



# Systematic dependence of the elliptic flow

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Iowa State University*

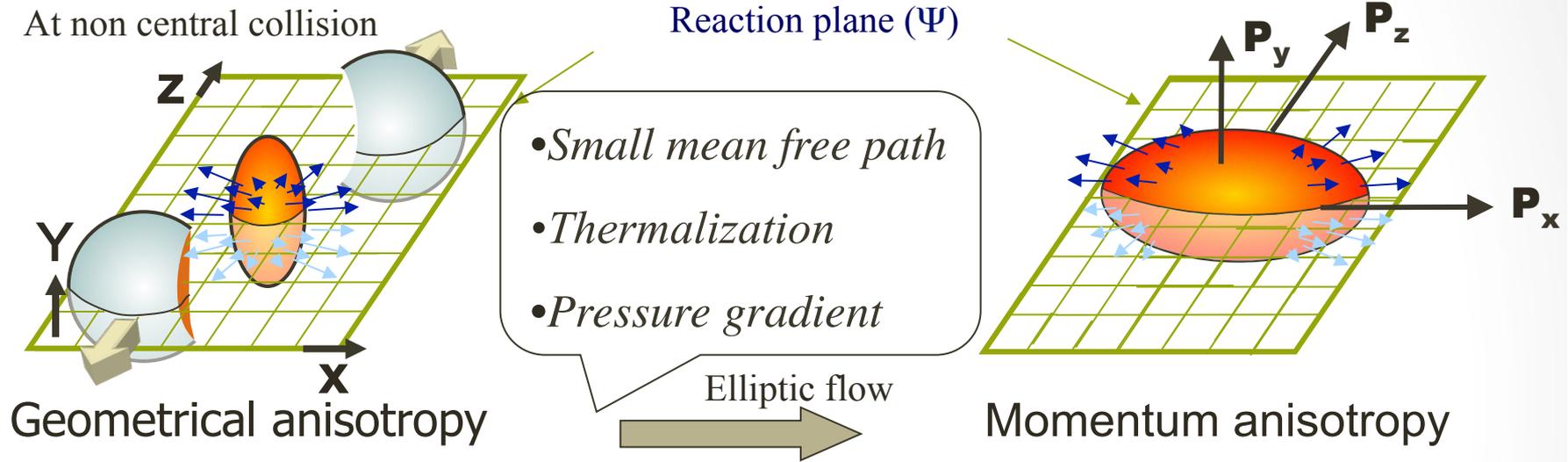


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# Elliptic Flow ( $v_2$ )

Azimuthal anisotropy of produced particles is a powerful probe for investigating the characteristic of the QGP.



**Measured  $v_2$  reflects the hot dense matter.**

Fourier expansion of the distribution of produced particle angle ( $\phi$ ) to reaction plane ( $\Psi$ )

$$N(\phi) = N_0 \left\{ 1 + 2v_1 \cos(\phi - \Psi) + 2v_2 \cos[2(\phi - \Psi)] + \dots \right\}$$

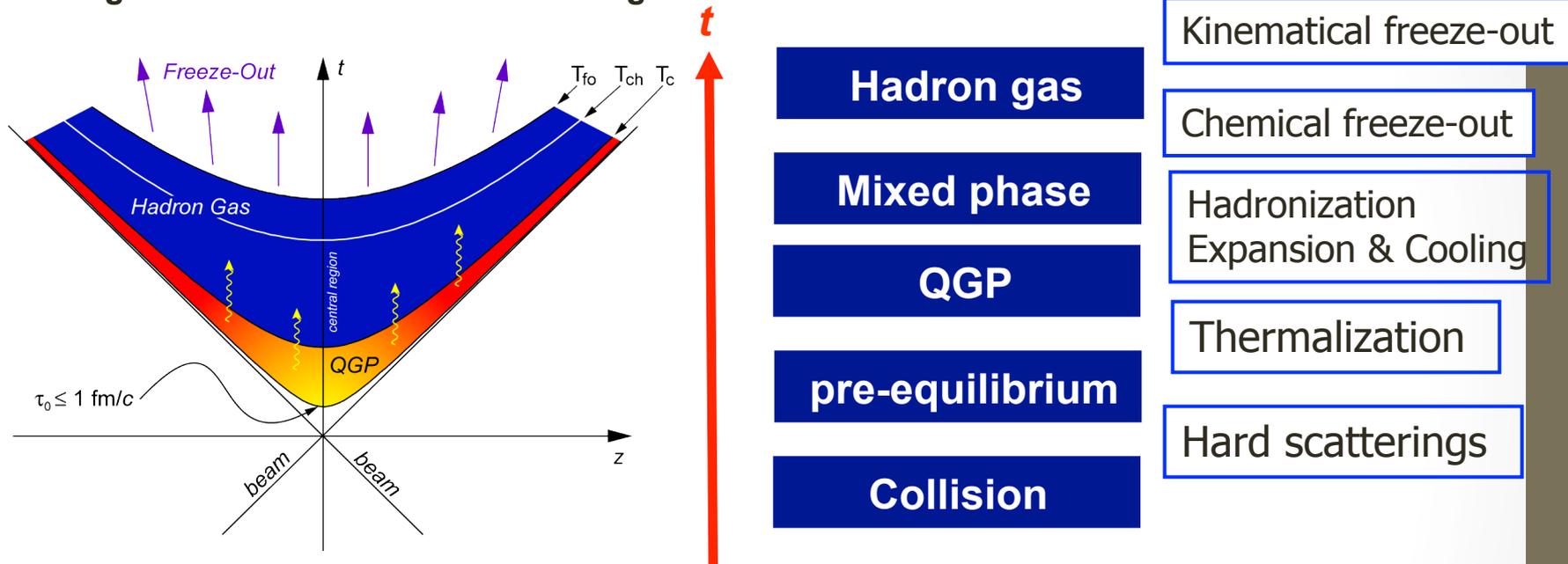
$$v_n = \langle \cos[n(\phi - \Psi)] \rangle$$

$v_2$  is the coefficient of the second term  $\rightarrow$  indicates ellipticity

*Thermalization should be occurred very early before the geometrical eccentricity is gone.*

# Time Evolution

The matter produced in the high energy heavy ion collision is expected to undergo several stages from the initial hard scattering to the final hadron emission.



