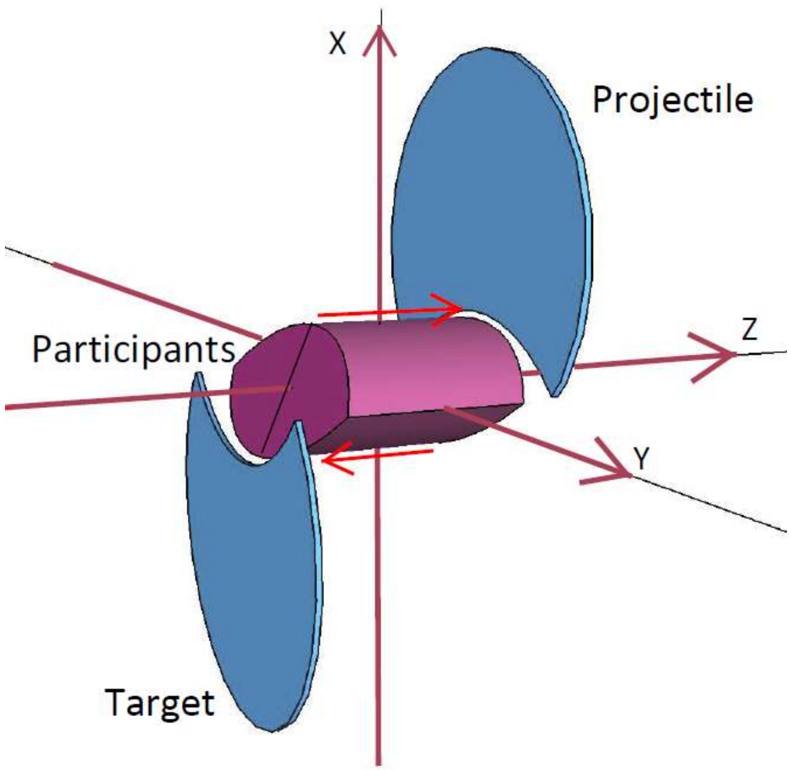
Shear, turbulence and its observable consequences in heavy ion reactions

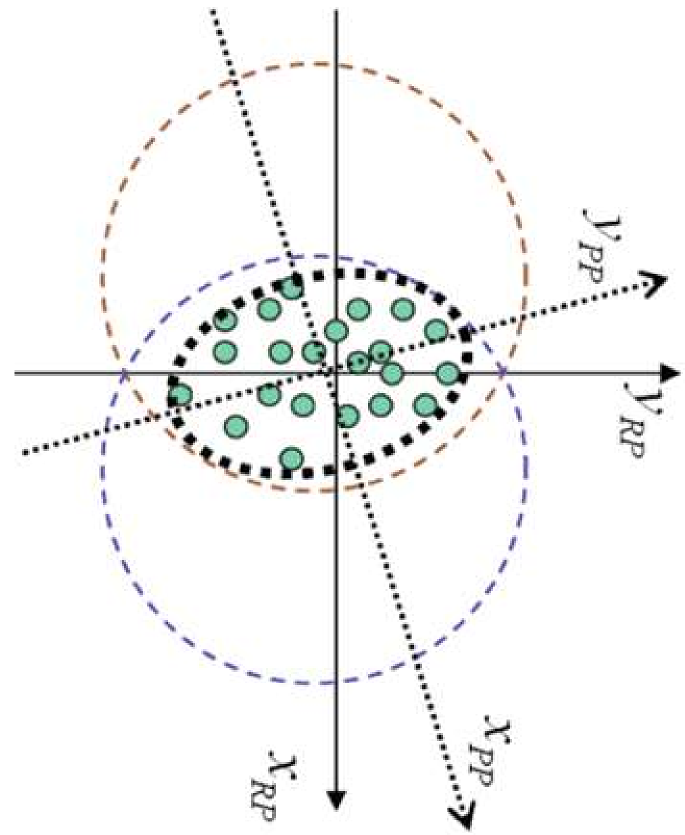
New Trends in High Energy Physics, Becici, Budva, Montenegro, 2-8 October, 2016

. Laszlo P. Csernai, U. of Bergen, Norway

An initial state is created based field dominance and on flux-tubes or streaks in the transverse plane with local momentum and angular momentum conservation and local shear. The global dynamical consequences as well as polarization and correlations of produced particles will be discussed.

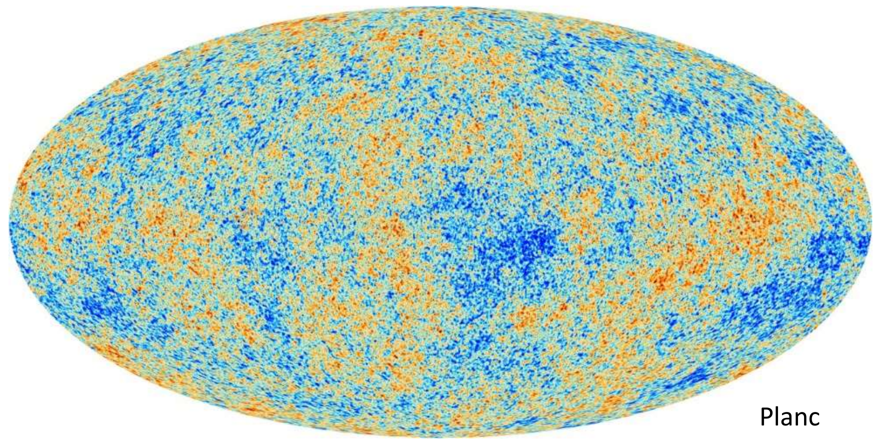
Peripheral Collisions (A+A) → v_2 flow



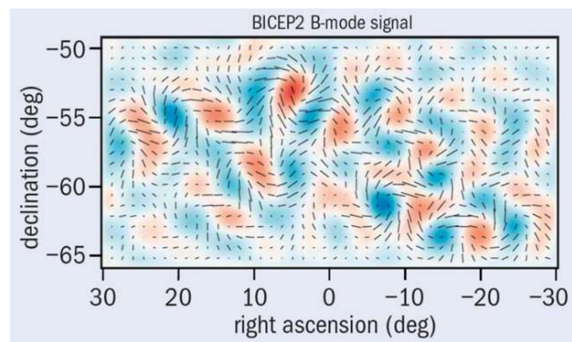


$$\frac{d^3N}{dydp_td\phi} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\frac{d^2N}{dydp_t}\left[1 + 2v_1(y,p_t)\cos(\phi) + \underline{2v_2(y,p_t)\cos(2\phi)} + \cdots\right]$$

Fluctuations and polarization, CMB



Planc



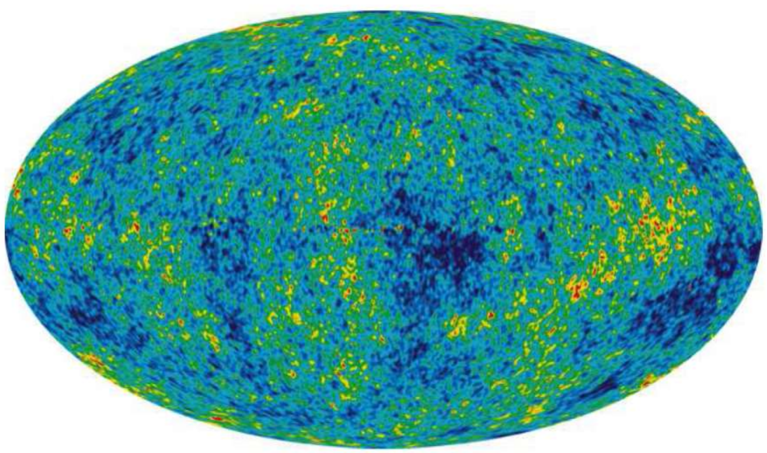
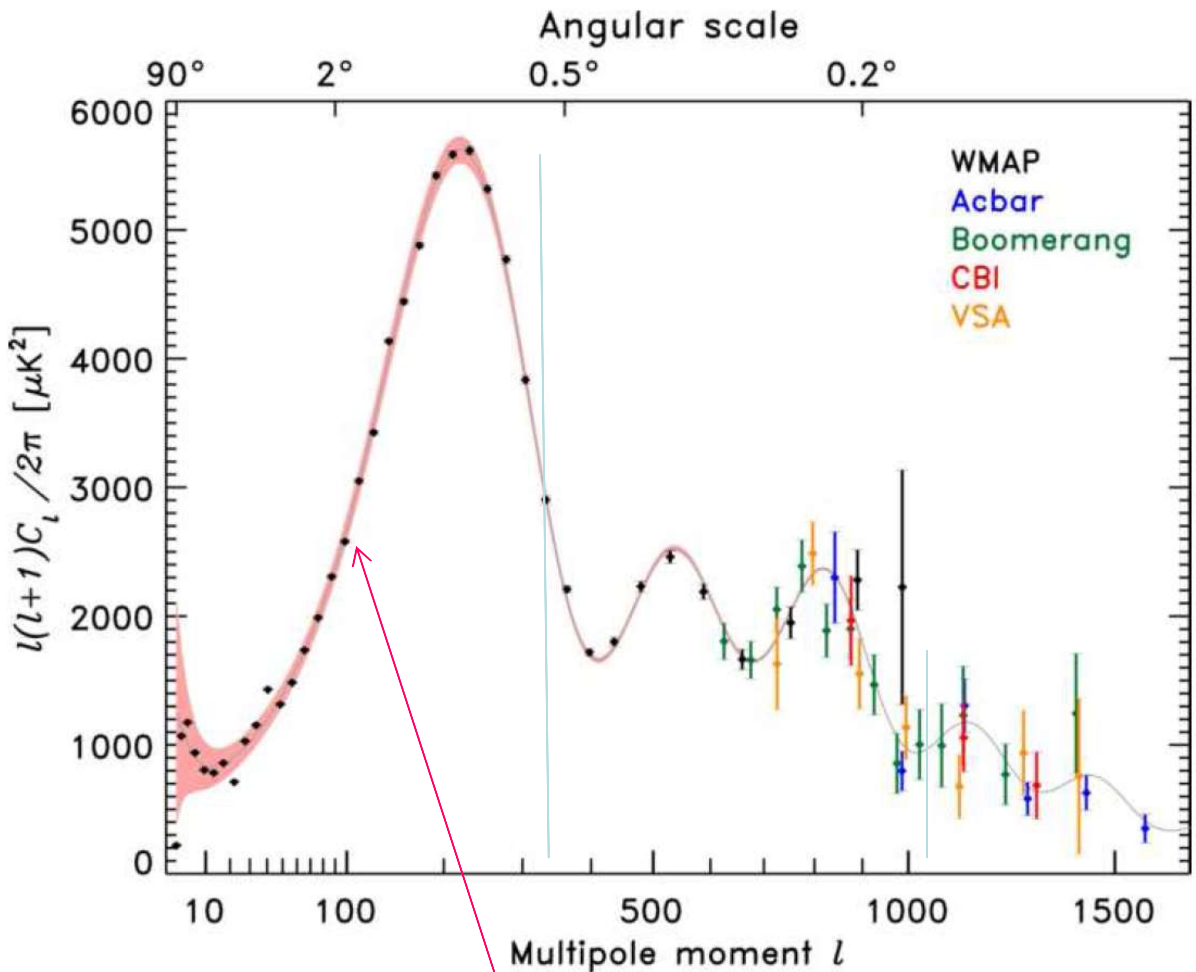


