

# Holographic collisions across a phase transition

Yago Bea



Universitat de Barcelona

Based on: 1703.02948, 1807.05175

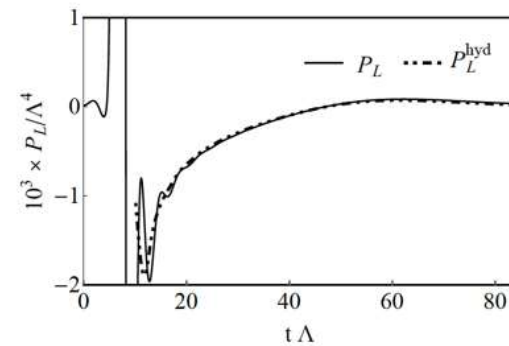
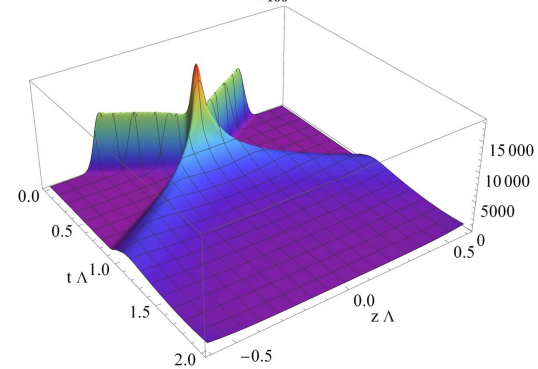
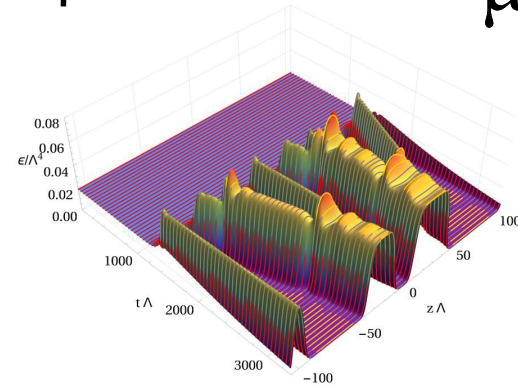
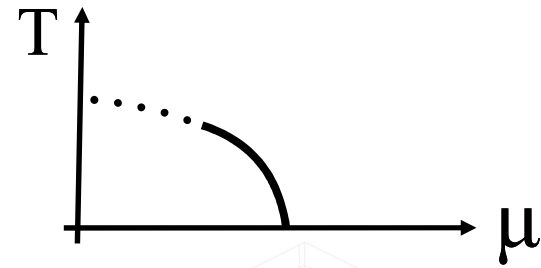
In collaboration with:

M. Attems, J. Casalderrey, D. Mateos, M. Triana, M. Zilhão

# Plan

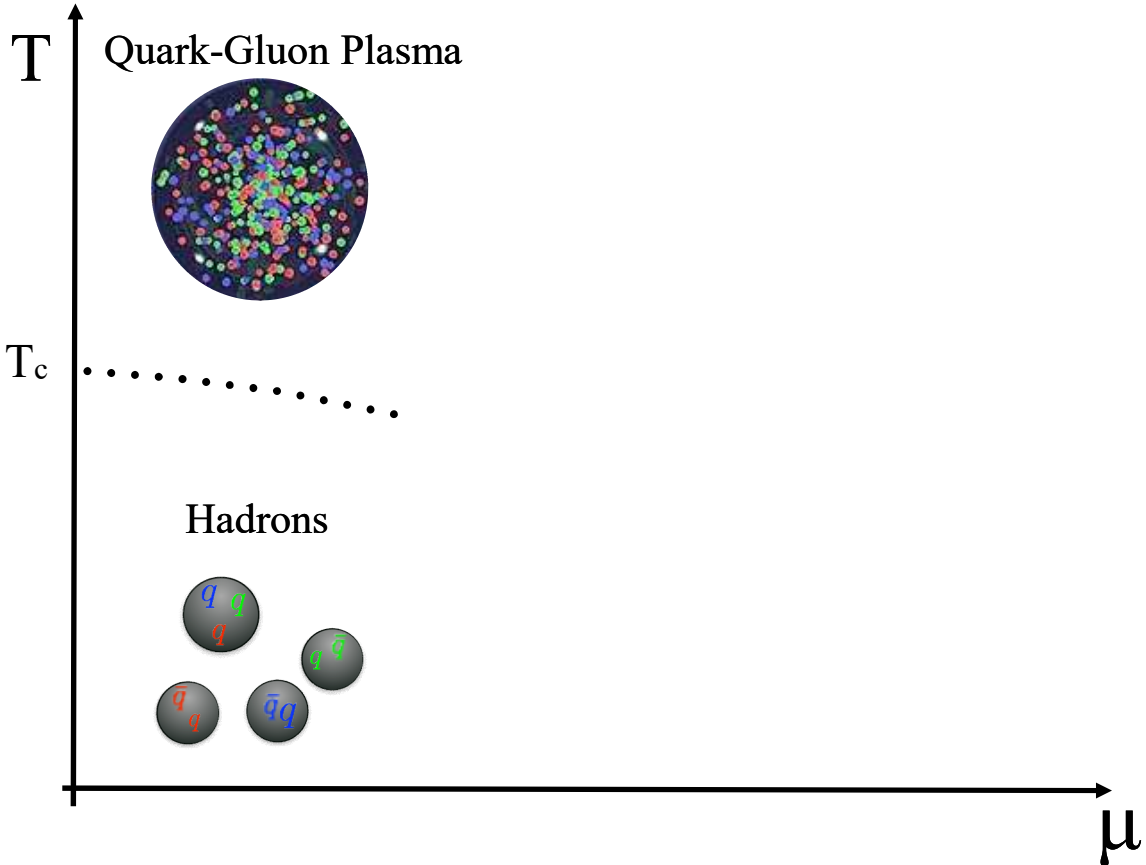
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- QCD phase diagram
- Spinodal instability
- Holographic collisions
- Hydrodynamics

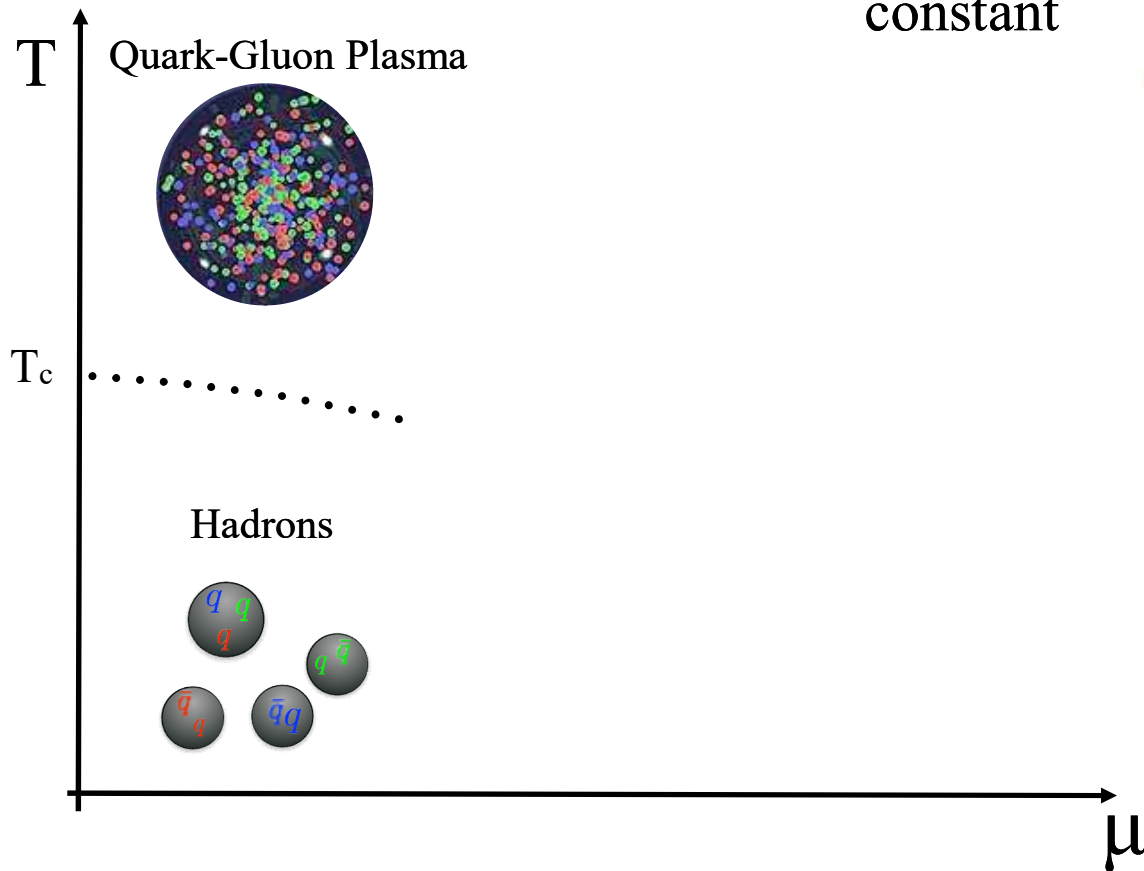


# QCD phase diagram

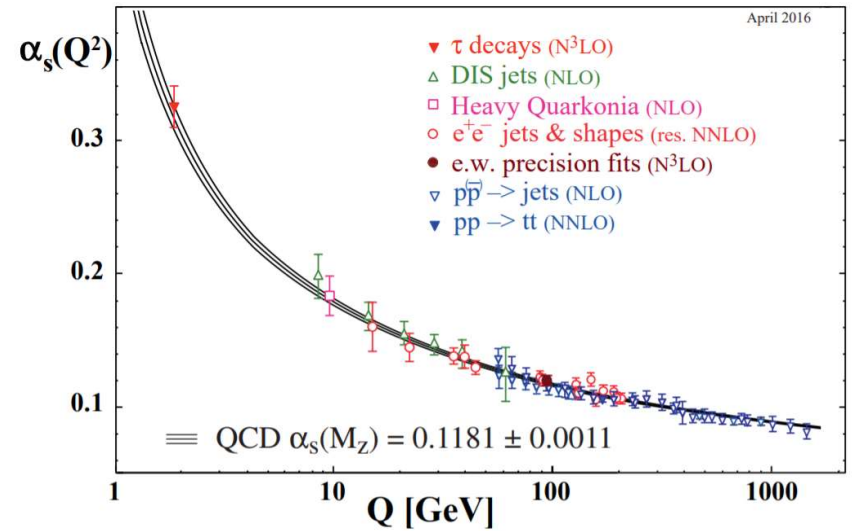
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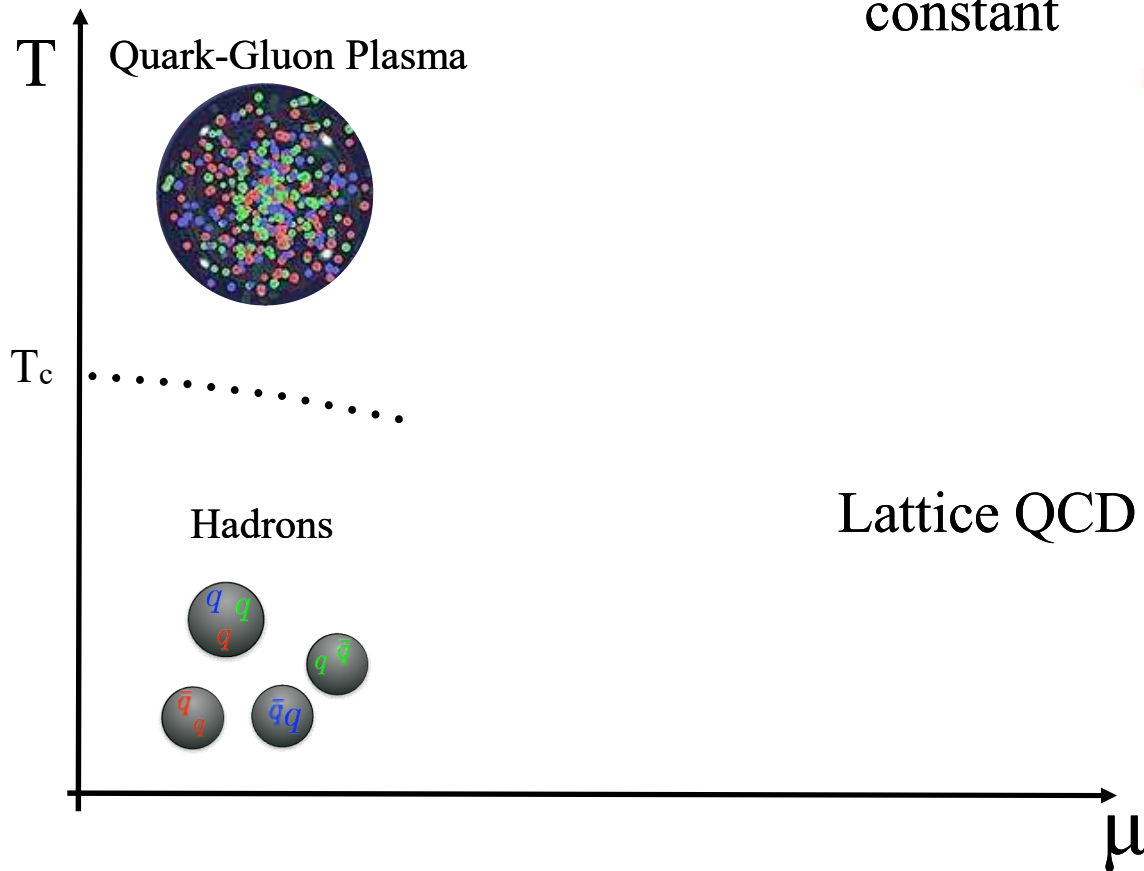
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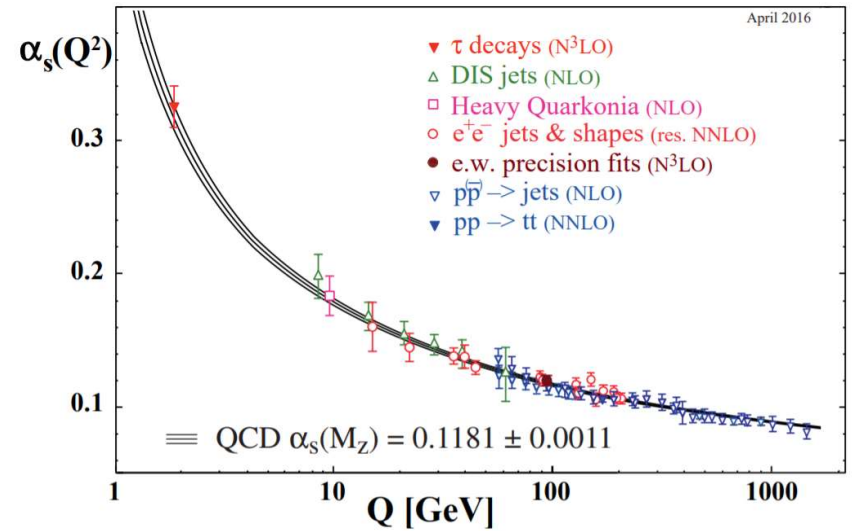
QCD  
coupling  
constant



# QCD phase diagram



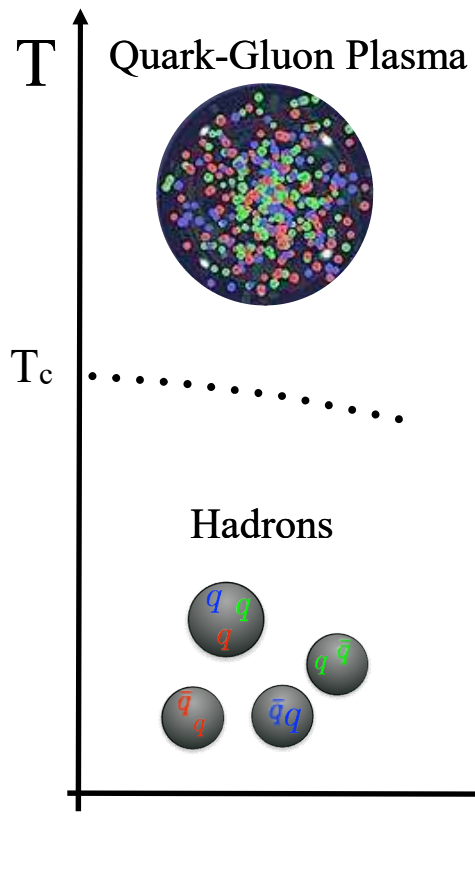
QCD  
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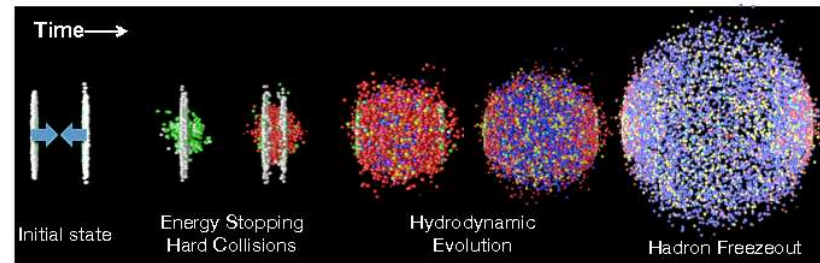
# QCD phase diagram

RHIC

LHC



QGP created in heavy ion collision

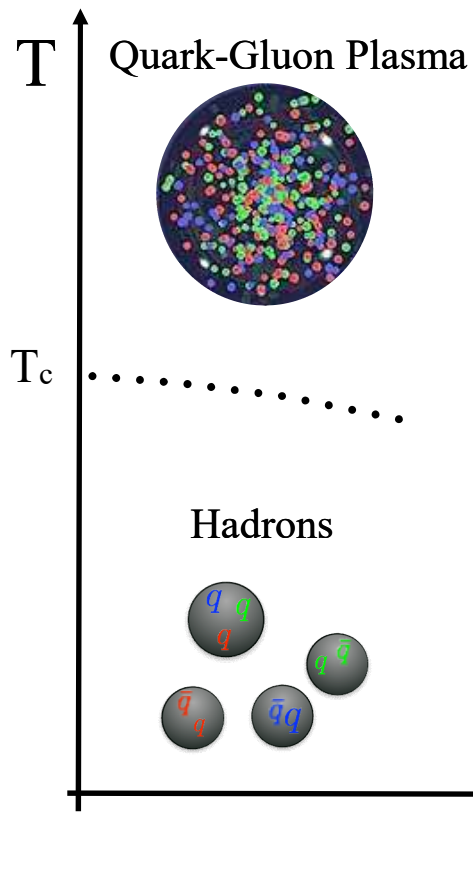


# QCD phase diagram

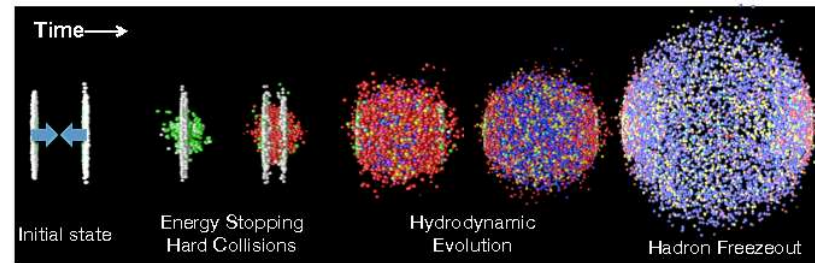
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QGP created in heavy ion collision



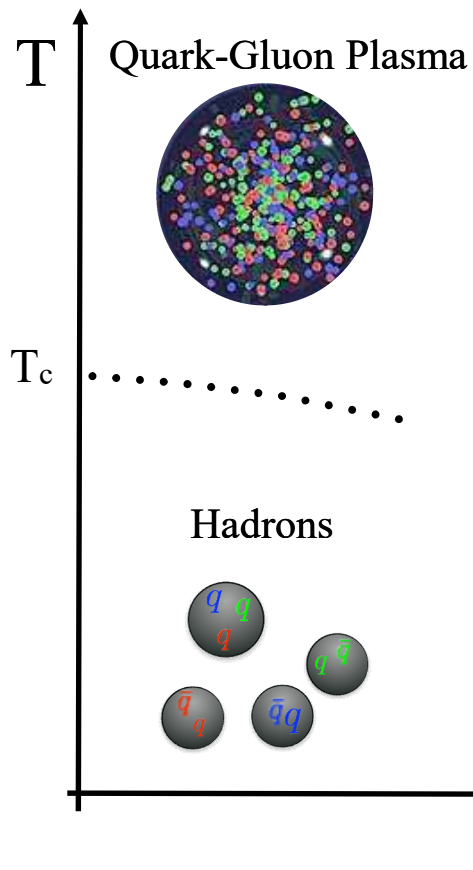
➔ Hydrodynamics describes the QGP!

