Anisotropic flow of charged hadrons, pions and (anti-)protons measured at high transverse momentum in Pb-Pb collisions at $s_{NN} = 2.76$ TeV

Abelev, B.; Adam, J.; Adamová, D.; Bearden, Ian; Bilandzic, Ante; Bøggild, Hans; Christensen, Christian Holm; Dalsgaard, Hans Hjersing; Gaardhøje, Jens Jørgen; Gulbrandsen, Kristjan Herlache; Hansen, Alexander Colliander; Nielsen, Børge Svane; Nygaard, Casper; Søgaard, Carsten

Published in:
arXiv.org: Physics

Publication date:
2012

Document version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (APA):
Anisotropic flow of charged hadrons, pions and (anti-)protons measured at high transverse momentum in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV

The ALICE Collaboration

Abstract

The elliptic, $v_2$, triangular, $v_3$, and quadrangular, $v_4$, azimuthal anisotropic flow coefficients are measured for unidentified charged particles, pions and (anti-)protons in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV with the ALICE detector at the Large Hadron Collider. Results obtained with the event plane and four-particle cumulant methods are reported for the pseudo-rapidity range $|\eta| < 0.8$ at different collision centralities and as a function of transverse momentum, $p_T$, out to $p_T = 20$ GeV/c. The observed non-zero elliptic and triangular flow depends only weakly on transverse momentum for $p_T > 8$ GeV/c. The small $p_T$ dependence of the difference between elliptic flow results obtained from the event plane and four-particle cumulant methods suggests a common origin of flow fluctuations up to $p_T = 8$ GeV/c. The magnitude of the (anti-)proton elliptic and triangular flow is larger than that of pions out to at least $p_T = 8$ GeV/c indicating that the particle type dependence persists out to high $p_T$.

*See Appendix A for the list of collaboration members*
The goal of ultra-relativistic nucleus-nucleus collisions is to study nuclear matter under extreme conditions. For non-central collisions, in the plane perpendicular to the beam direction, the geometrical overlap region, where the highly Lorentz contracted nuclei intersect and where the initial interactions occur, is azimuthally anisotropic. This initial spatial asymmetry is converted via interactions into an anisotropy in momentum space, a phenomenon referred to as transverse anisotropic flow (for a review see [1]). Anisotropic flow has become a key observable for the characterization of the properties and the evolution of the system created in a nucleus-nucleus collision.

Identified particle anisotropic flow provides valuable information on the particle production mechanism in different transverse momentum, \( p_T \), regions [1]. For \( p_T < 2 - 3 \text{ GeV}/c \), the flow pattern of different particle species is qualitatively described by hydrodynamic model calculations [2]. At intermediate \( p_T \), \( 3 < p_T < 6 \text{ GeV}/c \), the observed flow of the baryons is larger than that of the mesons [3,4]. For \( p_T \gtrsim 8 \text{ GeV}/c \), the fragmentation of high-energy partons, resulting from initial hard scatterings, is expected to play the dominant role. While traversing the hot and dense matter these partons experience collisional and radiative energy loss [5,6], which are strongly dependent on the thickness of the created medium [7]. In the azimuthally asymmetric system, the energy loss depends on the azimuthal emission angle of the parton, which leads to an azimuthal anisotropy in particle production at high \( p_T \) [8,9].

The magnitude of the anisotropic flow is characterized by the coefficients in the Fourier expansion of the azimuthal distribution of particles with respect to the collision symmetry plane [10,11]:

\[
\nu_n(p_T, \eta) = \langle \cos[n(\phi - \Psi_n)] \rangle ,
\]

where \( p_T \), \( \eta \), and \( \phi \) are the particle’s transverse momentum, pseudo-rapidity, and the azimuthal angle, respectively, and \( \Psi_n \) is the \( n \)-th harmonic symmetry plane angle. For a smooth matter distribution in the colliding nuclei, the symmetry planes of all harmonics coincide with the reaction plane defined by the beam direction and the impact parameter, the vector connecting the centers of the two colliding nuclei at closest approach. In this case, for particles produced at midrapidity, all odd Fourier coefficients are zero by symmetry. Due to event-by-event fluctuations of the positions of the participating nucleons inside the nuclei, the shape of the initial energy density of the heavy-ion collision in general is not symmetric with respect to the reaction plane, and the \( \Psi_n \) may deviate from the reaction plane. This gives rise to non-zero odd harmonic coefficients [12,13,14,15,16,17,18], and contributes to the difference in flow coefficients calculated from two- or multi-particle azimuthal correlations, and also to the difference in \( \nu_n \) measured with respect to different harmonic symmetry planes.

