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# Multiplicity fluctuations and collective flow in small colliding systems

Koji Kawaguchi<sup>1)</sup>

In collaboration with

Koichi Murase<sup>2)</sup> and Tetsufumi Hirano<sup>1)</sup>

1) Department of Physics, Sophia University, Japan.

2) Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Japan.

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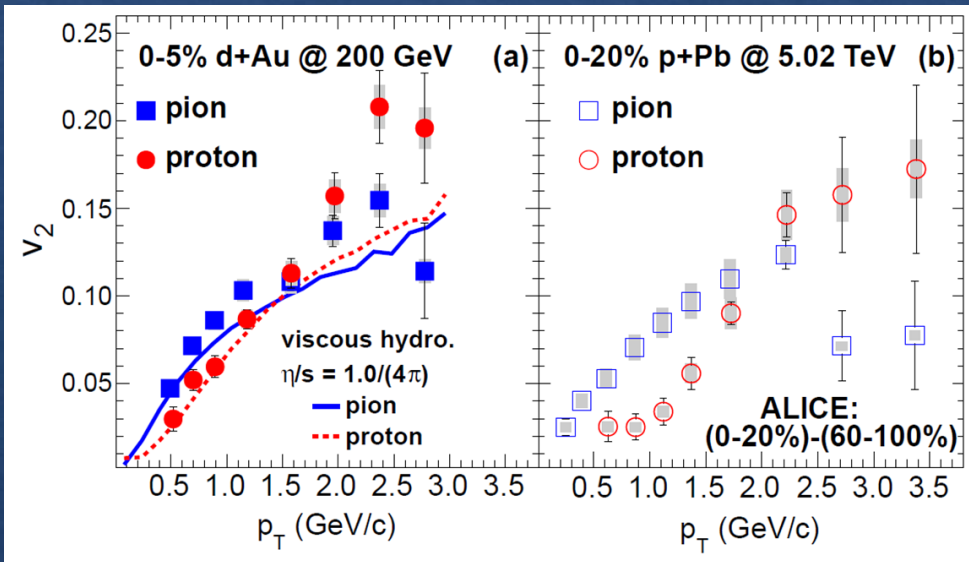
- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Integrated dynamical model
- ◆ Results
- ◆ Summary

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# Collectivity in small systems



Mass ordering for identified hadrons



Consistent with hydrodynamic flow picture

P. Bozek, W. Broniowski, P. Romatschke, K. Werner, B. Schenke, R. Venugopalan, G. Y. Qin, ...

\*Caveat: Mass ordering without flow

B.Schenke *et al.*, Phys.Rev.Lett. 117, 162301 (2016).

Purpose of this study

Analysis of collectivity in small colliding systems from an integrated dynamical model

A. Adare *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 114,192301(2015).

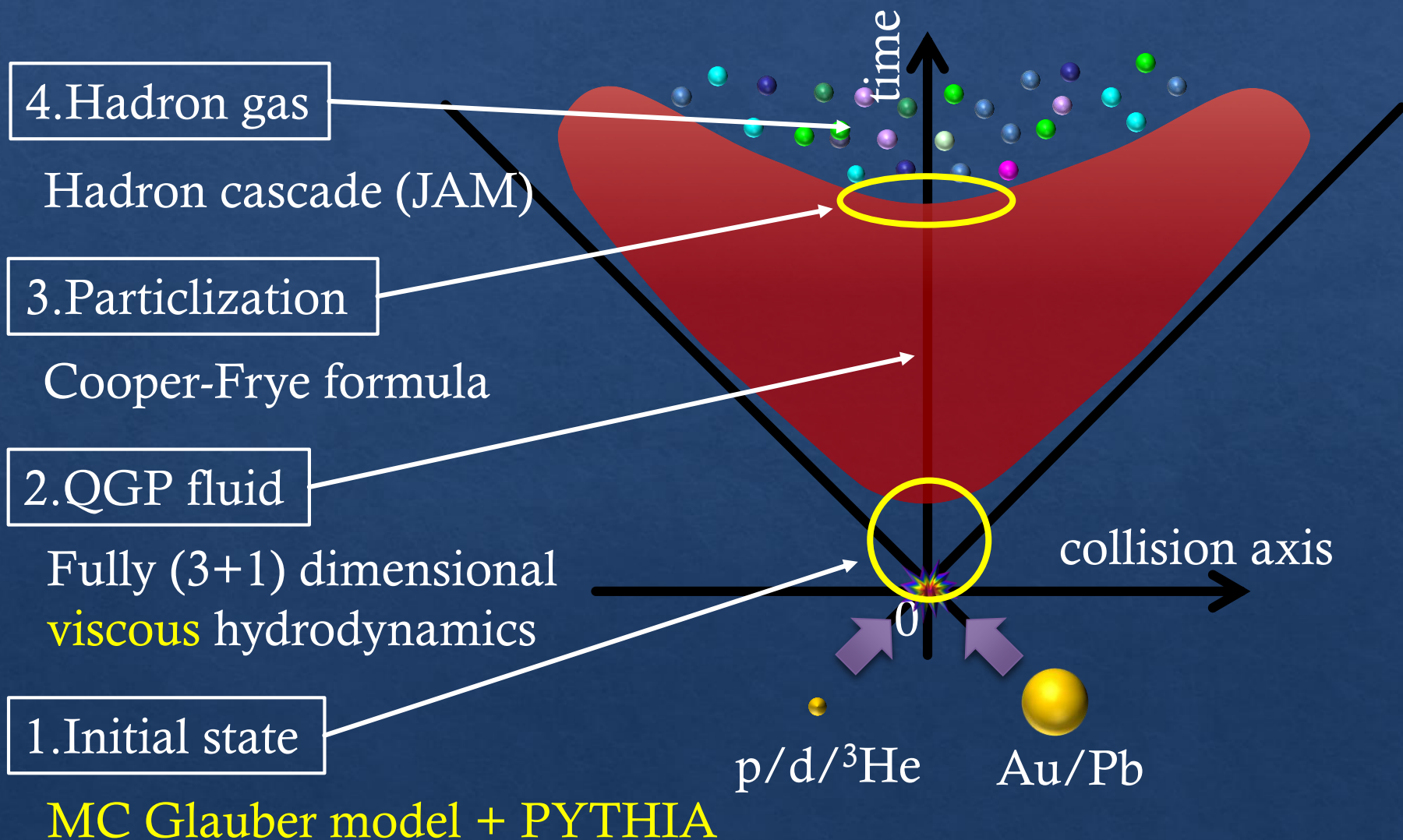
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# Integrated dynamical model



# Integrated dynamical model

4. Hadron gas

Hadron cascade (JAM)

