

Soft and hard interactions in high multiplicity PP collisions at LHC energies

Particles & Plasmas Symposium

HZDR Dresden & Kulturforum Synagoge Görlitz

22-26 06 2025

GÁBOR BÍRÓ

biro.gabor@wigner.hun-ren.hu

Guy Paic

Leonid Serkin

Gergely Gábor Barnaföldi

arXiv:2403.07512

arXiv:25XX.XXX

WILHELM UND ELSE
HERAEUS-STIFTUNG



HZDR
HELMHOLTZ ZENTRUM
DRESDEN ROSSENDORF

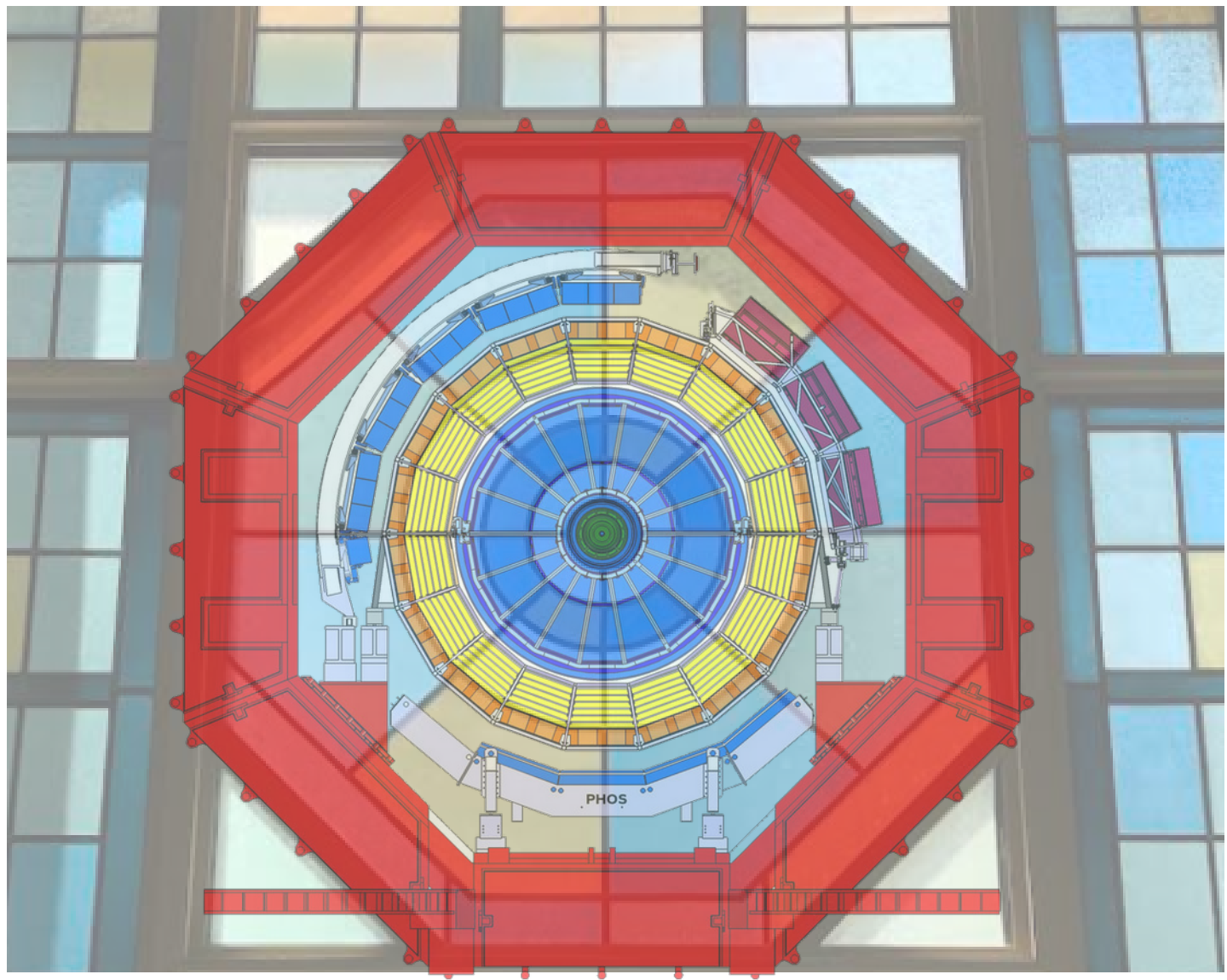


ELTE
EÖTVÖS LORÁND
TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM

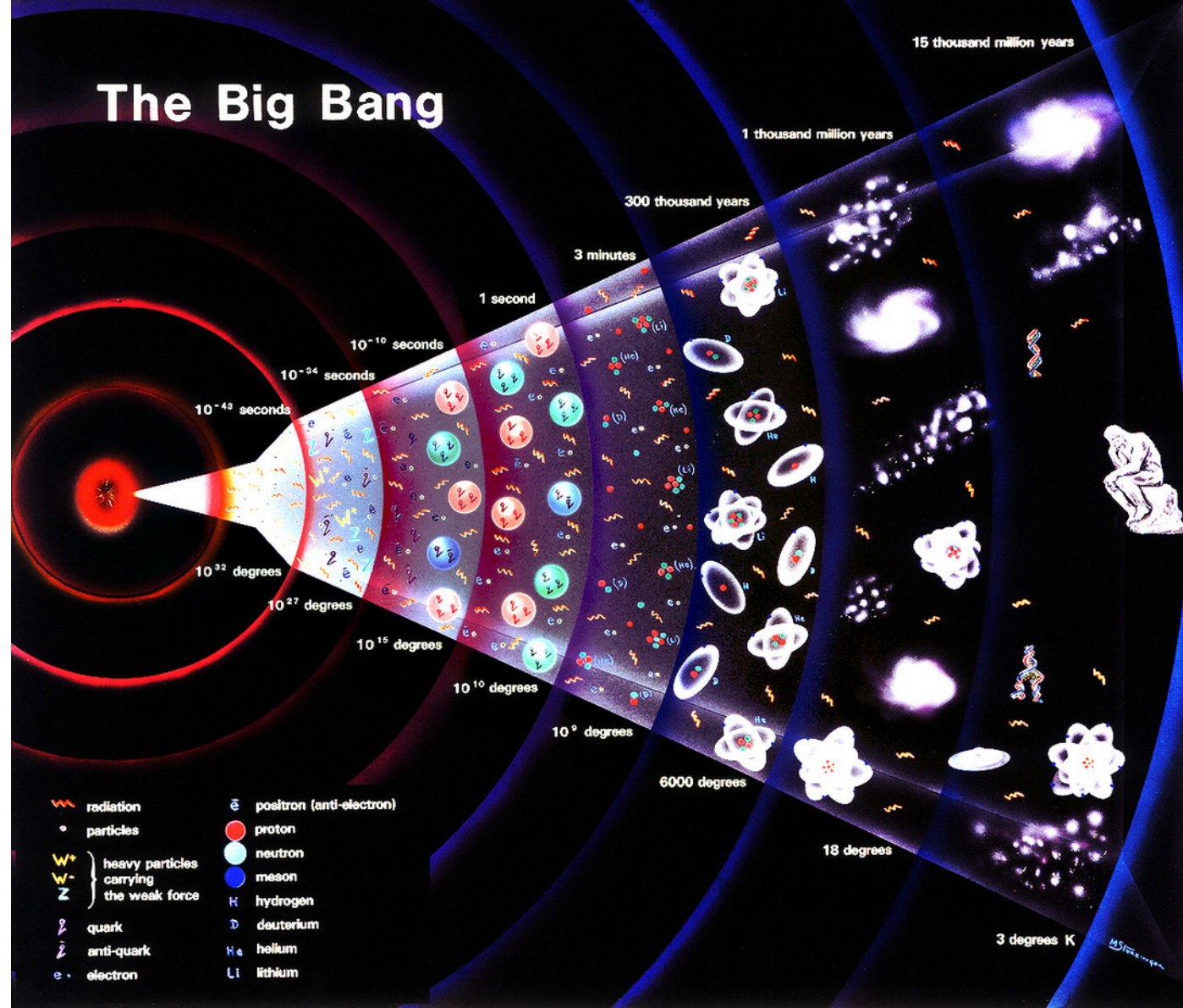
**HUN
REN**



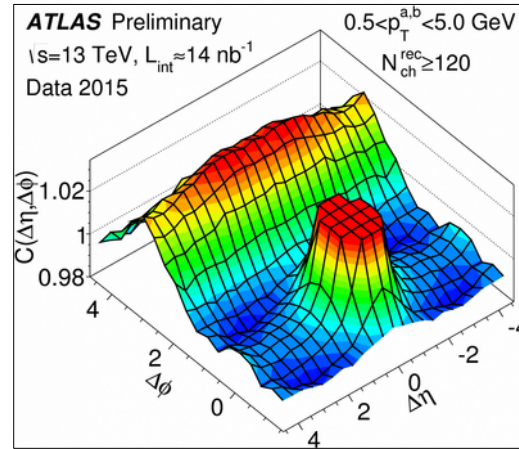




The Big Bang

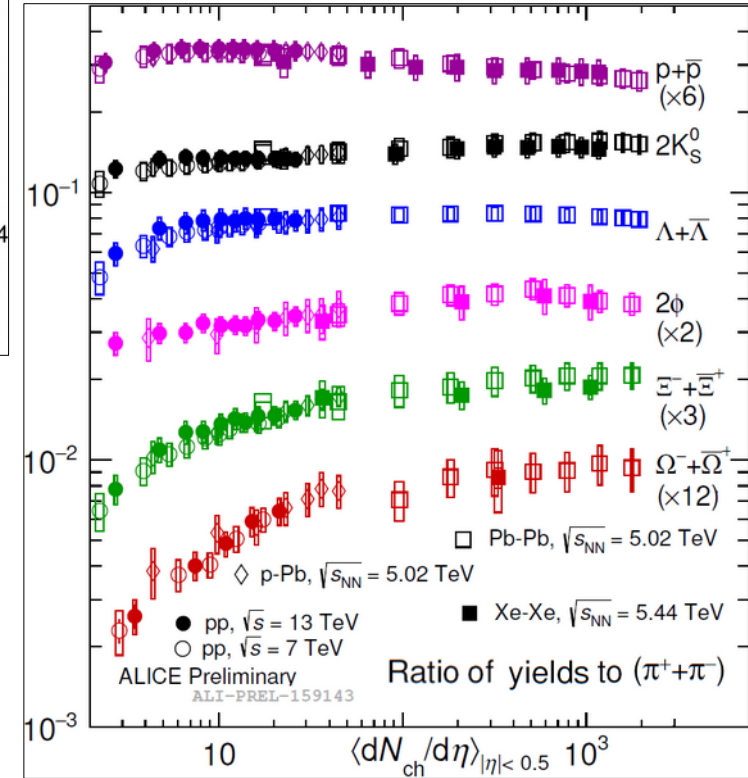
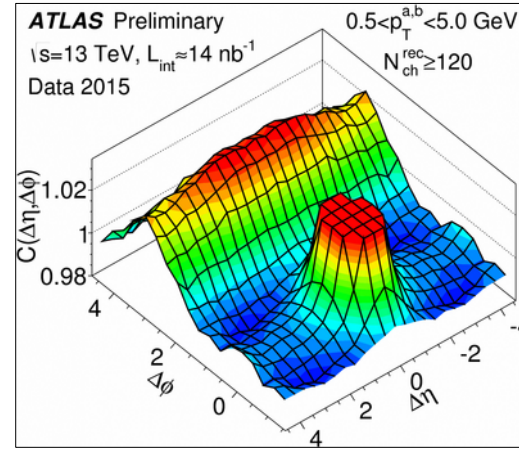


QGP – QGP everywhere...



Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 172301 (2016)

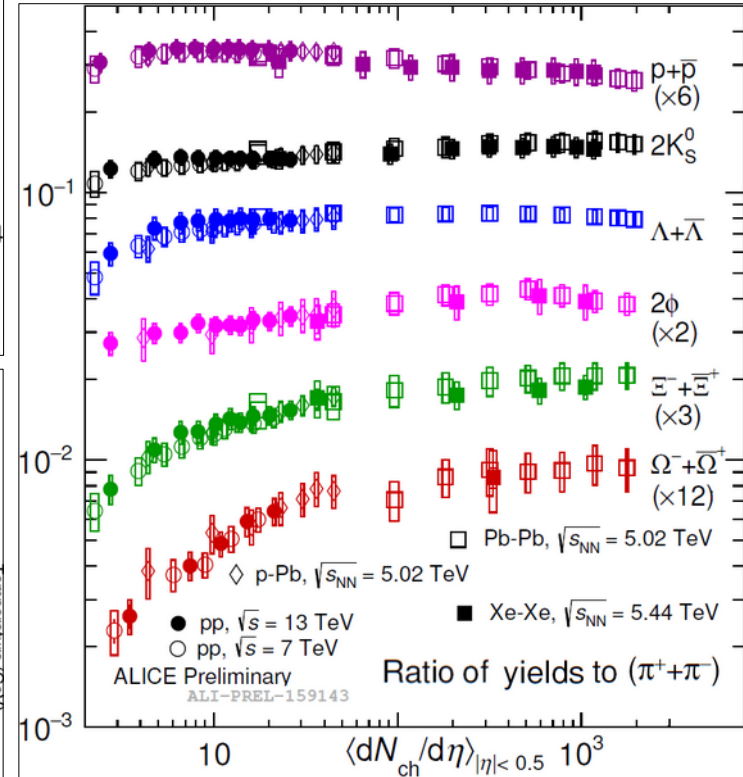
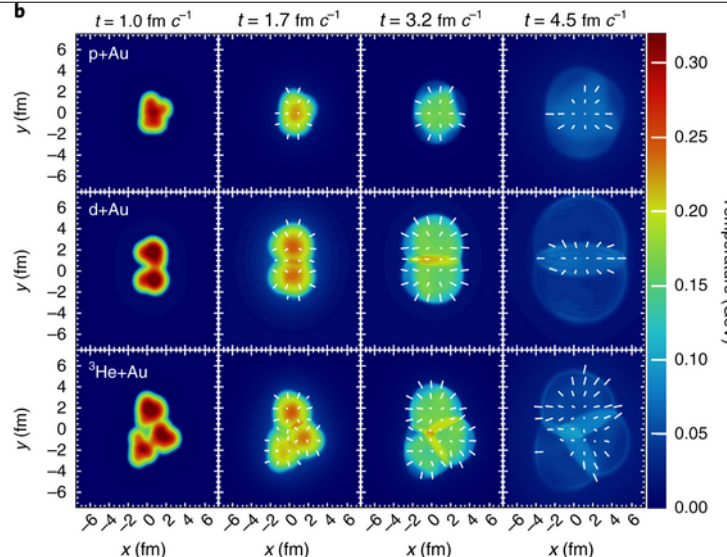
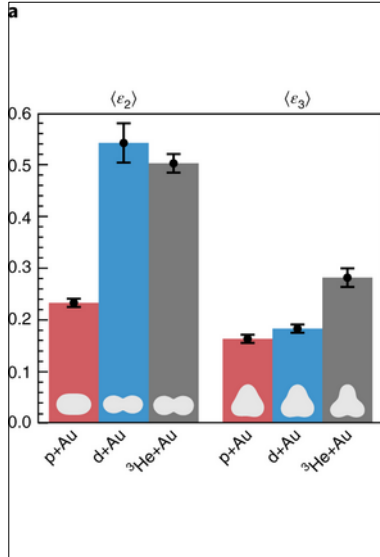
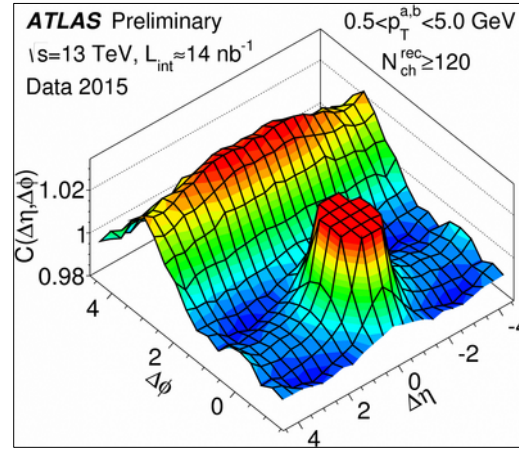
QGP – QGP everywhere...



Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 172301 (2016)

Nature Physics volume 13, 535-539 (2017)

QGP – QGP everywhere...



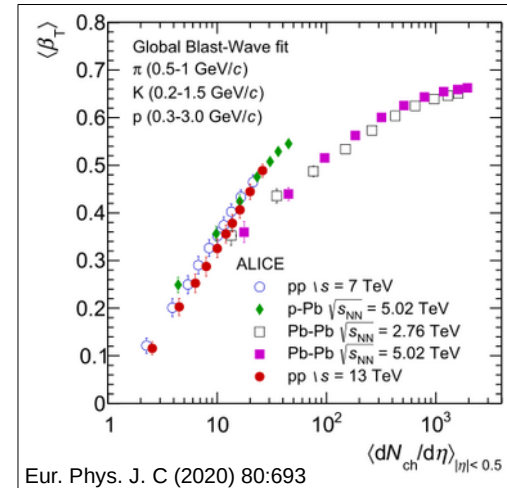
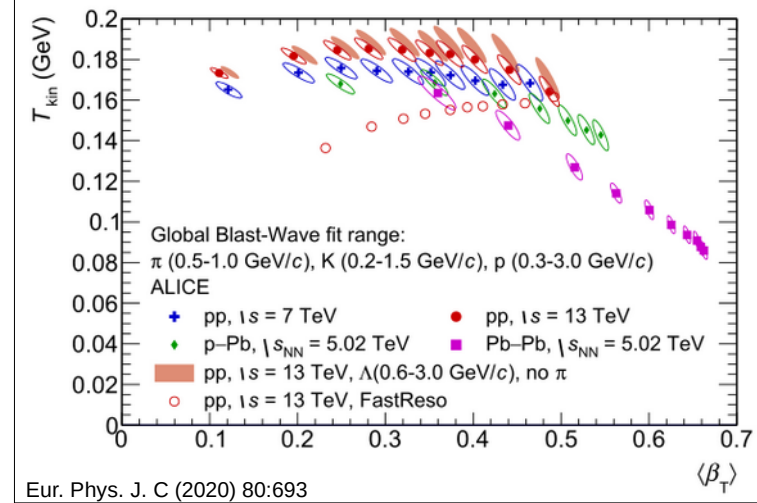
Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 172301 (2016)
 Nature Physics volume 13, 535-539 (2017)
 Nature Physics volume 15, 214–220 (2019)

Collective flow in every system

- High quality, multiplicity dependent (PID) data for various collision systems
- Traditional Blast-wave fits (Phys. Rev. C, 48 (1993), pp. 2462-2475):

$$\frac{dN}{p_T dp_T} \propto \int_0^R r dr m_T I_0 \left(\frac{p_T \sinh \rho}{T_{kin}} \right) K_1 \left(\frac{m_T \cosh \rho}{T_{kin}} \right)$$

where $\rho = \tanh^{-1}(\beta_T)$

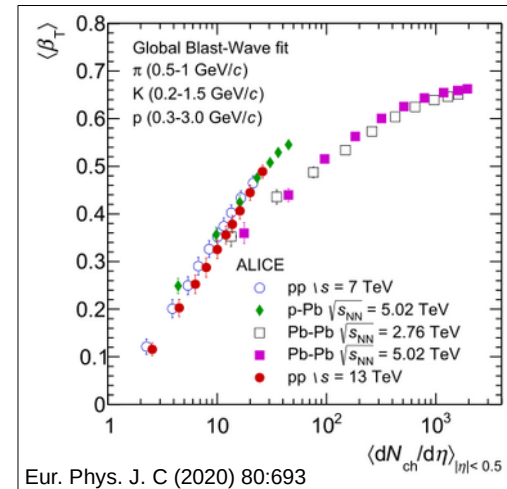
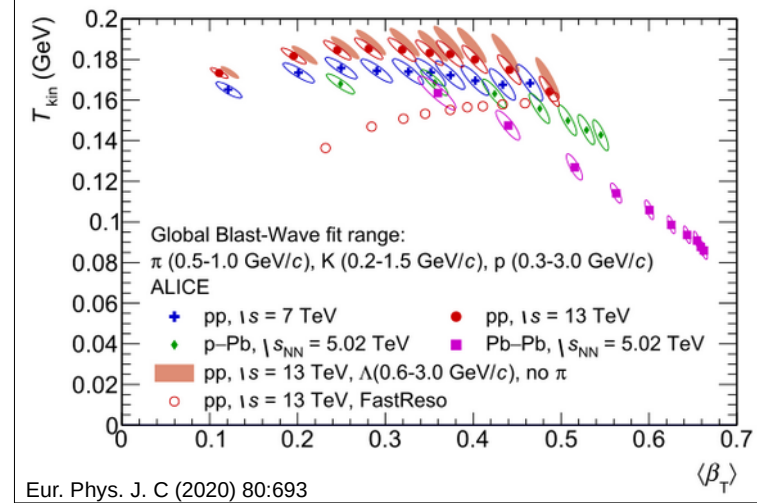
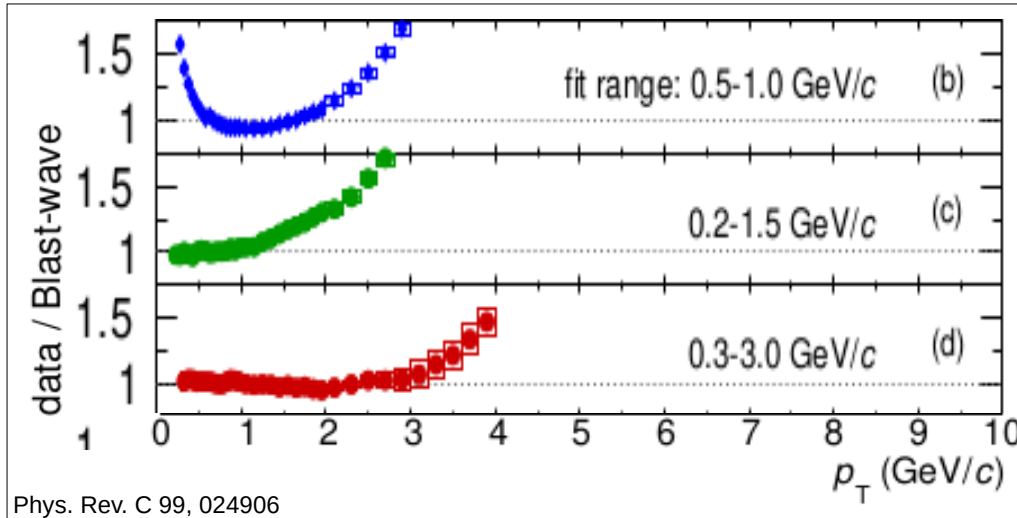


