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Event-wise mean- p_t fluctuations vs minimum-bias jets (minijets) at the LHC

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Fluctuation measurements of event-wise mean transverse momentum $\langle p_t \rangle$ for p - p and Pb-Pb collisions at the large hadron collider (LHC) have been reported recently. In that study it was concluded that the strength of “nonstatistical” $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations decreases with increasing particle multiplicity n_{ch} (or A-A centrality) and is nearly independent of collision energy over a large interval. Among several potential mechanisms for those trends onset of thermalization and collectivity are mentioned. The LHC analysis employed one fluctuation measure selected from several possibilities. An alternative fluctuation measure reveals strong increase of p_t fluctuations with n_{ch} (or A-A centrality) and collision energy, consistent with previous measurements at the relativistic heavy ion collider (RHIC). The p_t fluctuation data for LHC p - p collisions can be described accurately by a two-component (soft+hard) model (TCM) in which the hard component represents dijet production. The data for Pb-Pb collisions are described accurately by a TCM reference for more-peripheral collisions (suggesting transparent collisions), but the data deviate quantitatively from the reference for more-central collisions suggesting modification of jet formation. Overall fluctuation data trends suggest that minimum-bias jets (minijets) dominate p_t fluctuations at both the LHC and RHIC.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Fluctuation measurements of *event-wise* mean transverse momentum, denoted in this study by $\langle p_t \rangle$, vs charge multiplicity n_{ch} in p - p and Pb-Pb collisions at the large hadron collider (LHC) have been reported recently [1]. A principal motivation for such measurements is the search for evidence of the phase transition between a quark-gluon plasma (QGP) and a hadronic medium (hadron gas) in the form of excess fluctuations of a thermodynamic quantity, specifically event-wise $\langle p_t \rangle$ as a proxy for a local temperature [2]. The $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuation measure chosen from among several candidates is apparently based on the assumed thermodynamic context. The reported systematic behavior includes negligible energy dependence over a large energy interval and general decrease of fluctuation “strength” with increasing event multiplicity or centrality. Those results conflict sharply with previous relativistic heavy ion collider (RHIC) results employing alternative fluctuation measures in which p_t fluctuation amplitudes *increase strongly* with Au-Au collision centrality and with collision energy [3–5].

It is reasonable to assume direct connections between underlying collision mechanisms and final-state collision structure in the form of yields, spectra and correlations. But how the structure should be characterized statistically and how results should be interpreted in terms of physical mechanisms is in question. The overarching goal should be consistent and interpretable descriptions of particle densities on a multidimensional momentum space varying event-wise over collision events and extraction of all information residing in such data distributions.

The present study focuses on fluctuation measurement. Fluctuations and angular correlations are intimately related [4, 6]. The scale (bin size) dependence of fluctuations corresponds to the space distribution of angular

correlations [7]. The more structured a multiparticle angular distribution the larger the event-wise fluctuations. Fluctuation measures should then be compatible with correlation measures, providing useful design constraints.

Just as for Ref. [1] some previous fluctuation measurements were motivated by a search for excess or critical fluctuations near a QCD phase boundary [8–10]. Conjectured possibilities included (a) QGP formed in some special events comprising a small fraction of an event ensemble or (b) QGP formed in most events of some event class resulting in a general fluctuation excess relative to some statistical reference. While (a) was not observed and evidence for (b) was marginal at the SPS [9], excess mean- p_t fluctuations in at least most events were clearly apparent in the first Au-Au data from the RHIC [10].

Subsequent measurements of p_t fluctuations, particularly 2D bin-size dependence, led to a surprising result: p_t angular correlations inferred from inversion of p_t fluctuation bin-size dependence revealed that *dijet production* is the dominant source of p_t fluctuations at RHIC energies [4]. The collision-energy dependence of p_t fluctuations and inferred angular correlations is also consistent with QCD dijet production via parton scattering [5]. Those results seemed consistent with *number* (distinguished from p_t) angular correlations that similarly indicated a dominant role for dijet production [11, 12].

In contrast, fluctuation measurements employing alternative statistical measures (per-pair rather than per-particle, those terms defined below) applied to RHIC data are interpreted to reveal a different scenario: p_t fluctuations/correlations, *in ratio with ensemble-mean p_t* , decrease strongly with increasing A-A centrality (suggesting increased thermalization) and are essentially independent of collision energy [13]. No dijet contribution is acknowledged. A recent analysis of LHC data [1] seems to confirm those results.

In the present study I suggest that the methods and conclusions of the LHC and similar p_t fluctuation analyses are questionable. Specifically: (a) Some physical assumptions that motivated the choice of fluctuation measure and its interpretation, including establishment of a thermodynamic state (an equilibrated phase with a temperature) and possible manifestations of a phase transition, may be invalid. (b) The adopted fluctuation measure (a ratio) tends to suppress evidence for some hadron production mechanisms including dijet production. (c) Although the possibility of jet production in high-energy collisions is acknowledged dijet production plays no role in the analysis or interpretation. (d) Previous RHIC fluctuation analyses revealing a strong dijet contribution to p_t fluctuations/correlations [4, 5] are not acknowledged.

This study is the followup to a recent analysis of ensemble-mean p_t (denoted here by \bar{p}_t) systematics [14], derived from LHC p - p , p -Pb and Pb-Pb data [15], wherein the \bar{p}_t data for three collision systems and several energies are accurately described by a two-component (soft+hard) model (TCM) featuring dijet production as the hard component predicted quantitatively by perturbative QCD (pQCD). In contrast, theory Monte Carlos based on final-state hadron or parton rescattering and/or transverse flows [16] fail to describe the $\bar{p}_t(n_{ch})$ data.

Resolution of the p_t fluctuation dichotomy requires detailed analysis of methods and interpretations. I first review the definitions and properties of several statistical measures applied to event-wise p_t fluctuations, with reference to measure design criteria. I present results from the LHC fluctuation analysis reported in Ref. [1] in alternative plotting formats, discussing the apparent physical implications of the various data trends. Finally, I relate the LHC results to RHIC results derived from p_t fluctuation inversion to p_t angular correlations and to measured dijet systematics. The evidence suggests that an existing comprehensive TCM scenario describing dijet manifestations in yields, spectra and correlations also describes p_t fluctuation data accurately and supports the conclusion that dijet production plays a central role in all aspects of hadron production in high-energy nuclear collisions.

This article is arranged as follows: Section II summarizes a recent study of $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations at the LHC. Section III introduces various methods for p_t fluctuation measurement. Section IV defines several basic models for p - p and A-A collisions. Section V defines a p - p TCM for ensemble-mean \bar{p}_t . Section VI summarizes LHC p - p p_t fluctuation data. Section VII presents LHC Pb-Pb p_t fluctuation data compared to RHIC Au-Au data. Section VIII relates p_t fluctuation measurements to p_t angular correlation measurements including dijet-related structure. Sections IX and X present discussion and summary, and App. A presents a \bar{p}_t TCM for A-A collisions.

II. LHC $\langle p_t \rangle$ FLUCTUATION ANALYSIS

Reference [1] (ALICE collaboration) reports measurements of $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations vs n_{ch} in p - p and Pb-Pb collisions at the LHC. Here I summarize conclusions of that study and in following sections consider details of p_t fluctuation trends. In Ref. [1] event-wise mean- p_t is denoted by $M_{\text{Ebe}}(p_T)$ whereas in this study the symbol is $\langle p_t \rangle$.

In the context of a *temperature narrative* the primary motivation for $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuation analysis is a search for critical fluctuations of (local) temperature associated with a QCD phase boundary. A QCD phase transition or critical point may “go along with” critical fluctuations in a thermodynamic quantity such as temperature represented (within an assumed theoretical context) by $\langle p_t \rangle$. The adopted dimensionless ratio $\sqrt{C_m}/\bar{p}_{t,m}$ is said to “quantify the strength of the non-statistical fluctuations in units of the [ensemble] average transverse momentum $M(p_T)_m [= \bar{p}_{t,m}]$ in the multiplicity class m .”

The basic fluctuation measure is the ratio $C = \bar{B}/\bar{n}_{ch}(n_{ch} - 1)$, where \bar{B} is a variance difference defined below. The p_t acceptance is $p_t \in [0.15, 2]$ GeV/c, where the lower limit is determined by the detector and the imposed upper limit may represent an effort to exclude dijet contributions (e.g. p_t spectra below 2 GeV/c have been interpreted entirely in terms of a thermalized flowing bulk medium with no jet contribution [17]). No jet contribution to p - p or Pb-Pb fluctuation data is acknowledged. The lower limit has important consequences for ensemble-mean \bar{p}_t and p_t fluctuation analysis.

p - p fluctuation data reported at several LHC energies and corresponding to non-single-diffractive (NSD, low-multiplicity) conditions show no significant collision-energy dependence over a large energy interval. The p - p data are said to exhibit a clear power-law dependence on charge multiplicity n_{ch} but deviate from a *linear-superposition* reference $\propto 1/n_{ch}^{0.5}$. Several theory Monte Carlos (MCs) show “qualitative agreement” with the p - p fluctuation data, quite different from the qualitative disagreements for $\bar{p}_t(n_{ch})$ data reported in Ref. [15].

Conjectured p - p $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuation mechanisms are resonance decays, jets and quantum correlations. To account for those “conventional mechanisms” in Pb-Pb collisions p - p results are assumed as a reference. p - p data provide a “model-independent baseline....” Nontrivial results in A-A would then be signaled by “modification of the fluctuation pattern with respect to the p - p reference.”

“Fluctuations [of $\langle p_t \rangle$ in Pb-Pb] were found to decrease with collision centrality, as generally expected in a dilution scenario caused by superposition of partially independent particle-emitting sources.... Deviations from a simple superposition scenario have been reported.” The linear-superposition reference (for \sqrt{C}/\bar{p}_t) is again assumed to be $\propto 1/n_{ch}^{0.5}$. Relative to the p - p power-law trend Pb-Pb peripheral data follow a similar power law, but more-central Pb-Pb data first rise sharply relative to the p - p trend and then fall off more slowly. That is noted as a remarkable correspondence given the major

disagreements for \bar{p}_t data as in Refs. [14, 15].

The Pb-Pb results are said to be consistent with string percolation or the onset of thermalization and collectivity. No critical behavior is evident. There is possibly evidence for initial-state density fluctuations. Several Monte Carlos are in “qualitative agreement” with Pb-Pb data. HIJING, a model of A-A collisions, is said to follow a linear-superposition power-law reference and is inconsistent with the Pb-Pb fluctuation data. Qualitative agreement is reported between Pb-Pb data and Au-Au data and with Monte Carlo models that incorporate collective phenomena. It is concluded there is no significant energy dependence of Au-Au or Pb-Pb fluctuation data.

III. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS METHODS

Different statistical measures applied to the same particle data may lead to contradictory physical interpretations. Does that mean statistical analysis is arbitrary, that collision mechanisms cannot be inferred from particle data? Resolution of ambiguity requires detailed comparison of measures and the requirement that a valid description must confront all analysis results consistently.

I compare several analysis methods in the context of conventional statistics, including the central limit theorem and Pearson’s correlation coefficient. To simplify algebraic relations I eliminate cumbersome summation notation where possible and introduce a compact and self-consistent symbol set based on common usage.

The *central limit theorem* (CLT) provides a basic reference for fluctuation analysis. The CLT asserts that for certain conditions—uncorrelated samples from a fixed parent process—certain moments of the sample population are invariant under scale transformations [10, 18].

A. Basic statistical quantities

A random variable (RV) represents a set of samples from a parent process (e.g. density distribution or sequence of physical events such as nuclear collisions). I assume some detector angular acceptance ($\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi$) on pseudorapidity η and azimuth ϕ that may be partitioned into some number of bins M . The basic event-wise RVs for the present study are P_t and n_{ch} representing sums over those charged particles falling within an angular-acceptance bin in a collision event (the entire detector acceptance or some fraction thereof). We take $n_{ch} \rightarrow n$ below to lighten the notation. The ensemble-mean bin pair number is then

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{n(n-1)} &= \frac{1}{N_{evt}} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{evt}} n_k(n_k-1) \\ &= \bar{n}^2 + \bar{n}\Delta\sigma_n^2, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

which defines the normalized number *variance difference* $\Delta\sigma_n^2 = (\sigma_n^2 - \bar{n})/\bar{n}$ as a *per-particle* measure of number

fluctuation excess relative to a statistical reference. For number fluctuations $\sigma_{n,ref}^2 = \bar{n}$ is the Poisson reference variance. Generally $\Delta\sigma_x^2 \equiv (\sigma_x^2 - \sigma_{x,ref}^2)/\bar{n}$ is a per-particle measure of variance excess for RV x (consistent with Pearson’s correlation coefficient defined below). A compound RV such as $\langle p_t \rangle = (\bar{P}_t + \delta P_t)/(\bar{n} + \delta n)$ (where δx is an event-wise deviation from the ensemble mean) is a complex statistic with fluctuations represented by a series of variances and covariances of elementary RVs.

In the data analysis and discussion that follows I assume that multiplicities are integrated within one unit of η , so for instance $dn_{ch}/d\eta \approx n_{ch}/\Delta\eta \rightarrow n_{ch}$, but in the figures the density ratios are made explicit. Multiplicity variables are event-wise random variables n_x with means \bar{n}_x . To simplify notation I omit the bars on multiplicity variables unless there is ambiguity.

