

PRE-SQM 2026 DISCUSSIONS

Higher order fluctuations

OBSERVABLES:

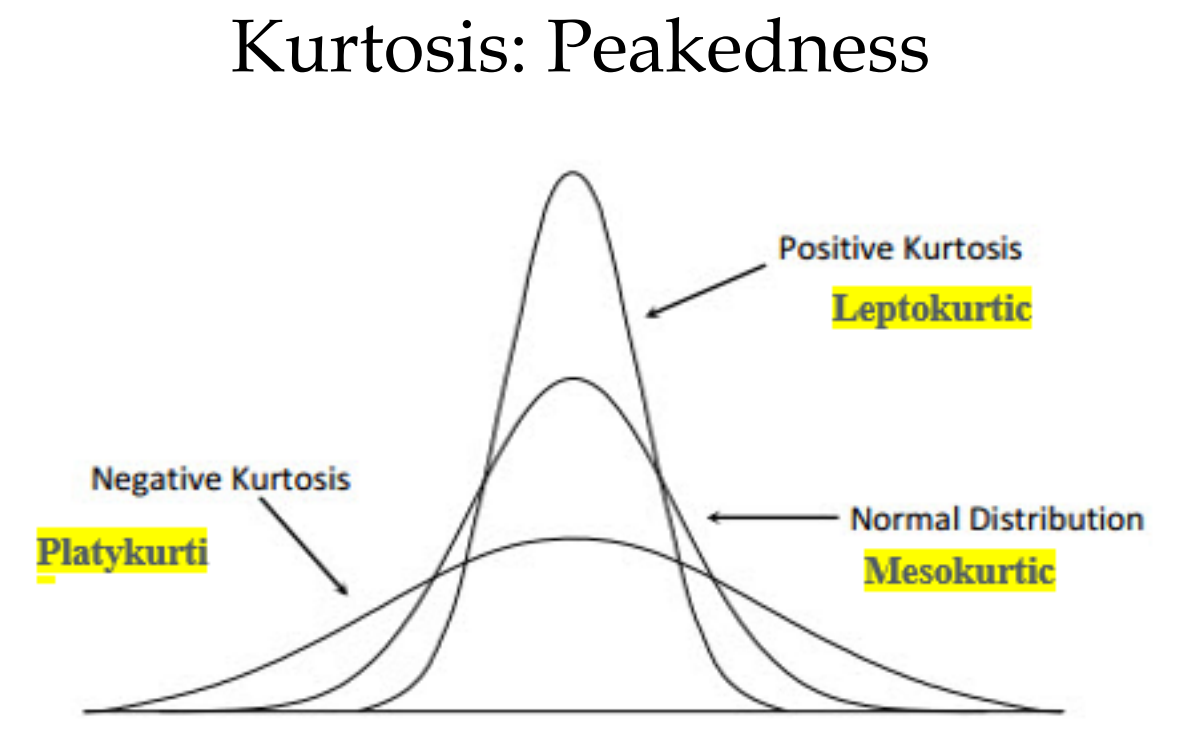
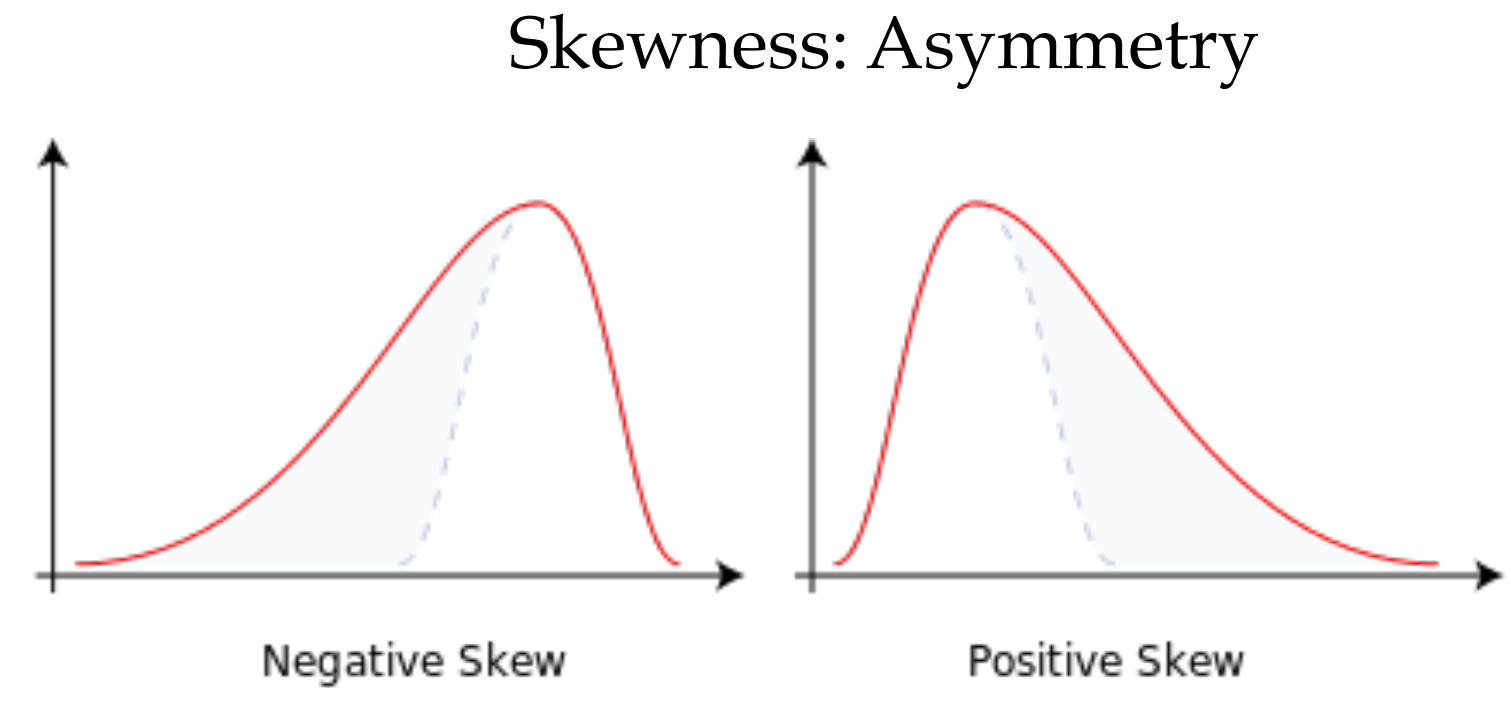
● Cumulants: $n = \text{net-proton/proton multiplicity in an event}$

$$C_1 = \langle n \rangle \quad * \delta n = n - \langle n \rangle$$

$$C_2 = \langle \delta n^2 \rangle$$

$$C_3 = \langle \delta n^3 \rangle$$

$$C_4 = \langle \delta n^4 \rangle - 3 \langle \delta n^2 \rangle$$



● Factorial cumulants (irreducible correlation function):

