

Viscous Hydrodynamics

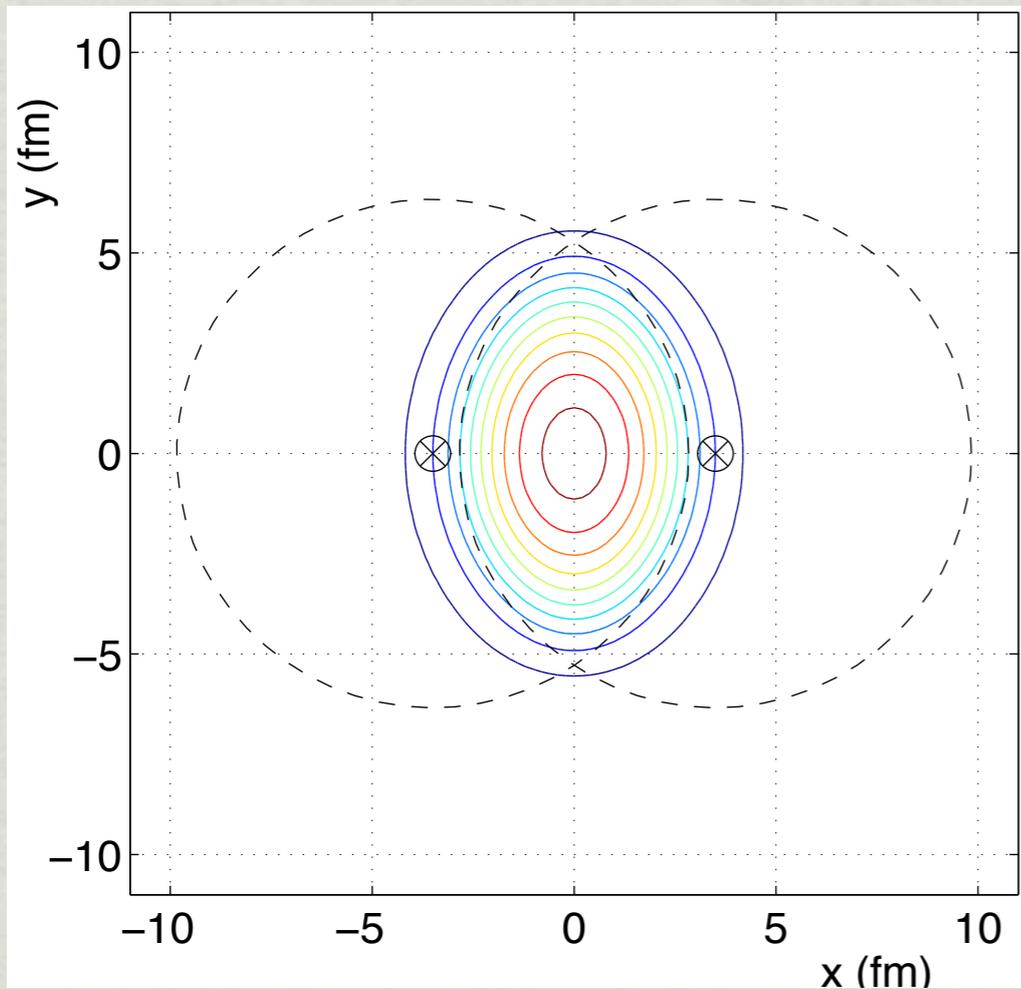
Joshua Vredevogd

NeD-TuRiC 2012

Outline

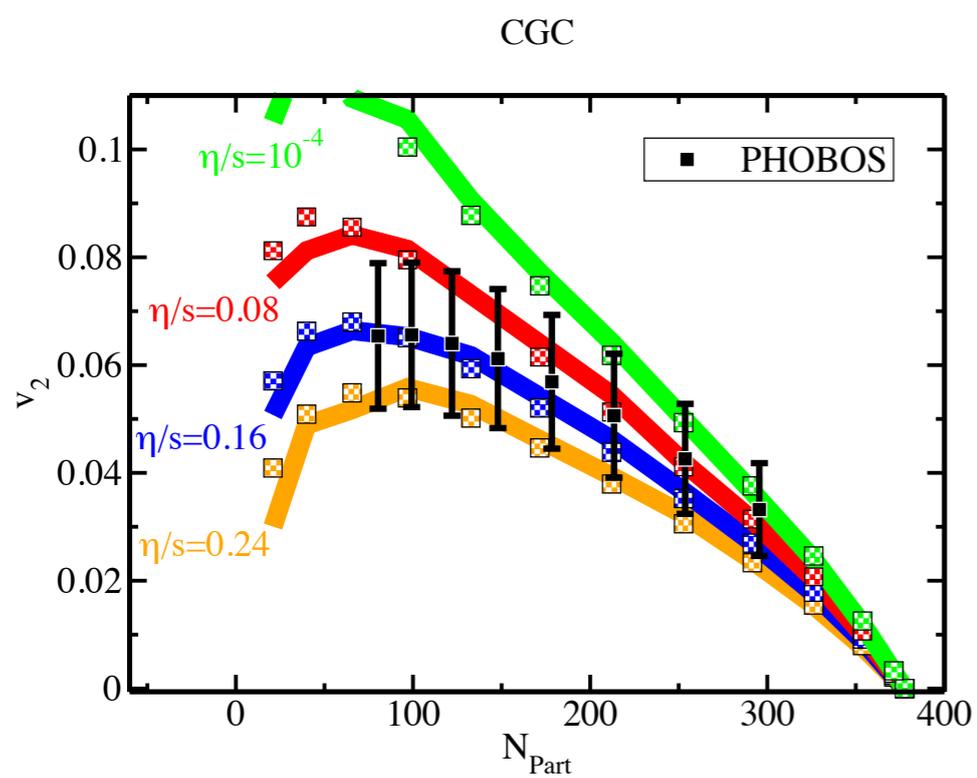
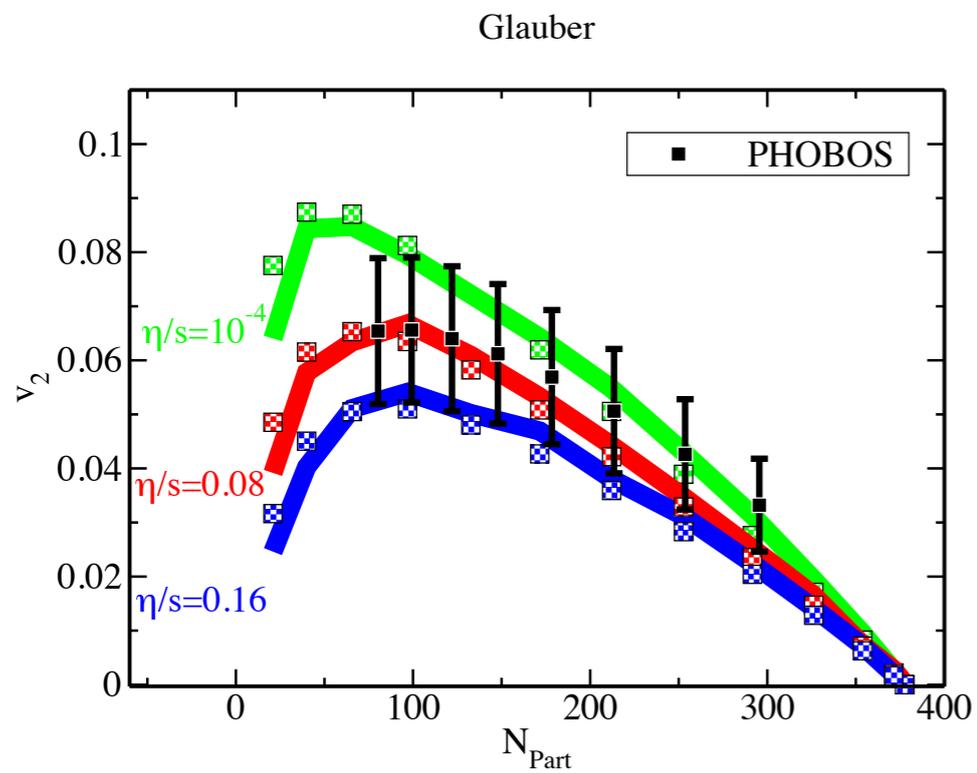
- * About Shear Viscosity with Boost Invariance.
- * Signs from Longitudinal Dynamics.