3. Particlization

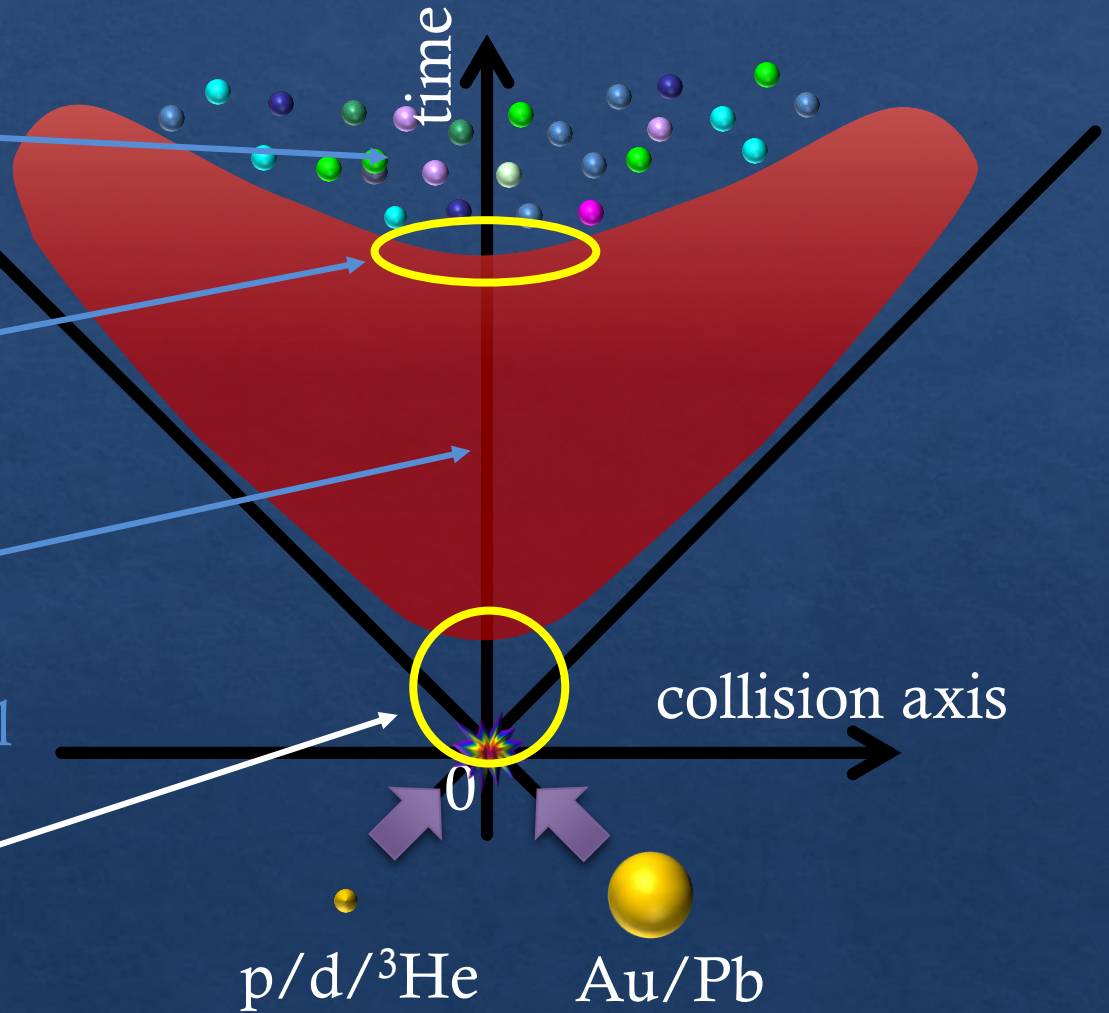
Cooper-Frye formula

2. QGP fluid

Fully (3+1) dimensional  
viscous hydrodynamics

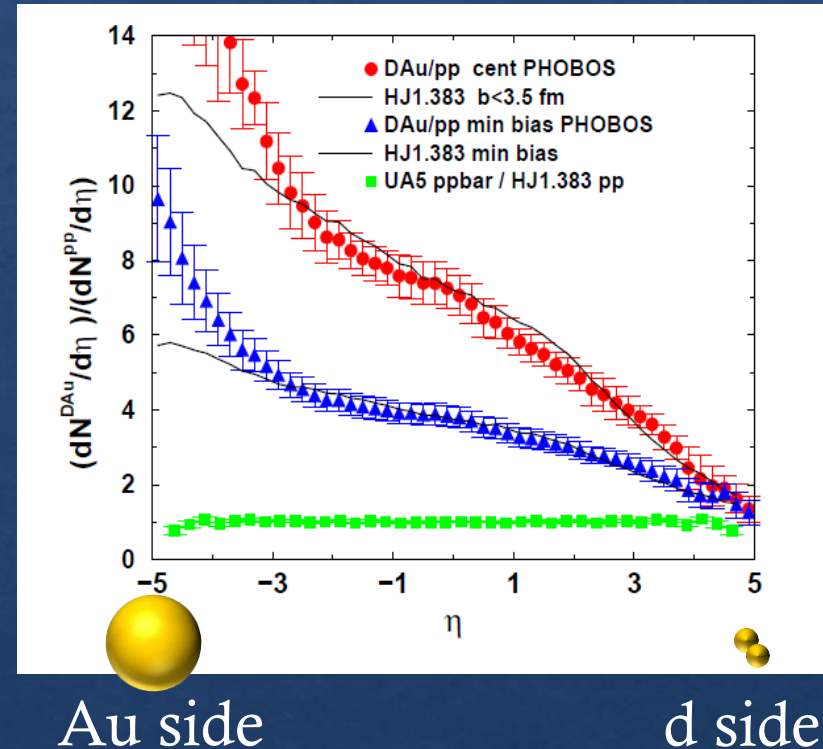
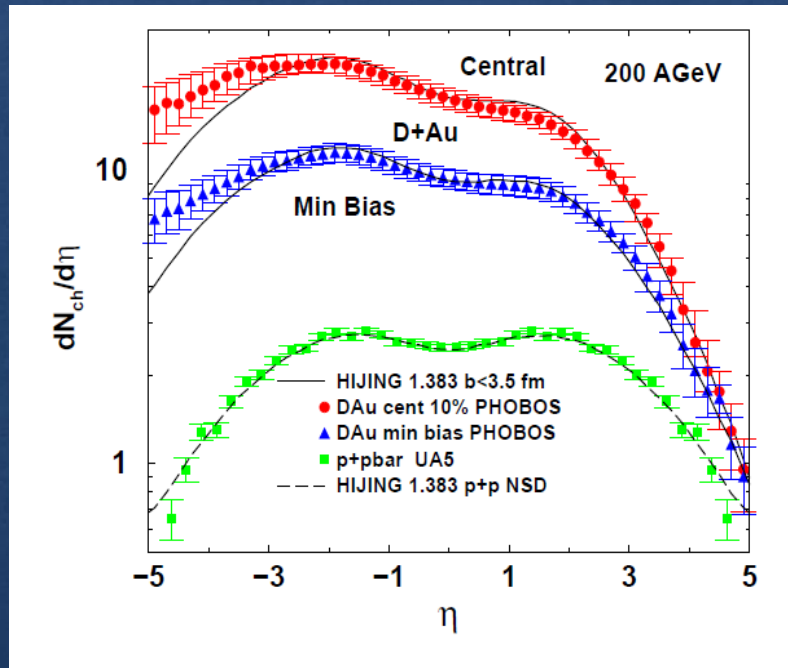
**1. Initial state**

MC Glauber model + PYTHIA



New

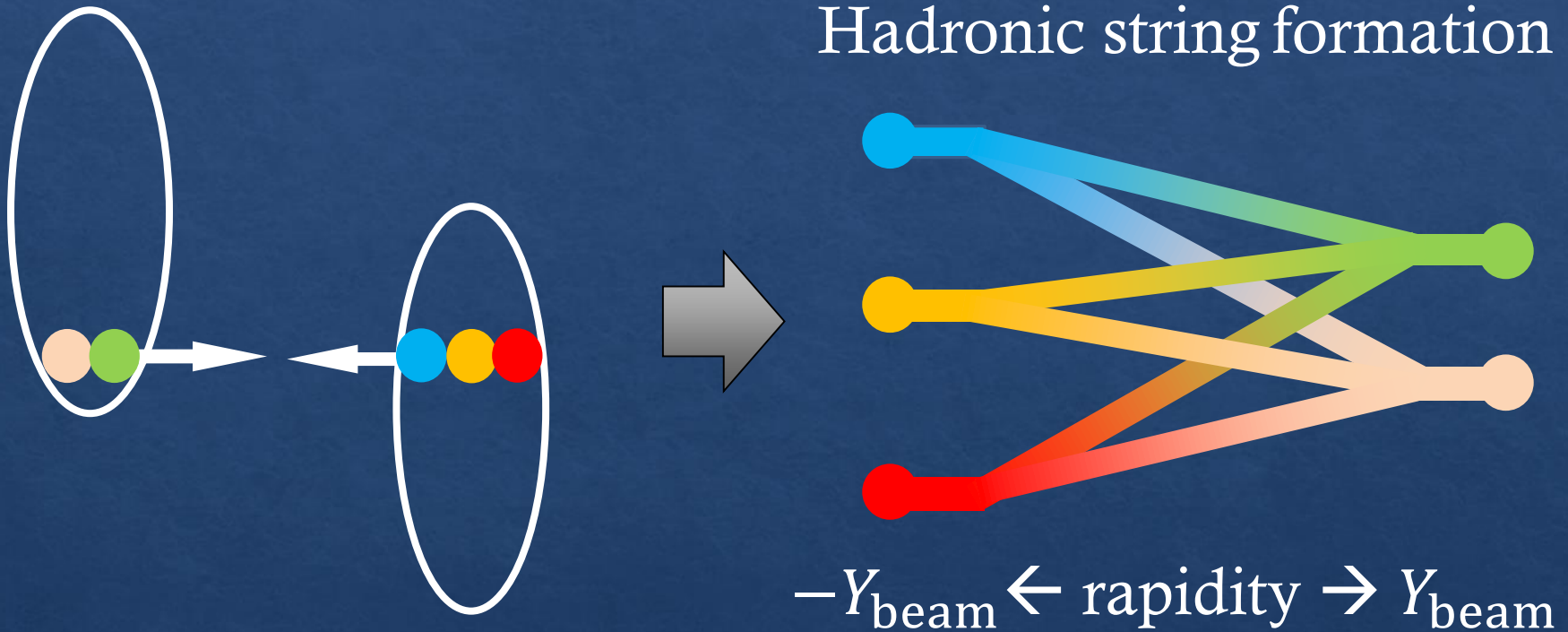
# Asymmetric longitudinal profile



Rapidity triangle/trapezoid clearly observed in d+Au collision at RHIC



# Modified BGK model



Number of participants ( $N_A, N_B$ )  
from MC-Glauber model

# Rapidity dependence

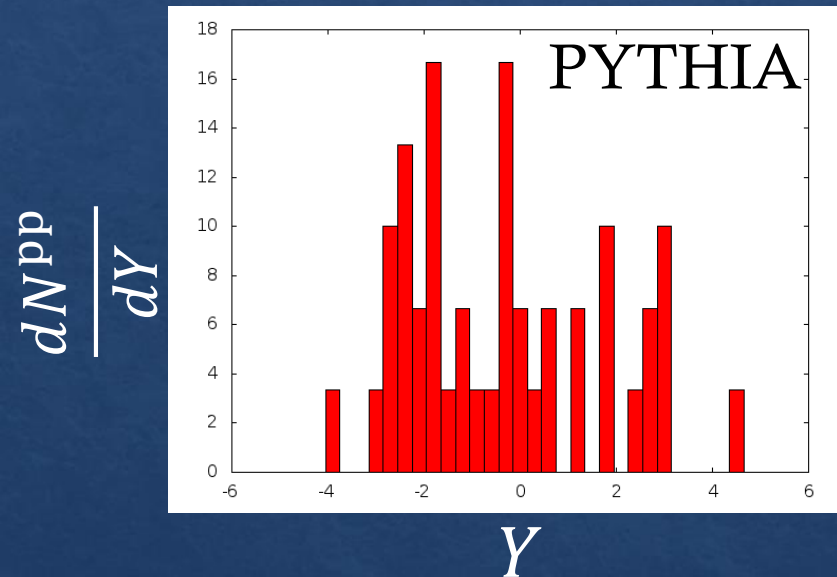
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One string formation



