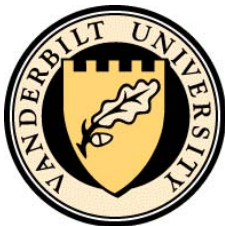


Latest CMS results on flow in pPb and PbPb

Shengquan Tuo
(Vanderbilt University)
for the CMS Collaboration

The 30th Winter Workshop on Nuclear Dynamics

Galveston, Texas
6-12 April, 2014

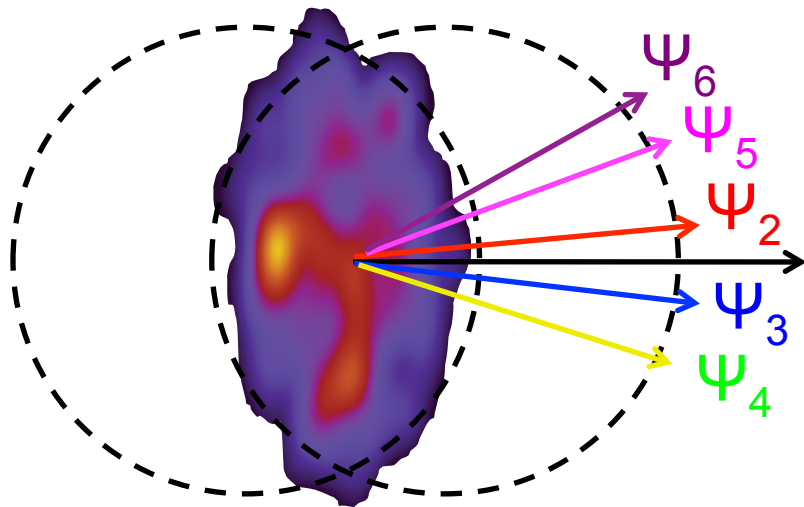


Outline

Studying the role of geometry fluctuations

(I): New results of higher-order flow in PbPb collisions

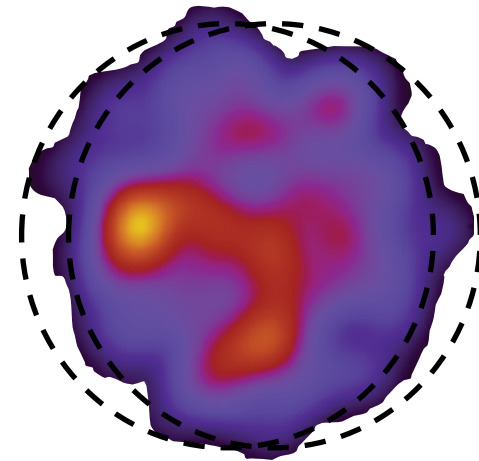
(arXiv:1310.8651)



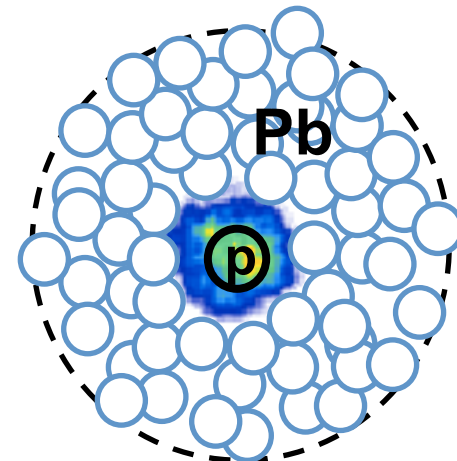
v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5 and v_6
using multiple methods

Flow phenomena in the most violent collisions at the LHC:

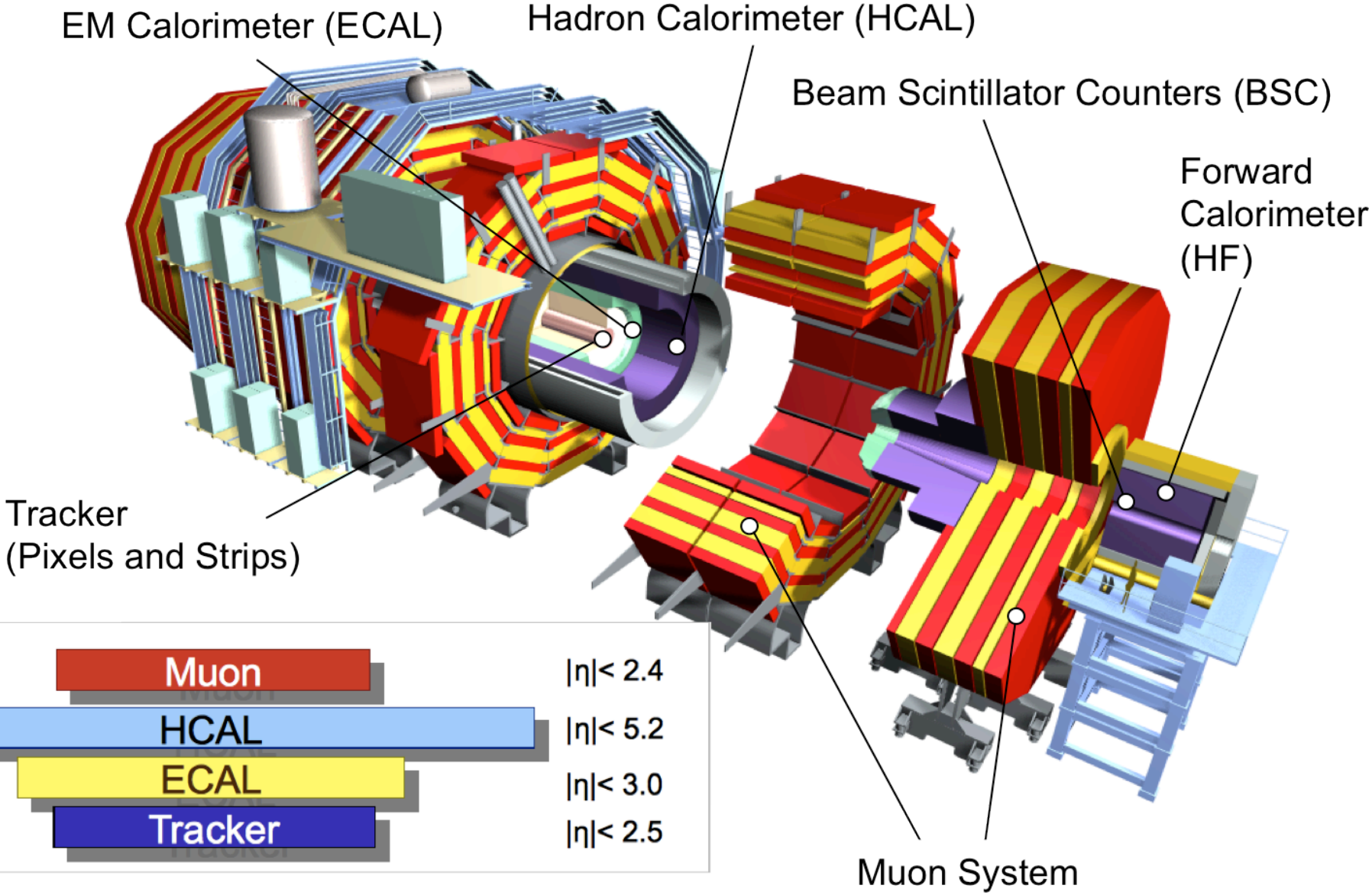
(II): Ultra-central PbPb



(III): High-multiplicity pPb (and pp)



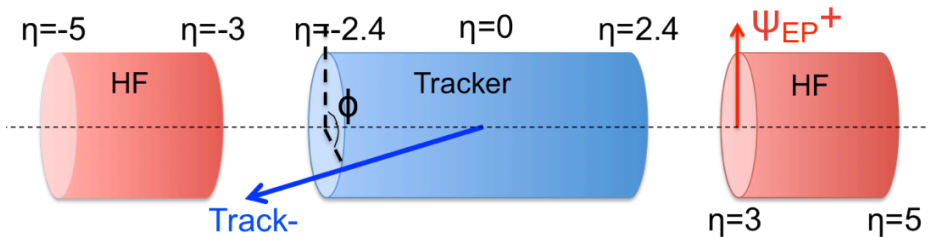
CMS Detector



Large acceptance and wide kinematic coverage!

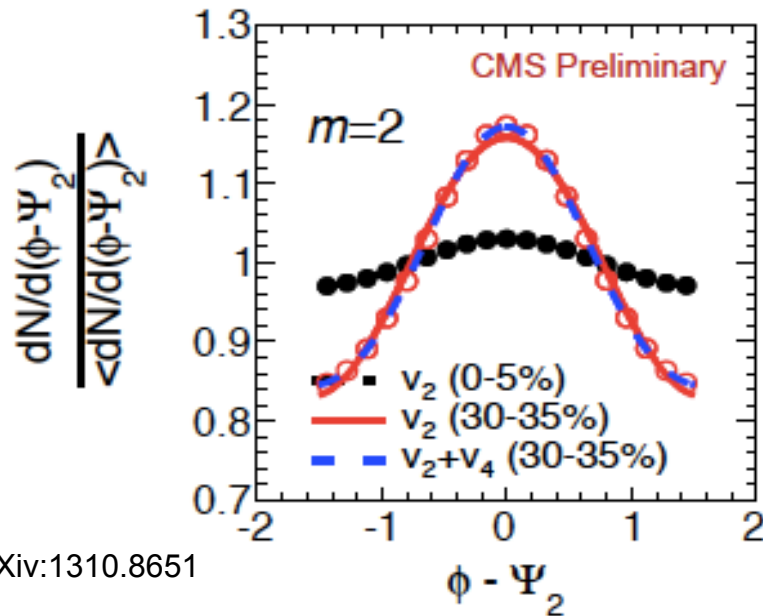
Studies of flow phenomena in CMS

➤ Event plane method:



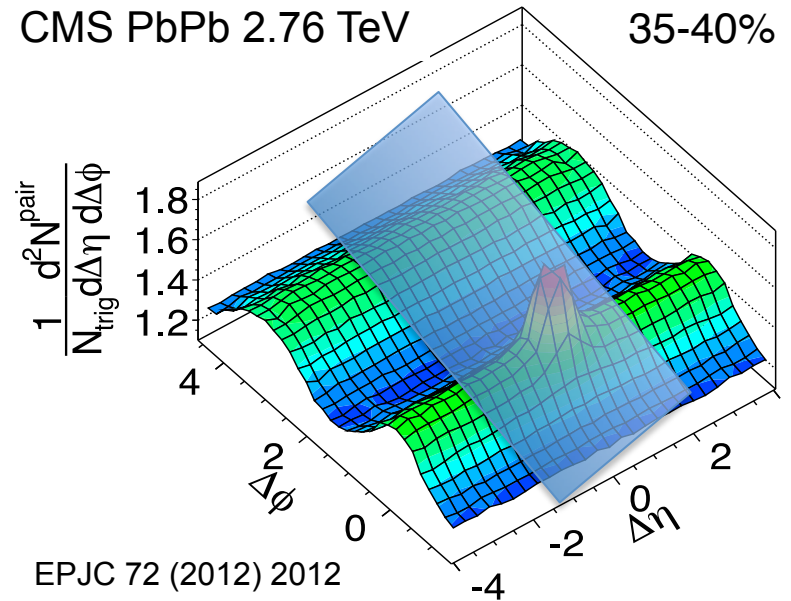
$$\frac{1}{N} \frac{dN}{d\varphi} \sim 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \cos[n(\varphi - \Psi)]$$

↑
event plane angle



arXiv:1310.8651

➤ Two-particle $\Delta\eta$ - $\Delta\phi$ correlation:



$$\frac{1}{N_{trig}} \frac{dN^{pair}}{d\Delta\varphi} \sim 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} V_{n\Delta} \cos(n\Delta\varphi)$$

Factorization assumption:

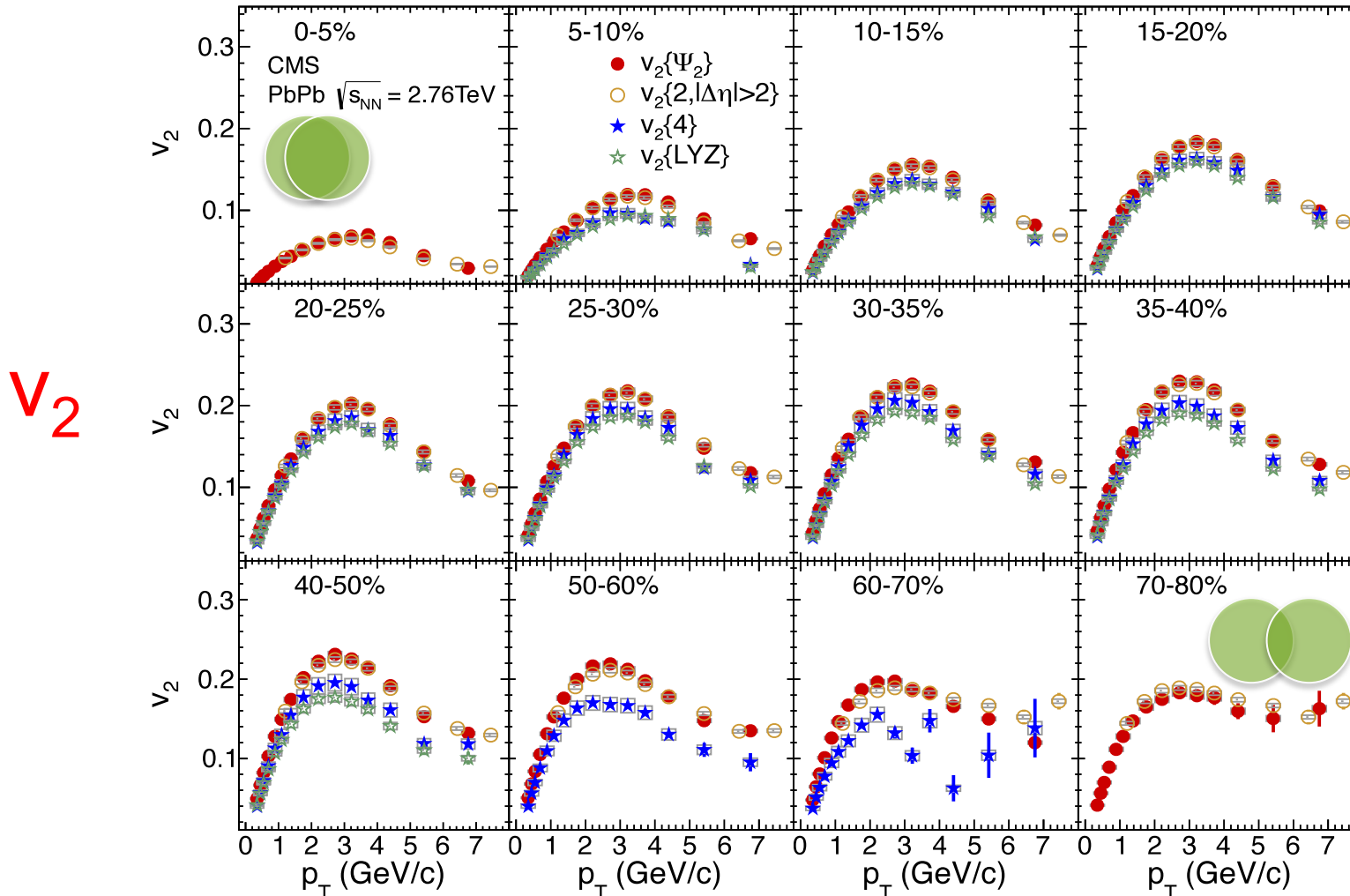
$$V_{n\Delta}(p_T^{trig}, p_T^{assoc}) = v_n(p_T^{trig}) \times v_n(p_T^{assoc})$$

➤ Multiparticle correlations: multi-particle cumulants and LYZ

Elliptic flow (v_2) in PbPb at CMS

v_2 vs centrality and p_T

PRC 87(2013) 014902
EPJC 72 (2012) 2012

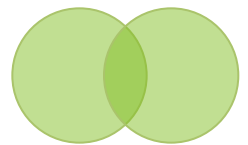
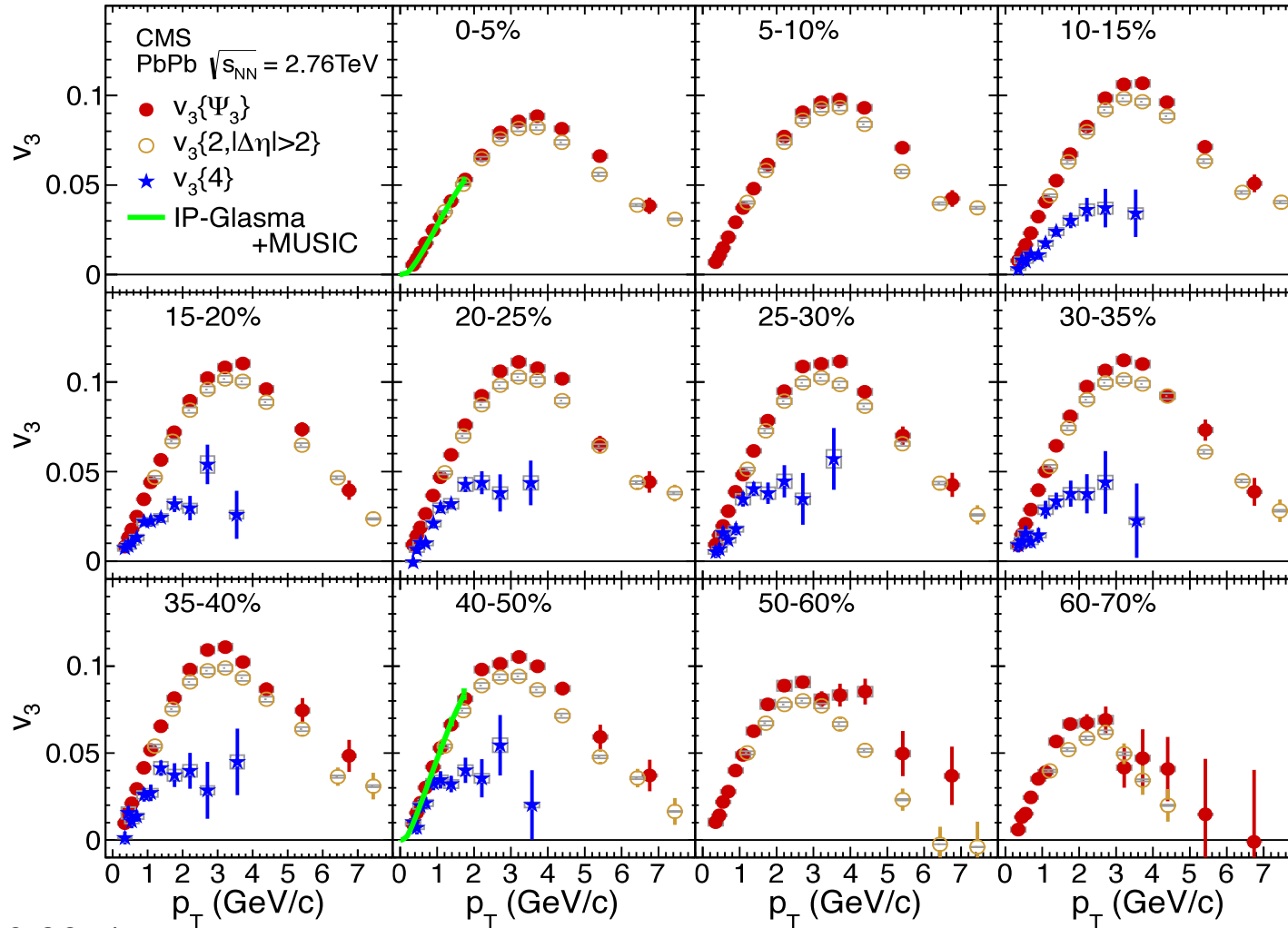


