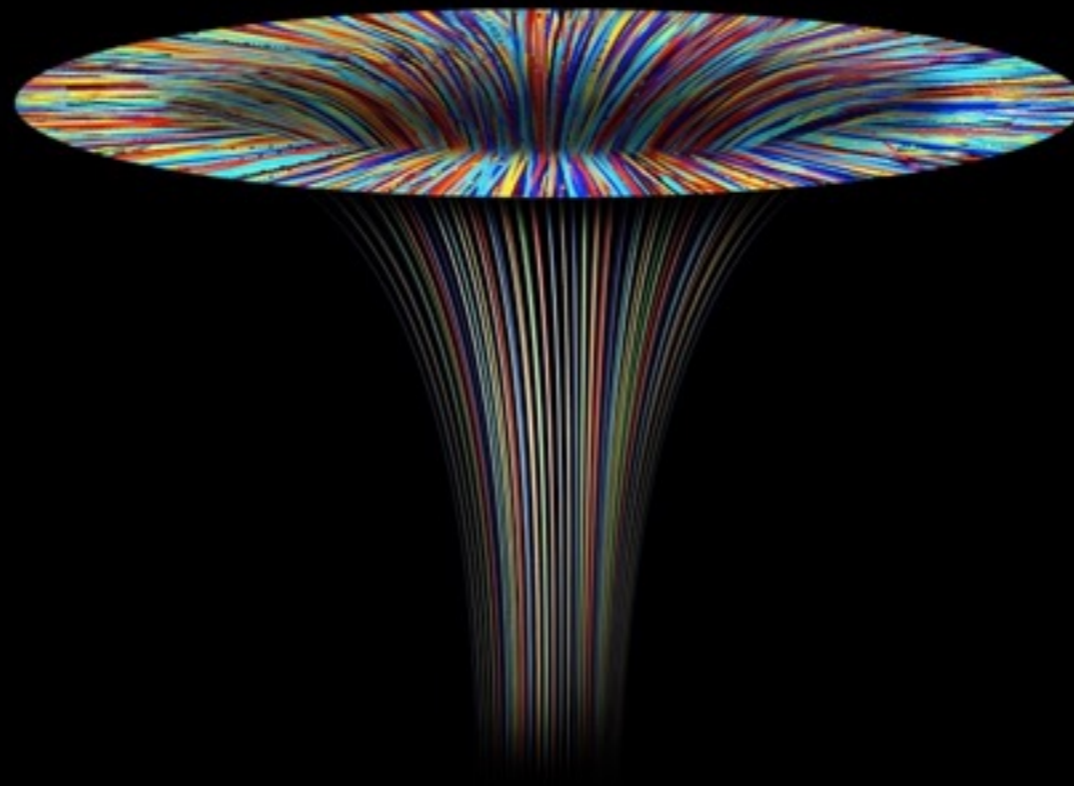


# Holographic Heavy Ion Collisions



David Mateos  
ICREA & University of Barcelona

with Maximilian Attems, Jorge Casalderrey, Michal Heller, Daniel Santos-Olivan,  
Carlos Sopena, Miquel Triana, Wilke van der Schee and Miguel Zilhao

# Plan

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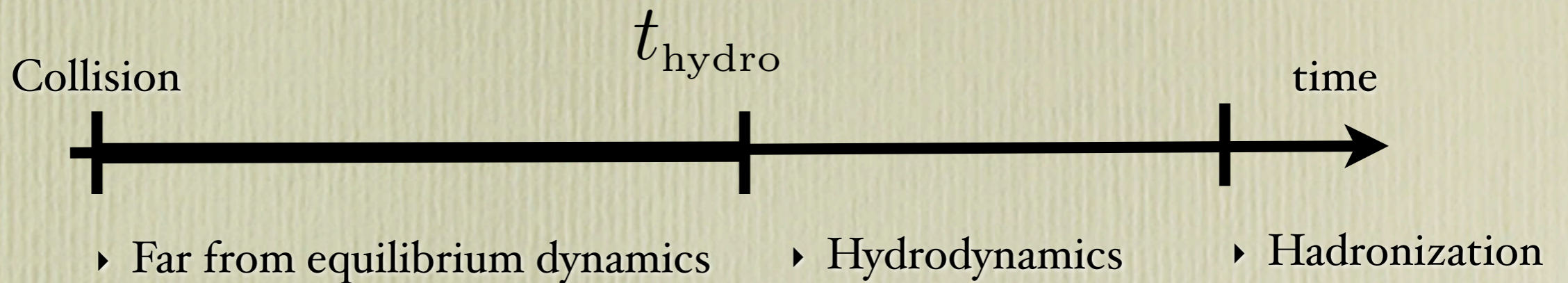
- Holography applied to QCD — limitations.
- Holography applied to heavy ion collisions — overview.
  - For newest results (non-conformal theories) see talk by Jorge Casalderrey on Thursday.
- Holography applied to cosmology — not for today.



*Animation by Jeffery Mitchell (Brookhaven National Laboratory). Simulation by the UrQMD Collaboration*

# Heavy ion collisions

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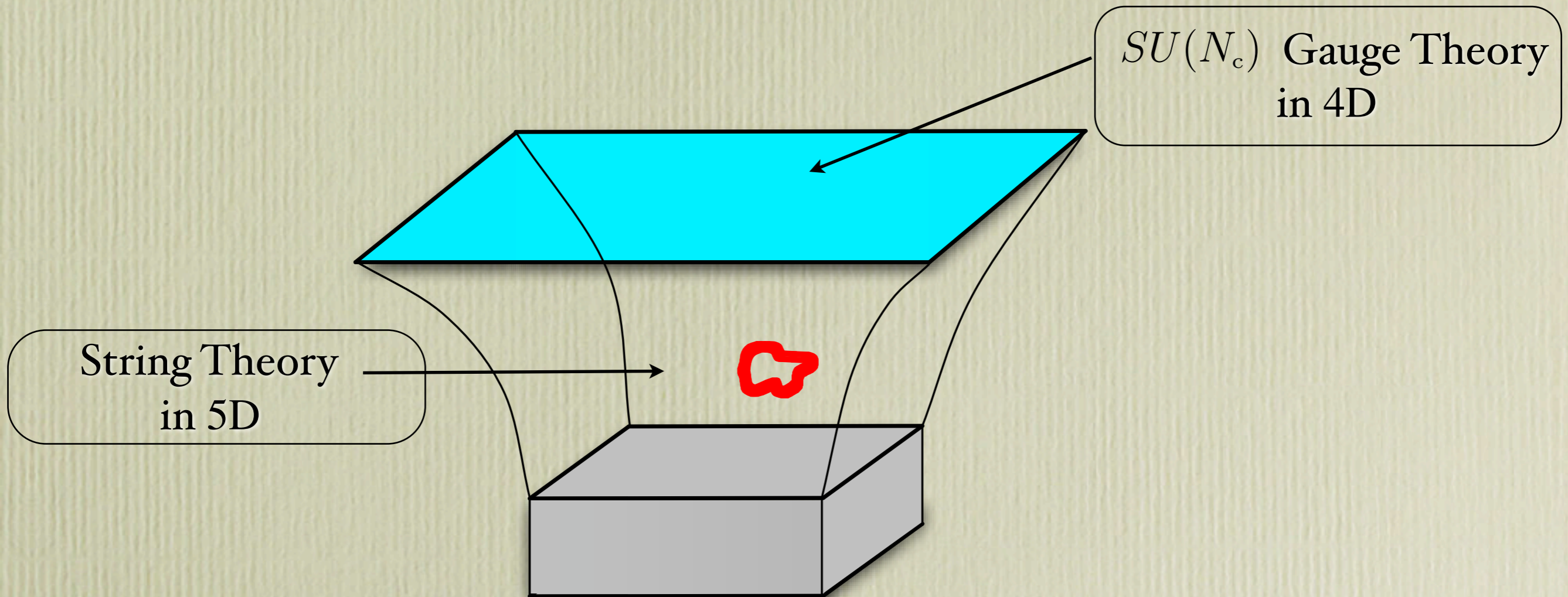


- How long is  $t_{\text{hydro}}$ ? Data indicates  $t_{\text{hydro}} T_{\text{hydro}} \leq 1$ .
- What determines when hydro becomes applicable?
- What is the nature of the hydro expansion?
- What are the initial conditions for hydro?
- Mixture of strong & weak coupling physics.
- All explained by QCD, but QCD is hard.

# The gauge/string duality

Maldacena '97

( = AdS/CFT correspondence = Holography)



# From viewpoint of a *theorist*

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- Duality is a remarkable development:

Quantum gravity

=

Ordinary QFT

# In terms of *applications* to QCD

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At present the duality has its own limitations

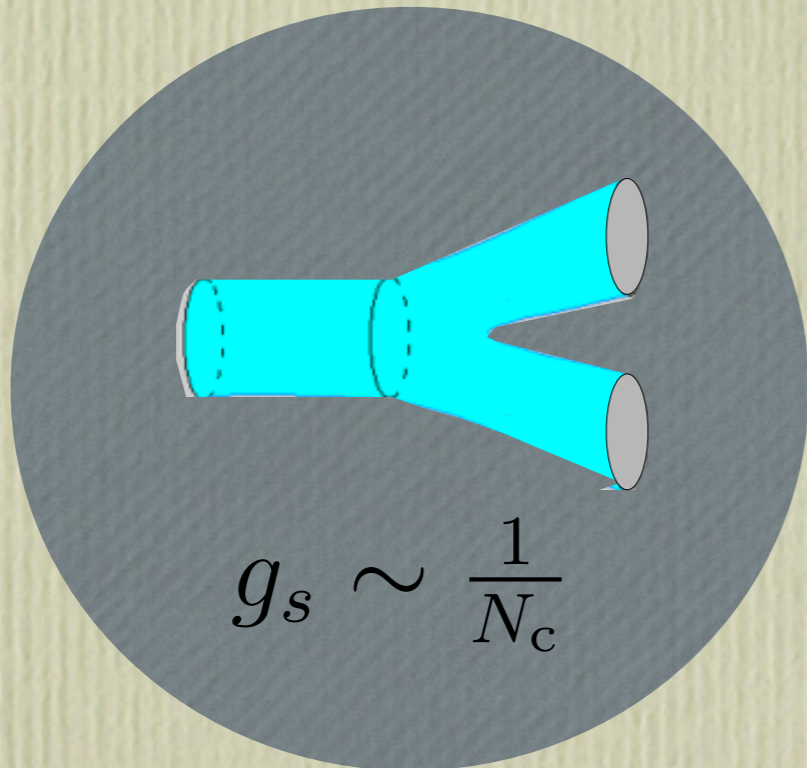


Complementary tool

# Limitations

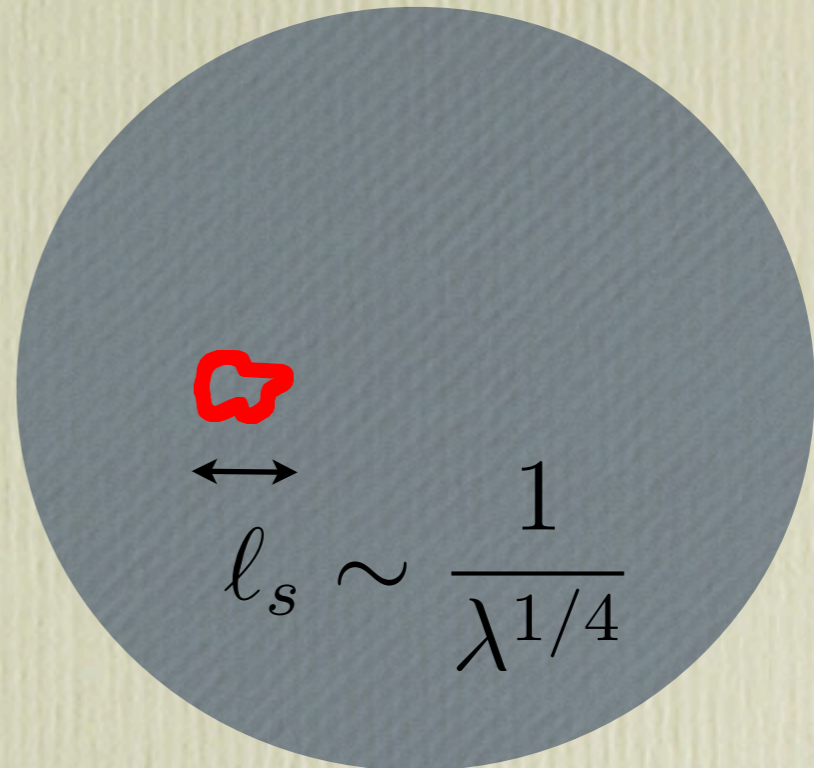
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$$N_c \rightarrow \infty$$



Suppresses quantum corrections.

$$\lambda = g_{\text{YM}}^2 N_c \rightarrow \infty$$



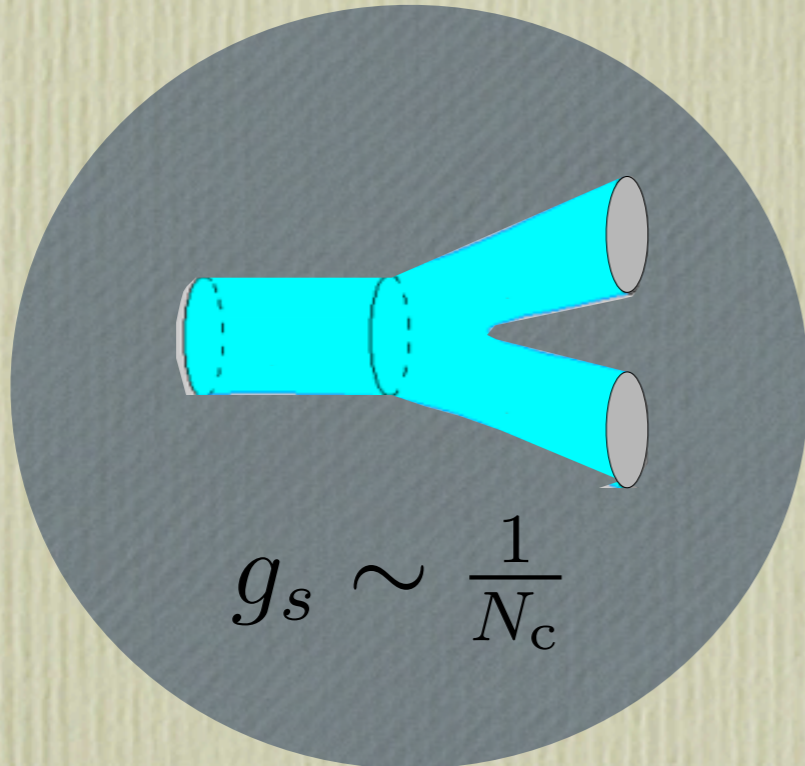
Suppresses string corrections.



# Limitations

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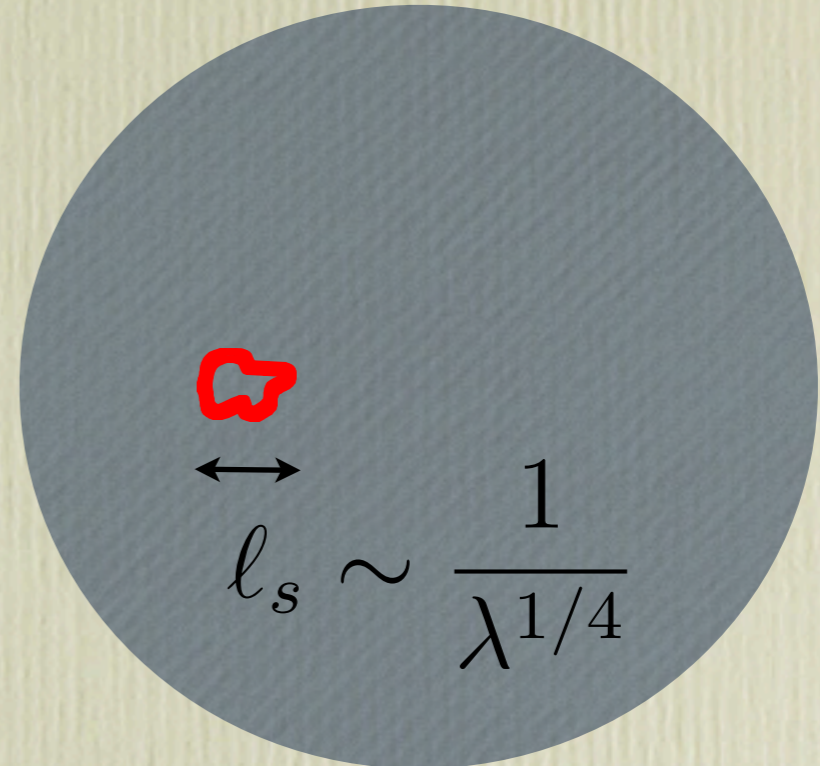
$$N_c \rightarrow \infty$$



$$g_s \sim \frac{1}{N_c}$$

Suppresses quantum corrections.

$$\lambda = g_{\text{YM}}^2 N_c \rightarrow \infty$$



$$l_s \sim \frac{1}{\lambda^{1/4}}$$

Suppresses string corrections.

