Hydrodynamical approach to pPb

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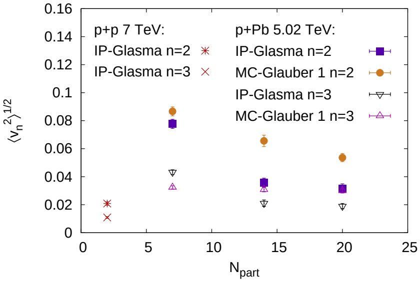
Hydrodynamic flow in p-p?

- Humanic-nucl-th/0612098 (pythia, cascade)
- Romatschke, Luzum-arXiv:0901.4588 (overlap)
- Prasad, Roy, Chattopadhyay, Chaudhuri -arXiv: 0910.4844 (overlap)
- Bozek-arXiv: 0911.2393 (flux-tubes)
- Yan, Dong, Zhou, Li, Ma, Sa- arXiv: 0912.3342 (transport)
- Werner, Karpenko, Pierog, Bleicher, Mikhailov-arXiv: 1010.0400 (EPOS)
- Deng, Xu, Greiner-arXiv: 1112.0470 (hot-spots, transport model)
- Shuryak, Zahed-arXiv:1301.4470 (symmetric)
- Bzdak, Schenke, Tribedy, Venugopalan-arXiv: 1304.3403 (IP-Glasma)

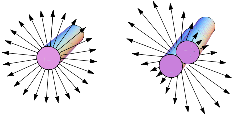


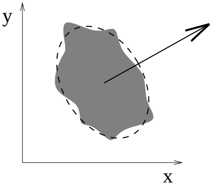
Bzdak et al. arXiv: 1304.3403

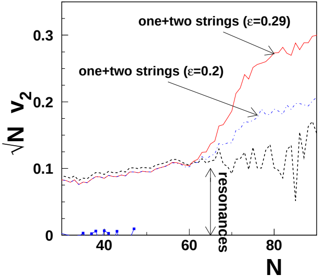
-Is hydrodynamics valid?

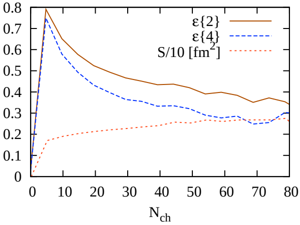
-What is the initial eccentricity?

Fireball shape in pp







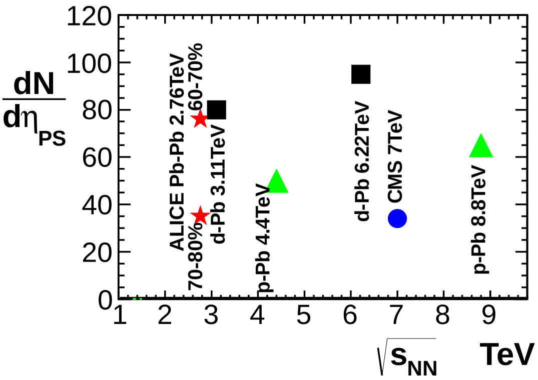


E.Asar et al., 1009.5643

Casalderrey-Solana, Wiedemann, 0911.4400

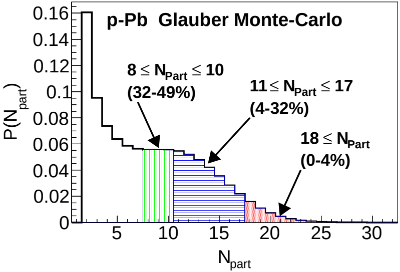
Bozek, 0911.2397

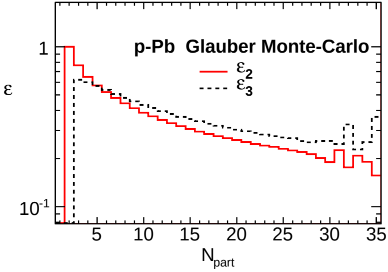
p-Pb, d-Pb @ LHC



large multiplicity - large fireball - collective expansion?

