Experimental overview of collective flow with identified particles at RHIC and the LHC

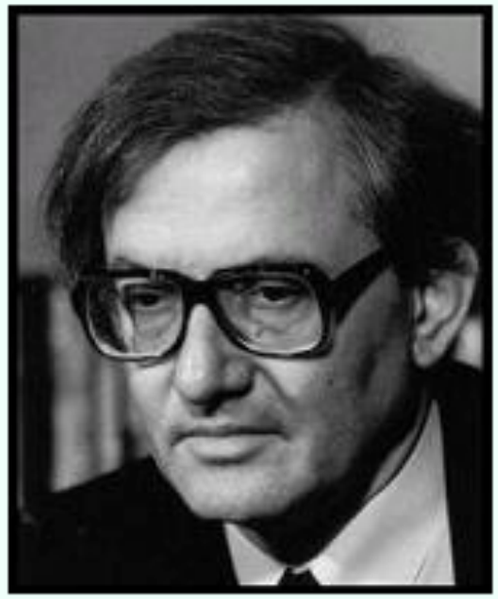
ZIMÁNYI SCHOOL'14

Szinyei M. P.: Meadow with poppies

14. Zimányi

WINTER SCHOOL ON HEAVY ION PHYSICS

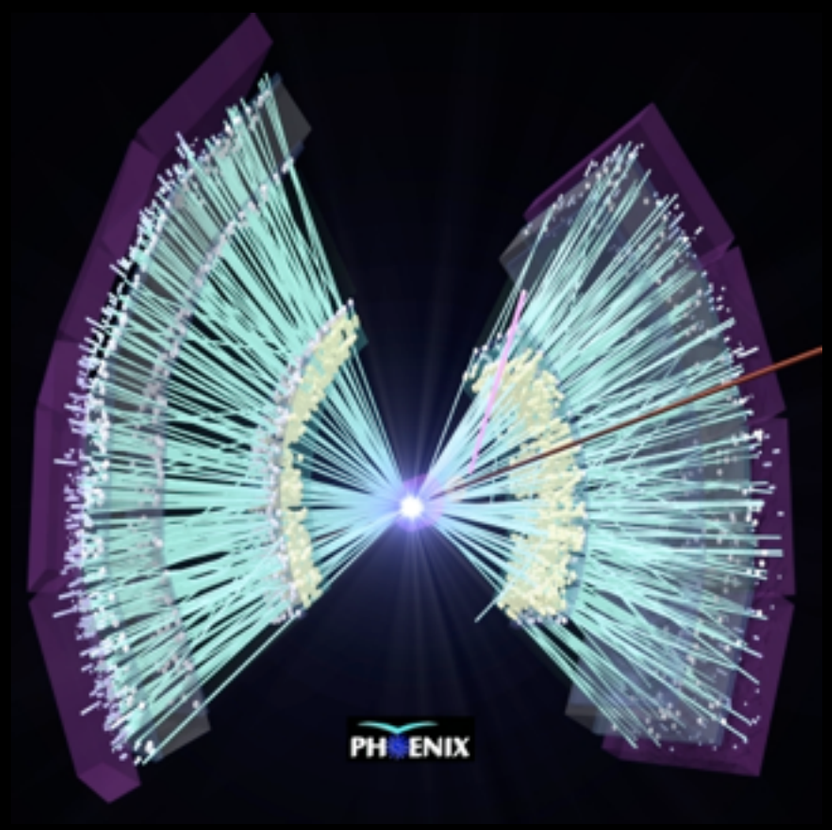
Dec. 1. - Dec. 5.,
Budapest, Hungary

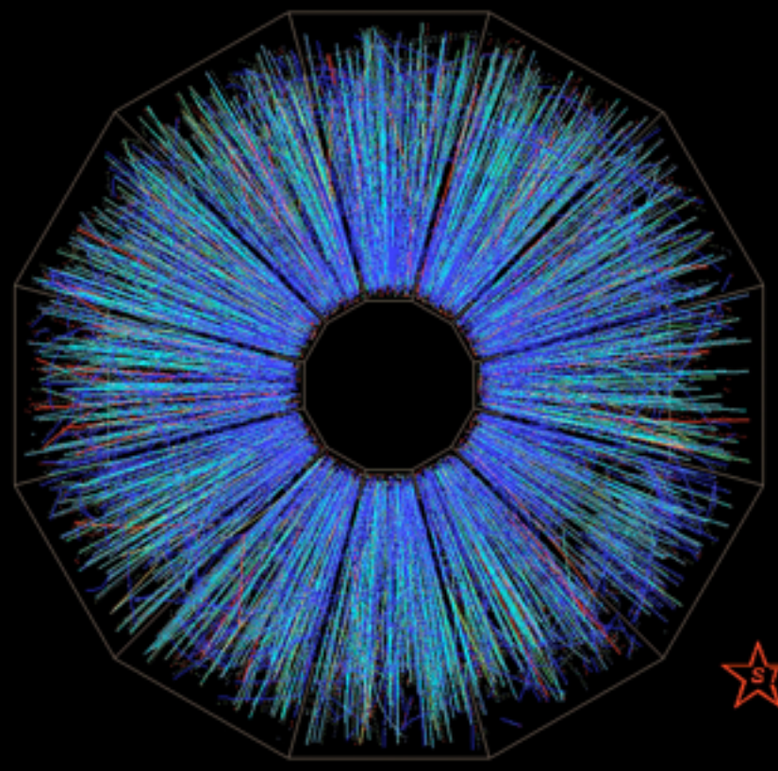


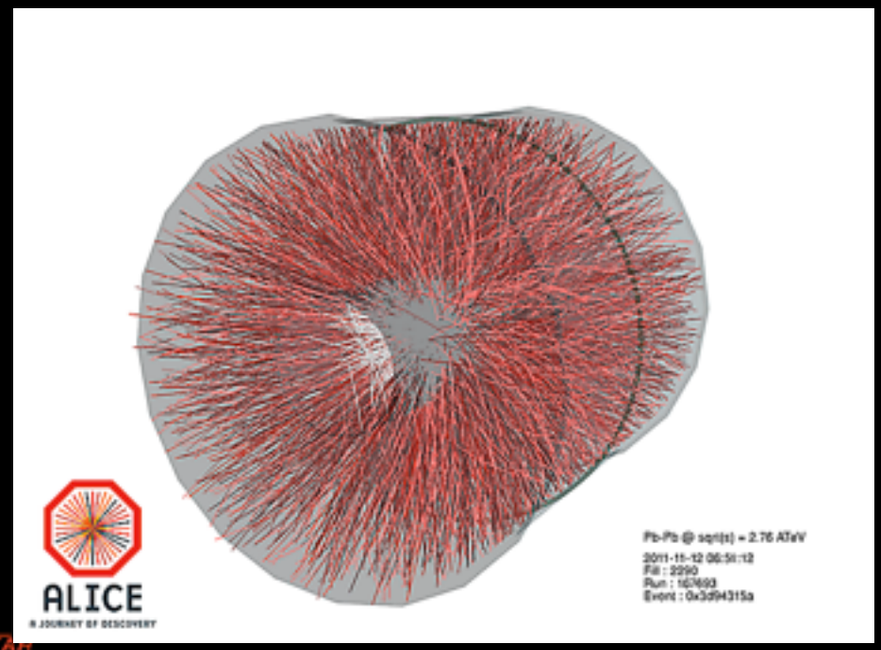
József Zimányi (1931 - 2006)

Panos Christakoglou (Nikhef)

Experimental overview of collective flow with identified particles at RHIC and the LHC







Panos Christakoglou (Nikhef)

Many thanks to the flow groups from PHENIX, STAR, ALICE

Experimental overview of collective flow with identified particles at RHIC and the LHC

Disclaimer

Could not help adding my (in some cases biased) interpretation of results

Panos Christakoglou (Nikhef)

Studying the properties of the QGP

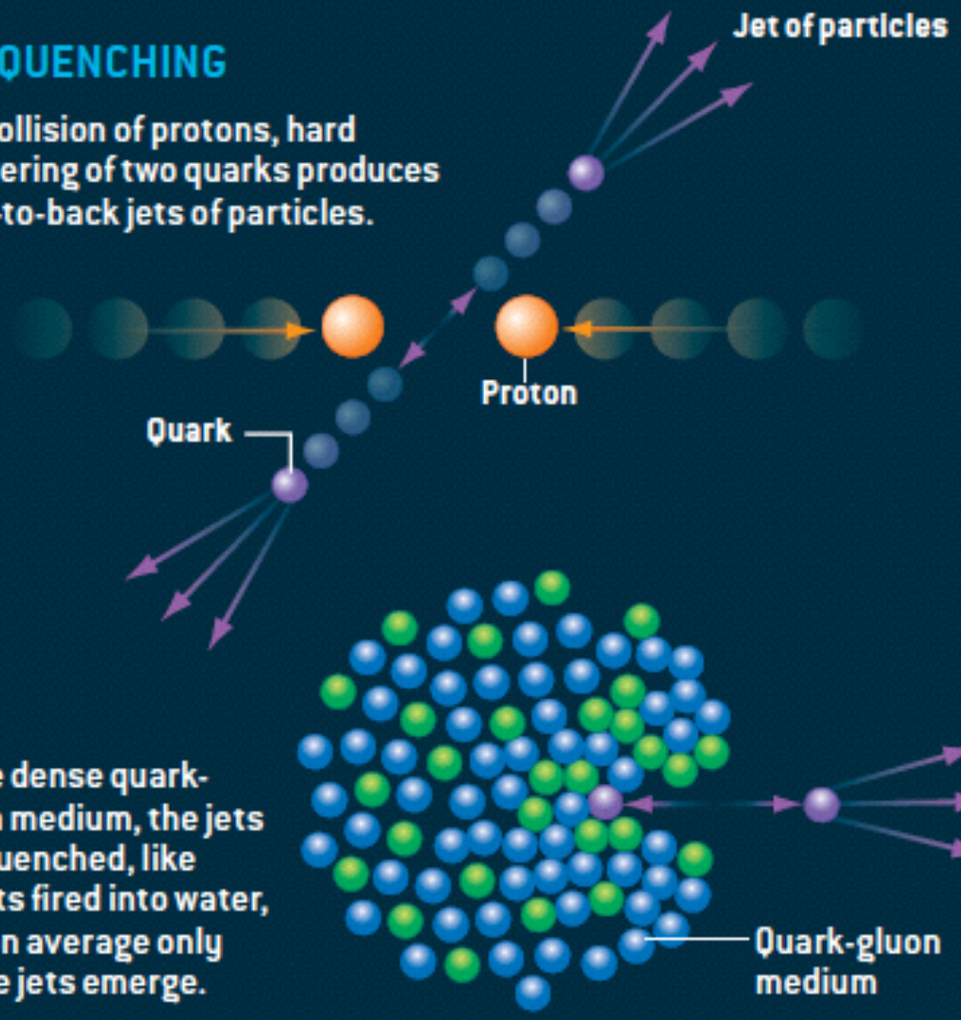
M. Roirdan and W. Zajc, Scientific American 34A May (2006)

EVIDENCE FOR A DENSE LIQUID

Two phenomena in particular point to the quark-gluon medium being a dense liquid state of matter: jet quenching and elliptic flow. Jet quenching implies the quarks and gluons are closely packed, and elliptic flow would not occur if the medium were a gas.

JET QUENCHING

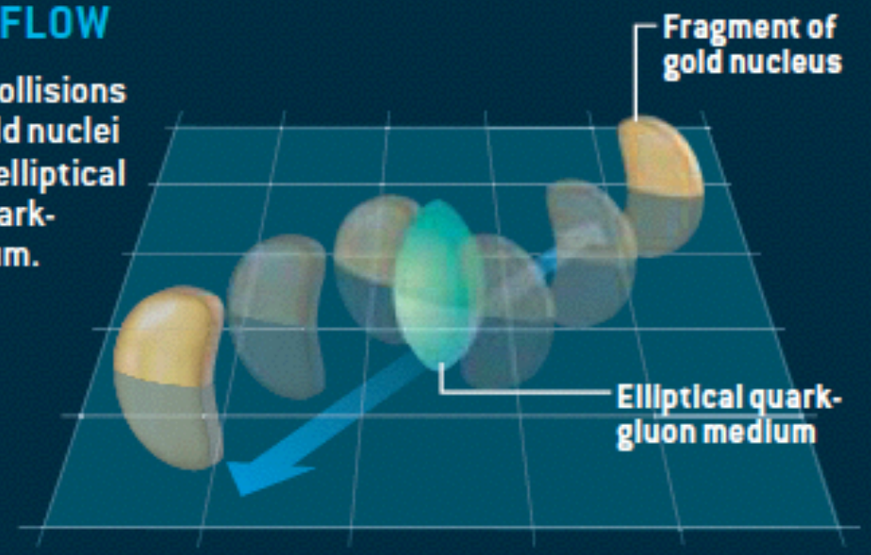
In a collision of protons, hard scattering of two quarks produces back-to-back jets of particles.



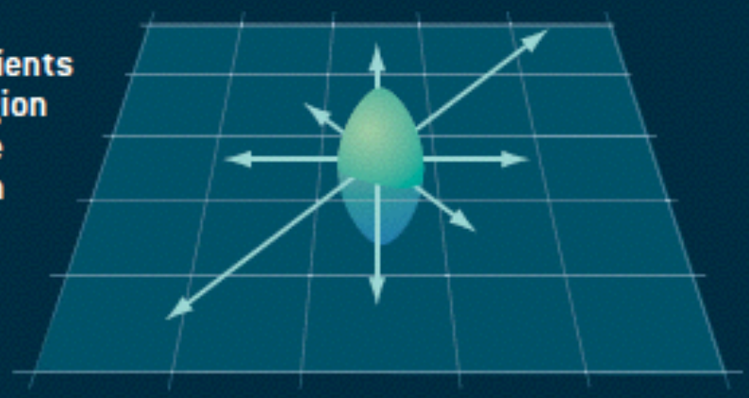
In the dense quark-gluon medium, the jets are quenched, like bullets fired into water, and on average only single jets emerge.

ELLIPTIC FLOW

Off-center collisions between gold nuclei produce an elliptical region of quark-gluon medium.



The pressure gradients in the elliptical region cause it to explode outward, mostly in the plane of the collision (*arrows*).



The “perfect liquid” at RHIC and LHC

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Published online 19 April 2005 | Nature | doi:10.1038/news050418-5

News

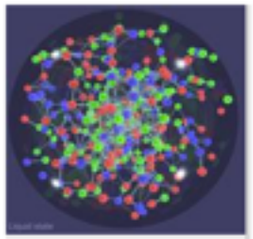
Early Universe was a liquid

Quark-gluon blob surprises particle physicists.

Mark Peplow

The Universe consisted of a perfect liquid in its first moments, according to results from an atom-smashing experiment.

Scientists at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) at Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, New York, have spent five years searching for the quark-gluon plasma that is thought to have filled our Universe in the first microseconds of its existence. Most of them are now convinced they have found it. But, strangely, it seems to be a liquid rather than the expected hot gas.



Quarks and gluons have formed a unexpected liquid. Click here to see animation.
© RHIC/BN

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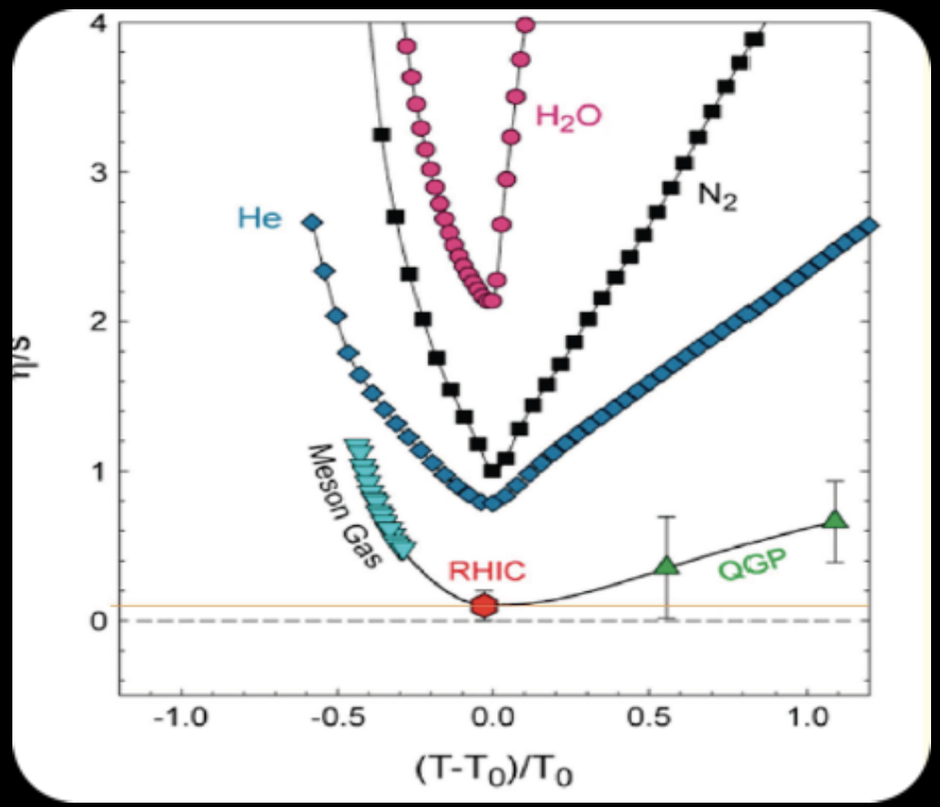

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Brookhaven National Laboratory's Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider

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Contacts: Karen McNulty Walsh, (631) 344-8350 or Peter Genzer, (631) 344-3174

RHIC Scientists Serve Up "Perfect" Liquid

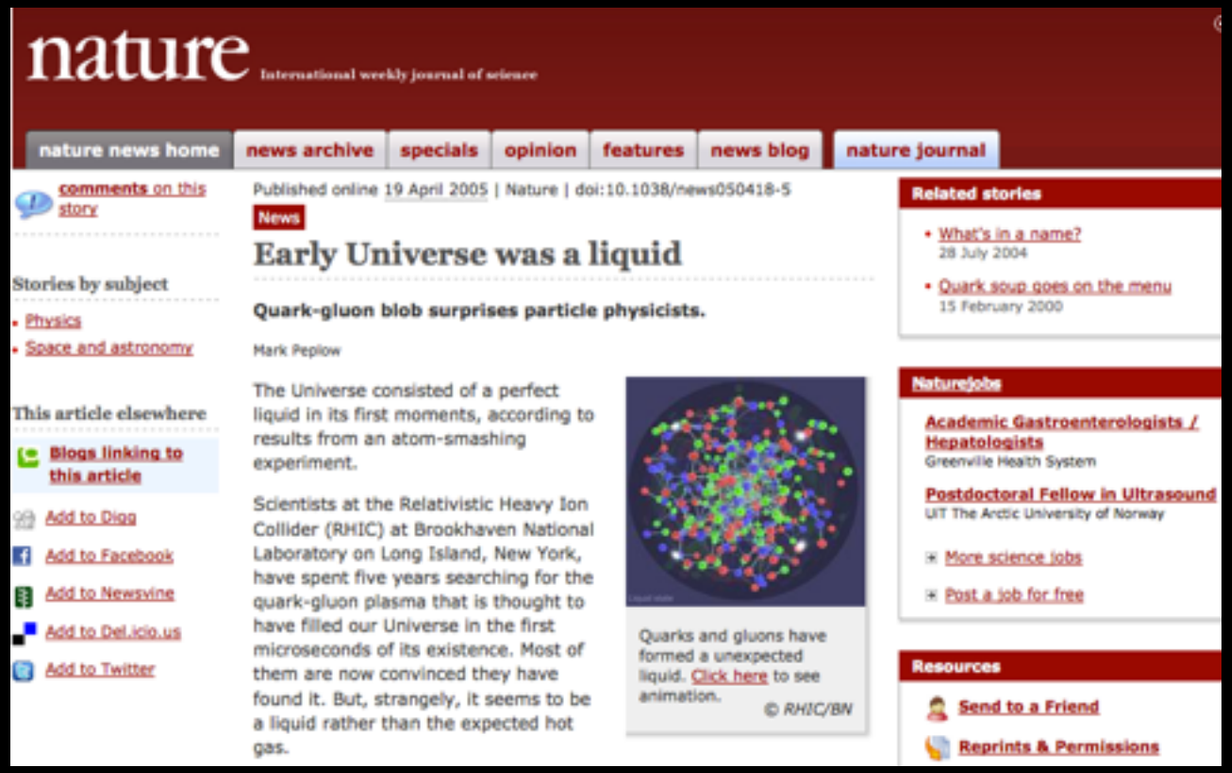
New state of matter more remarkable than predicted -- raising many new questions

