

X-SCAPE

Calibrated (3+1)D hydrodynamic medium for ultrarelativistic collision physics

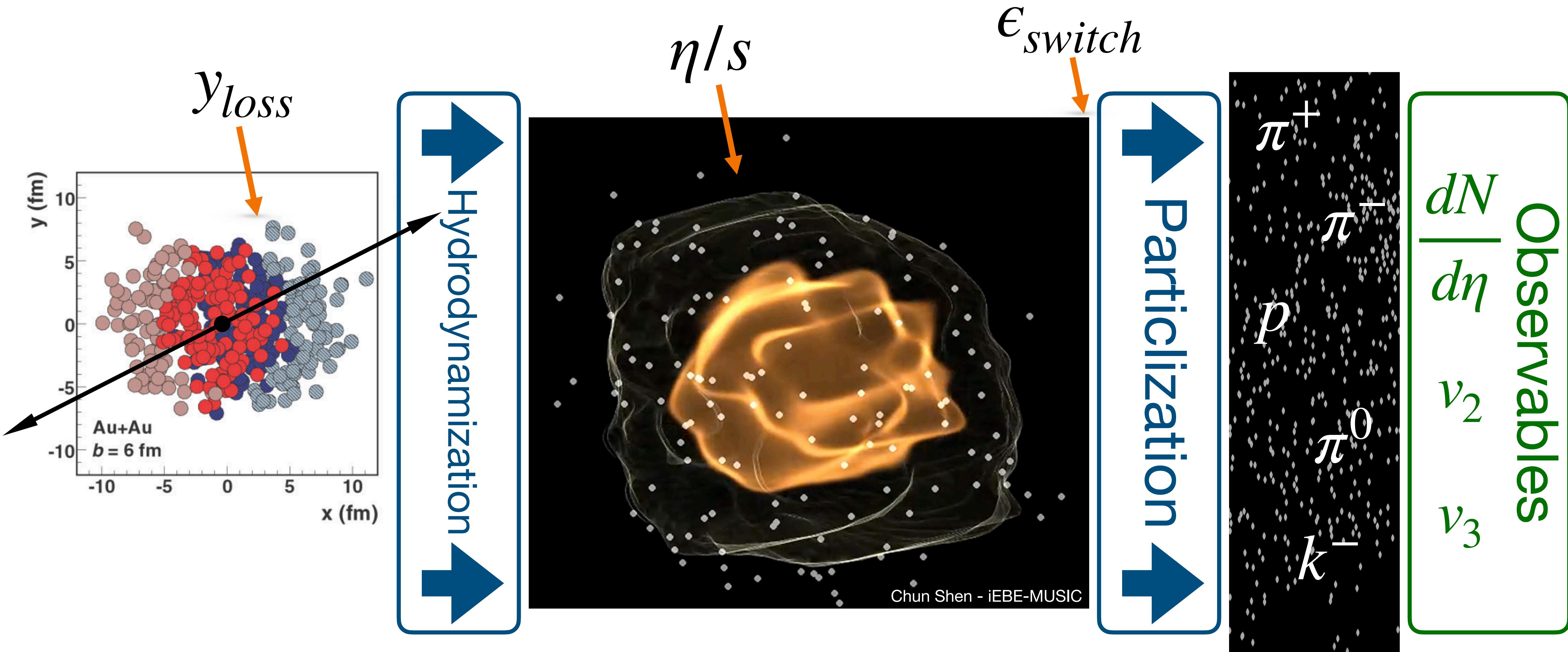
HotJets 2025

*Andi Mankolli on behalf of the  
JETSCAPE SIMS working group*

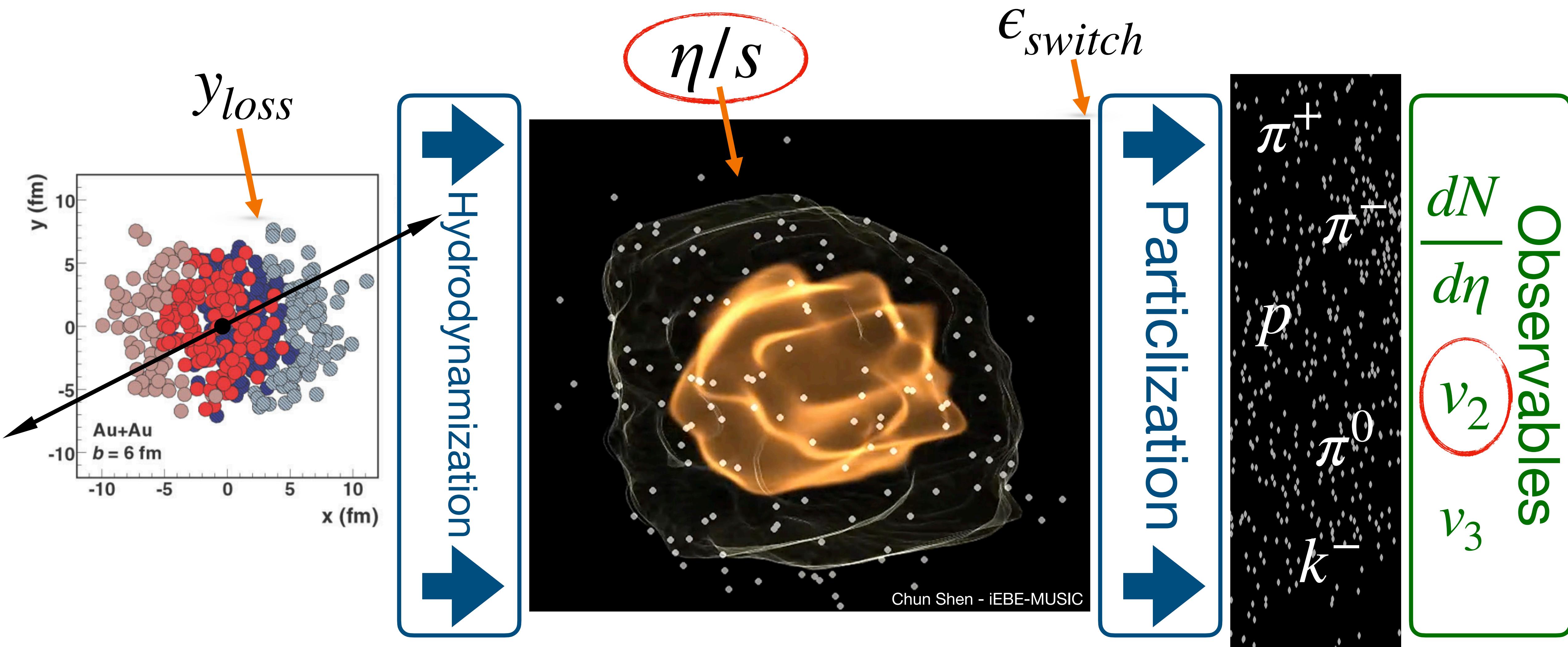
Advancing the Understanding of High Temperature QCD with Jets  
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, 8-10 Jan 2025



# Bulk modeling of QGP

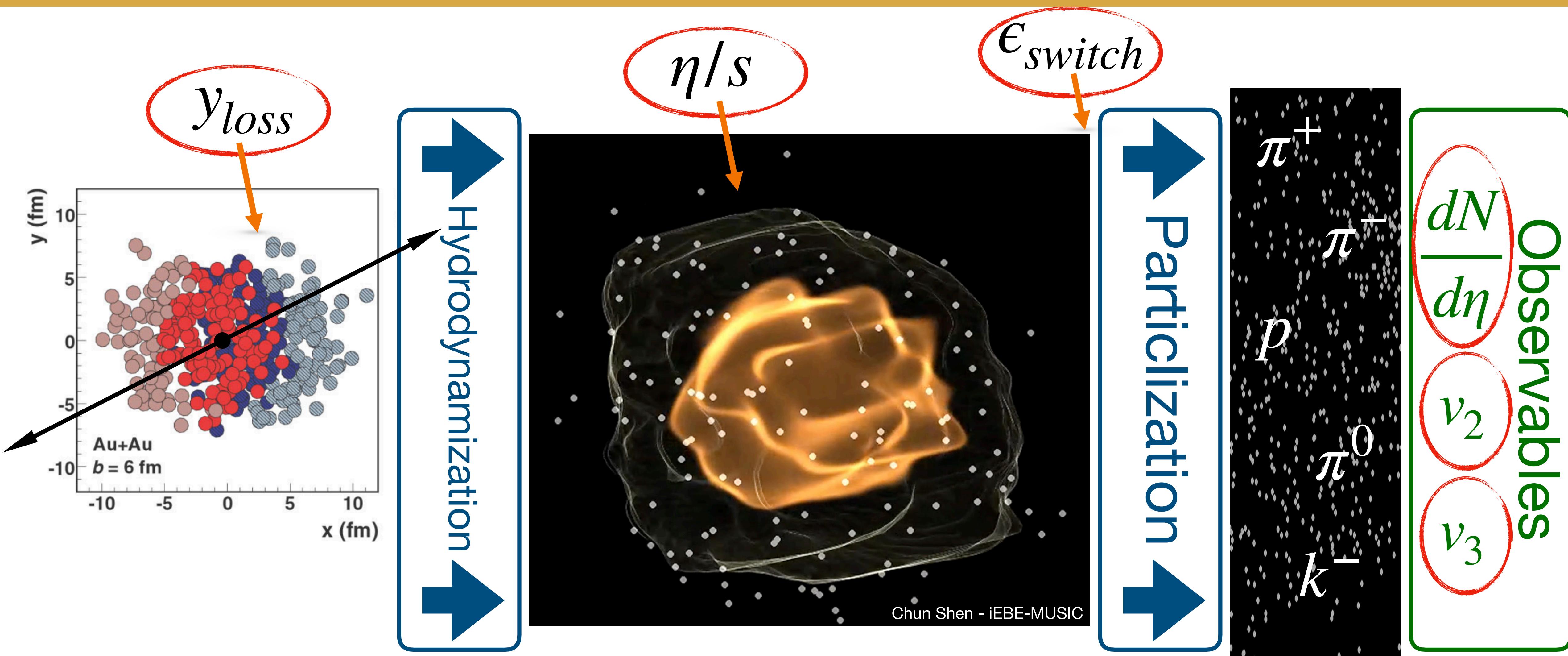


# Calibrating bulk models with many observables

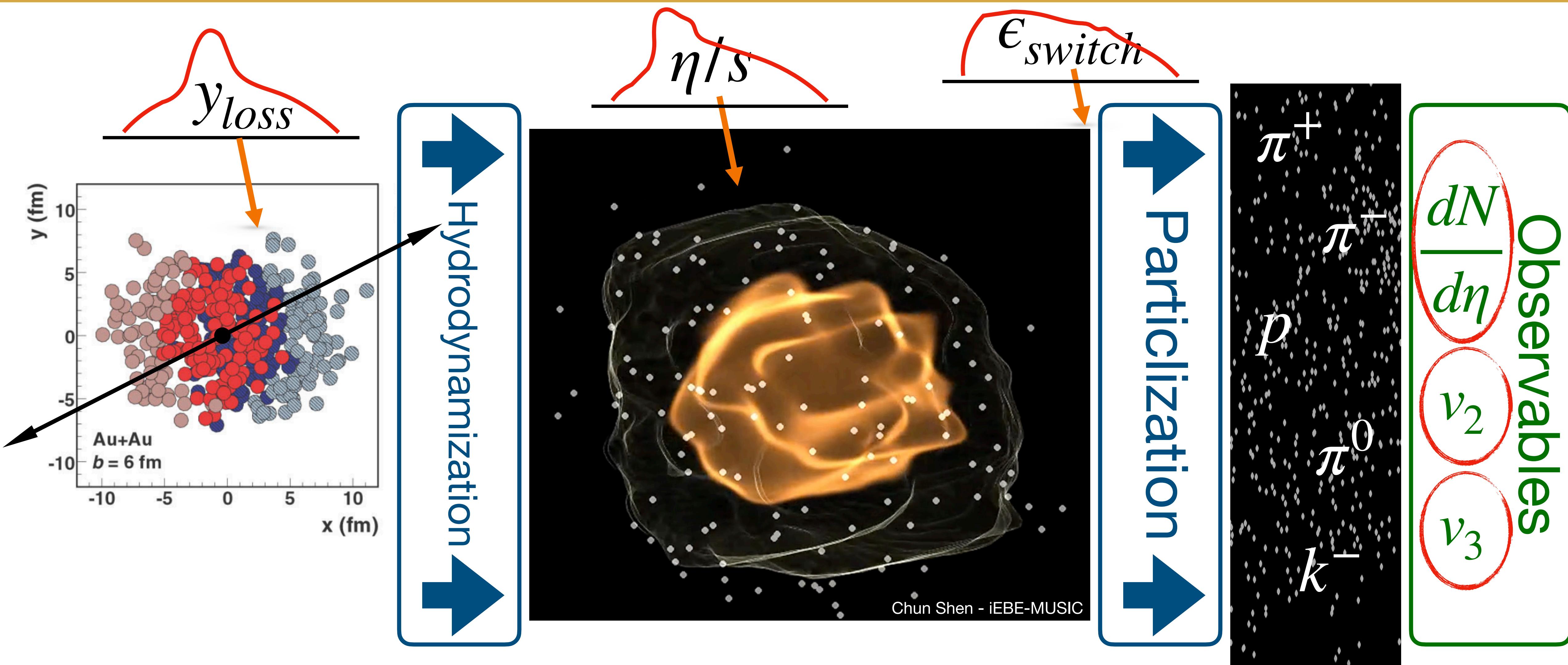


- Targeted fit

# Calibrating bulk models with many observables



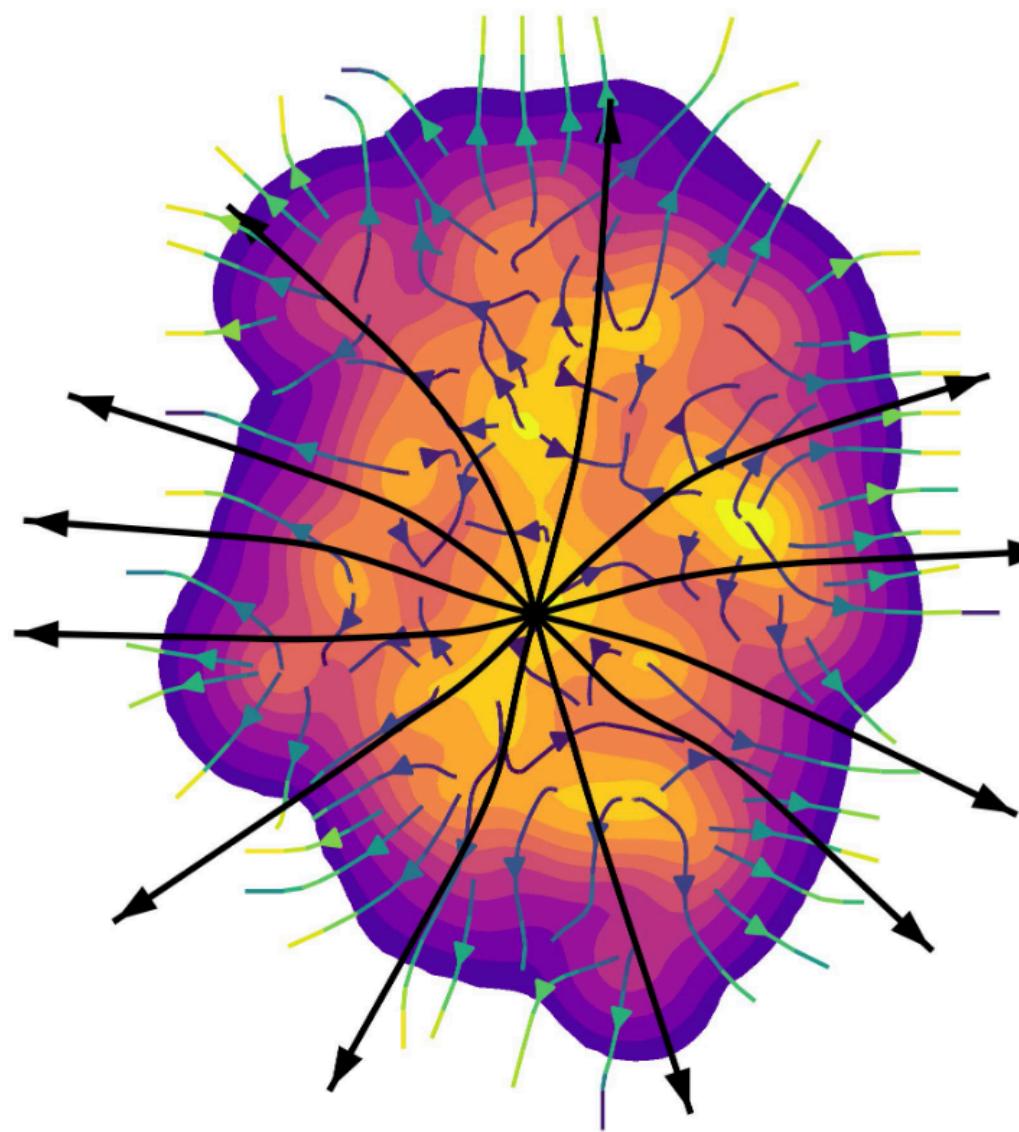
# Calibrating bulk models with many observables