# QCD phase diagram

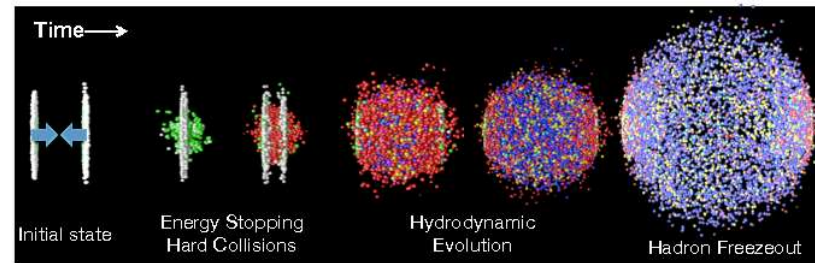
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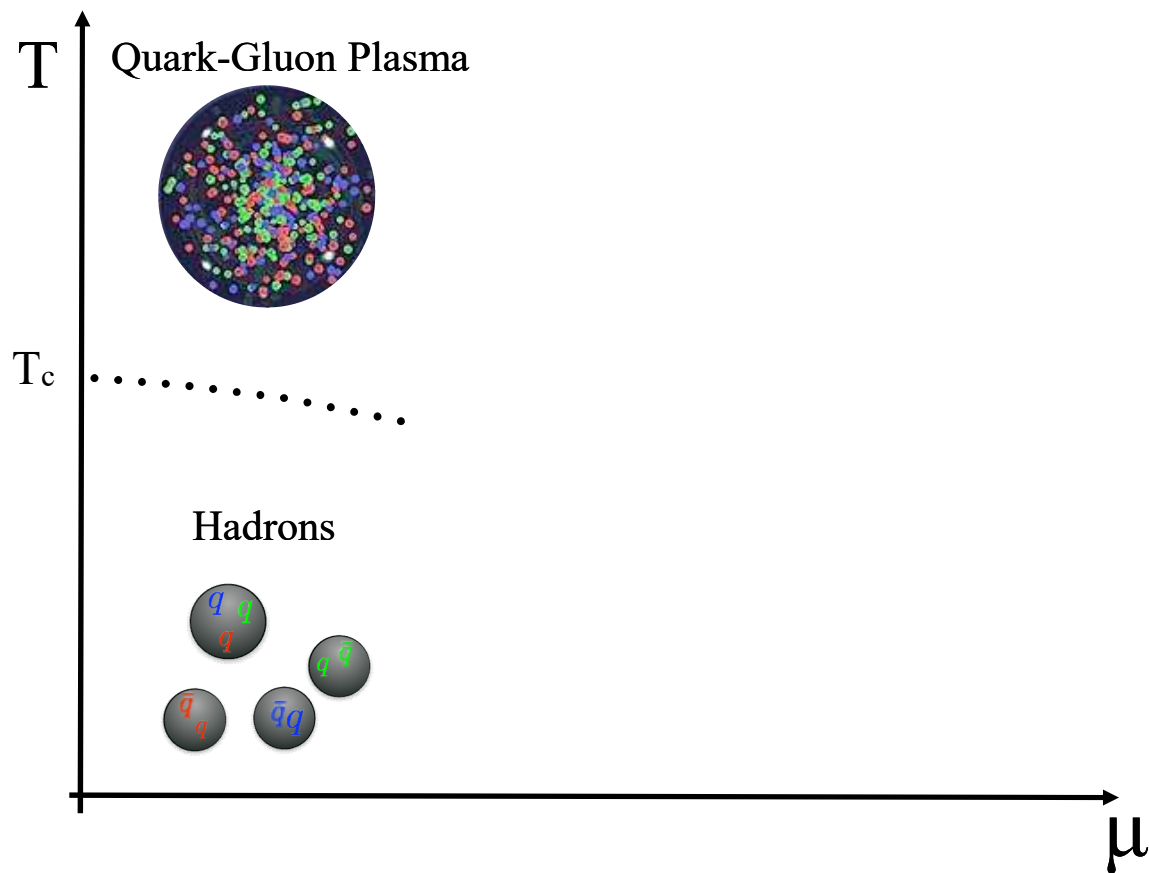
➔ Hydrodynamics describes the QGP!

- Early hydrodynamization times
- Large gradients



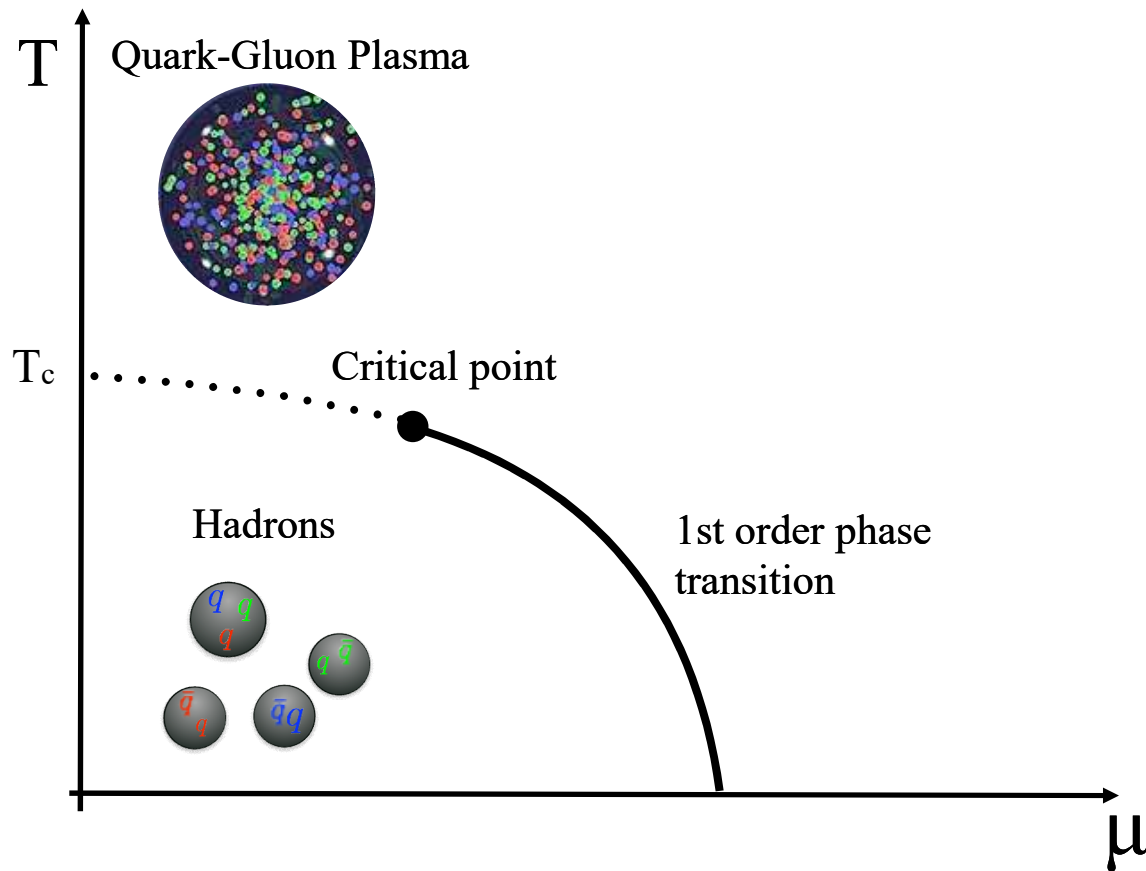
# QCD phase diagram

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# QCD phase diagram

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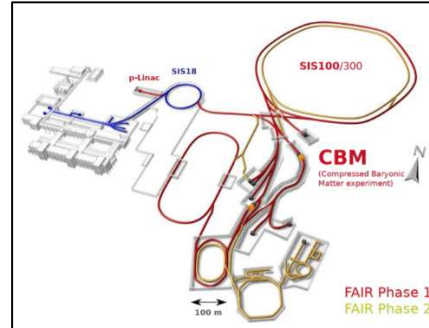


# QCD phase diagram

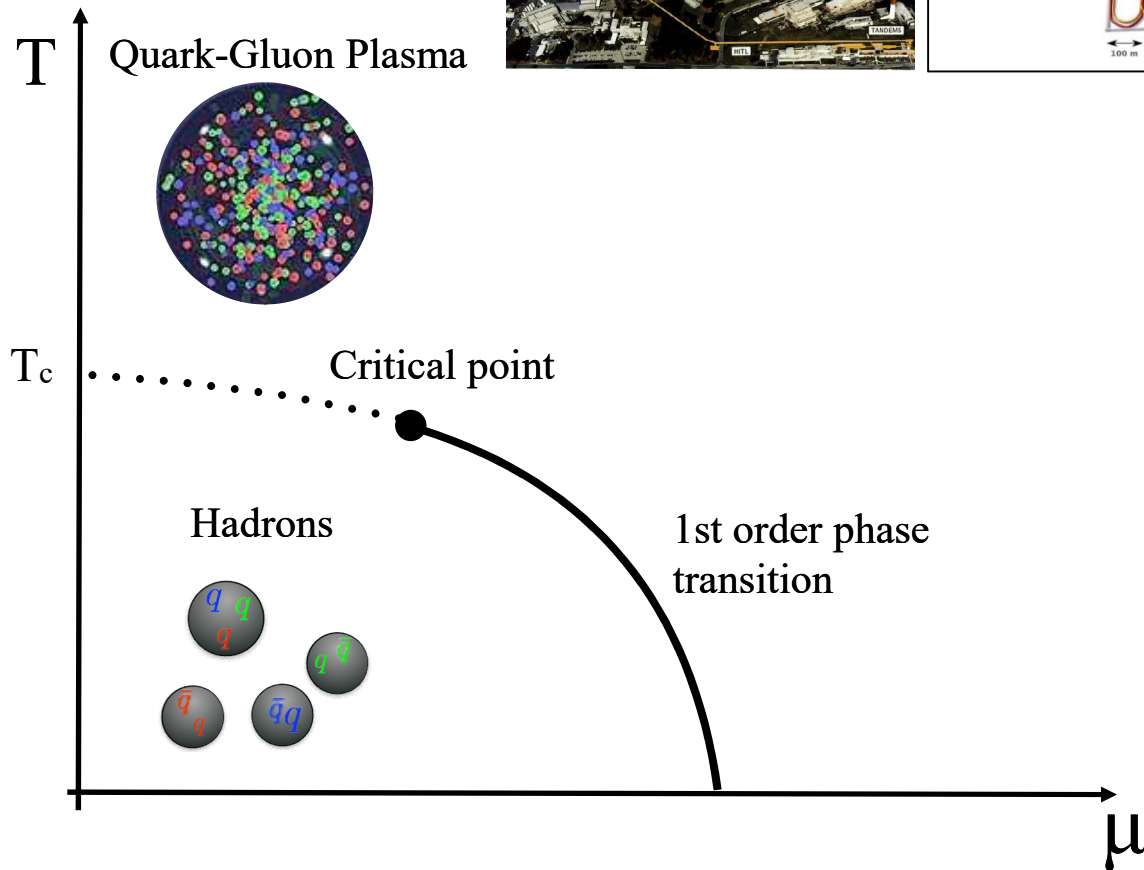
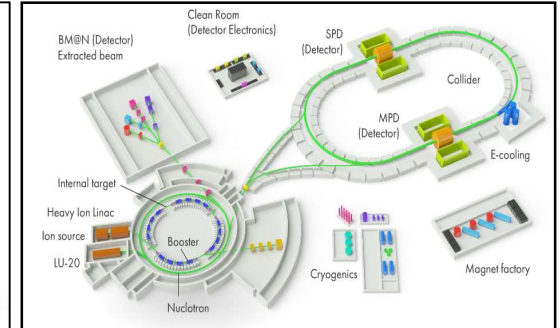
RHIC



FAIR



NICA

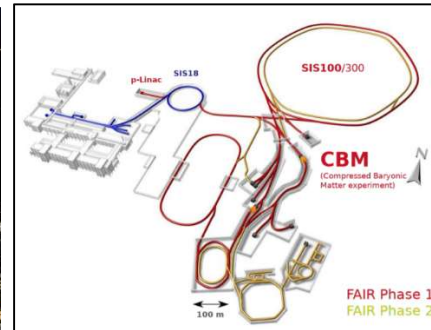


# QCD phase diagram

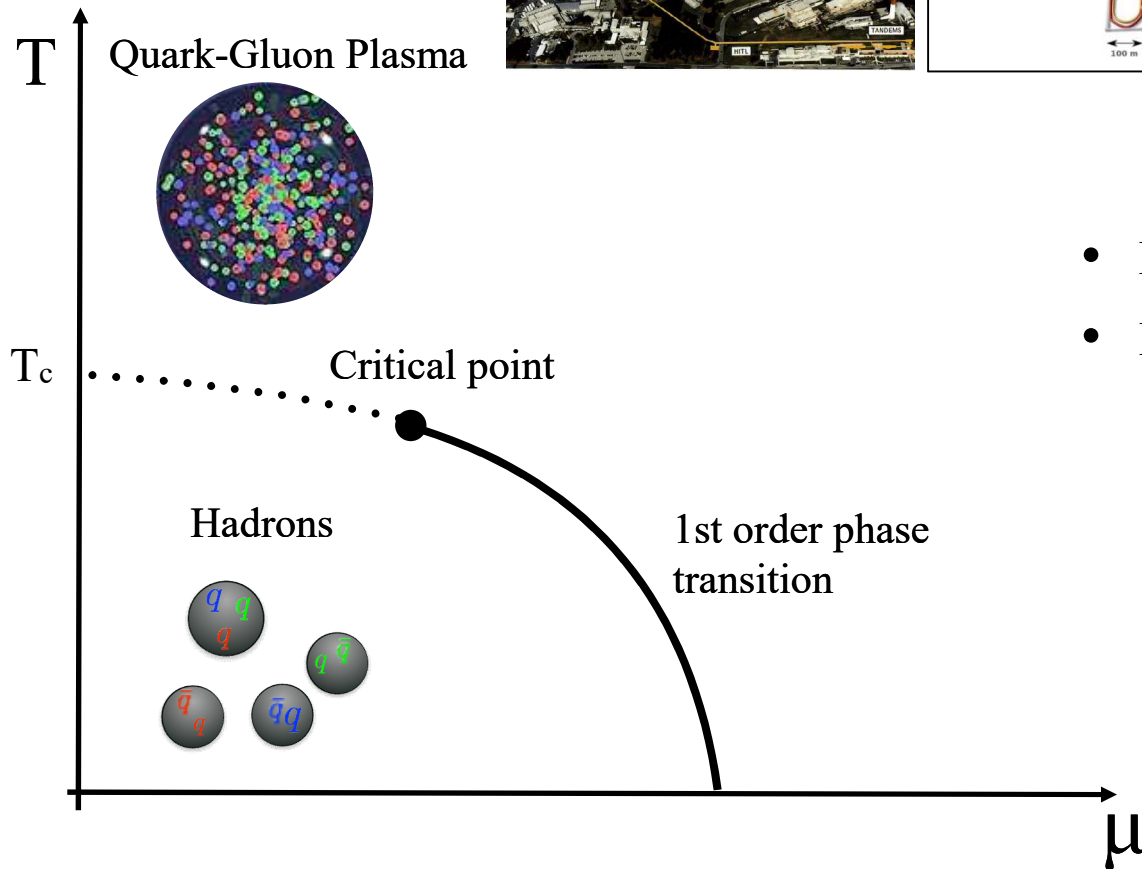
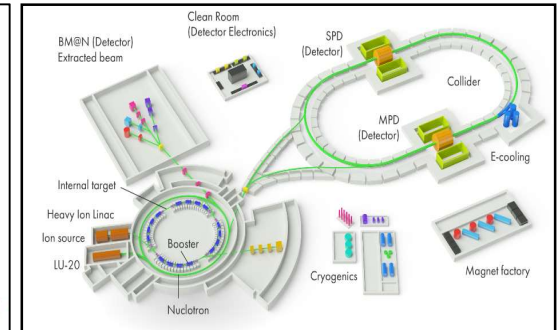
RHIC



FAIR



NICA



- Perturbative QCD
- Lattice QCD

→ Limited applicability

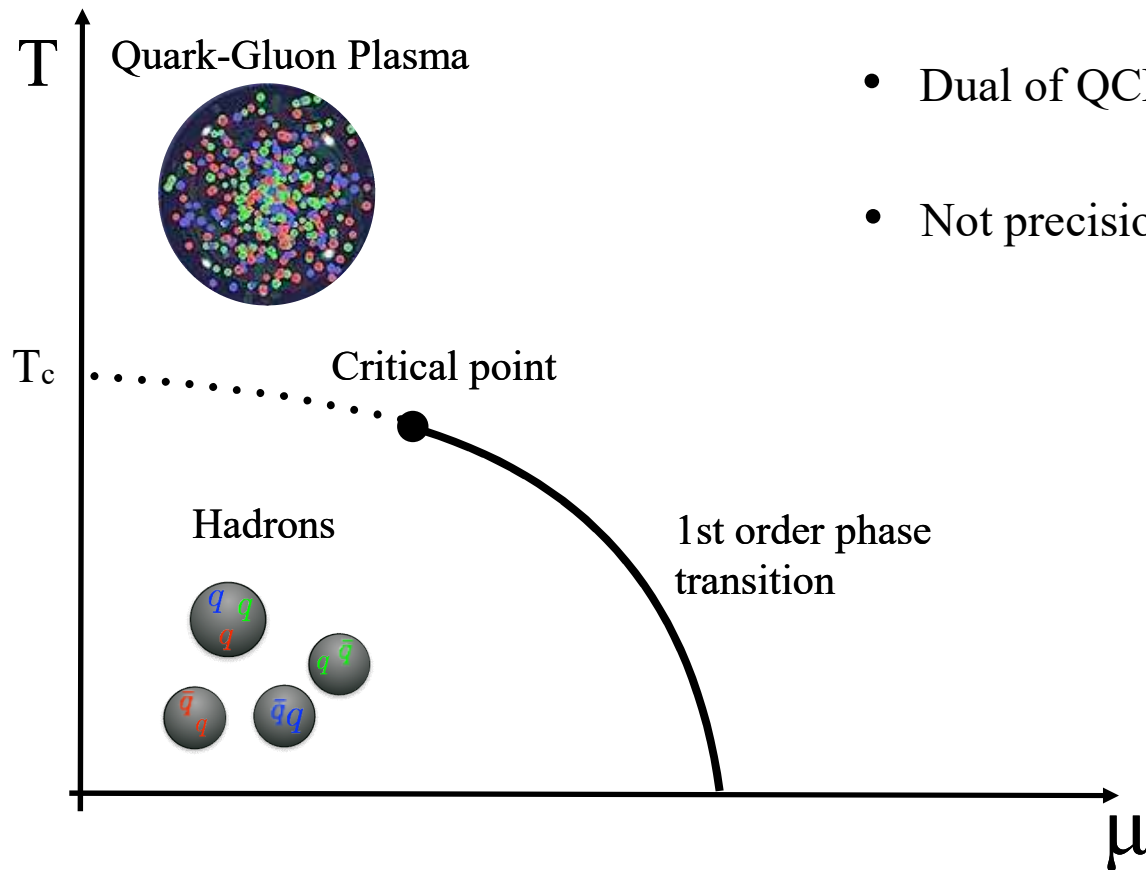
# QCD phase diagram

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## Holography

- Strongly coupled QFT
- Out of equilibrium physics
- Dual of QCD not known...
- Not precision holography

→ Qualitative aspects

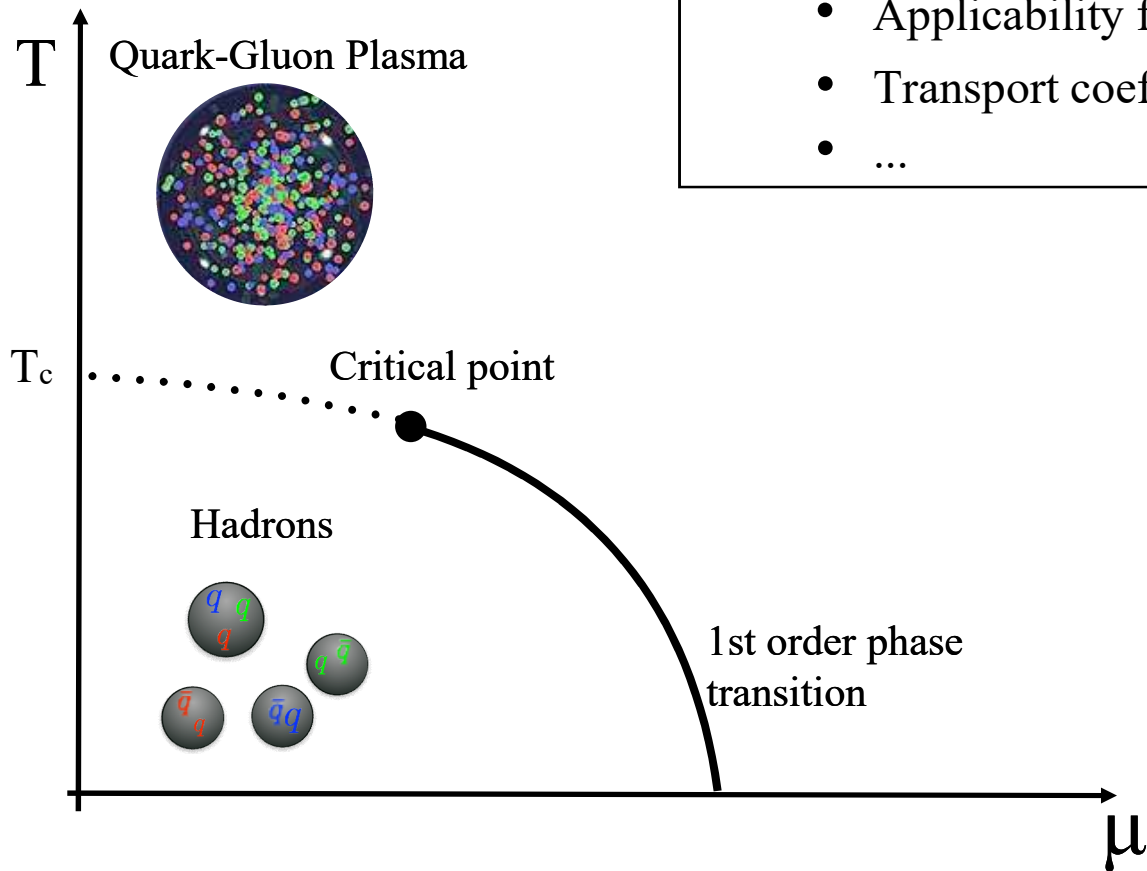


# QCD phase diagram

What have we learned from holography so far?

Chesler, Yaffe, Casalderrey, Mateos, Heller, van der Schee, ...

- Early hydrodynamization times
- Applicability with large gradients
- Applicability for small systems
- Transport coefficients
- ...

