



Vorticity in heavy-ion collisions at NICA

arXiv:1703.05040 [nucl-th]

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Relativistic Kinematic Vorticity

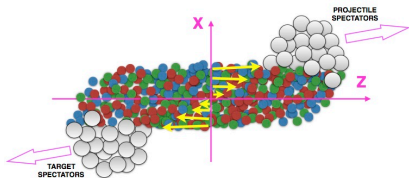
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3FD Model

3FD
Phys. Input
3FD vorticity
vorticity plot
averaged vorticity

Summary



Large angular momentum

$$\omega_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\nu u_\mu - \partial_\mu u_\nu)$$

where u_μ = collective local four-velocity of the matter,
is relevant to the **chiral vortical effect**
that leads to contribution to the electromagnetic current

$$J_e^\kappa = \frac{N_c}{4\pi^2 N_f} \epsilon^{\kappa\lambda\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \mathbf{u}_\nu \partial_\lambda \left(\theta \sum_j e_j \mu_j \right)$$

N_c and N_f are the number of colors and flavors respectively,
 e_j and μ_j are the electric charge and chemical potential of a particle of j flavor
and θ is the **topological QCD field**.



Relativistic Thermal Vorticity

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$$\varpi_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\nu \hat{\beta}_\mu - \partial_\mu \hat{\beta}_\nu),$$

where $\hat{\beta}_\mu = \hbar\beta_\mu$ and $\beta_\mu = u_\nu/T$ with $T =$ the local temperature.

ϖ is dimensionless.

ϖ is related to **the polarization vector, $\Pi^\mu(p)$, of a spin 1/2 particle** in a relativistic fluid [F. Becattini, et al., Annals Phys. **338**, 32 (2013)]

$$\Pi^\mu(p) = \frac{1}{8m} \frac{\int_\Sigma d\Sigma_\lambda p^\lambda n_F (1 - n_F) p_\sigma \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \partial_\nu \beta_\rho}{\int_\Sigma \Sigma_\lambda p^\lambda n_F},$$

where n_F is the Fermi-Dirac-Jüttner distribution function, the integration runs over the freeze-out hypersurface Σ .



3FD Equations of Motion

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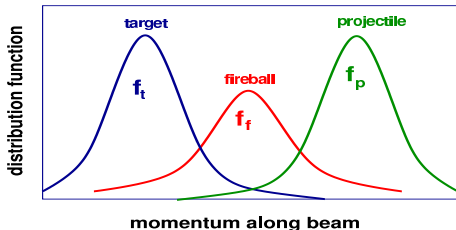
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Summary

Produced particles
populate mid-rapidity
⇒ **fireball** fluid



Target-like fluid:

$$\partial_\mu J_t^\mu = 0$$

Leading particles carry bar. charge

$$\partial_\mu T_t^{\mu\nu} = -F_{tp}^\nu + F_{ft}^\nu$$

exchange/emission

Projectile-like fluid:

$$\partial_\mu J_p^\mu = 0,$$

$$\partial_\mu T_p^{\mu\nu} = -F_{pt}^\nu + F_{fp}^\nu$$

Fireball fluid:

$$J_f^\mu = 0,$$

Baryon-free fluid

$$\partial_\mu T_f^{\mu\nu} = F_{pt}^\nu + F_{tp}^\nu - F_{fp}^\nu - F_{ft}^\nu$$

Source term Exchange

The **source term** is delayed due to a formation time τ

Total energy-momentum conservation:

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



Hydrodynamic densities

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Summary

Baryon current:

$$J_{\alpha}^{\mu} = n_{\alpha} u_{\alpha}^{\mu}$$

n_{α} = baryon density of α -fluid

u_{α}^{μ} = 4-velocity of α -fluid

Energy-momentum tensor:

$$T_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu} = (\varepsilon_{\alpha} + P_{\alpha}) u_{\alpha}^{\mu} u_{\alpha}^{\nu} - g_{\mu\nu} P_{\alpha}$$

