Collectivity and flow in small systems at RHIC
PHENIX perspectives

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Collectivity in Small Collision Systems 2018
Wuhan, Hubei, China
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A very brief history of recent heavy ion physics

1980s and 1990s—AGS and SPS... QGP at SPS!

Early 2000s—QGP at RHIC! No QGP at SPS. d+Au as control.

Mid-late 2000s—Detailed, quantitative studies of strongly coupled QGP. d+Au as control.

2010—Ridge in high multiplicity p+p (LHC)! Probably CGC!

Early 2010s—QGP in p+Pb!

Early 2010s—QGP in d+Au!

Mid 2010s and now-ish—QGP in high multiplicity p+p? QGP in mid-multiplicity p+p?? QGP in d+Au even at low energies???

A very brief history of recent heavy ion physics

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Early 2010s—QGP in d+Au!

Mid 2010s and now-ish—QGP in high multiplicity p+p? QGP in mid-multiplicity p+p?? QGP in d+Au even at low energies???

"Twenty years ago, the challenge in heavy ion physics was to find the QGP. Now, the challenge is to not find it." —Jürgen Schukraft, QM17

Outline

Particle production in small systems
—Final state effects are observed
—Photon modification consistent with QGP formation

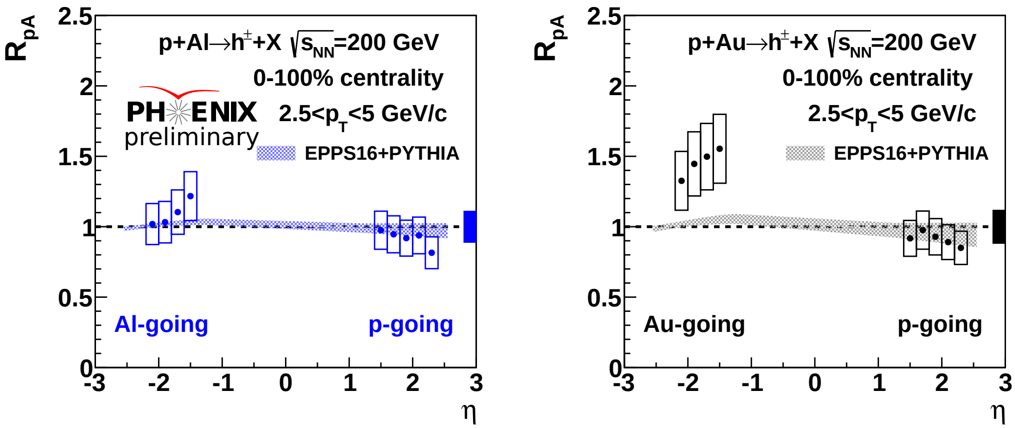
Small systems geometry scan
—Observation that correlations are geometrical in origin
—Data well-reproduced by hydro
—CGC calculations somewhat describe the data

Small systems energy scan
—Similar correlations for all energies
—Non-trivial fluctuations

Intermission

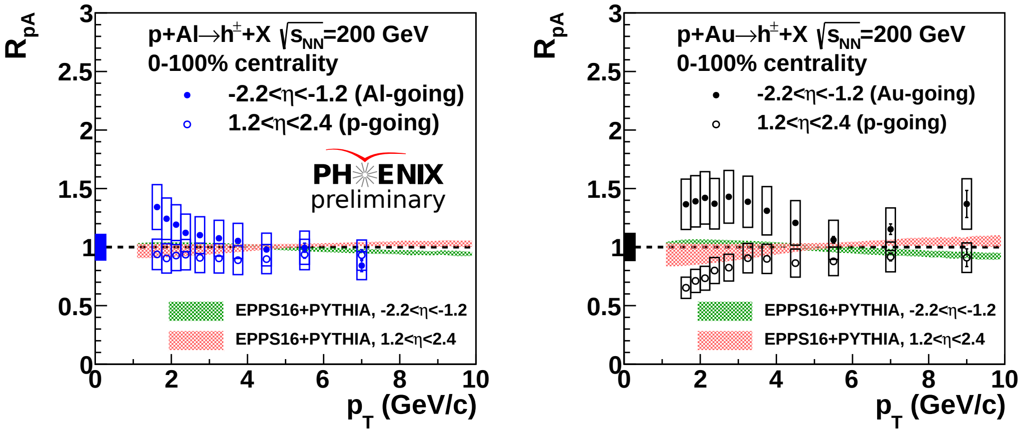
Particle production in small systems

Small systems nuclear modification



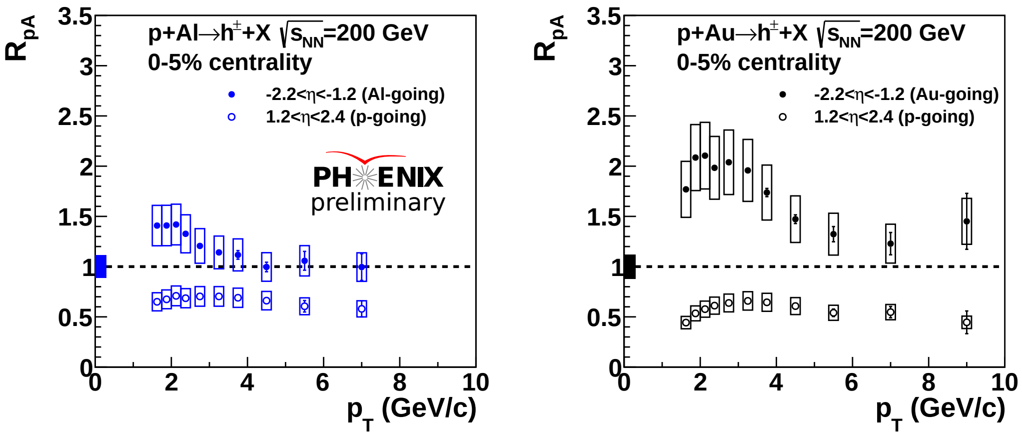
Forward modification consistent with nPDF effects (EPPS16)

Small systems nuclear modification



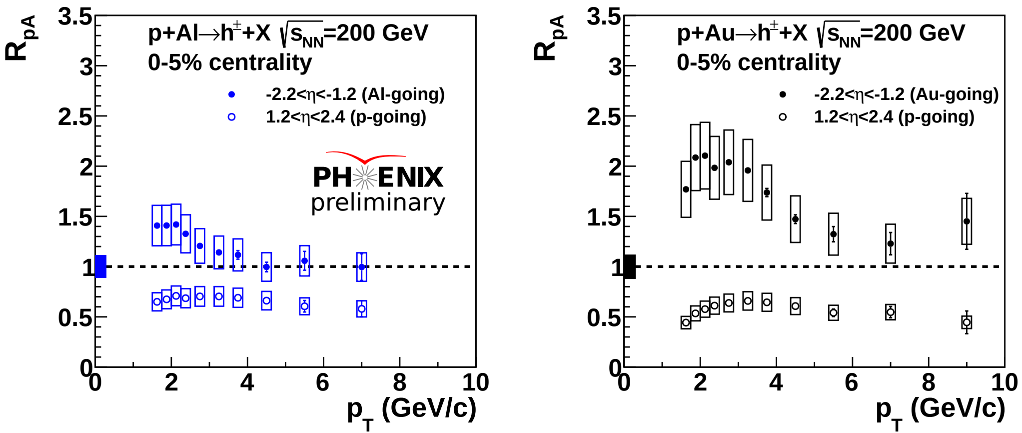
High-p_T modification consistent with nPDF effects (EPPS16)

Small systems nuclear modification



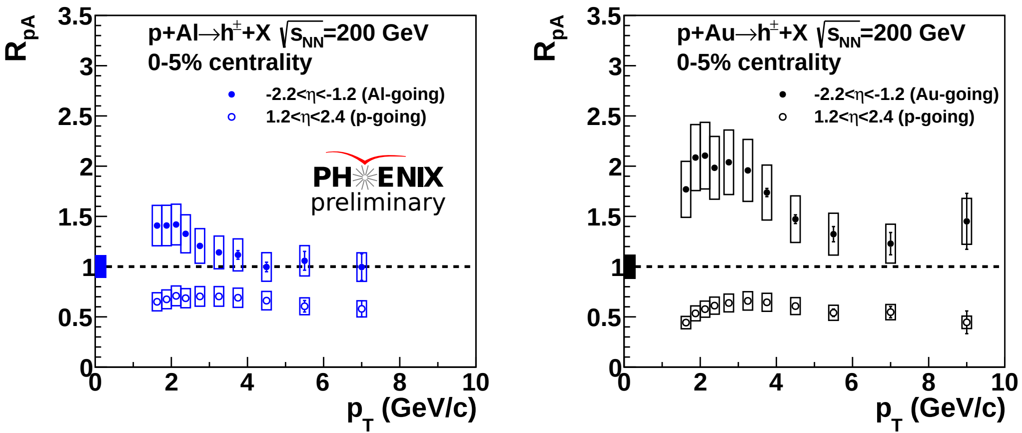
Stronger effects in central collisions

Small systems nuclear modification



Strong enhancement for backward at intermediate p_T—why?

Small systems nuclear modification

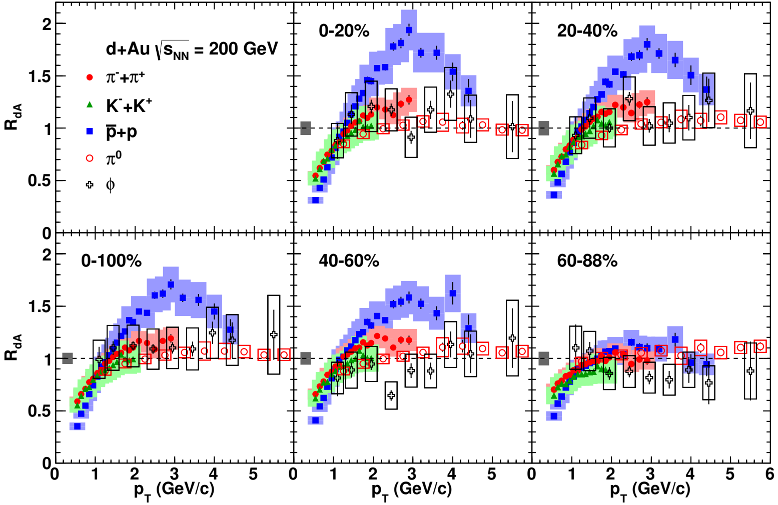


Strong enhancement for backward at intermediate p_T—why?

Don't forget: particle species dependence of Cronin! There must be final state effect(s)...

Particle species dependence of "Cronin enhancement"

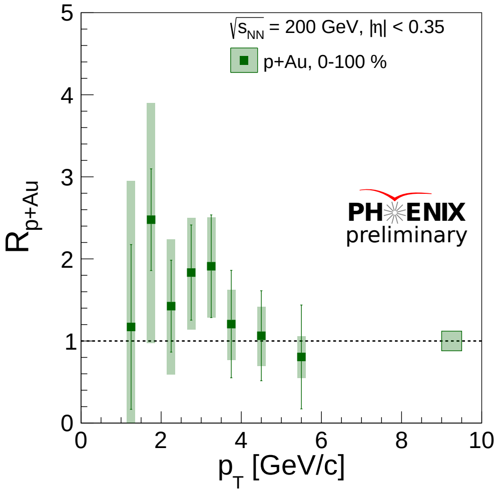
PHENIX, Phys. Rev. C 88, 024906 (2013)



π^+, π^-, π^0,
K^+, K^-,
p, $\bar{p}$,
ϕ

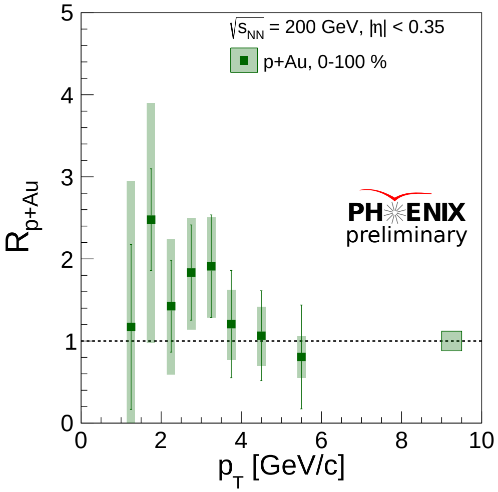
Protons much more strongly modified than pions

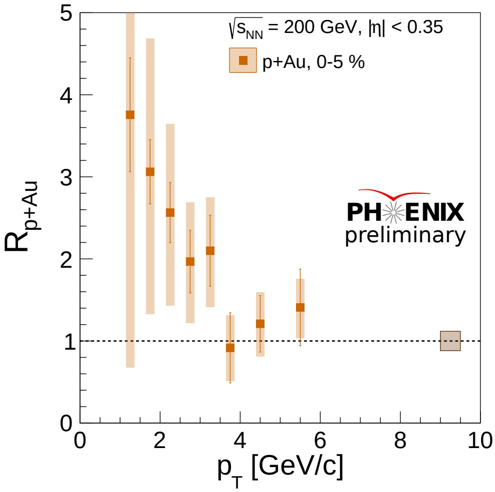
ϕ mesons confusing as always...



