

# Global Properties of the Quark Gluon Plasma

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# Narrowing my focus

Global properties of the QGP

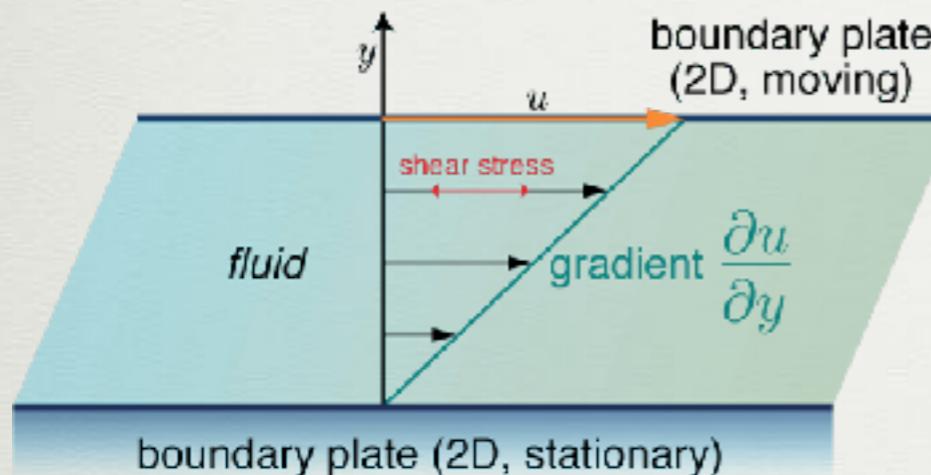
Transport coefficients

Transport coefficients at  $\mu_B = 0$

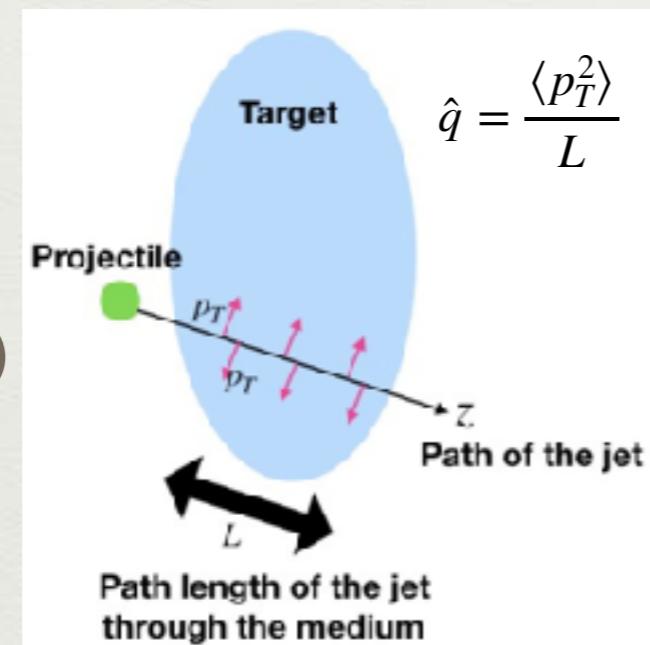
Comparisons  
with a Hadron  
Resonance Gas

# Transport Coefficient of the QGP

Shear Viscosity  $\eta/s(T, \mu_B, \mu_S, \mu_Q)$



Energy Loss  
 $\hat{q}(T, \mu_B, \mu_S, \mu_Q)$



Bulk Viscosity  $\zeta/s(T, \mu_B, \mu_S, \mu_Q)$



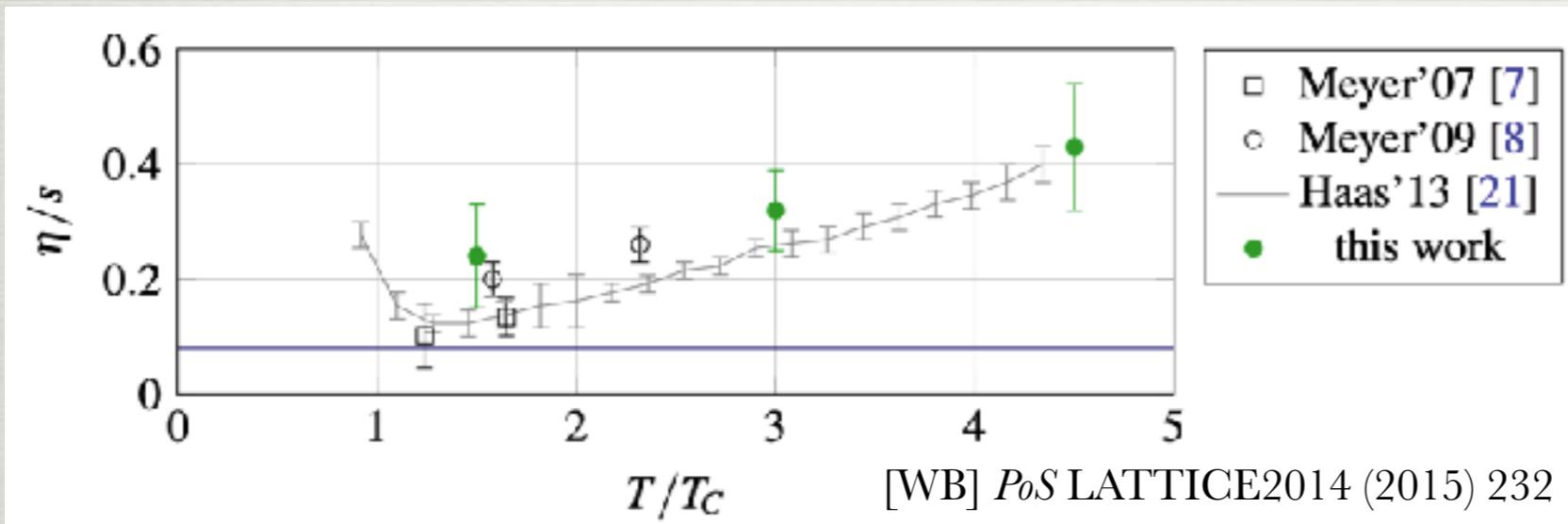
BSQ+C Diffusion

$\kappa_{ij}(T, \mu_B, \mu_S, \mu_Q)$



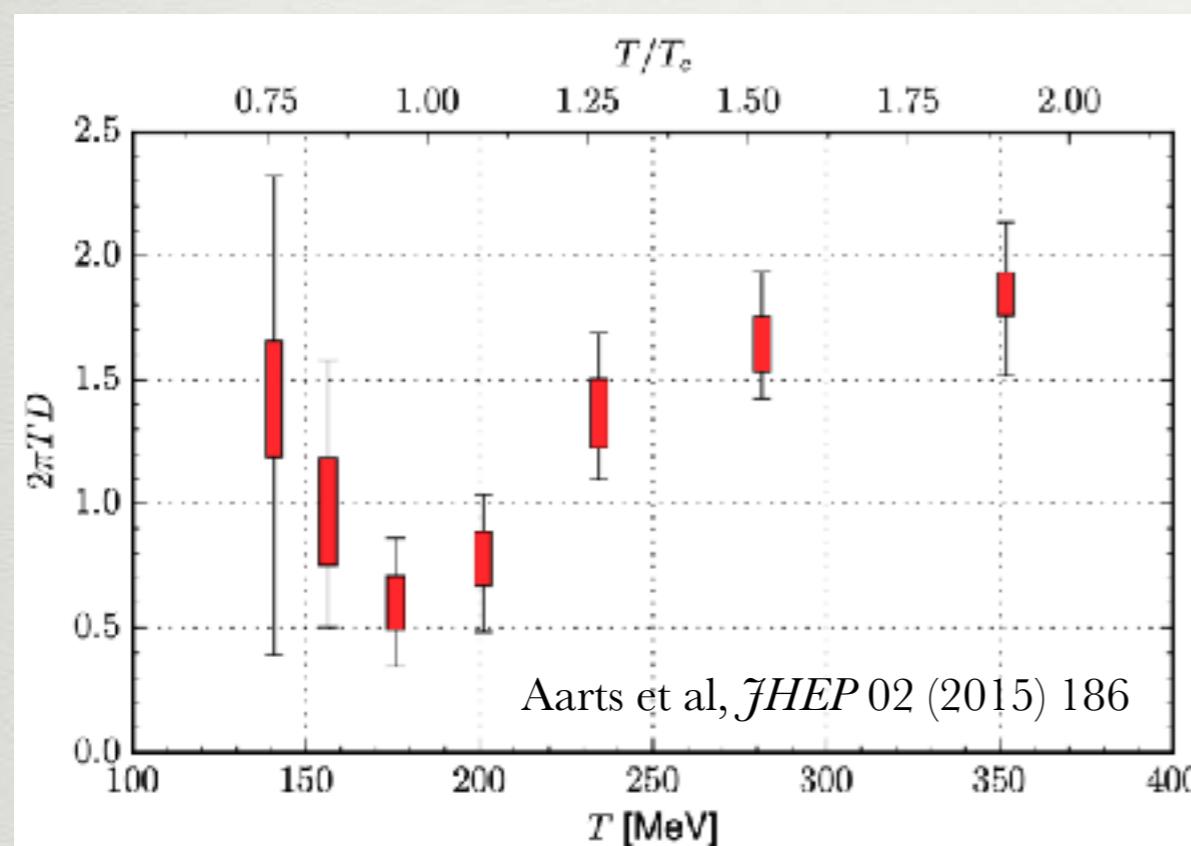
+ Vorticity,  
2nd-order,  
heat conductivity