ε_{α} = energy density

P_{α} = pressure

+ Equation of state:

$$P = P(n, \varepsilon)$$



Physical Input

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Summary

- **Equation of State**

crossover EoS [Khvorostukhin, Skokov, Redlich, Toneev, (2006)]

- **Friction**

calculated in hadronic phase (Satarov, SJNP 1990)

fitted to reproduce the baryon stopping in QGP phase

- **Freeze-out**

When system becomes dilute, hydro has to be stopped

Freeze-out energy density $\varepsilon_{frz} = 0.4 \text{ GeV/fm}^3$

Below we consider Au+Au collisions at $b = 6 \text{ fm}$



3FD vorticity at NICA energies

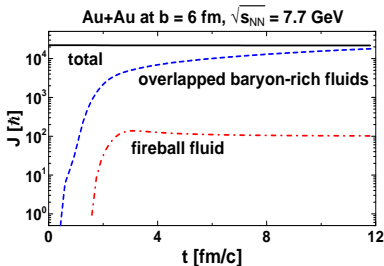
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angular momentum J vs time

J of the f-fluid is ~ 100 lower than that of the overlapped baryon-rich fluids.

The energy in the fireball fluid is ~ 10 lower than that in the baryon-rich fluids.

Therefore, the baryon-rich fluids dominate.

4-velocity of the baryon-rich matter $= u_B^\mu = J_B^\mu / |J_B|$,
where $J_B^\mu = n_p u_p^\mu + n_t u_t^\mu$ is the total baryon current.

The temperature [required by the thermal vorticity]

$$T_B = \sum_{\alpha=p,t} T_\alpha \varepsilon_\alpha / \sum_{\alpha=p,t} \varepsilon_\alpha$$

(proper-energy-density-weighted temperature)



vorticity in reaction plane at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 7.7$ GeV

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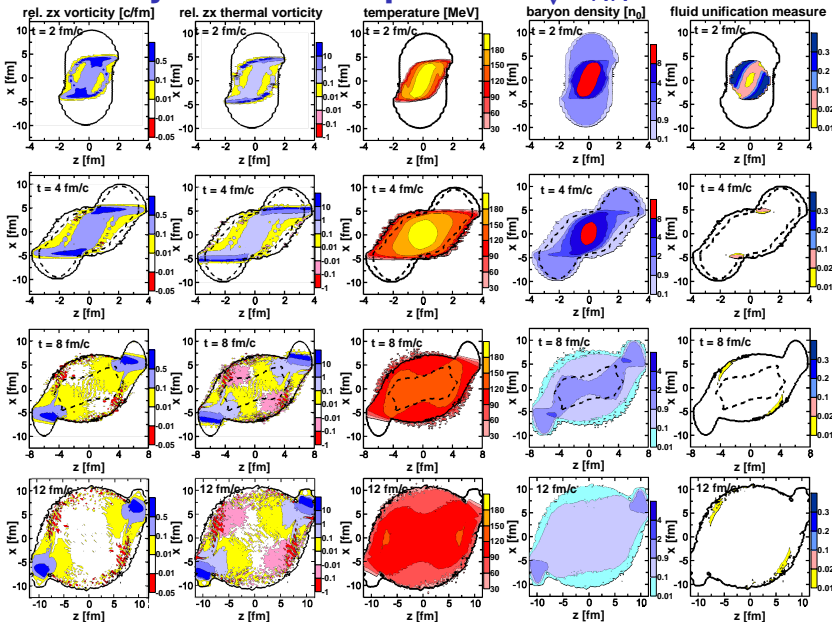
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Summary



fluid unification measure = $1 - (n_p + n_{\bar{p}})/n_B$ [= 0 if p and t fluids are unified]



observations

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Summary

- kinematic and thermal vorticity reaches peak values at the participant-spectator border
- thermal vorticity reaches extremely high peak values also because of strong gradients of the temperature at the border.
- the vorticity in the participant bulk gradually dissolves in the course of time and practically disappears to the end of the collision
- **Conclusion:** relative polarization of Λ hyperons should be higher in the fragmentation regions than in the midrapidity region



