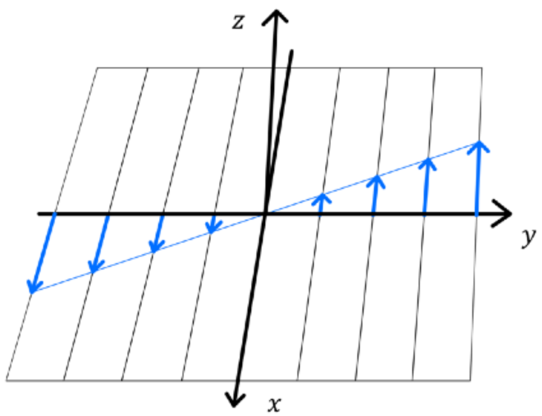
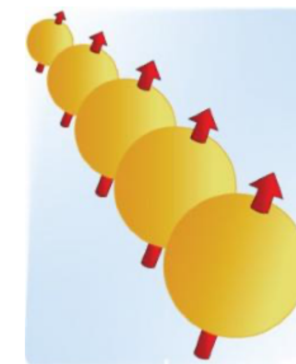
Shear-induced polarization in heavy-ion collisions



?



$$\sigma^{ij} = \partial^i u^j + \partial^j u^i - \frac{2}{3}\delta^{ij}\nabla\cdot\vec{u}$$

shear strength

Yi Yin

Institute of Modern Physics (IMP), Lanzhou, Chinese academy of sciences

Shuai Liu,YY, 2103.09200

Baochi Fu, Shuai Liu, Longgang Pang, Huichao Song,YY, 2103.10403;

CCNU, May. 6th, 2021

Shuai Liu, postdoc@IMP

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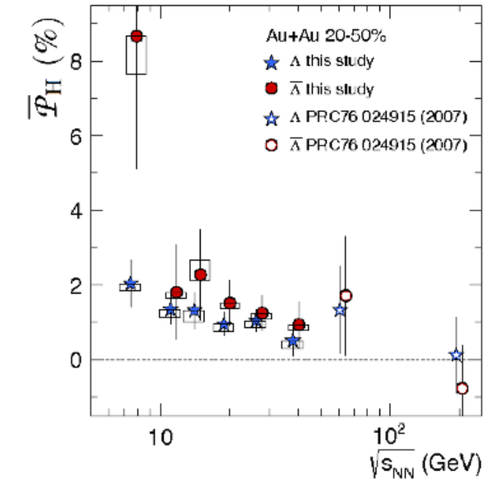
Motivation

- Spin transport phenomena probe intriguing properties of quantum materials.

Han et al, Nature Material, 19'

- New frontier: Λ hyperon spin polarization and non-trivial ϕ meson spin alignment have been observed in heavy-ion collisions.
  - other examples: CVE; magnetic-vorticity coupling …



STAR, Nature 17'.

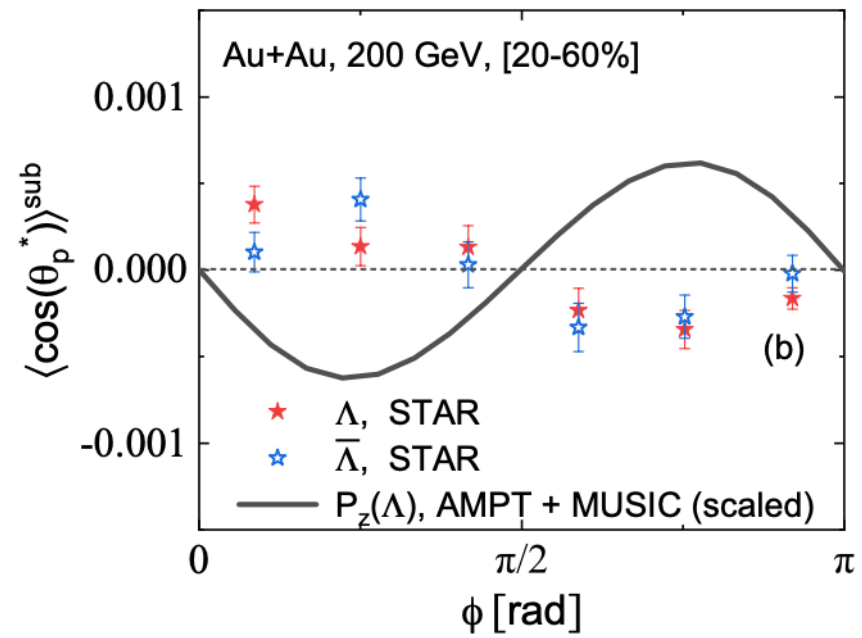
- Opportunities: exploring and understanding spin structure of QGP/ nuclear matter.
  - c.f. "proton spin puzzle".

Challenges and open issues

Review: Becattini, Lisa, Annals Phys. 2020

- Vorticity effects in heavy-ion collisions:
  - describe the trends of global (phase-space averaged) Λ polarization.

Xin-Nian Wang, Zuo-Tang Liang, PRL 05'; Becattini et al, Annals Phys 13'



Baochi Fu et. al, PRC21'

  - predict qualitatively different behavior in the differential measurements. ("sign puzzle")

STAR PRL 19'; hydro. simulations by many

theory and phenomenology. Indeed, at this time, after having played the leading role, theory appears to have been surpassed by the experiments which have proved to be able to mea-

— *Becattini, Lisa, Annals Phys. 2020*

Outline

- Response theory
- New! Shear-induced spin polarization (SIP)
- The discovery of SIP?

Response theory

Spin polarization generation

- Rotation (independent of the direction of $\overrightarrow{p}$):

Landau-Lifshitz volume 5

$$\Delta\epsilon = -\vec{s}\cdot\overrightarrow{\Omega} \rightarrow \vec{s} \parallel \overrightarrow{\Omega}$$

- Spin Hall effect:

$$\vec{s} \propto \overrightarrow{p} \times \overrightarrow{E}$$

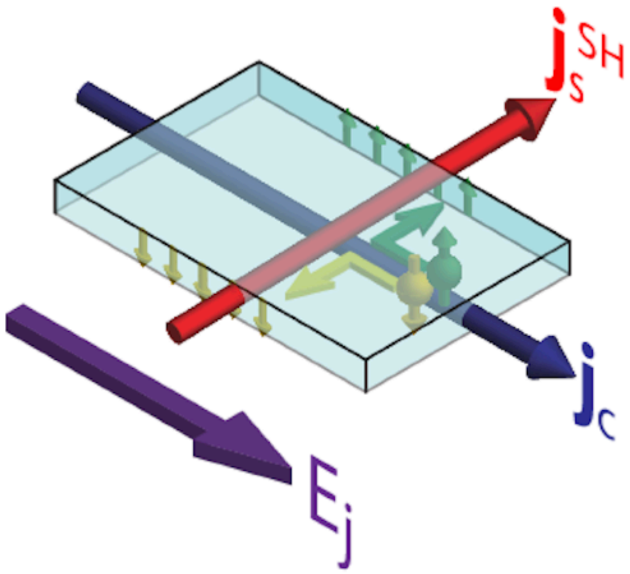
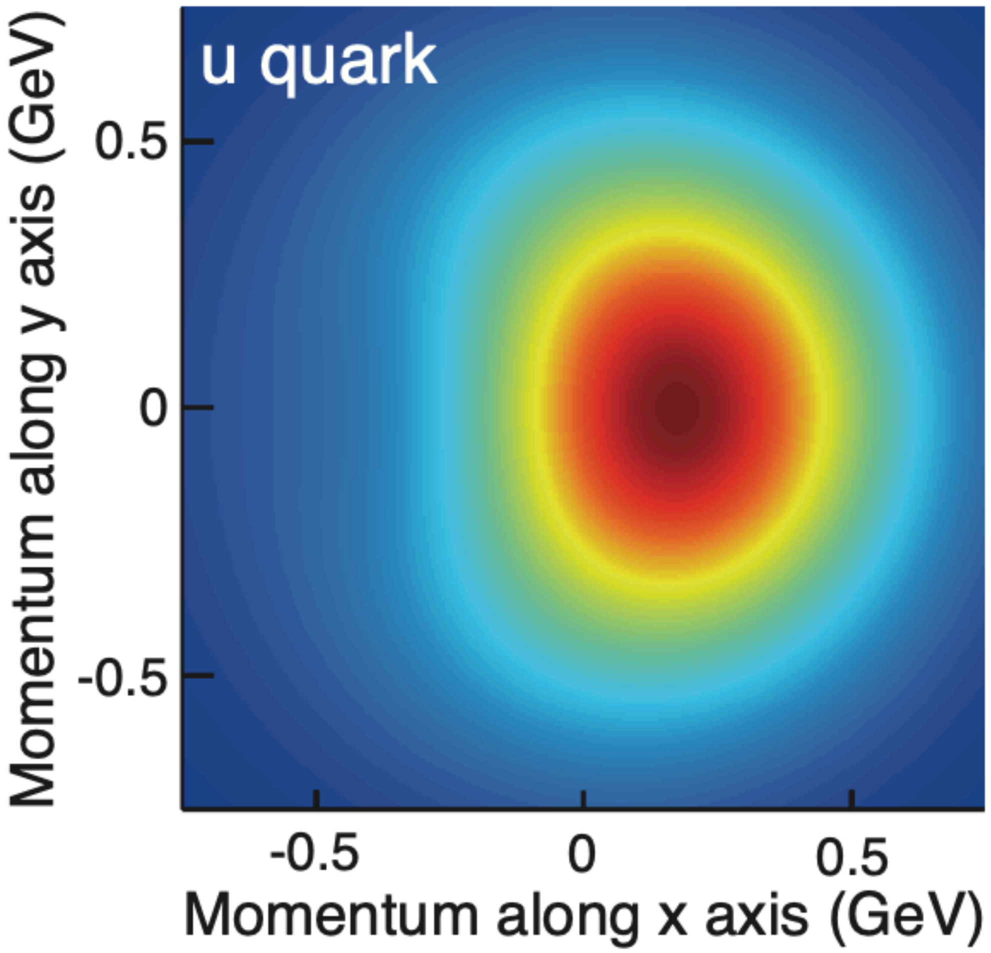
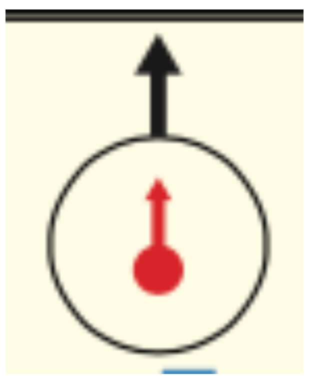


Illustration of spin Hall effect, Meyer et al, Nature material 17'

- More generally: spin-momentum correlation.

Spin-momentum correlation: proton c.f. QCD matter





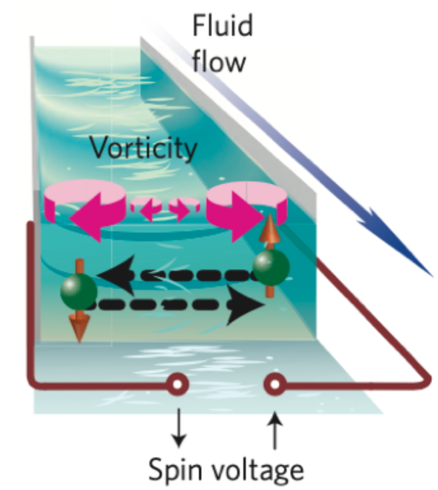
EIC white paper

- e.g. transverse momentum dependent quark distribution in a proton.

In heavy-ion collisions, differential spin polarizations probe the spin-momentum correlation in the medium. (NB: differential spin polarization $\neq$ local vorticity)

Hydro. gradient generates spin polarization

- The gradient of hydro. field (e.g. flow and energy/ charge density) leads to spin polarization of fermions in a fluid.
  - A familiar example: vorticity-induced polarization.



Nature phys., Takahashi et al, 16'

- Nevertheless, vorticity is just one example of hydro. gradients. Can we systematically analyze all possible effects of hydro. gradients?

The answer is yes from response theory

Response theory

- Response to hydro. gradients:
  - expansion in gradient.
  - relating expansion coefficients to correlators $\langle O(x) T^{\mu\nu}(x') \rangle$.
- E.g.: viscous stress-tensor and viscosities.

$$(T^{\mu\nu})_{\text{vis}} \propto \eta \sigma^{\mu\nu} \qquad q^{\mu}_{\text{heat}} \propto \kappa \partial^{\mu}_{\perp} T$$

- Applying similar procedure to spin polarization.

Axial Wigner function

$$\mathscr{A}^\mu(t, \vec{x}, \vec{p}) = \int d^3\vec{y}\, e^{-i\vec{y}\cdot\vec{p}} \langle \bar{\psi}(t, \vec{x} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{y})\, \gamma^\mu\gamma^5\psi(t, \vec{x} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{y})\rangle$$

- related to the phase space distribution of spin polarization vector.
- Building blocks for the gradient expansion:

$$\theta = \partial_\perp \cdot u\,,$$
$$\omega^\mu = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\lambda}u_\nu\partial^\perp_\alpha u_\lambda\,, \qquad \beta^{-1}\partial^\mu_\perp\beta\,,$$
$$\sigma^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial^\mu_\perp u^\nu + \partial^\nu_\perp u^\mu) - \frac{1}{3}\Delta^{\mu\nu}\theta\,.$$

Tensors from gradient (focus on the neutral fluid)

$$p^\mu = \epsilon u^\mu + p^\mu_\perp,$$
$$Q^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{p^\mu_\perp p^\nu_\perp}{p^2_\perp} - \frac{1}{3}\Delta^{\mu\nu}, \ldots$$

Tensors formed by single particle momentum

$$\text{e.g.}: \mathscr{A}^\mu \sim \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\lambda}u_\nu Q_{\alpha\rho}\sigma^\rho{}_\lambda$$

The derivative expansion

Shuai Liu, YY, 2103.09200

- The most general expression consistent with symmetries (for the neutral fluid):

$$u \cdot \mathscr{A} = \tilde{c}_\omega p \cdot \omega \,,$$

$$\mathscr{A}^\mu_\perp = c_\omega \omega^\mu + c_T \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\lambda} u_\nu p_\alpha \partial_\lambda \log \beta + g_\sigma \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\lambda} u_\nu Q_{\alpha\rho} \sigma^\rho{}_\lambda + g_\omega Q^{\mu\nu} \omega_\nu$$

vorticity effects — spin Nernst effect — shear-induced polarization

$$\vec{s} \propto \hat{p} \times \nabla \log T$$

Spin-momentum correlation

- Although allowed by symmetry, flow gradient and momentum quadrupole coupling, has never been discussed before.

- The expansion coefficients $\tilde{c}_\omega, c_\omega, c_T, g_\sigma, g_\omega$, i.e., energy-spin and momentum-spin correlation functions, depend on $T, p \cdot u$ and can be determined from microscopic theories.

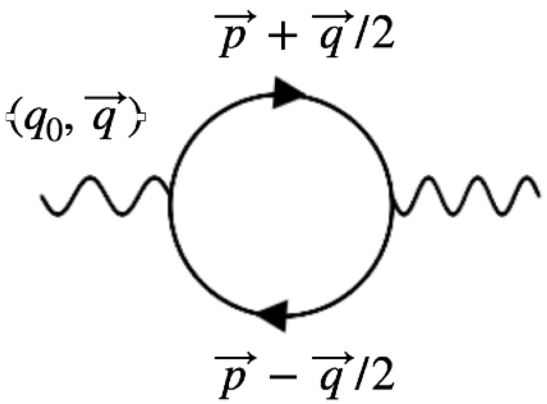
  - c.f. Sivers function etc.

