

Z-Scaling

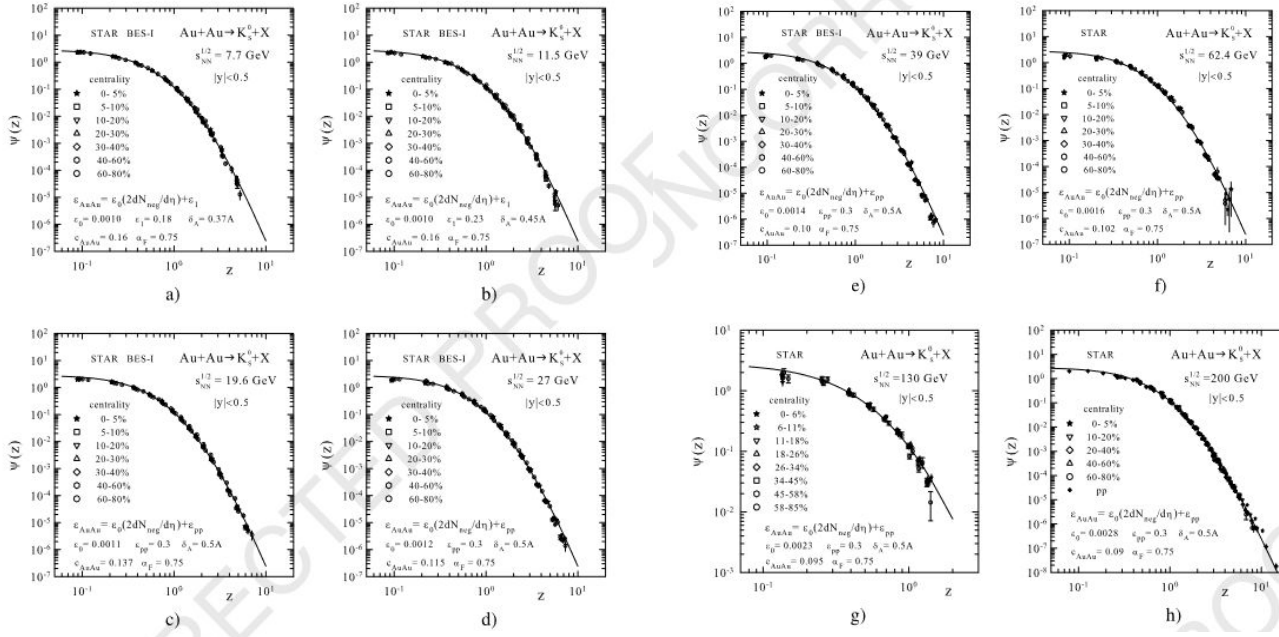
Rafael Pereira Baptista - GRENAC -
18/04/2023

Tópicos

- ❖ Motivação
- ❖ Estrutura Termofractal
- ❖ z-scaling
- ❖ Aplicando a teoria Termofractal no z-scaling
- ❖ Análise
- ❖ Discussão

Motivação

- Modelo fenomenológico baseado em princípios de auto similaridade e fractalidade da estrutura hadrônica - Seção de choque diferencial em relação à variável z segue uma curva universal $\Psi(z)$
- A curva $\Psi(z)$ tem formato de uma q -exponencial



Self-similarity of K_S^0 -meson production in Au + Au collisions from BES-I at STAR and anomaly of “specific heat” and entropy

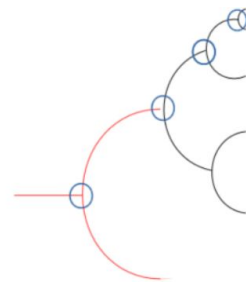
Mikhail Tokarev ^{a,b,*}, Imrich Zborovský ^c

Estrutura Termofractal

O elemento da matriz de transição é dado por
 $\langle \varphi\phi | g(\epsilon) | \phi_o \rangle = \langle \varphi\phi | G | \phi_o \rangle e_q(\epsilon_\varphi/\lambda) \otimes_q e_q(\epsilon_\phi/\lambda)$