Fireball in p-Pb

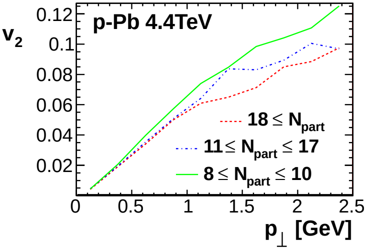


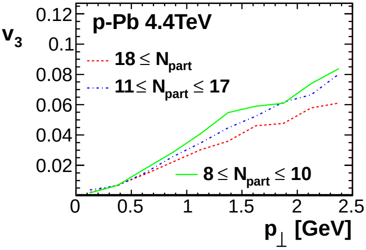


PB, arXiv:1112.0912

Collective elliptic flow in p-Pb? in p-p?

	p-Pb	p-p
Large enough density?	yes	yes (high mult.)
Large enough eccentricity	yes?	(?)
Large enough size? but should and can be tested	(?)	(???)
Small enough gradients? - beyond viscous hydro	no	no!



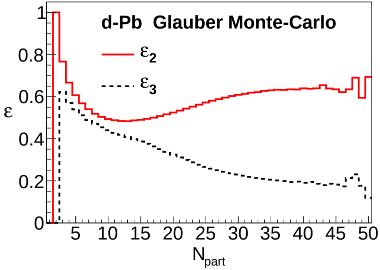


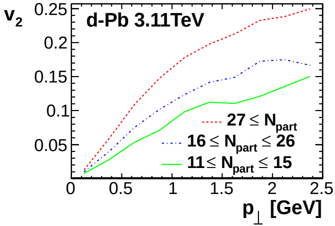
elliptic flow in p-Pb

triangular flow

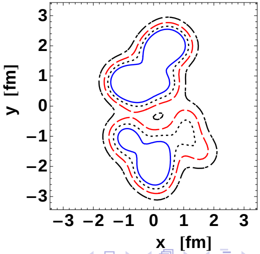
PB, arXiv:1112.0912

d-Pb



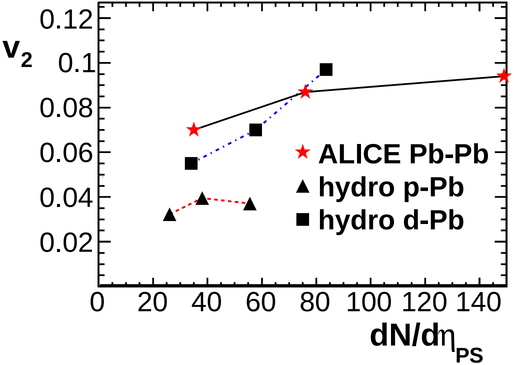


large elliptic flow



PB, arXiv:1112.0912

. . . it seems very interesting to look for collective effects in d-Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_N} = 200$GeV in RHIC experiments . . .

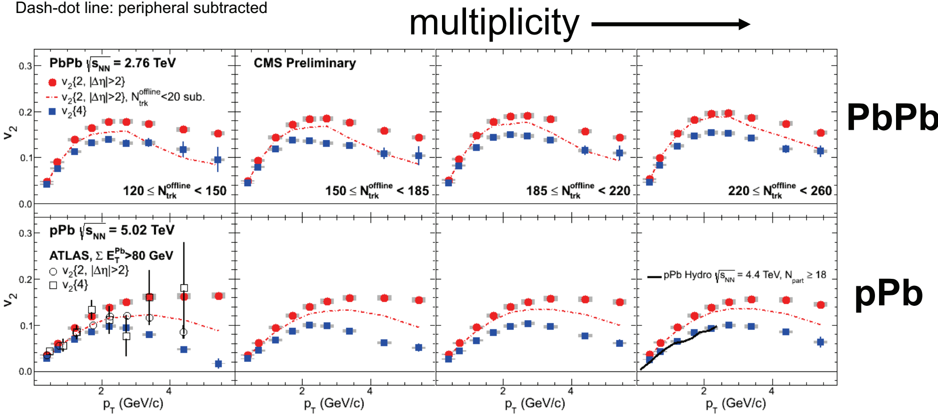


- collective flow effects $\simeq$ peripheral Pb-Pb
- can be observed
- p-Pb (d-Pb) is not p-p superposition
- only p-p as baseline

