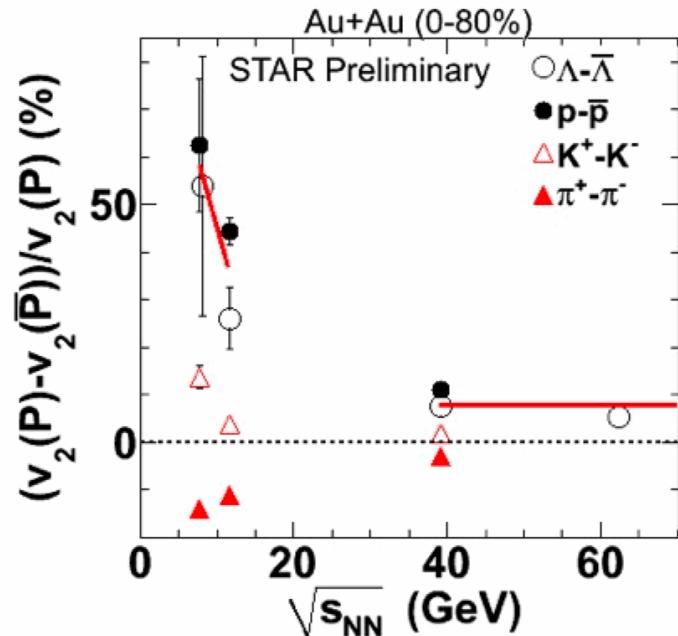
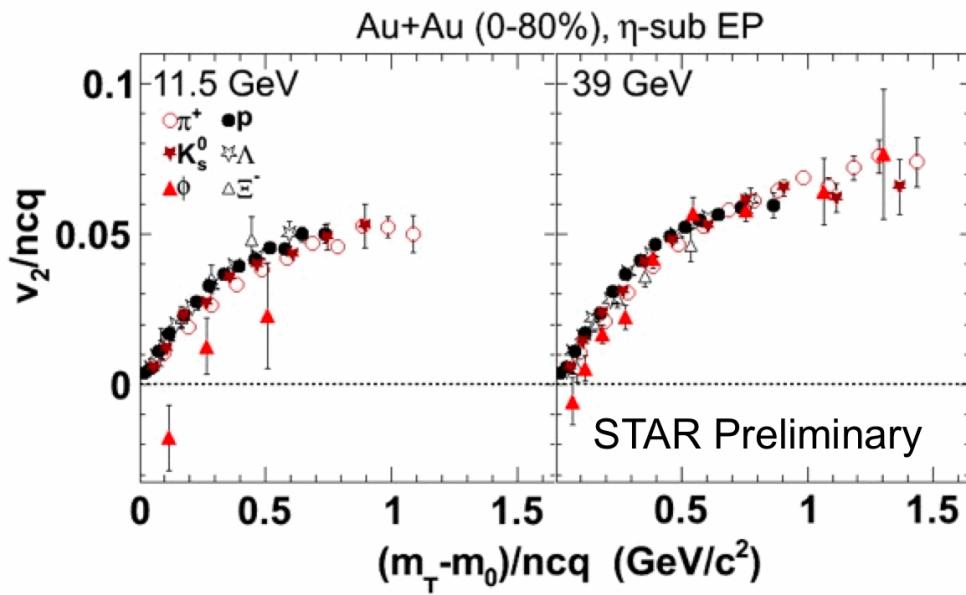


# Azimuthal anisotropy $v_2$

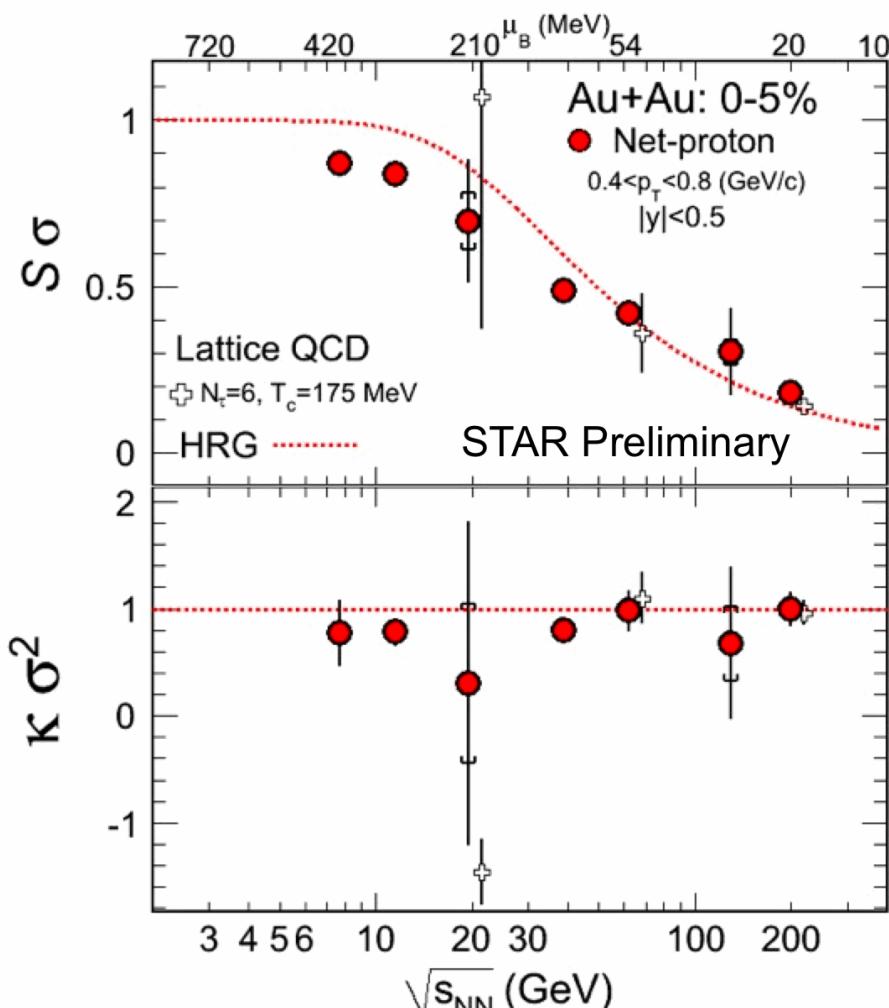
62.4 GeV  $\Lambda$ - $\bar{\Lambda}$ : STAR, *PRC75*, 054906 (2007)

Alexander Schmah,  
Mon/23, 18:50



- $v_2(\phi)$  does not follow the trend for other hadrons at 11.5 GeV
- Significant difference of  $v_2$  between baryon and anti-baryon at 7.7 and 11.5 GeV

# Higher moments of net-proton



19.6, 62.4 and 200 GeV: STAR, *PRL105*, 022302 (2010)

Xiaofeng Luo, poster  
board 141, Thu/26

Terence Tarnowsky,  
Mon/23 16:00

$$S\sigma = \chi_B^{(3)} / \chi_B^{(2)}$$

$$\kappa\sigma^2 = \chi_B^{(4)} / \chi_B^{(2)}$$

1. Connection to susceptibilities
2. Higher order, more sensitivity to the correlation length

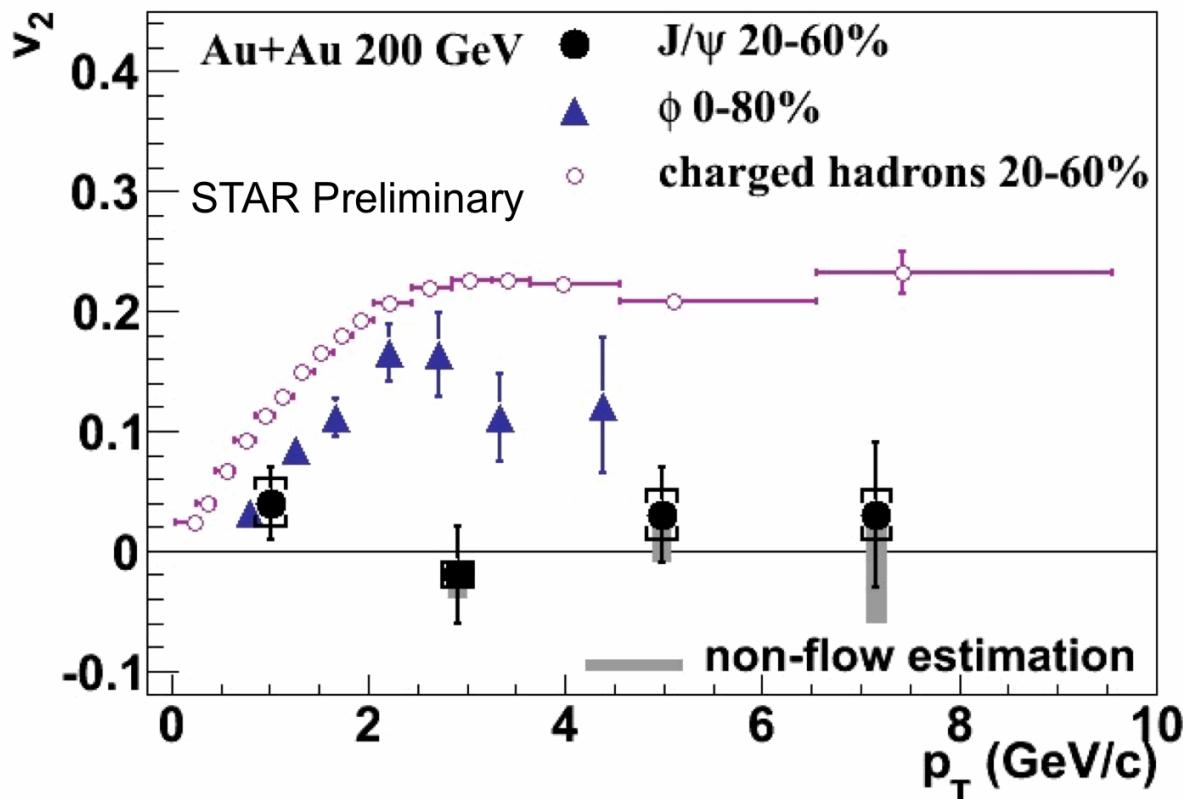
- Consistent with Lattice QCD and Hadron Resonance Gas (HRG) model at higher energies
- Start deviating from HRG model at 39 GeV

