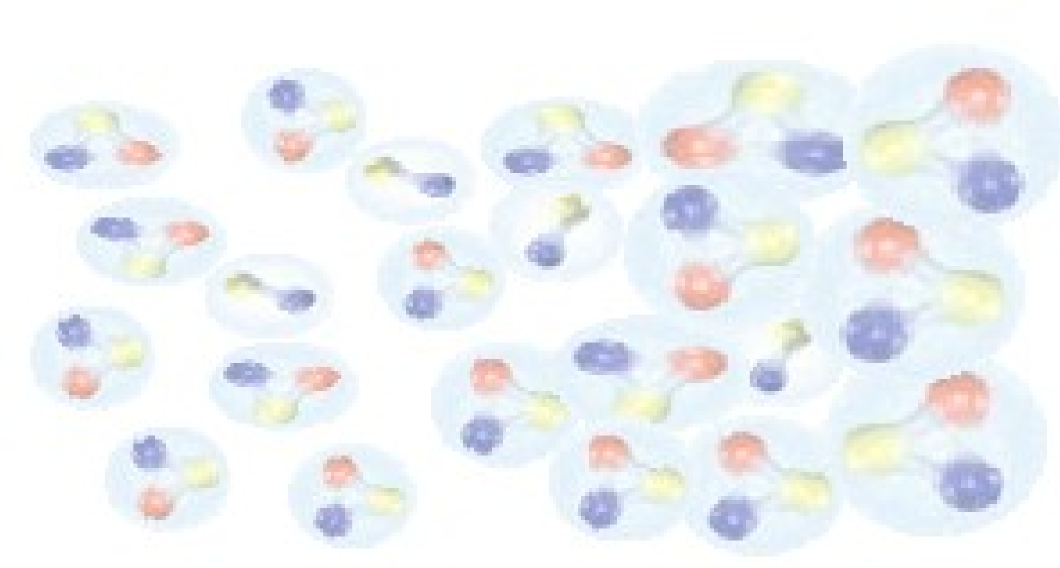
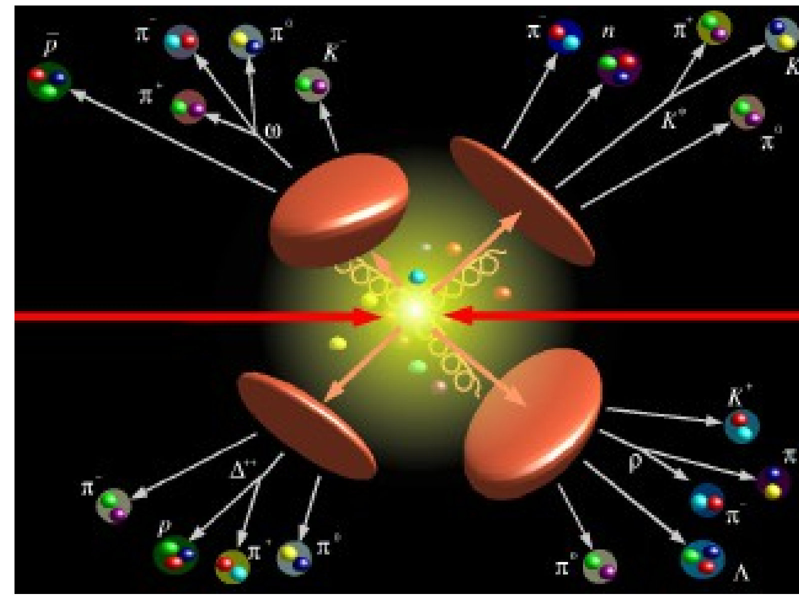
Three-fluid hydro based event simulation for NICA energy scan & New EoS with 1st order PT

David Blaschke & Niels-Uwe Bastian
University of Wroclaw, Poland & JINR Dubna & MEPhI Moscow, Russia





Theory of Hadronic Matter under ExtremeConditions, BLTP, 24.02.2016

JINR DUBNA · MEPhI · Narodowe Centrum Nauki · Uniwersytet Wrocławski · COST European Cooperation in Science and Technology · HIC for FAIR Helmholtz International Center

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1. **Introduction: THESCoN**
   A project with FIAS, MEPhI and JINR
2. **First results: Baryon stopping signal for a 1st order PT**
   Particlization and all that ...
3. **Further developments:**
   Flow, Detector response, new class of EoS **...**

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Strategy towards event simulations testing PT signal

Two alternative approaches:

I) **Direct approach** based on transport codes:
Particle trajectories are followed;
Properties of the medium are encoded in propagators and cross sections
→ UrQMD (Aichelin et al.),
→ PHSD (Bratkovskaya, Cassing, et al.),
→ PHSD + SACA (Bratkovskaya, Aichelin, LeFevre, et al.)

II) **Hybrid approach:**
Joins hydrodynamic evolution of a (multi-)fluid system described by an **EoS** with
Particle transport via a procedure called **"particlization"** (Karpenko)
Particularly suitable for studying effects of a strong phase transition in model EoS
a) Sandwich: UrQMD + hydro + hadronic cascade (H. Petersen et al.)
→ PT in hydro stage only
b) **3-fluid hydro**dynamics (Ivanov) + particlization (Karpenko)
→ PT in baryon stopping regime already!
(main difference to sandwich; appropriate for energy range of NICA / CBM)

Both approaches provide the inputs for the simulation of the **detector response**
(GEANT-MPD: Rogachevsky, Merts, Batyuk, Wielanek, et al.)

Hydrodynamic modelling for NICA / FAIR

More complicated for lower energies:
→ baryon stopping effects,
→ finite baryon chemical potential,
→ EoS unknown from first principles
We want to simulate the effects of, and ultimately discriminate different EoS/PT types
The model has to be coupled to a detector response code to simulate detector events

Initial state → hydrodynamic evolution → particlization → hadronic corona → detector response

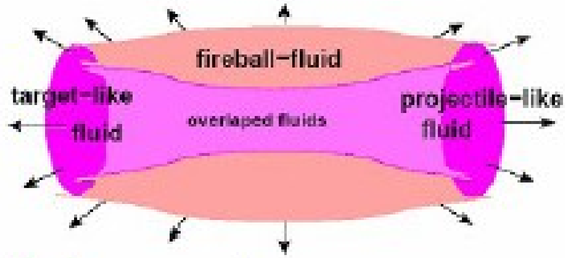
3-fluid hydro,
(Yu. Ivanov)

adapt the procedure
from existing hybrid model
(Iu. Karpenko)

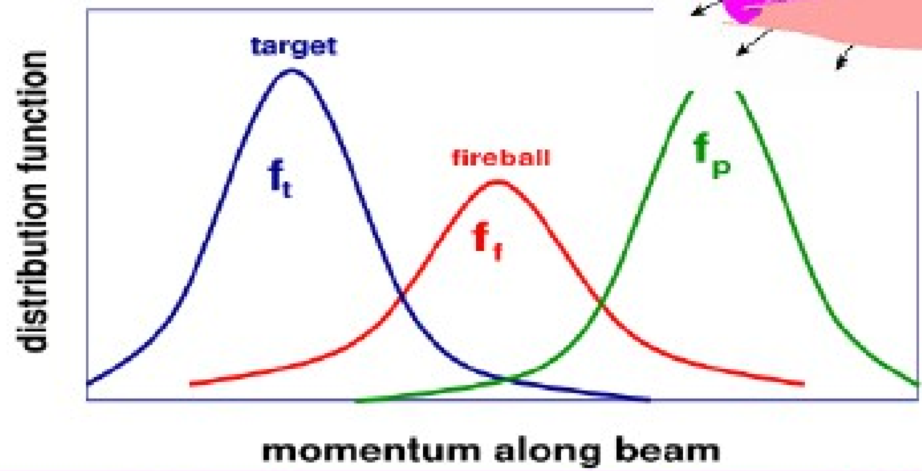
(optionally) cascade:
PHSD, UrQMD, etc
(E. Bratkovskaya,
H. Petersen)

GEANT
MPD, BM @N
(O. Rogachevsky,
P. Batyuk,
S. Merts, et al.)

3-Fluid Dynamics



Produced particles populate mid-rapidity
$\Rightarrow$ fireball fluid



Target-like fluid: $\partial_\mu J_t^\mu = 0$ $\quad$ $\partial_\mu T_t^{\mu\nu} = -F_{tp}^\nu + F_{ft}^\nu$

Leading particles carry bar. charge $\quad$ exchange/emission

Projectile-like fluid: $\partial_\mu J_p^\mu = 0,$ $\quad$ $\partial_\mu T_p^{\mu\nu} = -F_{pt}^\nu + F_{fp}^\nu$

Fireball fluid: $J_f^\mu = 0,$ $\quad$ $\partial_\mu T_f^{\mu\nu} = F_{pt}^\nu + F_{tp}^\nu - F_{fp}^\nu - F_{ft}^\nu$

Baryon-free fluid $\quad$ Source term $\quad$ Exchange

The source term is delayed due to a formation time $\tau \sim 1$ fm/c

Total energy-momentum conservation:

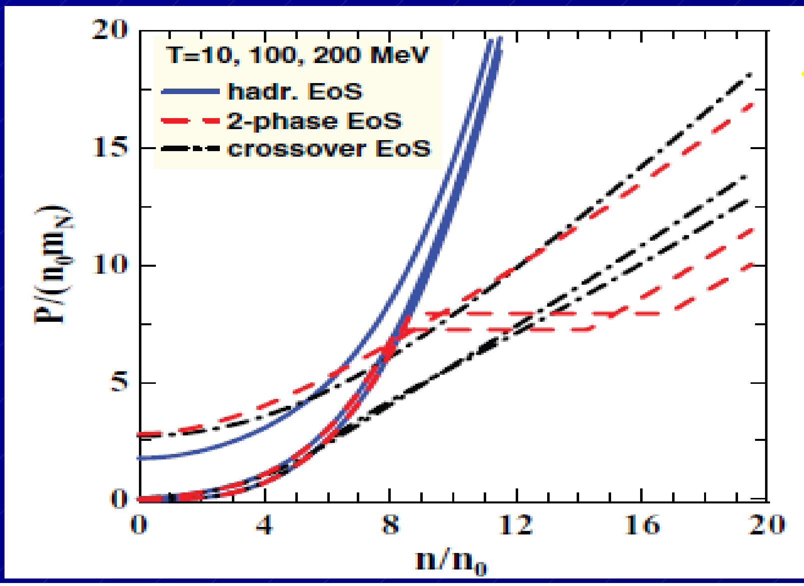
$$\partial_\mu (T_p^{\mu\nu} + T_t^{\mu\nu} + T_f^{\mu\nu}) = 0$$

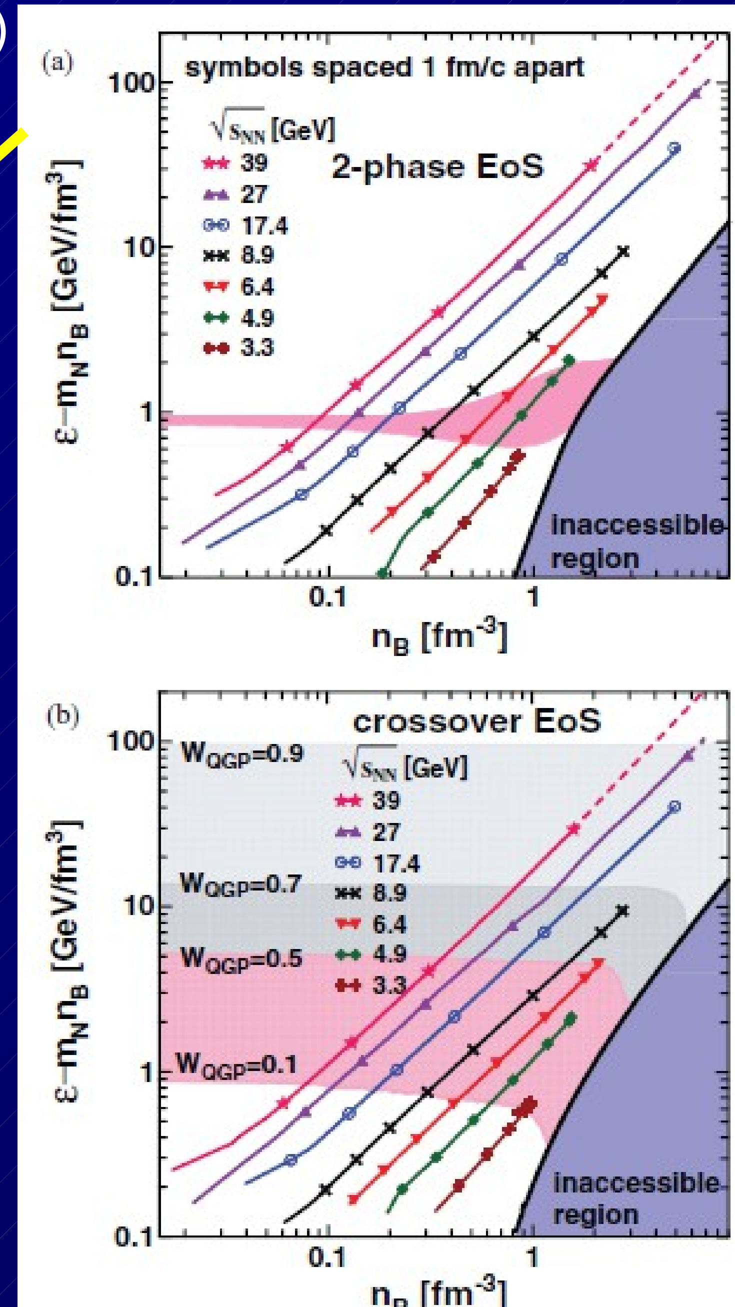
http://theory.gsi.de/~ivanov/mfd/

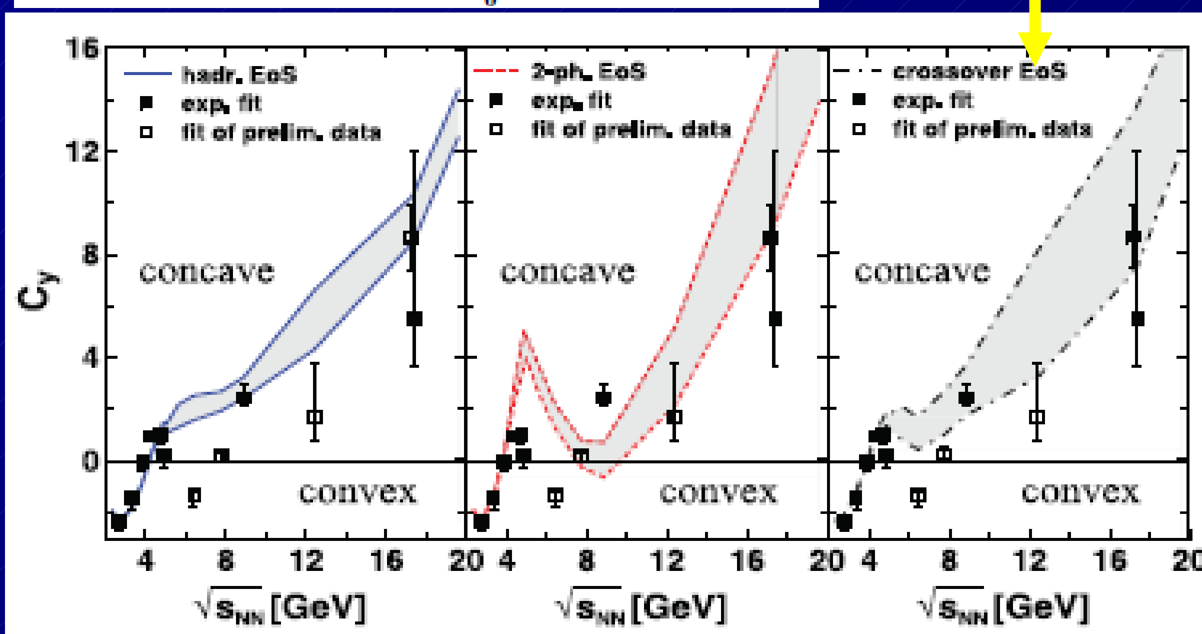
Yu.B. Ivanov, V.N. Russkikh and V.D. Toneev, Phys. Rev. C73, 044904 (2006)

Net proton rapidity distribution – test case for a 1st order PT signal

Theory: Yu.B. Ivanov, Phys. Rev. C 87, 064904 (2013)



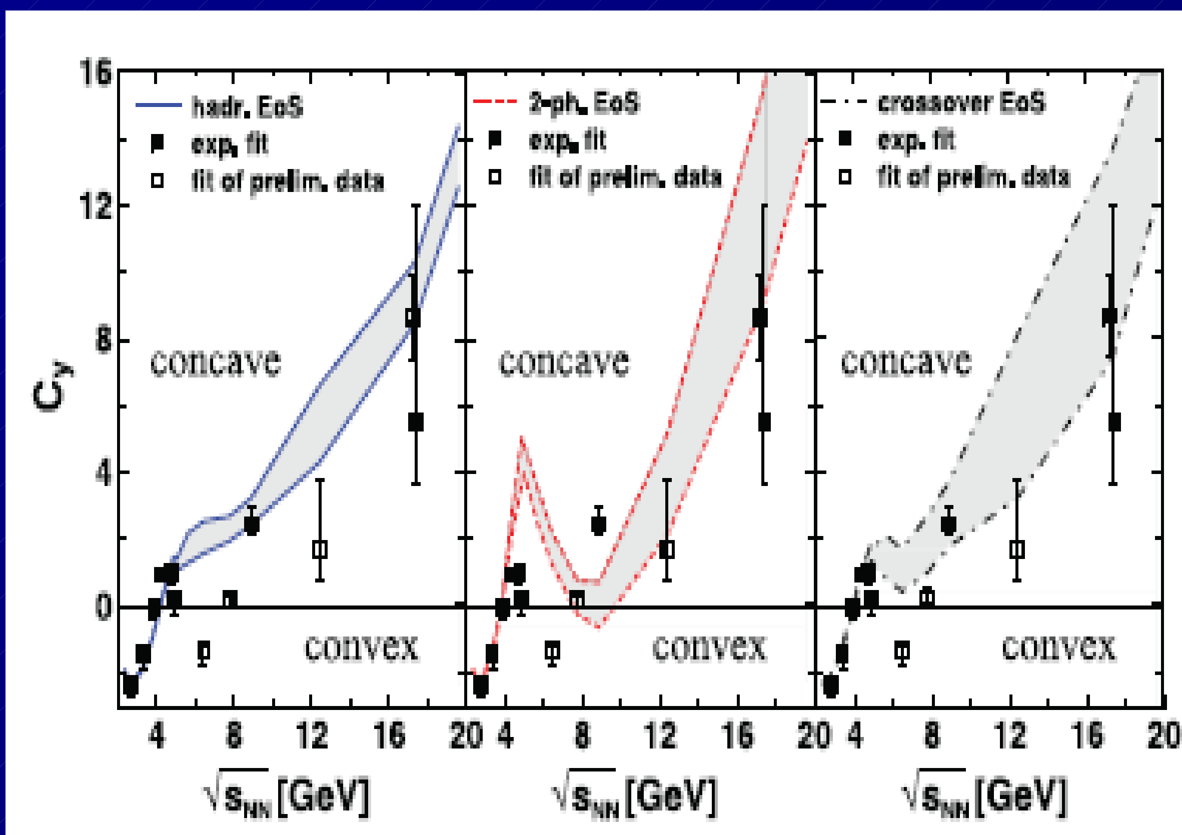


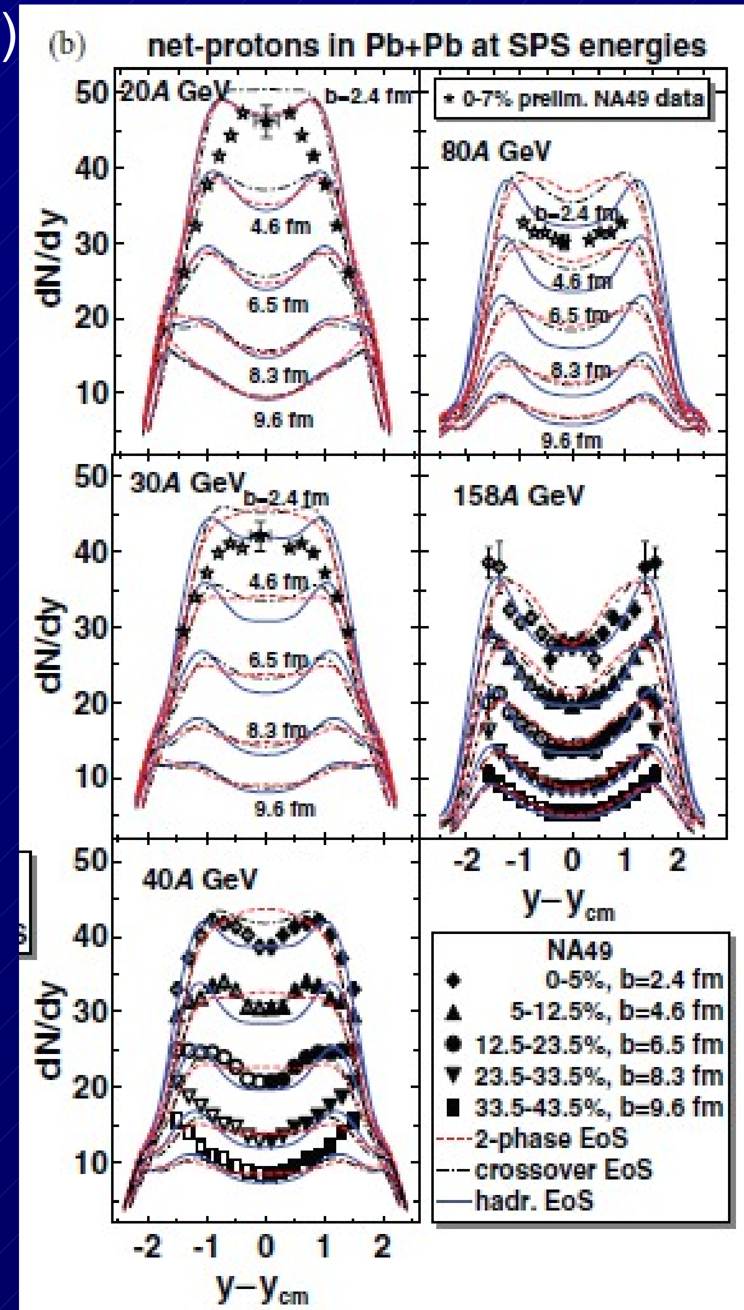


Net proton rapidity distribution – test case for a 1st order PT signal

Theory: Yu.B. Ivanov, Phys. Rev. C 87, 064904 (2013)

$$C_y = \left(y_{\rm c.m.}^3 \frac{d^3N}{dy^3} \right)_{y=y_{\rm c.m.}} \Bigg/ \left(y_{\rm c.m.} \frac{dN}{dy} \right)_{y=y_{\rm c.m.}}$$
$$= (y_{\rm c.m.}/w_s)^2 (\sinh^2 y_s - w_s \cosh y_s).$$





