

Hydrodynamic attractors and transport in small systems

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Thanks to Sandra Brandstetter, Lars Heyen, Giuliano Giacalone, and Ilya Selyuzhenkov for helpful input.



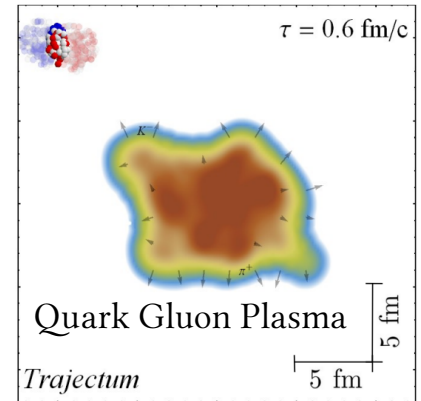
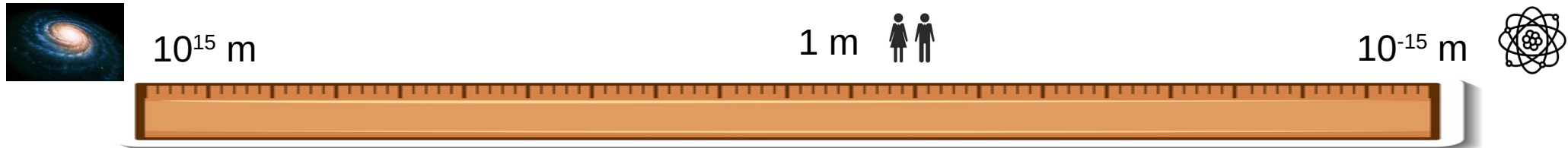
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Hydrodynamics - universal effective theory

- **Separation of scales** (time, distance) between constituents and fields
- **(Near) local equilibrium** → equation of state, transport coefficients



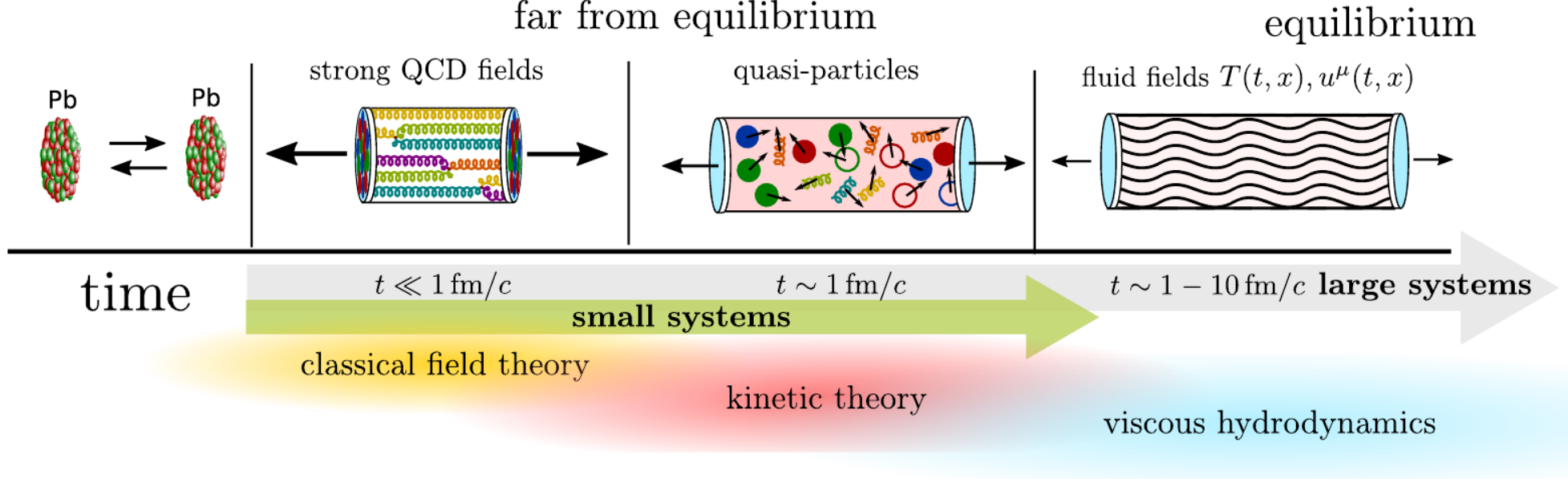
Observation of collectivity in heavy ion collisions **challenges hydro paradigm!**

See talk by Ilya Selyuzhenkov

QCD thermalisation in heavy-ion collisions

High-energy (weak coupling $\alpha_s \ll 1$) limit
far from equilibrium

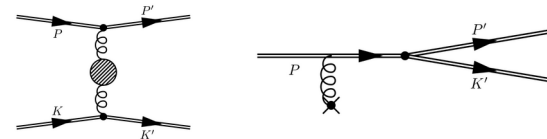
Berges, Heller, AM, Venugopalan RMP (2021)



QCD kinetic theory of quarks and gluons

$$\partial_t f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}) + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{|p|} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}) = -\mathcal{C}_{2 \leftrightarrow 2}[f] - \mathcal{C}_{1 \leftrightarrow 2}[f]$$

Arnold, Moore, Yaffe JHEP (2003)



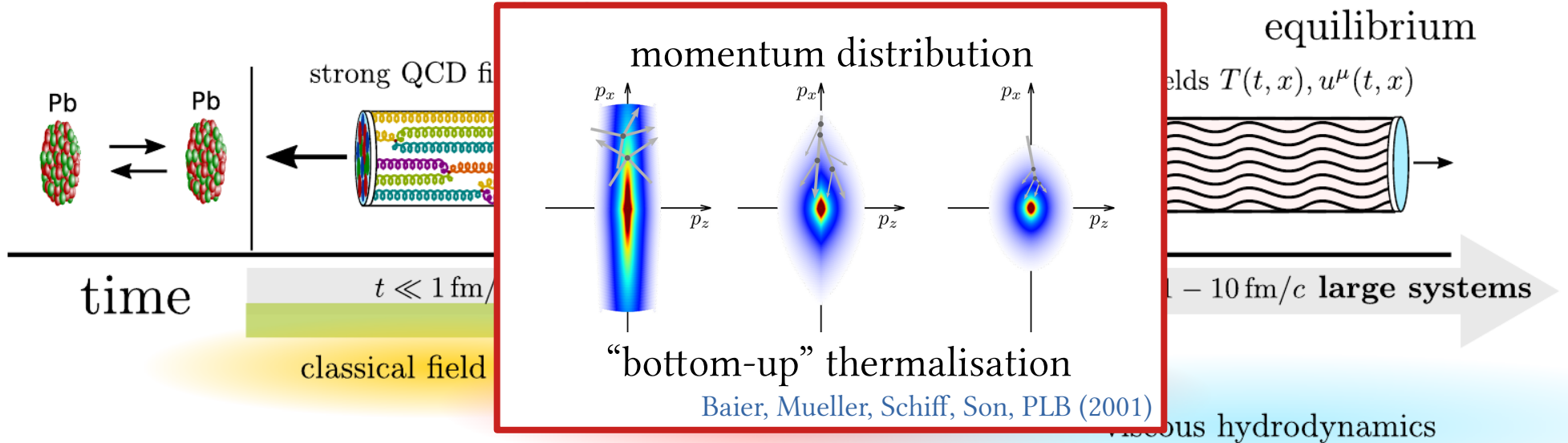
Kurkela, Zhu PRL (2015), Keegan, Kurkela, AM, Teaney JHEP (2016), Kurkela, AM, Paquet, Schlichting and Teaney PRL (2018)

