

Reinterpretation of higher harmonics

from mini-jet propagation

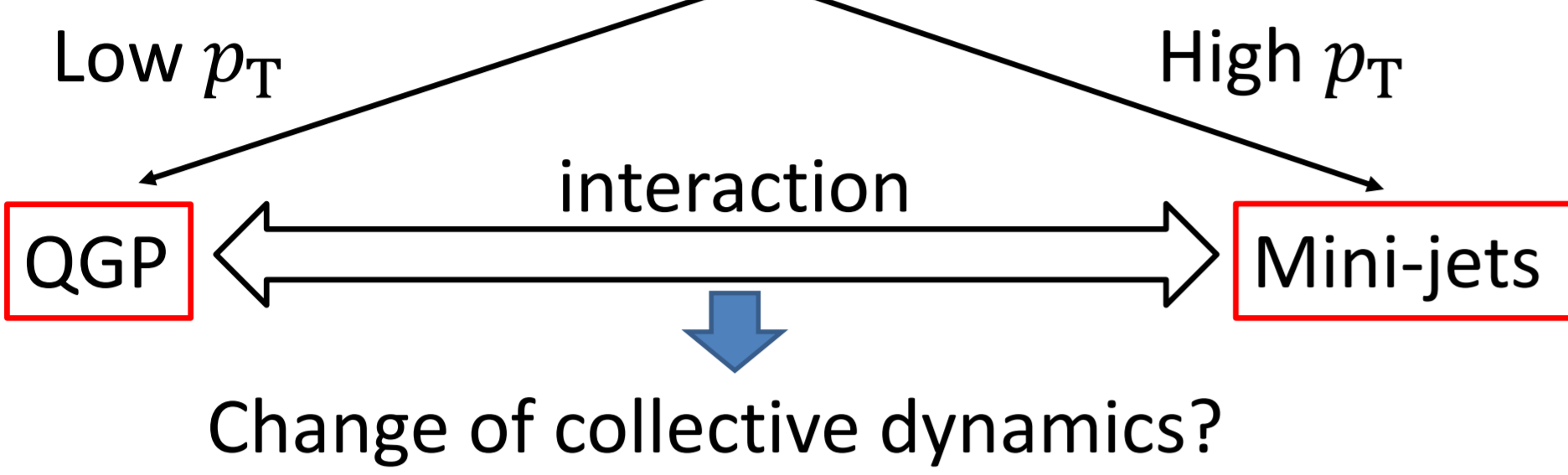
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1. Introduction

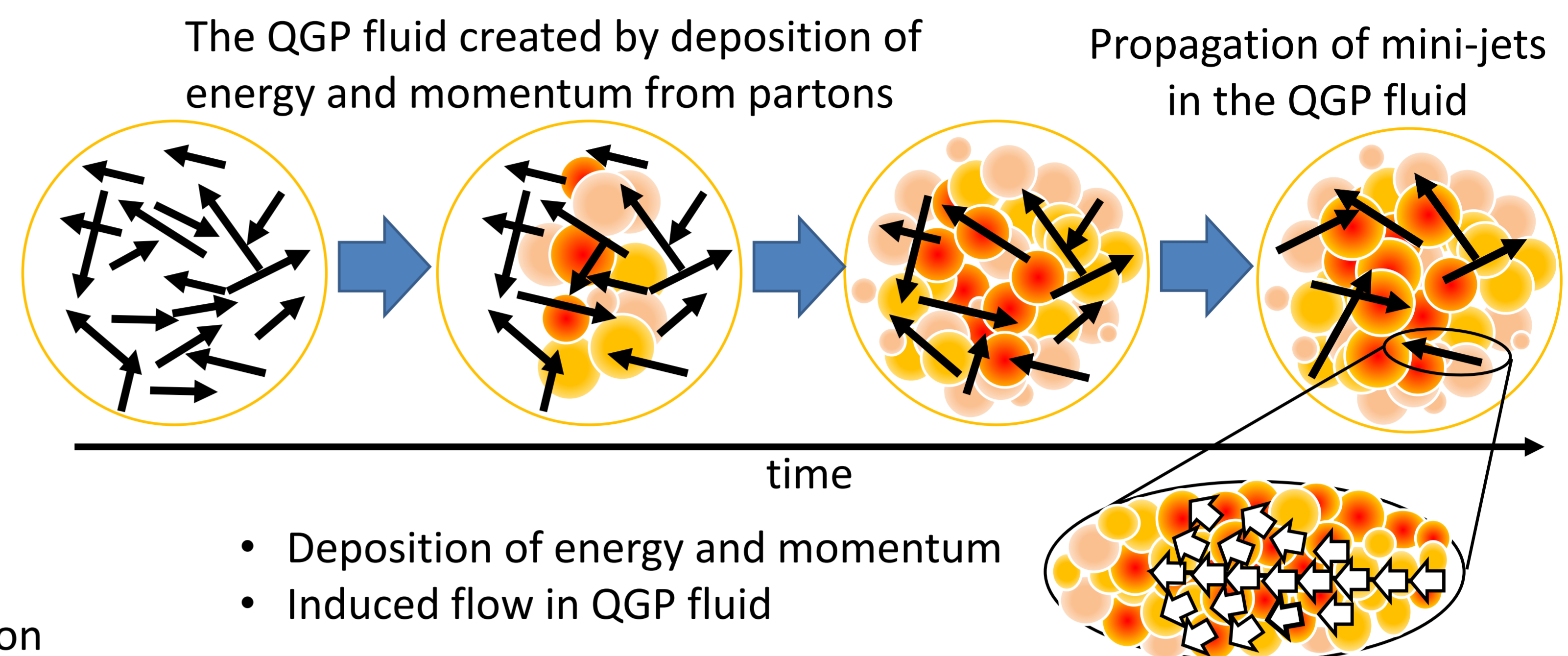
A large number of partons produced at LHC