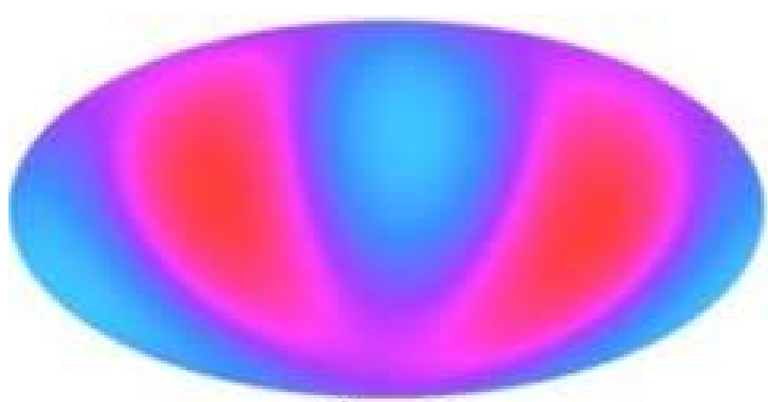
Figure 32: The CMB radiation temperature fluctuations from the 5-year WMAP data seen over the full sky. The average temperature is 2.725K, and the colors represents small temperature fluctuations. Red regions are warmer, and blue colder by about 0.0002 K.



Longer tail on the negative (low l) side !

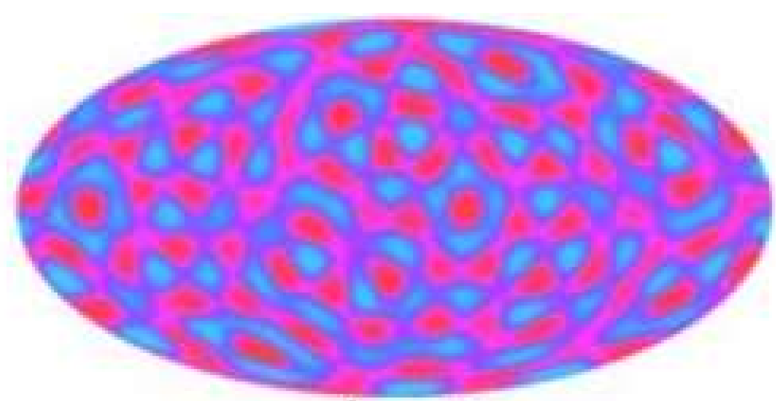
In Central Heavy Ion Collisions

~ like Elliptic flow, v_2



$\ell = 2$

~ spherical with many (16) nearly equal perturbations

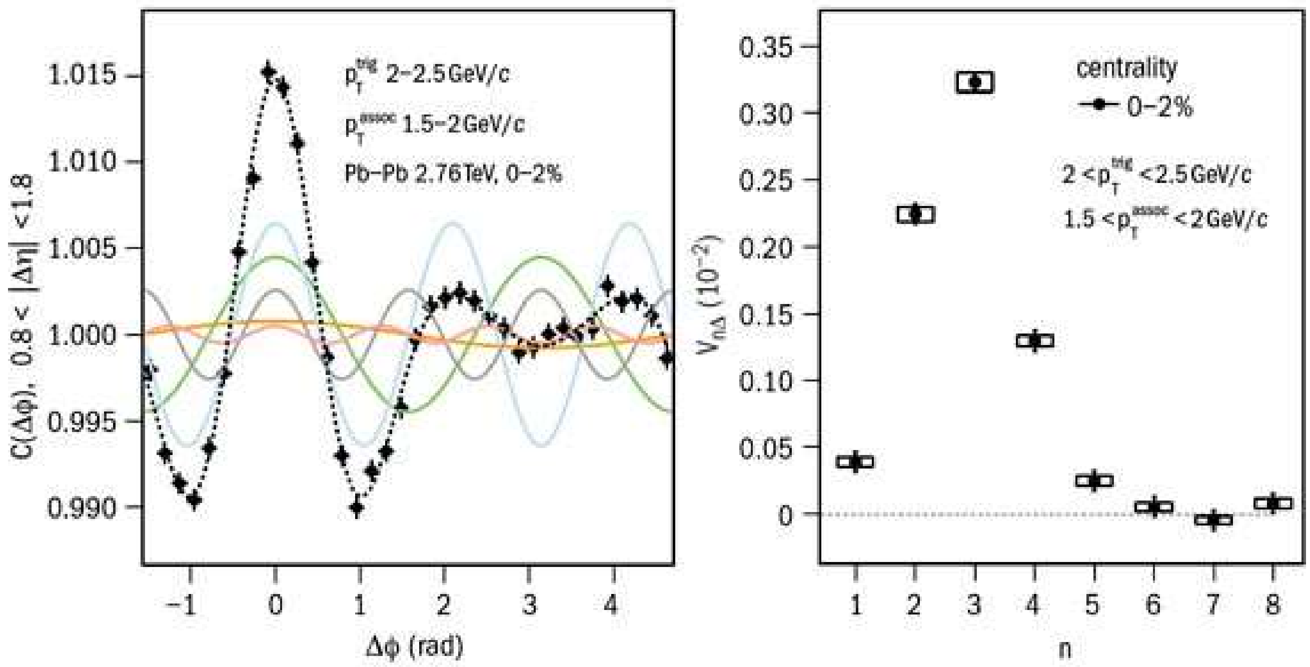


$\ell = 16$

CERN COURIER

Sep 23, 2011

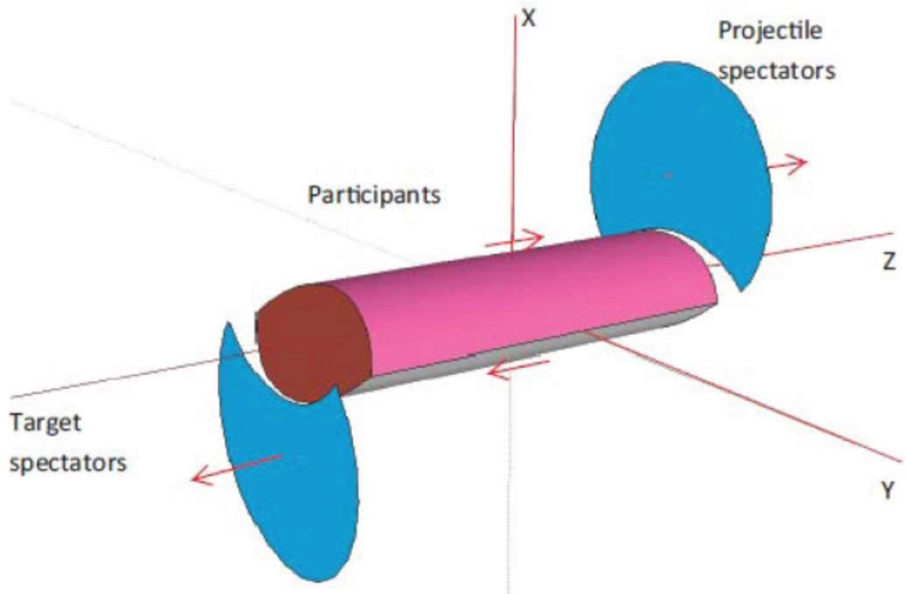
ALICE measures the shape of head-on lead-lead collisions

