SQM 2024

The 21st International Conference on Strangeness in Quark Matter
3-7 June 2024, Strasbourg, France

Study of baryon-strangeness and charge-strangeness correlations in Pb–Pb collisions at 5.02 TeV with ALICE

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(for the ALICE Collaboration)

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Motivation

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- ➔ can be studied in the thermal model (HRG) and measurements can constrain the thermal properties of the QCD medium formed at LHC

$$\chi^{lmn}_{B,S,Q} = \left[\frac{\partial^{(l+m+n)}(P(\hat{\mu}_B, \hat{\mu}_S, \hat{\mu}_Q)/T^4)}{\partial \hat{\mu}^l_B \partial \hat{\mu}^m_S \partial \hat{\mu}^n_Q} \right]_{\vec{\mu}=0}$$

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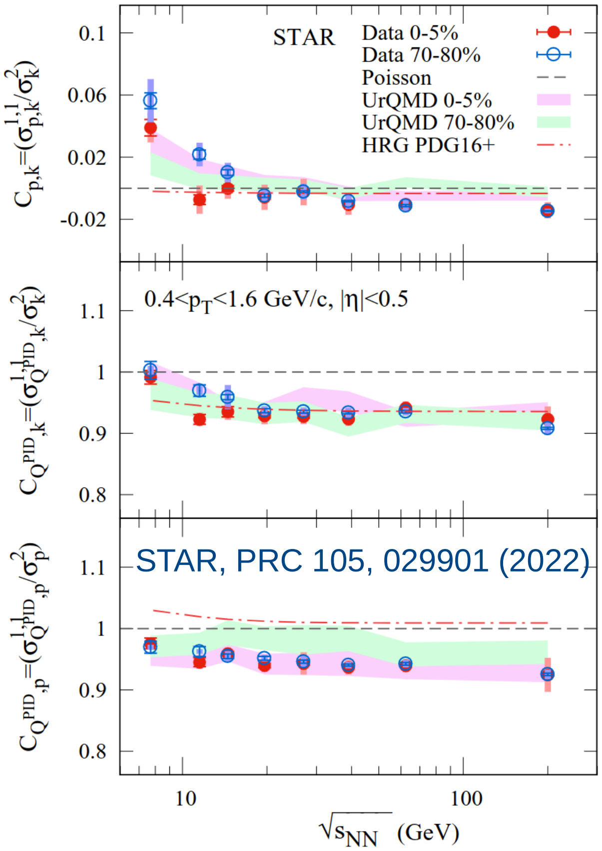
- Compared to similar measurements at lower energy, STAR experiment at RHIC



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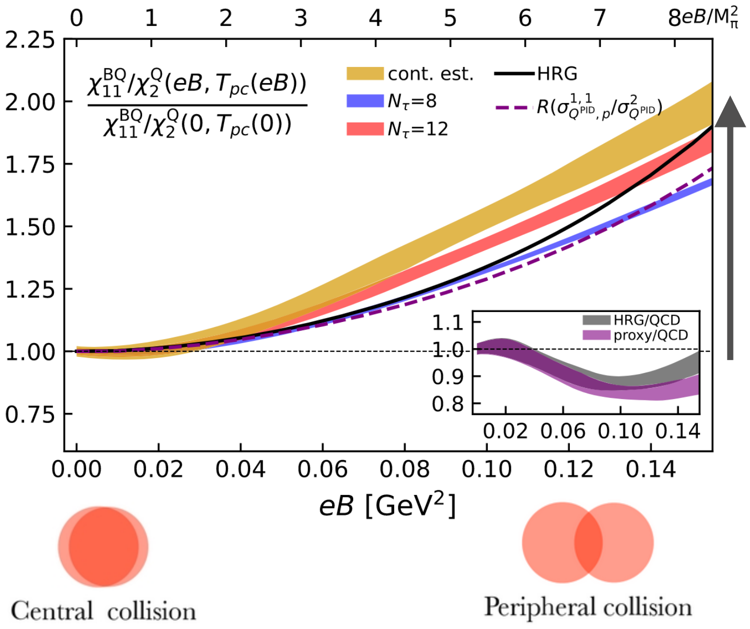
LQCD suggests that correlations of *B* and *Q* can be a useful probe to detect the imprints of magnetic fields in the final stages of heavy-ion collisions.

H.-T. Ding et al., Phy.Rev.Lett 132 (2024) 201903



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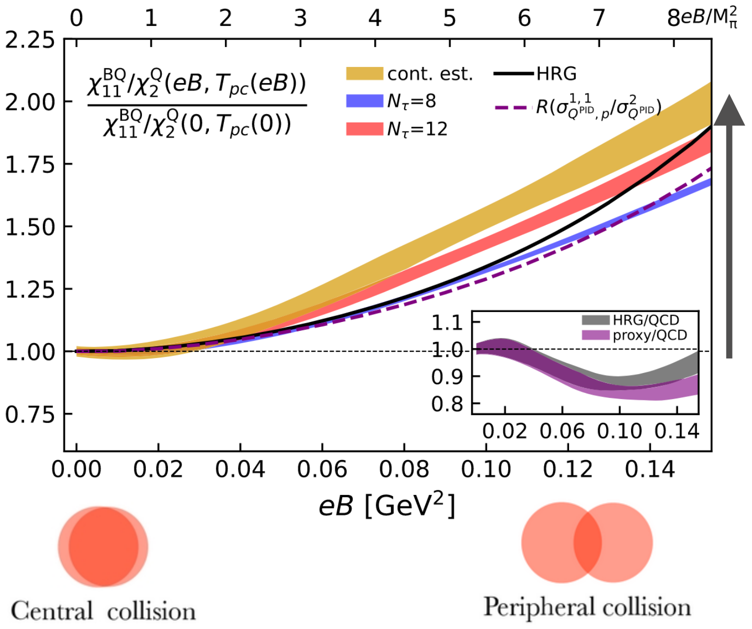
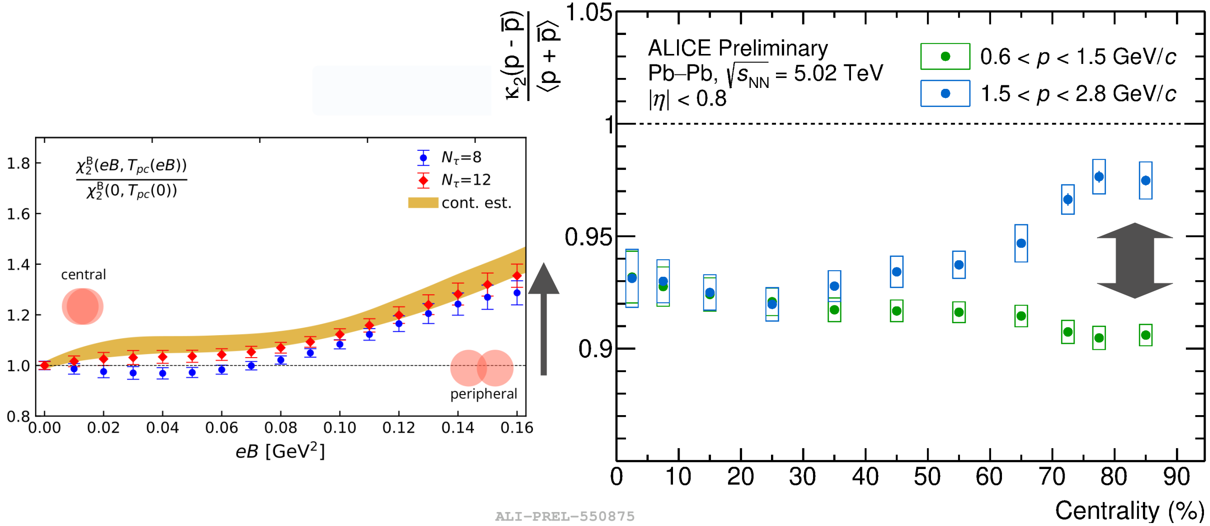


Quark Matter 2023: 2nd order net-proton cumulant



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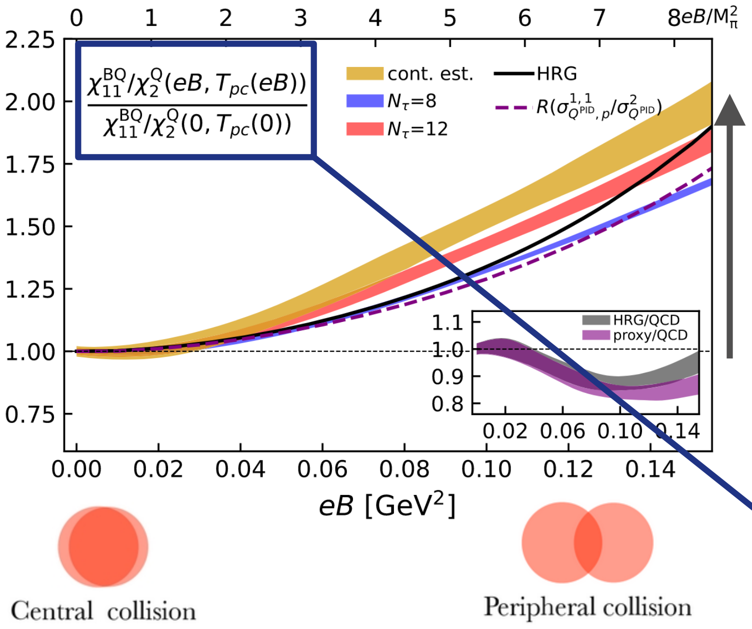

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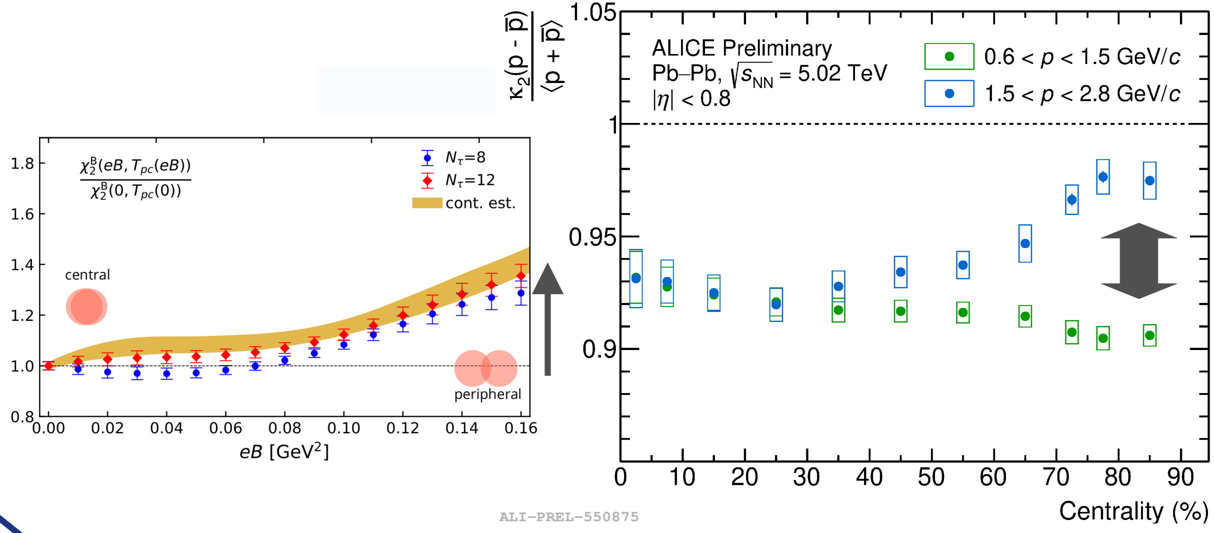

Can **centrality dependence** of this quantity **reveal a magnetic field** in late-stage heavy-ion collisions?