Purpose of study

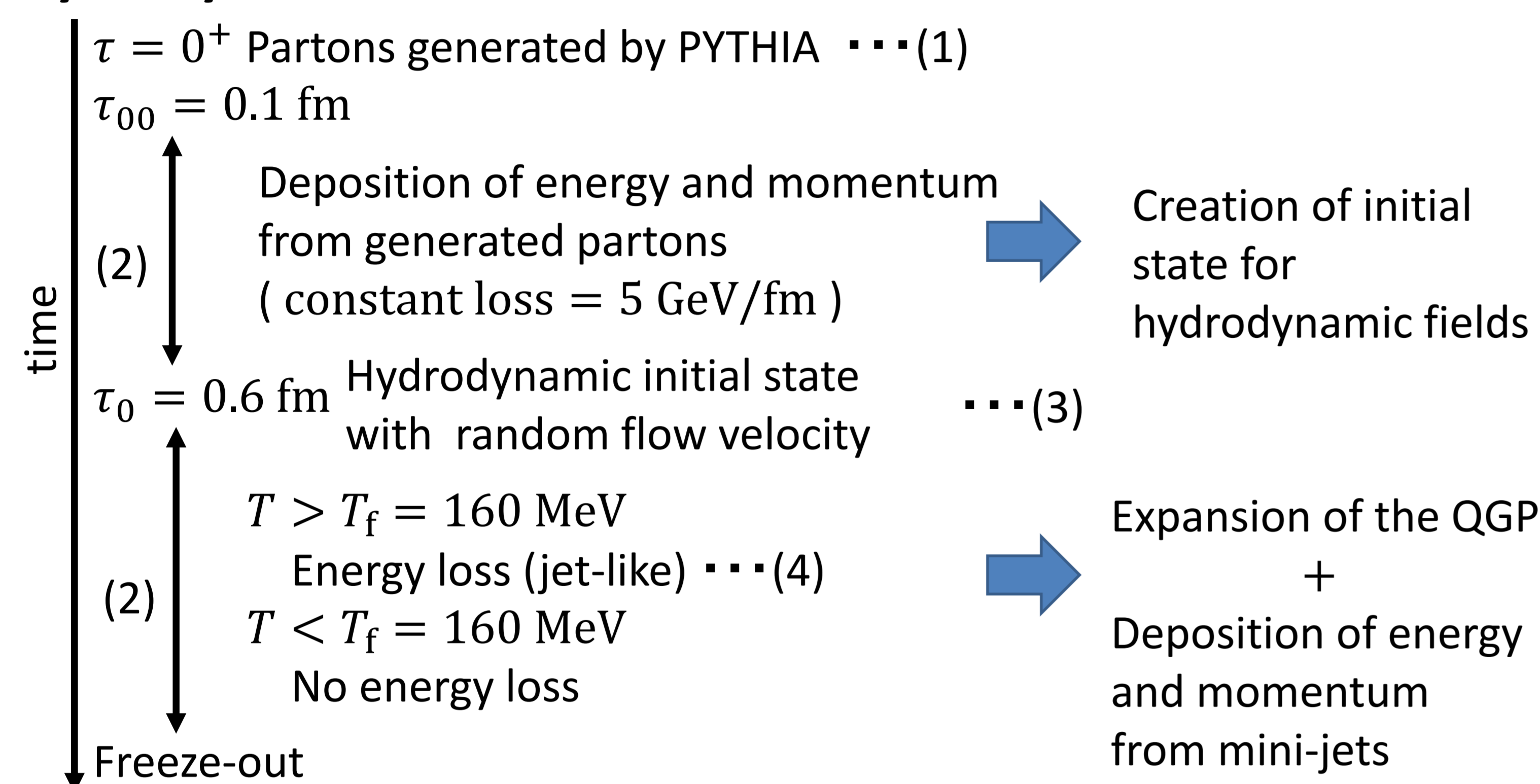
- Hydrodynamic responses to propagation of mini-jets in the QGP
- Construction of a model describing dynamics from low to high p_T
- Reinterpretation of higher harmonics with effects of mini-jets propagation