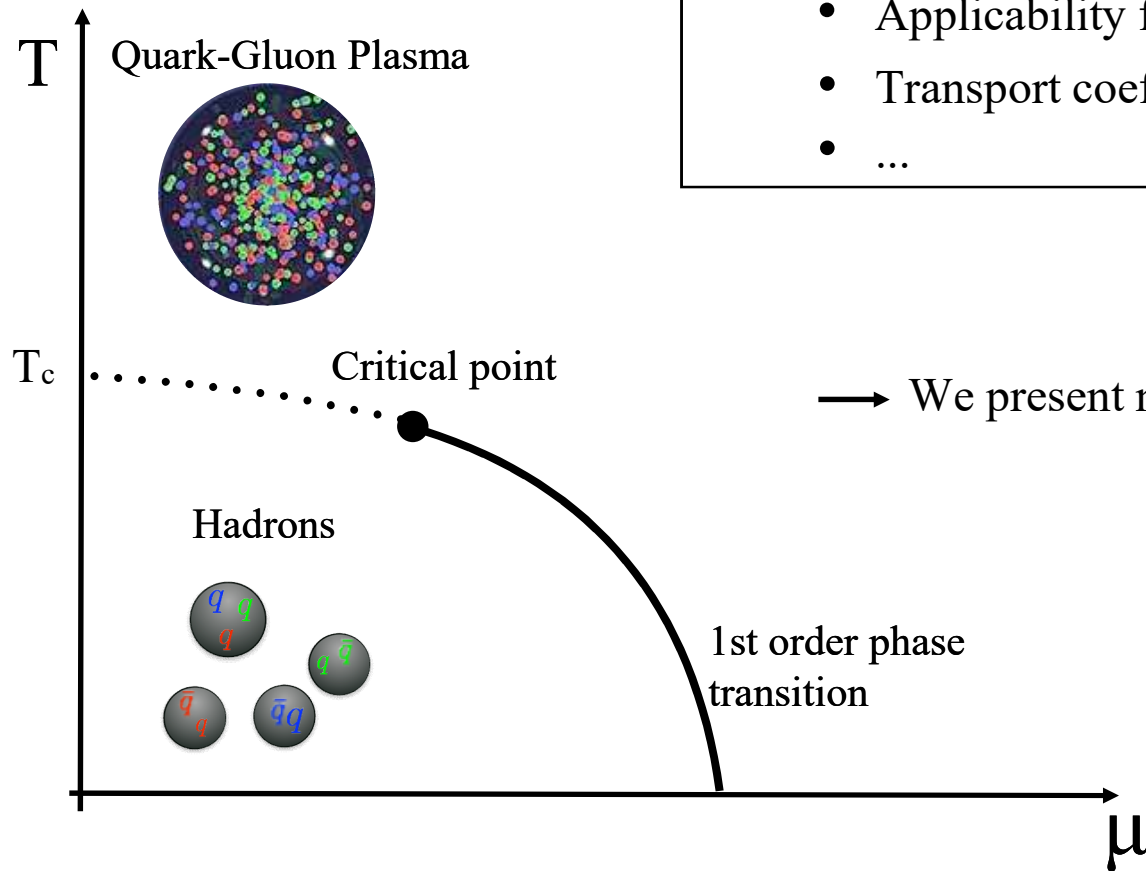


# QCD phase diagram

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We will see what holography can say...

# Holography



# Holography: The model

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- Einstein+Scalar

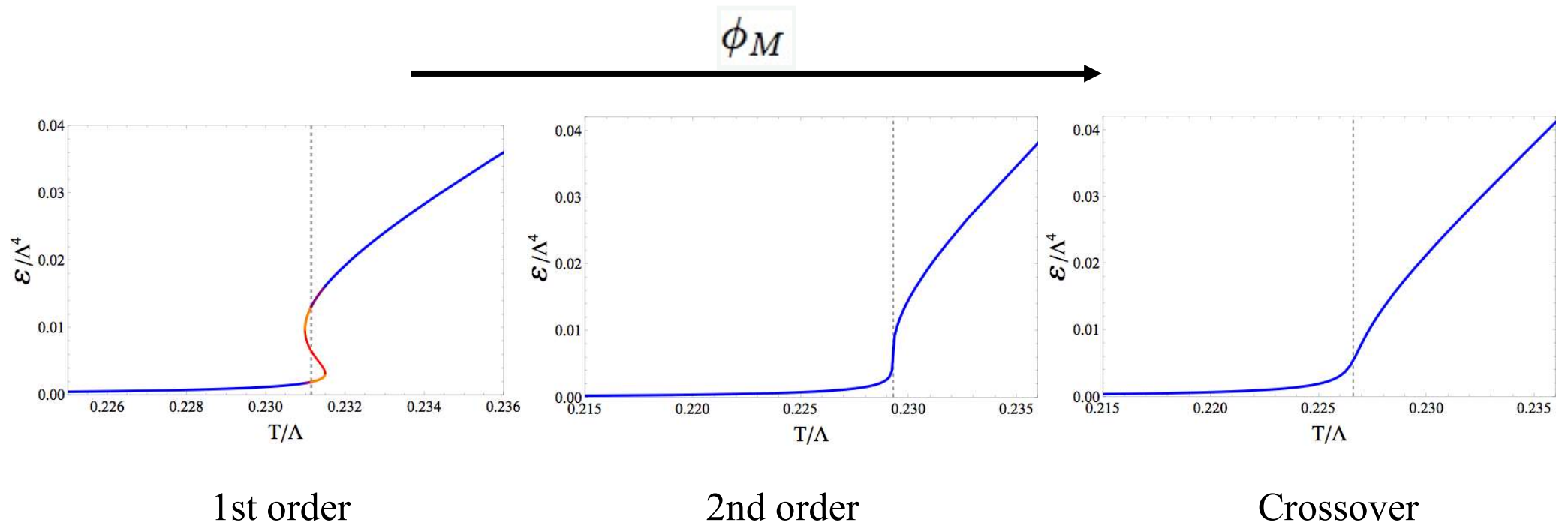
$$S = \frac{2}{\kappa_5^2} \int d^5x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{2} (\nabla\phi)^2 - V(\phi) \right].$$

- Potential

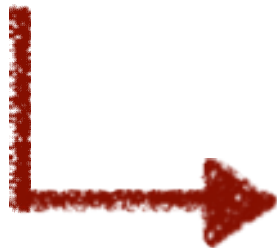
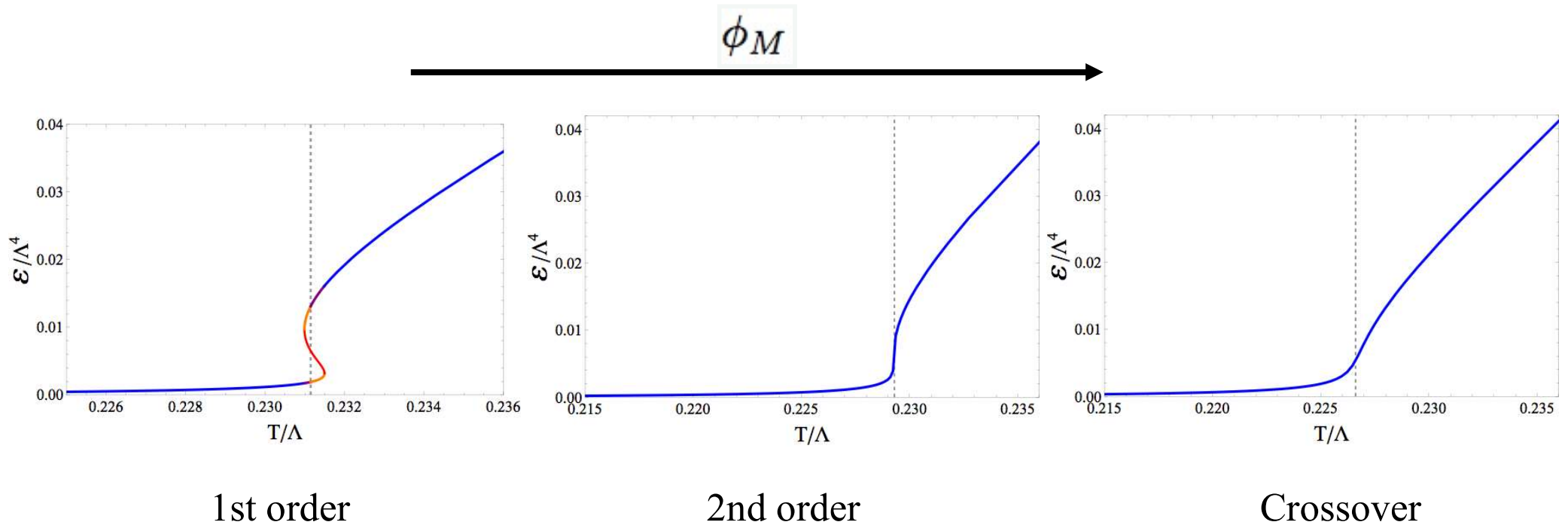
$$\ell V = -3 - \frac{3\phi^2}{2} - \frac{\phi^4}{3} - \frac{\phi^6}{3\phi_M^2} + \frac{\phi^6}{2\phi_M^4} - \frac{\phi^8}{12\phi_M^4}$$

- ▶ Simplicity: minimal ingredients
- ▶ One parameter  $\phi_M$

# From 1st-order to 2nd-order to crossover



# From 1st-order to 2nd-order to crossover



$$c_V < 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad c_S^2 = \frac{s}{c_V} \quad \rightarrow \quad c_S \text{ is imaginary}$$

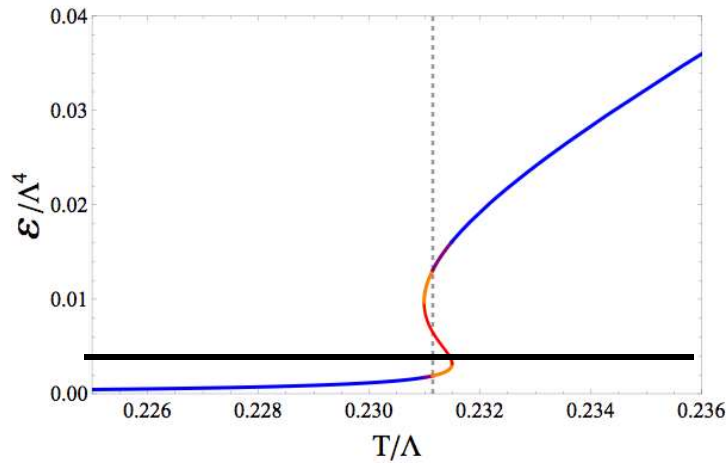
$$\omega = c_S k \quad \rightarrow \quad e^{-i\omega t} = e^{+|c_S|kt}$$

Spinodal Instability

# Spinodal Instability

# Spinodal instability

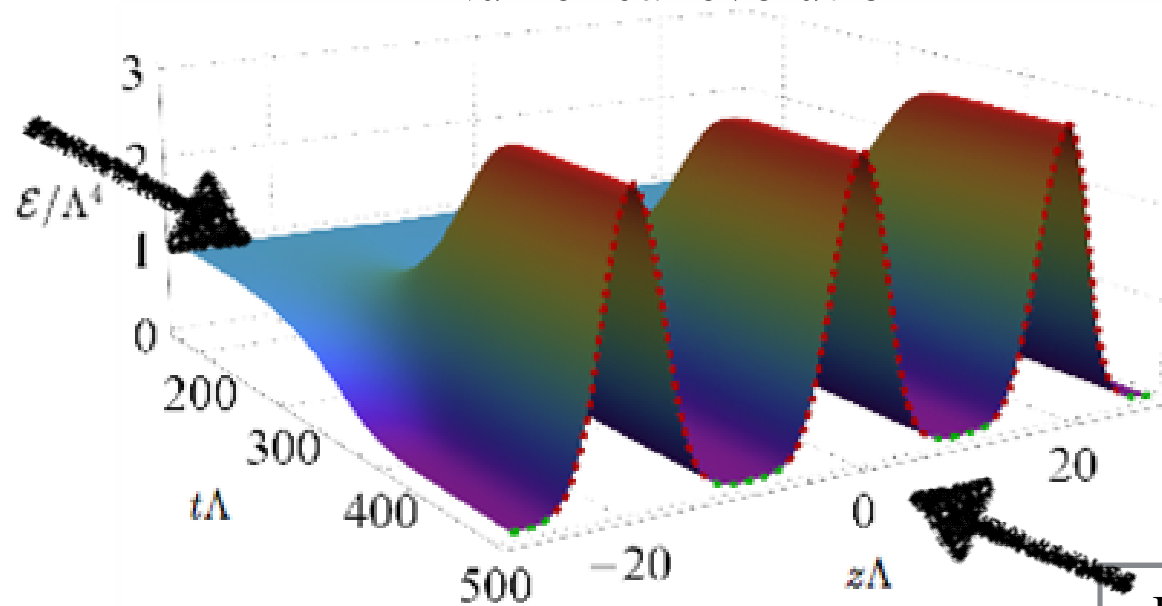
Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '17



Unstable initial energy

## Numerical evolution

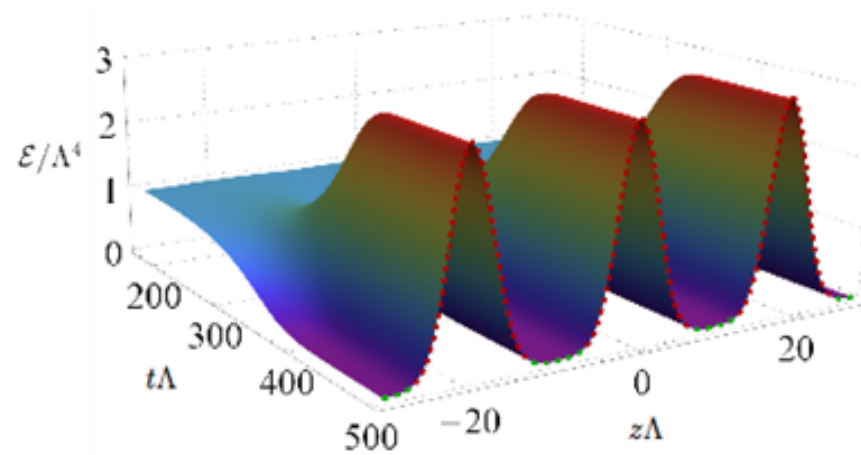
Homogeneous initial state  
+  
Perturbation



Inhomogeneous final state

# Spinodal instability: Hydrodynamics

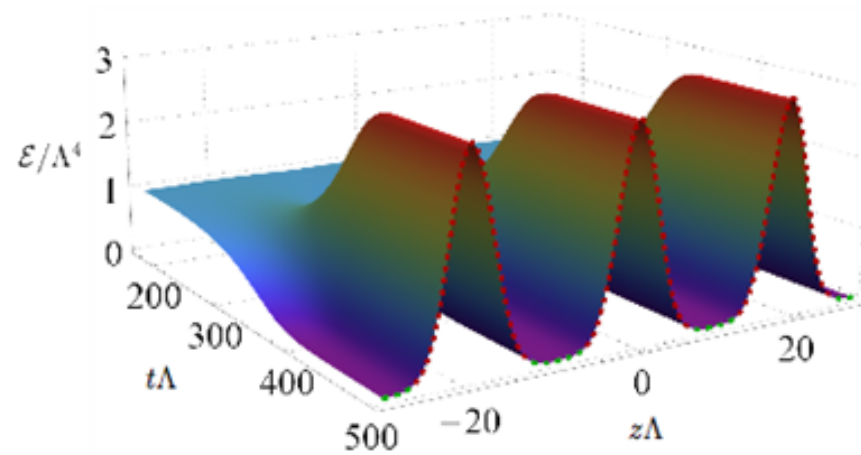
Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '17



$$T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{hyd}} = T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{ideal}} - \eta \sigma_{\mu\nu} - \zeta \Pi \Delta_{\mu\nu} + \Pi_{\mu\nu}^{(2)}$$

# Spinodal instability: Hydrodynamics

Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '17

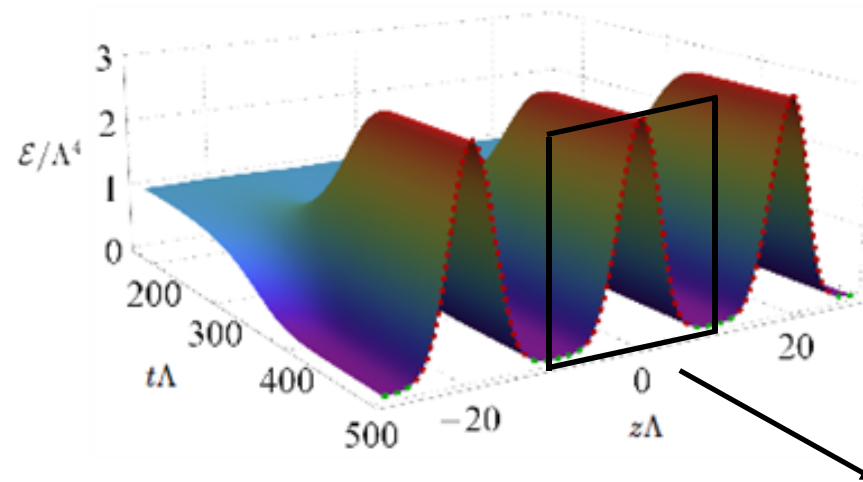


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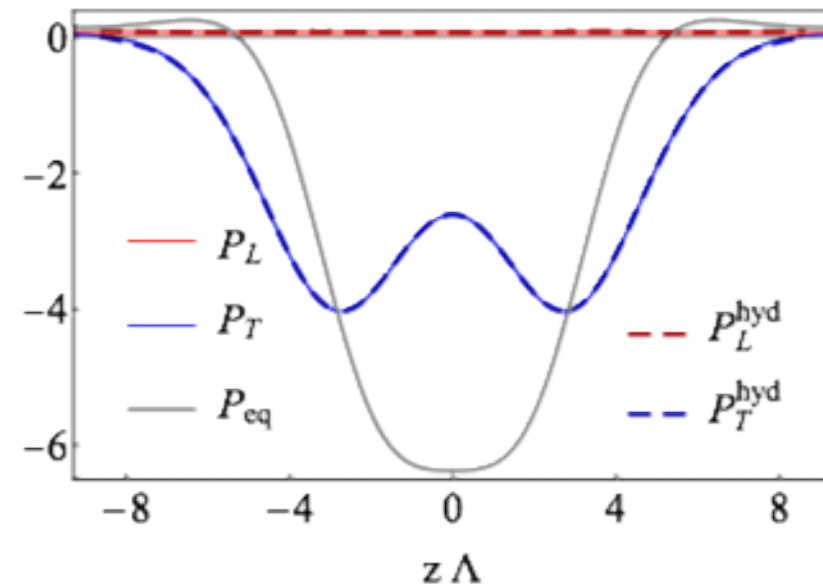
$$P_L^{\text{hyd}} = P_{\text{eq}}(\mathcal{E}) + c_L(\mathcal{E})(\partial_z \mathcal{E})^2 + f_L(\mathcal{E})(\partial_z^2 \mathcal{E})$$
$$P_T^{\text{hyd}} = P_{\text{eq}}(\mathcal{E}) + c_T(\mathcal{E})(\partial_z \mathcal{E})^2 + f_T(\mathcal{E})(\partial_z^2 \mathcal{E})$$

# Spinodal instability: Hydrodynamics

Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '17



- Final end-state accurately described by second-order hydrostatics:



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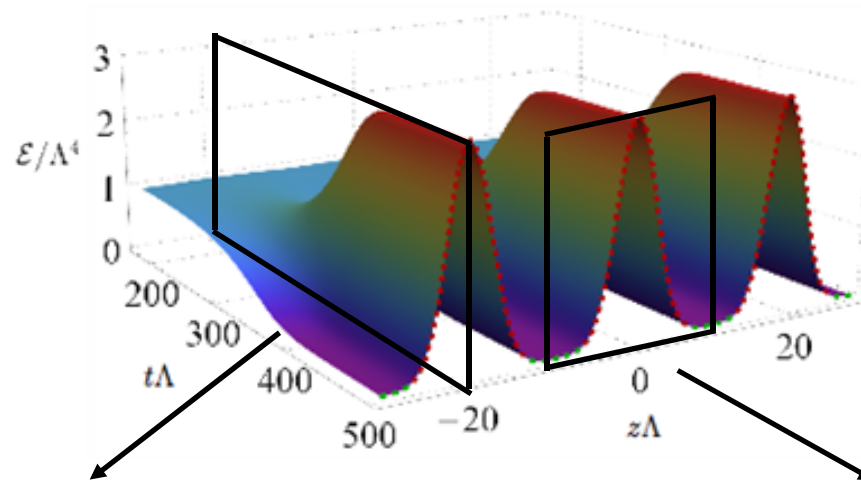
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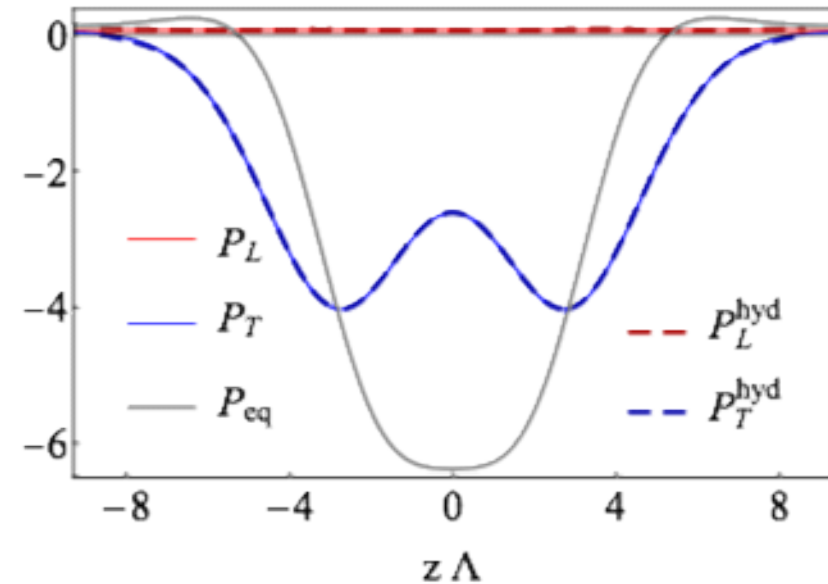
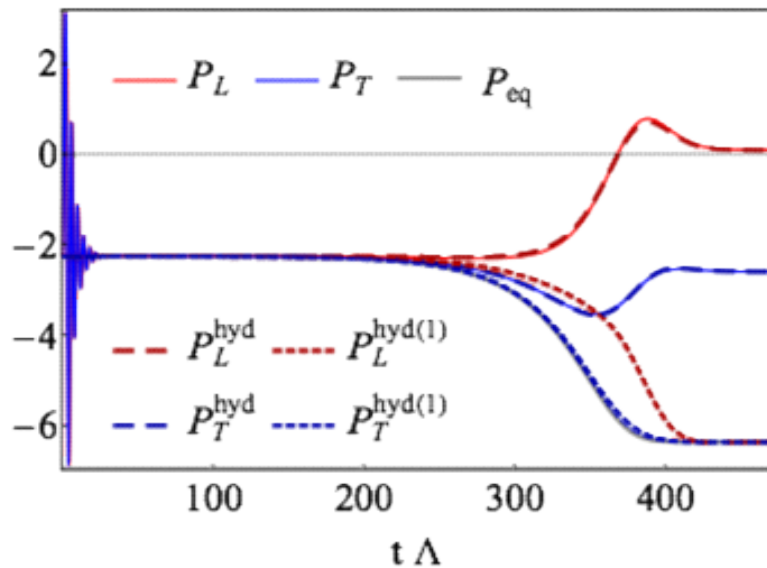
# Spinodal instability: Hydrodynamics

Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '17

- Evolution also described by hydro



- Final end-state accurately described by second-order hydrostatics:



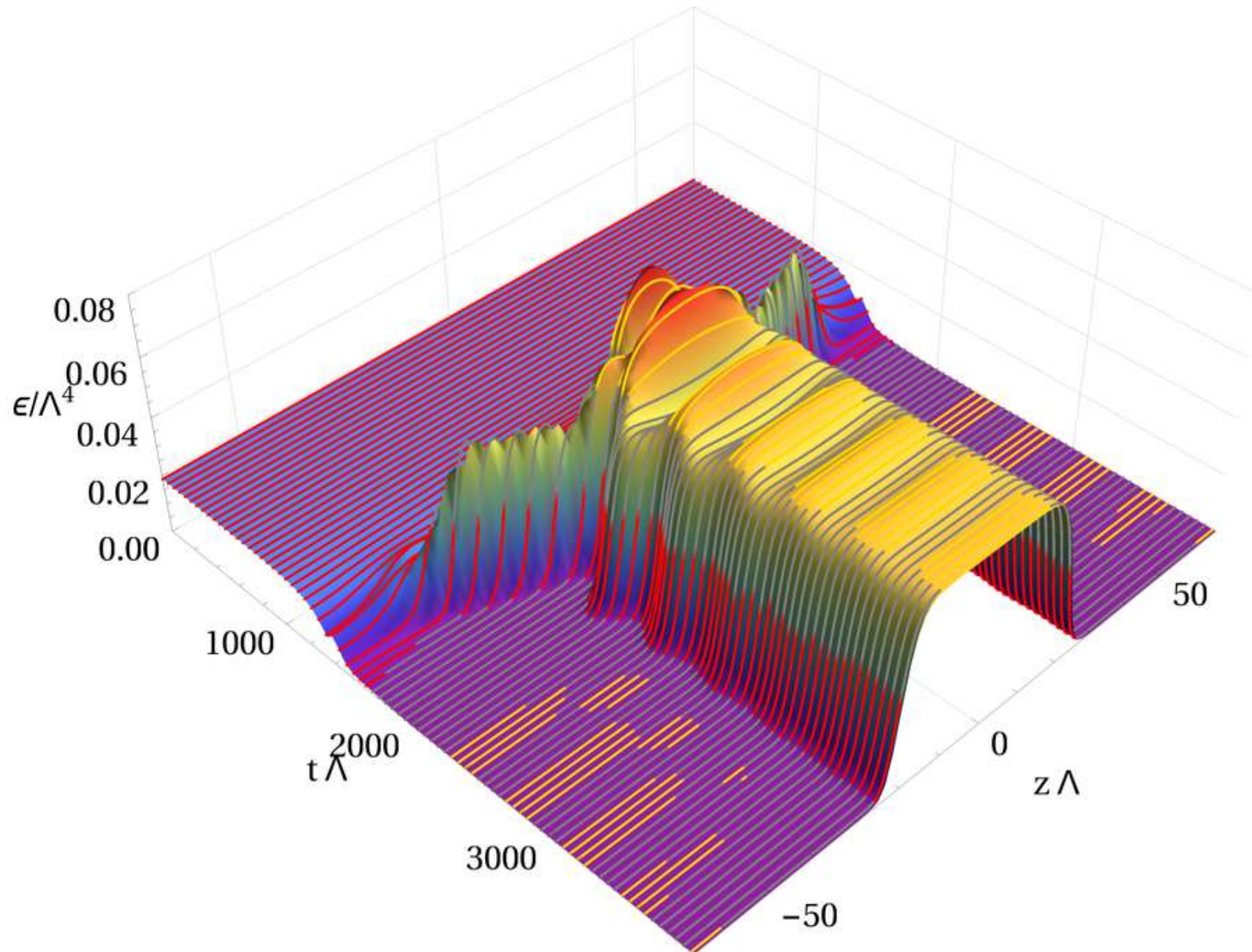
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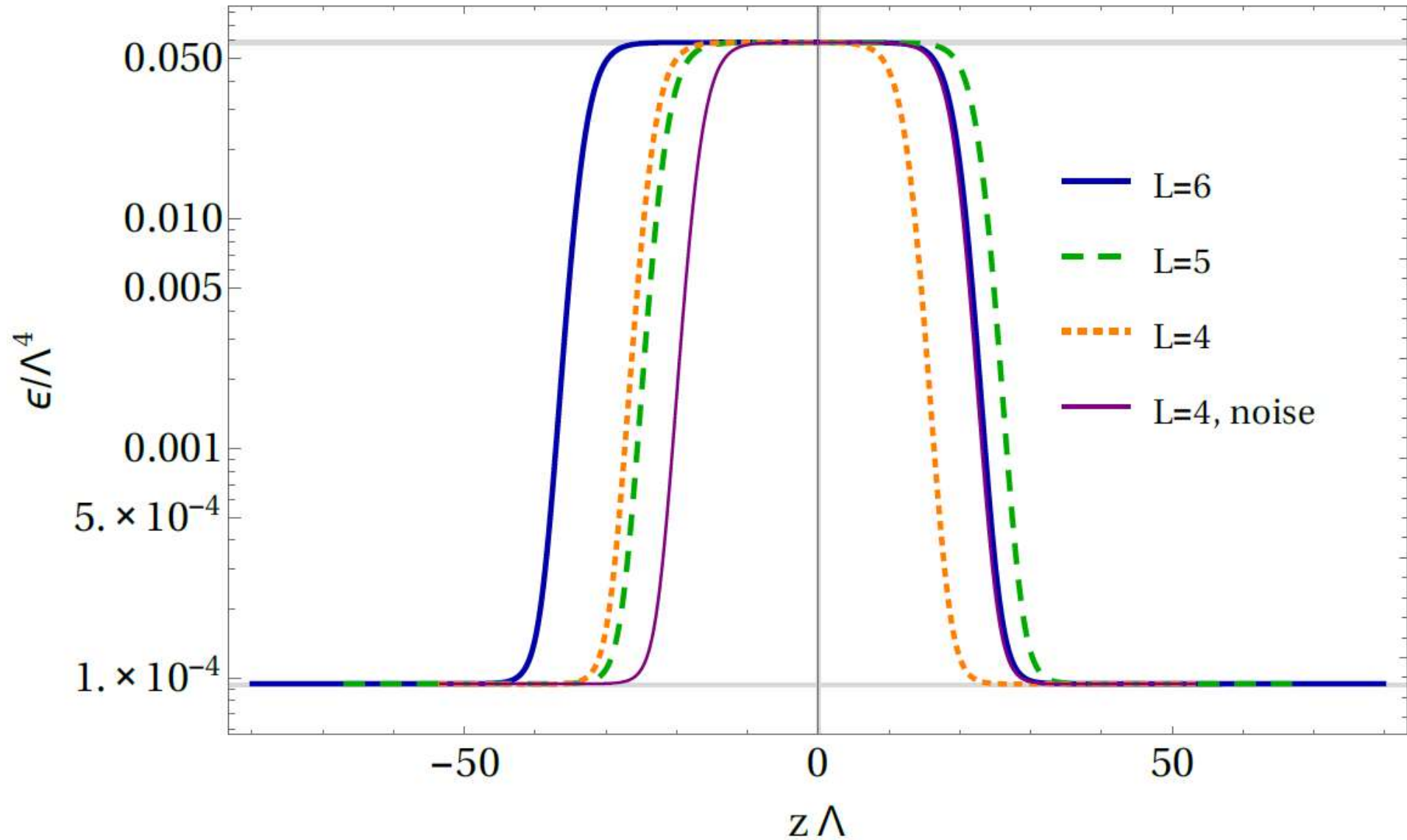
# Spinodal instability: phase separation

Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao, in progress



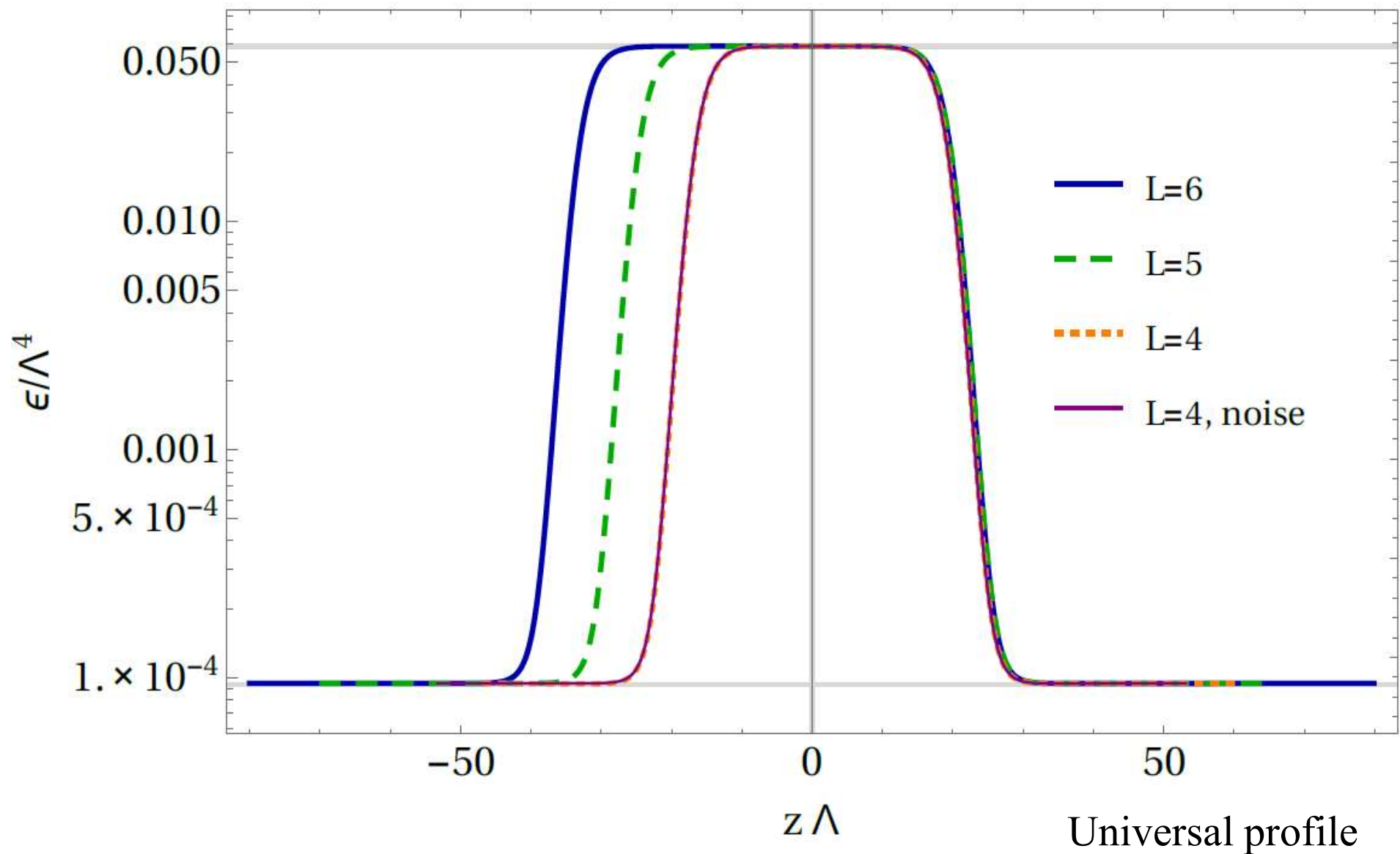
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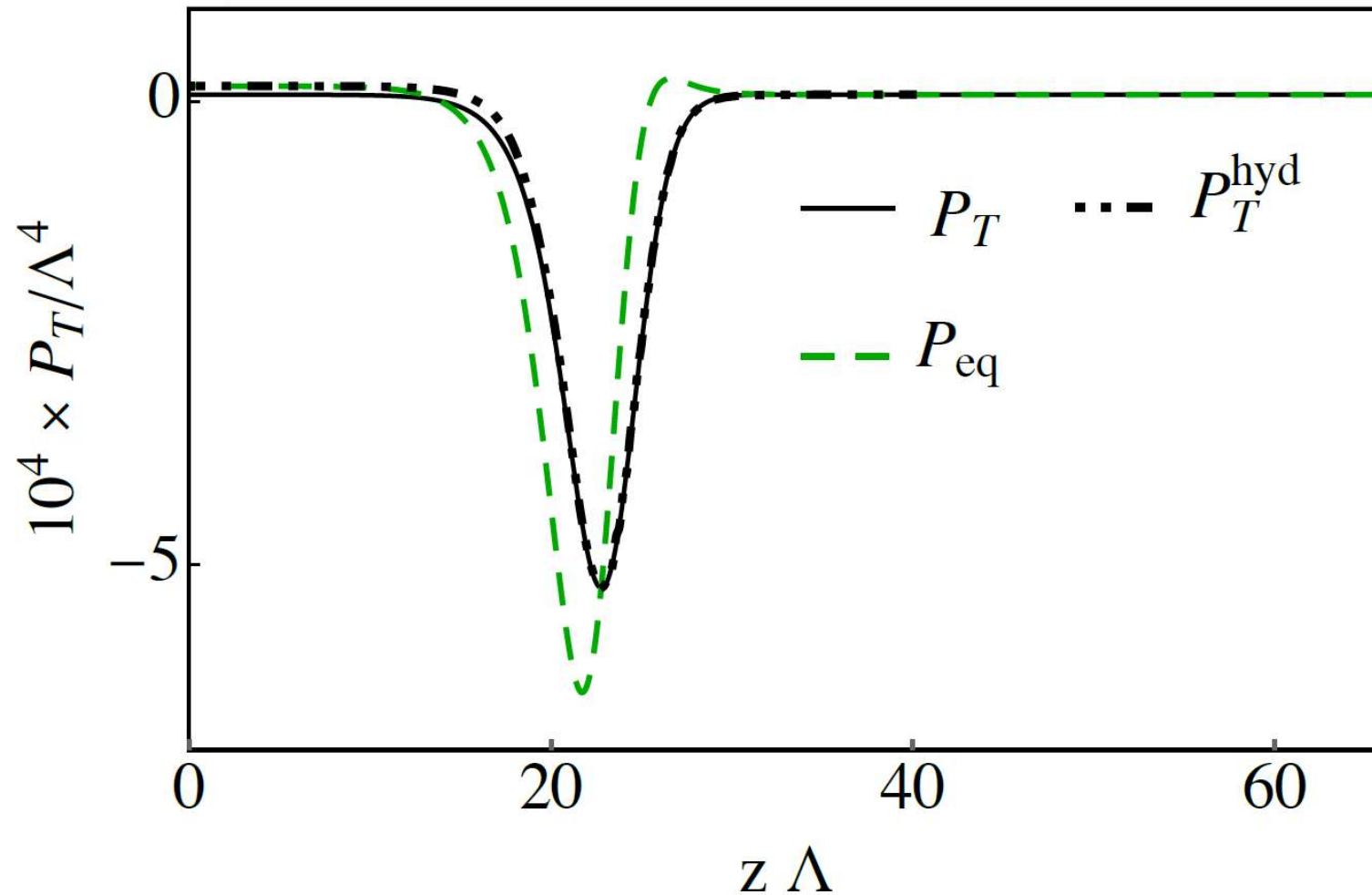
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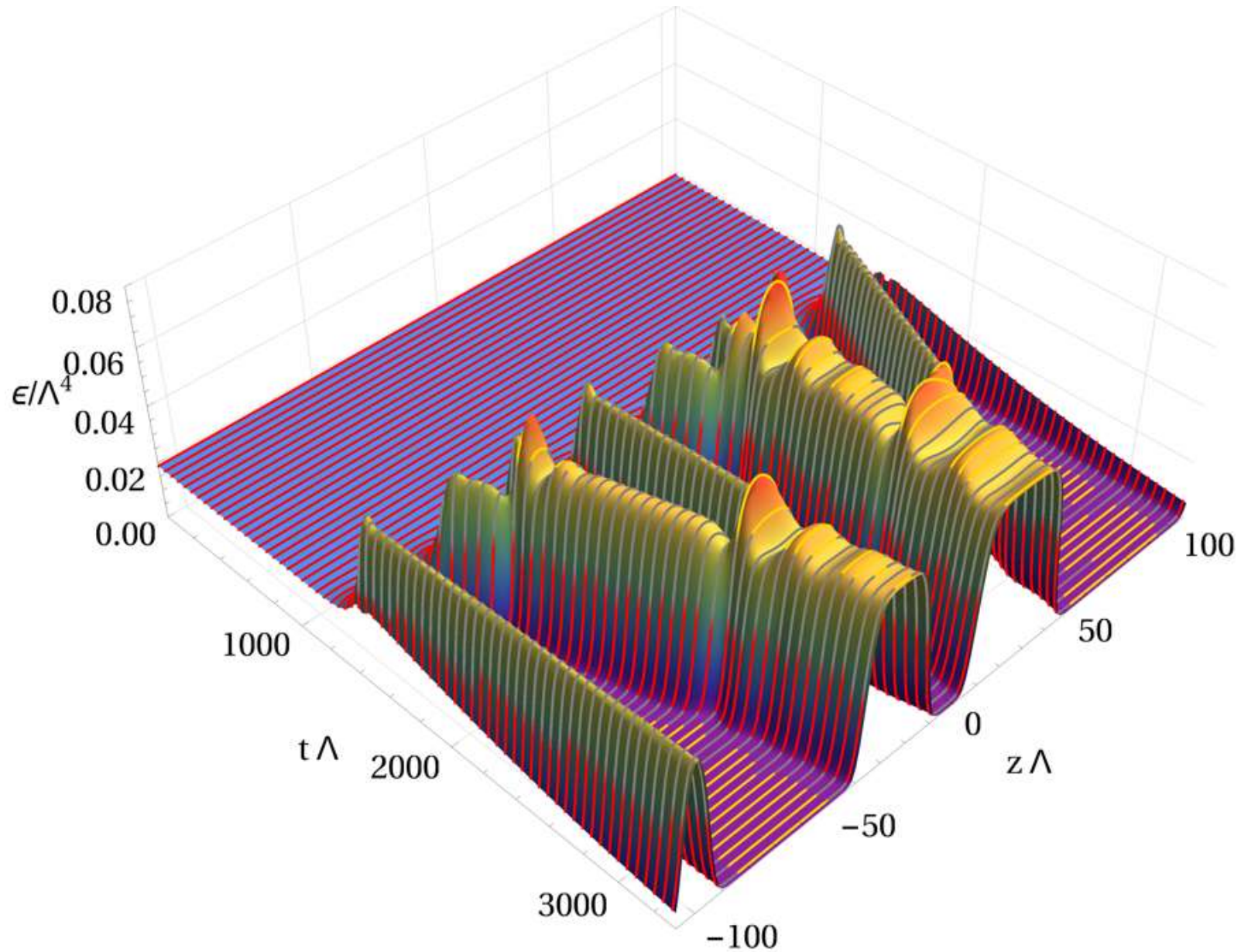
Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao, in progress



Also described by hydrodynamics!

