

PINNING DOWN THE ORIGIN OF COLLECTIVITY IN SMALL SYSTEMS WITH ALICE



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China Institute of Atomic Energy

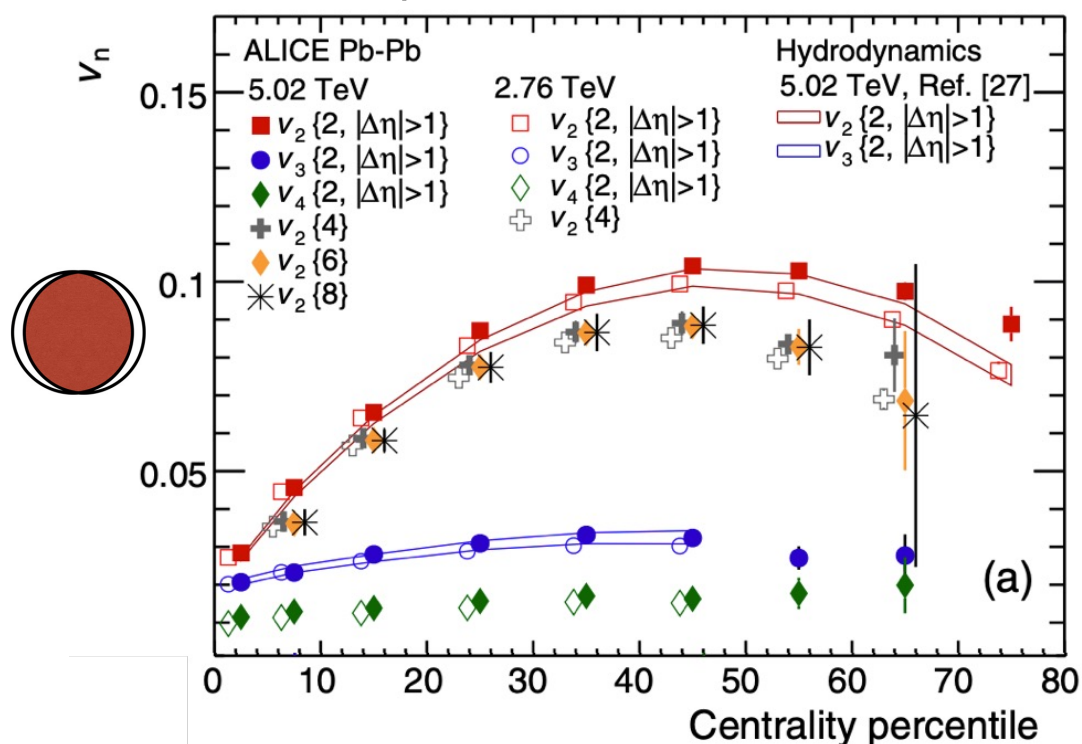
Niels Bohr Institute

Quark Matter, 05 Sep 2023

ANISOTROPIC FLOW IN HEAVY-ION COLLISIONS

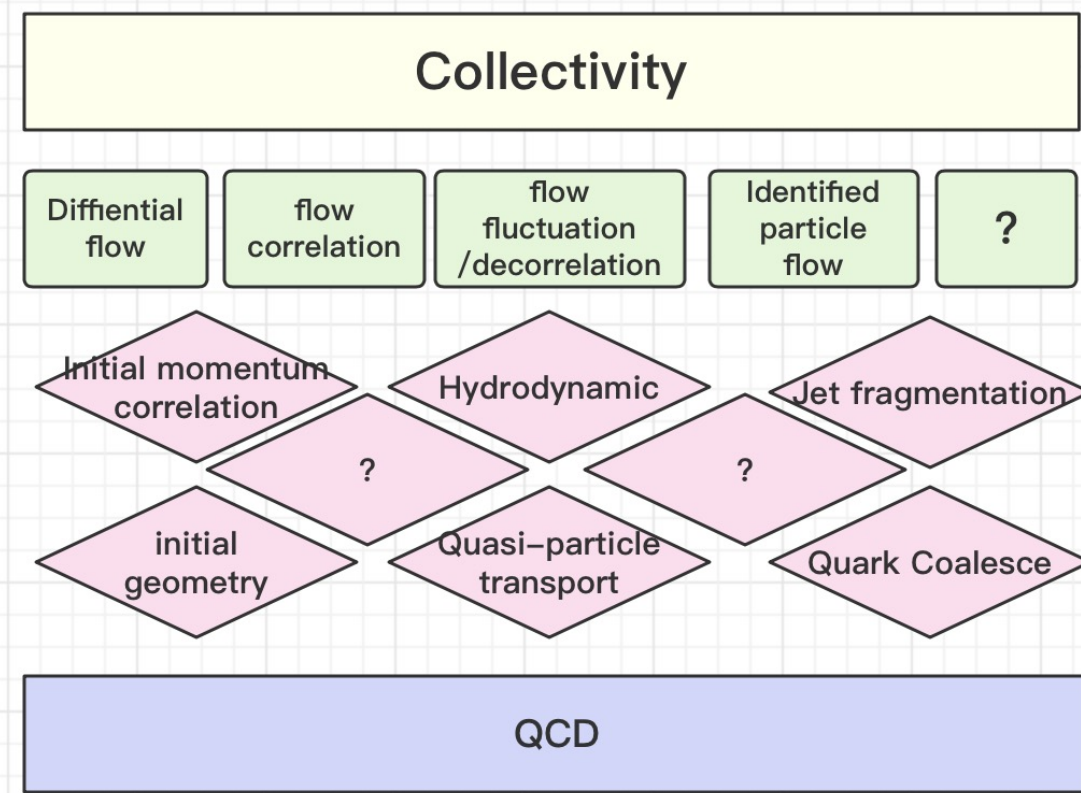
Anisotropy in azimuthal distribution of final-state particles:

$$\frac{dN}{d\phi} \approx 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \cos(n(\phi - \psi_n))$$



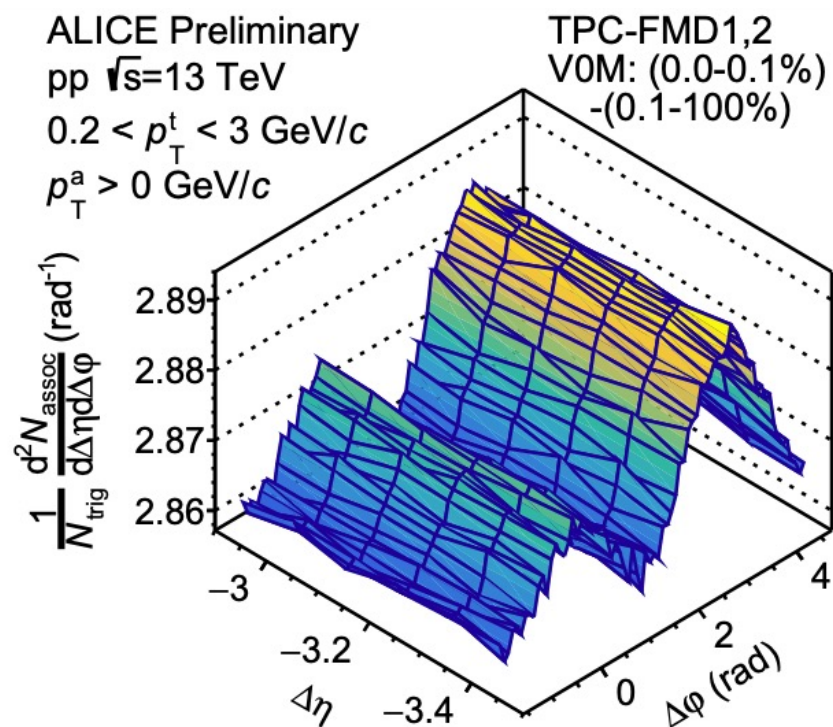
ALICE, PRL 116, 132302 (2016)

Origin of the collectivity



COLLECTIVITY IN SMALL SYSTEMS

- Double ridge structure, a **sign of collectivity** in heavy-ion collisions, also observed in **pp and p-Pb collisions**

