

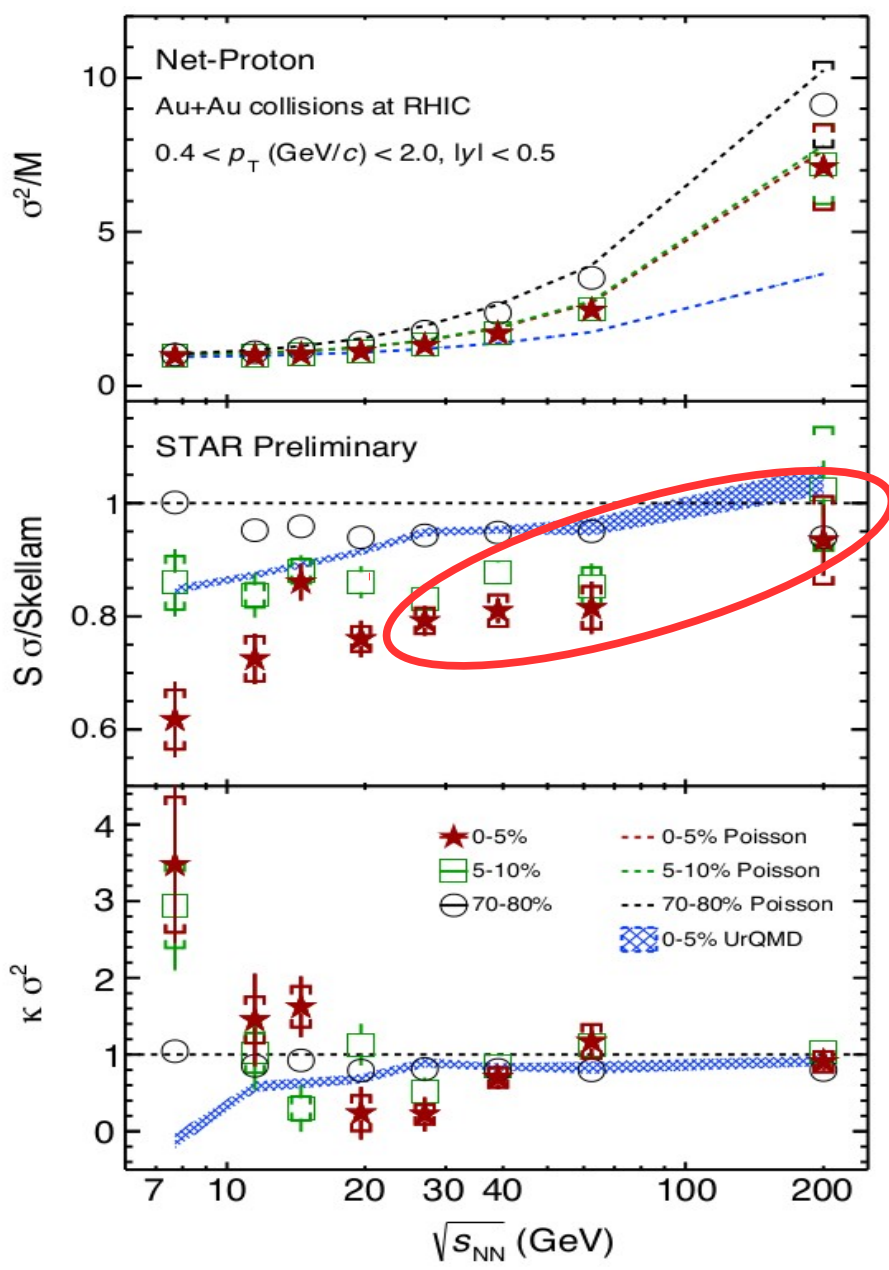
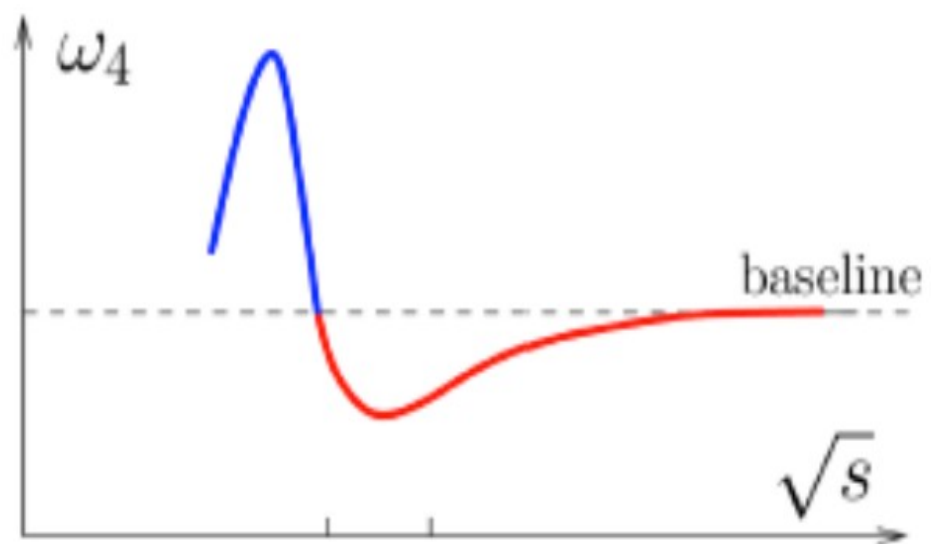
QCD results on conserved charge fluctuations and Beam Energy Scan

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Baseline ?



Equilibrium QCD baseline ?

(L)QCD cumulants of conserved charge fluctuations along:

$$T_f(\mu_B^f)$$



not a fundamental QCD parameter: expt. input for a given colliding system, phase space cuts, \sqrt{s} ...

