Measurements of harmonic flow and their fluctuations in $^{16}O+^{16}O$ collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV from STAR

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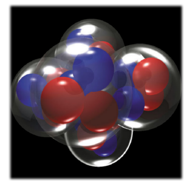
Abstract

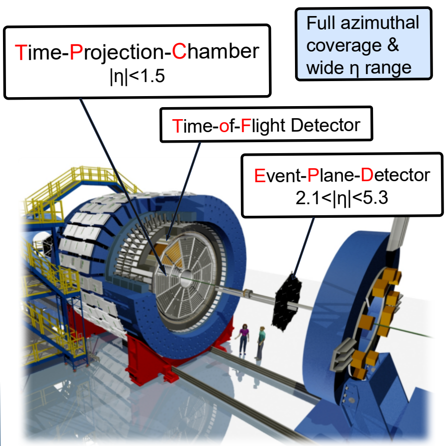
Understanding of QGP formation and evolution is limited by various uncertainties in the initial stages of the heavy-ion collision. Small-sized systems, due to their reduced system size and lifetime, may provide a better understanding of the possible formation and evolution of QGP. The recently reconstructed data from minimum bias and central triggered $^{16}O+^{16}O$ collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV from STAR provide an unqiue and exciting opportunity to study the small system. We measure v_n as a function of p_T and multiplicity in O+O collisions using various method to minimize non-flow and to provide insights into initial condition and the emergence of collectivity in small systems.

1.Motivation: flow in small system

- **Collectivity**: Mechanisms for emergence of collectivity in small systems are not well understood. Previous study demonstrates the importance of sub-nucleon fluctuation.
- **Initial state**: More direct study with reduced final state interactions compared to larger systems, yielding insights unique to those compact systems, where many-body correlations may significantly influence the nuclear density distribution.



2.STAR Detector



- Dataset: 2021 $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV $^{16}O+^{16}O$ collisions
- Events: 600M min-bias, 250M high-multiplicity trigger
- Use charged particle tracks with pT $\in$(0.2, 2) GeV.

3.Methods

Anisotropic flow

Two-particle correlation method

- Require pair $|\Delta\eta| > 1.0$

$$\frac{1}{N^{\text{pair}}}\frac{dN^{\text{pair}}}{d\Delta\phi} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left(1 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{n\Delta}\cos n\Delta\phi\right)$$

$$c_n\left(p_T^a, p_T^b\right) = v_n\left(p_T^a\right) v_n\left(p_T^a\right) + \delta_{\text{Non-Flow}}$$

- c1 non-flow substraction

$$\delta_{Non-Flow} = c_1/c_1^{peripheral} \times c_n^{peripheral}$$

TPC-EPD two-particle correlation

- Wide η gap supresses non-flow

$$v_n(TPCa, p_T) = \frac{Q_n^{TPCa}Q_n^{*EPD}}{\sqrt{\frac{(Q_n^{TPCb}Q_n^{*EPD})\times(Q_n^{TPCc}Q_n^{*EPD})}{Q_n^{TPCb}Q_n^{*TPCc}}}}$$

TPCa: $|\eta| < 1.0$
TPCb: $0.5 < \eta < 1.5$
TPCc: $-1.5 < \eta < -0.5$
EPD: $2.1 < |\eta| < 5.3$

2 sub-event method & Q-vector

$$Q_n = e^{in\phi}$$

Two-particle:

$$v_n^2\{2\} = << e^{in(\phi_1^b - \phi_2^c)} >>$$

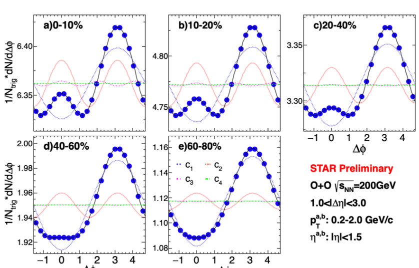
Four-particle:

$$-v_n^4\{4\} = << e^{in(\phi_1^b + \phi_2^b - \phi_3^c - \phi_4^c)} >> -2v_n^4\{2\}$$

4.Results

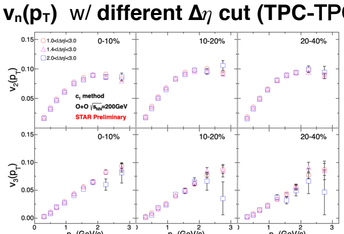
1 Di-hadron correlation

w/ c_1 non-flow subtraction method



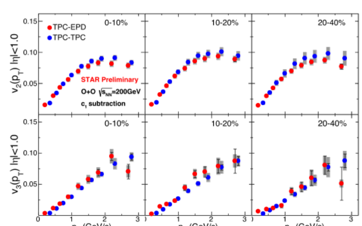
- Fourier fitting of the flow coefficients.
- Non-flow subtraction using 60-80% centrality collisions.

$v_n(p_T)$ w/ different Δη cut (TPC-TPC)



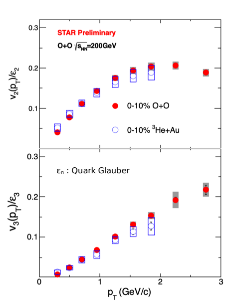
- Consistent results w/ different cuts.

$v_n(p_T)$ from TPC-TPC vs. TPC-EPD



- Mid-rapidity |η| gap method (TPC-TPC) consistent with mid-forward/backward rapidity correlation method (TPC-EPD).

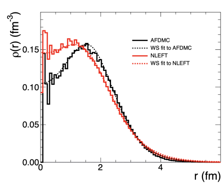
$v_n(p_T)$ in different systems



$v_2/\varepsilon_2, v_3/\varepsilon_3$: O+O ≈ ^{3}He+Au

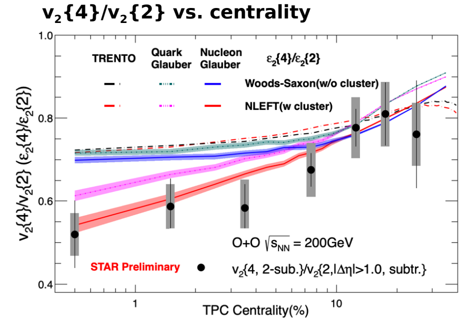
- v_n/ε_n scaling agrees in two system using quark glauber calculation.
- Similar agreement is found in earlier study[2]. It suggests the importance of sub-nucleon fluctuations.

2 Multi-body correlation in initial state



- NLEFT includes **many-body correlation** in calculating the 3D geometry of oxygen.
- Radial distribution (2D) obtained from fitting Woods-Saxon function to NLEFT.

$v_2\{4\}/v_2\{2\}$ vs. centrality



- $v_2\{4\}/v_2\{2\}$ is a sensitive probe to the initial state geomery and fluctuations.
- Data agrees more with realistic 3D geometry with many body correlations.

5.Summary and outook

- First azimuthal anisotropy flow coefficients measurement in $^{16}O+^{16}O$ collisions.
  - $v_n(pT)$ consistent with sub-nucleonic eccentricity fluctuations.
  - $v_2\{4\}/v_2\{2\}$ indicates many-body correlations and detailed 3D nuclear structure beyond radial distribution.
- In the future, compare measurements with hydro/transport model calculations to investigate the roles of different evolution stages in developing collectivity within small system collisions.

6.Reference

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The STAR Collaboration, https://drupal.star.bnl.gov/STAR/presentation