The Navier-Stokes energy density evolution equation I used, as I found in the literature is

$$\partial_\tau \epsilon + \frac{\epsilon + p}{\tau} - \eta \frac{4}{3\tau^2} = 0 \tag{1}$$

Using that $p = \epsilon/3$ and the relation $\epsilon + p = sT$, I rewrote the equation as

$$\partial_\tau \epsilon + \frac{4}{3\tau}\epsilon \left(1 - \frac{\eta}{sT}\frac{4}{3\tau}\right) = 0 \tag{2}$$

Lastly, using the relaxation time $\tau_{\mathrm{r}} = 5\eta/sT$, we have

$$\partial_\tau + \frac{4}{3\tau}\epsilon \left(1 - \frac{4}{15}\frac{\tau_{\mathrm{r}}}{\tau}\right) = 0 \tag{3}$$

Using the inital conditions $T_0 = 0.60$ GeV and $\tau_0 = 0.25$ fm/c and $\eta = 1/4\pi$, the energy evolution that I calculate is

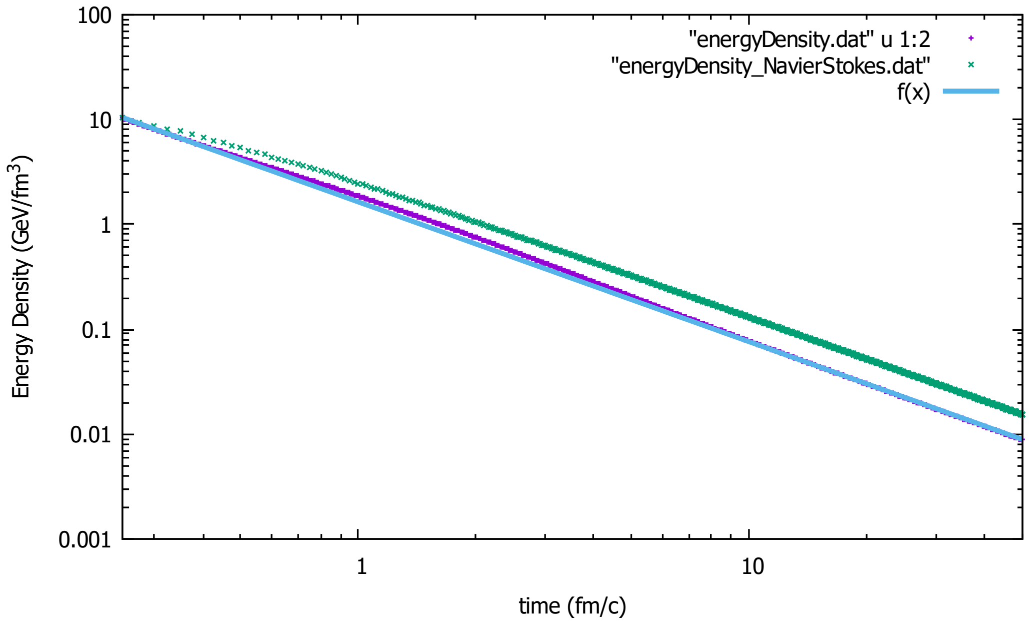

Figure 1: The purple data points are the energy evolution as calculated by Strickland's code with the same inital conditions, the green is the Navier-Stokes data, and the blue line is the the equation $\epsilon = 6C\tau^{-4/3}/(\pi^2\hbar^3c^3)$