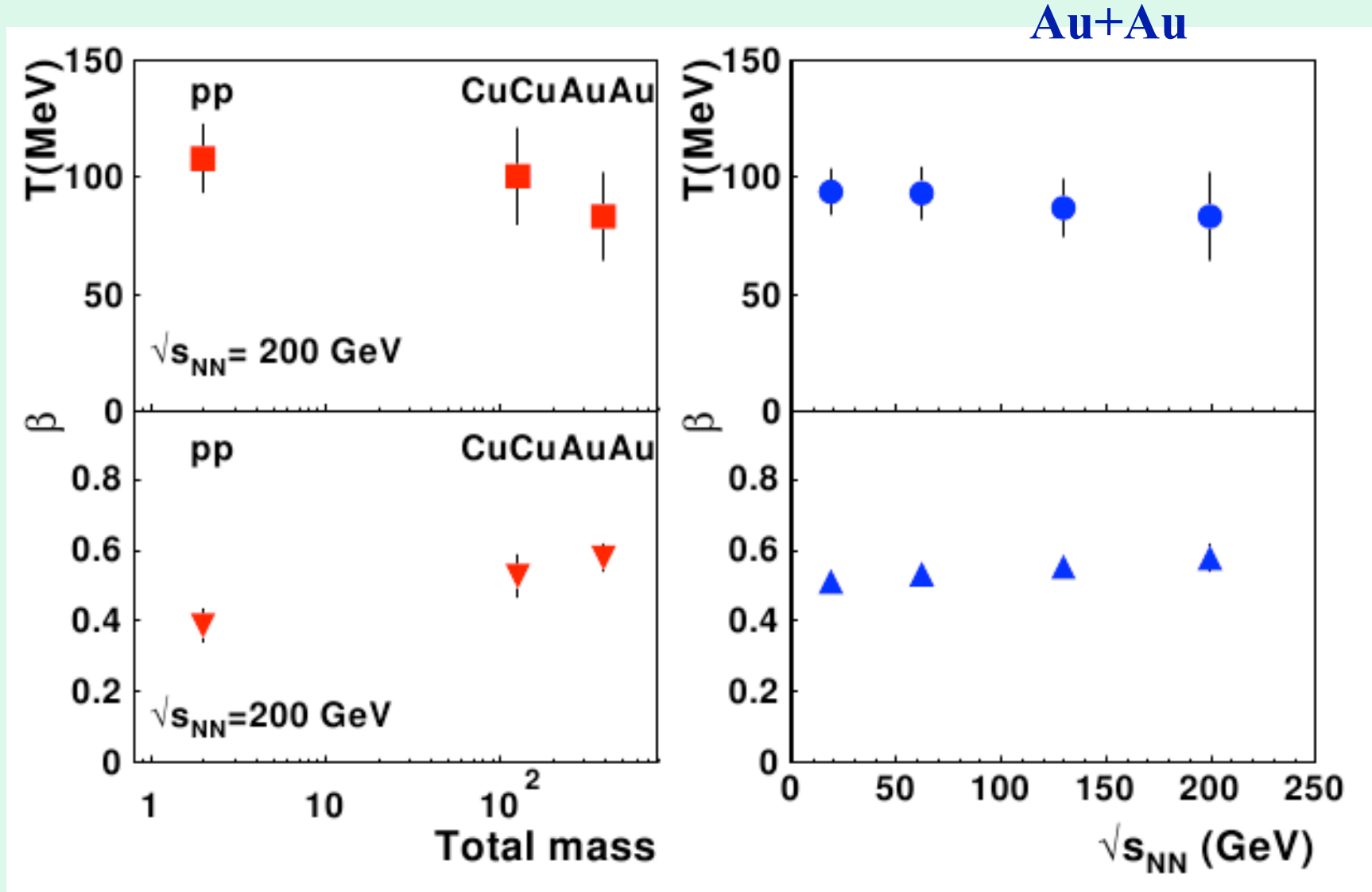
$$\rho = \tanh^{-1} \beta_r$$

$$\beta_r(r) = \beta_s \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^n$$

$$m_t = \sqrt{m^2 + p_t^2}$$

**E.Schnedermann, J.Sollfrank, U.W.Heinz,
Phys.Rev. C48(1993)2462**

Boltzmann-Gibbs Blast-Wave



M. Petrovici, A. Pop arXiv: 0904.3666

Tsallis Blast-Wave

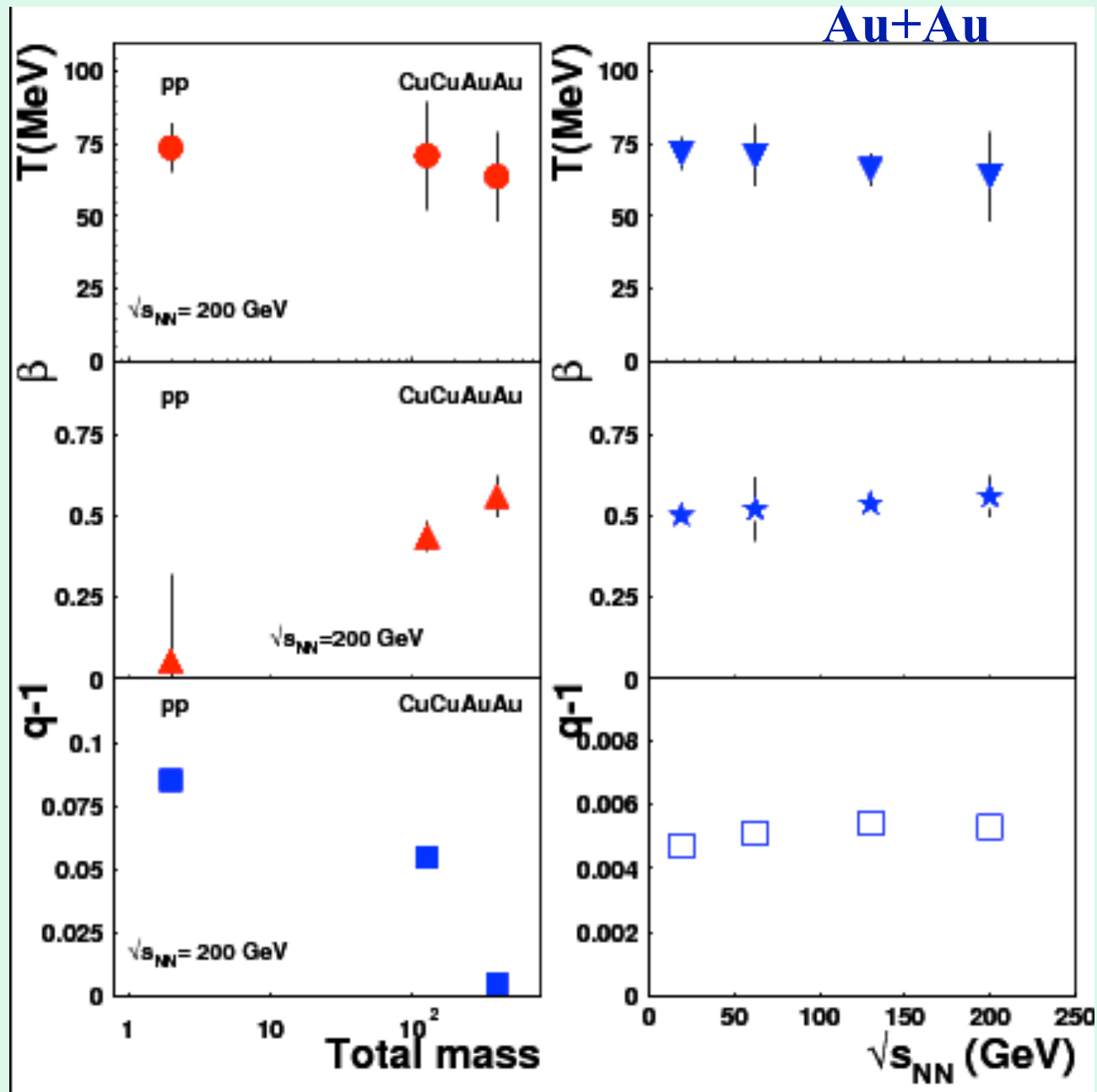
Tsallis Blast Wave:

$$f(p_t) = m_t \int_{-Y}^Y \cosh(y) dy \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\phi \int_0^R r dr \left(1 + \frac{q-1}{T} (m_t \cosh(y) \cosh(\rho) - p_t \sinh(\rho) \cos(\phi)) \right)^{-1/(q-1)}$$

$$\langle p_t \rangle = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} p_t^2 f(p_t) dp_t}{\int_0^{\infty} p_t f(p_t) dp_t}$$

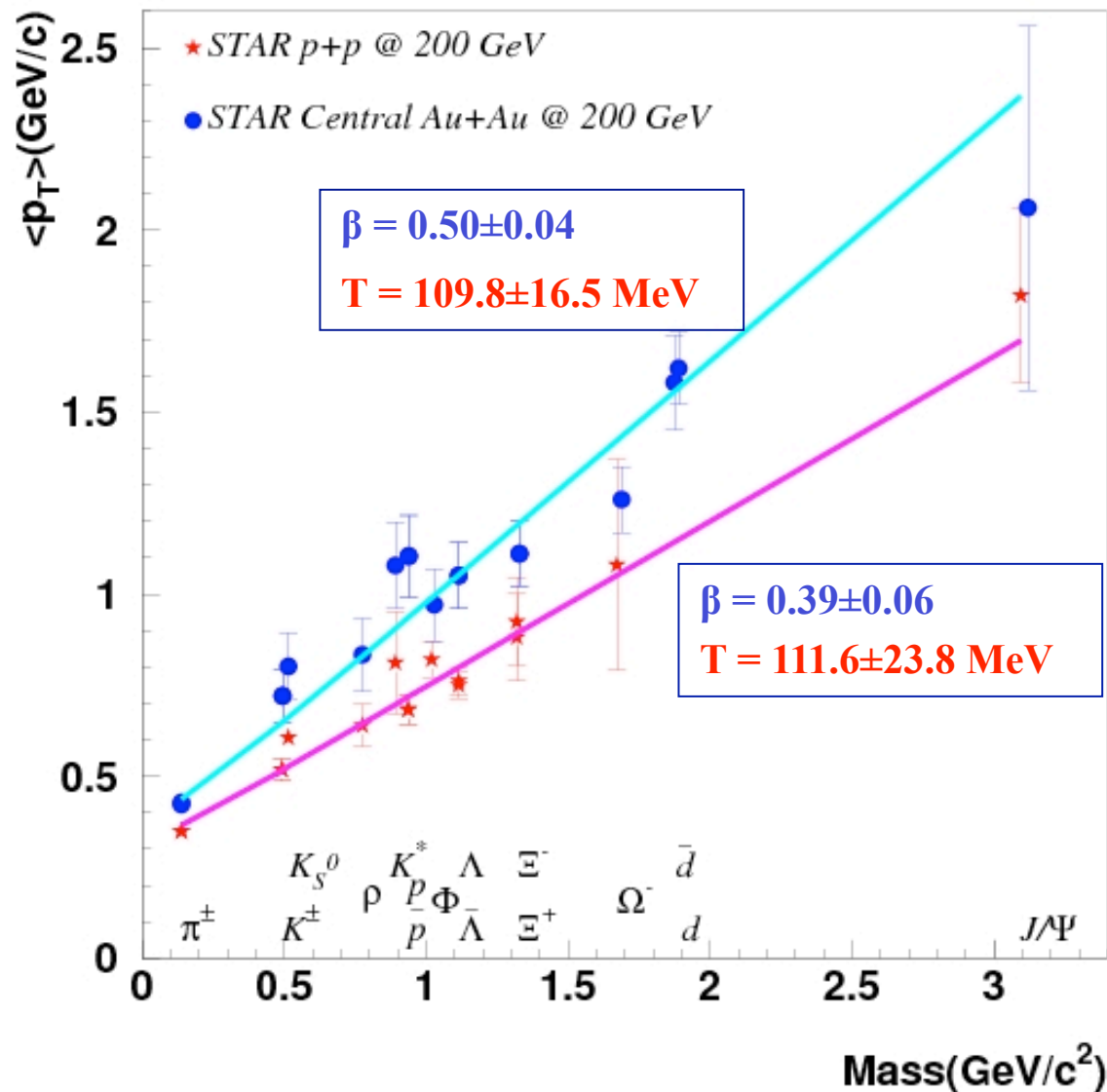
A. Lavagno, Phys.Lett. A301(2002)13
Z. Tang et al, arXiv:0812.1609 nucl-ex