One-loop

Shuai Liu, YY, 2103.09200

- Computing retarded correlators:

$$\int_{\vec{y}} e^{i\vec{y}\cdot\vec{p}}\langle\bar{\psi}(t,\vec{x}-\frac{1}{2}\vec{y})\,\gamma^\mu\gamma^5\psi(t,\vec{x}+\frac{1}{2}\vec{y})\,T^{\alpha\beta}(0,0)\rangle$$



- For general fermion mass at one-loop:

$$\mathscr{A}^\mu_\perp = (-n'_{FD})\left[\omega^\mu + \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\lambda}u_\nu p_\alpha\partial_\lambda \log\beta + \frac{-p_\perp^2}{(p\cdot u)}\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\lambda}u_\nu Q_{\alpha\rho}\sigma^\rho{}_\lambda\right] + 0\times Q^{\mu\nu}\omega_\nu$$

vorticity effects   *spin Nernst effect*   *shear-induced polarization*

(NB: $p\cdot\mathscr{A}\sim\mathscr{O}$(higher loops), see. Di-Lung Yang, Hattori, Yoshimasa, JHEP 20')

- Open question: dissipative or not?

Chiral kinetic theory

- (analogous) magnetization current term contributes to axial Wigner function.

$$\vec{\mathscr{A}} = \sum_{\lambda=R,L} \left[s_\lambda \hat{p} f_\lambda - \frac{\hat{p}}{2p} \times \nabla f_\lambda \right]$$

Son, Yamamoto, PRD 12;
Chen, Son, Stephanov, Yee, YY, PRL14;
Chen, Son, Stephanov, PRL15;

- Consider near equilibrium expansion:

$$\sum_{\lambda=R,L} \left[-\frac{\hat{p}}{2p} \times \nabla \, n(\epsilon_p - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{u} + \Delta\epsilon_p) \right] \to \beta n(1-n)\epsilon^{ikj} Q_{jl} {\sigma^l}_k + (\sim \omega)$$

- Agrees with one loop calculations in the same settings.

see also Hayata, Mameda, Yoshimasa 2021

Comparison

- Summary of one-loop results:

see also Becattini et al, 2103.10917

Spin polarization=[Vorticity]+[T-gradient]+[Shear]

- Popular approach: spin distribution in a specific hydro. configuration (no entropy production)

Becattini et al,Annals Phys. 323:2452 (08) Annals Phys. 338:32 (13) and follow-ups;

$$\partial_\mu(\beta u_\nu) + \partial_\nu(\beta u_\mu) = 0 \leftrightarrow \partial_\mu s^\mu = 0$$

$$\to \mathscr{A}^\mu \propto \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}\left[\partial_\alpha(\beta u_\beta) - \partial_\beta(\beta u_\alpha)\right] p_\nu$$

  - Without shear, agrees with one-loop calculations.

- Response theory applies to general hydro. profile and can be improved systematically through higher-loop/non-perturbative calculations.

Shear-induced polarization

Interpretation

- In spatial components

$$(s^i)_{\rm SIP} \propto \epsilon^{ikj} Q_{jl} \sigma^l{}_k = \epsilon^{ikj} \hat{p}_j \hat{p}_l \sigma^l{}_k , \qquad Q_{ij} = \hat{p}_i \hat{p}_j - \frac{1}{3}\delta_{ij}$$

- c.f. Spin Hall effect:

$$\vec{s} \propto \hat{p} \times (\overrightarrow{\ \sigma \odot p\ })$$

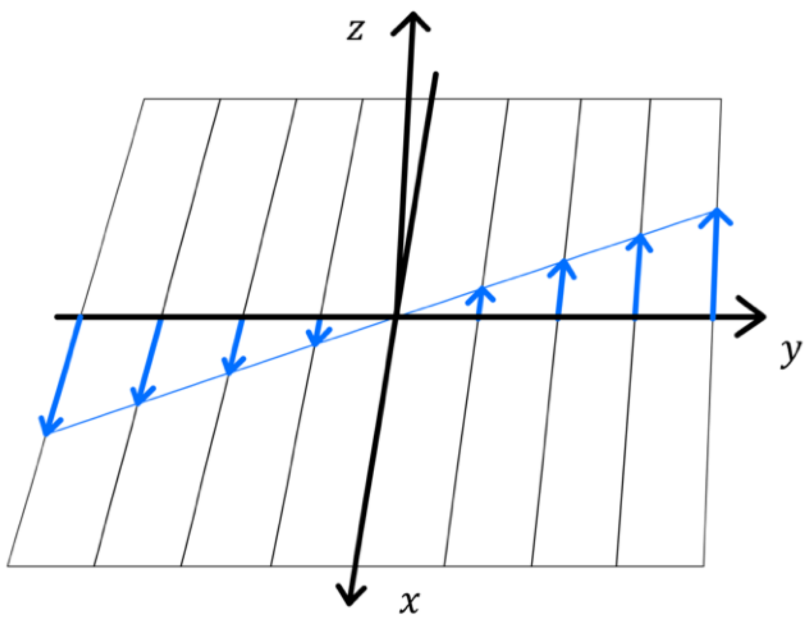
hydro. force

- $\sigma^{\mu\nu} \to T^{\mu\nu} \to M^{\mu\nu\alpha} \to$ spin polarization

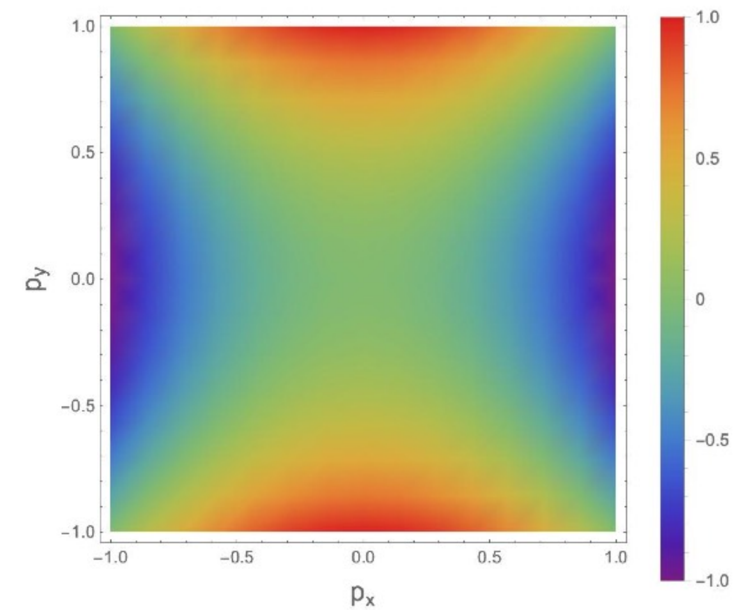
$$(M^{\mu\nu\alpha} = x^\nu T^{\mu\alpha} - x^\mu T^{\nu\alpha})$$

Belinfante, 1940

Illustration



A standard shear flow profile:
$\omega^z \neq 0\,, \sigma^{xy} \neq 0$

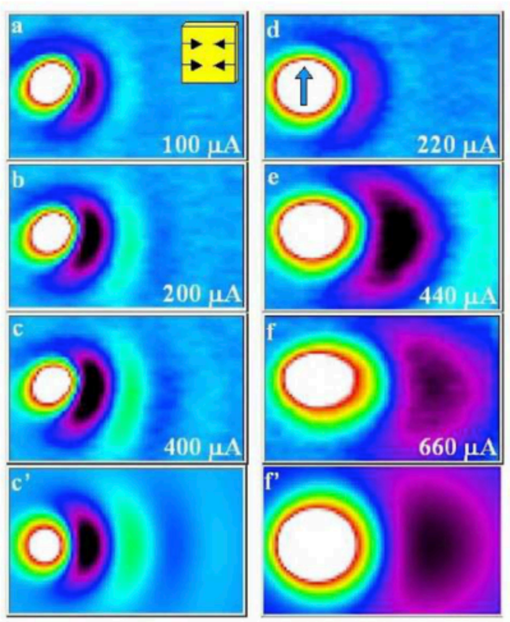


Spin polarization along z-direction in phase space from SIP.