Kin. vorticity averaged with energy density

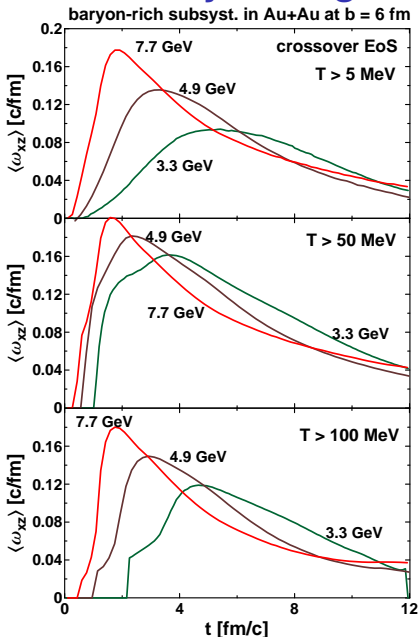
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Summary



biased averaged quantities

- $T > 5$ MeV
- $T > 50$ MeV
- $T > 100$ MeV

to test the effect of the participant-spectator border.

$\langle \omega_{zx} \rangle$ weakly depends on T constraint.

$\langle \omega_{zx} \rangle$ is almost independent of $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ at "freeze-out" stage.

Final-stage values are compatible with those at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5$ GeV [O. Teryaev and R. Usubov, Phys. Rev. C 92, 014906 (2015)] within the HSD and at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8$ GeV [L. P. Csernai, et al., Phys. Rev. C 90 021904 (2014)] in the rel. PICR hydro.



T-vorticity averaged with energy density

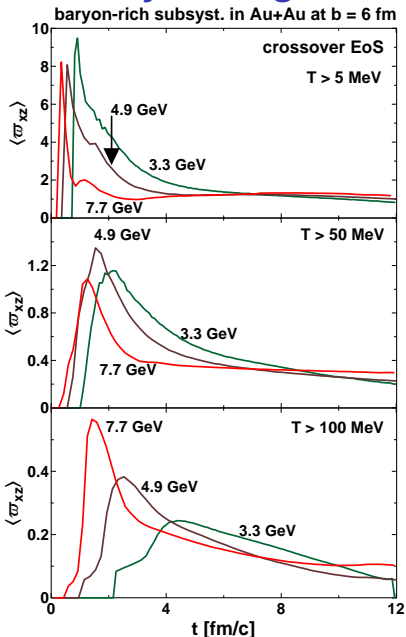
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Summary



biased averaged quantities

- $T > 5$ MeV
- $T > 50$ MeV
- $T > 100$ MeV

to test the effect of the participant-spectator border.

$\langle \varpi_{zx} \rangle$ strongly depends on T cutoff because of strong T gradients at the border.

$\langle \varpi_{zx} \rangle$ is almost independent of $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ at “freeze-out” stage.

Even at $T_0 = 100$ MeV cutoff, $\langle \varpi_{zx} \rangle$ at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 7.7$ GeV essentially exceeds those of [L. P. Csernai, et al., Phys. Rev. C 90 021904 (2014)] for $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8$ GeV.

Only 150 MeV cutoff makes these values compatible.



Summary

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Summary

- **the vorticity mainly takes place at the border between participant and spectator matter**

This effect was noticed in

[M. I. Baznat, K. K. Gudima, A. S. Sorin and O. V. Teryaev, Phys. Rev. C **93**, 031902 (2016); **88**, 061901 (2013)] in the QGSM.

- **this effect is essentially enhanced for the thermal vorticity** because of strong temperature gradients at the participant-spectator border.
- **the Λ -hyperon polarization should be stronger at peripheral rapidities**, corresponding to the participant-spectator border, than that in the midrapidity region.



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Summary

Thank
СПАСИБО
ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ
for attention