# Attempts from QCD



Recent algorithms  
made for Quantum  
Computers

[NuQS] arXiv:2104.02024 [hep-lat]

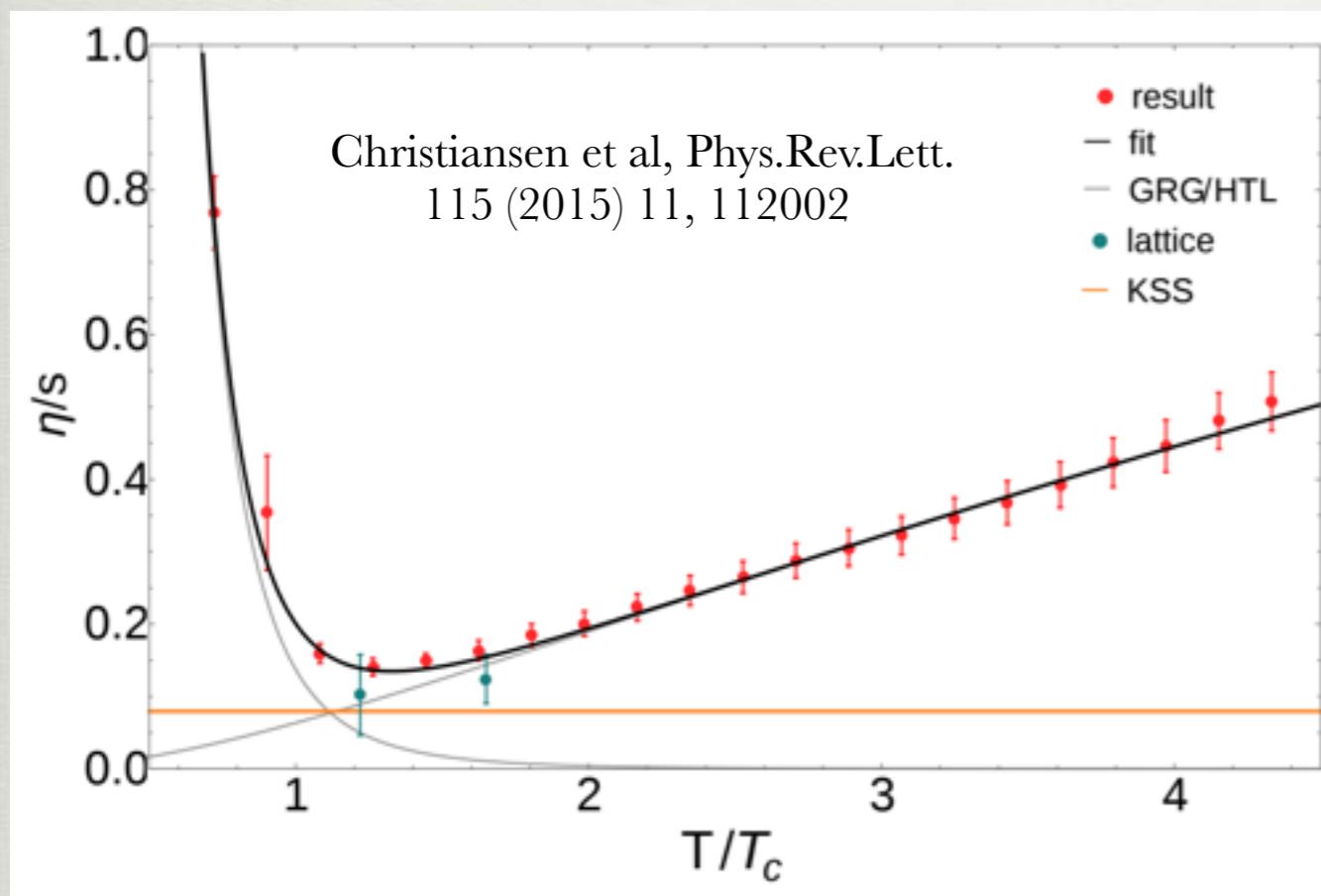


Inversion Problem: correlation  
functions from Lattice QCD in  
Euclidean time, must convert  
to Minkowski time.