B. Variance-based fluctuation measures

I assume that fluctuating RV x follows a peaked distribution with mean value \bar{x} and characteristic r.m.s. width σ_x (linear dispersion measure). Variance σ_x^2 is a conventional fluctuation measure. The single-particle p_t variance ($x \rightarrow p_t$) for a specific acceptance bin is

$$\sigma_{p_t}^2 = \frac{1}{\bar{n}} \left\{ \overline{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_{t,i} - \bar{p}_t)^2} \right\}. \quad (2)$$

The variance of bin-sum P_t given event-ensemble means \bar{n} and \bar{p}_t is $\sigma_{P_t}^2 = (P_t - \bar{n}\bar{p}_t)^2$. The *conditional* variance of P_t given *event-wise bin multiplicity* n is

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{P_t|n}^2 &= \overline{(P_t - n\bar{p}_t)^2} \\ &= \sigma_{P_t}^2 - 2\bar{p}_t\sigma_{P_t n}^2 + \bar{p}_t^2\sigma_n^2, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $\bar{p}_t = \bar{P}_t/\bar{n}$, and $\sigma_{P_t n}^2$ measures the n - P_t covariance that prompted the introduction of measure Φ_{p_t} (defined below) to study equilibration in A-A collisions [20].

The “correlator” C [13, 15] defined below is a ratio of means. Its numerator \bar{B} can be re-expressed more simply as a *variance difference*

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \sum_{i \neq j=1}^{n,n-1} (p_{t,i} - \bar{p}_t)(p_{t,j} - \bar{p}_t) \\ &= (P_t - n\bar{p}_t)^2 - n\langle (p_t - \bar{p}_t)^2 \rangle \\ \bar{B} &= \sigma_{P_t|n}^2 - \bar{n}\sigma_{p_t}^2, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

which is zero for CLT conditions (stationary parent process and no significant two-particle correlations) [10, 18].

B has been described in terms of covariances [1, 13], but the usage is misleading. Whereas the structure of B expressed in the first line may suggest a covariance representing correlations (between what two quantities?) the reality is a variance difference (as expressed in the third

line) representing a conditional *fluctuation excess* and describing a *single* RV. The algebraic relation between fluctuations and correlations was established in Ref. [7]. \bar{B} is a specific example (over a limiting scale interval) of total variance difference $\Delta\Sigma_{P_t|n}^2$ defined in Refs. [4, 7, 10].

C. Pearson's correlation coefficient

A covariance describes the relation between two distinct RVs, for instance event-wise sums from different acceptance bins. In some cases a covariance may be related to (normalized by) marginal variances of the individual RVs. The prototype is Pearson's correlation coefficient. Pearson's normalized covariance or *product-moment correlation coefficient* for a joint event distribution on two random variables x_a and x_b in separate bins (a, b) is [19]

$$r_{ab} = \frac{\sigma_{ab}^2}{\sqrt{\sigma_a^2 \sigma_b^2}} \in [-1, 1], \quad (5)$$

the covariance σ_{ab}^2 normalized by the geometric mean of marginal (single-bin) variances as a normalization factor. Marginal variances σ_x^2 may represent actual marginal data projections, a mixed-event data reference or an idealization such as a Poisson reference assuming factorization of the joint distribution. The geometric mean in the denominator implies factorization assuming a reference with no a - b correlations (CLT conditions).

In the present context a bin-sum P_t *covariance* between bins a and b can be defined as

$$\bar{B}_{ab} = \overline{(P_t - n\bar{p}_t)_a (P_t - n\bar{p}_t)_b}, \quad (6)$$

and the pair-number reference becomes

$$\overline{n(n-1)} \rightarrow \overline{\bar{n}_a \bar{n}_b} \rightarrow \bar{n}_a \bar{n}_b \quad (7)$$

consistent with CLT conditions and factorization. Pearson's correlation coefficient for fluctuations of sum p_t in each of bins a and b given the bin multiplicities is then

$$r_{ab} = \frac{\bar{B}_{ab}}{\sqrt{\bar{n}_a \sigma_{p_t,a}^2 \bar{n}_b \sigma_{p_t,b}^2}}. \quad (8)$$

For single bin a the equivalent of Eq. (6) is

$$\bar{B}_{aa} = \overline{(P_t - n\bar{p}_t)_a^2} - \bar{n}_a \sigma_{p_t,a}^2 \rightarrow \bar{B}_a, \quad (9)$$

the marginal *variance difference* defined in Eq. (4), and

$$r_a = \frac{\bar{B}_a}{\bar{n}_a \sigma_{p_t,a}^2} \quad (10)$$

is a per-particle ratio measure analogous to $\Delta\sigma_n^2$ in Eq. (1). Within a limited angular acceptance \bar{n}_a and $\sigma_{p_t,a}^2$ may be assumed constant across the bin system and $\bar{n}_a \sigma_{p_t,a}^2 \rightarrow \bar{n} \sigma_{p_t}^2$ for all bins.

Pearson's correlation coefficient serves as a template for fluctuation measure design. One must decide in each case what is the appropriate reference for a variance or covariance depending on the context and the *hypothesis to be tested*. The per-particle format appearing in Eqs. (8) and (10) is a placeholder [as opposed to per-pair measures such as Eq. (12) and Eqs. (17) and (18) below]. Fluctuation variations relative to nucleon participant number N_{part} or N - N binary collision number N_{bin} may be studied with a simple rescaling. Each of n_{ch} and P_t have their own mean-value and fluctuation systematics that should be studied first in isolation, not as ratios that may obscure underlying physical mechanisms.

D. T fluctuations and the thermodynamic analogy

Some proposed fluctuation measures are motivated by *a priori* physical assumptions relating to a temperature narrative where it is assumed that the event-wise ratio P_t/n may serve as a proxy for temperature $T = E/n$ in nuclear collisions by analogy with thermodynamics, with temperature fluctuations estimated by $\sigma_T^2 \sim \sigma_{\langle p_t \rangle}^2$. For central-limit conditions one expects $\sigma_{\langle p_t \rangle}^2 \rightarrow \sigma_{p_t}^2/\bar{n}$, providing a reference for detecting “non-statistical” temperature fluctuations via difference $\sigma_{\langle p_t \rangle}^2 - \sigma_{p_t}^2/\bar{n}$. In the large- n (thermodynamic) limit all fluctuations should then decrease toward zero as an apparent manifestation of thermal equilibration that is assumed to occur at some level, at least within the interval $p_t \in [0.15, 2]$ GeV/ c thought to exclude dijet contributions [17].

Event-wise mean p_t is a ratio of RVs represented by

$$\langle p_t \rangle = \frac{P_t}{n} \quad (11)$$

for each event of an event class. Note that the symbol $\langle p_t \rangle$ was used to represent the ensemble mean in a previous LHC analysis [15] (referred to as “inclusive” $\langle p_t \rangle$), a quantity denoted by \bar{p}_t in the present study. In Ref. [1] the event-wise mean is denoted by $M_{EBE}(p_t)$ and the event-ensemble mean is denoted by $M(p_t)$ following symbol definitions introduced in Ref. [9].

The variance of event-wise mean p_t is then

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\langle p_t \rangle}^2 &= \overline{(\langle p_t \rangle - \bar{p}_t)^2} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{(P_t - n\bar{p}_t)^2}{n^2} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

The proposed *per-pair* fluctuation measure $\sigma_{\langle p_t \rangle}^2 - \sigma_{p_t}^2/\bar{n}$ is problematic for several reasons: (a) The particle multiplicity for most collisions is small, with large relative fluctuations leading to significant but unrepresented covariances as systematic biases [10]; (b) per-pair measures include an extra factor $1/\bar{n}$ compared to per-particle measures consistent with Pearson's correlation coefficient; and (c) collision mechanisms other than “temperature” variation may produce p_t fluctuations that would be misrepresented by the variance measure in Eq. (12) [4, 5].

E. Summary of p_t fluctuation measures

When referring specifically to the event-wise mean (RV ratio) and its fluctuations I employ symbol $\langle p_t \rangle$. More generally I refer to p_t fluctuations. Several p_t fluctuation measures have been defined at the SPS and RHIC.

The Φ_{p_t} measure [9] (NA49 collaboration) was motivated by a previously-observed n - P_t covariance in p - p collisions as a possible indicator of equilibration in A-A collisions and is defined as a difference between r.m.s. quantities [20]

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_{p_t} &\equiv \sqrt{\sigma_{P_t|n}^2/\bar{n}} - \sigma_{p_t} \quad (13) \\ \left(\sqrt{\sigma_{P_t|n}^2/\bar{n}} + \sigma_{p_t}\right) \Phi_{p_t} &= \bar{B}/\bar{n} \\ &\approx 2\sigma_{p_t} \Phi_{p_t}.\end{aligned}$$

An initial RHIC p_t fluctuation analysis [10] (STAR collaboration) defined a related r.m.s. measure $\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}$ (denoted by $\Delta\sigma_{p_t:n}$ in [10]) to permit comparisons with Φ_{p_t} but adopted a variance-based measure system rather than r.m.s. quantities

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2 &= \overline{n(\langle p_t \rangle - \hat{p}_t)^2} - \sigma_{p_t}^2 \quad (14) \\ &= \bar{B}/\bar{n} \\ &\equiv 2\sigma_{p_t} \Delta\sigma_{P_t|n} \\ &\approx 2\sigma_{p_t} \Phi_{p_t}.\end{aligned}$$

The PHENIX collaboration defined a similar r.m.s. measure [8]

$$\begin{aligned}F_{p_t} &= \frac{\sigma_{\langle p_t \rangle} - \sigma_{p_t}/\sqrt{\bar{n}}}{\sigma_{p_t}/\sqrt{\bar{n}}} \quad (15) \\ &\approx \frac{\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}}{\sigma_{p_t}},\end{aligned}$$

where $\sigma_{p_t}/\sqrt{\bar{n}}$ approximates a mixed-event reference.

In subsequent STAR analysis [4, 5] variance difference $\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2$ was redefined as the statistically simpler form

$$\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2 \equiv \bar{B}/\bar{n} \quad (16)$$

equivalent to $\sigma_{p_t, a}^2 r_a$ in Eq. (10). Those related per-particle measures are based on event-wise bin-sum P_t fluctuations conditional on bin-sum multiplicity n . Denominator \bar{n} in Eq. (16) serves as a placeholder for quantities such as N_{part} or N_{bin} that better probe fluctuation excess in relation to conjectured collision mechanisms.

In an alternative STAR fluctuation analysis [13] a $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuation measure was based on the assumed temperature narrative described in Sec. III D

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{p_t, dyn}^2 &\equiv \left\{ \frac{B}{n(n-1)} \right\} \quad (17) \\ &\approx \sigma_{\langle p_t \rangle}^2 - \sigma_{p_t}^2/\bar{n} \\ &\approx \Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2/(\bar{n} + \Delta\sigma_n^2) + \text{covariances},\end{aligned}$$

which includes a dominant $1/\bar{n}$ trend even if the underlying correlations do not change with system size or scale.

The main subject of the present study is the recent ALICE $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuation analysis [1] employing a measure similar to the alternative STAR measure in Eq. (17)

$$\begin{aligned}C &\equiv \frac{\bar{B}}{n(n-1)} \approx \frac{\bar{B}}{\bar{n}^2} \quad (18) \\ &= \Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2/(\bar{n} + \Delta\sigma_n^2). \\ &\approx \sigma_{\langle p_t \rangle}^2 - \sigma_{p_t}^2/\bar{n}.\end{aligned}$$

C is referred to as a ‘‘correlator’’ intended to represent covariances averaged over particle pairs, but quantity \bar{B} is actually a variance difference as demonstrated in Eq. (4), not a covariance. Note that $\bar{n} + \Delta\sigma_n^2 \rightarrow \bar{n}(1 + \Delta\sigma_n^2/\bar{n})$ and the second term (a per-pair fluctuation measure) becomes small compared to 1 for larger multiplicities.

The measure of $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuation ‘‘strength’’ actually defined in Ref. [1] is the r.m.s. quantity

$$\frac{\sqrt{C'}}{\bar{p}_t'} \approx \left\{ \frac{\bar{B}'}{\bar{n}'^2 \bar{p}_t'^2} \right\}^{1/2} \approx \left\{ \frac{\bar{B}}{\bar{P}_t^2} \right\}^{1/2}, \quad (19)$$

where primes indicate statistical quantities derived from accepted particles only, not corrected to a full p_t acceptance extending down to zero. Some consequences of a low- p_t cut limiting the p_t acceptance are discussed in Sec. V, and distinctions are maintained between primed and unprimed quantities in what follows.

Ratios of statistical quantities, even mean values, may obscure information or combine systematic effects in confusing ways (e.g. variance difference B divided by \bar{p}_t or $\sigma_{p_t}^2$). Fluctuation systematics reflecting strong deviations from statistical references may be obscured by such ratios. Systematic trends of primary RVs representing *extensive* quantities (e.g. n_{ch} , P_t , B) should be considered in isolation before any ratios are introduced.

IV. COLLISION MODELS

Basic collision models include the Glauber model of A-A collision geometry, the two-component model of p - p and A-A hadron production near mid-rapidity and the specific TCM for hadron yields vs A-A centrality.

A. A-A collision-geometry model

Interpreting statistical trends vs nucleus-nucleus (A-A) collision centrality requires a model for the A-A collision geometry. The Glauber model can be used to relate certain A-A geometry parameters to charge multiplicity n_{ch} (integrated within some angular acceptance) via the A-A total cross section [21]. Glauber-model parameters include $N_{part}/2$, the number of nucleons (from one nucleus) that participate in at least one N - N encounter,

and N_{bin} , the number of N - N binary encounters (based on assumed N - N interaction cross section σ_{NN}). In relation to the TCM (next subsection) the preferred centrality measure is mean participant-nucleon pathlength $\nu \equiv 2N_{bin}/N_{part}$. Also relevant are estimated impact parameter b and A-A transverse-overlap eccentricity ϵ .

