Stony Brook University | The State University of New York

"Long-range collectivity" in small systems

Jiangyong Jia, BNL and Stony Brook University

- What is collectivity?
- How to distinguish initial vs final state effects?

Brookhaven National Laboratory
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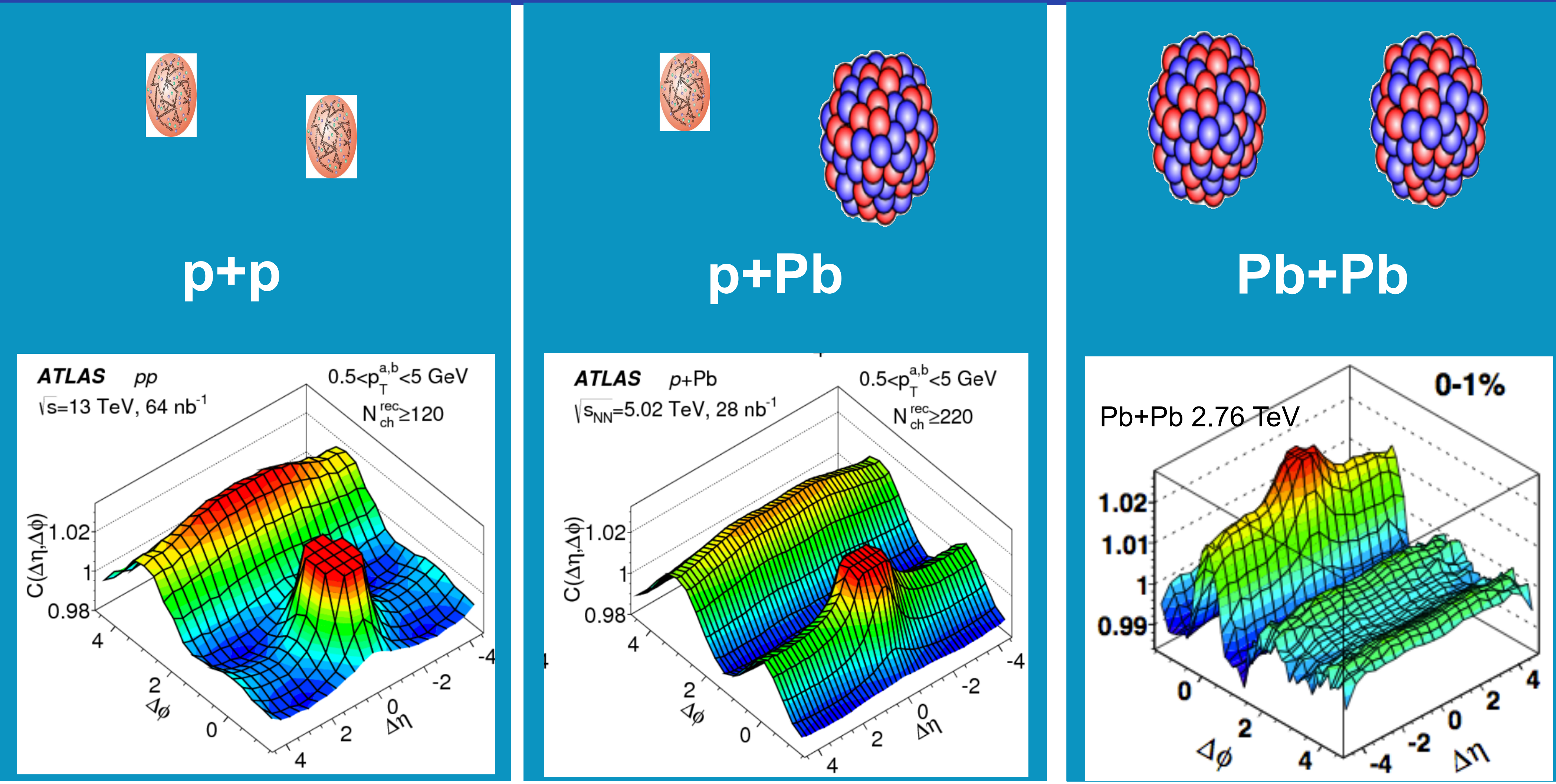
BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY

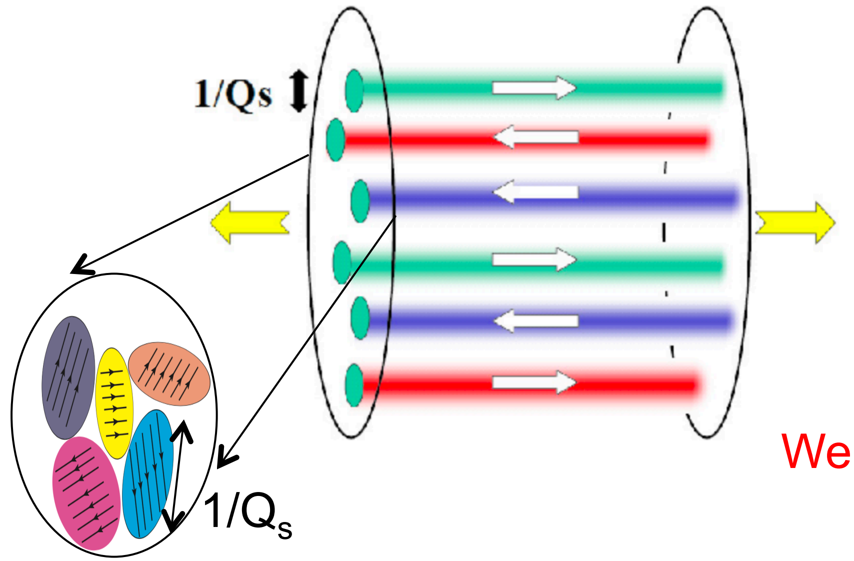
Long-range collectivity in different systems



- Long-range correlation in momentum space comes
  - directly from early time t~0 (CGC)
  - or it is a final state response to spatial fluctuation at t=0 (hydro).

Examples of initial vs final state scenarios

CGC



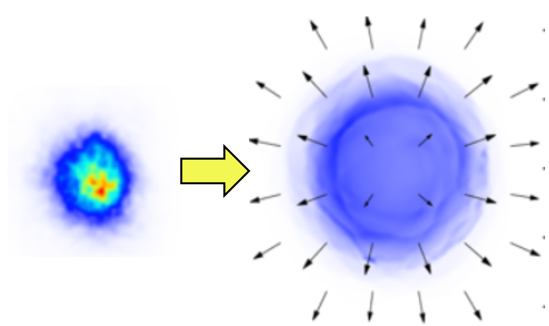
Domain of color fields of size $1/Q_s$, each produce multi-particles correlated across full η.

Uncorr. between domains, strong fluct. in Q_s

More domains, smaller v_n, more Q_s fluct, stronger v_n

Well motivated model framework, need systematic treatment

Hydro



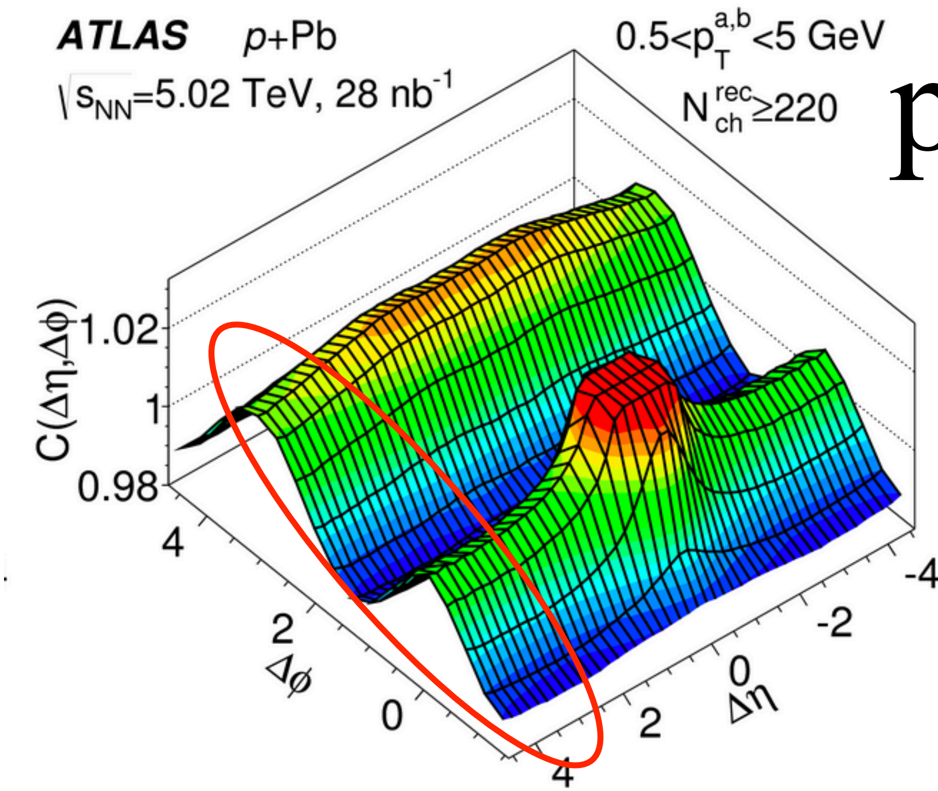
Hot spots (domains) in transverse plane e.g IP-plasma, boost-invariant geometry shape

Expansion and interaction of hot spots generate collectivity

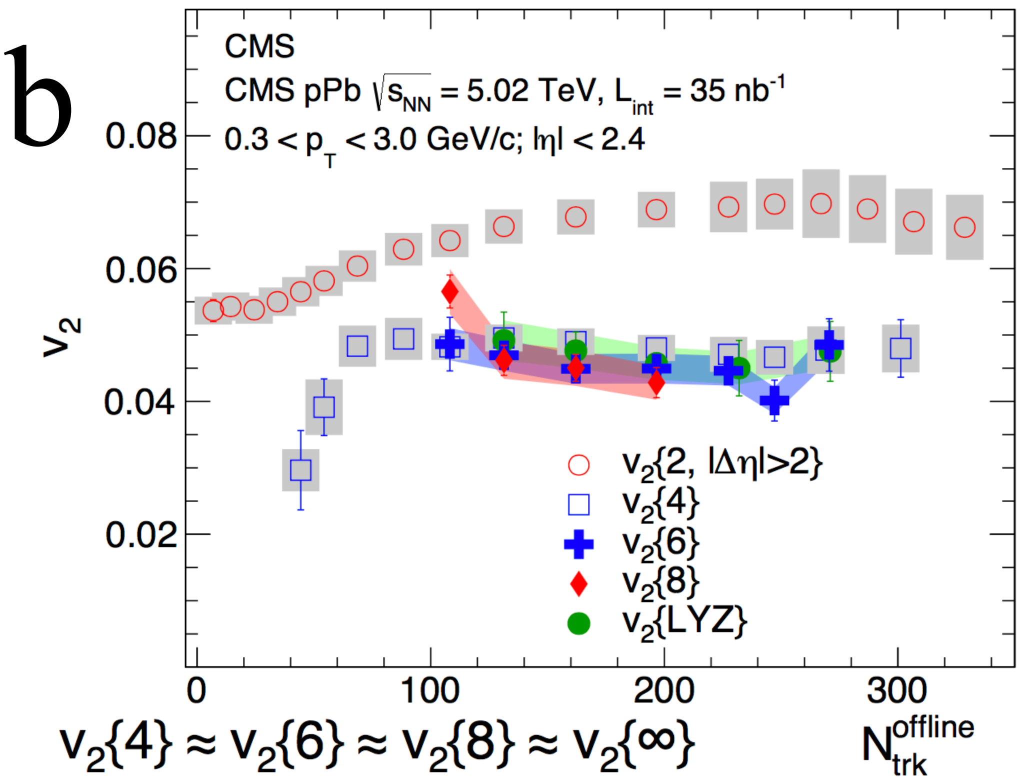
v_n depends on distribution of hot spots (ε_n) and transport properties.

