

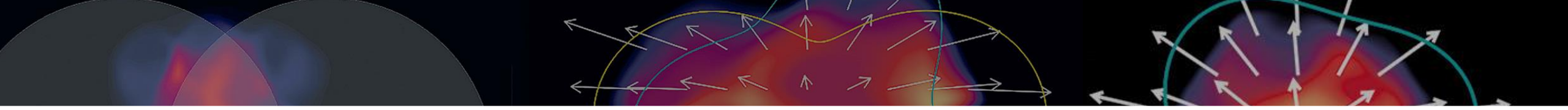
# Soft probes of collectivity, from hadrons to nuclei

**Nicolò Valle**, INFN, Sezione di Pavia



CAEN, September 22th 2025





# Soft probes of collectivity, from hadrons to nuclei

- Collectivity in heavy-ion physics
- Importance of varying system size



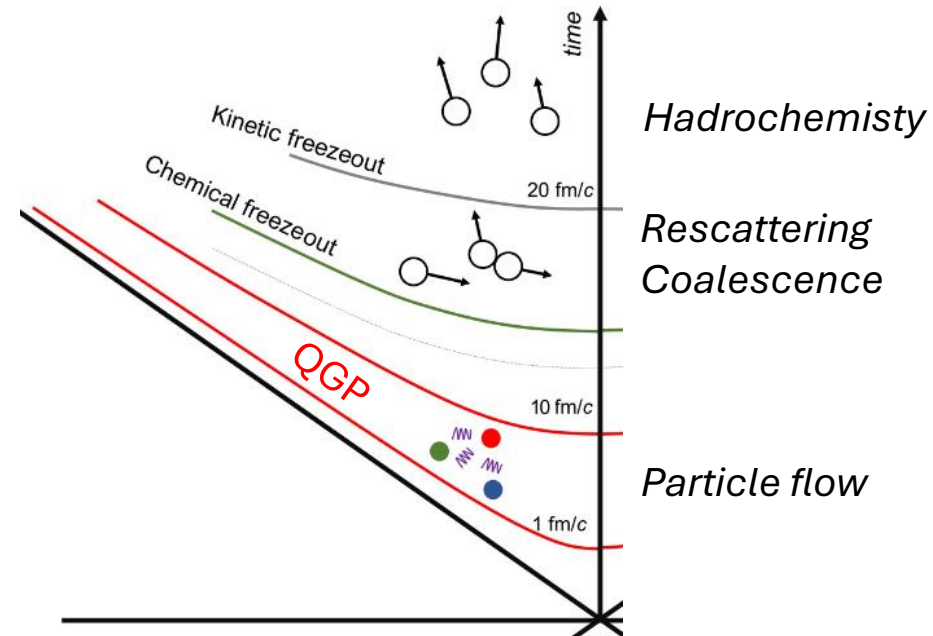
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# Soft probes, in large and small colliding systems

## Soft probes in heavy-ion collisions:

- Study of collective phenomena
- Test statistical limits of particle production
- Disentangle hadronic phase effects





# Soft probes, in large and small colliding systems

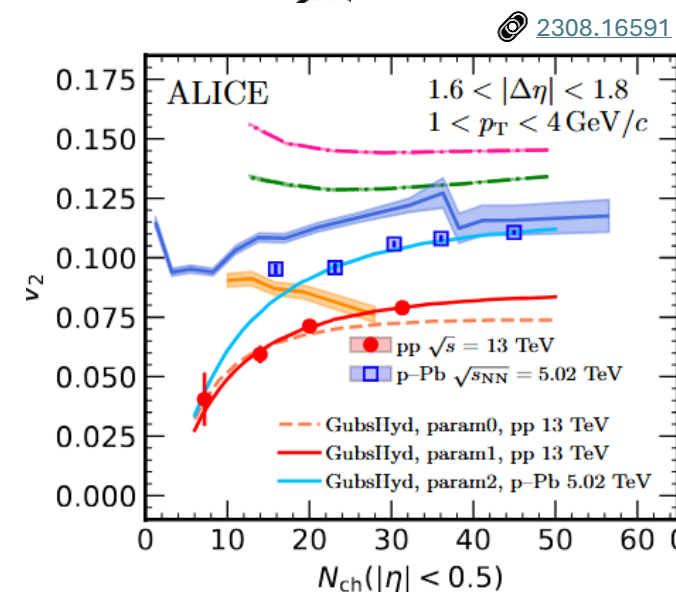
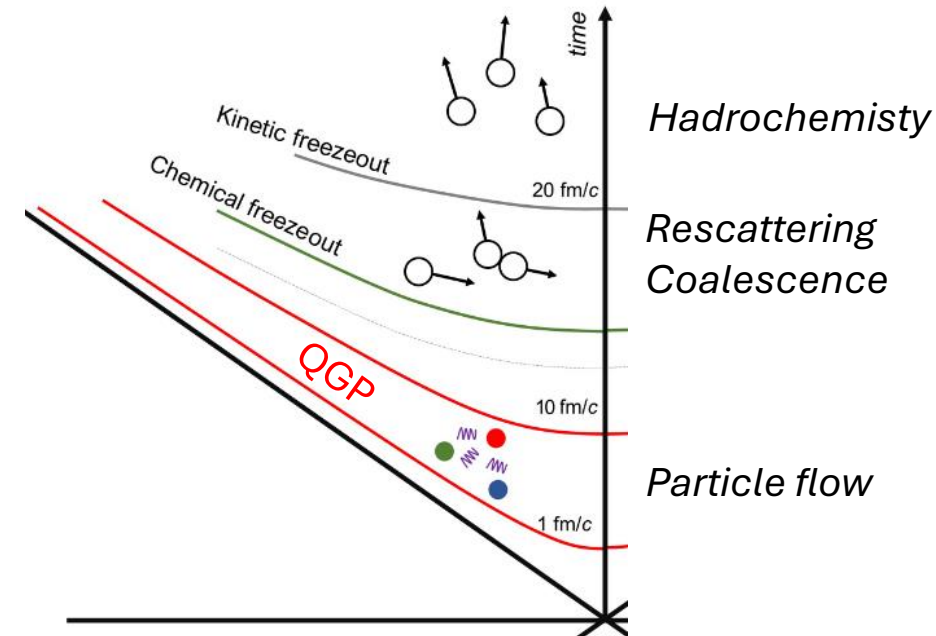
## Soft probes in heavy-ion collisions:

- Study of collective phenomena
- Test statistical limits of particle production
- Disentangle hadronic phase effects

## Small systems

- Multi-parton interactions needed to explain multiplicity
- Cross talk needed to explain  $p_T$  spectra at the LHC
- Parton density fluctuations in the initial stages

→ Exploit small colliding systems for a deeper understanding of AA collisions



# Collective flow

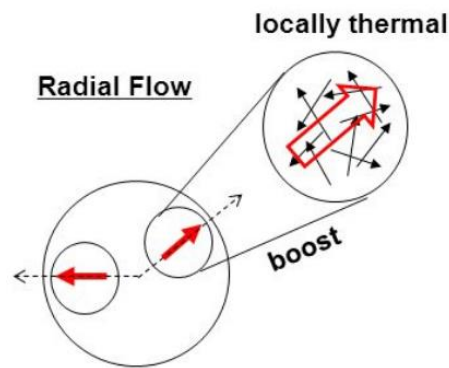
## Anisotropic flow

Interacting matter → the initial spatial anisotropy reflects on anisotropy of final momenta

Sensitive to shear viscosity, entropy, ...

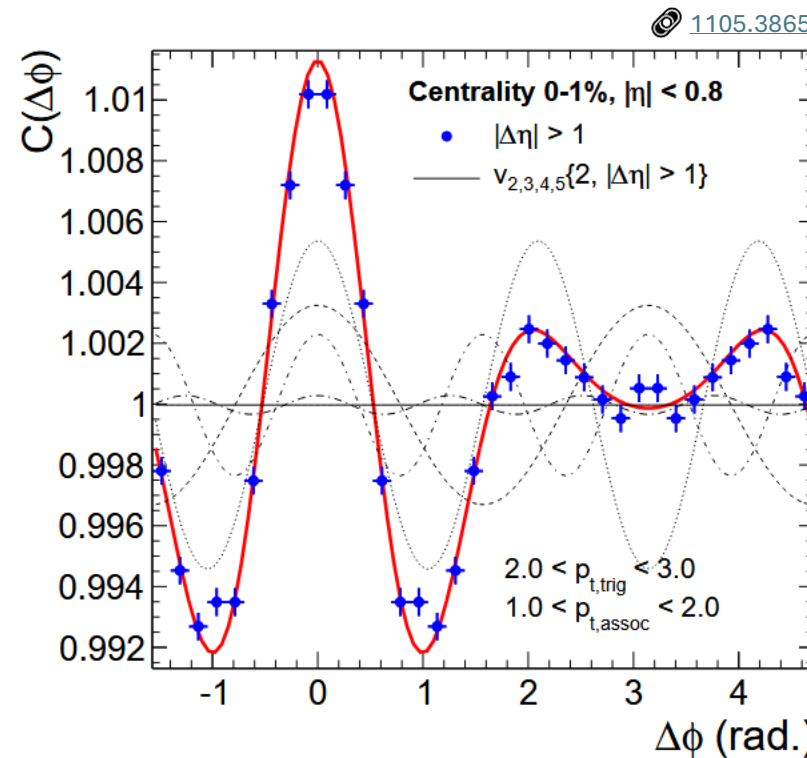
## Radial flow

- Common expansion velocity of particles
- Translates into modification of  $p_T$  spectra



