

Particle production beyond the thermal model

Monday, 5 October 2015 19:30 (5 minutes)

The statistical hadronization (or thermal) model yields good results when compared to e.g. hadron production rates in LHC heavy-ion data. However, the distribution functions in p_T , rapidity y and η clearly show deviations from thermal behaviour.

Such non-equilibrium effects can to a certain extent be accounted for in a relativistic diffusion model with three sources - two fragmentation sources, and a mid-rapidity source arising from gluon-gluon collisions - that merges with the thermal model only for time to infinity. Given the short interaction times of AuAu at RHIC or PbPb at LHC, the fragmentation sources still contribute substantially, providing good results when compared to $dN/d\eta$ distributions for produced charged hadrons from PHOBOS and ALICE, and also for asymmetric systems such as dAu at RHIC and pPb at LHC. The particle content of the sources is investigated as function of $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ and found to differ substantially for central and fragmentation sources.

Primary author: Prof. WOLSCHIN, Georg (Institut für Theoretische Physik)

Presenter: Prof. WOLSCHIN, Georg (Institut für Theoretische Physik)

Session Classification: Poster session

Track Classification: Collective Phenomena in High Energy Collisions