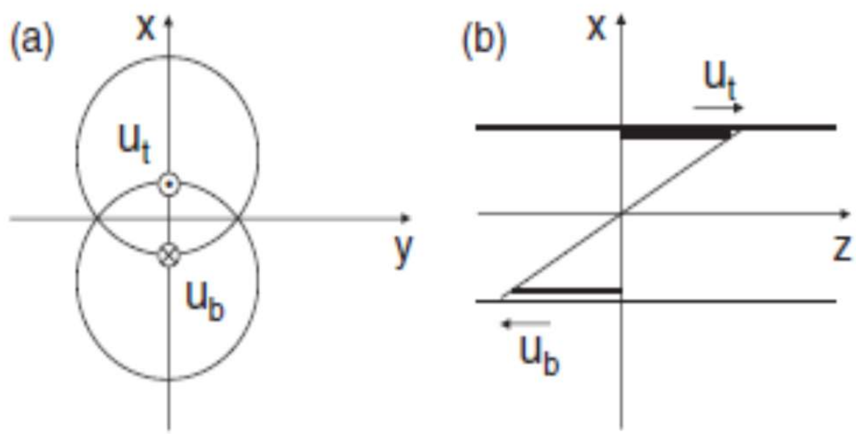


Flow originating from initial state fluctuations is significant and dominant in central and semi-central collisions (where from global symmetry no azimuthal asymmetry could occur, all Collective $v_n = 0$) !

Periheral Collisions - Initial State

- Peripheral reactions
- Ǝ Shear & vorticity
- L: in -y direction



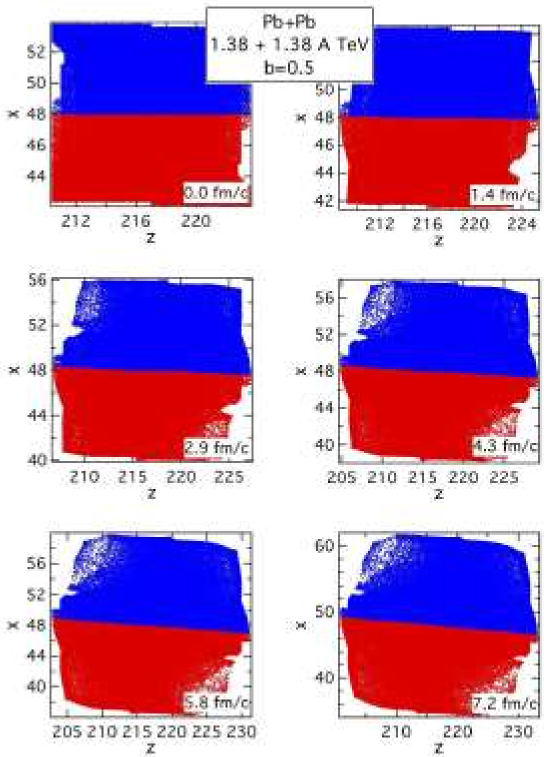


Shear & Turbulence → KHI

L.P. Csernai[1,2,3], D.D. Strottman[2,3], and Cs. Anderlik[4]

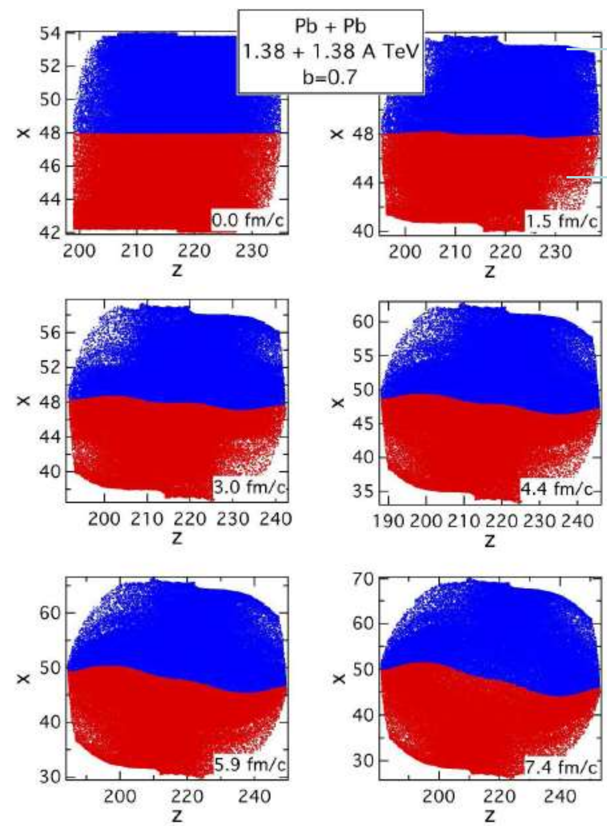
PHYSICAL REVIEW C **85**, 054901 (2012)

ROTATION – high η



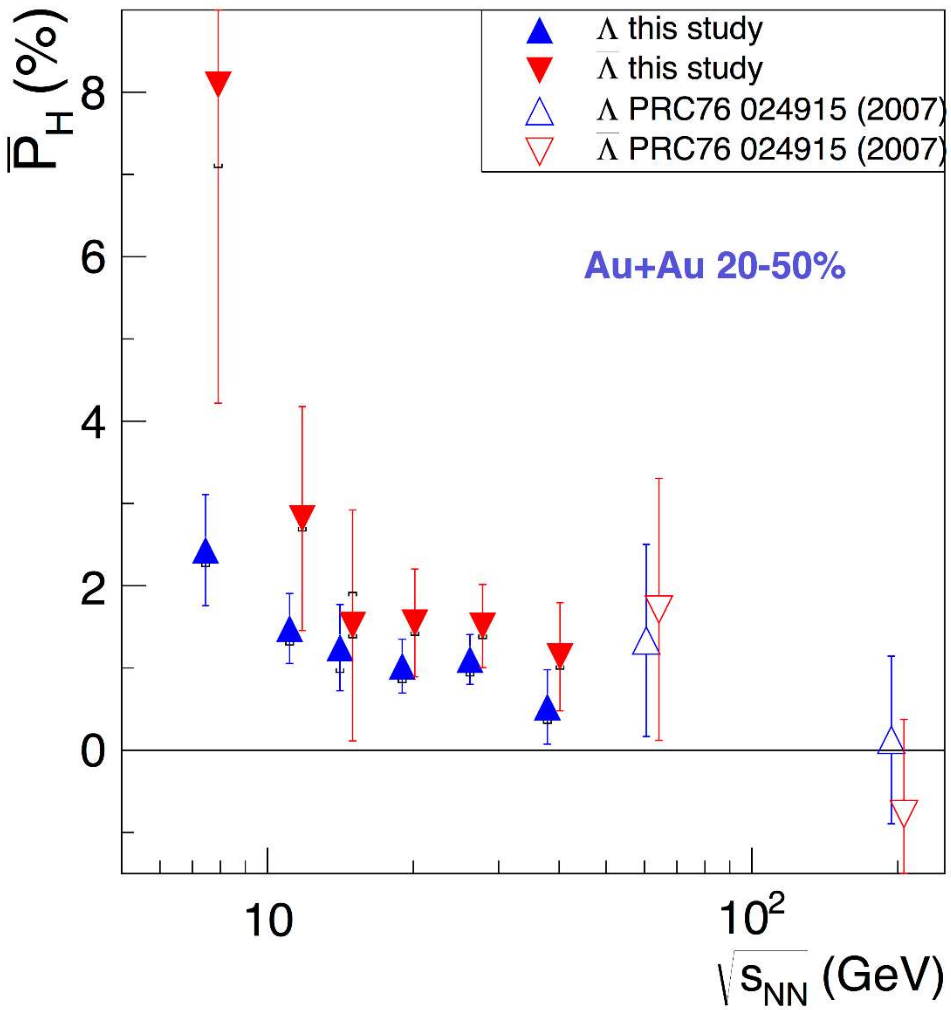
KHI

KHI– low η



2.4 fm

Rotation and Turbulence - (2015-16)