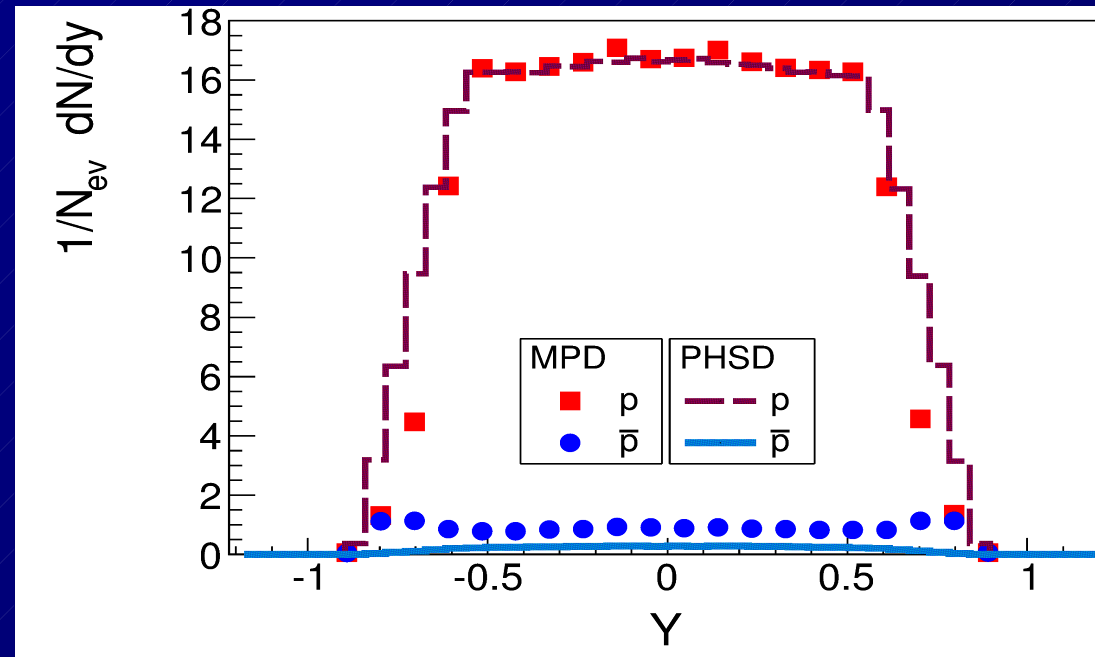
Net proton rapidity distribution – test case for a 1st order PT signal

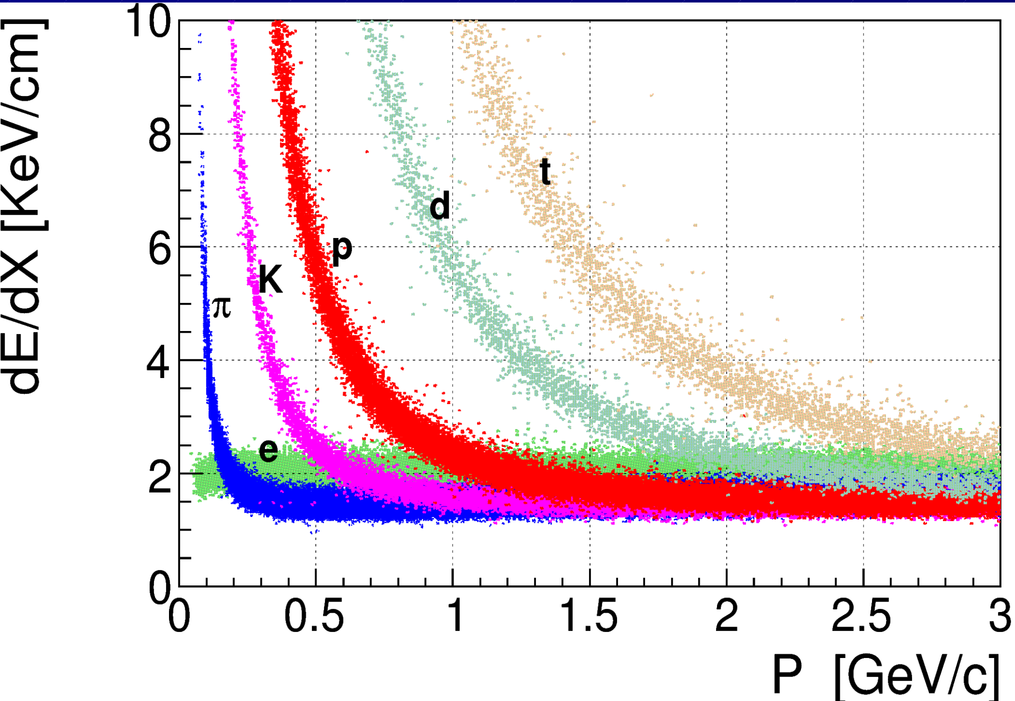
Event set:
40k AuAu @ √s_NN = 9 GeV [0-5%]
The most reliable region
|eta| < 1.2 ; 0.4 < p_t [GeV/c] < 0.8

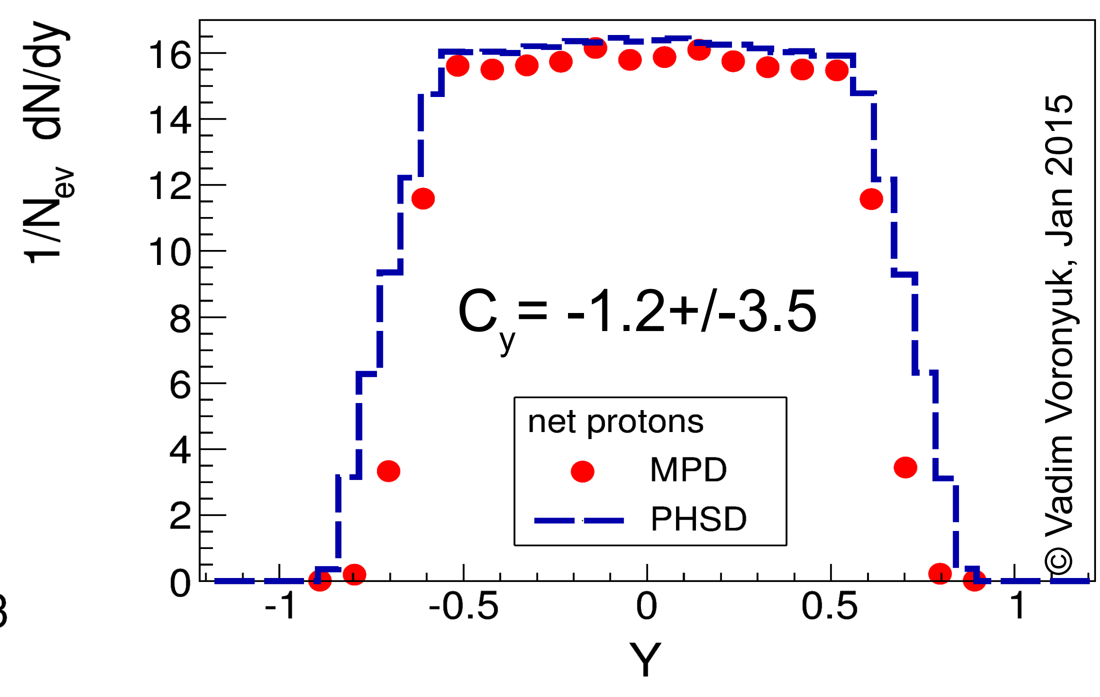
Result:
PHSD input → GEANT+MPD
detector reproduces the rapidity distribution !
(previous concerns not confirmed !!)

Signal:

$$C_y = \left(y_{cm}^3 \frac{d^3 N}{dy^3} \right)_{y=0} / \left(y_{cm} \frac{dN}{dy} \right)_{y=0}$$







Net proton rapidity distribution – test case for a 1st order PT signal

Investigation of p_T cuts:

Yu. Ivanov & D. Blaschke, arxiv:1504.03992

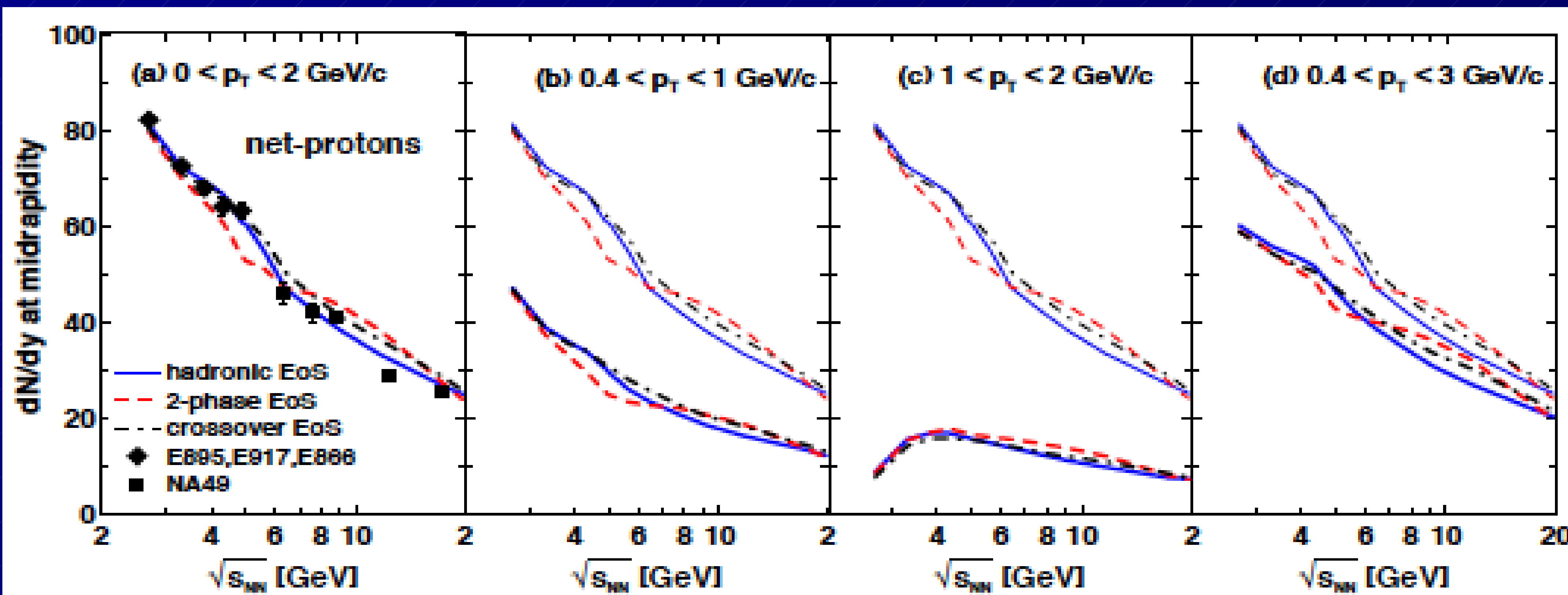
$$C_y = \left(y_{\rm beam}^3 \frac{d^3N}{dy^3}\right)_{y=0} \Big/ \left(y_{\rm beam}\frac{dN}{dy}\right)_{y=0} = (y_{\rm beam}/w_s)^2 \left(\sinh^2 y_s - w_s \cosh y_s\right).$$

i. $0 < p_T < 2$ GeV/c and a very unrestrictive constraint to the rapidity range $|y| < 0.7\, y_{\rm beam}$, where $y_{\rm beam}$ is the beam rapidity in the collider mode, which is practically equivalent to the full acceptance;

ii. $0.4 < p_T < 1$ GeV/c and $|y| < 0.5$, the expected MPD acceptance [17];

iii. $1 < p_T < 2$ GeV/c and $|y| < 0.5$, an acceptance range where low-momentum particles witnessing collective behaviour are largely eliminated;

iv. $0.4 < p_T < 3$ GeV/c and $|y| < 0.5$, the range of the STAR acceptance [18].



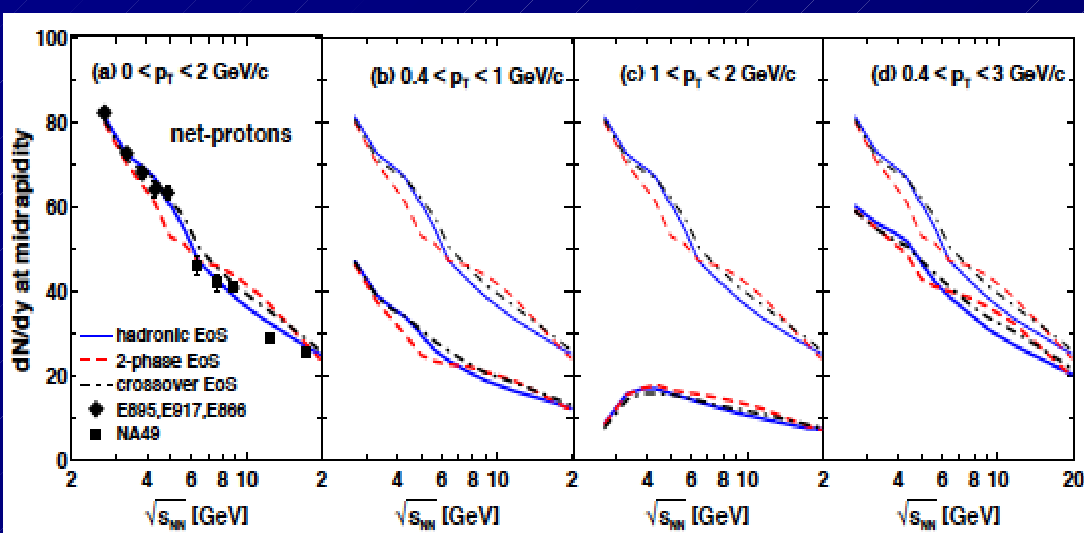
Net proton rapidity distribution – test case for a 1st order PT signal

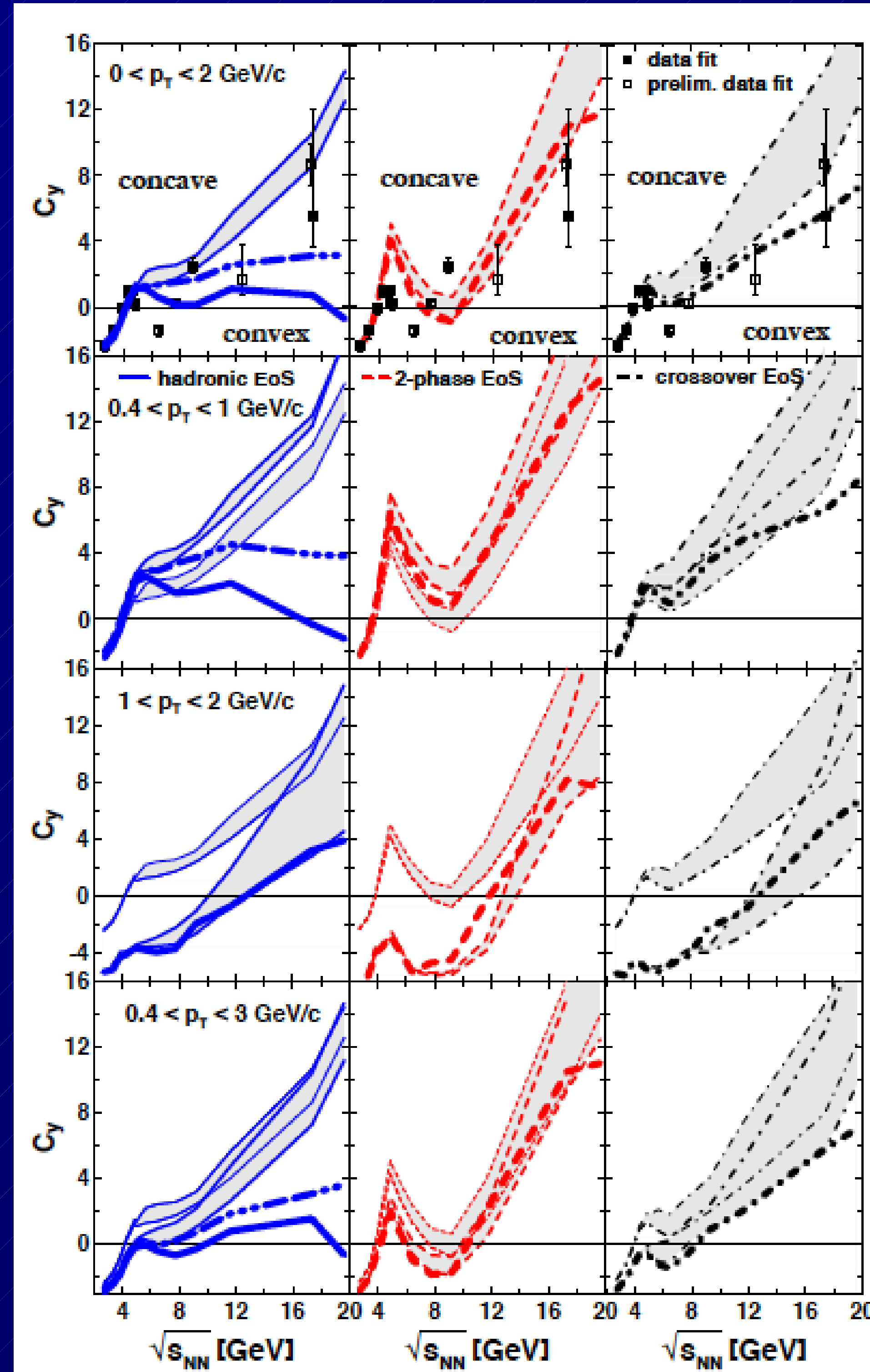
Investigation of p_T cuts:

Yu. Ivanov & D. B., PRC 92, 024916 (2015)

$$C_y = \left(y_{\rm beam}^3 \frac{d^3 N}{dy^3} \right)_{y=0} \Big/ \left(y_{\rm beam} \frac{dN}{dy} \right)_{y=0} = (y_{\rm beam}/w_s)^2 \left(\sinh^2 y_s - w_s \cosh y_s \right).$$

