

Anisotropic flow measurements in high energy hadron collisions

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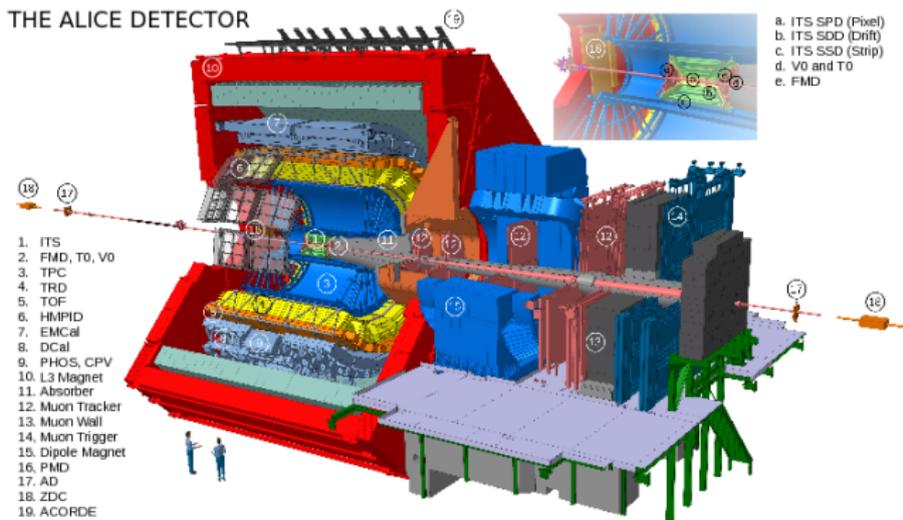
Miniworkshop of Diffraction and Ultraperipheral Collisions 2020
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16th September 2020

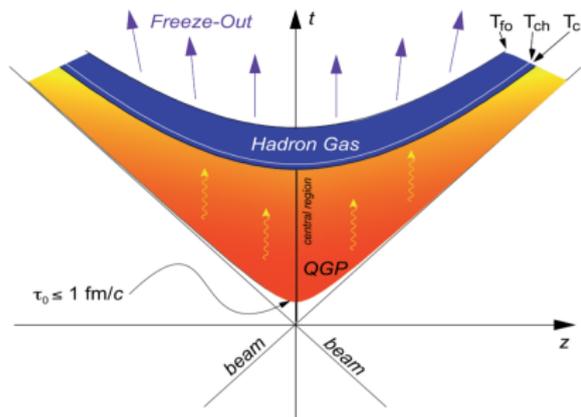
Heavy-ion collisions and QGP

- ultrarelativistic heavy-ion collisions \rightarrow production of quark-gluon plasma (QGP) \rightarrow anisotropic flow measurements
- ALICE = 18 detectors (most important: ITS, TPC, TOF)



A. Tauro, ALICE Schematics (2017)

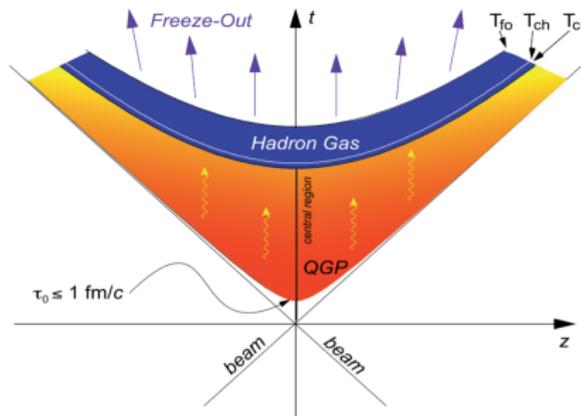
Collision evolution and phase diagram of the nuclear matter



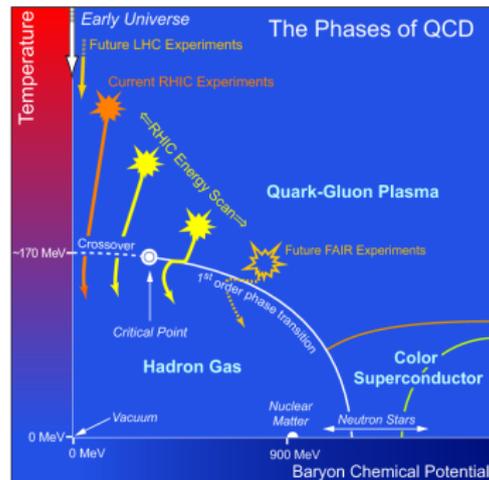
R. Stock, arXiv:0807.1610 (2008)

