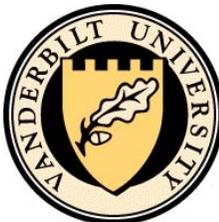


# Latest CMS results on flow in pPb and PbPb

Shengquan Tuo  
(Vanderbilt University)  
for the CMS Collaboration

*The 30th Winter Workshop on Nuclear Dynamics*

Galveston, Texas  
6-12 April, 2014

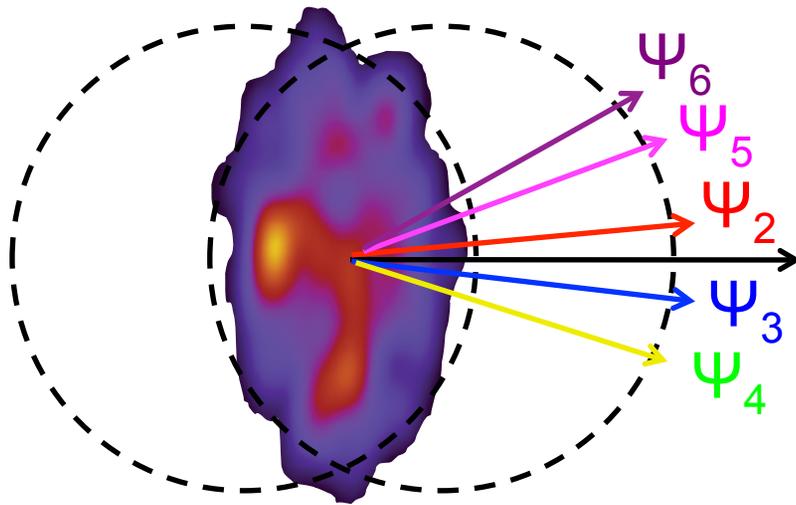


# Outline

## Studying the role of geometry fluctuations

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

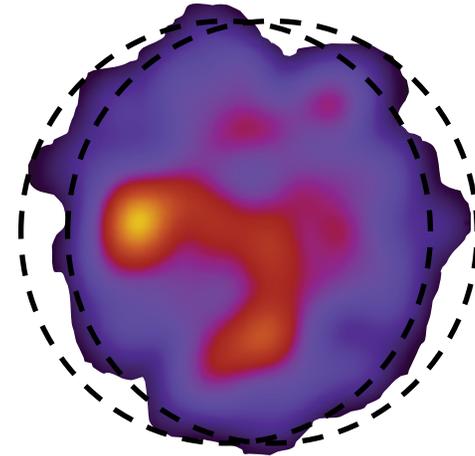
(arXiv:1310.8651)



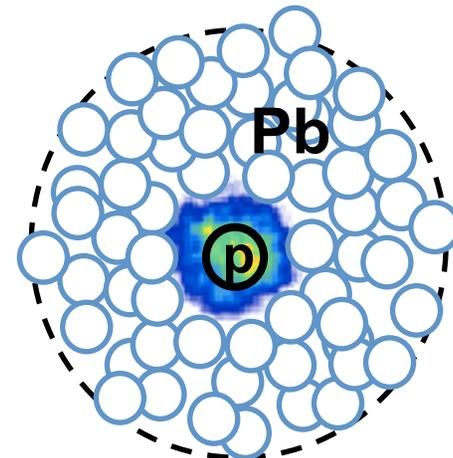
$v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5$  and  $v_6$   
using multiple methods

## Flow phenomena in the most violent collisions at the LHC:

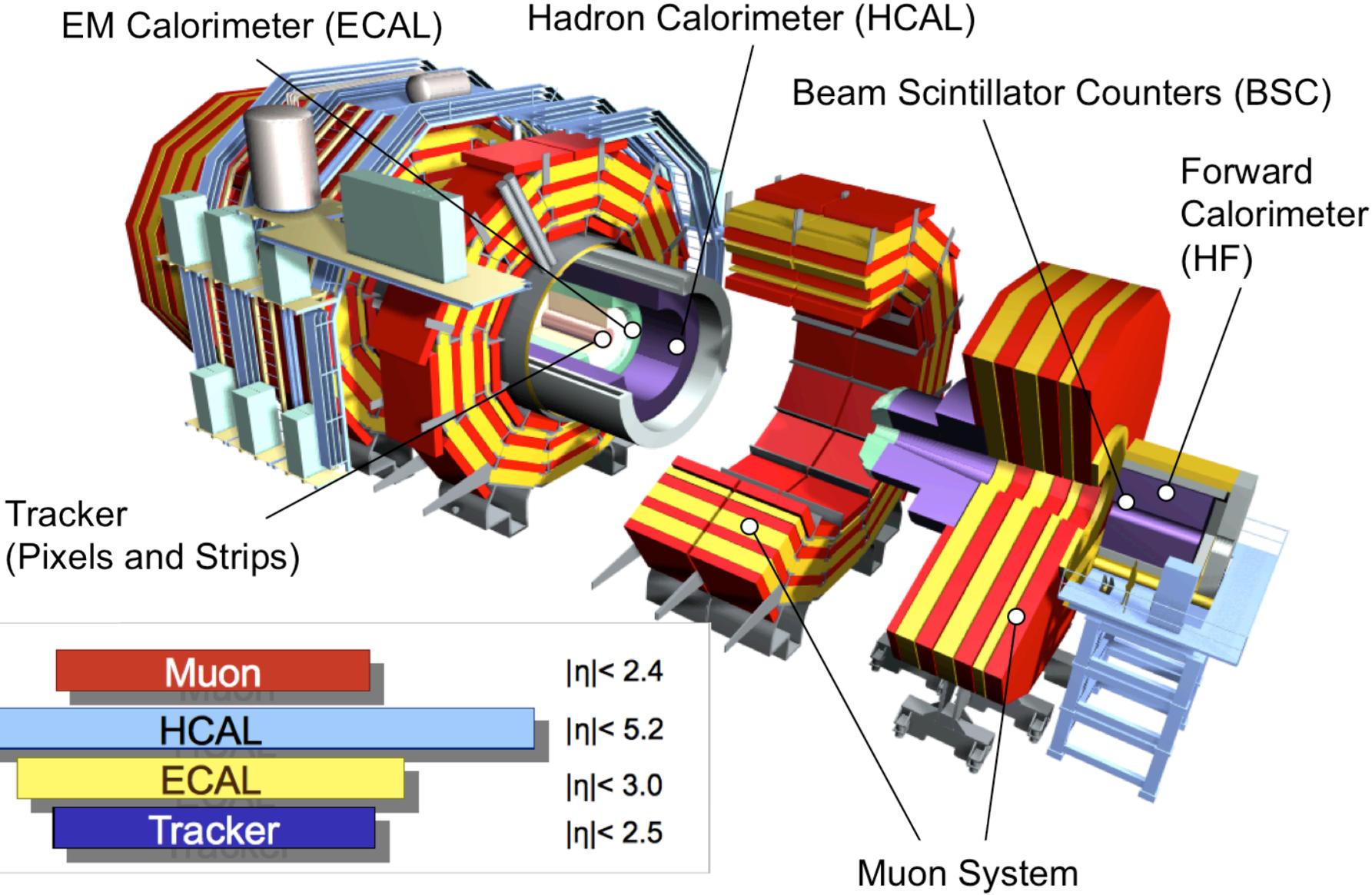
### (II): Ultra-central PbPb



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



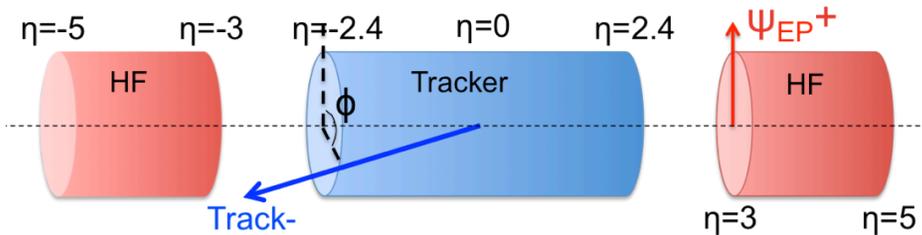
# CMS Detector



**Large acceptance and wide kinematic coverage!**

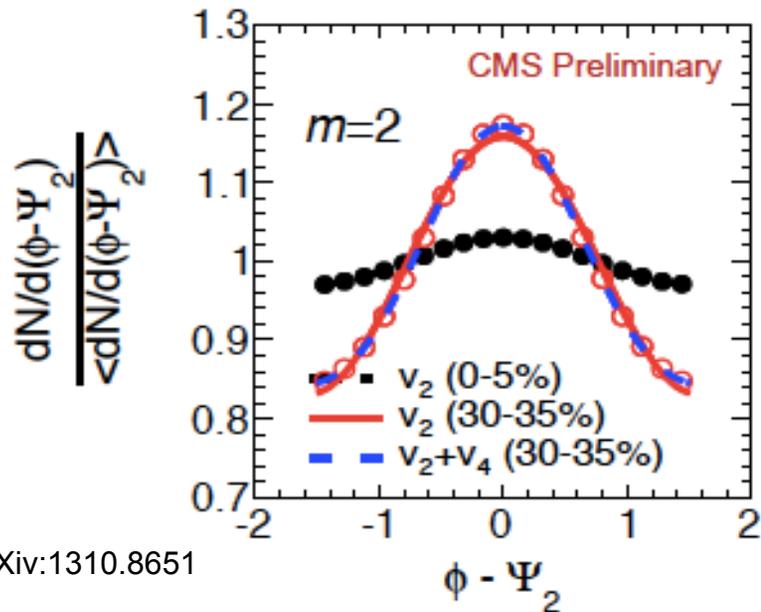
# Studies of flow phenomena in CMS

## ➤ Event plane method:



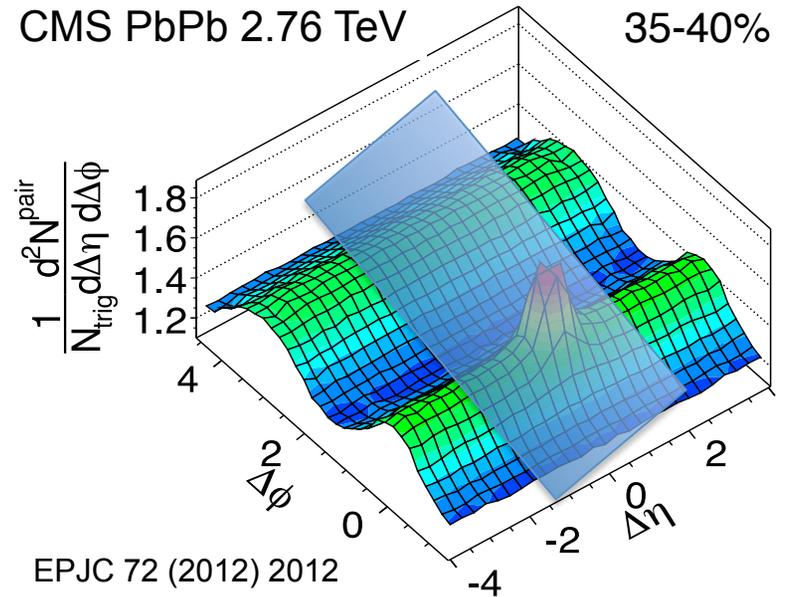
$$\frac{1}{N} \frac{dN}{d\varphi} \sim 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \cos[n(\varphi - \Psi)]$$

↑  
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:

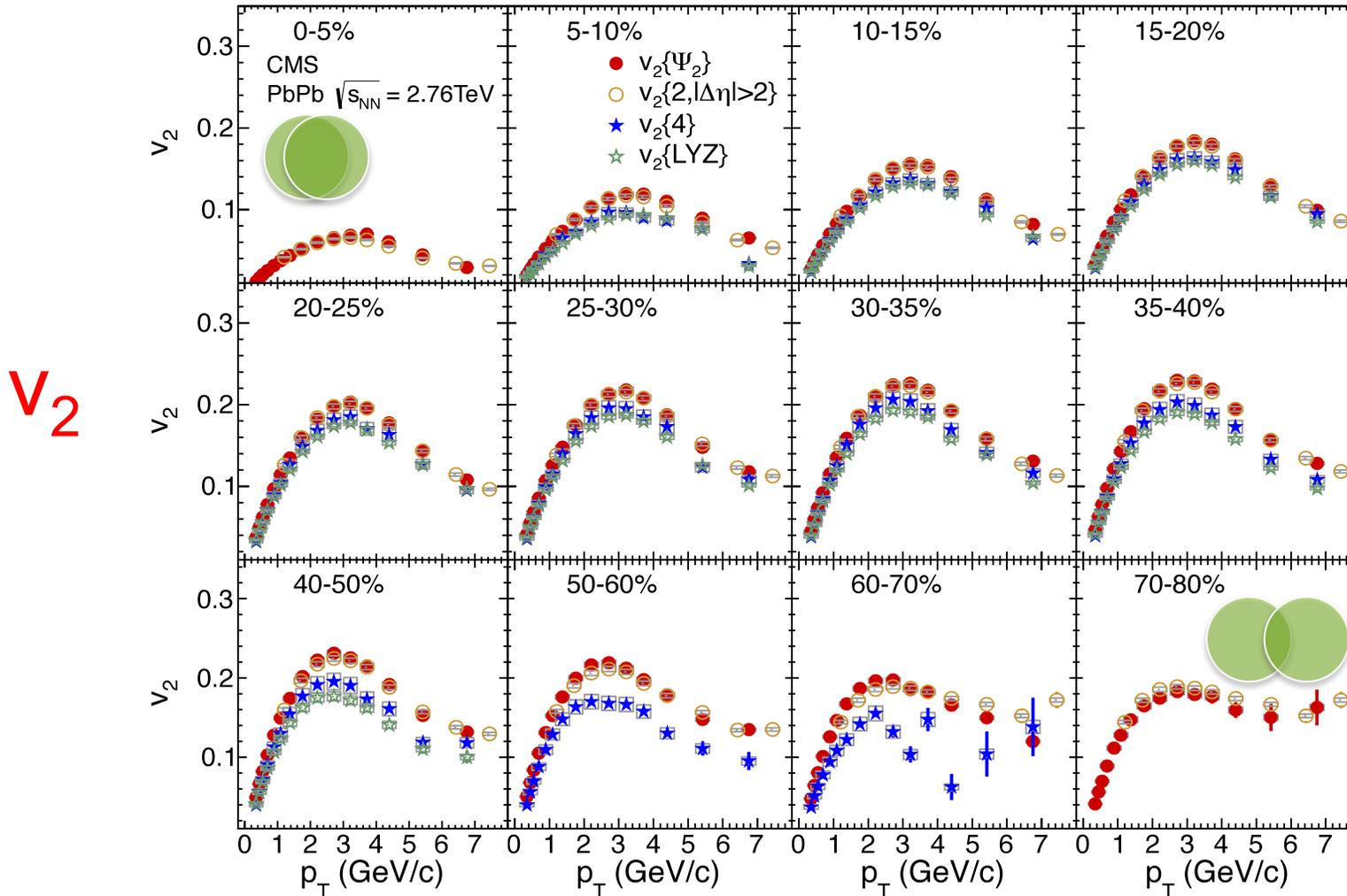
$$V_{n\Delta}(p_T^{trig}, p_T^{assoc}) = v_n(p_T^{trig}) \times v_n(p_T^{assoc})$$

## ➤ 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

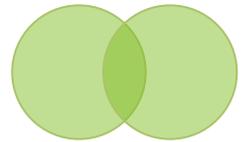
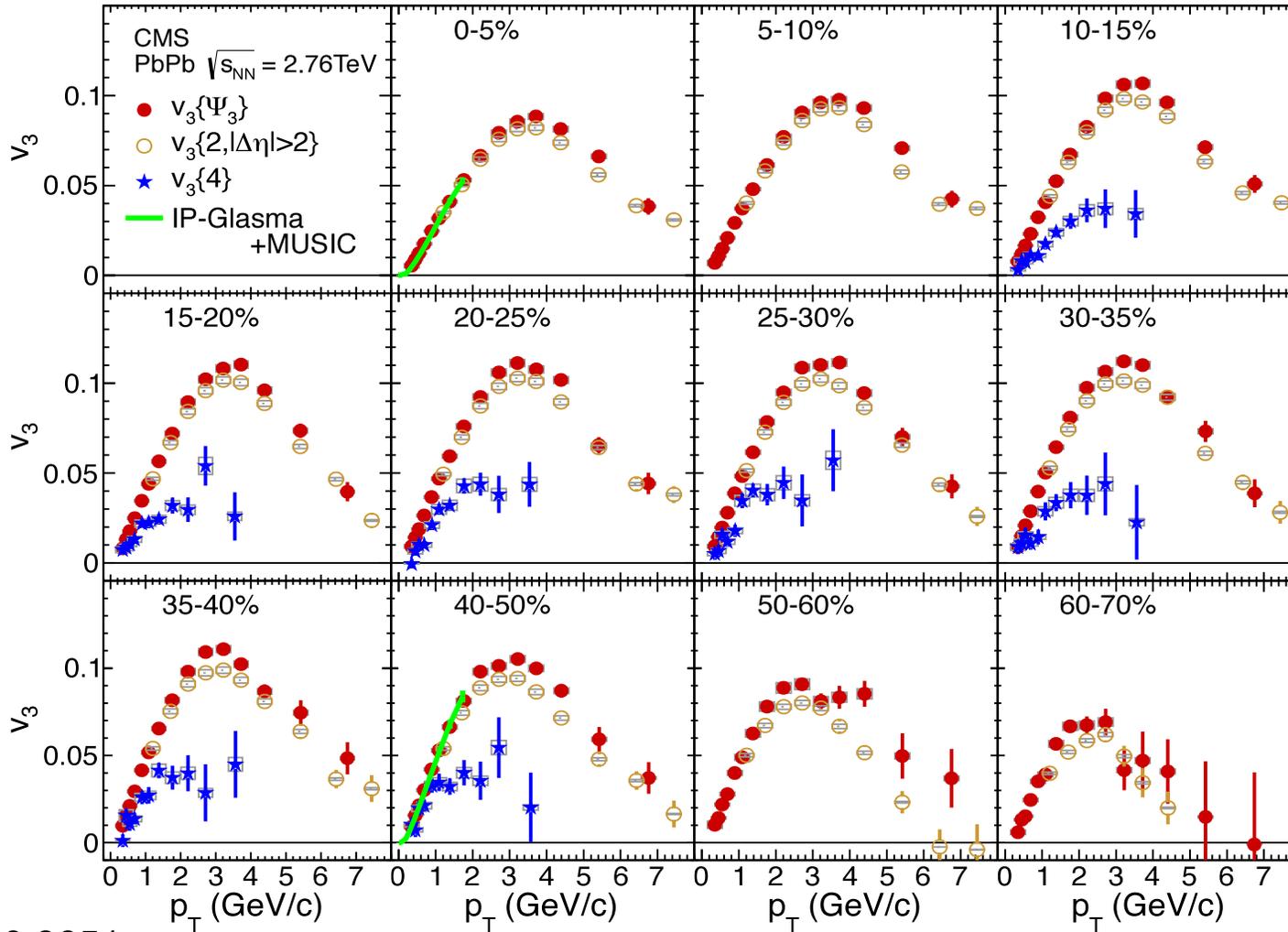