When the matter is thermalized, we expect

***Hydro-dynamical behavior at quark level .***

**Need a comprehensive understanding from thermalization through hadronization to freeze-out.**

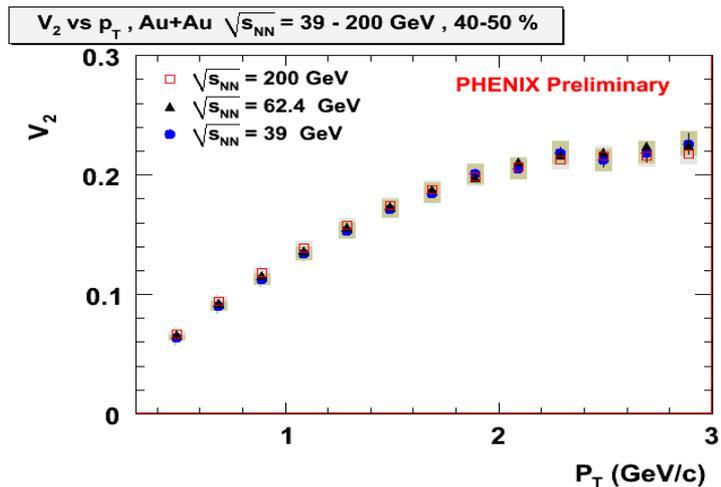
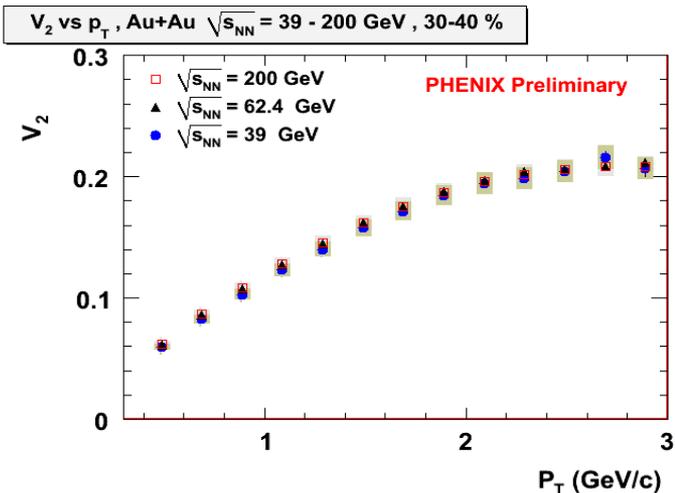
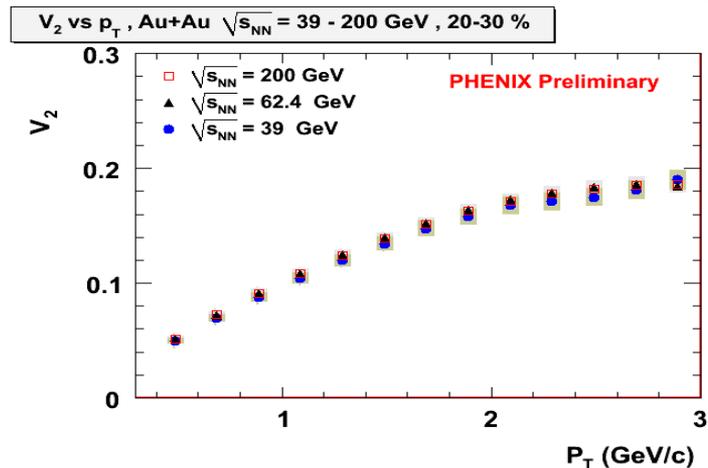
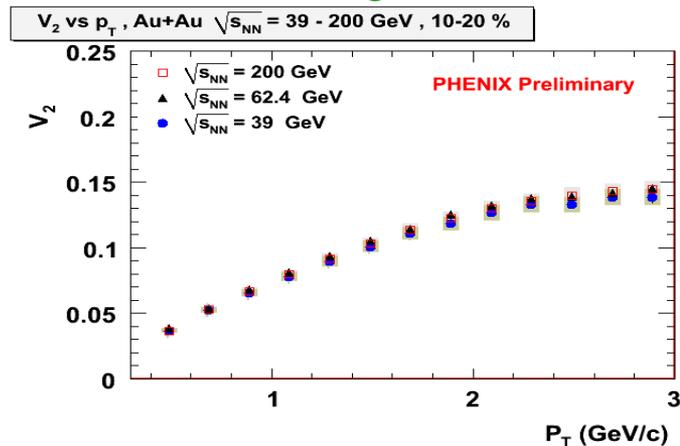
\*Note whenever the matter interacts each other,  $v_2$  could change.

## Scaling of $v_2$

- Energy dependence
- Eccentricity scaling
- $N_{\text{part}}$  scaling
- Quark number +  $KE_{\text{T}}$  scaling and the deviation

# Energy dependence 200, 62.4, 39 GeV

S. Huang, A. Taranenko, R. Lacey (WWND2011)

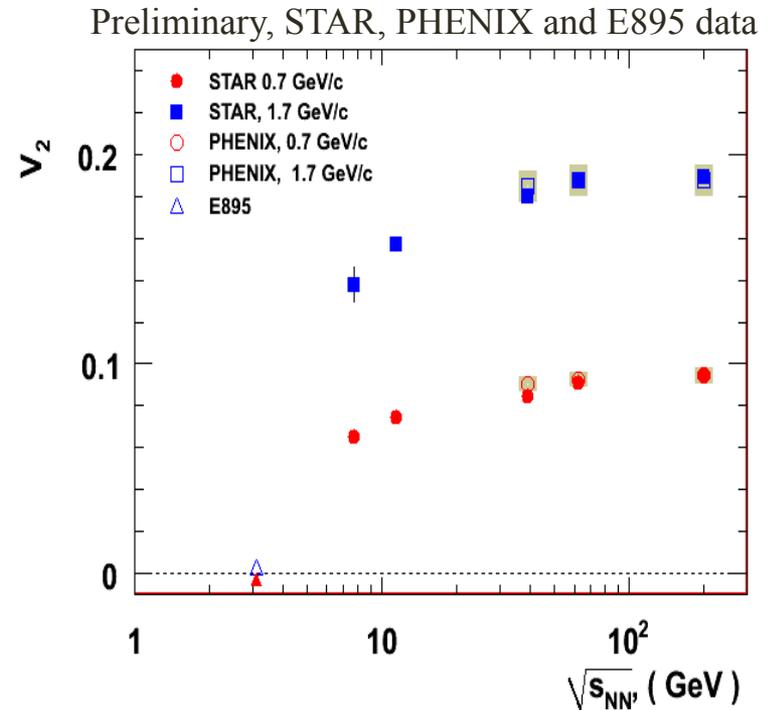
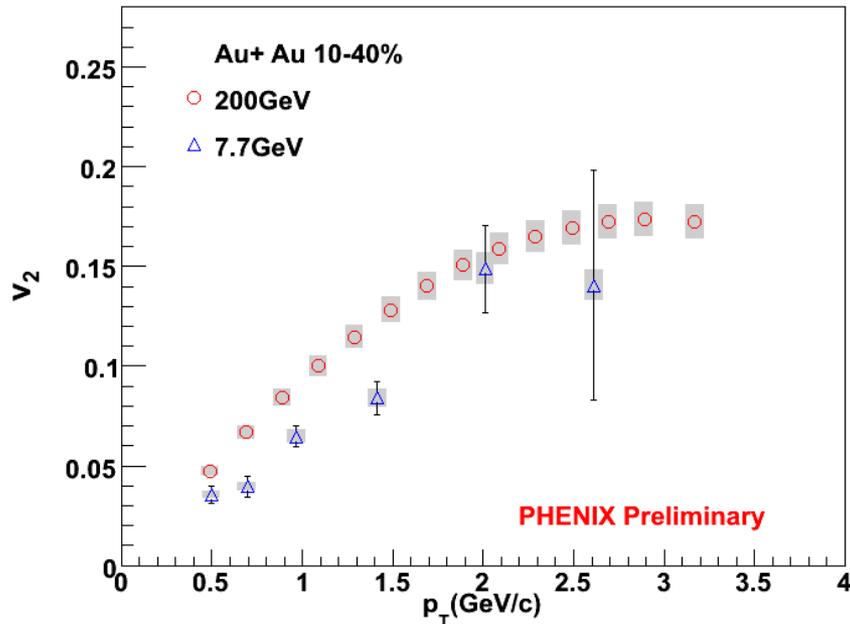


No energy dependence from 39 GeV to 200 GeV for these centralities.

# Energy dependence

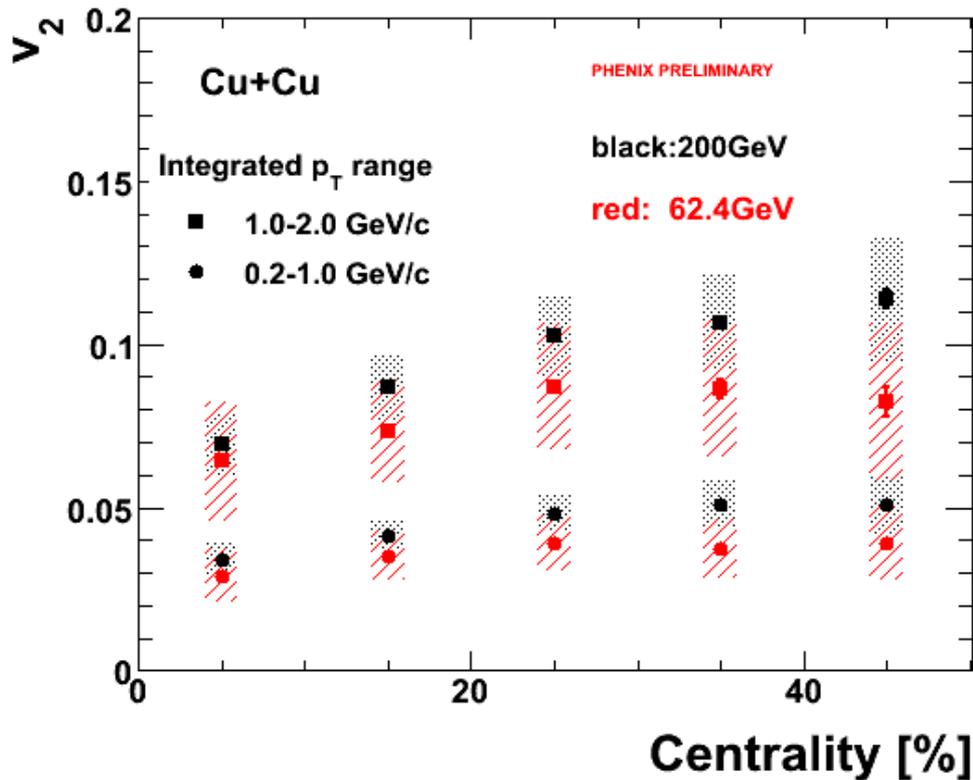
## 200, 7.7 GeV

S. Huang, A. Taranenko, R. Lacey (WWND2011)



The  $v_2$  at 7.7 GeV Au+Au is much lower than  $v_2$  of 39 - 200 GeV.  
Partonic flow --> Hadronic flow : between 39 and 7.7 GeV ?