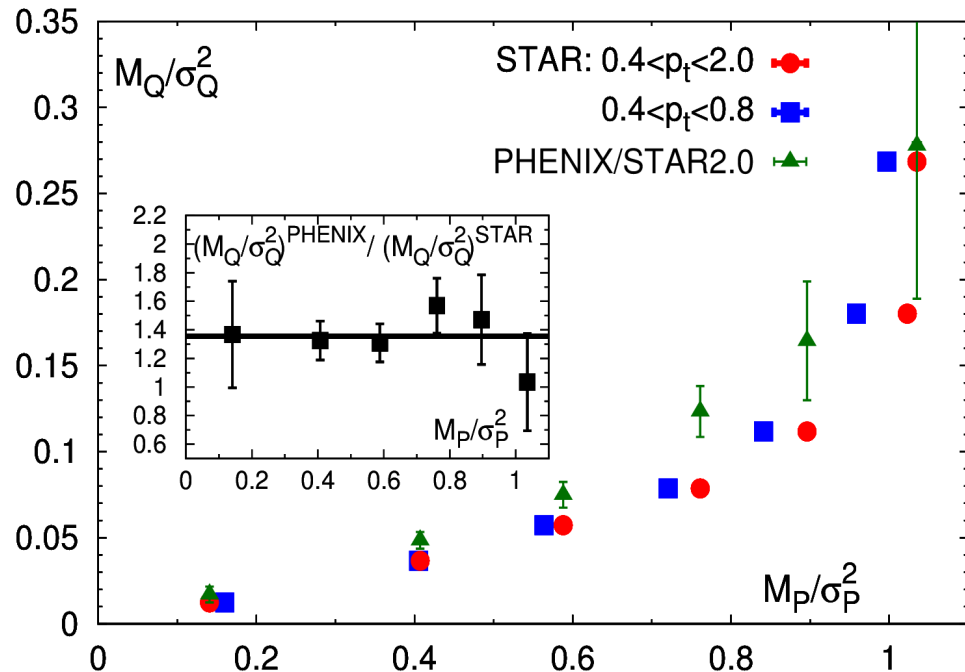
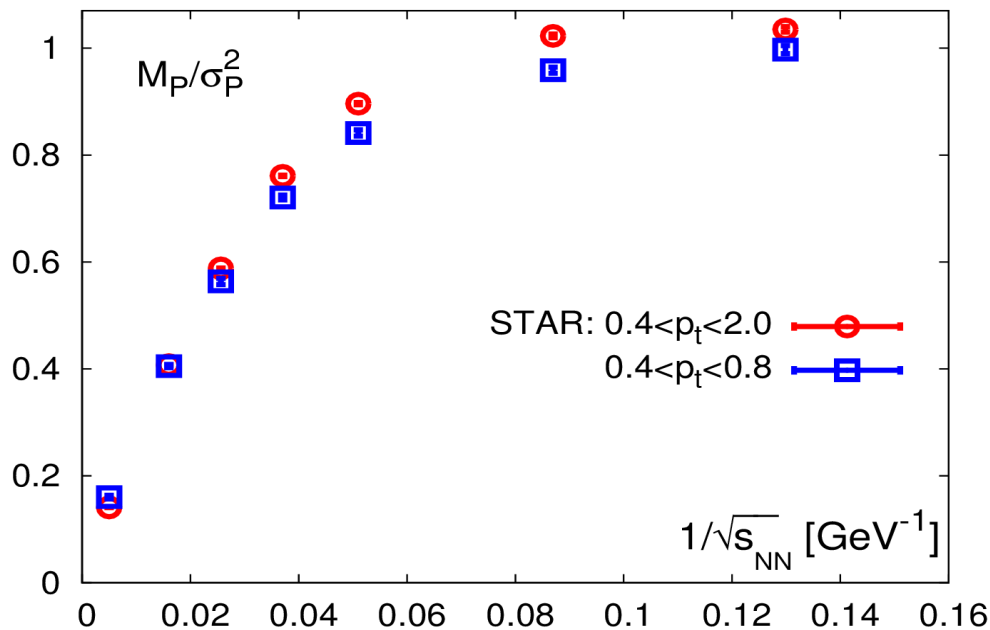
underlying assumption: expt. observables can be mapped into thermodynamic parameters T_f, μ_B^f

use a 'god-given' $T_f(\mu_B^f)$

OR for consistency:

estimate $T_f(\mu_B^f)$ by matching expt. lower cumulants $M_Q/\sigma_Q^2 [M_p/\sigma_p^2]$ with equilibrium QCD $M_Q/\sigma_Q^2 [M_B/\sigma_B^2]$ despite all known/unknown caveats

equilibrium QCD baseline for higher cumulants along this $T_f(\mu_B^f)$



$$R_{12}^P \equiv \frac{M_P}{\sigma_P^2}$$

μ_B / T

monotonic functions of \sqrt{s}

$$R_{12}^Q \equiv \frac{M_Q}{\sigma_Q^2}$$

$$\frac{\mu_B}{T} = m_1^B R_{12}^B + m_3^B (R_{12}^B)^3 + \mathcal{O}((R_{12}^B)^5)$$