- phase transition $T_c = 151 \text{ MeV}$ [1]
- chemical freeze-out $T_{ch} = 155 \text{ MeV}$, kinetic freeze-out $T_{fo} = 95 \pm 10 \text{ MeV}$ [2]

Collision evolution and phase diagram of the nuclear matter



R. Stock, arXiv:0807.1610 (2008)



L. Kumar, Mod. Phys. Lett. A 28:1330033 (2013)

- phase transition $T_c = 151 \text{ MeV}$ [1]
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Anisotropic flow

- anisotropy in the initial geometry of the collision \rightarrow collective expansion of the medium \rightarrow anisotropy in the particle distribution
- azimuthal distribution of particles (Fourier)

$$\frac{dN}{d\varphi} \propto 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2v_n \cos [n(\varphi - \Psi_n)] \quad (1)$$

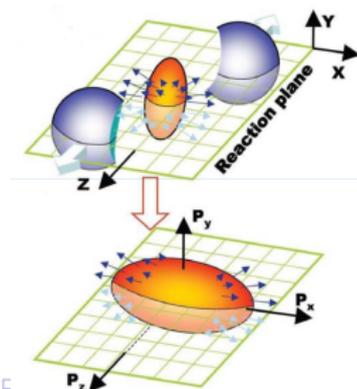
- flow coefficients

$$v_n = \langle \cos [n(\varphi - \Psi_n)] \rangle \quad (2)$$

- azimuthal correlations, e.g. two-particle correlation

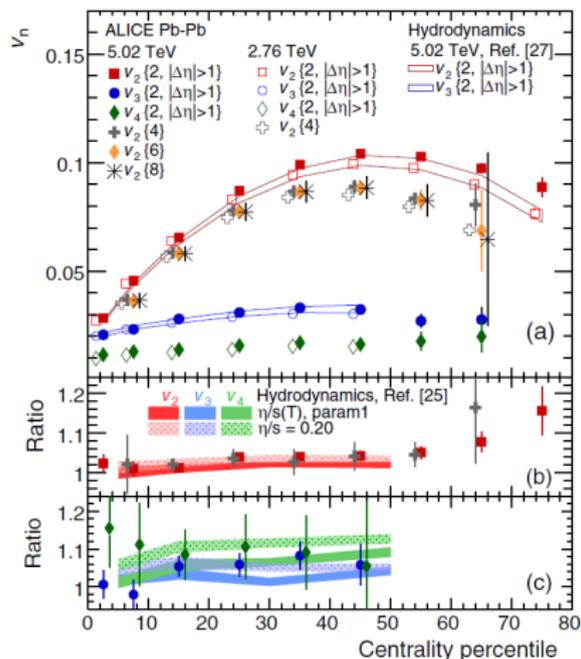
$$\langle v_n^2 \rangle = \langle \langle \cos [n(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)] \rangle \rangle \quad (3)$$