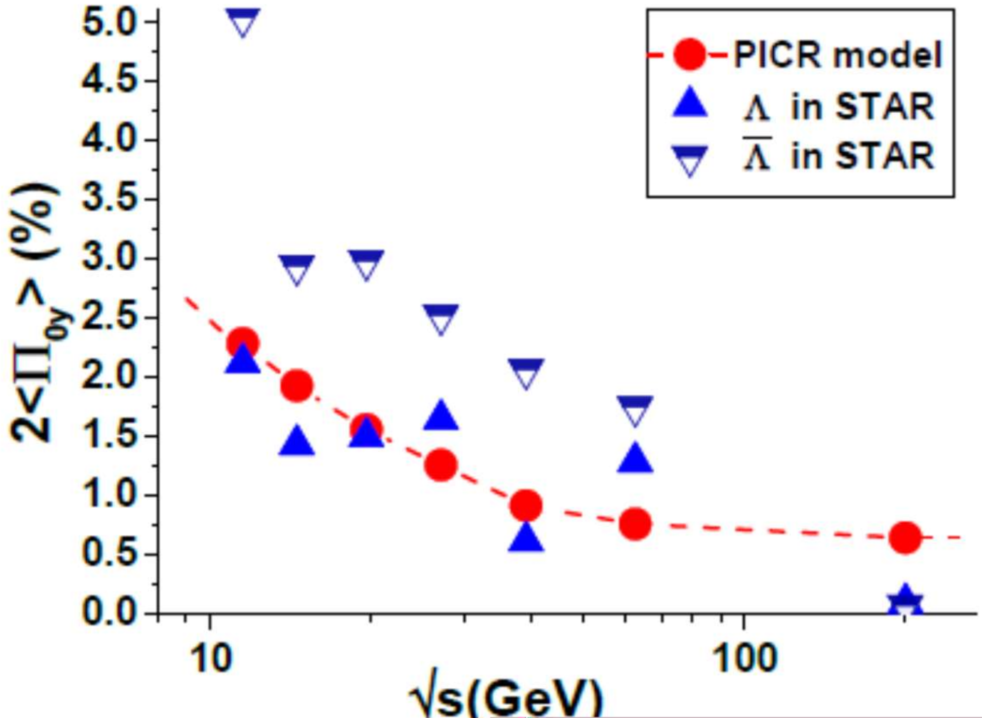


- STAR results

[**M.A. Lisa, et al**. (STAR Collaboration), Invited talk, QCD Chirality Workshop - UCLA, February 23-26, 2016, Los Angeles, USA.]

Observable consequences

Mike Lisa & STAR
Λ & anti- Λ polarization



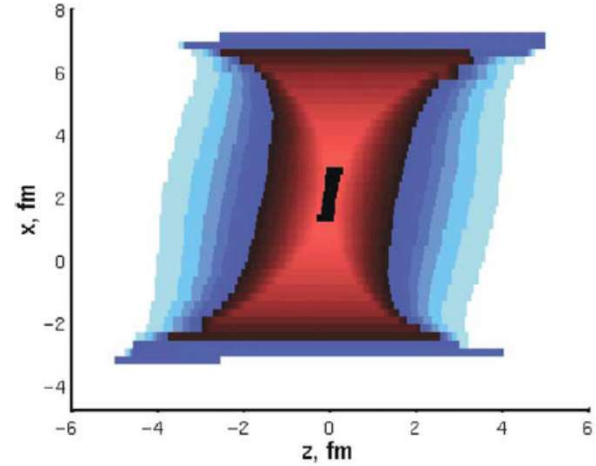
G. 4. (Color online) The global polarization, $2\langle\Pi_{0y}\rangle_p$, in PICR hydro-model (red circle) and STAR BES experiments (green triangle), at energies $\sqrt{s}$ of 11.5GeV, 14.5GeV, 6GeV, 27GeV, 39GeV, 62.4GeV, and 200GeV. The red The perimental data were extracted from Ref[Mike Lisa], dropg the error bars.

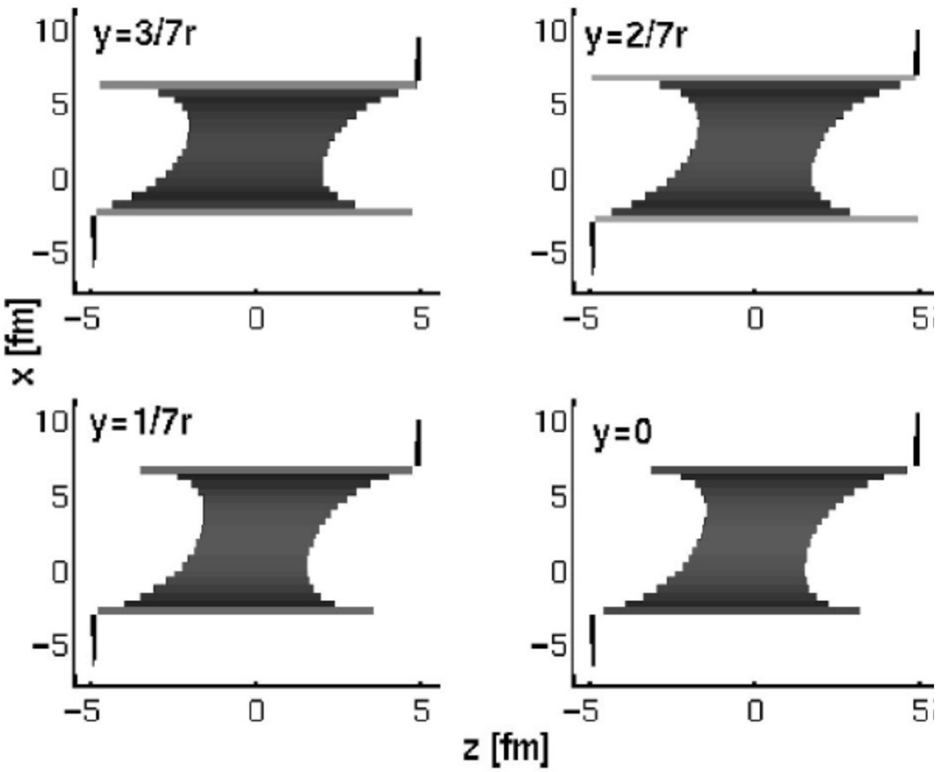
FI
ou
me
19.
exp
pin

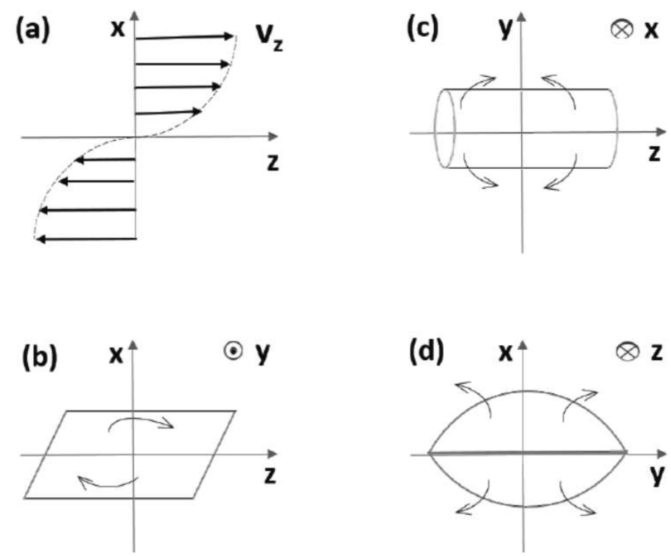
Initial State – Peripheral reactions

Magas, Csernai, Strottman (2001), (2002)

- Yang-Mills flux tube model for longitudinal streaks
- String tension is decreasing at the periphery
- Initial shear & vorticity is present





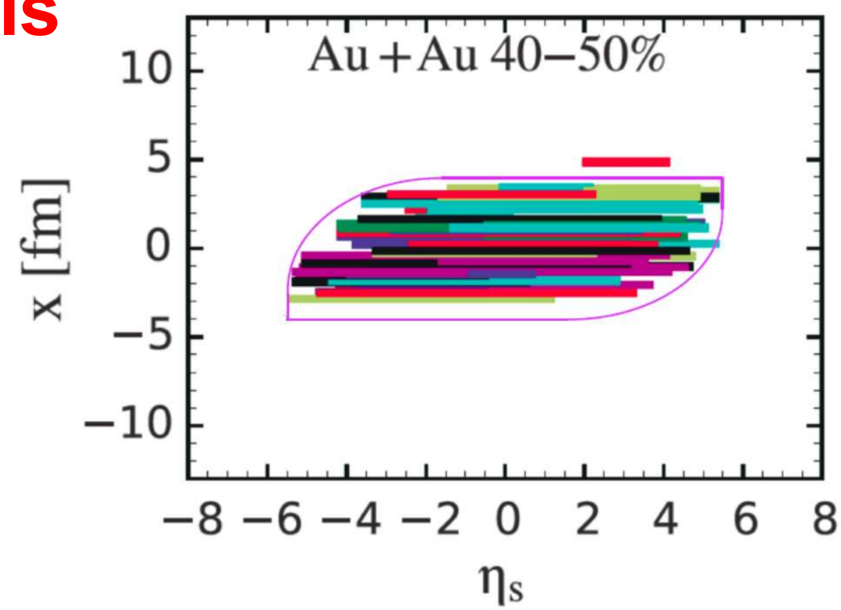


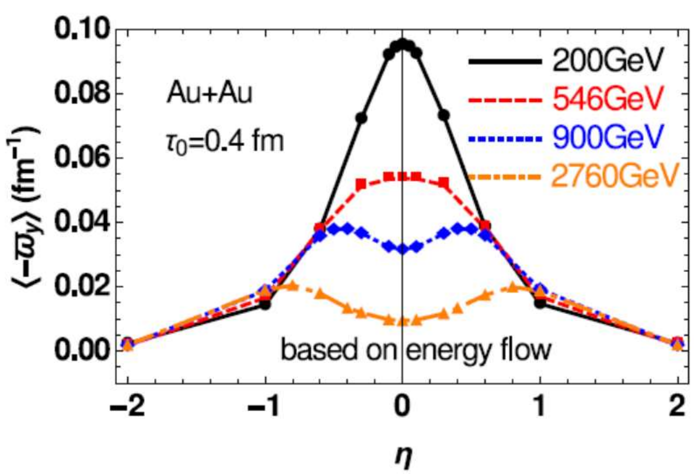
Present parton kinetic models - HIJING, AMPT, PACIAE