M_X/σ_X along the freeze-out line: $T_f(\mu_B) = T_{f,0} \left(1 - \kappa_2^f \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T} \right)^2 \right)$

in practice: $M_S=0, M_Q/M_B=0.4 \implies \mu_Q(T, \mu_B), \mu_S(T, \mu_B)$

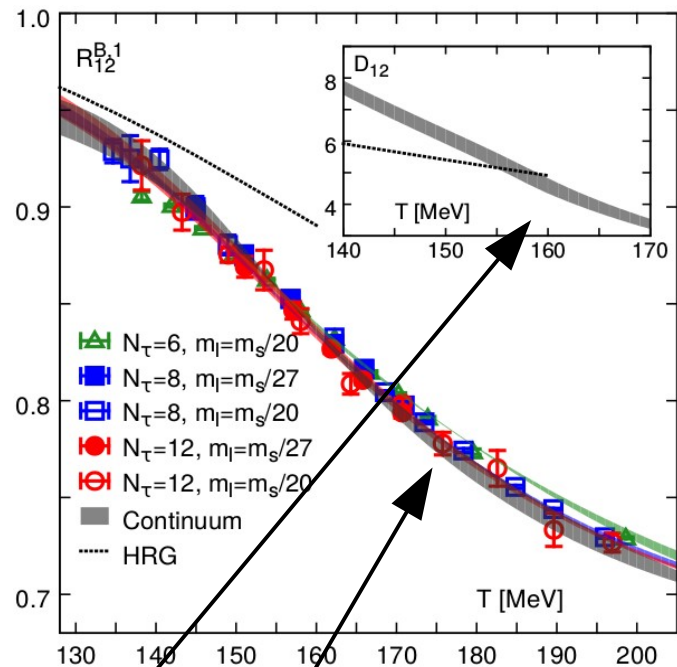
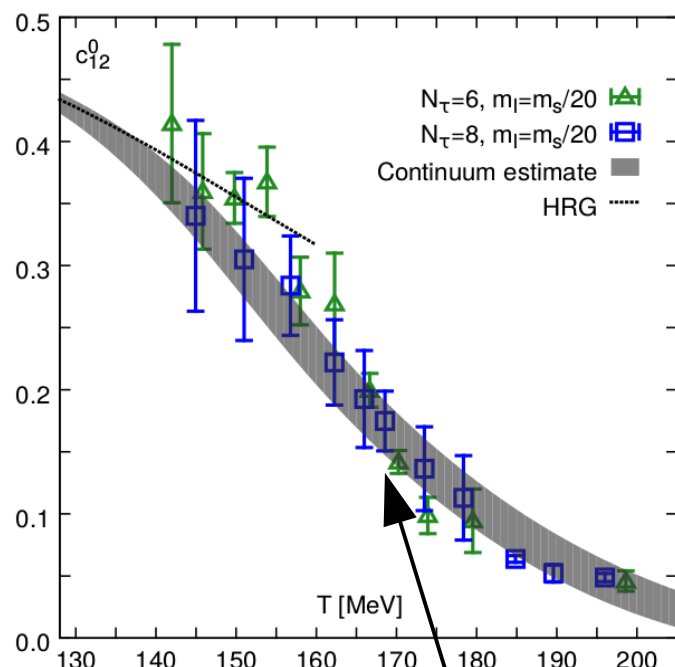
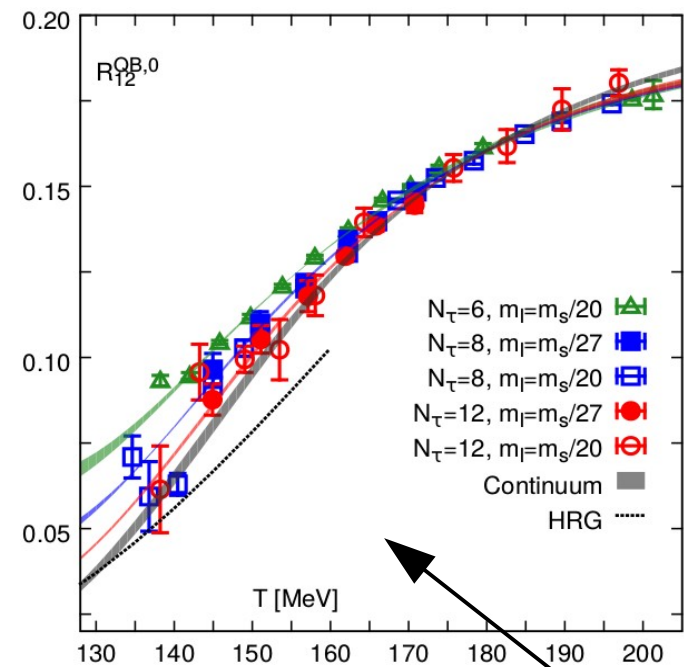
for simplicity of discussion:
 $\mu_Q = \mu_S = 0$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{M_B}{\sigma_B^2} &= \frac{\mu_B}{T} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{6} \frac{\chi_4^B}{\chi_2^B} \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T} \right)^2}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\chi_4^B}{\chi_2^B} \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T} \right)^2} \\ \frac{M_Q}{\sigma_Q^2} &= \frac{\mu_B}{T} \frac{\chi_{11}^{BQ}}{\chi_2^Q} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{6} \frac{\chi_{31}^{BQ}}{\chi_{11}^{BQ}} \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T} \right)^2}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\chi_{22}^{BQ}}{\chi_2^B} \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T} \right)^2} \\ \chi(T_f) &= \chi(T_{f,0}) - \kappa_2^f \left(\frac{d\chi}{dT} \right)_{T_{f,0}} \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T} \right)^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$R_{12}^{QB,0}(T) = r \frac{\chi_2^B(T)}{\chi_2^Q(T)}$$

$$R_{12}^{QB} \equiv \frac{M_Q/\sigma_Q^2}{M_B/\sigma_B^2} = a_{12} \left(1 + c_{12} (R_{12}^B)^2 \right)$$