C. Ristea et al., EPSHEP 2017



Selected measurements

- v_2 dependence on centrality
- viscosity of the QGP $\eta/s = 0,2$

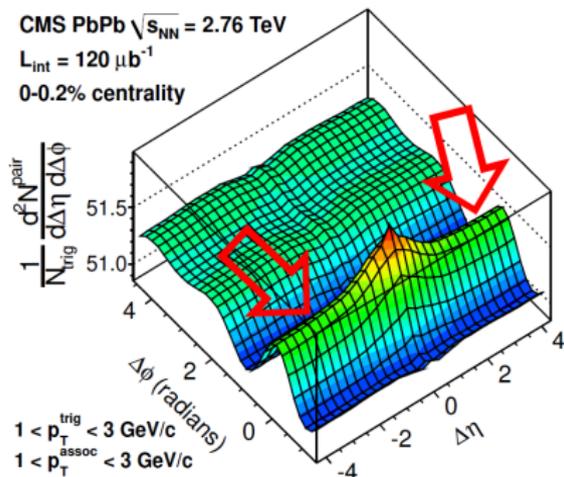


ALICE, Phys. Rev. Lett. 116(13):132302

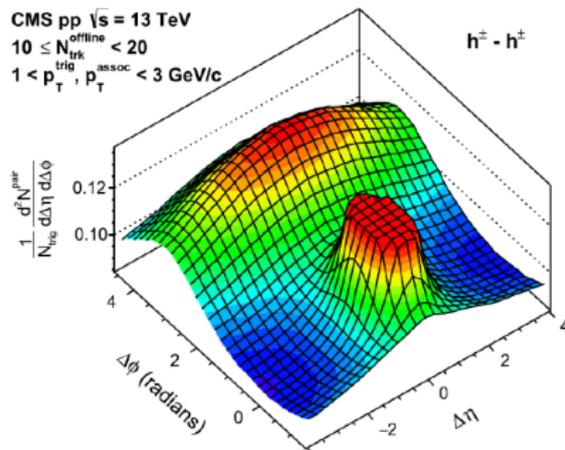
Small systems



- no collective behavior expected, control measurements



CMS, JHEP 02:088 (2014)

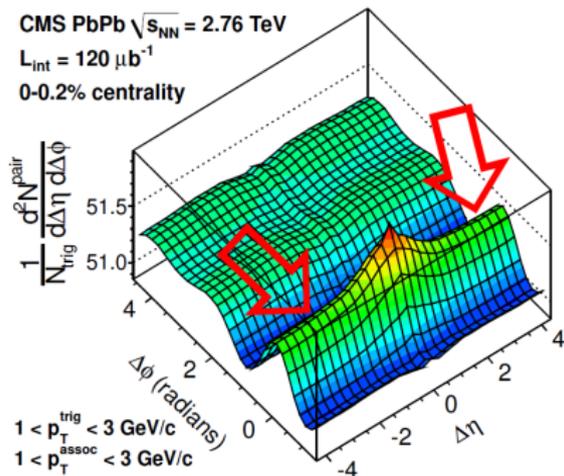


CMS, Phys. Lett. B 765:193–220 (2017)

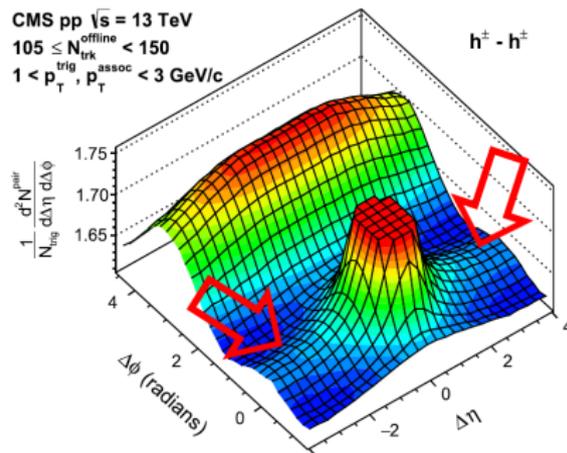
Small systems



- in 2010 the CMS Collaboration - ridge around $\Delta\phi \approx 0$ in high multiplicity $p + p$ collisions \rightarrow collectivity?

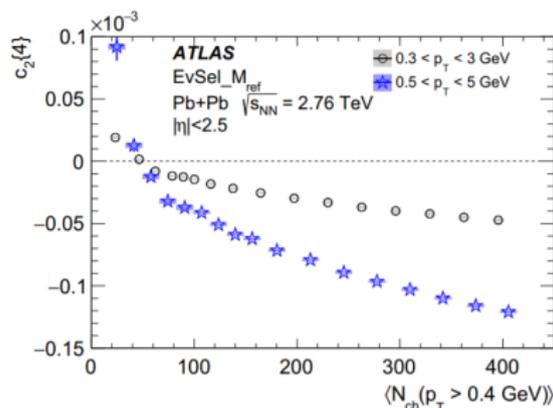


CMS, JHEP 02:088 (2014)