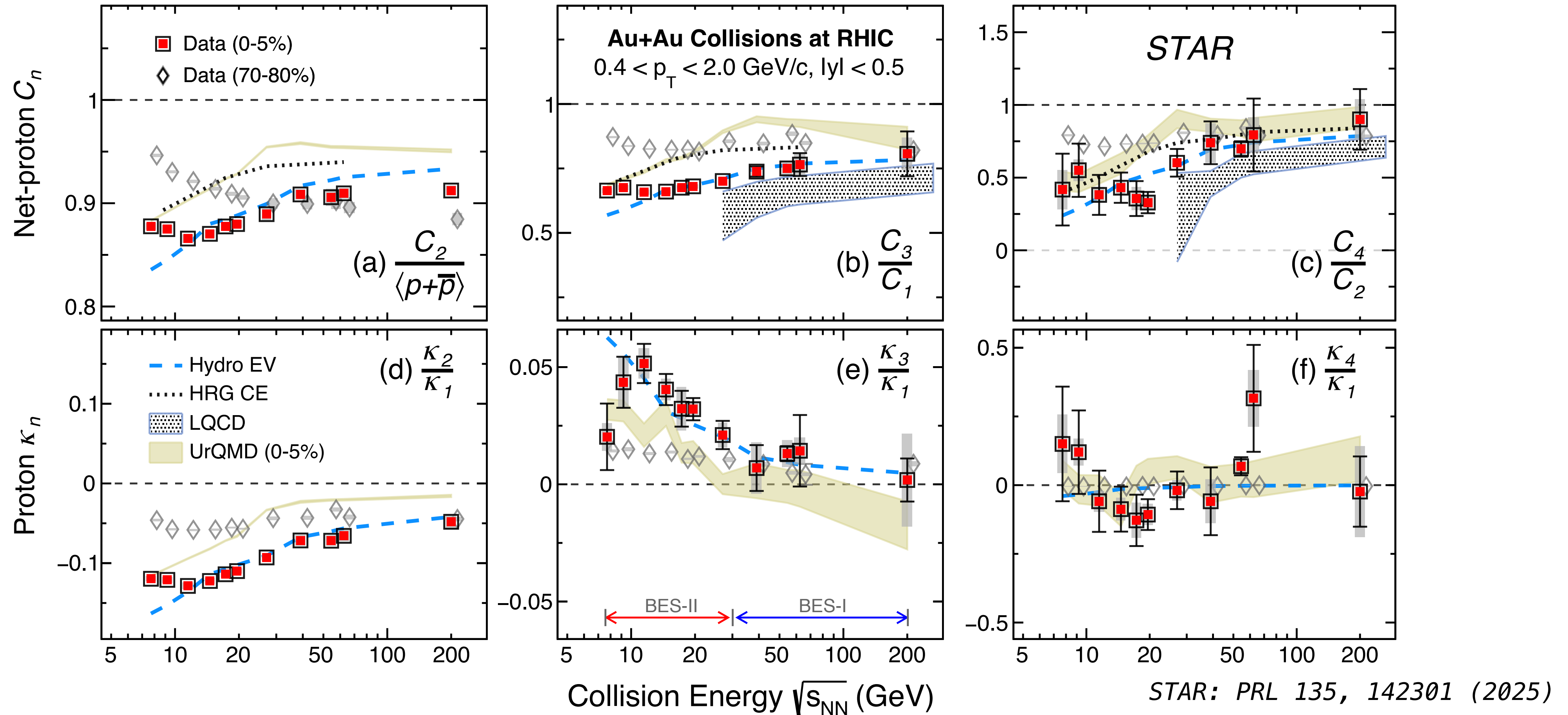
$$\kappa_1 = C_1$$

$$\kappa_2 = -C_1 + C_2$$

$$\kappa_3 = 2C_1 - 3C_2 + C_3$$

$$\kappa_4 = -6C_1 + 11C_2 - 6C_3 + C_4$$

ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF PROTON FLUCTUATIONS

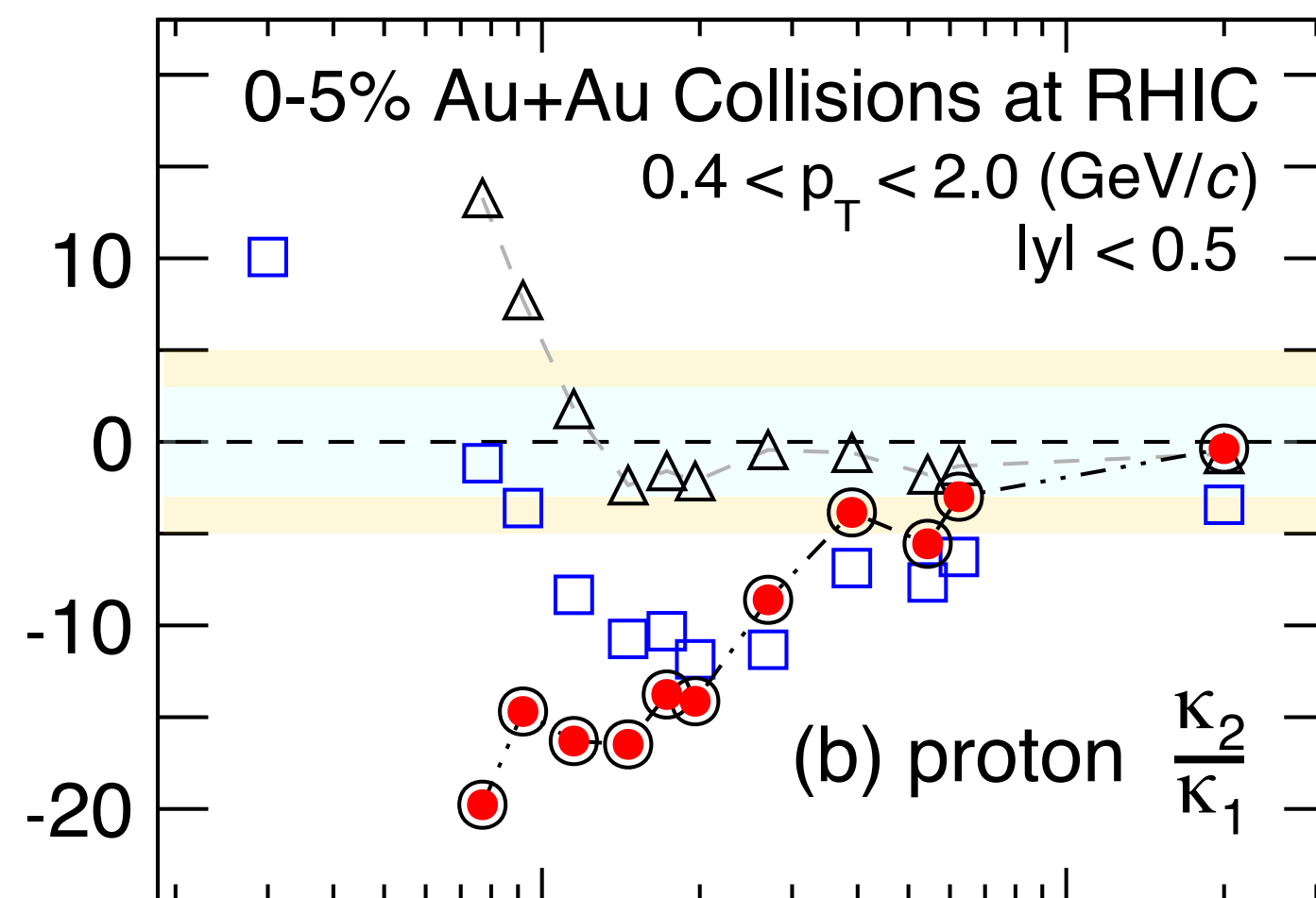
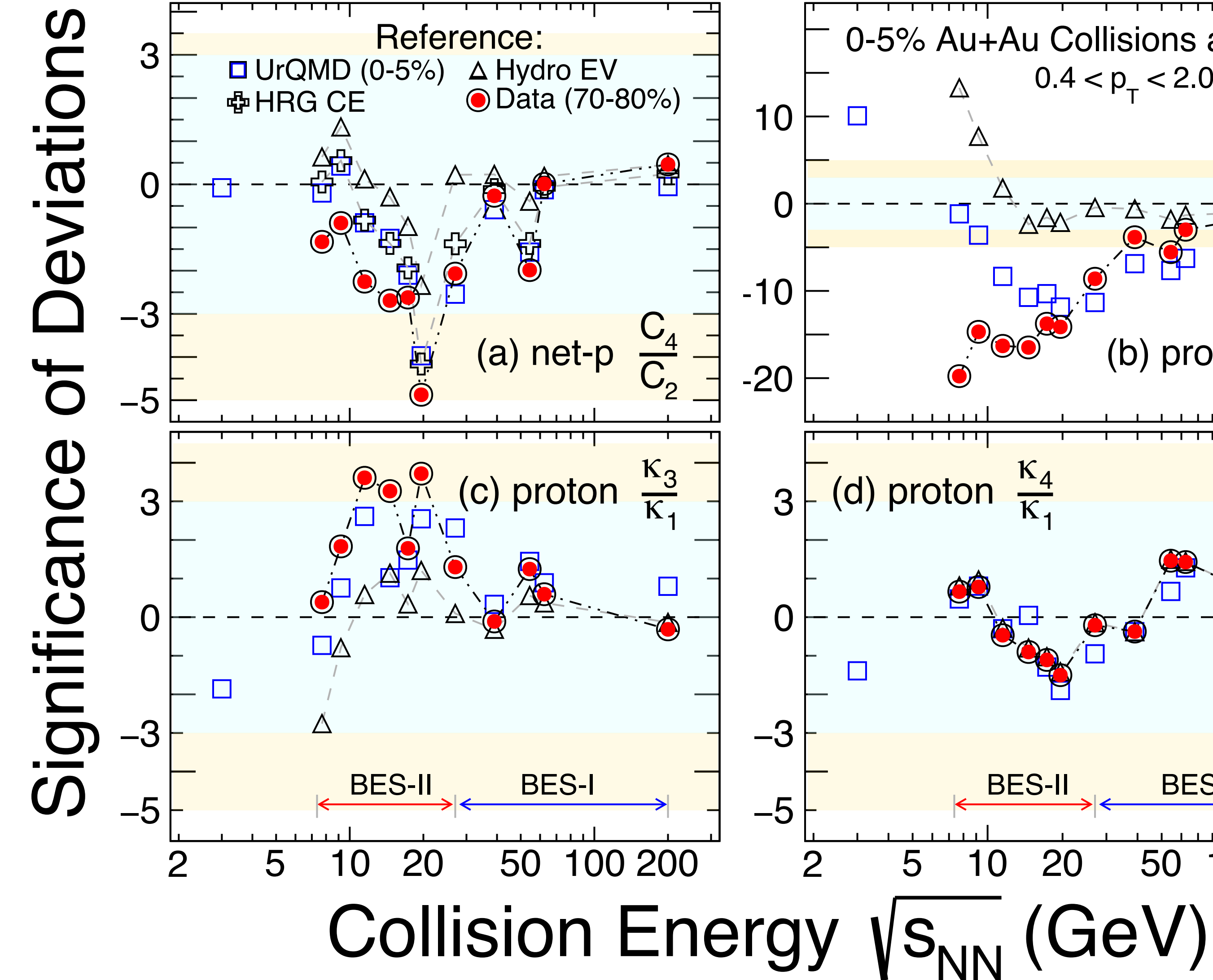


Deviation between data and non-CP models seen in low collisions energies.

- Change of trends in $C_2/\langle p + \bar{p} \rangle$ and κ_2/κ_1 around $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \sim 10$ GeV. An opposite trend seen for κ_3/κ_1 .
- A dip in C_4/C_2 (0-5%) at ~ 20 GeV compared to models.

All non-CP models (HRG, UrQMD, Hydro) are monotonic, do not capture the full energy dependence trends.