Observables

The susceptibilities of *B*, *S*, *Q* are related to the cumulants (σ) of the event-by-event distribution of the associated conserved charges:

$$\chi^{lmn}_{B,S,Q} = \frac{1}{VT^3}\sigma^{lmn}_{B,S,Q}$$

Definitions: *Q* → net-charge | *B* → net-baryon | *S* → net-strangeness

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Off-diagonal cumulants

$$\sigma^{11}_{B,S} = \langle BS \rangle - \langle B \rangle \langle S \rangle$$
$$\sigma^{11}_{Q,S} = \langle QS \rangle - \langle Q \rangle \langle S \rangle$$
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Diagonal cumulants

$$\sigma^{2}_{Q} = \langle Q^2 \rangle - \langle Q \rangle^2$$
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α*, *β* → *Q*, *B*, or *S

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Proxies:

- *Q* → net-pion+net-kaon+net-proton
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➔ **this is what we measure**

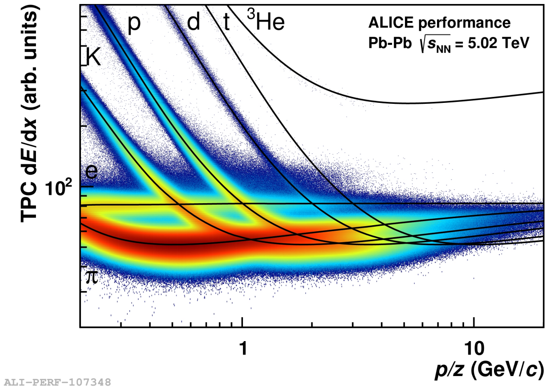
ALICE Detector

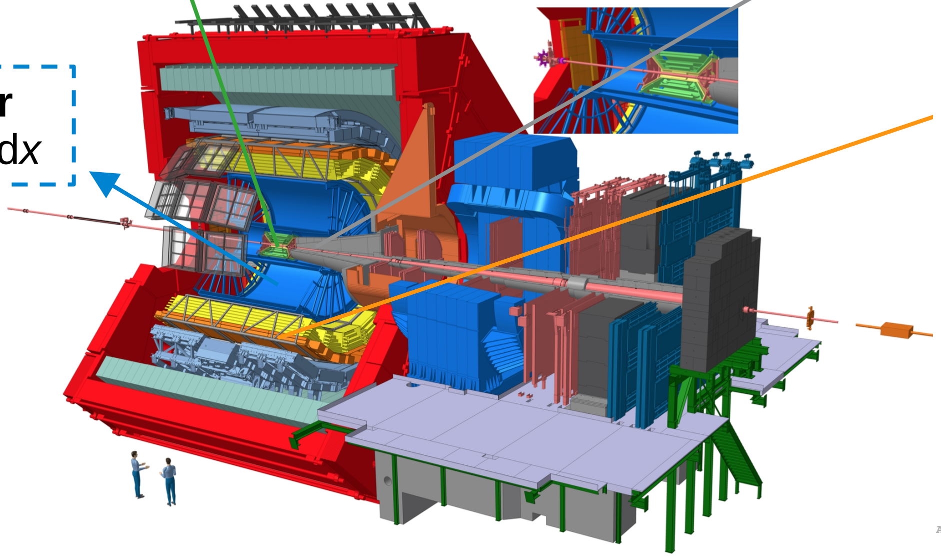
Inner Tracking System (ITS): tracking, vertexing, trigger

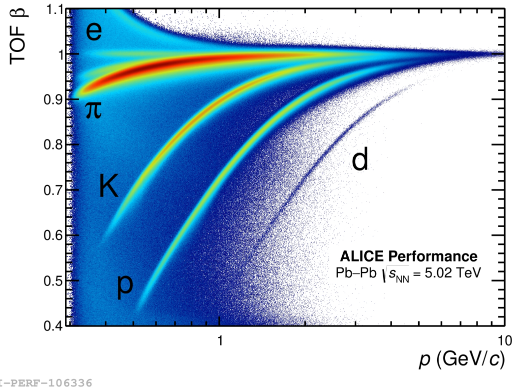
V0: trigger, centrality estimation

Time Projection Chamber (TPC): tracking, PID via dE/dx

Time-Of-Flight (TOF): PID via time of flight







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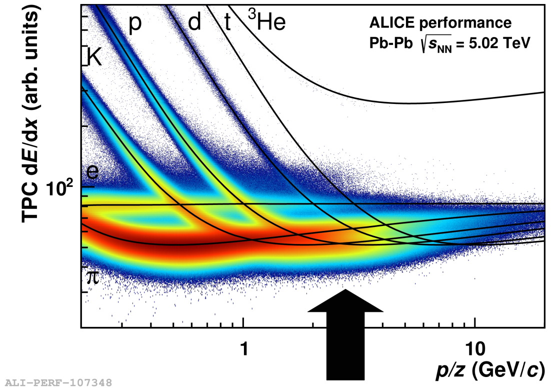

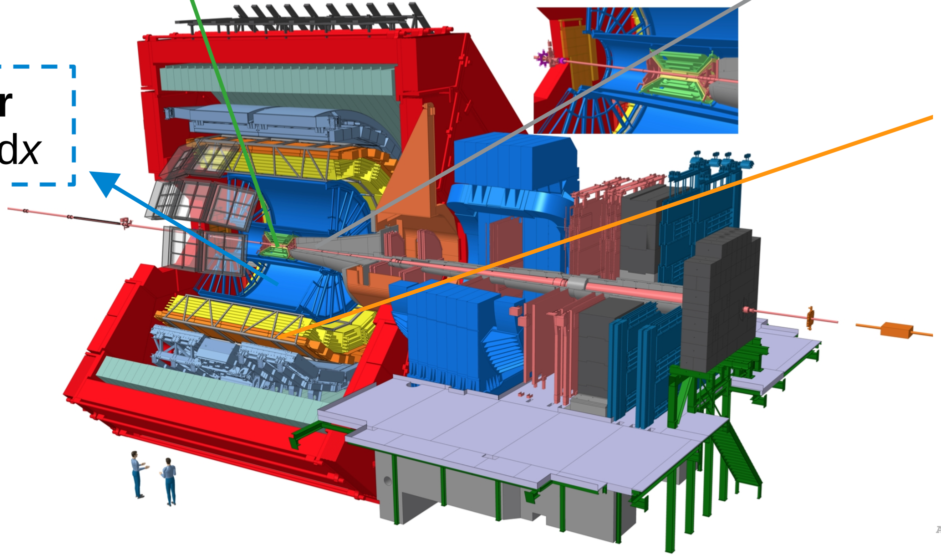

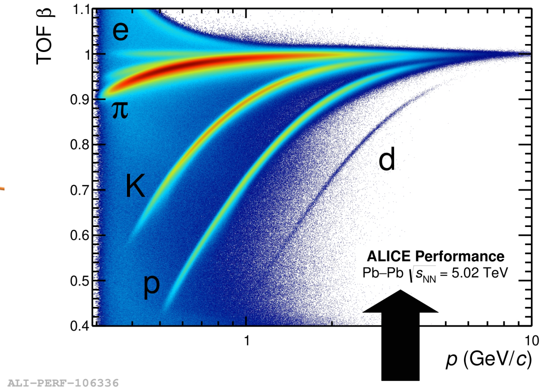

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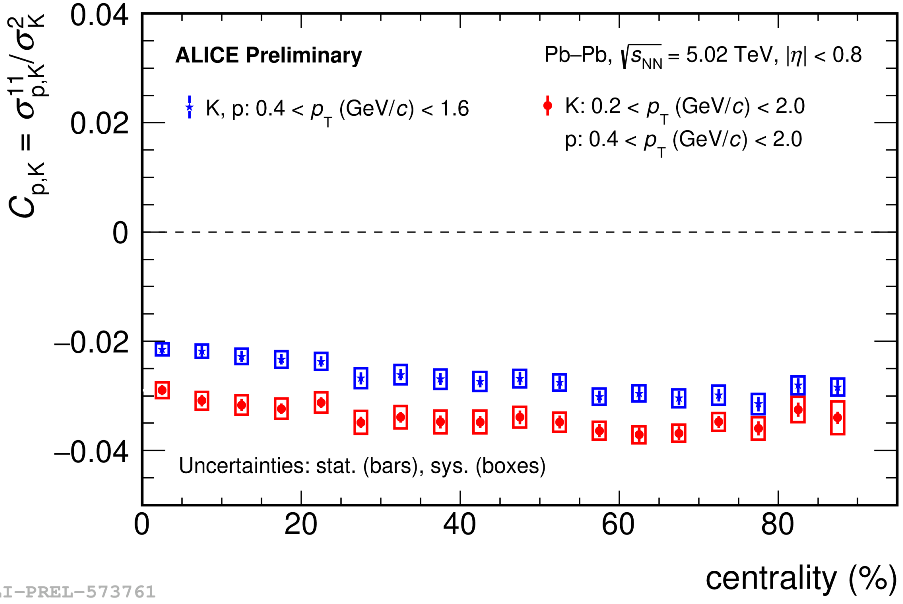
✔ **PID using information from TPC and TOF**

