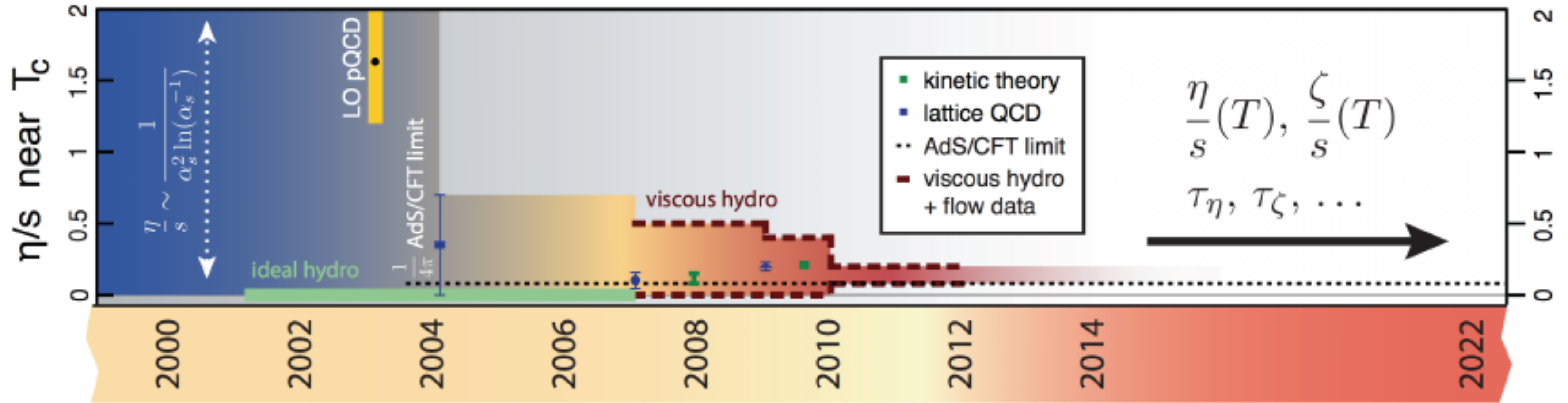
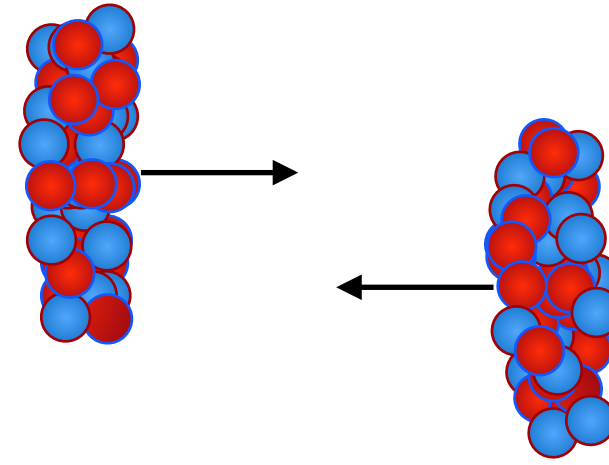
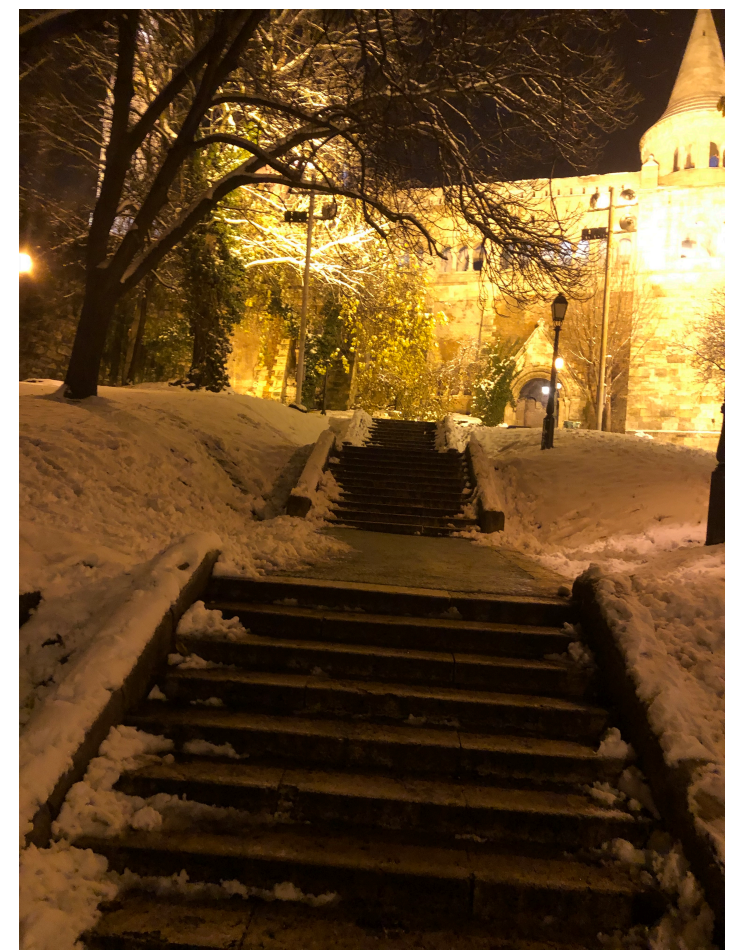




ANISOTROPIC FLOW STUDIES



Panos Christakoglou

Nikhef and Utrecht University



ANISOTROPIC FLOW

Anisotropies in coordinate space

- Initial geometry and its fluctuations

Transferred to anisotropies in momentum space

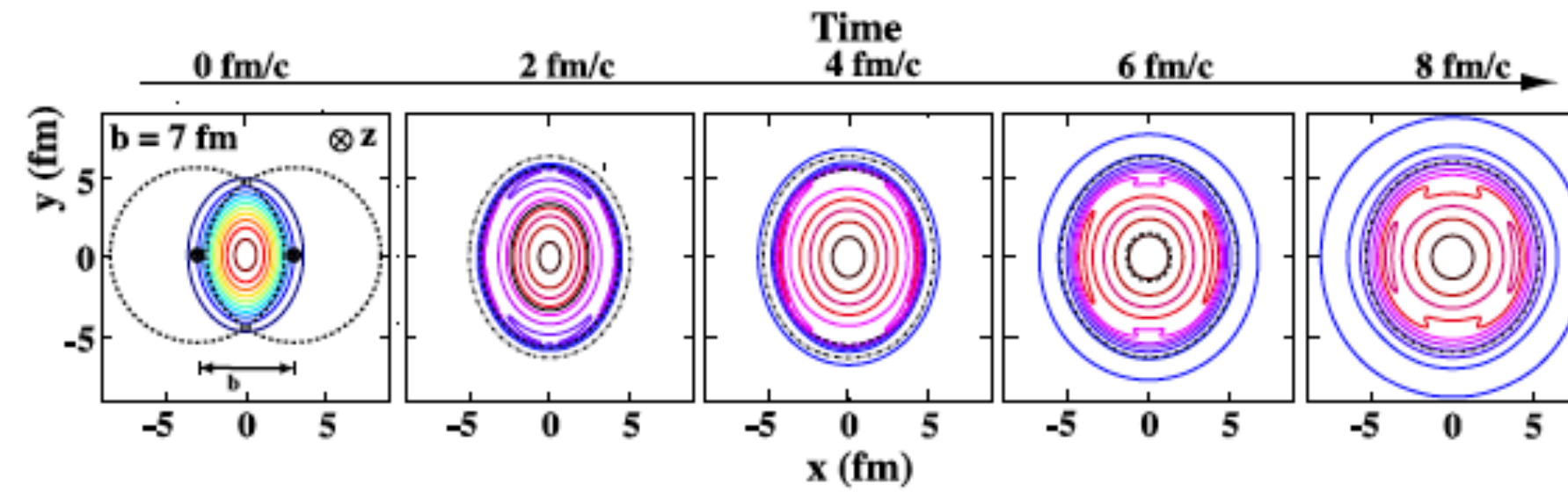
Quantified by Fourier coefficients v_n

$$E \frac{d^3}{dP^3} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d^2 N}{p_T dp_T d\eta} \left[1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n(p_T, \eta) \cos[n(\varphi - \Psi_n)] \right]$$

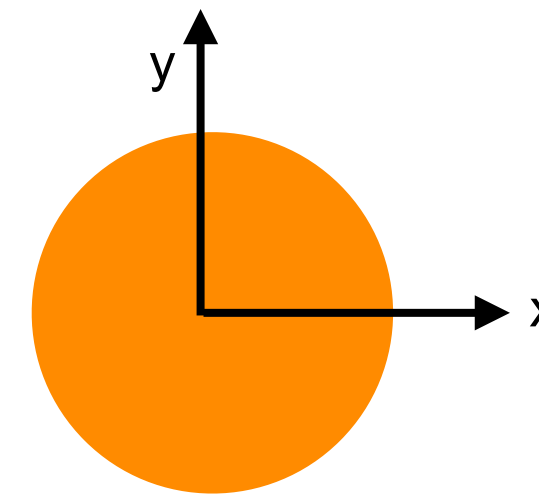
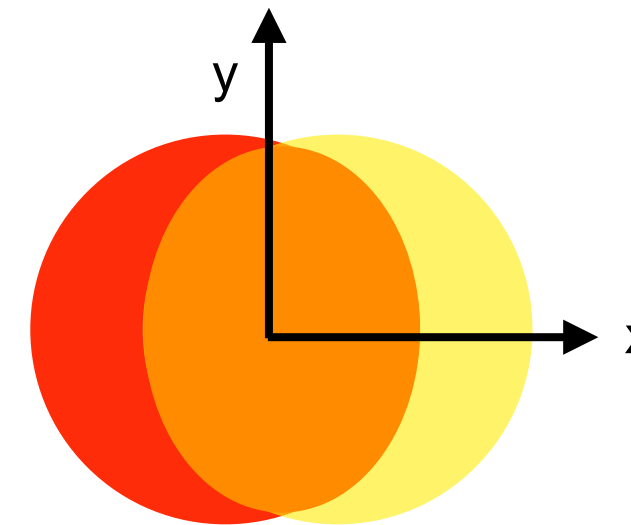
$$v_n = \langle \cos[n(\varphi - \Psi_n)] \rangle$$

Voloshin and Zhang, Z. Phys. **C70** (1996) 665

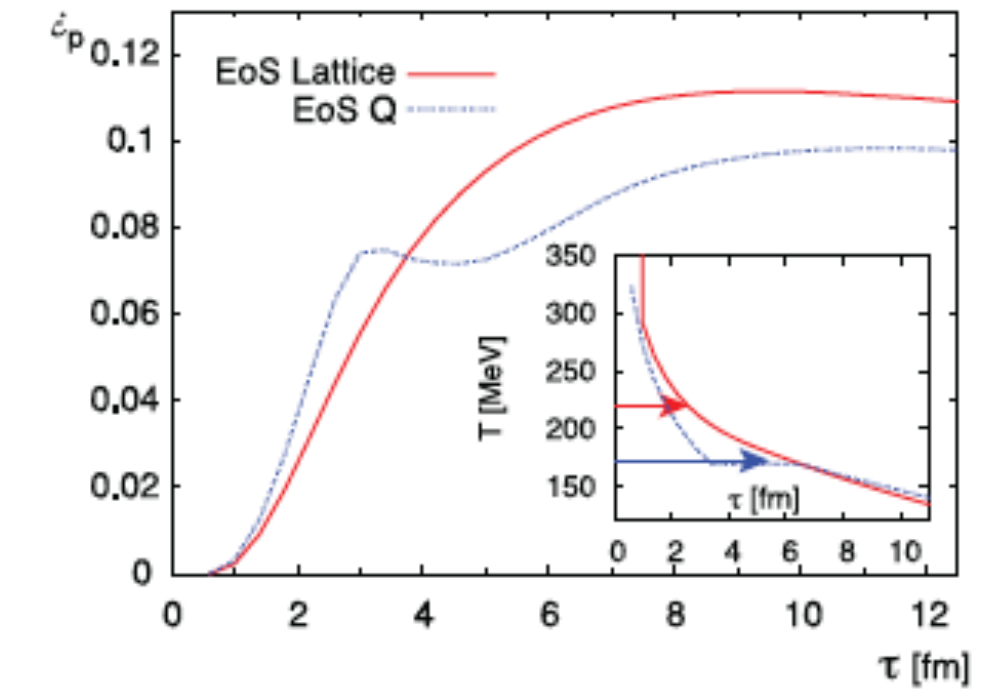
Coordinate space: eccentricities



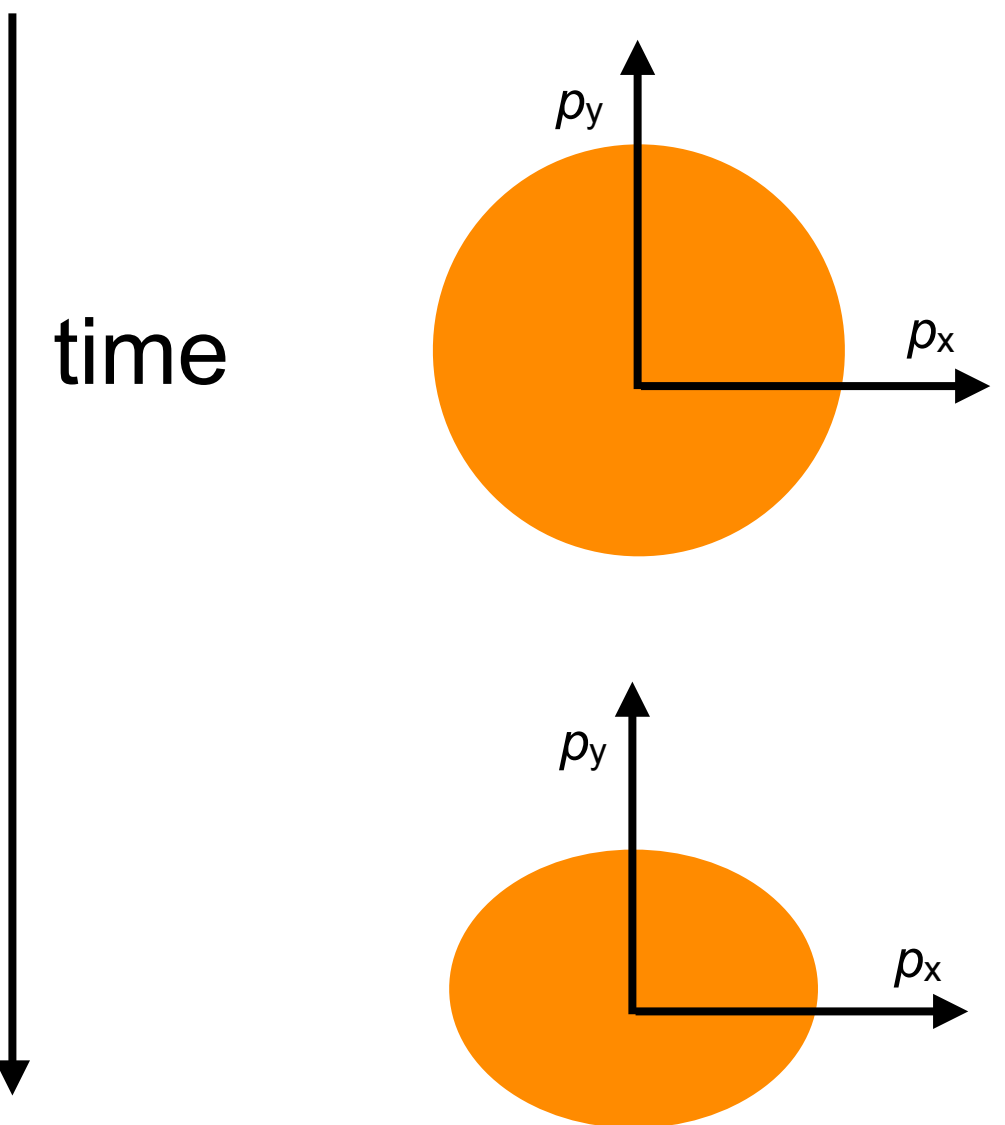
$$\epsilon = \frac{\langle y^2 - x^2 \rangle}{\langle y^2 + x^2 \rangle}$$



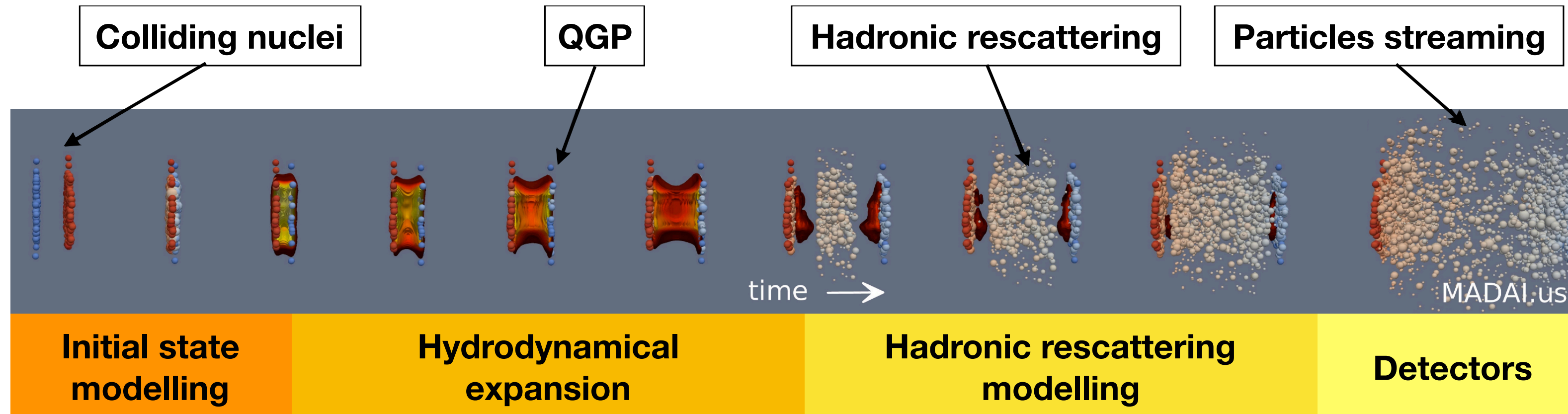
Momentum space: flow harmonics



$$\epsilon_P = \frac{\langle T_{xx} - T_{yy} \rangle}{\langle T_{xx} + T_{yy} \rangle}$$



ANISOTROPIC FLOW AS A PROBE OF:



Initial State (IS)

Equation of State (EoS)

Viscous hydrodynamical expansion +
transport properties

- $\eta/s(T, \mu_B)$, $\zeta/s(T, \mu_B), \dots$

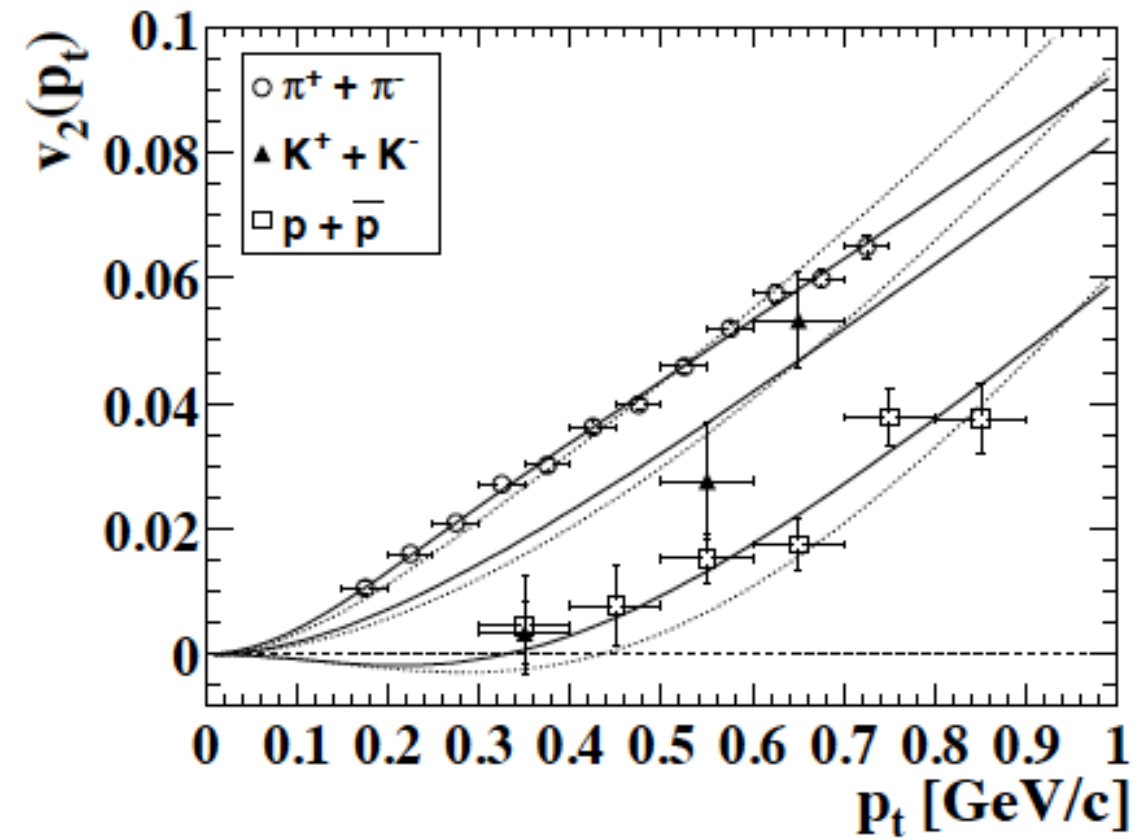
Highly dissipative hadronic
rescattering phase