DEVIATIONS FROM NON-CP BASELINES



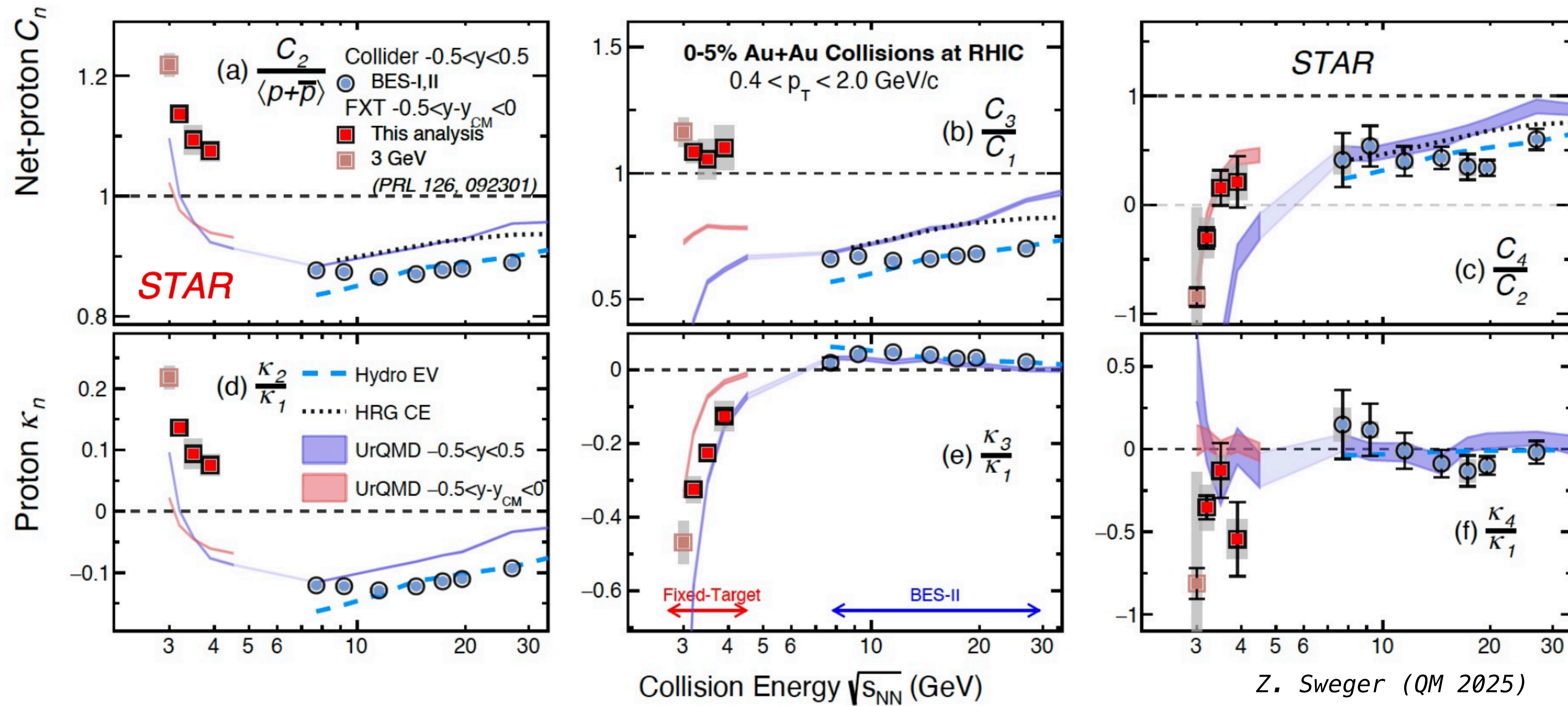
Minimum in C_4/C_2 w.r.t. non-CP models at $2-5\sigma$ level ~ 20 GeV - aligns with the feature of the proposed CP signal.

Similar trend seen in κ_4/κ_1 , albeit within uncertainties.

Deviation also seen for other lower order ratios around similar collision energy range.

Dynamic models with a CP necessary for quantitative assessment of data.

ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF PROTON FLUCTUATIONS: FXT



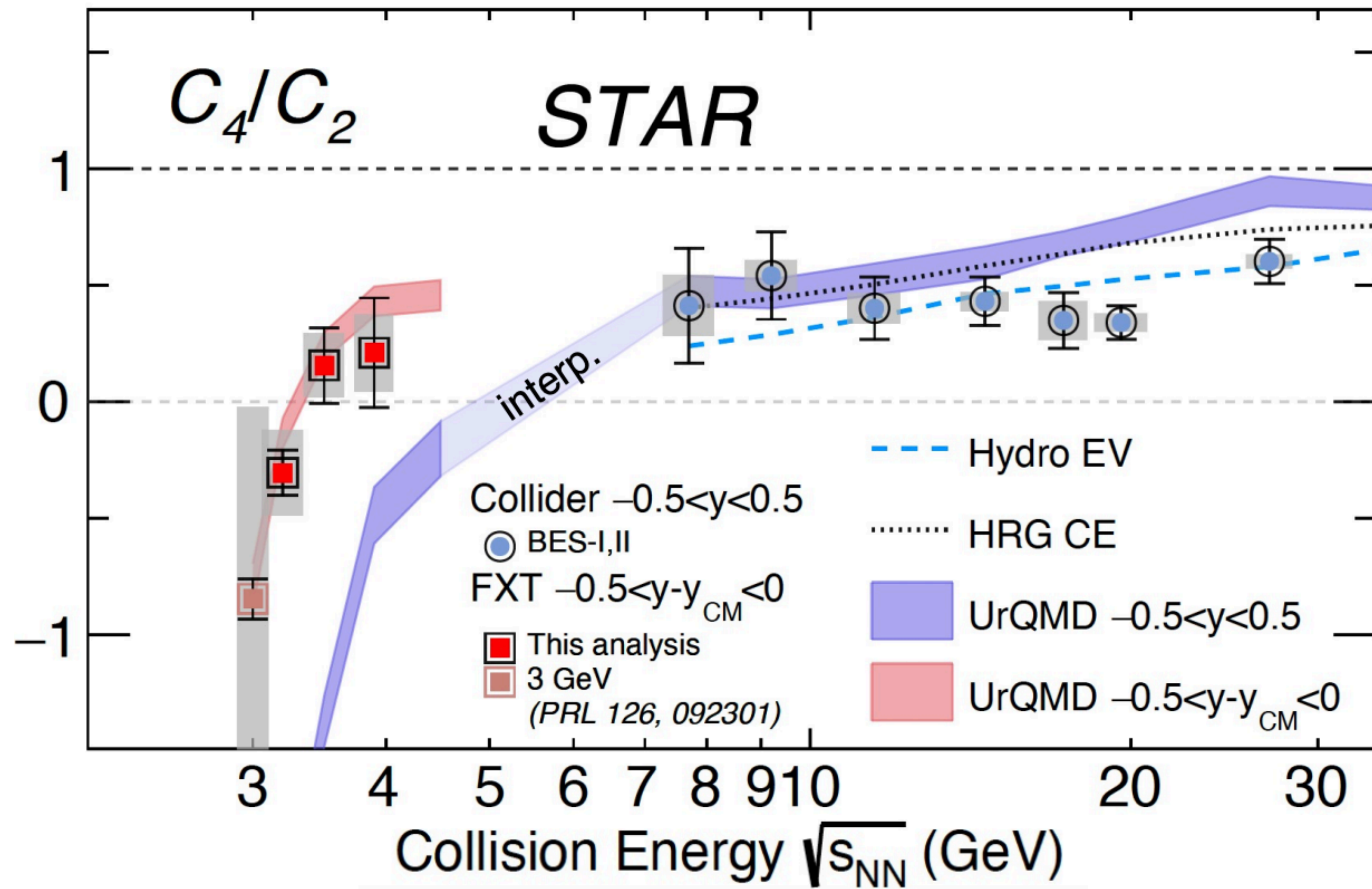
Energy dependence: STAR FXT results at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3.2, 3.5, 3.9$ GeV