Collective flow in every system

- High quality, multiplicity dependent (PID) data for various collision systems
- Traditional Blast-wave fits (Phys. Rev. C, 48 (1993), pp. 2462-2475):

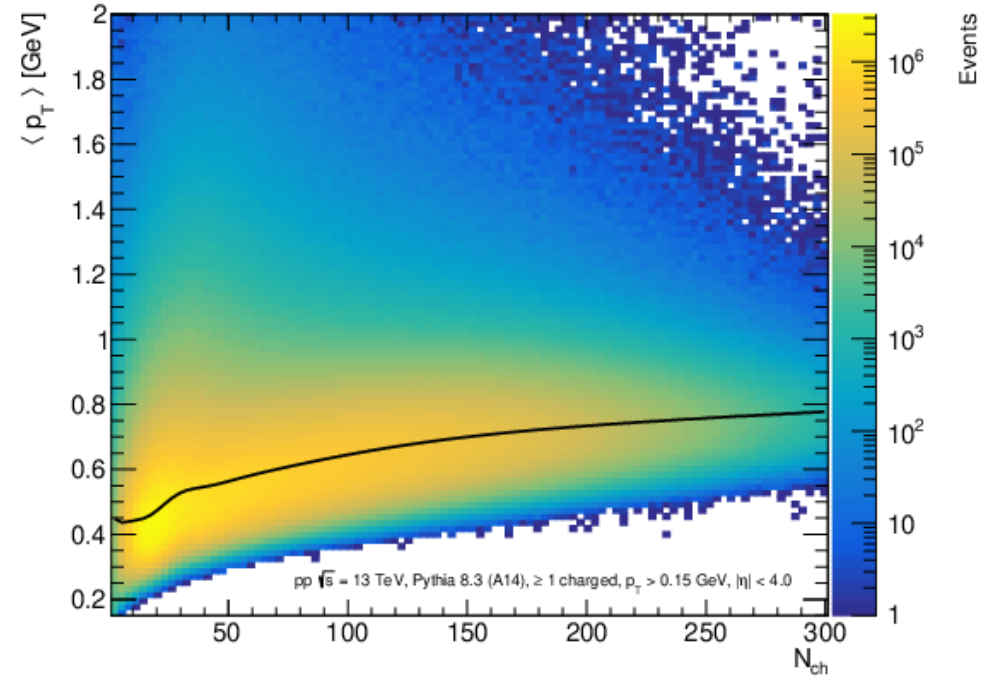
$$\frac{dN}{p_T dp_T} \propto \int_0^R r dr m_T I_0 \left(\frac{p_T \sinh \rho}{T_{kin}} \right) K_1 \left(\frac{m_T \cosh \rho}{T_{kin}} \right)$$

where $\rho = \tanh^{-1}(\beta_T)$



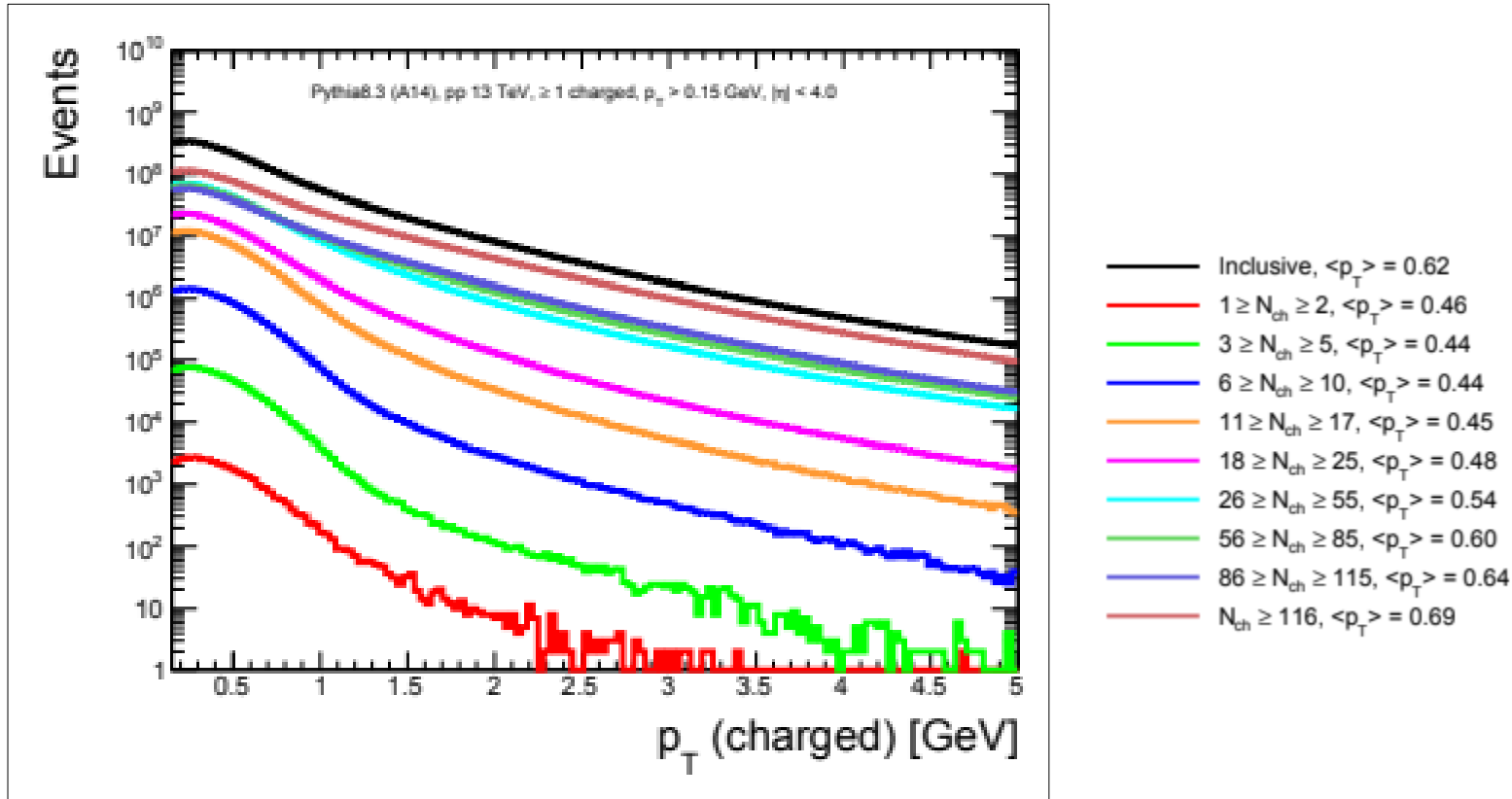
Problem of means

- the observations we are doing and the accompanying theories are based on “means”
- mean multiplicity, transverse, momentum, anisotropy, strangeness...
- The models can get the most prominent features but never all the details of the interactions if there are multiple sources that contribute



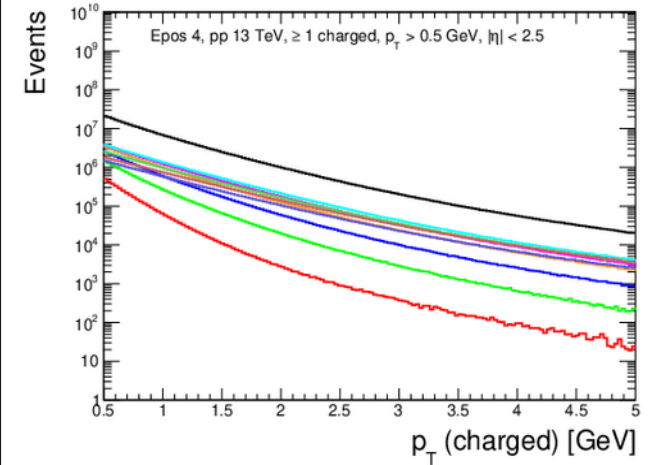
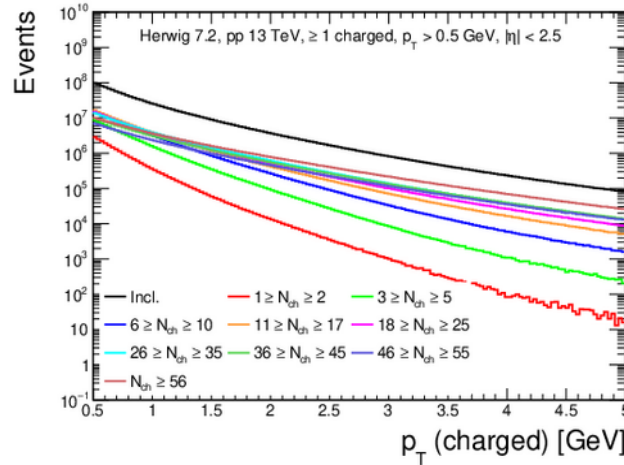
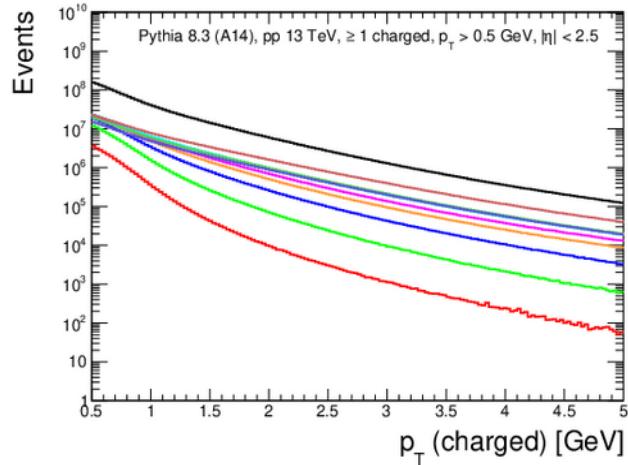
Problem of means

- the observations we are doing and the accompanying theories are based on “means”



