Investigations of Anisotropic Flow Using Multiparticle Azimuthal Correlations in pp, p-Pb, Xe-Xe, and Pb-Pb Collisions at the LHC

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Investigations of Anisotropic Flow Using Multiparticle Azimuthal Correlations in \( pp \), \( p-Pb \), Xe-Xe, and Pb-Pb Collisions at the LHC

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Measurements of anisotropic flow coefficients \((v_n)\) and their cross-correlations using two- and multiparticle cumulant methods are reported in collisions of \( pp \) at \( \sqrt{s} = 13 \) TeV, \( p-Pb \) at a center-of-mass energy per nucleon pair \( \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \) TeV, Xe-Xe at \( \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.44 \) TeV, and Pb-Pb at \( \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \) TeV recorded with the ALICE detector. The multiplicity dependence of \( v_n \) is studied in a very wide range from 20 to 3000 particles produced in the midrapidity region \( |\eta| < 0.8 \) for the transverse momentum range \( 0.2 < p_T < 3.0 \) GeV/c. An ordering of the coefficients \( v_2 > v_3 > v_4 \) is found in \( pp \) and \( p-Pb \) collisions, similar to that seen in large collision systems, while a weak \( v_2 \) multiplicity dependence is observed relative to nucleus-nucleus collisions in the same multiplicity range. Using a novel subevent method, \( v_2 \) measured with four-particle cumulants is found to be compatible with that from six-particle cumulants in \( pp \) and \( p-Pb \) collisions. The magnitude of the correlation between \( v_2^2 \) and \( v_4^2 \), evaluated with the symmetric cumulants \( SC(m,n) \) is observed to be positive at all multiplicities for \( v_2 \) and \( v_4 \), while for \( v_2 \) and \( v_3 \) it is negative and changes sign for multiplicities below 100, which may indicate a different \( v_n \) fluctuation pattern in this multiplicity range. The observed long-range multiparticle azimuthal correlations in high multiplicity \( pp \) and \( p-Pb \) collisions can neither be described by \textsc{pythia} 8 nor by impact-parameter-Glasma, \textsc{music}, and ultrarelativistic quantum molecular dynamics model calculations, and hence, provide new insights into the understanding of collective effects in small collision systems.

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Experiments investigating ultrarelativistic collisions of heavy ions intend to explore a deconfined state of quarks and gluons, the quark-gluon plasma (QGP). Azimuthal correlations of final state particles over a wide range in pseudorapidity relative to the collision symmetry plane \( \Psi_n \) \((n \geq 1)\), whose magnitudes are quantified by flow coefficients \( v_n \), provide important information into the matter created in these collisions [1–3]. Extensive measurements of \( v_n \) for inclusive [4–9] and identified hadrons [10] were performed for Xe-Xe and Pb-Pb collisions at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). These studies, together with quantitative descriptions by hydrodynamic calculations, have enabled an extraction of the properties of the QGP [11], revealing that it behaves as a nearly perfect fluid with a shear viscosity over entropy density ratio \( \eta/s \) close to the universal lower limit \( 1/(4\pi) \) from AdS/CFT [12]. Recently, significant progress has also been achieved by measuring correlations between different flow coefficients and symmetry planes [6,7,13–18]. In particular, the correlation strength between different flow coefficients \( v_n^2 \) and \( v_m^2 \), quantified by symmetric cumulants \( SC(m,n) \) [19], was found to be sensitive to the temperature dependence of \( \eta/s \) and the initial conditions [14]. The experimental measurements of \( SC(m,n) \), together with \( v_n \), thus, provide tighter constraints on theoretical models than the individual flow coefficients alone [14,17].

Striking similarities between numerous observables, thought to indicate the emergence of a QGP, were observed across different collision systems at both RHIC and LHC energies, when compared at similar multiplicity of produced particles within a specific phase space [20–22]. The “ridge” structure measured using two-particle correlations as a function of the pseudorapidity difference \( \Delta \eta \) and the azimuthal angle difference \( \Delta \phi \), which in heavy-ion collisions results from anisotropic flow, was also observed in high multiplicity \( p-A \) and \( pp \) collisions [23]. In addition, measurements of azimuthal correlations using multiparticle cumulants revealed signatures’ collective effects in small systems, such as a negative four-particle cumulant \( c_2 \) [4] [24–28].

Whether the observed similarities between small \( (pp \) and \( p-A \) and large \( (A-A \) collision systems arise from the same physics mechanism is under intense debate. Besides hydrodynamic descriptions [29–33], calculations

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from transport models [34–36], hadronic rescattering [37,38], a string rope and shoving mechanism [39], as well as initial stage effects [40–42] have been investigated.