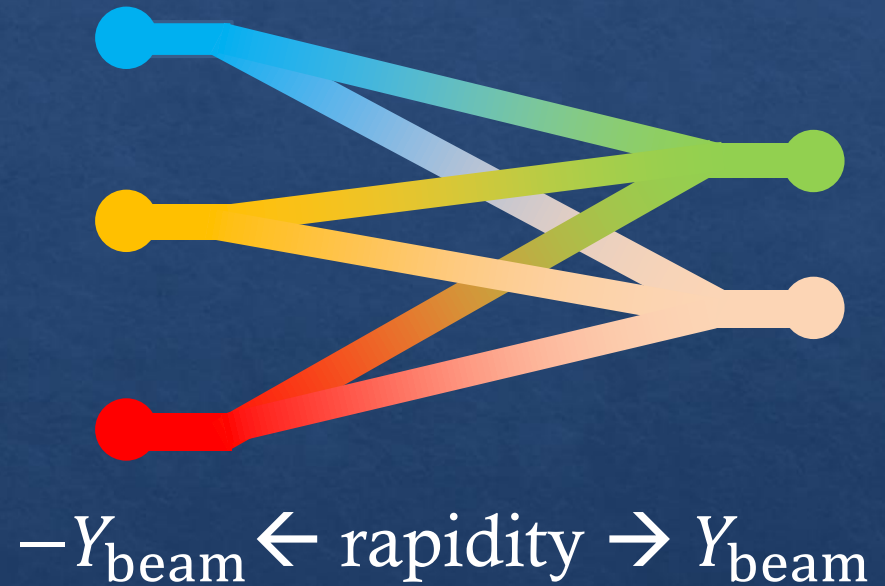
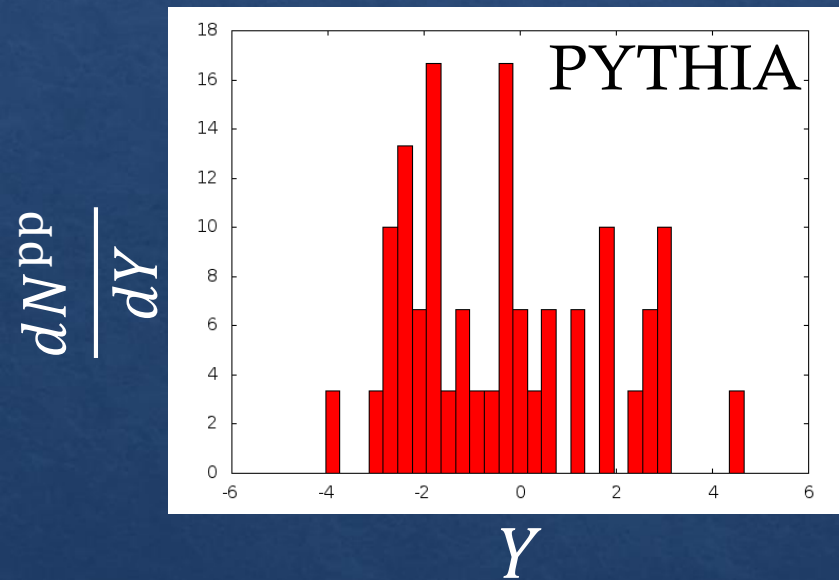
# Rapidity dependence

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Rapidity distribution  
in a pp collision at 200 GeV

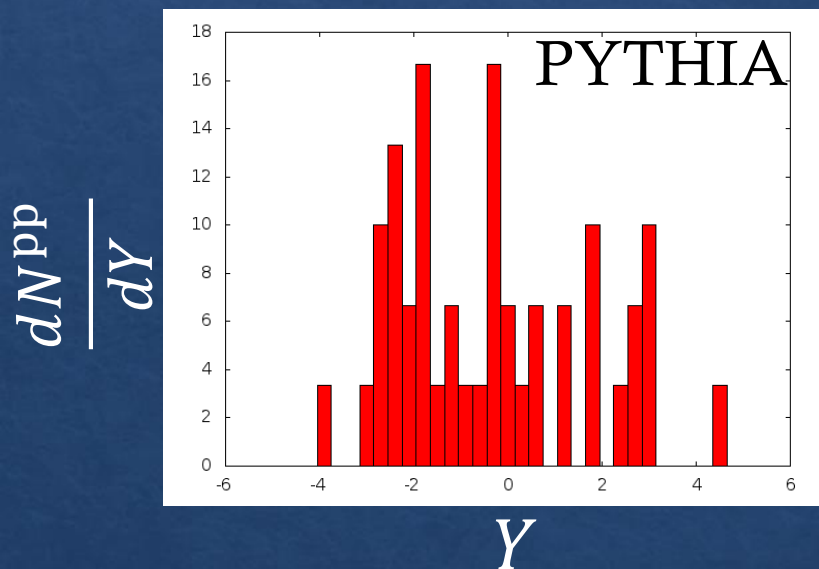
# Rapidity dependence



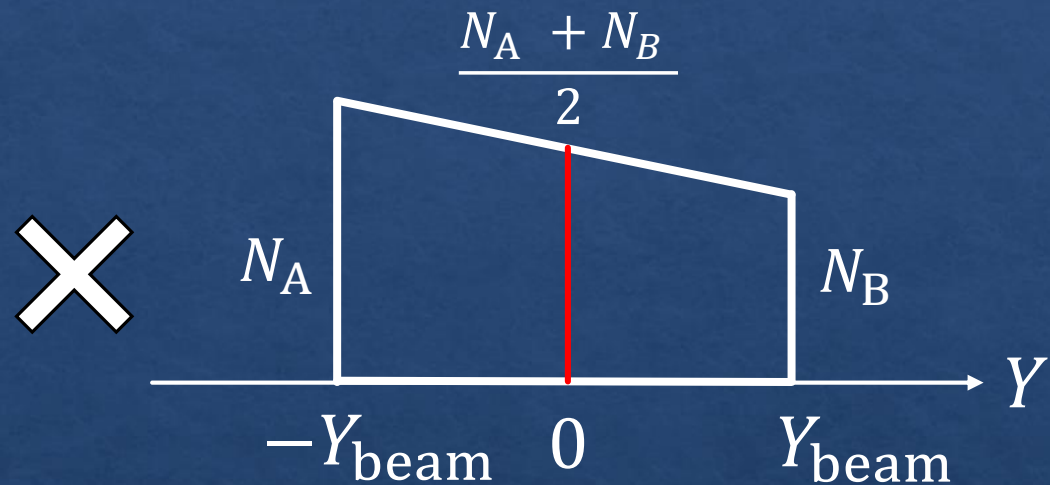
Rapidity distribution  
in a pp collision at 200 GeV



# Rapidity dependence



Rapidity distribution  
in a pp collision at 200 GeV



Rapidity triangle/trapezoid  
Multiplicity scaling in rapidity space

Fluctuations of multiplicity and longitudinal profile

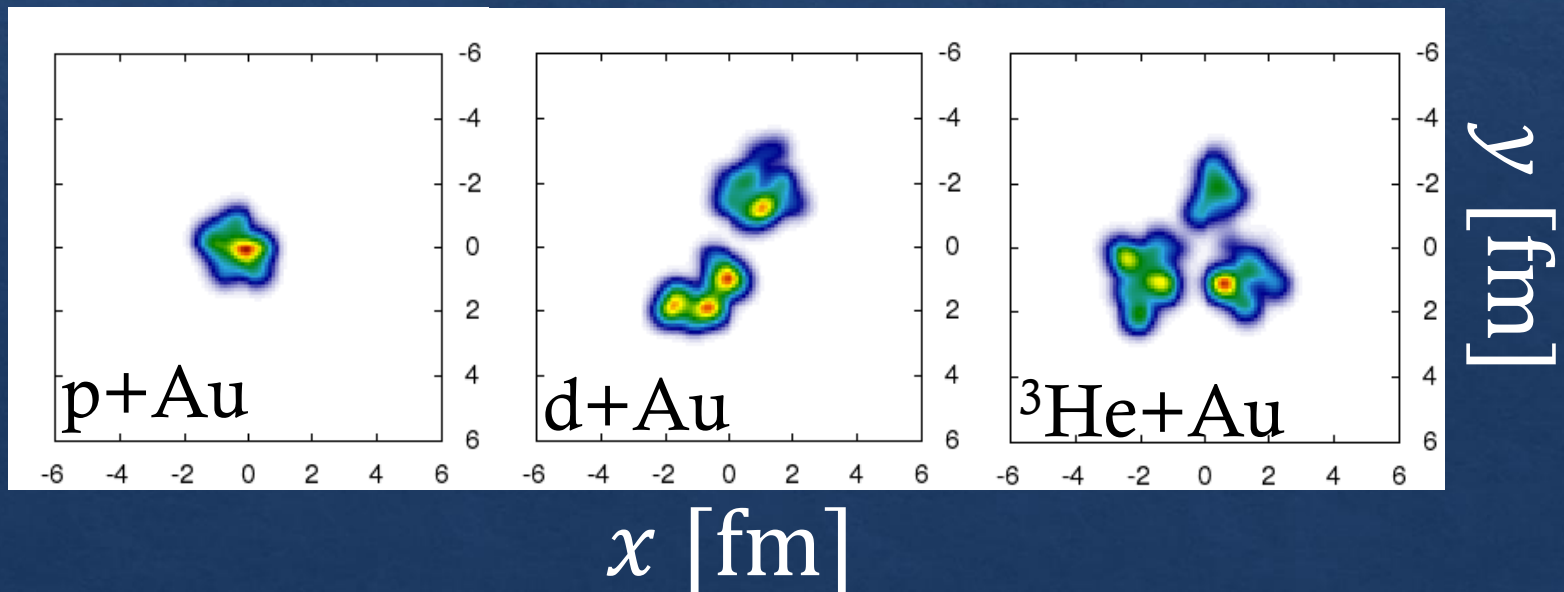
# Initial profile

Particles generated by PYTHIA

➔ Each particle associated with Gaussian function

➔ Initial entropy density distributions

Transverse profile ( $\eta_s = 0$ )