Can also probe the
opacity of the system

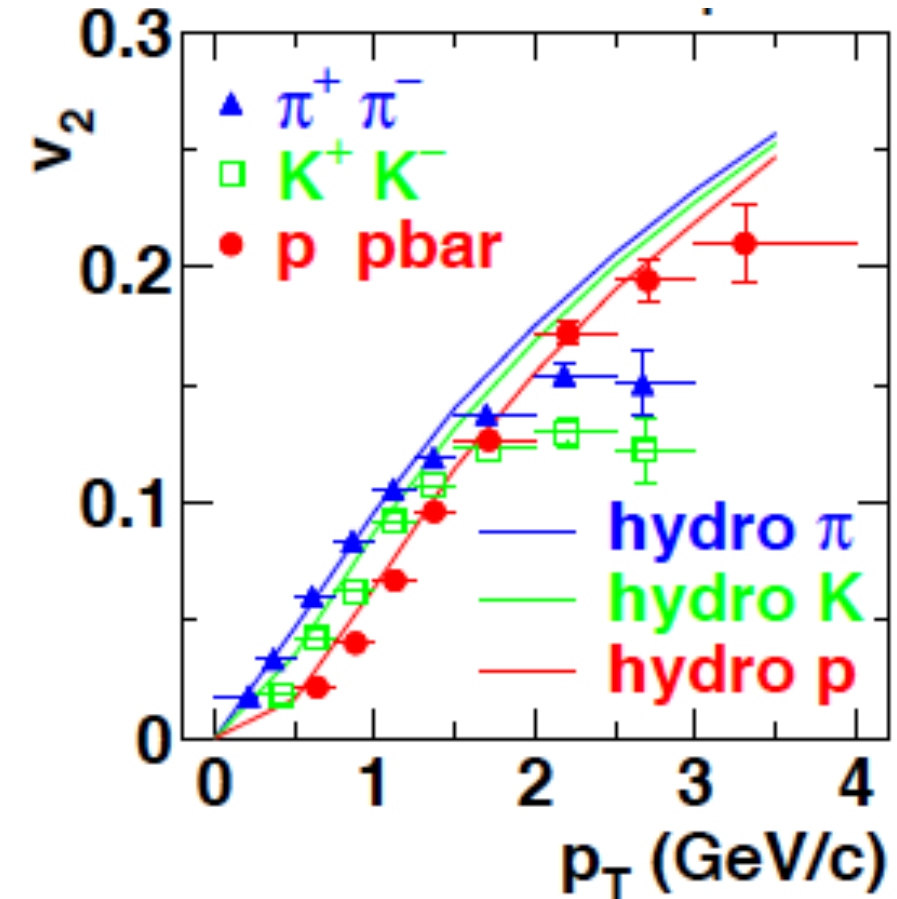
- Path length energy loss

THE BIRTH OF THE S-QGP PARADIGM

(STAR Collaboration): Phys. Rev. Lett. 87 (2001) 182301



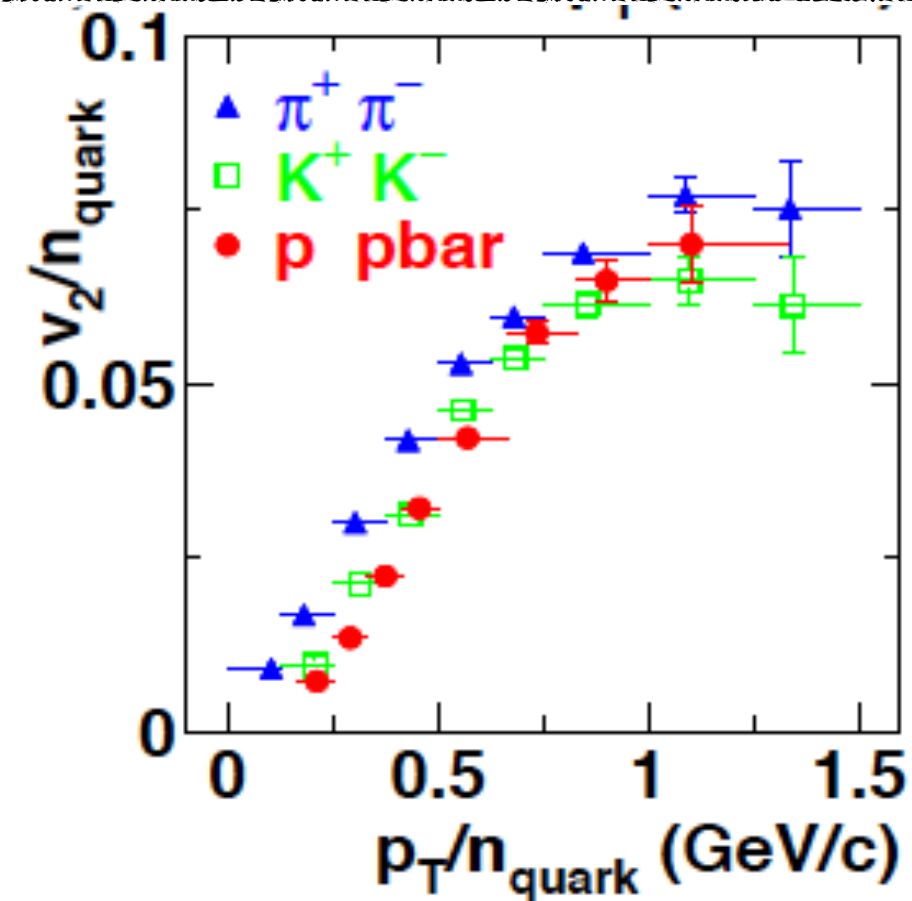
(PHENIX Collaboration): Phys.Rev.Lett.91, 182301,2003



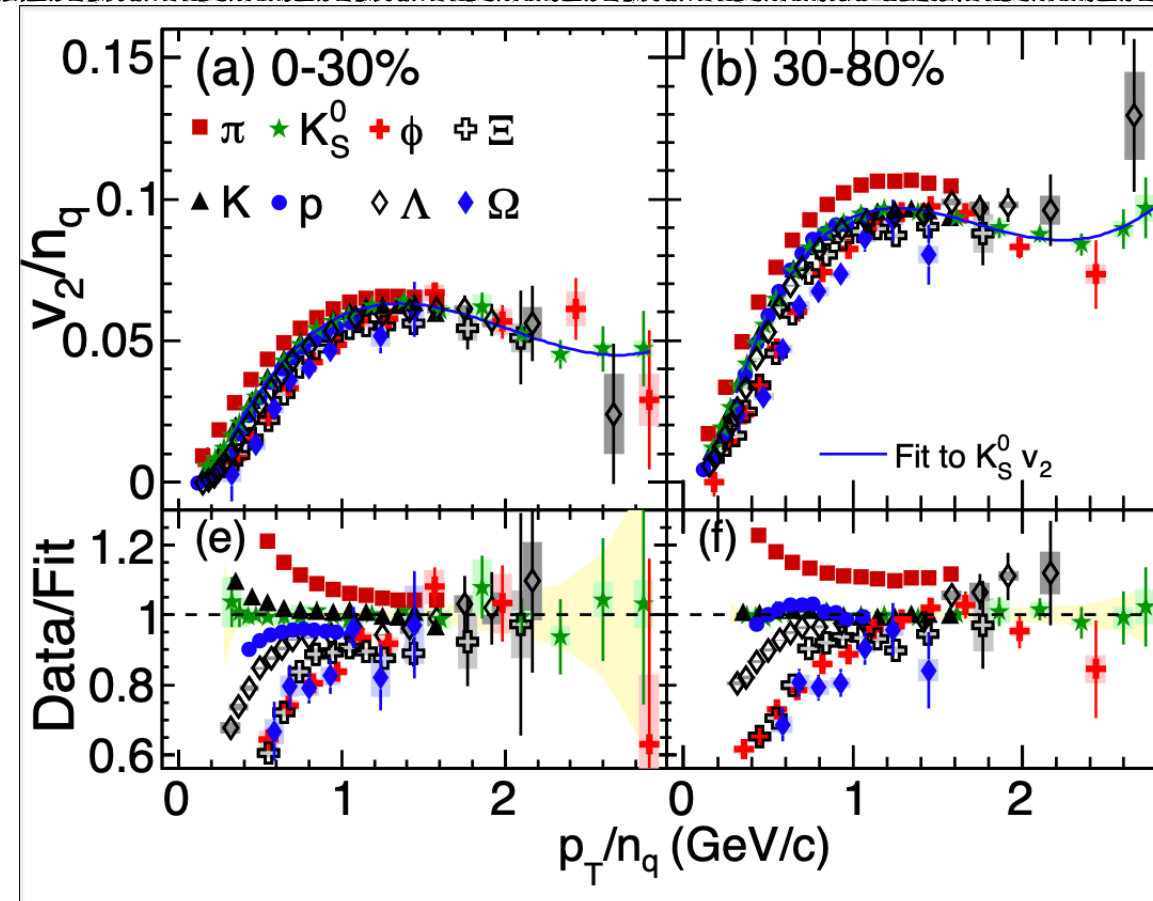
Low p_T region

- Interplay between radial flow and anisotropic geometry \rightarrow mass ordering

(PHENIX Collaboration): Phys.Rev.Lett.91, 182301,2003



(STAR Collaboration): Phys. Rev. Lett. 116 (2016) 62301



Intermediate p_T region

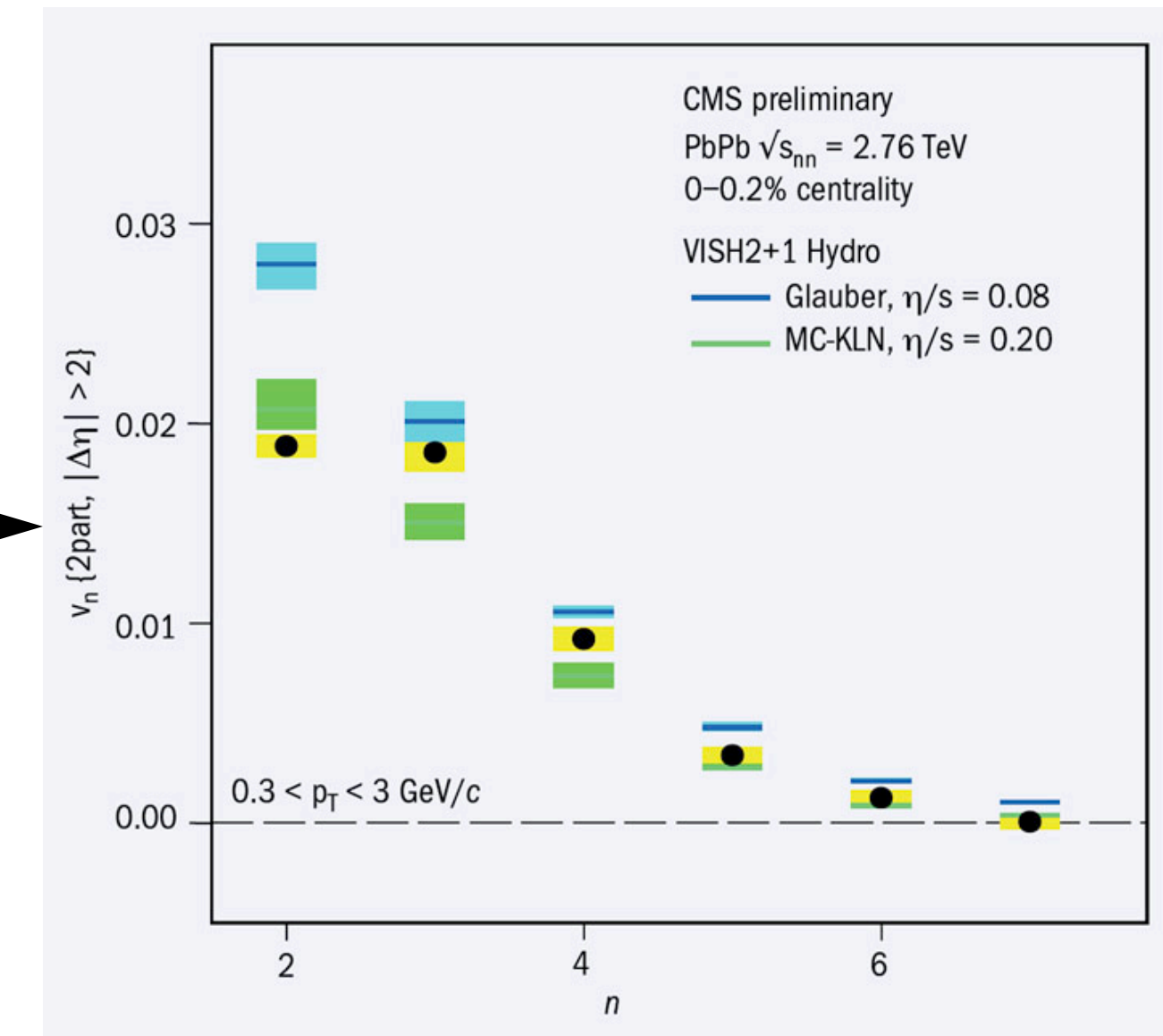
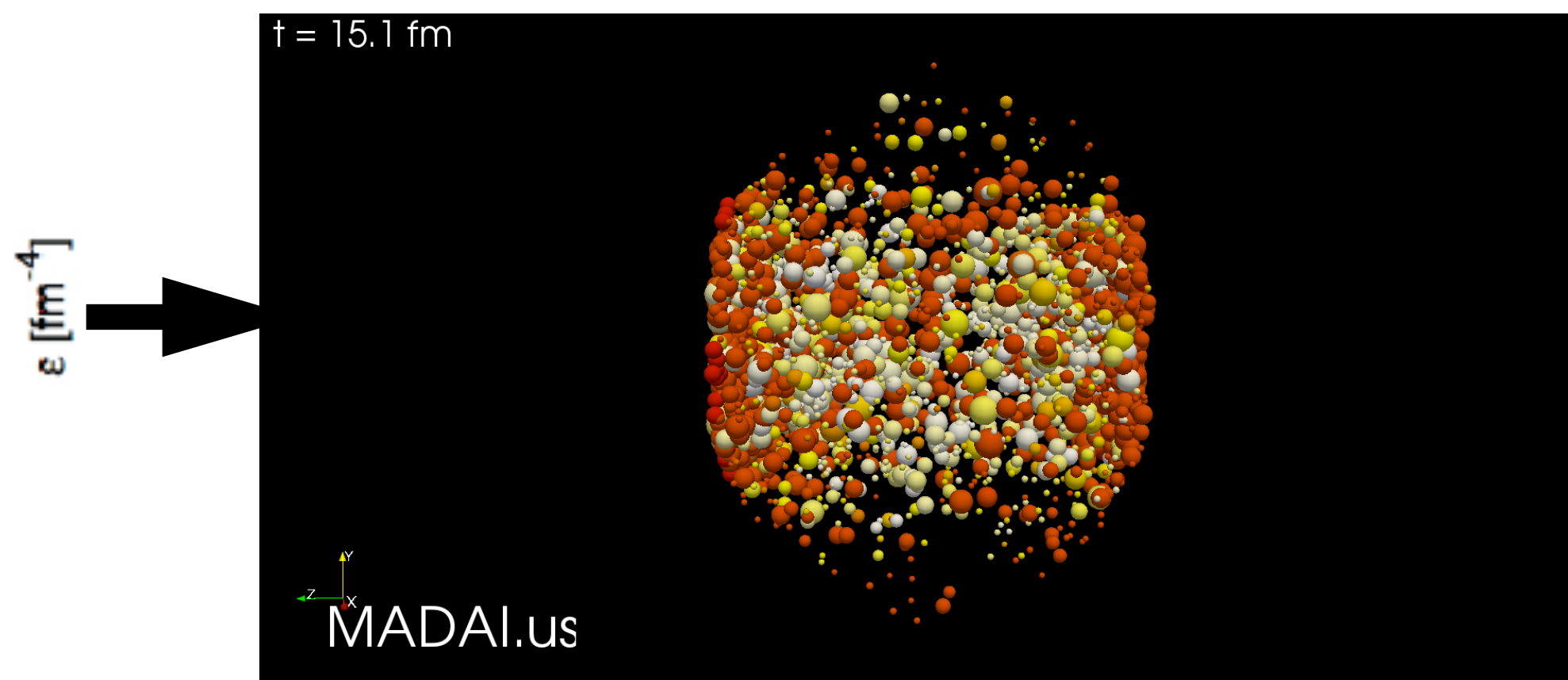
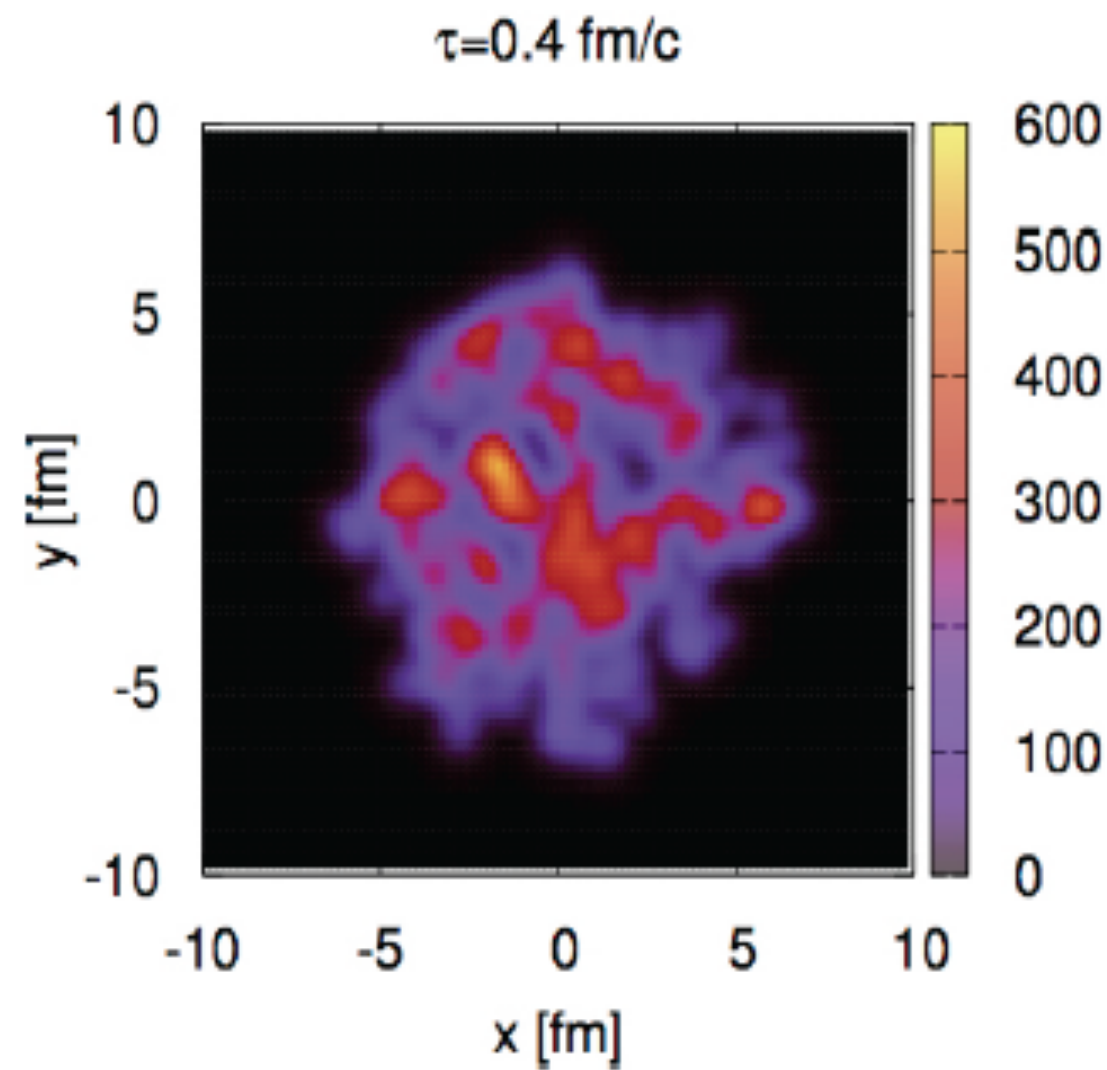
- Coalescence as particle production mechanism (?) \rightarrow number of constituent quark (NCQ) scaling

HIGHER HARMONICS

Initial state fluctuations

transferred via the low viscosity QGP

into final state correlations (higher, odd harmonics)

