

An Evening with MUSIC

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McGill

Elliptic and Triangular Flows in 3+1D Viscous Hydrodynamics with Fluctuating Initial Conditions

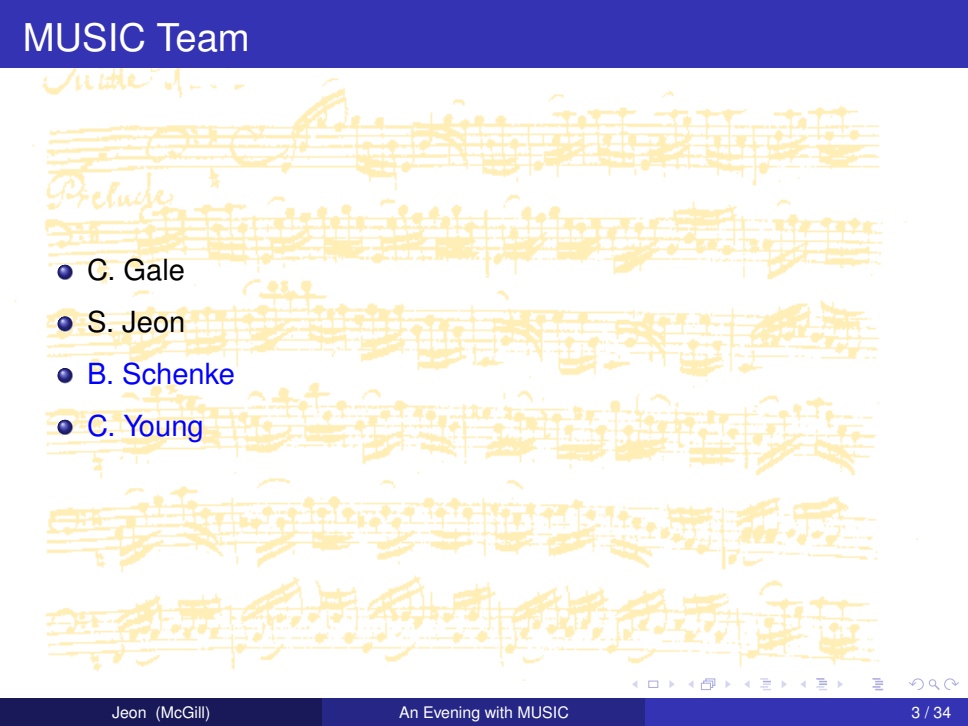
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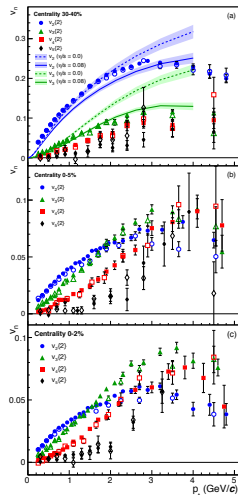
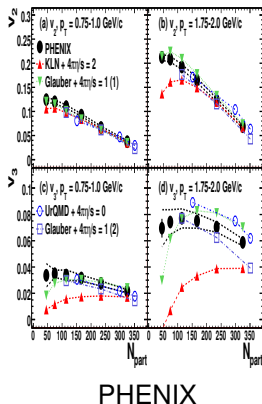
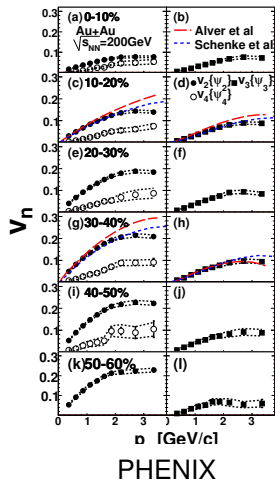
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MUSIC Team