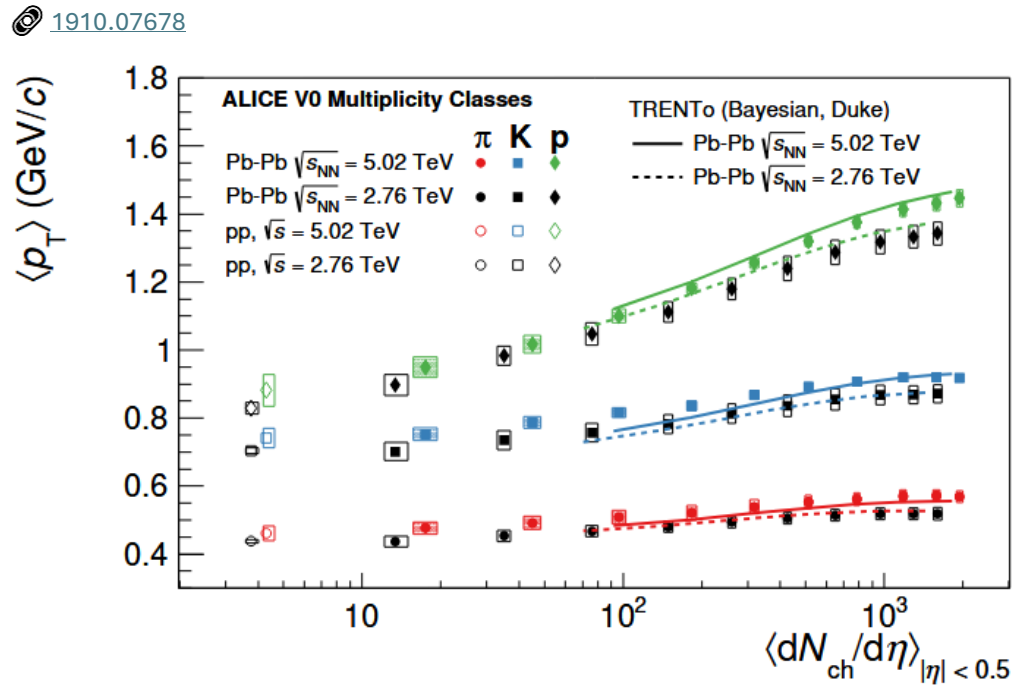
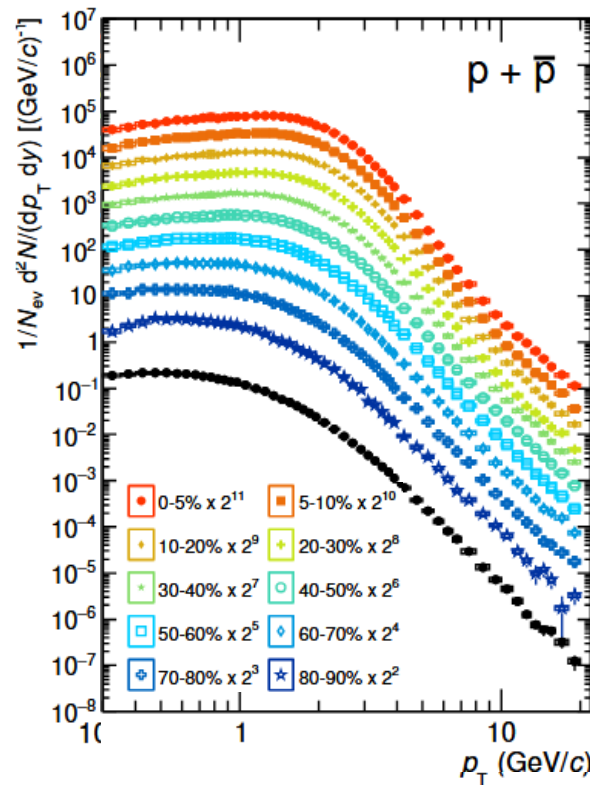
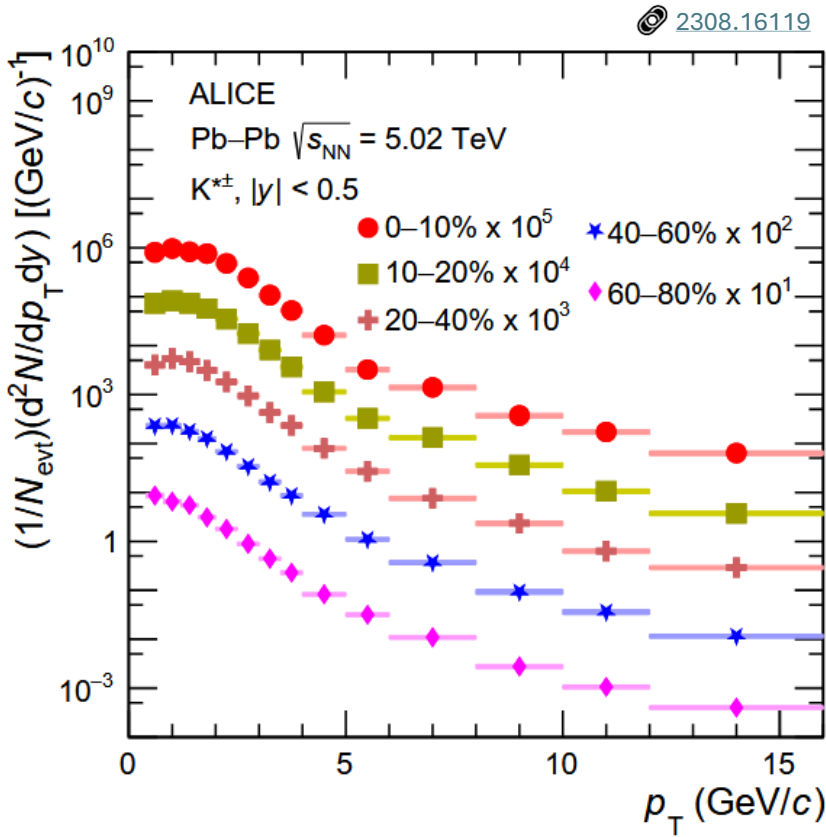
→ low bulk and shear viscosity lead to large radial and anisotropic flows

$$\frac{dN}{d\vec{p}} \propto \left[ 1 + 2 \sum_n v_n(\vec{p}) \cos(n(\phi - \psi_n)) \right]$$



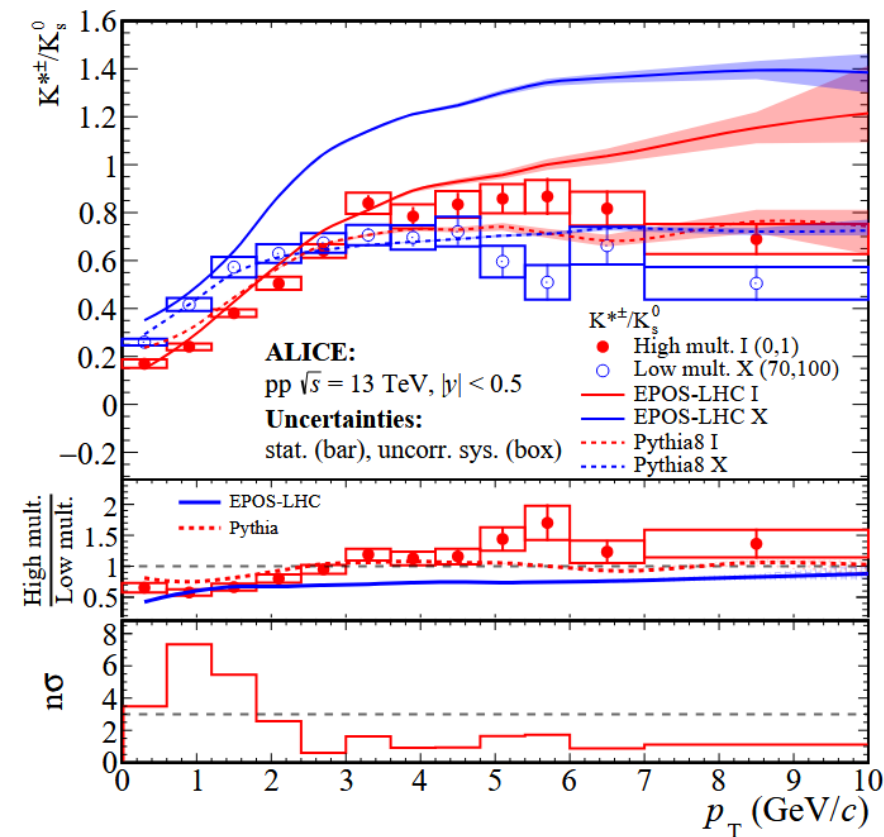
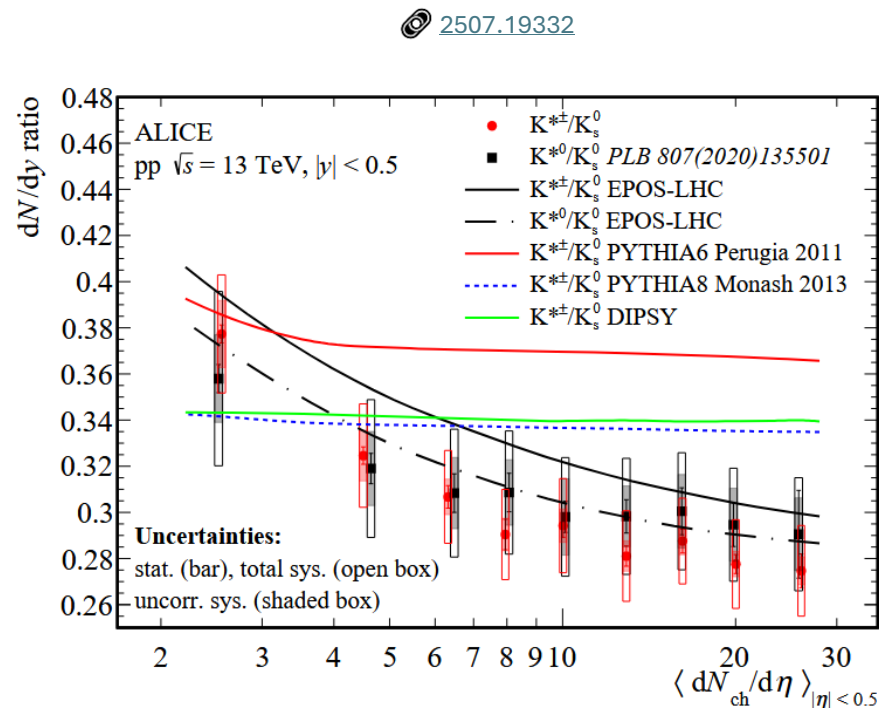
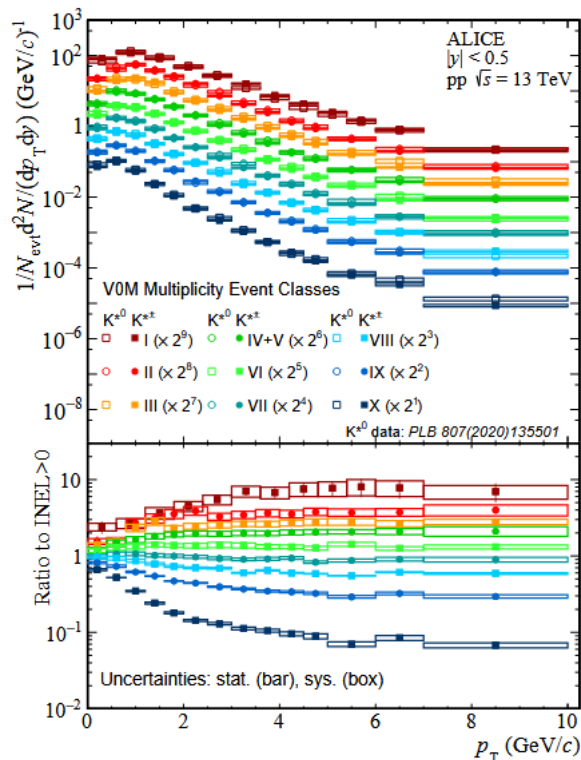
# Radial flow