# Setting

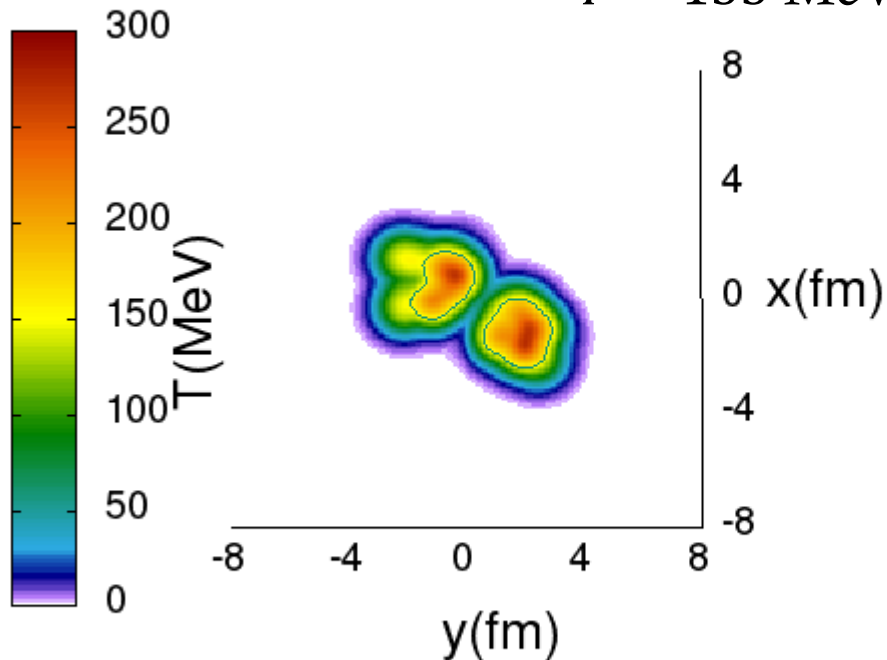
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- ◆ Collision systems: p/d/<sup>3</sup>He+Au at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$  GeV (RHIC)  
p+Pb at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$  TeV (LHC)
- ◆ Initial conditions: MC Glauber model + PYTHIA
- ◆ Viscous hydrodynamics:
  - EoS: *s95p-v1.1*  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lattice QCD (HotQCD)} \\ \text{Resonance gas (JAM)} \end{array} \right.$
  - Shear viscosity:  $\eta/s = 1/4\pi$     ▪ Initial time:  $\tau_0 = 0.6$  [fm]
- ◆ Cooper-Frye formula:  
Switching temperature  $T_{sw} = 155$  [MeV]
- ◆ Hadron cascade: JAM

# Viscous hydrodynamic simulations

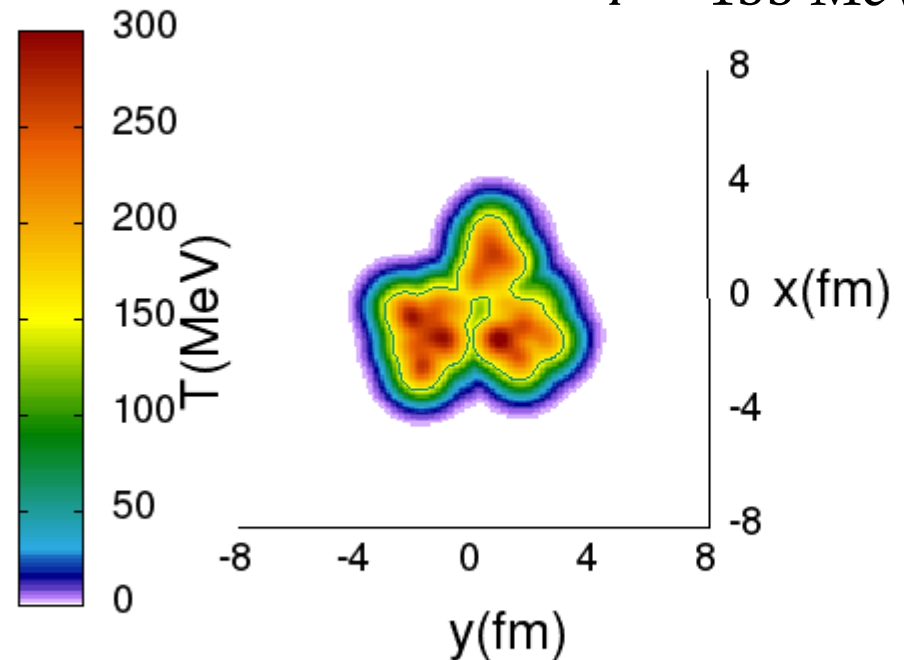
d+Au 200 GeV

—  $T = 155$  MeV



$^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$  200 GeV

—  $T = 155$  MeV



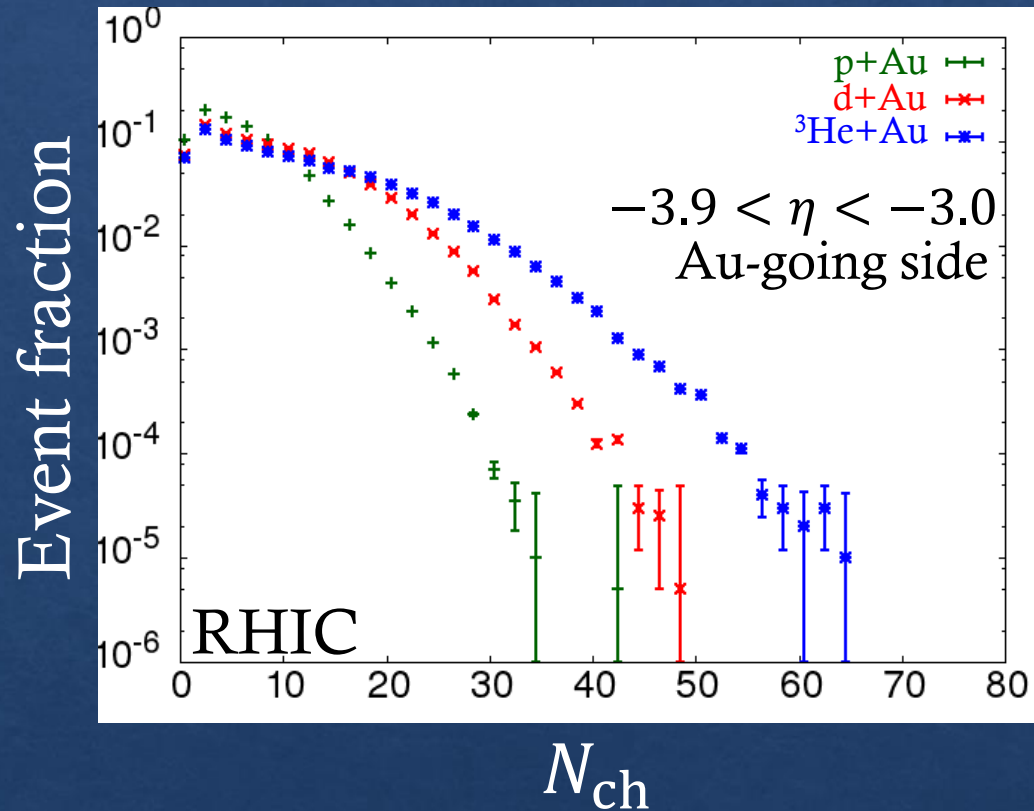


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# Multiplicity distributions