Ongoing debate whether hydro is applicable in small systems

Features of collectivity in HM pPb



pPb

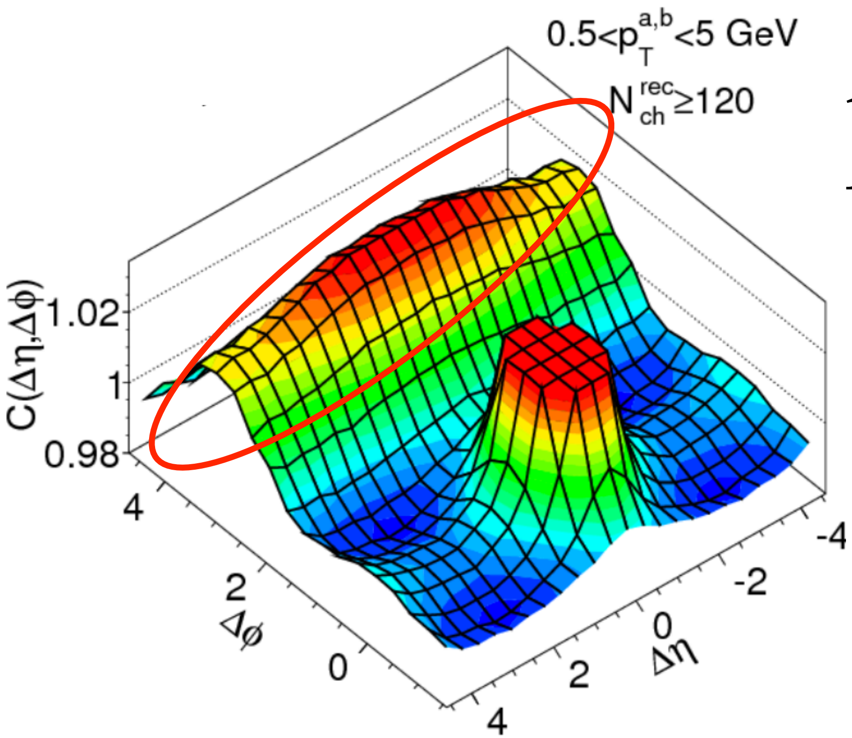


$v_2\{4\} \approx v_2\{6\} \approx v_2\{8\} \approx v_2\{\infty\}$

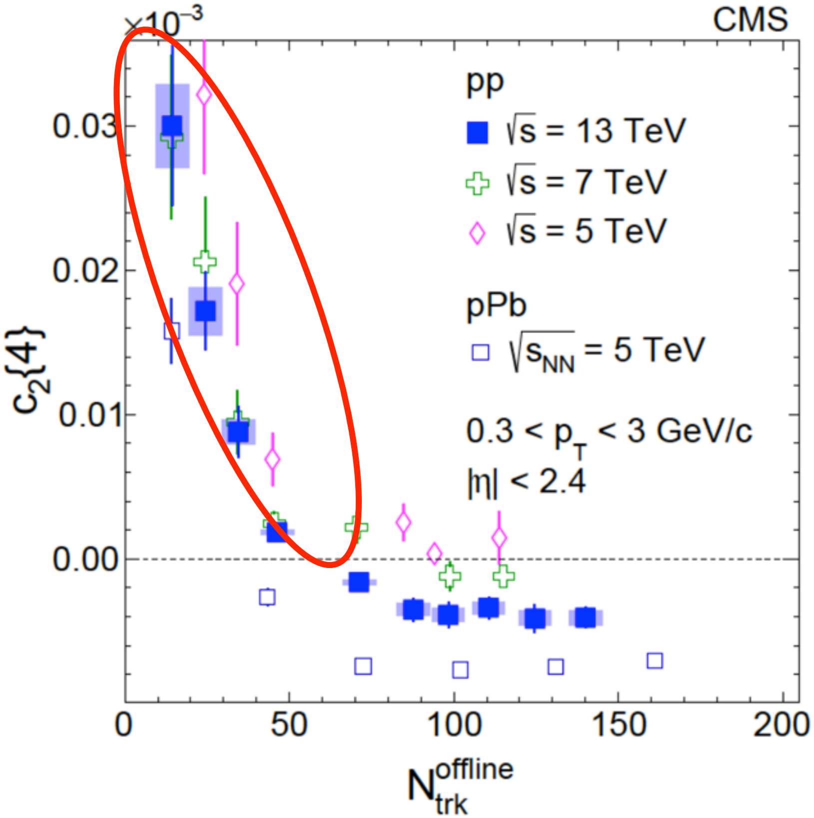
Long-range in η

Multi-particle signals

Features of collectivity in HM pp



pp



Long-range in η

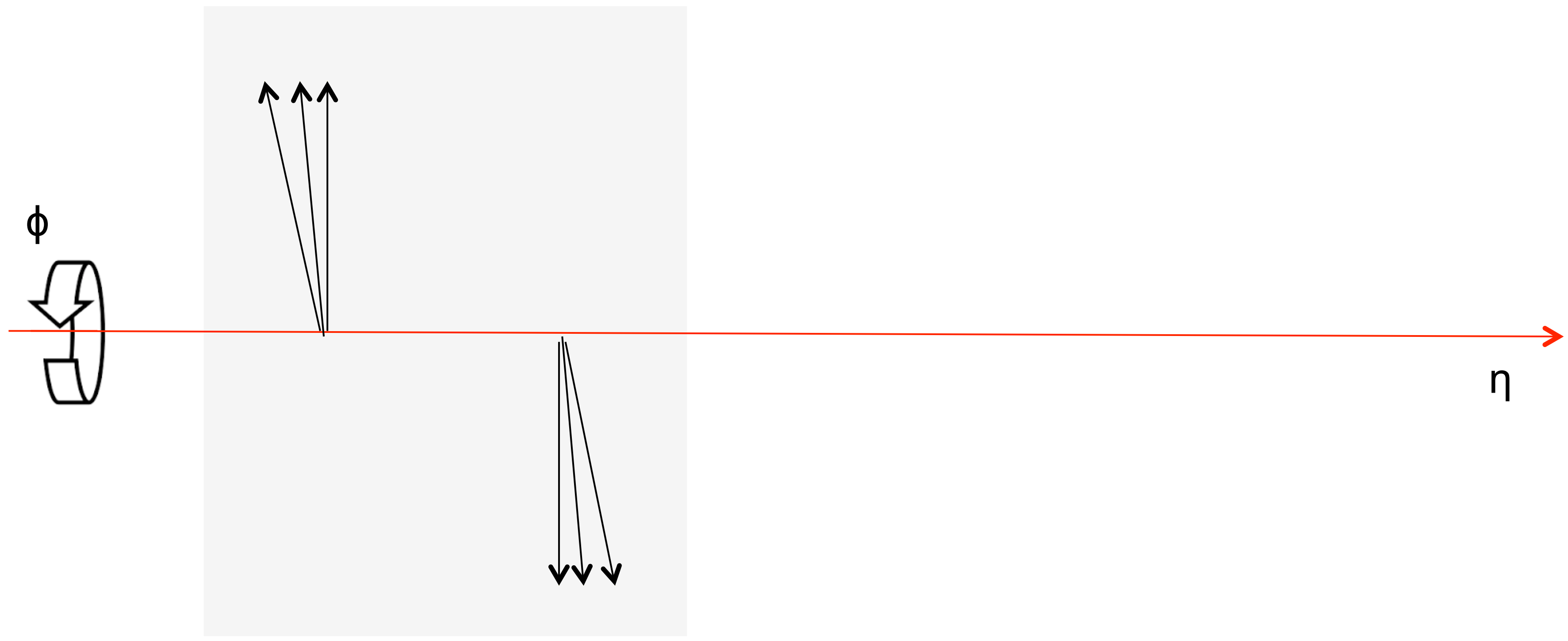
Multi-particle signals

Non-flow can generate long-range (away-jet) or multi-particle correlation (fragmentation) but not both