- ❑ Spectra get harder going from peripheral to central A-A collisions
- ❑ Higher effect for heavier particle species
- ❑ Well reproduced by hydro calculations (at least at low  $p_T$ )



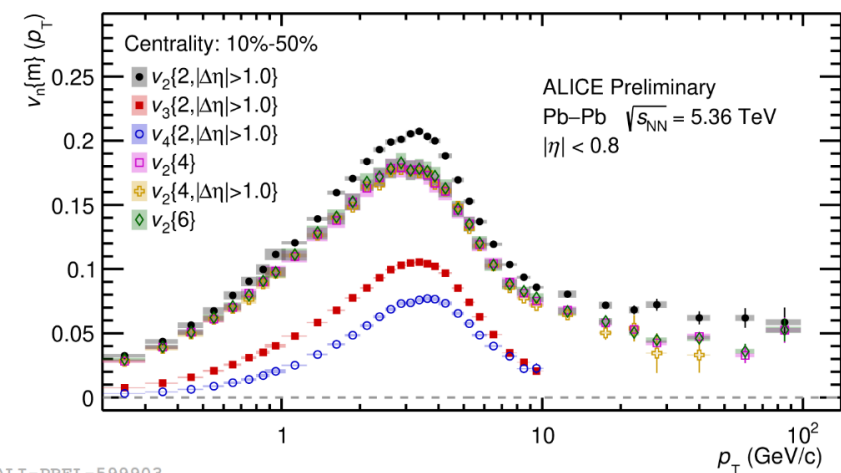
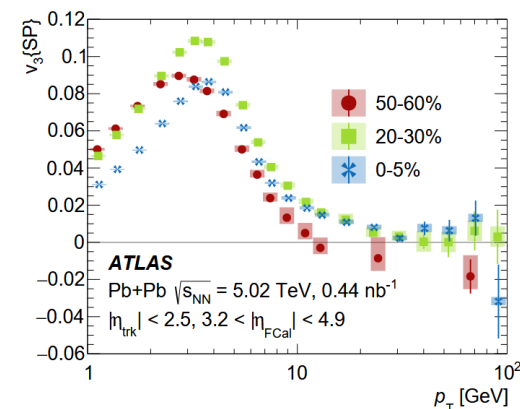
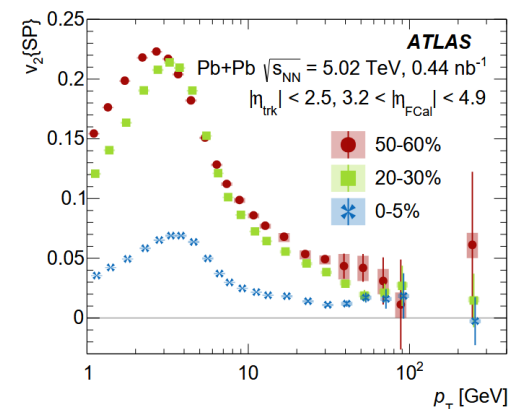
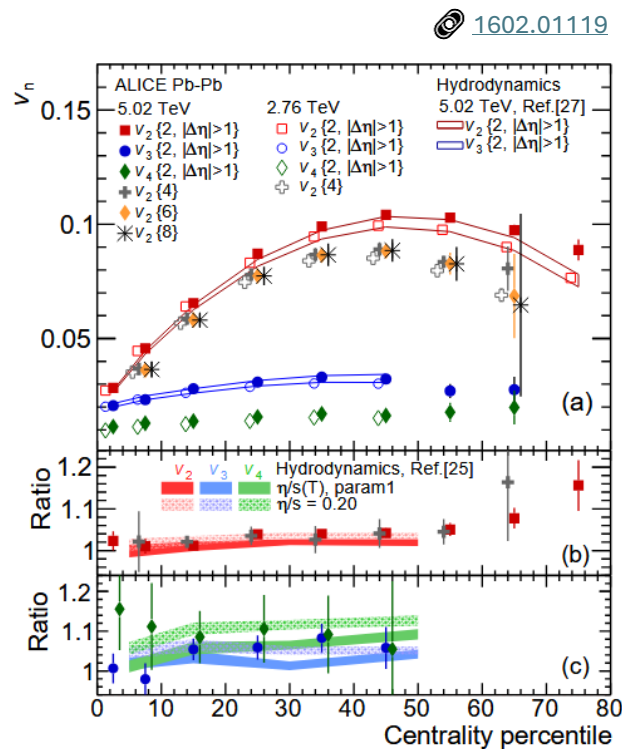
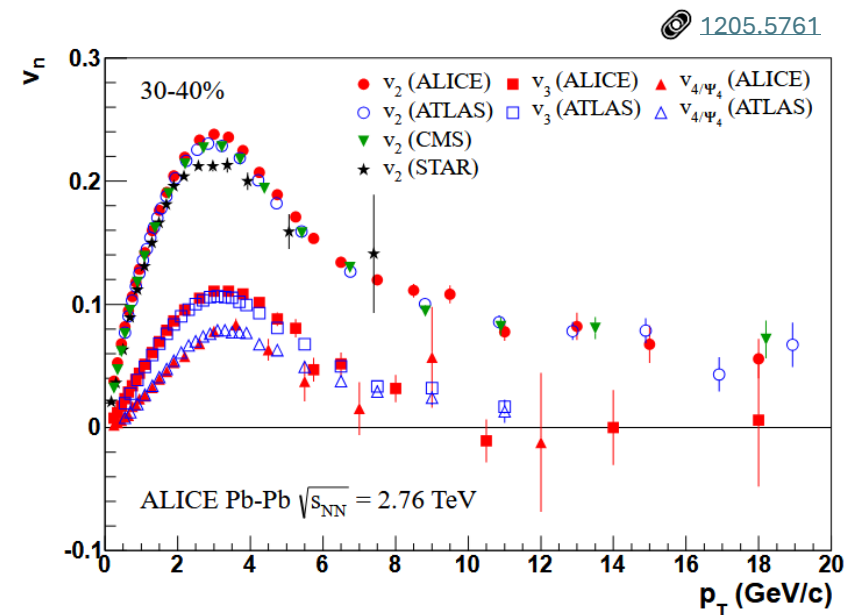
# Radial flow, small systems

- ❑ Hardening of  $p_T$  spectra well established also in pp and p-Pb
- ❑ Different measurements consistent with the presence of a short hadronic phase in small systems .. ?