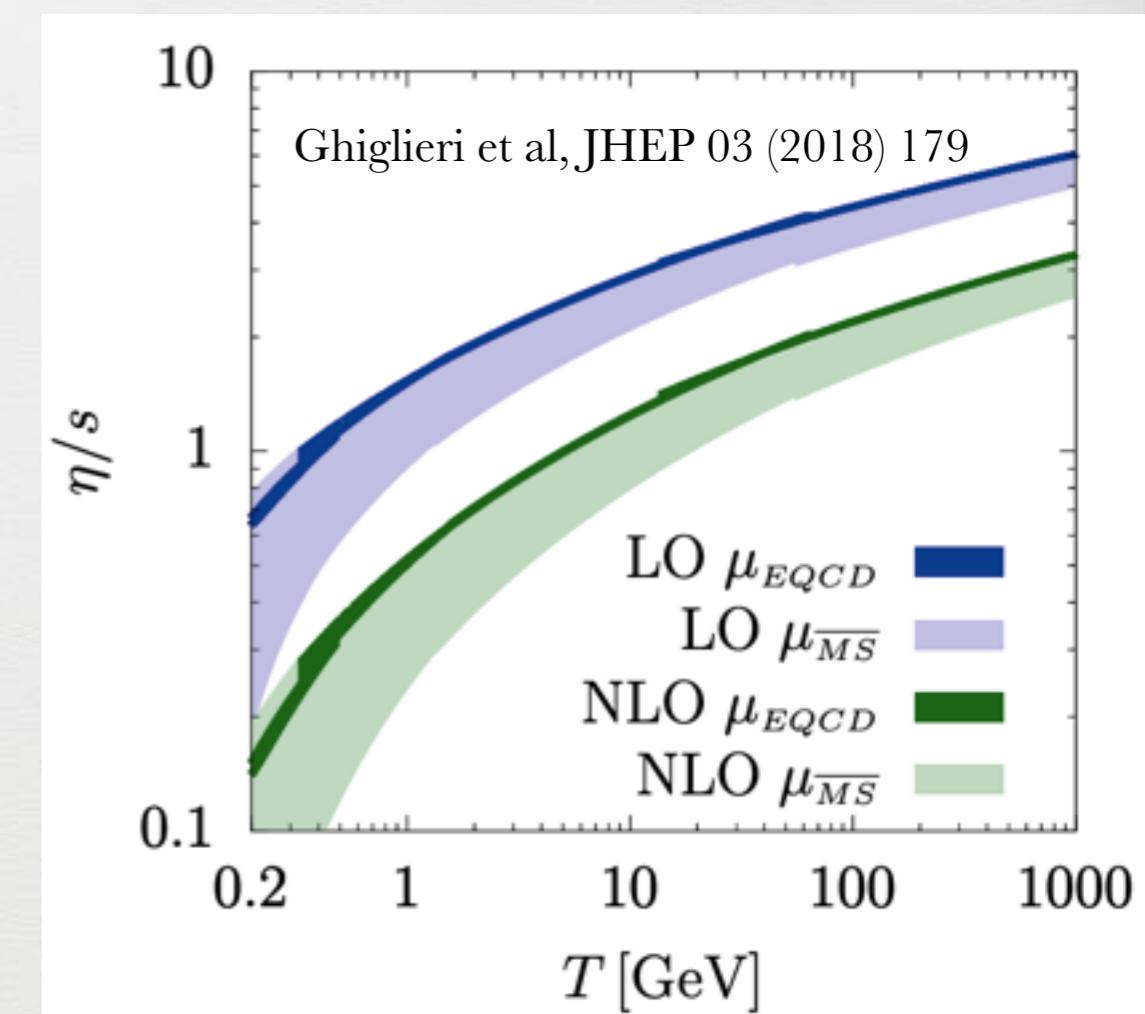
For overview, see Moore 2010.15704

# Calculations in certain limits

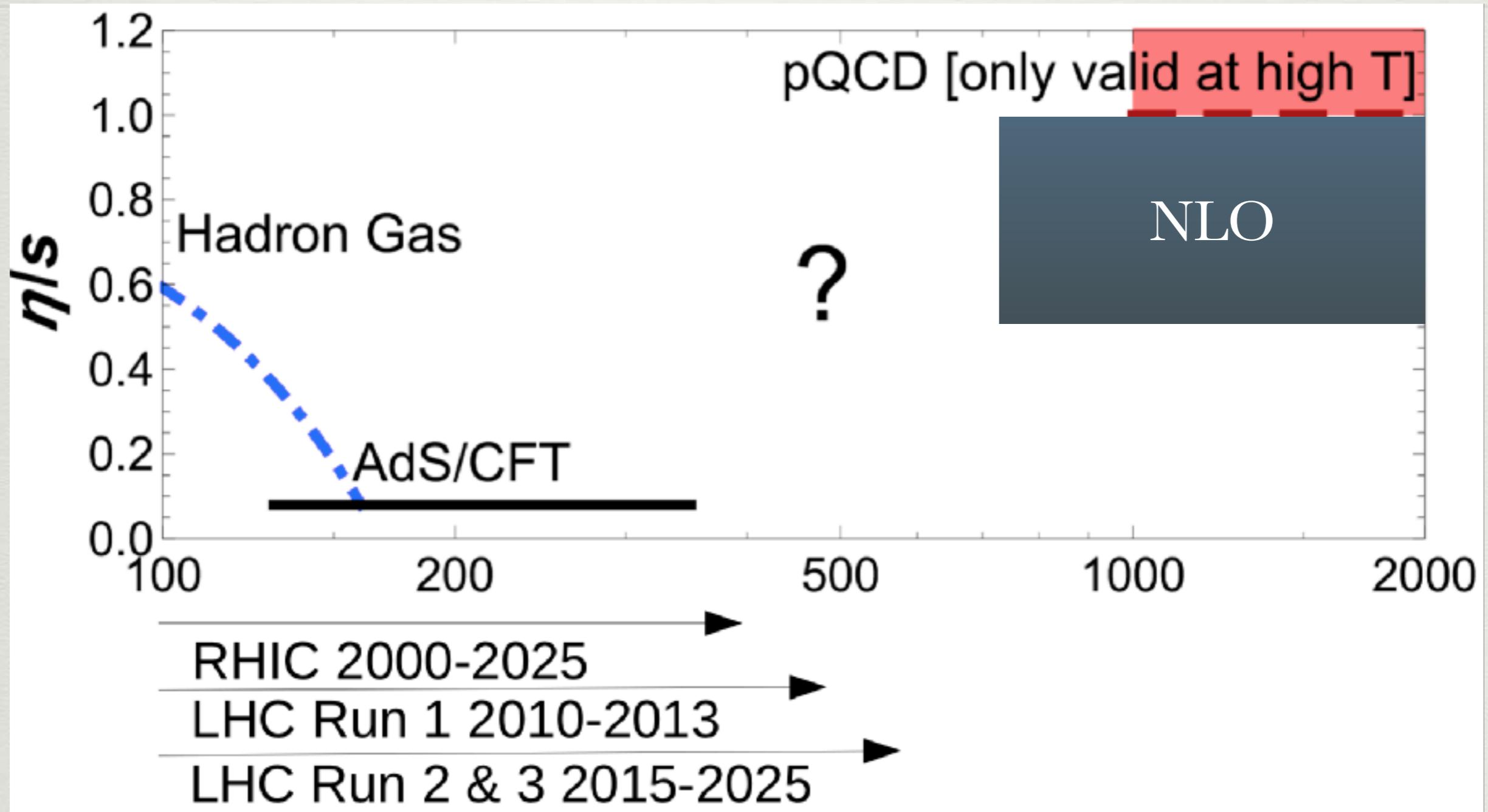
## Pure Yang Mills Theory



## Perturbative QCD



# Experimental probes of $\eta/s(T)$



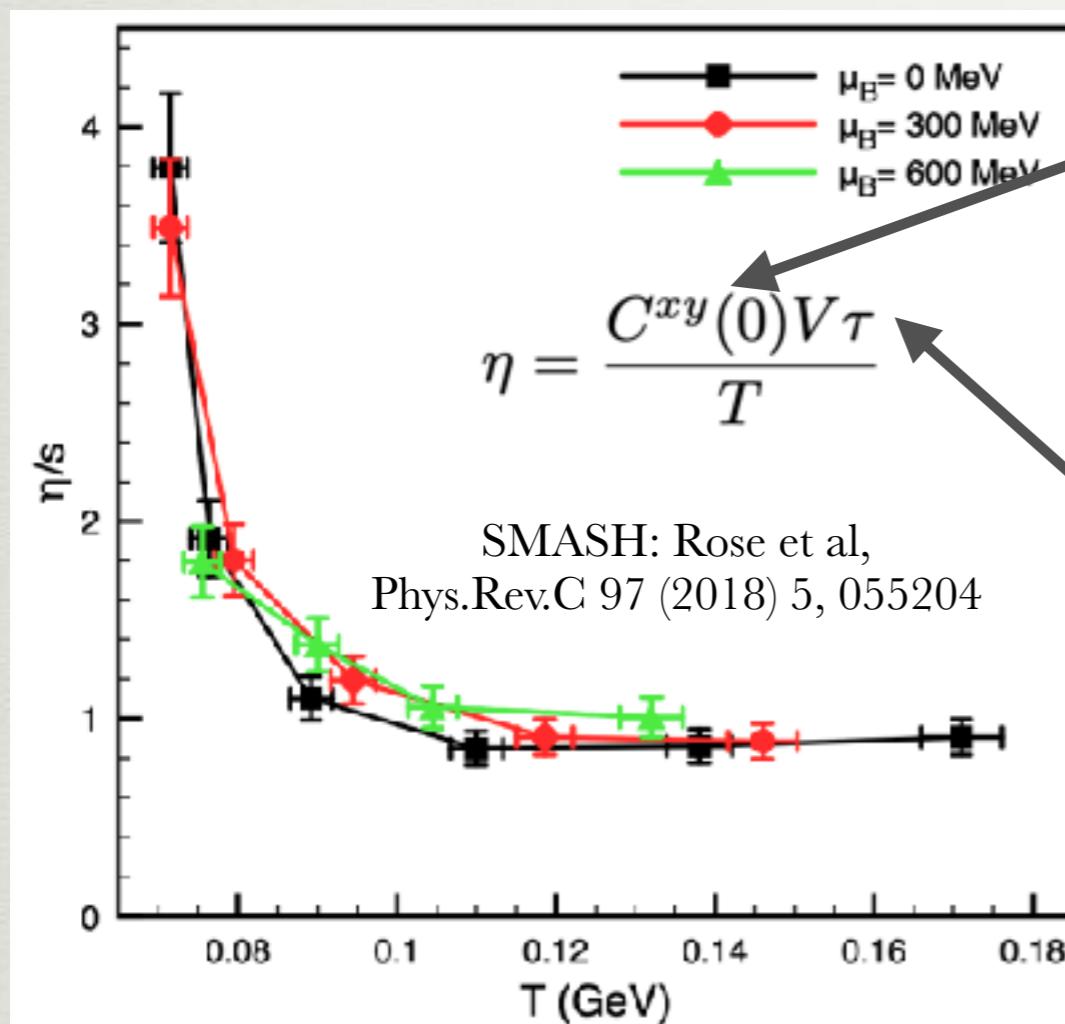
**Hadron Gas:** JNH et al, PRL103(2009)172302; PRC86(2012)024913