$$c_{12}(T, \kappa_2^f) \equiv c_{12}^0(T) - \kappa_2^f D_{12}(T)$$

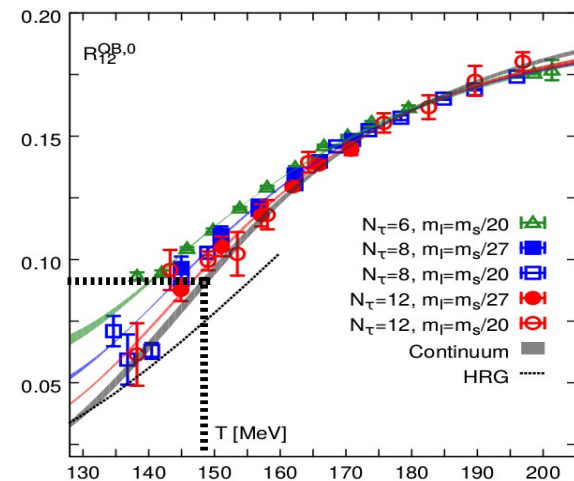
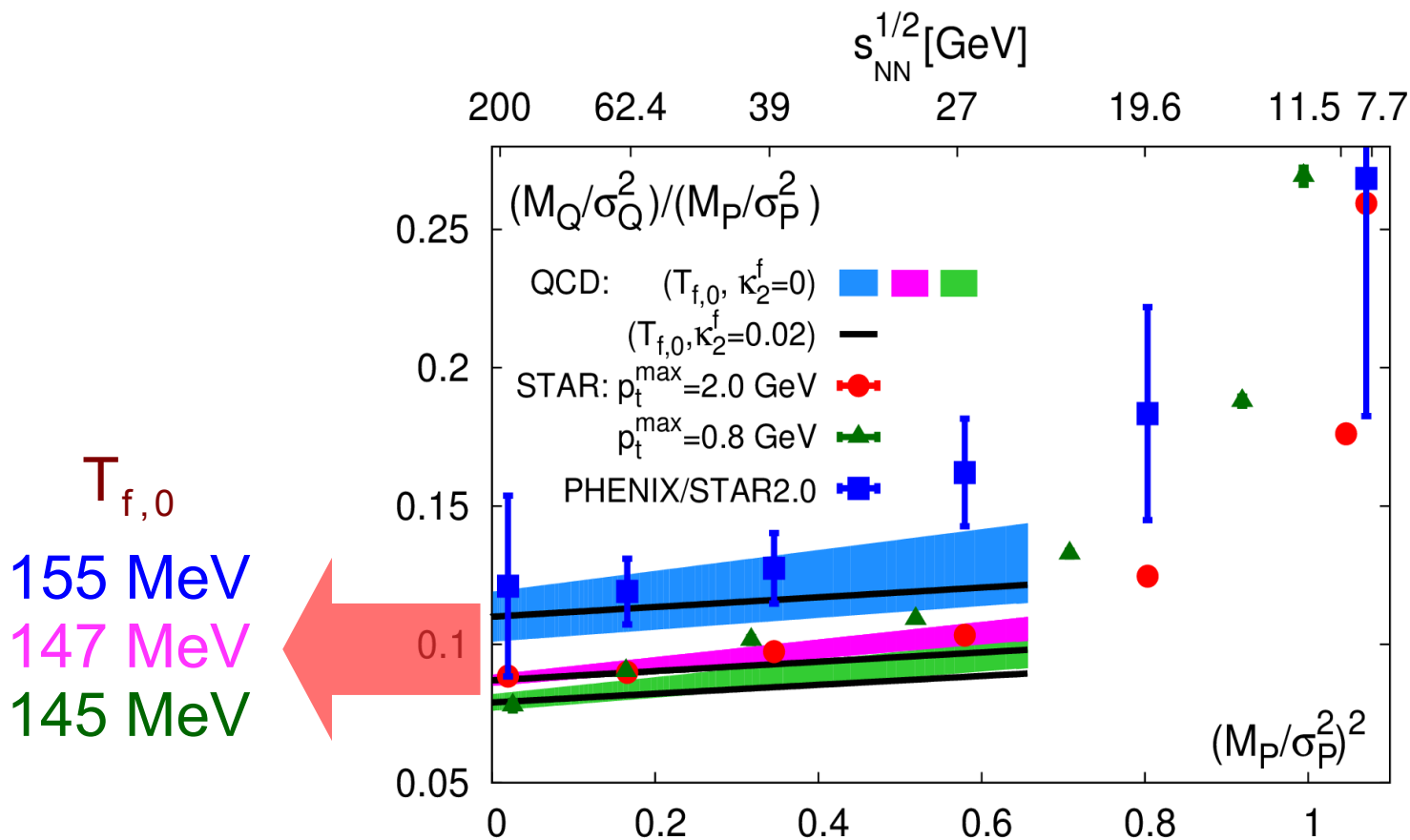