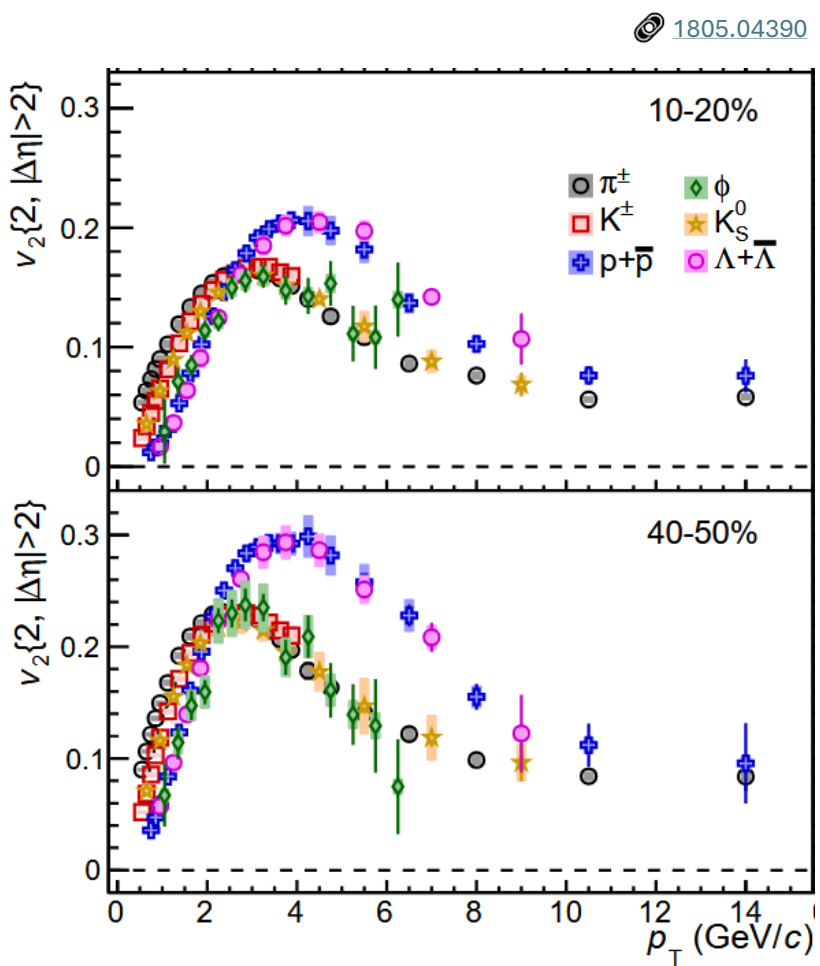
# Anisotropic flow

- ❑ A well established observation
- ❑ Higher coefficients for semi-peripheral collisions (higher eccentricity)
- ❑ Reproduced by hydrodynamic calculation with almost perfect fluid
- ❑ Recent results showing  $v_n \neq 0$  up to very high  $p_T$

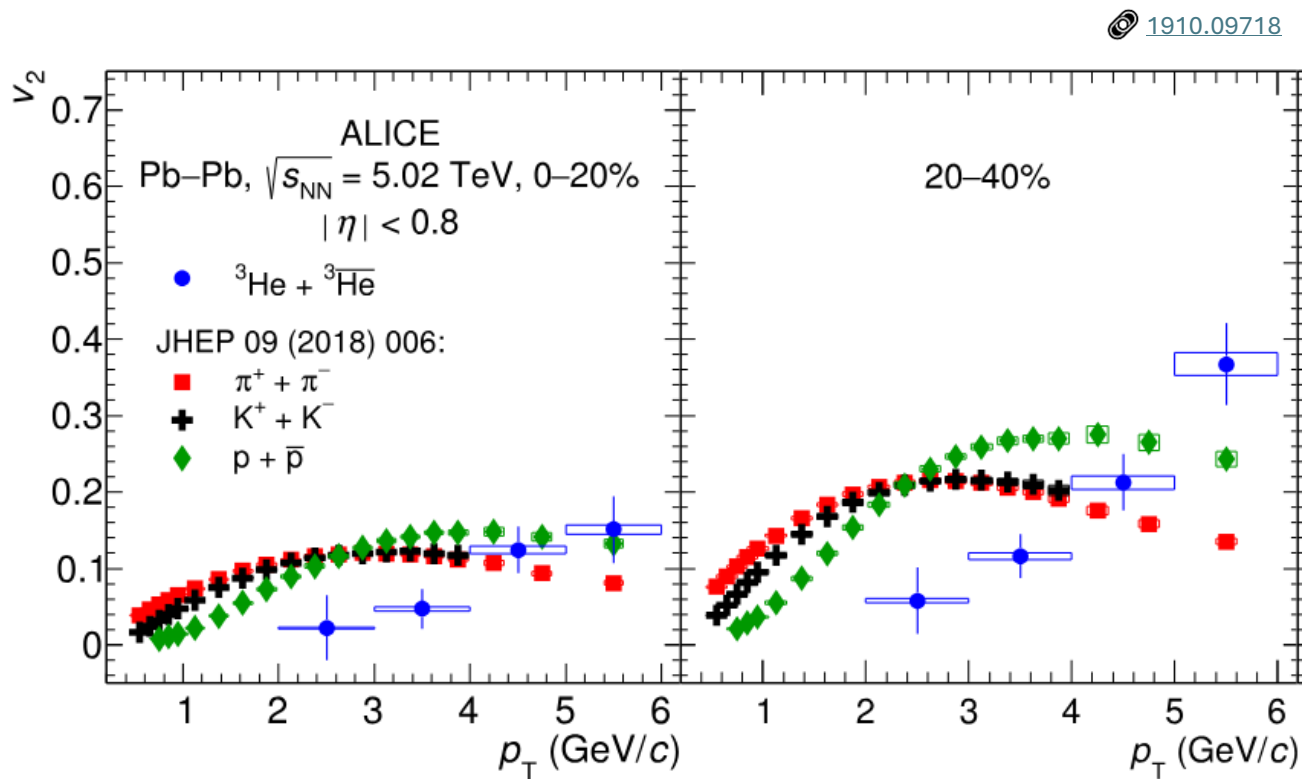




# Anisotropic flow

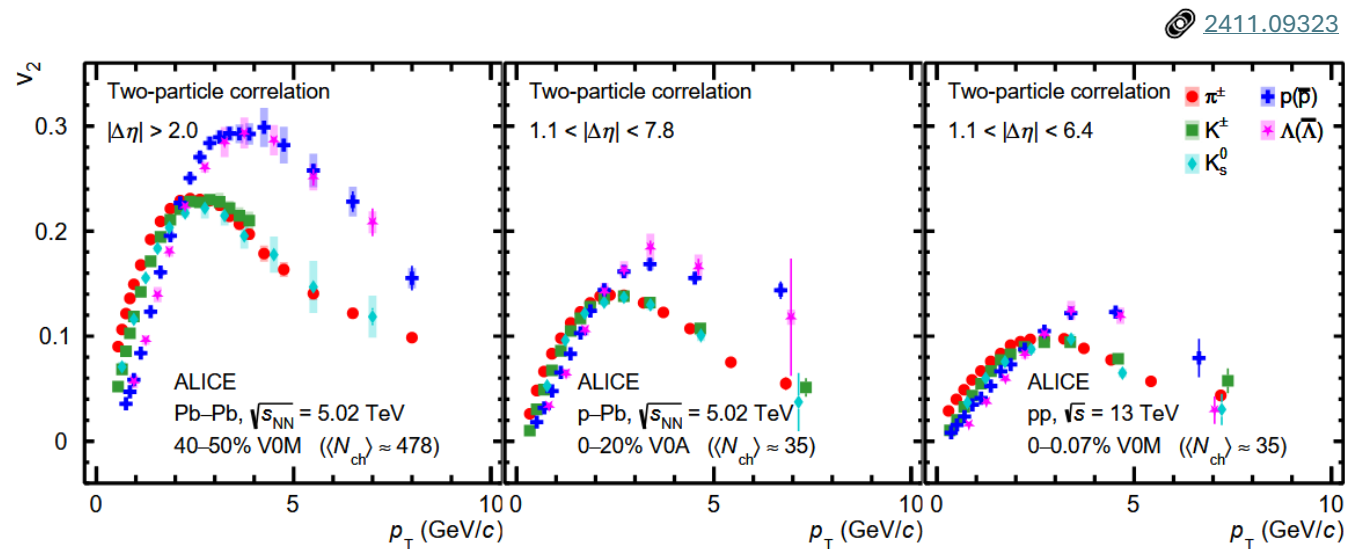
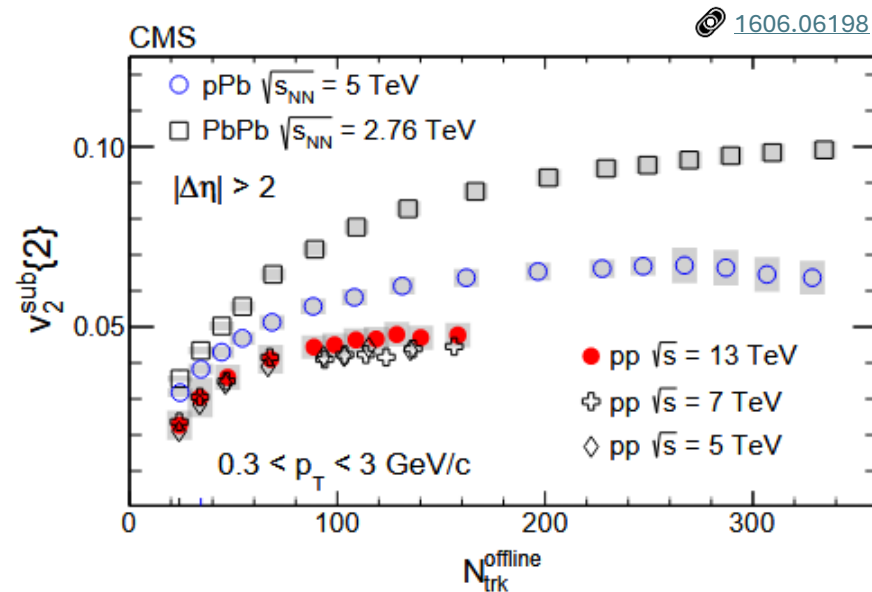


- Mass ordering at low  $p_T$
- Baryon/meson grouping at higher  $p_T$  ← quarks recombine
- Mass ordering verified also for light nuclei