# Spinodal instability: phase merger

Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao, in progress

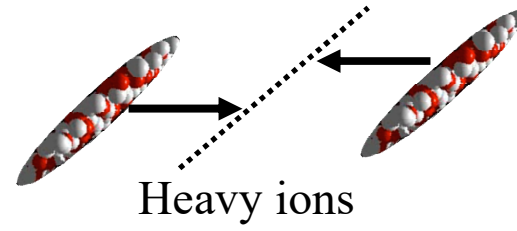


# Holographic Collisions

# Holographic collisions

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QCD

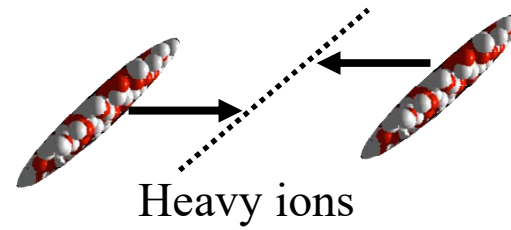




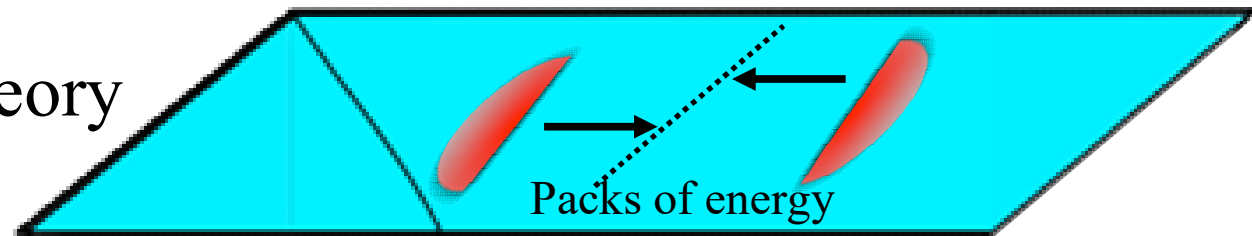
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QCD



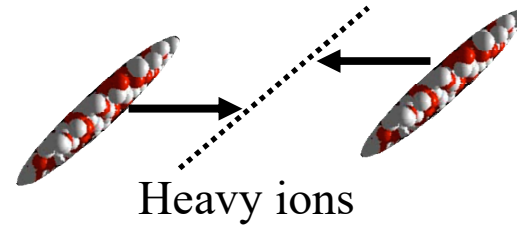
Holographic field theory



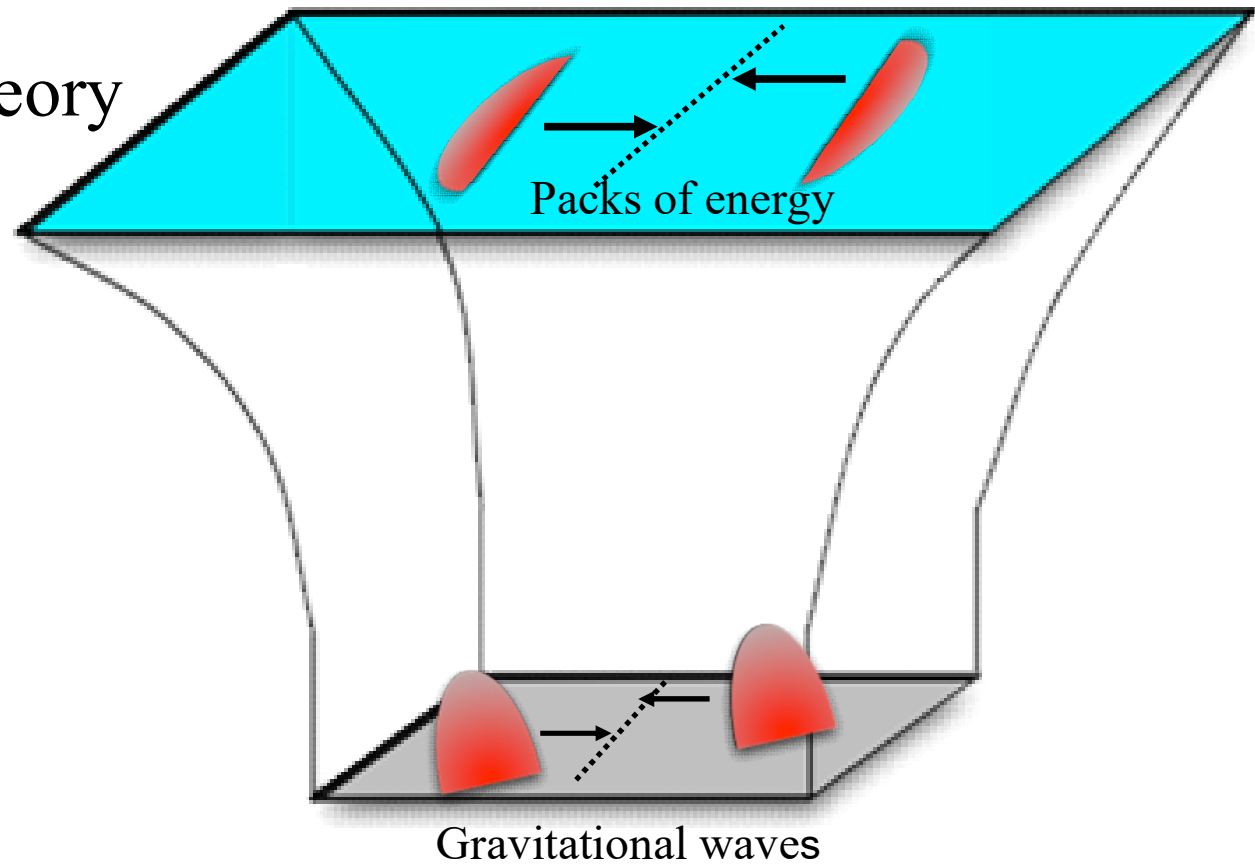
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QCD

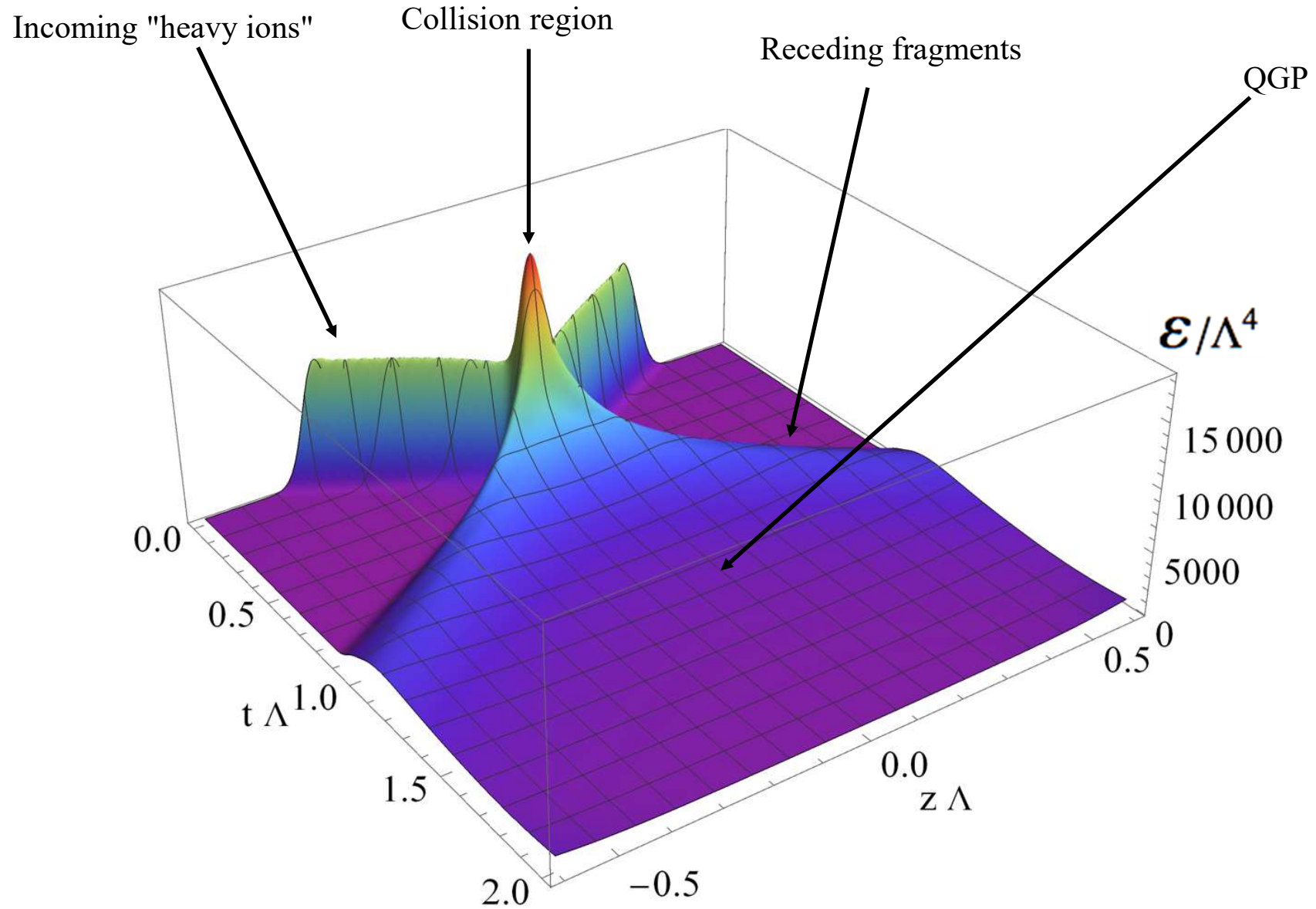


Holographic field theory



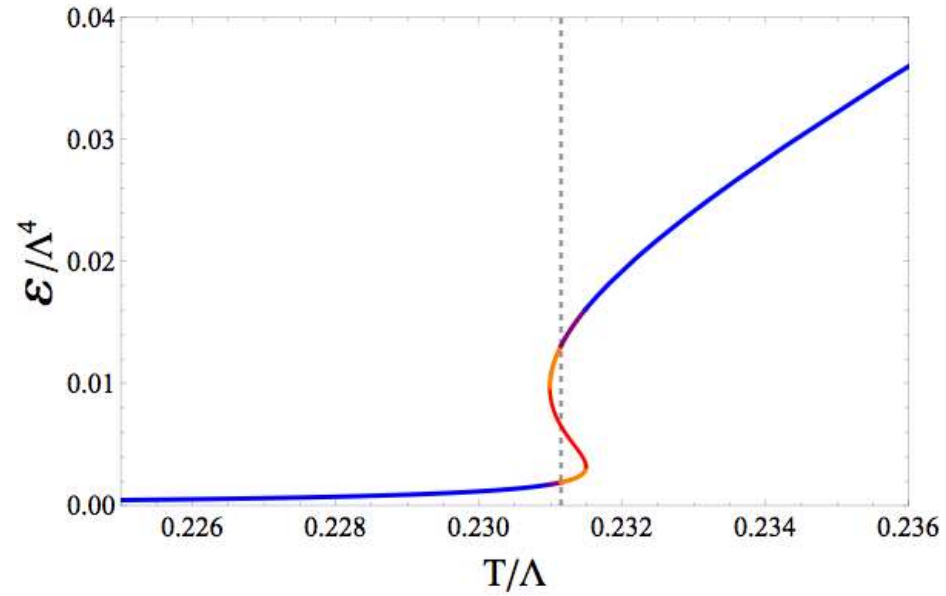
# Example: CFT

Chesler & Yaffe '10



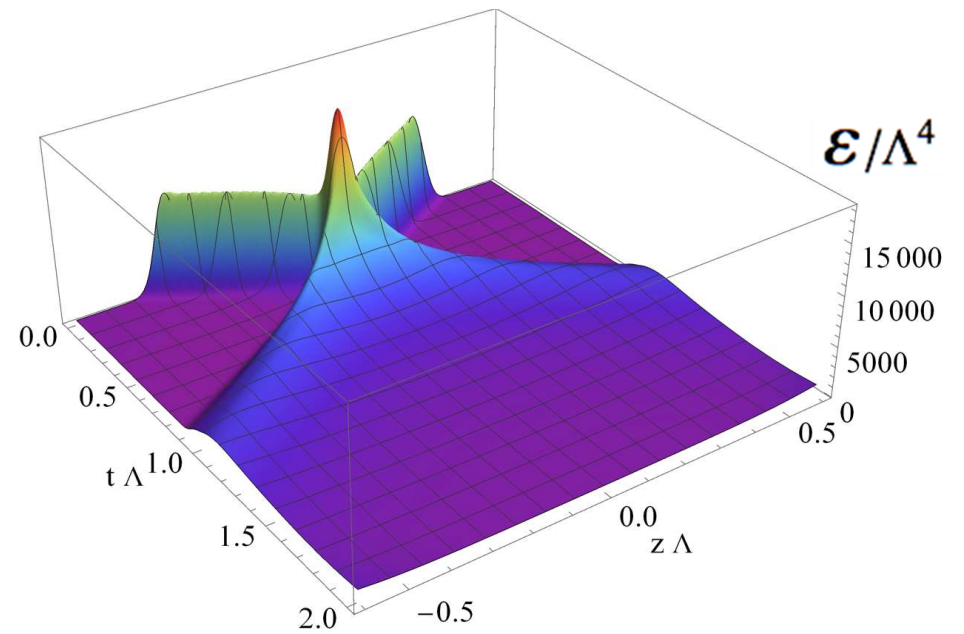
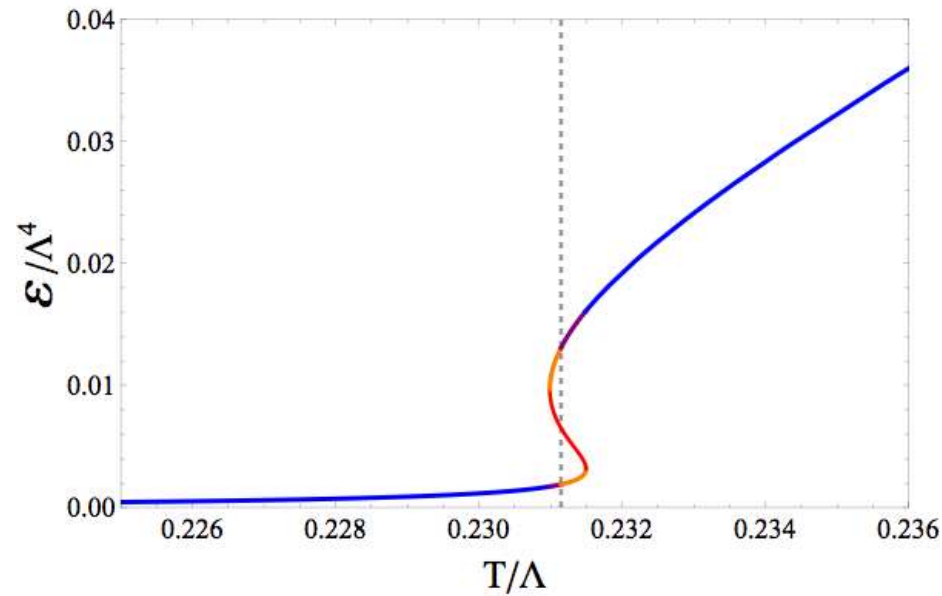
# Collisions across a 1st-order phase transition

Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



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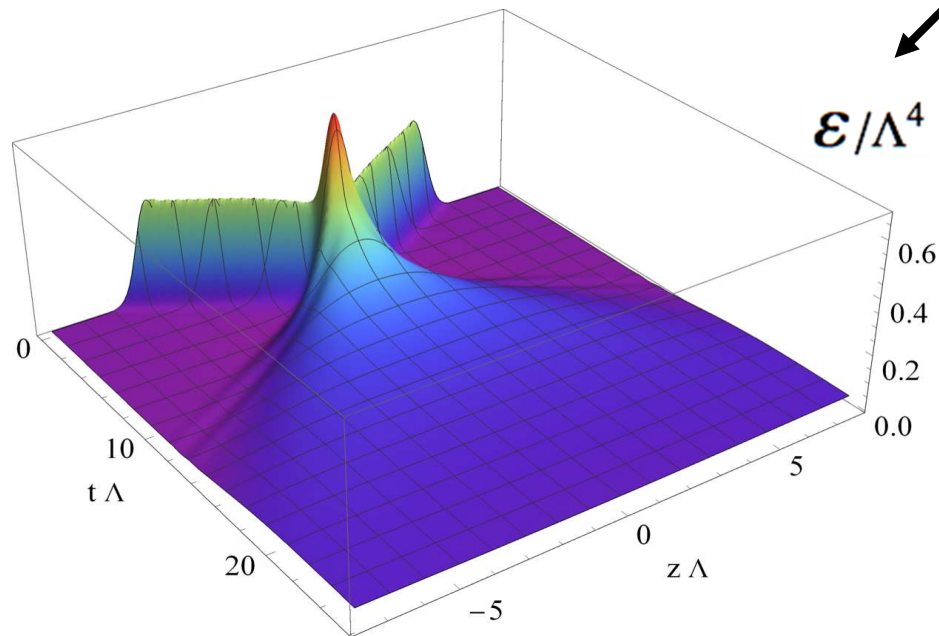
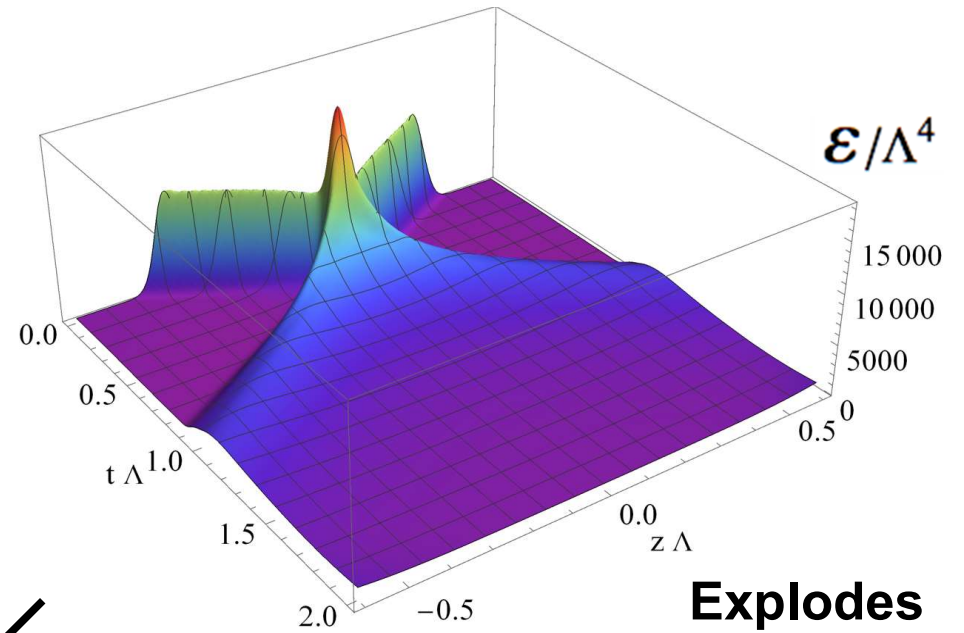
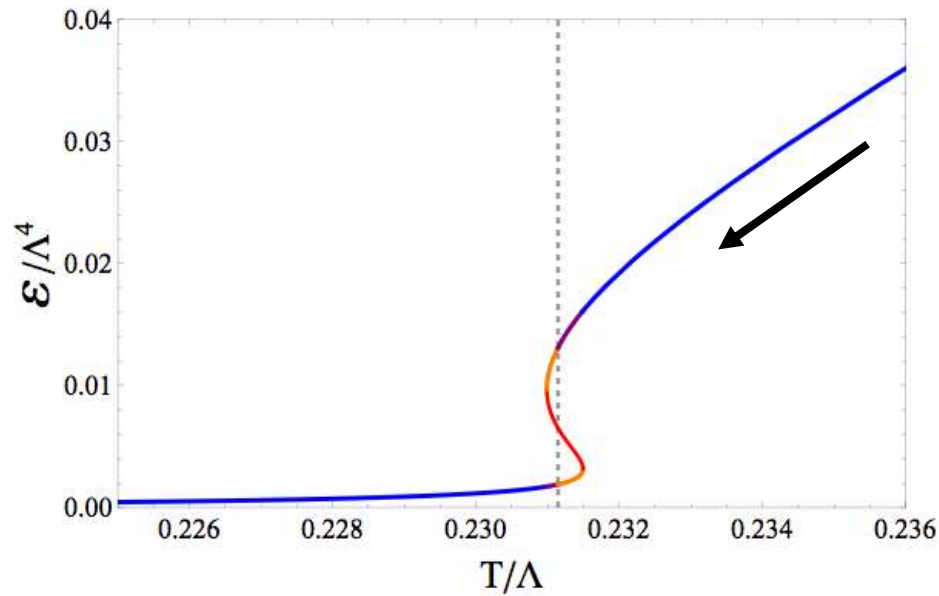
Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



Extremely high energy: Recover  
CFT result

# Collisions across a 1st-order phase transition

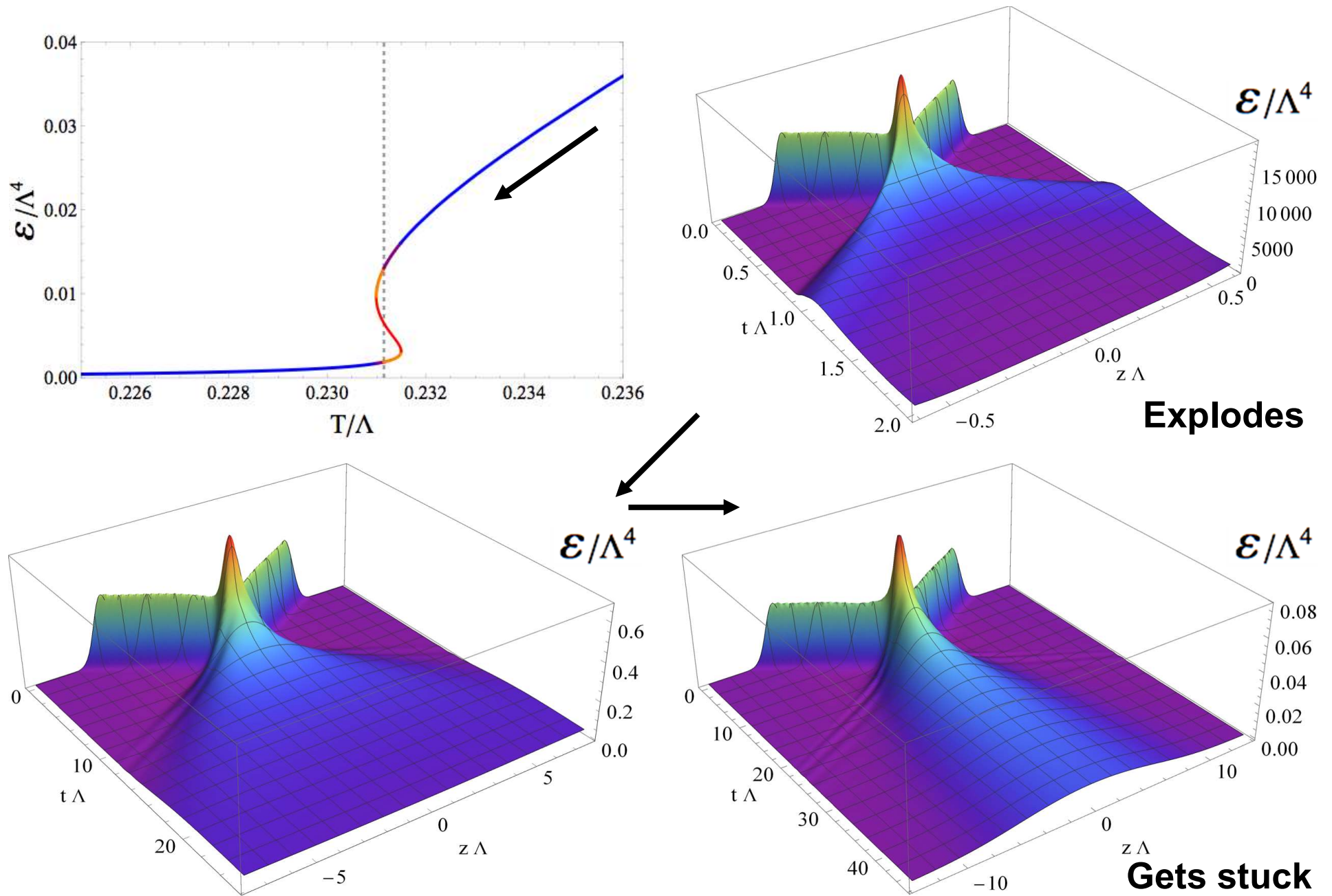
Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