Tsallis Blast-Wave



M. Petrovici, A. Pop arXiv: 0904.3666

BGBW vs TBW



$$\langle p_t \rangle = \frac{\int_0^\infty p_t^2 f(p_t) dp_t}{\int_0^\infty p_t f(p_t) dp_t}$$

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M. Petrovici and Amalia Pop

- AIP Conference Proceedings 972(2008)98

- will be published

BGBW vs TBW

$\pi^\pm, K^\pm, K^*, K_s^0, \bar{p}, \Lambda, \bar{\Lambda}, \Xi^\pm, \Omega^-, d, \bar{d}, J/\psi$

System	p + p	p + p	Au + Au	Au + Au
Model	BGBW	TBW	BGBW	TBW
T [MeV]	111.6±23.8	78.86±10.13	109.8±16.5	86.8 ±1.54
β	0.39±0.06	0.027±0.10	0.50±0.04	0.48±0.04
q	1.0	1.0874	1.0	1.0247

$\pi^\pm, K^\pm, K^*, p, \bar{p}, d, \bar{d}$

	Au + Au	Au + Au
	BGBW	TBW
T [MeV]	98.7±19.5	79.05±0.04
β	0.54±0.04	0.53±0.0005
q	1.0	1.0175

$\Lambda, \bar{\Lambda}, \Xi^\pm, \Omega^-, J/\psi$

	Au + Au
	TBW
T [MeV]	198.0±7.6
β	0.32±0.012
q	1.0247

M. Petrovici, A. Pop arXiv: 0904.3666

BGBW vs TBW

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M. Petrovici, A. Pop arXiv: 0904.3666

BGBW vs TBW

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$\pi^\pm, K^\pm, K^*, p, \bar{p}, d, \bar{d}$

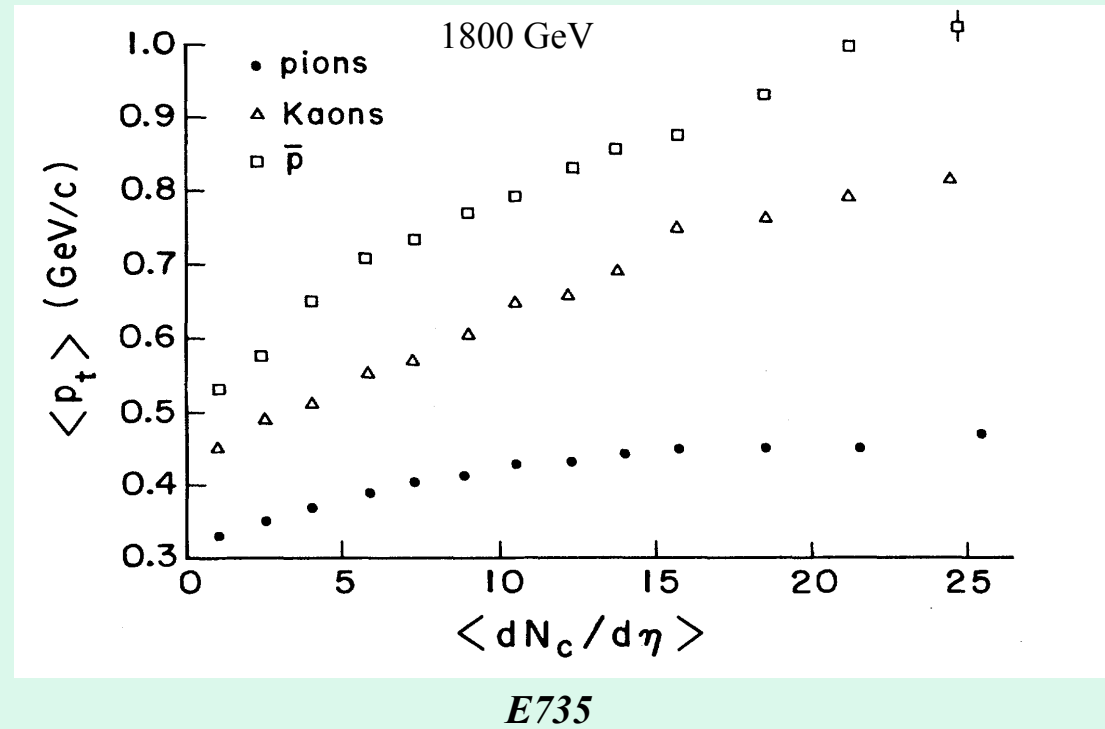
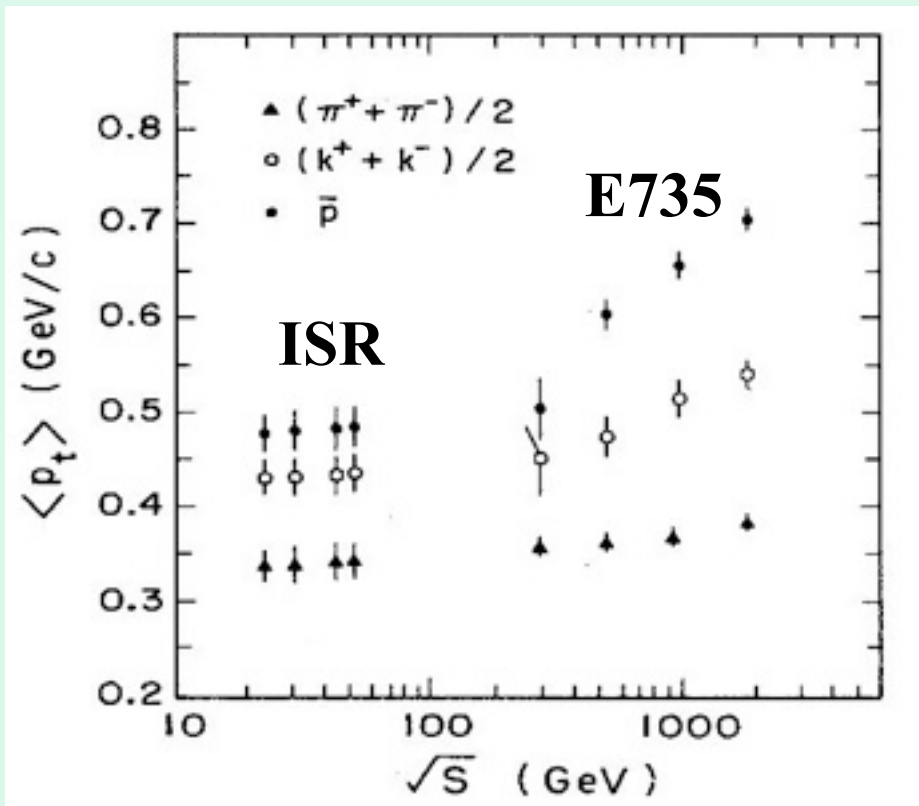
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$\Lambda, \bar{\Lambda}, \Xi^\pm, \Omega^-, J/\psi$

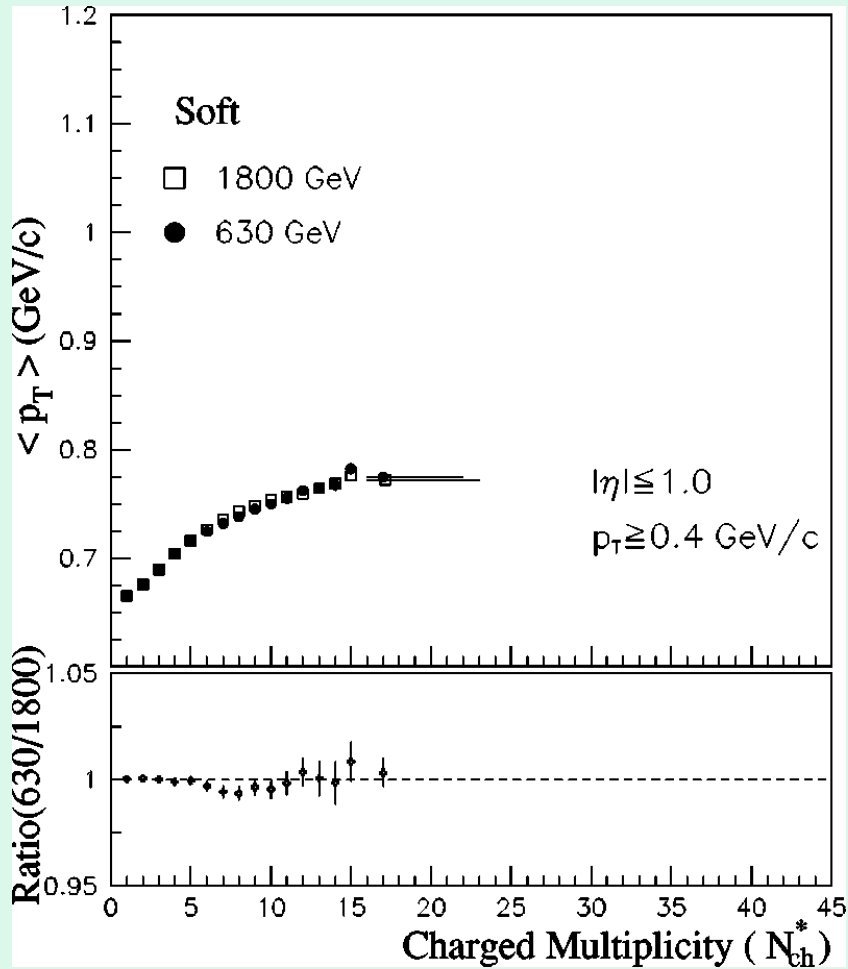
	Au + Au
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M. Petrovici, A. Pop arXiv: 0904.3666