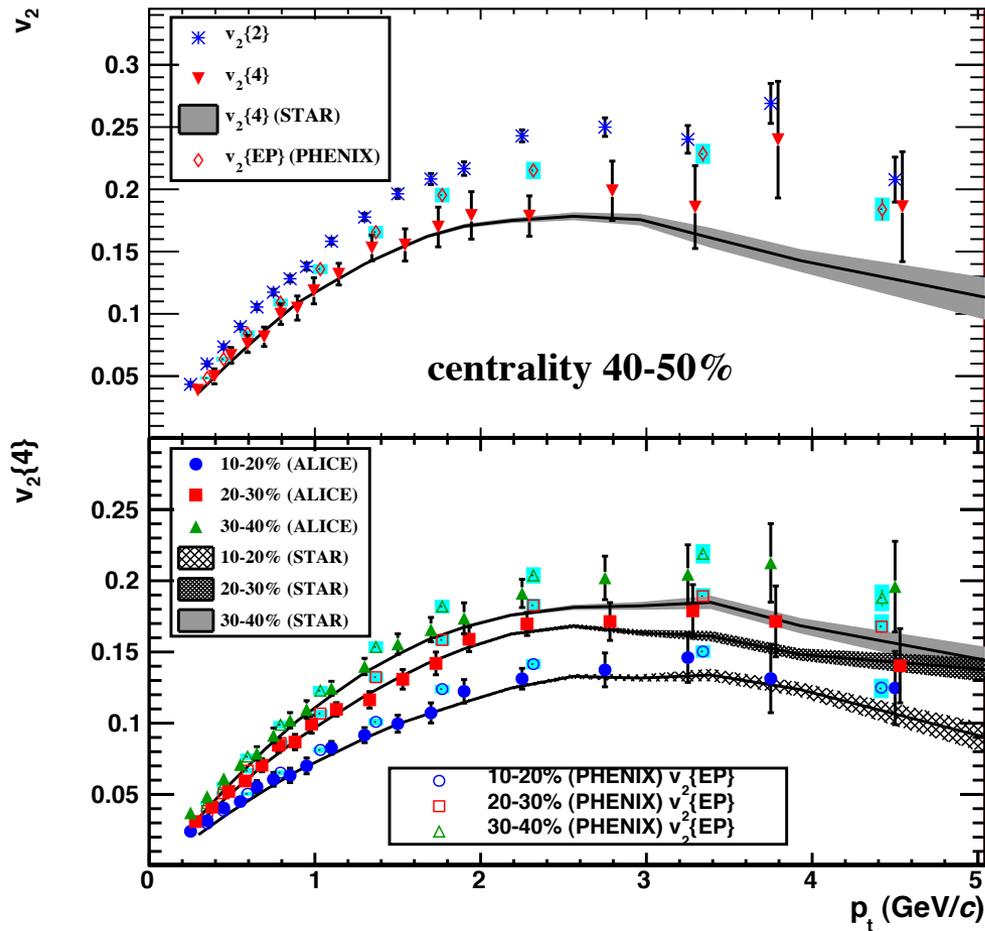
# Energy dependence of smaller system (Cu+Cu)



- 62.4 GeV and 200 GeV don't agree as Au+Au does.

# Energy dependence

## 2.76 TeV, 200 GeV



ALICE ---  
 Pb+Pb,  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$  TeV  
 (nucl-ex 0147314)

PHENIX and STAR ---  
 Au+Au,  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$   
 GeV

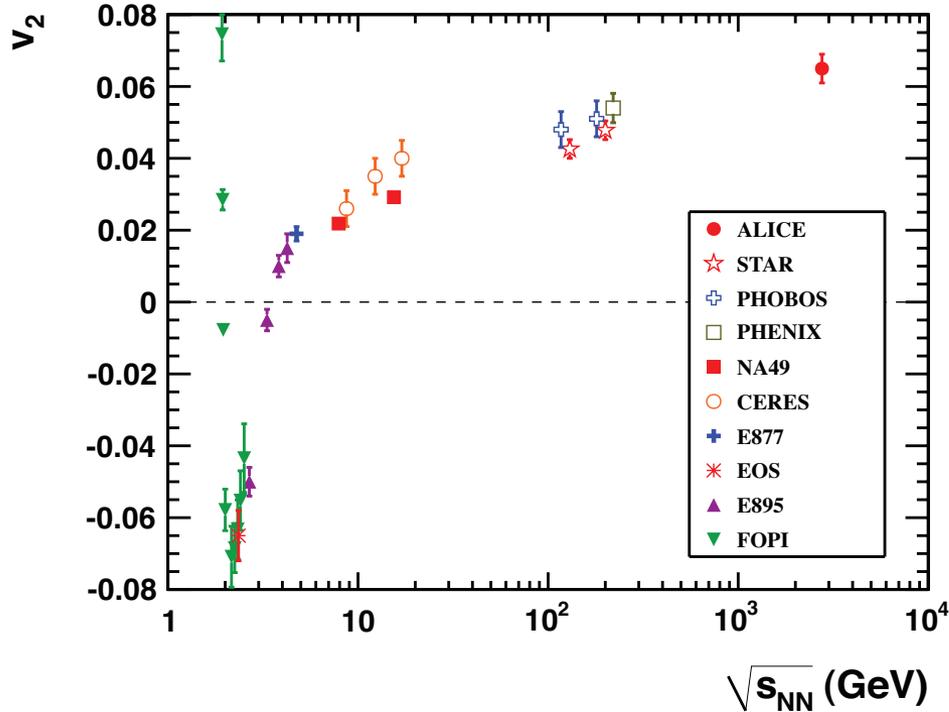
PHENIX : Phys. Rev. C 80, 024909 (2009)  
 STAR : Phys. Rev. C 77, 054901 (2008)

- Mostly consistent, especially at low  $p_T$

# Energy dependence

## - Integrated $v_2$

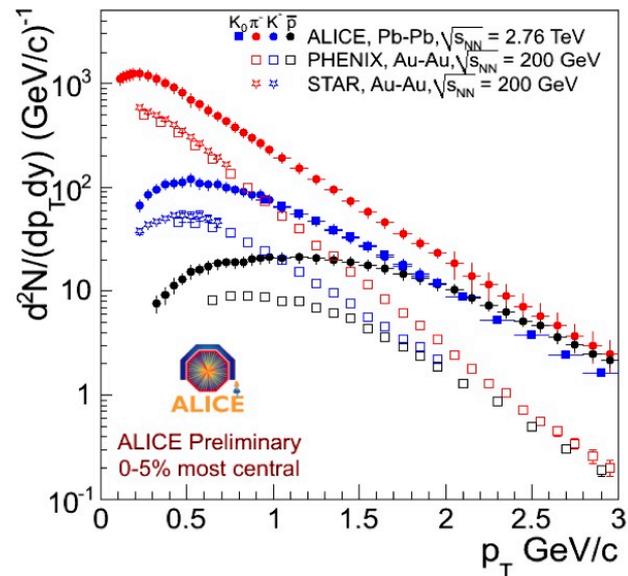
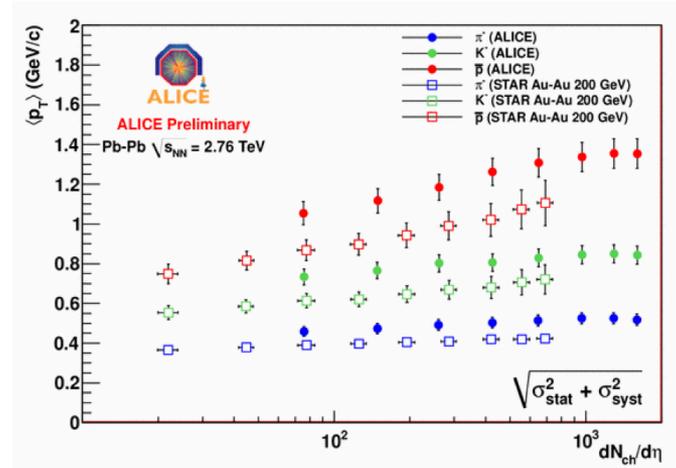
- ALICE QM2011 Alberica's talk



Integrated  $v_2$  at LHC is larger than  $v_2$  at RHIC.

