

Heavy Ion Meeting, Yonsei University

Seoul, Dec. 10, 2011

**RECENT DEVELOPMENT
OF HYDRO MODEL
AFTER “PERFECT LIQUID”**

T.H., P.Huovinen, K.Murase, Y.Nara (in preparation)

Outline

- ◆ Introduction
 - ◆ Discovery of Perfect fluid
 - ◆ Importance of initial fluctuation
- ◆ Hydro-based event generator
 - ◆ Initial state fluctuation
 - ◆ Flow analysis
 - ◆ Results
- ◆ Conclusion

Discovery of "Perfect Liquid"

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.bnl.gov/bnlweb/pubaf/pr/pr_display.asp?prid=05-38. The page header features the Brookhaven National Laboratory logo and navigation links: BNL: Departments | Science | ESS&H | Newsroom | Administration | Visitors | Directory. A search bar is located on the left, along with a "News Resources" sidebar containing links like "Newsroom Home", "Media Contacts", "News Archives", "Image Library", "Streaming Video", "@brookhaven TODAY", "Fact Sheets", "Management Bios", and "About Brookhaven". Below this is a "Physics News" section with a link to "Physicist Nima Arkani-Hamed to Give a Talk at Brookhaven Lab on 'Space Time, Quantum Mechanics and the...". The main content area includes a "SHARE" button, contact information for Karen McNulty Walsh and Peter Genzer, and a news article titled "RHIC Scientists Serve Up 'Perfect' Liquid". The article is dated April 18, 2005, and discusses the discovery of a new state of matter at RHIC, comparing it to a liquid rather than a gas of free quarks and gluons.

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Contacts: Karen McNulty Walsh, (631) 344-8350 or Peter Genzer, (631) 344-3174

RHIC Scientists Serve Up "Perfect" Liquid

New state of matter more remarkable than predicted -- raising

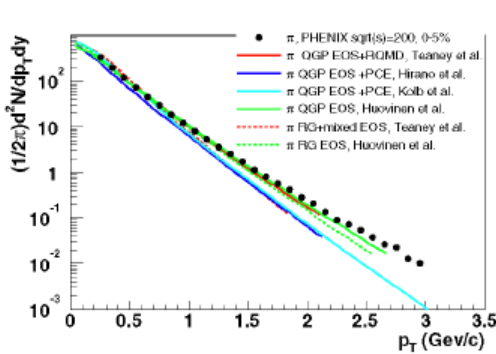
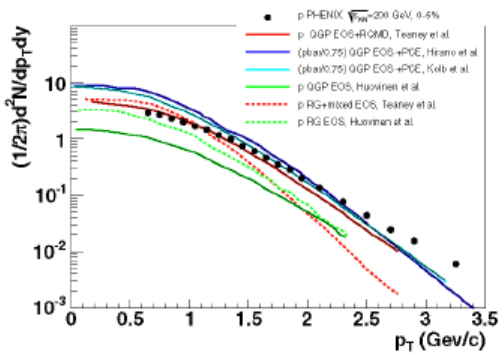
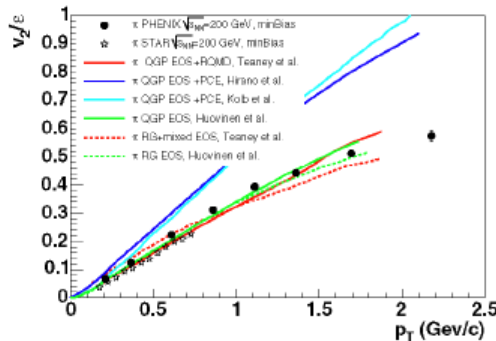
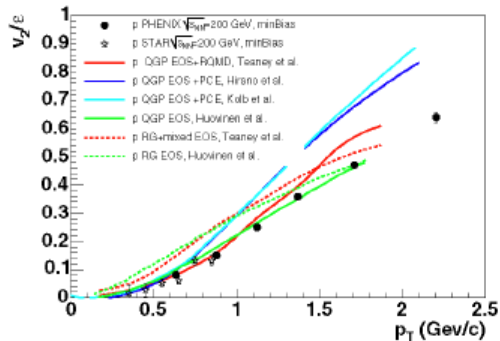
April 18, 2005

TAMPA, FL -- The four detector groups conducting research at the [Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider \(RHIC\)](#) -- a giant atom "smasher" located at the U.S. Department of Energy Laboratory -- say they've created a new state of hot, dense matter out of the basic particles of atomic nuclei, but it is a state quite different and more like a liquid than had been predicted. In [peer-reviewed papers](#) summarizing the first three years of experiments, scientists say that instead of behaving like a gas of free quarks and gluons, matter created in RHIC's heavy ion collisions appears to be more like a liquid.

"Once again, the physics research sponsored by the Department of Energy

http://www.bnl.gov/bnlweb/pubaf/pr/pr_display.asp?prid=05-38

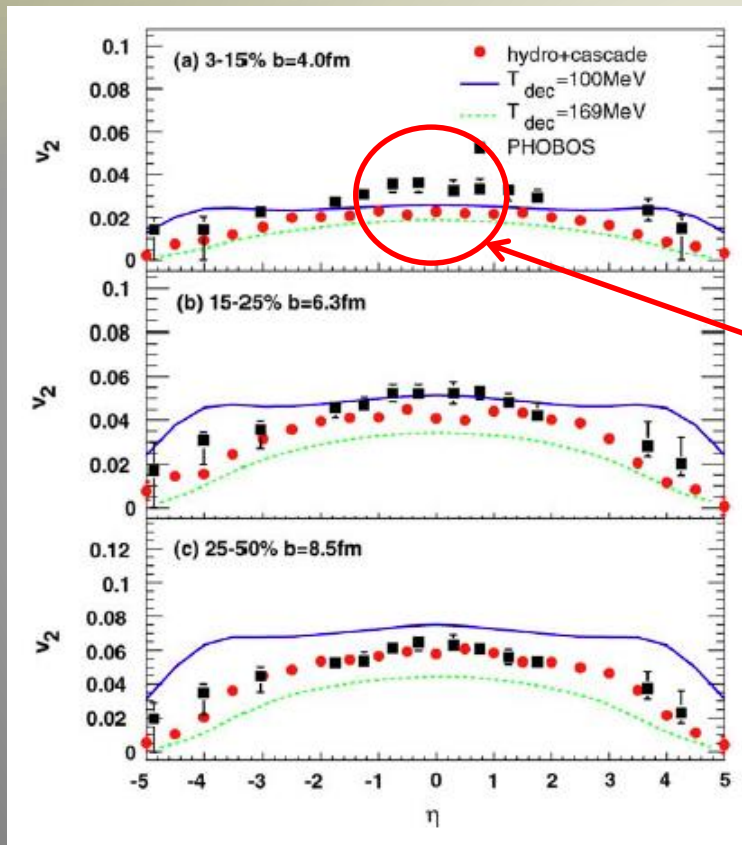
Status as of Press Release



Three pillars of modeling

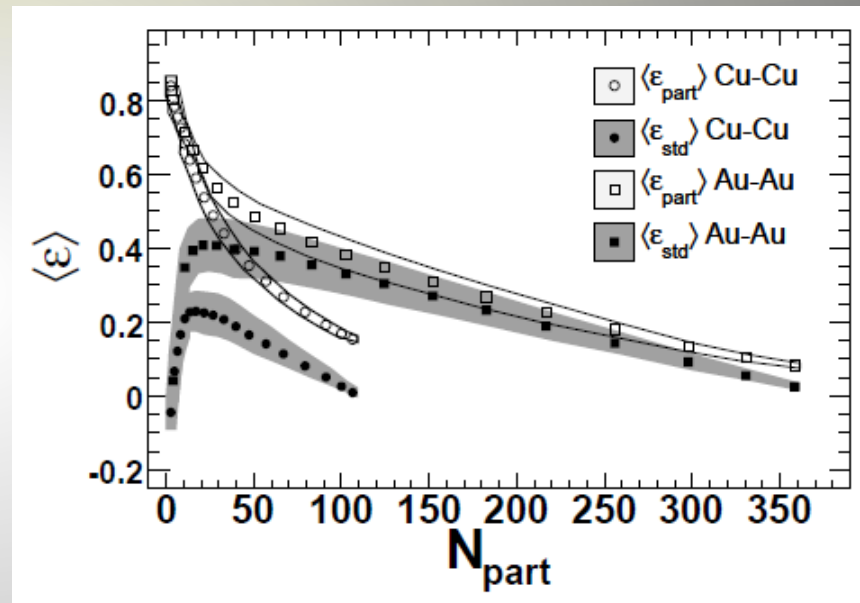
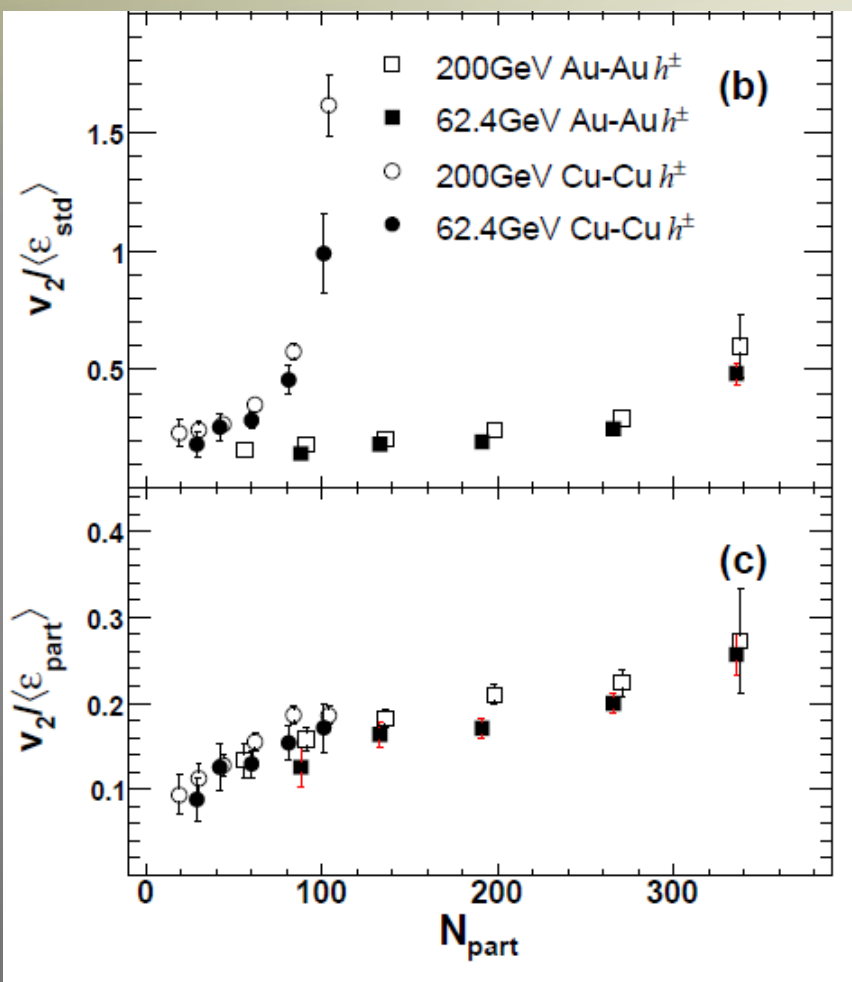
- QGP ideal hydro
- hadronic cascade
- Glauber type initial conditions

What is missing in central collisions?



Undershoot the data at midrapidity in central collisions
→ Open question

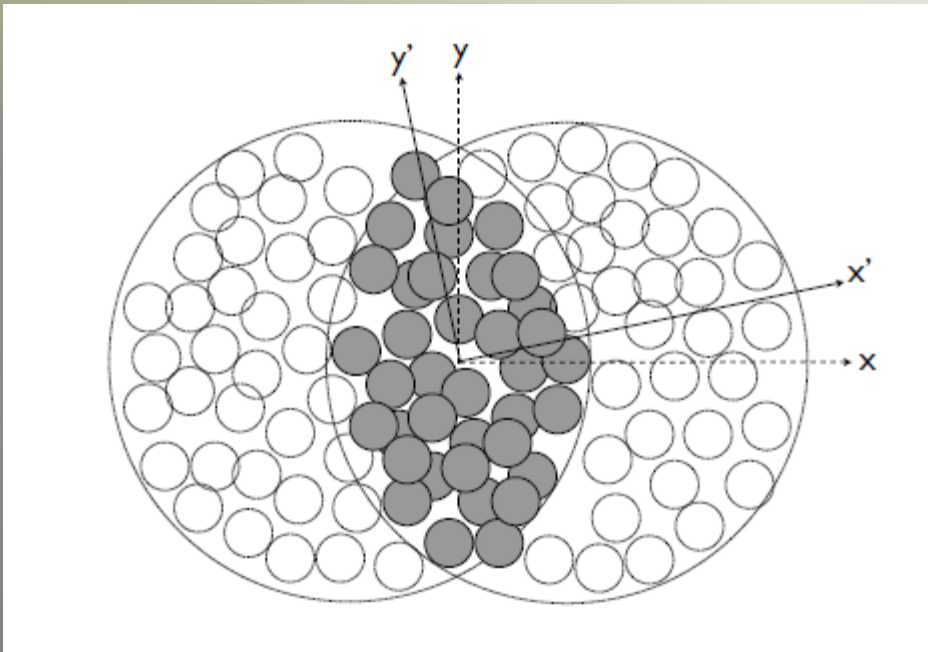
Importance of Fluctuation in Initial Conditions



$$\epsilon_{part} > \epsilon_{std}$$

PHOBOS,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 242302 (2007)

Fluctuation in Initial Conditions



Elliptic flow is generated with respect to

participant plane

(x' - y' frame)

rather than

reaction plane

(x - y frame).

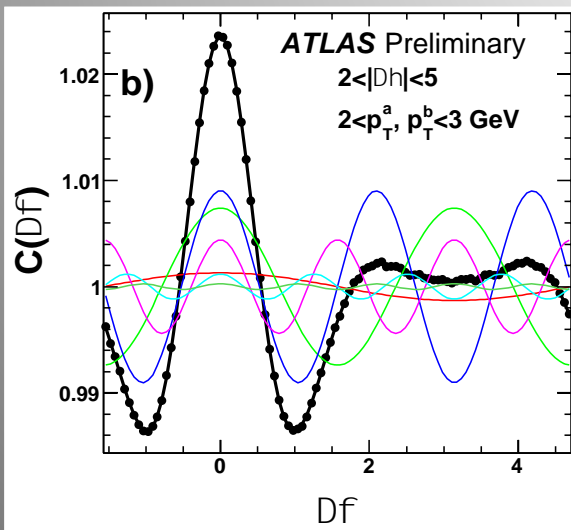
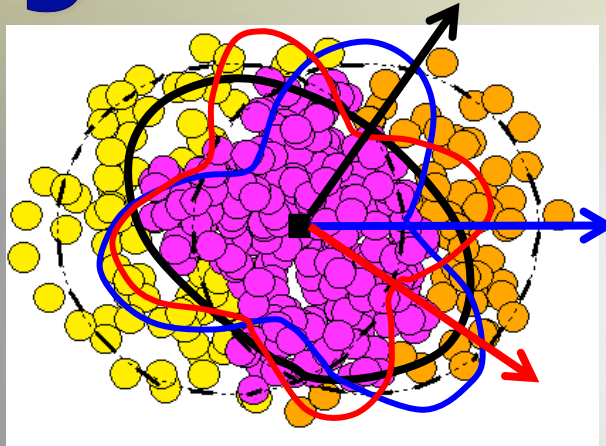
B.Alver *et al.*,

Phys. Rev. C 77, 014906 (2008)

Importance of PHOBOS finding

- System could (hydrodynamically?) respond to such a fine structure.
 - Is local thermalization achieved in such a short length scale (~ 1 fm)?
 - Need event-by-event hydro simulations?
 - Higher harmonics?

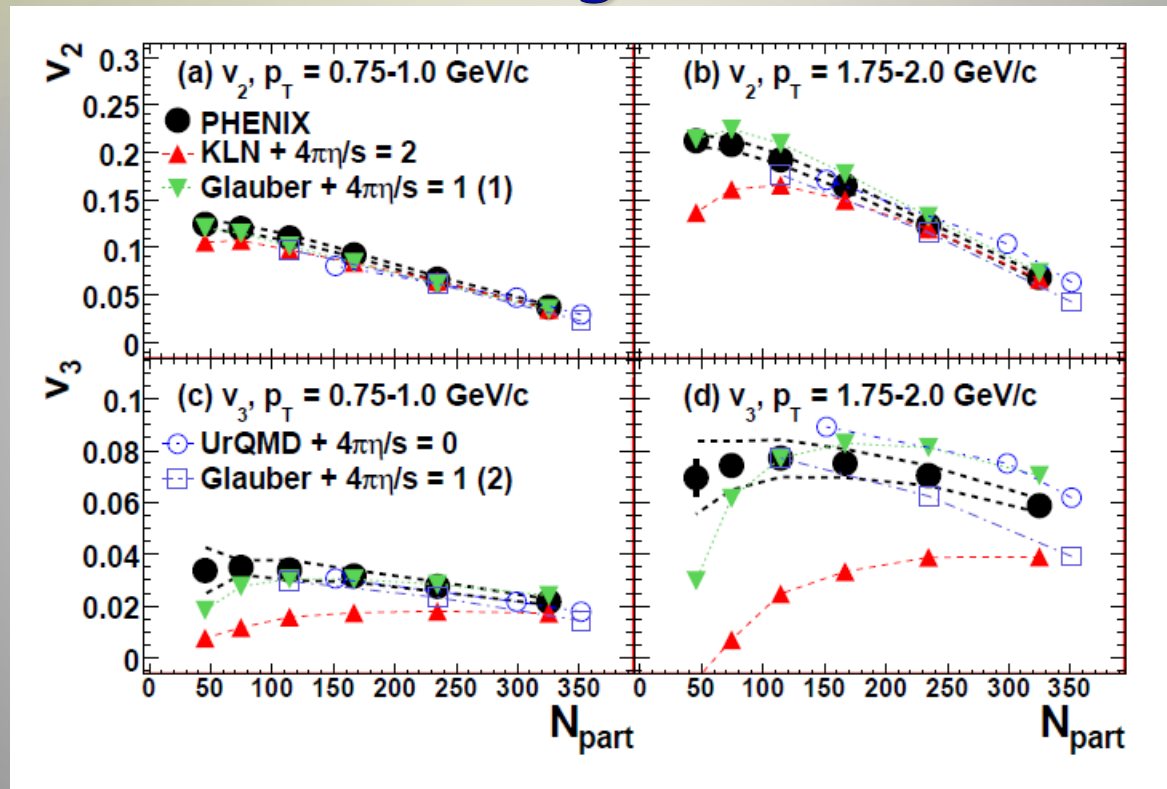
Higher Harmonics is Finite!



- Two particle correlation function is composed solely of higher harmonics
- Away-side two bumps just from hydrodynamic responses?

Figures adapted from talk by J.Jia (ATLAS) at QM2011

PHENIX v_2 vs. v_3 Argument

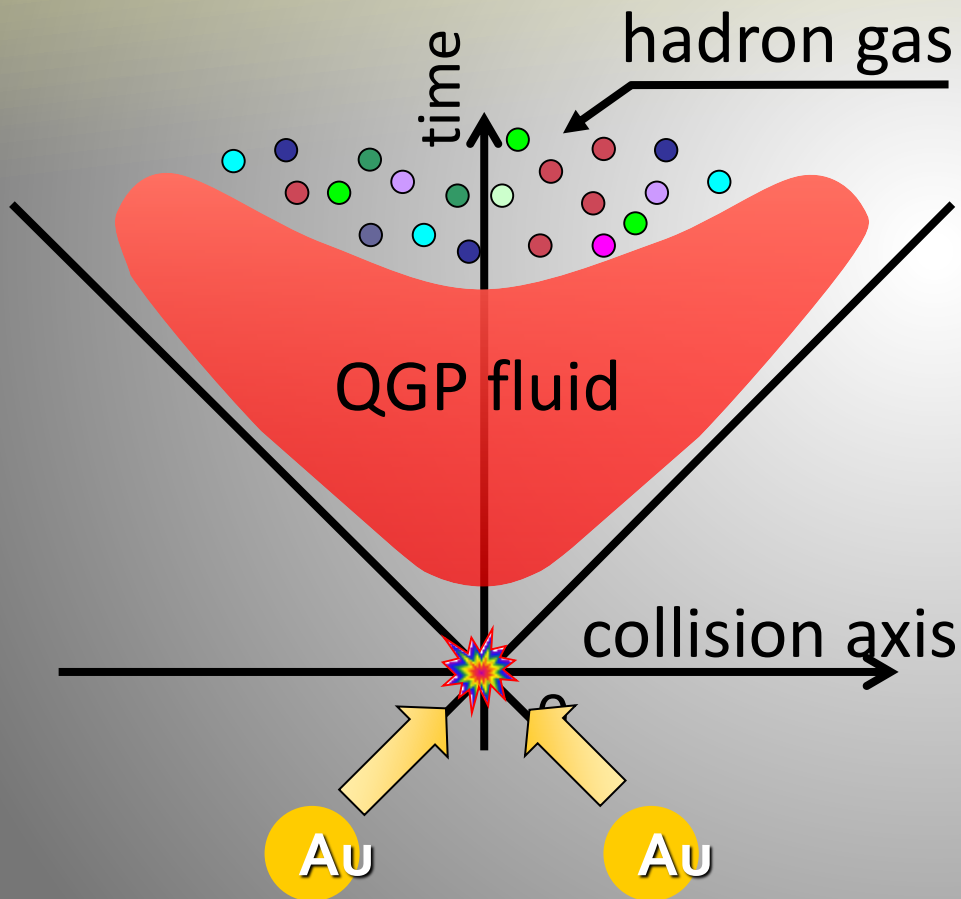


Analysis of v_2 and v_3 at once constrains the model
New challenge to hydrodynamic models



HYDRO-BASED EVENT GENERATOR

Current Status: E-by-E H2C



Hadronic cascade

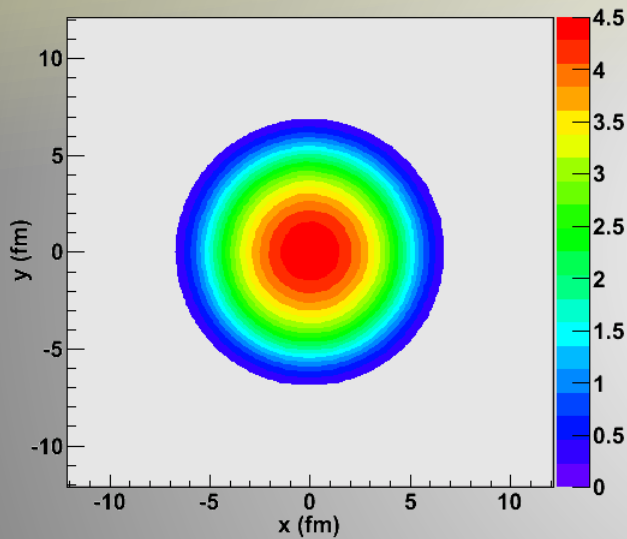


3D ideal hydro



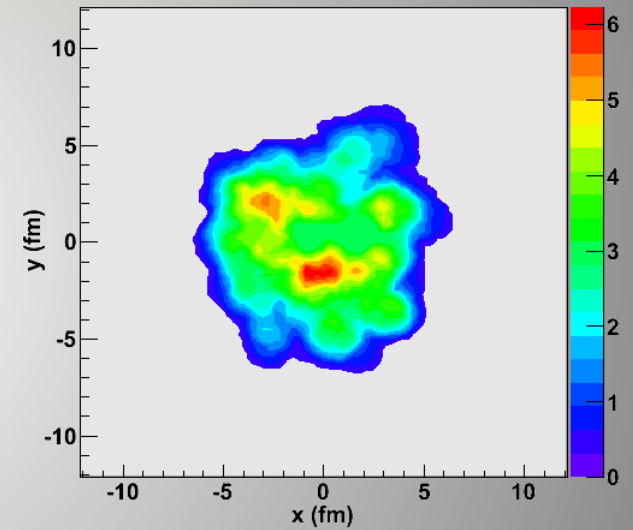
Monte Carlo I.C.
(MC-KLN)

Initial Density Fluctuation



$\frac{1}{N} \sum$ initial condition

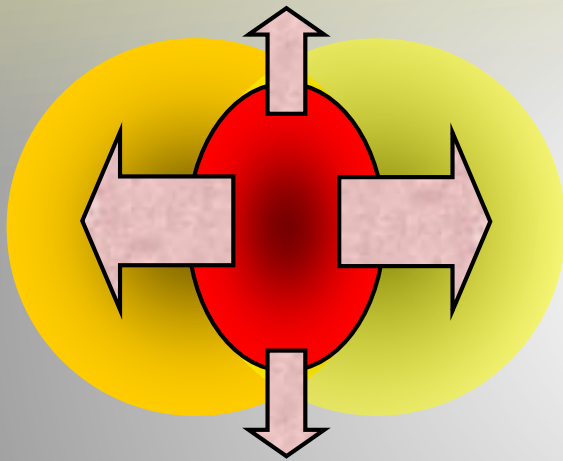
conventional
hydro



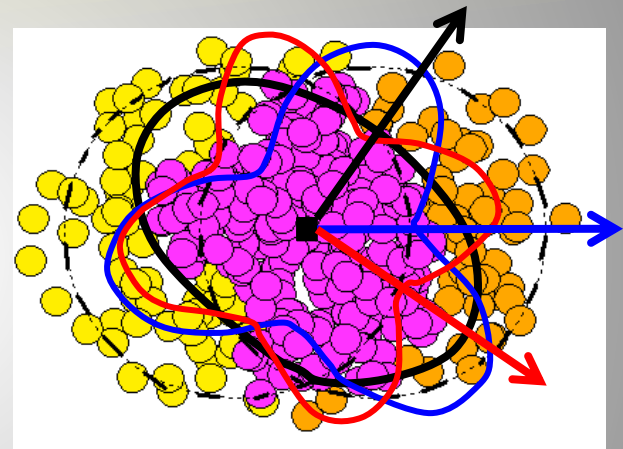
single initial condition

event-by-event
hydro

Event-by-event Fluctuation



Ideal, but unrealistic?
OK on average(?)



Actual collision?
→ Higher order
deformation

Figure adapted from talk
by J.Jia (ATLAS) at QM2011

Deformation at Higher Order

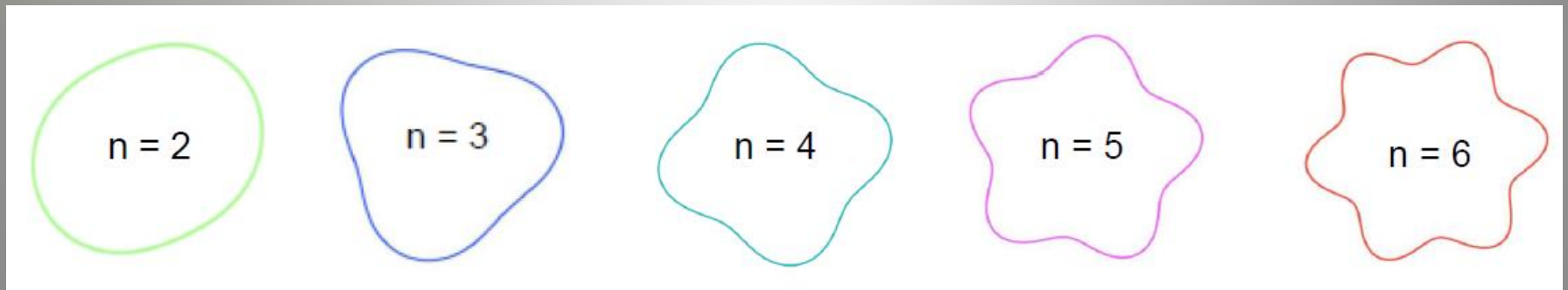
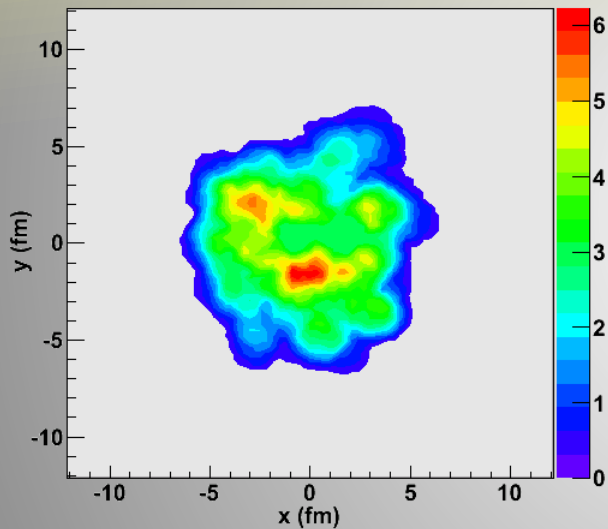
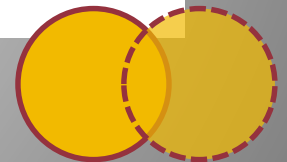
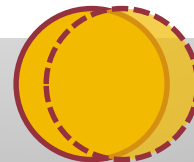
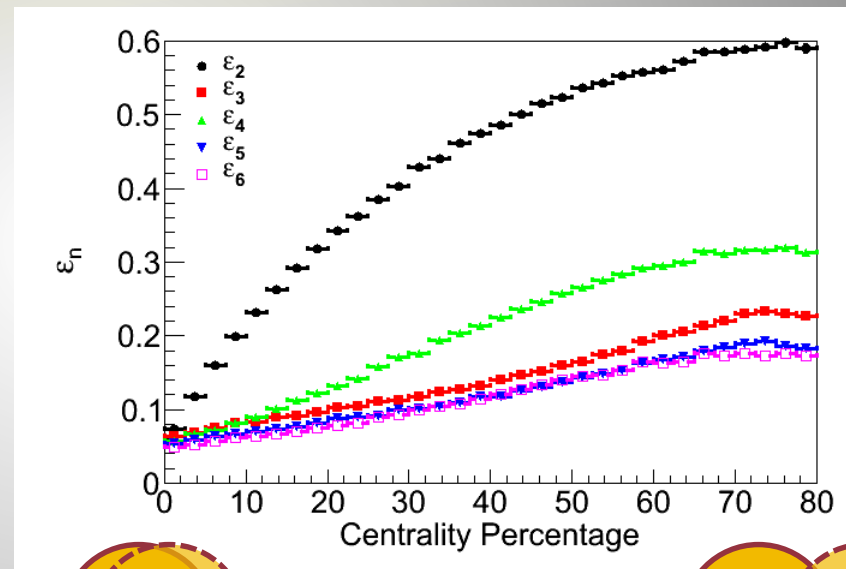


Figure adapted from
talk by J.Velkovska at QM11

Deformation in Model Calculations



Sample of entropy density profile in a plane perpendicular to collision axis



$$\epsilon_n = \frac{|\langle r^2 e^{in\phi} \rangle|}{\langle r^2 \rangle}$$

$v_2\{****\}$

$v_2\{EP\}, v_2\{2\}, v_2\{4\}, v_2\{6\}, v_2\{LYZ\}, \dots$

Hydro-based event generator

→ Analysis of the outputs almost in the same way as experimental people do.



Demonstration of v_n analysis according to event plane method by ATLAS setup.

E.g.) Centrality cut using E_T in FCal region

Resolution of Event Plane

Reaction (Event) plane is not known experimentally nor in outputs from E-by-E H₂C.

Event plane method

Event plane resolution using two subevents

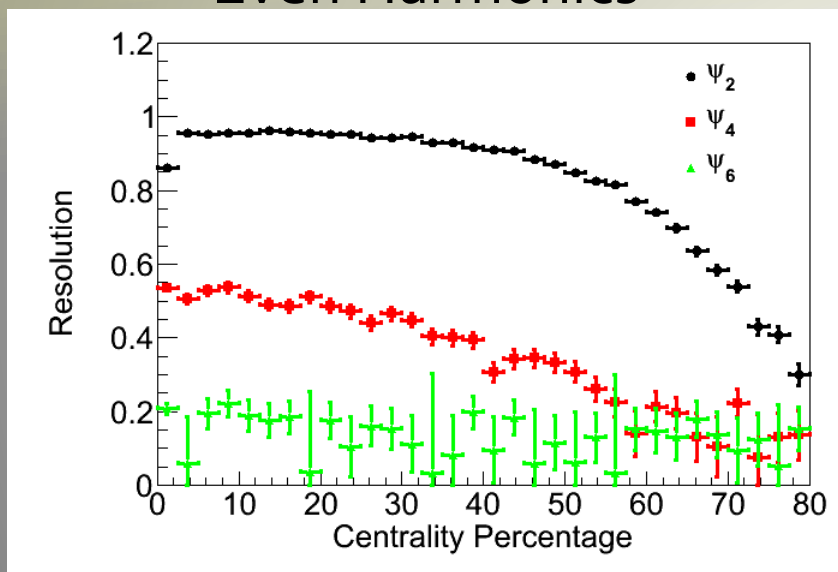
$$R_n = \sqrt{\left\langle \cos \left[n \left(\Psi_n^1 - \Psi_n^2 \right) \right] \right\rangle}$$

$$n\Psi_n = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sum E_{T,i} \sin n\phi_i}{\sum E_{T,i} \cos n\phi_i} \right)$$

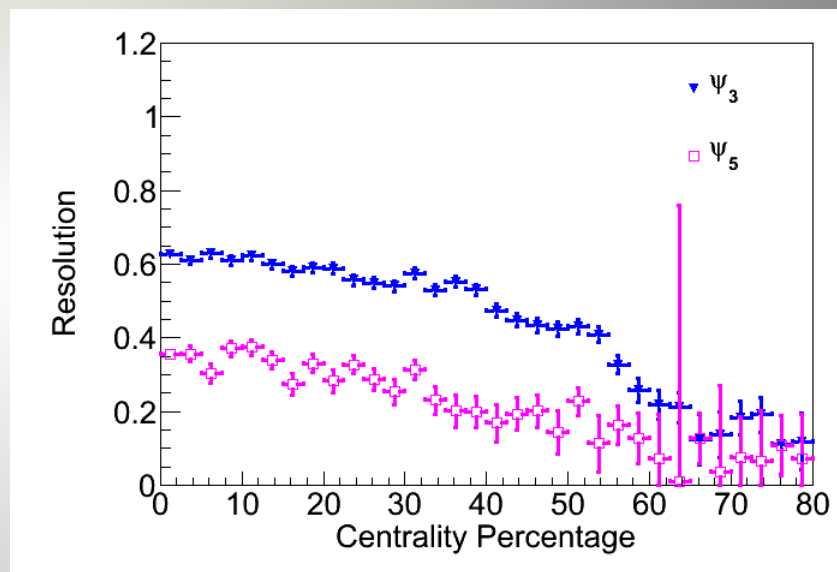
c.f.) A.M.Poskanzer and S.Voloshin, Phys. Rev. C 58, 1671 (1998)

Resolution of Event Plane from E-by-E H₂C

Even Harmonics



Odd Harmonics



of events: 80000 (Remember full 3D hydro+cascade!)

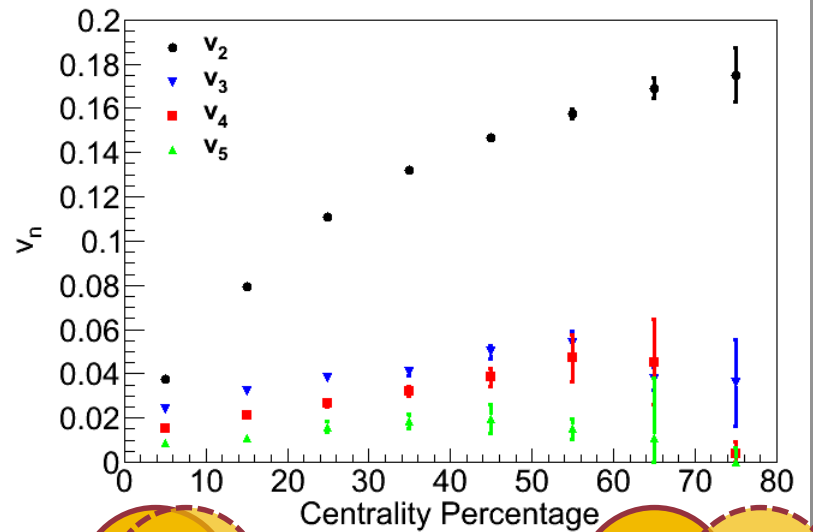
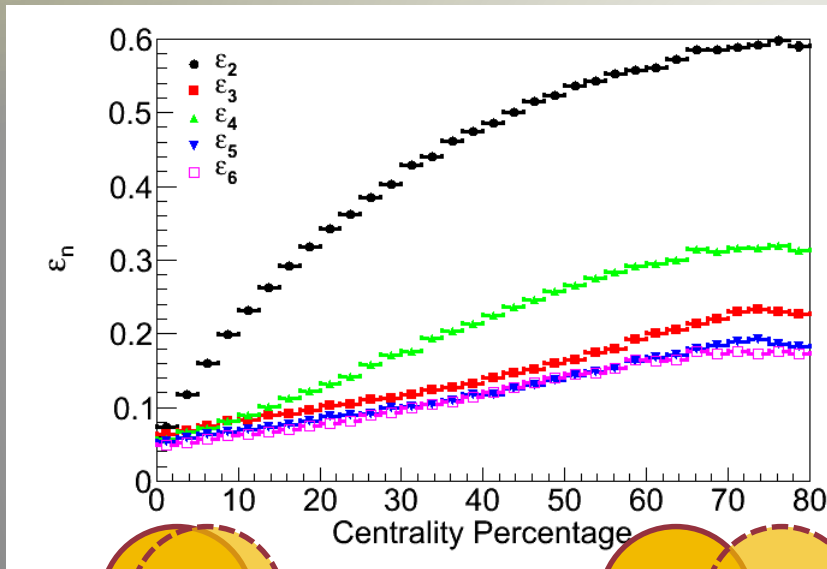
Subevent "N": charged, $-4.8 < \eta < -3.2$ (FCal in ATLAS)

Subevent "P": charged, $3.2 < \eta < 4.8$ (FCal in ATLAS)

$v_n\{EP\}(\text{centrality})$

ε_n vs. centrality (input)

v_n vs. centrality (output)



Response of the QGP to initial deformation

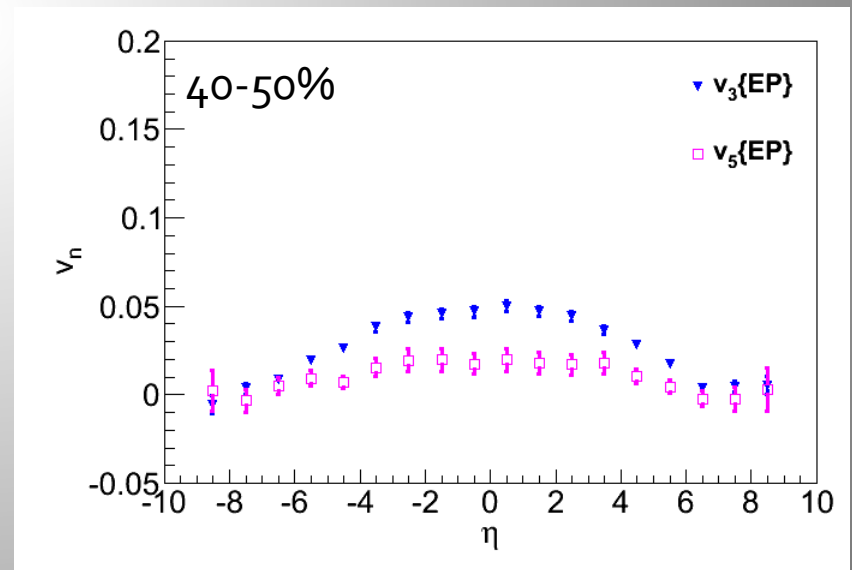
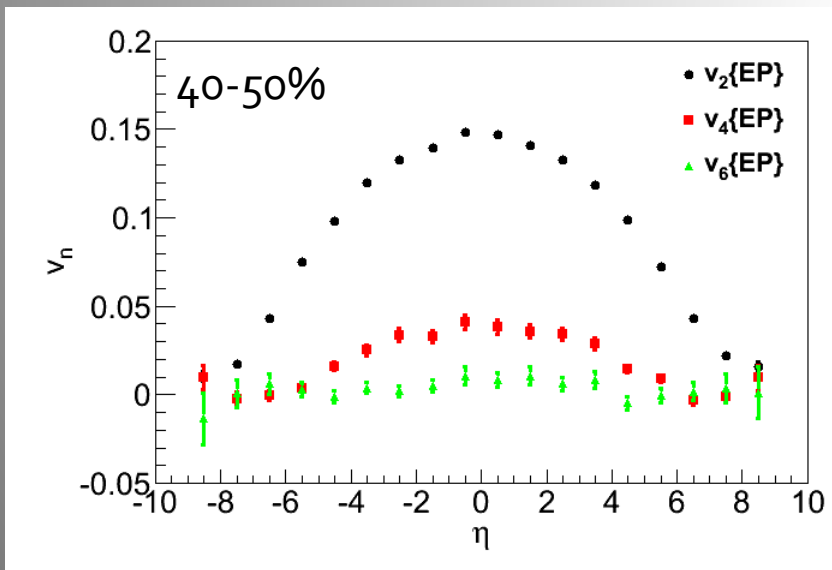
v_n roughly scales with ε_n

$V_n\{\text{EP}\}(\eta)$

$$v_n\{\text{EP}\}(\eta, p_T) = \frac{1}{R} \langle \cos[n(\phi - \Psi_n^{P/N})] \rangle$$

Even Harmonics

Odd Harmonics

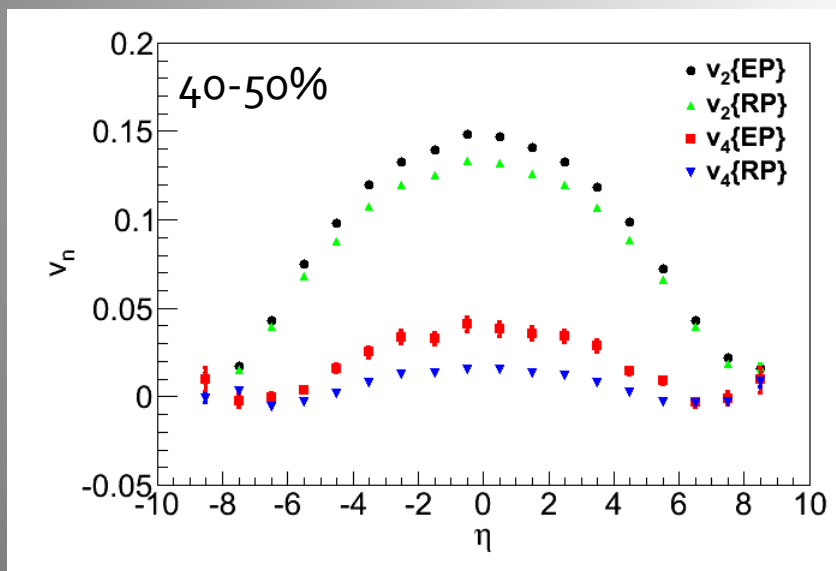


Not boost inv. \leftrightarrow almost boost inv. for epsilon

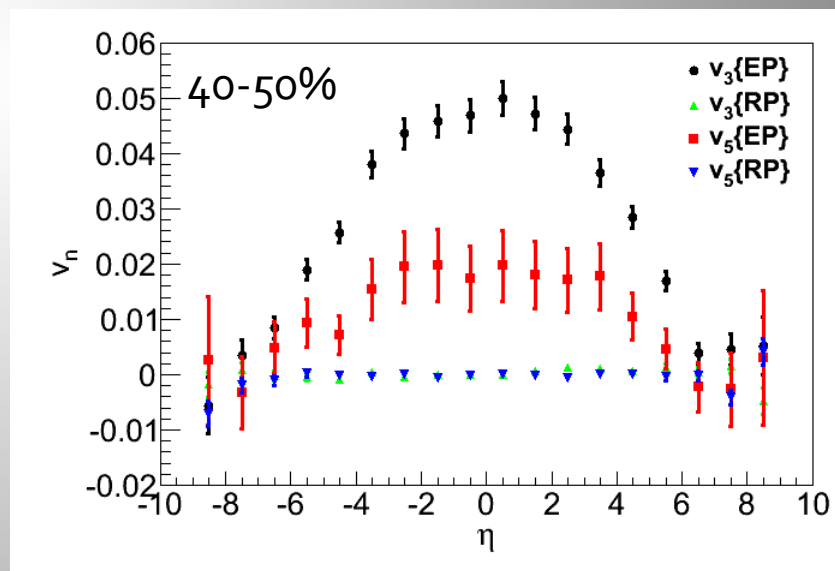
$v_n\{\text{EP}\}$ vs. $v_n\{\text{RP}\}$

$v_n\{\text{RP}\}$: v_n w.r.t. reaction plane known in theory

Even Harmonics



Odd Harmonics

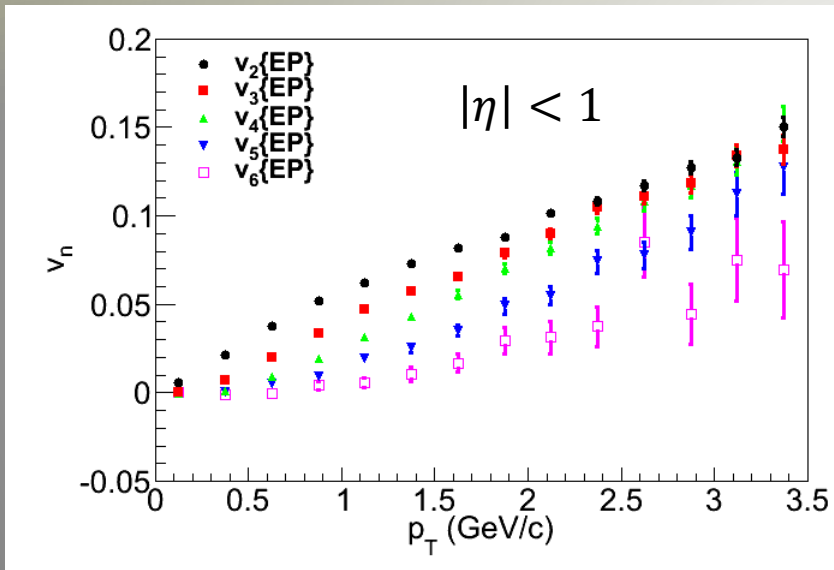


$v_{\text{even}}\{\text{EP}\} > v_{\text{even}}\{\text{RP}\}$
due to fluctuation

$v_{\text{odd}}\{\text{RP}\} \sim 0$

$V_n\{EP\}(p_T)$

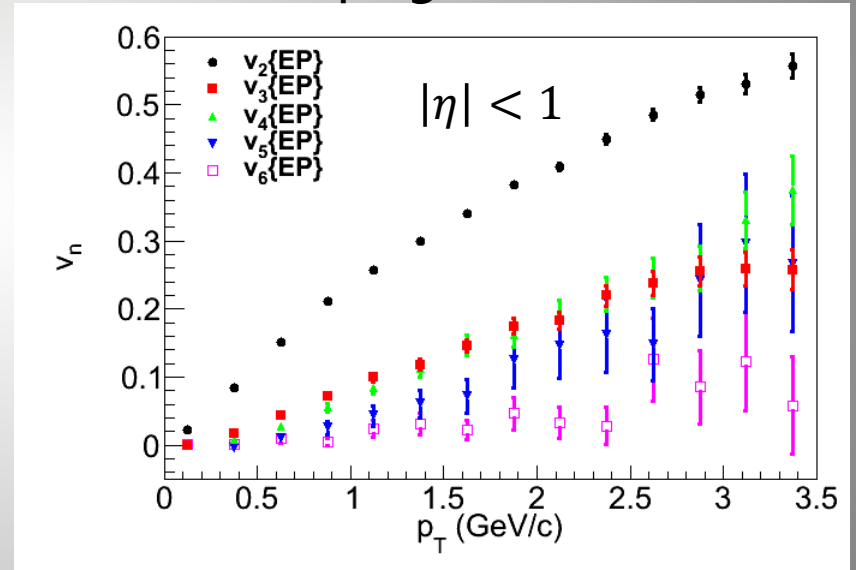
0-10%



$$v_2\{EP\} \approx v_3\{EP\}$$

Note: $\varepsilon_2 > \varepsilon_3$

40-50%

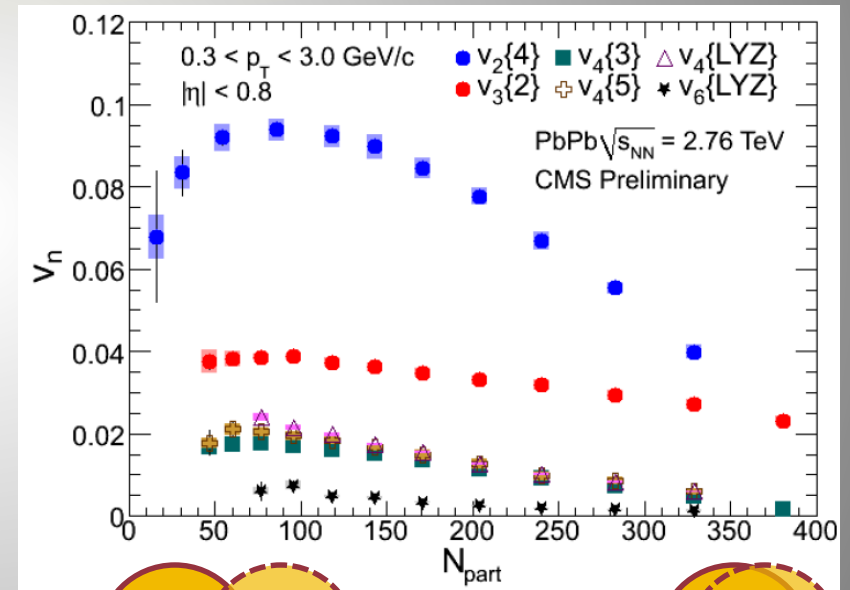
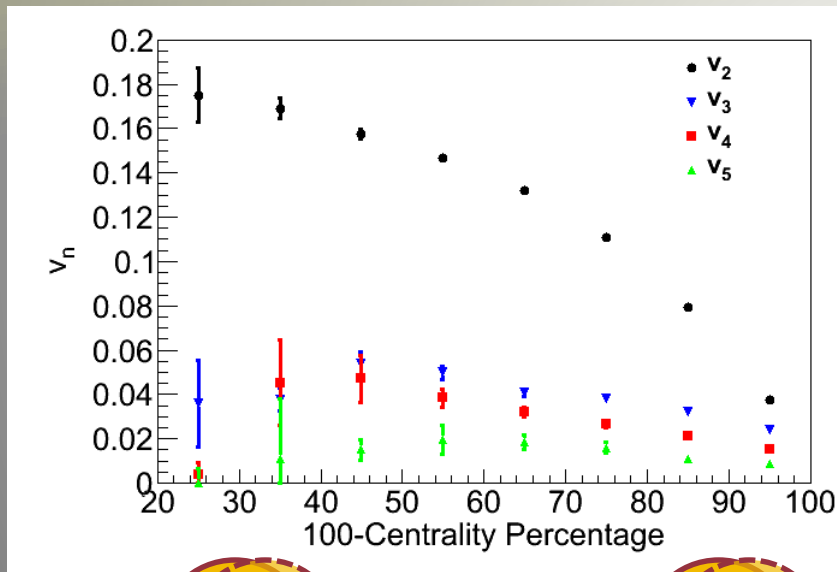


$$v_2\{EP\} > v_3\{EP\}$$

Comparison of v_n with Data

Theory

Experiment



Tendency similar to experimental data
 Absolute value \leftrightarrow Viscosity

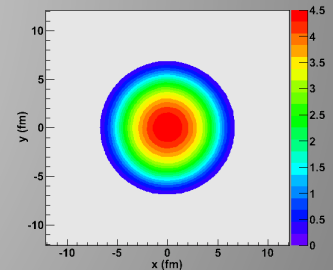
Impact of Finite Higher Harmonics

- Only few people believed hydro description of the QGP (~ 1995)
- Hydro at work to describe elliptic flow (~ 2001)
- Hydro at work (?) to describe higher harmonics (~ 2010)

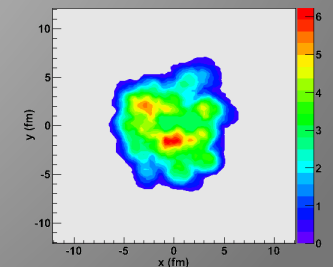
coarse
graining
size

initial
profile

$$d \approx 5 \text{ fm}$$



$$d \approx 1 \text{ fm}$$



Conclusion

Physics of the quark gluon plasma

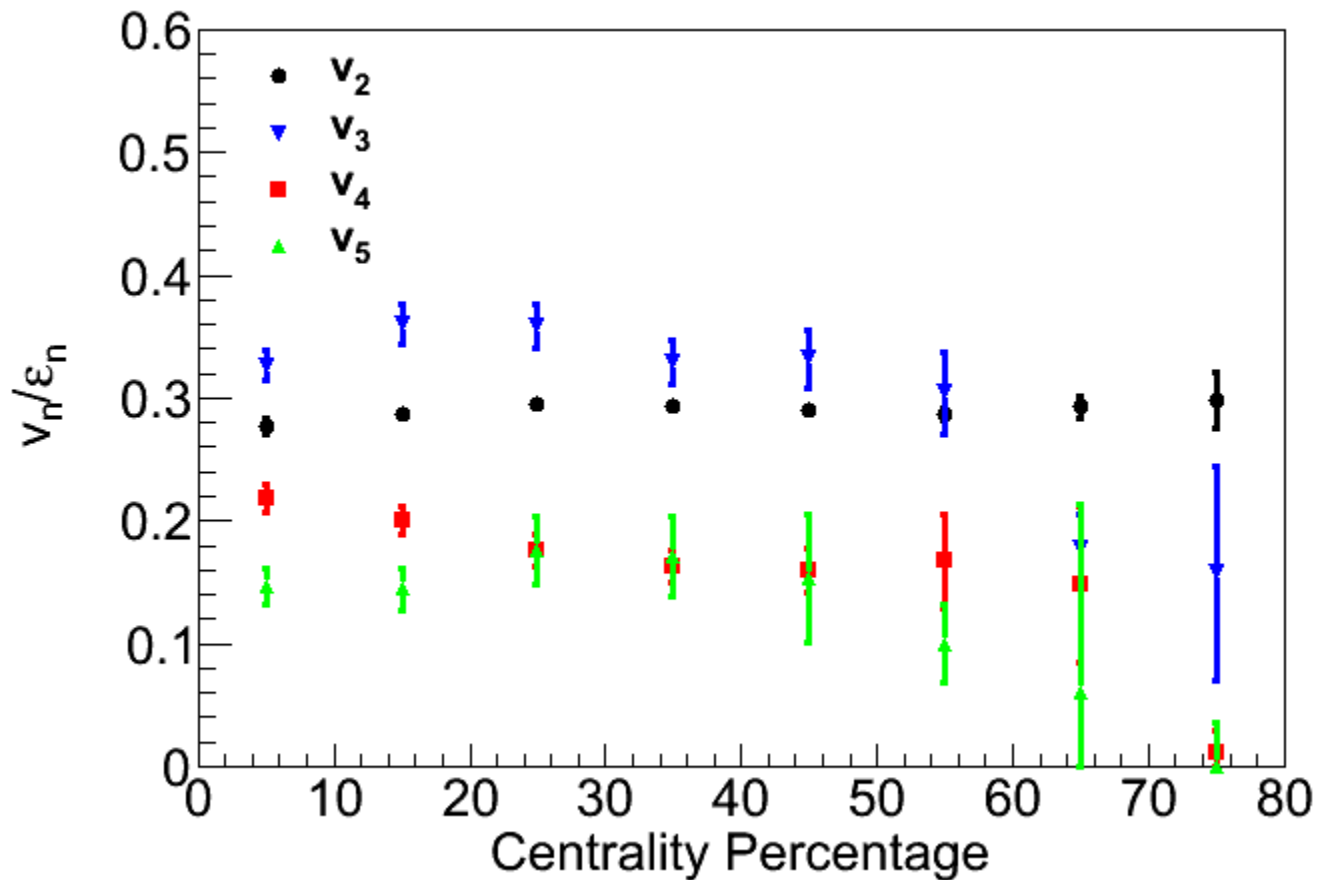
- Strong coupling nature
- Small viscosity

Physics of relativistic heavy ion collisions

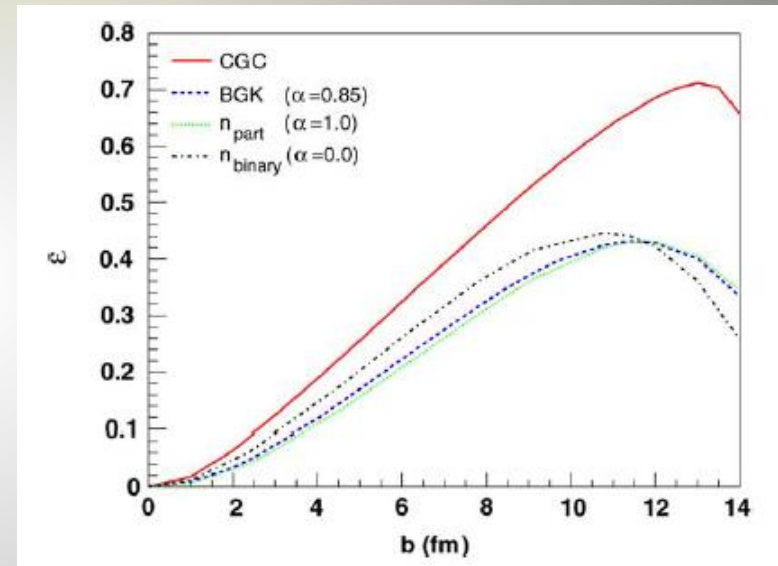
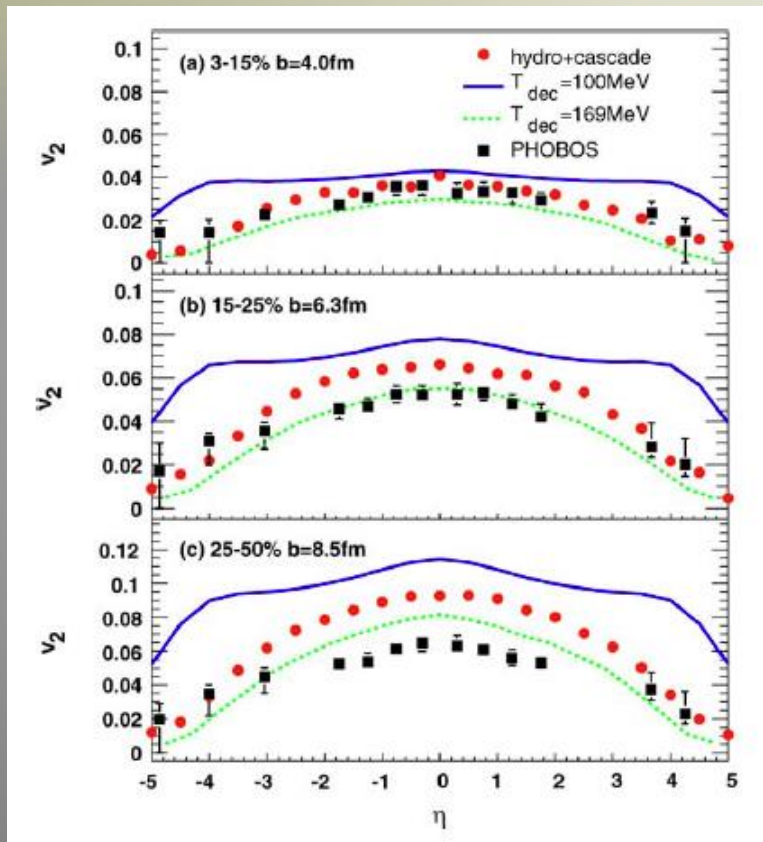
- Toward precision physics
 - 2nd order harmonics → Higher order harmonics
 - Equilibration/coarse graining in a small system
 - Precise determination of transport coefficients

BACKUPS

Response to Deformation



CGC Initial Conditions



CGC and perfect fluid,
are they compatible?