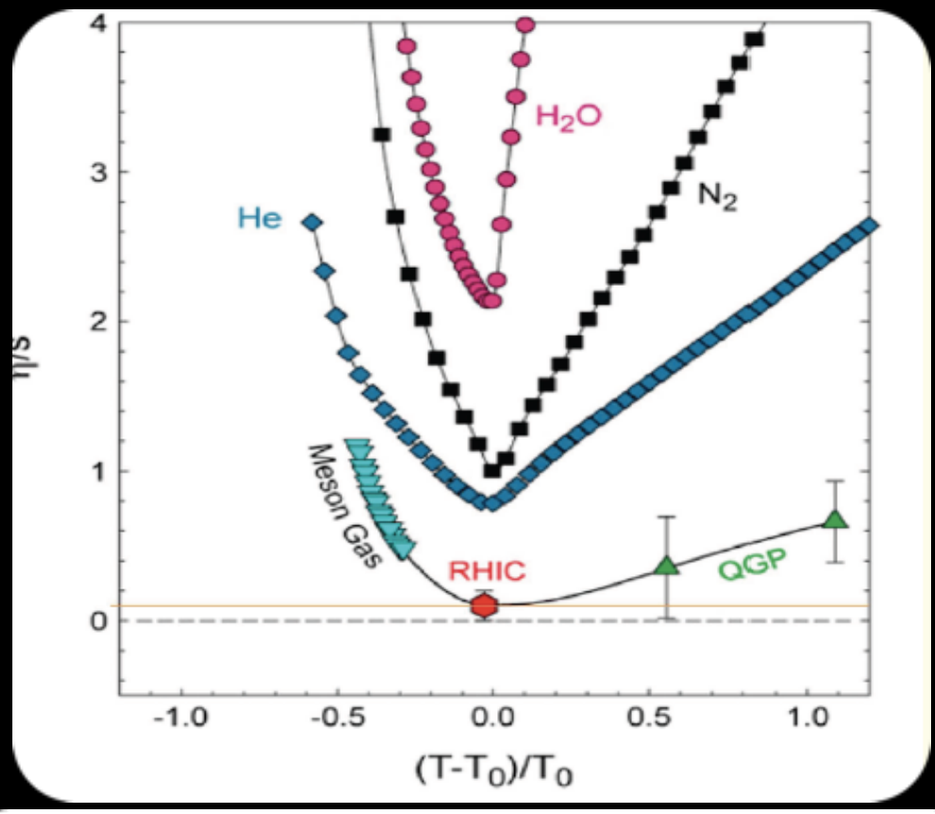
Monday, April 18, 2005

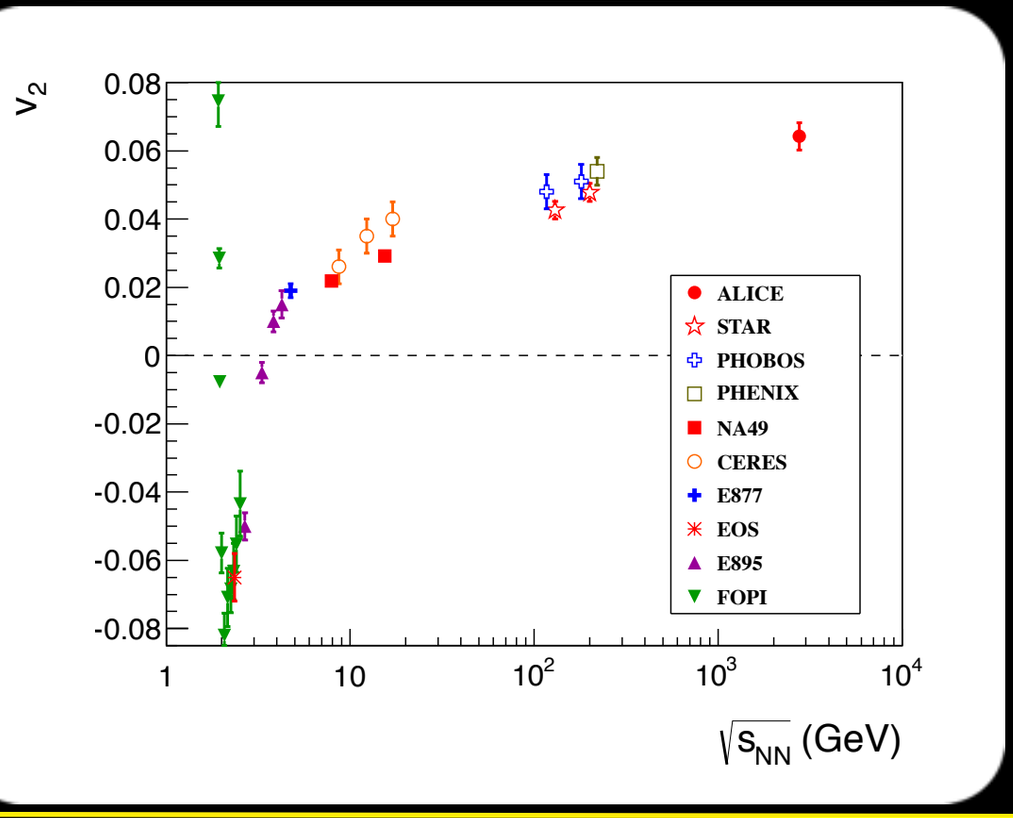
TAMPA, FL -- The four detector groups conducting research at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) -- a giant atom "smasher" located at the U.S. Department of Energy's Brookhaven National Laboratory -- say they've created a new state of hot, dense matter out of the quarks and gluons that are the basic particles of atomic nuclei, but it is a state quite different and even more remarkable than had been predicted. In peer-reviewed papers summarizing the first three years of RHIC findings, the scientists say that instead of behaving like a gas of free quarks and gluons, as was expected, the matter created in RHIC's heavy ion collisions appears to be more like a *liquid*.

Other RHIC News
- First Indirect Evidence of So-Far Undetected Strange Baryons
- RHIC Featured in 'How The Universe Works' on the Science Channel
- A New Look for RHIC & Sharper View of QCD: Looking Back at the 2014 RHIC-AGS Users' Meeting
- RHIC Run 14: A Flawless 'Run of Firsts'

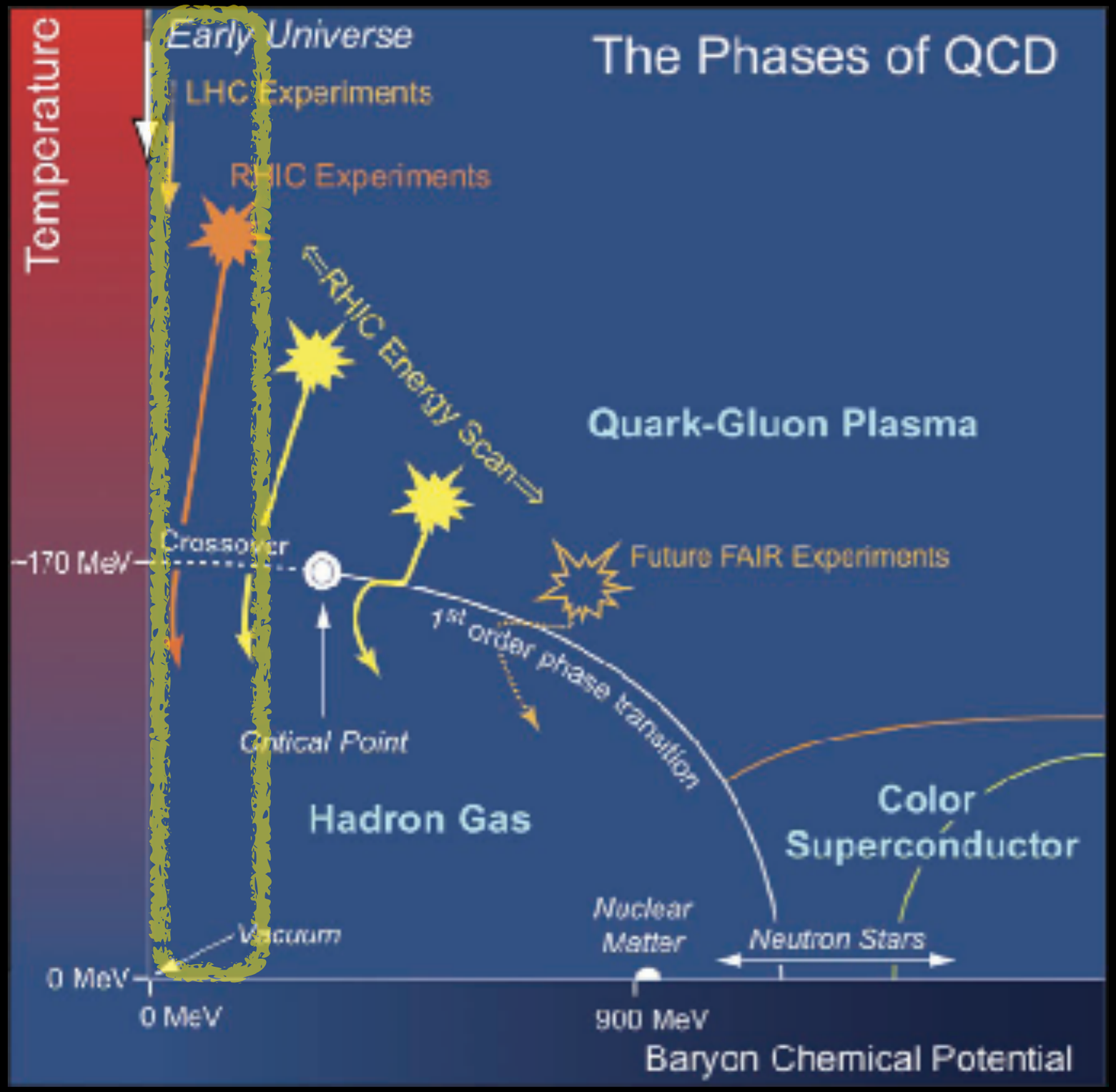
The “perfect liquid” at RHIC and LHC





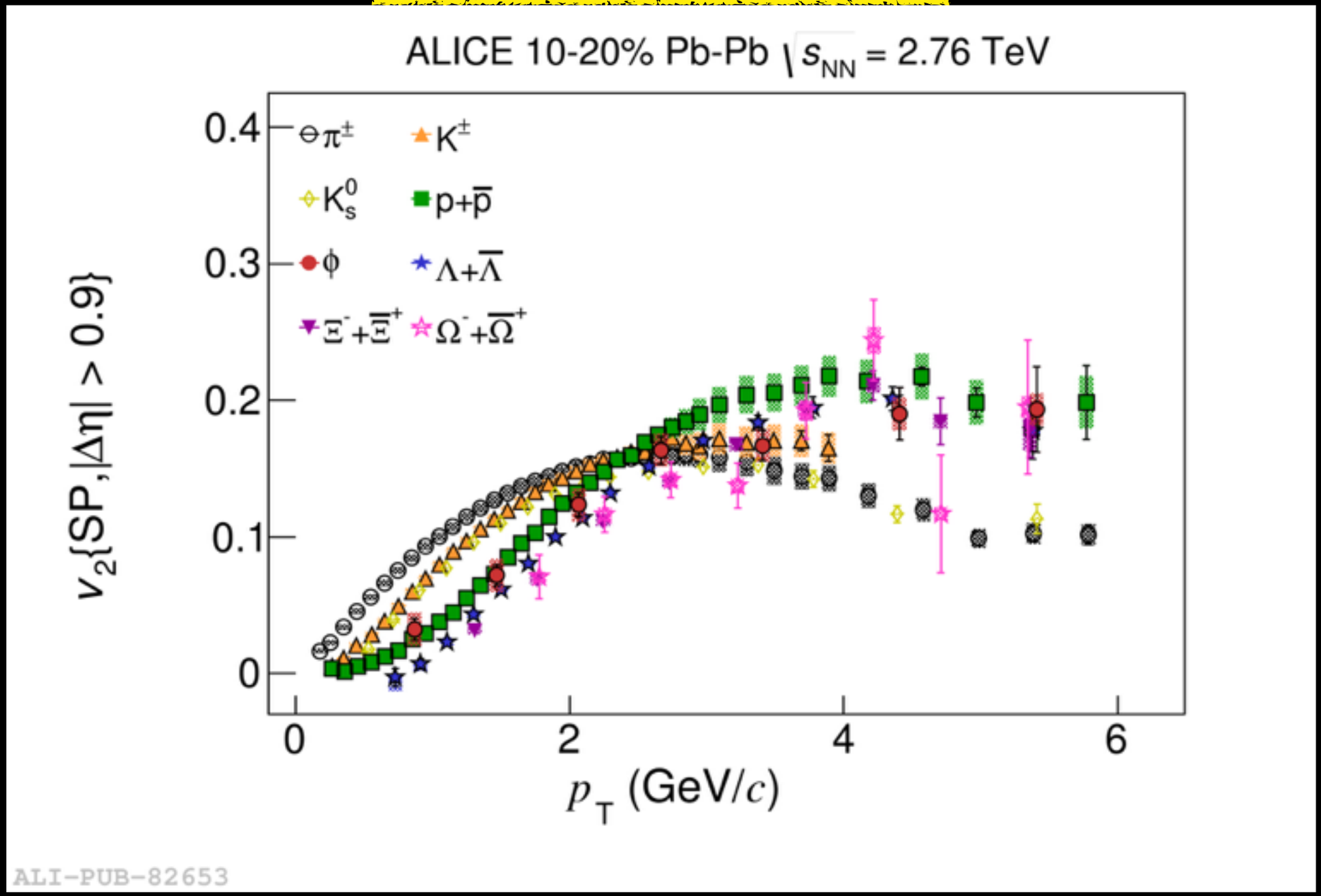


Probing the properties of the QGP



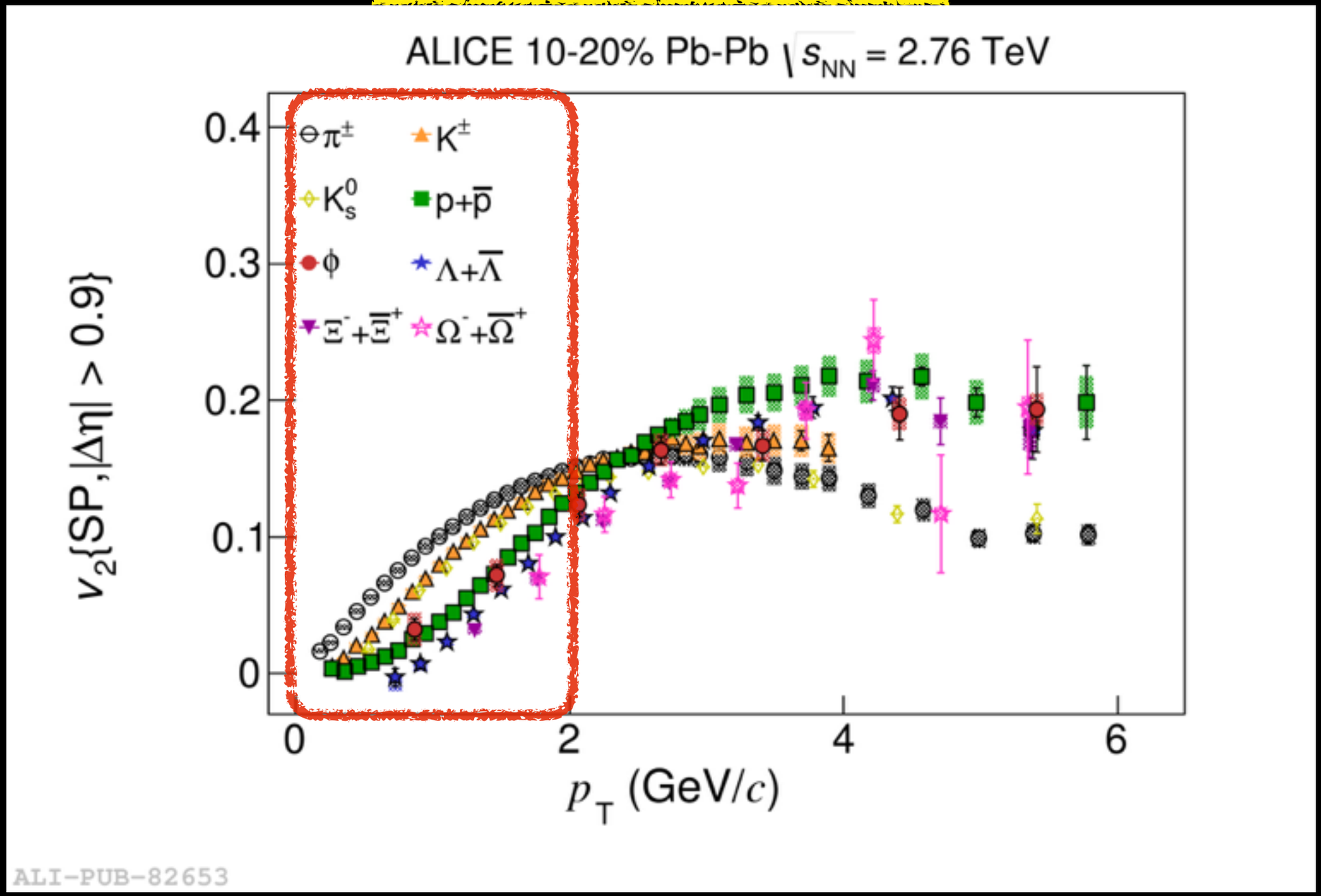
Identified particles v_2 at the LHC

(ALICE), arXiv:1405.4632 [nucl-ex]



The three momentum scales: low p_T (p_T < 2 GeV/c)

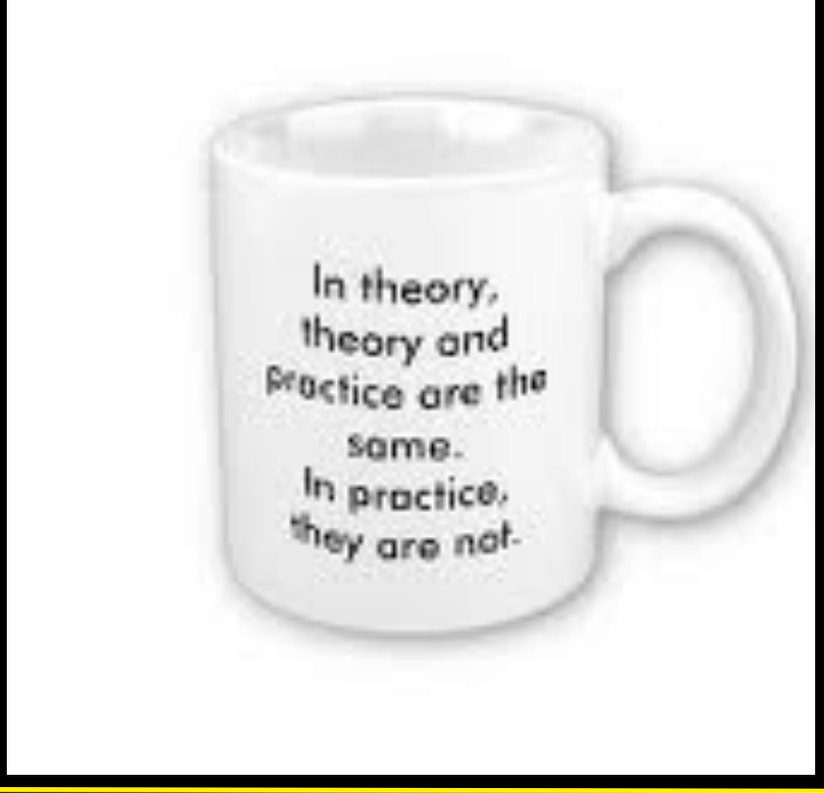
(ALICE), arXiv:1405.4632 [nucl-ex]