Is this because of radial flow ?

Probably no.

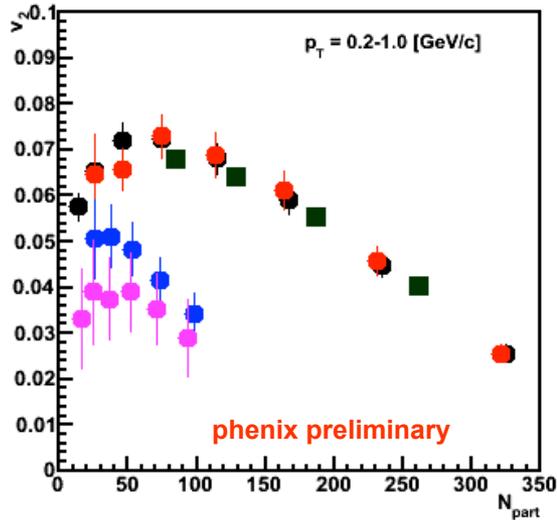


STAR, PRC 79, 034909 (2009)  
PHENIX, PRC69, 03409 (2004)

# Eccentricity scaling

Pb+Pb, Au+Au, Cu+Cu

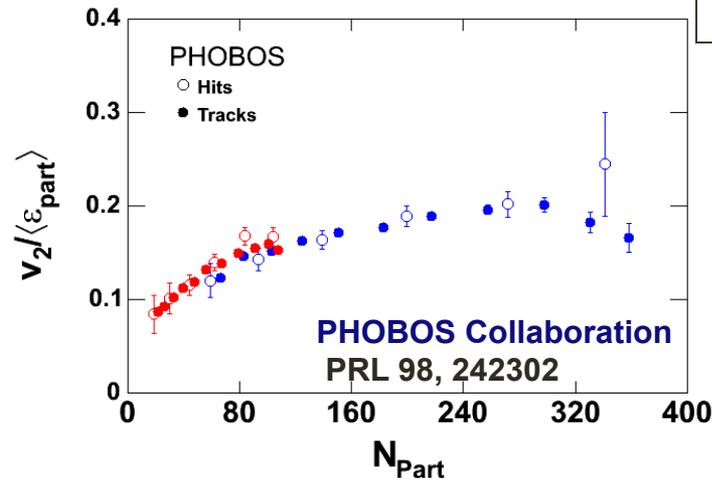
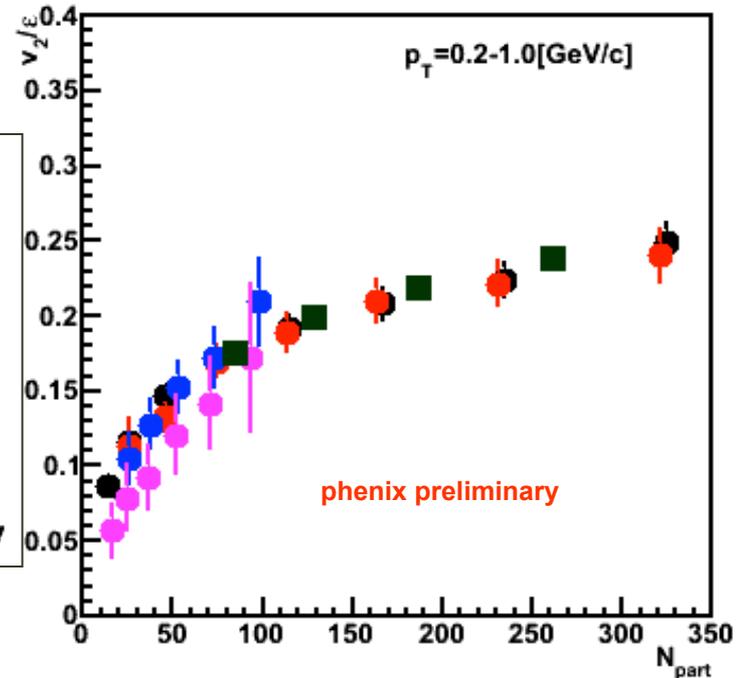
Compare  $v_2$  normalized by eccentricity ( $\epsilon$ ) in collisions of different size.



$0.2 < p_T < 1.0$  [GeV/c]



- AuAu 200GeV
- AuAu 62.4GeV
- CuCu 200GeV
- CuCu 62.4GeV
- Pb+Pb 2.76TeV



**Eccentricity scaling suggests early thermalization.**

*There is a strong  $N_{part}$  dependence.*

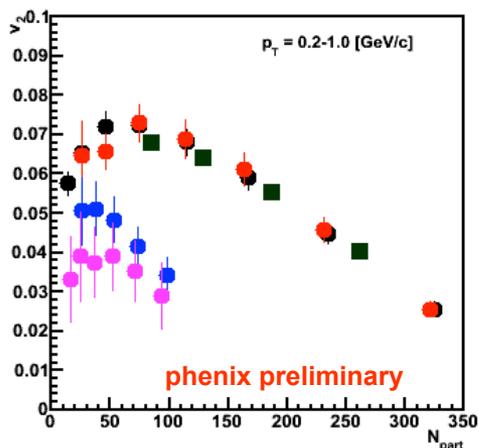
# $N_{part}$ Scaling

- AuAu 200GeV
- AuAu 62.4GeV
- CuCu 200GeV
- CuCu 62.4GeV
- Pb+Pb 2.76TeV

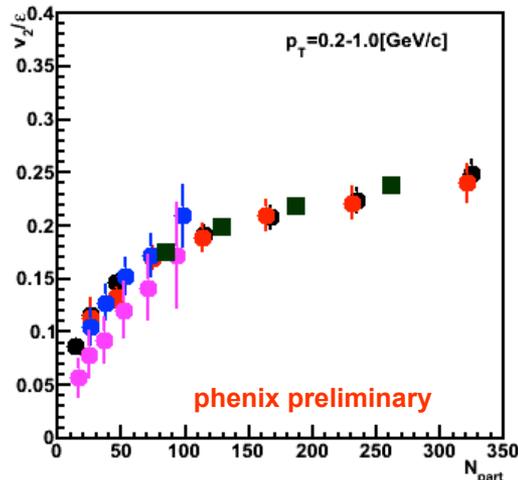
The dependence can be normalized by  $N_{part}^{1/3}$ .

Dividing by  $N_{part}^{1/3}$

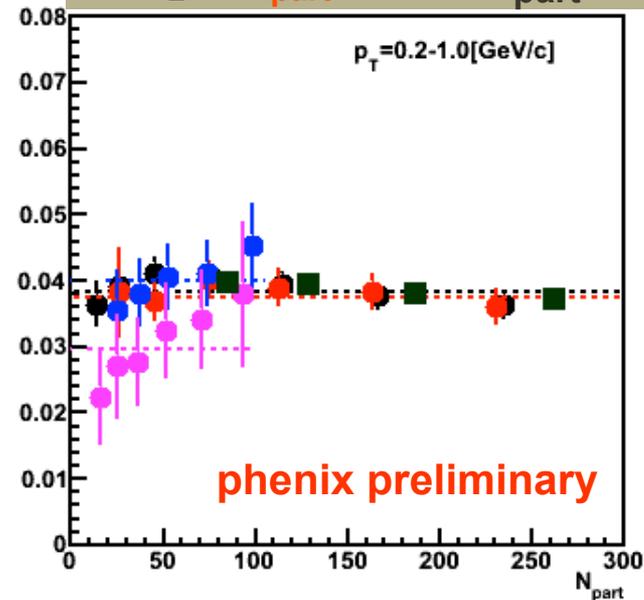
$v_2$  vs.  $N_{part}$



$v_2/\epsilon$  vs.  $N_{part}$



$v_2/\epsilon/N_{part}^{1/3}$  vs.  $N_{part}$



$0.2 < p_T < 1.0$  [GeV/c]

$v_2/\text{eccentricity}/N_{part}^{1/3}$  scaling is a **universal scaling!**  
 which works for all collision systems including Pb+Pb  
 2.76TeV except small  $N_{part}$  at 62 GeV.

