



An initial state with local shear and vorticity for peripheral heavy ion collisions

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**Nuclei colliding at ultra-relativistic energies
with nonzero impact parameter
have a large initial angular momentum,
which is usually ignored
in the initial conditions assumed for hydro calculations**

$$J_0 \sim Ab\sqrt{s}$$

Which potential output this may have?

$J_0 \rightarrow$ system rotation $\rightarrow v_1, \text{HBT}$

$J_0 \rightarrow$ fluid shear \rightarrow flow vorticity

Flow vorticity can be observed \rightarrow Λ polarization

Objectives

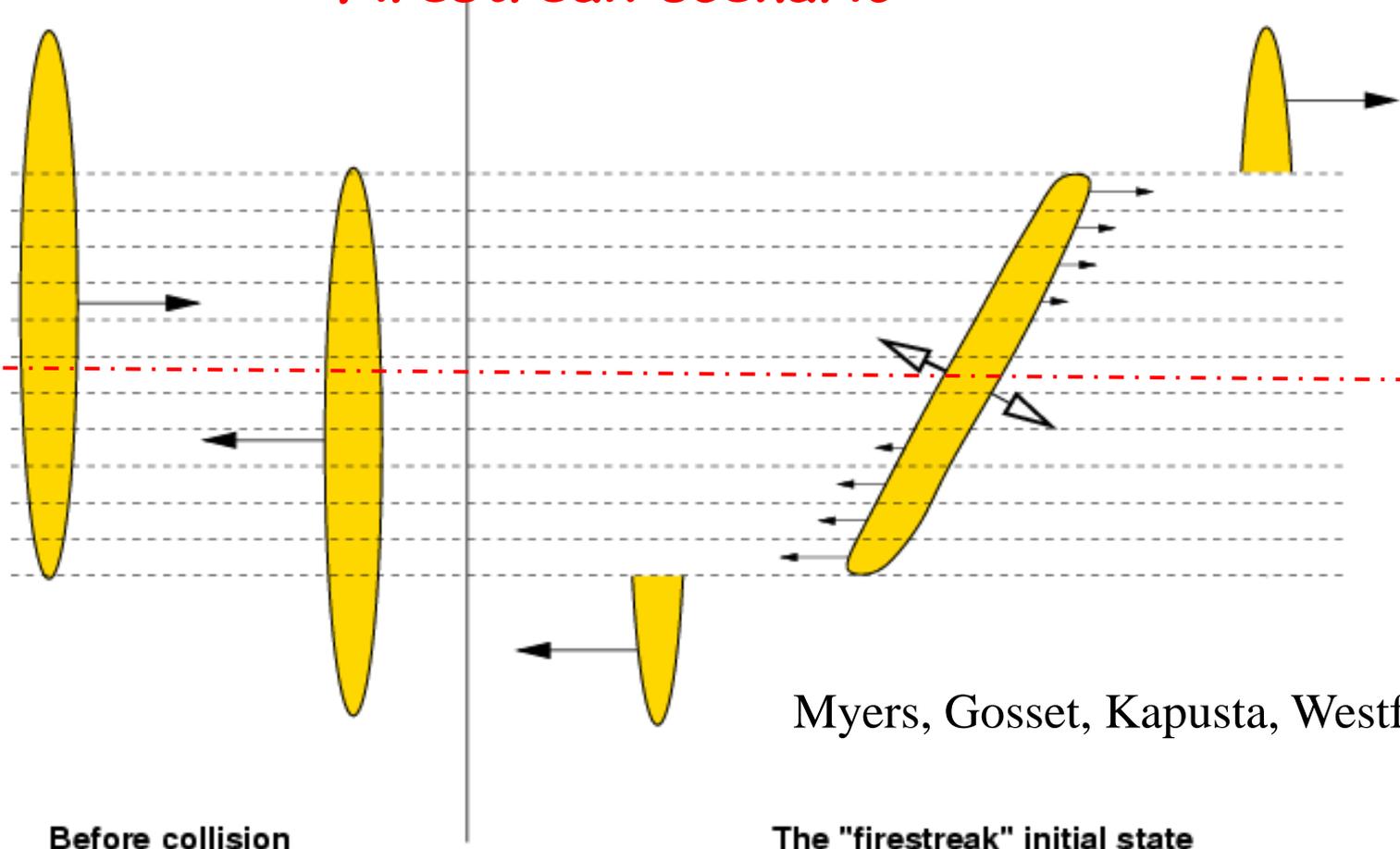
To propose New Initial State for hydro, which

- conserves angular momentum;
- has fluid shear & vorticity;
- simulates recent parton cascade results