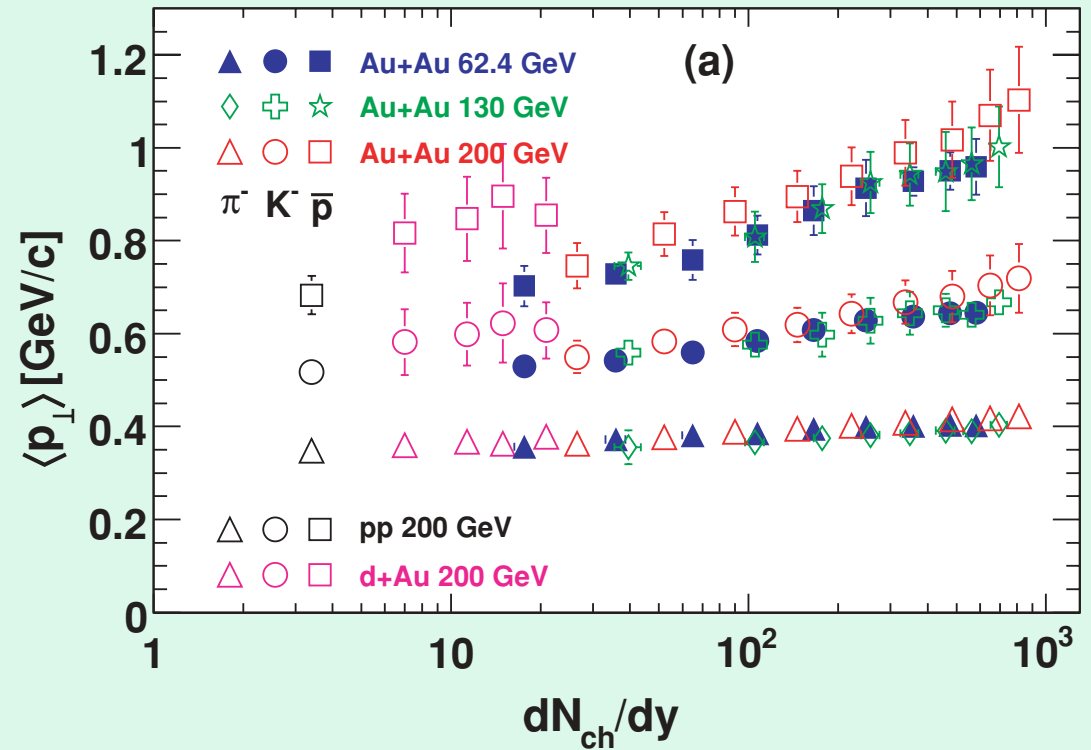
SPS and Tevatron Results



Charged particle multiplicity scaling



D.A.Costa – CDF, Phys.Rev. D65(2002)072005



B.I.Abelev – STAR, Phys.Rev. C79(2009)034909

Analysis details

- Simulations - PYTHIA Tune6T - LHC10a12, runs: 104825, 104800, 104799, 104793, 104792, 104316, 104157 -> used to determine corrections
- PYTHIA Tune6T - LHC10a12, run 104824
 - PHOJET - LHC10a14, run 104792

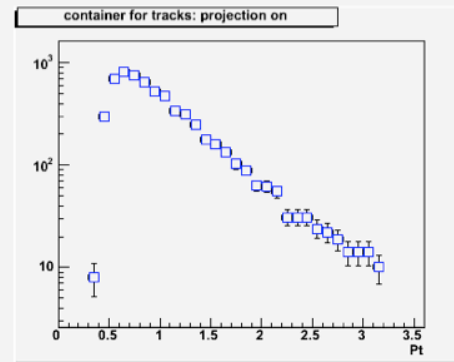
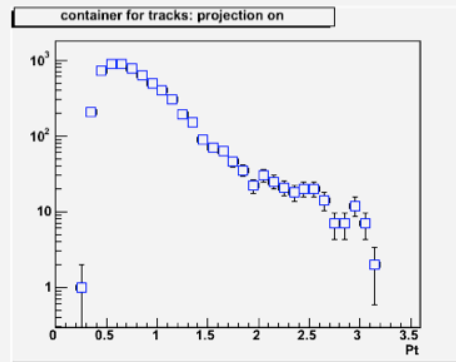
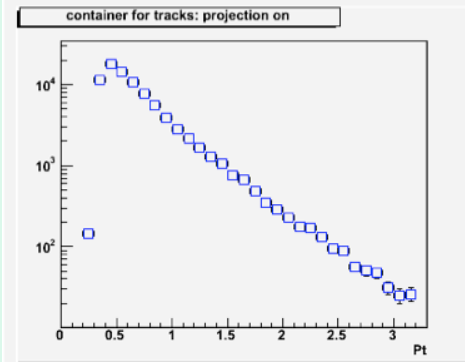
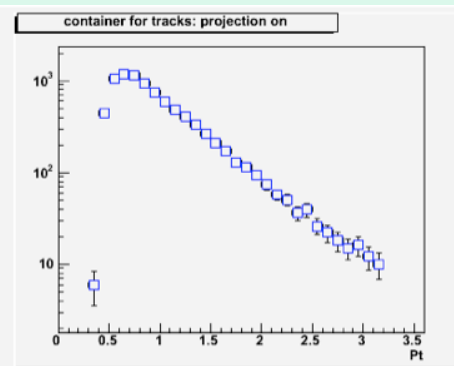
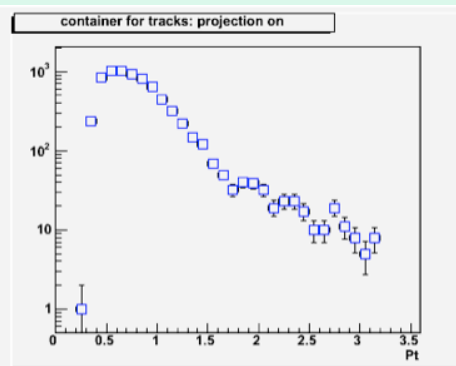
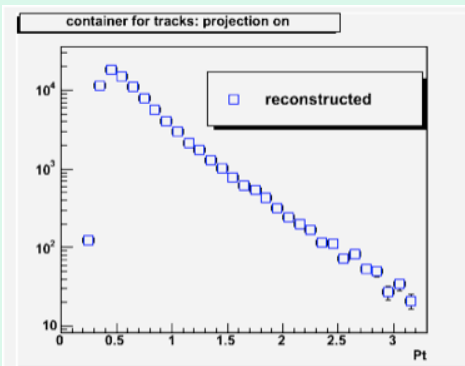
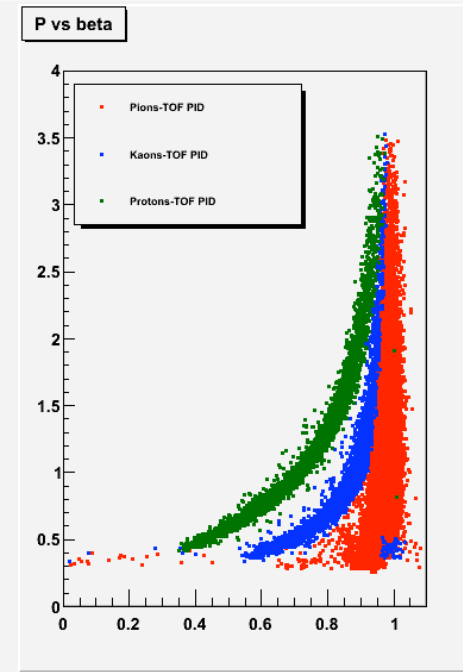
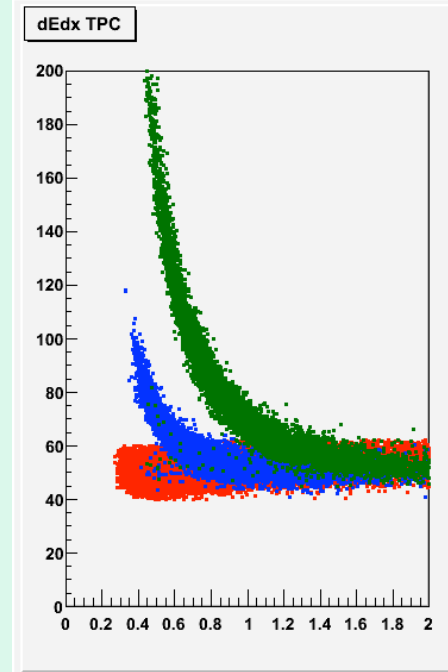
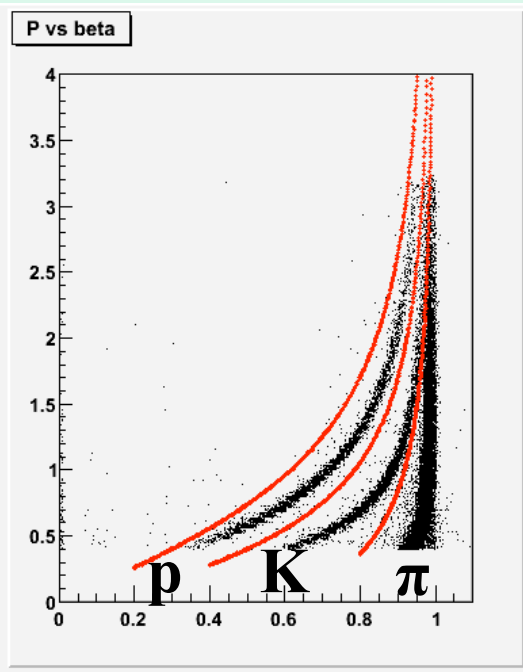
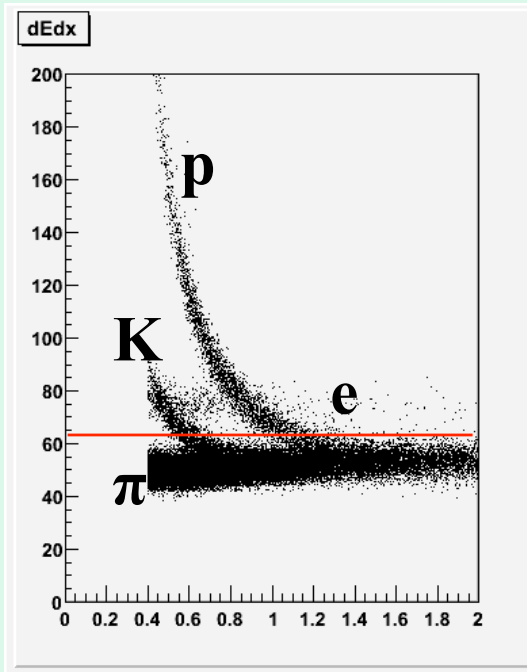
AliPhysicsSelection