# J/ $\Psi$ v<sub>2</sub>

charged hadrons, STAR, *PRL*93, 252301 (2004)  
 $\phi$ , STAR, *PRL*99, 112301 (2007)

Hao Qiu, poster  
board 60, Thu/26

Zebo Tang, Tue/24  
15:40

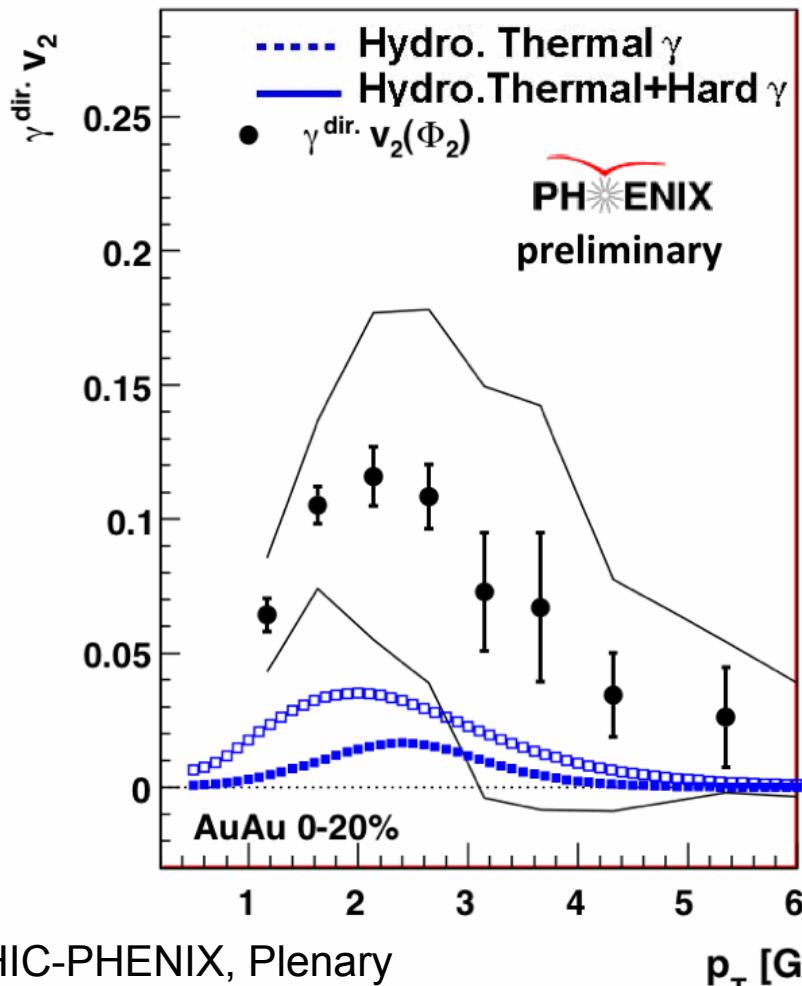


RHIC-STAR, Plenary  
Hiroshi Masui

- $J/\psi$  v<sub>2</sub> ~ 0 up to  $p_T$  ~ 8 GeV/c in mid-central 20-60%
- Disfavors coalescence from thermalized charm quarks

# Theory Comparison: Direct Photon $v_2$

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Theory calculation:  
Holopainen, Räsänen, Eskola  
arXiv:1104.5371v1

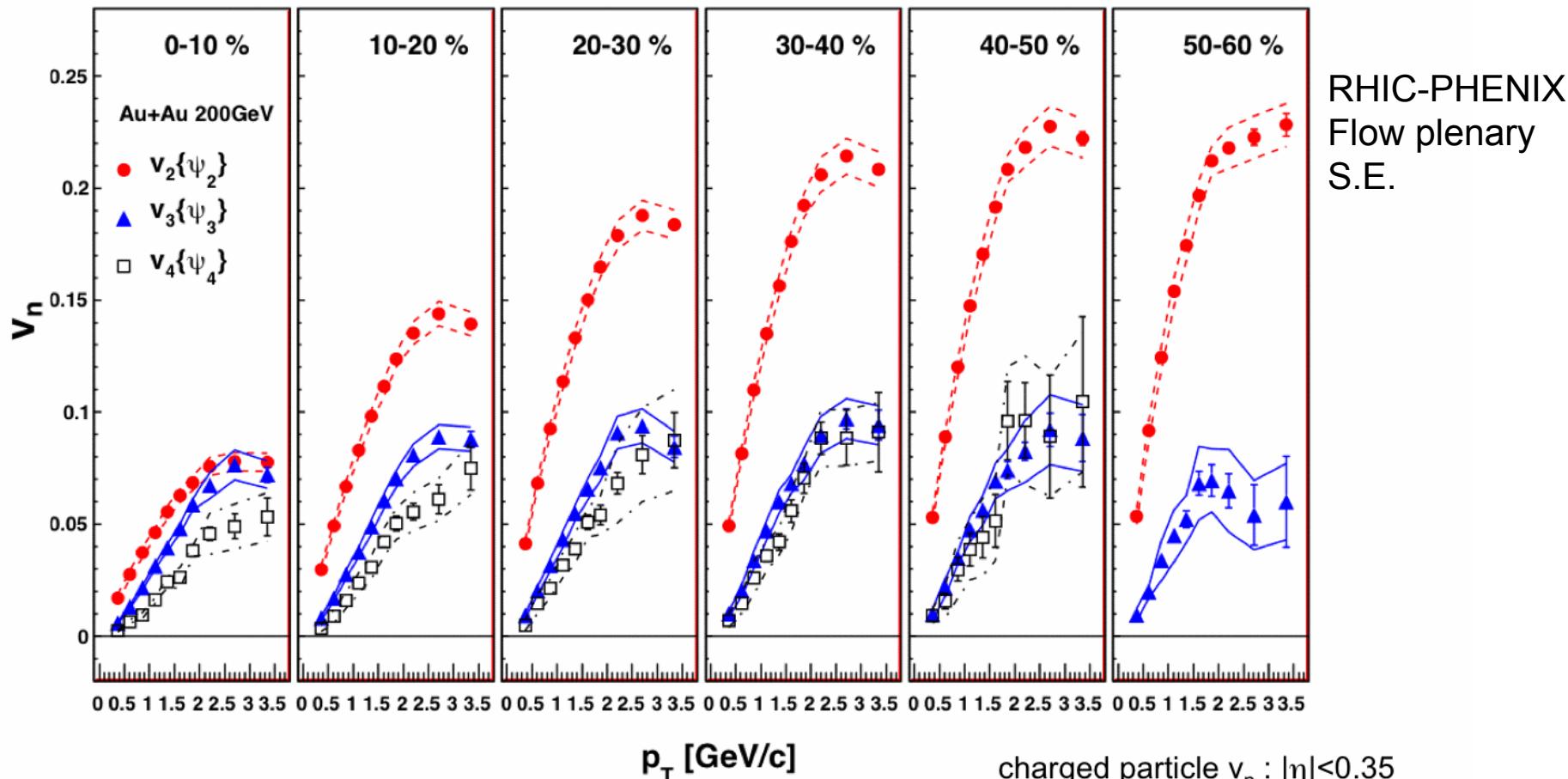
- Models under-predict direct photon  $v_2$
- Measurement further constrains  $T_i$  and  $\tau_i$
- Challenge to theorists