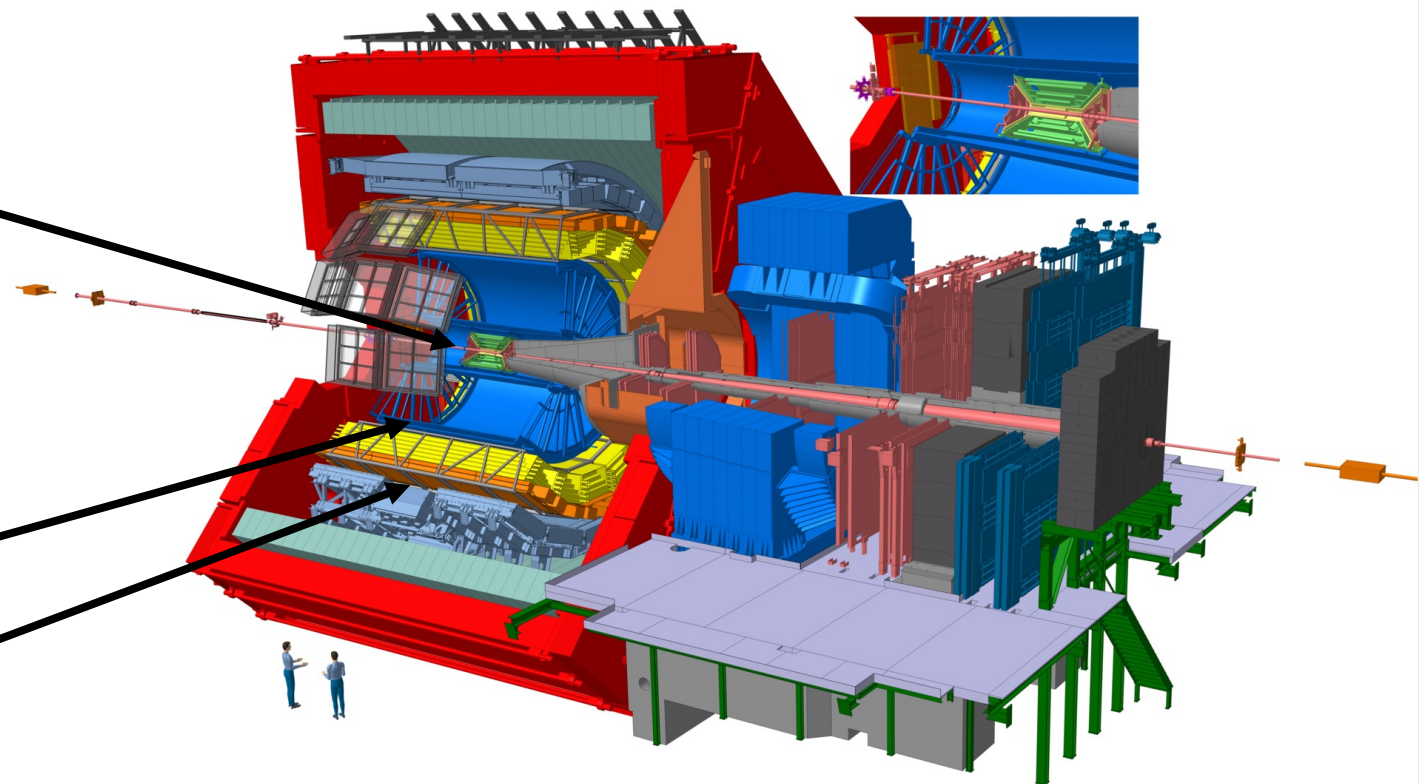


ALI-PREL-345489

- Methodology:**
 - Measure the **same** observables in **large and small systems**
 - Compare the results in large and small systems and see if they can be explained in a **coherent way**

ALICE EXPERIMENT

- **Inner Tracking System (ITS)**
 - Tracking, triggering and vertexing
- **V0 Detector (V0A/V0C)**
 - Triggering and event classification
- **Forward Multiplicity Detector (FMD)**
 - Unique pseudorapidity coverage
 - $-3.4 < \eta < -1.7$
 - $1.7 < \eta < 5.0$
- **Time Projection Chamber (TPC)**
 - Tracking and particle identification
- **Time-of-Flight detector (TOF)**
 - Particle identification

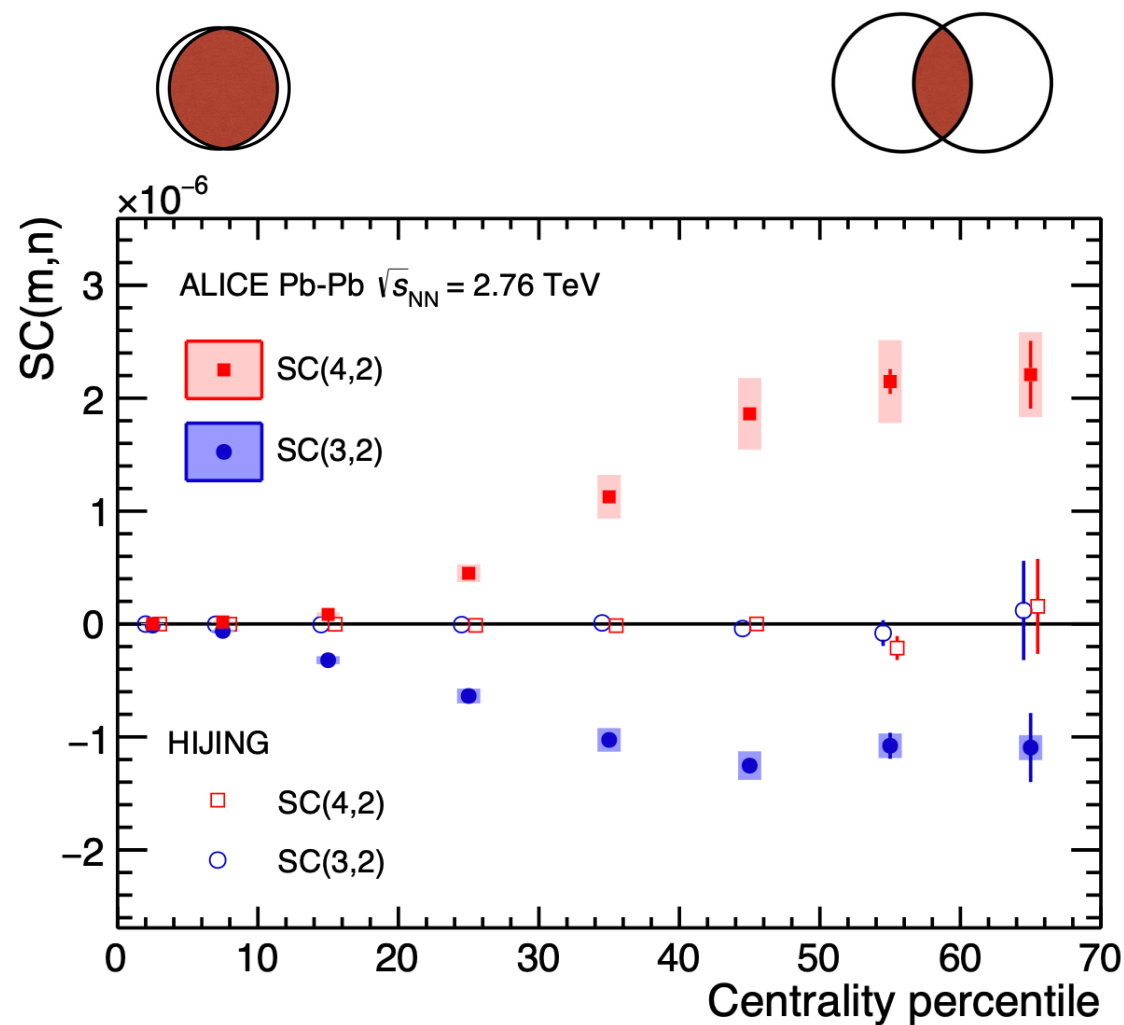
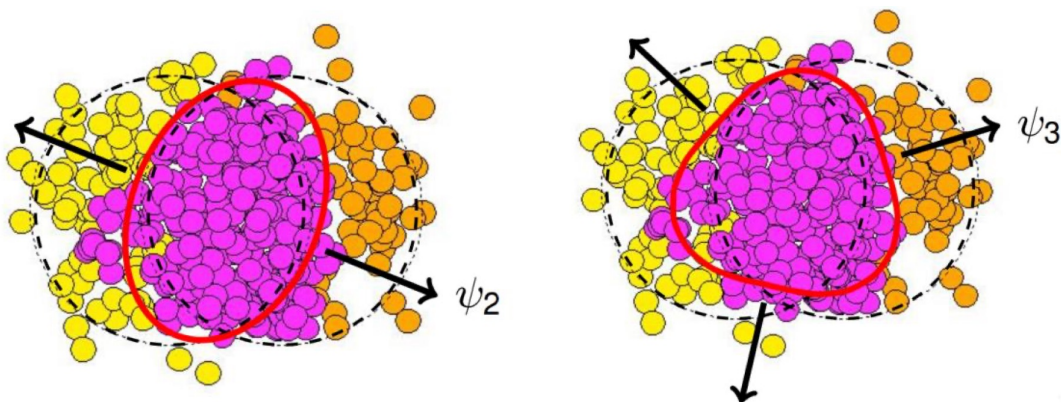