Onde $e_q(x) = [1 + (1 - q)x]^{\frac{-1}{q-1}}$

$$E \quad g(\epsilon) = e_q\left(\frac{\epsilon_1}{\lambda}\right) \otimes_q e_q\left(\frac{\epsilon_2}{\lambda}\right) = e_q\left(\frac{\epsilon}{\lambda}\right) \quad \epsilon = \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$$



A seção de choque diferencial invariante é

$$E \frac{d^2\sigma}{2\pi k_t dk_t dk_z} = \frac{\pi}{F} |\langle \varphi\phi | g(\varepsilon) | \phi_o \rangle|^2 \quad F = 4E_1 E_2 |v_1 - v_2|$$

E

$$\sigma(\varepsilon) = \sigma_o \left[1 + (q-1) \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda} \right]^{-\frac{1}{q-1}} \quad \sigma_o = \langle k | G | x_1 P_1, x_2 P_2 \rangle$$

z-scaling

Consideramos o processo inclusivo

$$P_1 + P_2 \rightarrow k + X$$

A produção da partícula é descrita pelo subprocesso

$$[(x_1 P_1) + (x_2 P_2) - k]^2 = (x_1 M_1 + x_2 M_2 + m_2)^2 + \Delta_k(x_1, x_2)$$

Onde x_1 e x_2 são as frações de momento dos pártons envolvidos, encontradas minimizando Δ_k

Descrevendo o processo em termos de x_1 e x_2 , fazemos a substituição

$$(k_t, k_z) \rightarrow (x_1, x_2) \quad \text{usando } J = 2k_t/sE$$

De modo que

$$E \frac{d^2\sigma}{2\pi k_t dk_t dk_z} = \frac{1}{\pi s} \frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_1 dx_2}$$

Aplicando a teoria Termofractal

Definimos a função $\Psi(z)$

$$\psi(z) = -\frac{d\sigma}{dz} = \sigma_o[1 + (q - 1)z]^{\frac{-q}{q-1}}$$

Relacionando com a seção de choque diferencial

$$\frac{d^2\sigma(z(x_1, x_2))}{dx_1 dx_2} = -\frac{d\psi(z)}{dz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} - \psi(z) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_1 dx_2} = -\frac{d\psi(z)}{dz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} - \psi(z) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + (q-1)z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} = C \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}$$

Onde

$$\frac{d\psi}{dz} = -q \frac{\psi(z)}{[1 + (q-1)z]}$$

Substituindo $\xi = z + \frac{1}{q-1}$

$$\frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x_2} = (q-1)C \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}$$

Solução exata para z

$$\frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x_2} = (q-1)C \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}$$

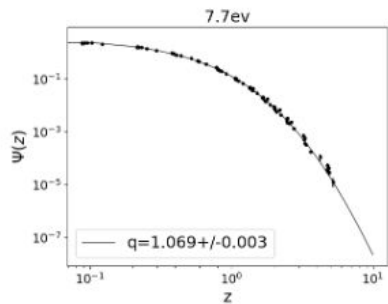
$$\Rightarrow \xi(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1)f(x_2)$$

$$z(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1)f(x_2) - \frac{1}{q-1}$$

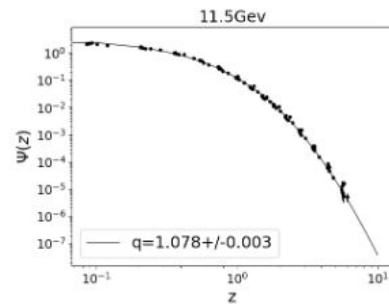
Uma solução possível

$$z = z_o(1-x_1)^{-\delta_1}(1-x_2)^{-\delta_2} - C$$

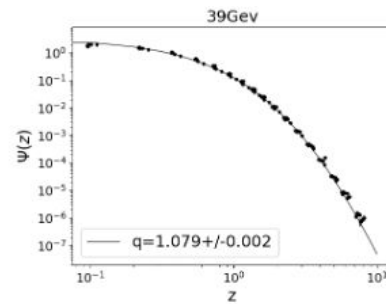
Análise



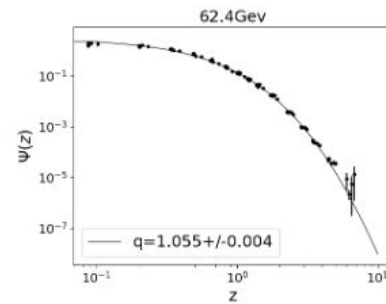
(a)



