

Round table: Collectivity in Small Systems

Experimental Overview

Wei Li (Rice University)



XII Quark Confinement and the Hadron Spectrum
Aug. 29 – Sep. 3, 2016



Why colliding ultra-relativistic heavy ions?

“In high-energy physics we have concentrated on experiments in which we distribute a higher and higher amount of energy into a region with smaller and smaller dimensions.

In order to study the question of ‘vacuum’, we must turn to a different direction; we should investigate some ‘bulk’ phenomena by distributing high energy over a relatively large volume.”

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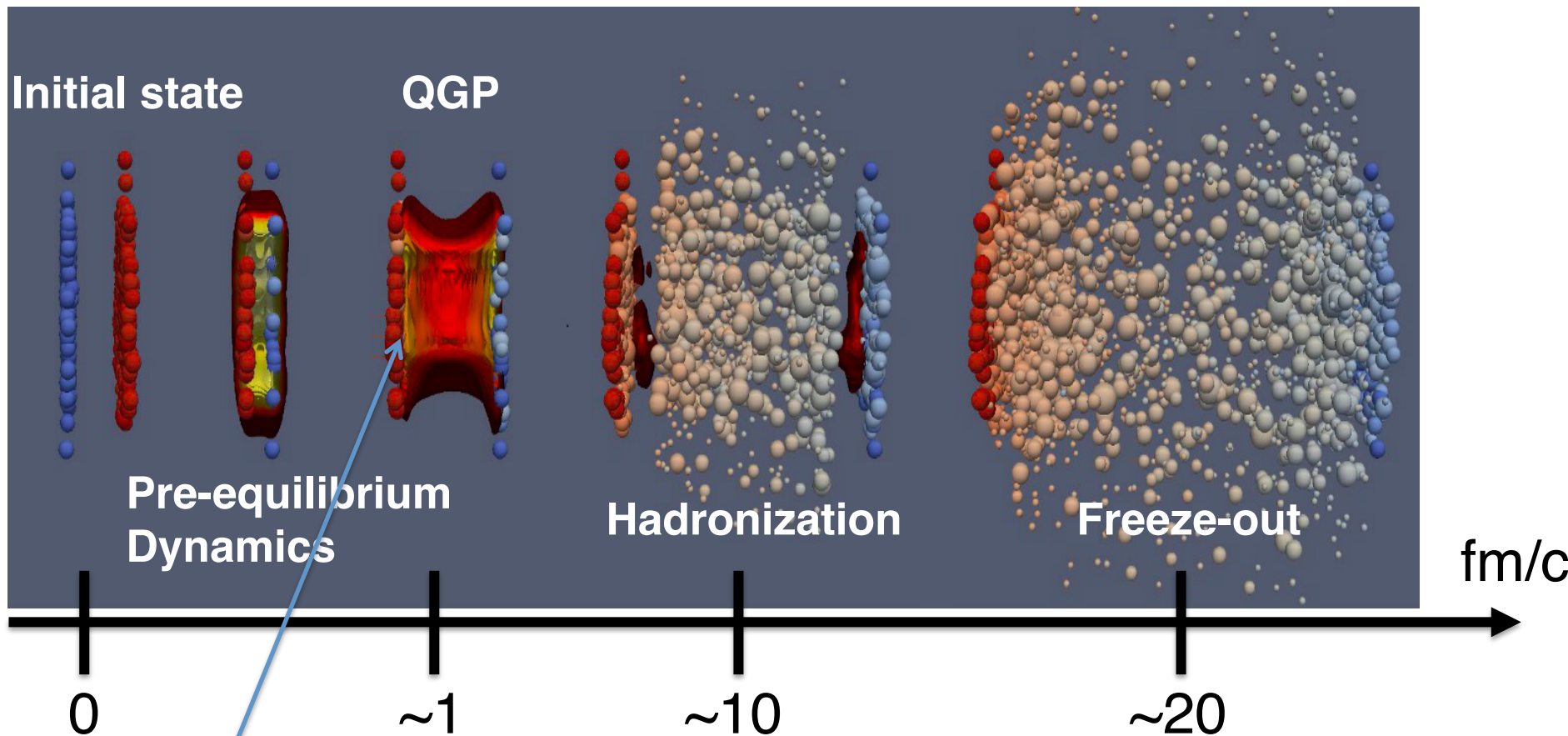
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(AA)

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Standard paradigm of a heavy-ion collision

$\sim 10\text{fm}$

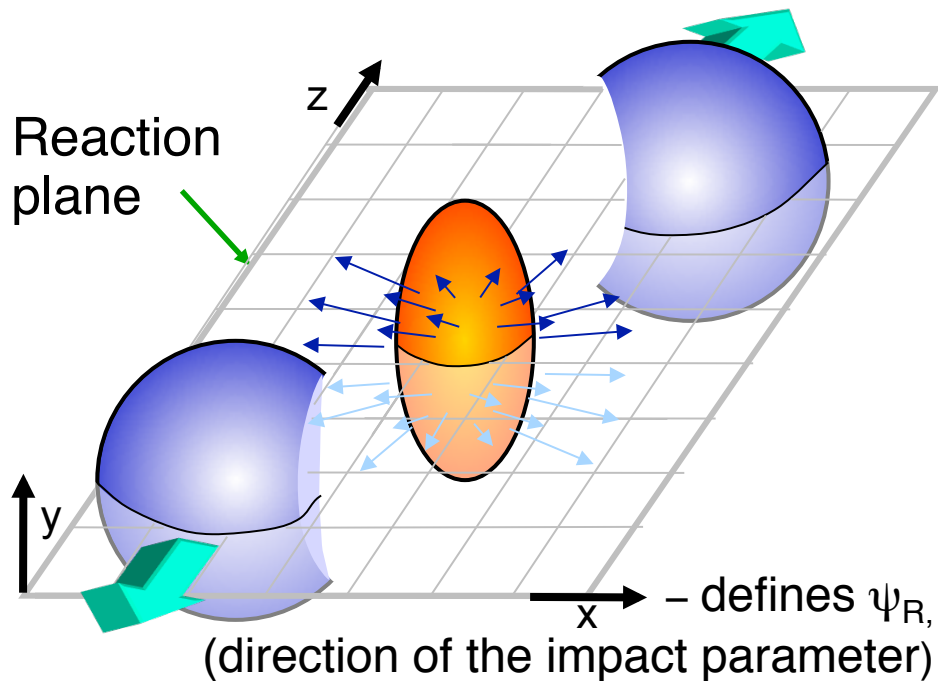


Visualization: madai.us

Discovery of a high temperature, thermalized medium with quark and gluon degree of freedom

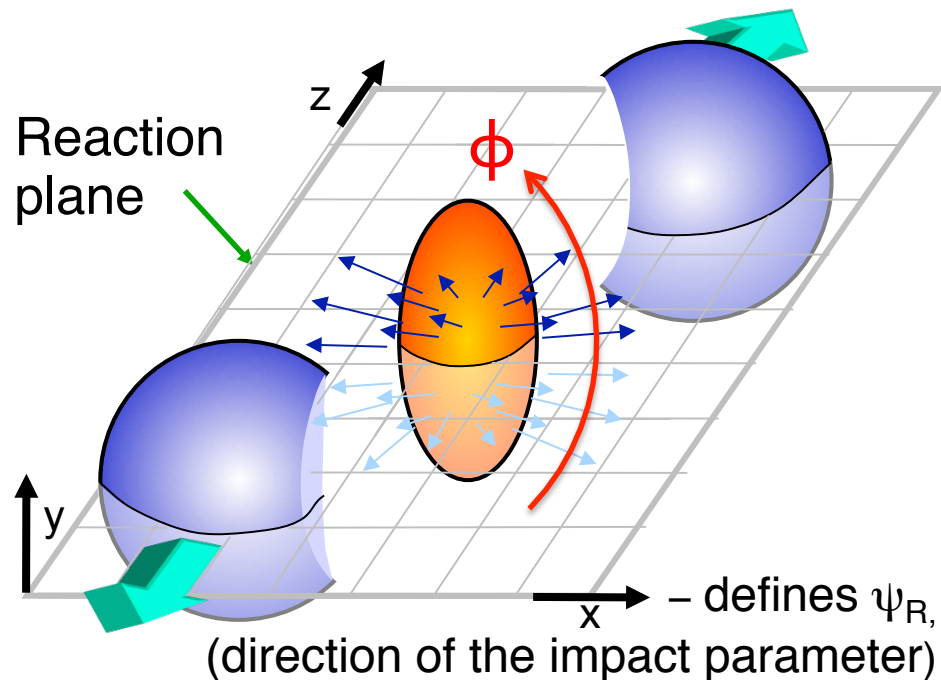
Surprisingly, the QGP behaves as a fluid, described by nearly ideal hydrodynamics (very little friction)

Initial-state asymmetry:



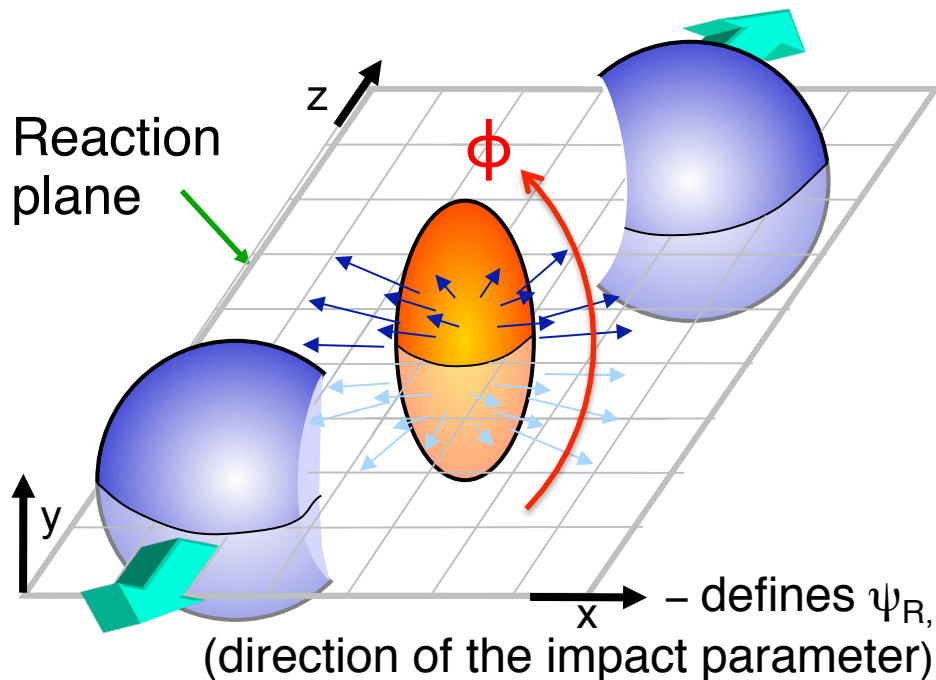
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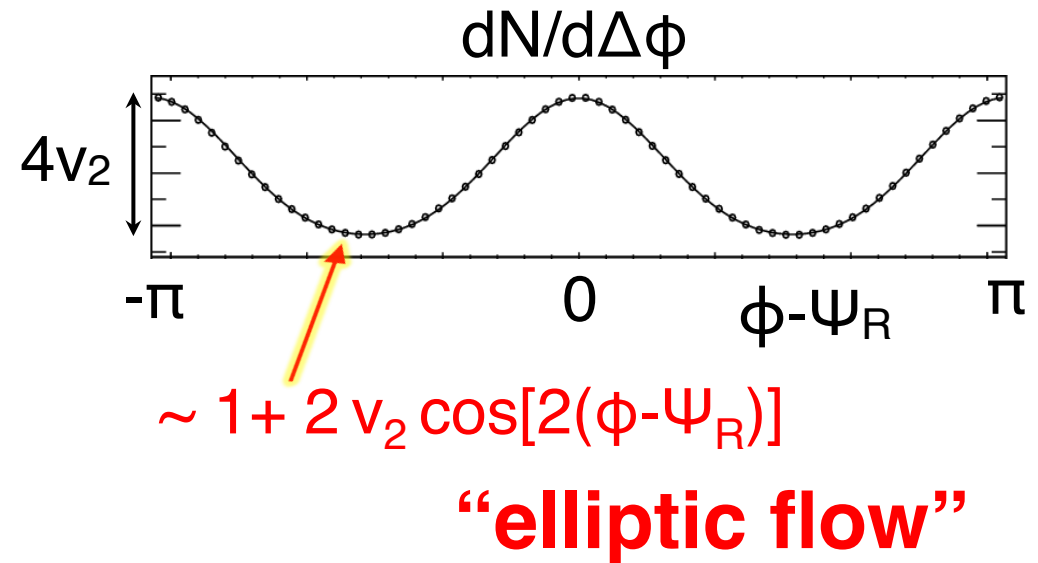


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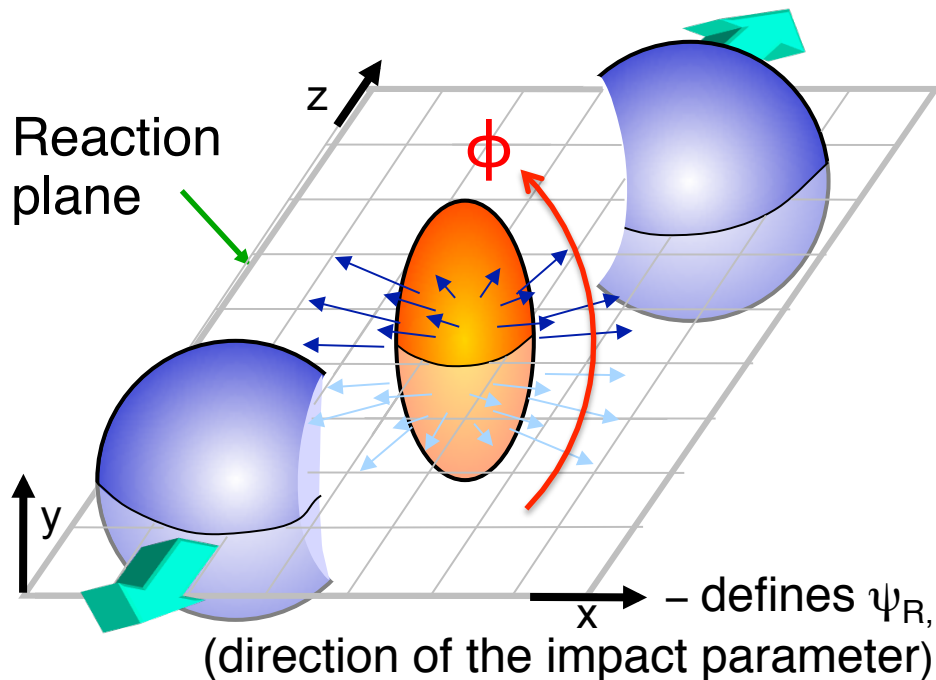


Final-state anisotropy:

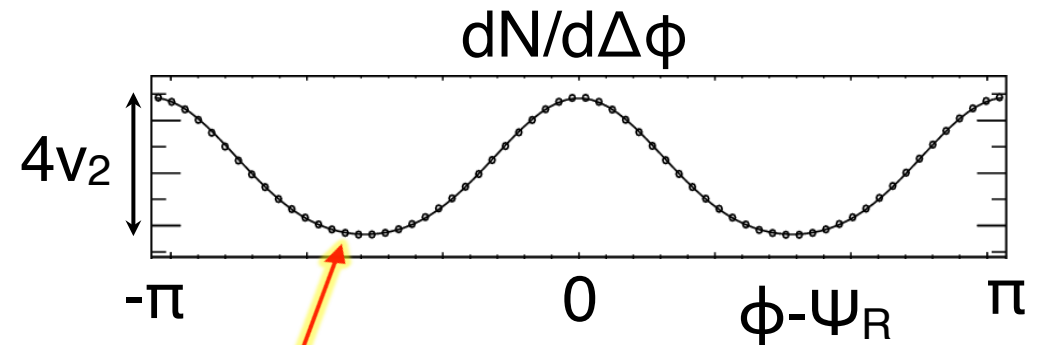


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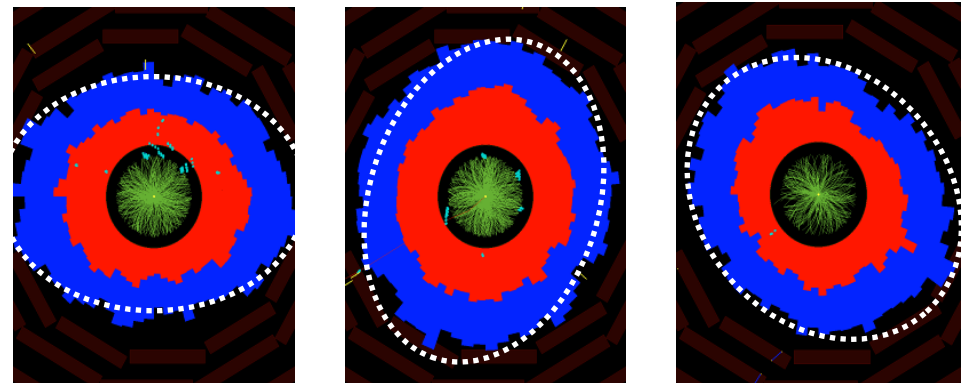
Final-state anisotropy:



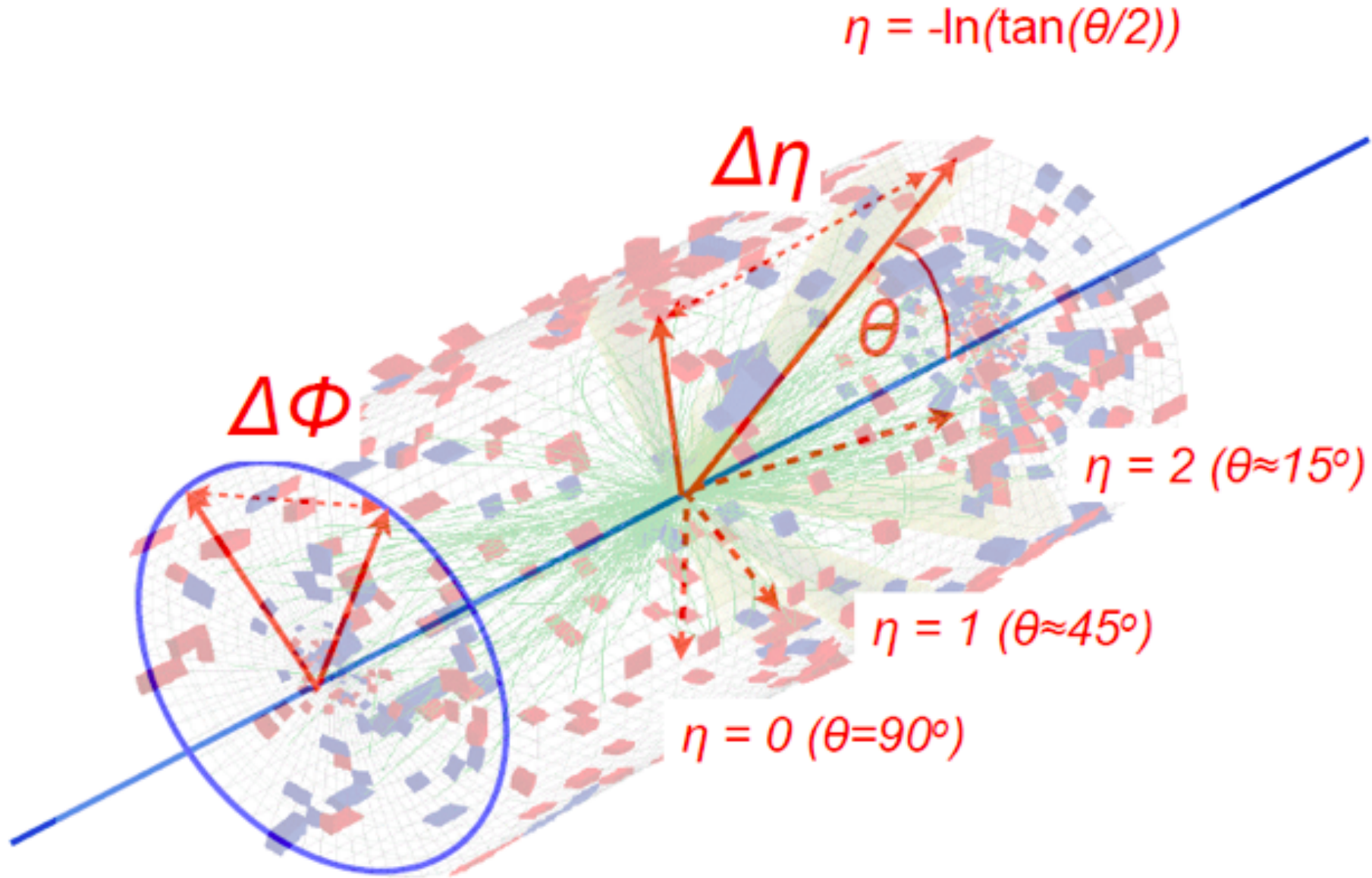
$$\sim 1 + 2v_2 \cos[2(\phi - \psi_R)]$$

“elliptic flow”

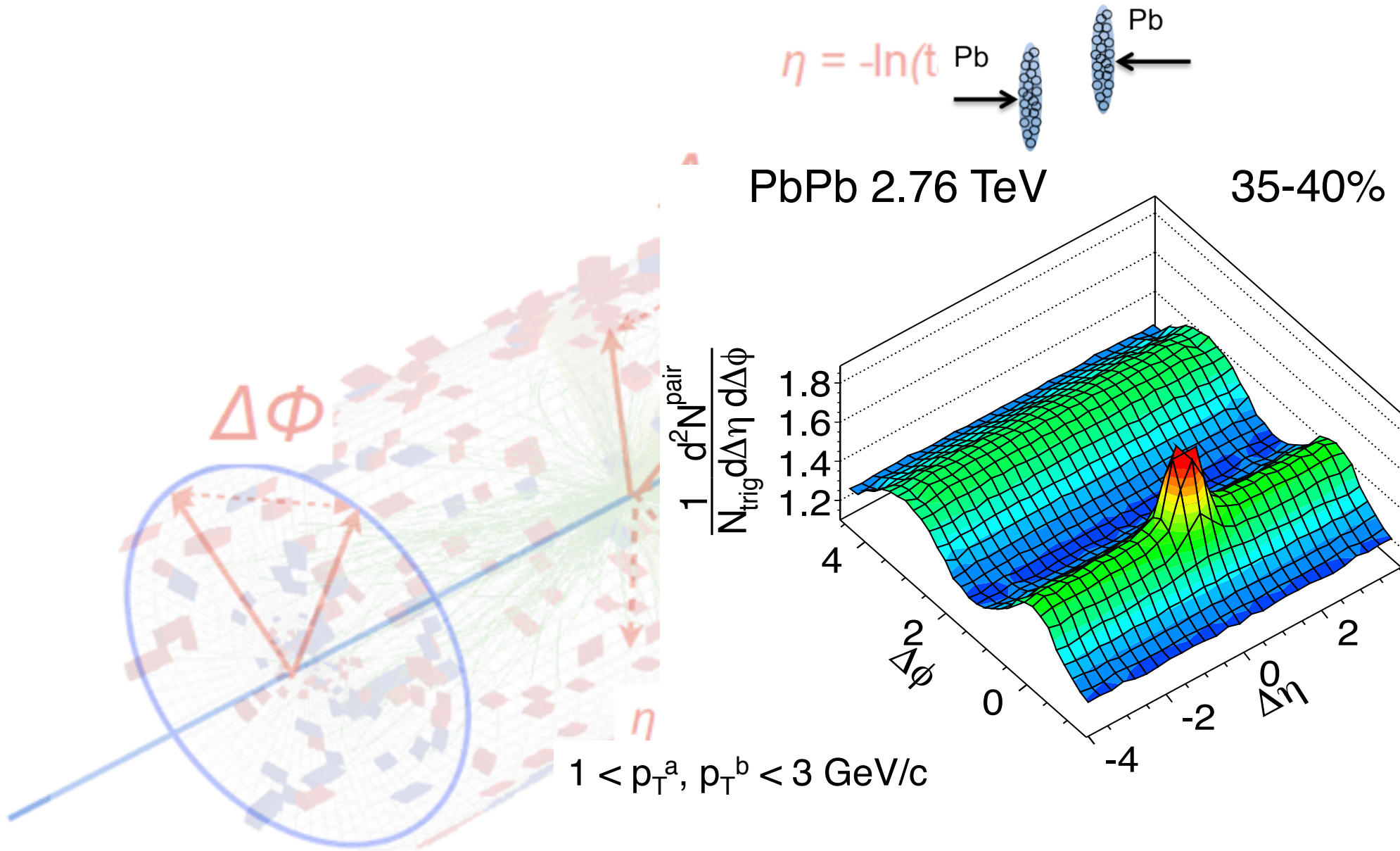
CMS event displays



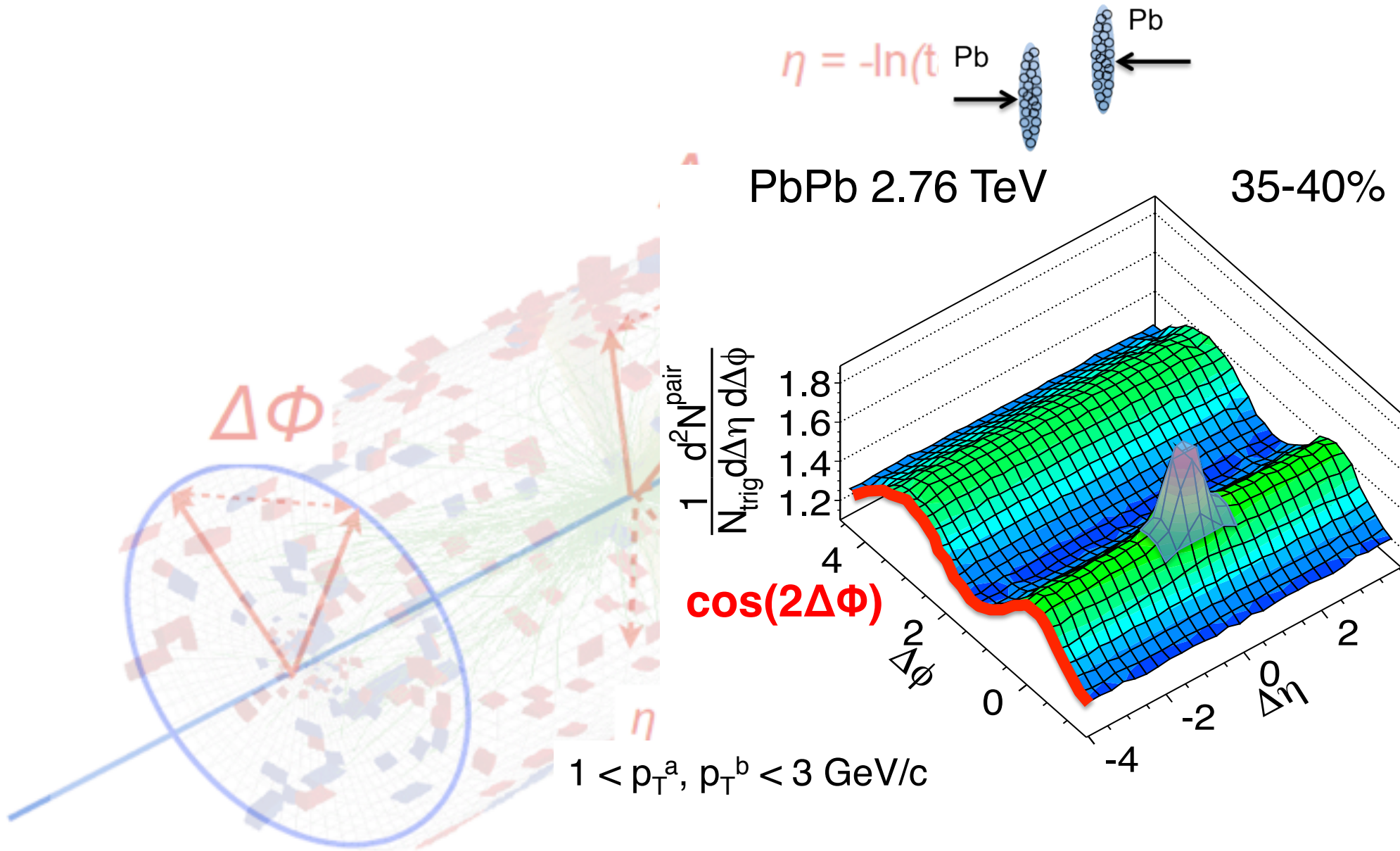
Flow, two-particle correlations, ridge ...