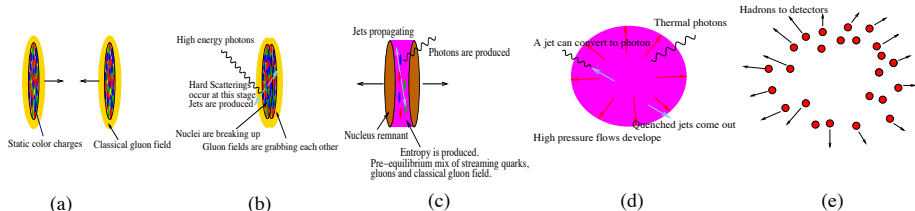
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- C. Gale
 - S. Jeon
 - B. Schenke
 - C. Young

Plan

To get here: Phenix (arXiv:1105.3928) ALICE (arXiv:1105.3865)



Stages of Heavy Ion Collisions



(a) Before collision

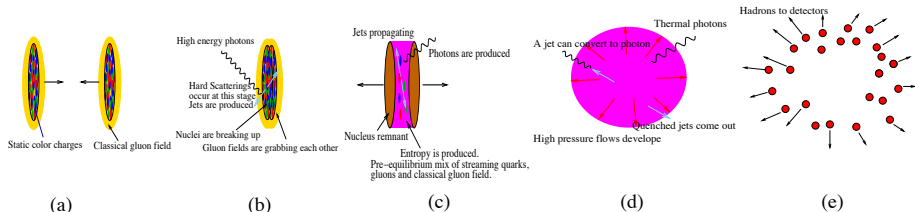
(b) Initial state - Mostly gluon field dynamics

(c) Pre-equilibrium stage - QGP forming. Jets created. Freeze-out

(d) Hydrodynamics - From ~ 0.5 fm/c at RHIC. Jets propagating.

(e) Hadronic stage - Hydro/Cascade \rightarrow Freeze-out.

Stages of Heavy Ion Collisions



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MUSIC

*MUS*cl for Ion *C*ollisions

MUSCL: Monotone Upstream-centered Schemes for Conservation Laws

- 3+1D parallel implementation of Kurganov-Tadmor Scheme [Jour. of Comp. Phys. **160**, 241 (2000)] with an additional baryon current
- Ideal *and* Viscous Hydro
- Sophisticated Freeze-out surface construction
- Full resonance decay (3+1D version of Kolbe and Heinz)
- Many different equation of states including the newest from Huovinen and Petreczky
- *Event-by-Event!*

- Finite volume method for conservation laws
- No need for a Riemann solver
- Method of lines (i.e. a bunch of coupled O.D.E.'s) possible
- Small $O(|\Delta \mathbf{x}|^3)$ numerical viscosity
- In a flat space, strictly conserves energy, momentum and charges
- Deals with discontinuities very well

- Conservation laws

$$\partial_\mu \langle T^{\mu\nu} \rangle = 0$$

- $T^{\mu\nu}$ has 10 d.o.f. Cons. laws provide 4 constraints \Rightarrow No dynamical content.
- Energy density and flow vector

$$T^{\mu\nu} u_\nu = -\varepsilon u^\mu$$

- u^μ : Time-like eigenvector of $T^{\mu\nu}$. Normalized to $u^\mu u_\mu = -1$.
- ε : Local energy density
- This is always possible since $T^{\mu\nu}$ is real and symmetric.

- So far:

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \varepsilon u^\mu u^\nu + H^{\mu\nu}$$

with

$$H^{\mu\nu} u_\nu = 0$$

- This is just math. No physics input except that u^μ is time-like and $\varepsilon \geq 0$.
- Physics - Small scale physics is thermal \Rightarrow Local equilibrium
 - $H^{\mu\nu} = (g^{\mu\nu} + u^\mu u^\nu)P(\varepsilon) + \pi^{\mu\nu}[\varepsilon, u]$ with $\pi^{\mu\nu} u_\nu = 0$
 - Ideal Hydro: $\pi^{\mu\nu} = 0$
 - Viscous Hydro:

$$\pi^{ij} = -\frac{\eta}{2} (\partial^i u^j + \partial^j u^i - g^{ij} (2/3) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) - \zeta g^{ij} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}$$