Plenary: S. Esumi (flow), Tue  
Parallel: E. Kistenev (direct photons) Thu

RHIC-PHENIX, Plenary  
Stefan Bathe

# $v_2\{\Phi_2\}$ , $v_3\{\Phi_3\}$ , $v_4\{\Phi_4\}$ at 200GeV Au+Au

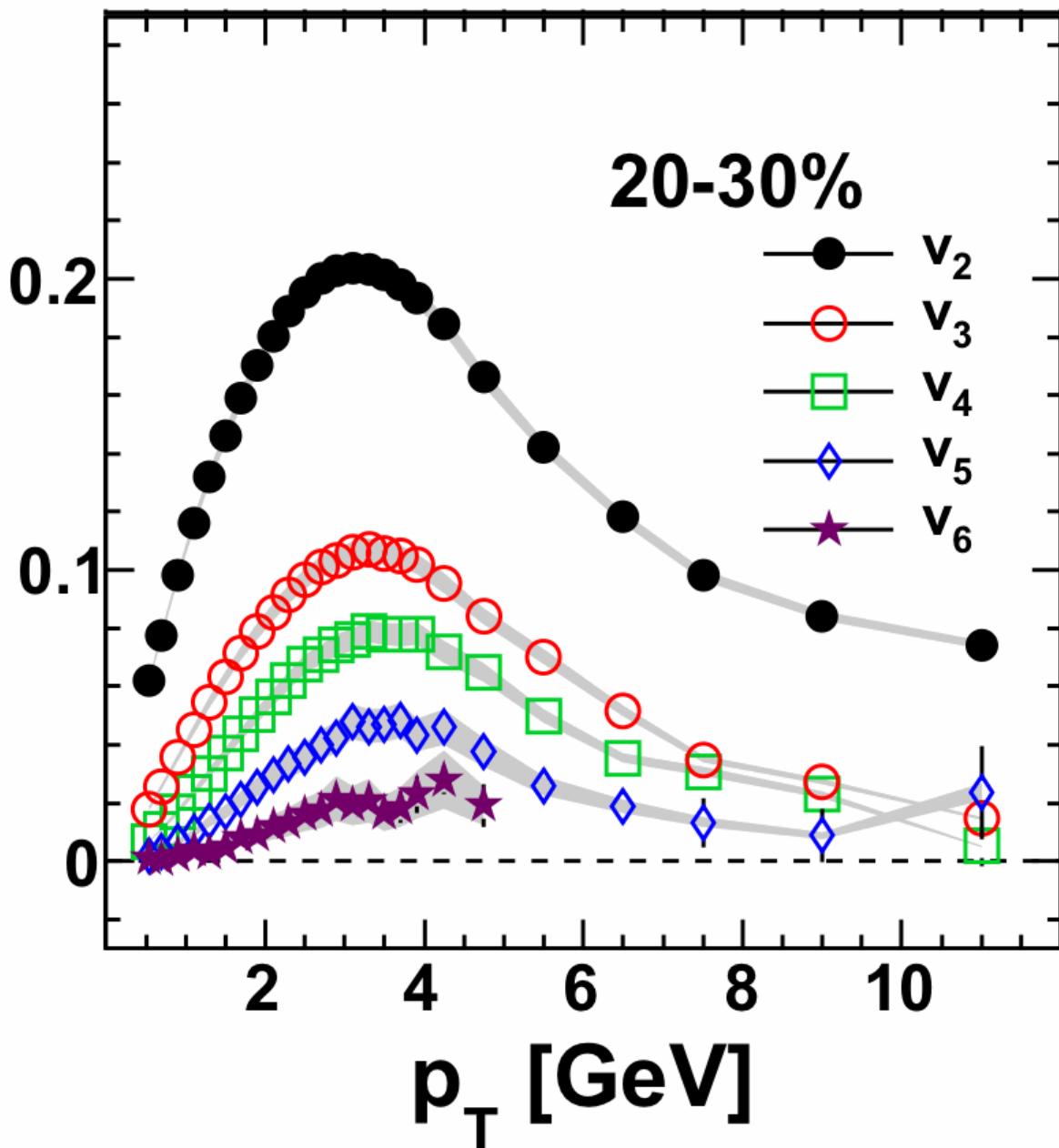
arXiv:1105.3928



- (1)  $v_3$  is comparable to  $v_2$  at 0~10%
- (2) weak centrality dependence on  $v_3$
- (3)  $v_4\{\Phi_4\} \sim 2 \times v_4\{\Phi_2\}$
- (4) almost same down to  $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=39\text{GeV}$

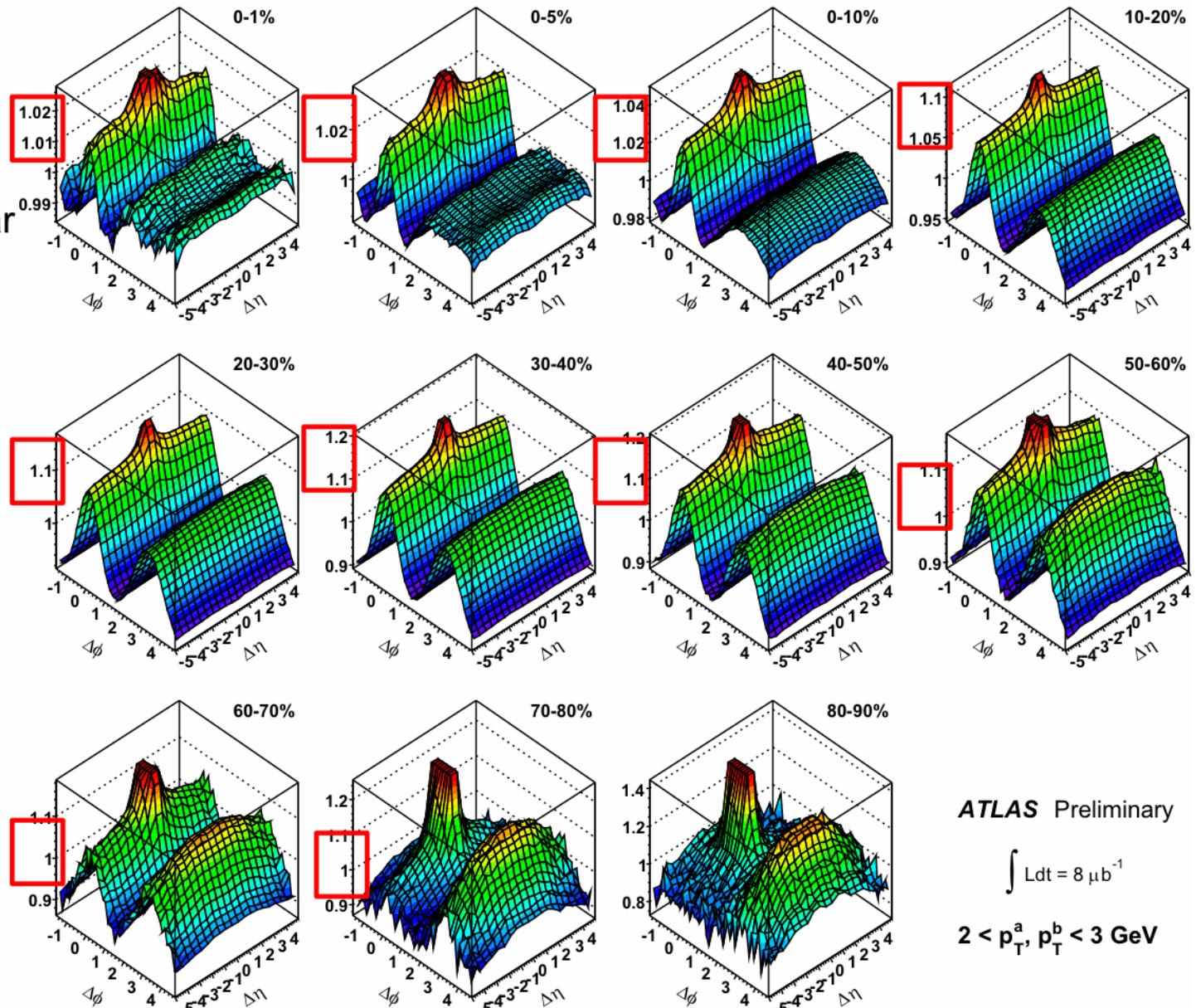
charged particle  $v_n : |\eta| < 0.35$   
reaction plane  $\Phi_n : |\eta| = 1.0 \sim 2.8$

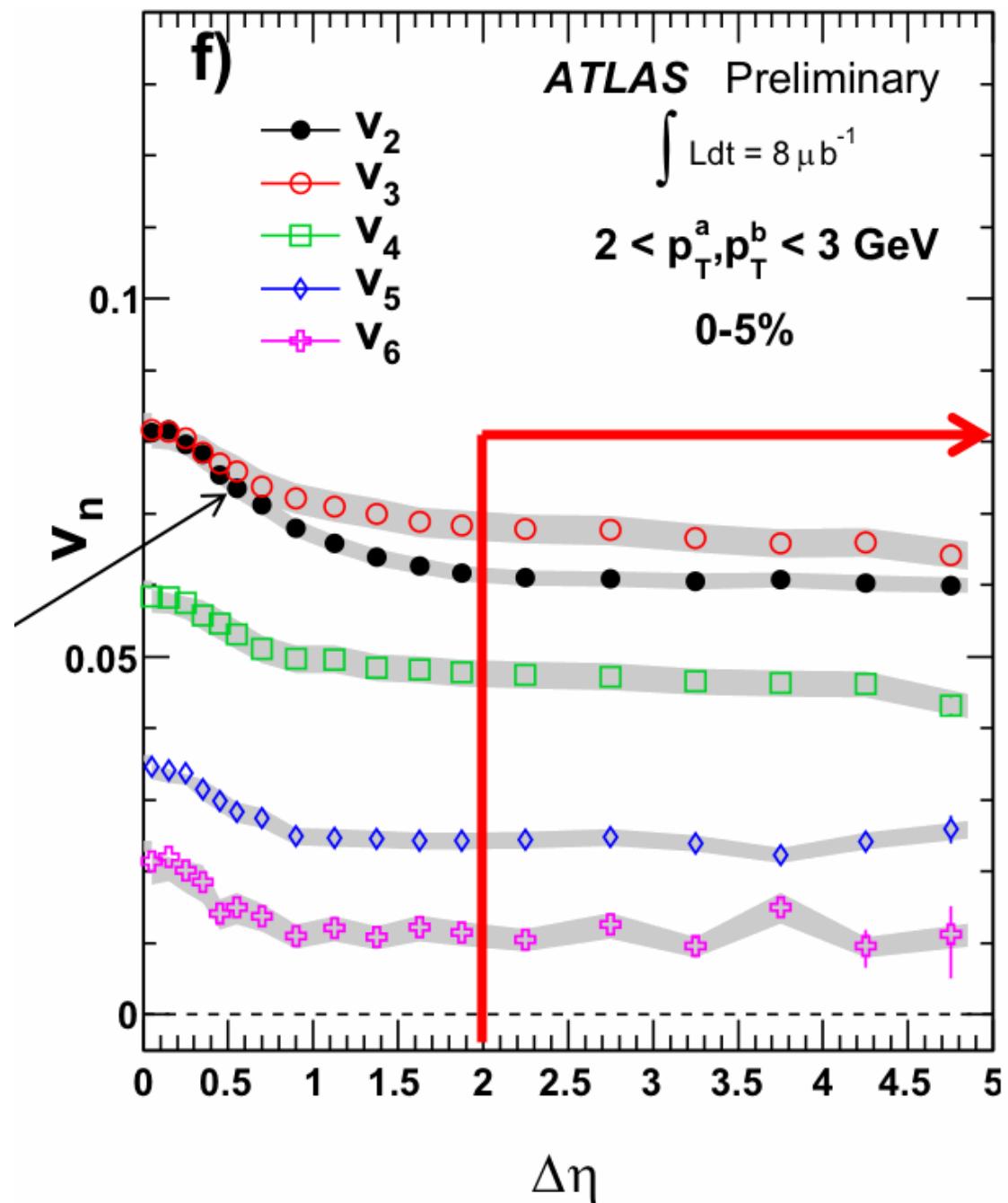
All of these are consistent  
with initial fluctuation.