PB, arXiv:1112.0912

v_2 in pPb and PbPb

Dash-dot line: peripheral subtracted



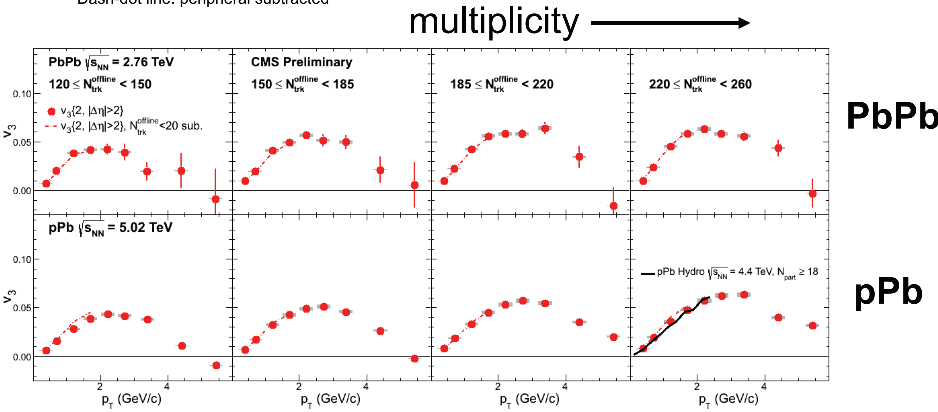
v_2 shows similar shape in pPb and PbPb, but is smaller in pPb

$v_2\{4\}$ is only 20% smaller than $v_2\{2\}$ below 2 GeV/c

“Peripheral subtraction” has small effect at high multiplicity

v_3 in pPb and PbPb

Dash-dot line: peripheral subtracted

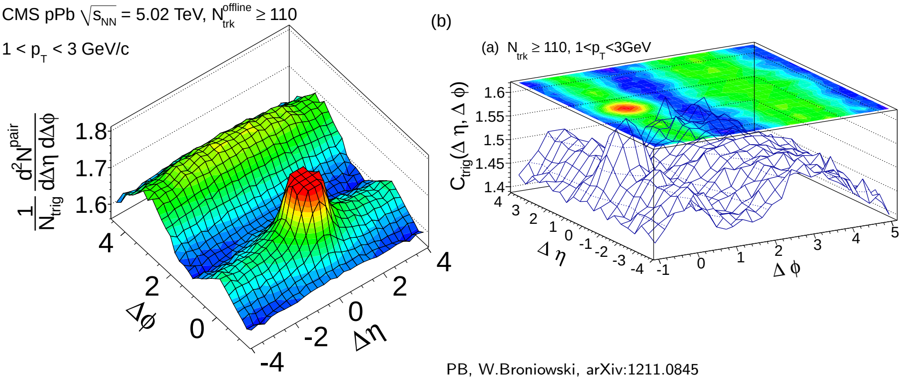


v_3 has similar shape in pPb and PbPb; magnitude comparable

"Peripheral subtraction" makes essentially no difference

Hydro prediction: Bozek, $v_3\{PP\}$, not including fluctuations

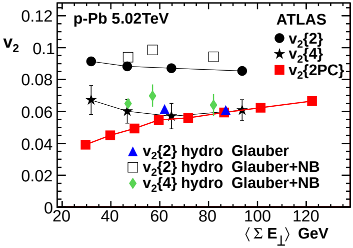
Ridge in p-Pb

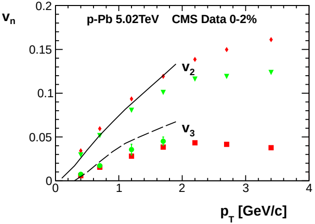


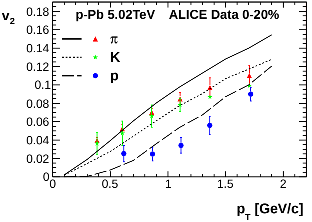
PB, W.Broniowski, arXiv:1211.0845

symmetric ridge also from CGC, K.Dusling, R. Venugopalan, arXiv:1210.3890, 1211.3701, 1302.7018