Track cuts: - $0.2 < p_T < 3.2$ GeV

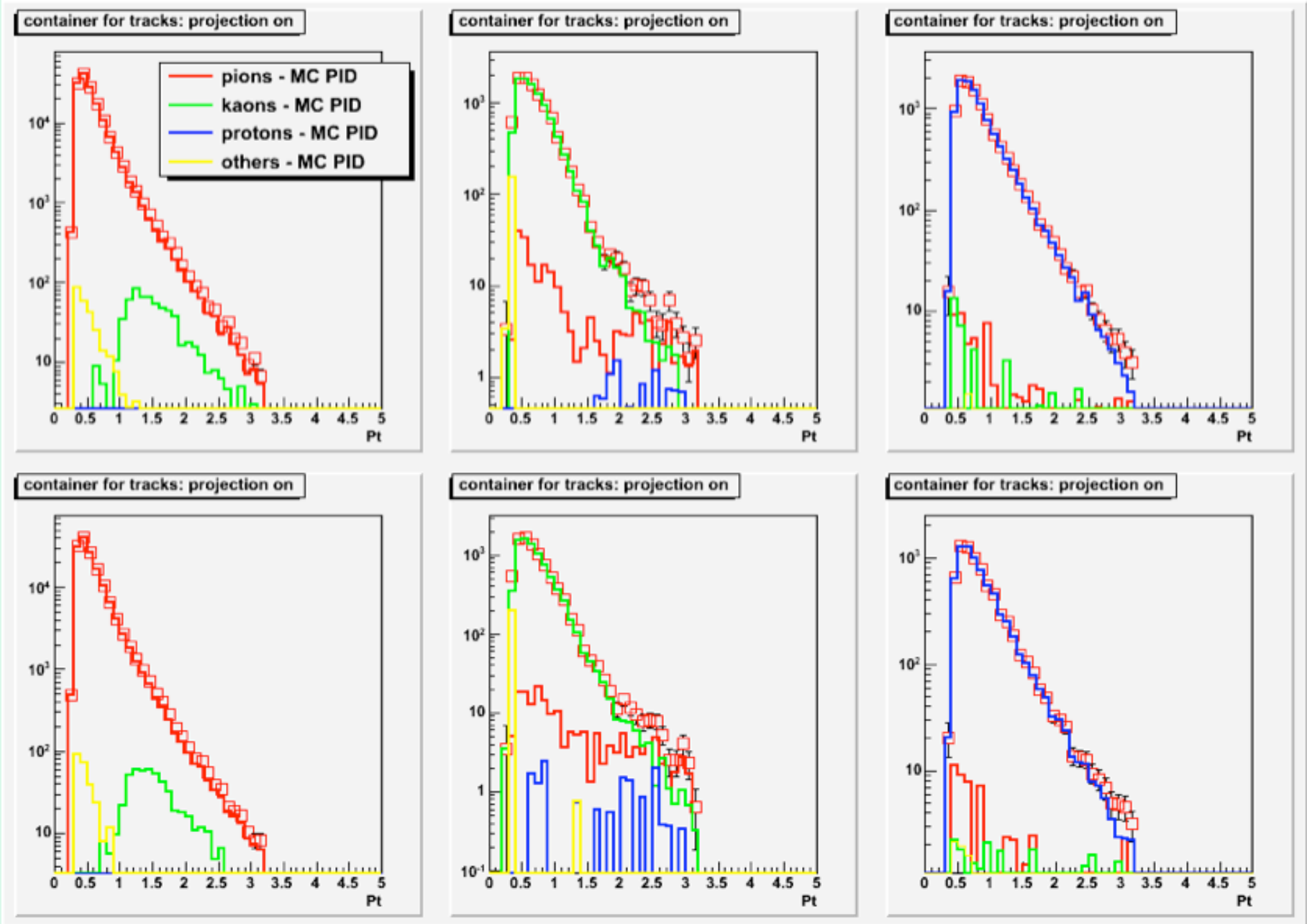
- $|y| < 0.5$
- min TPC clusters = 80
- $\chi^2/\text{cluster} = 4.0$
- no kink daughters
- SetRequireTPCRefit & SetRequireITSRefit
- $|d_0| < 7 * (0.0050 + 0.0060/p_T^{0.9})$ cm

PID – the present results are based on what we called "manual PID"

corrected spectra - PYTHIA

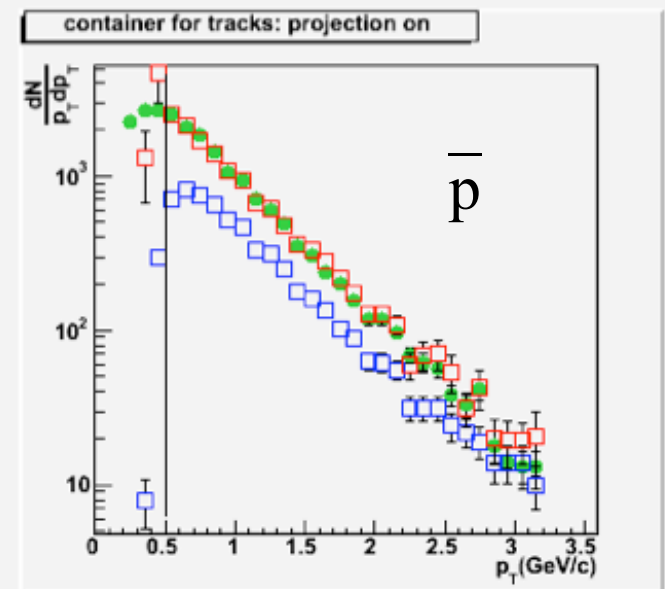
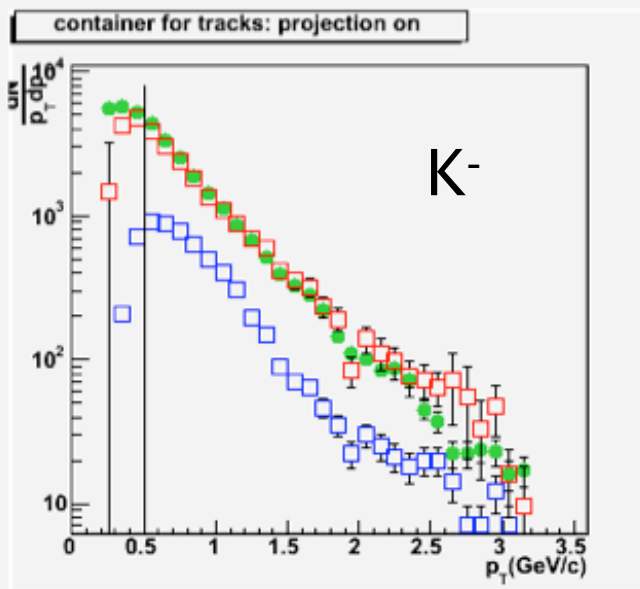
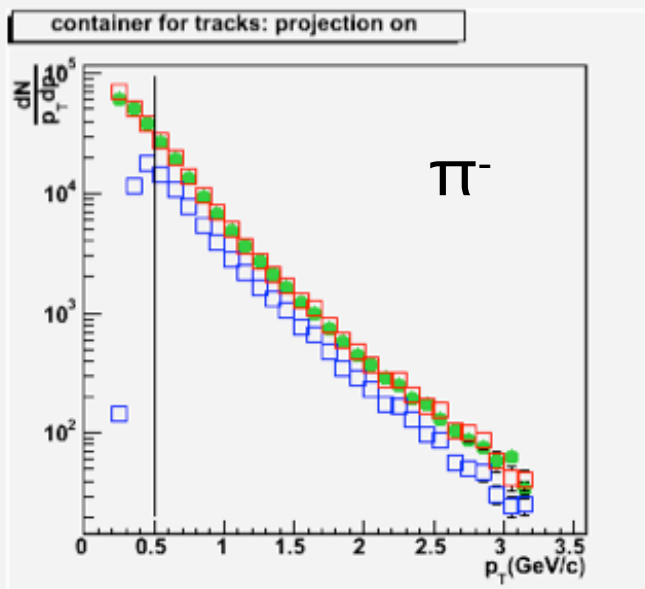
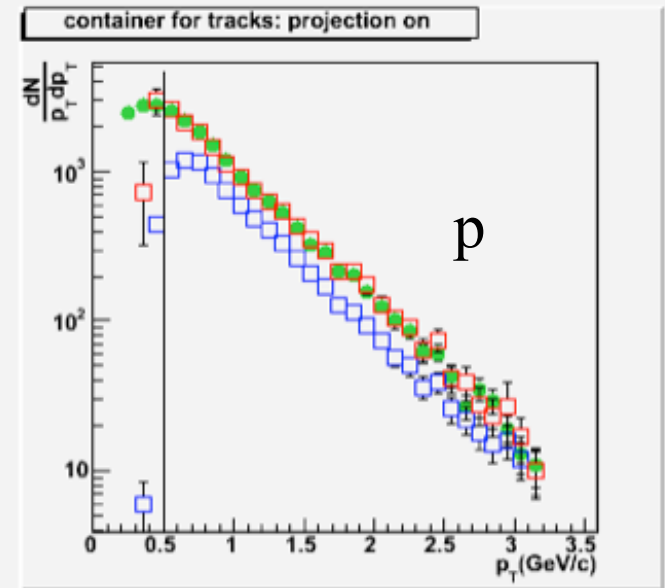
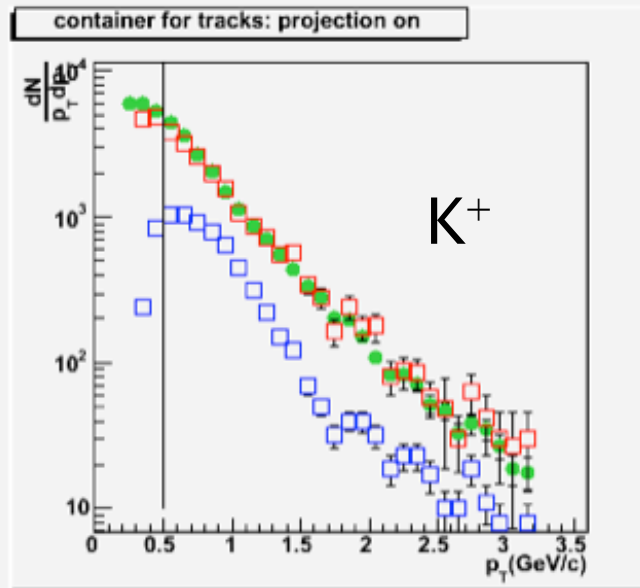
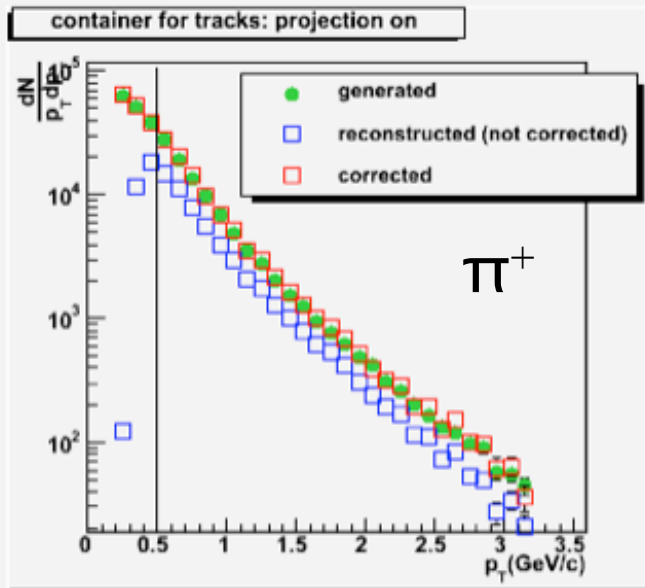