Solving Ideal Hydro from t to $t + \Delta t$

- Solve $\partial_0 T^{0\nu} = -\partial_i T^{i\nu}$ for $T^{0\nu}(t + \Delta t)$
- From $T^{0\nu}$, reconstruct ε and u^μ at $t + \Delta t$ and $P = P(\varepsilon)$.
- Reconstruct

$$T^{i\nu}(t + \Delta t) = \varepsilon u^i u^\nu + (g^{i\nu} + u^i u^\nu)P$$

- Right now shear viscosity only.
- Viscosity effect implemented following H. Song's thesis (0908.3656)

$$\Delta^{\mu\alpha}\Delta^{\nu\beta}D\pi_{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{\tau_\pi}\left(\pi^{\mu\nu} - 2\eta\nabla^{\langle\mu}u^{\mu\rangle} + \frac{4}{3}\tau_\pi\pi^{\mu\nu}(\partial_\alpha u^\alpha)\right)$$

which comes from Baier, Romatschke, Son, Starinets, Stephanov (0712.2451) by setting other transport coefficients to zero.

- Transverality is preserved by the evolution.

Physics from Hydro – What are we trying to learn?

- What is the nature of the initial condition?
- Do we reach local equilibrium in heavy ion collisions?
- How hot is it?
- How viscous is QGP?
- (Is there a phase transition? If so what kind?)

Physics from Hydrodynamics

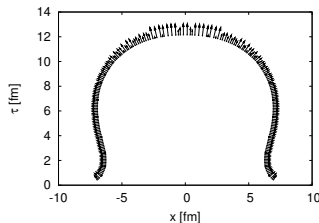
- Basic hydro observable: Single particle spectrum
- **Cooper-Frye**

$$\frac{dN_i}{dy d^2p_T} = g_i \int_{\Sigma} f(u^\mu p_\mu) p^\alpha d\Sigma_\alpha$$

with

$$f(u^\mu p_\mu) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{(-u^\mu p_\mu - \mu_i)/T} \pm 1}$$

and the freeze-out surface Σ :



Physics from Hydrodynamics

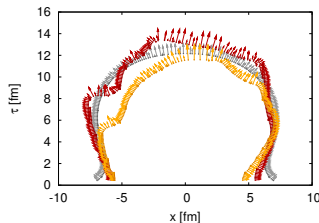
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Physics from Hydrodynamics

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with

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and the freeze-out surface Σ :

Theory goal: Infer experimental u^μ , μ_i and T by *theoretical* calculation of single particle spectra

Note: For viscous hydro $\delta f = f_0(1 \pm f_0)p^\alpha p^\beta W_{\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{2(\epsilon+P)T^2}$

- Information content of single particle spectra

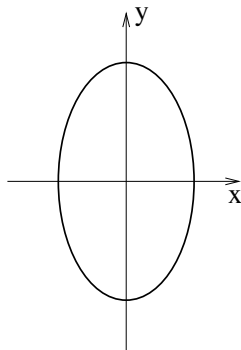
$$\frac{dN_i}{dy d^2p_T} = \frac{dN_i}{2\pi p_T dp_T dy} \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2v_{i,n}(p_T, y) \cos(n\phi) \right)$$

- “Flow”: $v_{i,n}(p_T)$
- Came from

$$\varepsilon(\mathbf{x}_T, \eta) = \varepsilon(r_T, \eta) \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2\epsilon_n(r_T, \eta) \cos(n\phi) \right)$$

- **Pressure** converts it into $v_{i,n}(p_T)$
- History matters

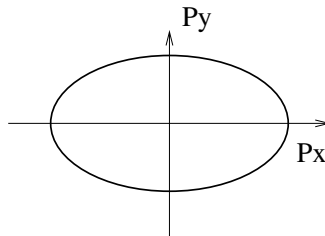
- Elliptic Flow



Spatial anisotropy



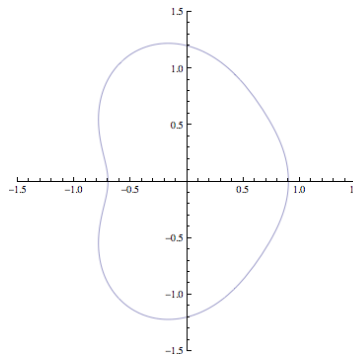
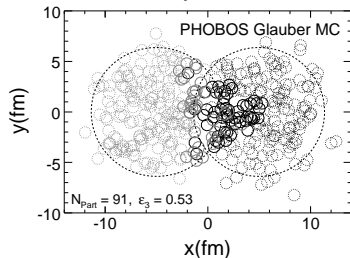
Pressure does
the conversion