BNL-Bi-CCNU:
arXiv:1509:05786

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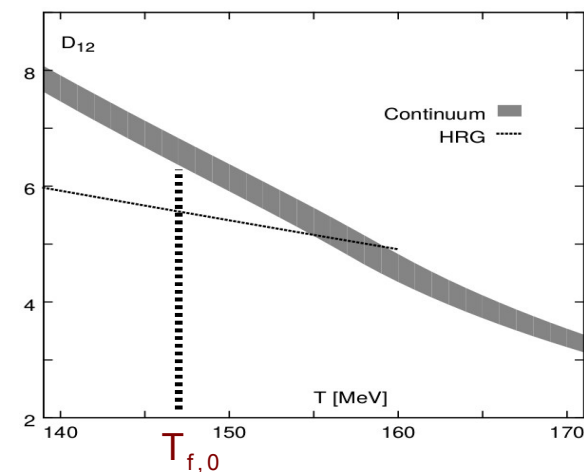
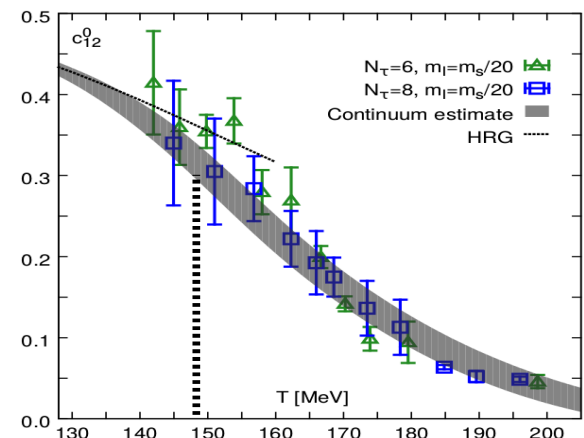