- Global Bayesian fit



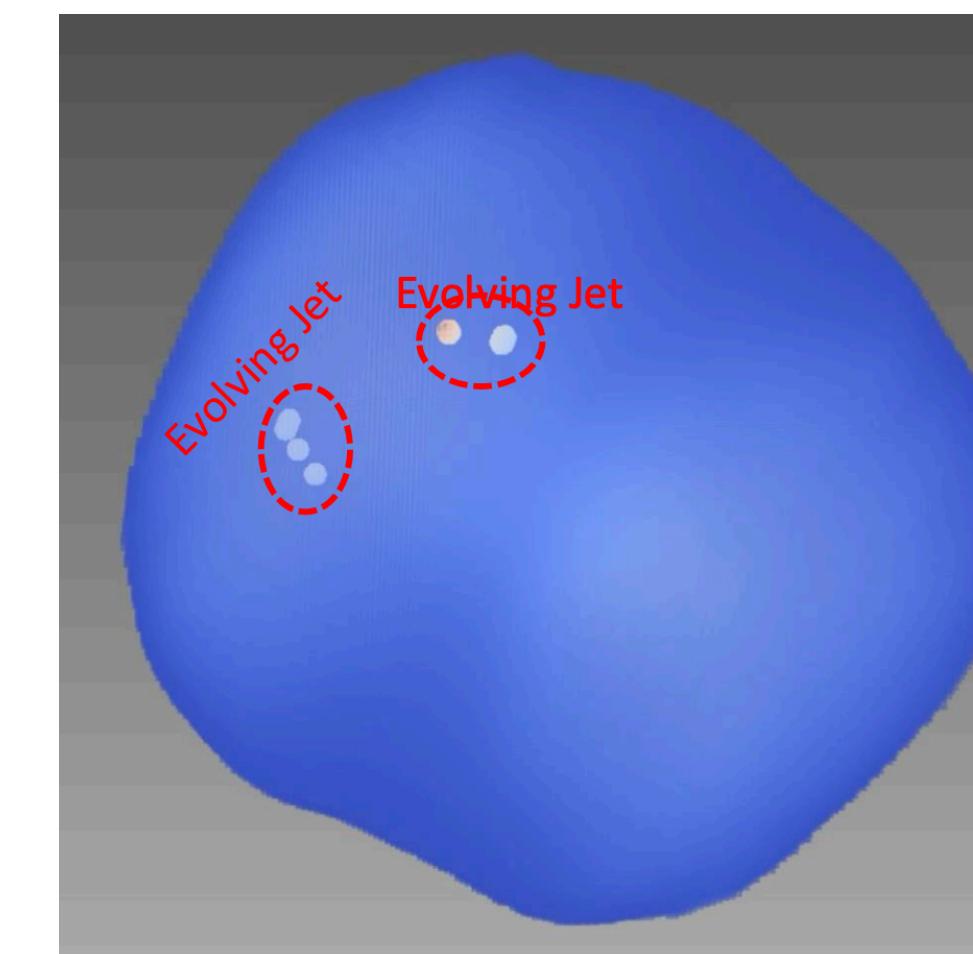
# Calibrated medium as a background for hard processes



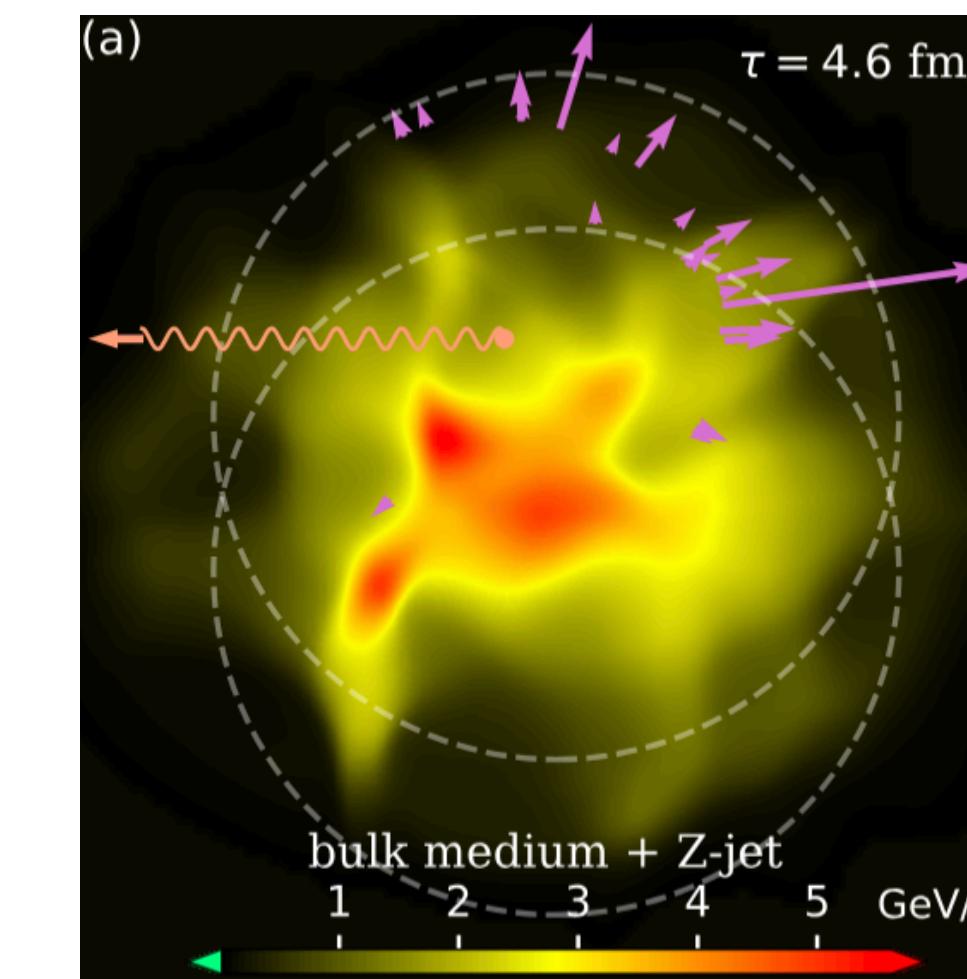
Sievert talk, Wed.

Bahder, Rahman, Sievert, Vitev. (2024)

[arxiv:2412.05474](https://arxiv.org/abs/2412.05474)



Stewart talk, Wed.



Wang talk, Wed.

Chen, Cao, Luo, Pang, Wang. (2018)

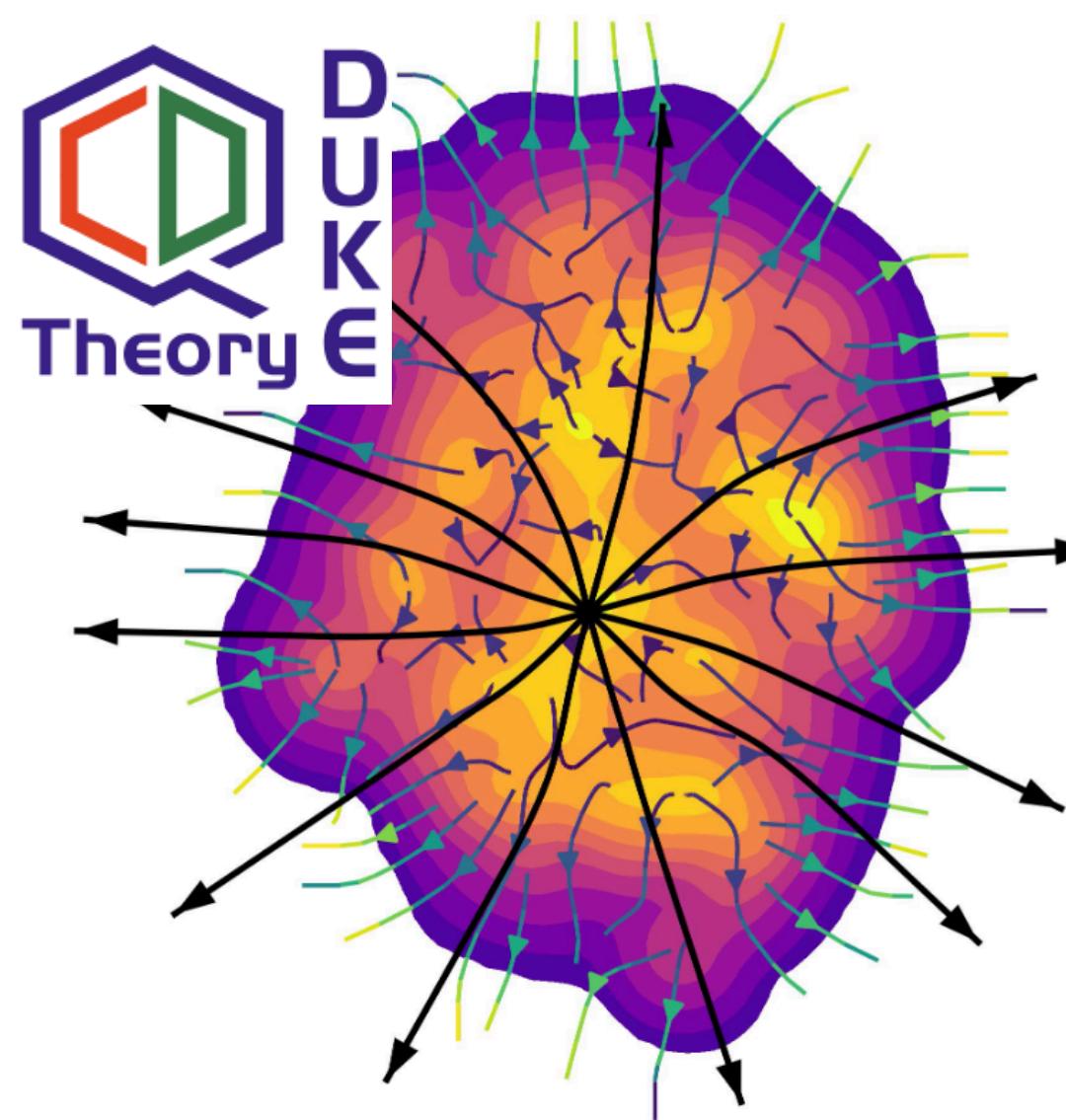
[PLB777\(2018\)86](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.plb.2018.01.010)

Yang, Cao, Luo, Pang, Wang. (2023)

[PRL. 130, 052301](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.130.052301)

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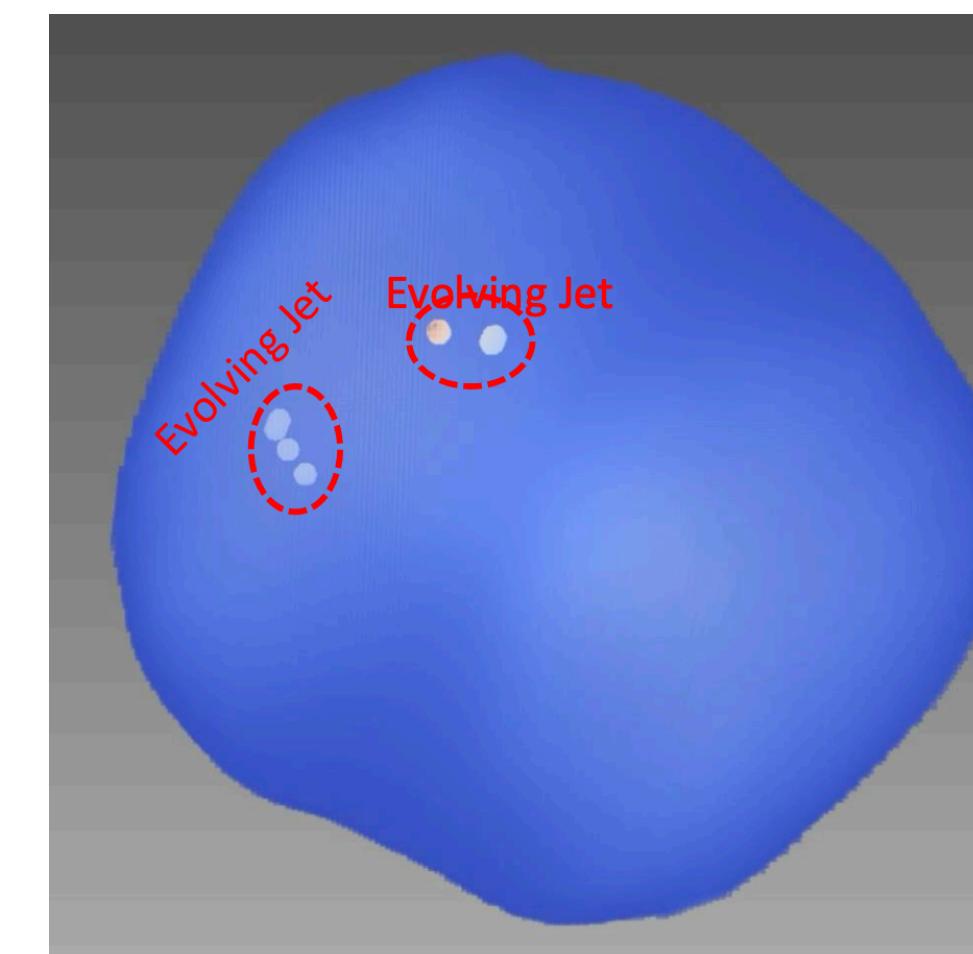
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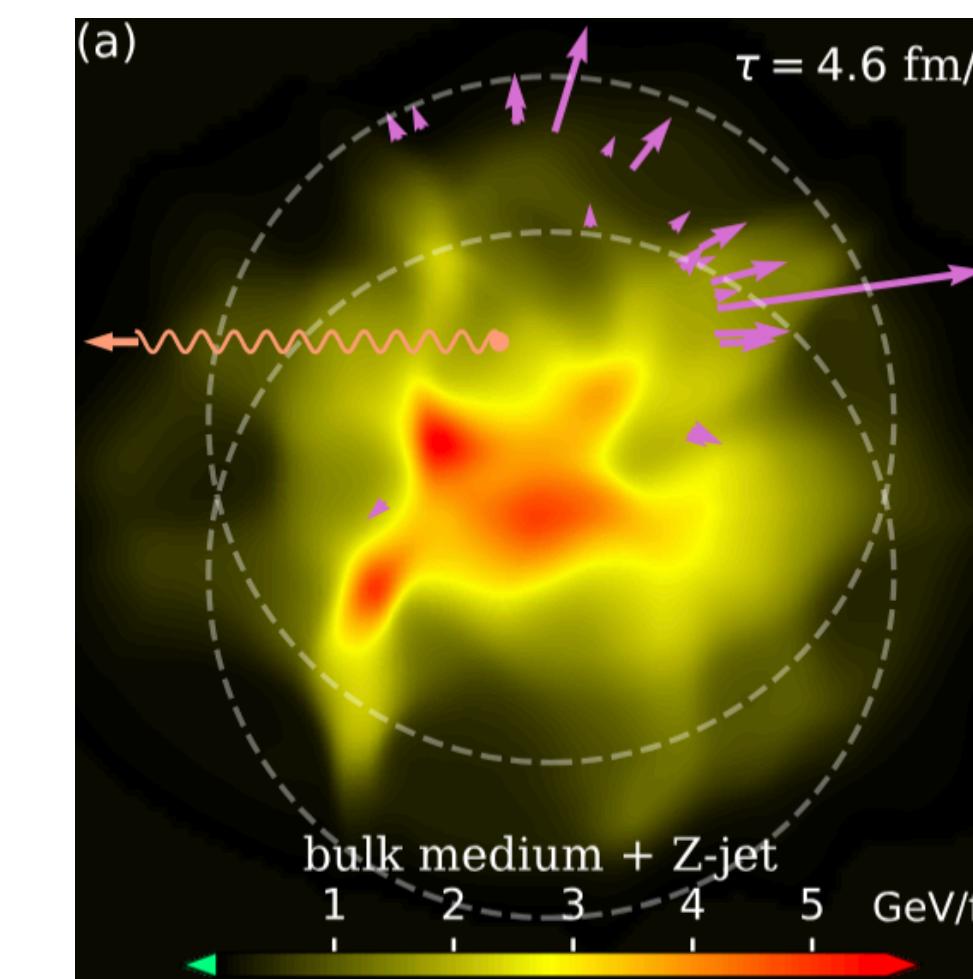
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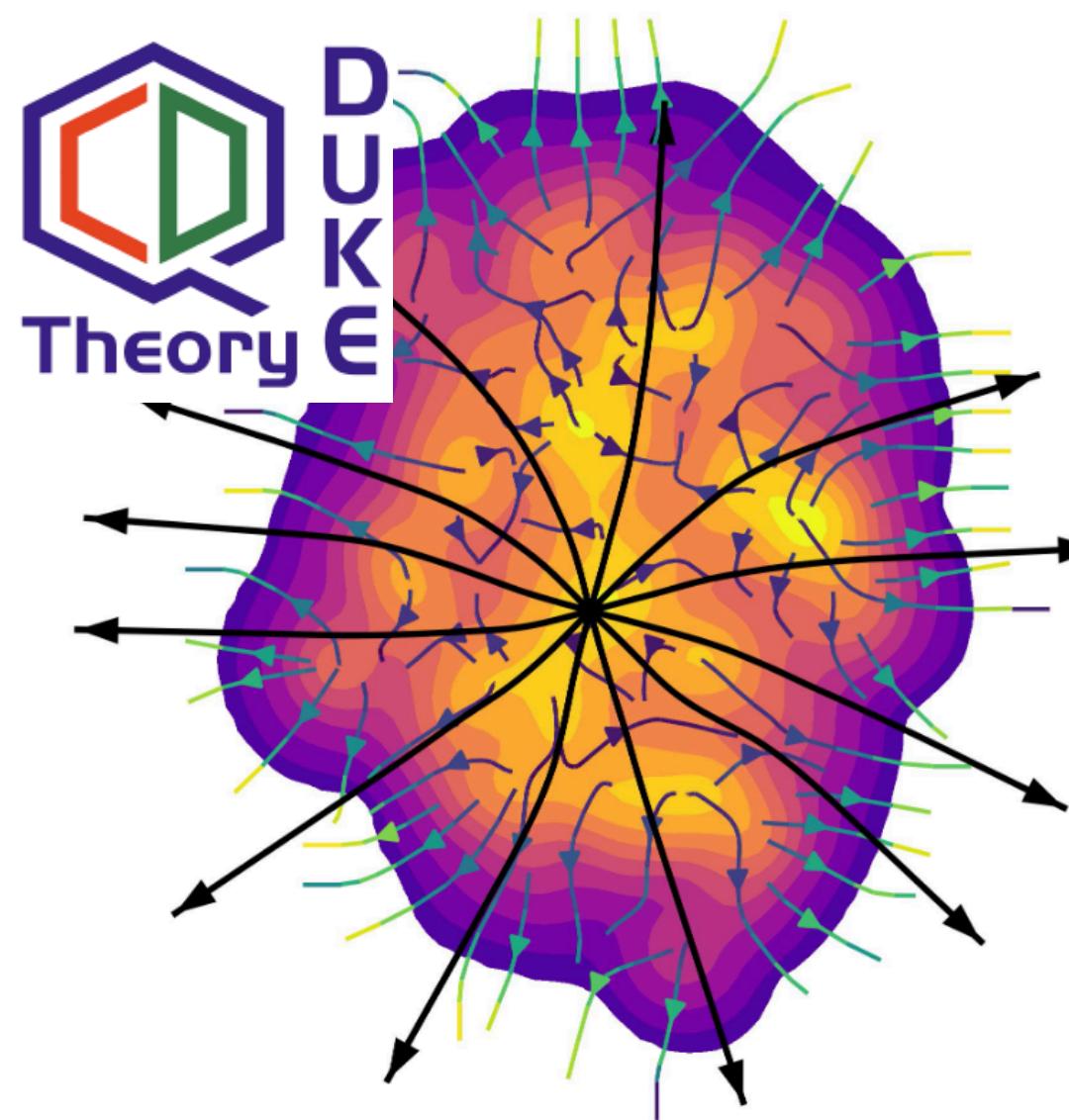
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[PRL. 130, 052301](#)