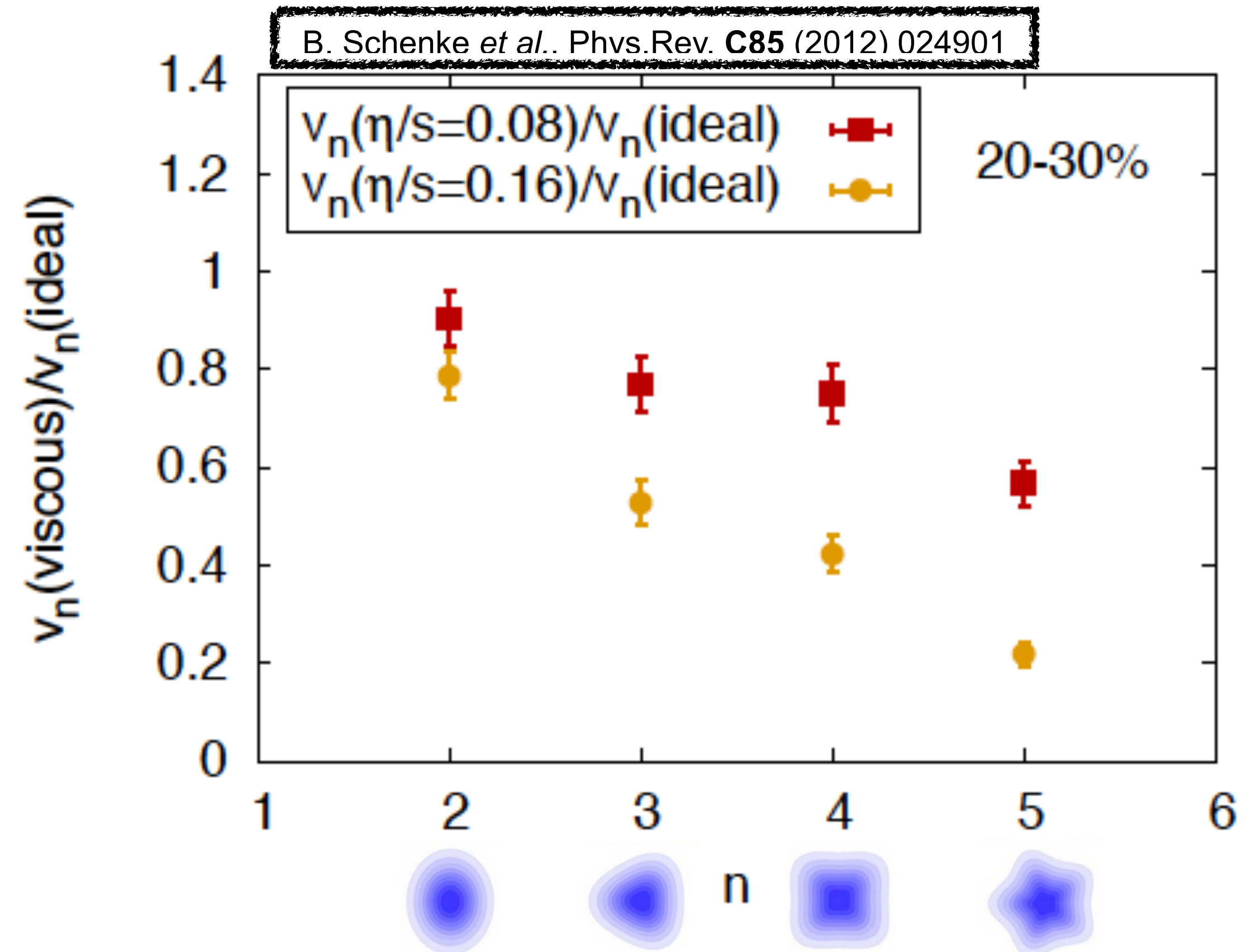


Higher harmonics represent modulations in smaller spatial scales

- More sensitive probes of the QGP transport properties
- Unique tool to constrain the IS

HIGHER HARMONICS

Relative decrease might change if different IS model is used but the trend vs harmonic is qualitatively the same

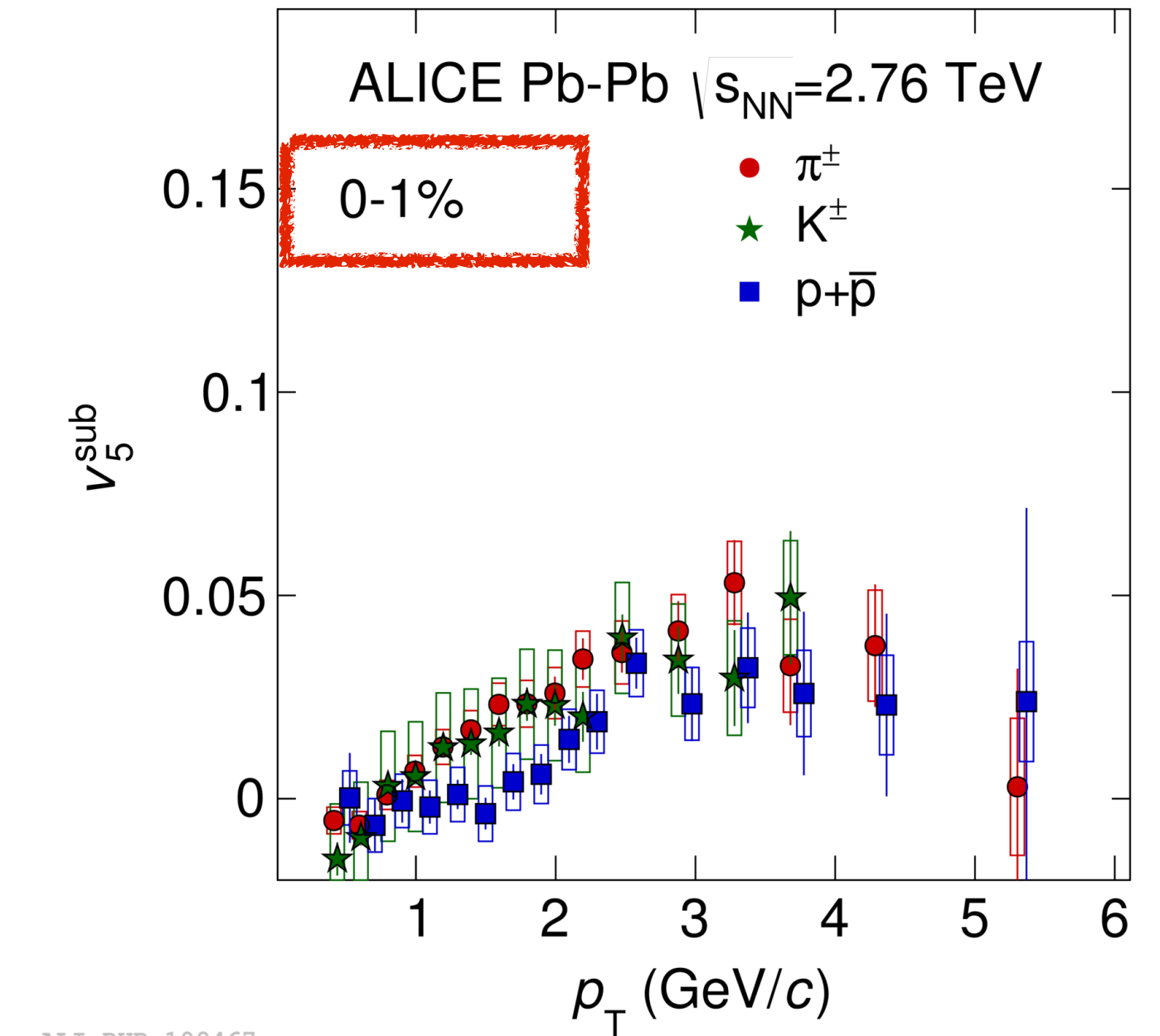
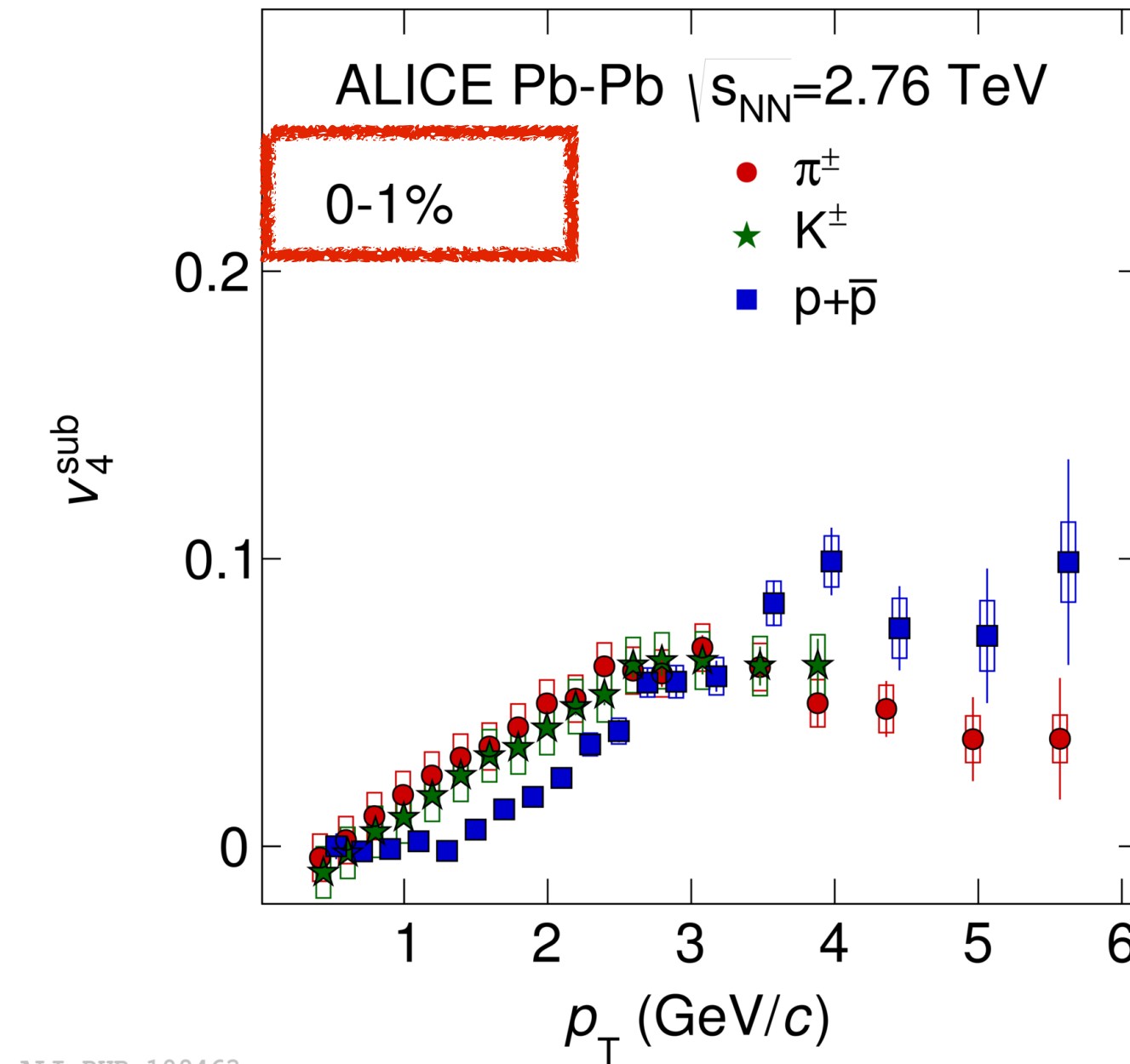
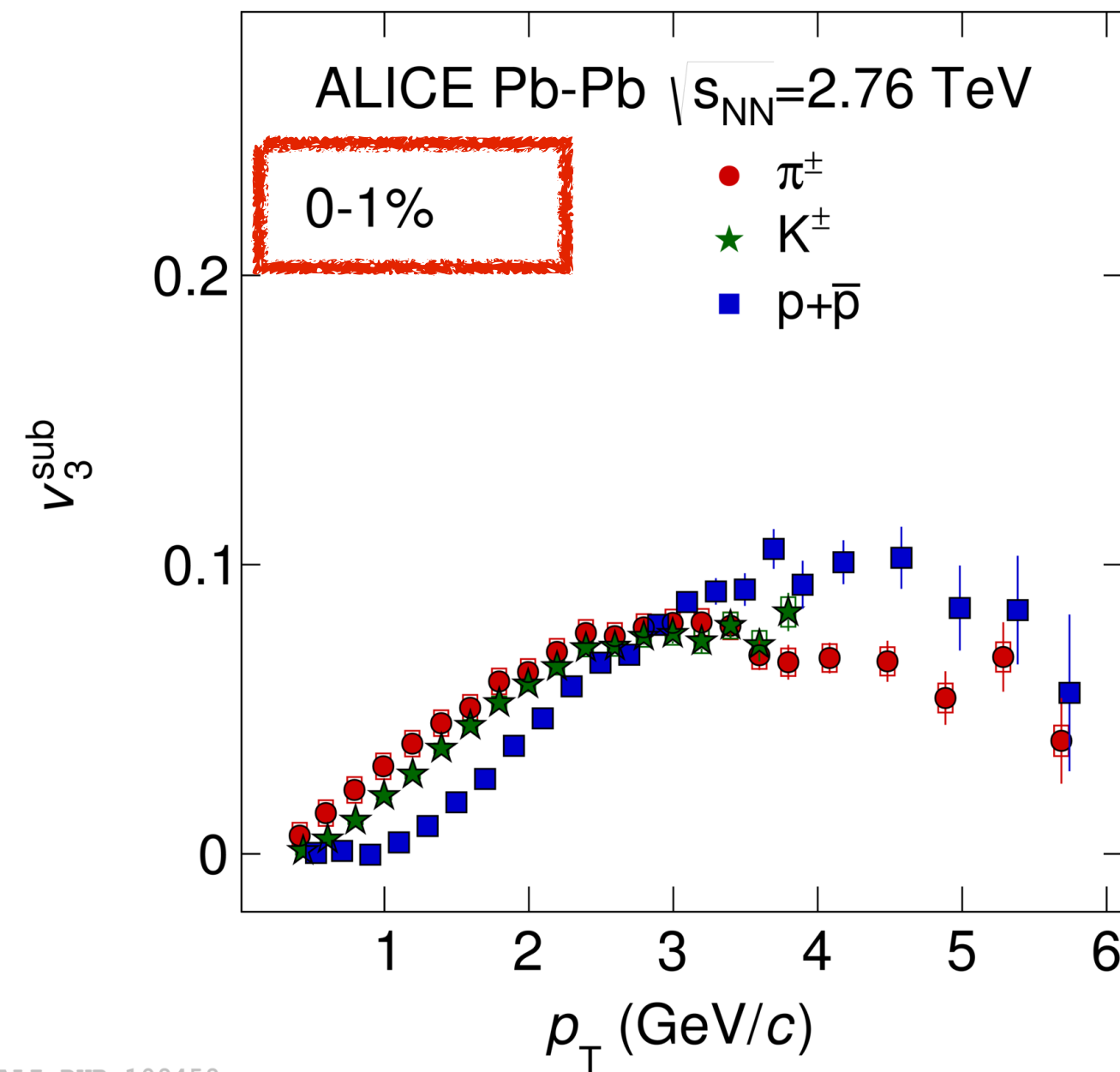
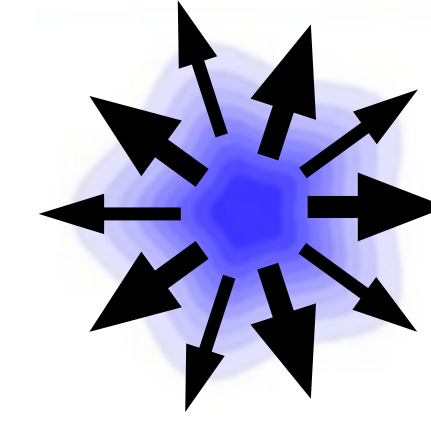
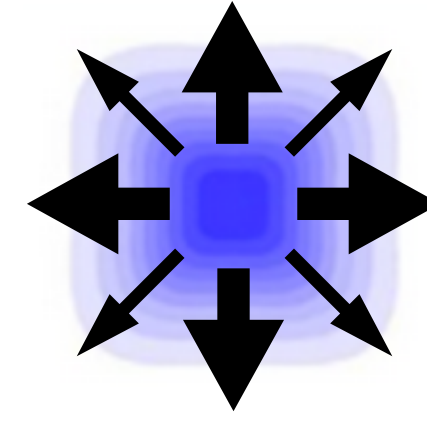
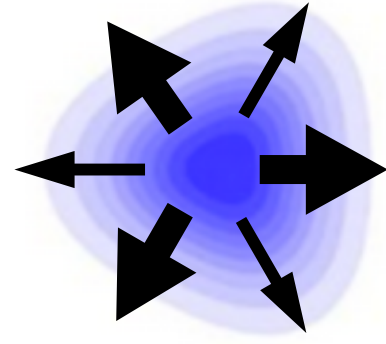


Higher harmonics represent modulations in smaller spatial scales

- More sensitive probes of the QGP transport properties
- Unique tool to constrain the IS

HIGHER HARMONICS @ LHC

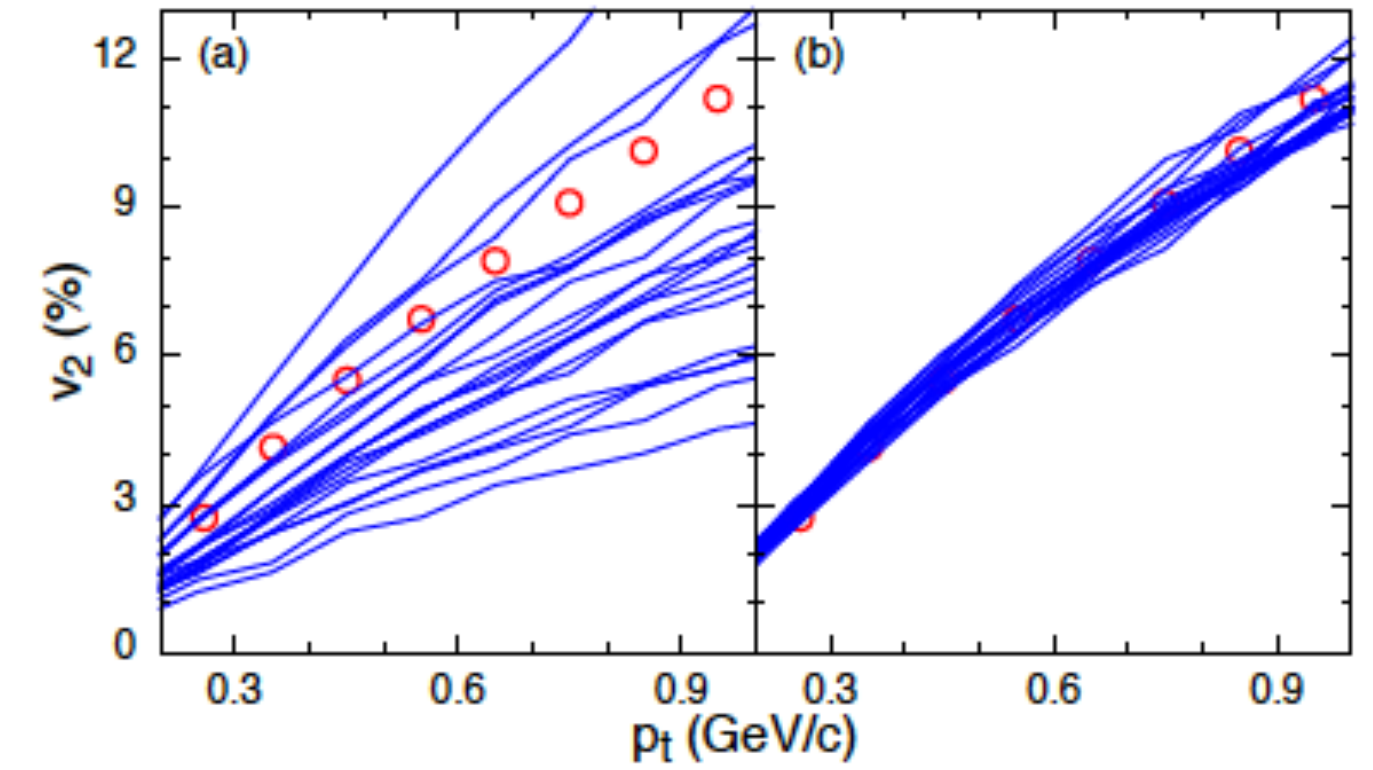
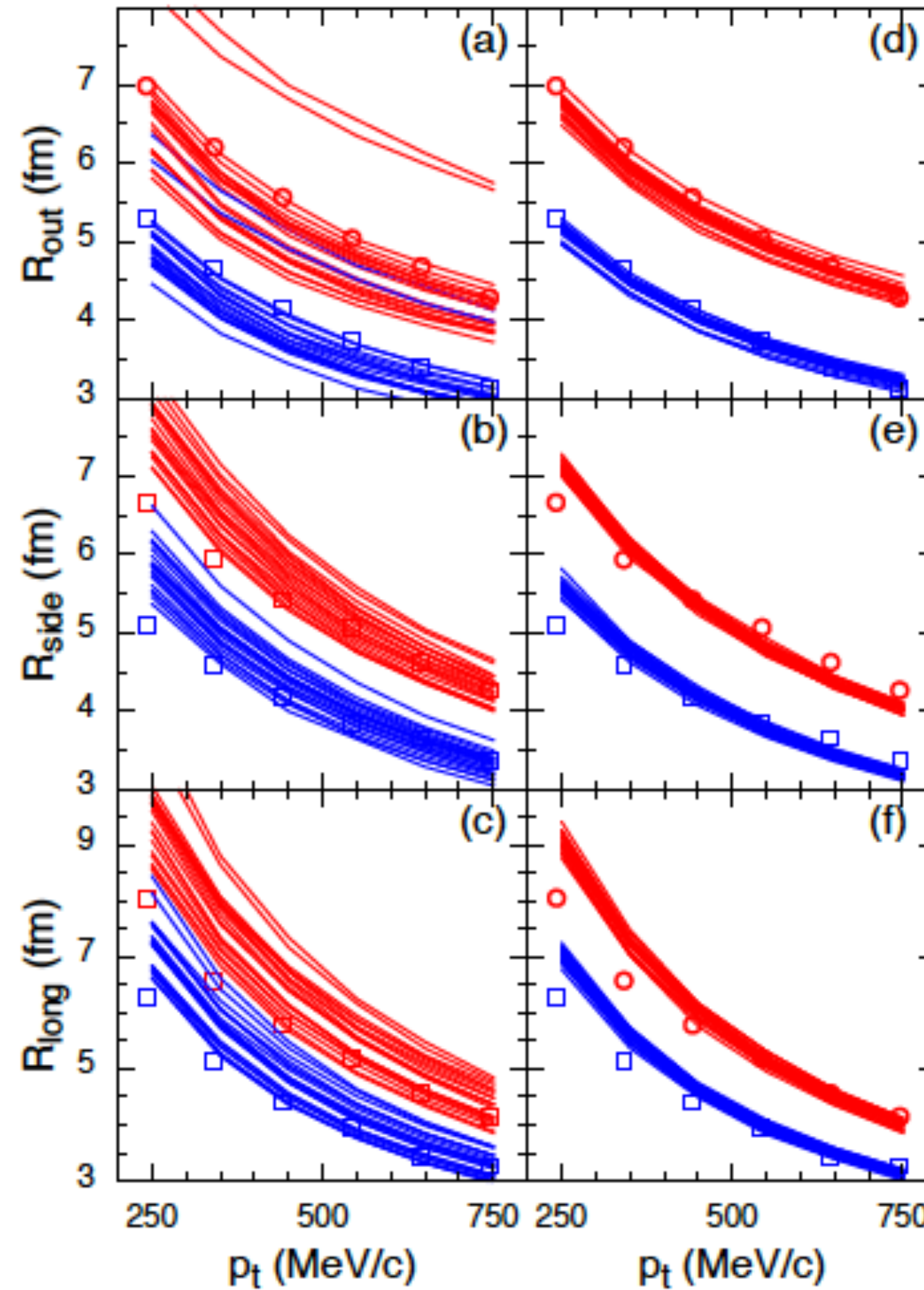
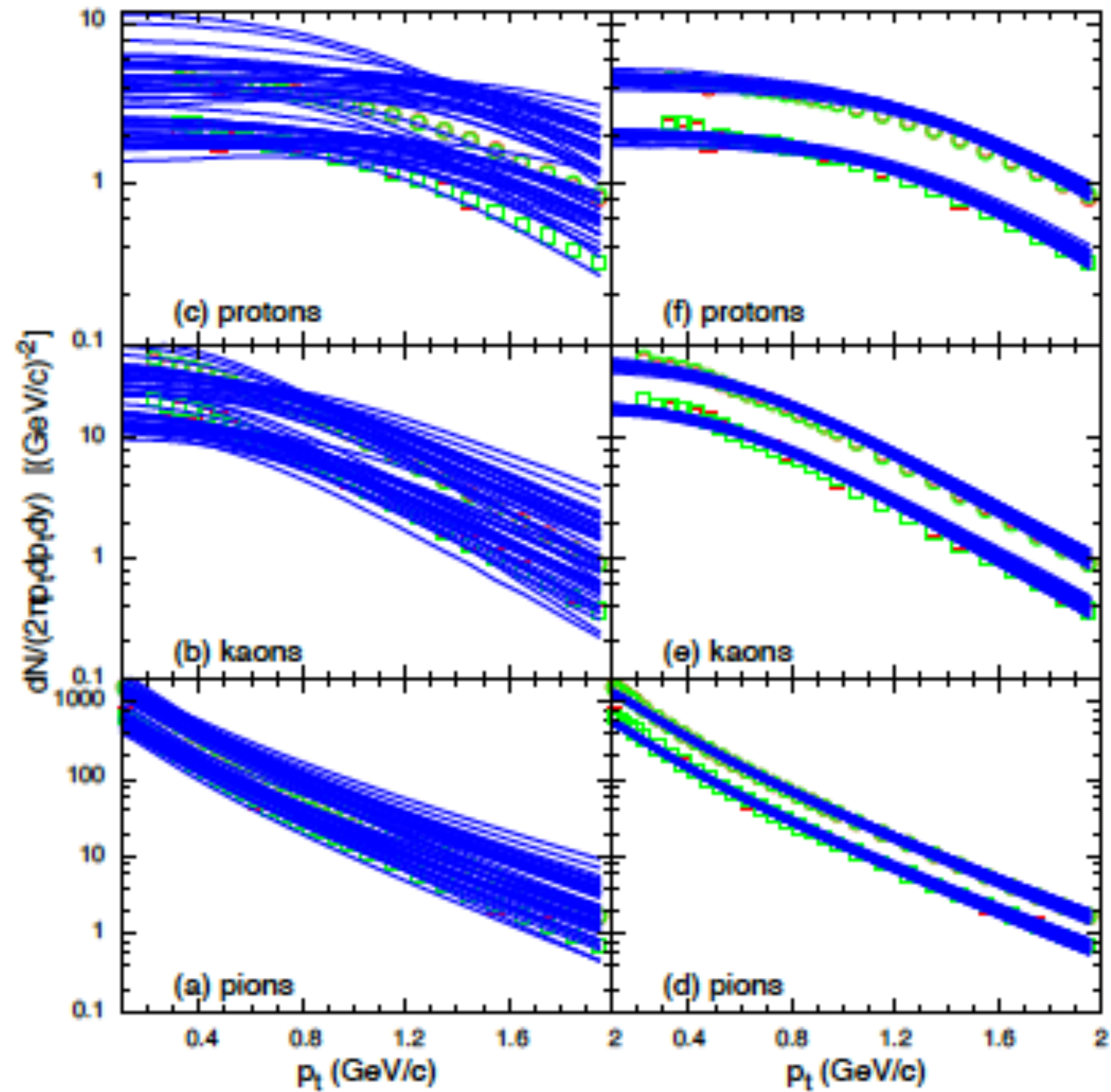
B. Abelev *et al.* (ALICE Collaboration). JHEP 09 (2016) 164