➤ **Four methods** with different sensitivities to flow fluctuations and non-flow

# Higher-order flow ( $v_n$ ) in PbPb



$V_3$

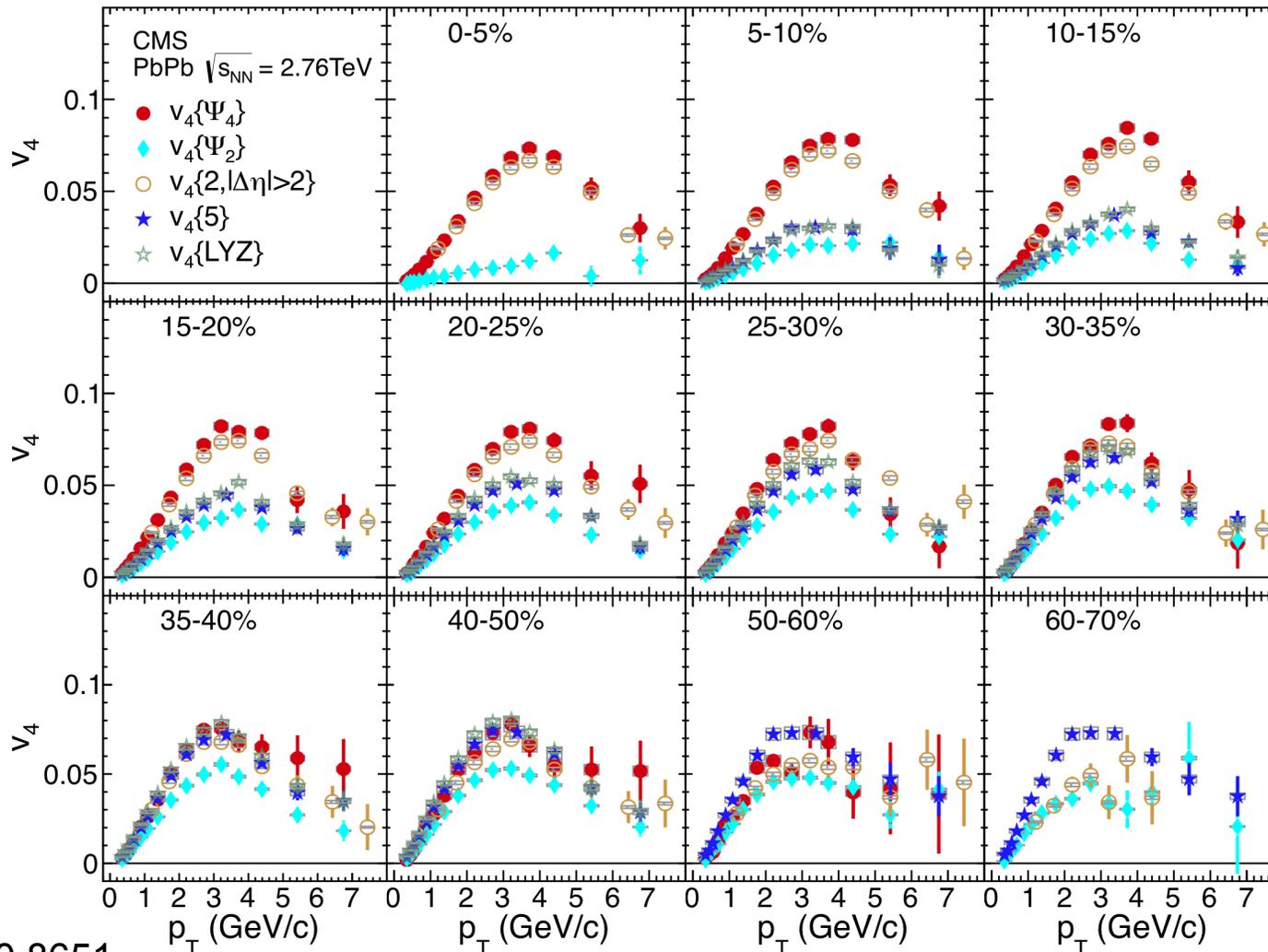


arXiv:1310.8651

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

**→ Strong effect of fluctuations**

# Higher-order flow ( $v_n$ ) in PbPb



arXiv:1310.8651

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

➤ Weak centrality dependence

➤ **Fluctuations dominant**

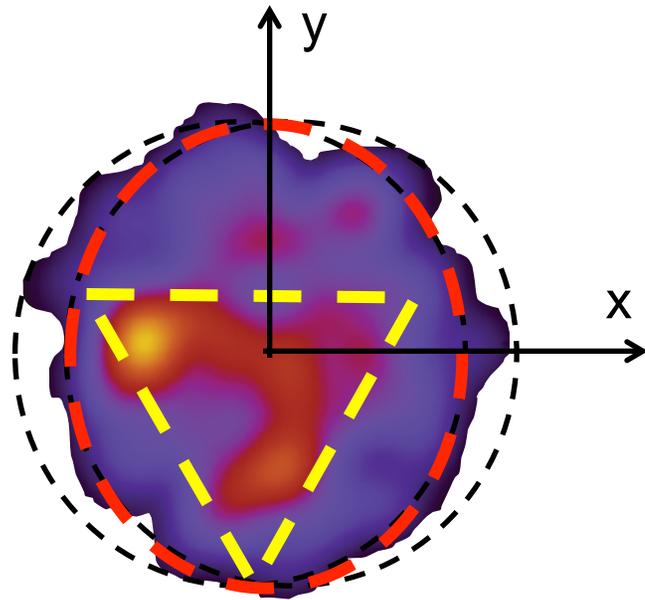
$v_4\{\Psi_2\}$ ,  $v_4\{5\}$  and  $v_4\{\text{LYZ}\}$  :  $\Psi_2$  ref.

➤ Strong centrality dependence

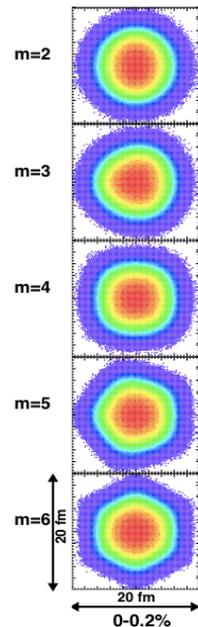
➤ **Elliptic geometry driven**

# Flow in ultra-central PbPb collisions

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



0-0.2% central

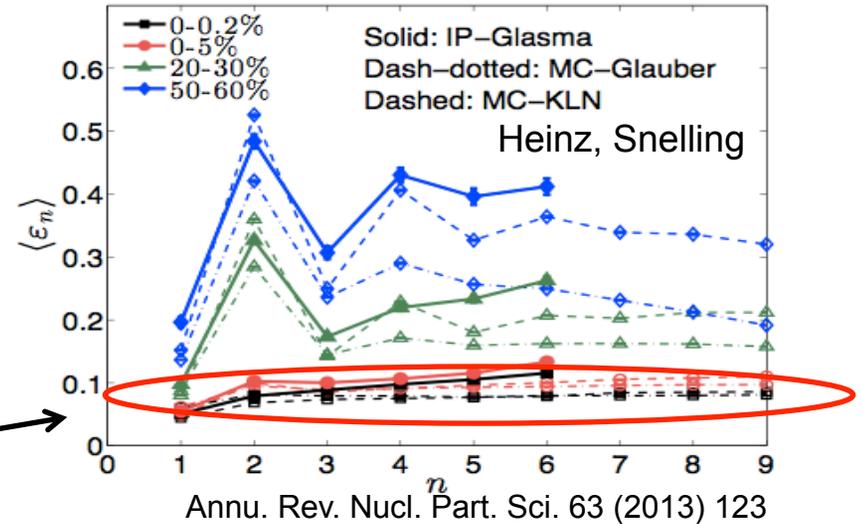


Participant distribution relative to the  $n^{\text{th}}$  order participant plane

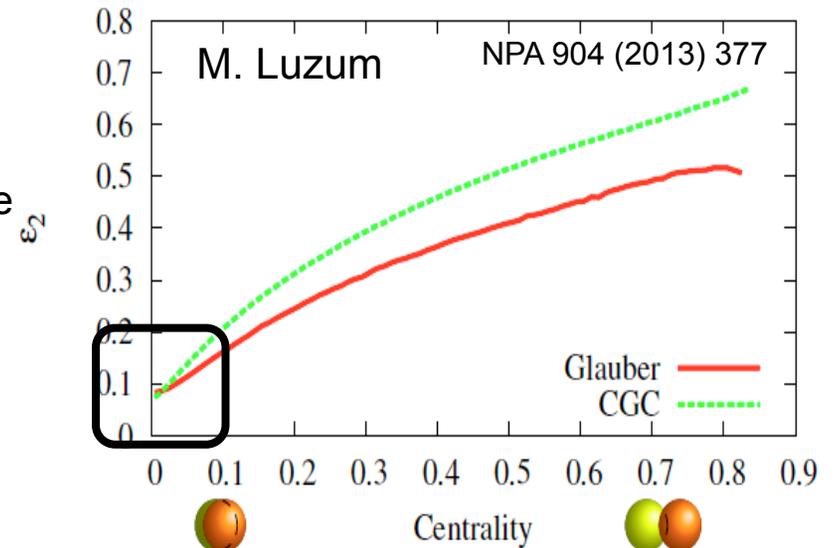
JHEP 02 (2014) 088

**Ideal testing grounds for effects due to initial-state fluctuations**

various order of  $\epsilon_n$  converge as collision becomes central



$\epsilon_n$  from various models converge as collision becomes central

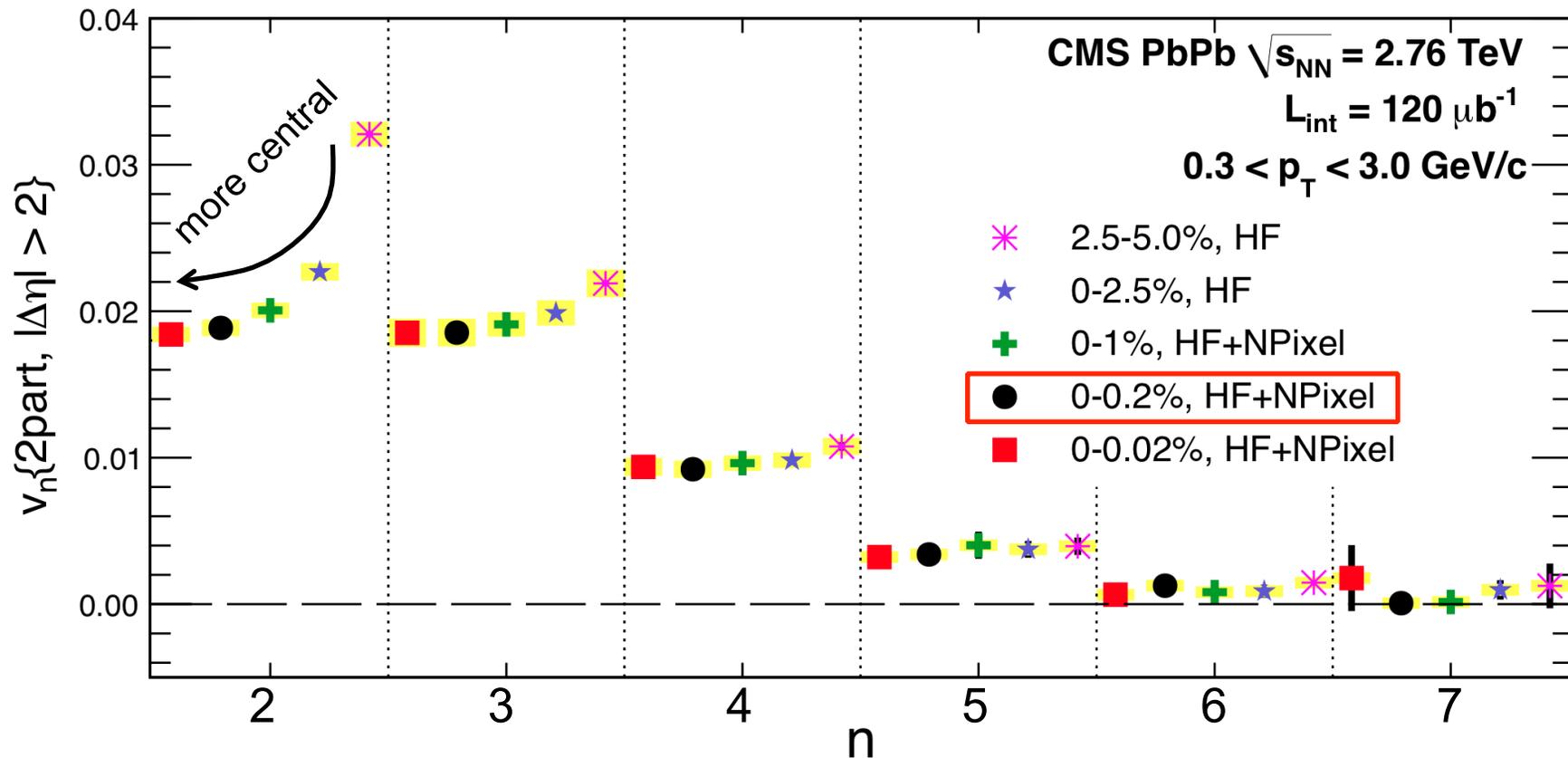


# Flow in ultra-central PbPb collisions

~ 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

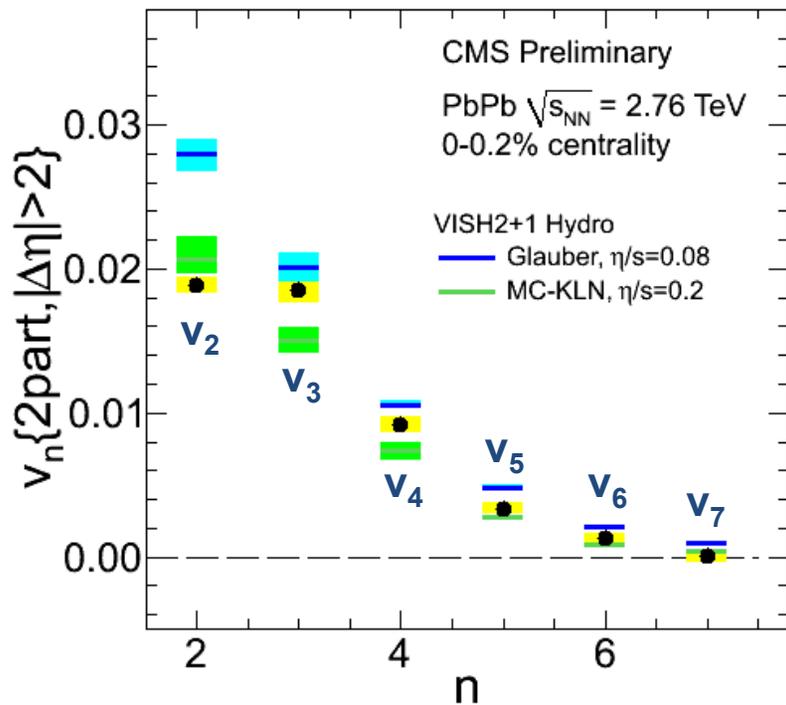
→ Predominantly induced by initial-state fluctuations

# Flow in ultra-central PbPb collisions

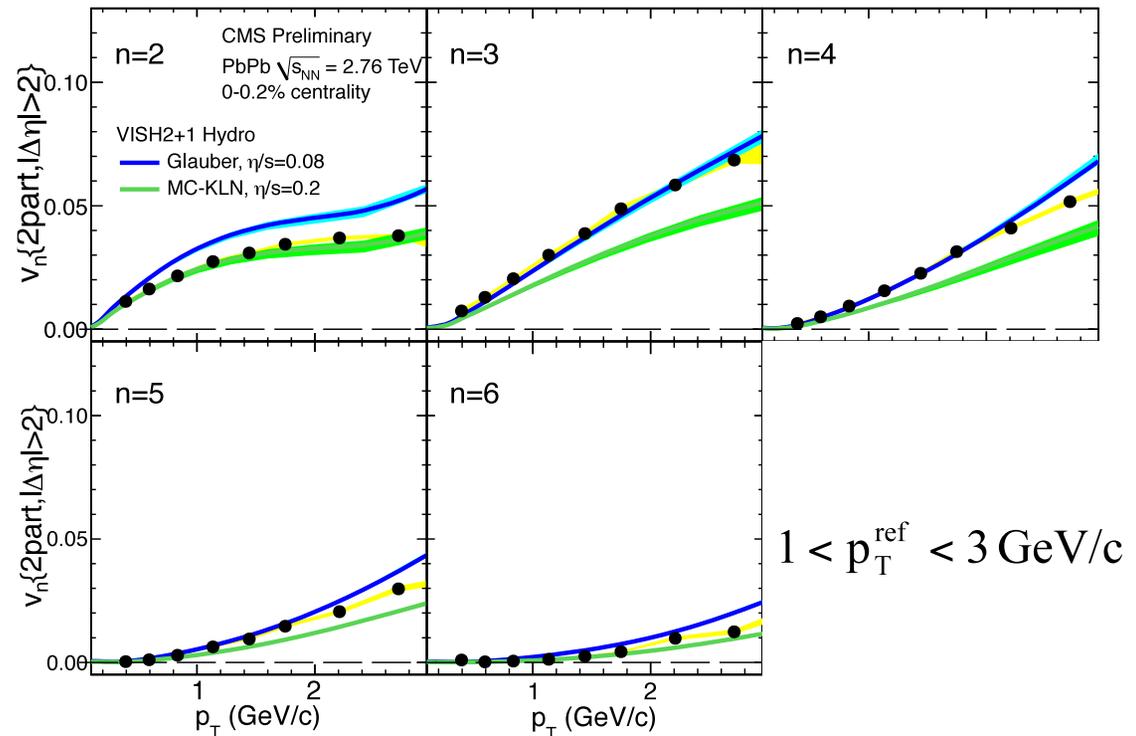
**0.0-0.2% centrality**

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

Calculation by Heinz et al.