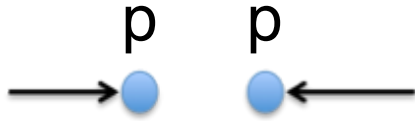
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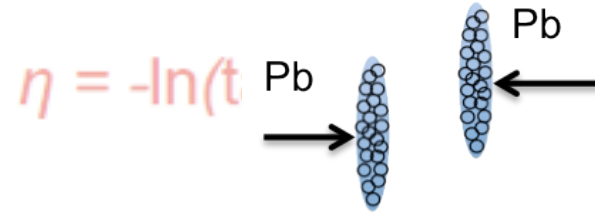
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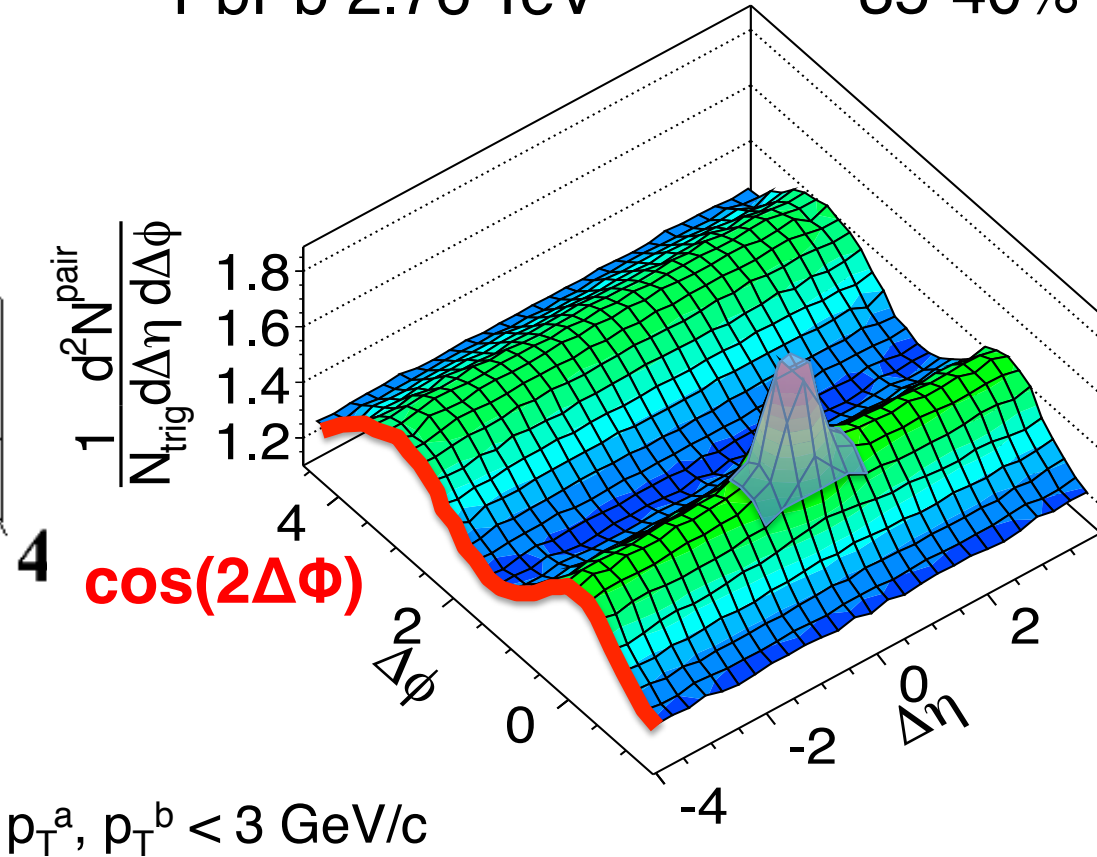
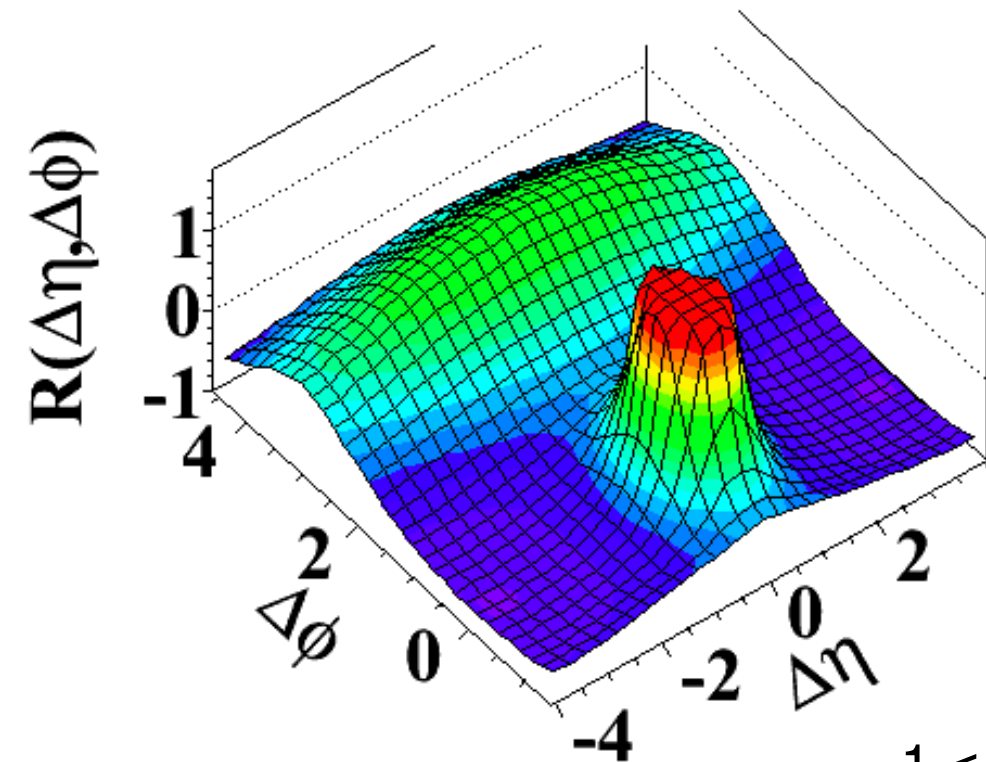


pp 7 TeV, MinBias

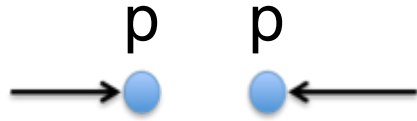


PbPb 2.76 TeV

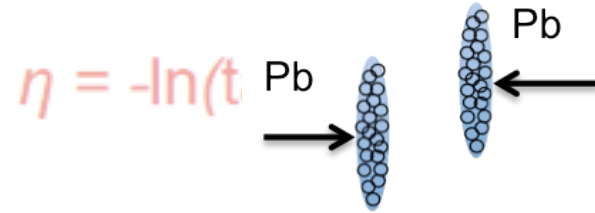
35-40%



Flow, two-particle correlations, ridge ...