**AdS/CFT:** Kovtun, Son, Starinets PRL94(2005)111601

**pQCD:** Arnold, Moore, Yaffe JHEP 0011(2000)001 ; JHEP0305(2003)051; NLO Ghiglieri et al, JHEP 03 (2018) 179

# Hadron resonance gas

## Transport



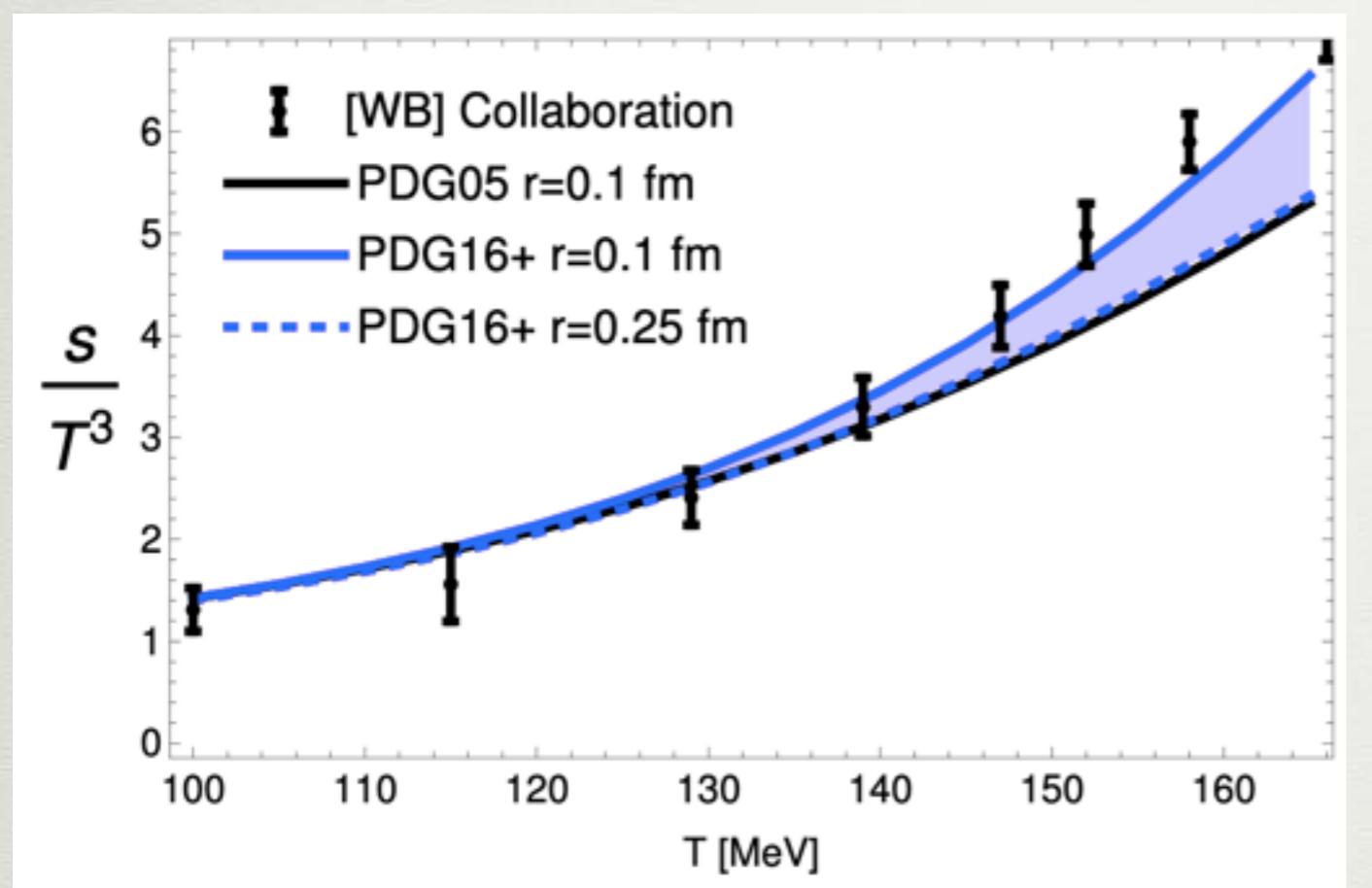
Depends on # of particles,  $\mu$ 's

Contains microscopic i.e.  $\sigma$ 's

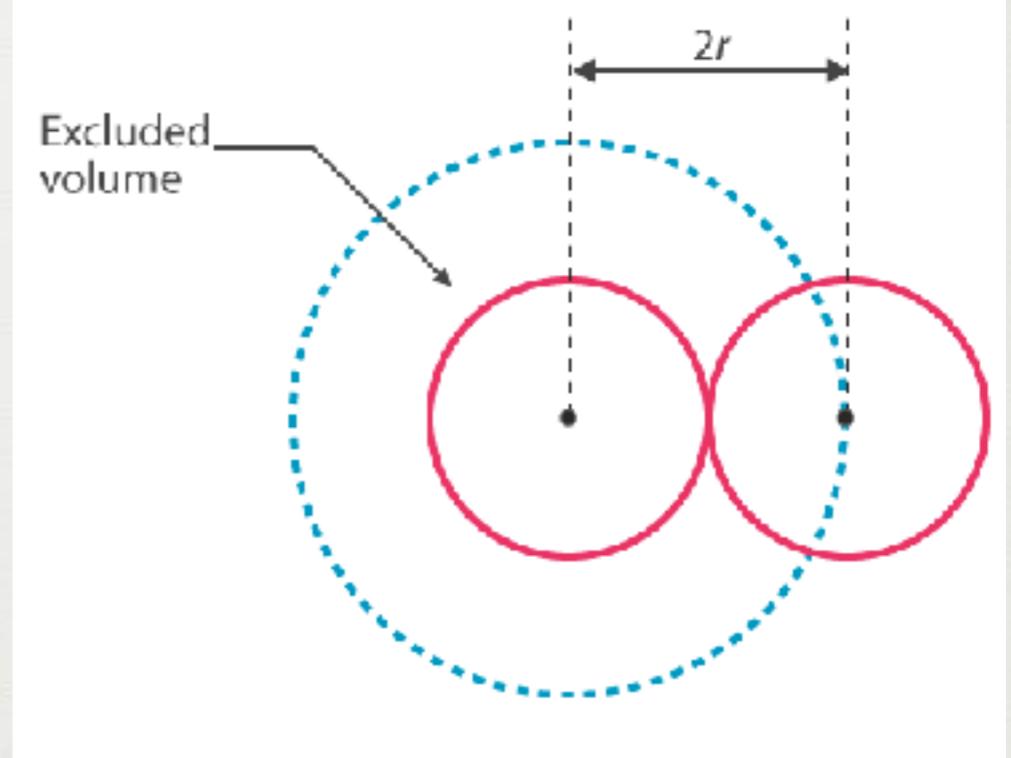
Minimum  $\eta/s \sim 1$

# Hadron resonance gas

1. Determine radius from Lattice QCD



Excluded Volume



Assume all hadrons have the same volume

