

INSTITUTE for **NUCLEAR THEORY**

Heavy Ion Physics in the EIC Era

Toroidal Vorticity Smoke rings of nuclear matter

Maria Stefaniak

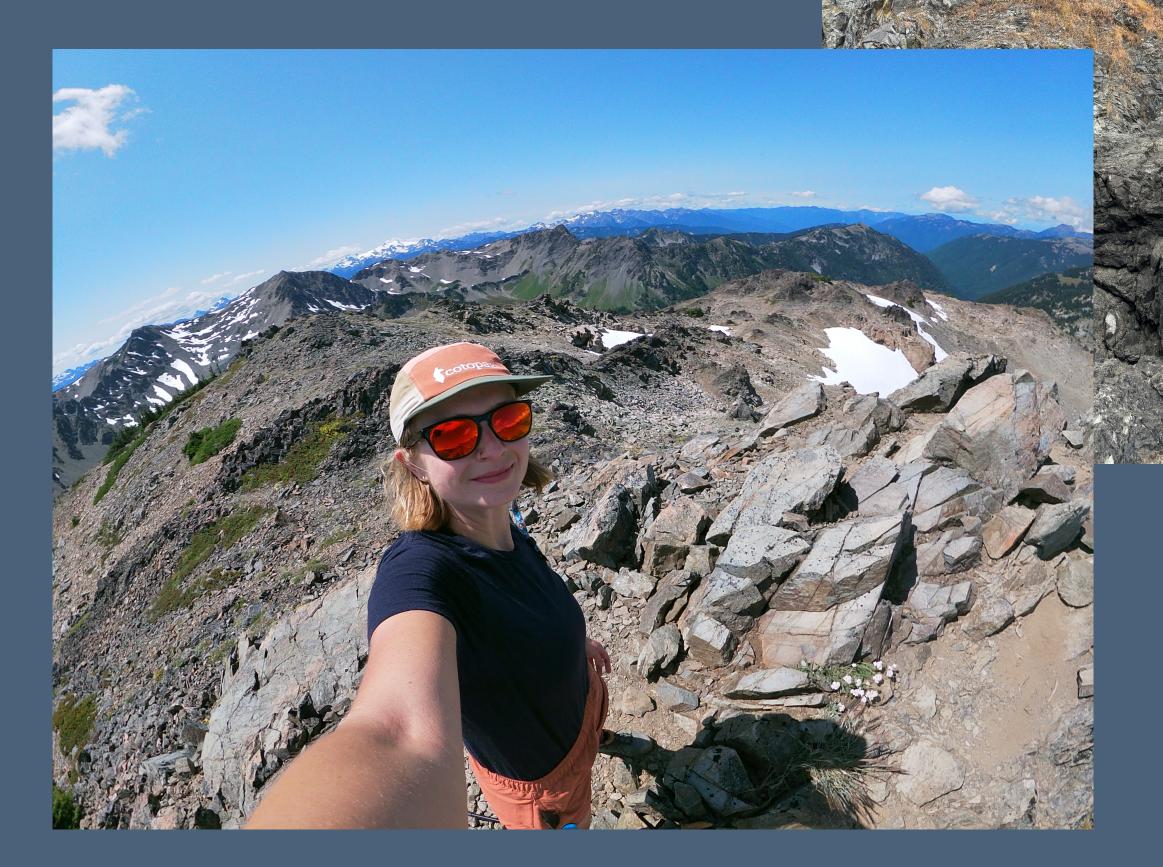


The Ohio State University

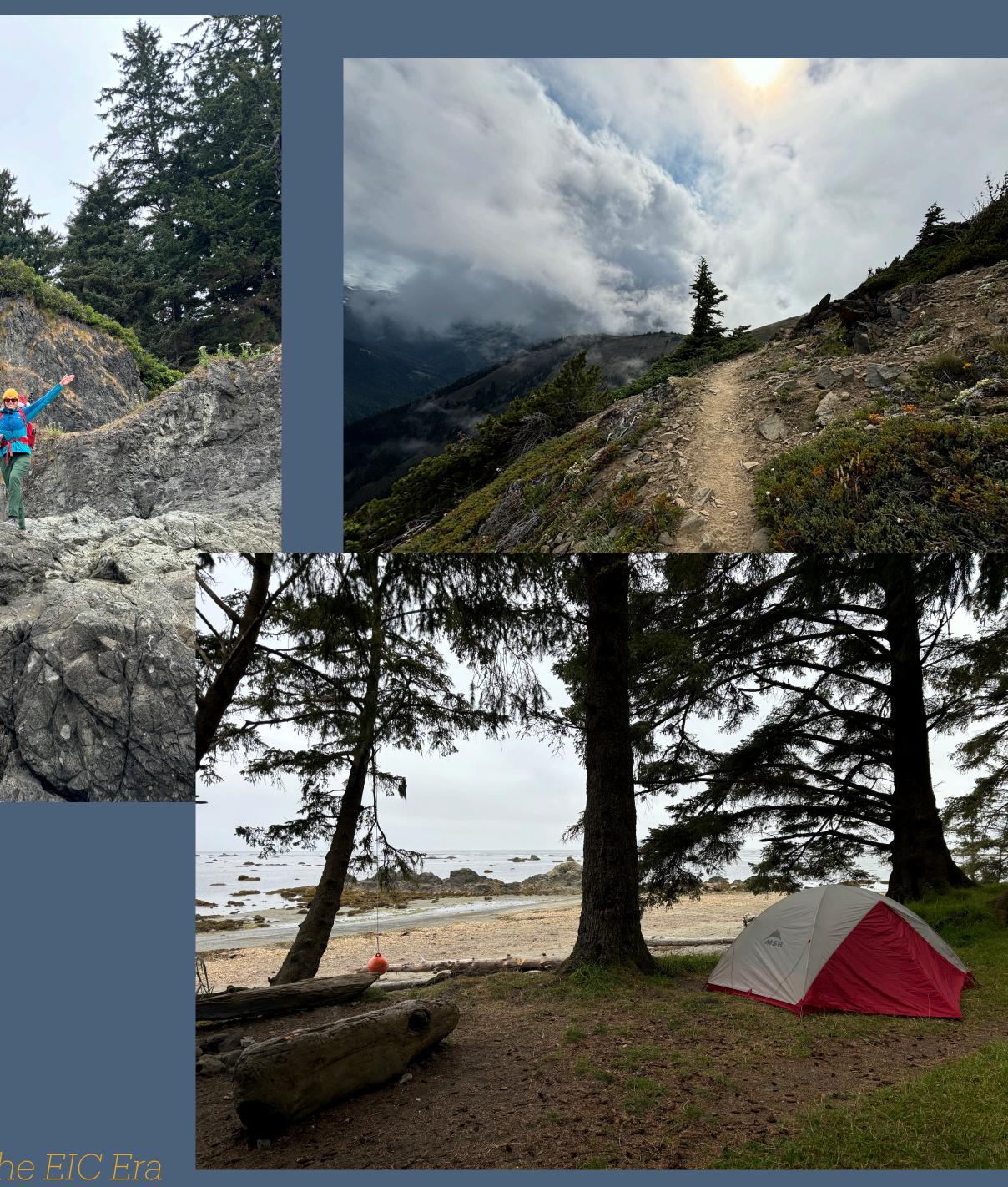


Already enjoyed some "local" activities

Olympic National Park



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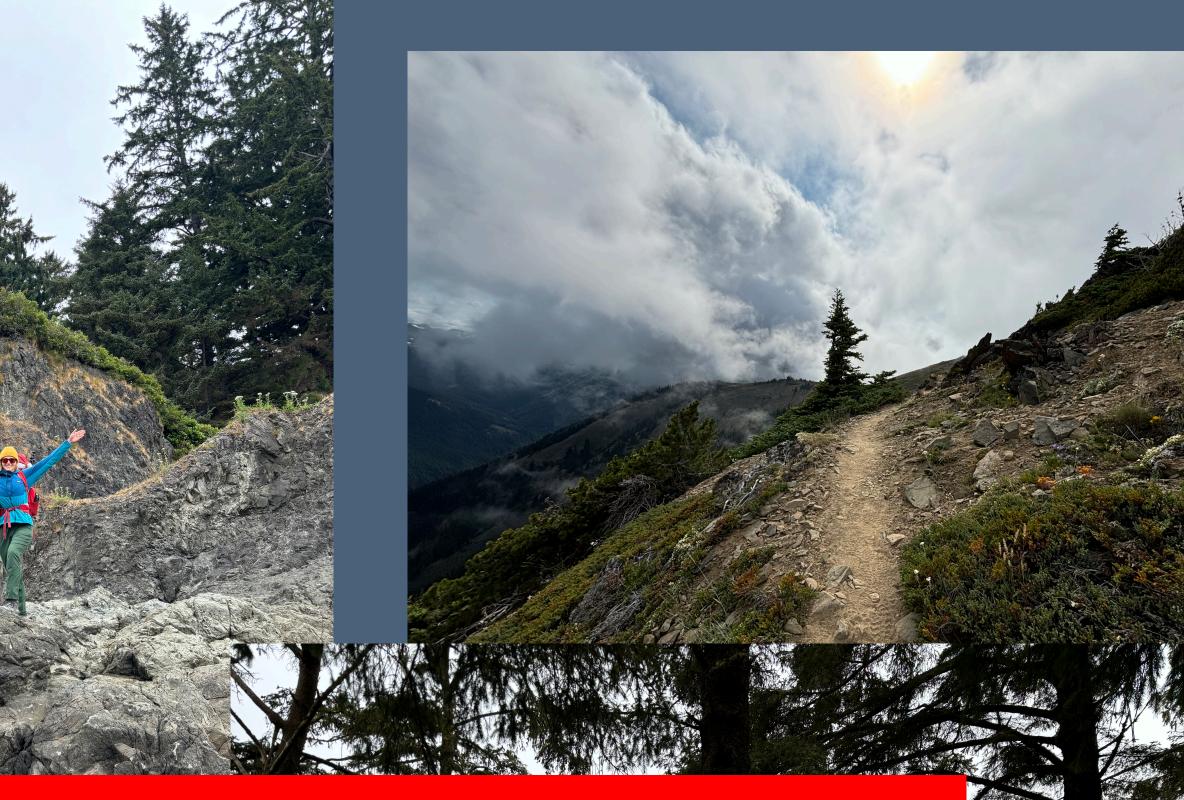


Already enjoyed some "local" activities

Olympic National Park







But now, it is time to move to physics!









Presence of collectivity in "smaller" systems: pA?