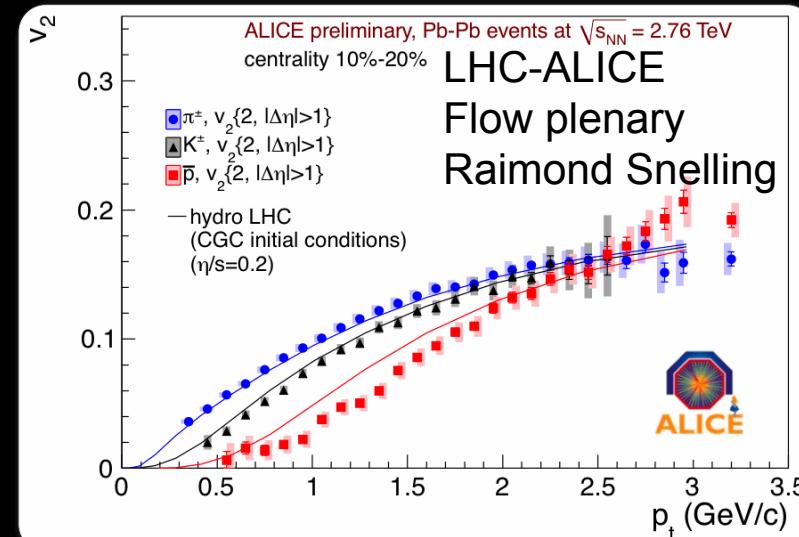
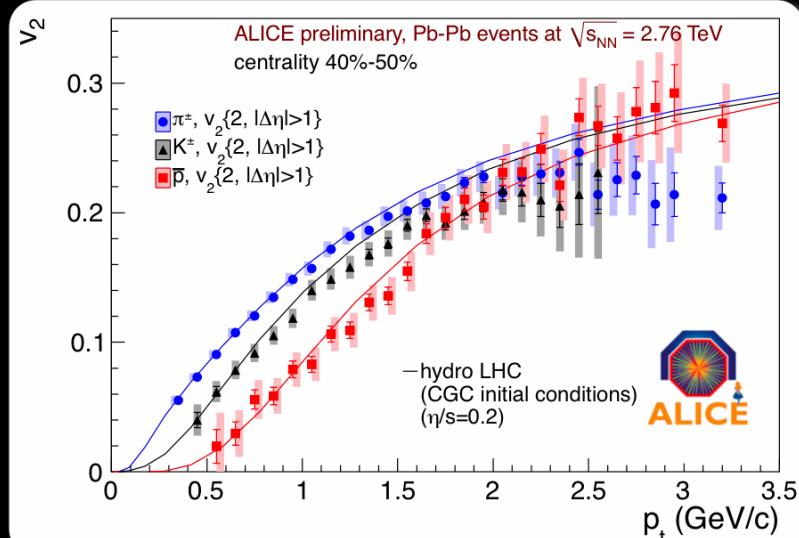
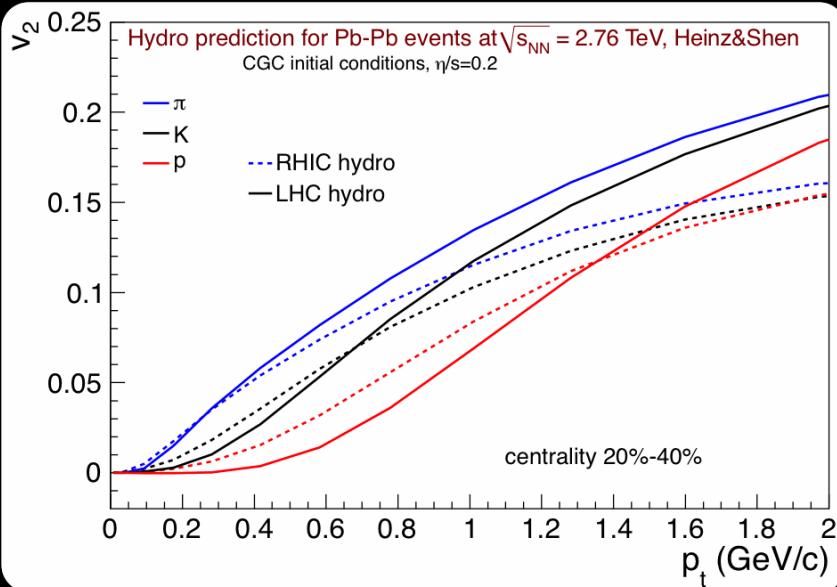
# Rise and fall of “ridge/cone”—Centrality evolution

Pay attention to how long-range structures disappear and clear jet-related peaks emerge on the away-side





# $v_2$ for identified particles



hydro models predict larger mass splitting

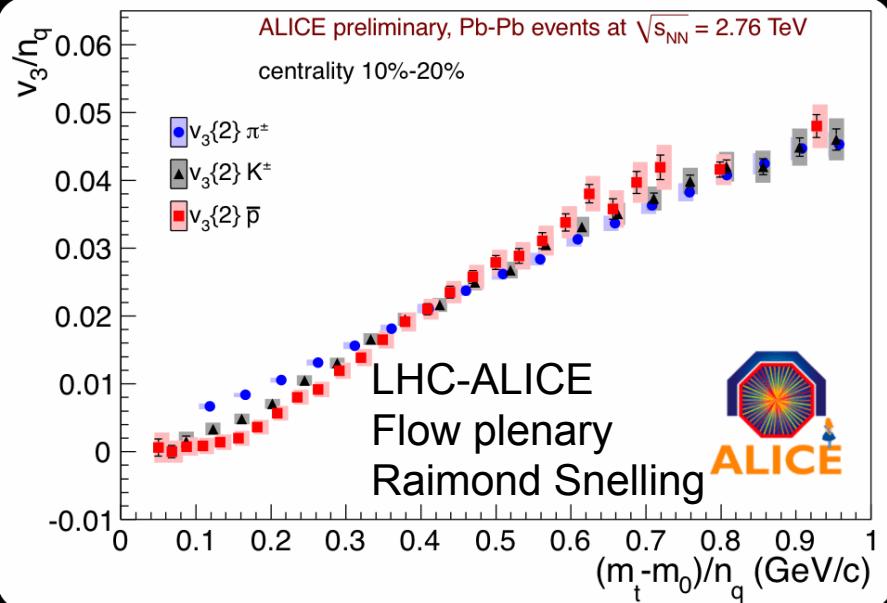
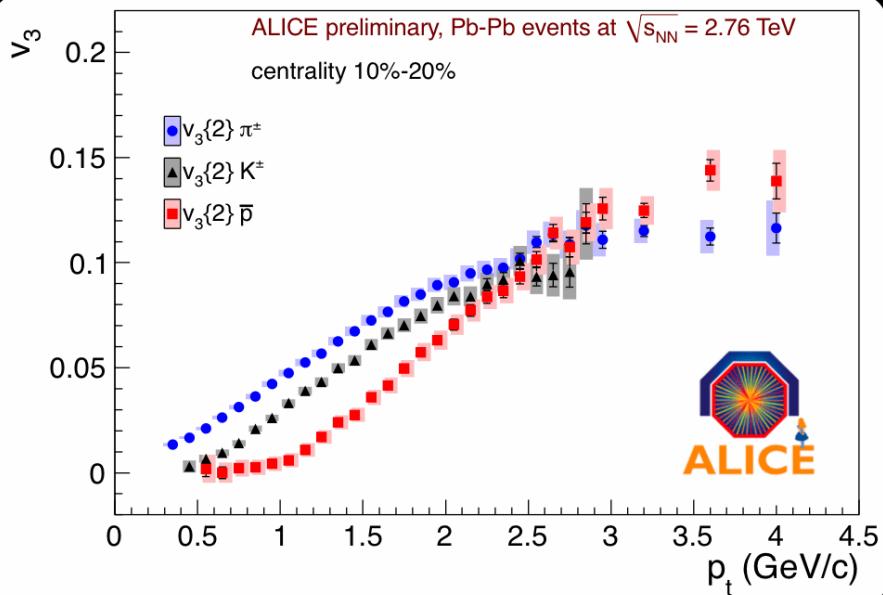
data shows mass splitting and agrees well with hydro predictions for mid-central collisions

for more central collisions the anti-proton flow is not described by the same calculations