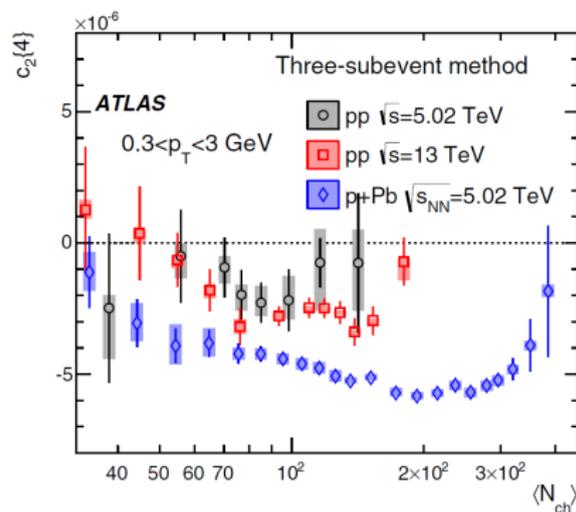
CMS, Phys. Lett. B 765:193–220 (2017)

Cumulant $c_2\{4\}$



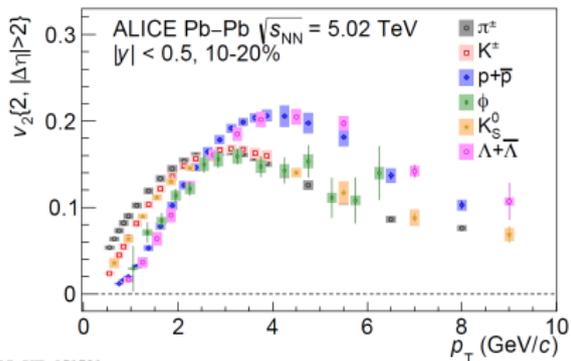
ATLAS, Eur. Phys. J. C 77(6):428 (2017)

- negative value of $c_2\{4\}$ observed in Pb+Pb
- negative value of $c_2\{4\} \rightarrow$ real value of v_2



ATLAS, Phys. Rev. C 97(2):024904 (2018)

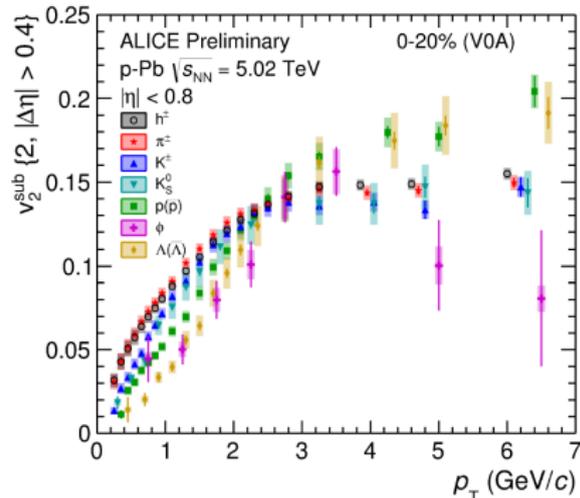
Identified flow



ALICE, JHEP 1809 (2018)

Pb+Pb collisions

- mass-ordering
- splitting - mesons and baryons



ALICE, unpublished

$p + p$ collisions from Pythia generator

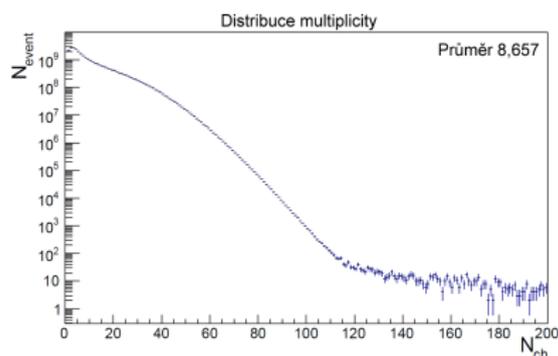
- motivation - to try methods used for analysis of data from small system collisions
- no anisotropic flow in Pythia \rightarrow perfect for tests of non-flow suppression methods

Pythia

- generator of high energy collisions using MC
- output = list of produced particles with properties

