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To cite this article: A. Mekjian 2007 *EPL* **80** 22002

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# Isospin and isospin/strangeness correlations in relativistic heavy-ion collisions

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received 3 July 2007; accepted in final form 3 September 2007

published online 28 September 2007

PACS 25.75.-q – Relativistic heavy-ion collisions

PACS 25.75.Gz – Particle correlations

PACS 25.75.Nq – Quark deconfinement, quark-gluon plasma production, and phase transitions

**Abstract** – A fundamental symmetry of nuclear and particle physics is isospin whose third component is the Gell-Mann/Nishijima expression  $I_Z = Q - (B + S)/2$ . The role of isospin symmetry in relativistic heavy-ion collisions is studied. An isospin  $I_Z$ , strangeness  $S$  correlation is shown to be a direct and simple measure of flavor correlations, vanishing in a  $Qg$  phase of uncorrelated flavors in both symmetric  $N = Z$  and asymmetric  $N \neq Z$  systems. By contrast, in a hadron phase, a  $I_Z/S$  correlation exists as long as the electrostatic charge chemical potential  $\mu_Q \neq 0$  as in  $N \neq Z$  asymmetric systems. A parallel is drawn with a Zeeman effect which breaks a spin degeneracy.

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**Introduction.** – A goal of relativistic high-energy collisions such as those done at CERN or BNL RHIC is the creation of a new state of matter known as the quark gluon plasma. This phase is produced in the initial stages of a collision where a high-density  $\rho$  and temperature  $T$  are produced. A heavy-ion collision then proceeds through a subsequent expansion to lower  $\rho$  and  $T$  where the colored quarks and anti-quarks form isolated colorless objects which are the well-known particles whose properties are tabulated in ref. [1]. Isospin plays an important role in the classification of these particles [1,2]. A discussion of its properties and consequences in relativistic heavy-ion collisions seems useful. Isospin has also been used in the study of medium energy heavy-ion collisions [3]. Reference [3] contains a series of reprints illustrating its importance. In low-energy nuclear physics, the isospin symmetries have proven to be very useful in the classification of nuclear levels. Isospin symmetries are broken by Coulomb interactions. Part of this paper explores a parallel with this multiplet structure and its breaking by Coulomb interactions where the Coulomb interaction is now replaced with the electrostatic  $\mu_Q$ . Systems with large isospin excess will be explored in future RIA experiments and at FAIR [4]. The extension of isospin symmetry for strongly interacting particles to the weak sector involves weak isospin  $I_Z^W$  which is a fundamental symmetry of the standard model with very important

consequences [2].  $I_Z^W$  is also given by a Gell-Mann/Nishijima expression.

For nuclei and particles made of  $u$ ,  $d$  quarks only, the third component of isospin  $I_Z$ , charge  $Q$  and baryon number  $B$  are related by  $2I_Z = 2Q - B$ . For  $u$ ,  $d$ , and  $s$  quarks, strangeness is incorporated into the connection between isospin and  $Q$ ,  $B$  through the use of hypercharge  $Y = B + S$  (+ charm  $C$  + bottom  $\hat{B}$  + top  $\hat{T}$ ; only  $B$ ,  $S$  will be considered). The Gell-Mann/Nishijima [2] equation is  $2I_Z = 2Q - Y$ , a generalization of the previous expression  $2I_Z = 2Q - B$ . In the  $Qg$  phase  $2I_Z = U - D = (N_u - N_{\bar{u}}) - (N_d - N_{\bar{d}})$ , where  $N_j$  ( $j = u, d, \bar{u}, \bar{d}$ ) are the number of up, down quarks and anti-quarks. In a flavor unlocked or flavor uncorrelated  $Qg$  phase the correlation of isospin  $I_Z$  with  $S = N_{\bar{s}} - N_s$ , and also charm  $C$ , top  $\hat{T}$ , bottom  $\hat{B}$ , would vanish for any symmetric  $N = Z$  or asymmetric  $N \neq Z$  system with neutron number  $N$  and proton number  $Z$ . This may not be the case in color flavor locked CFL phases [5] which may occur at high baryon chemical potential  $\mu_B$  and low  $T$ . Here the study centers on the parts of phase space away from this region and in particular regions explored by experiments such as those at RHIC/CERN. However, even in these regions, the chromoelectric plasma may have a more complicated structure than an ideal plasma of quarks and gluons [6,7]. A  $I_Z/S$  correlation can be used as a measure of flavor correlations in a non-ideal plasma and in CFL phases.

As a baseline for comparison the assumption will be made of uncorrelated flavors in the  $Qg$  phase and the question that is addressed is: how large is this correlation in a hadron phase? To answer this question a statistical model in a grand canonical form will be used. A grand canonical statistical approach has been shown to be a useful description of the hadron phase [8–10]. Previous studies [11–14] showed the importance of looking at fluctuations and correlations as a probe of a phase transition.