- "wiggle" formed in the nonequilibrium compresion stage of the collision, where p_T only in 3FH
- robust against serious p_T cuts
- at high p_T (1 - 2 GeV/c) in convex region
- at low p_T (0.2 - 1 GeV/c) in concave region
- required accuracy in C_y determination: $\Delta C_y < 2$





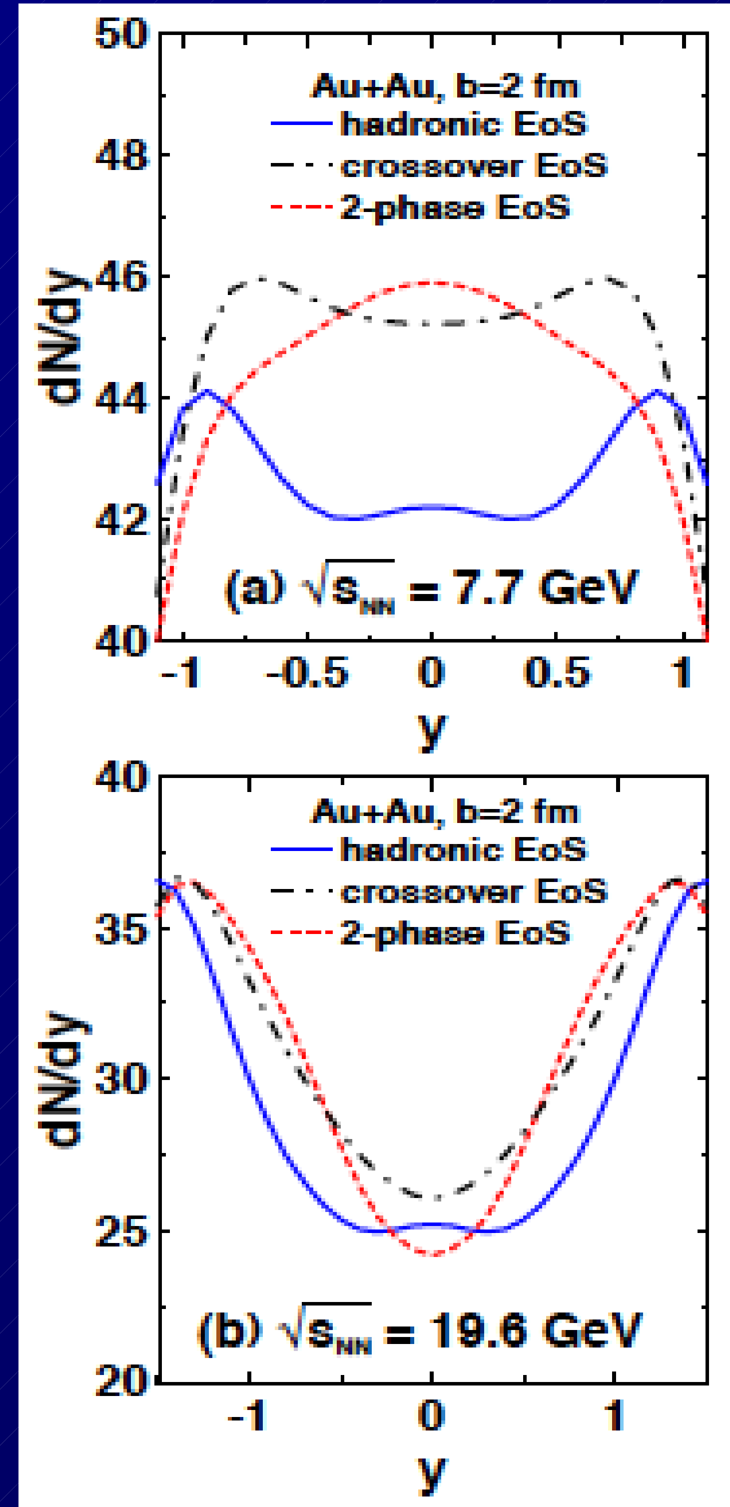
Net proton rapidity distribution – test case for a 1st order PT signal

Investigation of p_T cuts:

Yu. Ivanov & D. Blaschke, arxiv:1504.03992

$$\frac{dN}{dy} = a\left(\exp\{-(1/w_s)\cosh(y-y_s)\} + \exp\{-(1/w_s)\cosh(y+y_s)\}\right) ,$$

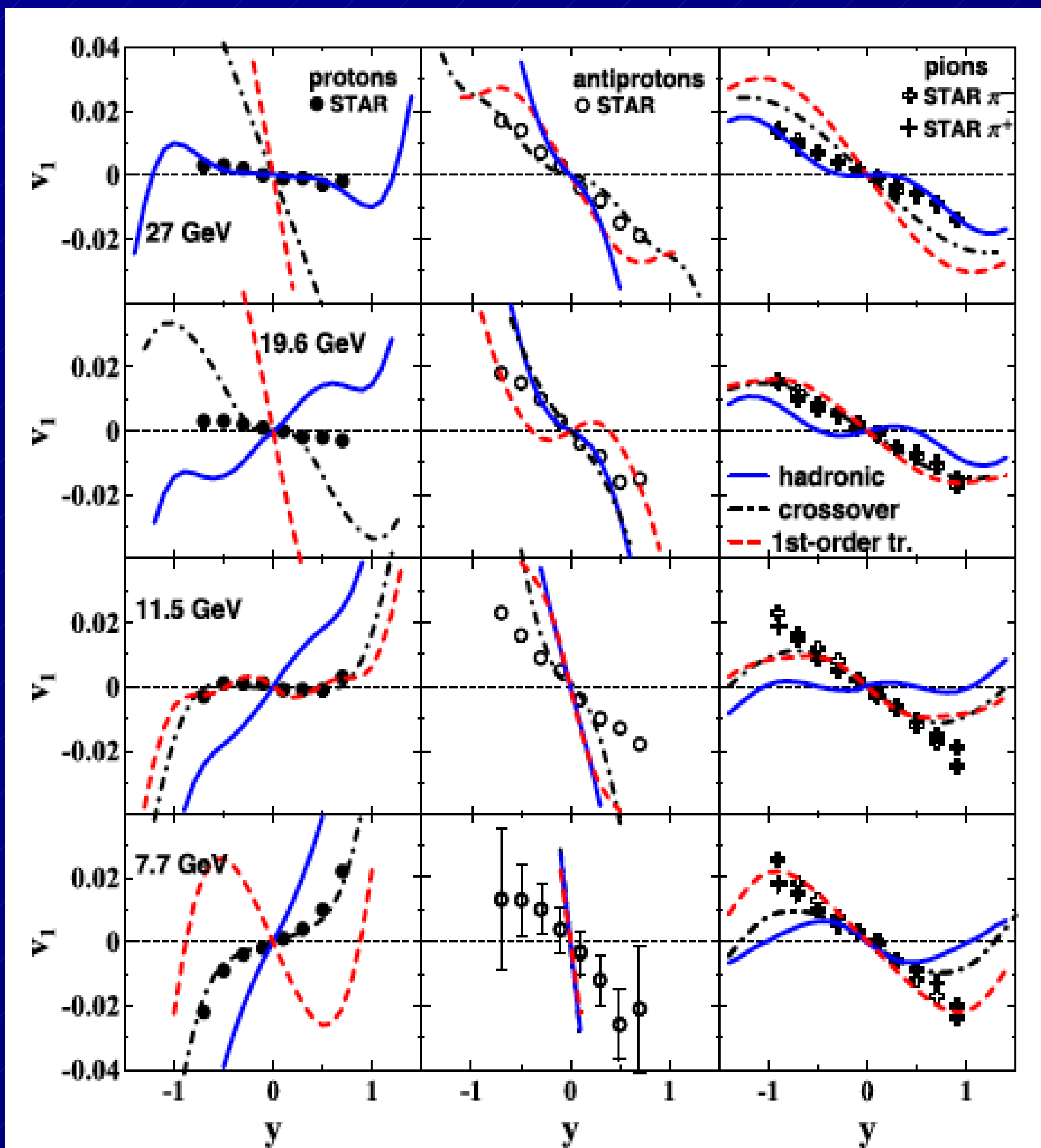
$$C_y = \left(y_{\rm beam}^3 \frac{d^3N}{dy^3}\right)_{y=0} \Big/ \left(y_{\rm beam}\frac{dN}{dy}\right)_{y=0} = (y_{\rm beam}/w_s)^2 \left(\sinh^2 y_s - w_s \cosh y_s\right) .$$

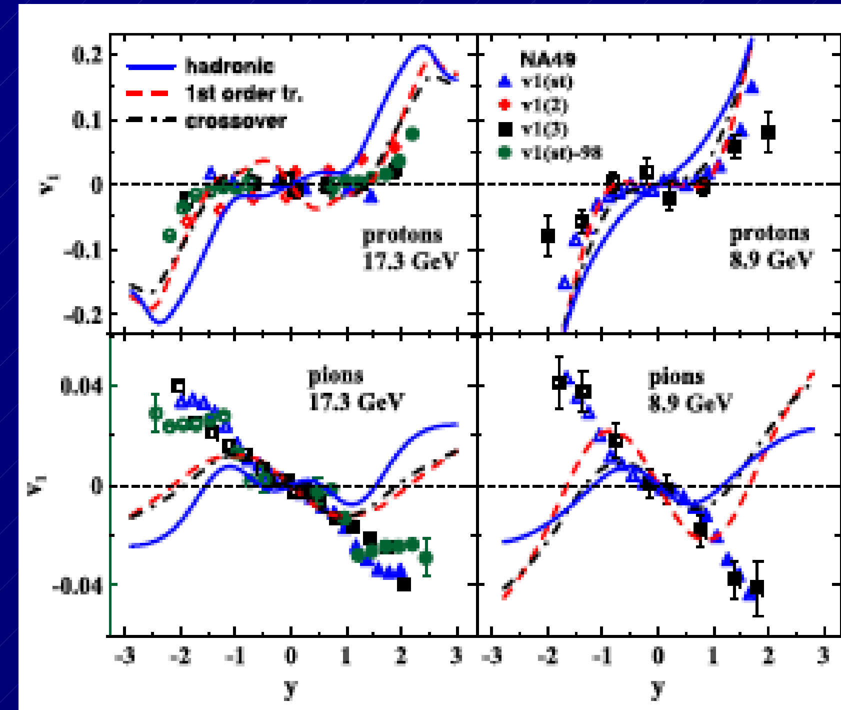


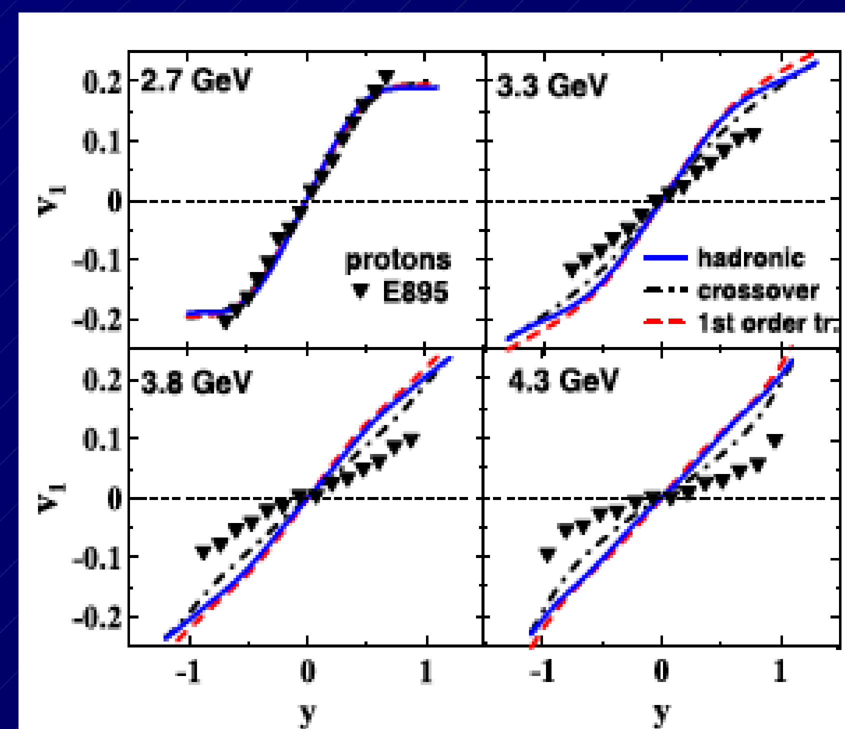
- "wiggle" formed in the nonequilibrium compression stage of the collision, where p_T only in 3FH
- robust against serious p_T cuts
- at high p_T (1 - 2 GeV/c) in convex region
- at low p_T (0.2 - 1 GeV/c) in concave region
- required accuracy in C_y determination: $\Delta C_y < 2$

Directed flow indicates a cross-over Deconfinement transition …

Ivanov & Soldatov, Phys. Rev. C 91 (2015)

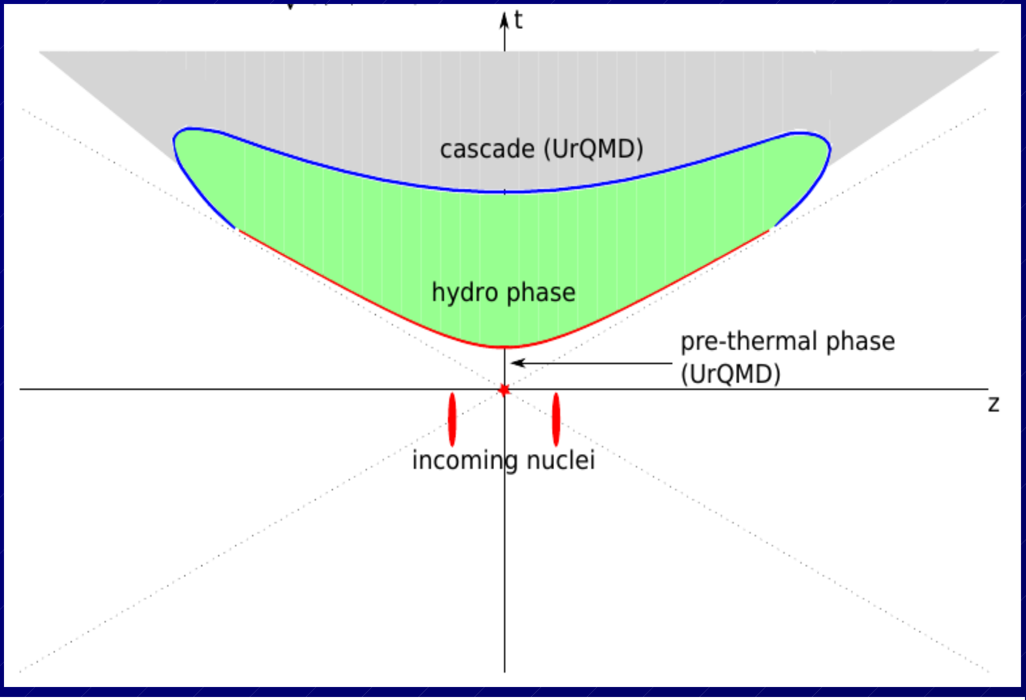






3+1D viscous hydro-cascade model (Yu. Karpenko, FIAS)

3+1D viscous hydro+cascade model was applied for A+A collisions at RHIC Beam Energy Scan energies ($\sqrt{s}$ = 7.7 − 39 GeV), and for SPS energy points



Cascade-hydro-cascade approach:

Initial state: UrQMD cascade

S.A. Bass et al., Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 41 255-369, 1998

Hydrodynamic phase: numerical 3+1D hydro solution via original relativistic viscous hydro code

Iu. Karpenko, P. Huovinen, M. Bleicher, arXiv:1312.4160

Hydro starts at $\tau = \sqrt{t^2 - z^2} = \tau_0$ (red curve): $\tau_0 = \frac{2R}{\gamma v_z}$

$\{T^{0\mu}, N_b^0, N_q^0\}$ of fluid = averaged $\{T^{0\mu}, N_b^0, N_q^0\}$ of particles

Fluid→particle transition

$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{sw} = 0.5$ GeV/fm^3 (blue curve):

$\{T^{0\mu}, N_b^0, N_q^0\}$ of hadron-resonance gas = $\{T^{0\mu}, N_b^0, N_q^0\}$ of fluid

Hadronic cascade: UrQMD

P. Huovinen, H. Petersen: "Particlization in hybrid models", Eur. Phys. J. A48 (2012) 171; arxiv:1206.3371

Equations of state for hydrodynamic phase

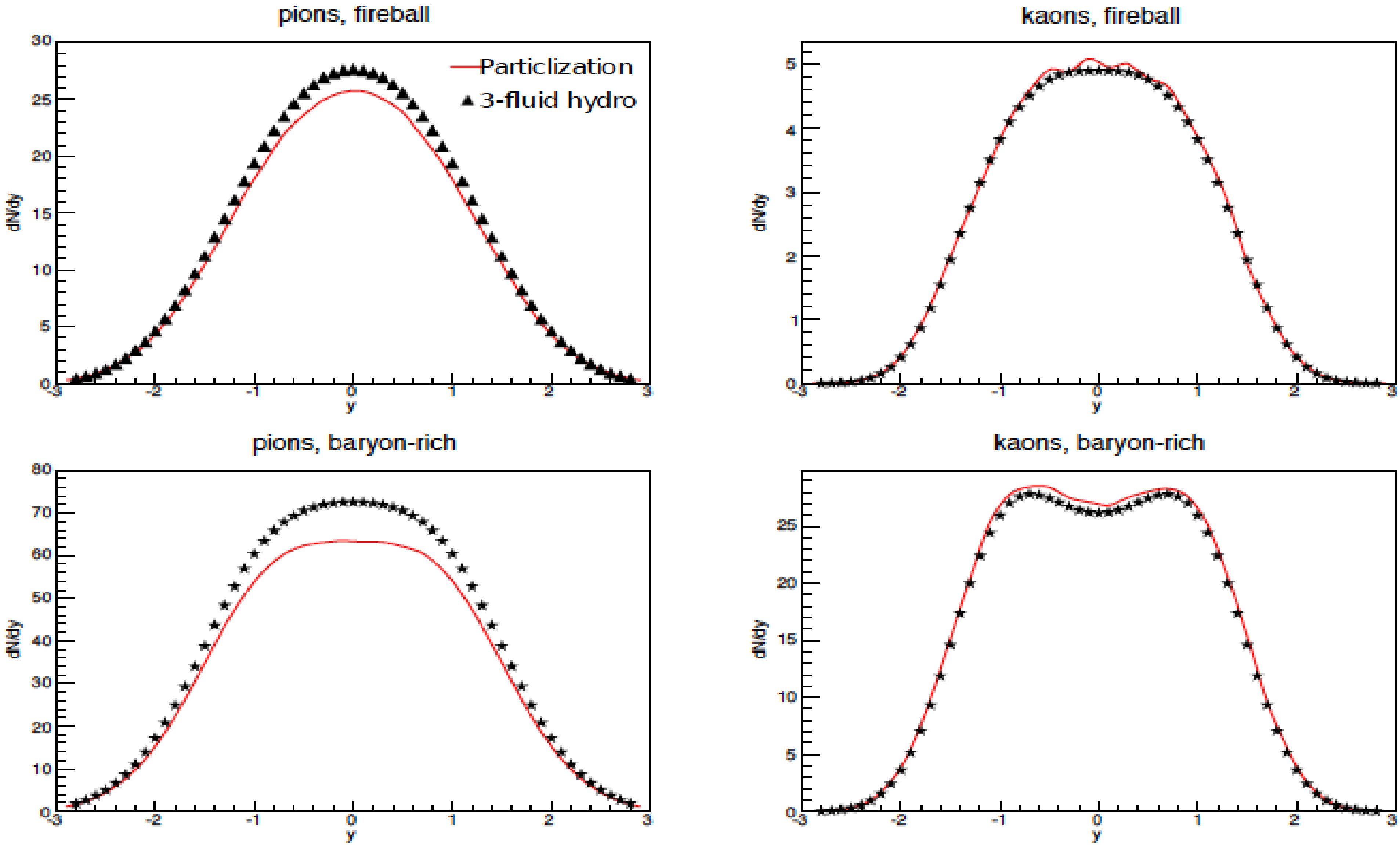
- Chiral model
  - coupled to Polyakov loop to include the deconfinement phase transition
  - good agreement with lattice QCD data at $\mu_B = 0$, also applicable at finite baryon densities
  - (current version) has crossover type PT between hadron and quark-gluon phase at all μ_B
- Hadron resonance gas + Bag Model (a.k.a. EoS Q)
  - hadron resonance gas made of u, d quarks including repulsive meanfield
  - the phases matched via Maxwell construction, resulting in 1st order PT

J. Steinheimer, S. Schramm and H. Stocker, J. Phys. G 38, 035001 (2011); P.F. Kolb, J. Sollfrank, and U. Heinz, Phys.Rev. C 62, 054909 (2000).