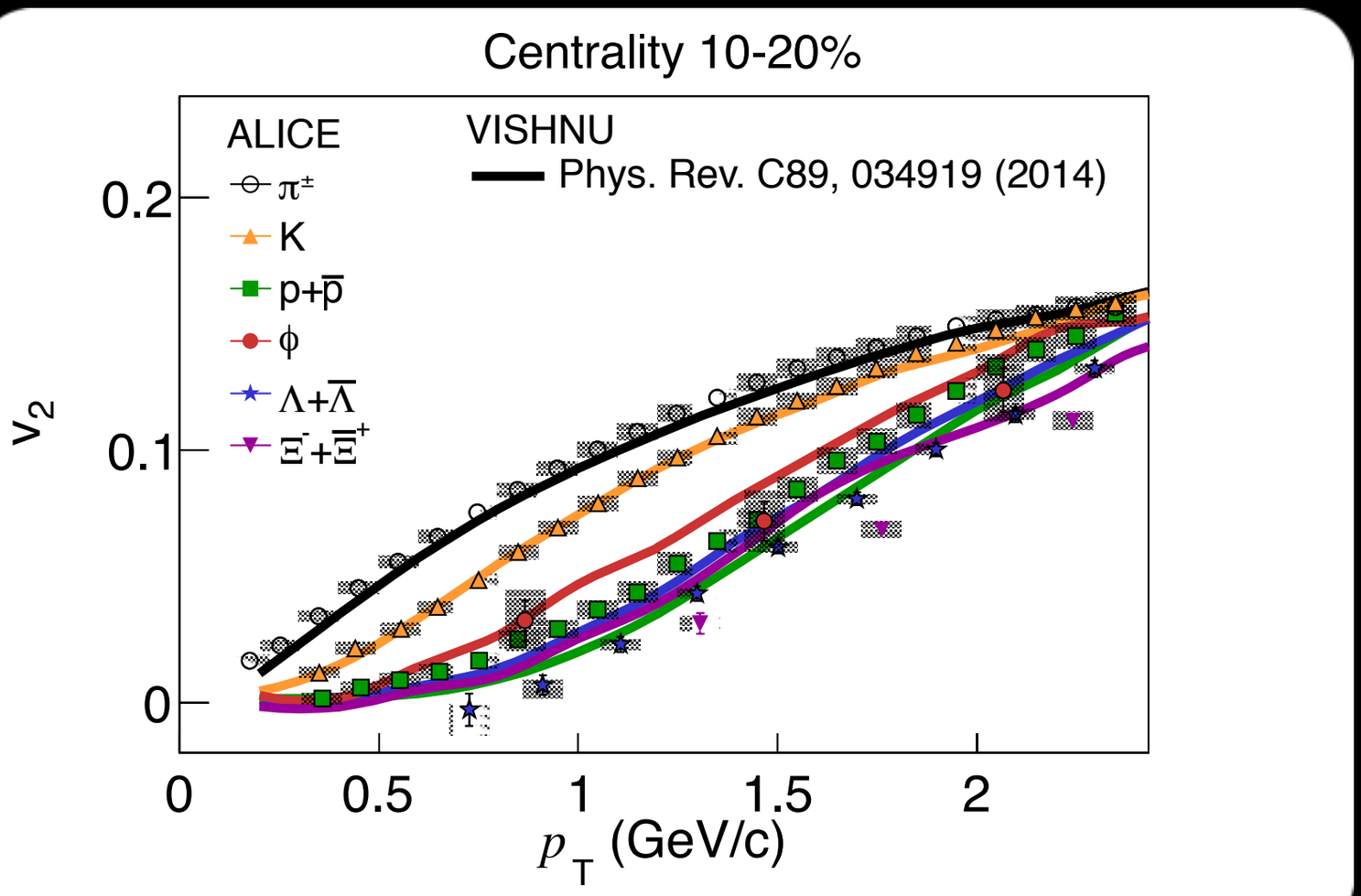


Low p_T (p_T < 2 GeV/c): mass ordering ➜ elliptic/radial flow interplay

Comparison with hydrodynamic calculations

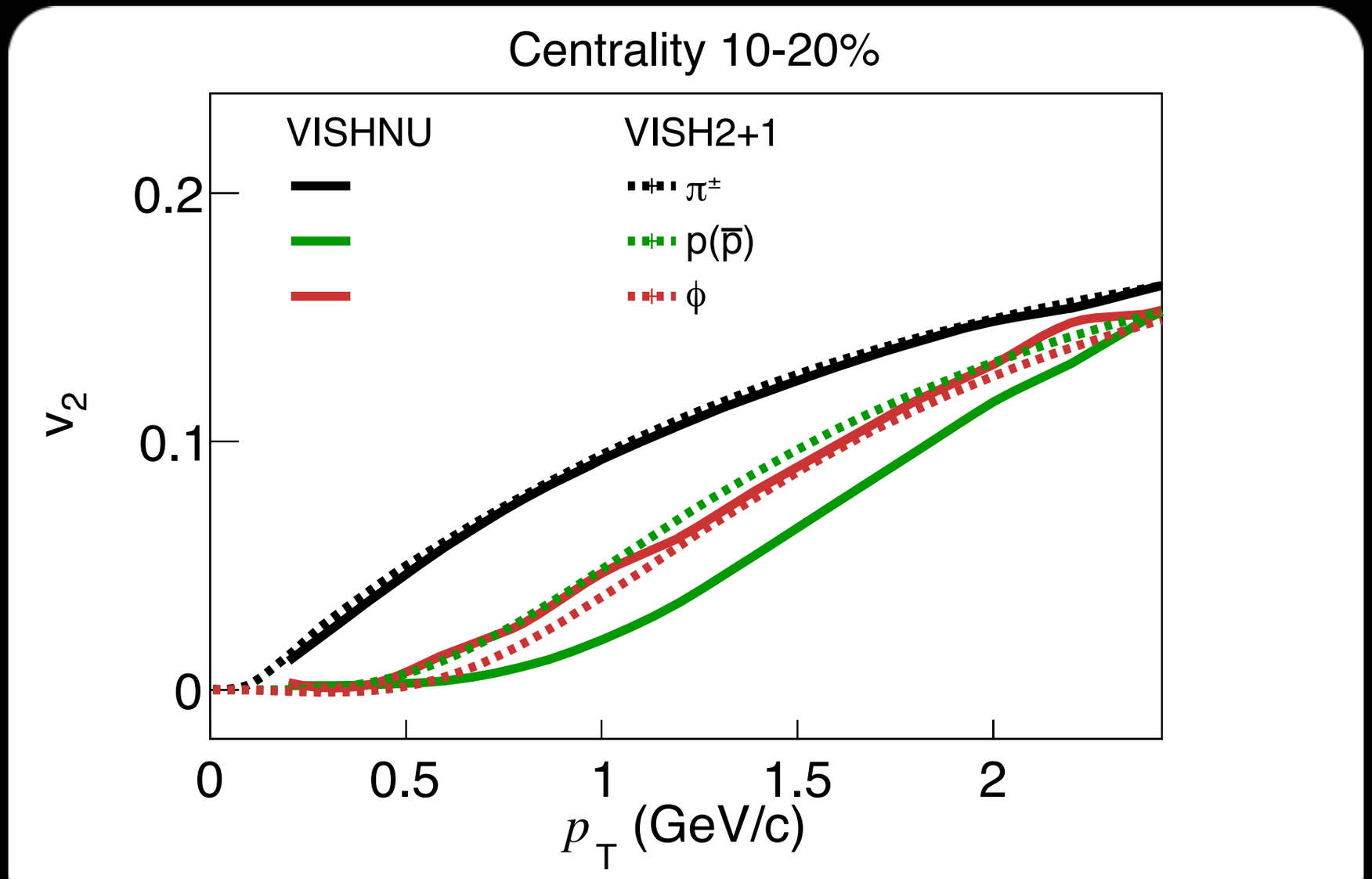
H. Song, S. Bass and U. Heinz
Phys. Rev. **C89**, (2014) 034910





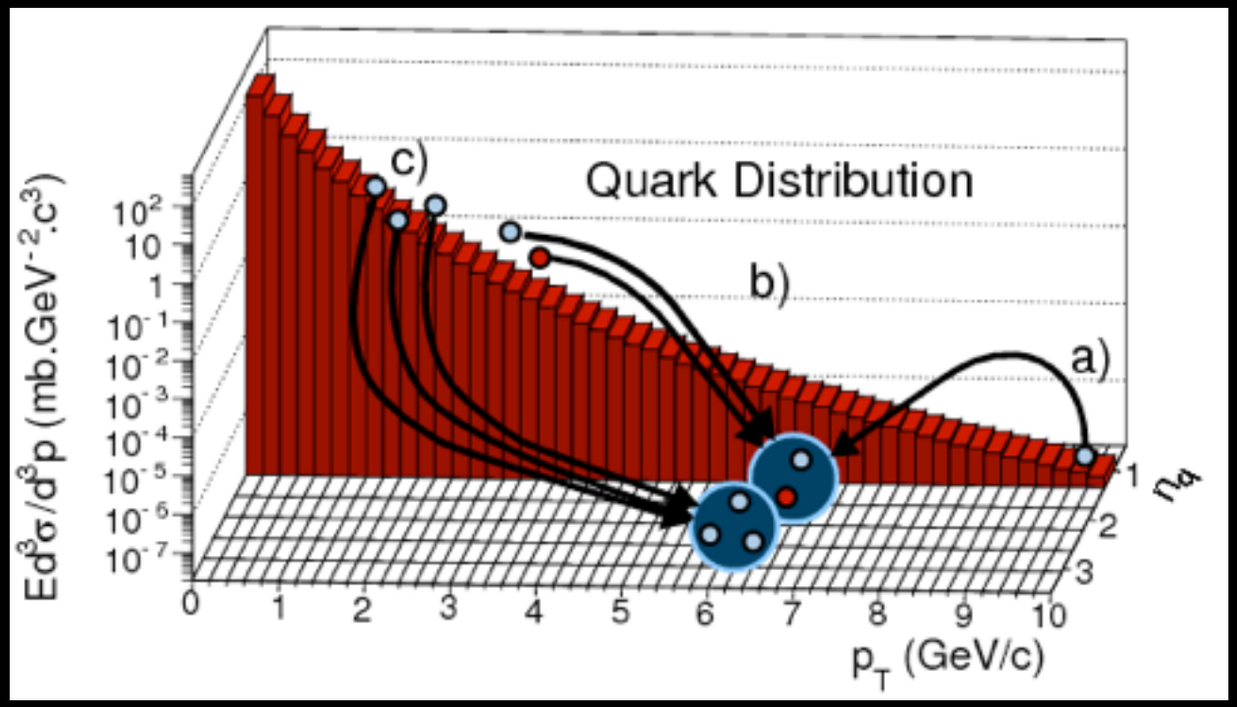
- Systematic deviations for the majority of particle species (with the exception of K)
- Proton v_2 underestimated (i.e. extra push expected in hydro) but Λ v_2 overestimated (i.e. less push expected in hydro)

Understanding the role of hadronic rescattering



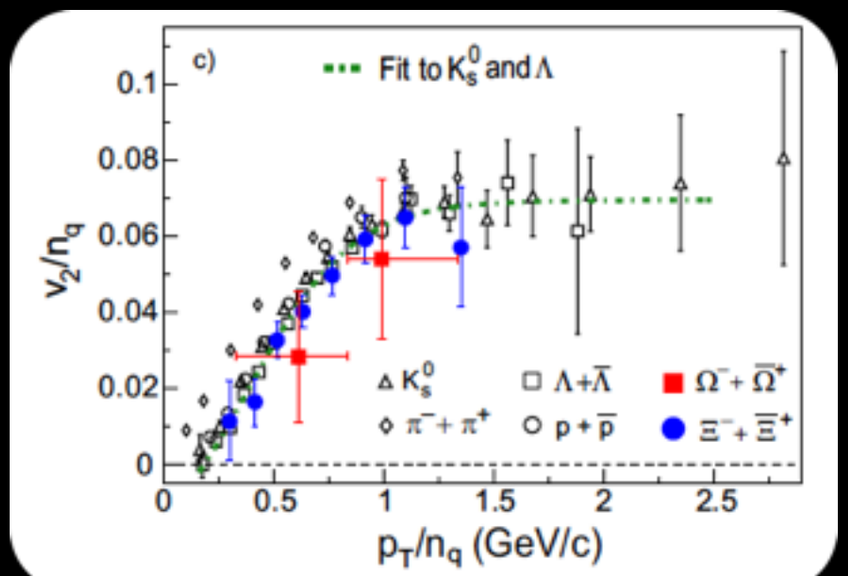
- Mass ordering not preserved in VISHNU due to the hadronic cascade
- ☆ not supported by ALICE data

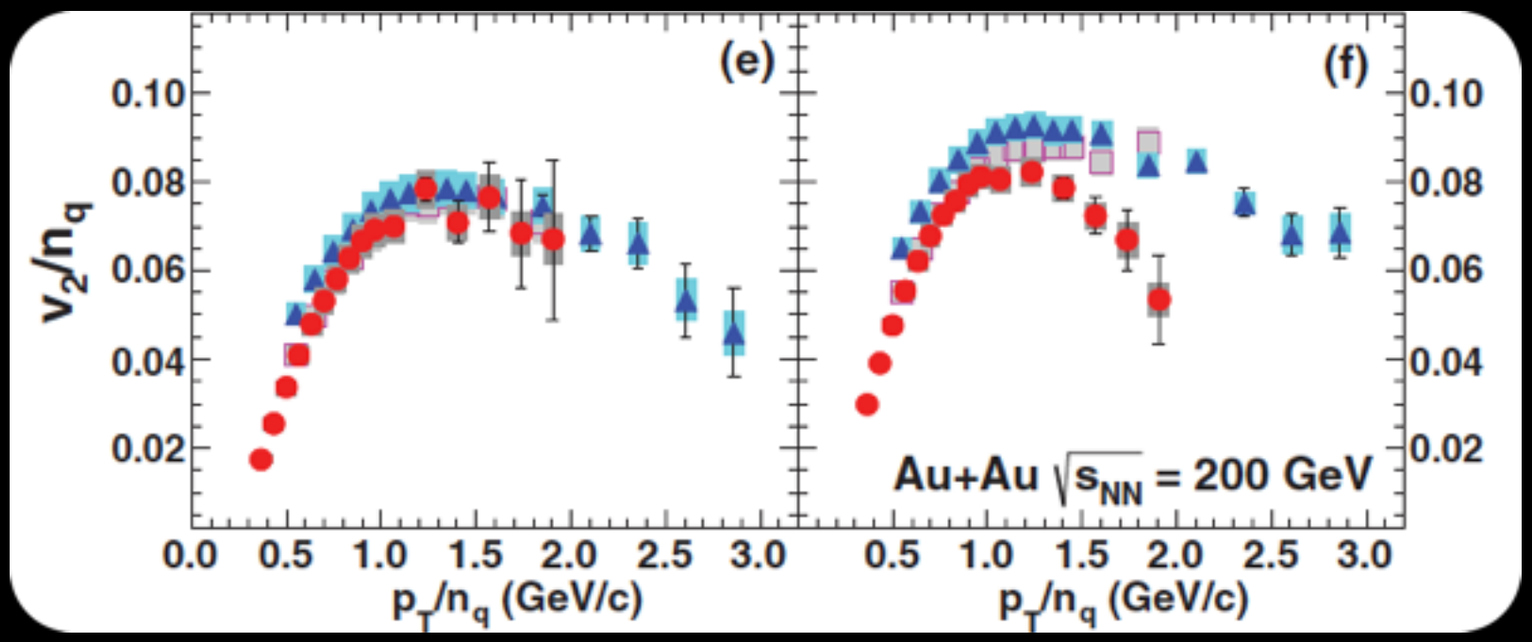
The three momentum scales: intermediate p_T ($2 < p_T < 8$ GeV/c)



- Number of constituent quark (NCQ) scaling holding with good accuracy at RHIC
  - ★ quarks coalesce forming hadrons?
  - ★ NCQ scaling was considered as "evidence" of partonic degrees of freedom

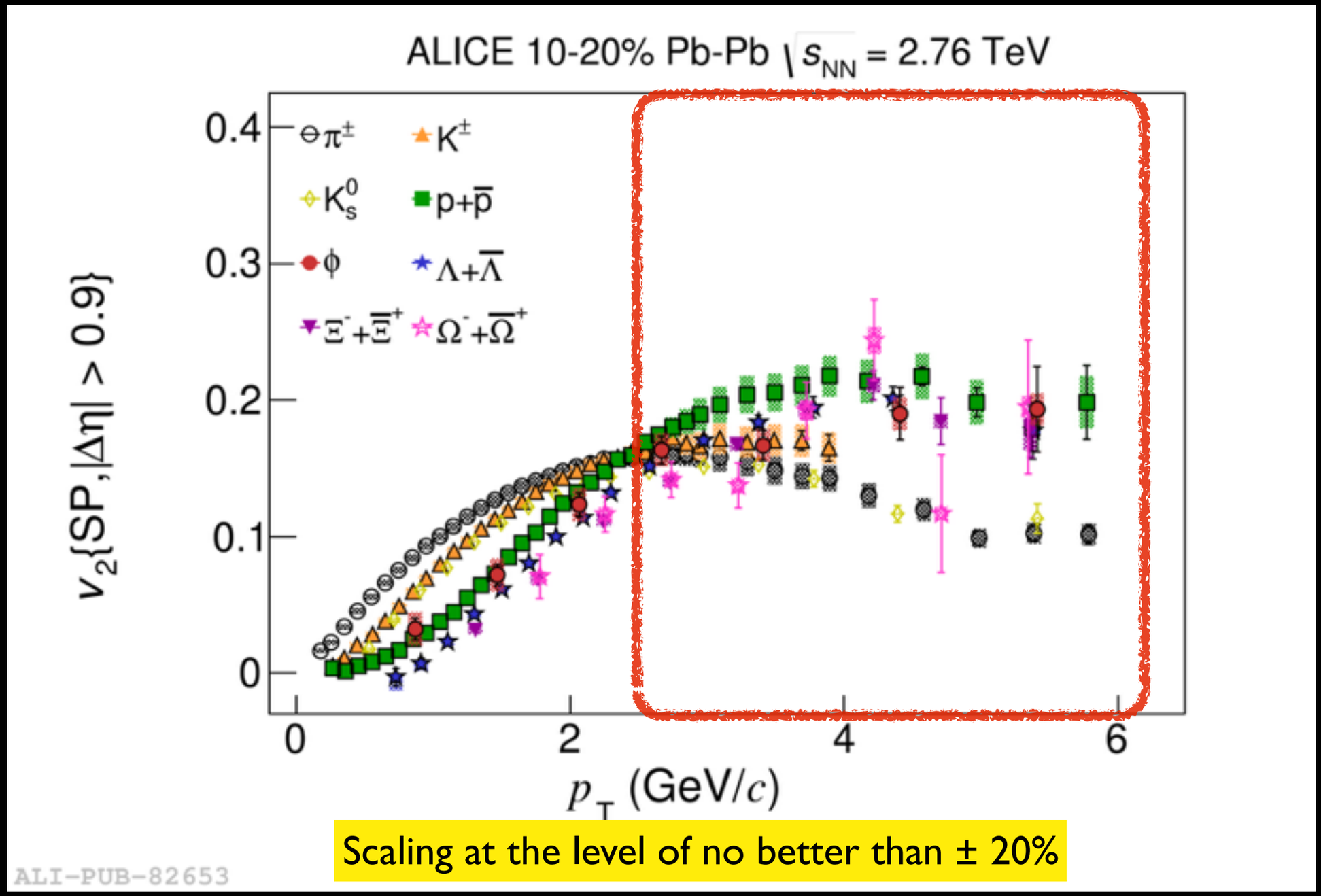
A. Adare *et al*. (PHENIX Collaboration), Phys. Rev. **C85**, (2012) 064914





J. Adams *et al*., (STAR Collaboration), Nucl.Phys. **A757** (2005) 102
K. Adcox *et al*., (PHENIX Collaboration), Nucl. Phys. **A757**, (2005) 184

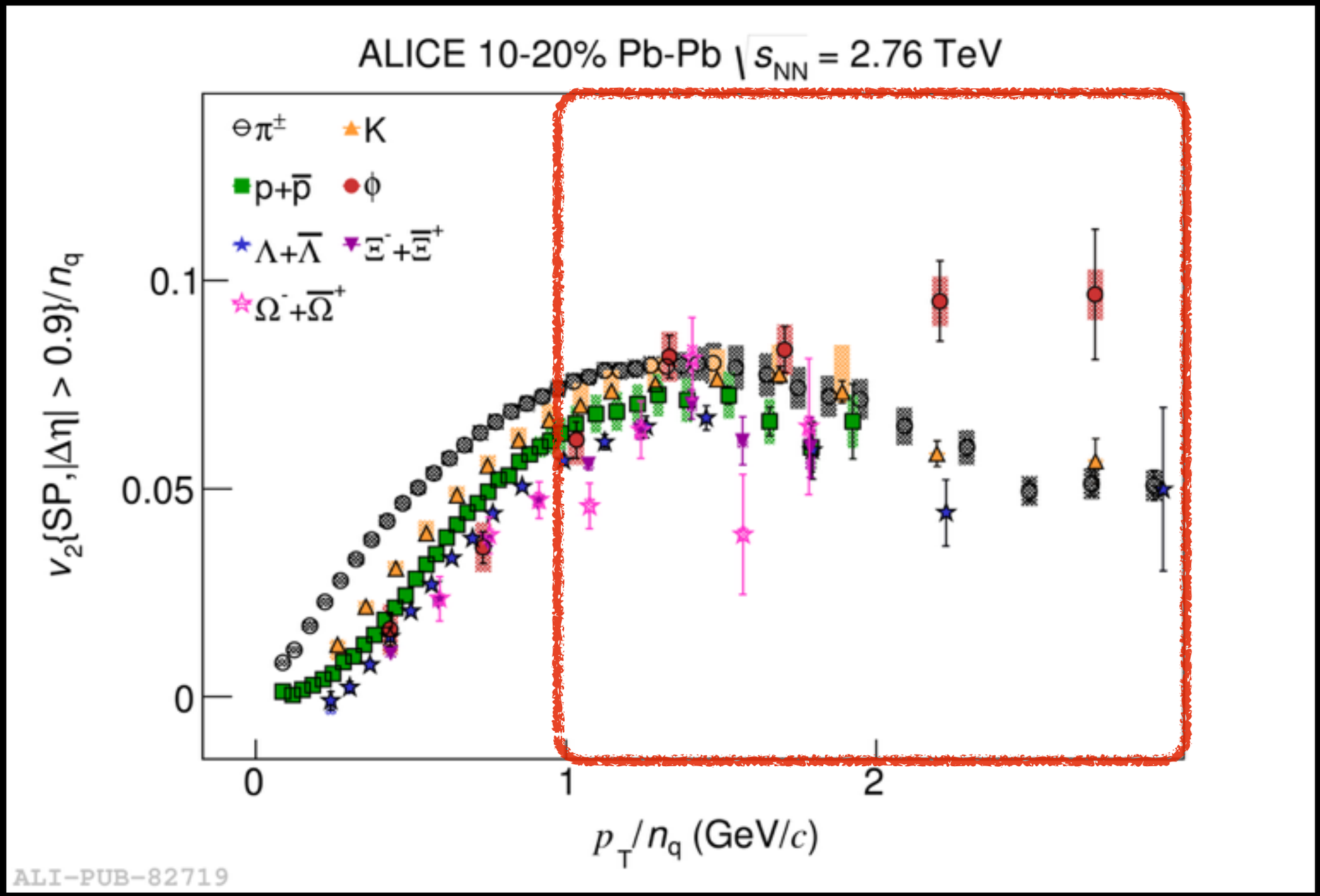
Scaling properties at the LHC



Scaling at the level of no better than ± 20%

- Intermediate p_T ($3 < p_T < 6$ GeV/c): ~grouping based on type (mesons/baryons)