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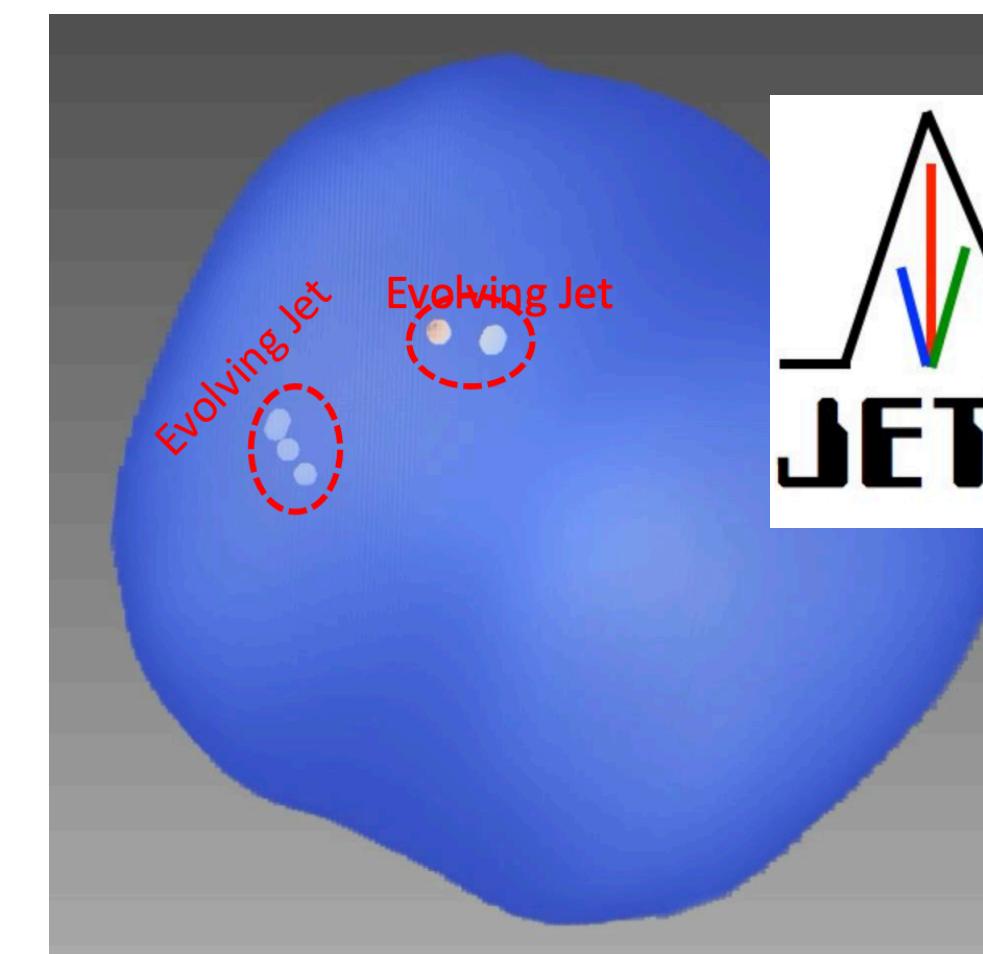
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Bahder, Rahman, Sievert, Vitev. (2024)

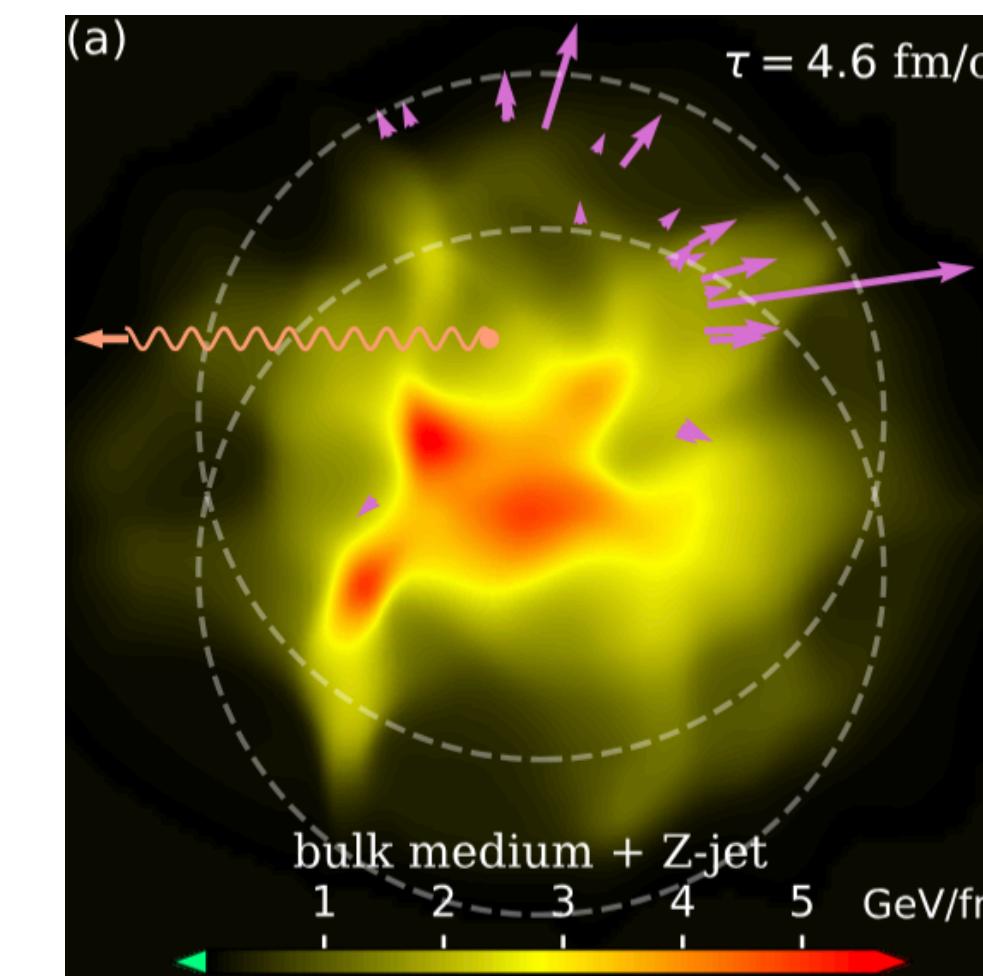
[arxiv:2412.05474](#)



[Phys. Rev. C. 103, 054904](#)

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SIMS 2D**

[Stewart talk, Wed.](#)



[Wang talk, Wed.](#)

Chen, Cao, Luo, Pang, Wang. (2018)

[PLB777\(2018\)86](#)

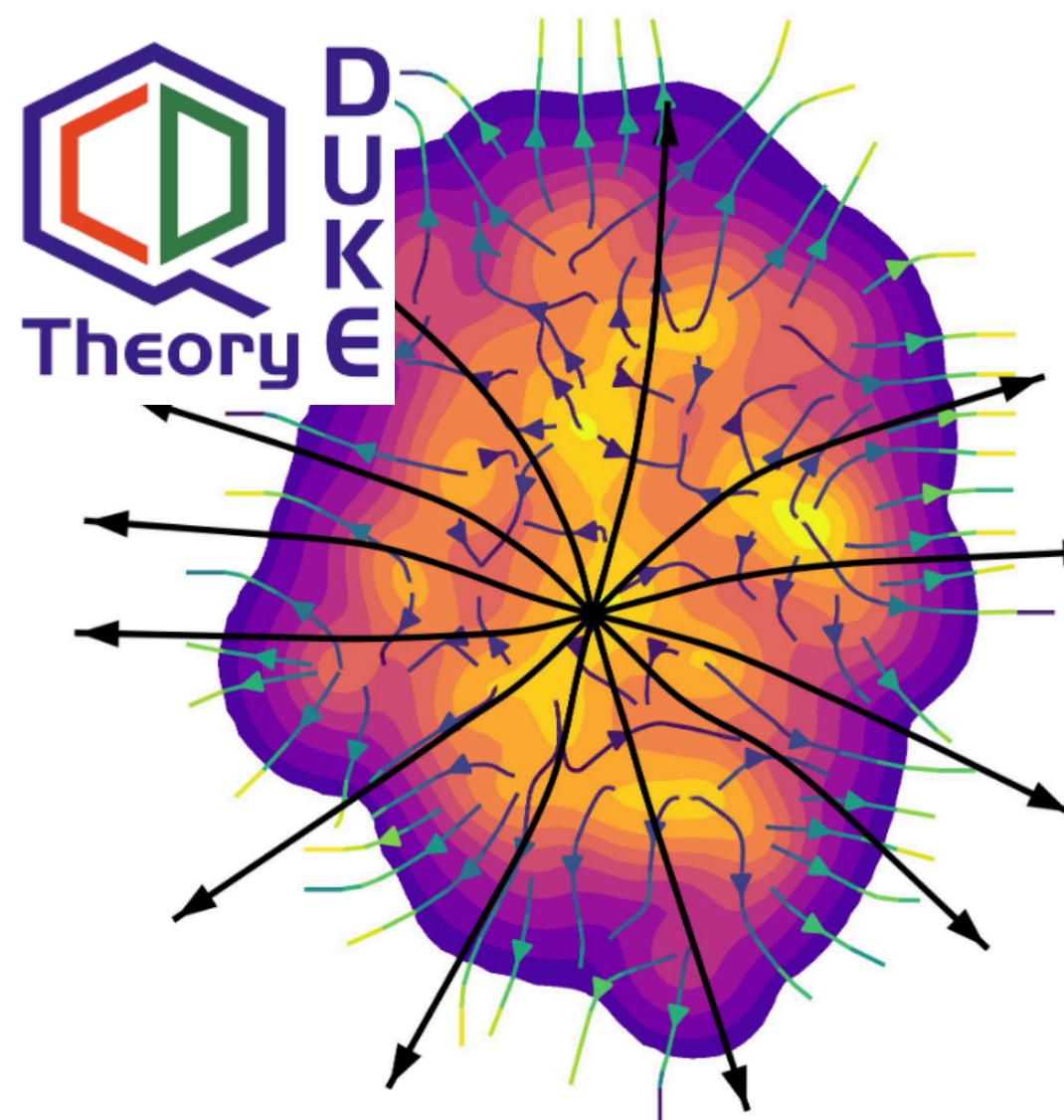
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[PRL. 130, 052301](#)