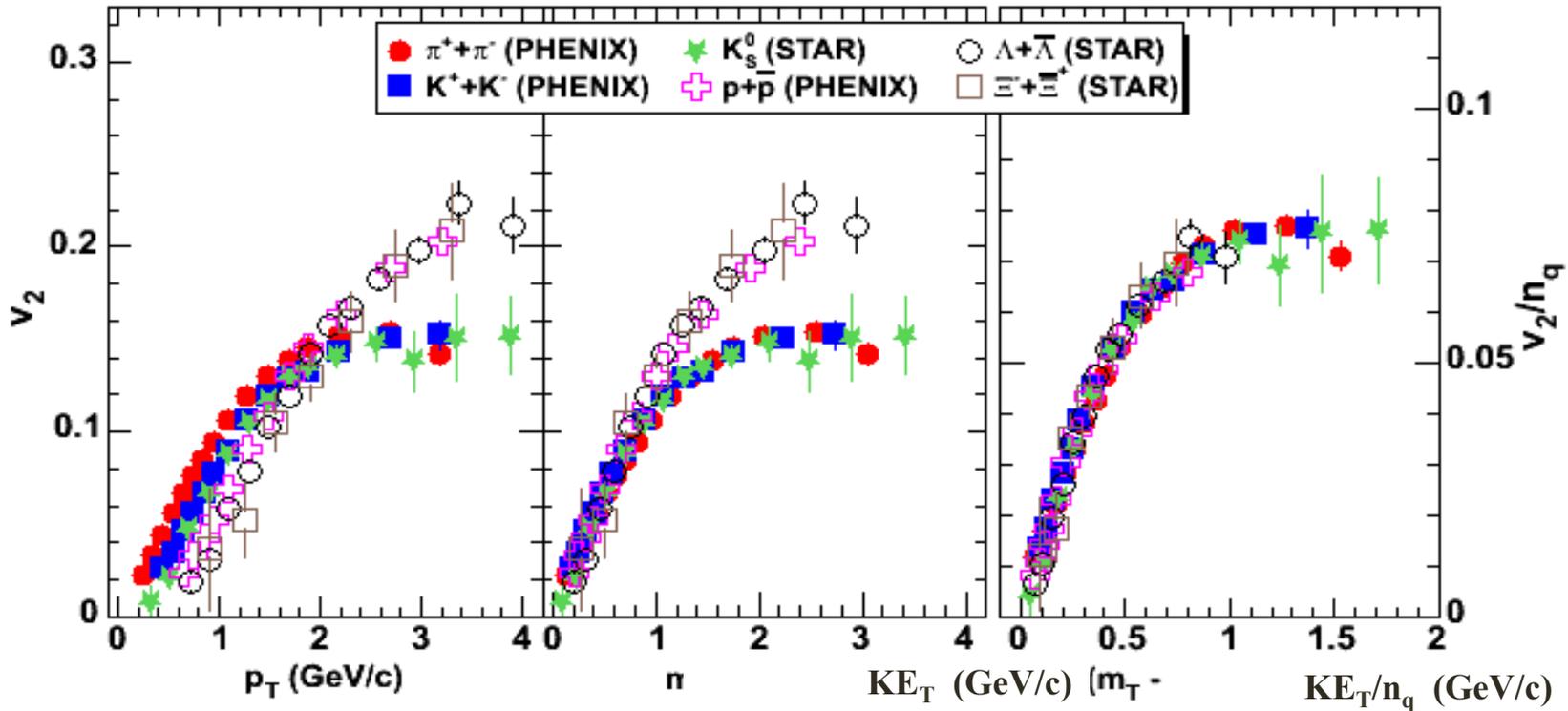
- This exception may indicate non-sufficient thermalization region.

# Quark number + $KE_T$ scaling (AuAu 200 GeV)

PHENIX

PRL. 98, 162301 (2007)

$$KE_T = (m_T - m_0)/n_q$$

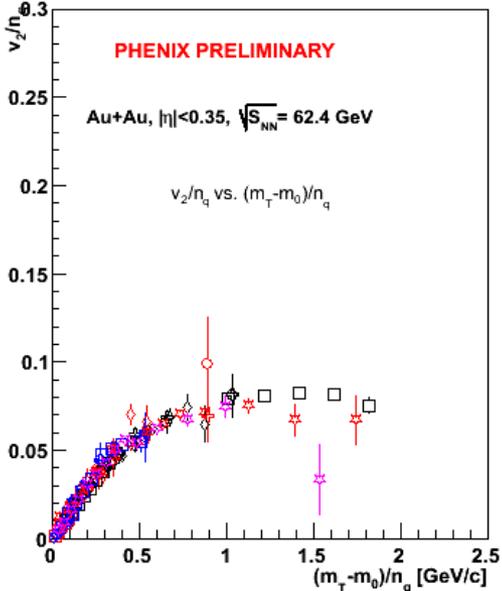
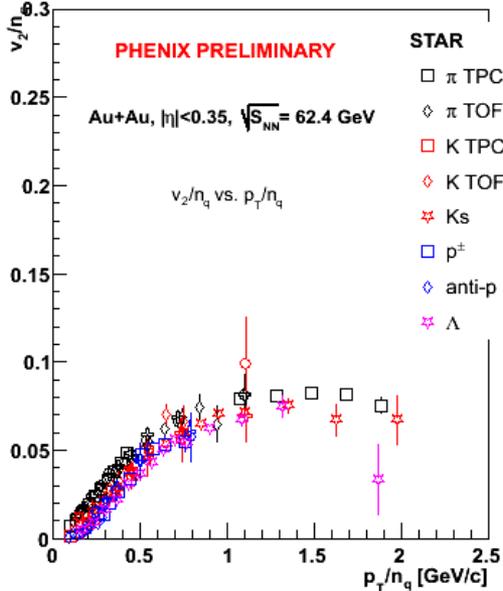
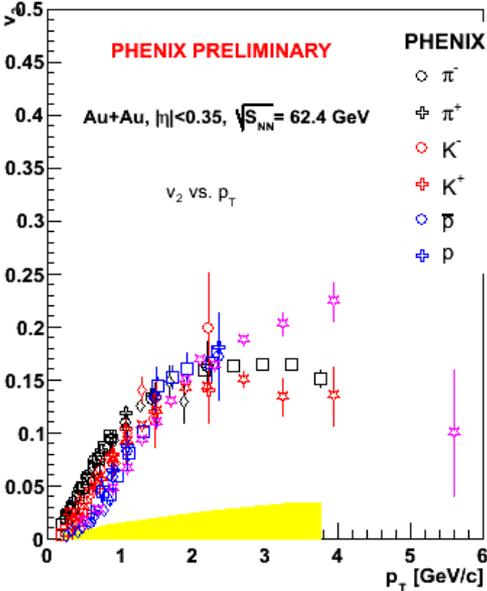


$v_2(p_T) / n_{\text{quark}}$  vs.  $KE_T / n_{\text{quark}}$  becomes one curve independent of particle species.

Quark number scaling is consistent to the recombination model which assumes the quark level flow at QGP phase.