Elliptic Flow



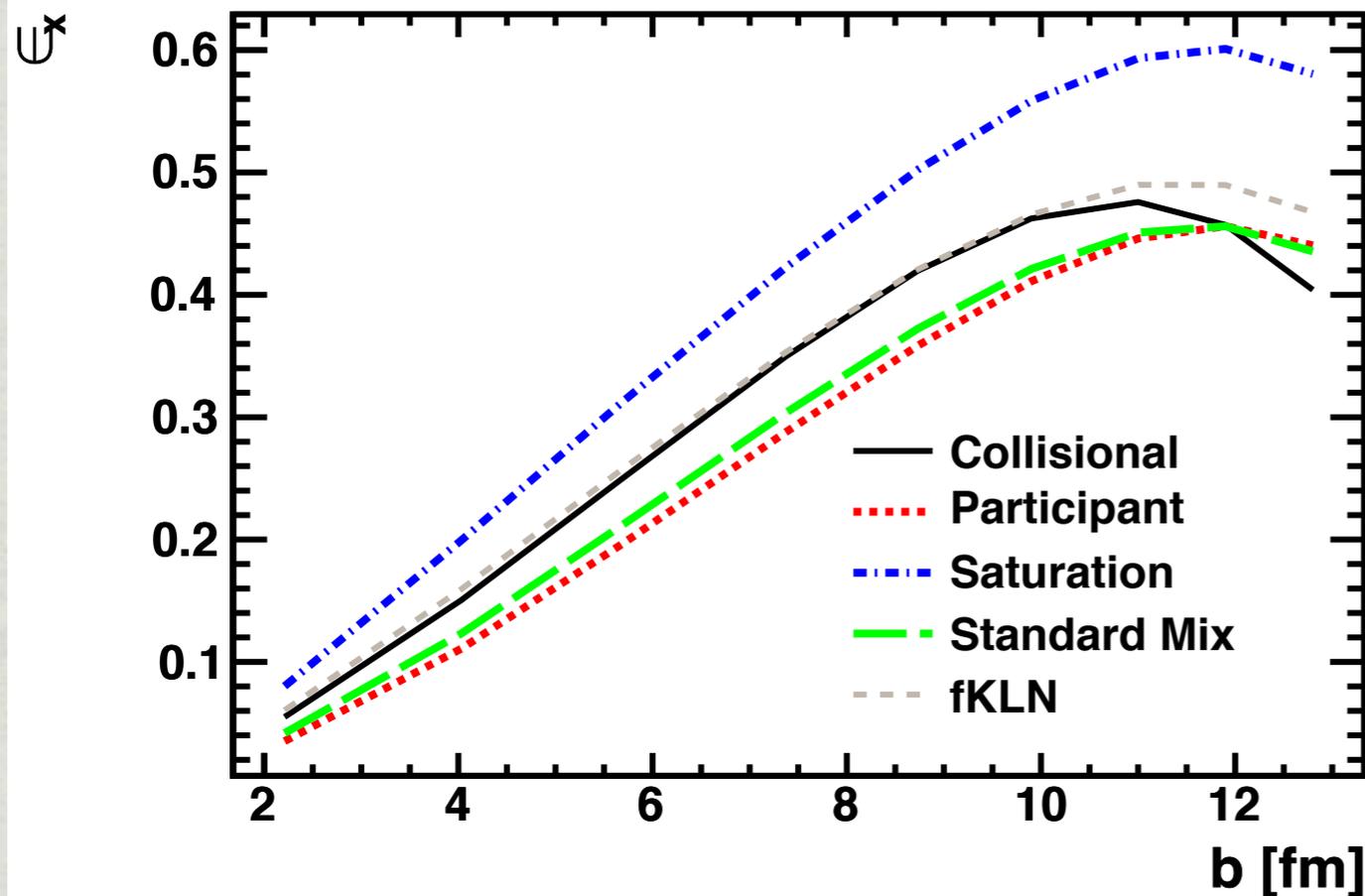
- * Anisotropic Distribution of nucleon scattering sites.
- * Anisotropic Gradients.
- * Leads to Anisotropic Flow.

Viscosity Scaling



- ✱ Elliptic Flow scales very nicely with shear viscosity.
- ✱ System increasingly resist anisotropic expansion.

Source Shape



- * For smooth distributions.
- * Significant uncertainty in shape.
- * Leads to uncertainty in shear viscosity.

Ad Hoc Saturation

$$\bar{T} = (T_A + T_B)/2$$

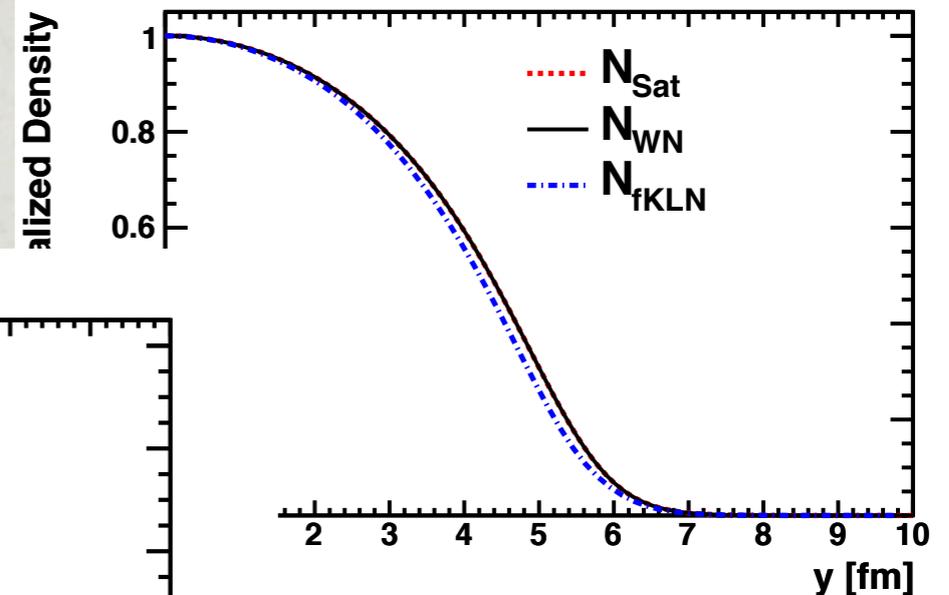
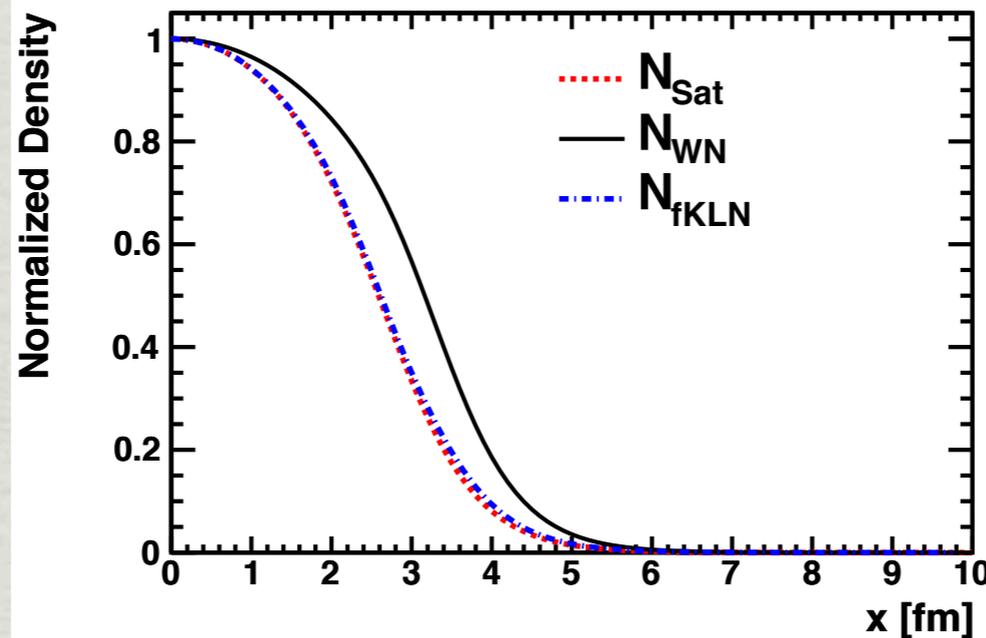
$$T_R = 2T_A T_B / (T_A + T_B)$$

$$n_S = T_R \left(1 - \exp^{-\sigma \bar{T}} \right)$$

* Slight modification to wounded nucleon.

* Roughly same scaling.

* Much more eccentricity.