Large elliptic flow, \( v_2 \), and significant triangular flow, \( v_3 \), were observed at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) [19,20,21] and at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [22,23,24,25,26,27,28]. In this paper we present the measurement of unidentified charged particle anisotropic flow out to \( p_T = 20 \text{ GeV}/c \), and for protons and charged pions out to \( p_T = 16 \text{ GeV}/c \). We also present unidentified charged particle quadrangular flow, \( v_4 \), measured with respect to the second (\( \Psi_2 \)) and fourth (\( \Psi_4 \)) harmonic symmetry planes.

The data sample recorded by ALICE during the 2010 heavy-ion run at the LHC is used for this analysis. Detailed descriptions of the ALICE detector can be found in [29,30,31]. The Time Projection Chamber (TPC) was used to reconstruct charged particle tracks and measure their momenta with full azimuthal coverage in the pseudo-rapidity range \( |\eta| < 0.8 \), and for particle identification via the specific ionization energy loss, \( dE/dx \), in the transverse momentum region \( p_T > 3 \text{ GeV}/c \). Two scintillator arrays (VZERO) which cover the pseudo-rapidity ranges \( -3.7 < \eta < -1.7 \) and \( 2.8 < \eta < 5.1 \) were used for triggering, and the determination of centrality [32] and symmetry planes. The trigger conditions and the event selection criteria are identical to those described in [22,23,32]. Approximately \( 10^7 \) minimum-bias Pb-Pb events with a reconstructed primary vertex within \( \pm 10 \text{ cm} \) from the nominal interaction point in the

\[1\text{In this analysis we do not differentiate between particle and antiparticle.}\]
beam direction are used for this analysis. Charged particles reconstructed in the TPC in $|\eta| < 0.8$ and $0.2 < p_T < 20$ GeV/c were selected. The charged track quality cuts described in [22] were applied to minimize contamination from secondary charged particles and fake tracks. The charged particle track reconstruction efficiency and contamination were estimated from HIJING Monte Carlo simulations [33] combined with a GEANT3 [34] detector model, and found to be independent of the collision centrality. The reconstruction efficiency increases from 70% to 80% for particles with $0.2 < p_T < 1$ GeV/c and remains constant at 80 ± 5% for $p_T > 1$ GeV/c. The estimated contamination by secondary charged particles from weak decays and photon conversions is less than 6% at $p_T = 0.2$ GeV/c and falls below 1% for $p_T > 1$ GeV/c.

The selection of pions and protons at $p_T > 3$ GeV/c is based on the measurement of the $dE/dx$ in the TPC, following the procedure described in [35]. Enriched pion (proton) samples are obtained by selecting tracks from the upper (lower) part of the expected pion (proton) $dE/dx$ distribution. For example, protons were typically selected, depending on their momentum, in the range from 0 to $-3\sigma$ or from $-1.5\sigma$ to $-4.5\sigma$ around their nominal value in $dE/dx$, where $\sigma$ is the energy loss resolution. Note that $dE/dx$ of pions is larger than that of protons in the $p_T$ range used for this study. The track selection criteria have been adjusted to keep the contamination by other particle species below 1% for pions and below 15% for protons. The pion and proton $v_2$ and $v_3$ are not corrected for this contamination. The systematic uncertainties in $v_2$ and $v_3$ related to the purity of the pion and proton samples are 2% for $p_T < 8$ GeV/c and 10% for $p_T > 8$ GeV/c.

The flow coefficients $v_n$ are measured using the event plane method ($v_n\{\text{EP}\}$ [1]) and the four-particle cumulant technique ($v_n\{4\}$ [36]), which have different sensitivity to flow fluctuations and correlations unrelated to the azimuthal asymmetry in the initial geometry (“non-flow”). The non-flow contribution to $v_n\{4\}$ is estimated to be negligible from analytic calculations and Monte Carlo simulations [37, 38, 39]. The contribution from flow fluctuations was shown to be negative for $v_n\{4\}$ and positive for $v_n\{\text{EP}\}$ [1].