➤ **Four methods** with different sensitivities to flow fluctuations and non-flow

Higher-order flow (v_n) in PbPb



V_3

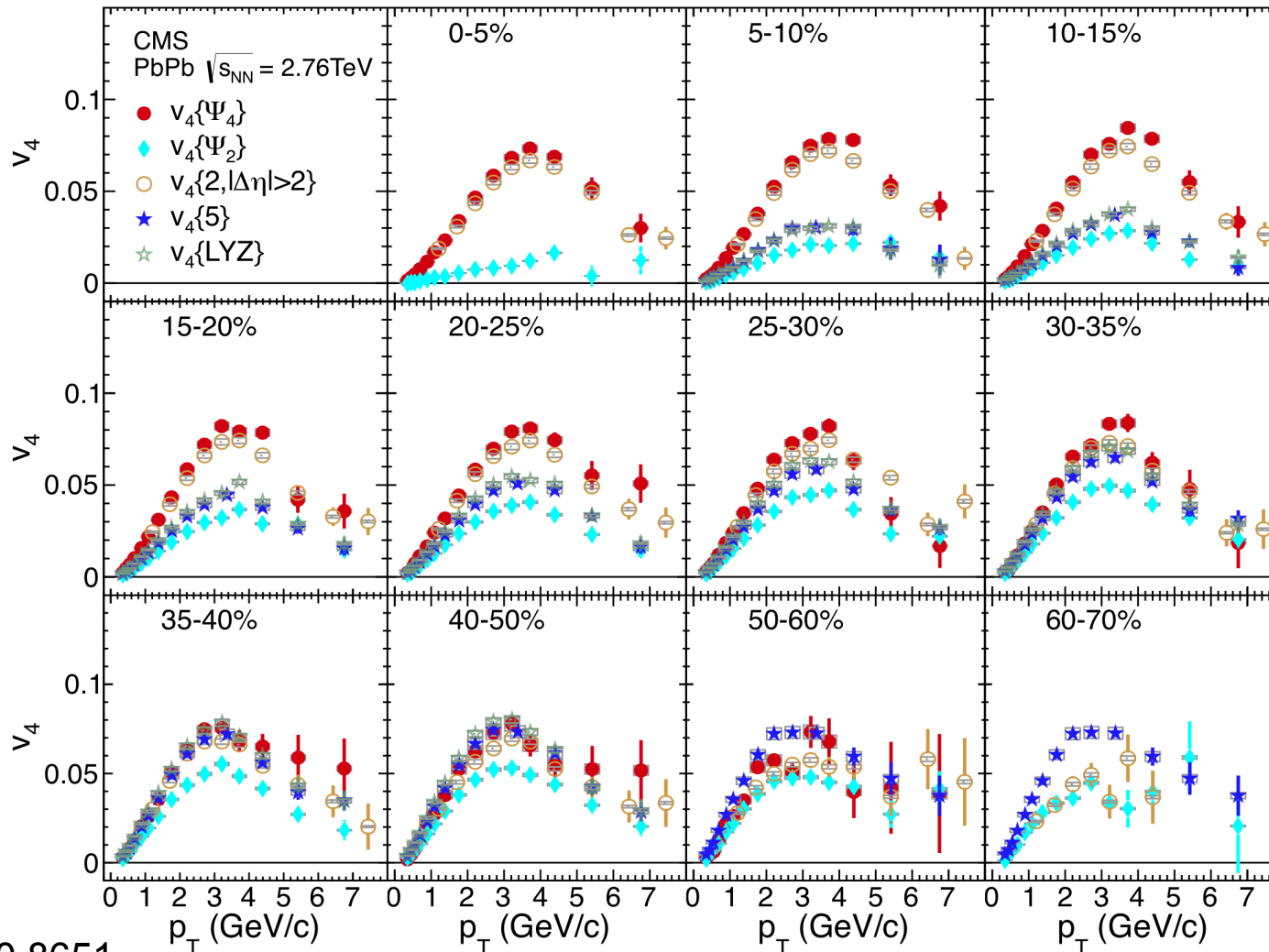


arXiv:1310.8651

$v_3\{\Psi_3\} \approx v_3\{2, |\Delta\eta| > 2\} \gg v_3\{4\}$ with little centrality dependence

→ Strong effect of fluctuations

Higher-order flow (v_n) in PbPb



arXiv:1310.8651

$v_4\{\Psi_4\}$ and $v_4\{2, |\Delta\eta| > 2\}$: Ψ_4 ref.

➤ Weak centrality dependence

➤ **Fluctuations dominant**

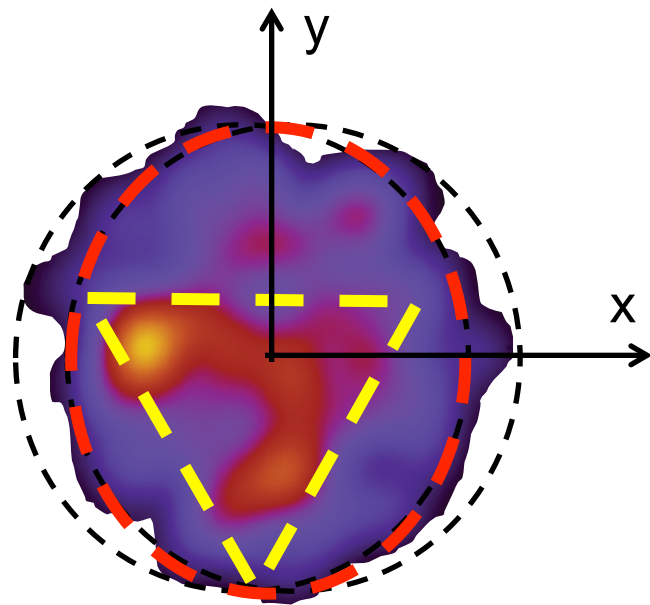
$v_4\{\Psi_2\}$, $v_4\{5\}$ and $v_4\{LYZ\}$: Ψ_2 ref.

➤ Strong centrality dependence

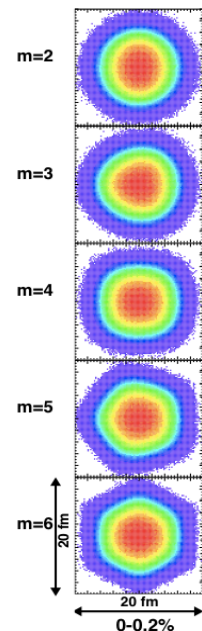
➤ **Elliptic geometry driven**

Flow in ultra-central PbPb collisions

Moving to ultra-central events, all v_n are mostly driven by fluctuations:



0-0.2% central

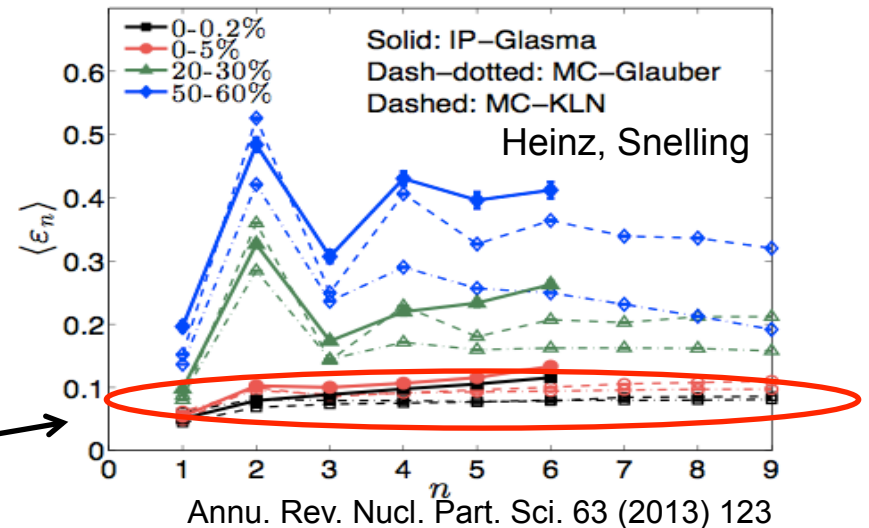


Participant distribution relative to the n^{th} order participant plane

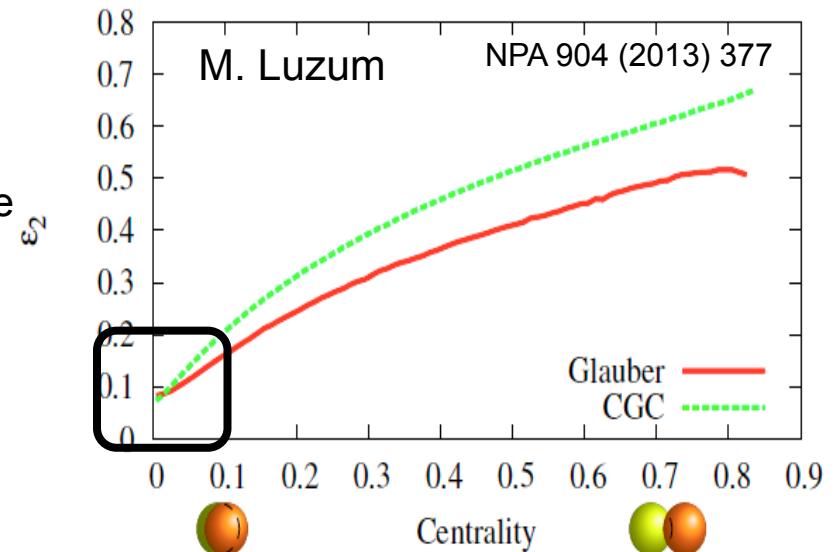
JHEP 02 (2014) 088

Ideal testing grounds for effects due to initial-state fluctuations

various order of ϵ_n converge as collision becomes central



ϵ_n from various models converge as collision becomes central

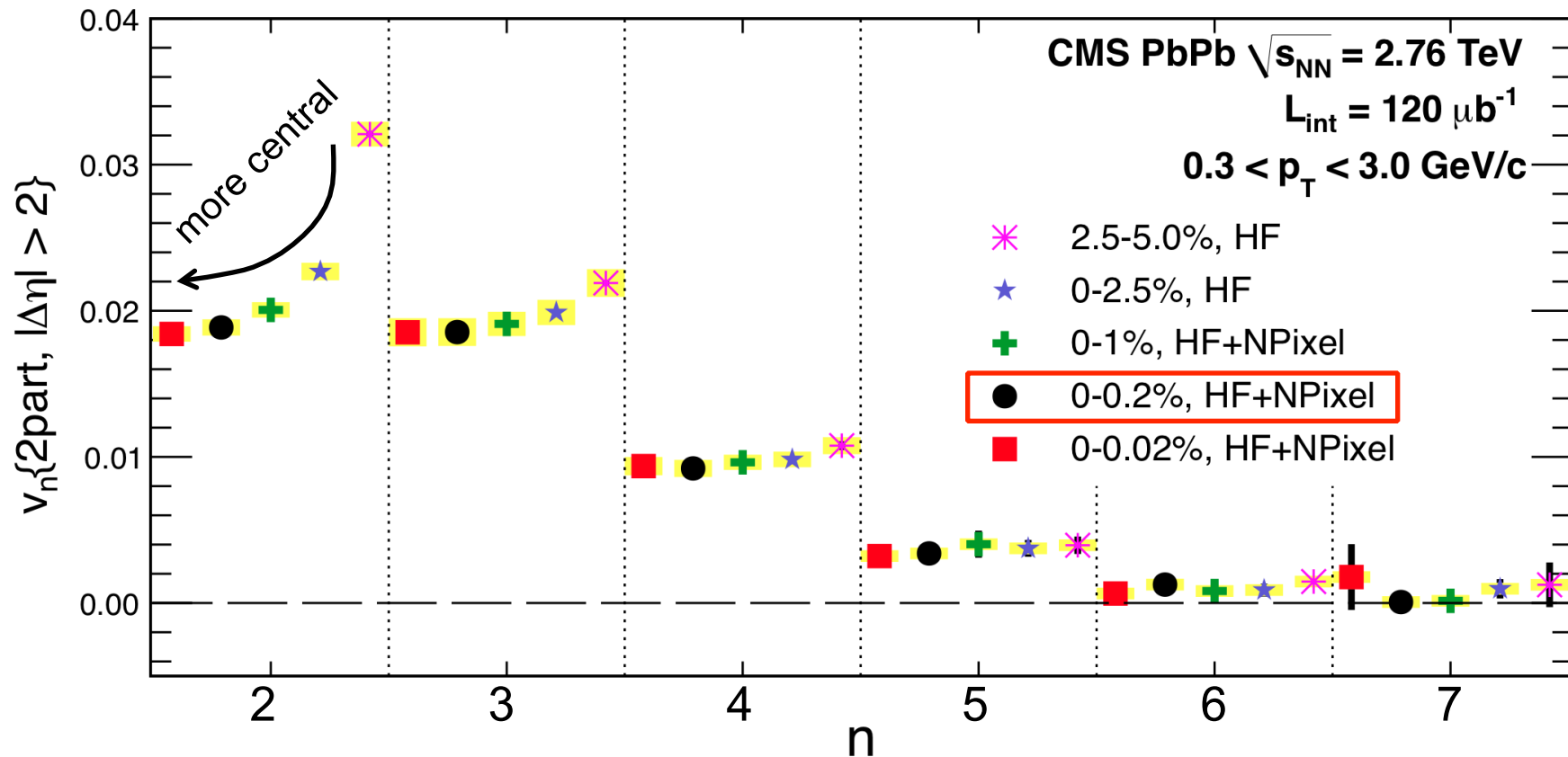


Flow in ultra-central PbPb collisions

~ 2M events for 0.0-0.2% centrality triggered events

v_n vs n from two-particle correlations

JHEP 02 (2014) 088



All orders of v_n tends to saturate around 0.0-0.2% centrality

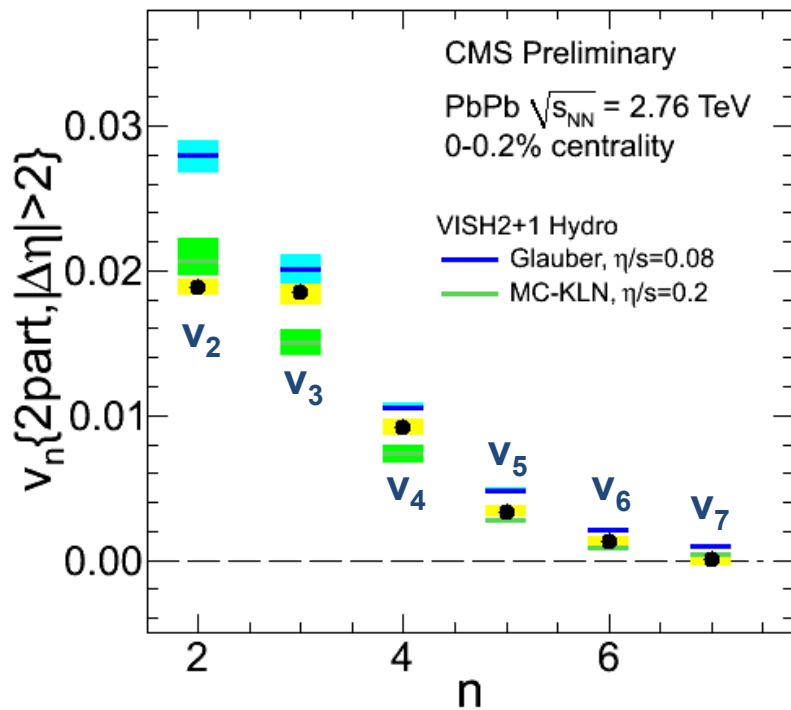
→ Predominantly induced by initial-state fluctuations

Flow in ultra-central PbPb collisions

0.0-0.2% centrality

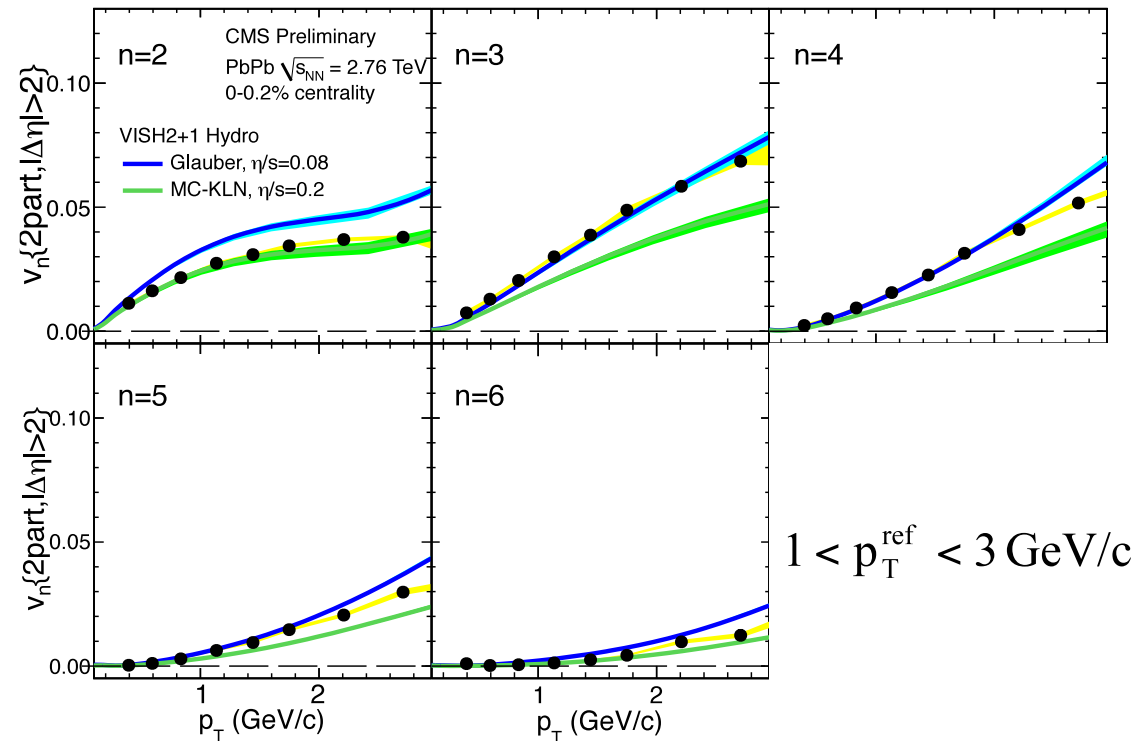
$$v_n(p_T) = \frac{V_{n\Delta}(p_T, p_T^{\text{ref}})}{\sqrt{V_{n\Delta}(p_T^{\text{ref}}, p_T^{\text{ref}})}}$$

Calculation by Heinz et al.