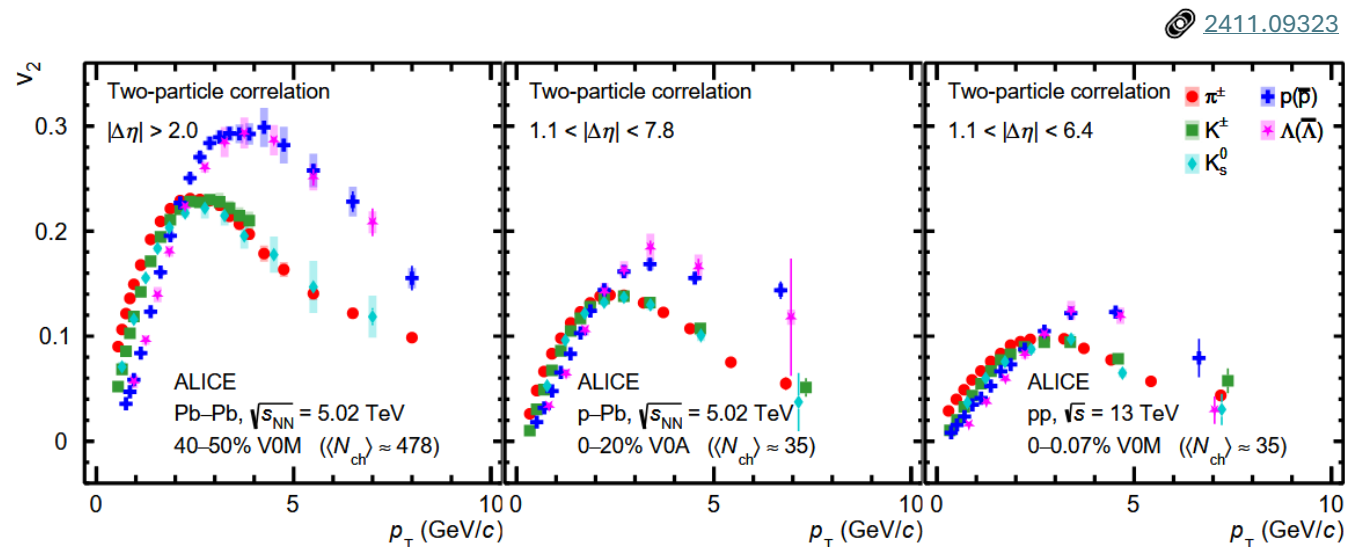
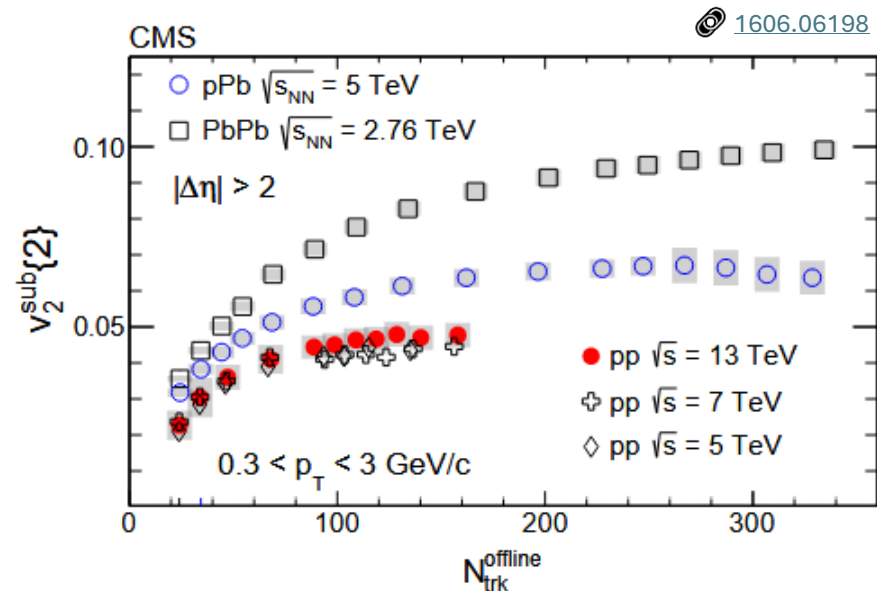
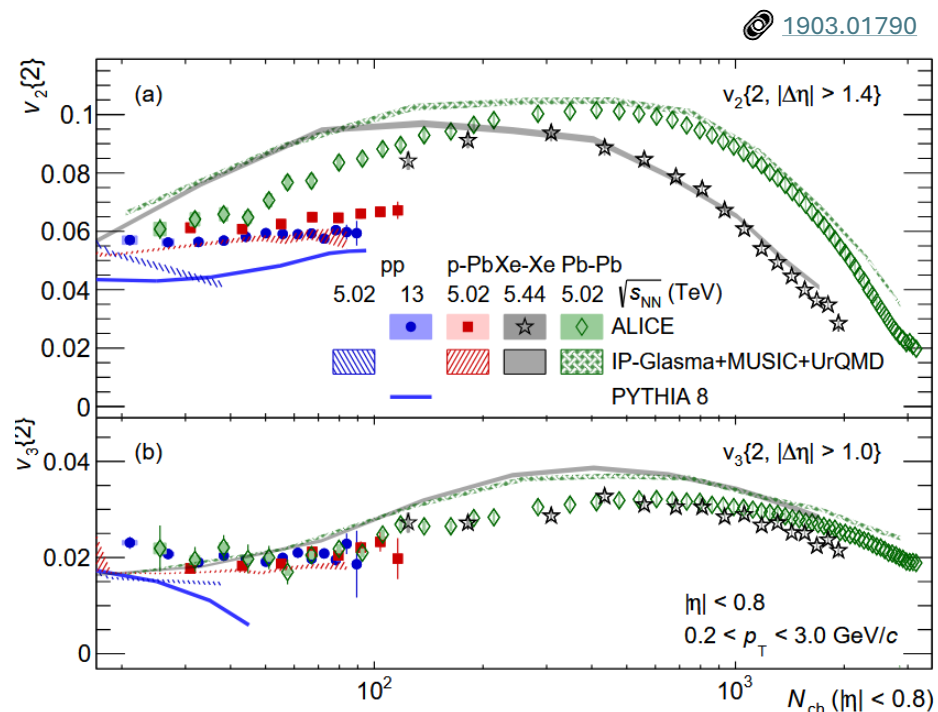
# Anisotropic flow, small systems

- $v_2 > v_3 > v_4 \neq 0$  in all colliding systems
- Mass ordering as evidence of radial flow



# Anisotropic flow, small systems

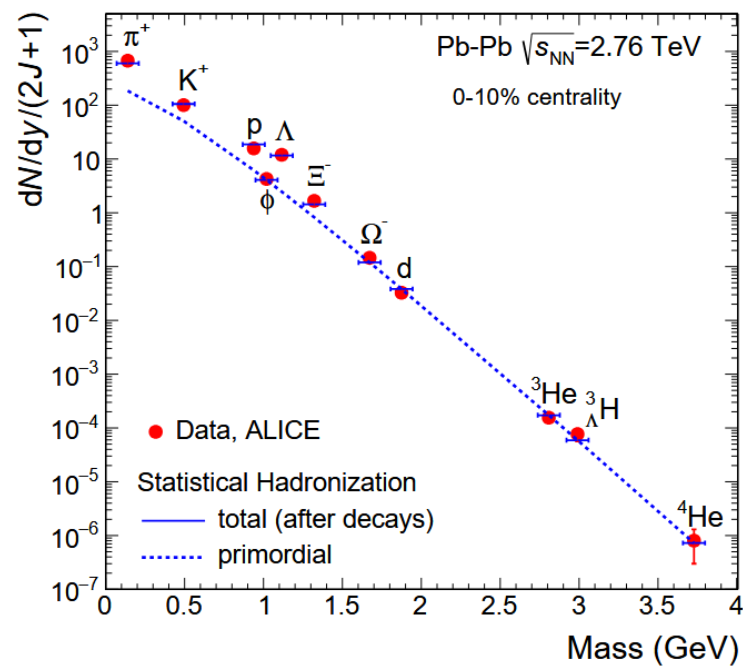
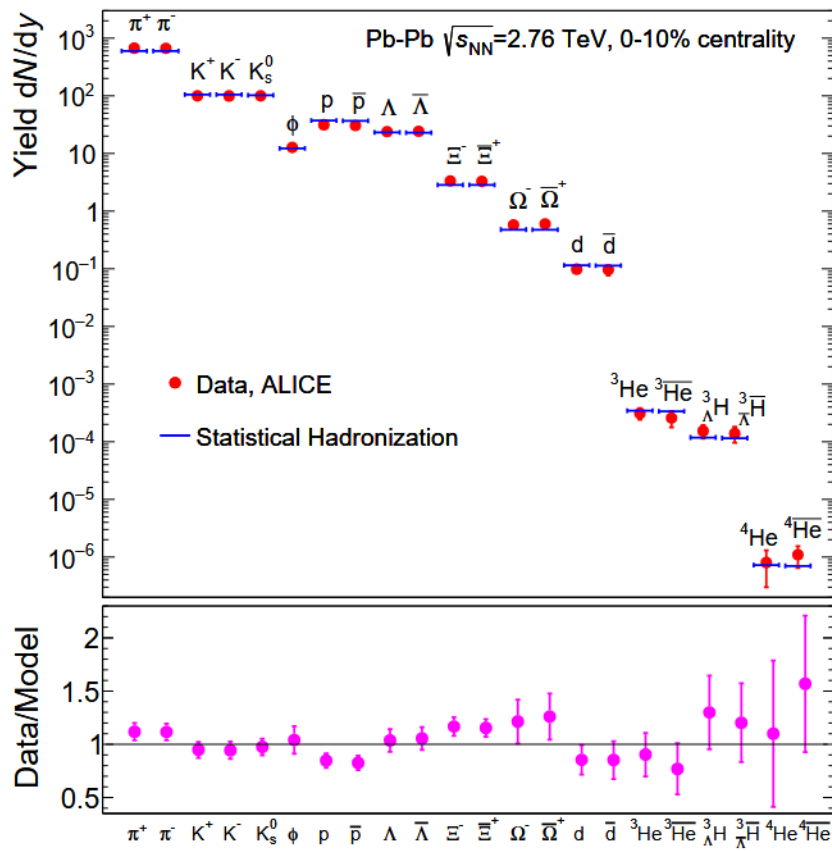
- $v_2 > v_3 > v_4 \neq 0$  in all colliding systems
- Mass ordering as evidence of radial flow
- $v_3, \dots$  sensitive to parton density anisotropy and similar across systems



