Exploring Hot Dense Matter at RHIC and LHC

Peter Jacobs

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

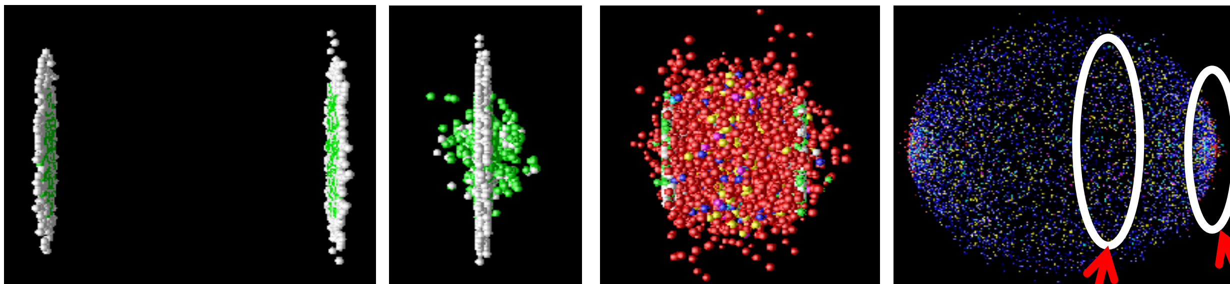
Lecture 2

Initial conditions: partonic structure and global observables

Recap from yesterday: Measuring collision geometry I

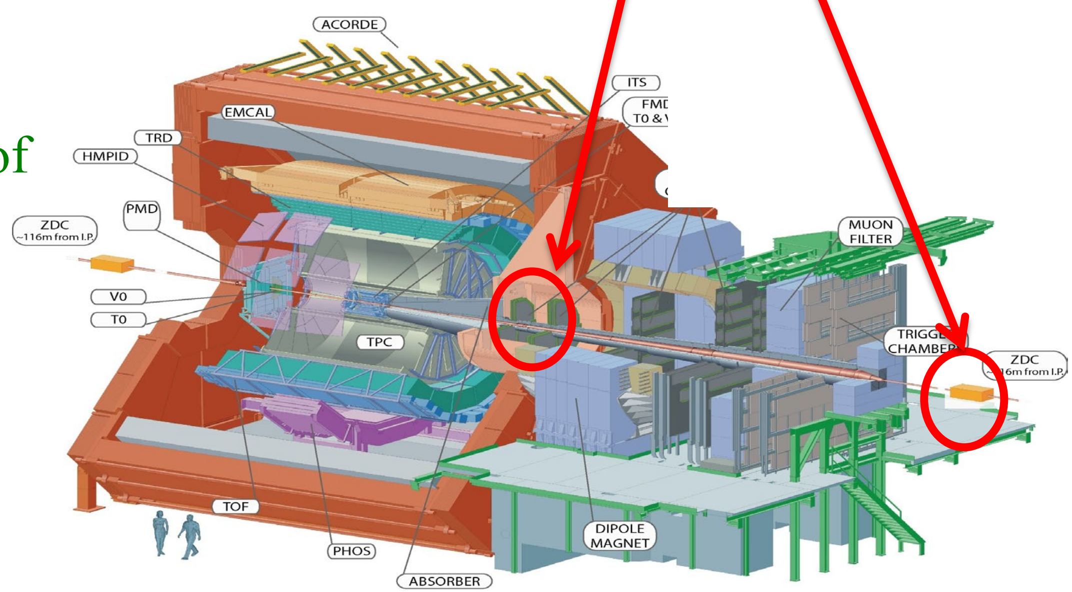
Nuclei are “macroscopic”

➔characterize collisions by impact parameter



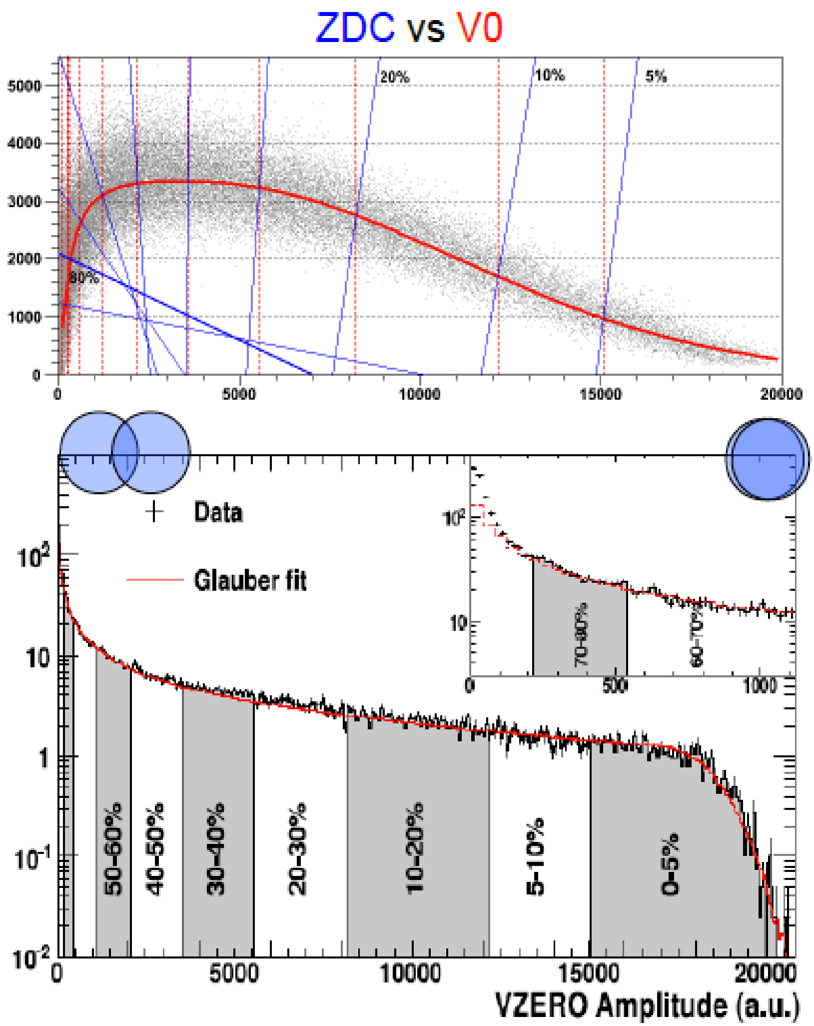
Correlate particle yields from ~causally disconnected parts of phase space

➔ correlation arises from common dependence on collision impact parameter



Measuring collision geometry II

Forward neutrons



Charged hadrons η~3

- Order events by centrality metric
- Classify into percentile bins of "centrality"

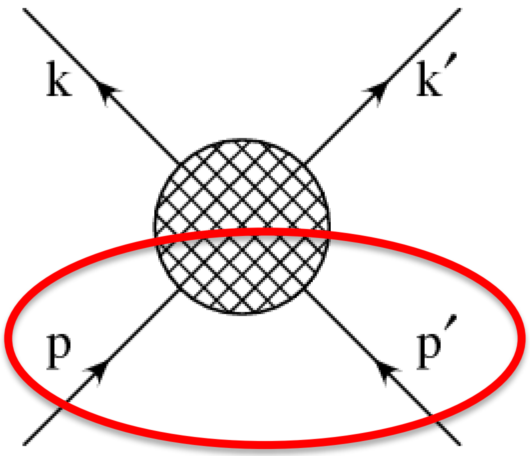
HI jargon: "0-5% central"

Connect to Glauber theory via particle production model:

- **N_{bin}: effective number of binary nucleon collisions (~5-10% precision)**
- **N_{part}: number of (inelastically scattered) "participating" nucleons**

Kinematics: Mandelstam variables

$$E\frac{d^3\sigma}{dp^3} \propto f_{a/A}\left(x_a, Q^2\right) \otimes f_{b/B}\left(x_b, Q^2\right) \otimes \frac{d\hat{\sigma}^{ab\to cd}}{dt} \otimes D_{h/c}\left(z_c, Q^2\right)$$



$$s = \left(p + p'\right)^2 = \left(k + k'\right)^2$$

$$t = \left(k - p\right)^2 = \left(k' - p'\right)^2$$

$$u = \left(k' - p\right)^2 = \left(k - p'\right)^2$$

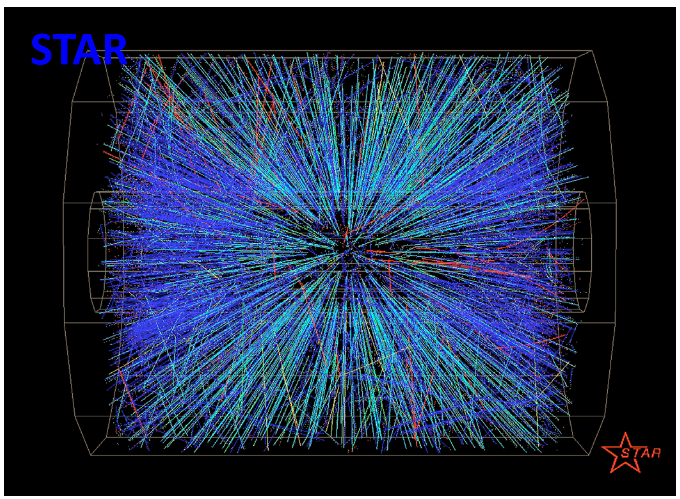
$$s + t + u = \sum_{i=1}^{4} m_i^2$$

Total collision energy in CM system = √s

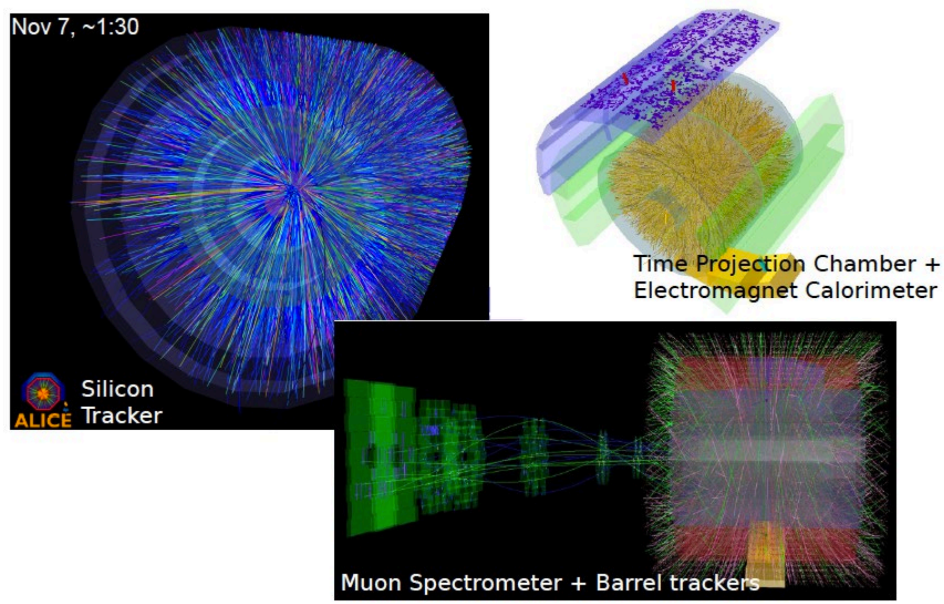
Now back to our regularly scheduled program…

Very simple question: can we understand the total number of particles generated in a heavy ion collision (a.k.a. “multiplicity”)?

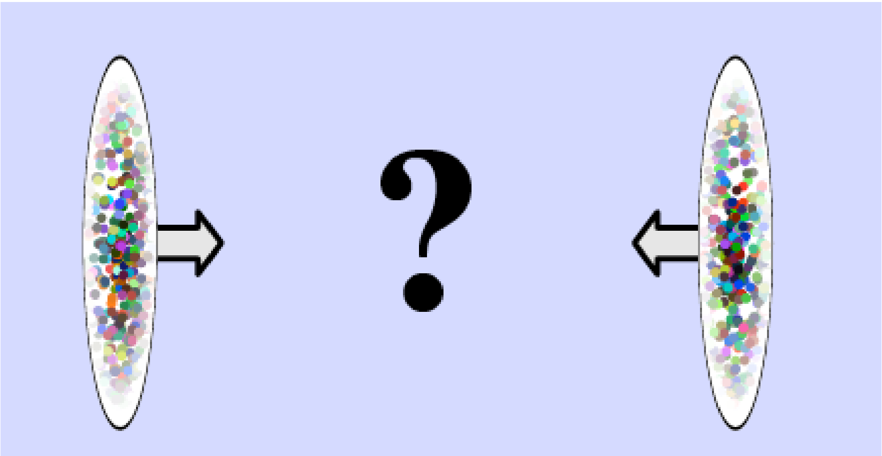
RHIC

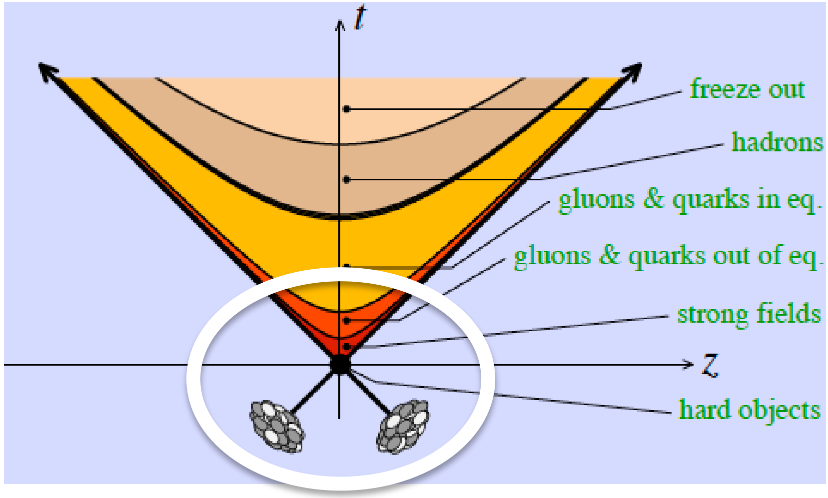


LHC



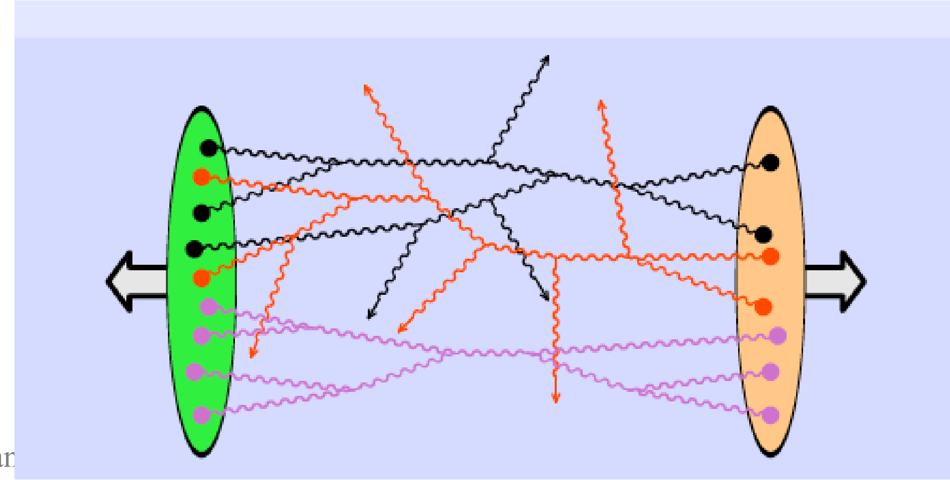
Let’s start with the “initial state”: what is the role of the partonic structure of the projectiles?





