

Probing flow fluctuation through factorization breaking in heavy-ion collision

- based on P. Bozek, R. Samanta, PRC 105, 034904 (2022)

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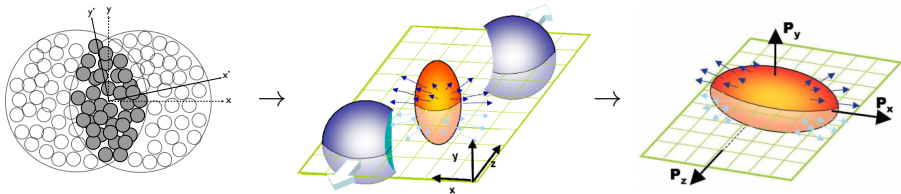
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ZIMÁNYI SCHOOL 2022

	22nd ZIMÁNYI SCHOOL WINTER WORKSHOP ON HEAVY ION PHYSICS	
<small>Andrea Katalin Gulyás: Error 2 (detail)</small>	December 5-9, 2022 Budapest, Hungary	<small>Jozsef Zimanyi (1931 - 2006)</small>

Fluctuation of collective flow in HI Collisions

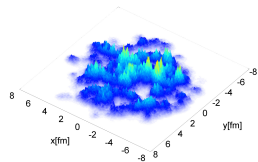


Asymmetry in initial source distribution \rightarrow Hydrodynamic evolution of the fireball \rightarrow Final state momentum anisotropy

Momentum anisotropy : Harmonic flow

$$\frac{dN}{dpd\phi} = \frac{dN}{2\pi dp} \left(1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} V_n(p) e^{in\phi} \right)$$

- Flow vector, $V_n = |V_n| e^{i n\psi_n}$
 $|V_n| \rightarrow$ Flow magnitude & $\psi_n \rightarrow$ Flow angle
- Event by event fluctuation of initial state \Rightarrow event by event fluctuation of flow vectors V_n 's**



lumpy structure of the initial density

Mapping flow fluctuation by factorization-breaking coefficients

- **Flow fluctuation** → **decorrelation between two flow vectors in two momentum bins** → **includes both flow magnitude and flow angle decorrelation** → *factorization-breaking coefficients* .
- **Flow magnitude and flow angle decorrelation** require 2nd order correlations → **one flow momentum dependent** ($V_n(p)$) and **other flow momentum averaged** (V_n), removes experimental difficulty.
- The **flow vector square and flow magnitude square factorization coefficients** are constructed as,

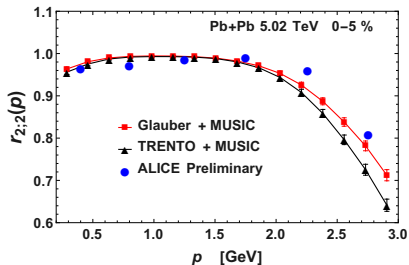
$$r_{n;2}(p) = \frac{\langle V_n^2 V_n^*(p)^2 \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle |V_n|^4 \rangle \langle |V_n(p)|^4 \rangle}} \quad \text{and} \quad r_n^{v^2}(p) = \frac{\langle |V_n|^2 |V_n(p)|^2 \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle |V_n|^4 \rangle \langle |V_n(p)|^4 \rangle}}$$

- The **flow angle decorrelation** is obtained from the **ratio of the flow vector and flow magnitude** factorization coefficients,

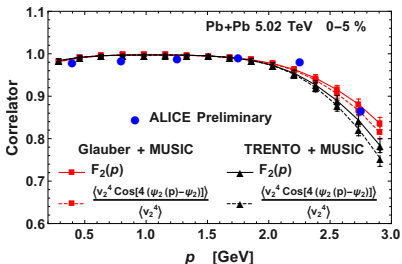
$$F_n(p) = \frac{\langle V_n^2 V_n^*(p)^2 \rangle}{\langle |V_n|^2 |V_n(p)|^2 \rangle} = \frac{\langle |V_n|^2 |V_n(p)|^2 \cos[2n(\Psi_n - \Psi_n(p))] \rangle}{\langle |V_n|^2 |V_n(p)|^2 \rangle} \\ \simeq \frac{\langle |V_n|^4 \cos[2n(\Psi_n - \Psi_n(p))] \rangle}{\langle |V_n|^4 \rangle}$$

Model Results

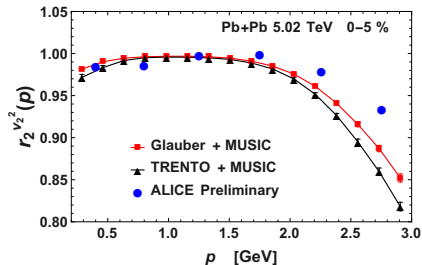
(flow vector)²-(flow vector)²



flow angle decor.



(flow magnitude)²-(flow magnitude)²



- Similar momentum dependent correlations between mixed-flows e.g. $V_2^2 - V_4(p)$ and $V_2 V_3 - V_5(p)$ could be studied → measure of non-linear medium response
- For more detailed results and discussions, please follow the poster session.