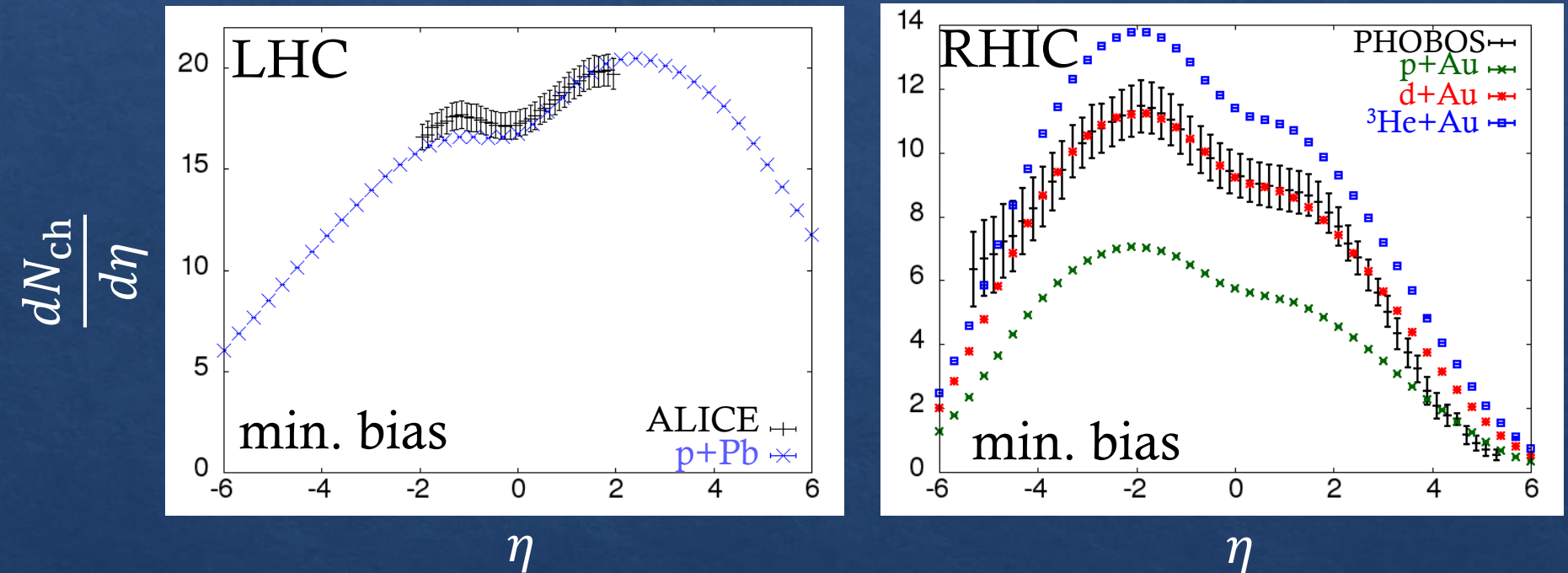


- Fluctuations of multiplicity
- The larger colliding nucleus, the higher multiplicity



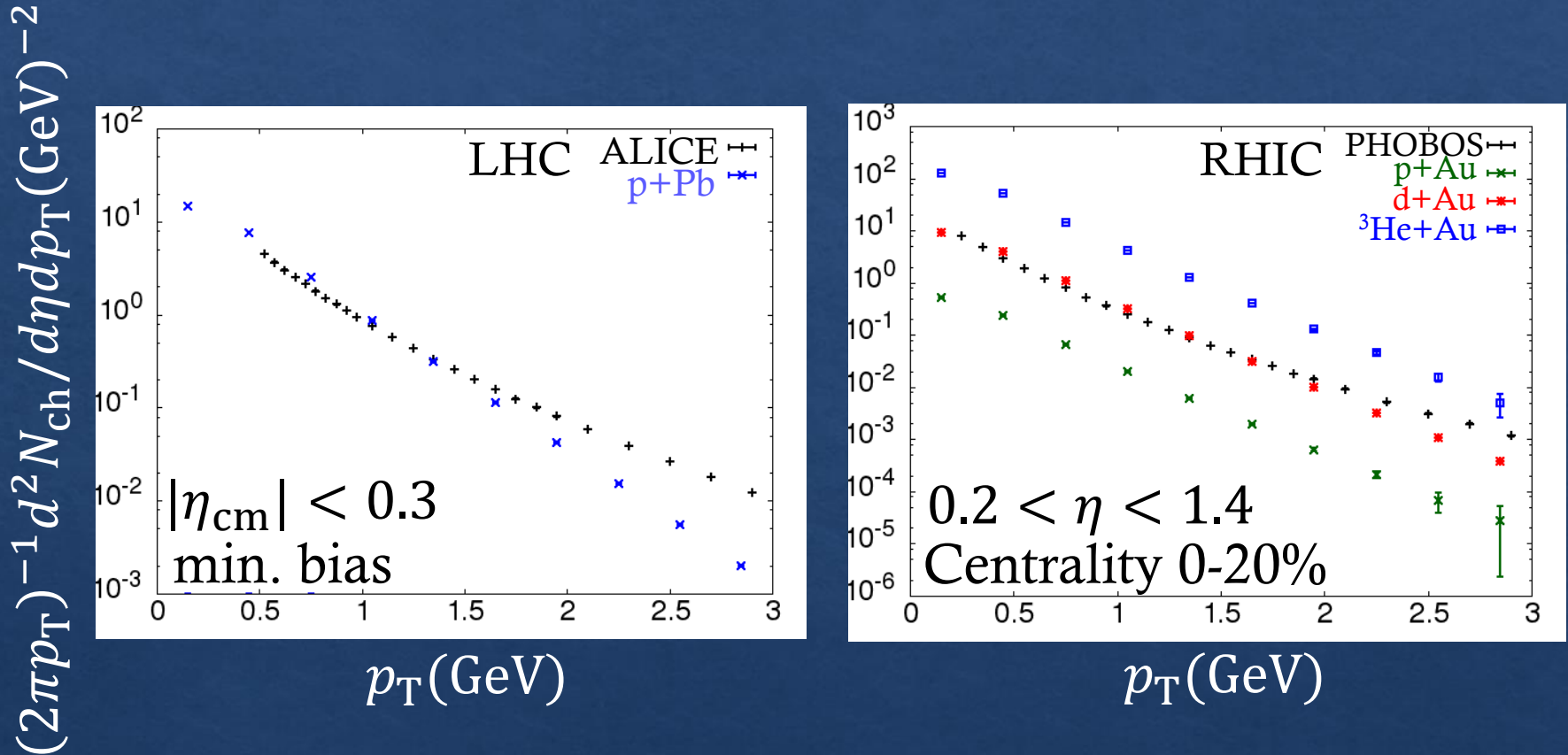
Utilization for centrality cut

# Pseudorapidity distributions



Rapidity triangle/trapezoid picture works quite well

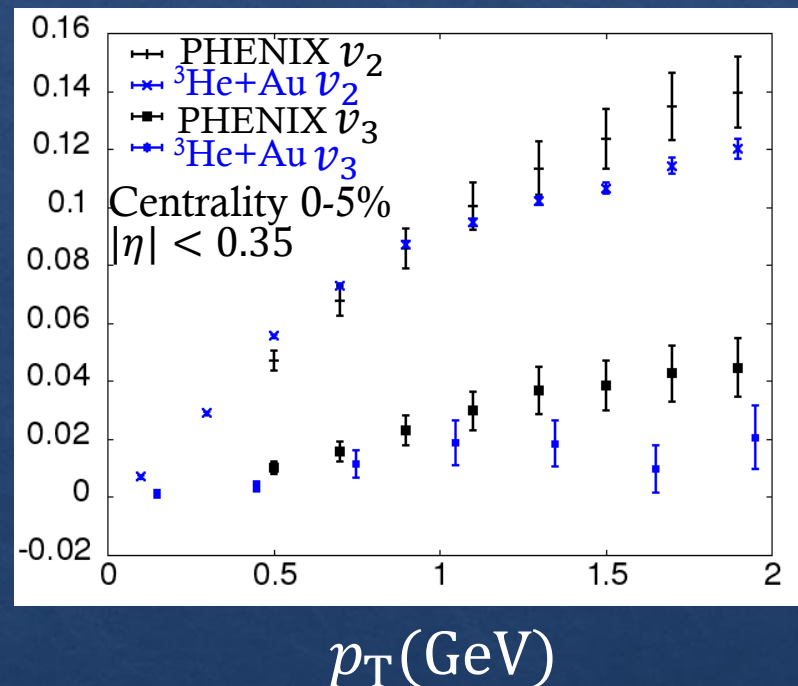
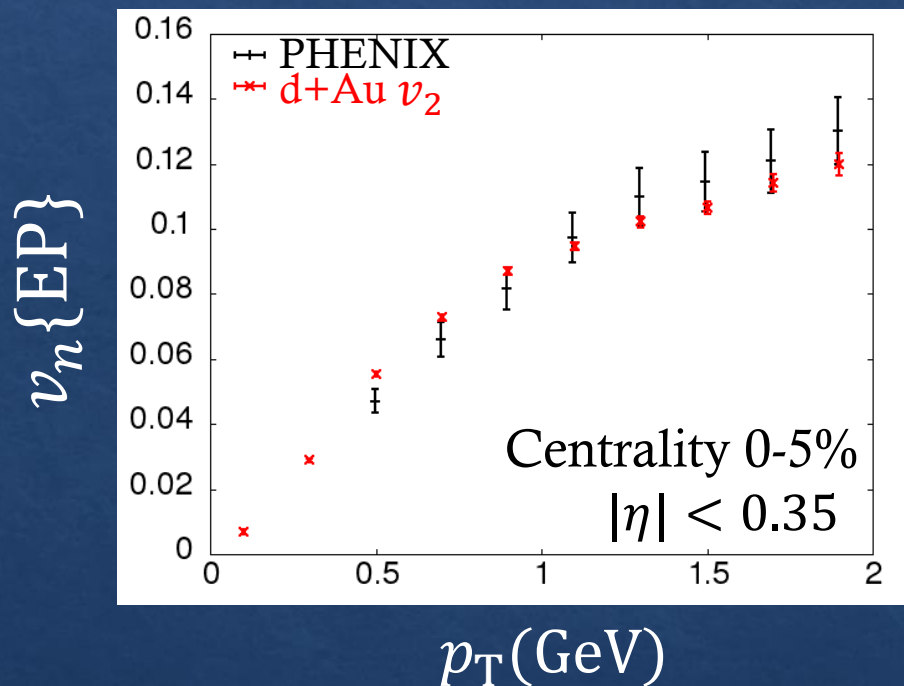
# $p_T$ distributions