Creation of the QGP fluid



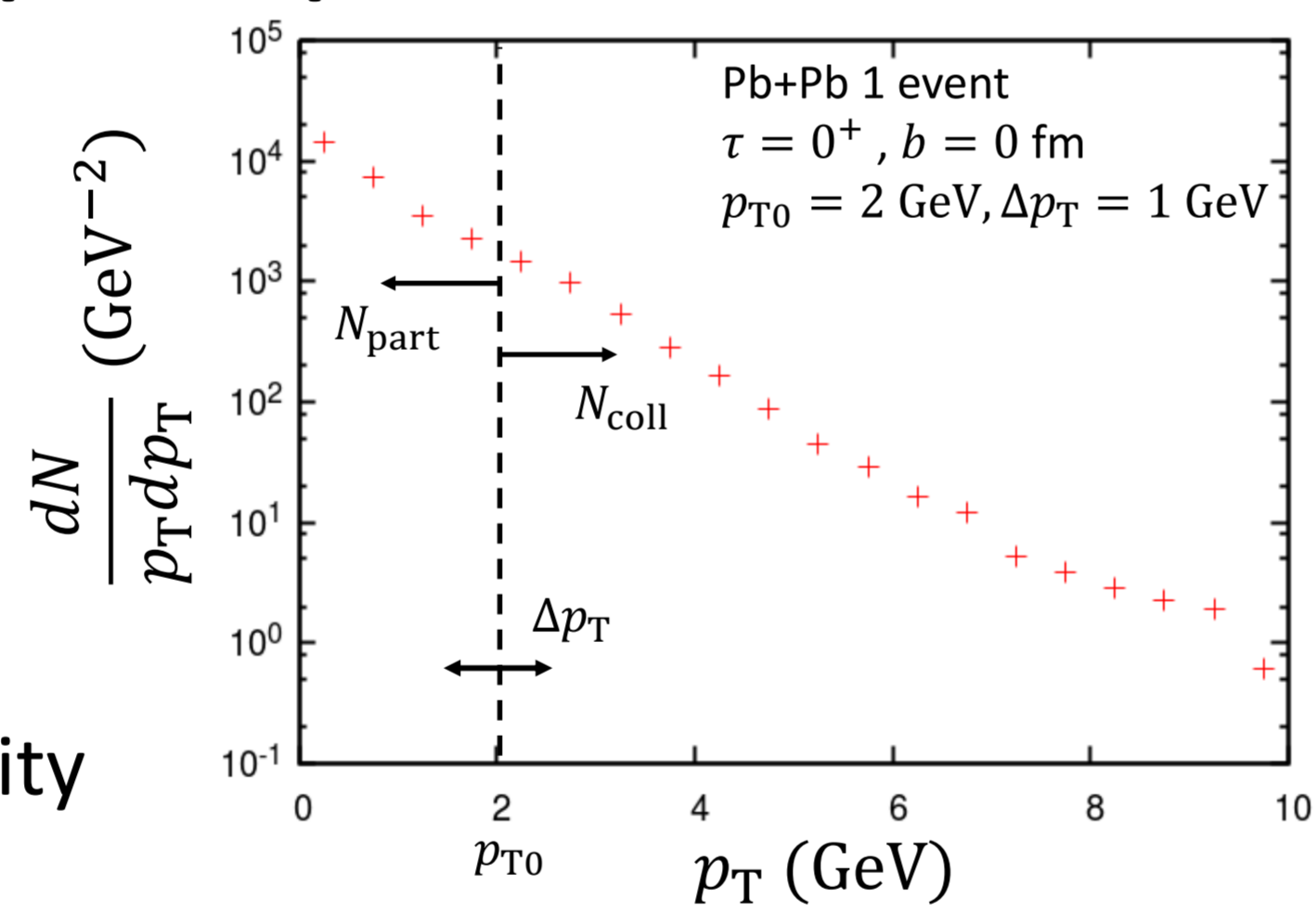
2. QGP fluid + jet model

Hydrodynamic evolution



(1) Initial distribution of partons in phase space

- Momentum space**
p+p collision from PYTHIA
×
 N_{coll} from MC-Glauber
- Configuration space**
Transverse positions from MC-Glauber
Space time rapidity = momentum rapidity from PYTHIA



(2) Hydrodynamic equations with source terms