Motivation





Presence of collectivity in "smaller" systems: pA?

iNSPIRE.♥		literature \lor	literature \lor Collectivity in small collision systems								
				Literatu	ure d	Authors	Jobs	Seminars	Conferences	More	
	Date of paper	112 resu	ilts 🖃 d	ite all					Citation Summary	Most Cited V	
	Number of authors	James	Small System Collectivity in Relativistic Hadronic and Nuclear Collisions#1James L. Nagle (Colorado U.), William A. Zajc (Columbia U.) (Jan 10, 2018)#1Published in: Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 68 (2018) 211-235 • e-Print: 1801.03477 [nucl-ex]								
		🔓 pdf	∂ DOI	[→ cite	🗟 claim				C reference search		
			Phenomenological Review on Quark–Gluon Plasma: Concepts vs. Observations #2 Roman Pasechnik (Lund U. and Lund U., Dept. Theor. Phys.), Michal Šumbera (Rez, Nucl. Phys. Inst. and ASCR, Prague) (Nov 4, 2016) #2								
		Publish	ed in: Univers	se 3 (2017) 1	, 7 • e-Print:	611.01533 [hep-ph]				
	Single author 64	🖻 pdf	∂ DOI	⊡ cite	🗟 claim				c reference search		
	10 authors or less 105 Exclude RPP Image: Second Secon		Elliptic flow of charm and strange hadrons in high-multiplicity pPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{_{\rm NN}}} = 8.16 {\rm TeV}$ #3CMS Collaboration • A. M. Sirunyan et al. (Apr 25, 2018)#3								
			-		2018) 8, 082		1804.09767 [h	ep-ex]	c reference search		

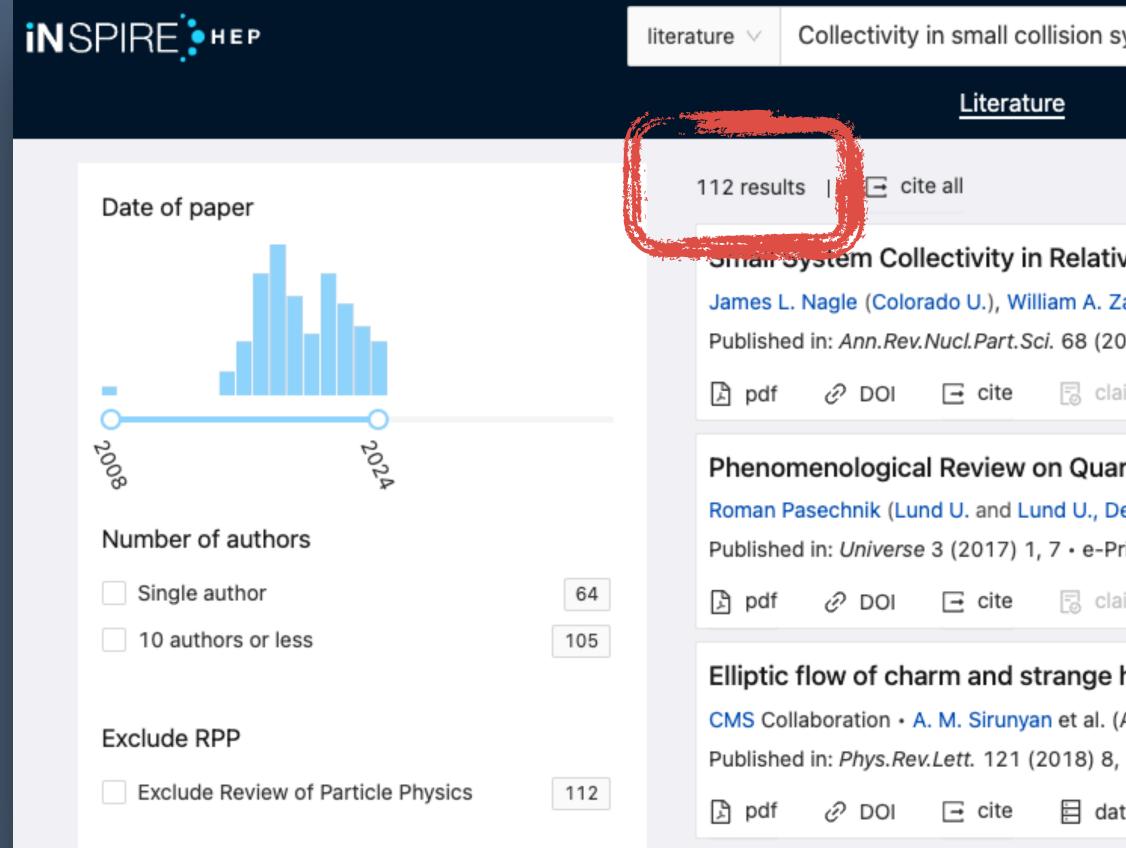
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Presence of collectivity in "smaller" systems: pA?



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AuthorsJobsSeminarsConferencesMoreCitation SummaryImage: Most Cited Image: Citation SummaryImage: CollisionsImage: CollisionsImage: CollisionsImage: CollisionsImage: CollisionsImage: CollisionsImage: Concepts vs. ObservationsImage: Concepts vs. Observations

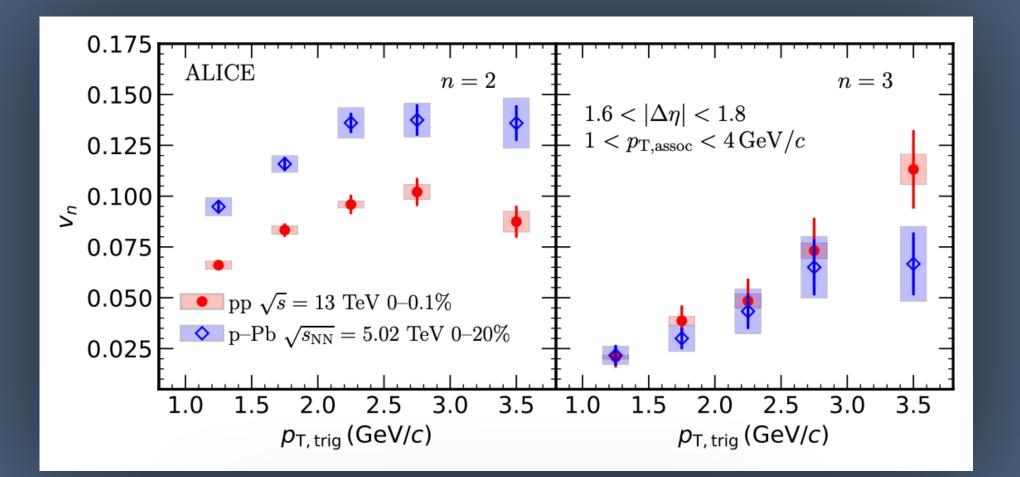
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Presence of collectivity in "smaller" systems: pA?

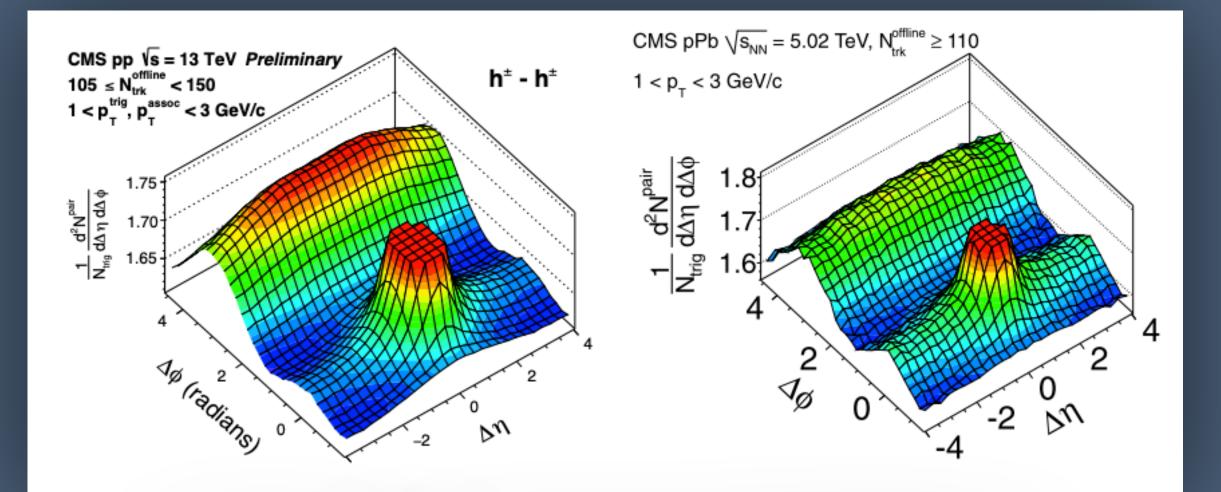
Non-zero v_n in p+Pb collisions



ALICE: JHEP 2403 (2024) 092

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"Ridge structure" in pp and pPb collisions



CMS Collaboration, Phys.Lett. B718, 795 (2013) CMS Collaboration, Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 172302 (2016) CMS Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C72, 2012 (2012)

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Presence of collectivity in "smaller" systems: pA?

Hydrodynamic flow in small systems

or: "How the heck is it possible that a system emitting only a dozen particles can be described by fluid dynamics?"

Ulrich Heinz¹*a*, in collaboration with J. Scott Moreland^{*b*}

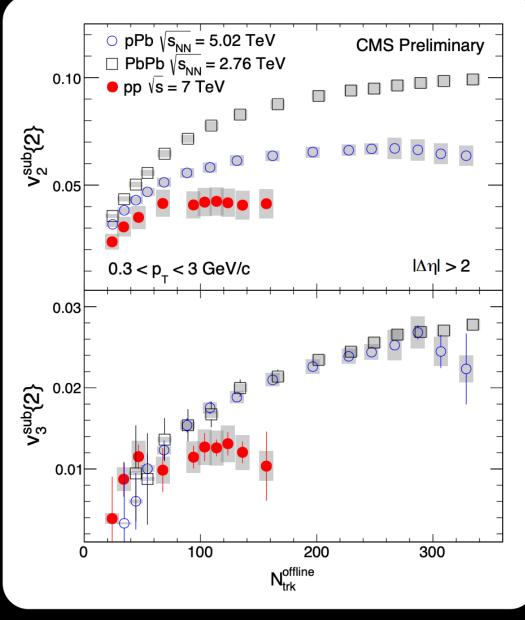
^aDepartment of Physics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210-1117, USA ^bDepartment of Physics, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708-0305, USA

E-mail: heinz.90osu.edu

IOP Conf. Series: Journal of Physics: Conf. Series 1271 (2019) 012018

$v_2 IN p+p, p+Pb, Pb+Pb COLLISIONS$

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CMS PAS HIN-15-009

SEE ALSO:

ALICE COLLABORATION PHYS. LETT. B719 (2013) 29-41; PHYS. REV. C 90, 054901

ATLAS COLLABORATION PHYS. REV. LETT. 110, 182302 (2013); PHYS. REV. C 90.044906 (2014)

CMS COLLABORATION PHYS.REV.LETT. 115, 012301 (2015)



