

Contribution ID: 187

Type: Parallel talk

## Collectivity in hadronic collisions: An initial-state perspective

Tuesday 9 January 2018 16:30 (20 minutes)

We show how collectivity arises from a simple model of proton-nucleus collisions. The model consists of a projectile comprised of nearly collinear quarks coherently scattering off localized domains of color charge of a dense nuclear target.

We find that many of the features observed in light-heavy ion collisions at RHIC and the LHC often ascribed to collectivity are qualitatively reproduced. These include the ordering of the azimuthal Fourier harmonics of two-particle correlations; a negative four-particle cumulant giving rise to a real  $v_2\{4\}$ ; and the energy and transverse momentum dependence of  $v_2\{4\}$ . An abelian version of the model exhibits a scaling of the two, four, six, and eight particle correlations,  $v2\{2\} > v2\{4\} \approx v2\{6\} \approx v2\{8\}$ , often interpreted as a signature of collectivity.

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Session Classification: Lipatov Memorial session

Track Classification: Heavy Ion collisions