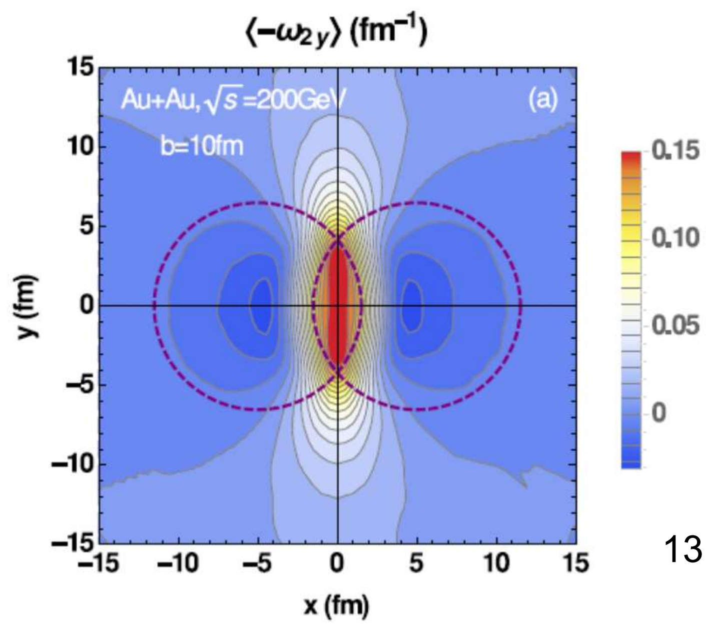
Different space-time configurations

[Long-Gang Pang, Hannah Petersen, Guang-You Qin, Victor Roy and Xin-Nian Wang, 27 September - 3 October 2015, Kobe, Japan; and Long-Gang Pang, Hannah Petersen, Guang-You Qin, Victor Roy, Xin-Nian Wang, arXiv: 1511.04131]

[Wei-Tian Deng, and Xu-Guang Huang, arXiv: 1609.01801]



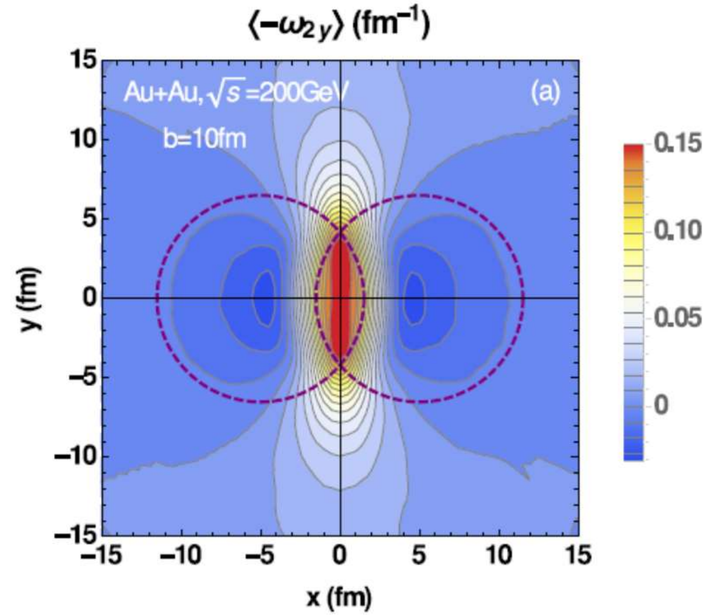


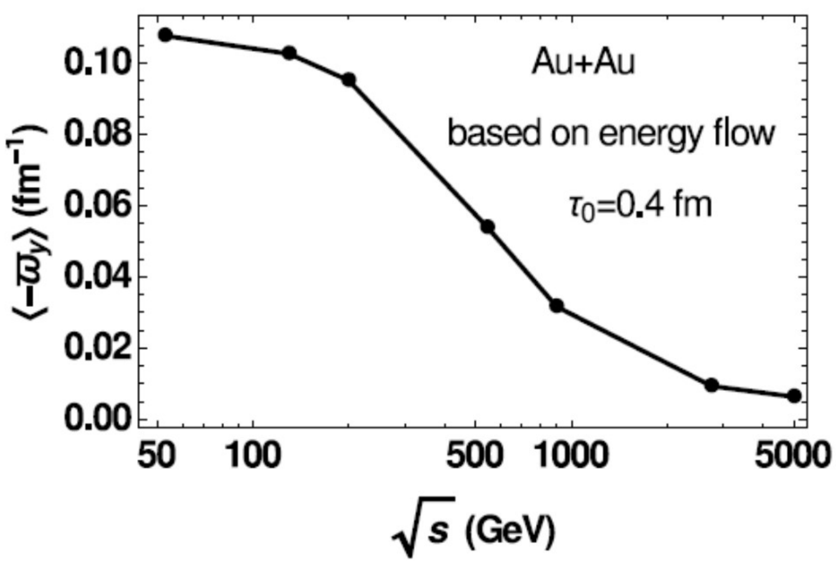


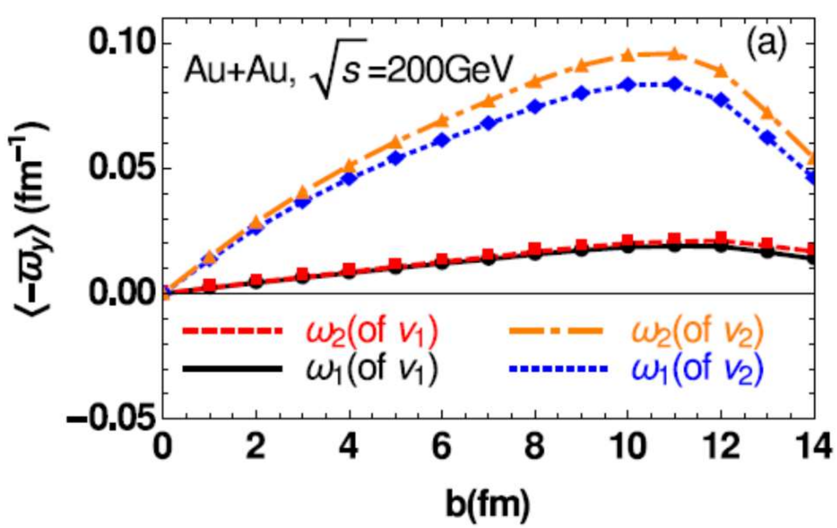
Present parton kinetic models
-   HIJING, AMPT, PATHIA

Different space-time configurations

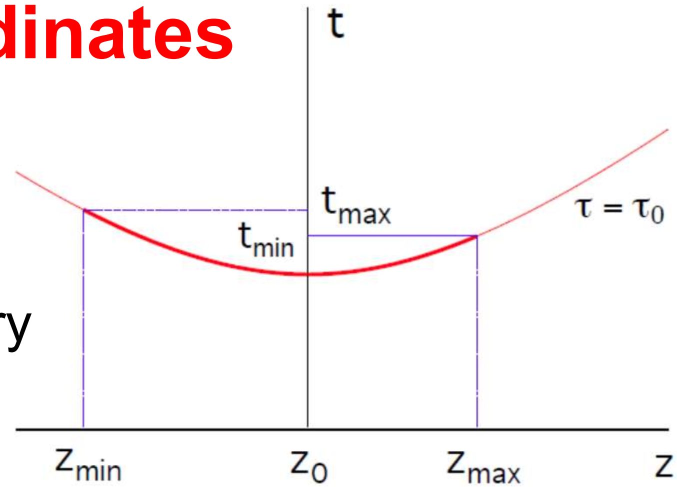
[Wei-Tian Deng, and Xu-Guang Huang, arXiv: 1609.01801]







Initiative: new I.S. in τ, η coordinates



- Separately for each longitudinal streak
- String tension is not decreasing at the periphery
- Initial shear & vorticity is present !