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High-energy (weak coupling $\alpha_s \ll 1$) limit

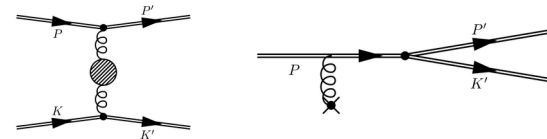
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Hydrodynamic modeling of QGP expansion

Equations of motion

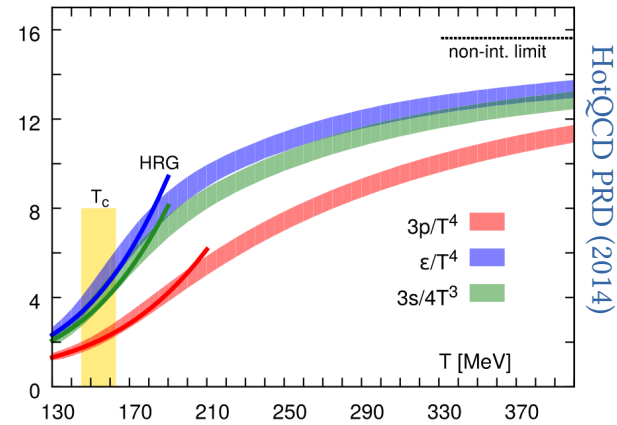
$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = eu^\mu u^\nu + (P + \Pi)\Delta^{\mu\nu} + \pi^{\mu\nu}$$

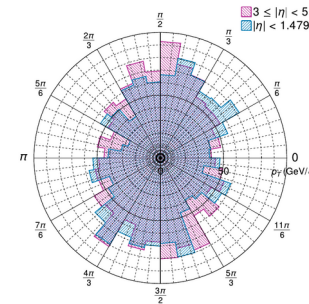
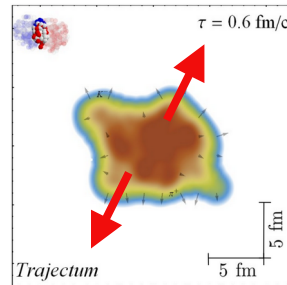
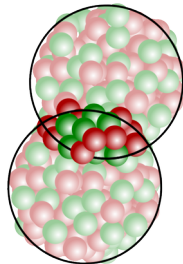
Transport coefficients:
shear and bulk viscosity

$$\pi^{\mu\nu} \sim \eta \partial^{(\mu} u^{\nu)} \quad \Pi \sim \zeta \partial_\mu u^\mu$$

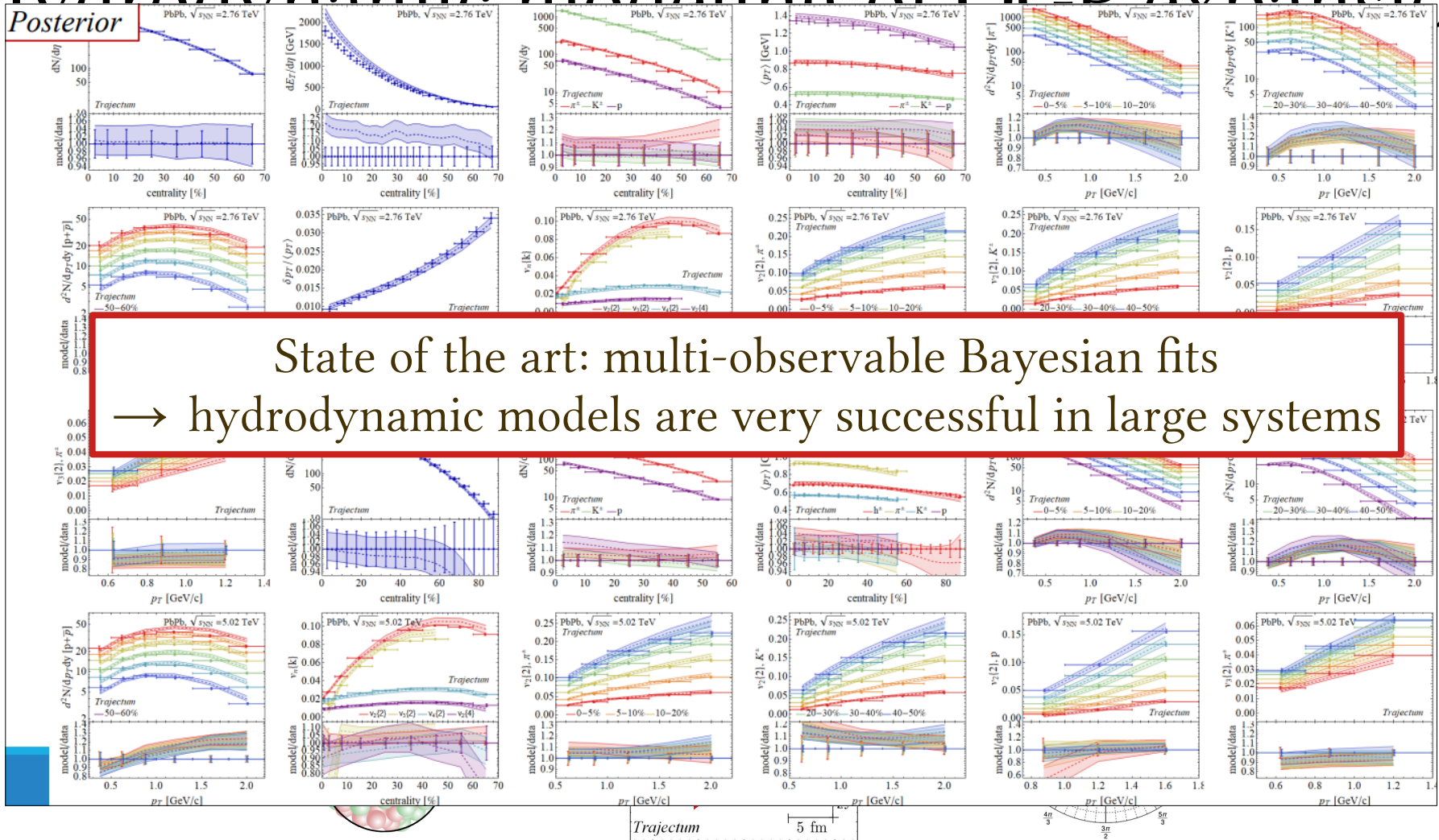
Equation of state (lattice QCD)



spatial anisotropy \rightarrow hydro expansion \rightarrow momentum anisotropy



Hydrodynamic modeling of OCP expansion



State of the art: multi-observable Bayesian fits
 → hydrodynamic models are very successful in large systems