# Quark number scaling everywhere

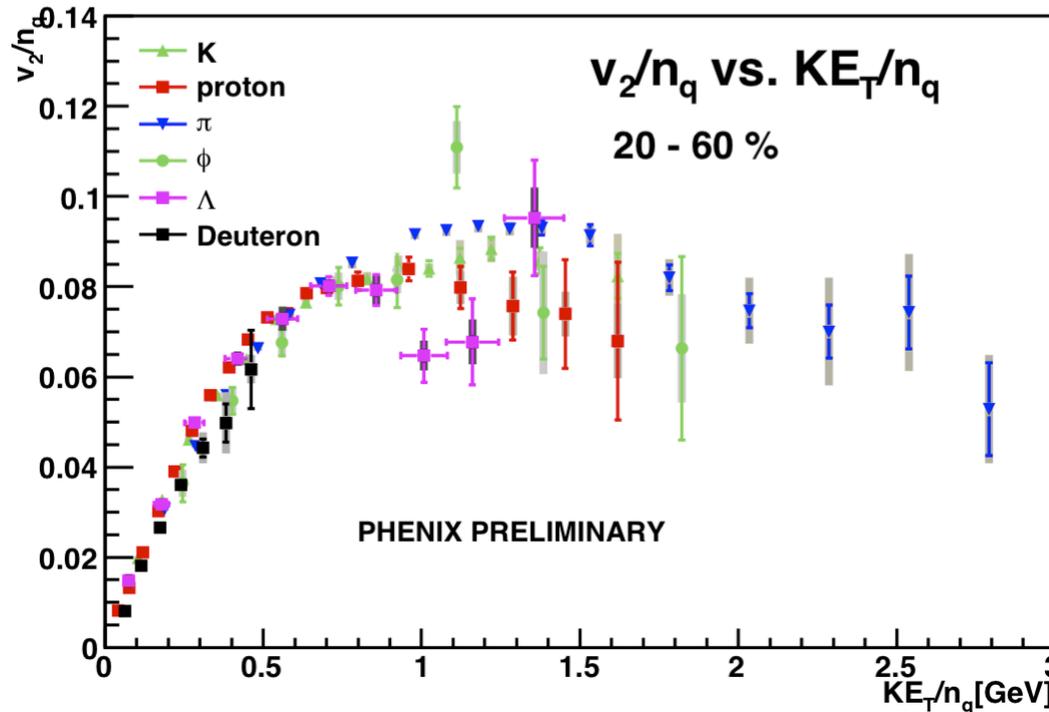
AuAu 62.4 GeV PHENIX/STAR



Quark number scaling work out at 62.4 GeV.

# Quark number scaling everywhere

Au+Au 200GeV (Run7)



$\phi$ ,  $\Lambda$  and deuteron also follow the scaling.

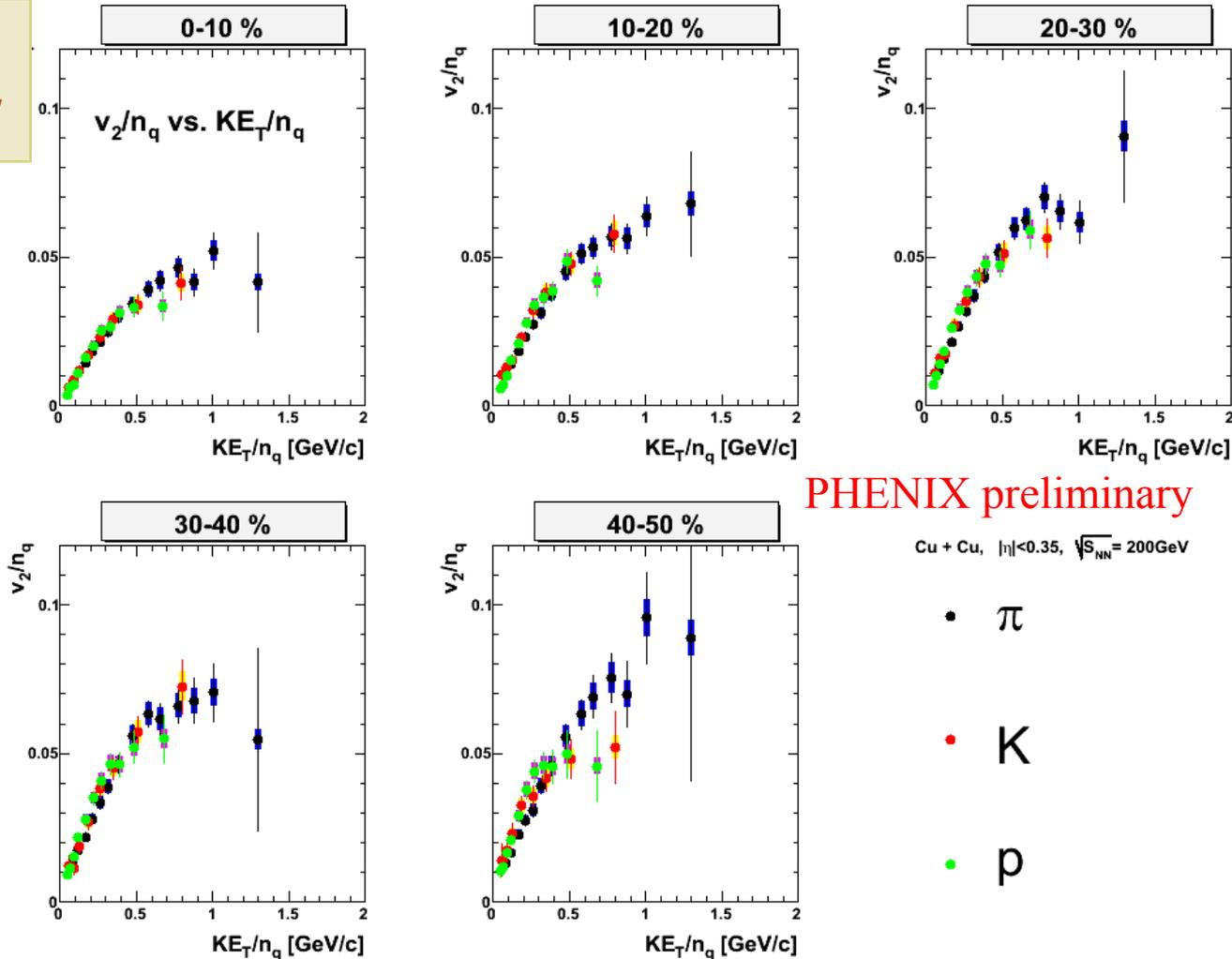
Significant part of elliptic flow develops at quark level.

New detector and high statistics enable us to see the

breaking point at  $K_{ET} \sim 1\text{GeV}$ .

