



Event Schedule

Intersection of nuclear structure and high-energy nuclear collisions

Towards Bayesian constraints on nuclear structure via isobar collisions

Shuzhe Shi (Stony Brook University)

reference:

Yi-Lin Cheng, SS, Y.-G. Ma, H Stoecker, K. Zhou, 2301.03910

**The isobar program was designed to detect
the Chiral Magnetic Effect(CME)**

expectation before the isobar collisions:

Correlator[Ru] > *Correlator*[Zr] **→** **CME**

Correlator[Ru] = *Correlator*[Zr] **→** **no CME**

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the Chiral Magnetic Effect(CME)**

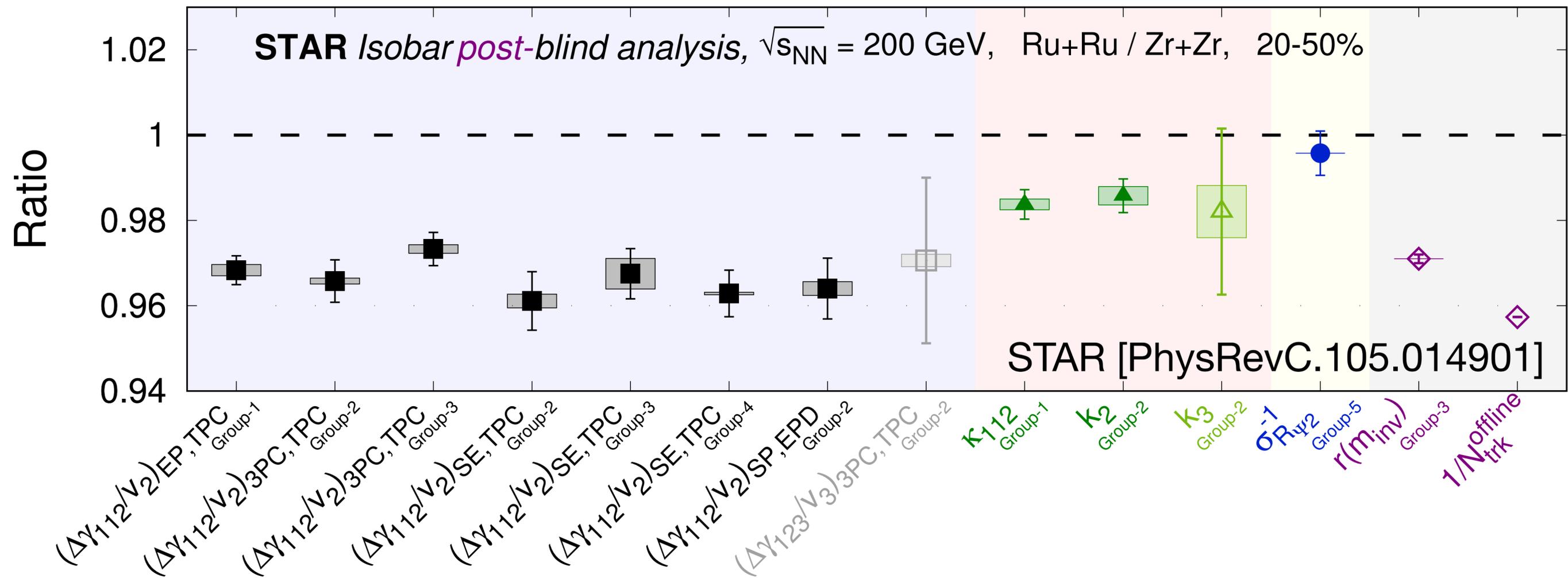
expectation before the isobar collisions:

$Correlator[Ru] > Correlator[Zr] \longrightarrow$ **CME**

$Correlator[Ru] = Correlator[Zr] \longrightarrow$ **no CME**

measurement in the isobar collisions:

$Correlator[Ru] < Correlator[Zr]$



expectation before the isobar collisions:

$Correlator[Ru] > Correlator[Zr]$



CME

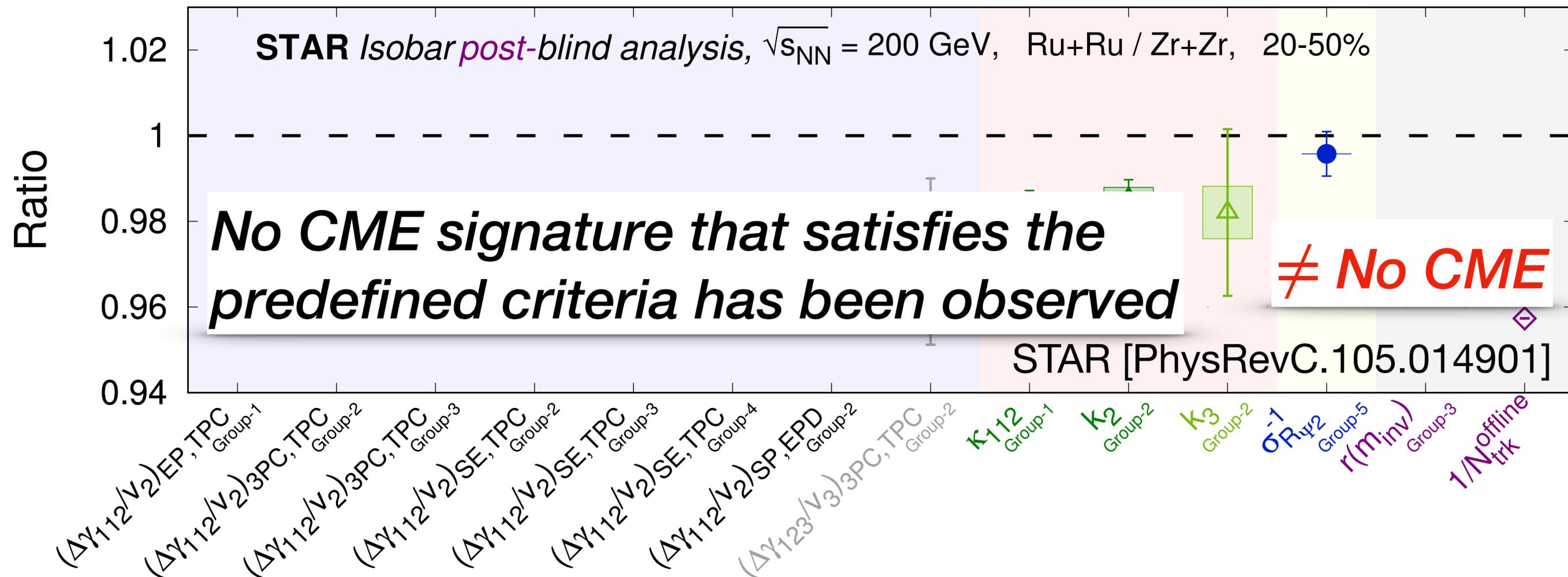
$Correlator[Ru] = Correlator[Zr]$



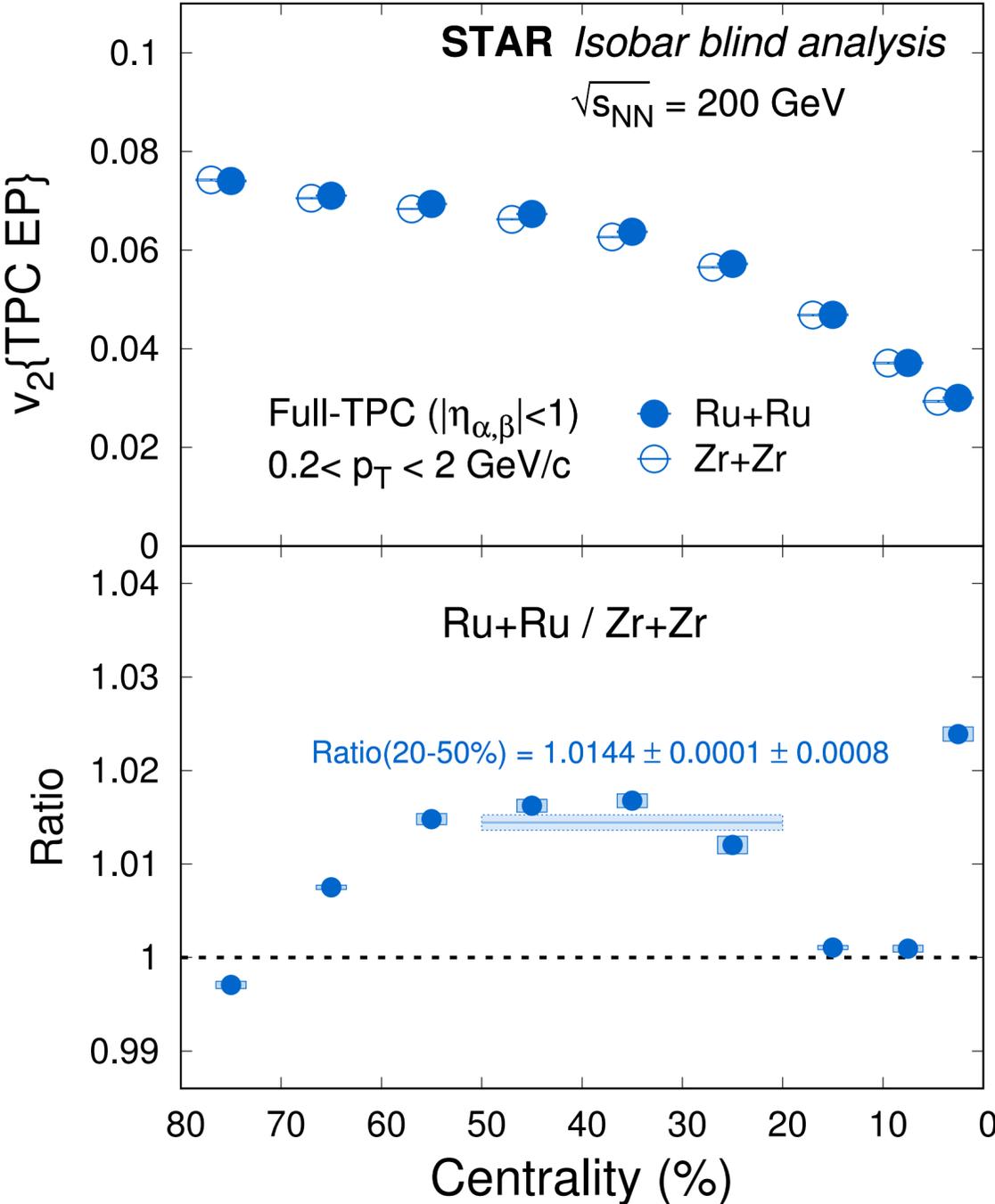
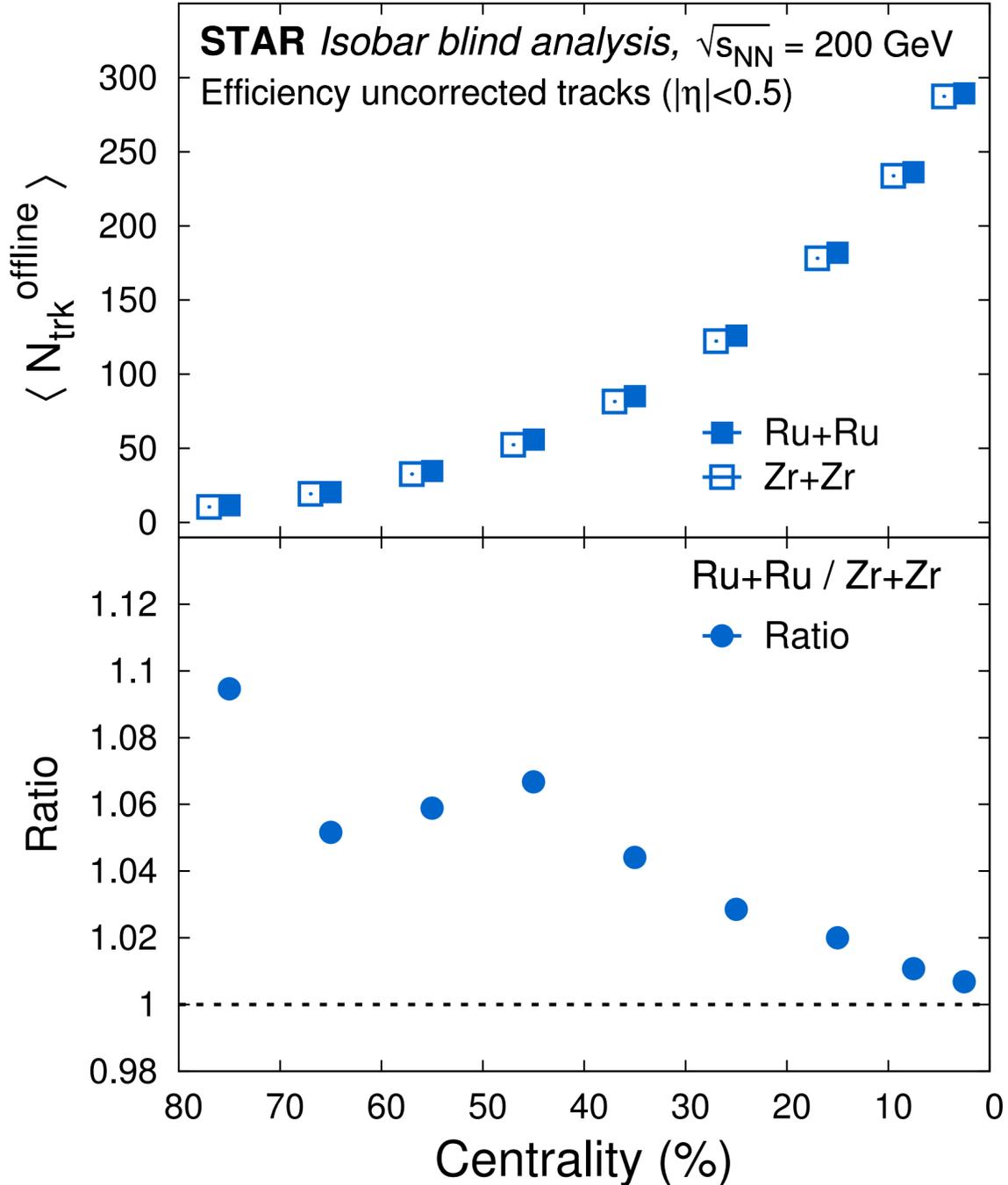
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measurement in the isobar collisions:

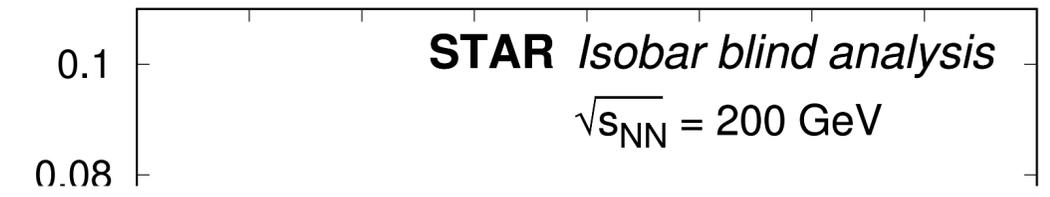
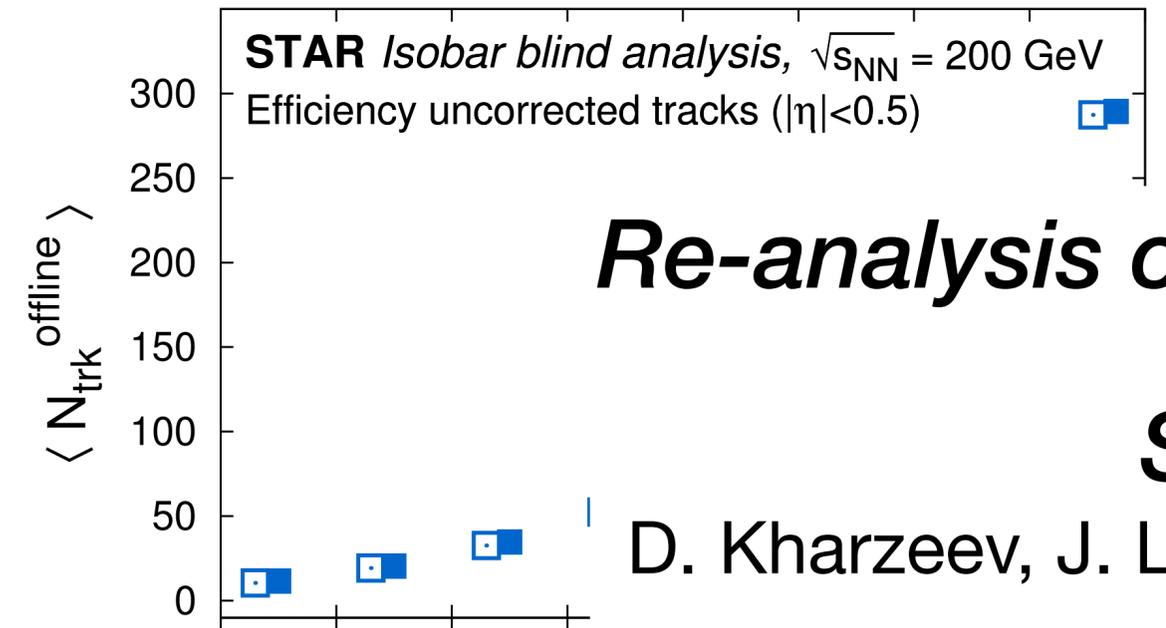
$Correlator[Ru] < Correlator[Zr]$



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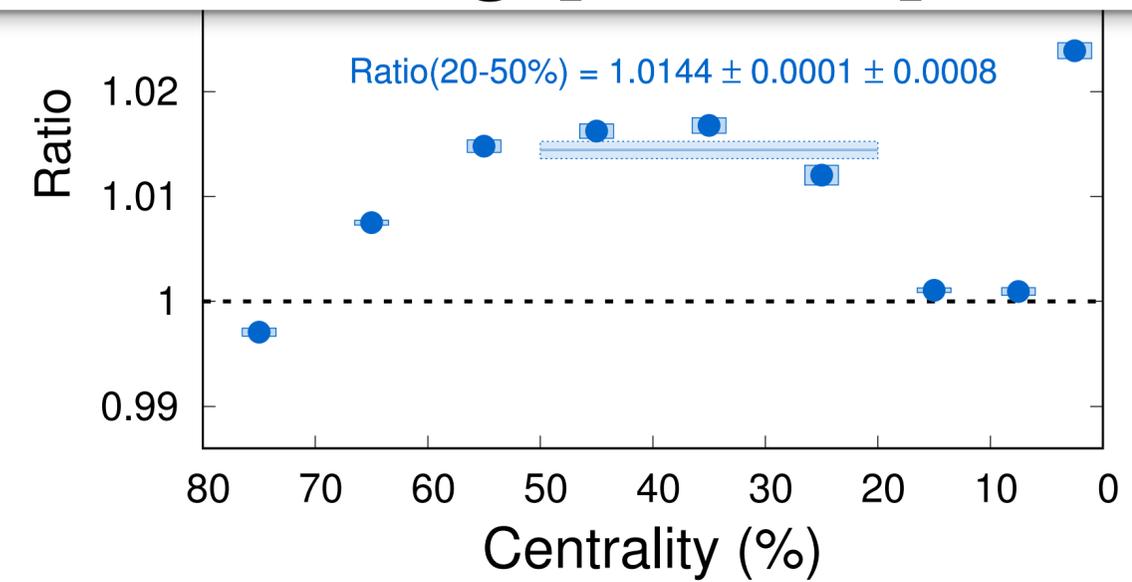
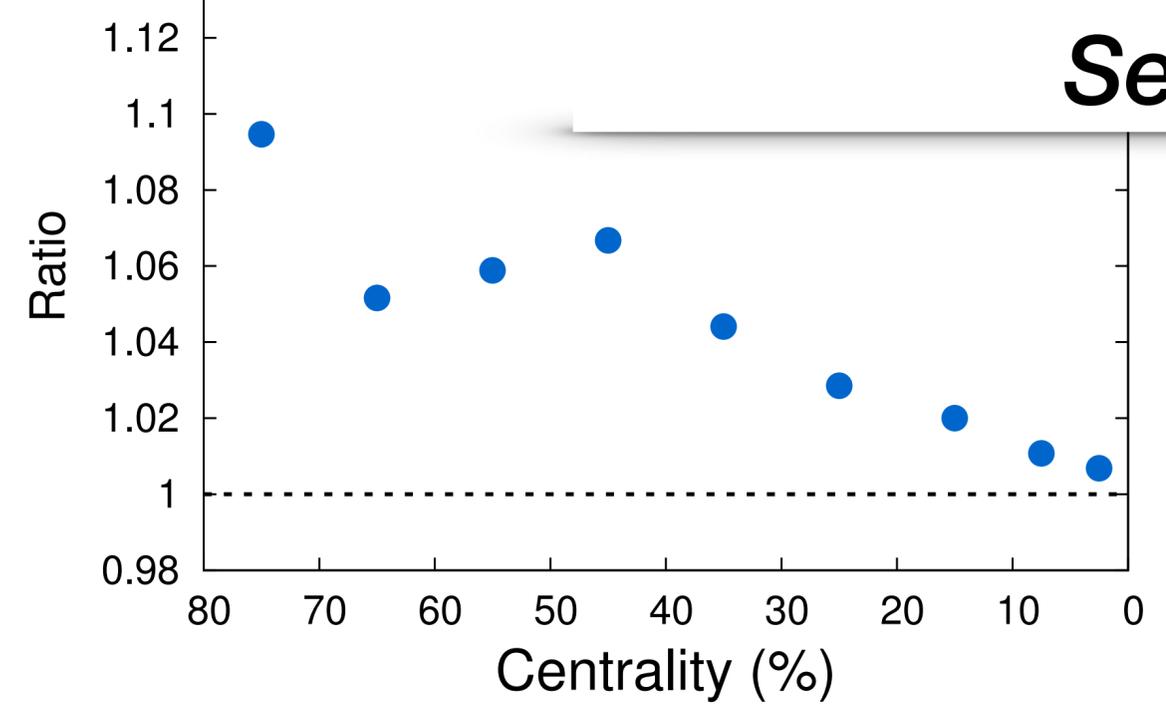