*Yilong Xie
talk QM'18*

**Nuclei colliding at ultra-relativistic energies
with nonzero impact parameter
have a large initial angular momentum**

Firestreak scenario

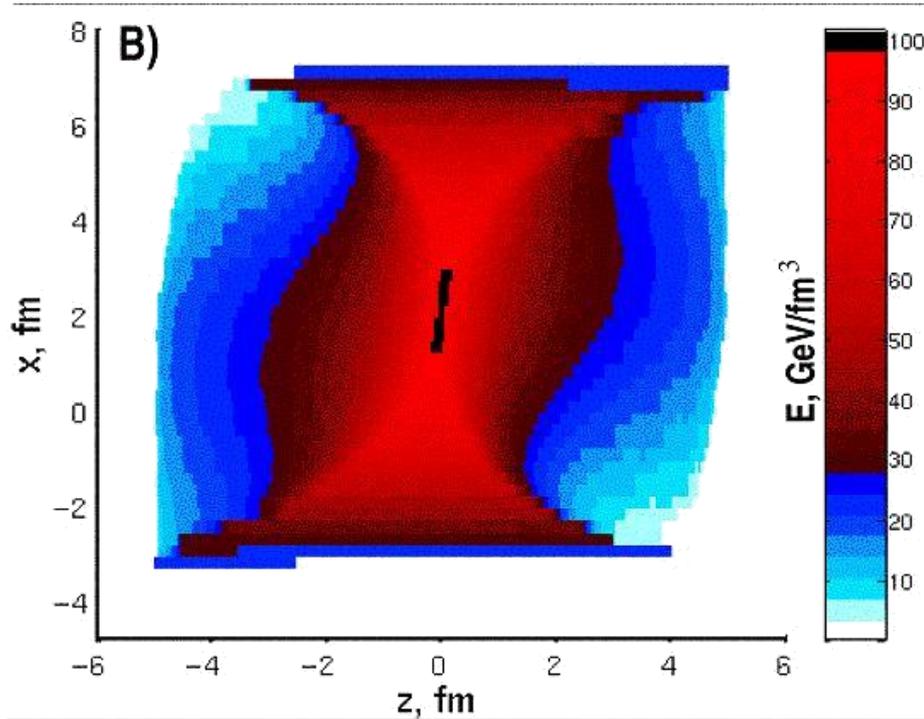


Myers, Gosset, Kapusta, Westfall

Symmetry axis = z-axis. Transverse plane divided into streaks

Initial state from Effective String Rope Model

Magas, Csernai, Strottman, PRC 64 (2001) 014901, NPA 712 (2002) 167



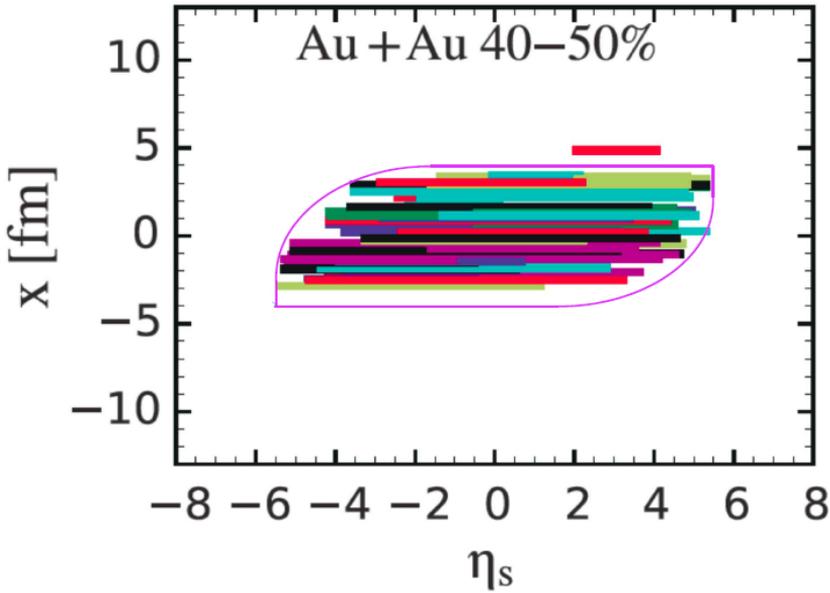
- Idealized: based on several rather strong assumptions