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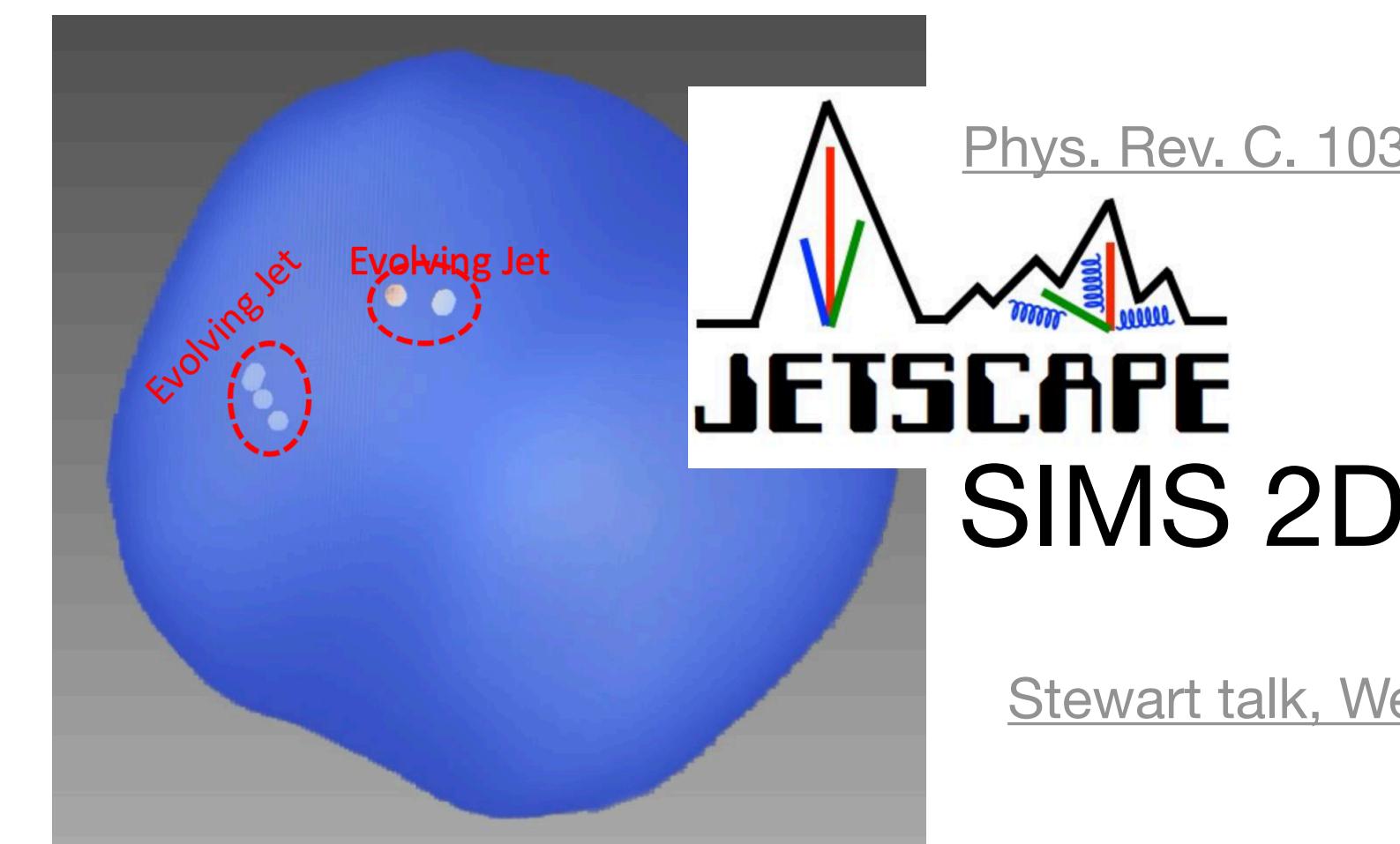
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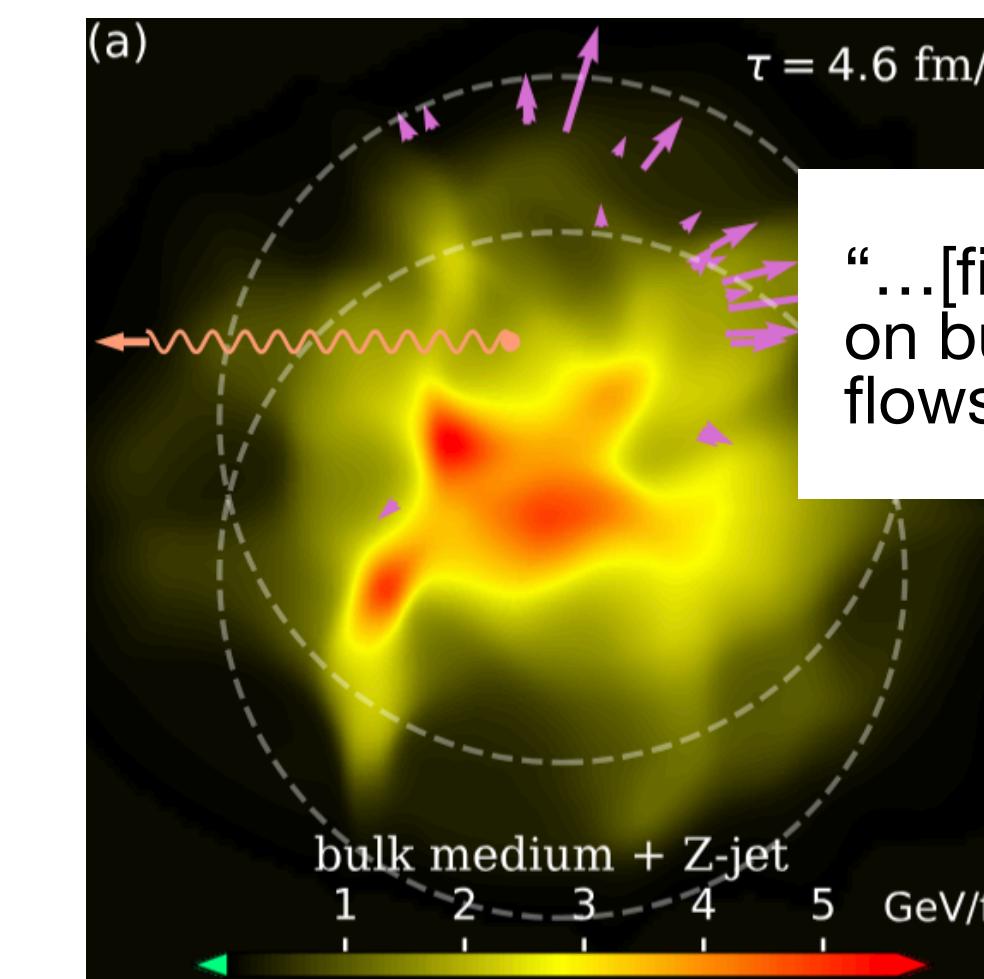
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[Phys. Rev. C. 103, 054904](#)

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SIMS 2D

[Stewart talk, Wed.](#)



“...[fitted to] reproduce experimental data on bulk hadron spectra and anisotropic flows at the LHC...” within Co-LBT

[Wang talk, Wed.](#)

Chen, Cao, Luo, Pang, Wang. (2018)

[PLB777\(2018\)86](#)

Yang, Cao, Luo, Pang, Wang. (2023)

[PRL. 130, 052301](#)



# The experimental data for calibration

- Large and small system
- All four RHIC experiments



- Focus on **rapidity-dependent** observables
- Include  $p_T$ -dependent (at low  $p_T$ ) observables with small uncertainties

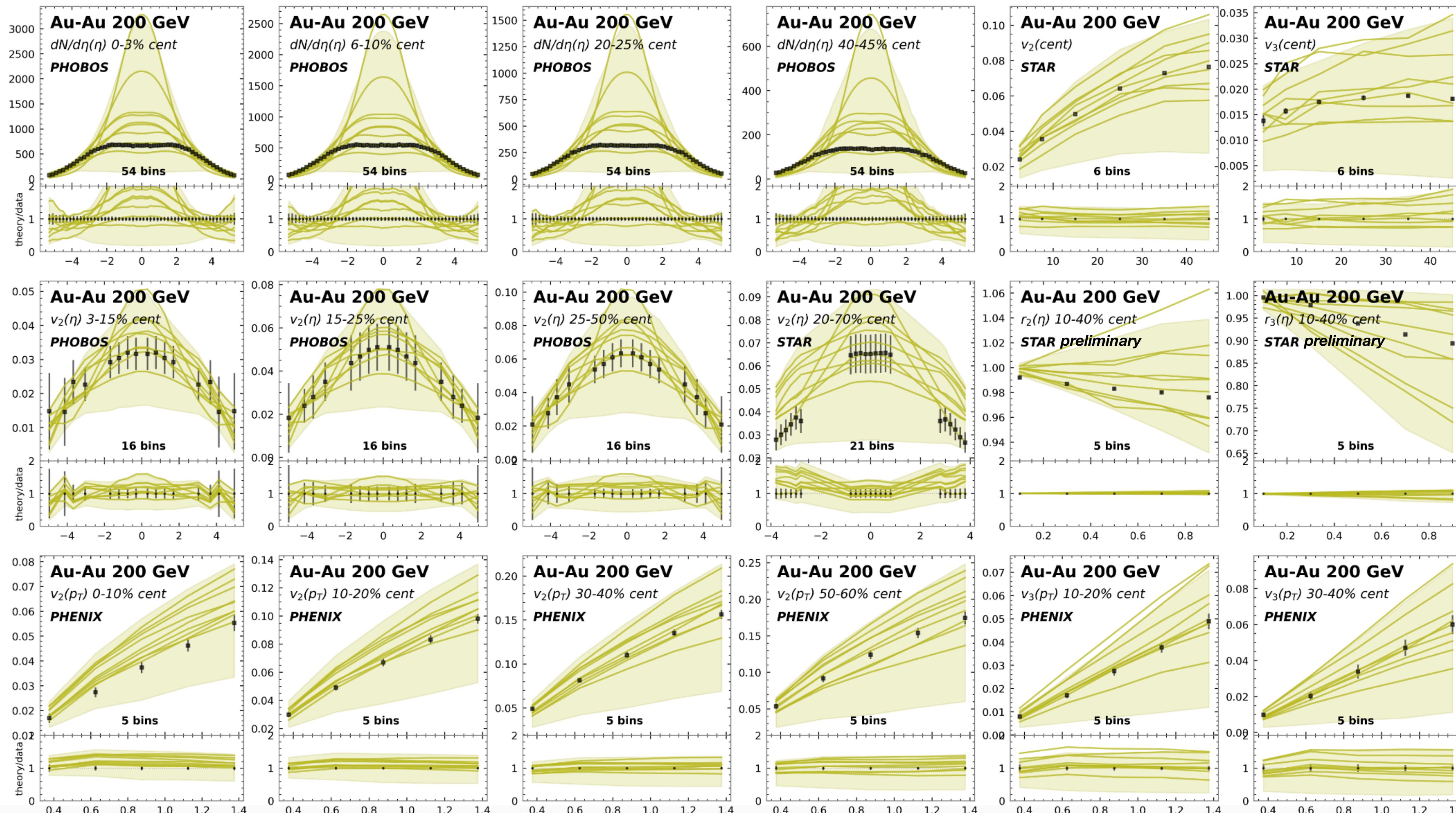
## Au-Au 200 GeV

- $dN_{ch}/d\eta(\eta)$  PHOBOS
- $v_2(\text{cent})$  STAR
- $v_3(\text{cent})$  STAR
- $v_2(p_T)$  PHENIX
- $v_2(p_T)$  STAR
- $v_2(\eta)$  STAR
- $v_2(\eta)$  PHOBOS
- $\langle p_T \rangle \pi, k$  STAR
- $\langle p_T \rangle k, p$  PHENIX

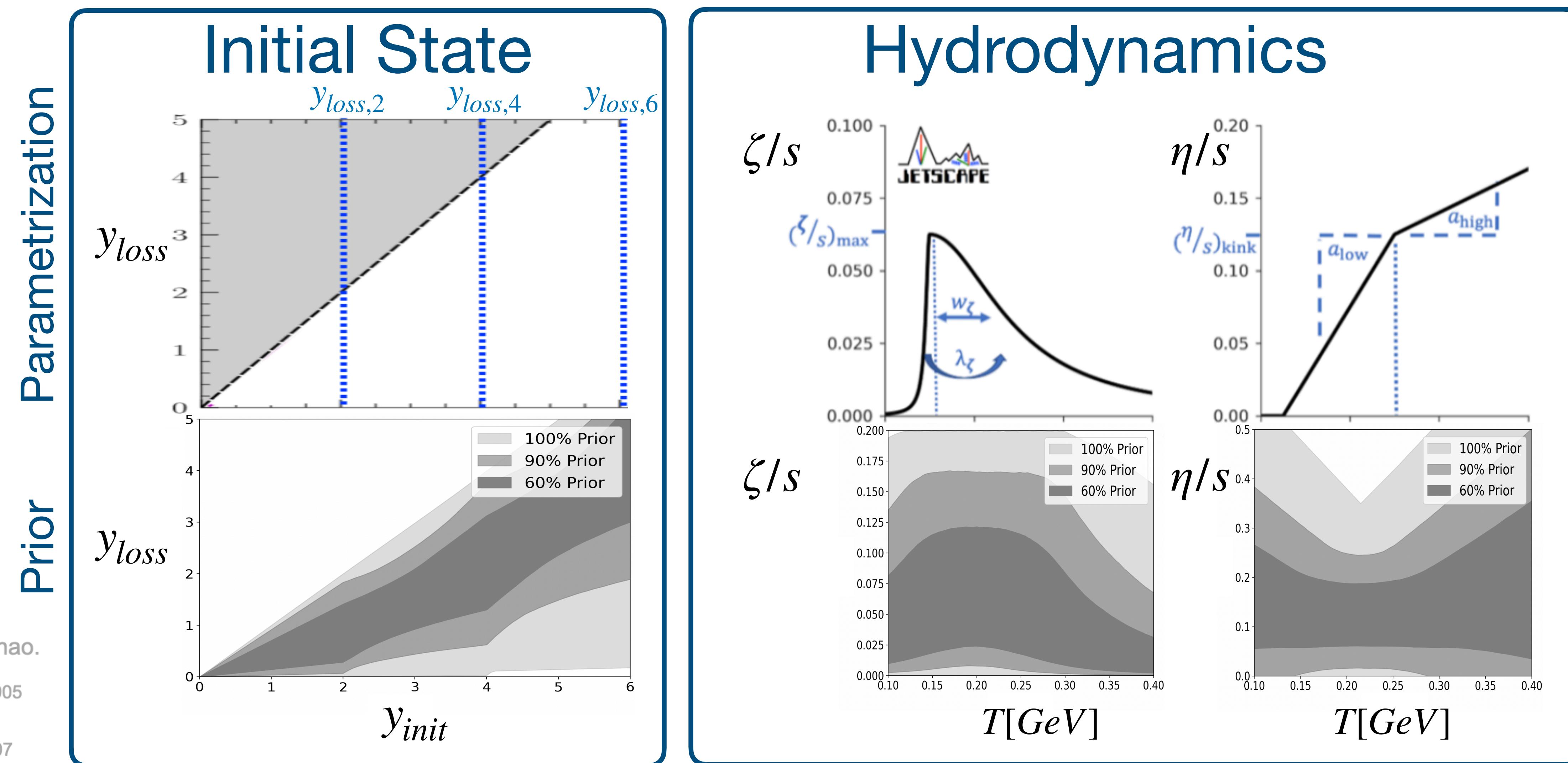
## d-Au 200 GeV

- $dN_{ch}/d\eta(\eta)$  PHOBOS
- $dN_{ch}/d\eta(\eta)$  PHENIX
- $v_2(p_T)$  PHENIX
- $v_2(p_T)$  STAR
- $v_2(\eta)$  PHENIX

# The experimental data and priors



# 3D model parametrizations



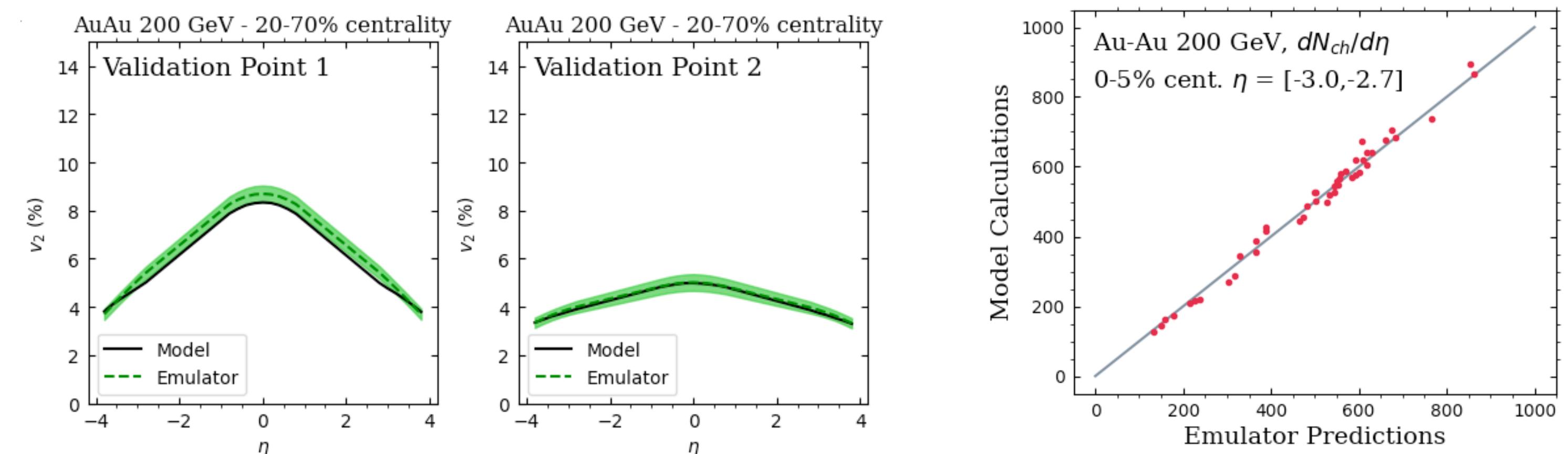
# Model emulation and comparison with data

## Model simulations

- 20 model parameters
- ~2000 events at 400 parameter points simulated with full model