Reasonable description of transverse dynamics

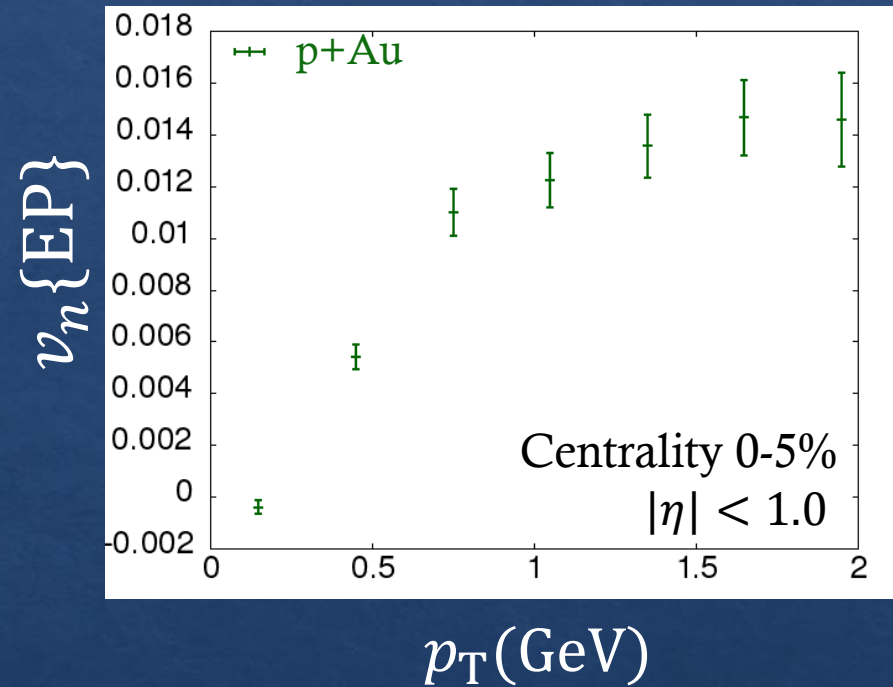
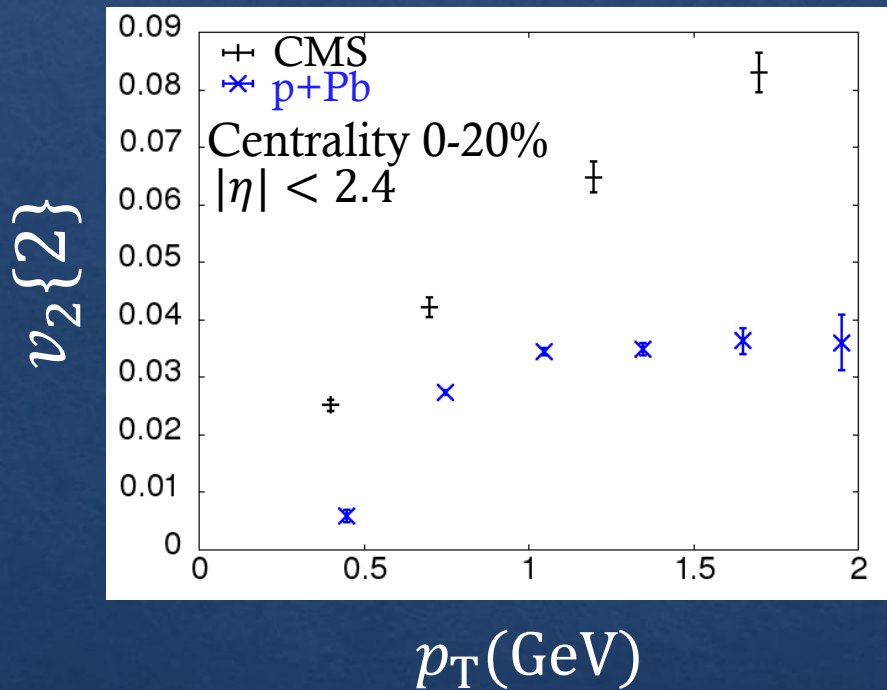


# Flow harmonics vs $p_T$ in d/ $^3\text{He}$ +Au



QGP fluid + hadronic gas picture works in d/ $^3\text{He}$ +Au collisions

# $v_2$ vs $p_T$ in p+A

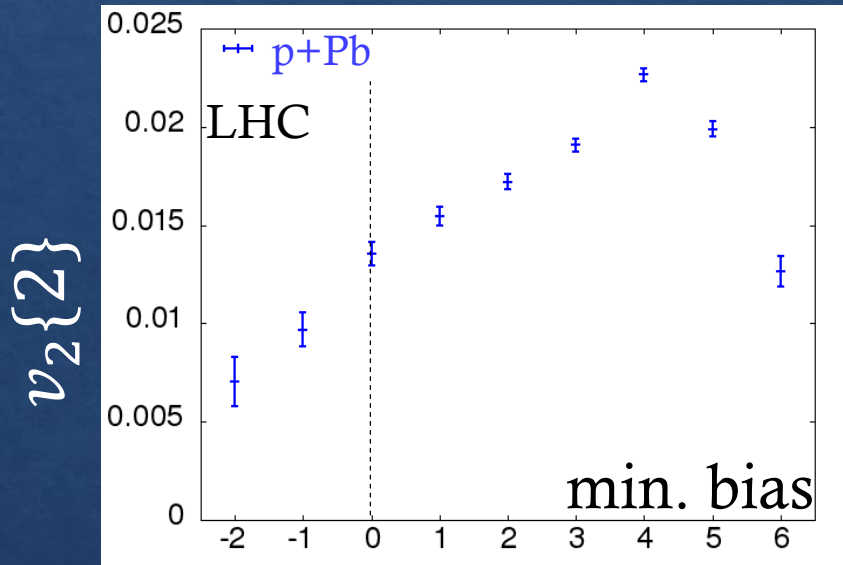


Smaller than  
experimental results



Need a sophisticated  
model in p+A collisions

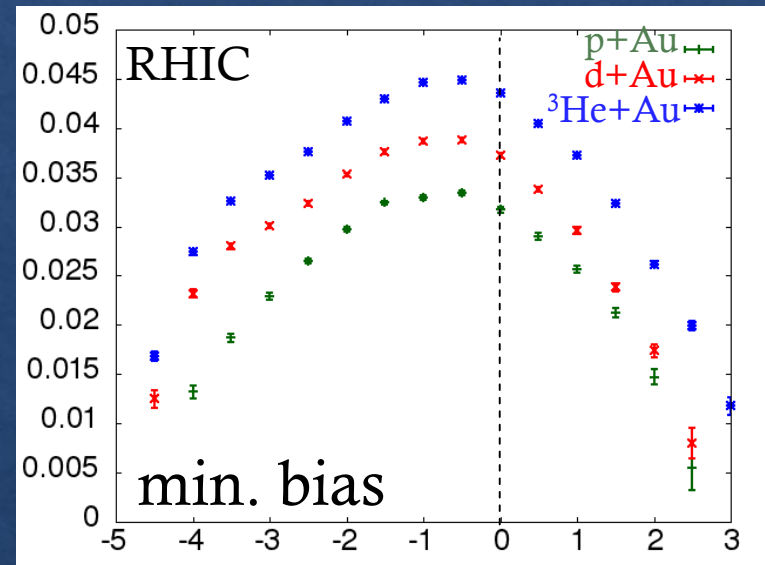
# $v_2$ vs pseudorapidity



p side

$\eta_{cm}$

Pb side



Au side

$\eta$

p/d/ $^3\text{He}$  side

Asymmetric shape of  $v_2(\eta)$

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# Summary

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- ◆ Analysis of flow observables in small colliding systems at LHC and RHIC energy
- ◆ Development of a new hydrodynamic initialization model based on MC-Glauber + PYTHIA

QGP fluid + hadronic gas picture works in d/<sup>3</sup>He+Au collisions

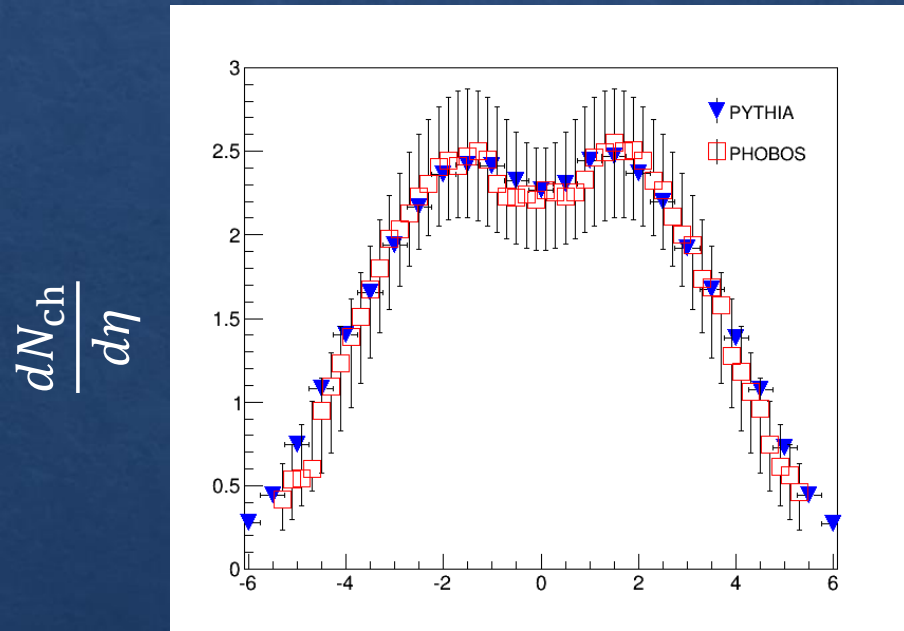
Our results smaller than experimental data in p+A collisions