- Too complicated to be a toy model

- Only one free parameter, controlling string tension

- IS for hydro at rather late time of a few fm

Present parton kinetic models give different space-time configurations

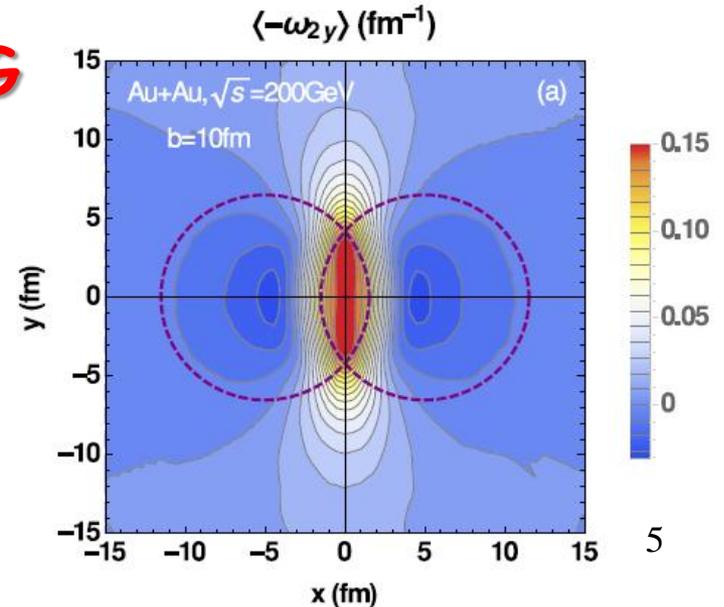
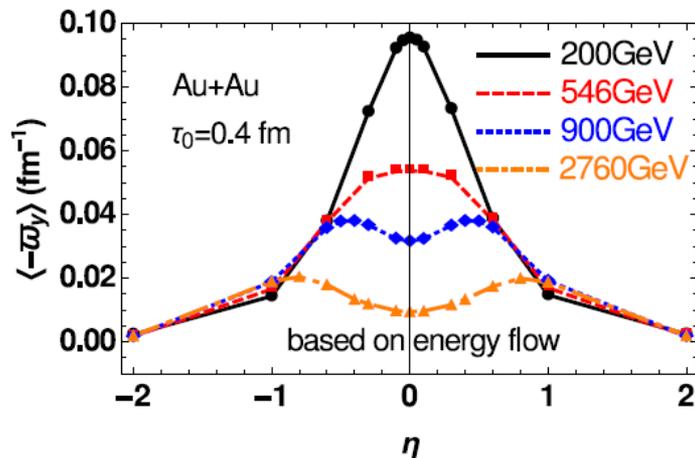


Long-Gang Pang, talk at Quark Matter 2015

A Multi-Phase Transport (AMPT)
model

Wei-Tian Deng, and Xu-Guang Huang,
J.Phys.Conf.Ser. 779 (2017) no.1, 012070

HIJING



New Initial State in τ, η coordinates

Firestreak scenario

- + Bjorken boost invariant solution applied streak by streak in the transverse plane
 $e_i(\tau_i), n_i(\tau_i)$ + in. cond. at $\tau_i = \tau_0$

For each streak "i":

$$\eta_{min,i} \leq \eta_i \leq \eta_{max,i}$$

$$\langle \eta_i \rangle = (\eta_{min,i} + \eta_{max,i}) / 2$$

$$\Delta\eta_i = \eta_{max,i} - \eta_{min,i}$$

Hypersurface $\tau = \text{const}$

$$d^3\Sigma_\mu = \tau A u_\mu d\eta \quad A = \Delta x \Delta y$$

Conservation laws at $\tau_i = \tau_0$

$$N_i = \tau_0 n_i(\tau_0) A \Delta\eta_i$$

$$E_i = 2\tau_0 e_i(\tau_0) A \sinh(\Delta\eta_i/2) \cosh(\eta_i)$$

$$P_{iz} = 2\tau_0 e_i(\tau_0) A \sinh(\Delta\eta_i/2) \sinh(\eta_i)$$

$$\longrightarrow \langle \eta_i \rangle = A \tanh\left(\frac{P_{iz}}{E_i}\right)$$

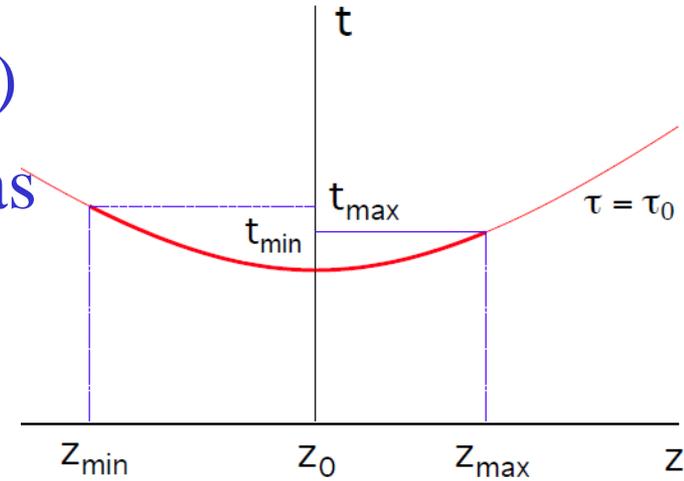
New Initial State in τ, η coordinates

Each i-th streak has its own coor. (τ_i, η_i)

These are connected to the global (t, z) as

$$t - t_{0,i} = \tau_i \cosh \eta_i$$

$$z - z_{0,i} = \tau_i \sinh \eta_i$$



Central streak ($y=0$)