$p_T$  dependence of  $v_n$



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

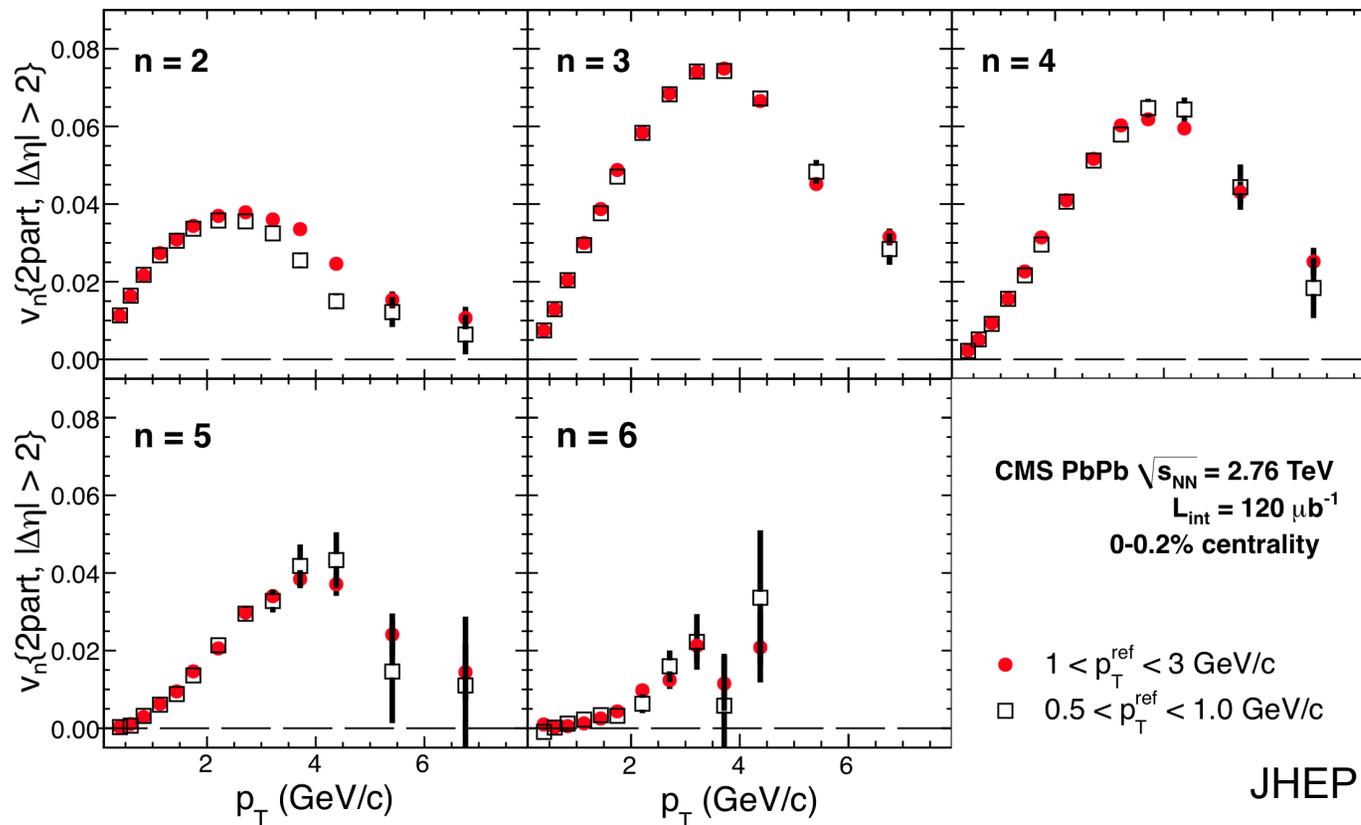
Shape and magnitude of  $v_n$  qualitatively reproduced by viscous hydrodynamics with fluctuating initial conditions

# 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  $p_T^{\text{ref}}$



JHEP 02 (2014) 088

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  $\eta$ , PID etc.)
- **Same is true for event plane angle  $\Psi_n$  (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:

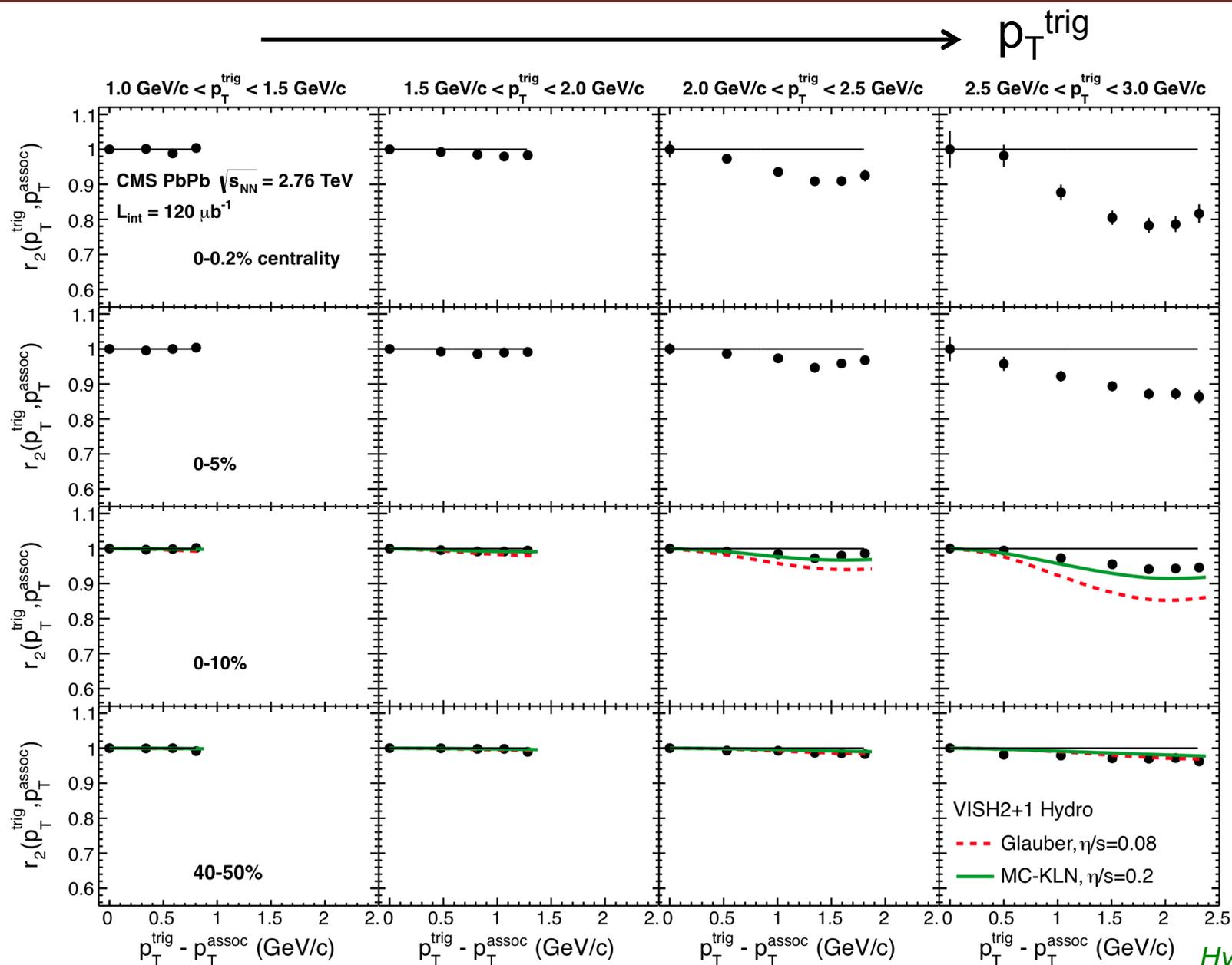
$$r_n \equiv \frac{V_{n\Delta}(p_T^{trig}, p_T^{assoc})}{\sqrt{V_{n\Delta}(p_T^{trig}, p_T^{trig})} \sqrt{V_{n\Delta}(p_T^{assoc}, p_T^{assoc})}} \quad r_n = 1 \rightarrow \text{factorization holds}$$

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

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

# Factorization breakdown in data and hydrodynamics

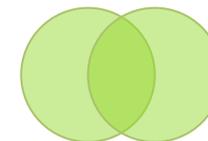
JHEP 02 (2014) 088



0-0.2%



40-50%

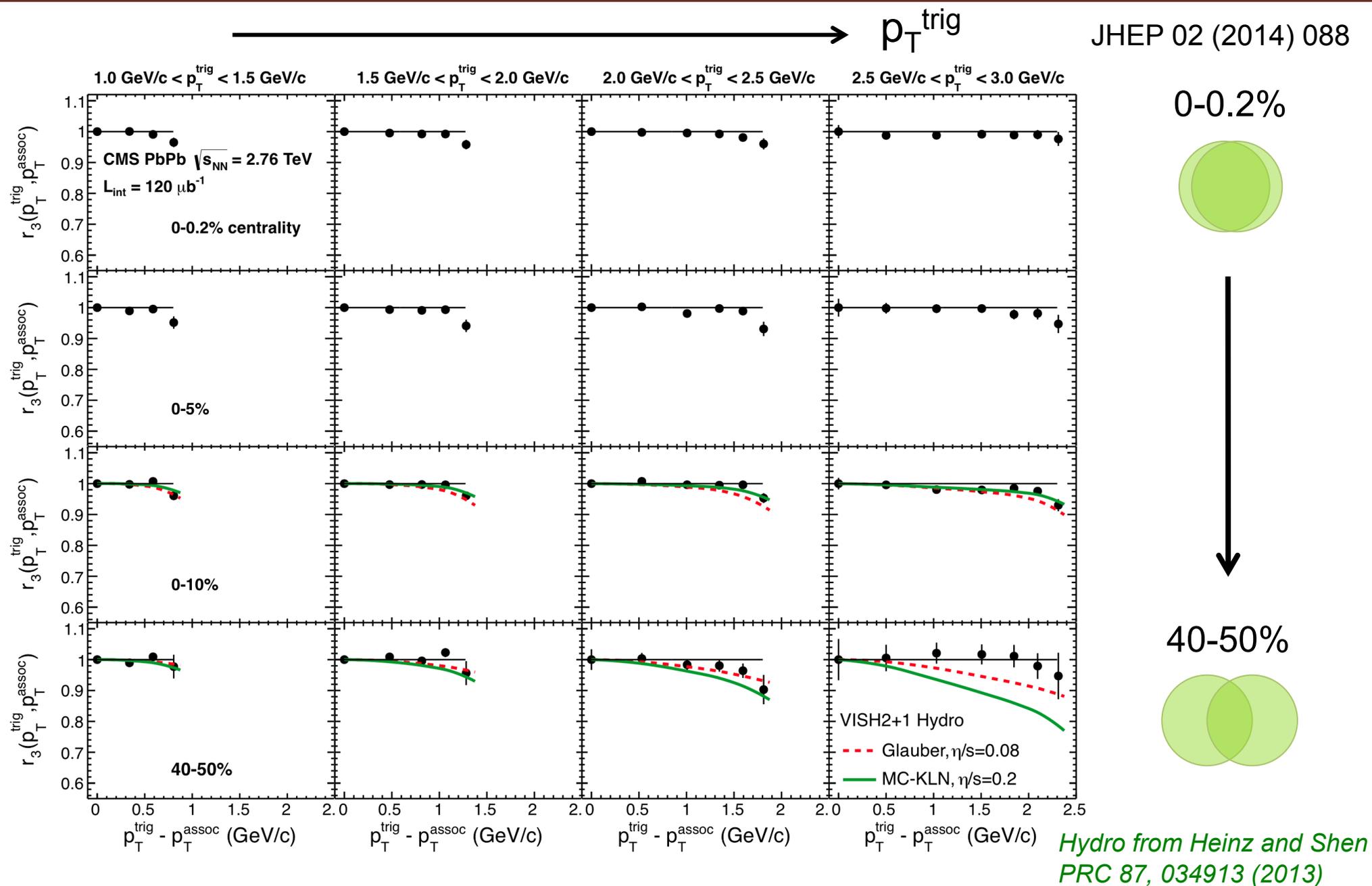


Hydro from Heinz and Shen  
 PRC 87, 034913 (2013)

Sizable effect for  $v_2$  in ultra-central events

# Factorization breakdown in data and hydrodynamics

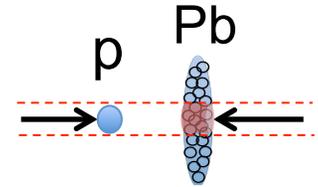
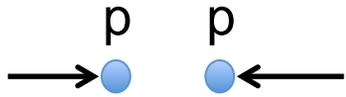
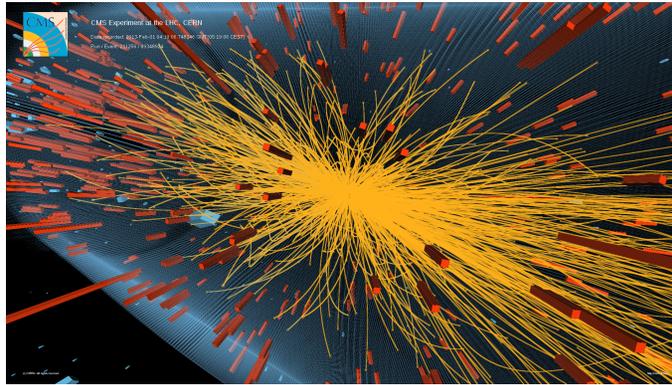
JHEP 02 (2014) 088



The effect is smaller for  $v_3$

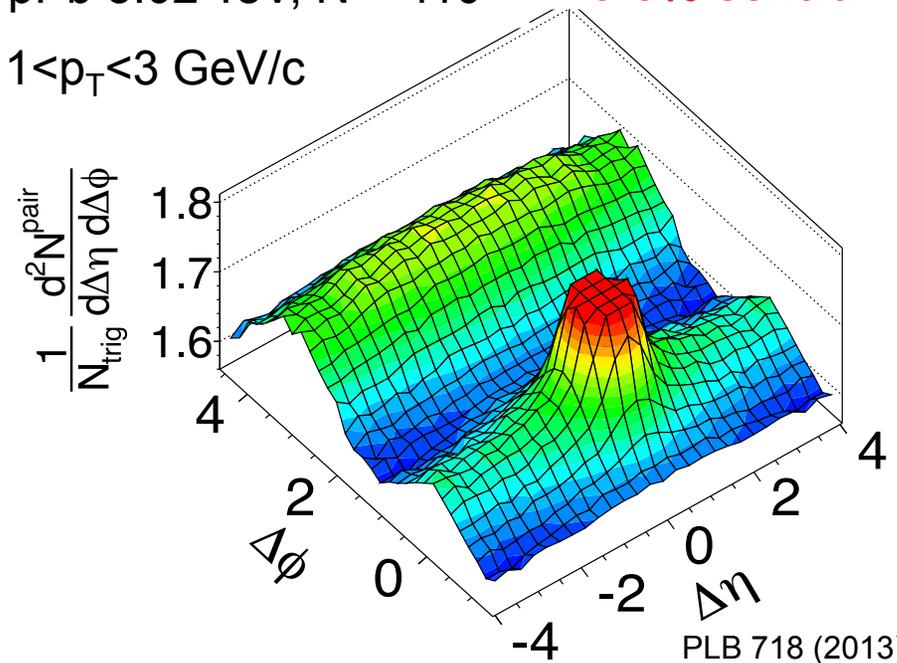
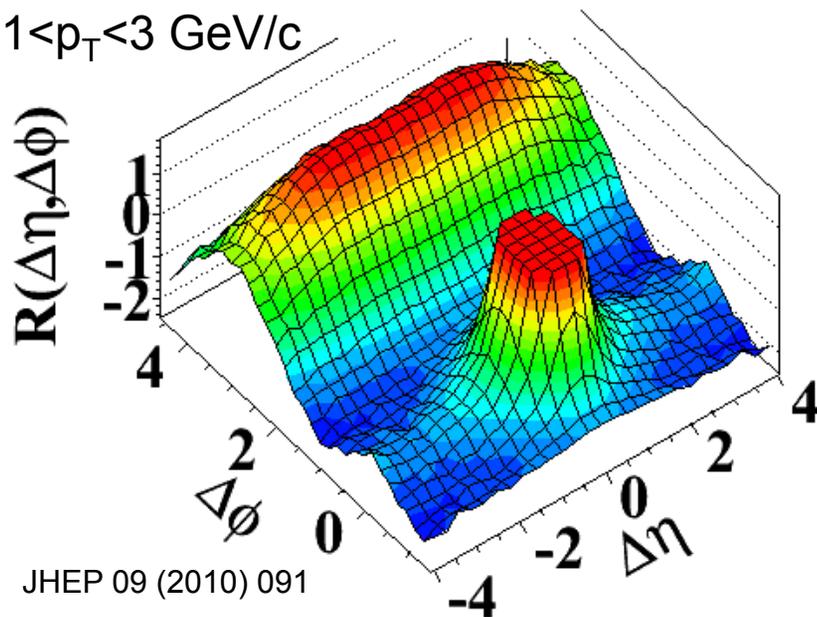
# “Flow” in small collision systems?

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!