To relax this assumption, see Albright et al, *Phys.Rev.C* 90 (2014) 2, 024915

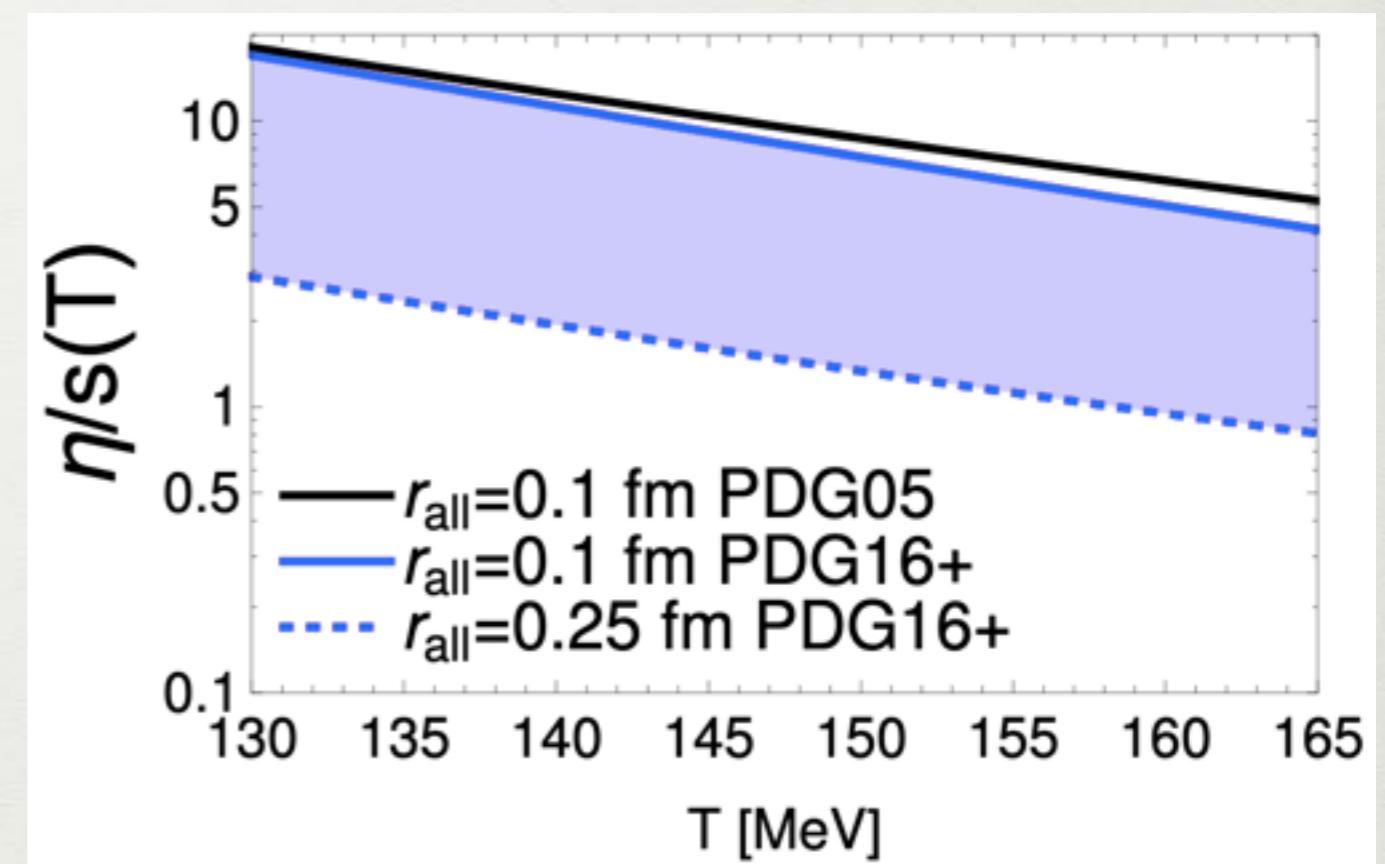
# Hadron resonance gas

## 2. Calculate shear viscosity

$$\eta^{HRG} = \frac{5}{64\sqrt{8}} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{1}{n} \sum_i n_i \frac{\int_0^\infty p^3 e^{-\sqrt{p^2 + m_i^2}/T + \tilde{\mu}_i} dp}{\int_0^\infty p^2 e^{-\sqrt{p^2 + m_i^2}/T + \tilde{\mu}_i} dp}$$

Formula adjusted from Gorenstein et al, *Phys.Rev.C* 77 (2008) 024911

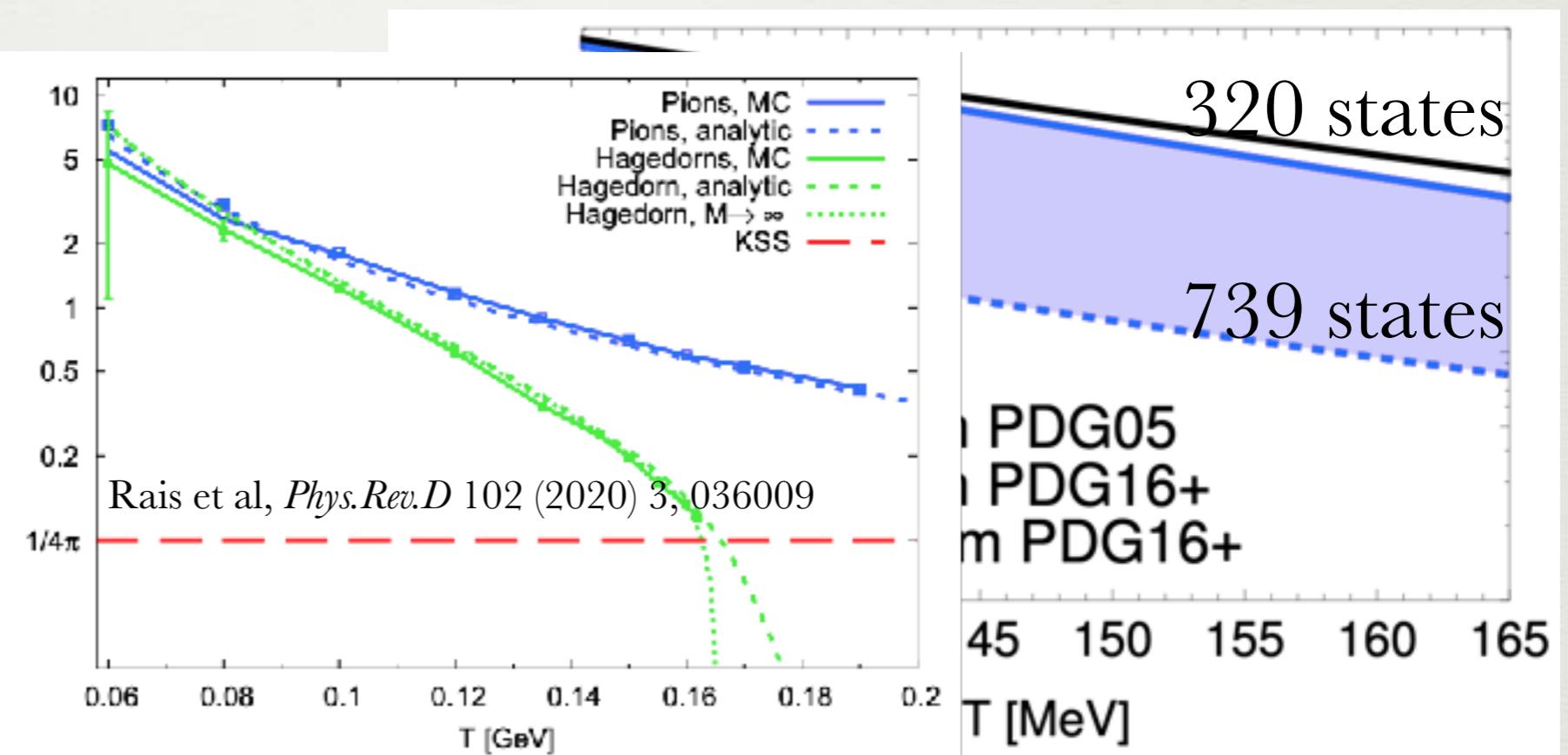
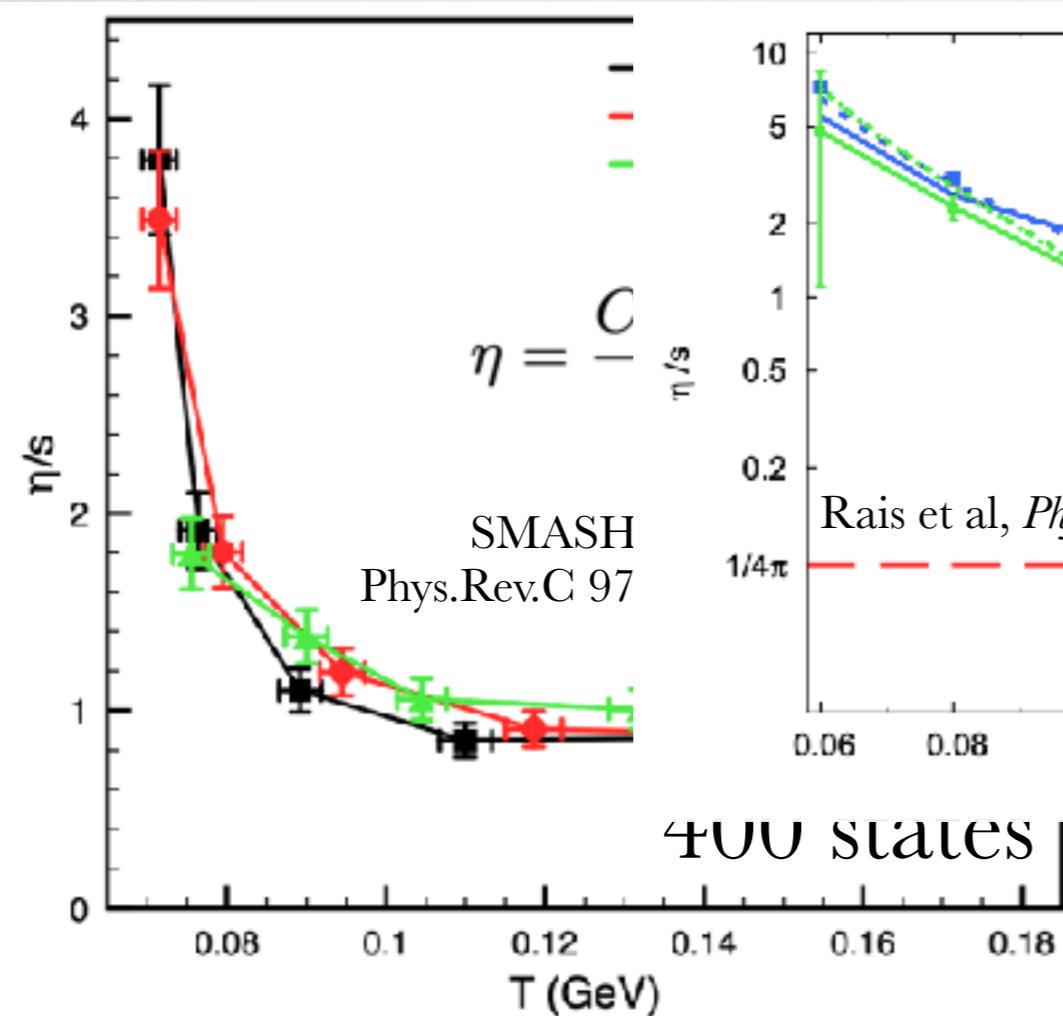
## Excluded Volume