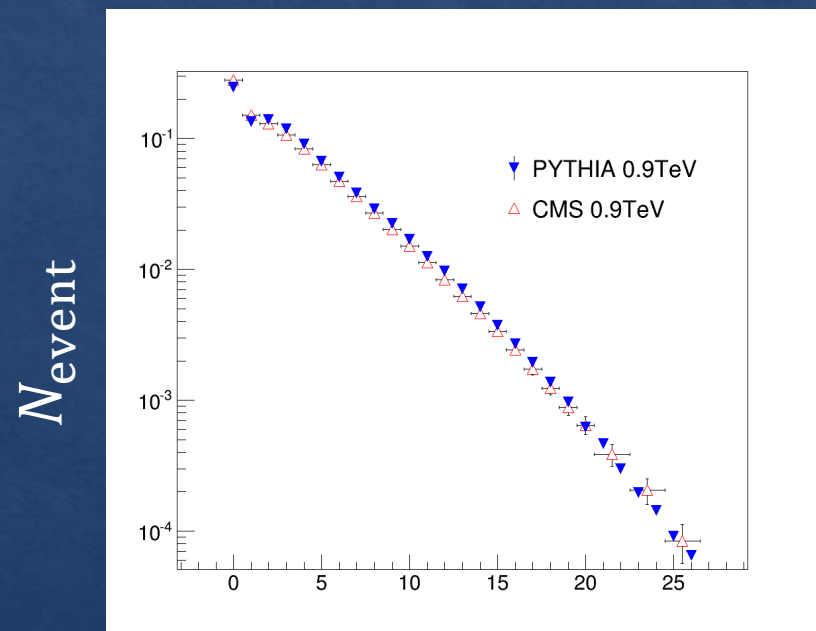
Back up

# Event generator PYTHIA8

$|\eta| < 0.5$



$\eta$



$N_{ch}$

PYTHIA work very well at the RHIC energy

# Initial entropy density

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$$s_0(\tau_0, \eta_s, x_\perp) = \frac{K}{\tau_0} \sum_i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_\eta^2}} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_\perp^2} \exp \left[ -\frac{(x - x^i)^2 + (y - y^i)^2}{2\sigma_\perp^2} - \frac{(\eta_s - \eta_s^i)^2}{2\sigma_\eta^2} \right]$$

## ◆ Normalization

$$K = 5.6 \text{ for RHIC energy} \\ = 5.0 \text{ for LHC energy}$$

## ◆ Smearing parameters

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_\perp = 0.1 \text{ [fm]} \\ \sigma_\eta = 0.3 \end{array} \right]$$

## ◆ Position

$x^i, y^i, \eta_s^i$  from MC Glauber + PYTHIA

## ◆ Initial time

$$\tau_0 = 0.6 \text{ [fm]}$$

# Rejection sampling

One AA event

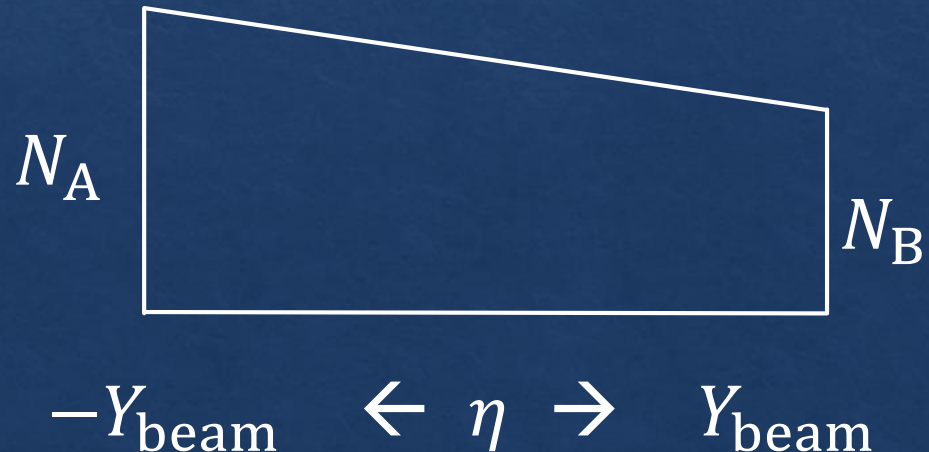
→  $N_A \times N_B$  PYTHIA events

Weight in one PYTHIA event

$$w(\eta) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{Y_b + \eta}{Y_b} \frac{1}{N_A} + \frac{Y_b - \eta}{Y_b} \frac{1}{N_B} \right)$$

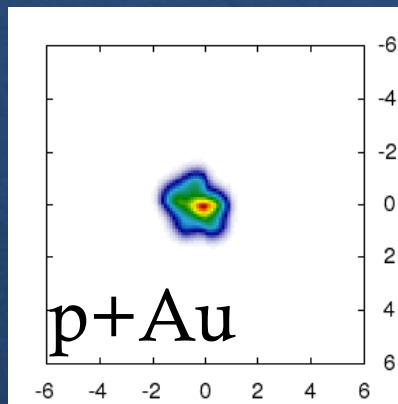
$$N_A N_B w(\eta) = \begin{cases} N_A & (\eta = -Y_b) \\ N_B & (\eta = Y_b) \end{cases}$$

$N_A \times N_B$  strings

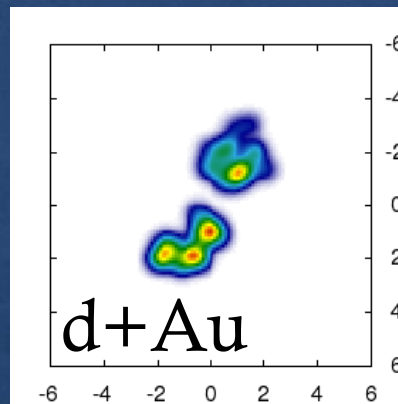


# Initial profile at RHIC

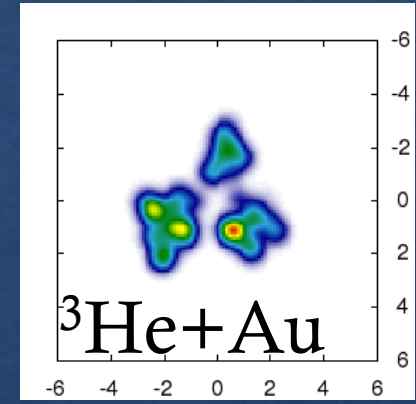
Transverse profile ( $\eta_s = 0$ )



$x$  [fm]

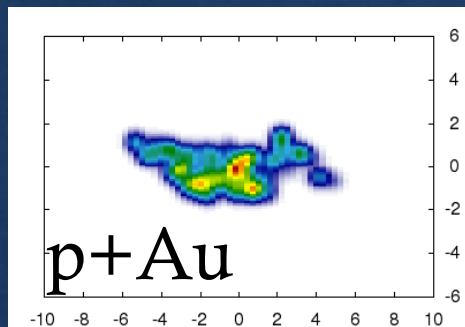


$x$  [fm]

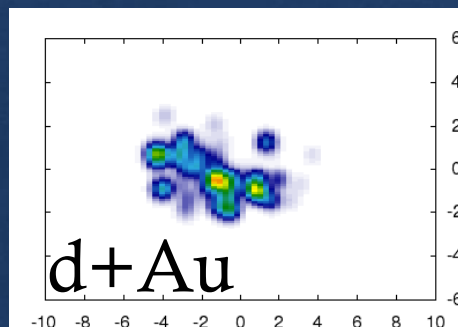


$x$  [fm]

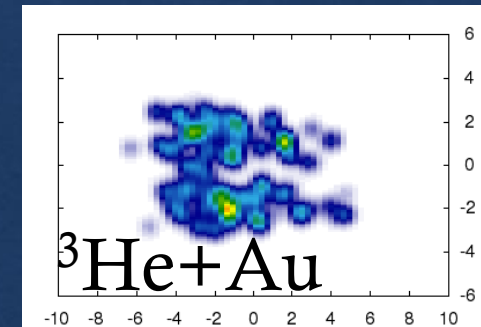
Longitudinal profile ( $x = 0$  [fm])