Björn Schenke, BNL

LHCP 2018





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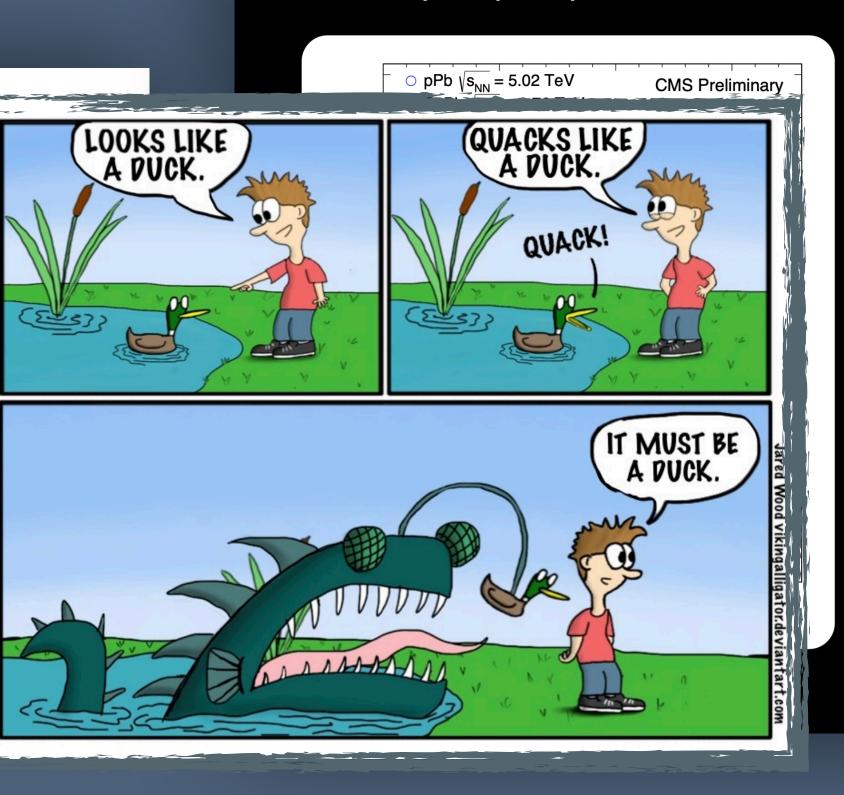
^aDepartment of Physics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210-^bDepartment of Physics, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708-0305, USA

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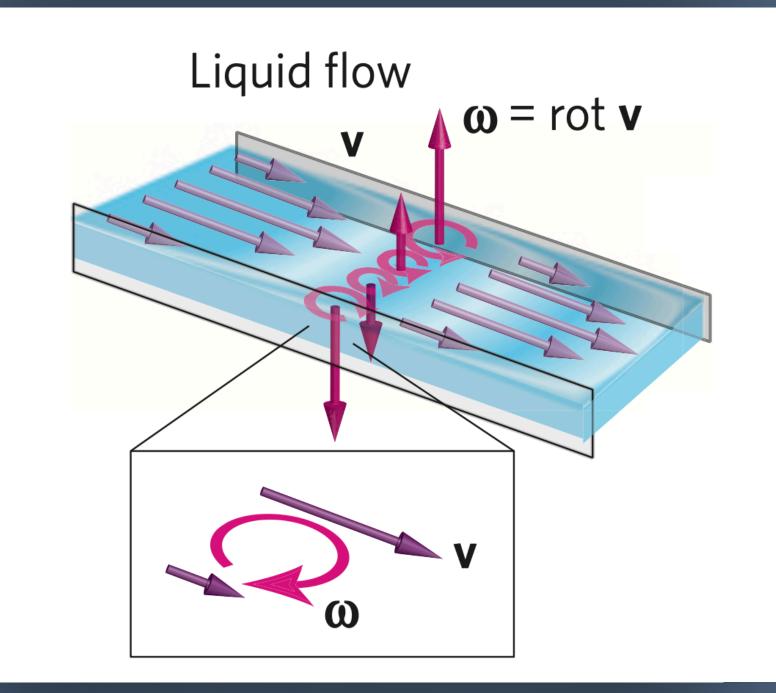
ne EIC Era





Another way to probe a fluid:





Takahashi: Nature Physics 12, 52-56 (2016)

Vorticity

Vorticity represents local mechanical rotation of fluid

$$\overrightarrow{\omega}_{NR} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{\nabla} \times \overrightarrow{v}$$





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Another way to probe a fluid:

 $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{v}$



source.

Takahashi: Nature Physics 12, 52-56 (2016)

Liquid flow

 μ^{s} - spin voltage λ - spin-diffusion lenght σ_0 - electric conductivity ξ - related to fluid viscosity caused by angular-momentum tranfser

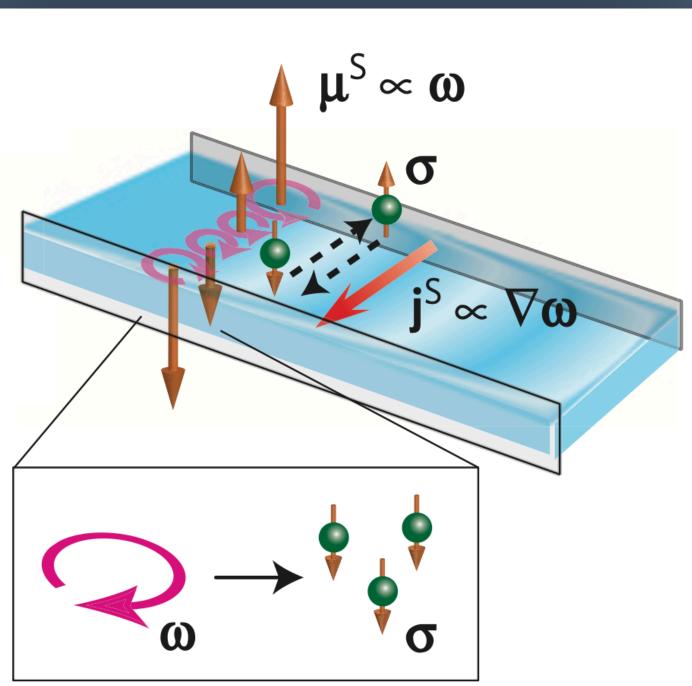
Vorticity

Vorticity represents local mechanical rotation of fluid

$$\overrightarrow{\omega}_{NR} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{\nabla} \times \overrightarrow{v}$$

Vorticity is a spin-current

$$=\frac{1}{\lambda}\mu^{s}-\frac{4e^{2}}{\sigma_{0}\hbar}\xi\omega$$







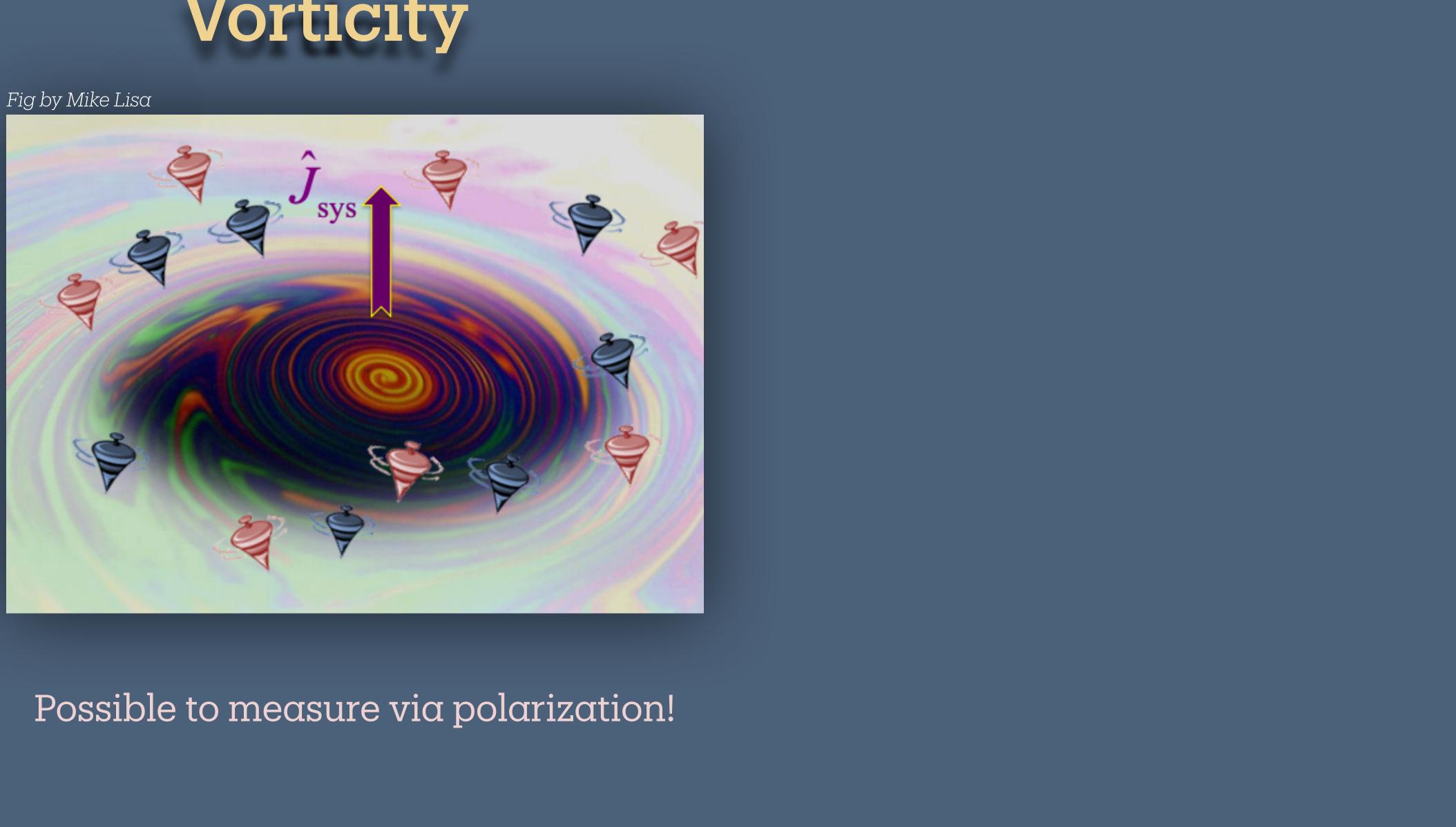
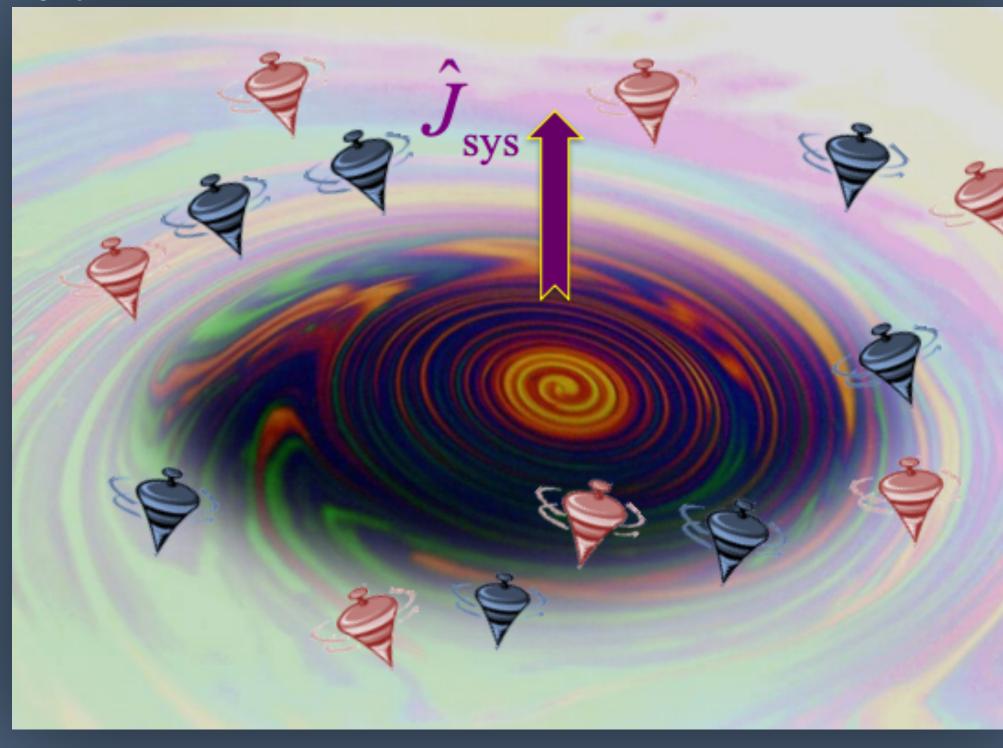






Fig by Mike Lisa



Possible to measure via polarization!