We report measurements of \(v_n\) and SC\((m, n)\) as a function of produced particle multiplicity across small and large collision systems. These measurements provide information on the collective effects observed in all systems, which can be studied via long-range multiparticle correlations. A significant extension of recent studies [28,43,44] is achieved by adding new results of \(v_2\) and SC\((m, n)\) for all available collision systems at the LHC, together with a comprehensive comparison to the available models ranging from nonflow dominated (PYTHIA 8) to the transport models [34–310] of the silicon pixel detector and V0 detectors. A dedicated trigger was used in pp collisions to suppress nonflow contributions. Because of the limited two-particle \((k = 2)\) cumulants with a pseudorapidity separation \(\Delta \eta > 1.4, 1.0,\) and \(1.0,\) respectively, chosen to suppress nonflow contributions. Because of the limited statistics of the pp data sample, the \(\Delta \eta\) separation in the cases of \(v_3\) and \(v_4\) was reduced to 1.0, consistently across all collision systems. A pronounced multiplicity dependence of \(v_2\) is observed in the flow dominated collision systems (Pb-Pb and Xe-Xe) as a result of the medium response to the eccentricity of the initial overlap region of the colliding nuclei. The Pb-Pb data exhibit larger \(v_2\) values
In small collision systems, all the \( v_n \) coefficients exhibit a weak dependence on multiplicity. The trend and magnitudes, particularly for \( v_2 \), cannot be explained solely by model calculations without collective effects. This can be demonstrated by the comparison with predictions from PYTHIA 8 [53], computed with a similar multiplicity definition as the experimental results from pp collisions. The ordering of \( v_n \) in pp collisions for all multiplicities is the same as in large collision systems \((v_2 > v_3 > v_4)\) and is not described by PYTHIA 8 where \( v_2 > v_4 > v_3 \) for \( N_{\text{ch}} > 30 \). These observations suggest the presence of effects other than just nonflow correlations at multiplicities larger than about 2–3 times the minimum bias value of \( \langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle \approx 10 \) in pp and \( \langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle \approx 24 \) in p-Pb collisions. In p-Pb collisions, these conclusions are further supported by the qualitative agreement with the IP-Glasma+MUSIC+UrQMD calculations. Nevertheless, the hydrodynamic model reveals a strong decrease of \( v_2 \) with multiplicity in pp collisions, which is in stark contrast with the data. A further nonflow suppression with a larger \(|\Delta \eta|\) separation in the experimental results of p-Pb collisions, or improvements in the phenomenological description, might help to reach a quantitative agreement.

Figure 1(d) shows measurements of \( v_2(k) \) using cumulants with a number \( k = 4, 6 \) and 8 particles. Measurements of \( v_2(4) \) with the three-subevent method, and of \( v_2(6) \) and \( v_2(8) \) in p-Pb collisions with the two-subevent method, are also presented. Compared to \( v_2(2) \), multiparticle cumulants are less influenced by nonflow effects, since the latter usually involve only a few particles. No further nonflow suppression was observed by increasing the \(|\Delta \eta|\) separation between the subevents in the multiparticle cumulant measurements. In Xe-Xe and Pb-Pb collisions, characteristic patterns of long-range multiparticle correlations, such as consistent results from the standard and subevent methods \((v_2(4) \approx v_2(4)_{3-\text{sub}}, v_2(6) \approx v_2(6)_{2-\text{sub}}, \text{and } v_2(8) \approx v_2(8)_{2-\text{sub}})\), and compatible measurements of \( v_2 \) with multiparticle cumulants \((v_2(4) \approx v_2(6) \approx v_2(8))\) are found, signaling a negligible contribution from nonflow correlations and the dominance of collective effects. Moreover, a good agreement of \( v_2(4) \) between data and calculations from the IP-Glasma+MUSIC+UrQMD [31,54] model is found for Pb-Pb collisions down to \( N_{\text{ch}} \approx 200 \). The same model prediction, which does not include any tuning of its parameters to other collision systems, underestimates the \( v_2(4) \) from Xe-Xe collisions by about 15%–20%.