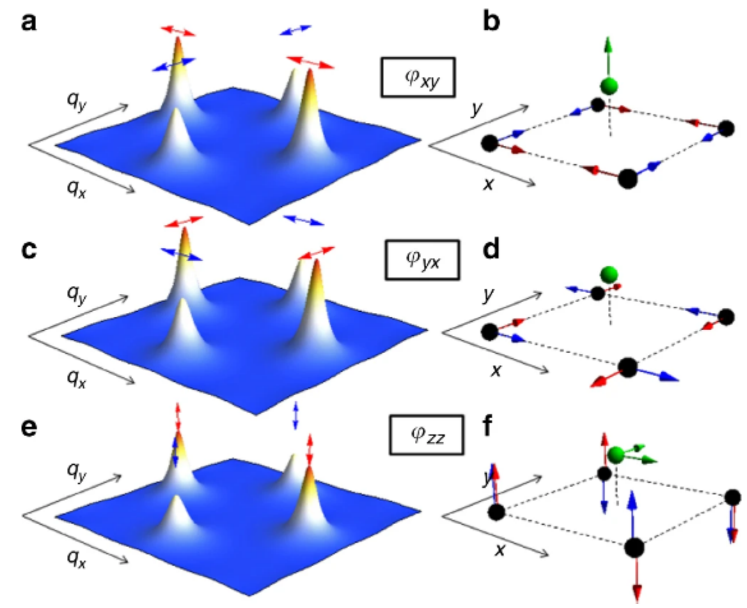
$$\mathscr{A}^i_{SIP} \propto \epsilon^{ikj} Q_{jl} \sigma^l{}_k\,, \qquad Q_{ij} = \hat{p}_i \hat{p}_j - \frac{1}{3}\delta_{ij}$$

Shear-induced polarization (SIP): imaging anisotropy in a fluid into anisotropy in spin space.

Observation?



n-type GaAs, Crooker and Smith, PRL, 04'



BaFe2As2, Kissikov et al, Nature communication, 18'

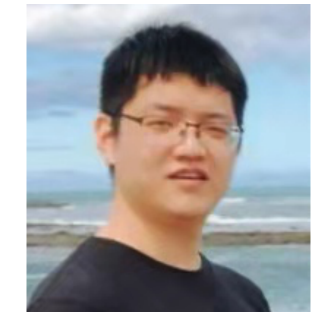
- The cousin effect, strain-induced polarization has been observed in crystals and liquid crystals.

- Shear-induced polarization (SIP): generic in fluids.
  - Can we/did we see SIP in heavy-ion collisions?
  - What can we learn ?

Heavy-ion collisions

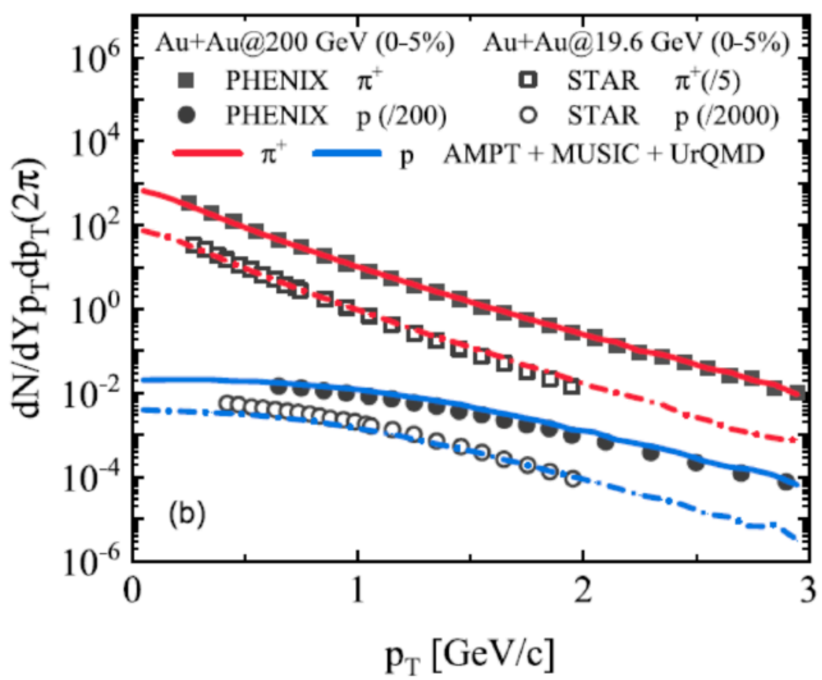
Hydro. Model

Baochi Fu, K. Xu, XuGuang Huang, Huichao, PRC 21'

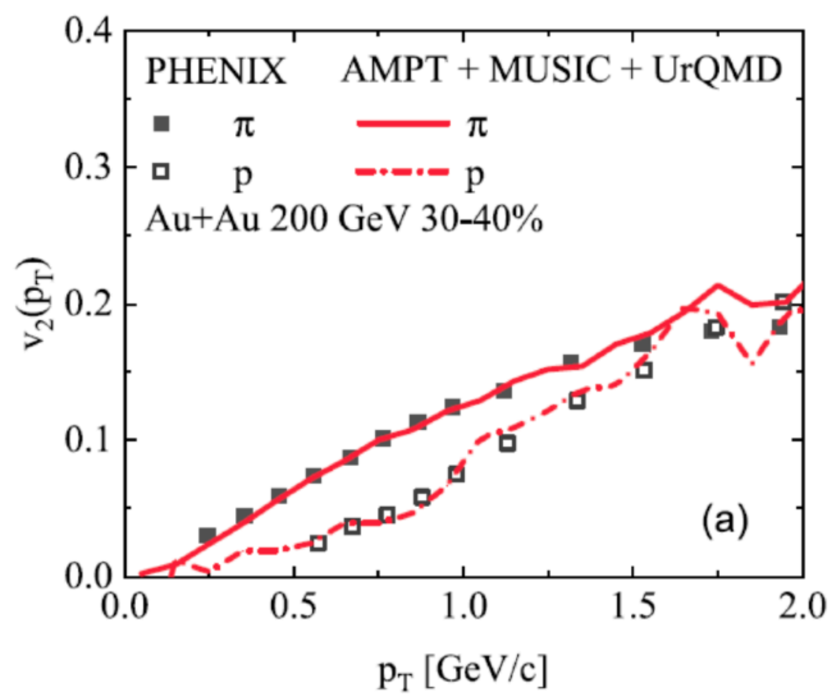


Baochi Fu, graduate@Peking U.