Scaling properties at the LHC



Scaling at the level of no better than ± 20%

The special role of the φ-meson

- Important test of:
  - ★ mass ordering at low p_T
  - ★ the particle type grouping at intermediate p_T

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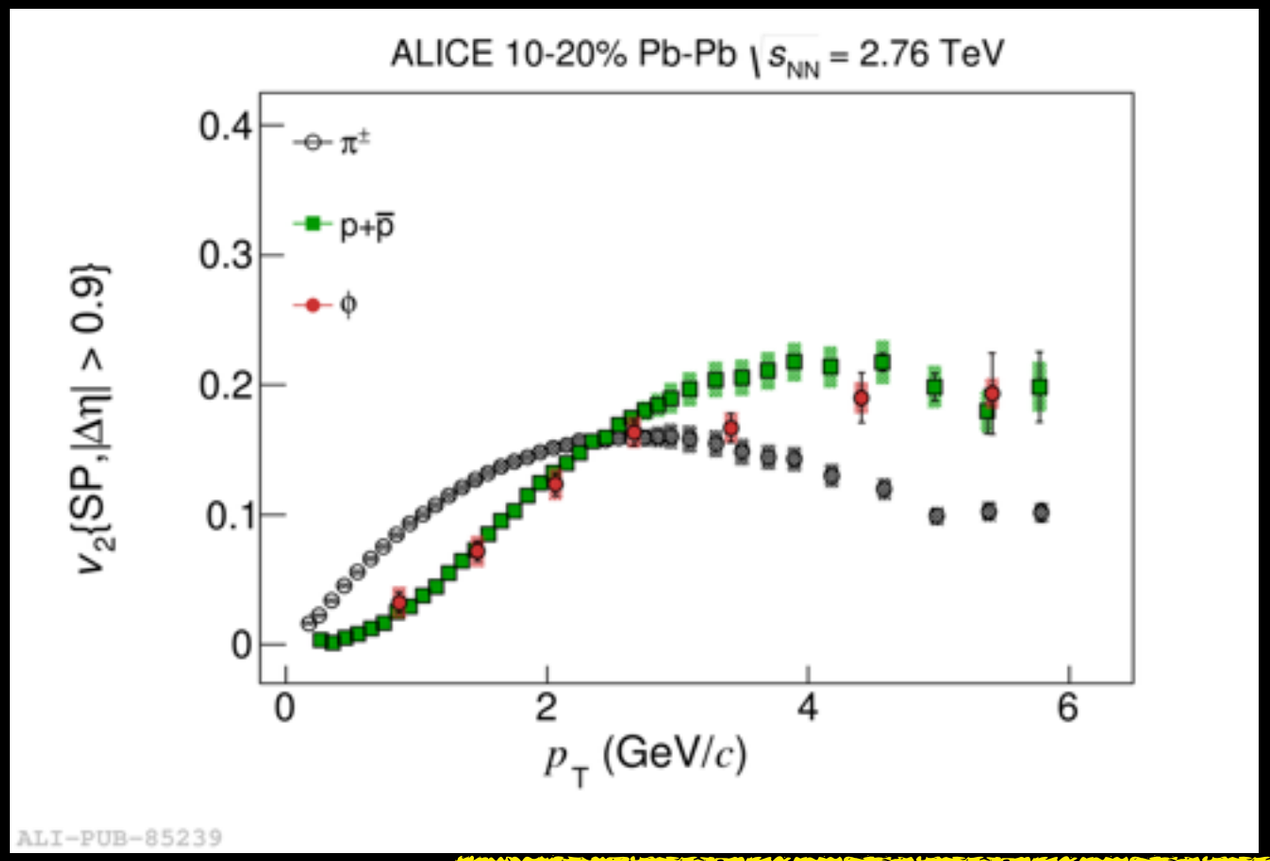
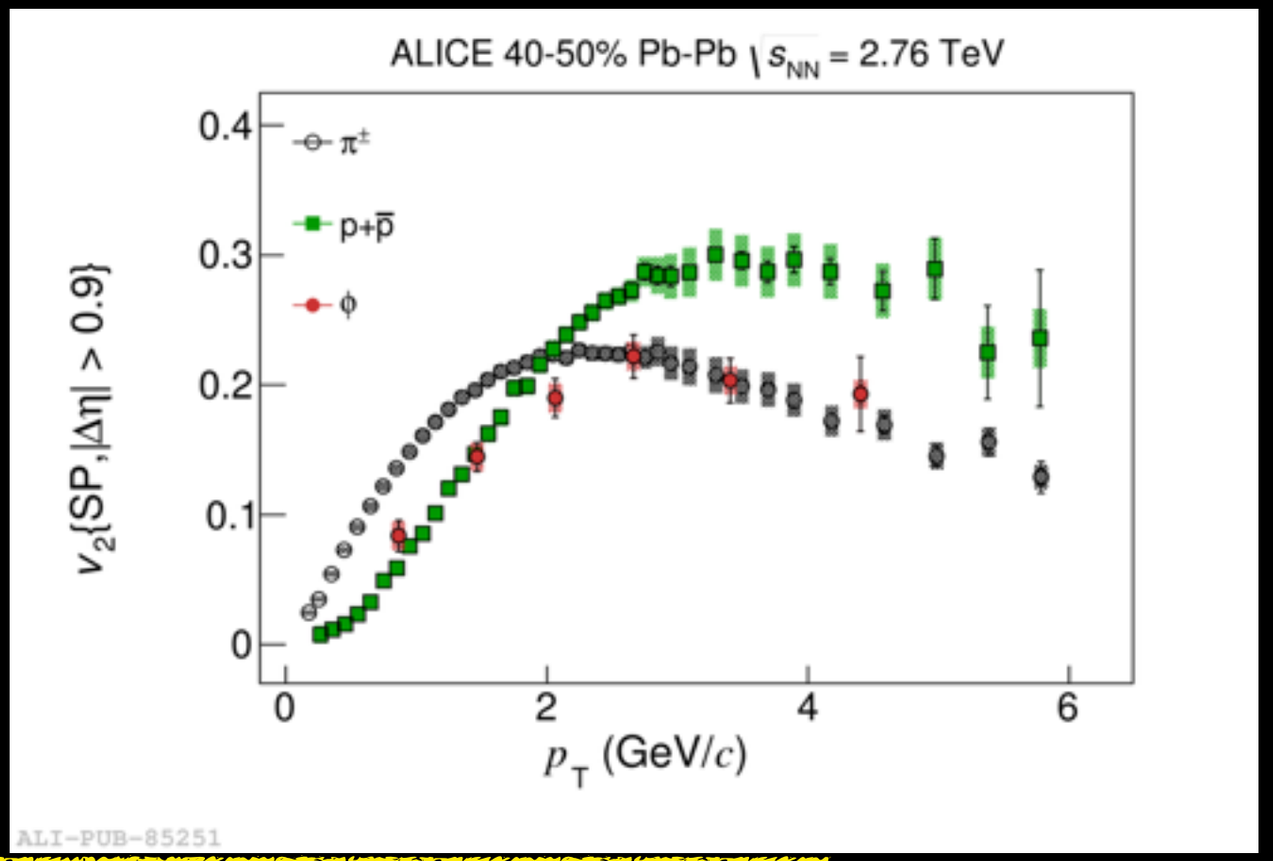


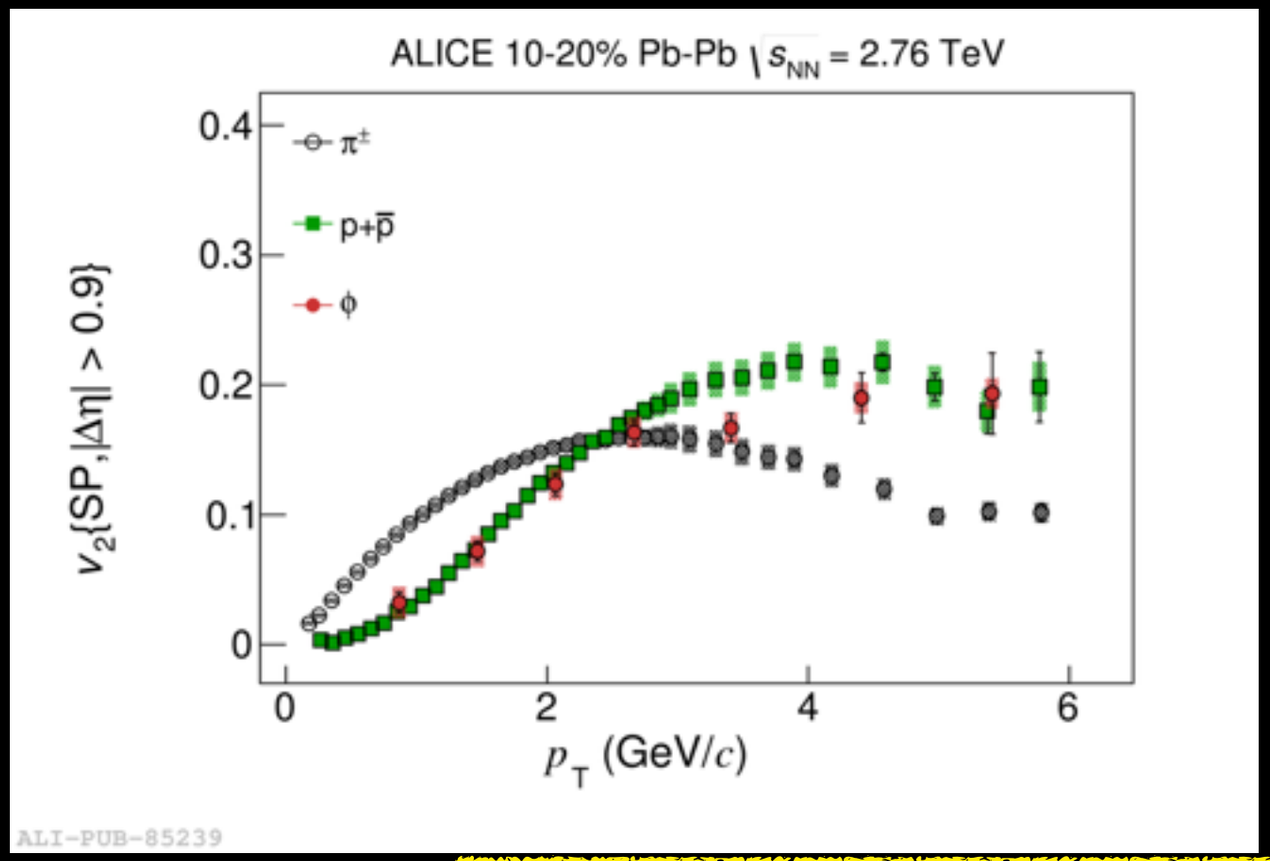


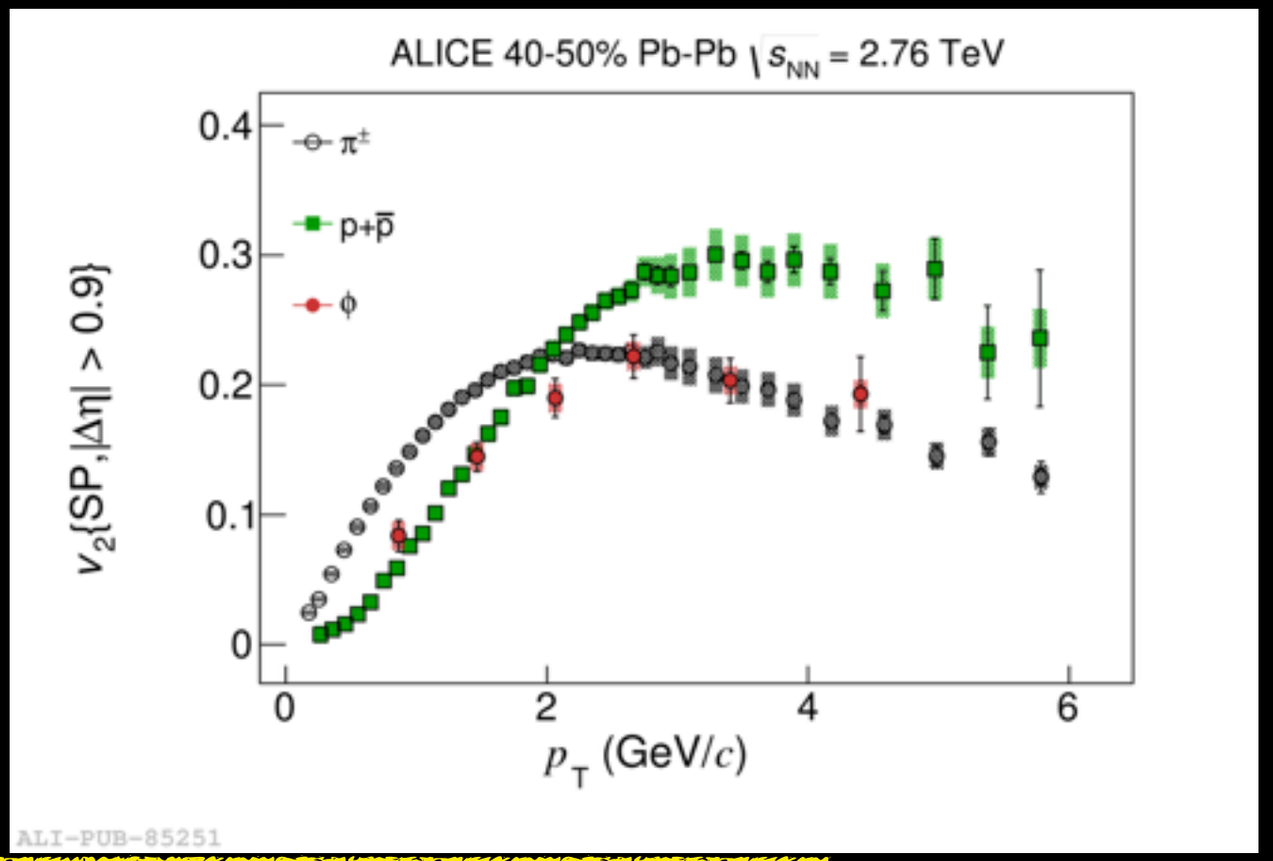
- At low p_T (p_T < 2 GeV/c): mass ordering ➜ elliptic/radial flow interplay
  - ★ First bins could hint to a different ordering? Still inconclusive…
- Intermediate p_T (2 < p_T < 6 GeV/c) the φ-meson follows
  - ★ the baryon band for central events
  - ★ the meson band for peripheral events

The special role of the φ-meson

- Important test of:
  - ★ mass ordering at low p_T
  - ★ the particle type grouping at inte

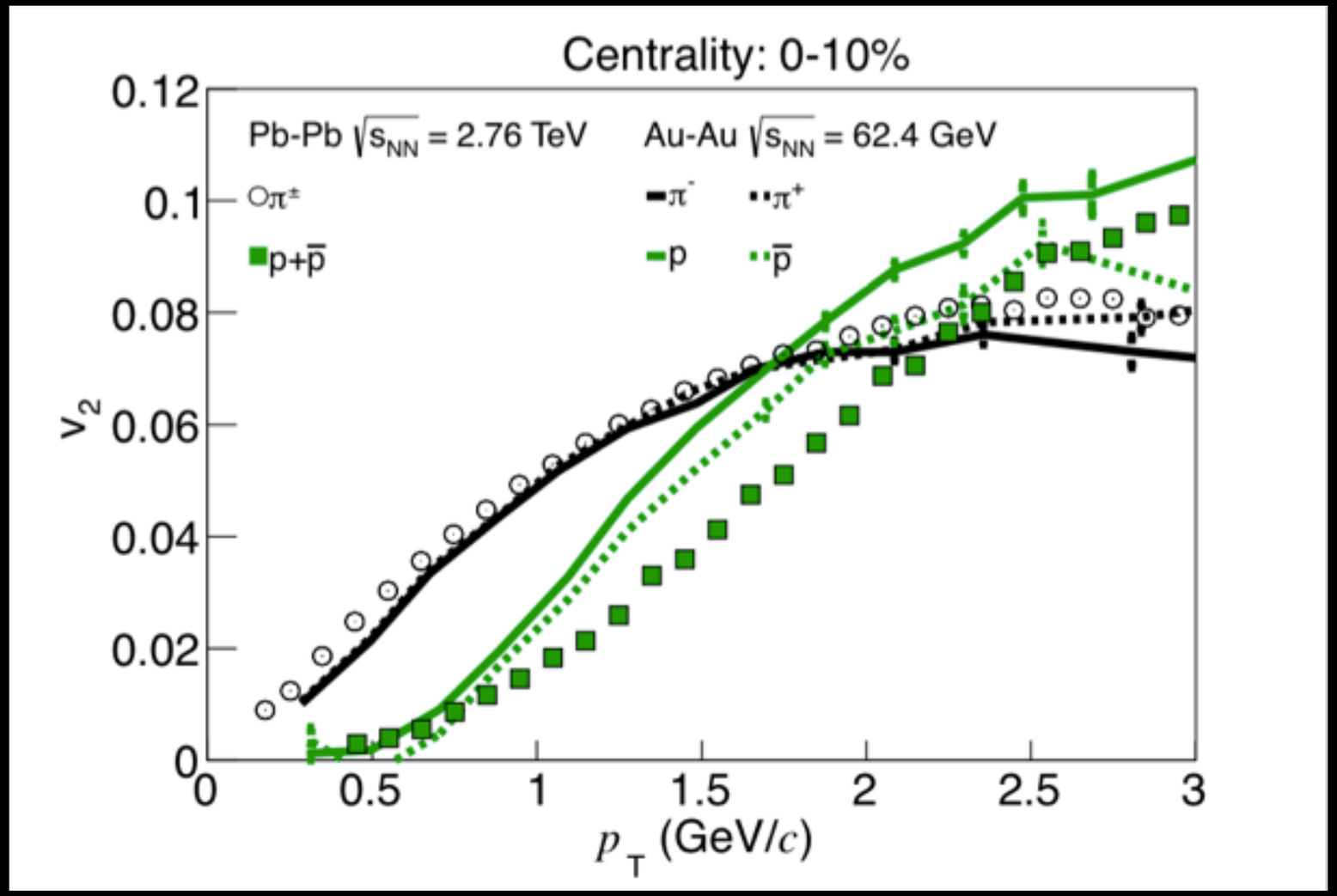
Mass effect also at the intermediate p_T range (at least for central events)! Challenges the coalescence picture





