



# Final state of collision: statistical models

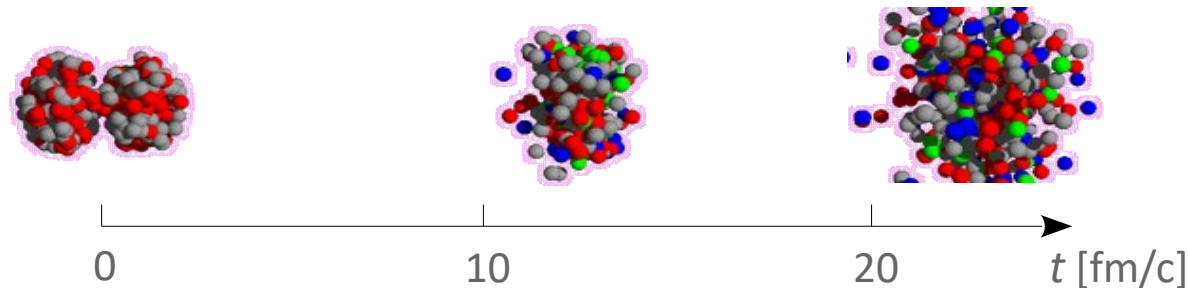
## Introduction to Thermal-FIST and Therminator2

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# Statistical approach to heavy-ion collisions

- Sketch of a heavy-ion collision (IQMD simulation of Au+Au @ 1.5A GeV)



- Key assumption of **statistical models**: **thermodynamic equilibrium** occurred at (or before) the freeze-out.
  - **Chemical equilibrium** : multiplicities of all the particles evolved to mutual equilibrium
  - **Thermal equilibrium** : phase space distributions ( $p, E, \dots$ ) evolved to their equilibrium forms (e.g. Fermi-Dirac or Bose-Einstein statistics, or Boltzmann statistics as simplification) Angular isotropy ( $\theta, \phi$ ).

- No time evolution considered. The system is at freeze-out.

Within pure variants of statistical models, the whole motion of a system is a thermal motion.

Sometimes hybrid approaches: energy is shared between thermal and collective motion (Siemens-Rasmussen model, Blast-Wave model, etc.)

- "Pure thermal" scenario within Grand-Canonical approach and assuming that hadron's mass is fixed: For a hadron of given type, its **multiplicity** ( $\equiv$  **yield**) is assumed to have this form:

$$N_i = g_i \cdot V \cdot \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{(E_i - \mu_i) / kT} \pm 1}$$

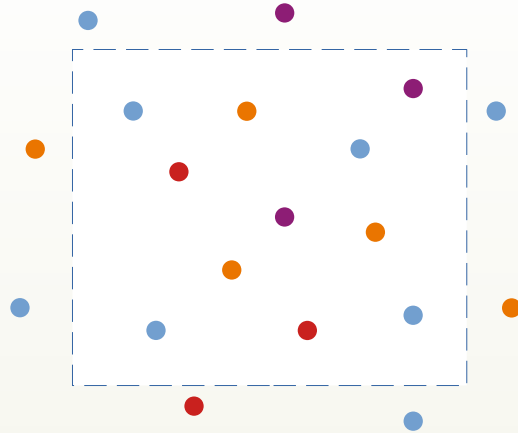
where:  $V$  = volume,  $T$  = temperature,  $g_i$  = degeneracy factor (spin, isospin)

and the *chemical potential*:  $\mu_i = b_i \mu_B + q_i \mu_Q + s_i \mu_S$

# Thermodynamical ensembles



## Grand Canonical Ensemble



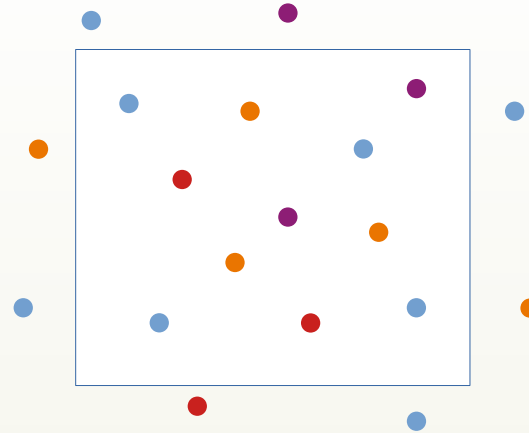
System is in contact with reservoir, with which it exchanges energy and particles.