Momentum anisotropy

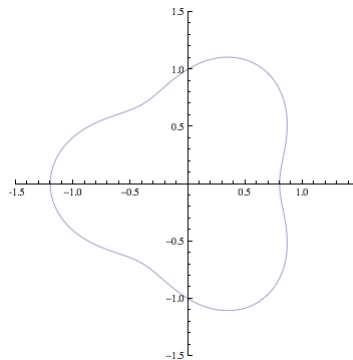
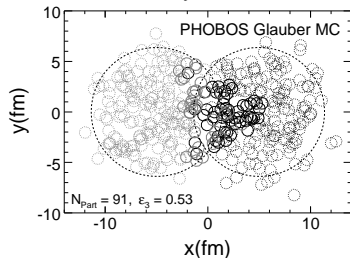
- Triangular Flow

Alver and Roland, Phys.Rev.C81:054905, 2010



- Triangular Flow

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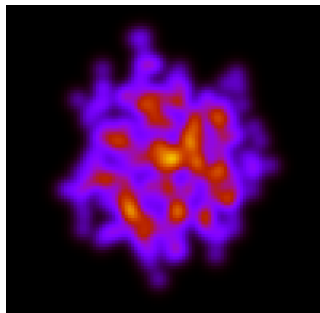
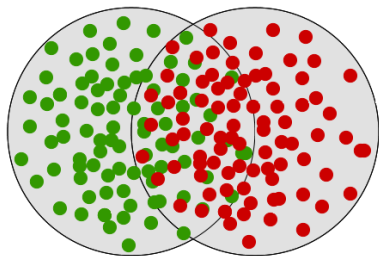
$\cos(3\phi)$ component only

Why both?

- Elliptic flow: Sensitive to the overall almond shape
- Triangular flow: Less so. More local in the sense that average initial condition gives zero v_3 .
- Triangular flow: Expect more sensitivity to η/s . Two possible reasons:
 - Viscosity smears out lumps.
 - Viscosity reduces differential flow - Triangle is “rounder” than ellipse
- Goal: Get $dN/p_T dp_T dy$, v_1 , v_2 , v_3 and v_4 right at the same time to constrain η/s better.

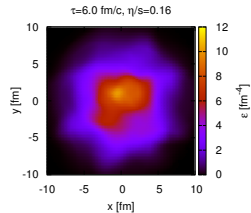
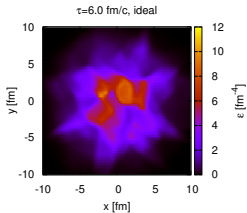
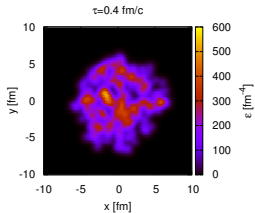
Lumpy MUSIC

Initial condition is lumpy (Glauber with gaussian energy profile):



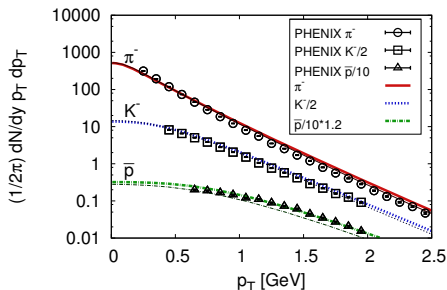
Ideal hydro

Ideal vs. Viscous

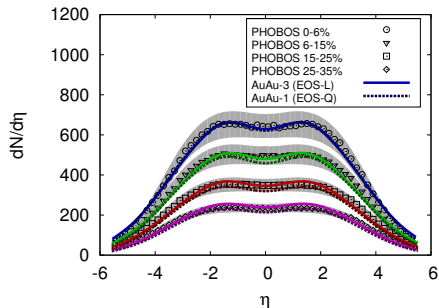


Get particle spectra right

- Hadron spectrum using EoS-Q (Azhydro) and EoS-L (Huovinen Petreczky)