One should note that p - p collisions are not described by the eikonal approximation basic to the A-A Glauber model wherein $N_{bin} \propto N_{part}^{4/3}$. For p - p collisions the analog to N_{part} is $n_s \propto$ the number of participating low- x gluons, and the analog to N_{bin} is $n_h \propto n_s^2 \propto$ the number of participant gluon-gluon encounters. In either case the number of participant binary collisions $\propto N_{bin}$ or n_s^2 predicts the nominal TCM dijet production rate [22].

B. Two-component model – TCM

The p - p TCM was initially based on phenomenological spectrum analysis [25] but has since been related to dijet production and QCD theory [22, 29, 30]. The TCM has been quite successful in describing a variety of RHIC and LHC p - p , p -A and A-A data [11, 14, 23, 25]. The TCM for yields, spectra and correlations is based on the assumption that hadron production near mid-rapidity proceeds via soft (projectile-nucleon dissociation) and hard (dijet production) mechanisms assumed to be linearly independent. The soft component is assumed to be universal, the same for all systems and collision energies. The hard component representing minimum-bias (MB) dijets follows a non-eikonal trend for p - p collisions and an eikonal trend for A-A collisions with larger A [22]. The trend for p -A collisions is not known a priori but may involve a smooth transition from p - p (N - N) to A-A [14].

For produced quantity X (e.g. extensive variable n_{ch} , P_t or B) the two-component model (TCM) is expressed by

$$\begin{aligned} X &= X_s + X_h = n_s x_s + n_h x_h(\sqrt{s}) \quad \text{for } p\text{-}p \quad (20) \\ &= (N_{part}/2)X_s + N_{bin}X_h(\nu, \sqrt{s}) \quad \text{for A-A,} \end{aligned}$$

where x_s and $x_h(\sqrt{s})$ in p - p collisions or X_s and X_h in A-A collisions are fixed quantities in a linear-superposition (LS for p - p) or Glauber linear superposition (GLS for A-A) model but may deviate from a fixed TCM reference for real collisions [e.g. variation of $X_h(\nu)$ with ν for more-central A-A collisions]. The argument of $x_h(\sqrt{s})$ indicates that the hard component of X can have an energy dependence relating to the underlying scattered-parton (jet) spectrum whereas soft component x_s typically does not. GLS represents eikonal linear superposition of participant N - N pairs in A-A collisions, whereas LS represents non-eikonal linear superposition of participant low- x gluon-gluon pairs in p - p collisions.

Participant number N_{part} in A-A collisions corresponds by hypothesis to n_s in p - p collisions, and N_{bin} corresponds to $n_h \propto n_s^2$. Thus, $\nu = 2N_{bin}/N_{part} \propto N_{part}^{1/3}$ for A-A collisions corresponds to $n_h/n_s \propto n_s^2/n_s = n_s$ for p - p

collisions. *Per-participant* scaling of X/n_s or $2X/N_{part}$, proportional to n_s or ν respectively in the p - p and A-A systems, is interpreted as an indication of dijet production within a linear-superposition scenario.

The TCM relation between p - p and A-A collisions can be expressed by

$$\frac{2}{N_{part}}X \approx X_{pp} + (\nu - 1)X'_h \quad \text{for A-A,} \quad (21)$$

where $X_{pp} = X_s + X_h$ for NSD or MB p - $p \approx N$ - N collisions and X'_h represents a modified N - N hard component for secondary N - N scatters in A-A collisions [14].

The energy dependence of the TCM is based on the empirical relation $n_s \propto \log(\sqrt{s}/10 \text{ GeV})$ for the soft component (number of low- x gluons near $\eta = 0$) [22]. The multiplicity hard component n_h (\approx dijet fragment yield) for p - p collisions then scales as $n_h \propto \log^2(\sqrt{s}/10 \text{ GeV})$, where intercept 10 GeV is inferred from dijet systematics [5, 11]. For $X = \bar{P}_t$ in p - p collisions soft component $\bar{p}_{t,s}$ is observed to be constant over a large energy interval, whereas hard component $\bar{p}_{t,h}$ is linearly related to the MB jet spectrum width $\propto \log(\sqrt{s}/3 \text{ GeV})$ [14] (and see Fig. 3, right). Jet-related p_t angular correlations inferred from per-particle p_t fluctuation measure $\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2 = \bar{B}/\bar{n}_{ch}$ are also observed to scale $\propto \log(\sqrt{s}/10 \text{ GeV})$ [5].

C. Hadron production model

Figure 1 (left) shows hadron yields obtained directly from identified-hadron spectra (points) for 200 GeV Au-Au collisions [23]. The dash-dotted line shows the conventional 200 GeV Au-Au TCM with fixed $x = 0.095$ [24]. The dashed line is the GLS reference with $x = 0.006 \times 2.5 = 0.015$ predicted from p - p spectrum data [25]. The solid curve that describes a smooth transition from one limiting case to another is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{N_{part}}n_{ch} &= n_{pp}[1 + x(\nu)(\nu - 1.25)] \quad (22) \\ x(\nu) &= x_0 + x_1\{1 + \tanh[(\nu - \nu_0)]\}/2. \end{aligned}$$

For Au-Au data $n_{pp} \approx 2.5$, $x_0 = 0.015$, $x_1 = 0.08$, and $\nu_0 = 2.5$ represents the sharp transition from Ref. [11].

Figure 1 (right) shows 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb hadron production data from Ref. [26] (points) compared to a corresponding TCM scaled up from the 200 GeV Au-Au trend (solid curve). For 2.76 TeV factor $1.84 \approx \ln(2760/10)/\ln(200/10)$ predicts the expected increase in $n_{s,NSD} \approx n_{pp} \rightarrow 4.6$, scaling with low- x parton participants as described in Ref. [22]. The same factor is applied to $x(\nu) \propto n_s$. The functional form of $x(\nu)$ at 2.76 TeV is very similar to that at 200 GeV with the exception that the sharp transition (ST) in jet structure near $\nu = 3$ first reported in Ref. [11] is shifted down to $\nu \approx 2$ at the higher energy, as first noted in Ref. [27].

Equation (22) is used in this study to relate reported n_{ch} values from Ref. [1] to fractional cross sections and

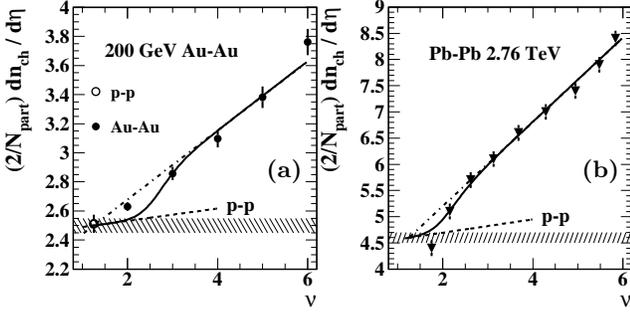


FIG. 1: Left: Per-participant hadron production measured by $(2/N_{part})dn_{ch}/d\eta$ vs ν for 200 GeV Au-Au collisions (points) inferred from analysis of identified-hadron spectra [23]. The dash-dotted line is the conventional TCM with fixed $x = 0.095$ [24]. The solid curve is described in the text. Right: Hadron production vs ν for 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb collisions from Ref. [26] (solid triangles). The dash-dotted line and solid curve are the TCM for 200 GeV Au-Au collisions scaled up by factors 1.84 (soft component) and 1.84^2 (hard component) reflecting soft multiplicity n_s scaling as $\ln(\sqrt{s}/10 \text{ GeV})$ [22, 27].

then to Glauber parameters $N_{part}/2$, N_{bin} and $\nu = 2N_{bin}/N_{part}$ according to the methods in Ref. [21].

V. \bar{p}_t TCM FOR p-p COLLISIONS

The TCM for previously-published \bar{p}_t (ensemble-mean) data is required to process the p_t fluctuation data in this study. We summarize TCM results from Ref. [14] that describe accurately the required p - p \bar{p}_t data. The \bar{p}_t TCM for Pb-Pb data is summarized in App. A.

A. \bar{p}_t TCM definition

The \bar{p}_t TCM for p - p collisions is based on total p_t denoted by P_t integrated over all particles within some angular acceptance. If n_{ch} is the mean total charge integrated *within the same acceptance* ensemble-mean $\bar{p}_t = \bar{P}_t/n_{ch}$. Just as $n_{ch} = n_s + n_h$ I assume $P_t = P_{t,s} + P_{t,h}$. The TCM for $\bar{P}_t(n_s)$ is then $n_s\bar{p}_{t,s} + n_h\bar{p}_{t,h}$ and for \bar{p}_t is

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{p}_t(n_s, \sqrt{s}) &= \frac{n_s\bar{p}_{t,s} + n_h\bar{p}_{t,h}(\sqrt{s})}{n_s + n_h} \\ &\approx \frac{\bar{p}_{t,s} + x(n_s)\bar{p}_{t,h}(\sqrt{s})}{1 + x(n_s)}, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

where $x(n_s) = \alpha n_s$ with $\alpha \approx 0.006$ [25]. n_s is obtained from n_{ch} by $n_s = (1/2\alpha)[\sqrt{1 + 4\alpha n_{ch}} - 1]$ since $n_{ch} = n_s + \alpha n_s^2$. The two \bar{P}_t TCM components can be inferred from p_t spectrum TCM model functions or from \bar{p}_t data.

If the p_t spectrum is cut off at some small value (e.g.

$p_{t,cut} \approx 0.15 \text{ GeV}/c$)

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{p}'_t(n_s, \sqrt{s}) &= \frac{n'_s\bar{p}'_{t,s} + n_h\bar{p}_{t,h}(\sqrt{s})}{n'_s + n_h} \\ &\approx \frac{\bar{p}_{t,s} + x(n_s)\bar{p}_{t,h}(\sqrt{s})}{n'_s/n_s + x(n_s)}, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

assuming no loss from the hard components of n_{ch} and P_t . We observe that the product $\bar{P}'_{t,s} = n'_s\bar{p}'_{t,s} \approx n_s\bar{p}_{t,s} = \bar{P}_{t,s}$ is (and P_t fluctuations are) insensitive to a low- p_t cutoff because only a small fraction of integrated $P_{t,s}$ (and none of $P_{t,h}$) is involved whereas a substantial fraction of n_s may be affected. Thus, only the ratios $\bar{p}'_{t,s} \approx \bar{P}_{t,s}/n'_s$ and n'_s/n_s are sensitive to a low- p_t cutoff.

In this study I correct affected quantities for a low- p_t cutoff at $p_{t,cut} \approx 0.18 \text{ GeV}/c$ based on Ref. [14]. From reported (and corrected) n_{ch} in one unit of η I obtain n_s from n_{ch} as defined above. Then $n_h = n_{ch} - n_s$ and $n'_s = 0.75n_s$ giving the sum $n'_{ch} = n'_s + n_h$. The corrected ensemble-mean p_t is $\bar{p}_t \approx (n'_{ch}/n_{ch})\bar{p}'_t$ given $\bar{P}_t \approx \bar{P}'_t$.

B. TCM description of \bar{p}_t data

Figure 2 (left) shows LHC \bar{p}'_t data from p - p collisions at 0.9, 2.76 and 7 TeV (upper points) [15]. The LHC particle data were obtained with a nominal $p_{t,cut} = 0.15 \text{ GeV}/c$, but multiplicity n_{ch} was extrapolated to zero p_t . Also included are reference \bar{p}_t data from UA1 (open triangles, open circles [28]) and STAR (solid points [25]) obtained by model fits to spectra. The curves are defined by Eqs. (23) or (24) with parameters from Ref. [14].

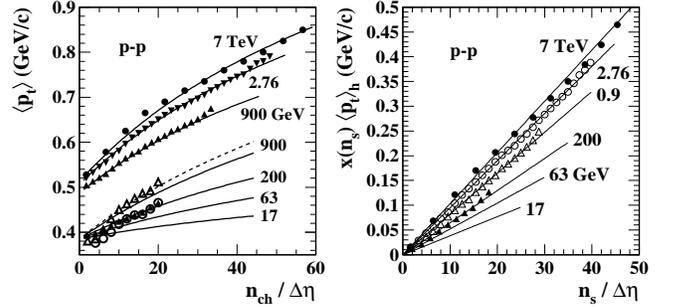


FIG. 2: Left: \bar{p}_t vs n_{ch} for several collision energies (represented as $\langle p_t \rangle$ in Ref. [14]). The upper group of points is \bar{p}'_t from Ref. [15] biased by a low- p_t acceptance cut near 0.15 GeV/c. Right: LHC \bar{p}'_t data from the left panel multiplied by factor n'_{ch}/n_s that removes the bias from the low- p_t cut and the jet contribution to the denominator of \bar{p}'_t . The universal soft component $\bar{p}_{t,s}$ is then subtracted according to Eq. (25) isolating the \bar{P}_t hard component as $x(n_s)\bar{p}_{t,h}(\sqrt{s}) = \bar{P}_{t,h}/n_s$.

Figure 2 (right) shows the quantity

$$\frac{n'_{ch}}{n_s}\bar{p}'_t(\sqrt{s}) - \bar{p}_{t,s} \approx x(n_s)\bar{p}_{t,h}(\sqrt{s}) \quad (25)$$

where the expression on the right follows from Eq. (24), $\bar{p}_{t,s} = 0.385 \text{ GeV}/c$ is assumed for all energies and

$x(n_s) = \alpha n_s / \Delta\eta$ with $\alpha = 0.0055$ for $\Delta\eta = 1.6$. The first term of $n'_{ch}/n_s = n'_s/n_s + x(n_s)$ is adjusted so that the various data sets have a common intercept at 0. The values are consistent with an *effective* $p_{t,cut} \approx 0.18$ GeV/c.