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nature

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

First observation of fluid vortices formed by heavyion collisions PAGES 34 & 62

CLIMATE CHANGE

PARIS AGREEMENT Time for nations to match words with deeds PAGE 25 BOOKS

SUMMER SELECTION Recommended reading for the holiday season PAGE 28

STEM CELLS

YOUTHFUL SECRETS

How the hypothalamus helps to control the ageing process PAGE 52

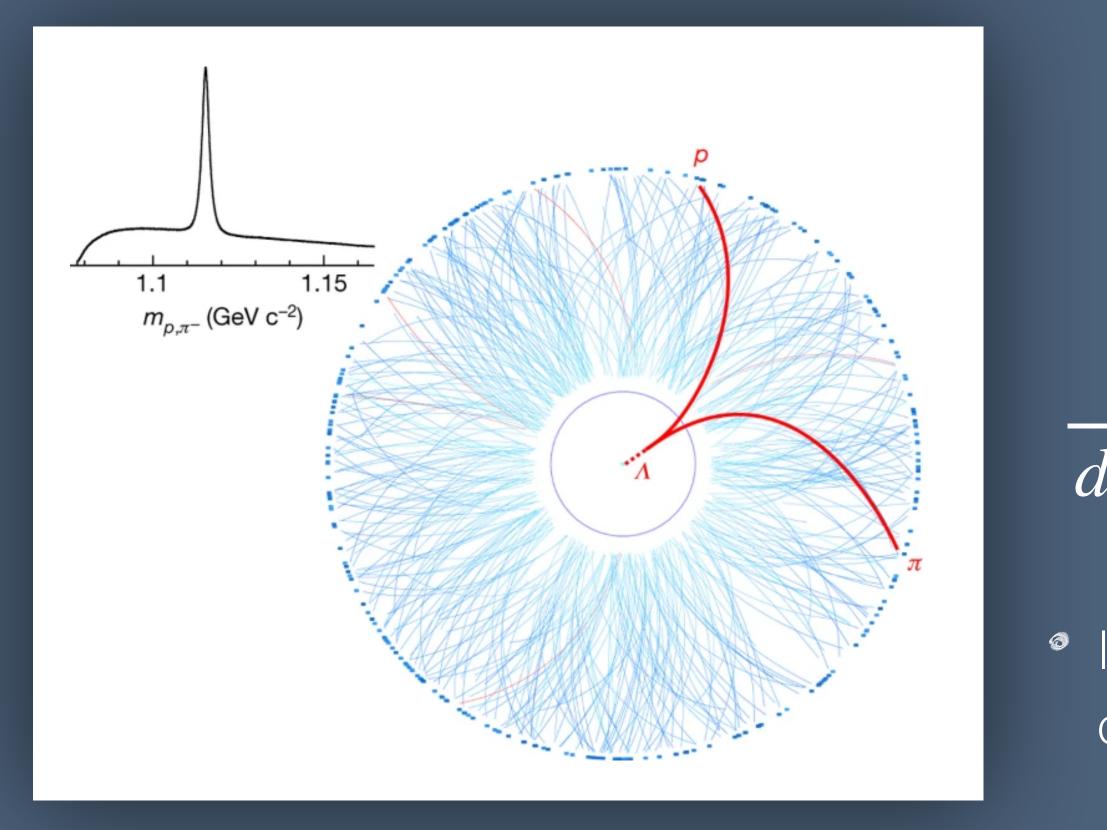
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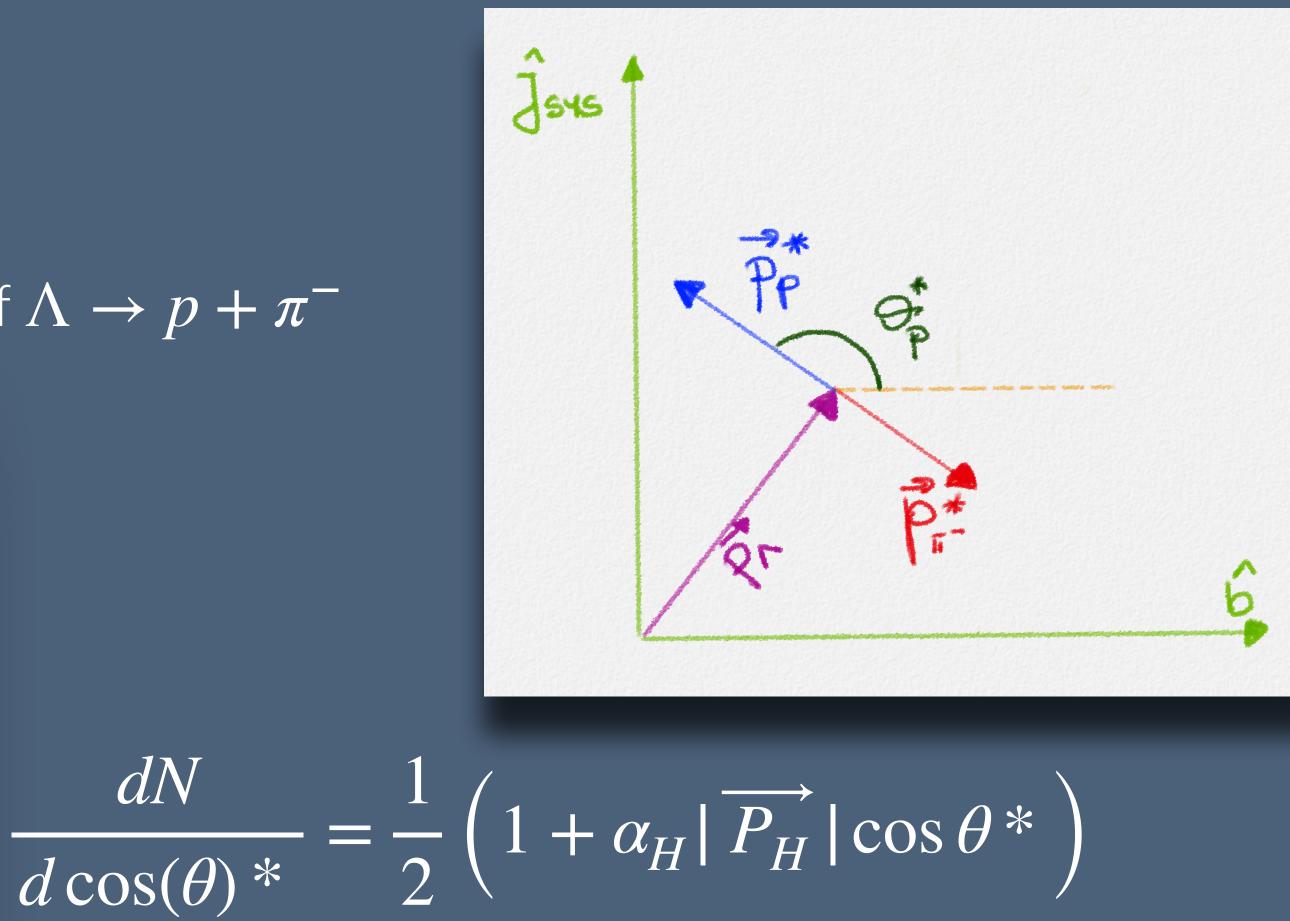
NATURE.COM/NATURE
 3 August 2017
 Vol. 548, No. 7665



Polarization via self-analyzing decay of $\Lambda \to p + \pi^-$



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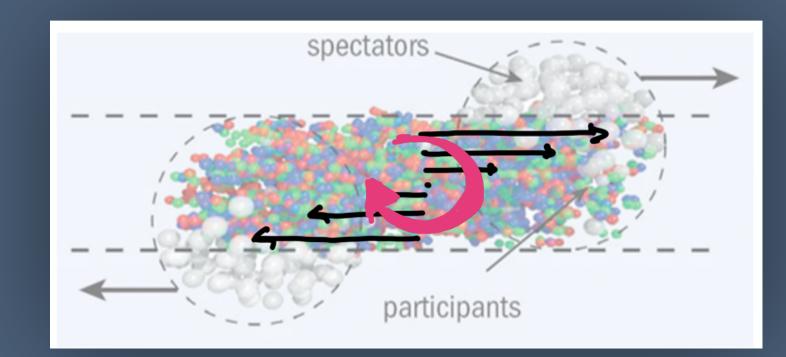


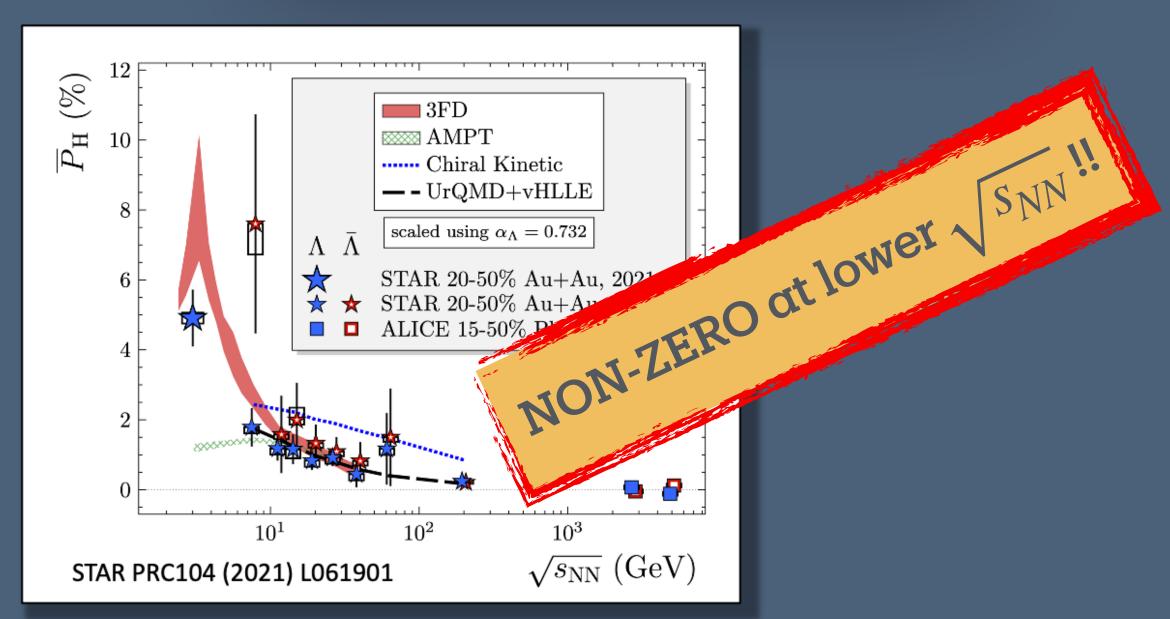
If $P_H = 0$ then θ * of proton momentum in Λ frame distribution uniform