Problem of means

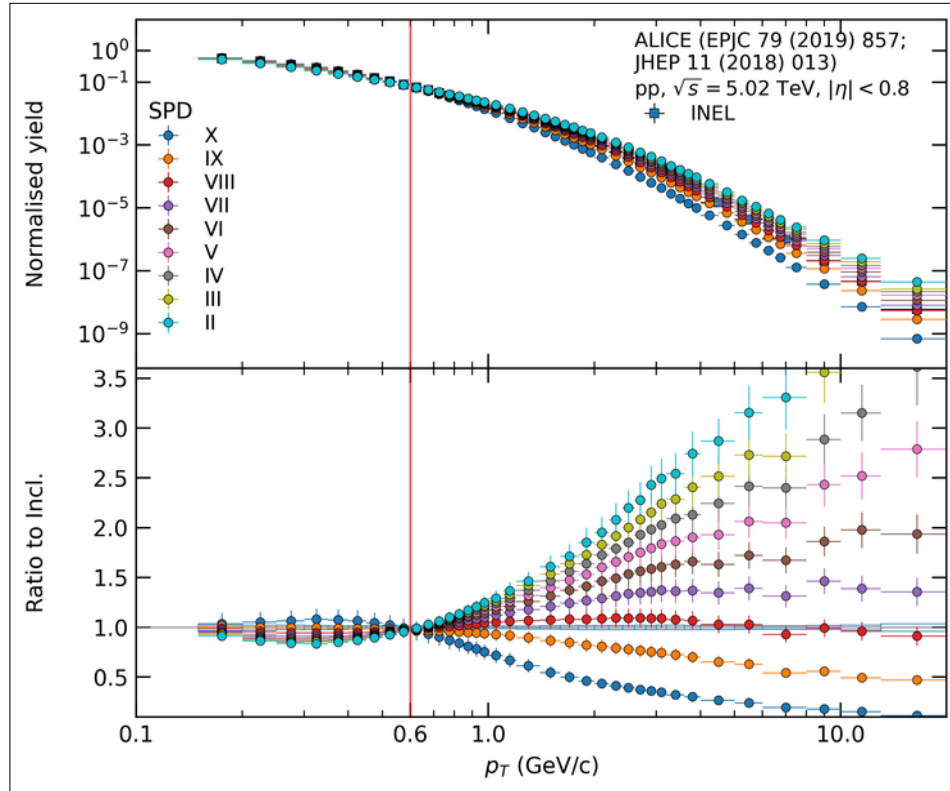
- Small differences in the mean p_T 's but important differences in the spectra!



- 1) the mean is always close to the threshold in fast diminishing spectra
- 2) by getting a “mean” value we learn very little about the high p_T behavior
- 3) an agreement in the means among various models does not *mean* that they agree on the details!

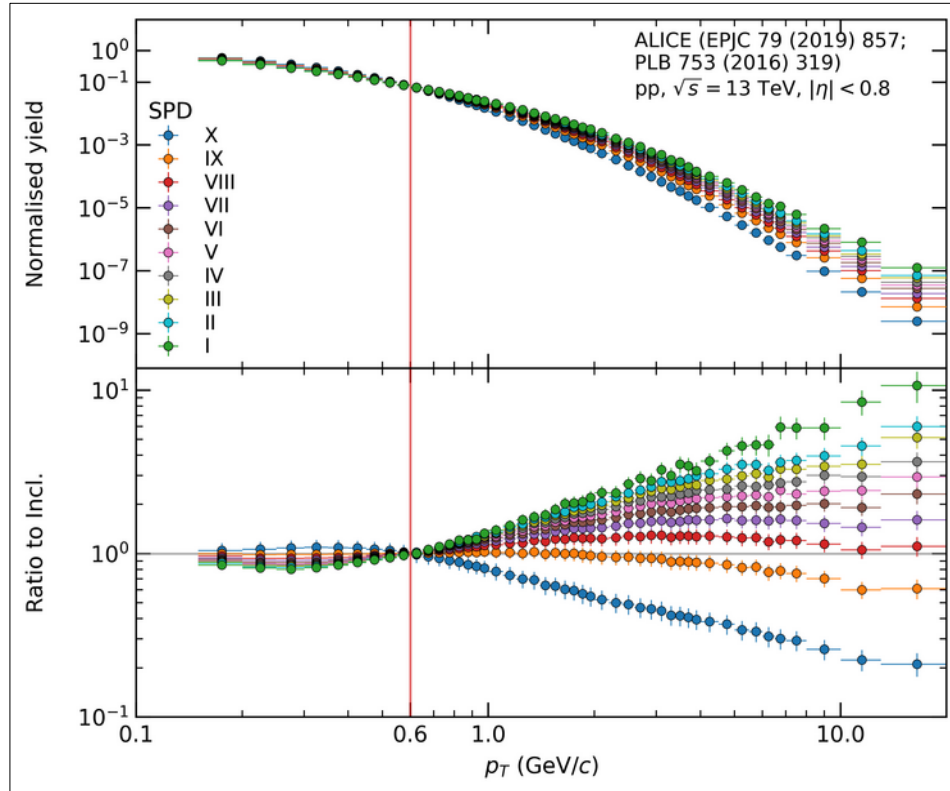
Normalized yields and event multiplicity

Normalized yield ratios of charged hadrons: common crossing for all LHC energies → hint for soft limit?



Normalized yields and event multiplicity

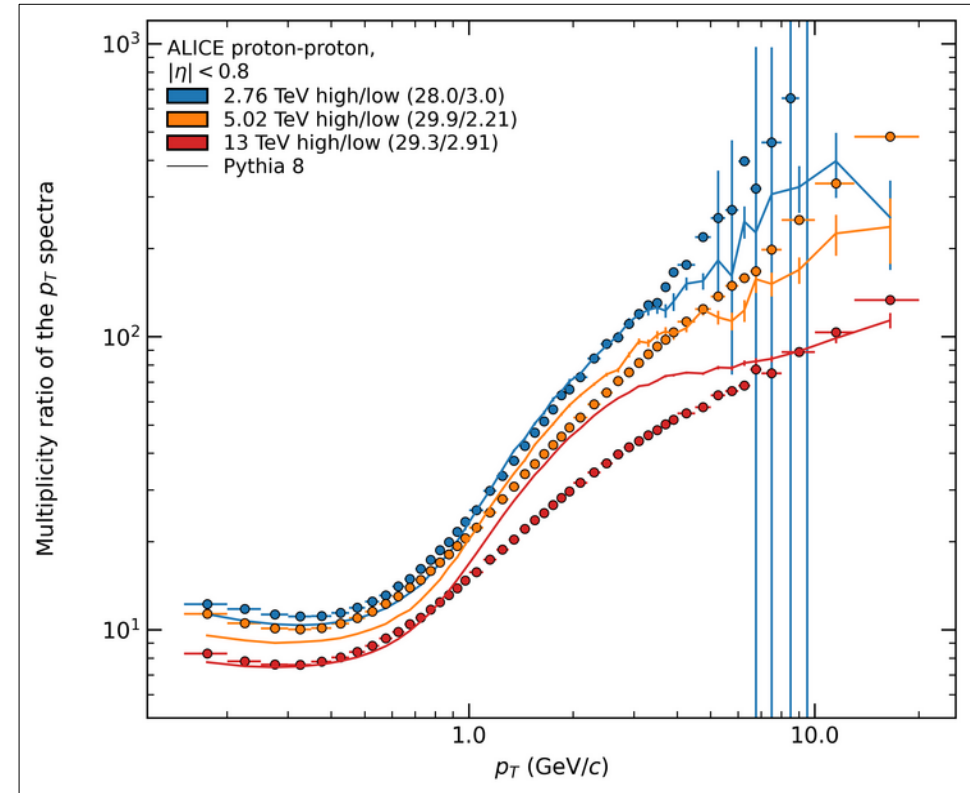
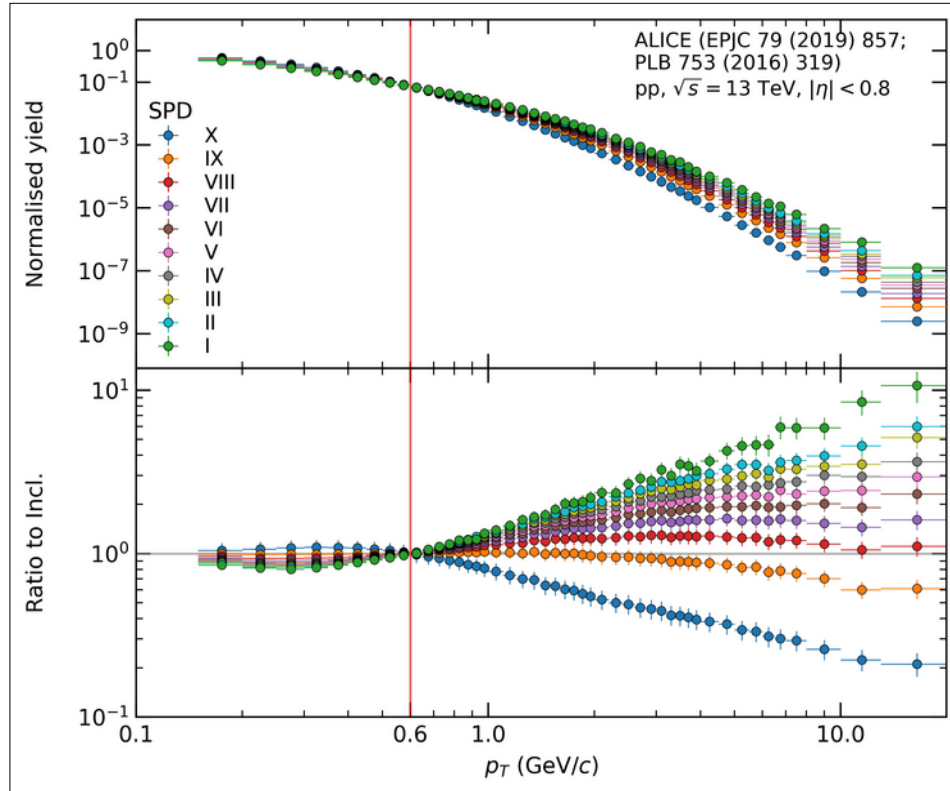
Normalized yield ratios of charged hadrons: common crossing for all LHC energies → hint for soft limit?



Normalized yields and event multiplicity

Normalized yield ratios of charged hadrons: common crossing for all LHC energies → hint for soft limit?