A parallel can also be drawn with a Zeeman splitting of different spin  $J_Z$  levels in a multiplet by an external magnetic field. Population of these levels in a system at finite temperature  $T$  will differ by the Boltzmann factor in energy  $E(J_Z)/T$ . In this paper an “external ( $N - Z$ ) field” splits the population of the different members of the isospin multiplet according to their  $I_Z$ . This splitting arises from a Boltzmann factor in  $\mu_Q/T$ , where the charge chemical potential  $\mu_Q$  is the systems response to this “external field”.

### Statistical model analysis in a hadron phase

*General results.* The statistical model [8–10] assumes that equilibrium in the strongly interacting sector is established in a volume  $V$  and at a temperature  $T$ . In the grand canonical ensemble three chemical potentials appear in the expression for the particle yields  $\langle N_i \rangle$  which comes from the constraints of baryon number, charge and strangeness. The  $\langle N_i \rangle$ , in the non-degenerate limit, will be written here in a form which reads

$$\langle N_i \rangle = a_i x^{b_i} y^{q_i} z^{(-s_i)}. \quad (1)$$

As an example, the particle  $\Delta^{++}$  has  $\langle N_{\Delta^{++}} \rangle = a_{\Delta^{++}} x y^2$ . The anti-particle of  $\Delta^{++}$  has  $\langle N_{\bar{\Delta}^{++}} \rangle = a_{\bar{\Delta}^{++}} x^{-1} y^{-2}$ . The simple quark model restricts  $b_i = \pm 1, 0$ ,  $q_i = \pm 2, \pm 1, 0$ , and  $s_i = \pm 3, \pm 2, \pm 1, 0$ . The  $a_i = g_s(i)(V/2\pi^2)(m_i/T)^2(K_2(m_i/T))$  with  $g_s(i) = 2s_i + 1$  and mass  $m_i$ . The  $x \equiv \exp[\mu_B/T]$ ,  $y \equiv \exp[\mu_Q/T]$  and  $z \equiv \exp[-\mu_S/T]$ . The  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$  are determined by constraints on net baryon number  $B$ , net charge  $Q$  and strangeness  $S$ :  $B = N_B - N_{\bar{B}} = \sum b_i \langle N_i \rangle$ ,  $Q = N_{Q+} - N_{Q-} = \sum q_i \langle N_i \rangle$ ,  $S = N_{S+} - N_{S-} = \sum s_i \langle N_i \rangle$ .

In a heavy-ion collision the net strangeness is zero, but correlations associated with  $S$  and some other quantity may not necessarily be zero. As an obvious example, the correlation of  $S$  with itself is not  $= 0$ :  $\langle S^2 \rangle - \langle S \rangle^2 = \langle S^2 \rangle \neq 0$  when strange particles are produced. Because total  $B$ ,  $Q$ ,  $S$  are each conserved so are any combinations of them such as hypercharge  $Y = B + S = \sum (b_i + s_i) \langle N_i \rangle$  and  $I_Z$  or  $2I_Z$  given by the Gell-Mann/Nishijima result  $2I_Z = 2Q - Y = \sum (2q_i - b_i - s_i) \langle N_i \rangle = Z - N$ . The  $Y$  or  $2I_Z$  equation can also replace one of the three previous constraint equations to determine the chemical potentials. As will be shown, the  $2I_Z$  isospin equation is very useful for determining the electric chemical potential and the hypercharge equation is also useful in some specific situations such as when  $\Xi, \Omega$  contributions are small.

To proceed, small mass differences between different charge states of the same particle will be ignored. The  $a_i$  is then the same for each  $I_Z$  state of a given particle. Differences in  $\langle N_i \rangle$  between different charge states in an isospin multiplet will occur when  $y \neq 1$ . Contributions of excited states of a given particle can be added to the lowest mass contribution so that  $a_i \rightarrow A_i$ . For instance, the number of  $\Sigma$  like particles  $\langle \Sigma(1267) \rangle + \langle \Sigma^*(1378) \rangle + \dots = A_\Sigma x z (y + 1 + 1/y)$  where the new coefficient  $A_\Sigma = a(\Sigma(1267)) + a(\Sigma^*(1378)) \dots$ . The  $A_\pi$  will contain  $\rho$  and  $A_N$  has  $p$ ,  $n$ ,  $N^*$ . Particles are grouped according to baryon number, strangeness and isospin  $\vec{I}$  with  $J = \{N, \Delta, \Lambda, \Sigma, \Xi, \Omega, \pi, K\}$ . Resonance decays following freeze out are discussed below.