Multiple interactions drive the collision dynamics

➔we need to understand the initial (incoming) state…



Perturbative QCD factorization in hadronic collisions

Hard process scale $Q^2 >> \Lambda^2_{QCD}$

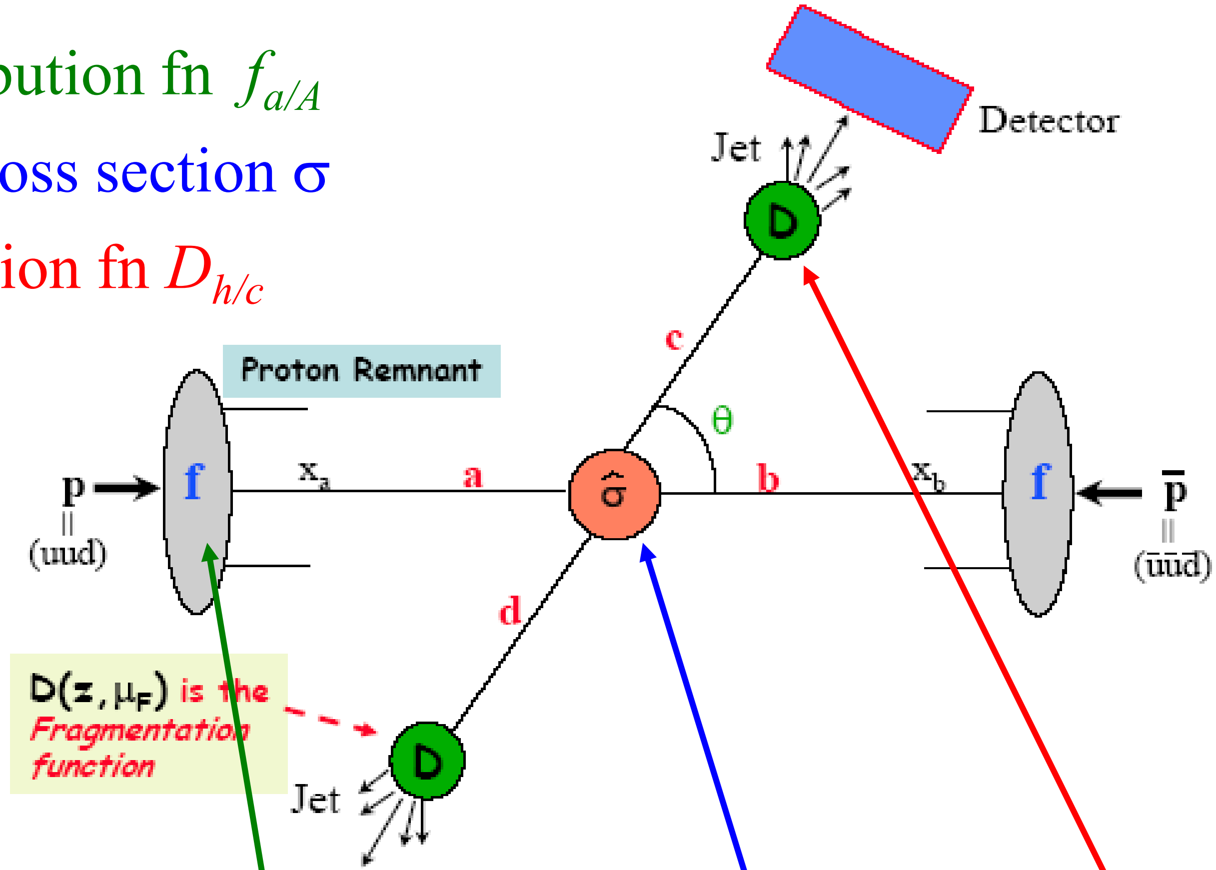
pQCD factorization:

parton distribution fn $f_{a/A}$

+ partonic cross section σ

+ fragmentation fn $D_{h/c}$

x=momentum fraction of hadron carried by parton (infinite momentum frame)



$$E\frac{d^3\sigma}{dp^3} \propto f_{a/A}\left(x_a, Q^2\right) \otimes f_{b/B}\left(x_b, Q^2\right) \otimes \frac{d\hat{\sigma}^{ab\to cd}}{dt} \otimes D_{h/c}\left(z_c, Q^2\right)$$

Q^2 evolution of Parton Distribution and Fragmentation Functions

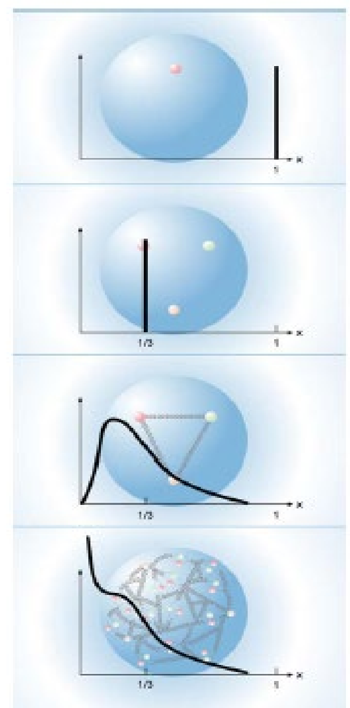
$$E\frac{d^3\sigma}{dp^3} \propto f_{a/A}(x_a, Q^2) \otimes f_{b/B}(x_b, Q^2) \otimes \frac{d\hat{\sigma}^{ab\to cd}}{dt} \otimes D_{h/c}(z_c, Q^2)$$

Parton Distribution Fucntions (PDFs) and fragmentation functions are not calculable *ab initio* in pQCD

They are essentially non-perturbative in origin (soft, long distance physics) and must be extracted from data at some scale Q_0^2

pQCD then specifies how PDFs and fragmentation functions evolve from Q_0^2 to any other scale Q^2 (DGLAP evolution equations)