© Wilke van der Schee

Hydrodynamic attractor

Heller, Spaliński PRL (2015)

Early times in large systems \rightarrow 1D expansion

$$\frac{\tau \partial_\tau e}{e} = -1 - \frac{T^{zz}}{e} = -\frac{4}{3} + \frac{16}{9} \frac{\eta}{(e+P)\tau} + \dots$$

viscous correction

$$\tau_R \sim \frac{\eta}{e+P} \quad \partial_\mu u^\mu = \tau^{-1}$$

Standard hydro condition: $\tau_R \partial_\mu u^\mu \ll 1$

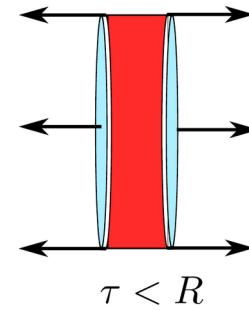
Microscopic simulations show rapid loss of details $\tau_R \partial_\mu u^\mu \sim 1$

\rightarrow hydrodynamic attractor

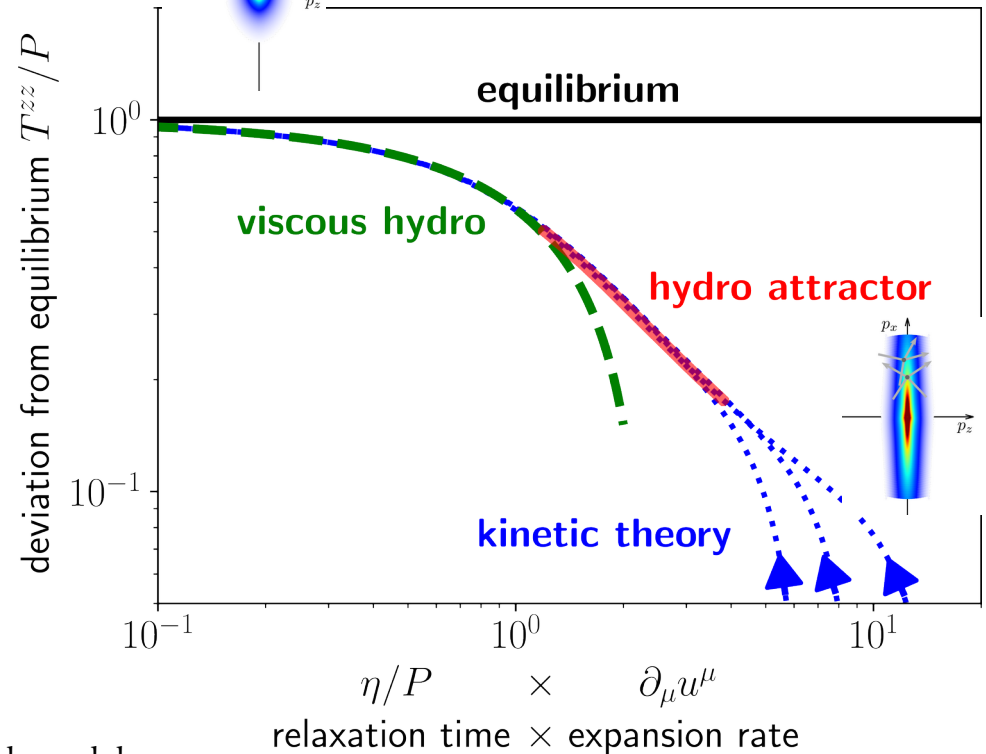
\rightarrow justification for hydro in large collision systems

$$\tau > 1 \text{ fm}/c$$

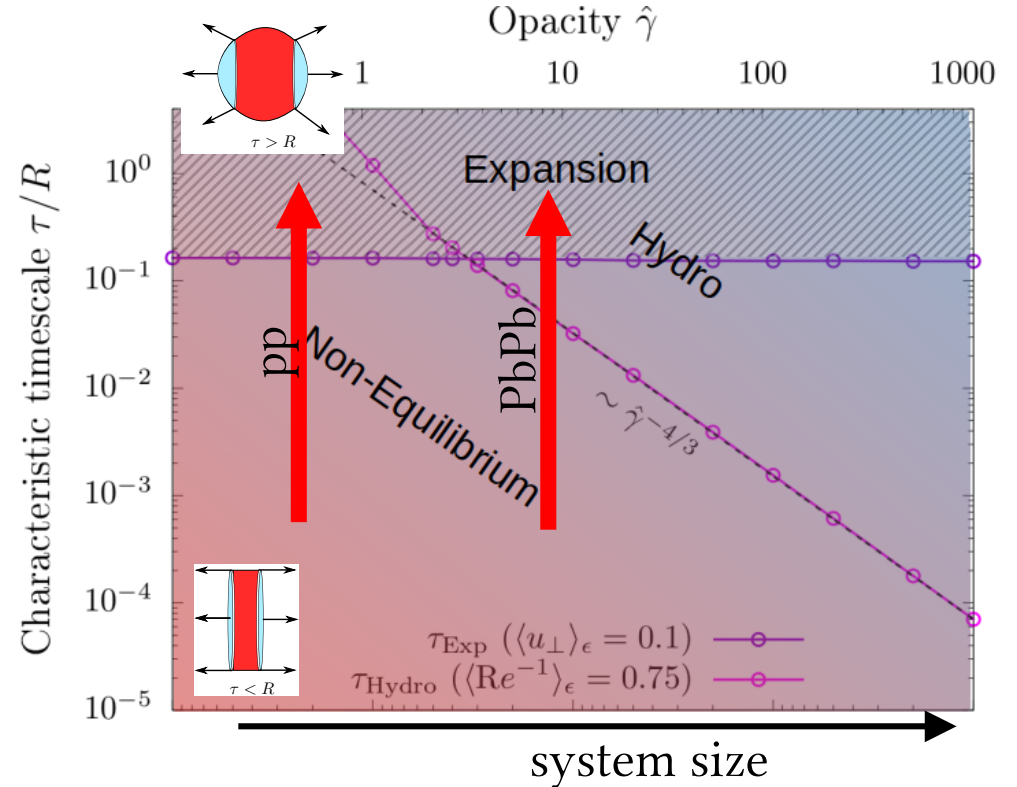
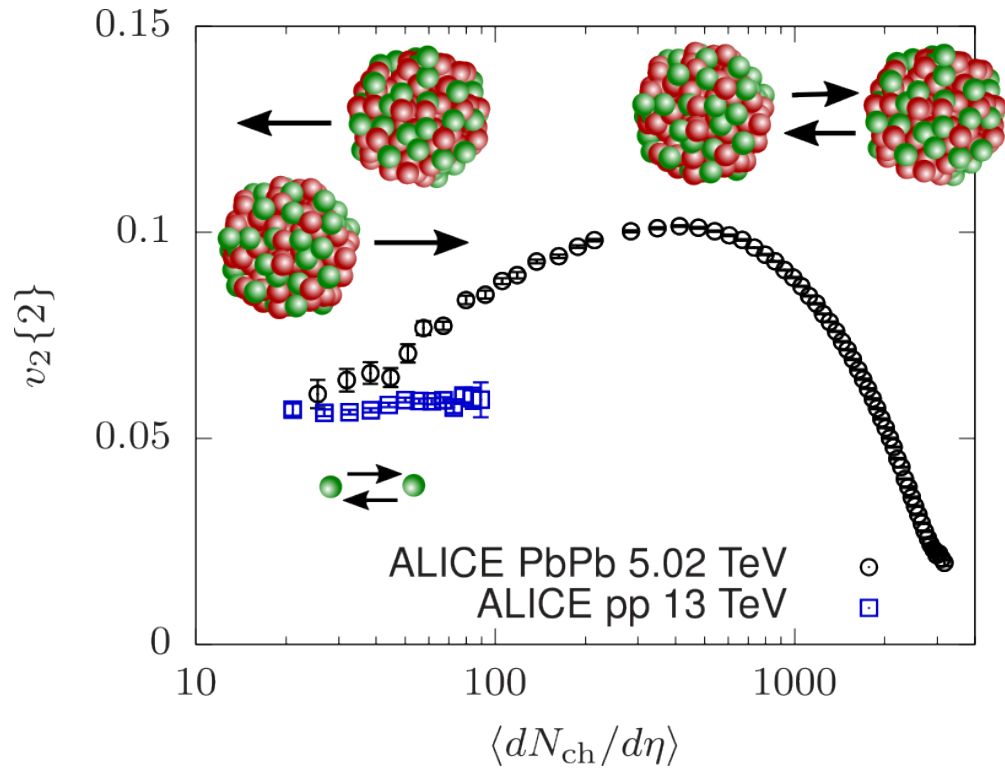
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Giacalone, AM, Schlichting PRL (2019)