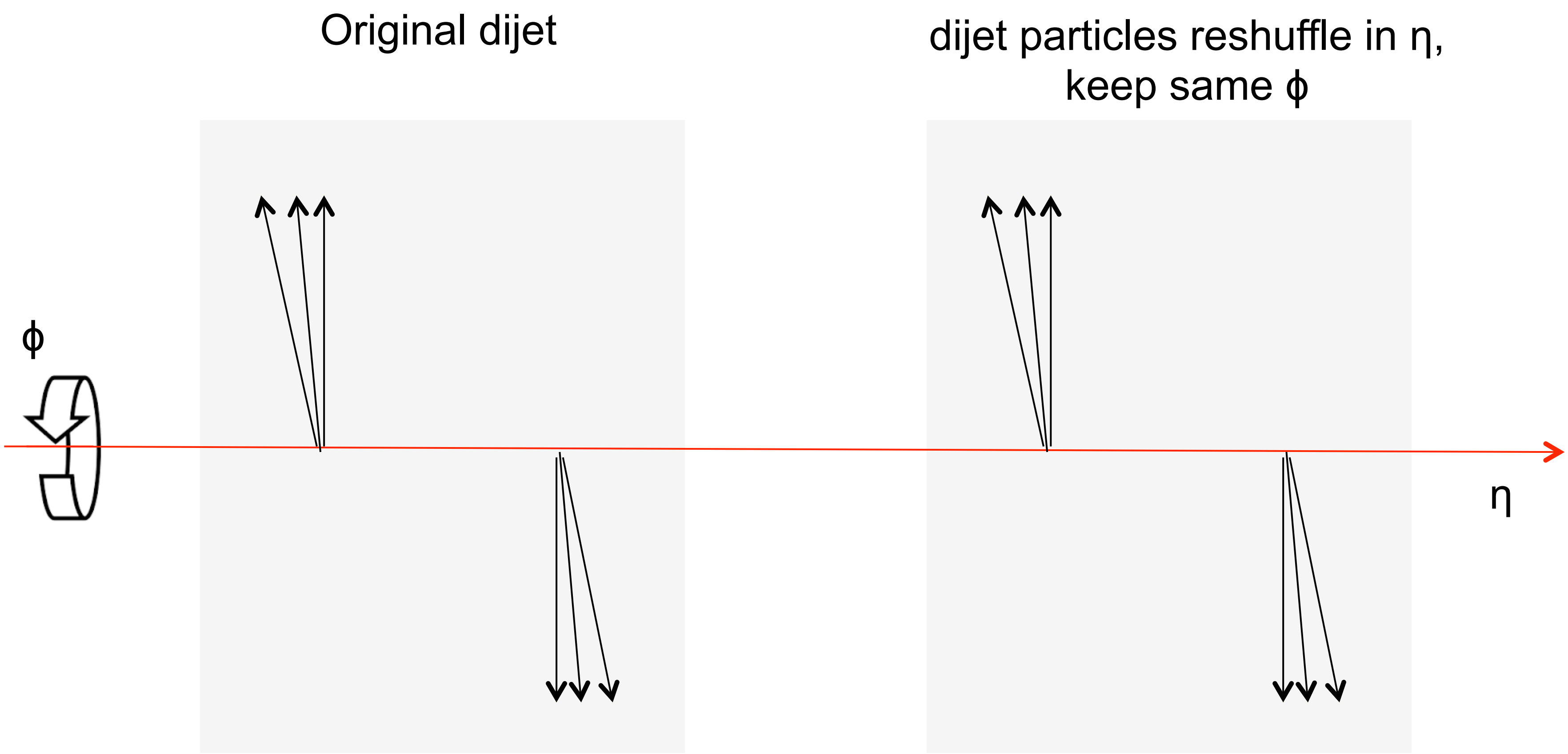
Collectivity must mean both

Azimuthal correlation from collectivity

Original dijet



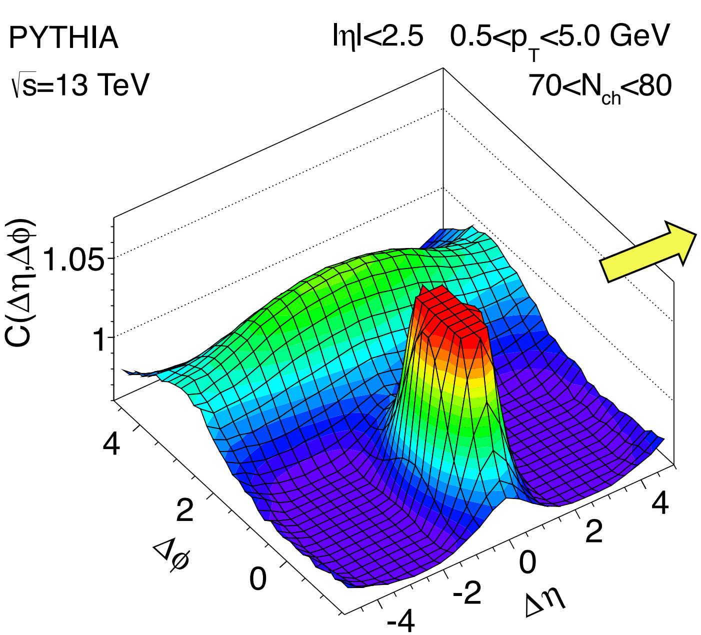
Azimuthal correlation from collectivity

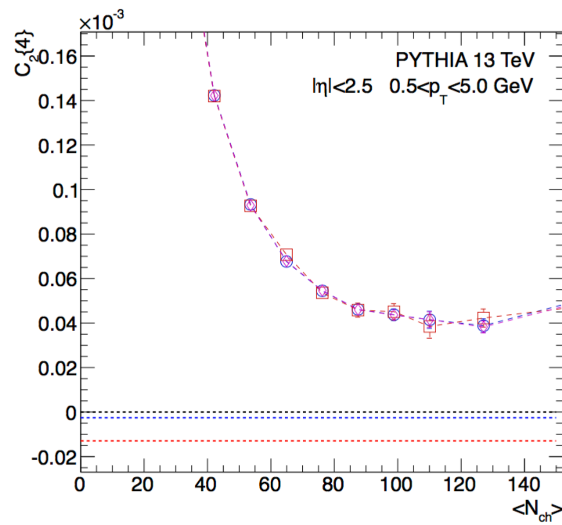


They give the same flow coefficient $c_n\{4\}$ and $v_n\{4\}$, although clearly the first case is non-flow and the second case would be classified as flow

Azimuthal correlation from collectivity

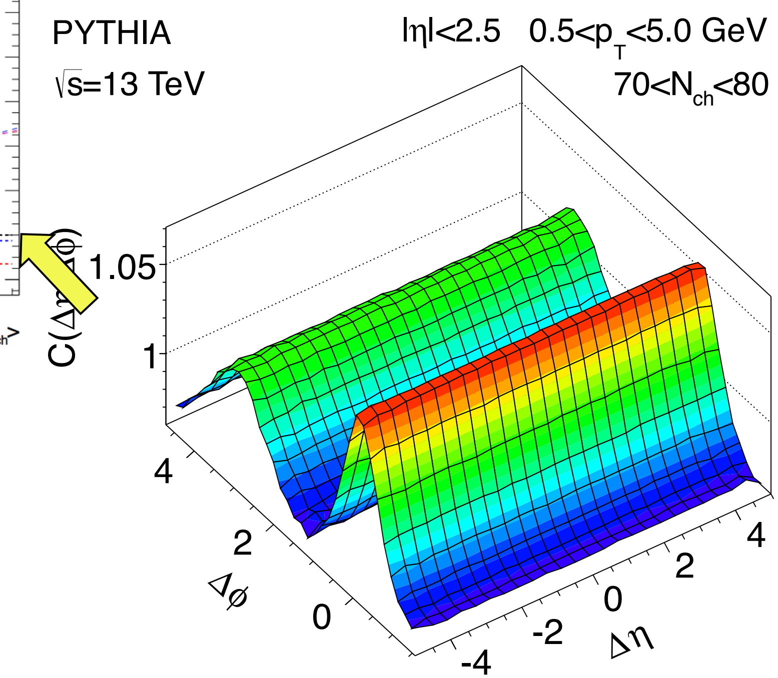
original





By mingliang Zhou

η reshuffled



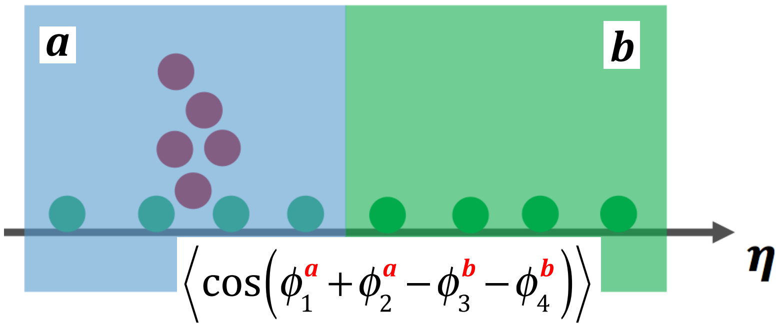
They give the same flow coefficient $c_n\{4\}$ and $v_n\{4\}$, although clearly the first case is non-flow and the second case would be classified as flow

Azumuthal corr. alone can’t distinguish flow & non-flow.

Long-range collectivity via subevent cumulants

arXiv:1701.03830

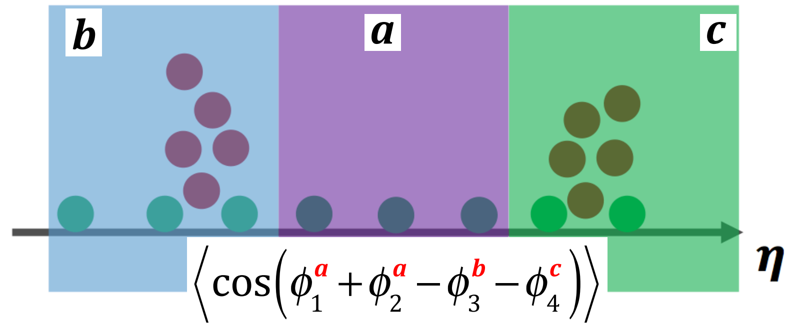
Event with jet



2 sub-event

removes intra-jet correlations

Event with dijet



3 sub-event

removes inter-jet correlations

Long-range collectivity via subevent cumulants

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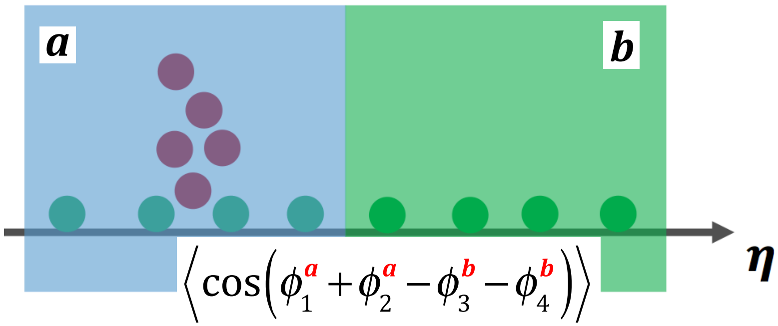
Event with jet



2 sub-event

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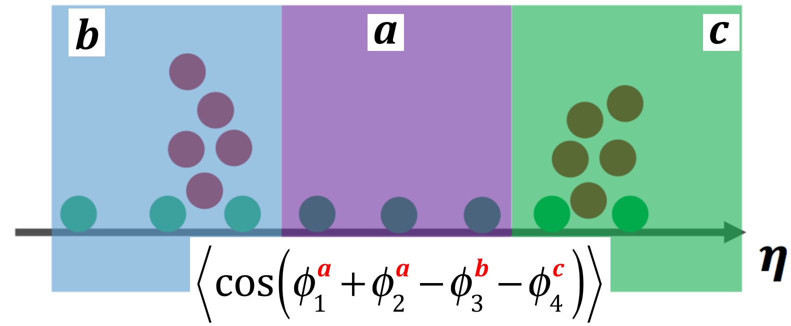
Event with dijet



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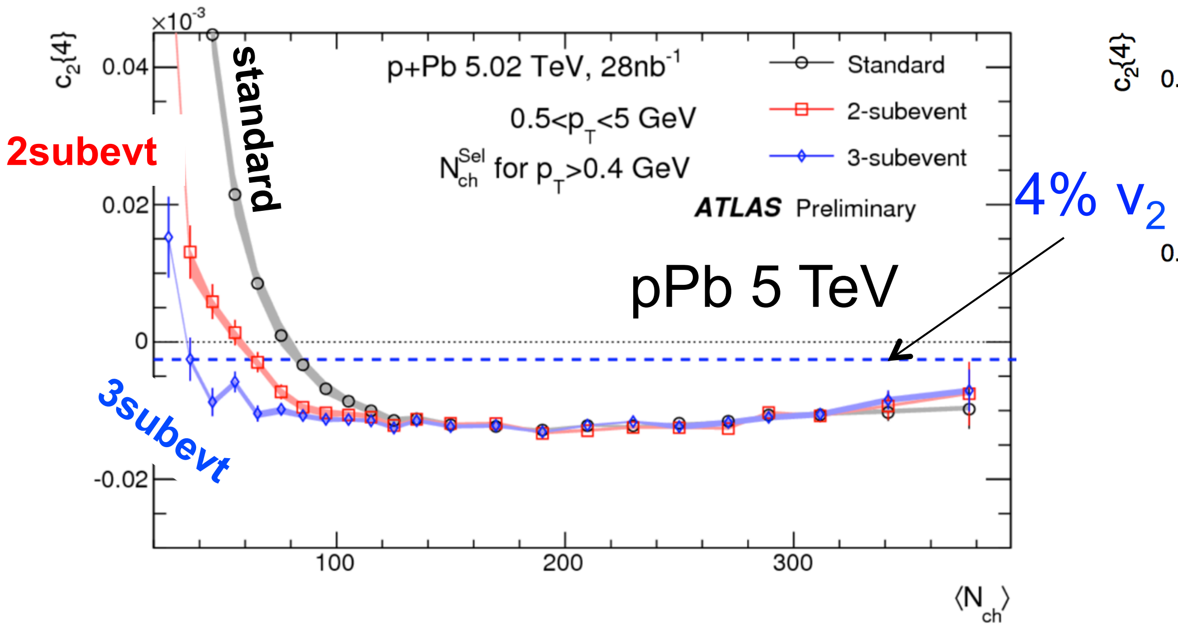

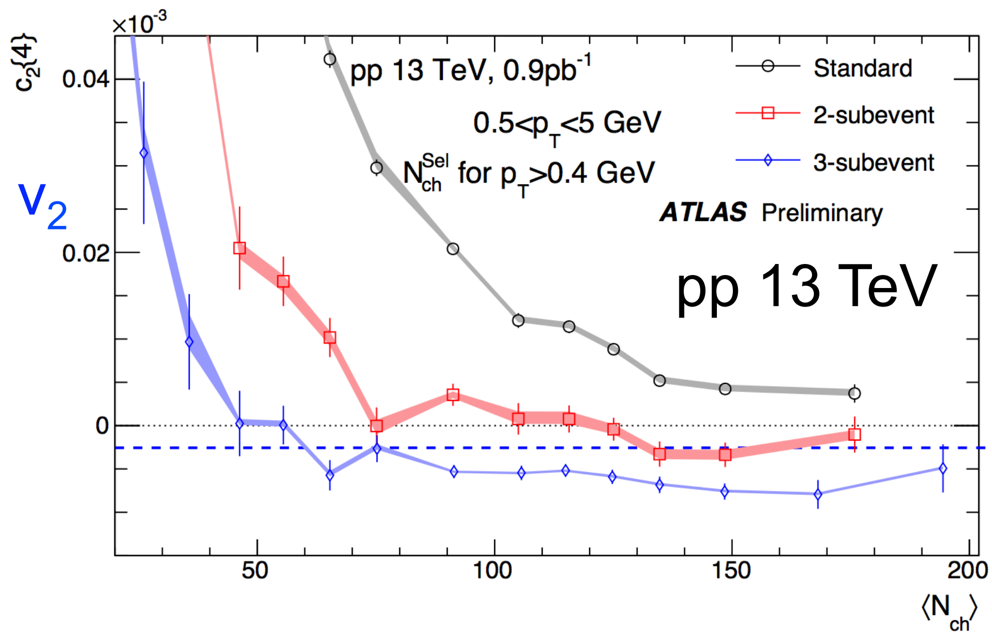

pPb: methods consistent for N_{ch}>100, but split below that

Long-range collectivity via subevent cumulants

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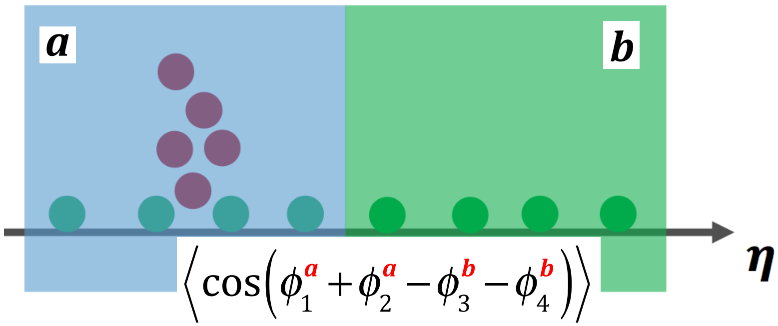
Event with jet