Preview: Particlization of 3-f uid Hydrodynamics model

Yu. Karpenko & Yu. Ivanov: May 2014 - May 2015

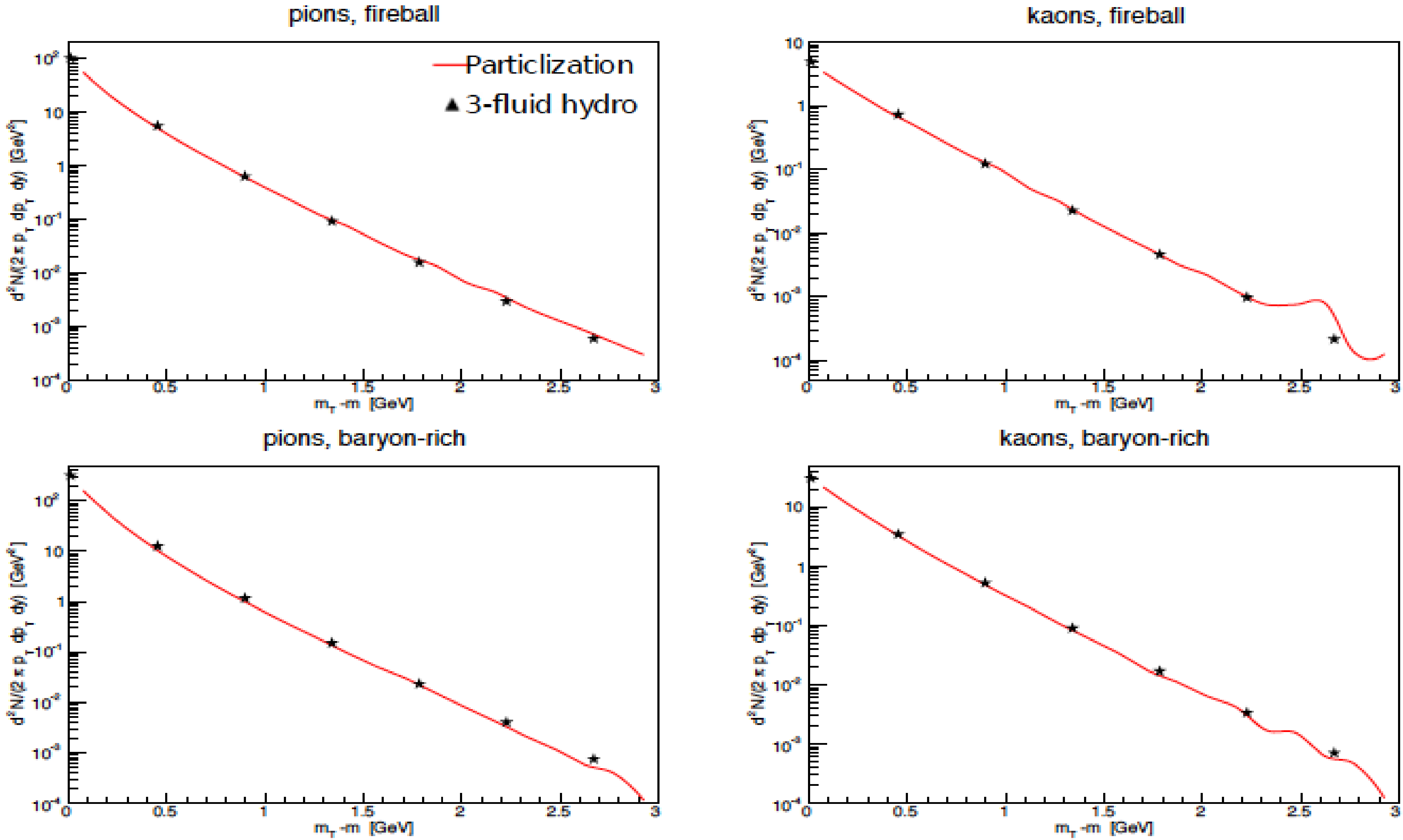
Rapidity distribution



Preview: Particlization of 3-f uid Hydrodynamics model

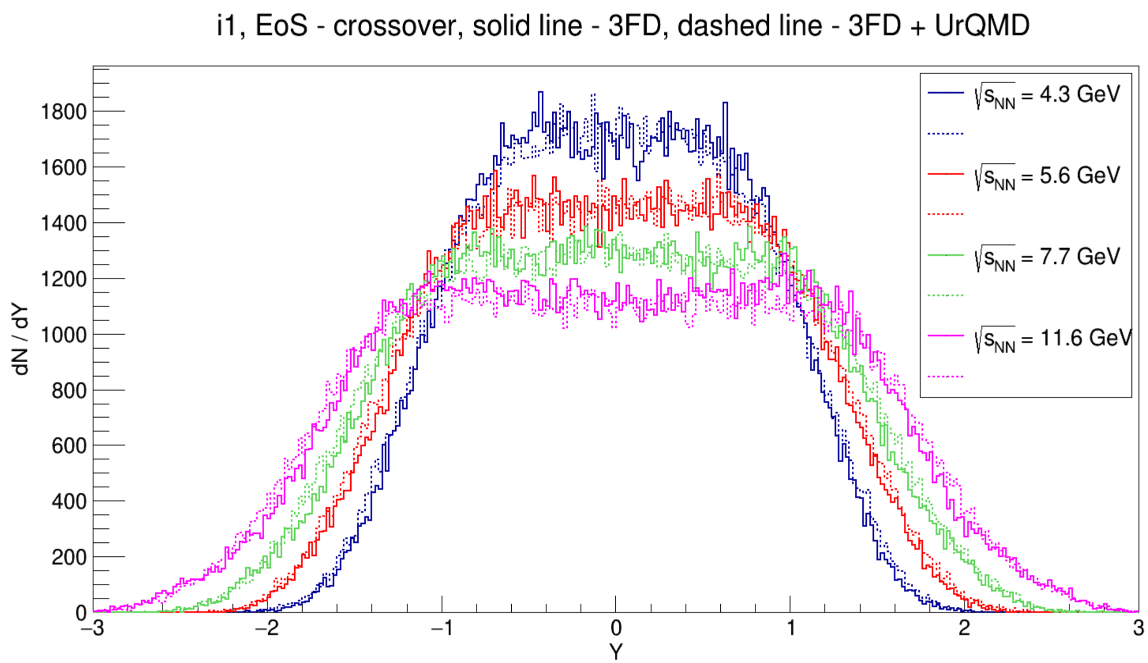
Yu. Karpenko & Yu. Ivanov: May 2014 - May 2015

P_T / m_T distribution



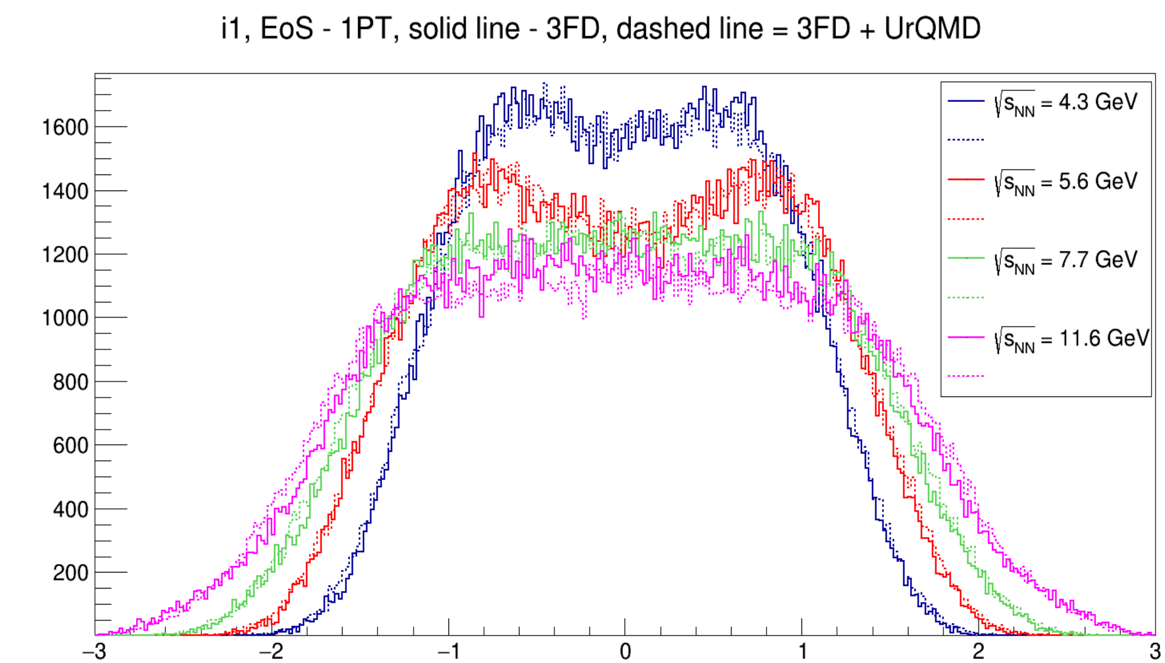
Baryon stopping signal for first order phase transition ?

Baryon stopping signal for first order phase transition ?



EoS: Crossover

Impact parameter: b=2 fm



EoS: First order PT

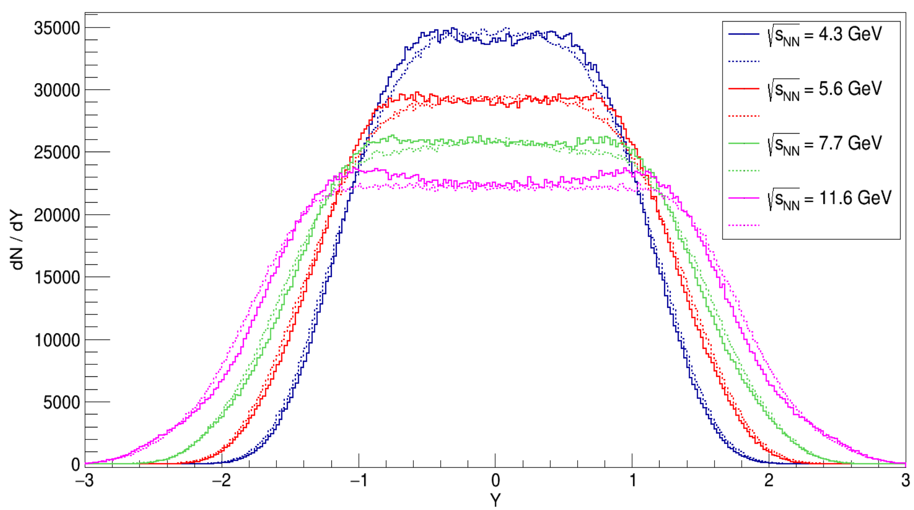
Impact parameter: b=2 fm

Baryon stopping signal for first order phase transition ?

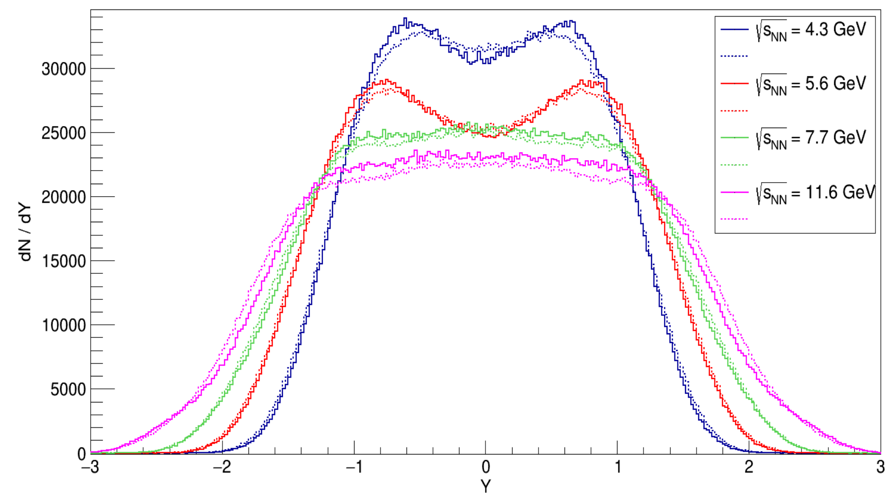
EoS: Crossover

EoS: First order PT

b = 2 fm, EoS - crossover, 3FD (solid line) , 3FD + UrQMD (dashed line)

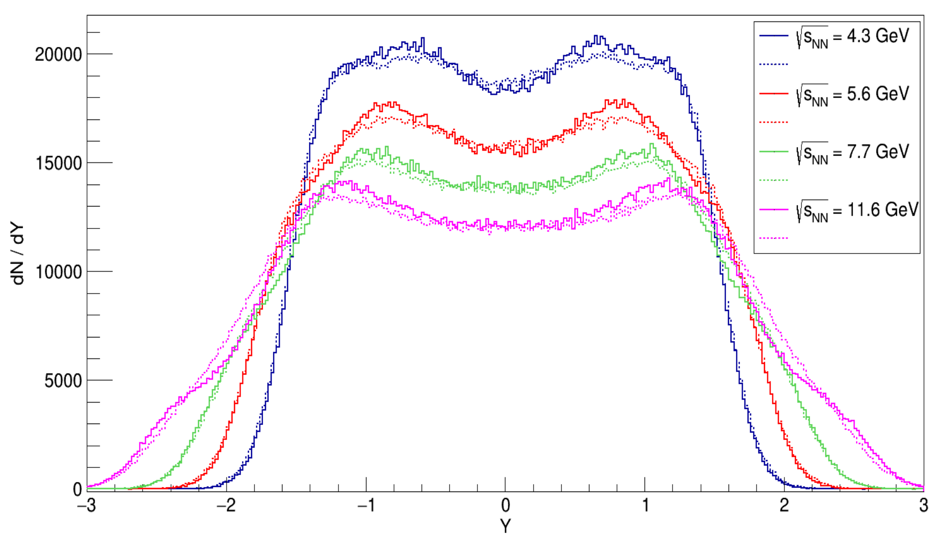


b = 2 fm, EoS - 1PT, 3FD (solid line), 3FD+ UrQMD (dashed line)

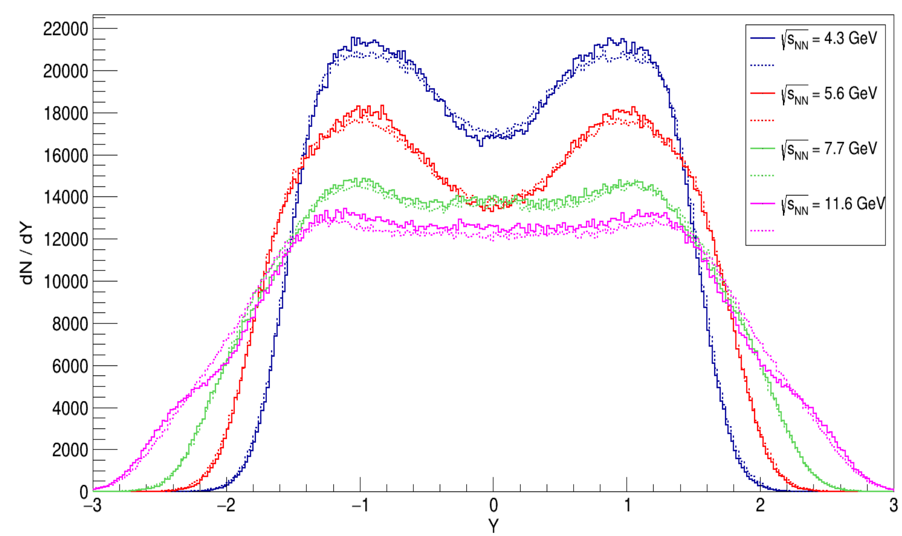


i1:
b=2 fm

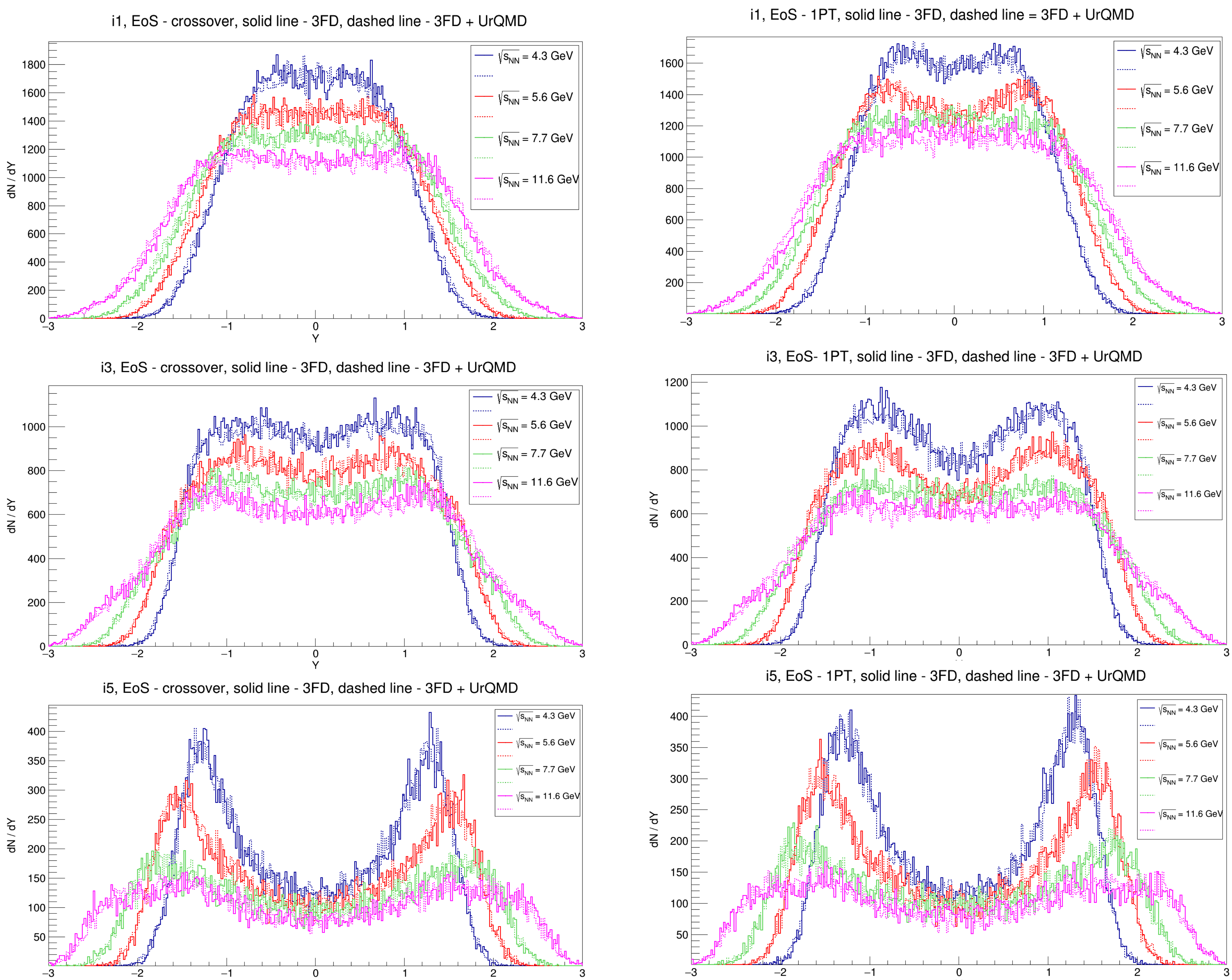
b = 6 fm, EoS - crossover, 3FD (solid line), 3FD + UrQMD (dashed line)



b = 6 fm, EoS - 1PT, 3FD (solid line), 3FD + UrQMD (dashed line)