C. \bar{p}_t energy dependence and relation to MB jets

Figure 3 (left) shows \bar{p}_t data in the form

$$\frac{1}{x(n_s)} \left(\frac{n'_{ch}}{n_s} \bar{p}'_t(\sqrt{s}) - \bar{p}_{t,s} \right) = \bar{p}_{t,h}(\sqrt{s}) \quad (26)$$

for four energies, where $\bar{p}_{t,s}$ has fixed value 0.385 GeV/c for all energies. Most of the $\bar{p}_{t,h}$ values fall in narrow horizontal bands, but the significant downturn for smaller multiplicities is a real feature of the spectrum hard component first observed for spectra from 200 GeV p - p collisions with smaller n_{ch} [25]. The solid curve is a 7 TeV parametrization used in the present study.

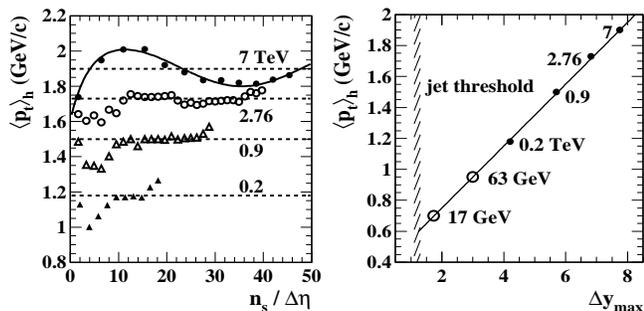


FIG. 3: Left: Hard components $\bar{p}_{t,h}$ (represented here as $\langle p_t \rangle_h$ from Ref. [14]) isolated according to Eq. (26). Most data fall within narrow horizontal bands reflecting point-to-point data variation consistent with the p - p TCM. The solid curve is a parametrization of 7 TeV data used in the present study. Right: $\bar{p}_{t,h}$ mean values from the left panel plotted vs parameter $\Delta y_{max} = \ln(\sqrt{s}/3 \text{ GeV})$ describing variation of minimum-bias jet-spectrum widths with p - p collision energy [22].

Figure 3 (right) shows $\bar{p}_{t,h}(\sqrt{s})$ mean values (solid points) from the left panel vs $\Delta y_{max} = \ln(\sqrt{s}/3 \text{ GeV})$ from Ref. [22] where it was demonstrated that jet spectrum widths scale with p - p collision energy as Δy_{max} . The right panel reveals that $\bar{p}_{t,h}$ is linearly related to the MB jet spectrum width. That trend is consistent with the results of Ref. [29] where it was demonstrated that the spectrum hard component that determines $\bar{p}_{t,h}$ is predicted by folding an ensemble of parton fragmentation functions with a MB jet spectrum. The hadron spectrum hard-component width should then scale linearly with the jet spectrum width, and $\bar{p}_{t,h}$ should have the linear relation to Δy_{max} demonstrated above. For p - p collisions the \bar{p}_t vs n_{ch} systematics compel a jet interpretation for the TCM hard component. The \bar{p}_t soft component remains consistent with longitudinal-projectile (nucleon) fragmentation independent of collision system or energy. Open symbols are predictions for lower energies.

VI. LHC p - p p_t FLUCTUATIONS

In Ref. [1] p - p $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuation data are reported for $\sqrt{s} = 0.9, 2.76$ and 7 TeV. Plotted as $\sqrt{C'}/\bar{p}'_t$ vs n_{ch} the data for different energies are not distinguishable (Fig. 1 of Ref. [1]). We first focus on the 7 TeV data and later estimate the energy dependence of variance difference B .

A. p - p p_t -fluctuation multiplicity dependence

Figure 4 (left) shows $\sqrt{C'}/\bar{p}'_t$ data (points) vs corrected n_{ch} from Ref. [1] (Fig. 4 left) plotted in a log-log format. A “power law” trend $\propto 1/\sqrt{n_{ch}}$ noted in Ref. [1] is also shown (solid line). In Ref. [1] p - p data were fitted with a power-law model function $\propto 1/n_{ch}^b$ with $b \approx 0.4$. The dotted curve is $0.244/n_{ch}^{0.42}$. The dash-dotted curve represents a fit to HIJING data reported in Ref. [1]. The dashed curve is explained below. Among several plotting formats appearing in the present study this format is comparatively insensitive to information in the data.

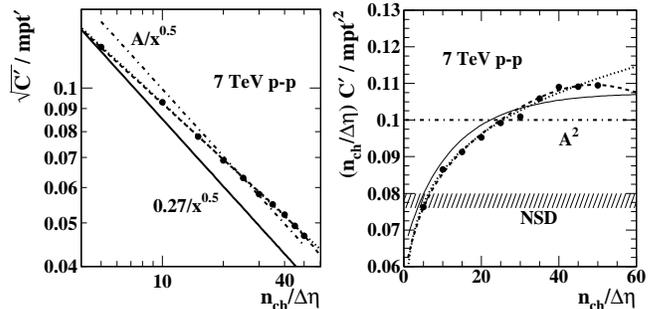


FIG. 4: Left: Representation of $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuation data from Ref. [1] Fig. 1 (points) with a measure that exhibits similar trends for three LHC energies. The curves are described in the text. mpt' stands for uncorrected \bar{p}'_t biased by a low- p_t acceptance cut. Right: Data from the left panel transformed according to the axis labels but employing corrected charge density $n_{ch}/\Delta\eta$. The curves are described in the text.

Figure 4 (right) shows $n_{ch} C' / \bar{p}'_t{}^2 \approx B / n_{ch} \bar{p}'_t{}^2$. The data (points) increase monotonically with multiplicity over a 30% interval. The dotted curve is the power-law model in the left panel suitably transformed to obtain a trend $\propto n_{ch}^{0.16}$. The dash-dotted line is $A^2 = 0.315^2$ from the left panel. The hatched band represents $(B_{pp}/n_{ch})/\bar{p}'_t{}^2 \approx 0.0145/0.43^2 = 0.078$ with the NSD p - p value B_{pp} defined in Sec. VI B. The dashed curve is explained below. This format is more sensitive to information in the data but does not reveal the underlying production mechanisms.

The \bar{p}_t TCM summarized in Sec. V demonstrated that \bar{p}_t vs n_{ch} systematics (rapidly increasing for p - p collisions) are mainly controlled by dijet production [14]. The denominator $\bar{P}_t{}^2$ in $C'/\bar{P}_t{}^2 \approx B/\bar{P}_t{}^2$ may then obscure the mechanisms driving variance difference B in the numerator. To better isolate underlying p_t fluctuation mechanisms one should remove the extraneous factors $\bar{p}'_t{}^2$ and

n_{ch}^2 from the ALICE measure to obtain variance difference B as an *extensive* p_t fluctuation measure.

Figure 5 (left) shows $n_{ch}^2 C' \approx B$ vs soft multiplicity n_s (points) with n_s inferred from n_{ch} as described above. The transformation from $\sqrt{C'}/\bar{p}'_t$ data to C' is based on the \bar{p}'_t TCM described in Sec. V, including the 7 TeV parametrization of $\bar{p}_{t,h}$ (solid curve) in Fig. 3 (left). The dashed curve LS through the data is explained below. The dotted curve is the “power-law” expression from Fig. 4 (left, dotted curve) suitably transformed.

A striking feature of the B trend is the large values for higher multiplicities. Both dijet production and the p_t -fluctuations hard component scale as n_s^2 , increasing 70-fold in the n_s interval from 5.3 (NSD) to 45 [25]. At the upper n_s limit of the B data the hard-component multiplicity is about 25% of the soft component, and several jets (with mean energy ≈ 5 GeV) may appear *per collision* within $\Delta\eta = 1$ [30]. For $n_s = 45$ $\bar{P}_{t,h} \approx 20$ GeV/c (vs $\bar{P}_{t,s} \approx 17$ GeV/c) and $B \approx 2.5$ (GeV/c) 2 . The large B values are then consistent with p - p collision dynamics dominated by dijet production.

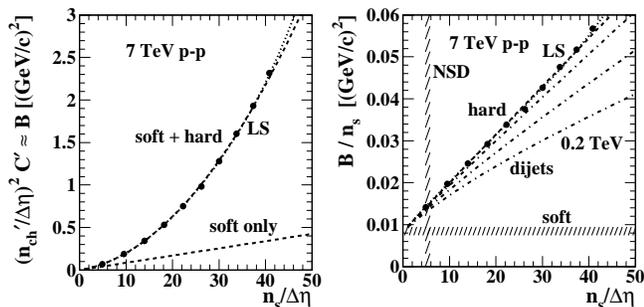


FIG. 5: Left: $P_t|n$ variance difference B derived from the data in Fig. 4 (left) according to the axis labels. Factor n_{ch}^2 biased by a low- p_t acceptance cut cancels the same bias in C' . Right: Ratio B/n_s data (points) exhibiting the LS scaling (dashed line) expected for dijets. In both panels the dashed curve (line) represents the LS trend (participant-gluon-pair linear superposition) in the p - p TCM.

Figure 5 (right) shows the same data (points) in the form of ratio B/n_s vs n_s . The dashed line is B/n_s derived from a TCM for B similar to the \bar{p}_t results of Ref. [14]

$$B = n_s b_s + n_h b_h = B_s + B_h \quad (27)$$

as in Eq. (20), with $b_s = 0.0085$ (GeV/c) 2 and $b_h \approx 0.21$ (GeV/c) 2 assuming $n_h = \alpha n_s^2$ with $\alpha = 0.0055$ [25]. That relation represents the TCM reference for p_t fluctuations corresponding to n_{ch} systematics in Ref. [25]: linear superposition of participant low- x gluon-gluon collisions within p - p collisions. For \bar{P}_t expressed in the same TCM format [numerator of Eq. (23)] the coefficients are $\bar{p}_{t,s} = 0.385$ GeV/c and $\bar{p}_{t,h} \approx 1.9$ GeV/c at 7 TeV. The dashed curves in previous panels are Eq. (27) back transformed according to the various measure definitions and using the n'_{ch} and \bar{p}'_t TCM from Sec. V. The solid curve

in Fig. 4 (right) is the same back transformation employing a constant value $\bar{p}_{t,h} = 1.9$ GeV/c rather than the 7 TeV $\bar{p}_{t,h}$ parametrization (solid curve) in Fig. 3 (left).

As with the spectrum analysis in Refs. [23, 25] soft and hard fluctuation components *plotted in an appropriate format* can be isolated via the trend vs n_{ch} or n_s . The p - p soft-component estimate in the present case is the hatched band in the right panel. The linear trend of B/n_s is additional evidence for dijet production in p - p collisions: soft n_s represents N_{part} for low- x participant gluons within protons (instead of participant nucleons within nuclei), and n_s^2 represents N_{bin} for dijet production from gluon-gluon binary collisions [14]. As inferred from increase of ensemble mean \bar{p}_t with n_{ch} in Ref. [14] the *dominant mechanism* for variation of p_t fluctuations in 7 TeV p - p collisions is apparently MB dijet production.

B. p - p p_t -fluctuations energy dependence

According to Ref. [1] quantity $\sqrt{C'}/\bar{p}_t$ (and therefore C'/\bar{p}_t^2) vs n_{ch} exhibits no significant collision-energy dependence for p - p over a substantial energy interval, implying that $B/n_{ch}^2 \bar{p}_t^2$ is also nearly invariant for those conditions or $B \sim \bar{p}_t^2$ (for given n_{ch}) in terms of energy dependence. But the energy dependence of \bar{p}_t is well known from Refs. [14, 15] and the energy dependence of fluctuation measure B can be estimated accordingly.

Figure 5 (right) includes B/n_s trends (dash-dotted curves) rescaled from 7 TeV by $\bar{p}_t^2(n_s, \sqrt{s})$ ratios to other energies (2.76, 0.9 and 0.2 TeV). The substantial energy dependence is evident especially for larger multiplicities. The figure can be compared with Fig. 2 (right) showing the $\bar{P}_{t,h}/n_s$ energy dependence. That a p_t variance measure might have an energy dependence similar to that for \bar{p}_t^2 is understandable if a single underlying dijet mechanism is common to the two cases [14].

For the analysis of Pb-Pb data below it is useful to determine the soft and hard components of B_{pp} (B evaluated for NSD p - p collisions) for several energies by estimating the terms in Eq. (27). The result for 7 TeV NSD p - p collisions with $n_{ch}/\Delta\eta \approx 5.3$ is $B_{pp} \equiv B_s + B_h = 0.045 + 0.032 = 0.077$ (GeV/c) 2 , where B_h represents the result for in-vacuum p - p (first-hit or primary N - N) collisions as opposed to B'_h for an average of secondary N - N collisions within A-A collisions [14]. The per-particle ratio is $B_{pp}/n_s \approx 0.0145$ (GeV/c) 2 . The result for 2.76 TeV p - p collisions with $n_{ch}/\Delta\eta \approx 4.6$ is $B_{pp} \approx 0.039 + 0.024 = 0.063$ (GeV/c) 2 with $B_{pp}/n_s \approx 0.0135$ (GeV/c) 2 . The result for 200 GeV p - p collisions with $n_{ch}/\Delta\eta \approx 2.5$ is $B_{pp} = 0.021 + 0.007 = 0.028$ (GeV/c) 2 with $B_{pp}/n_s = 0.0112$ (GeV/c) 2 . The B_h estimates all assume $b_h = 0.21$ (GeV/c) 2 as for 7 TeV.

VII. LHC Pb-Pb p_t FLUCTUATIONS

We next consider 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb data from Fig. 8 of Ref. [1]. Those $\sqrt{C'}/\bar{p}'_t$ data have been divided by “power law” model function $A(n_{ch}/\Delta\eta)^{-0.5}$ fitted to corresponding HIJING data to obtain the constant $A \approx 0.315$. Primes denote uncorrected quantities derived from particles falling within a restricted p_t acceptance.

