The significance of the fragmentation region in ultrarelativistic heavy ion collisions

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We present measurements of the pseudorapidity distribution of primary charged particles produced in Au + Au collisions at three energies, √NNNN = 19.6, 130, and 200 GeV, for a range of collision centralities. The centrality dependence is shown to be non-trivial: the distribution narrows for more central collisions and excess particles are produced at high pseudorapidity in peripheral collisions. For a given centrality, however, the distributions are found to scale with energy according to the “limiting fragmentation” hypothesis. The universal fragmentation region described by this scaling grows in pseudorapidity with increasing collision energy, extending well away from the beam rapidity and covering more than half of the pseudorapidity range over which particles are produced. This approach to a universal limiting curve appears to be a dominant feature of the pseudorapidity distribution and therefore of the total particle production in these collisions.

The strong interaction, described by Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD), may be studied under conditions of high parton density and high energy density, using ultrarelativistic heavy ion collisions. The high density regime of QCD is sensitive to nonlinear dynamics and nonperturbative effects, including parton saturation, the onset of color deconfinement and chiral symmetry restoration. More specifically, the pseudorapidity density of charged particles dNch/dη, where η = − ln tan(θ/2), is related to the entropy density at freezeout. It has been demonstrated that the growth with energy of dNch/dη at mid-rapidity is modest compared to the original expectations [1,2], and provides a strong constraint on the initial state parton density and further particle production during the subsequent evolution of the system. This Letter focuses on particle production away from mid-rapidity, which constrains the collision dynamics more completely.

We have measured the pseudorapidity distribution of charged particles, dNch/dη, over a broad range of η for Au + Au collisions at a variety of collision centralities (impact parameters). These measurements were made for three energies, √NNNN = 19.6, 130, and 200 GeV, covering a span of an order of magnitude in the same detector, allowing for a reliable systematic study of particle production with energy in these collisions. The data were taken using the PHOBOS apparatus [3,4] during the year 2000 and year 2001 runs of the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider at Brookhaven National Laboratory. The apparatus used in this analysis comprises a set of silicon detectors with nearly complete coverage for |η| < 5.4, which are used for detecting the charged particles, and plastic scintillator counters, covering 3 < |η| < 4.5, used for triggering. Event selection cuts were made on the plastic scintillators or silicon detectors and also on timing information from the forward hadronic calorimeters, which measure the energy deposited by spectator neutrons.

The pseudorapidity densities dNch/dη were corrected for particles which were absorbed or produced in dead material (primarily the beryllium beampipe or the magnet steel) and for feed-down products from weak decays of neutral strange particles. More details of the analysis procedures leading to the charged particle pseudorapidity density can be found in Ref. [5]. Two improvements in the handling of common mode noise in the silicon detectors have been implemented for this analysis, leading to small changes in the results and to a slight reduction in the systematic errors. First, the event-by-event common-mode noise in the ring detectors (3.0 < |η| < 5.4) was found to grow with pad size, and the correction scheme...
was modified to include this effect. This refinement was already in place in Ref. [2]. Second, for very high occupancies, the common mode noise correction in the octagon detector ($|\eta| < 3.2$) becomes slightly inaccurate. A comparison of the data from the octagon detector with those from the more highly segmented vertex detector was used to determine a correction factor for this effect as a function of $\eta$, centrality, and beam energy. This correction was only required near mid-rapidity ($|\eta| < 1.5$) for the central data and it was less than 4% everywhere even in the 0–6% centrality bin of the 200 GeV data. For the 6–15% bin of the 200 GeV data and the 0–6% bin of the 130 GeV data, this correction was less than 1% everywhere. For the more peripheral high energy bins and for the 19.6 GeV data, no correction was required.

The centrality of the collision is characterized by the average number of nucleon participants $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$. For the 130 and 200 GeV data sets, this was estimated from the data using two sets of 16 paddle counters covering $3 < |\eta| < 4.5$ forward and backward of the interaction point. The truncated mean of the signals in each set of detectors is proportional to the total charged multiplicity in this region of pseudorapidity. In order to extract $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ for a given fraction of the cross-section, we rely on the fact that the multiplicity in the paddles increases monotonically with centrality, but we do not assume that the number of participants is proportional to the multiplicity. The monotonic relationship between the truncated paddle mean and $N_{\text{part}}$ was verified using the neutral spectator energy measured in the forward hadronic calorimeters. For peripheral events, the dominant uncertainty in $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ is given by the trigger efficiency uncertainty. Using several methods, based on the HIJING model [6], we have estimated our minimum-bias trigger efficiency for events with a vertex $z_{\text{vtx}}$ near the nominal interaction point to be $\epsilon = 97 \pm 3\%$. The final systematic errors on $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$, ranging from 3–6%, are tabulated in Ref. [7] where this method was outlined in more detail.