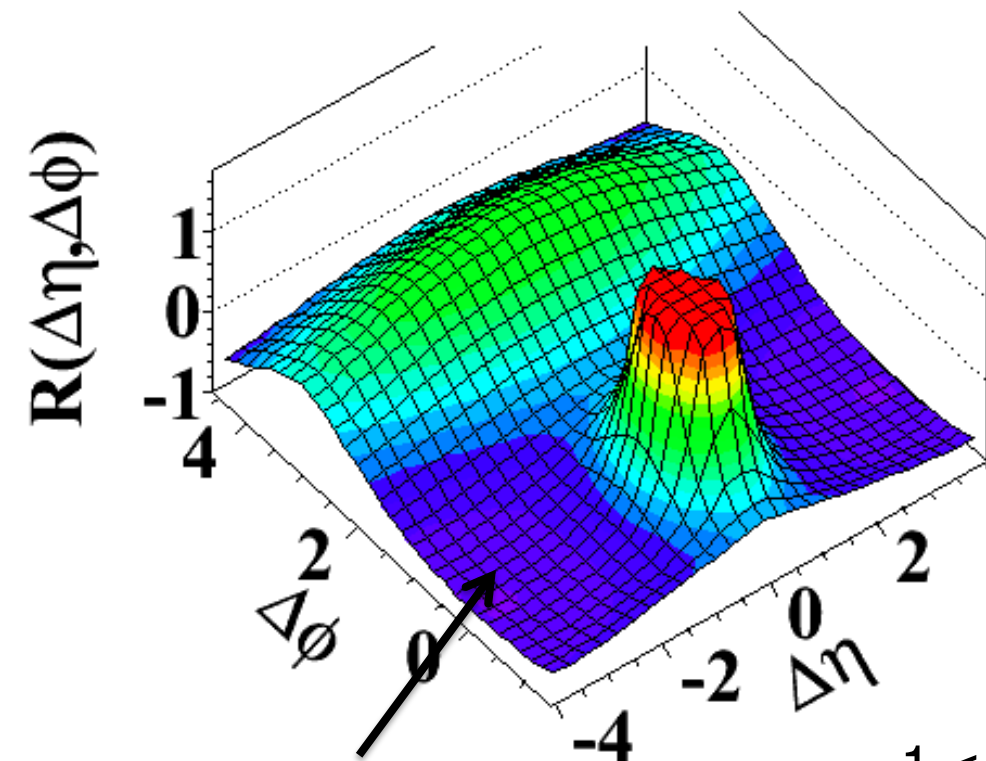


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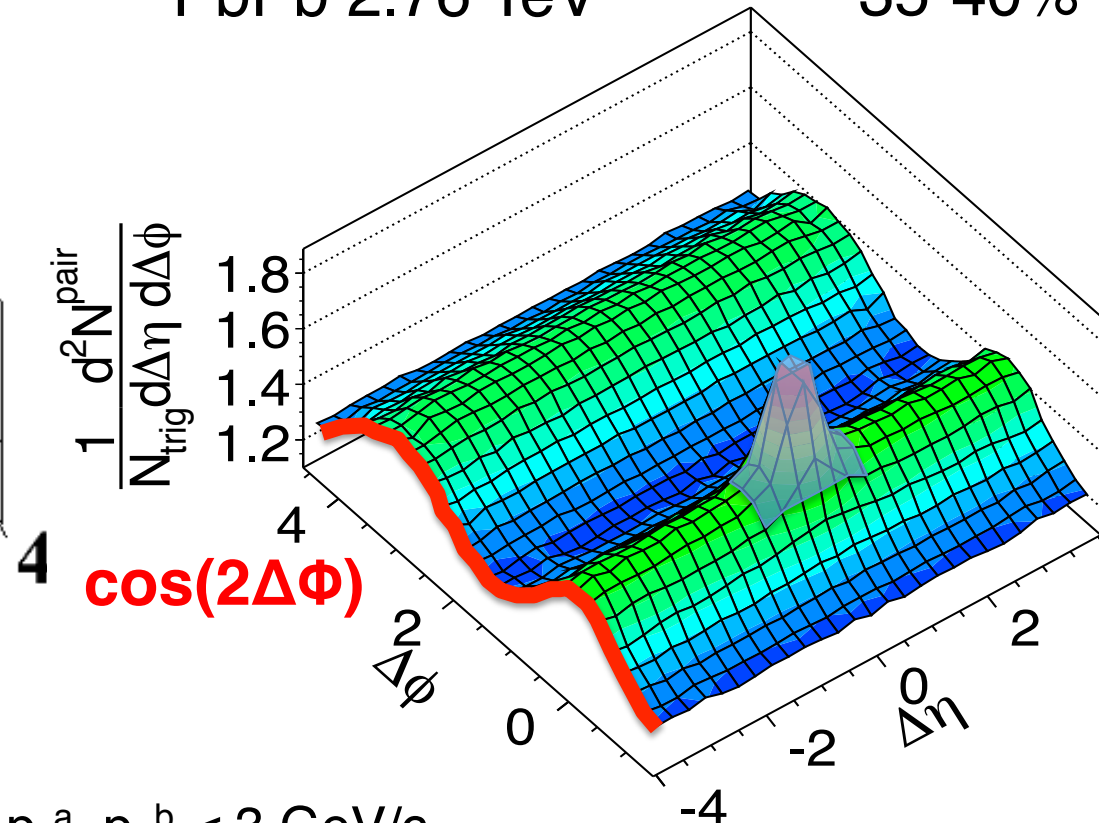


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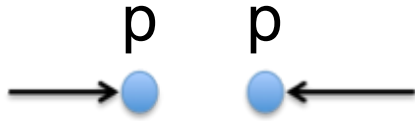
Nothing at $\Delta\Phi \sim 0$, $|\Delta\eta| > 2$
(Near-side)



$1 < p_T^a, p_T^b < 3 \text{ GeV}/c$

$\cos(2\Delta\Phi)$

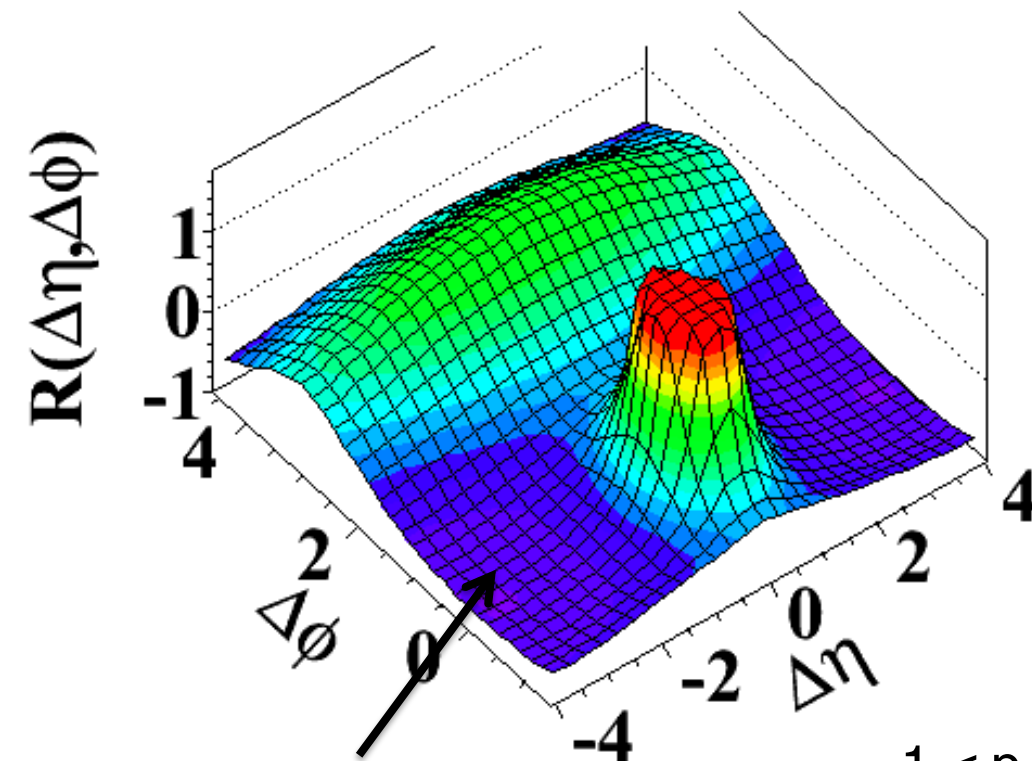
Breaking news in 2010!