A. 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb vs 200 GeV Au-Au

Figure 6 (left) shows 2.76 TeV p - p (open circles) and Pb-Pb (solid dots) data in the form $\sqrt{(dn_{ch}/d\eta)C'}/\bar{p}'_t A$ plotted vs $n_{ch}/\Delta\eta$ representing Fig. 8 of Ref. [1]. While there is a rough correspondence in the magnitude of data from the p - p and Pb-Pb collision systems there is a strong quantitative disagreement in the trends, just as observed for the \bar{p}_t vs n_{ch} trends in Ref. [15]. The intersection of p - p and Pb-Pb trends near $n_{ch}/\Delta\eta = 25$ is misleading. Where a single p - p collision in that interval may produce one dijet a single A-A collision includes many N - N collisions each with the same small probability ($\ll 1$) of producing a dijet, representing very different physical contexts. Whereas $B/n_s \propto n_s$ in Fig. 5 (right) $B/n_{ch} \propto n_{ch}^{1/3}$ in Fig. 7 (left). Interpretation is also hindered due to the r.m.s. nature of the preferred ratio measure \sqrt{C}/\bar{p}_t . Below I transform the Pb-Pb data to alternative formats.

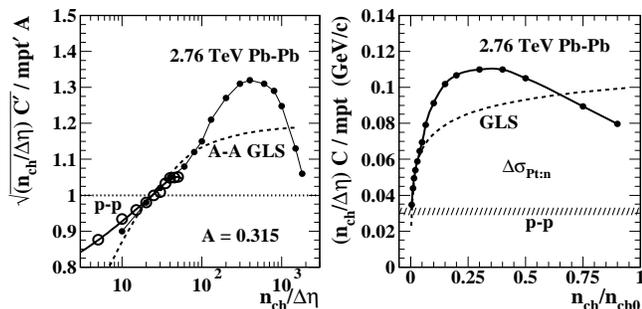


FIG. 6: Left: Representation of 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb data from Fig. 8 (solid points) and 7 TeV p - p data from Fig. 1 (open circles) of Ref. [1] normalized to $A/\sqrt{n_{ch}}$ from a fit to HIJING data. Right: Transformation of the Pb-Pb data from the left panel according to the axis labels with $A = 0.315$. The result is equivalent to $\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}$ from Ref. [10]. n_{ch0} is an estimate of the charge multiplicity corresponding to $b = 0$ central Pb-Pb collisions. The thin lines connecting solid points guide the eye. Other curves in both panels are described in the text.

Figure 6 (right) shows the Pb-Pb data in the left panel replotted as $(n_{ch}/\Delta\eta)C/\bar{p}'_t \approx \Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}$ vs n_{ch}/n_{ch0} for comparison with Fig. 2 of Ref. [10] (STAR) (n_{ch0} is an estimate of the multiplicity corresponding to $b = 0$ central collisions, as in Ref. [10]). The published data have been corrected via $n'_{ch} \rightarrow n_{ch}$ and $\bar{p}'_t \rightarrow \bar{p}_t$ according to the expressions in Sec. V A. The required $\bar{p}'_t(n_{ch})$ values were obtained from the parametrization of 2.76 TeV

Pb-Pb \bar{p}_t data introduced in Ref. [14] and summarized in App. A. The value for p - p collisions (hatched band) is obtained from the p - p NSD value B_{pp}/n_s from Sec. VI A and the NSD \bar{p}_t value from Ref. [14] – $(B_{pp}/n_s)/\bar{p}_t = 0.0135/0.42 = 0.032$ GeV/c. The GLS reference (dashed curve) is explained below. There is good agreement with Ref. [10] 130 GeV data in general shape. The higher-energy data exhibit larger fluctuation amplitudes (≈ 2 -fold increase) as expected for a dijet mechanism. As with plots on N_{part} this plot on n_{ch} compresses more-peripheral data into a small interval at the left end and de-emphasizes important GLS scaling of the data there.

Reference [8] (PHENIX collaboration) reported p_t fluctuations measured by $F_{p_t} \approx \Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}/\sigma_{p_t}$ defined in Eq. (15). The centrality trend of F_{p_t} on N_{part} in Fig. 2 of Ref. [8] corresponds well with the centrality trend of $\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}$ on n_{ch}/n_{ch0} in Ref. [10] and to the LHC fluctuation data in the format of Fig. 6 (right). The maximum value $\sigma_{p_t}F_{p_t} \approx 0.3 \times 0.035 \approx 0.01$ GeV/c appears to conflict with $\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n} \approx 0.05$ GeV/c reported in Ref. [10]. But total variance scales approximately with angular acceptance (e.g. Fig. 11 left), which for STAR is $2 \times 2\pi = 4\pi$ whereas for PHENIX (in that study) it is $0.7 \times \pi = 0.7\pi$. The acceptance ratio 5.7 thus accounts reasonably well for the STAR/PHENIX fluctuation data ratio 5.

Reference [8] also presents the effect of varying the acceptance upper limit p_T^{\max} (equivalent to a running integral) in its Fig. 3, where the maximum rate of increase occurs just above 1 GeV/c at the mode of the spectrum hard component reported in Refs. [23, 25] and consistent with MB dijets as the principal source of p_t fluctuations.

Figure 7 (left) shows the Pb-Pb data from Fig. 6 (left) converted to per-particle variance difference $(n_{ch}/\Delta\eta)C \approx \Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2 \equiv B/(n_{ch}/\Delta\eta)$ according to Eq. (18) and plotted vs mean participant pathlength ν . The general trend is strong increase with centrality. The dashed curve is explained below. When data are plotted on mean participant pathlength ν the GLS data trend is apparent for more-peripheral data. The Pb-Pb data follow the GLS reference up to $\nu = 2.5$, suggesting transparent Pb-Pb collisions within that interval [11]. The 2.76 TeV p - p reference value is $B_{pp}/n_s \approx 0.0135$ (GeV/c)².

Figure 7 (right) shows equivalent data for 200 GeV Au-Au collisions from Ref. [4] reporting a study of fluctuation scale (bin-size) dependence of p_t fluctuations (see Sec. VIII). Those data correspond to bin size $(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi) = (1.6, 2\pi)$ matching the ALICE detector acceptance. The general variation with centrality is similar, but values for the higher collision energy are substantially larger as expected for a dijet production mechanism. The Au-Au data appear to follow a GLS reference (dashed curve) up to at least $\nu \approx 3$. The curvature of the GLS trend at the higher collision energy (left) is greater than that at the lower energy because of increased dijet production and a larger hard-component contribution to n_{ch} in the denominator of $\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2 = B/n_{ch}$. The 200 GeV p - p reference value is $B_{pp}/n_s \approx 0.0112$ (GeV/c)² (derived from 7 TeV p - p data in Sec. VI B). We now introduce an additional

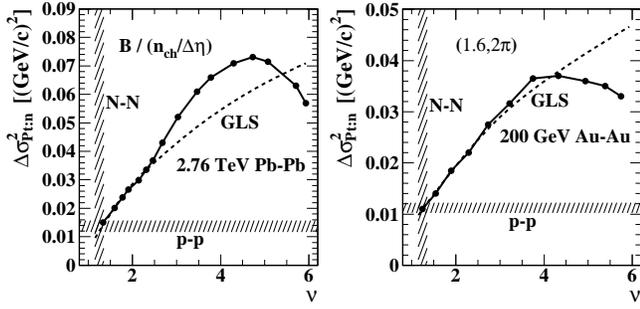


FIG. 7: Left: $n_{ch}C \approx B/n_{ch} = \Delta\sigma_{p_t|n}^2$ (points) transformed from the 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb data in Fig. 6 (right). Right: Equivalent data for 200 GeV Au-Au collisions obtained from a study of p_t fluctuation scale dependence in Ref. [4]. The solid lines guide the eye.

factor $2n_{ch}/N_{part}$ to obtain $(2/N_{part})B$, the variance difference per participant-nucleon pair.

Figure 8 (left) shows 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb p_t fluctuation data from Fig. 7 (left) converted to the per-participant form vs path-length ν . For $\nu < 2.5$ we observe centrality scaling exactly $\propto \nu$, consistent with the GLS trend expected for dijet production within transparent A-A collisions (following N_{bin} scaling exactly). Above that point there is a 25% increase relative to GLS until $\nu \approx 5$ above which the data show a reduction to 10% below GLS. That panel can be compared directly with Fig. 5 (right)

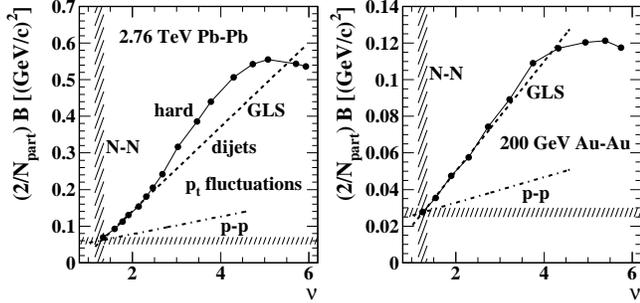


FIG. 8: Per-particle data from Fig. 7 multiplied by factor $2n_{ch}/N_{part}$ to obtain per-participant trends for A-A collisions equivalent to B/n_s in Fig. 5 (right) for p - p collisions. The dash-dotted lines represent TCM “first-hit” trends if A-A B'_h in Eq. (28) is replaced by in-vacuum p - p B_h . The solid lines guide the eye.

The GLS trend for more-peripheral 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb data (dashed line) is described by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{N_{part}}B &= B_{pp} + B'_h(\nu - 1.25) \quad \text{GLS trend} \quad (28) \\ &= 0.057 + 0.115(\nu - 1.25) \quad (\text{GeV}/c)^2, \end{aligned}$$

with $B_{pp} = 0.057 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$ and $B'_h \approx 0.115 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$ derived from the data in Fig. 8 (left). From the 7 TeV p - p systematics of Sec. VI A $B_s = 0.039 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$ and $B_h = 0.024 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$. The sum $B_{pp} = 0.063 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$ derived

from p - p data is consistent with intercept $0.057 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$ from Pb-Pb data within the data uncertainties. The p - p “first-hit” hard component B_h increases about 4.8-fold to B'_h for subsequent N - N encounters (“wounded-nucleon” effect). Equation (28) is reverse transformed to obtain Pb-Pb GLS (dashed) curves in previous figures.

The hard component B'_h for secondary N - N collisions in Pb-Pb collisions is much larger than B_h for in-vacuum p - p collisions. The dash-dotted line indicates the GLS trend predicted from p - p data. Secondary N - N collisions within A-A collisions appear to produce dijets at a much higher rate ($B'_h/B_h \approx 4.8$) than isolated p - p collisions, consistent with results from the \bar{p}_t study of Ref. [14].

Figure 8 (right) shows 200 GeV Au-Au p_t fluctuation data from Fig. 7 (right) converted to per-participant form vs mean participant path-length ν . For $\nu < 3$ centrality scaling $\propto \nu$ is consistent with GLS (transparent Au-Au collisions). The GLS description for more-peripheral 200 GeV data is

$$\frac{2}{N_{part}}B = 0.028 + 0.03(\nu - 1.25) \quad (\text{GeV}/c)^2, \quad (29)$$

with intercept $B_{pp} = 0.028 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$ compared to p - p $B_s = 0.021$ and $B_h = 0.007 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$ (from Sec. VI B) and $B'_h \approx 0.03 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$. An accurate B_{pp} value for 200 GeV Au-Au collisions is thus derived from 7 TeV p - p data. Ratio $B'_h/B_h = 0.03/0.007 = 4.3$ for 200 GeV Au-Au compares with 4.8 for 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb.

Reference [1] reports a “strong reduction of fluctuations” for more-central Pb-Pb collisions, referring to the data summarized in Fig. 6 (left) of the present study. The decrease is associated with possible “onset of thermalization and collectivity.” However, decreases in other plotting formats are much less as in Figs. 7 and 8. The present study suggests that most of the decrease for quantity C'/\bar{p}_t^2 is due to the increasing dijet contribution to \bar{P}_t^2 in the denominator of equivalent ratio B/\bar{P}_t^2 .

While some fraction of the decreases relative to GLS above $\nu = 4.5$ in Fig. 8 might be attributed to “jet quenching” two other explanations are possible: (a) As noted, fluctuation amplitudes correspond to integration of underlying angular correlations including the SS 2D peak attributed to MB dijets [11]. That peak becomes elongated on η in more-central collisions. For the STAR and ALICE TPCs an increasing fraction of the SS peak extends beyond the detector η acceptance with increasing centrality. (b) In each of the more-central A-A collisions many dijets appear within the ALICE or STAR TPC acceptance, resulting in overlap of dijet structure on the space (η, ϕ) and failure to fully resolve individual jets – a source of inefficiency for fluctuation measurements.

B. A-A p_t -fluctuations energy dependence

The underlying energy dependence associated with the TCM for p_t fluctuations from p - p collisions is $n_s \propto \log(\sqrt{s}/10 \text{ GeV})$ as reported in Ref. [22]. For example,

the n_s ratio factor is 2.18 for 7 TeV and 1.84 for 2.76 TeV relative to 200 GeV. The basic n_s (\propto participant low- x gluons) energy trend permits prediction of NSD p - p values for B_{pp} and B_{pp}/n_s as summarized in Sec. VI B. Given the basic logarithmic $n_s(\sqrt{s})$ dependence the nominal TCM relation between p - p and A-A fluctuations is

$$B_{pp}(\sqrt{s}) = n_s b_s + \alpha n_s^2 b_h(\sqrt{s}) = B_s + B_h \text{ for } p\text{-}p \quad (30)$$

$$B(\nu, \sqrt{s}) = B_{pp}(\sqrt{s}) + B'_h(\nu, \sqrt{s})(\nu - 1.25) \text{ for A-A,}$$

with n_s in the first line given the NSD value and $\alpha \approx 0.006$. For proper comparisons the observed n_{ch} must be related accurately to inferred n_s and ν as described in Secs. IV C and V A. From Ref. [21] the predicted ν value corresponding to NSD p - p or N - N averaged over an A-A collision is 1.25 as in Eq. (30). In that context I consider the energy dependence of p_t fluctuations in A-A collisions where there are two issues: (a) comparison of B_{pp} from p - p collisions to an equivalent value for peripheral A-A collisions and (b) the energy dependence of B'_h for A-A collisions in contrast to B_h for in-vacuum p - p collisions.