# Quark number scaling everywhere

Cu+Cu  
200GeV

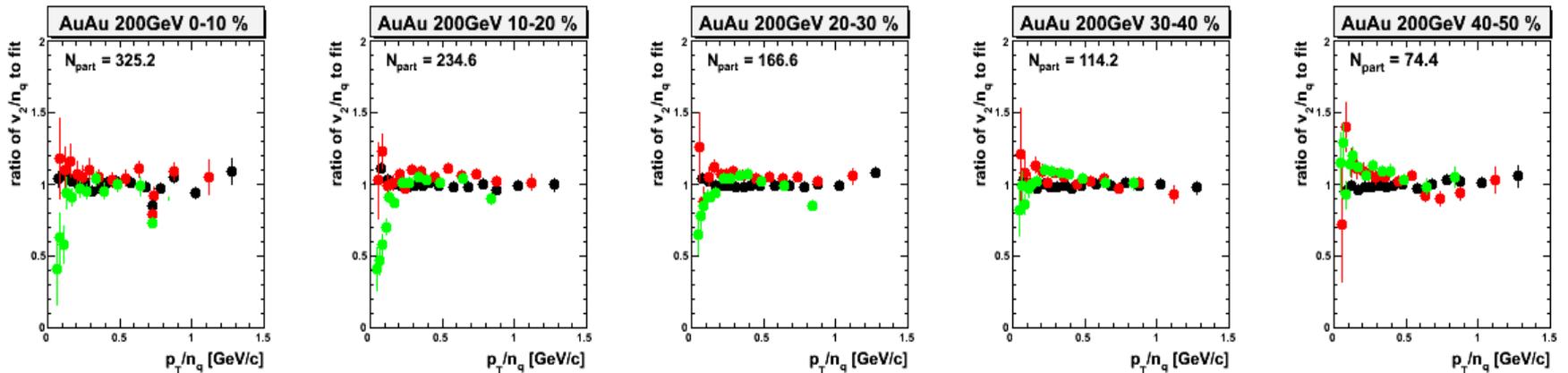


**$KE_T$  scaling mostly works out for central but not peripheral in Cu+Cu at 200GeV.**

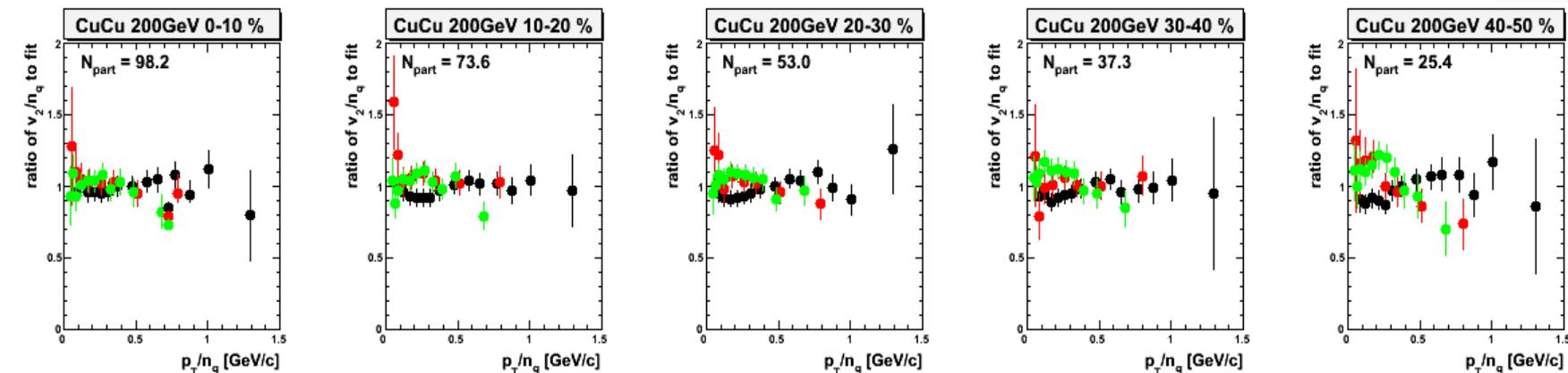
# The discrepancy from $KE_T$ scaling

## Au+Au

- $\pi$
- $K$
- $p$

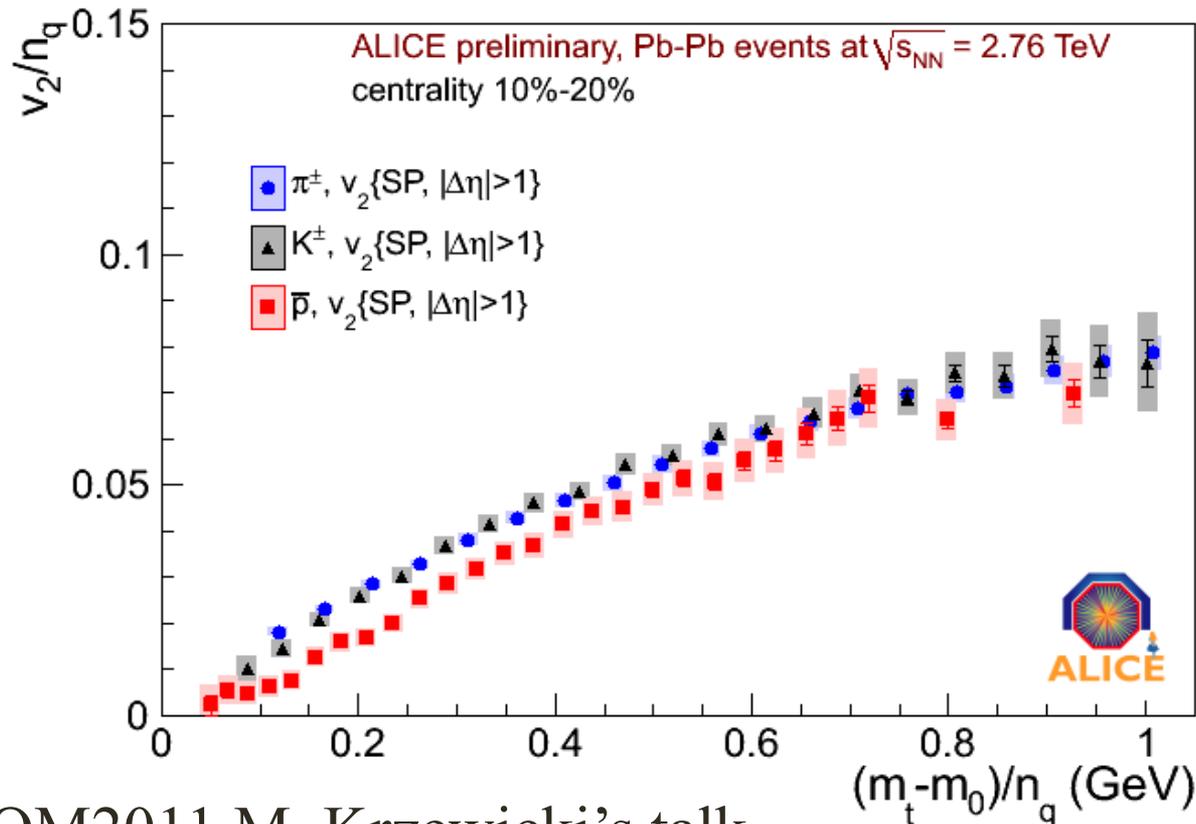


## Cu+Cu



The discrepancy from the  $KE_T$  scaling depends on  $N_{part}$ .  
 Large  $N_{part}$  produces more shift of proton to higher  $p_T$  based on  $\pi$ .

# Quark number scaling at LHC



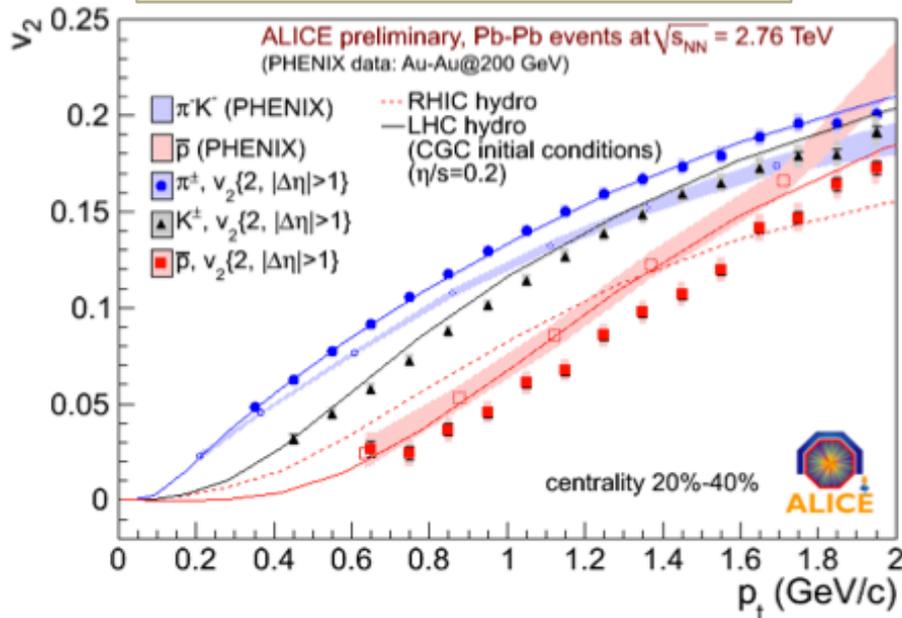
QM2011 M. Krzewicki's talk

- KET scaling doesn't work out at LHC.
- Proton is shifted to higher  $p_T$  more than RHIC results.

# Radial flow effect is different at different collision energies.

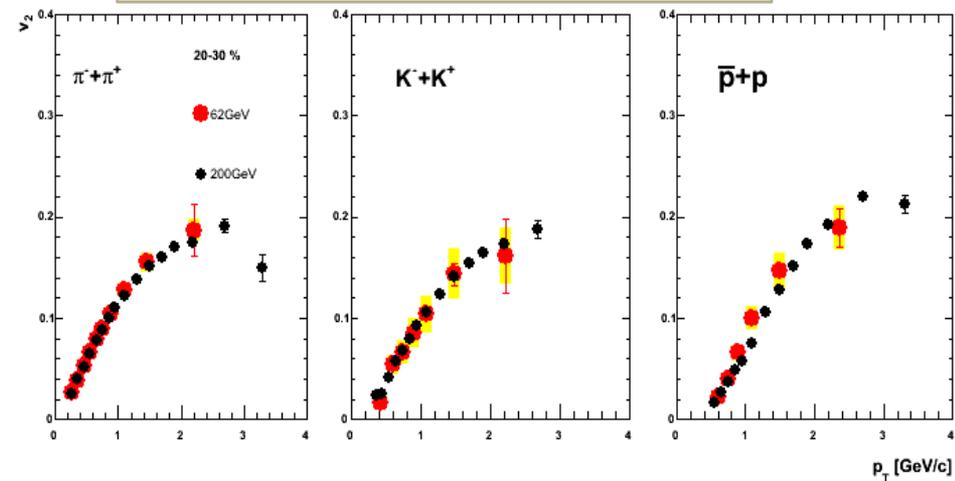
## Identified particles

2.76TeV and 200 GeV



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

200 GeV and 62.4 GeV



Higher collision energy density seems to produce larger radial flow.