$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 200 GeV, |η| < 0.35
p+Au, 0-100 %
PHENIX
preliminary
R_{p+Au}
p_T [GeV/c]
0
1
2
3
4
5
0
2
4
6
8
10

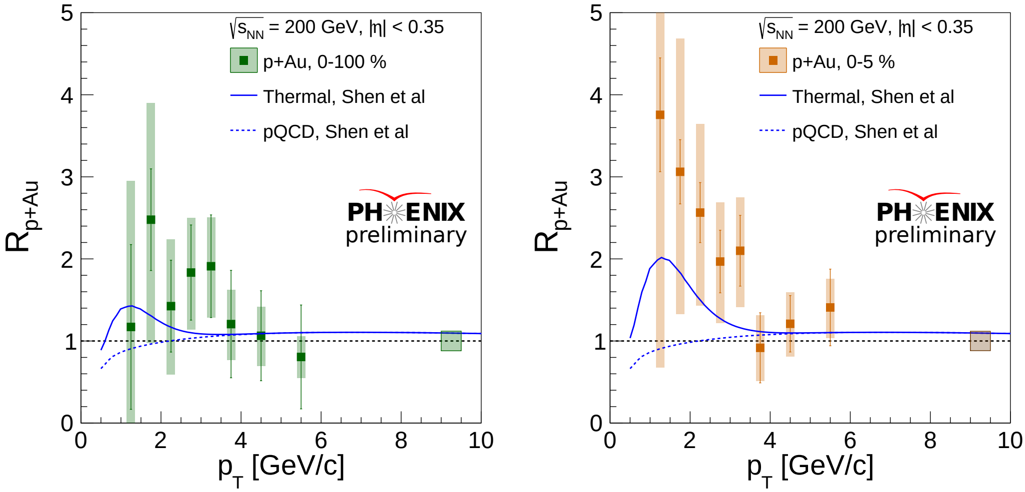
Photons in small systems





Thermal photons in $p+$Au?

Photons in small systems



Thermal photons in p+Au? Theory from Phys. Rev. C 95, 014906 (2017)

Brief summary: particle production in small systems

Strong modifications at forward & backward rapidities
—Not nPDF effects alone
—Additional initial state effects possible (e.g. the usual multiple scattering)

Nuclear modification strongly dependent on particle species
—Must be final state effect(s)
—Hadronization, radial flow, etc...

Observation of low-p_T enhancement of photons
—Consistent with QGP formation in small systems
—Other explanations possible

Intermission

Small systems geometry scan

Testing hydro by controlling system geometry

arXiv:1805.02973, submitted to Nature Physics

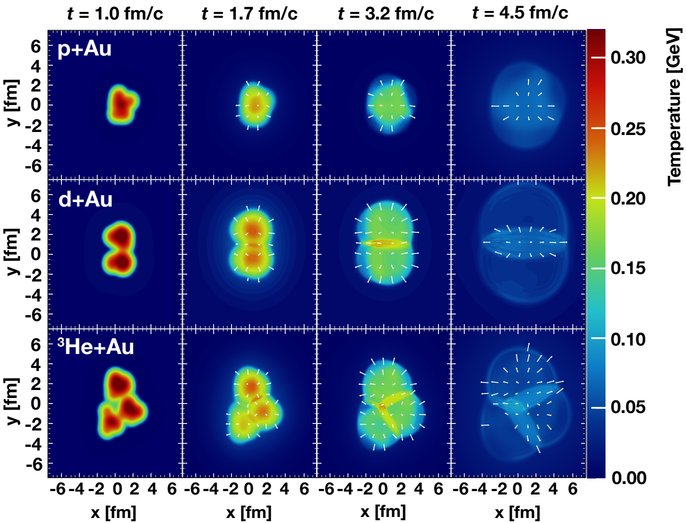
Hydrodynamics translates initial geometry into final state

Test hydro hypothesis by varying initial state

	ε_2	ε_3
p+Au	0.24	0.16
d+Au	0.57	0.17
^{3}He+Au	0.48	0.23

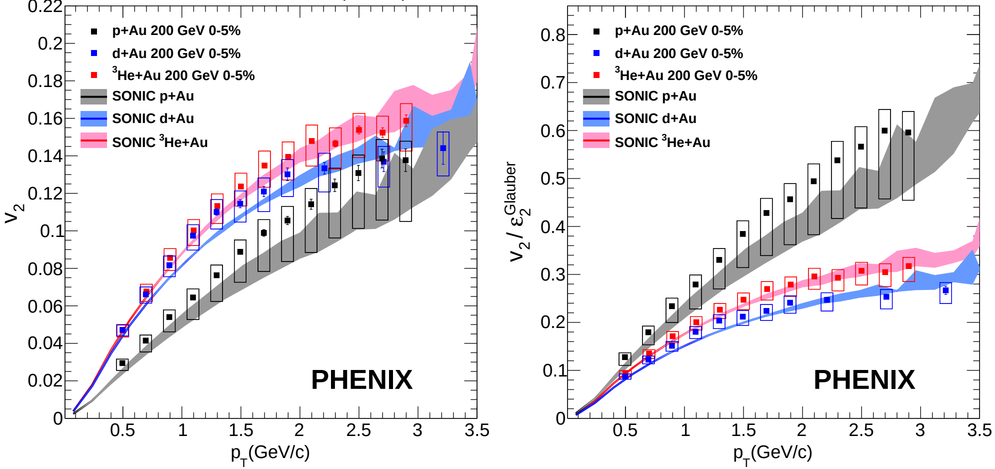
$$\varepsilon_2^{\mathrm{p+Au}} < \varepsilon_2^{\mathrm{d+Au}} \approx \varepsilon_2^{\mathrm{3He+Au}}$$

$$\varepsilon_3^{\mathrm{p+Au}} \approx \varepsilon_3^{\mathrm{d+Au}} < \varepsilon_3^{\mathrm{3He+Au}}$$



Small systems geometry scan

PHENIX, Phys. Rev. C 95, 034910 (2017)

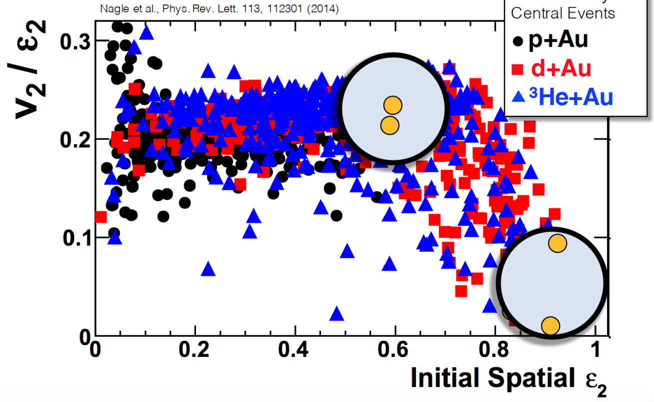


Hydro theory describes the data extremely well

Imperfect scaling with ε_2 captured by hydro—disconnected hot spots

Small systems geometry scan

J.L. Nagle et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 112301 (2014)

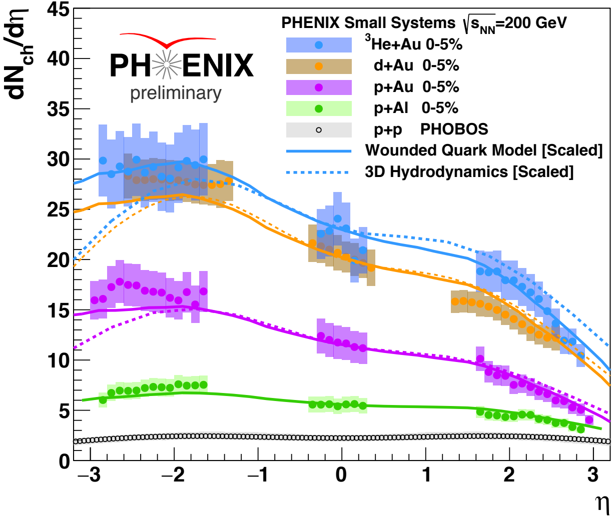


v_2/ε_2 relationship breaks for very large ε_2

The hydro hotspots are so far apart that they never connect

—Efficiency to translate ε_2 into v_2 goes down

Longitudinal dynamics in small systems

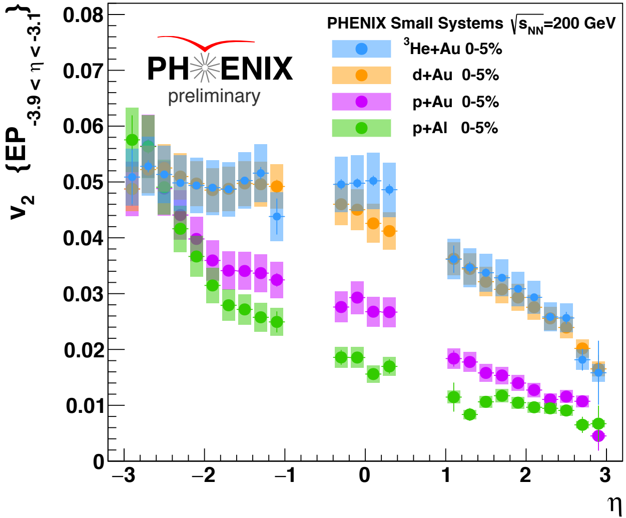


p+Al, *p*+Au, *d*+Au, ^{3}He+Au

Good agreement with wounded quark model

Good agreement with 3D hydro

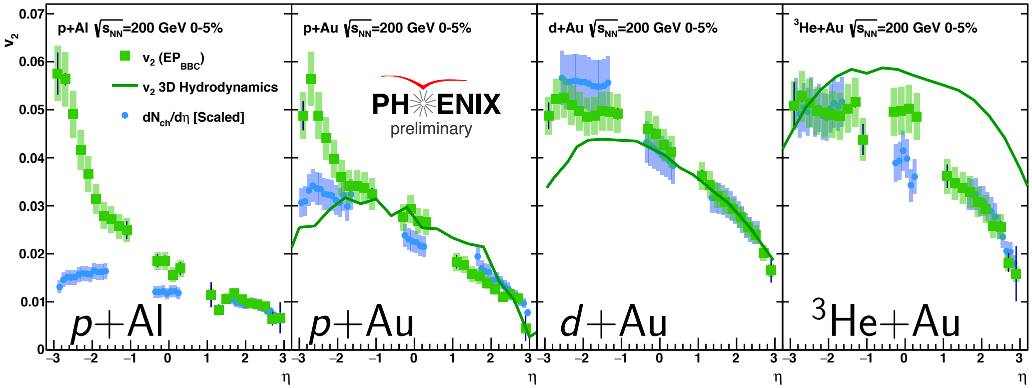
Longitudinal dynamics in small systems



p+Al, p+Au, d+Au, ^{3}He+Au

Also have v_2 vs η

Longitudinal dynamics in small systems

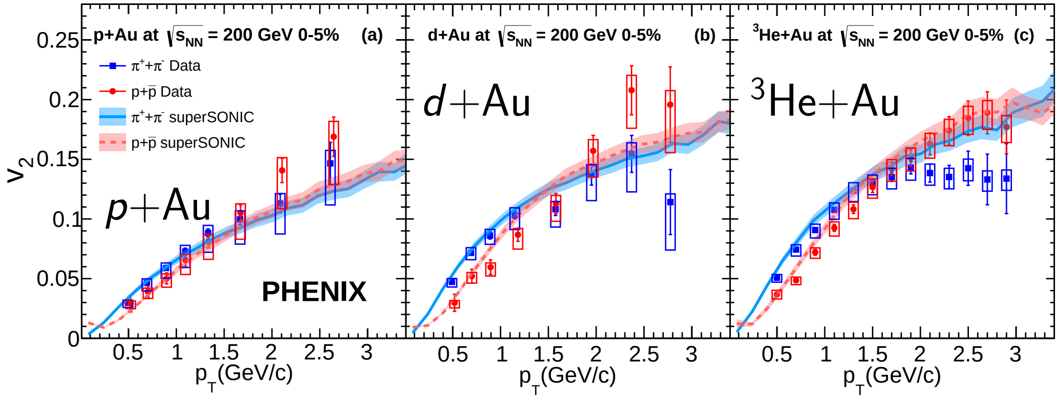


Good agreement with 3D hydro for p+Au and d+Au

Apparent scaling between v_2 and $dN_{\mathrm{ch}}/d\eta$—coincidence?

