

# **Longitudinal flow decorrelation in $^{96}\text{Zr}+^{96}\text{Zr}$ and $^{96}\text{Ru}+^{96}\text{Ru}$ collisions within a multiphase transport model**

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**Aug. 09, 2022**

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**中国物理学会高能物理分会第十一届全国会员代表大会暨学术年会**

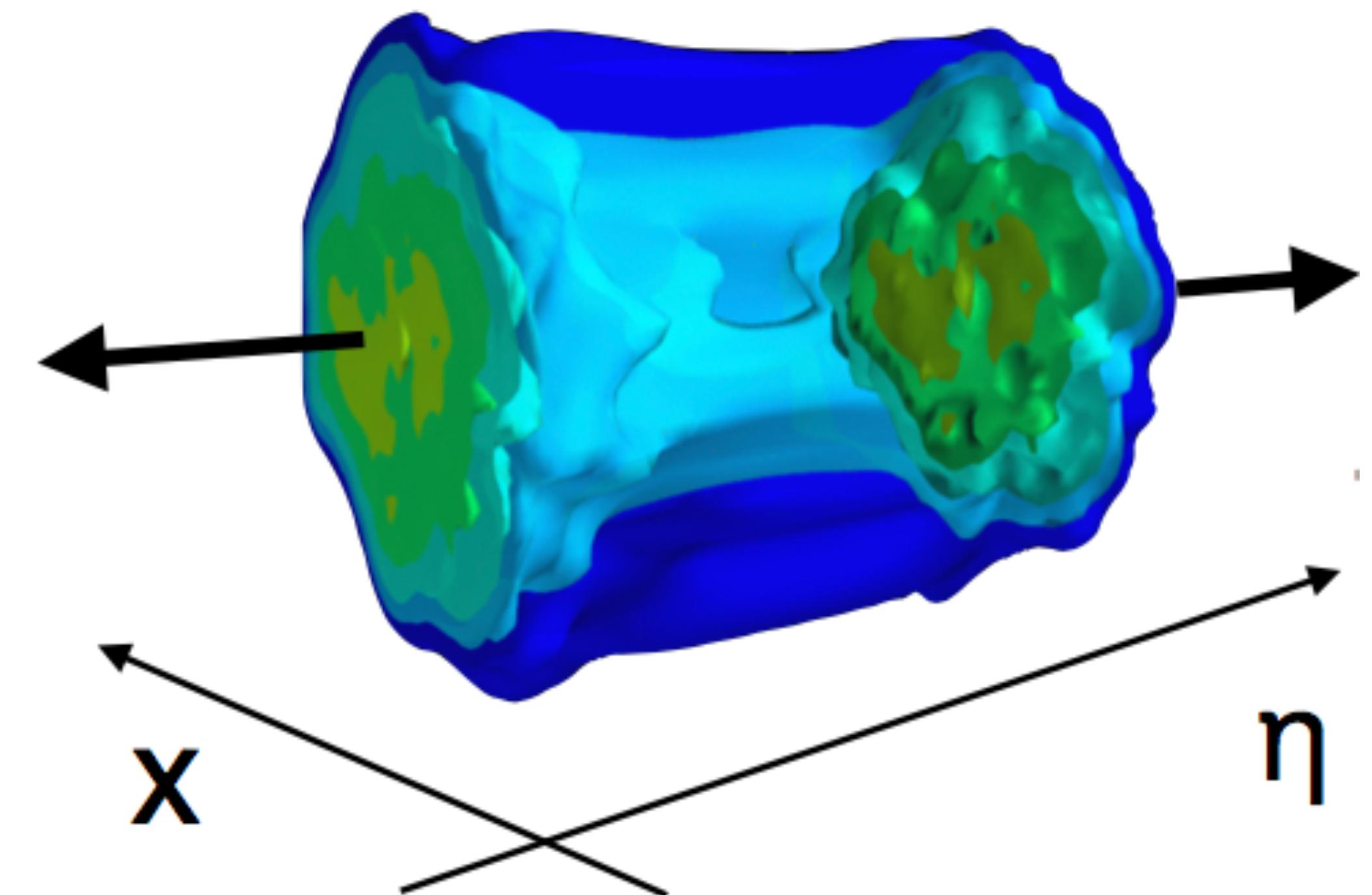
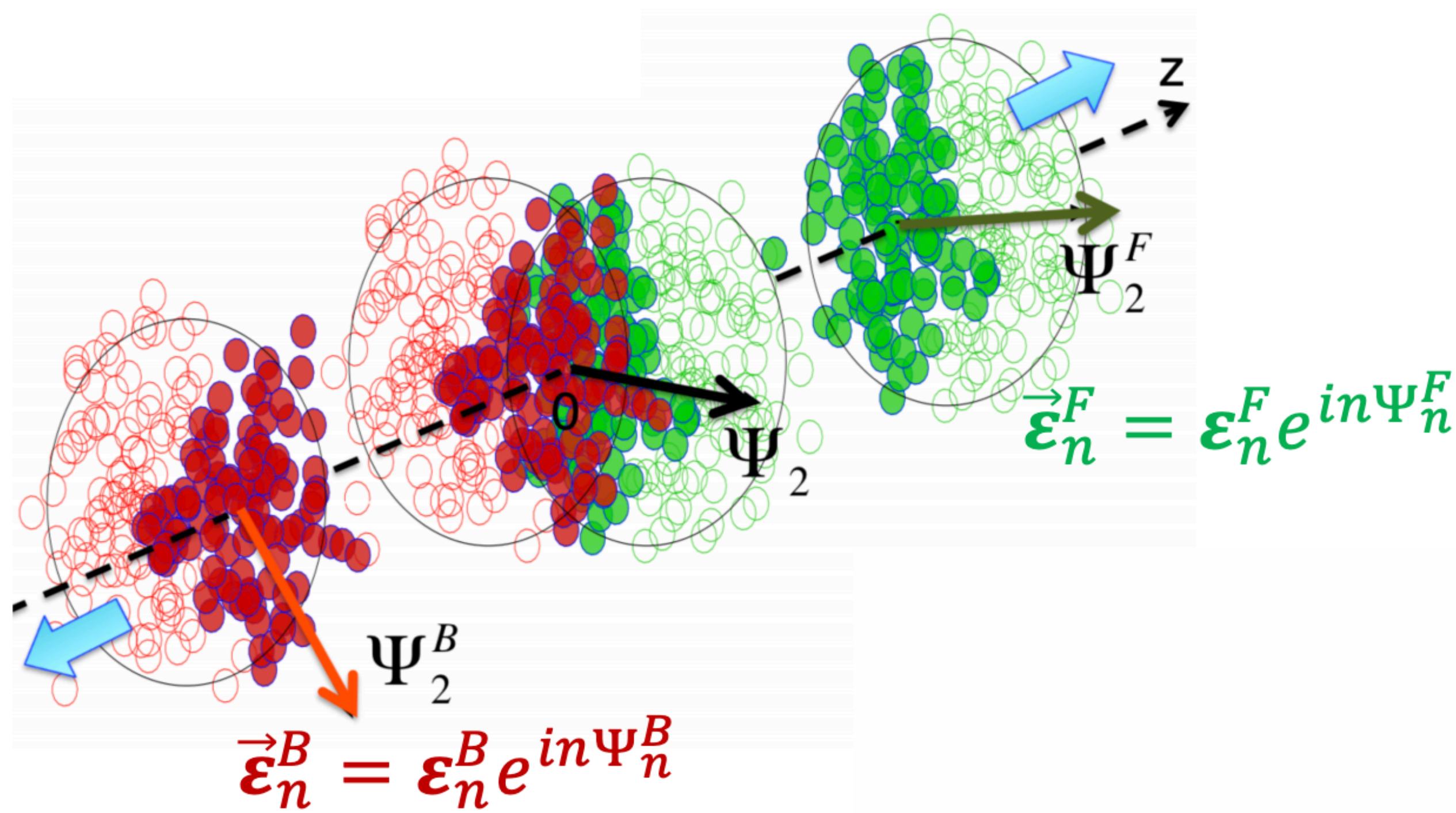


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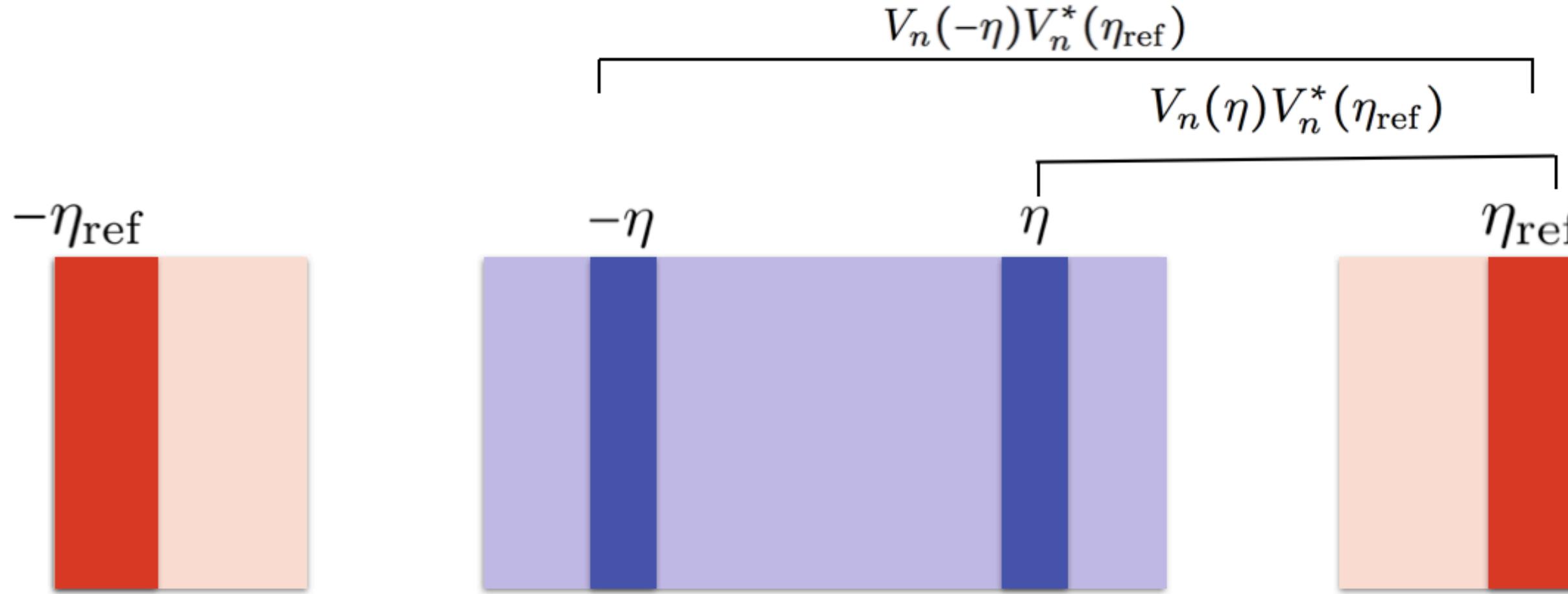
**Stony Brook  
University**

# Longitudinal dynamics of in heavy-ion collisions



Longitudinal fluctuation can provide full space-time evolution of QGP.

# Flow decorrelation observable



A large  $\eta$  gap is imposed to avoid short-range correlations.

Factorization ratio,  $r_n$ , is constructed as a measure of the flow decorrelation

$$\begin{aligned} r_n(\eta) &= \frac{\langle V_n(-\eta)V_n^*(\eta_{\text{ref}}) \rangle}{\langle V_n(\eta)V_n^*(\eta_{\text{ref}}) \rangle} \\ &= \frac{\langle v_n(-\eta)v_n(\eta_{\text{ref}}) \cos n(\Psi_n(-\eta) - \Psi_n(\eta_{\text{ref}})) \rangle}{\langle v_n(\eta)v_n(\eta_{\text{ref}}) \cos n(\Psi_n(\eta) - \Psi_n(\eta_{\text{ref}})) \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

CMS, Phys. Rev. C 92 (2015) 034911

J. Jia, P. Huo, G. Ma and MWN, J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part.

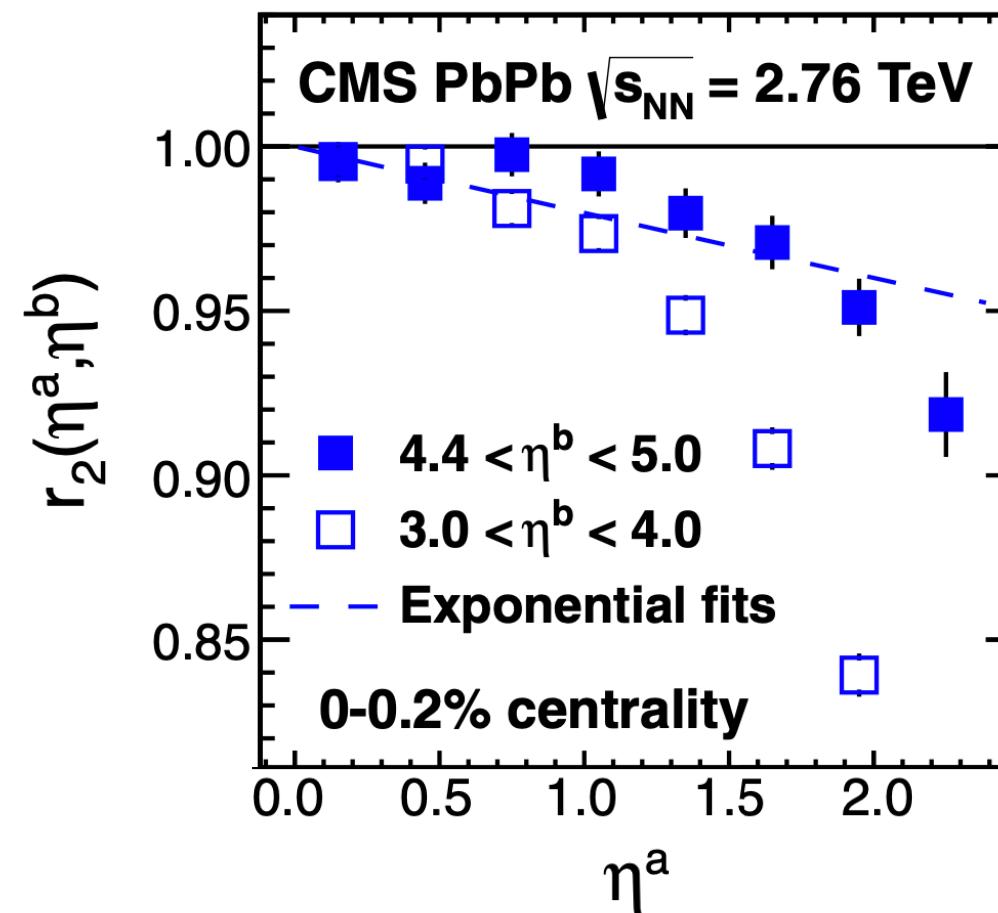
Phys. 44 (2017) 075106

If no decorrelation,  $r_n(\eta) = 1$ ;