Correlation of net-proton and net-kaon

→ a proxy of ***B* – *S*** correlation



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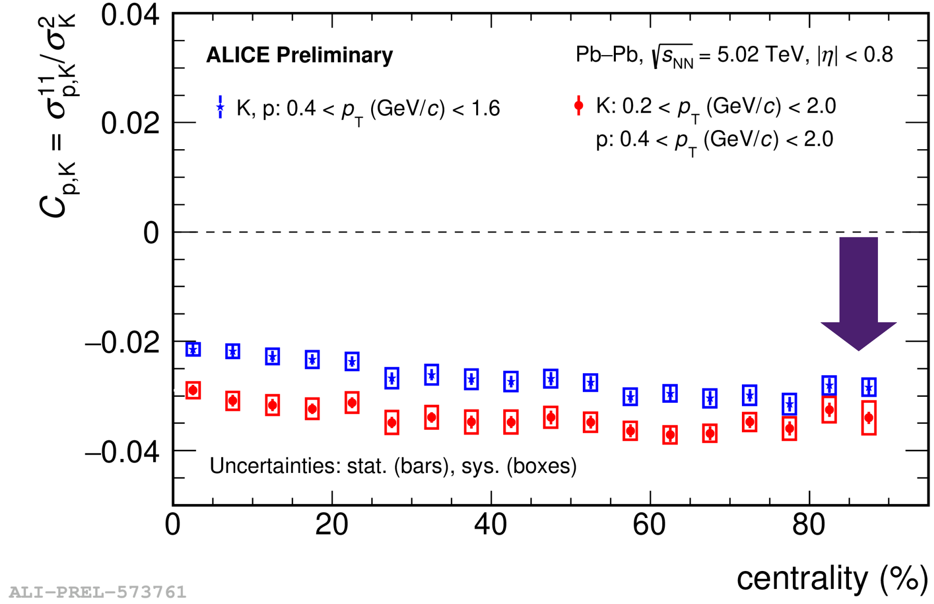

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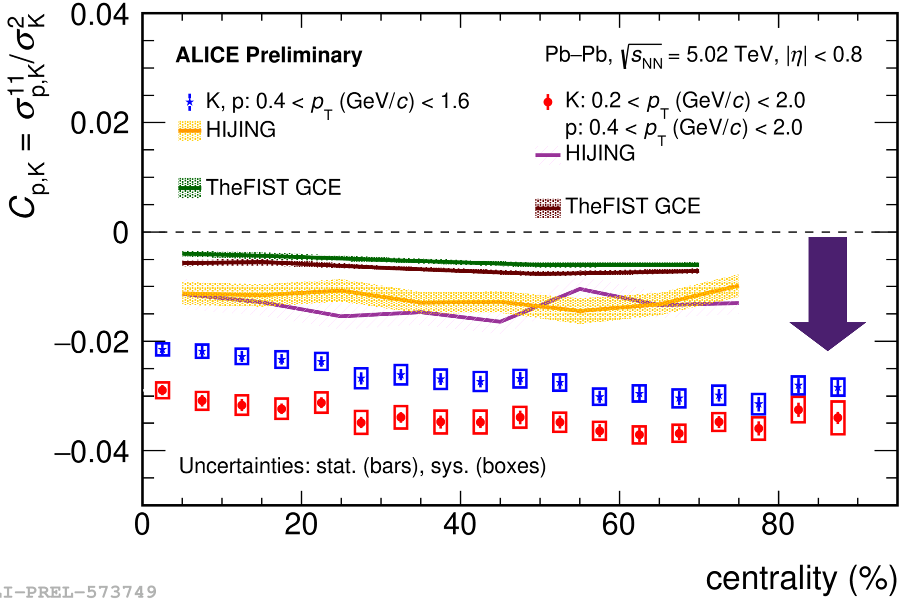

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ThermalFIST (Statistical Hadronization Model) - Parameters from published fit

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V. Vovchenko et al., Phys.Rev.C 100 (2019) 5, 054906

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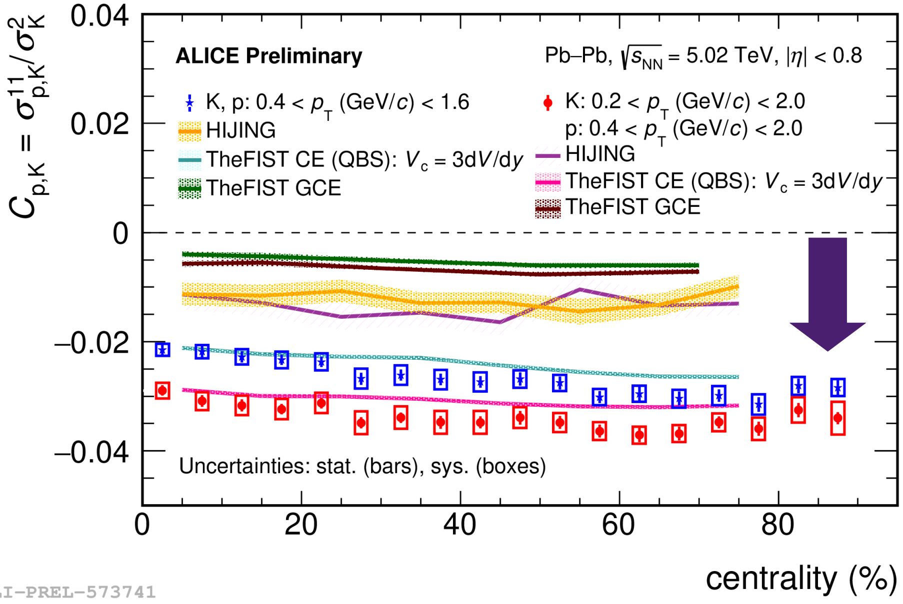

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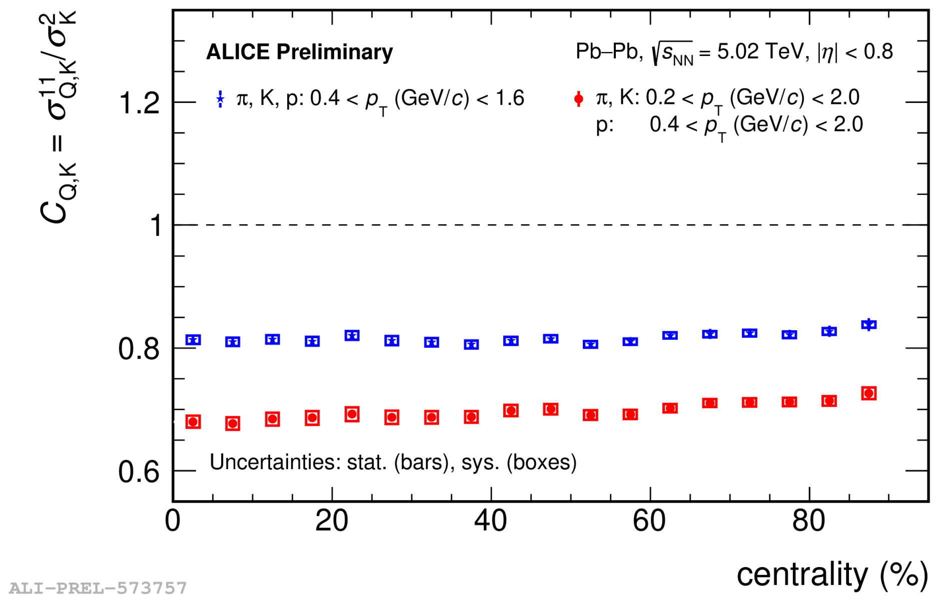

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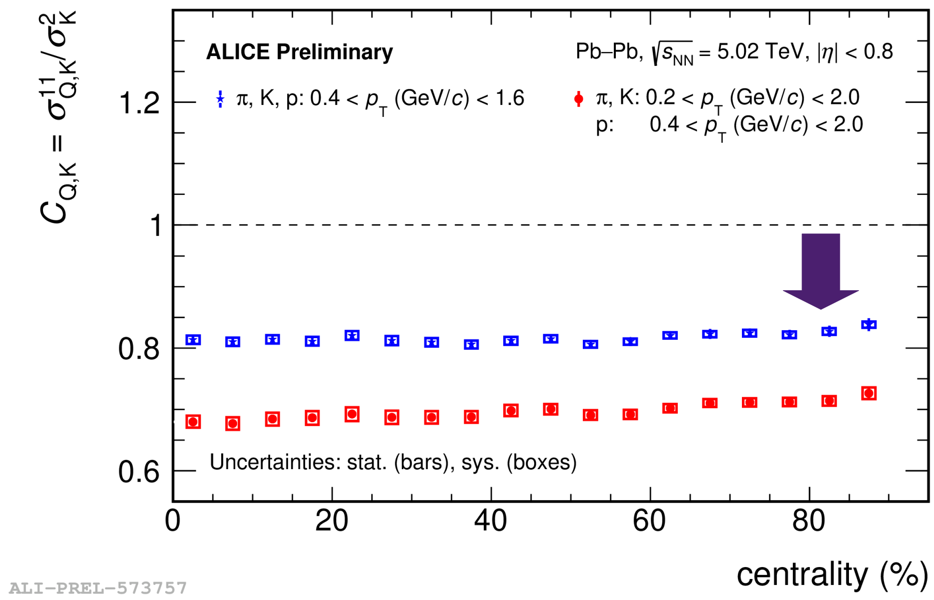

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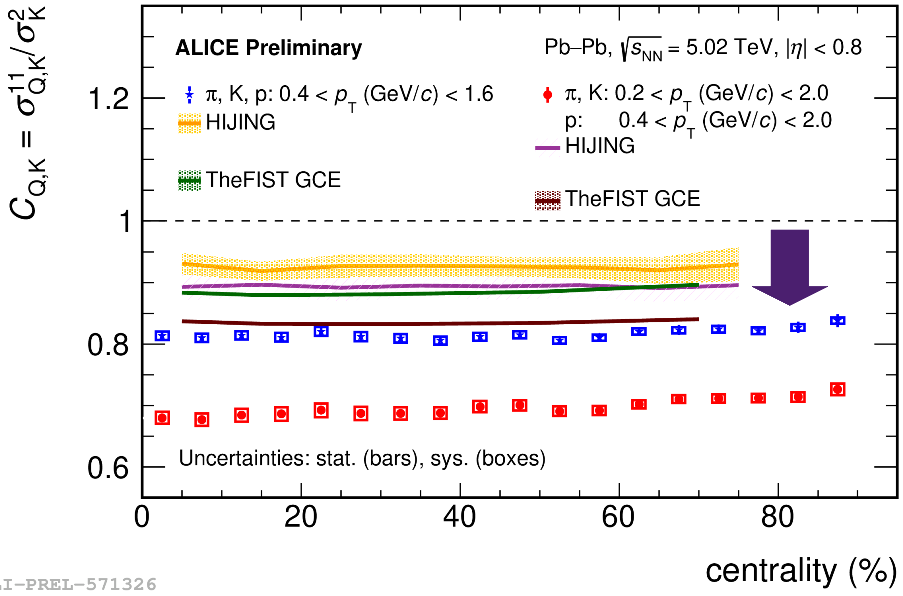