Same features for different v_n (up to v_5 !) even for ultra-central collisions

CONSTRAINING EOS

S.Pratt *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **114**, (2015) 202301



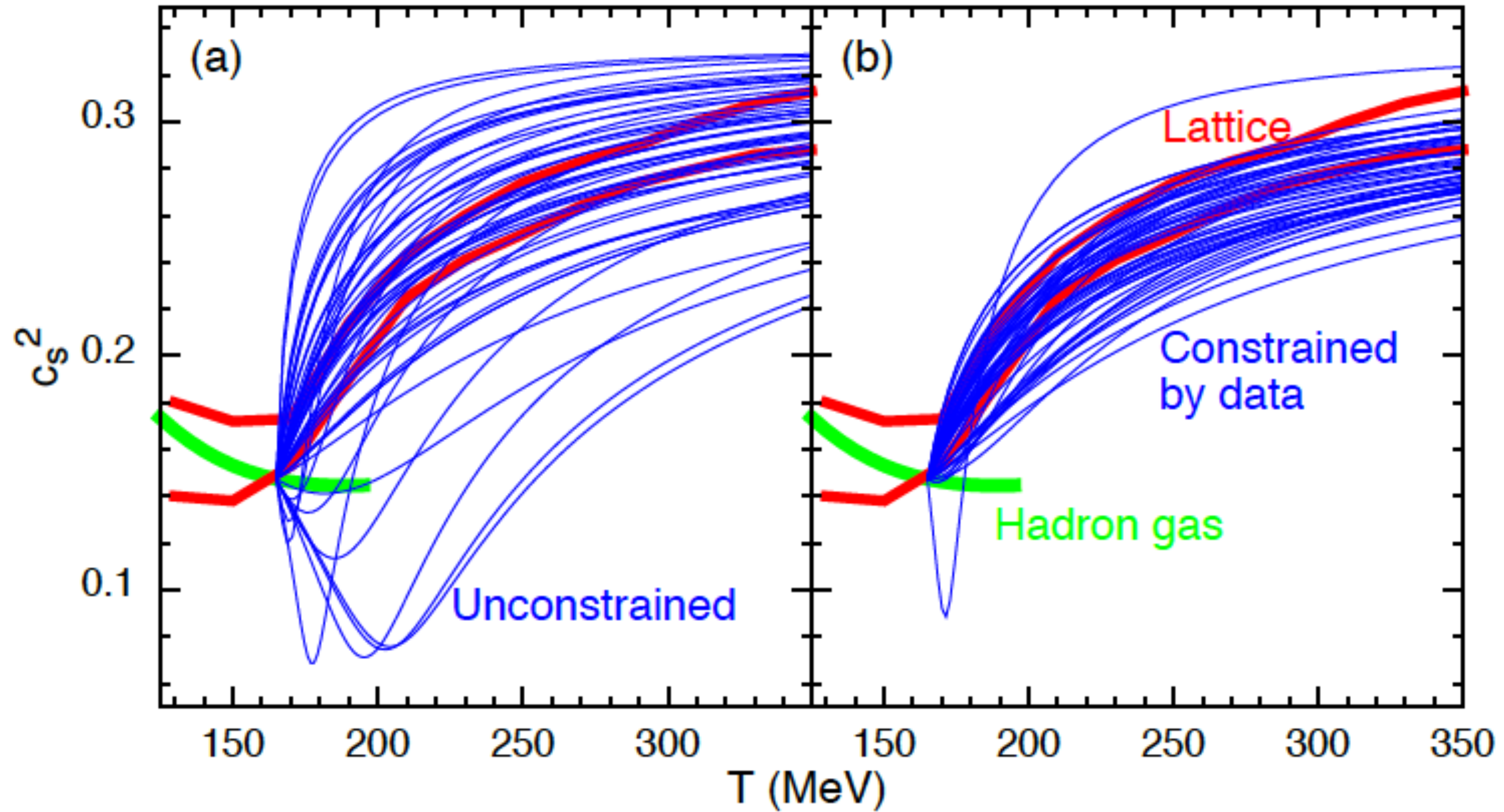
One of the first attempts for a global fit on data

- Spectra
- HBT radii
- $v_2(p_T)$

CONSTRAINING EOS

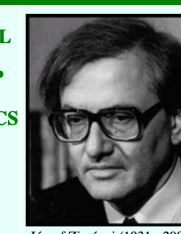
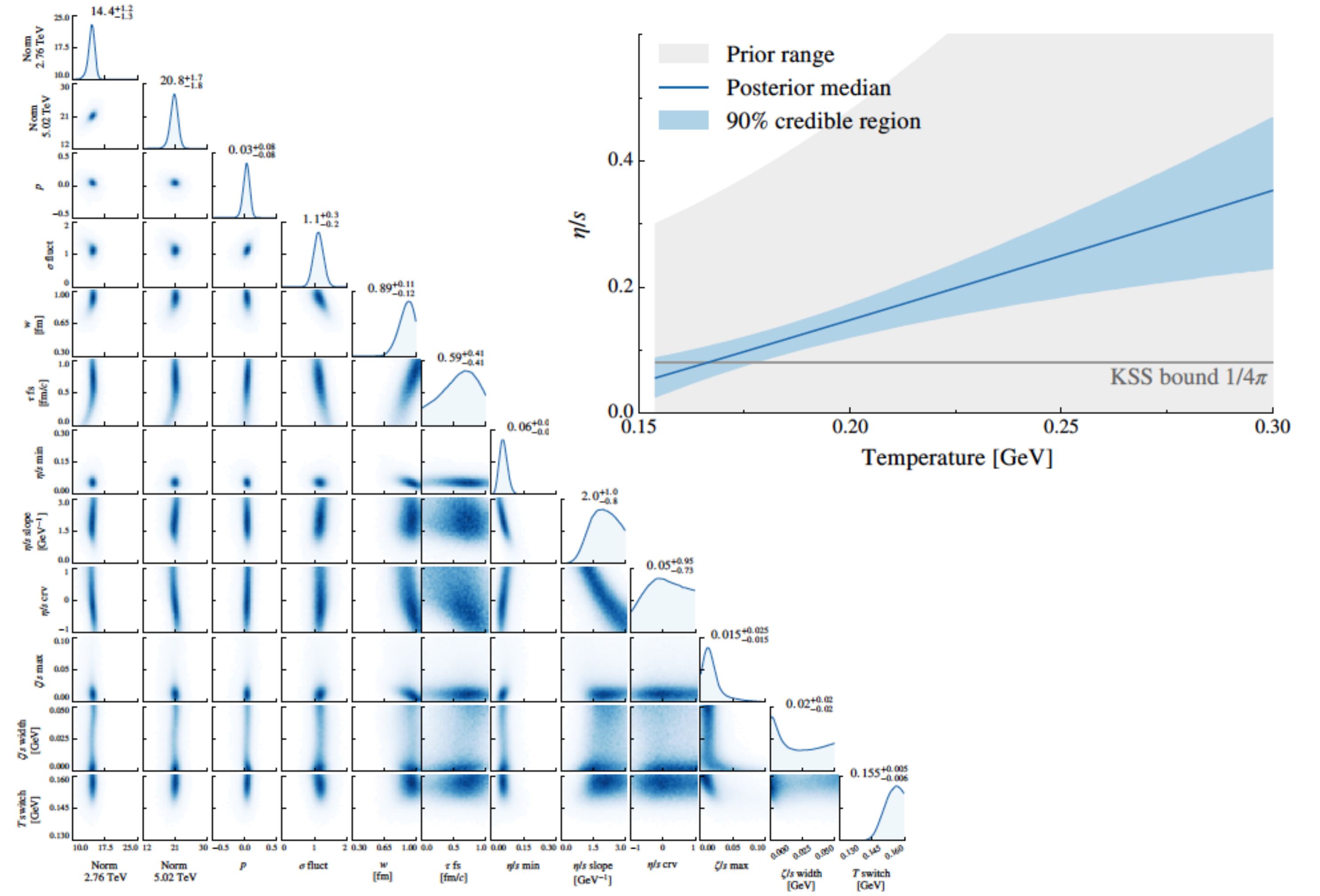
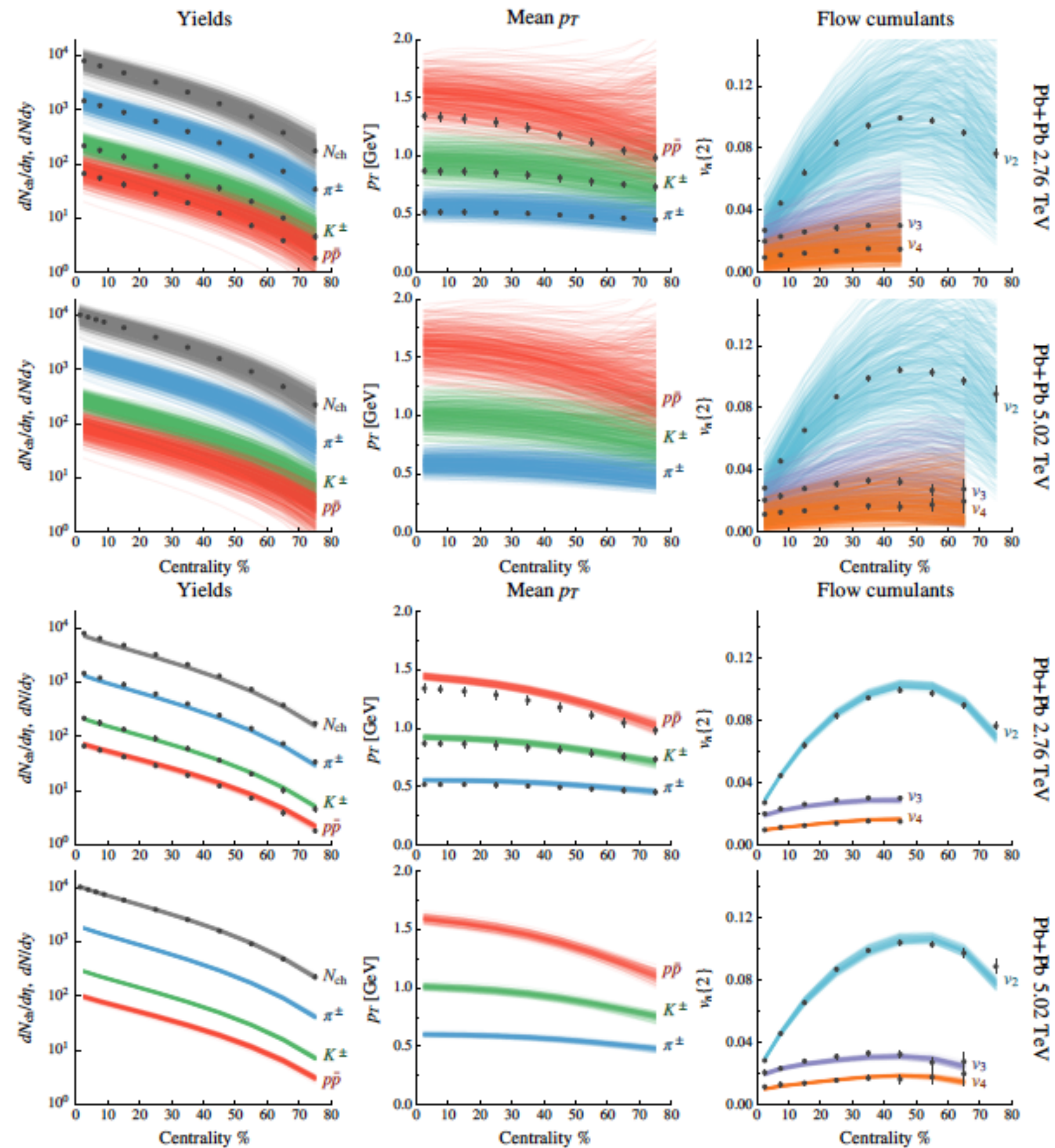
S.Pratt *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, (2015) 202301

$$c_s^2 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \epsilon}$$



QUANTIFYING QGP TRANSPORT PROPERTIES

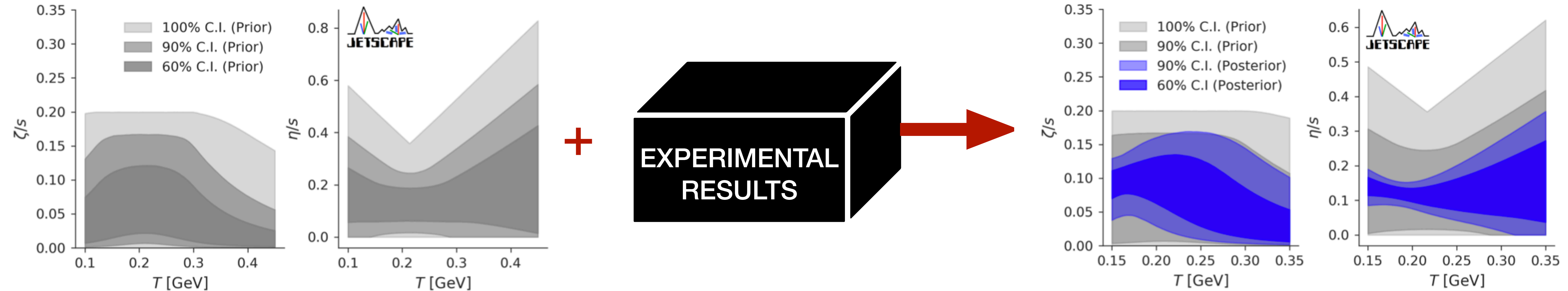
S. Bass *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. **A967** (2017) 67