# Hadrochemistry

- ❑ Statistical thermal models predicts light-flavor hadron abundances over orders of magnitude
- ❑ Hot hadron-resonance gas in thermal equilibrium
- ❑ At LHC:  $\mu_B \simeq 0$ ,  $T_{cf} \simeq 155 \text{ MeV}$

[1710.09425 / Nature](#)



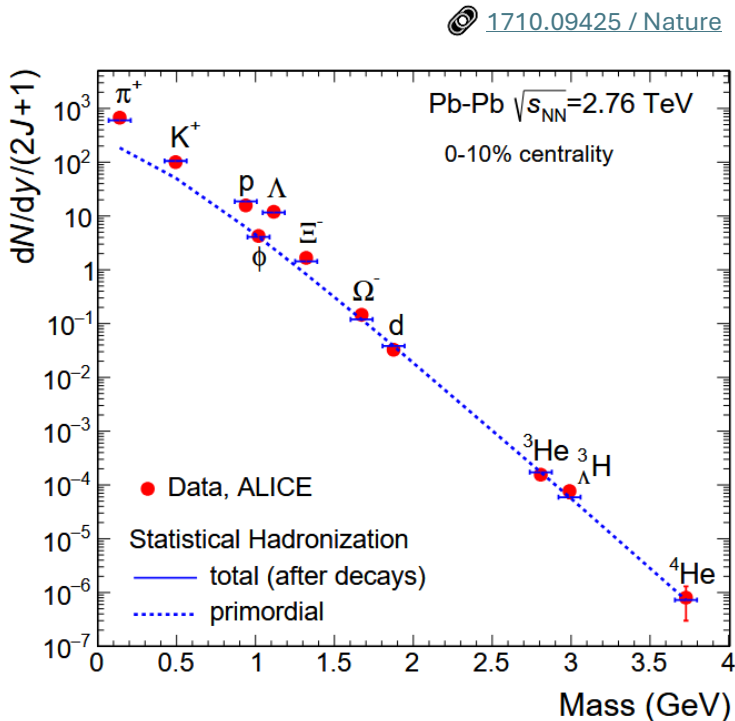
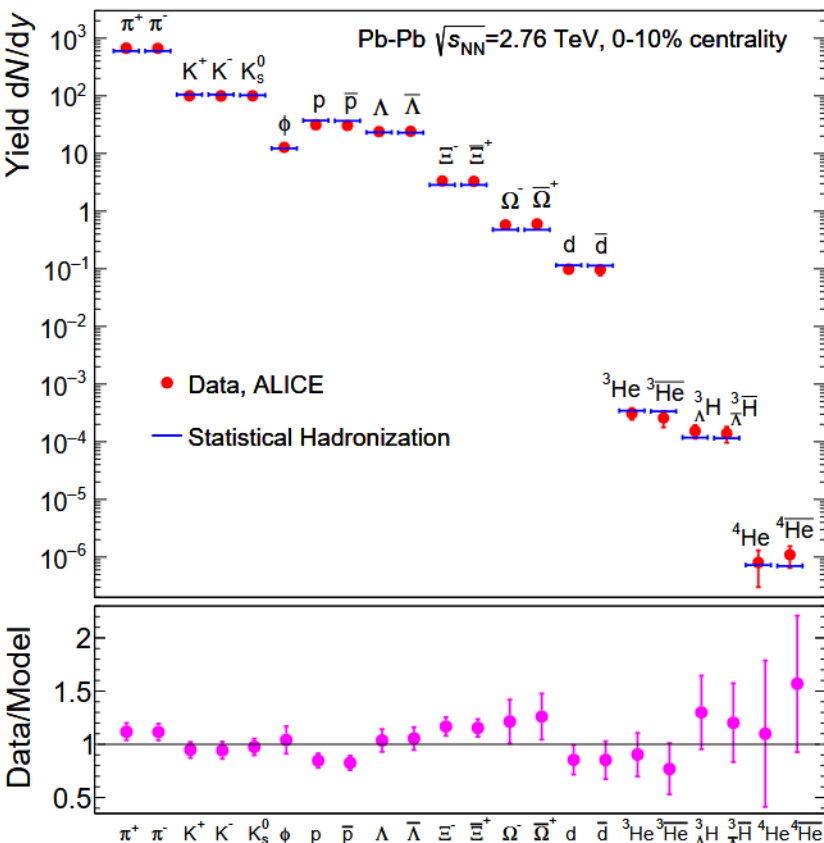


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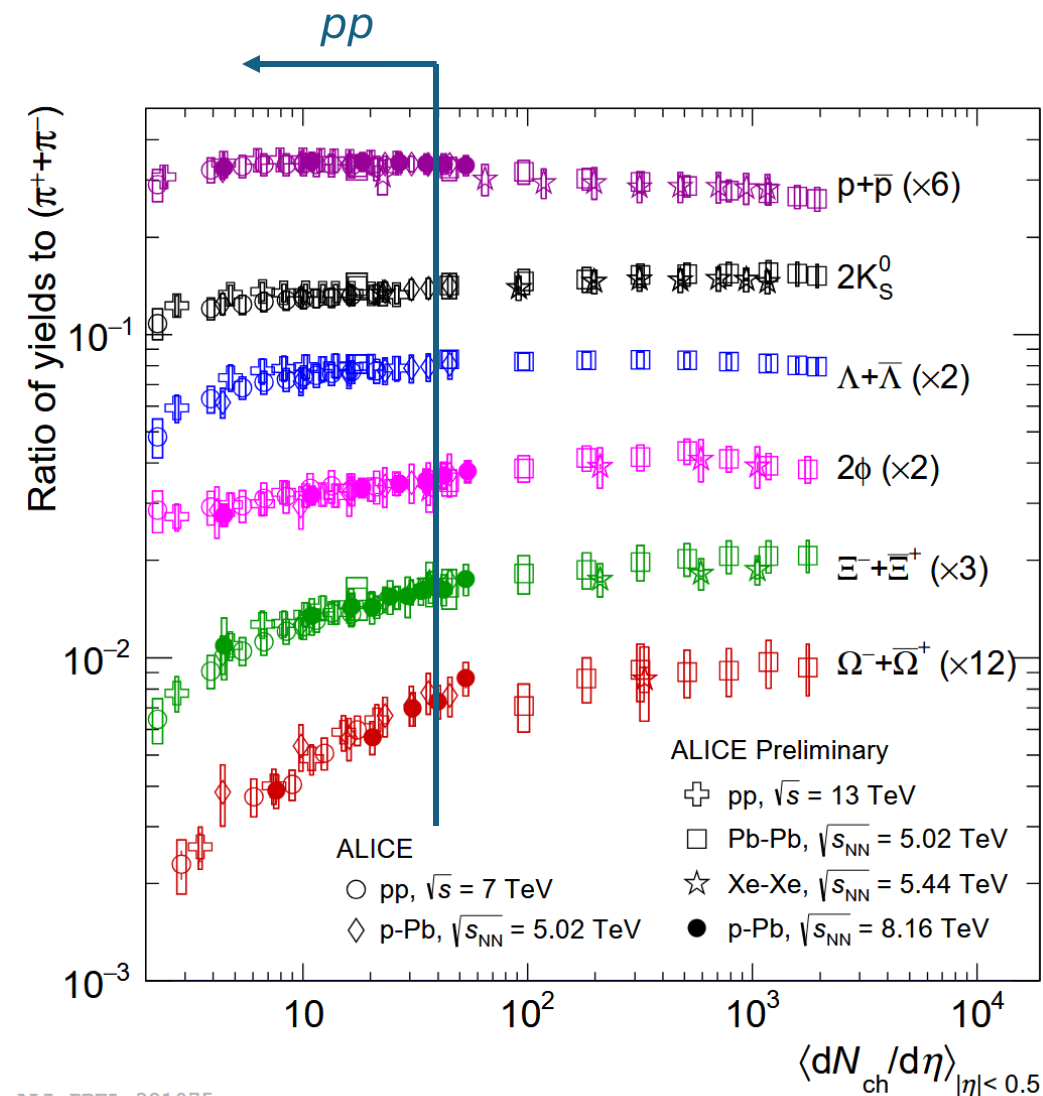
The yields depend on M and T

Loosely bound nuclei production compatible with thermal production



# Particle production

- Increase of strange-particle production for small systems, saturation around thermal-model values for large systems
- Magnitude of strangeness enhancement increases with strange-quark content
- Smooth evolution of particle production with charged-particle multiplicity across  $pp$ ,  $p$ -Pb, Xe-Xe, and Pb-Pb collisions
- Hadron chemistry is driven by the multiplicity (system size)