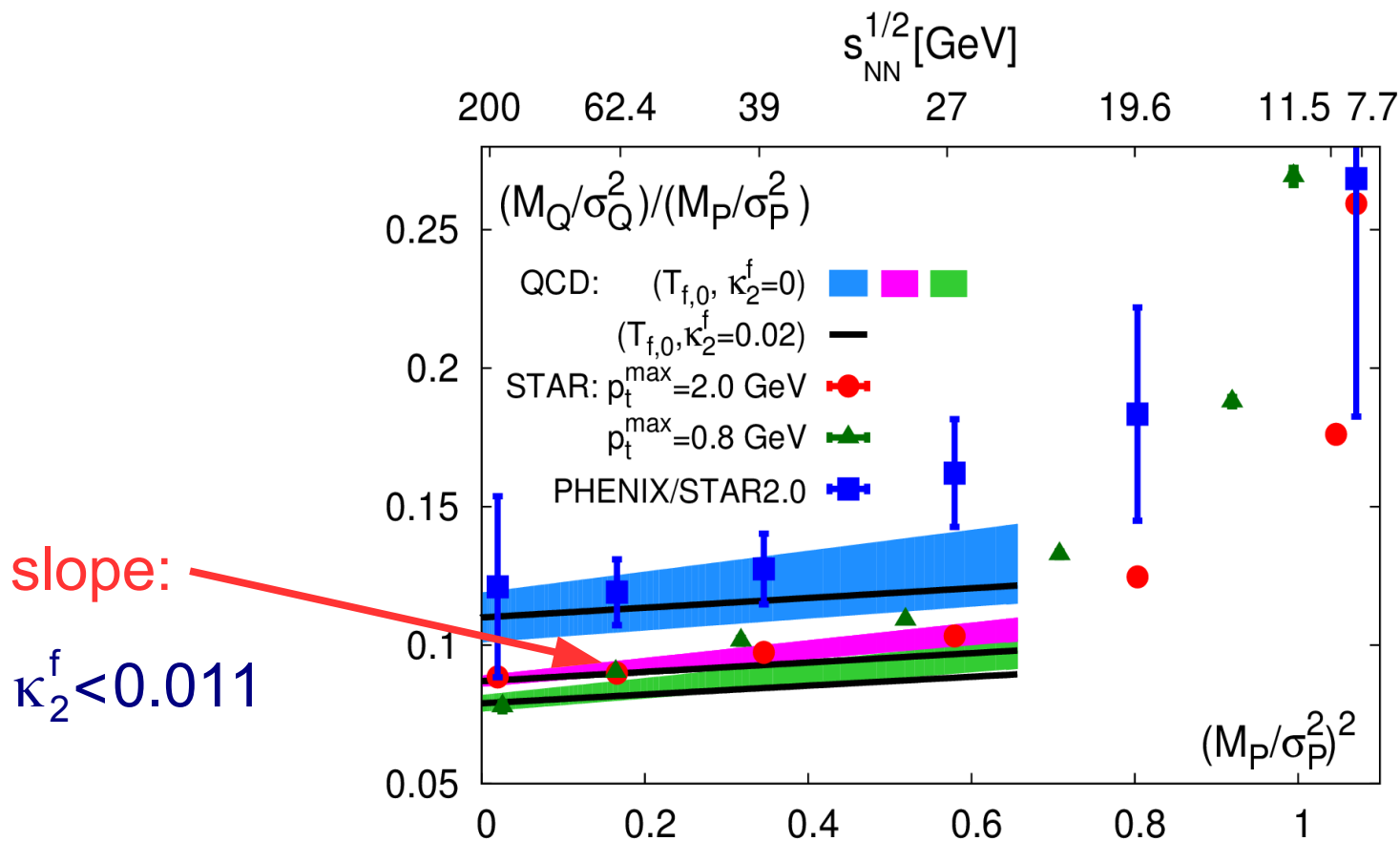
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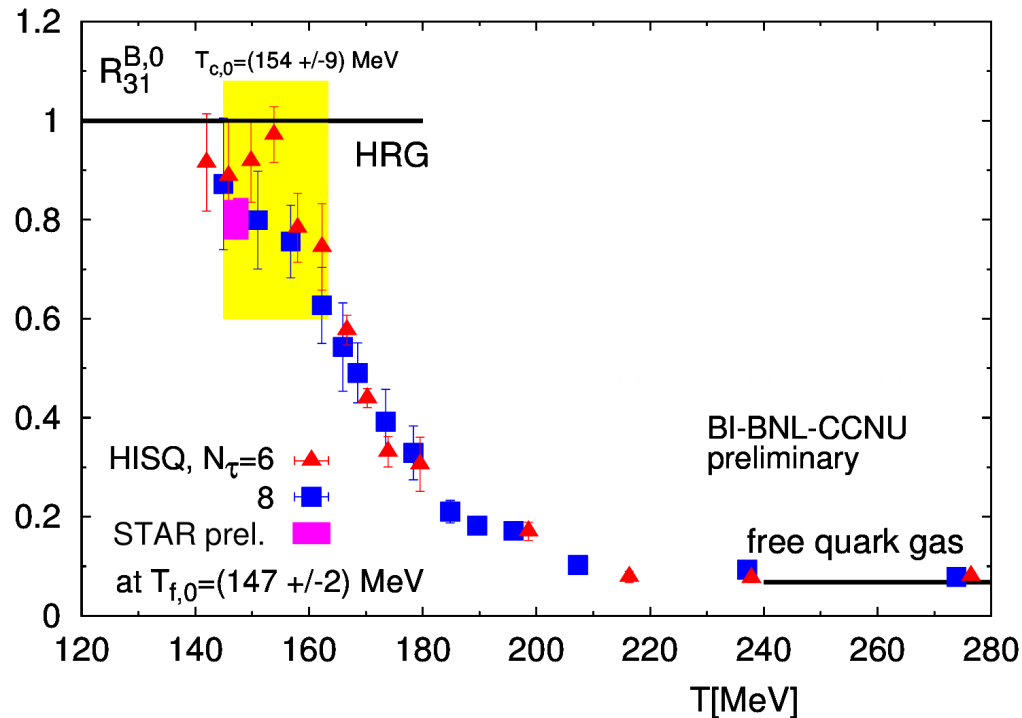
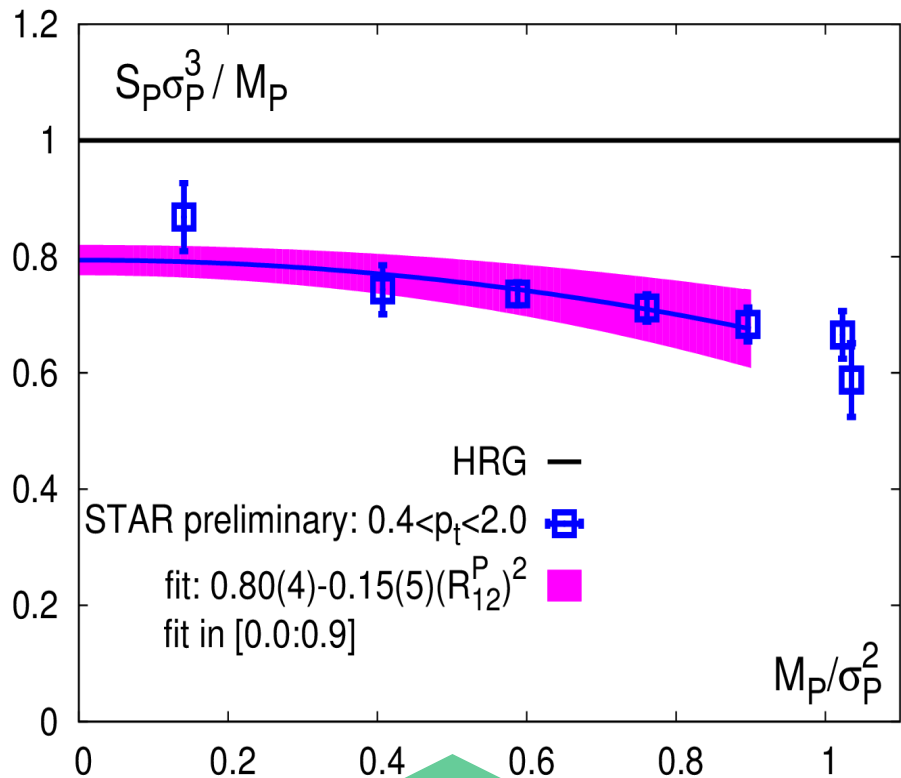