ESTIMATES FROM JETSCAPE

(JETSCAPE Collaboration) arXiv:2011.01430

Prior probability densities

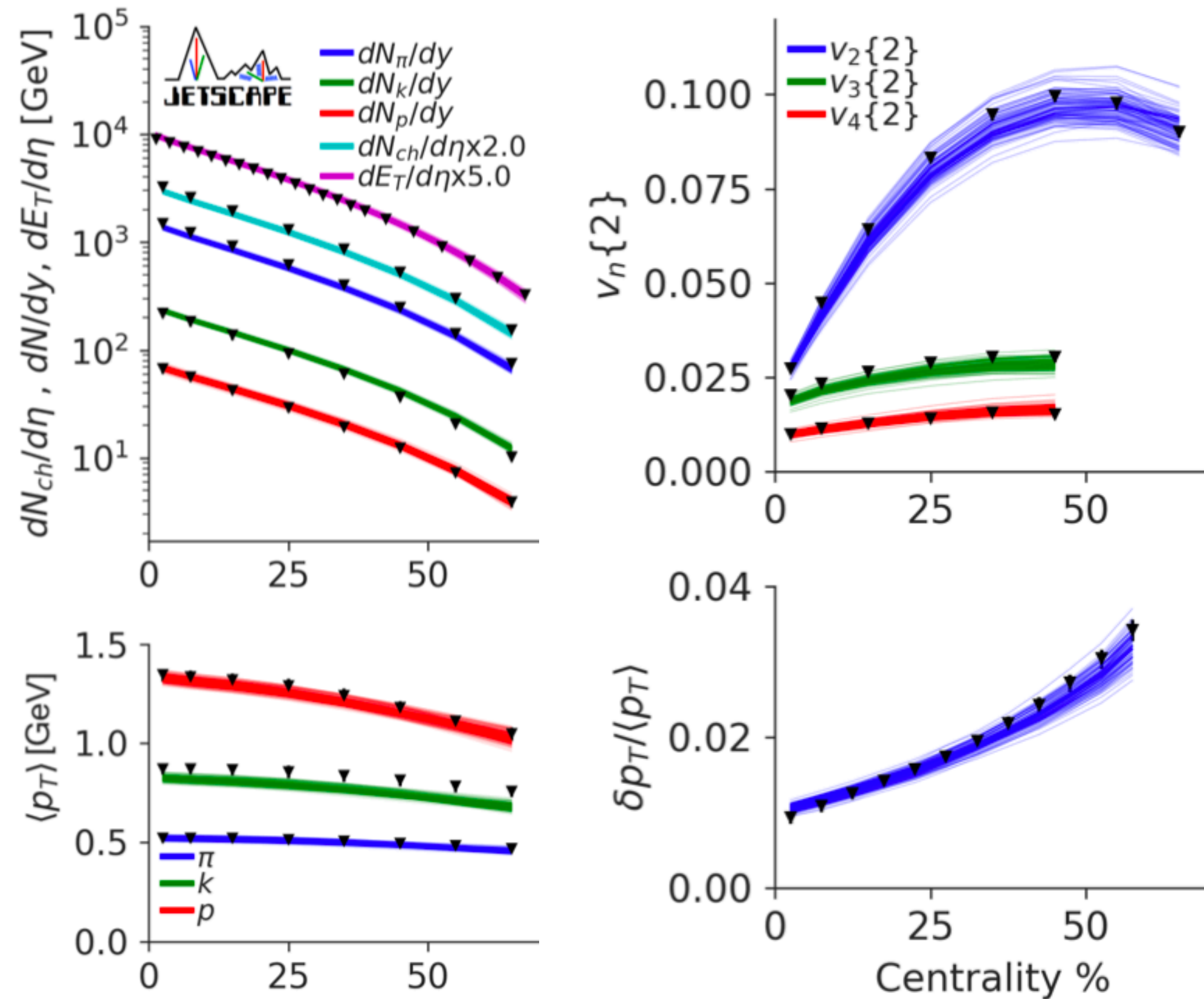


Systematic attempt to quantify (some of) the transport properties of the medium

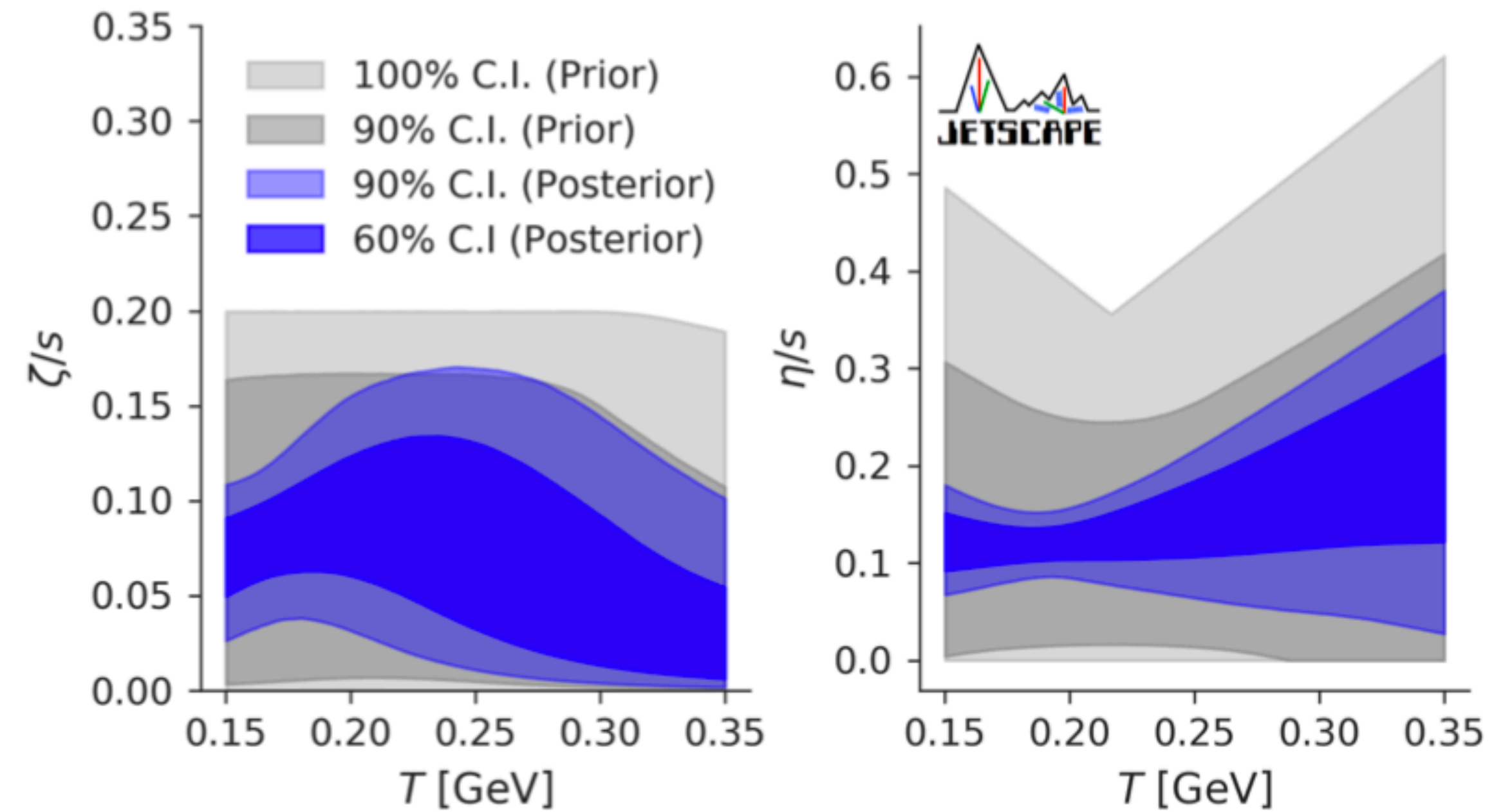
GLOBAL FIT FROM JETSCAPE

(JETSCAPE Collaboration) arXiv:2011.01430

Fit on LHC data



Posterior from LHC data

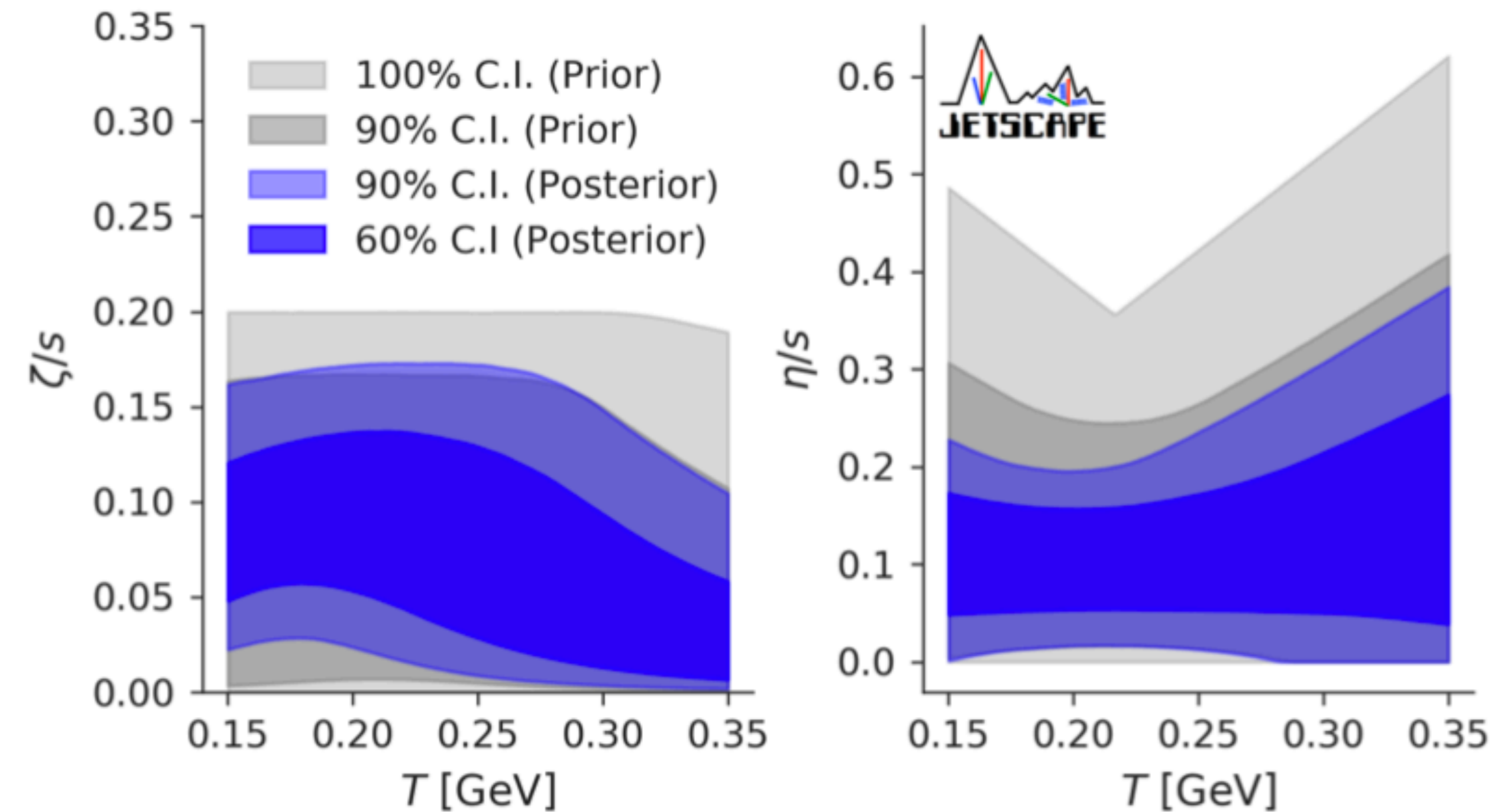
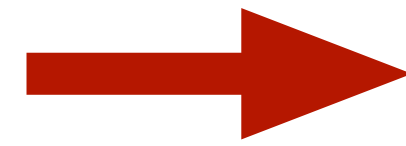
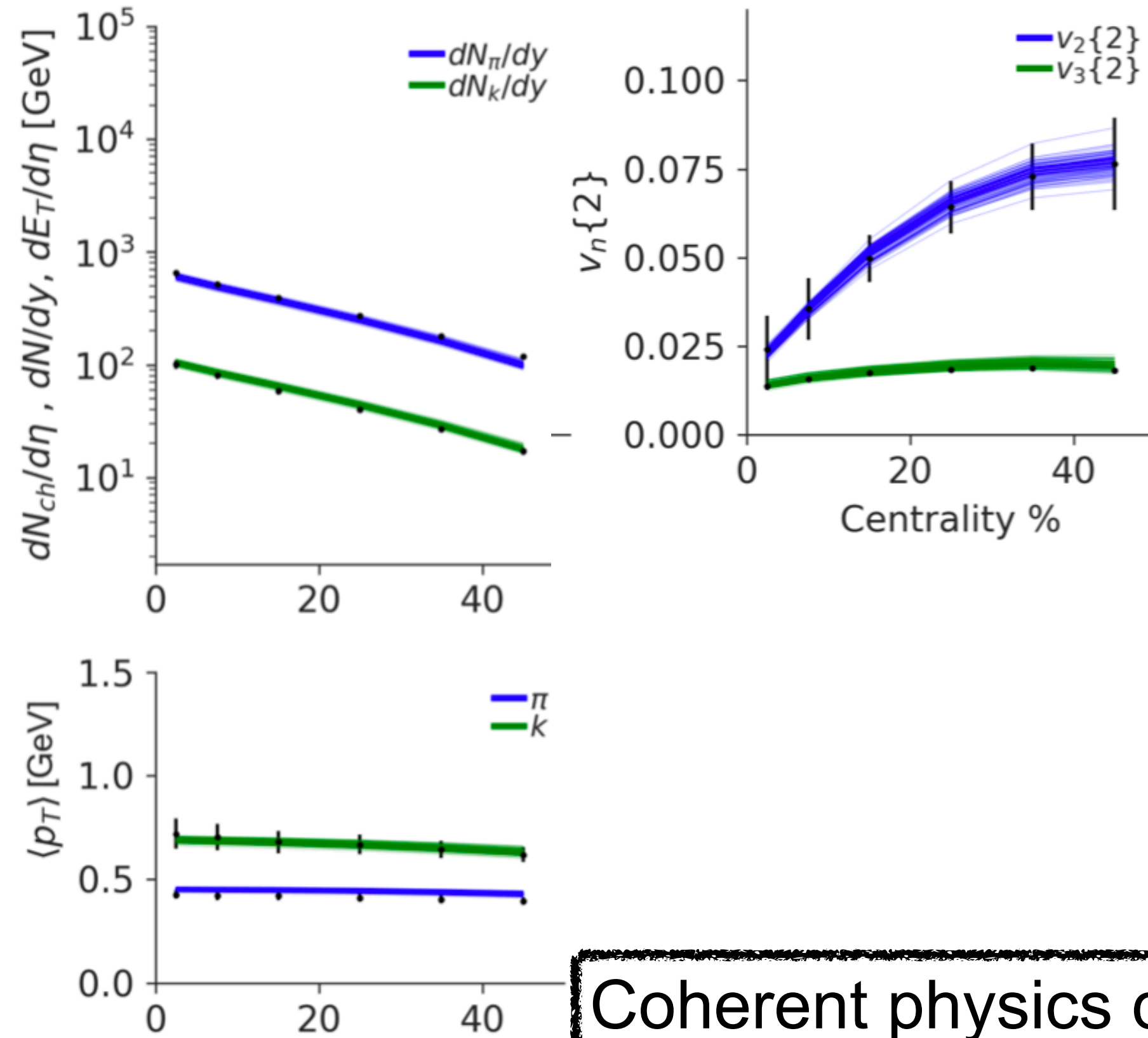


GLOBAL FIT FROM JETSCAPE

(JETSCAPE Collaboration) arXiv:2011.01430

Fit on RHIC data

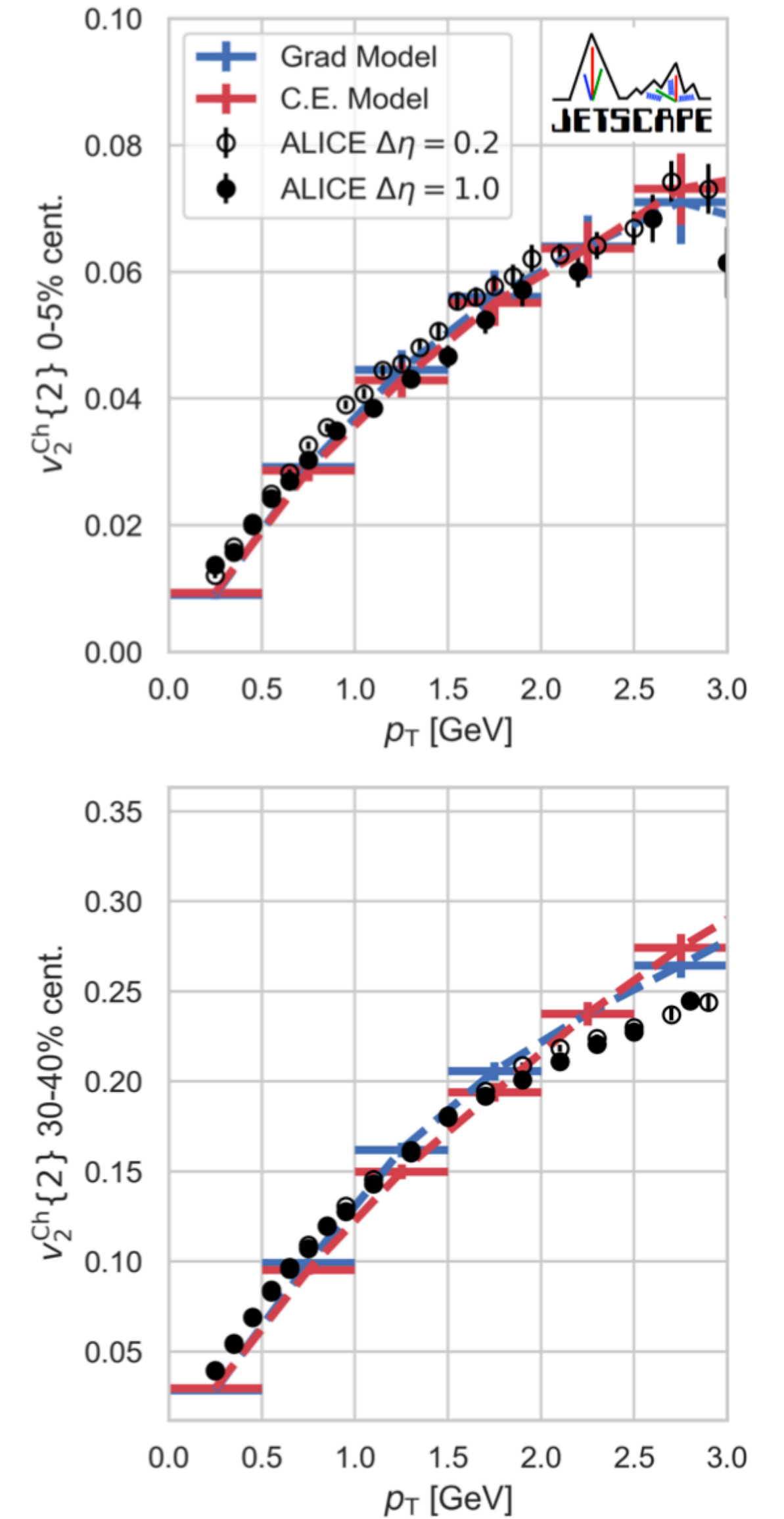
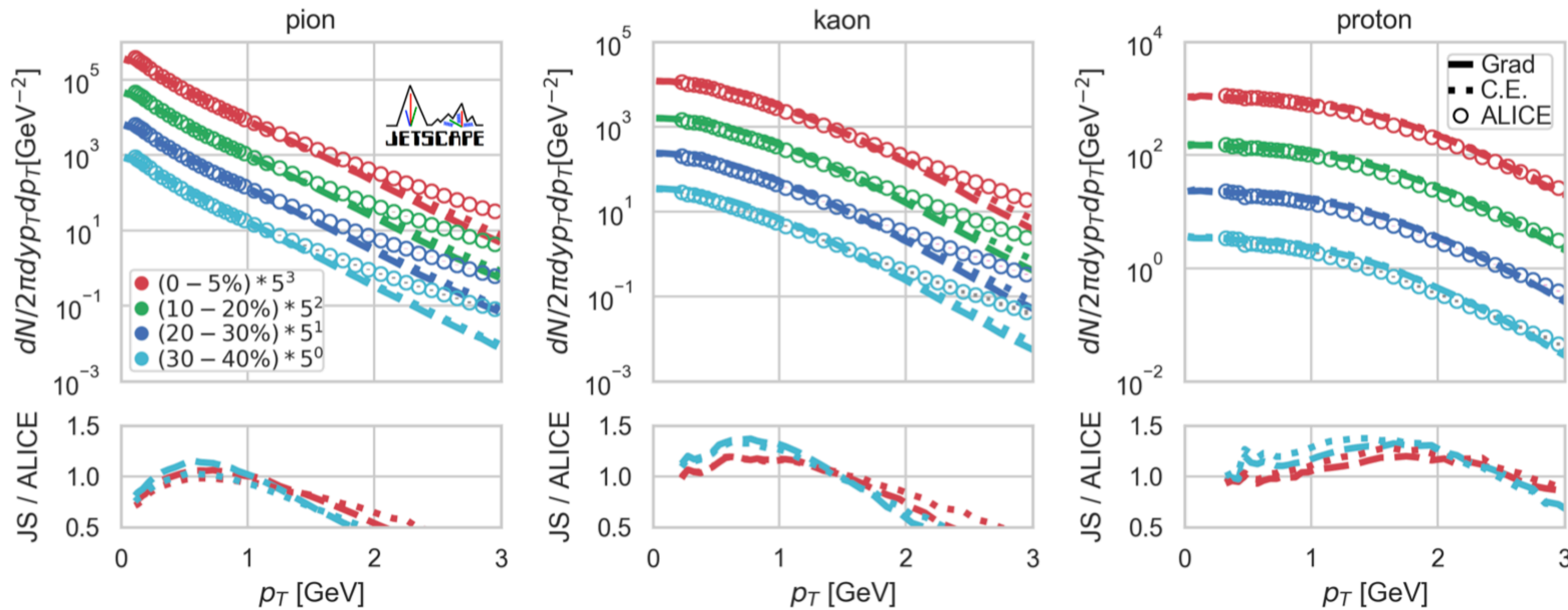
Posterior from RHIC data



Coherent physics description of experimental data at various energies from a single model with a common set of parameters (except the initial energy density)