Q^2 evolution



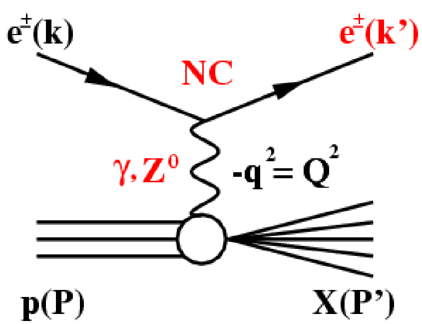
small Q^2

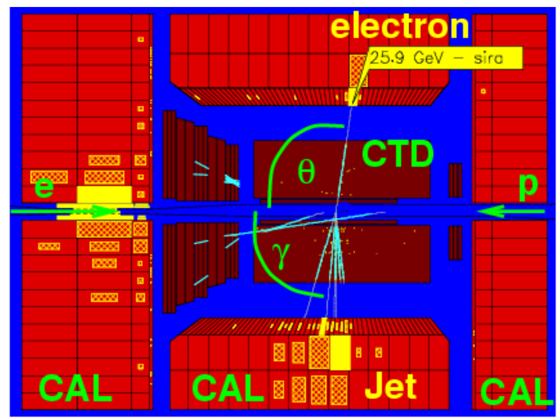
large Q^2

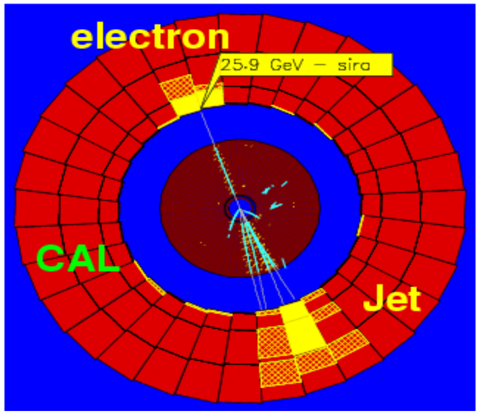
0.1 1.0 x

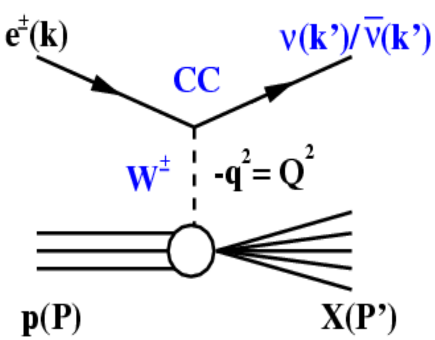
Simpler case: deep inelastic scattering (DIS) of e+p

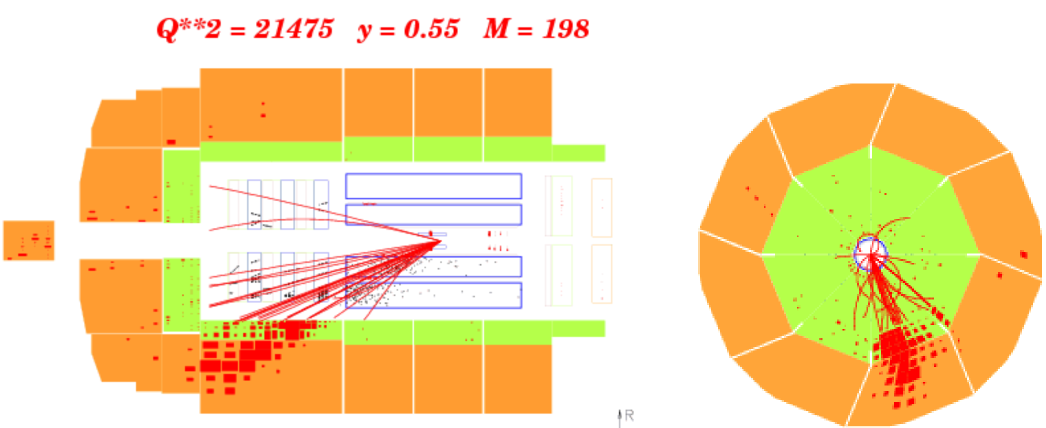
$$\mathrm{NC}: \quad e^{\pm} + p \rightarrow e^{\pm} + X, \qquad \mathrm{CC}: \; e^{\pm} + p \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e(\nu_e) + X$$





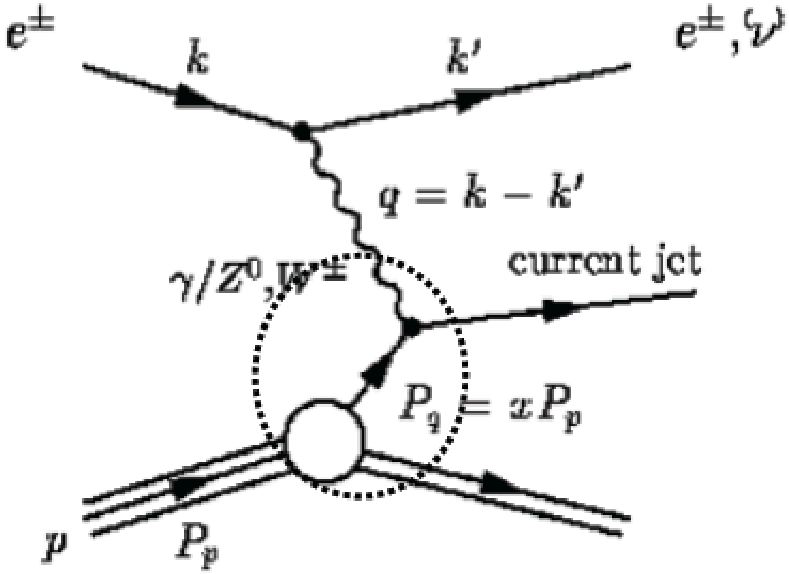




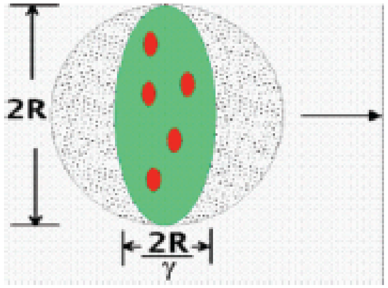


DIS kinematics

ep collision



proton in "∞" momentum frame



No transverse momentum

$0 \leq x \leq 1$

x = fractional longitudinal momentum carried by the struck parton

$\sqrt{s}$ = ep cms energy

$Q^2=-q^2$= 4-momentum transfer squared (or virtuality of the "photon")

Probing the structure of the proton with DIS

Define a new quantity F_2:

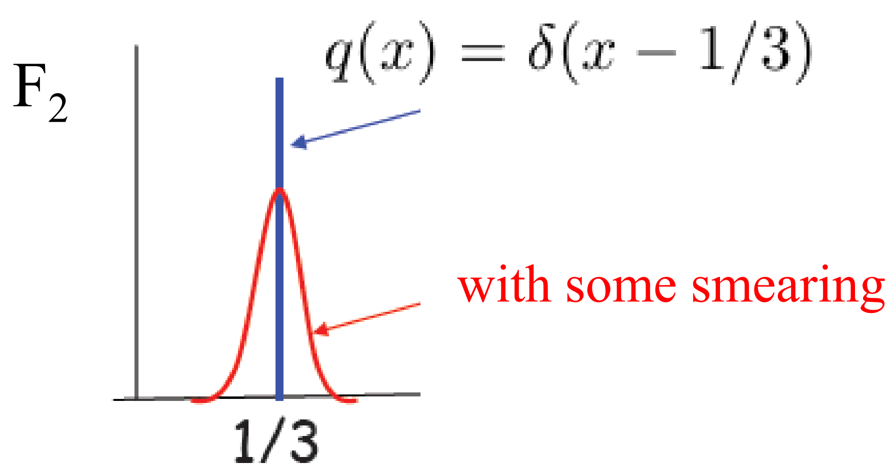
parton density for flavor *i*

$$F_2 = \sum_{i=u,d,s,\ldots} e_i^2 \cdot xq_i(x)$$

Sum over quark flavors

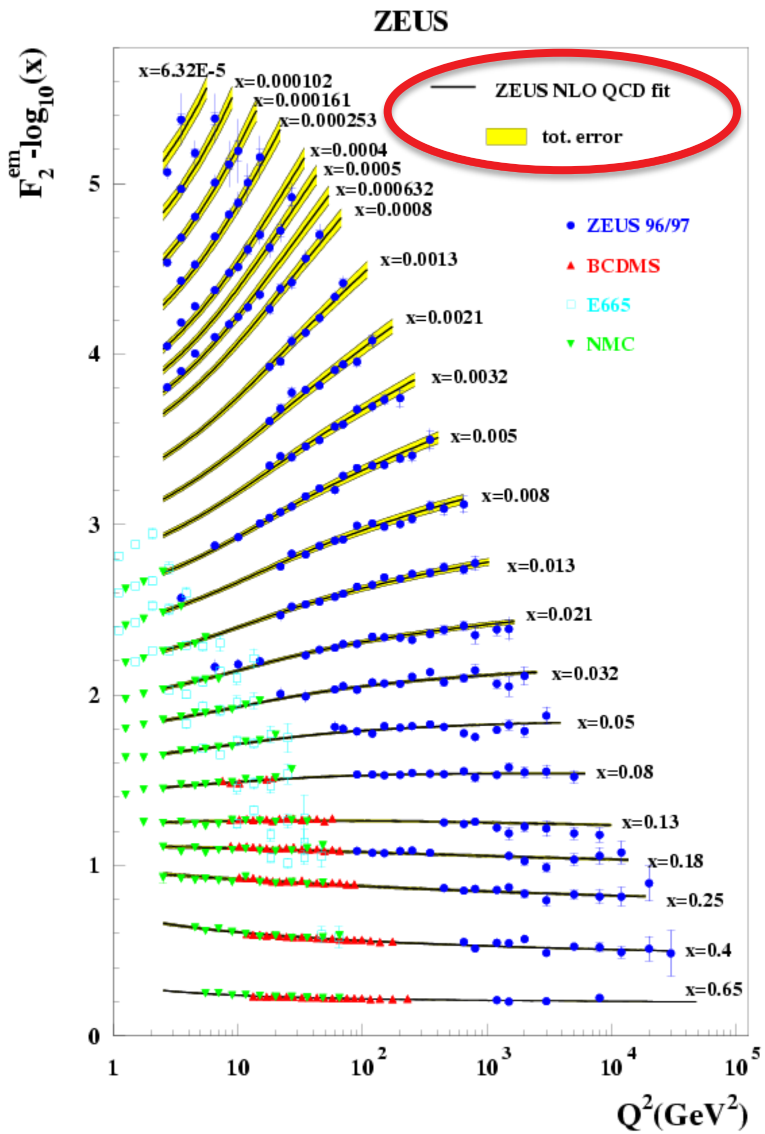
charge for flavor *i*

If a proton were made up of 3 quarks, each carrying 1/3 of proton's momentum:



- If partons are point-like and incoherent then Q^2 shouldn't matter
- Bjorken scaling: F_2 has no Q^2 dependence

Measurement of proton F_2



Tour de force for perturbative QCD:

Q^2 does matter!

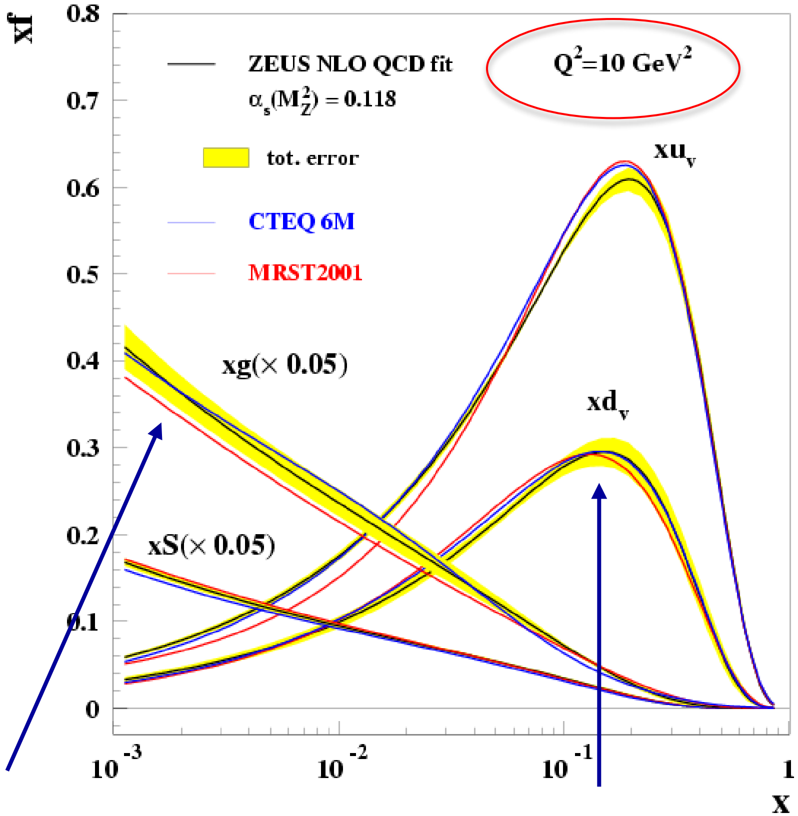
- Partons are not point-like and incoherent.
- Hadronic structure depends on the scale at which you probe it!

Spectacular agreement with DGLAP evolution

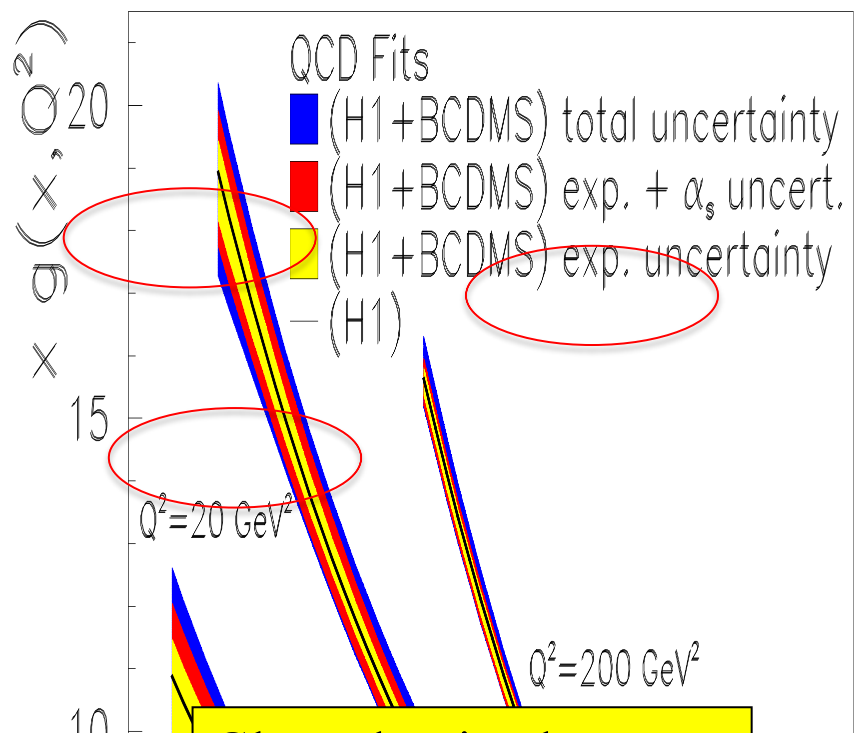
Parton Distribution Function in the proton

$$E\frac{d^3\sigma}{dp^3} \propto f_{a/A}\left(x_a, Q^2\right) \otimes f_{b/B}\left(x_b, Q^2\right) \otimes \frac{d\hat{\sigma}^{ab\to cd}}{dt} \otimes D_{h/c}\left(z_c, Q^2\right)$$