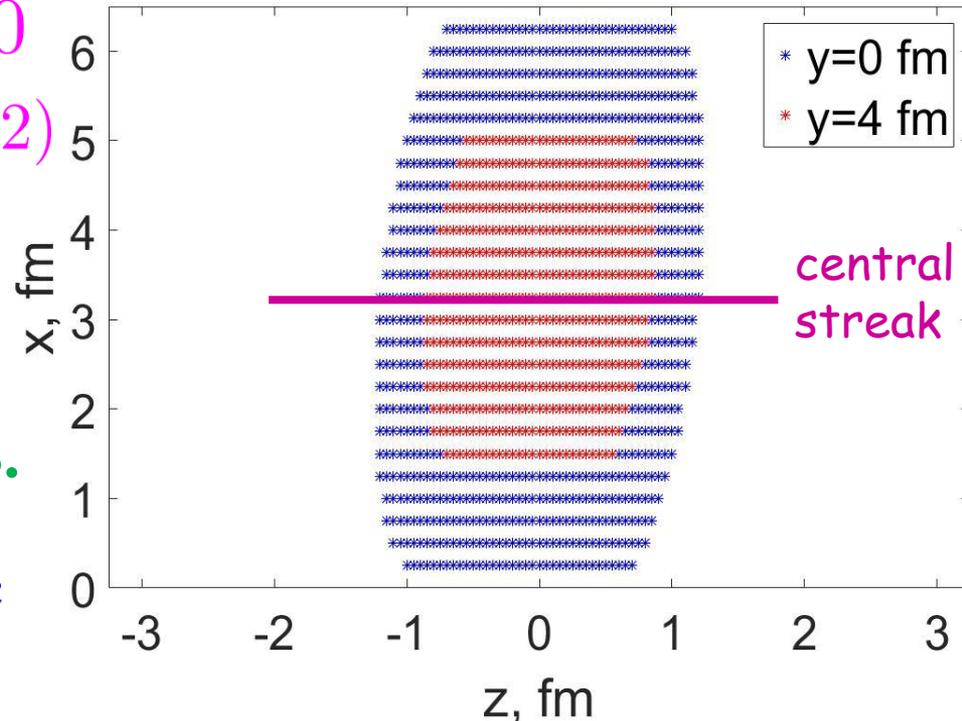
$$t_{0,c} = z_{0,c} = 0 \quad \langle \eta_c \rangle = 0$$

$$z_c^{max} = -z_c^{min} = \tau_0 \sinh(\Delta\eta_c/2)$$

Model parameters:

$\tau_0, \Delta\eta_c$ We can control the extension of the I.S.

→ $e_c(\tau_c = \tau_0) = e_c$



New Initial State in τ, η coordinates

We require:

- $e_i(\tau_i = \tau_0) = e_c$ **To ensure compact I.S.**

$$\longrightarrow \Delta\eta_i = 2A \sinh\left(\frac{E_i}{2\tau_0 e_c(\tau_0) A \cosh(\langle \eta_i \rangle)}\right)$$

For each streak "i": $\eta_i \subset \left[\langle \eta_i \rangle - \frac{\Delta\eta_i}{2}; \langle \eta_i \rangle + \frac{\Delta\eta_i}{2}\right]$

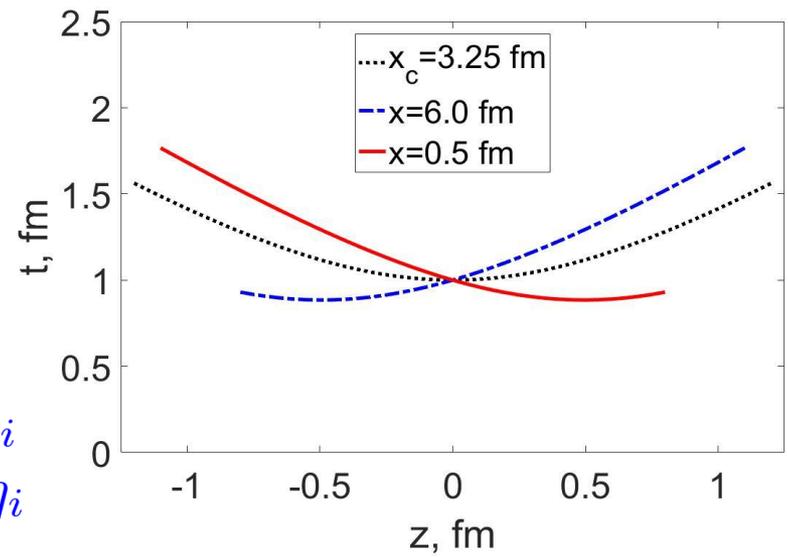
The central rapidity point: $\eta_i = \langle \eta_i \rangle$