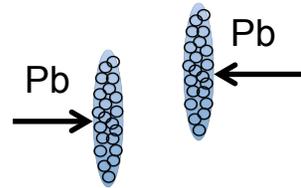
2 million MB events from 2012 pilot run

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

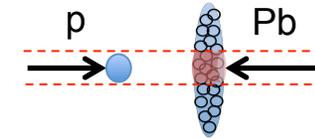
# pPb data from 2013 run

Pushing into very high multiplicity region for pPb

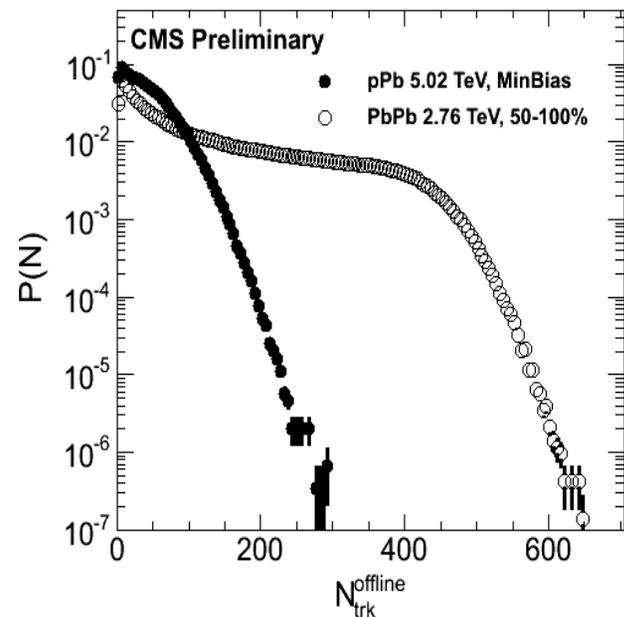
60 billion sampled pPb events  
at 5.02 TeV from 2013 run



~ 55-60% centrality

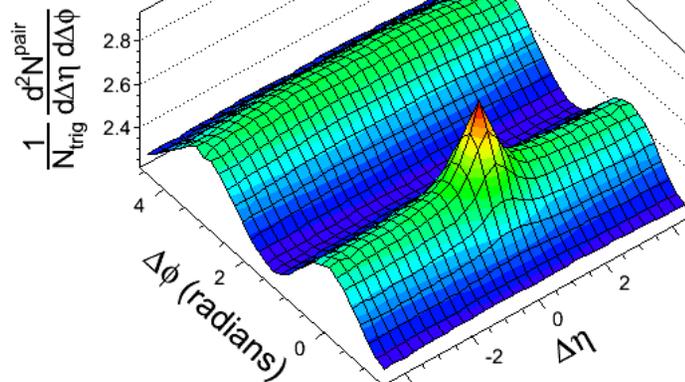


0-0.0003% most central



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

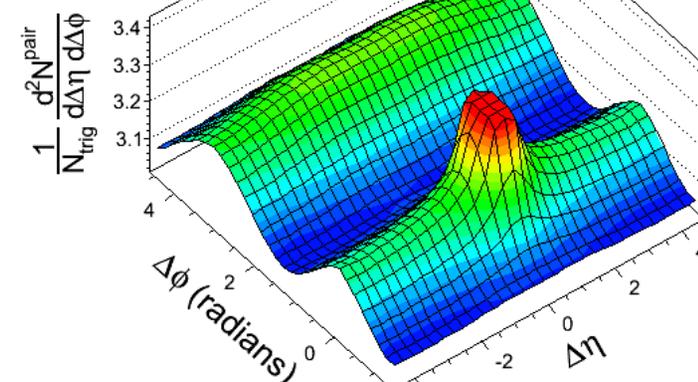
CMS PbPb  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.76$  TeV,  $220 \leq N < 260$   
 $1 < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{trig}} < 3$  GeV/c  
 $1 < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{assoc}} < 3$  GeV/c



PLB 724 (2013) 213

Hydrodynamics  
well established

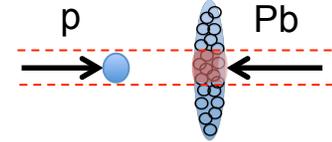
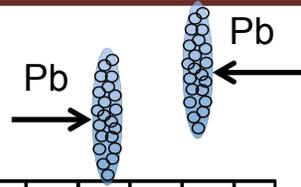
CMS pPb  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$  TeV,  $220 \leq N < 260$   
 $1 < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{trig}} < 3$  GeV/c  
 $1 < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{assoc}} < 3$  GeV/c



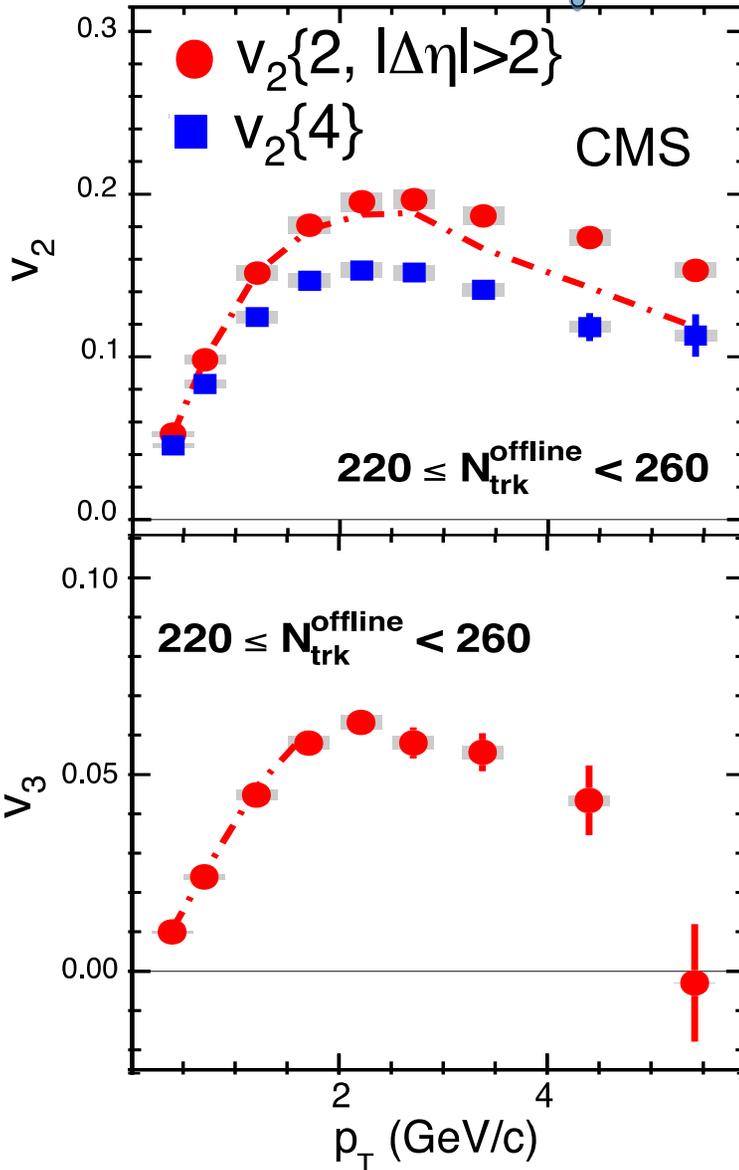
The phenomena is  
very similar in pPb

# $p_T$ dependence of flow ( $v_n$ ) in PbPb and pPb

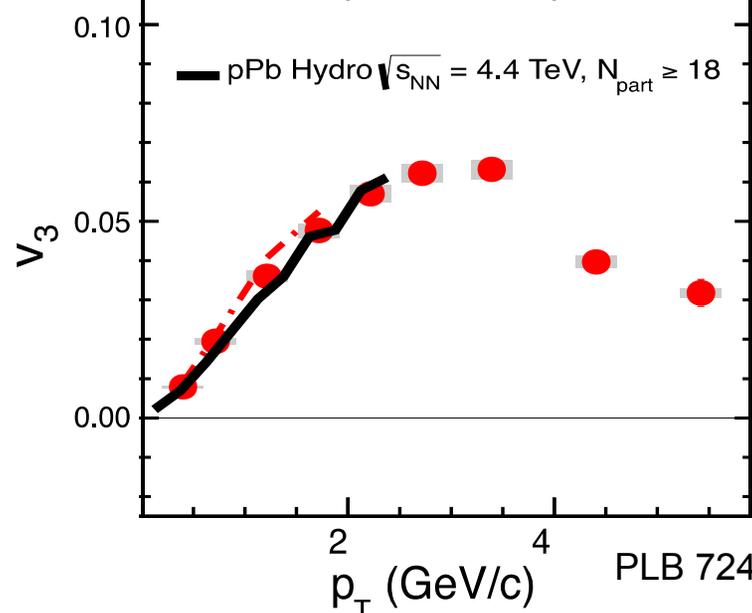
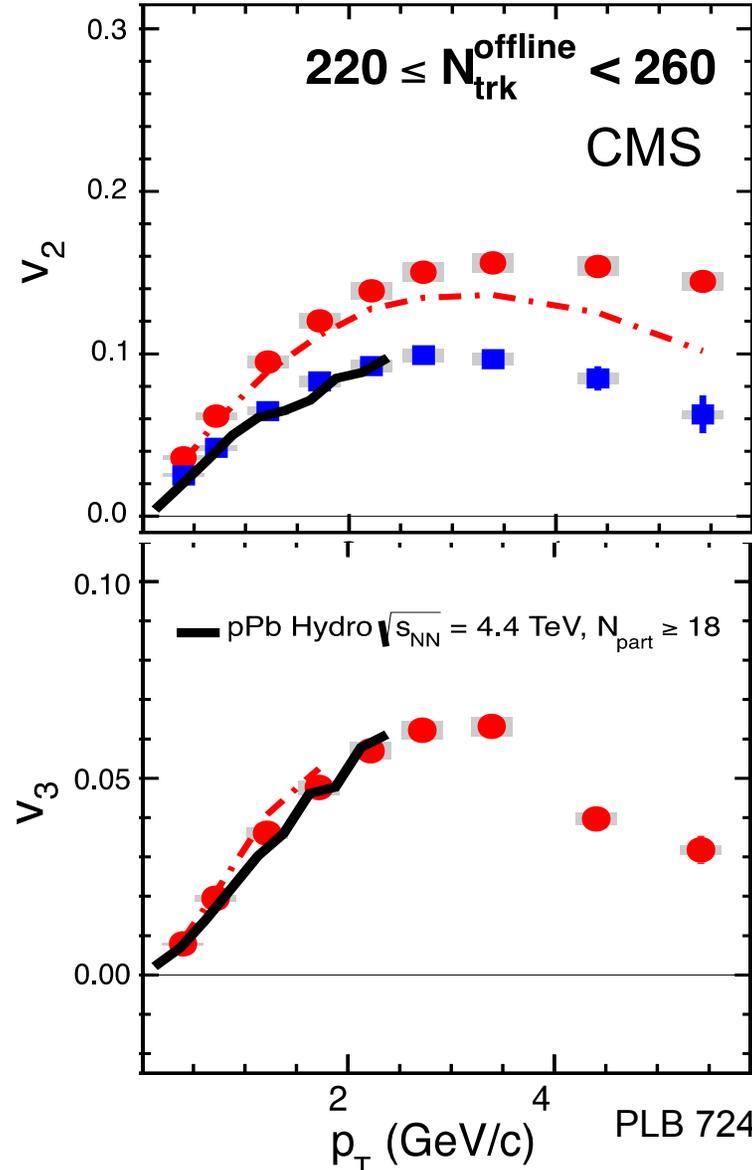
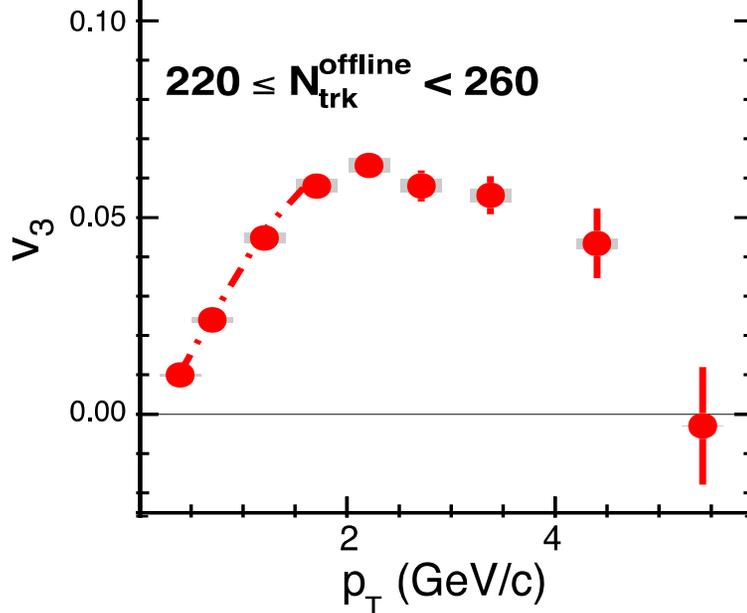
Dash-dotted curves:  
peripheral  $N < 20$  subtracted



Elliptic flow



Triangular flow

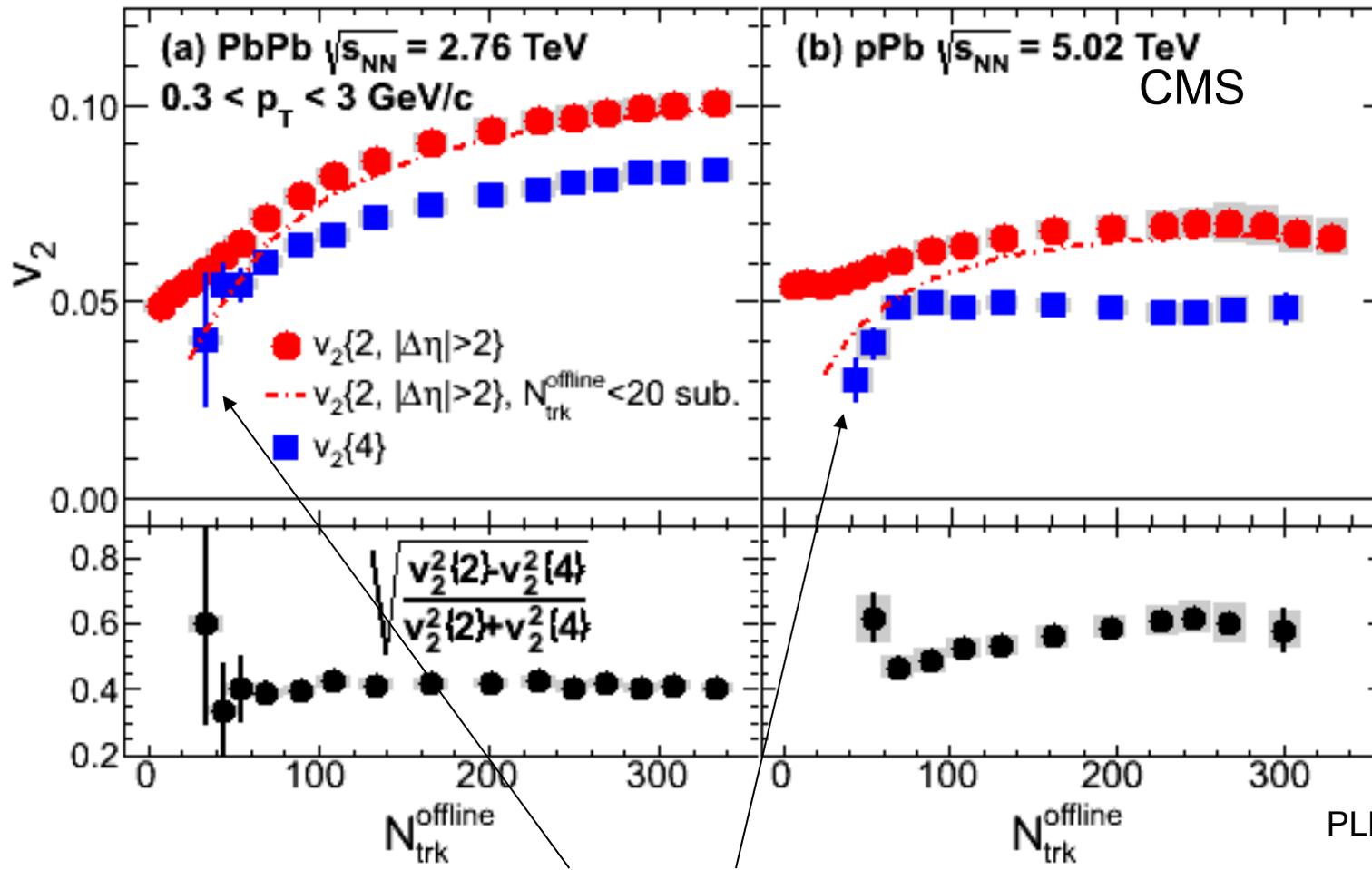


**Remarkable similarity of  $v_n$  for PbPb and pPb**

PLB 724 (2013) 213

# Multiplicity dependence of elliptic flow ( $v_2$ )

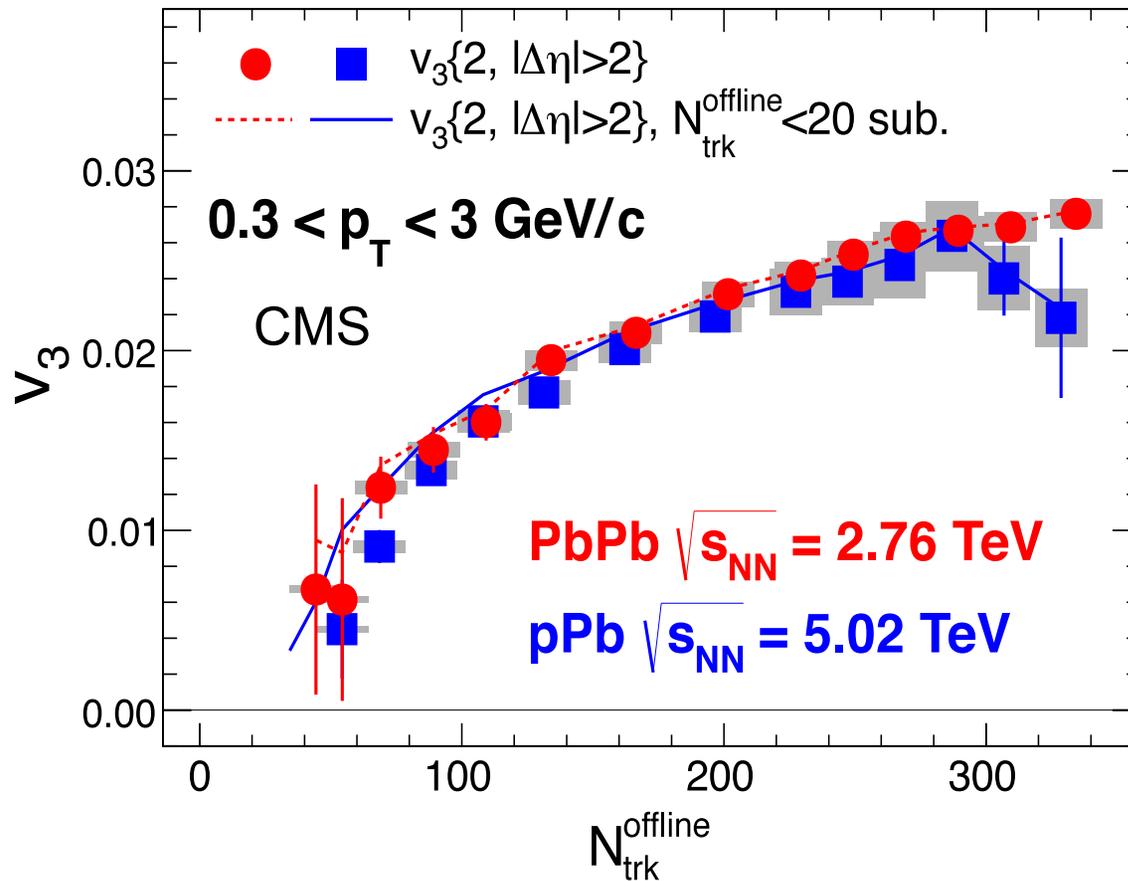
Dash-dotted curves:  
peripheral  $N < 20$  subtracted