Low Q^2: valence structure



Q^2 evolution (gluons)



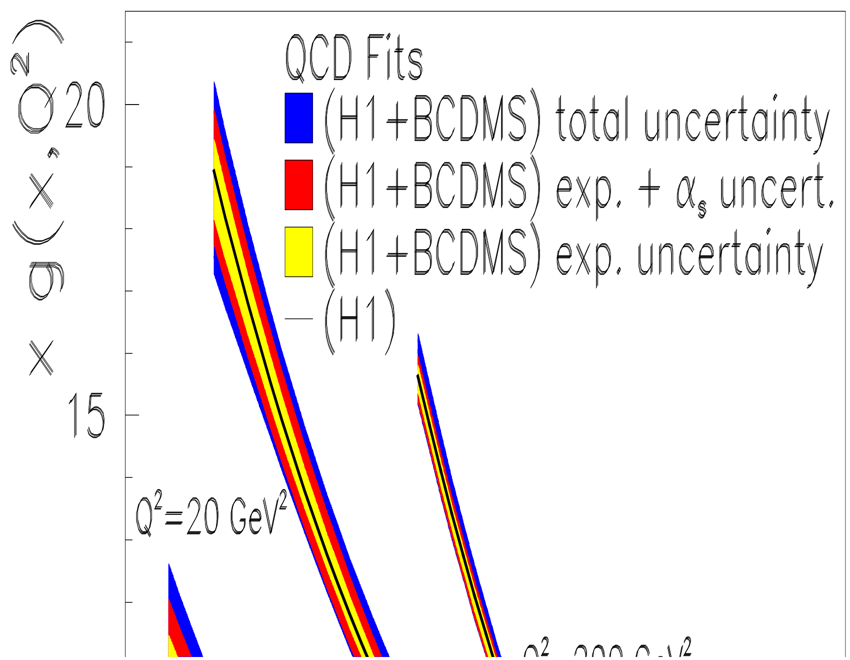
Soft gluons

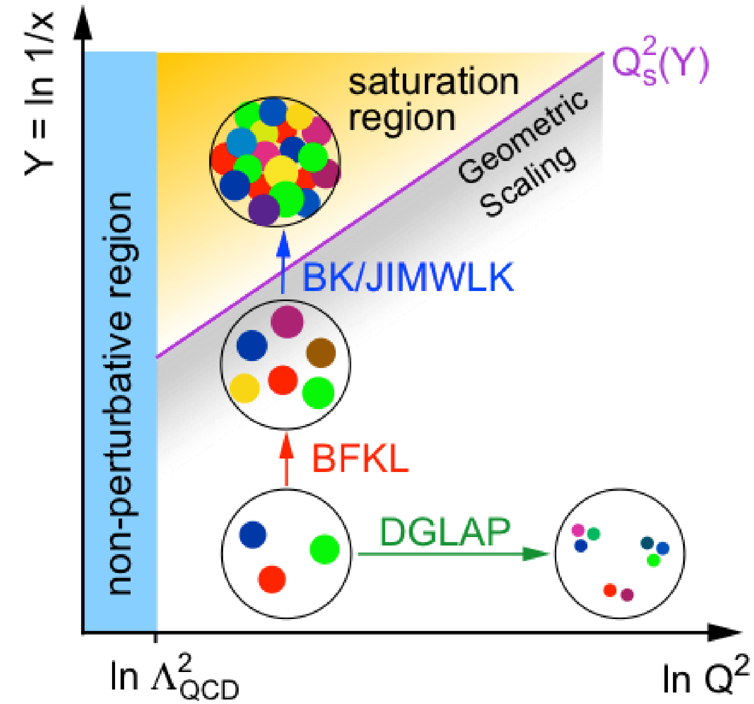
Valence quarks (p = uud)
x ~ 1/3

Gluon density decreases towards lower Q^2

Gluon saturation at low *x*

Fix Q^2 and consider what happens as *x* is decreased…





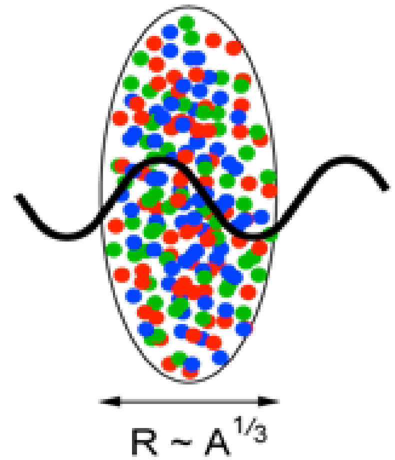
Problem: low x gluon density cannot increase without limit (unitarity bound)

Solution:

- gluons carry color charge
- if packed at high enough density they will recombine
  - ➔gluon density is self-limiting
  - ➔gluon saturation !

Gluon recombination in nuclei

Uncertainty principle: wave fn. for very low momentum (low x) gluons extends over entire depth of nucleus



Define gluon density per unit area in nucleus of mass A:

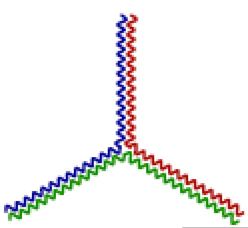
$$\rho \sim \frac{xG_A\left(x, Q^2\right)}{\pi R_A^2};\ G_A\left(x, Q^2\right) \sim A \cdot G_N\left(x, Q^2\right)$$

Gluon recombination cross section:

$$\sigma_{gg\to g} \sim \frac{\alpha_S}{Q^2}$$

Recombination occurs if:

$$\rho \cdot \sigma_{gg\to g} > 1$$



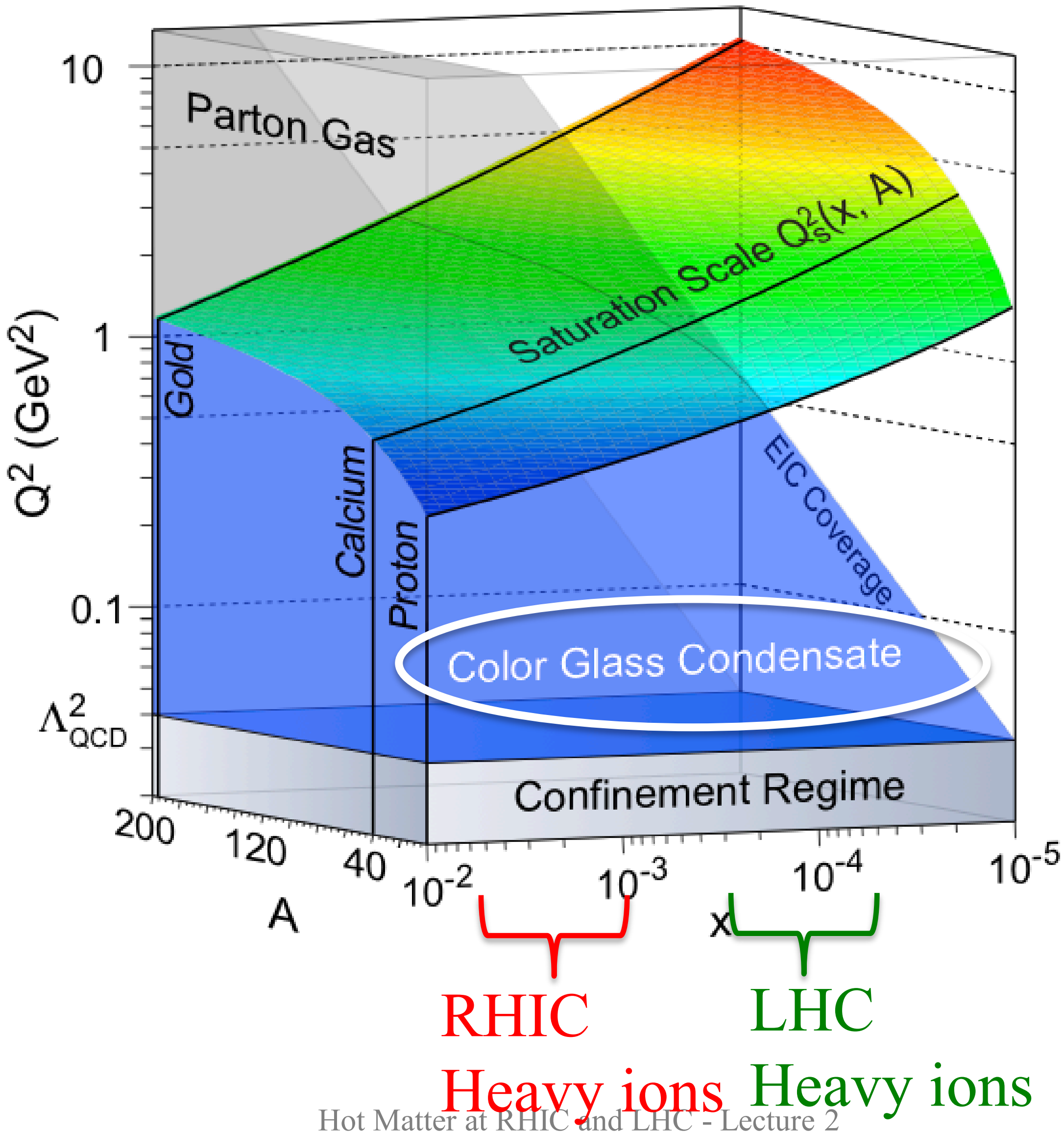
Saturation momentum scale Q_{sat}^2 satisfies self-consistent condition:

$$\boxed{Q_{sat}^2 \sim \frac{\alpha_S \cdot xG_A\left(x, Q_{sat}^2\right)}{\pi R_A^2} \sim A^{1/3} \frac{1}{x^{0.3}}}$$

Nuclear enhancement of Q_{sat}

Gluon recombination for $Q^2 < Q_{sat}^2$

Saturation scale vs nuclear mass



What's that?

Color Glass Condensate (CGC)

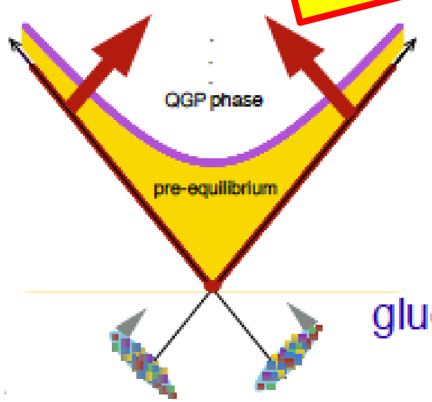
Semi-classical effective theory of satur

Wave function: gluon recombination tame th
small-x (high-energies)

Translation: number of (final-state) charged particles seen in the detector in a heavy ion collision is proportional to number of gluons scattered early in the collision (K~1), which is suppressed due to saturation effects

Predicts specific scaling with collision centrality and √s

charged p gluons in the wave functions of the colliding nuclei



LO kt-factorization: $$\left.\frac{dN^g}{d\eta\, d^2p_t}\right|_{\eta=0} \propto \frac{1}{p_t^2}\int d^2k_t\, \alpha_s\, \phi(x_1,k_t)\, \phi(x_2,|p_t-kt|)$$

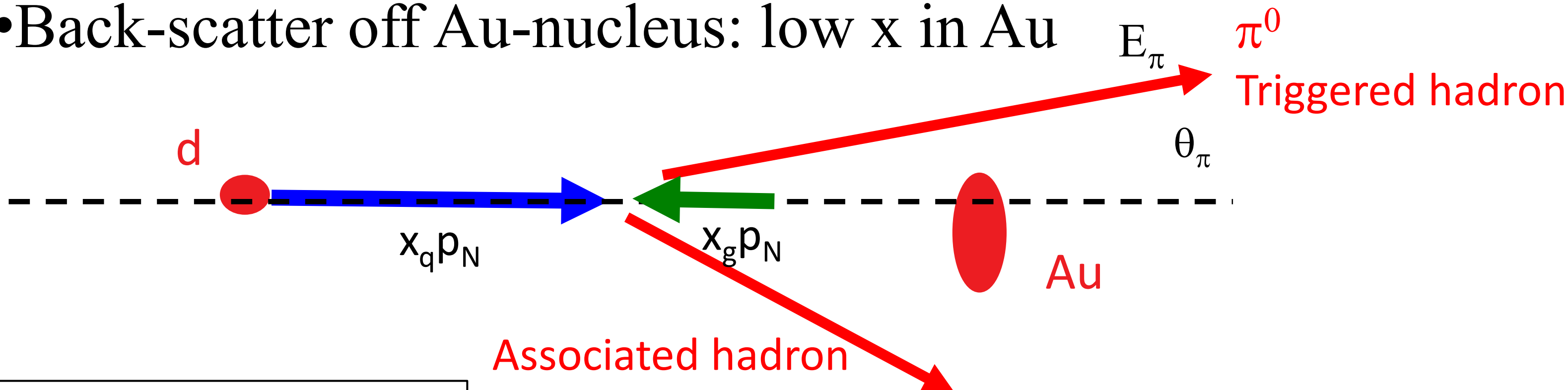
$\lambda \approx 0.24 \div 0.3$

gluon-hadron duality: $$\left.\frac{dN^{ch}}{d\eta}\right|_{\eta=0} = \frac{2}{3}K\left.\frac{dN^g}{d\eta}\right|_{\eta=0} \propto Q_s^2(\sqrt{s},b) \sim \sqrt{s/s_0}^{\lambda} N_{part}$$

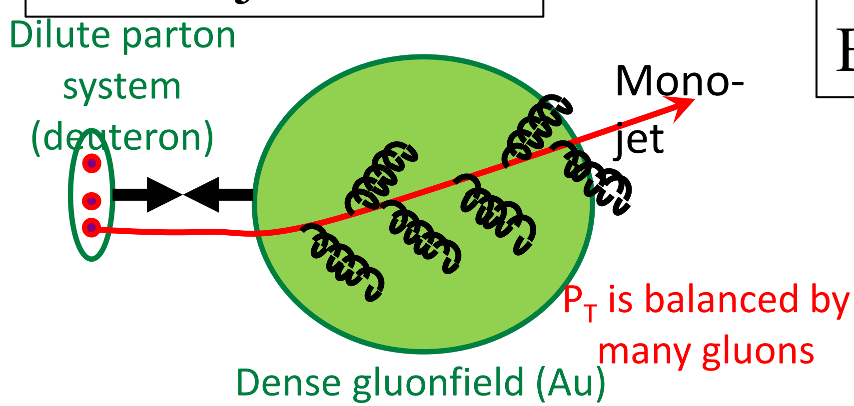
Can we see Saturation experimentally?