The normal four vector of a hypersurface at $\tau =$ const. is

$$d\Sigma^\mu = A\,\tau\,u^\mu\,, \tag{3}$$

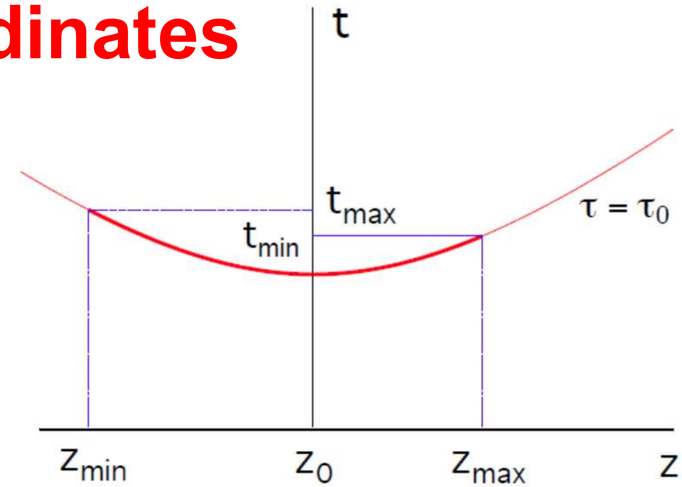
- Conservation laws: $dN = d\Sigma_\mu N^\mu = \tau A n\, u_\mu u^\mu d\eta$

$$N_i = N_1 + N_2 = \tau_0 n(\tau_0) A(\eta_{max} - \eta_{min})$$

$$E_i = E_1 + E_2 = \tau_0 e(\tau_0) A(\sinh\eta_{max} - \sinh\eta_{min})$$

$$P_{iz} = P_{1z} - P_{2z} = \tau_0 A\, e\,(\cosh\eta_{max} - \cosh\eta_{min})$$

Initiative: new I.S. in τ, η coordinates



- For the i-th streak (t,z) and (τ, η) coordinates are connected as

$$t - t_0 = \tau / \sqrt{\coth^2 \eta + 1} \ ,$$

$$z - z_0 = \tau / \sqrt{\tanh^2 \eta + 1} \ ,$$

$$\tau = \sqrt{(t - t_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2} \ ,$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{t - t_0 + z - z_0}{t - t_0 - (z - z_0)} \right)$$

$$= \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{z - z_0}{t - t_0} \ ,$$

- For the central streak:

$$\frac{1}{2} \Delta \eta_c = \operatorname{arcsinh} \left(\frac{E_c}{2 \tau_0 e(\tau_0) A} \right)$$

and

$$z_{c-max} = \tau_0 / \sqrt{\tanh^2 \Delta \eta_c + 1} \ ,$$

$$t_{c-max} = \tau_0 / \sqrt{\tanh^{-2} \Delta \eta_c + 1}$$

Initiative: new I.S. in τ, η coordinates

- For the i-th streak: $e(\tau_0) = E_c \Big/ \left[\tau_0\, A\, 2\, \sinh\left(\frac{1}{2}\Delta\eta_c\right)\right]$

$$\frac{1}{2}\Delta\eta_i = \operatorname{arcsinh}\left(\frac{E_i}{2\tau_0 e(\tau_0) A}\right)$$

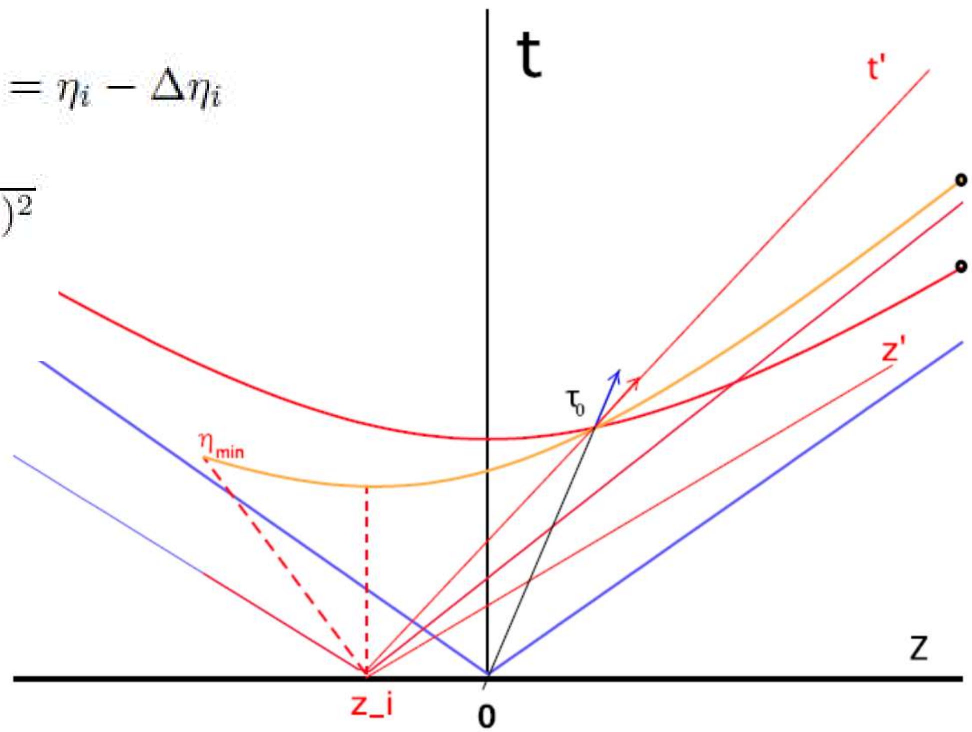
$$\eta_i = \operatorname{arctanh}\frac{P_{iz}}{E_i}\ .$$

$$\eta_{i-max_P} = \eta_i + \Delta\eta_i\ , \qquad \eta_{i-min_T} = \eta_i - \Delta\eta_i$$

$$\tau_0 = \sqrt{(t_{max} - t_{i0})^2 + (z_{max} - z_{i0})^2}$$

$$\eta_{i-max_P} = \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{z_{max} - z_{i0}}{t_{max} - t_{i0}}\right)\ .$$

- ➔ The origin, t_{0i}, z_{0i}, will be different for each streak.



Initiative: new I.S. in τ, η coordinates

Thus for each streak, i, we can get the origin of the τ=τ_0 hyperbola, t_{i0} & z_{i0}.

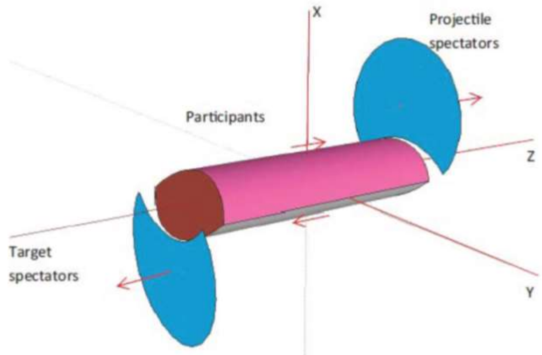
from:

$$z_{i0} = z_{max} - \frac{\tau_0 \left(\tanh \eta_{i-max_P}\right)}{\sqrt{1 + (\tanh \eta_{i-max_P})^2}}$$

$$\tau_0^2 = \left(t_{i0} + \frac{\tau_0}{\sqrt{\coth^2 \eta_i + 1}}\right)^2 + \left(z_{i0} + \frac{\tau_0}{\sqrt{\tanh^2 \eta_i + 1}}\right)^2.$$

Consequences:

- Will be similar to the 2001-2 I.S. in (t,z) coordinates
- More compact → vorticity may survive better
- The earlier results will remain qualitatively similar:



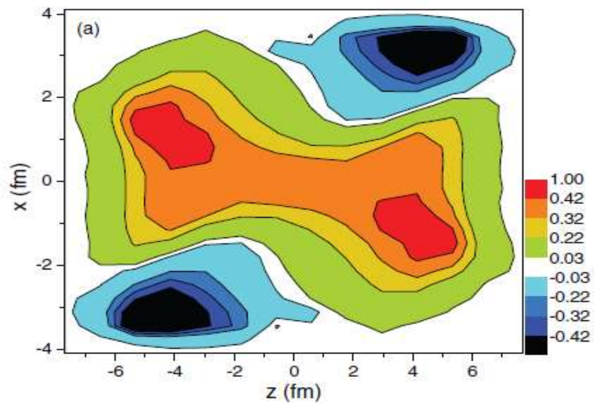


Fig. 3 The vorticity calculated in the reaction (xz) plane at t = 0.17 fm/c after the start of fluid dynamical evolution.

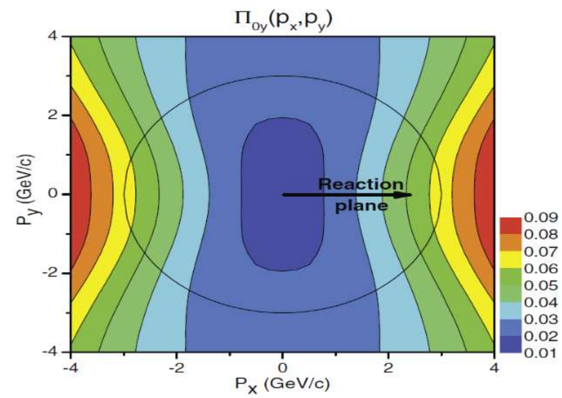


Fig. 4. The dominant y component of the observable polarization, $\boldsymbol{\Pi_0(p)}$ in the Λ's rest frame.

The initial rotation can lead to observable vorticity (Fig. 3), and polarization (Fig. 4): Leading vorticity term.
The initial angular momentum can be transferred to the polarization at final state, via spin-orbit coupling or equipartition.