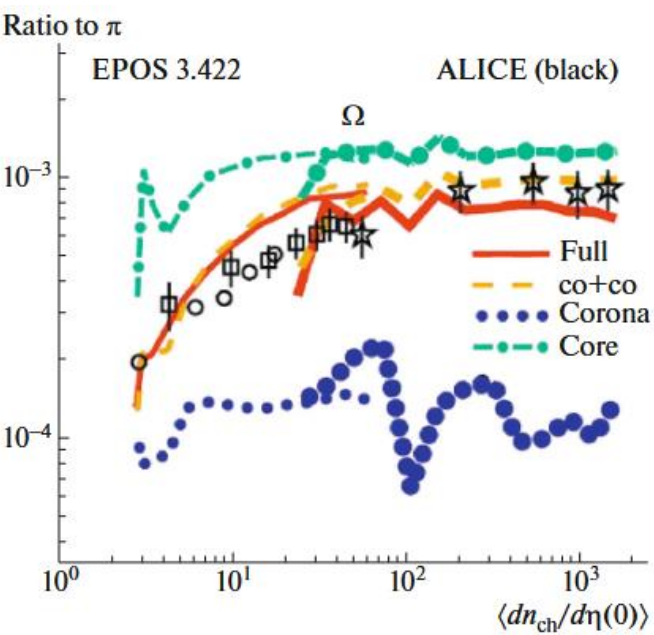
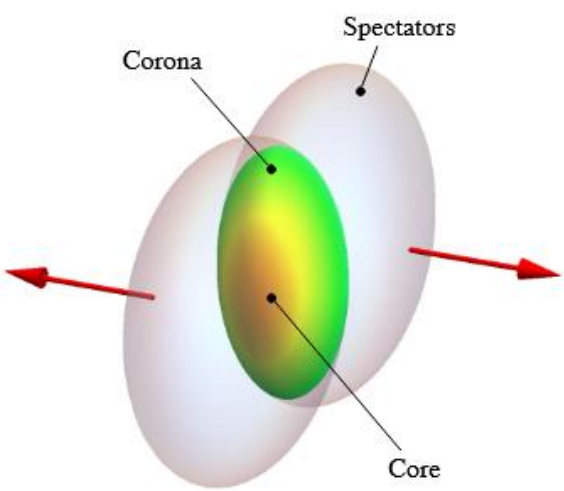
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# Particle production

**Core:** high density, QGP, thermal hadronization

**Corona:** scatterings, string fragmentation, lower density, hadronization in vacuum

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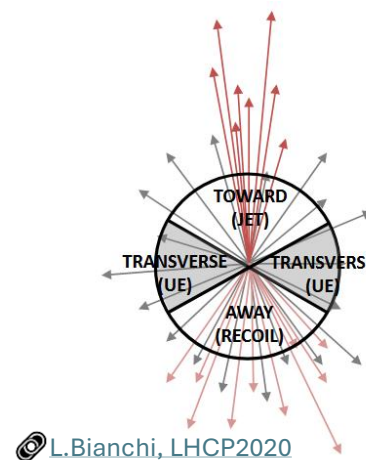


Phys. Atom. Nuclei 84, 1026–1029 (2021)

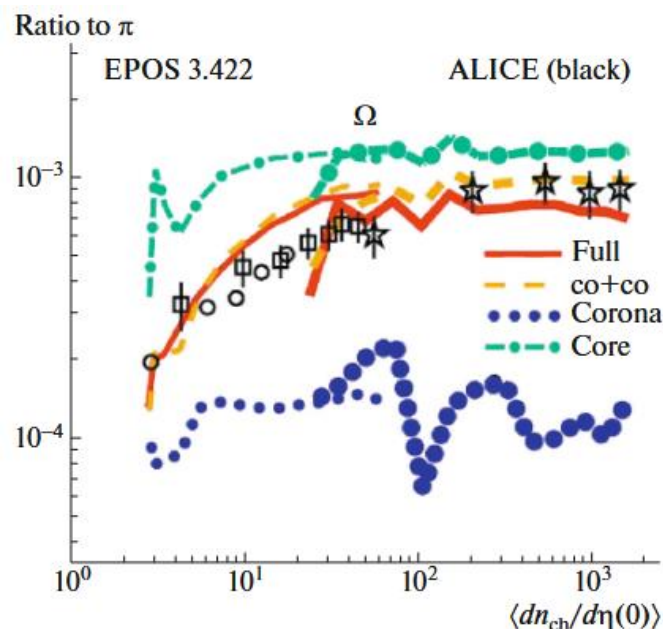
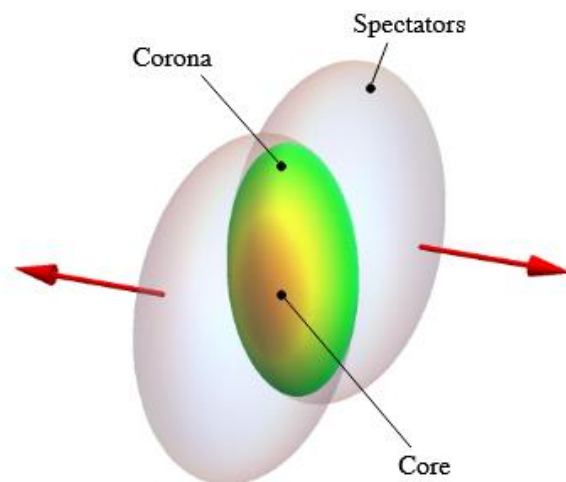
# Particle production

**Core:** high density, QGP, thermal hadronization

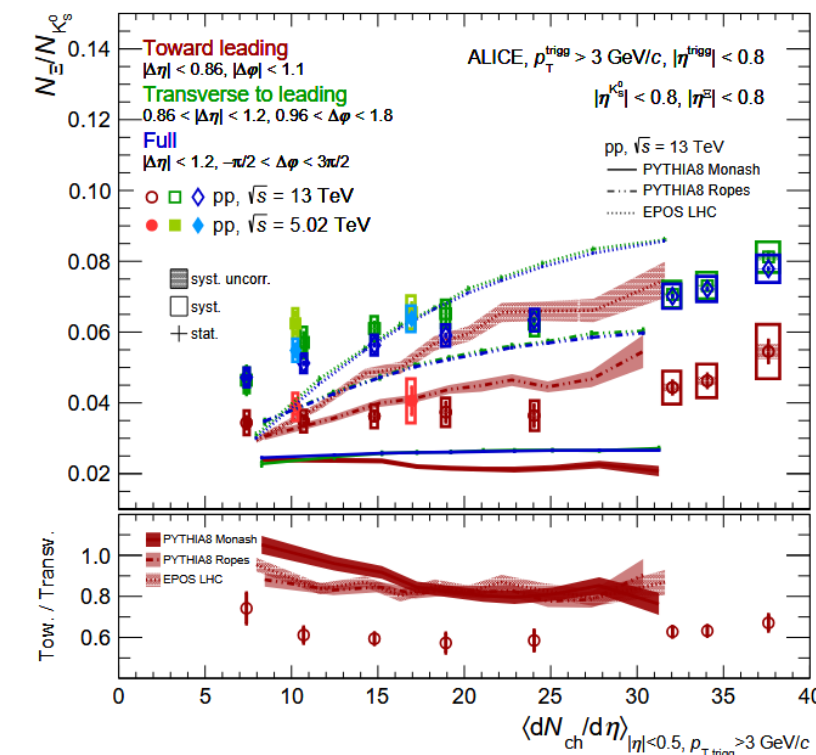
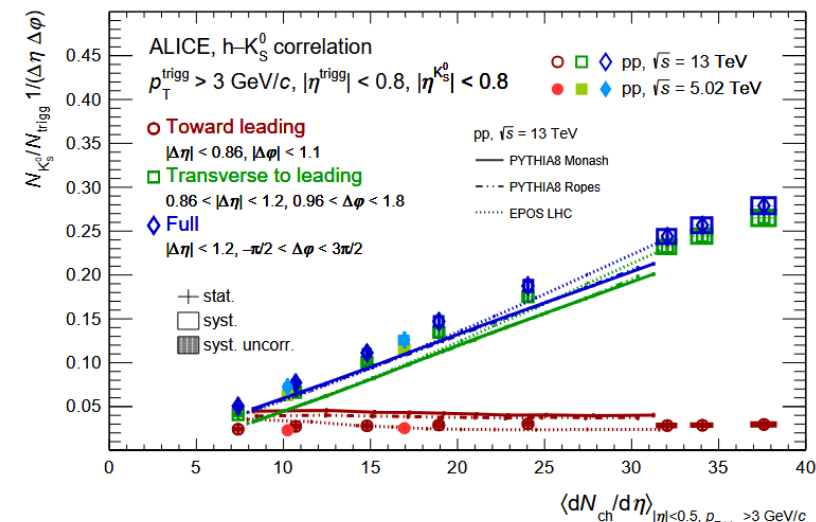
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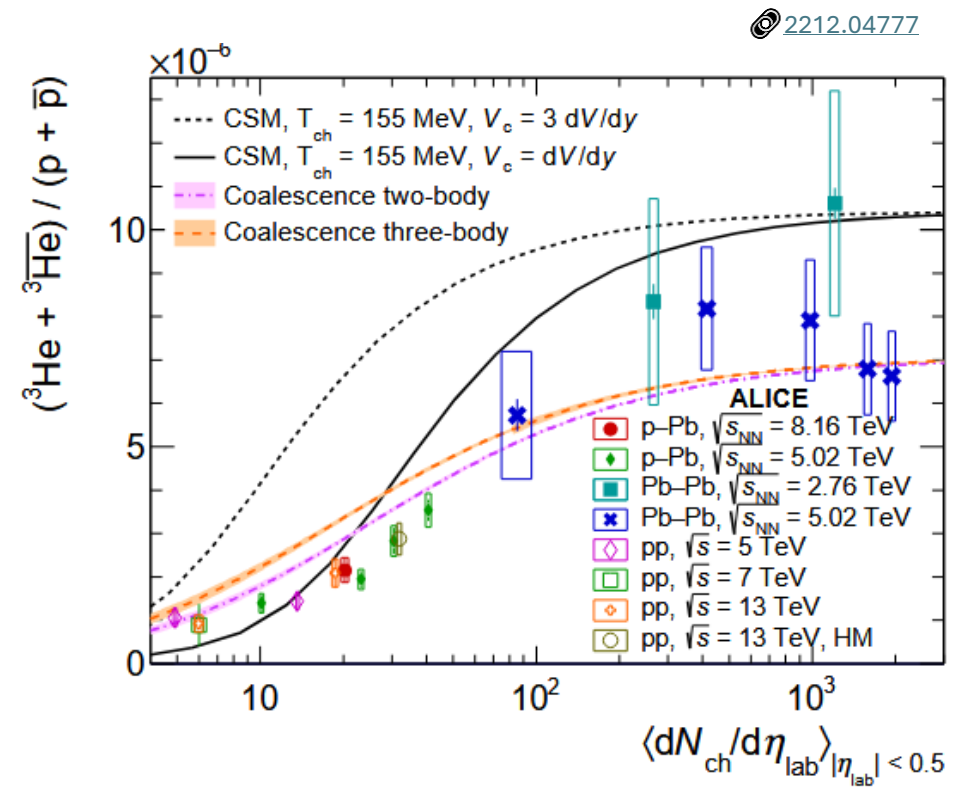
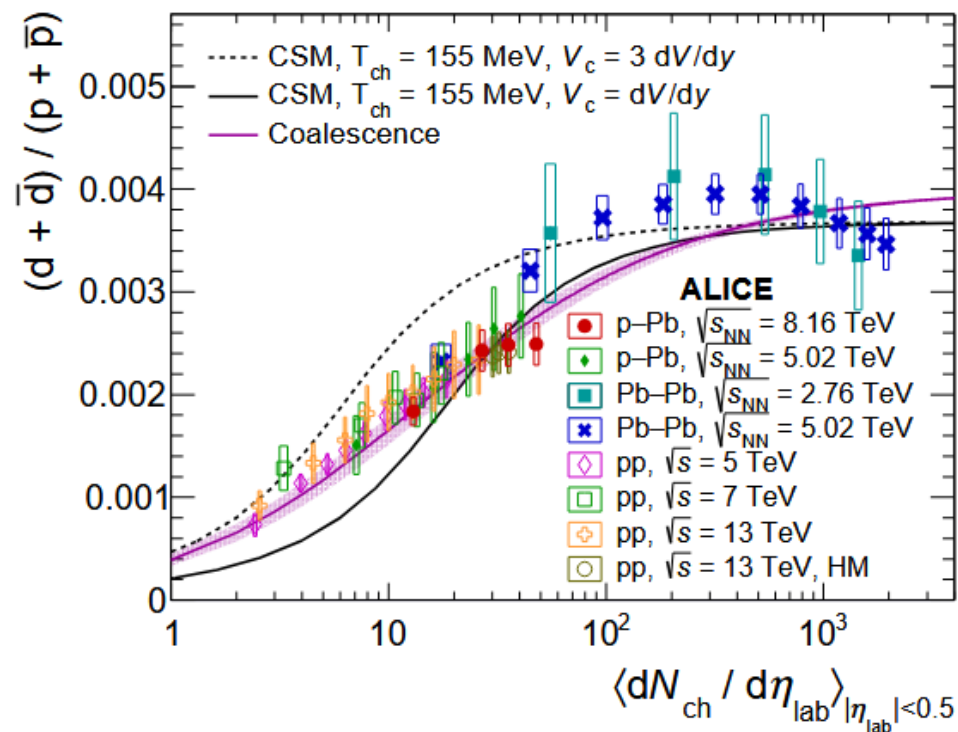