Re-analysis of the no-CME baseline:

See J. Liao [Wed 11:30]

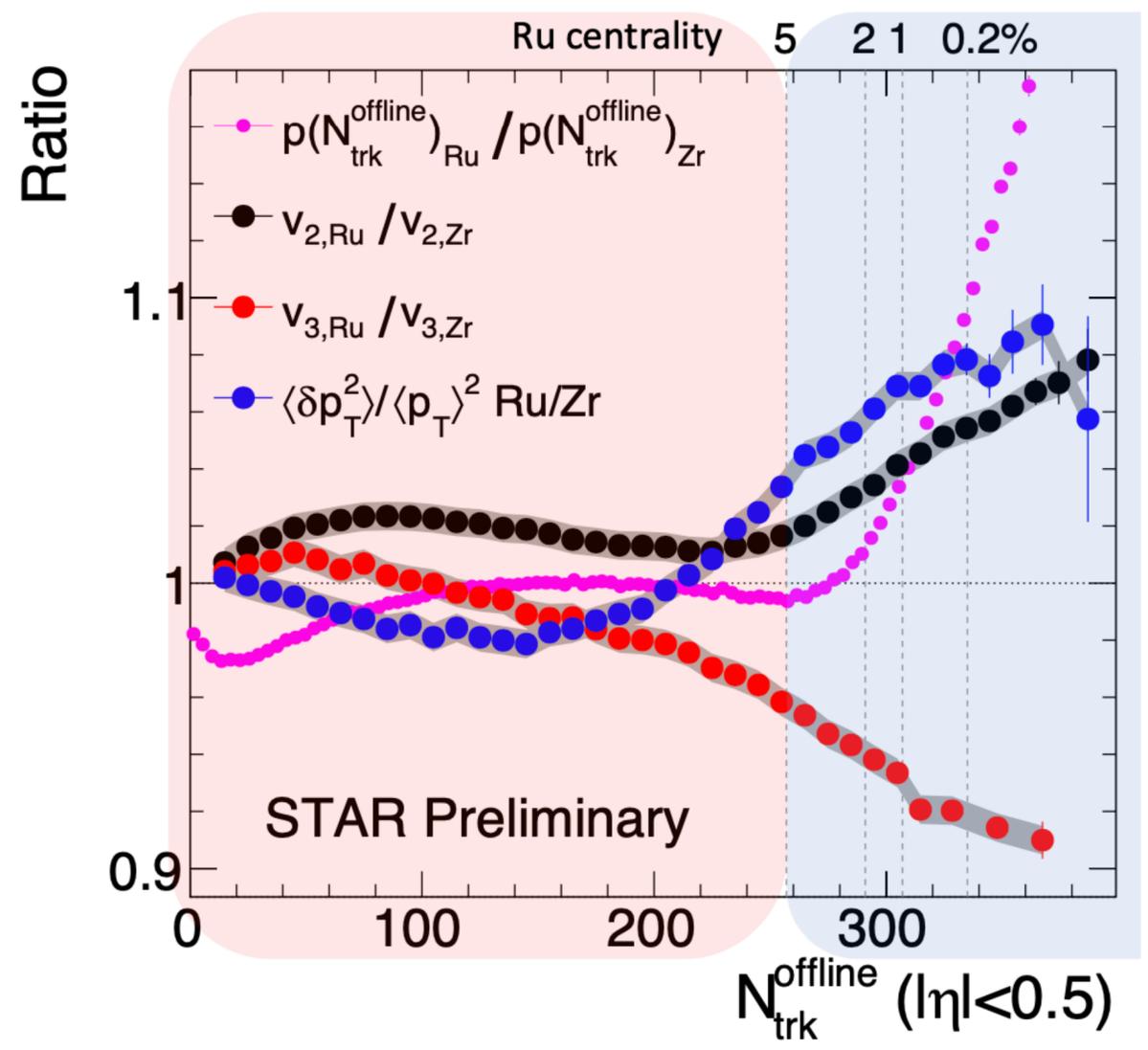
D. Kharzeev, J. Liao, and SS, Phys.Rev.C 106 (2022) 5, L051903

See also F. Wang [Week 2]



New opportunity!

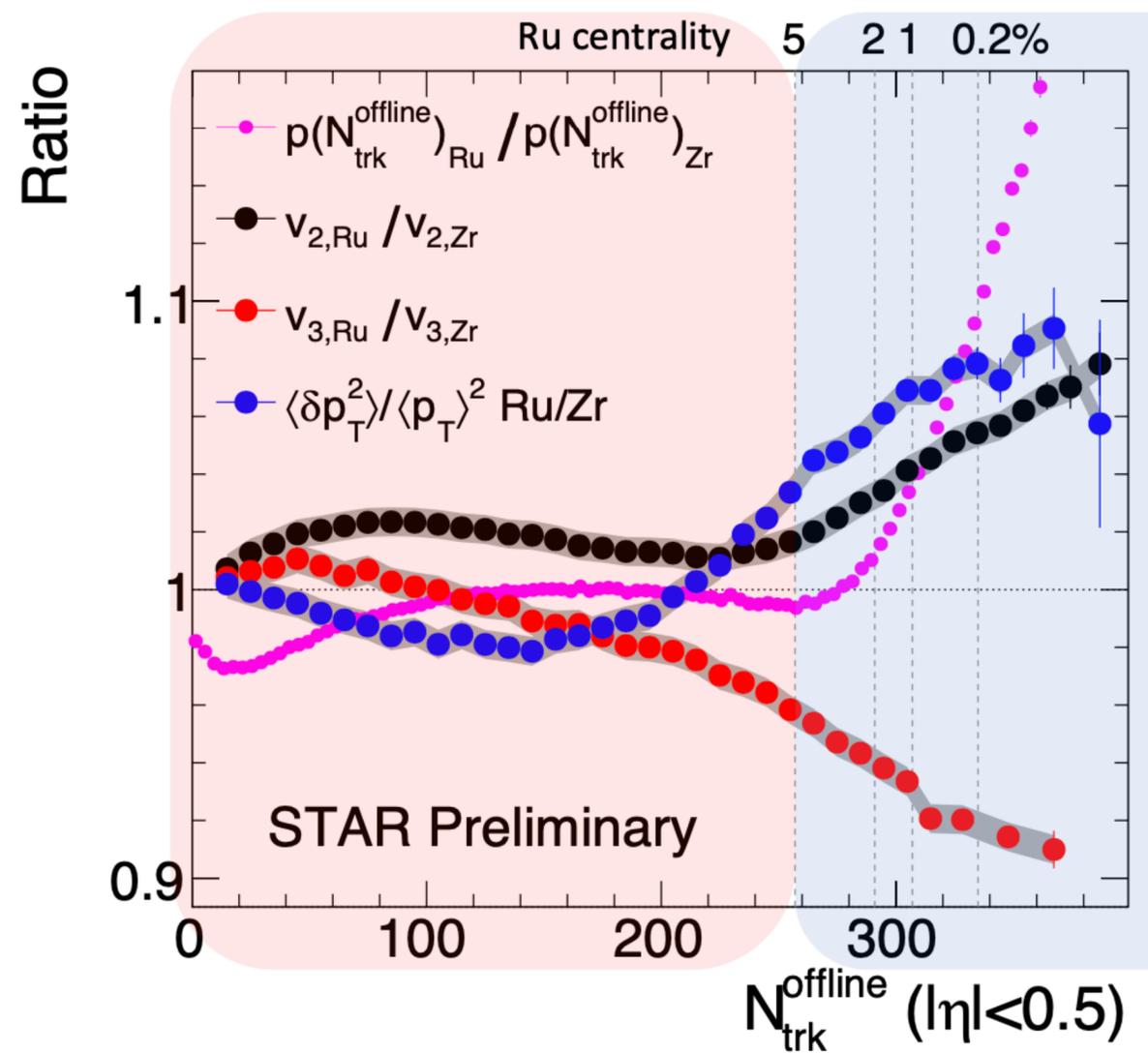
Giuliano Giacalone, Jiangyong Jia, Chunjian Zhang, et al.



Plot from Chunjian Zhang's talk

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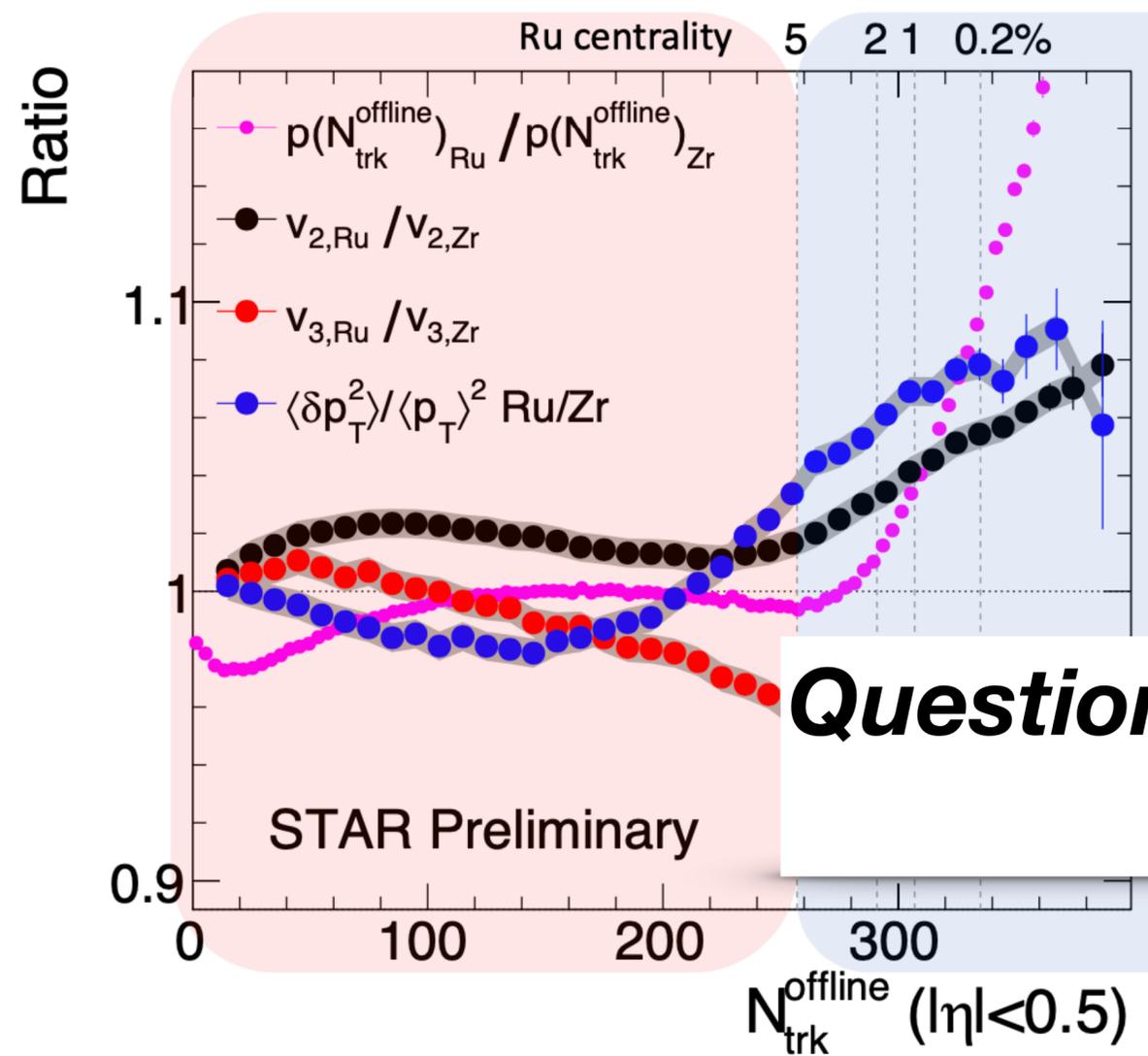


Key argument: ratios of observable are insensitive to transport details.