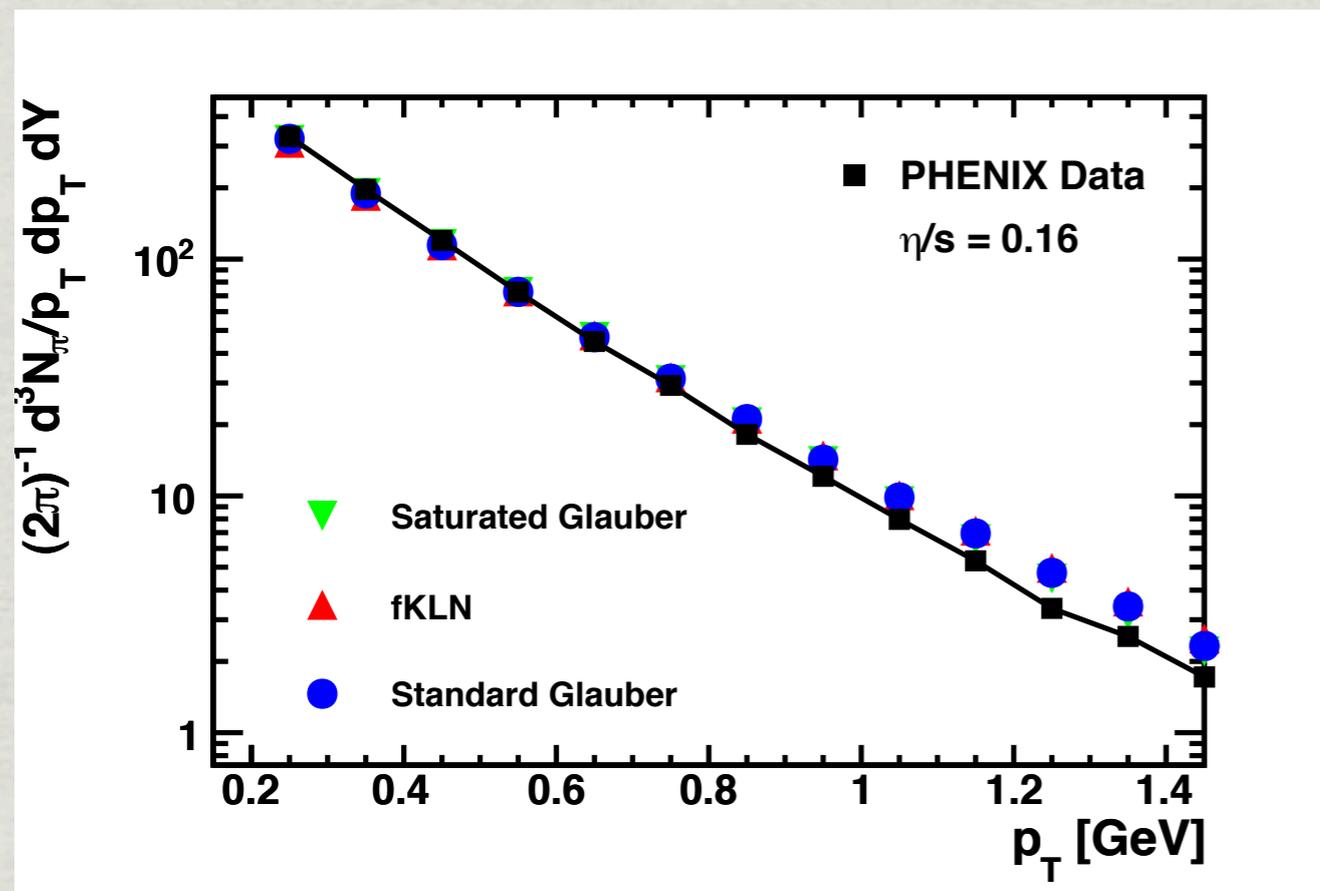


Model Description

- * Longitudinally Invariant Viscous Hydrodynamics.
- * No bulk viscosity or chemical potential.
- * Coupled to Resonance Gas (T=155 MeV).
- * Central Multiplicity fit to data.

* Initial Flow Parameter:
$$\frac{T^{0x}}{T^{00}} \approx \frac{-\partial_x T^{xx}}{2T^{00}} \tau$$

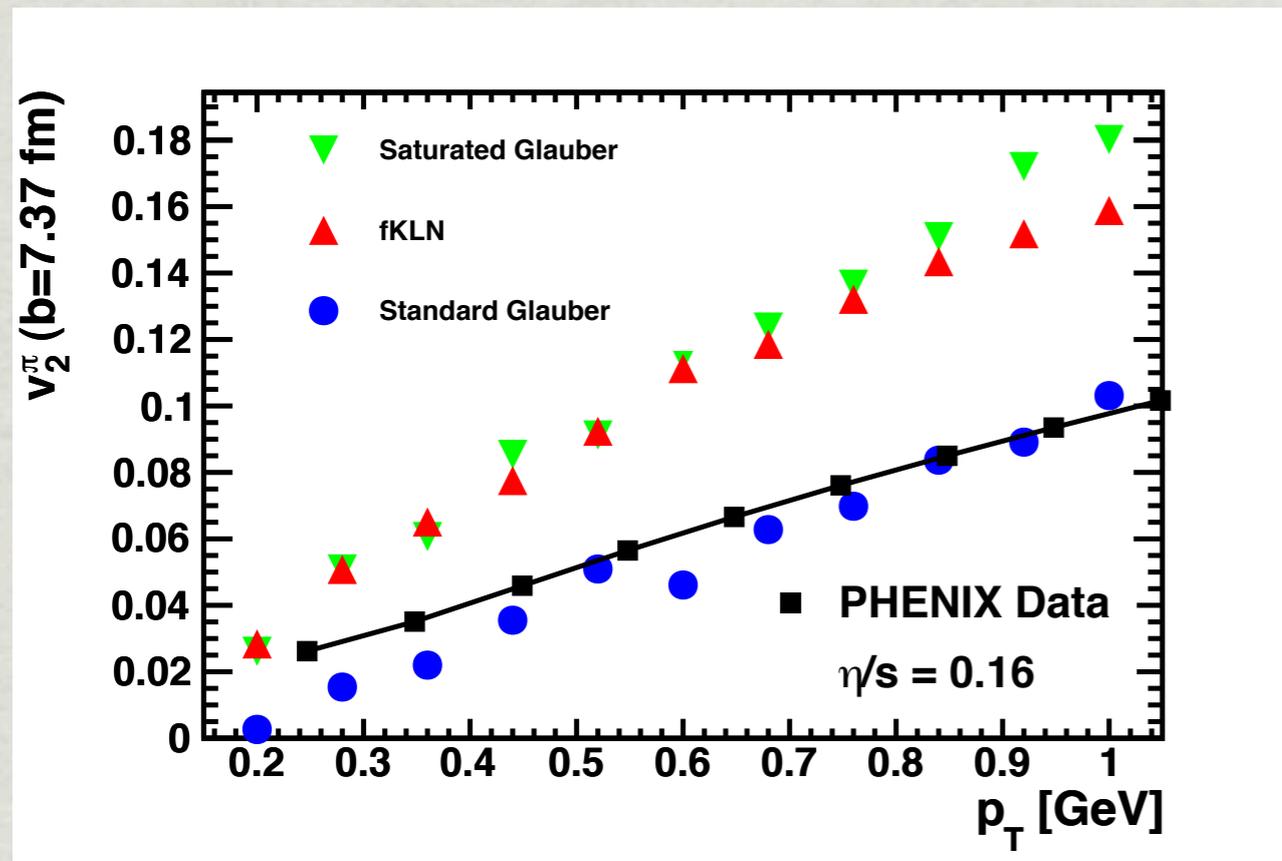
Most Central Spectra



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- ✱ Multiplicity tuned.
- ✱ Too much radial flow.
- ✱ Start Time?
- ✱ Initial Flow?
- ✱ Spectra seem insensitive to IC.