Deposition of energy and momentum from partons to the QGP fluid

$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = \sum J_i^\nu, \quad J^\mu(x) = -\frac{dp_{\text{jet}}^\mu}{dt} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{jet}}(t))$$

$T^{\mu\nu}$: Energy-momentum tensor of the QGP fluid

J^μ : Source term from partons to the QGP fluid

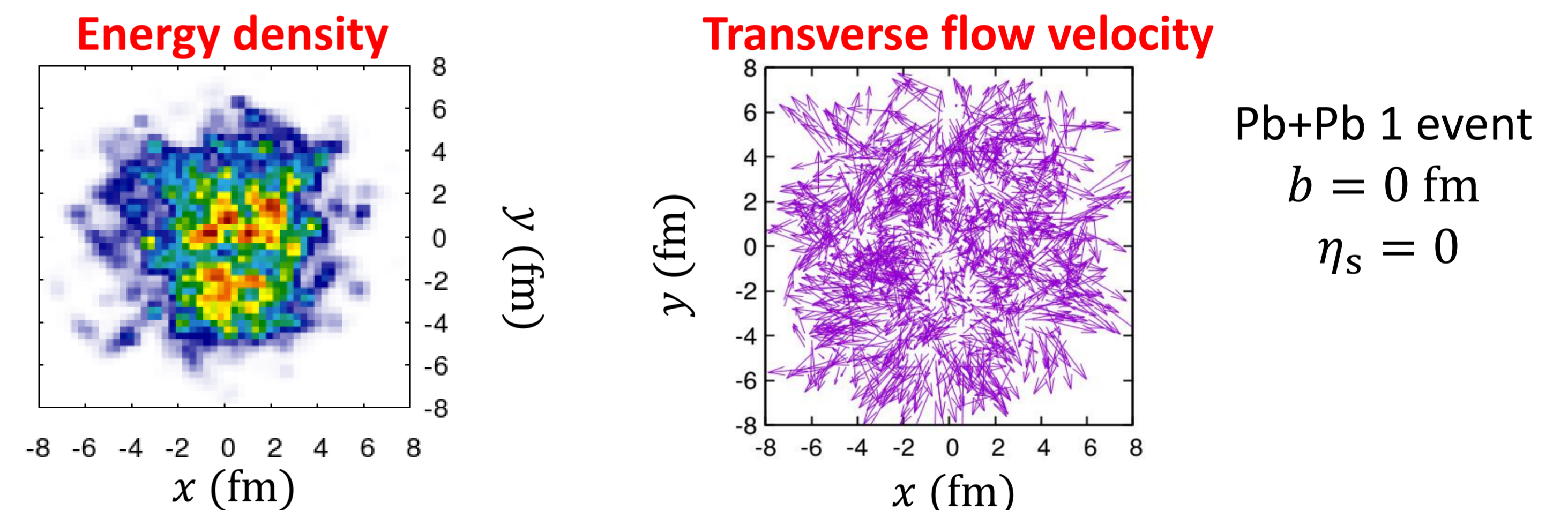
$\tau_{00} < \tau < \tau_0$: Creation of the QGP fluid