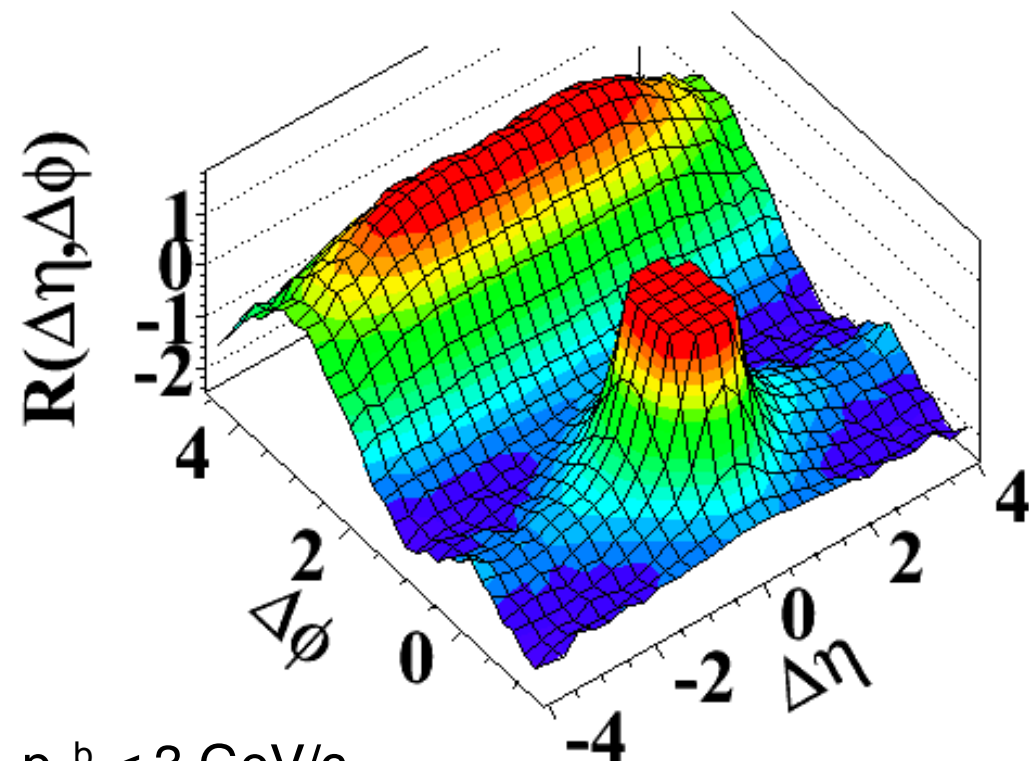
High-multiplicity pp events

pp 7 TeV, MinBias $\langle N_{\text{trk}} \sim 15 \rangle$

pp 7 TeV, $N_{\text{trk}} > 110$



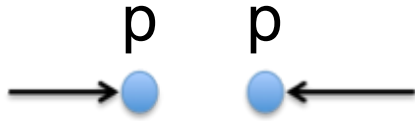
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CMS, JHEP 09 (2010) 091

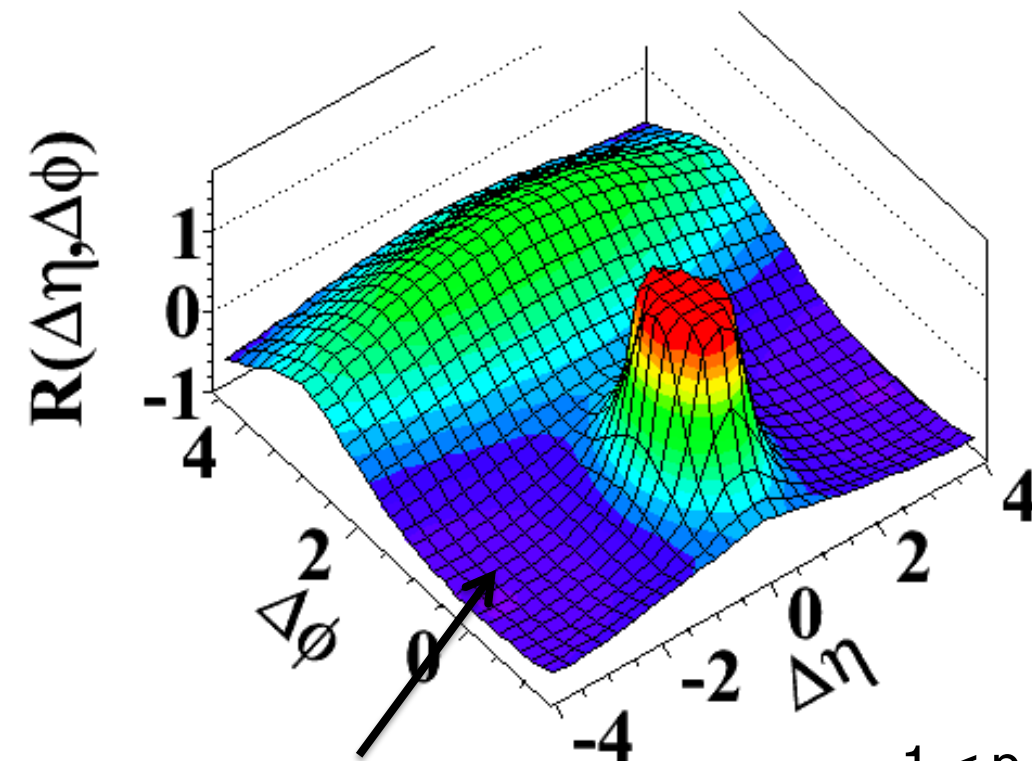
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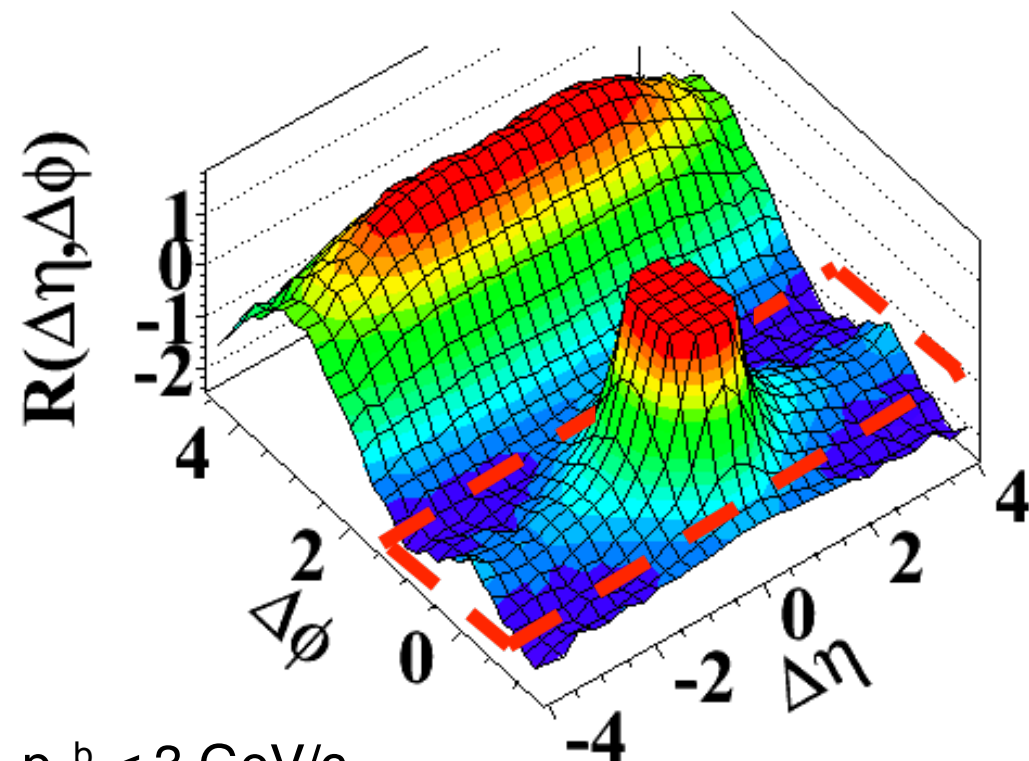
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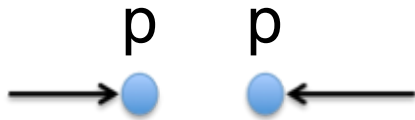
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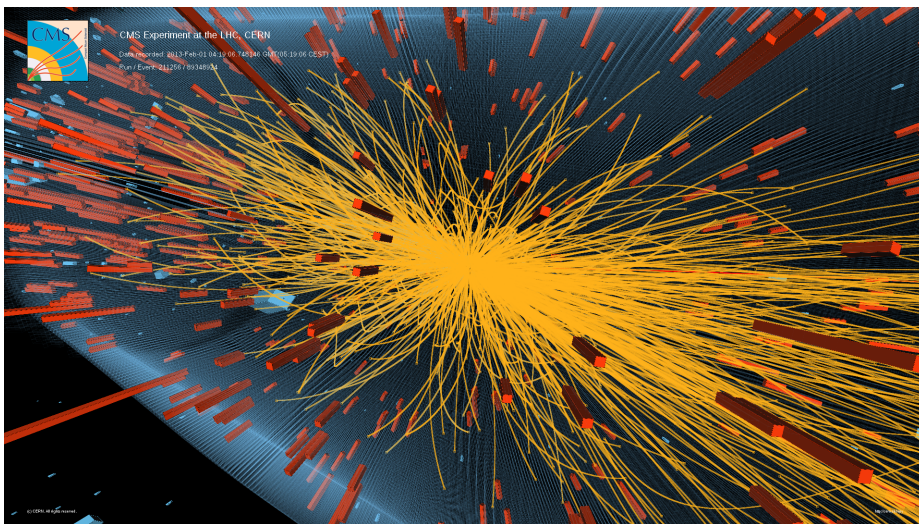
Near-side ridge