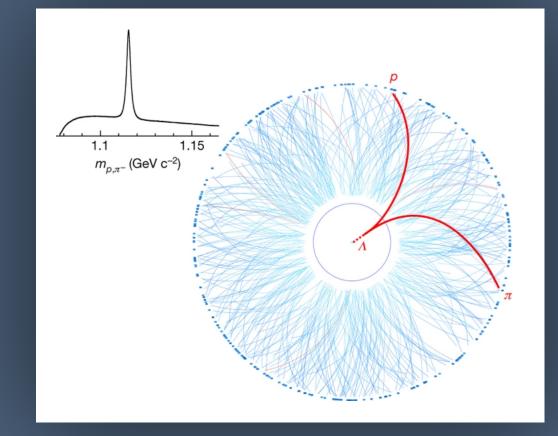


GLOBAL





Polarization via self-analyzing decay of $\Lambda \rightarrow p + \pi^ \frac{dN}{d\cos(\theta)^*} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \alpha_H | \overrightarrow{P_H} | \cos \theta^* \right)$

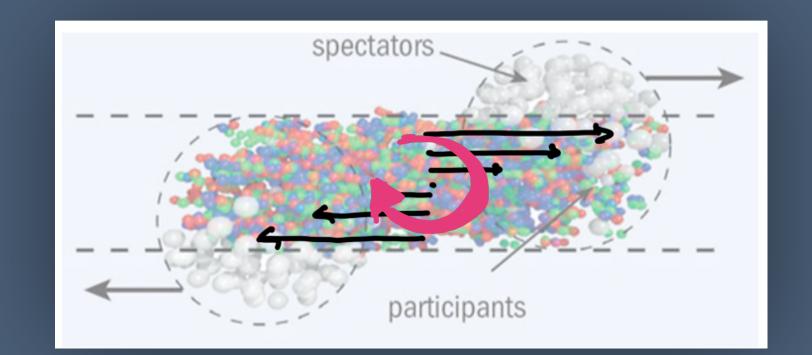


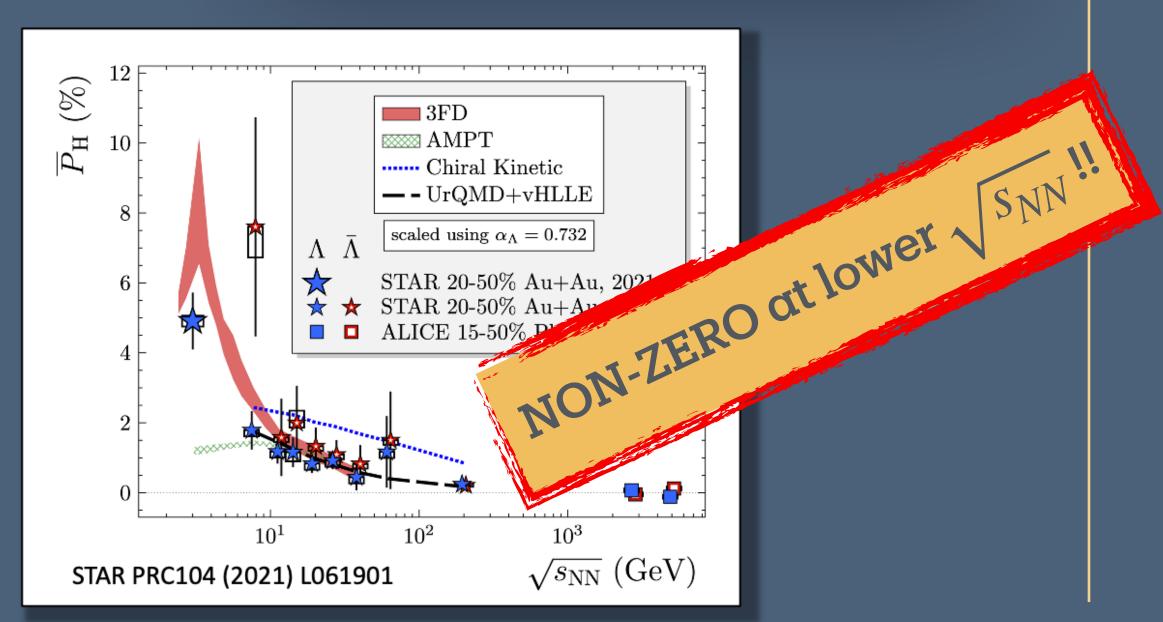






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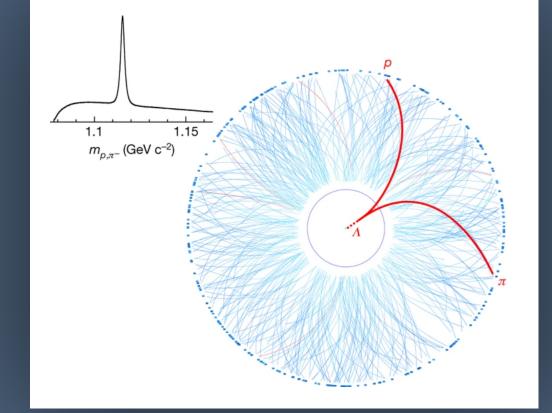




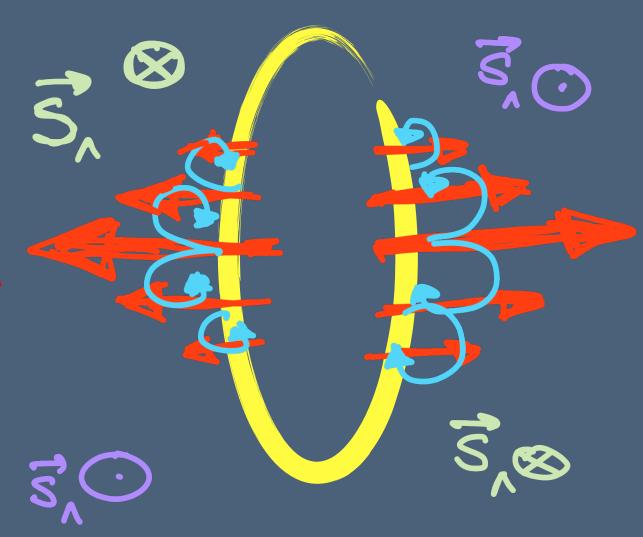
Polarization via self-analyzing decay of $\Lambda
ightarrow p + \pi^-$

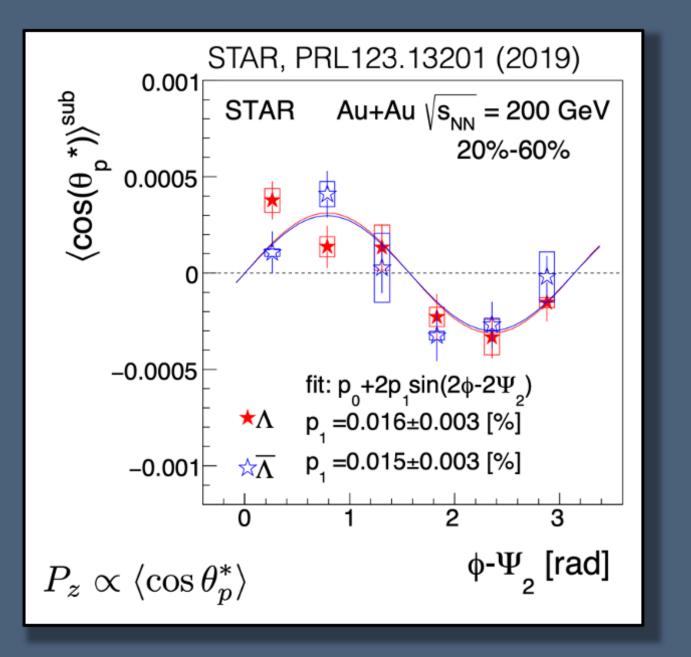
 $\frac{dN}{d\cos(\theta)^*} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \alpha_H | \overrightarrow{P_H} | \cos \theta^* \right)$

LOCAL



Effect of elliptic flow







Vorticity: Toroidal (smoke rings) Present (in physics) for ages.



S. L. Selmholts

Helmholtz (1858)

On Integrals of the Hydrodynamic Equations That Correspond to Vortex Motions

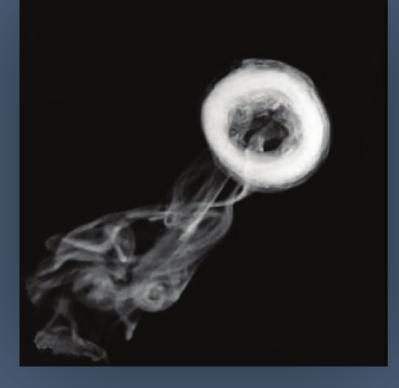
Persistent vortical toroids (smoke rings) are quintessential fluid behavior



perfect ring of smoke.

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Photo: Andreas Wilkens, Institute of Flow Sciences, Herrischried, Germany Figures from book: Subtle Agroecologies



Since the first *Minuteman* launches from Cape Canaveral in 1961, nearly every missile has generated a



Vorticity: Toroidal (smoke rings) Present (in physics) for ages.

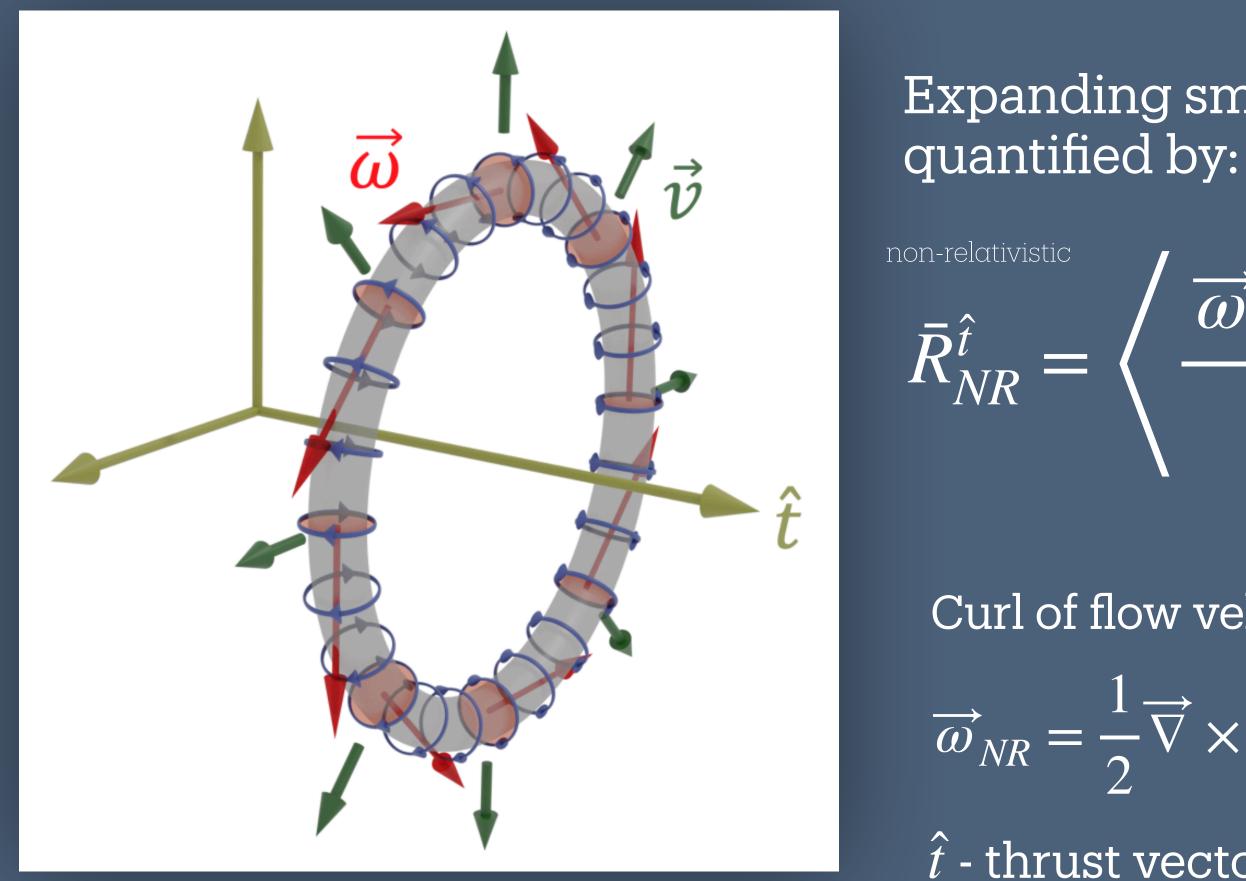


Photo: Andreas Wilkens, Institute of Flow Sciences, Herrischried, Germany Figures from book: Subtle Agroecologies