Elliptic and triangular flow

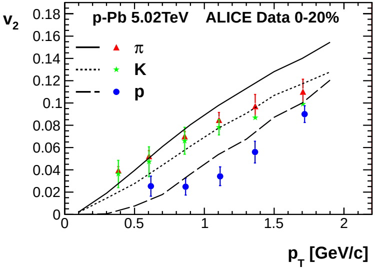






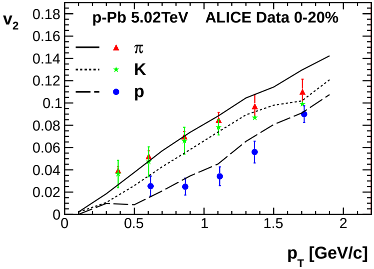
PB, W.Broniowski, G. Torrieri arXiv:1306.5442

v_2 from late stage



$T_f = 150$MeV

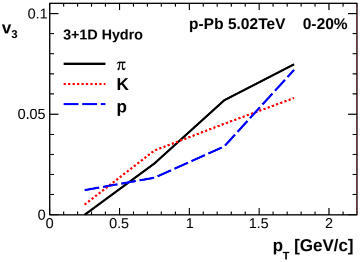
- pions : 0.75 collisions after emission

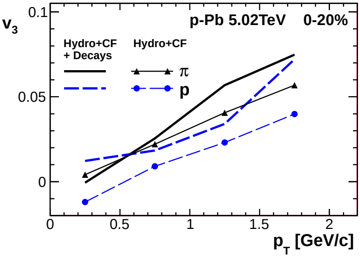


$T_f = 140$MeV

- pions : 0.65 collisions after emission

v_3 - small mass splitting

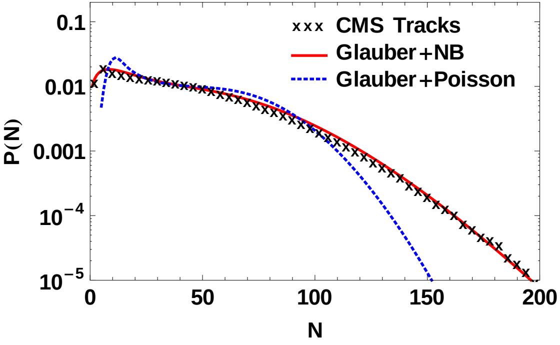




limited mass splitting

resonance decays spoil mass ordering

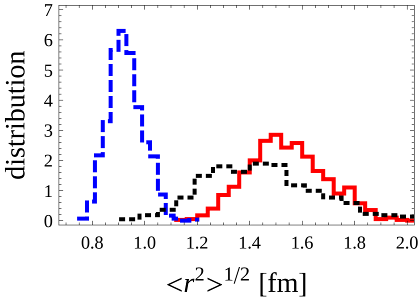
Glauber+NB



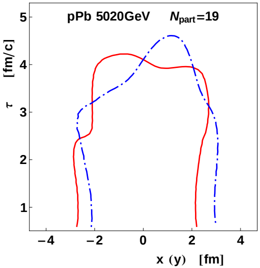
$$P(n) = \sum_i P_{part}(i) Np\lambda i, \kappa i(n)$$

Additional fluctuations of density (compared to Glauber)

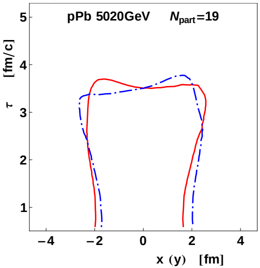
very different source sizes



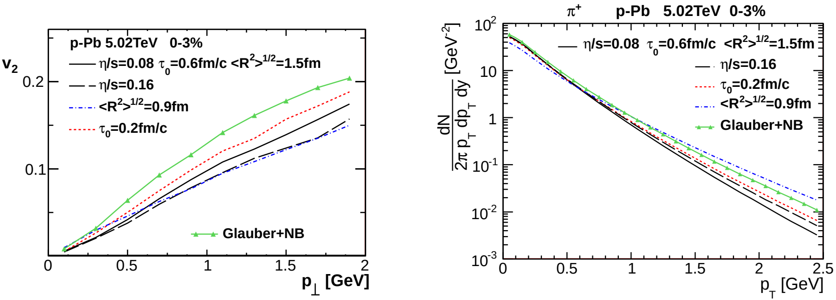
large source (standard)