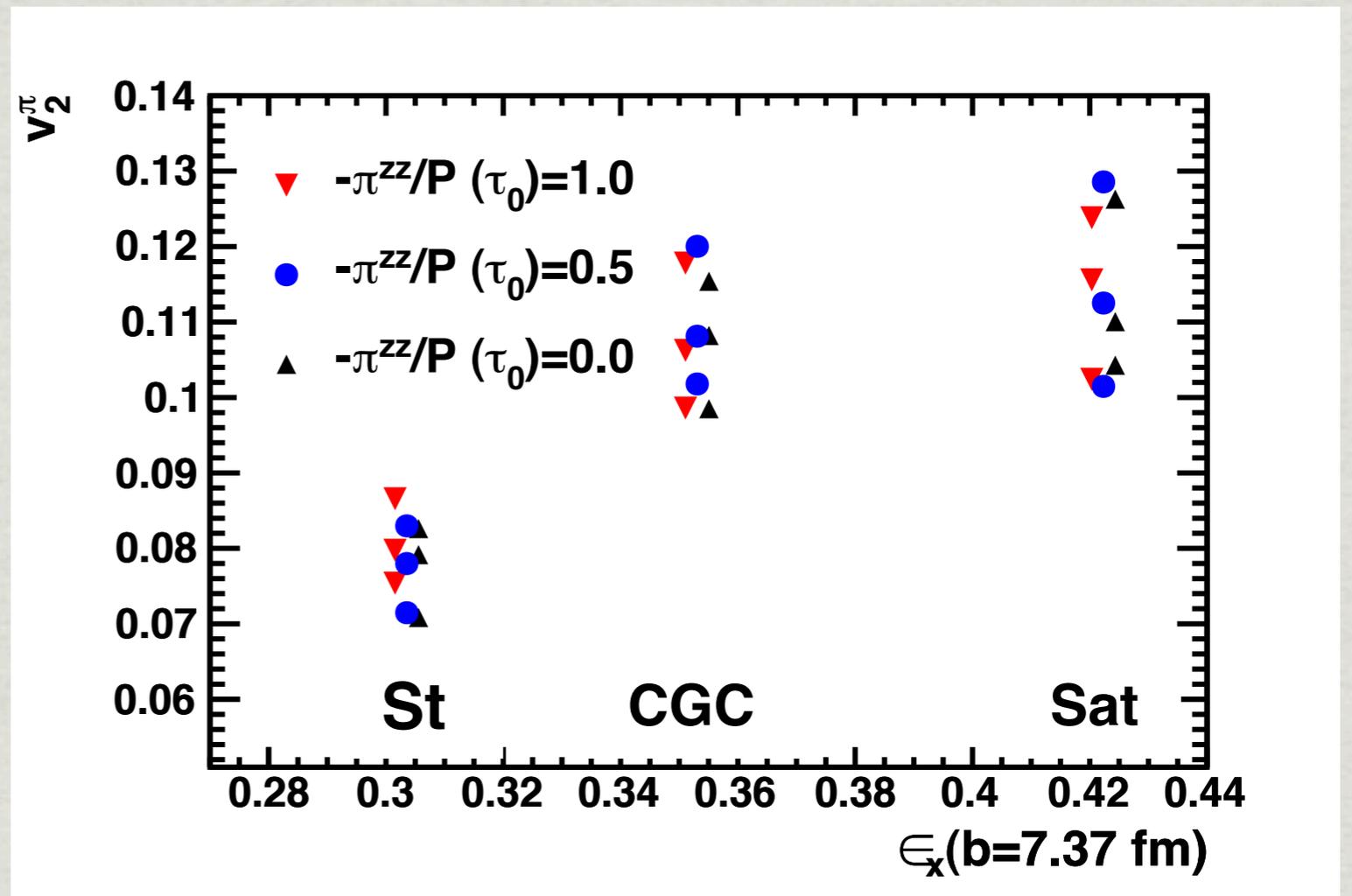
Mid-peripheral Elliptic Flow



- ✱ Move to 20-30% centrality ($b=7.37$ fm)
- ✱ Strong dependence on initial conditions.

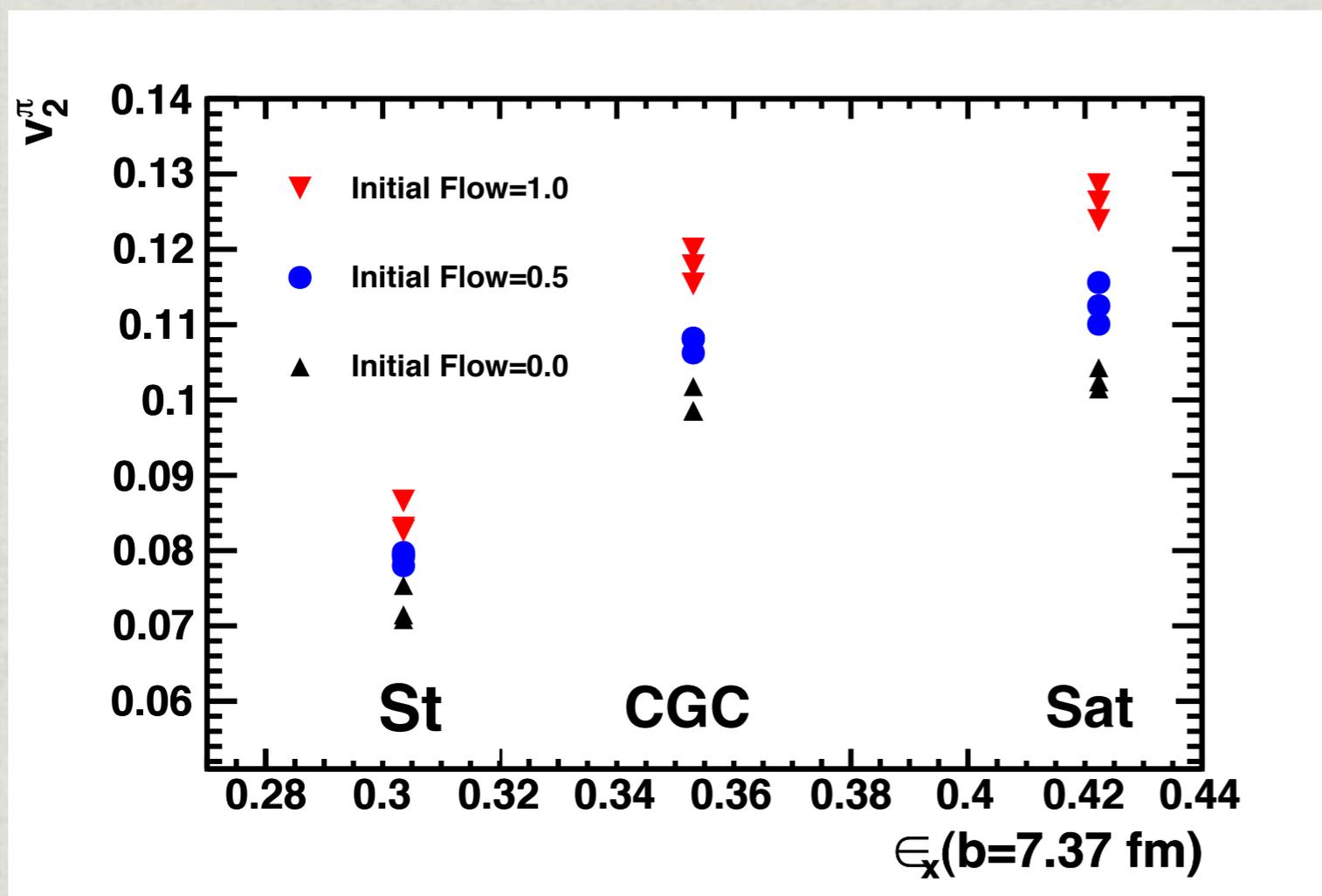
Shear Initialization

- * Elliptic flow insensitive.
- * Same for transverse shear.



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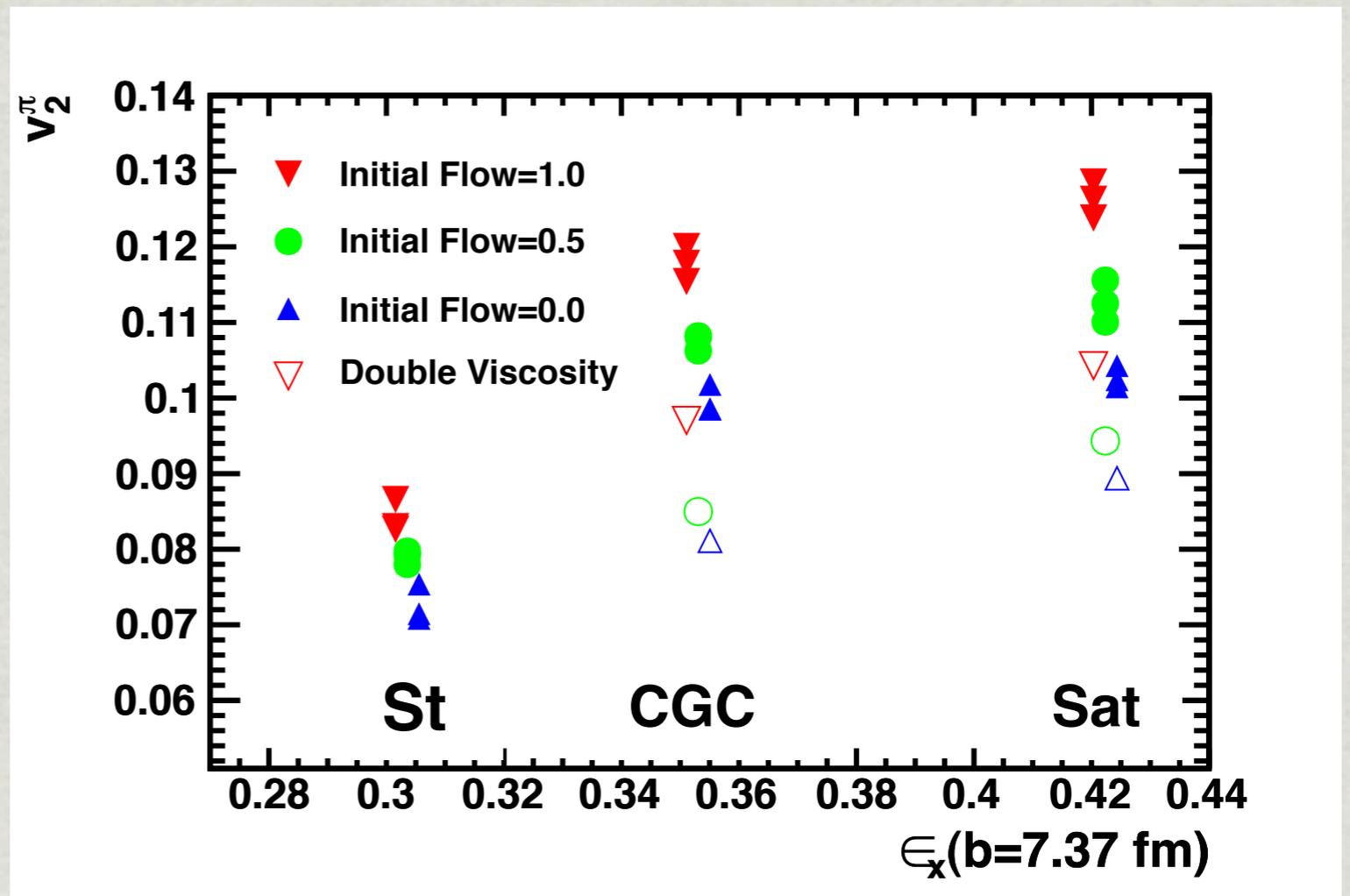
Flow Initialization