Collectivity in small collision systems



Ambrus, Schlichting, Werthmann PRL (2023)

Small systems live too short to reach hydro phase.
 What is the origin of collectivity in small systems?

Collective phenomena with few ultracold atoms

See talk by Sandra Brandstetter

Theory proposal: Flörchinger, Giacalone, Heyen, Tharwat, PRC 105 (2022) 4, 044908

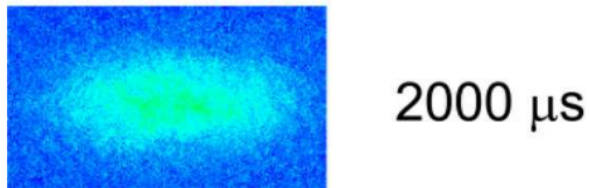
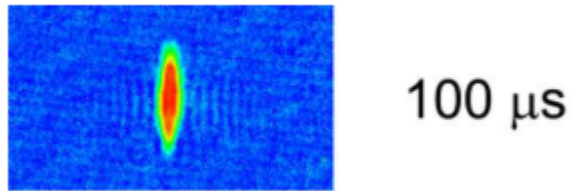
Experimental realisation: Brandstetter, Lunt, Heintze, Giacalone, Heyen, Gałka,
Subramanian, Holten, Preiss, Floerchinger, Jochim arXiv:2308.09699



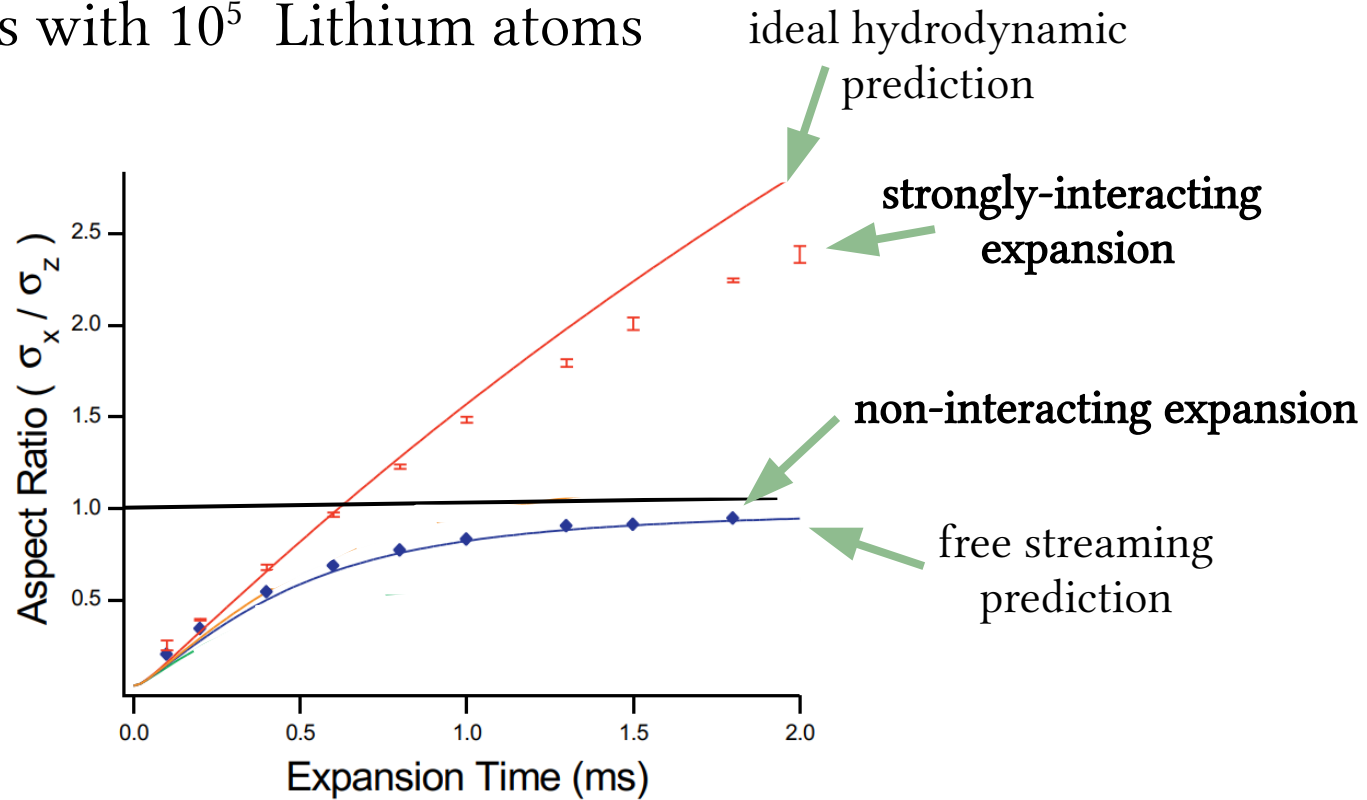
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Geometry inversion - signature of fluid flow