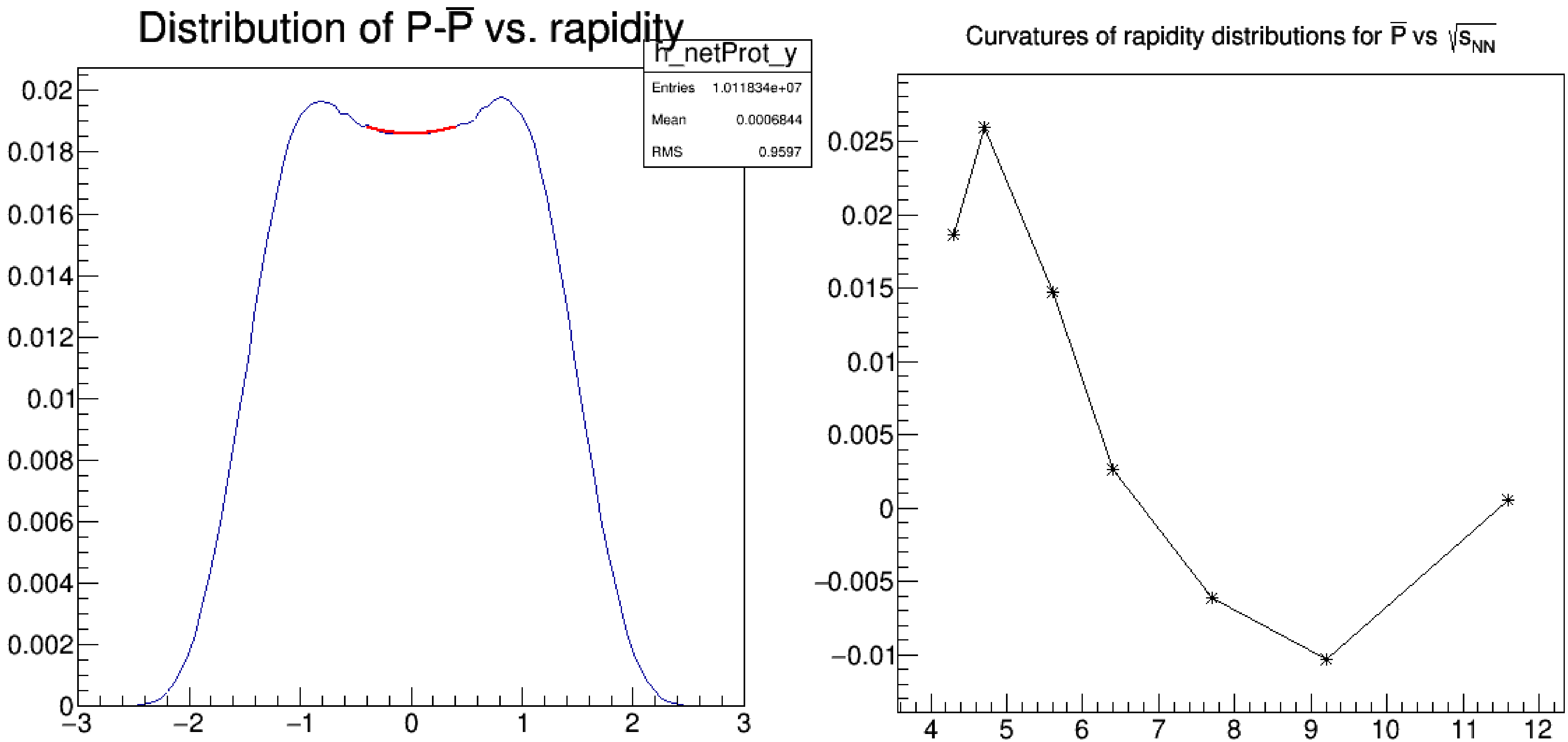


i3:
b=6 fm



i1, EoS - crossover, solid line - 3FD, dashed line - 3FD + UrQMD
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 4.3 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.6 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 11.6 GeV
dN / dY
Y
i1, EoS - 1PT, solid line - 3FD, dashed line = 3FD + UrQMD
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 4.3 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.6 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 11.6 GeV
i3, EoS - crossover, solid line - 3FD, dashed line - 3FD + UrQMD
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 4.3 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.6 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 11.6 GeV
dN / dY
Y
i3, EoS- 1PT, solid line - 3FD, dashed line - 3FD + UrQMD
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 4.3 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.6 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 11.6 GeV
dN / dY
i5, EoS - crossover, solid line - 3FD, dashed line - 3FD + UrQMD
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 4.3 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.6 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 11.6 GeV
dN / dY
Y
i5, EoS - 1PT, solid line - 3FD, dashed line - 3FD + UrQMD
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 4.3 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.6 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7.7 GeV
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 11.6 GeV
dN / dY
Y

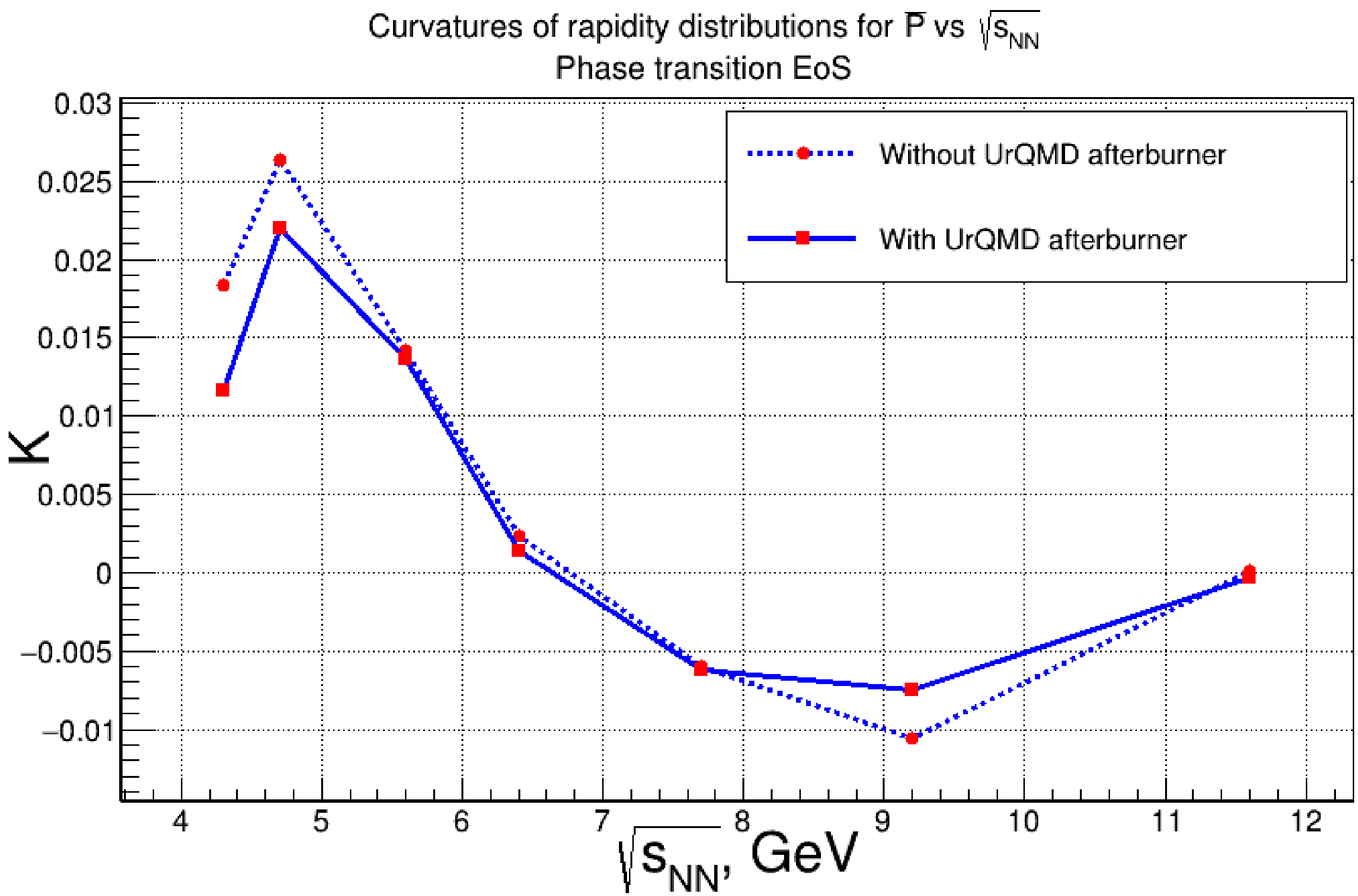
Baryon stopping signal: extract the curvature at midrapidity !



"Wiggle" in the excitation function (energy scan) confirmed !

Particlization of 3FH works satisfactorily → join with UrQMD "afterburner"

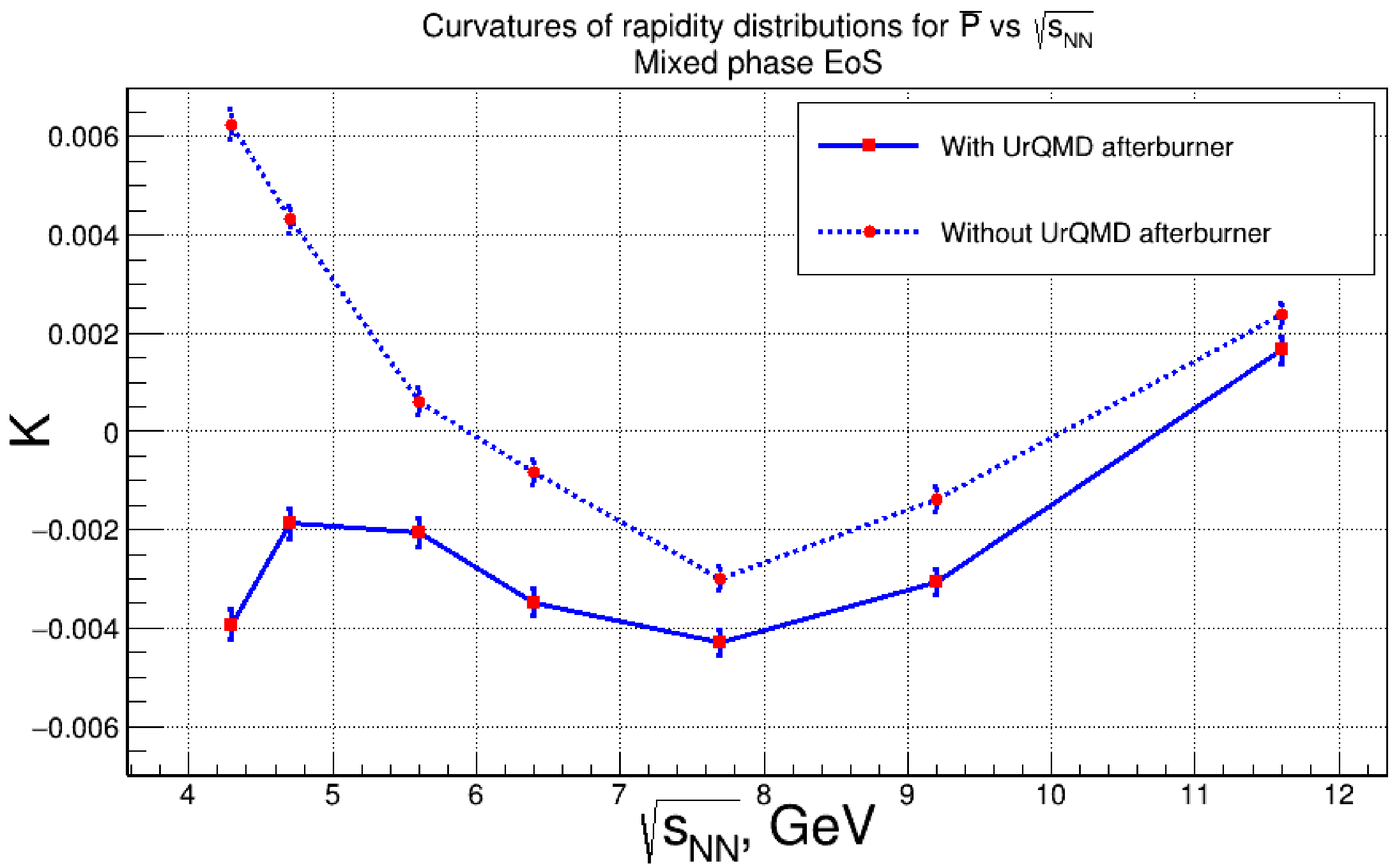
Baryon stopping signal: effect of UrQMD afterburner !



"Wiggle" in the excitation function (energy scan) confirmed !

UrQMD afterburner almost no effect on the "wiggle" for the 2PT EoS

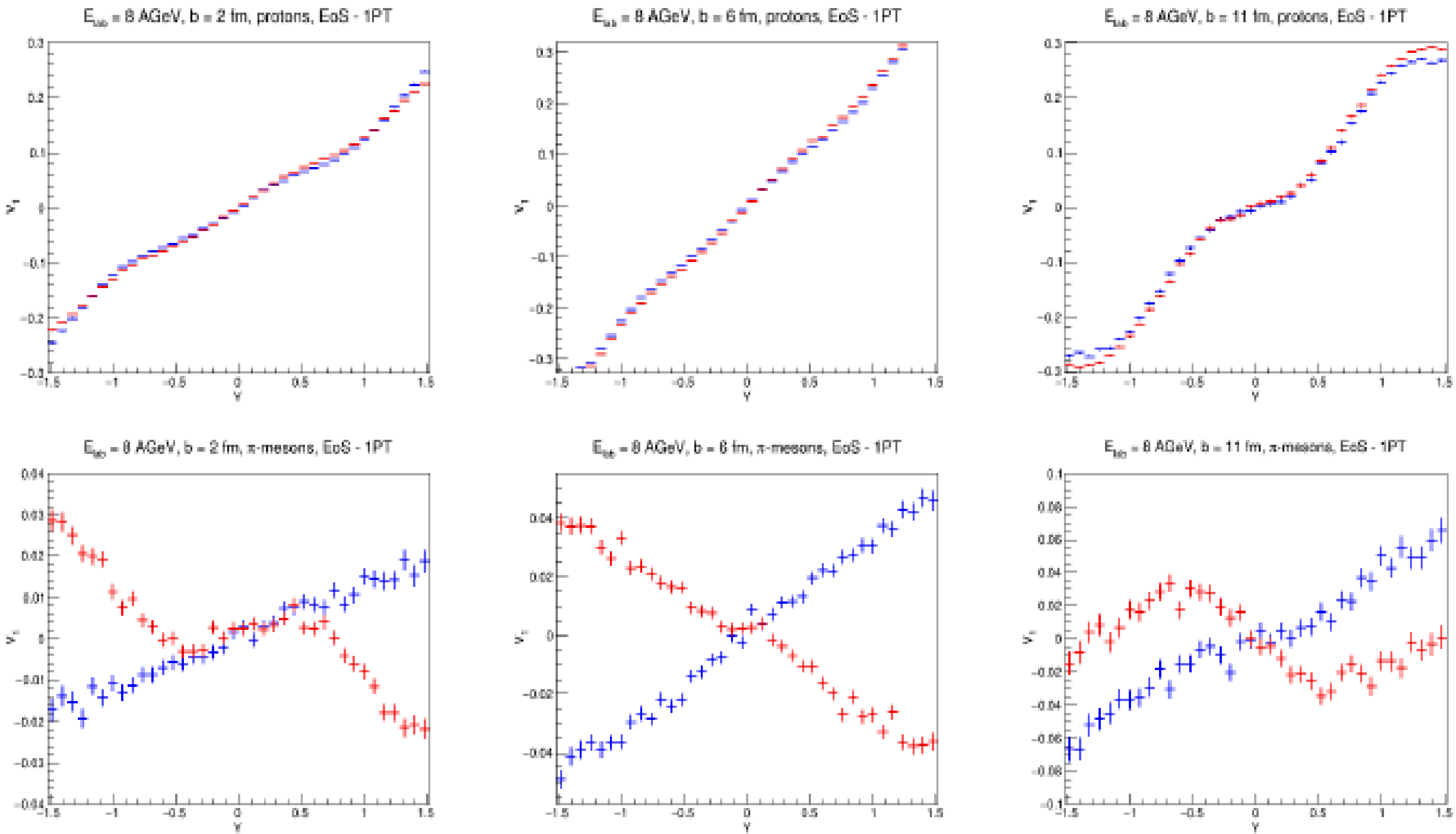
Baryon stopping signal: effect of EoS & UrQMD afterburner !



“Wiggle” in the excitation function (energy scan) confirmed !

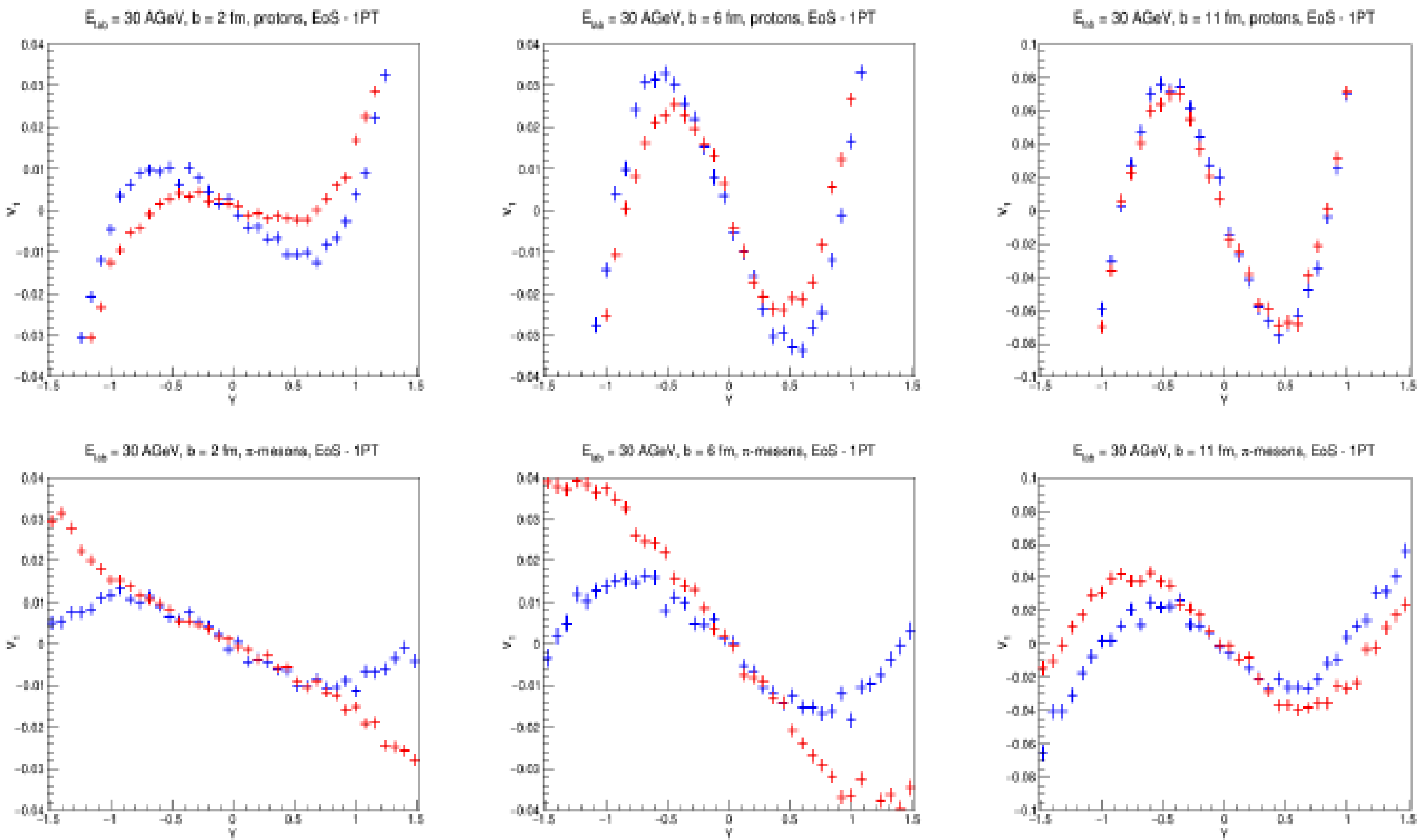
UrQMD afterburner smoothens the “wiggle” for the crossover EoS !

What about flow? First results (v1) ….   E_lab = 8 AGeV



Blocking of pions by hadronic rescattering (red plusses), upper w/o UrQMD !

What about flow? First results(v1) …. E_lab = 30 AGeV



Antiflow of protons → pions follow !

Further developments:

- MPD Detector simulation (Oleg Rogachevsky et al.)
- New 2-phase EoS (Wroclaw group, see talk Bastian)

A new class of 2-phase EoS:
Motivation from Astrophysics

Modern 2-phase EoS in Astrophysics of Compact Stars

1. Pauli blocking effect → Excluded volume

Well known from modeling dissociation of clusters in the supernova EoS:

- excluded volume: Lattimer-Swesty (1991), Shen-Toki-Oyematsu-Sumiyoshi (1996), ...
- Pauli blocking: Roepke-Grigo-Sumiyoshi-Shen (2003), Typel et al. PRC 81 (2010)
- excl. Vol. vs. Pauli blocking: Hempel, Schaffner-Bielich, Typel, Roepke PRC 84 (2011)

Here: nucleons as quark clusters with finite size --> excluded volume effect !