Contaminations spectra - PYTHIA



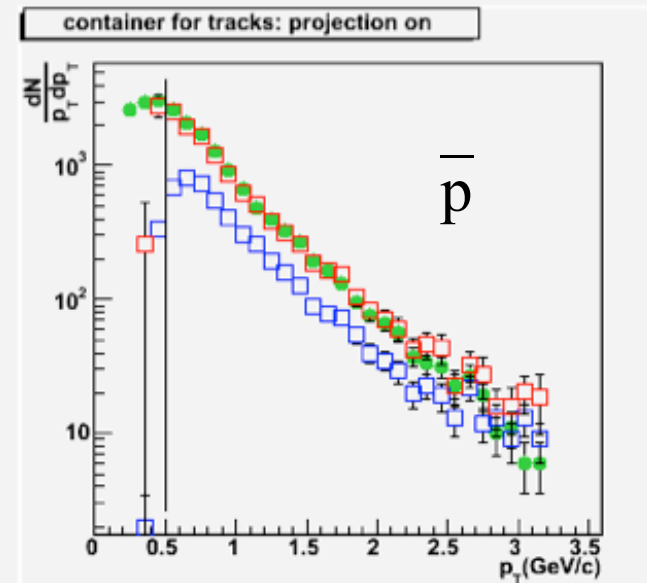
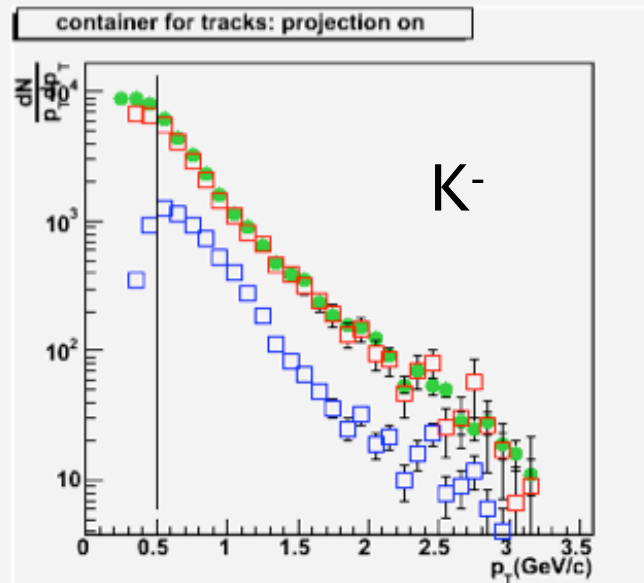
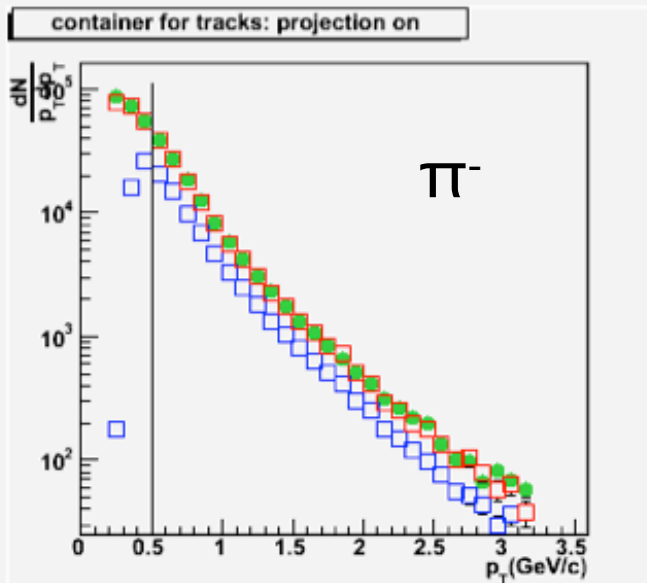
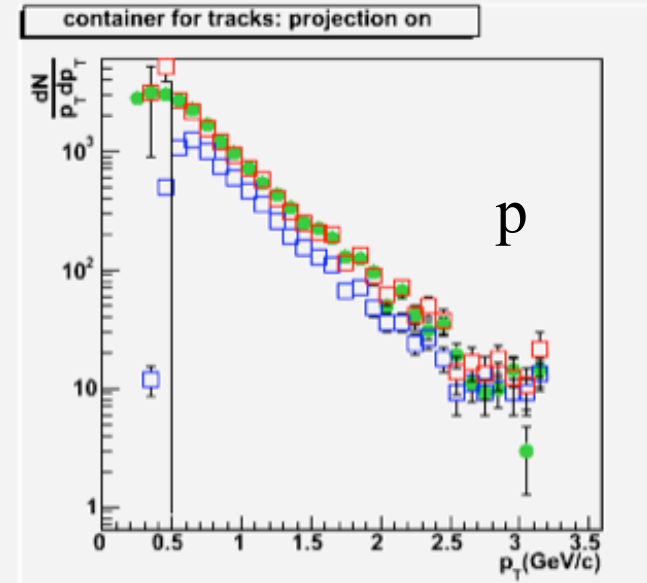
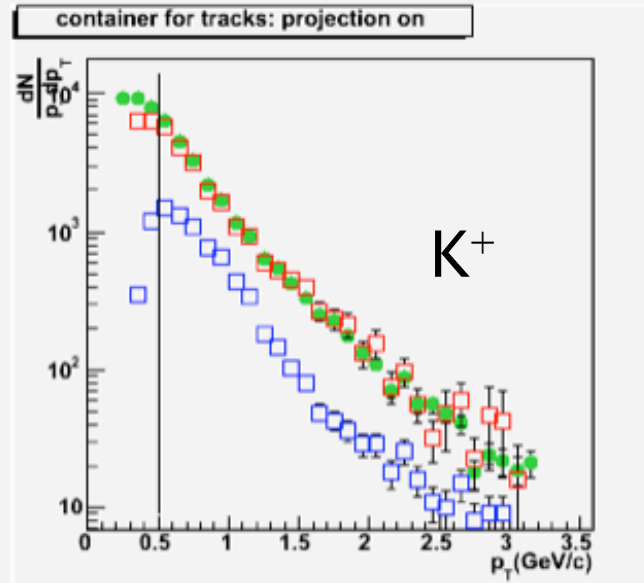
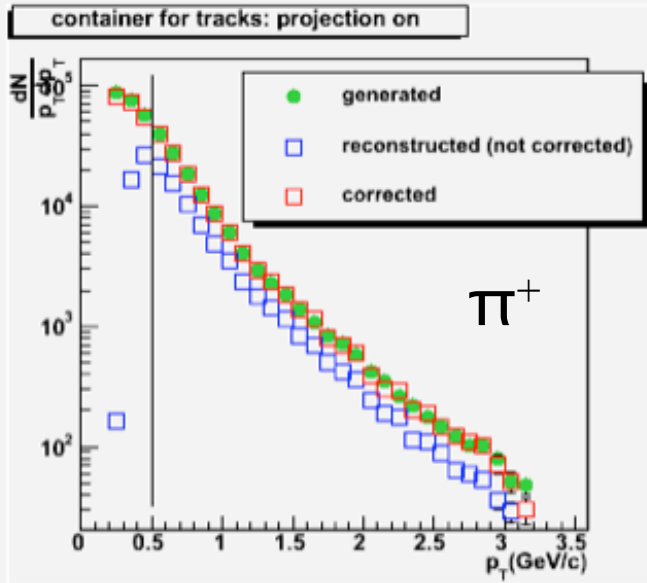
PYTHIA

corrected with PYTHIA-EFF



PHOJET

corrected with *PYTHIA-EFF*



Extrapolation procedures

Boltzmann-Gibbs Blast Wave = Boltzmann

$$f(p_t) \sim \int_0^R r dr m_t I_0 \left(\frac{p_t \sinh \rho}{T} \right) K_1 \left(\frac{m_t \cosh \rho}{T} \right)$$

Boltzmann-Gibbs Blast Wave (explicit rapidity integral) = Boltzmann Rap

$$f(p_t) \sim \int_{-Y}^Y dy \int_0^R m_t r dr \cosh(y) \exp \left(\frac{-m_t \cosh(\rho) \cosh(y)}{T} \right) I_0 \left(\frac{p_t \sinh(\rho)}{T} \right)$$

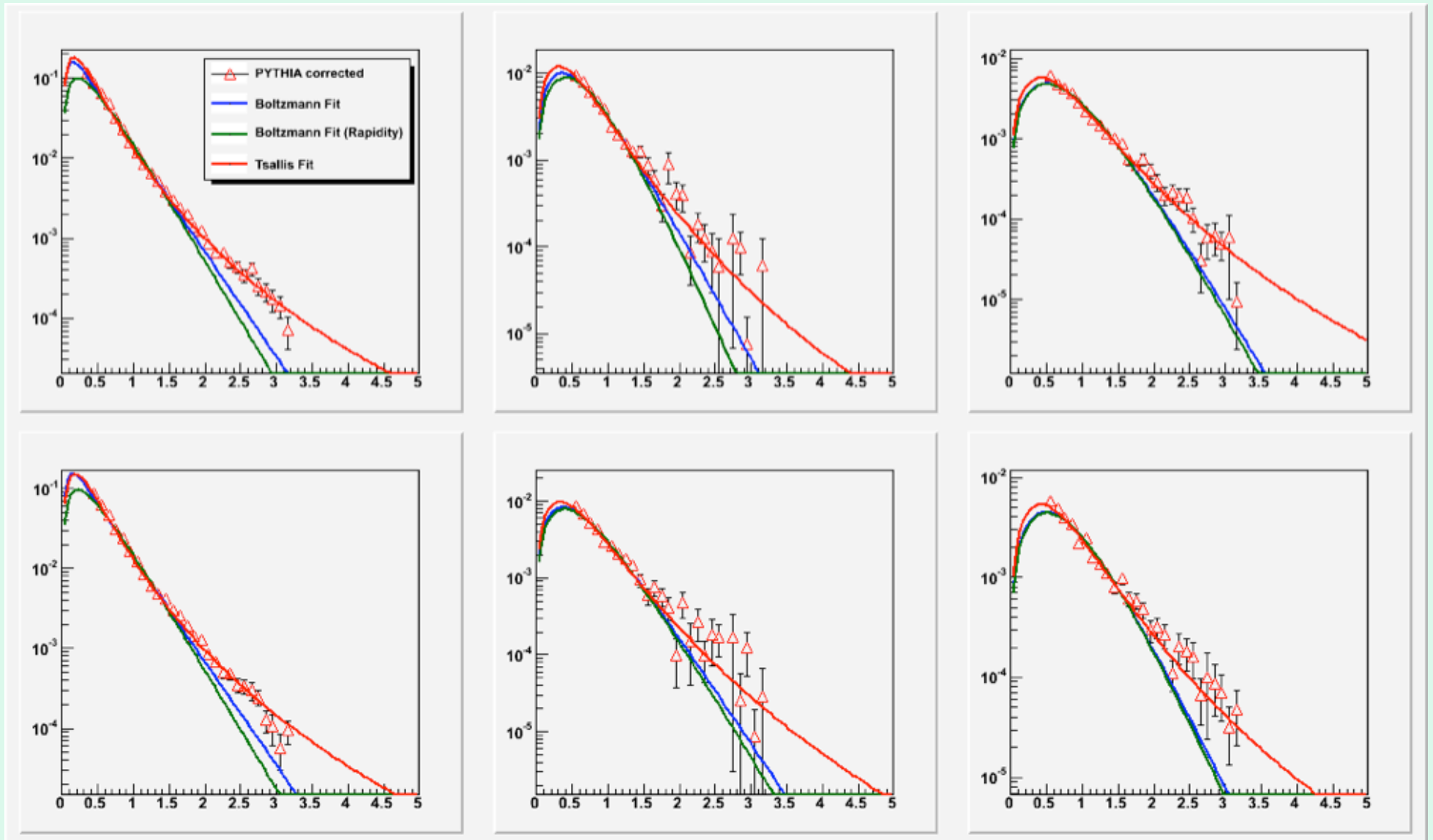
Tsallis Blast Wave = Tsallis

$$f(p_t) = m_t \int_{-Y}^Y \cosh(y) dy \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\phi \int_0^R r dr \left(1 + \frac{q-1}{T} (m_t \cosh(y) \cosh(\rho) - p_t \sinh(\rho) \cos(\phi)) \right)^{-1/(q-1)}$$

where:

$$m_t = \sqrt{m^2 + p_t^2} \quad \beta_r(r) = \beta_s \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^n \quad \rho = \tanh^{-1} \beta_r$$