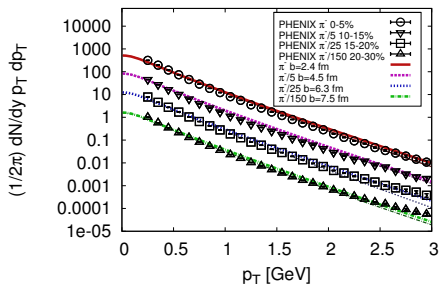
Ideal. p_T spectrum for hadrons.



Ideal. $dN/d\eta$ for hadrons

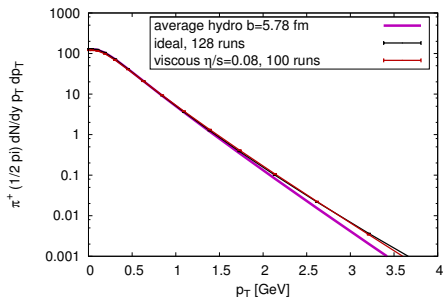
Get particle spectra right

- Pion spectrum using EoS-Q and EoS-L



Ideal.

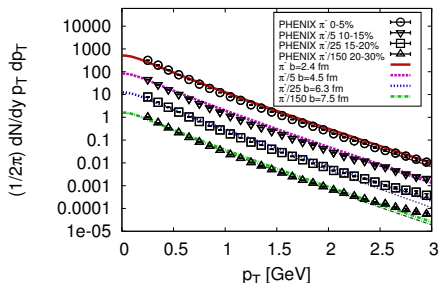
Pion spectrum: Centrality dependence



p_T spectrum comparison

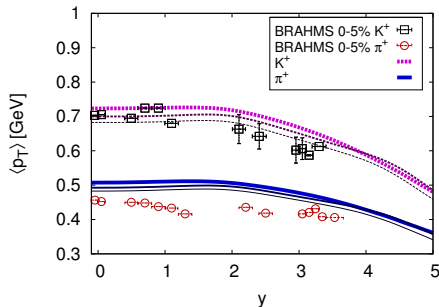
Get particle spectra right

- Pion spectrum using EoS-Q and EoS-L



Ideal.

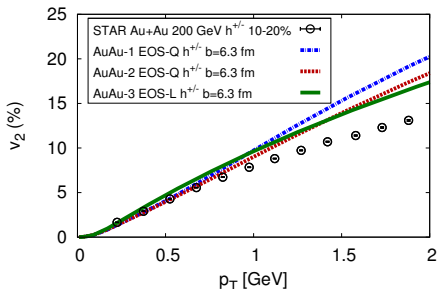
Pion spectrum: Centrality dependence



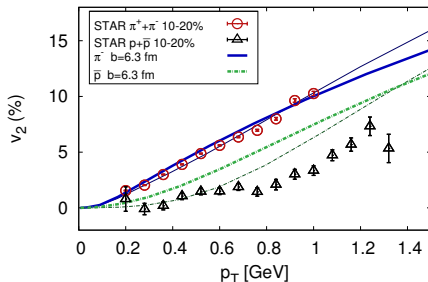
Ideal. Average p_T

Flow in Ideal MUSIC (average initial condition)