Plot from Chunjian Zhang's talk

New opportunity!

Giuliano Giacalone, Jiangyong Jia, Chunjian Zhang, et al.



Key argument: ratios of observable are insensitive to transport details.

Question: can we recover the nuclear structures from only the ratios of observable?

Plot from Chunjian Zhang's talk

- Background: isobar collision ✓
- Proof of concept study:
 - *reconstruct nuclear structures of **both nuclei***
*from observables and/or **ratios***

Outline

- Background: isobar collision ✓
- Bayesian Inference
- Proof of concept study:
 - *reconstruct nuclear structures of **both nuclei**
from observables and/or **ratios***
- Summary and outlook

Bayesian Inference

$$L(\text{parameter} \mid \text{data}) \propto P(\text{data} \mid \text{parameter}) \times \text{Prior}(\text{parameter})$$

Bayesian Inference

nuclear structure

heavy-ion collision observables

$$L(\text{parameter} | \text{data}) \propto P(\text{data} | \text{parameter}) \times \text{Prior}(\text{parameter})$$

$L(\text{parameter} | \text{data})$: likelihood of structure parameter given HIC data

Bayesian Inference

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nuclear structure

heavy-ion collision observables

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$L(\text{parameter} \mid \text{data})$: likelihood of structure parameter given HIC data

$P(\text{data} \mid \text{parameter})$: probability HIC data given *model*

$$P(\text{data} \mid \text{parameter}) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{\sum_{a,b}^{-1}}{2}(y_a^{\text{model}} - y_a^{\text{exp}})(y_b^{\text{model}} - y_b^{\text{exp}})\right)$$

Bayesian Inference

nuclear structure

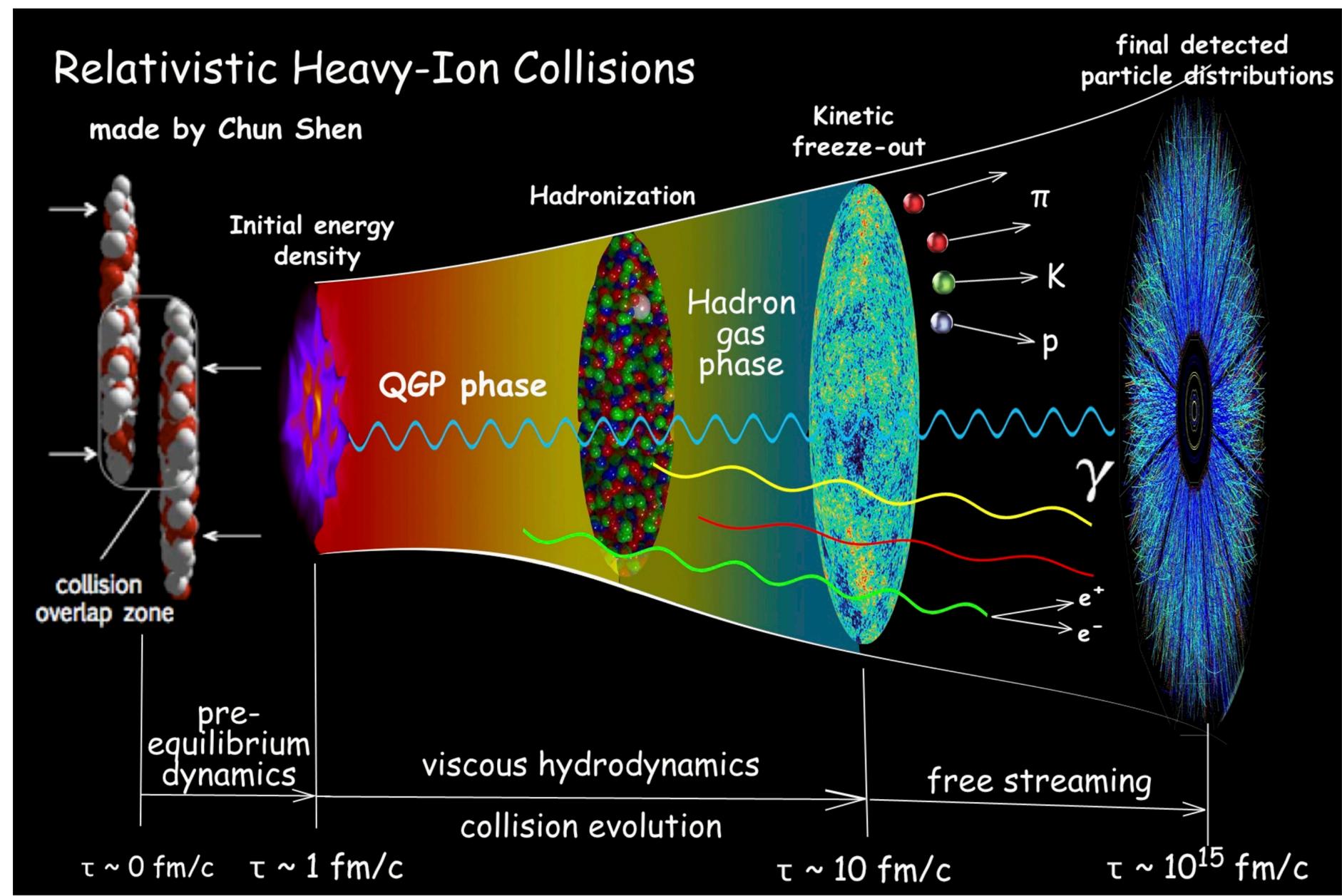
heavy-ion collision observables

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Model needed to map the nuclear structure to final state observables



Model needed to map the nuclear structure to final state observables

initial

E

ε_2

ε_3

d_{\perp}

\Rightarrow

\Rightarrow

\Rightarrow

\Rightarrow

final

N_{ch}

v_2

v_3

$\langle p_T \rangle$

Monte-Carlo Glauber as Estimator

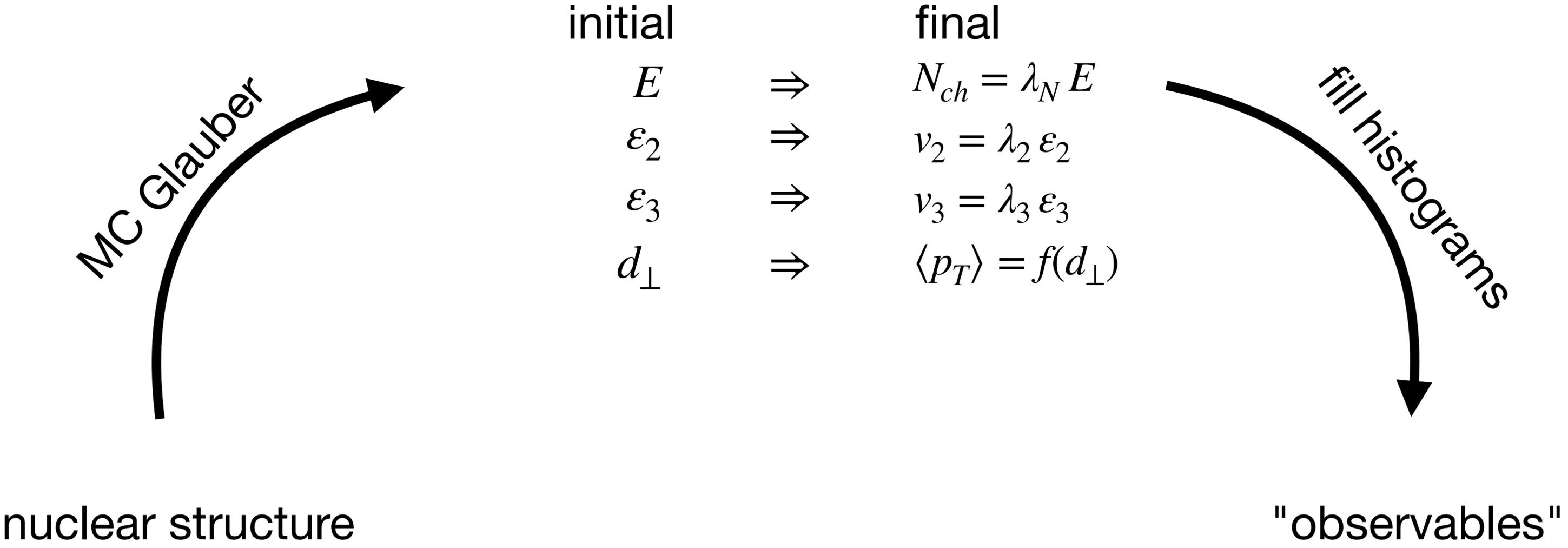
As a *proof of concept* study, assumed "perfect" Monte-Carlo Glauber modeling:

initial		final
E	\Rightarrow	$N_{ch} = \lambda_N E$
ε_2	\Rightarrow	$v_2 = \lambda_2 \varepsilon_2$
ε_3	\Rightarrow	$v_3 = \lambda_3 \varepsilon_3$
d_{\perp}	\Rightarrow	$\langle p_T \rangle = f(d_{\perp})$

"perfect mappings"