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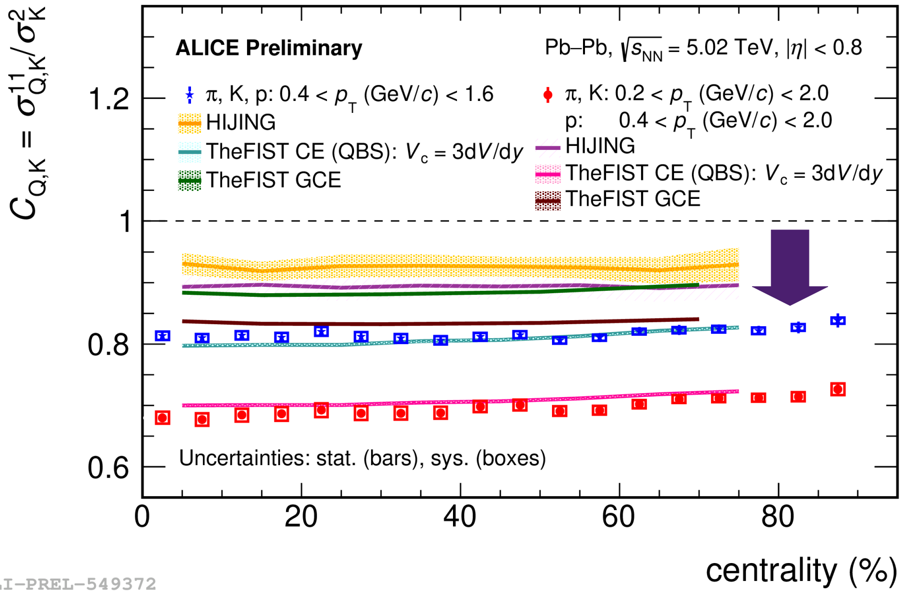

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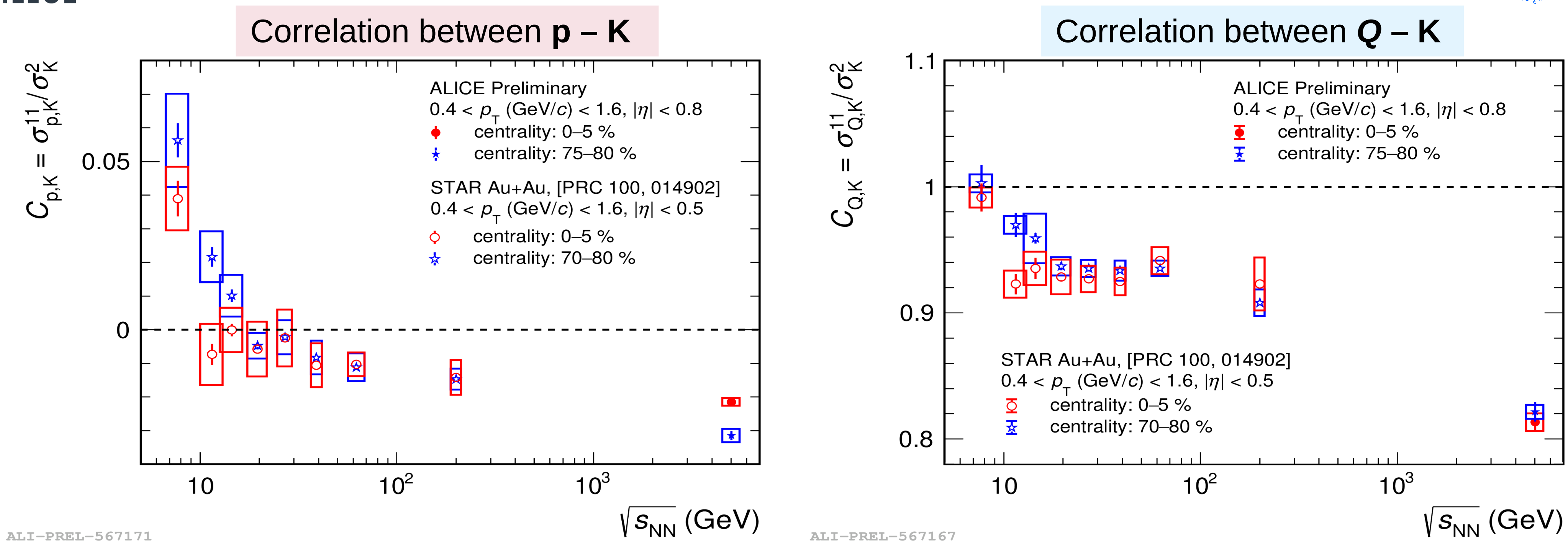
Energy dependence

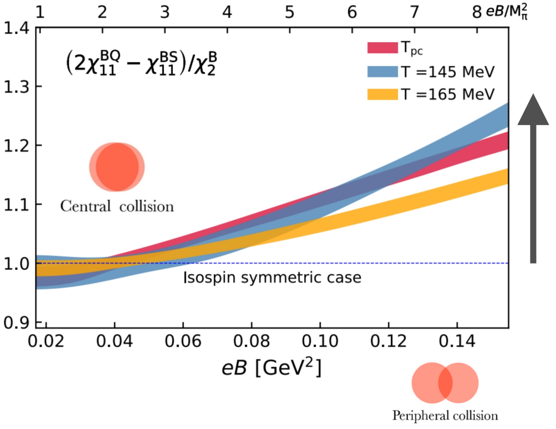


- Decreasing trend of the correlations with increasing energy from RHIC to LHC

Magnetic field effect?

Magnetic field: Absent
Isospin symmetry of u and d quarks

Magnetic field: Present
Isospin symmetry breaks



H.-T. Ding et al., EPJ. A (2021) 57:202, CPOD-2024

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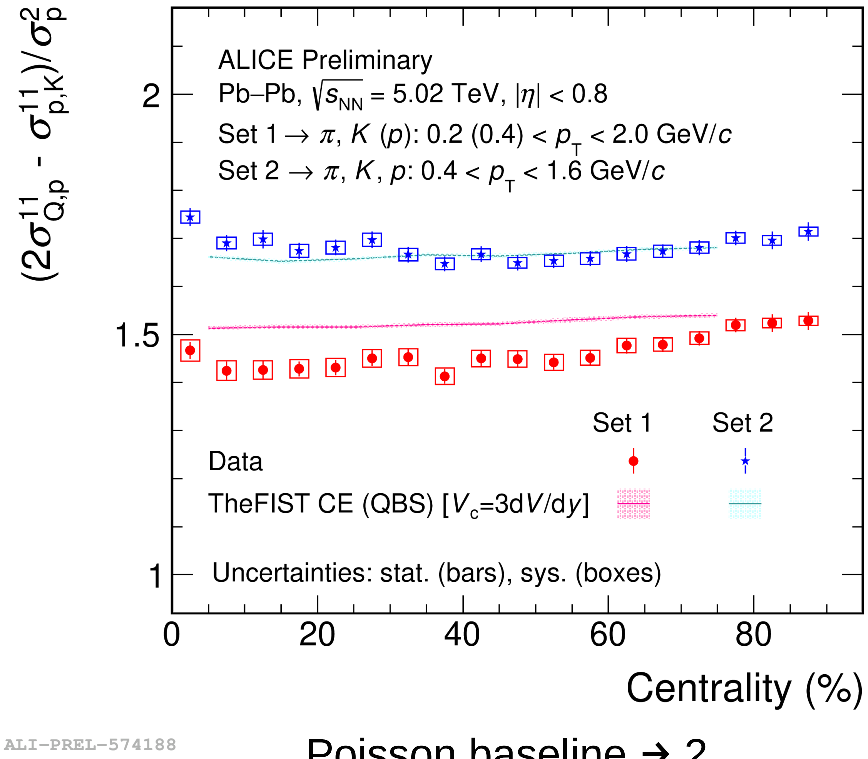

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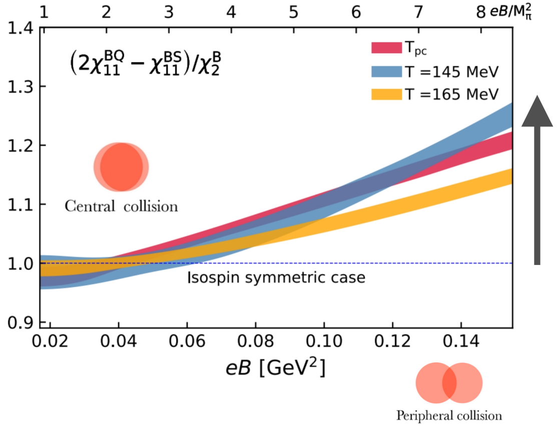

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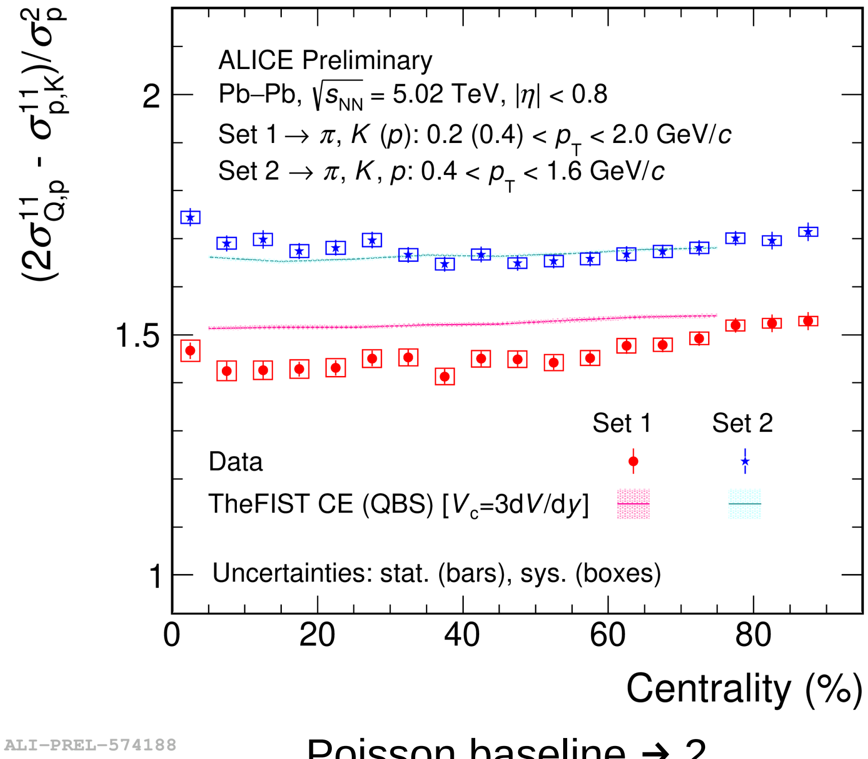