PYTHIA - extrapolations compared

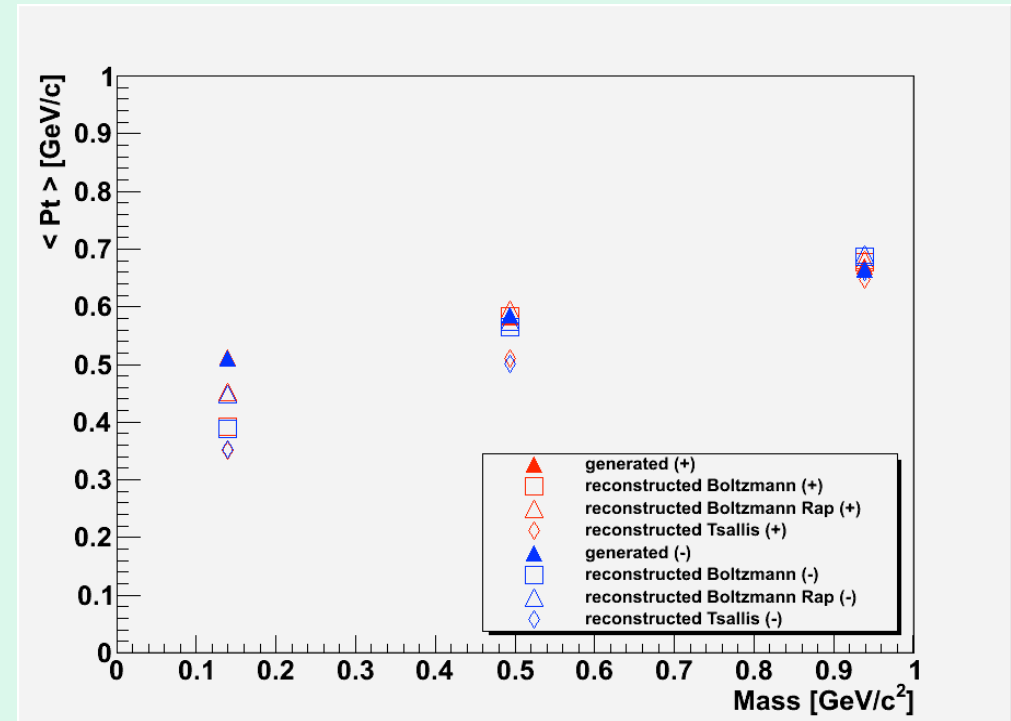
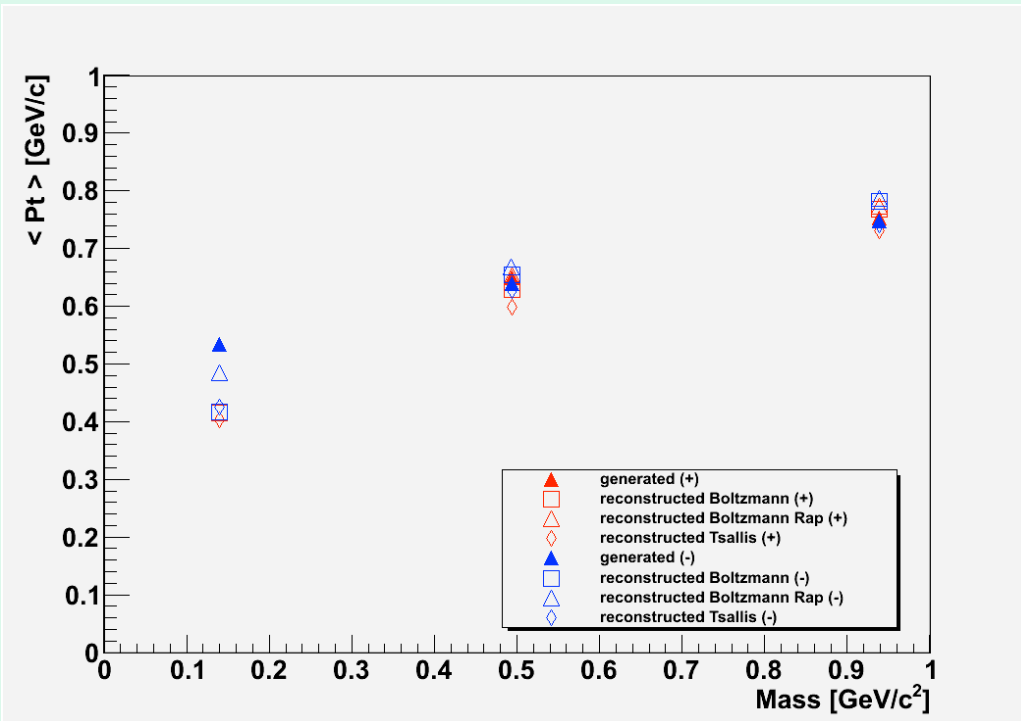


Efficiency correction and extrapolation

$$|y| < 0.2$$

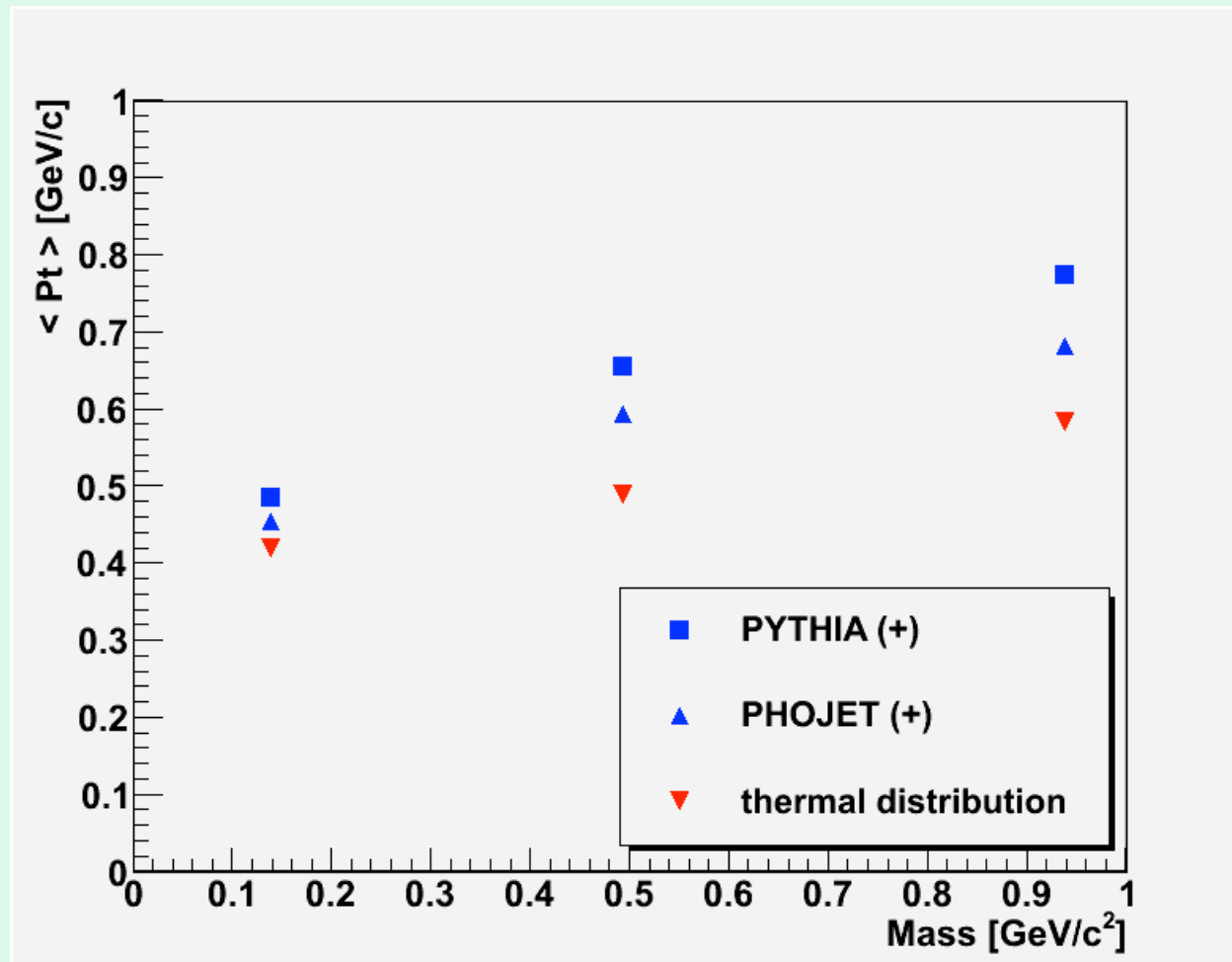
PYTHIA (corrected with PYTHIA – eff)

PHOJET (corrected with PYTHIA – eff)



$\langle p_T \rangle - MC$

$|y| < 0.2$, Boltzmann Rap

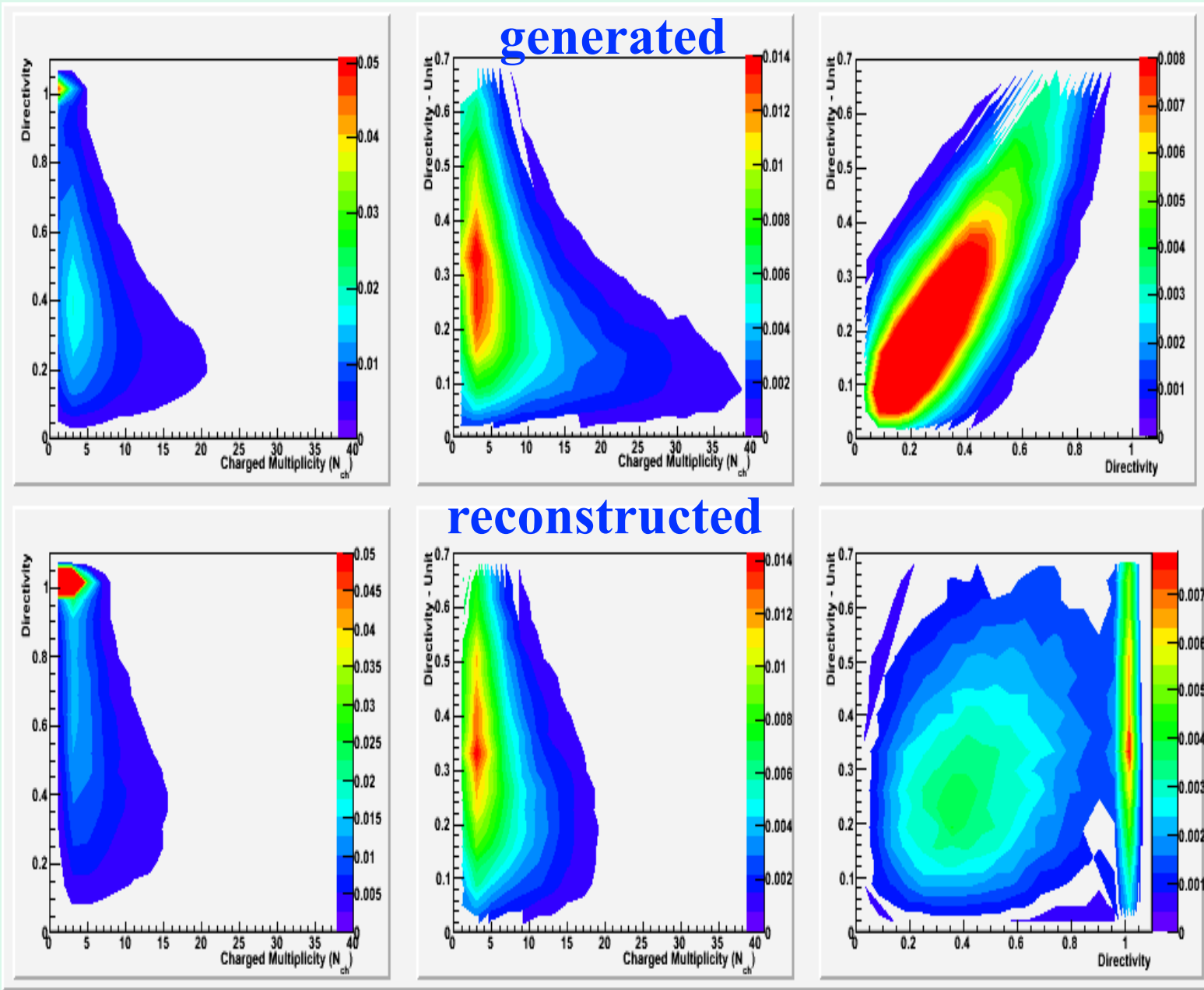


$$\langle p_{\perp}(m, T) \rangle_{\substack{\text{Fermi} \\ \text{Bose}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi m T}{2}} \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\mp 1)^{n+1} K_{\frac{3}{2}}(n(m/T))}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\mp 1)^{n+1} K_2(n(m/T))}$$

$$T = 170 \text{ MeV}$$

How to select azimuthal isotropic events?