*Coupled equations for  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$  or the chemical potentials  $\mu_B, \mu_Q, \mu_S$ . Connection of  $I_Z$  and  $\mu_Q$ .*

#### a) General expressions

The  $B = N_B - N_{\bar{B}}$  constraint and  $S$  constraint equations in  $(x, y, z)$  variables are

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \sum_J b_J A_J x^{b_J} z^{-s_J} \sum_{q_J} y^{q_J}, \\ S &= \sum_J s_J A_J x^{b_J} z^{-s_J} \sum_{q_J} y^{q_J}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

For instance,  $\Delta$  would make a contribution  $A_\Delta x (y^2 + y + 1 + y^{-1})$ . The  $2I_Z$  will be used as one of the three equations to determine the three unknowns  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$ . Specifically,

$$\begin{aligned} 2I_Z &= 2I_Z(B) - 2I_Z(\bar{B}) \\ &= A_N x (y - 1) + A_\Delta x (3y^2 + y - 1 - 3y^{-1}) \\ &\quad + A_\Sigma x z (2y + 0y - 2y^{-1}) + A_\Xi x z^2 (-y^{-1} + 1) \\ &\quad + A_\pi (2y + 0y - 2y^{-1}) \\ &\quad + A_K \{z(-y^{-1} + 1) + (1/z)(y - 1)\} - 2I_Z(\bar{B}). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The  $2I_Z(\bar{B})$  is the anti-baryon part of eq. (3) and is obtained from  $2I_Z(B)$  by taking the reciprocal of each  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$ . The isosinglets  $\Lambda^0, \Omega^-$  do not contribute, nor do the  $I_Z = 0$  component of the isotriplets such as  $\Sigma^0, \pi^0, \rho^0$ . The coefficients in front of  $y$ , when divided by 2, are just the isospin  $I_Z$  component of each charged state of each particle  $J$ . The  $I_Z$  equation explicitly shows that when  $I_Z = 0$  then  $y = 1$ . Specifically, every term in round parenthesis involving  $y$  in eq. (3), such as  $(3y^2 + y - 1 - 3y^{-1})$ , is zero at  $y = 1$ . At  $y = 1$ , the  $\mu_Q = 0$ . This result is true only when the mass differences between members of an isospin multiplet are neglected. Mass splittings such as in  $m_p - m_n \approx -1.3 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $m_{\Sigma^+} - m_{\Sigma^-} \approx 8 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $m_{K^+} - m_{K^0} \approx -4 \text{ MeV}$  give  $\mu_Q \neq 0$  even when  $2I_Z = Z - N = 0$ . At low  $T$  the rhs of eq. (3) is dominated by  $n, p, \Delta, \pi^\pm$ . The  $\pi^+$  and  $\pi^-$  have the same mass, and  $\delta m$  in the  $\Delta$  multiplet is not known. Unfortunately, the mass splitting contribution from the  $\Delta$  isospin multiplet could be the largest —see the factor of 10 in eq. (4) below which arises from spin and isospin effects. Thus

$$\frac{\mu_Q}{T} = \frac{Z - N}{(A_N + 10A_\Delta)(x + \frac{1}{x}) + 4A_\Sigma(xz + \frac{1}{xz}) + A_\Xi(xz^2 + \frac{1}{xz^2}) + 4A_\pi + A_K(z + \frac{1}{z})}. \quad (4)$$

an estimate of  $\delta m$  contributions would be unreliable. The  $\mu_Q = m_p - m_n \approx -1.3 \text{ MeV}$  for the  $(n, p)$  multiplet at  $I_Z = 0$  is small compared to results given below as in eq. (25) with  $(N - Z)/B \sim 0.2$  and  $T \sim 120 \text{ MeV}$ . For  $S = 0$ ,  $2I_Z = Z - N$  and  $I_Z = 0$  for symmetric  $N = Z$  systems. When  $N \neq Z, y \neq 1$  and then the various  $2I_Z$  charge states of a given multiplet have different  $\langle N_i \rangle$ . Usually  $\mu_Q \ll T$ . As a result a lowest order expansion around  $y = 1$  will be made and only linear terms in  $\mu_Q/T$  will be kept. This consequence is a statement of a “weak external field” which leads to a simplifying linear relation  $\mu_Q \sim Z - N$ . Namely, expanding  $y = \exp(\mu_Q/T) = 1 + \mu_Q/T$  in eq. (3) gives

see eq. (4) above

The numerical coefficients in front of each  $A_J$  are given by  $\Sigma(2q_i - (b_i + s_i))q_i$  with  $\Delta^{++}, \Delta^+, \Delta^0, \Delta^-$  contributing 6, 1, 0, 3, respectively. The large factor of 10 makes  $\Delta$  important in  $\mu_Q/T$ . In order to obtain  $\mu_Q$ ,  $x$  and  $z$  also have to be determined. The evaluation of  $x$ ,  $z$  for  $I_Z = 0$  is given below. As a first approximation these values also apply when  $I_Z \neq 0$  since  $\mu_Q$  is small compared to  $\mu_S, \mu_B$ . Typical values for a temperature range  $T \sim 100 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow 170 \text{ MeV}$  have  $\mu_S \sim \mu_B/5$  and for  $(N - Z) \sim 0.2B$   $\mu_Q \sim -\mu_B/40$ . The  $\mu_B$  has a behavior given in ref. [9] as  $\mu_B = 80.85(T_0 - T)^{1/2} \text{ MeV}$ ,  $T_0 = 167 \text{ MeV}$  by fitting the statistical model to various data. This type of behavior of  $\mu_B$  vs.  $T$  can also arise in a Hagedorn model [15] with a density of excited states  $\rho = D_\tau m^{-\tau} \exp(\beta_h m)$ , where  $D_\tau$  is a constant and  $\beta_h = 1/T_0$ . The  $A_J \sim V(y/m_0)^{\tau-5/2} (\int_y^\infty (dx e^{-x}/x^{(\tau-3/2)}))$  with  $y = (T_0 - T)m_0/T_0 T$ . The  $m_0$  is the lowest mass of particles of type  $J$ . For  $\tau < 5/2$ ,  $A_J \rightarrow \infty$  as  $1/(T_0 - T)^{(5/2-\tau)}$ . Moreover,  $\mu_B \rightarrow 0$  gives rise to a singular behavior in the heat capacity at  $T_0$  [15]. See refs. [15,16] for further consequences of a Hagedorn model.