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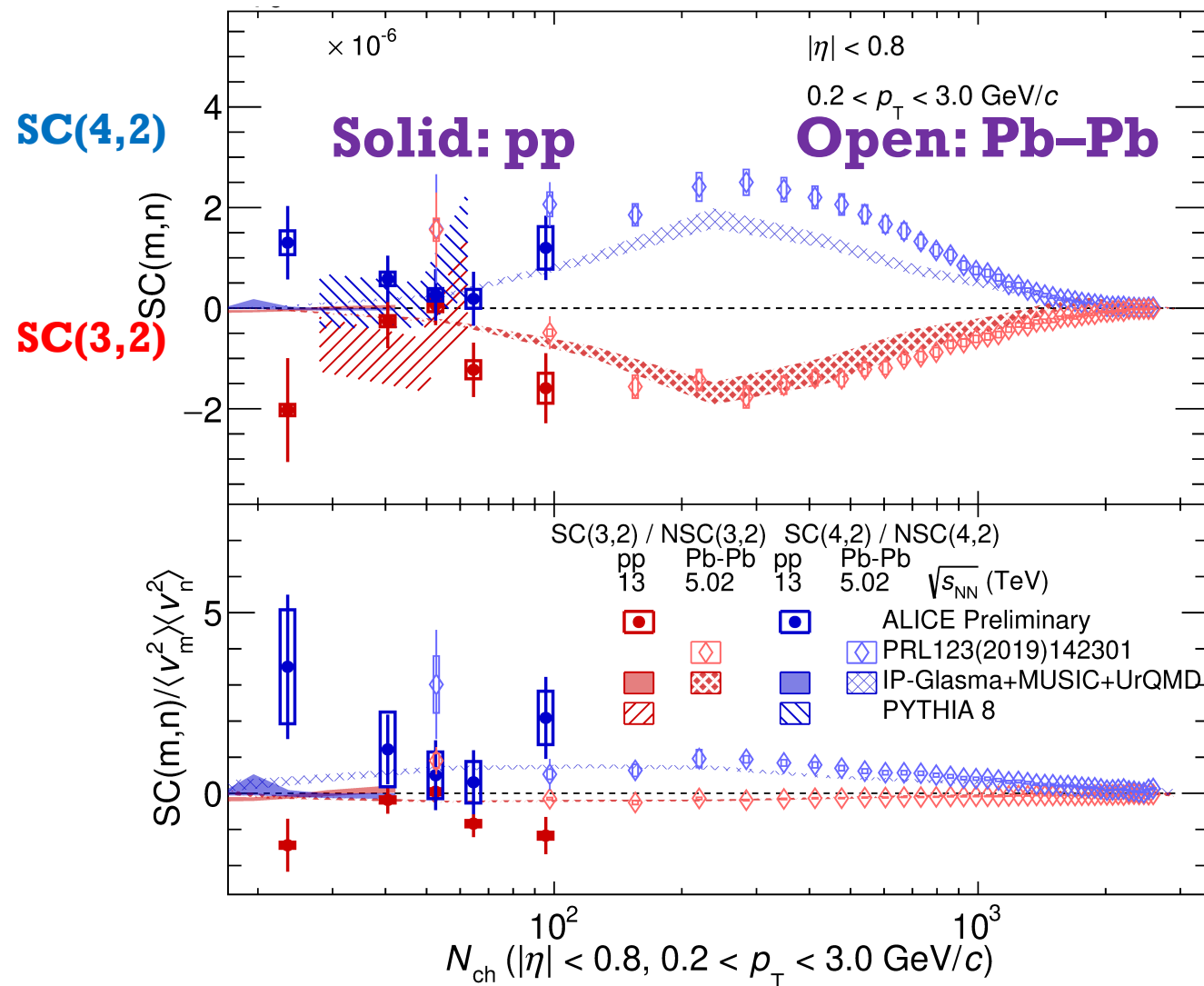
FLOW CORRELATIONS

- $SC(m, n) = \text{cov}(v_m^2, v_n^2)$: correlation of **event-by-event** v_n
- At **non-central** region:
 - **Positive** $SC(4, 2)$
 - **Negative** $SC(3, 2)$



ALICE, PRL 117 (2016) 182301

FLOW CORRELATIONS IN SMALL SYSTEMS



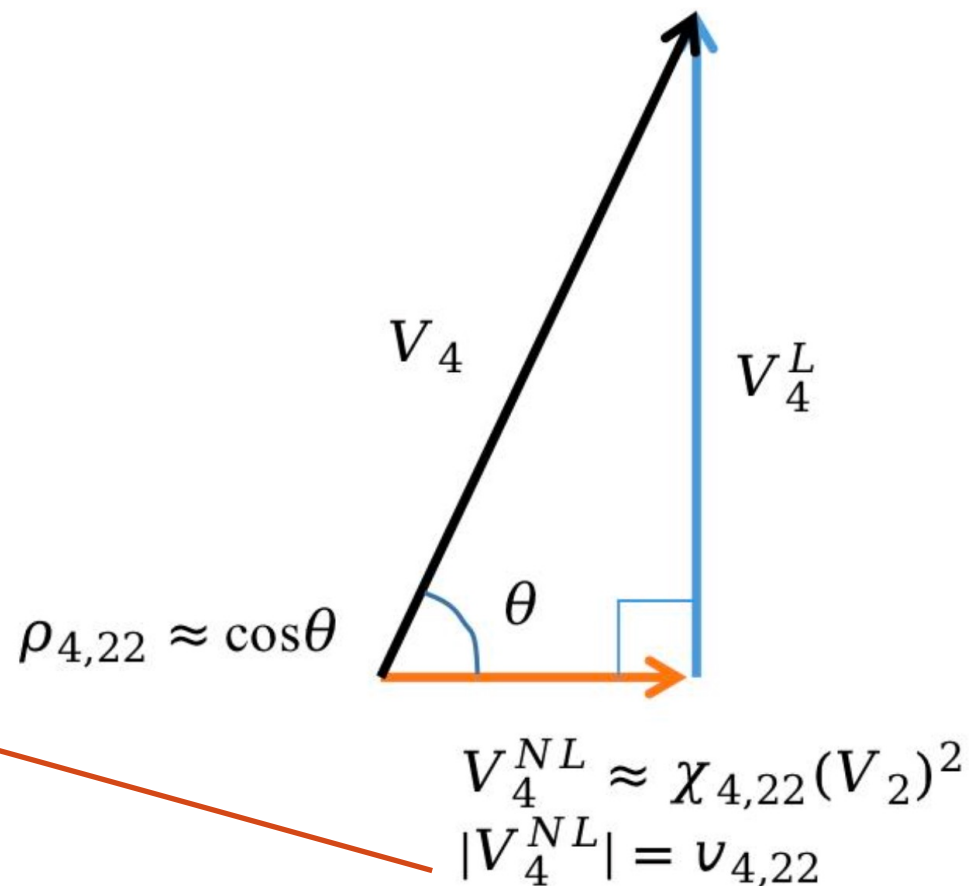
- Hint of **negative SC(3,2)** (2.1 σ significance) and **positive SC(4,2)** (1.9 σ significance) in pp collisions, having the **same sign** as Pb-Pb collisions
- Constraints on **initial geometry fluctuations**

NONLINEAR FLOW RESPONSE

- **Linear response** of flow coefficients on the initial eccentricity $v_n \propto \epsilon_n$ holds up to $n = 3$