# Summary

- Systematic study of  $v_2$  have been done in Au+Au/Cu+Cu at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 7.7/39/62.4/200$  GeV and compared with Pb+Pb at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$  TeV.
- $v_2(p_T)$  are saturated above 39 GeV in Au+Au.
  - **Local thermalization**
- Integrated  $v_2$  increases at higher collision energy.
  - because  $\langle p_T \rangle$  increases.
- $v_2(p_T)$  follows quark number +  $KE_T$  scaling in Au+Au (200,62GeV) and Cu+Cu (200GeV) .
  - **Flow at quark level  $\rightarrow$  QGP phase**
- There are small discrepancies from  $KE_T$  scaling
  - **Larger radial flow at higher collision energy density.**
- $v_2(N_{part}) / \epsilon$  are same between Au+Au, Pb+Pb, Cu+Cu at 200 GeV  $\sim 2.76$  TeV.
  - **Eccentricity scaling  $\rightarrow$  Early thermalization**
- $v_2(p_T) / \epsilon / N_{part}^{1/3}$  scaling works except for small  $N_{part}$  at 62 GeV.
  - **Existence of a universal  $v_2$  scaling at RHIC and continue to LHC.**
  - Exception may indicate non-sufficient thermalization region from 7.7GeV to 39 GeV.

# The end.

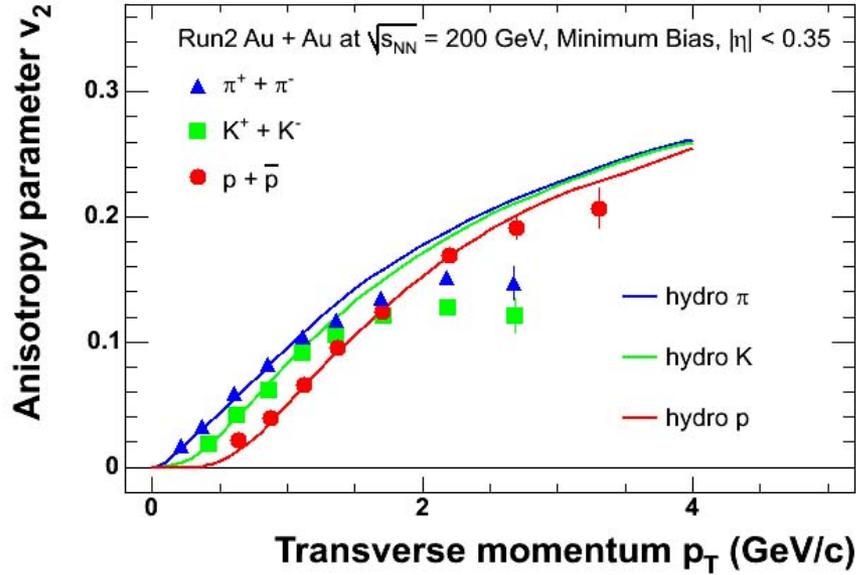
Thank you.

# Back Up

# $v_2$ explained by hydro model

PHENIX

PRL 91, 182301

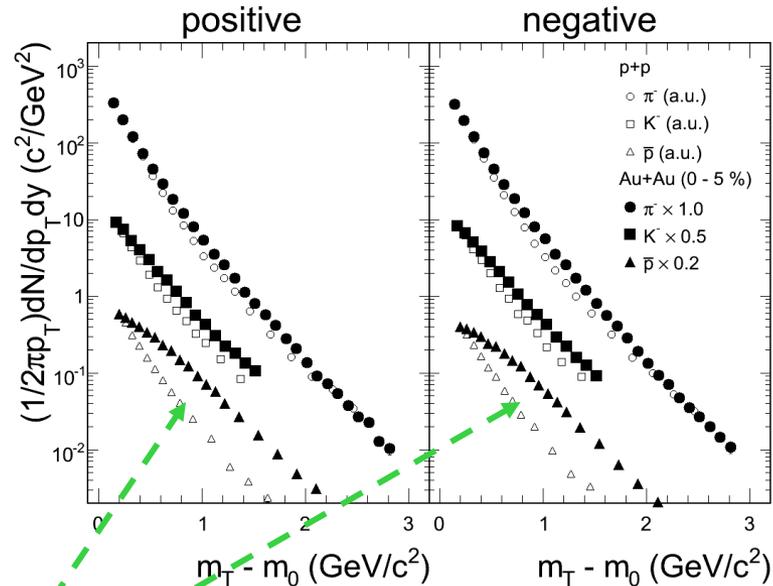


$v_2$  at low  $p_T$  ( $< \sim 2$  GeV/c) can be explained by a hydro-dynamical model

Mass Ordering:  $v_2(\pi) > v_2(K) > v_2(p)$

→ Existence of radial flow.

Single particle spectra also indicates radial flow.

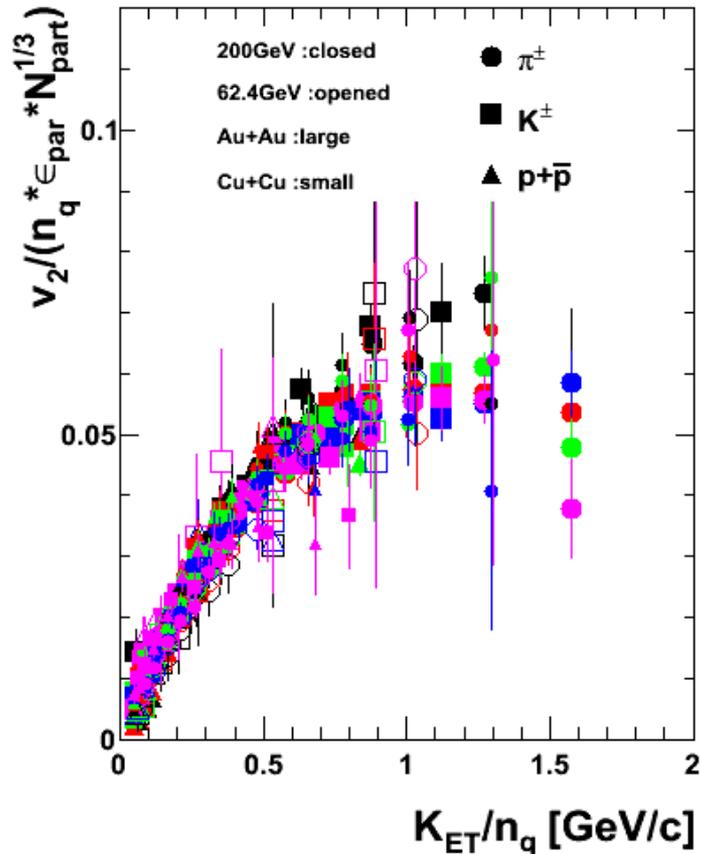


convex shape due to radial flow.

PHENIX: Au+Au: PRC 63, 034909 (2004);  
p+p: PRC74, 024904 (2006)

# Universal $v_2$ for identified charged hadrons at RHIC energy.

Taking all scaling together,



- ◆ Different Energy and System (AuAu200, CuCu200, AuAu62)
- ◆ Different Centrality (0-50%)
- ◆ Different particles ( $\pi$ / K / p)

● 0-10 %

● 10-20 %

● 20-30 %

● 30-40 %

● 40-50 %

45 curves

$$\frac{v_2(K_{ET} / n_q)}{n_q \times \epsilon \times N_{part}^{1/3}}$$

Scale to one curve.

$\chi^2/ndf = 2.1$  (with systematic errors)