<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN12011>

p_T dependence of v_n



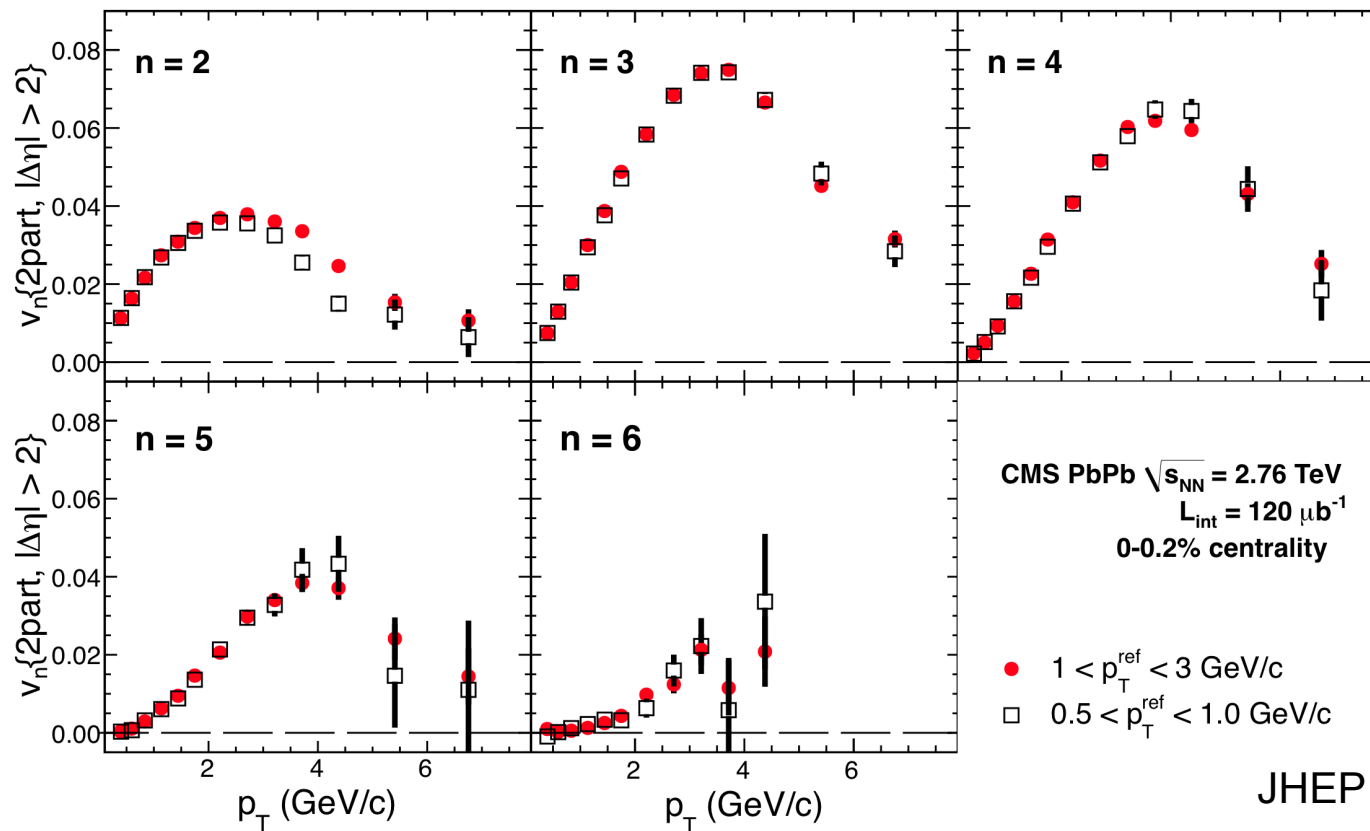
Shape and magnitude of v_n qualitatively reproduced by viscous hydrodynamics with fluctuating initial conditions

Factorization of $V_{n\Delta}(p_T^{\text{trig}}, p_T^{\text{assoc}})$

For pure flow-driven correlations,

$$V_{n\Delta}(p_T^{\text{trig}}, p_T^{\text{assoc}}) \stackrel{?}{=} v_n(p_T^{\text{trig}}) \times v_n(p_T^{\text{assoc}}) \quad (\text{factorization})$$

Factorization test: $v_n(p_T)$ derived from different p_T^{ref}



Factorization breakdown for v_2 at high $p_T \rightarrow$ *onset of non-flow?*

Factorization breakdown in hydrodynamics

Is factorization breakdown really inconsistent with hydro?

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

- It is known that v_n is a function of p_T (also η , PID etc.)
- **Same is true for event plane angle Ψ_n (determined by final-state particles) due to event-by-event fluctuating initial-state geometry**

Gardim et al., PRC 87, 031901(R) (2013), Heinz et al., PRC 87, 034913 (2013)

Proposed to study the ratio:

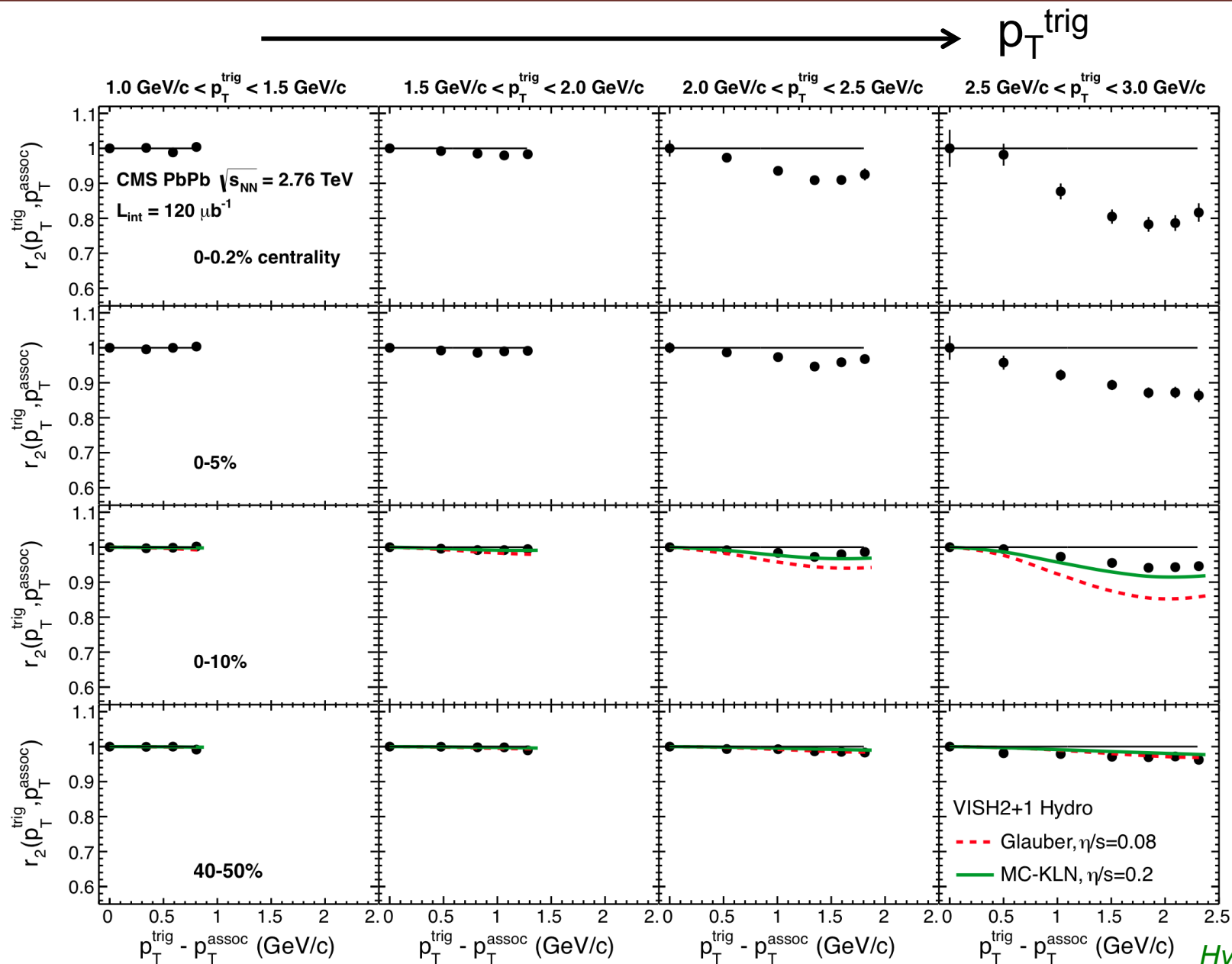
$$r_n \equiv \frac{V_{n\Delta}(p_T^{trig}, p_T^{assoc})}{\sqrt{V_{n\Delta}(p_T^{trig}, p_T^{trig})} \sqrt{V_{n\Delta}(p_T^{assoc}, p_T^{assoc})}} \quad r_n = 1 \rightarrow \text{factorization holds}$$

$$= \frac{\langle v_n(p_T^{trig}) v_n(p_T^{assoc}) \cos[n(\Psi_n(p_T^{trig}) - \Psi_n(p_T^{assoc}))] \rangle}{\sqrt{v_n^2(p_T^{trig}) v_n^2(p_T^{assoc})}}$$

In general, $r_n \leq 1$, if event-by-event Ψ_n depends on p_T

Factorization breakdown in data and hydrodynamics

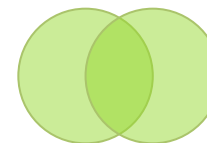
JHEP 02 (2014) 088



0-0.2%



40-50%

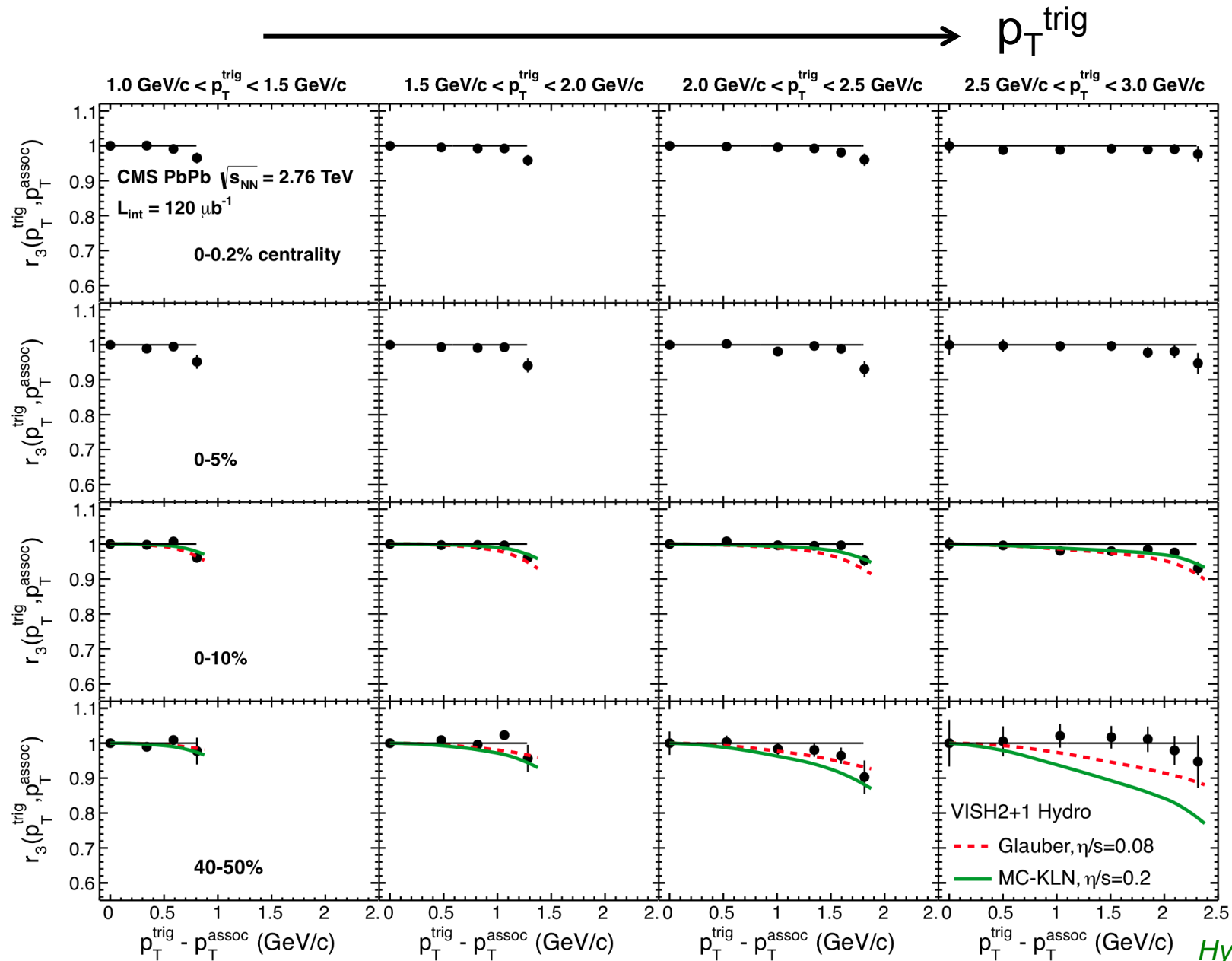


Hydro from Heinz and Shen
 PRC 87, 034913 (2013)

Sizable effect for v_2 in ultra-central events

Factorization breakdown in data and hydrodynamics

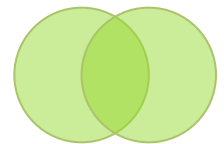
JHEP 02 (2014) 088



0-0.2%



40-50%

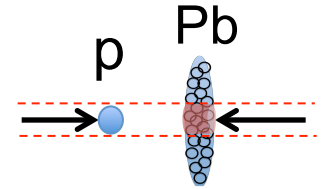
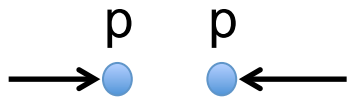
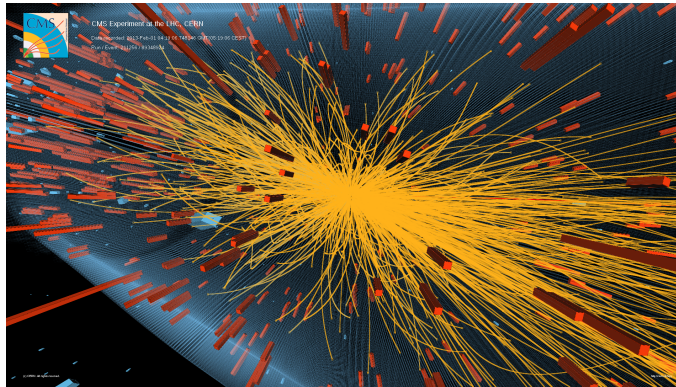


Hydro from Heinz and Shen
 PRC 87, 034913 (2013)

The effect is smaller for v_3

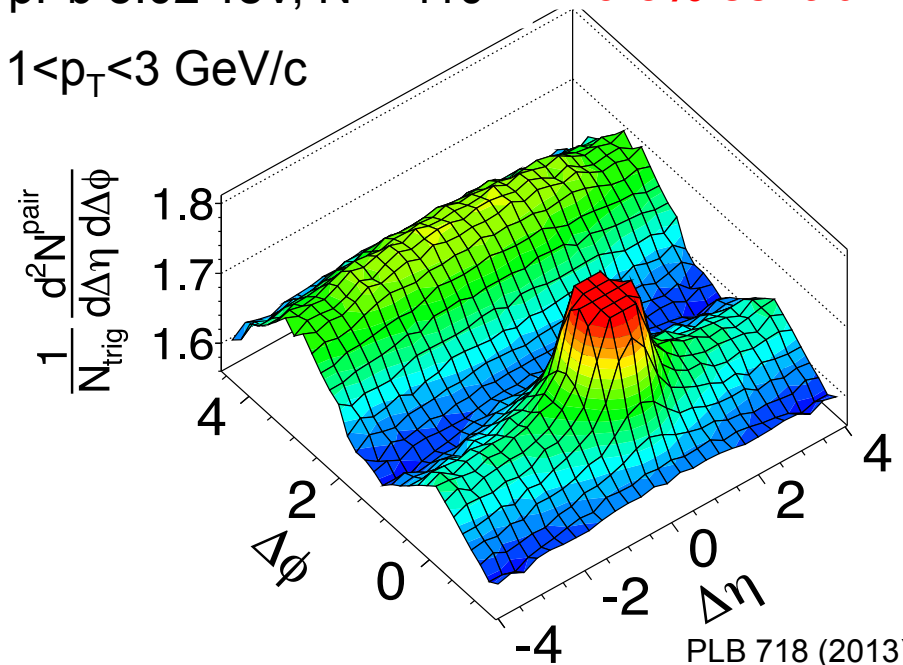
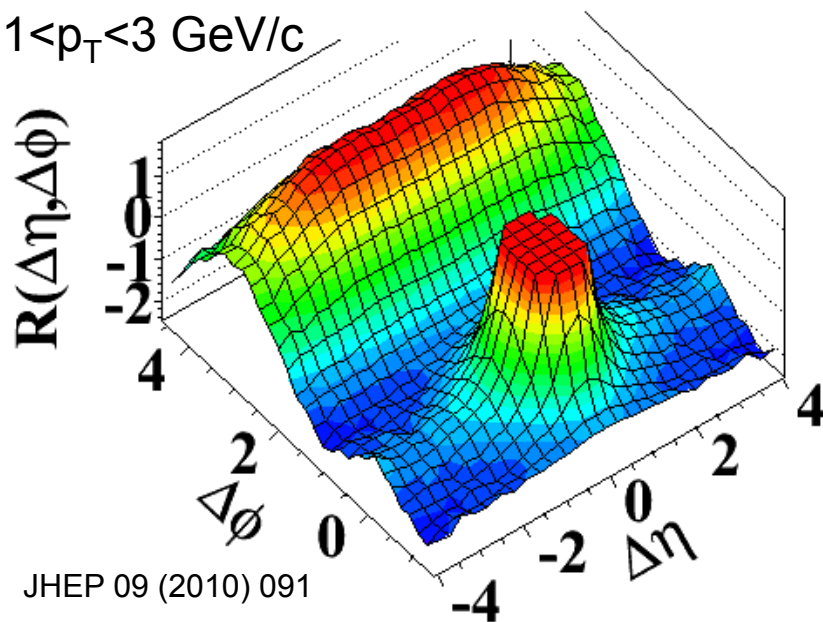
“Flow” in small collision systems?