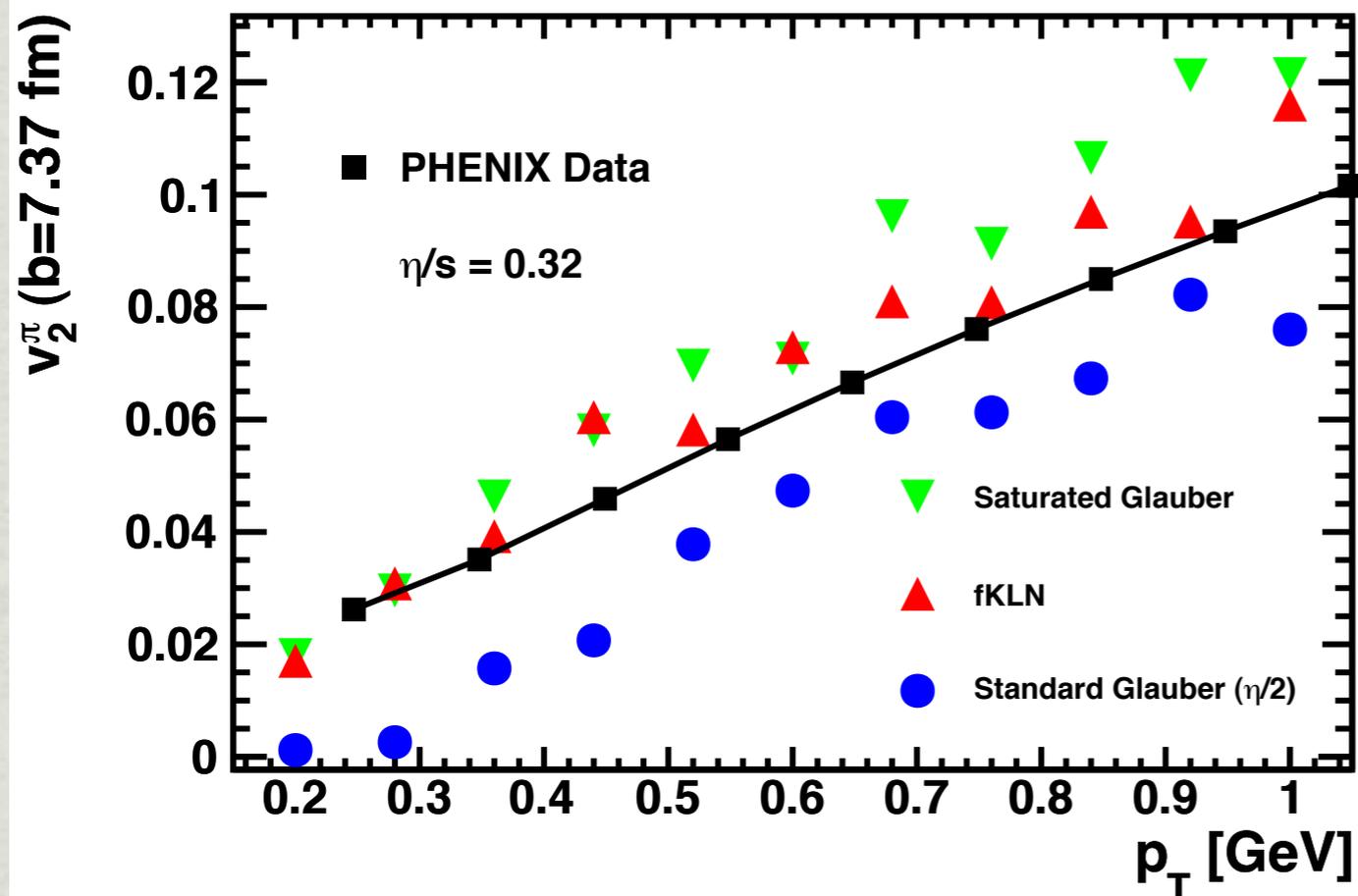
- ✱ But initial flow matters a lot.
- ✱ Radial flow also affected.
- ✱ More uncertainty.

Double Viscosity?

- * Change only normalization and shear viscosity.
- * Result changes by factor of two.



Doubled Viscosity

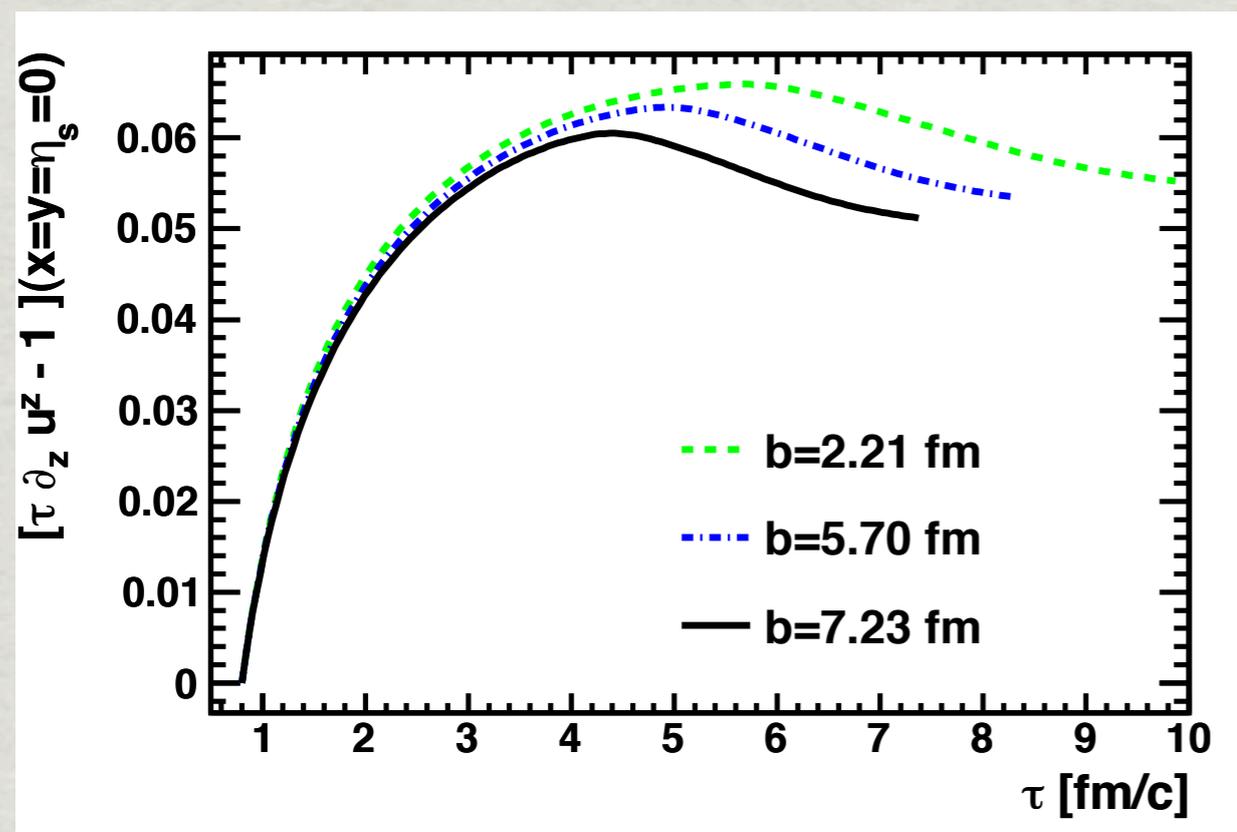


- ✱ Without initial flow.
- ✱ Somewhat overpredicts elliptic flow.
- ✱ Even larger shear?

(3+1) Viscous Hydro

- * Fully functional for smooth conditions.
- * Surface finding in testing.
- * Longitudinal initial conditions are Gaussian.