$$V_4 = V_4^L + V_4^{NL} = V_4^L + \chi_{4,22}(V_2)^2$$

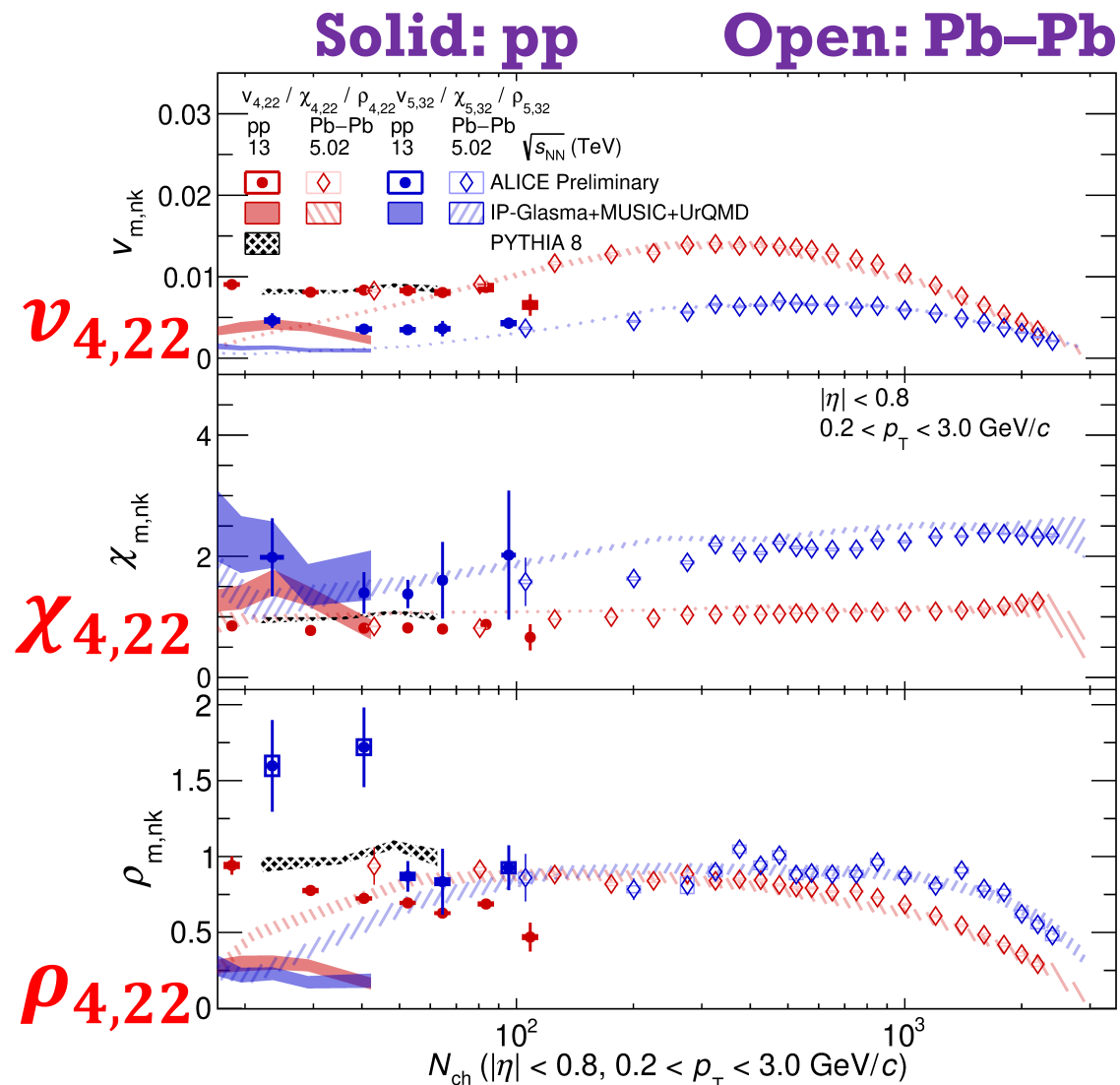
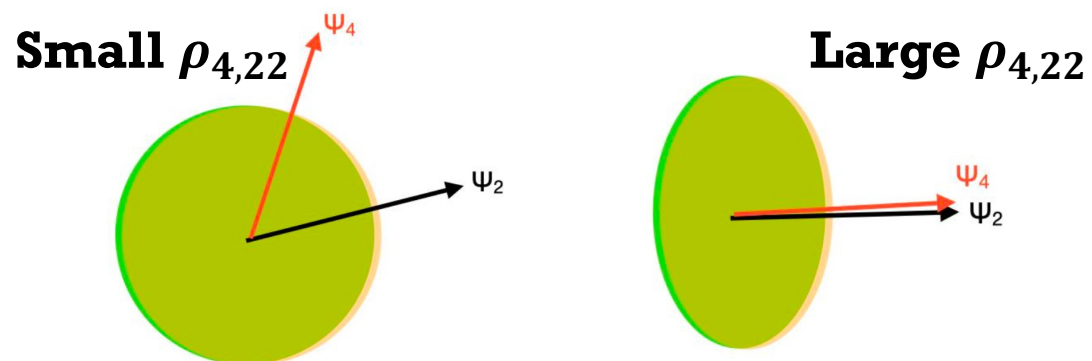
$$\rho_{4,22} = v_{4,22}/v_4\{2\} = \langle \cos(4\Psi_4 - 4\Psi_2) \rangle$$



- $v_{4,22}, \chi_{4,22}, \rho_{4,22}$ have different sensitivity to the **initial geometry** and **transport parameters**

NONLINEAR FLOW RESPONSE IN SMALL SYSTEMS

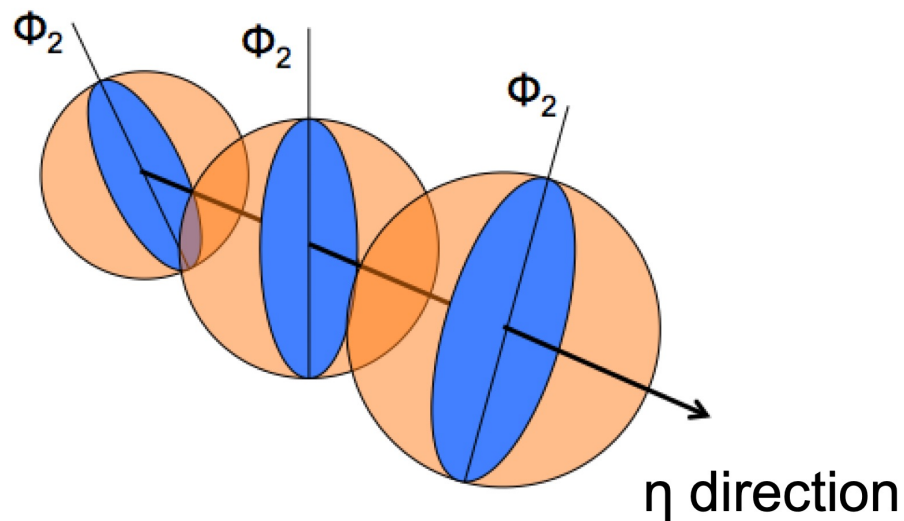
- Indication for a **smooth transition** between peripheral Pb–Pb and high multiplicity pp collisions for $v_{4,22}$
- In pp collisions, $\rho_{4,22}$ shows a **decreasing trend**, which indicates the **sub-nucleon structure** of proton