b) *Constraint equations at  $y = 1$*

When  $y = 1$  the constraint equations are as follows. The result for  $B$  is

$$B = (2A_N + 4A_\Delta) \left( x - \frac{1}{x} \right) + (A_\Lambda + 3A_\Sigma) \left( xz - \frac{1}{xz} \right) + 2A_\Xi \left( xz^2 - \frac{1}{xz^2} \right) + A_\Omega \left( xz^3 - \frac{1}{xz^3} \right). \quad (5)$$

The equation for  $-S$  is

$$-S = (A_\Lambda + 3A_\Sigma) \left( xz - \frac{1}{xz} \right) + 4A_\Xi \left( xz^2 - \frac{1}{xz^2} \right) + 3A_\Omega \left( xz^3 - \frac{1}{xz^3} \right) + 2A_K \left( z - \frac{1}{z} \right). \quad (6)$$

The hypercharge  $Y = B + S$  equation would read

$$Y = (2A_N + 4A_\Delta) \left( x - \frac{1}{x} \right) - 2A_\Xi \left( xz^2 - \frac{1}{xz^2} \right) - 2A_\Omega \left( xz^3 - \frac{1}{xz^3} \right) - 2A_K \left( z - \frac{1}{z} \right). \quad (7)$$

The unknowns  $x, z$  can be obtained by solving two of the three eqs. (5)–(7) or any other combinations of them. When  $\Xi, \Omega$  can be neglected ( $A_\Xi, A_\Omega$  are small compared to other terms) these equations simplify considerably since higher-order powers of  $z$  ( $z^2, z^3, 1/z^2, 1/z^3$ ) are absent. Such solutions will be given below.

*Isospin correlations in the  $Qg$  phase and hadron phase.*

In the  $Qg$  phase the charge  $Q$ , baryon number  $B$ , strangeness  $S$ , hypercharge  $Y$ , isospin  $I_Z$  and a quantity  $L_Z \equiv 2Q - B$  are given by

$$Q = \frac{2}{3}(N_u - N_{\bar{u}}) - \frac{1}{3}(N_d - N_{\bar{d}}) - \frac{1}{3}(N_s - N_{\bar{s}}) \equiv \frac{2}{3}U - \frac{1}{3}D + \frac{1}{3}S, \quad (8)$$

$$B = \frac{1}{3}(N_u - N_{\bar{u}}) + \frac{1}{3}(N_d - N_{\bar{d}}) + \frac{1}{3}(N_s - N_{\bar{s}}) \equiv \frac{1}{3}U + \frac{1}{3}D + \frac{1}{3}S, \quad (9)$$

$$S = -(N_s - N_{\bar{s}}), \quad (10)$$

$$Y = B + S = \frac{1}{3}(N_u - N_{\bar{u}}) + \frac{1}{3}(N_d - N_{\bar{d}}) - \frac{2}{3}(N_s - N_{\bar{s}}) \equiv \frac{1}{3}U + \frac{1}{3}D + \frac{2}{3}S, \quad (11)$$

$$2I_Z = 2Q - Y = (N_u - N_{\bar{u}}) - (N_d - N_{\bar{d}}) \equiv U - D, \quad (12)$$

$$L_Z \equiv 2Q - B = (N_u - N_{\bar{u}}) - (N_d - N_{\bar{d}}) - (N_s - N_{\bar{s}}) \equiv U - D + S. \quad (13)$$

As already mentioned, if flavors are uncorrelated, the correlation between isospin and strangeness (and also charm  $C$ , topness  $\mathcal{T}$  and bottomness  $\mathcal{B}$ ) is zero since  $I_Z$  only involves up and down quarks and anti-quarks. Then  $\langle 2I_Z X \rangle - \langle 2I_Z \rangle \langle X \rangle = 0$  with  $X = S, C, \mathcal{T}$  or  $\mathcal{B}$ . The  $I_Z/S$  correlation is thus a direct, simple measure of flavor correlations. Besides an  $I_Z/S$  correlation discussed here,  $I_Z$  correlations with baryon number  $B$ , charge  $Q$ , hypercharge  $Y$  differ in the  $Qg$  and hadron phase because the fundamental units of baryon number are  $\pm 1/3$  and charge are  $\pm 1/3e, \pm 2/3e$  in the  $Qg$  phase. This property was first

$$\frac{\mu_S}{T} = \sinh(\mu_B/T) \frac{1(A_\Lambda + (3A_\Sigma)) + \{2(2A_\Xi) + 3(1A_\Omega)\}}{1^2(2A_K) + \cosh(\mu_B/T)[1^2(A_\Lambda + (3A_\Sigma)) + \{2^2(2A_\Xi) + 3^2(1A_\Omega)\}]} \quad (17)$$

$$\mu_S/T = (\mu_B/T) \frac{1(A_\Lambda + (3A_\Sigma)) + \{2(2A_\Xi) + 3(1A_\Omega)\}}{1^2(2A_K) + [1^2(A_\Lambda + (3A_\Sigma)) + \{2^2(2A_\Xi) + 3^2(1A_\Omega)\}]} \quad (18)$$

$$\mu_S/T = \exp(\mu_B/T) \frac{1(A_\Lambda + (3A_\Sigma)) + \{2(2A_\Xi) + 3(1A_\Omega)\}}{1^2(2A_K) + \exp(\mu_B/T)[1^2(A_\Lambda + (3A_\Sigma)) + \{2^2(2A_\Xi) + 3^2(1A_\Omega)\}]} \quad (19)$$

recognized for charge fluctuations  $\langle Q^2 \rangle - \langle Q \rangle^2$  [11,12]. The isospin/baryon number correlation is determined by the result  $\langle 2I_Z B \rangle = 1/3 \langle U^2 \rangle - 1/3 \langle D^2 \rangle$  with  $\langle B \rangle = 1/3 \langle U \rangle + 1/3 \langle D \rangle$  since  $\langle S \rangle = 0$ ,  $\langle 2I_Z \rangle = \langle U \rangle - \langle D \rangle$  so that  $\langle 2I_Z \rangle \langle B \rangle = (1/3)(\langle U \rangle^2 - \langle D \rangle^2)$ . Thus  $\langle 2I_Z B \rangle - \langle 2I_Z \rangle \langle B \rangle = 1/3(\langle U^2 \rangle - \langle U \rangle^2) - 1/3(\langle D^2 \rangle - \langle D \rangle^2)$  vanishes only if  $N = Z$ . The  $\langle 2I_Z Y \rangle - \langle 2I_Z \rangle \langle Y \rangle = 1/3(\langle U^2 \rangle - \langle U \rangle^2) - 1/3(\langle D^2 \rangle - \langle D \rangle^2)$ . The  $\langle 2I_Z Q \rangle - \langle 2I_Z \rangle \langle Q \rangle = 2/3(\langle U^2 \rangle - \langle U \rangle^2) + 1/3(\langle D^2 \rangle - \langle D \rangle^2)$  does not vanish even in  $N = Z$  systems. When  $N = Z$ ,  $\langle D^2 \rangle = \langle U^2 \rangle$  and  $\langle D \rangle = \langle U \rangle$ . The study of such correlations may give some insight into more complicated views of the  $Qg$  system [6,7].

In a hadron phase the  $I_Z/S$  correlation is given by isospin splitting yields:

$$\begin{aligned} -(\langle 2I_Z S \rangle - \langle 2I_Z \rangle \langle S \rangle) &= -\langle 2I_Z S \rangle = \\ 2\langle (\Sigma^+ - \Sigma^-) + (\bar{\Sigma}^+ - \bar{\Sigma}^-) \rangle &+ 2\langle (\Xi^0 - \Xi^-) \\ + (\bar{\Xi}^0 - \bar{\Xi}^-) \rangle &+ \langle (\bar{K}^0 - K^-) + (K^0 - K^+) \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where each  $\langle J \rangle$  can include the lowest mass plus all excited states  $J^*$  of that  $J$ . Particles like  $\Lambda(1520) \rightarrow N + K$  do not contribute directly to eq. (14) or indirectly through their resonance decay products by isospin conservation. Isospin conservation gives equal numbers of  $\bar{K}^0$  and  $K^-$  in the two branches  $p + K^-$  and  $n + \bar{K}^0$  since the Clebsch-Gordon coefficients are  $\pm 1/\sqrt{2}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} |\Lambda(1520), I = 0, I_Z = 0 \rangle &= (1/\sqrt{2})|p\rangle|K^- \rangle \\ &- (1/\sqrt{2})|n\rangle|\bar{K}^0 \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Similar results also apply to decay of the  $\phi$ -meson. When  $I_Z = 0$ ,  $y = 1$  and  $\langle I_Z S \rangle = 0$ . When  $I_Z \neq 0$ ,  $\langle I_Z S \rangle \neq 0$ . Letting  $y = 1 + \mu_Q/T$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} -\langle 2I_Z S \rangle &\approx (\mu_Q/T)[4(\langle \Sigma^+ + \bar{\Sigma}^+ \rangle) \\ + 2(\langle \Xi^- + \bar{\Xi}^- \rangle) &+ \langle K^- \rangle - \langle K^+ \rangle]. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

The  $\mu_Q$  is given by eq. (4). The value of  $-\langle 2I_{W,Z} S \rangle$  depends on  $x, z$ . First the  $I_Z = 0$ ,  $y = 1$  case will be considered to obtain  $x, z$ . The  $I_Z \neq 0$  can be built on this solution by successive iterations.