see presentation M. Krzewicki

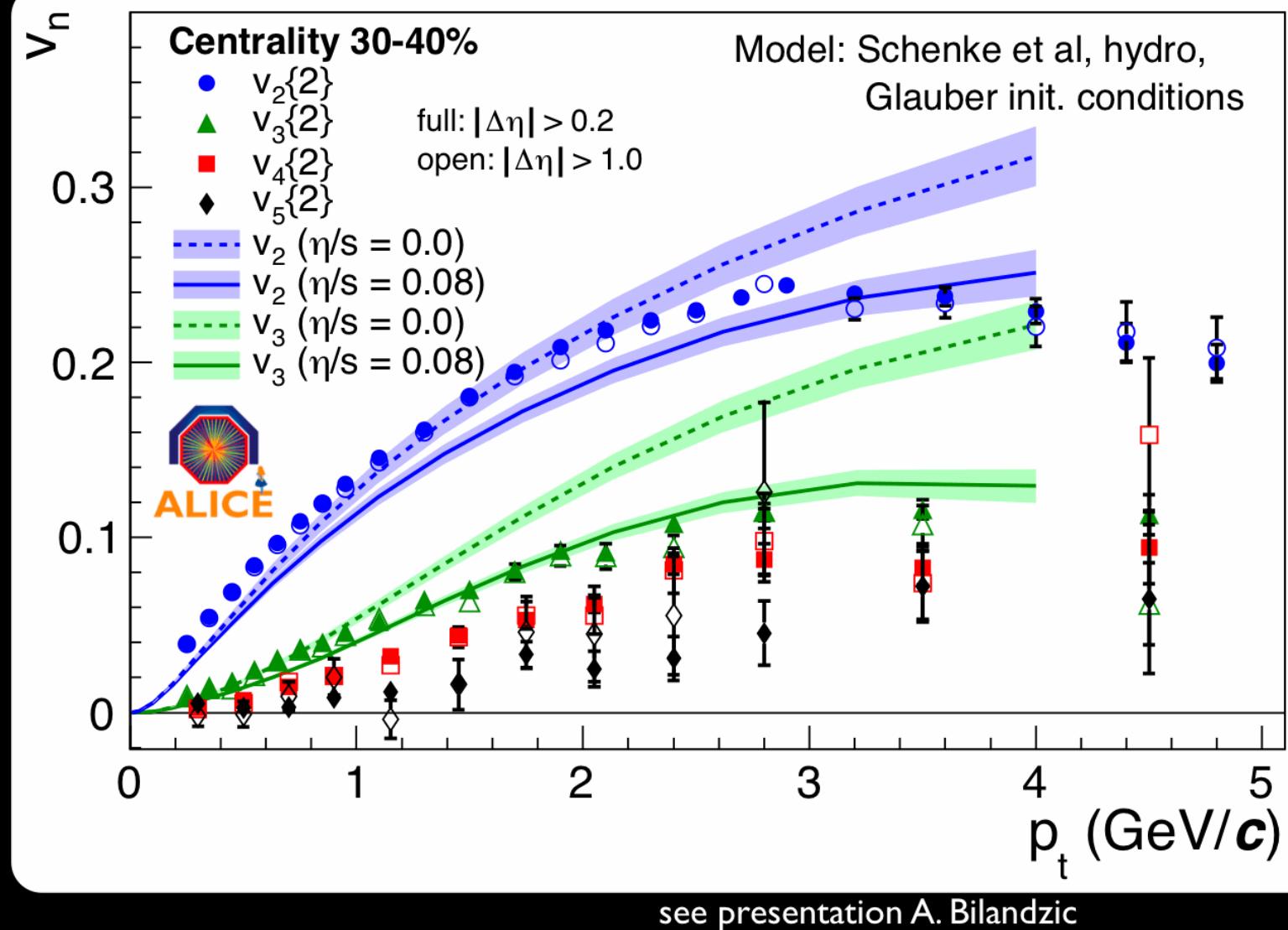
14

# Triangular Flow



see presentation M. Krzewicki

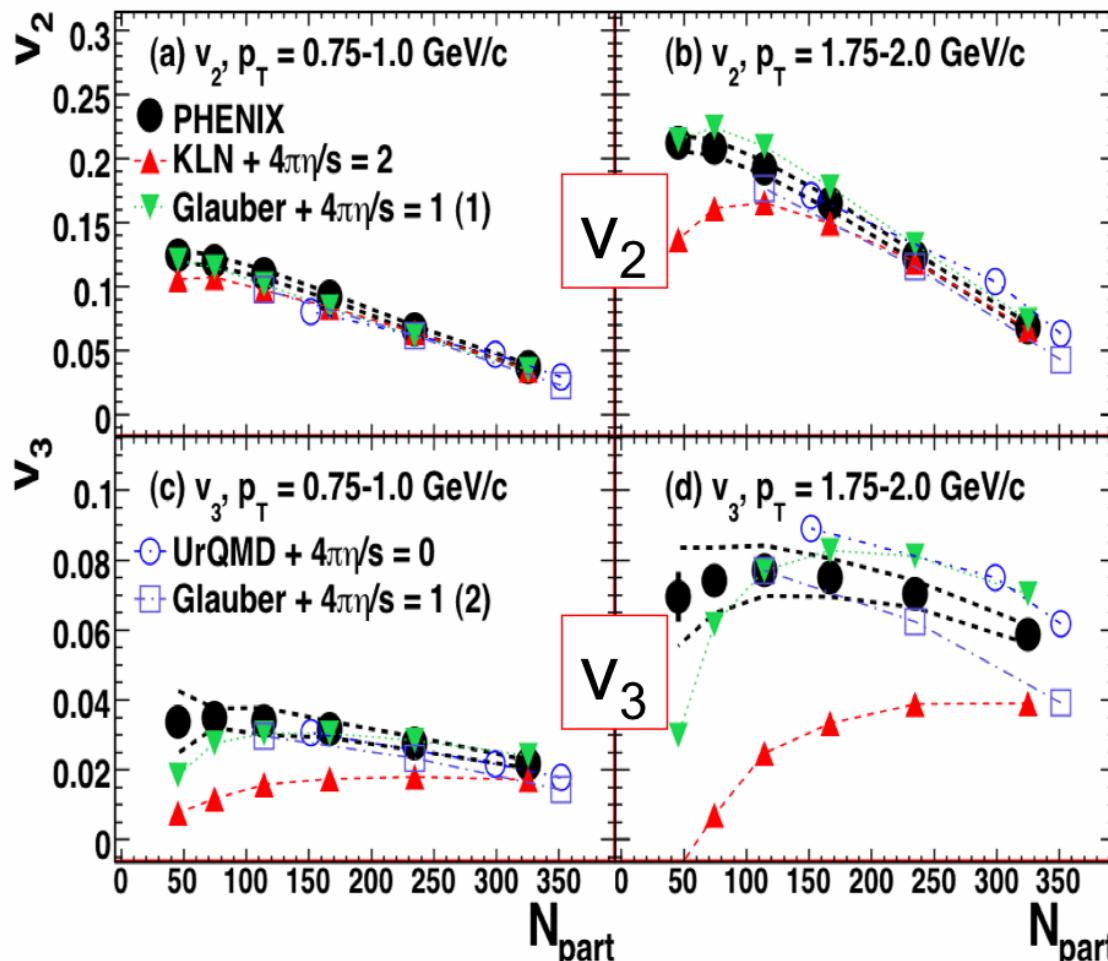
The behavior of  $v_3$  as function of  $p_t$  for pions, Kaons and protons shows the same features as we already observed for  $v_2$   
(we observe the mass splitting and, in addition, the crossing of the pions with protons at intermediate  $p_t$ , which for  $v_2$  was considered as a signature for coalescence/recombination)



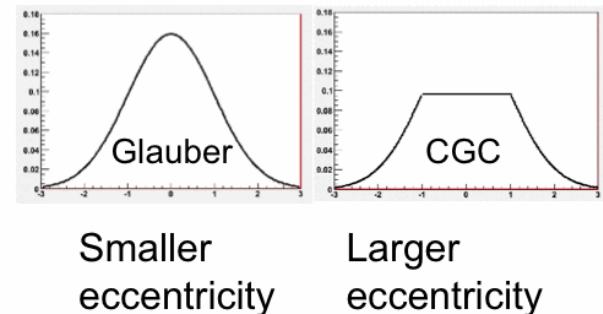
LHC-ALICE, Flow plenary  
Raimond Snelling

# $v_3$ breaks the degeneracy

arXiv:1105.3928



Glauber &  $4\pi\eta/s=1$  favored



$v_3$  provides an additional constraining power on the hydro-model.

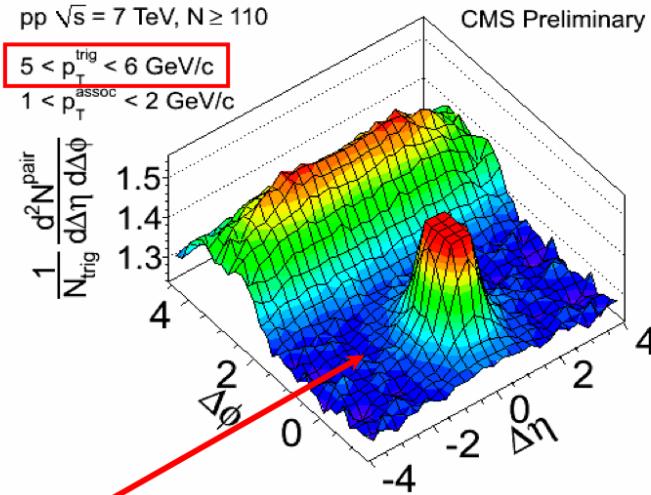
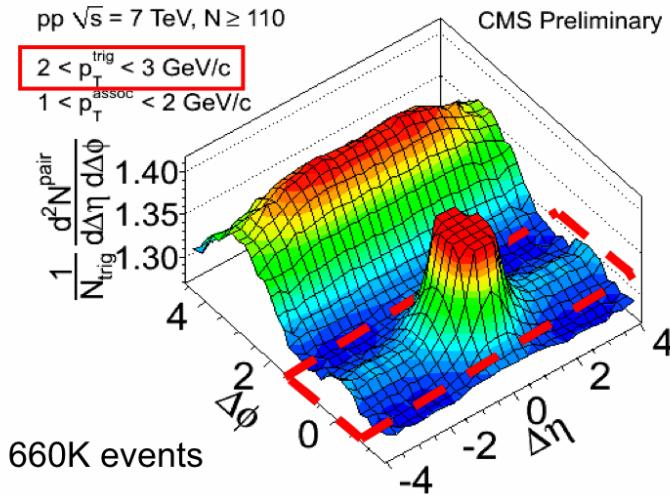
Glauber &  $4\pi\eta/s=1$   
works

CGC-KLN &  $4\pi\eta/s=2$   
fails

B. Alver et. al., Phys. Rev. C82, 034913(2010).  
B. Schenke et. al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 042301(2011).  
H. Petersen et. al., Phys. Rev. C82, 041901(2010).