compact source

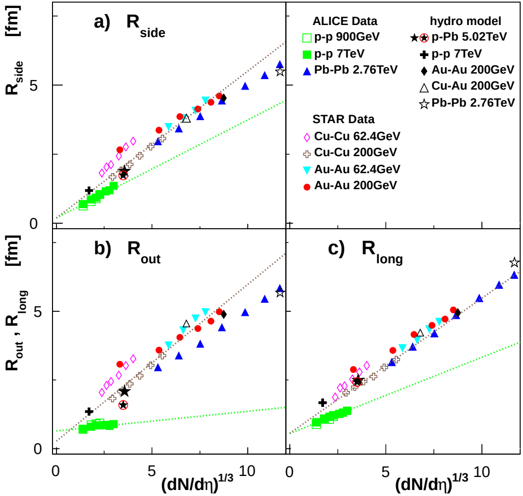


dependence on model details



- response strength depends on details, initial eccentricity

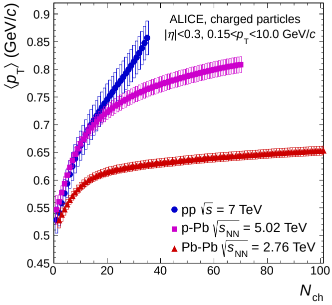
HBT systematics

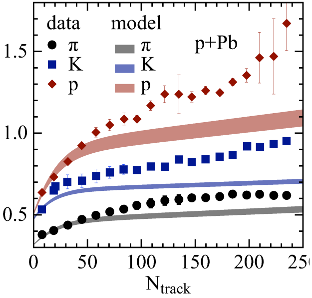


PB, W.Broniowski, arXiv:1301.3314

small system corrections!- Sinyukov, Shapoval - arXiv:1209.1747

Spectra - $< p_\perp >$

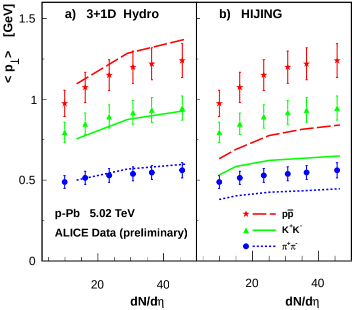


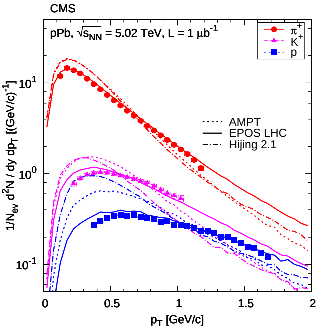


larger $< p_\perp >$ in smaller systems

Bzdak, Skokov, arXiv:1306.5442

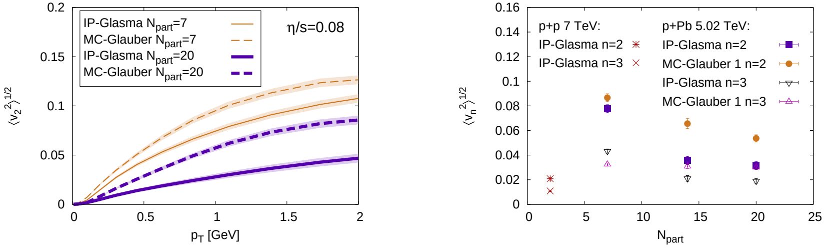
Spectra - $< p_\perp >$





PB, W.Broniowski, G. Torrieri arXiv:1306.5442

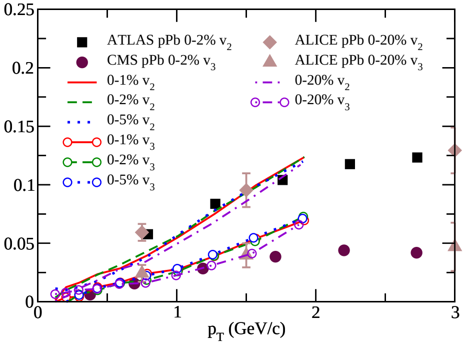
3+1D visc. hydro



dependence on initial model, v_n small for IP-Glasma i.c.