$\tau_0 < \tau$: Energy-momentum deposition from mini-jets to the QGP fluid

Y. Tachibana and T. Hirano, Phys. Rev. C **90**, no. 2, 021902 (2014)

- Instantaneous local thermalization of energy and momentum deposited from partons
- Ideal hydrodynamic approximation
- Lattice EoS (S. Borsanyi *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **730**, 155 (2014))

(3) Hydrodynamic initial state ($\tau_0 = 0.6$ fm)

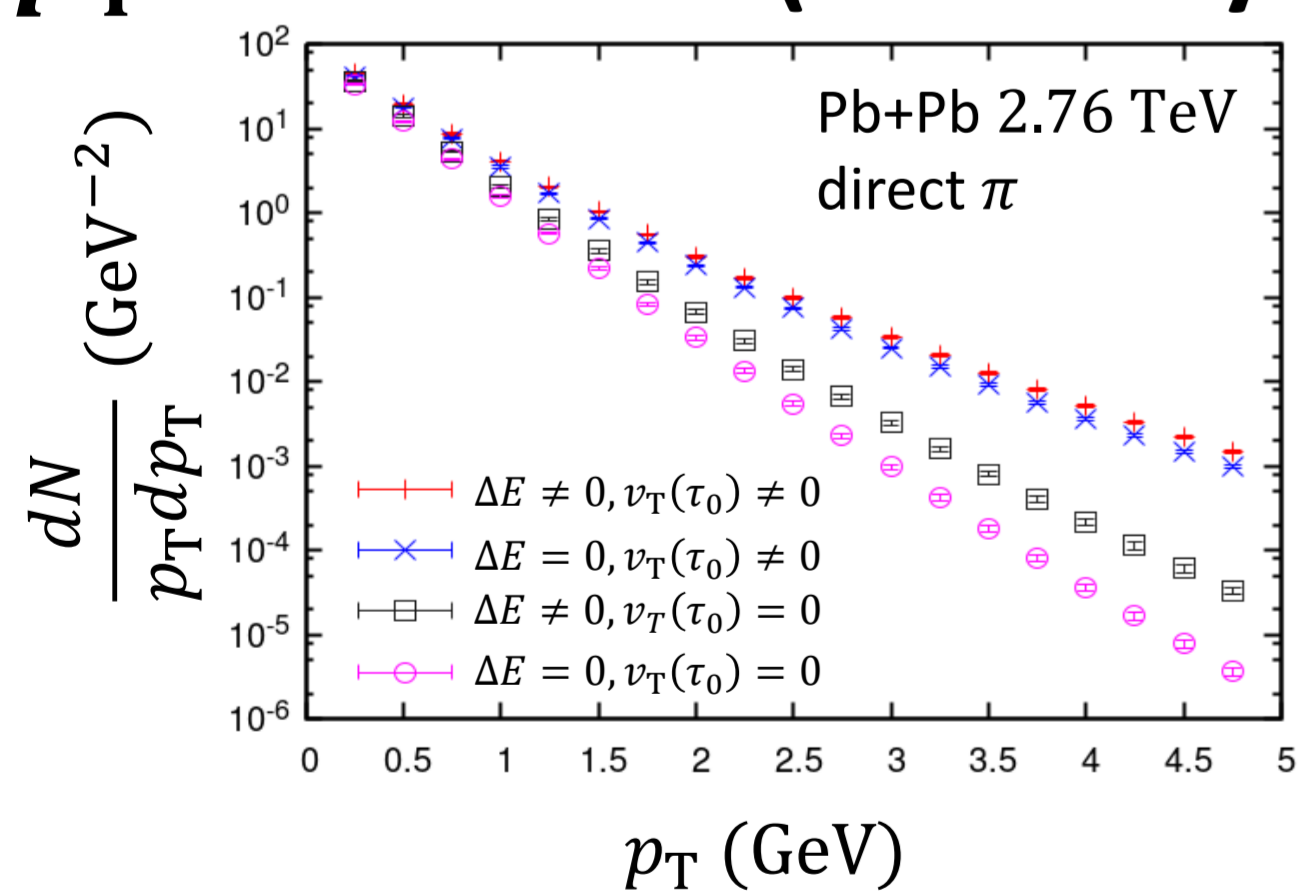


(4) Energy loss for mini-jets

$$\frac{dp_{\text{jet}}^0}{dt} = -\left(\frac{T(t, \mathbf{x}_{\text{jet}}(t))}{T_0}\right)^3 \frac{dE}{dt}\bigg|_0, \quad T_0 = 500 \text{ MeV}, \quad \frac{dE}{dt}\bigg|_0 = 5 \text{ GeV/fm}$$