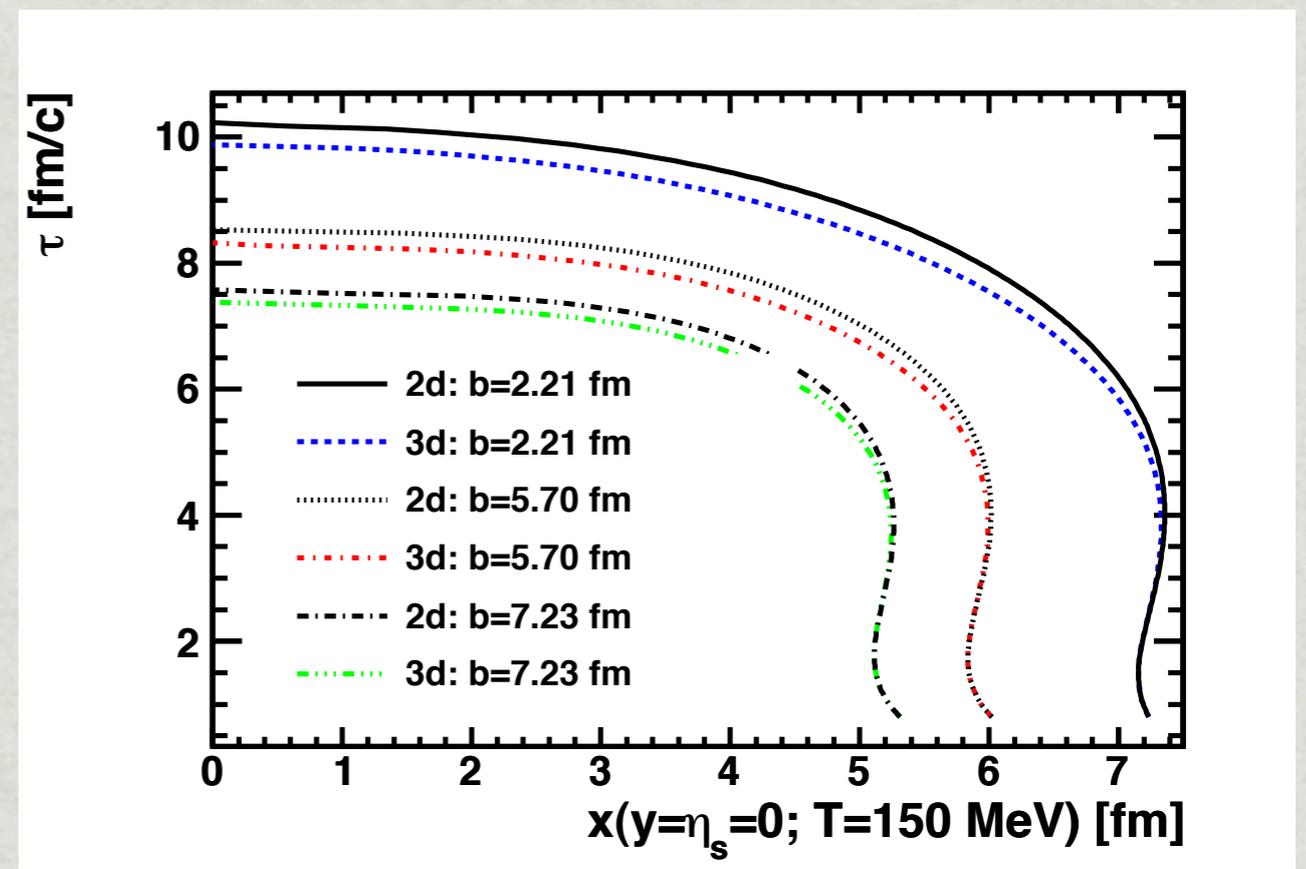
Near Zero Rapidity



- * Longitudinal velocity gradient at origin.
- * Bjorken Subtracted.
- * Shows perhaps 5% effect of longitudinal extent.

Cooling

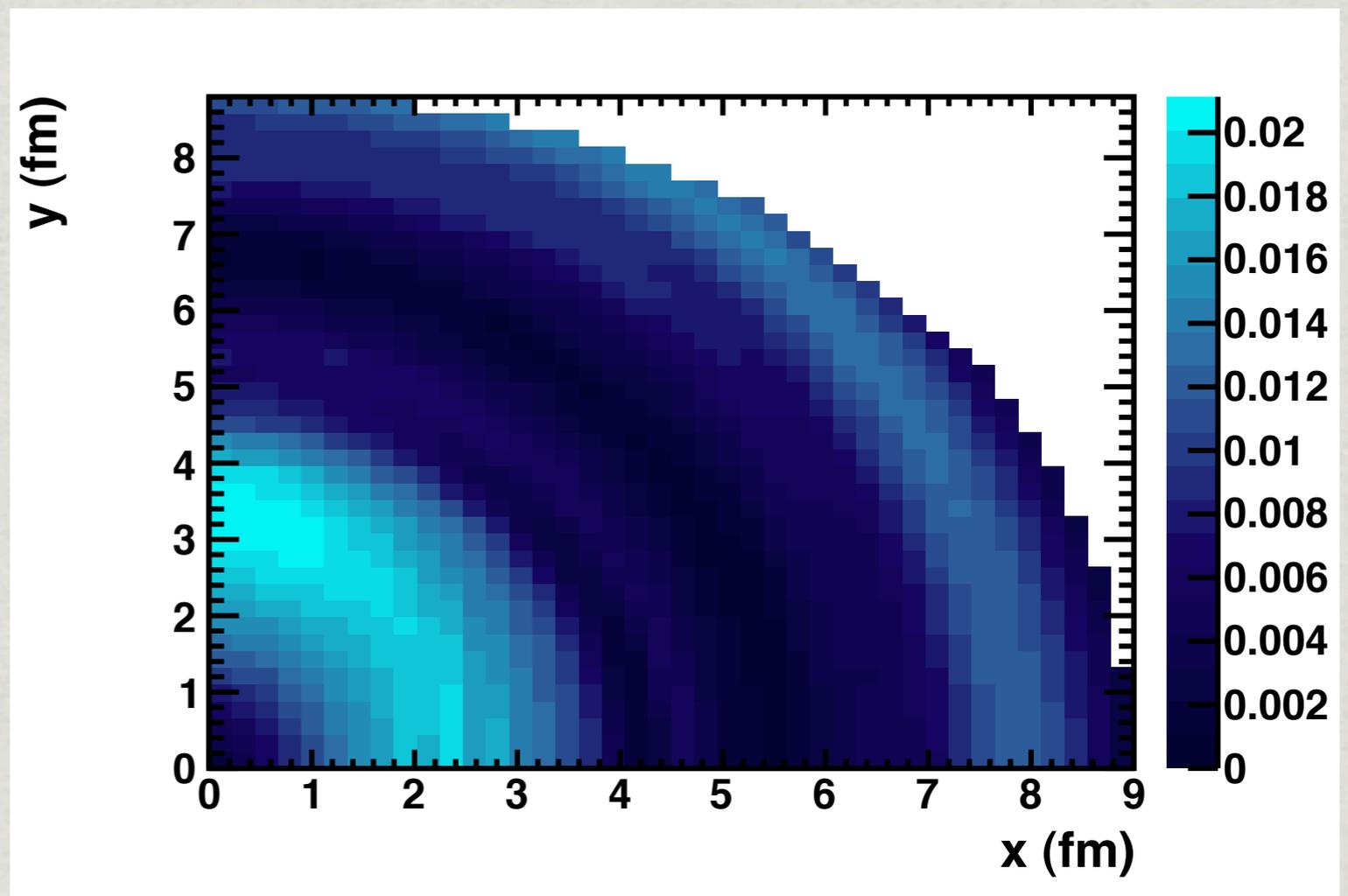
- * Longitudinal gradient speed cooling.
- * Structure of surface changes very little.



