# Throwing triangles against a wall: ground state of ${ }^{12} \mathrm{C}$ from highest-energy collisions 

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[research with Enrique Ruiz Arriola, Piotr Bożek, Maciej Rybczyński]

## Instead of outline

## Two phenomena are related:

$\alpha$ clustering in light nuclei
$\downarrow$
harmonic flow in ultra-relativistic nuclear collisions

## Surprising link:

 lowest-energy ground-state structure $\longleftrightarrow$ highest energy reactions- New method of investigating many-particle nuclear correlations
- Another test of collective dynamics/harmonic flow


## $\alpha$ clusters

## Some history

David Brink: After Gamow's theory of $\alpha$-decay it was natural to investigate a model in which nuclei are composed of $\alpha$-particles. Gamow developed a rather detailed theory of properties in his book "Constitution of Nuclei" published in 1931 before the discovery of the neutron in 1932. He supposed that $4 n$-nuclei like ${ }^{8} \mathrm{Be},{ }^{12} \mathrm{C},{ }^{16} \mathrm{O} \ldots$ were composed of $\alpha$-particles


Fig. 1. Alpha-particle configuration for some $4 N$ nuclei.

## $\alpha$ clusters in light nuclei


${ }^{9} \mathrm{Be}$

${ }^{12} \mathrm{C}$
ground

Hoyle $0^{+}$
other excited, $2^{+} \ldots$

How can we detect the $\alpha$ clusters in the ground state?
What is their spatial arrangement?
Assessment of n-body correlations (one-body not enough)
[Recent status: SOTANCP3 Conference, Yokohama, May 2014]

## Flow

## Ultra-relativistic A+A collisions (LHC, RHIC, SPS)

- Lorentz contraction
- Collision: essentially instantaneous passage, frozen configuration
- Reduction of the ground-state wave function of the nucleus (like measurement)

- detection of particles in the transverse direction (mid-rapidity)


## Phenomenon of flow

Quark-gluon plasma is formed!

"Initial shape - final flow" transmutation detectable in the asymmetry of the momentum distribution of detected particles - follows from collectivity

# Merge the two ideas ( $\alpha$ 's and flow) $\rightarrow$ 

[WB \& ERA, PRL 112 (2014) 112501]

## From $\alpha$ clusters to flow in relativistic collisions

$\alpha$ clusters $\rightarrow$ asymmetry of shape $\rightarrow$ asymmetry of initial fireball $\rightarrow$
$\rightarrow$ hydro or transport $\rightarrow$ collective harmonic flow

nuclear triangular geometry $\rightarrow$ fireball triangular geometry $\rightarrow$ triangular flow
What are the signatures, chances of detection?
(some blurring by fluctuations)
"Easy snap-shot but difficult development"
Described later: ${ }^{3} \mathrm{He}-\mathrm{Au}$ at RHIC [Sickles et al. (PHENIX) 2013]
The case of ${ }^{12} \mathrm{C}$ is more promising, as it leads to more abundant fireballs

## Our modeling ${ }^{12} \mathrm{C}$

Three $\alpha$ 's in a triangular arrangement, generate nucleon positions with Monte Carlo, parameters (size of the cluster, distance between clusters) properly adjusted (fit one-body radial distributions from other calculations, fit EM form factor)


## ${ }^{12} \mathrm{C}_{-}{ }^{208} \mathrm{~Pb}$ - single event

## Why ultra-relativistic?

Reaction time is much shorter than time scales of the structure $\rightarrow$ a frozen "snapshot" of the nuclear configuration

wounding range determined by $\sigma_{\mathrm{NN}}^{\text {inel }}$
( $N_{w}>70$ - flat-on orientation)

Imprints of the three $\alpha$ clusters clearly visible

## Simulations with GLISSANDO 2










# Our intrinsic distributions in ${ }^{12} \mathrm{C}$ : three $\alpha$ 's in a triangular arrangement 



## Geometry of nucleus $\rightarrow$ geometry of fireball

Triangular nucleus causes triangular "damage"!

intrinsic density of ${ }^{12} \mathrm{C} \quad \rightarrow \quad$ geometry of the fireball (flat-on collision)

## Eccentricity parameters

We need some quantitative measures of deformation (heavily used in heavy-ion analyses)

Eccentricity parameters $\epsilon_{n}$ (Fourier analysis)

$$
\epsilon_{n} e^{i n \Phi_{n}}=\frac{\sum_{j} \rho_{j}^{n} e^{i n \phi_{j}}}{\sum_{j} \rho_{j}^{n}}
$$

describe the shape of each event ( $j$ labels the sources in the event, $n=$ rank, $\Phi_{n}$ is the principal axis angle)
$n=2$ - ellipticity, $n=3$ - triangularity, $\ldots$
Two components:

- intrinsic (from existent mean deformation of the fireball)
- from fluctuations


## Geometry vs multiplicity correlations in ${ }^{12} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Pb}$

## Two cases of angular orientation

cluster plane parallel or perpendicular to the transverse plane:


# higher multiplicity <br> higher triangularity lower ellipticity 

lower multiplicity lower triangularity higher ellipticity

## Ellipticity and triangularity vs multiplicity



## Clusters: (qualitative signal!)

When $N_{w} \nearrow$ then $\left\langle\epsilon_{3}\right\rangle \nearrow$ and $\left\langle\epsilon_{2}\right\rangle \searrow$
and $\left\langle\sigma\left(\epsilon_{3}\right) / \epsilon_{3}\right\rangle \searrow,\left\langle\sigma\left(\epsilon_{2}\right) / \epsilon_{2}\right\rangle \nearrow$
No clusters:
similar behavior for $n=2$ and $n=3$

## Shape-flow transmutation

The eccentricity parameters are transformed (in all models based on collective dynamics) into asymmetry of the transverse-momentum flow. Linear response:
$v_{n}$ grows with $\epsilon_{n}$

[Bożek $3+1$ viscous hydro + THERMINATOR]

## Hydro without hydro

## We have to a very good approximation

$$
v_{n}=\kappa_{n} \epsilon_{n}, \quad n=2,3, \ldots
$$

( $\kappa_{n}$ depends on mutiplicity and hydro details)

Cumulant moments:

$$
\epsilon_{n}\{2\}^{2}=\left\langle\epsilon_{n}^{2}\right\rangle, \epsilon_{n}\{4\}^{4}=2\left\langle\epsilon_{n}^{2}\right\rangle-\left\langle\epsilon_{n}^{4}\right\rangle
$$

Ratio's insensitive to response:

$$
\frac{v_{n}\{m\}}{v_{n}\{2\}}=\frac{\epsilon_{n}\{m\}}{\epsilon_{n}\{2\}}, \quad m=4,6, \ldots
$$

(infer info on flow from just the eccentricities, no hydro!)

## Cumulant moments

wounded nucleon model


## Ratios of cumulant moments

$v_{n}\{4\} / v_{n}\{2\} \quad$ (wounded)


## Double ratio of cumulant moments



## ${ }^{3} \mathrm{He}-\mathrm{Au}$

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(being presently analyzed by PHENIX)
[hydro: J. Nagle et al., arXiv:1312.4565] [hydro without hydro: Piotr Bożek and WB, arXiv:1409.2160]


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(not equilateral)

## Ratio for ${ }^{3} \mathrm{He}-\mathrm{Au}$


(to be confirmed by the experiment!)

## Conclusions

## Nuclear structure from ultra-relativistic heavy ion collisions

Snapshots of the ground-state wave function
Spatial correlations in the ground state $\rightarrow$ harmonic flow
Signatures in clustered ${ }^{12} \mathrm{C}_{-}{ }^{208} \mathrm{~Pb}$ collisions

- Increase of triangularity with multiplicity for the highest multiplicity events
- Anticorrelation of ellipticity and triangularity
- Very clear signals from ratios of cumulant moments
- Stronger effect at lower $\sigma_{N N}^{\text {inel }}$ (i.e., at lower collision energies)
- Even stronger effect on the ${ }^{12} \mathrm{C}$ side in rapidity
- Ratios depend on the nuclear wave function and the initial-state model, but not on hydro

Possible data (NA61@SPS, RHIC) would allow to place constrains on the spatial structure of the light projectile. Conversely, the knowledge of the nuclear distributions helps to verify the fireball formation models

## Back-up

## Intrinsic distributions

Ground state of ${ }^{12} \mathrm{C}$ is a $0^{+}$state (rotationally symmetric wave function). The meaning of deformation concerns multiparticle correlations between the nucleons

Superposition over orientations:

$$
\left|\Psi_{0^{+}}\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{N}\right)\right\rangle=\frac{1}{4 \pi} \int d \Omega \Psi_{\mathrm{intr}}\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{N} ; \Omega\right)
$$

The intrinsic density of sources of rank $n$ is defined as the average over events, where the distributions in each event have aligned principal axes: $f_{n}^{\text {intr }}(\vec{x})=\left\langle f\left(R\left(-\Phi_{n}\right) \vec{x}\right)\right\rangle$. Brackets indicate averaging over events and $R\left(-\Phi_{n}\right)$ is the inverse rotation by the principal-axis angle in each event

## Dependence on the collision energy



Qualitative conclusions hold from SPS to the LHC

## Other systems (distributions matched to Wiringa's et al. radial densities)






[work with Maciej Rybczyński]