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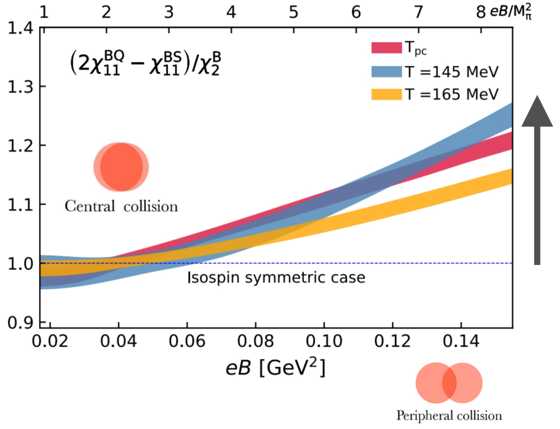

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- Subtle increasing trend from semicentral to peripheral collisions: ~4–5%
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  - Correlation volume effect!
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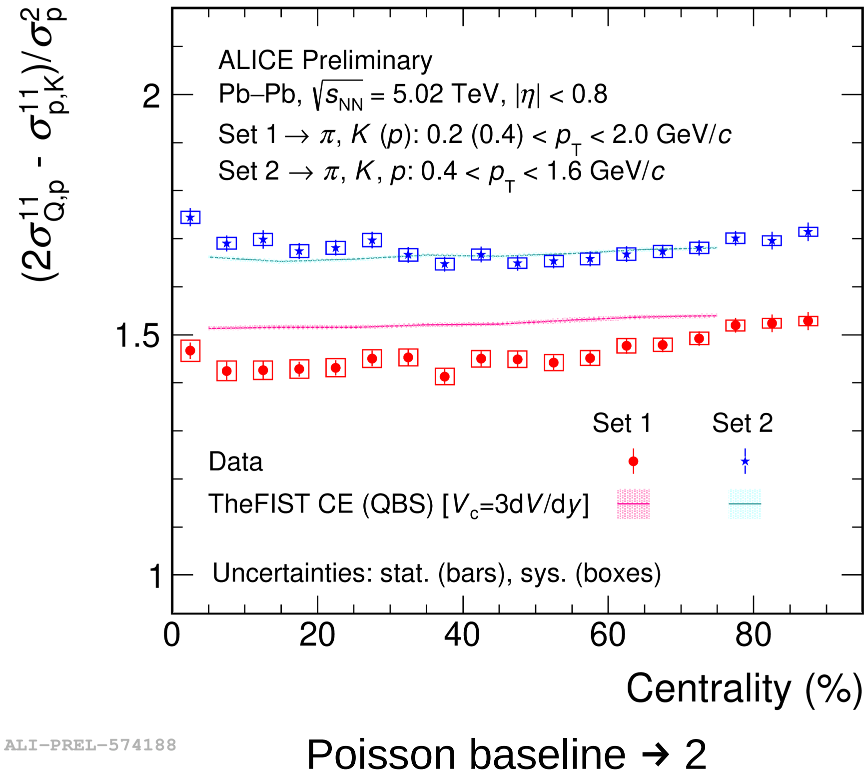

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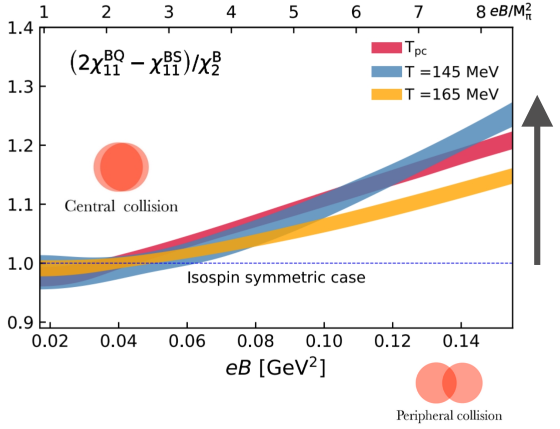

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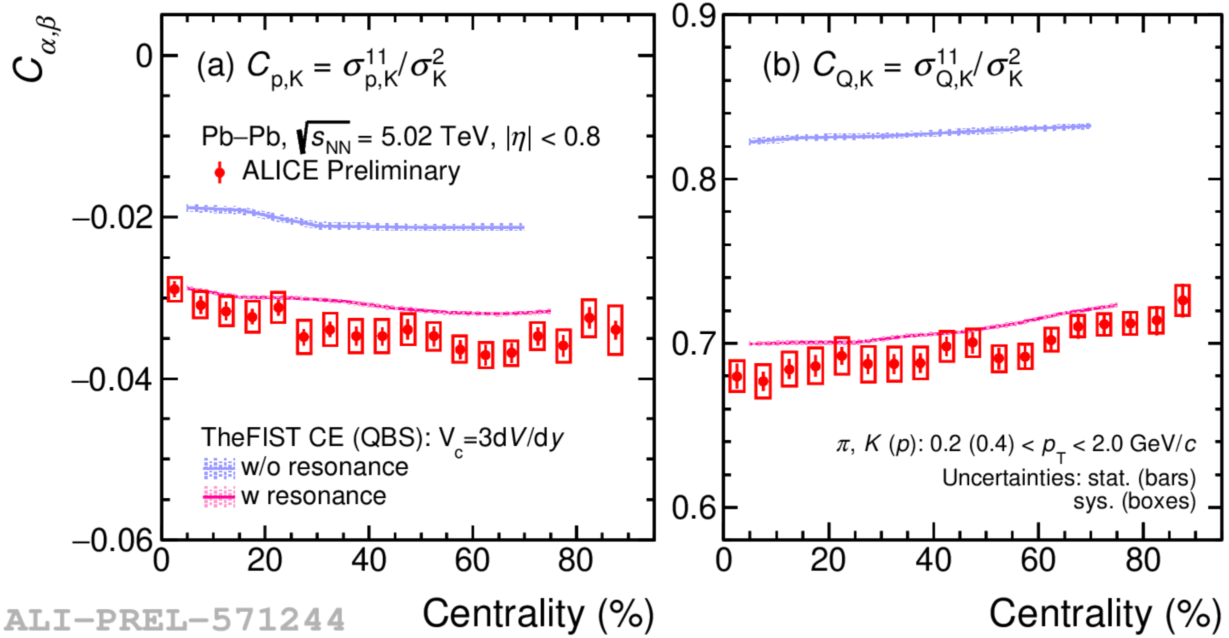
ThermalFIST Model: Parameters from published fit V. Vovchenko et al., Phys.Rev.C 100 (2019) 5, 054906



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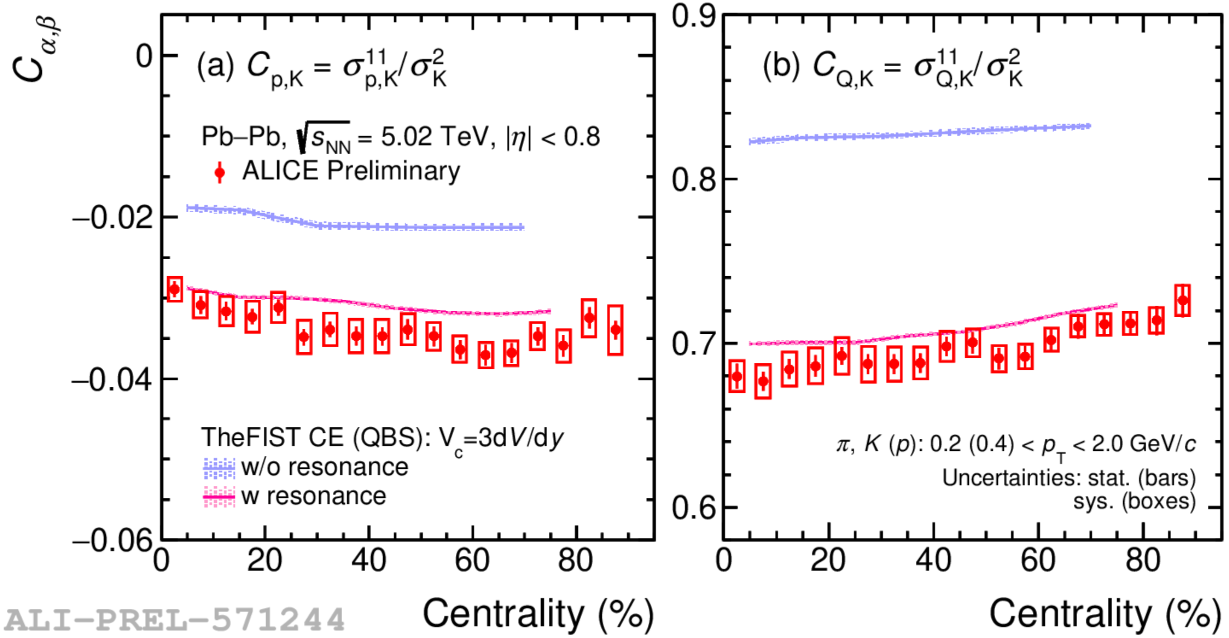

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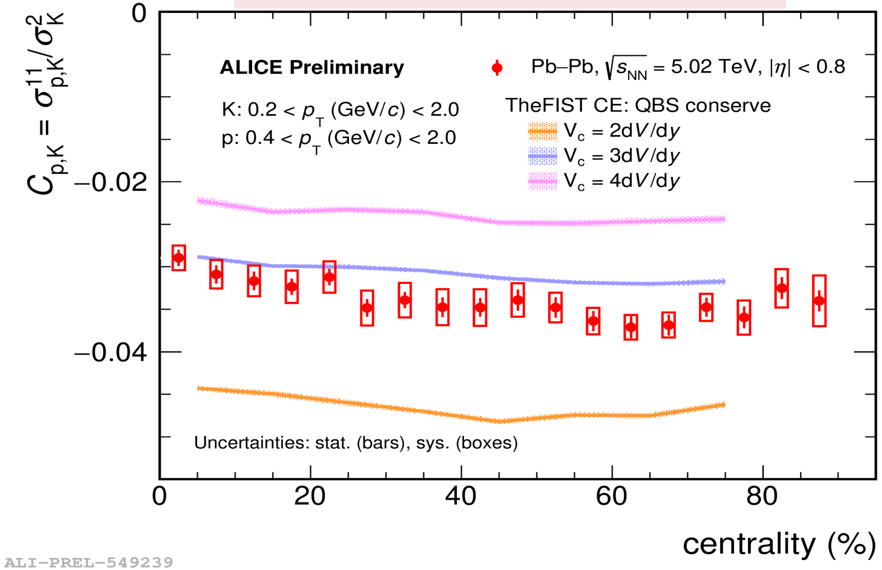
- **Significant impact of resonances**
- **ThermalFIST is comparatively better** in capturing the resonance contributions