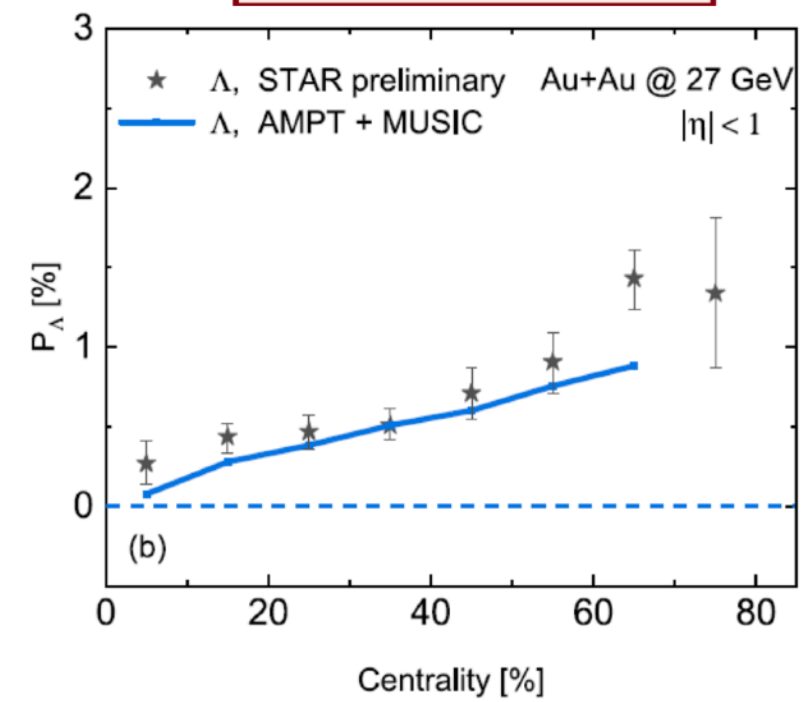
Transverse momentum spectra



$v_2(p_T)$



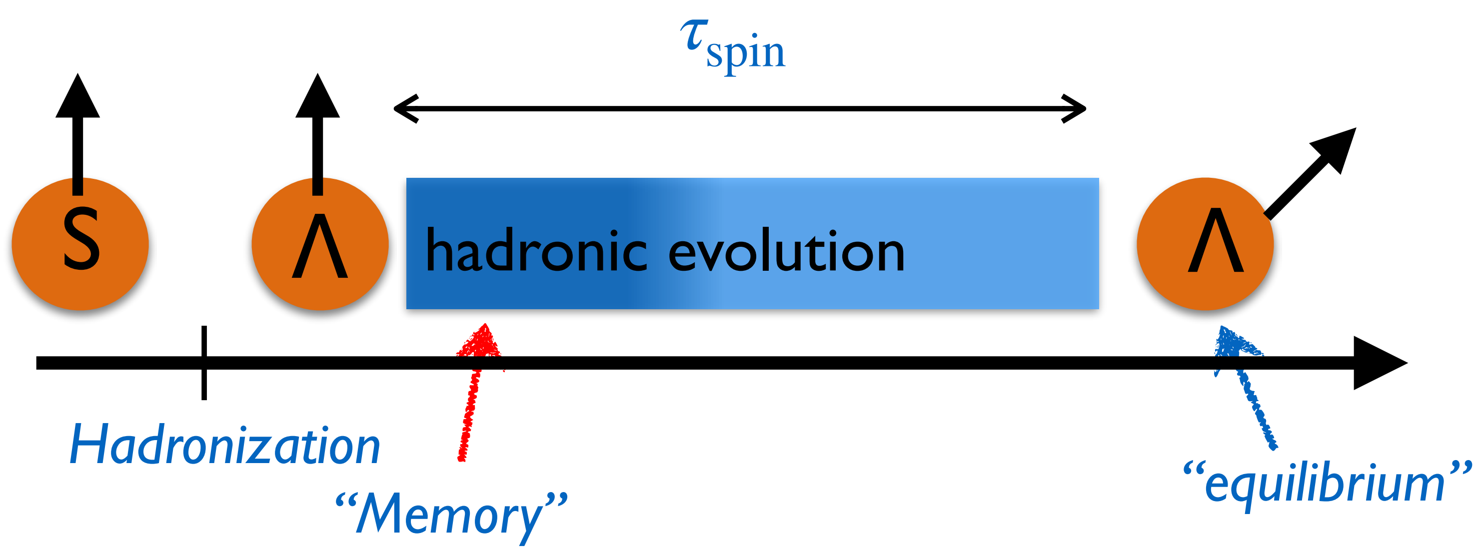
Global Polarization
from thermal vorticity



- Hydro. profile from the data-calibrated hydro. modeling (AMPT+MUSIC).

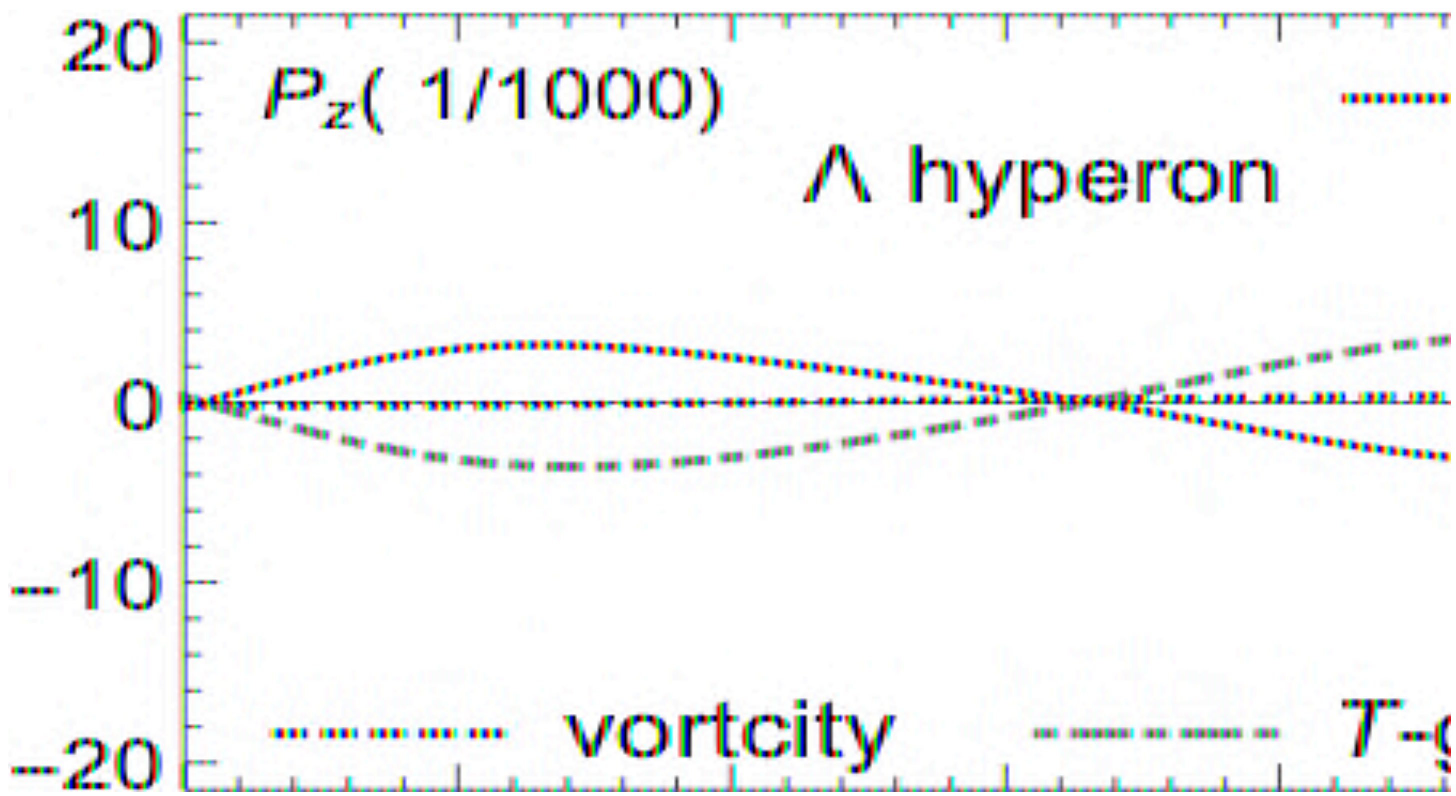
Limiting scenarios

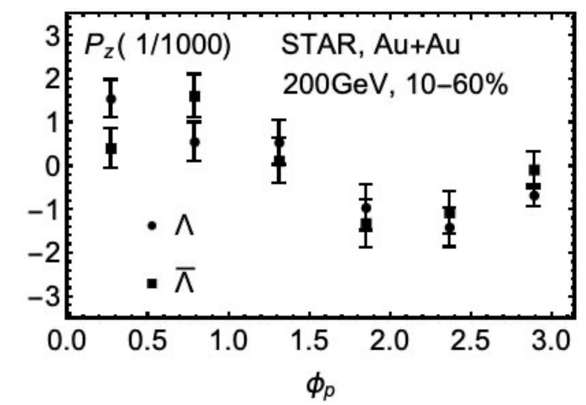
Baochi Fu, Shuai Liu, Longgang Pang, Huichao Song and YY, 2103.10403



- "Local equilibrium": expressible in terms of hydrodynamic field.
- Two benchmark scenarios:
  - "Lambda equilibrium": Λ is born (shortly after hadronization) in equilibrium.
  - "strange memory": Λ memorizes the polarization of strange quarks
- Focus on the qualitative feature.