In p-Pb collisions, a further nonflow suppression with the three-subevent method leads to a decrease of the cumulant \( c_2(4) > c_2(4)_{3-\text{sub}} \), which, due to the relation \( v_2(4) = \sqrt{-c_2(4)} \), corresponds up to a 2\( \sigma \) increase \( v_2(4) < v_2(4)_{3-\text{sub}} \). The three-subevent method allows for a measurement of a real-valued \( v_2(4)_{3-\text{sub}} \) at a lower \( N_{\text{ch}} \) than the standard \( v_2(4) \) measurement, making it possible to study collectivity at even lower multiplicities.
Genuine multiparticle correlations in \( p-Pb \) collisions are indicated by consistent results of \( v_2(4) \) and \( v_2(6) \). In \( pp \) collisions, significant nonflow contributions to the four-particle cumulant \( \langle c_2(4) \rangle > 0 \) prevent the extraction of a real-valued \( v_2(4) \). However, a measurement of the real-valued \( v_2(4)_{3\text{-sub}} \) is possible with the three-subevent method. Similarly, as for \( v_2(2, |\Delta \eta| > 1.4) \), the \( v_2(4)_{3\text{-sub}} \) exhibits only a weak dependence on multiplicity. These results confirm the existence of long-range multiparticle correlations in \( pp \) and \( p-Pb \) collisions at multiplicities \( N_{ch} \geq 30 \). \( \text{PYTHIA 8} \) calculations, which do not contain genuine long-range multiparticle correlations, do not give a real valued \( v_2(4) \) even with the subevent method [45]. The superSONIC [32] and iEBE-VISHNU [33] hydrodynamic models, which can quantitatively describe all available two-particle correlation measurements in \( pp \), \( p-Pb \), and \( Pb-Pb \) collisions, cannot reproduce the four-particle cumulants with the currently used initial state model, not even on a qualitative level. Another model with initial-state calculations predicts the multiparticle cumulants with correct qualitative level. Another model with initial-state calculations with the currently used initial state model, not even on a qualitative level. Another model with initial-state calculations cannot reproduce the four-particle cumulant measurements in \( \text{superSONIC} \) [32] and iEBE-VISHNU [33] hydrodynamic models, which can quantitatively describe all available two-particle correlation measurements in \( pp \), \( p-Pb \), and \( Pb-Pb \) collisions, cannot reproduce the four-particle cumulants with the currently used initial state model, not even on a qualitative level. Another model with initial-state calculations predicts the multiparticle cumulants with correct signs and a weak dependence on the saturation scale \( Q_s^2 \), but the predictions are 10 times larger than what is observed in the data, and there is no direct connection of the \( Q_s^2 \) to the experimentally measured number of produced charged particles [41]. Therefore, with \( v_{n} \) measurements alone, it is not completely clear whether the origin of the apparent collectivity observed in small collision systems is the same as in large collision systems.

Further information about the origin of the observed collectivity can be obtained from symmetric cumulants \( SC(m, n) \), which quantify the correlation between \( v_{n}^2 \) and \( v_{m}^2 \). Figures 2(a) and 2(c) present the multiplicity dependence of \( SC(m, n) \) measured with the three-subevent method. In Fig. 2(a), a positive \( SC(4, 2)_{3\text{-sub}} \) is observed in large systems over the entire multiplicity range, similar to what was measured previously in \( Pb-Pb \) collisions at 2.76 TeV [14,17] without the subevent method. The trend is reproduced by the IP-Glasma+MUSIC+UrQMD [31,54] calculations. A similar positive \( SC(4, 2)_{3\text{-sub}} \) is observed both in \( pp \) and \( p-Pb \) collisions, as was also found in [44]. The measurements in \( pp \) collisions are compared with \( \text{PYTHIA 8} \) [53], which shows a decrease of \( SC(4, 2)_{3\text{-sub}} \) with decreasing multiplicity, different from what is seen in data. Calculations [41,55] with initial state correlations or parton-escape mechanism can qualitatively or even semi-quantitatively describe the \( p-Pb \) data. We note that the results from the initial state model [41] were calculated as a function of variables that cannot be directly computed from experimental data.