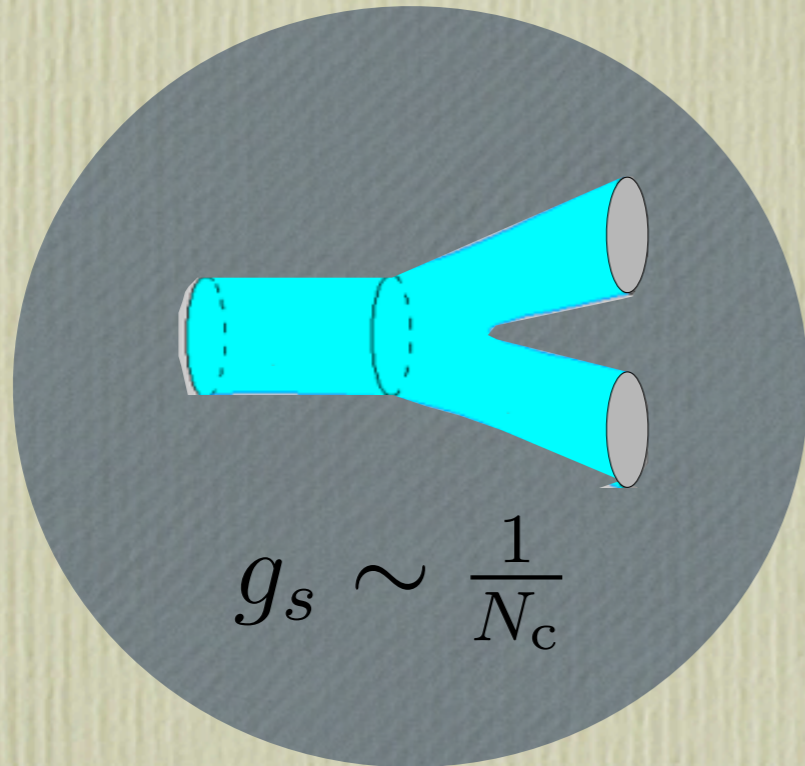


Classical Gravity!

# Limitations

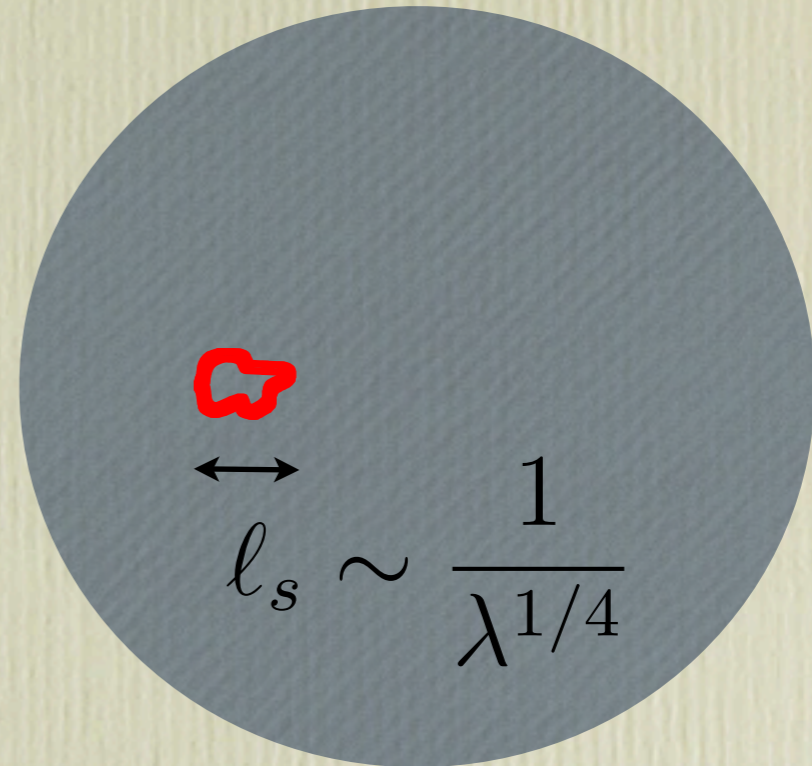
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$$\lambda = g_{\text{YM}}^2 N_c \rightarrow \infty$$



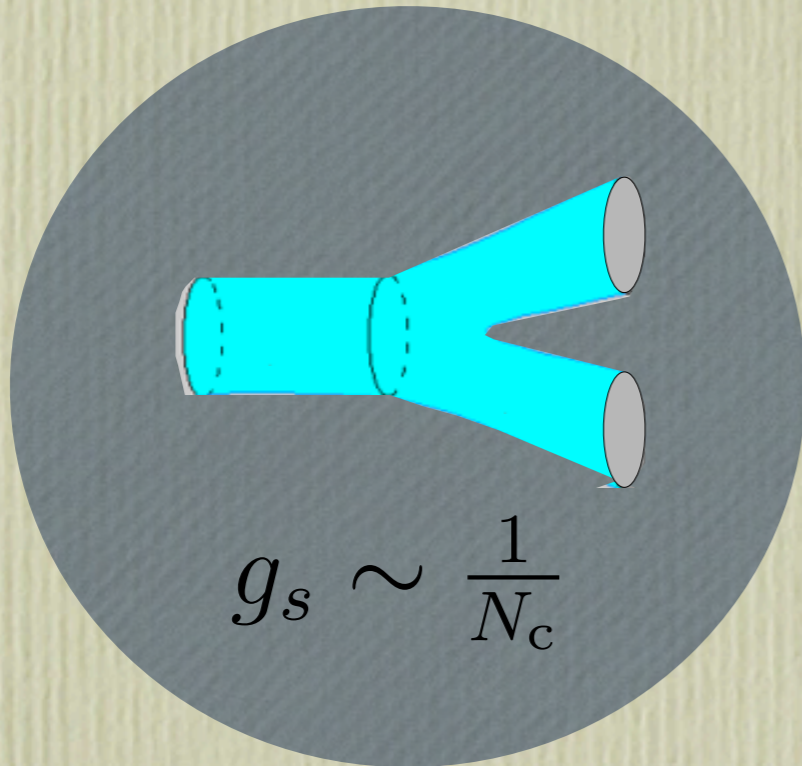
Makes the string tiny.

Solving large-  $N_c$  would be great progress!

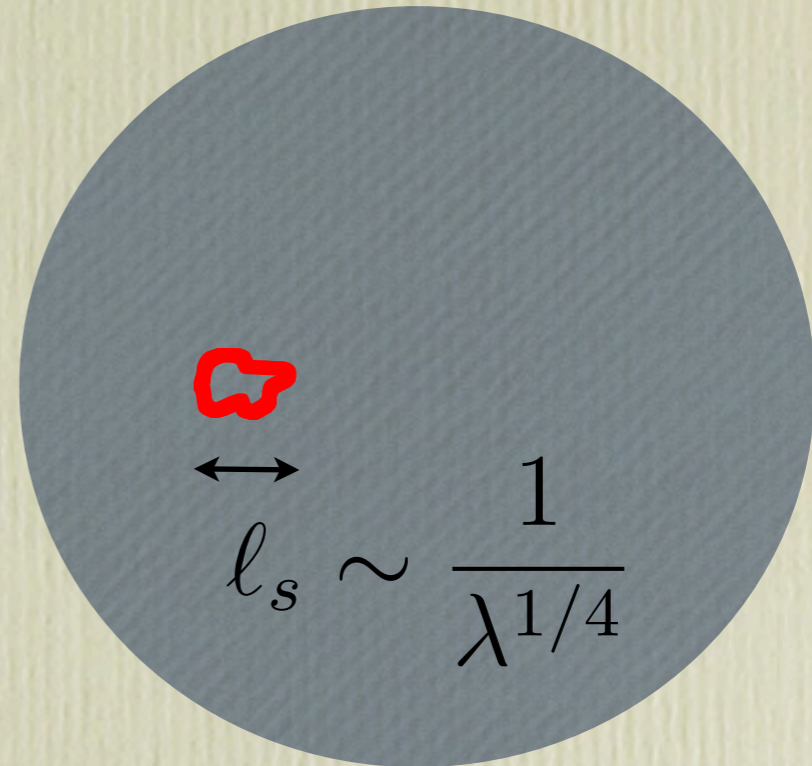
# Limitations

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Suppresses quantum corrections.

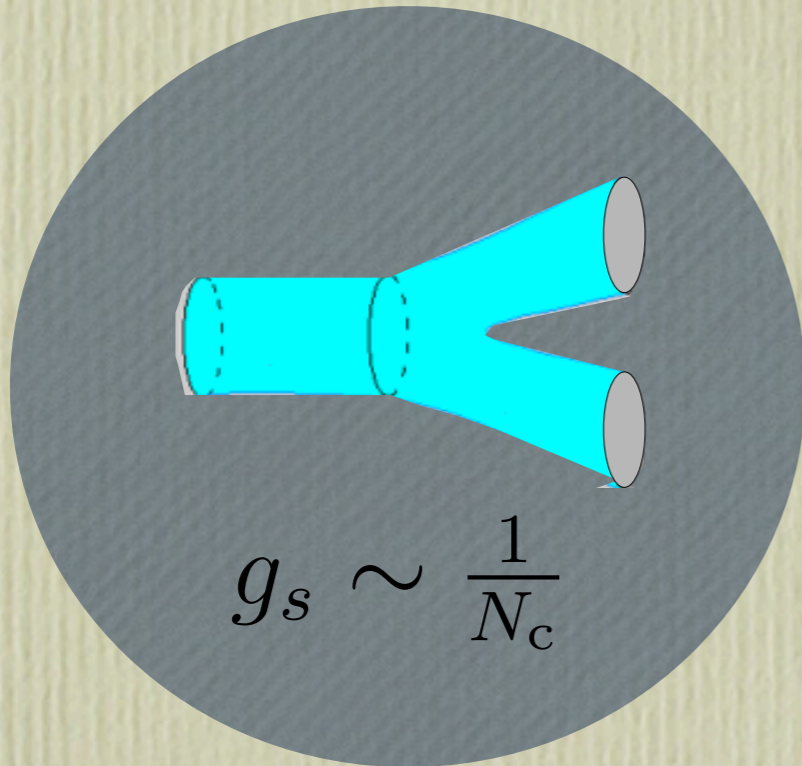
Makes the string tiny.

- Asymptotically free.
- Dynamically generated scale.
- Confinement.
- Deconfinement phase transition.
- ...

# Limitations

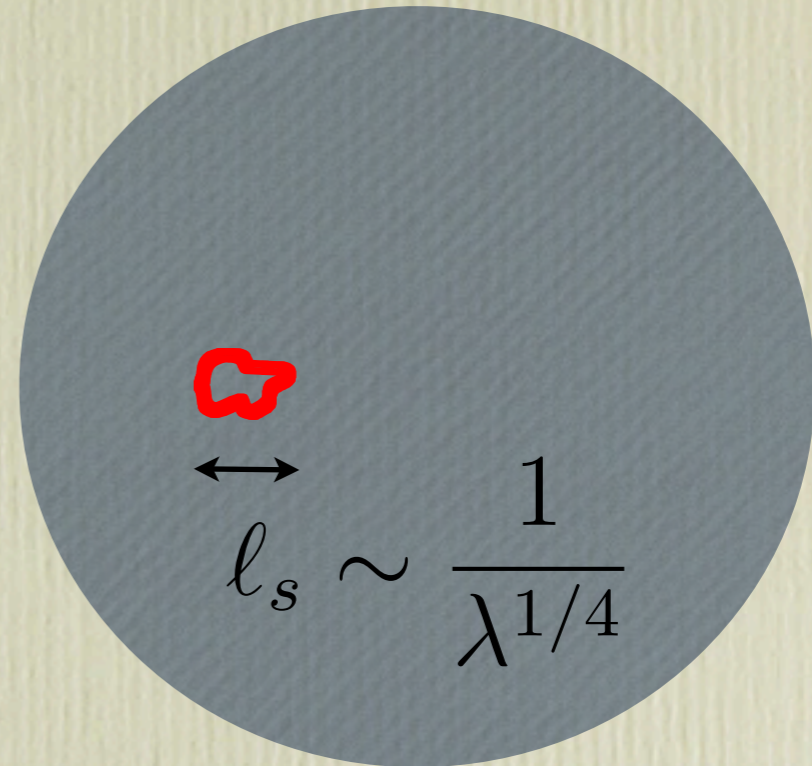
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$$N_c \rightarrow \infty$$



Suppresses quantum corrections.

$$\lambda = g_{\text{YM}}^2 N_c \rightarrow \infty$$

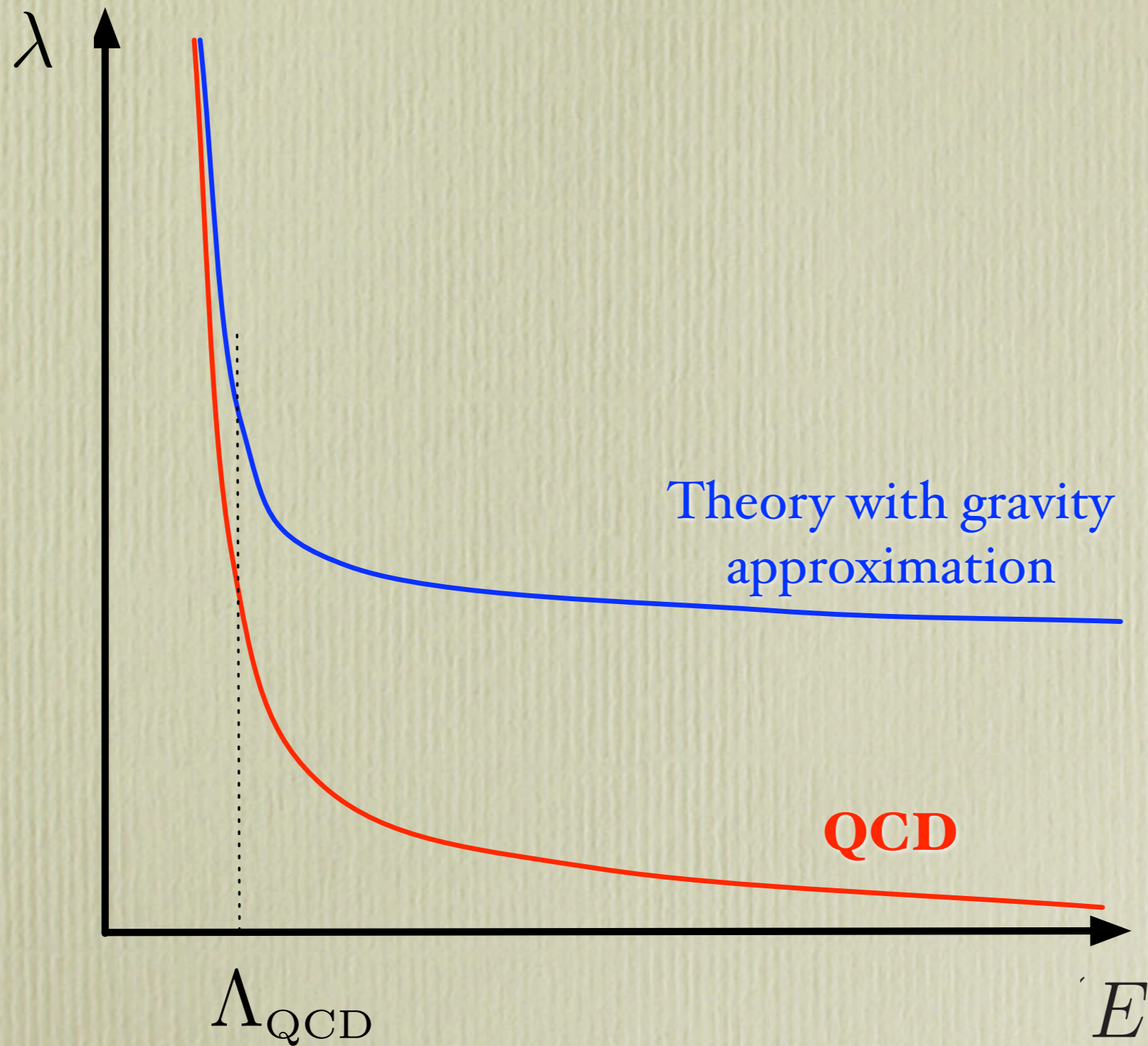


Makes the string tiny.

Strong coupling means *no* asymptotic freedom!