Transverse Velocity

$$\sqrt{\delta u_x^2 + \delta u_y^2}, \quad \eta = \{0.0, 0.8\}$$

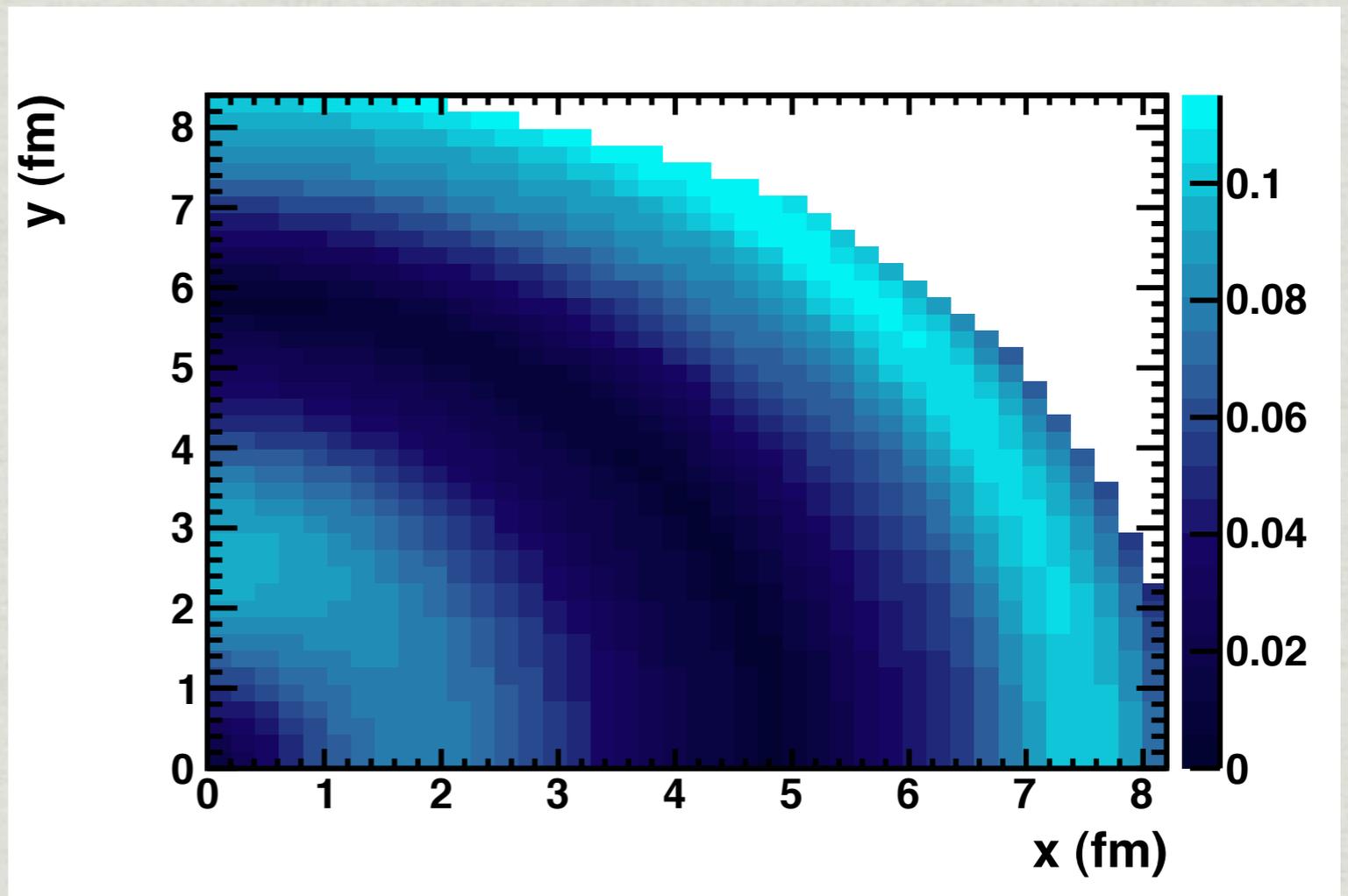
- * Transverse velocity difference.
- * Modest Effect.
- * Likely somewhat smaller flow.
- * Consistent with experimental data?



Transverse Velocity

$$\sqrt{\delta u_x^2 + \delta u_y^2}, \quad \eta = \{0.0, 2.4\}$$

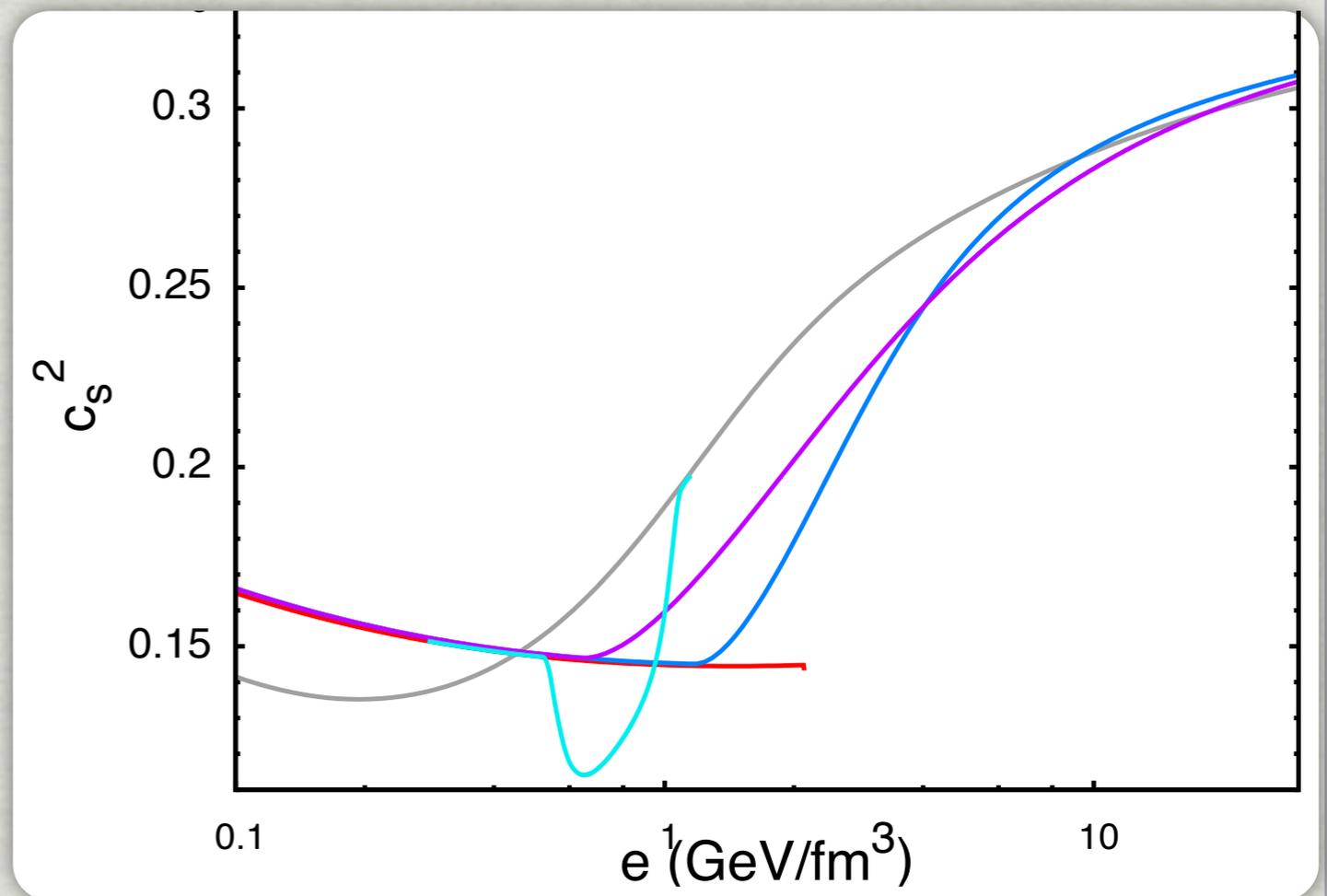
- * At larger rapidity.
- * Significant differences.
- * Much less flow.



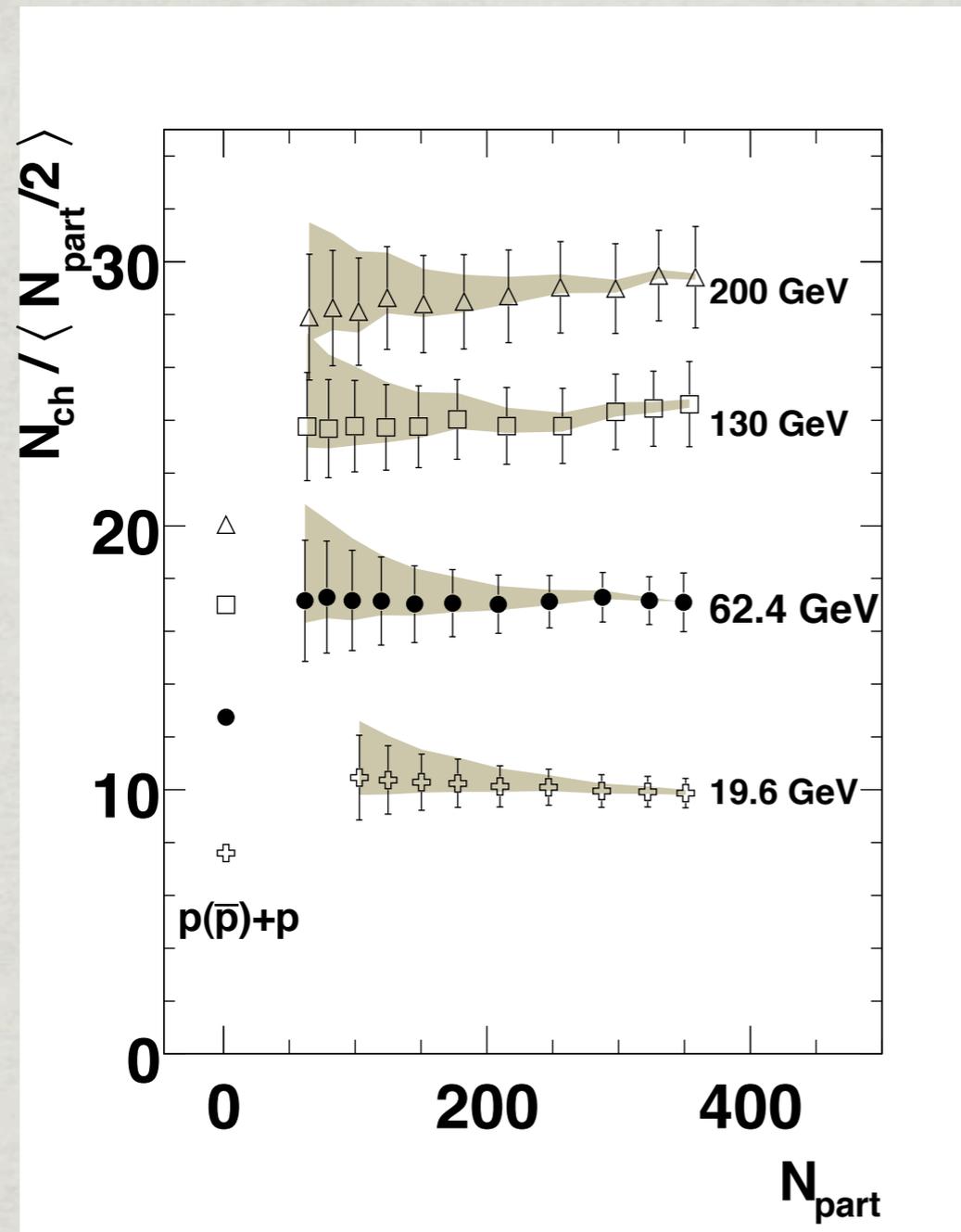
Concluding Remarks

- * Estimate of shear viscosity depends on initial shape and velocity.
- * No initial velocity gives minimum result.
- * Longitudinal effects likely small at midrapidity.
- * Longitudinal shape of elliptic flow likely an interesting constraint.