Effect of correlation volume

Correlation between **p – K**



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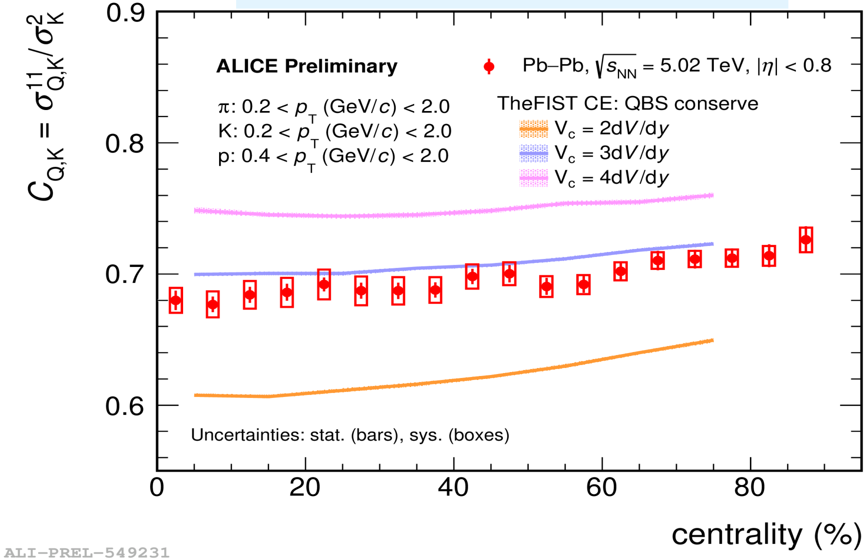
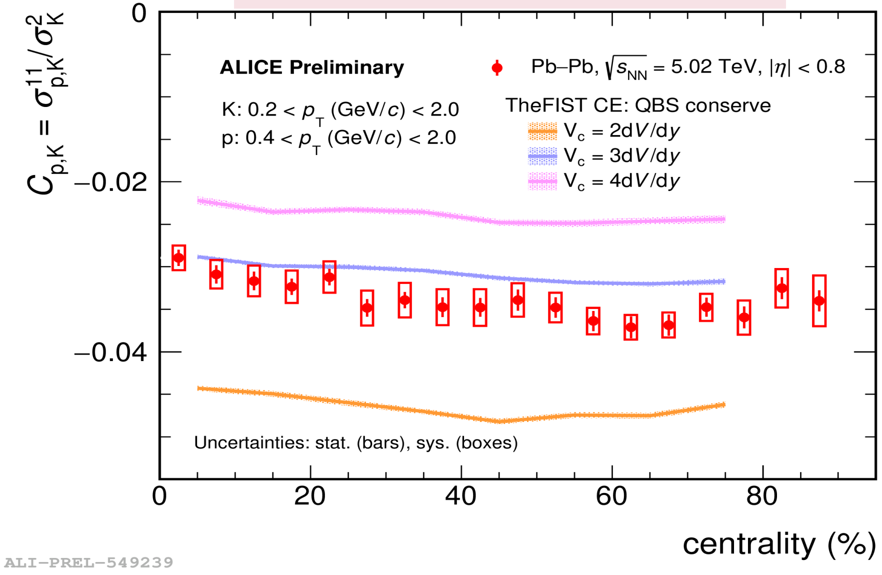


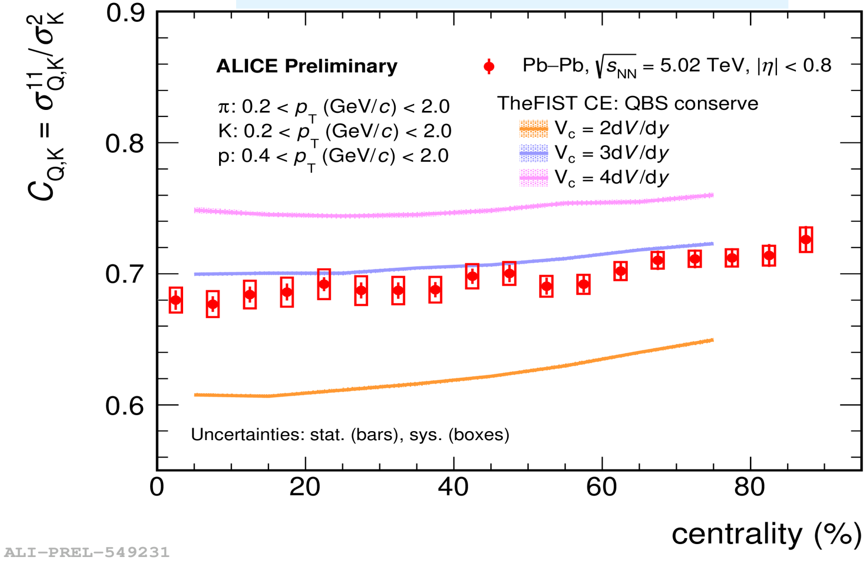
- **Sensitive to the correlation volume** (V_c) in thermal model

Effect of correlation volume

Correlation between **p – K**



Correlation between ***Q* – K**

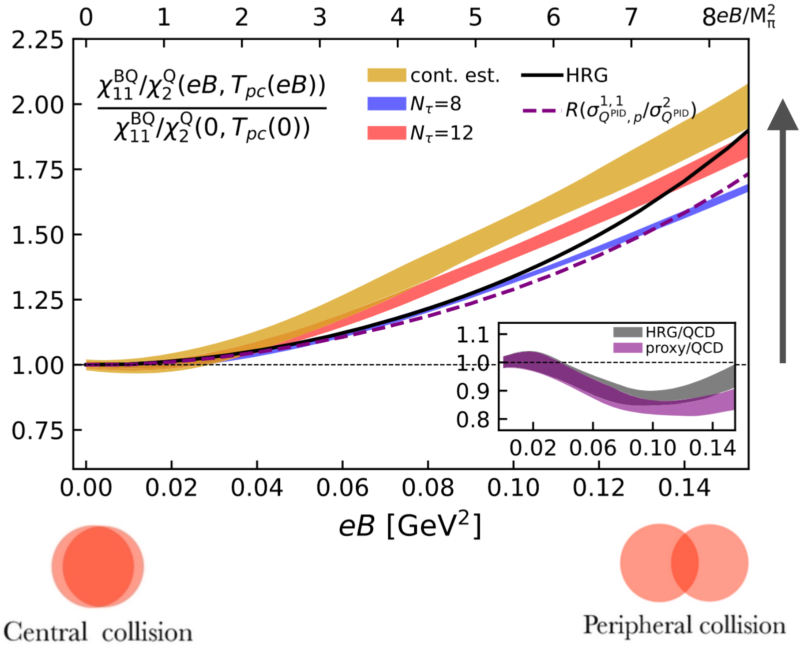


- **Sensitive to the correlation volume** (V_c) in thermal model
- A combined χ^2-minimization of three correlations (p – K, *Q* – K and *Q* – p) gives ***V_c* ~ 2.6d*V*/dy** for *Q*, *B*, and *S* conservation
  – **slightly lower** than that of net-proton fluctuations, net-Λ fluctuations, and net-Ξ–net-K correlations (V_c~3d*V*/dy)

→ 4 June, Mario Ciacco 4

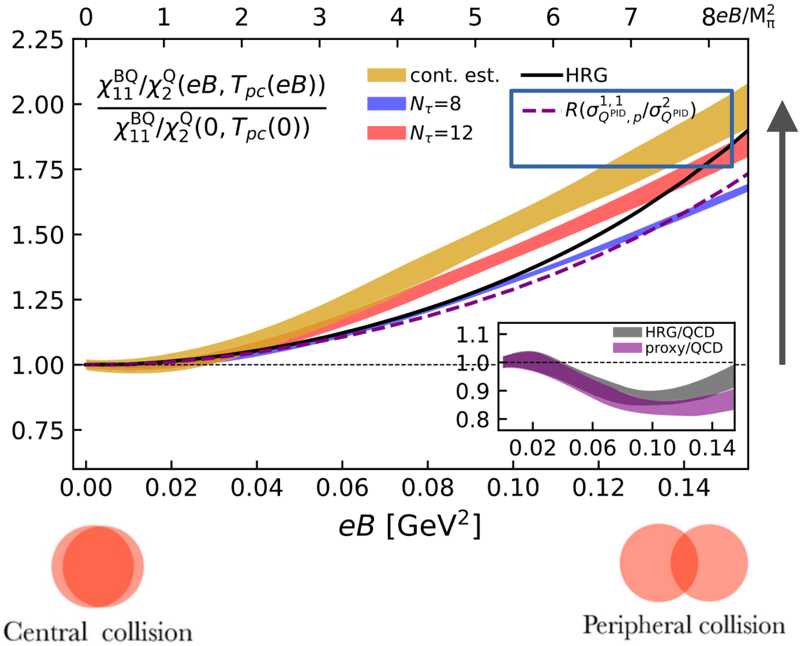
Magnetic field effect?

H.-T. Ding et al., Phy.Rev.Lett 132 (2024) 201903



Magnetic field effect?

H.-T. Ding et al., Phy.Rev.Lett 132 (2024) 201903



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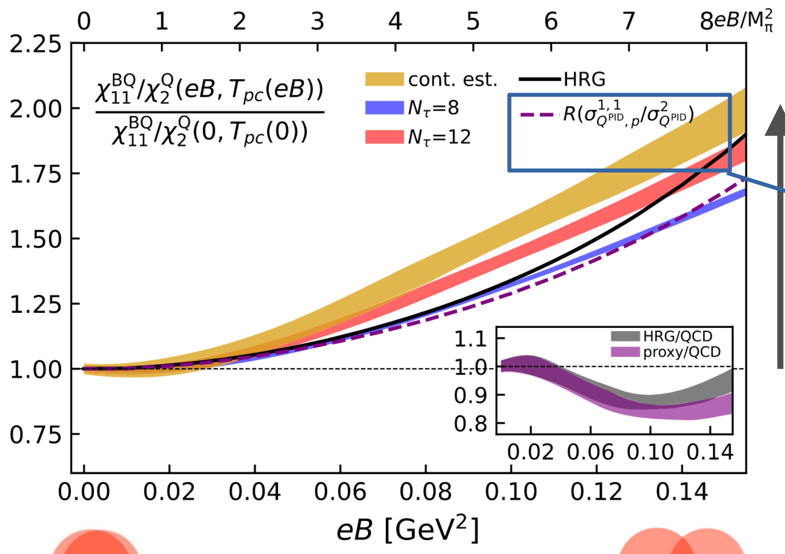
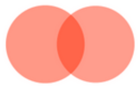
H.-T. Ding et al., Phy.Rev.Lett 132 (2024) 201903