● Elliptic flow



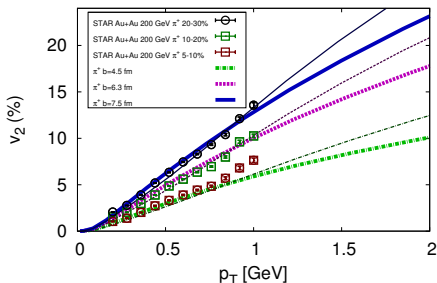
Elliptic flow of hadrons



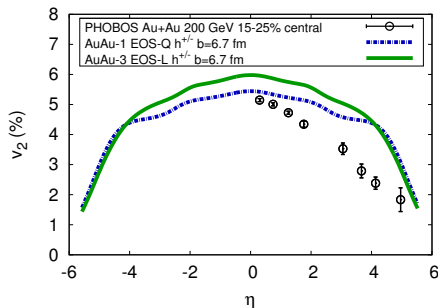
Elliptic flow: Mass dependence

Flow in Ideal MUSIC (average initial condition)

• Elliptic flow



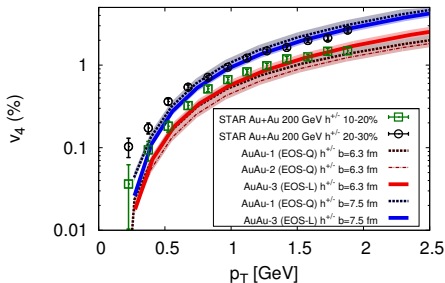
Elliptic flow: Centrality dependence



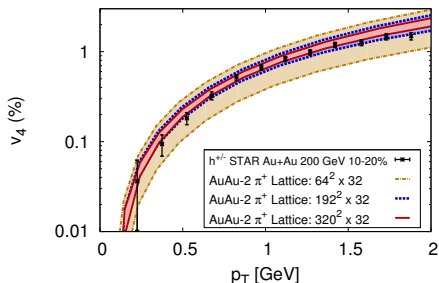
Elliptic flow: Rapidity dependence

Flow in Ideal MUSIC (average initial condition)

• V_4



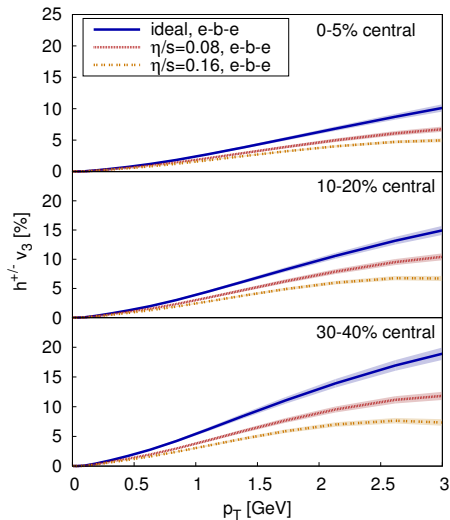
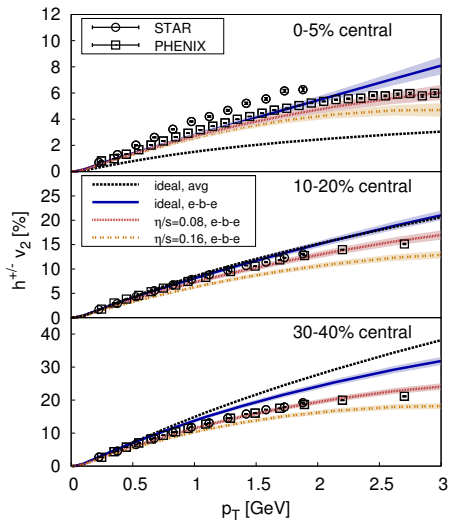
v_4 : p_T dependence