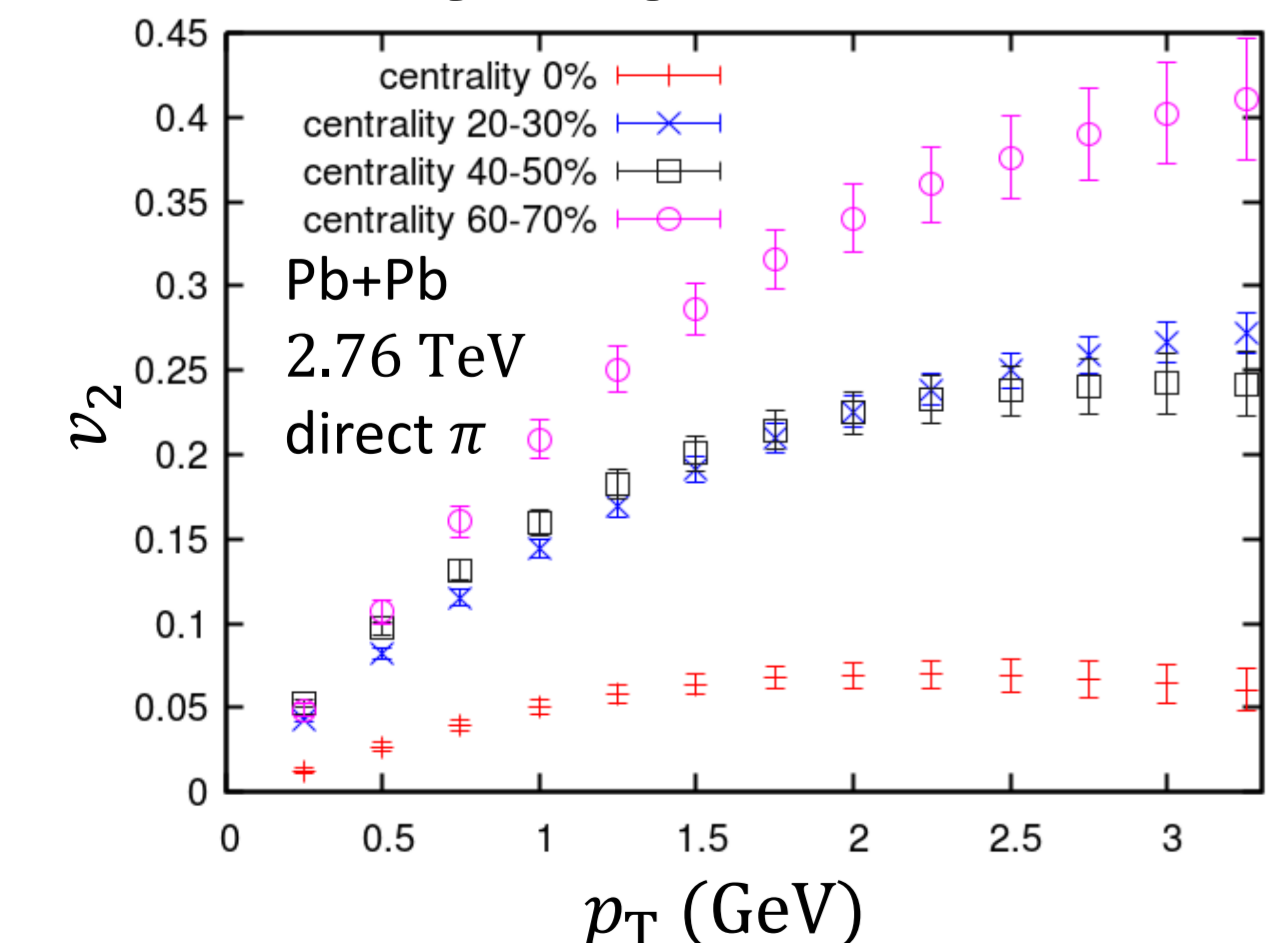
3. Results

p_T distribution (centrality 40-50%)