- More time to explode
- Slower receding fragments

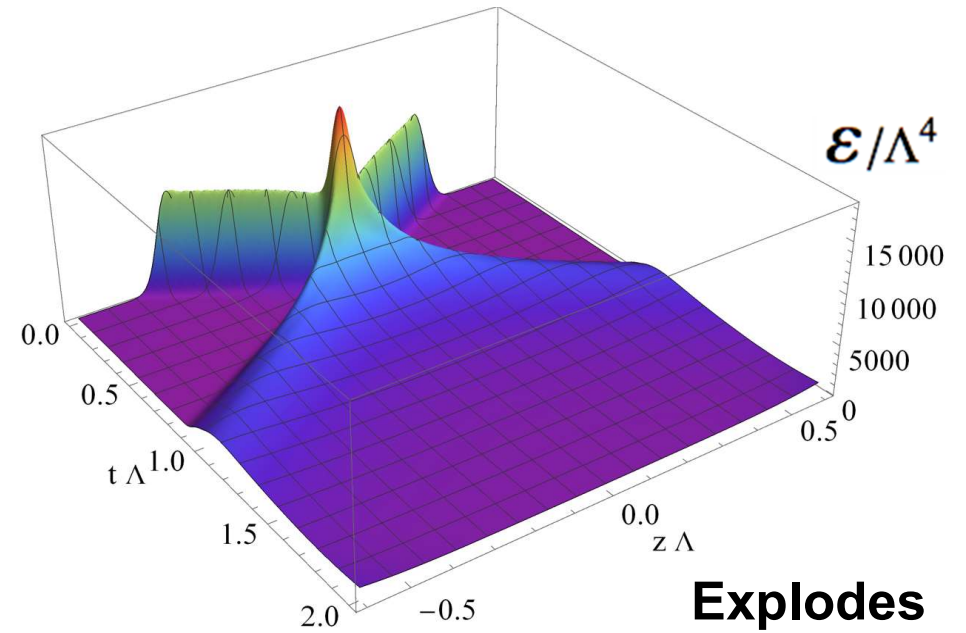
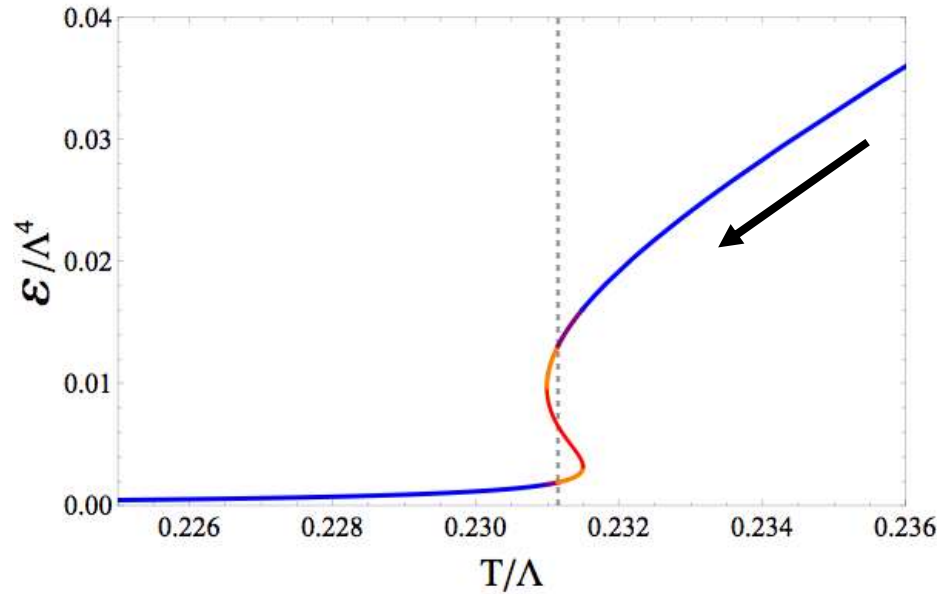
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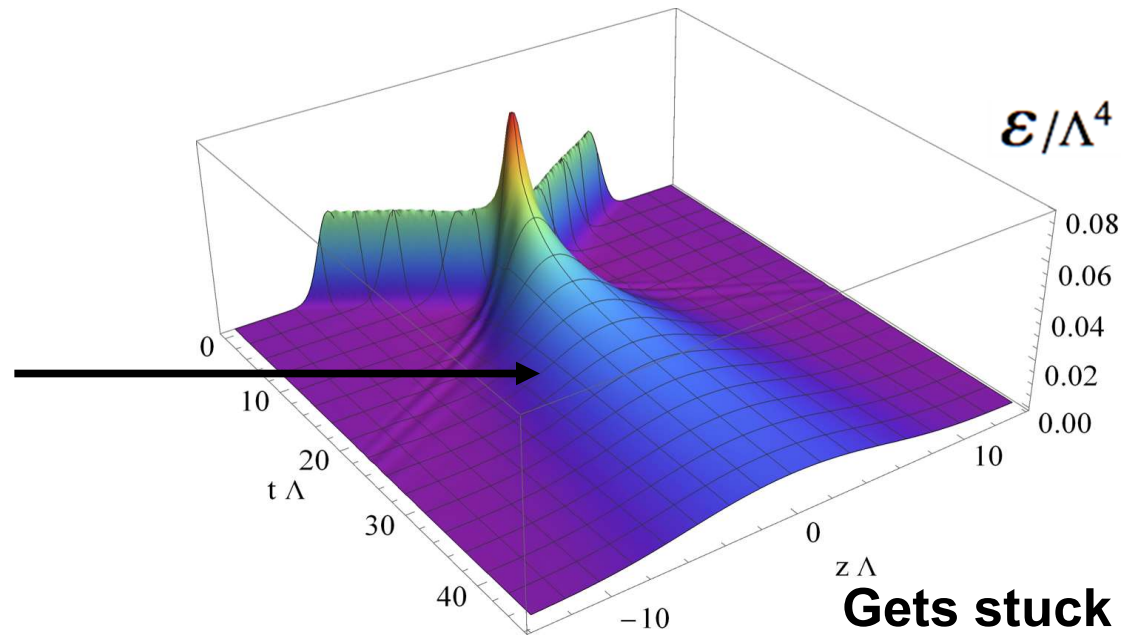


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Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



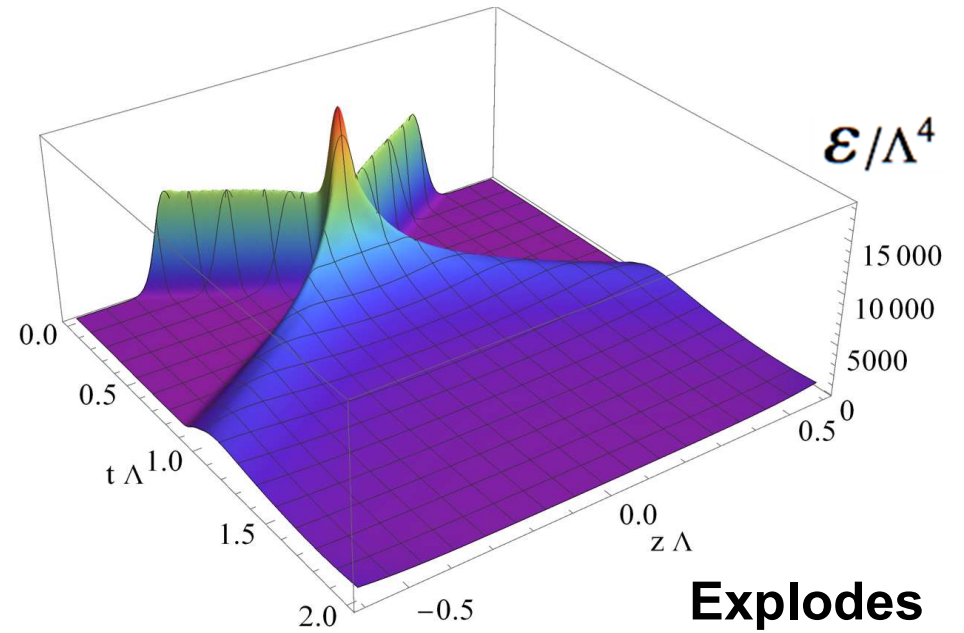
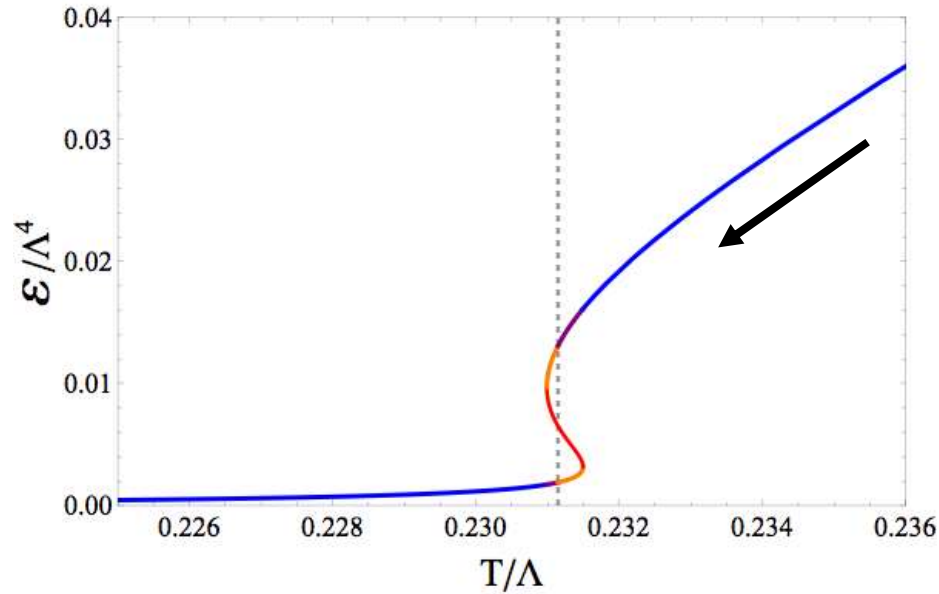
Hydro describes the blob





# Collisions across a 1st-order phase transition

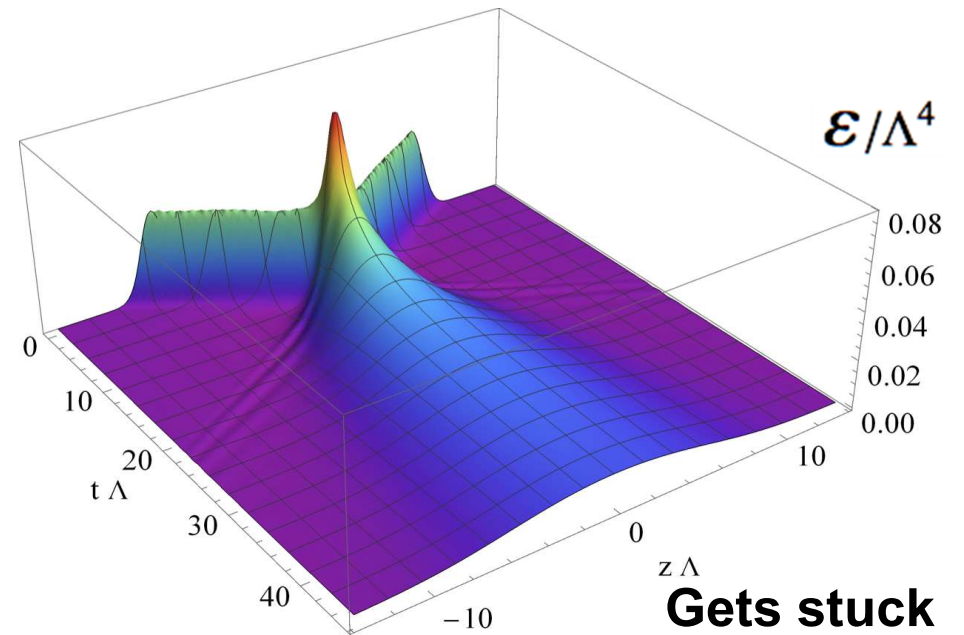
Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



Mechanism explaining the blob

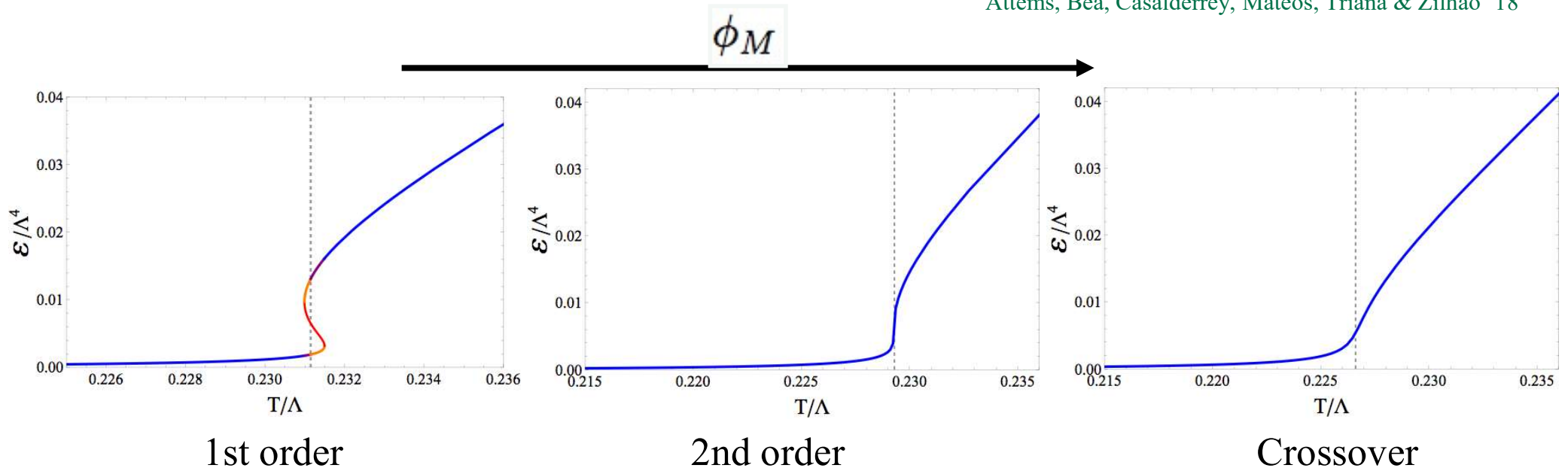
$$|c_s^2| \leq 10^{-2}$$

Freezing of the dynamics



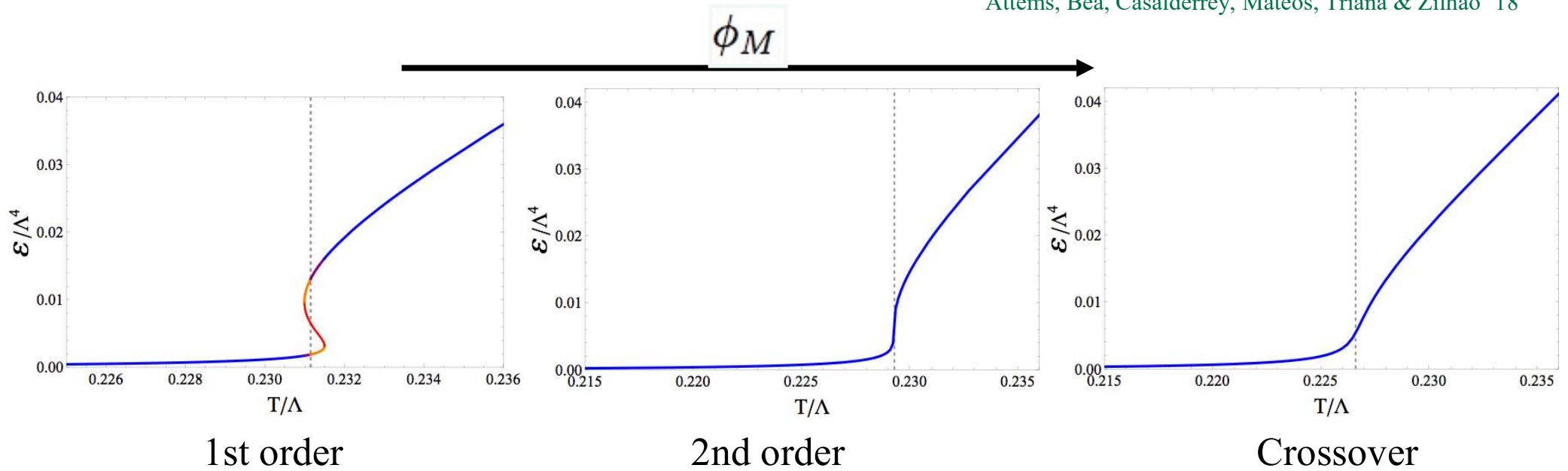
# From 1st-order to 2nd-order to crossover

Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



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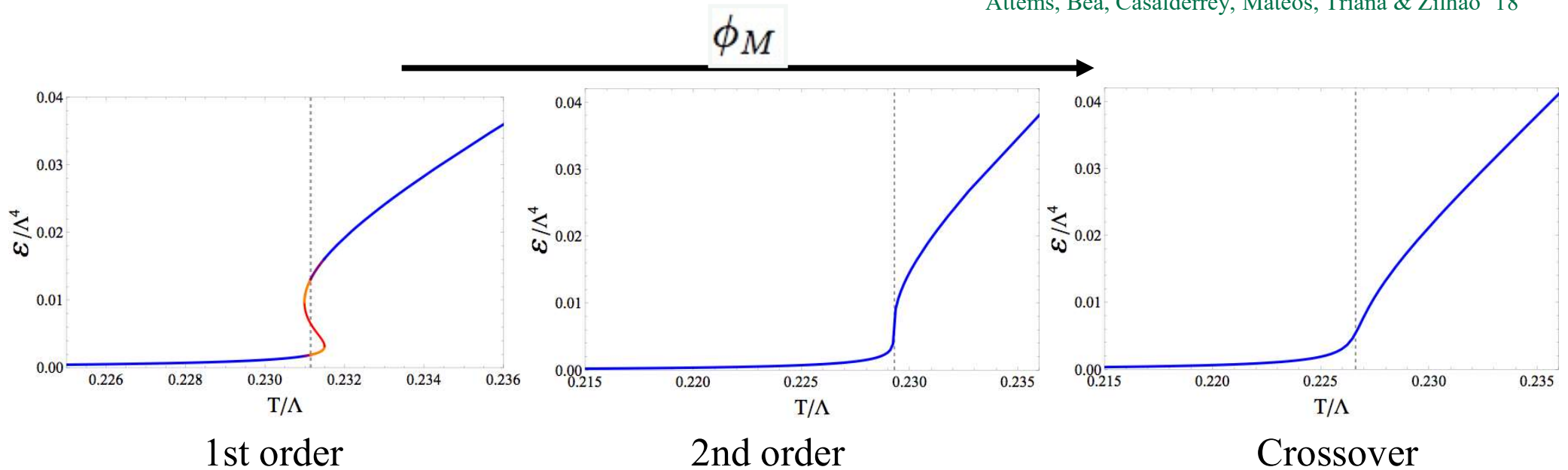
Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



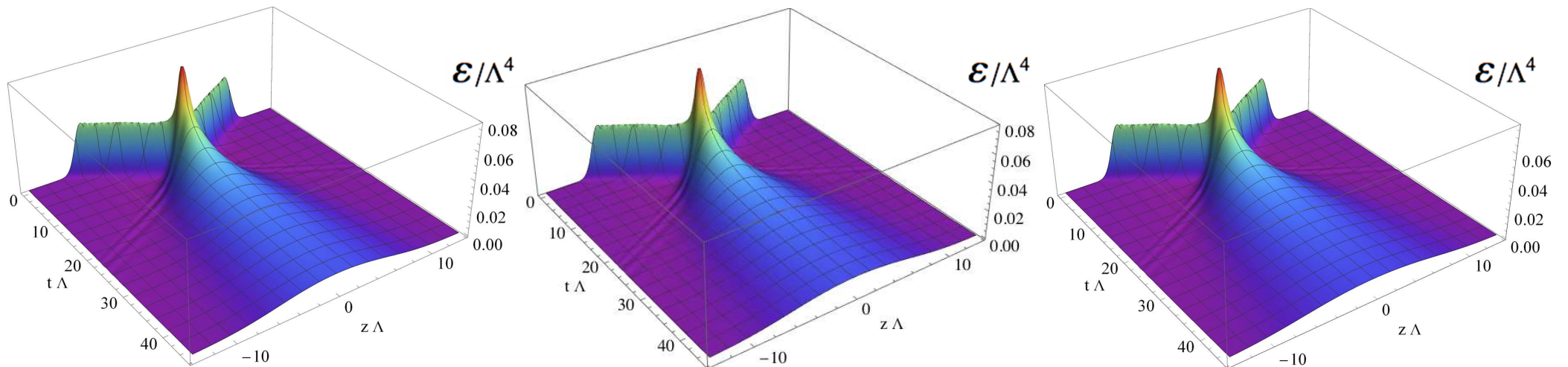
Equilibrium physics is qualitatively very different

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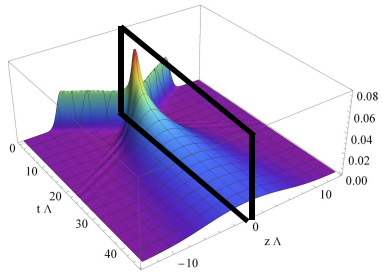
Equilibrium physics is qualitatively very different