ESTIMATES FROM JETSCAPE

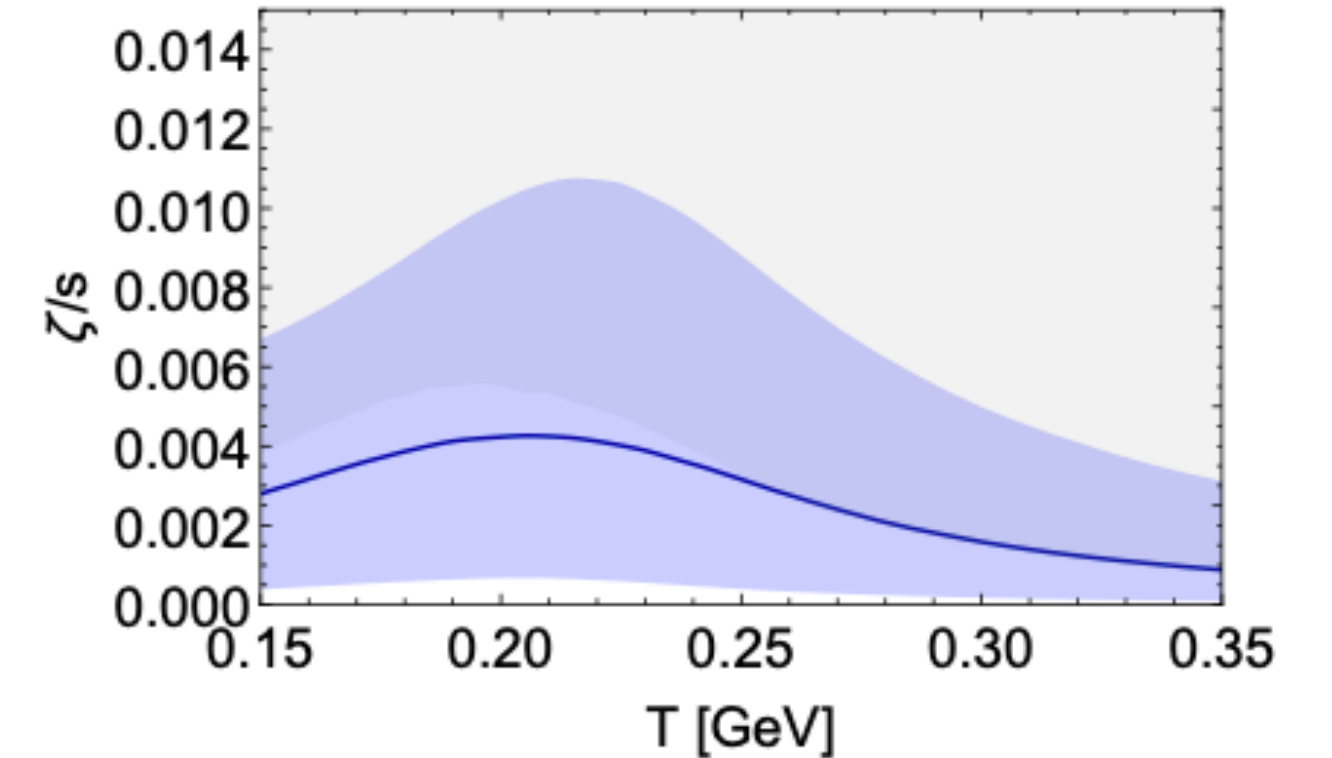
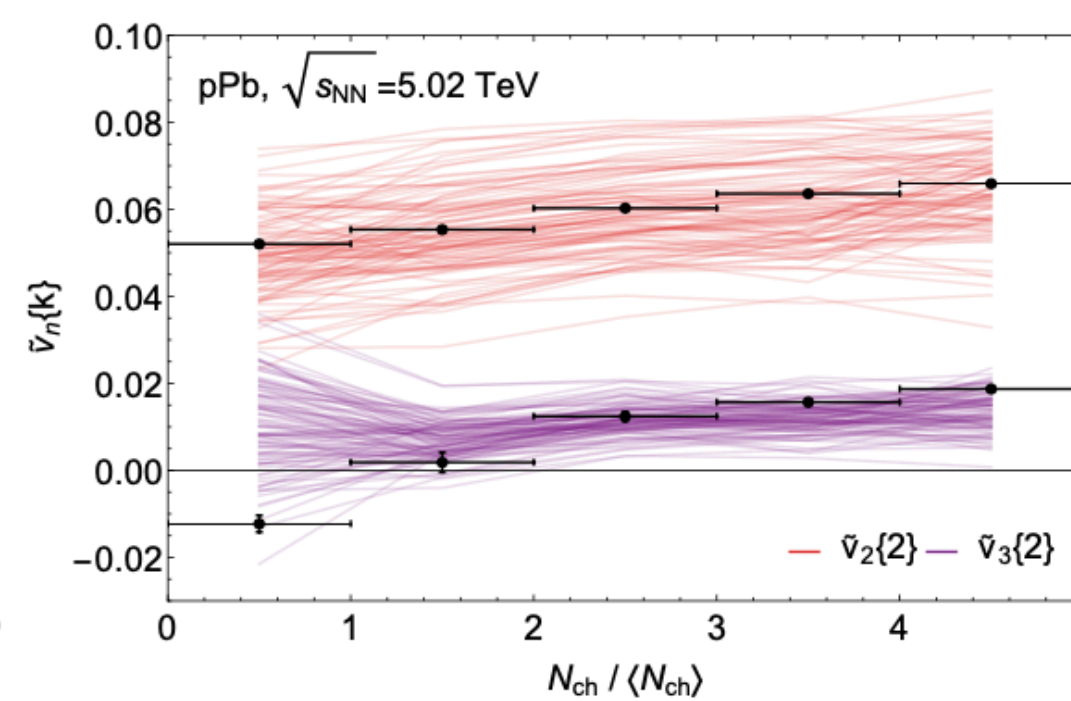
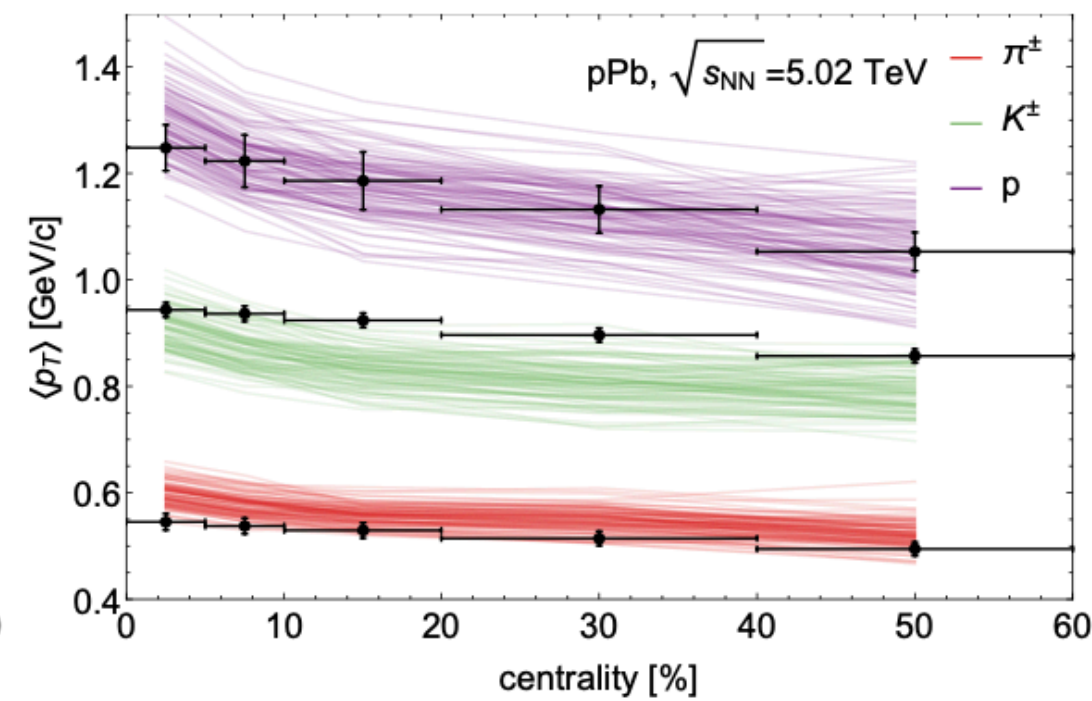
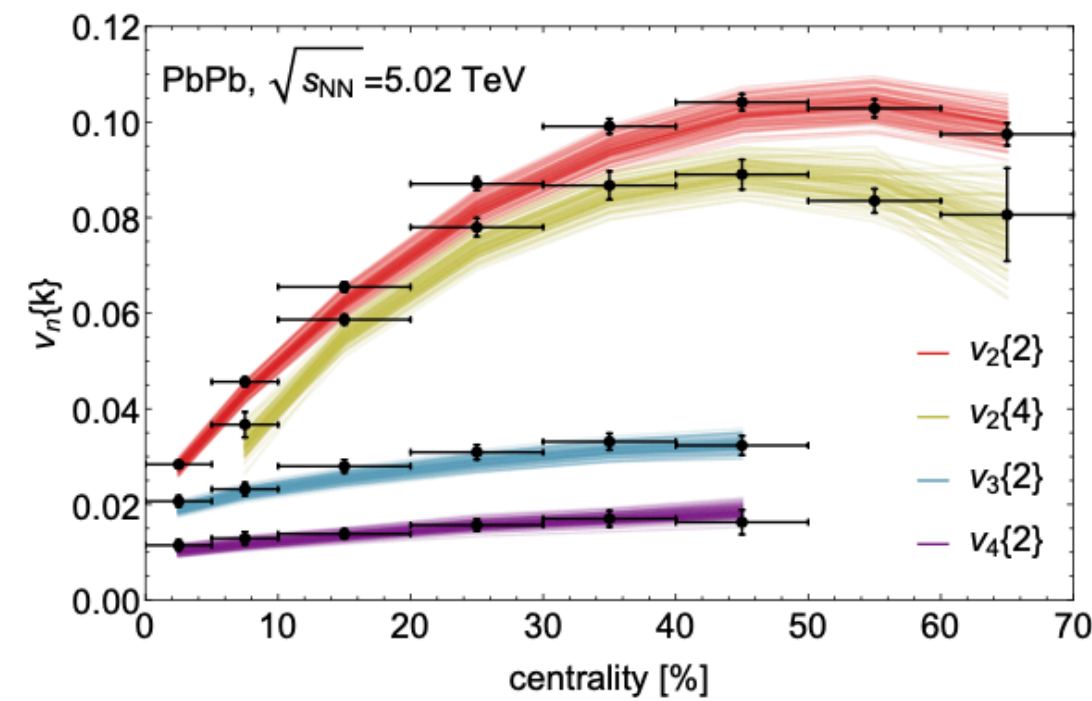
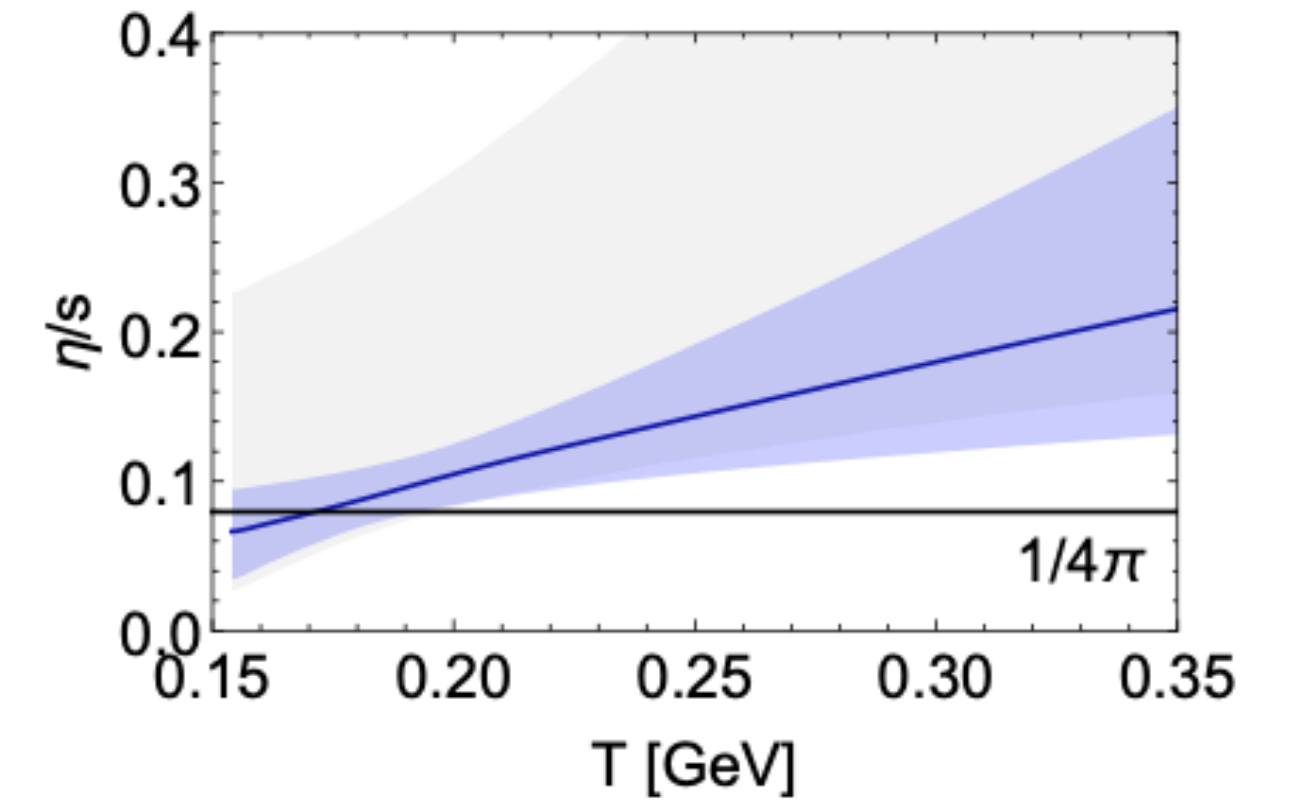
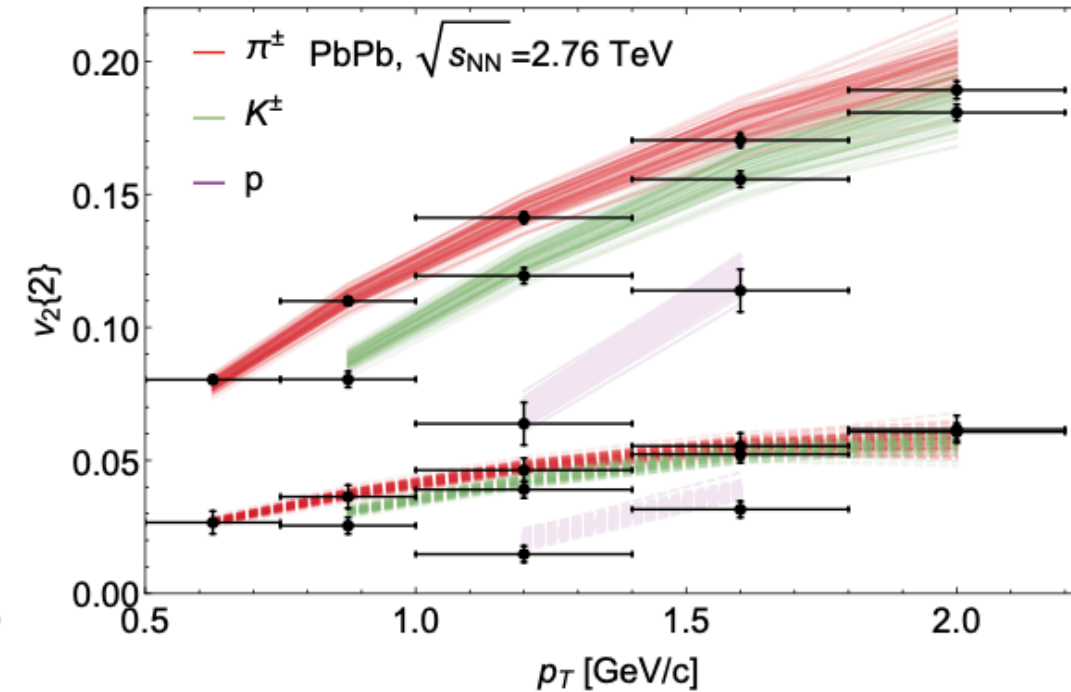
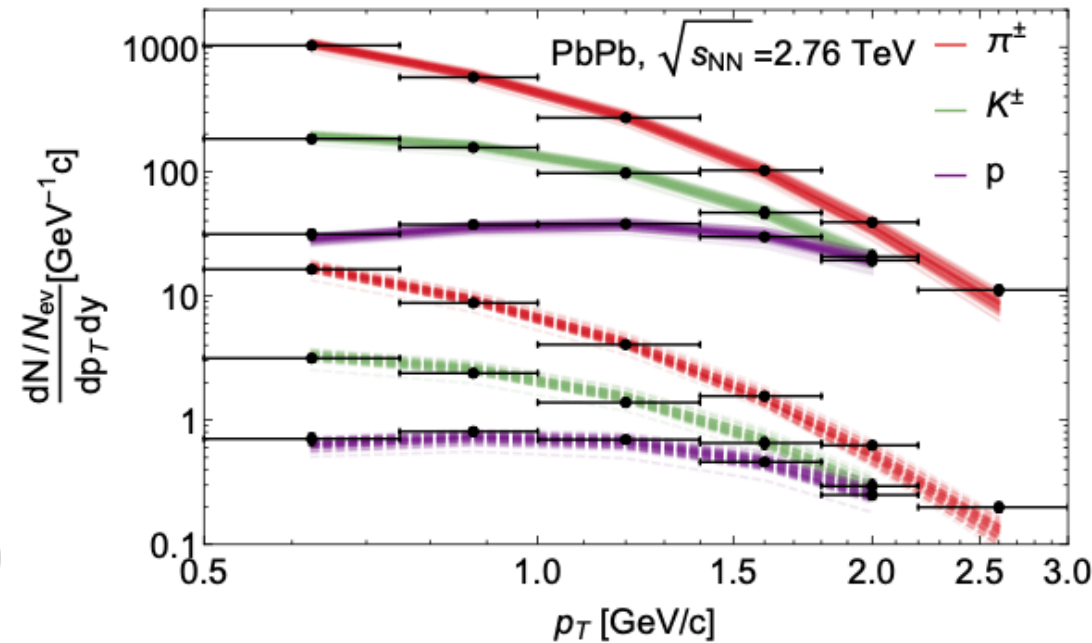
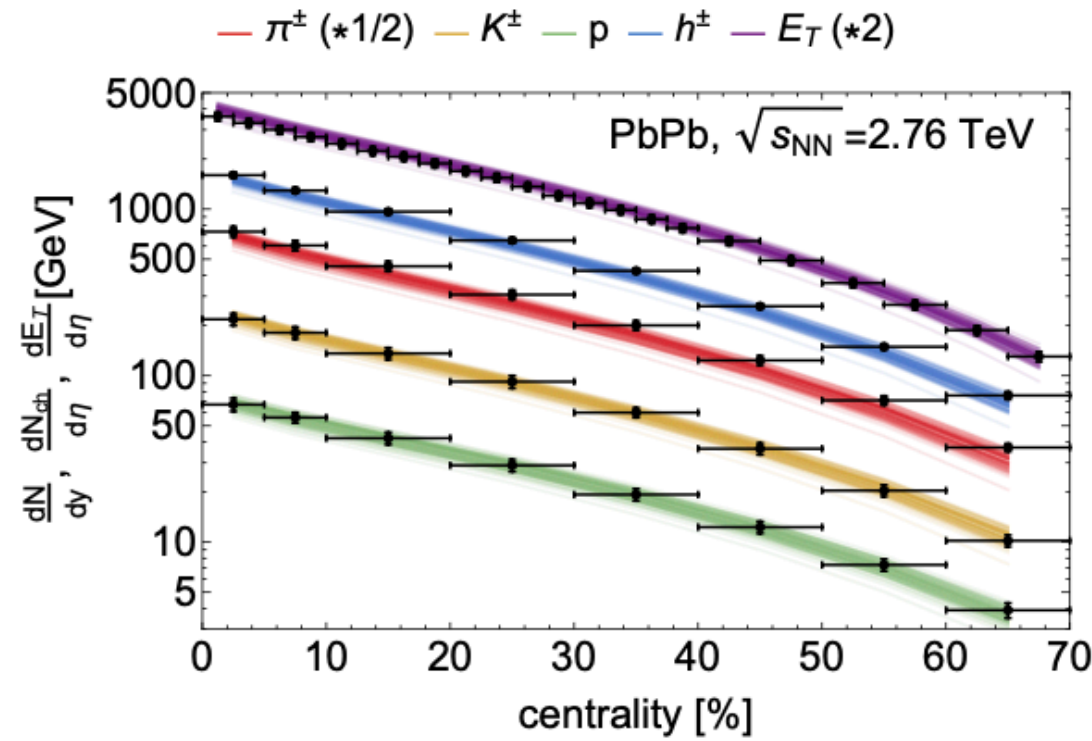
(JETSCAPE Collaboration) arXiv:2011.01430



Overall fairly good description for $p_T < 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$

ESTIMATES FROM TRAJECTUM

G. Nijs *et al.*, arXiv:2010.01430



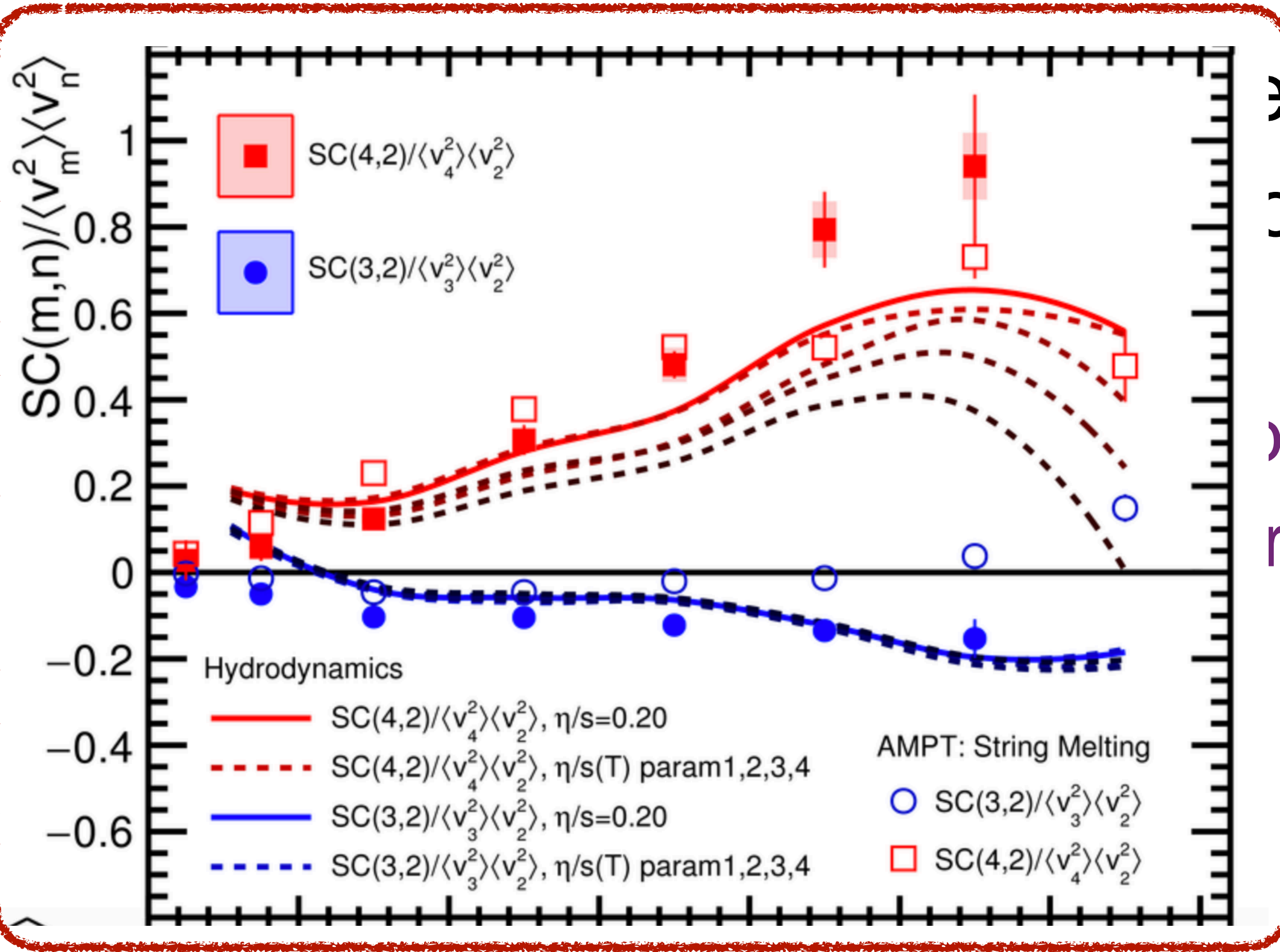
First attempt to constrain use "spread coefficient" by including p_T -differential quantities in a global fit to "complicated" observables?

