

The dynamics of quark droplets

Relativistic heavy-ion collisions represent a practical way to produce Quark-Gluon Plasma in the laboratory. The hydrodynamical model is widely used to describe the evolution of the Quark-Gluon Plasma as a continuous fluid. It has been predicted that in the course of fast expansion this fluid will split into many droplets which later on evolve by evaporating hadrons from the surface. I will present a simple model of a quark droplet based on the hydrodynamical description. This model includes collective expansion of the droplet, effects of the vacuum pressure, surface tension and hadron emission. Examples of numerical simulations will be presented.

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