Dynamically initialized hybrid model for low energy heavy ion collisions

Zuzana Paulínyová

Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice, Slovakia
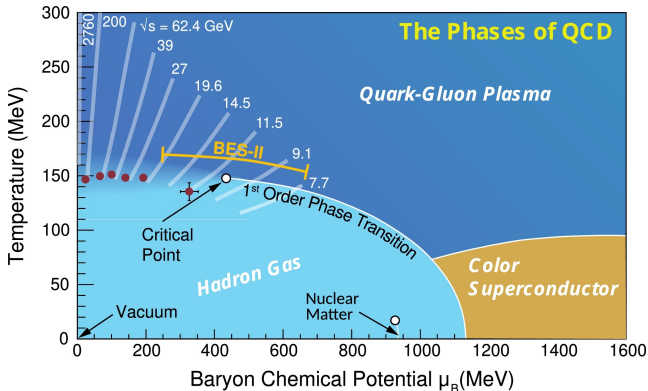
12 December 2024

In collaboration with: R.Hirayama, Iu.Karpenko and H.Elfner

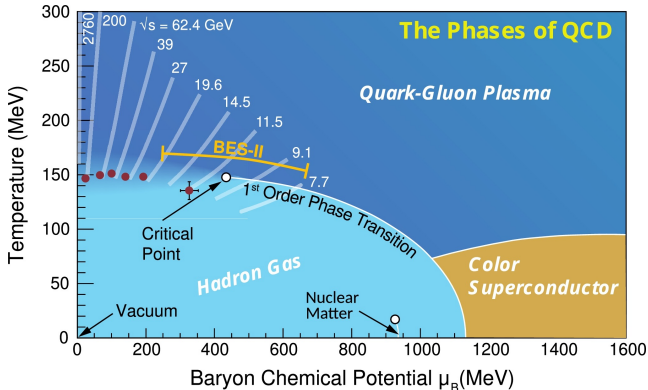picture from Xin An et al.: Nucl.Phys.A 1017 (2022) 122343

- **High energies:** hydrodynamics-based approaches

- **Low energies:** hadron transport

picture from Xin An et al.: Nucl.Phys.A 1017 (2022) 122343

- **High energies:** hydrodynamics-based approaches
- **Intermediate energies:** a combination of the two → hybrid approach
- **Low energies:** hadron transport

SMASH-vHLLE hybrid
Four-step approach

https://github.com/smash-transport/smash-vhlle-hybrid

1. **SMASH** for the initial non-equilibrium phase of the evolution
   - hadronic transport approach
   - initial conditions extracted at proper time hypersurface – nuclei passing:

$$\tau_0 = (R_P + R_T) \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{s_{NN}}}{2m_N} \right)^2 - 1 \right]^{-1/2} \tag{1}$$

2. **vHLLE** for hydrodynamics   https://github.com/smash-transport/smash
   - 3D viscous hydrodynamics code
   - charge conservation: B, Q   https://github.com/yukarpenko/vhlle

3. **hadron sampler** for particlization

4. **SMASH** for afterburner

https://github.com/smash-transport/smash-vhlle-hybrid

1. **SMASH** for the initial non-equilibrium phase of the evolution
2. **vHLLE** for hydrodynamics
3. **hadron sampler** for particlization
   - Cooper-Frye formula with viscous correction
   - SMASH HRG equation of state
4. **SMASH** for afterburner
   - hadronic cascade for final state interactions and resonance decays

- special care: energy and charge conservation at interfaces

A. Schäfer et al.: Eur.Phys.J.A 58 (2022) 11, 230

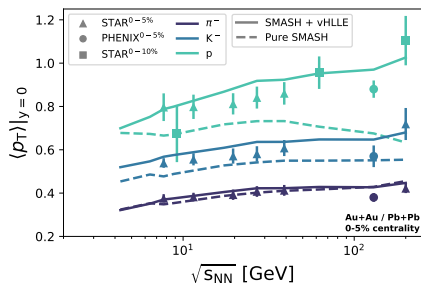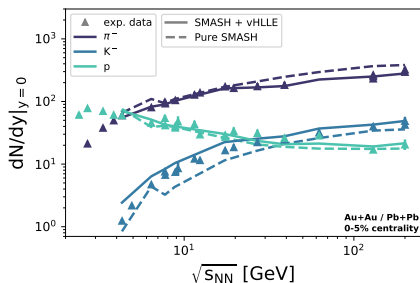J. Weil et al.: Phys.Rev.C 94 (2016) 5, 054905

Iu. Karpenko et al.: Comput.Phys.Commun. 185 (2014) 3016

Iu. Karpenko et al.: Phys.Rev.C 91 (2015) 6, 064901

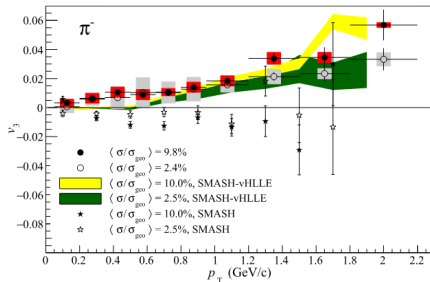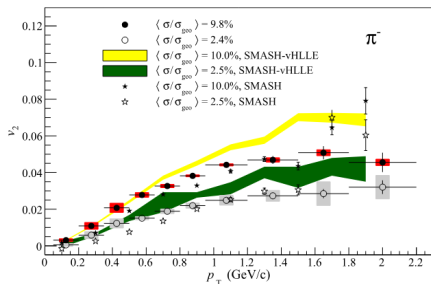# SMASH-vHLLE hybrid
Model results

- the model works for a wide range of energies (namely for RHIC Beam Energy Scan range)
- inclusion of hydrodynamics presents a good improvement when compared to hadron transport alone

A. Schäfer et al.: Eur.Phys.J.A 58 (2022) 11, 230

SMASH-vHLLE hybrid

Model results

- recent work calculating anisotropic flow at energy $s_{NN} = 17.3$ GeV to compare with CERES results
- triangular flow is only present when fluid dynamics is switched on

CERES NA45 Coll.: Eur.Phys.J.C 84 (2024) 10, 1090

Dynamical initialization
Model description

- for lower energies the geometry of the collision is very different, proper time to initialize hydro as defined is very high
  $\rightarrow$ too late to have meaningful hydro evolution
- we need a different condition for initialization
- there might be **smaller bubbles** of fluid in certain dense enough regions of the interaction volume
- new criterion: check energy density in the hadronic system: if above threshold, particles fluidize
- hydrodynamics is not initialized as a whole at one time: particles enter into the evolution gradually as energy, momentum and charge sources

Inspired by Y.Akamatsu et al.:Phys.Rev.C 98 (2018) 2, 024909

Dynamical initialization
Model parameters

- energy density threshold, default: $\epsilon_{sw} = 0.5 \ \mathrm{GeV/fm}^3$
- interaction type: elastic, resonance decays, string fragmentation
- hadrons coming from string fragmentation (treated by PYTHIA) are key for fluidization: their treatment is very important
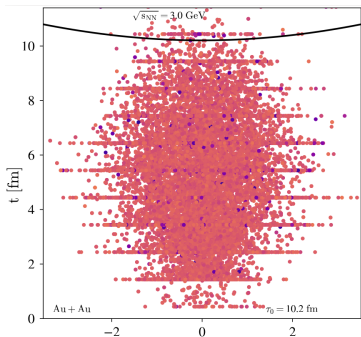
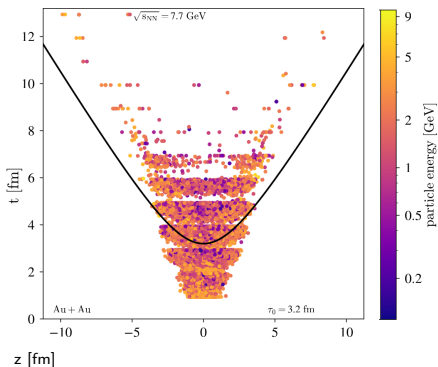 $\rightarrow$ **formation time fraction** parameter

- fluidization based on energy density happens much earlier than nuclei passing time τ_0 for lower energies
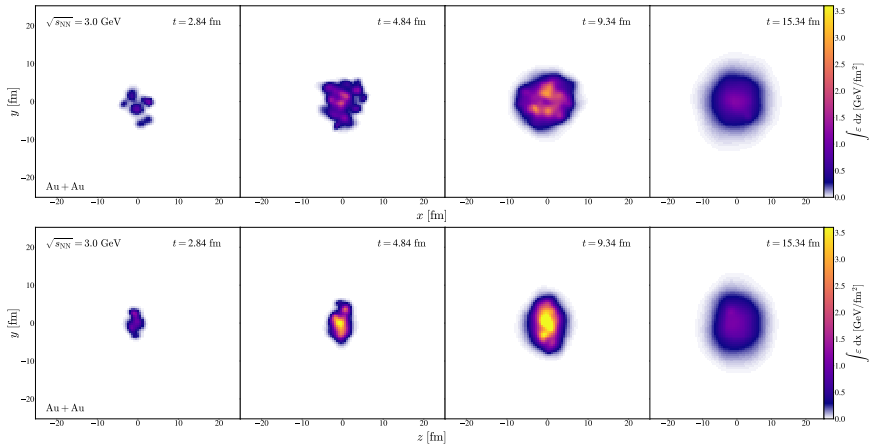

AuAu @ 3.0 GeV   AuAu @ 7.7 GeV

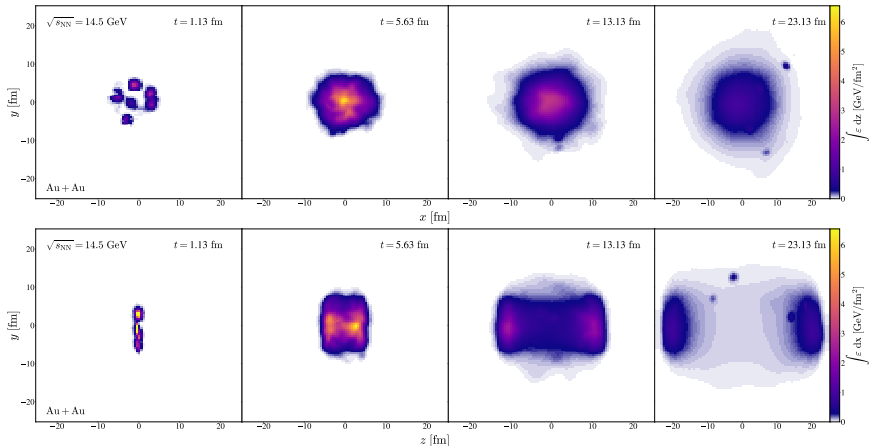# Dynamical initialization

Hydro initialization

AuAu @ 3.0 GeV

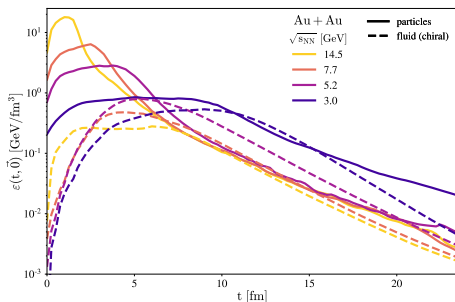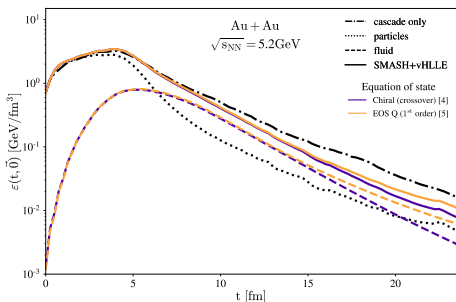# Dynamical initialization
Hydro initialization

AuAu @ 14.5 GeV

Dynamical initialization
Energy density evolution

- we compare energy density in the central cell throughout the collisions
- different evolution scenarios/phases and energies

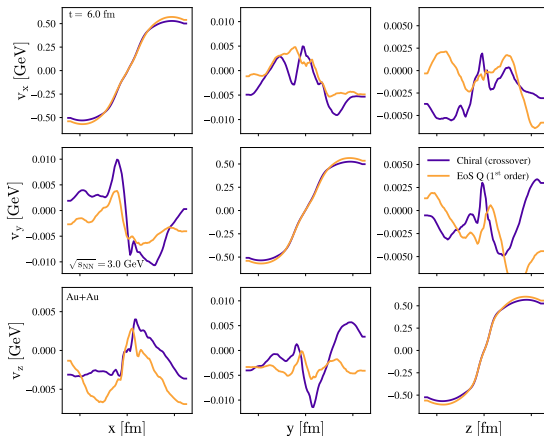Chiral model EoS: J.Steinheimer et al.: J.Phys.G 38 (2011) 035001

EOS-Q: P.F.Kolb et al.: Phys.Rev.C 62 (2000) 054909

- we can see the difference in x,y components of velocity in z direction
- could we see it in the flow?

- observables calculated from the sampled hadrons coming from the fluid
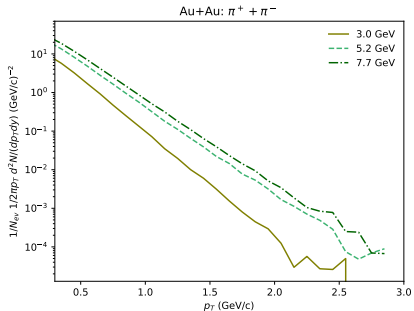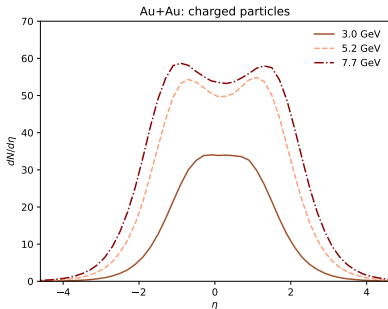
Conclusion

- standard hybrid model at intermediate energies: initial phase + hydrodynamics + hadron transport
- lower energies: for a substantial hydrodynamic phase there cannot be a sharp switching of phases
- dynamical initialization at low energies allows us to have a longer meaningful hydrodynamic phase where we can study the equation of state
- now working on: concurrent running of SMASH and vHLLE, enabling their communication, software refinements