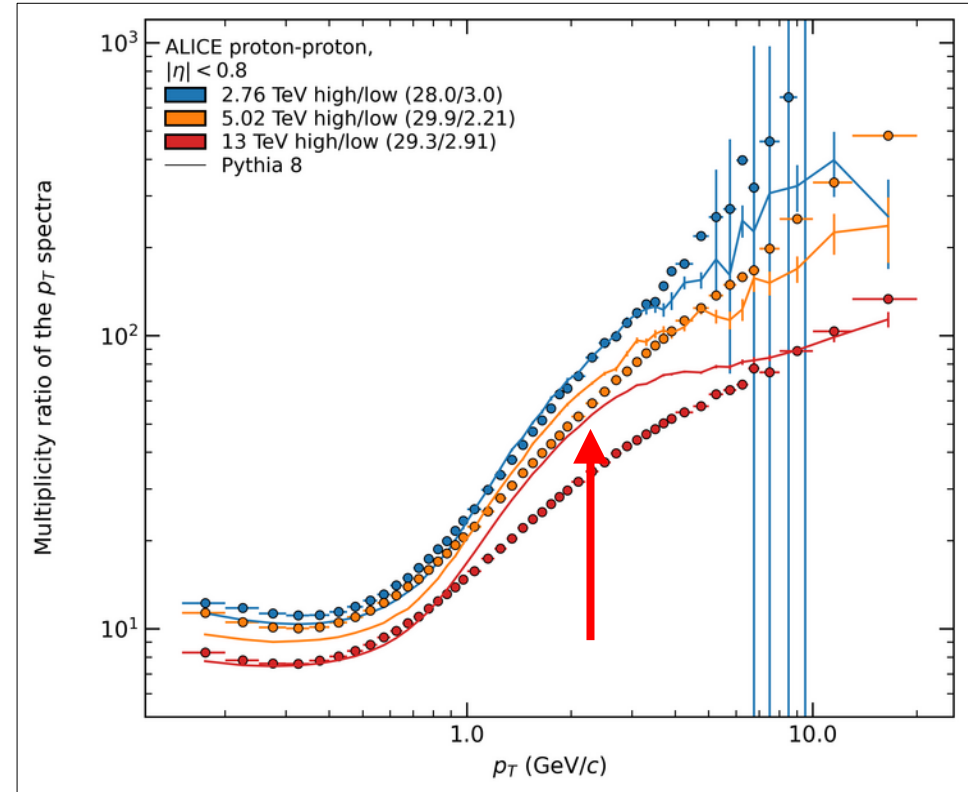
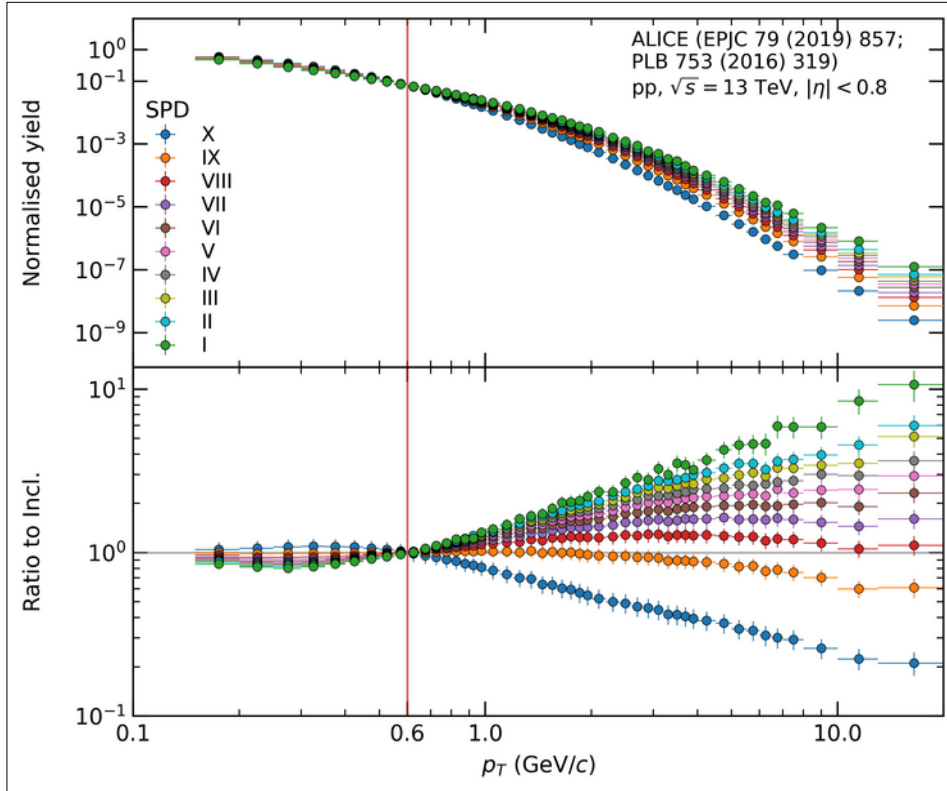
p_T ratio of high/low multiplicities → common scaling



Normalized yields and event multiplicity

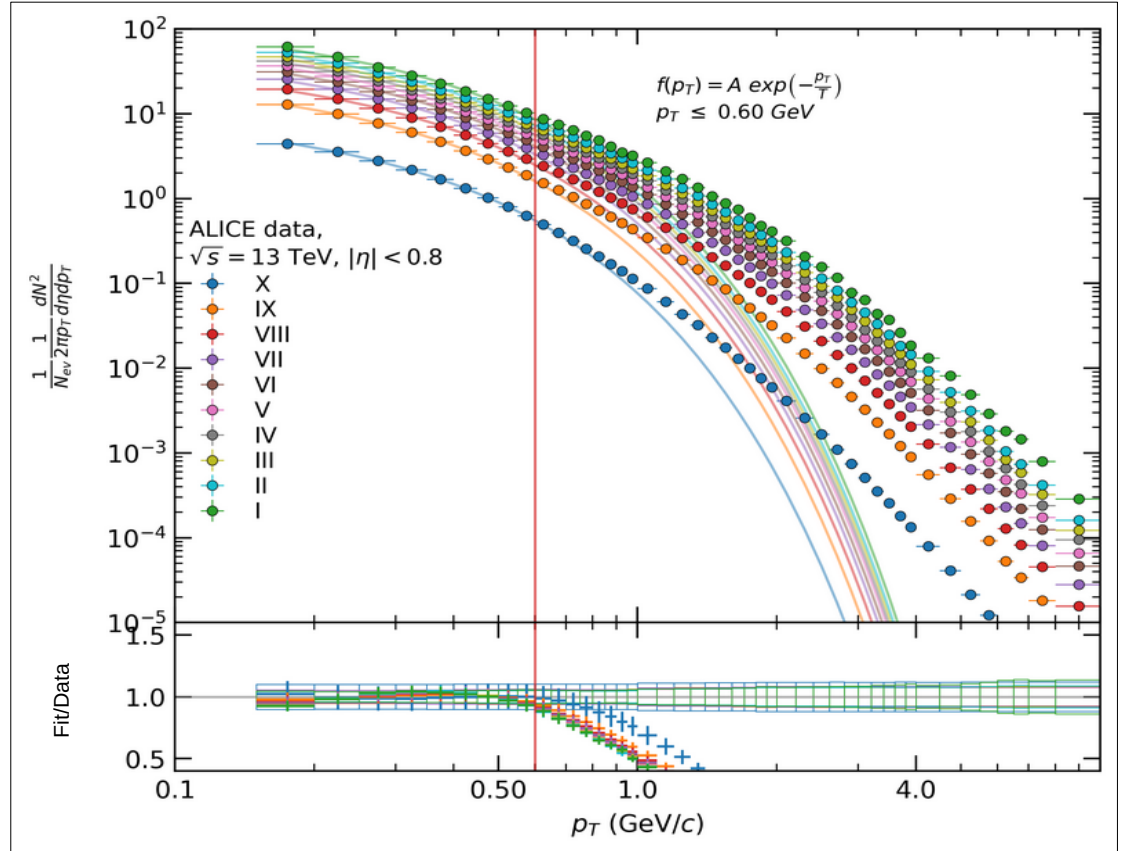
Normalized yield ratios of charged hadrons: common crossing for all LHC energies → hint for soft limit?

p_T ratio of high/low multiplicities → common scaling



Systematic study of p_T ranges

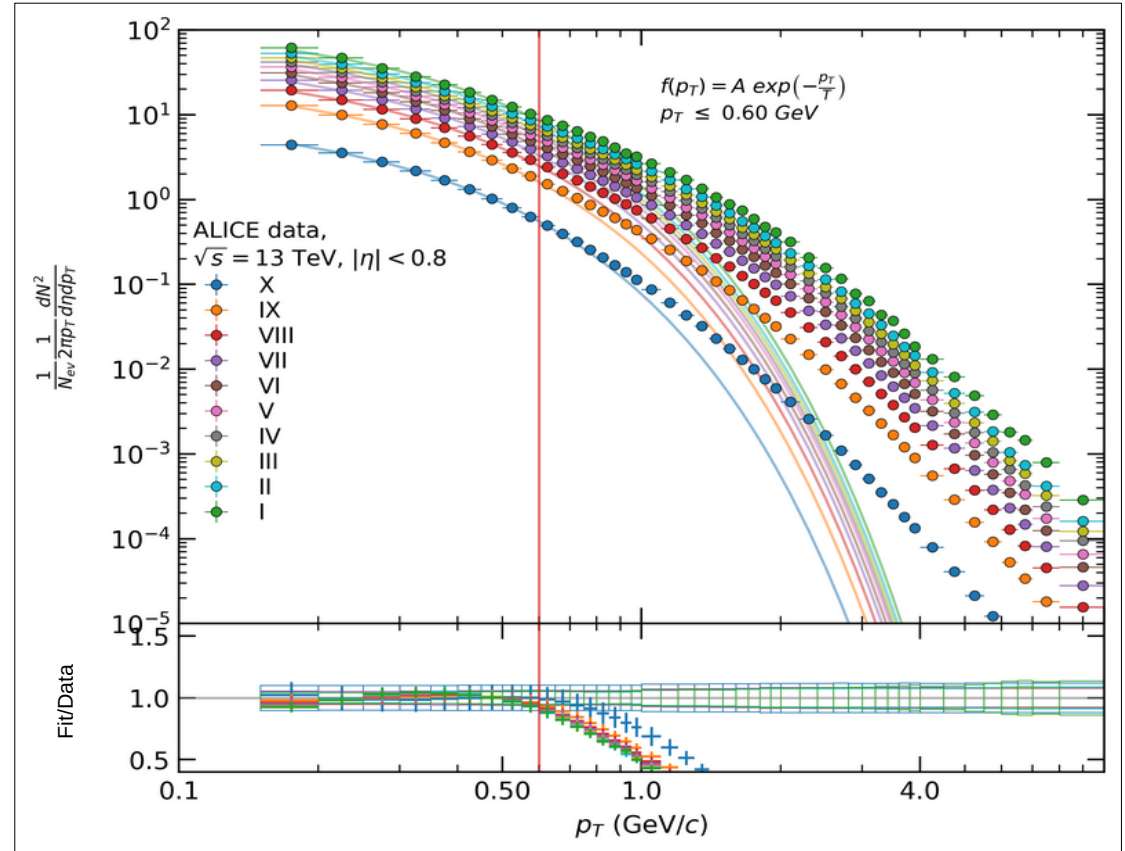
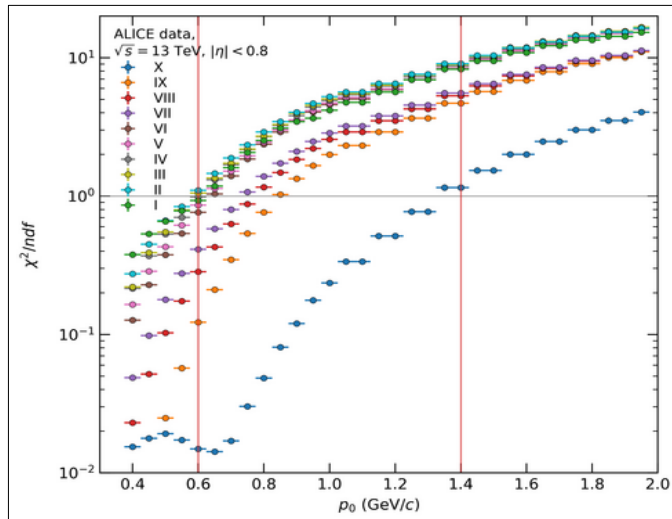
- Systems:
 - 2.76 TeV, 5.02 TeV, 13 TeV (pp → ch)
- p_T ranges:
 - $0.15 \text{ GeV} \leq p_T \leq p_0$
 - p_0 in $[0.4, 3.0]$, $dp_T = 0.05$
- Fit function: naive Boltzmann
$$f(p_T) = A \exp\left(-\frac{p_T}{T}\right)$$