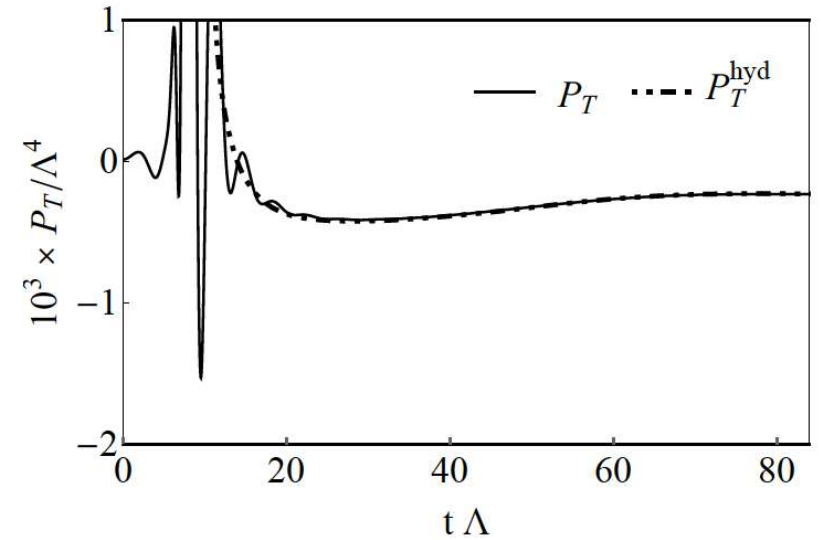
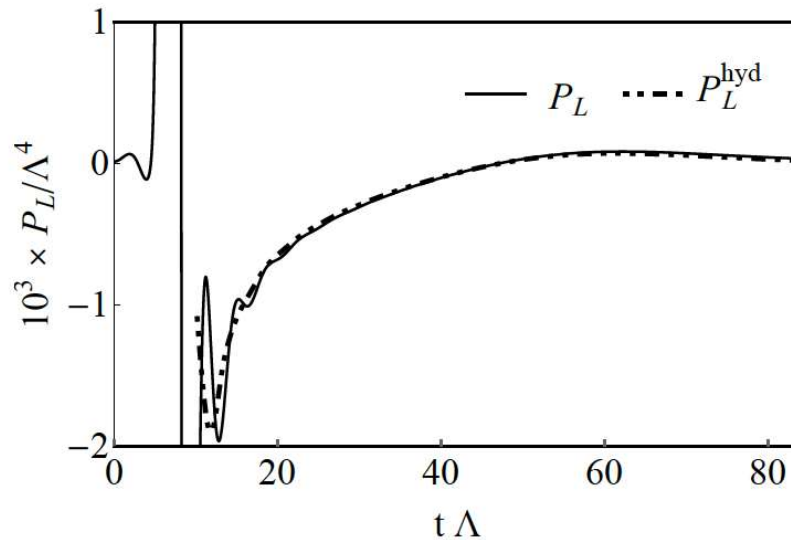
# Hydrodynamics

# Blob well described by 2nd-order hydrodynamics

Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



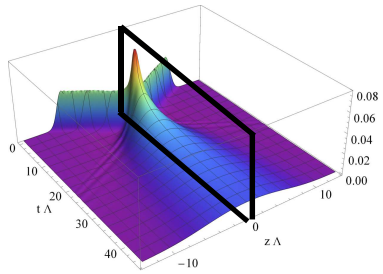
Time evolution at mid-rapidity



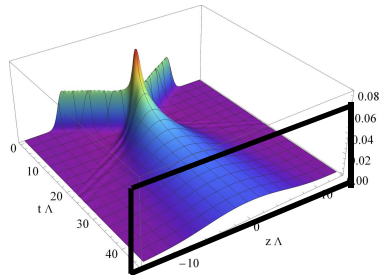
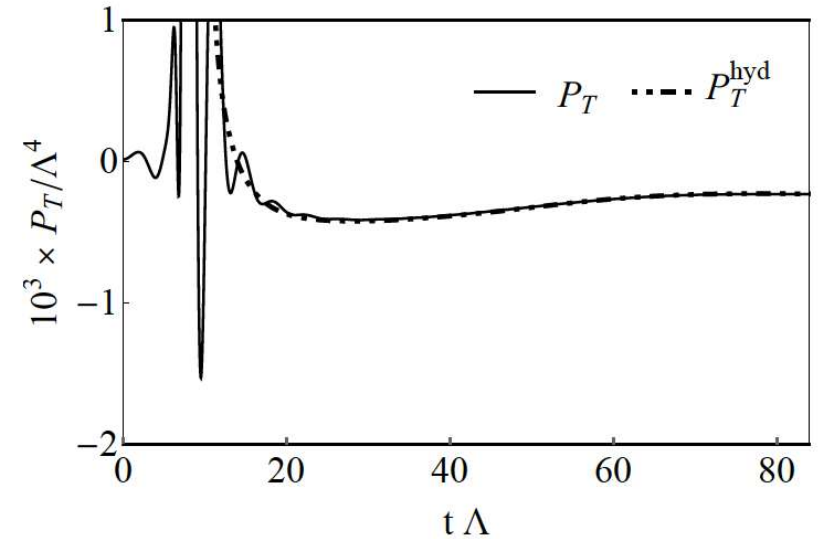
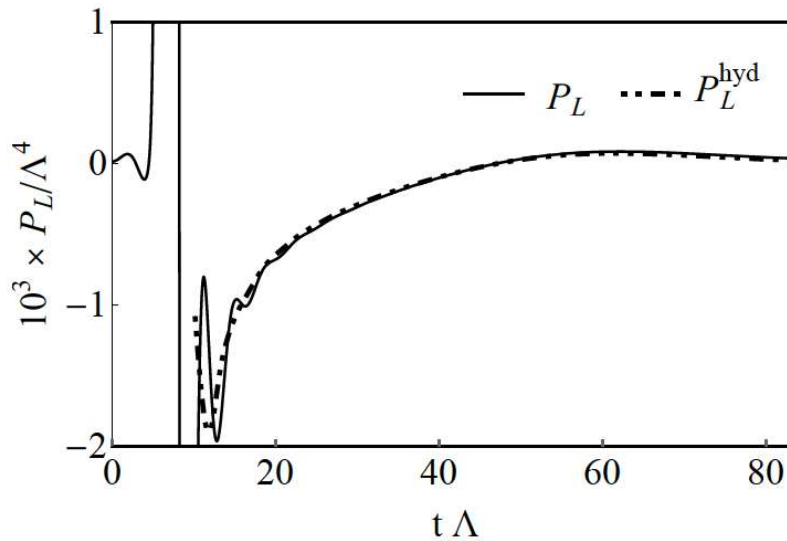
$$T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{hyd}} = T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{ideal}} - \eta \sigma_{\mu\nu} - \zeta \Pi \Delta_{\mu\nu} + \Pi_{\mu\nu}^{(2)}$$

# Blob well described by 2nd-order hydrodynamics

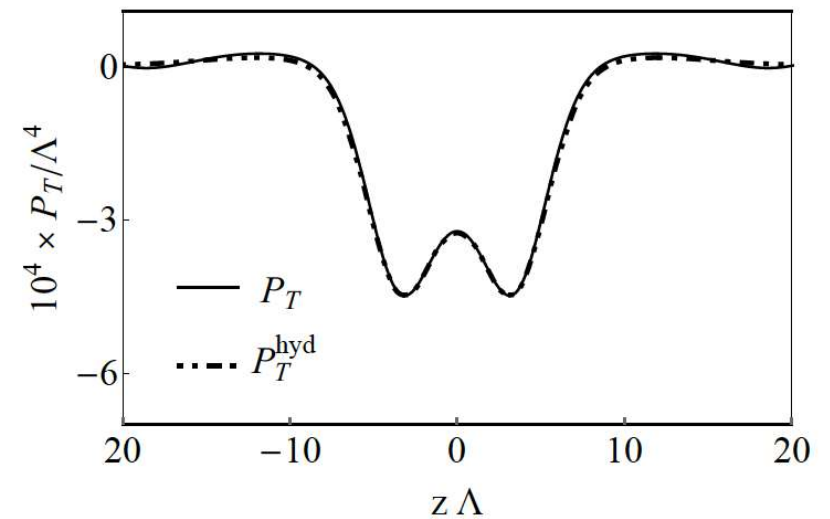
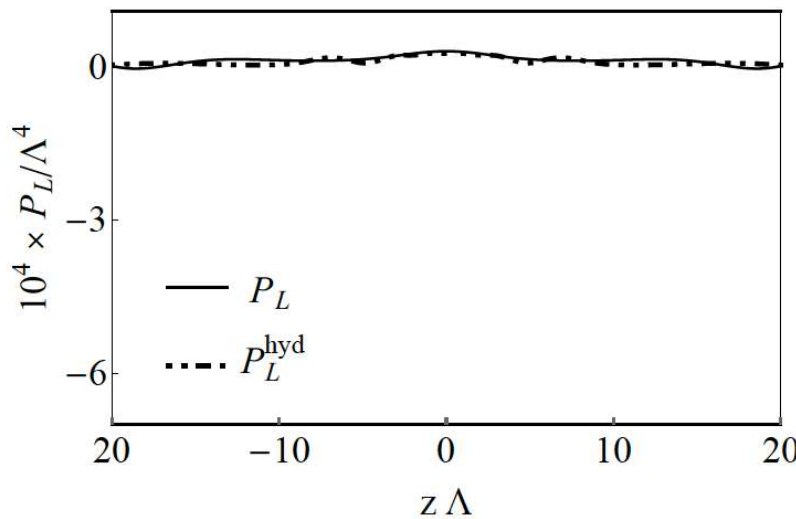
Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



Time evolution at mid-rapidity



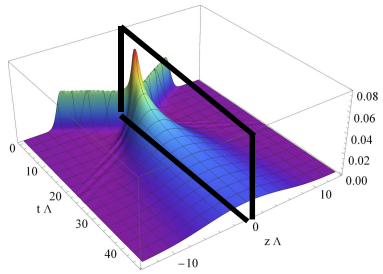
Snapshots of spatial profile after hydrodynamization



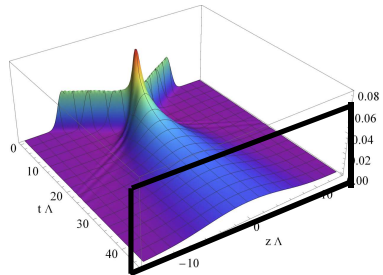
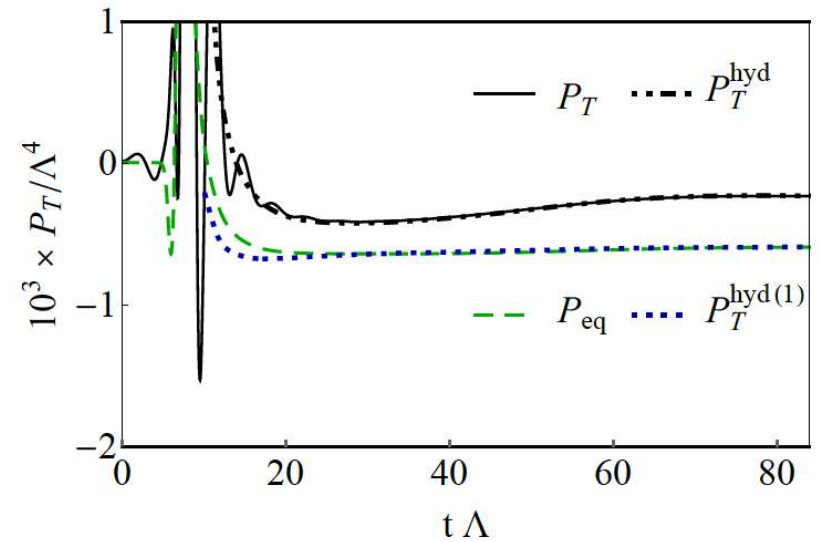
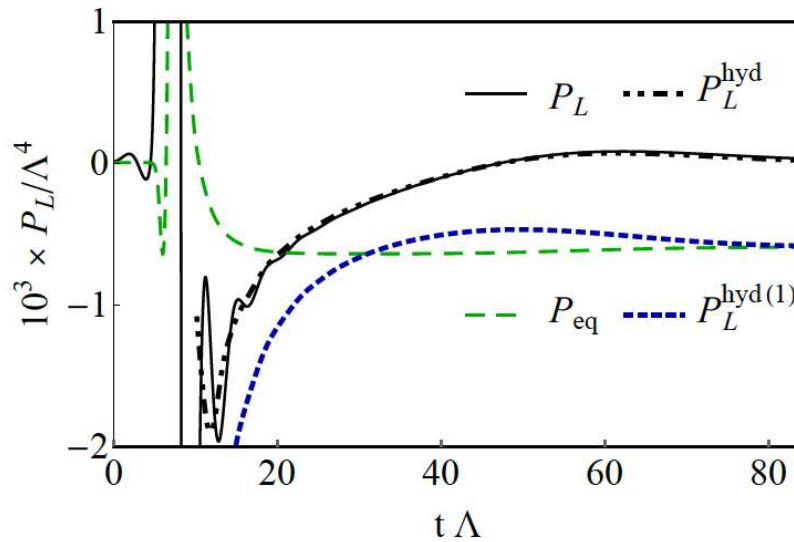
$$T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{hyd}} = T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{ideal}} - \eta \sigma_{\mu\nu} - \zeta \Pi \Delta_{\mu\nu} + \Pi_{\mu\nu}^{(2)}$$

# Blob well described by 2nd-order hydrodynamics

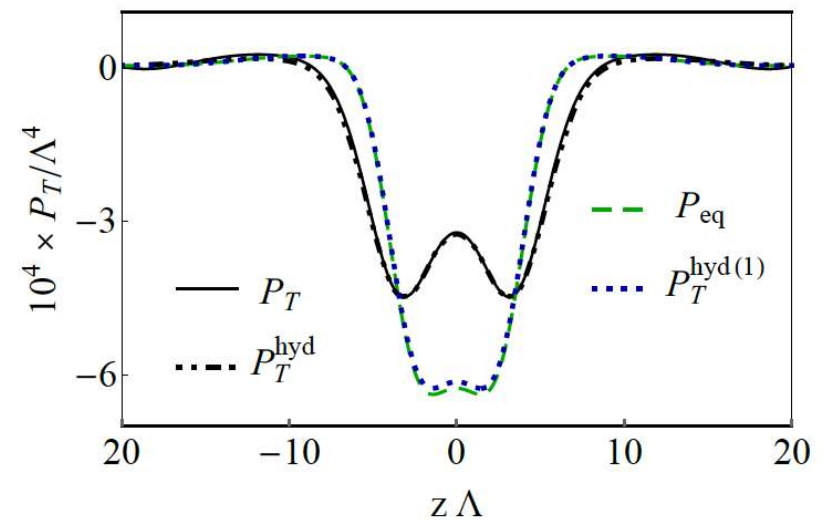
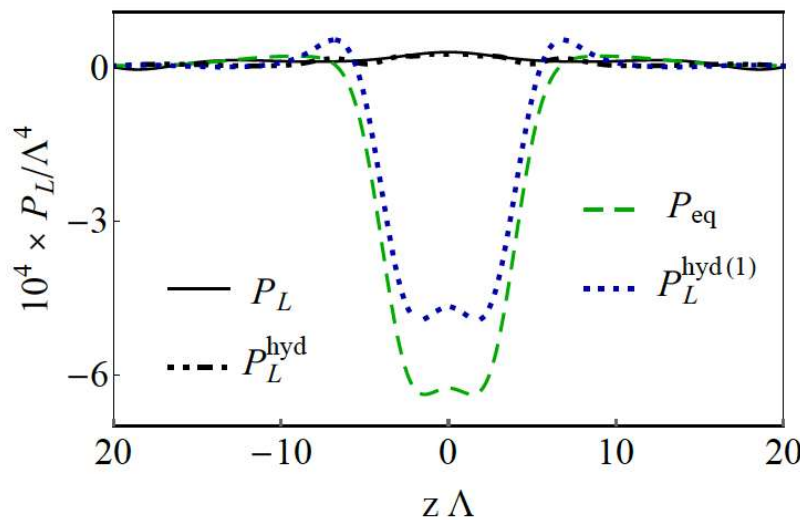
Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



Time evolution at mid-rapidity



Snapshots of spatial profile after hydrodynamization

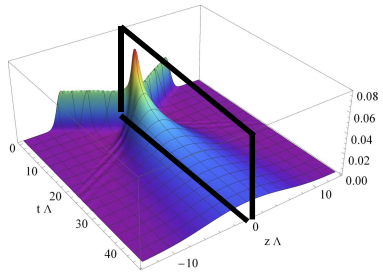


$$T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{hyd}} = T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{ideal}} - \eta \sigma_{\mu\nu} - \zeta \Pi \Delta_{\mu\nu} + \Pi_{\mu\nu}^{(2)}$$

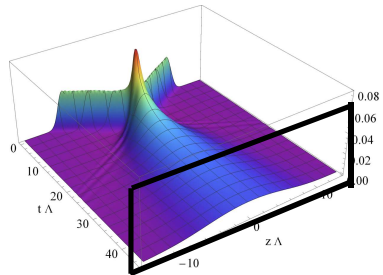
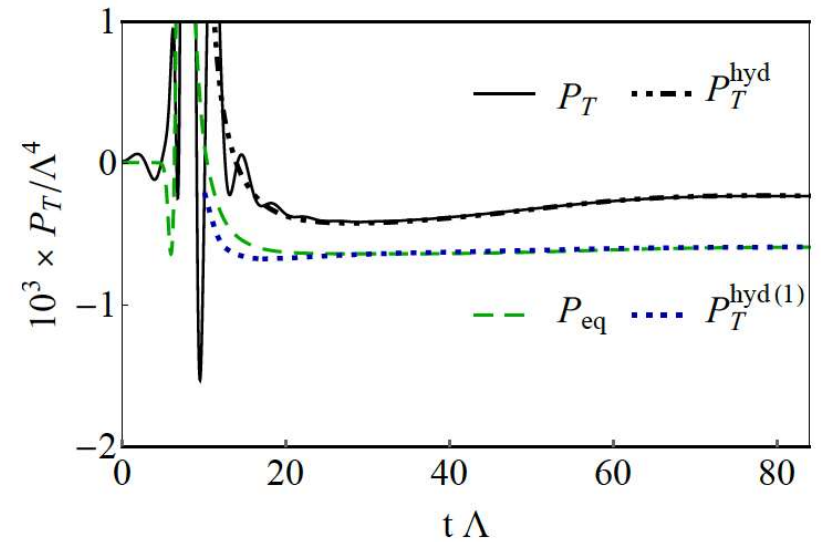
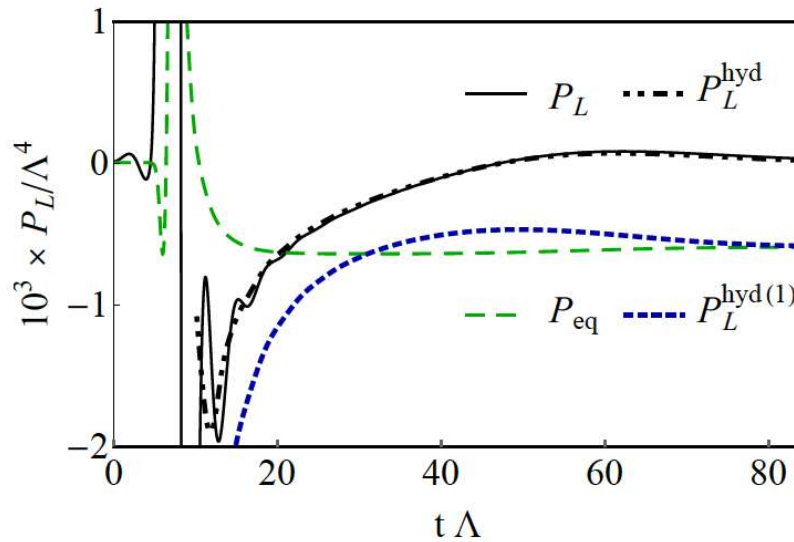


# Blob well described by 2nd-order hydrodynamics

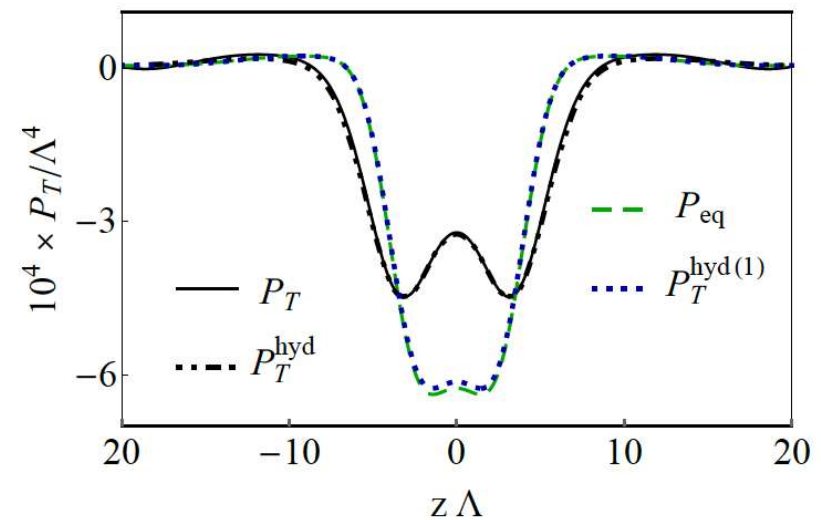
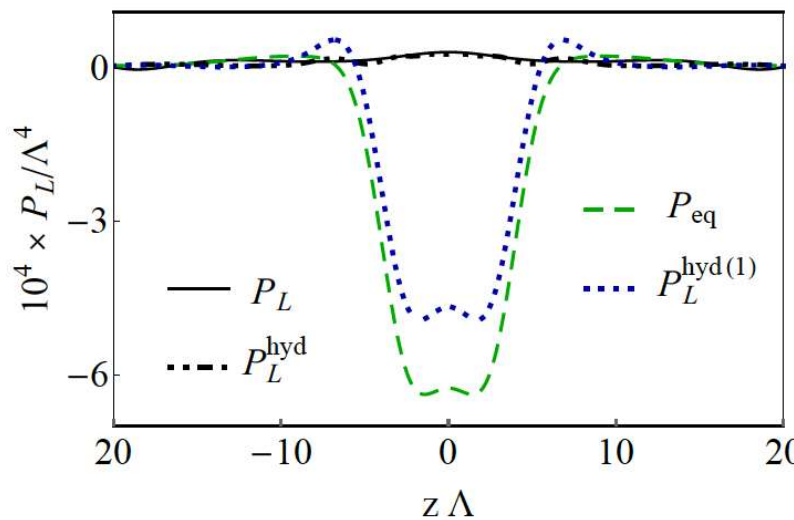
Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



Time evolution at mid-rapidity



Snapshots of spatial profile after hydrodynamization



$$T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{hyd}} = T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{ideal}} - \eta \sigma_{\mu\nu} - \zeta \Pi \Delta_{\mu\nu} + \Pi_{\mu\nu}^{(2)}$$

➡ Second-order gradients are large

# Blob well described by 2nd-order hydrodynamics

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Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18

$$T_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu}^{ideal} + \partial_{spatial} + \partial_{spatial}^2 \quad \text{Purely spatial formulation}$$

- Problem for time evolution: Hydrodynamics is acausal.
  - We are not doing time evolution, just checking constitutive relations.