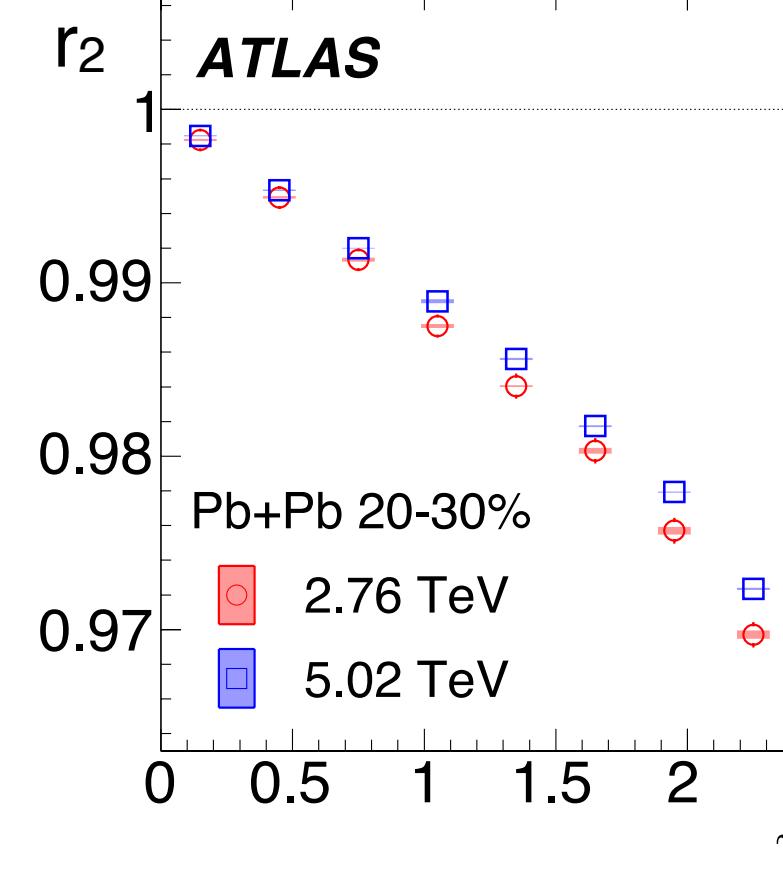
The deviation of  $r_n(\eta)$  away from 1 will directly quantify flow decorrelation.

# Current results on longitudinal dynamics

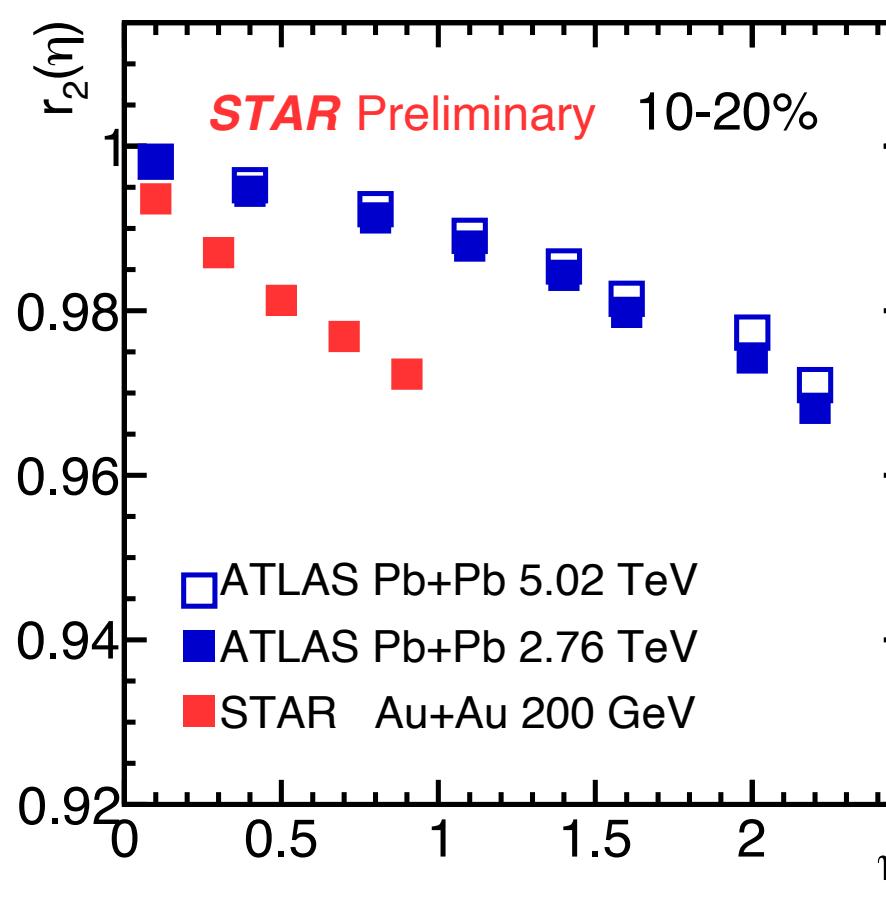
CMS, Phys. Rev. C 92 (2015) 034911



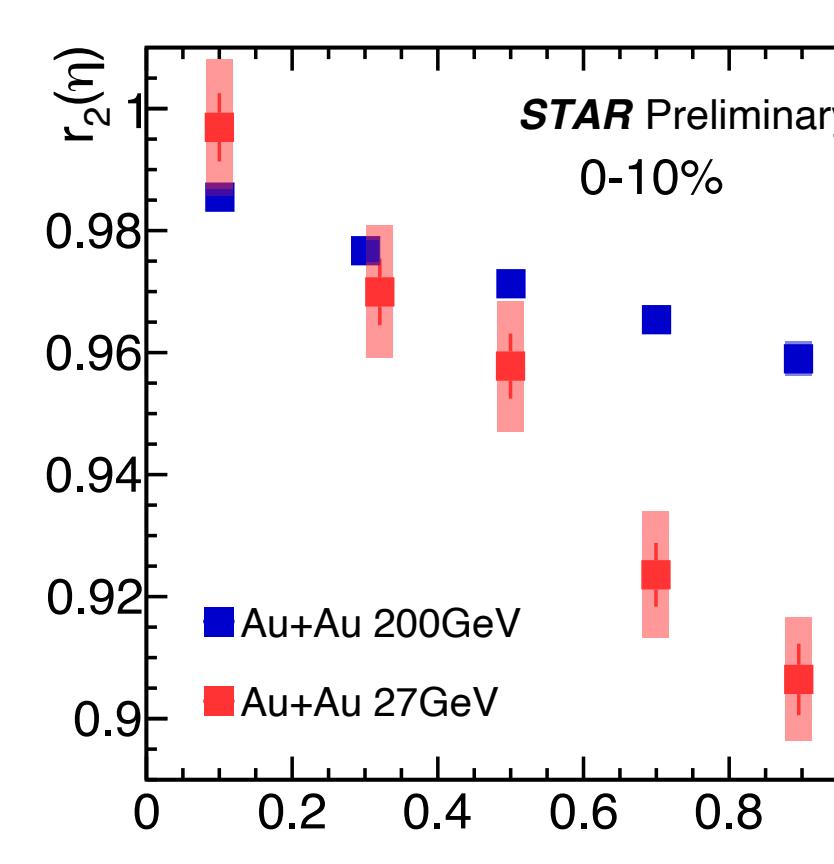
ATLAS, Eur. Phys. J. C (2018) 78:142



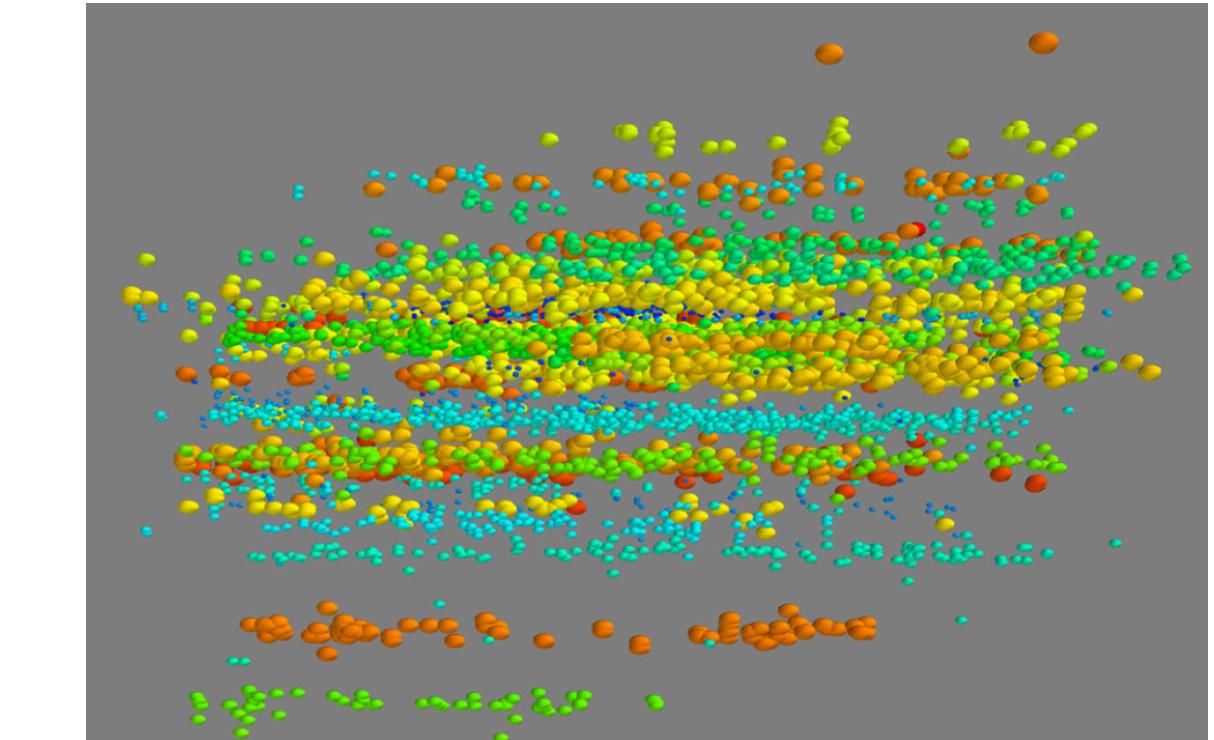
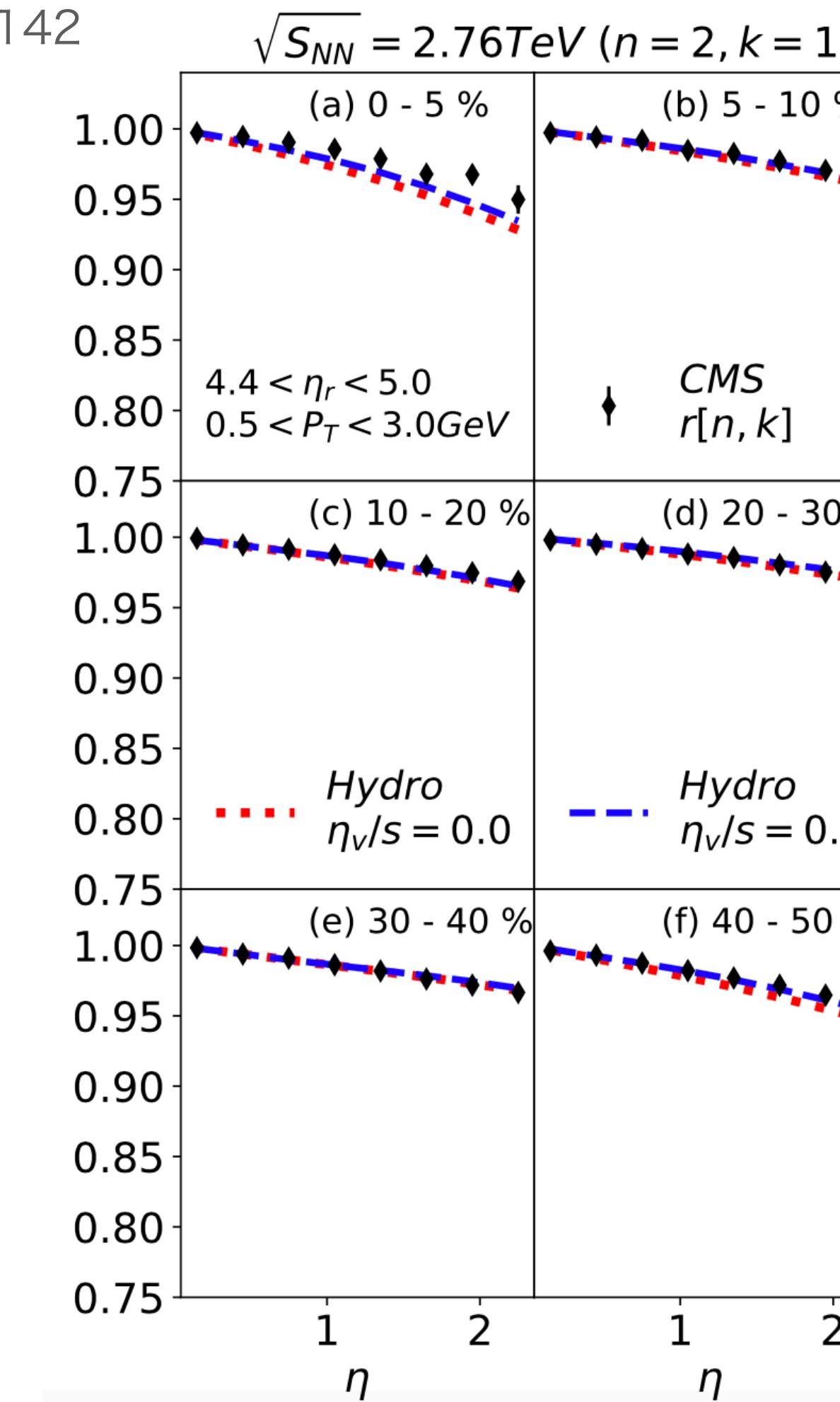
MWN, QM2018



MWN, QM2019



- $r_n$  is well measured at LHC and RHIC.