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

# Multiplicity dependence of triangular flow ( $v_3$ )

PLB 724 (2013) 213

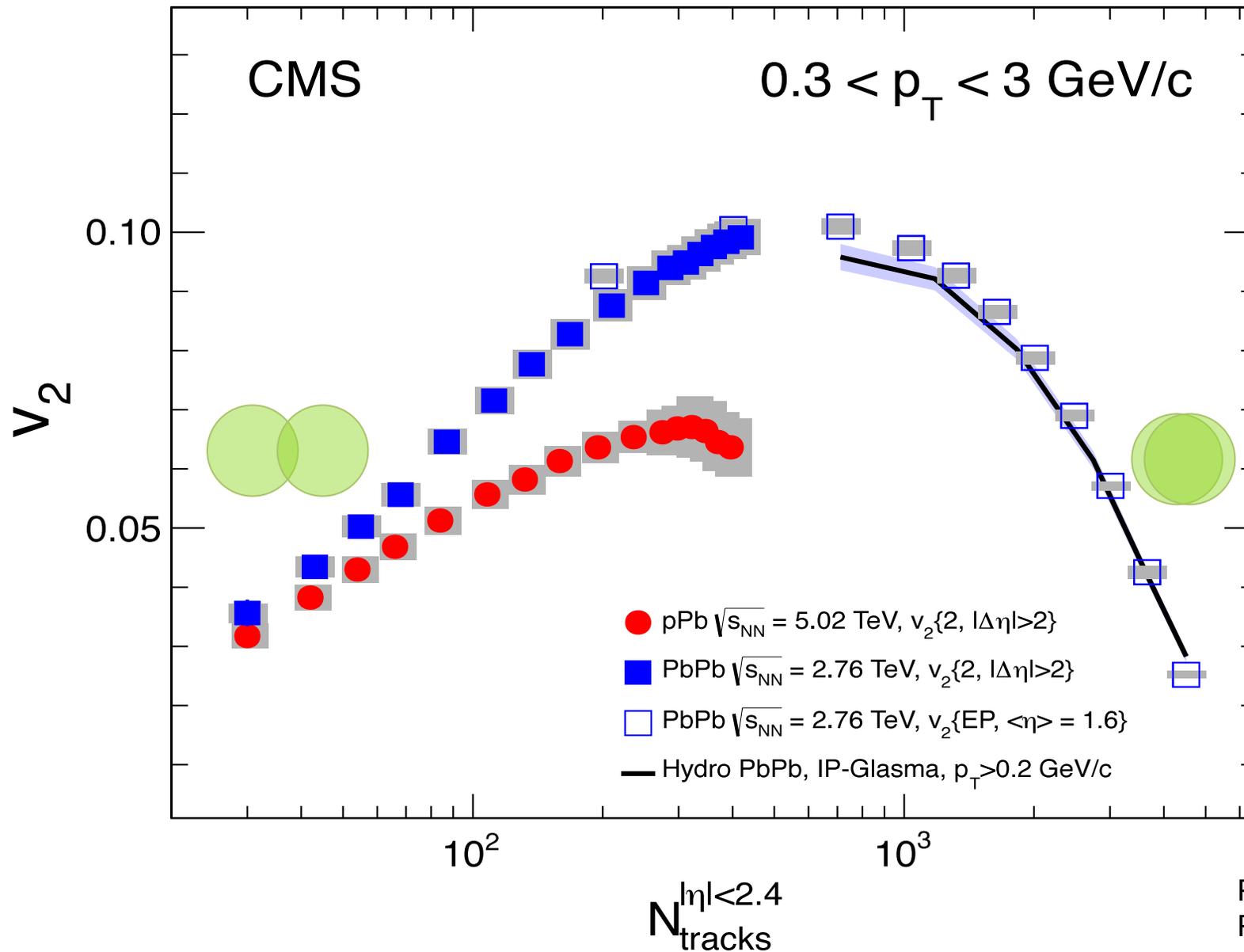


Striking similarity of  $v_3$  for PbPb and pPb systems, although drastically different collision geometry and its fluctuations

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

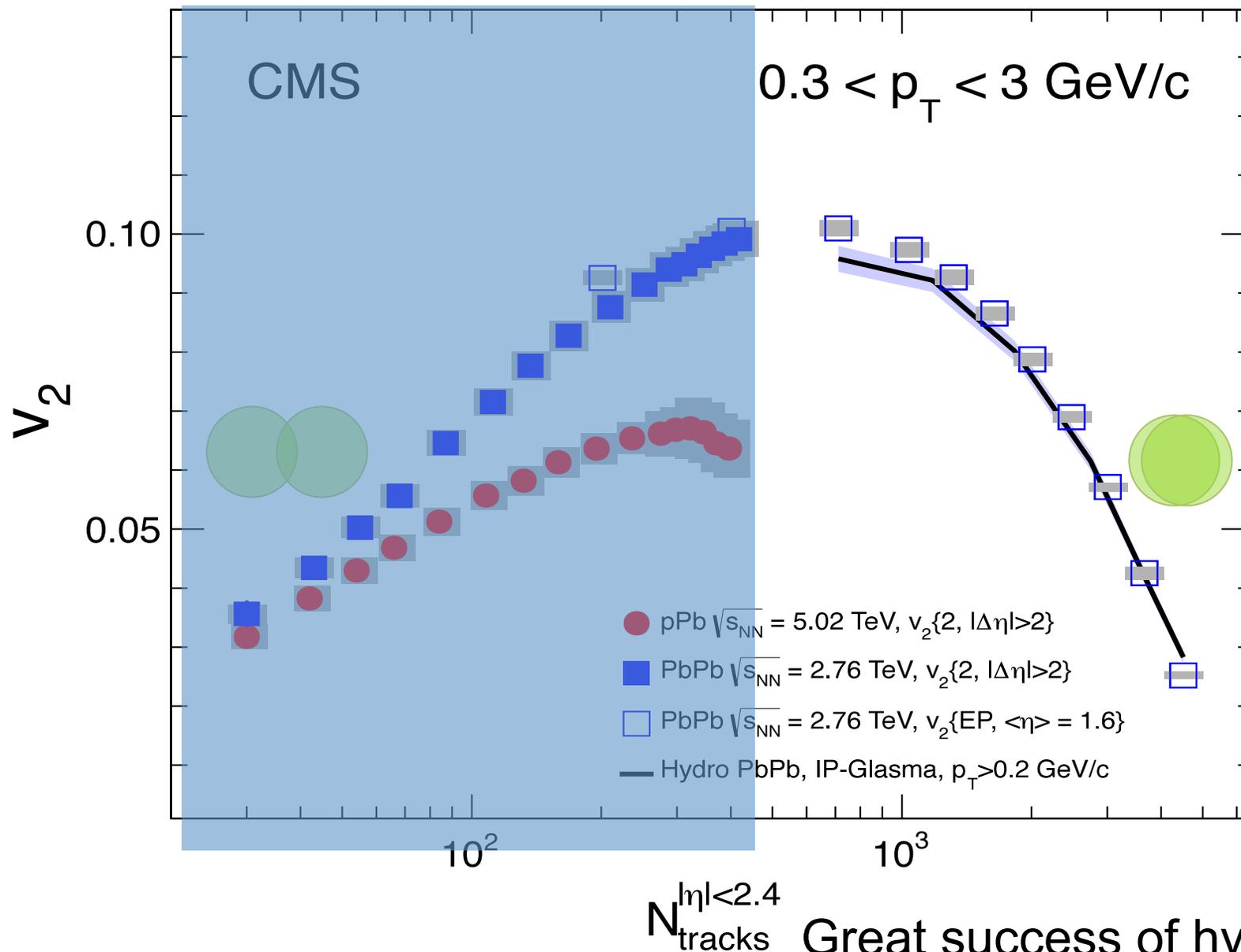
**$v_3$  may be a critical challenge to both models**

# Quest for a coherent picture of flow phenomena



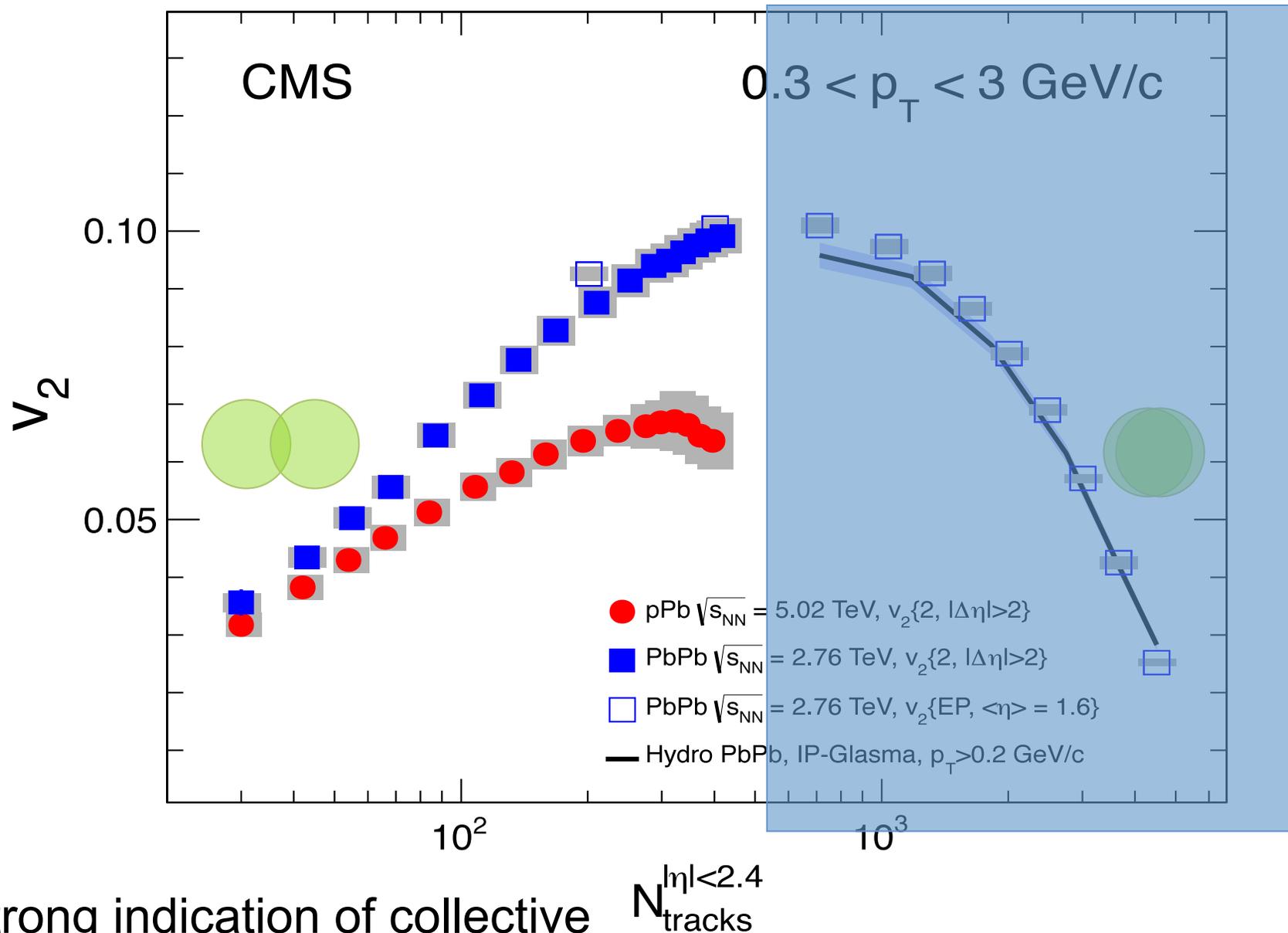
PLB 724 (2013) 213  
 PRC 87(2013) 014902

# Quest for a coherent picture of flow phenomena



Great success of hydrodynamics  
in central AA collisions

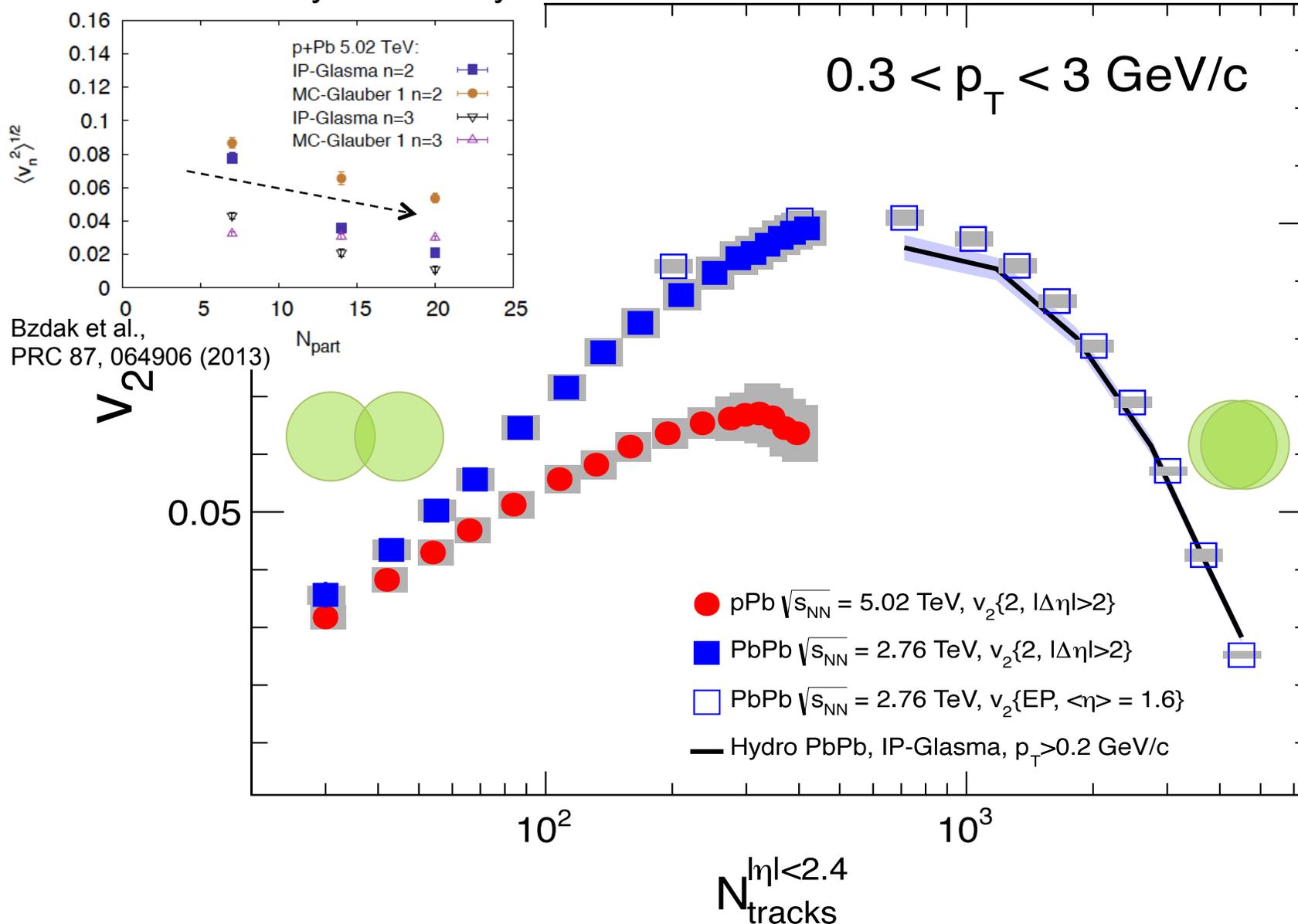
# Quest for a coherent picture of flow phenomena