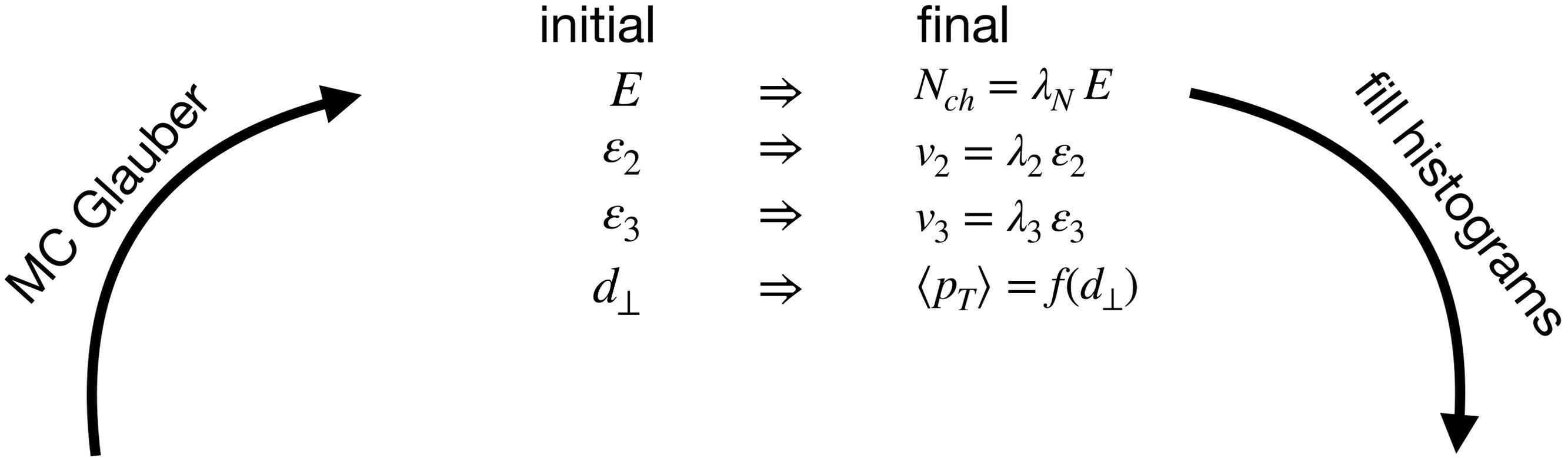
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nuclear structure

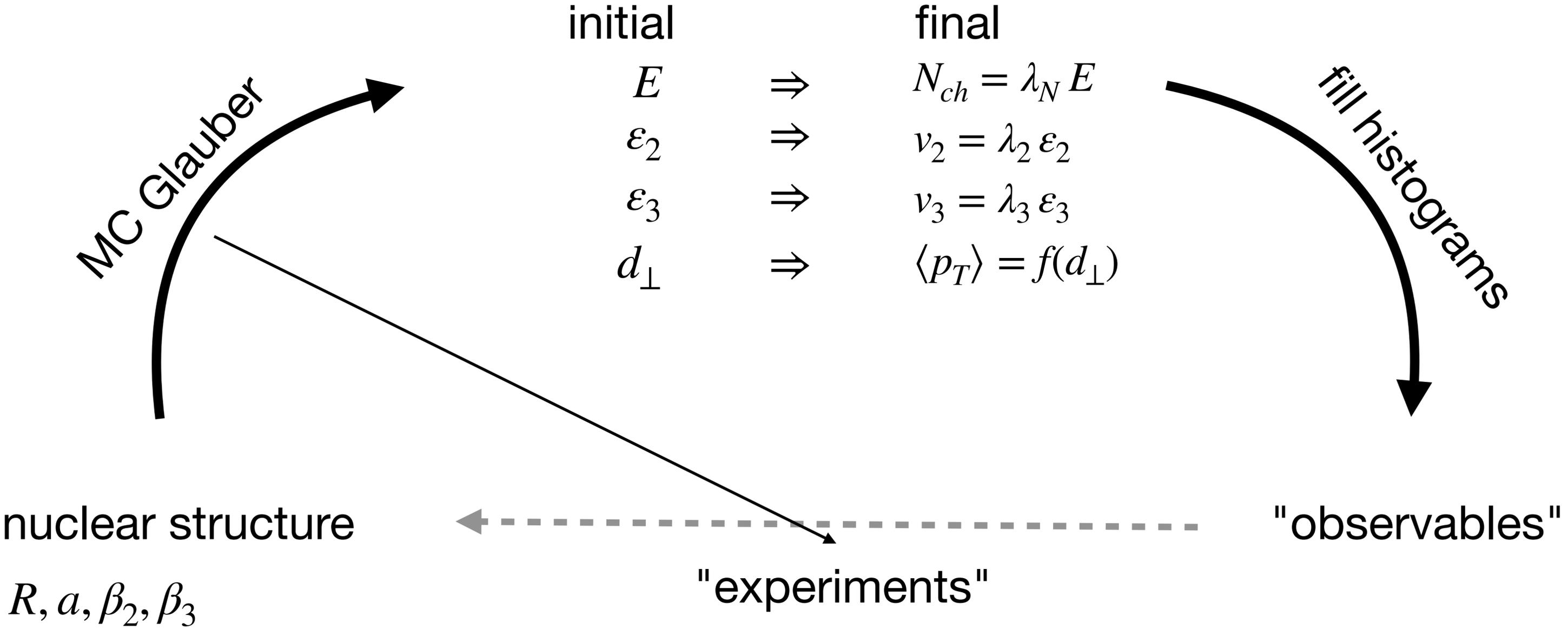
"observables"

$$\rho(r, \theta, \phi) = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + \exp[r - R(\theta, \phi)]/a},$$

$$R(\theta, \phi) = R \times (1 + \beta_2 Y_2^0 + \beta_3 Y_3^0 + \dots),$$

Monte-Carlo Glauber as Estimator

As a *proof of concept* study, assumed "perfect" Monte-Carlo Glauber modeling:



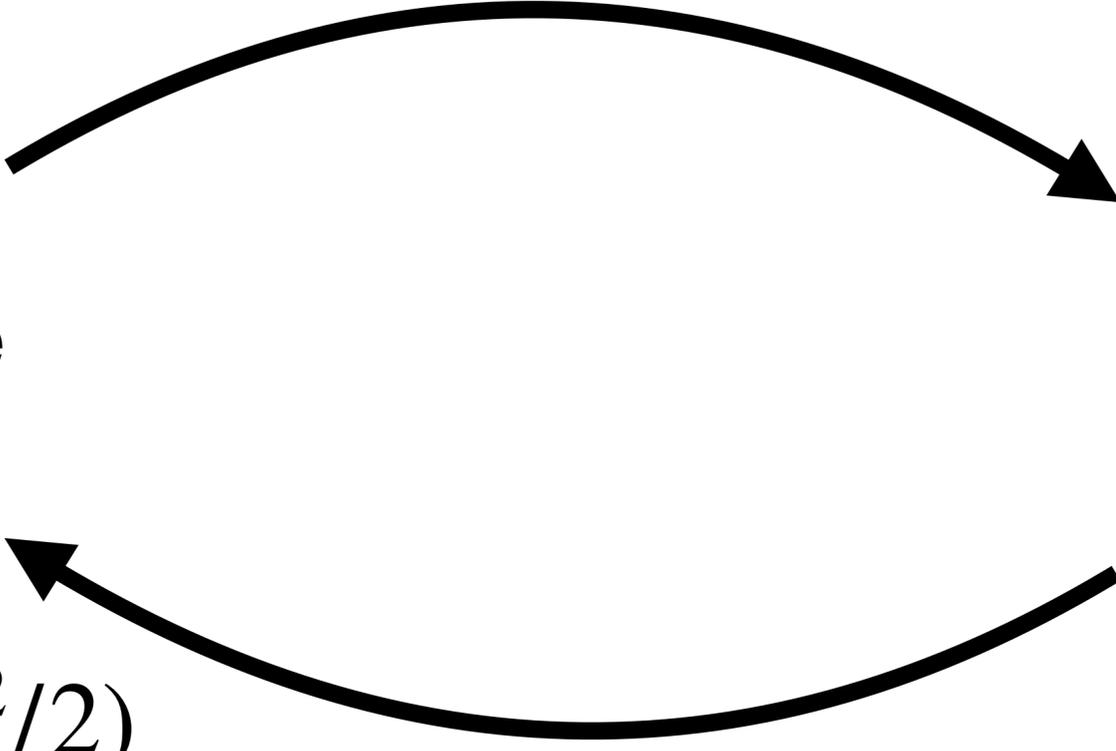
Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC)

each parameter set

"scan" R, a, β_2, β_3 space

compute χ^2

$$L(R, a, \beta_2, \beta_3) \propto \exp(-\chi^2/2)$$



Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC)

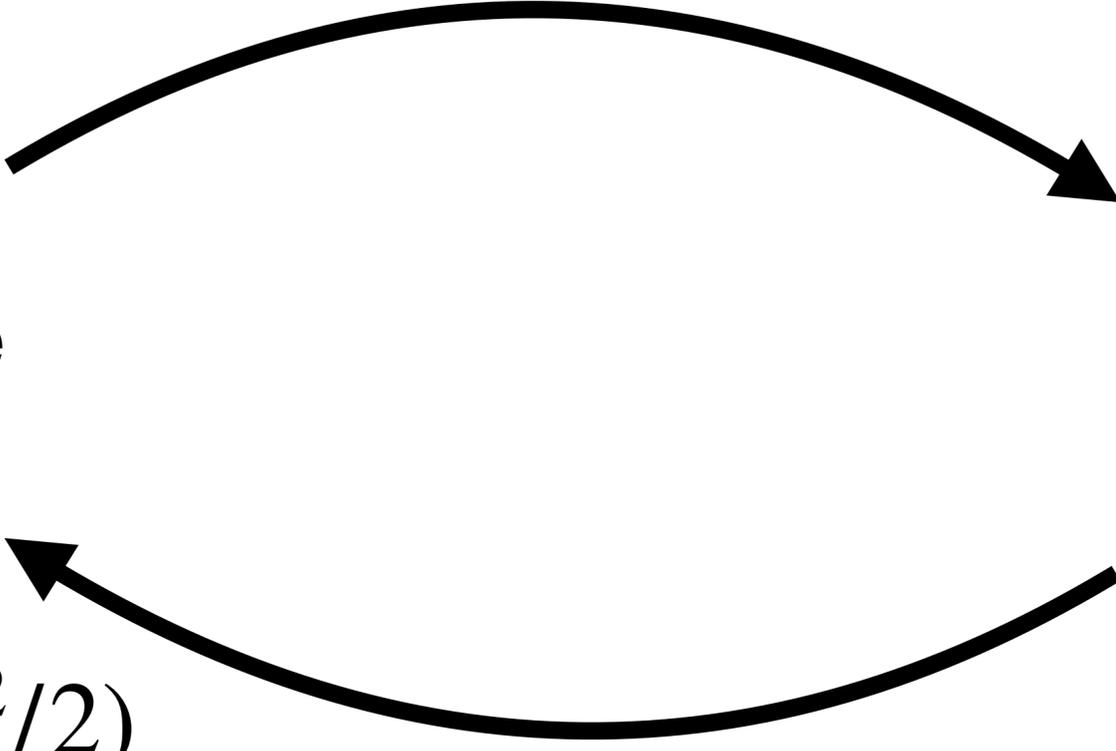
Emulator + Markov Chain MC

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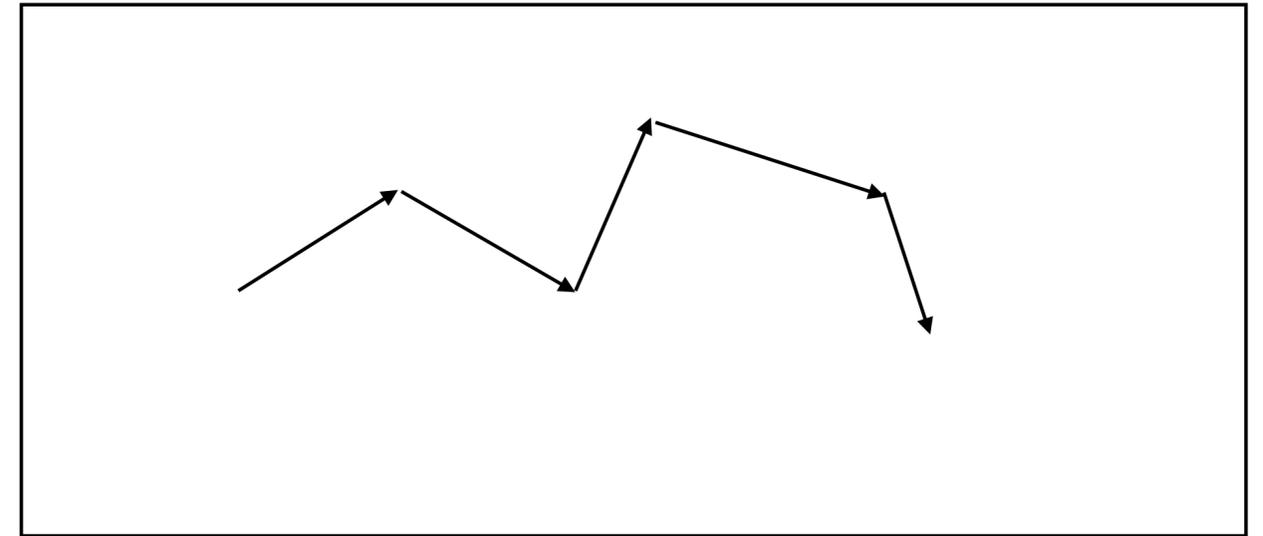
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Emulator + Markov Chain MC