### **Form of Equilibrium:**

In the system  $N$ ,  $E = \text{const}$  on average (may fluctuate a bit)



## Canonical Ensemble



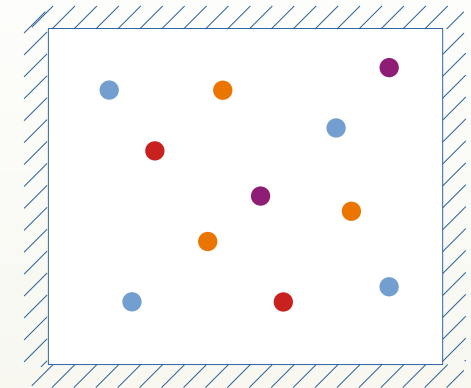
System is in contact with reservoir with which it exchanges energy only

### **Form of Equilibrium:**

$E = \text{const}$  on average  
 $N = \text{const}$  always



## Microcanonical Ensemble



System is fully isolated.

### **Form of Equilibrium:**

$N = \text{const}$  always.  
 $E = \text{const}$  always.

- A system of colliding nuclei is in principle isolated (in vacuum). However, the microcanonical calculations are very CPU-consuming, so are performed very rarely.

Rule of thumb: GCE approach is for larger-sized systems. The smaller volume  $\rightarrow$  lower yields  $\rightarrow$  CE or even MCE.

Often, leading yields are large but strangeness yields are small.  
 $\Rightarrow$  Combined approach: GCE for bulk, CE for strangeness.

Several codes were developed that intend to fit the predictions of the thermal model to the experiment. Among them: **Thermus** and **Thermal-Fist** .

- **Input to calculation:**

- ▷ Set of particle yields from a given experiment ( A+A @  $T_{\text{Beam}}$ , given centrality )
- ▷ Data base of hadrons, including mass, width, isospin etc.

- **What these models do:**

- ▷ fit temperatures, chemical potentials etc. to find the best agreement between theo and exp yields.

- **Output:**

- ▷ found temperature, chemical potential, possibly volume etc. + list of predicted yields of hadrons

- **Caution:**

- For particles with mass distribution:  
this distribution may or may not be modelled (Breit-Wigner + its extensions). 2B checked!
- Most particles decay. An experimental yield may or may not include the feed-downs. 2B checked!

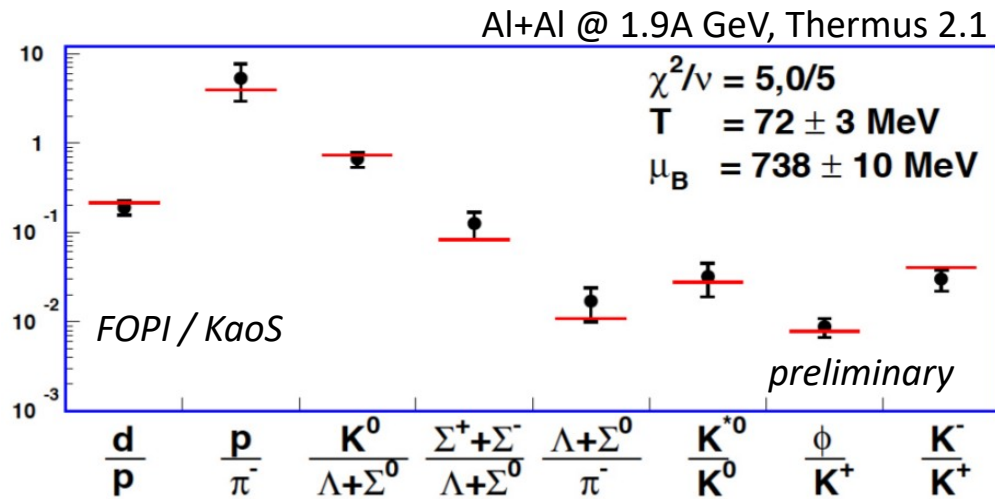
Within model: non-zero yield of decayable particle does not contradict equilibrium.

It means: decay rate is balanced with production rate.