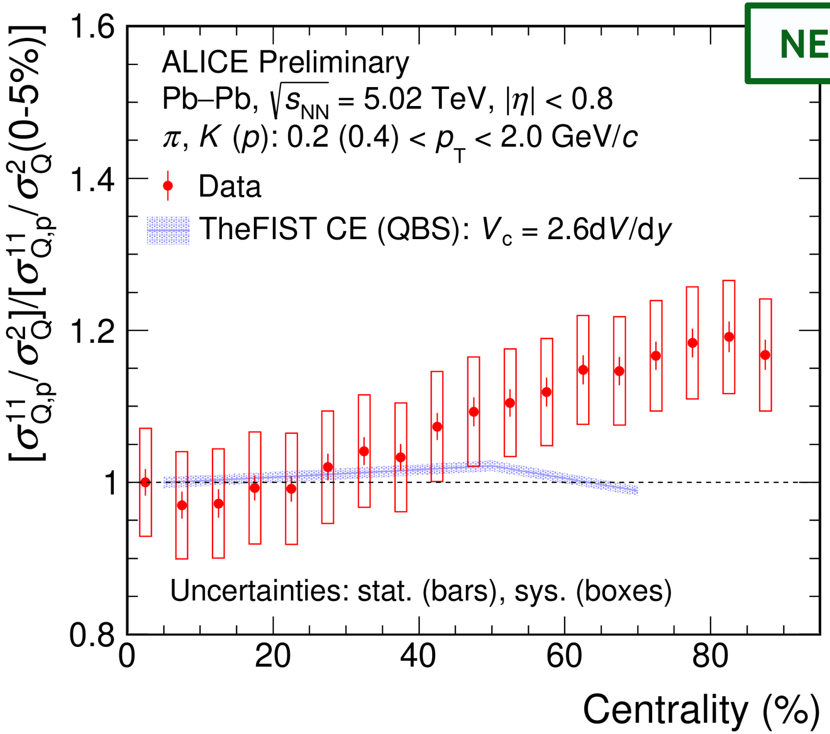


Central collision



Peripheral collision

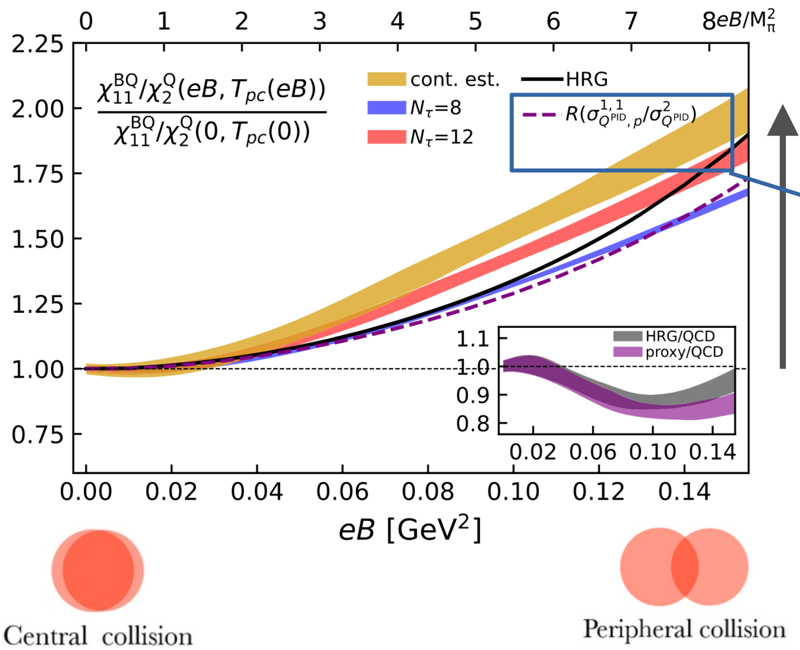
NEW

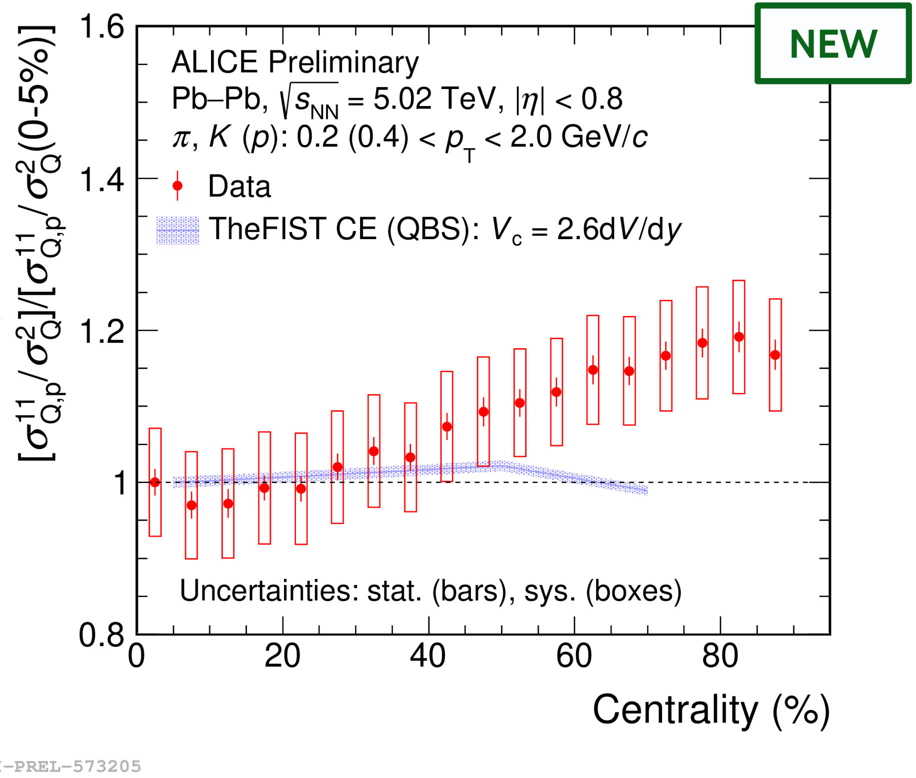


ALI-PREL-573205

Magnetic field effect?

H.-T. Ding et al., Phy.Rev.Lett 132 (2024) 201903





- Observed **an increase of ~20% from central to peripheral collisions**
  – Hint of magnetic field effect?

Summary

- Correlations among net-charge, net-baryon, net-strangeness are essential probes of QCD phases
  - The measurements provide a crucial input for the understanding of **resonance decays, *Q*, *B* and *S* conservation and building a reliable proxy** while comparing to the LQCD results

- Thermal-FIST model within CE framework and *Q*, *B* and *S* conservation suggests **long-range correlations** with correlation volume, $\boldsymbol{V_c \sim 2.6 dV/dy}$

- **Hint of magnetic field** effect in correlation of net-charge and net-proton

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Stay tuned for more results on event-by-event fluctuations with Run 3 data.

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Stay tuned for more results on event-by-event fluctuations with Run 3 data.

Thank you

Additional slides

Theory predictions

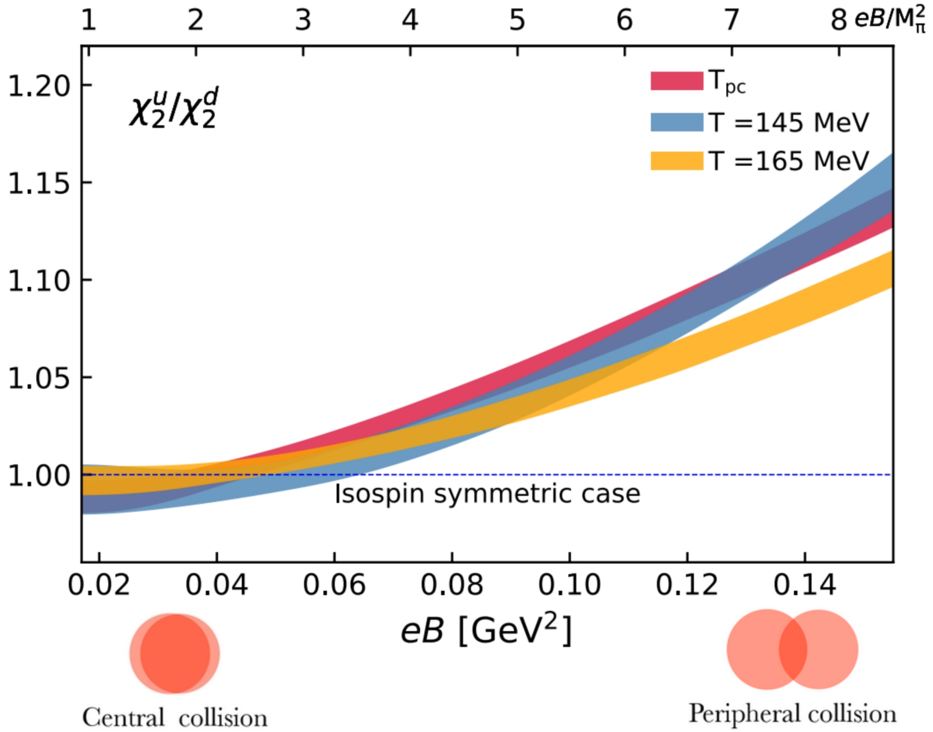
Magnetic field ✗
Isospin symmetry of u and d quarks

Magnetic field ✔
Isospin symmetry breaks

$$\text{At } eB = 0, \chi_u = \chi_d$$

$$2\chi_{11}^{QS} - \chi_{11}^{BS} = \chi_2^S$$

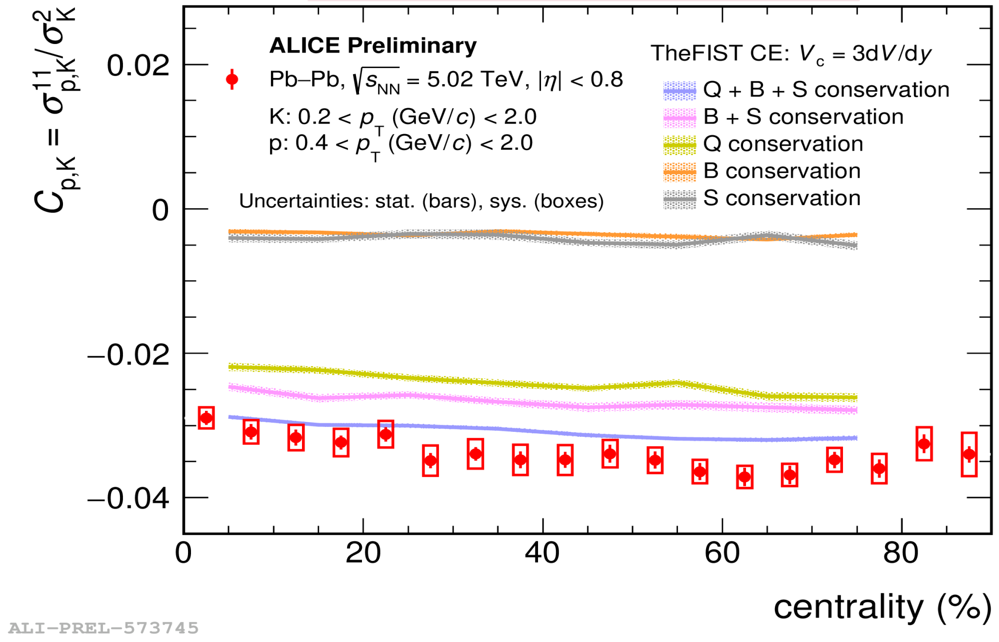
$$2\chi_{11}^{BQ} - \chi_{11}^{BS} = \chi_2^B$$