"scan" R, a, β_2, β_3 space

$$L(R, a, \beta_2, \beta_3) \propto \exp(-\chi^2/2)$$

parameter space



$$P_{\text{keep}} = \min \left[1, \frac{\exp(-\chi_{\text{next}}^2/2)}{\exp(-\chi_{\text{prev}}^2/2)} \right]$$

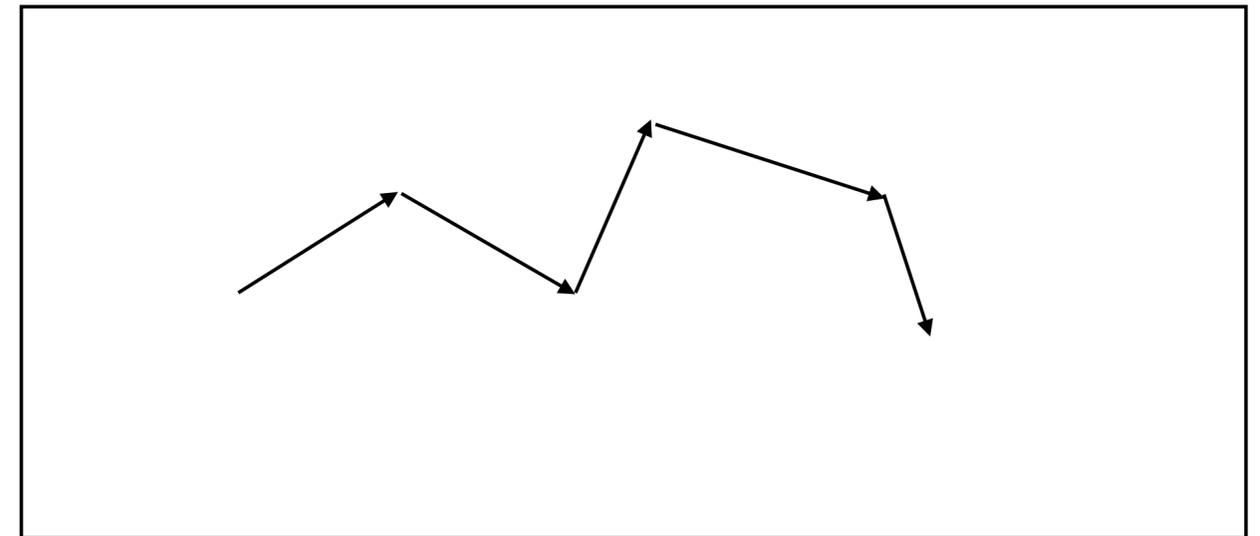
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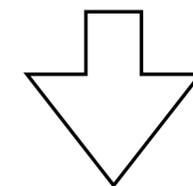
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ensemble of parameter sets that follows the likelihood distribution

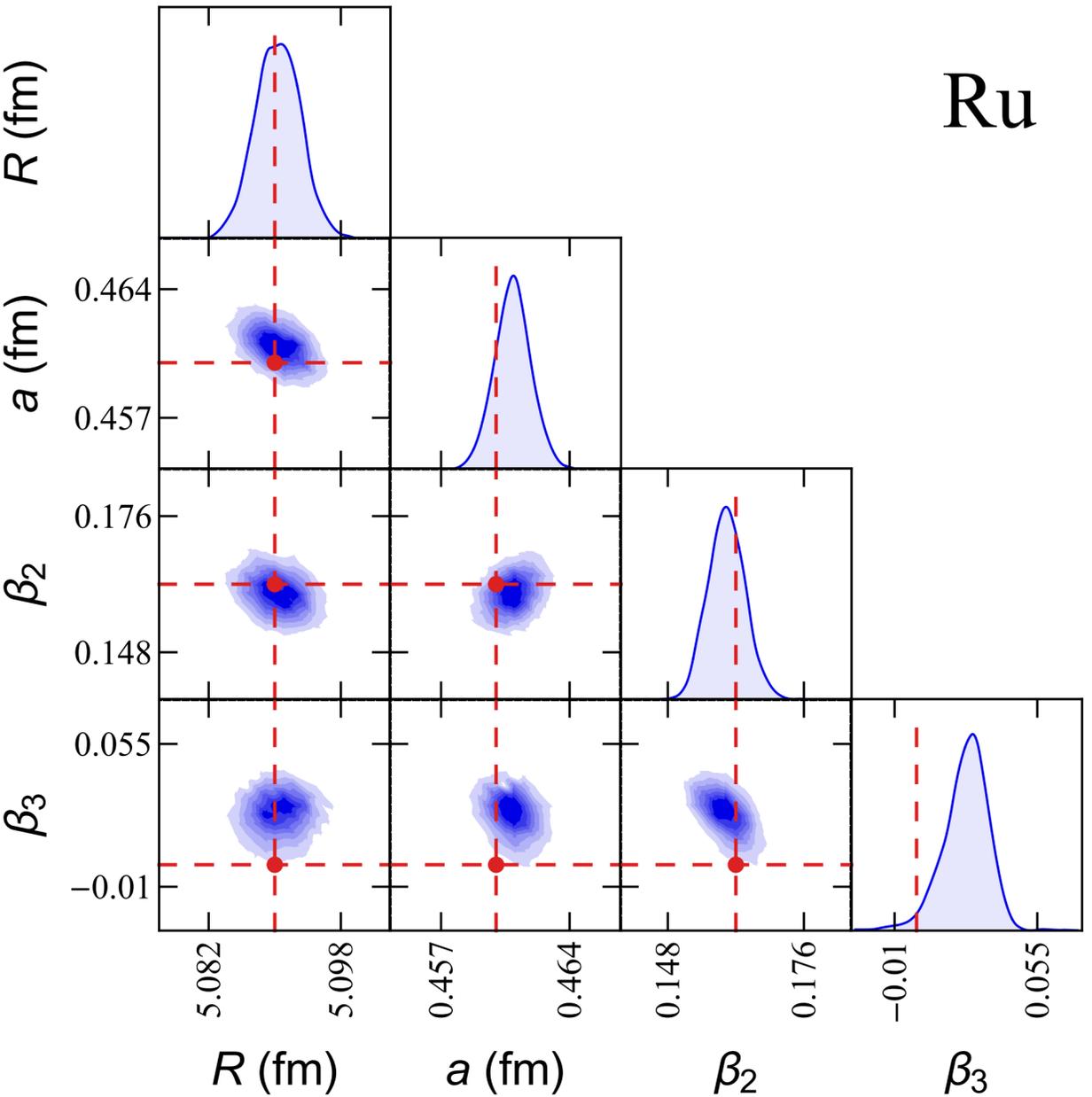
single system test

1. start from *known* parameters;
2. run *high-stat MCGlauber* sim.
and use it as *mock data*;
3. run MCMC and reconstruct WS
parameters from *mock data*.

single system test

- 1. start from **known** parameters;
- 2. run **high-stat MCGlauber** sim. and use it as **mock data**;
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1d and 2d marginal distribution

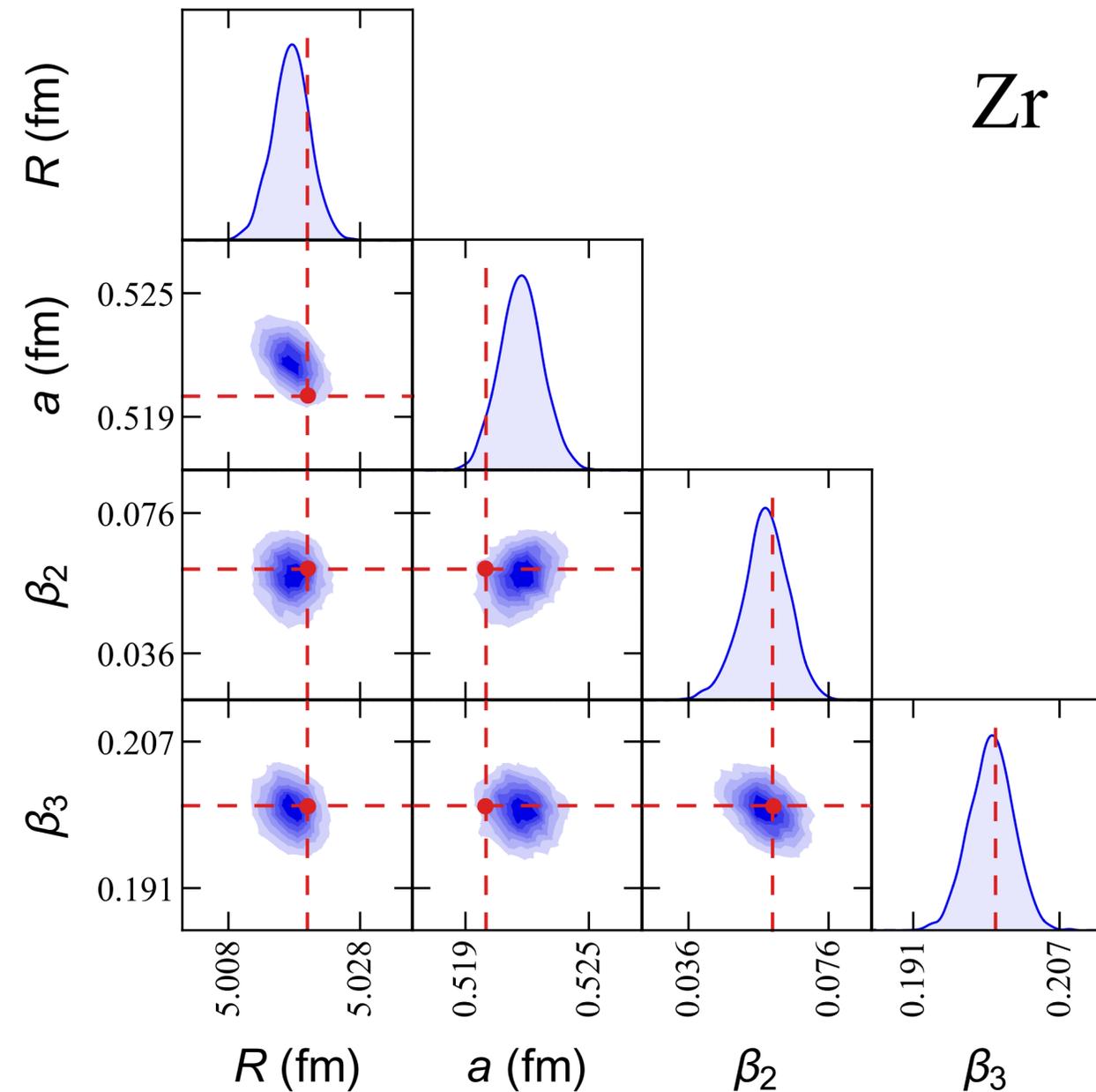


red dots/lines: ground truth

single system test

1. start from ***known*** parameters;
2. run ***high-stat MCGlauber*** sim. and use it as ***mock data***;
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1d and 2d marginal distribution



red dots/lines: ground truth

isobar pair?