Systematic study of p_T ranges

- Systems:
 - 2.76 TeV, 5.02 TeV, 13 TeV (pp \rightarrow ch)
- p_T ranges:
 - $0.15 \text{ GeV} \leq p_T \leq p_0$
 - p_0 in $[0.4, 3.0]$, $dp_T = 0.05$
- Fit function: naive Boltzmann

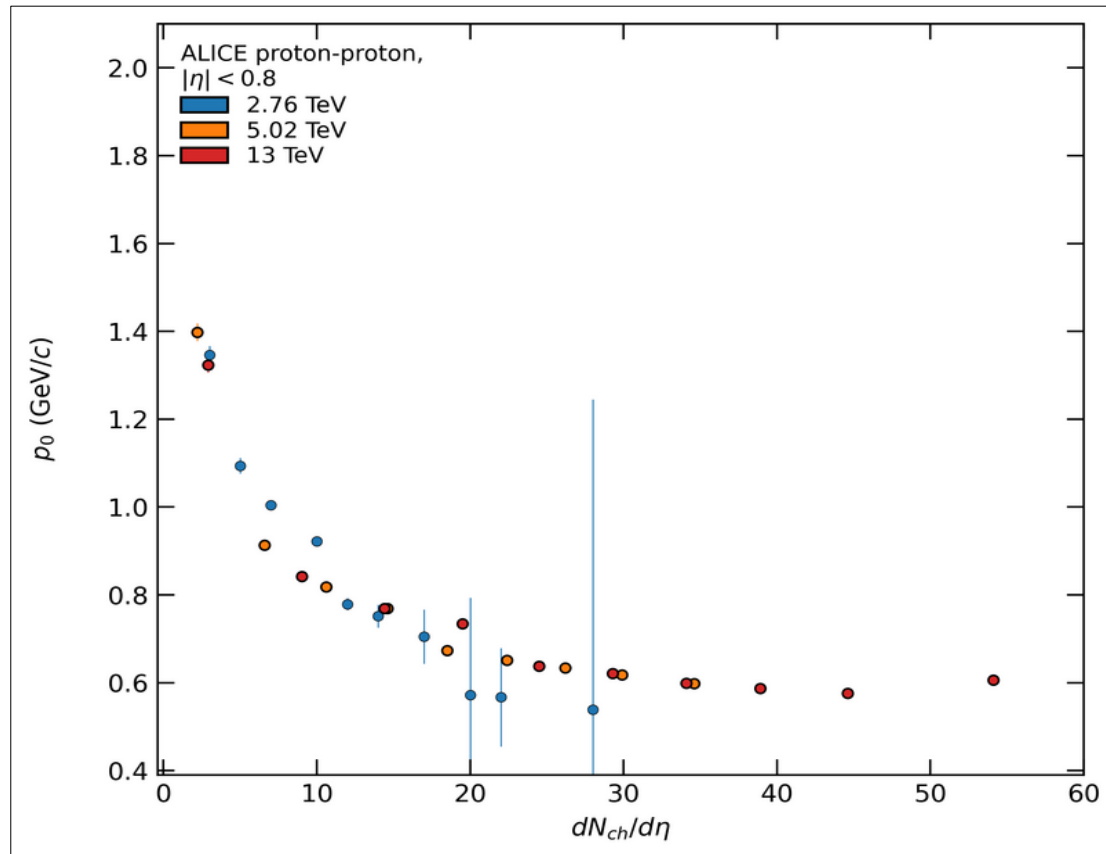
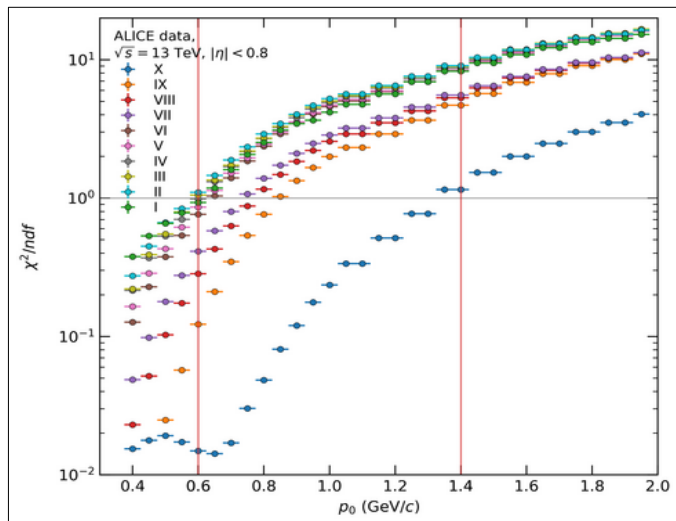
$$f(p_T) = A \exp\left(-\frac{p_T}{T}\right)$$



Systematic study of p_T ranges

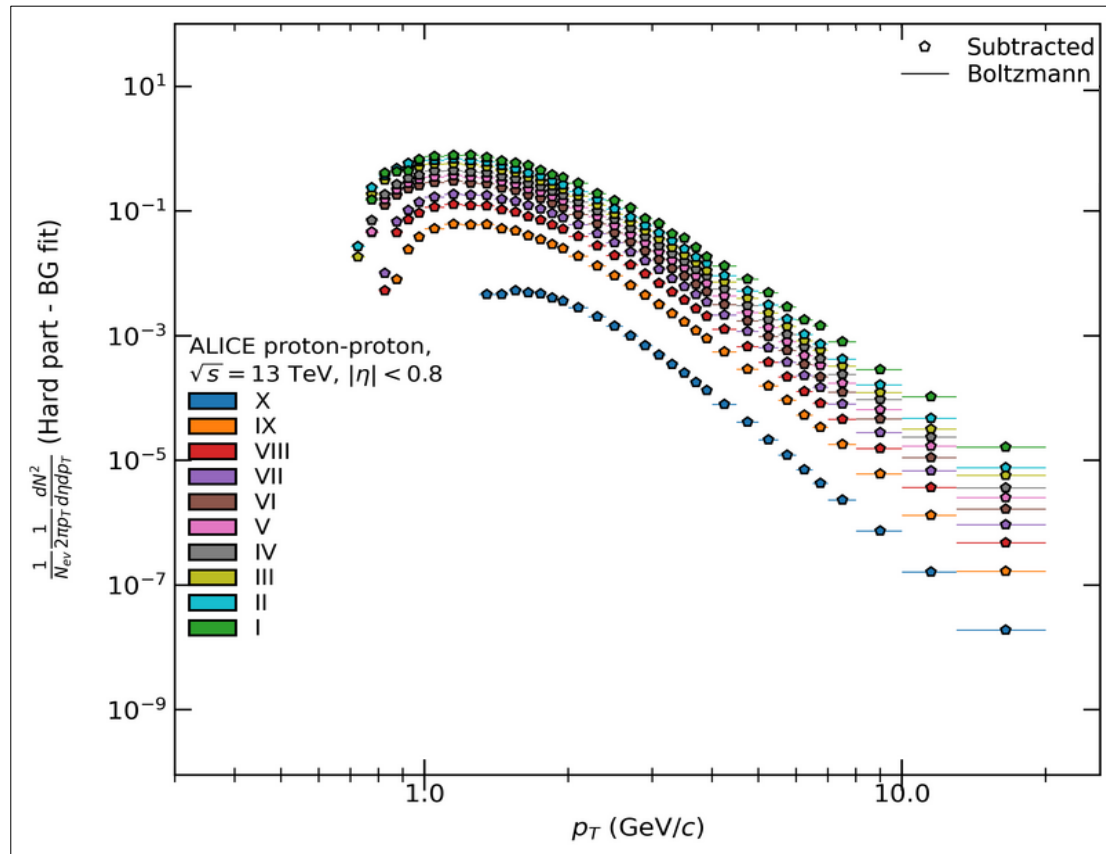
- Systems:
 - 2.76 TeV, 5.02 TeV, 13 TeV (pp \rightarrow ch)
- p_T ranges:
 - $0.15 \text{ GeV} \leq p_T \leq p_0$
 - p_0 in $[0.4, 3.0]$, $dp_T = 0.05$
- Fit function: naive Boltzmann

$$f(p_T) = A \exp\left(-\frac{p_T}{T}\right)$$



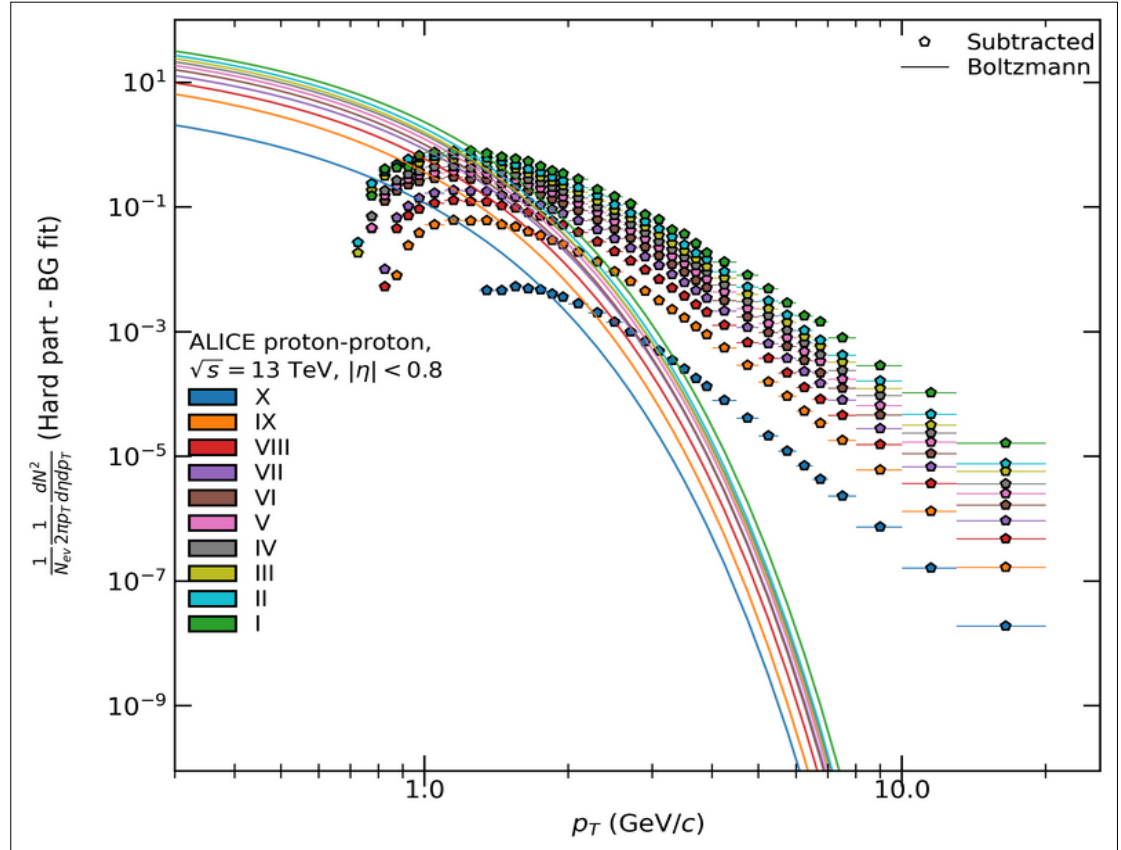
Systematic study of p_T ranges

- Systems:
 - 2.76 TeV, 5.02 TeV, 13 TeV (pp \rightarrow ch)
- p_T ranges:
 - $0.15 \text{ GeV} \leq p_T \leq p_0$
 - p_0 in $[0.4, 3.0]$, $dp_T = 0.05$
- Fit function: naive Boltzmann
$$f(p_T) = A \exp\left(-\frac{p_T}{T}\right)$$
- Best value of p_0 is determined from the goodness of fit