# Blob well described by 2nd-order hydrodynamics

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Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18

$$T_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu}^{ideal} + \partial_{spatial} + \partial_{spatial}^2 \quad \underline{\text{Purely spatial formulation}}$$

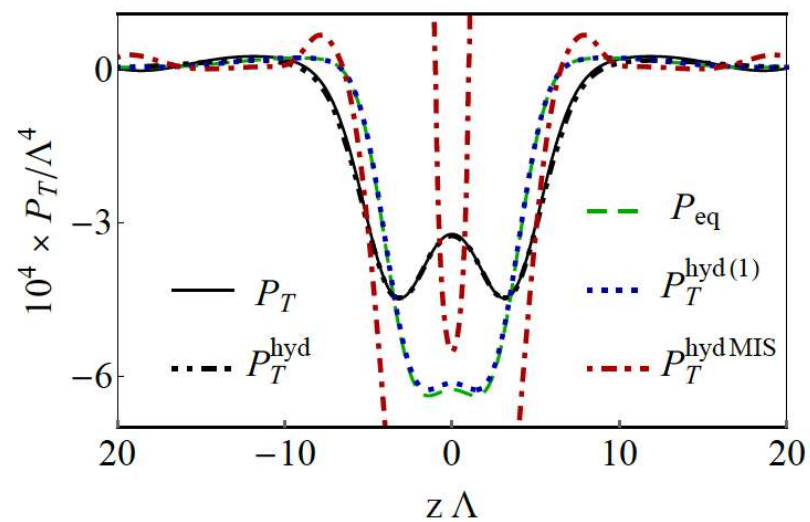
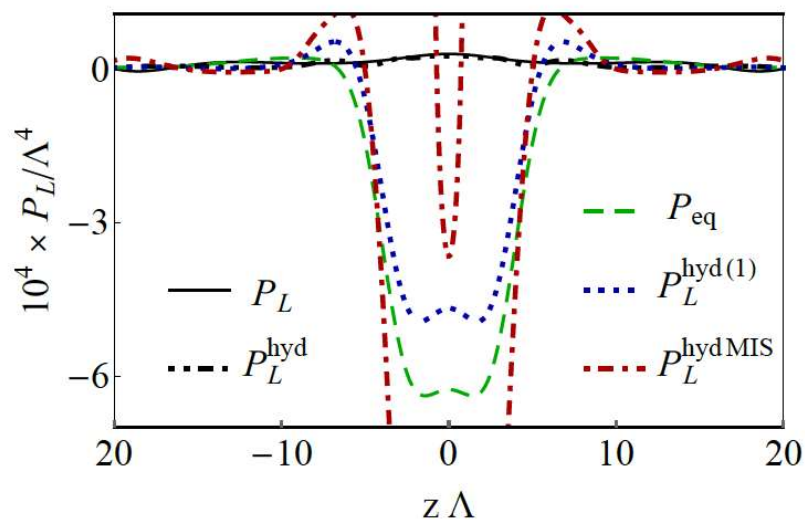
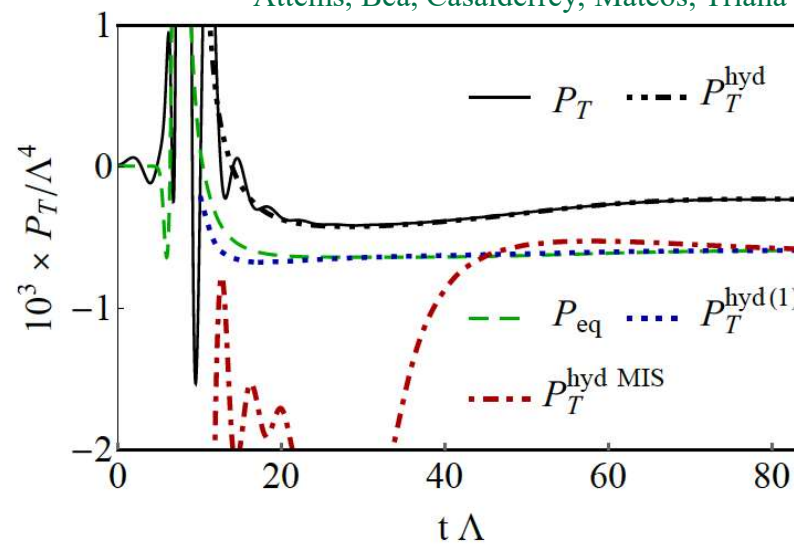
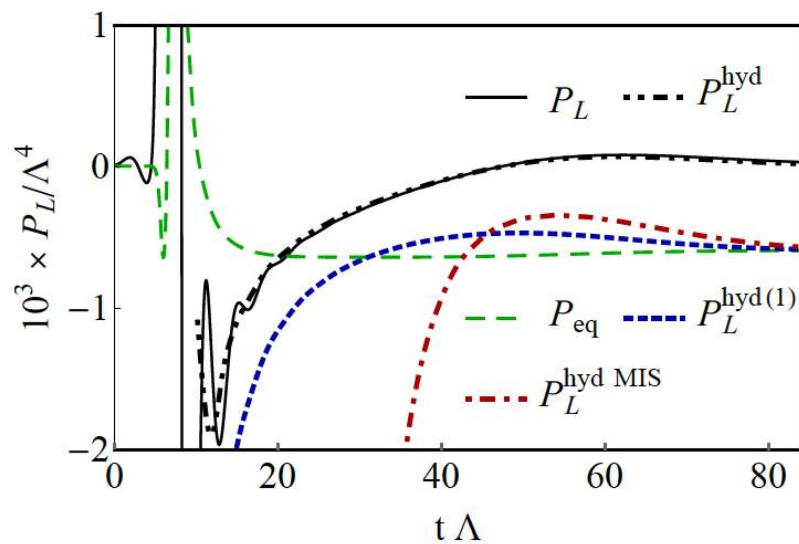
- Problem for time evolution: Hydrodynamics is acausal.  
→ We are not doing time evolution, just checking constitutive relations.
- One fix: use 1st-order equations to get:

$$T_{\mu\nu}^{MIS} = T_{\mu\nu}^{ideal} + \partial_{spatial} + \partial_{spatial} \partial_{time} \quad \underline{\text{Muller-Israel-Stewart}}$$

- Produces equivalent descriptions if gradients are small, but not in our case.

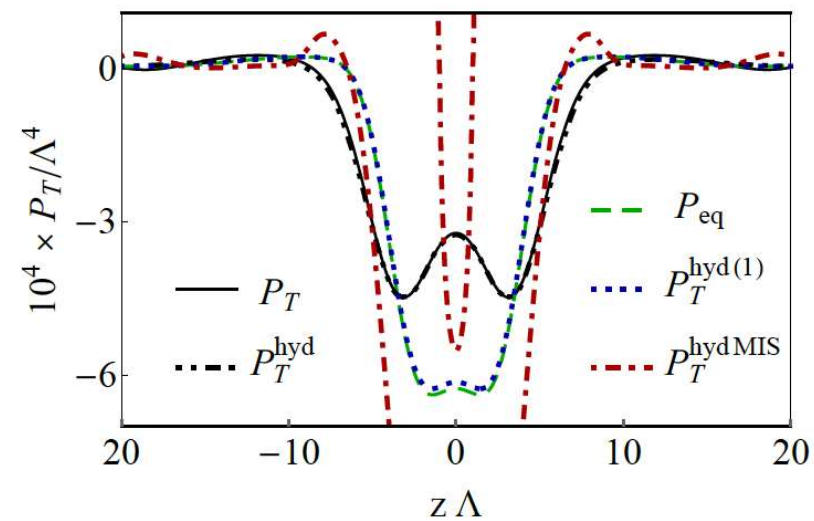
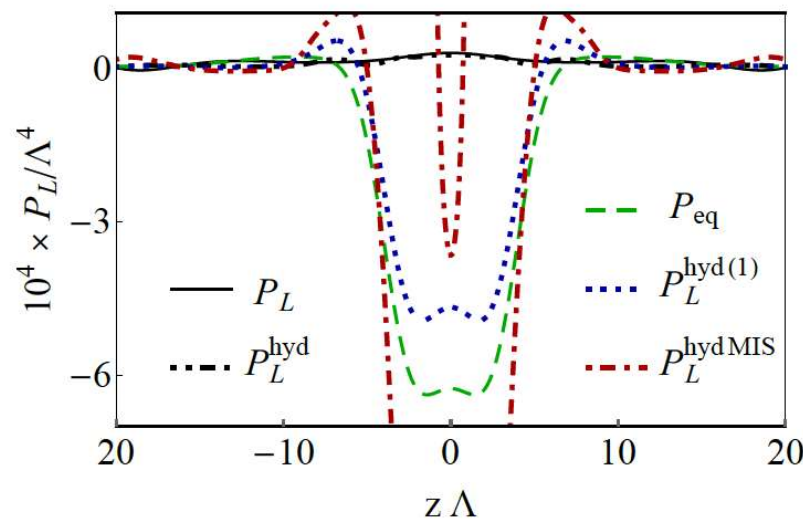
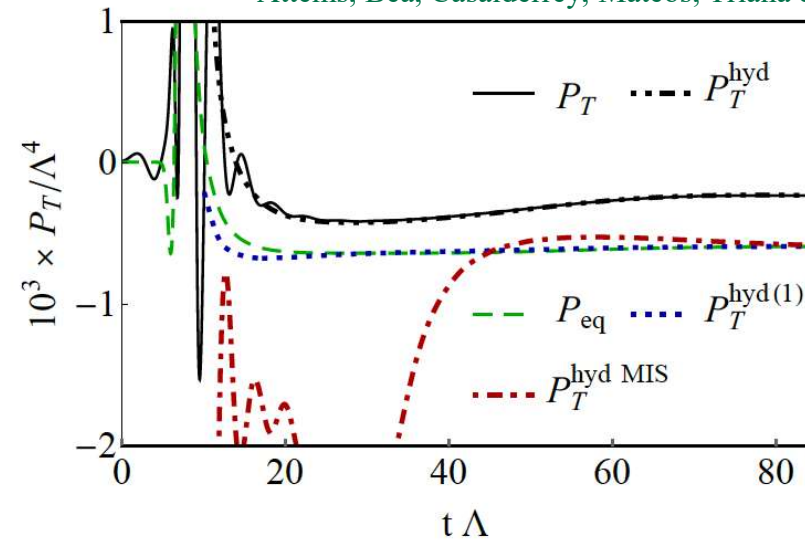
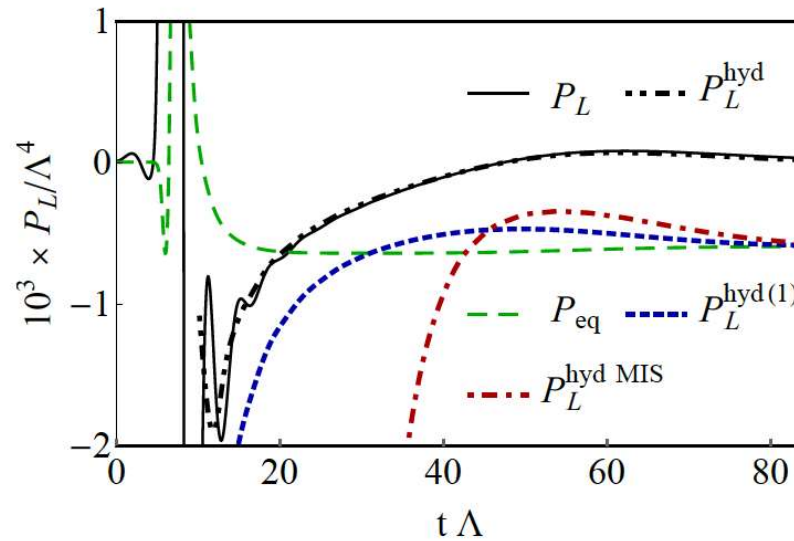
# Blob well described by 2nd-order hydrodynamics

Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



# Blob well described by 2nd-order hydrodynamics

Attems, Bea, Casalderrey, Mateos, Triana & Zilhao '18



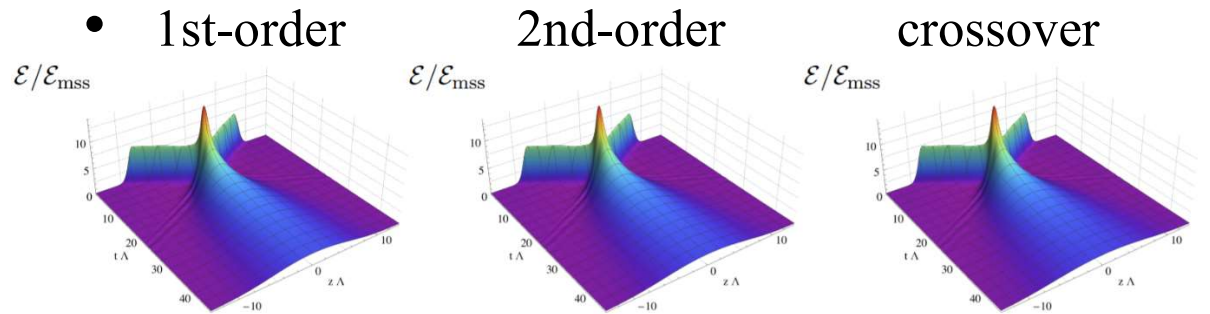
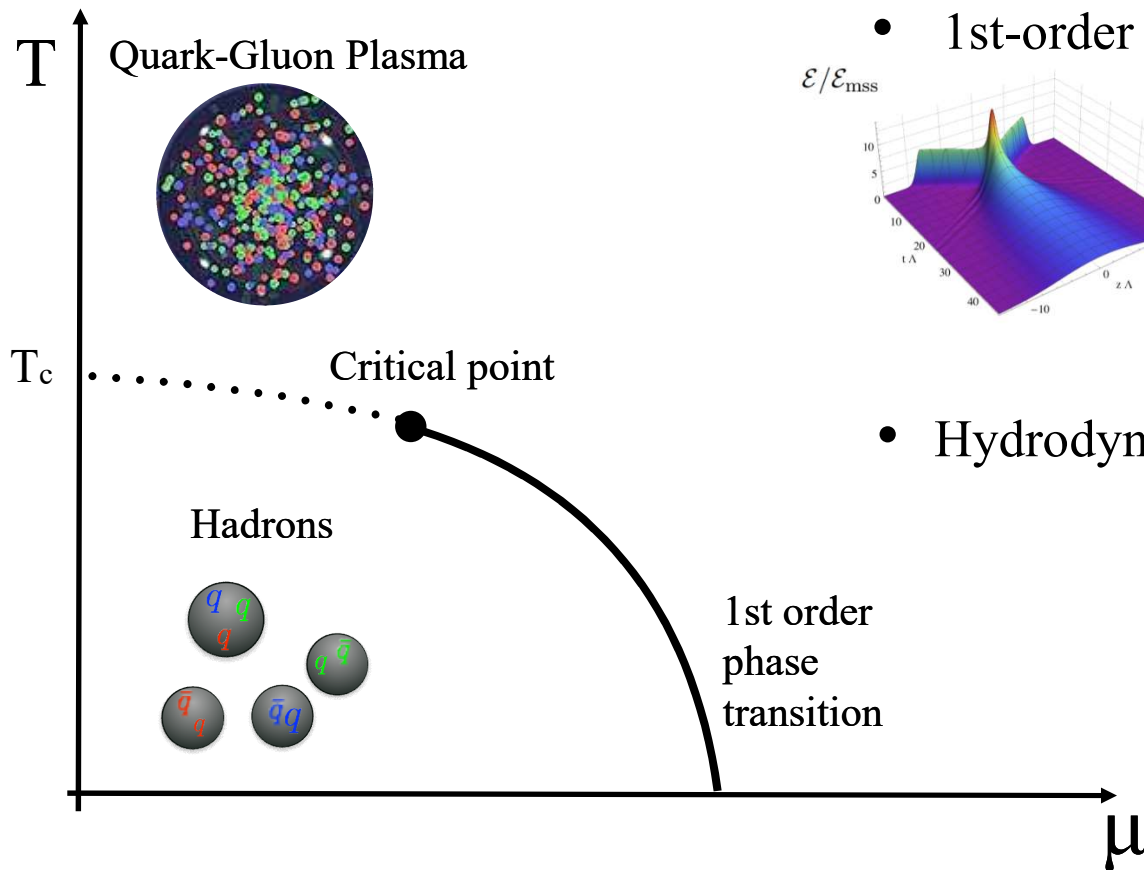
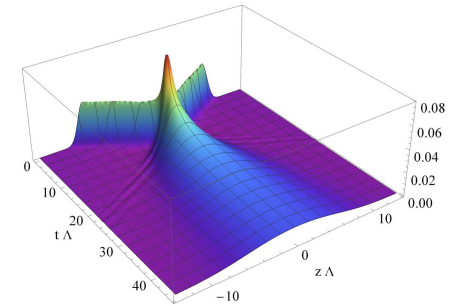
- ➡ MIS-type formulation fails to provide a good description
- ➡ Hydro codes may need to include the 2nd-order purely spatial terms

# Conclusions

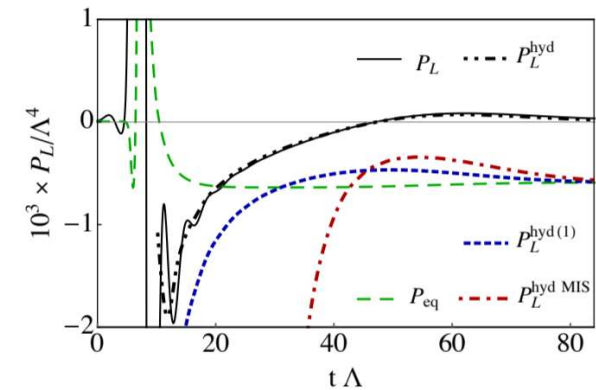
# Conclusions

What can we learn from holography?

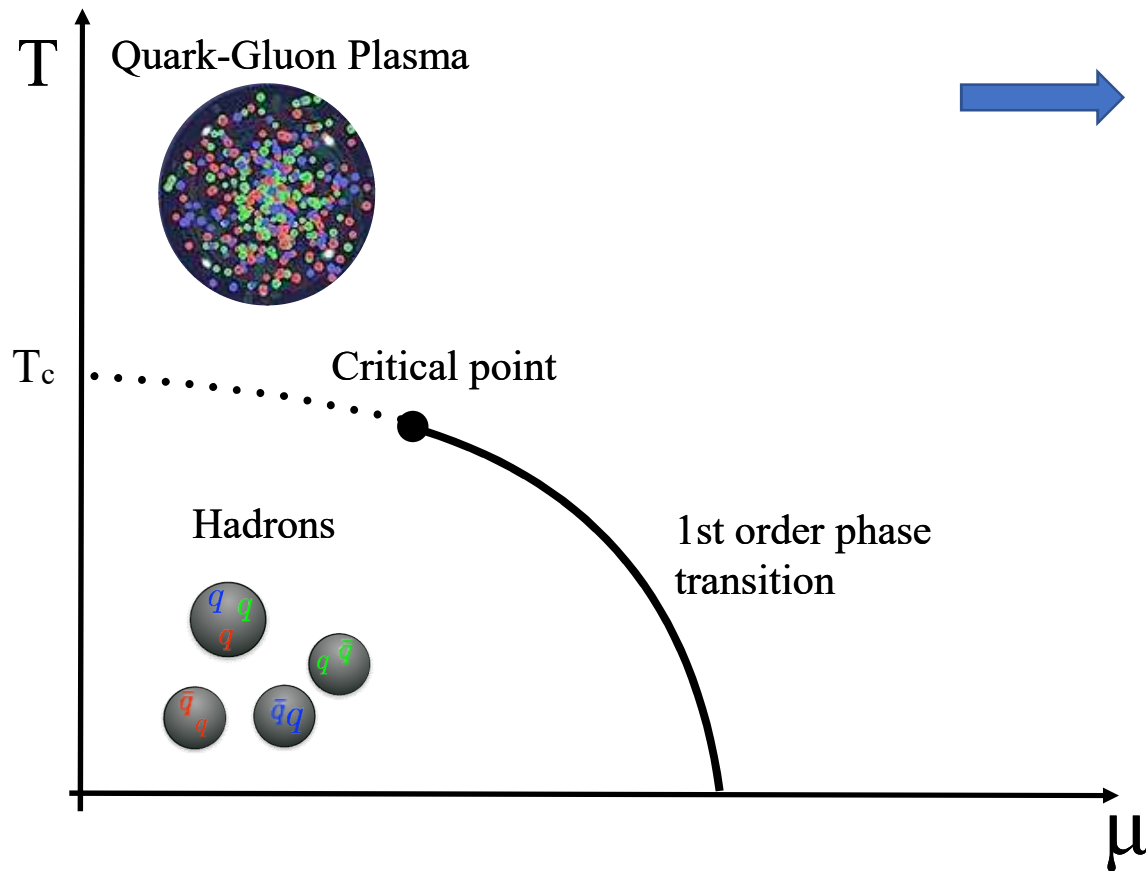
- Formation of a blob



- Hydrodynamics



# Future directions

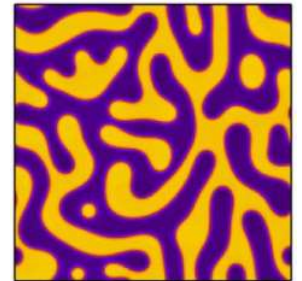


➡ Non-vanishing chemical potential

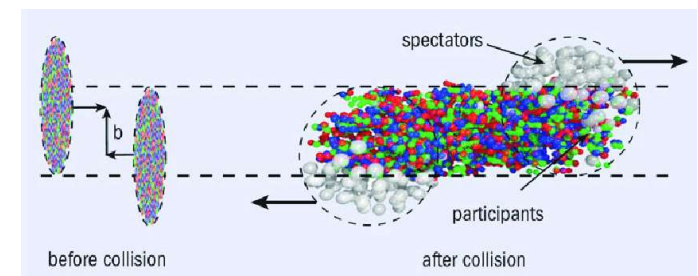
- Spinodal instability
- Collisions

➡ Dynamics in more dimensions

- 1+1 ➡ 2+1 or 3+1
- Spinodal instability



- Off-central collisions





Thank you