Change in trends in lower order ratios

Kurtosis consistent with hadronic baseline UrQMD

DATA FROM STAR FXT COLLISIONS: C4/C2

0-5% Au+Au Collisions at RHIC



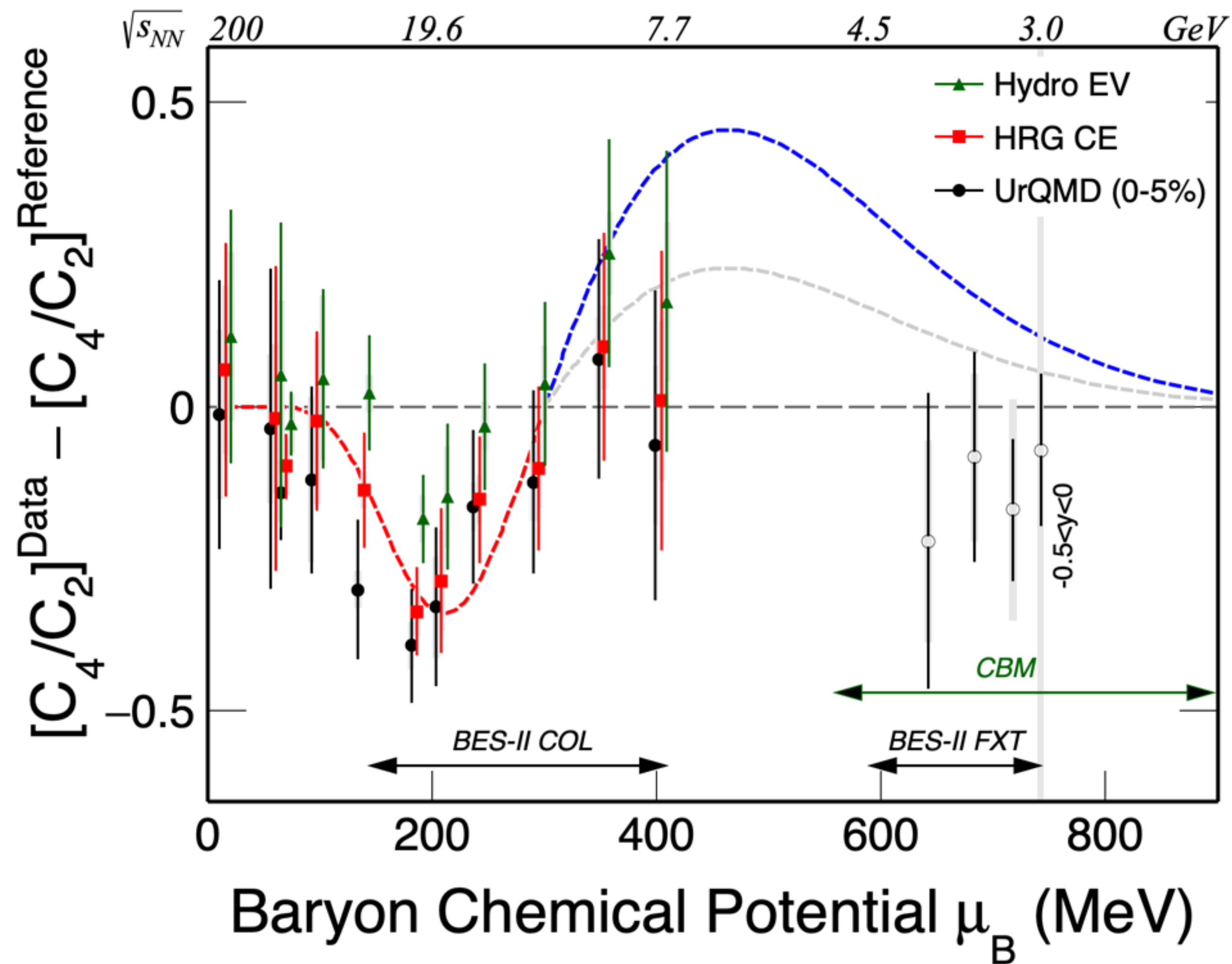
Search for a maximum in data relative to non-CP baseline at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} < 7$ GeV.

STAR FXT results at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3.2, 3.5, 3.9$ GeV consistent with hadronic baseline UrQMD

Analysis at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 4.5$ ongoing.

