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## The universality of $\eta/s$

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ALICE, ATLAS and CMS detectors at LHC and previously PHENIX and STAR detectors at RHIC have provided compelling evidence for higher order flow components apart from the elliptic flow  $v_2$ . It is by now well established that

both RHIC and LHC have produced a "perfect fluid" of Quark Gluon Plasma with  $\eta/s$  close to zero, as predicted by

AdS/CFT limit. One expects that higher order harmonics and in particular triangular flow  $v_3$  will constrain  $\eta/s$  more

precisely. Although, the particle density per participant pair at 2.76 TeV (LHC) is a factor of 2.15 higher than at

RHIC,  $\eta/s$  remain almost the same going from RHIC to LHC. It is known that [1]  $\eta/s \sim 1/g^4$  and  $1/g^2 [\ln(T/T_c)]^2$ ,

thus  $\eta/s$  becomes an increasing function of the temperature. However, a simple [2] estimate indicates, that the initial

temperature for  $\eta/s \approx 0.08$  changes from 360 MeV for RHIC to 530 MeV for LHC. Given the logarithmic dependence

of  $\eta/s$  on the temperature, it is almost natural that  $\eta/s$  at LHC (2.76 TeV) does not change perceptibly going from

RHIC to LHC [3]. Our prediction is that even for the highest energy of LHC,  $\eta/s$  will not change perceptibly.

The second great puzzle is the universality of  $\eta/s \sim 1/4$ , applicable across a large number of phenomena, dramatically different from each other. Ultracold quantum degenerate strongly interacting atomic Fermi gas, Graphene,

even Giant resonances in finite nuclei exhibit the same behavior of  $\eta/s \sim 1/4$ . It is remarkable that both the coldest and hottest matter on earth are rather similar. This universality is a direct consequence of strong coupling due to

many body interaction leading to observable correlation. This observation will be presented.

References:

[1] J. I. Kapusta, J. of Phys. G34 (2007)S295-S303 and references therein.

[2] A.K. Chaudhuri and Bikash Sinha, to be

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