L. Pang, H. Petersen, G. Qin, V. Roy  
and X. Wang, Eur. Phys. J. A (2016)  
52: 97

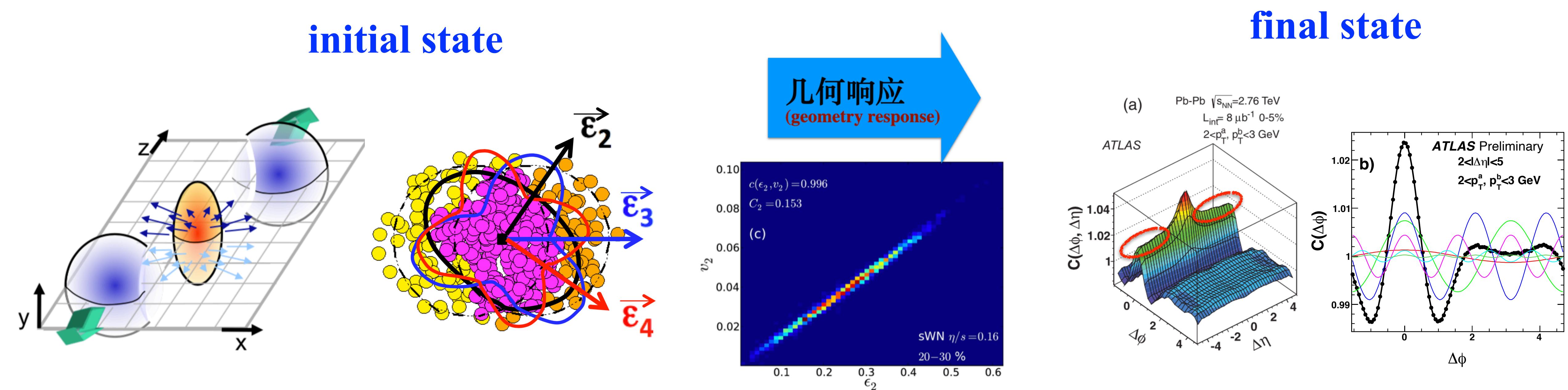
X. Wu, L. Pang, G. Qin and X. Wang,  
Phys. Rev. C 98, 024913 (2018)

P. Bozek, W. Broniowski, Physics  
Letters B 752 (2016) 206–211

A. Sakai, K. Murase and T. Hirano,  
Phys. Rev. C 102, 064903 (2020)  
...

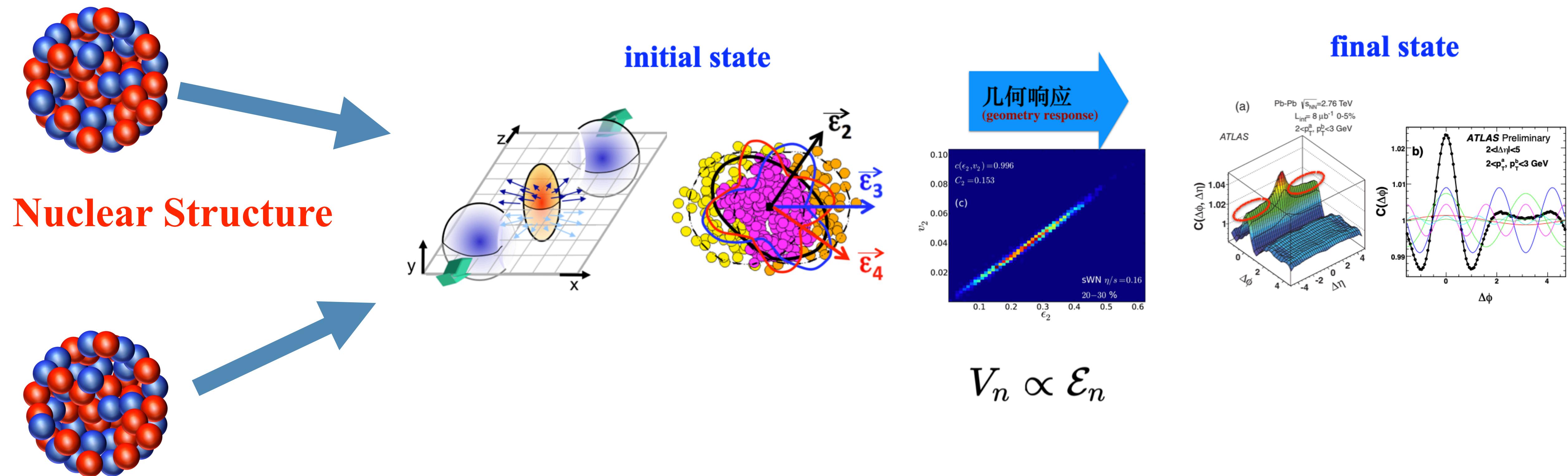
- $r_n$  is insensitive to shear viscosity
- Crucial observable for 2+1 D  $\rightarrow$  3+1 D hydro.

# Connecting initial state to final state: geometry response



$$V_n \propto \mathcal{E}_n$$

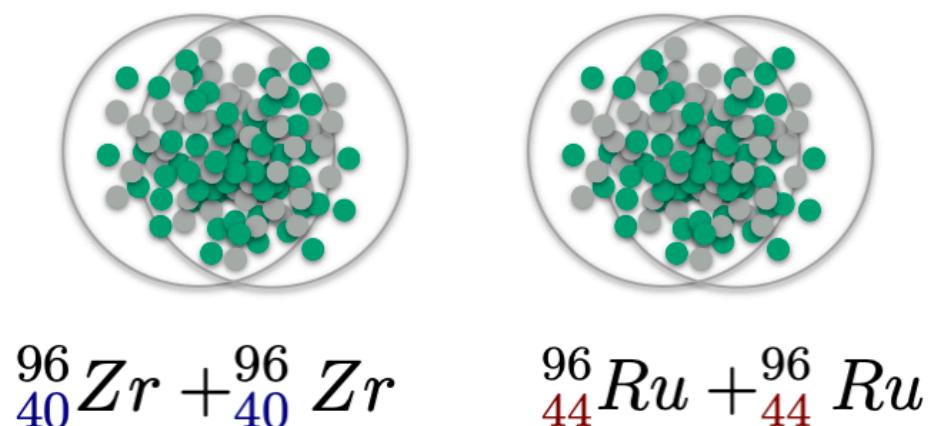
# Connecting initial state to final state: geometry response



Nuclear structures are important for heavy-ion initial state and final state evolution.

# Nuclear structure studies with the unique isobar collisions

同量异位素碰撞



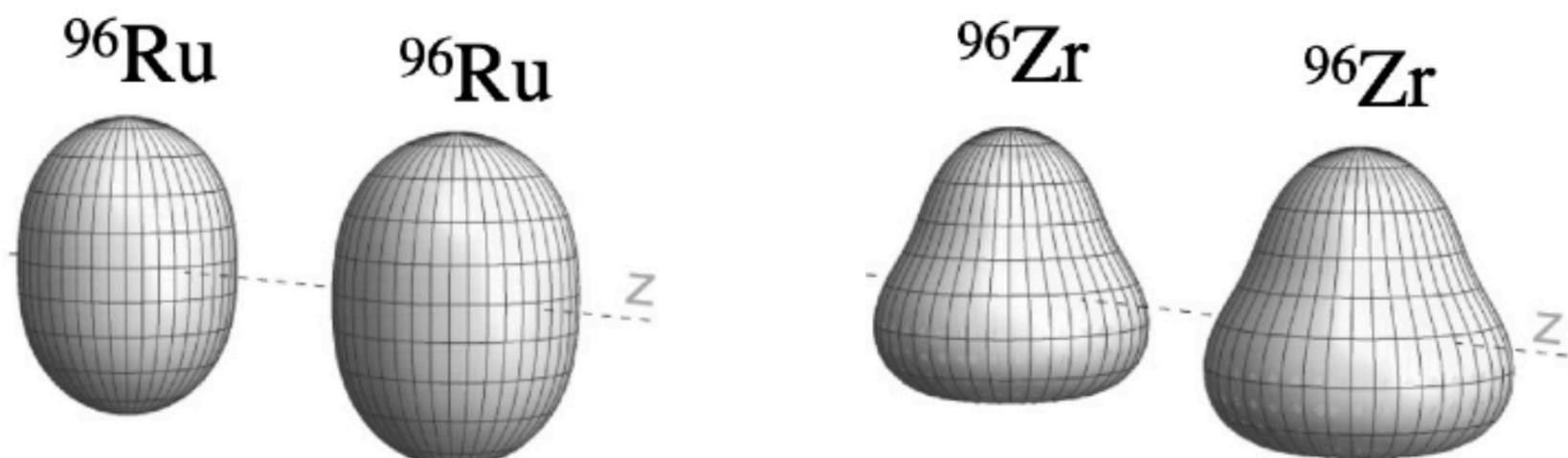
- Same system size (same mass number A)
- Ideal system to study nuclear structure

$$\frac{\mathcal{O}_{\text{Ru+Ru}}}{\mathcal{O}_{\text{Zr+Zr}}} = ?$$

AMPT with Woods-Saxon form of spatial distribution of nucleons

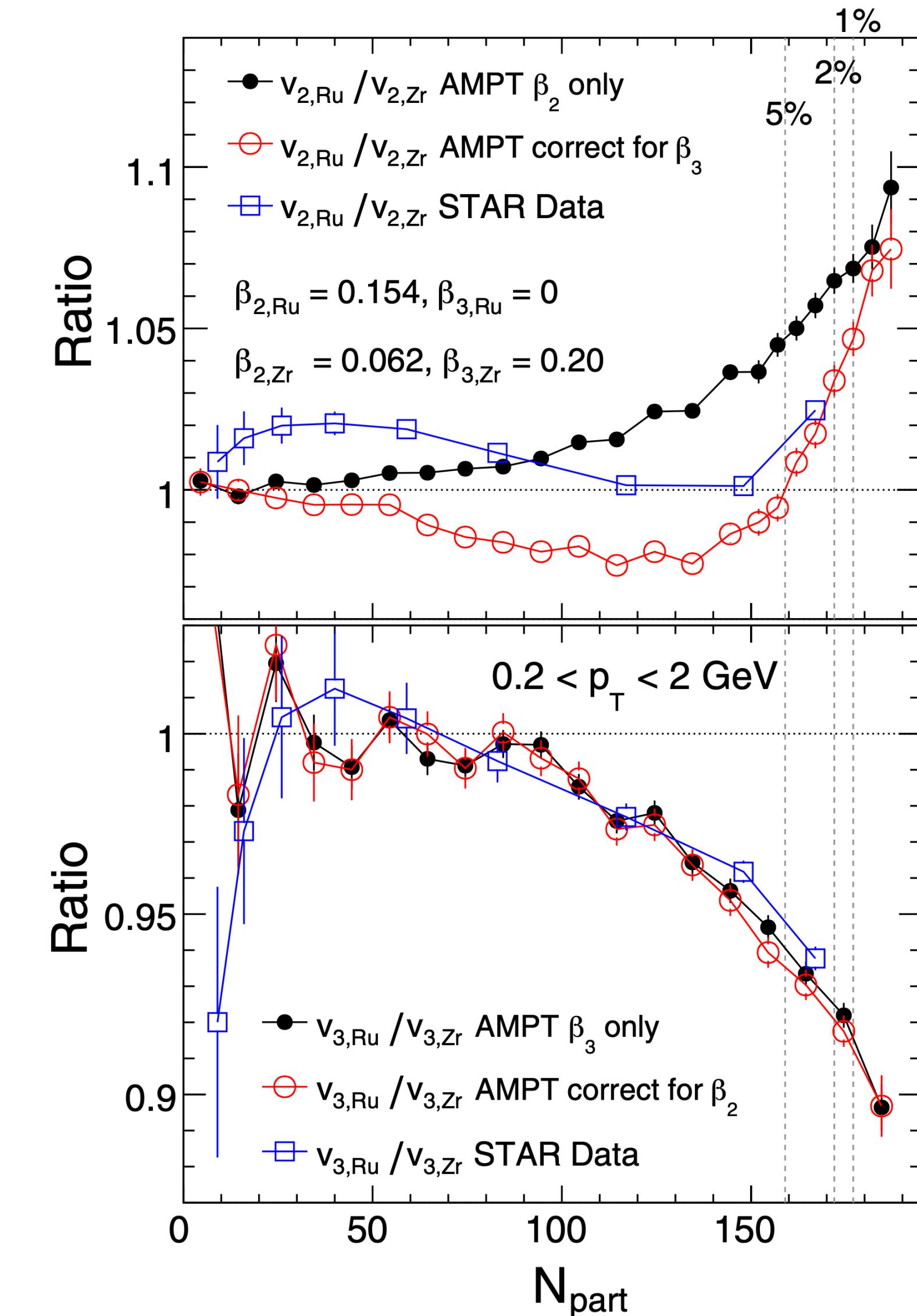
$$\rho(r, \theta, \phi) = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + e^{(r - R_0(1 + \sum_n \beta_n Y_n^0(\theta, \phi))) / a_0}}$$