ALI-PREL-507114

Mingrui Zhao (CIAE & NBI) for the ALICE collaboration, QM2023

η -DECORRELATION

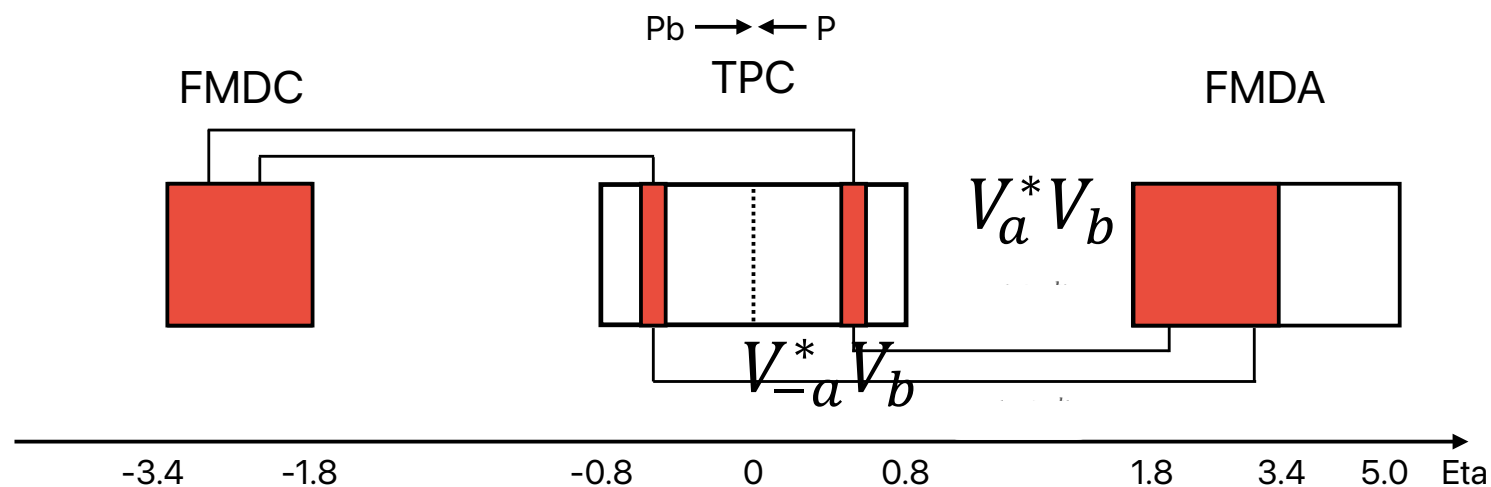


$$V_n(\eta_1) \neq V_n(\eta_2)$$

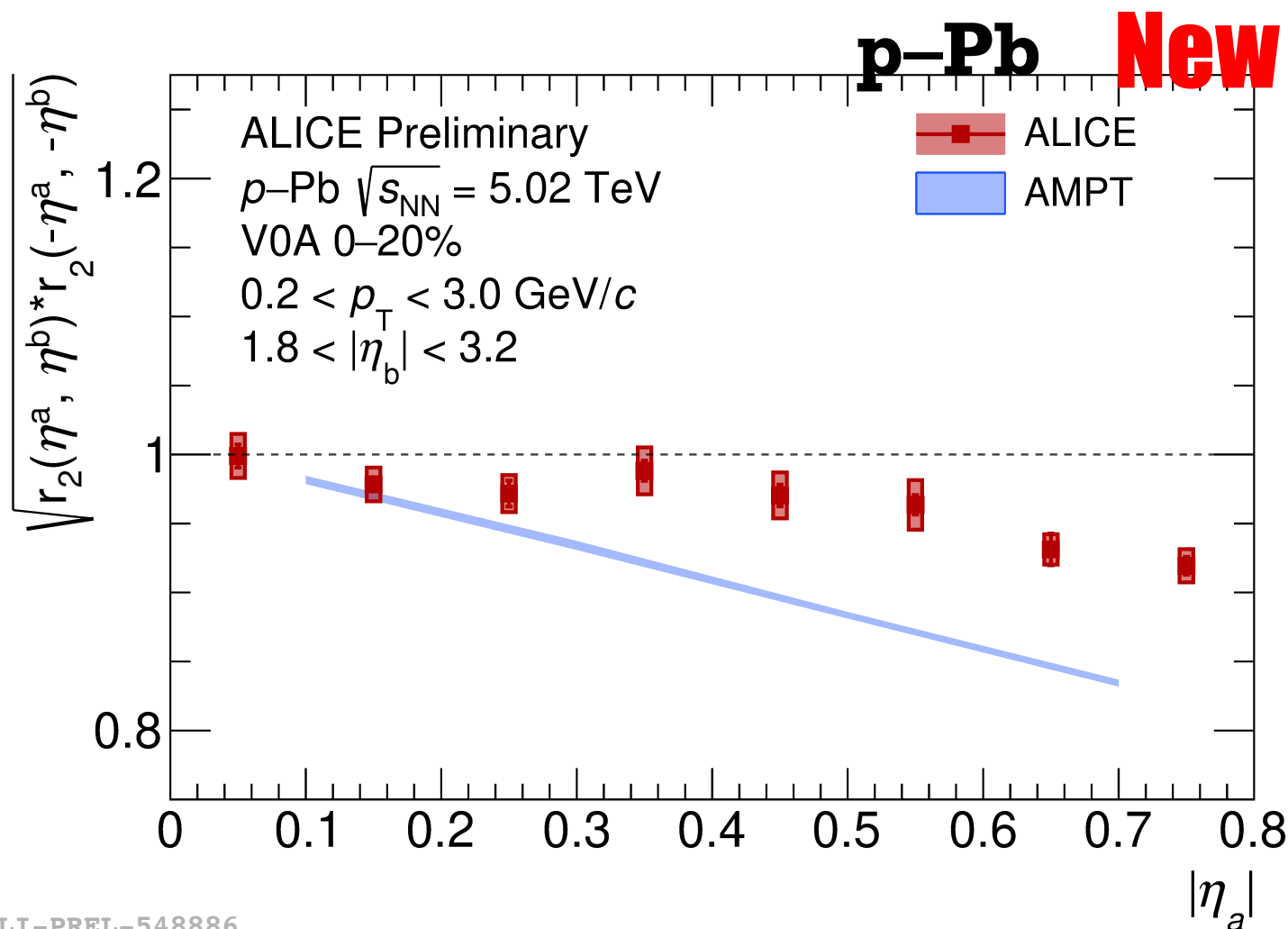
$$\langle V_a^* V_b \rangle \neq \sqrt{\langle V_a^* V_a \rangle \langle V_b^* V_b \rangle}$$

- Probe the **3D initial geometry**

$$r_n(\eta^a, \eta^b) = \frac{V_{-a}^* V_b}{V_a^* V_b}$$




η -DECORRELATION IN SMALL SYSTEMS

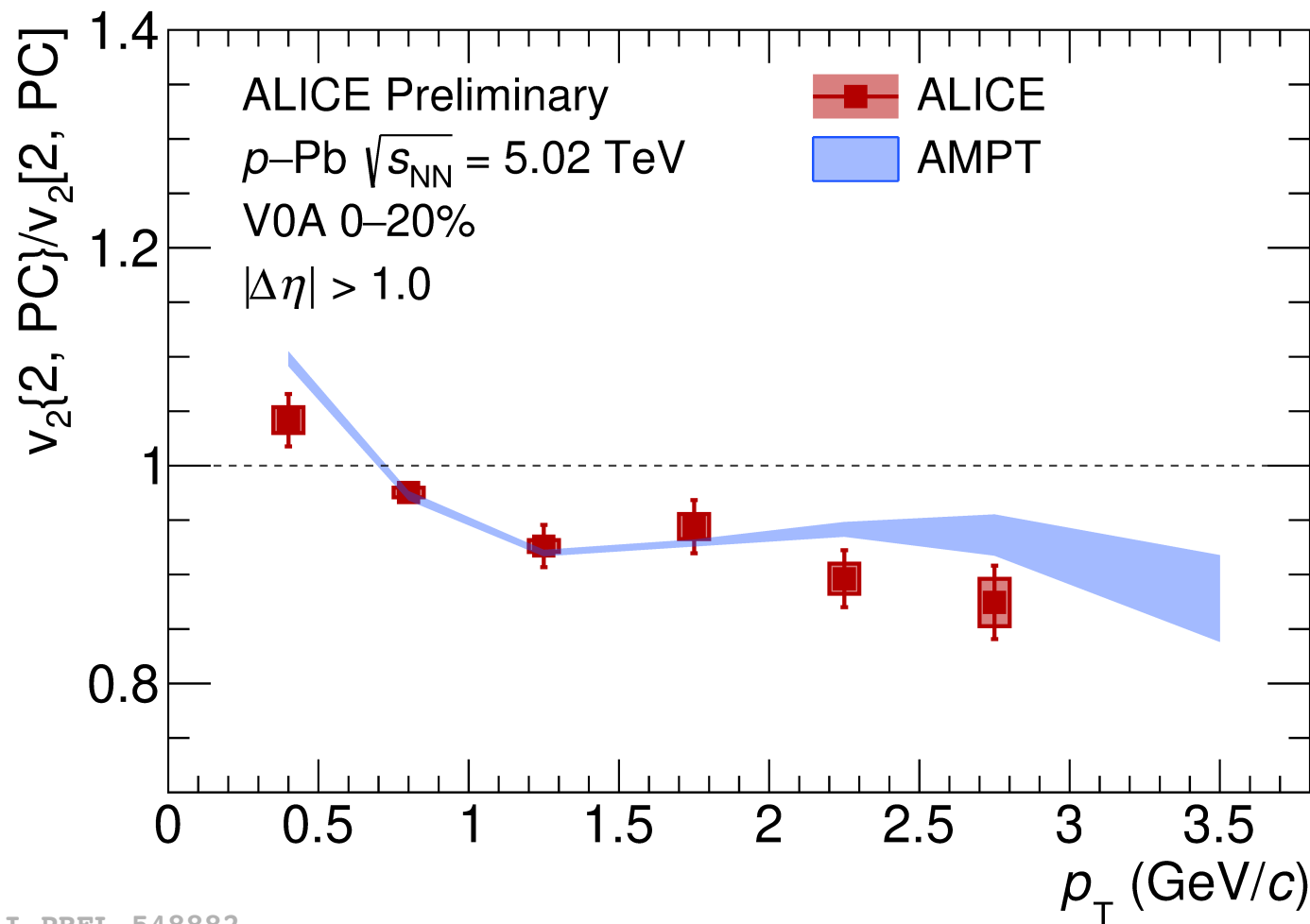


- Deviation from unity in data indicates η -decorrelations
- **First measurement** of pseudorapidity-dependent flow vector fluctuations in ALICE for p-Pb collisions