RHIC-PHENIX  
Flow plenary  
S.E.

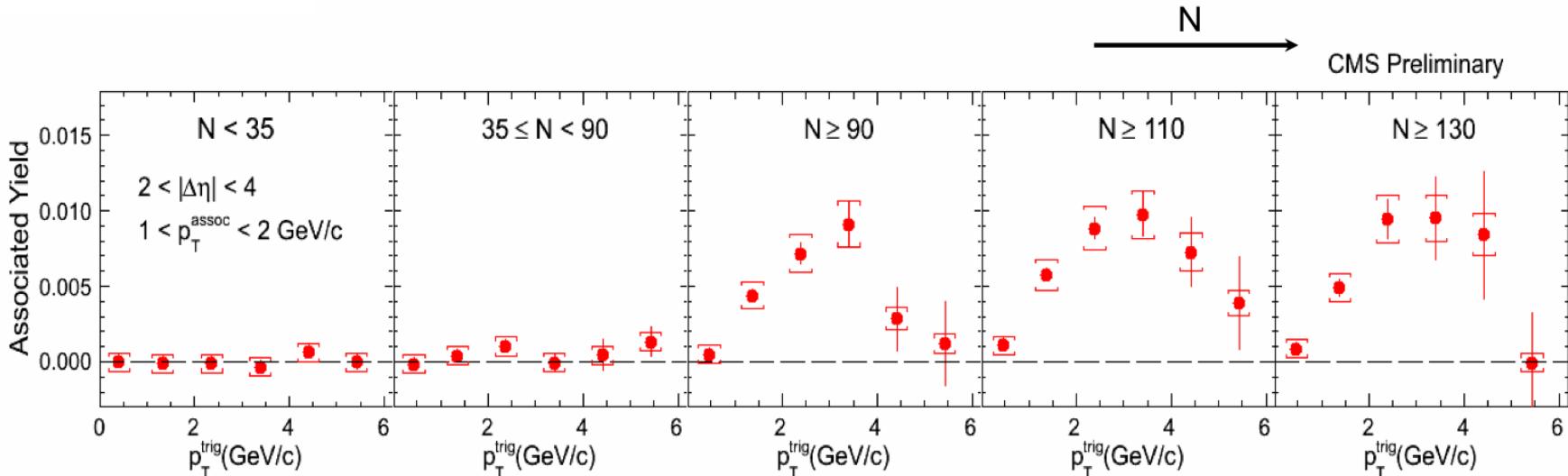
100 billion (1.78 pb<sup>-1</sup>) sampled minimum bias events from high-multiplicity trigger



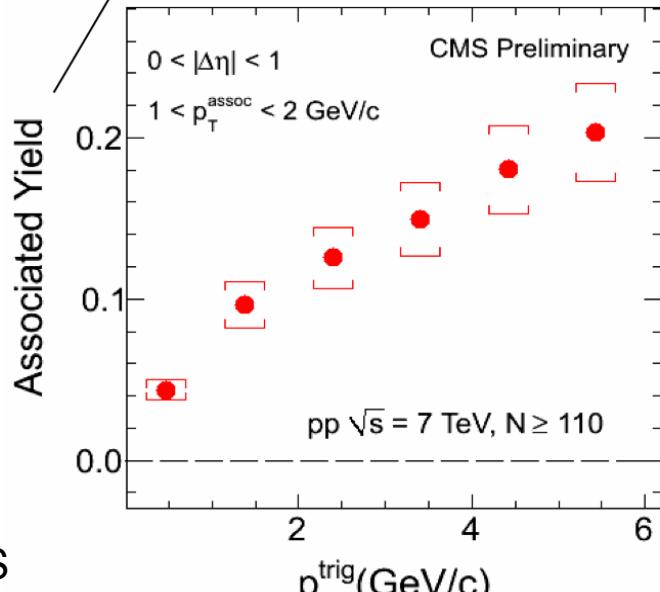
No ridge when correlating to high  $p_T$  particles!

LHC-CMS  
 Correlation plenary  
 Wei Li

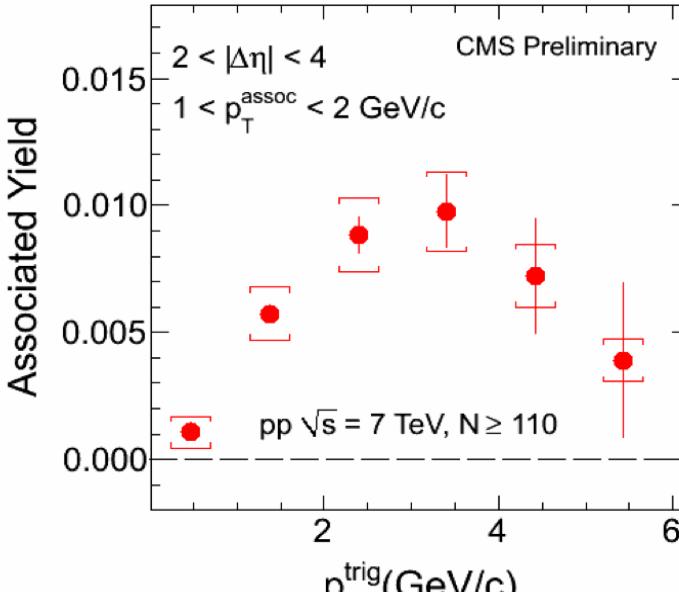
Ridge region ( $2 < |\Delta\eta| < 4$ )



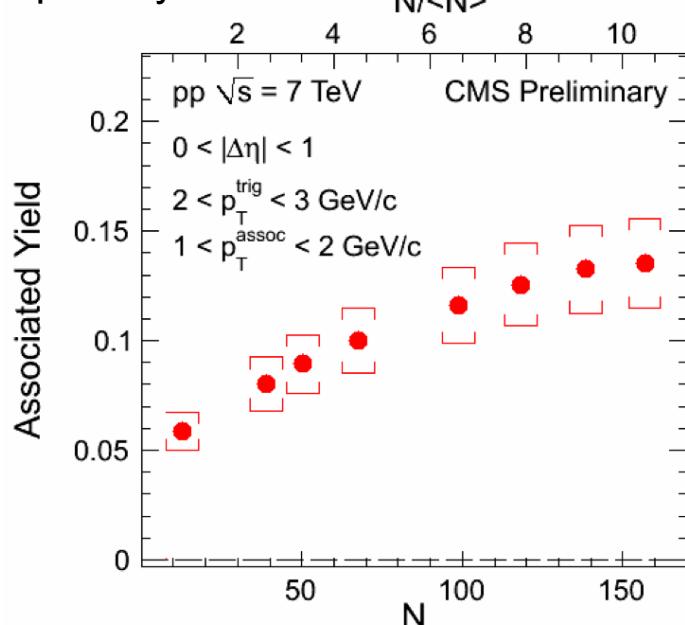
## Jet region ( $|\Delta\eta| < 1$ )



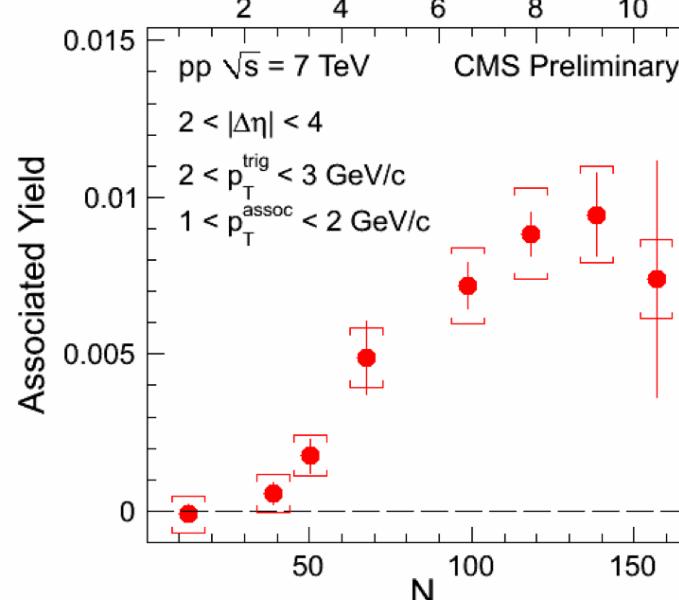
## Ridge region ( $2 < |\Delta\eta| < 4$ )