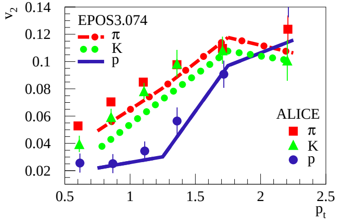
A.Bzdak, B.Schenke, P.Tribedy, R.Venugopalan - arXiv: 1304.3403

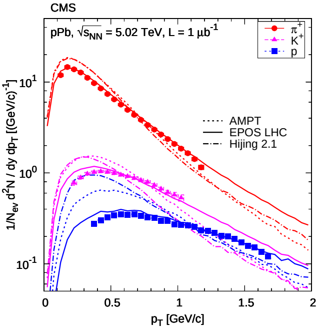
3+1D hydro



G-Y.Qin, B. Müller arXiv: 1306.3439

EPOS

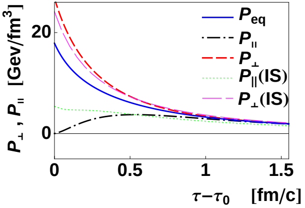


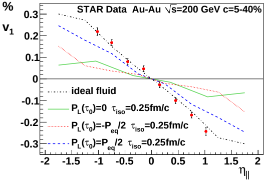


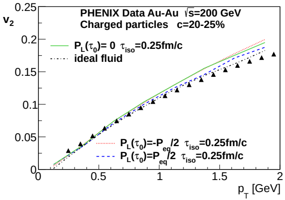
excellent description of spectra

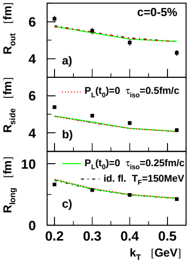
K. Werner, M. Bleicher, B. Guiot, Iu. Karpenko, T. Pierog - arXiv:1307.4379

pressure anisotropy









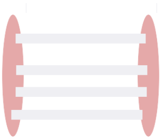
PB, I. Wyskiel - arXiv:1009.0701

- early pressure anisotropy irrelevant!

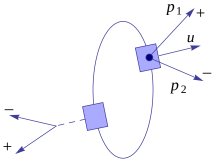
FSI scenarios

fields+thermalization

color fields

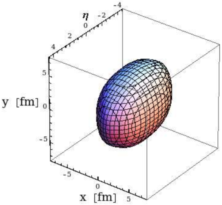


local thermalization → hadronization

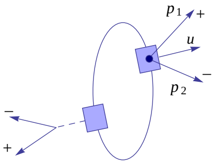


hydrodynamics

hydrodynamic expansion



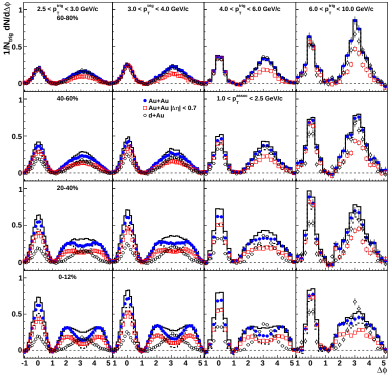
hadronization, statistical emission



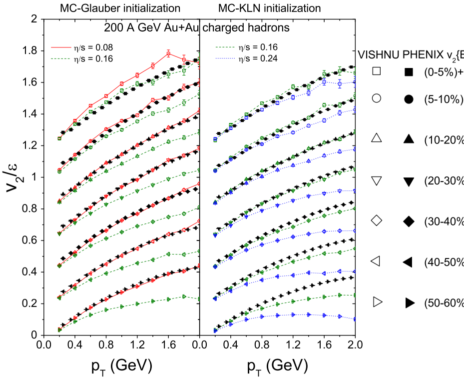
Give similar flow

Can we reduce uncertainties?

go back to very peripheral A-A



STAR-arXiv:1004.2377



Song, Bass, Heinz, Hirano, Shen-arXiv:1101.4638

also jet modification, dijet asymmetry, PID flow, HBT

Summary

- Ev-by-Ev hydro for pPb
- Collectivity in pPb@LHC explains v_2, v_3, ridge, $< p_\perp >$
- Observations consistent with collective flow
  many exp. results; several calculations
- HBT radii in p-Pb?
- Limits of hydro!