Small systems geometry scan

arXiv:1710.09736, accepted by Phys. Rev. C



Identified particle v_2 vs p_T in p+Au, d+Au, and ^{3}He+Au

—Mass ordering well-described by hydro

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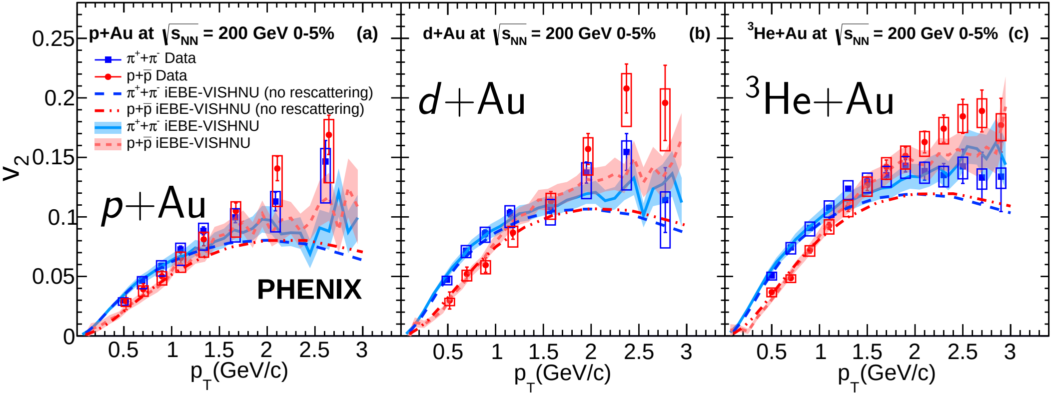

Identified particle v_2 vs p_T in p+Au, d+Au, and ^{3}He+Au
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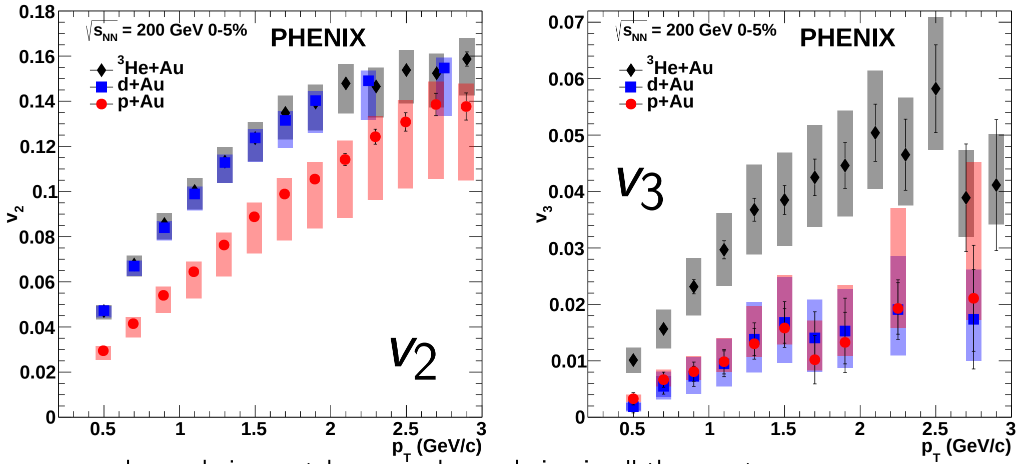
Testing hydro by controlling system geometry

arXiv:1805.02973, submitted to Nature Physics

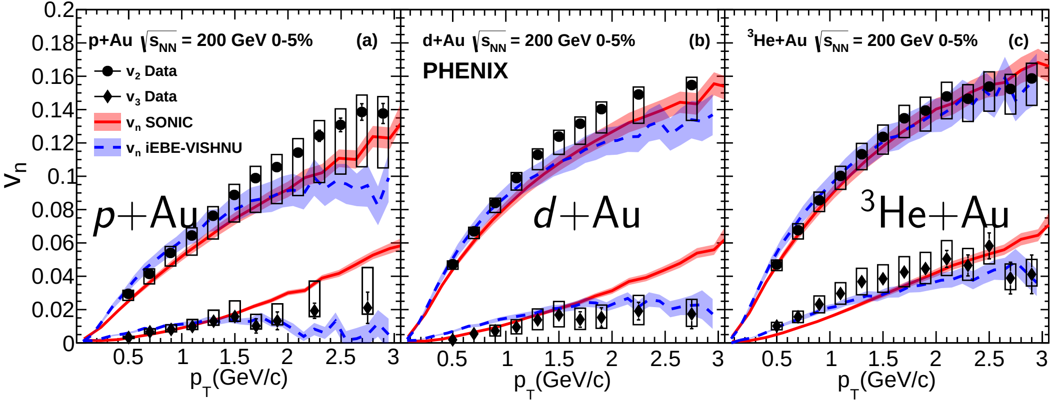


v_2 and v_3 ordering matches ε_2 and ε_3 ordering in all three systems

—Regardless of mechanism, the correlation is geometrical

Testing hydro by controlling system geometry

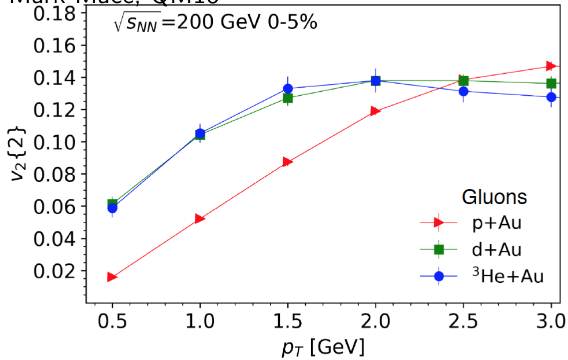
arXiv:1805.02973, submitted to Nature Physics



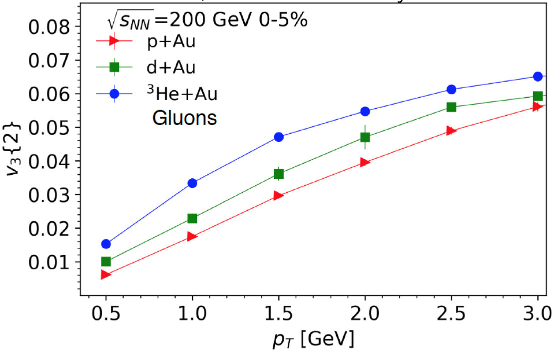
v_2 and v_3 vs p_T described very well by hydro in all three systems
—Strongly suggests QGP droplets in hydro evolution

CGC results on small systems

Mark Mace, QM18



arXiv:1805.09342, submitted to Phys. Rev. Lett.



New for QM18: full calculation using dilute-dense framework, v_2 and v_3 for small systems geometry scan

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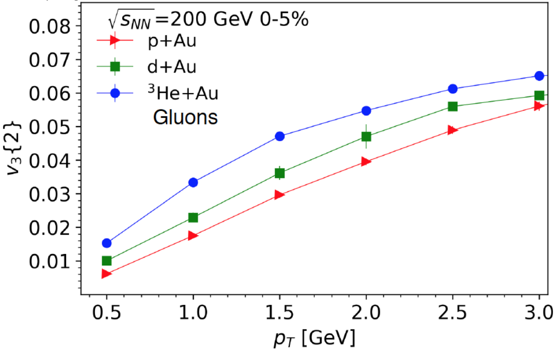
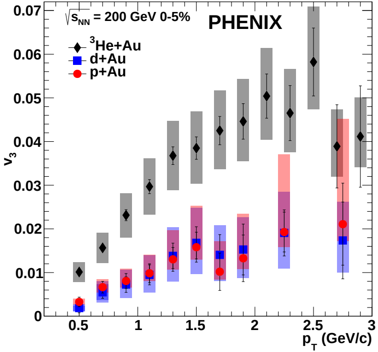




New for QM18: full calculation using dilute-dense framework, v_2 and v_3 for small systems geometry scan

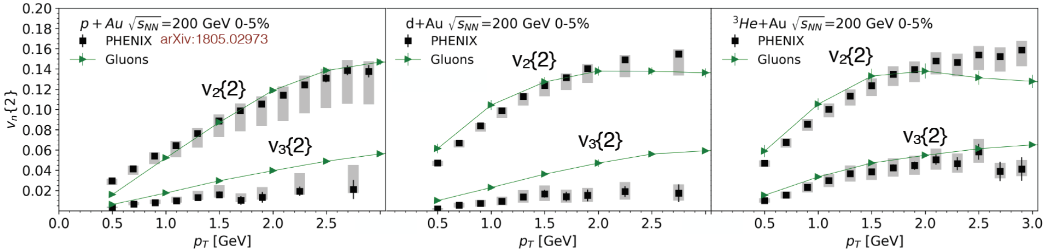
v_3 ordering is not quite right

—CGC: p+Au < d+Au < ^{3}He+Au

—Data: p+Au ≈ d+Au < ^{3}He+Au

CGC results on small systems

Mark Mace, QM18 arXiv:1805.09342, submitted to Phys. Rev. Lett.



- v_2 is quite close for the three systems
- v_3 is rather far off

Brief summary: small systems geometry scan

Comprehensive set of measurements for longitudinal dynamics

v_2 and v_3 match ε_2 and ε_3 ordering in p+Au, d+Au, ^{3}He+Au
—Correlation is definitively geometrical in origin

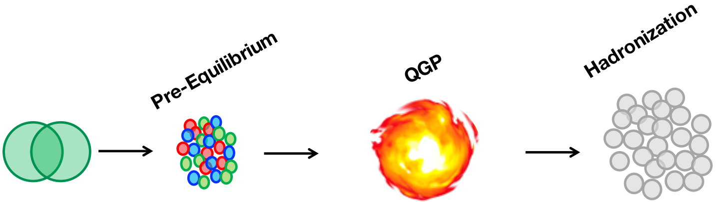
v_2 and v_3 in p+Au, d+Au, ^{3}He+Au are well-described by hydro theory
—Strongest evidence to date for QGP formation in small systems

New CGC calculations show some good agreement with data but also some considerable discrepancies

Intermission

Small systems beam energy scan

Testing hydro by controlling system size and life time

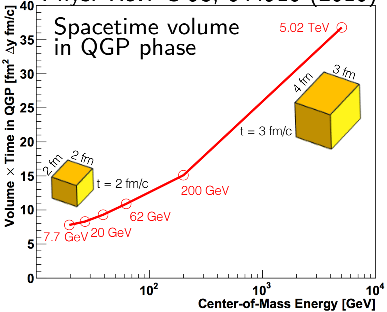


Standard picture for A+A:
QGP in hydro evolution

What about small systems?
And lower energies?

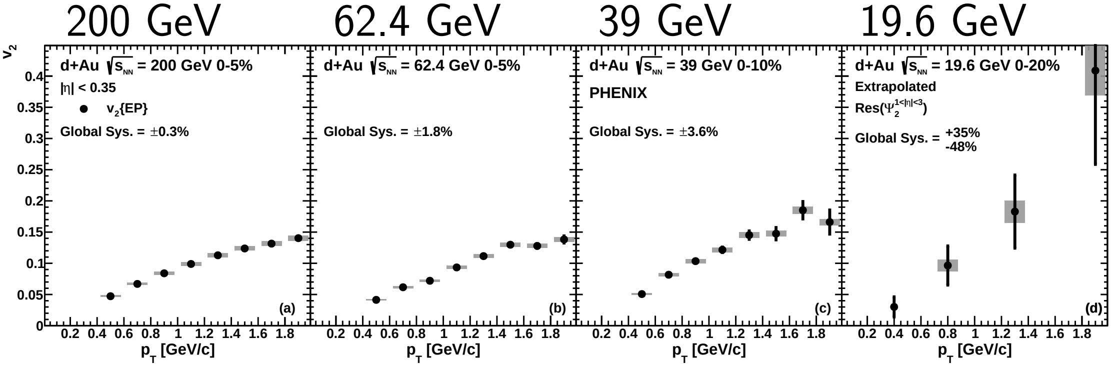
Use collisions species and energy to control system size, test limits of hydro applicability

J.D. Orjuela Koop et al
Phys. Rev. C 93, 044910 (2016)