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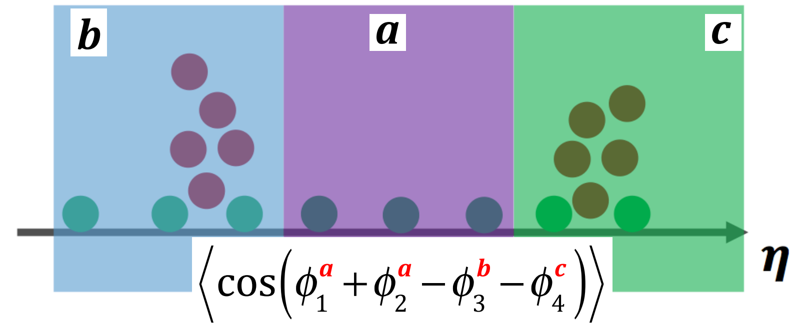

3 sub-event

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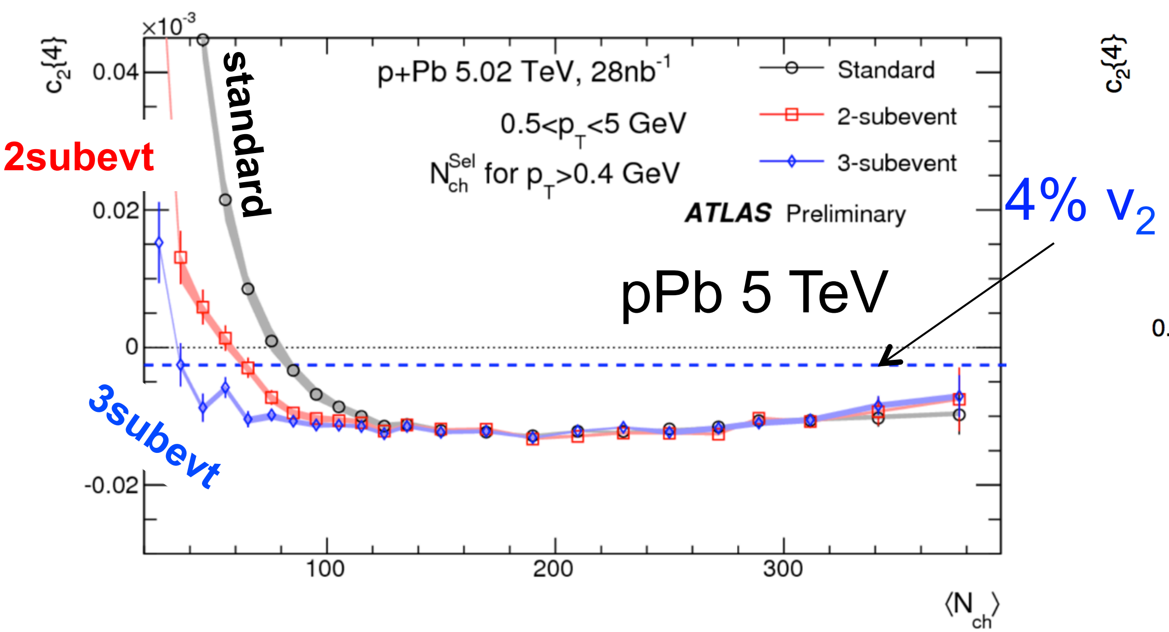
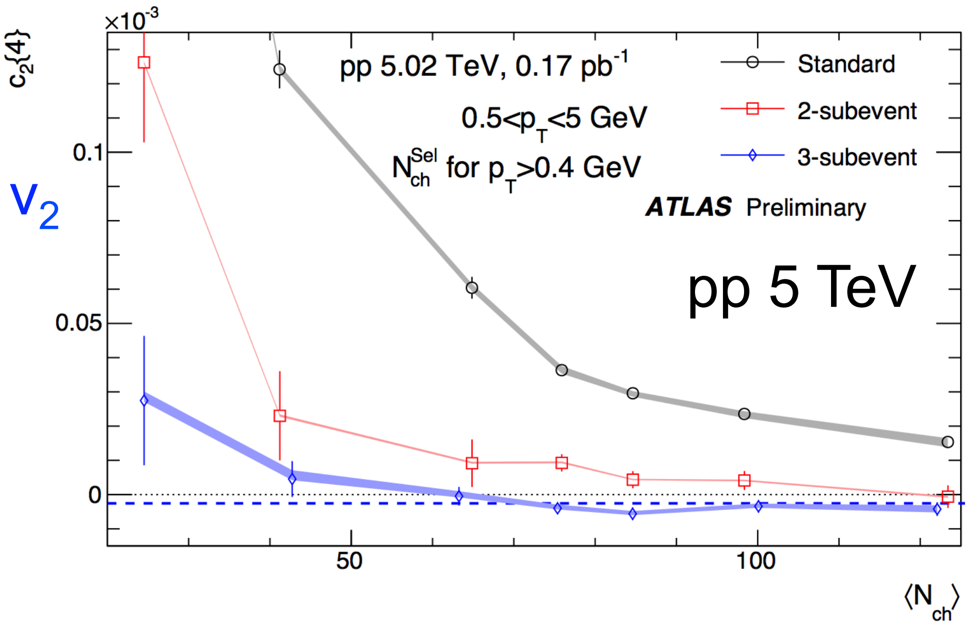




pPb: methods consistent for N_{ch}>100, but split below that

Only subevent method gives negative $c_2\{4\}$ in broad range of N_{ch}

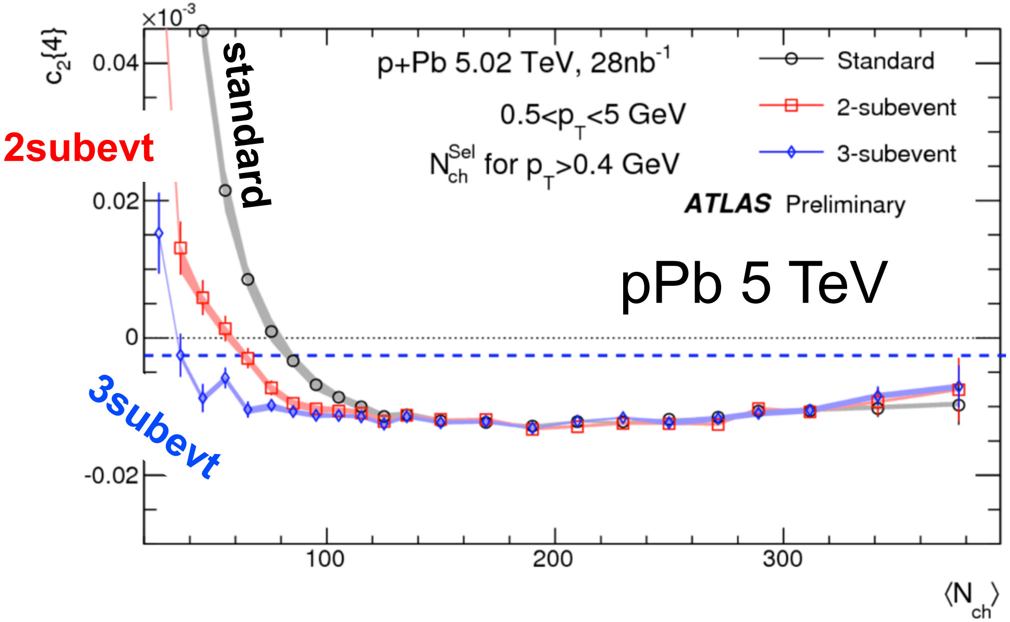
Sign-change of $c_2\{4\}$

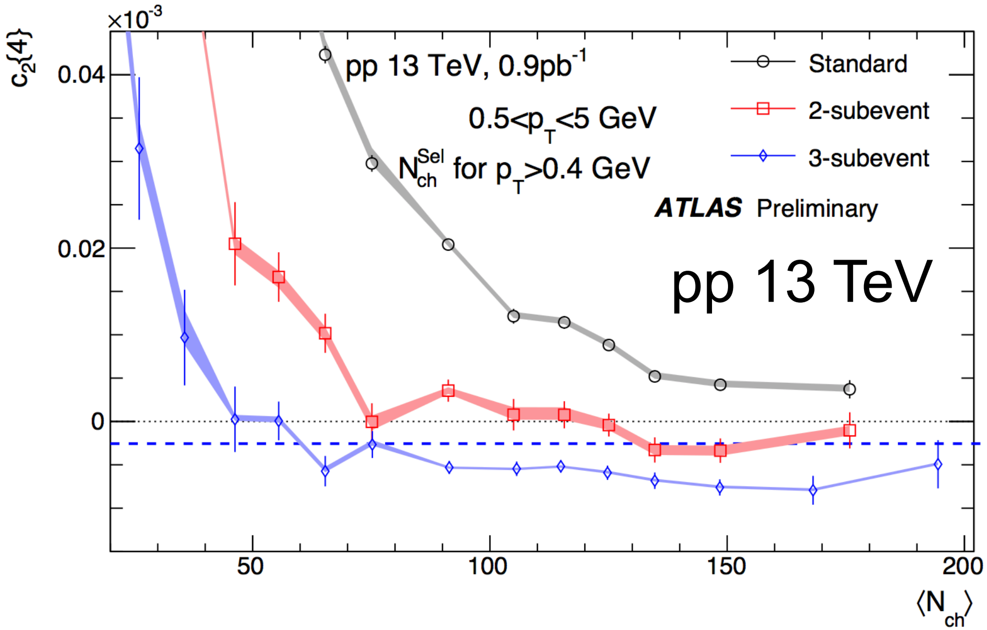
- Most positive $c_2\{4\}$ in standard cumulants are jets and dijets.
  - Remaining positive $c_2\{4\}$ in 3-subevent due to residual dijets.
- CGC expect sign change at low N_{ch}