Minimum  $\eta/s \sim 0.7$

# Hadron resonance gas

Transport



More (strongly interacting) states  
suppress  $\eta/s$

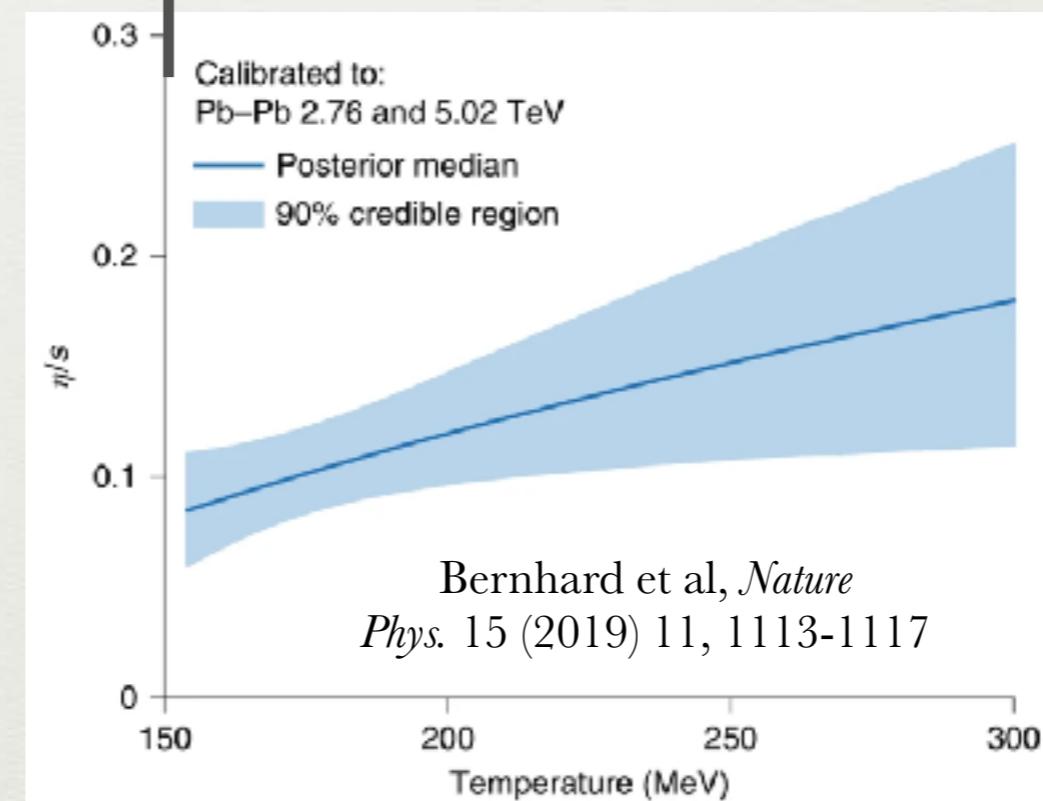
JNH et al, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 103 (2009) 172302;  
*Phys. Rev. C* 86 (2012) 024913;  
Rais et al, *Phys. Rev. D* 102 (2020) 3, 036009

