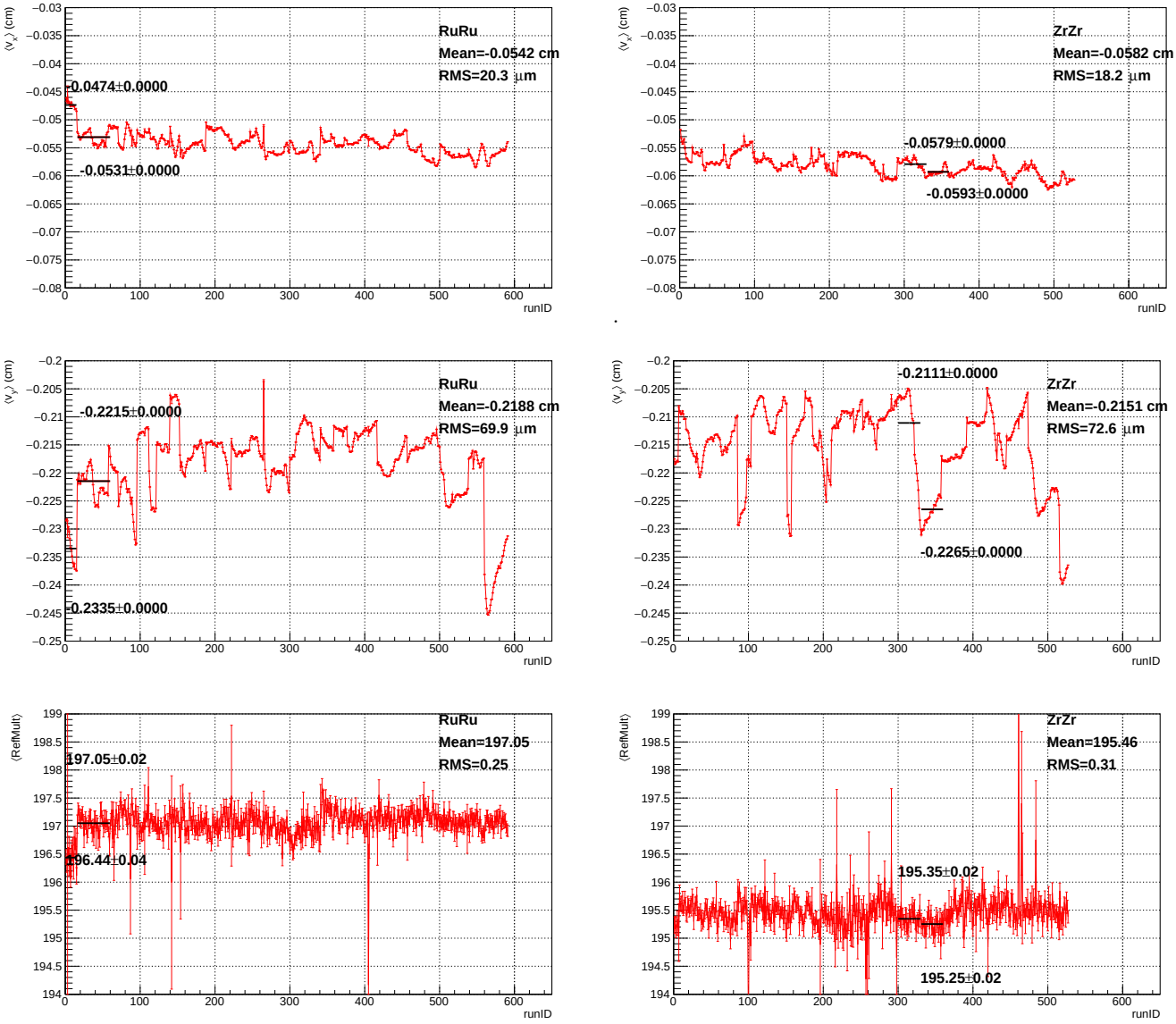

Figure 1. The run by run $\langle v_x \rangle$ (top), $\langle v_y \rangle$ (middle) and $\langle$RefMult$\rangle$ (bottom) distributions for Ru+Ru (left) and Zr+Zr (right) collisions.

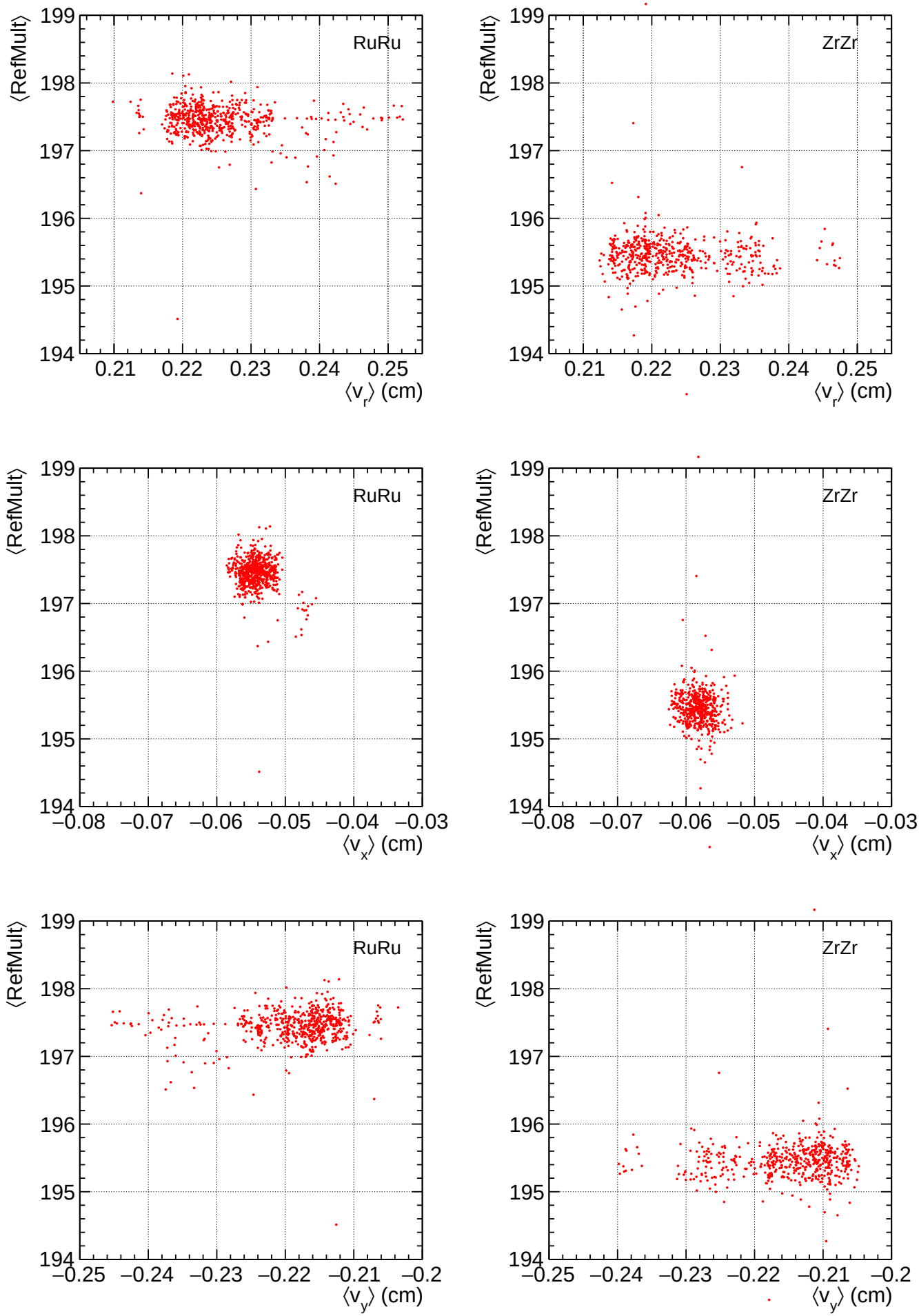

Figure 2. ⟨RefMult⟩ vs ⟨v_r⟩ (top), ⟨v_x⟩ (middle), ⟨v_y⟩ (bottom) for Ru+Ru (left) and Zr+Zr (right) collisions.

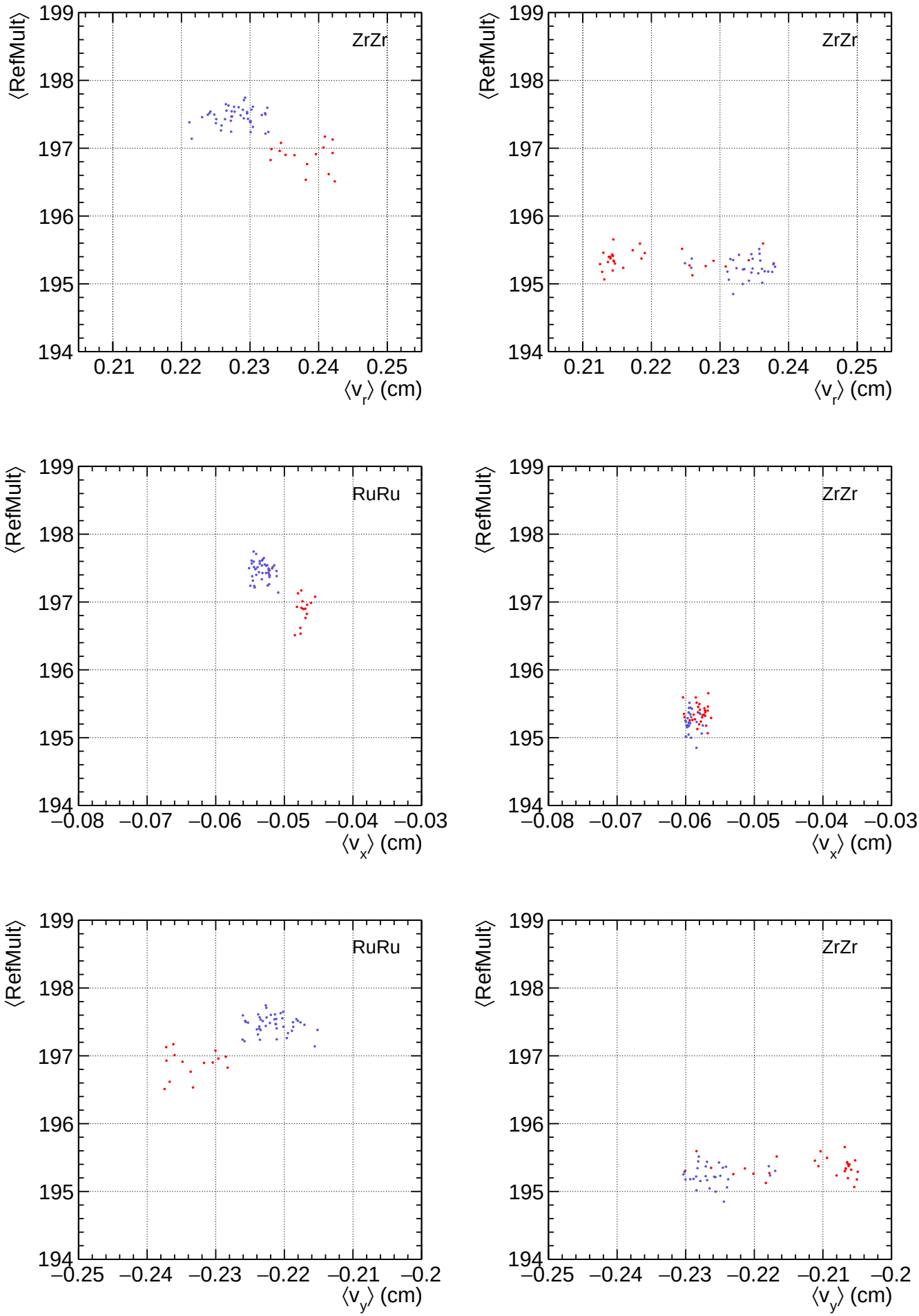

Figure 3. ⟨RefMult⟩ vs ⟨v_r⟩ (top), ⟨v_x⟩ (middle), ⟨v_y⟩ (bottom) for Ru+Ru (left) and Zr+Zr (right) collisions in two different run periods shown in Fig. 1.

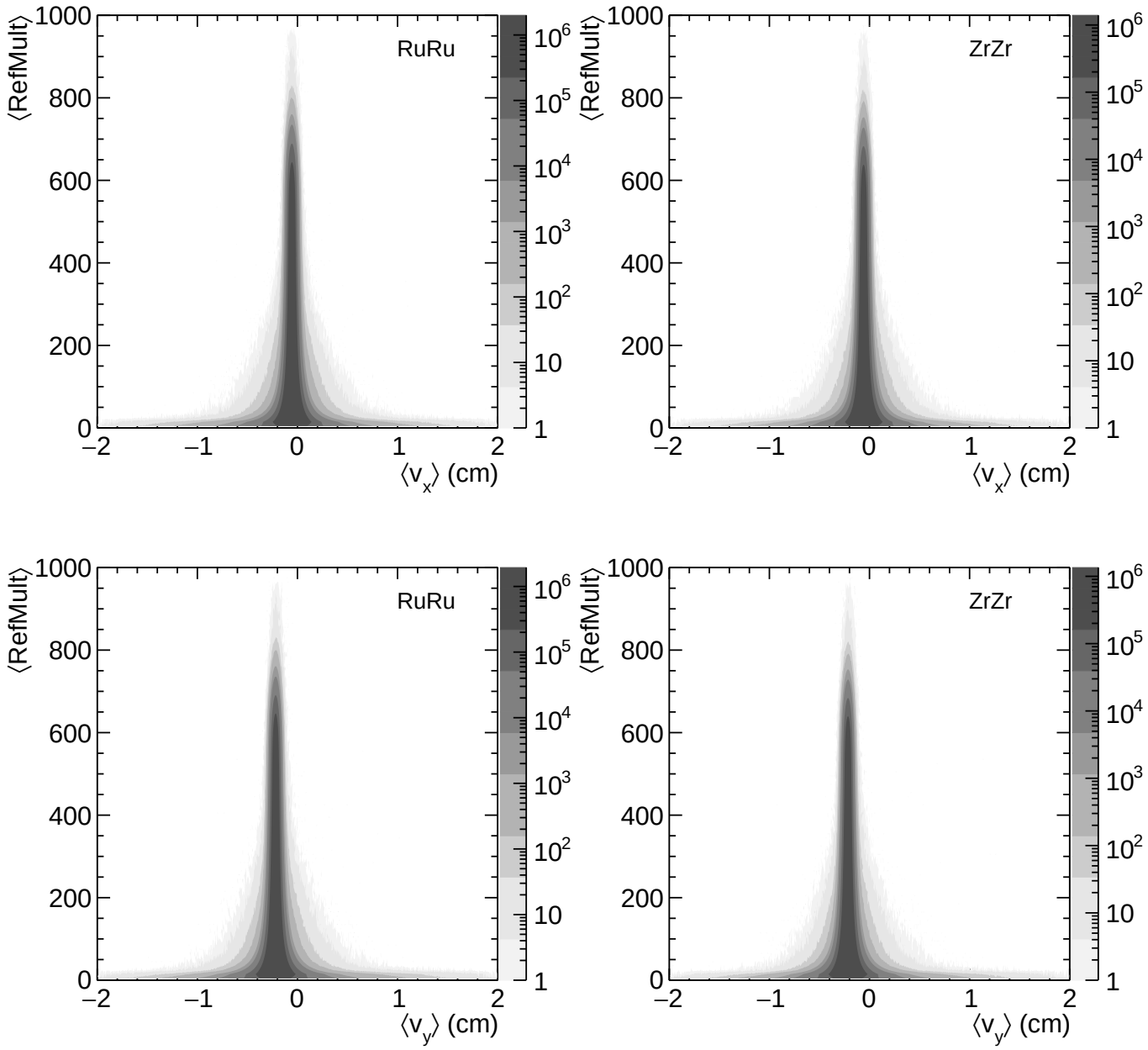

Figure 4. Event-by-event ⟨RefMult⟩ vs ⟨v_r⟩ (top), ⟨v_x⟩ (middle), ⟨v_y⟩ (bottom) distributions for Ru+Ru (left) and Zr+Zr (right) collisions.

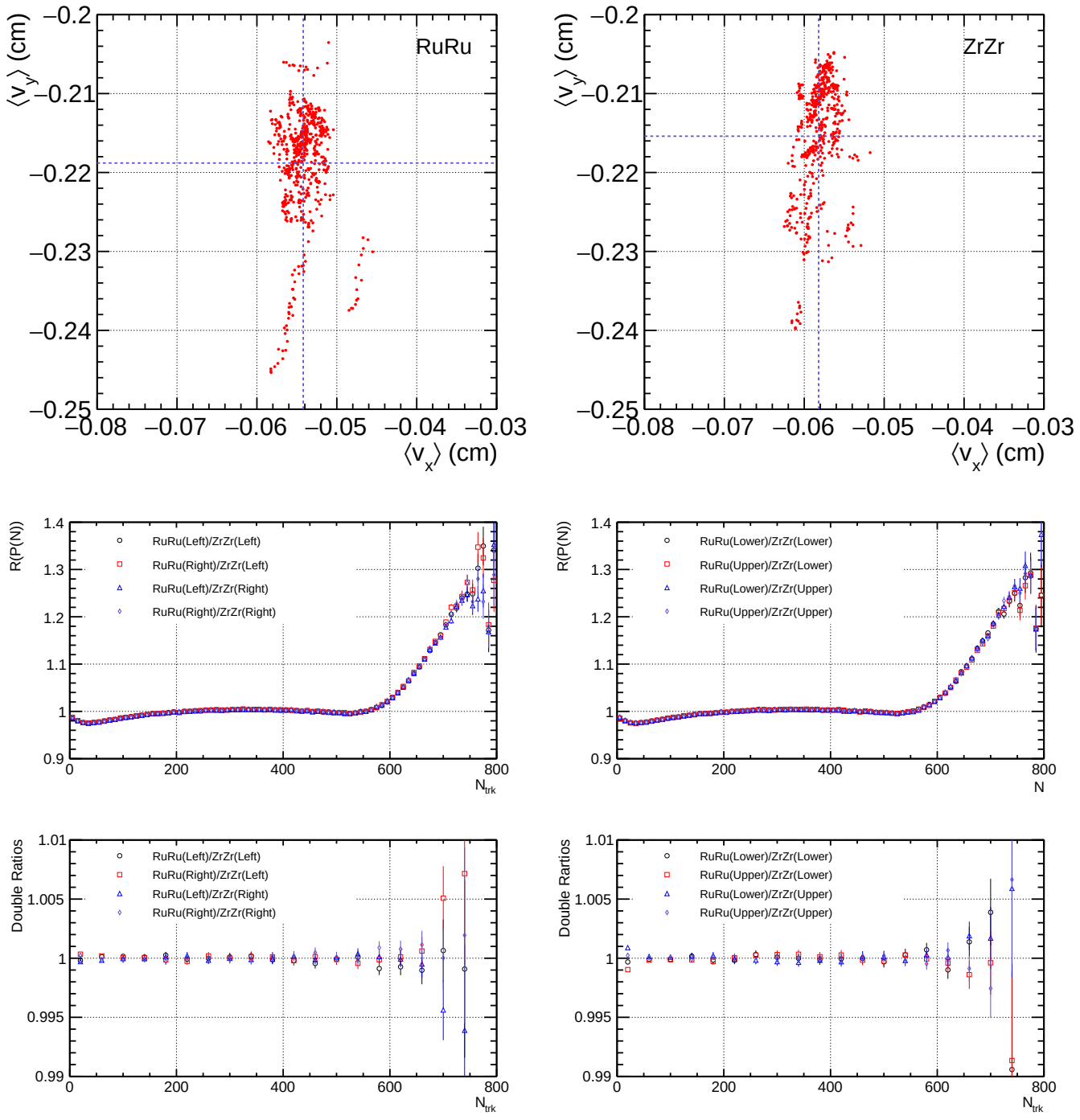

Figure 5. (Top) The run IDs are divided in to two part with $\langle v_y \rangle$: $\langle v_y \rangle <$ Mean (Left) and $\langle v_y \rangle >$ Mean (Right). The mean $\langle v_y \rangle$ for RuRu is -0.2188 cm and for ZrZr is -0.2151 cm (See also Fig.1). (Middle) The multiplicity distribution ratios between RuRu and ZrZr with different $\langle v_{x,y} \rangle$ groups. (Bottom) The double ratios of R(P(N)) in middle panle to the R(P(N)) of full events.