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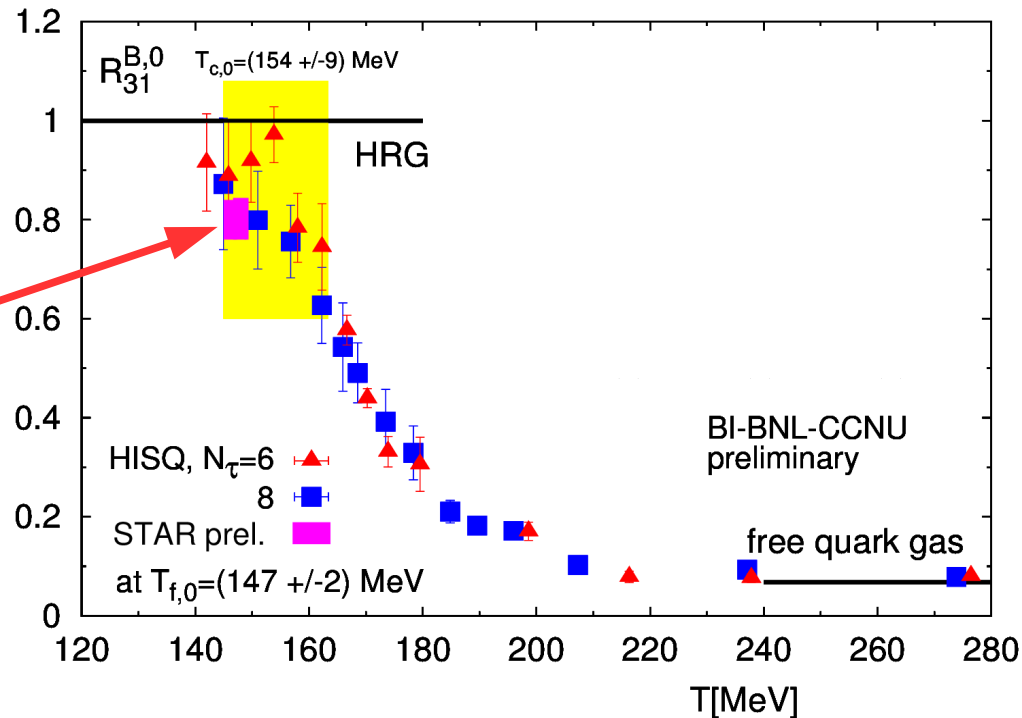
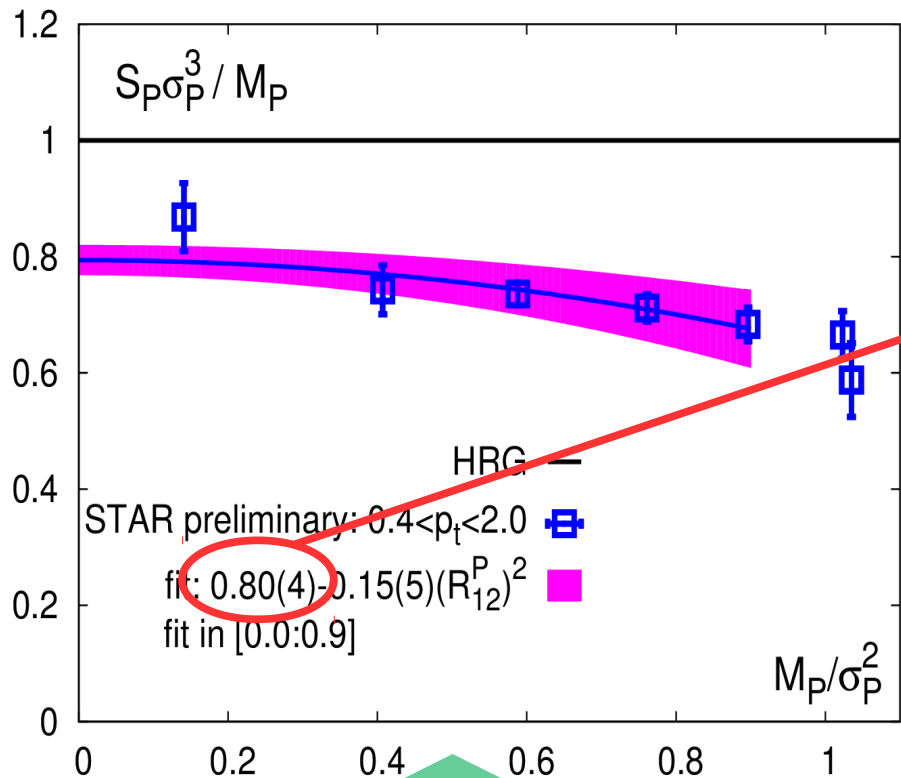