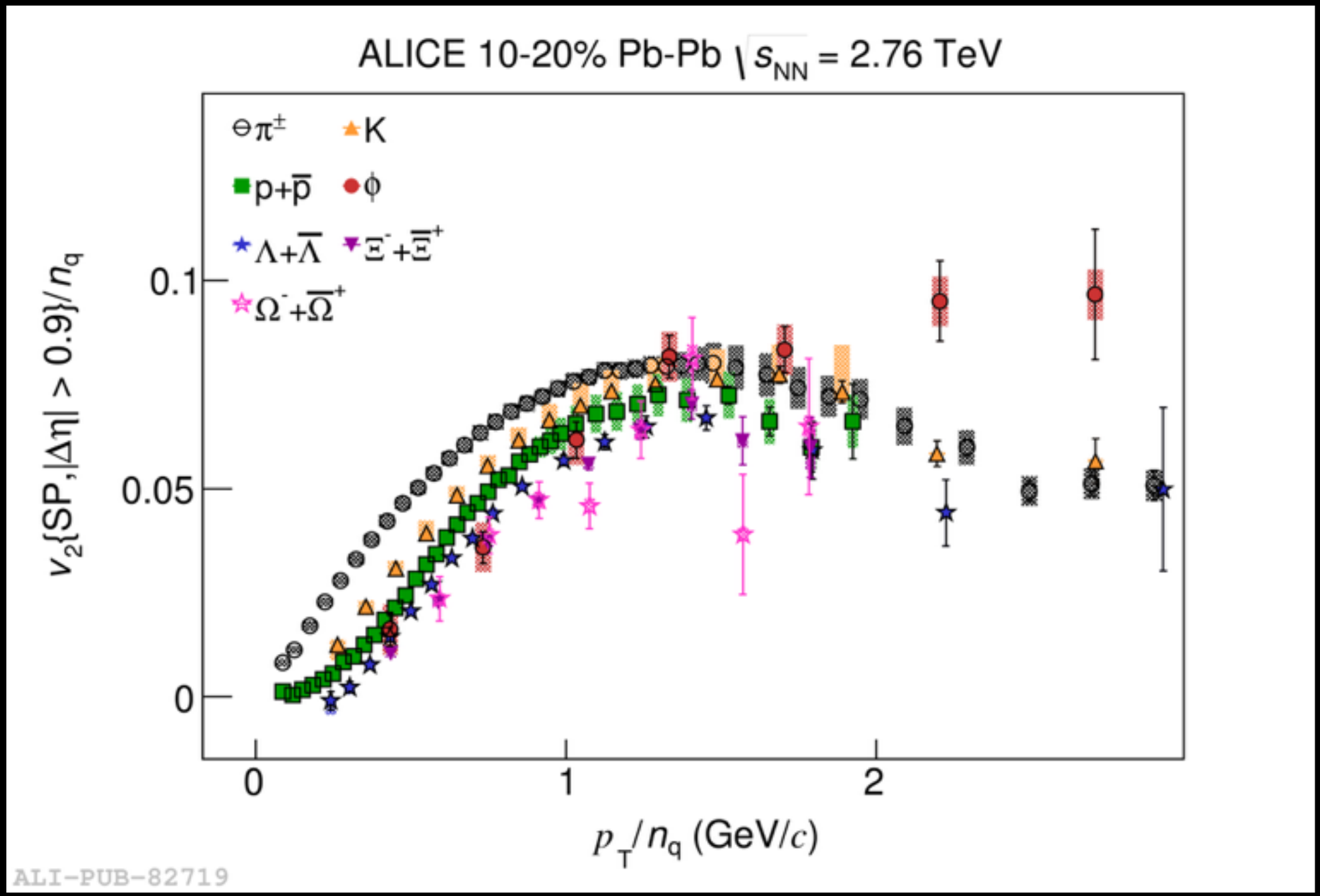
- At low p_T (p_T < 3 GeV/c): mass ordering ➜ elliptic/radial flow interplay
  - ★ First bins could hint to a different ordering? Still inconclusive…
- Intermediate p_T (3 < p_T < 6 GeV/c) the φ-meson follows
  - ★ the baryon band for central events
  - ★ the meson band for peripheral events

Comparison with RHIC: low p_T



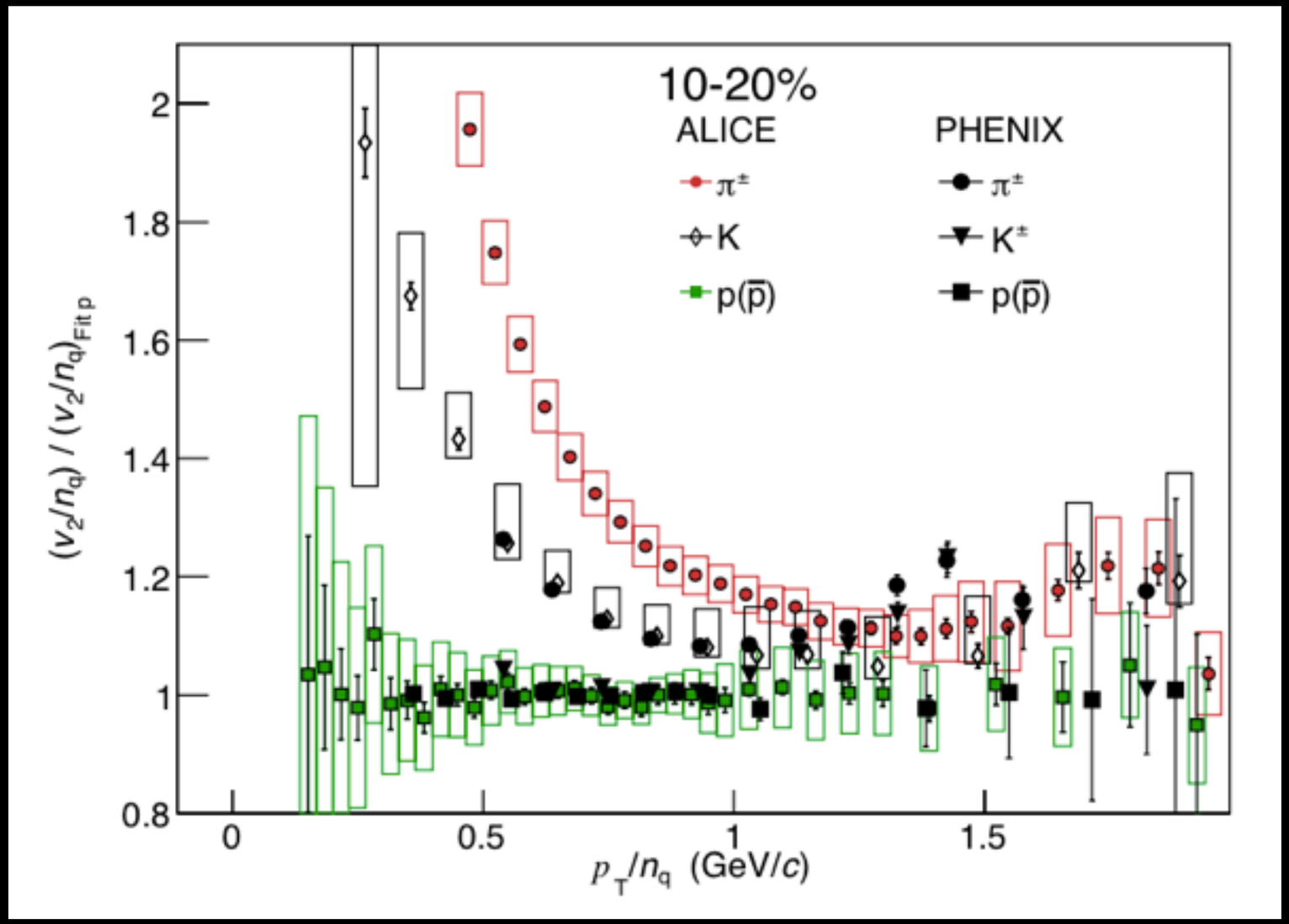
- Pions at the LHC have systematically larger v_2 than at RHIC
- Protons at the LHC have significantly lower v_2 than at RHIC
  - ★ Blue-shift for heavier particles

Comparison with RHIC: intermediate p_T



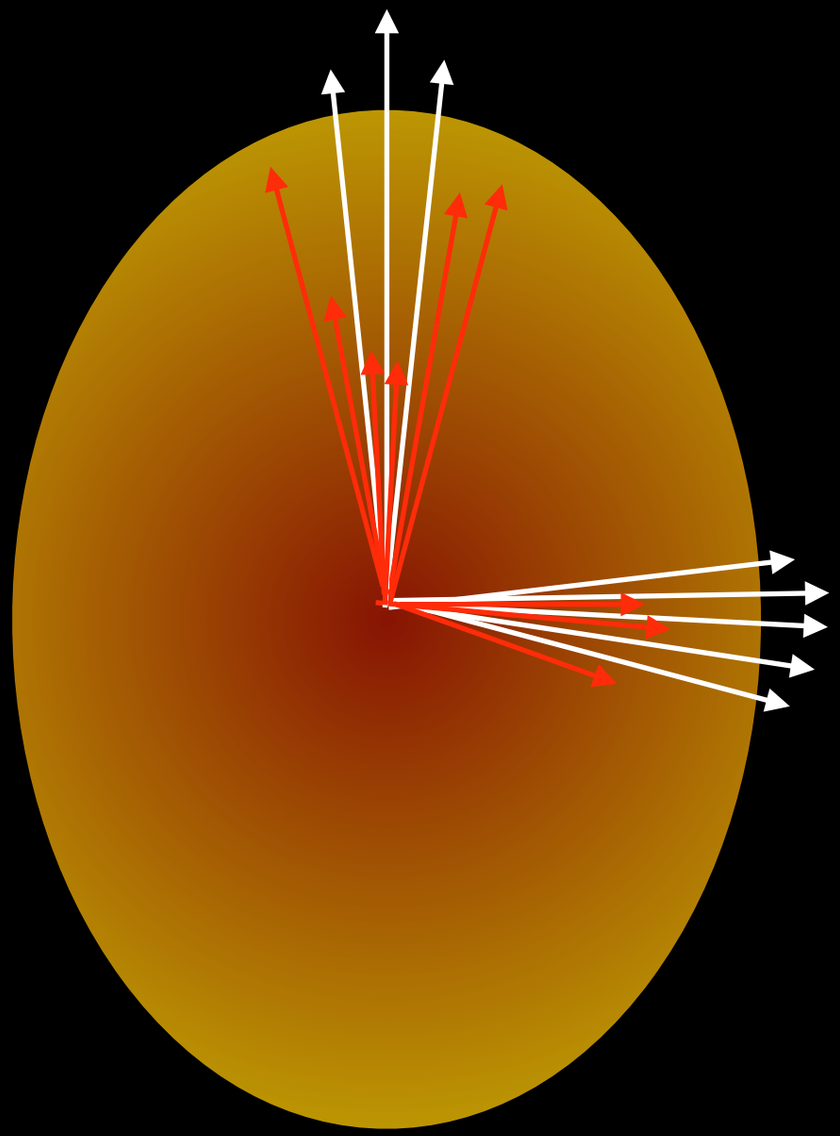
Forming the double ratio

Comparison with RHIC: intermediate p_T

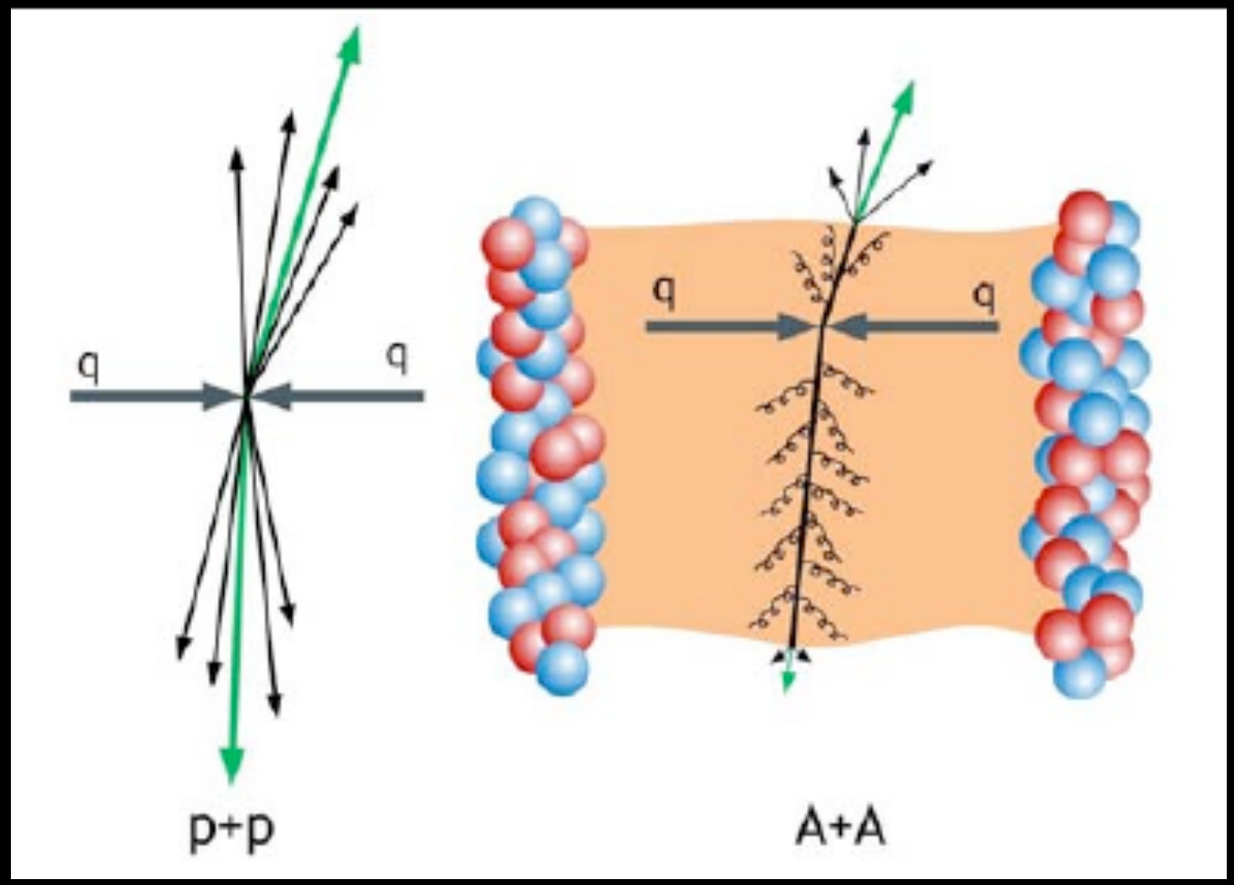


- Qualitative trend similar at RHIC and LHC
- Differences between different particle species

The three momentum scales: high p_T (p_T > 8 GeV/c)

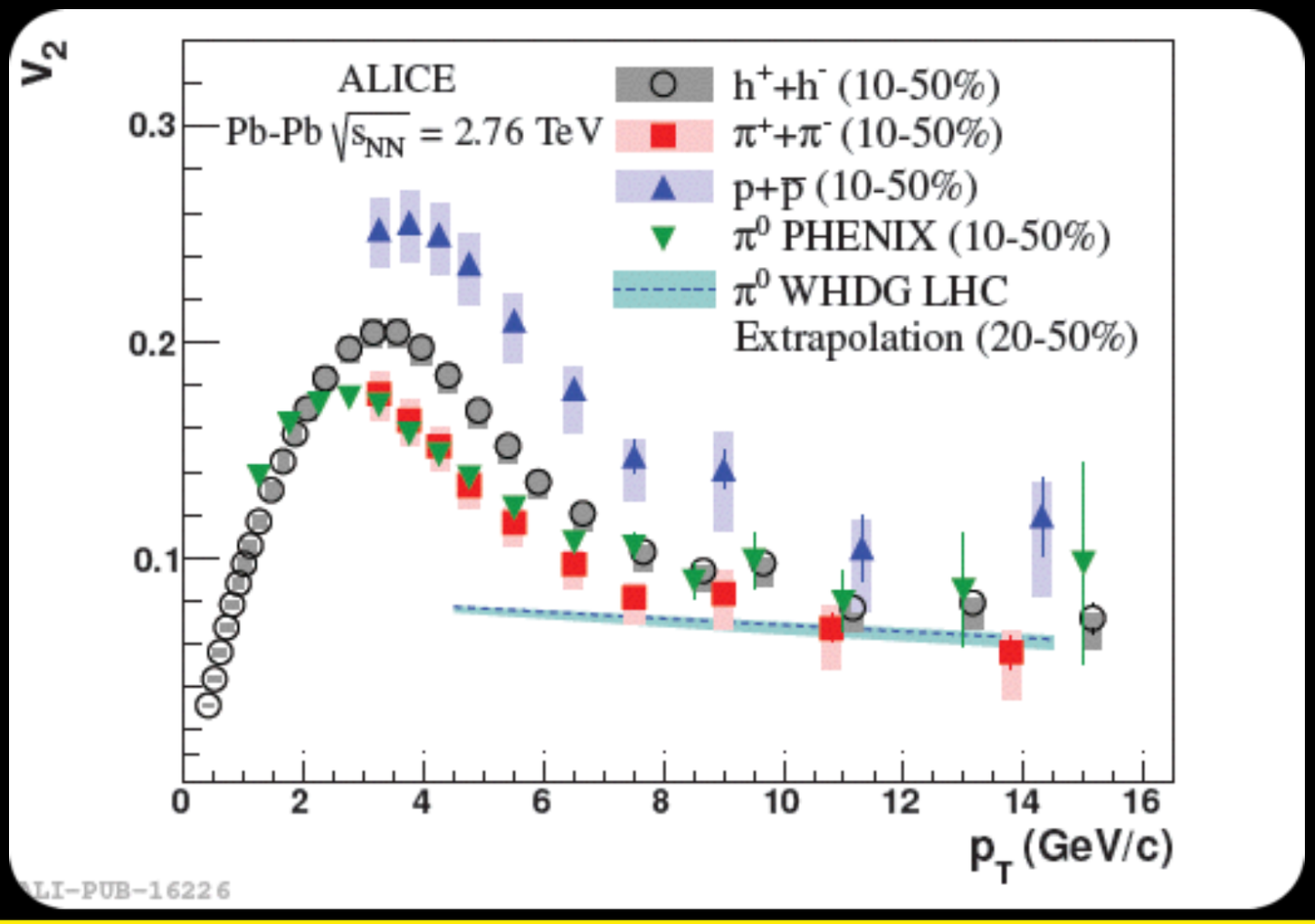


- Probing the path length dependence of energy loss
  - ★ particles flying in-plane have to travel through less (more) medium
  - ★ expect to see an azimuthal dependence of jets and high p_T particles



High p_T pions, kaons, protons @ LHC: v_2

B. Abelev *et al*. (ALICE Collaboration), Phys. Lett. **B719**, (2013) 18

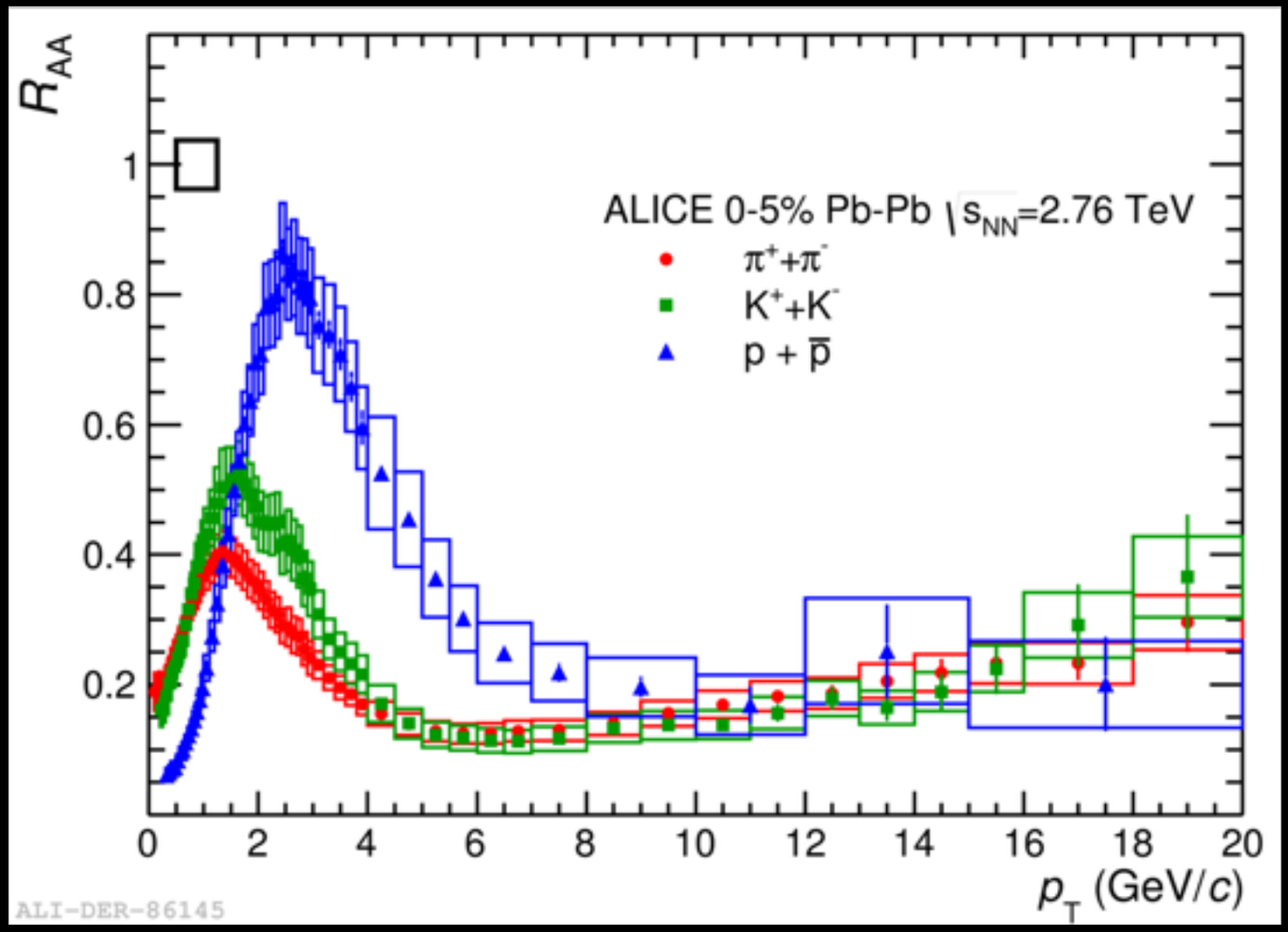


- Significant v_2 for all particle species at high p_T
  - ★ azimuthal dependence of high-p_T particle yield
  - ★ no significant particle species dependence for p_T > 10 GeV/c
- Theory curve describes data fairly well