Available volume fraction: $\Phi = V_{\rm av}/V = 1 - v \sum_{i=n,p} n_i, \quad v = \frac{1}{2}\frac{4\pi}{3}(2r_{\rm nuc})^3 = 4V_{\rm nuc}$

Equations of state for T=0 nuclear matter:

$$p_{\rm tot}(\mu_{\rm n},\mu_{\rm p}) = \frac{1}{\Phi}\sum_{i=n,p} p_i + p_{\rm mes},$$

$$\varepsilon_{\rm tot}(\mu_{\rm n},\mu_{\rm p}) = -p_{\rm tot} + \sum_{i=n,p} \mu_i n_i,$$

$$p_i = \frac{1}{4}\left(E_i n_i - m_i^* n_i^{(s)}\right),$$

$$n_i = \frac{\Phi}{3\pi^3}k_i^3,$$

$$n_i^{(s)} = \frac{\Phi m_i^*}{2\pi^2}\left[E_i k_i - (m_i^*)^2 \ln\frac{k_i + E_i}{m_i^*}\right],$$

$$E_i = \sqrt{k_i^2 + (m_i^*)^2} = \mu_i - V_i - \frac{v}{\Phi}\sum_{j=p,n} p_j,$$

Effective mass: $m_i^* = m_i - S_i.$

Scalar meanfield: $S_i \sim n_i^{(s)}$

Vector meanfield: $V_i \sim n_i$

2. Stiff quark matter at high densities

S. Benic, Eur. Phys. J. A 50, 111 (2014)

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{q}(i\partial\!\!\!/ - m)q + \mu_q \bar{q}\gamma^0 q + \mathcal{L}_4 + \mathcal{L}_8 \;, \; \mathcal{L}_4 = \frac{g_{20}}{\Lambda^2}[(\bar{q}q)^2 + (\bar{q}i\gamma_5\tau q)^2] - \frac{g_{02}}{\Lambda^2}(\bar{q}\gamma_\mu q)^2 \;,$$

$$\mathcal{L}_8 = \frac{g_{40}}{\Lambda^8}[(\bar{q}q)^2 + (\bar{q}i\gamma_5\tau q)^2]^2 - \frac{g_{04}}{\Lambda^8}(\bar{q}\gamma_\mu q)^4 - \frac{g_{22}}{\Lambda^8}(\bar{q}\gamma_\mu q)^2[(\bar{q}q)^2 + (\bar{q}i\gamma_5\tau q)^2]$$

Meanfield approximation: $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{MF}} = \bar{q}(i\partial\!\!\!/ - M)q + \tilde{\mu}_q \bar{q}\gamma^0 q - U \;,$

$$M = m + 2\frac{g_{20}}{\Lambda^2}\langle\bar{q}q\rangle + 4\frac{g_{40}}{\Lambda^8}\langle\bar{q}q\rangle^3 - 2\frac{g_{22}}{\Lambda^8}\langle\bar{q}q\rangle\langle q^\dagger q\rangle^2 \;,$$

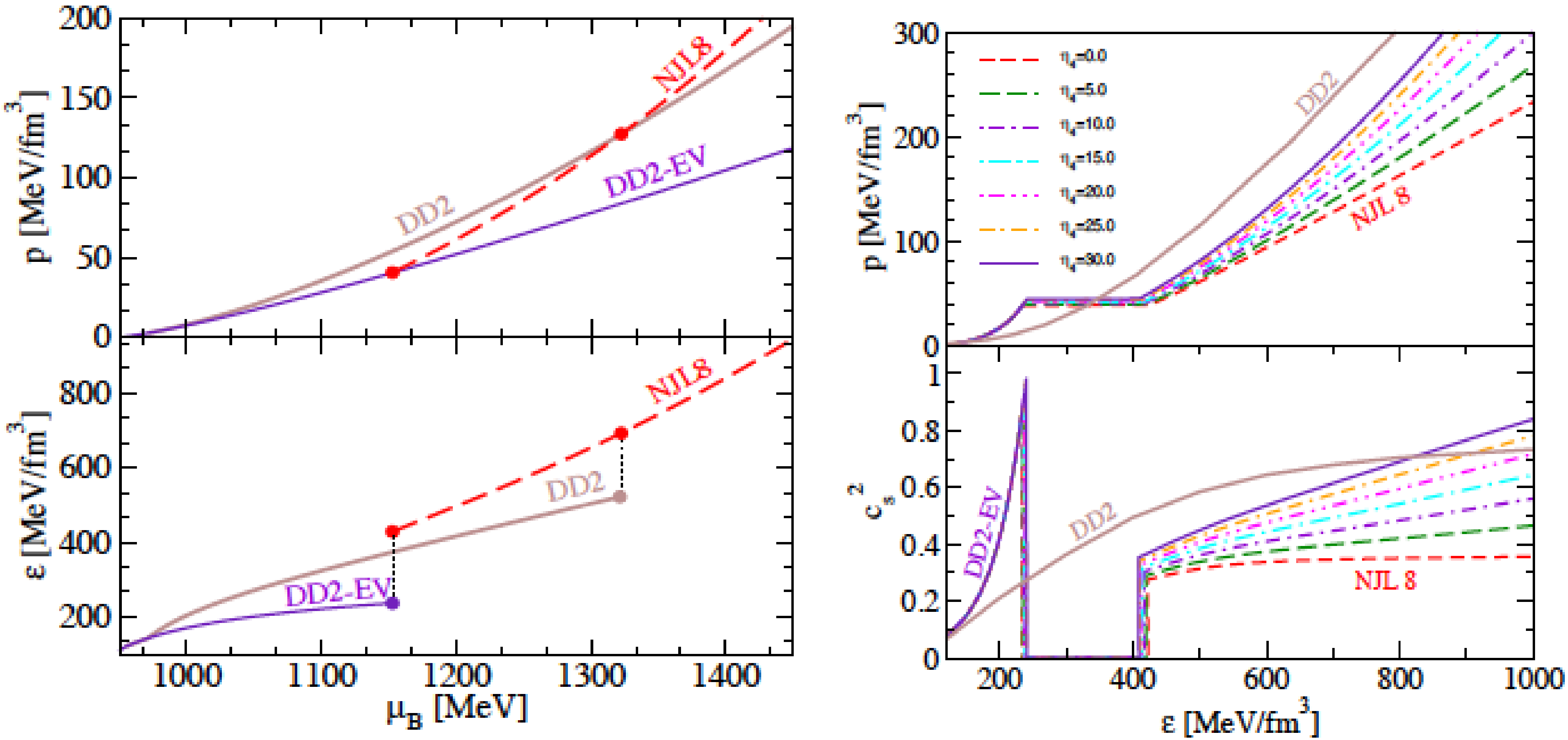
$$\tilde{\mu}_q = \mu_q - 2\frac{g_{02}}{\Lambda^2}\langle q^\dagger q\rangle - 4\frac{g_{04}}{\Lambda^8}\langle q^\dagger q\rangle^3 - 2\frac{g_{22}}{\Lambda^8}\langle\bar{q}q\rangle^2\langle q^\dagger q\rangle \;,$$

$$U = \frac{g_{20}}{\Lambda^2}\langle\bar{q}q\rangle^2 + 3\frac{g_{40}}{\Lambda^8}\langle\bar{q}q\rangle^4 - 3\frac{g_{22}}{\Lambda^8}\langle\bar{q}q\rangle^2\langle q^\dagger q\rangle^2 - \frac{g_{02}}{\Lambda^2}\langle q^\dagger q\rangle^2 - 3\frac{g_{04}}{\Lambda^8}\langle q^\dagger q\rangle^4 \;.$$

Thermodynamic Potential:

$$\Omega = U - 2N_f N_c \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3}\left\{E + T\log[1 + e^{-\beta(E-\tilde{\mu}_q)}] + T\log[1 + e^{-\beta(E+\tilde{\mu}_q)}]\right\} + \Omega_0$$

Modern 2-phase EoS in Astrophysics of Compact Stars

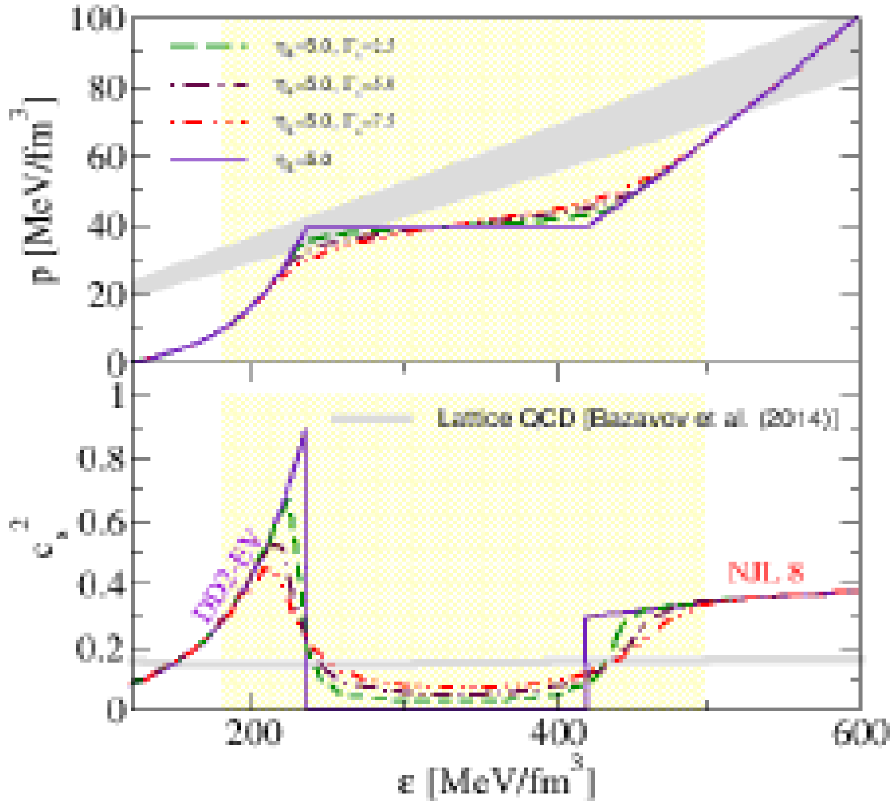


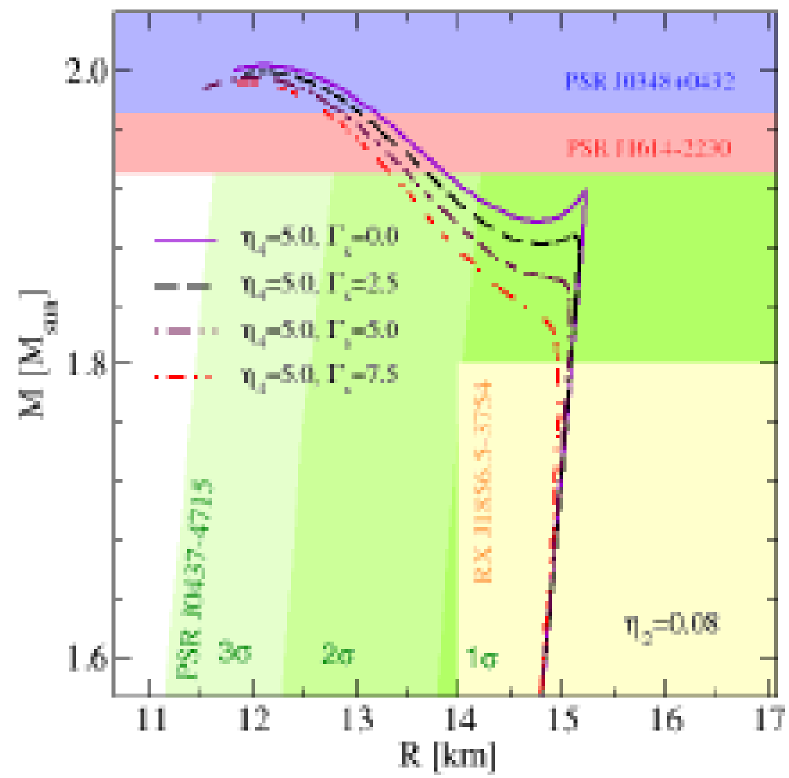
Here: Stiffening of dense hadronic matter by excluded volume in density-dependent RMF
Stiffening of dense quark matter by higher order quark vector current interactions (η_4)

S. Benic, D.B., D. Alvarez-Castillo, T. Fischer, S. Typel, A&A 577, A40 (2015) - STSM 2014

Modern 2-phase EoS in Astrophysics of Compact Stars

Estimate effects of structures in the phase transition region (“pasta”)

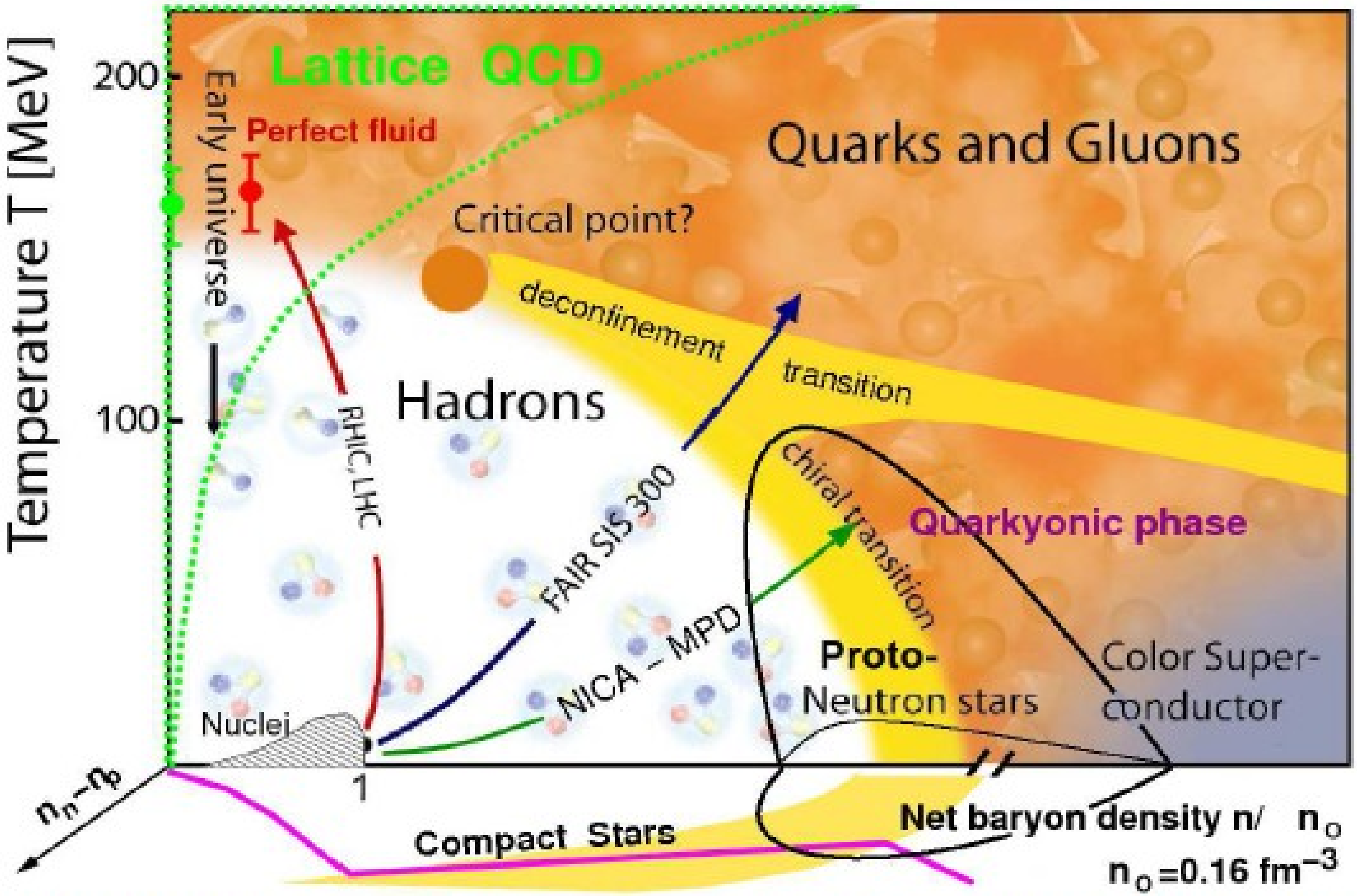




High-mass Twins relatively robust against “smoothing” the Maxwell transition construction

D. Alvarez-Castillo, D.B., arxiv:1412.8463

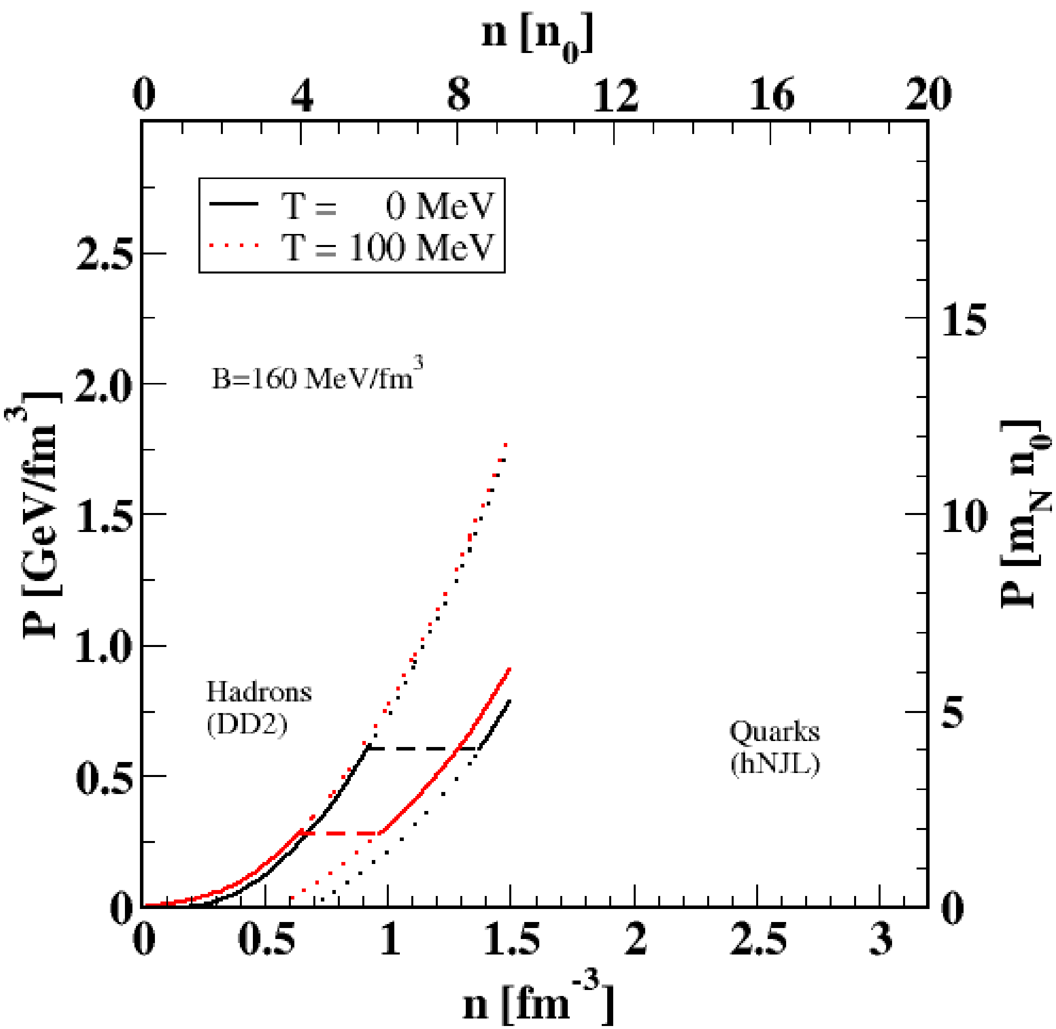
Support a CEP in QCD phase diagram with Astrophysics?