Lambda spin polarization along longitudinal direction





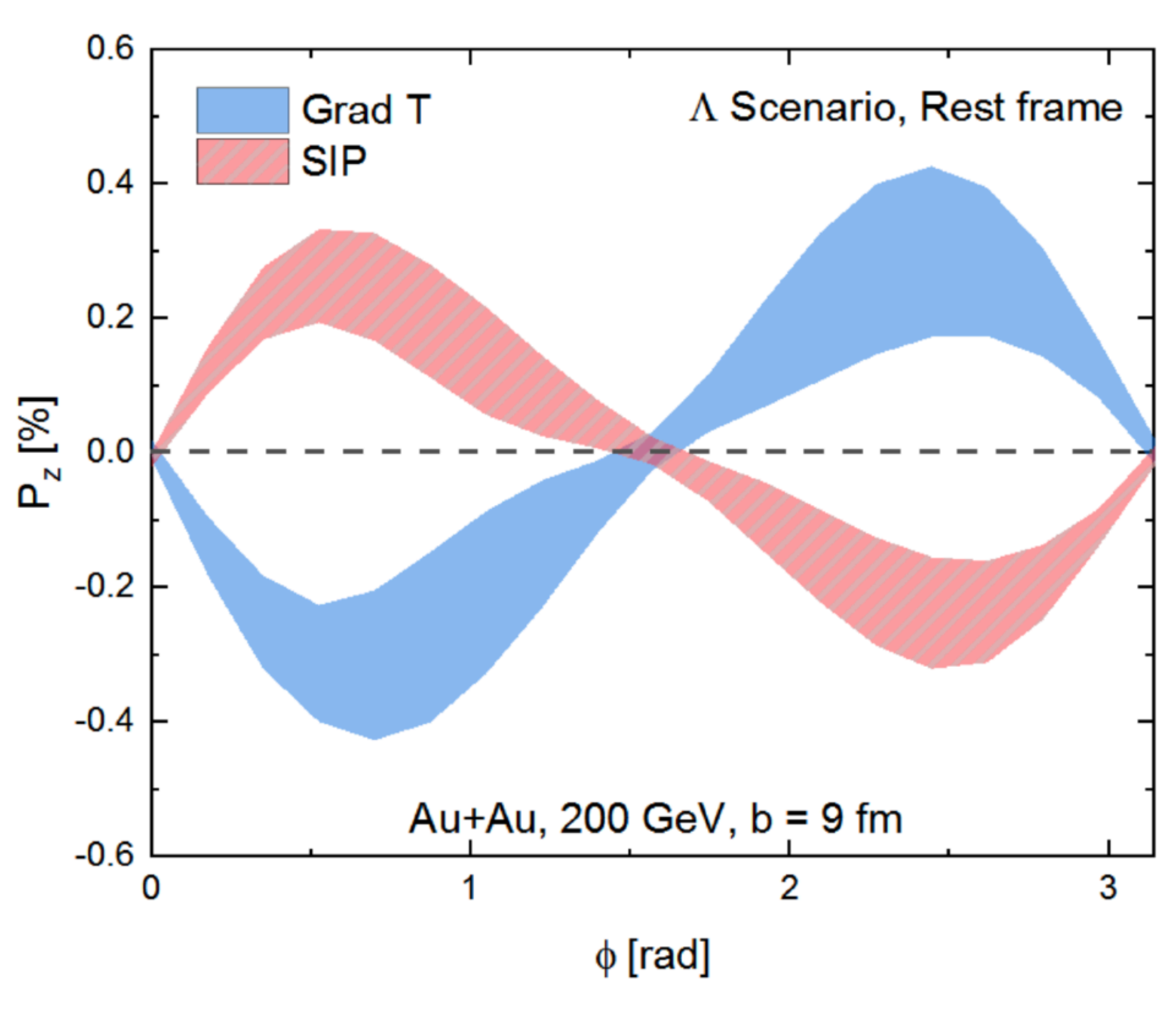
vs transverse azimuthal angle ϕ_p

Spin polarization=[vorticity]+[T-gradient]+[Shear]

- SIP gives a "right sign" while the effect of T-gradient leads to "wrong sign".

also confirmed in 2103.14621 by Becattini et al from an independent hydro. simulation

Sensitivity to the inputs of hydro.

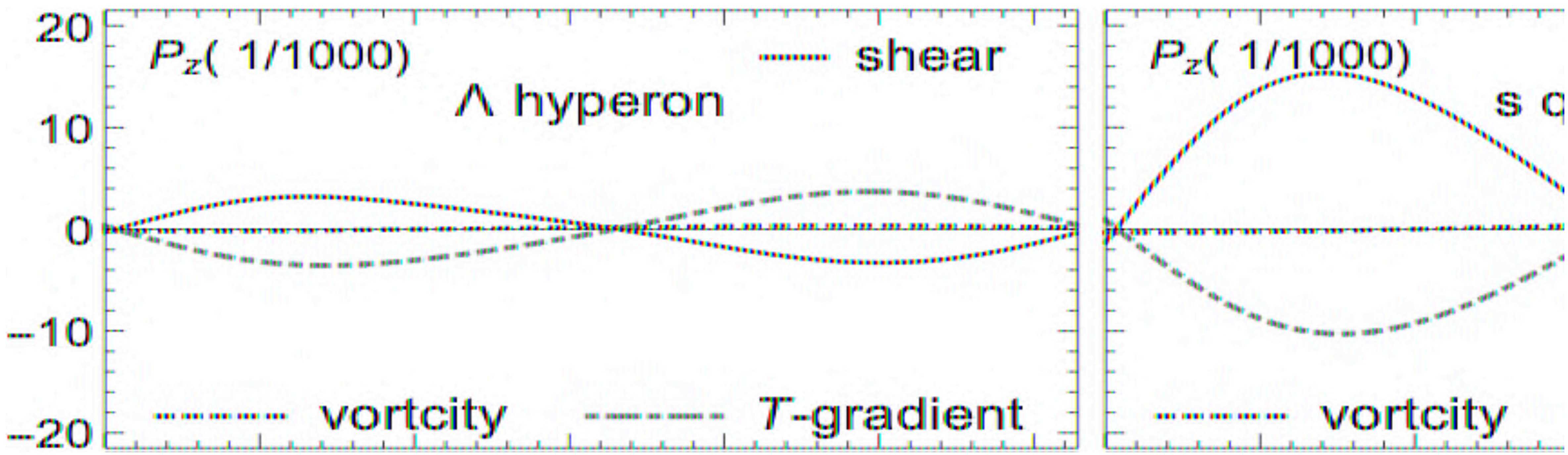


Band: possible flexibility of [Grad T] and [SIP]

- Initial flow: on → off
- Initial condition: AMPT → Glauber
- Shear viscosity: 0.08 → off
- Bulk viscosity: $\zeta/s(T)$ → off
- Freeze-out temperature:

  167 MeV → 157 MeV

“Lambda equilibrium” vs “strange memory”