$\eta_s$



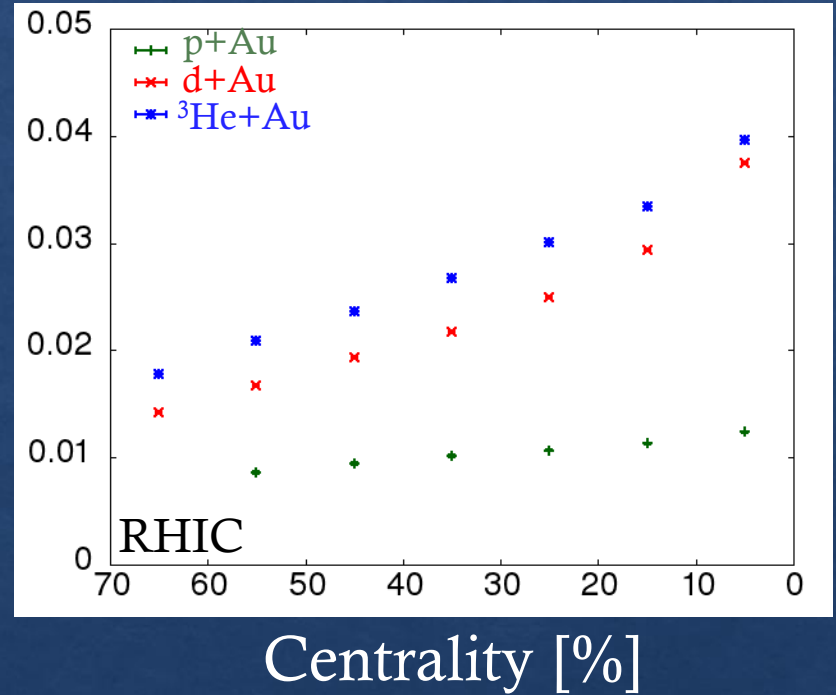
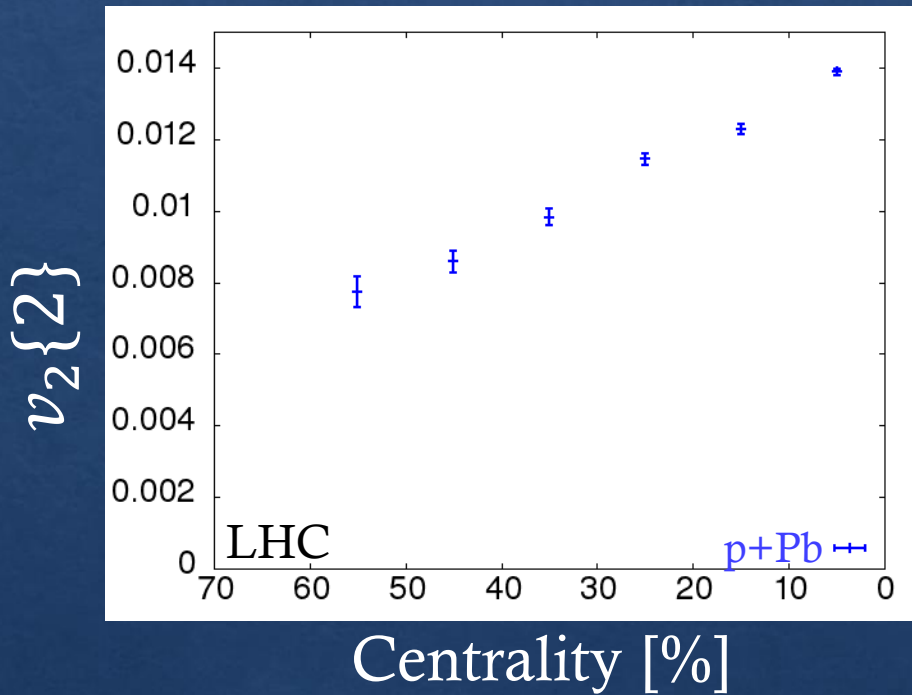
$\eta_s$



$\eta_s$

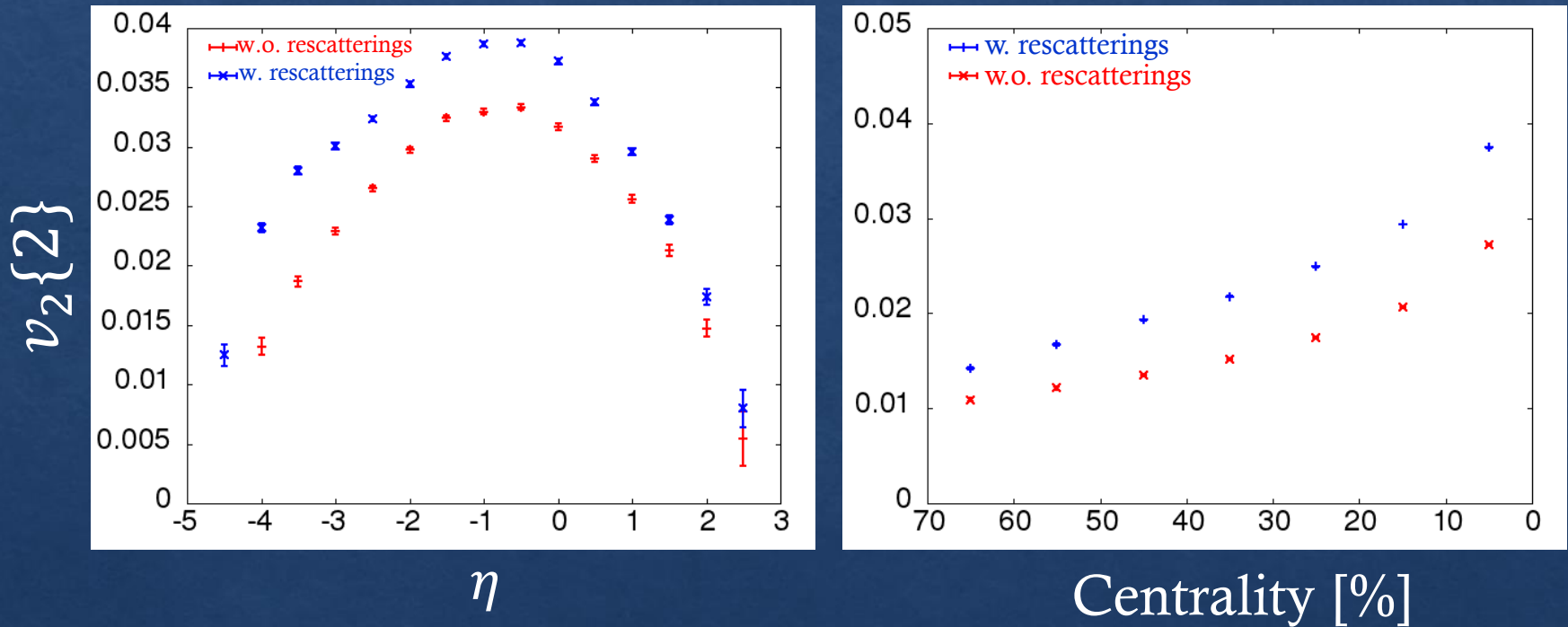


# $v_2$ vs centrality



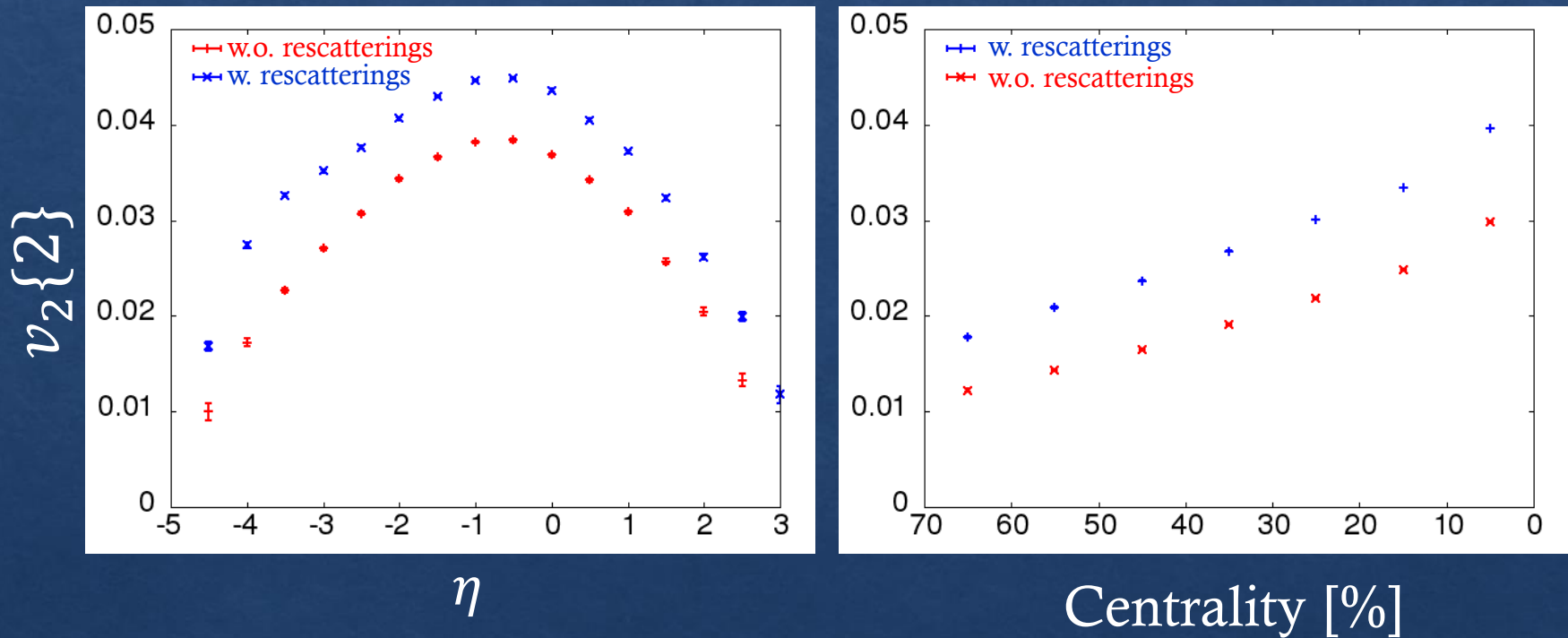
Increase of  $v_2$  with multiplicity

# Hadron cascade effects in d+Au



Large fraction of  $v_2$  generated in QGP fluid

# Hadron cascade effects in ${}^3\text{He}+\text{Au}$



Large fraction of  $v_2$  generated in QGP fluid