$$\frac{S_B \sigma_B^3}{M_B} = R_{31}^{B,0} + R_{31}^{B,2} (R_{12}^B)^2$$

$$S_B \sigma_B = \frac{\chi_4^B}{\chi_2^B} \frac{M_B}{\sigma_B^2} + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\chi_6^B}{\chi_2^B} - \left(\frac{\chi_4^B}{\chi_2^B} \right)^2 \right) \left(\frac{M_B}{\sigma_B^2} \right)^3 + \dots$$

choosing for simplicity:

$$\mu_Q = \mu_S = \kappa_2^f = 0$$

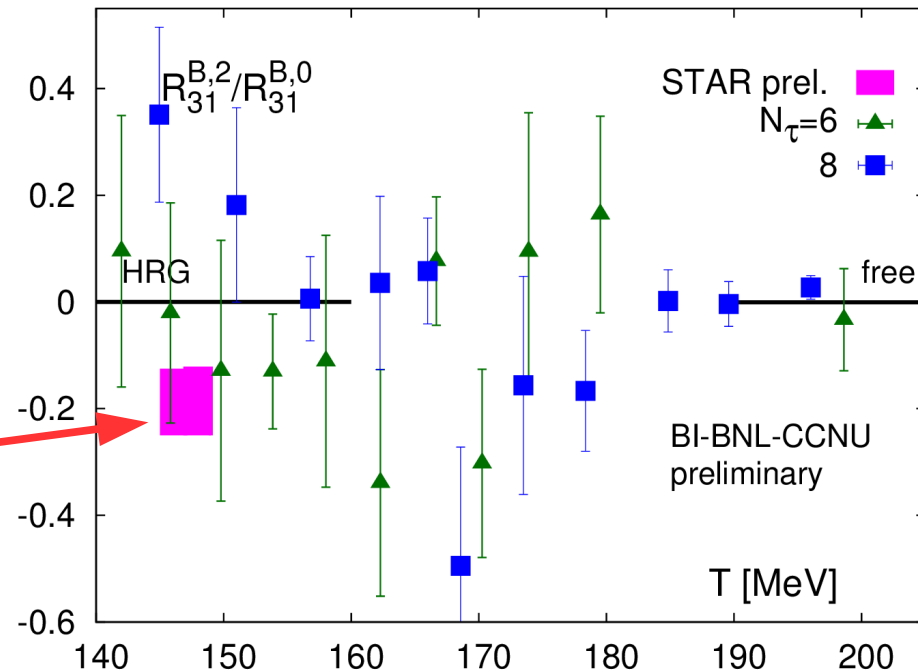
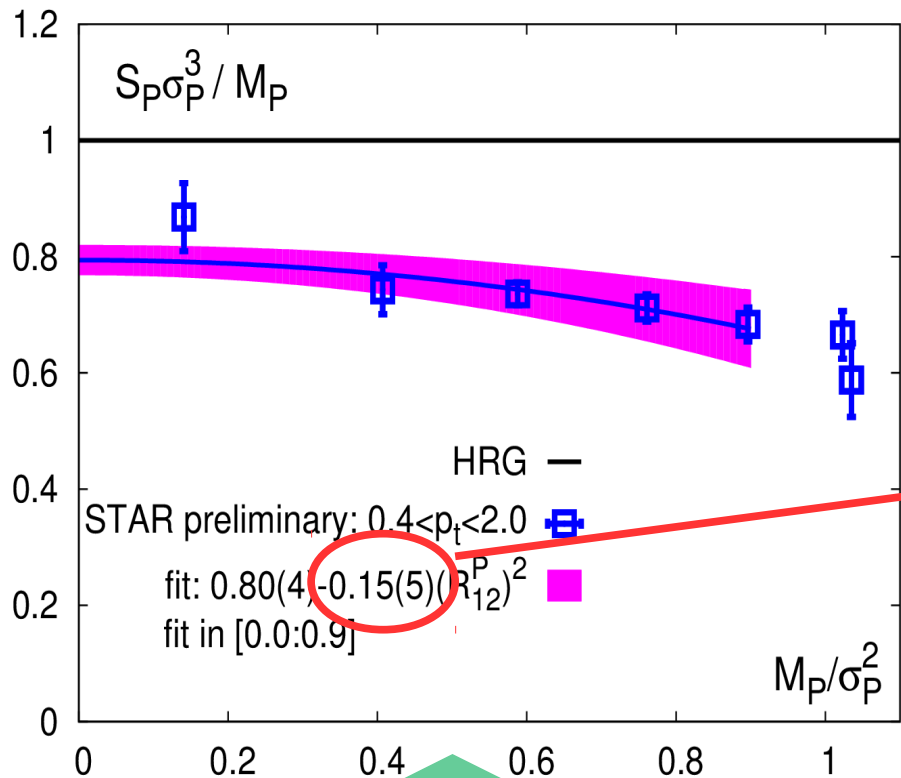


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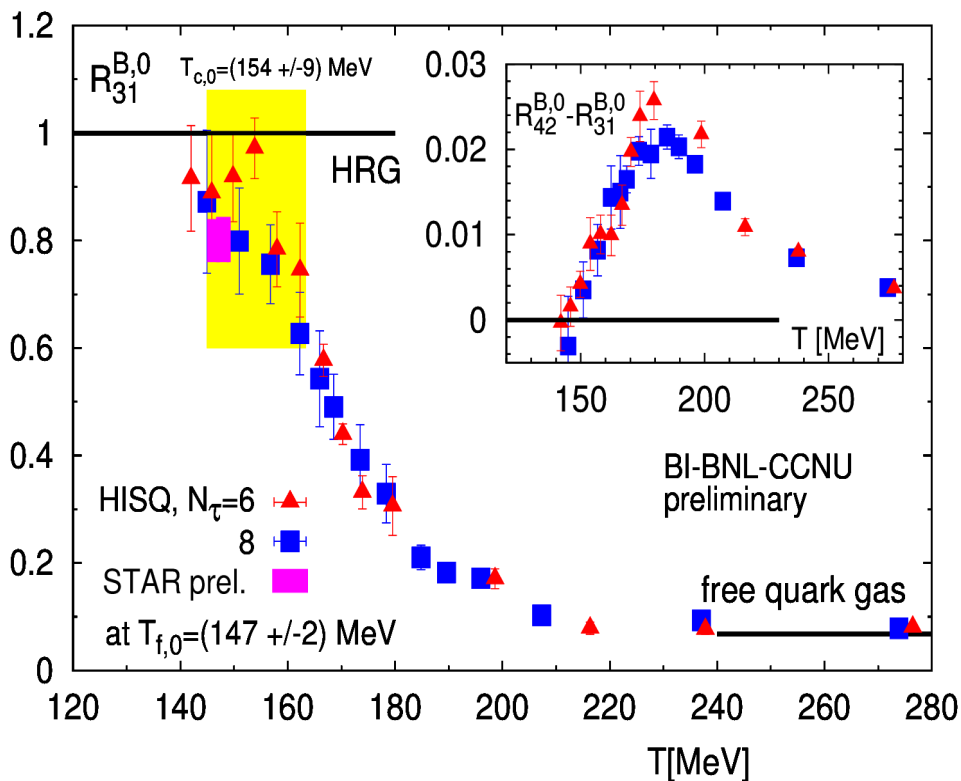
$$R_{31}^B \equiv S_B \sigma_B^3 / M_B$$

$$R_{31}^B = R_{31}^{B,0} + R_{31}^{B,2} (R_{12}^B)^2$$

$$R_{42}^{B,0} \simeq R_{31}^{B,0}$$

$$R_{42}^B \equiv \kappa_B \sigma_B^2$$

$$R_{42}^B = R_{42}^{B,0} + R_{42}^{B,2} (R_{12}^B)^2$$



$$R_{42}^{B,2} = 3R_{31}^{B,2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\chi_6^B}{\chi_2^B} - \left(\frac{\chi_4^B}{\chi_2^B} \right)^2 \right)$$

choosing for simplicity:

$$\mu_Q = \mu_S = \kappa_2^f = 0$$

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