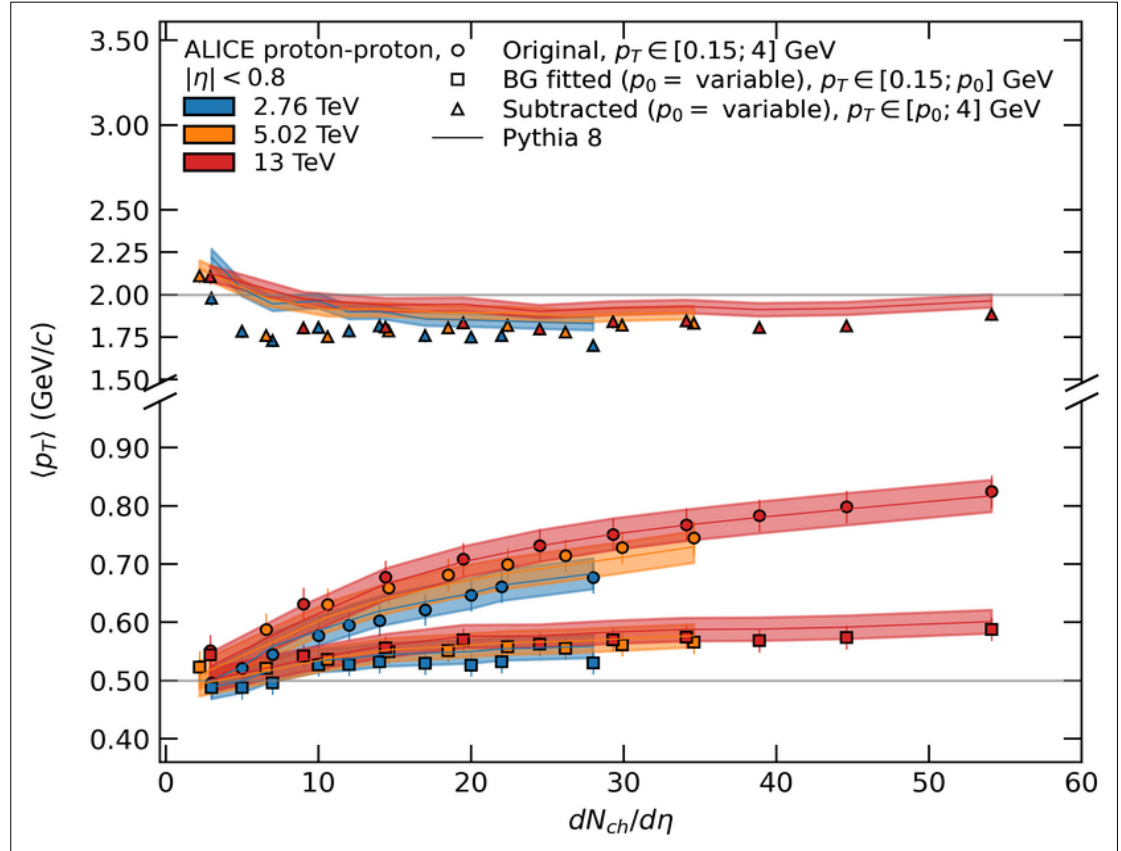
Systematic study of p_T ranges

- Low p_T , soft part
→ traditional Boltzmann-fit
- High p_T part
→ (cut distribution - Boltzmann-fit)



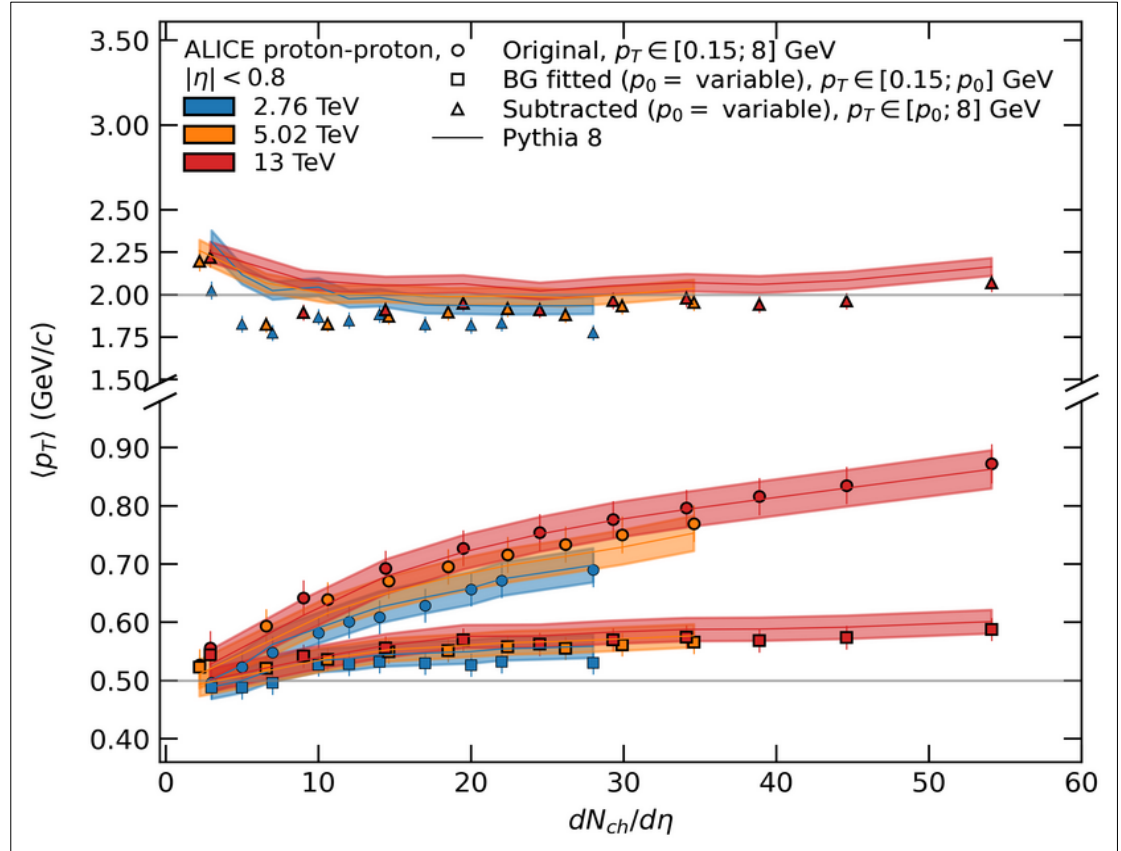
Systematic study of p_T ranges

- “Inclusive” mean p_T : composite of two very different region
- Both the low p_T (collective, thermal part; from the Boltzmann fit) and high p_T (fragmentation; from subtracted spectrum) are \sim constant of multiplicity and collision energy



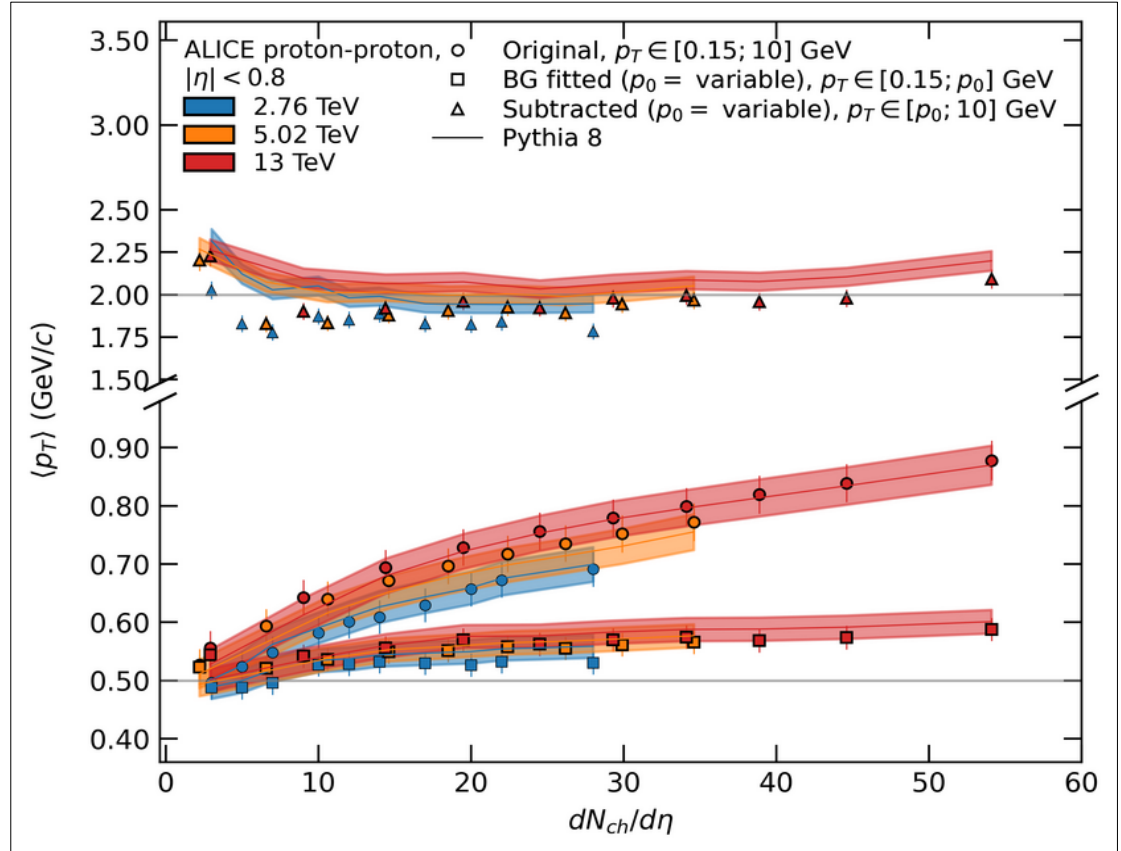
Systematic study of p_T ranges

- “Inclusive” mean p_T : composite of two very different region
- Both the low p_T (collective, thermal part; from the Boltzmann fit) and high p_T (fragmentation; from subtracted spectrum) are ~constant of multiplicity and collision energy