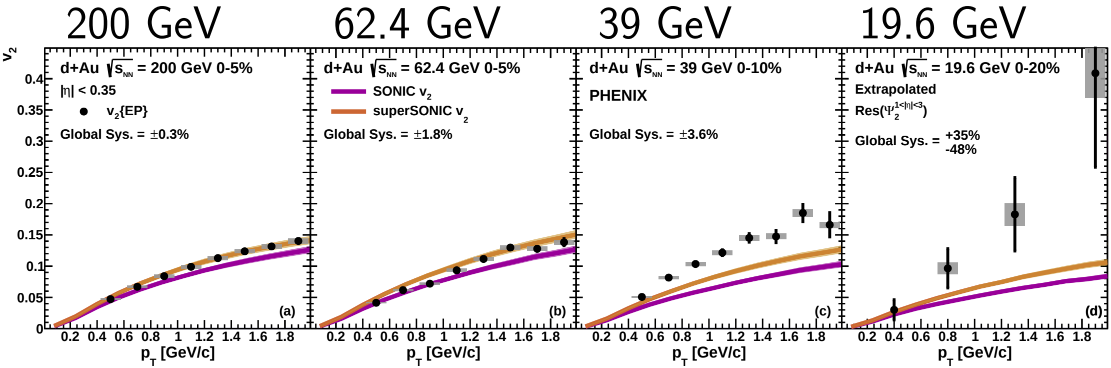
d+Au beam energy scan

Phys. Rev. C 96, 064905 (2017)



Event plane v_2 vs p_T measured for all energies

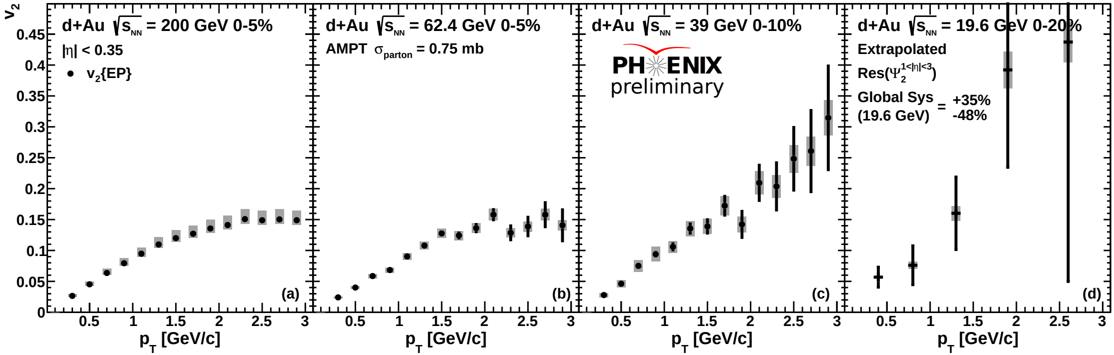
Phys. Rev. C 96, 064905 (2017)



Event plane v_2 vs p_T measured for all energies

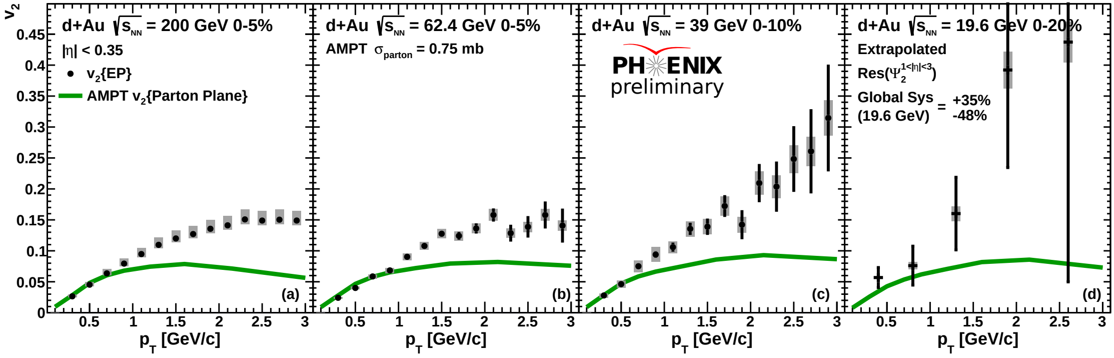
Hydro theory agrees with higher energies very well, underpredicts lower energies—nonflow?

Phys. Rev. C 96, 064905 (2017)



v_2 vs p_T, comparisons to AMPT

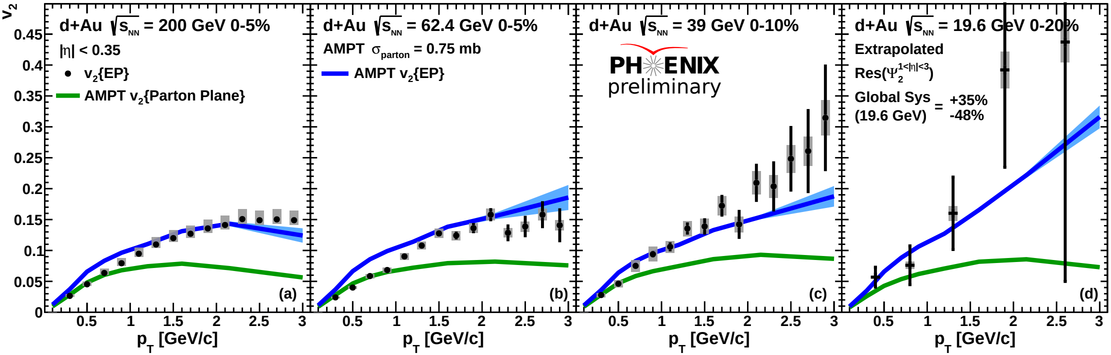
Phys. Rev. C 96, 064905 (2017)



AMPT flow only shows good agreement at low p_T and all energies

v_2 vs p_T, comparisons to AMPT

Phys. Rev. C 96, 064905 (2017)

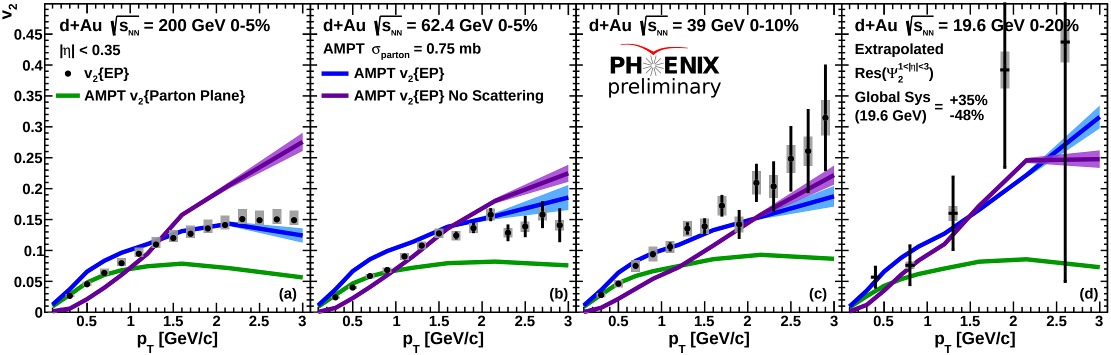


AMPT flow only shows good agreement at low p_T and all energies

AMPT flow+non-flow shows reasonable agreement for all p_T and all energies

v_2 vs p_T, comparisons to AMPT

Phys. Rev. C 96, 064905 (2017)



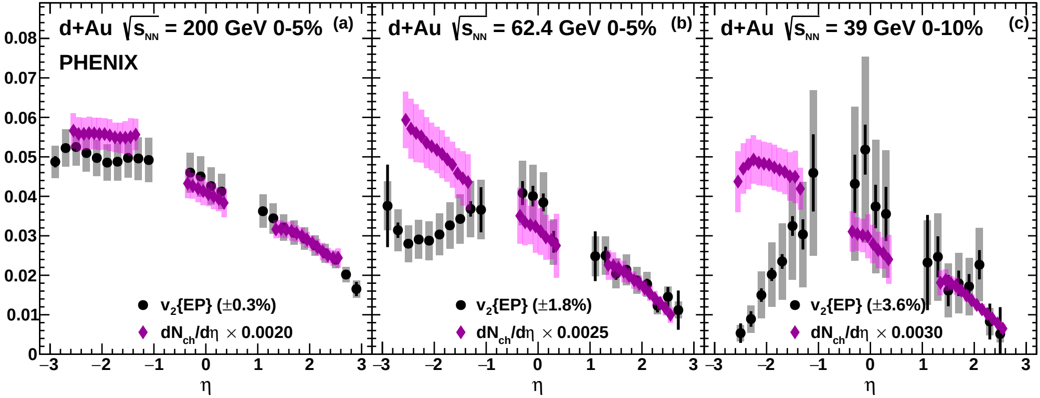
AMPT flow only shows good agreement at low p_T and all energies

AMPT flow+non-flow shows reasonable agreement for all p_T and all energies

AMPT non-flow only far under-predicts for low p_T, too high for high p_T

v_2 and $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ vs η

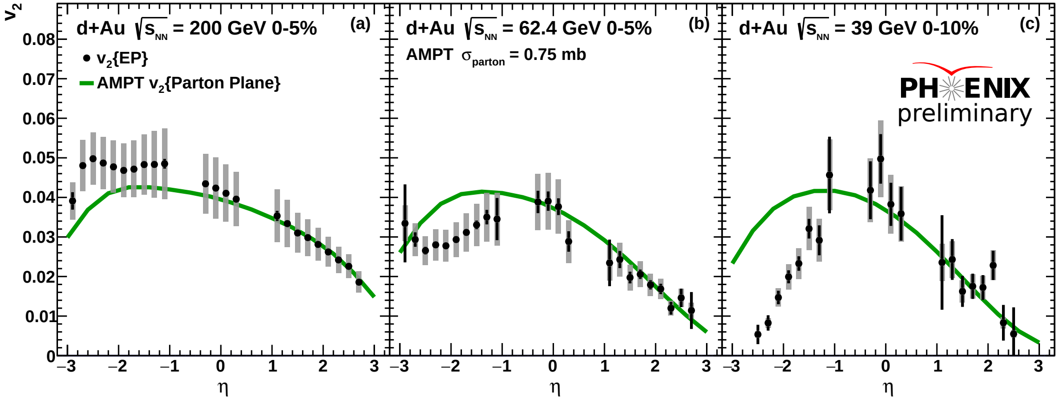
Phys. Rev. C 96, 064905 (2017)



BBC south ($-3.9 < \eta < -3.1$) used to estimate the event plane
200 GeV shows strong forward/backward asymmetry in v_2 and $dN_{ch}/d\eta$
Asymmetry is large for $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ at all energies, but not for v_2

v_2 vs η, comparison with AMPT

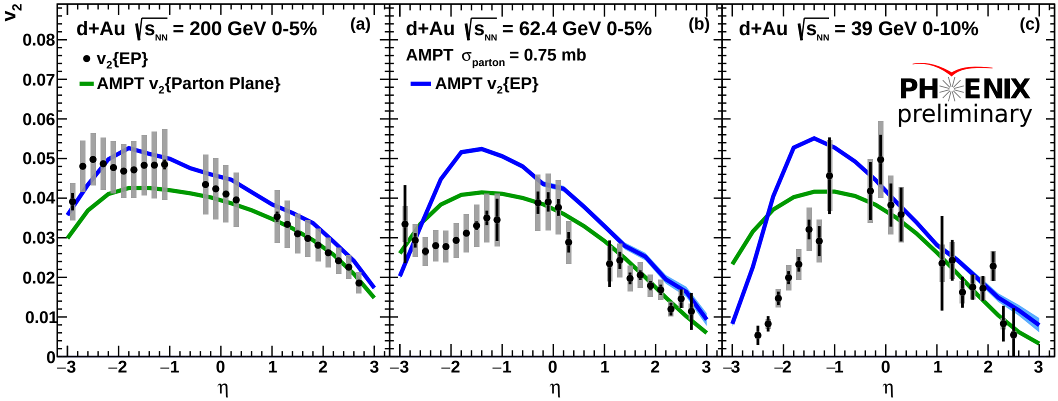
Phys. Rev. C 96, 064905 (2017)



AMPT flow only agrees with mid and forward rapidity very well, misses backward rapidity

v_2 vs η, comparison with AMPT

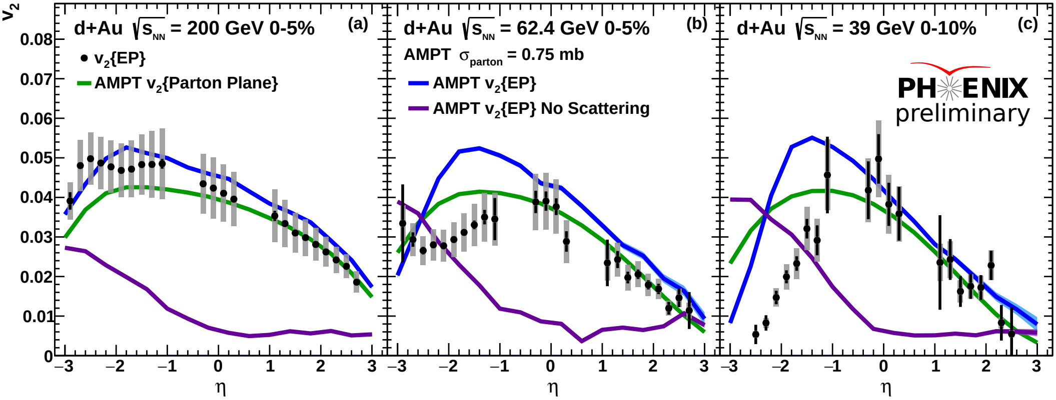
Phys. Rev. C 96, 064905 (2017)