High-multiplicity
pPb event
(418 tracks)



pp 7 TeV, $N \geq 110$ **0.0007% central**
 $1 < p_T < 3$ GeV/c

pPb 5.02 TeV, $N \geq 110$ **0-3% central**
 $1 < p_T < 3$ GeV/c



JHEP 09 (2010) 091

PLB 718 (2013) 795

Sensitive to fluctuations
inside a nucleon!

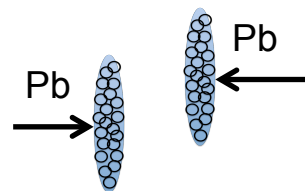
2 million MB events from 2012 pilot run

**Flow (or QGP) manifests also in pp and pPb?
Or quantum interference of gluon (CGC model)?**

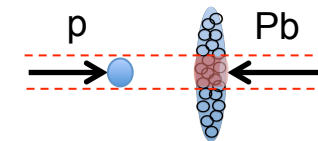
pPb data from 2013 run

Pushing into very high multiplicity region for pPb

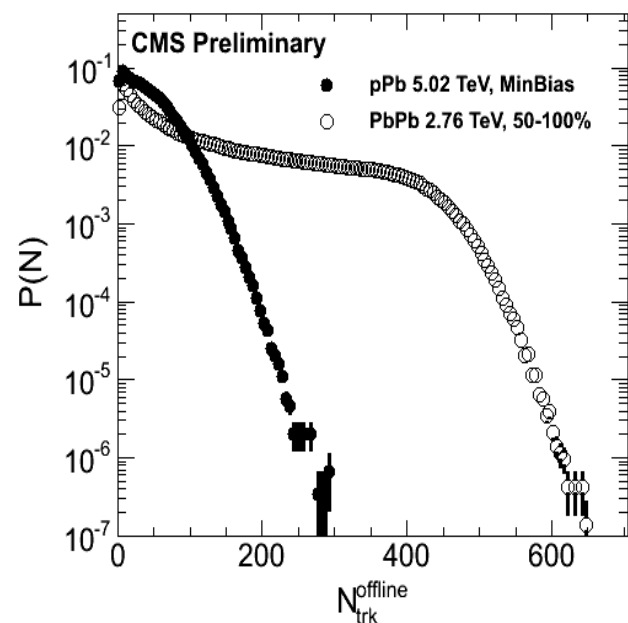
60 billion sampled pPb events at 5.02 TeV from 2013 run



~ 55-60% centrality

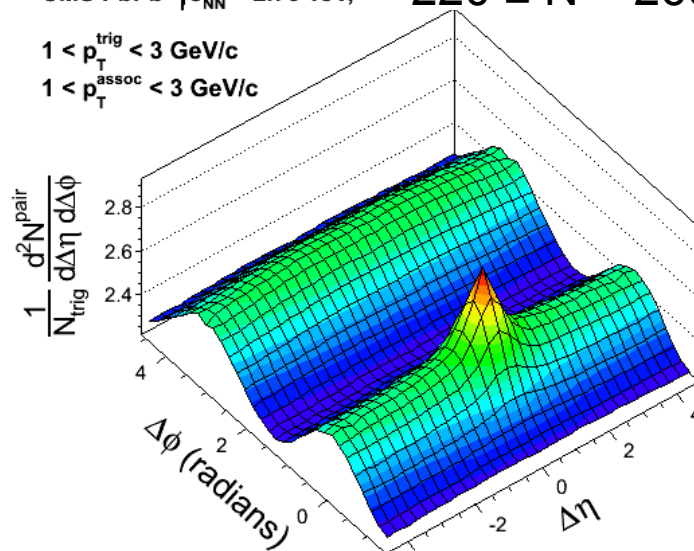


0-0.0003% most central

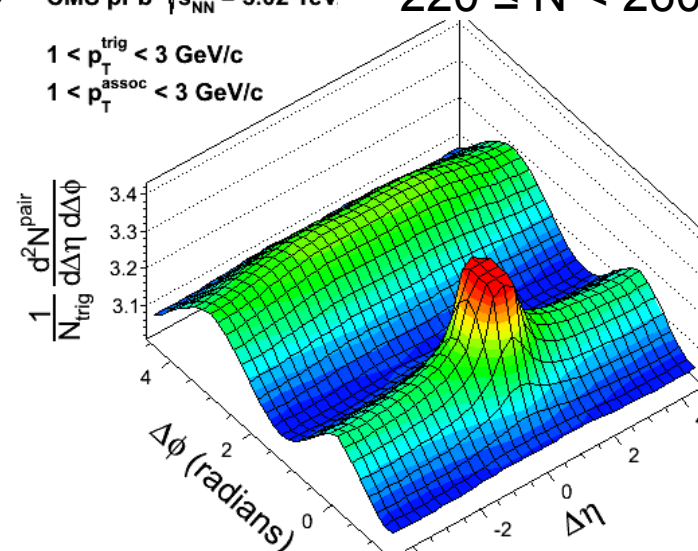


<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN13002>

CMS PbPb $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$ TeV, $220 \leq N < 260$
 $1 < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{trig}} < 3$ GeV/c
 $1 < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{assoc}} < 3$ GeV/c



CMS pPb $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV, $220 \leq N < 260$
 $1 < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{trig}} < 3$ GeV/c
 $1 < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{assoc}} < 3$ GeV/c



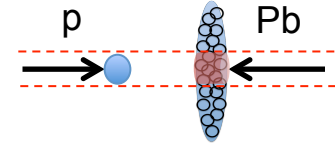
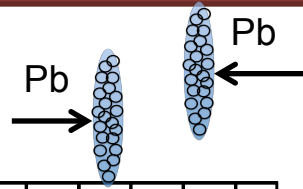
PLB 724 (2013) 213

Hydrodynamics well established

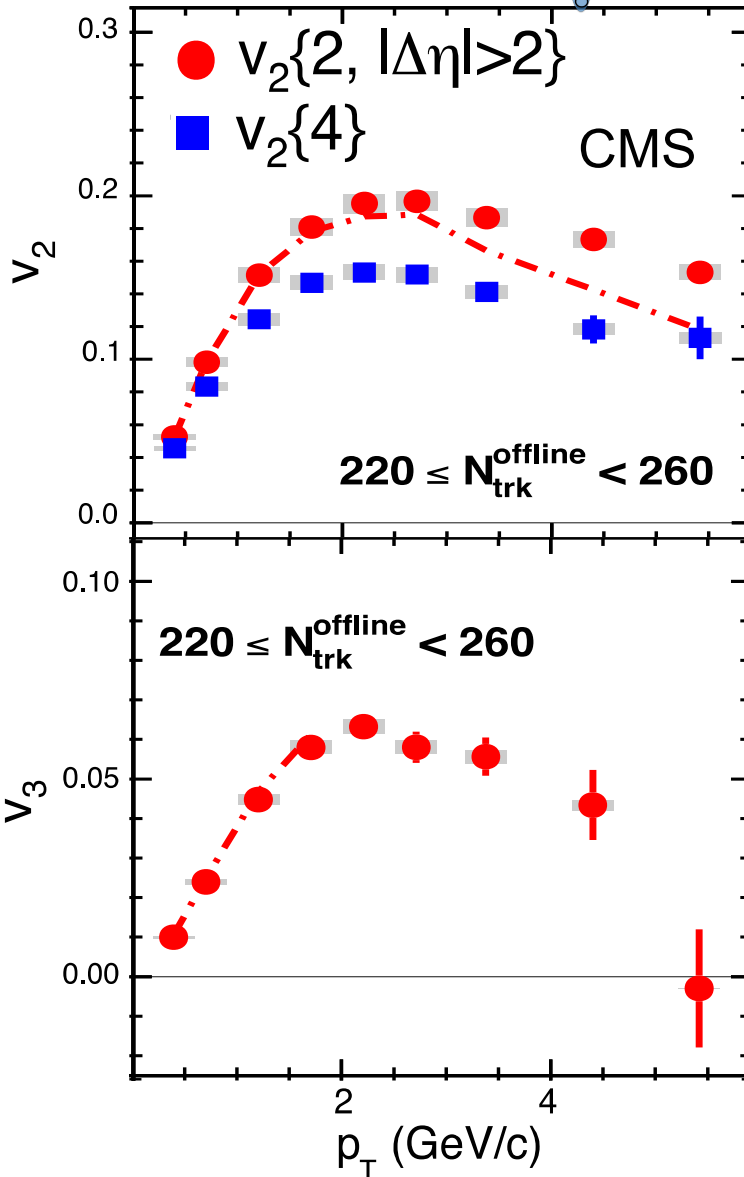
The phenomena is very similar in pPb

p_T dependence of flow (v_n) in PbPb and pPb

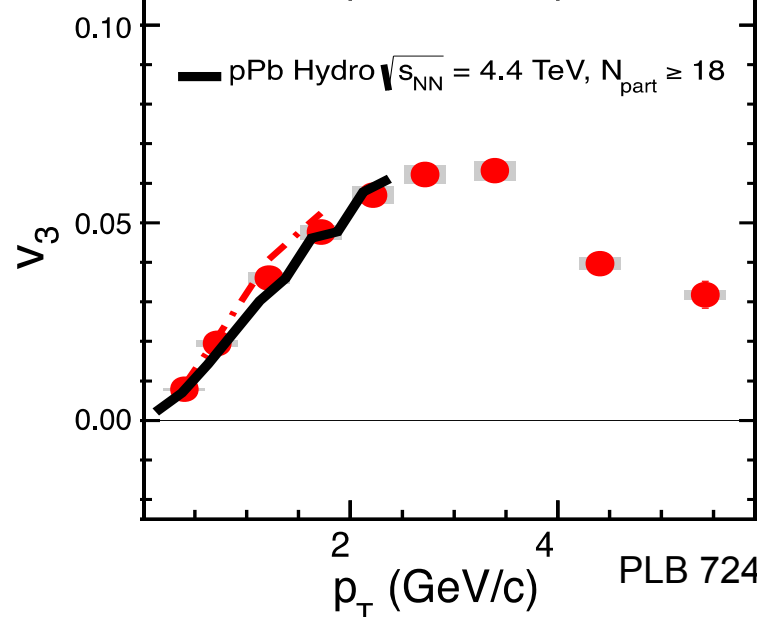
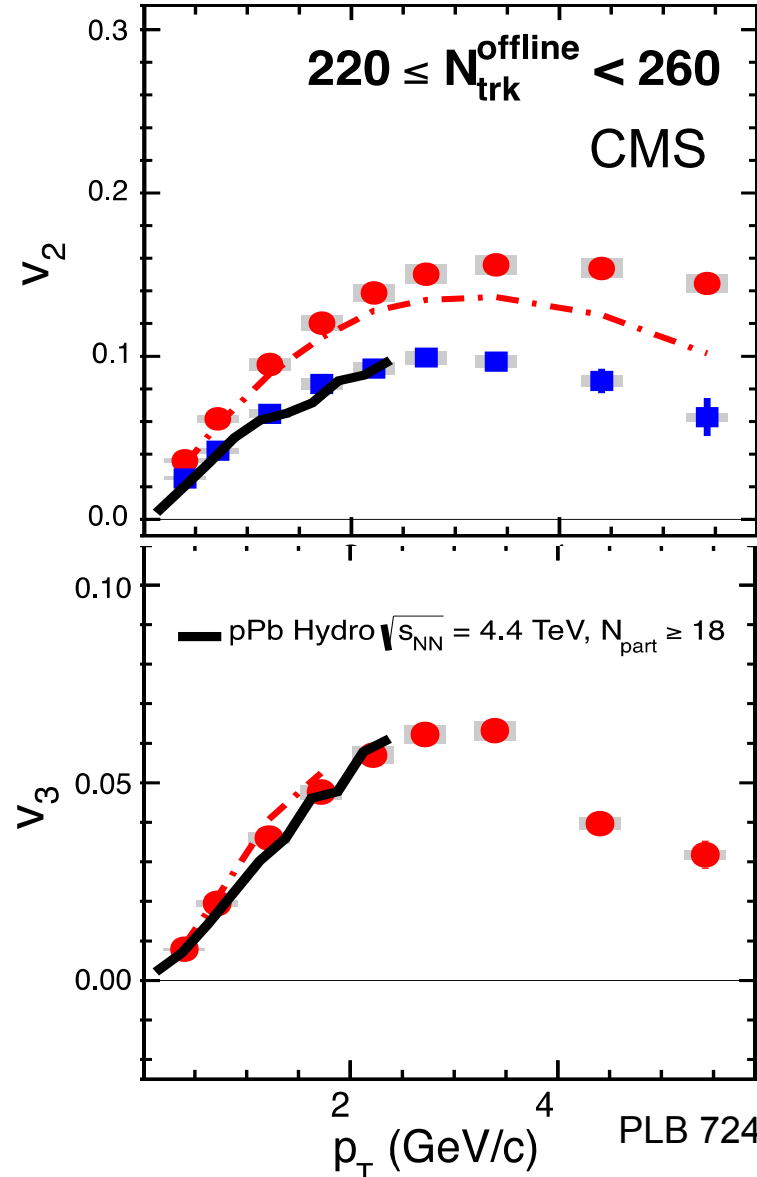
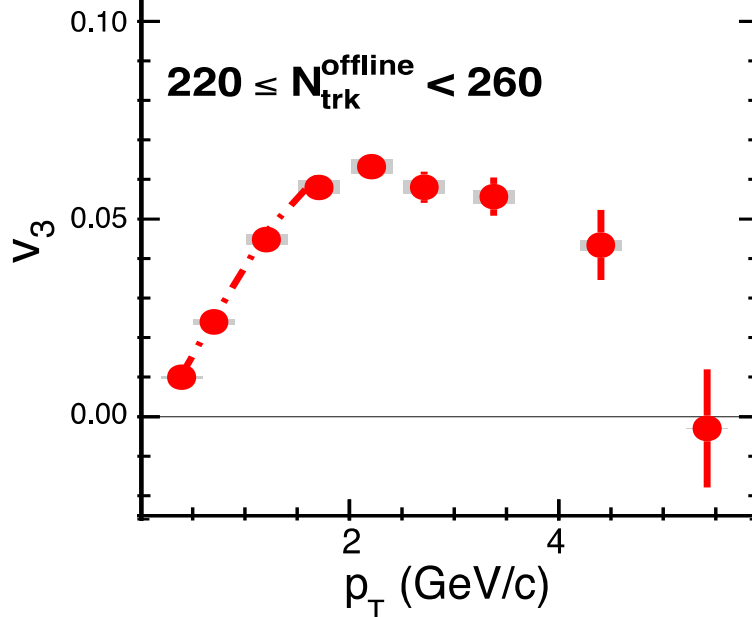
Dash-dotted curves:
peripheral $N < 20$ subtracted



Elliptic flow



Triangular flow

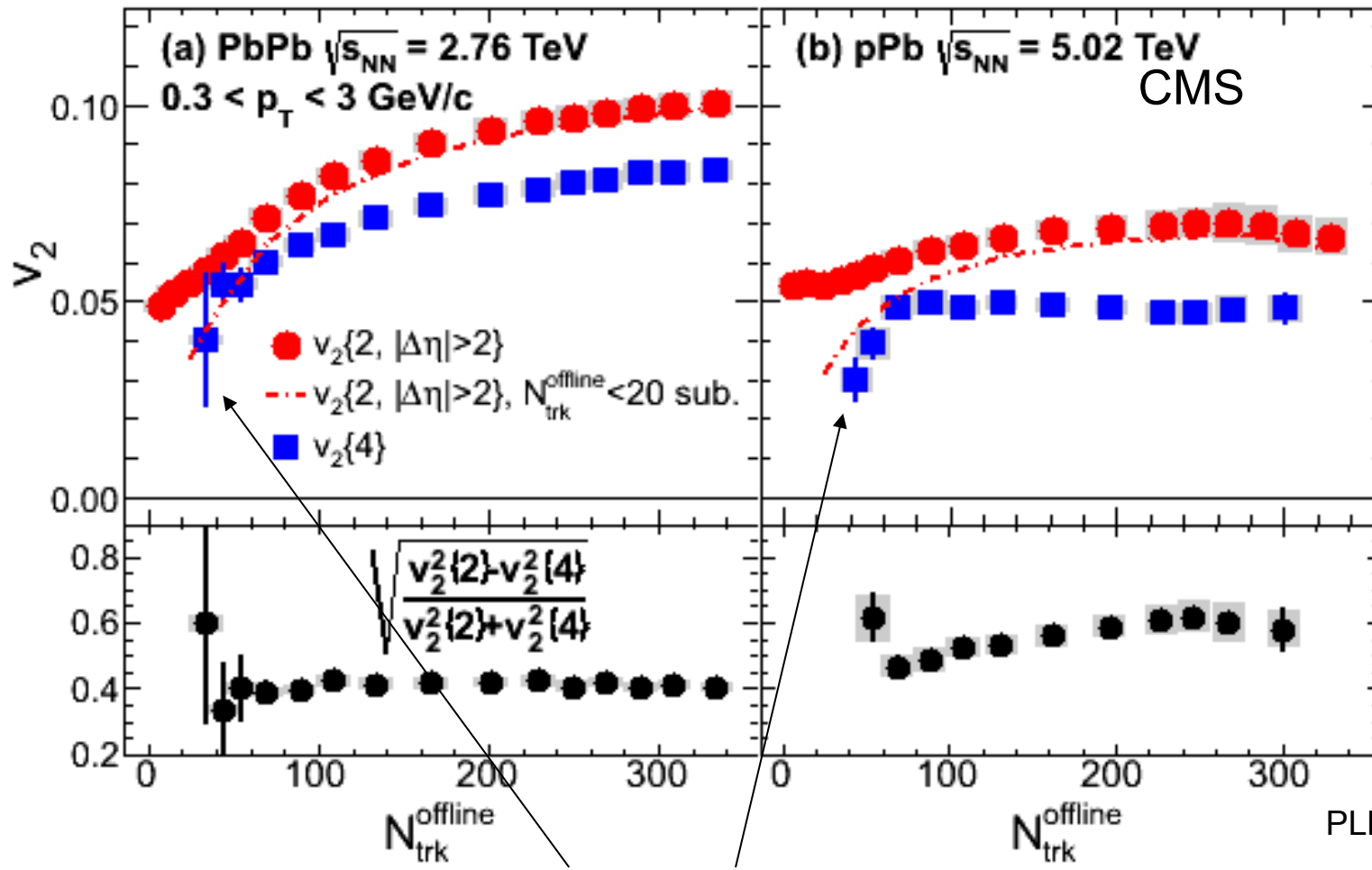


Remarkable similarity of v_n for PbPb and pPb

PLB 724 (2013) 213

Multiplicity dependence of elliptic flow (v_2)

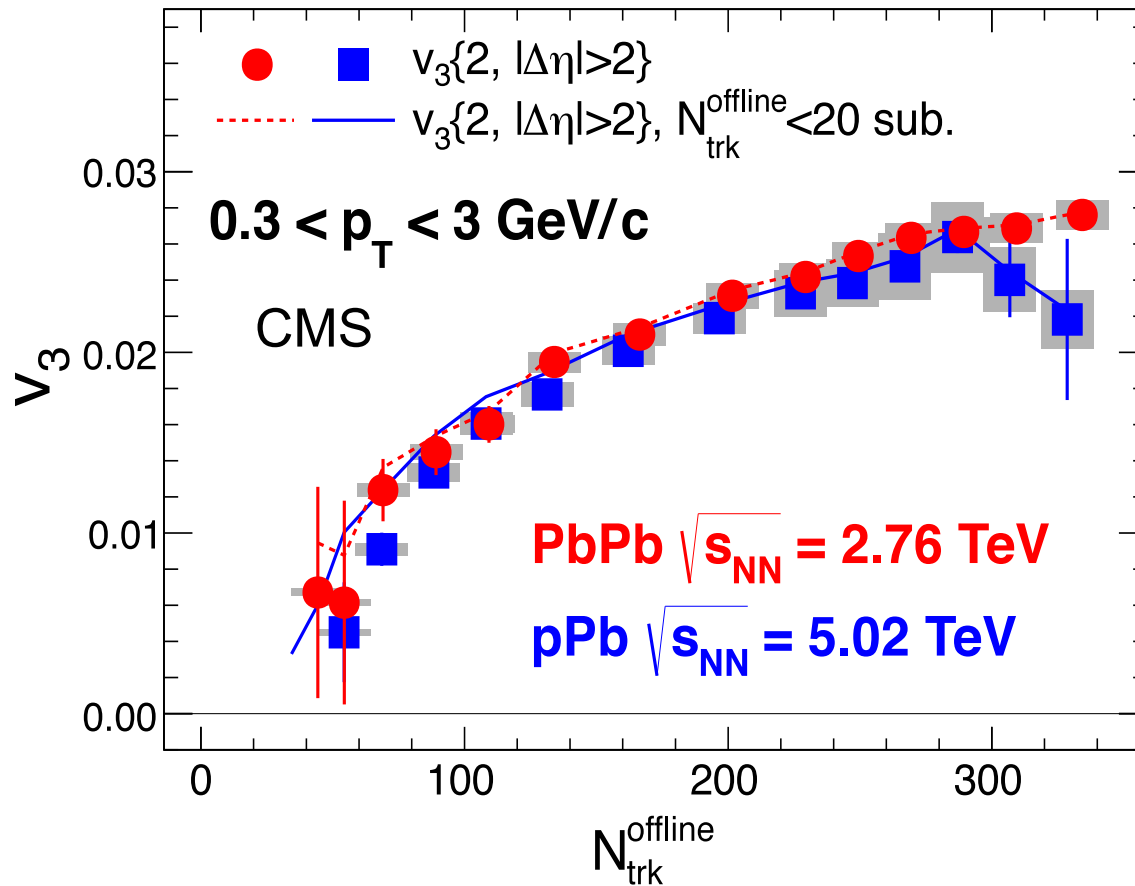
Dash-dotted curves:
peripheral $N < 20$ subtracted



$v_2\{4\}$ becomes significant at $N \sim 40$

Multiplicity dependence of triangular flow (v_3)

PLB 724 (2013) 213

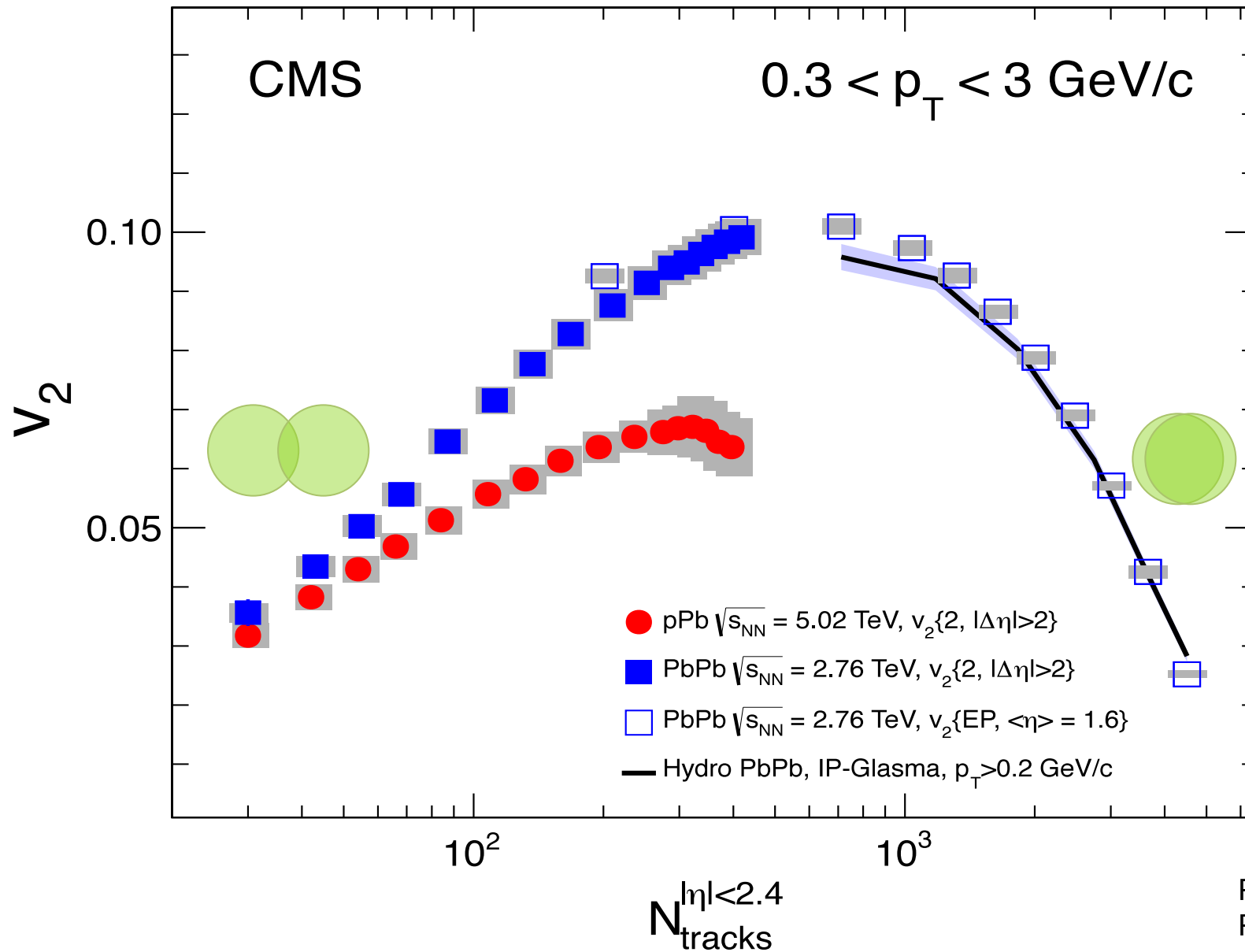


Striking similarity of v_3 for PbPb and pPb systems, although drastically different collision geometry and its fluctuations

- *Can this be understood in hydrodynamics?*
- *How about CGC?*

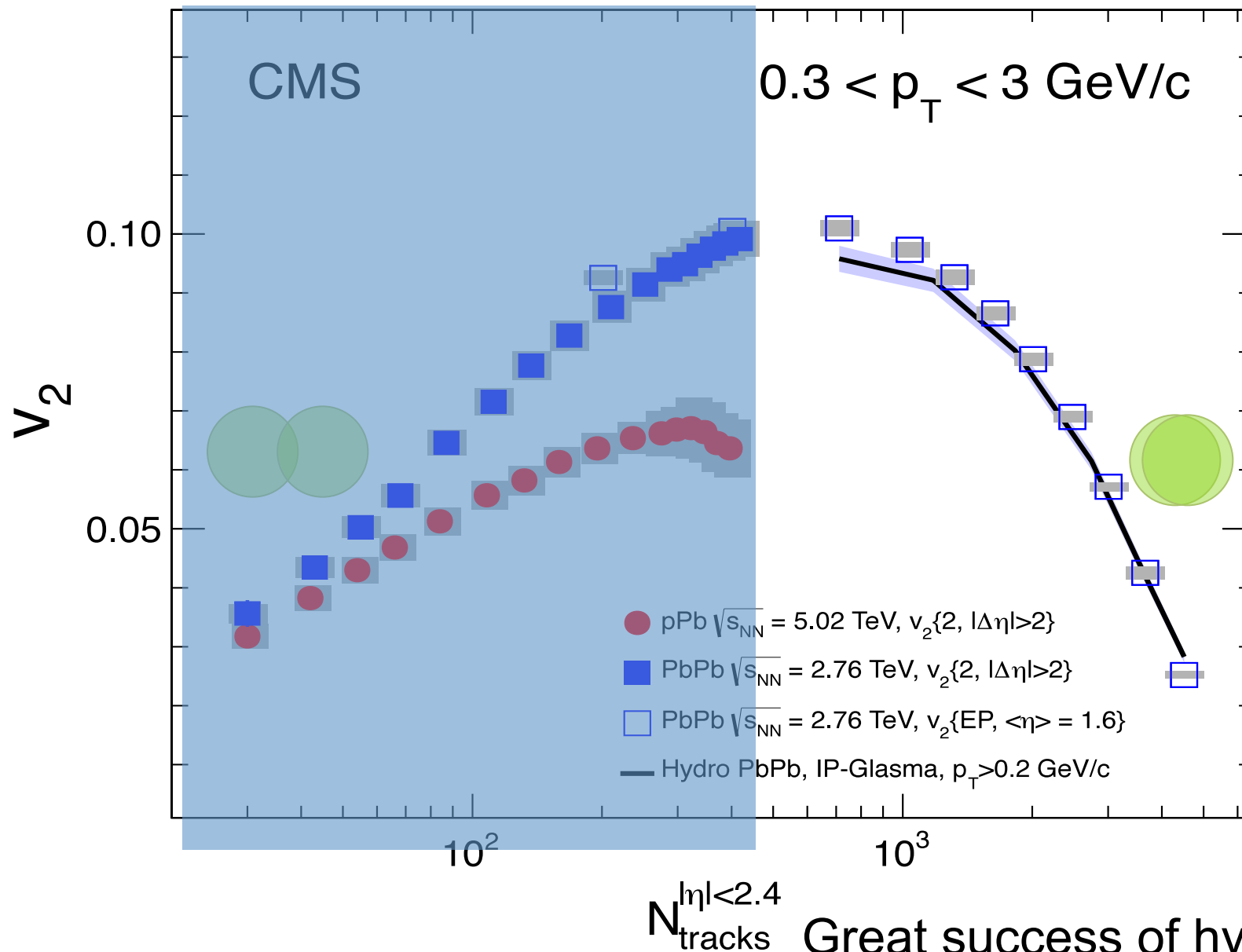
v_3 may be a critical challenge to both models

Quest for a coherent picture of flow phenomena



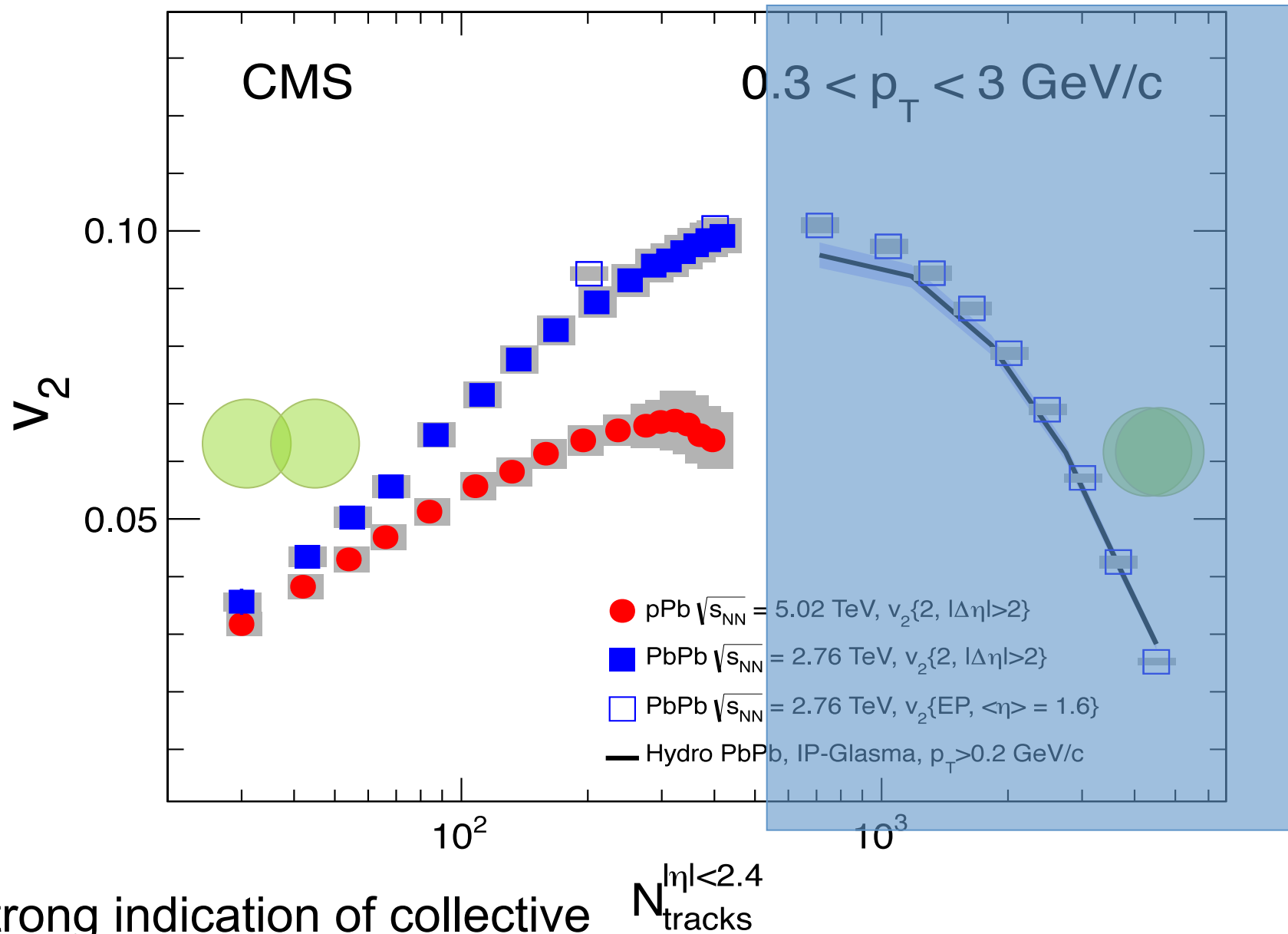
PLB 724 (2013) 213
 PRC 87(2013) 014902

Quest for a coherent picture of flow phenomena



Great success of hydrodynamics
in central AA collisions

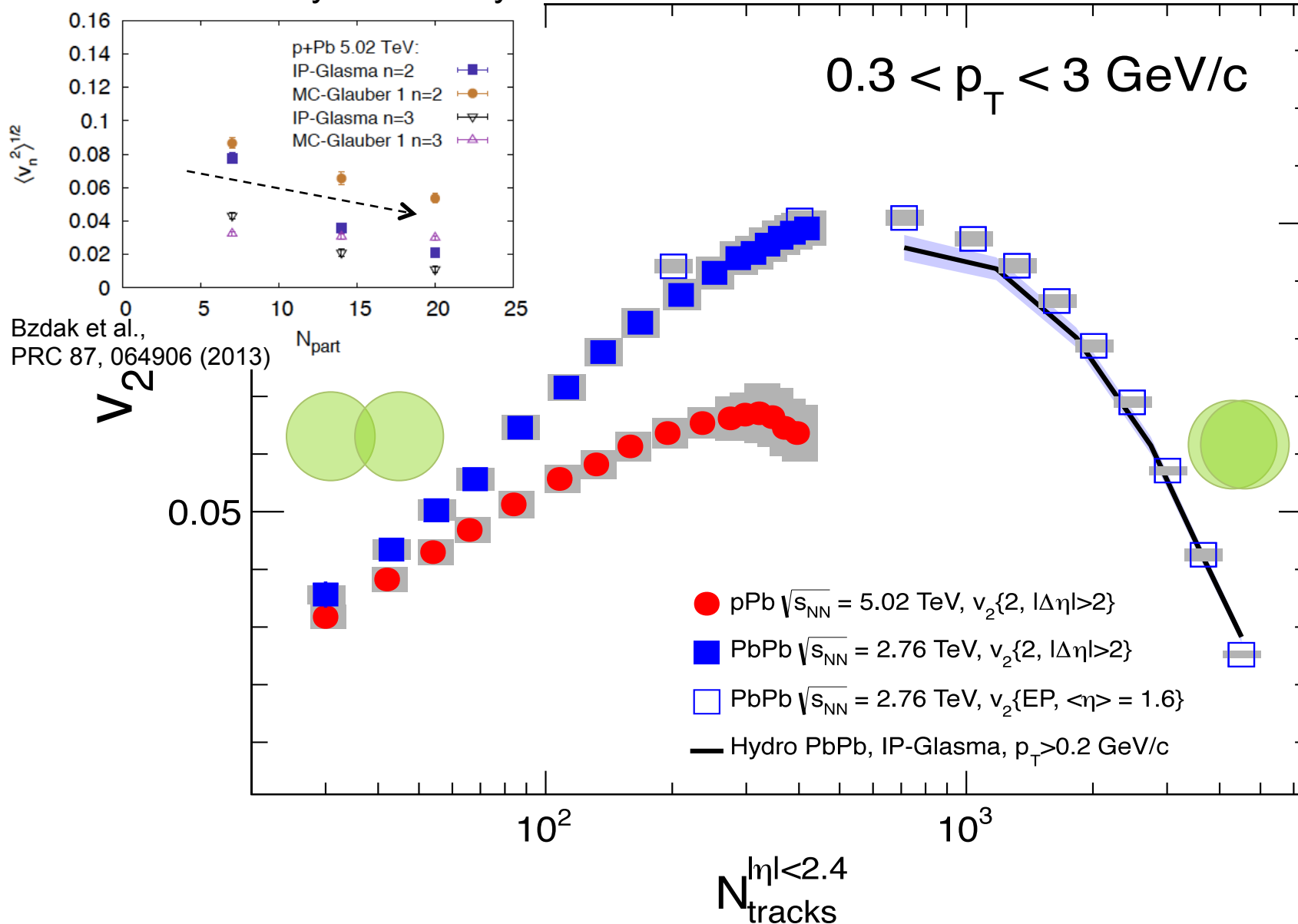
Quest for a coherent picture of flow phenomena



Strong indication of collective behavior in very small systems

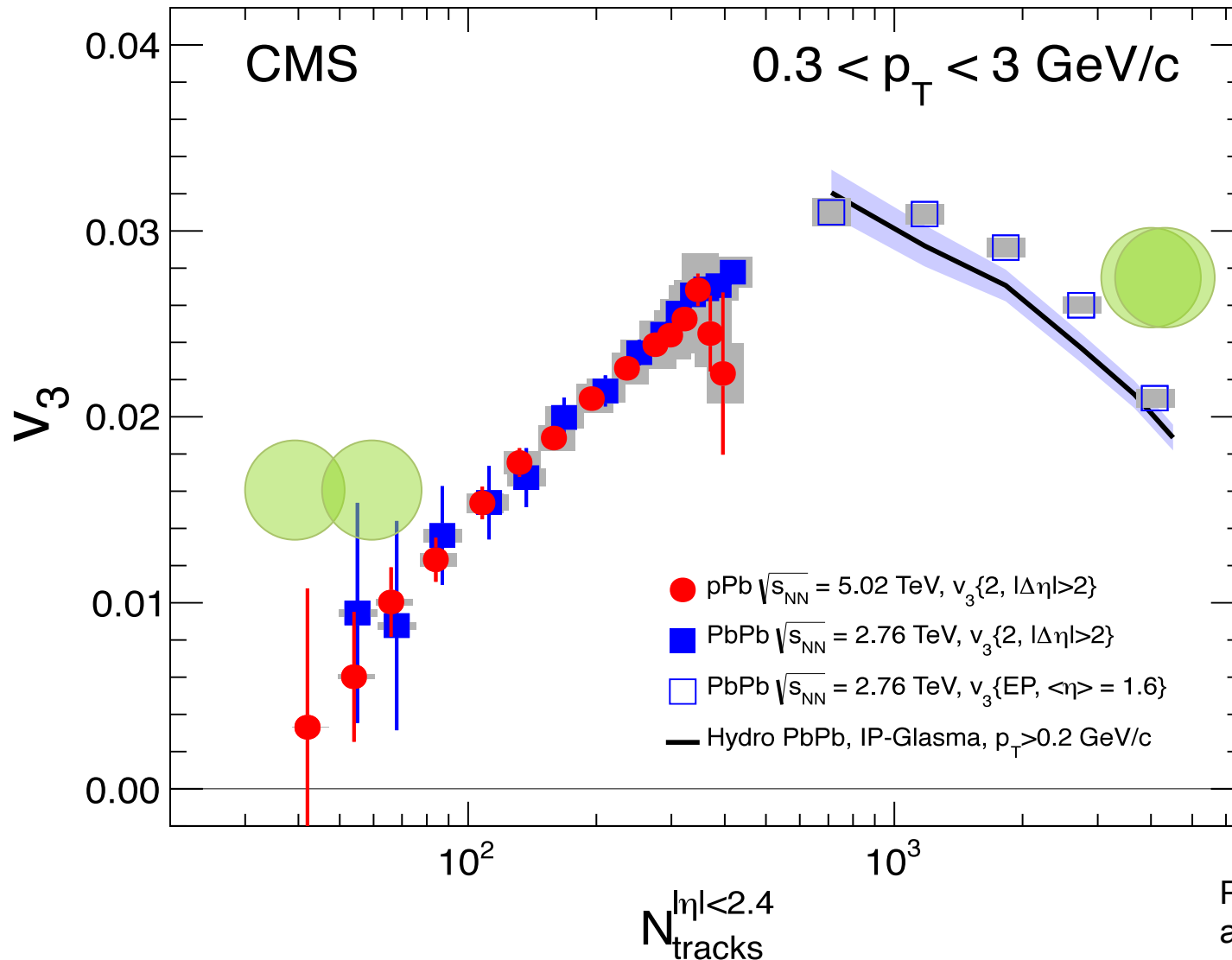
Quest for a coherent picture of flow phenomena

“Incorrect” centrality trend in hydro



It is imperative to achieve a coherent picture of flow phenomena among various systems

Quest for a coherent picture of flow phenomena

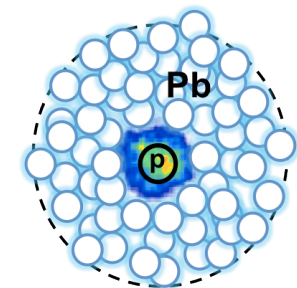
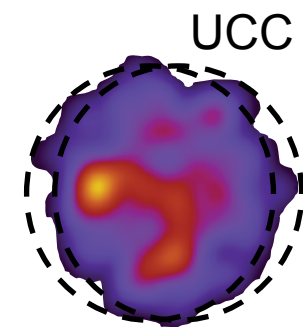
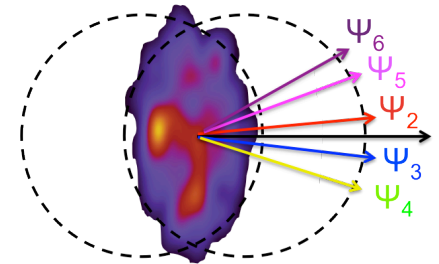


**How to understand the almost identical v_3 in pPb and PbPb?
And will this trend continue for more central pPb ?**

Summary

CMS have performed comprehensive measurements of flow phenomena over various collision systems of *pp*, *pPb* and *PbPb*

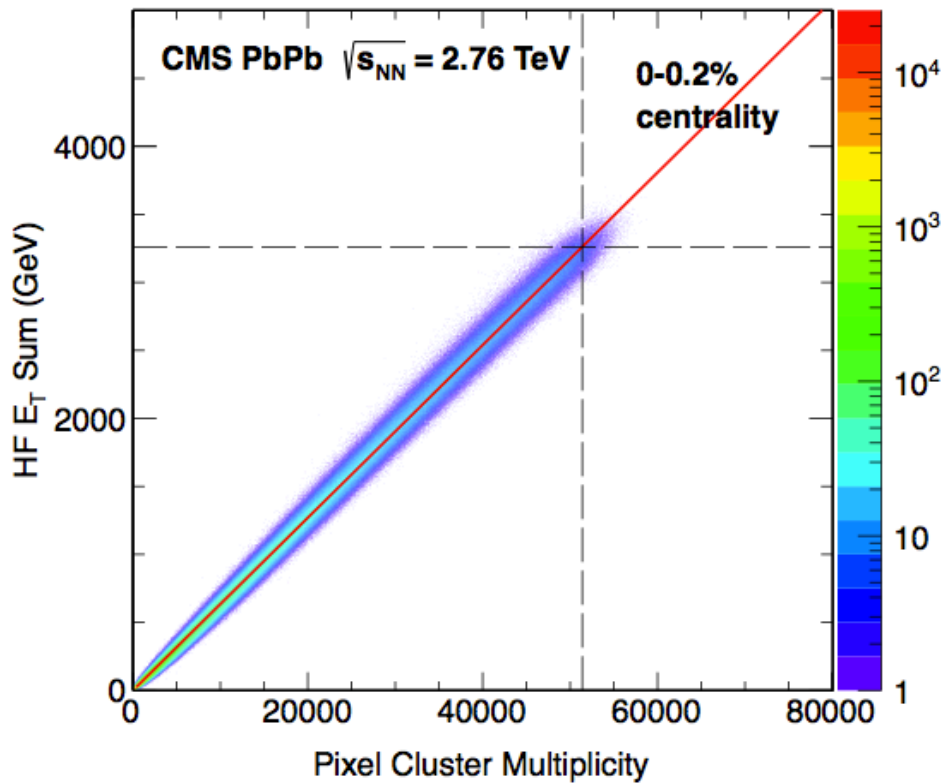
- Measurements of higher-order v_n provide insight on initial-state fluctuations
- Ultra-central PbPb collisions are new testing grounds of initial-state fluctuations and provide stringent constraints to η/s of the QGP
- Factorization breakdown of two-particle correlations is consistent with hydrodynamics with initial-state fluctuations
- Observation of strong collective behavior in pPb (pp) that is remarkably similar to PbPb: *manifestation of tiny QGP droplet?*



Backup

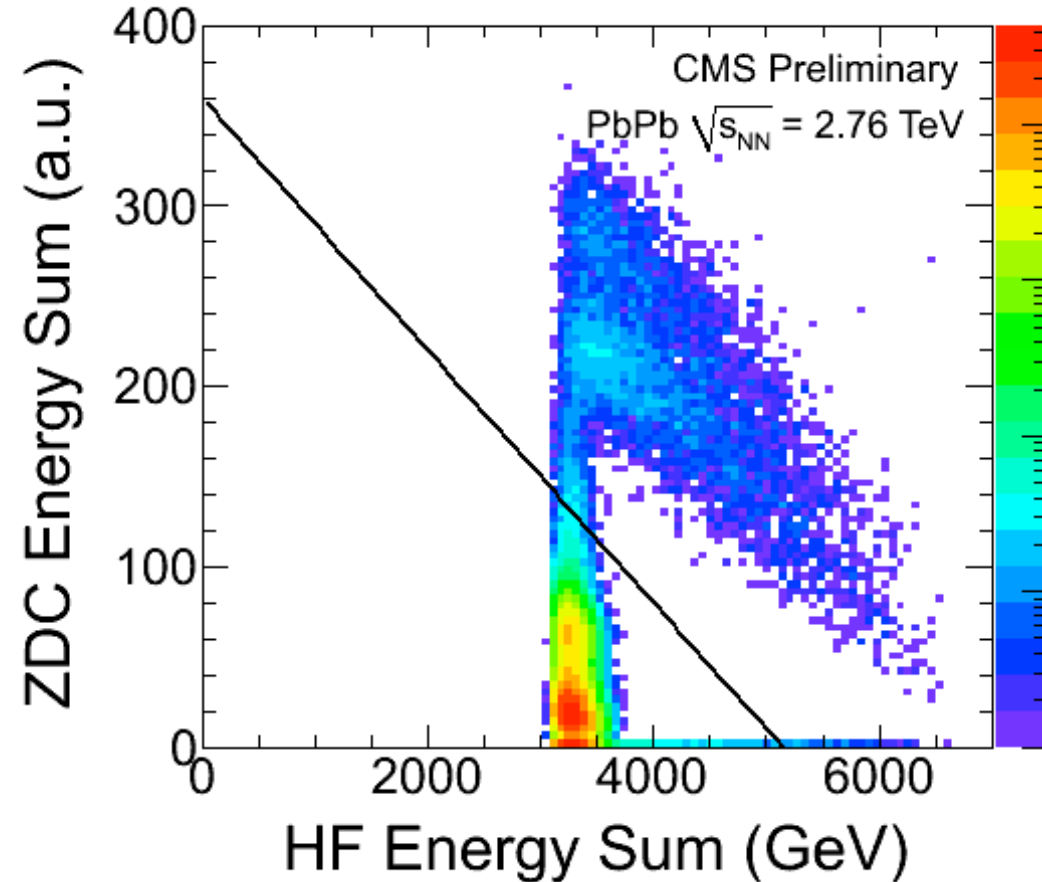
Flow phenomena in UCC events

UCC selection



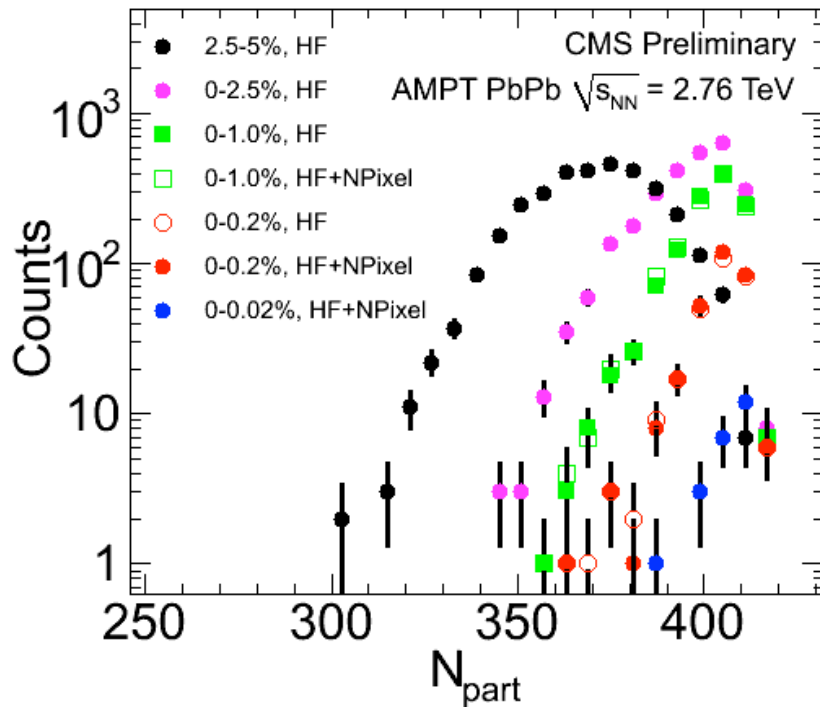
JHEP 02 (2014) 088

Pileup rejection



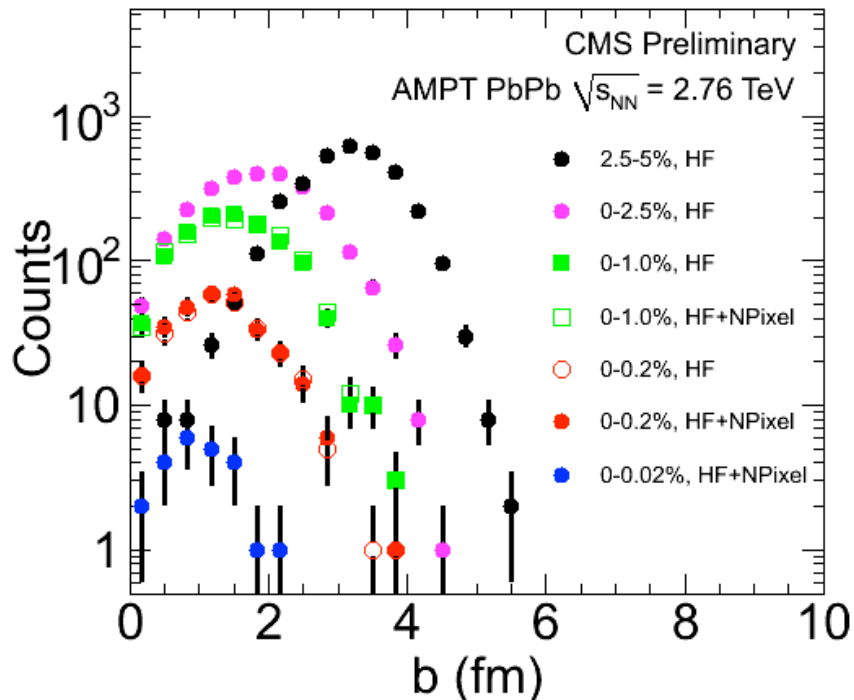
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN12011>

Flow phenomena in UCC events



<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN12011>

Centrality	N_{part}	RMS
0.00–0.02%	406.2	3.6
0.0–0.2%	404.0	6.9
0.0–1.0%	401.1	8.3
0.0–2.5%	395.8	11.3
2.5–5.0%	381.3	19.5



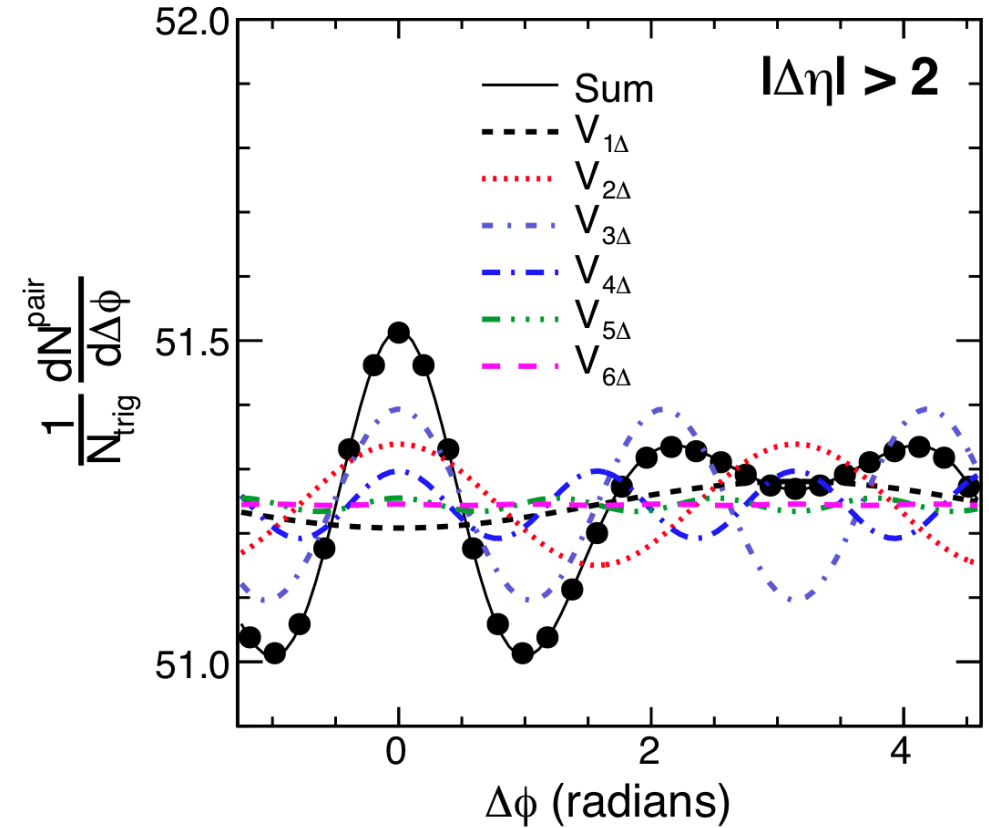
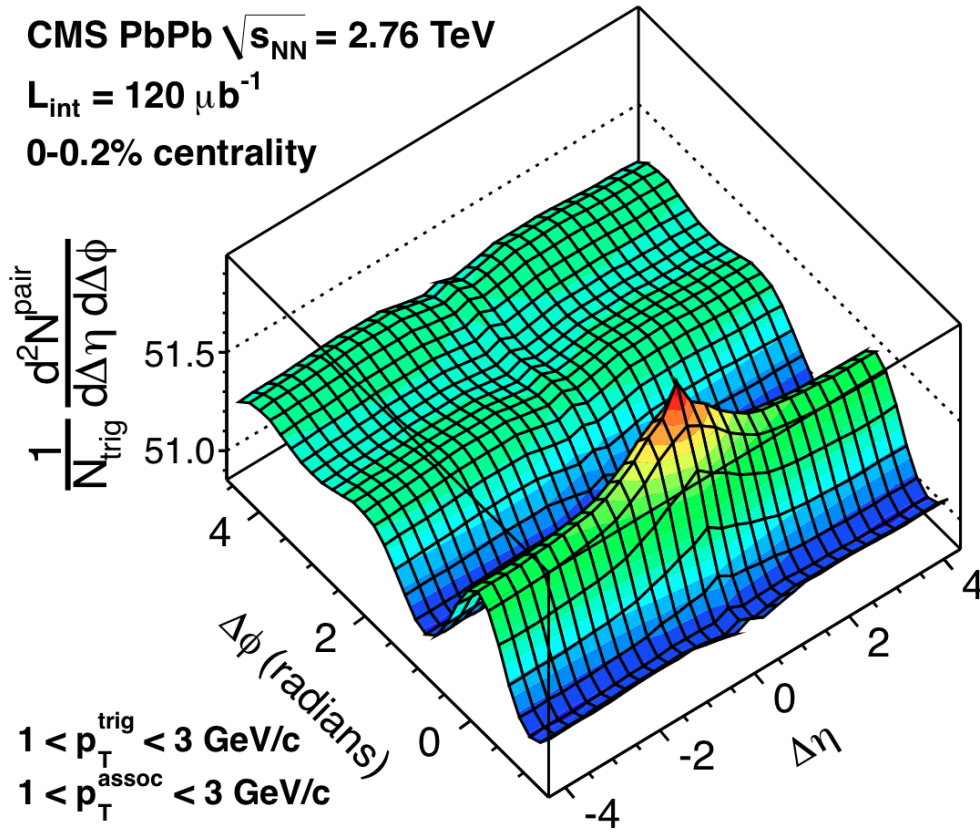
Flow phenomena in UCC events

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CMS PbPb $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV

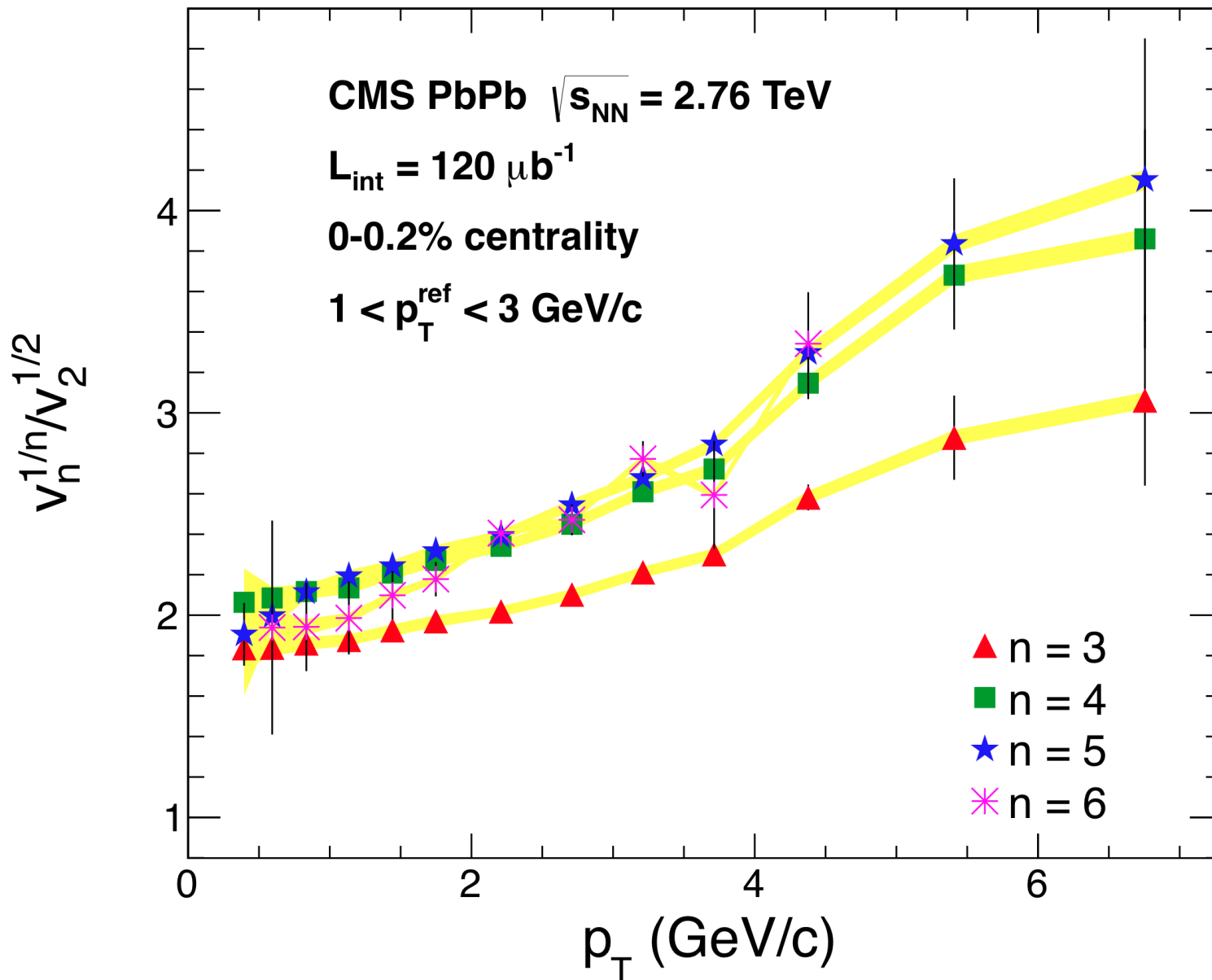
$L_{int} = 120 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$

0-0.2% centrality

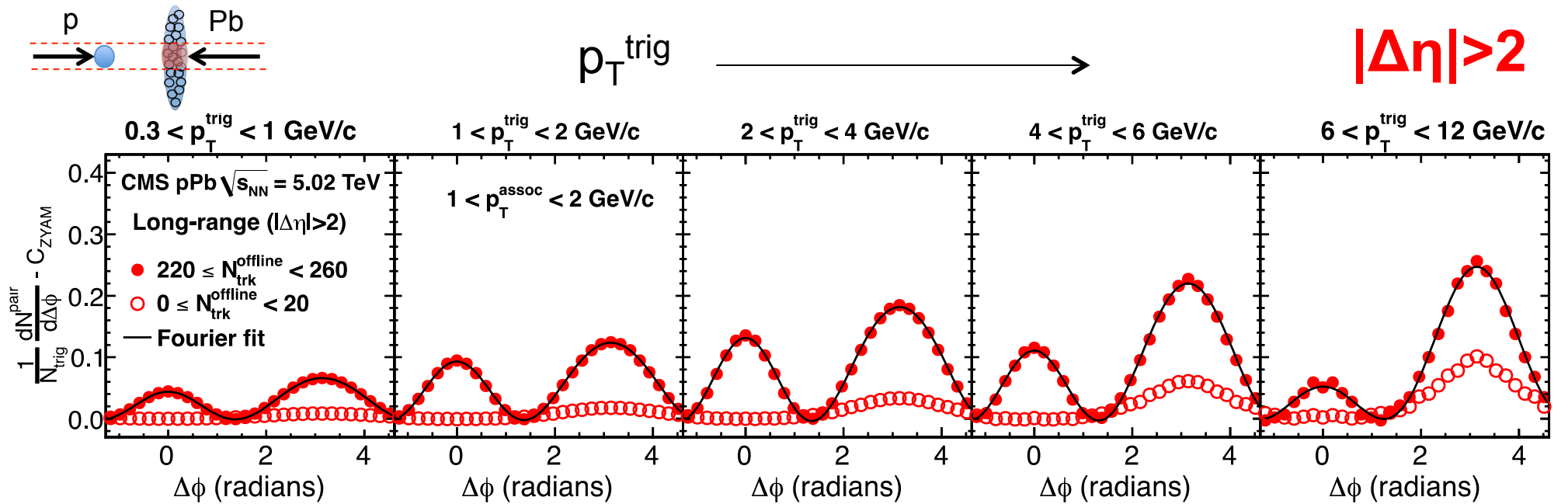


Flow phenomena in UCC events

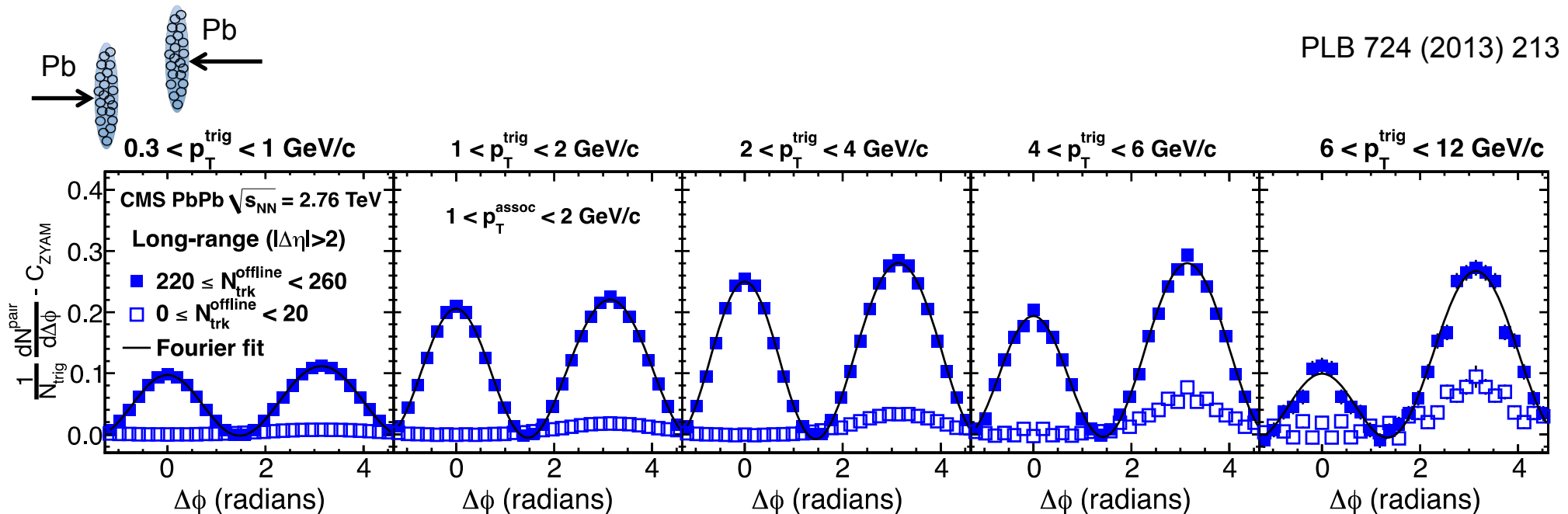
JHEP 02 (2014) 088



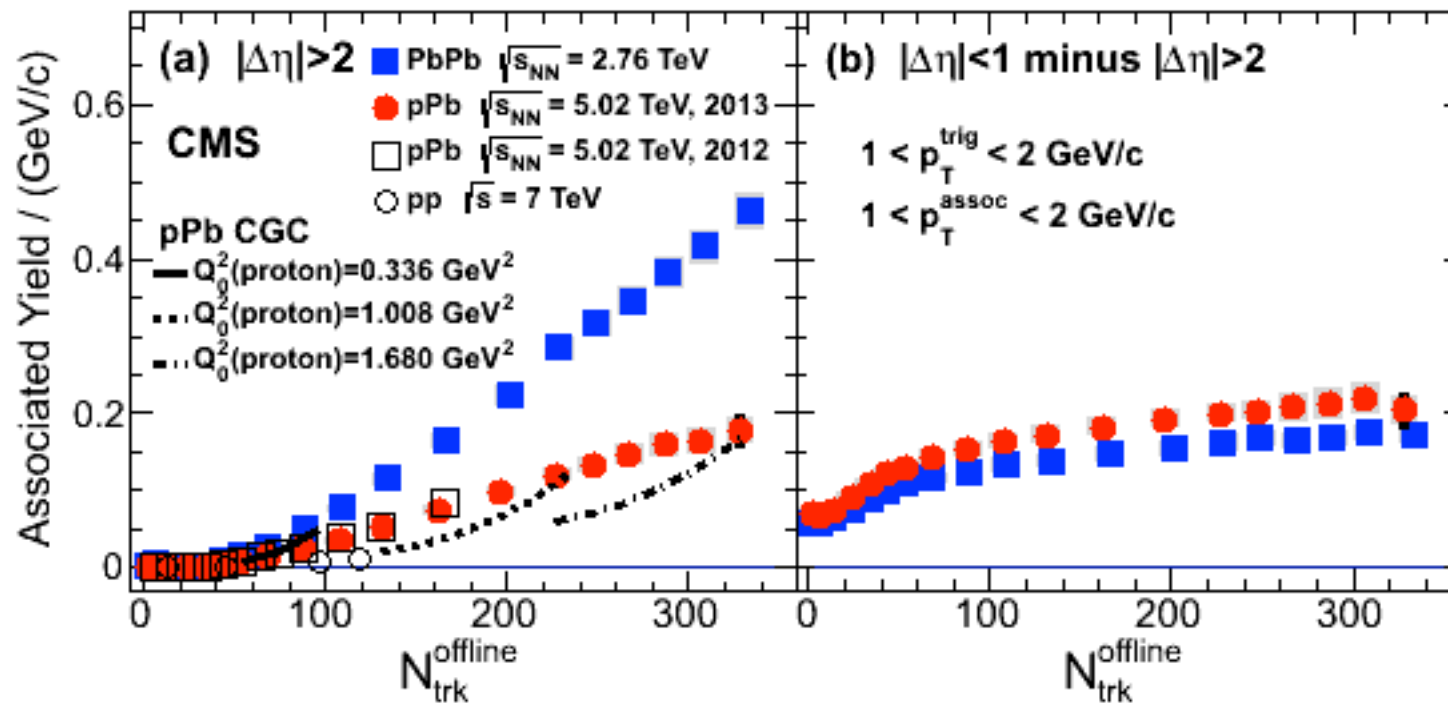
New pPb data from 2013 run



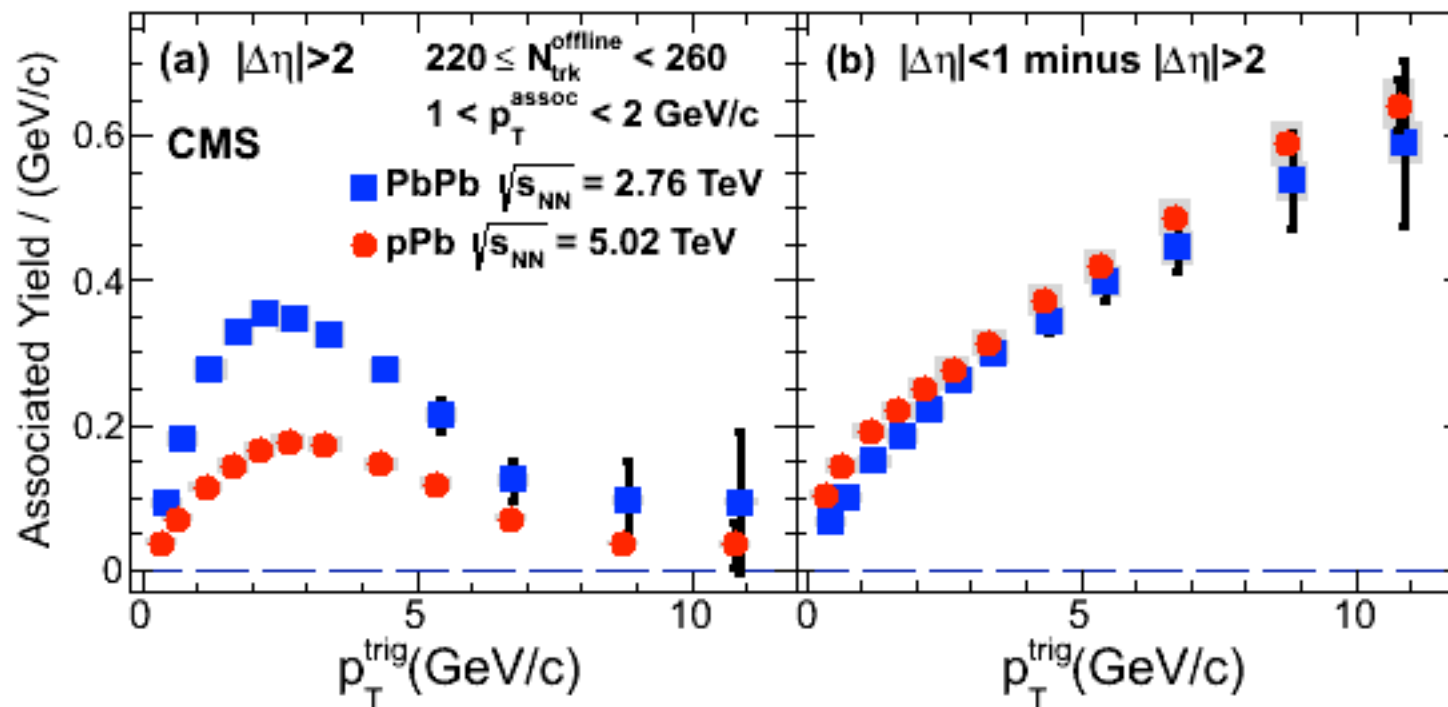
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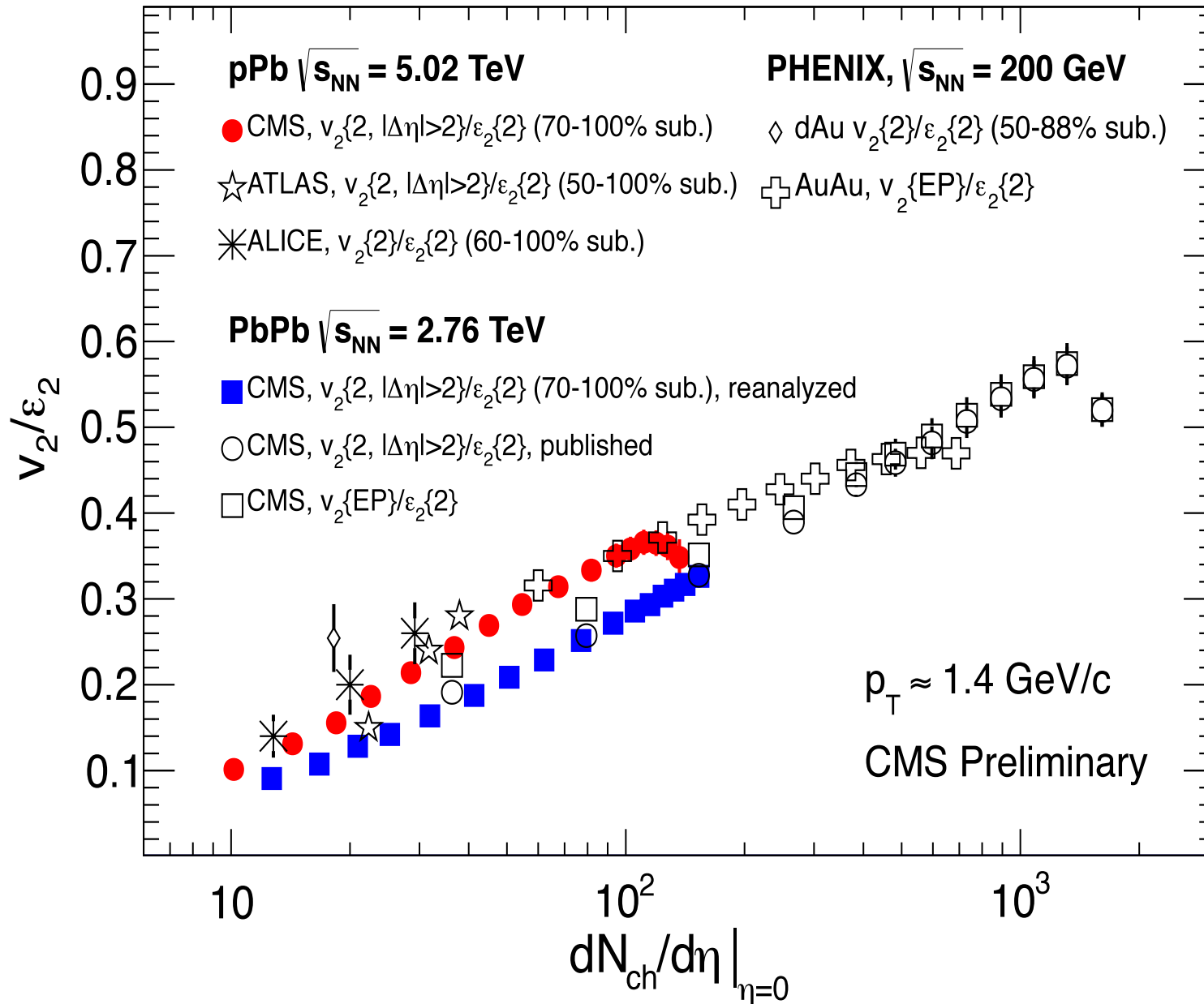
Flow phenomena in pPb