PYTHIA



$$D = \frac{|\sum_i p_t^i|}{\sum_i |p_t^i|} \Big|_{\eta > 0},$$

Multiplicity:
- η : -0.5, 0.5

Directivity:
- η : 0.0, 1.9

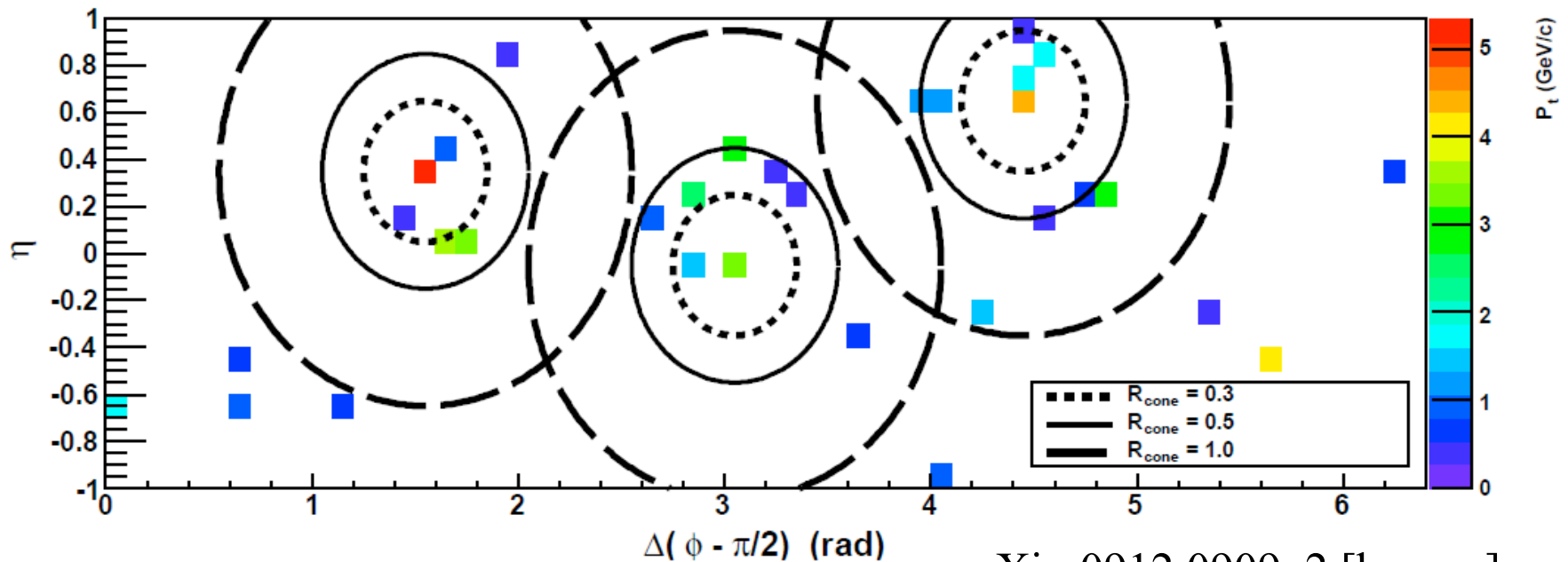
Dir. Unit used:
- SPD tracklets
- SPD ϕ angle

Hard and Soft event selection

-CDF inspired method:

If a particle with $p_T > 0.7 \text{ GeV}/c$ and one with $p_T > 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c$ are separated in (η, ϕ) by a distance smaller than $R=0.7$, the event is labeled as “hard”

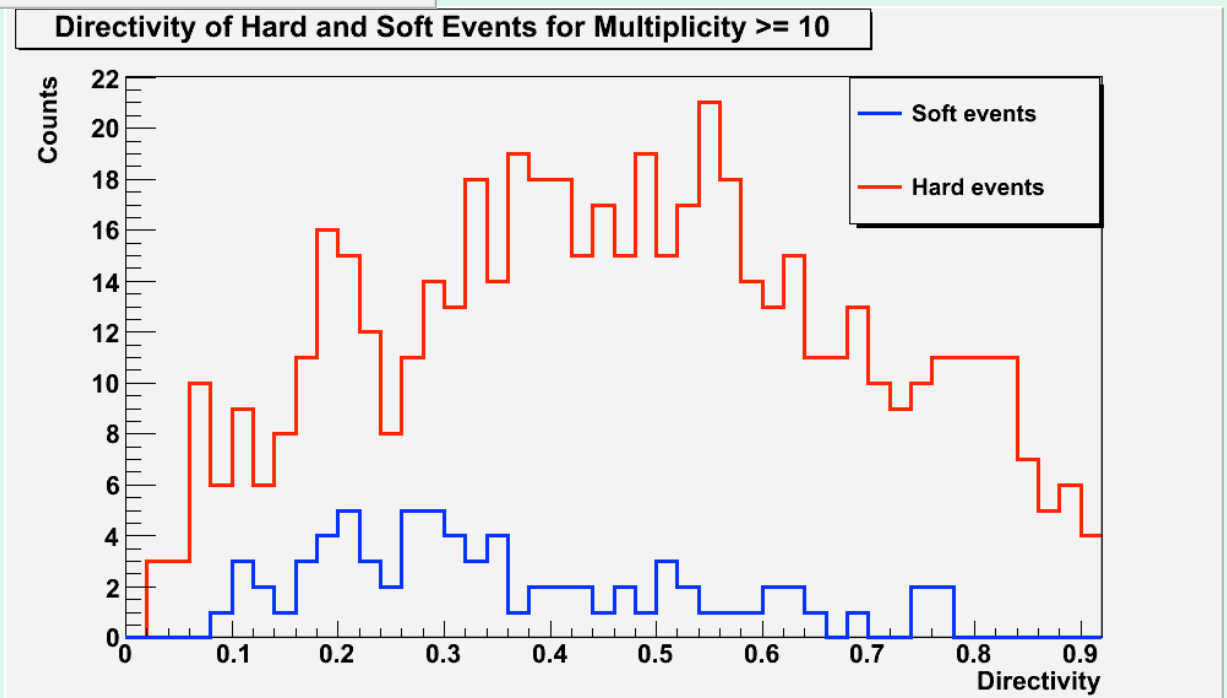
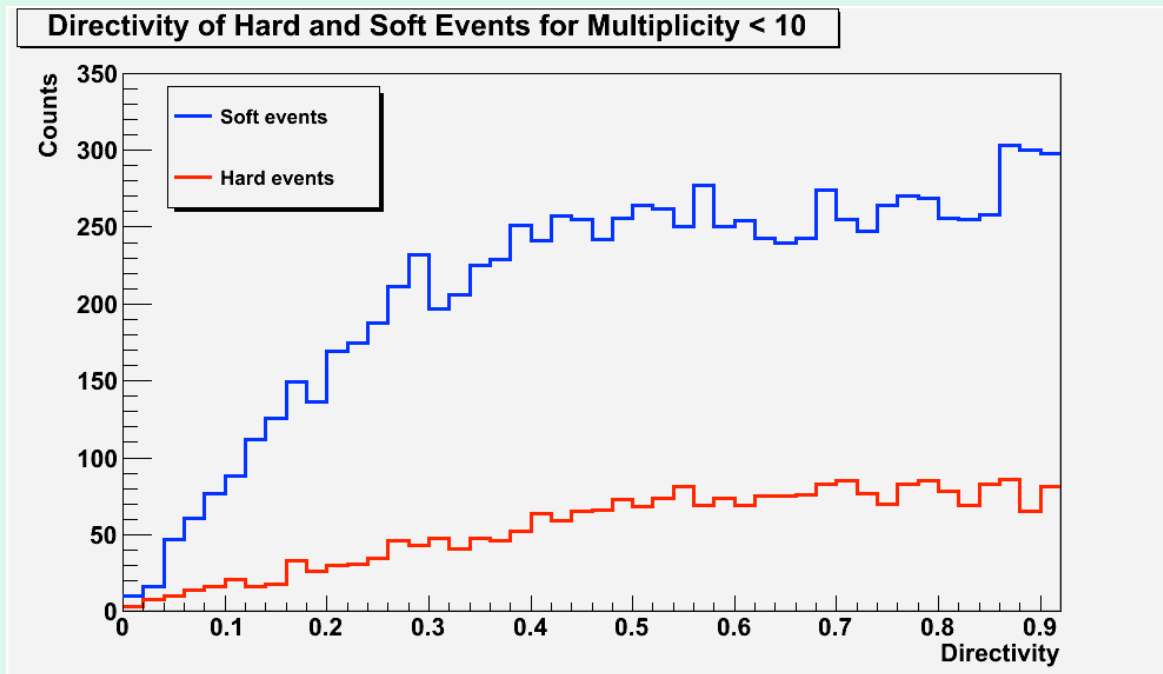
ALICE simulation - 10 TeV



arXiv:0912.0909v2 [hep-ex]