AMPT flow only agrees with mid and forward rapidity very well, misses backward rapidity
AMPT flow+non-flow is very similar at mid and forward
AMPT flow+non-flow shows striking anti-correlation at backward rapidity

v_2 vs η, comparison with AMPT

Phys. Rev. C 96, 064905 (2017)



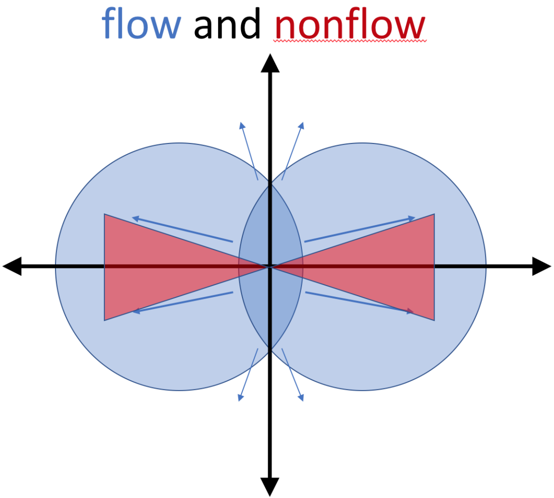
AMPT flow only agrees with mid and forward rapidity very well, misses backward rapidity

AMPT flow+non-flow is very similar at mid and forward

AMPT flow+non-flow shows striking anti-correlation at backward rapidity

AMPT non-flow only shows nothing at mid and forward, large v_2 at backward rapidity near the

Multi-particle correlations



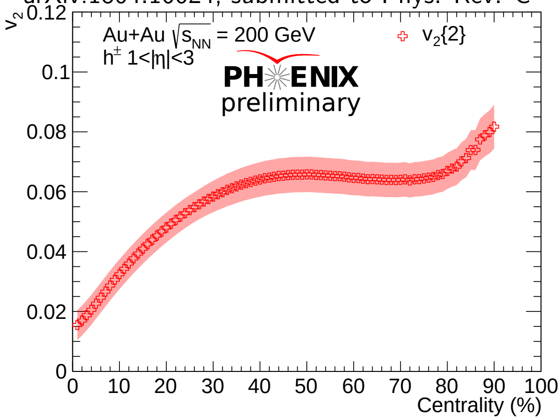
$$v_n = \langle \cos(n(\phi_{\text{some particle}} - \psi_n)) \rangle$$
$$v_n^2 = \langle \cos(n(\phi_{\text{some particle}} - \phi_{\text{some other particle}})) \rangle$$

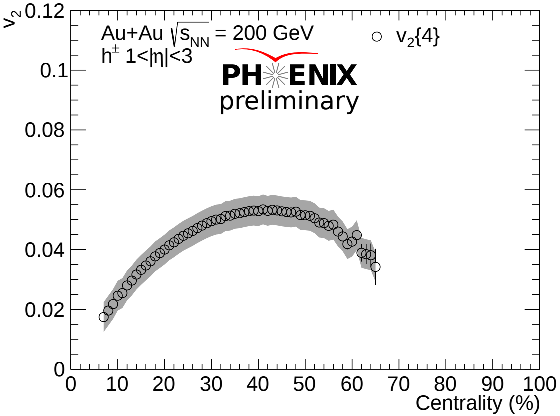
How to deal with "fake flow"?
—Kinematics
—Combinatorics

$$v_n^2 = \langle \cos(n(\phi_a - \phi_b)) \rangle$$
$$v_n^4 = \langle \cos(n(\phi_a + \phi_b - \phi_c - \phi_d)) \rangle$$
$$v_n^6 = \langle \cos(n(\phi_a + \phi_b + \phi_c - \phi_d - \phi_e - \phi_f)) \rangle$$
$$v_n^8 = \ldots$$

Nonflow approaches in AuAu

arXiv:1804.10024, submitted to Phys. Rev. C





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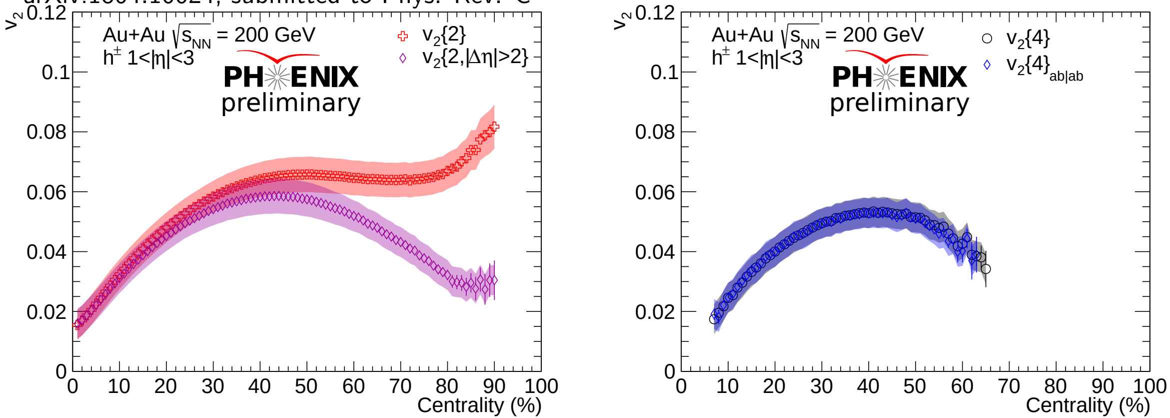

Large pseudorapidity separation
—Big difference for 2-particle (good)
—No difference for 4-particle (good)

Nonflow approaches in AuAu

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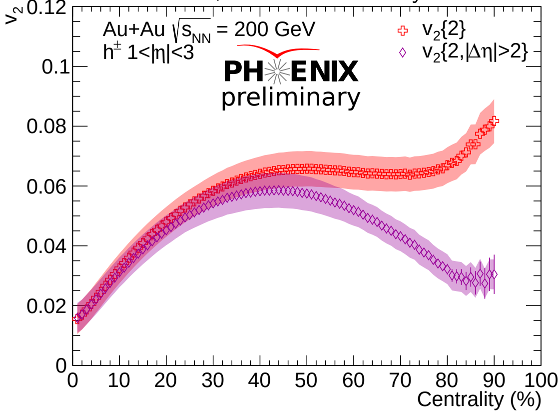
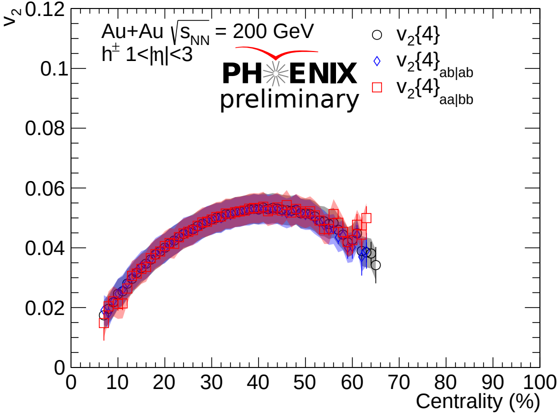




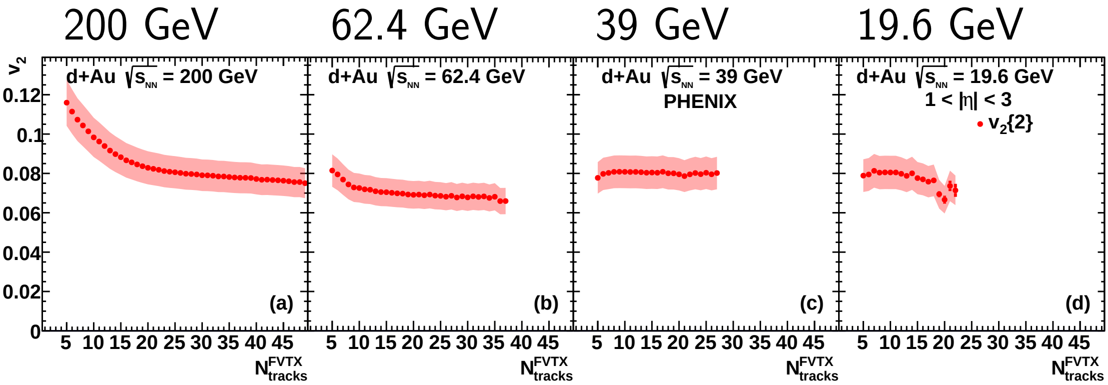
Large pseudorapidity separation

—Big difference for 2-particle (good)

—No difference for 4-particle (good)

d+Au beam energy scan

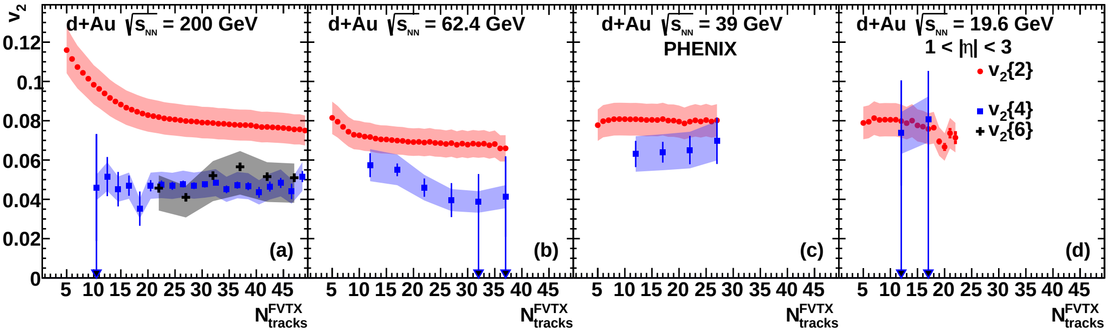
Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 062302 (2018)



d+Au beam energy scan

Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 062302 (2018)

200 GeV | 62.4 GeV | 39 GeV | 19.6 GeV



Measurement of $v_2\{6\}$ in d+Au at 200 GeV and $v_2\{4\}$ in d+Au at all energies

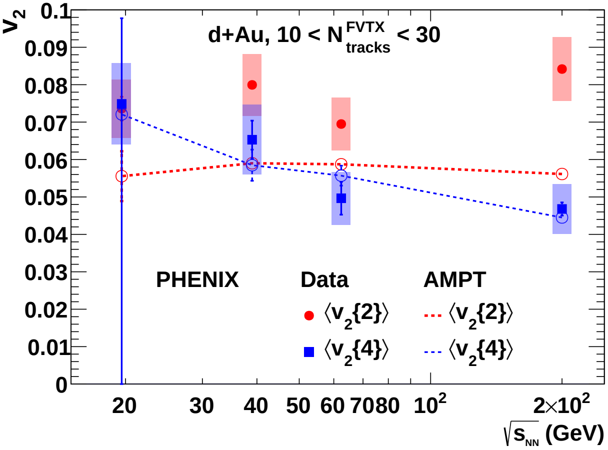
Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 062302 (2018)

Select $10 < N_{\text{tracks}}^{\text{FVTX}} < 30$, integrate

AMPT sees similar trend

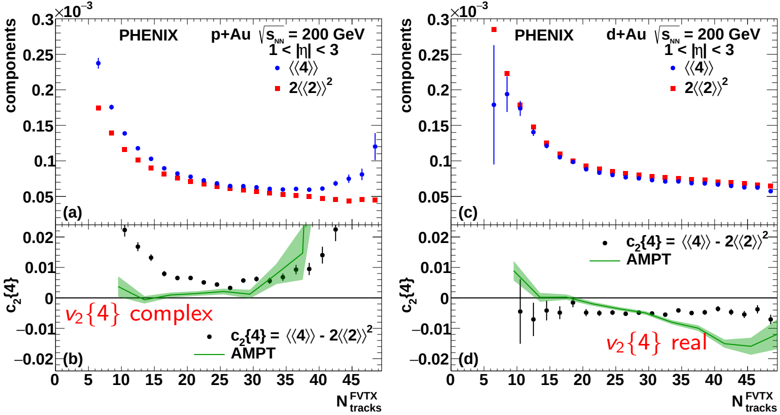
Fluctuations?