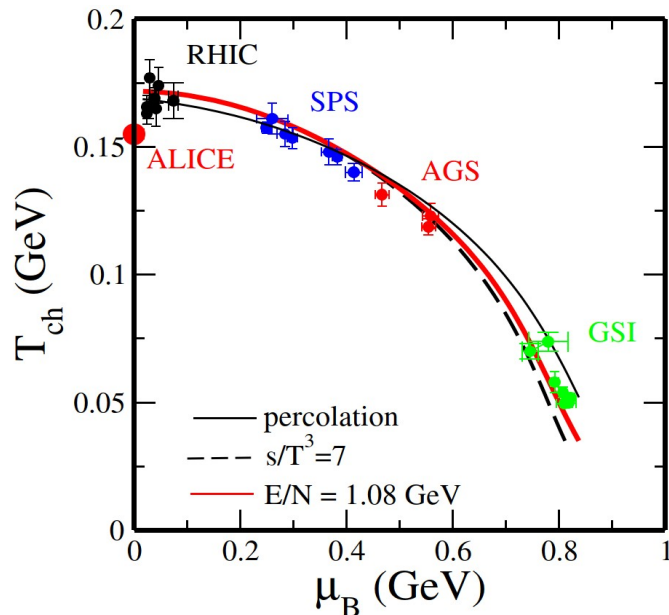
To compare model and experimental yields (the latter: with feeddowns from decays), the model yield is calculated with those feed-downs.

# Statistical approach to heavy-ion collisions

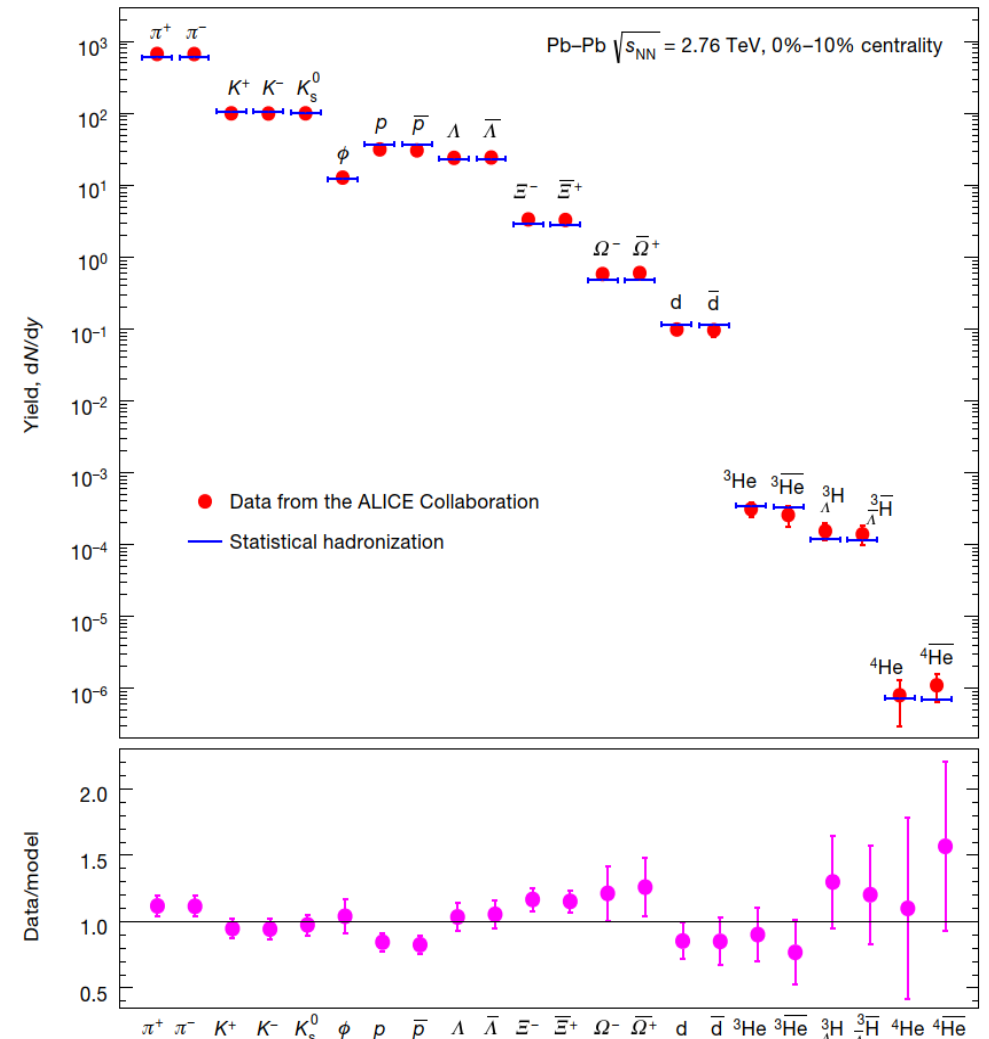
- Despite strong assumptions, these models fit well to particle yields all throughout GeV – TeV energies:




- As a result, they point to the region on  $T - \mu_B$  phase diagram reached by the colliding system(s) in the final stage:



J. Cleymans, EPJ Web of Conferences 95, 03004 (2015)



- Thermal-FIST  : statistical model package for yields of particles emitted from Heavy-Ion collisions. Author: Volodymyr Vovchenko. All can be managed through a nice graphical GUI, but can be included into your C++ code as a library.