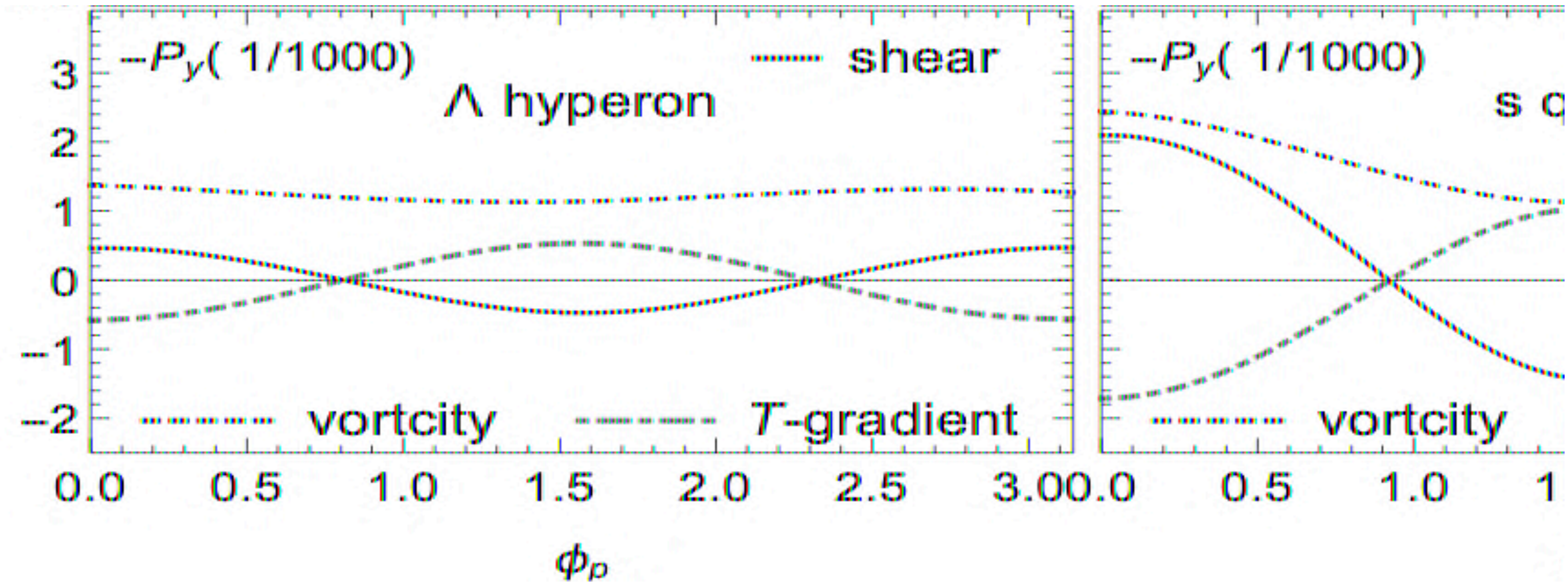


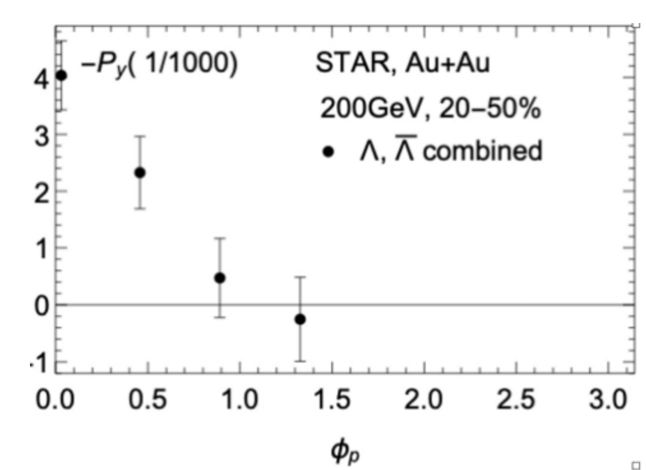
vs transverse azimuthal angle ϕ_p

Spin polarization=[Vorticity]+[T-gradient]+[Shear]

- SIP becomes more prominent when the mass of spin carrier becomes smaller.