Regarding point (a), results in Figs. 7 and 8 indicate that $B_{pp}(\sqrt{s})$ values (hatched bands) predicted for two lower energies from 7 TeV p - p data agree with the corresponding $B(\nu, \sqrt{s_{NN}})$ (evaluated at $\nu = 1.25$) within the data uncertainties. The comparison was made without adjustment of fluctuation data or A-A centrality measures. The p_t fluctuation data were obtained by two collaborations with different detectors and methods. The p - p extrapolation was made assuming $b_h(\sqrt{s})$ is independent of energy, although there is reason to expect a monotonic relation similar to that for $\bar{p}_{t,h}$ from Ref. [14]. The B_h estimates for the lower energies should then be too large, but the relative effect on the B_{pp} estimate is minor because of the quadratic decrease of B_h with NSD n_s .

Regarding point (b), in Fig. 8 $B'_h = 0.115$ and 0.03 respectively for 2.76 TeV and 200 GeV with ratio 3.8. The corresponding $\log(\sqrt{s})$ ratio is $(1.84)^2 \approx 3.4$. If $B'_h \propto B_h$ for both energies we would expect the b_h ratio to be $3.8/3.4 \approx 1.1$, consistent with only slight variation of $b_h(\sqrt{s})$ with energy where I have assumed none. That result is also consistent with approximately the same ratio $B'_h/B_h \approx 4.5$ at both 2.76 TeV and 200 GeV. The ratio itself is presently unexplained.

The collision-energy systematics for p_t fluctuations thus strongly suggest that almost all hadron production arises from participant low- x gluons following a simple QCD logarithmic energy trend for n_s , either directly as the soft component or via large-angle scattering to dijets as the hard component. Yields, spectra, fluctuations and correlations are described quantitatively by the TCM. Whereas p_t fluctuation data from p - p collisions and more-peripheral A-A collisions follow a LS or GLS TCM reference accurately, the jet-related data from more-central A-A collisions deviate from the GLS reference quantitatively and may provide insight on A-A jet modifications.

C. Pb-Pb p_t fluctuations vs Monte Carlos

In Ref. [1] two theory Monte Carlos are compared with the Pb-Pb data. HIJING [31] is an A-A model based on PYTHIA [32] (initial-state strings and minijets) plus Glauber linear superposition. AMPT [16] is a transport Monte Carlo based on HIJING initial conditions plus parton and hadron rescattering in the default version. In the string-melting version initial-state partons are combined via coalescence to form hadrons.

Figure 9 (left) repeats Pb-Pb data and results for the two Monte Carlos from Fig. 8 of Ref. [1]. It is noted that HIJING data in the form $\sqrt{(n_{ch}/\Delta\eta)C'}/\bar{p}'_t$ is essentially constant with $A \approx 0.3$ except for the most-peripheral points. Default AMPT increases much more rapidly than the Pb-Pb data, whereas “string melting” AMPT increases much more slowly than the data. The HIJING results are discussed further below.

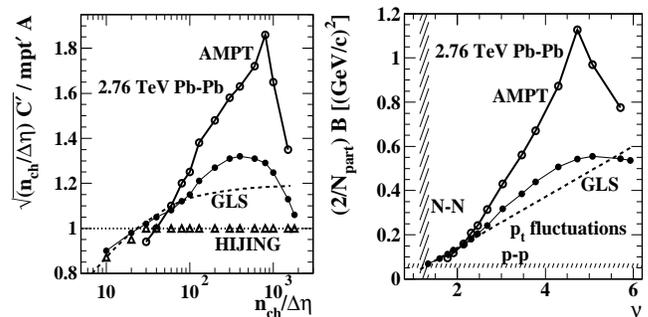


FIG. 9: Left: Representation of Pb-Pb data (solid points) from Fig. 8 of Ref. [1] including default AMPT (open circles) and HIJING (open triangles) Monte Carlo results. Right: The Pb-Pb data and AMPT MC results transformed to per-participant format $(2/N_{part})B$. The solid lines guide the eye.

Figure 9 (right) shows the same data in the form $(2/N_{part})B$ measuring the $P_t|n$ variance difference per participant pair. Default AMPT rises to twice the Pb-Pb data for more-central collisions. Since AMPT relies on HIJING for its initial conditions, and HIJING shows negligible centrality dependence (see discussion below), one can ask what rescattering process can produce such large p_t fluctuations. The dashed curve represents N_{bin} scaling of dijet production, the principal QCD mechanism for transporting longitudinal projectile momentum to transverse phase space in elementary collisions. That the Pb-Pb data exceed that level by 25% in more-central collisions is already notable. For reasons given below HIJING transport is much less than required by the data. It is not clear how AMPT compensates for that deficiency.

With “string melting” enabled the AMPT fluctuation amplitude is much smaller than the Pb-Pb data, presumably for the same HIJING input. What happens to the transverse momentum manifested by the default version? Since HIJING was formulated to model minijet production as described quantitatively by QCD theory why isn’t dijet production a basis for discussion of results?

Figure 10 (left) shows 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb fluctuation data in the form $B/(n_{ch}/\Delta\eta) \equiv \Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2$ from Fig. 7 (left). The HIJING trend (open circles) is obtained from the data summary in Fig. 9 (left, open triangles) by first squaring those data then multiplying by $A^2 = 0.315^2$ and fixed $\bar{p}_t^2 = 0.5^2$ (GeV/c)² assuming negligible \bar{p}_t variation.

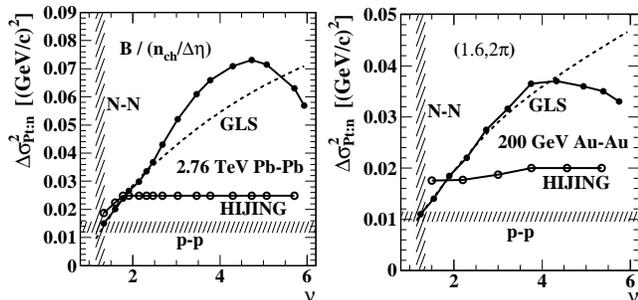


FIG. 10: Data and trends from Fig. 7 compared to HIJING MC results. The MC results in the left panel are transformed from Fig. 9 (left) assuming a fixed value $\bar{p}_t = 0.5$ GeV/c. The MC results in the right panel are obtained from Ref. [6]. The solid lines guide the eye.

Figure 10 (right) shows 200 GeV Au-Au data (solid points) from Fig. 7 (right) reported in Ref. [4]. The open points are from a scale (bin-size) analysis of p_t fluctuations (see Sec. VIII) from HIJING for 200 GeV Au-Au collisions [6] corresponding to the ALICE detector acceptance $(1.6, 2\pi)$. The quantitative relation to the 2.76 TeV HIJING prediction is notable: HIJING B/n_{ch} energy variation follows the data B_{pp}/n_s trend.

In an earlier study it was determined that p_t fluctuations from HIJING are dominated by dijet production [33]. Disabling dijets in HIJING produced a five-fold reduction in $\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}$ for 0-5% central Au-Au collisions equivalent to an eighteen-fold reduction in B . Related angular-correlation studies show that HIJING correlation structure above 0.5 GeV/c is negligible with jets disabled. We conclude that almost all p_t fluctuations from HIJING arise from (mini)jets.

An explanation for the HIJING fluctuation centrality trend is provided in Sec. VIII I of Ref. [11] relating to per-particle amplitude variation of the jet-related SS 2D peak in 200 GeV Au-Au number (as opposed to p_t) angular correlations. The HIJING centrality trend is nearly constant while the Au-Au data trend shows an eight-fold increase from the p - p value. The difference arises from two sources. The HIJING MC produces a hard-component (jet-related, binary-collision scaling) hadron yield per binary collision that is seven times the p - p yield and 1.6 times the more-central Au-Au yield, but the number of jet-correlated hadron pairs is 60% of the p - p equivalent and only 20% of the more-central Au-Au equivalent. Thus, a *per-particle* correlation measure such as $\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2$ (number of correlated pairs / number of particles) may increase rapidly for Au-Au data but not at all for HIJING data. The same trends apparently determine p_t

fluctuations for 200 GeV and 2.76 TeV as in Fig. 10.

The underlying difference is the PYTHIA model [32] for dijet production in p - p collisions that assumes an eikonal approximation inconsistent with p - p spectrum data [14] and a default jet spectrum lower limit $p_0 = 2$ GeV for HIJING compared to the observed 3 GeV [22], resulting in a large excess of very-low-energy partons.

VIII. p_t FLUCTUATIONS vs CORRELATIONS

The LHC p_t fluctuation measurements correspond to a single 2D (η, ϕ) bin size (scale) – the TPC detector acceptance. In previous studies the scale variation of p_t fluctuations was measured for Au-Au collisions and directly related to underlying angular correlations [4, 6, 7]. To establish a physical interpretation for event-wise p_t fluctuations at the LHC it is useful to review results from published fluctuation scaling studies at the RHIC.

A. Total-variance scaling and fluctuation inversion

An early p_t fluctuation study of RHIC data reported in Ref. [10] related the concept of *total variance* introduced in Ref. [18] to analysis of fluctuation scale dependence. The ensemble-mean total variance for event-wise p_t and particle-number distributions on space x with M bins of scale (bin width) δx within acceptance Δx is

$$\Sigma_{P_t|n}^2(\Delta x, \delta x) = \sum_{a=1}^M \overline{[P_t(\delta x) - n(\delta x)\bar{p}_t]_a^2}, \quad (31)$$

where $P_t(\delta x)$ and $n(\delta x)$ are bin sums and n_{ch} is the multiplicity in acceptance Δx . The CLT is equivalent to the statement that for certain conditions (independent samples from a fixed parent process) the total variance is scale invariant. In general the total variance approaches the limit $n_{ch}\sigma_{p_t}^2$ at the “single-particle” scale [$\delta x \ll \Delta x$, one particle per bin in $M(\Delta x) = n_{ch}$ occupied bins]. The total-variance difference $\Delta\Sigma_{P_t|n}^2(\delta x_1, \delta x_2)$ over some scale interval [$\delta x_1, \delta x_2$] is nonzero if CLT conditions are not met: The parent process varies from event to event and/or the samples (e.g. particle momenta) are correlated. Quantity B defined in Eq. (4) is the $P_t|n$ total-variance difference evaluated over the maximum accessible scale interval – between the detector-acceptance scale and the single-particle scale.

Figure 11 (left) shows the 2D scale dependence of *per-particle* variance difference (relative to the single-particle scale) $\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2(\delta\eta, \delta\phi) = \Delta\Sigma_{P_t|n}^2(\delta\eta, \delta\phi)/\bar{n}$ within the STAR TPC acceptance for 200 GeV Au-Au collisions [4]. The ALICE Pb-Pb fluctuation data reported in Ref. [1] correspond to a single point at $(1.6, 2\pi)$ on a similar surface representing 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb collisions. The scale variation of $\Delta\Sigma_{P_t|n}^2(\delta\eta, \delta\phi)$ has been expressed as the running integral of a 2D angular autocorrelation

on difference variables $(\eta_\Delta, \phi_\Delta)$ in the form of an integral equation. The underlying angular correlations can be inferred by inverting that integral equation [7].

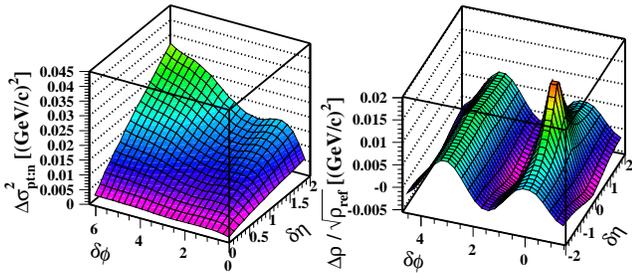


FIG. 11: (Color online) Left: $\Delta\sigma_{p_t;n}^2$ (GeV/c) 2 distributions on scale $(\delta\eta, \delta\phi)$ for 45-55% central 200 GeV Au-Au collisions. Right: Corresponding autocorrelations on difference variables $(\eta_\Delta, \phi_\Delta)$ inferred from data at left by fluctuation inversion.

Figure 11 (right) shows the inferred p_t angular correlations [4]. The result has three basic elements: (a) a same-side (SS) 2D peak, (b) an away-side (AS) 1D peak on azimuth and (c) a non-jet cylindrical quadrupole [$\cos(2\phi_\Delta)$ dependence]. The general combination is the same as that observed for *number* angular correlations [11, 12], but there are quantitative differences in the SS 2D peak structure. Elements (a) and (b) have been identified with dijet production in a number of ways [11, 23, 29, 30, 34, 35]. Element (c) might be related to elliptic flow if that phenomenon were relevant to high-energy nuclear collisions [36–39].

B. p_t correlations vs p_t fluctuations

Figure 12 (left) shows the best-fit SS 2D peak amplitude A_{2D} (solid points) for 200 GeV Au-Au data *vs* path length ν [4]. The peak amplitude increases with centrality to a maximum value and then decreases for the most central collisions. The monotonic increase for more-peripheral collisions, approximately proportional to ν (dashed curve), is consistent with the binary-collision scaling expected for dijet production. A_{2D} is closely correlated with the amplitude of the AS-dipole component of the 2D fit model, as expected for dijet correlations.

