

Assessing the QGP speed of sound in ultra-central heavy-ion collisions with ALICE

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Ultrarelativistic heavy-ion collisions produce a state of hot, dense, strongly interacting QCD matter known as quark–gluon plasma (QGP). On an event-by-event basis, the volume of the QGP in ultra-central collisions is mostly constant, while its total entropy can vary significantly, leading to variations in the temperature of the system. Exploiting this unique feature of ultra-central collisions allows us to interpret the correlation between the mean transverse momentum ($\langle p_T \rangle$) of produced charged hadrons and the number of charged hadrons as a measure of the the speed of sound, c_s . The speed of sound, c_s , which relates to the speed at which compression waves travel in a medium (in this case the QGP), is determined by fitting the relative increase of $\langle p_T \rangle$ with respect to the relative change of the average charged-particle density ($\langle dN_{ch}/d\eta \rangle$) measured at midrapidity. This study reports the $\langle p_T \rangle$ of charged particles in ultra-central Pb–Pb collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 5.02 TeV per nucleon pair, using the ALICE detector. Different centrality estimators based on charged-particle multiplicity or the transverse energy of the event are employed to select ultra-central collisions. By ensuring a pseudorapidity gap between the region used to define the centrality and the region used for measurement, the influence of biases and their potential effects on the rise of the mean transverse momentum are tested. The measured c_s^2 is found to strongly depend on the type of the centrality estimator, ranging from 0.113 ± 0.003 (stat) ± 0.007 (syst) to 0.438 ± 0.001 (stat) ± 0.019 (syst) in natural units.

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1. Introduction

High-energy heavy ion collisions produce a quark–gluon plasma (QGP) [1], a state of matter in which quarks and gluons are deconfined and not bound to hadrons. On an event-by-event basis, the volume of the QGP in ultra-central collisions is mostly constant, while the charged-particle multiplicity (N_{ch}) can vary significantly [2, 3]. Charged-particle multiplicity variations are interpreted as fluctuations in the entropy, which is generated early in the collision primarily through interactions of the sea gluons of the colliding nuclei. Given the QGP’s fixed volume, the corresponding rise in the entropy density leads to higher temperatures (T), as the entropy density is approximately proportionally to T^3 for the QCD equation of state of high temperature deconfined matter [4]. The equation of state determines how gradients in the energy density profile give rise to pressure gradients. A fundamental quantity that characterizes the expansion is the speed of sound, c_s , which is the velocity at which a compression wave travels in a medium. In a relativistic fluid, $c_s^2 = dP/d\epsilon = d\ln T/d\ln s$, where P , ϵ , and s are the pressure, energy density, and entropy density, respectively. Assuming that the mean transverse momentum ($\langle p_T \rangle$) and the N_{ch} are proportional to T and s of the QGP [5], respectively, the speed of sound can be determined experimentally as, $c_s^2 = d\ln \langle p_T \rangle / d\ln N_{\text{ch}}$ [6]. This manuscript describes the analysis to extract the c_s^2 with ALICE [7].

2. Data analysis

This study uses data from Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV collected by the ALICE detector [8] during the Run 2 data-taking period of the LHC. The relevant subdetectors for this study are the VZERO (V0), the Inner Tracking System (ITS), the Time Projection Chamber (TPC), and the Zero Degree Calorimeters (ZDC). The V0 provides the interaction trigger and is employed for centrality assessment. The ITS and TPC detectors are also employed for centrality classification, using the number of tracklets ($N_{\text{tracklets}}$) and N_{ch} , respectively. A proxy for the event transverse energy (E_T) is also used for centrality estimation, quantified as the summed transverse mass ($m_T = \sqrt{p_T^2 + m_\pi^2}$), where the pion mass is assumed for all particles. The ZDC is utilized to measure the energy of the spectator nucleons, thereby providing an estimate of the average number of participating nucleons ($\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$). The aim of this analysis is not only to measure the speed of sound (c_s) but also to investigate dependence of the extracted c_s on the acceptance, kinematic cuts, and the actual observable used to quantify the event activity for centrality classification [9]. To this end, different centrality estimators sensitive to the event activity in different regions of the phase-space are defined. Table 1 lists the different estimators along with the kinematic cuts on the particles to estimate centrality, as well as the $\langle p_T \rangle$ and $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle$. The $N_{\text{tracklets}}$ -based centrality estimators include particles with transverse momentum down to $p_T \approx 0.03$ GeV/ c and do not impose an upper p_T cut. In contrast, the N_{ch} -based centrality estimators use particles with $0.15 \leq p_T < 50$ GeV/ c . This also applies to the E_T -based centrality estimators. The charged particles reaching the V0 neither have a lower nor an upper p_T cut.

3. Results

Figure 1 shows the centrality dependence of the average number of participating nucleons, $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ for the centrality estimators labeled I, III, V, and IX. The expression for $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ is given

Table 1: (Second column) Labels used in the figures to identify the results from each centrality estimator. (Third column) Pseudorapidity intervals for centrality estimation. (Fourth column) Pseudorapidity interval to measure the $\langle p_T \rangle$, and $\langle dN_{ch}/d\eta \rangle$. (Fifth column) Minimum distance between the centrality estimation region and the region to measure $\langle p_T \rangle$, and $\langle dN_{ch}/d\eta \rangle$.

Observable	Label	Centrality estimation	$\langle p_T \rangle$ and $\langle dN_{ch}/d\eta \rangle$	Minimum $ \Delta\eta $
N_{ch} in TPC	I	$ \eta \leq 0.8$	$ \eta \leq 0.8$	0
	II	$0.5 \leq \eta < 0.8$	$ \eta \leq 0.3$	0.2
E_T in TPC	III	$ \eta \leq 0.8$	$ \eta \leq 0.8$	0
	IV	$0.5 \leq \eta < 0.8$	$ \eta \leq 0.3$	0.2
$N_{tracklets}$ in SPD	V	$ \eta \leq 0.8$	$ \eta \leq 0.8$	0
	VI	$0.5 \leq \eta < 0.8$	$ \eta \leq 0.3$	0.2
	VII	$0.3 < \eta < 0.6$	$ \eta \leq 0.3$	0
	VIII	$0.7 \leq \eta < 1$	$ \eta \leq 0.3$	0.4
N_{ch} in V0	IX	$-3.7 < \eta < -1.7$ and $2.8 < \eta < 5.1$	$ \eta \leq 0.8$	0.9

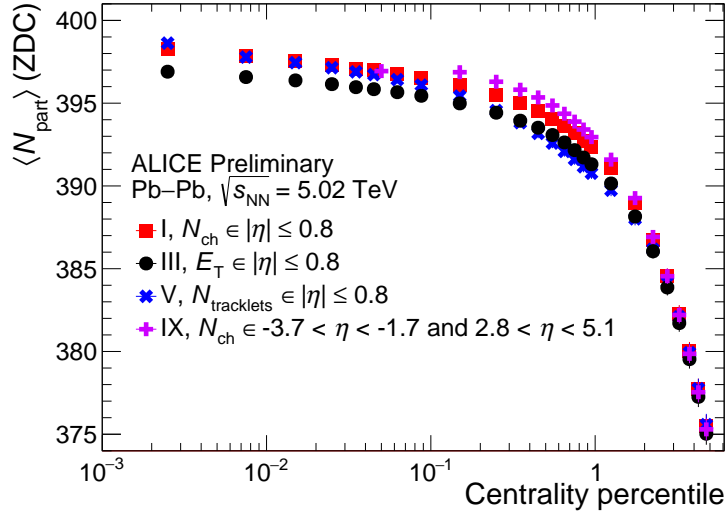


Figure 1: Centrality dependent $\langle N_{part} \rangle$. The data are shown for the I (N_{ch} in $|\eta| \leq 0.8$), III (E_T in $|\eta| \leq 0.8$), V ($N_{tracklets}$ in $|\eta| \leq 0.8$), and IX (N_{ch} in $-3.7 \leq \eta \leq -1.7 + 2.8 \leq \eta \leq 5.1$) centrality estimators. Figure taken from [7].

by, $\langle N_{part} \rangle = 2A - (\langle E_N \rangle / \alpha_N + \langle E_P \rangle / \alpha_P) / E_A$, where $A = 208$ is the mass number of the Pb nucleus, $E_A = 2.51$ TeV is the beam energy per nucleon, $\langle E_N \rangle$ ($\langle E_P \rangle$) is the energy deposited by neutrons (protons) in the ZDC, and $\alpha_N = 1$ ($\alpha_P = 0.70 \pm 0.05$) is the neutrons (protons) acceptance correction [10]. The centrality-dependent $\langle N_{part} \rangle$ shows a common trend among the different centrality estimators, regardless of whether N_{ch} or E_T is used for event classification. The $\langle N_{part} \rangle$ in the 0 – 1% centrality percentile interval exhibits a hint of a saturation, increasing by about one percent when moving from the 0.9 – 1% to the 0 – 0.005% centrality interval. This suggests that the volume of the QGP is mostly constant in the ultra-central collisions limit. Furthermore, the

$\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ values in the 0 – 0.1% centrality range obtained with the E_T -based centrality estimator are systematically lower than those obtained from using the N_{ch} -based centrality estimators. This indicates different selection biases; the E_T centrality estimator selects events with fewer charged particles at midrapidity than the N_{ch} estimators for the same centrality interval.

The main observable is the centrality dependent correlation between $\langle p_T \rangle / \langle p_T \rangle^{0-5\%}$ and $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$, where $\langle p_T \rangle^{0-5\%}$ and $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$ are measured in the 0 – 5% centrality interval. Both quantities are derived from the p_T spectra in the range of $p_T = 0$ to 10 GeV/c. The spectra are fully corrected for acceptance, tracking inefficiencies, and secondary particle contamination. The squared speed of sound, c_s^2 , is extracted from a fit to the $\langle p_T \rangle / \langle p_T \rangle^{0-5\%}$ versus $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$ correlation using the parameterization proposed in [2].

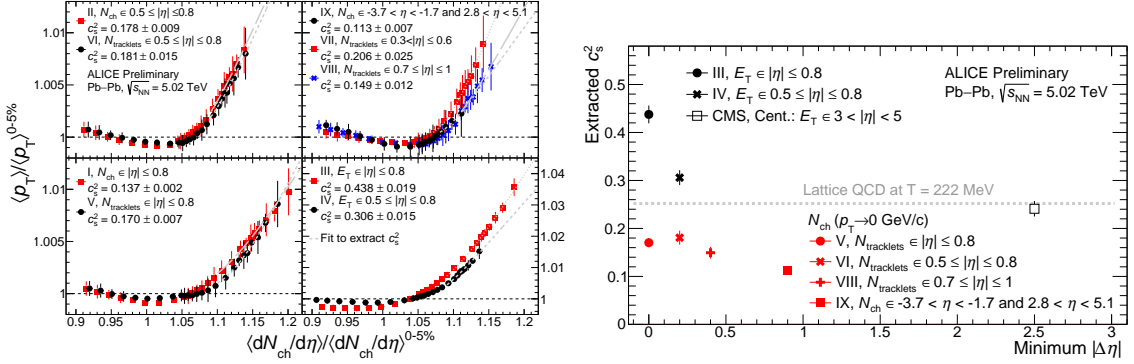


Figure 2: (Left) Correlation between $\langle p_T \rangle / \langle p_T \rangle^{0-5\%}$ and $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$. The y-axis scale for the E_T -based centrality estimators (III and IV) is to be read from the y-axis located to the right of the bottom right panel. The lines on top of the data correspond to fits. The uncertainty on c_s^2 corresponds to the sum in quadrature of the statistical and systematic uncertainties. The vertical uncertainty bars in each point correspond to the sum in quadrature of the statistical and systematic uncertainty. The total uncertainty in the $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$ is negligible and hence not visible. (Right) Extracted c_s^2 , as a function of the minimum $|\Delta\eta|$. The results are compared with the measured value by the CMS Collaboration [11]. The uncertainty bars around the data points correspond to the sum in quadrature of the statistical and systematic uncertainties. The Lattice QCD prediction of c_s^2 for deconfined matter is obtained from the HotQCD collaboration [4]. Figure taken from [7].

The left figure in Fig. 2 displays the $\langle p_T \rangle / \langle p_T \rangle^{0-5\%}$ versus $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$ for the centrality estimators listed in Tab. 1, along with fits to the data. The top left panel shows results with $|\Delta\eta| = 0.2$ using the SPD and the TPC for centrality estimation. Both provide similar distributions, suggesting the yield with transverse momentum below $p_T = 0.15$ GeV/c is not significant for selecting collisions with similar entropy densities. This is further confirmed by the similar c_s^2 between the two estimators. The top right panel of Fig. 2 presents results from introducing a minimum $|\Delta\eta| = 0, 0.4, 0.9$. The $\langle p_T \rangle / \langle p_T \rangle^{0-5\%}$ with $|\Delta\eta| = 0$ rises at a steeper rate compared to when $|\Delta\eta| = 0.4$, while the $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$ remain similar. This may be attributed to the finite width of jets, whose fragmentation products leak into the region where the $\langle p_T \rangle$ is measured. The V0 ensures a minimum $|\Delta\eta| = 0.9$, yielding the shortest $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$ at midrapidity. The $\langle p_T \rangle / \langle p_T \rangle^{0-5\%}$ with the V0 centrality estimator shows an increase but at lower rate, which is reflected in the lowest extracted c_s^2 . The bottom left panel of Fig. 2 presents

results without a pseudorapidity gap and with full overlap between the pseudorapidity regions to estimate collision centrality and measure the spectra. The $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$ with the TPC estimator (centrality estimator labeled I) is the highest, due to the fact that TPC tracks are used for both centrality determination and p_{T} spectra, introducing a multiplicity bias; any local fluctuations (including measurement uncertainties) directly affect the $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$ axis. The $\langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle / \langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle^{0-5\%}$ remains almost unchanged compared to when $|\Delta\eta| = 0.2$ (centrality estimator labeled II). This feature “stretches” the distribution along the x -axis, resulting in a lower extracted c_s^2 than when $|\Delta\eta| = 0.2$. The bottom right panel of Fig. 2 shows results obtained using the E_{T} -based centrality estimators. The centrality estimator with full overlap between the pseudorapidity regions (centrality estimator labeled III) introduces a p_{T} bias that increases the $\langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle / \langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle^{0-5\%}$ by up to 25% compared to the N_{ch} -based estimators with full overlap. Furthermore, the high $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$ reach suggests an additional fragmentation bias. Introducing a $|\Delta\eta| = 0.2$ (centrality estimator labeled IV) reduces the $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$ and causes the increase in $\langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle / \langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle^{0-5\%}$ to be less steep compared to when there is full overlap, although the extracted c_s^2 is higher than the one obtained with the N_{ch} -based estimators. This could be attributed to an interplay between the finite width of the jets and the transverse momentum bias. Figure 2 shows the dependence of the extracted c_s^2 as a function of the minimum $|\Delta\eta|$. When E_{T} is used for centrality classification, a p_{T} bias is introduced, causing a rapid increase in $\langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle / \langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle^{0-5\%}$ and consequently larger extracted c_s^2 values compared to those obtained with the N_{ch} -based centrality estimators. This can be attributed to the finite width of jets contributing particles of intermediate to high p_{T} to the spectra. Fig. 2 also presents the c_s^2 measured by the CMS Collaboration [11], where the centrality determination is made in the forward pseudorapidity region ($3 \leq |\eta| \leq 5$) using the top 0 – 5% events with the highest E_{T} . The $\langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle / \langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle^{0-5\%}$ versus $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$ correlation is measured for $|\eta| < 0.5$. The CMS Collaboration reports $c_s^2 = 0.241 \pm 0.002$ (stat) ± 0.016 (syst) in natural units, which is consistent with expectations from Lattice QCD [4]. The CMS value lies between the c_s^2 measured using the charged multiplicity and transverse energy centrality estimators from ALICE data. The CMS experimental setup has a much wider pseudorapidity gap between the centrality and observable pseudorapidity regions compared to the ALICE setup, which helps suppress short-range $\langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle - \langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle$ correlations due to the finite width of jets. However, using the E_{T} -based centrality estimator along with a wide pseudorapidity gap is still sensitive to long-range $\langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle - \langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle$ correlations [12].

4. Conclusions

The speed of sound in ultra-central Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV is extracted through a fit to the correlation between $\langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle / \langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle^{0-5\%}$ and $\langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle / \langle dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta \rangle^{0-5\%}$. The rise of the normalized $\langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle$ demonstrates a strong dependence on the definition of the centrality estimator. The slope of the $\langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle / \langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle^{0-5\%}$ is steeper when using the E_{T} -based centrality estimators compared to the results from the N_{ch} -based centrality estimators. This difference is mainly attributed mainly to the effects of short- and long-range $\langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle - \langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle$ correlations. These features confirm a prediction from the Trajectum hydrodynamic model [9] and highlight the need for a reevaluation of how the speed of sound can be extracted from heavy-ion data.

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