[L. P. Csernai, et al, PRC **87**, 034906 (2013)]
[F. Becattini, et al. PRC **88**, 034905 (2013)]

Consequences:

Based on Ref. [Becattini, 2013], Λ polarization can be calculated as:

$$\mathbf{\Pi}(p) = \frac{\hbar\epsilon}{8m}\frac{\int dV n_F(x,p)\boxed{(\nabla\times\beta)}}{\int dV n_F(x,p)}$$

Vorticity, 1st

$$+\frac{\hbar\mathbf{p}}{8m}\times\frac{\int dV n_F(x,p)\boxed{(\partial_t\beta+\nabla\beta^0)}}{\int dV n_F(x,p)}.$$

Expansion, 2nd

where $\beta^\mu(x) = [1/T(x)]u^\mu(x)$ is the inverse temperature four-vector field. Then thermal vorticity is ω = $\nabla \times \beta$.

The polarization 3-vector in the rest frame of particle can be found by Lorentz-boosting the above four-vector:

$$\mathbf{\Pi}_0(p) = \mathbf{\Pi}(p) - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{p^0(p^0+m)}\mathbf{\Pi}(p)\cdot\mathbf{p}\,,$$

[F. Becattini, L.P. Csernai, and D.J. Wang, Phys. Rev. C **88**, 034905 (2013)]

Consequences:

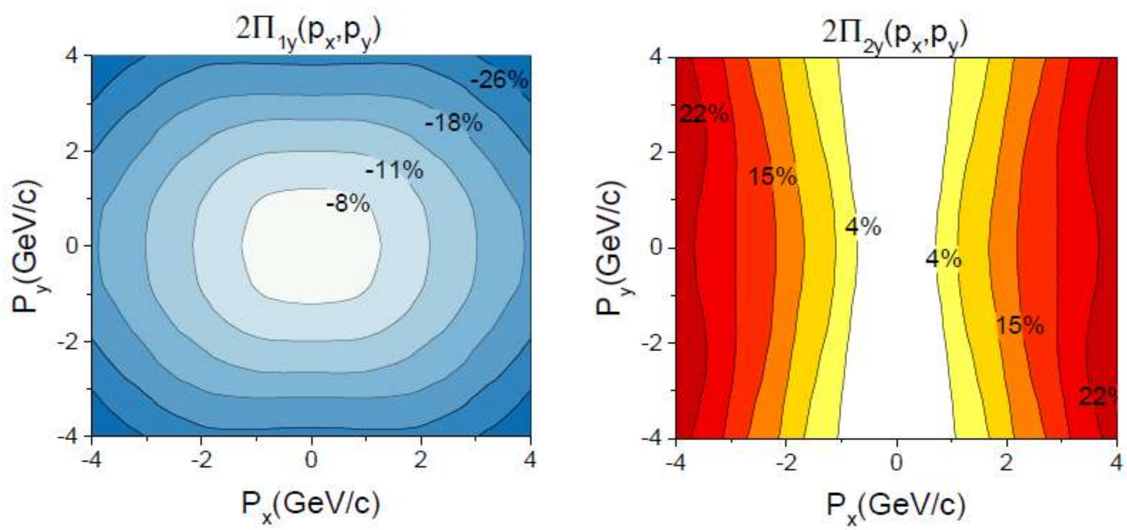


Fig. 6 The first (left) and second (right) term of the dominant y component of the Λ polarization for momentum vectors in the transverse plane at p_z = 0,for the FAIR U+U reaction at 8.0 GeV

- The y component is dominant, is up to ~20%, as we can compare it with x and z components later.
- 1st & 2nd terms are opposite direction. Result into a relatively smaller value of global polarization.

Consequences

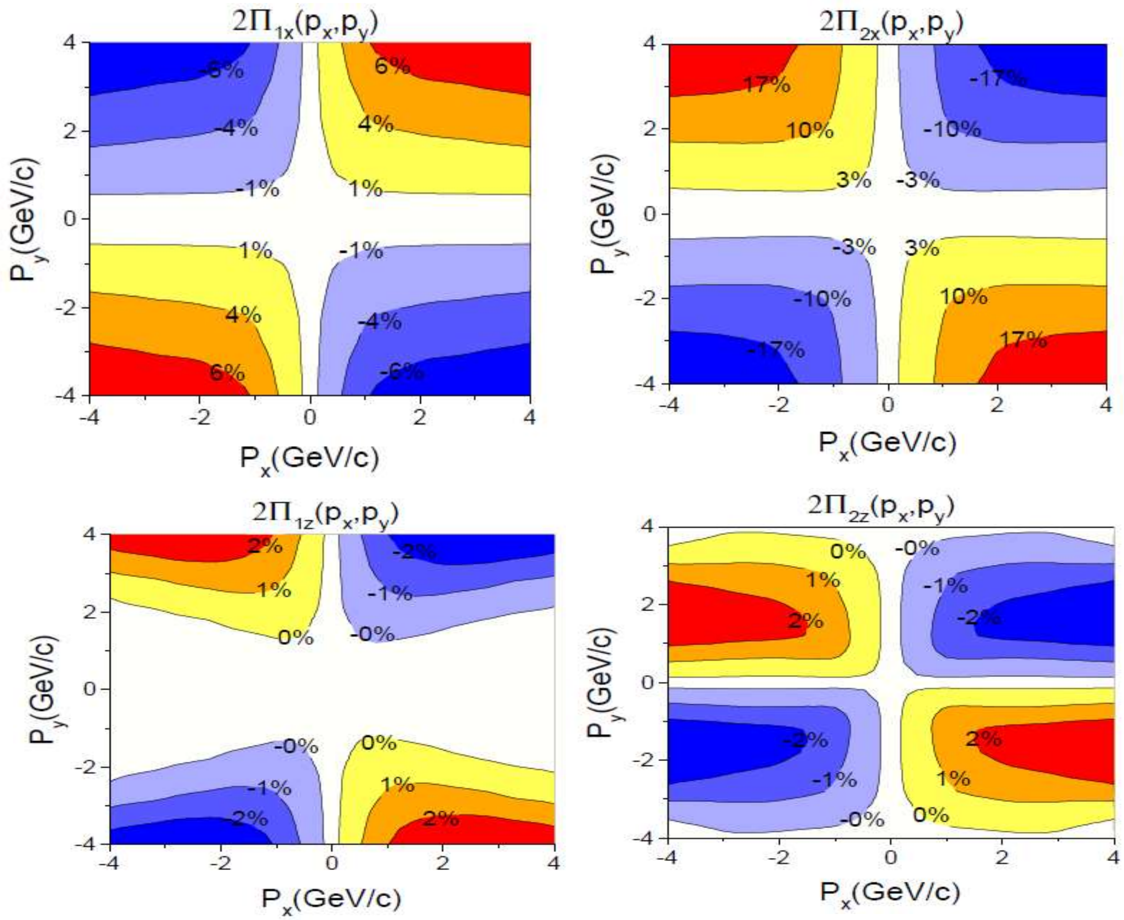
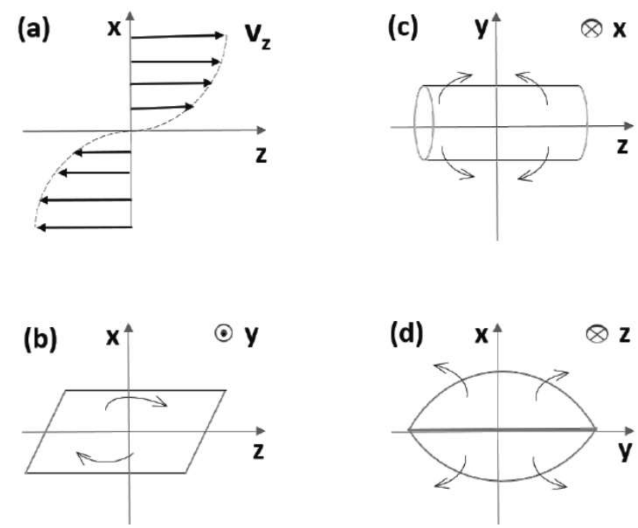


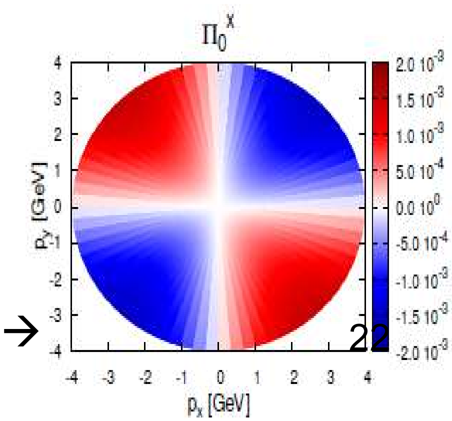
Fig. 7 The first (left) and second (right) terms of the x(up) and y(down) components of the Λ polarization for momentum vectors in the transverse plane at pz = 0,for the FAIR U+U reaction at 8.0 GeV

1. Anti-symmetry

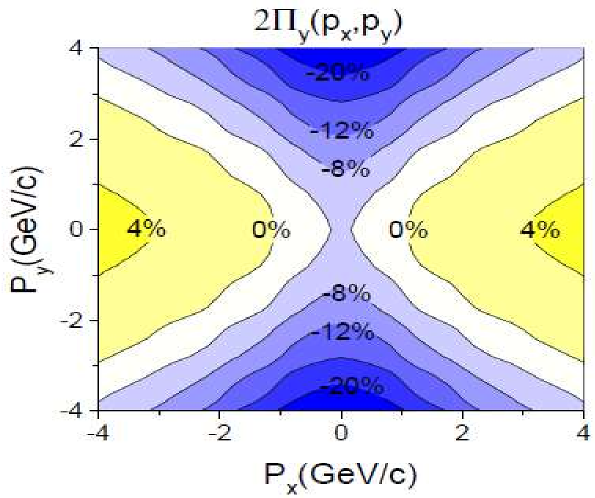
2. Trivial.