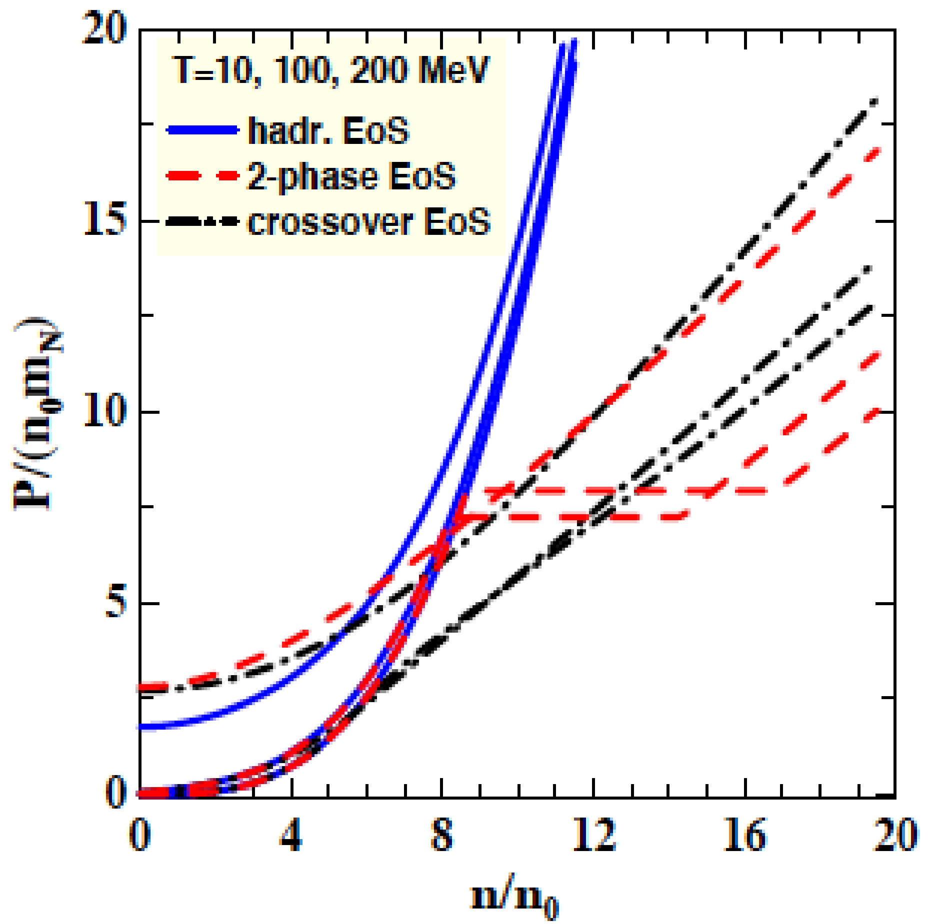


NICA White Paper, http://theor.jinr.ru/twiki-cgi/view/NICA/WebHome

Crossover at finite T (Lattice QCD) + First order at zero T (Astrophysics) = Critical endpoint exists!

Comparison 2-phase EoS

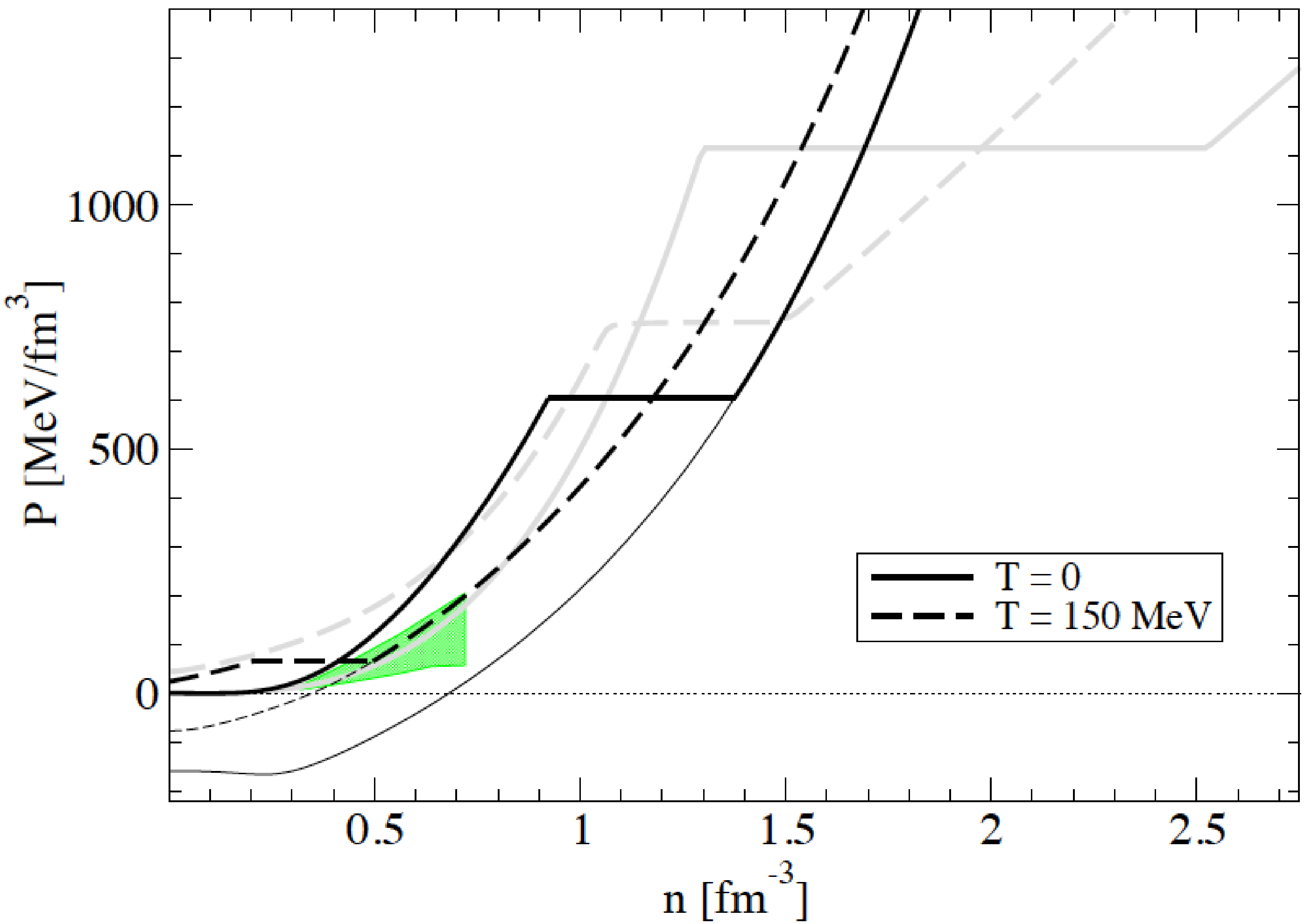




N.-U. Bastian, D. Blaschke (S. Benic, S. Typel), In progress (2015)

A. Khvorostukhin et al. EPJC 48 (2006) 531
Yu. Ivanov, D. Blaschke, arxiv:1504.03992

Comparison 2-phase EoS



Grey: Ivanov (2010)

Black: DD2 vs. HNJLb

B=160 MeV/fm^3

N.-U. Bastian, D. Blaschke, Proceedings SQM (2015)

Summary / Outlook:

- Baryon stopping signal ("wiggle") remains a robust signal for 1st order PT also under severe cuts in transverse momentum !

- Discrimination between hadronic phase and crossover transition ambiguous

- Position of the "wiggle" in the beam energy scan is EoS dependent – new EoS ?!

- Particlization of 3-Fluid Hydrodynamics model works !

- UrQMD "afterburner" works too !

- Detector simulation in progress

- Systematic study of modern 2-phase EoS (Bayesian analysis) in progress

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Critical Point and Onset of Deconfinement 2016

and

Working Group Meeting of COST Action MP1304

Wrocław, Poland

May 30th - June 4th, 2016

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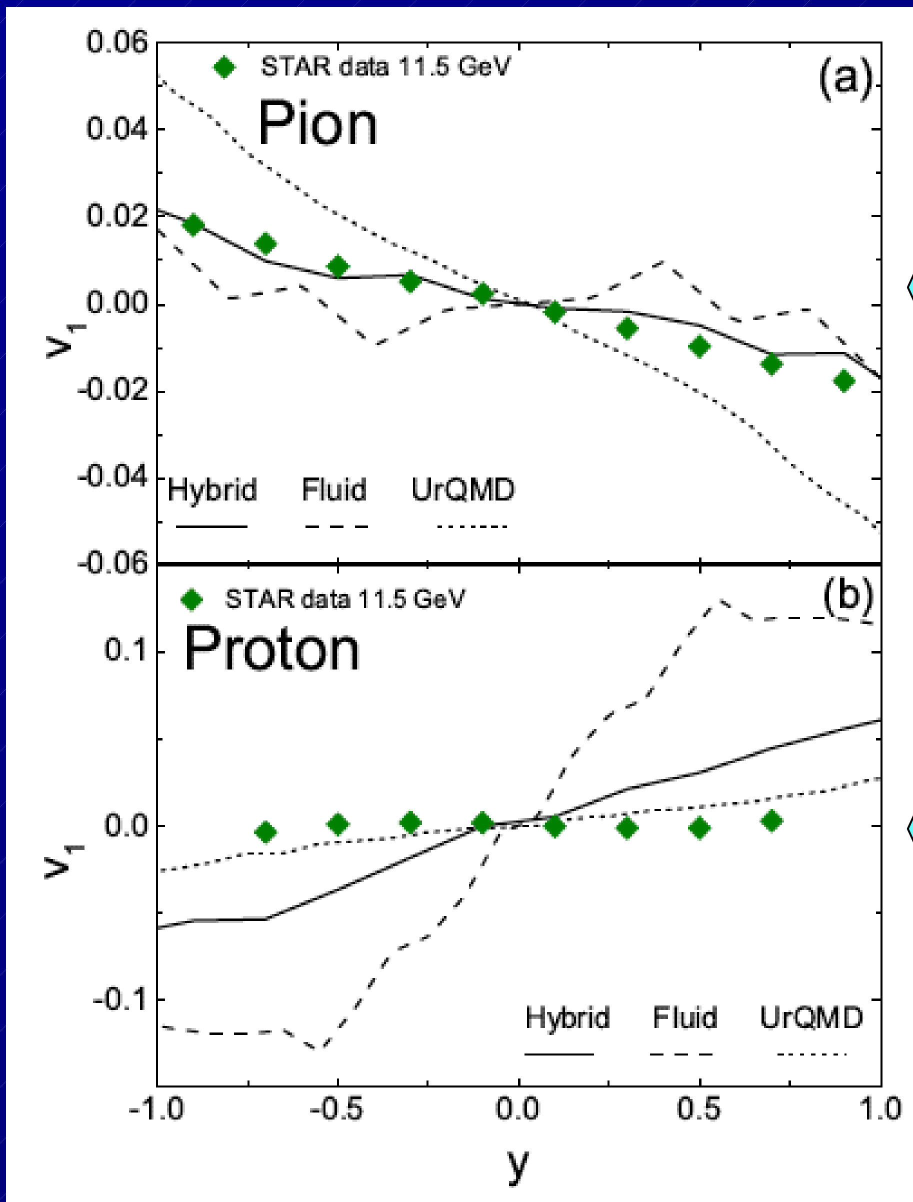
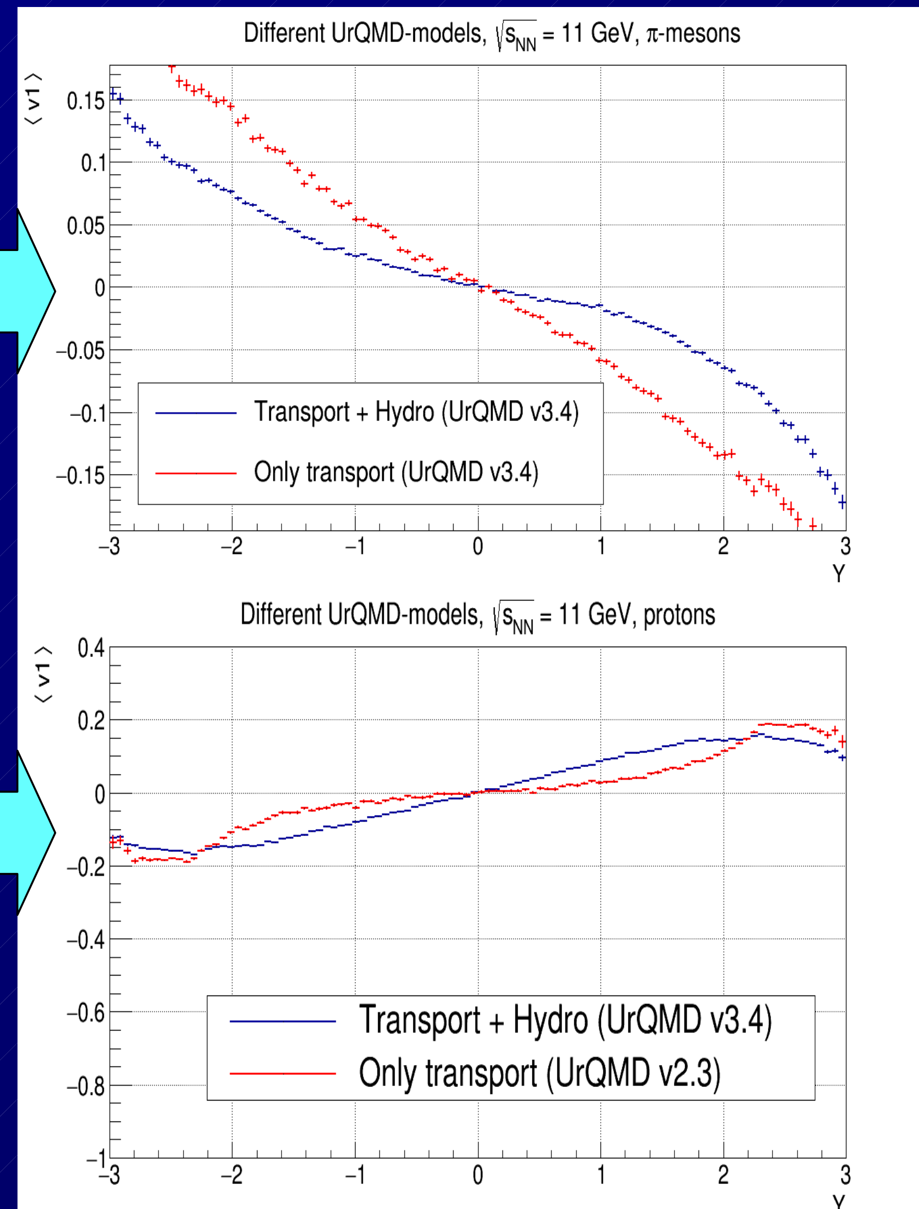
Additional Slides

Further results of test simulations – flow observables

J. Steinheimer et al., Phys. Rev. C89 (2014) 054913



Reproduced !

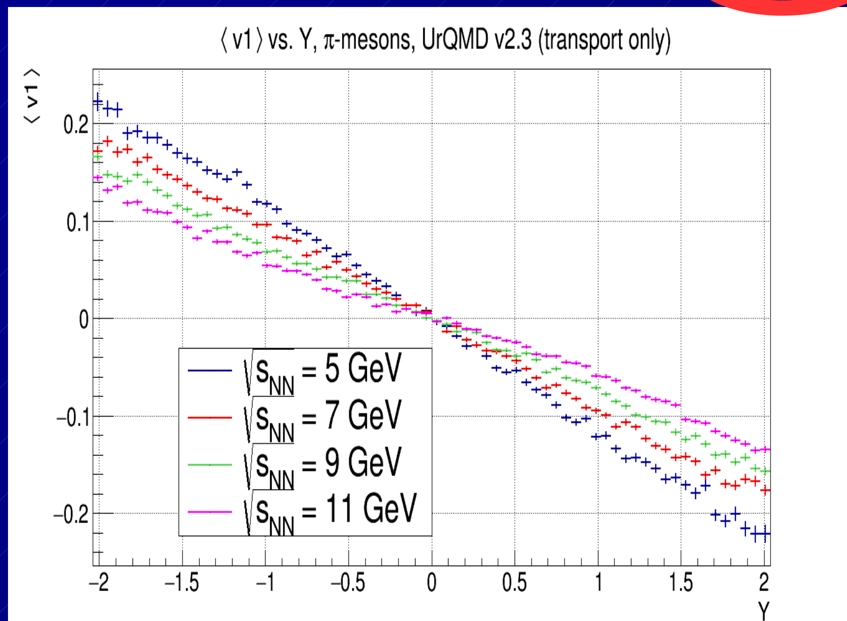


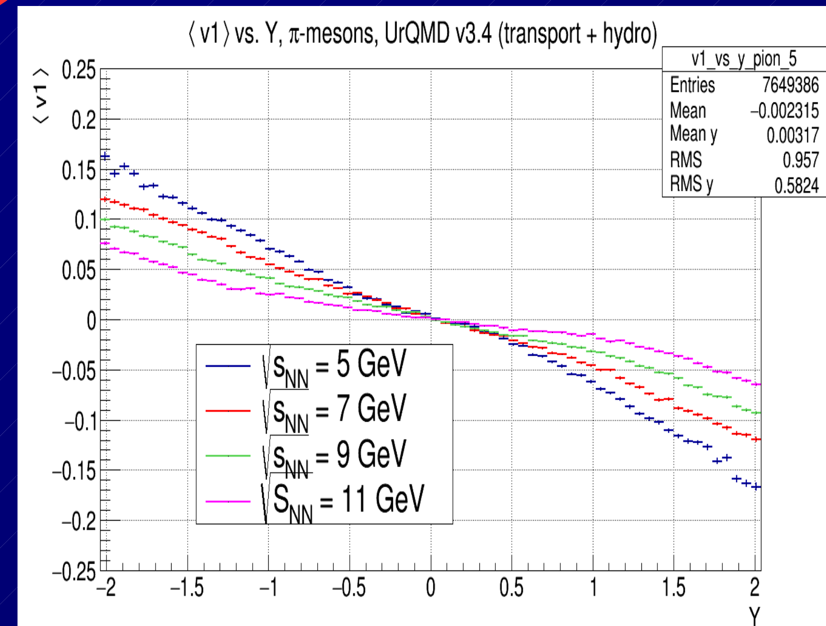
UrQMD + hydro (1st order PT) – H. Petersen

Further results of test simulations – flow observables

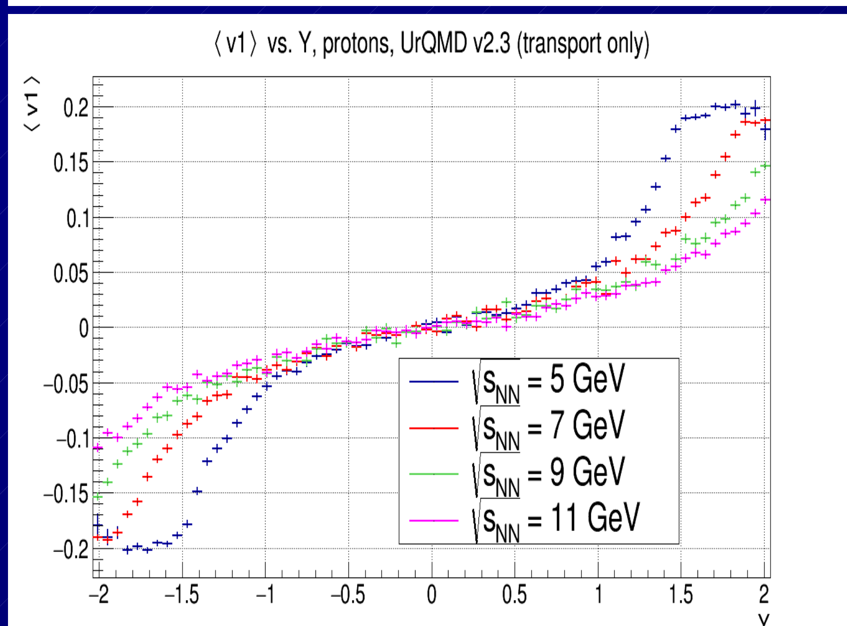
NICA energy scan: **UrQMD** $\langle v_1 \rangle$ UrQMD + hydro (1[st] order PT)