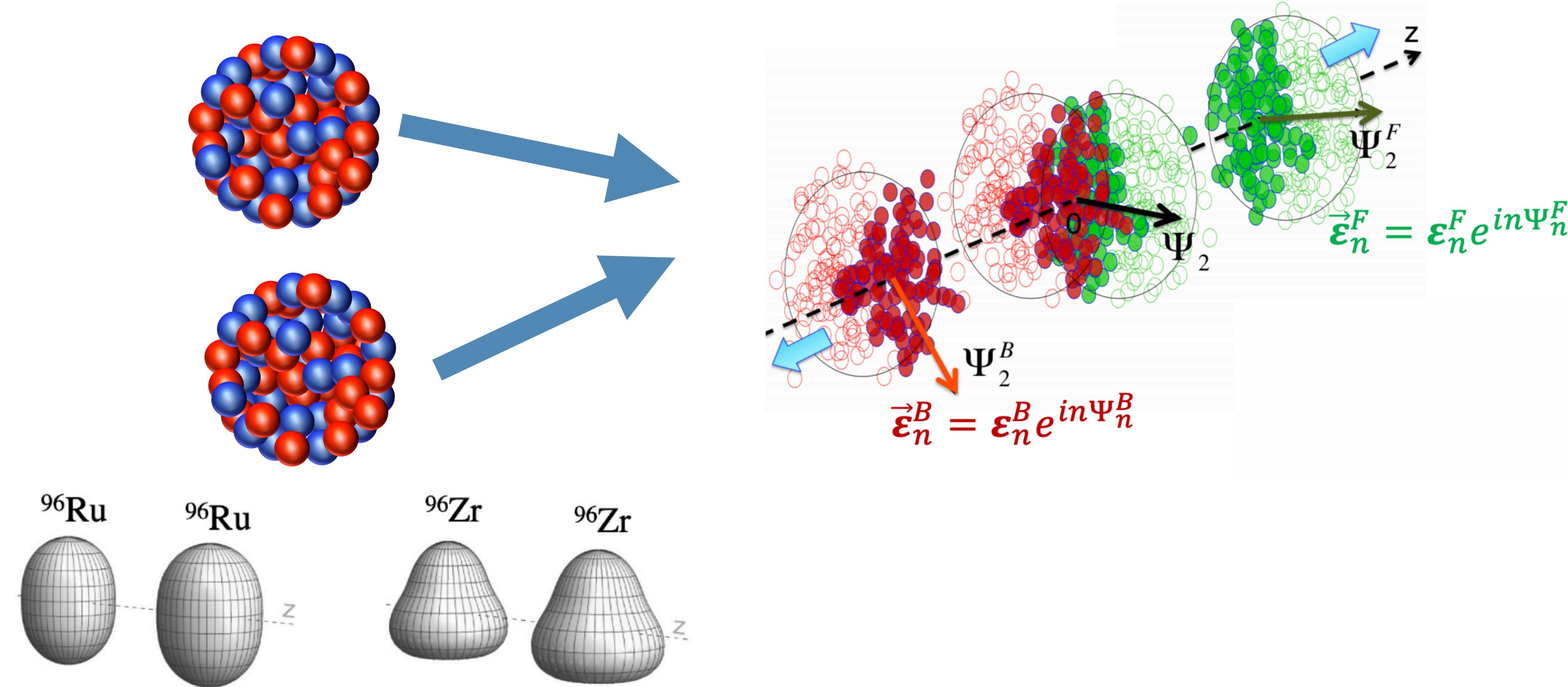
Species	$\beta_2$	$\beta_3$	$a_0$	$R_0$
Ru	0.162	0	0.46 fm	5.09 fm
Zr	0.06	0.20	0.52 fm	5.02 fm



residual effect, e.g., neutron skin, not included in this study, see H. Li, H. Xu, Y. Zhou, X. Wang, J. Zhao, L. Chen, and F. Wang, Phys. Rev. Lett. 125, 222301 (2020)

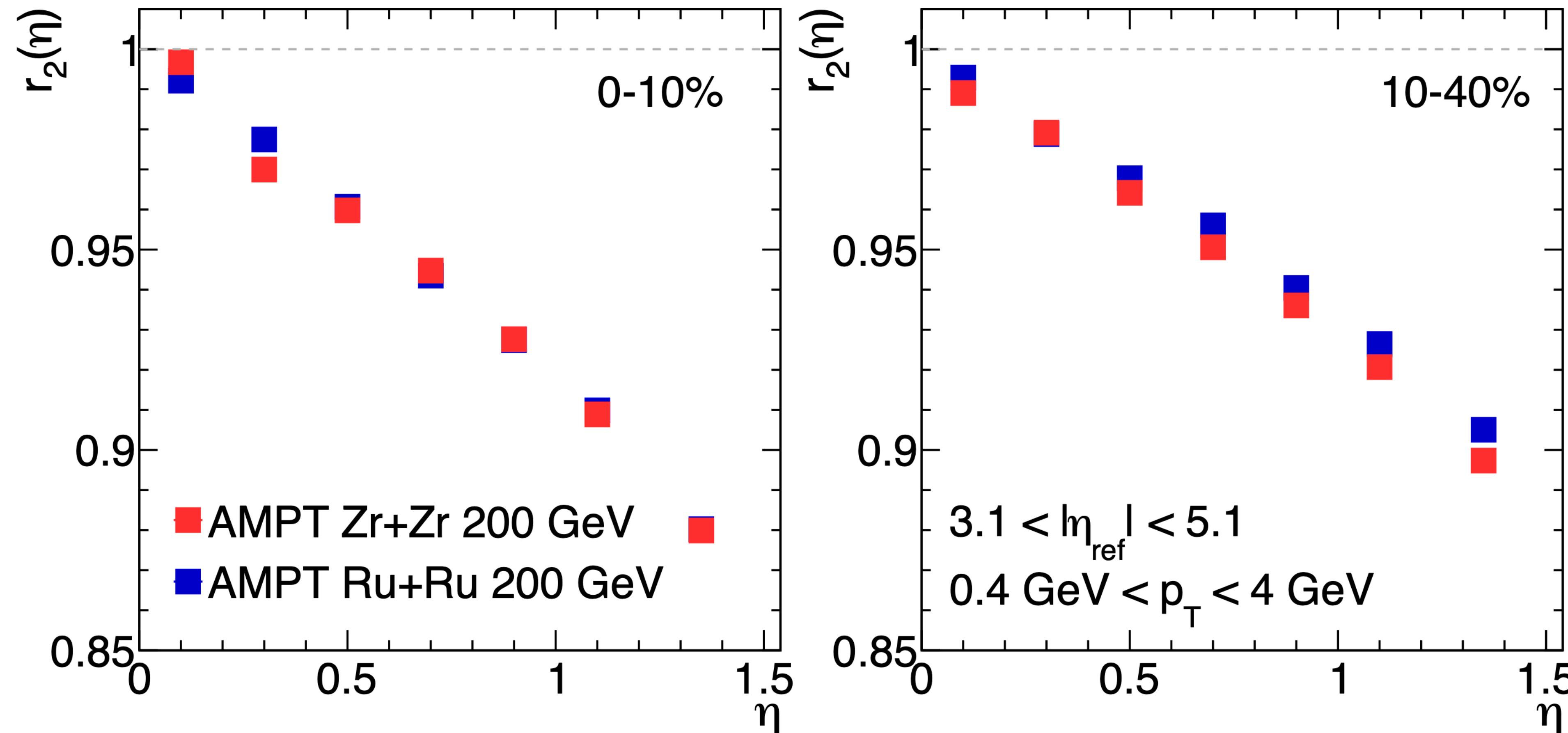
C.Zhang and J. Jia, Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 022301 (2022)



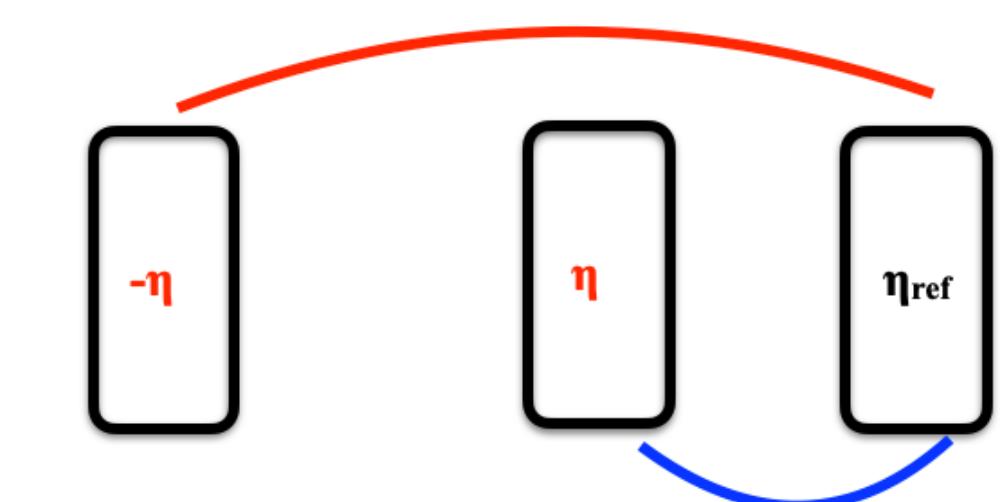


Nuclear structure → Longitudinal dynamics ?