## Model emulation

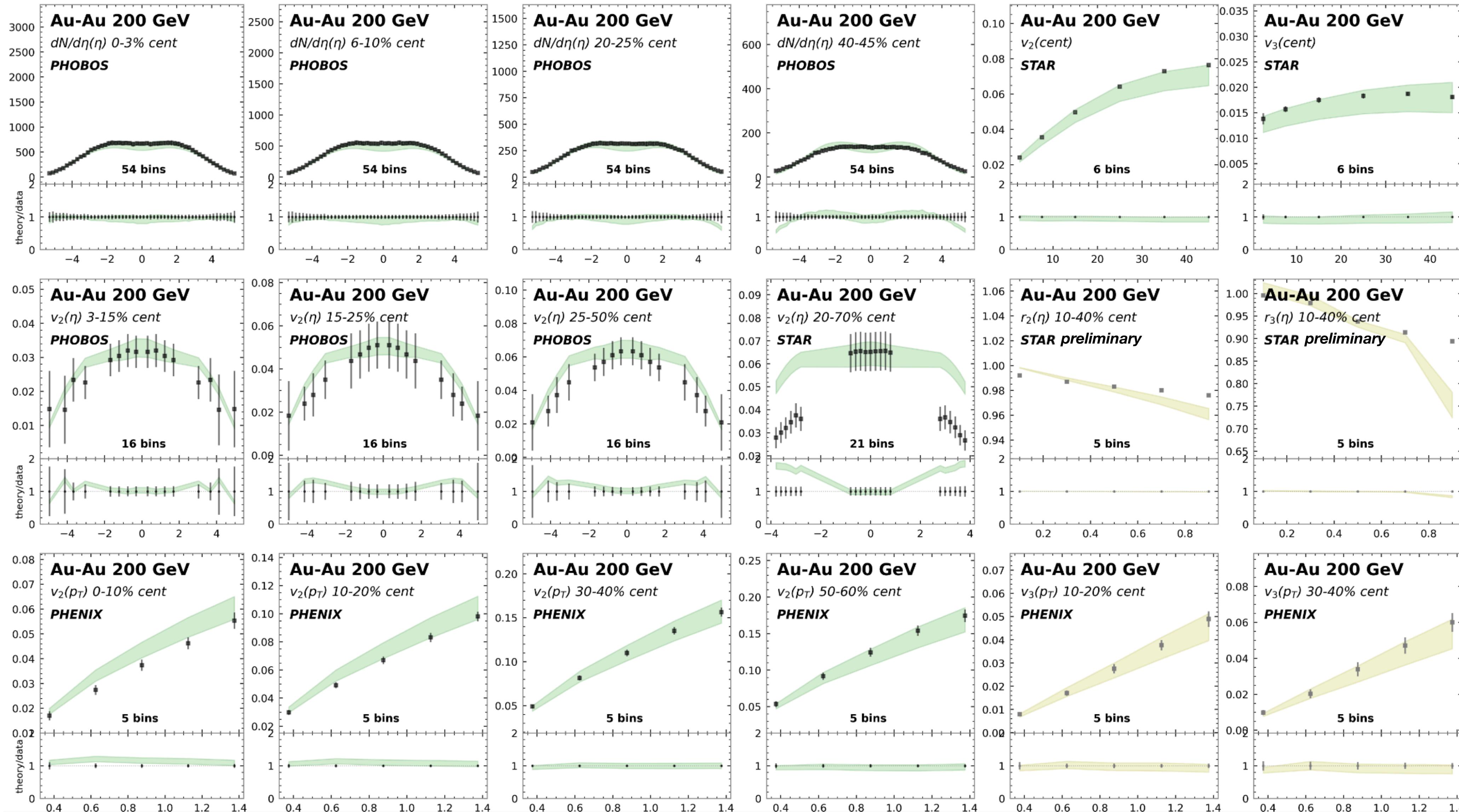
- ~1000 observable bins
- ~10 principal components
- Estimation of uncertainty



## Comparison with data

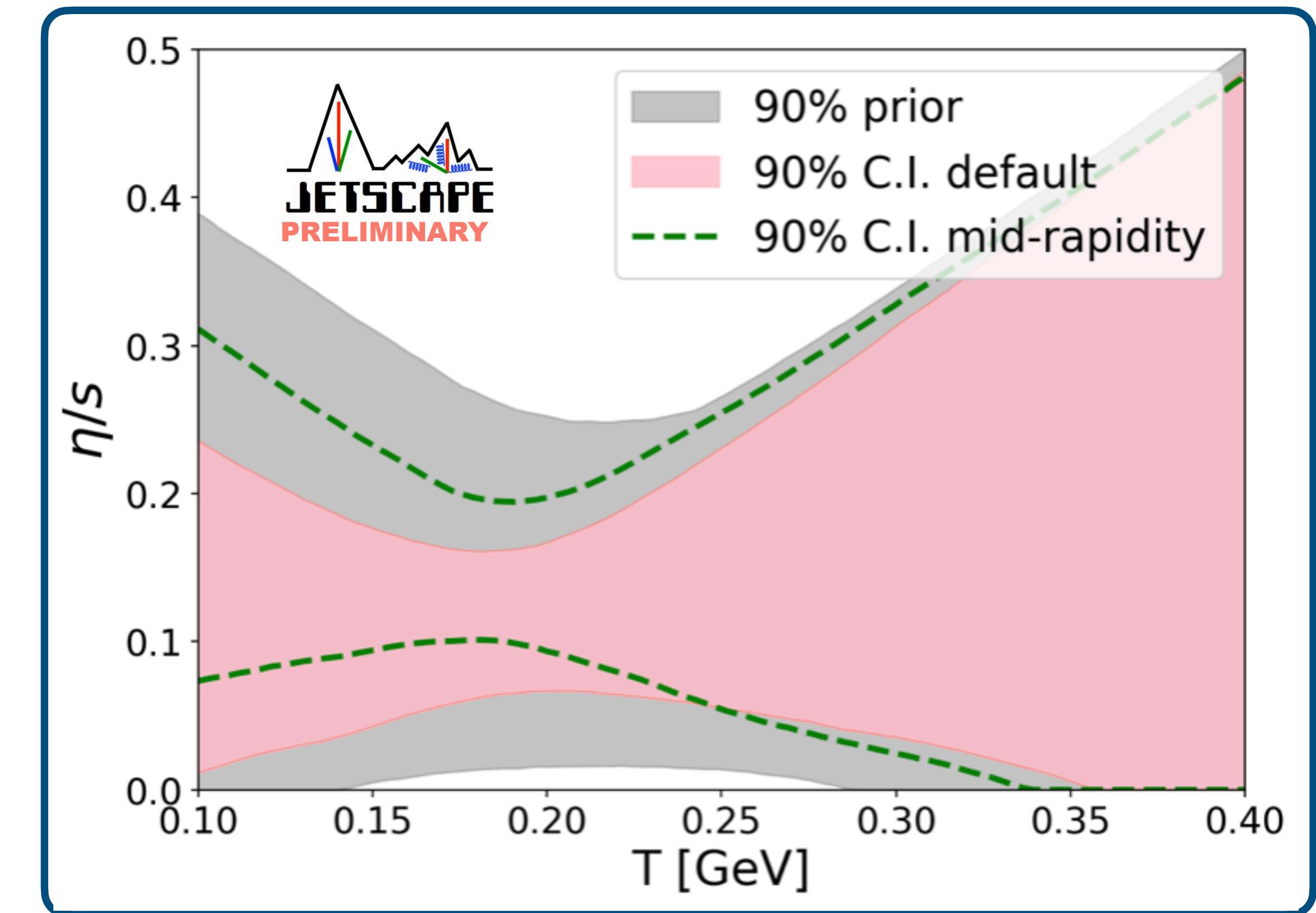
- Likelihood function:  $P(Y_{exp}|\theta) \propto \exp(-[Y_{exp} - Y_{sim}(\theta)]^T [\Sigma_{exp} + \Sigma_{sim}(\theta)]^{-1} [Y_{exp} - Y_{sim}(\theta)])$

# Calibrated description of the data



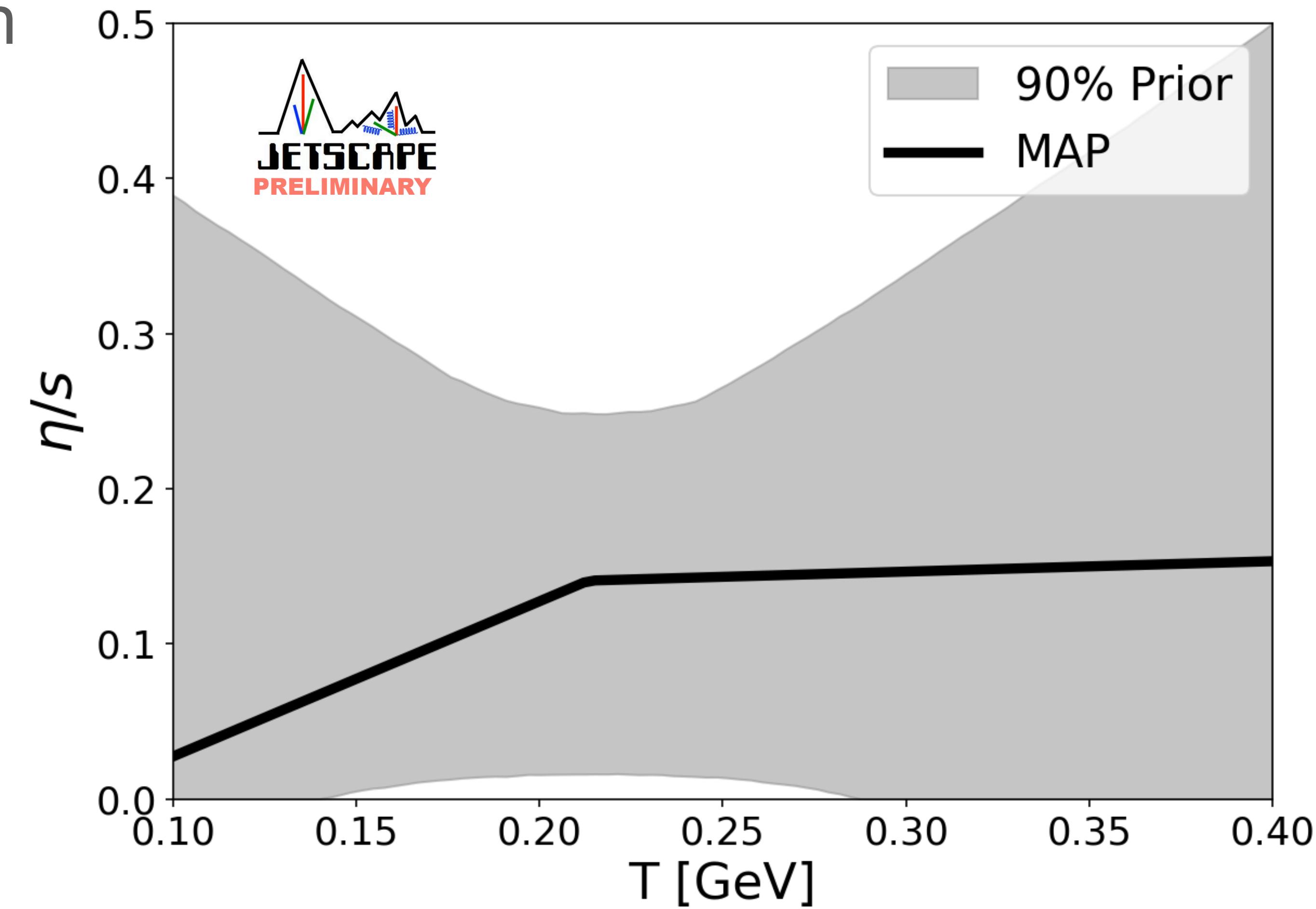
# Rapidity-dependent constraints on the shear viscosity

- Mid-rapidity data often includes 3D information
  - Centrality selection
  - Flow measurement reference
- Data with explicit rapidity-dependence reduces the shear viscosity
- Minimal sensitivity at high T



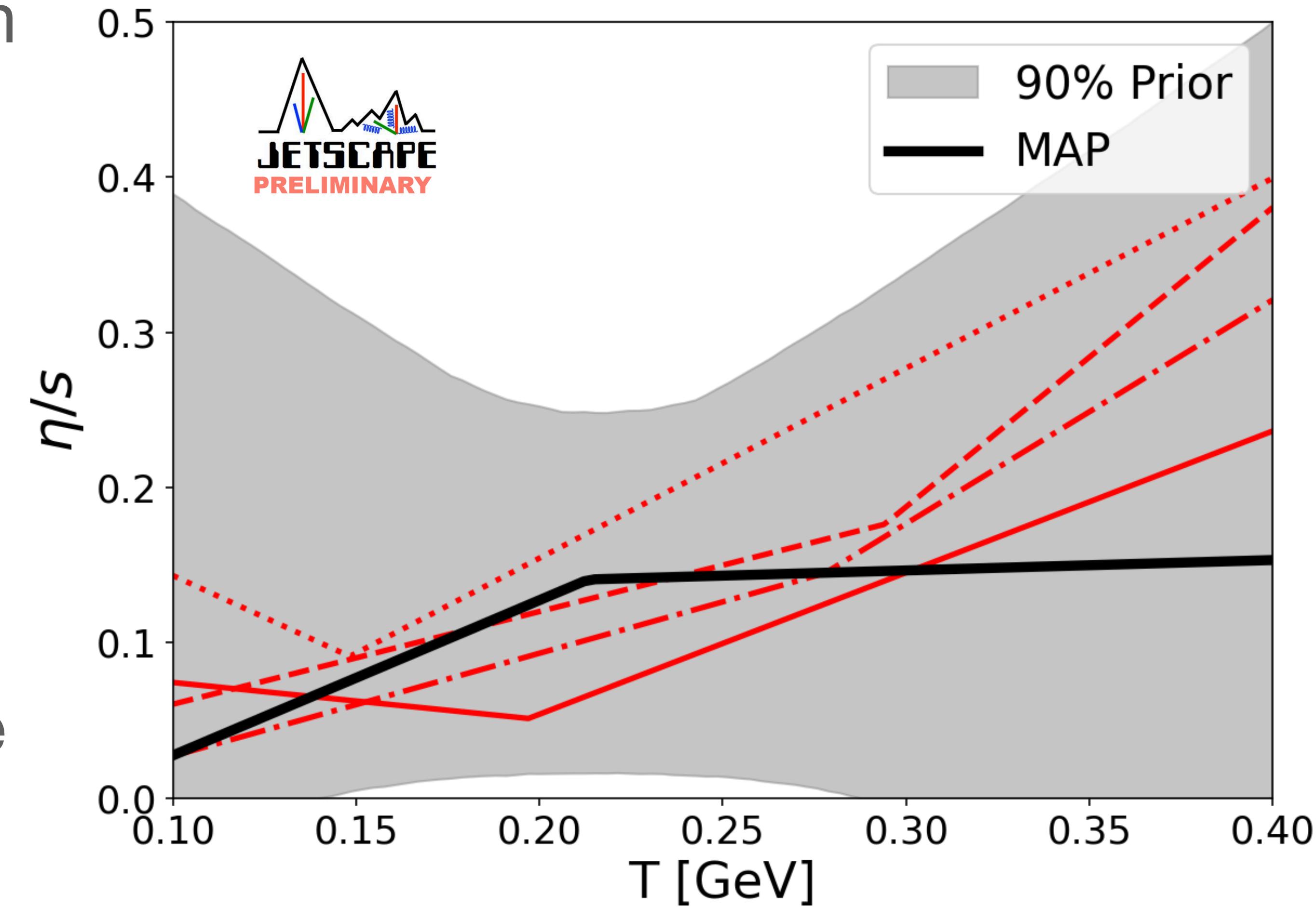
# The information content of the MAP vs the full posterior

- The Maximum a Posteriori (MAP) is the highest-likelihood point in parameter space