- Not Bessel-Gaussian
- Not small-variance limit
- Need to understand fluctuations better



Components and cumulants in p+Au and d+Au at 200 GeV

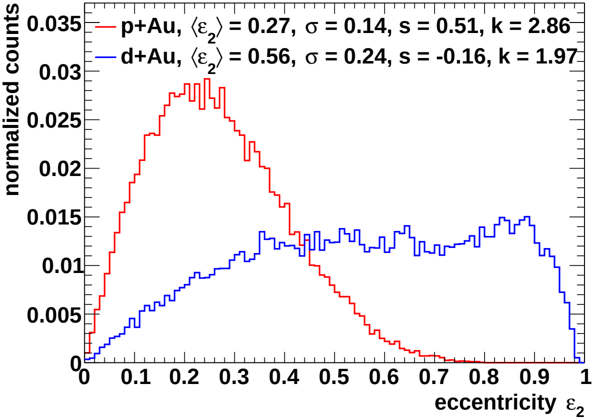
Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 062302 (2018)



Is the sign of $c_2\{4\}$ a good indicator of collectivity? No.

Fluctuations could dominate in the p+Au...

Eccentricity distributions and cumulants



$$\varepsilon_2\{4\} = (\varepsilon_2^4 - 2\varepsilon_2^2\sigma^2 - 4\varepsilon_2 s\sigma^3 - (k-2)\sigma^4)^{1/4}$$

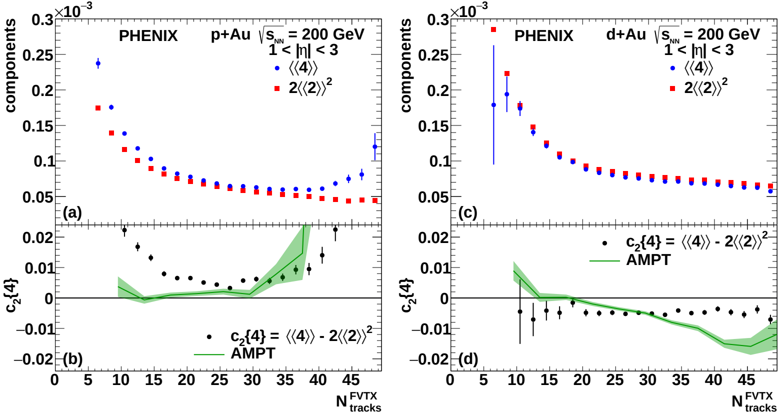
	p+Au	d+Au
ε_2^4	0.00531	0.0983
$2\varepsilon_2^2\sigma^2$	0.00277	0.0370
$4\varepsilon_2 s\sigma^3$	0.00147	-0.0053
$(k-2)\sigma^4$	0.00031	-0.0001

the variance brings $\varepsilon_2\{4\}$ down (this term gives the usual $\sqrt{v_2^2 - \sigma^2}$)

positive skew brings $\varepsilon_2\{4\}$ further down, negative skew brings it back up

kurtosis > 2 brings $\varepsilon_2\{4\}$ further down, kurtosis < 2 brings it back up
—recall Gaussian has kurtosis $= 3$

Eccentricity distributions and cumulants



$$v_2\{4\} = (v_2^4 - 2v_2^2\sigma^2 - 4v_2 s\sigma^3 - (k-2)\sigma^4)^{1/4}$$

Eccentricity fluctuations alone go a long way towards explaining this

Additional fluctuations in the (imperfect) translation of ε_2 to v_2?

Brief summary: small systems beam energy scan

Measurement of v_2 vs p_T for d+Au at 200, 62.4, 39, and 19.6 GeV
—Hydro describes higher two energies well, misses lower two energies
—AMPT describes all data well with mix of flow and nonflow

Measurement of v_2 vs η for d+Au at 200, 62.4, and 39 GeV
—Hydro theory at lower energies would be very useful
—Interesting anticorrelation between flow and nonflow at backward rapidity

Measurement of $v_2\{6\}$ at 200 GeV and $v_2\{4\}$ at all four energies
—Nonflow should be combinatorially suppressed
—Highly non-trivial fluctuations

Final thoughts

Initial and final state effects are clear in the data
—*Which* final state effects is perhaps not so clear

Low-p_T photon enhancement observed in p+Au
—Consistent with EM radiation from QGP
—Other explanations possible

Wealth of data from small systems beam energy and geometry scans
—Higher energies described by hydro, all energies described by AMPT
—All geometries described by hydro, also somewhat described by CGC

Final thoughts

Initial and final state effects are clear in the data
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"The optimist regards the future as uncertain."—Eugene Wigner

Intermission

Additional material

Back to basics (a brief excursion)

The (raw) moments of a probability distribution function $f(x)$:

$$\mu_n = \langle x^n \rangle \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^n f(x) dx$$

The moment generating function:

$$M_x(t) \equiv \langle e^{tx} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{tx} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} x^n f(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mu_n \frac{t^n}{n!}$$

Moments from the generating function:

$$\mu_n = \left. \frac{d^n M_x(t)}{dt^n} \right|_{t=0}$$

Key point: the moment generating function uniquely describe $f(x)$

Back to basics (a brief excursion)

Can also uniquely describe $f(x)$ with the cumulant generating function:

$$K_x(t) \equiv \ln M_x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \kappa_n \frac{t^n}{n!}$$

Cumulants from the generating function:

$$\kappa_n = \left.\frac{d^n K_x(t)}{dt^n}\right|_{t=0}$$

Since $K_x(t) = \ln M_x(t)$, $M_x(t) = \exp(K_x(t))$, so

$$\mu_n = \left.\frac{d^n \exp(K_x(t))}{dt^n}\right|_{t=0}, \quad \kappa_n = \left.\frac{d^n \ln M_x(t)}{dt^n}\right|_{t=0}$$

End result: (details left as an exercise for the interested reader)

$$\mu_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} B_{n,k}(\kappa_1, \ldots, \kappa_{n-k+1}) = B_n(\kappa_1, \ldots, \kappa_{n-k+1})$$

$$\kappa_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k-1}(k-1)! B_{n,k}(\mu_1, \ldots, \mu_{n-k+1}) = L_n(\kappa_1, \ldots, \kappa_{n-k+1})$$

Back to basics (a brief excursion)

Evaluating the Bell polynomials gives

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle x \rangle &= \kappa_1 \\
\langle x^2 \rangle &= \kappa_2 + \kappa_1^2 \\
\langle x^3 \rangle &= \kappa_3 + 3\kappa_1\kappa_2 + \kappa_1^3 \\
\langle x^4 \rangle &= \kappa_4 + 4\kappa_1\kappa_3 + 3\kappa_2^2 + 6\kappa_1^2\kappa_2 + \kappa_1^4
\end{aligned}
$$

One can tell by inspection (or derive explicitly) that κ_1 is the mean, κ_2 is the variance, etc.

Back to basics (a brief excursion)

Subbing in $x = v_n$, $\kappa_2 = \sigma^2$, we find

$$\left(\langle v_n^4 \rangle = v_n^4 + 6 v_n^2 \sigma^2 + 3\sigma^4 + 4 v_n \kappa_3 + \kappa_4 \right)$$
$$-\left(2\langle v_n^2 \rangle^2 = 2 v_n^4 + 4 v_n^2 \sigma^2 + 2\sigma^4 \right)$$
$$\rightarrow$$
$$\langle v_n^4 \rangle - 2\langle v_n^2 \rangle^2 = -v_n^4 + 2 v_n^2 \sigma^2 + \sigma^4 + 4 v_n \kappa_3 + \kappa_4$$

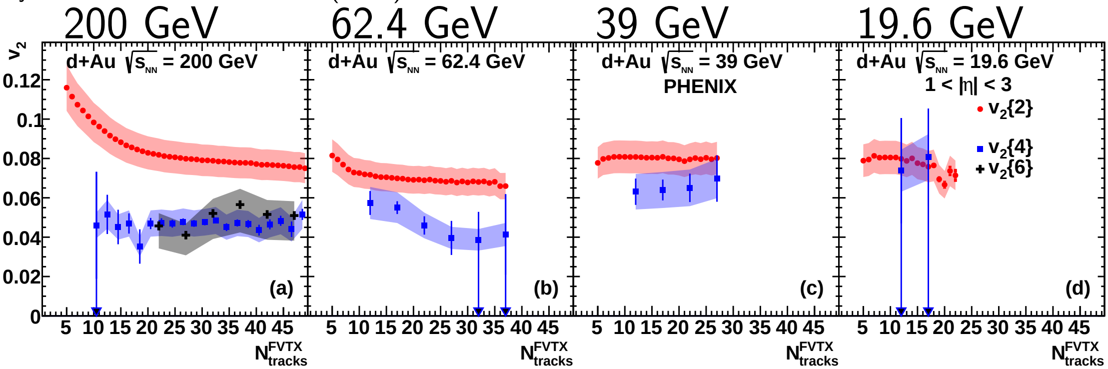
Skewness s: $\kappa_3 = s\sigma^3$
Kurtosis k: $\kappa_4 = (k-3)\sigma^4$

$$v_n\{2\} = (v_n^2 + \sigma^2)^{1/2}$$
$$v_n\{4\} = (v_n^4 - 2 v_n^2 \sigma^2 - 4 v_n s \sigma^3 - (k-2)\sigma^4)^{1/4}$$

So the fully general form is a bit more complicated than we tend to think...

d+Au beam energy scan

Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 062302 (2018)



$v_2\{2\}$ and $v_2\{4\}$ vs $N^{\rm FVTX}_{\rm tracks}$, all tracks anywhere in FVTX

d+Au beam energy scan

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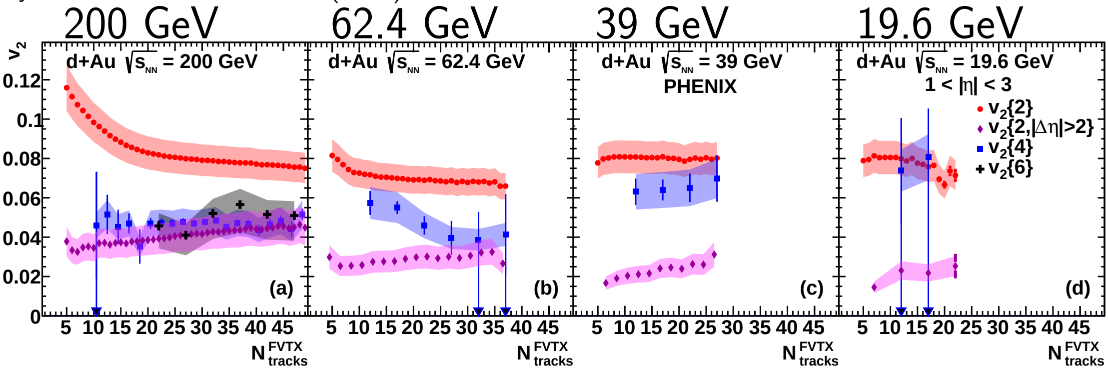
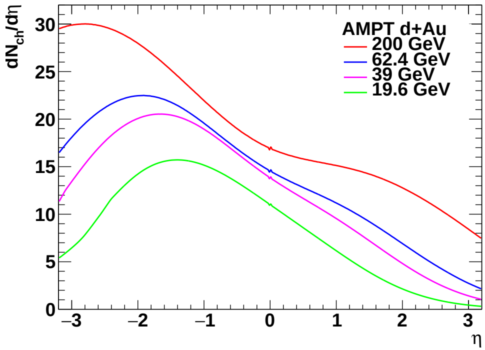


$v_2\{2\}$ and $v_2\{4\}$ vs $N_{\text{tracks}}^{\text{FVTX}}$, all tracks anywhere in FVTX

$v_2\{2, |\Delta\eta| > 2\}$ vs $N_{\text{tracks}}^{\text{FVTX}}$, one track backward, the other forward

How is $v_2\{4\} > v_2\{2, |\Delta\eta| > 2\}$ possible? Can blame fluctuations to a point, but...