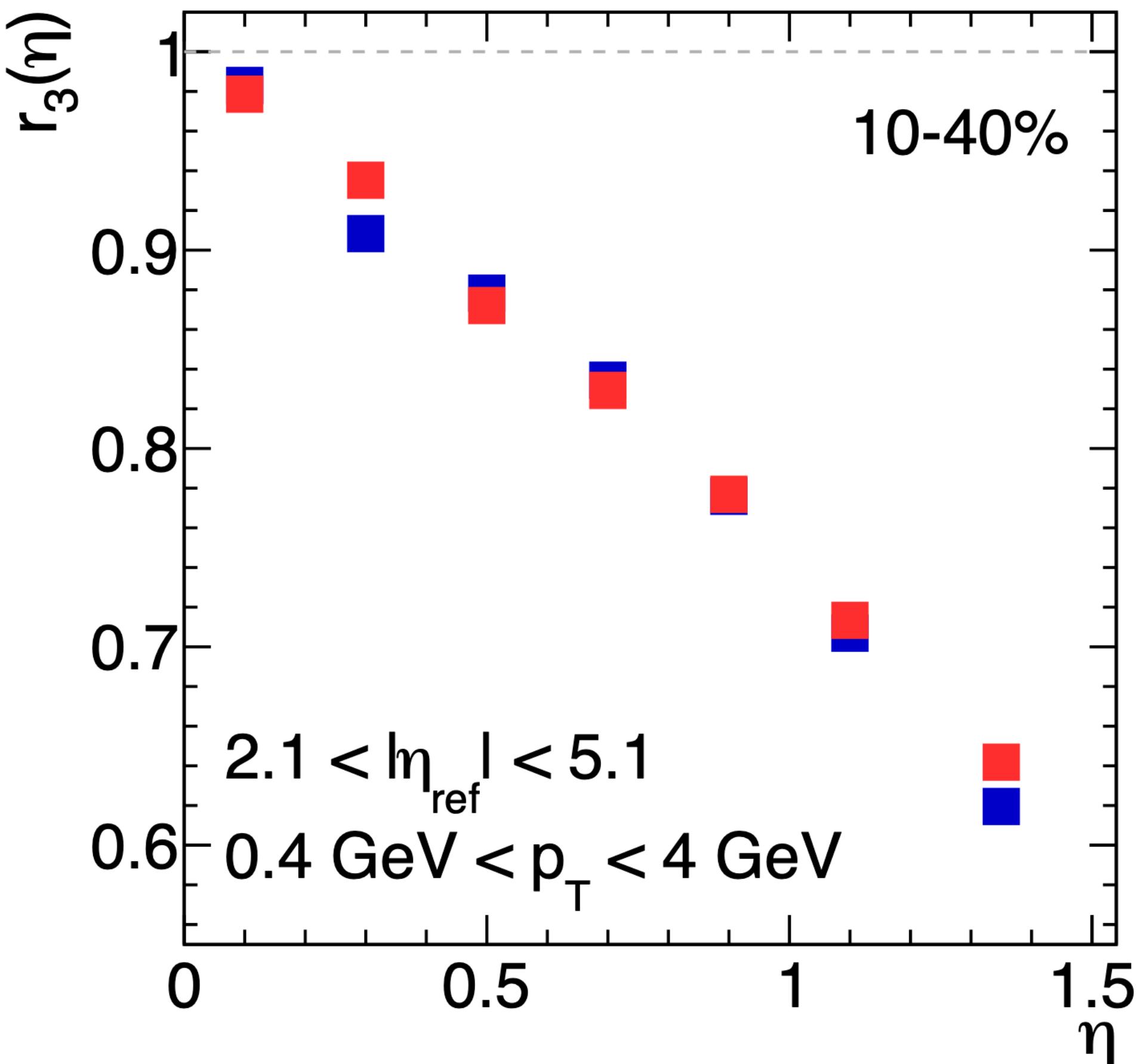
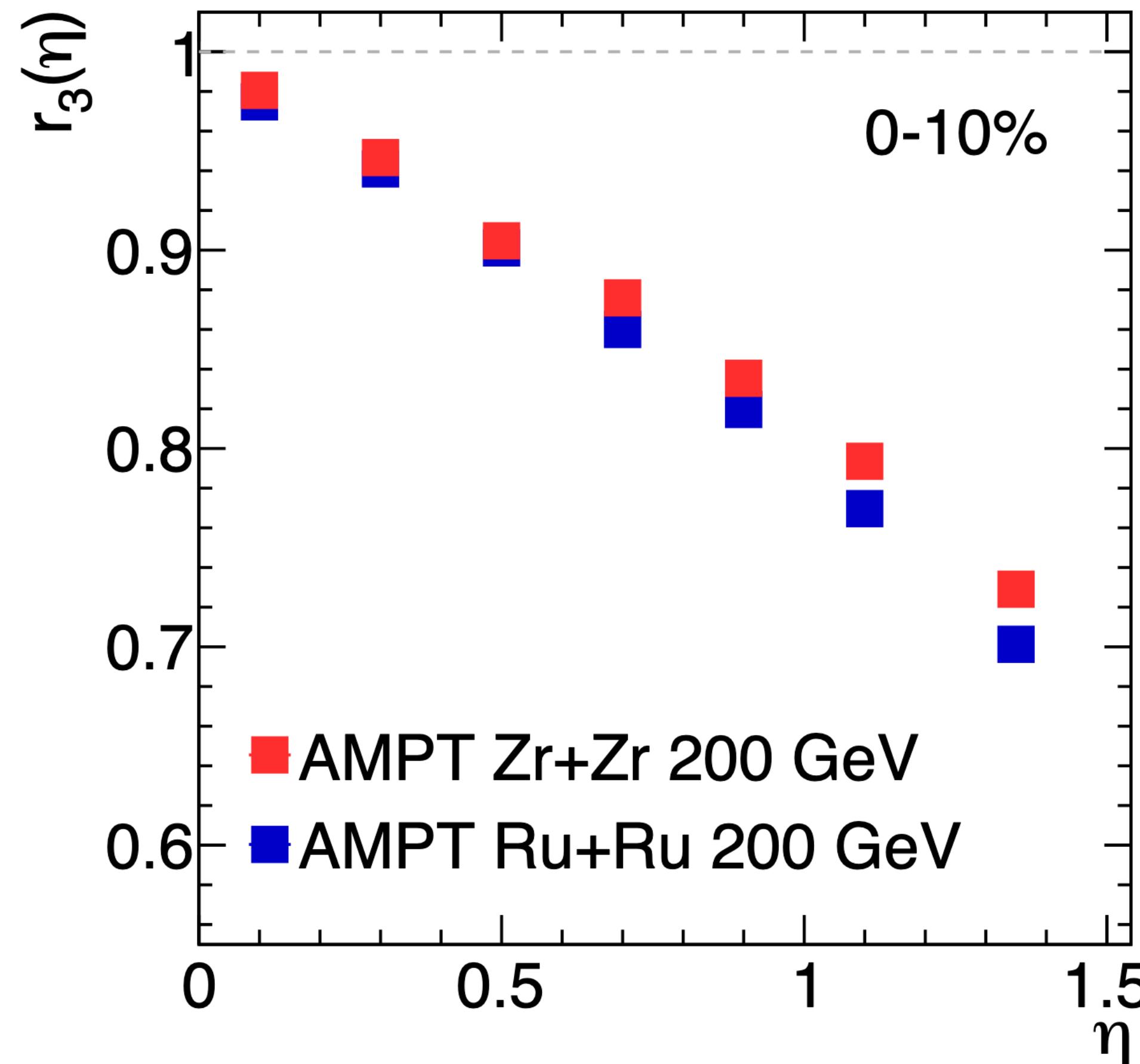
# $v_2$ decorrelation in isobar within AMPT



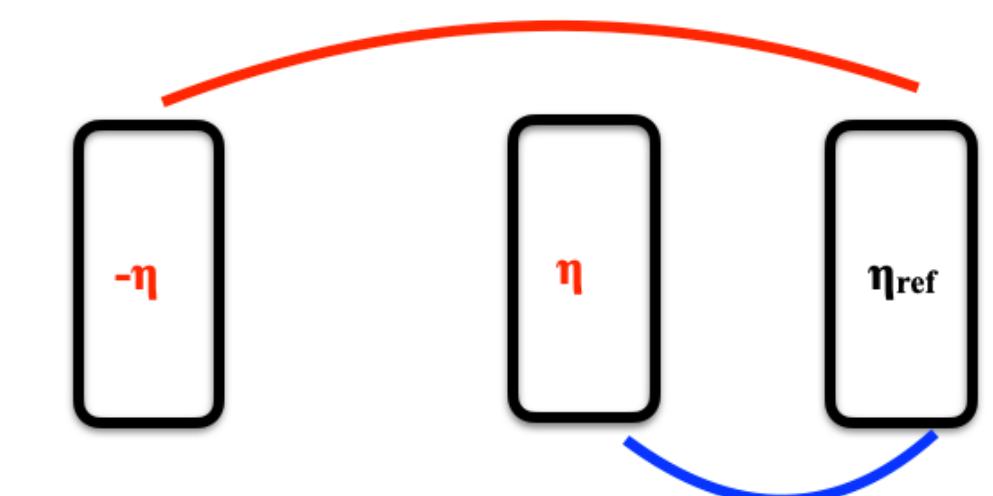
- $r_2(\eta)$  is consistent in 0-10% for Ru+Ru and Zr+Zr.
- Slight deviation in 10-40%, especially at large rapidity range.