CONSTRAINING IS AND TRANSPORT PROPERTIES

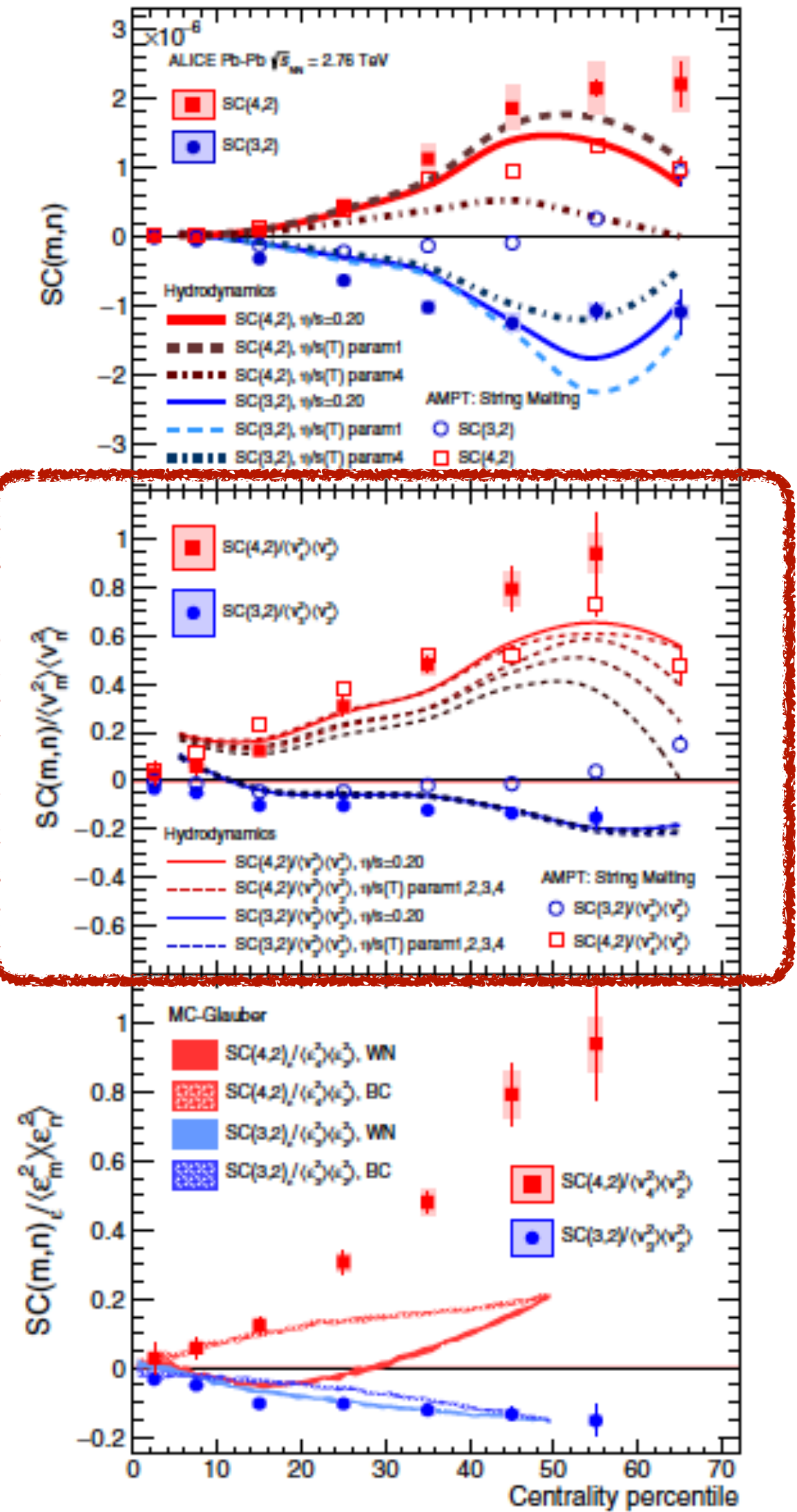
$$SC(m, n) = \langle v_n^2 v_m^2 \rangle - \langle v_n^2 \rangle \langle v_m^2 \rangle$$

Some new
the initial s
QGP

- Example
- Magnitude
- Magnitude



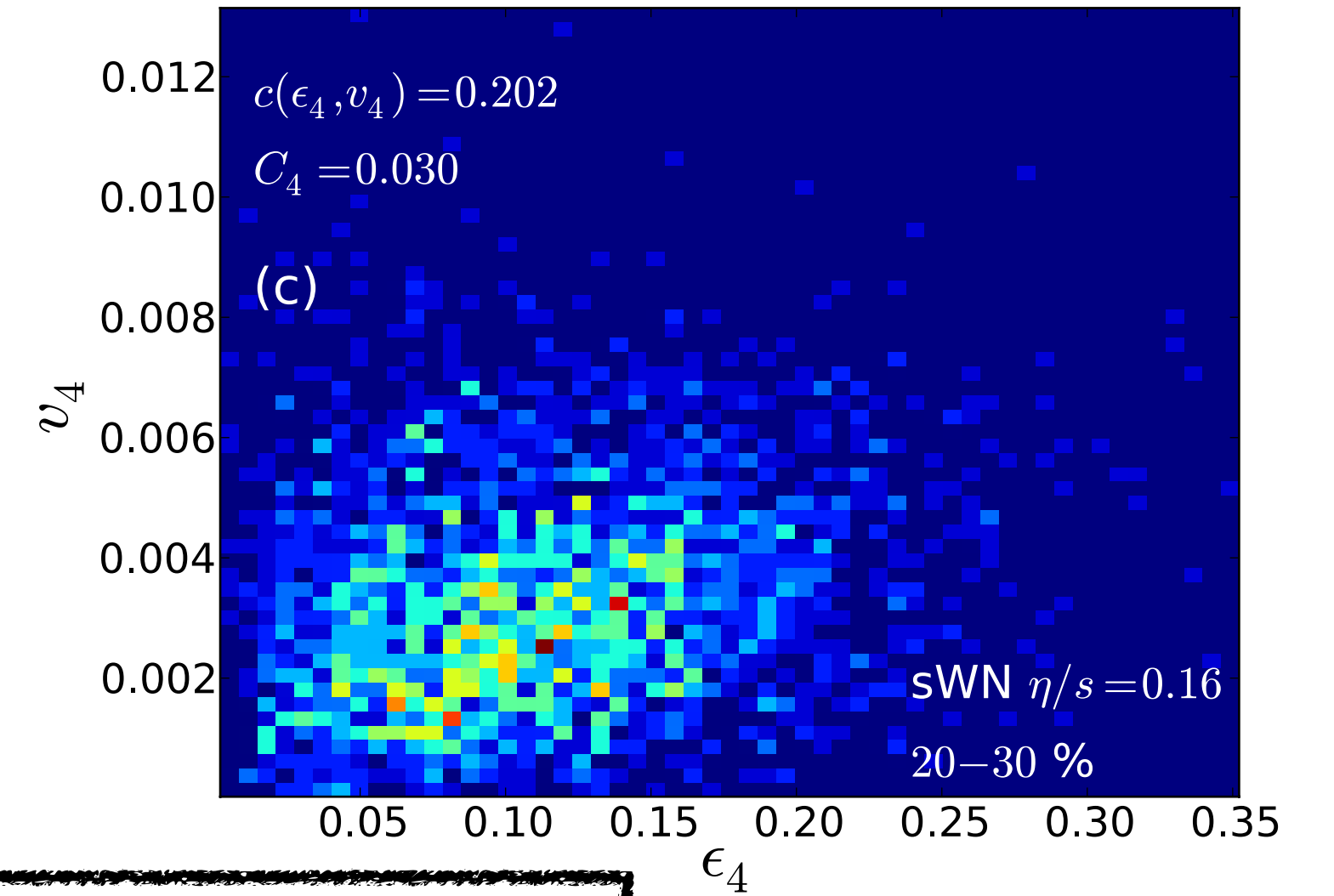
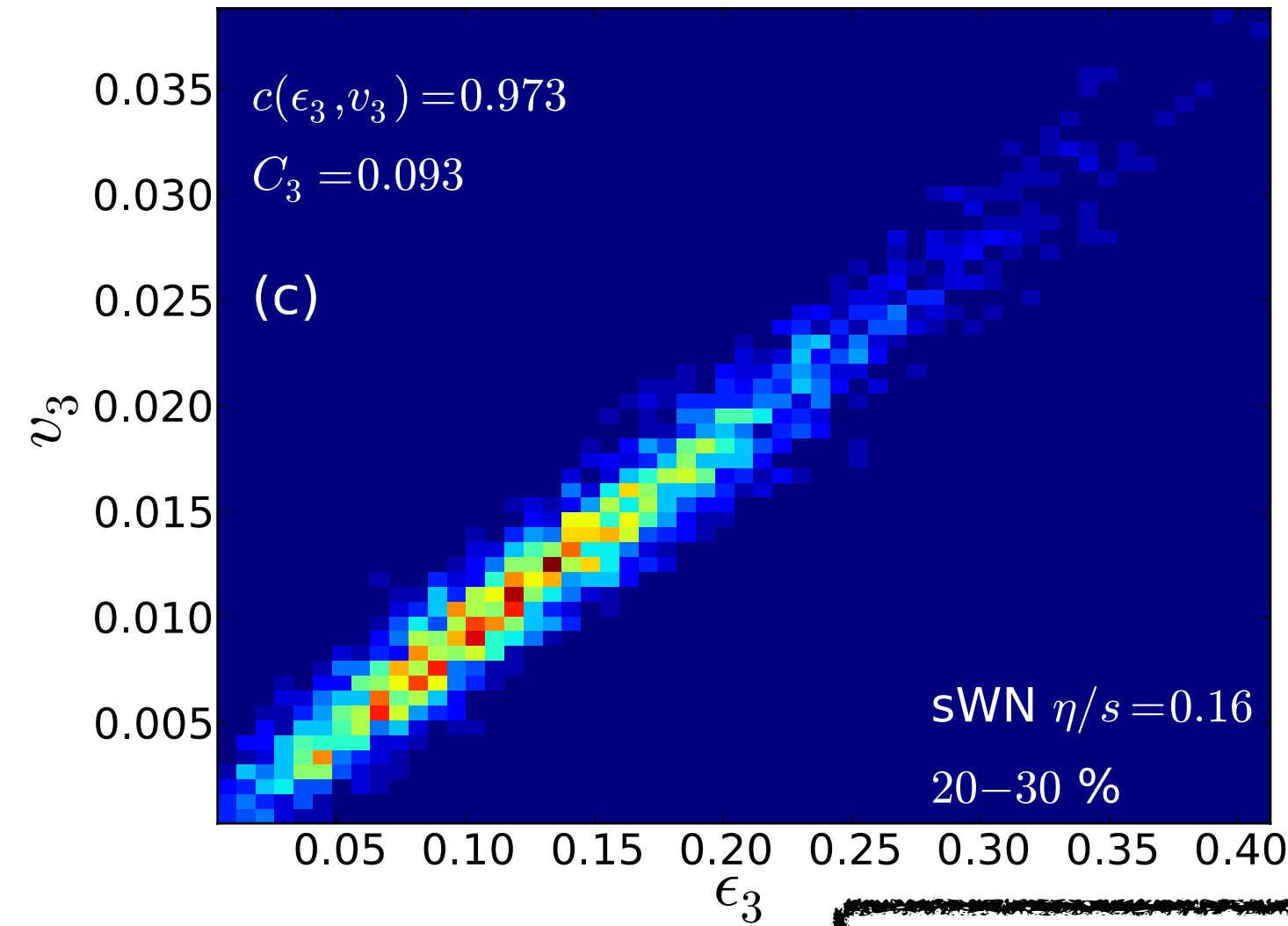
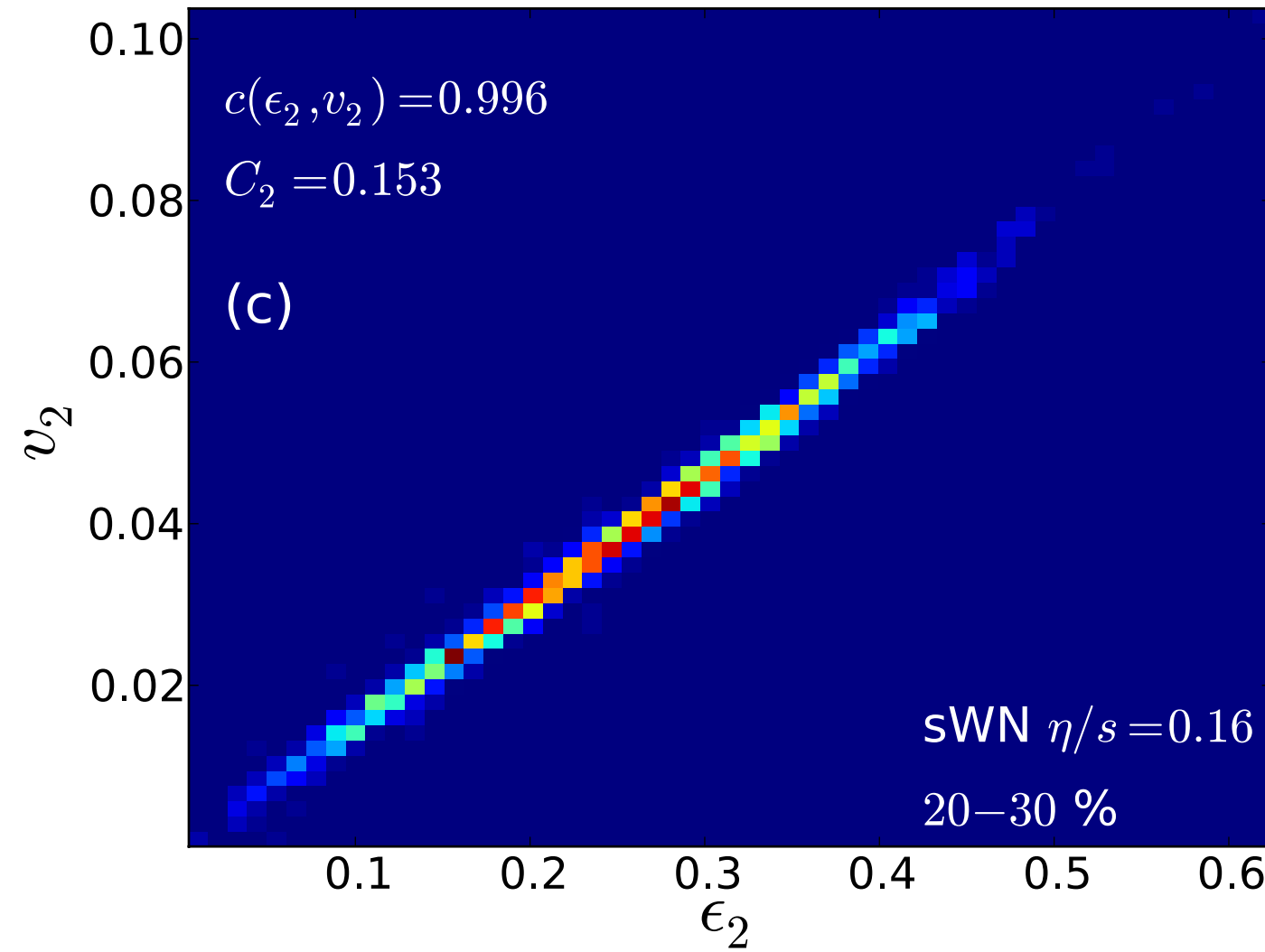
effects of
of the
e
rent flow



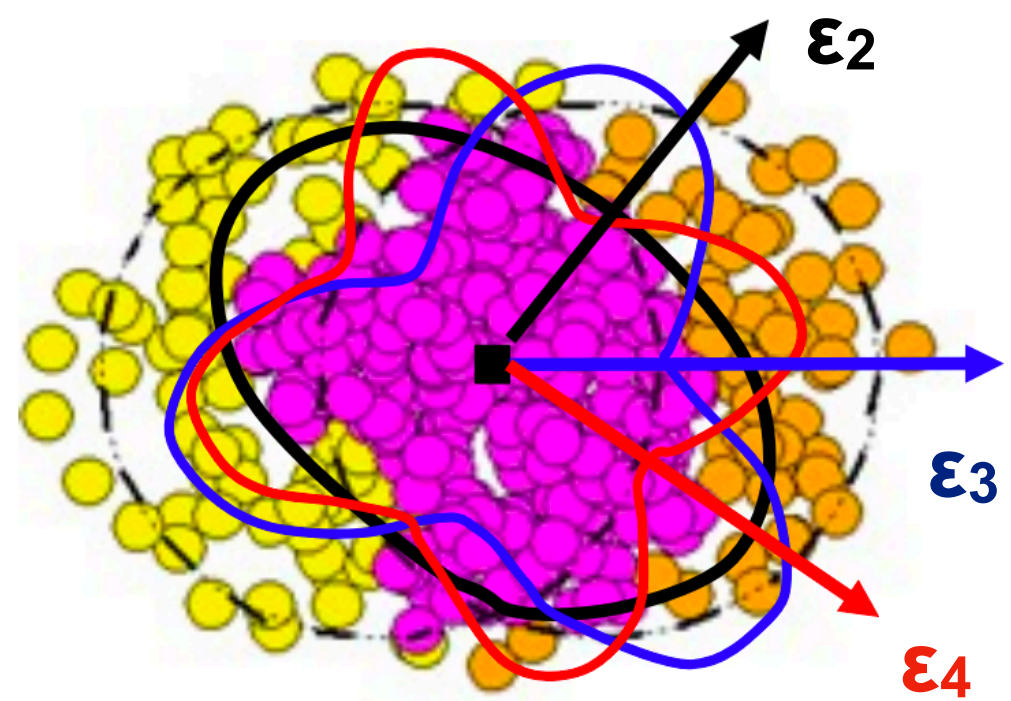
ALICE Collaboration, Phys. Rev. Lett. 117, (2016) 182301

NON-LINEAR FLOW MODES

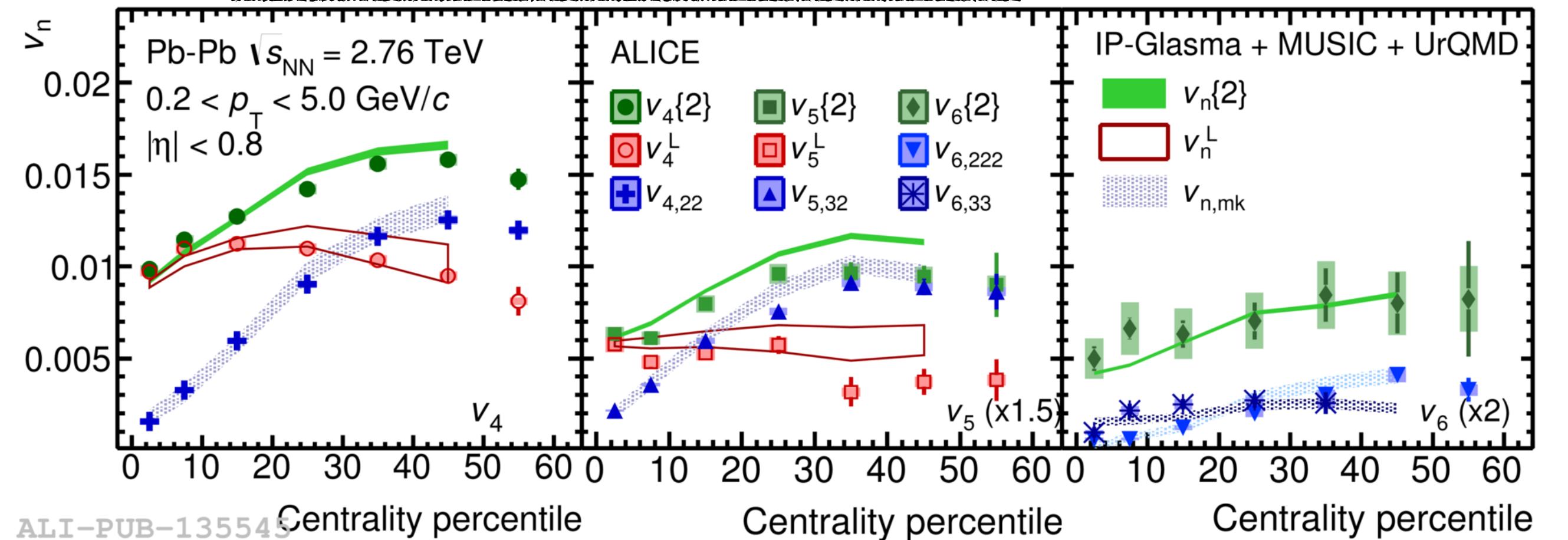
H. Niemi *et al.*, Phys.Rev. C87 (2013), 054901