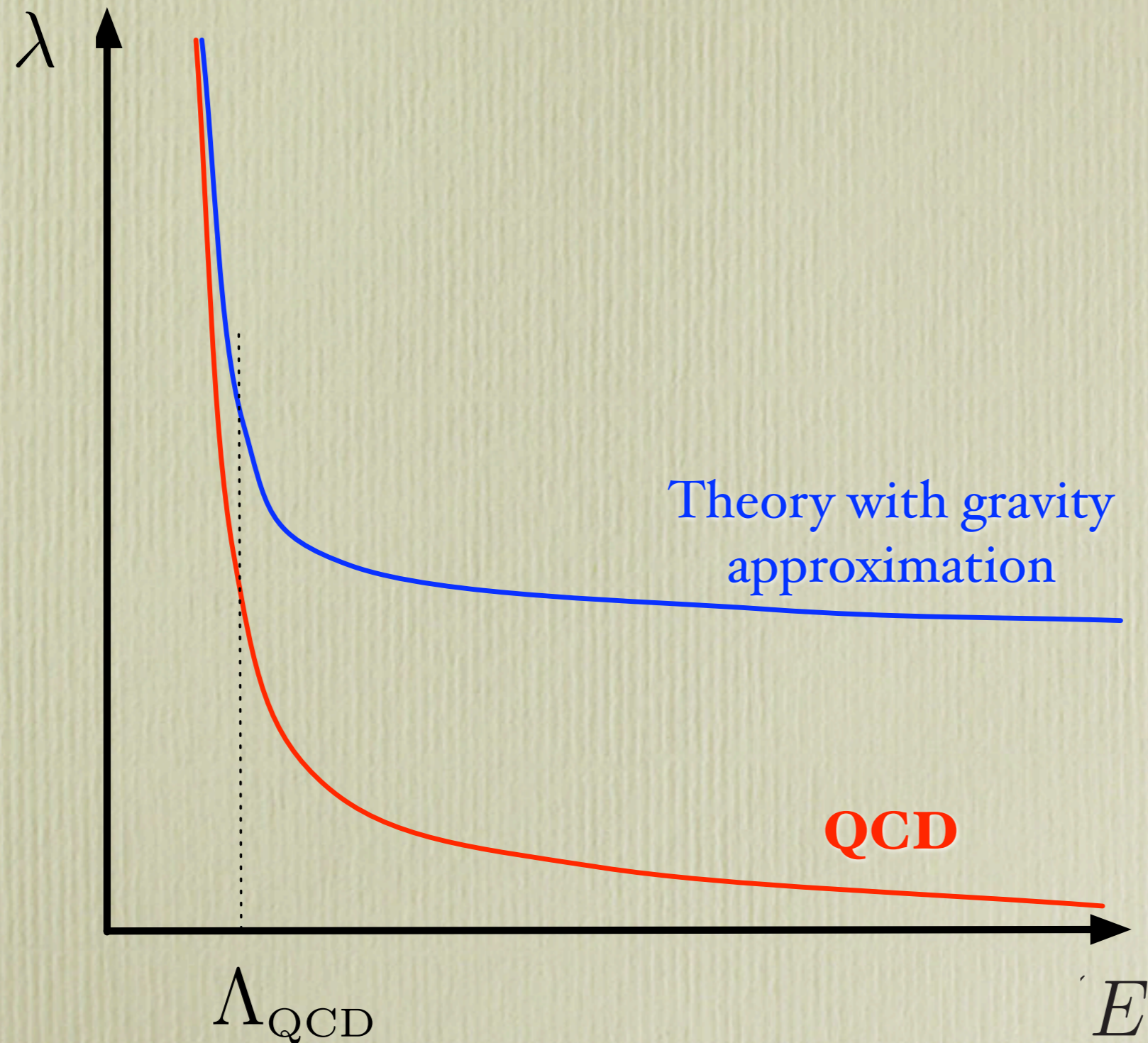
# Limitations

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# Limitations

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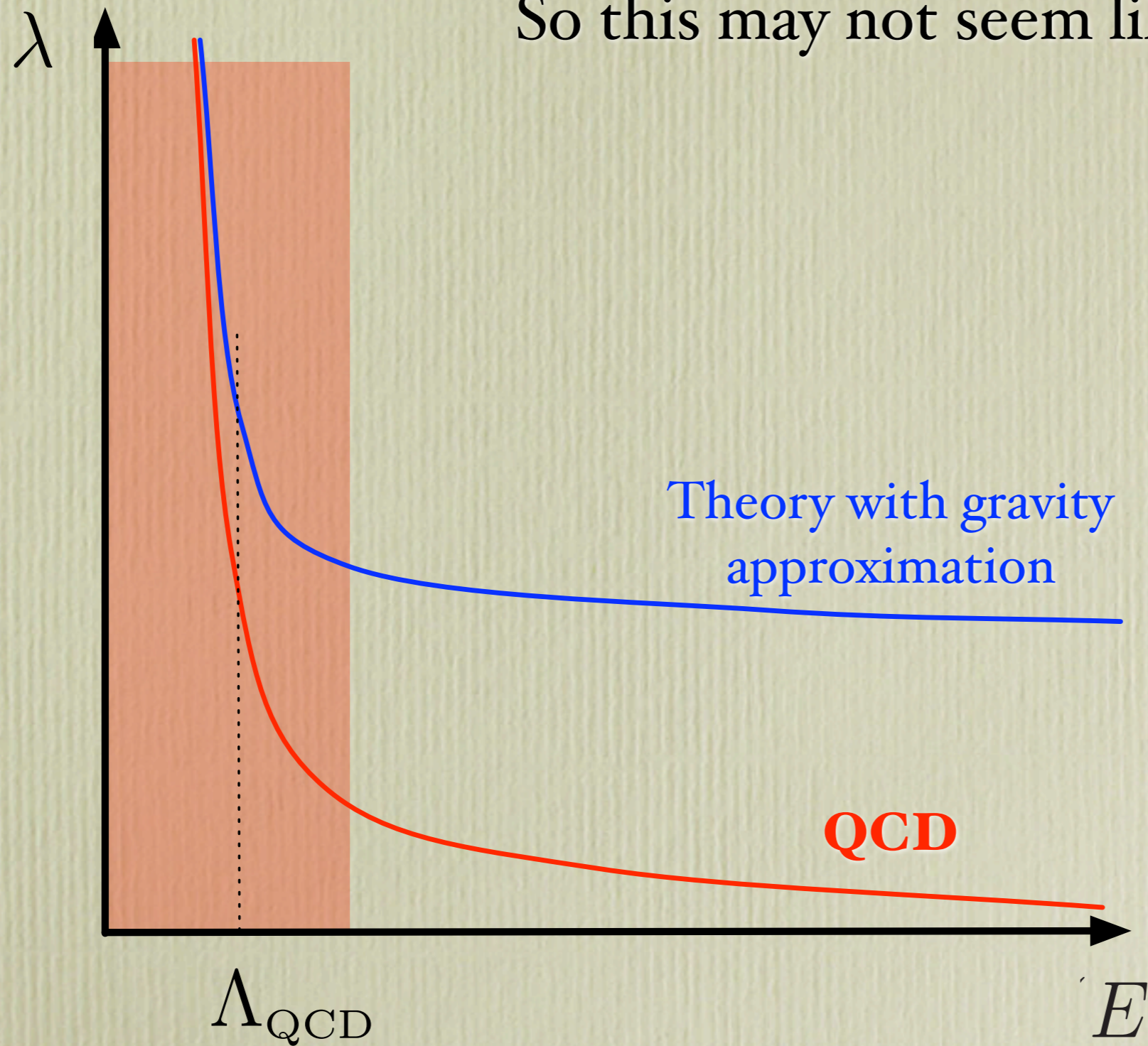
**Need not be CFT!**

- Confinement.
- $S\chi\text{SB}$ .
- Thermal phase transitions.
- Etc.

# Limitations

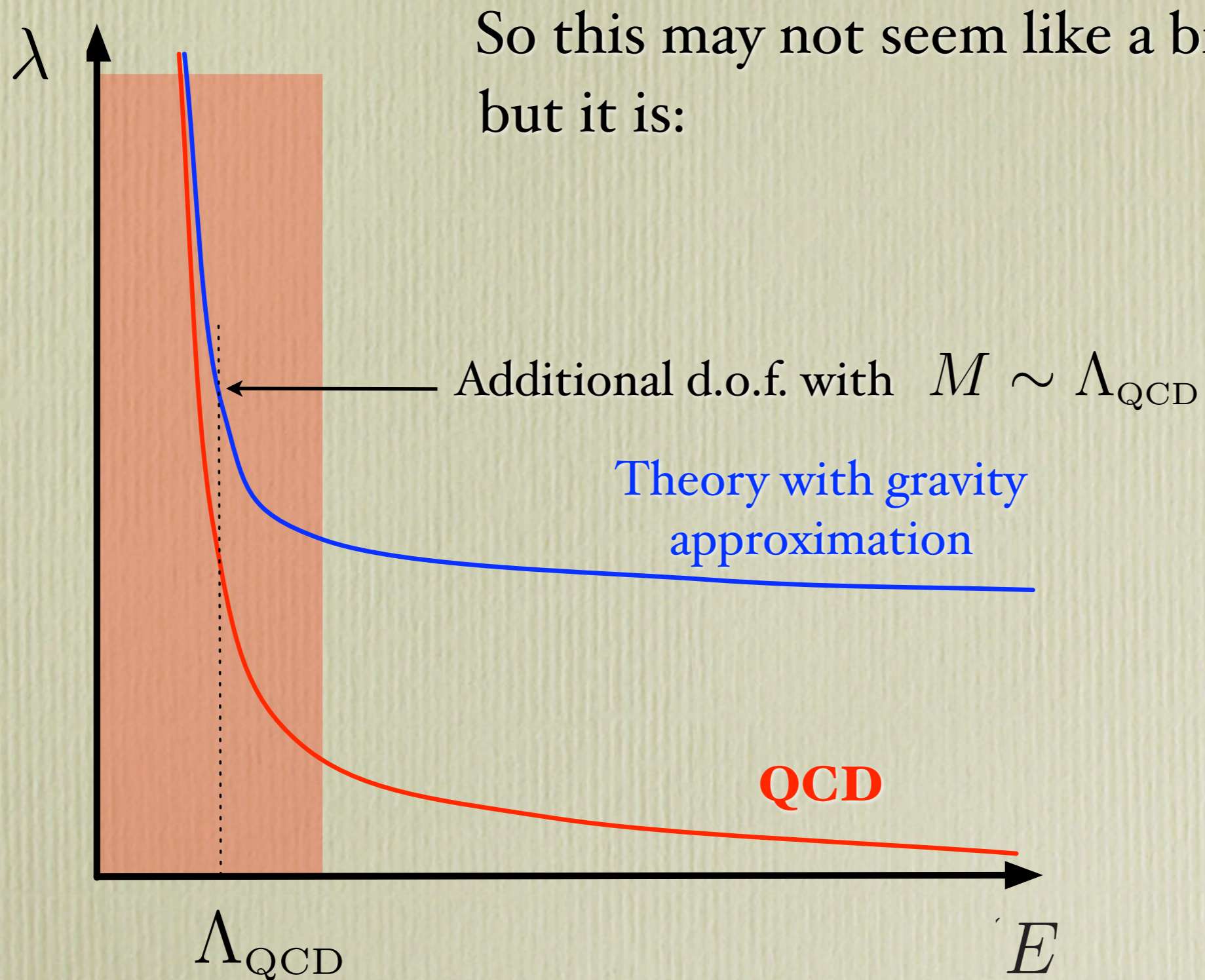
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So this may not seem like a big deal...



# Limitations

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# Therefore

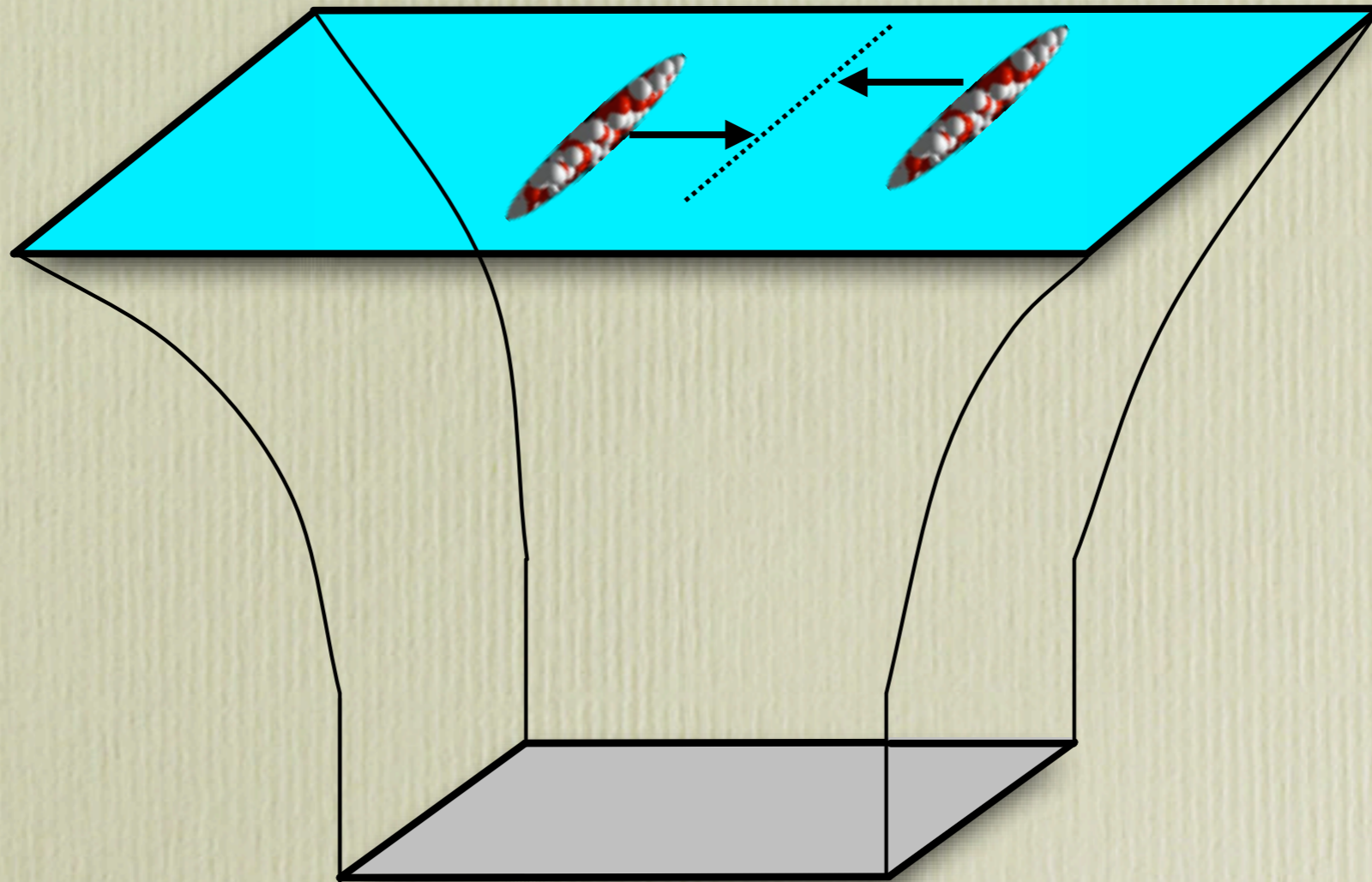
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- At present gauge/string duality is not a tool for *precision* QCD physics.
- However, it may still provide useful insights.
- In particular, if strong coupling + far from equilibrium then holography is the *only* first-principle tool.

# What we would like to do

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Heavy ion collisions in QCD

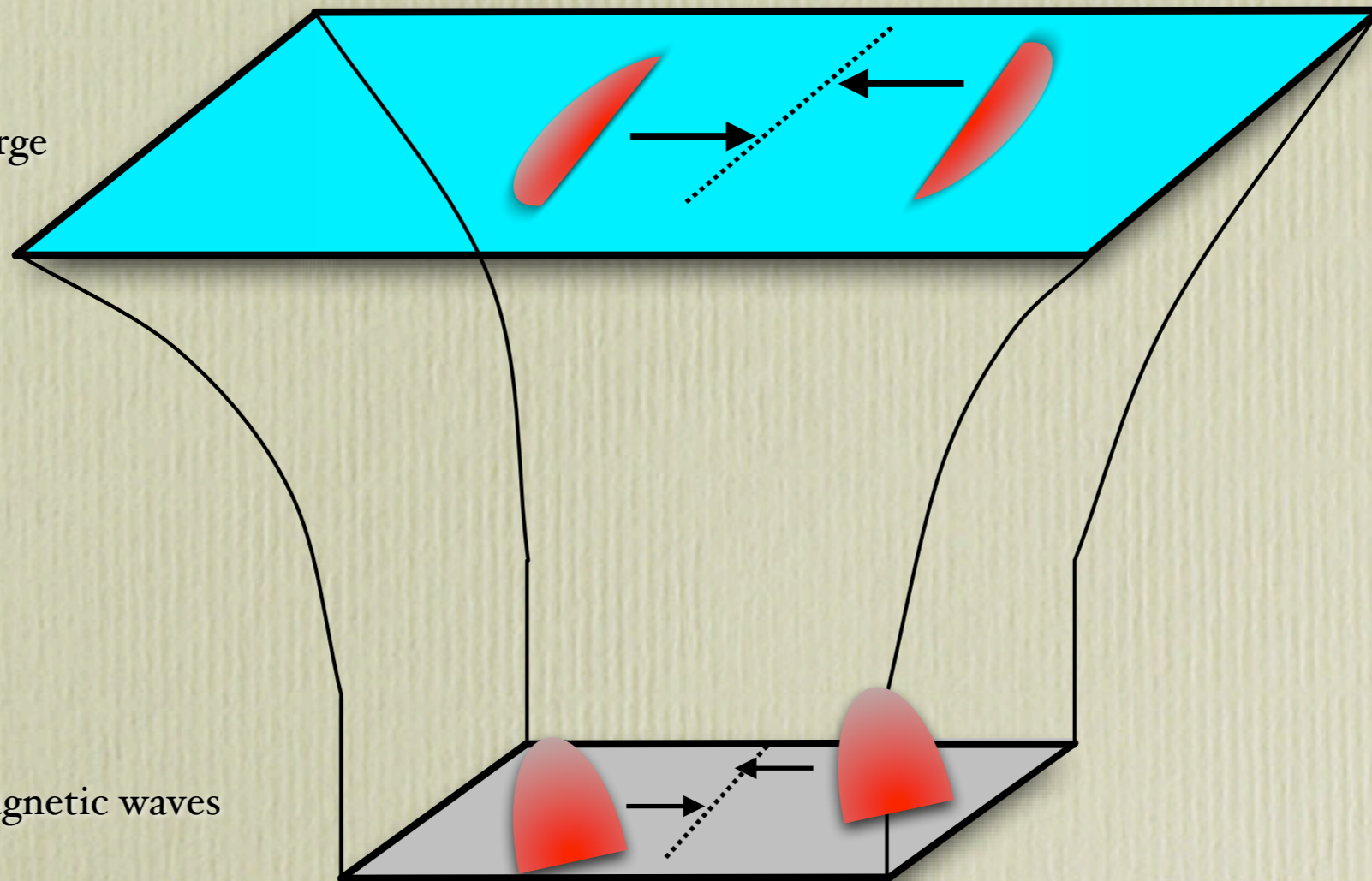


# What we can do

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## Holographic heavy ion collisions