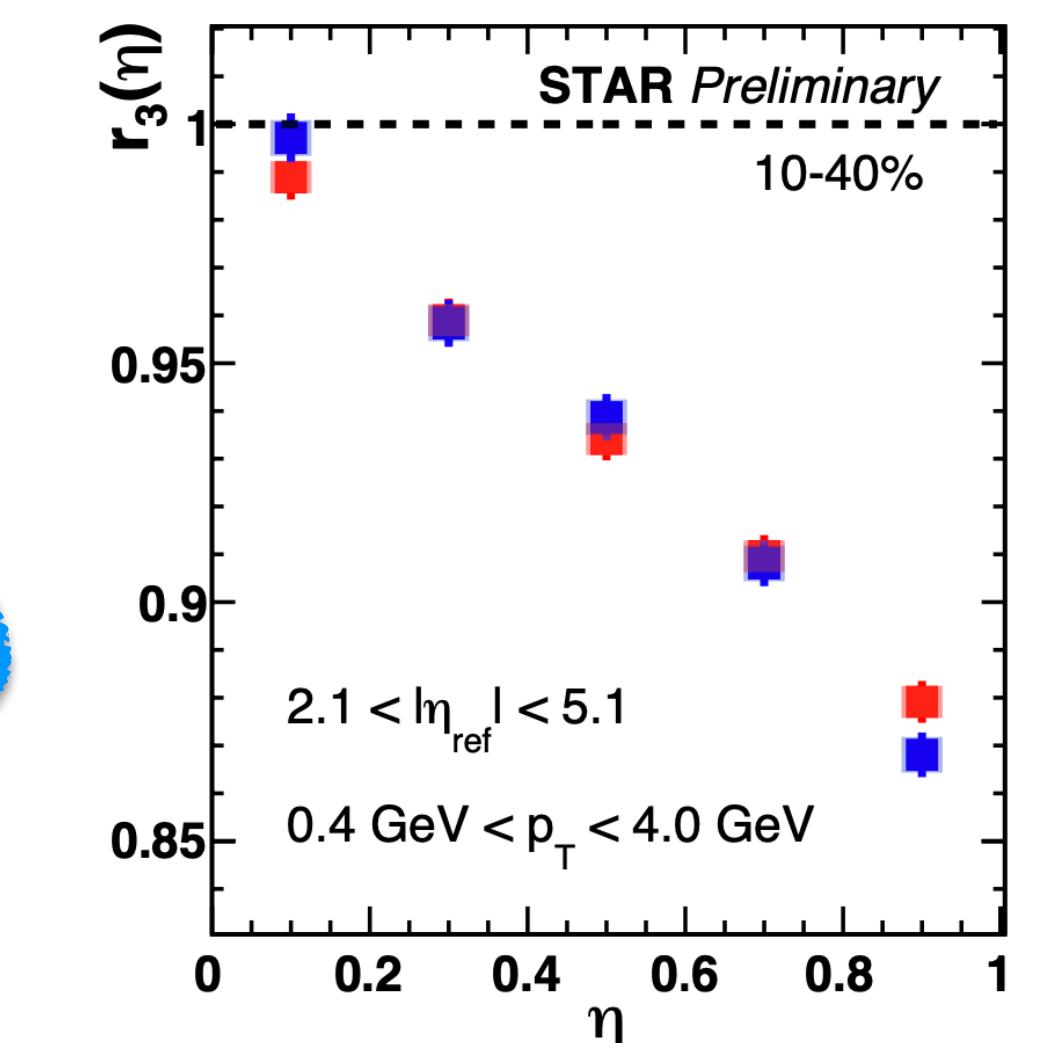
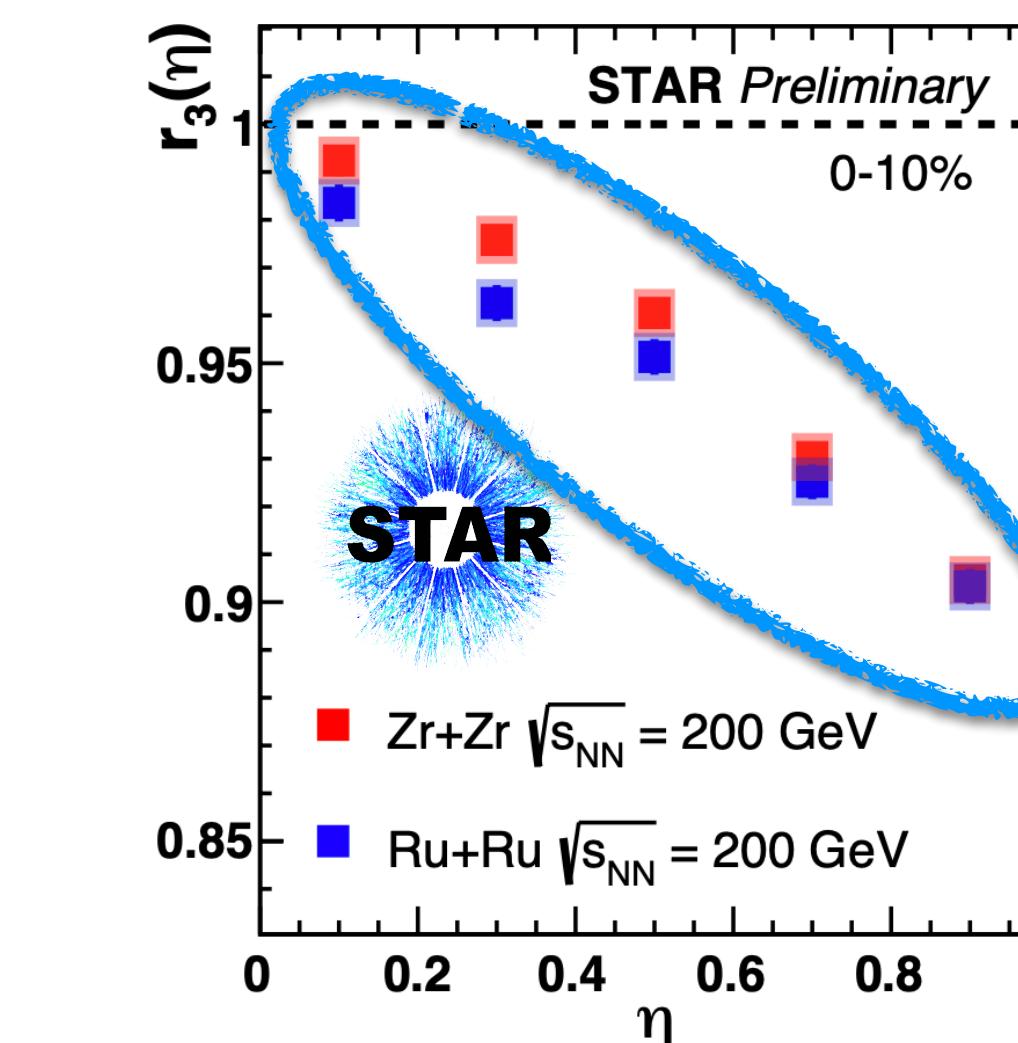
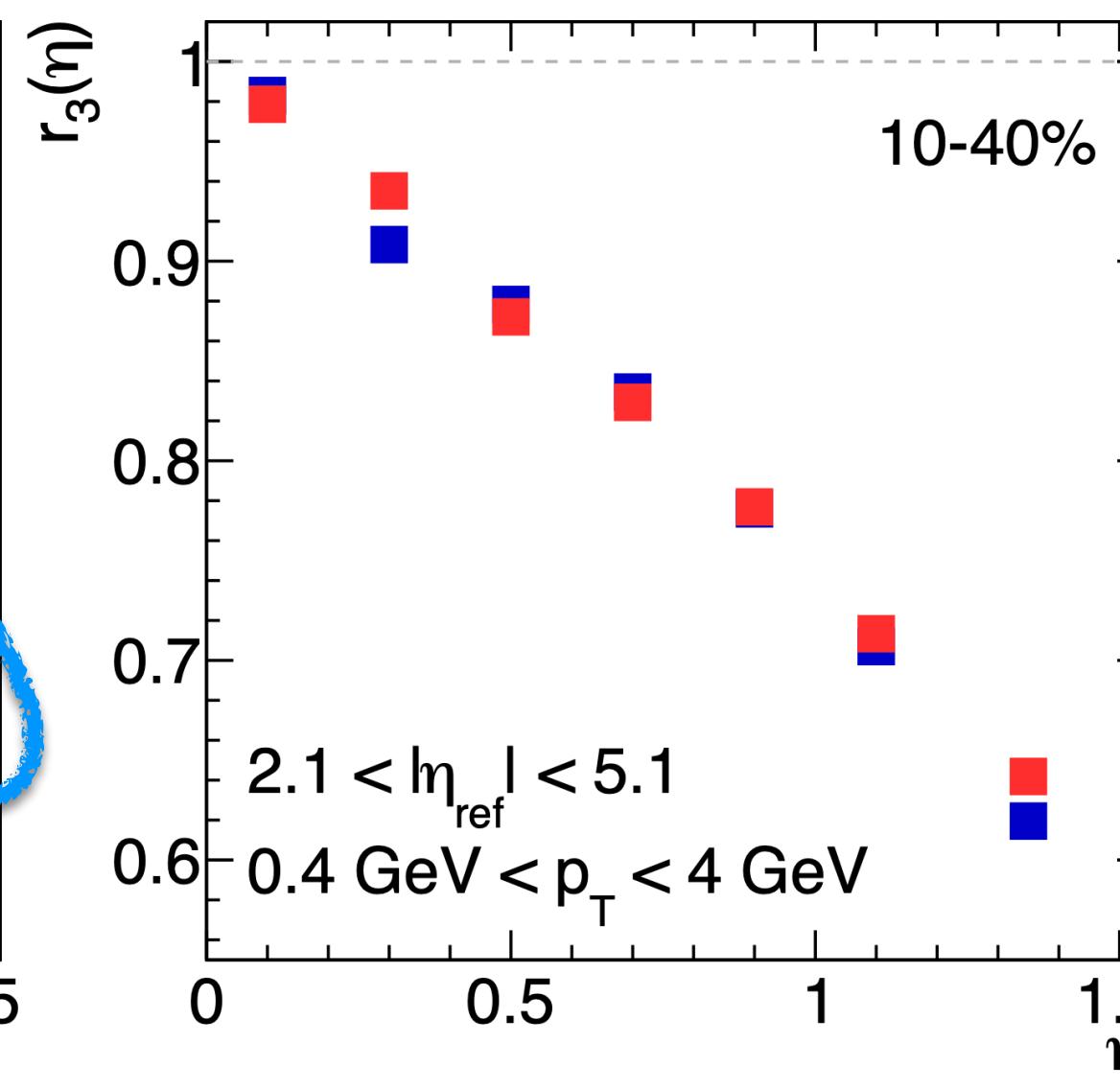
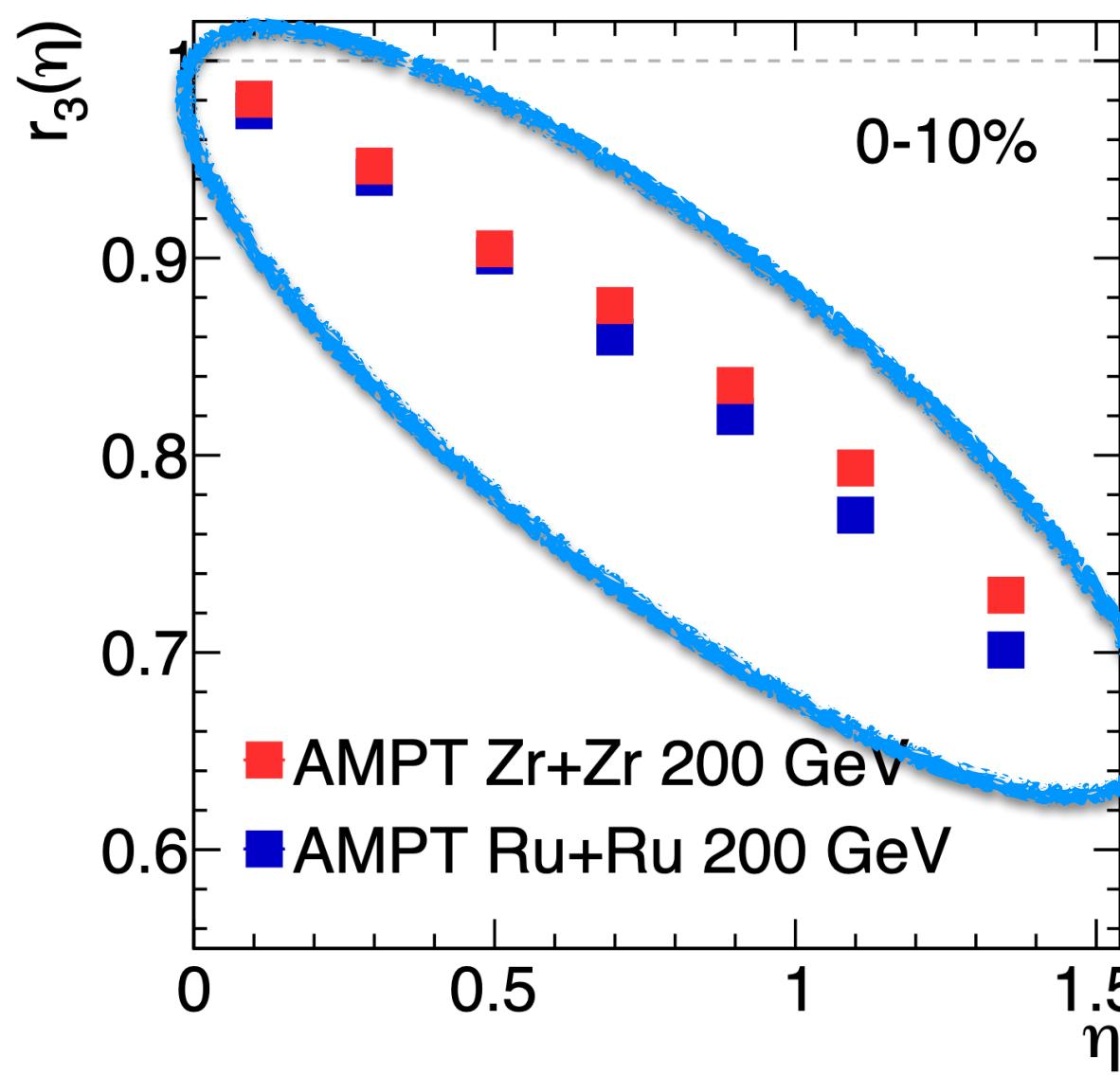
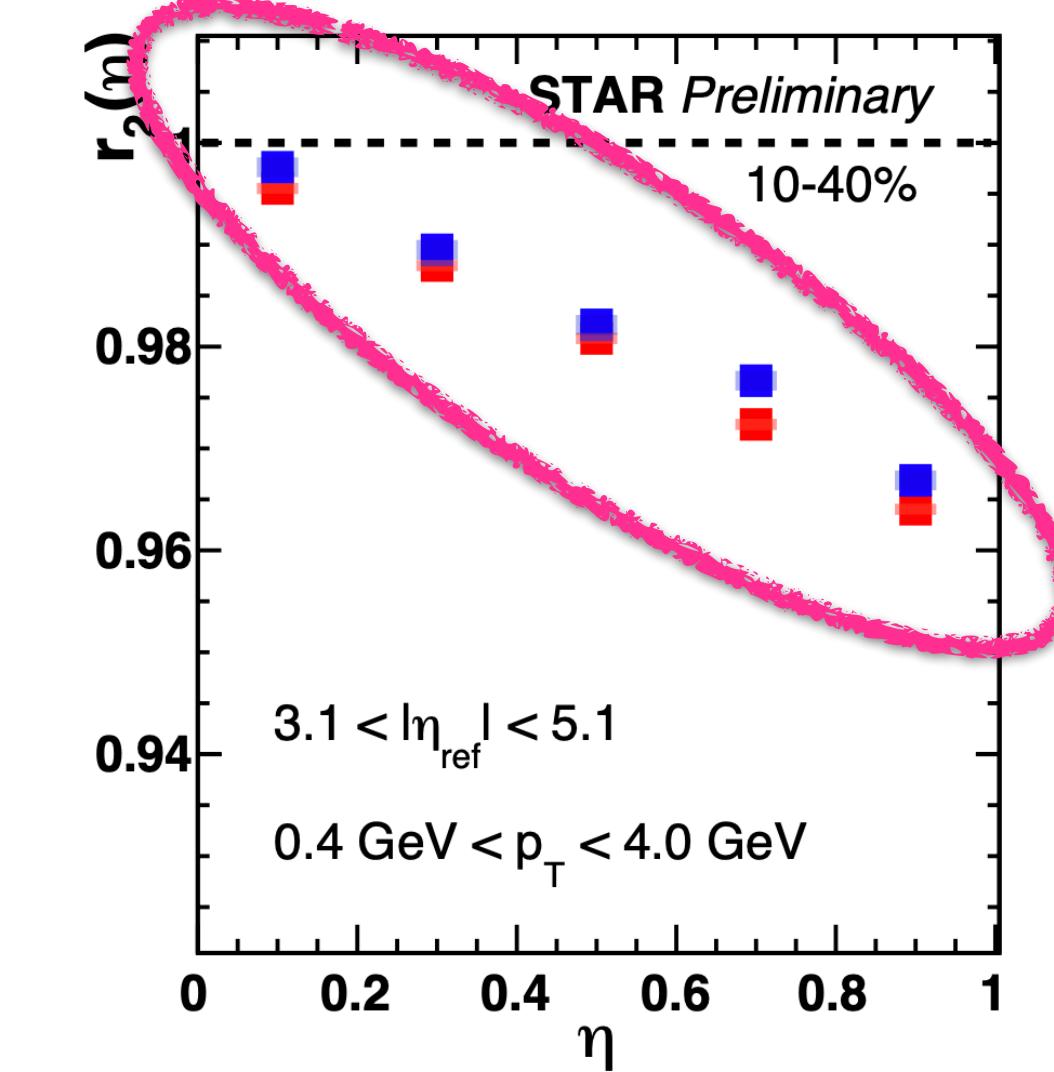
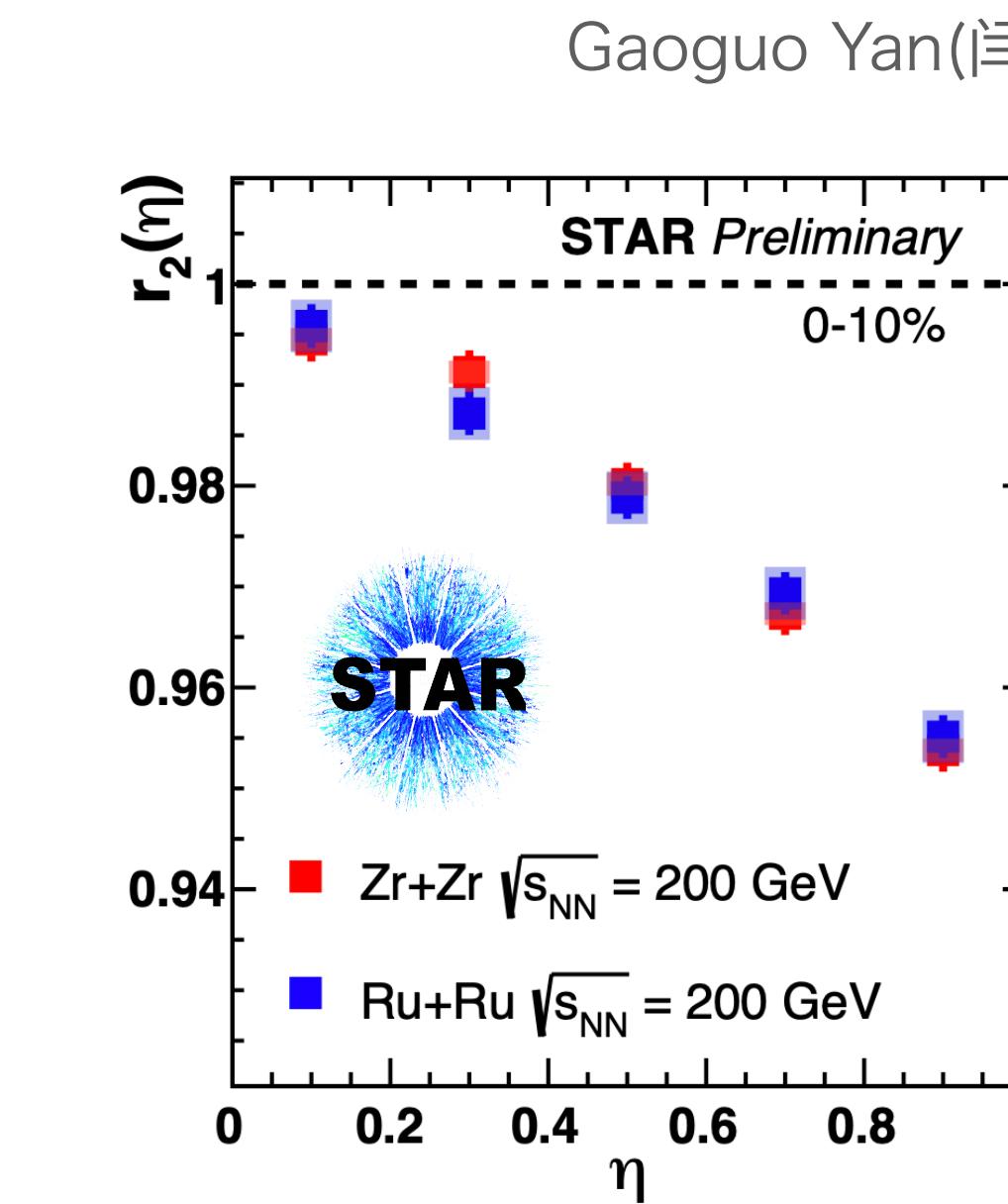
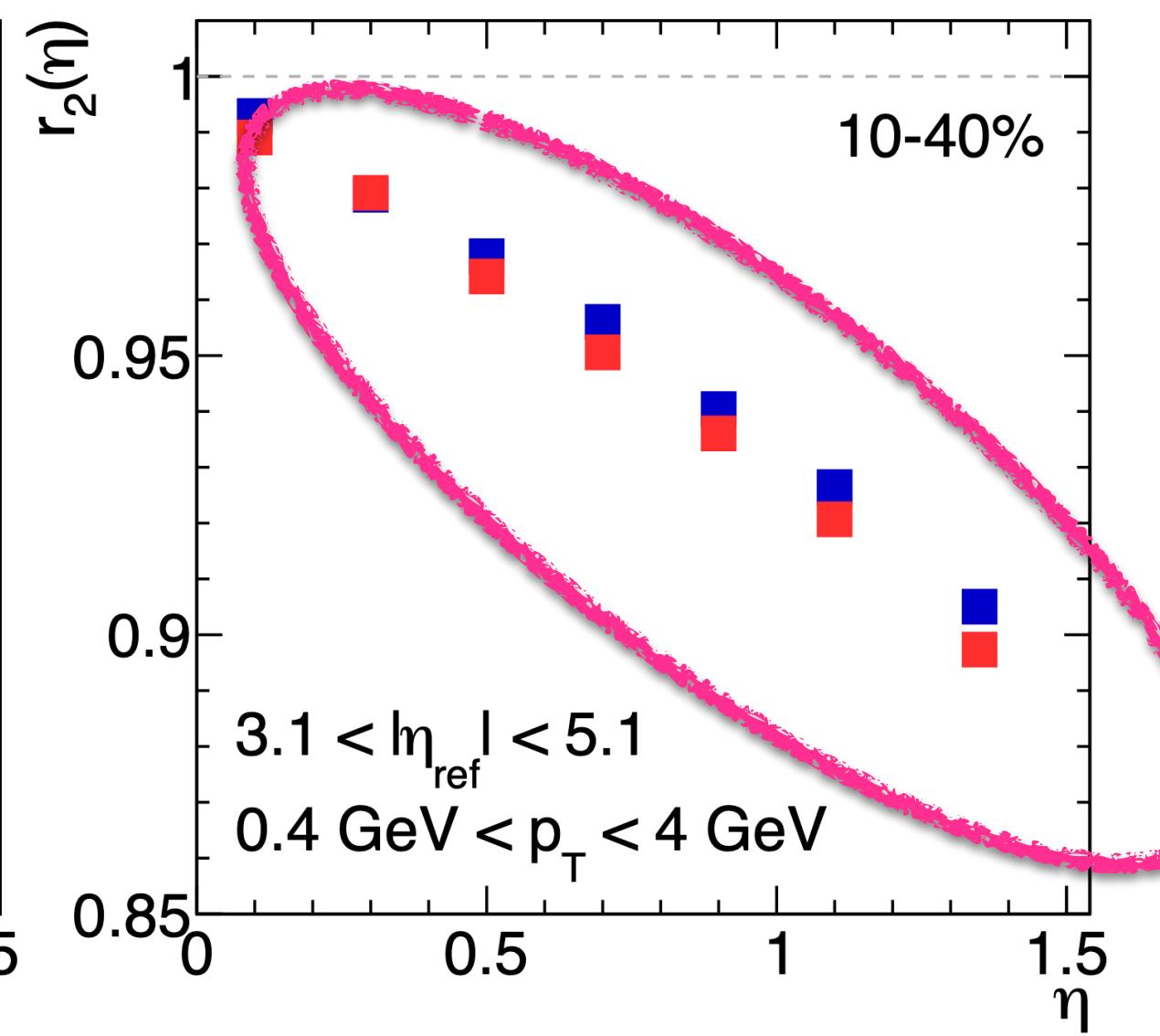
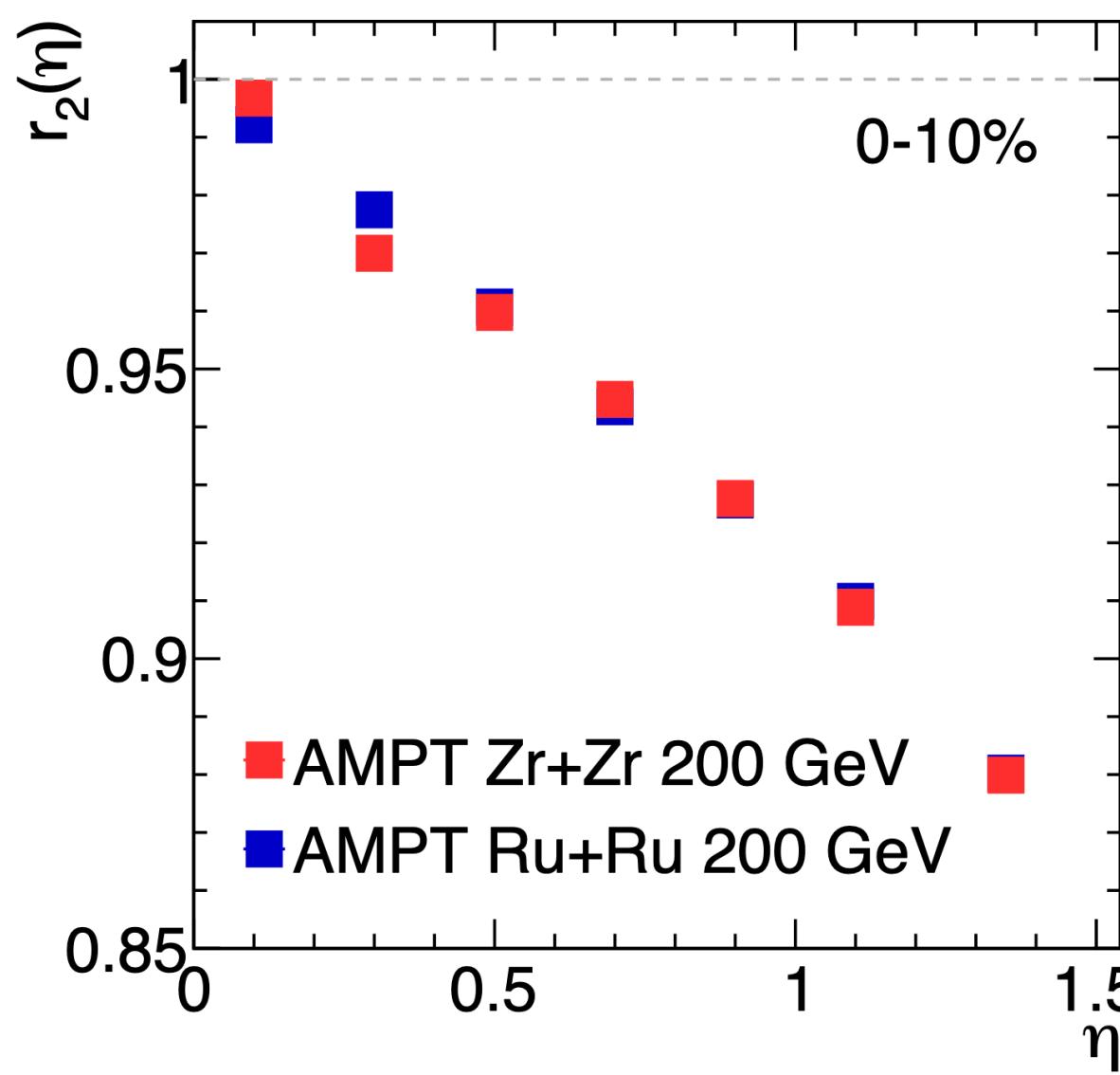
# $v_3$ decorrelation in isobar within AMPT