Cold atom experiments with 10^5 Lithium atoms



Single measurement

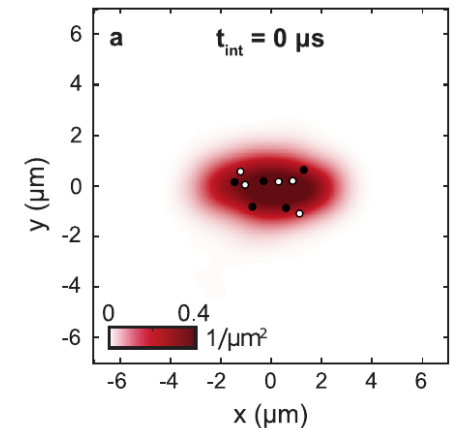
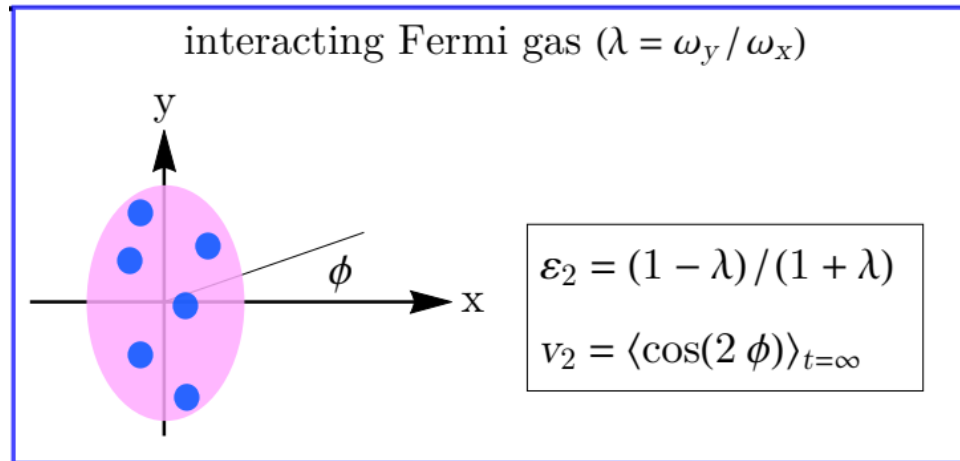
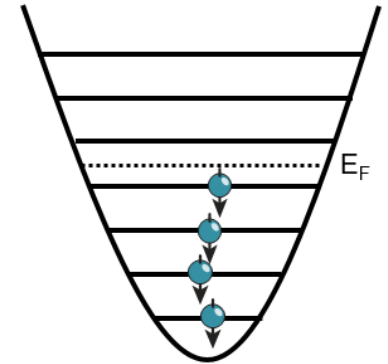


O'Hara et al., Science (2002)
Menotti, Pedri, Stringari, PRL (2002)

Testing collectivity in few-fermion systems

See talk by Sandra Brandstetter

- 5+5 fermion quantum wavefunction
→ repeated measurements for expectation values
- Initial (trap) geometry known (unlike in HI)
→ Measure distribution of atoms in **coordinate and momentum** space after expansion



Intrinsic anisotropy of wave-function

Flörchinger, Giacalone, Heyen, Tharwat, PRC (2022)

Non-interacting N fermion wavefunction

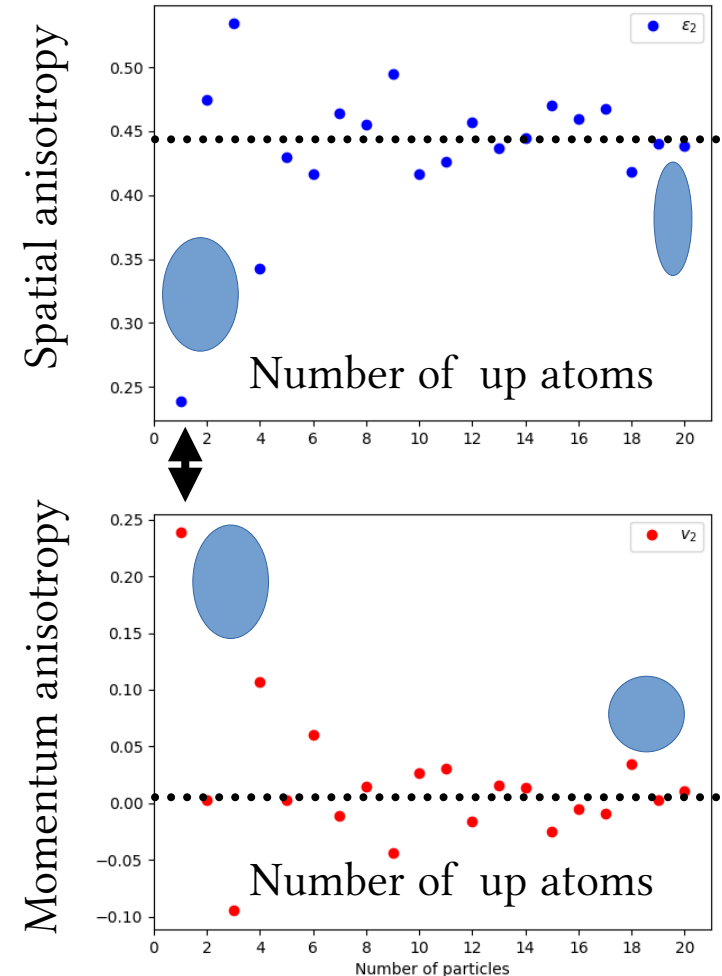
$$\psi_N(x, y) \rightarrow \text{FT} \rightarrow \psi_N(p_x, p_y)$$

→ compute spatial (ε_2) momentum (v_2) anisotropy as a function of N

$N=1$: $\varepsilon_2 \approx v_2$ (Heisenberg uncertainty)

$N \gg 1$: $\varepsilon_2 = \text{const}$, $v_2 \approx 0$ (round Fermi surface)