p_T -DECORRELATION

p-Pb **New**

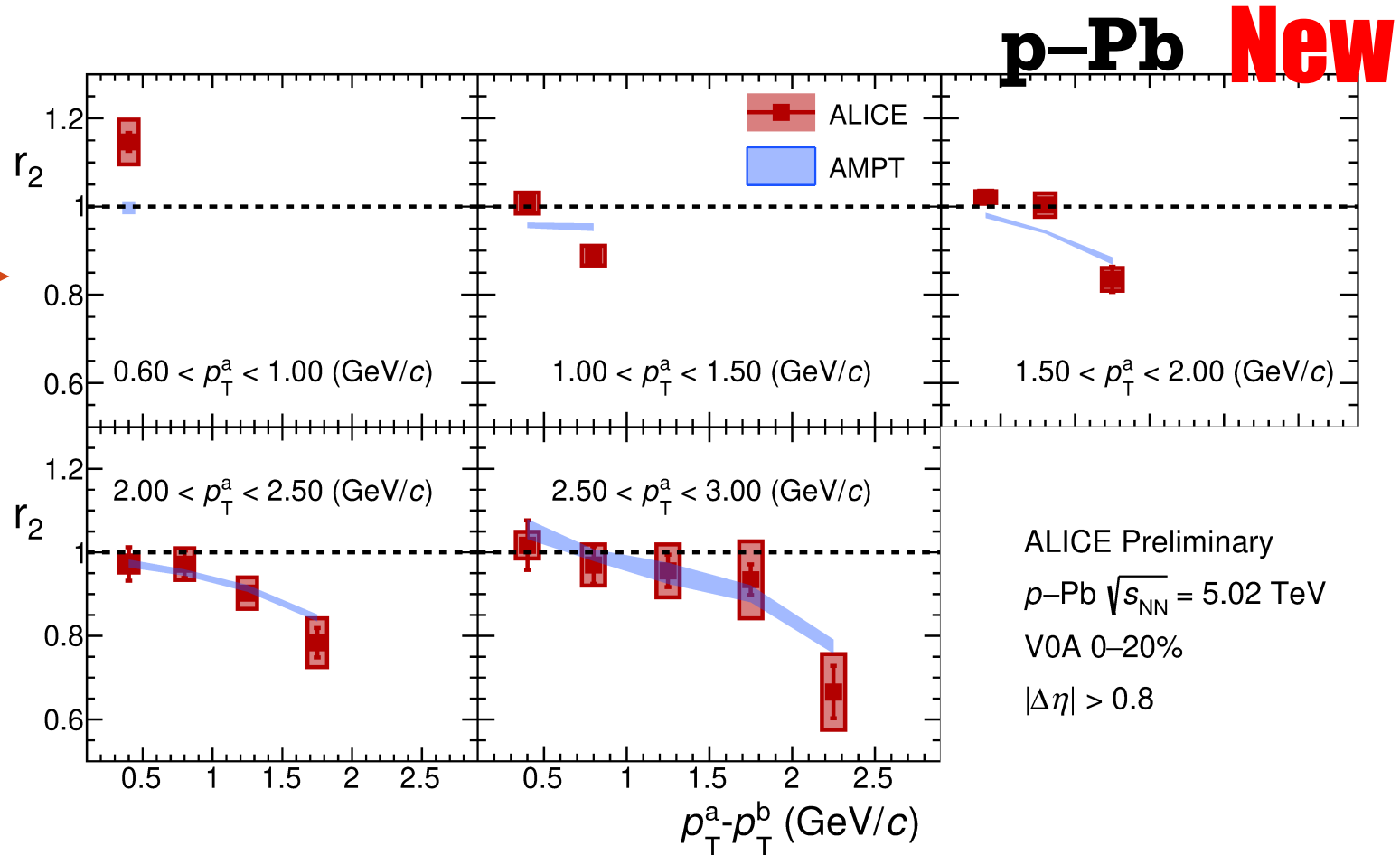
- $v_2\{2\}/v_2[2] = \frac{V^*(p_T^a)V_{\text{ref}}}{\sqrt{|V(p_T^a)|}\sqrt{V_{\text{ref}}}}$ 
- $r_2 = \frac{V^*(p_T^a)V(p_T^b)}{\sqrt{|V(p_T^a)|}\sqrt{|V(p_T^b)|}}$
- Constraining **initial conditions in transverse momenta phase space**
- $v_2\{2\}/v_2[2]$: **Decrease** with p_T , deviation from unity is observed



ALI-PREL-548882

p_T -DECORRELATION

- $v_2\{2\}/v_2[2] = \frac{V^*(p_T^a)V_{\text{ref}}}{\sqrt{|V(p_T^a)|}\sqrt{V_{\text{ref}}}}$
- $r_2 = \frac{V^*(p_T^a)V(p_T^b)}{\sqrt{|V(p_T^a)|}\sqrt{|V(p_T^b)|}}$ →
- Constraining **initial conditions in transverse momenta phase space**
- r_2 : **Decrease** with increasing Δp_T , deviation from unity is observed



ALI-PREL-548878

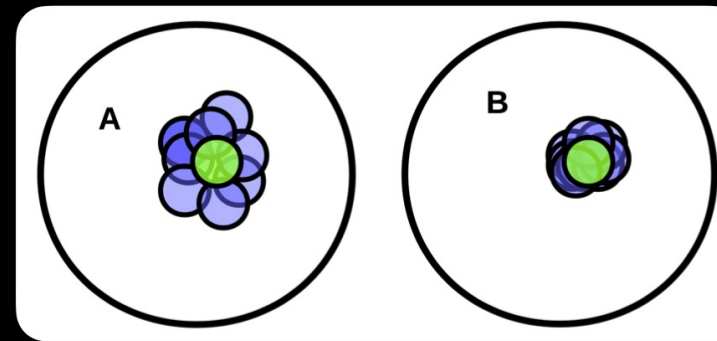
$v_2^2 - [p_T]$ CORRELATION

- **Shape** of the fireball:
 - anisotropic flow, $\epsilon_n \rightarrow v_n$
- **Size** of the fireball:
 - radial flow, $1/R \rightarrow [p_T]$
- Probe the **initial stage** of created matter in a collision

$$\rho_n \left(v_n^2, [p_T] \right) = \frac{\text{cov} \left(v_n^2, [p_T] \right)}{\sqrt{\text{var} \left(v_n^2 \right)} \sqrt{\text{var} \left([p_T] \right)}}$$

$$\rho < 0$$

Geometric Response:

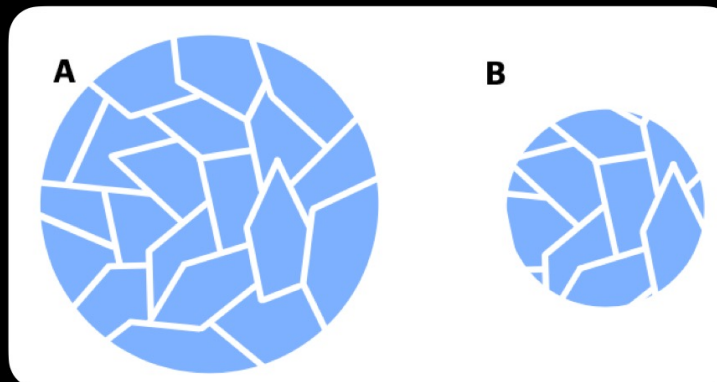


$$R(A) > R(B) \rightarrow \langle p_T \rangle(A) < \langle p_T \rangle(B)$$

$$\epsilon_2(A) > \epsilon_2(B) \rightarrow v_2(A) > v_2(B)$$

$$\rho > 0$$

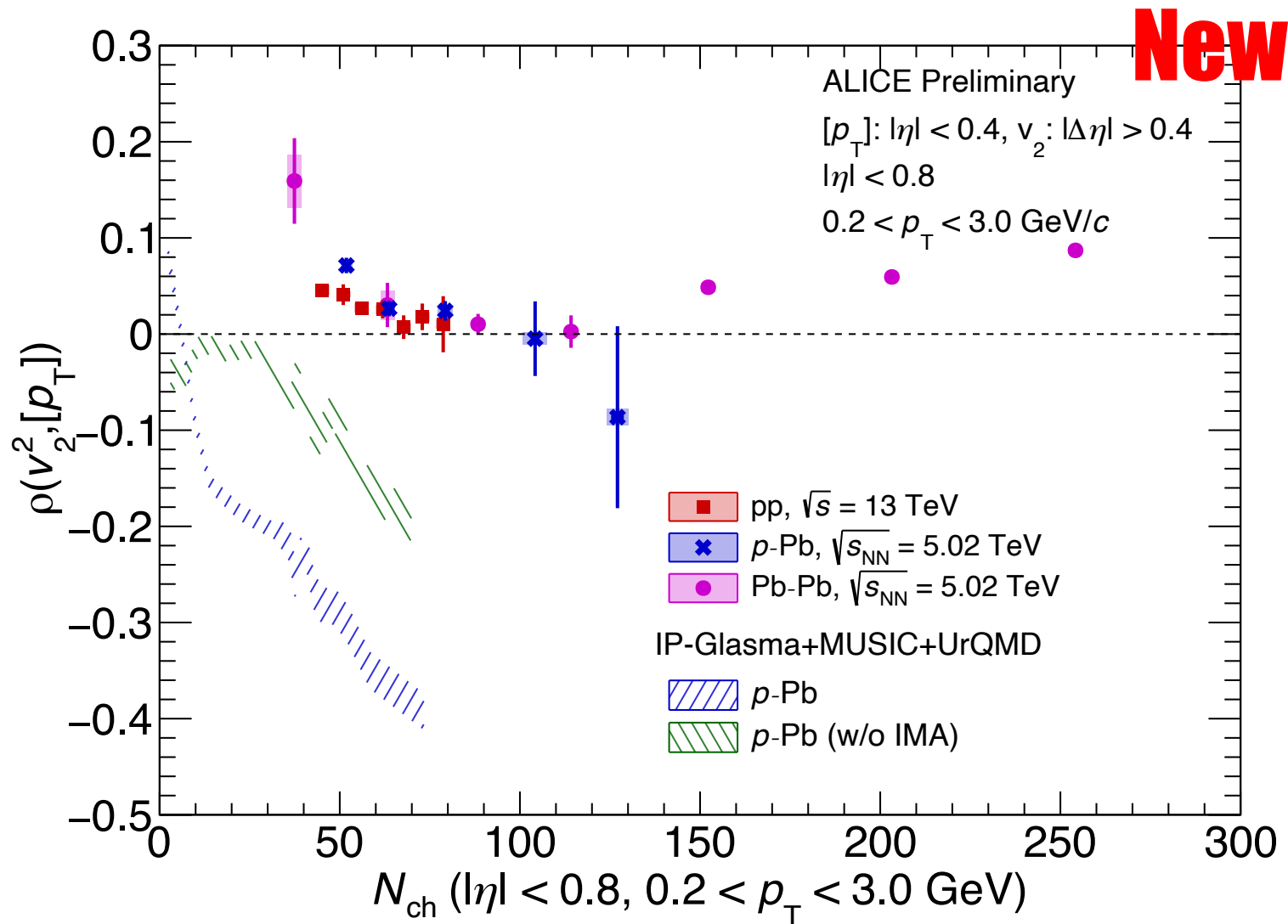
Color Glass Condensate:



$$R(A) > R(B) \rightarrow \langle p_T \rangle(A) < \langle p_T \rangle(B)$$

$$\epsilon_p(A) < \epsilon_p(B) \rightarrow v_2(A) < v_2(B)$$

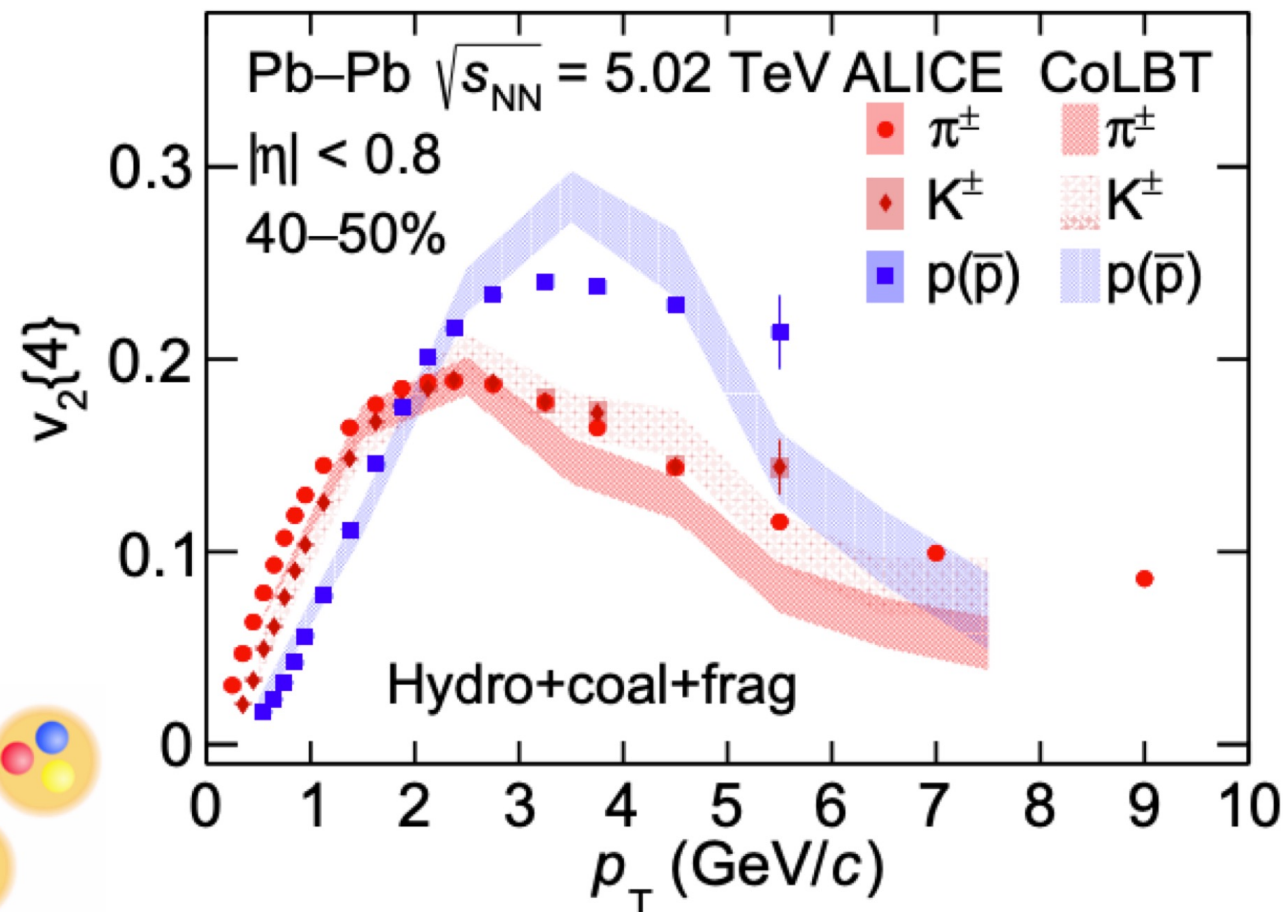
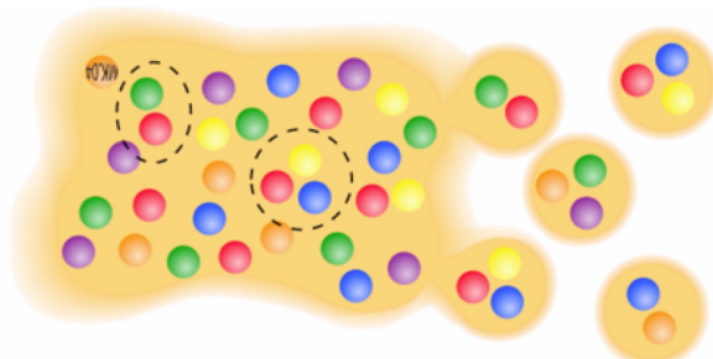
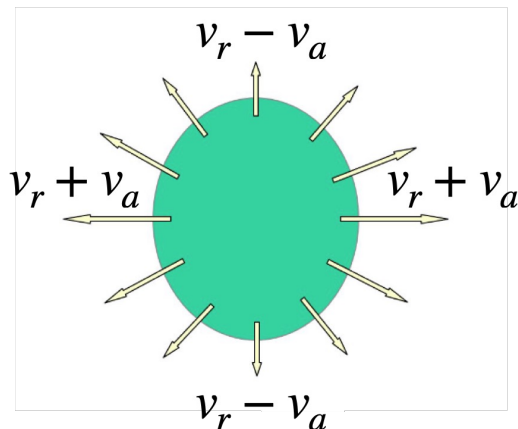
$v_2^2 - [p_T]$ CORRELATION IN SMALL SYSTEMS



- A **decreasing trend** is observed in pp and p-Pb collisions
- Unable to be explained by simple geometry picture
- IP-Glasma + MUSIC + UrQMD fails to describe the data (with and without initial momentum anisotropy (IMA))

FLOW OF IDENTIFIED PARTICLES

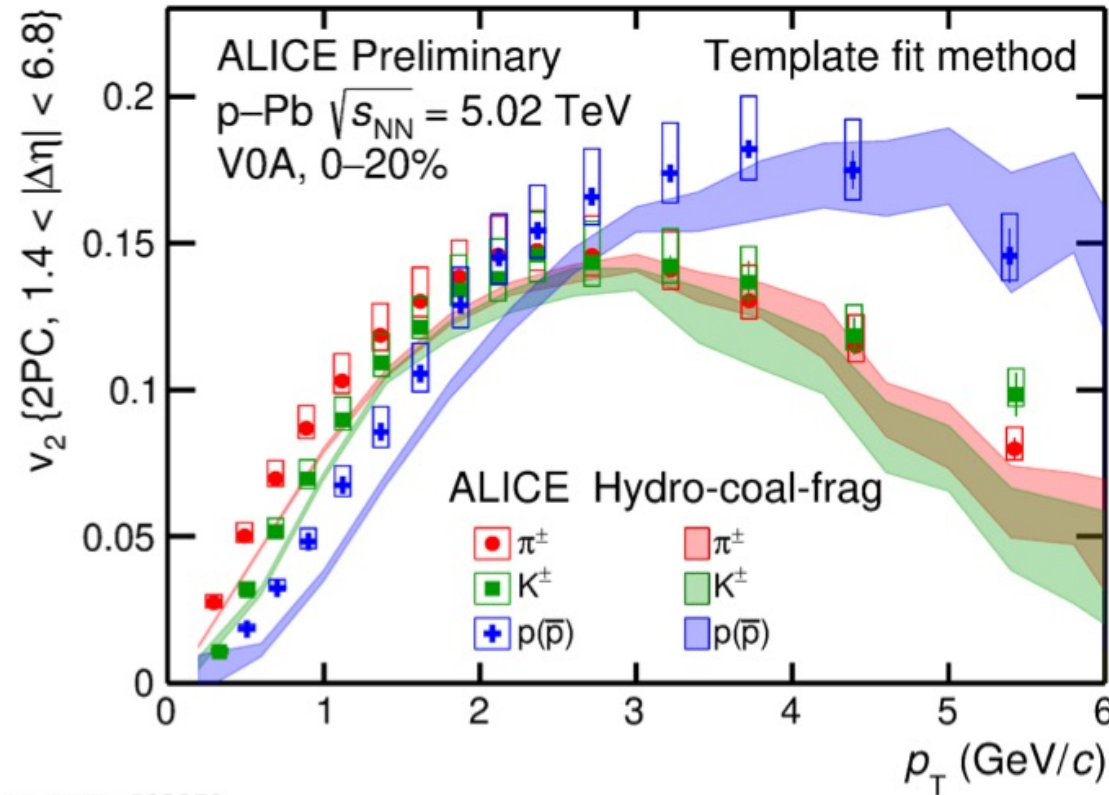
- Low- p_T region: **mass ordering**
(anisotropic boost in the medium)
- Intermediate- p_T region: **baryon-meson grouping**
(partonic collectivity)