- Why hydrodynamics would work?
- **Effective theory for transverse expansion**
- We need observables for longitudinal pressure

energy-momentum tensor

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p+\Pi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & p+\Pi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p+\Pi \end{pmatrix} + \pi^{\mu\nu}$$

- shear viscosity

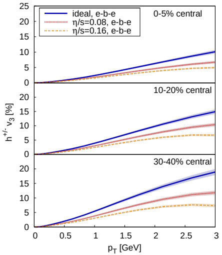
$$\Delta^{\mu\alpha}\Delta^{\nu\beta}u^\gamma\partial_\gamma\pi_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{2\eta\sigma^{\mu\nu} - \pi^{\mu\nu}}{\tau_\pi} - \frac{1}{2}\pi^{\mu\nu}\frac{\eta T}{\tau_\pi}\partial_\alpha\left(\frac{\tau_\pi u^\alpha}{\eta T}\right)$$

- bulk viscosity

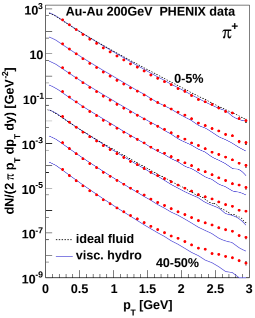
$$u^\gamma\partial_\gamma\Pi = \frac{-\zeta\partial_\gamma u^\gamma - \Pi}{\tau_\Pi} - \frac{1}{2}\Pi\frac{\zeta T}{\tau_\Pi}\partial_\alpha\left(\frac{\tau_\Pi u^\alpha}{\zeta T}\right)$$

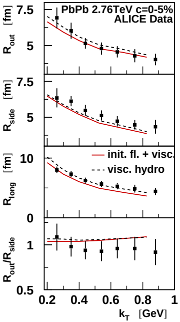
- viscosity corrections from velocity gradients
- **initial** stress tensor - pressure anisotropy
- equation of state

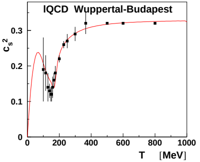
3+1D hydrodynamics



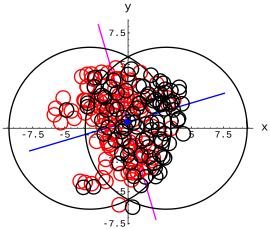
3+1D visc. : B.Schenke et al.



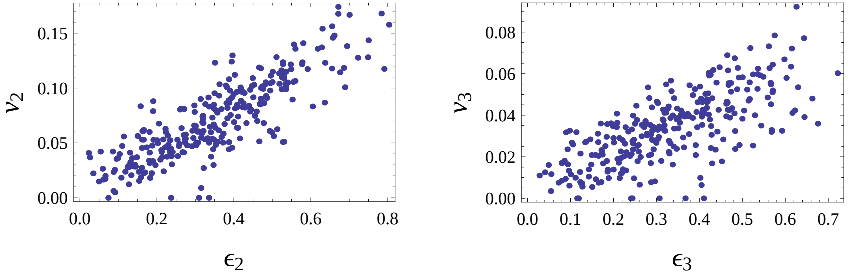




lQCD + Hadron Gas

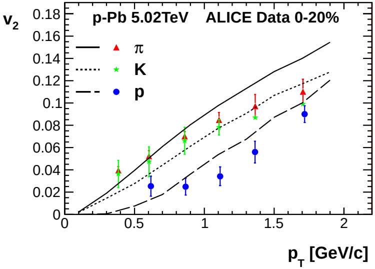


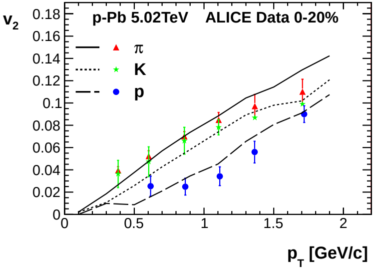
fireball asymmetry - flow asymmetry



- Ev-by-Ev hydro response to geometry valid
- response strength depends on details

v_2 from late stage





$T_f = 150$MeV

- pions : 0.75 collisions after emission

$T_f = 140$MeV

- pions : 0.65 collisions after emission