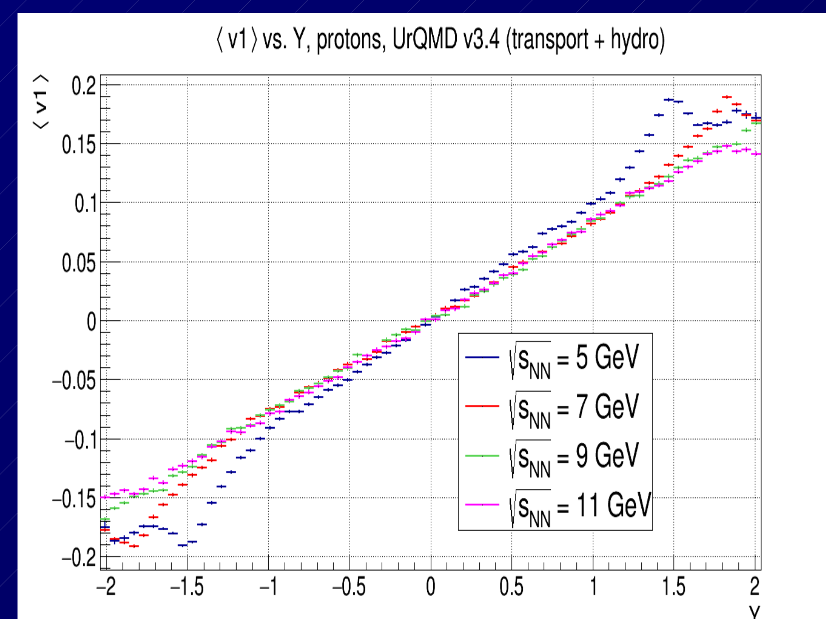
Pions





Protons

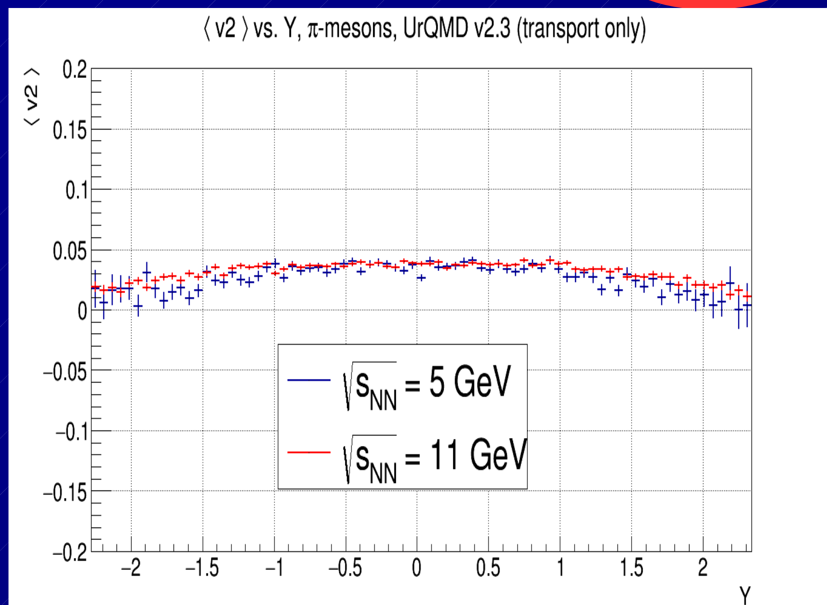


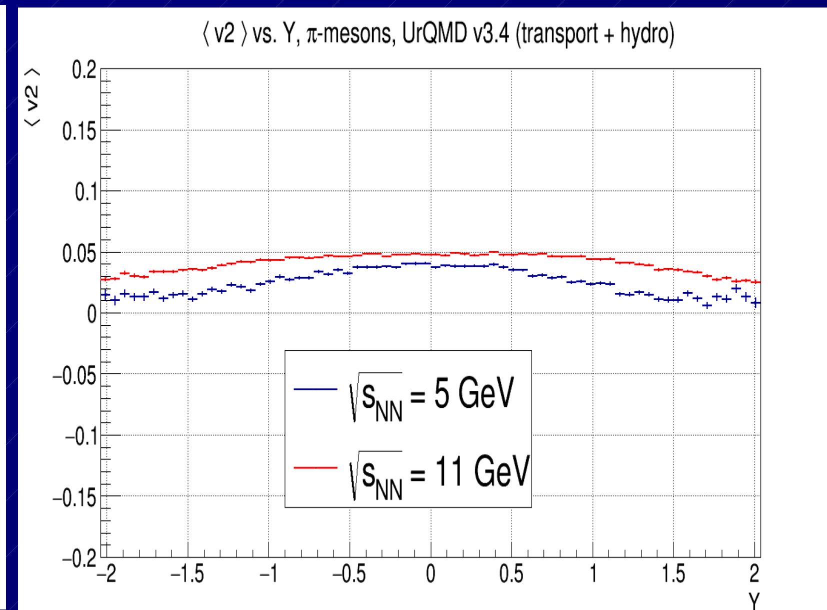


Further results of test simulations – flow observables

NICA energy scan: UrQMD $\langle v_2 \rangle$ UrQMD + hydro (1st order PT)

Pions





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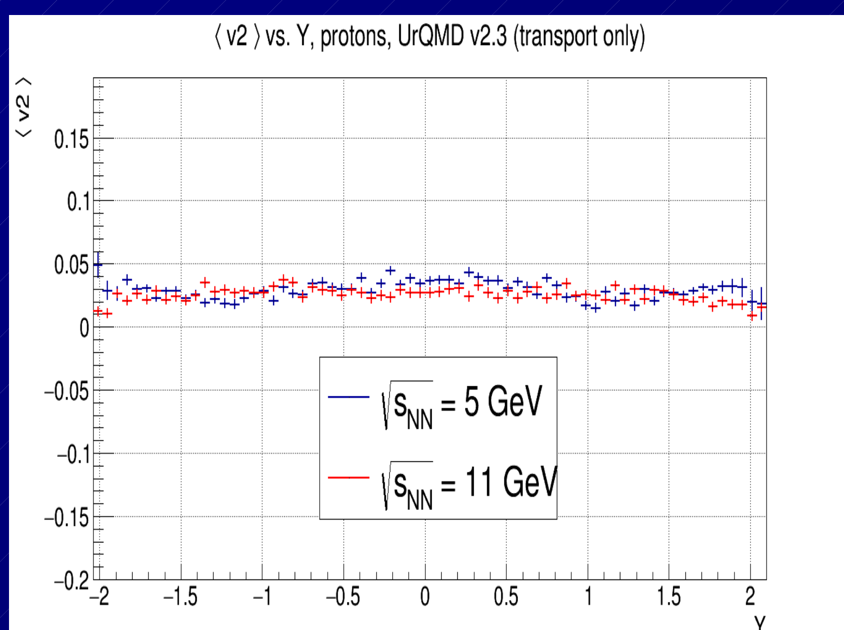
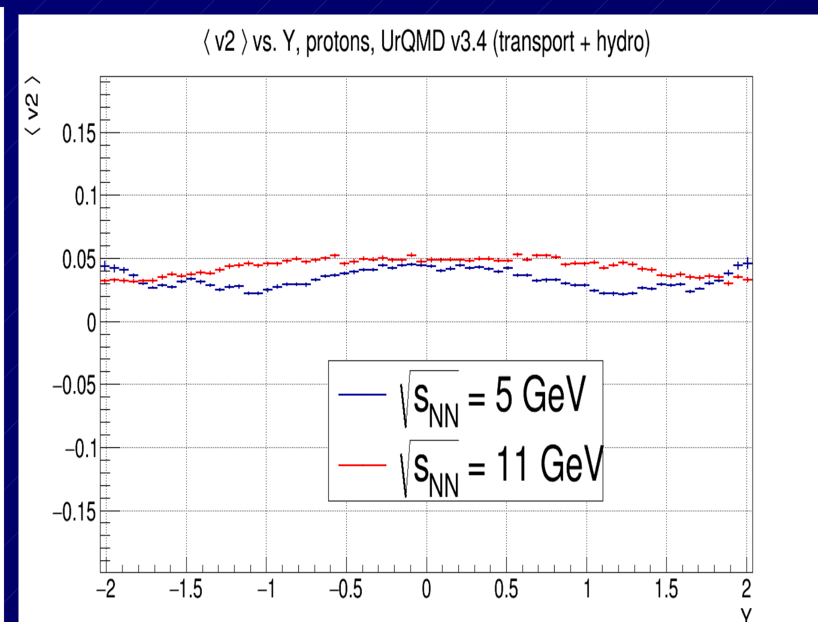
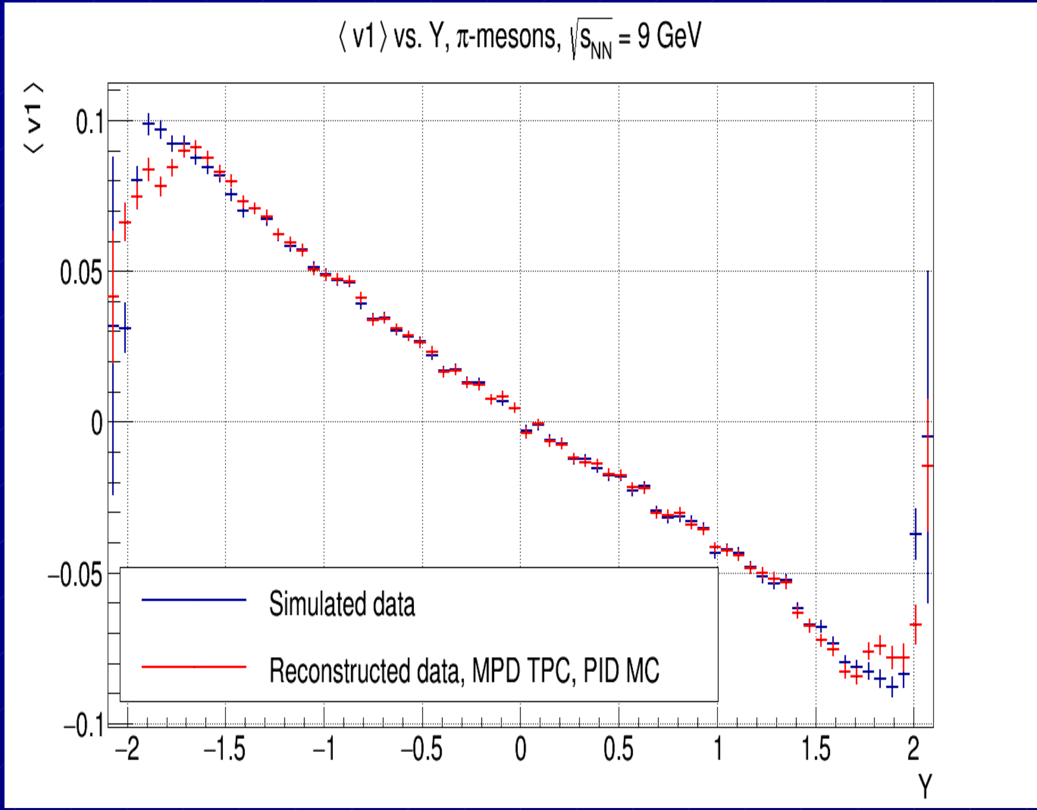
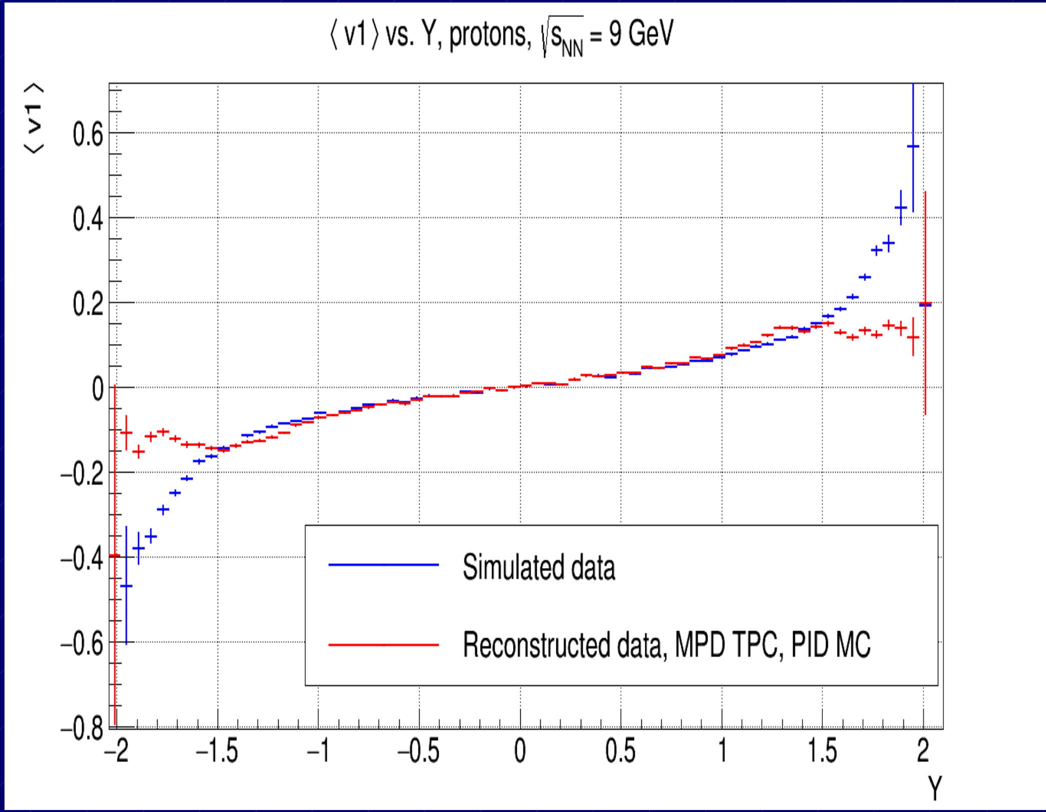




Further results of test simulations – flow observables

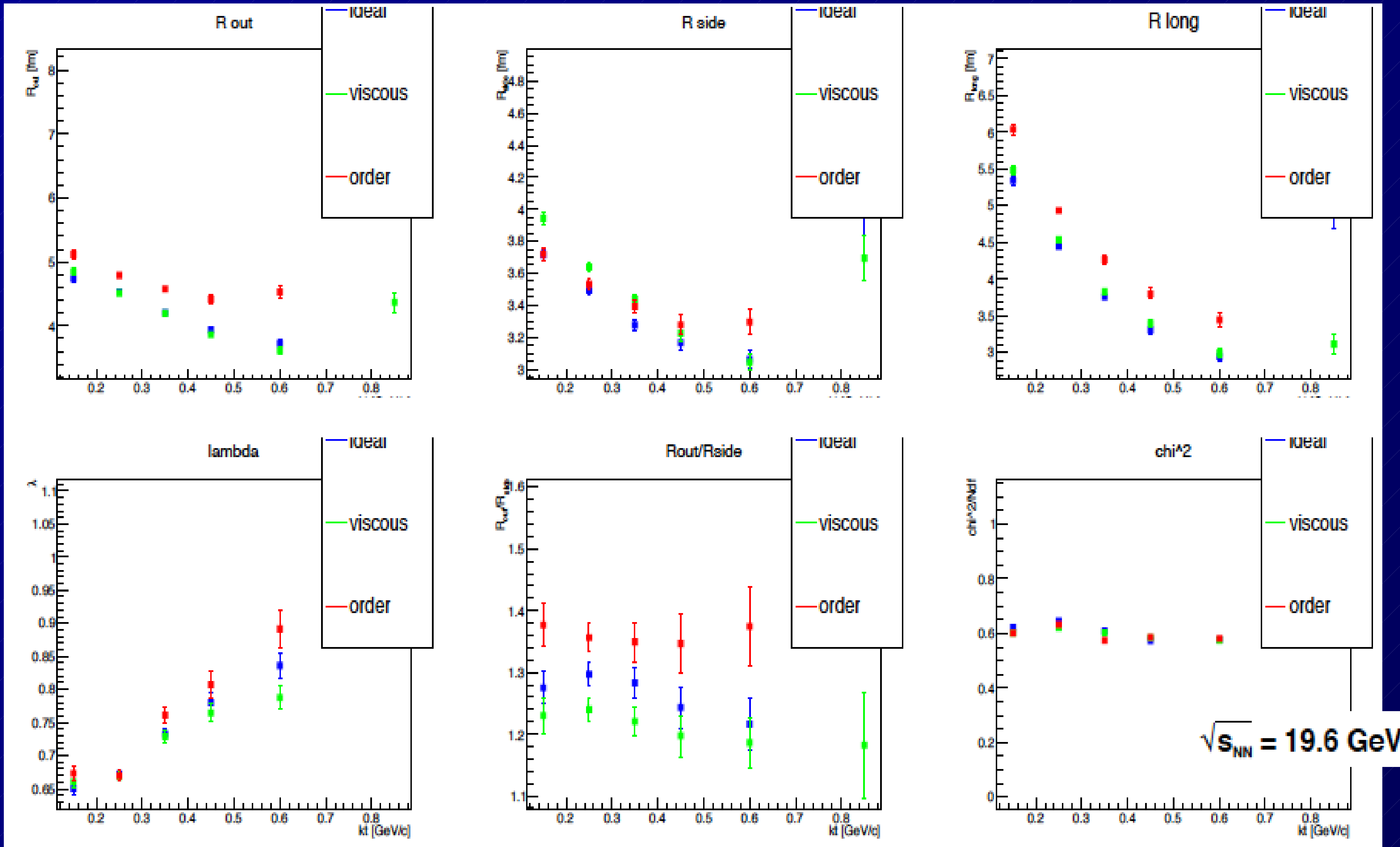
Detector Simulation with GEANT : Excellent reproduction of simulation results !



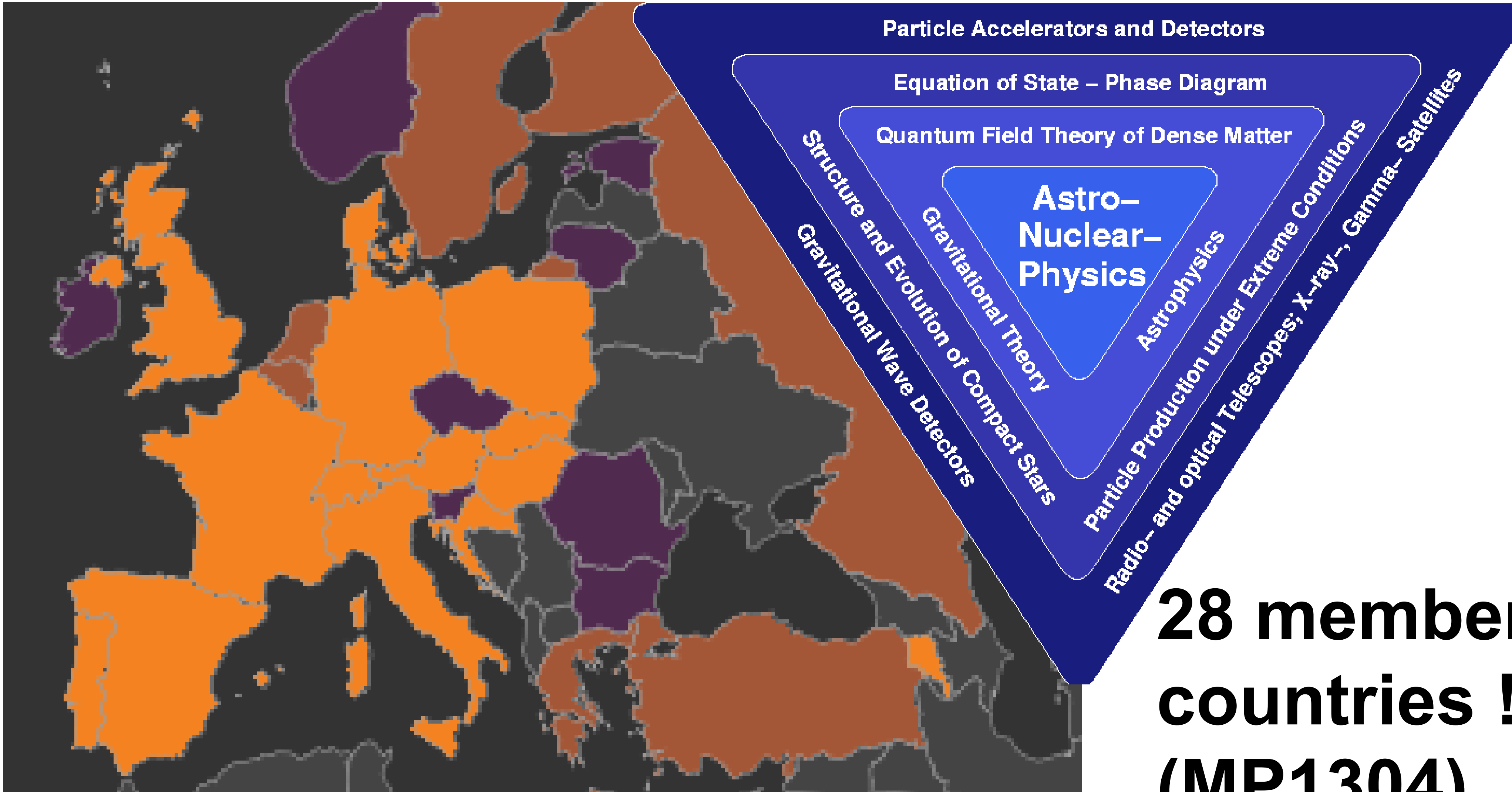


UrQMD + hydro (1st order PT) – H. Petersen

Further results of test simulations – HBT radii



Hydro+kinetic model (Karpenko)



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