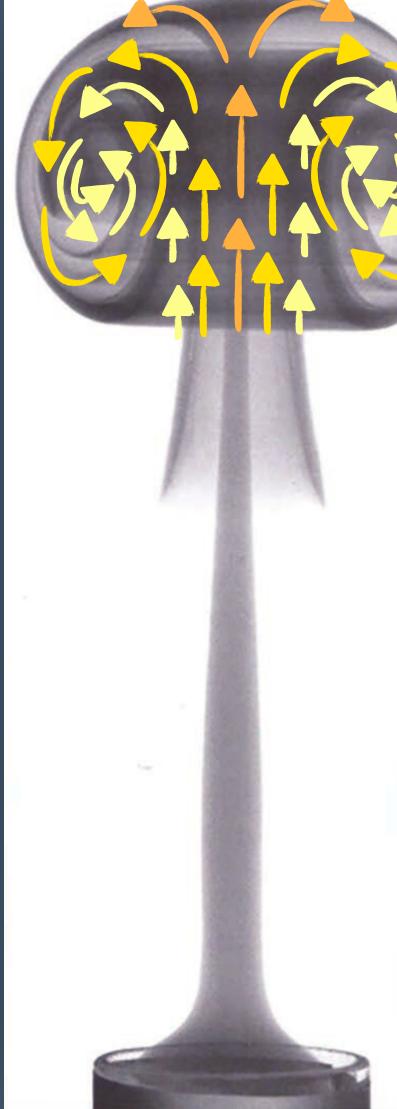
Expanding smoke ring can be

 $\bar{R}_{NR}^{\hat{t}} = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \overrightarrow{\omega}_{NR} \cdot (\hat{t} \times \vec{v}_{cell}) \\ \hline \hat{t} \times \vec{v}_{cell} \end{array} \right\rangle$

Curl of flow velocity \vec{v} :

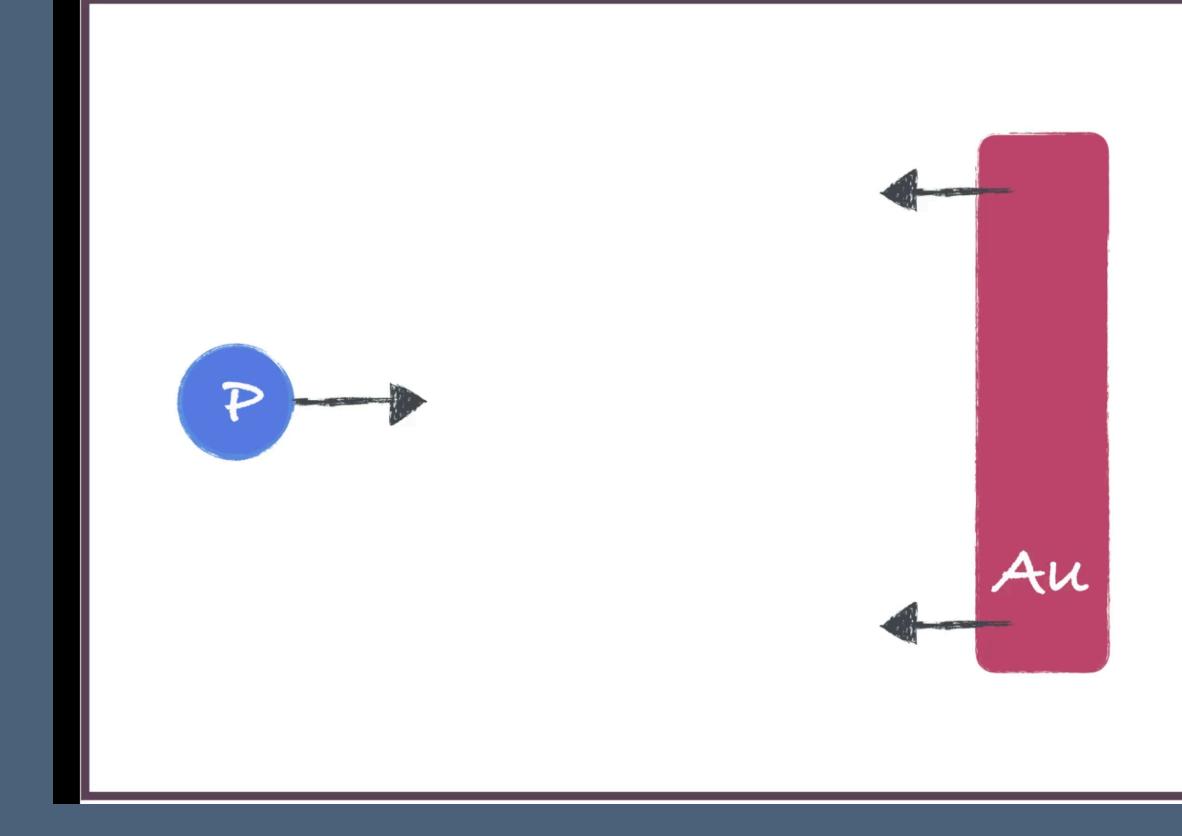
$$\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{\nabla}\times\overrightarrow{v}$$

 \hat{t} - thrust vector





animation: M. Stefaniak



- Surface friction with "wall" decreases velocity of the fluid
- Higher \vec{v} in the center of the "tube"
- Differences of \vec{v} induce an azimuthally oriented vorticity structure
- The strength and sense of created vortex toroid structures:

$$uid = \frac{\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\Omega_{\mu}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}u_{\sigma}}{\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}u_{\sigma}}$$

 Ω_{μ} - proxy for vorticity $\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ - Levi-Civvita tensor, fully asymetric in four dimensions n_{ν} - normal vector of the fluid cell



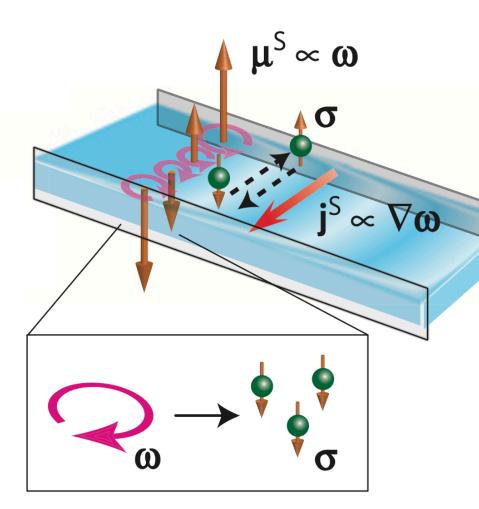






- Spin-orbit coupling produces polarization proportional to the local fluid vorticity ω
- In relativistic treatment vorticity (thermal): $\omega_{th}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial^{\nu} (u^{\mu}/T) - \partial^{\mu} (u^{\nu}/T) \right]$
- The hyperon polarization is dictated by the fluid vorticity distribution on "freeze-out" hypersurface Σ :

$$S^{\mu}(p) = -\frac{1}{8m} \epsilon^{\mu\rho\sigma\tau} p_{\tau} \frac{\int d\Sigma_{\lambda} p^{\lambda} n_{F} (1 - n_{F}) \omega_{\rho\sigma}}{\int d\Sigma_{\lambda} p^{\lambda} n_{F}}$$



Measured hadrons are not part of evolving fluid, but they are created in process of hadronization

 n_F -Fermi-Dirac distribution more details: F. Becattini, et al: Annals Phys. 338, 32 (2013)







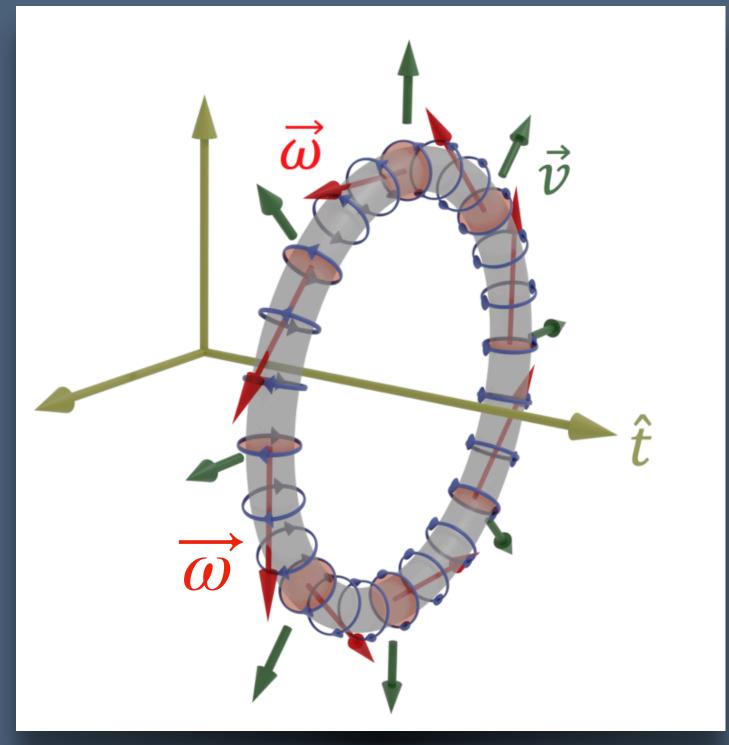


In [1] authors use the Cooper-Fry procedure to switch from hydro paradigm to hadrons

$$\varepsilon^{\mu
u
ho\sigma}\Omega_{\mu}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{
ho}u_{\sigma}$$







 $\begin{aligned} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}S_{\mu}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}p_{\sigma} \\ S & \left| \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}p_{\sigma} \right| \end{aligned}$