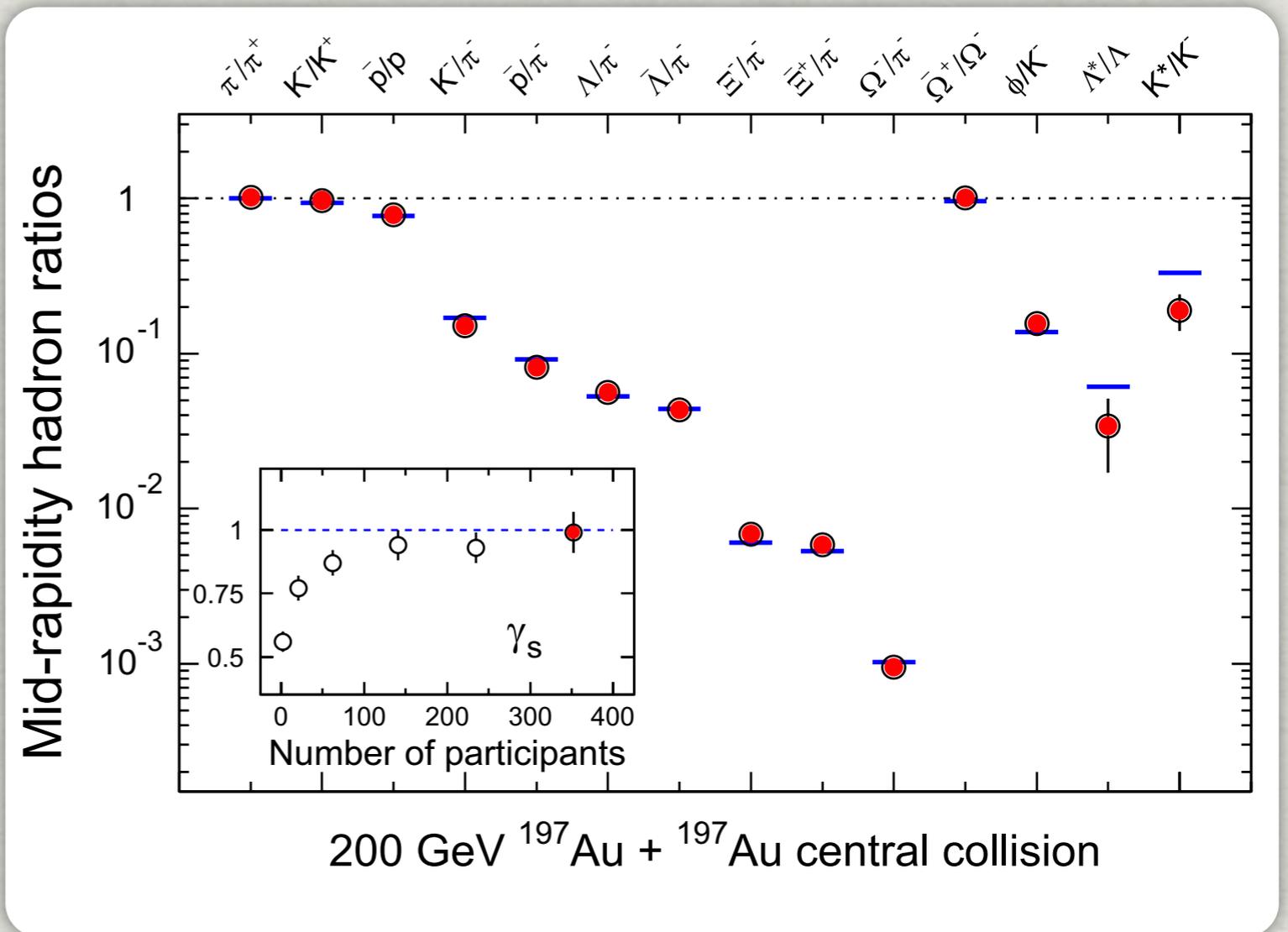
EOS Merging



Multiplicity Scaling

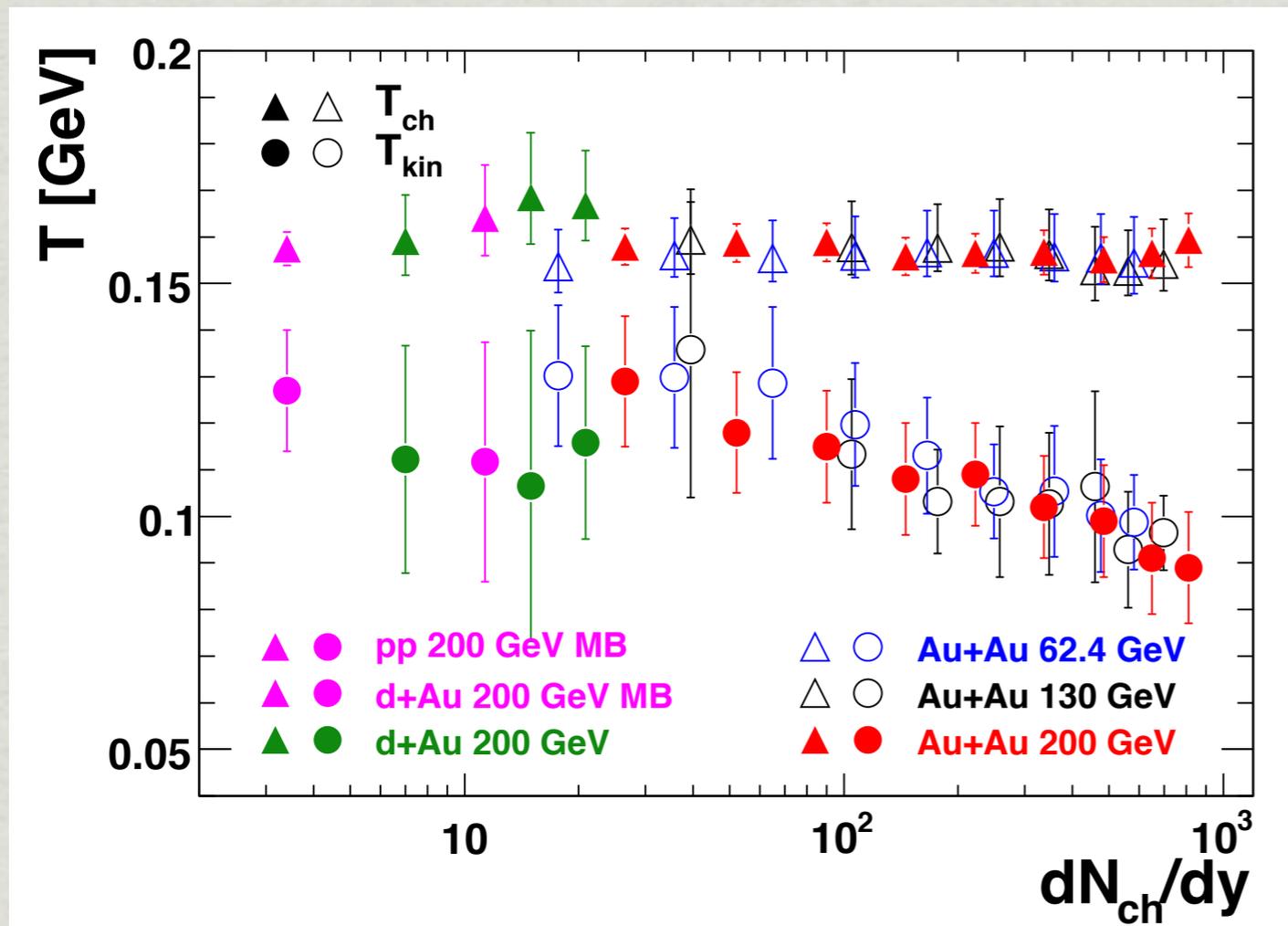


Chemical Temperature



Braun-Munzinger et al., PLB 518 (2001) 41.

Two Temperatures



STAR Collaboration. arxiv:nucl-ex/0808.2041v2