Strong indication of collective behavior in very small systems

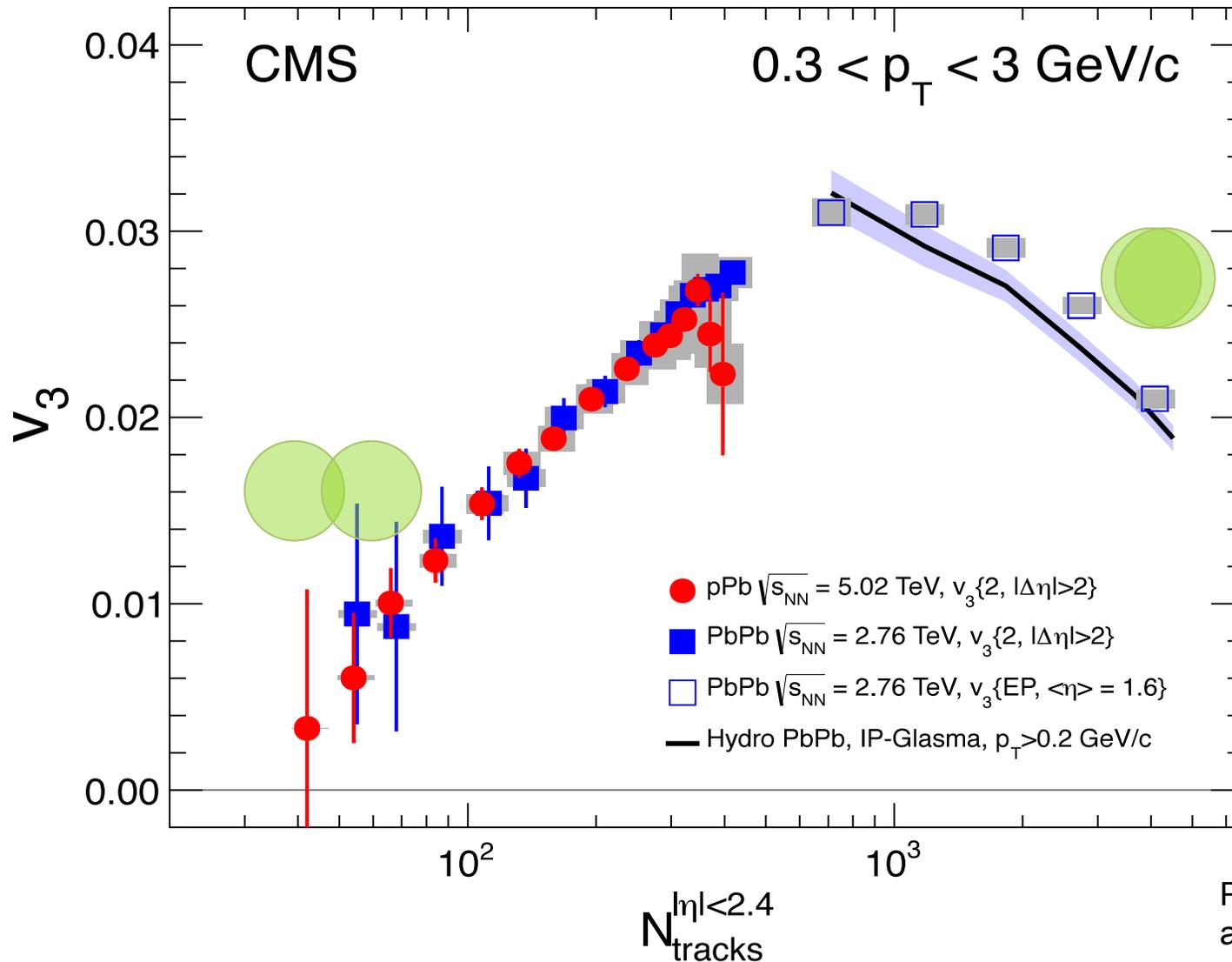
# Quest for a coherent picture of flow phenomena

“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

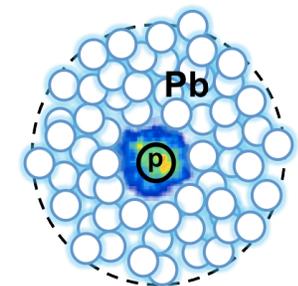
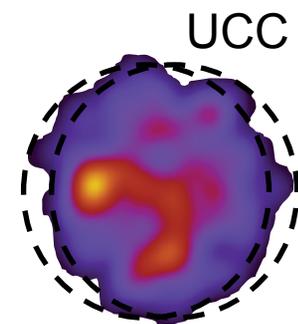
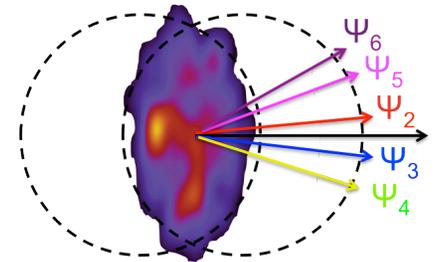


**How to understand the almost identical  $v_3$  in pPb and PbPb?  
And will this trend continue for more central pPb ?**

# Summary

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

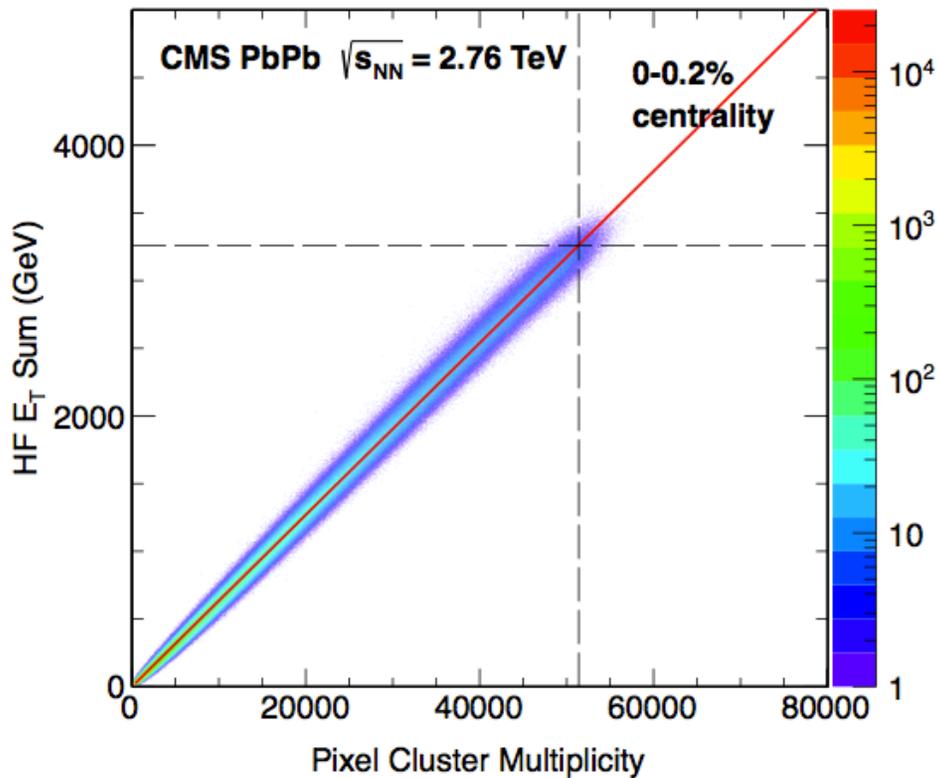
- Measurements of higher-order  $v_n$  provide insight on initial-state fluctuations
- Ultra-central PbPb collisions are new testing grounds of initial-state fluctuations and provide stringent constraints to  $\eta/s$  of the QGP
- Factorization breakdown of two-particle correlations is consistent with 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

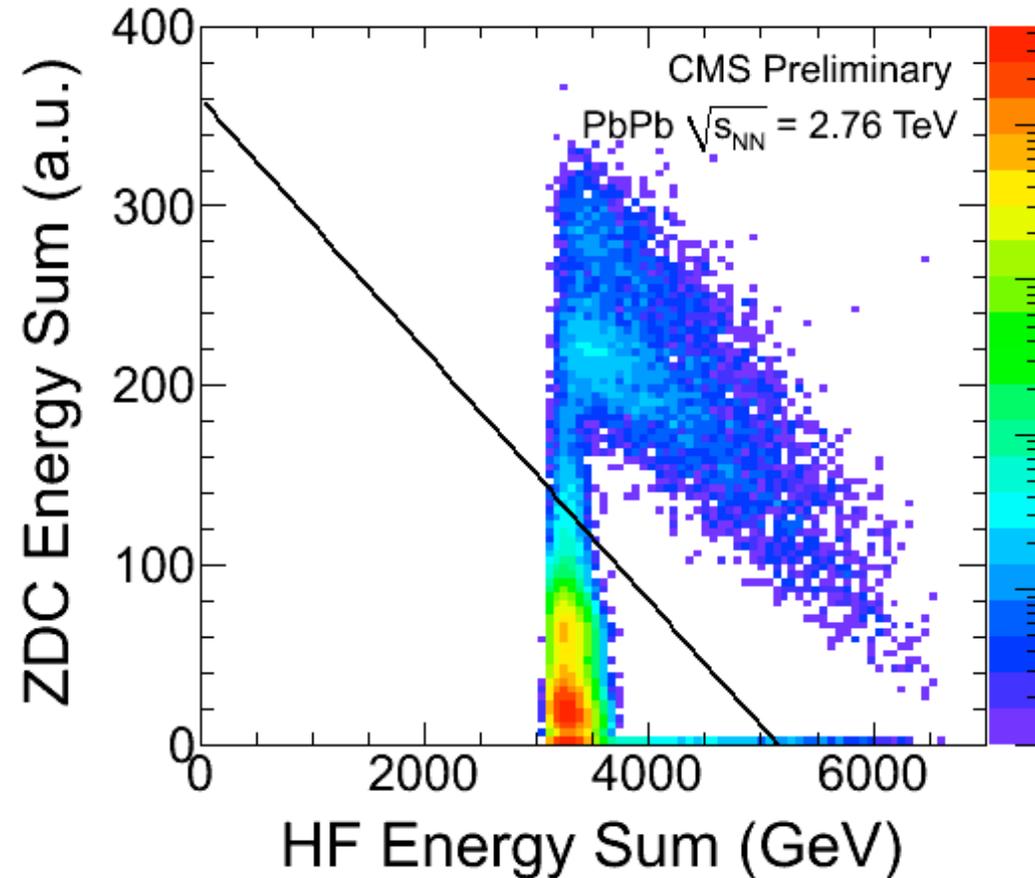
# Flow phenomena in UCC events

## UCC selection



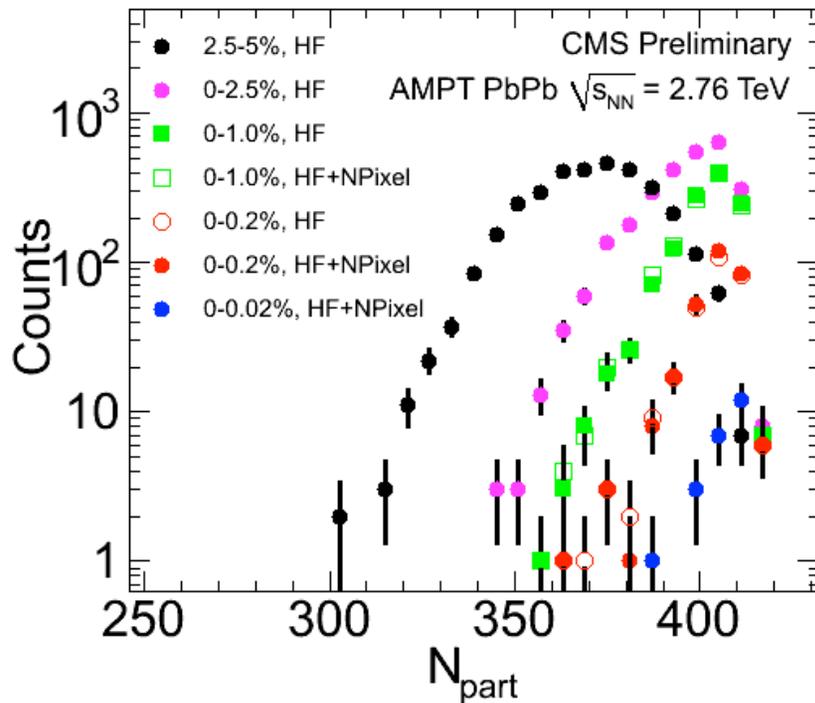
JHEP 02 (2014) 088

## Pileup rejection



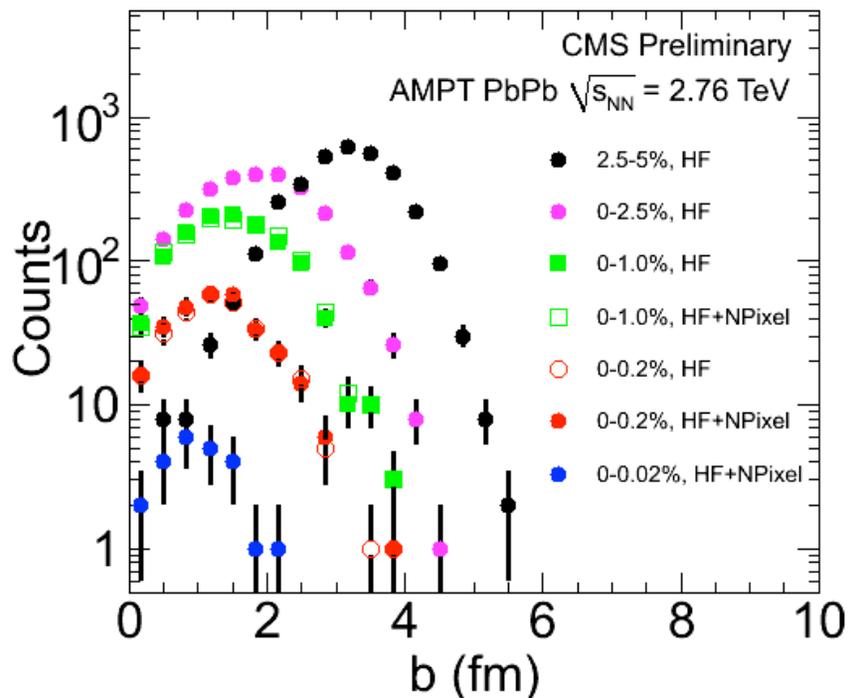
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN12011>

# 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



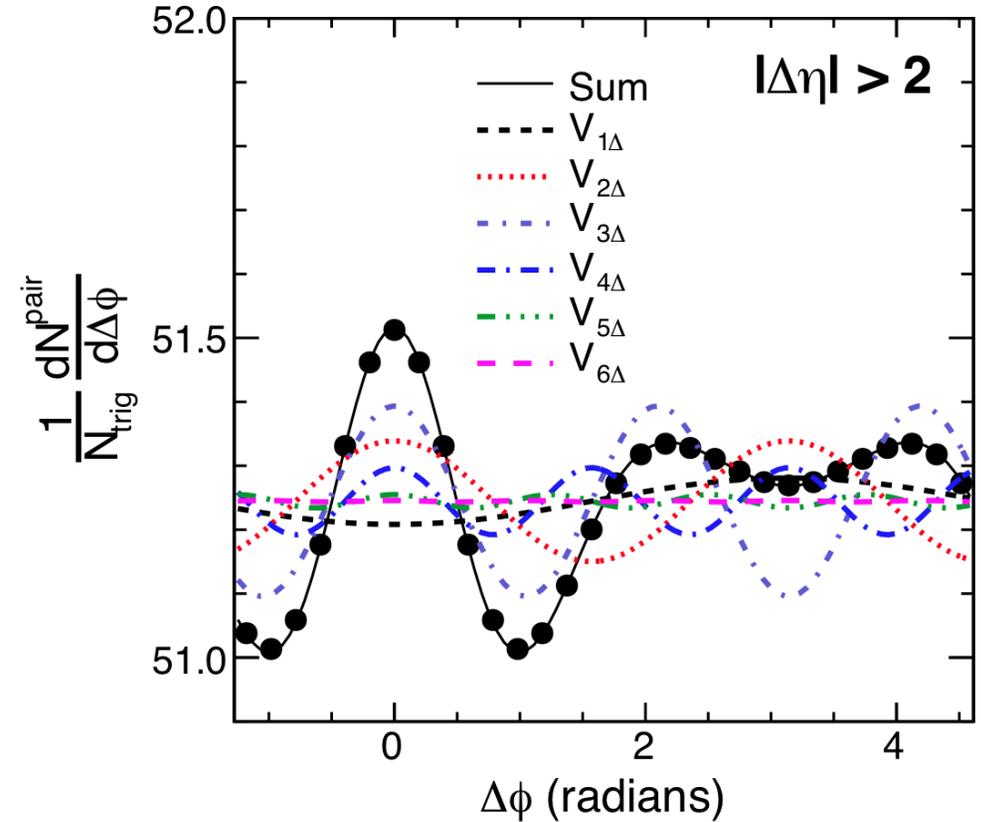
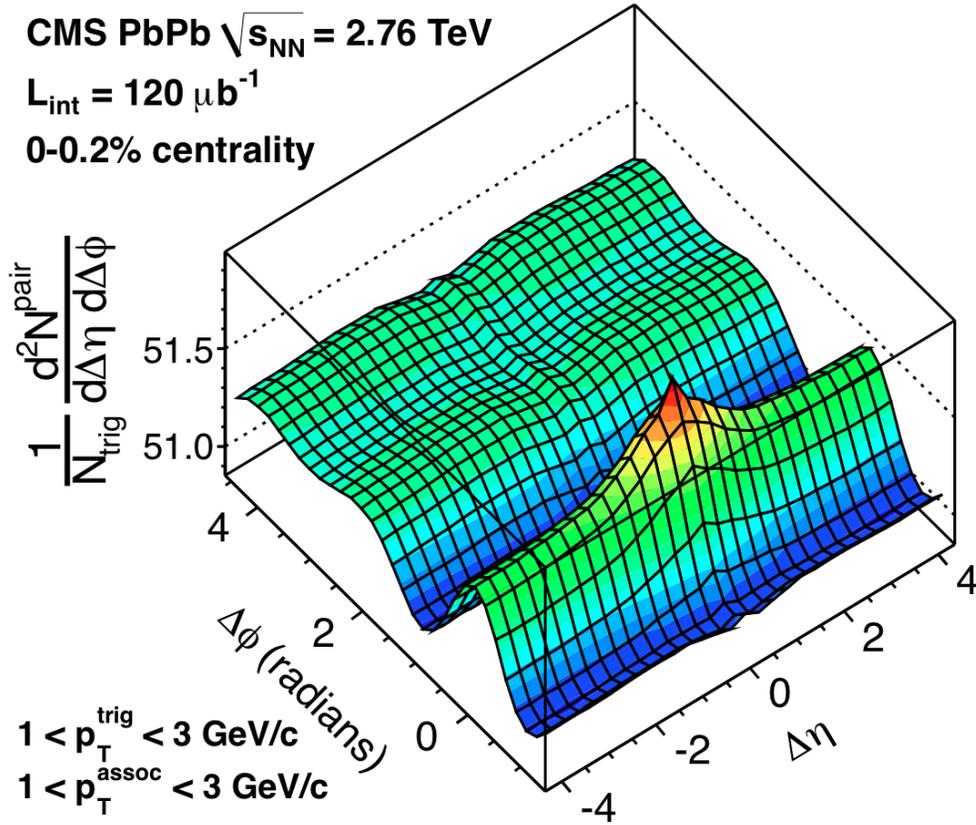
# Flow phenomena in UCC events