 S_{μ} - Λ spin four-vector p_{σ} - Λ momentum four-vector





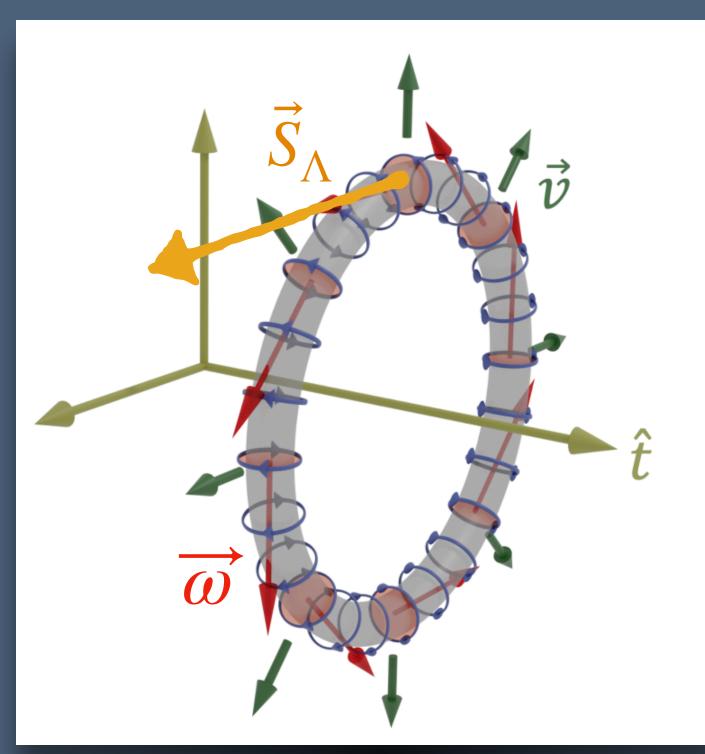


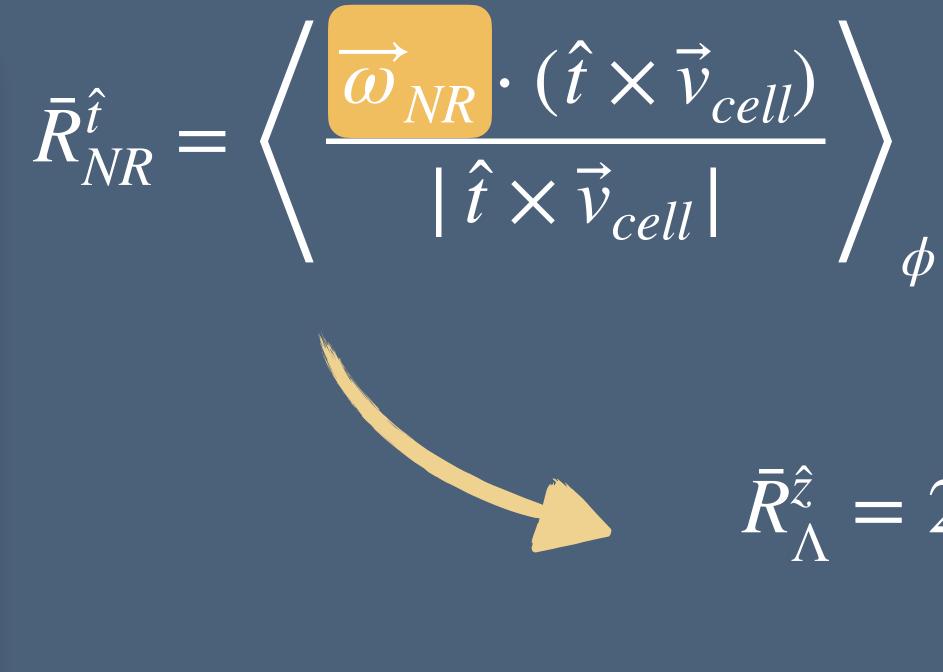


In [1] authors use the Cooper-Fry procedure to switch from hydro paradigm to hadrons

 $= \frac{\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\Omega_{\mu}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}u_{\sigma}}{|\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}u_{\sigma}|}$







 $R_{\Lambda}^{\hat{t}} = \frac{\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}S_{\mu}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}p_{\sigma}}{|S||\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}p_{\sigma}|}$ $\frac{S'_{\Lambda} \cdot (\hat{z}' \times \vec{p}'_{\Lambda})}{|\hat{z}' \times \vec{p}'_{\Lambda}|}$ $\bar{R}^{\hat{z}}_{\Lambda} = 2$

(') - three-vectors in NN frame

[1] M Lisa, et al: Phys. Rev. C 104, 011901 (2021)

 $\sim \sim P \Lambda$

 S_u - Λ spin four-vector p_{σ} - Λ momentum four-vector



22



D

Vorticity: Toroidal (smoke rings) In [1] authors use the Cooper-Fry procedure to switch from hydro paradigm to hadrons $\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\Omega_{\mu}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}u_{\sigma}$ $|\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}u_{\sigma}|$ HADRONIZATION $\vec{v}_{NR} \cdot (\vec{t} \times \vec{v}_{cell})$ $|\hat{t} \times \vec{v}_{cell}|$ $\bar{R}_{NR}^{\hat{t}} = \bar{r}$ U

 p_{σ} - Λ momentum four-vector $\frac{\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}S_{\mu}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}p_{\sigma}}{|S||\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}p_{\sigma}|}$ $\bar{R}^{\hat{z}} =$ Â/

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23



D

Vorticity: Toroidal (smoke rings) In [1] authors use the Cooper-Fry procedure to switch from hydro paradigm to hadrons $\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\Omega_{\mu}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}u_{\sigma}$ $|\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}u_{\sigma}|$ HADRONIZATION $\begin{aligned} \vec{w}_{NR} \cdot (t \times v_{cell}) \\ \hat{t} \times \vec{v}_{cell} \end{aligned}$ $\bar{R}_{NR}^{\hat{t}} =$ $ar{R}^{\hat{z}}$ U

 $\begin{aligned} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}S_{\mu}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}p_{\sigma} \\ S & \left[\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}n_{\nu}\hat{t}_{\rho}p_{\sigma} \right] \end{aligned}$ $\hat{7}'$

 S_u - Λ spin four-vector p_{σ} - Λ momentum four-vector

() - three-vectors in NN frame

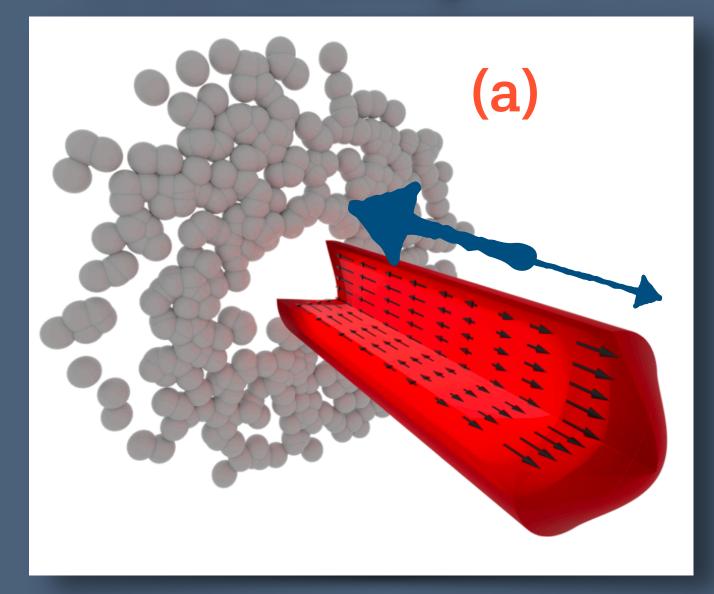
[1] M Lisa, et al: Phys. Rev. C 104, 011901 (2021)



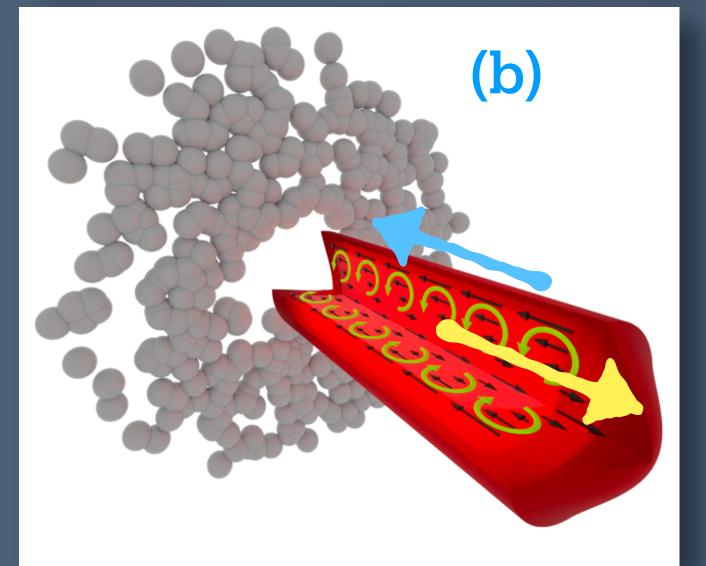




D



Proton drilling a nuclei:





a) A boost-invariant flow distribution with more matter in the nuclei-going direction.

b) The edges of the cylinder flow more in the nuclei-going direction than fluid cells at the center of the cylinder.

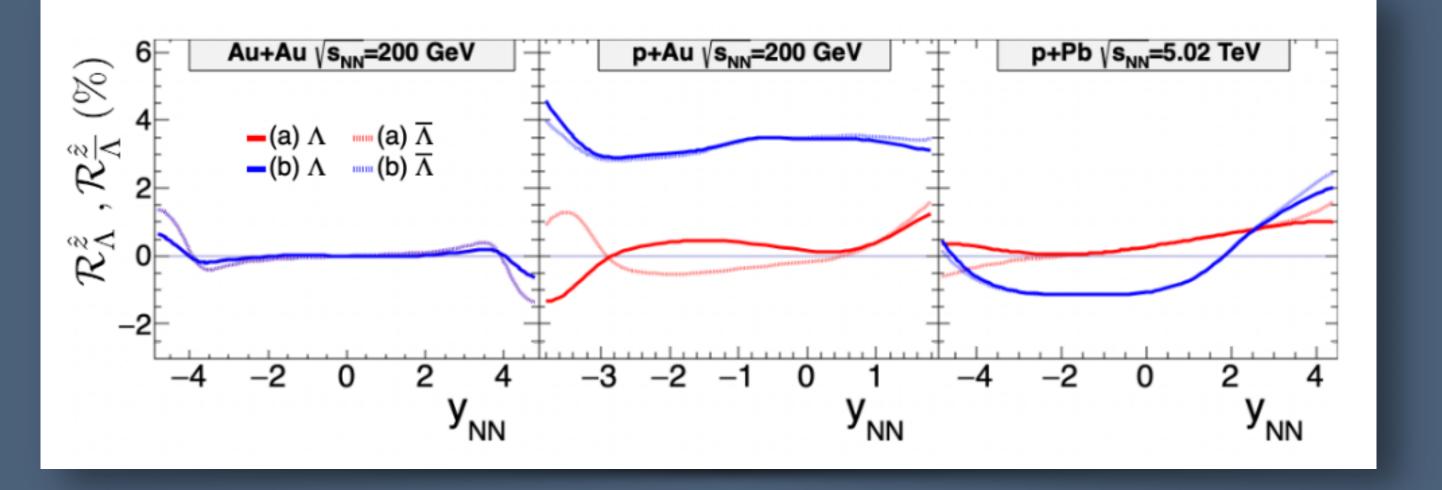
[1] M Lisa, et al: Phys. Rev. C 104, 011901 (2021)