At the lowest RHIC energy, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 19.6$ GeV, the much lower beam rapidity ($y_{\text{beam}} \sim 3$) precludes using the same method of analyzing the trigger counters ($3 < |\eta| < 4.5$). Instead, we construct a different quantity, “EOCT”, which is approximately proportional to the multiplicity; the path-length corrected sum of the energy deposited in the octagon (silicon) detector ($|\eta| < 3.2$). In the first step, both HIJING simulations and simple Glauber model [8,9] Monte Carlo simulations are used to estimate the fraction of the total cross-section ($\epsilon$) in the triggered sample, as well as to estimate the systematic error. For consistency with the higher energy results, the low $N_{\text{part}}$ tail is assumed to be distributed as in HIJING, leading to $\epsilon = 52 \pm 4\%$. Once $\epsilon$ is determined, cuts are made in EOCT in a similar way as with the paddle signal to extract $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ for a chosen fraction of the total cross-section [7]. As with the paddle signal, we only assume that EOCT is monotonically proportional to the number of participants, not that it is proportional to it. The $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ values and the estimated systematic uncertainty for various centrality bins in the 19.6 GeV data are given in Table I.

![FIG. 1. The charged particle pseudorapidity distribution, $dN_{ch}/d\eta$, measured for Au + Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200, 130,$ and 19.6 GeV for the specified centrality bins. These bins range from 0–6% central to 45–55% in the case of the higher energy data and 0–6% to 35–45% for the 19.6 GeV data. The statistical errors are negligible. The typical systematic errors (90% C.L.) are shown as bands for selected centrality bins.](image)
of the data points. The 90% confidence-level systematic errors are shown as a gray band for selected, but typical, centrality bins.

Due to the large coverage in $\eta$, $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ is measured over almost the full range, except for a small missing fraction at very high $|\eta|$. Using data at lower energy (see Figure 2), this fraction is estimated to be less than 2% for the 130 and 200 GeV central (0–6%) results. Table II lists the integrated charged multiplicity for three energies in different ranges of $\eta$. The fiducial range $|\eta| < 4.7$ is quoted for easier comparison to data from the BRAHMS experiment [10,11]. After correcting for the slight differences in centrality binning, the BRAHMS data for 130 and 200 GeV are each ~ 6% below the results quoted here, consistent within the quoted errors of both experiments. The remaining columns show the result in the fiducial range $|\eta| < 5.4$ of PHOBOS, and the total inferred $N_{ch}$.

To separate the trivial kinematic broadening of the $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ distribution from the more interesting dynamics, the data for Au + Au collisions at different energies can be viewed in the rest frame of one of the colliding nuclei. Such an approach led to the ansatz of “limiting fragmentation” [12], which successfully predicted the energy dependence of particle production away from mid-rapidity in hadron collisions, including pp [13]. This ansatz states that, at high enough collision energy, both $d^2N/dy'/dp_T$ and the mix of particle species (and therefore also $dN/d\eta'$) reach a limiting value and become independent of energy in a region around $y' \sim 0$, where $y' \equiv y - y_{beam}$ and rapidity $y \equiv \tanh^{-1} \beta_z$.

Figure 2a shows the scaled, shifted pseudorapidity distributions $dN_{ch}/d\eta'/\langle N_{part}/2 \rangle$ for central Au + Au collisions which span a factor of ten in collision energy ($\sqrt{s_{NN}}$). The distributions are scaled by $\langle N_{part}/2 \rangle$ to remove the effect of the different number of nucleons participating in collisions with different centralities. The results are folded about mid-rapidity (positive and negative $\eta$ bins are averaged). The distributions are observed to be independent of collision energy over a substantial $\eta'$ range. This is consistent with and extends a similar observation made by BRAHMS [11] over a more restricted $\eta'$ range. Both the 19.6 and 130 GeV data reach 85–90% of their maximum value before deviating significantly (more than 5%) from the common limiting curve. These data demonstrate that limiting fragmentation applies well in the Au + Au system and that the “fragmentation region” is rather broad, covering more than half of the available range of $\eta'$ over which particles are produced. In particular, the fragmentation region grows significantly between 19.6 GeV and 130 GeV, extending more than two units away from the beam rapidity. A similar effect was observed in pp collisions, over a range of $\sqrt{s}$ from 5 to 900 GeV [13]. In both cases, particle production appears to approach a fixed limiting curve which extends far from the original beam rapidity, indicating that this universal curve is an important feature of the overall interaction and not simply a nuclear breakup effect.

This result is in sharp contrast to the boost-invariance scenario [14] which predicts a fixed fragmentation region and a broad central rapidity plateau that grows in extent with increasing energy.

![Figure 2](image-url)

**FIG. 2.** Au + Au data for $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 19.6$, 130, and 200 GeV, plotted as $dN_{ch}/d\eta'$ per participant pair, where $\eta' \equiv \eta - y_{beam}$ for a) 0–6% central, b) 35–40% central. Systematic errors (90% C.L.) are shown for selected, typical, points.