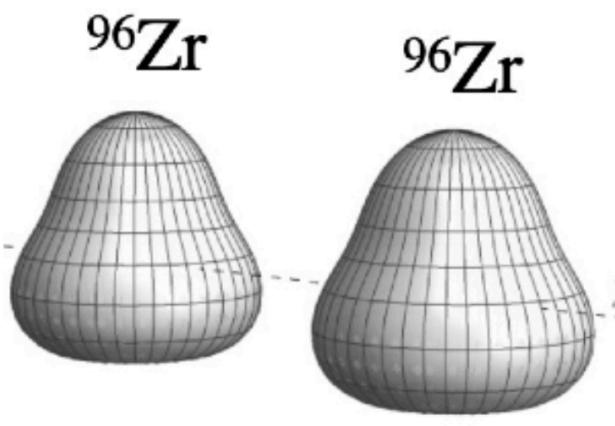
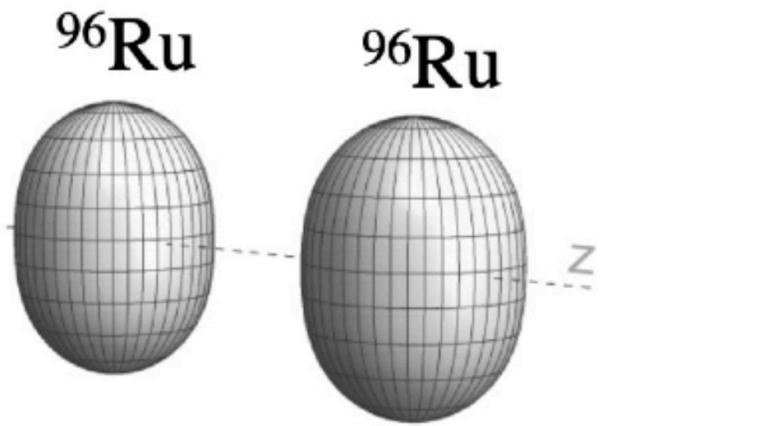
- $r_3(\eta)$  is consistent in 10-40% for Ru+Ru and Zr+Zr.
- Slight deviation in 0-10%, especially at large rapidity range.