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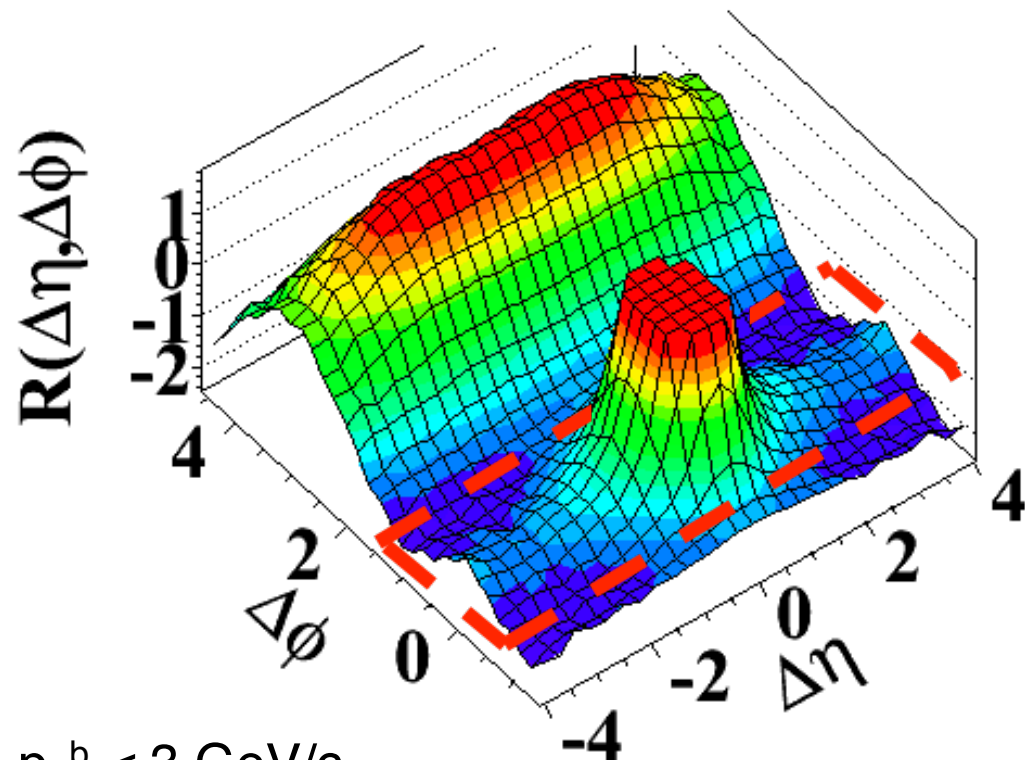
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Not a pileup!

$10^{-6} - 10^{-5}$ prob.

$$1 < p_T^a, p_T^b < 3 \text{ GeV}/c$$

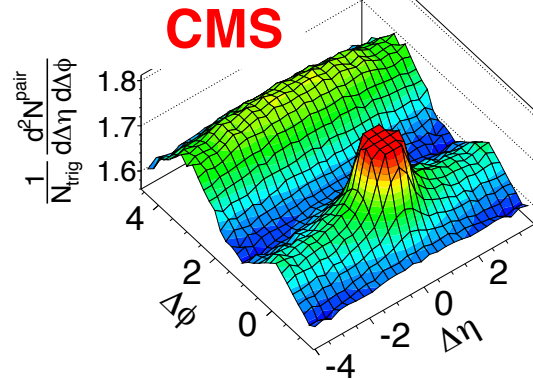


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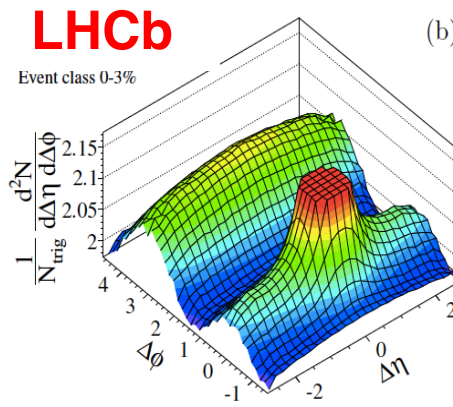
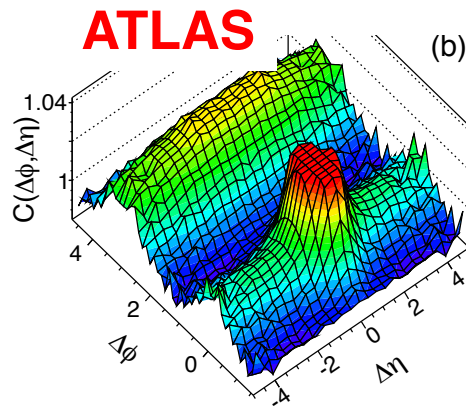
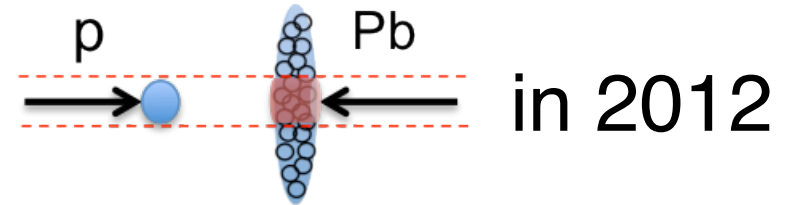
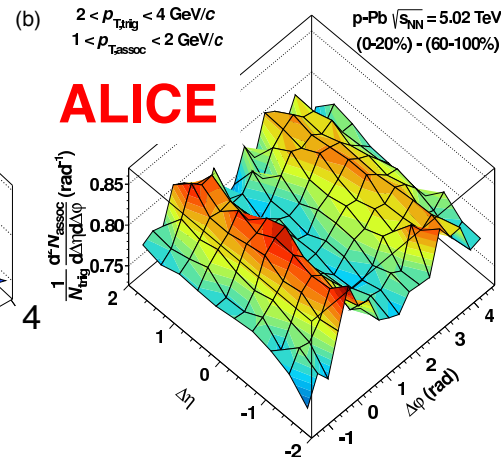
Near-side ridge

“Ridge” tsunami in pPb at the LHC

CMS pPb $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV, $N_{trk}^{offline} \geq 110$
 $1 < p_T < 3$ GeV/c



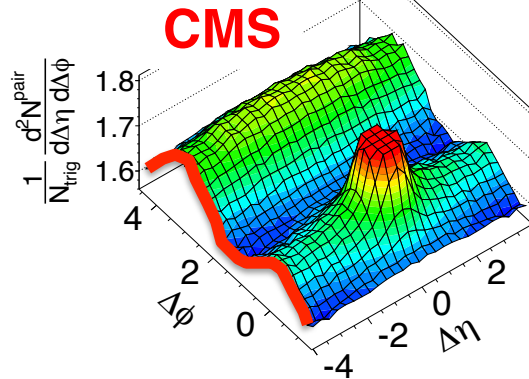
(b) $2 < p_{T, trig} < 4$ GeV/c
 $1 < p_{T, assoc} < 2$ GeV/c



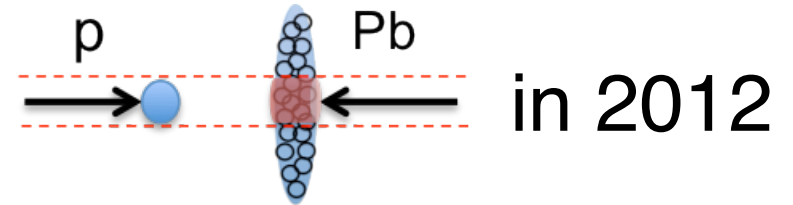
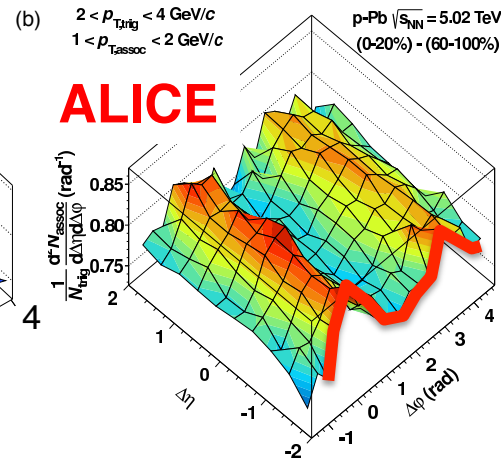
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 in small systems ($L \sim 1$ fm)?!**

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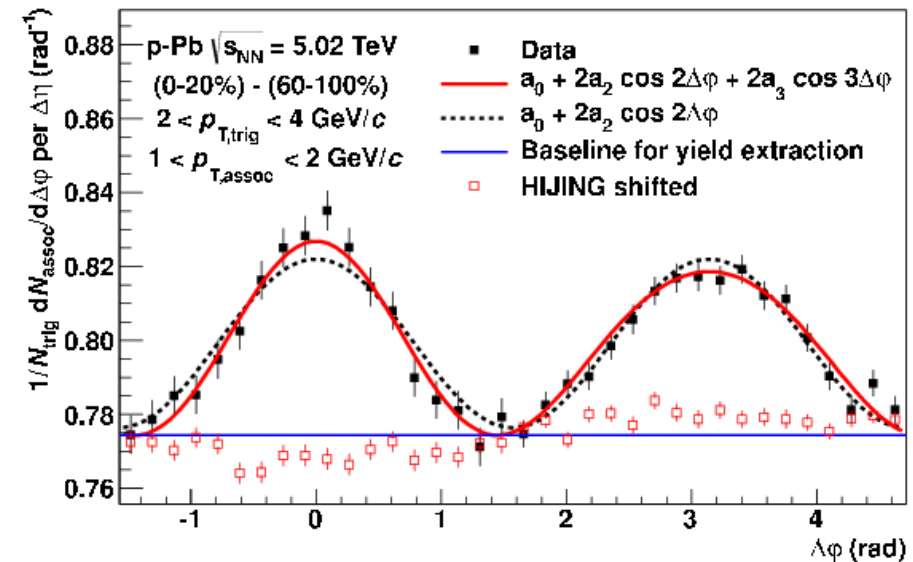
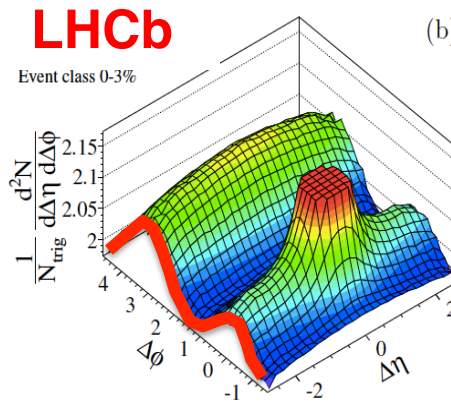
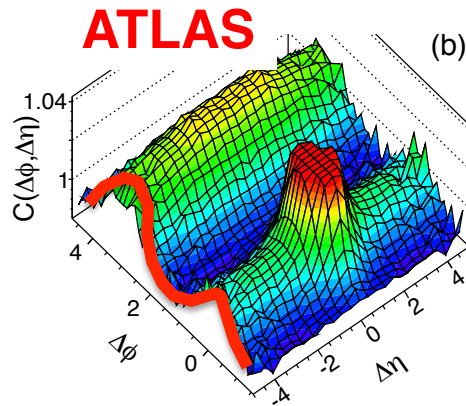
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“Flow” analysis