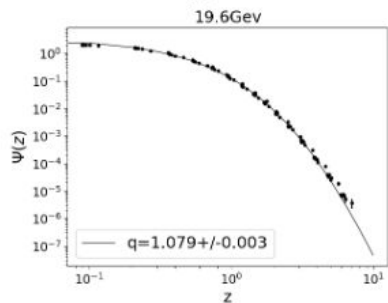
(b)



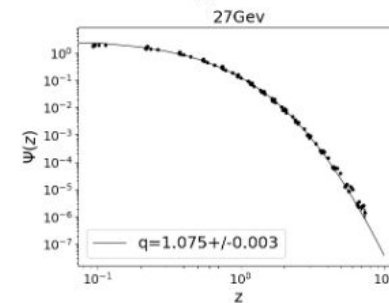
(e)



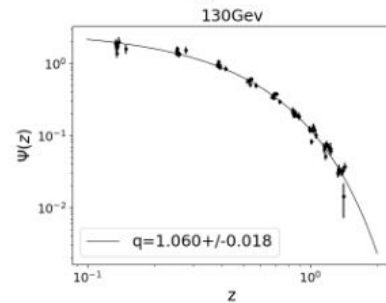
(f)



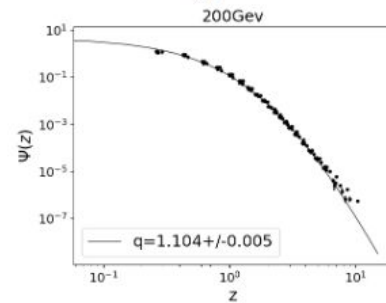
(c)



(d)

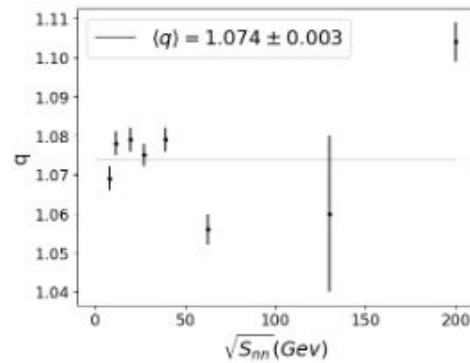


(g)

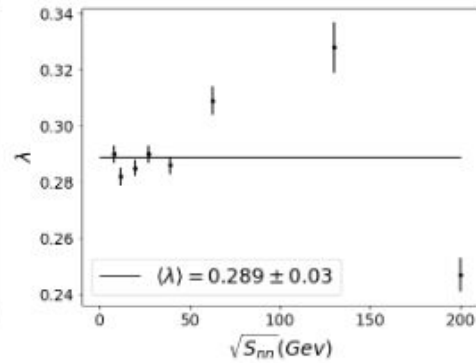


(h)

$\sqrt{S_{NN}}$	q	σ_0	λ	χ^2_{red}
7.7	1.069(3)	3.49(7)	0.290(3)	2.009
11.5	1.078(3)	3.51(9)	0.282(3)	3.183
19.6	1.079(3)	3.46(8)	0.285(3)	6.168
27	1.075(3)	3.40(8)	0.290(3)	9.718
39	1.079(2)	3.4(1)	0.286(3)	6.956
62.4	1.055(4)	3.1(1)	0.309(5)	1.481
130	1.06(2)	2.9(1)	0.328(9)	1.638
200	1.104(5)	4.7(3)	0.247(6)	9.295



(a)



(b)

Discussão

$$N_{\text{dof}} = \frac{1}{q-1}$$

No QGP partons estão livres e interagem com 1 vértice

$$N_{\text{dof}}^{QGP} = \frac{11}{3}N_c - \frac{4}{3}\frac{N_f}{2} = 7$$

N_c = número de cores
 N_f = número de sabores

Na interação hadrônica partons estão confinados, interagindo entre si com 2 vértices

$$N_{\text{dof}}^{HAD} = 2N_{\text{dof}}^{QGP} = 14 \quad \Rightarrow \quad q^{QGP} = 1.14, \quad q^{HAD} = 1.07$$