Dumitru,McLerran,Skokov

$$c_2\{4\} = \frac{1}{N_D^3}\left(\frac{1}{4(N_c^2-1)^3} - A^4\right)$$

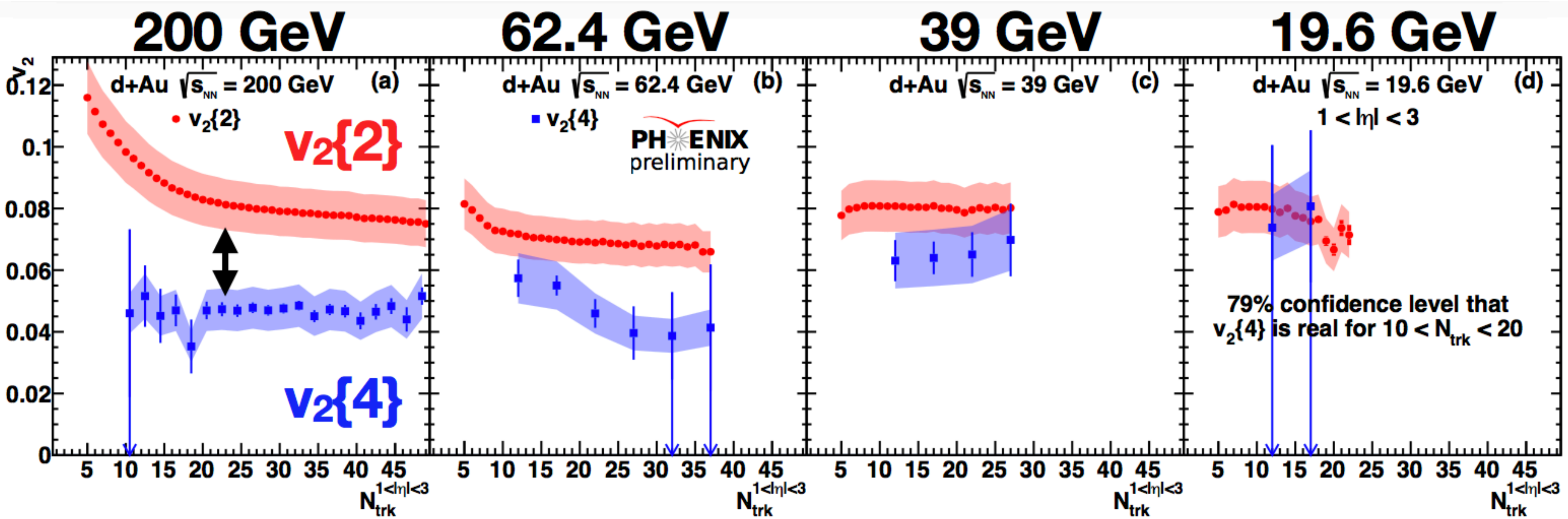
Glasma diagram — non-linear/non-Gaussian effects





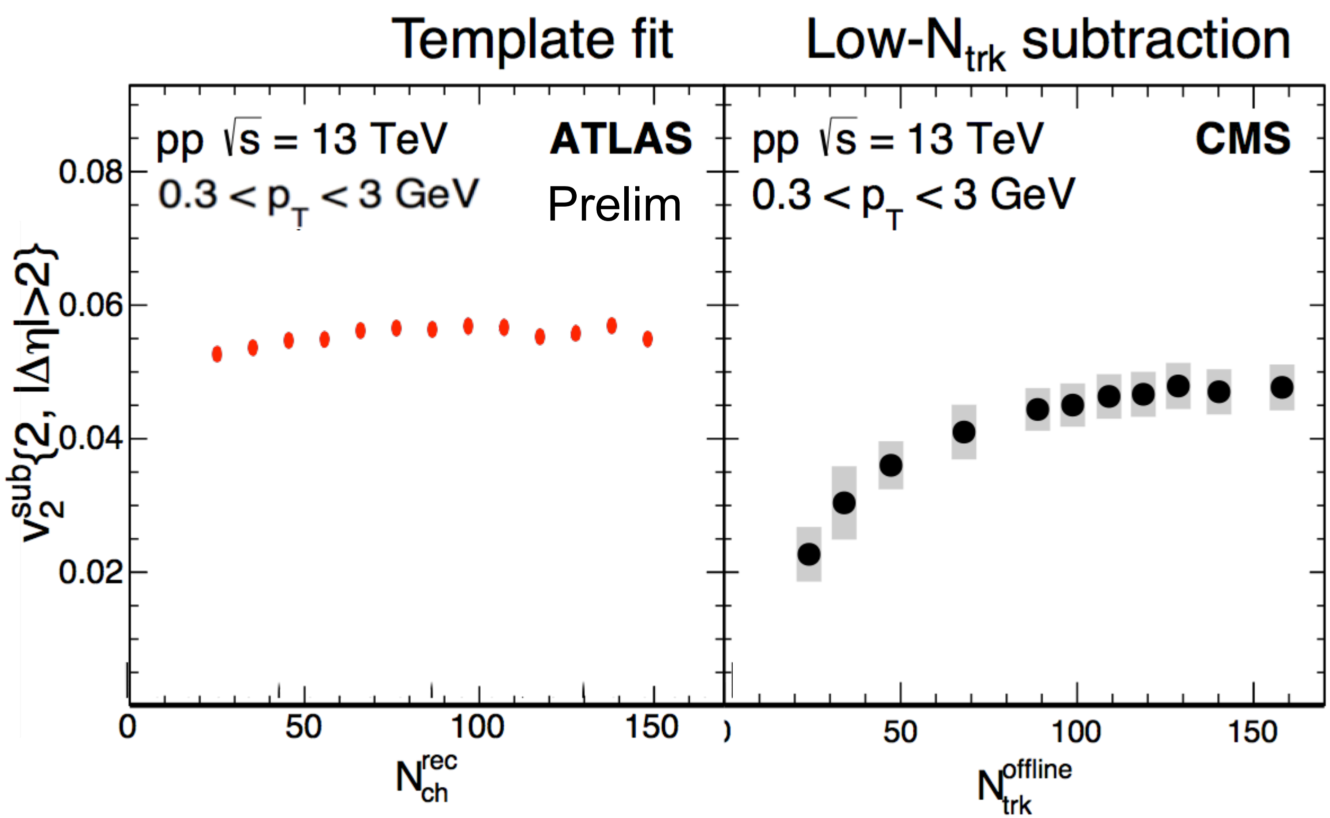
Glasma diagram contribution is small?

√s dependence of $c_2\{4\}$ at RHIC



- Surprising features: $v_2\{4\}$ larger at lower √s, reaching $v_2\{2\}$.
- Difficult to describe in both CGC and hydro
- Important to understand non-flow in standard cumulant method

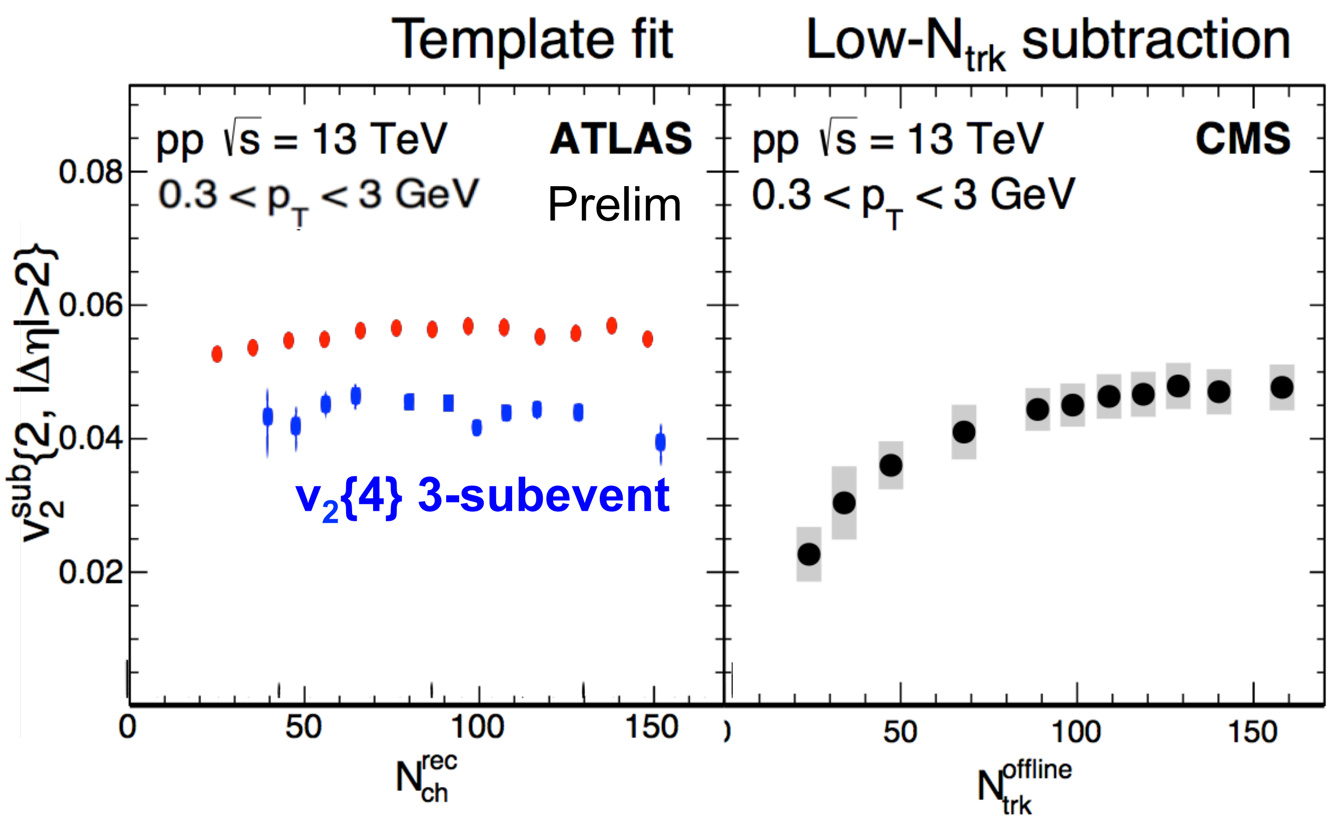
Does collectivity turn off at low N_{ch}?



peripheral subtraction including peripheral pedestal (assuming the peripheral also has flow)
→so called template fit

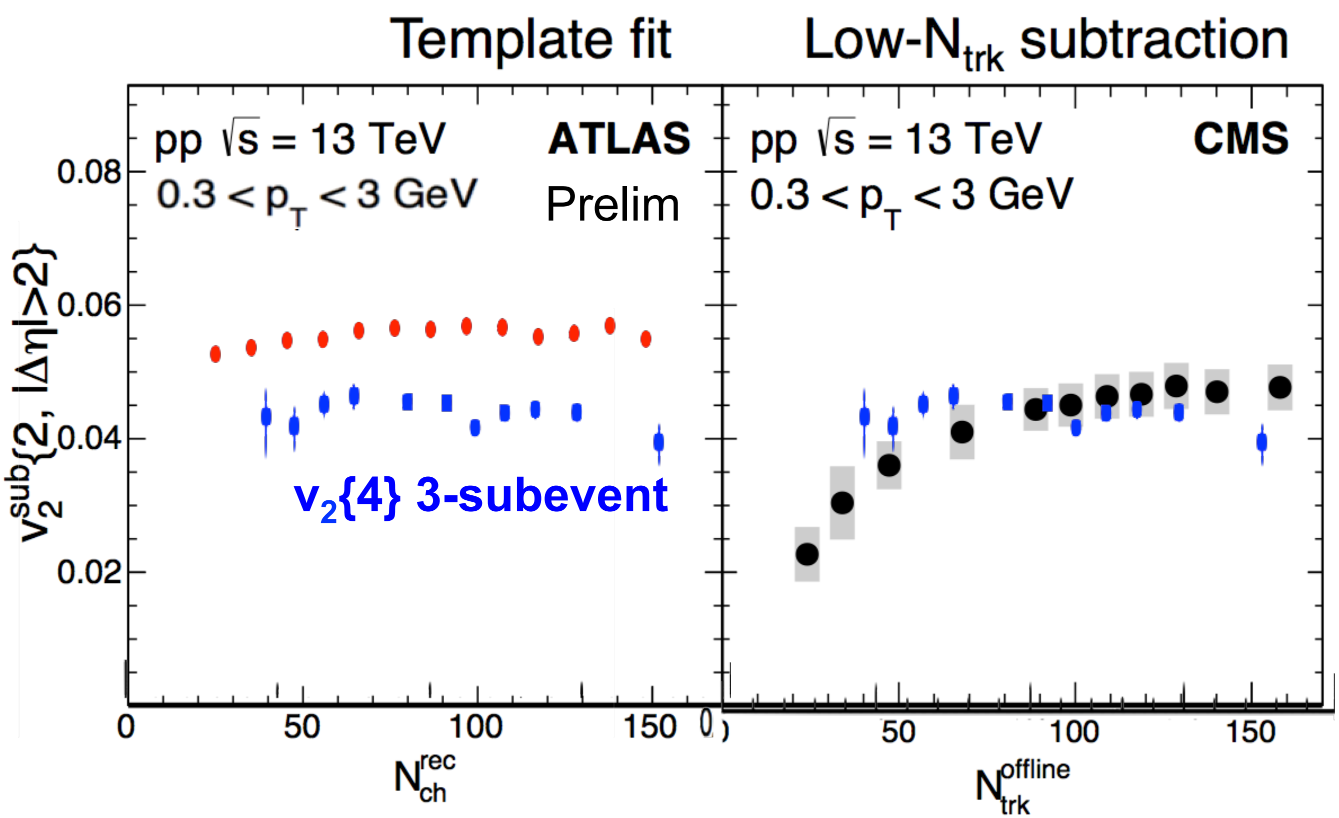
peripheral subtraction not including peripheral pedestal (assuming the peripheral has no flow)
→ so call peripheral sub.