Multiplicity dependence of the Directivity distribution Hard and Soft events

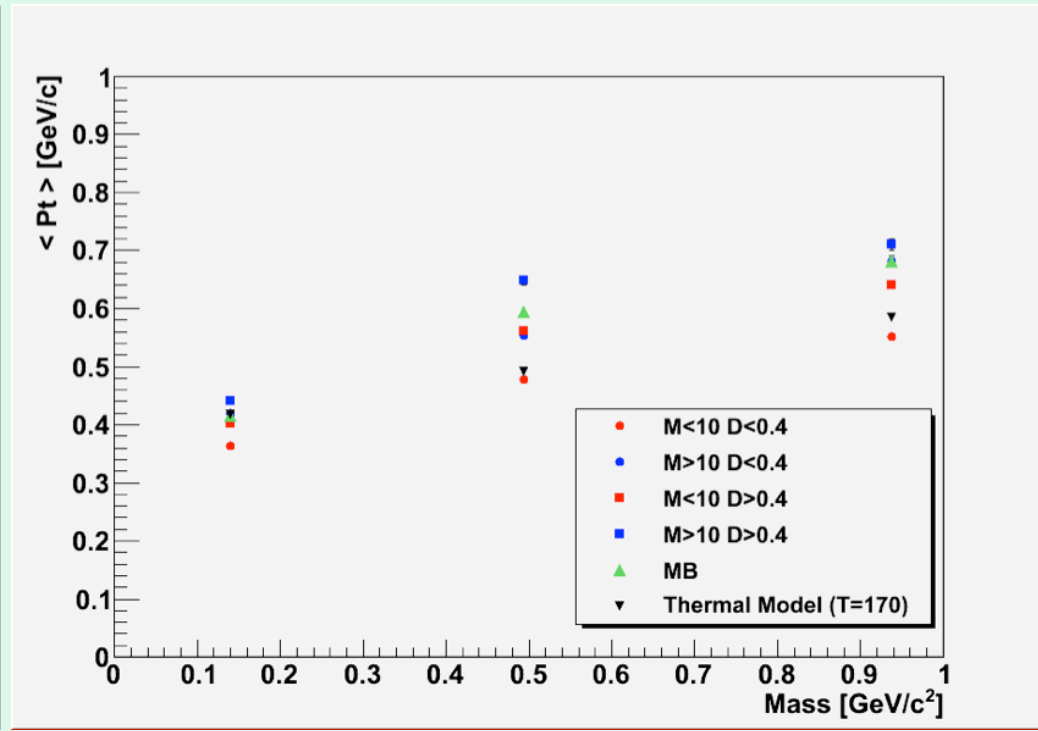
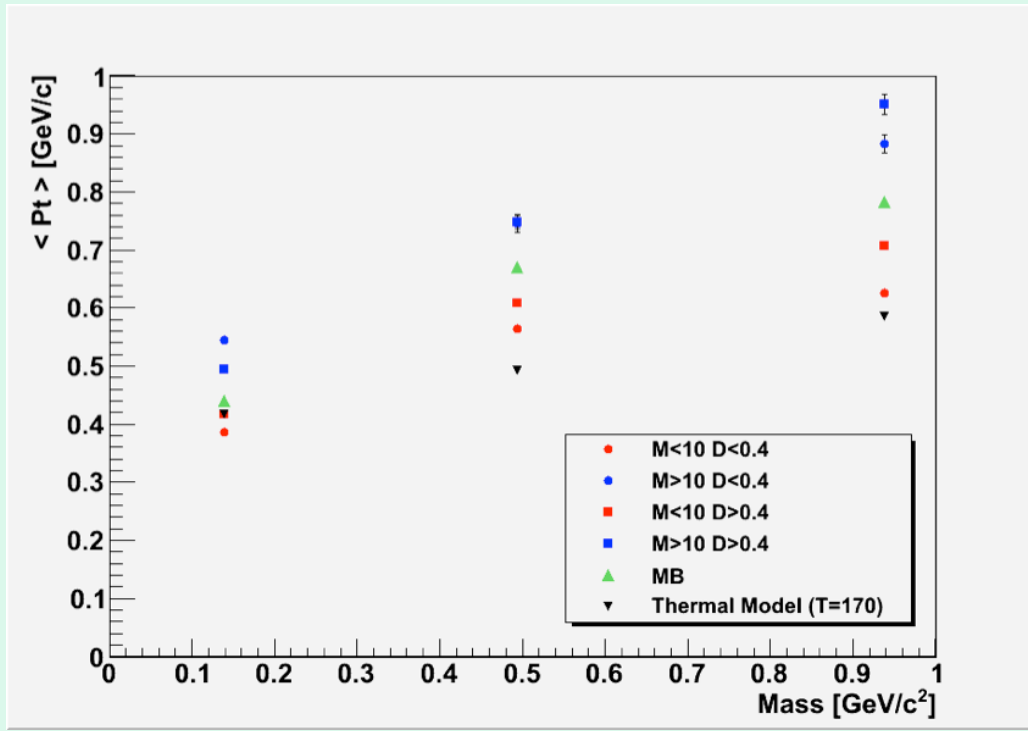
PYTHIA



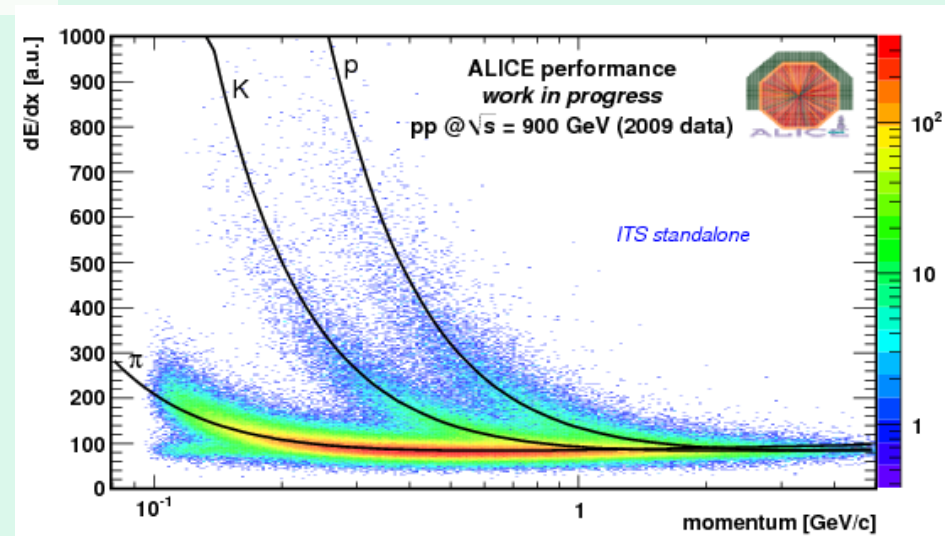
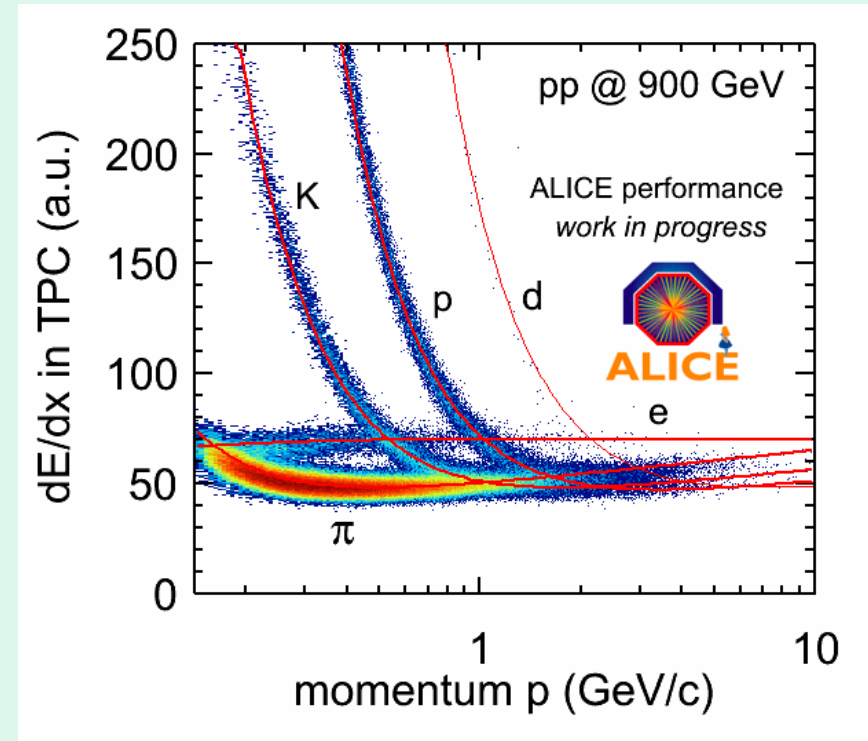
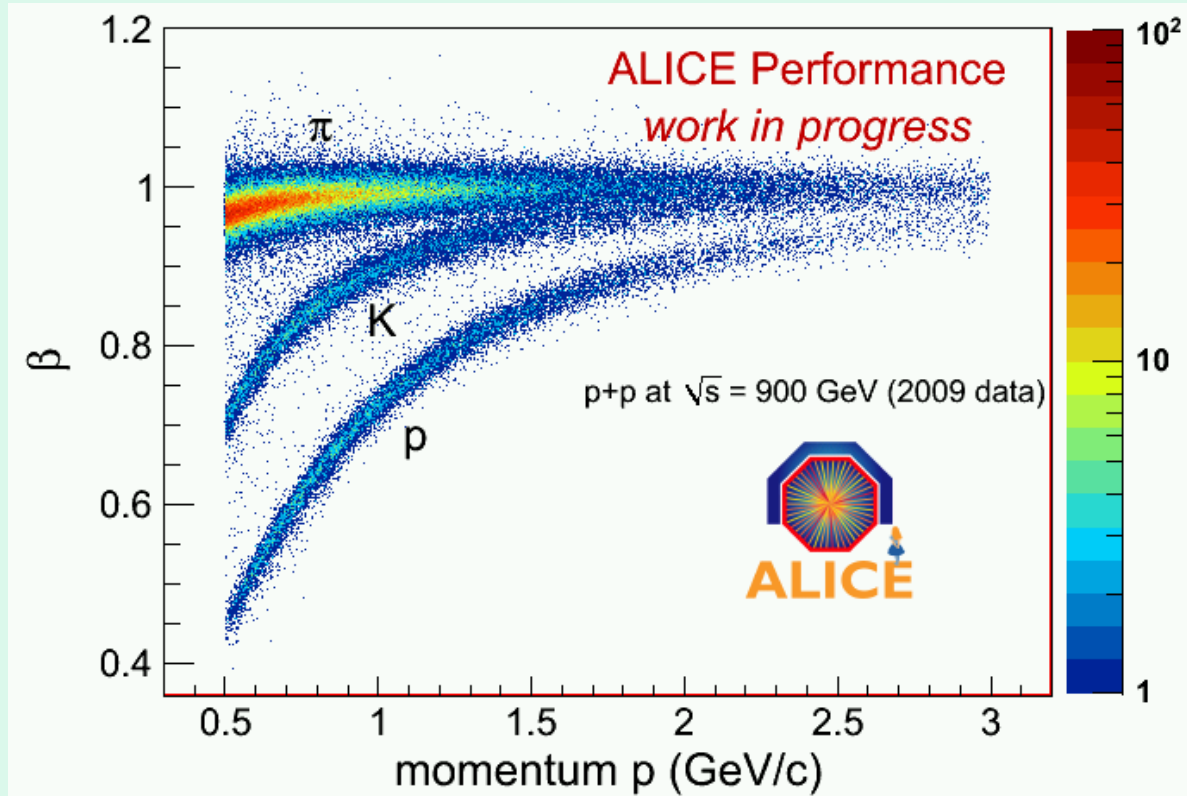
$\langle p_t \rangle$ vs mass for different cuts in multiplicity and directivity PYTHIA & PHOJET

PYTHIA

PHOJET



ALICE PID performance



Next steps

- Combined PID - MC and Data (0.9 and & 7 TeV)
- the influence of the resonance decay on the p_t spectra
- MC based on EPOS
- Detailed studies on selection procedures for soft and hard processes
- unstable particles (hyperons)
- Preparing the stage for Pb-Pb collisions expected for Fall 2010