Quick start guide: [\[here\]](#)

Papers: V. Vovchenko, H. Stoecker, Comput. Phys. Commun. 244, 295 (2019) [\[here\]](#) [\[arXiv\]](#)

Sources: [\[GitHub\]](#) (see dependencies, including Qt5)

To run @ NPD's training computer:

- ① `mkdir tfist; cd tfist`
- ② `cp -r ~kpiasecki/soft/Thermal-FIST/ctnp/* .`
- ③ `nice ./QtThermalFIST &`

# Thermal-FIST : preparation for fitting

- List of possible particles. Check if it suits you. →

Click [Thermal fits] pad.

Click [Load data from file] to load the set of exp yields.

- Ensemble: choose Grand-Canonical, Canonical, "Strangeness-Canonical" (mixed)

## Statistics:

Boltzmann = model approximation.  
 Quantum (full equations)  
 for: all particles / mesons only / pions only  
 (more exact ↔ more approximated)

HRG model configuration:

Model:  Ensemble:

Statistics:  Boltzmann  Quantum for   Use quadratures

Resonance widths:

Fit parameters:

Parameter	Fit?	Initial value	Min value	Max value
T (MeV)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	155	20	300
$\mu_B$ (MeV)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	-100	900
$\gamma_q$	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0.01	3
$\gamma_S$	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0.01	3

Fix Vc/V:  B:  Q:  S:

Particle list file: /home/kptest/tfist/input/list/PDG2020/list-withnuclei.dat

Thermal model Thermal fits Equation of state Event generator Particle list editor

Data to fit:

	Name	Fit?	Exp. value	Exp. error	Model value	Deviation	Data/Model	Feeddown
1	Npart	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	42	2				Strong+EM+weak decays
2	p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21	2.1				Strong+EM+weak decays
3	d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.9	0.39				Strong+EM+weak decays
4	pi-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.4	1				Strong+EM+weak decays
5	K+	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.036	0.005				Strong+EM+weak decays
6	K0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.038	0.005				Strong+EM+weak decays
7	K-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0011	0.00016				Strong+EM+weak decays
8	phi(1020)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.00031	6e-05				Strong+EM+weak decays
9	Lambda	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.055	0.005				Strong+EM+weak decays
10	K*(892)0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.0012	0.00043				Strong+EM+weak decays

## Resonance widths:

- Zero-width [ all masses are fixed at centroids ]
- Const Breit-Wigner [ mass = Breit-Wigner, but  $\Gamma = \text{const}$  ]
- eBW [ mass = Breit-Wigner, and  $\Gamma = f(\text{mass})$  ]

## Conservation laws:

For given colliding nuclei (A,Z) the Q/B ratio must be conserved.  
 Make sure to type in this ratio.

Fit parameters: propose starting values and fitting range.

- = parameter will be fitted
- = parameter is fixed

Click [Perform fit] and wait ...

# Thermal-FIST : preparation for fitting

- Example: yields from Al+Al @ 1.9A GeV.

Proposition of initial settings:

HRG model configuration:

Model:  Ensemble:

Statistics:  Boltzmann  Quantum for   Use quadratures

Resonance widths:

Fit parameters:

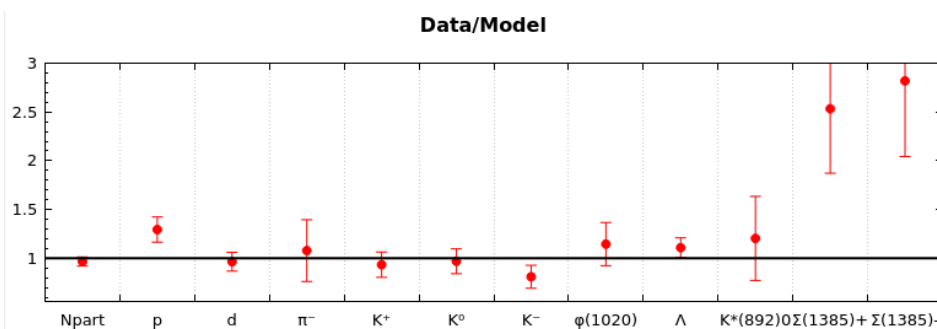
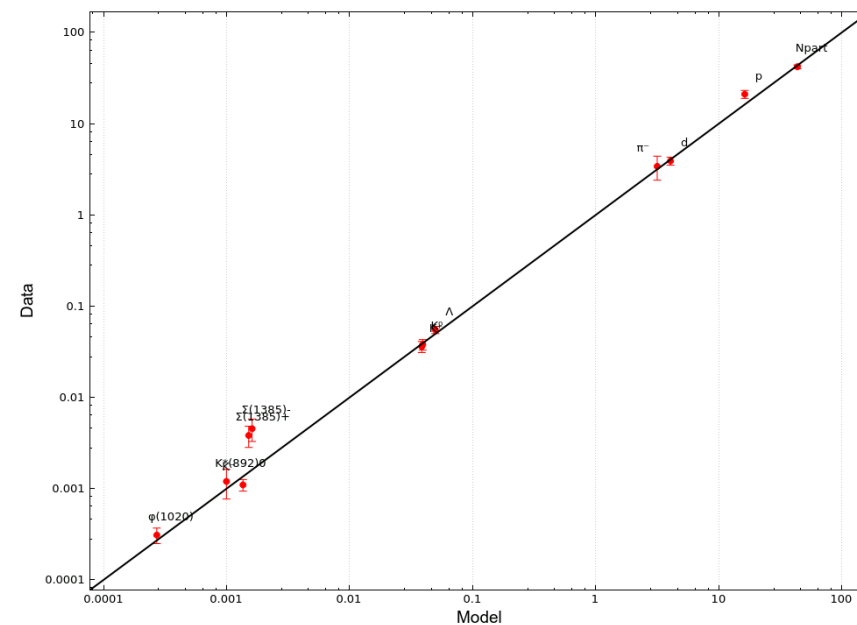
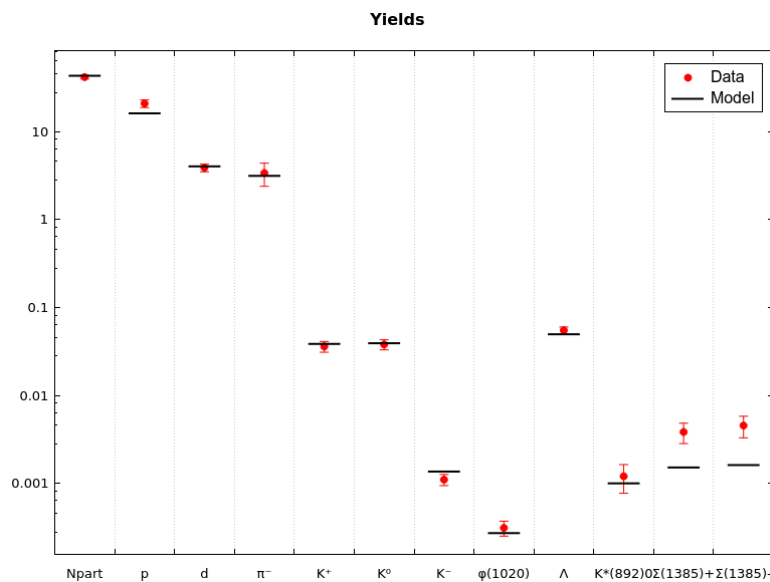
Parameter	Fit?	Initial value	Min value	Max value
T (MeV)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	70	20	160
R (fm)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7	2	16
Rc (fm)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	2	16
$\mu_B$ (MeV)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	750	100	900
$\gamma_q$	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0.01	3
$\gamma_S$	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0.01	3

Fix Vc/V:  B:  Q:  S:

- You should get the following results:

Extracted parameters:

Parameter	Value	Error
T (MeV)	71.5834	1.48121
$\mu_B$ (MeV)	743.66	6.22032
$\gamma_q$	1	--
$\gamma_S$	1	--
R (fm)	5.6295	0.370721
V (fm <sup>3</sup> )	747.304	147.637
Rc (fm)	3.17618	0.246619
Vc (fm <sup>3</sup> )	134.216	31.2642
chi2/dof	21.5041/8	
chi2/dof	2.68801	

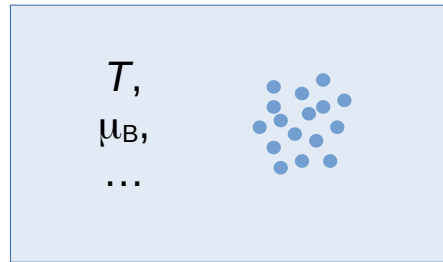


- Click [Write to file] to get the file with the list of yields according to the model.