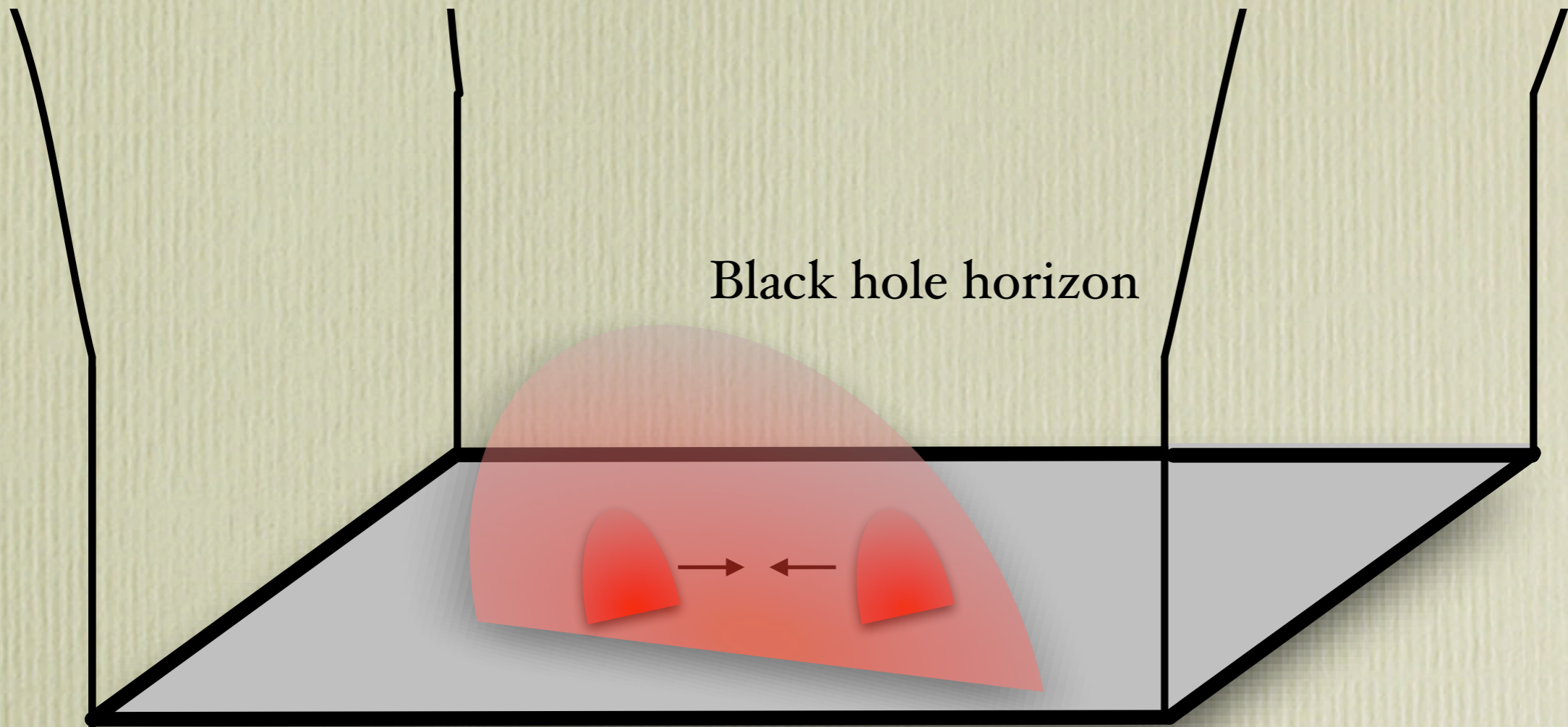
Caricatures:  
Lumps of energy and charge



Gravitational + electromagnetic waves

# Formation and evolution of the QGP

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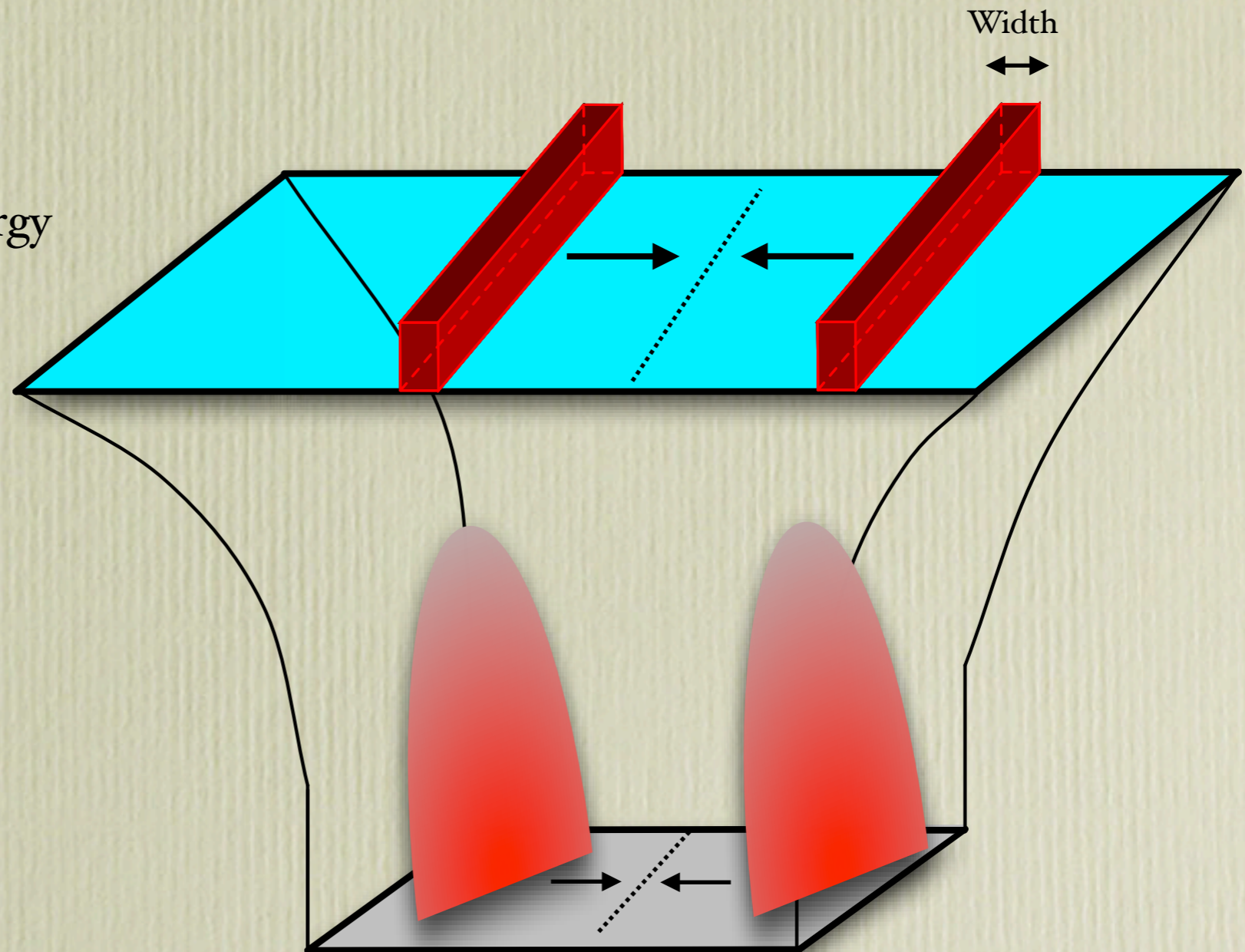


# Holographic heavy ion collisions in CFT

Chesler & Yaffe '10

Toy model for collisions of infinite nuclei with no baryon charge:

Two infinite bricks of energy  
in transverse plane



Two gravitational  
shock waves

# Holographic heavy ion collisions in CFT

Chesler & Yaffe '10

- No transverse dynamics.
- CFT implies EOS obeyed in and out of equilibrium:

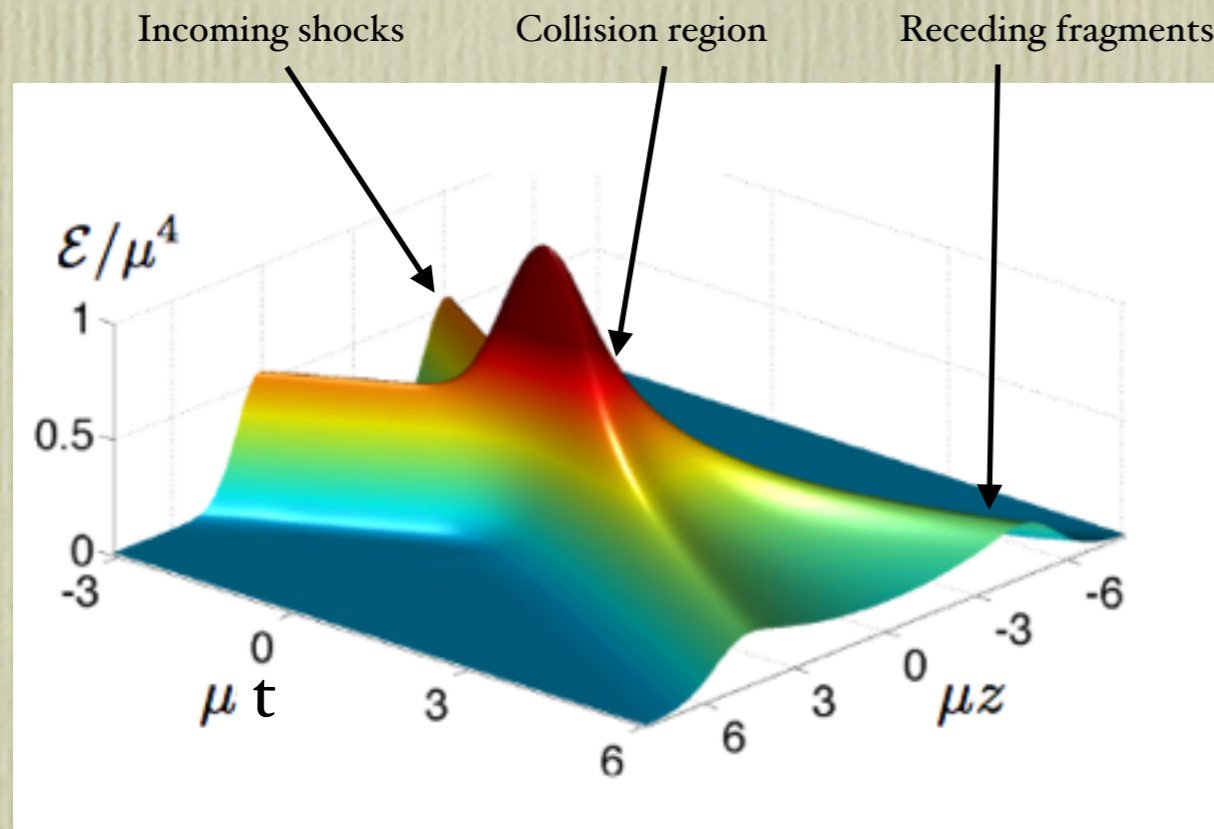
$$T_{\mu}^{\mu} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \bar{P} = P_{\text{eq}}(\mathcal{E}) = \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{E}$$

$$\bar{P} = \frac{1}{3}(P_L + 2P_T)$$

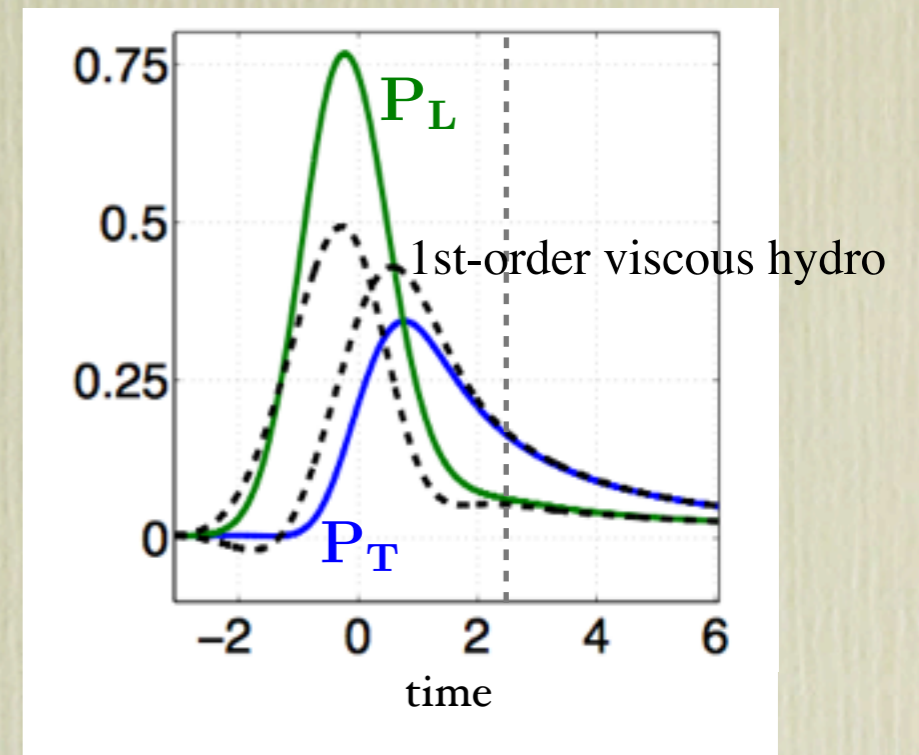
- I emphasize: EOS is a statement about **average** pressure.
- Therefore  $P_L$  and  $P_T$  can deviate a lot from  $P_{\text{eq}}$  !

# Holographic heavy ion collisions in CFT

Chesler & Yaffe '10



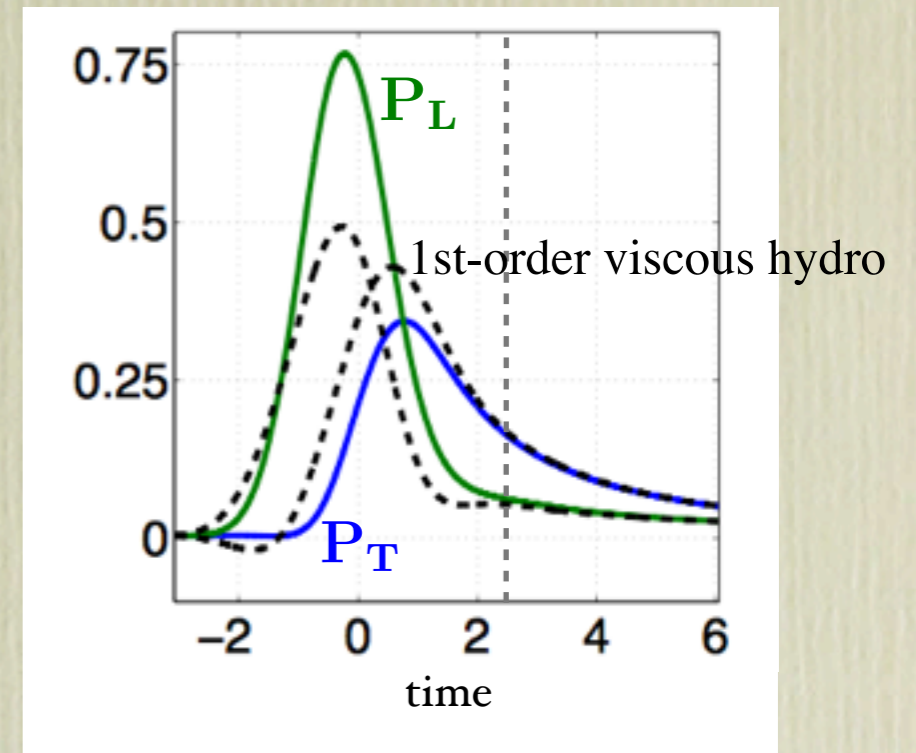
Pressures at mid rapidity



# Holographic heavy ion collisions in CFT

Chesler & Yaffe '10

Pressures at mid rapidity



- Hydro applies at  $t_{\text{hydro}} T_{\text{hydro}} \simeq 0.65$ .
- Hydrodynamization without isotropization:

$$\left. \frac{P_T}{P_L} \right|_{t_{\text{hydro}}} \simeq 3$$

- Hydro works when gradients are still very large:

$$P_L^{\text{hyd}} = P_{\text{eq}} + P_\eta + \cancel{P_\zeta}$$

$$P_T^{\text{hyd}} = P_{\text{eq}} - \frac{1}{2} P_\eta + \cancel{P_\zeta}$$

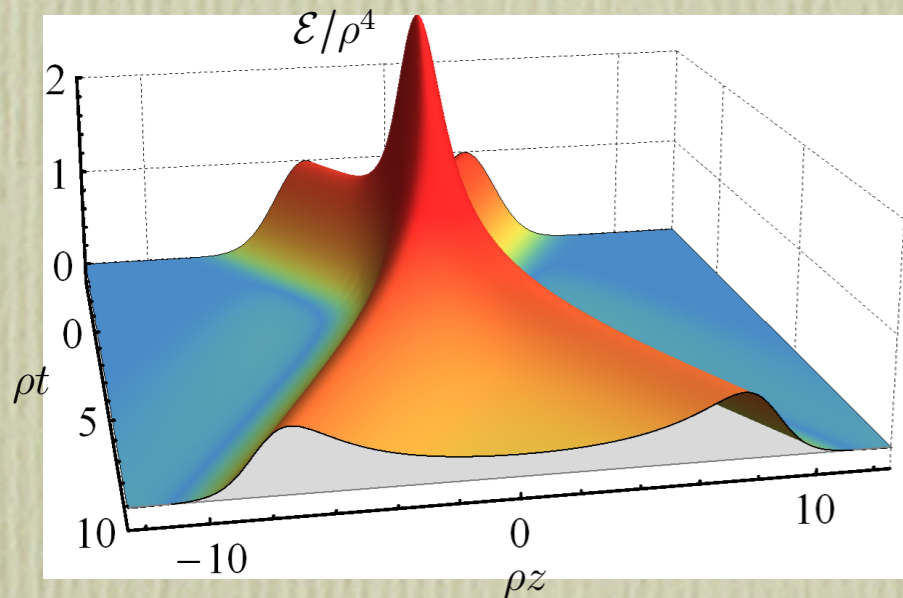
↑ shear viscosity    ↑ bulk viscosity



# A dynamical cross-over

Casalderrey, Heller, D.M. & van der Schee '13

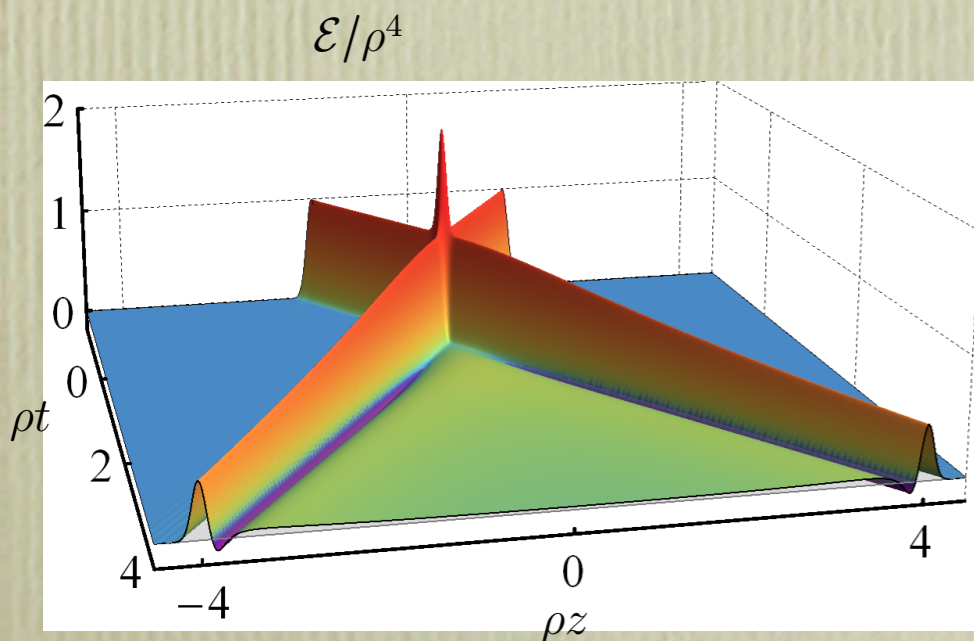
Qualitatively different dynamics depending on the collision energy:



Low energy collision (thick shocks)

## Full-stopping scenario

- Realizes Landau model approximately:  
Energy gets compressed, stops and explodes hydrodynamically.
- No clear separation between plasma and receding fragments.
- The receding maxima move at  $v \sim 0.88$ .