*Simplified solutions in symmetric  $N = Z$  systems where isospin  $I_Z = 0$ ,  $y = 1$ .*

a) *Behavior when  $I_Z = 0$  and  $\mu_S/T \ll 1$  or  $z \approx 1$*   
When  $\mu_S/T \ll 1$ , then  $z = \exp(-\mu_S/T) \approx 1$ . Substituting  $z = 1 - \mu_S/T$  in eq. (6) gives

*see eq. (17) above*

When  $\mu_B/T \ll 1$ ,  $\cosh(\mu_B/T) \rightarrow 1$ ,  $\sinh(\mu_B/T) \rightarrow \mu_B/T$ , which can be substituted into eq. (17) to give a simple linear connection between  $\mu_S/T$  and  $\mu_B/T$  which is

*see eq. (18) above*

The numerator in this equation is just the strangeness in hyperons while the denominator is the strangeness squared in each hyperon and in  $\bar{K}^0$  and  $K^-$ .

For large  $\mu_B/T$ ,  $\sinh(\mu_B/T)$ ,  $\cosh(\mu_B/T) \rightarrow \exp(\mu_B/T)/2$ . Substituted this result into eq. (7) gives a non-linear relation between  $\mu_S/T$  and  $\mu_B/T$  that is

*see eq. (19) above*

The  $\mu_B/T$  can be obtained from

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B}{2} &= \sinh\left(\frac{\mu_B}{T}\right) \left( 2A_N + 4A_\Delta \right. \\ &+ \left. \frac{2A_K F_{S,0} + (F_{S,0} F_{S,2} - (F_{S,1})^2) \cosh(\mu_B/T)}{2A_K + F_{S,2} \cosh(\mu_B/T)} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

where  $F_{S,j} = 1^j(1A_\Lambda) + 1^j(3A_\Sigma) + 2^j(2A_\Xi) + 3^j(1A_\Omega)$ . Since each  $A_J \sim V$ ,  $\mu_B$  is a function of  $B/V$ ,  $T$ . When  $x \gg 1$ , and  $z$  is small, the main contribution comes from  $S = \pm 1$  strange particles ( $K, \Lambda, \Sigma$ ). In general, the baryon constraint equation is quadratic in  $x$  and involves only  $z$  for  $y = 1$ . This quadratic equation for  $x$  can be easily solved, giving  $x = x(z)$  which can be substituted into  $S = 0$ , to find  $z$  straightforwardly.

b) *Behavior when  $I_Z = 0$  and  $A_\Xi$  and  $A_\Omega$  are neglected*  
When  $\Xi, \Omega$  are neglected, the relation between  $\mu_S/T$ ,  $\mu_B/T$  is now

$$\begin{aligned} \tanh(\mu_S/T) &= \sinh(\mu_B/T) \\ &\times \frac{1(A_\Lambda + (3A_\Sigma))}{1^2(2A_K) + \cosh(\mu_B/T)[1^2(A_\Lambda + (3A_\Sigma))]} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{B}{2} = \sinh\left(\frac{\mu_B}{T}\right) \left( 2A_N + 4A_\Delta + \frac{2A_K(A_\Lambda + 3A_\Sigma)}{(2A_K + A_\Lambda + 3A_\Sigma) \sqrt{1 + \frac{8A_K(A_\Lambda + 3A_\Sigma)}{(2A_K + A_\Lambda + 3A_\Sigma)^2} \sinh^2\left(\frac{\mu_B}{2T}\right)}} \right). \quad (22)$$

Using  $Y = (2A_N + 4A_\Delta)2 \sinh(\mu_B/T) + 2A_K 2 \sinh(\mu_S/T)$  results in

see eq. (22) above

For large  $\mu_B/T$ ,  $\cosh(\mu_B/T)$  and  $\sinh(\mu_B/T) \rightarrow \exp(\mu_B/T)/2$  and eq. (21) is

$$\exp(2\mu_S/T) = \frac{1}{z^2} \approx 1 + \exp(\mu_B/T) \frac{2m_\Lambda^{3/2} e^{-m_\Lambda/T} + 6m_\Sigma^{3/2} e^{-m_\Sigma/T}}{2m_K^{3/2} e^{-m_K/T}}. \quad (23)$$

When  $y = 1$ ,  $K^+/K^- = \exp(2\mu_S/T)$ . At low  $T$  where the  $\Sigma$  term is small compared to the  $\Lambda$  contribution and where the 1 term is small also, the  $K^+/K^-$  ratio is determined by

$$K^+/K^- = \exp(\mu_B/T) \frac{2m_\Lambda^{3/2} e^{-m_\Lambda/T}}{2m_K^{3/2} e^{-m_K/T}} = \frac{m_\Lambda^{3/2}}{m_K^{3/2}} \exp((\mu_B - m_\Lambda + m_K)/T). \quad (24)$$

The  $K^+/K^-$  ratio can also be used to discuss the role of dropping masses [17] which leads to an enhancement of this ratio. The ratio involves the exponential factor in  $((\mu_B - m_\Lambda + m_K)/T)$  which is sensitive to mass shifts.