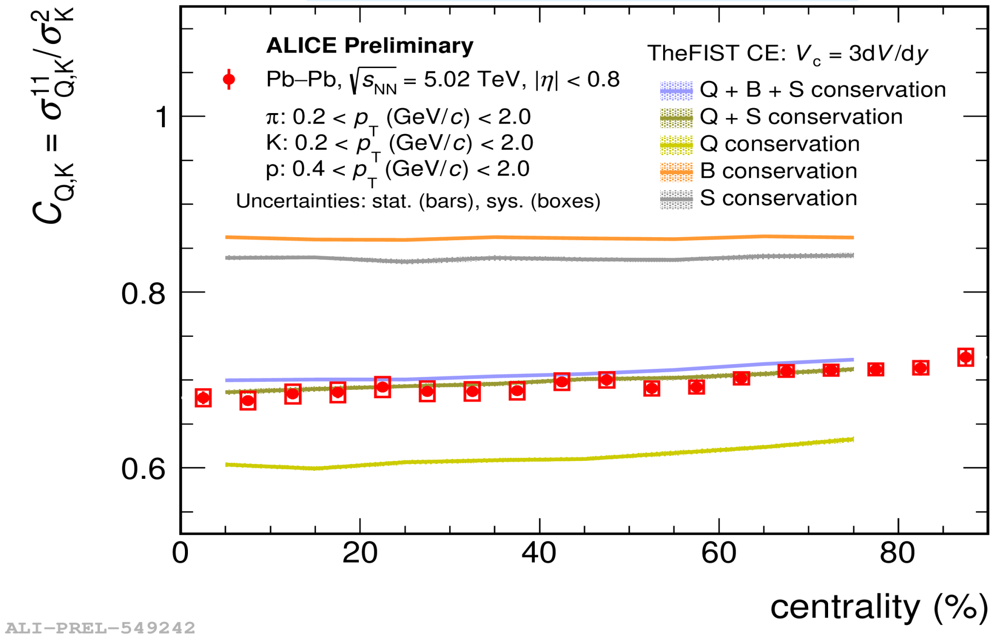
H.-T. Ding et al., EPJ. A (2021) 57:202, **CPOD-2024**

Effect of charge conservations

Correlation between **p – K**



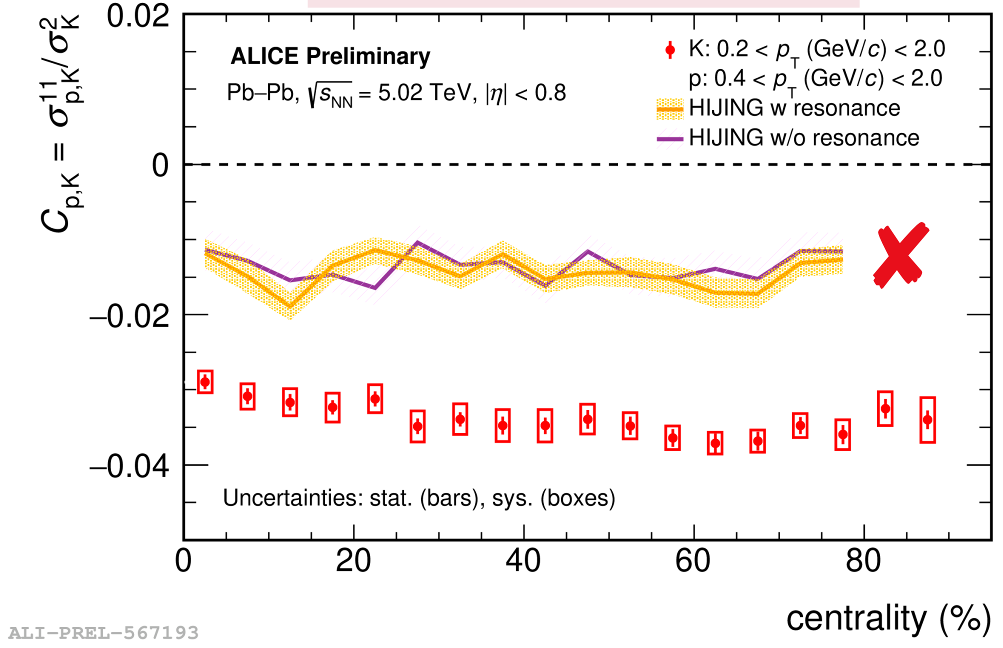
Correlation between ***Q* – K**



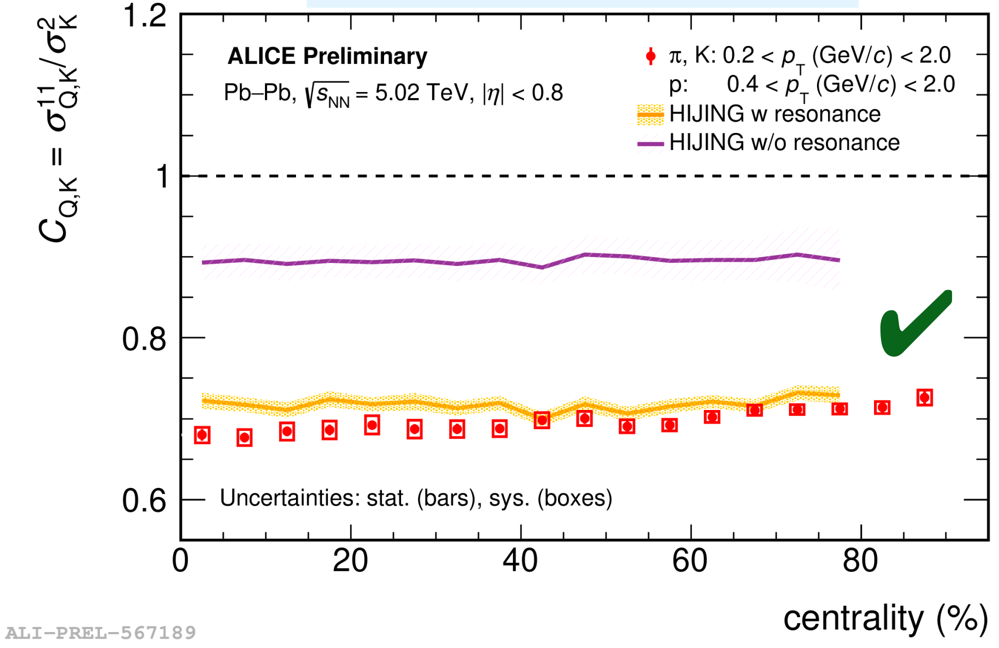
- Contribution to the net-particle correlations from Q, B, and S conservation are shown

Effect of resonances

Correlation between **p – K**

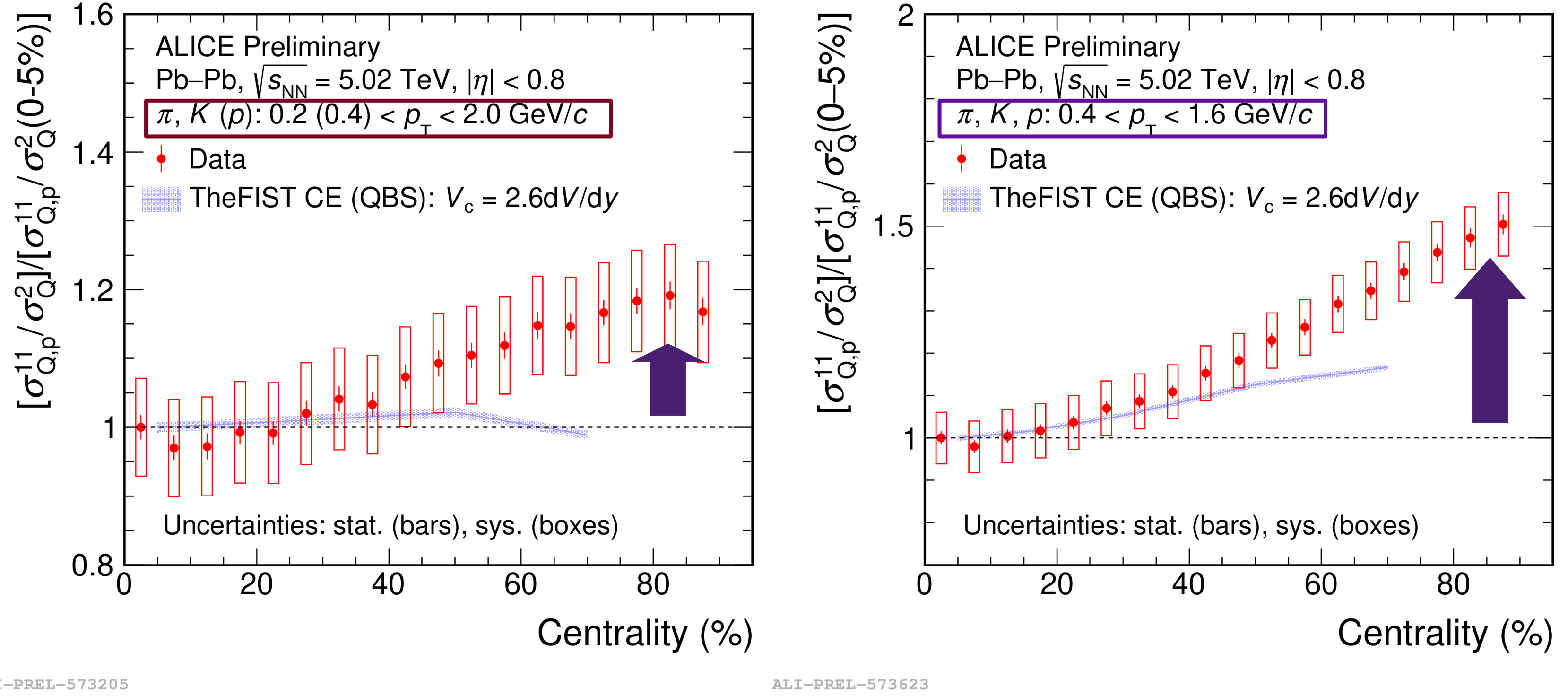


Correlation between **Q – K**



- HIJING is not good in capturing the resonances for $C_{p,K}$, but good for $C_{Q,K}$

Magnetic Field?



- Larger deviation with change in momentum range

  → low p_T pions diminishing the effect of magnetic field on Q – K correlations?