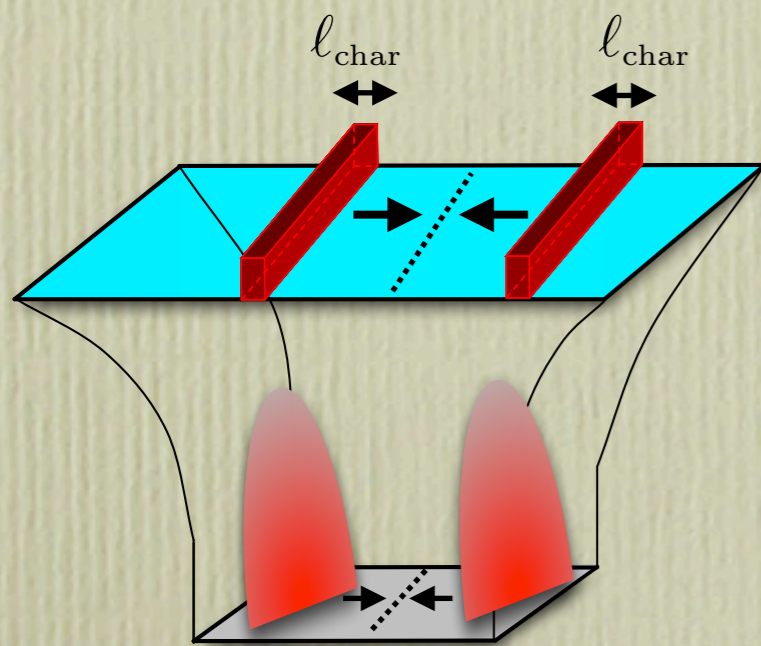
High energy collision (thin shocks)

## Transparency scenario

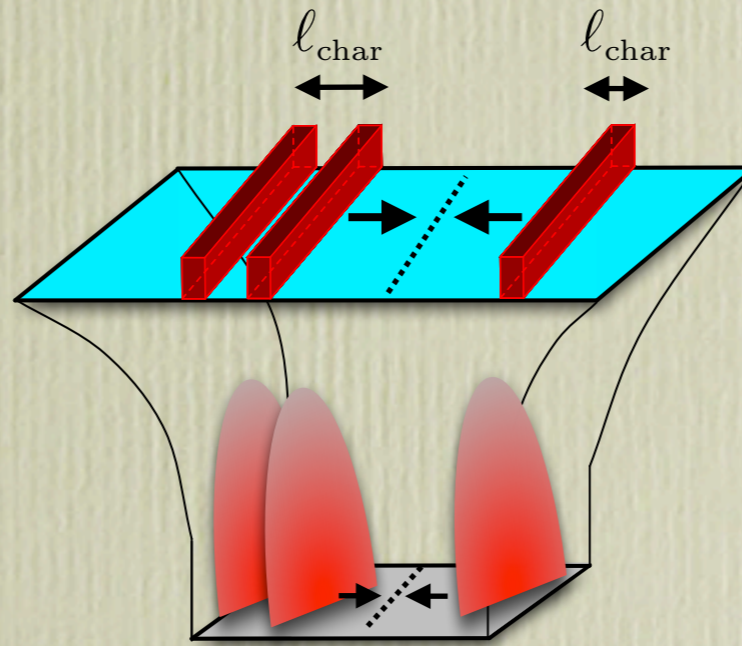
- Shocks pass through one another and plasma gets created in between.
- The receding maxima move at  $v \sim 1$  despite infinite coupling.
- Clear separation between receding fragments and plasma.

# Longitudinal coherence and asymmetric collisions

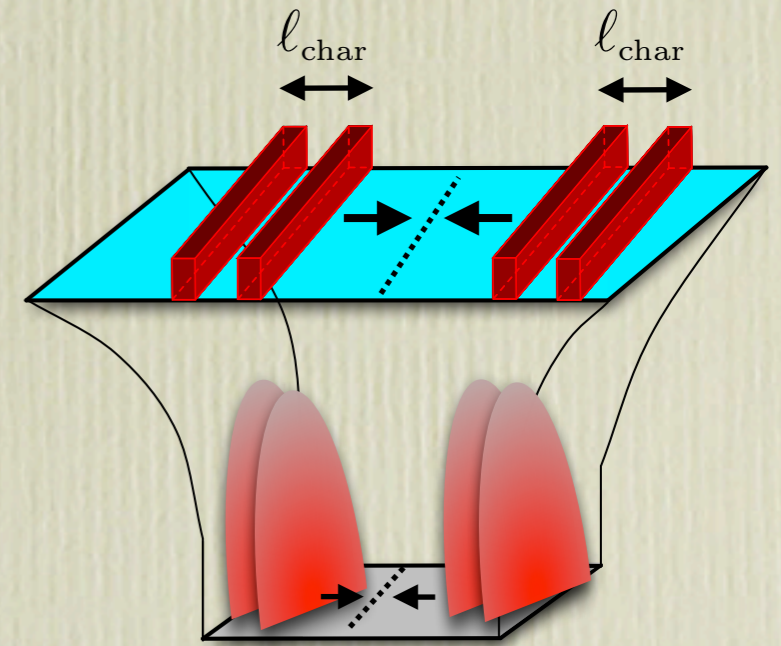
- **Motivation:** p+A collisions have asymmetric longitudinal extent/structure.
- **Motivation:** In fact, A+A collisions also have longitudinal structure (albeit symmetric).
- **Question:** Does any of this leave an imprint on the resulting plasma?
- **Compare** the following collisions (at fixed total energy):



Single-Single



Single-Double

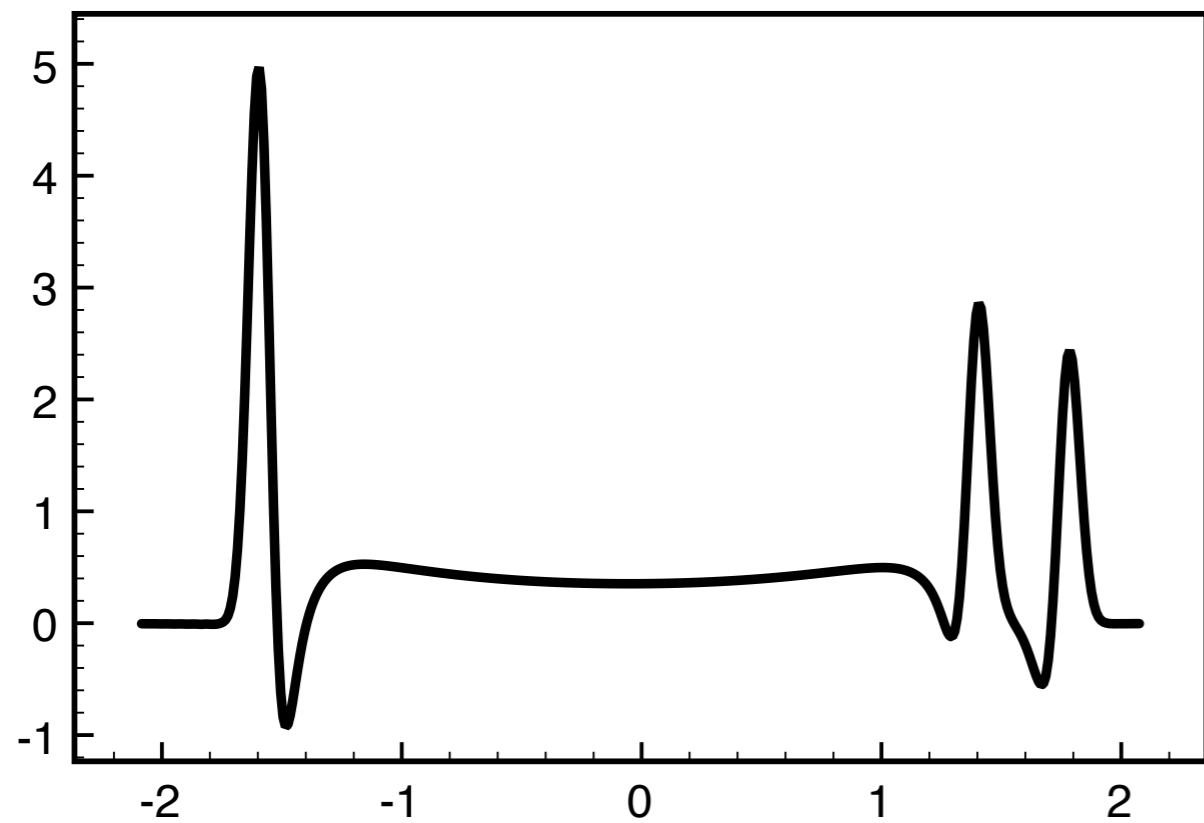


Double-Double

# Longitudinal coherence and asymmetric collisions

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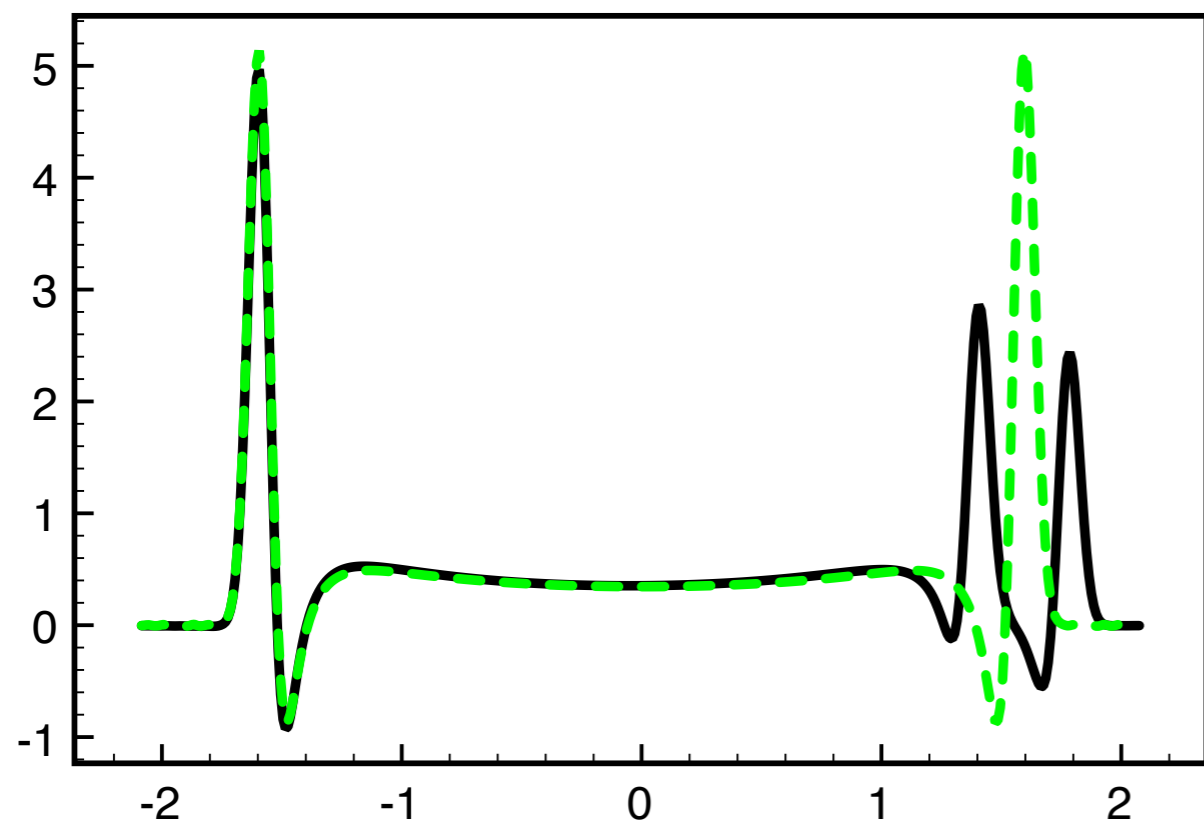
- **Answer:** Longitudinal structure leaves no imprint if  $\ell_{\text{char}} \lesssim 0.26/T_{\text{hyd}}$  (coherence).



Coherent regime

# Longitudinal coherence and asymmetric collisions

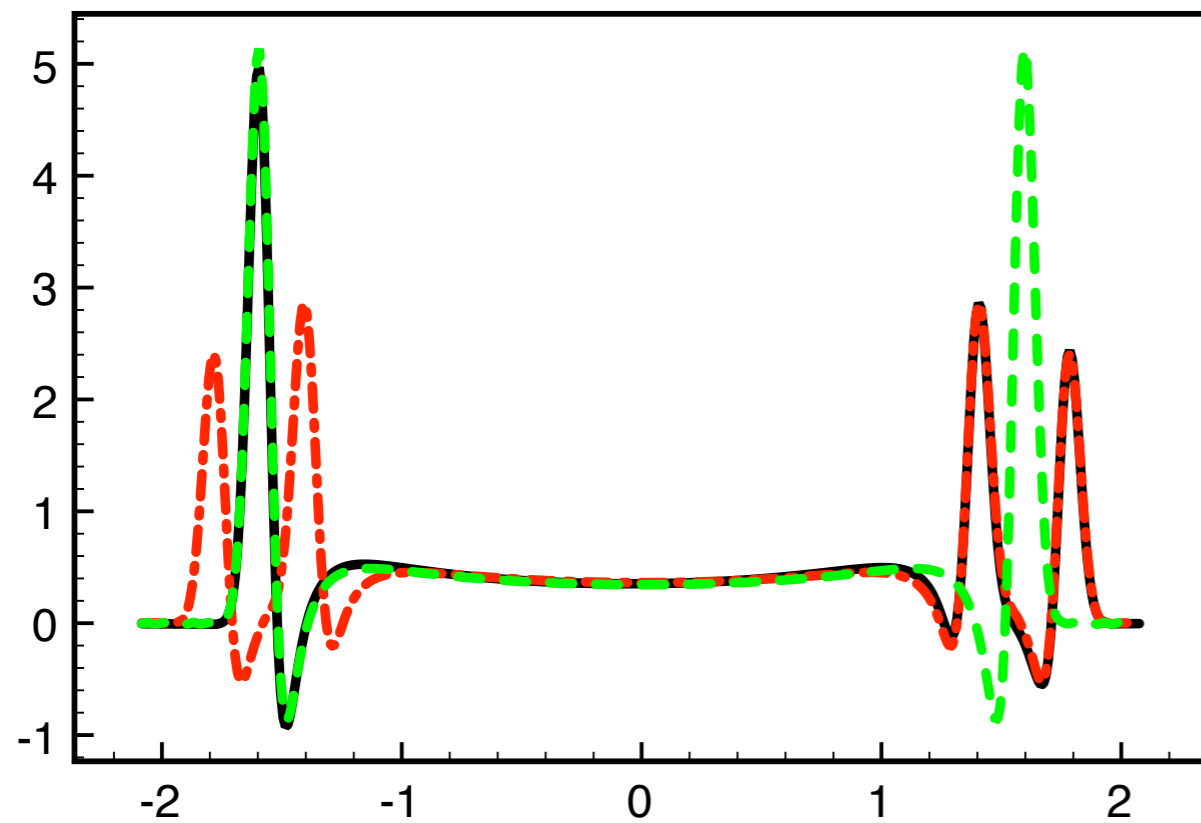
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Coherent regime