Figure 2b shows the scaled pseudorapidity distributions for a set of non-central collisions, which also exhibit limiting fragmentation over a broad range of $\eta'$. These results also show that the extent of the fragmentation region is nearly independent of centrality.
grows for non-central collisions. It should be noted that data, the absolute yield of charged particles actually be most easily seen in Figure 1, where, for the 19.6 GeV errors are not shown.

of particles from high peripheral Au+Au events and a narrowing of the overall in independent of centrality, just that fragmentation does not imply that the limiting curve is energy. It should be noted that the hypothesis of limiting tation region is independent of centrality as well as of suggestion, put forward in references [10,11], that the for Au + Au at 19.6 and 200 GeV. This contradicts the Pb + Pb collisions at 17 GeV [15], and is confirmed here for Au + Au at 19.6 and 200 GeV. This contradicts the suggestion, put forward in references [10,11], that the limiting curve for particle production in the fragmentation region is independent of centrality as well as of energy. It should be noted that the hypothesis of limiting fragmentation does not imply that the limiting curve is independent of centrality, just that dN/dη’/⟨N_{part}⟩ is energy-independent for a fixed centrality, once at suf ciently high energy.

The strong centrality dependence seen in Figure 3 has two features: an excess of particles at high η in peripheral Au+Au events and a narrowing of the overall pseudorapidity distribution, perhaps caused by a shift of particles from high η toward mid-rapidity for more central collisions. The excess of particles at high |η| can be most easily seen in Figure 1, where, for the 19.6 GeV data, the absolute yield of charged particles actually grows for non-central collisions. It should be noted that the very peripheral limit of an Au + Au collision is not an N + N collision, but rather an N + N collision with two large excited nuclear remnants, one of which is at η’ = 0. The increased particle production near η ± y_{beam} = 0 due to the nuclear remnants has been studied in p + A collisions [16] and for lower energy Pb+Pb collisions [15]. The narrowing of the overall distribution may be due to dynamical effects, such as baryon stopping [17], or kinematic effects, such as a shift in η’ (for fixed y’) due to the particle mix (p/π ratio) changing with centrality. This narrowing of the distribution can be characterized as an increase at mid-rapidity [7,18] with an approximately compensating reduction at high η.

In summary, we have performed a comprehensive examination of the pseudorapidity distributions of charged particles produced in Au + Au collisions at RHIC energies from √s_{NN} = 19.6 to 200 GeV, including an estimate of the full charged particle multiplicity at three energies. For central collisions at the highest energy, we find that a total of more than 5000 charged particles are produced. These results span eleven units of pseudorapidity, a factor of ten in energy, and a factor of five in pseudorapidity extent with respect to the more central data. This effect has already been observed for Au + Au collisions at √s_{NN} = 130 GeV [5] and for Pb + Pb collisions at 17 GeV [15], and is confirmed here for Au + Au at 19.6 and 200 GeV. This contradicts the suggestion, put forward in references [10,11], that the limiting curve for particle production in the fragmentation region is independent of centrality as well as of energy. It should be noted that the hypothesis of limiting fragmentation does not imply that the limiting curve is independent of centrality, just that dN/dη’/⟨N_{part}⟩ is energy-independent for a fixed centrality, once at sufficiently high energy.

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TABLE I. Estimated number of nucleon participants in 19.6 GeV Au + Au collisions according to the centrality bin (quoted as a fraction of the inelastic cross-section). The systematic errors are shown. Note: the 40–45% centrality bin has large systematic errors on $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$, so $N_{\text{part}}$ scaling is not used for that bin.

| Centrality | $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ | Centrality | $\langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle$ |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| 0–3%:       | 351 ± 14                        | 20–25%:    | 178 ± 12                        |
| 3–6%:       | 322 ± 10                        | 25–30%:    | 150 ± 13                        |
| 6–10%:      | 287 ± 10                        | 30–35%:    | 125 ± 13                        |
| 10–15%:     | 247 ± 11                        | 35–40%:    | 103 ± 14                        |
| 15–20%:     | 210 ± 12                        |            |                                 |
| 0–6%:       | 337 ± 12                        | 15–25%:    | 194 ± 12                        |
| 6–15%:      | 265 ± 11                        | 25–35%:    | 138 ± 13                        |

TABLE II. Total charged multiplicity in three fiducial ranges of $\eta$ for central (0–6%) collisions.

| $\sqrt{s}$ (GeV) | $N_{ch}(|\eta| < 4.7)$ | $N_{ch}(|\eta| < 5.4)$ | $N_{ch}(\text{total})$ |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 19.6 GeV         | 1670 ± 100             | 1680 ± 100             | 1680 ± 100             |
| 130 GeV          | 4020 ± 200             | 4100 ± 210             | 4170 ± 210             |
| 200 GeV          | 4810 ± 240             | 4960 ± 250             | 5060 ± 250             |