single system

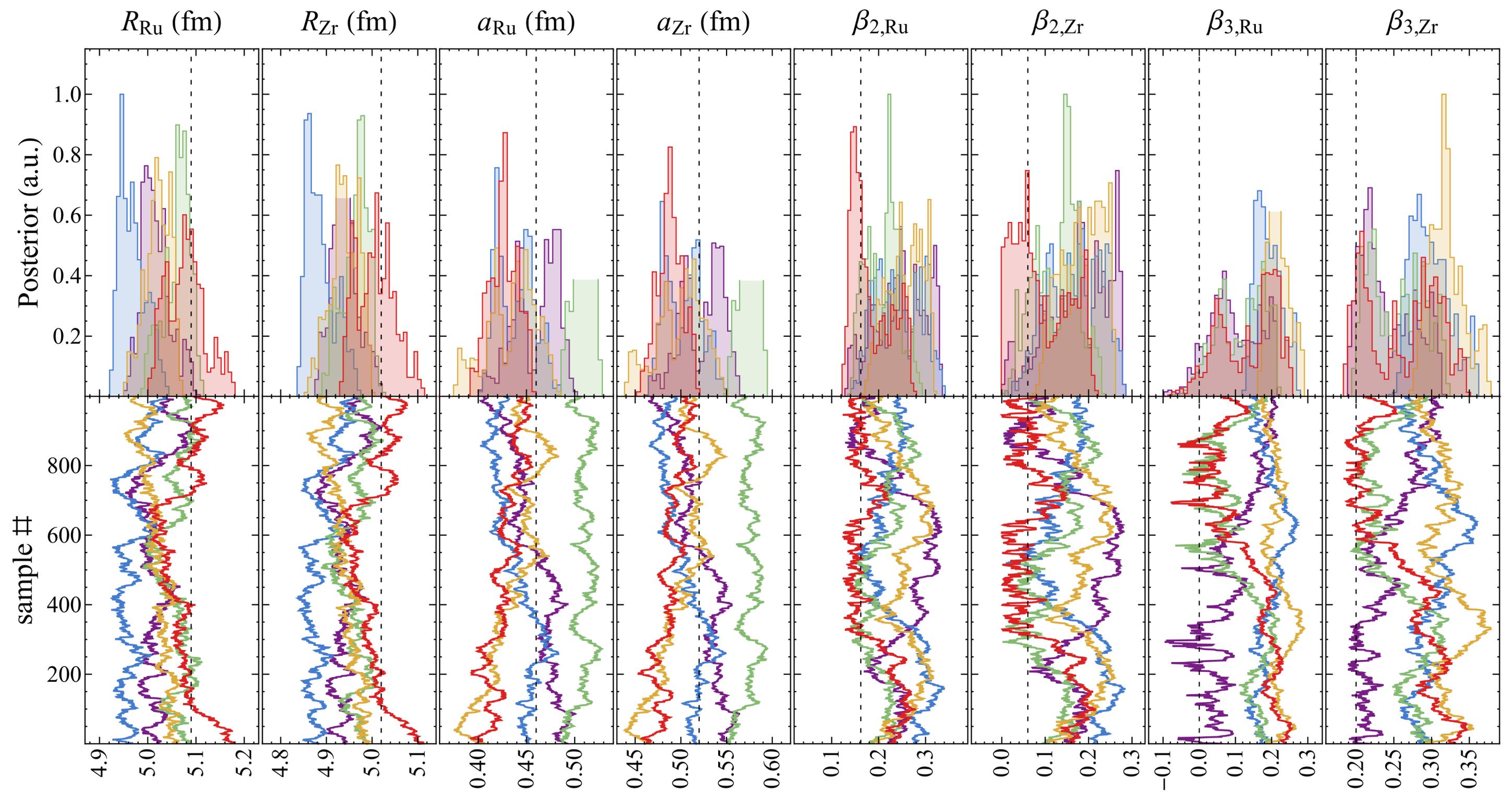
1. start from ***known*** parameters;
2. run ***high-stat MCGlauber*** sim. and use it as ***mock data***;
3. run MCMC and reconstruct WS parameters from ***mock data***.

isobar system

1. start from ***two*** parameter sets;
2. take ***Ru to Zr ratio*** as ***mock data***;
3. run MCMC and ***simultaneously*** reconstruct Ru and Zr WS parameters.