- $z(\tau_i = \tau_0, \eta_i = \langle \eta_i \rangle) = 0$ **To combine different streaks in global I.S.**
- $\tau_i(\eta_i = \langle \eta_i \rangle) = \tau_0$

$$\Rightarrow \{t_{0,i}, z_{0,i}\}$$

$$t = t_{0,i} + \tau_i \cosh \eta_i$$

$$z = z_{0,i} + \tau_i \sinh \eta_i$$



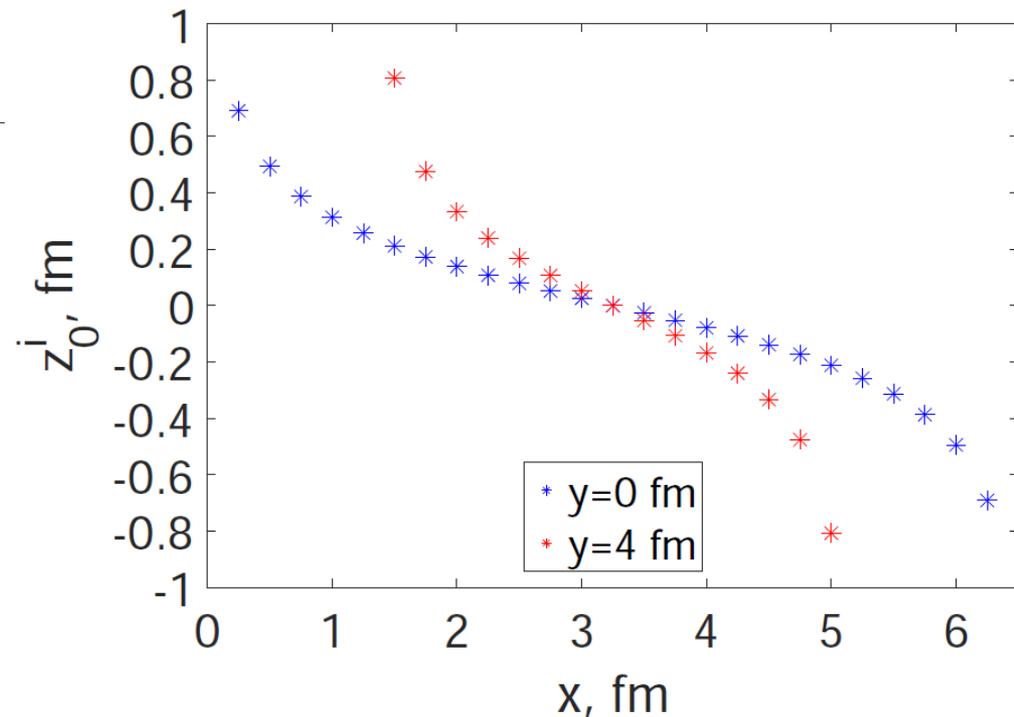
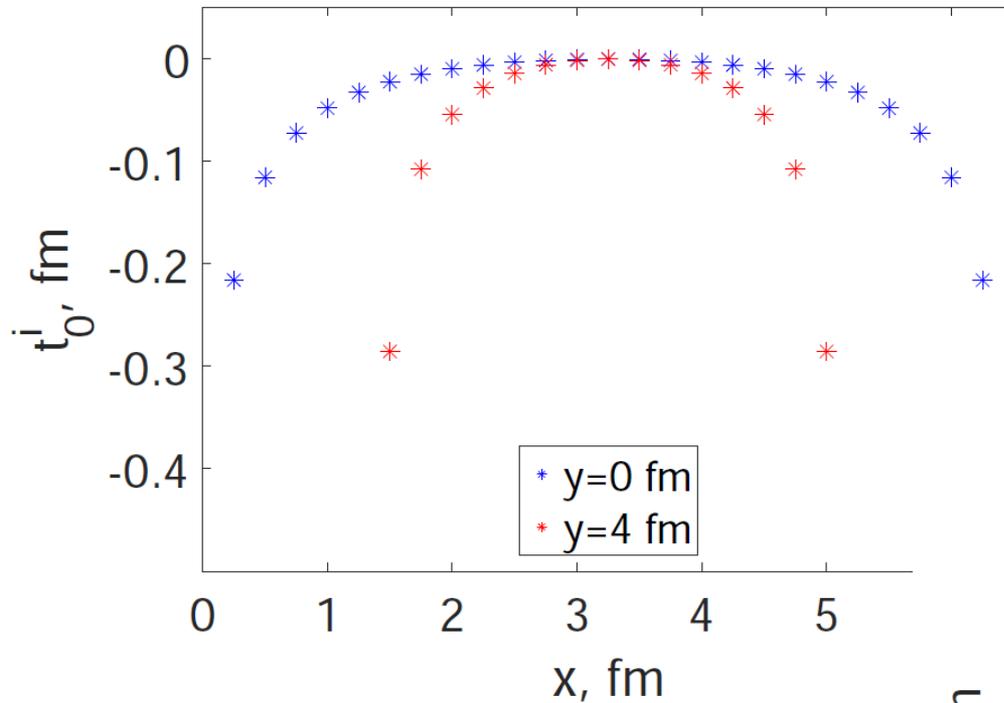
New Initial State in τ, η coordinates