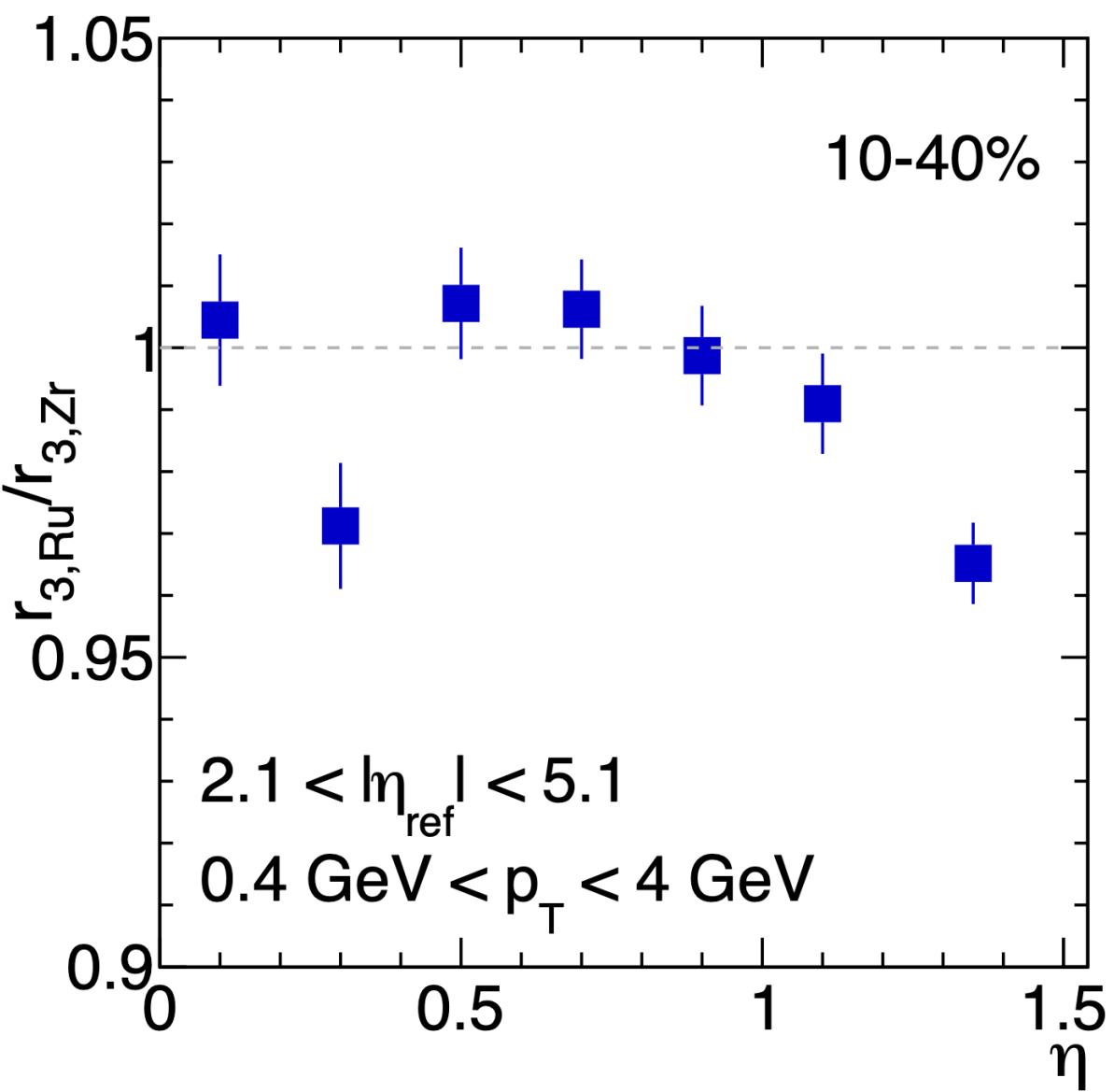
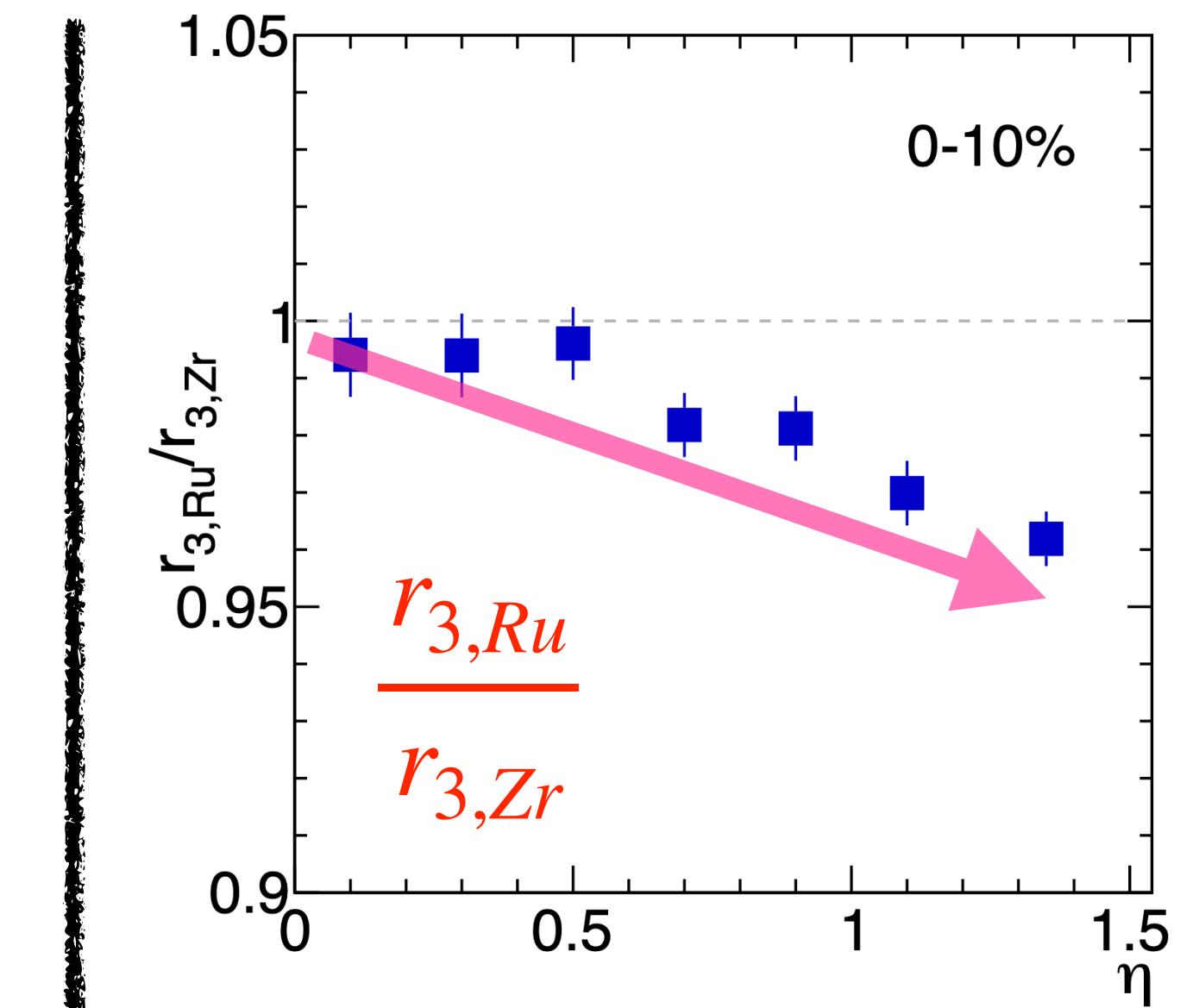
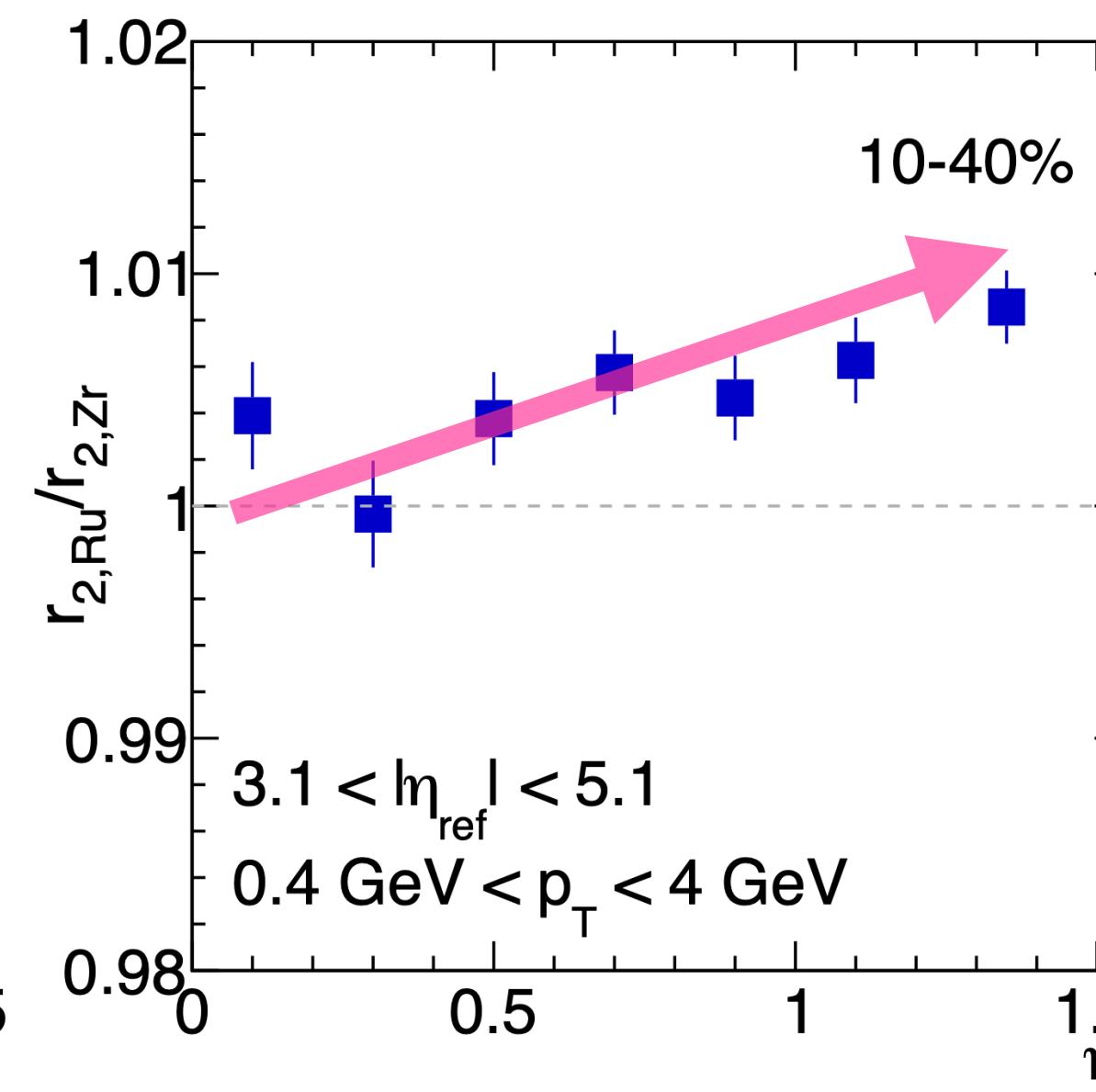
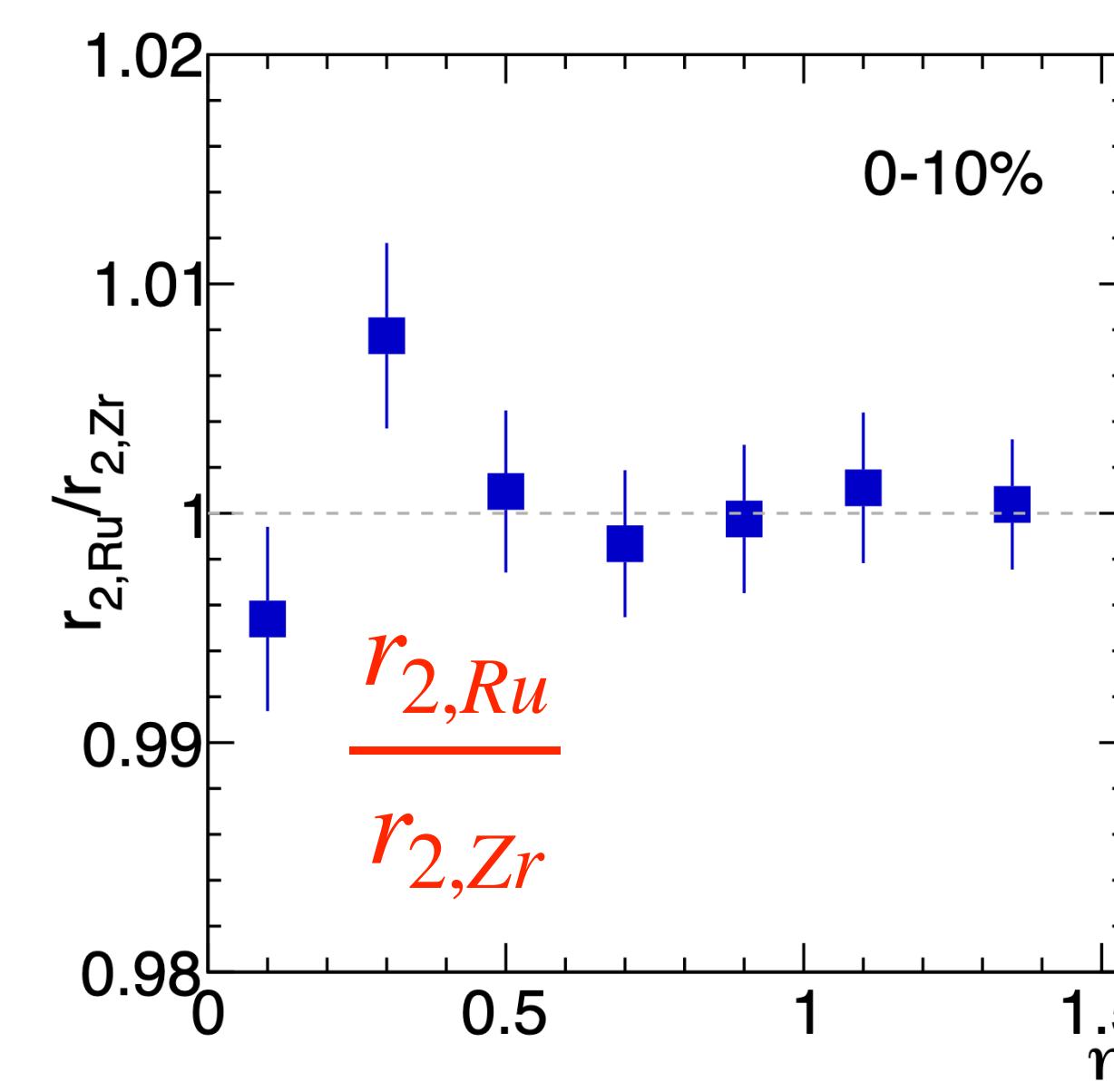
# AMPT vs. STAR results



# Isobar ratio of $r_n$



$$\frac{\mathcal{O}_{\text{Ru+Ru}}}{\mathcal{O}_{\text{Zr+Zr}}} = ?$$



- No clear difference in 0-10%
- 1% difference in 10-40% due to the presence of large  $\beta_3$  in Zr.

- Up to 4% difference in 0-10%.

larger average geometry → less fluctuation → less decorrelation

# Summary

- Significant deviation from unit is observed for the isobar ratio of  $r_n$  in the presence of deformation, especially for  $r_3$ .
- Longitudinal flow decorrelation can provide new constraints on the nuclear structure study in heavy-ion collisions.