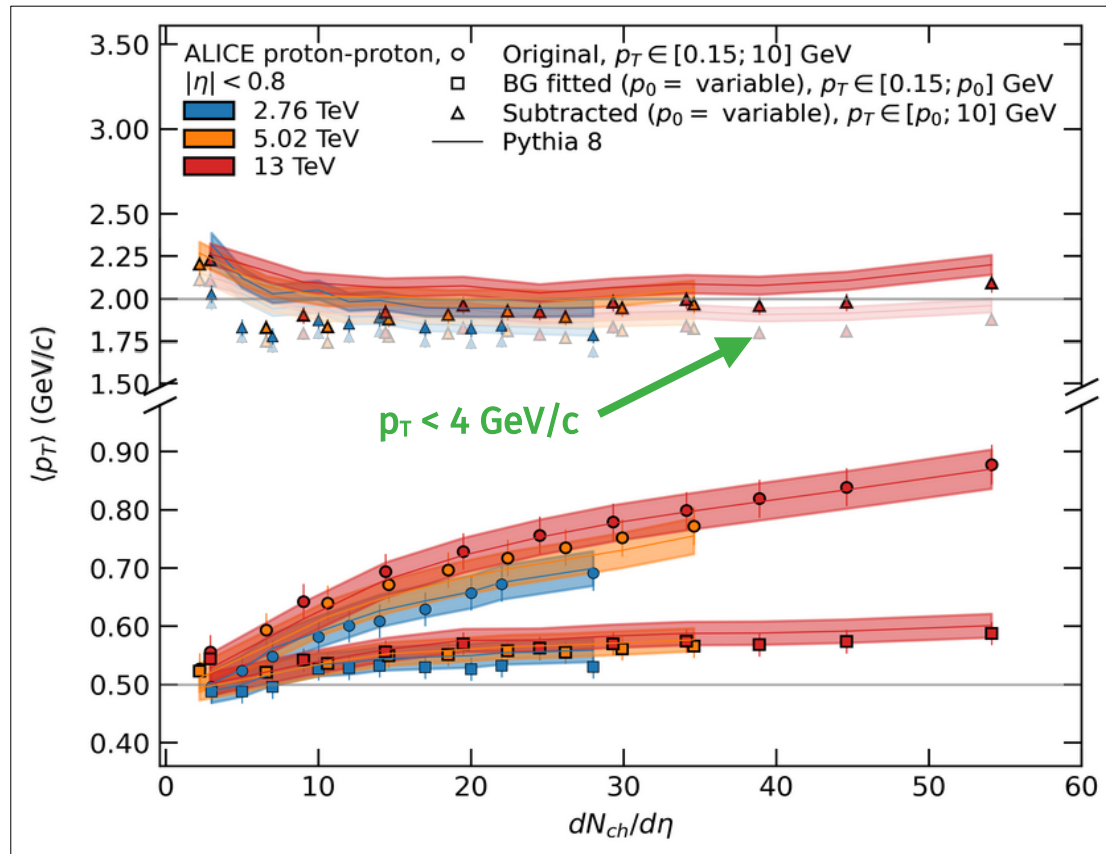
Systematic study of p_T ranges

- “Inclusive” mean p_T : composite of two very different region
- Both the low p_T (collective, thermal part; from the Boltzmann fit) and high p_T (fragmentation; from subtracted spectrum) are \sim constant of multiplicity and collision energy
- High p_T part: weak dependence



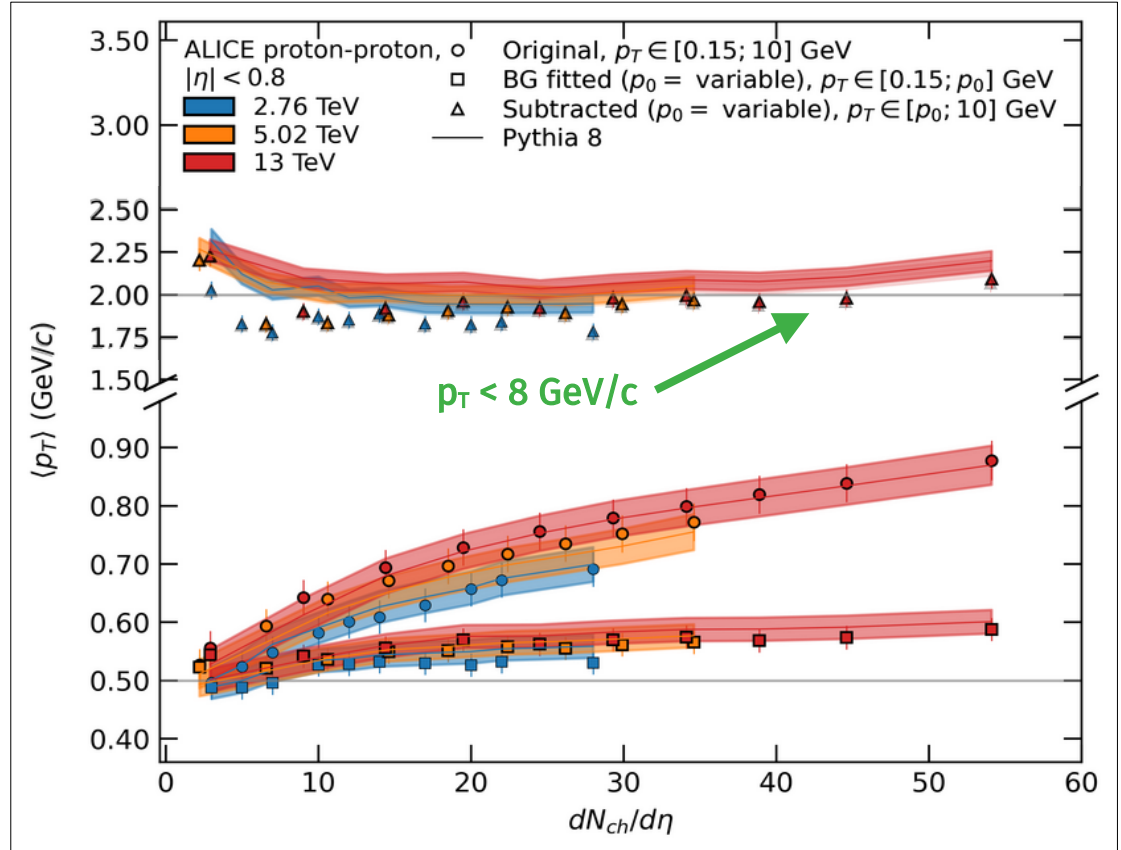
Systematic study of p_T ranges

- “Inclusive” mean p_T : composite of two very different region
- Both the low p_T (collective, thermal part; from the Boltzmann fit) and high p_T (fragmentation; from subtracted spectrum) are ~constant of multiplicity and collision energy
- High p_T part: weak dependence
~12% for $p_T < 4 \text{ GeV/c}$



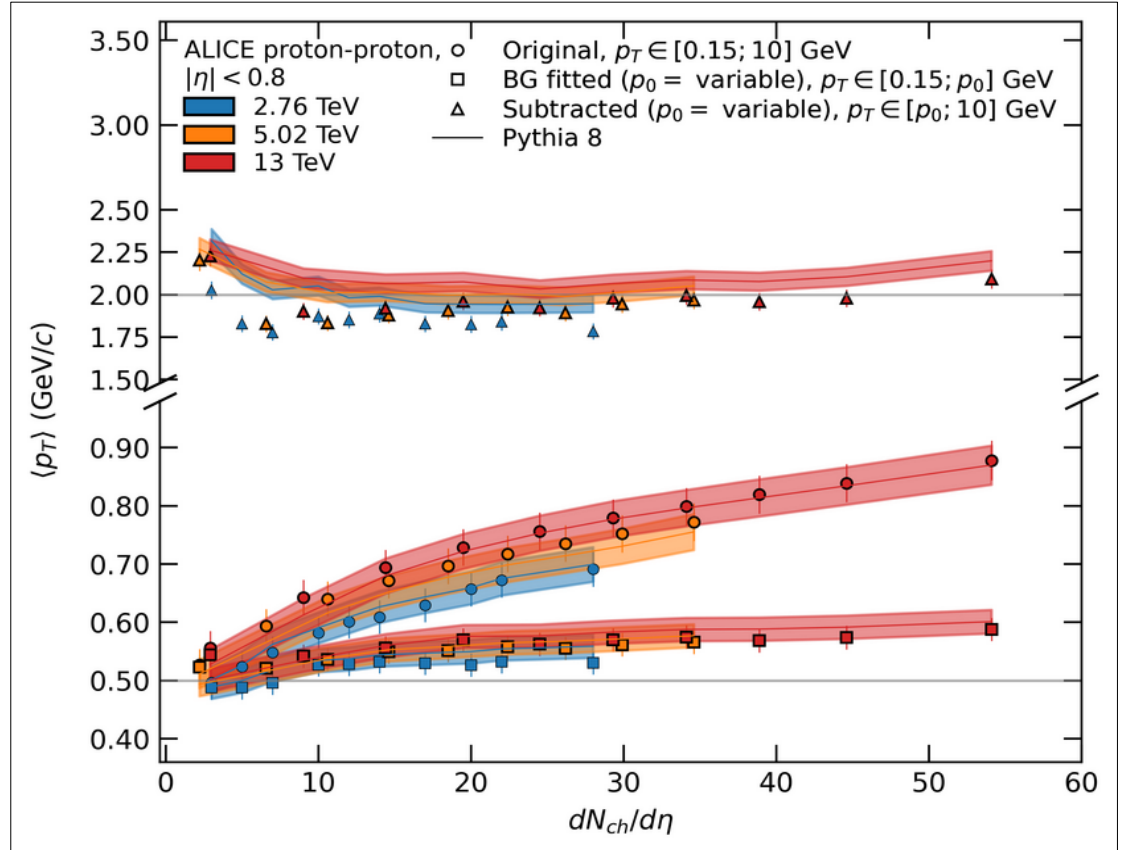
Systematic study of p_T ranges

- “Inclusive” mean p_T : composite of two very different region
- Both the low p_T (collective, thermal part; from the Boltzmann fit) and high p_T (fragmentation; from subtracted spectrum) are ~constant of multiplicity and collision energy
- High p_T part: weak dependence
 - ~12% for $p_T < 4$ GeV/c
 - ~<1% for $p_T < 8$ GeV/c



Systematic study of p_T ranges

- “Inclusive” mean p_T : composite of two very different region
- Both the low p_T (collective, thermal part; from the Boltzmann fit) and high p_T (fragmentation; from subtracted spectrum) are \sim constant of multiplicity and collision energy
- High p_T part: weak dependence above ~ 8 GeV/c
- **Questions the correct interpretation of the blast wave flow in pp collisions \rightarrow artifact of the constrained fit ranges..?**



Summary

- The mean of the distributions can be **ill defined** (not to mention the extrapolations)
- The exponential-like Blast-wave fits (and the extracted flow properties) can be **ill defined**
- The extracted temperature (and therefore many other quantities) **strongly depends** on the applied definitions
- The soft/hard limit is controversial and question of interpretation

Thank you for your attention!