→ compare interacting vs non-interacting expansions



Intrinsic anisotropy of wave-function

Flörchinger, Giacalon

Non-interac

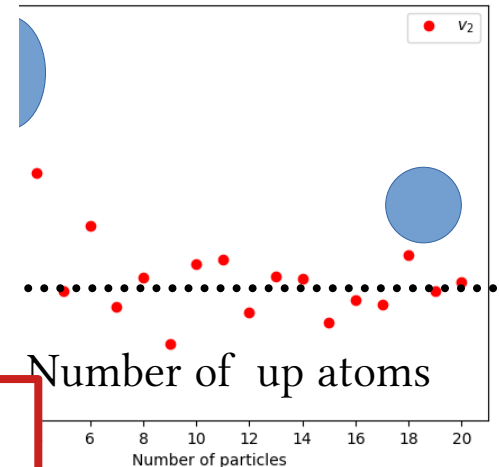
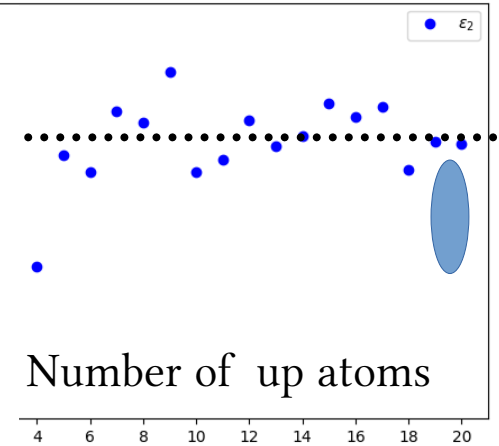
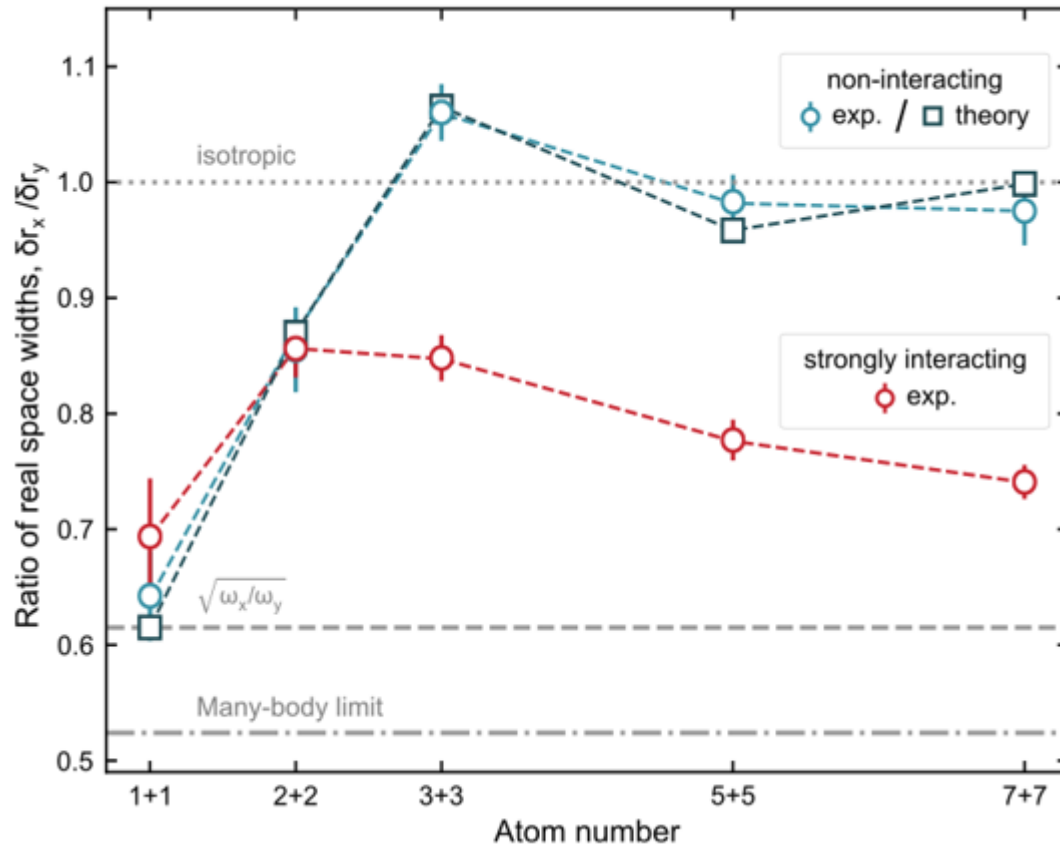
$$\psi_N(x, y)$$

→ compute anisotropy

$$N=1 : \varepsilon_2 \approx 1$$

$$N \gg 1 : \varepsilon_2 = c$$

→ compare i



Interaction driven anisotropy for $N > 3$!

Hydrodynamic modeling of CA expansion

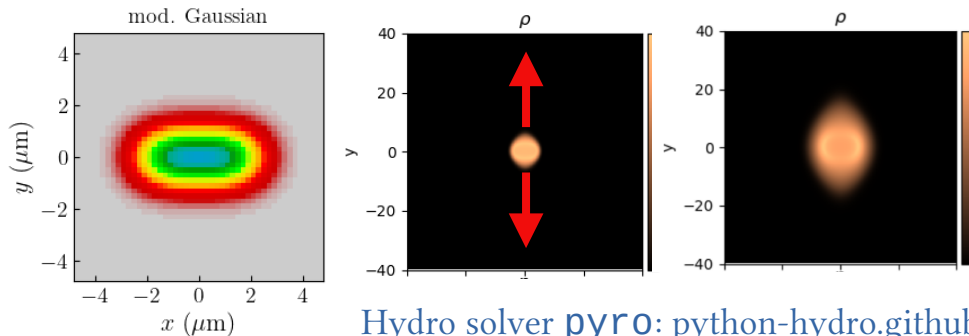
Equations of motion

$$\partial_t \rho + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0,$$

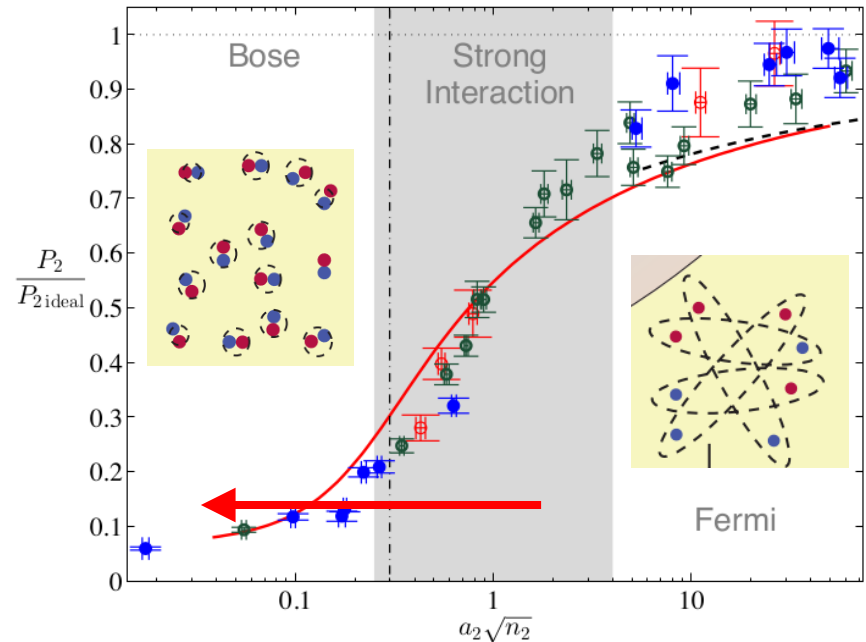
$$\rho(\partial_t + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} = -\nabla P$$

Transport coefficients:
ideal/superfluid motion

average geometry \rightarrow expansion \rightarrow inversion



Equation of state (many-body)



$$P_{\text{ideal}} = \frac{\pi \hbar^2}{2m_{\text{Li}}} n^2$$

Makhalov, Martinyanov, and Turlapov, PRL (2014)

Hydro solver `pyro`: [python-hydro.github.io/pyro2](https://github.com/pyro2)