# Longitudinal coherence and asymmetric collisions

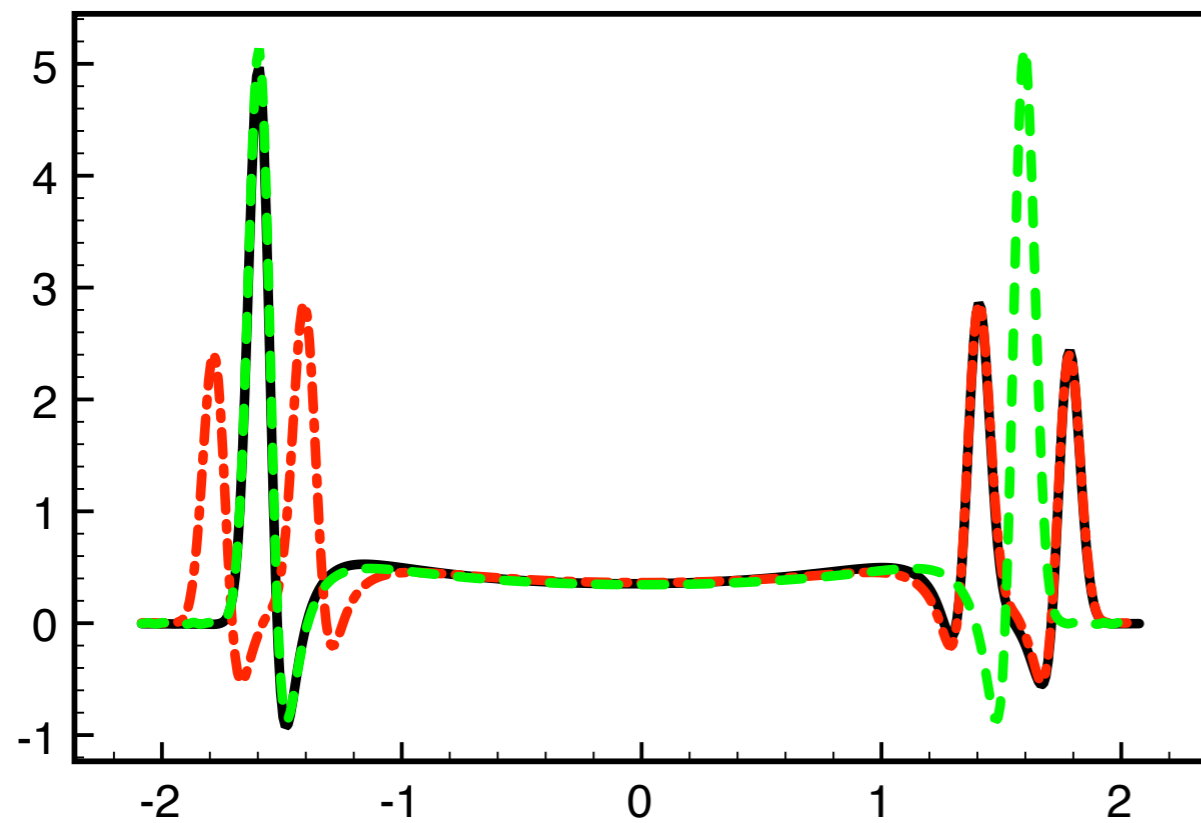
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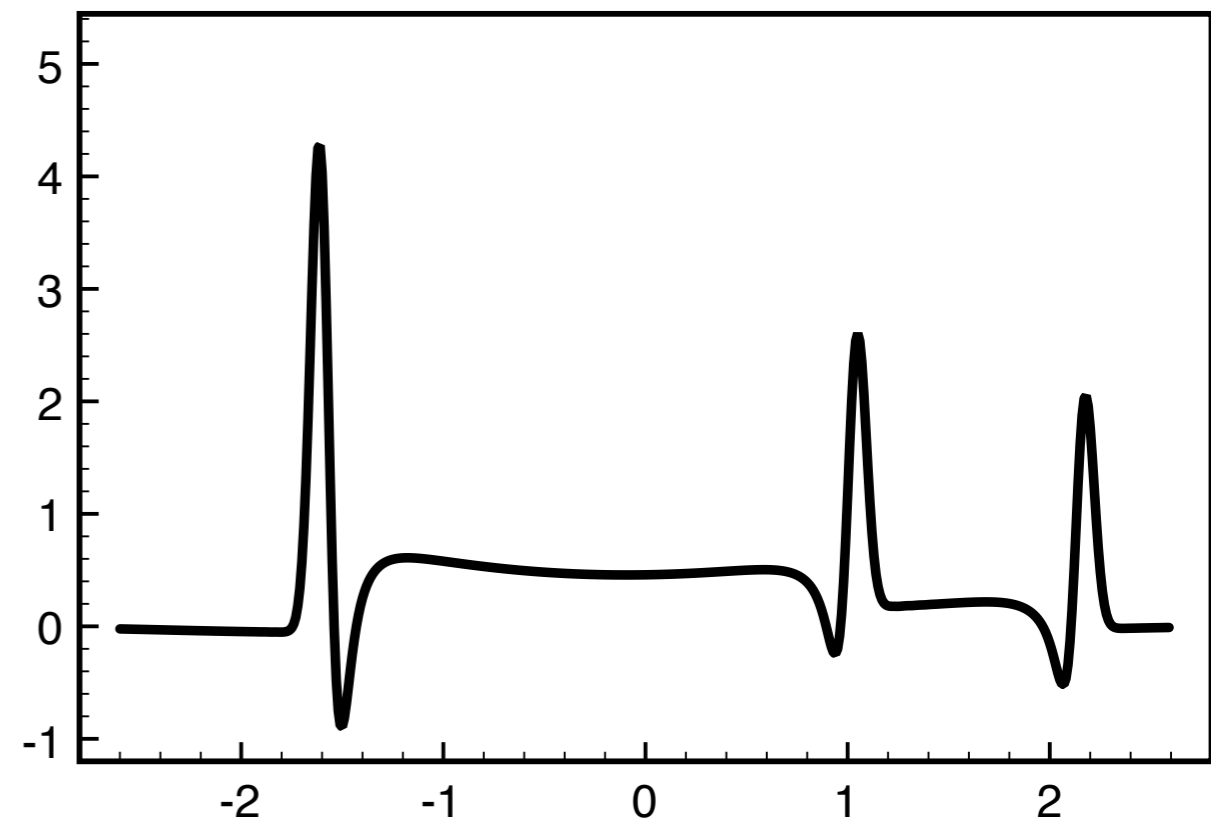
Coherent regime

# Longitudinal coherence and asymmetric collisions

- **Answer:** Longitudinal structure leaves no imprint if  $\ell_{\text{char}} \lesssim 0.26/T_{\text{hyd}}$  (coherence).



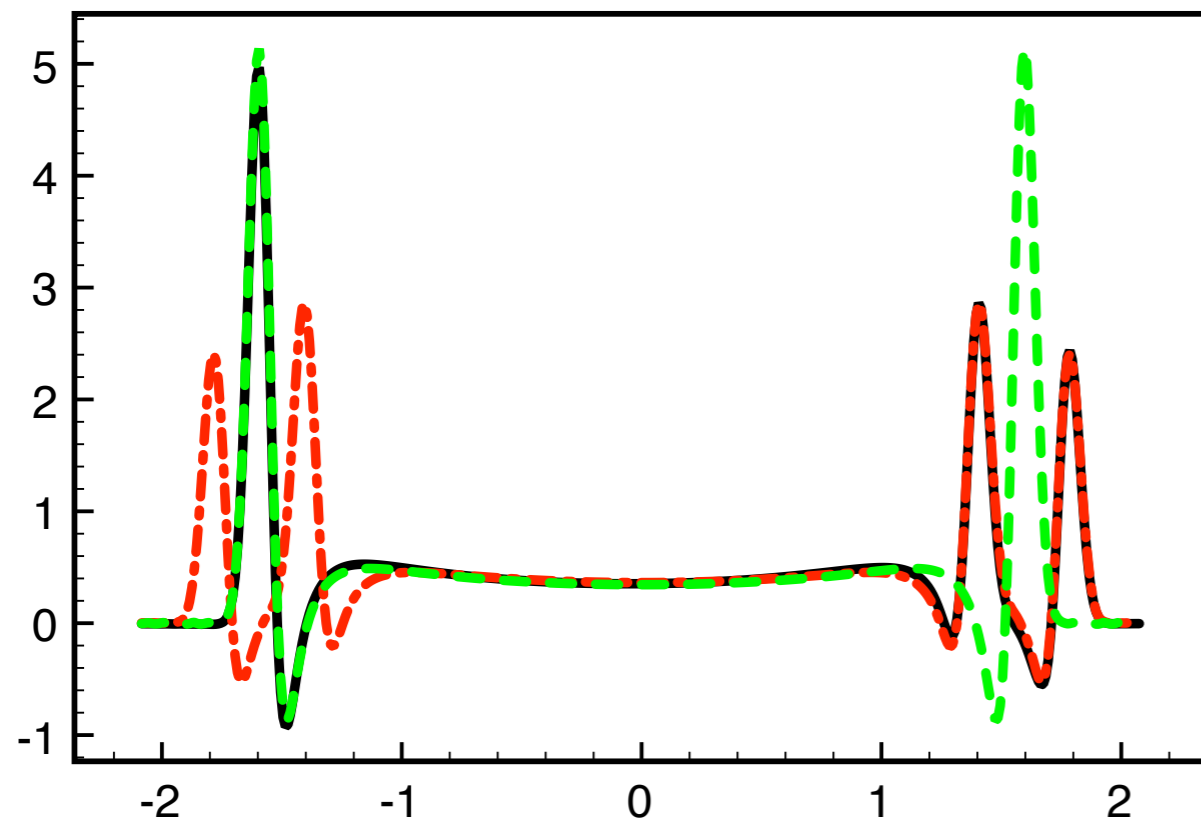
Coherent regime



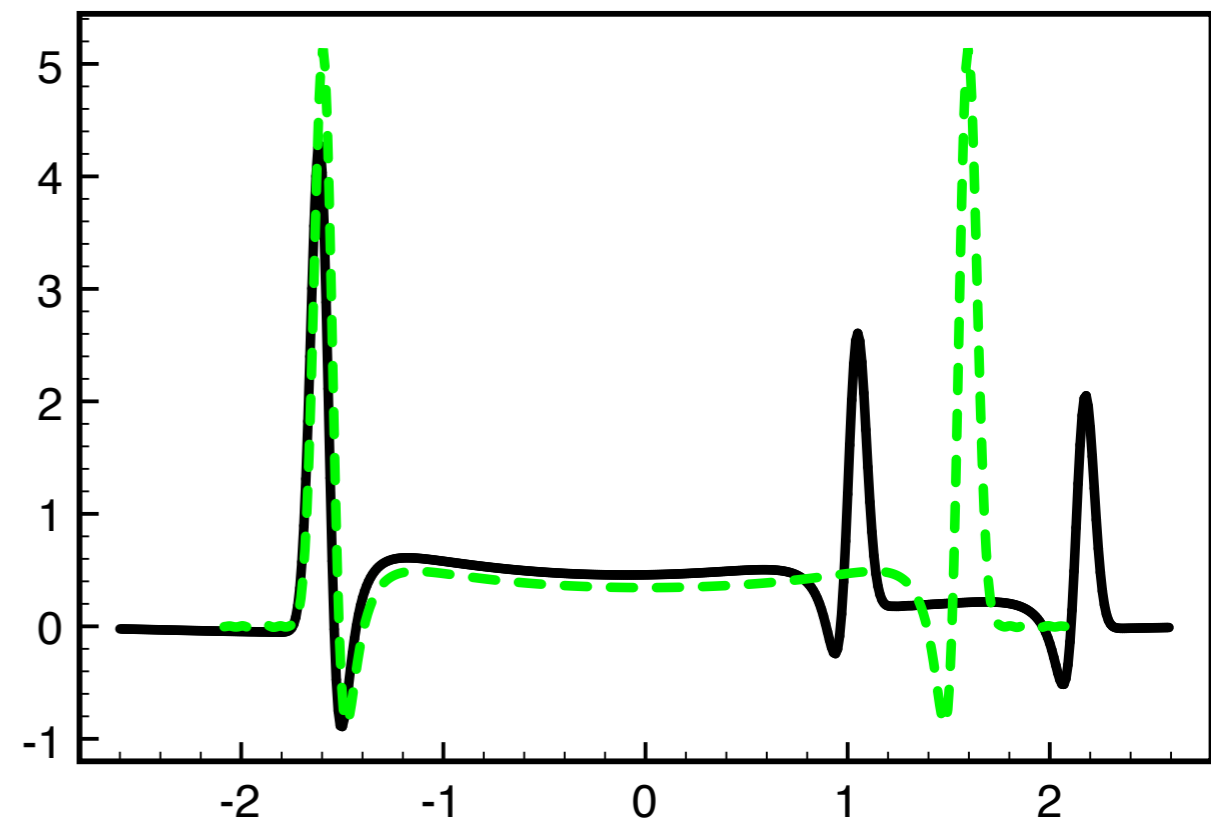
Incoherent regime

# Longitudinal coherence and asymmetric collisions

- **Answer:** Longitudinal structure leaves no imprint if  $\ell_{\text{char}} \lesssim 0.26/T_{\text{hyd}}$  (coherence).



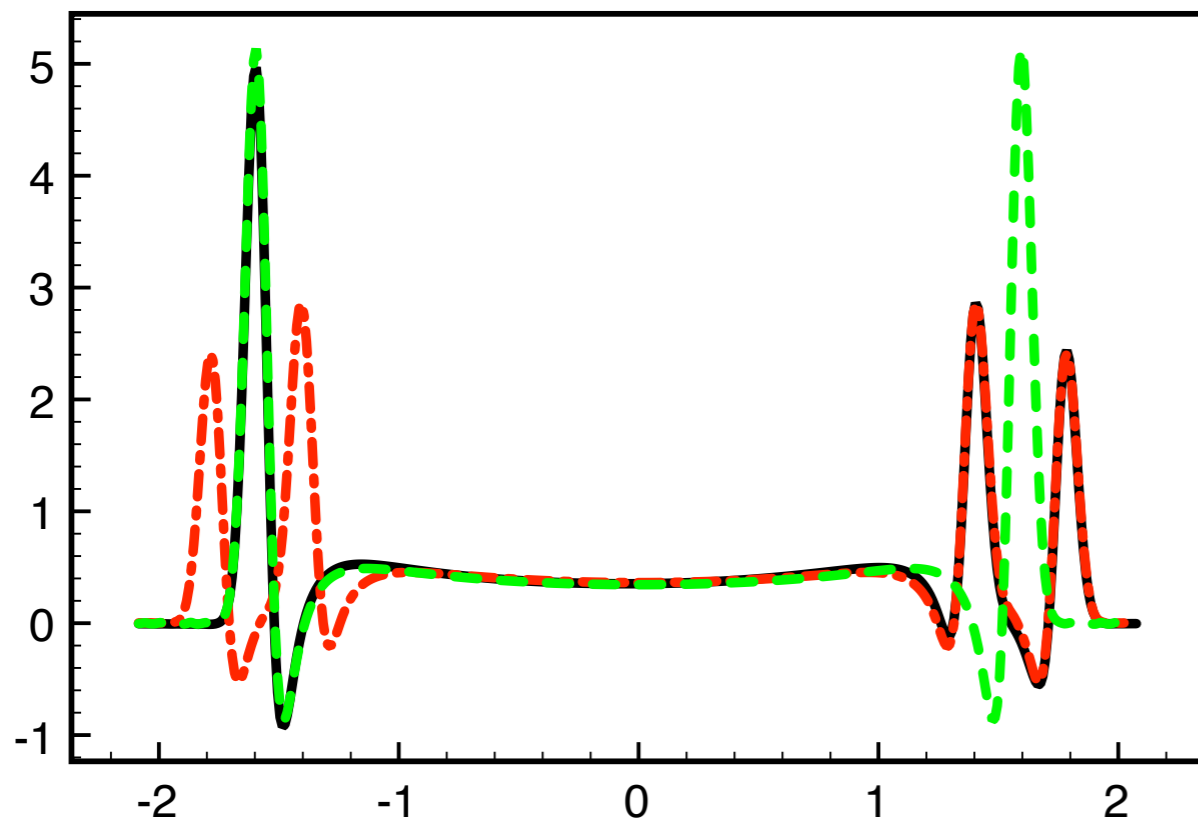
Coherent regime



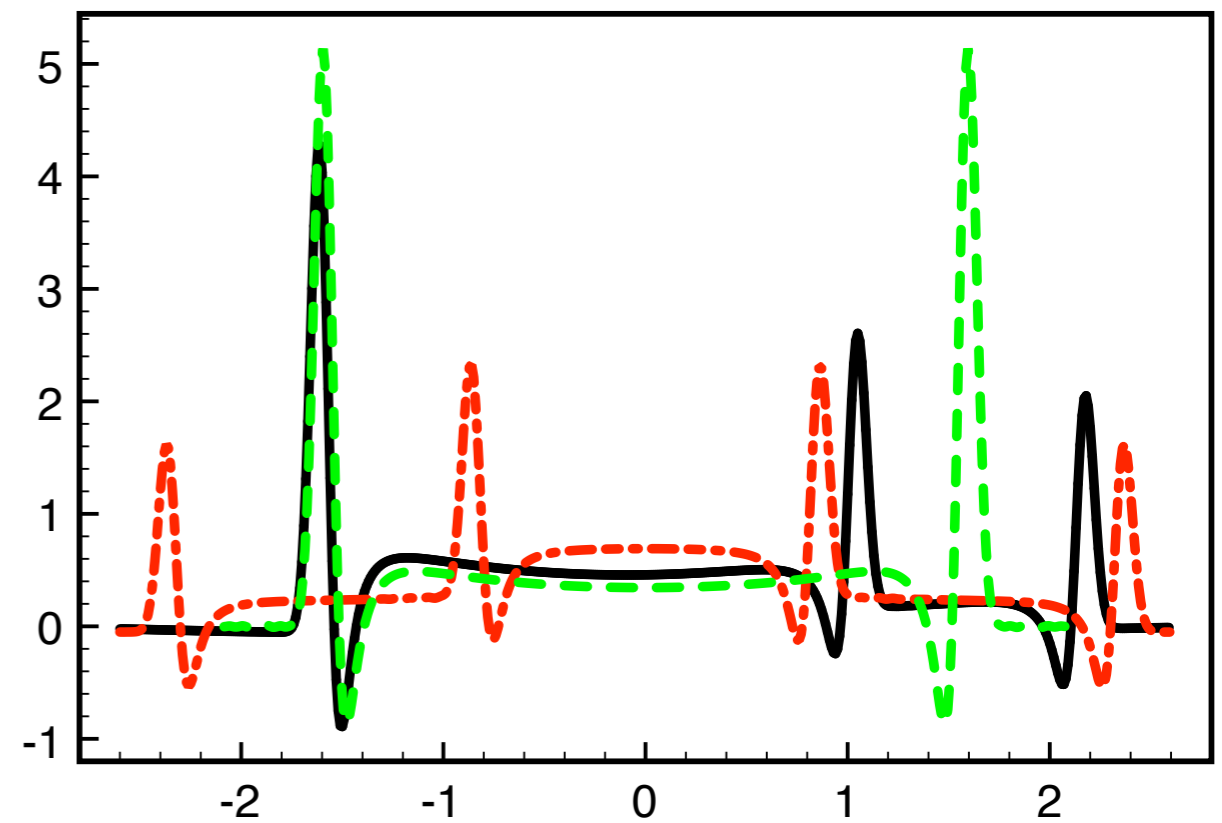
Incoherent regime

# Longitudinal coherence and asymmetric collisions

- **Answer:** Longitudinal structure leaves no imprint if  $\ell_{\text{char}} \lesssim 0.26/T_{\text{hyd}}$  (coherence).
- **Implication:** In coherent regime c.o.m. of QGP equals c.o.m. of all participating nucleons.