Similar story for Py

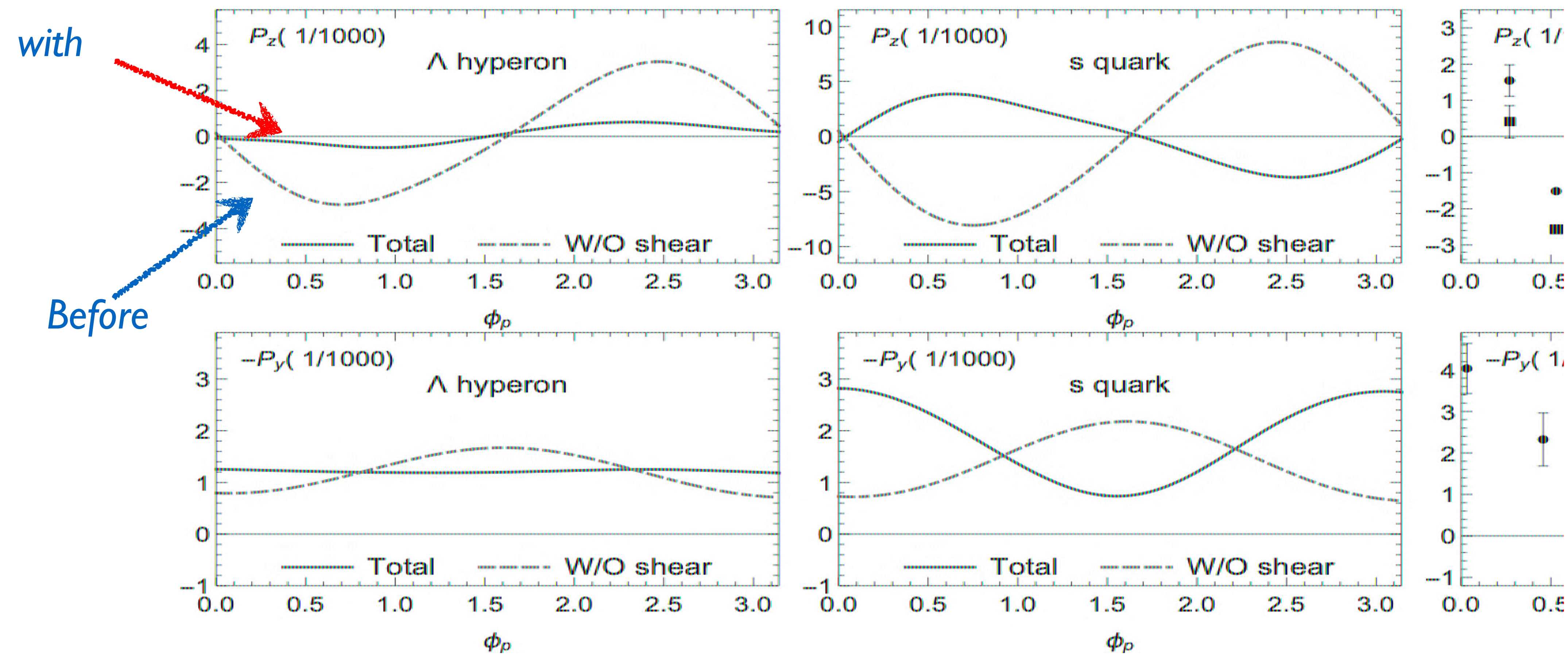




STAR preliminary results

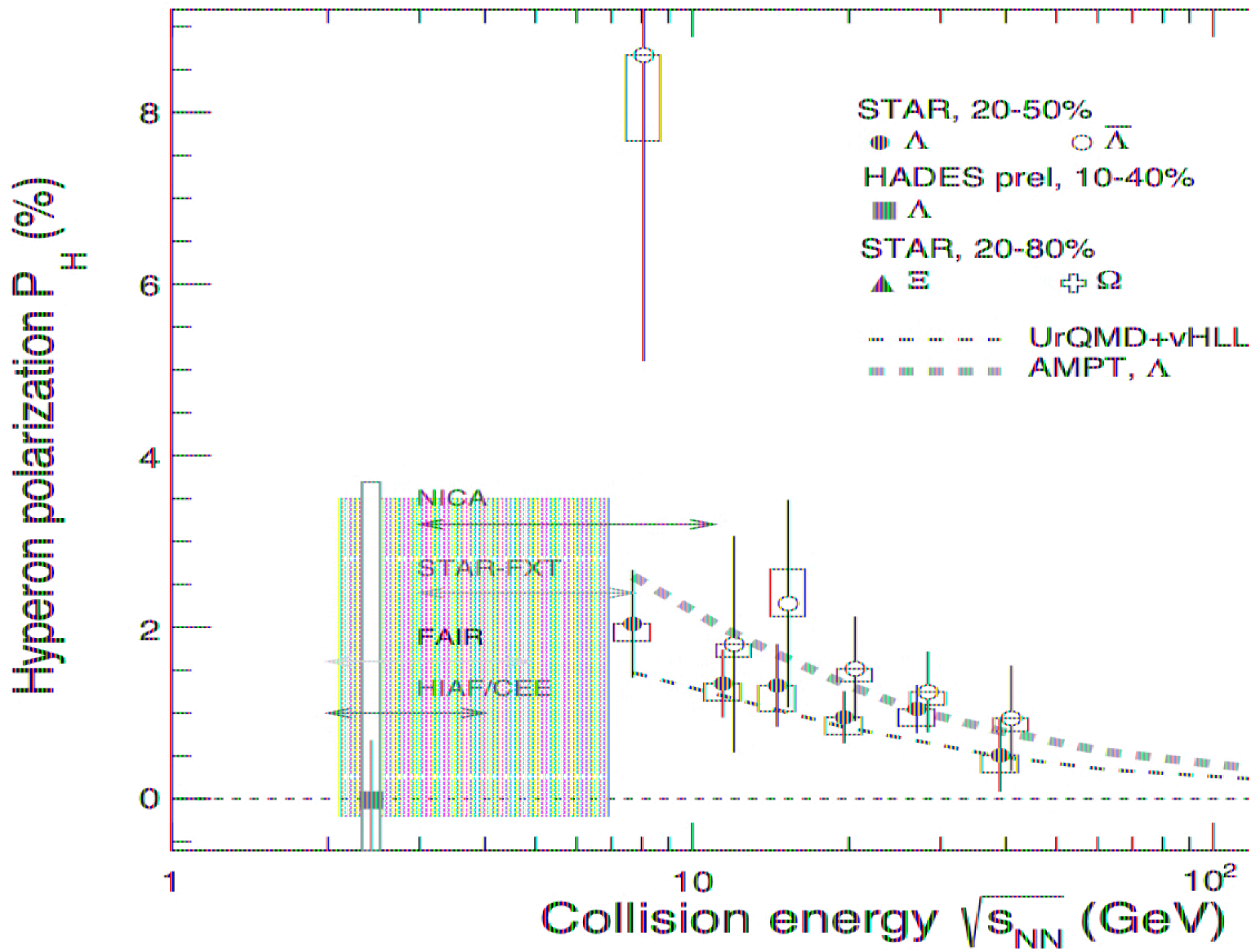
Total spin polarization

Baochi Fu, Shuai Liu, Longgang Pang, Huichao Song and YY, 2103.10403



- Shear-induced polarization (SIP) effects are in-dispensable.
- SIP determines the qualitative feature of differential polarization in the "strange memory" scenario .
- Λ polarization may probe the properties of QGP.

The "switching off" of QGP signature



The suppression of global Λ polarization may tell us below which beam energy QGP "is switched" off.

Summary and outlook

Summary

- Differential spin polarization: probes the spin-momentum correlation of QCD matter

- Response theory analyses the effects of hydro. gradient on spin polarization systematically.

- New!Shear-induced (SIP): spin polarization generation through shear stress tensor.

- SIP and Lambda's memory of strange quark polarization: key to understand qualitative behavior of heavy-ion collisions data.

  - For quantitative study, a comprehensive transport theory with spin is crucially needed.

Outlook

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Article | Open Access | Published: 13 March 2018

Uniaxial strain control of spin-polarization in multicomponent nematic order of $BaFe_2As_2$

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Published: 11 September 2017

Observation of the spin Nernst effect

- To claim the discovery of shear-induced polarization and spin Nerst effect (effects of T-gradient), what is the road map?
- Baryonic Spin Hall effect (future): exploring QCD matter at finite baryon density.

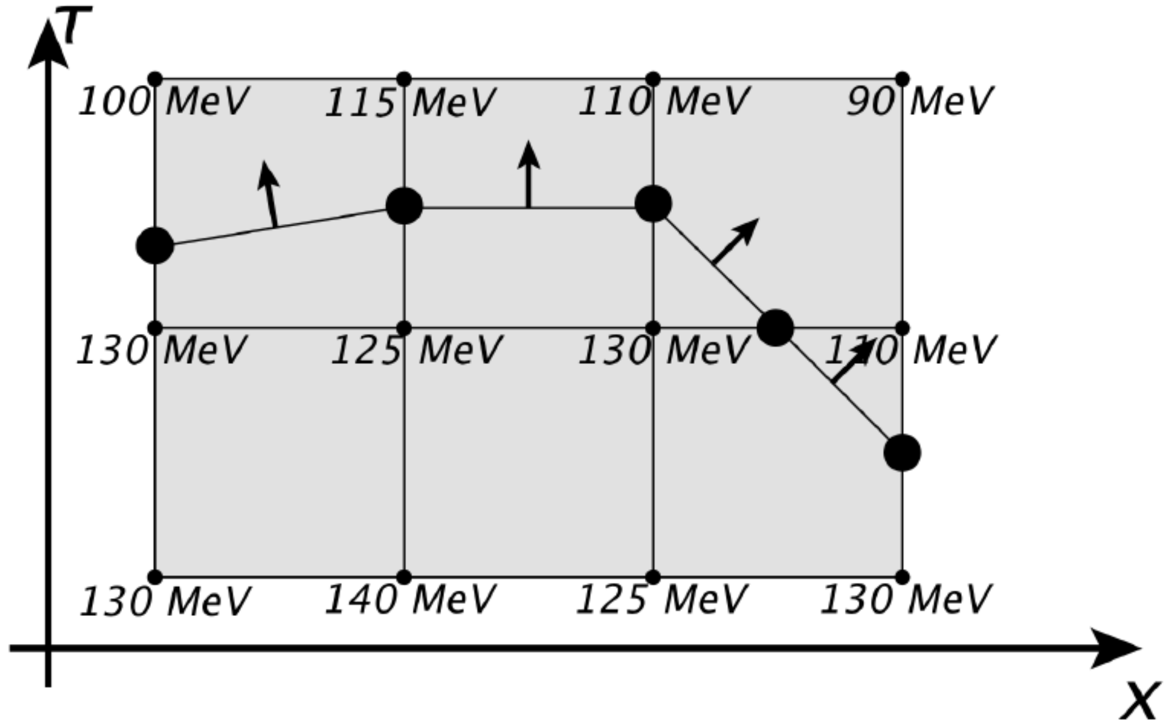
$$\overrightarrow{P}_{\pm} \propto \pm \hat{p} \times \nabla \mu_B$$

Shuai Liu-YY, 2020.12421. Also, Son, Yamamoto, PRD 12; Di-Lung Yang, Hattori, Yoshimasa, PRD 19'

Ultimate goal: spin structure of QCD matter.

Back-up

Comments on 2103.14621 by Becattini et al



T-gradient on equal-T surface from hydro. simulation (Fig. by Schenke, 16')

- confirms that SIP gives right sign contribution.
  - Assuming that T-gradient effects can be ignored on the equal-T surface, they further argue that "Lambda equilibrium" scenario agrees with data with SIP.
- However, T-gradient is generically (and explicitly) non-zero on the equal-T surface.
- So, we stand for "strange memory" scenario.

Can Λ spin flipping rate be small?

Quark model+vector meson dominance➡ nucleon (N)-hyperon interaction is mediated by ω meson which only couples with constituent u and d quark.

Jennings, PLB1990; Cohen-Weber PRC 1991

However, spin of Λ is carried by s quark. So

(spin-dependent) N-Λ interaction<<(spin-dependent) N-N interaction.

This picture explains the puzzling experimental results

$$\text{N-}\Lambda \approx \frac{1}{40}\,\text{N-N}$$

S. Ajimura et al. PRL 2001

Under this picture, Λ spin flip rate could be (much) smaller than its equilibration rate => worthy checking in future.