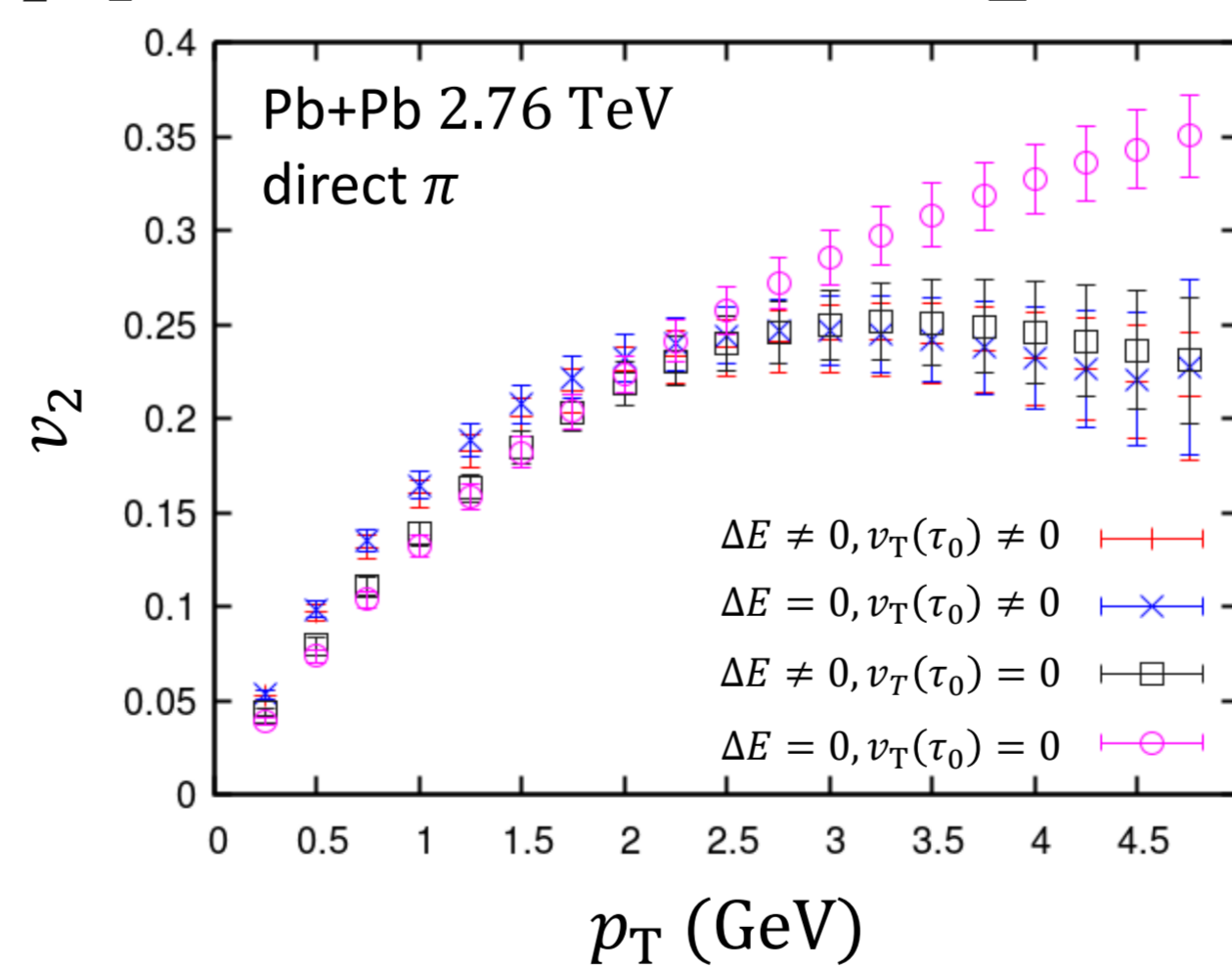
- Enhancement of pion yields at $p_T = 3-5$ GeV due to mini-jets' energy loss and initial flow velocity fluctuations
- Power law behavior even with fluid components due to initial flow velocity fluctuations

Centrality dependence of v_2 (default model)



- Increase of v_2 with centrality percentage
- Consistent with hydrodynamic results with conventional initialization
- Non-zero v_2 even at "0%" centrality ($b = 0$ fm)

p_T dependence of v_2 (centrality 40-50%)