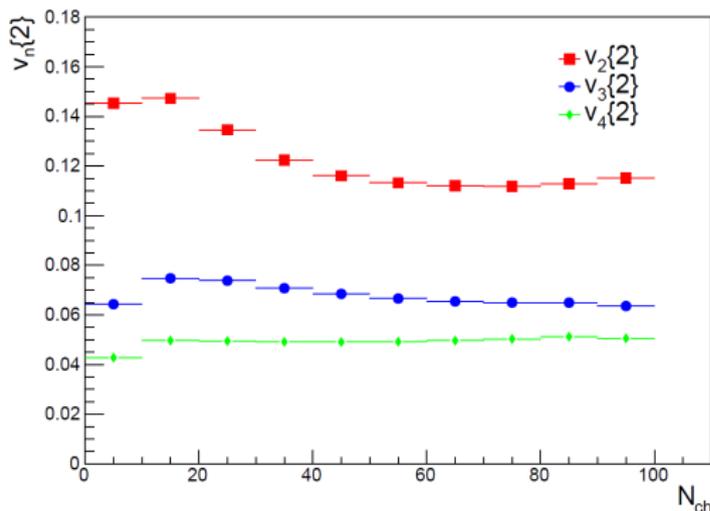
Analysis methods

- azimuthal correlations + subevent method



$3 \cdot 10^{10}$ $p+p$ collisions $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV
default settings + inelastic soft
QCD processes
cut: $0,2 < p_T < 3$ GeV, $|\eta| < 0,8$

Results - coefficient $v_n\{2\}$



$$Q_n = \sum_{k=1}^M e^{in\varphi_k} \quad (4)$$

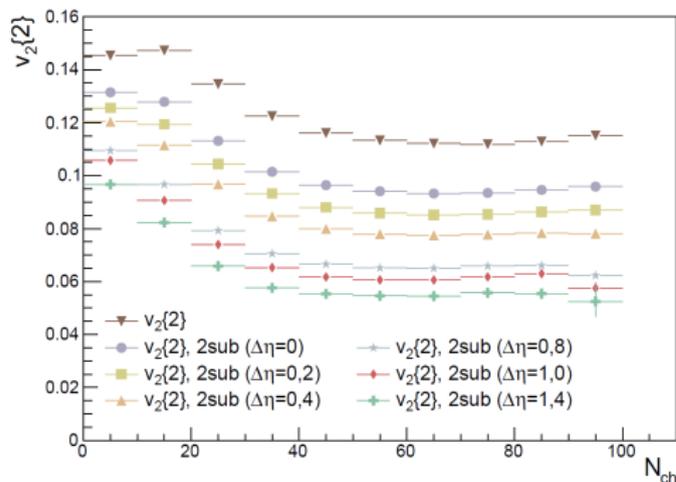
$$\langle 2 \rangle = \frac{|Q_n|^2 - M}{M(M-1)} \quad (5)$$

$$\langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle = \frac{\sum_{event} (W_{\langle 2 \rangle})_i \langle 2 \rangle_i}{\sum_{event} (W_{\langle 2 \rangle})_i} \quad (6)$$

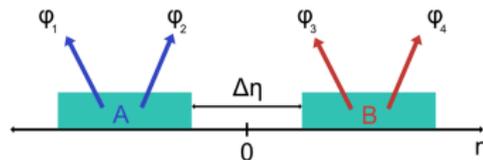
$$c_n\{2\} = \langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle \quad (7)$$