# The information content of the MAP vs the full posterior

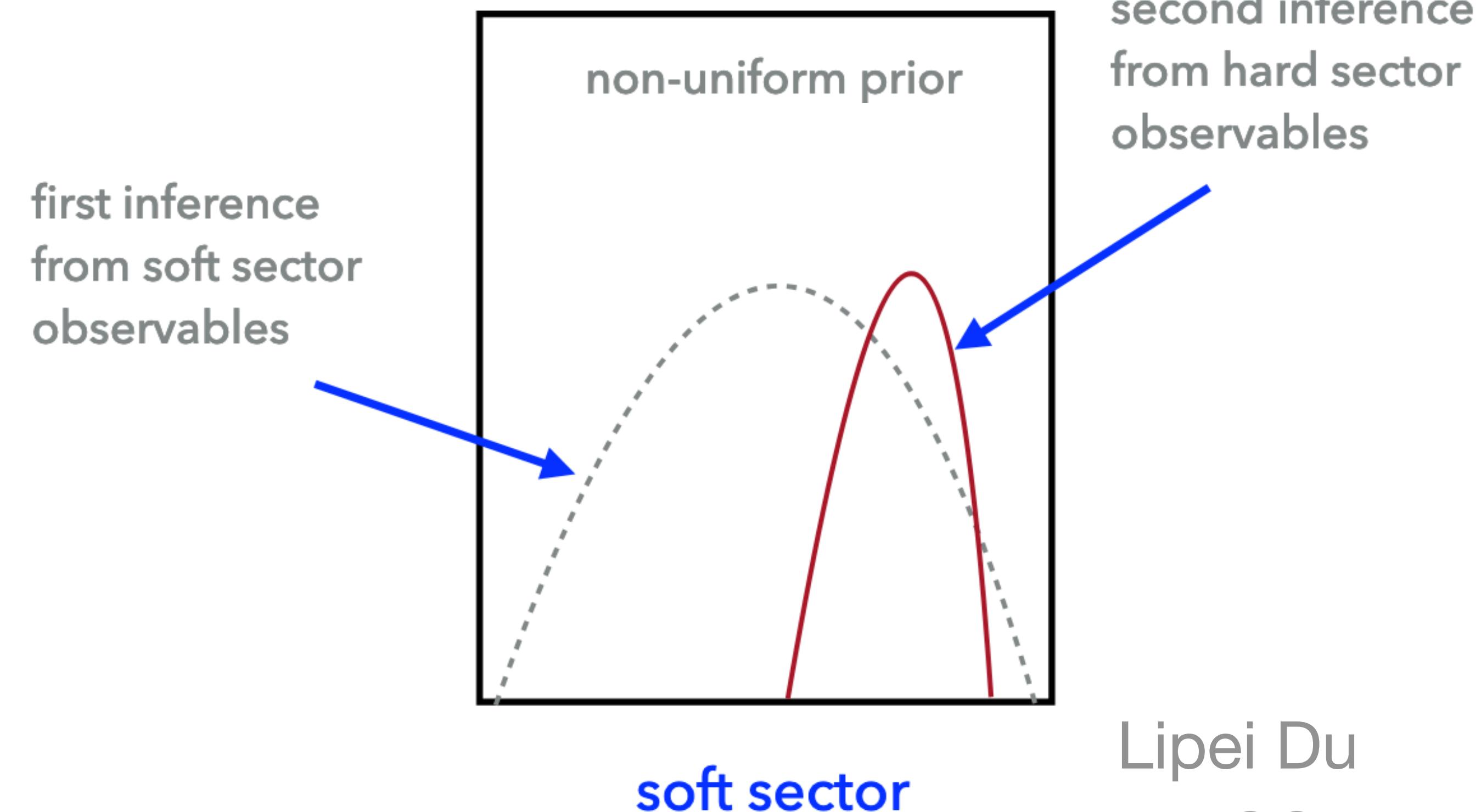
- The Maximum a Posteriori (MAP) is the highest-likelihood point in parameter space
- It does not reflect **uncertainties** inherent in the full posterior
- A similarly-likely point in parameter space may be **physically very different**
- To avoid precise but inaccurate predictions, **a sampling of the posterior** should be used whenever feasible



# Steps toward including hard observables

- A sequential calibration may be appropriate when:
  - There are no model inconsistencies
  - The datasets do not overlap
  - We know the medium properties affect hard observables
  - Need to gauge whether sensitivity can overcome experimental and theoretical uncertainties

## A sequential calibration

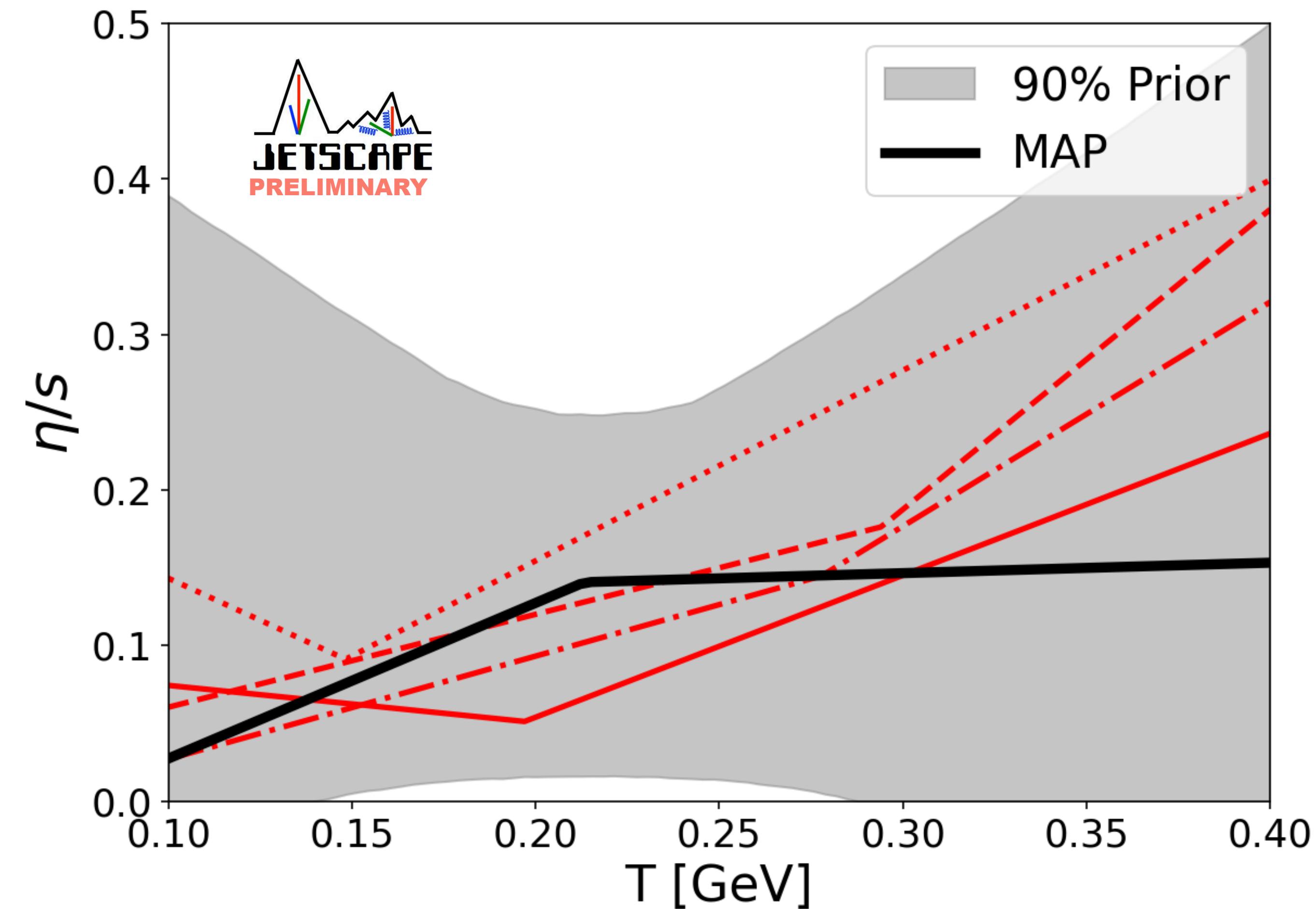


Lipei Du  
JETSCAPE



# Summary

- 3D Bayesian fit to the widest dataset at RHIC top energy may be used as a calibrated medium for future studies, including for jet-medium interaction
- Rapidity-dependent data provides additional constraints for viscosity
- To fully exploit a Bayesian analysis, a sample of the posterior should be used whenever feasible



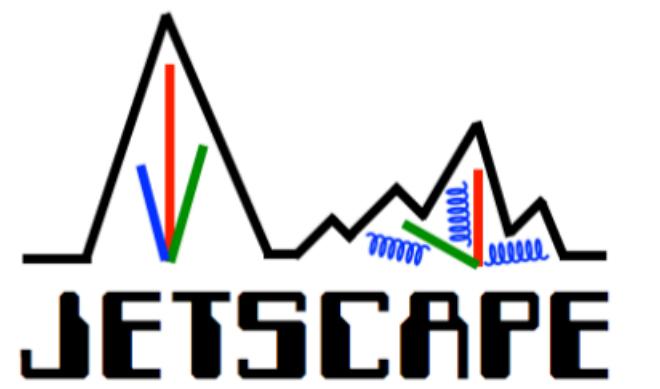
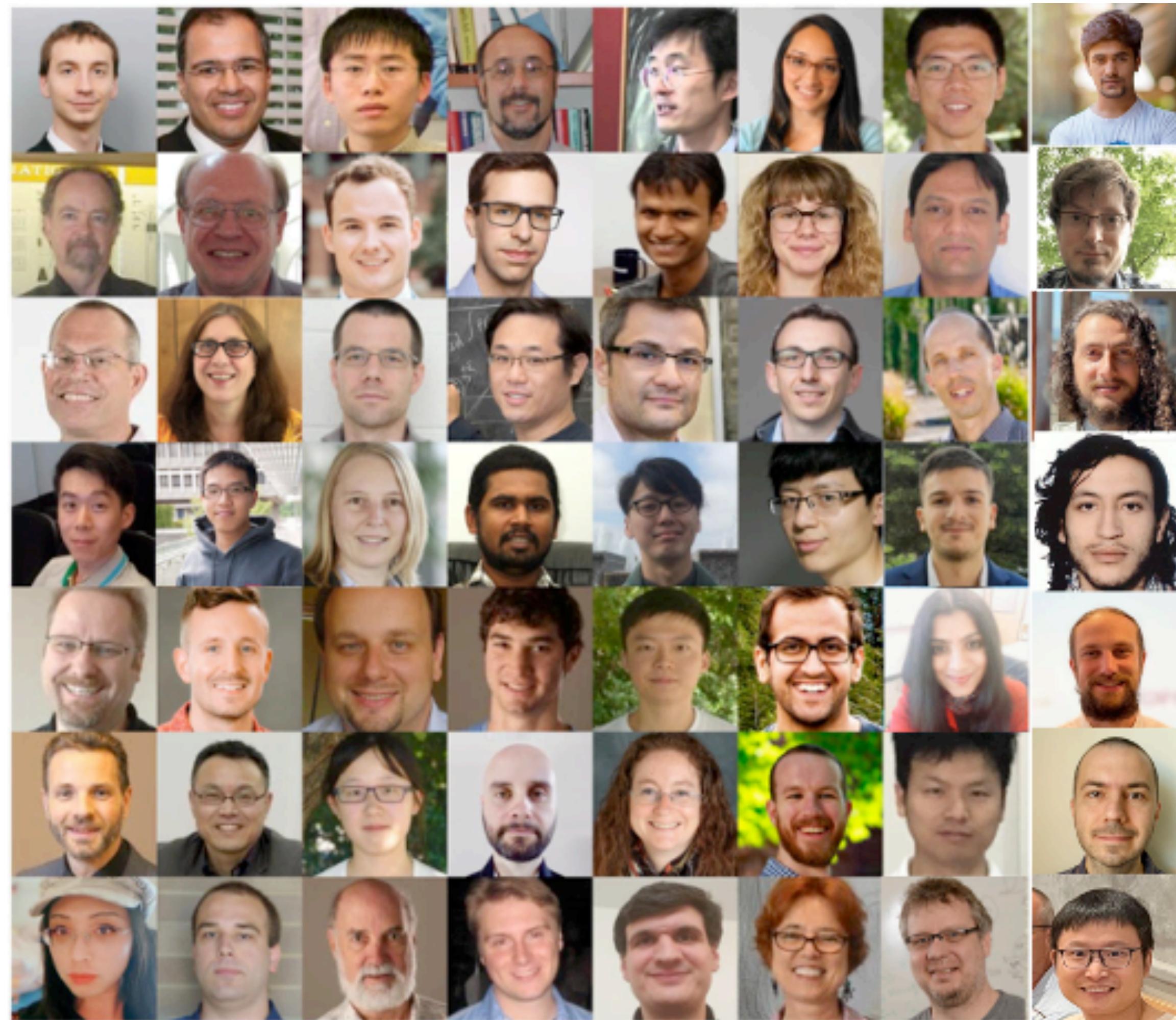
# Acknowledgements

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Thanks also to the organizers of HotJets 2025 for inviting me!



Open Science Grid



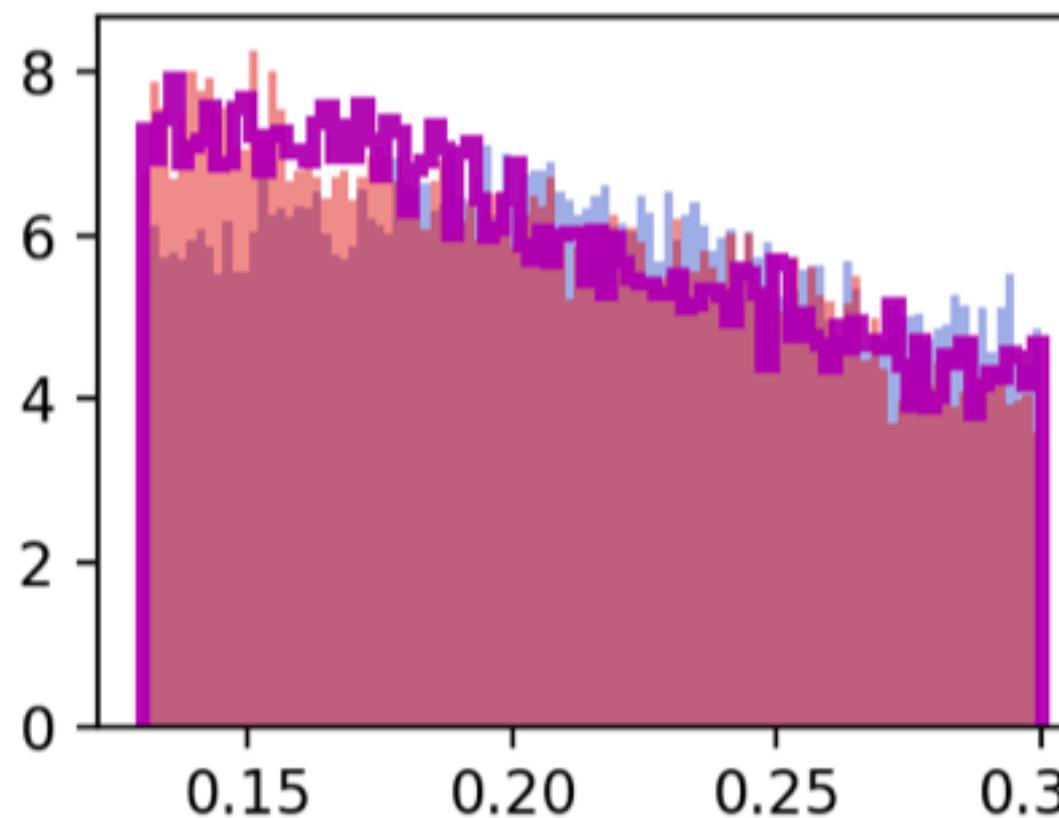
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# Backup



