Progress in PHSD+FRIGA simulation

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2017-01-25

Last datasets (summer 2016)

PHSD 3.3 + FRIGA: Li+C, $E_{lab} = 2 \text{ GeV}$, b = 1..5.5 fm Au+Au, $E_{lab} = 2$, 6, 11.45, 20 GeV, b = 1..11 fm

PHQMD 3.3 + FRIGA: Au+Au, E_{lab} = 2, 6, 11.45, 20 GeV, b = 1..11 fm

Low energies







Au+Au, $\sqrt{s} = 5$ GeV, b = 0..3 fm







Modeling of fragment and hypernucleus formation

<u>The goal:</u> Dynamical modeling of cluster formation by a combined model PHQMD = (QMD & PHSD) & SACA (FRIGA) (presently under construction!)

(GU & GSI & NANTES & JINR collaboration: A. Le Fèvre, Y. Leifels, J. Aichelin, V. Kireev, E. Bratkovskaya)

□ Parton-Hadron-Quantum-Molecular-Dynamics - a non-equilibrium microscopic transport model which describes n-body dynamics based on QMD propagation with collision integrals from PHSD (Parton-Hadron-String Dynamics) and cluster formation by the SACA model in comparison to the Minimum Spanning Tree model (MST). MST can determine clusters at the end of the reaction)

□ Simulated Annealing Clusterization Algorithm – cluster selection according to the largest binding energy (extension of the SACA model -> FRIGA which includes hypernuclei). FRIGA allows to identity fragments very early during the reaction.



SACA: R. K. Puri, J. Aichelin, J.Comput.Phys. 162 (2000) 245-266 PHSD: W. Cassing, E. Bratkovskaya, PRC 78 (2008) 034919; NPA831 (2009) 215

PHQMD: fragment formation

PHQMD with Minimum Spanning Tree model (MST) for clusters formation: MST finds clusters at the end of the reaction

Au+Au @ 5 A GeV (preliminary results at NICA energies)



Central collisions: light clusters;

semi-peripheral collisions: heavy clusters – remnants from spectators

□ Rapidity distribution becomes more narrow with increasing the cluster size