The orientation of the symmetry planes $\Psi_n$ is reconstructed from the azimuthal distribution of hits measured by the VZERO scintillators. The large gap in pseudo-rapidity between the charged particles in
Anisotropic flow at high transverse momentum

The TPC and those in the VZERO detectors greatly suppresses non-flow contributions to the measured $v_n\{\text{EP}\}$. Assuming that there is no anisotropic flow in pp collisions, the non-flow contributions can be estimated by comparing the azimuthal correlations measured in heavy-ion collisions to those in pp. It was observed that the two-particle azimuthal correlations in pp and the most peripheral Au-Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 0.2$ TeV are very similar [40], which suggests that non-flow dominates correlations in the centrality range 80-90%. The systematic uncertainty from the remaining non-flow, $\delta_{\text{cent}}$, in the measured $v_n\{\text{EP}\}$ coefficients was estimated based on the equation:

$$
\delta_{\text{cent}} = v_{n,80-90%} - v_{n,80-90%} \sqrt{\frac{M_{80-90%}}{M_{\text{cent}}}},
$$

where $v_{n,80-90%}$ and $M_{80-90%}$ are the magnitude of $v_n$ and average multiplicity for the centrality range 80-90%, respectively, and $M_{\text{cent}}$ is the average multiplicity in a given centrality class. The non-flow increases with $p_T$ and from central to peripheral collisions. For example, the non-flow contributions to $v_2$ in 5-10% (40-50%) most central collisions are about 1% (2%) at $p_T = 1$ GeV/c and reach up to 10% (12%) for $p_T > 10$ GeV/c. Other sources of systematic uncertainties were evaluated from the variation of the results with different cuts on the reconstructed collision vertex and the centrality estimated from the charged particle multiplicity measured in the TPC and VZERO detectors. Changes due to variations of the track selection criteria and the difference of the results obtained using only positively or negatively charged particles were considered as a part of the systematic error. The difference in the extracted coefficients using one or the other of the two VZERO detectors was found to be below 1% for $v_2$ and $v_3$, and below 5% for $v_4$ over the measured region of transverse momentum. The combined results from correlations with both VZERO detectors are denoted as $v_n\{\text{EP},|\Delta\eta| > 2.0\}$ in the following. The contributions from all sources were added in quadrature as an estimate of the total systematic uncertainty. The resulting systematic uncertainties in $v_2$ are 3% for 0.9 < $p_T$ < 1 GeV/c and $+3_{-11}^{+5}_{-12}$% for 9 < $p_T$ < 10 GeV/c in the 5-10% (40-50%) centrality class. The resulting systematic uncertainties in $v_3$ are 3% for 0.9 < $p_T$ < 1 GeV/c and increase to 6% (10%) for 7 < $p_T$ < 9 GeV/c for centrality 5-10% (40-50%). We assign an 8% (16%) systematic uncertainty to $v_4$ for 0.9 < $p_T$ < 1 GeV/c in the 5-10% (40-50%) centrality class, while for $p_T > 6$ GeV/c the systematic uncertainty is dominated by non-flow contributions.
Figure 1 shows unidentified charged particle $v_2$, $v_3$, and $v_4$ as a function of transverse momentum for different centrality classes. The difference between $v_2 \{EP\}$ and $v_2 \{4\}$ for $p_T < 7 \text{ GeV/c}$ is predominantly due to flow fluctuations. The measured $v_2$ at $p_T > 8 \text{ GeV/c}$ is non-zero, positive and approximately constant, while its value increases from central to mid-peripheral collisions. The observed $v_2 \{EP\}$ at $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV/c}$ is fairly well described by extrapolation to the LHC energy [41] of the WHDG model calculations [42] for $v_2$ of neutral pions including collisional and radiative energy loss of partons in a Bjorken-expanding medium [43]. The coefficient $v_3$ exhibits a weak centrality dependence with a magnitude significantly smaller than that of $v_2$, except for the most central collisions. Unlike $v_3$, which originates entirely from fluctuations of the initial geometry of the system, $v_4$ has two contributions, which are probed by correlations with the $\Psi_2$ and $\Psi_4$ symmetry planes. The measured $v_4/\sqrt{v_2} \{EP\}$ does not depend strongly on the collision centrality which points to a strong contribution from flow fluctuations. In contrast, $v_4/\Psi_2 \{EP\}$ shows a strong centrality dependence which is typical for correlations with respect to the true reaction plane. The difference between the two, indicative of flow fluctuations, persists at least up to $p_T = 8 \text{ GeV/c}$.

Figure 2 compares our results obtained with the event plane method for 30-40% centrality to the analogous measurements by ATLAS [26] and CMS [27] collaborations, and results obtained at RHIC by the STAR [44] collaboration. An excellent agreement is observed between results from all three LHC experiments. $v_2(p_T)$ at top RHIC energy has a peak value about 10% lower than at LHC although is very similar in shape.