# Large and small system constraints on the shear viscosity

 $\frac{\eta}{s} T_{kink}$ 

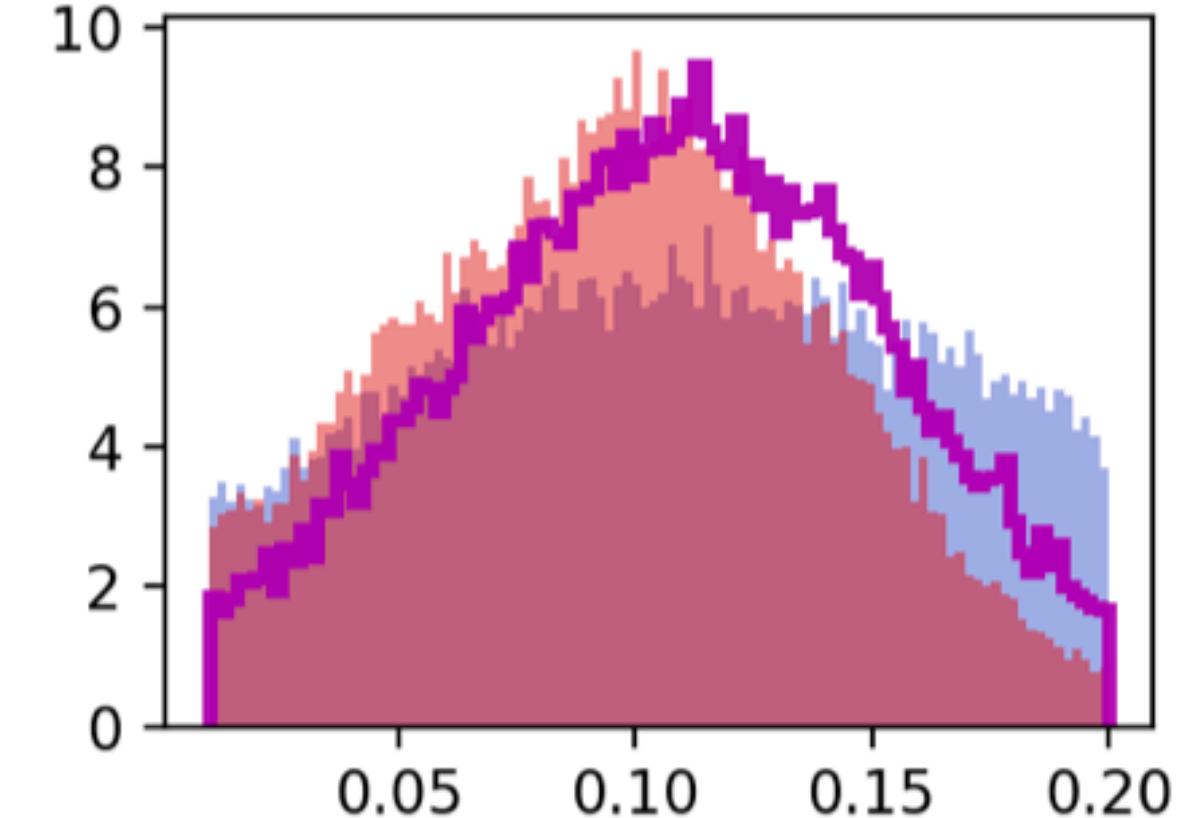
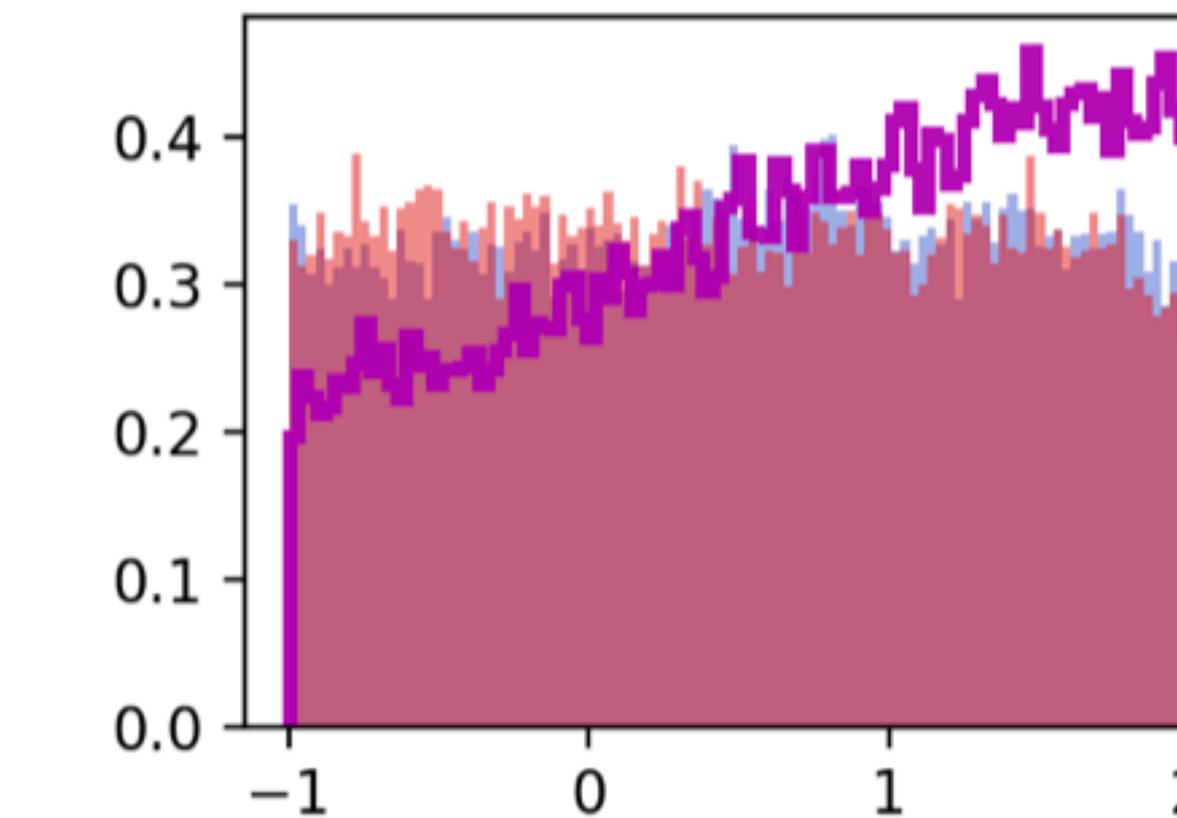
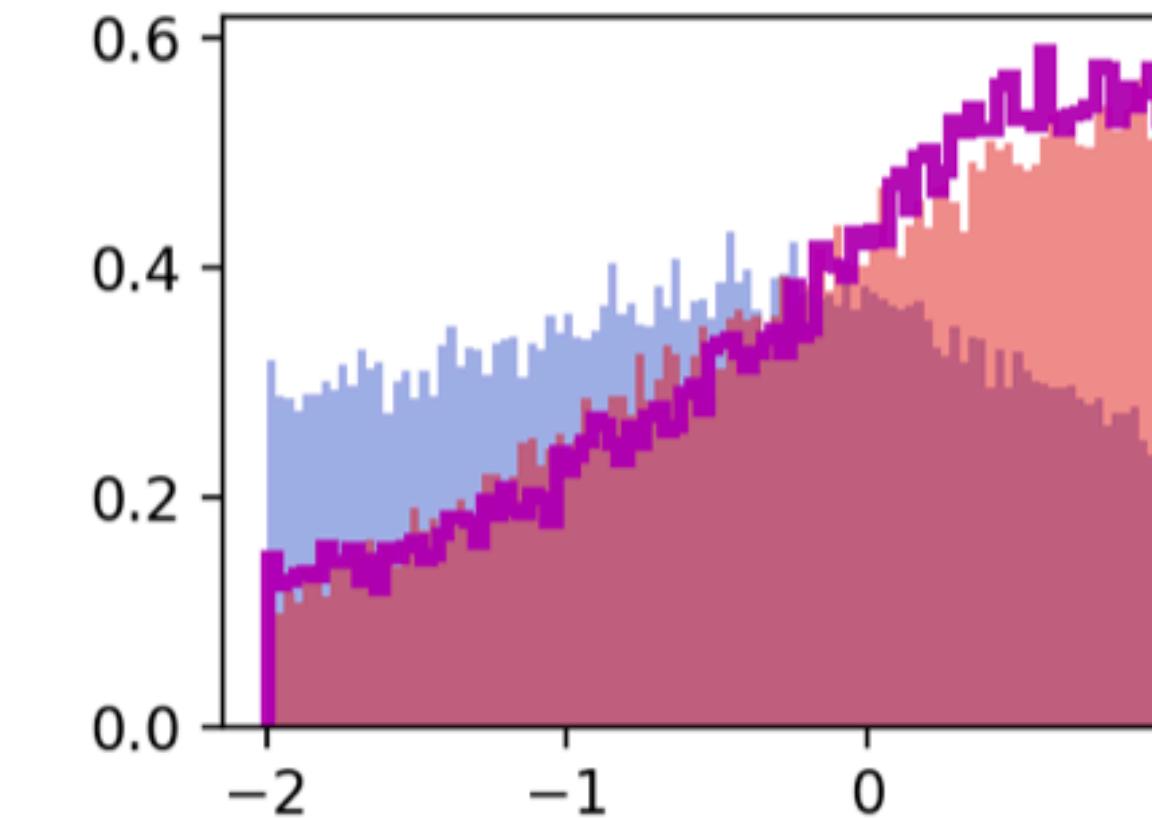
Au-Au

 $\frac{\eta}{s}$  low-T slope

d-Au

 $\frac{\eta}{s}$  high-T slope

combined

 $\frac{\eta}{s}$  at kink

- Au-Au and d-Au constraints largely consistent
- Au-Au dominates the fit due to data volume & uncertainties
  - Including d-Au in the fit does not appreciably affect shear viscosity in Au-Au simulations

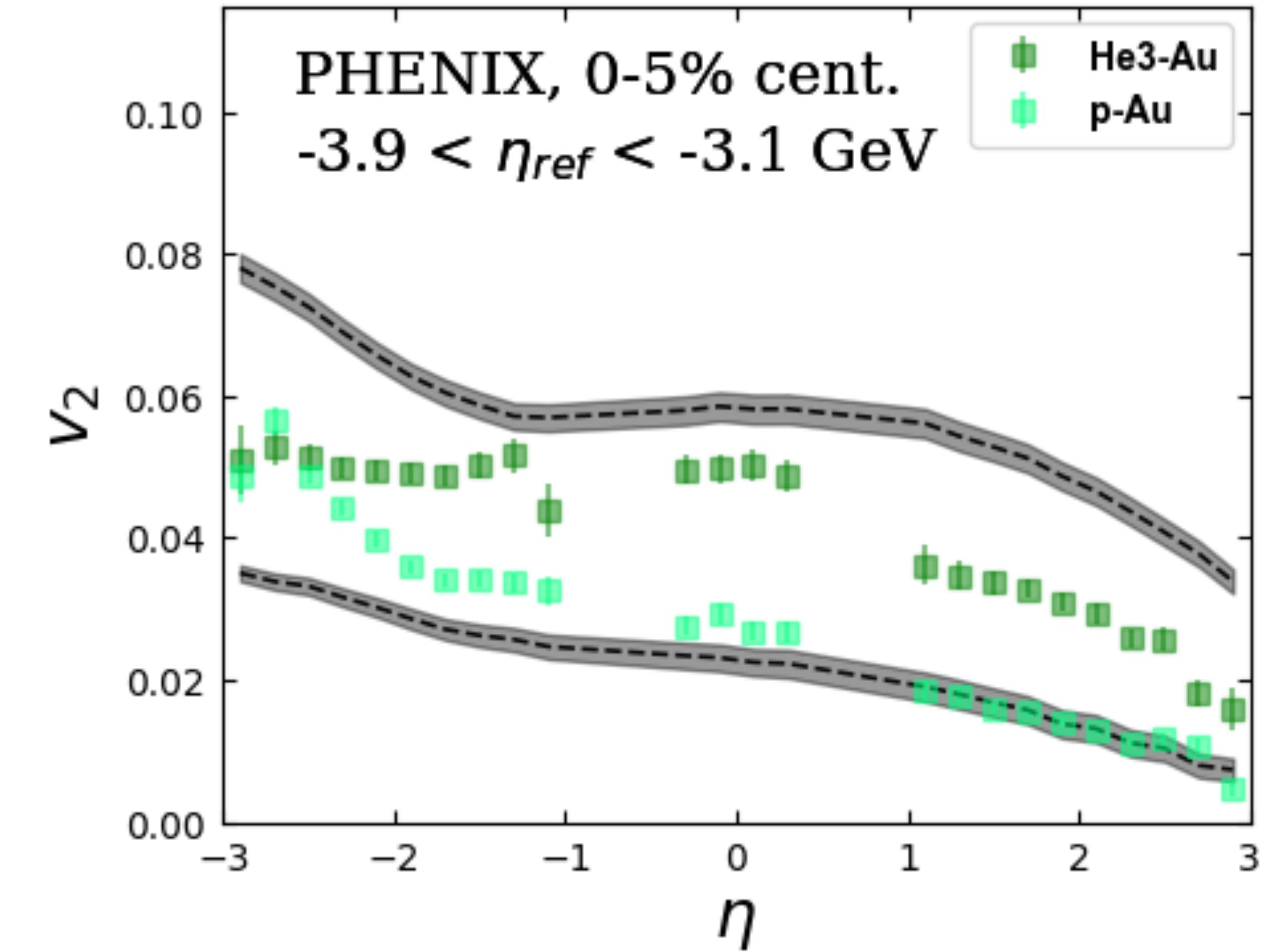
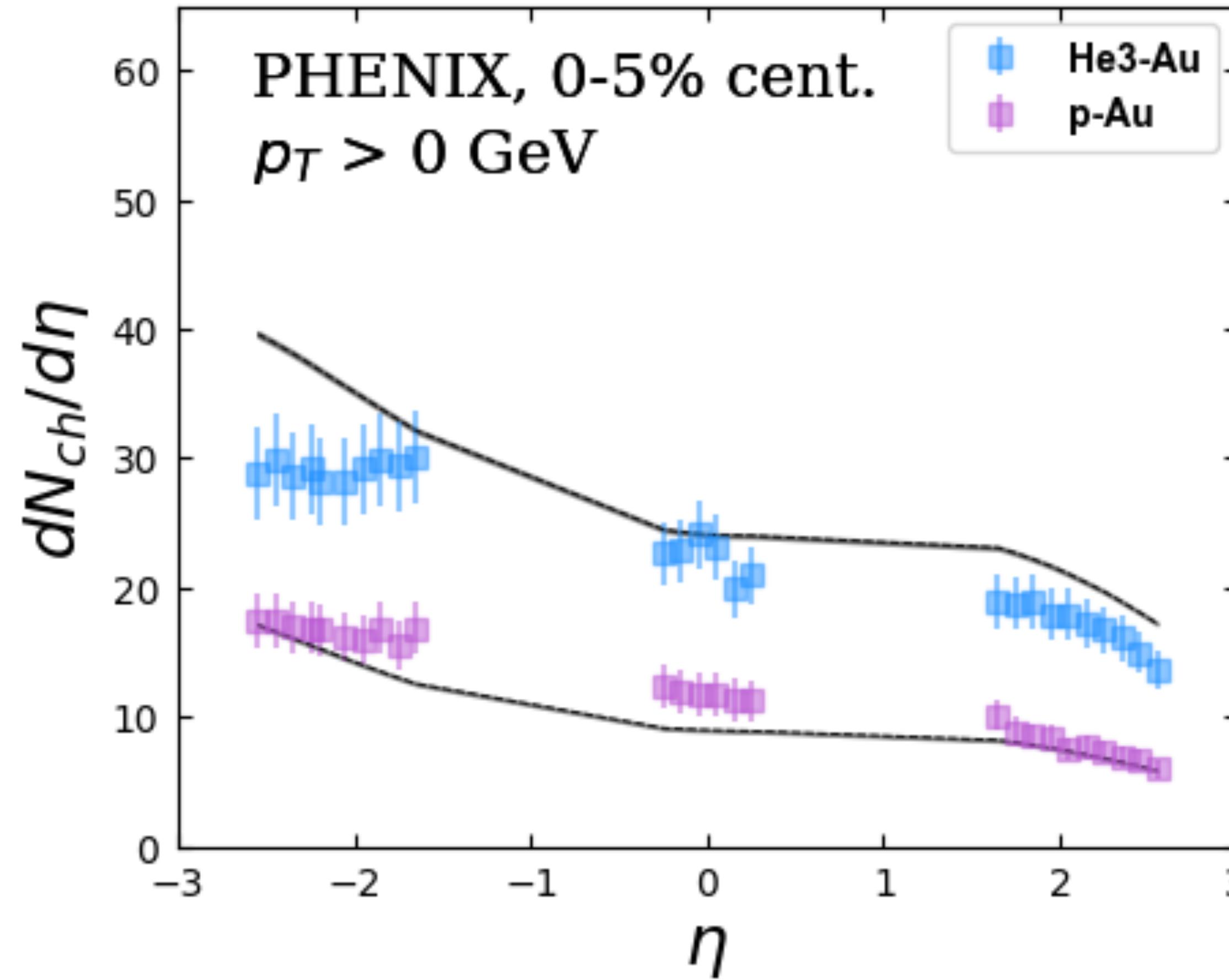
# The experimental data

	system	Experiment	cent.bins	data points
$dN_{ch}/d\eta(\eta)$	Au-Au	PHOBOS	11	594
$v_2(\eta)$	Au-Au	PHOBOS	3	48
$v_2(\eta)$	Au-Au	STAR	1	21
$v_2(p_T)$	Au-Au	PHENIX	6	30
$v_2(p_T)$	Au-Au	STAR	7	63
$v_2(\text{cent.})$	Au-Au	STAR	6	6
$v_3(\text{cent.})$	Au-Au	STAR	6	6
$\pi \langle pT \rangle(\text{cent.})$	Au-Au	STAR	7	7
$k \langle pT \rangle(\text{cent.})$	Au-Au	STAR	7	7
$k \langle pT \rangle(\text{cent.})$	Au-Au	PHENIX	8	8
$p \langle pT \rangle(\text{cent.})$	Au-Au	PHENIX	8	8
$dN_{ch}/d\eta(\eta)$	d-Au	PHOBOS	1	54
$dN_{ch}/d\eta(\eta)$	d-Au	PHENIX	3	102
$v_2(\eta)$	d-Au	PHENIX	1	14
$v_2(p_T)$	d-Au	PHENIX	1	5
$v_2(p_T)$	d-Au	STAR	1	5
Total				978