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# Particle production, nuclei

- d,  $^3\text{He}$  and  $^3\text{H}$  significantly enhanced at higher multiplicity
- Canonical suppression ?
- Coalescence probability at kinetic freeze-out ?



2212.04777

Hydrodynamic calculations employ QGP equation of state to predict  $v_n$   
 $v_2$  sensitive to deformed shape of the nucleus  
Common initial pictures from experiments, look like a QGP

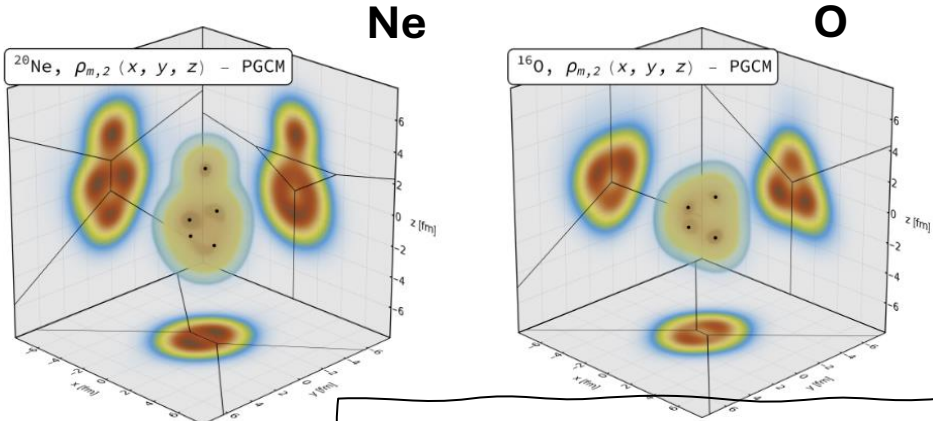
Results

ALICE

CMS

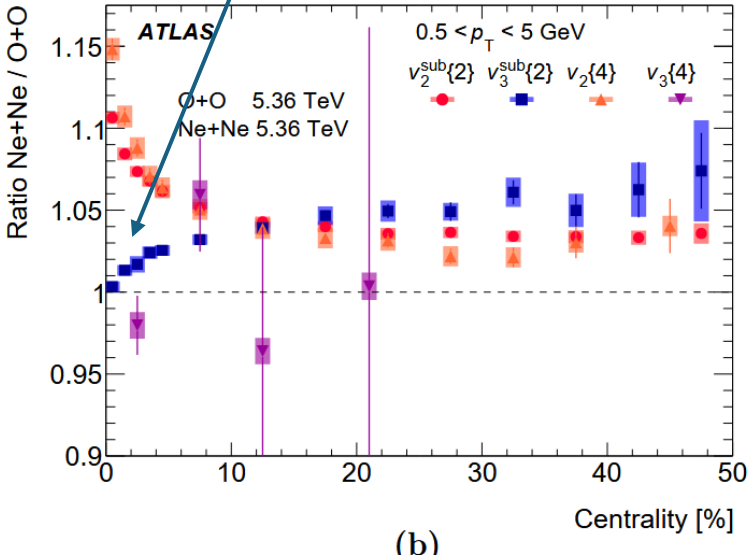
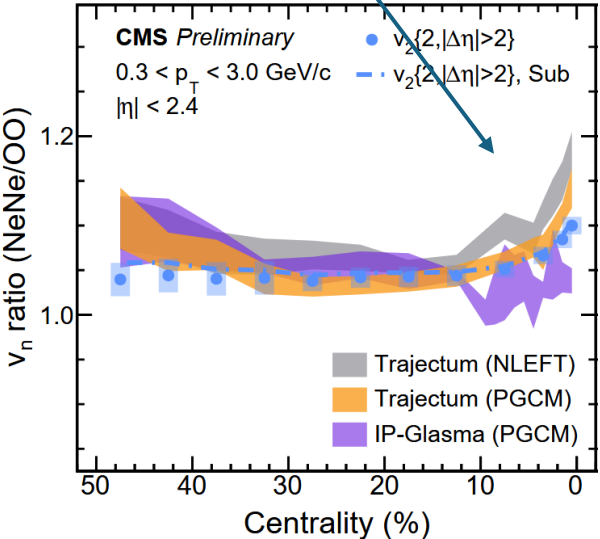
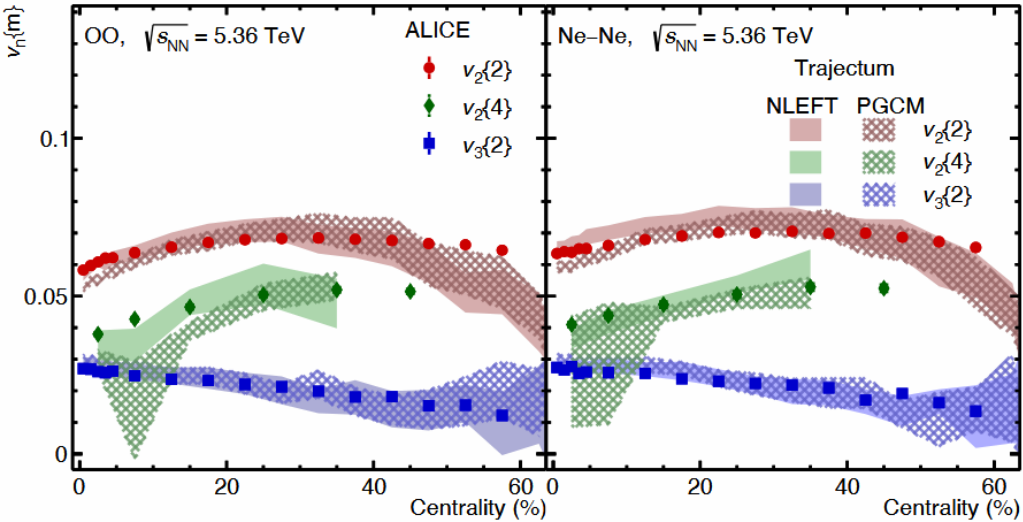
ATLAS

Ne, O similar in size... ratio driven by different shape?



> [Govert Nijs \(next talk\)](#)

Similar triangular flow between the two systems



- ❑ Studying soft probes in heavy-ions:
  - ❑ A color-deconfined thermalized medium is produced in heavy-ion collisions at the LHC
  - ❑ It's an almost perfect fluid expanding hydrodynamically
  - ❑ It undergoes chemical freezeout at  $\sim 150 - 160$  MeV
  - ❑ Nucleosynthesis is consistent with thermal production
- ❑ In small systems....
  - ❑ Hadrochemistry and collectivity at high-multiplicity match what is observed in A-A
  - ❑ Challenging scenario for any theoretical model

*Follow the HI session for more*  
> <https://indico.in2p3.fr/event/30430/sessions/24271/> <

*Thank you*

**backup**