Z. Sweger (STAR): QM25 talk

DEVIATIONS FROM NON-CP BASELINES: C4/C2

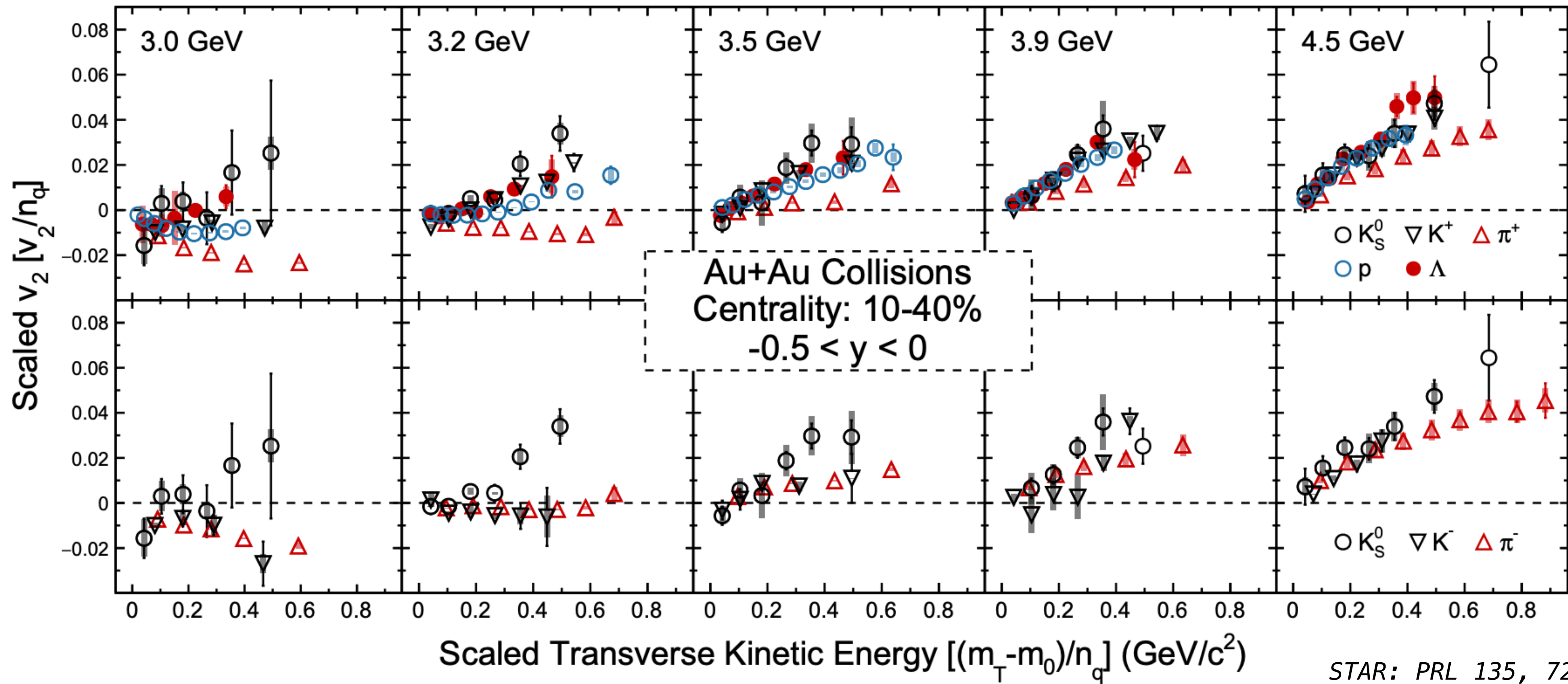


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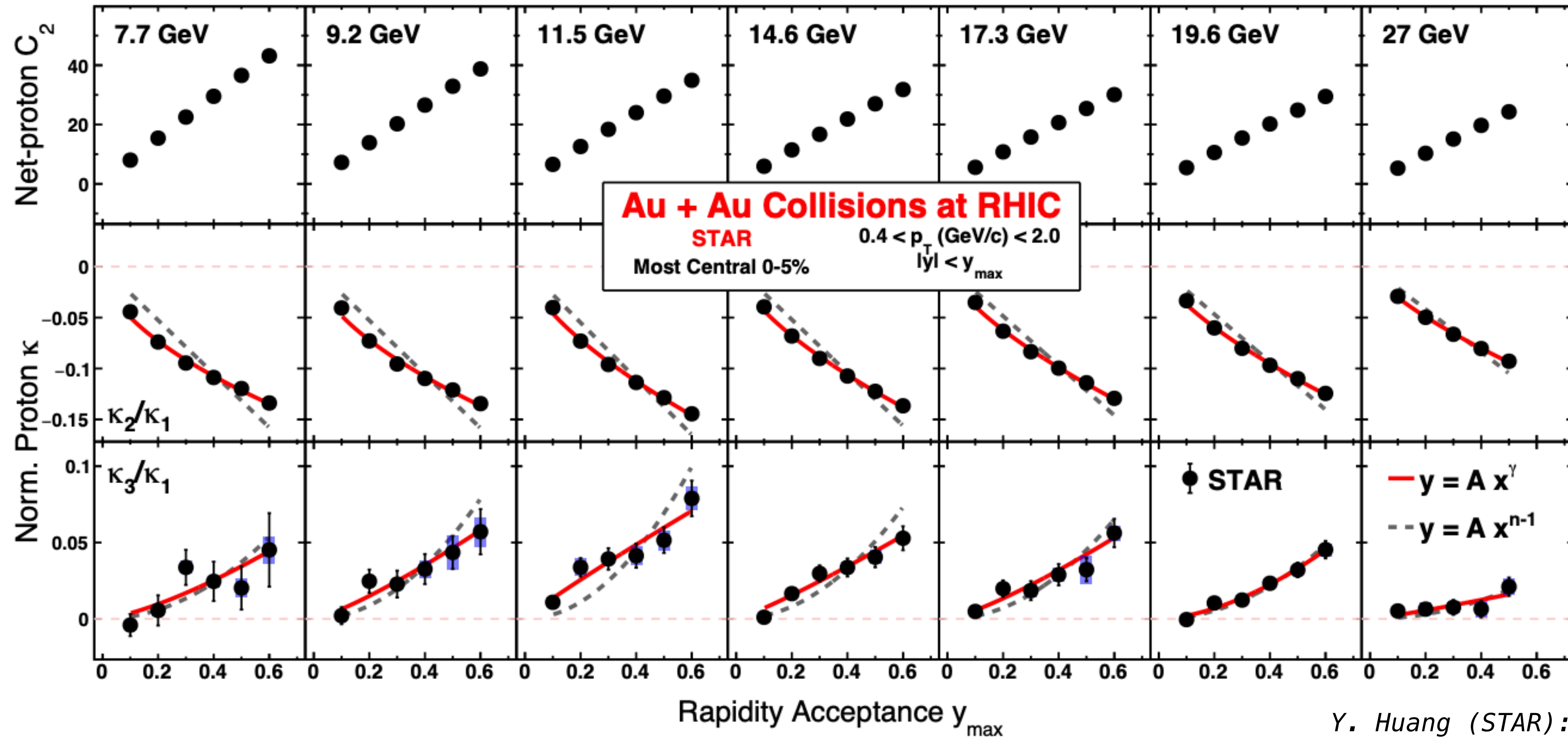
Analysis at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 4.5$ ongoing.

ONSET OF DECONFINEMENT:



v_2 measurements at FXT energies indicates restoration of ncq scaling at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \sim 4.5$ GeV - possible formation of QGP.