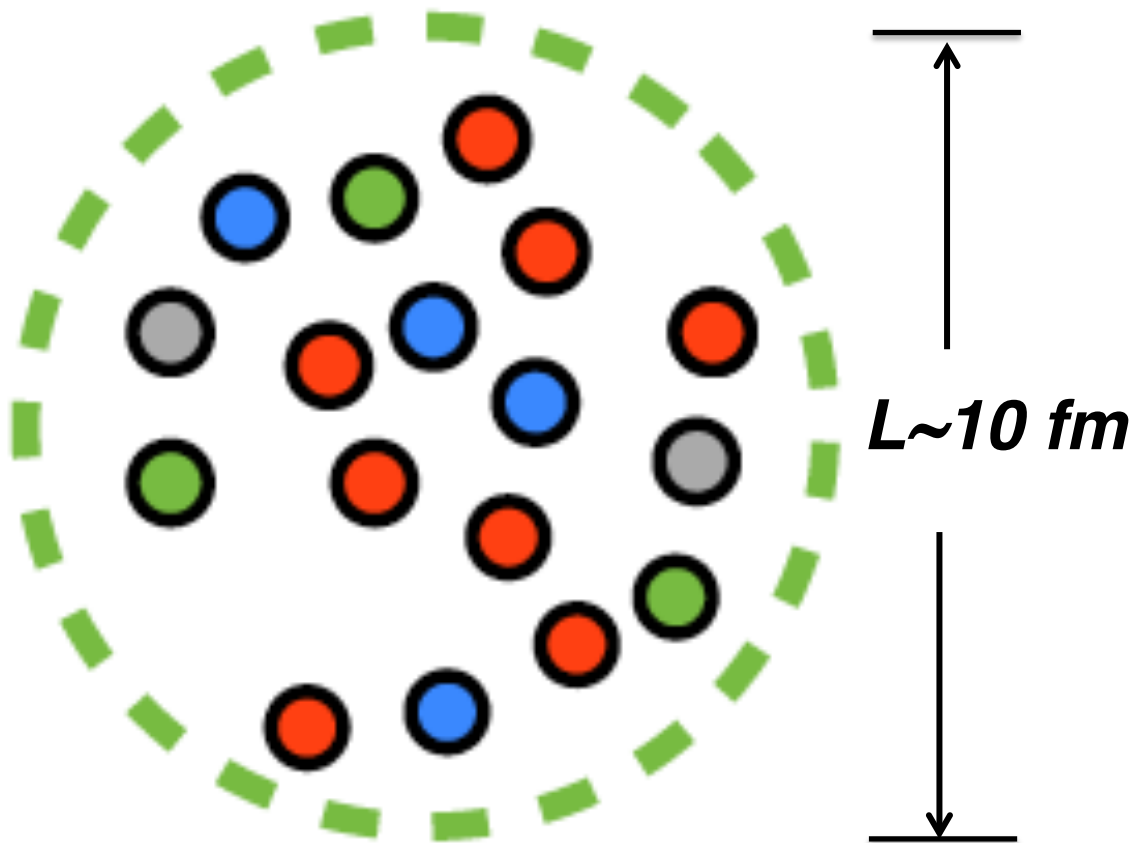
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How small a QGP fluid can be?

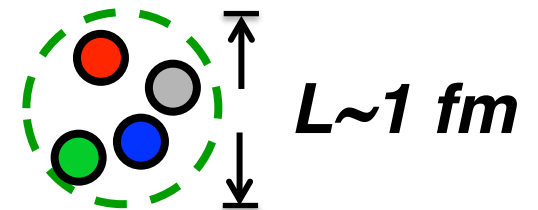
Hydrodynamic applies when:

$$L \gg \lambda_{m.f.p.}$$

AA



Too small and dilute?

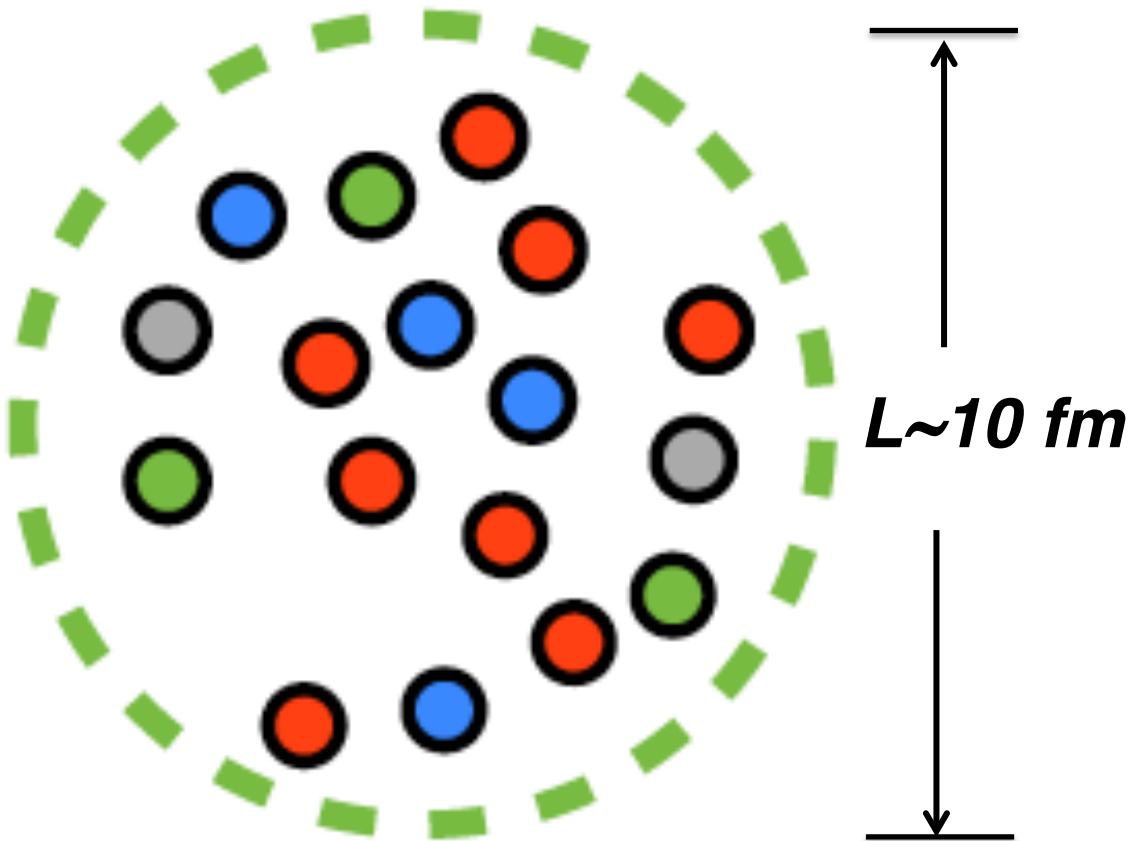


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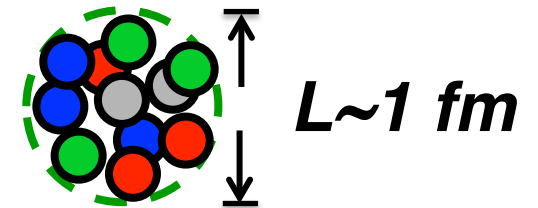
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AA



What if making it denser by increasing N_{trk} ?



Summary of current status

Almost all signatures of “flow” phenomena now commonly observed in all hadronic systems (pp, pA, AA), at sufficiently high multiplicities.

Some questions:

- ✧ Is QGP fluid created in small systems like pp?
- ✧ Is there a smallest scale of QCD fluid-like system?
- ✧ What’s still needed (experimentally) to reach a definitive conclusion?
- ✧ If everything flows, do we learn anything new about QGP from small systems?