$$v_n\{2\} = \sqrt{c_n\{2\}} \quad (8)$$

Results - subevent method

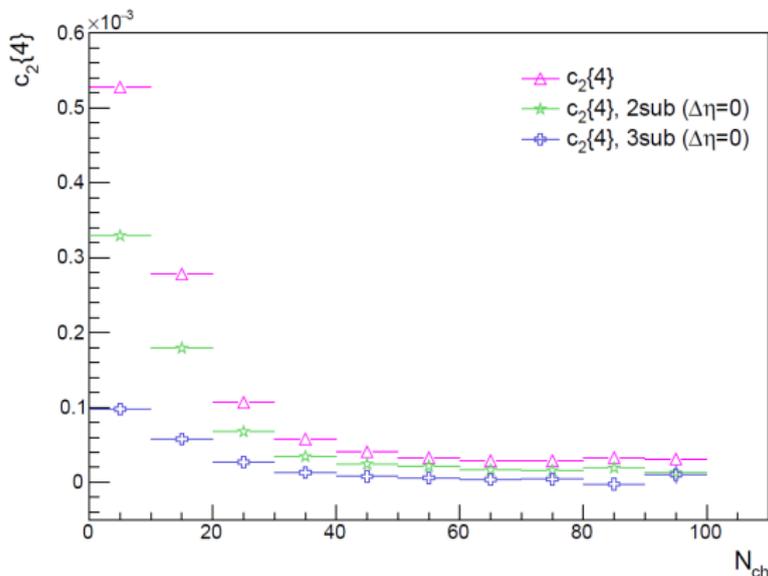


- the method suppresses non-flow effectively



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle_{AB}^{1,3} \cdot \langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle_{AB}^{2,4} = \\
 & = \langle\langle e^{in(\varphi_1 - \varphi_3)} \rangle\rangle \langle\langle e^{in(\varphi_2 - \varphi_4)} \rangle\rangle
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{9}$$

Results - cumulant $c_2\{4\}$



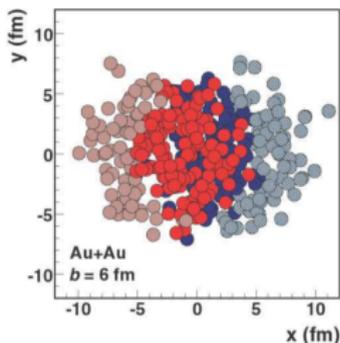
$$c_n\{4\} = \langle\langle 4 \rangle\rangle - 2 \cdot \langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle^2 \quad (10)$$

- Pythia - no anisotropic flow
- subevent method suppresses non-flow

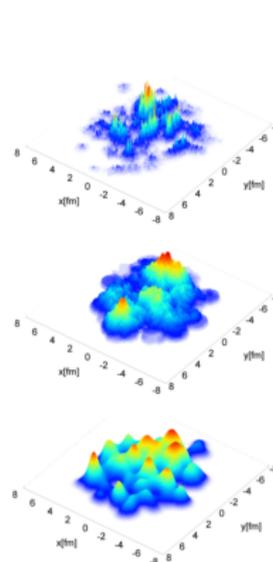
- heavy-ion collision → investigation of QGP
- collective behavior is observed in
 - two-particle correlations - near-side ridge
 - identified flow - mass-ordering and splitting
- the value of viscosity of QGP η/s is very low
- collective behavior was observed in small collision systems
- analysis of data from generated p+p collisions using subevent method

-  Y. Aoki, Z. Fodor, S. D. Katz a K. K. Szabó: *The QCD transition temperature: results with physical masses in the continuum limit* [Online]. [cit. 15. 9. 2020]. Phys. Lett. B 643 (2006) 46-54
-  B. Abelev et al.: *Pion, Kaon, and Proton Production in Central Pb–Pb Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV* [Online]. [cit. 15. 9. 2020]. Phys. Rev. Lett. 109:252301 (2012)

Backup

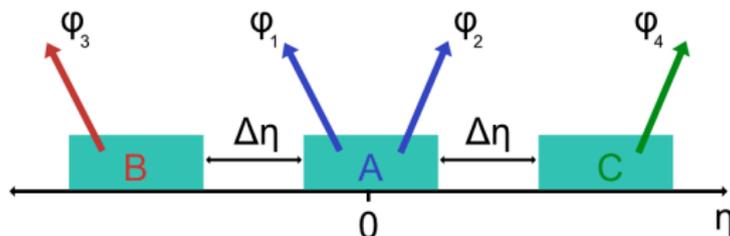


Michael L. Miller et al., *Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci.*
57:205-243 (2007)



Bjoern Schenke et al., arXiv:1202.6646
(2012)

3-subevent method



$$\begin{aligned}\langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle_{AB}^{1,3} \cdot \langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle_{AC}^{2,4} &= \langle\langle e^{in(\varphi_1 - \varphi_3)} \rangle\rangle \cdot \langle\langle e^{in(\varphi_2 - \varphi_4)} \rangle\rangle \\ \langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle_{AC}^{1,4} \cdot \langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle_{AB}^{2,3} &= \langle\langle e^{in(\varphi_1 - \varphi_4)} \rangle\rangle \cdot \langle\langle e^{in(\varphi_2 - \varphi_3)} \rangle\rangle\end{aligned}\quad (11)$$