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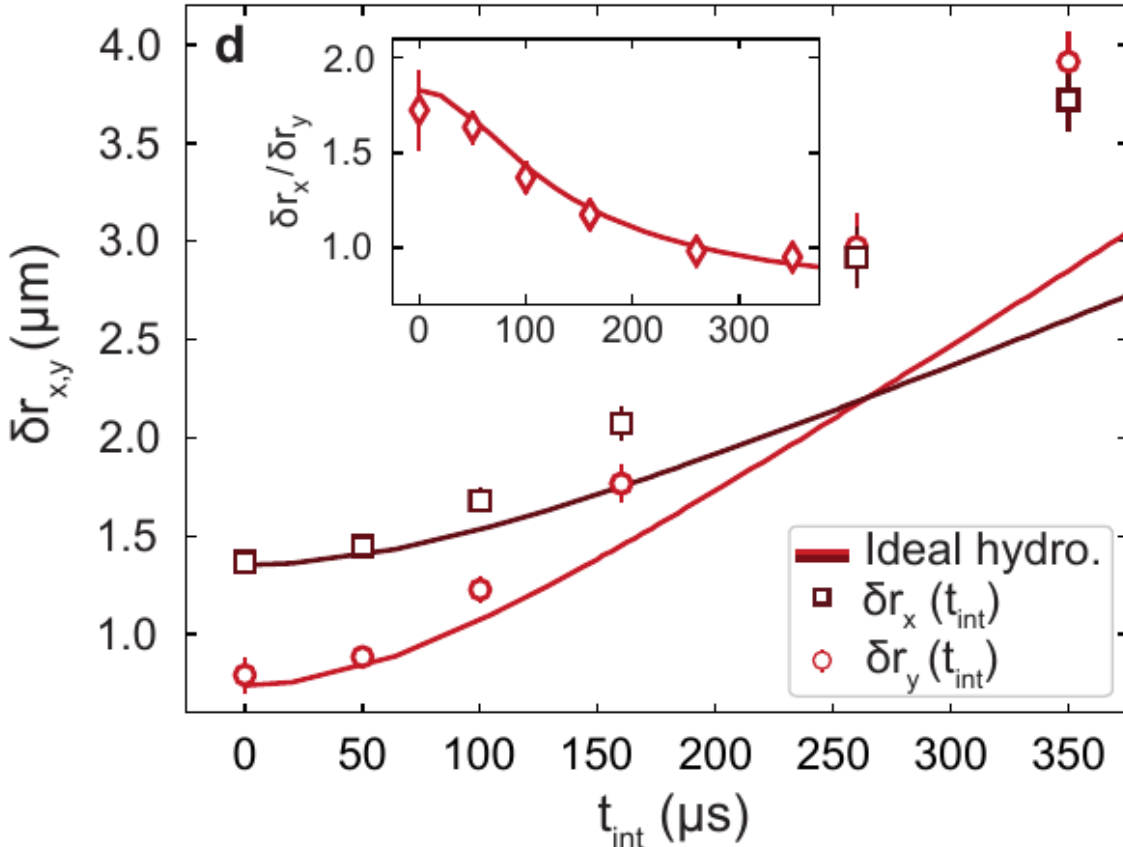
Hydrodynamic modeling of CA expansion

Equation:

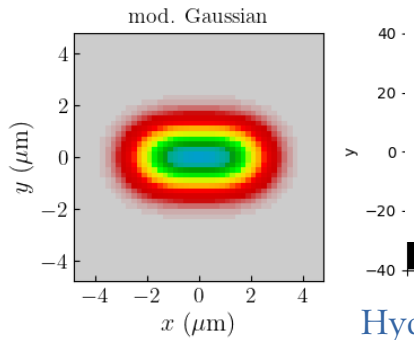
$$\partial_t \rho + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

$$\rho (\partial_t + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T}$$

Transport coefficients:
ideal/s



average geometry



(many-body)

Fermi

Makhalov, Martinyanov, and Turlapov, PRL (2014)

Good description of spatial aspect ratio vs time

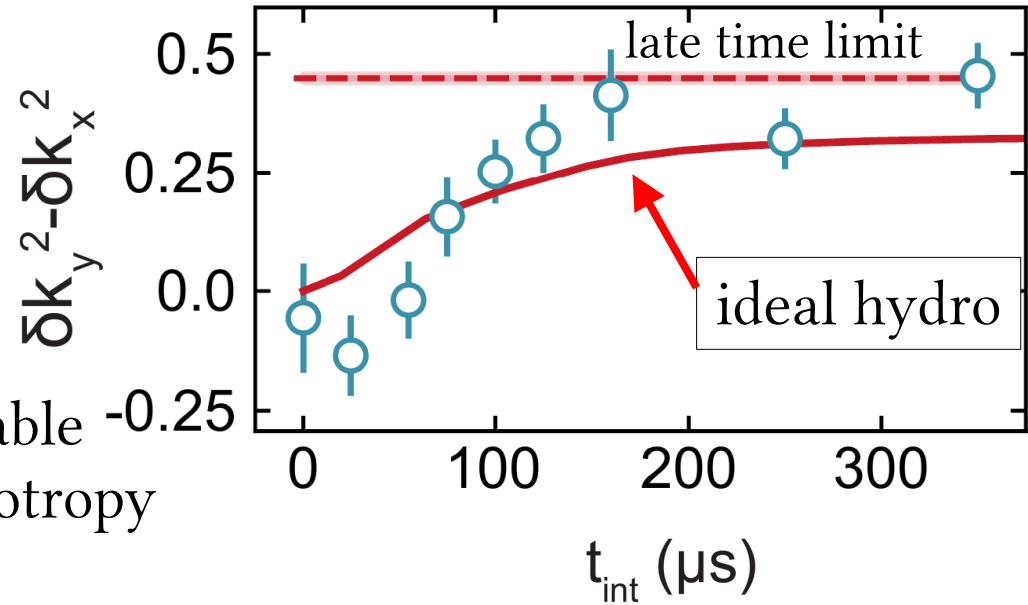
Build-up of momentum anisotropy

Momentum anisotropy \rightarrow anisotropy in energy-momentum tensor

$$T^{ij}(\vec{r}) = \int d^2p \left\{ \frac{p_j p_k}{m} f(t, \vec{r}, \vec{p}) \right\}$$

$$\langle k_x^2 \rangle - \langle k_y^2 \rangle \propto \int_{\vec{r}} [T^{xx}(\vec{r}) - T^{yy}(\vec{r})]$$

Ideal (equilibrium) hydro gives a reasonable description of averaged momentum anisotropy



What is local momentum anisotropy?
 \rightarrow Opportunity to study non-equilibrium!

Hydrodynamic attractors in cold atoms?

Can we reach local non-equilibrium?