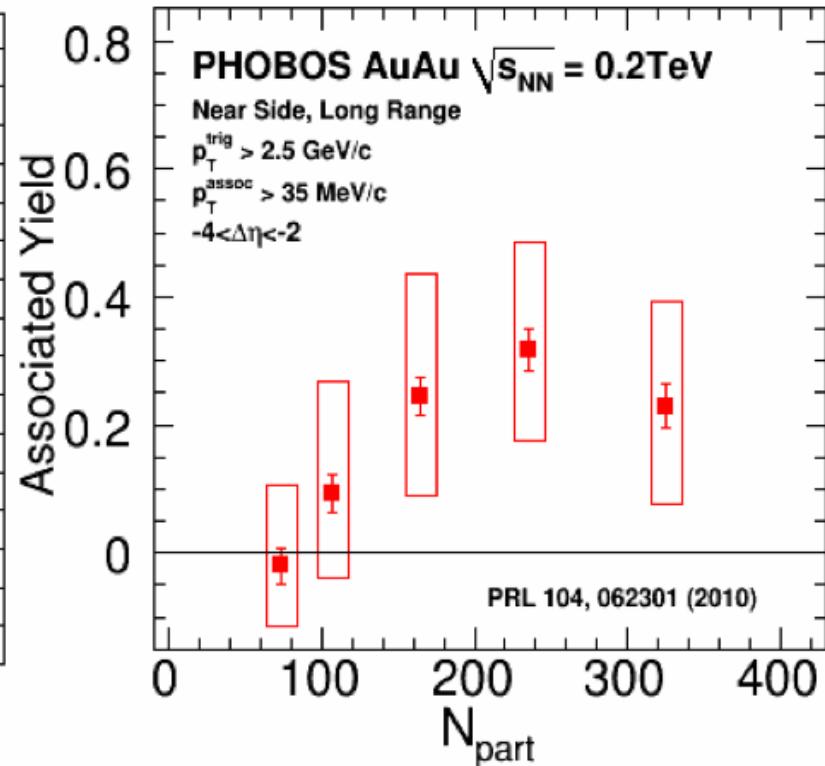
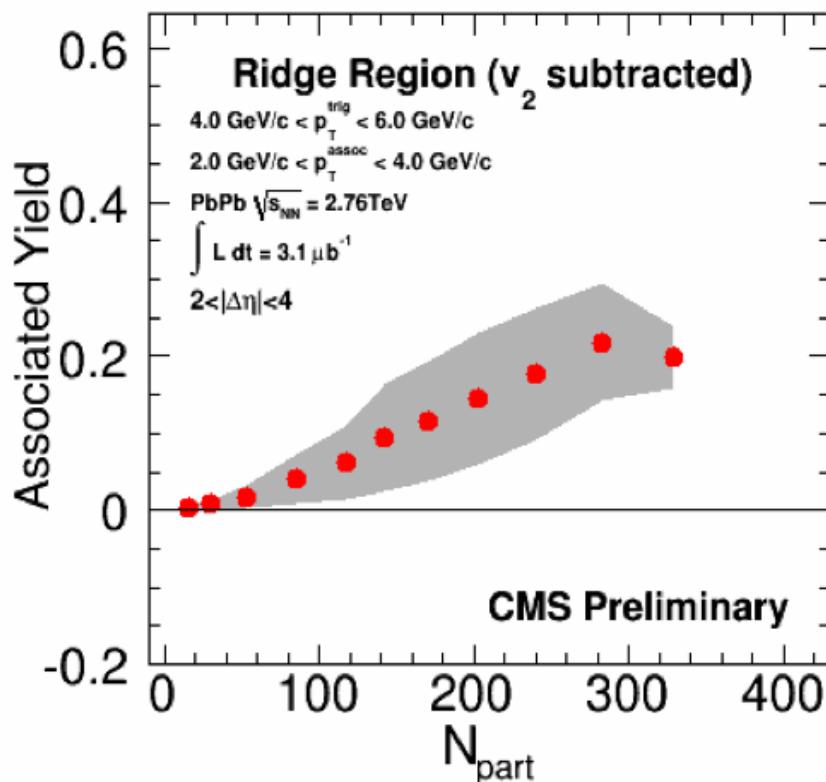
LHC-CMS  
Correlation plenary  
Wei Li



Associated Yield



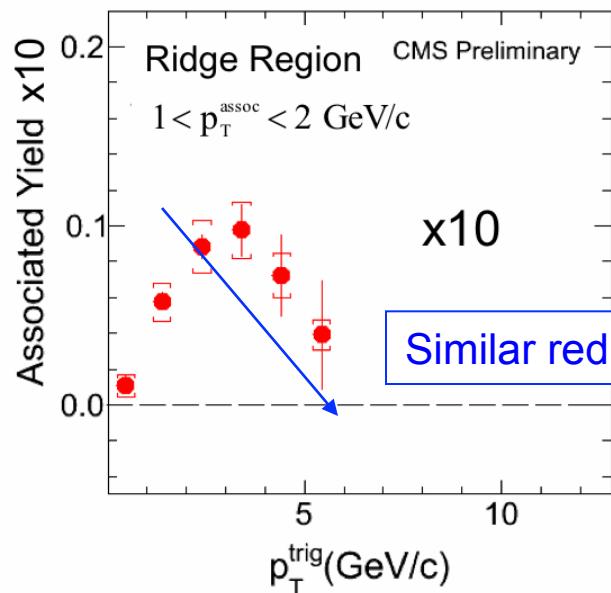
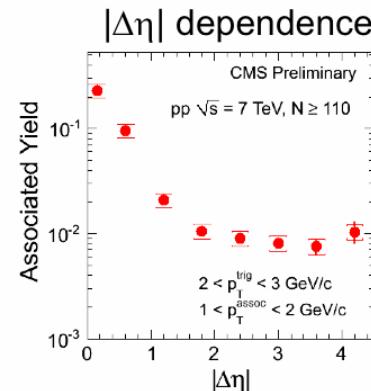
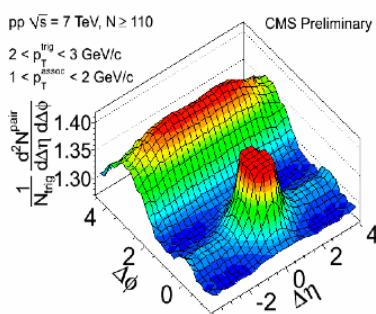
### Ridge region ( $2 < |\Delta\eta| < 4$ )



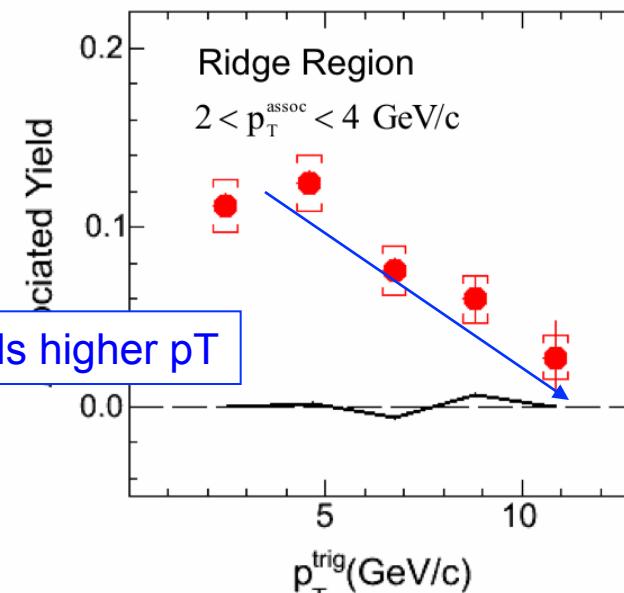
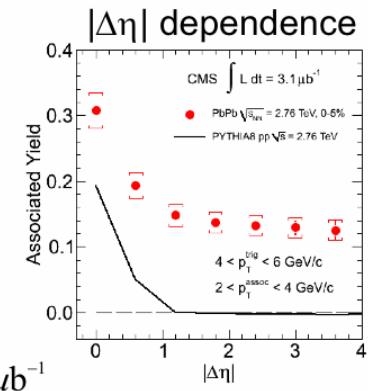
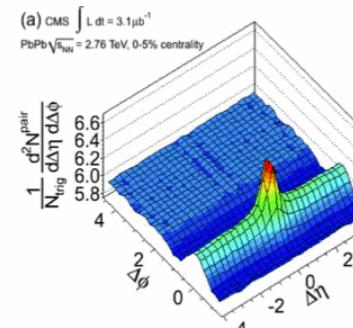
Please do not compare the magnitude, look at the shape only,  
 (because of different  $p_T$  selections)

# Ridge in pp and PbPb

CMS pp 7 TeV,  $N \geq 110$



CMS PbPb 2.76 TeV, 0-5%



Wei Li (MIT)