JHEP 02 (2014) 088

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

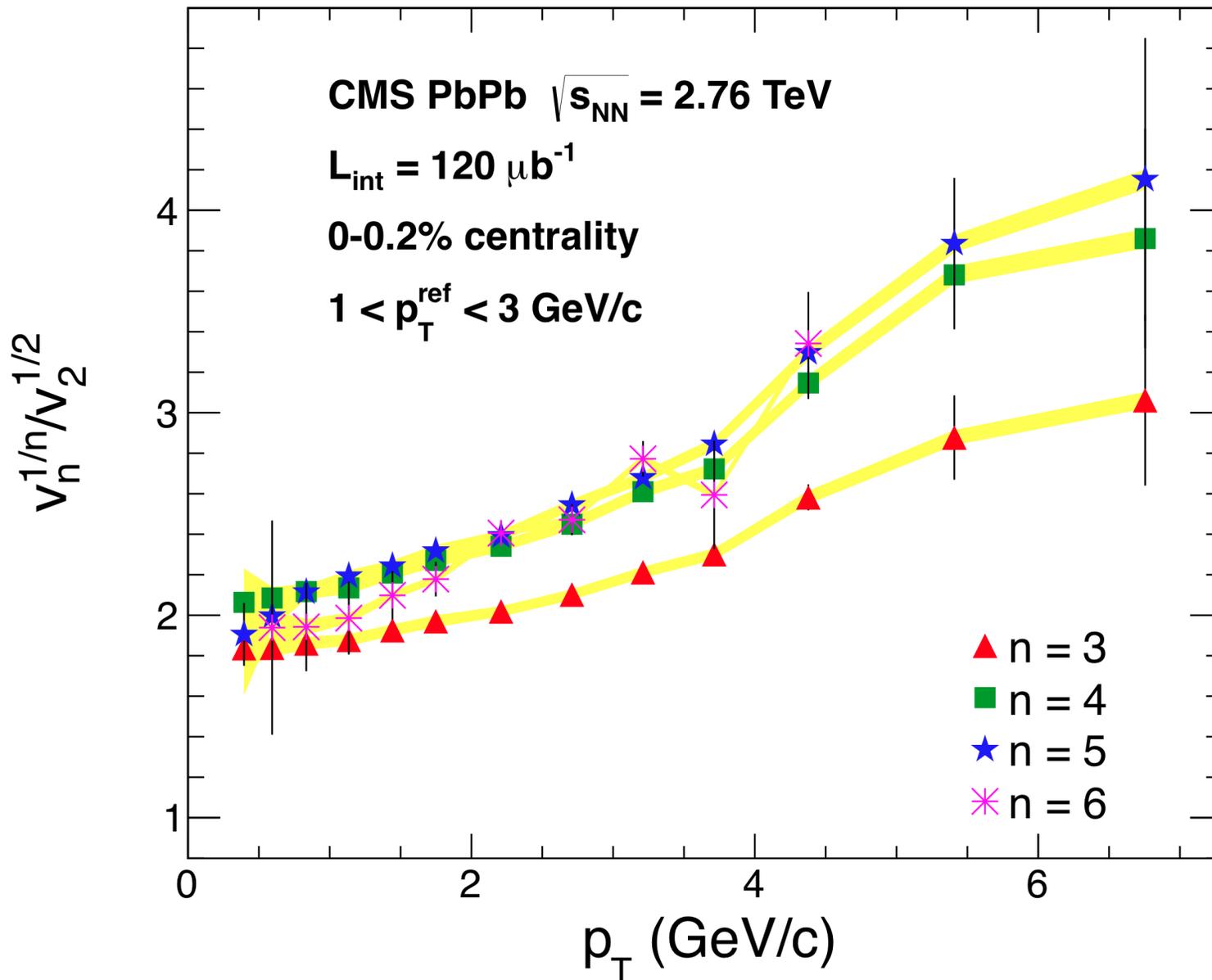
$L_{int} = 120 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$