High p_T pions, kaons, protons @ LHC: nuclear modification factor

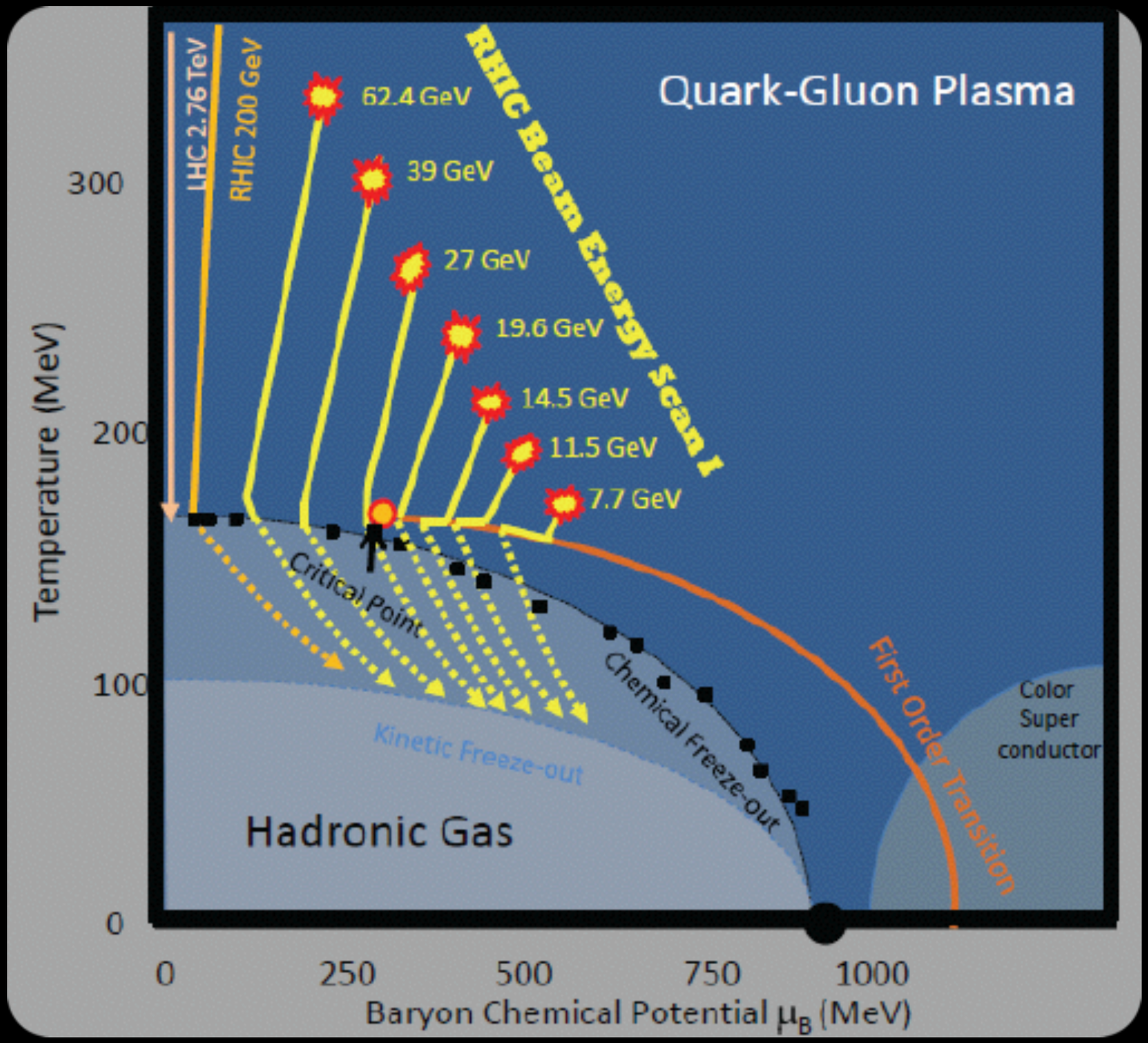
B. Abelev *et al*. (ALICE Collaboration), arXiv:1401.1250

$$R_{AA}(p_T) = \frac{(1/N_{evt}^{AA})\, d^2N_{ch}^{AA}/d\eta\, dp_T}{\langle N_{coll}\rangle (1/N_{evt}^{pp})\, d^2N_{ch}^{pp}/d\eta\, dp_T}$$



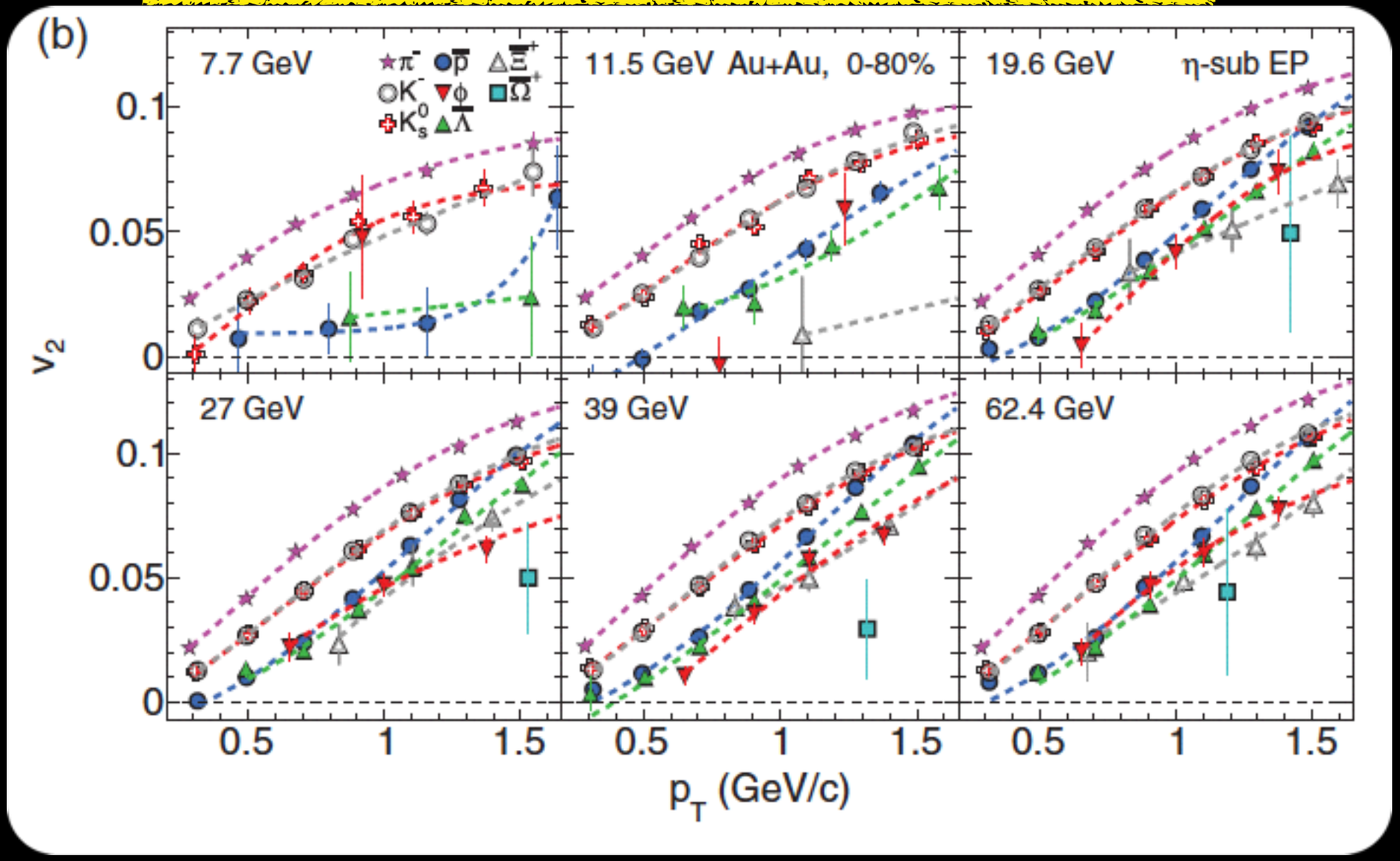
- Large suppression of high p_T particles
- Suppression does not depend on particle species for p_T > 10 GeV/c

Searching for the critical point



BES: v_2 of antiparticles

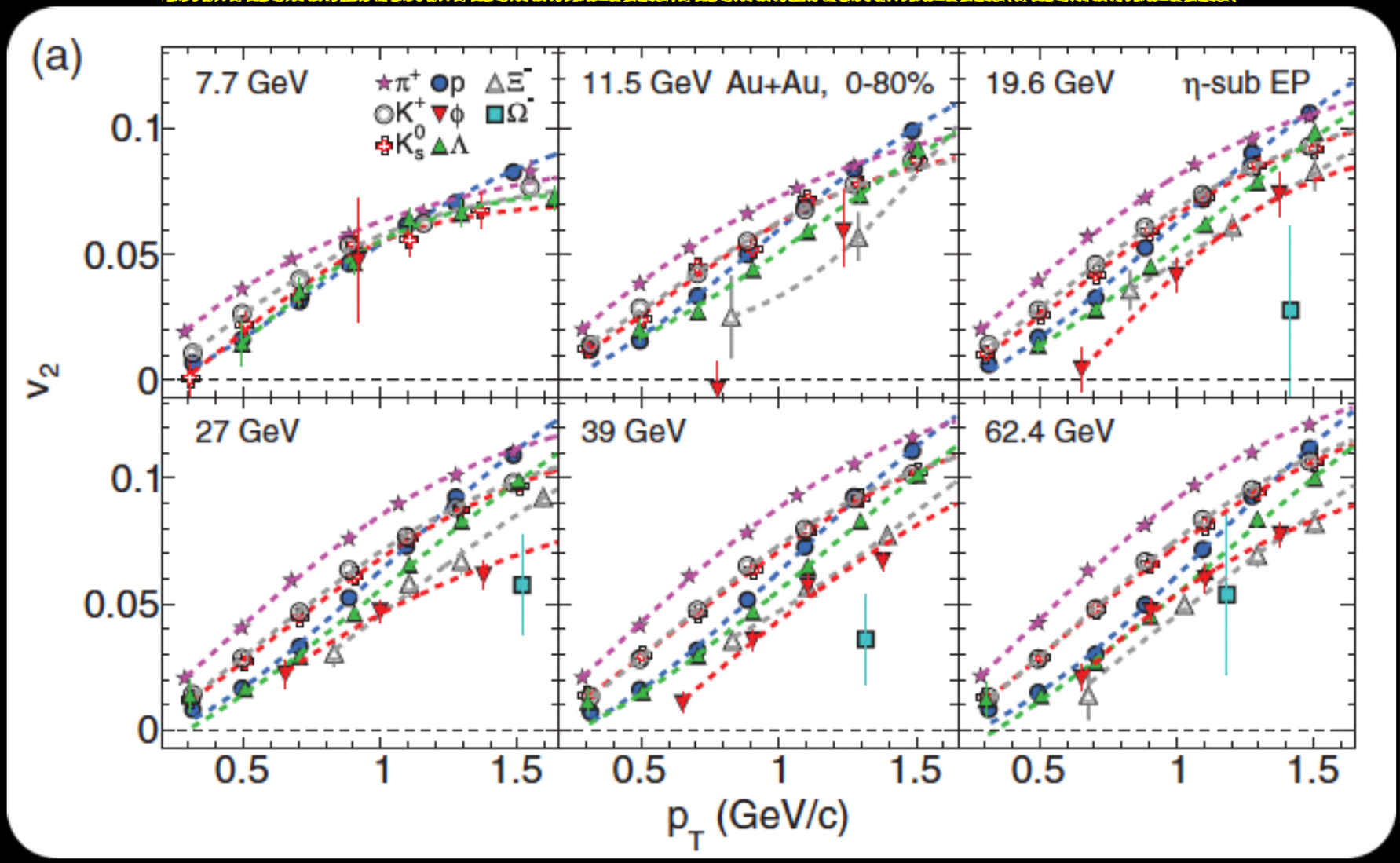
L. Adamczyk *et al*. (STAR Collaboration), Phys. Rev. **C88**, (2013) 014902



- Similar mass ordering at low p_T as the one reported for higher energies
- The φ seems to deviate from the ordering at lower energies

BES: v_2 of particles

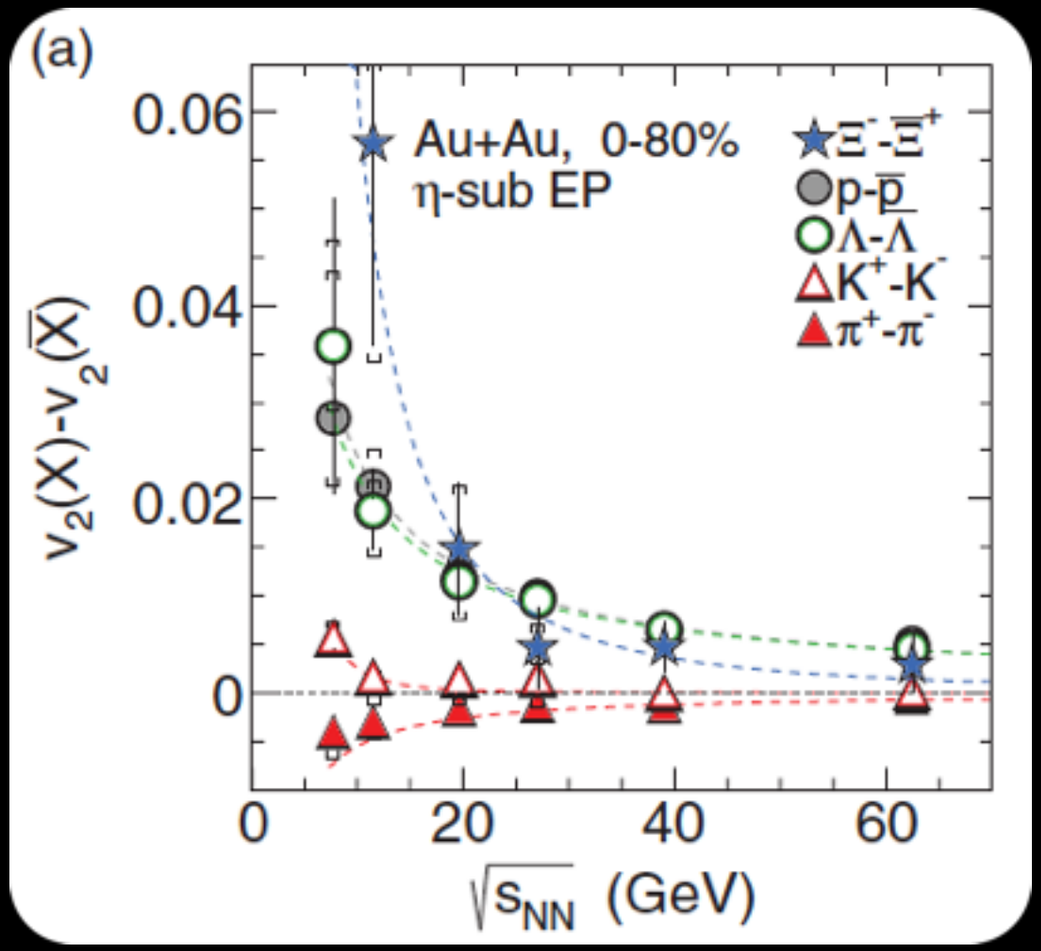
L. Adamczyk *et al*. (STAR Collaboration), Phys. Rev. **C88**, (2013) 014902



- Similar mass ordering at low p_T as the one reported for higher energies
- Spread of $v_2(p_T)$ narrows with energy (not for antiparticles!)

BES: v_2 difference between particles and antiparticles

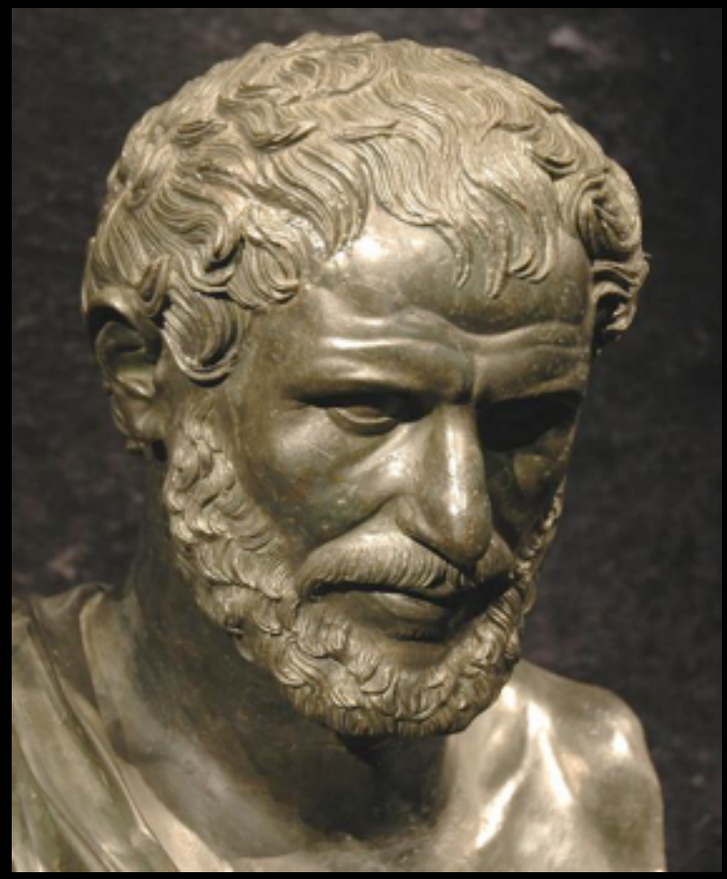
L. Adamczyk *et al*. (STAR Collaboration), Phys. Rev. **C88**, (2013) 014902



- Particle composition, baryon stopping change with energy
  - ☆ Is the difference a “trivial” effect or does it signal the transition to hadronic degrees of freedom?
- Models that couple hydro to baryon stopping seem to be getting similar differences with energy
- Situation is still quite unclear → need for further input from theorists

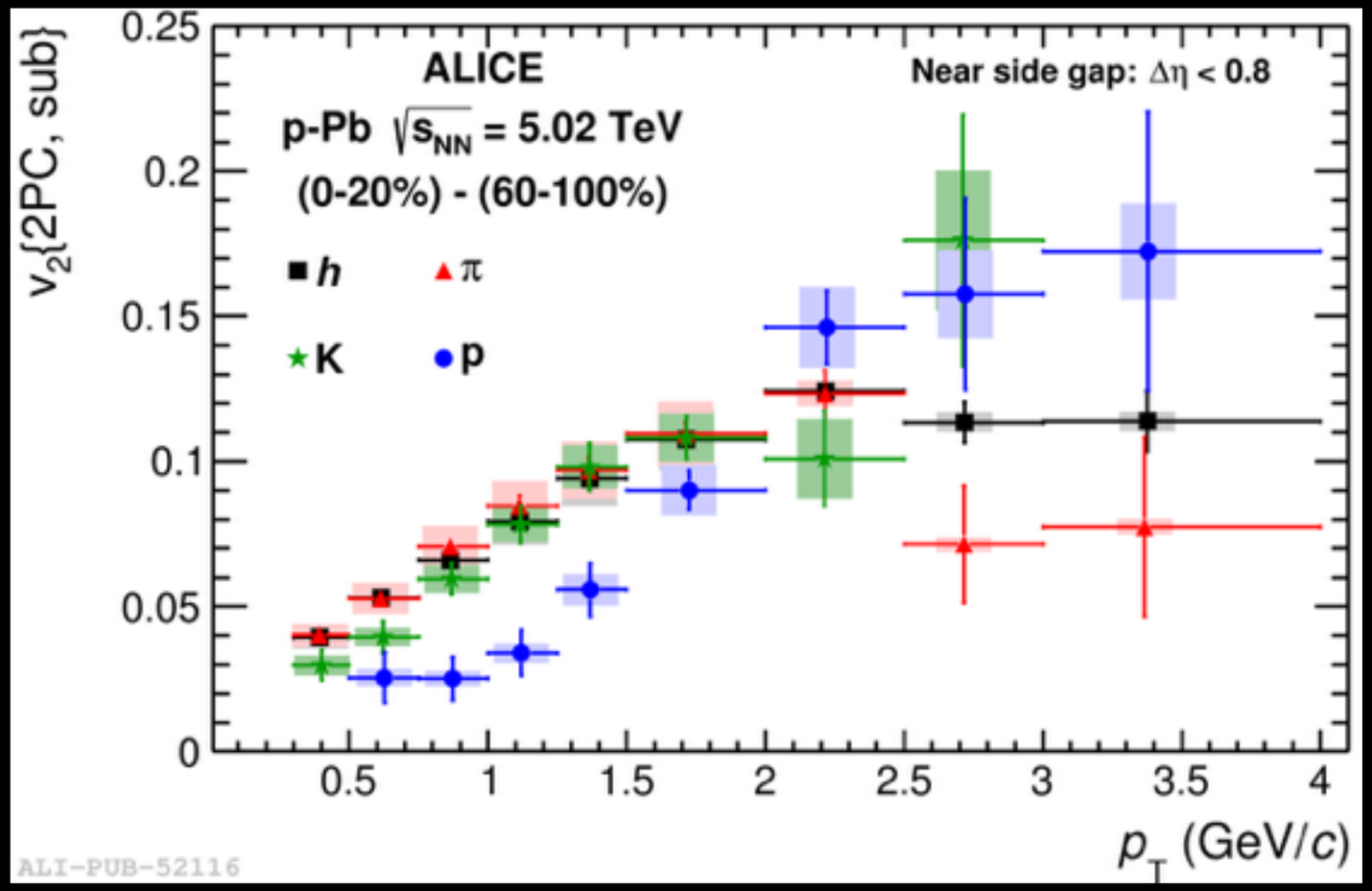
Τα πάντα ρει…(everything flows)