To investigate further the role of flow fluctuations at different transverse momenta we study the relative difference between $v_2 \{EP\}$ and $v_2 \{4\}$, $|(v_2 \{EP\}^2 - v_2 \{4\}^2)/(v_2 \{EP\}^2 + v_2 \{4\}^2)|^{1/2}$, which for small non-flow is proportional to the relative flow fluctuations $\sigma_{v_2}/\langle v_2 \rangle$ [11]. Figure 3 presents this quantity as a function of transverse momentum for various centrality classes. The relative flow fluctuations are minimal for mid-central collisions and become larger for peripheral and central collisions, similar to those observed at RHIC energies [11]. It is remarkable that in the 5-30% centrality range, relative flow fluctuations are within errors independent of momentum up to $p_T \sim 8 \text{ GeV/c}$, far beyond the region where the flow magnitude is well described by hydrodynamic models ($p_T < 2 - 3 \text{ GeV/c}$). This indicates a
common origin for flow fluctuations, which are usually associated with fluctuations of the initial collision geometry, at least up to the regime where hard scattering and jet energy loss are expected to dominate. The ratio develops a momentum dependence, starting to increase at \( p_T \sim 1.5 \text{ GeV/c} \), for more peripheral collisions (30-50%), and in most central collisions (0-5%), where it is most pronounced. In both cases, the relative contribution of non-flow effects is expected to be the largest.

Figure 4 shows unidentified charged particle \( v_2 \), \( v_3 \), and \( v_4 \) integrated over the transverse momentum range \( 10 < p_T < 20 \text{ GeV/c} \) as a function of collision centrality. The dashed line represents the WHDG model calculations for neutral πs \[43\] extrapolated to the LHC collision energy. Error bars (shaded boxes) represent the statistical (systematic) uncertainties.

Figure 4: (color online) Unidentified charged particle \( v_2 \), \( v_3 \), and \( v_4 \) integrated over the transverse momentum range \( 10 < p_T < 20 \text{ GeV/c} \) as a function of collision centrality, with the more central (peripheral) collisions shown on the left-(right)-hand side, respectively. The dashed line represents the WHDG model calculations for neutral pions \[43\] extrapolated to the LHC collision energy. Error bars (shaded boxes) represent the statistical (systematic) uncertainties.

In summary, we have presented elliptic, triangular, and quadrangular flow coefficients measured by the ALICE collaboration in Pb-Pb collisions at \( \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76 \) TeV over a broad range of transverse momentum. For \( p_T > 8 \text{ GeV/c} \), we find that the unidentified charged particle \( v_2 \) and \( v_3 \) are finite, positive and only weakly dependent on transverse momentum, while \( v_4 \) is consistent with zero within rather large sta-
Fig. 5: (color online) $v_2$ (top) and $v_3$ (bottom) of charged pion and proton as a function of transverse momentum for 10-50% centrality class compared to unidentified charged particles results from the event plane method. For clarity, the markers for $v_2$ and $v_3$ at $p_T > 8$ GeV/c are slightly shifted along the horizontal axis. PHENIX $\pi^0$ $v_2$ measurements [46] are also shown. The dashed line represents the WHDG model calculations for neutral pions [43] extrapolated to the LHC collision energy for the 20-50% centrality range. Error bars (shaded boxes) represent the statistical (systematic) uncertainties.

The observed difference in the centrality dependence of $v_{4/\Psi_4}$ and $v_{4/\Psi_2}$, and the results on $v_2$ obtained with the event plane and four-particle cumulant methods indicate that the effect of flow fluctuations extends at least up to $p_T = 8$ GeV/c and does not change significantly in magnitude. It shows that the effect of fluctuations of the initial collision geometry on particle production is similar at low and intermediate $p_T$ regions, which are considered to be dominated by hydrodynamical flow and quark coalescence, respectively. For $p_T > 10$ GeV/c, where particle production is dominated by fragmentation of hard partons, the response to fluctuations of the initial collision geometry might be different, but more data is needed to study this regime in more detail. The pion $v_2$ at LHC energies is very close to that measured at RHIC out to $p_T = 16$ GeV/c and is reproduced by WHDG model calculations for $p_T > 8$ GeV/c. The proton $v_2$ and $v_3$ are finite, positive, and have a larger magnitude than that of the pion for $p_T < 8$ GeV/c, indicating that the particle type dependence, which is typical at low $p_T$, persists out to high transverse momenta.
Acknowledgements

The ALICE collaboration would like to thank all its engineers and technicians for their invaluable contributions to the construction of the experiment and the CERN accelerator teams for the outstanding performance of the LHC complex.