Au+Au, 100 + 100 GeV/nucleon, $b=R_{Au}$

Model parameters:

$$\Delta\eta_c = 2$$

$$\tau_0 = 1 \text{ fm}$$



Thus for each streak, i , we can get the origin of the $\tau=\tau_0$ hyperbola, $\{t_{0,i}, z_{0,i}\}$

Initial State for hydro at $t = t_{fin}$

Au+Au, 100 + 100 GeV/nucleon, $b = R_{Au}$

Model parameters:

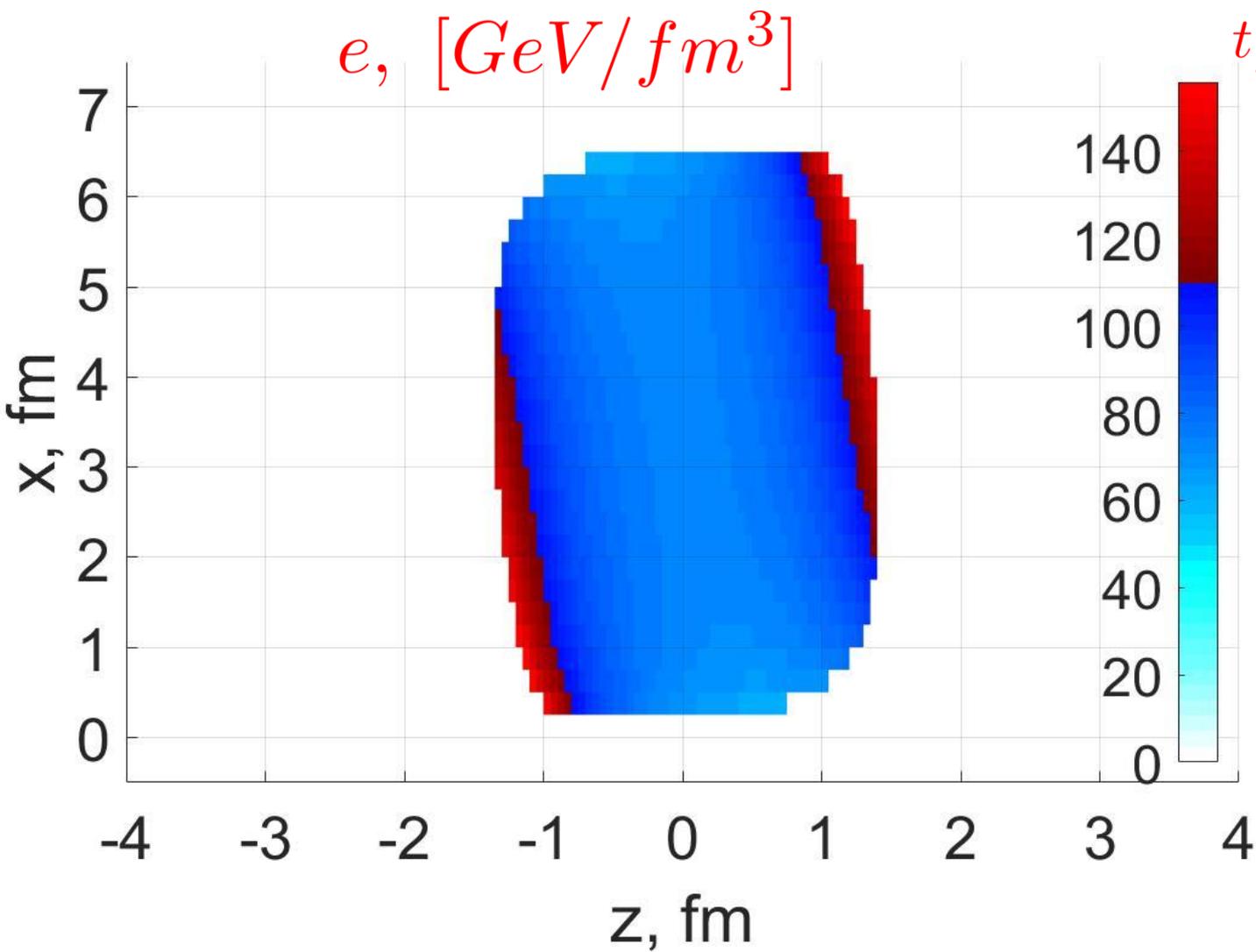
$$\Delta\eta_c = 2$$

$$\tau_0 = 1 \text{ fm}$$

$$t_{fin} = 1.78 \text{ fm}$$

minimal possible

$$\text{all } \tau_i \geq \tau_0$$



Initial State for hydro at $t = t_{fin}$

Au+Au, 100 + 100 GeV/nucleon, $b = R_{Au}$

Fluid shear

Model parameters:

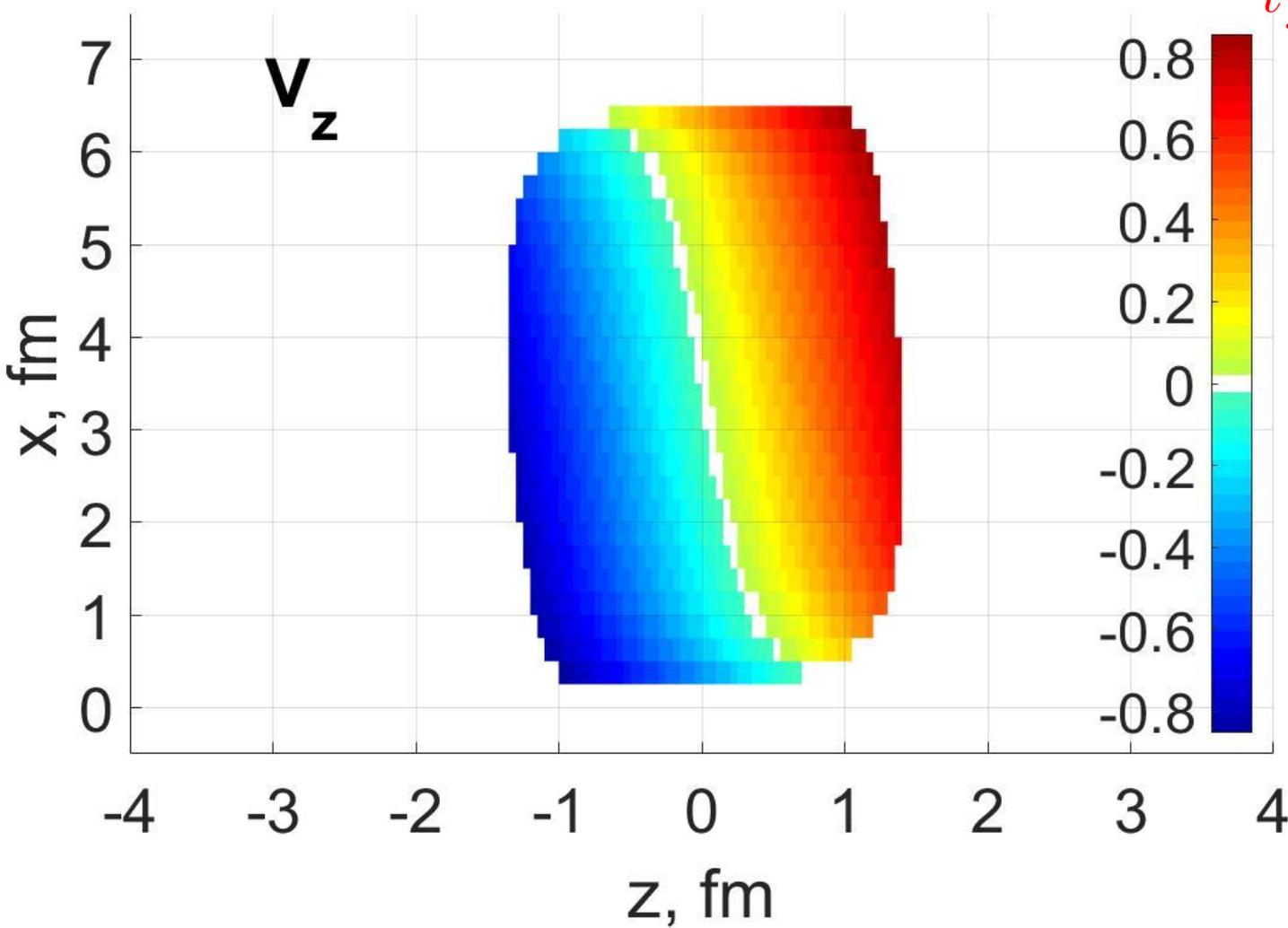
$$\Delta\eta_c = 2$$

$$\tau_0 = 1 \text{ fm}$$

$$t_{fin} = 1.78 \text{ fm}$$

minimal possible

all $\tau_i \geq \tau_0$



Initial State for hydro at $t = t_{fin}$

Au+Au, 100 + 100 GeV/nucleon, $b=R_{Au}$

Relativistic flow vorticity

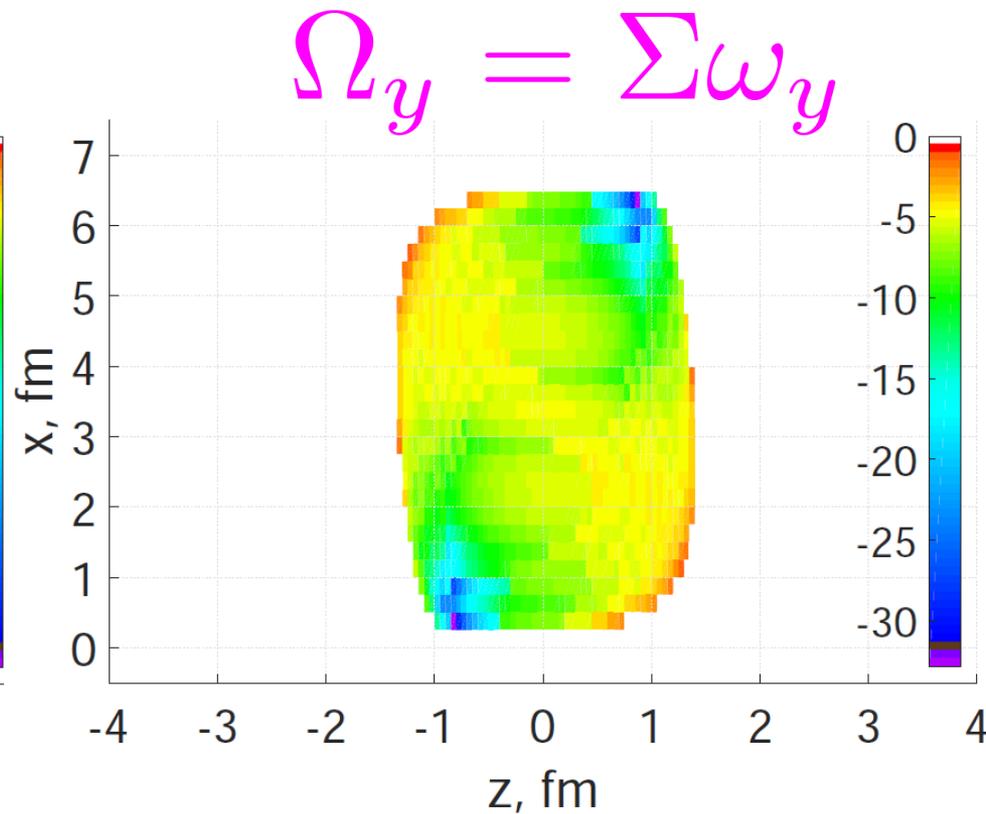
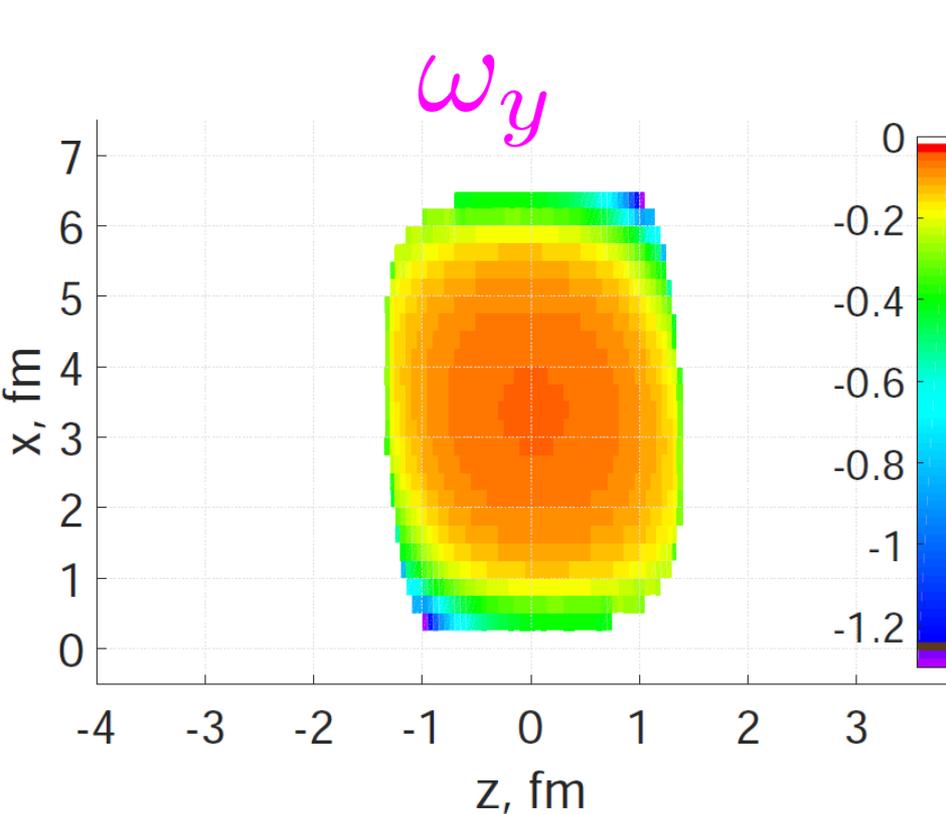
$$\omega_y = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_z \gamma v_x - \partial_x \gamma v_z)$$

Model parameters:

$$\Delta\eta_c = 2$$

$$\tau_0 = 1 \text{ fm}$$

$$t_{fin} = 1.78 \text{ fm}$$



Conclusions

New Initial State for hydro is proposed

- Simple (toy model level), but non-trivial:
 - large initial angular momentum
 - fluid shear
 - flow vorticity
- I.S. has 2 free parameters to vary $\tau_0, \Delta\eta_c$
- I.S. can be given in both (τ, η) and (t, z) coordinates
- New I.S. in (t, z) can be easily combined with
PIC 3+1D hydro code
- Work in progress