# Comparison to Bayesian Analysis

Hadron Resonance gas  
PDG16+  
 $\eta/s \sim 0.7$

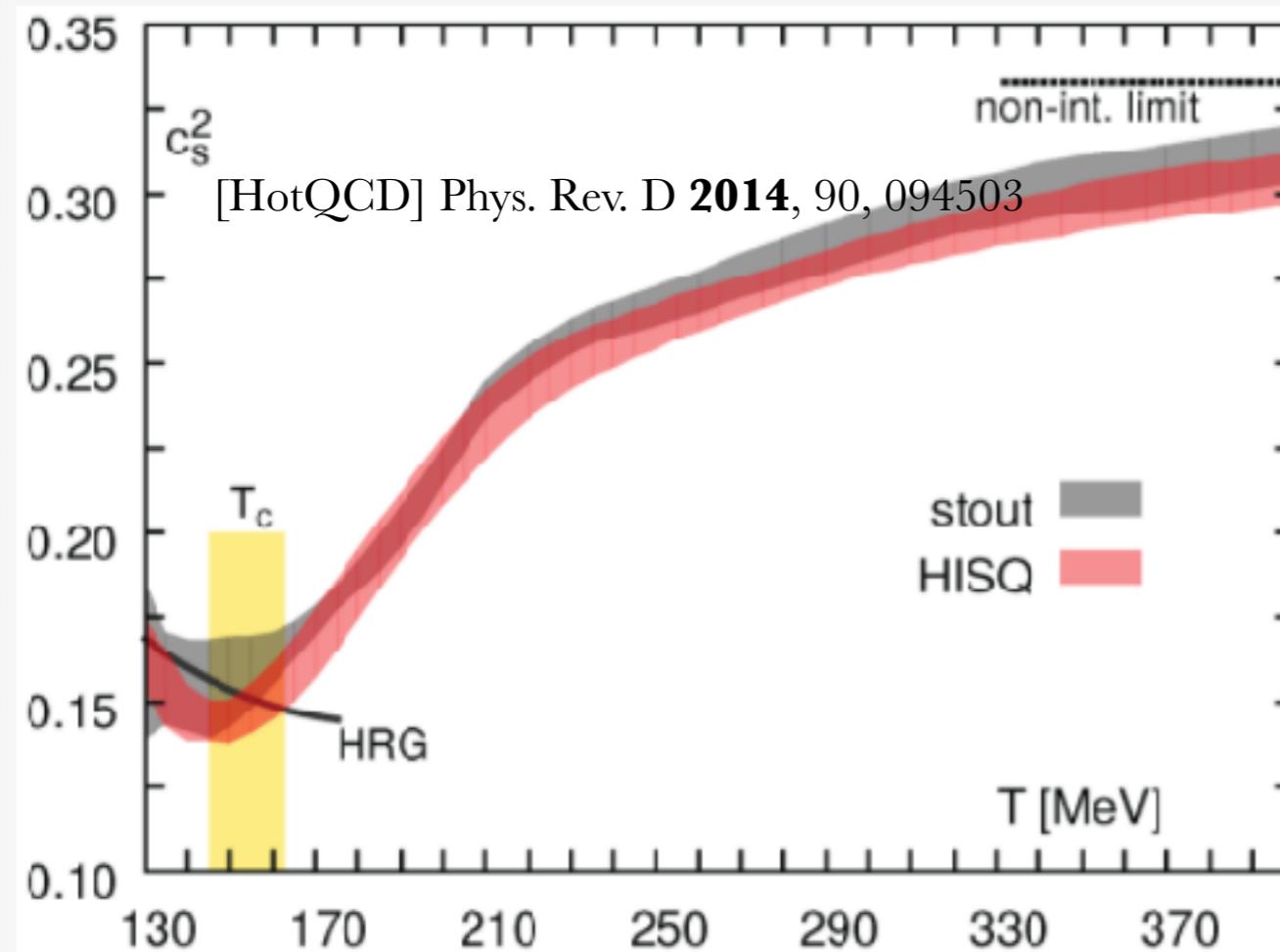
pQCD  
 $\eta/s \sim 0.5$

More (unmeasured)  
states and N-body  
interactions may be  
needed





# Bulk Viscosity



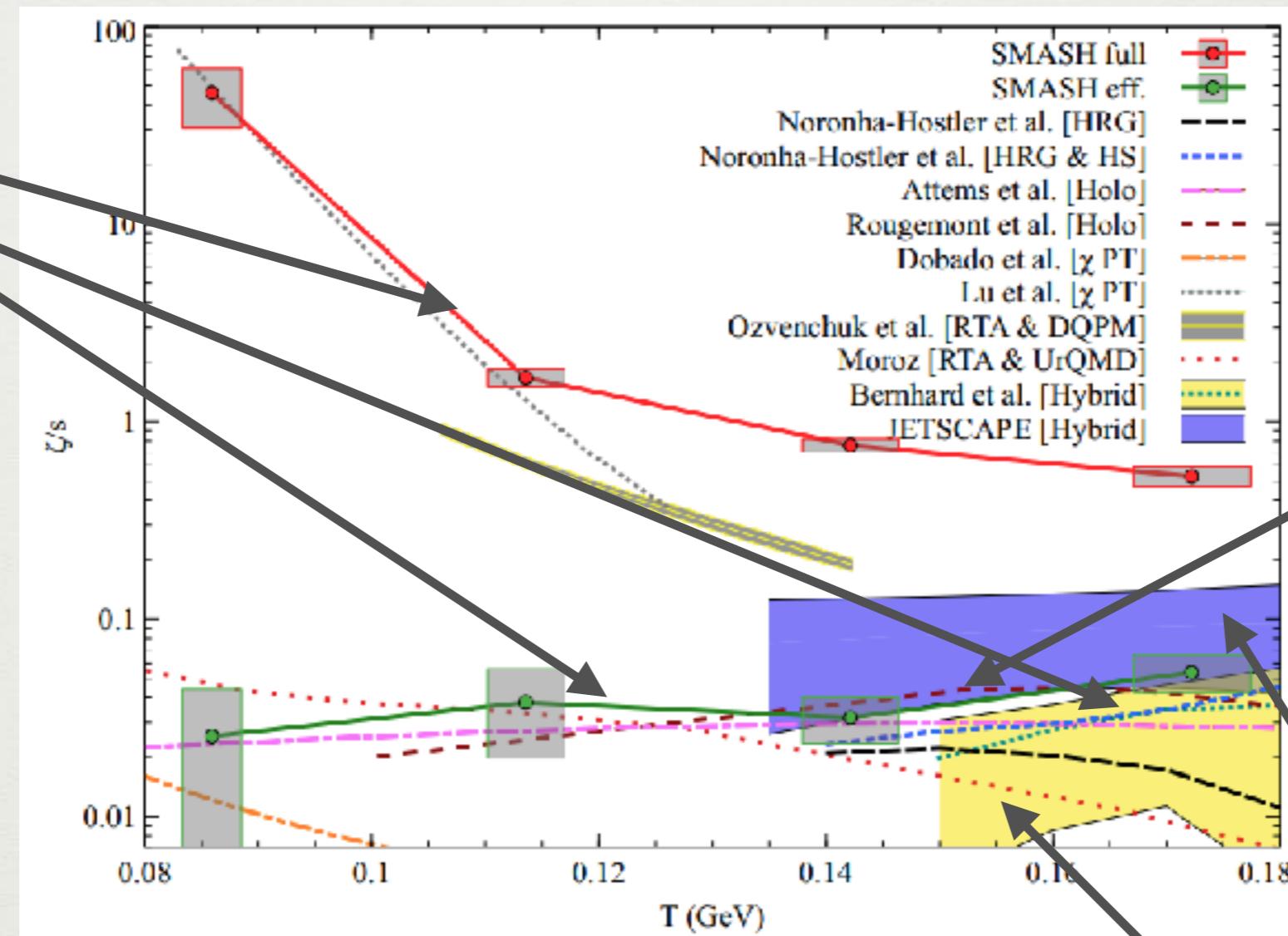
Scales with  $\zeta/s(T) \propto \left(\frac{1}{3} - c_s^2\right)^n$

See review for more details  
Czajka et al, JHEP 07 (2019) 145

Expect a peak at the cross-over phase transition

# Bulk viscosity

HRG



Holography

[See citations from] Rose et al, J.Phys.G 48 (2020) 1, 015005

Bayesian

# Energy Loss $\hat{q}/T^3$ in the HRG

$$\hat{q}_{HRG}(T) = \frac{\hat{q}_N}{\rho_N} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \rho_M(T) + \rho_B(T) \right]$$

JET collaboration Phys. Rev. C90, 014909 (2014)

Saturation Density

Extracted jet transport  
for a quark at the center of a  
large nucleus from HERMES

$$\rho_N \sim (0.15 - 0.17) fm^{-3}$$

$$\hat{q}_N \sim (0.024 \pm 0.008) GeV^2/fm$$

Assume high inflection  
temperature

Deng and Wang, Phys. Rev. C81, 024902(2010),  
[HERMES], Nucl. Phys. B780, 1(2007)

# Energy Loss $\hat{q}/T^3$

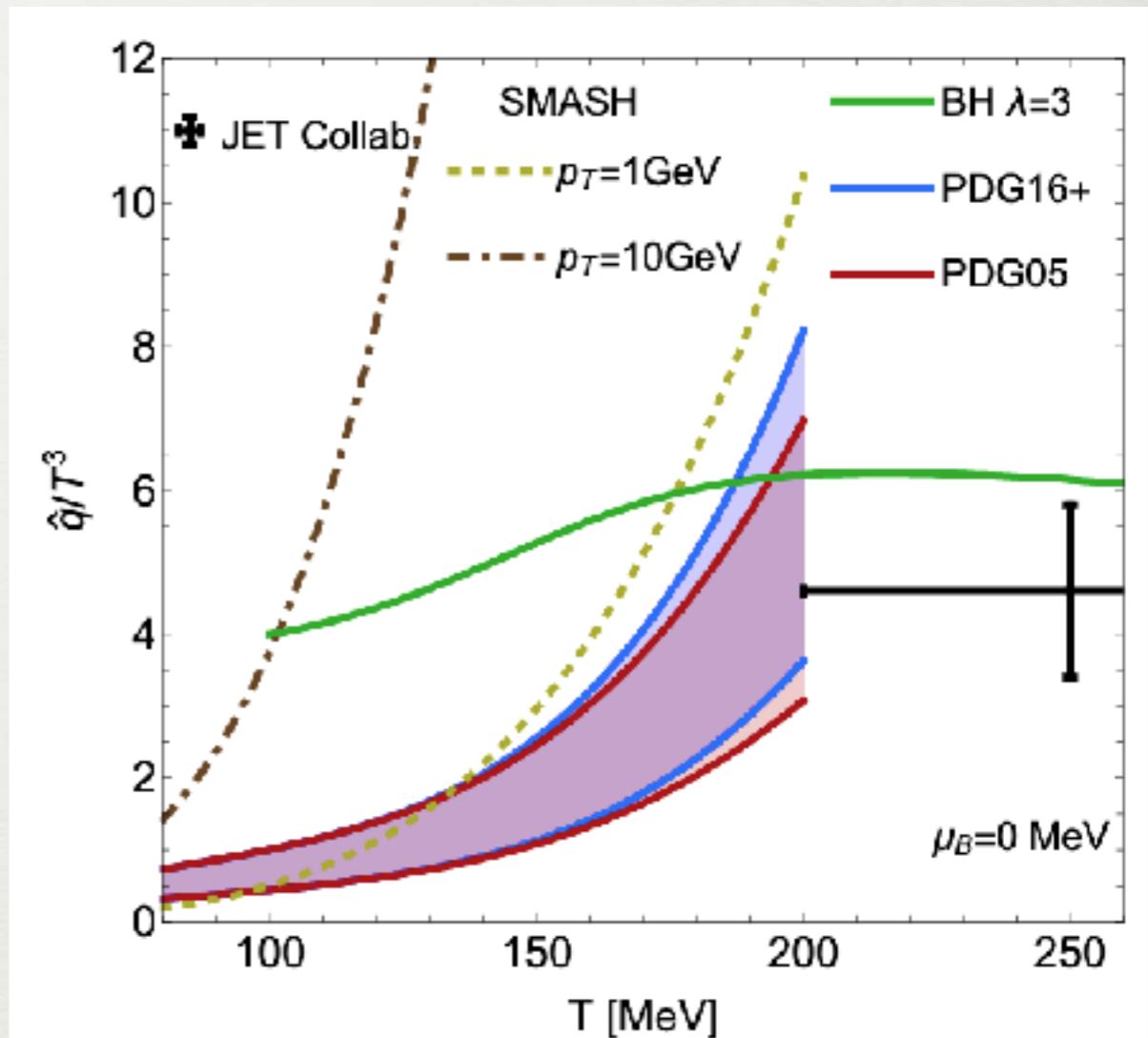
$$\hat{q}_{HRG}(T) = \frac{\hat{q}_N}{\rho_N} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \rho_M(T) + \rho_B(T) \right]$$