0-0.2% centrality

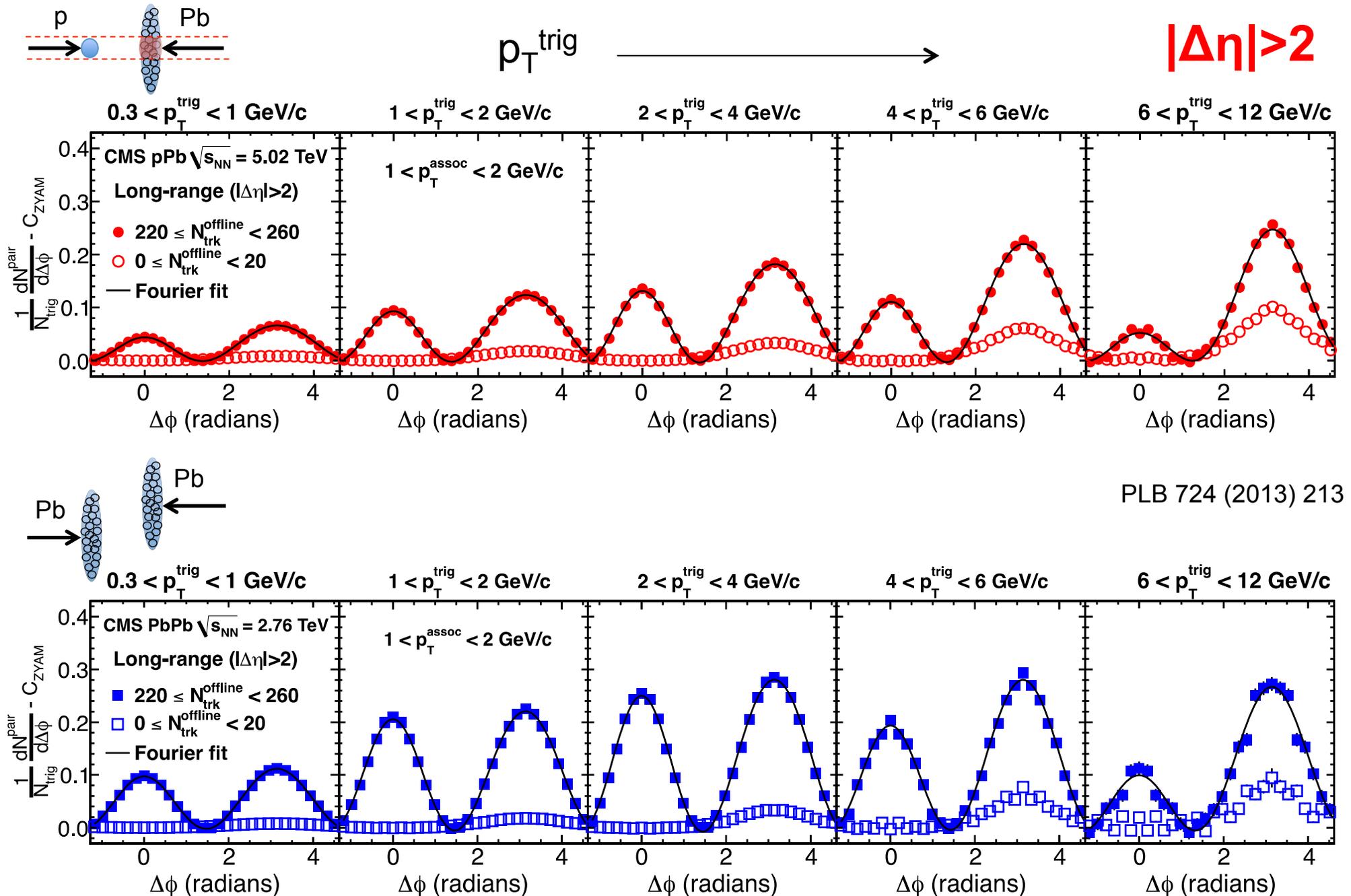


# Flow phenomena in UCC events

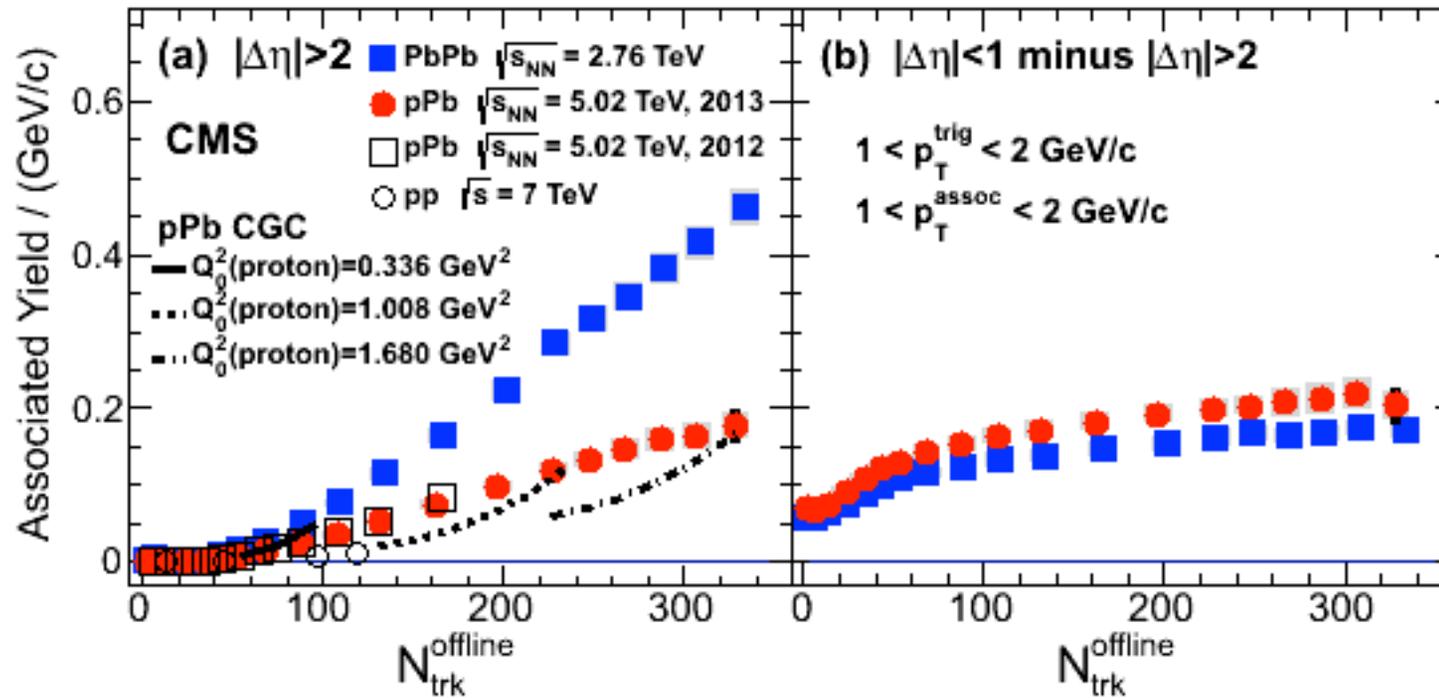
JHEP 02 (2014) 088



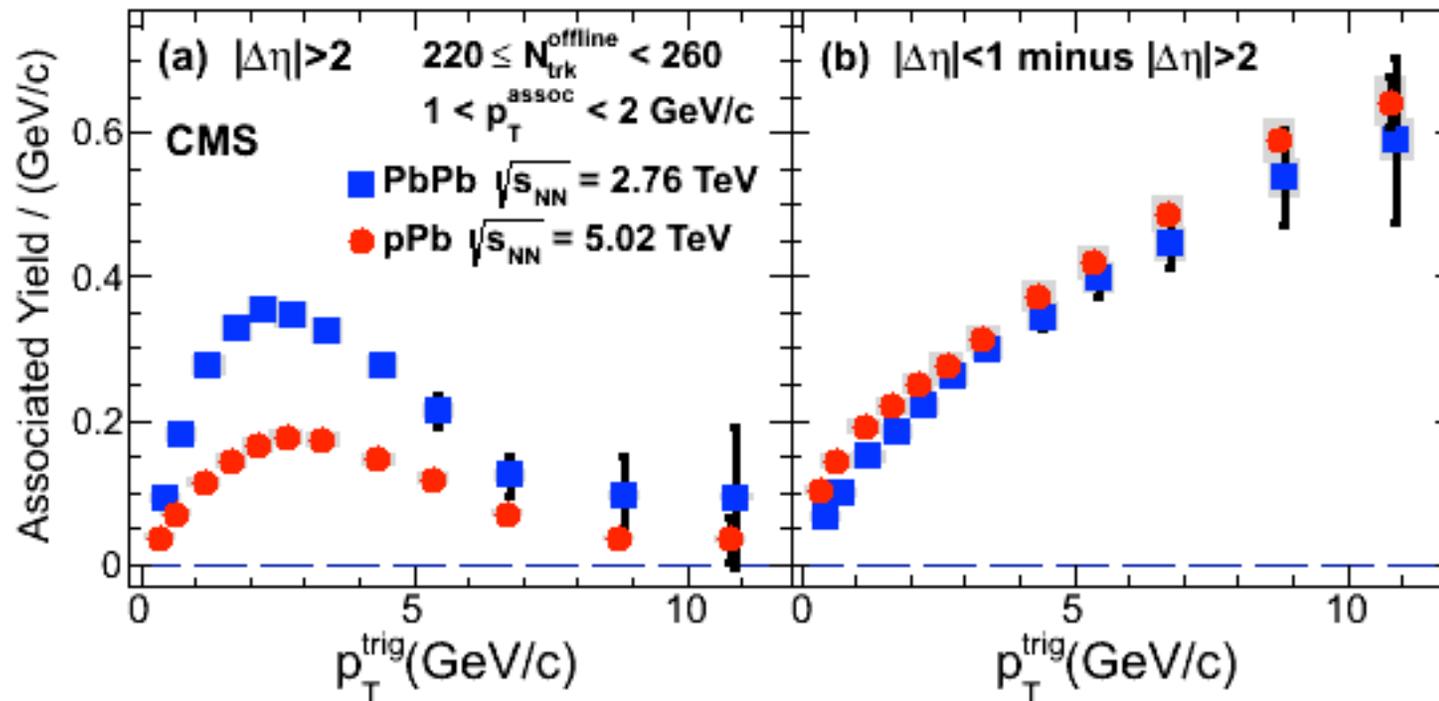
# New pPb data from 2013 run



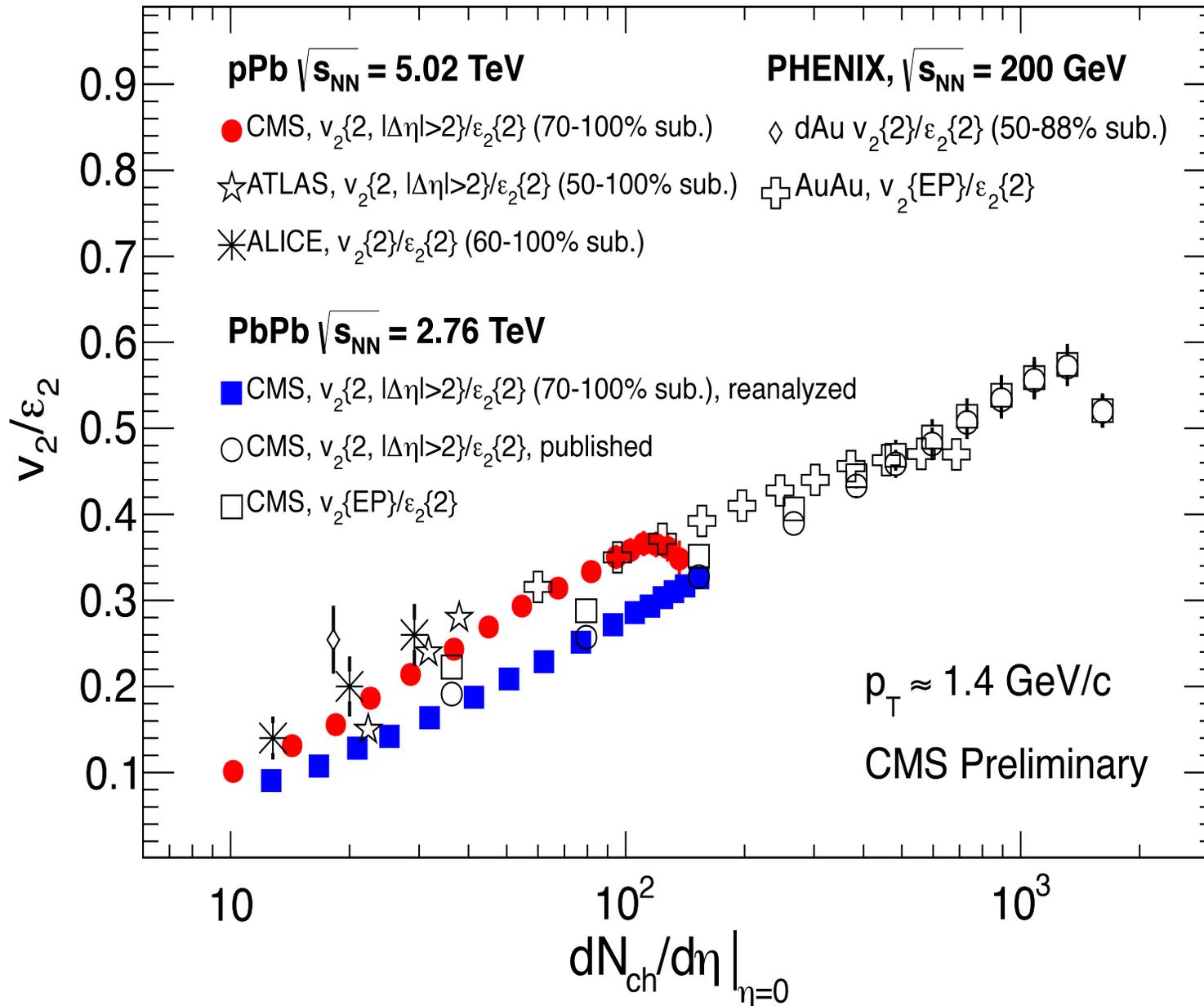
# Flow phenomena in pPb



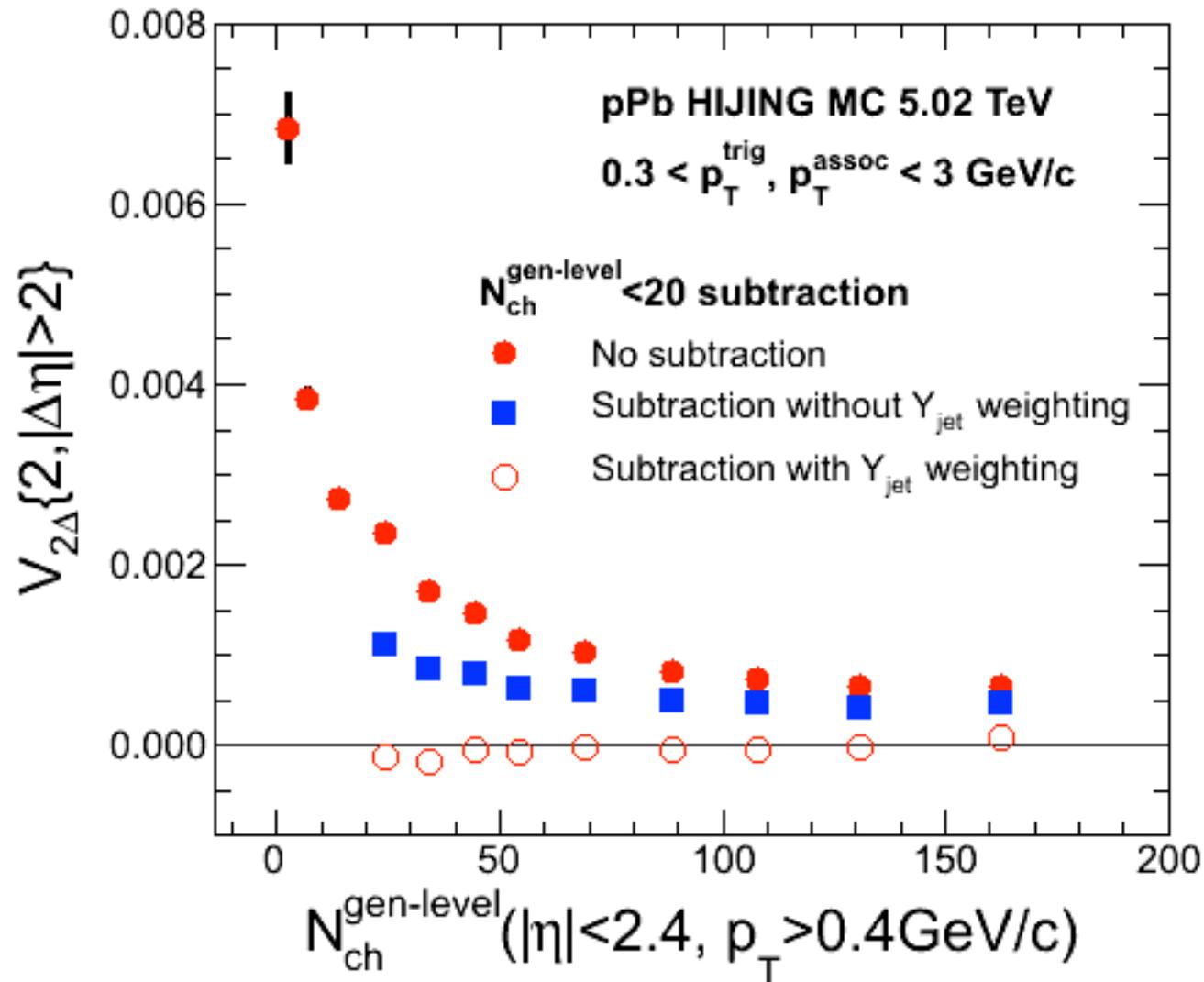
PLB 724 (2013) 213



# Flow phenomena in pPb

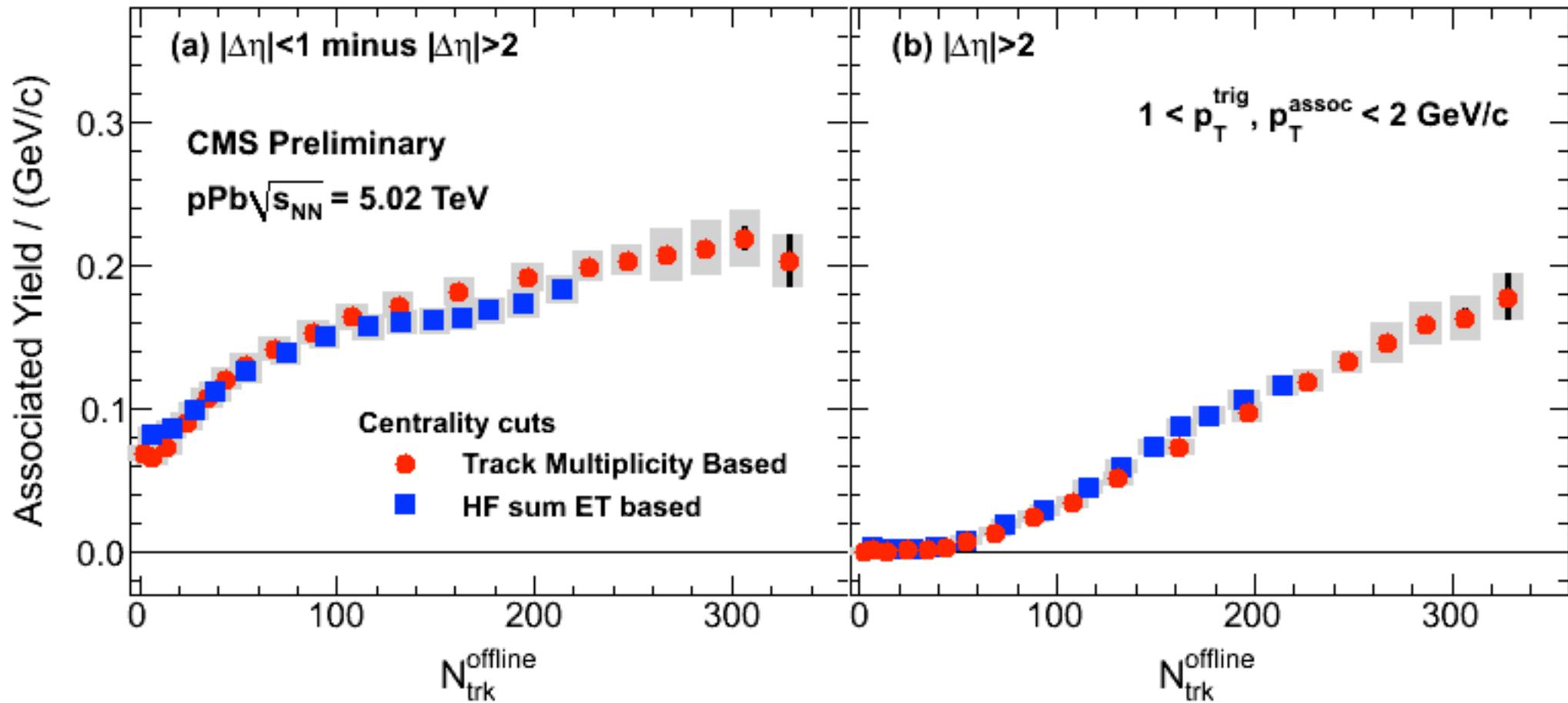


# Flow phenomena in pPb



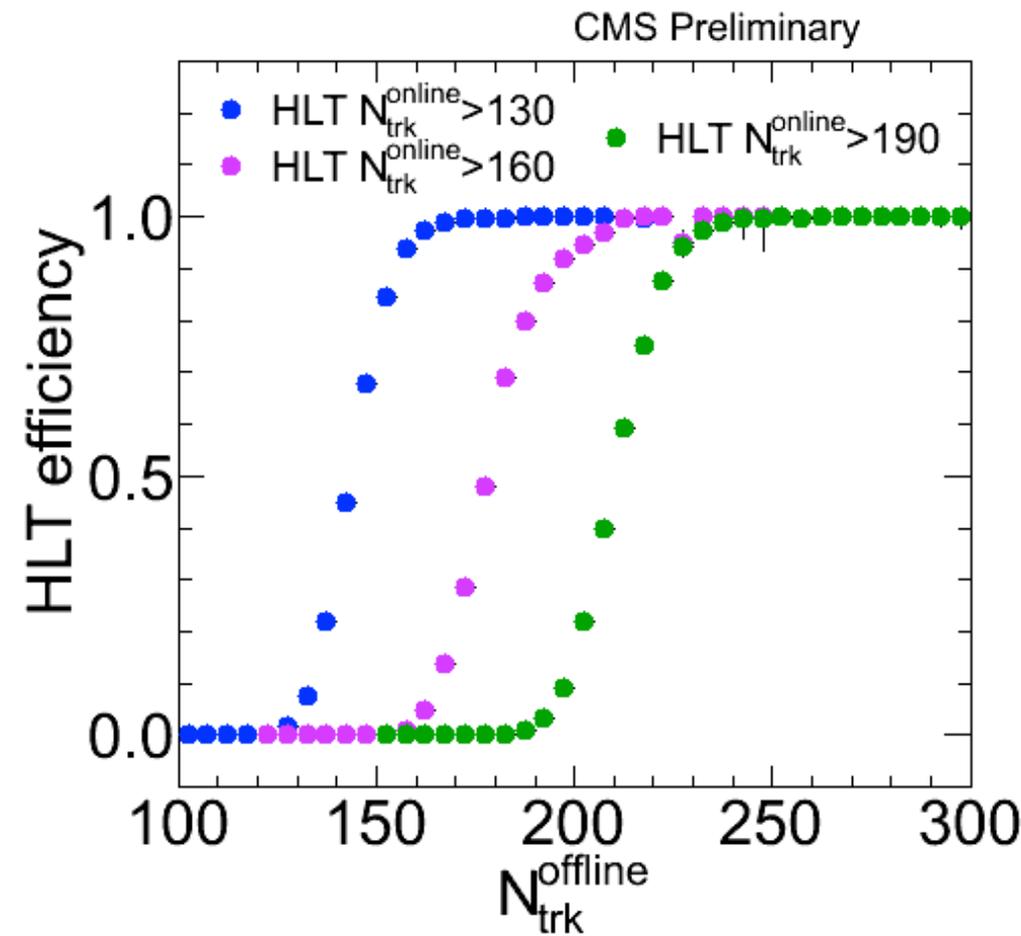
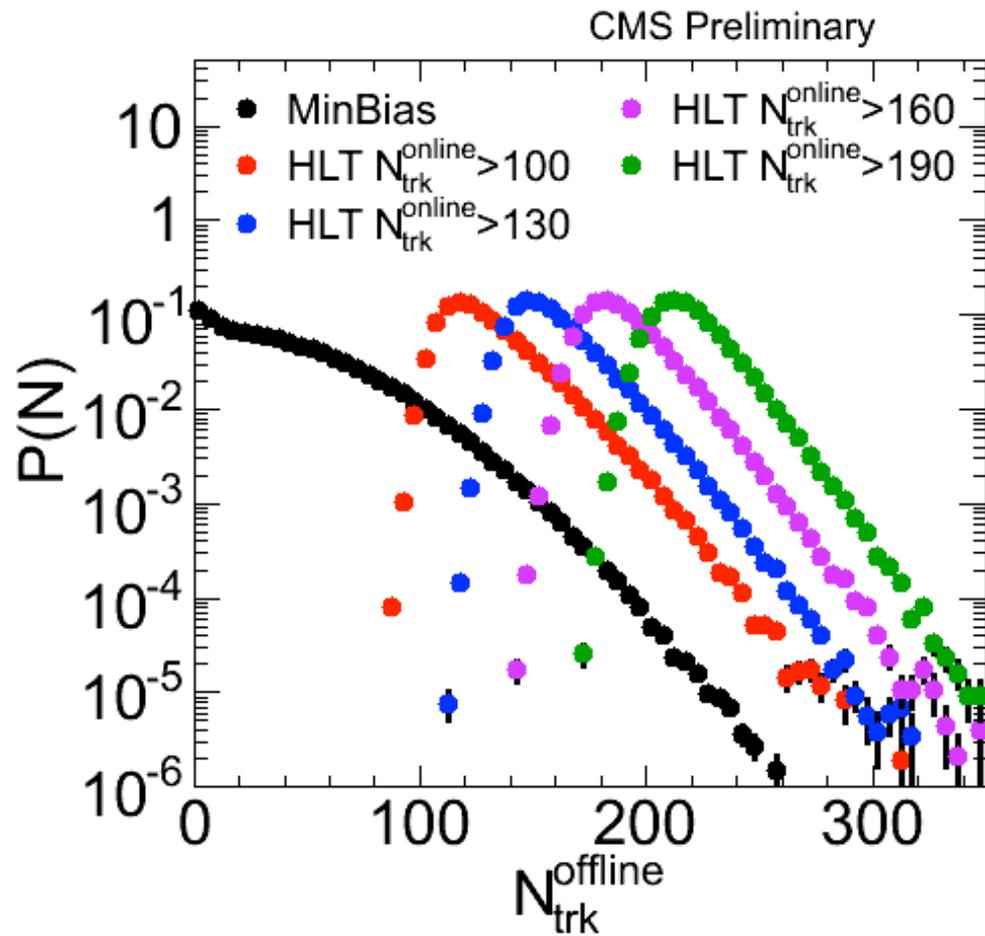
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN13002>

# Flow phenomena in pPb



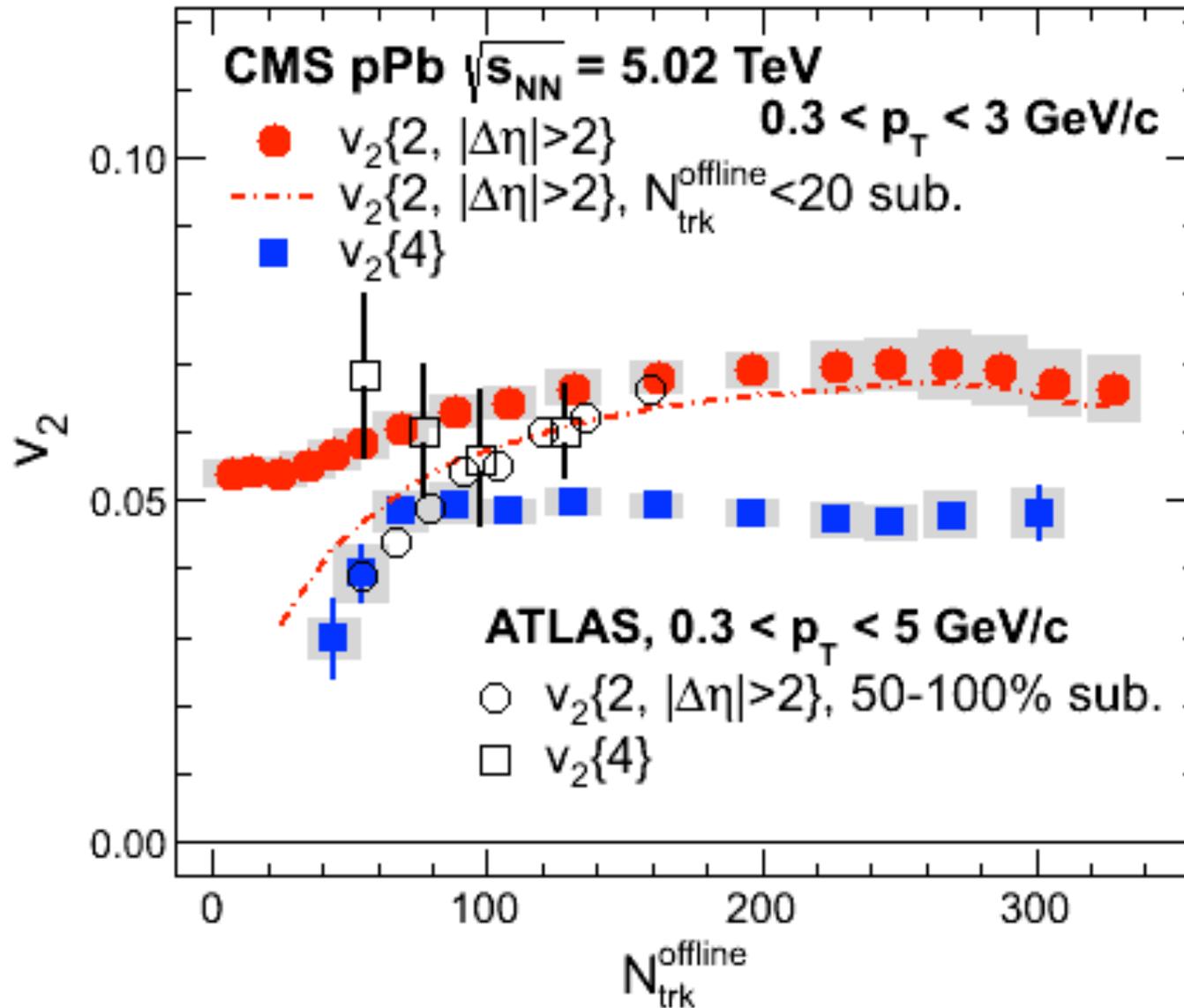
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN13002>

# Flow phenomena in pPb



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PLB 724 (2013) 213

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PLB 724 (2013) 213