Joint HIC/HIP, 8/Jun/2011, Nagoya

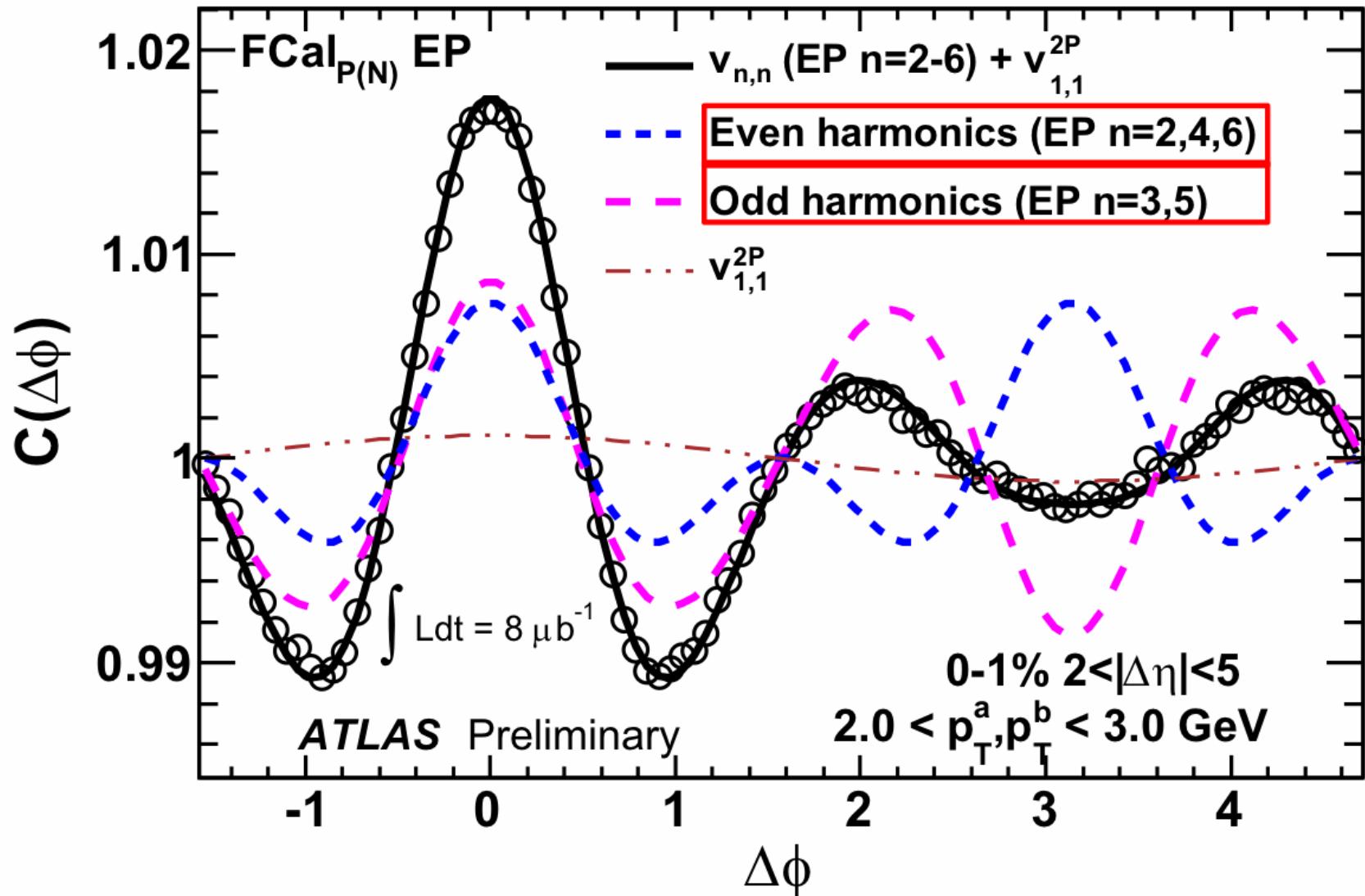
Quark Matter 2011, Annecy

22



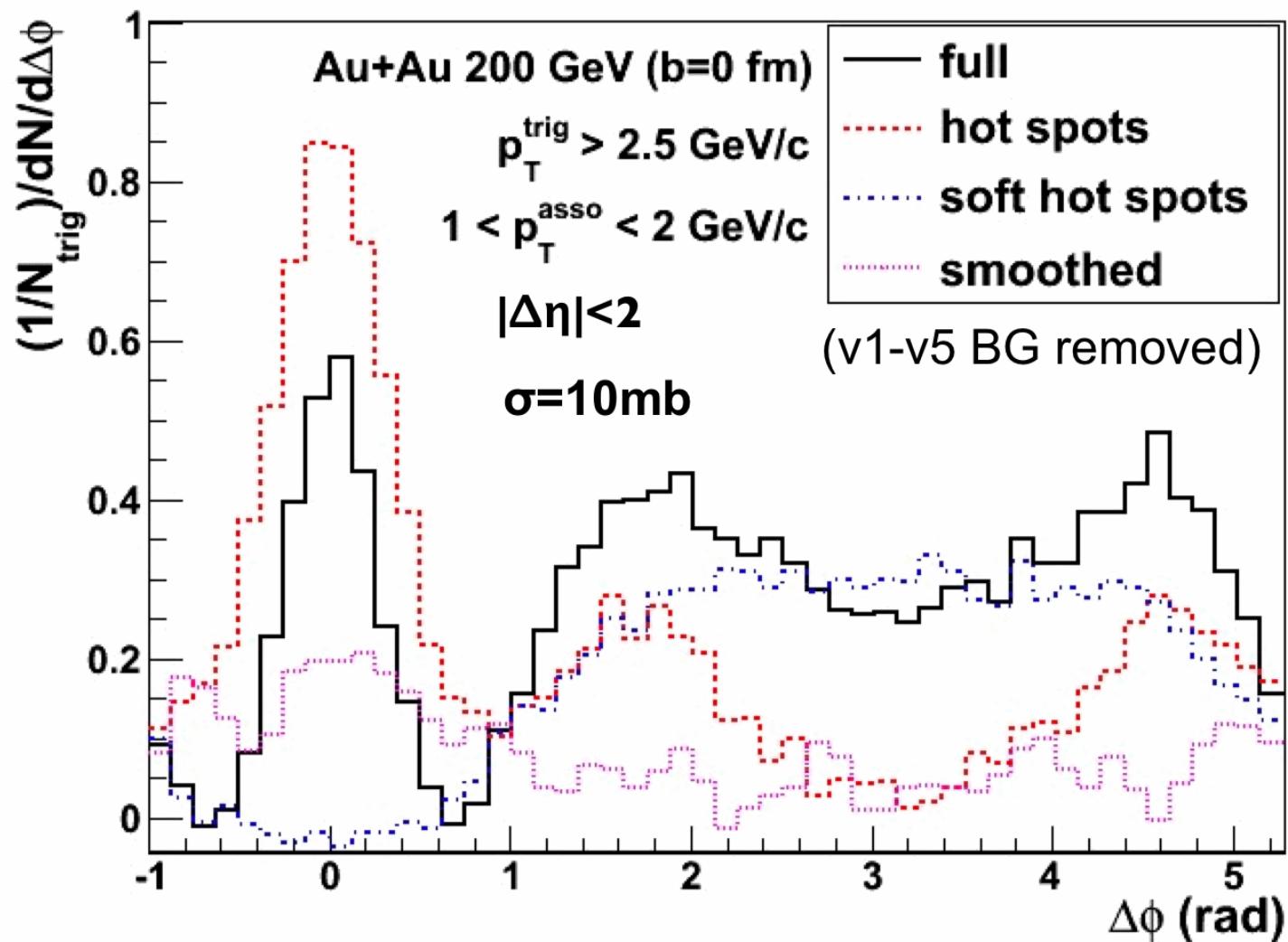
Shinichi Esumi, Univ. of Tsukuba

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LHC-ATLAS  
 Flow plenary  
 Jiangyong Jia

$v_n\{\Phi_n\}$  with  $\eta$  gap  $\sim v_n\{2\text{-part}\}$  with  $\eta$  gap  
 This should agree with each other, therefore  
 this does not rule out jet-modification with  $\eta$  gap.



AMPT simulation study  
Guo-Liang Ma

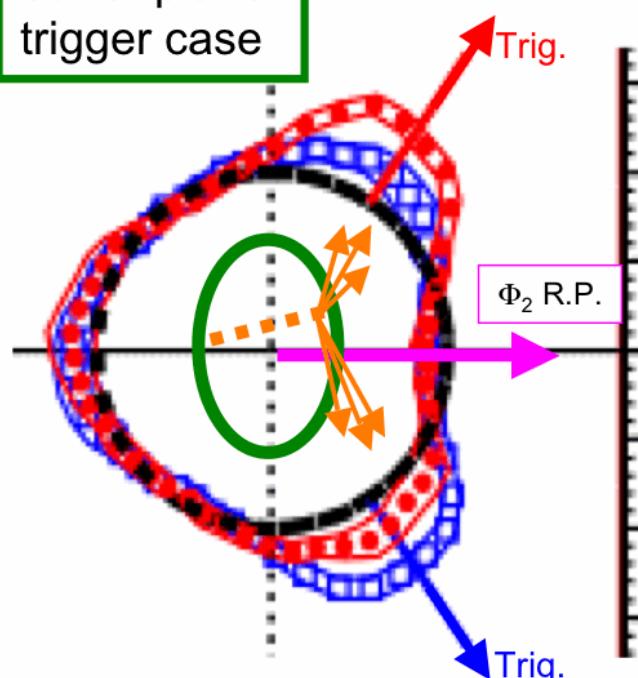
# Observed left/right asymmetry remains after “the usual/normal” $v_3$ subtraction.

Trigger angle selection w.r.t.  
 $\Phi_2$  separately  
for left(up) /  
right(down)

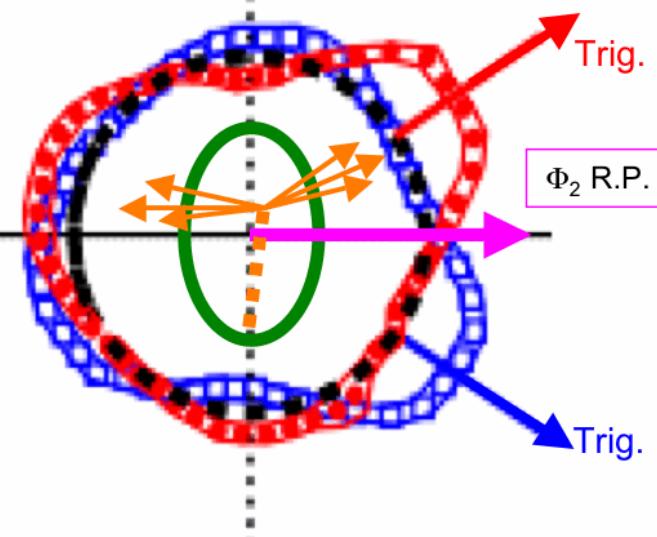
Trigger angle selected 2-part.  
corr. data are plotted in polar  
coordinate by  
rotating  $\Phi_2$  R.P.  
angle as X-axis.

Flow subtracted  
yield is shown  
radially with base  
line. ■■■■■

out-of-plane  
trigger case



in-plane  
trigger case



200GeV Au+Au  $\rightarrow h-h$   
( $p_T^{\text{Trig}}=2\sim 4$ ,  $p_T^{\text{Assoc}}=1\sim 2\text{GeV}/c$ )  
 $v_2(v_4\{\Phi_2\})$ -only subtraction  
**PHENIX preliminary**

surface dominance

penetration dominance

## Two competing processes seen