*Estimates of  $\langle 2I_Z S \rangle$  from an “external field”.*

Typical collisions at RHIC are Pb + Pb which lead to large neutron excesses amongst the participants with  $(N - Z)/B \sim 0.2$ . To a good approximation ( $\sim 1\%$  error at  $T = 120$  MeV):

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_Q/T &\approx [(Z - N)/B][2 + 4A_\Delta/A_N] \\ &/[1 + 10A_\Delta/A_N + 4A_\pi/(A_N(x + 1/x))] \\ &\sim [(Z - N)/B]. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

In this approximation the hyperon and strange meson contributions ( $A_\Sigma$ ,  $A_\Xi$ ,  $A_K$ ) are small compared to  $A_N$ ,  $A_\Delta$ ,  $A_\pi$  in eq. (4) and corresponding, the hyperons are neglected in the baryon constraint equation. Under these conditions  $\mu_Q$  has the simple form just given.

At  $T = 120$  MeV,  $\mu_B \sim 600$  MeV —see, for example, the experimental analysis of ref. [9] and the theoretical discussion in ref. [15] based on a Hagedorn spectrum of states. The associated  $\mu_S = 118$  MeV and  $z = 0.3735$  from eq. (21). Including  $\Xi$ ,  $\Omega$  gives  $z = 0.355$  and  $\mu_S = 124$  MeV. The  $\Xi$ ,  $\Omega$  lower  $z$  and slightly enhance  $\mu_S$ . At higher temperatures the enhancement from  $\Xi$ ,  $\Omega$  is larger since the population of  $\Xi$ ,  $\Omega$  increases with temperature due to the Boltzmann factors  $\exp(-m/T)$ . The  $\mu_Q = -14.5$  MeV

for  $(N - Z)/B = 0.2$ . At a higher temperature  $\mu_B$ ,  $\mu_S$  and the magnitude of  $\mu_Q$  decrease. For example at  $T = 150$  MeV,  $\mu_B \approx 300$  MeV,  $z \approx 0.682$  and  $\mu_S \approx 57$  MeV,  $\mu_Q \approx -8.5$  MeV. The value of  $\mu_Q$  is closely connected to  $\mu_B$  and  $(N - Z)/B$  through a scaling relation that reads

$$\mu_Q \approx -\frac{N - Z}{B} \frac{\mu_B}{8}. \quad (26)$$

The  $\mu_S$ ,  $\mu_B$  scaling relation is  $\mu_S \approx \mu_B/5$  over a wide range of temperatures that run from  $T \approx 100$  MeV  $\rightarrow T_0 \approx 167$  MeV. The slope  $1/5$  in this linear scaling relation is determined by the strangeness in hyperons to the strangeness fluctuation in strange mesons and hyperons as given by eq. (18) for temperatures  $T \approx T_0$ .

Once the chemical potentials are determined the  $\langle 2I_Z S \rangle$  correlation follows from results given in the subsection “Isospin correlations in the  $Qg$  phase and hadron phase”. The  $\langle 2I_Z S \rangle \approx 0.018(N - Z)$  at  $T = 120$  MeV and  $\langle 2I_Z S \rangle = 0.021(N - Z)$  for  $T = 150$  MeV. The numerical prefactors,  $0.018$  for  $T = 120$  MeV and  $0.021$  for  $T = 150$  MeV show a slightly increasing temperature dependence. While these coefficients,  $0.018$  and  $0.021$ , are small, the  $\langle 2I_Z S \rangle$  is obtained by multiplying them by  $(N - Z) = 0.2B$  for the example considered here. By contrast, in a flavor uncorrelated  $Qg$  phase  $\langle 2I_Z S \rangle$  is identically  $= 0$ . A heavy-ion collision evolves through an expansion from a high-density, high-temperature  $Qg$  phase to a lower density and lower temperatures hadron phase where the colored quarks and anti-quarks form isolated colorless particles following the QCD phase transition back to the observable hadrons. Flavors become correlated since  $\langle 2I_Z S \rangle \neq 0$  in the hadron phase for  $N \neq Z$  systems. The isospin strangeness correlation in the hadron phase is determined by the electrostatic chemical potential which splits the population of the isospin carrying hyperons  $\Sigma$ ,  $\Xi$  and anti-hyperons  $\bar{\Sigma}$ ,  $\bar{\Xi}$ , and strange mesons  $K^0$ ,  $K^+$  and  $\bar{K}^0$ ,  $K^-$ . This electrostatic chemical potential breaks the isospin symmetry of the system and produces the correlation  $\langle 2I_Z S \rangle$ .

