Does quark-gluon plasma feature an extended hydro. regime? (Collectivity outside hydro. regime)



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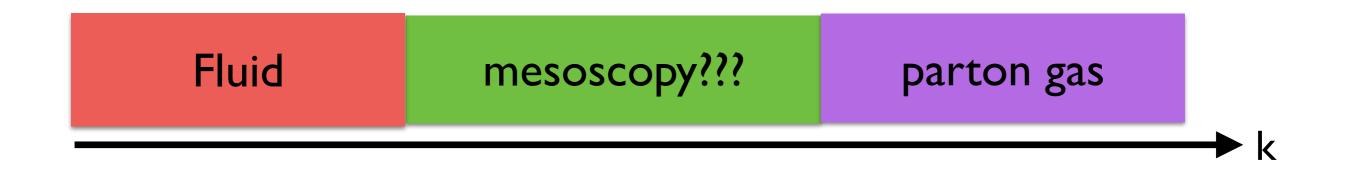
Weiyao Ke and YY, PRL 2023 (2208.01046); and work in preparation

Initial Stages,Copenhagen, June. 21th, 2023



Weiyao Ke @ LANL

QGP properties vs scale/gradient



- Unexplored regime: QGP at mesoscopic scale where typical gradient k is too large for vHydro. and too short for pQCD.
- Exploring QGP mesoscopy:
 - Large angle scattering between jet and the medium.

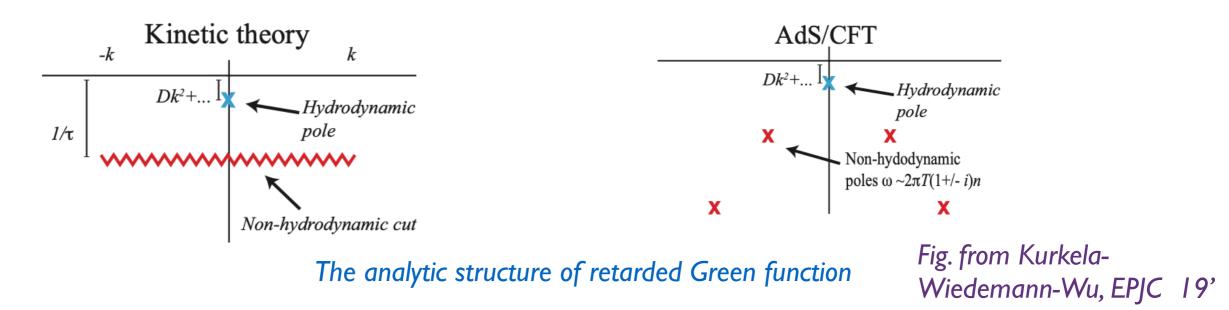
e.g. Eramo, Rajagopal and YY, JHEP 19;

• Collectivity in small systems.

works by Kurkela, Mazeliauskas, Wiedemann, Bin Wu,

This talk: medium response (how response changes with varying gradient).

Medium response and excitations



• The (linear) response of a thermal system to an in-homogeneous disturbance is determined by excitations.

$$O(t, \vec{k}) = A_H e^{-i\Omega_H(k)t} e^{-\Gamma_H(k)t} + \text{other excitations}$$

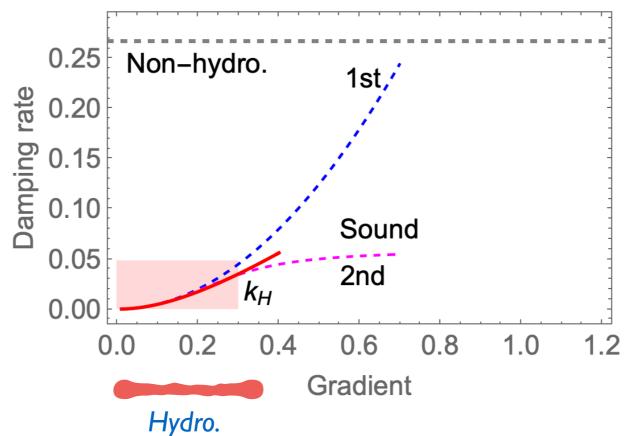
Observables

hydro. modes

e.g. quasi-normal modes, quasi-particles

- In general, describing response is complicated as it involves various excitations.
- Simplification?

Hydro. regime

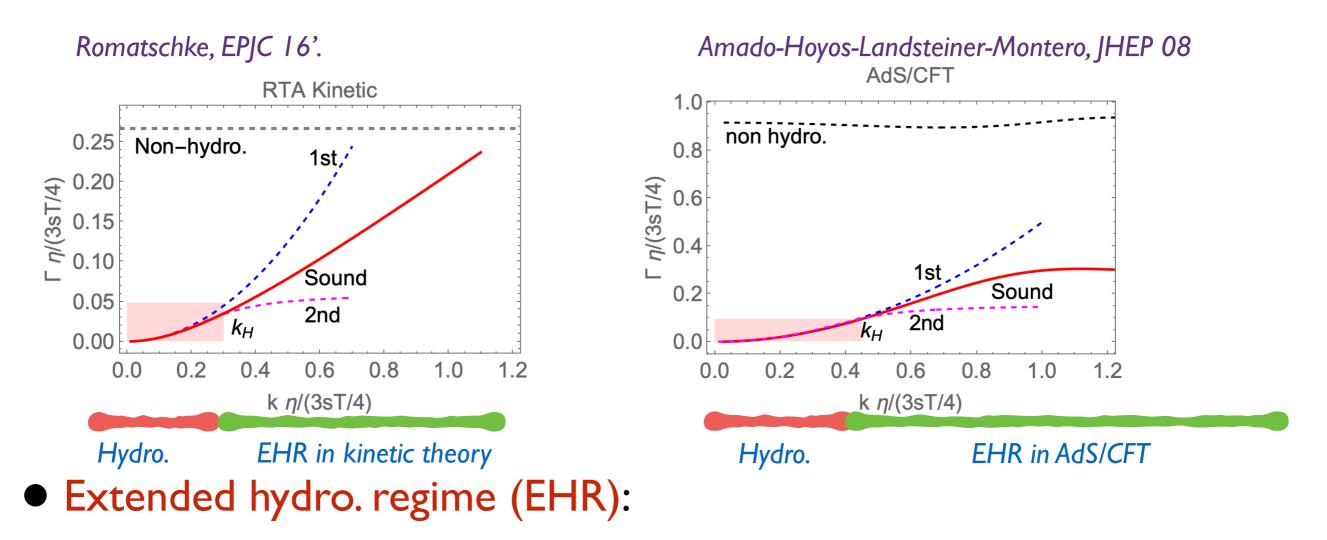


Relaxation time approximation (RTA) kinetic equation

- At small k, hydro. modes are gapped (smaller damping rate) from non-hydro excitations and hence dominate the response.
 - Hydro. regime: $k < k_H$ where viscous hydro. works.

What happens when $k > k_H$?

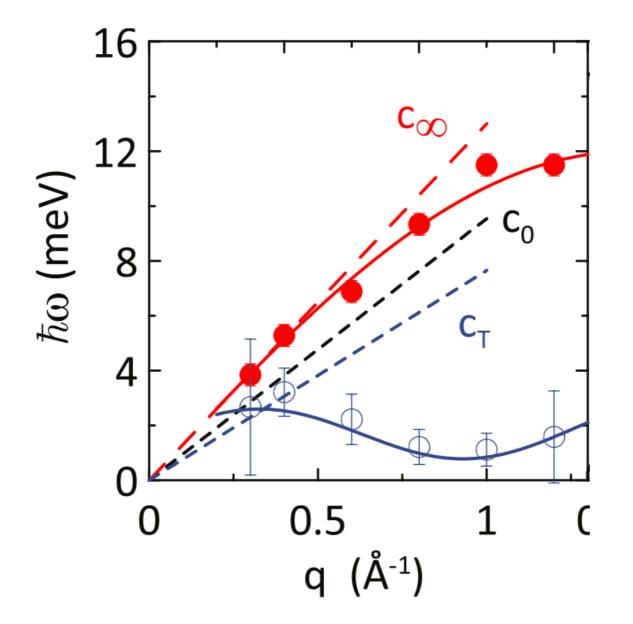
QGP-like systems



- "sound dominance": sound mode is gapped from other excitations; shear channel is discussed in detail in our paper.
- the dispersion is different from ordinary sound (called highfrequency sound in condense matter literature).

NB: 2306.09094 by Xiaojian Du et. al demonstrate the generality of sound dominance for a class of kinetic theory

Extended hydro. regime in solid liquids



liquid Hg, Petrillo and Sacchetti, Advances in Physics 21'; many other examples

High frequency sound modes has been observed up to 1/k comparable to intro-atom distances.

The implication of EHR (if exists)



- The presence of EHR seems generic. QGP?
 - The collectivity at intermediate gradient.
 - Description of medium's mesoscopy might be simplified.
 - Search for EHR via data-model comparison?

NB: the notion of EHR bears a certain similarity to the far-from-equilibrium hydro. for expanding QGP. The main difference is that EHR describes perturbation around a bulk profile but not the bulk evolution itself.

- How to describe EHR and high-frequency sound through extending hydro.? (Extending hydrodynamics is an active field in condensed matter physics.)
 - describing different systems with EHR from the same framework.
 - needed to test EHR conjecture via data-model comparison in heavy-ion collisions.
- We propose an extension of Müller-Israel-Stewart (MIS) theory, namely MIS*, which serves the purpose.

Weiyao Ke and YY, PRL 23, 2208.01046; partly inspired by Hydro+, Stephanov-YY PRD 18'

MIS*: deforming MIS equation

- Consider the decomposition: $T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu\nu}_{ideal} + \pi^{\mu\nu}$
- MIS Eqns

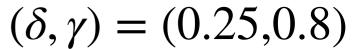
$$D\pi^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{\tau_{\pi}} \left(\pi^{\mu\nu} + \eta \partial^{<\mu} u^{\nu>} \right) - \dots$$
shear strength

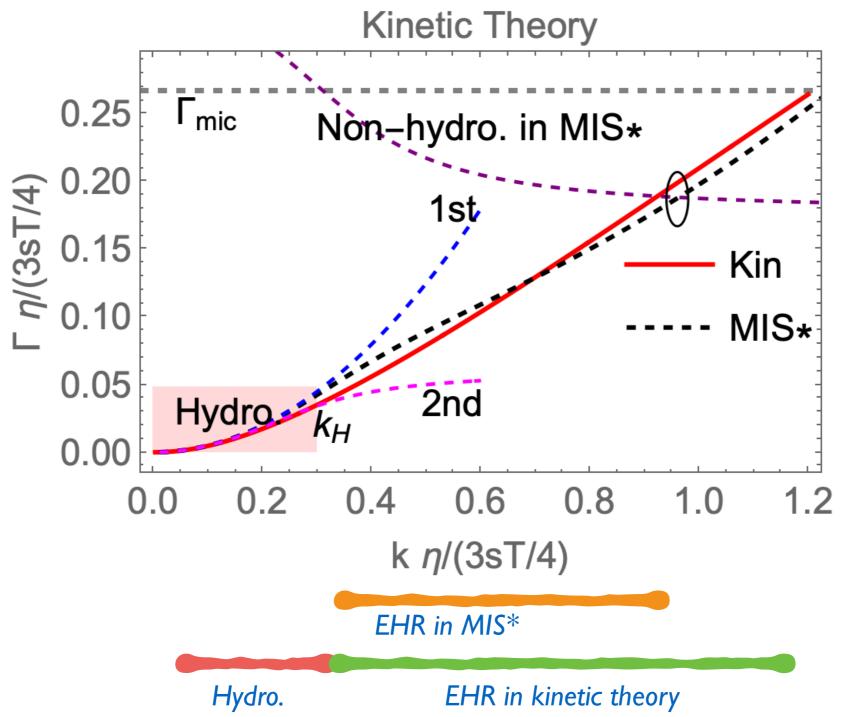
• MIS* (for a conformal system):

$$\begin{split} \pi^{\mu\nu} &= -\eta' \partial^{<\mu} u^{\nu>} + \widetilde{\pi}^{\mu\nu} \\ D\widetilde{\pi}^{\mu\nu} &= -\frac{1}{\tau'_{\pi}} \left(\widetilde{\pi}^{\mu\nu} + (\eta' - \eta') \partial^{<\mu} u^{\nu>} \right) - \dots \end{split}$$

• MIS* parameters: $\eta' \sim$ the effective viscosity in EHR and τ'_{π} controls the boundary separating hydro. and EHR.

MIS* vs kinetic theory

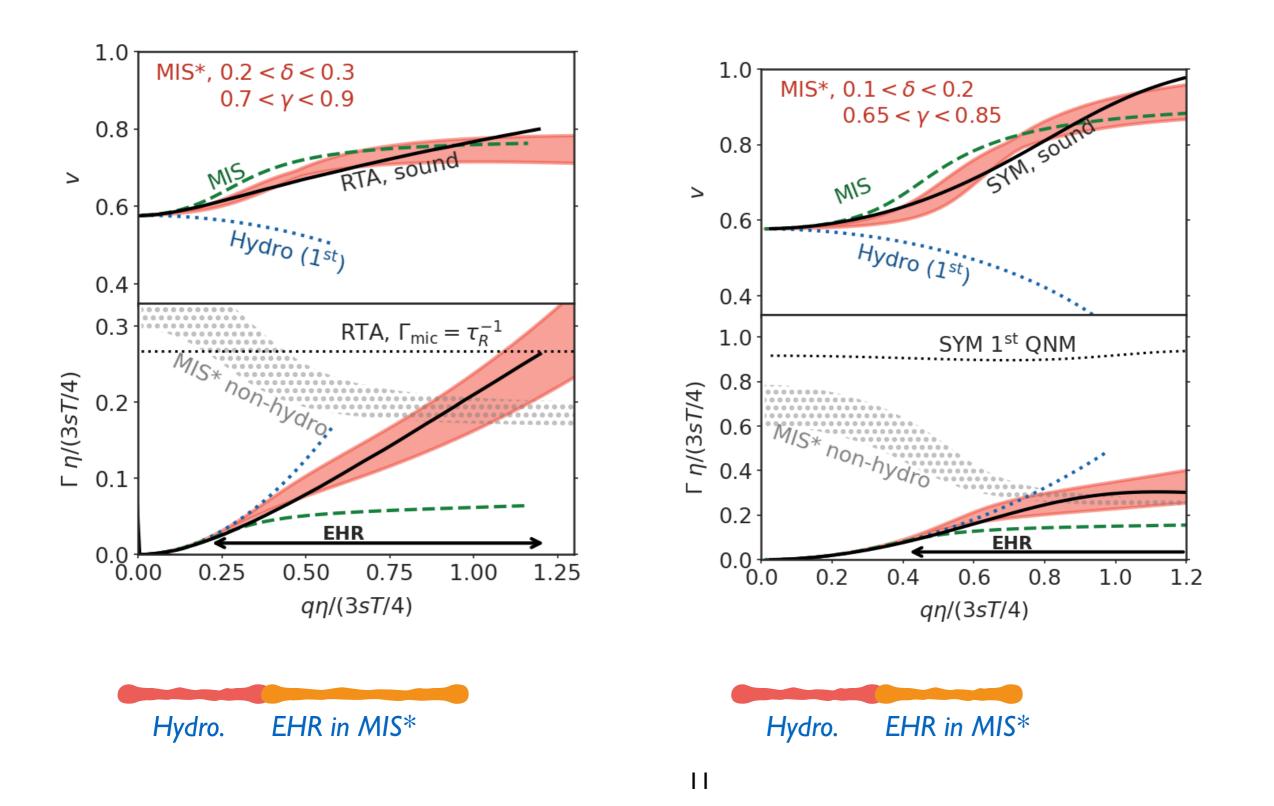




MIS* describes both kinetic and AdS/CFT theory in EHR

RTA Kinetic.

AdS/CFT



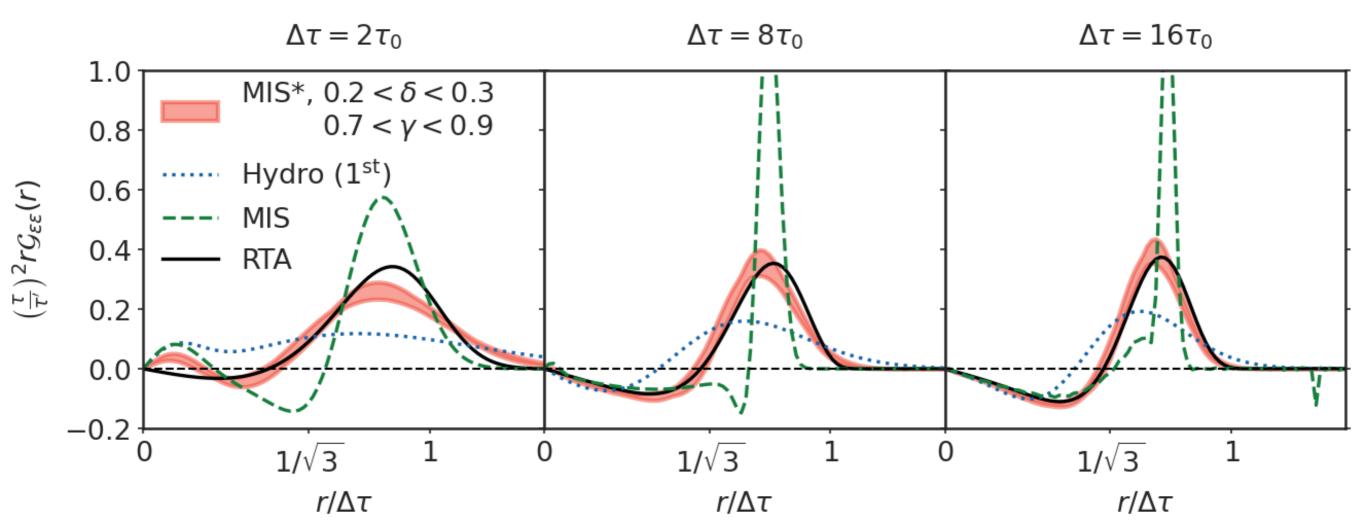
Extended hydro. response for Bjorken expanding plasma

- Motivation:
 - complementing the study of a static medium;
 - exploring the prospects of detecting EHR through jet-medium interaction.
- Consider e.g. energy-energy response function.

c.f. KOMPOST et al

$$\delta \epsilon(\tau, x) = \int_{\tau_I}^{\tau} d\tau' \int_{x'} G_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\tau, \tau'; x - x') S_{\epsilon}(\tau', x') + \dots$$
response function Source

RTA kinetic vs MIS*

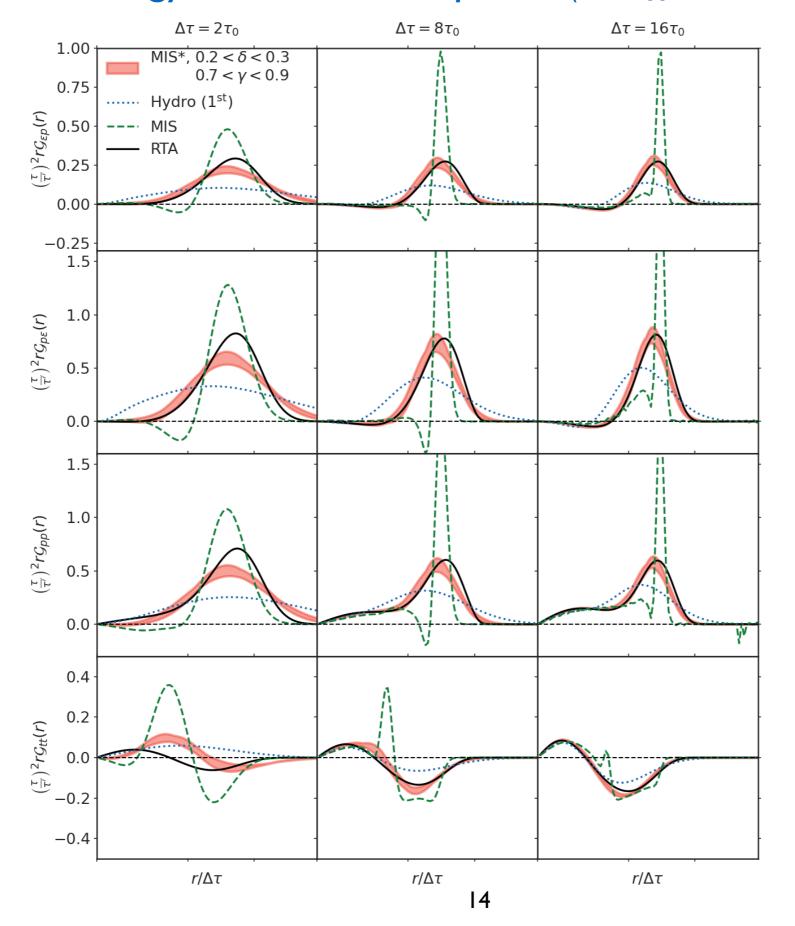


Energy-energy response function. The disturbance is sourced at $\tau_0 = 2\tau_R$ (equilibrated plasma).

• MIS* describes extended hydro. response.

 τ, \vec{x} $\Delta r = |\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|$ $\Delta \tau = \tau - \tau'$ τ', \vec{x}'

MIS* describes energy-momentum response (5 different response funs)



Summary and outlook



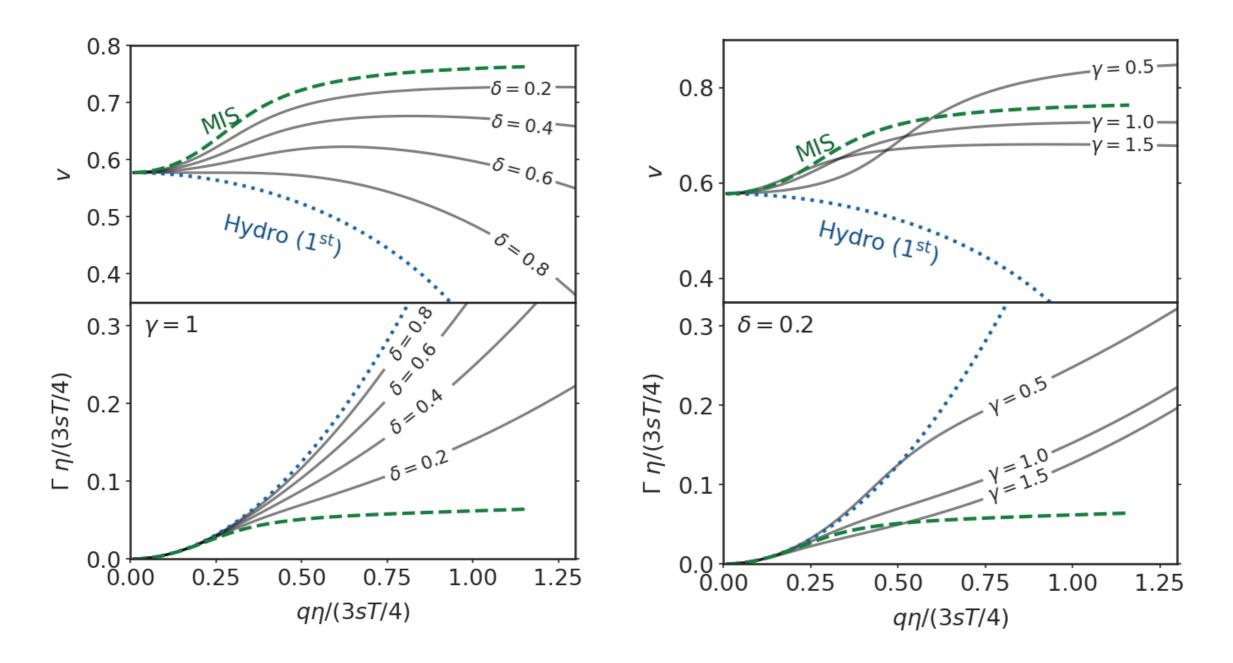
hydro.

extended hydro. regime

- We introduce extended hydro. regime (EHR) scenario for QGPlike system at intermediate scale and illustrate its generality.
 - Collective excitations dominate even at intermediate gradient.
 - The description at mesoscopic scale simplifies under EHR scenario.
- Observables: jet-medium interaction? small systems?
- The signature of EHR in Euclidean lattice correlator?
- Extension of hydro. based on "sound mode dominance".

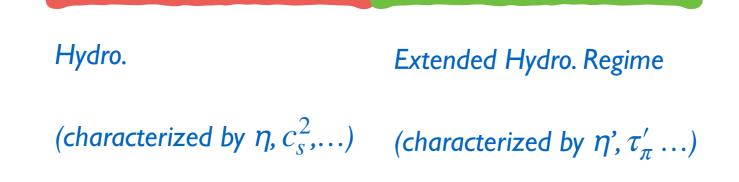
Back-up

Flexibility/capability of MIS*



- Increasing $\delta = \eta' / \eta$ increases damping rate.
- (γ, δ) in combination controls sound propagation in EHR.

Discussion



- The success of MIS* confirms that in extended hydro. regime (EHR), the characterization of QGP mesoscopy can be simplified.
 - Responses in different microscopic theories can be described by the same effective models such as MIS*.
 - Medium properties are characterized by a few parameters.

Towards describing EHR

Grozdanov-Kovtun-Starients-Tadic, PRL 19', JHEP 19;

Heller-Serantes-Spalinski-Svensson-Withers, PRD 21'.

- Adding higher gradient terms (proliferation of inputs).
- An alternative: constructing a simple model with a few parameters such that
 - it reduces to hydro. in small k;
 - describes sound mode in (at least part of) EHR.



MIS* (a simple yet non-trivial extension of Mueller-Israel-Stewart (MIS) eqns) serves the purpose.

partly inspired by Hydro+, Stephanov-YY PRD 18'