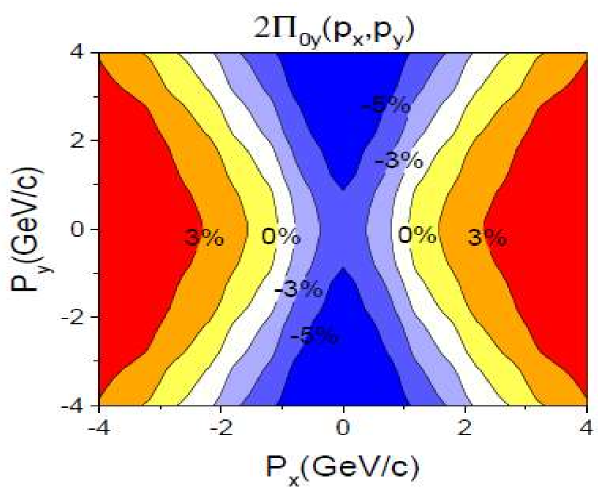
[Becattini, et al., Eur. Phys. J. C 75, 406 (2015).] →



Consequences FAIR



- The modulus of polarization is very similar with the y component of polarization, both in magnitude and the structure. I. e. the other x and z components do not contribute to the polarization, which is in line with previous observations in this work and other papers.



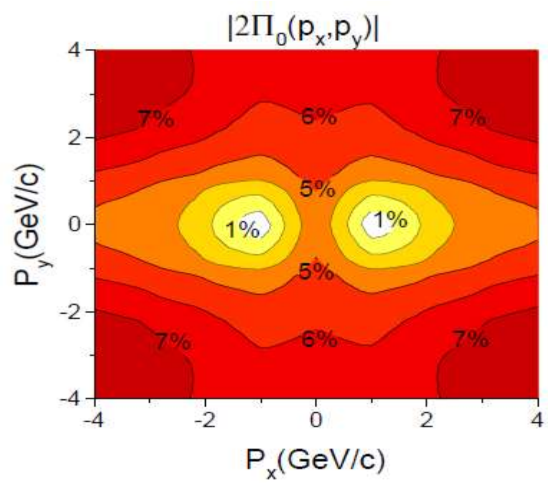


Fig. 8 The y component (left) of polarization vector in center of mass frame and Λ's rest frame. The right sub-figure are the modulus of the polarization in Λ's rest frame. At FAIR, 8.0 GeV at time 2.5+4.75 fm/c.

Consequences NICA

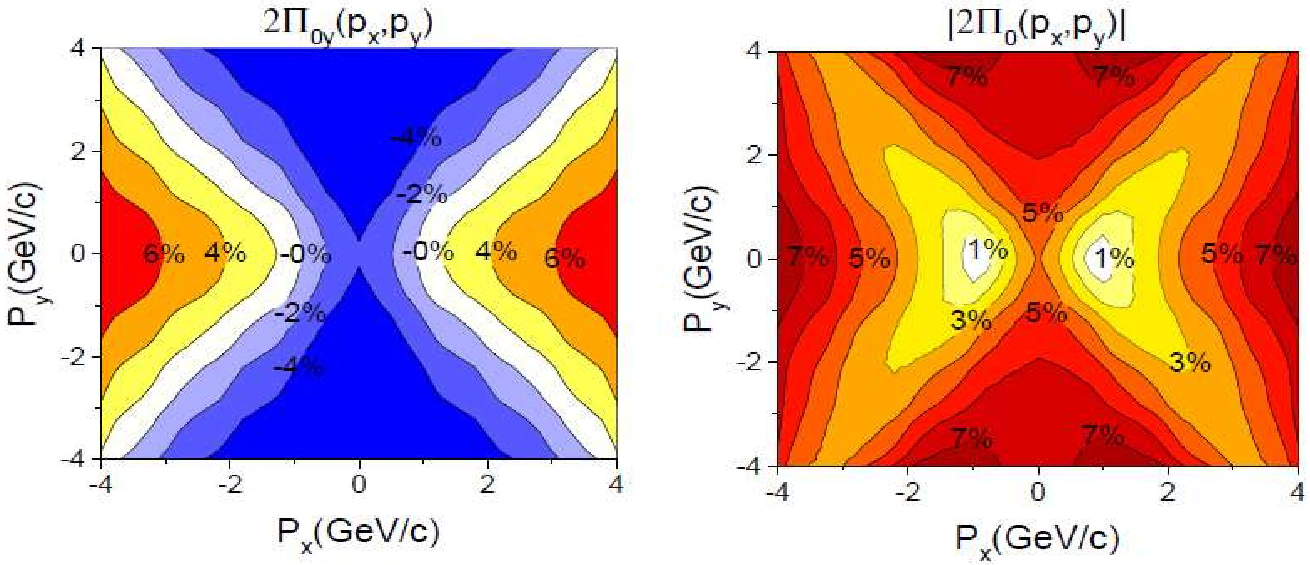


Fig. 9 The y component (left) and the modulus (right) of the polarization for momentum vectors in the transverse plane at pz = 0, for the NICA Au+Au reaction at 9.3 GeV. The figure is in the Λ's rest frame.

- Similarity between y component and modulus of Polarization, in magnitude and structure.
- Similarity between NICA and FAIR's polarization results.
- The net polarization is still negative, which means the first term is larger than the second term, at this time.

Consequences FAIR

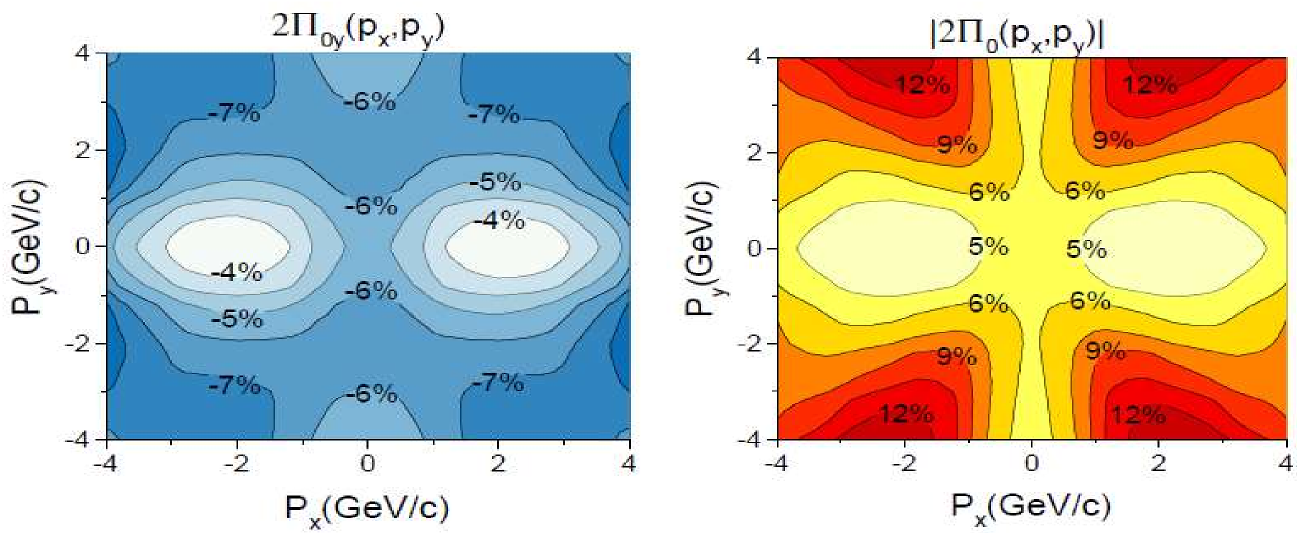


Fig. 9 The y component (left) and the modulus (right) of the polarization for momentum vectors in the transverse plane at pz = 0, for the FAIR U+U reaction at 8.0 GeV, but at an earlier time t= 2.5+1.7 fm/c. The figure is in the Λ's rest frame.

- Initially, the first term is very dominant

Conclusions

Peripheral reactions show shear, vorticity (turbulence)

I.S. can be implemented in (t, z) and (τ, η) hydro codes

Different components, $-y$, x, z, and momentum dependence do show the weight of different dynamical flow patterns.