Does collectivity turn off at low N_{ch}?



- $v_2\{4\}$ from 3-subevent show no dependence on N_{ch}.

Does collectivity turn off at low N_{ch}?



- $v_2\{4\}$ from 3-subevent show no dependence on N_{ch}.
- Why $v_2\{2\}_{\text{peri. sub}} \approx v_2\{4\}$ in pp? surprising because:

$$v_n\{2\}^4 - v_n\{4\}^4 = \langle v_n^4 \rangle - \langle v_n^2 \rangle^2 = \langle (v_n^2 - \langle v_n^2 \rangle)^2 \rangle \geq 0$$

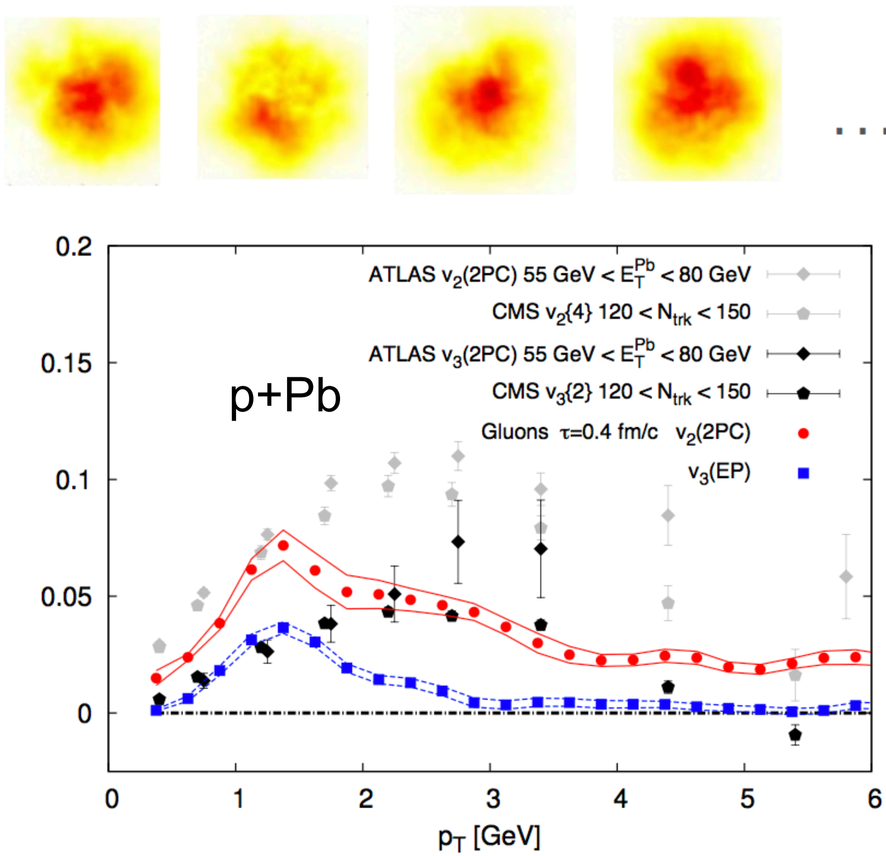
$v_2\{4\}$ also show No hint of collectivity turning-off at low N_{ch}!

Challenge both CGC and standard hydro?

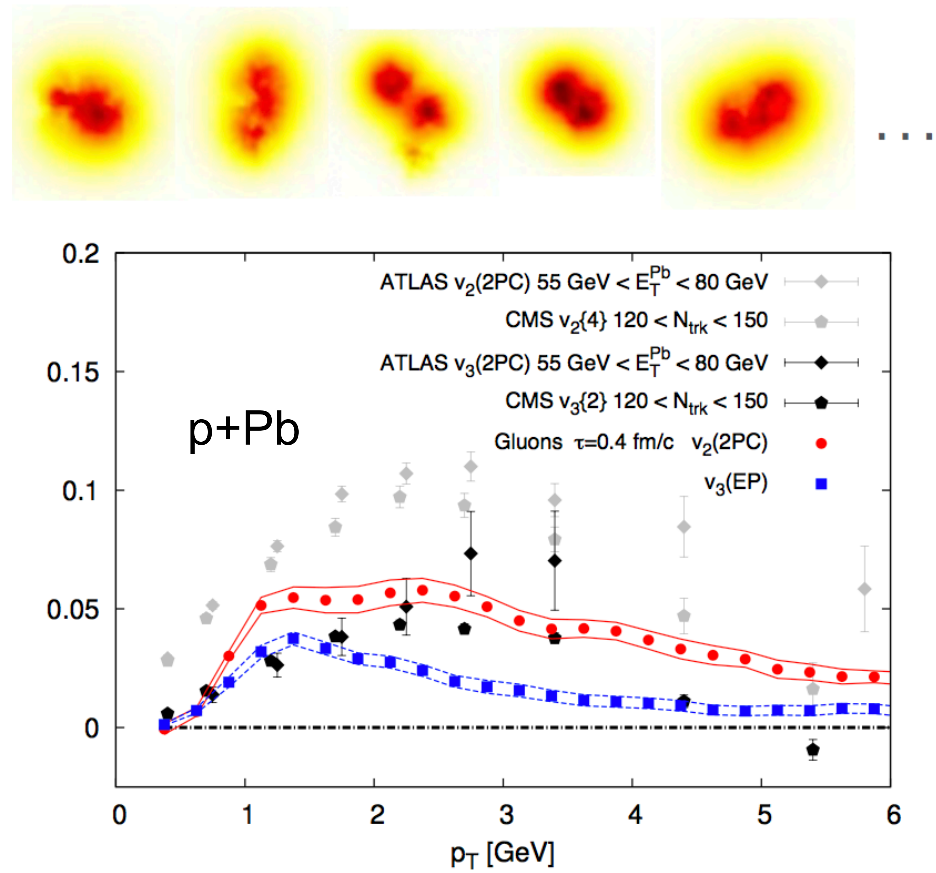
Role of initial geometry is very different