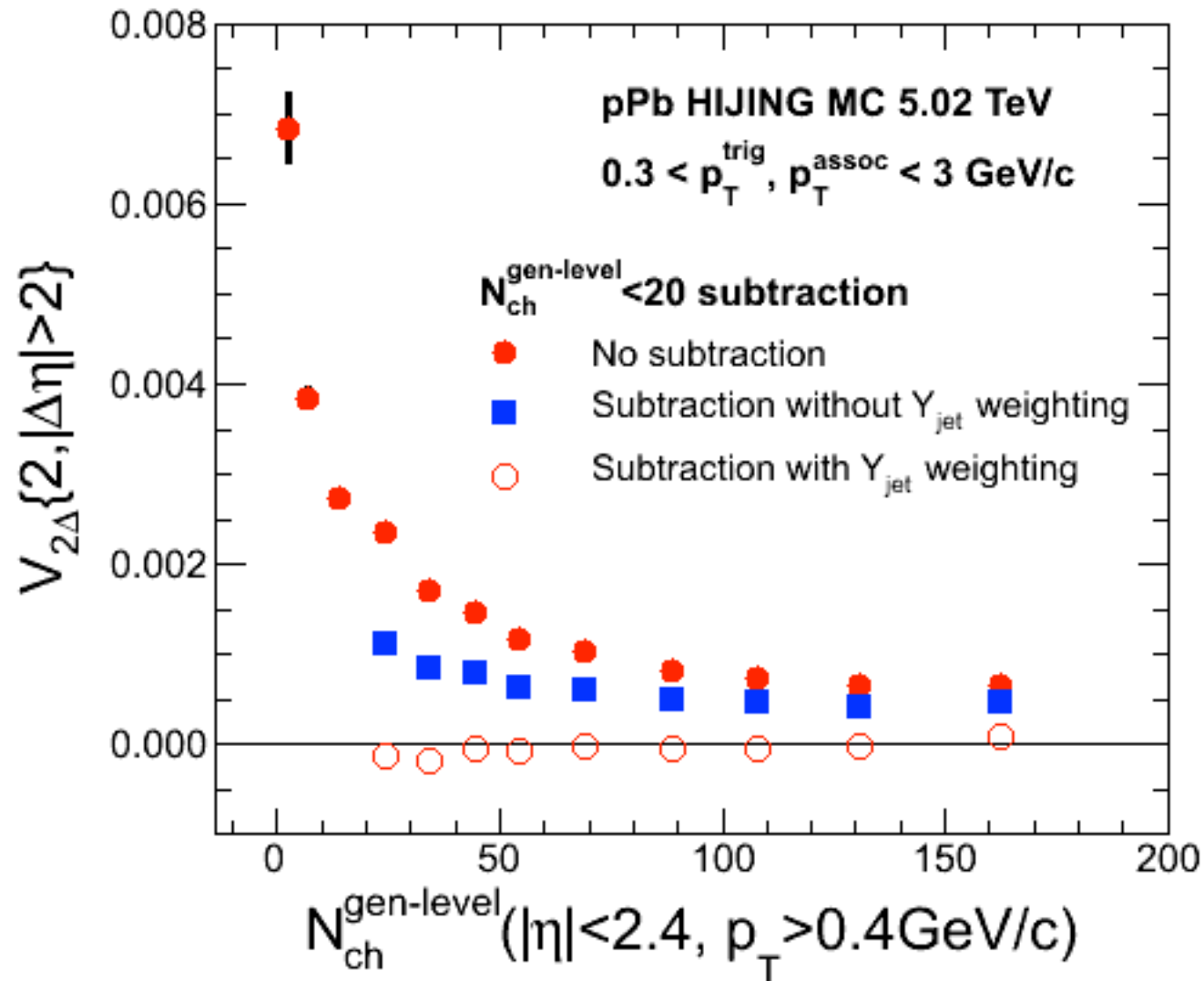
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Flow phenomena in pPb

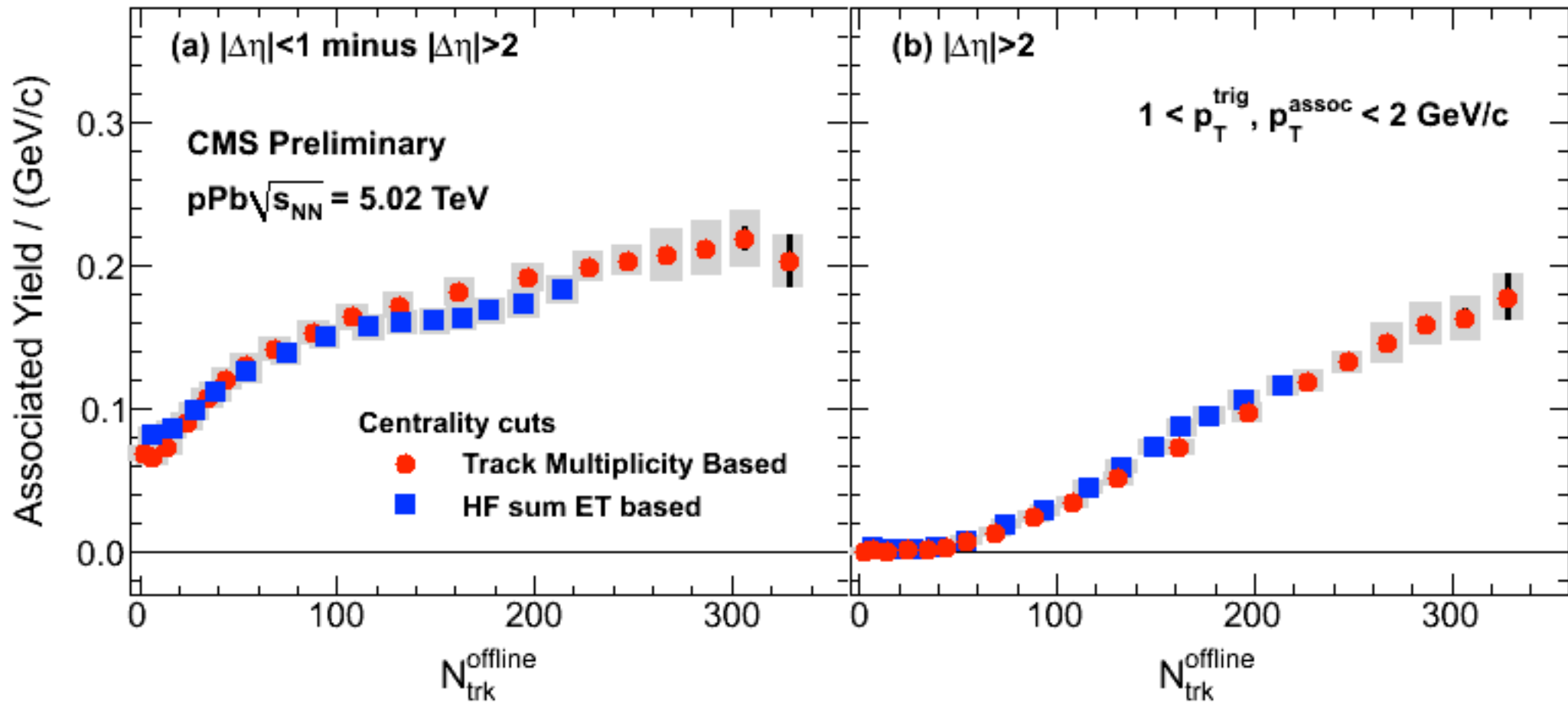


Flow phenomena in pPb



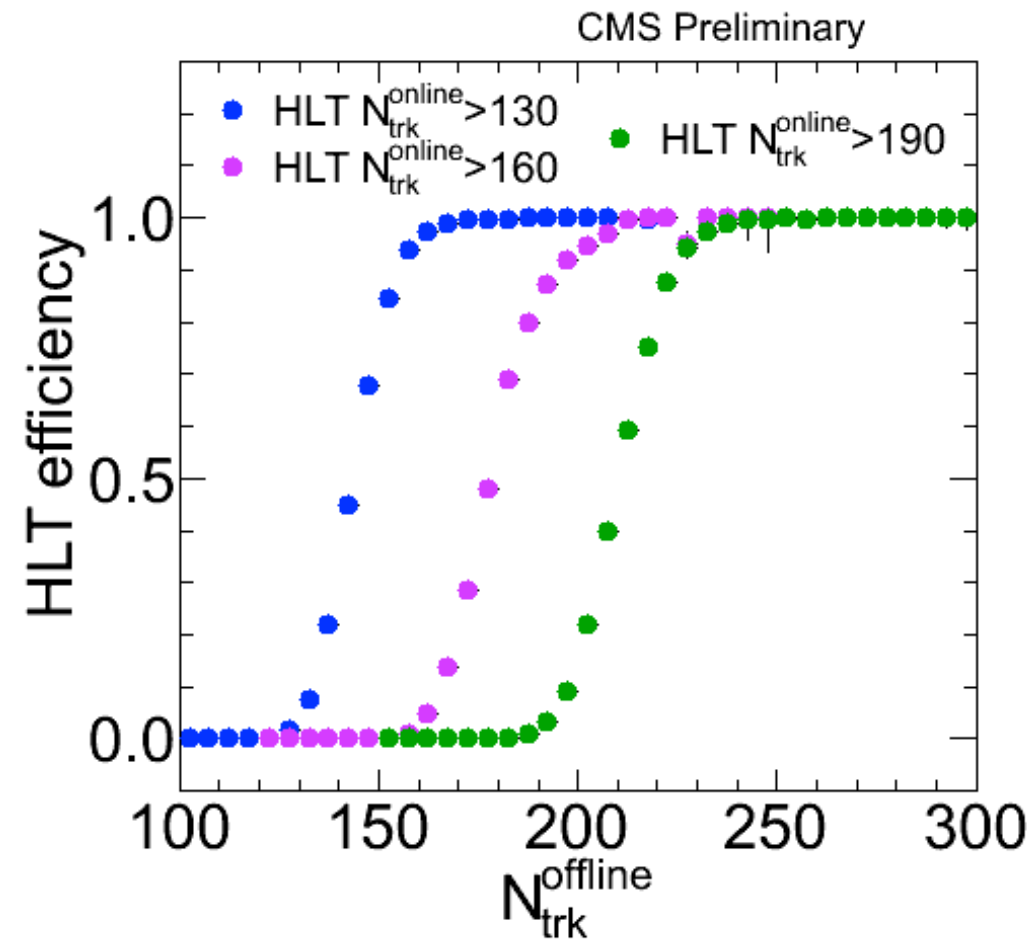
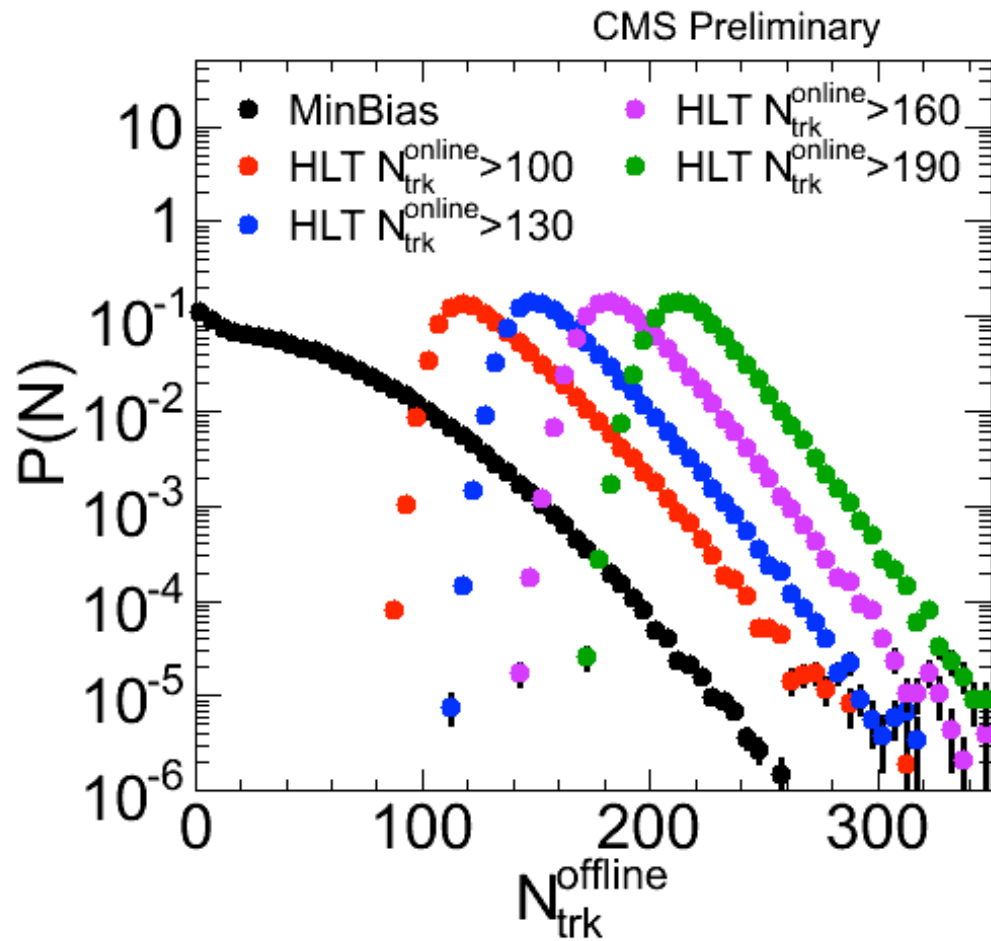
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Flow phenomena in pPb



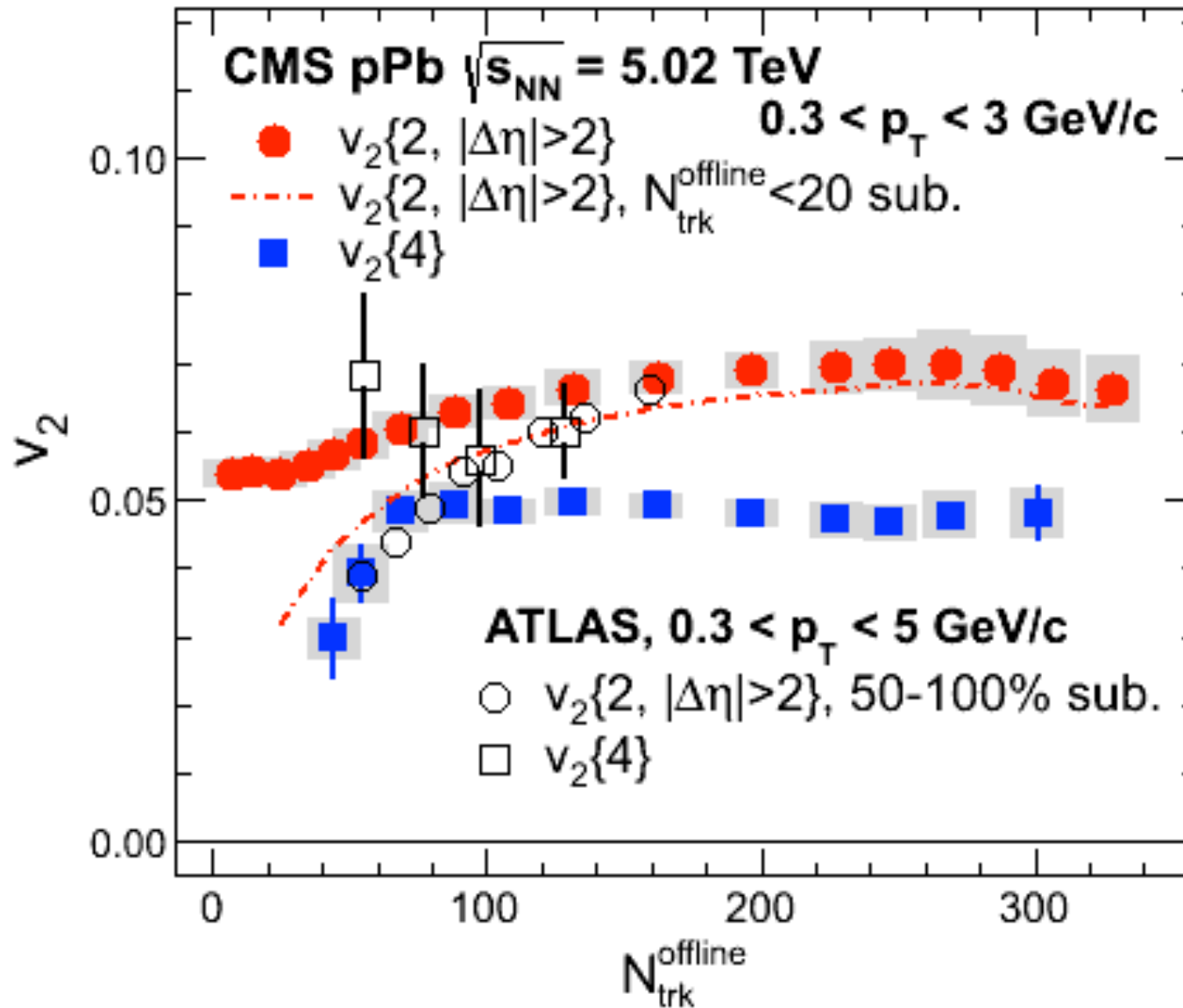
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Flow phenomena in pPb



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Flow phenomena in pPb



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Flow phenomena in pPb

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