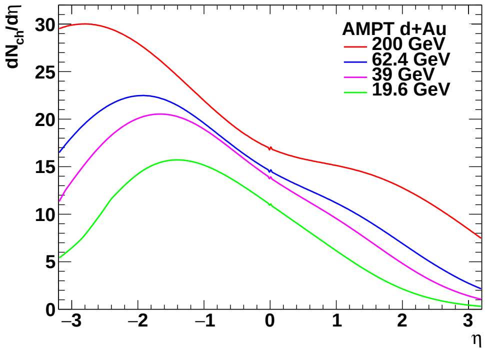


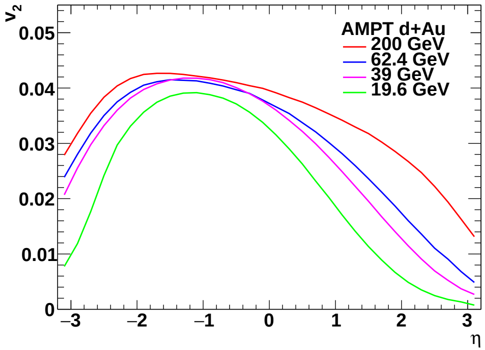
Asymmetric $dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta$ and asymmetric v_2 vs η

The single subevent is weighted by $dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta$ towards backward rapidity, where v_2 is also higher—the effect is more pronounced at lower energies

The two subevent is equally weighted between forward and back: $\sqrt{\langle v_2^B v_2^F \rangle}$

d+Au beam energy scan





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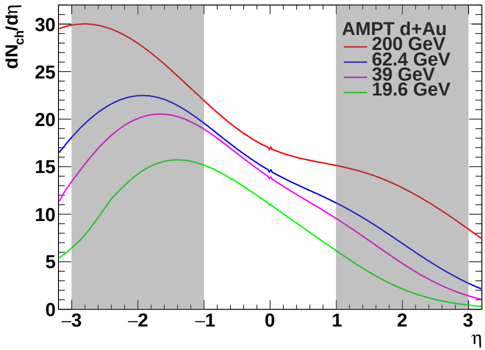
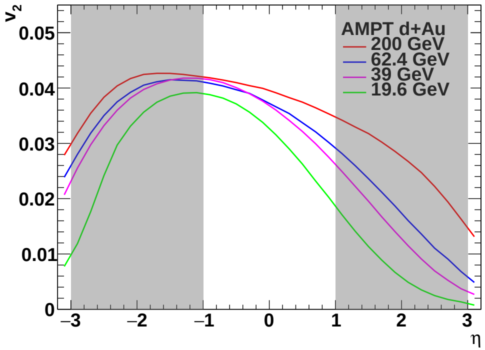
d+Au beam energy scan





- Asymmetric $dN_{\mathrm{ch}}/d\eta$ and asymmetric v_2 vs η
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d+Au beam energy scan

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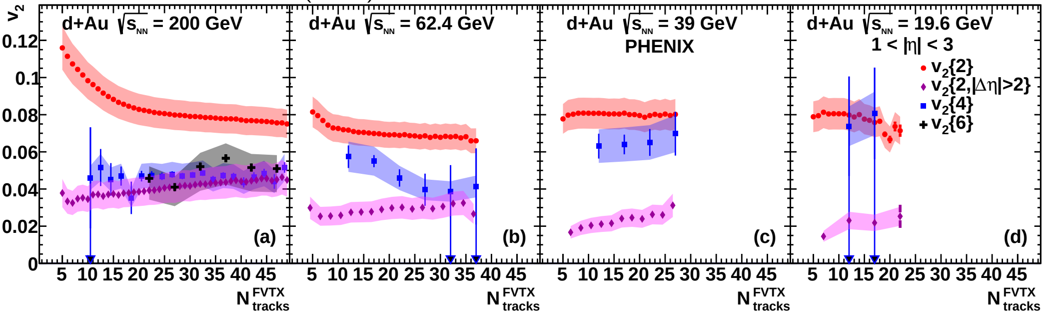


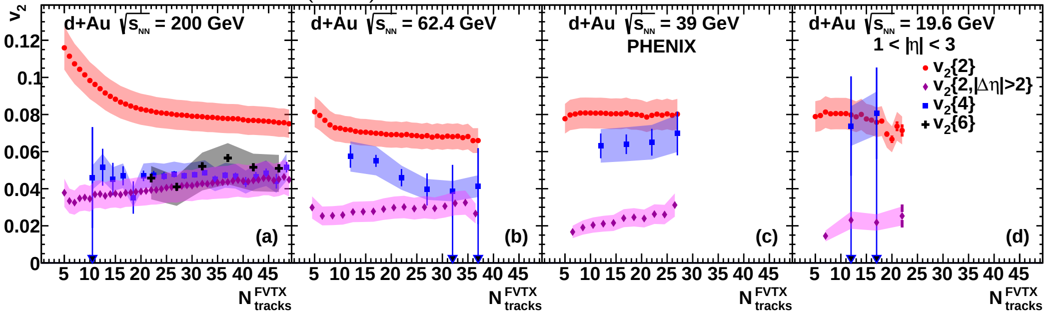
$v_2\{2\}$ and $v_2\{4\}$ vs $N_{\text{tracks}}^{\text{FVTX}}$—weighted average of v_2^B and v_2^F

$v_2\{2, |\Delta\eta| > 2\}$ vs $N_{\text{tracks}}^{\text{FVTX}}$—fixed, equal weighting $\sqrt{\langle v_2^B v_2^F \rangle}$

$dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta$ and v_2 vs η alone may explain these results

d+Au beam energy scan

Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 062302 (2018)



$v_2\{2\}$ and $v_2\{4\}$ vs $N^{\rm FVTX}_{\rm tracks}$—weighted average of v_2^B and v_2^F

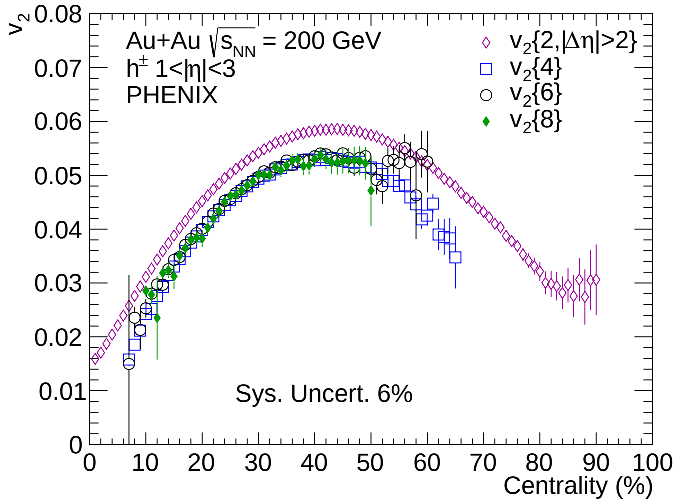
$v_2\{2,|\Delta\eta|>2\}$ vs $N^{\rm FVTX}_{\rm tracks}$—fixed, equal weighting $\sqrt{\langle v_2^B v_2^F\rangle}$

$dN_{\rm ch}/d\eta$ and v_2 vs η alone may explain these results

There can also be some event plane decorrelation, e.g.
$v_2\{2,|\Delta\eta|>2\} = \sqrt{\langle v_2^B v_2^F\rangle}\cos(2(\psi_2^B-\psi_2^F))$

Collectivity in large systems

arXiv:1804.10024 (submitted to Phys. Rev. C)



$$1 < |\eta| < 3$$

$v_2\{2\}$, $v_2\{4\}$, $v_2\{6\}$,

$v_2\{8\}$

Collectivity in large systems

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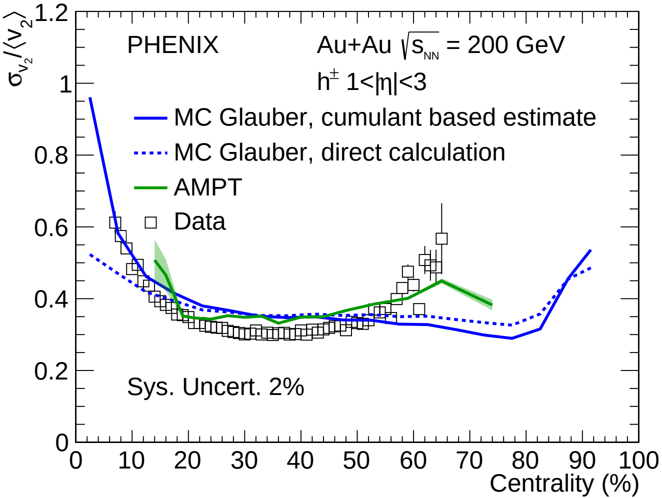

$$1 < |\eta| < 3$$

$$\sigma_{v_2}/\langle v_2 \rangle$$

Central: breakdown of small-variance limit

Peripheral: non-linearity in hydro response (e.g. J. Noronha-Hostler et al Phys. Rev. C 93, 014909 (2016))

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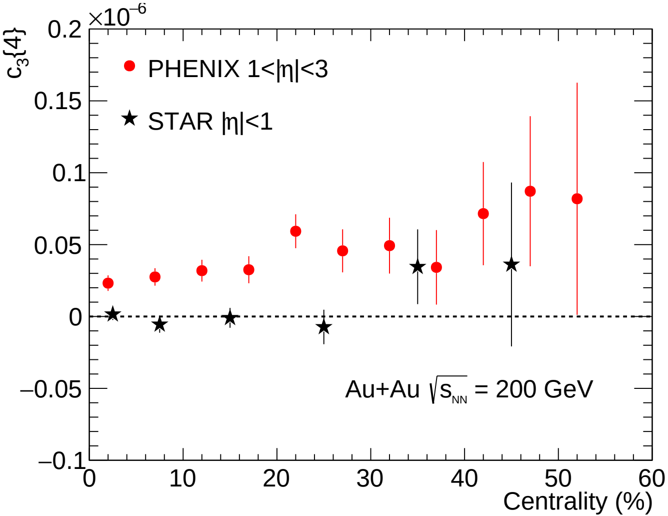

$$1 < |\eta| < 3$$

Cannot extract

$$\sigma_{v_3}/\langle v_3 \rangle$$

Collectivity in large systems

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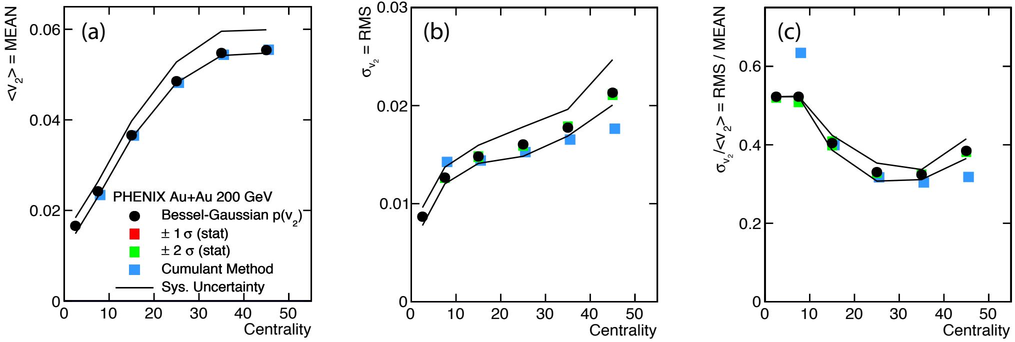
$\langle v_2 \rangle$ σ_{v_2} $\sigma_{v_2} / \langle v_2 \rangle$



Can extract $\langle v_2 \rangle$ and σ_{v_2} separately using forward-fold

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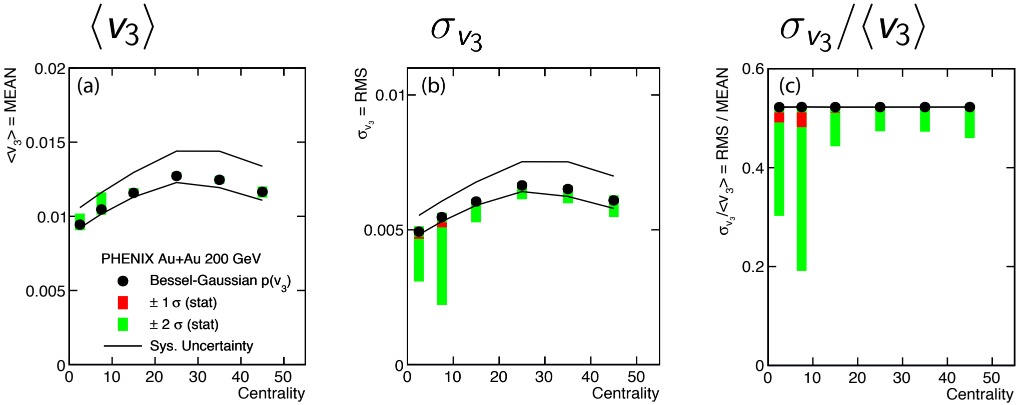
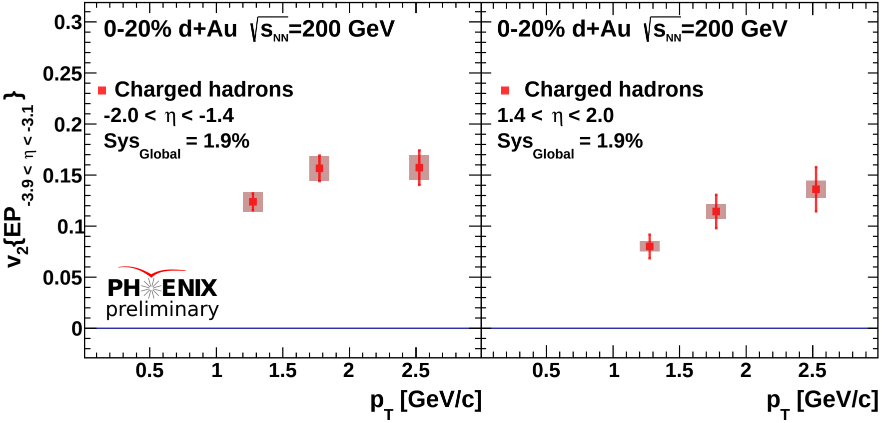
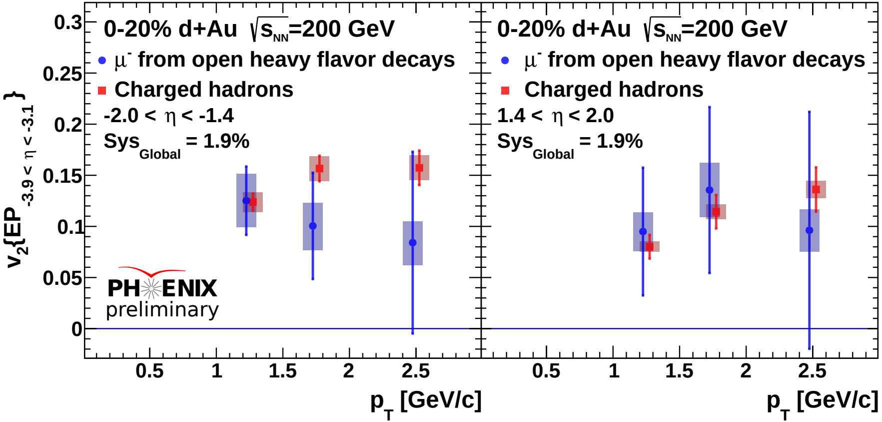