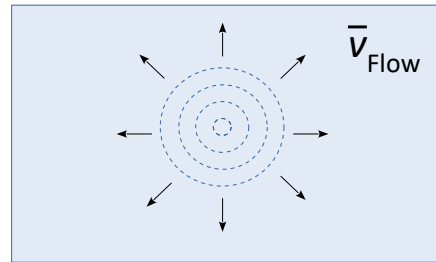
# Therminator2 : overview

- Program to generate distributions of particles emitted from ultra-relativistic heavy-ion collisions, at the final (freeze-out) stage. It makes following assumptions:
  - particles are in **thermodynamical equilibrium** (in their local frame)
  - but their thermal motion is superimposed on the **collective expansion** of a system as a whole.



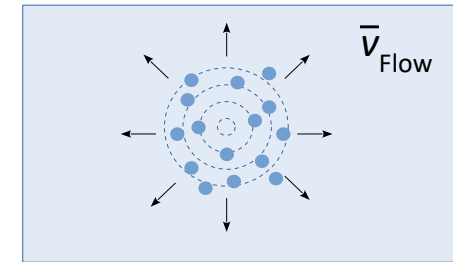
Thermal motion in local frames  
(Bose-Einstein / Fermi-Dirac)

⊕



In CM, local frames expand,  
depending on their placement

=

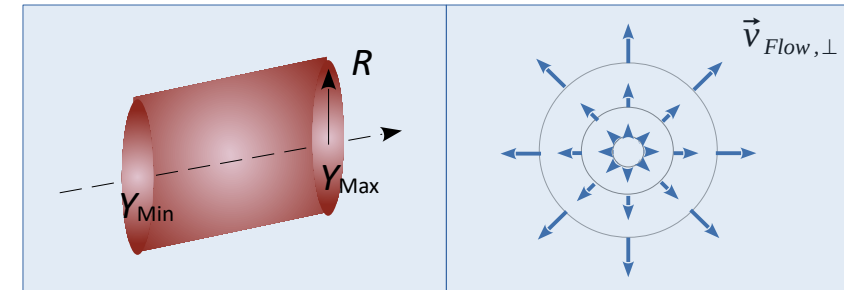


Superposition  
as seen in CM (Global Frame)

A picture above of **radial** expansion (angular isotropy) is valid for  $T_{\text{Beam}} \sim 1 \dots \text{few } A \text{ GeV}$ .

- At higher energies (UrHIC, Ultra-relativistic Heavy-Ion Collisions) the experimental spectra agree more with the picture of cylindrically-expanding zone, parametrized by:

⇒  $R$  (max. radius),  $\Delta Y$  (longitudinal) rapidity range,  $\bar{v}_{\text{Flow}, \perp}$ .



$\bar{v}_{\text{Flow}, \perp}$  is not constant, but often an onion-like expansion is assumed:

$$\vec{\beta}_{\text{Flow}, \perp}(\rho) = \beta_{\text{Flow}, \text{Surf}} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho}{R}\right)^2 \hat{e}_\rho$$

This ansatz is called: **Blast-Wave model** ( Ref. , [arXiv] ).

# Therminator2 : overview

- All these models assume that the freeze-out occurs at the same  $t_{\text{Local}}$  (moment of time in Local frame). But the Local  $\rightarrow$  Global Lorentz transformation imposes that for different space points, the freeze-out occurs at different  $t_{\text{Global}}$  (moments of time in Global frame). A curve in Global space-time, describing the freeze-out points, is called the **freeze-out hypersurface**  $\sigma$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Within Therminator2 you can select one of the predefined hypersurfaces or model it yourself.

- **What Therminator2 does and what does not:**

$\rightarrow$  It's not a fitter of thermal parameters to a set of particle yields.

$\rightarrow$  You give  $T, \mu_B, \dots$ , type of collective expansion + its parameters.  
The code generates events with particles from this model.

- **Homepage:** [therminator2.ifj.edu.pl](http://therminator2.ifj.edu.pl)

- **Papers:**  
[v1] A. Kisiel et al., Comput. Phys. Commun. 174, 669 (2006) [arXiv]  
[v2] M. Chojnacki et al., Comput. Phys. Commun. 183, 846 (2012) [arXiv]

- **Installation:** [therminator2.ifj.edu.pl/install.html](http://therminator2.ifj.edu.pl/install.html) (requires ROOT)

Particles and their decays are taken from the PDG database.

Particle list file: `share/particles.data`. File with list of decays: `share/decays.data`

- **How to run @ NPD's training computer:**

```
① mkdir therminator2; cd therminator2
② cp -r ~kpiasecki/soft/therminator2/ctnp/* .
```

```
③ ./therminator_start.sh ← each time you want to run
```

```
④ less events.ini
```

```
⑤ nice ./therm2_events
```

## ● Steps of program operation:

- ① Generation of average multiplicities of all the particle types. ( about 15' )  
Particle types and their decays are listed in:      share/      → particles.data      → decays.data  
Average multiplicities are stored in:            events/{model}/multiplicity\_NNN.txt
- ② Generation of events. For each event:
  - ▷ No. of particles of each type is pulled from Poisson distribution, with average obtained in ①
  - ▷ Particles are generated with local momentum pulled from Fermi-Dirac / Bose-Einstein thermal distribution ...
  - ▷ ... and dispatched on the freeze-out hypersurface.  
Their 4-momenta are boosted to the CM frame, according to flow at given position.
  - ▷ Unstable particles are decayed according to the decay law with given lifetime  $\tau$   
(2-body and 3-body decays are implemented)  
The decay products are positioned just after the parent particle traversed straight line for given time.  
Any unstable product is again subject to decay law, etc.
  - ▷ Particles are written into output files. Both the decayed and final ones.

## ● Types of output files:

- fmultiplicity\_NNN.txt : List of particle types with average yields
- event.out : Text file with listing of events  $\oplus$  their particles
- eventNNN.root : Root file with TTree's of: events, particles and model information.  
500 events are packed into 1 file. Next events are stored in further files.

- Let's look at `events.ini` input file. Here the basic settings of a simulation are defined.

```
[FreezeOut]
FreezeOutModel = fomodel/blastwave.ini
```

```
[Event]
# Number of events to generate
# default: 50000
NumberOfEvents = 10

# Event output file format
# available: root, root&text, text
# default: root
EventFileType = root
```

```
[Primordial]
# Distribution of primordial particles multiplicity
# available: Poisson
# default: Poisson
MultiplicityDistribution = Poisson
```

```
# Number of samples used in determination of
# primordial multiplicity and max. integrand value
# default: 5000000
IntegrateSamples = 5000000
```

```
[Random]
# Start each event with a new random seed taken
# from current time (1)
# or do a constant seed (0)
# default: 1
Randomize = 1
```

```
[Directories]
# Directory with SHARE input files
# default: share/
ShareDir = share/
```

```
# Directory with Freeze-Out Model
# parameter files
# default: fomodels/
FreezeOutDir = fomodel/
```

```
# Directory with ROOT macro files *.C
# default: macro/
MacroDir = macro/
```

```
# Directory to write the events
# default: events/
EventDir = events/
```

```
[Logging]
# Log file
# default: therminator.log
LogFile = therminator.log
```

# Therminator2 : overview

- Let's look at `blastwave.ini` input file. Here you can define the Blast-Wave model parameters.

```
[Ranges]
# Rapidity range
# default: 4.0
RapPRange = 4.0

# Spatial rapidity range
# default: 8.0
RapSRange = 8.0

[Model_parameters]
# proper time at freeze-out [fm]
# default: 8.17
Tau = 8.17

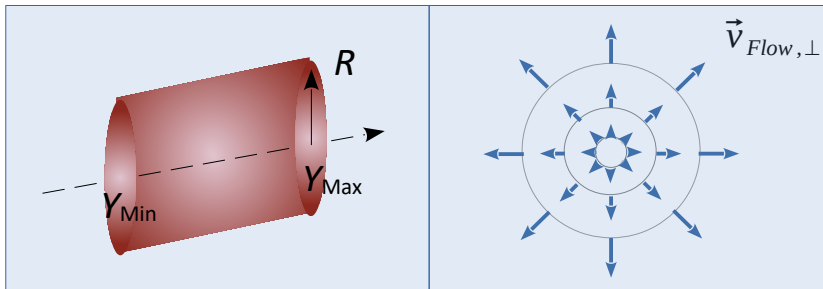
# maximum transverse radius [fm]
# default: 8.21
RhoMax = 8.21

# Transverse velocity [c]
# default: 0.341
VelT = 0.341

# Freeze-Out Temperature [MeV]
# default: 165.6
Temperature = 165.6

# Chemical potentials for Barion, Isospin (I_3),
# Strangeness and Charm [MeV]
# default: 28.5, -0.9, 6.9, 0.0
MuB = 28.5
MuI = -0.9
MuS = 6.9
MuC = 0.0

[Subdirectory]
# subdirectory to store events of this model
# default: blastwave/
EventSubDir = blastwave/
```



$$\vec{\beta}_{Flow,\perp}(\rho) = \beta_{Flow,Surf} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho}{R}\right)^2 \hat{e}_\rho$$