ALICE, JHEP 05 (2023) 243

FLOW OF IDENTIFIED PARTICLES IN SMALL SYSTEMS

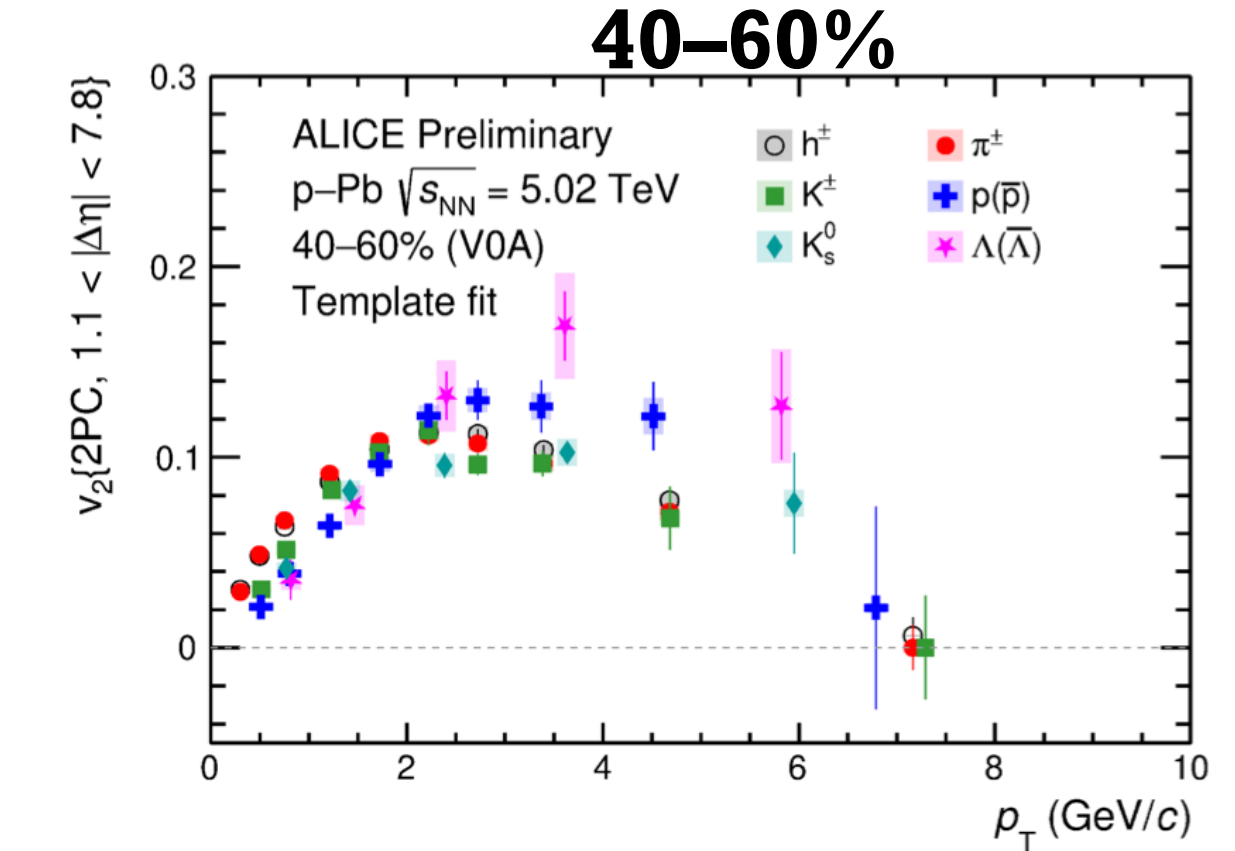
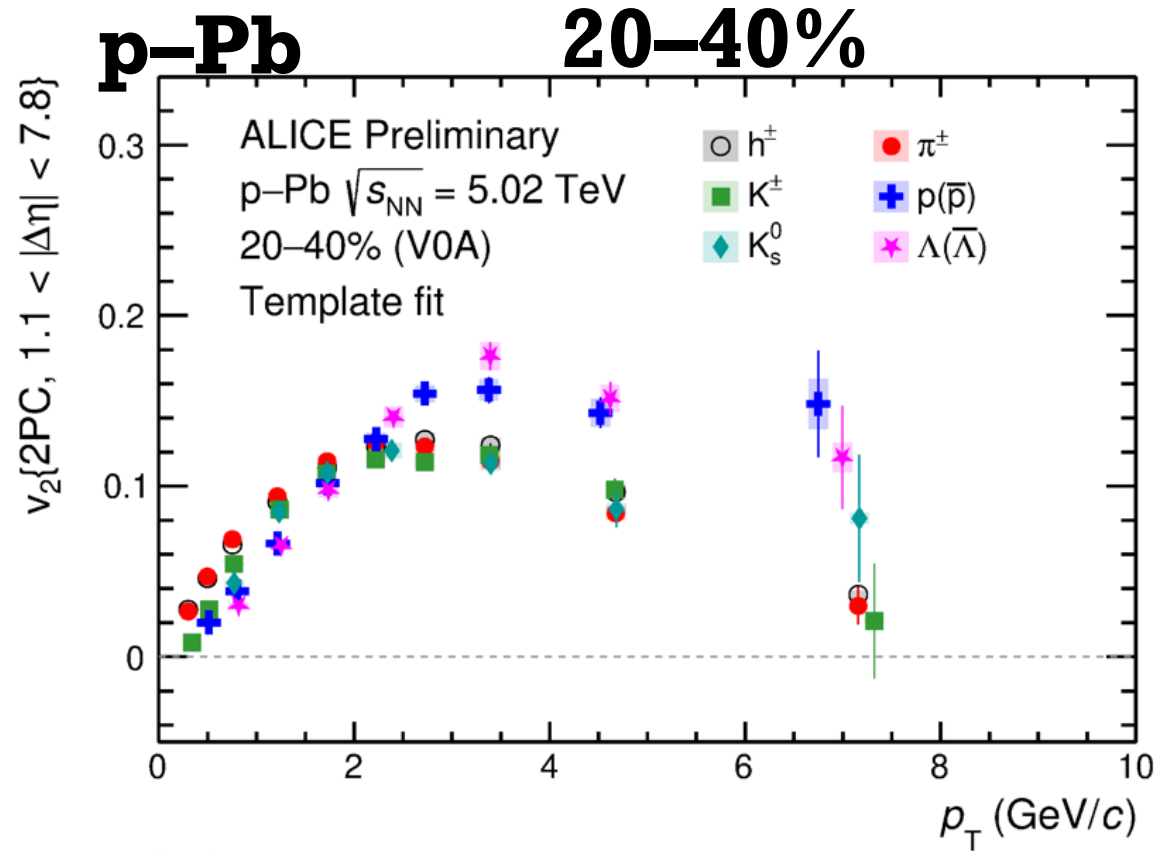
p-Pb 0-20%



ALI-PREL-503272

- Similar observations of **mass ordering and baryon-meson grouping** as in Pb-Pb collisions
- Quark degree of freedom** in flow

FLOW OF IDENTIFIED PARTICLES IN SMALL SYSTEMS



- Similar observations of **mass ordering and baryon-meson grouping** as in Pb–Pb collisions
- **Quark degree of freedom** in flow

SUMMARY

- Many ALICE measurements (**flow harmonics coefficients, flow correlations, non-linear flow response, flow decorrelations, identified particles flow**) at small collision systems are presented, providing new insights into the origin of collectivity including **initial geometry (and its fluctuation), development from initial geometry to final stage, partonic degree of freedom**, etc.
- The results cannot be explained by **a single theory** with a **single picture**
- Still challenging for both theory and experiment

Thank you for your attention