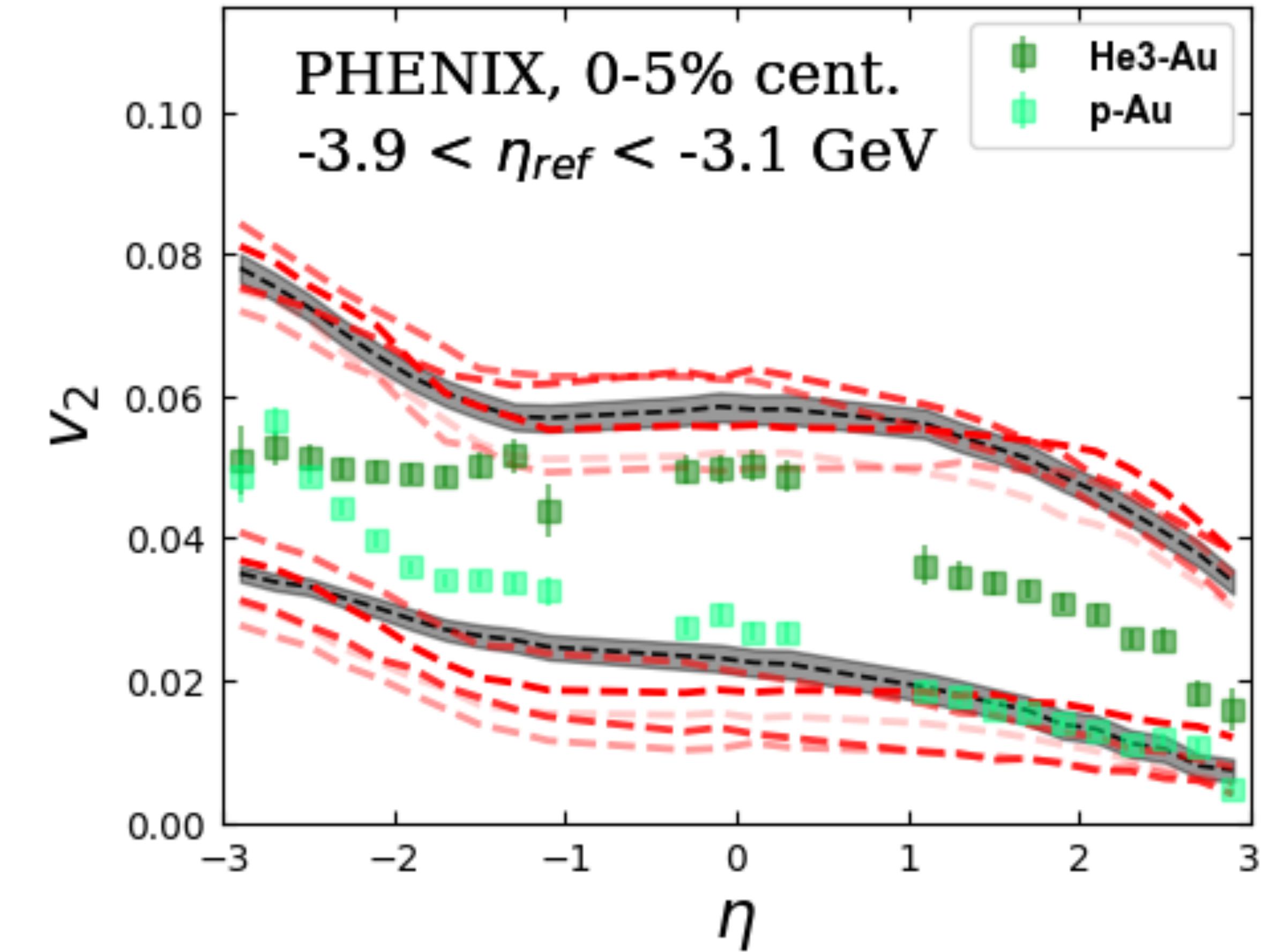
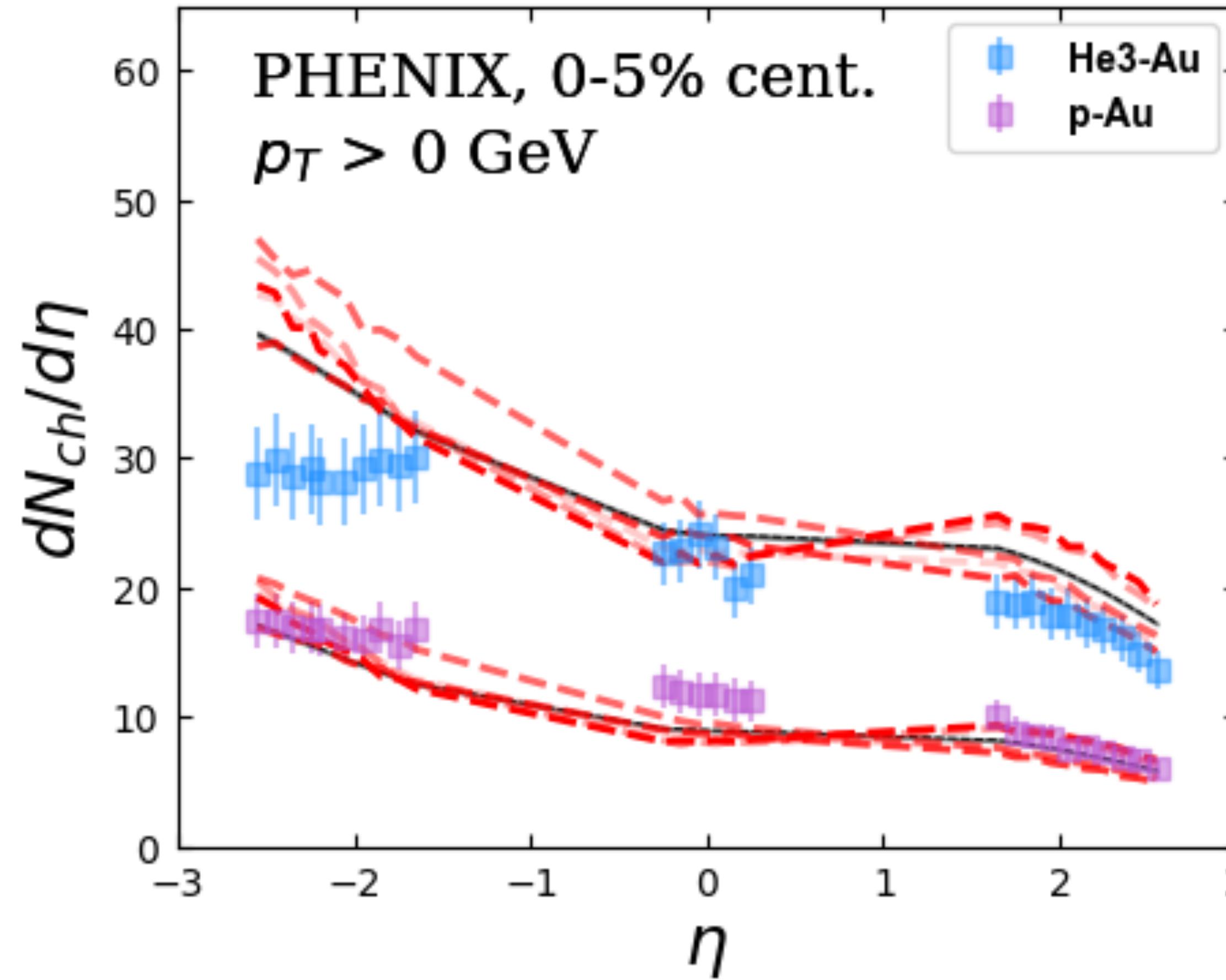
# The model parameters

Parameter	Collision Stage	Prior Range
$y_{loss,2}$	Initial State	[0,2]
$y_{loss,4}$	Initial State	$[y_{loss,2},4]$
$y_{loss,6}$	Initial State	$[y_{loss,4},6]$
$\sigma_{y_{loss}}$	Initial State	[0,1]
$\alpha_{rem}$	Initial State	[0,1]
Shadowing Factor	Initial State	[0,1]
$\tau_{form}$ Mean	Initial State	[0.2,1]
$B_G$ [1/GeV <sup>2</sup> ]	Initial State	[2,25]
String Source $\sigma_x$ [fm]	Initial State	[0.1,0.5]
String Source $\sigma_\eta$	Initial State	[0.1,0.8]
String Trans. Shift Frac.	Initial State	[0,1]
$\frac{\eta}{s} T_{kink}$ [GeV]	Hydro	[0.13,0.3]
$\frac{\eta}{s}$ low-T slope	Hydro	[-2,1]
$\frac{\eta}{s}$ high-T slope	Hydro	[-1,2]
$\frac{\eta}{s}$ at kink	Hydro	[0.01,0.2]
$\frac{\zeta}{s}$ max	Hydro	[0.01,0.2]
$\frac{\zeta}{s} T_{peak}$ [GeV]	Hydro	[0.12,0.3]
$\frac{\zeta}{s}$ width	Hydro	[0.025,0.15]
$\frac{\zeta}{s} \lambda$ assym.	Hydro	[-0.8,0.6]
EPS Switch [GeV/fm <sup>3</sup> ]	Particilization	[0.1,0.6]

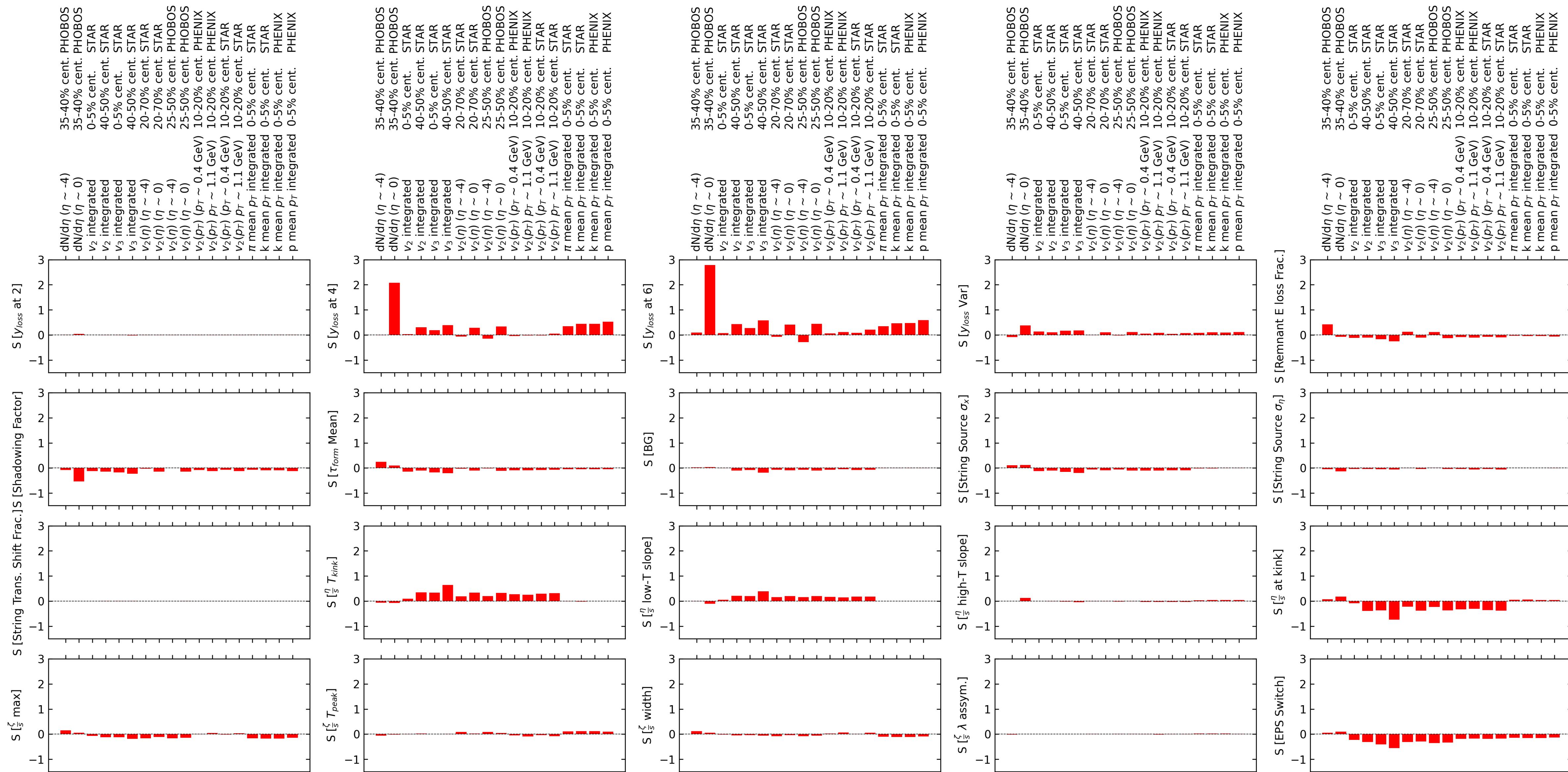
# The information content of the MAP vs the full posterior



# The information content of the MAP vs the full posterior



# Model sensitivity to parameters



# Sensitivity to key parameters

$$S[x_j] = \Delta_j / \delta$$

$x_j$  - varied parameter

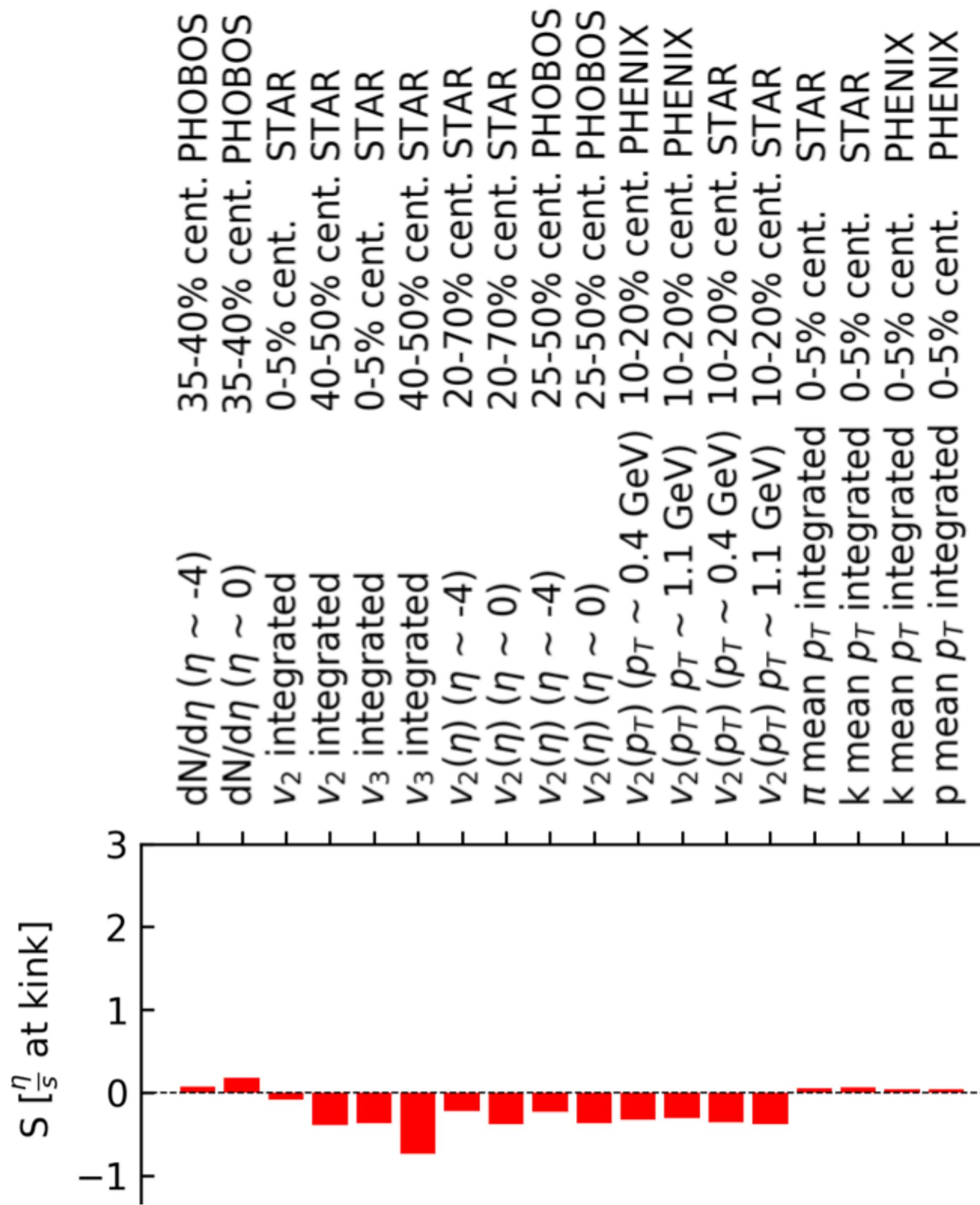
$\delta$  - fraction of the latin hypercube training range

$$\Delta_j = \frac{\hat{O}[X'_j] - \hat{O}[X]}{\hat{O}[X]}$$

$X$  - MAP parameters

$X'_j$  -  $X$  where  $x_j$  is adjusted by an amount proportional to  $\delta$

$\hat{O}[\dots]$  - observables evaluated at a given parameter set



# Observable posterior in d-Au