$$N_i = g_i \cdot V \cdot \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{(E_i - \mu_i) / kT} \pm 1}$$

$$\mu_i = b_i \mu_B + q_i \mu_Q + s_i \mu_S$$

- Exemplary contents of **ascii output file**:

```
# THERMINATOR 2 text output
#<EVENT_ENTRY>eid fathereid pid fatherpid rootpid decayed mass e px py pz t x y z</EVENT_ENTRY>
#<EVENT_ID>0x65679F6</EVENT_ID>
#<NO_OF_PARTICLES>9684</NO_OF_PARTICLES>
0 -1 9001 9001 9001 0 2.350000e+00 5.423351e+00 5.105272e-01 8.400604e-01 -4.787891e+00
3.012708e+01 3.797786e+00 1.937673e+00 -2.789553e+01
1 -1 5218 5218 5218 1 2.250000e+00 5.035699e+00 1.177745e+00 -3.007674e-01 -4.337997e+00
2.272015e+01 2.773765e+00 -1.740429e+00 -1.985397e+01
```

- Structure of the ROOT output file.**

Variables in the "events" TTree :

eventID	(UInt_t)	–	unique ID of the event
entries	(UInt_t)	–	No. of particle entries in this event

Variables in the "particles" TTree characterising a single particle:

mass	(Float_t)	–	mass
t, x, y, z	(Float_t)	–	space-time coordinates of creation (in fm/c)
e, px, py, pz	(Float_t)	–	energy and momentum coordinates (in GeV)
decayed	(Int_t)	–	1 if this particle decayed, 0 if survived.
pid	(Int_t)	–	PDG identification number
fatherpid	(Int_t)	–	parent's PDG number
rootpid	(Int_t)	–	root (primordial) particle's PDG number
eid	(Int_t)	–	particle's sequence number in the event
fathereid	(Int_t)	–	parent's sequence number in the event (-1 = primordial particle)
eventid	(UInt_t)	–	unique id of the event

- A primordial particle has: `fathereid == -1`

*Note:* the particle TTree stores also the decayed particles (`decayed == 1`).

- **Different PIDs.** A particle's entry in tree has 3 pid codes: `pid`, `fatherpid` and `rootpid`.

A primordial particle has `pid == fatherpid == rootpid`.

A product of a primordial particle's decay has `fatherpid == rootpid`.

A further product has 3 different PIDs.

- **Examples of plotting the spectra:**

```
$ root -l event001.root
```

```
root[0] particles->Draw ("sqrt(px*px + py*py)", "pid == 2212")
```

–  $p_T$  spectrum of protons

```
root[1] particles->Draw ("0.5*log( (e+pz)/(e-pz) )", "pid == 3122")
```

– rapidity spectrum of  $\Lambda$

To draw (on the same plot) the rapidity spectrum of primordial pions and those from decays of other hadrons:

```
root[2] particles->Draw ("0.5*log( (e+pz)/(e-pz) )", "pid == 211 && fathereid>-1")
```

```
root[3] particles->Draw ("0.5*log( (e+pz)/(e-pz) )", "pid == 211 && fathereid==-1", "same")
```

- You can merge the collection of tree files using TChain:

```
$ root -l
```

```
root[0] TChain t ("particles")
```

```
root[1] t.Add ("event000.root") ; t.Add ("event001.root")
```

```
root[2] particles->Draw ("mass", "fathereid == -1")
```

In `macros/` directory you can find examples of full event file joining and plotting different distributions.

- **HOWTO start analysing output in Macro?**

In Therminator2's `include` path you can find the necessary classes. Among them, the `ParticleCoor.h` header file includes the most important `ParticleCoor` class. Its members just match the list of variables of each entry of the `particles` tree.

```
#include "/home/kpiasecki/soft/therminator2/build/include/ParticleCoor.h"

int partLoop ()
{
    ParticleCoor P;
    Float_t Pt, Y;

    TFile* fin = new TFile ("events/blastwave/event000.root");
    TTree* tin = (TTree*) fin->Get ("particles");
    tin->SetBranchAddresses ("particle", &P );

    TH2F* hpty = new TH2F ("hpty", "", 20, -4., 4., 20, 0., 2.);

    for (int iev = 0; iev < tin->GetEntries() ; iev++) {
        tin->GetEvent (iev);
        if (! (P.pid == 321 && P.decayed == false) ) continue;

        Pt = sqrt (P.px*P.px + P.py*P.py);
        Y = 0.5 * log((P.e + P.pz) / (P.e - P.pz));

        hpty->Fill ( Y, Pt );
    }
    hpty->Draw ("colz");
    return 0;
}
```