Coherent regime



Incoherent regime

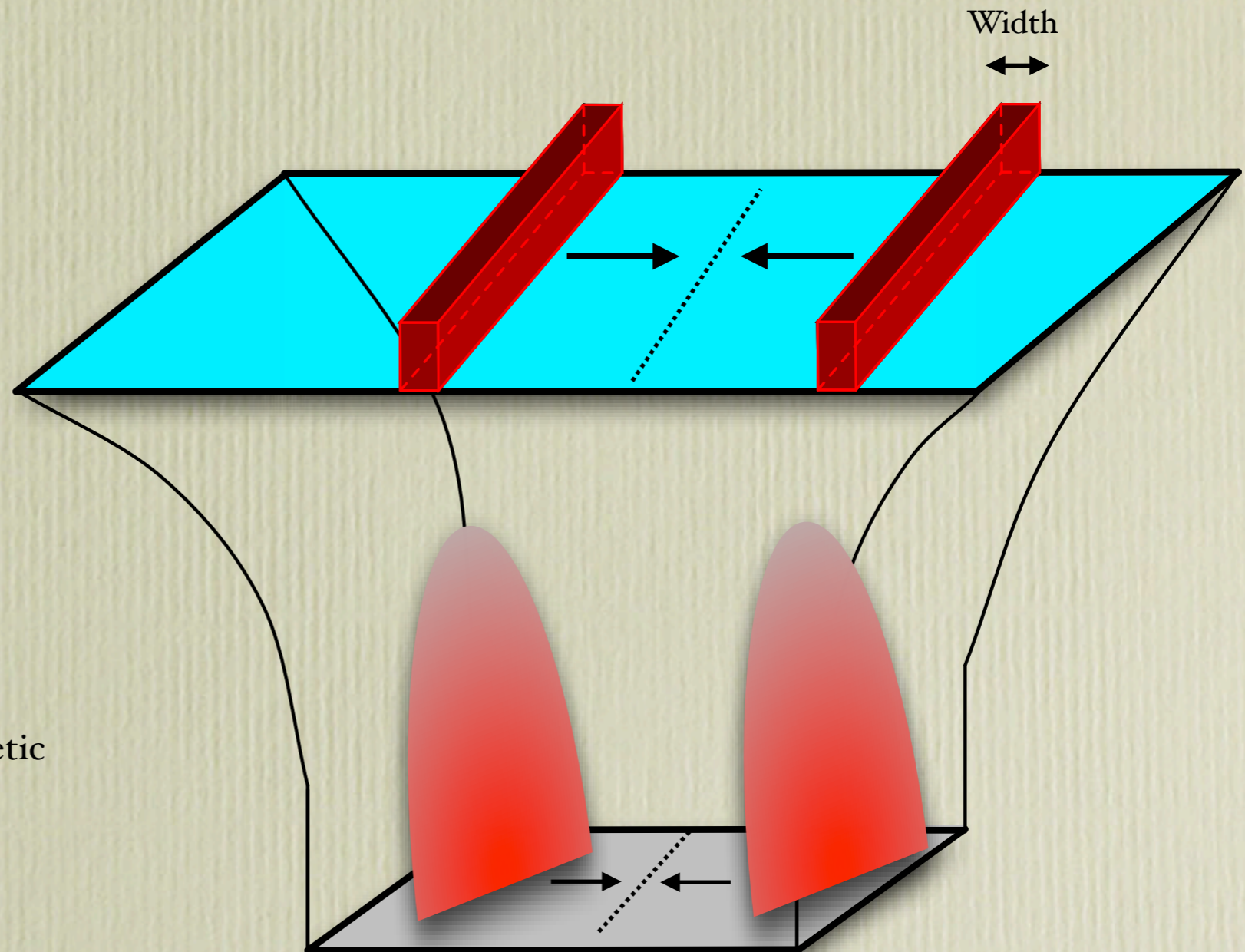


# Collisions with baryon charge

Casalderrey, D.M., van der Schee & Triana '16

Toy model for collisions of infinite nuclei with baryon charge:

Two infinite bricks of energy and conserved U(1) charge

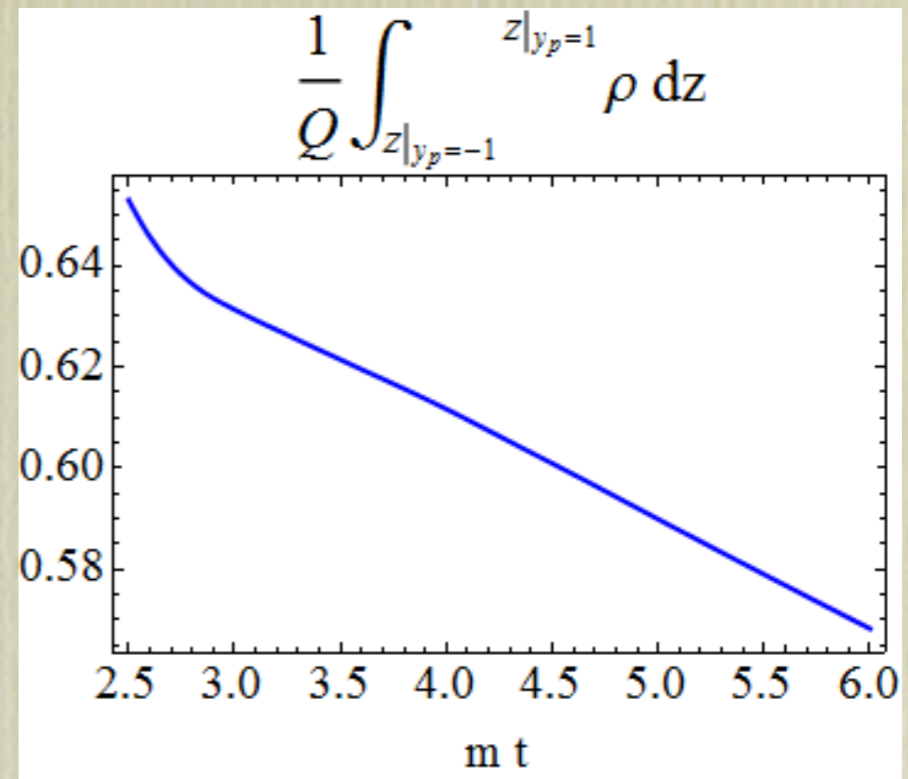


Two gravitational + electromagnetic shock waves

# Collisions with baryon charge

Casalderrey, D.M., van der Schee & Triana '16

- We find significant stopping of baryon number.
- Hence good model for low- and moderate-energy collisions but not for high-energy.
- At high energies, rapidity shifts of valence quarks involve large momentum transfers and are suppressed by asymptotic freedom.
- Suggests using a hybrid model.



Casalderrey, Gulhan, Milhano, Pablos & Rajagopal '14

Iancu & Mukhopadhyay '15

Mukhopadhyay, Preis, Rebhan & Stricker '16

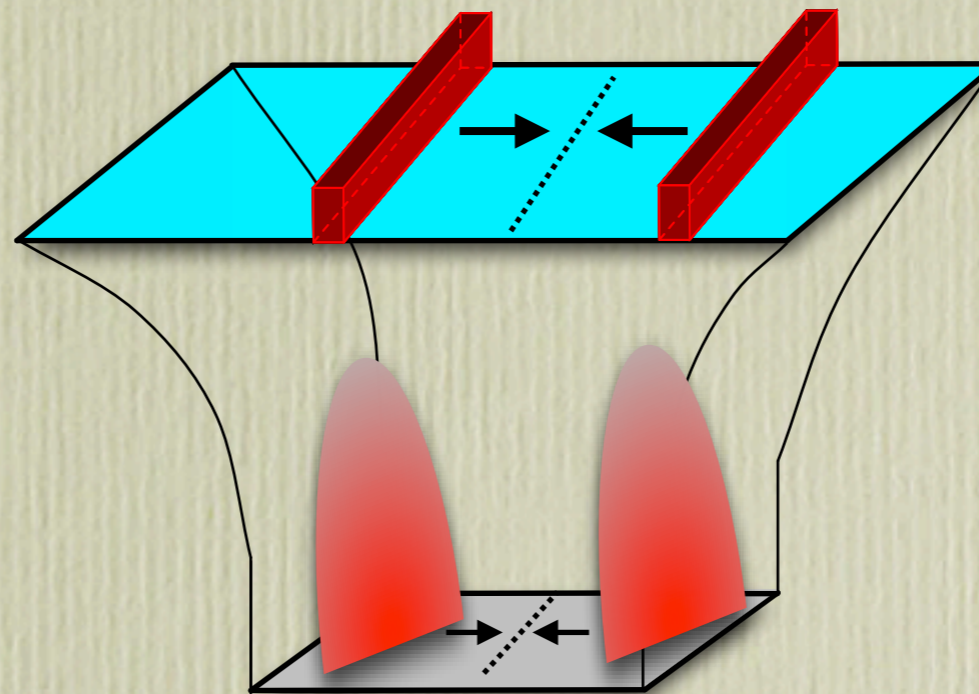
# Beyond conformal symmetry

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Attems, Casalderrey, D.M., Santos-Olivan, Sopena, Triana & Zilhao '16

For details see talk by Jorge Casalderrey on Thursday.

Infinite bricks of energy

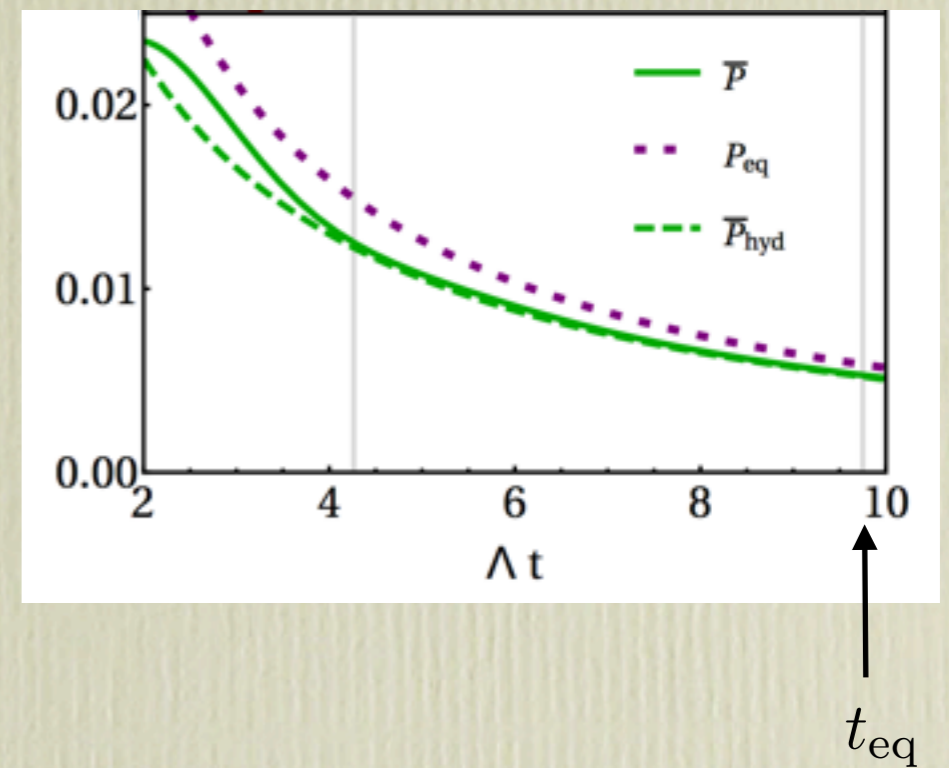


Gravitational waves

# Beyond conformal symmetry

Attems, Casalderrey, D.M., Santos-Olivan, Sopena, Triana & Zilhao '16

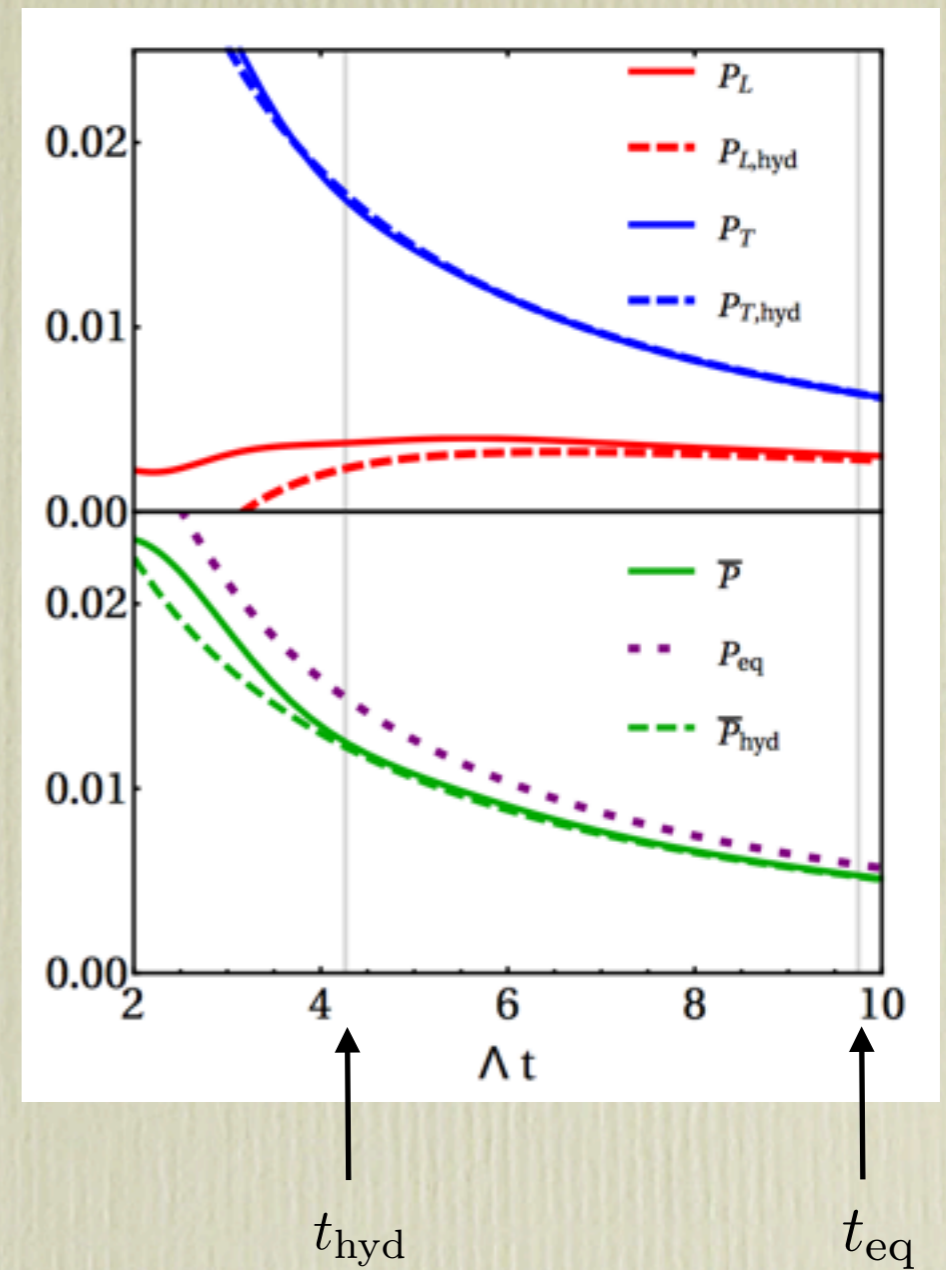
- Main conclusions:
  - EOS does NOT hold out of equilibrium.



# Beyond conformal symmetry

Attems, Casalderrey, D.M., Santos-Olivan, Sopena, Triana & Zilhao '16

- Main conclusions:
  - EOS does NOT hold out of equilibrium.
  - Hydrodynamization without equilibration.