*Susceptibilities and lattice calculations.*

Correlations and fluctuations can also be related to susceptibilities. Specifically, the  $B/S$  correlation defined in [14] as  $\hat{C}_{BS} = -3(\langle BS \rangle - \langle B \rangle \langle S \rangle) / (\langle S^2 \rangle - \langle S \rangle^2)$  was also shown to be  $\hat{C}_{BS} = -3\chi_{BS}/\chi_{SS}$ . The off diagonal baryon/strangeness susceptibility  $\chi_{BS}$  and diagonal strangeness susceptibility  $\chi_{SS}$  are just derivatives of the grand potential  $\Omega$  and in general the relation reads  $\chi_{JK} = (-1/V) \partial^2 \Omega(V, T, \vec{\mu}) / (\partial \mu_j \partial \mu_k)$ . In turn, the  $\hat{C}_{BS}$  can be related to basic quark flavor susceptibilities of  $u$ ,  $d$ ,  $s$  [13]. Specifically, using the fact that mean

flavor densities vanish at zero chemical potential, the  $\hat{C}_{BS} = 1 + (\chi_{us} + \chi_{ds})/\chi_{ss}$ . Lattice calculations such as those in ref. [18] and ref. [19] give some preliminary results on quark susceptibility and flavor correlations. In particular,  $(\chi_{us} + \chi_{ds})/\chi_{ss} = 0.00(3)/0.53(1)$  from the results of refs. [13,19] showing that flavors are uncorrelated. This result of uncorrelated flavors was assumed in this present work on isospin/strangeness correlations. The analysis of ref. [13] gives a lattice justification for such an assumption. In particular, the analog of  $\hat{C}_{BS}$  is  $\hat{C}_{2I_Z S} \equiv \langle 2I_Z S \rangle / \langle S^2 \rangle = (\chi_{us} - \chi_{ud})/\chi_{ss}$ .

**Summary and conclusions.** – This paper explored the role of isospin in relativistic heavy ion collisions using the Gell-Mann/Nishijima formula  $2I_Z = 2Q - (B + S + C + \hat{B} + \hat{T})$ . In particular an isospin-strangeness correlation is discussed. In a quark model of  $u, d, s, c, b, t$  quarks, the  $2I_Z = (N_u - N_{\bar{u}}) - (N_d - N_{\bar{d}})$  and involves only the  $u, d$  quarks. The  $s, c, b, t$  each has isospin 0. For a heavy-ion collision net  $S=0$  and net  $2I_Z = (Z - N)$ . In a flavor uncorrelated phase, a correlation between  $I_Z$  and either  $S, C, \hat{B}$  or  $\hat{T}$  would vanish. Thus, a non-vanishing  $\langle I_Z S \rangle$  is a simple, direct measure of flavor correlations. With ever improving lattice calculations, the degree of flavor correlations above the QCD transition can be determined. Detailed calculations of some of the consequences of isospin symmetry in the hadron phase were presented using a statistical model. Properties of  $I_Z, \mu_Q$  and  $\langle I_Z S \rangle$  in this phase were developed. As an example, in a hadron phase an  $I_Z/S$  correlation exists when  $\mu_Q \neq 0$ , even when  $S=0$ . An analogy was drawn with a Zeeman splitting of a spin multiplet ( $J_Z = -J, \dots, J$ ) in a magnetic field. In this analogy the “external field” is the neutron (or proton) excess ( $N - Z$ ) and the Boltzmann factor  $\exp[-E(J_Z)/T]$  is replaced with  $\exp(\mu_Q/T)$ . Expressions are developed, such eqs. (14), (16) which can be used to obtain this correlation directly from experimentally determined yields of strange particles. The dependence of  $\mu_Q$  on  $(N - Z)$  can be determined experimentally by varying  $Z$  and  $N$ . The  $I_Z/S$  correlation is a useful method of distinguishing the two phases if a fast expansion of the  $Qg$  freezes in the correlations. This fast expansion assumption was the basis for the usefulness of charge fluctuations. Experiments looking for charge fluctuations can be found in refs. [20–23]. This scenario should be contrasted with a situation in which the hadrons form an equilibrated system at the end of the fireball expansion. In this latter situation the equilibrated system will have no memory of any prior path. Then information about the  $Qg$  phase is lost.

The behavior of  $\mu_B, \mu_S, \mu_Q$  is also important for understanding the complete phase diagram of charged, strange, baryon rich hadronic matter. The Gell-Mann/Nishijima formula was shown to be very useful in such a study. Simple analytic expressions or a simple procedure for obtaining these three chemical potentials were given.

The  $\mu_Q/T$  behavior of eq. (4) gave a linear relation  $\mu_Q \sim (Z - N)$  arising from a response to a “weak external field”. The constant between  $\mu_Q$  and  $(Z - N)$  determines the degree of flavor mixing. This constant involves the isospin doublets like  $n, p$ , the isospin triplets such as  $\Sigma^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^-$  or  $\pi^+, \pi^0, \pi^-$  and the isospin quartets  $\Delta^{++}, \Delta^+, \Delta^0, \Delta^-$ .

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This work was supported in part by the DOE grant No. DE-FG02-96ER-40987.

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