Figure 12 (right) shows p_t fluctuations from 200 GeV Au-Au collisions as the integral (up to a specific bin size or scale) of p_t angular correlations evaluated at the ALICE TPC angular acceptance [4]. The two panels are directly related since angular correlations in the left panel are obtained by inversion of the scale dependence of fluctuations as represented in the right panel.

Note that for 200 GeV p_t fluctuations and correlations there is no sign of the “sharp transition” appearing near $\nu = 3$ in number angular correlations reported in Ref. [11]. The substantial increase in jet-correlated hadron pairs above the transition point was attributed to

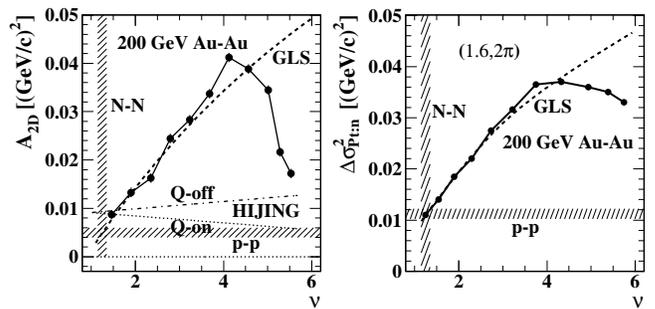


FIG. 12: Left: Jet-related same-side 2D peak amplitude (solid dots) vs path length ν from 2D fits to p_t angular correlations from 200 GeV Au-Au collisions as in Fig. 11 (right). The dash-dotted and dotted lines represent corresponding HIJING quench-off and quench-on results respectively from Ref. [6]. There is no soft component to those jet-related data. Right: Per-particle p_t fluctuation amplitude B/n_{ch} as shown in Fig. 7 (right) for comparison with correlations, including the p - p estimate $B_{pp}/n_s \approx 0.0112$ (GeV/c) 2 from Sec. VIB. The solid lines guide the eye.

strong modification of parton fragmentation in the A-A environment [29]. The same study indicated that modified jets still retain almost all of the parton energy and hence most jet-related p_t , consistent with Fig. 12.

C. Au-Au p_t angular correlations

p_t angular correlations can be obtained either by inversion of the scale dependence of p_t fluctuations [4, 7] or by direct pair counting. The same jet-related correlation structures are observed, with minor quantitative differences in the SS 2D peak structure. Those results indicate that the $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations expected to reveal critical fluctuations of temperature near a QCD phase boundary are actually dominated by a MB jet (minijet) contribution [4, 11, 12, 23, 29].

Figure 13 (upper panels) shows p_t angular correlations for (a) 85-95% and (b) 10-20% central 200 GeV Au-Au collisions obtained by inversion of p_t fluctuation scale dependence [7]. Fitted AS dipole and nonjet quadrupole components have been subtracted to isolate the SS 2D peak structure. Similar analysis of HIJING Monte Carlo data supports a jet interpretation for the SS peak [6].

Figure 13 (lower panels) shows p_t angular correlations for the same collision systems obtained by direct pair counting, confirming the results in the upper panels obtained by fluctuation scale inversion. The SS 2D peak for p_t correlations is narrower than that observed for number correlations. The difference is expected for jet correlations, since fewer fragments with larger momenta are found closer to the jet thrust axis and more fragments with smaller momenta appear at larger angles.

From these comparisons between Pb-Pb and Au-Au p_t fluctuations and between Au-Au p_t fluctuations and

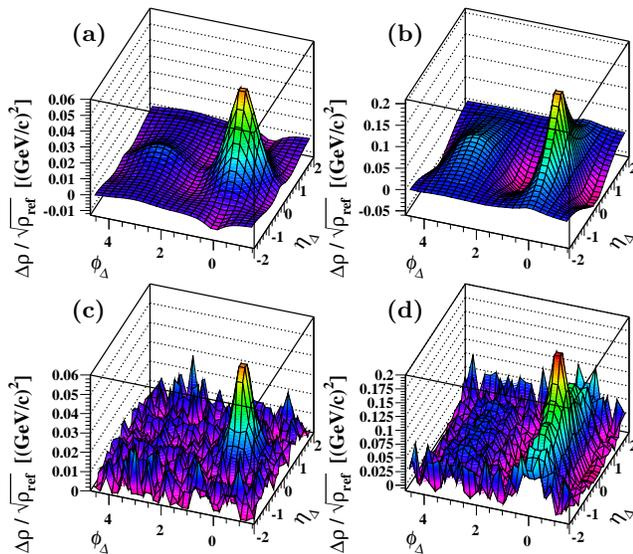


FIG. 13: (Color online) Upper: p_t angular correlations for (a) 85-95% and (b) 10-20% central 200 GeV Au-Au collisions inferred by inverting p_t fluctuation scale dependence [4]. AS dipole and nonjet quadrupole components of 2D model fits to the data are subtracted. Lower: Results for the same collision systems but p_t correlations are obtained by direct pair counting rather than fluctuation inversion. Improved angular resolution and unfiltered statistical fluctuations are evident. Data for all panels include an additional acceptance factor 4π .

jet-related p_t angular correlations we may conclude that there are strong similarities between the 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb p_t fluctuation data and 200 GeV Au-Au p_t and number angular-correlation data identified with dijet production. Per-participant measures typically exhibit nearly linear increase $\propto \nu$ (GLS) for more-peripheral collisions possibly followed by an interval of significant increase above GLS (much larger for number than for p_t correlations) and significant decrease for most-central collisions. The GLS trend for p_t fluctuations is consistent with dijet production (binary-collision scaling) and with jet-related structure in both number and p_t angular correlations.

IX. DISCUSSION

A. LHC fluctuation analysis and interpretations

The analysis in Ref. [1] is similar to several previous studies at the SPS and RHIC motivated by a search for critical fluctuations associated with the structure of the QCD phase boundary. It is conjectured that event-wise mean p_t may represent the temperature of a thermodynamic state formed in A-A collisions, in which case critical temperature fluctuations near a QCD phase boundary or critical point may be reflected in mean- p_t fluctuations.

Given the definition of quantity C in Eq. (18) as a measure of “nonstatistical” $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations (excess variance relative to a reference) and the context of the temper-

ature narrative $\sqrt{C} \sim \delta T$ represents an r.m.s. measure of excess temperature fluctuations and $\bar{p}_t \sim T_0$. The adopted fluctuation measure \sqrt{C}/\bar{p}_t then emulates $\delta T/T_0$ as an r.m.s. measure of relative temperature fluctuations.

It is concluded that there is no significant energy dependence of $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations for p - p or A-A collisions over a large energy interval. The p - p data appear to decrease according to a power-law trend on n_{ch} . The A-A data decrease with centrality (and therefore n_{ch}) but with substantial deviations from the p - p power-law trend. The decrease with A-A centrality is said to be expected for a “dilution scenario caused by [linear] superposition of partially independent particle-emitting sources.” The linear-superposition reference is assumed to be $1/\sqrt{n_{ch}}$. Deviations of Pb-Pb fluctuations from the LS reference are said to be “consistent with” (a) string percolation or (b) onset of thermalization and collectivity. No “critical behavior” is observed (but the concept is not defined). Initial-state density fluctuations may also contribute.

The analysis and interpretation of Ref. [1] rely on a number of assumptions that may be questioned. It is assumed that a thermodynamic state with a well-defined temperature may be formed in high-energy nucleus-nucleus collisions and $\langle p_t \rangle$ is a temperature estimator. But when isn’t a thermodynamic state formed: peripheral collisions, p - p collisions? If a phase transition were relevant to high-energy nuclear collisions then some related fluctuation excess might arise. But the assumption that “nonstatistical fluctuations” in some statistical measure may necessarily reveal a phase transition is not justified. Linear superposition of independent subsystems is said to result in reduction (dilution) of relative temperature fluctuations. But if most subsystems down to individual N - N collisions are independent how does the composite system qualify as a thermodynamic state?

Use of p - p $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations as a baseline or reference for A-A collisions is proposed but not implemented. Possible “conventional mechanisms” for $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations in p - p collisions are acknowledged, including jets, but are not pursued further. It is often assumed that jets do not contribute to $p_t < 2$ GeV/c in A-A collisions [17] (possibly what motivates the $p_t < 2$ GeV/c cut for the LHC analysis), but there is plentiful evidence that *most* jet-related hadrons appear below 2 GeV/c and within resolved jets [30, 40]. Analysis of LHC \bar{p}_t systematics [14] shows that variation of \bar{p}_t with n_{ch} is dominated by dijet production, contrary to some assumptions of Ref. [1].

Previous p_t fluctuation analyses at the RHIC are cited (in Ref. [1] as [15-20]) but only [18] appears again in the text – motivating measure C in Eq. (2). Angular-correlation and energy-dependence results from [19,20] revealing a dijet contribution dominating p_t fluctuations and angular correlations are not mentioned. Although Refs. [18] and [20] disagree diametrically about p_t fluctuation energy dependence, that fact is not acknowledged.

Certain Monte Carlo models are said to be in “qualitative agreement” with the fluctuation data, but that implies quantitative *dis*agreement to an extent that may

falsify the models. HIJING is assumed to represent linear superposition of N-N collisions (but see Sec. IX D), and any difference from HIJING data should then indicate mechanisms unique to A-A collisions. But HIJING based on PYTHIA includes an incorrect model for p - p collisions, as noted in Refs. [11, 22], and deviates dramatically from an A-A GLS reference *based on measurements* that represents superposition of real N - N collisions.

B. Fluctuation measure definitions

Several p_t fluctuation measures applied to data at the SPS, RHIC and LHC are reviewed in Sec. III E. The measure definitions appear to follow two opposing principles: (a) a temperature narrative motivating model-dependent “ratios of ratios” (intensive quantities) in which near-cancellations may conceal significant systematic trends and (b) a model-independent approach based on extensive quantities (e.g. n_{ch} , P_t) and their statistical properties. The primary event-wise RVs are total P_t and total n_{ch} within a common fixed angular acceptance or within each of several angular bins covering that acceptance. Deliberate choices must be made regarding combinations of those RVs to form secondary fluctuation measures.

Reference [1] applies the term “fluctuation strength” to ratio \sqrt{C}/\bar{p}_t , but the term could be applied to several other statistical measures that incorporate n_{ch} and P_t as RVs including variance difference B . Both C and \bar{p}_t are ratios of mean values then combined to form a secondary ratio. Large but similar fluctuations in the primary RVs may nearly cancel in the square root of a ratio of ratios, possibly obscuring significant collision mechanisms.

In general, a compound statistical measure formed from more-elementary primary variables, such as a ratio of random variables or their means or variances, may suppress essential data trends and lead to invalid conclusions. To derive complete information from the primary particle data one should first determine the fluctuation trends for each primary RV in isolation (variances) and in combinations (covariances) relative to well-defined statistical references (e.g. representing CLT conditions).

The chosen fluctuation measure should also be compatible with correlation measures, given the direct algebraic relation [7]. Data presentation involves both y-axis (fluctuation measures) and x-axis (system “size” measures n_{ch} , N_{part} , ν) choices. A good plotting format may test a significant hypothesis (e.g. Fig. 5 right, Fig. 8) while a poor format may obscure an important data trend (e.g. Fig. 4 left, Fig. 6 right).

C. Is the TCM required by particle data?

The TCM concept is introduced in Sec. IV-B and applied to \bar{p}_t data in Sec. V both to illustrate TCM usage and provide supporting material for the present fluctuation study. The TCM is then the basis, whether explicitly

noted or not, for all subsequent analysis. For instance, in Figs. 7, 8, 9 (right), 10 and 12 the plot formats and physics interpretation are based on the TCM.

It could be argued that the conclusions of this study are derived from application of a TCM based on physical assumptions that are as questionable as any others. The reader should be given the opportunity to decide whether the TCM is artificially imposed on the data and may itself be misleading or is required by a broad array of data and therefore essential for data interpretation. One should distinguish two separate roles for the TCM: (a) as a mathematical framework for compact data summary and (b) as a conceptual framework for interpretation.

As a framework for compact data summary the TCM does not require *a priori* physical assumptions. It represents simple decompositions of yields, spectra and correlations, their variation in terms of charge multiplicity n_{ch} or some other initial-state parameter(s) (e.g. n_s or N_{part} or N_{bin}). For instance, variance difference B (an extensive statistical quantity) is defined independently of the TCM based on criteria in the previous subsection. We find that to some approximation $B \propto b_1 n_{ch} + b_2 n_{ch}^2 + \dots$, but based on the definition of multiplicity soft component n_s from Ref. [25] we find that $B \propto b_1 n_s + b_2 n_s^2$ is exact for some coefficients b_1 and b_2 as in Fig. 5, representing an *empirical* two-component decomposition of B data independent of physical assumptions. The TCM as a compact expression of data trends is thus required by the LHC fluctuation data. A similar case holds for total $\bar{P}_t \propto p_1 n_s + p_2 n_s^2$. Such TCM relations are a property of certain extensive variables, are not imposed a priori.

That a common n_s trend is apparent for specific structural components of p - p yields, spectra, correlations and fluctuations appears to be highly significant. And we observe that scaling as $b_1 n_s + b_2 n_s^2$ in p - p collisions carries over to $a_1 N_{part} + a_2 N_{bin}$ in A-A collisions (at least for more-peripheral collisions). That commonality leads *after the fact* to identification of TCM components as relating respectively to projectile-nucleon dissociation (N_{part}) and transverse-scattered parton fragmentation (N_{bin}).

To summarize, particle data derived from high-energy nuclear collisions and represented by *extensive* measures in several simple data formats are most compactly represented by a TCM with physics interpretation formulated only after the fact and based on comparisons with QCD theory. The TCM has been previously validated in several contexts [11, 14, 23, 25, 29, 30]. Data presented in the form of intensive ratios or ratios of ratios, sometimes motivated by *a priori* physical assumptions, tend to suppress simple TCM trends and are thus prone to misinterpretation, for instance as described in the present study.