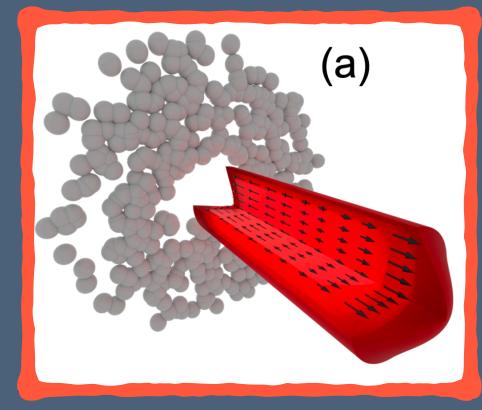


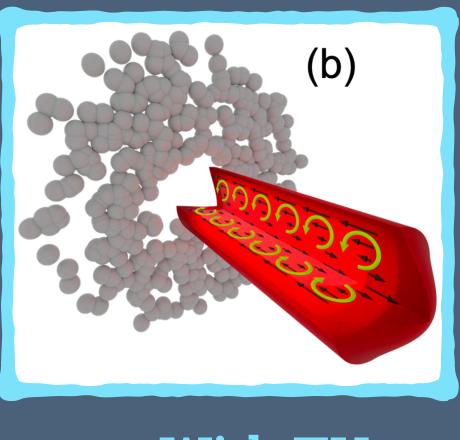
25



Simulations with MUSIC [1]:







No TV

With TV

- According to [1]:
- \odot Dependent of $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$
- Solution No need to measure Event Plane!
- Signal present also for AntiLambdas! As opposed to the known hadronic high-x production-plane polarization effect

[1] M Lisa, et al: Phys. Rev. C 104, 011901 (2021)

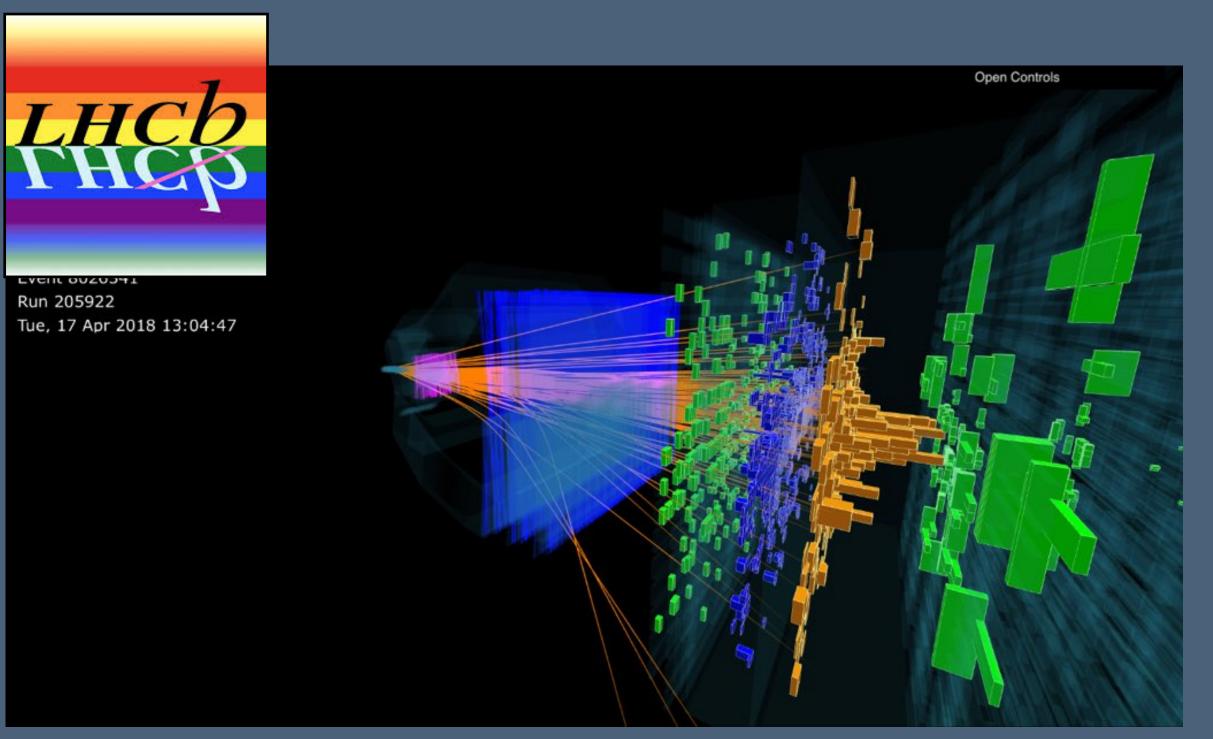


26



Smoking rings at LHC

- In the second secon
- Sorward rapidity coverage
- Multiple p+A (+PbNe) collision systems ready
 - to be studied with incredible statistics



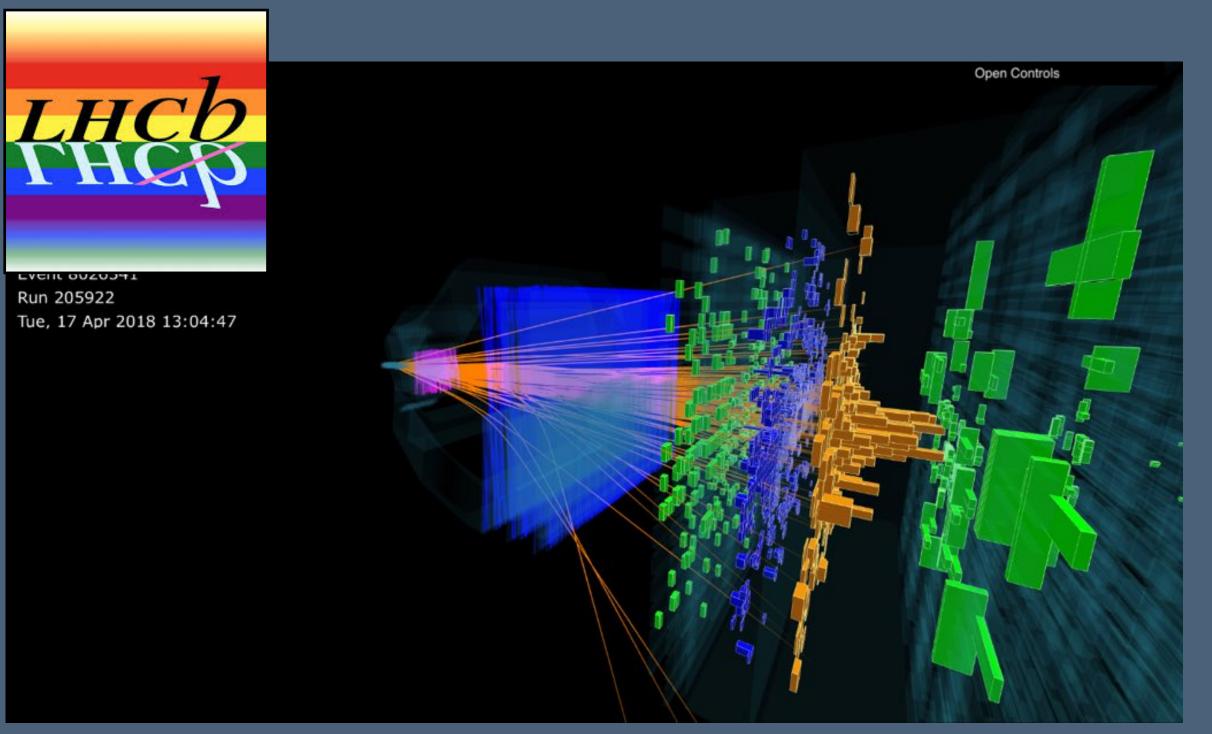
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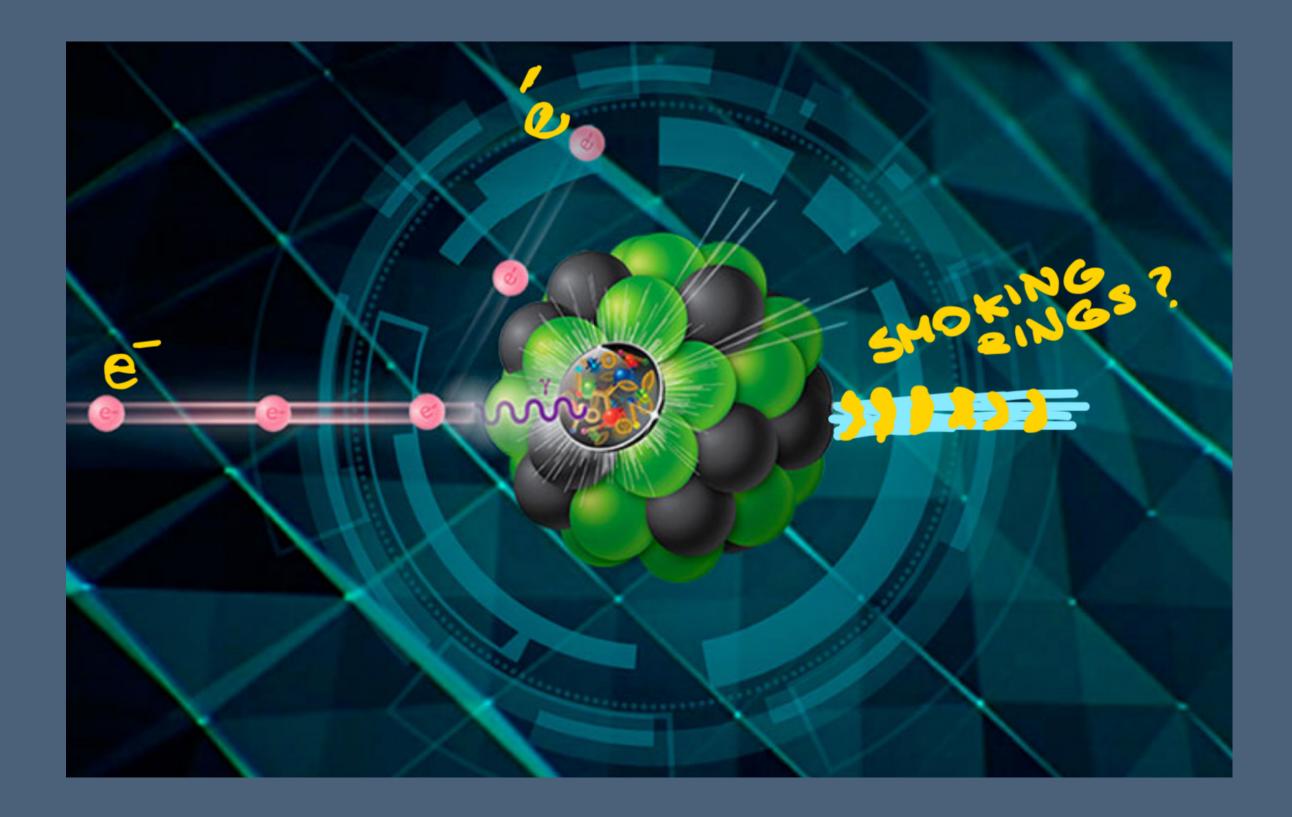
Smoking rings at LHC and EIC

- $^{\circ}$ High precision of Λ identification
- Sorward rapidity coverage
- Multiple p+A (+PbNe) collision systems ready
 - to be studied with incredible statistics





Toroidal vortexes in e+A collisions?









- 1. What is "a small system"?
- 2. If we see non-zero R, is it definitely fluid or can be described by sth else?
- 3. How we can encourage "hydro" people to look on vorticity?
- 4. Can any fluid behavior be observed at EIC collisions?

Thank you!