Saturation Density

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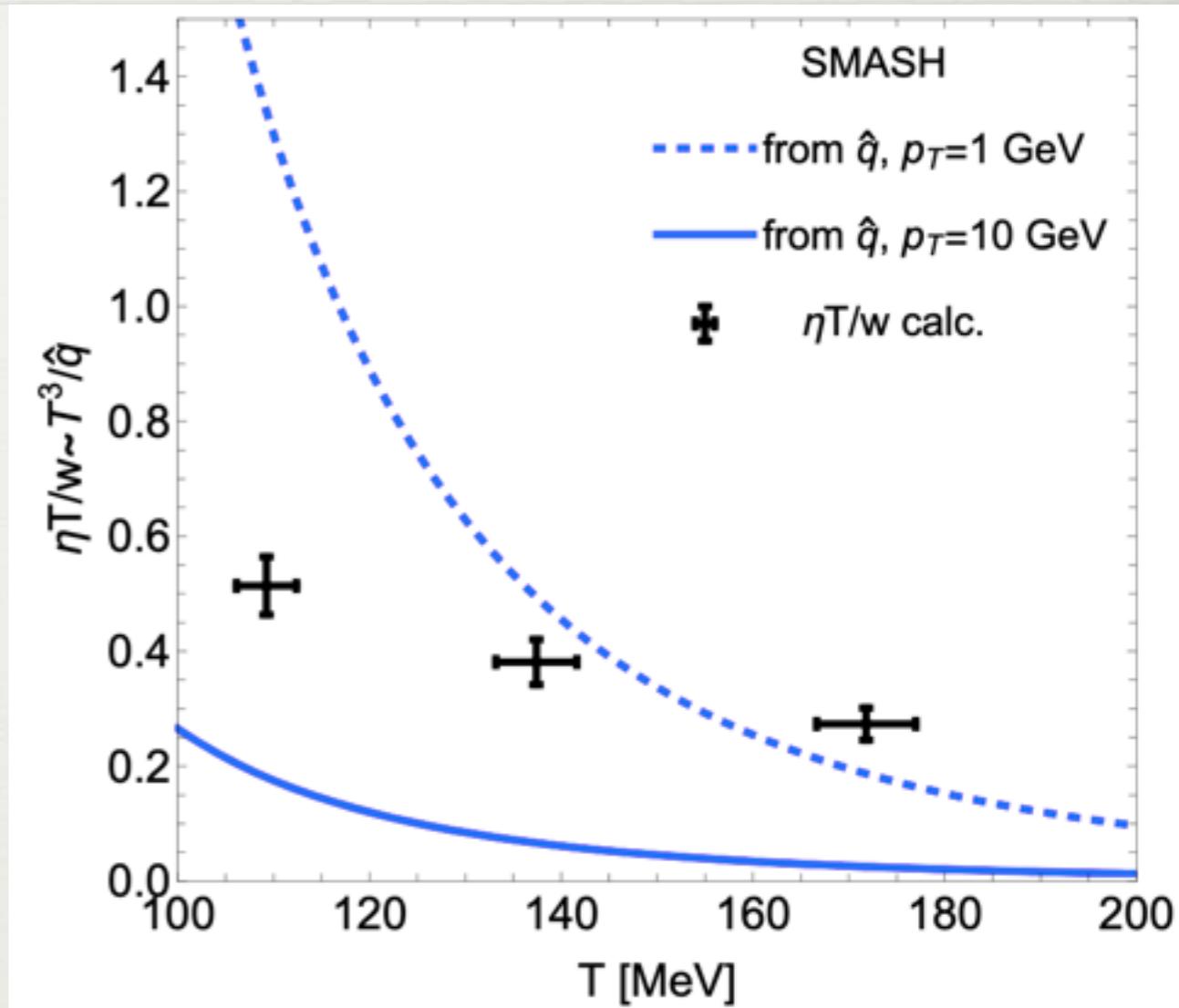
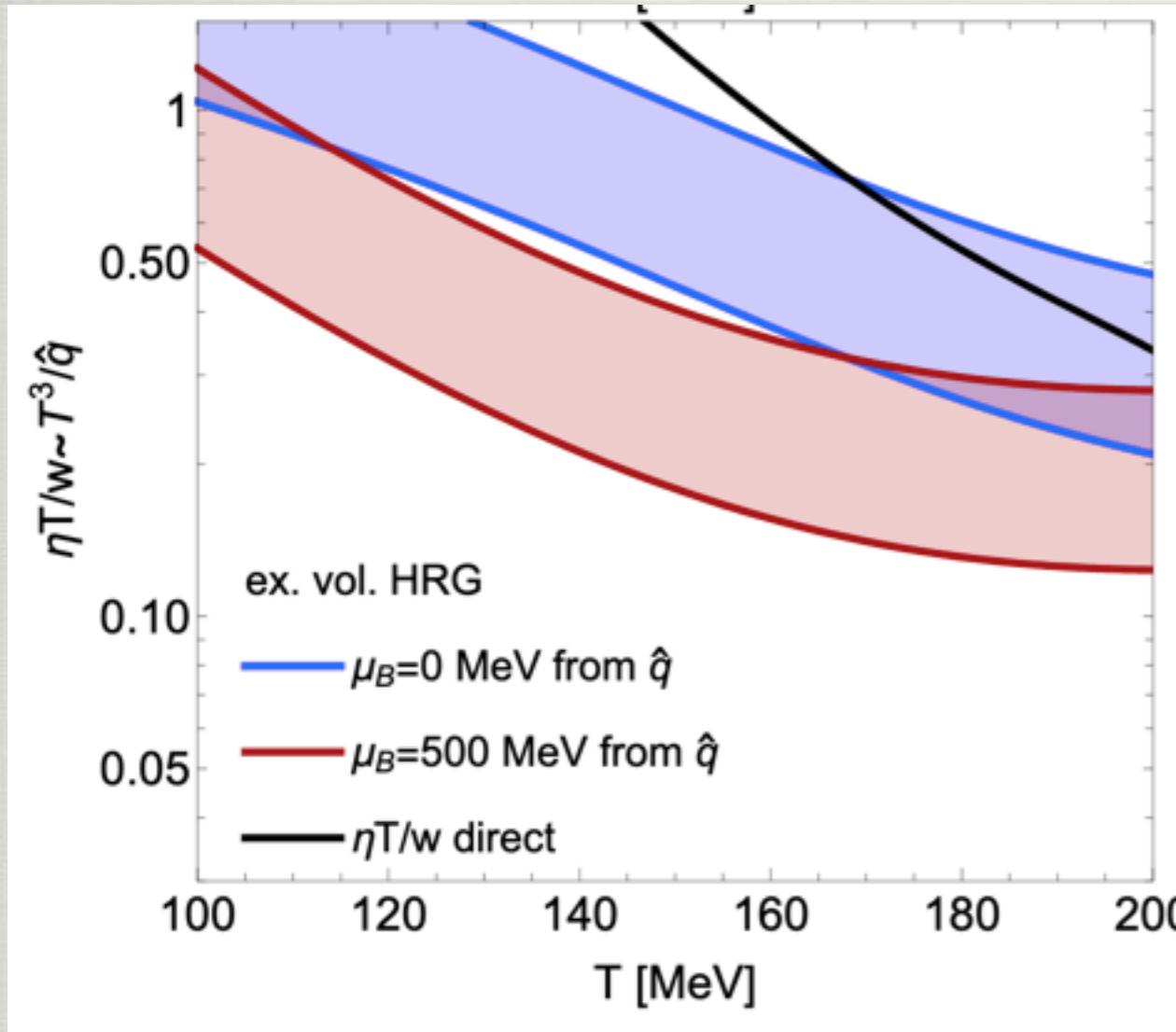
$$\hat{q}_N \sim (0.024 \pm 0.008) GeV^2/fm$$



McLaughlin, JNH, et al, arXiv:2103.03329 [nucl-th]  
Holography (BH) Rougemont et al, *Phys.Rev.C* 101 (2020) 3, 035208  
SMASH: Dorau et al, *Phys.Rev.C* 101 (2020) 3, 035208

# Does $\eta T/w \sim \hat{q}/T^3$ hold?

Relation from Majumder, Mueller, Wang, Phys.Rev.Lett. 99 (2007) 192301



McLaughlin, JNH, et al, arXiv:2103.03329 [nucl-th]

Maybe close to the phase transition, but it's not so clear...

# Conclusions and Outlook

- While general features of the transport coefficients are understood (minimum of  $\eta/s$  and maximum  $\zeta/s$  at the transition), the finer details demand more theoretical work
- Theory calculations are more consistent with  $\zeta/s$  than with  $\eta/s$
- Possible to smooth connect  $\hat{q}/T^3$ , consequences?