D. Linear-superposition references

Reference [1] defines an “independent superposition” (of unspecified particle sources) reference as $\sqrt{C}/\bar{p}_t \propto 1/\sqrt{n_{ch}}$ or $n_{ch}C/\bar{p}_t^2 \propto \text{constant}$. But $n_{ch}C \approx \Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2$ and

the ratio $\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2/\bar{p}_t^2$ would remain independent of A-A centrality only if the numerator and denominator happen to vary in proportion or each remains constant. The latter *would* hold in the absence of dijet production. The quantities *would* then include only soft components with $\Delta\sigma_{P_t|n}^2 \rightarrow B_s/n_s$ and $\bar{p}_t \rightarrow \bar{p}_{t,s}$. The reference defined in Ref. [1] is equivalent to assuming that dijet production does not contribute significantly to $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations.

Linear (independent) superposition of particle sources is the basic assumption of LS references for the TCM in which (at least) two specific hadron sources are assumed to contribute: The soft component represents projectile-nucleon dissociation (longitudinal fragmentation) and the hard component represents transverse fragmentation of large-angle-scattered parton pairs to dijets.

For a LS reference jet-related contributions to yields and spectra [23, 25] as well as to fluctuations and correlations should scale with p - p multiplicity as n_s^2 assuming linear superposition of gluon-gluon binary encounters (e.g. Fig. 5, left) and with A-A centrality as N_{bin} assuming a GLS reference for transparent A-A collisions. Per-participant measures should then scale linearly with n_s for p - p collisions (e.g. Fig. 5, right) and with ν for A-A collisions (e.g. Fig. 8). A MB dijet (average over the MB dijet spectrum at given energy) is observed to contribute a certain fixed amount to \bar{p}_t [14], to p_t fluctuations B and to number and p_t angular correlations on (η, ϕ) [4].

Because each of n_{ch} , P_t , B and jet-related spectrum and correlation components has a unique TCM representation (but with similar forms) an LS reference for any one quantity cannot be simply expressed in terms of another, as proposed in Ref. [1]. It is only in the limit of no dijet contribution that the surviving soft components would be simply related, with $n_{ch}C \propto \text{constant}$ and \bar{p}_t independent of p - p multiplicity or A-A centrality. HIJING with jet production enabled and no jet quenching follows that trend approximately, but detailed study of HIJING yields and correlations [11] reveals that HIJING overpredicts the hard-component multiplicity while underpredicting hard-component jet correlations (relative to A-A data) such that the ratio $B/n_{ch} \approx n_{ch}C$ is nearly independent of A-A centrality as in Fig. 10. HIJING is thus not representative of GLS scaling in A-A collisions.

E. The dominant role of minimum-bias dijets

Reference [1] does acknowledge jets as a possible “conventional” mechanism for particle production, and it is implied that jet contributions to p - p collisions might then be used to identify equivalent structure in A-A collisions. But the only comparison of p - p and Pb-Pb structure in that study is Fig. 5 (or equivalently Fig. 8) where no jet contribution is identified.

In the TCM context a strong dijet contribution to LHC p_t fluctuation data is easily identified for both p - p and Pb-Pb collisions. Figure 5 shows variance difference B varying with n_s in exact accord with the p - p TCM LS

reference within data uncertainties. The hard component (dijets) is observed to dominate p - p p_t fluctuations, varying in proportion to n_s^2 representing gluon-gluon binary collisions. In Fig. 8 (left) data for more-peripheral Pb-Pb collisions again show agreement with GLS scaling expected for dijet production in A-A collisions. With increasing A-A centrality measure B exceeds N_{bin} scaling by about 25%, consistent with persistence of the dijet mechanism but with some quantitative modification.

An analysis of LHC \bar{p}_t vs n_{ch} data for several energies and collision systems indicates that \bar{p}_t data trends are all accurately described by the TCM. The p - p data follow LS scaling across a ten-fold increase of n_s . The dijet production rate then increases 100-fold, implying multiple MB dijets per p - p collision on average [14] and consistent with LHC p - p number angular correlations [41, 42].

200 GeV Au-Au p_t fluctuation data show trends very similar to the LHC data represented in this study [4, 5]. Those results are in turn consistent with number correlation measurements indicating that dijets are a dominant particle production mechanism [11] and suggesting that jet manifestations are very similar at the RHIC and LHC modulo a basic QCD $\log(\sqrt{s}/10 \text{ GeV})$ scale factor for n_s .

Prior to the present study a wealth of evidence for dijet dominance of high-energy nuclear collisions has been presented. The MB dijet-based TCM context is internally consistent and has been employed to predict and explain many experimental results from the RHIC and LHC, including (a) systematics of LHC ensemble-mean \bar{p}_t [14], (b) p_t angular correlations [4, 5], (c) number angular correlations [11, 12, 34, 35], (d) trigger-associated transverse-rapidity correlations [43–45], (e) p_t spectra [23, 25] and (f) jet-related systematics of hadron yields [23, 25, 30]. Those results are all in accord with measured dijet properties [22, 40] and QCD theory [29].

X. SUMMARY

A measurement of fluctuations in event-wise mean transverse momentum denoted by $\langle p_t \rangle$ from p - p and Pb-Pb collisions at the large hadron collider (LHC) has been reported recently. The fluctuation measure denoted by \sqrt{C}/\bar{p}_t is motivated by a temperature narrative in which collisions attain some degree of thermalization and are characterized by a temperature estimated by $\langle p_t \rangle$ as one property of a thermodynamic state. Excess $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations compared to a reference might indicate the presence of a phase boundary between a conjectured quark-gluon plasma (QGP) phase and a hadron-fluid phase.

It is inferred from the LHC data that $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuation “strength” is nearly independent of collision energy over a broad interval for both collision systems. For p - p collisions fluctuations are said to decrease with increasing particle multiplicity n_{ch} approximately as a power law $n_{ch}^{-0.4}$. For Pb-Pb collisions $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations also decrease overall, but relative to the p - p trend they increase for mid-central collisions and then decrease for most-central

collisions. The Pb-Pb results are said to be consistent with models that incorporate collective phenomena.

The choice of fluctuation measure \sqrt{C}/\bar{p}_t from among several candidates is a critical step in such data analysis. In this study I review several measures applied previously to fluctuation analysis of nuclear collision data and describe their algebraic relationships. I identify total multiplicity n_{ch} and total transverse momentum P_t (falling within some detector angular acceptance) as the basic *extensive* random variables for the data system, with $\langle p_t \rangle = P_t/n_{ch}$ as a derived *intensive* ratio. I introduce *variance difference* B as a physical-model-independent p_t fluctuation measure for P_t *conditional on* n_{ch} .

Given the relation $C \approx B/n_{ch}^2$, data from the LHC $\langle p_t \rangle$ analysis can be converted to other formats and compared directly with previous analysis at the relativistic heavy ion collider (RHIC). RHIC fluctuation analyses employing a *per-particle* variance-difference measure in the form B/n_{ch} revealed p_t fluctuations increasing strongly with Au-Au collision centrality and with collision energy, very different from the reported LHC trends. The scale (angle-bin-size) dependence of B/n_{ch} was also measured and inverted via a standard numerical method to reveal the underlying p_t angular correlations. Principal features of the inferred p_t correlation structure are consistent with minimum-bias jets and were subsequently confirmed by correlation analysis based on direct pair counting.

The LHC p - p $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuation data, when converted to measure B , are described accurately by a two-component (soft+hard) model (TCM) in which the hard component represents minimum-bias (MB) dijets. The p - p TCM has been successful in describing yield, spectrum and correlation data at the RHIC and, most recently, ensemble-mean \bar{p}_t vs n_{ch} trends from the LHC. The TCM description of B vs n_{ch} for LHC p - p collisions confirms that MB dijets dominate p_t fluctuations for larger event multiplicities.

The TCM can also be applied to A-A collision data, with *Glauber linear superposition* (GLS) of nucleon-nucleon (N - N) collisions within A-A collisions as a reference. The TCM description of Pb-Pb $\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuation data converted to B indicates that p_t fluctuations follow a GLS trend with collision centrality for more-peripheral Pb-Pb collisions (indicating transparency) but deviate quantitatively from that trend for more-central collisions.

The energy dependence of p_t fluctuations from p - p collisions measured by B are predicted over a range from RHIC to LHC energies by a $\log(s/s_0)$ trend consistent with QCD field theory and with measured systematics of MB jet spectra. B values from peripheral Pb-Pb ($\approx N$ - N) collisions are quantitatively consistent with B_{pp} values from non-single-diffractive p - p collisions, including the energy dependence from RHIC to LHC. In that comparison B_{pp} values for RHIC 200 GeV p - p collisions were correctly inferred from LHC 7 TeV \sqrt{C}/\bar{p}_t data.

The LHC analysis of mean- p_t fluctuations considered in the present study reports precise data that may provide important insights into p - p collision dynamics. However, in the form \sqrt{C}/\bar{p}_t as reported those fluctuation

data may lead to incorrect physical interpretations, the problem arising from a fluctuation measure motivated by a preferred *temperature narrative*. Measures that rely on ratios of means such as \bar{p}_t or ratios of random variables such as $\langle p_t \rangle$ present an ambiguous picture because of possible cancellation of dijet contributions. Data in the form \sqrt{C}/\bar{p}_t , a ratio of ratios including additional factor $1/n_{ch}^2$ compared to conventional variance measures, are difficult to interpret as such. Transformation of intensive ratios to an extensive variance format provides a clearer picture.

In summary, recent LHC p_t fluctuation data presented in the form of an intensive ratio measure have been interpreted to represent collision systems tending toward equilibration and collective behavior, with no significant dijet manifestation. When the same data are transformed to an extensive variance measure the overarching message appears to be that MB dijets play a dominant role in all high-energy nuclear collisions, consistent with previous RHIC analyses of yields, spectra and correlations. Jet manifestations are clearly evident via extensive measures n_{ch} and P_t and are simply and accurately represented by the TCM across several collision systems and energies.

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Appendix A: \bar{p}_t TCM for A-A collisions

The TCM for A-A collisions is based on the Glauber model in which the fractional cross section (centrality) σ/σ_0 is related to geometry parameters N_{part} the number of projectile nucleon participants, N_{bin} the number of binary N - N encounters and $\nu = 2N_{part}/N_{bin}$ the mean participant pathlength in number of N - N encounters. The correspondence with observable n_{ch} can be established from the MB cross-section distribution on n_{ch} . For the present study the correspondence between n_{ch} reported in Ref. [1] and Glauber model parameters was determined as described in Sec. IV C and Ref [14].

For A-A collisions the \bar{p}_t TCM of Eq. (23) or (24) must be modified in three ways: (a) the multiplicity hard component increases with centrality as $n_h(\nu)$, (b) due to modified parton fragmentation in more-central A-A collisions the spectrum hard-component shape changes (softens) with centrality leading to variation of $\bar{p}_{t,h}$ as $\bar{p}_{t,h}(\nu)$ and (c) an N - N ‘‘first encounter’’ effect must be accommodated, with details presented in Sec. IV B.

The direct extension of p - p $n_{ch} = n_s + n_h$ to A-A is the first line of Eq. (A1) where the N - N soft and hard components are scaled up by the corresponding Glauber parameters. The observed trend for hadron production in A-A collisions implies that n_h for the first N - N encounter is the same as that for p - p independent of the A-A centrality, but for $\nu - 1$ subsequent encounters n_h transitions to $n'_h(\nu)$ depending on A-A centrality. The consequence is the second line that accurately describes

n_{ch} trends for a variety of collision systems

$$n_{ch} = n_s(N_{part}/2) + \tilde{n}_h(\nu)N_{bin} \quad (A1)$$

$$\frac{2}{N_{part}}n_{ch} = n_{pp}[1 + x(\nu)(\nu - 1)],$$

where $n_{pp} = n_s + n_h$ and $x(\nu) = n'_h(\nu)/n_{pp}$. Note that $\tilde{n}_h(\nu)$ is an average over all ν N - N encounters whereas $n'_h(\nu)$ or $x(\nu)$ applies only to the $\nu - 1$ subsequent or secondary encounters.

For a self-consistent description the same argument should be applied to $\bar{p}_{t,h}(\nu)$ such that in the first N - N encounter the p - p value holds while thereafter the value may change. The A-A TCM for $\bar{p}_t(\nu)$ with p_t cut is then

$$\bar{p}'_{t,AA}(\nu) = \frac{n'_s\bar{p}'_{t,s}(N_{part}/2) + \tilde{n}_h(\nu)\bar{p}'_{t,h}(\nu)N_{bin}}{n'_s(N_{part}/2) + \tilde{n}_h(\nu)N_{bin}} \quad (A2)$$

$$\approx \frac{\bar{p}_{t,pp} + x(\nu)\bar{p}_{t,h}(\nu)(\nu - 1)}{n'_{pp}/n_{pp} + x(\nu)(\nu - 1)},$$

where $n'_{pp}/n_{pp} \approx 0.75$ for $p_{t,cut} \approx 0.18$ GeV/c. For a complete A-A \bar{p}_t TCM description it remains to define quantities $x(\nu)$ and $\bar{p}_{t,h}(\nu)$. $x(\nu)$ is defined in the second line of Eq. (22) with $\nu_0 = 2$, $x_0 = 0.028$ and $x_1 = 0.141$ for 2.76 TeV Pb-Pb collisions. The hard component $\bar{p}_{t,h}(\nu)$ for the same system is defined by

$$\bar{p}_{t,h}(\nu) = 1.00 + 1.70\{1 - \tanh[(\nu - \nu_1)/0.42]\}/2 \quad (A3)$$

with $\nu_1 = 1.75$, all as reported in Ref. [14].

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