v_4 : Sensitivity to the grid orientation unless the grid is super-fine

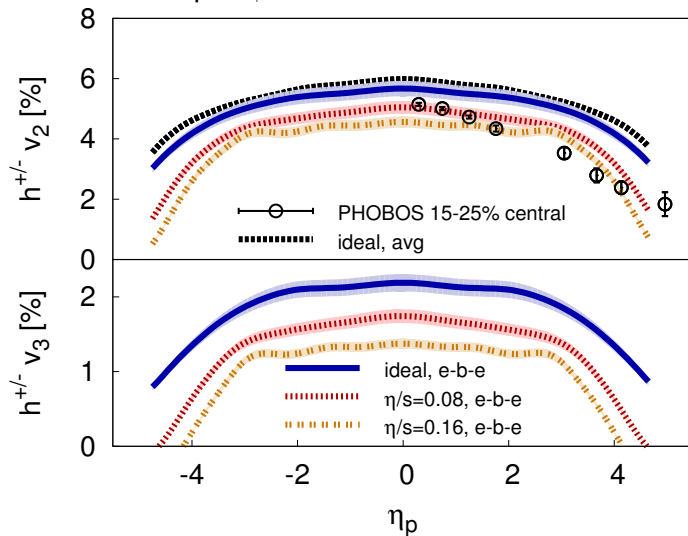
Viscous Lumpy MUSIC

• v_2 and v_3 p_T dependence (Resonances up to ϕ)



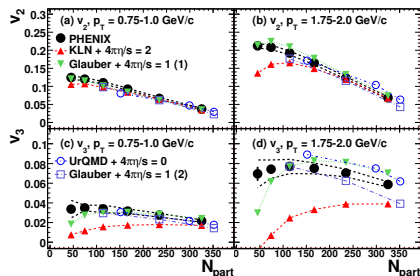
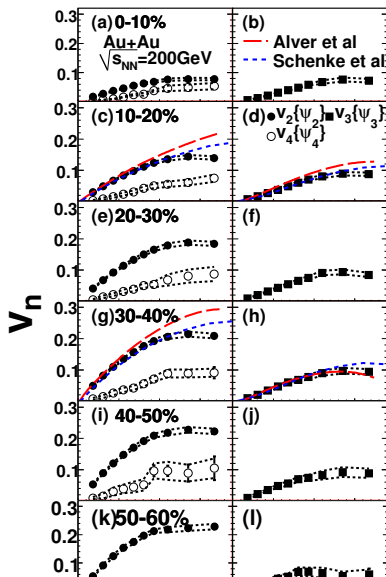
Viscous Lumpy MUSIC

Resonances up to ϕ



Confronting new data

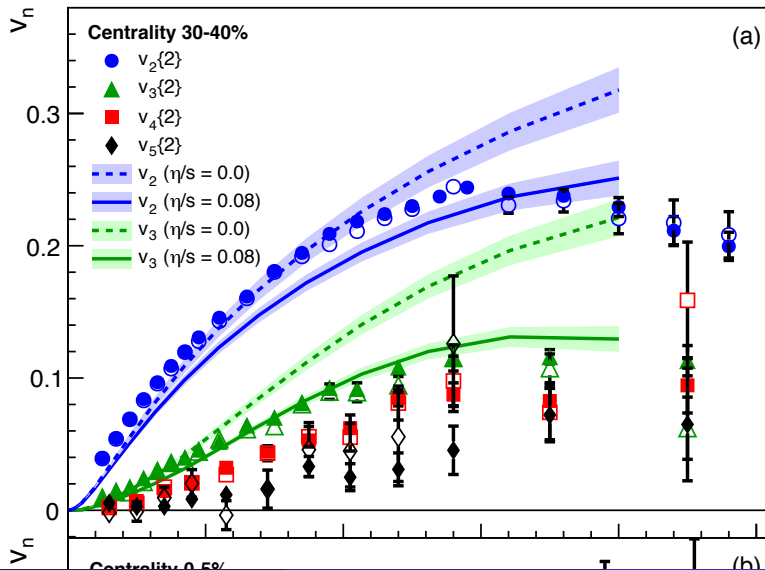
Phenix (arXiv:1105.3928)



v_3 : Our *Predictions* (Green Triangles)

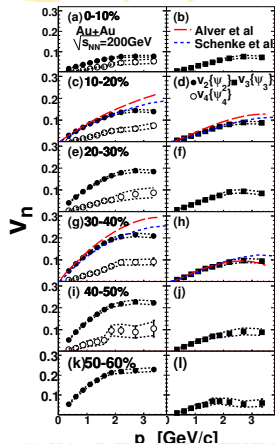
Confronting new data

Our *predictions* vs ALICE data (arXiv:1105.3865)