Ηράκλειτος (Heraclitus) ~535 - 475 BC

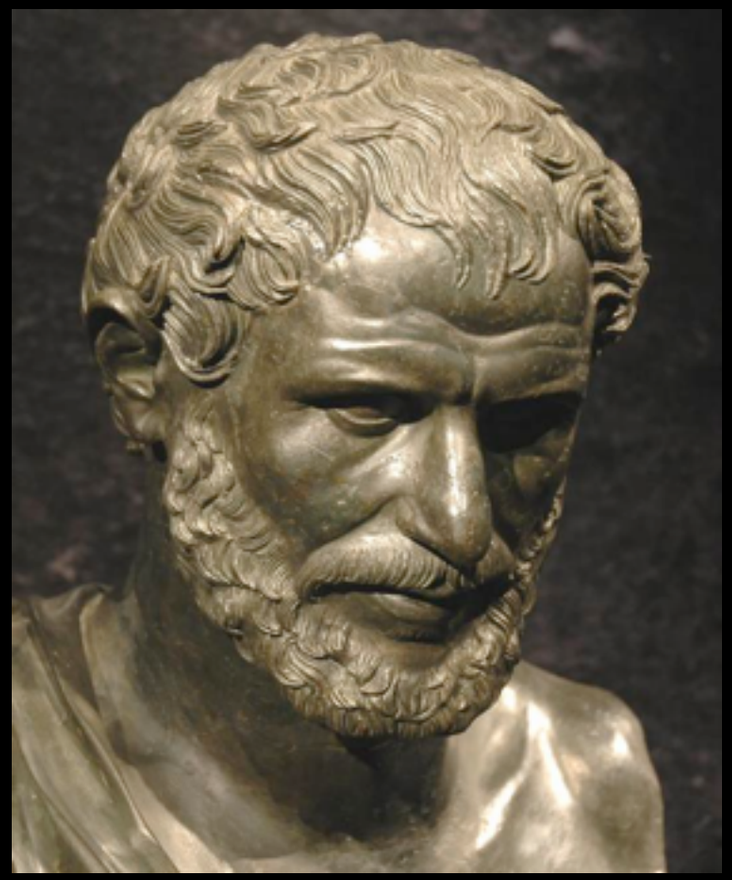


Τα πάντα ρει…(everything flows)

B. Abelev *et al*. (ALICE Collaboration: Phys. Lett. **B726**, (2013) 164

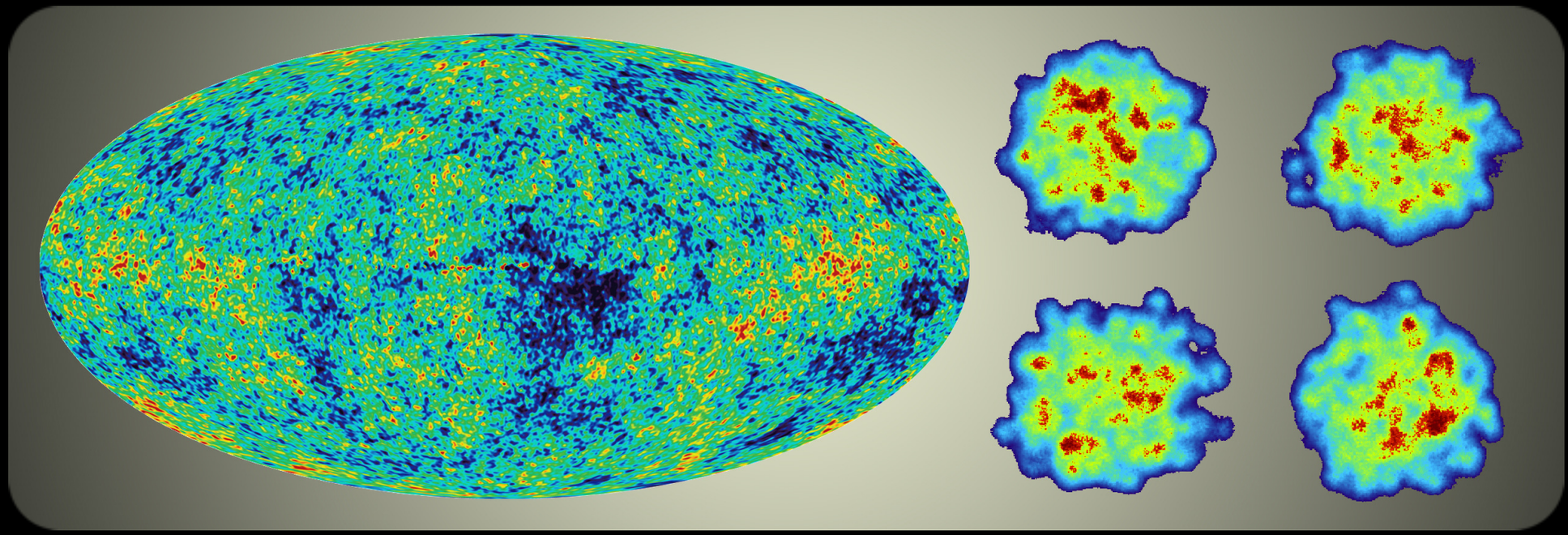


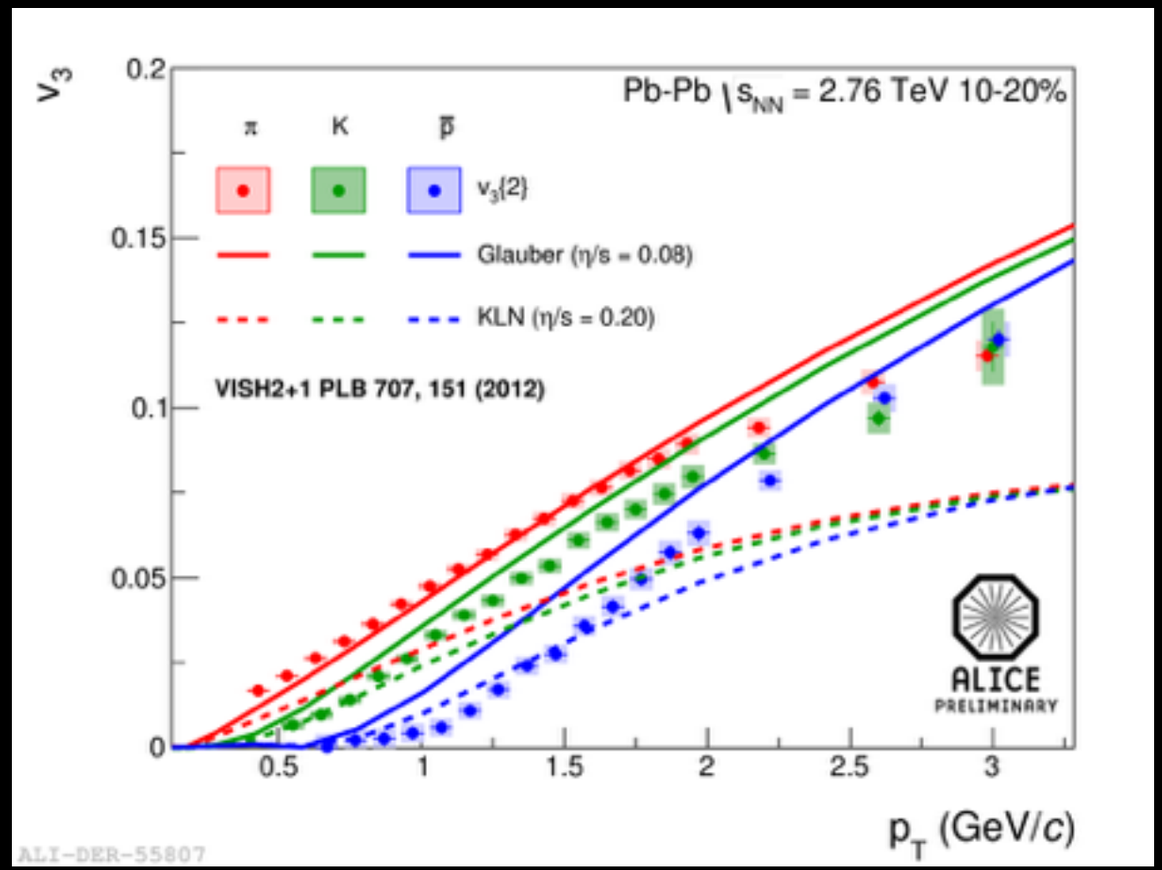
Ηράκλειτος (Heraclitus) ~535 - 475 BC



Not only in A-A it seems but also for smaller systems!

And there is more…: higher harmonics!





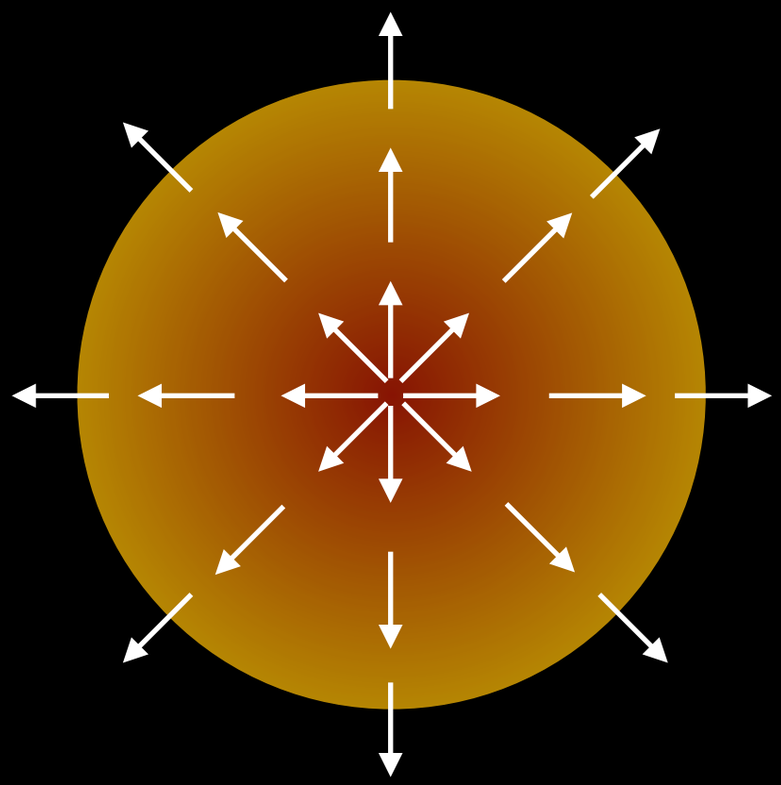
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

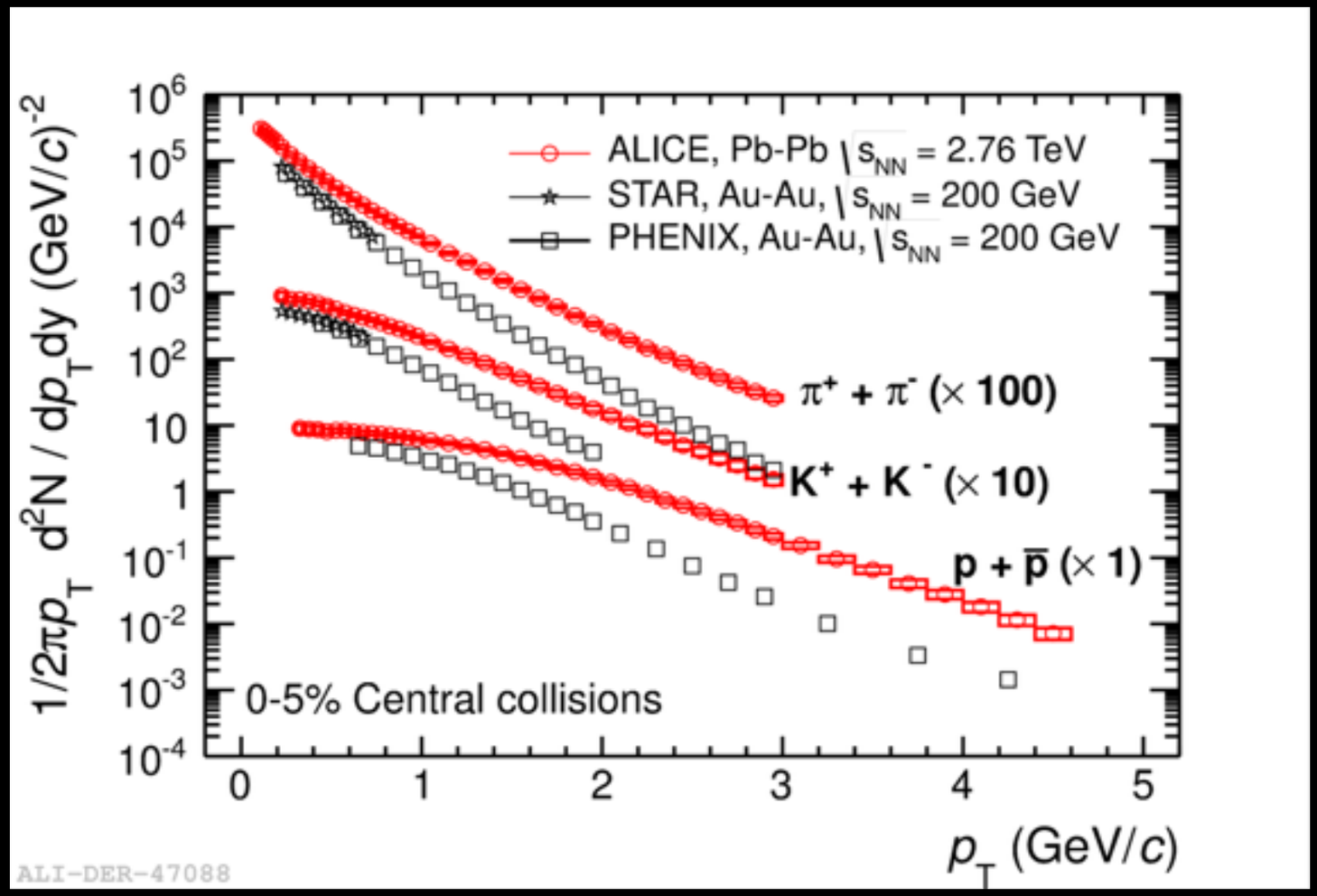
Panos.Christakoglou@nikhef.nl

Backup

How does mass ordering develop?

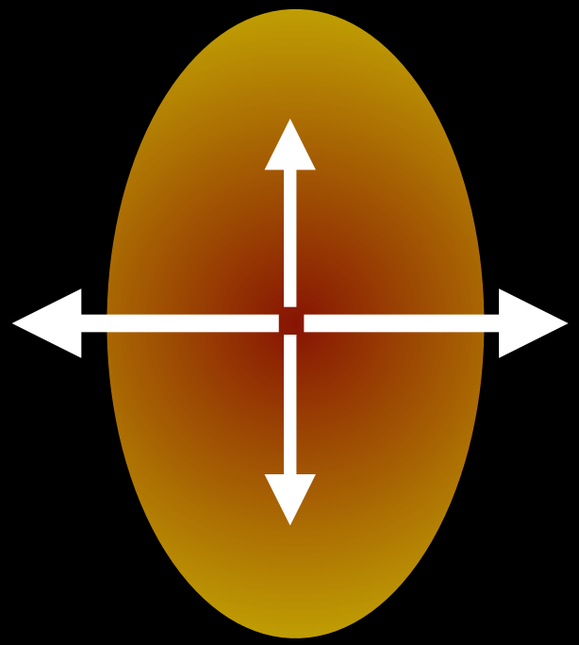
B. Abelev *et al*. (ALICE Collaboration), Phys. Rev. **C88**, (2013) 044910

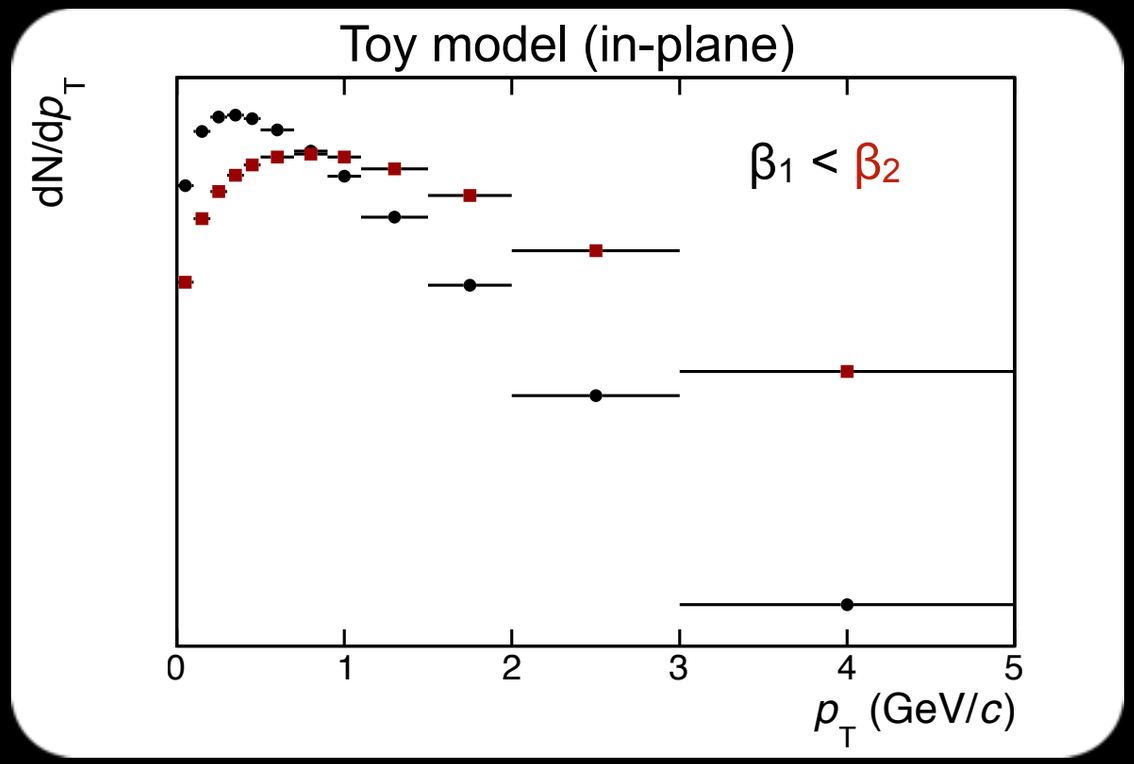


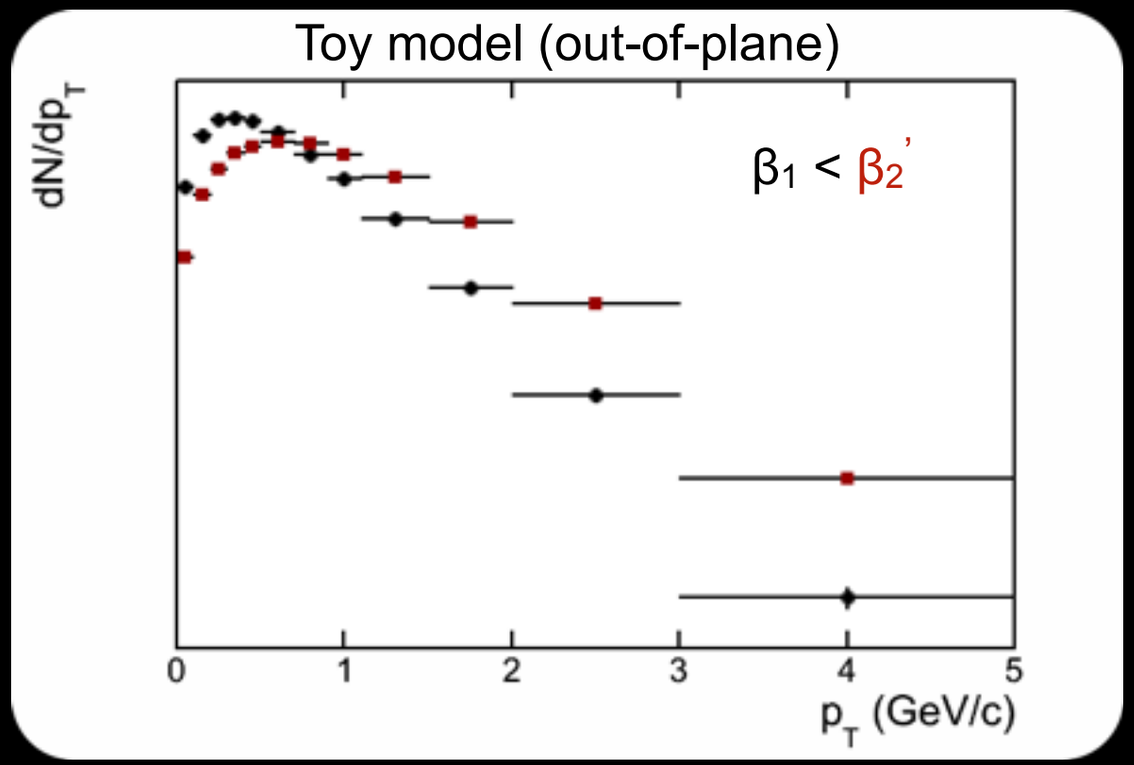


- Radial flow pushes particles to higher p_T → depletion at lower p_T
  - ★ heavier particles "feel" more the boost → the higher the mass the larger the low p_T depletion

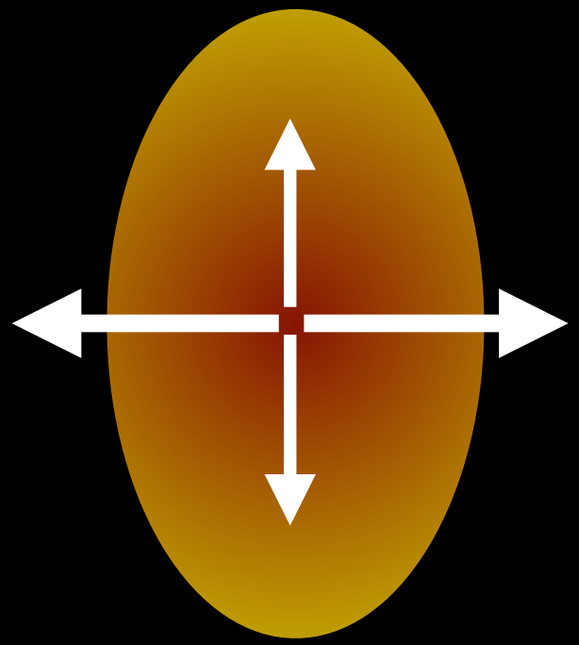
How does mass ordering develop?