From Schenke, Schlichting, Venugopalan,

'Spherical' proton



'Eccentric' proton

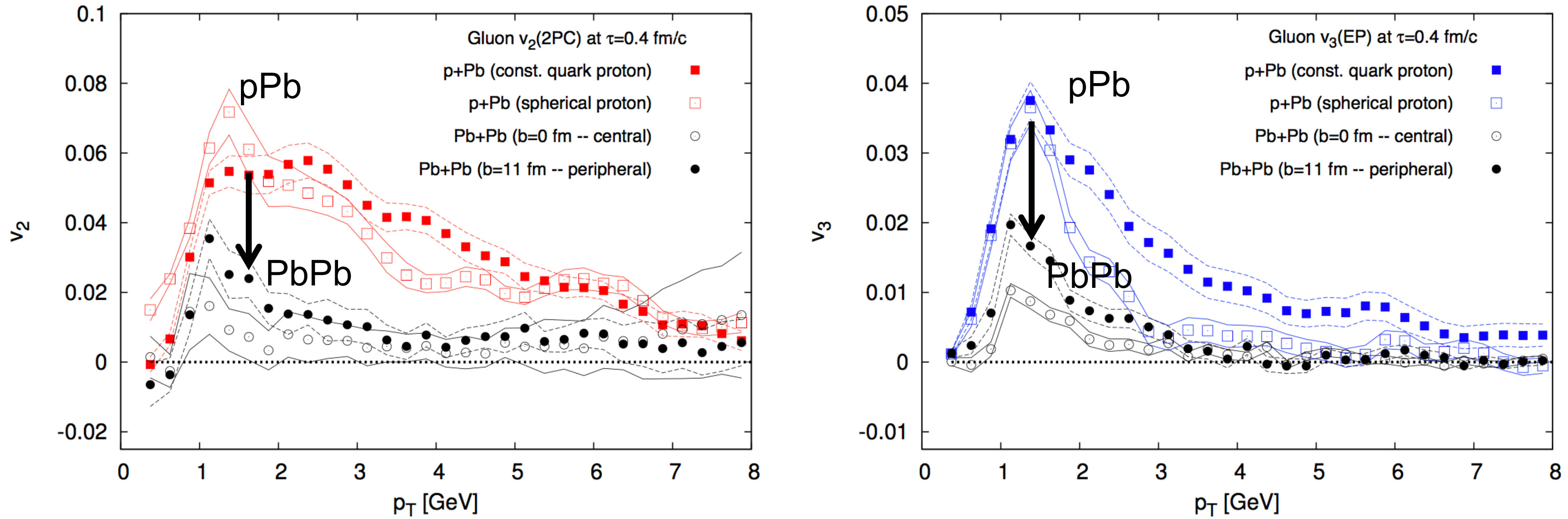


The orientation of collectivity is unrelated to initial eccentricity

→Very different from hydrodynamics

Role of initial geometry is very different

From Schenke, Schlichting, Venugopalan,

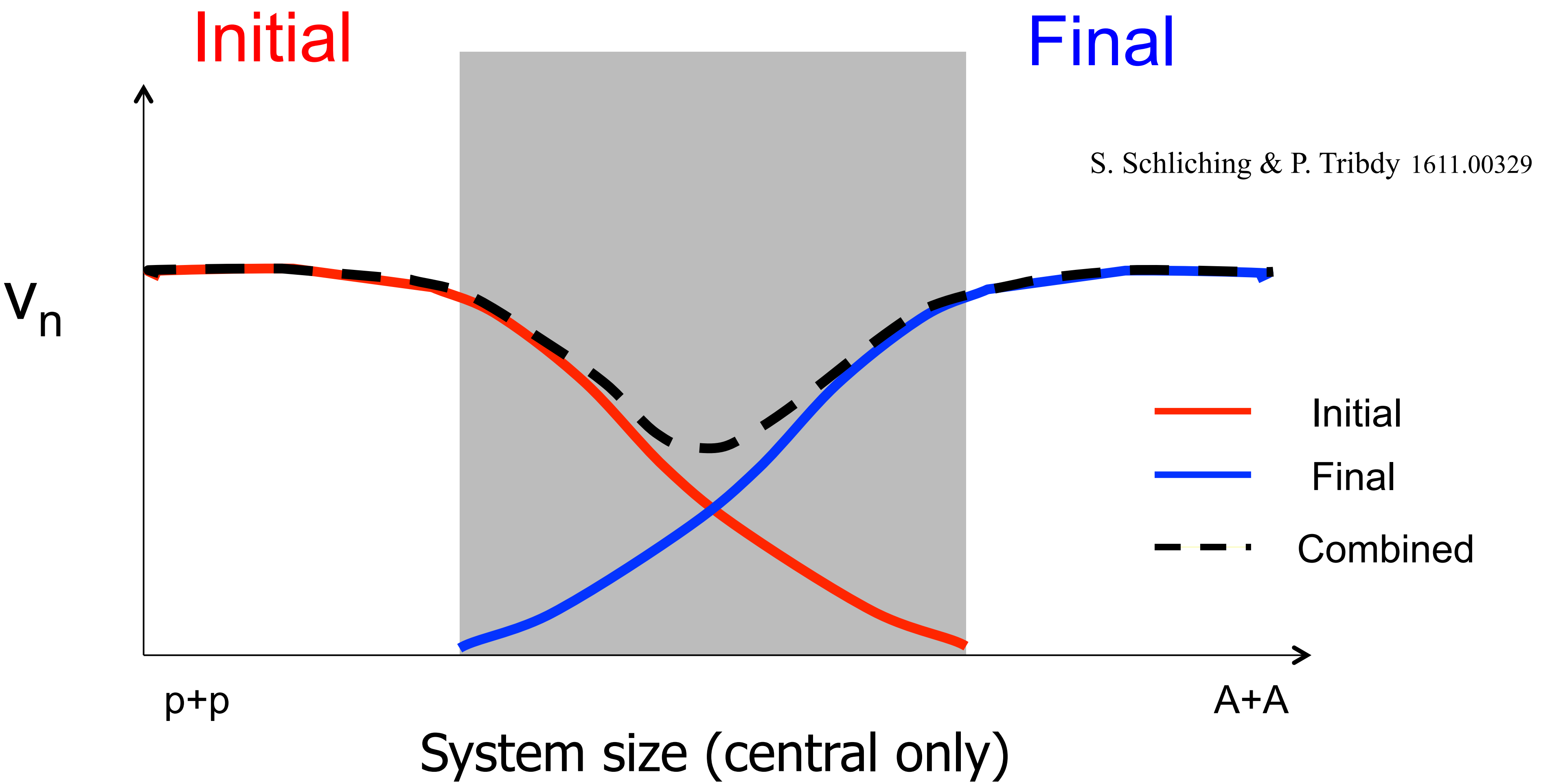


The orientation of collectivity is unrelated to initial eccentricity

→Very different from hydrodynamics

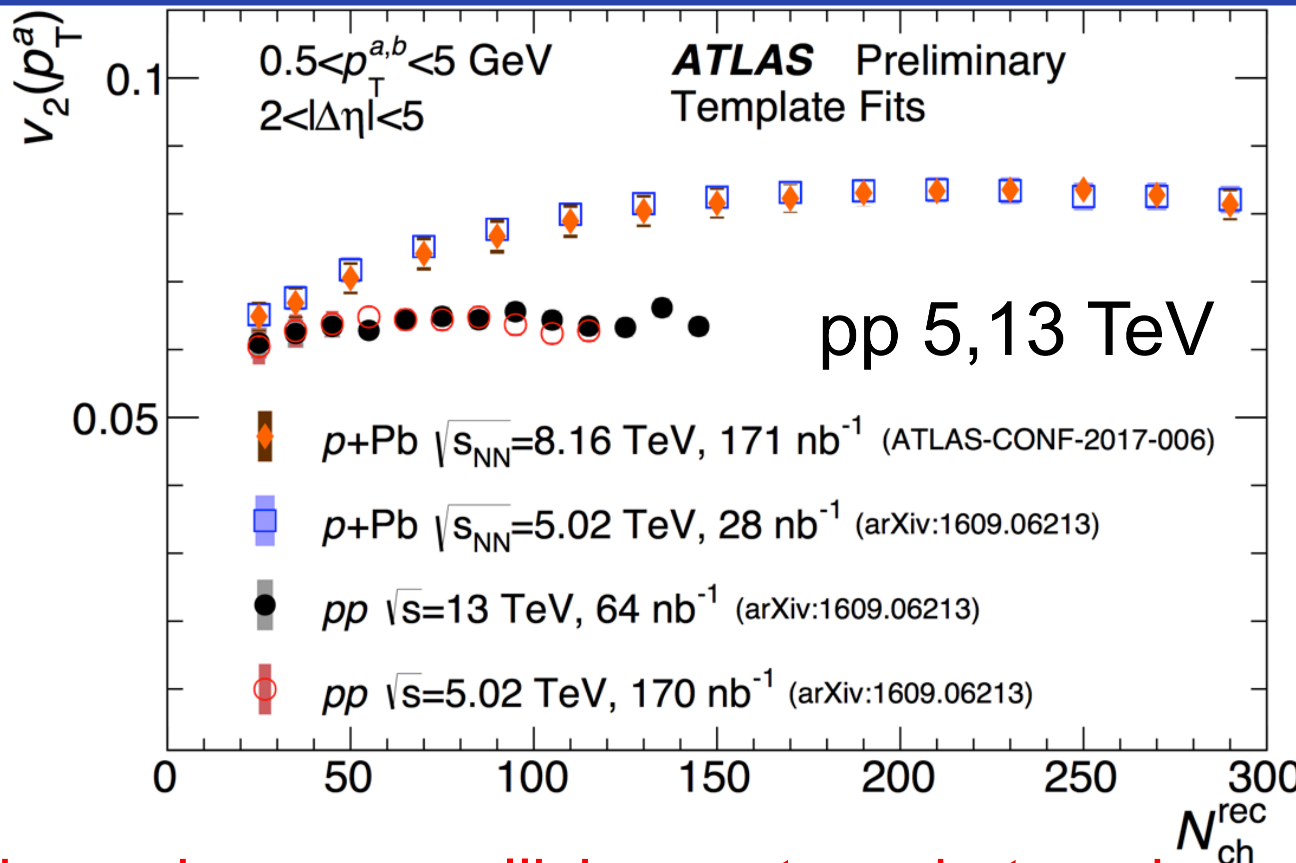
Expect contribution diminish as system size is increased

Presence of both initial and final state scenarios?



Phases of collectivity from CGC and hydro are unrelated
→ a minimum of total v_n at certain system size?

System size dependence

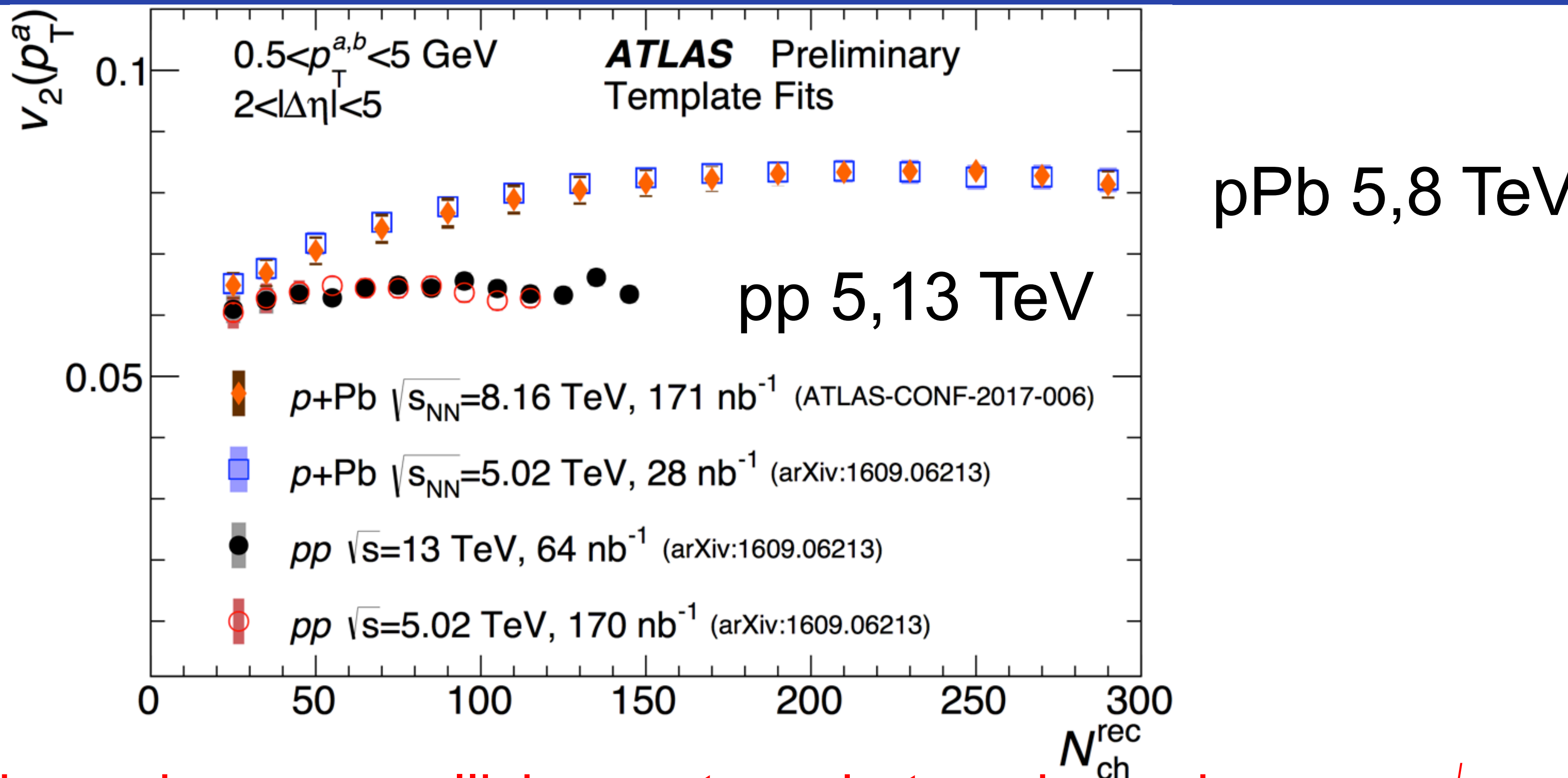


pPb 5,8 TeV

Clear dependence on collision systems but no dependence on √s

v_2^{pp} (high-mul)<v_2^{pPb}(low-mul)!

System size dependence



Clear dependence on collision systems but no dependence on √s

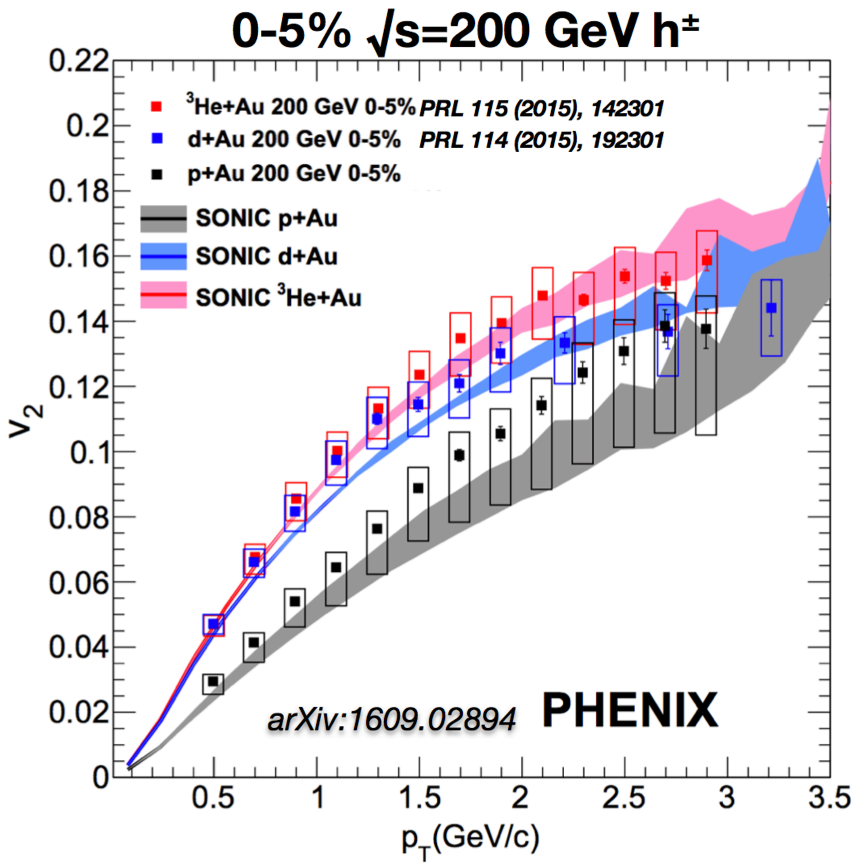
v_2^{pp} (high-mul)<v_2^{pPb}(low-mul)!