(ALICE Collaboration) Phys.Lett. B773 (2017) 68



$$V_n = V_n^L + V_n^{NL} (n > 3)$$



NON-LINEAR FLOW MODES

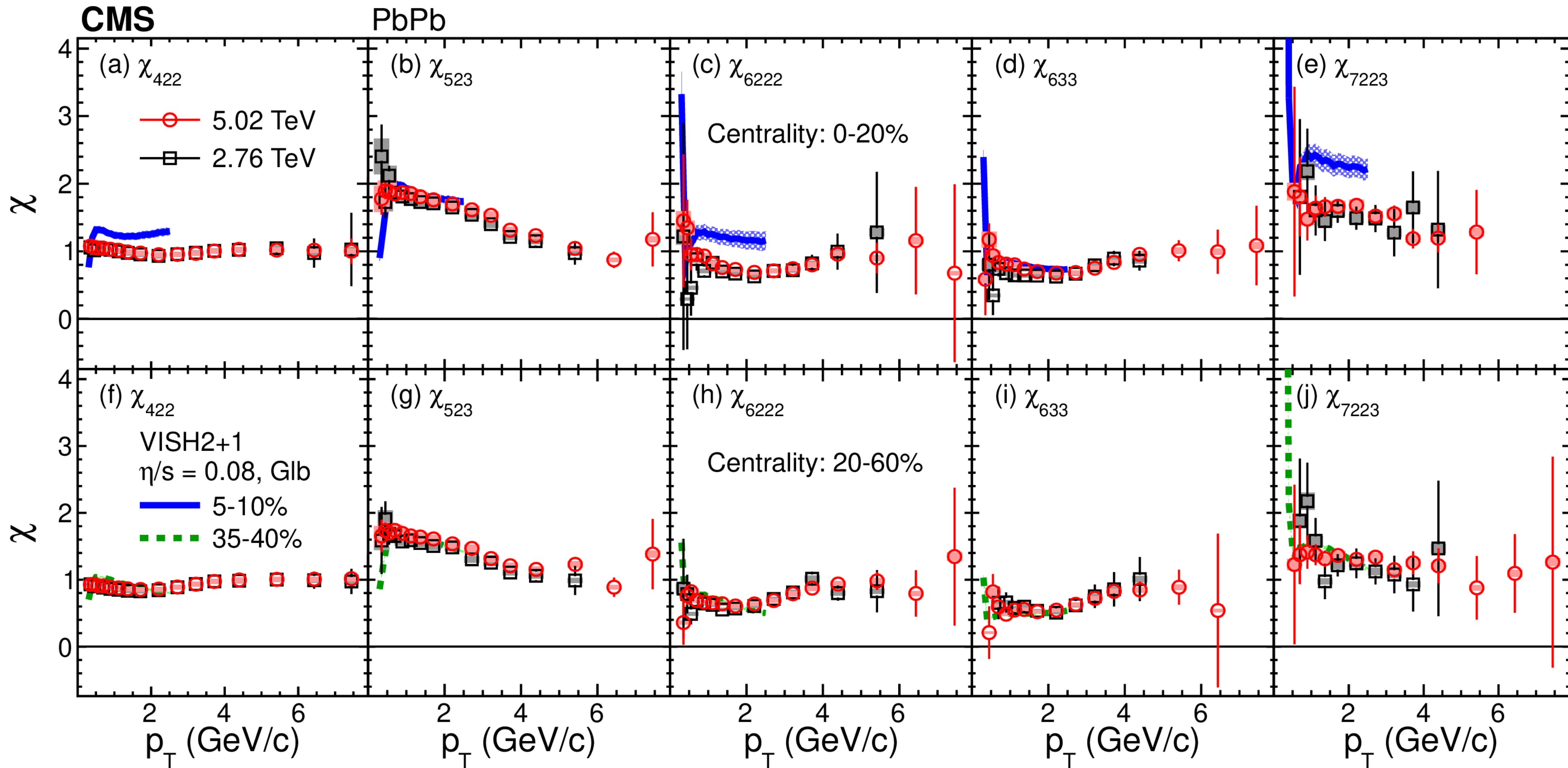
$$V_4 = V_{4L} + \chi_{422} V_2^2,$$

$$V_5 = V_{5L} + \chi_{523} V_2 V_3,$$

$$V_6 = V_{6L} + \chi_{624} V_2 V_{4L} + \chi_{633} V_3^2 + \chi_{6222} V_2^3,$$

$$V_7 = V_{7L} + \chi_{725} V_2 V_{5L} + \chi_{734} V_3 V_{4L} + \chi_{7223} V_2^2 V_3$$

(CMS Collaboration), arXiv:1910.08789 [hep-ex]

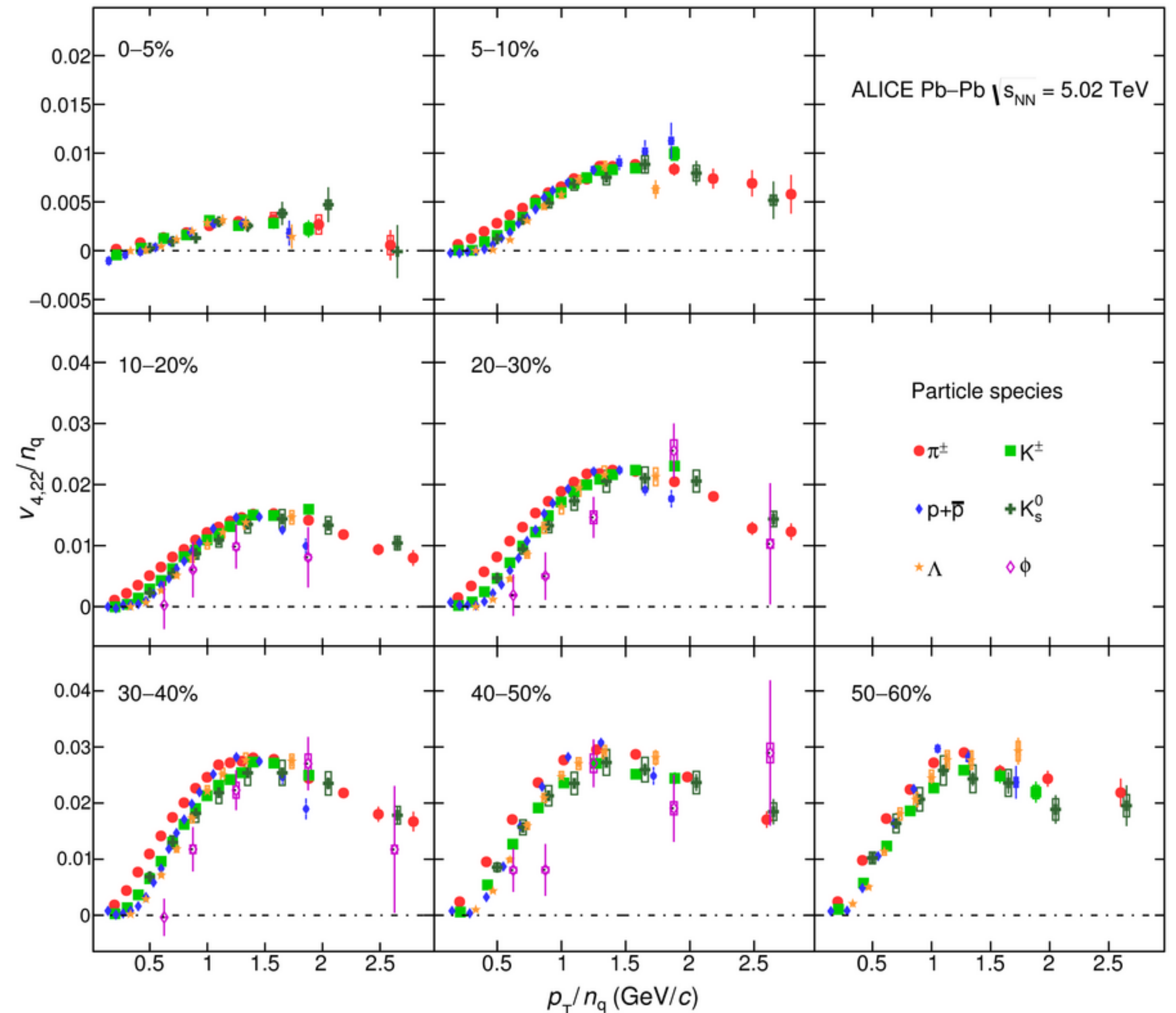


NON-LINEAR FLOW MODES

Similar features as in total v_n measurements

- Mass ordering at low $p_T \rightarrow$ interplay between radial flow and anisotropic geometry

(ALICE Collaboration) JHEP06 (2020) 147



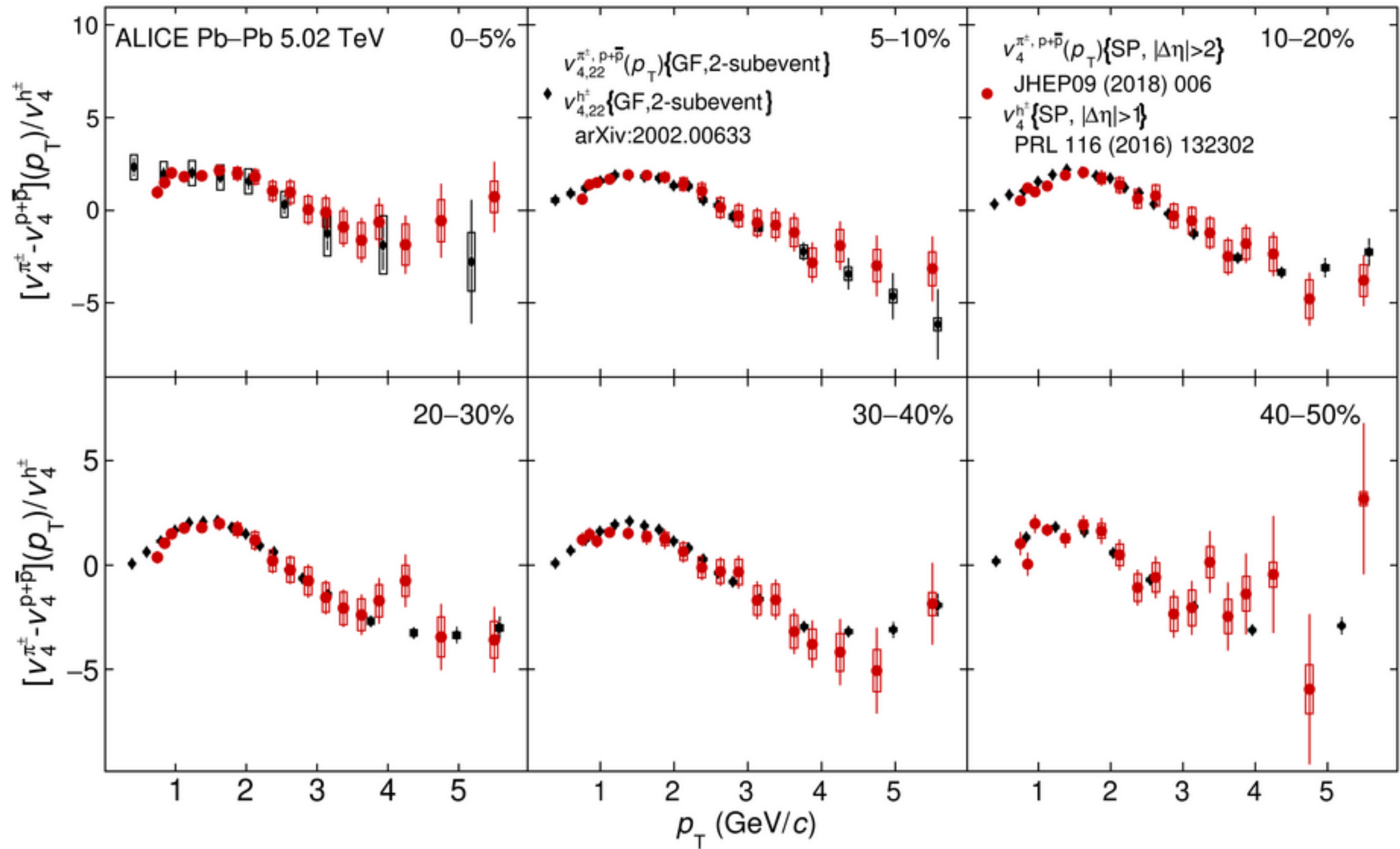
Are there any differences between total and NL v_n ?

NON-LINEAR FLOW MODES

(ALICE Collaboration) JHEP06 (2020) 147

Unique opportunity to test the two regimes:

- Mass ordering might develop differently between total and NL v_n
- $v_{4,22}$ develops $\sim \varepsilon_2^2$
- Particle type grouping should develop similarly in both modes if coalescence is the reason for this grouping

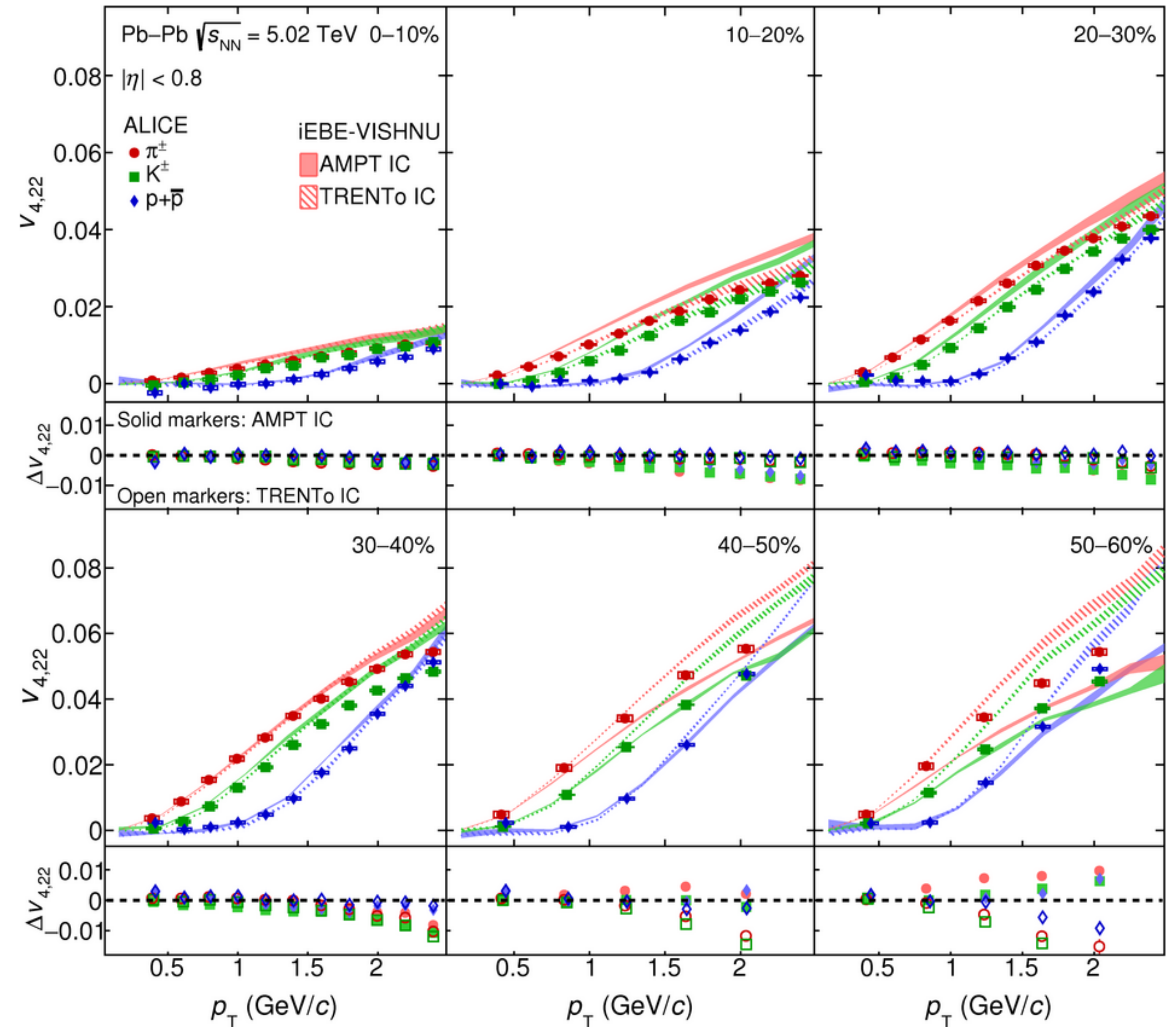


NON-LINEAR FLOW MODES

In general good description from models

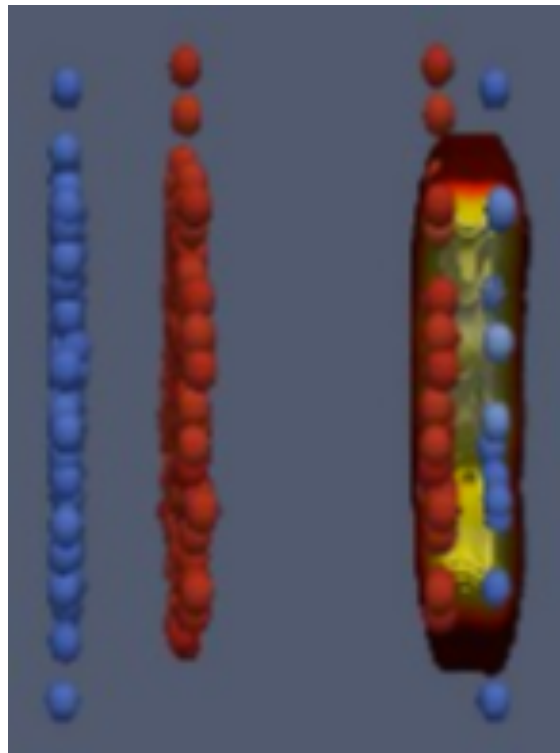
- Looking at the details:
 - The model with AMPT-IC does slightly better in some cases but trend is not clear
 - Models find it more difficult to describe the NL modes than the total v_n

(ALICE Collaboration) JHEP06 (2020) 147



(AN ATTEMPT FOR A) SUMMARY

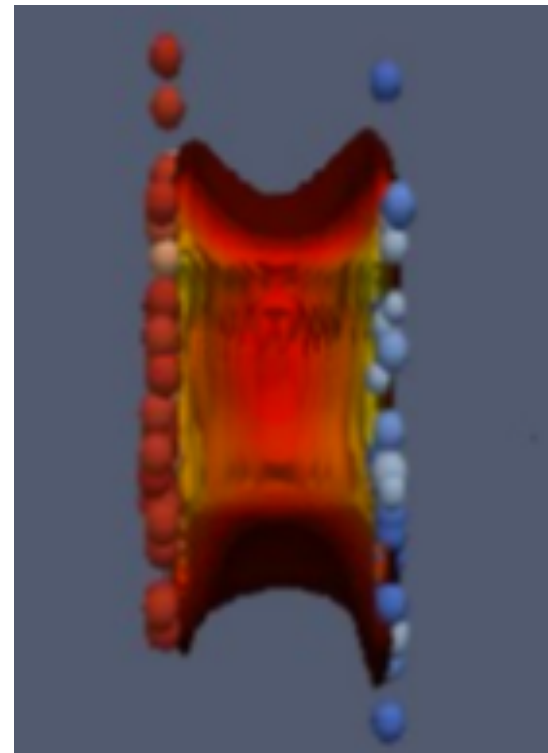
Initial state



Thermalization



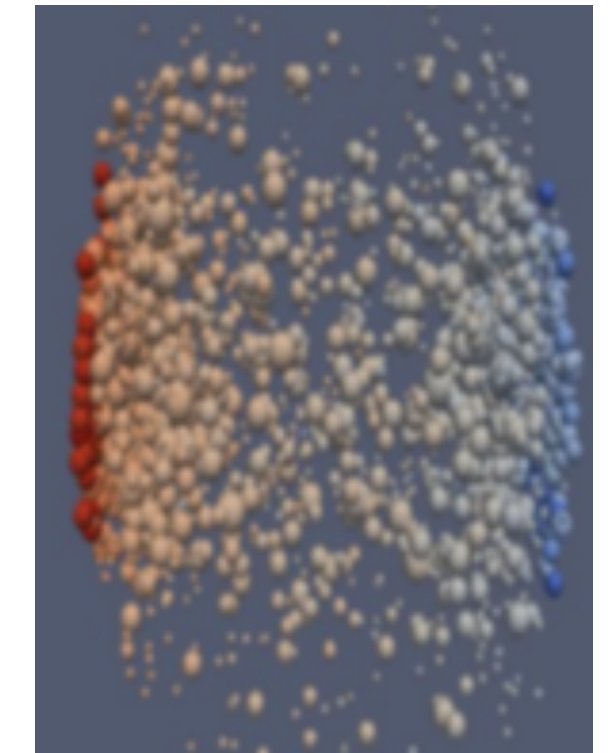
Hydrodynamical evolution



Hadronization



Hadronic rescattering



IP-Glasma, AMPT, EKRT, Glauber...?

EoS
 $\eta/s(T)$, $\zeta/s(T)$,...?

Coalescence, fragmentation, ...?

x-sections, duration, ...?



How do these surprising properties of the QGP emerge from the fundamental constituents of the theory, the quarks and gluons.

Still imho a major puzzle!!!

Thank you for
your attention!



BACKUP