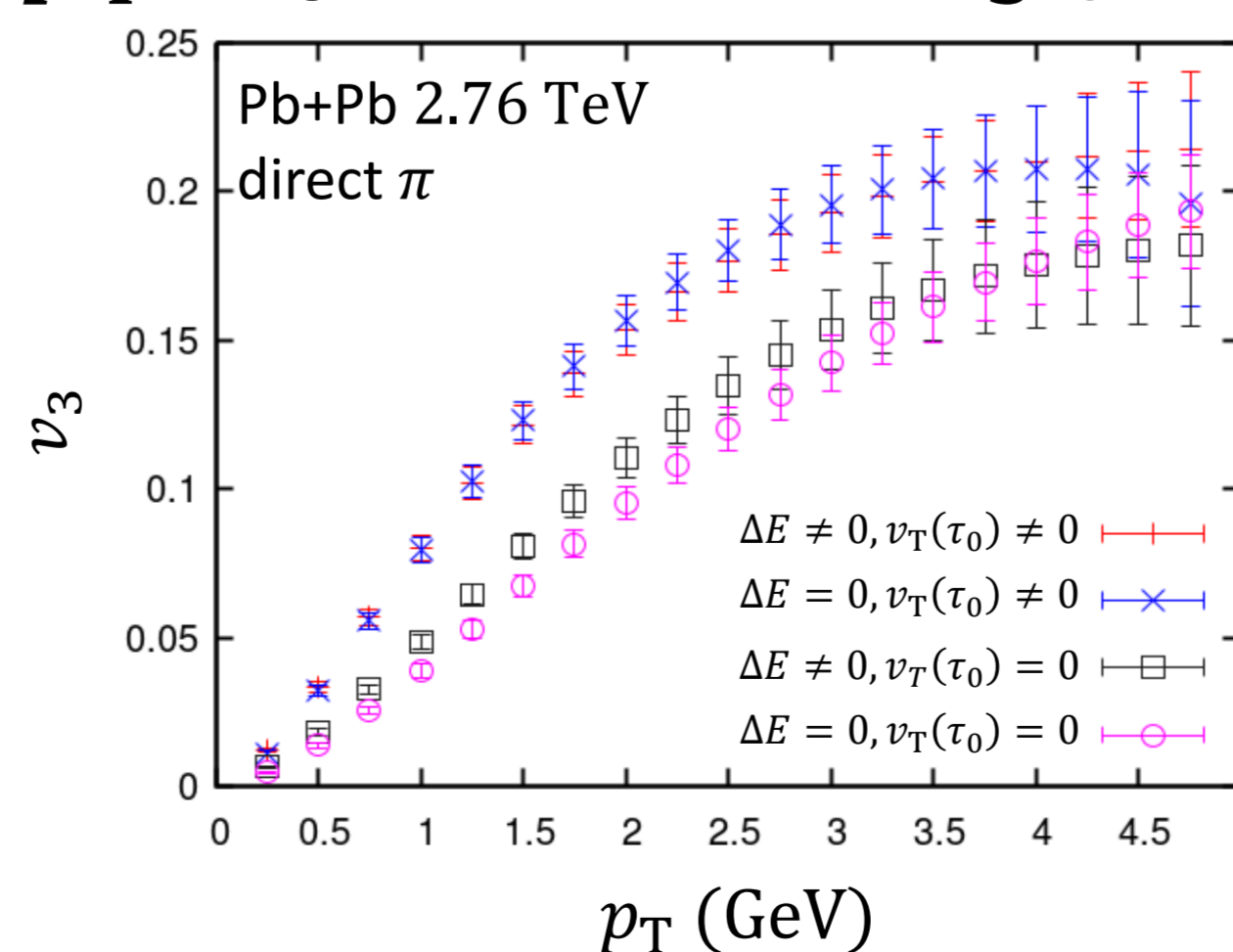
$p_T = 0-2$ GeV

- A little enhancement due to initial flow fluctuations

$p_T = 3-5$ GeV

- No monotonic increase due to mini-jets' energy loss and initial flow velocity fluctuations

p_T dependence of v_3 (centrality 40-50%)



- Large enhancement due to initial flow velocity fluctuations
- Small effect of mini-jets' energy loss on v_3
- Need correction to shear viscosity in dissipative hydrodynamic model?

4. Summary

- Description of hydrodynamic initialization and mini-jets' energy loss in QGP in a unified framework (i.e., hydrodynamics with source terms)
- Initial flow velocity fluctuations naturally generated
- Calculation of higher harmonics v_n → Large effects of initial flow velocity fluctuations on v_n
Effects of mini-jets energy loss visible in vanishing initial flow velocity fluctuations