Can extract $\langle v_3 \rangle$ and σ_{v_3} separately using forward-fold



charged hadrons

Small systems flow—heavy flavor

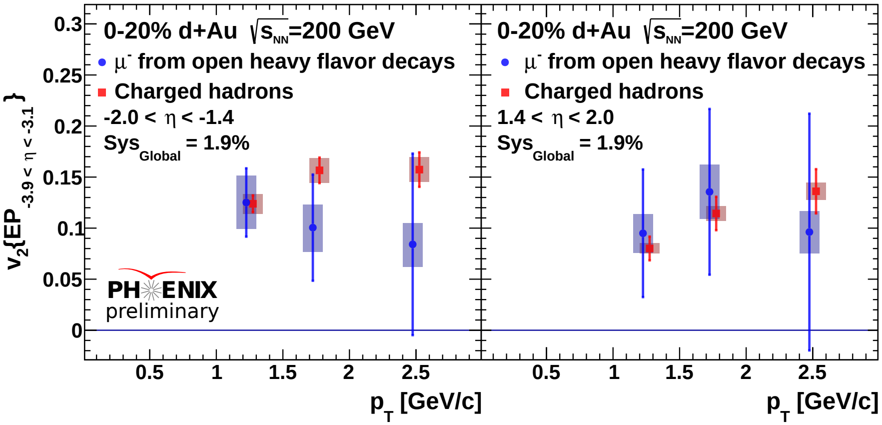


charged hadrons

heavy flavor muons

Nonzero v_2 for heavy flavor in d+Au

Small systems flow—heavy flavor



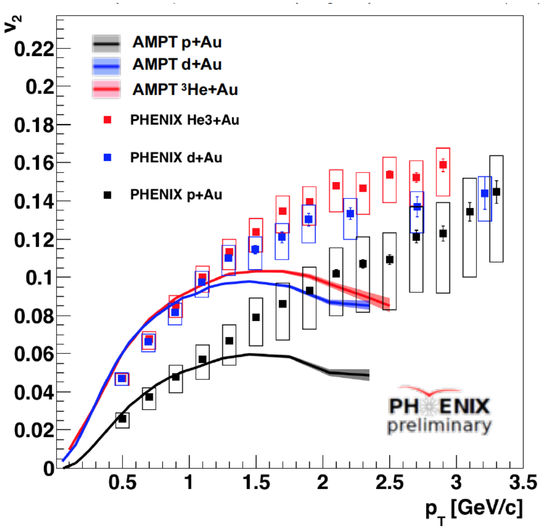
charged hadrons

heavy flavor muons

Nonzero v_2 for heavy flavor in d+Au

3.22σ, 2.16σ for $v_2 > 0$ at backward, forward (99.9%, 98.5% one-sided)

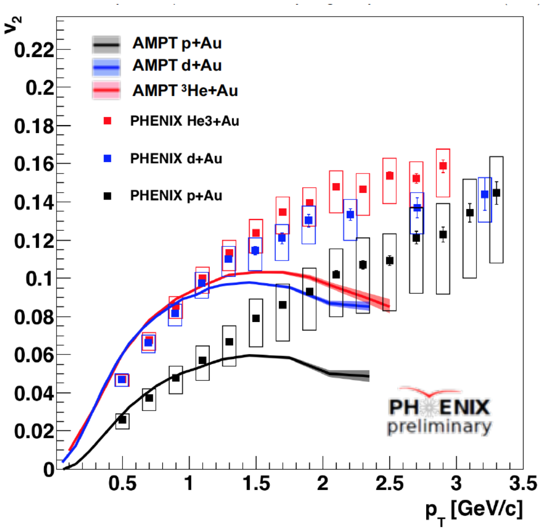
AMPT

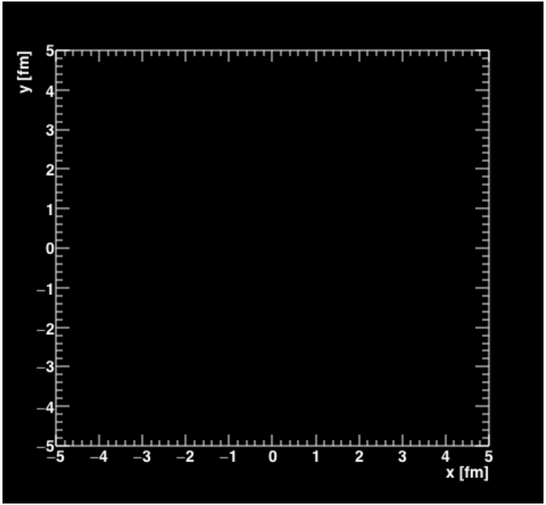


AMPT basic features

Initial conditions	HIJING
Particle production	String melting
Pre-equilibrium	None
Expansion	Parton scattering (tunable)
Hadronization	Spatial coalescence
Final stage	Hadron cascade (tunable)

AMPT


AMPT p+Au
AMPT d+Au
AMPT ³He+Au
PHENIX He3+Au
PHENIX d+Au
PHENIX p+Au
v_2
0
0.02
0.04
0.06
0.08
0.1
0.12
0.14
0.16
0.18
0.2
0.22
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
3.5
p_T [GeV/c]
PHENIX
preliminary


y [fm]
x [fm]
−5
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−3
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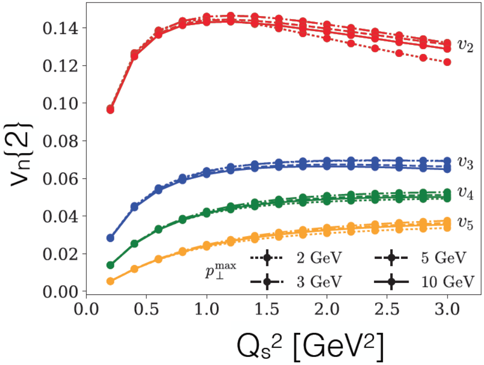
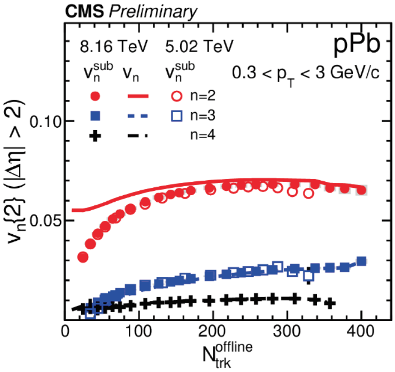
CGC results on small systems

Mark Mace, QM18

Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 042002 (2018)



Dusling, MM, Venugopalan PRL 120 (2018)



CMS-PAS-HIN-16-022

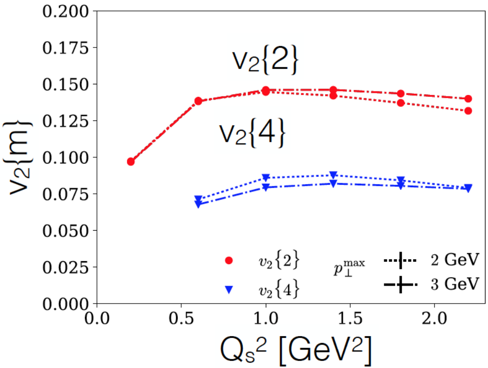
"Simple parton model" with quarks scattering off dense gluon field

Can qualitatively reproduce harmonic ordering

Off from data by a factor of 2 to 3

CGC results on small systems

Mark Mace, QM18



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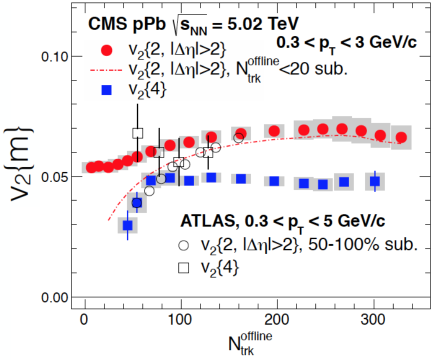


CMS PLB 724 (2013) 213

"Simple parton model" with quarks scattering off dense gluon field

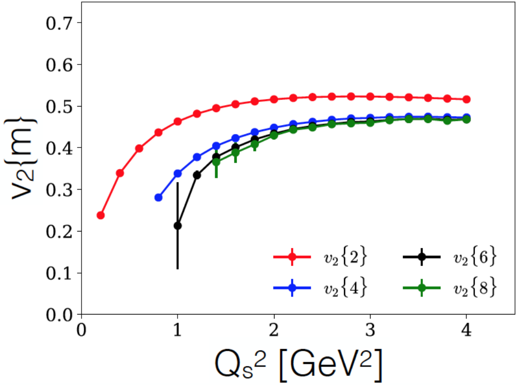
Can reproduce $v_2\{2\}$ and $v_2\{4\}$

Disagreement with data by a factor of 2, but qualitative features match

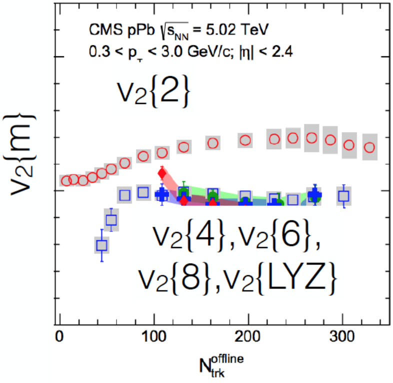
CGC results on small systems

Mark Mace, QM18

Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 042002 (2018)



Dusling, MM, Venugopalan PRL 120 (2018)



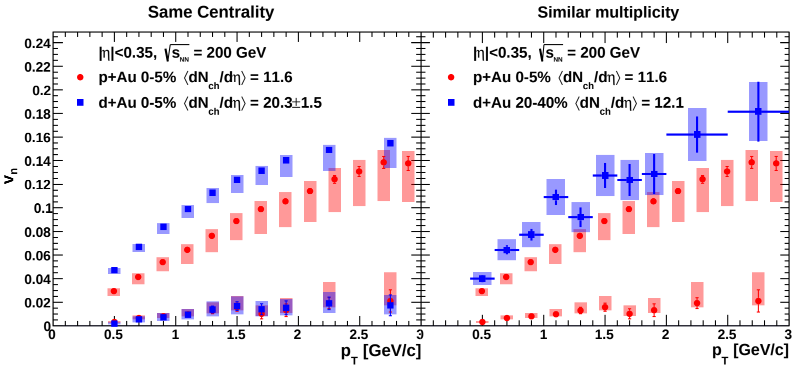
CMS PRL 115 (2015) 012301

Abelian calculations can produce $v_2\{2\}$, $v_2\{4\}$, $v_2\{6\}$, $v_2\{8\}$
Disagreement with data by factor of 5, but qualitative features match

CGC results on small systems

Data: Phys. Rev. C 96, 064905 (2017) Theory: arXiv:1805.09342

"Our prediction would therefore be that $v_{2,3}(p_\perp)$ for high multiplicity events across small systems should be identical for the same N_{ch}."



v_3 is same in p/d+Au for *different* N_{ch}

v_2 looks *different* for p/d+Au for similar N_{ch}, but need nonflow estimate...