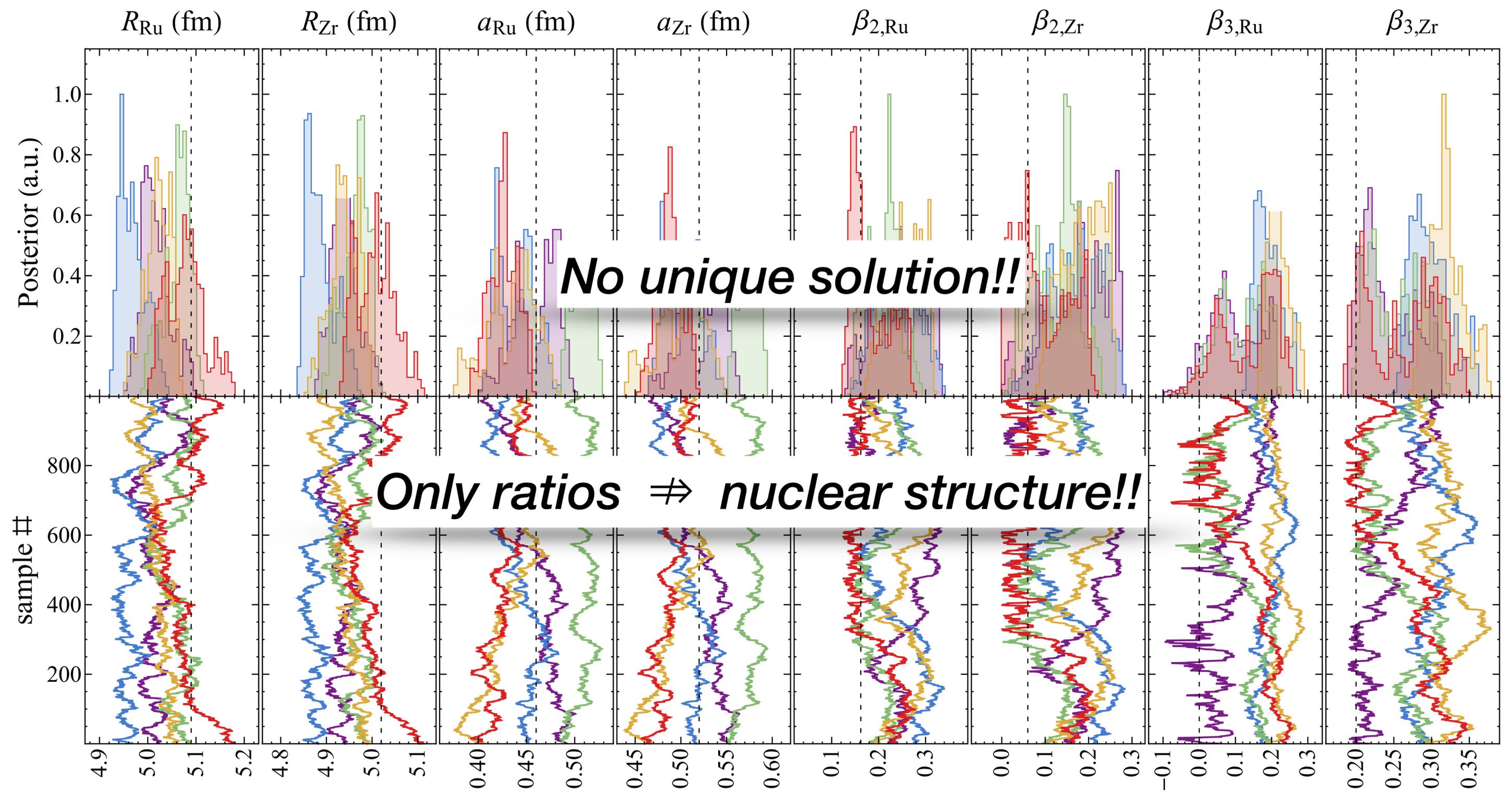
isobar pair

observables: $R[P(N_{ch})]$, $R[v_2]$, $R[v_3]$, $R[\langle p_T \rangle]$



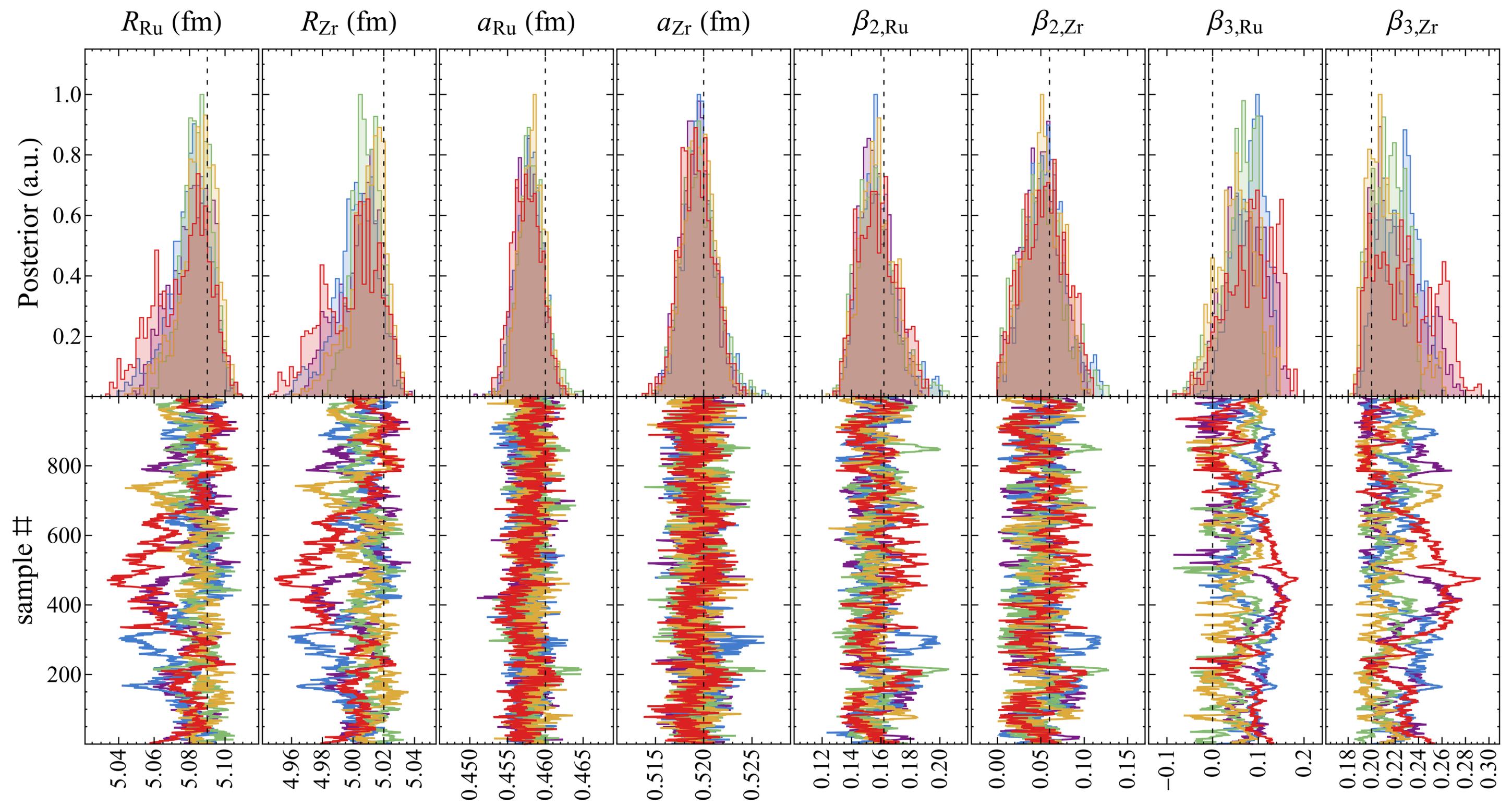
isobar pair

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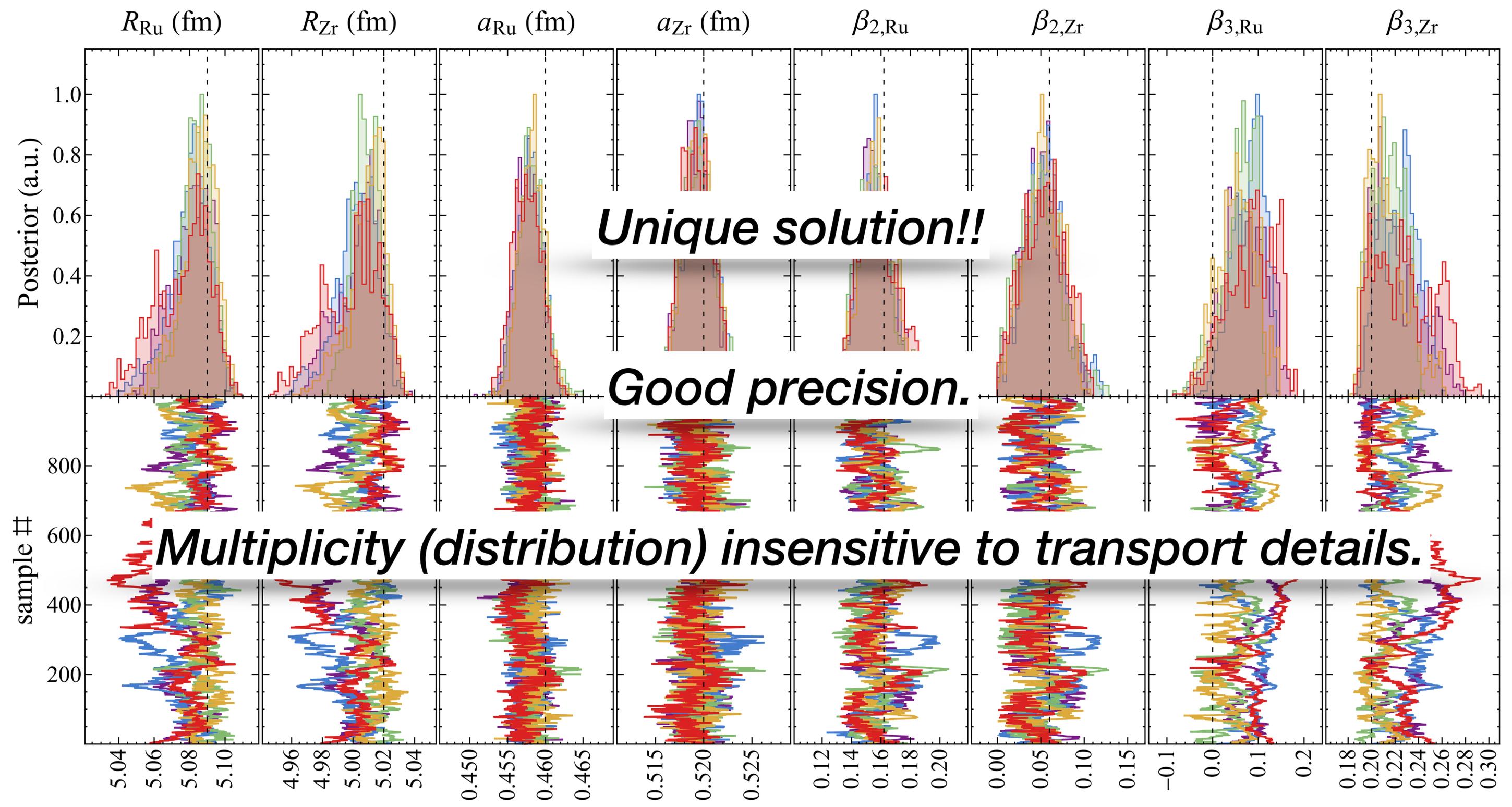
isobar pair

observables: $P^{\text{Ru}}(N_{ch})$, $P^{\text{Zr}}(N_{ch})$, $R[v_2]$, $R[v_3]$, $R[\langle p_T \rangle]$



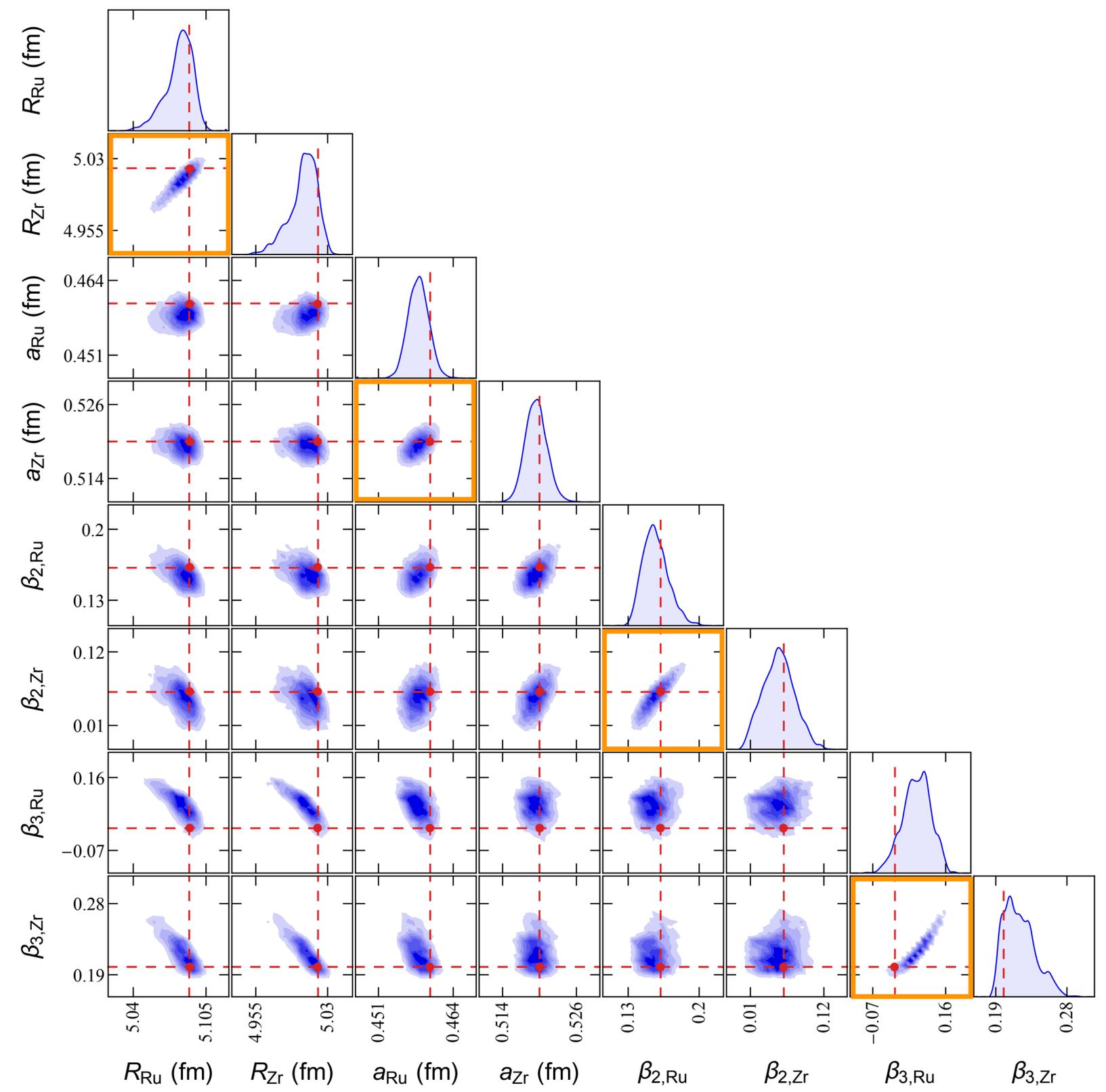
isobar pair

observables: $P^{\text{Ru}}(N_{ch})$, $P^{\text{Zr}}(N_{ch})$, $R[v_2]$, $R[v_3]$, $R[\langle p_T \rangle]$



isobar pair

observables: $P^{Ru}(N_{ch})$, $P^{Zr}(N_{ch})$, $R[v_2]$, $R[v_3]$, $R[\langle p_T \rangle]$



observable ratio =>
same parameter correlation

Summary and Outlook

- proof of concept study: "perfect" initial-final mapping assumed
- single system
 - observable \Rightarrow nuclear structure
- isobar pair
 - only ratio of obs. \Rightarrow nuclear structures
 - multiplicity distribution + ratio of other obs. \Rightarrow nuclear structures
- Outlook: more realistic model needed; AMPT-based in progress.