An anticorrelation between \( v_2^2 \) and \( v_4^2 \) is implied by the negative \( SC(3, 2)_{3\text{-sub}} \) observed in \( Xe-Xe \) and \( Pb-Pb \) collisions for \( N_{ch} > 100 \) in Fig. 2(c), similar to that in [14,17]. There is a hint of a change to a positive sign of \( SC(3, 2)_{3\text{-sub}} \) in \( Pb-Pb \) collisions below multiplicities of \( N_{ch} \approx 100 \). This tendency is observed at even lower multiplicities in small collision systems, suggesting a common positive correlation between \( v_2^2 \) and \( v_4^2 \) among collision systems of different sizes. Such a behavior is not observed for small collision systems with a larger \( \eta \) acceptance [44], where \( SC(3, 2)_{3\text{-sub}} \) remains negative in the whole multiplicity range. One possible explanation is the different contributions from nonflow effects. The IP-Glasma+MUSIC+UrQMD [31,54] calculations for \( Xe-Xe \) and \( Pb-Pb \) collisions reproduce the negative correlation at large multiplicities. This negative sign persists in simulations down to the lowest multiplicities. \( \text{PYTHIA 8} \) [53] fails to quantitatively describe the results from \( pp \) collisions, but it does qualitatively reproduce the trend of the data.

**Fig. 2.** Multiplicity dependence of the (a) and (c) symmetric cumulant \( SC(m, n)_{3\text{-sub}} \) and (b) and (d) normalized ratio \( \frac{\langle v_n^2 \rangle}{\langle v_3^2 \rangle} \) for \( pp \), \( p-Pb \), \( Xe-Xe \) and \( Pb-Pb \) collisions. Observables in the denominator are obtained from the \( v_2(2, |\Delta \eta| > 1.4) \) and \( v_4(2, |\Delta \eta| > 1.0) \) for higher harmonics. Statistical uncertainties are shown as vertical lines and systematic uncertainties as filled boxes. The measurements in large collision systems are compared with the IP-Glasma+MUSIC+UrQMD [31,54] calculations and results in \( pp \) collisions are compared with the \( \text{PYTHIA 8} \) model [53].
No hydrodynamic calculations of $SC(m,n)$ in small systems are currently available. Nevertheless, calculations based on initial state correlations in [40,41] reflect the crossing from negative to positive $SC(3,2)$ in $p$-$Pb$ collisions, whereas a positive correlation is predicted in $pp$ collisions [40].

While $SC(m,n)$ encodes information on both the magnitude and correlation between the flow coefficients, in the absence of nonflow, the latter can be accessed directly by dividing $SC(m,n)_{3-sub}$ by the corresponding flow coefficients $(v^m_3/v^n_3)$. The normalized ratios, shown in Figs. 2(b) and 2(d), indicate that the correlation between flow coefficients is possibly the same between different collision systems at the same $N_{ch}$, and reveals a large increase in magnitude in the correlation strength for collisions with $N_{ch} < 100$ compared to higher multiplicities. While this may be indicative of a different fluctuation pattern at low multiplicity, nonflow effects likely persist in this region based on the observed finite values of PYTHIA 8 calculations. Such effects make the interpretation of an increase of the normalized ratio significantly less straightforward and requires further study.

In summary, we have presented the measurements of flow coefficients $v_n(k)$ and symmetric cumulants $SC(m,n)$ as a function of the produced particle multiplicity in small ($pp$, $p$-$Pb$) and large ($Xe$-$Xe$, $Pb$-$Pb$) collision systems. In $pp$ and $Pb$-$Pb$ collisions, an ordering $v_2 > v_3 > v_4$ and a weak dependence of $v_n$ on the multiplicity, is observed. The values of $v_n$ from $pp$ and $Pb$-$Pb$ collisions are compatible with heavy-ion collisions at low multiplicities. These first ALICE measurements of $v_2$ using multiparticle cumulants in small collision systems are found to be compatible with each other after a suppression of nonflow contributions with the subevent method. Positive values of $SC(4,2)_{3-sub}$ are seen in all four collision systems ($pp$, $Pb$-$Pb$, $Xe$-$Xe$, and $Pb$-$Pb$). The observed anticorrelation between $v_2$ and $v_3$ measured with $SC(3, 2)_{3-sub}$ in large collision systems seems to evolve into a positive correlation at low multiplicity. A similar sign change is also indicated in $pp$ and $Pb$-$Pb$ collisions. Thus, the different systems exhibit a similar $SC(m,n)$ at the same $N_{ch}$, and below $N_{ch} < 100$, reveal a large variation of the correlation strength and/or an increasing contribution of nonflow. The measurements in $pp$ collisions can not be reproduced by the PYTHIA 8 model. The hydrodynamic description with the IP-Glasma+MUSIC +UrQMD calculations shows rather good agreement with data in $Pb$-$Pb$, $Xe$-$Xe$, and $Pb$-$Pb$ collisions, but fails to describe the measurements in $pp$ collisions, where applicable. The presented data provide new information about the origin of the observed collectivity and provides key constraints to the various approaches for modeling collectivity in small systems.

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