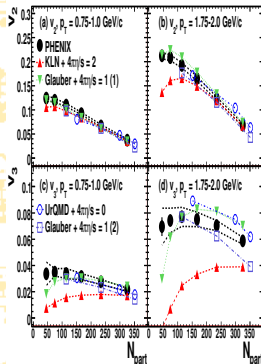


MUSIC Summary

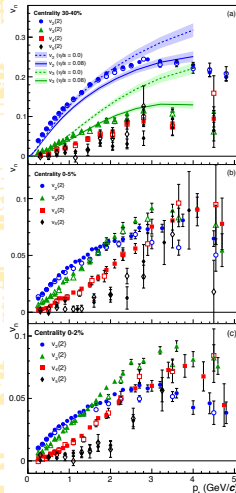
Got here!



PHENIX



PHENIX

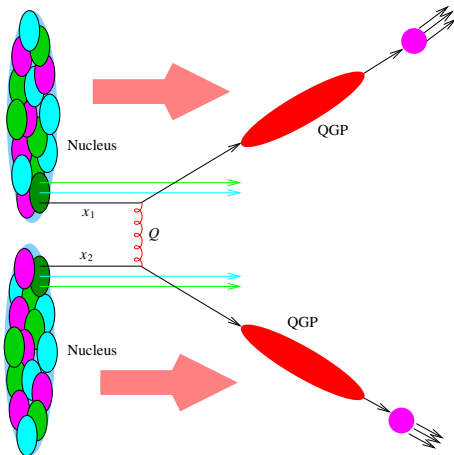


ALICE

MUSIC Summary

- 3+1D Ideal Hydro – Good to have several implementations
- 3+1D Viscous Lumpy Hydro – First!
- v_3 is non-zero because initial conditions are lumpy.
- Sophisticated Hyper-surface finding algorithm for freeze-out
- Spectra and v_n – Under control. Compares well with both RHIC and LHC data.
- A step towards a comprehensive simulation model of Heavy Ion Collisions

Jets propagating inside QGP



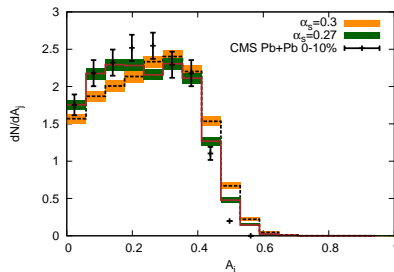
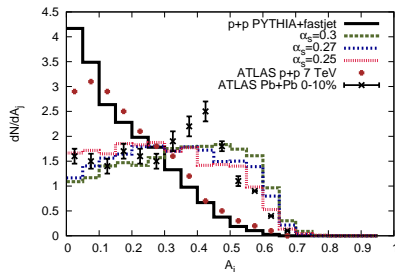
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma_{AB}}{dt} = & \int_{\text{geometry}} \int_{abcd} \\ & \times f_{a/A}(x_a, Q_f) f_{b/B}(x_b, Q_f) \\ & \times \frac{d\sigma_{ab \rightarrow cd}}{dt} \\ & \times \mathcal{P}(x_c \rightarrow x'_c | T, u^\mu) \\ & \times D(z'_c, Q) \end{aligned}$$

This is what we need.

$\int_{\text{geom}} \mathcal{P}(x_c \rightarrow x'_c | T, u^\mu) D(z'_c, Q):$
Medium modified frag. function

$\mathcal{P}(x_c \rightarrow x'_c | T, u^\mu):$ Evolution within
Hydro background

- Modular Algorithm for Relativistic Treatment of heavy Ion Interaction
- Propagates PYTHIA jets in MUSIC background
- Uses leading order thermal QCD collision & radiation rates
- Full jet reconstruction with FASTJET



Young, Schenke, Jeon, Gale, arXiv:1103.5769
ATLAS, PRL 105 (2010) 252303

CMS, arXiv: 1102.1957 (2011)