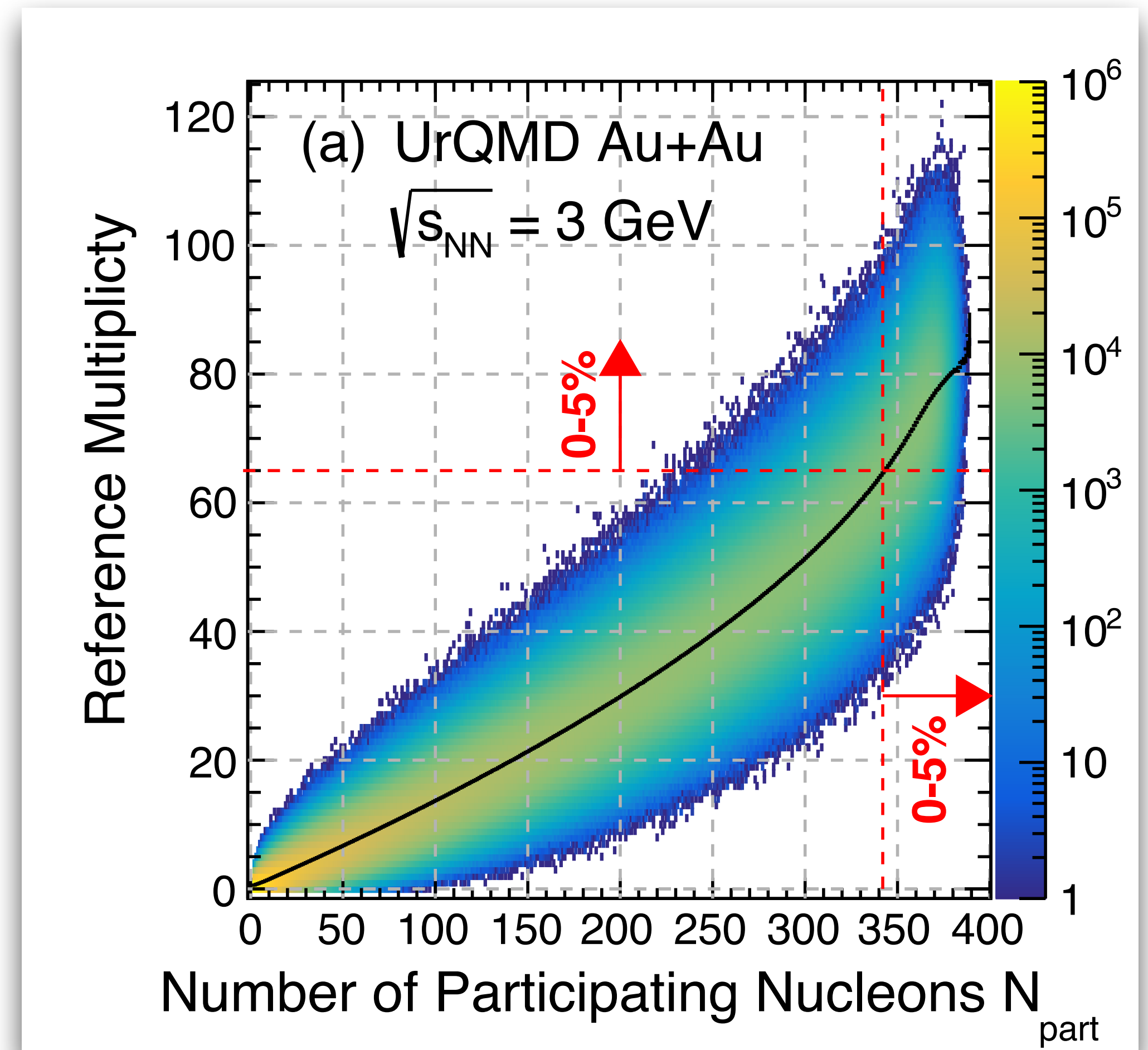
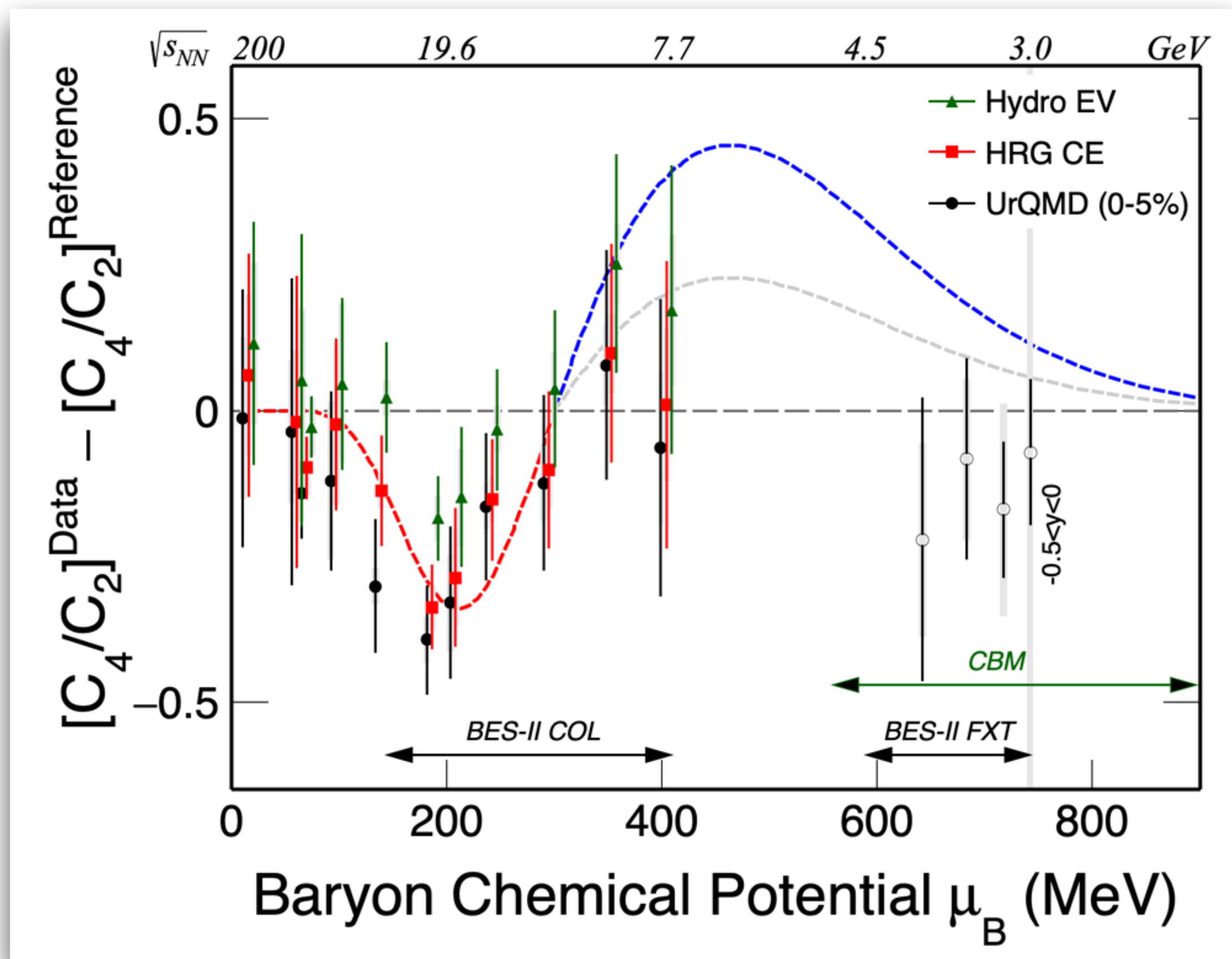
RAPIDITY DEPENDENCE:



Rapidity dependence studies at collider energies yield smaller exponents than power law trend $\kappa_n/\kappa_1 \sim (\Delta y)^{n-1}$ expected for long-range correlation, such as a CP. *B. Ling, M. Stephanov Phys. Rev. C 93, 034915*

Finite size scaling studies done with 2nd-order cumulant data (as done by Sorensens), yield a critical region of $\mu_B \sim 550-650 \text{ MeV}$ ($\sim \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 4.5 \text{ GeV}$). *A.Sorensen and P.Sorensen: arXiv:2405.10278*

OUTLOOK:

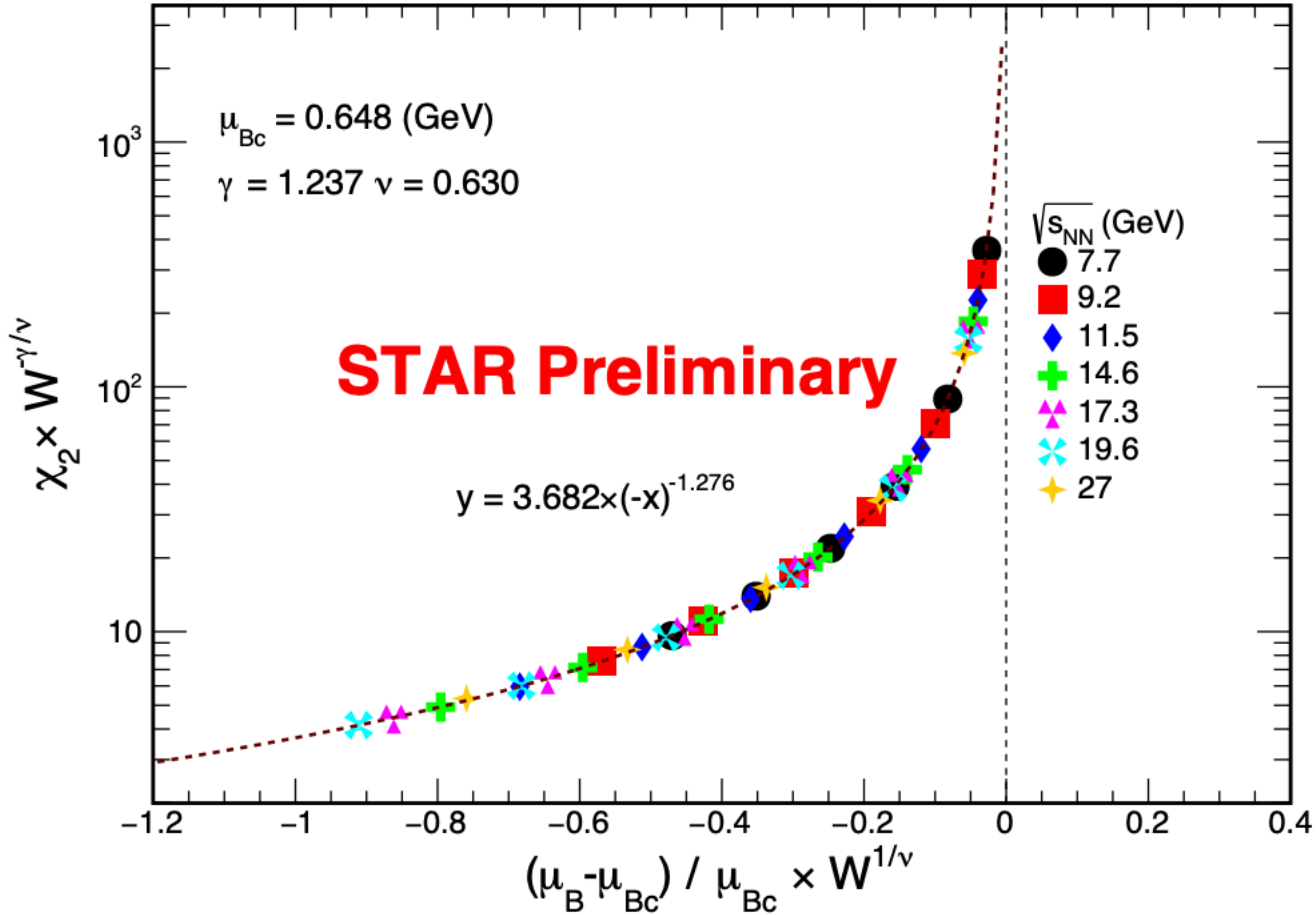


- Understanding trend at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 4.5$ GeV crucial. Analysis ongoing with 2020 dataset (19million events)
- High statistic data taken this year: FXT data at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 4.5$ GeV (~1B), 4.2 GeV(290M), 5.2 GeV (~370 M)
- Understanding initial volume fluctuation effect at FXT energy important, new method currently being tested

SUMMARY:

- Precision measurements of proton and net-proton fluctuations from $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3 - 27$ GeV (BES-II). Large improvements seen in centrality resolution; PID; rapidity coverage; higher statistics.
- C4/C2 data shows show a minimum in energy dependence at 19.6 GeV compared to all considered non-CP references, especially with the peripheral data and UrQMD calculations.
- FXT data is being analyzed with a new method to suppress volume fluctuations.
- STAR collected high statistic data at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 4.2, 4.5, 5.2$ GeV. Very important for CP search.

BACKUP:



- 1) Susceptibility: $\chi_2(W, \mu_{fo}) = \frac{C_2(W, \mu_{fo})}{T_{fo}^3 W dV_{fo}/dy}$
- 2) Binder cumulant: $U_4 = -3C_4/C_2^2$
- 3) Rapidity window size: W
- 4) Freeze out parameters^{[1][2]}: $T, \mu, dV/dy$
- 5) Critical exponents^[3]: γ, ν
- 6) Uncertainty: $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma_{stat.}^2 + \sigma_{sys.}^2}$

A.Sorensen and P.Sorensen: arXiv:2405.10278