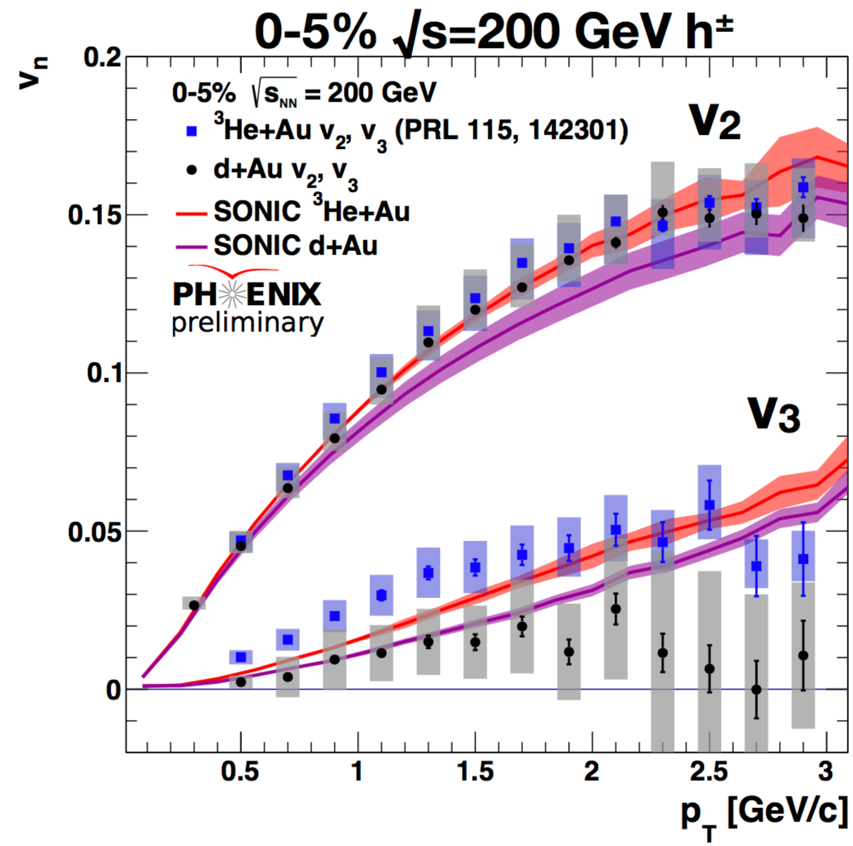
CGC — Unclear if the pp/pPb hierarchy is expected.

Hydro — Interplay between viscous damping and initial ε_n
pPb: may seen an average geometry effect
pp: geometry maybe poorly correlated with N_{ch}.

Kevin Welsh, Jordan Singer, and Ulrich Heinz 1605.09418

Geometry scan at RHIC





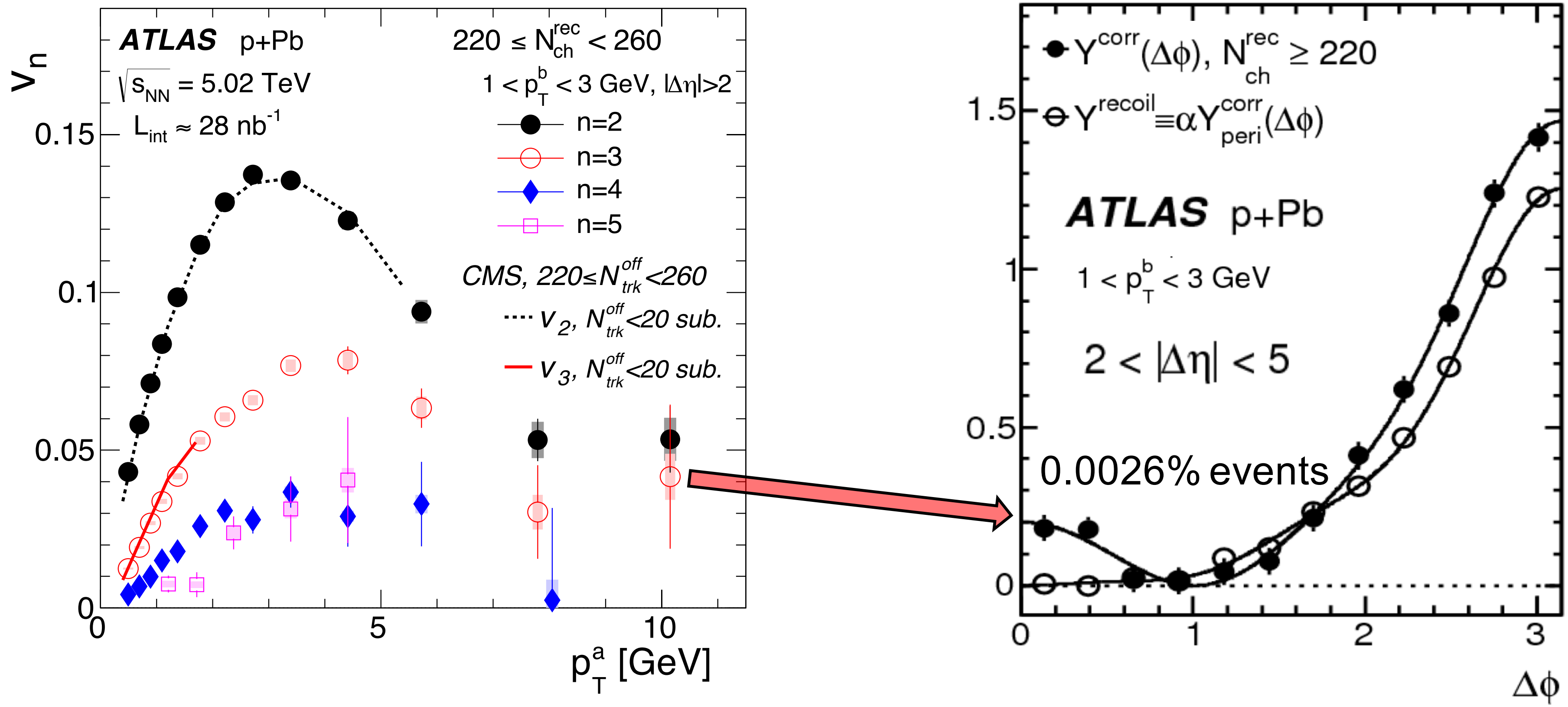
$v_2^{pAu} < v_2^{dAu} \leq v_2^{HeAu}$ $v_3^{dAu} < v_3^{HeAu}$

Hierarchy compatible with initial geometry + final state effects

Look forward to the CGC predictions

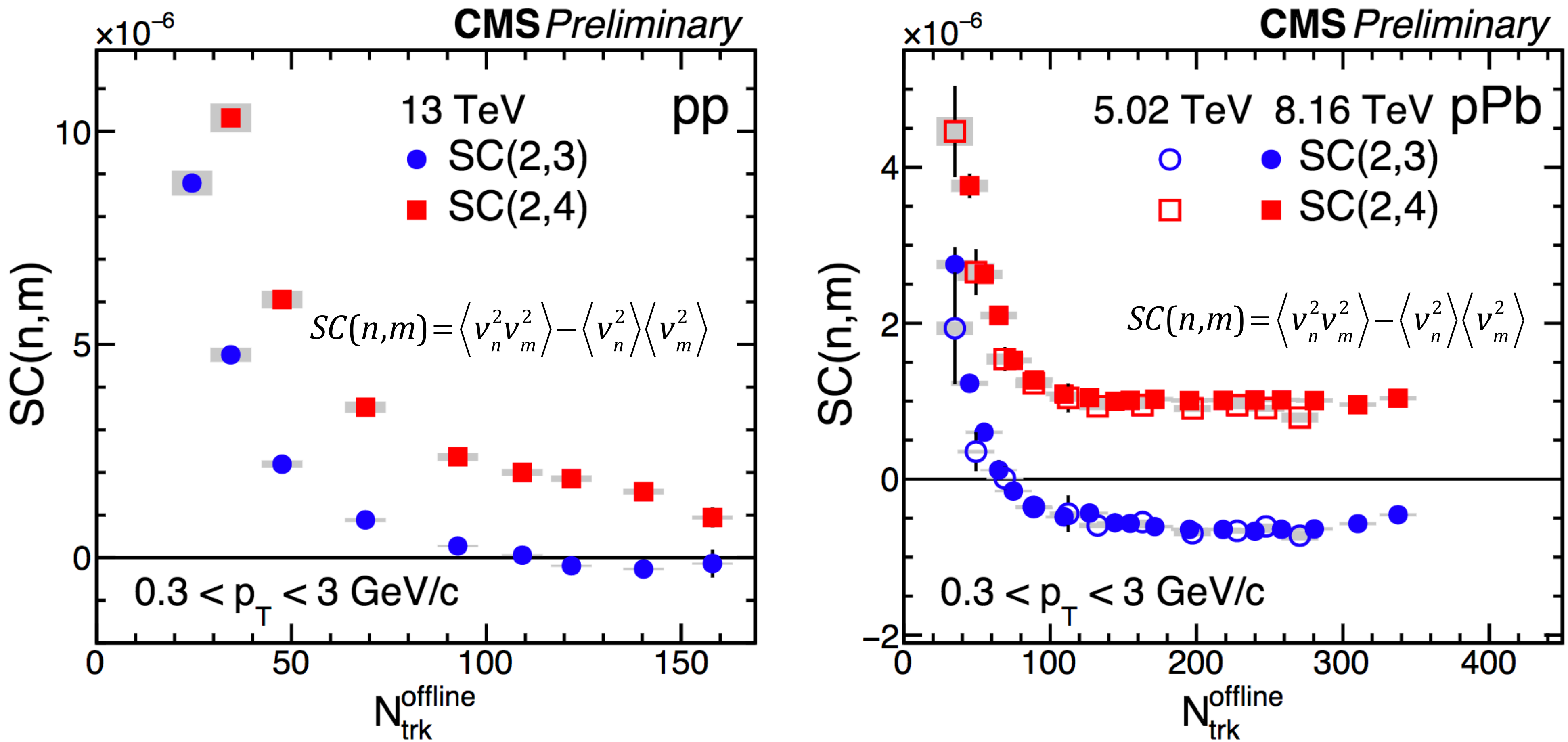
Original of high-p_T v_2?

- Ridge seen directly at 10 GeV or 5% v_2 in pPb
  - →final state effects, e.g. jet quenching (better observable than R_{AA})?
  - →initial state effects, rare Q_s fluctuation?



Outlook: more precision and higher p_T with 8 TeV pPb data

Symmetric cumulants



- Influence of non-flow need to be taken out, but see anti-correlation between v_2 v_3 and correlation between v_2 v_4.
- Naturally understood in hydrodynamics
  - v_2v_3 reflects $\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3$ correlation, v_2v_4 correlation reflects mode-mixing effects
- Are these correlations expected in CGC? see K. Dusling talk tomorrow

More ways of distinguishing initial and final

- More small collision system scan at same √s
  - Increase the final state effects, while only change initial state contribution slightly
- $p(v_n)$, constraining the nature of EbyE fluctuations
  - Doable in pPb collisions.
- Event-plane correlations, e.g. $\langle V_2^2 V_4^* \rangle$, complementary information to symmetric cumulants.
- Soft-hard event-shape engineering
  - Increase the low-p_T v_2 and see how the high-p_T v_2 respond.

Summary of collectivity in small system

- Collectivity associated with ridge must involve many particles in multiple η ranges → access via subevent cumulant methods

Challenge for both initial & final state scenarios?

- LHC v_2 associated with ridge does not turn off at low N_{ch}.
- RHIC $v_2\{4\}$ increases and approach $v_2\{2\}$ at lower $\sqrt{s}$

Challenge (or not) for initial state only scenarios?

- LHC $v_2^{pp} < v_2^{pPb}$ in all N_{ch} and all $\sqrt{s}$.
- LHC $c_2\{4\}$ <0 down to very low N_{ch} and more negative at higher p_T.
- RHIC geometry scan suggest ordering of v_n follows that of ε_n.
- LHC 5% v_2 at p_T~10 GeV.
- LHC symmetric cumulants SC(2,3), SC(2,4) similar to PbPb

Coexistence of initial state & final state scenarios?

Key issue: How to constrain timescales for onset of collectivity?