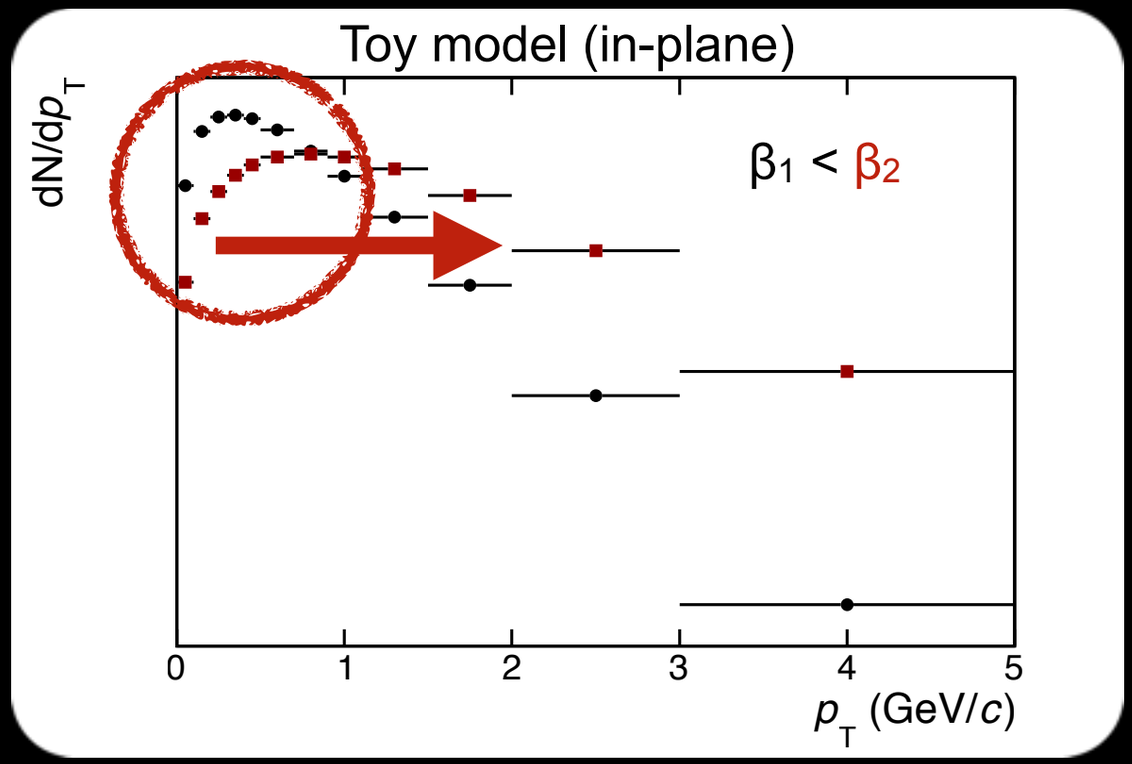




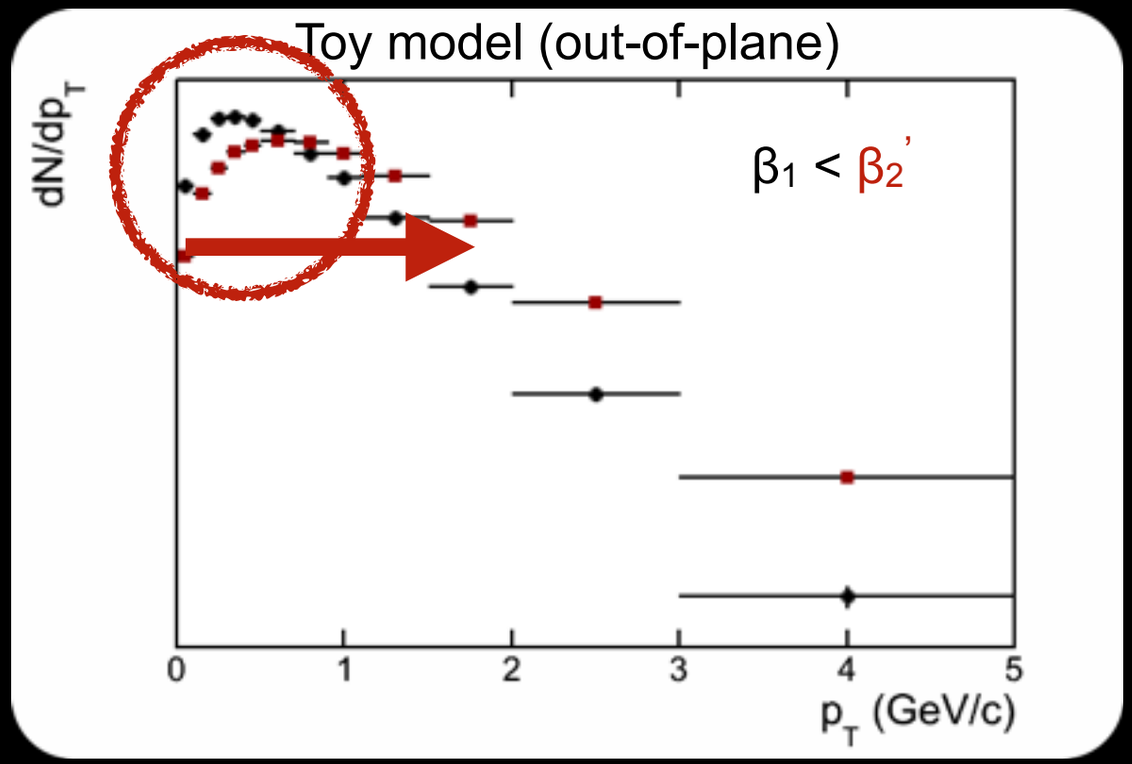


How does mass ordering develop?

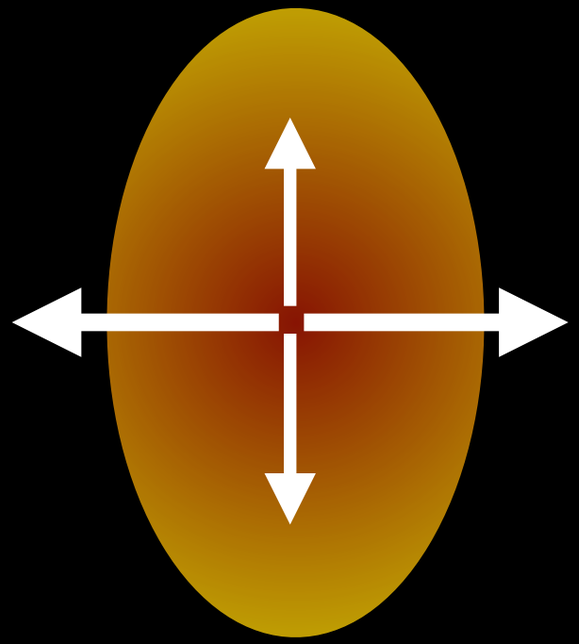




- Larger “push” in-plane than out-of-plane as a function of mass
  - ★ larger low-p_T depletion in-plane than out-of-plane ➞ lower v_2 in a mass dependent way

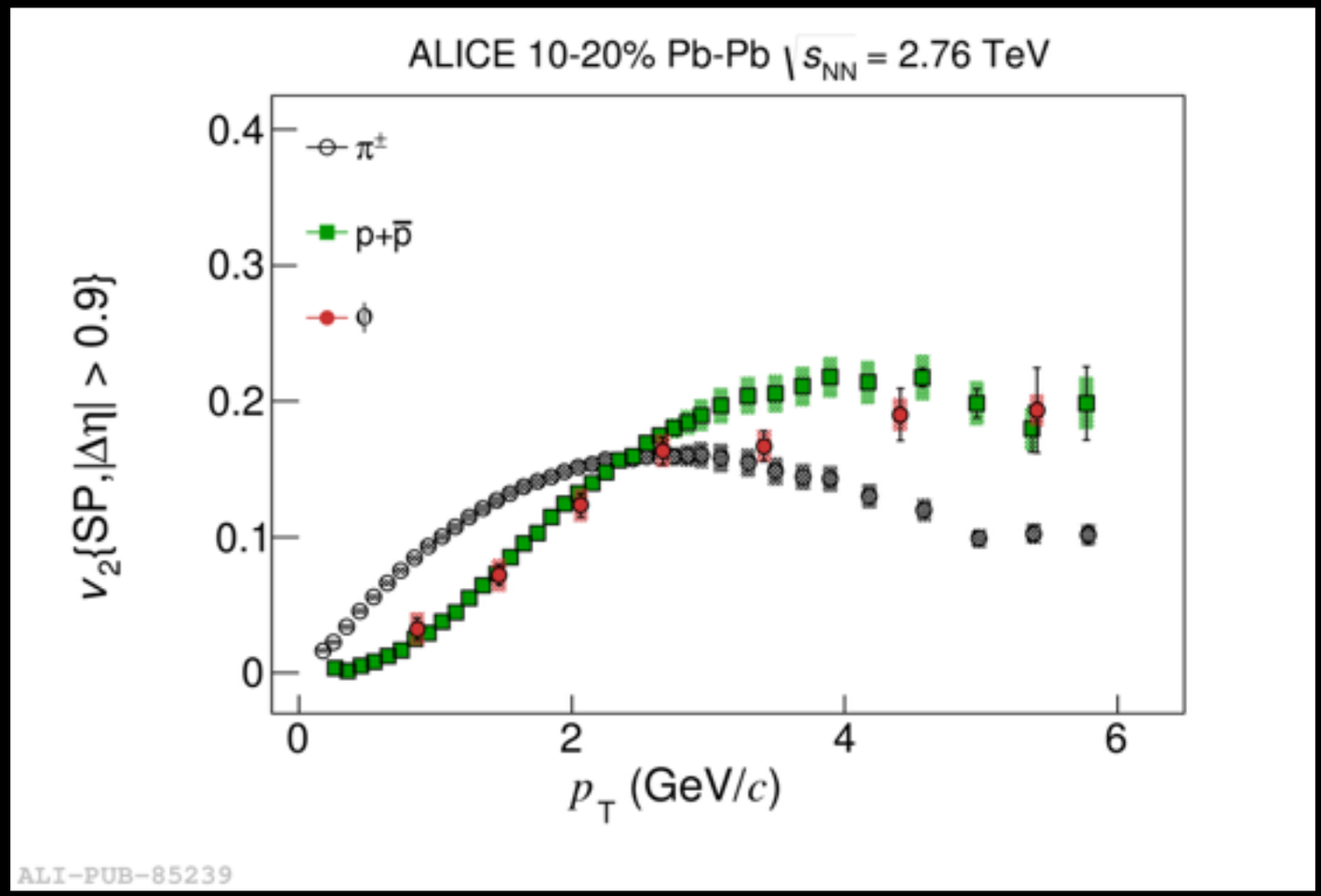


How does mass ordering develop?



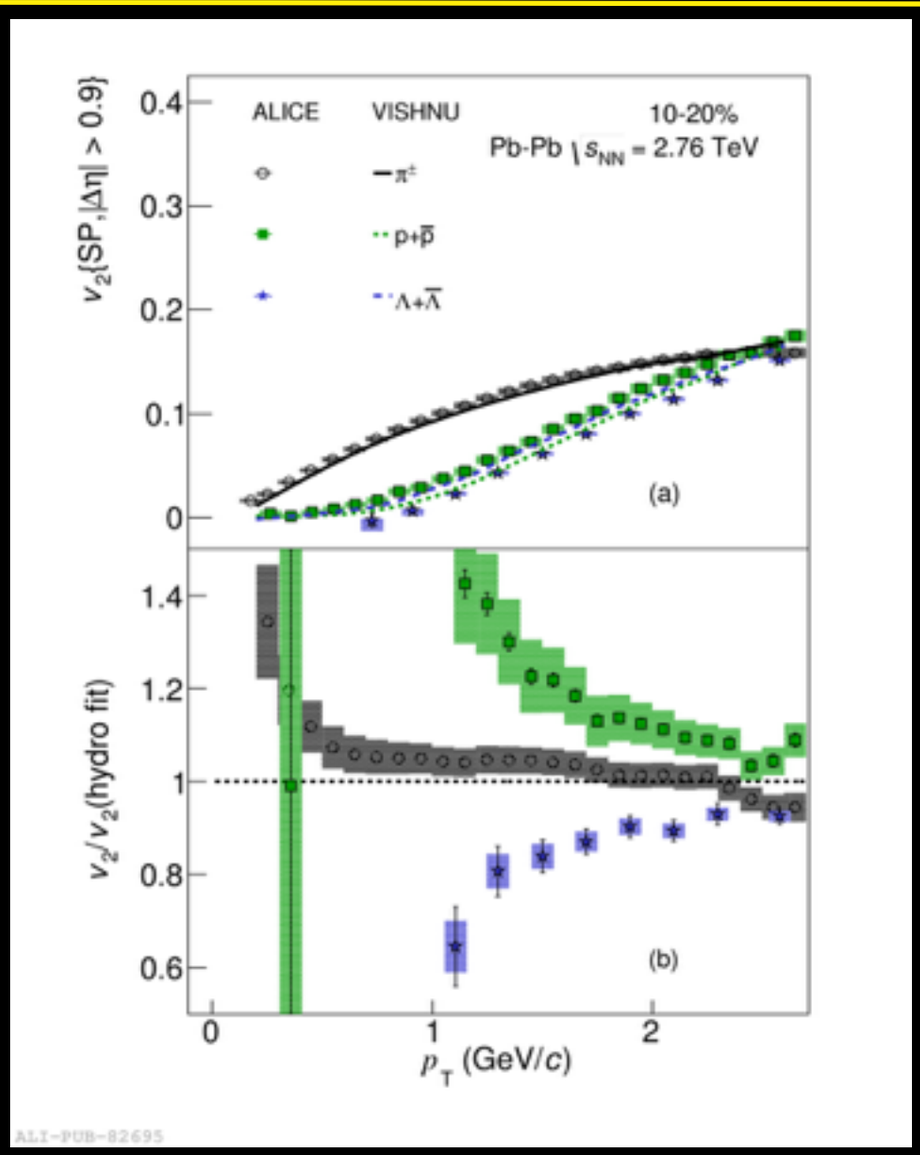
- Larger “push” in-plane than out-of-plane as a function of mass

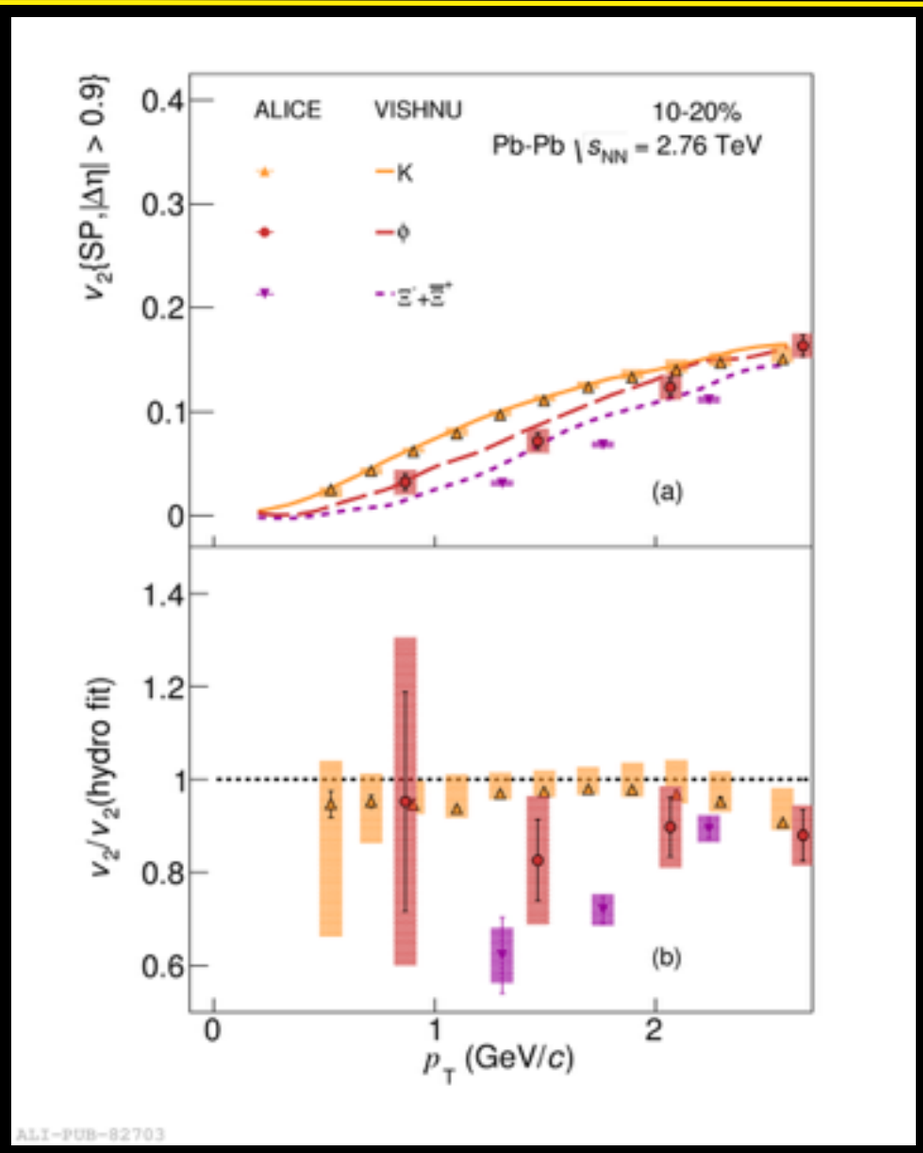
★ larger low-p_T depletion in-plane than out-of-plane → lower v_2 in a mass dependent way



Heavy particles have lower v_2 at a fixed p_T than light particles

Comparison with hydro: central events





- Systematic deviations for the majority of particle species (with the exception of K)
- Proton v_2 underestimated (i.e. extra push expected in hydro) but Λ v_2 overestimated (i.e. less push expected in hydro)
- Mass ordering not preserved in VISHNU due to the hadronic cascade
  - not supported by ALICE data