- Need finite relaxation time
→ higher temperatures

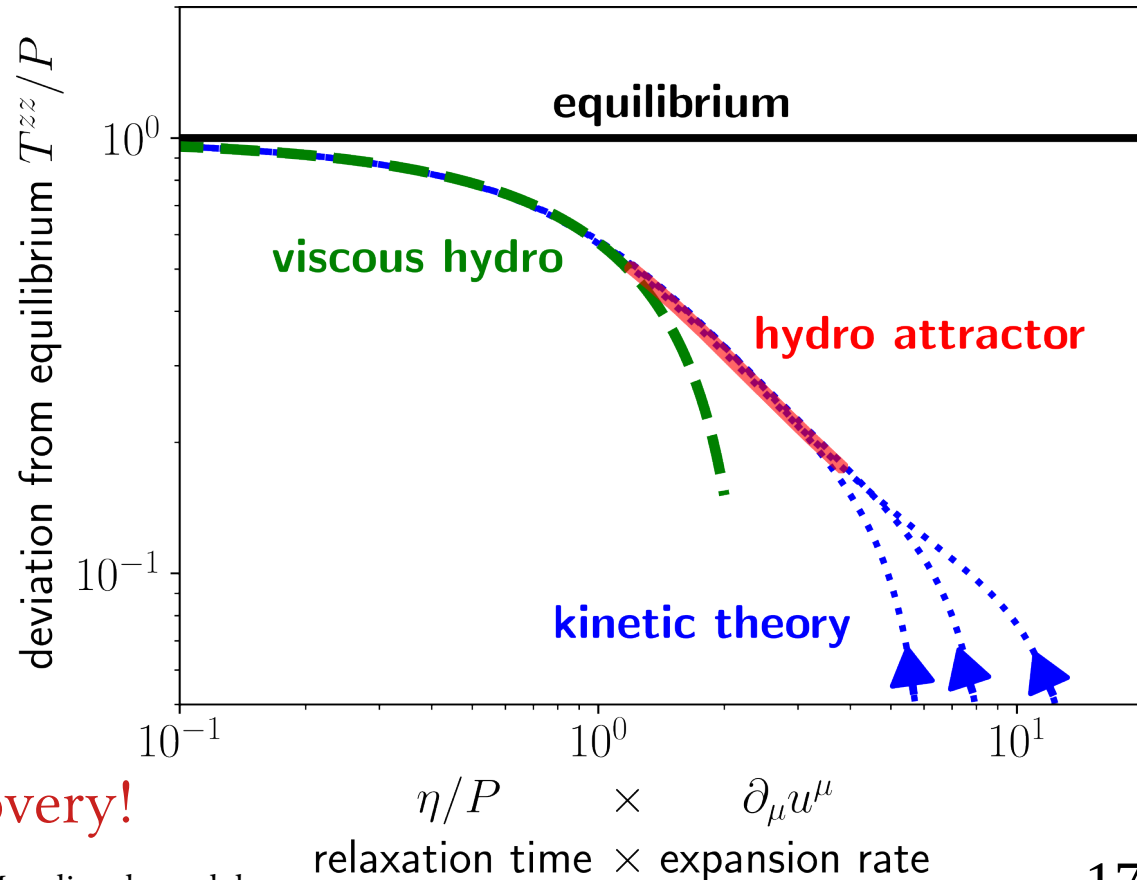
$$\tau_R \sim \frac{\eta}{P}$$

- Large expansion rates
→ trap frequency modulation

$$\Omega = \Omega_0 + A \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\partial_\mu u^\mu \propto A \cos(\omega t)$$

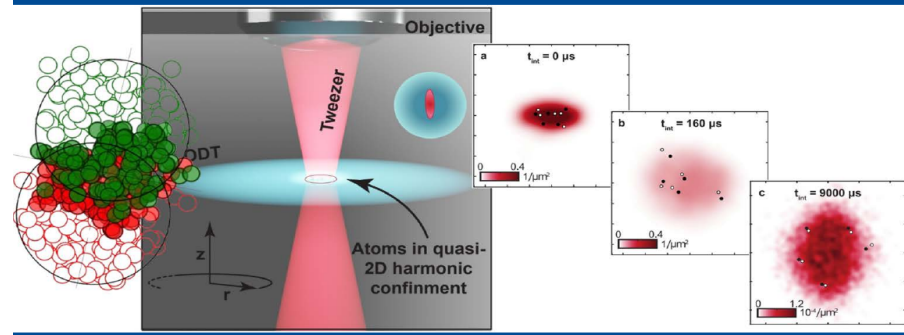
Opportunity for experimental discovery!



Conclusions and outlook

- Collective behaviour is a widespread phenomena in **small collision systems**
- Surprising effectiveness of hydro descriptions out-of-equilibrium
→ **hydrodynamic attractors**
- Cold atom experiments offer **unrivaled toolbox** to study collectivity
- Origins of collectivity in few-body systems is a pressing interdisciplinary issue
→ Call a **Rapid Reaction Task Force!**

ExtreMe Matter Institute EMMI
EMMI Rapid Reaction Task Force
**Deciphering Many-Body Dynamics
in Mesoscopic Quantum Gases**
March 18-21, 2024
Heidelberg University, Germany



Starts next week!

<https://indico.gsi.de/event/19539/>

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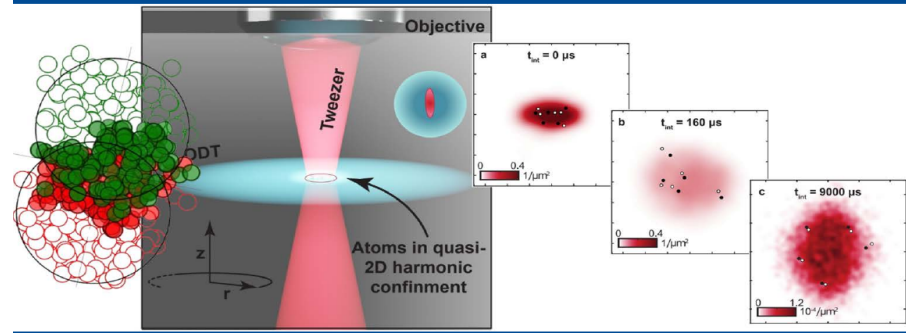
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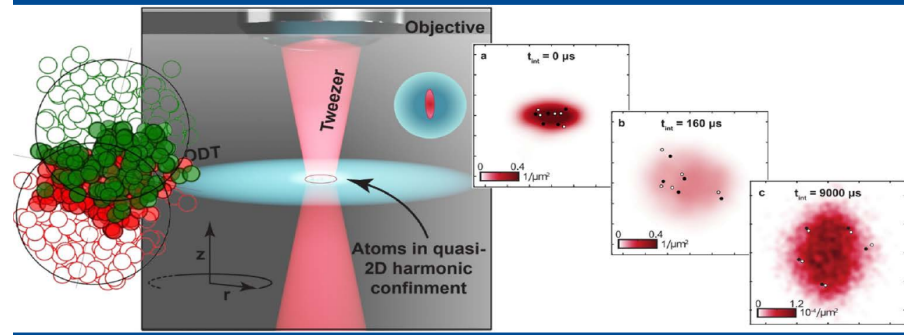
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