The ALICE collaboration acknowledges the following funding agencies for their support in building and running the ALICE detector:

- Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation from Lisbon and Swiss Fonds Kidagan, Armenia;
- Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq), Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos (FINEP), Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP);
- National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC), the Chinese Ministry of Education (CMOE) and the Ministry of Science and Technology of China (MSTC);
- Ministry of Education and Youth of the Czech Republic;
- Danish Natural Science Research Council, the Carlsberg Foundation and the Danish National Research Foundation;
- The European Research Council under the European Community’s Seventh Framework Programme;
- Helsinki Institute of Physics and the Academy of Finland;
- French CNRS-IN2P3, the ‘Region Pays de Loire’, ‘Region Alsace’, ‘Region Auvergne’ and CEA, France;
- German BMBF and the Helmholtz Association;
- General Secretariat for Research and Technology, Ministry of Development, Greece;
- Hungarian OTKA and National Office for Research and Technology (NKTH);
- Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Science and Technology of the Government of India;
- Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN) of Italy;
- MEXT Grant-in-Aid for Specially Promoted Research, Japan;
- Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna;
- National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF);
- CONACYT, DGAPA, México, ALFA-EC and the HELEN Program (High-Energy physics Latin-American-European Network);
- Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie (FOM) and the Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (NWO), Netherlands;
- Research Council of Norway (NFR);
- Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education;
- National Authority for Scientific Research - NASR (Autoritatea Națională pentru Cercetare Științifică - ANCS);
- Ministry of Education of Slovakia;
- Department of Science and Technology, South Africa;
- CIEMAT, EELA, Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia of Spain, Xunta de Galicia (Conselleria de Educación), CEADEN, Cubaenergía, Cuba, and IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency);
- Swedish Research Council (VR) and Knut & Alice Wallenberg Foundation (KAW);
- Ukraine Ministry of Education and Science;
- United Kingdom Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC);
- The United States Department of Energy, the United States National Science Foundation, the State of Texas, and the State of Ohio.
References


[34] R. Brun *et al.*, CERN Program Library Long Write-up, W5013, GEANT Detector Description and Simulation Tool (1994).


## The ALICE Collaboration


Affiliation notes
1 Also at: Sezione INFN, Bologna, Italy
2 Also at: Gangneung-Wonju National University, Gangneung, South Korea
3 Also at: Dipartimento di Fisica ‘E.R. Caianiello’ dell’Università and Gruppo Collegato INFN, Salerno, Italy
4 Also at: Institute of Space Sciences (ISS), Bucharest, Romania
5 Also at: European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Geneva, Switzerland
6 Now at: Fachhochschule Köln, Köln, Germany
7 Also at: Institute of Experimental Physics, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Košice, Slovakia
8 Also at: Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire (LPC), Clermont Université, Université Blaise Pascal, CNRS–IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France
9 Now at: The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow, Poland
10 Now at: Research Division and ExtreMe Matter Institute EMMI, GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, Germany
11 Also at: Centro Fermi – Centro Studi e Ricerche and Museo Storico della Fisica “Enrico Fermi”, Rome, Italy
12 Also at: Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Madrid, Spain
13 Now at: Institut für Kernphysik, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Münster, Germany

Collaboration Institutes
1 Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany
2 Nikhef, National Institute for Subatomic Physics and Institute for Subatomic Physics of Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands
3 Dipartimento di Fisica dell’Università and Sezione INFN, Padova, Italy
4 COMSATS Institute of Information Technology (CIIT), Islamabad, Pakistan
5 Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire (LPC), Clermont Université, Université Blaise Pascal, CNRS–IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France
Kolkata, India

111 Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, United States
112 Physics Department, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, United States
113 Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Campinas, Brazil
114 Technical University of Split FESB, Split, Croatia
115 Russian Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, Moscow, Russia
116 Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
117 Sezione INFN, Bologna, Italy
118 Dipartimento di Scienze e Tecnologie Avanzate dell’Università del Piemonte Orientale and Gruppo Collegato INFN, Alessandria, Italy
119 Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, United States
120 Chicago State University, Chicago, United States
121 Fachhochschule Köln, Köln, Germany
122 China Institute of Atomic Energy, Beijing, China
123 Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique, IRFU, Saclay, France
124 Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, India
125 Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California, United States
126 KFKI Research Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary