## Quark Matter 2012



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## Event-by-event distribution of azimuthal asymmetries in ultrarelativistic heavy-ion collisions

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Nowadays, relativistic dissipative fluid dynamics is a common tool to describe the space-time evolution of the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) created in ultrarelativistic heavy-ion collisions. The validity of the fluid-dynamical approach is experimentally confirmed by the fact that initial-state anisotropies are directly converted into nonvanishing (event-averaged) Fourier coefficients  $\langle v_n \rangle$  of the decomposition of the single-inclusive momentum distribution of hadrons with respect to the azimuthal angle. From the magnitude of the  $\langle v_n \rangle$  one can obtain information about the size of dissipative corrections and thus infer the value of the viscous coefficients of the QGP. It has been realized that, for a proper comparison to experimental data and a reliable extraction of viscosity, fluid-dynamical calculations have to be performed on an event-by-event basis. Therefore, fluid dynamics should not only be able to predict the correct event-averaged  $\langle v_n \rangle$ , but also their distributions. In this paper, we investigate the event-by-event distribution of the initial-state eccentric-

basis. Inerefore, full dynamics should not only be able to predict the correct event-averaged  $\langle v_n \rangle$ , but also their distributions. In this paper, we investigate the event-by-event distribution of the initial-state eccentricities  $\varepsilon_n$ , and show how they correlate with the event-by-event distribution of the Fourier coefficients  $v_n$ . In order to generate the initial state, we use the Monte-Carlo Glauber model of Ref. [1]. For the fluid-dynamical evolution, we use the model of Refs. [2]. The final hadron spectra are calculated with the Cooper-Frye freezeout procedure.

We demonstrate that the event-by-event distributions of the  $v_n$ , and not only their average values, are promising observables to gain information about the initial state of the fluid-dynamical evolution and the transport properties of the hot and dense, strongly interacting matter created in heavy-ion collisions.

[1] H. Holopainen, H. Niemi, and K. J. Eskola, Phys.\ Rev.\ {\bf C83}, 034901 (2011), [arXiv:1007.0368 [hep-ph]].

[2] H. Niemi, G. S. Denicol, P. Huovinen, E. Molnar, and D. H. Rischke, Phys.\ Rev.\ Lett.\ {\bf 106}, 212302 (2011), [arXiv:1101.2442 [nucl-th]];
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Author: Dr NIEMI, Harri (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Physics)

**Co-authors:** RISCHKE, Dirk (University Frankfurt); Dr MOLNAR, Etele (MTA Wigner Research Centre for Physics); DENICOL, Gabriel (Frankfurt University); HOLOPAINEN, Hannu (Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies); HUOVINEN, Pasi (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität)

Presenter: Dr NIEMI, Harri (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Physics)

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