# Beyond conformal symmetry

Attems, Casalderrey, D.M., Santos-Olivan, Sopena, Triana & Zilhao '16

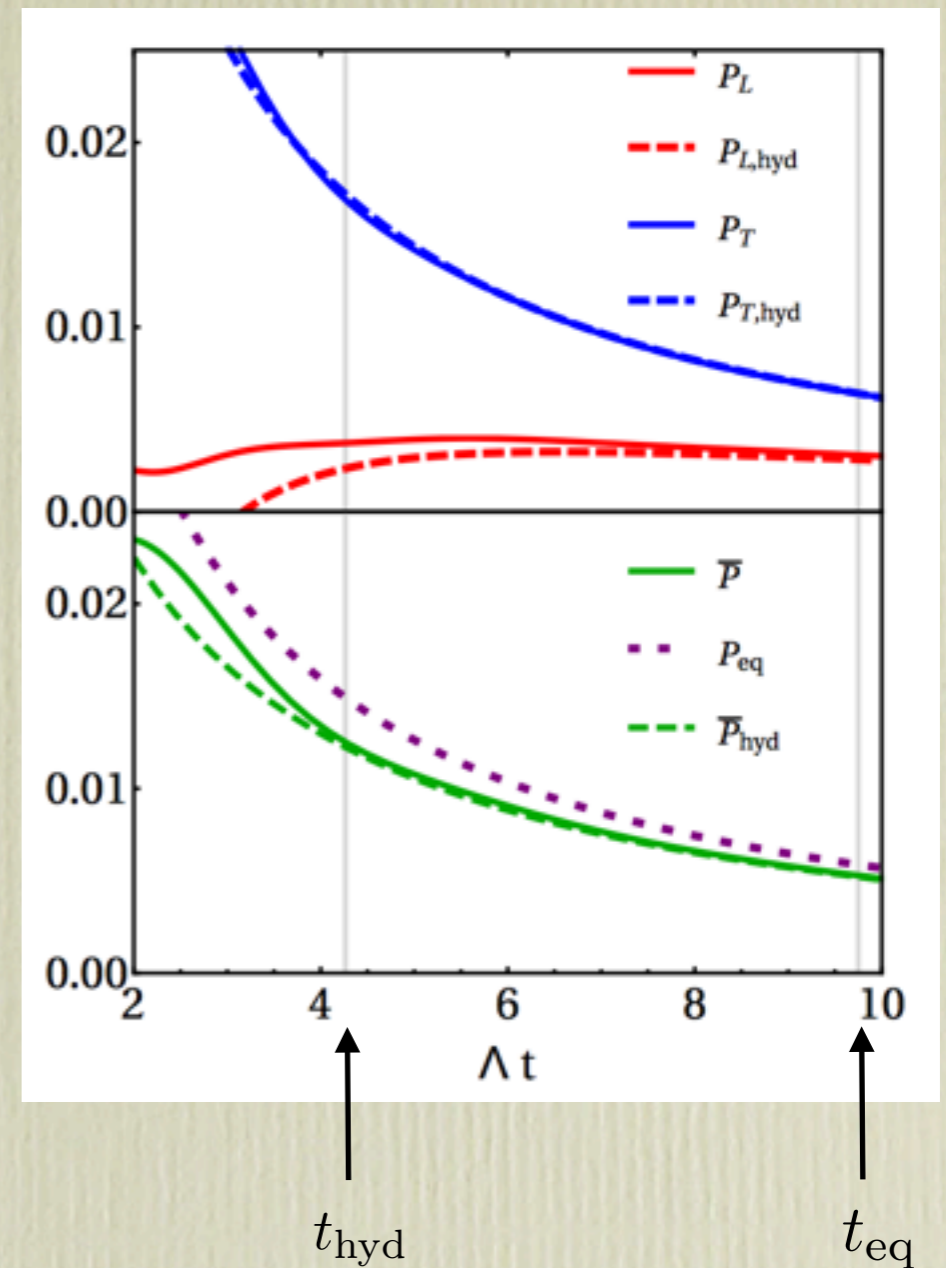
- Main conclusions:
  - EOS does NOT hold out of equilibrium.
  - Hydrodynamization without equilibration.

$$P_L^{\text{hyd}} = P_{\text{eq}} + P_\eta + P_\zeta$$

$$P_T^{\text{hyd}} = P_{\text{eq}} - \frac{1}{2}P_\eta + P_\zeta$$

Responsible for anisotropy

Responsible for  $\bar{P} \neq P_{\text{eq}}(\mathcal{E})$



# Beyond conformal symmetry

Attems, Casalderrey, D.M., Santos-Olivan, Sopena, Triana & Zilhao '16

- Main conclusions:

- EOS does NOT hold out of equilibrium.
- Hydrodynamization without equilibration.

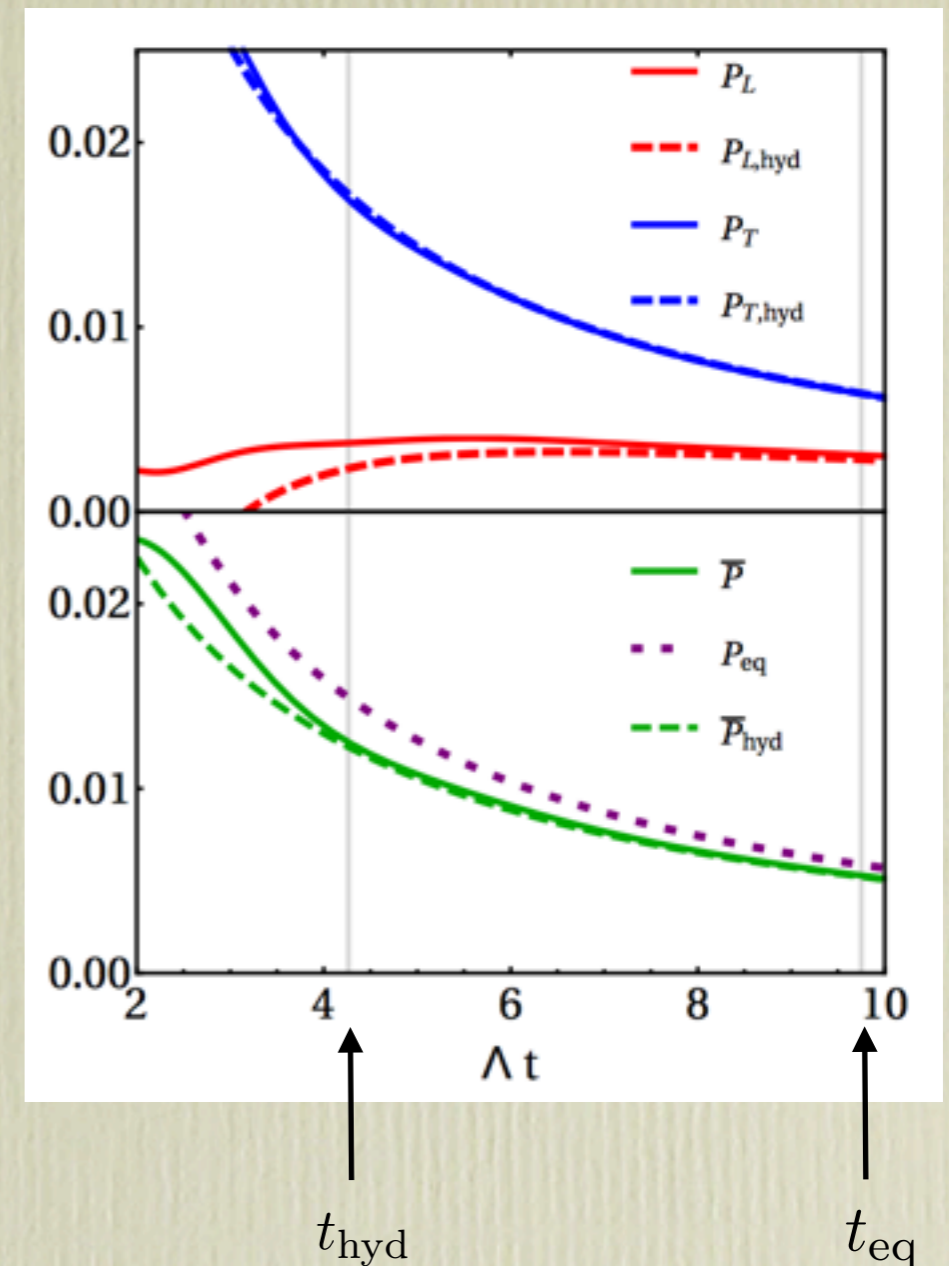
$$P_L^{\text{hyd}} = P_{\text{eq}} + P_\eta + P_\zeta$$

$$P_T^{\text{hyd}} = P_{\text{eq}} - \frac{1}{2}P_\eta + P_\zeta$$

Responsible for anisotropy

Responsible for  $\bar{P} \neq P_{\text{eq}}(\mathcal{E})$

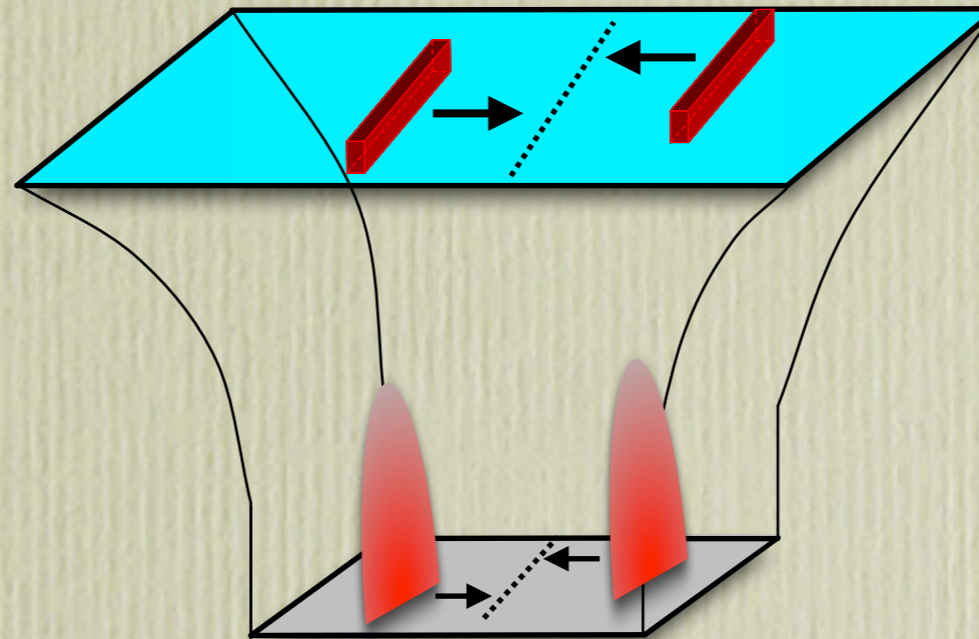
- Required bulk viscosity about 1/10 of QCD at  $T_c$ .
- Hydro time 2.5 longer than in CFT.



# Off-centre collisions of finite nuclei

Chesler & Yaffe '15

Localised lumps of energy  
Non-zero impact parameter

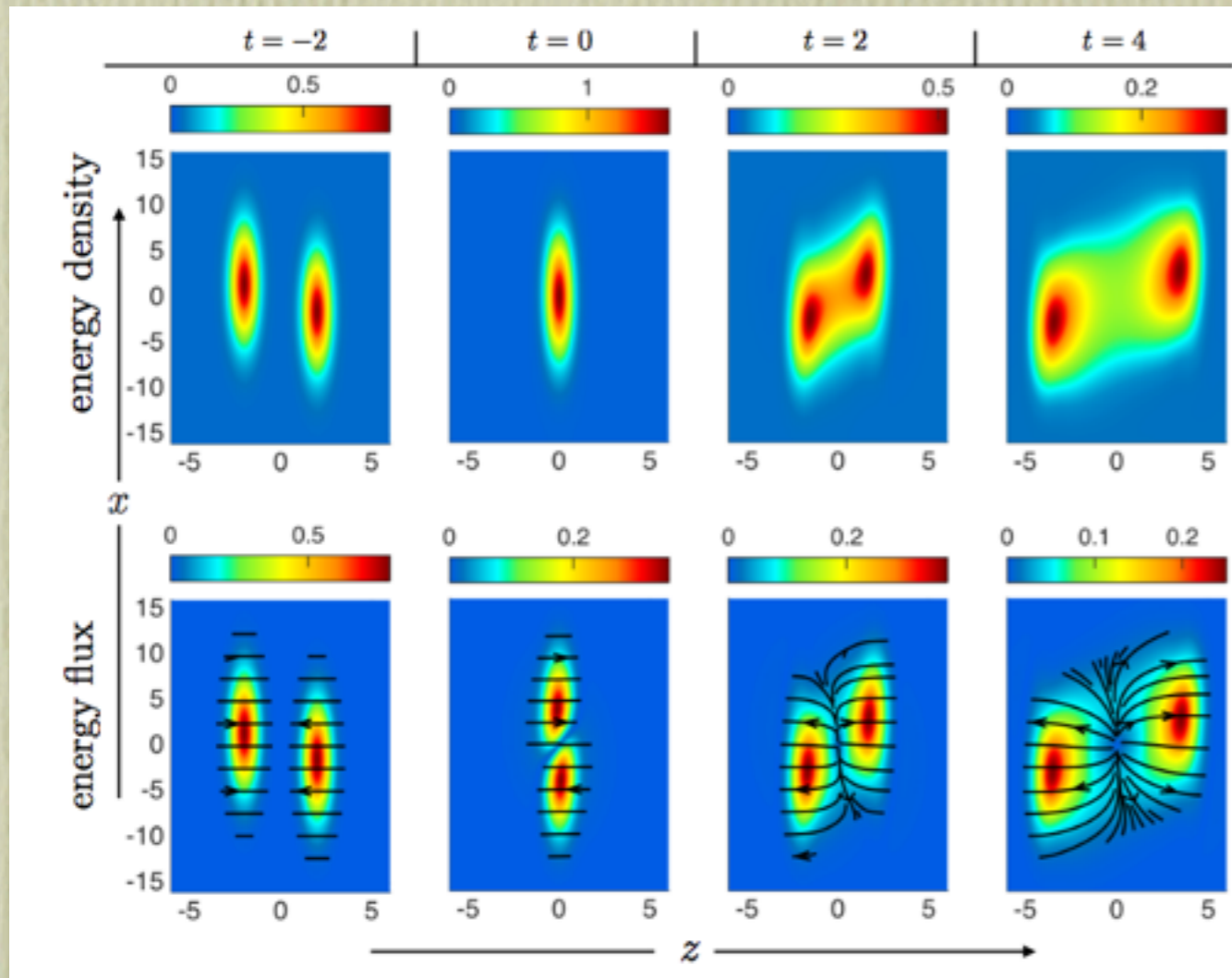


Gravitational waves

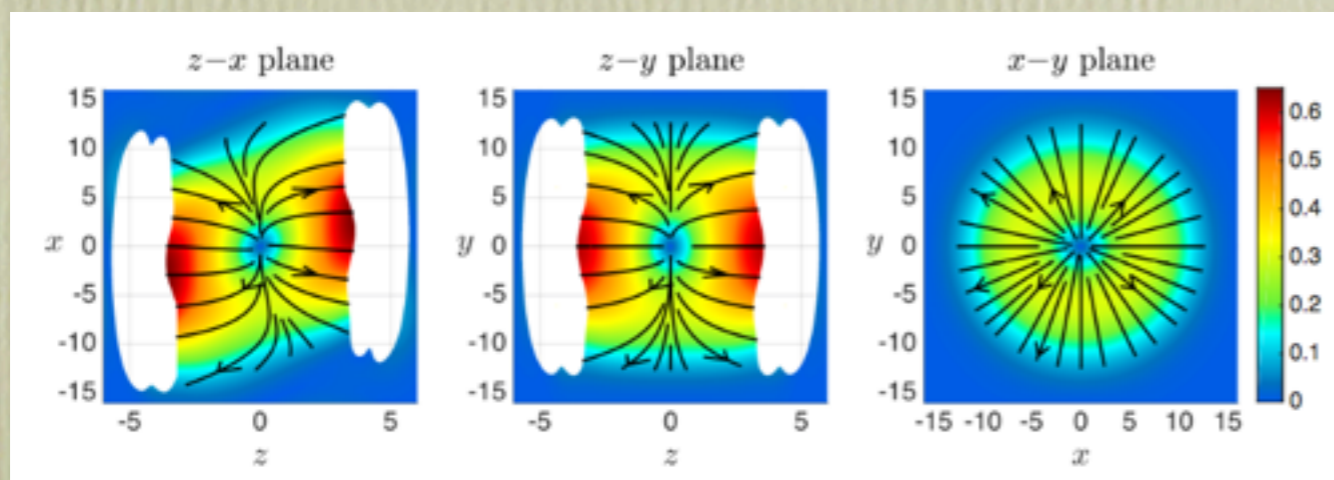


# Off-centre collisions of finite nuclei

Chesler & Yaffe '15



See development of transverse flow.

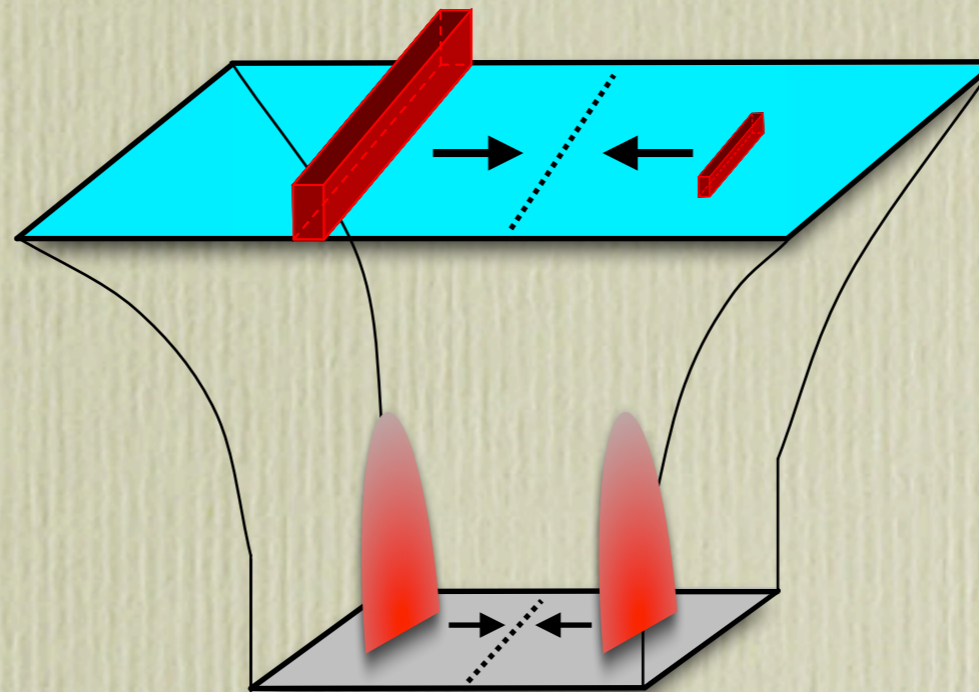


But essentially no elliptic flow.  
(perhaps due to transverse Gaussians).

# p+A collisions and the smallest drops of QGP

Chesler '15

Infinite vs finite brick



- Produce droplets of size  $R \sim 1/T_{\text{hyd}}$  that are well described by hydro.

Thank you.