Asymmetric deuteron+Au collisions at RHIC:

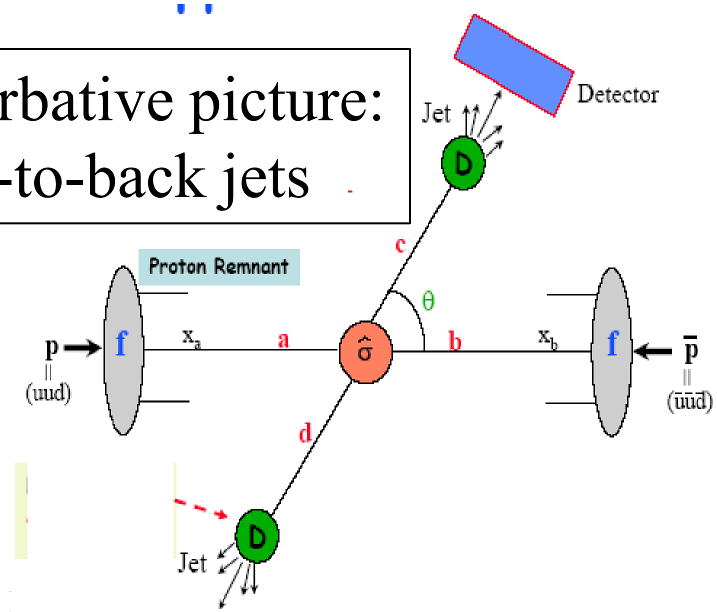
- •Look at forward 2-particle correlations
- •Back-scatter off Au-nucleus: low x in Au



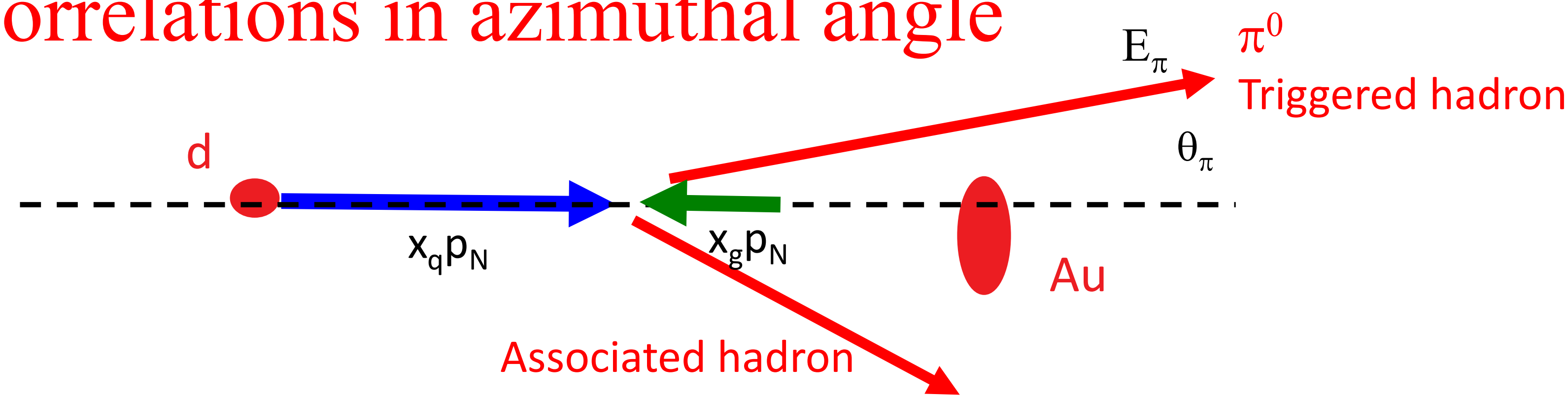
Saturation picture:
"mono-jets"



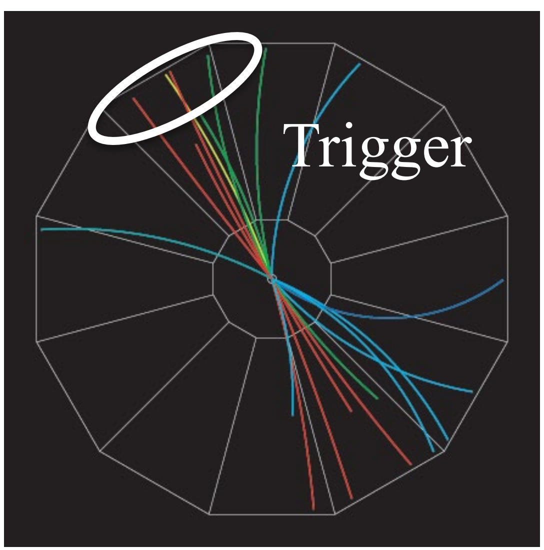
Perturbative picture:
Back-to-back jets

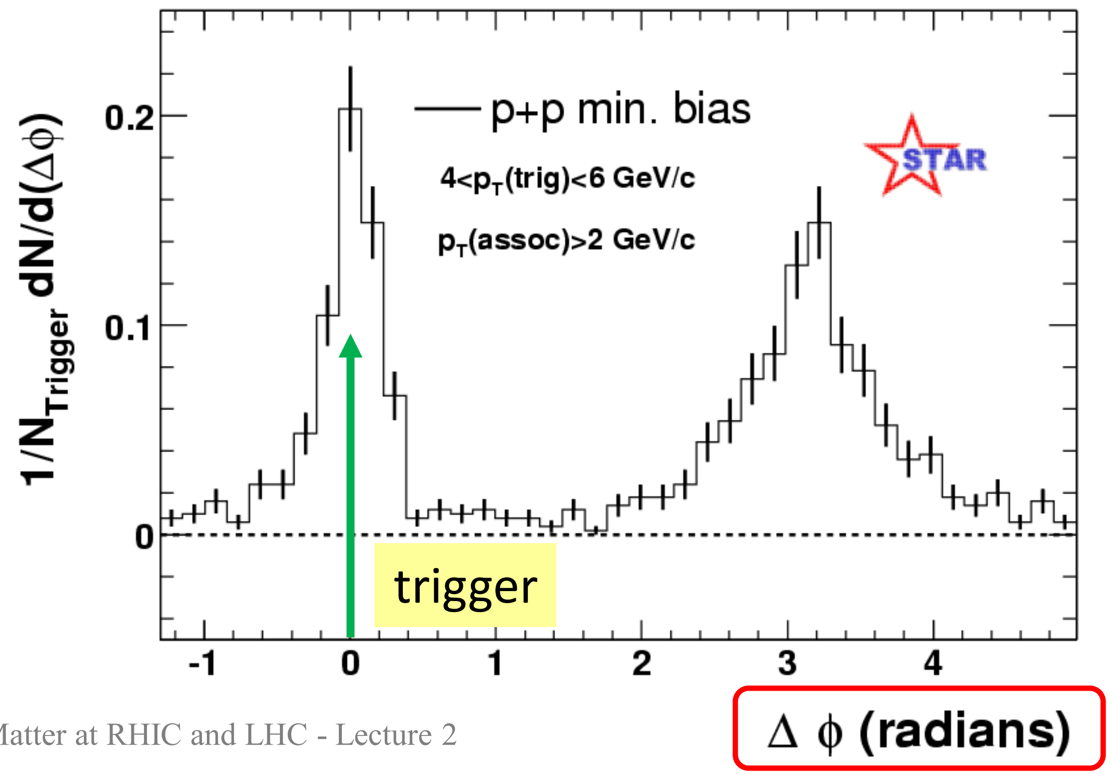


What are we plotting? 2-particle correlations in azimuthal angle

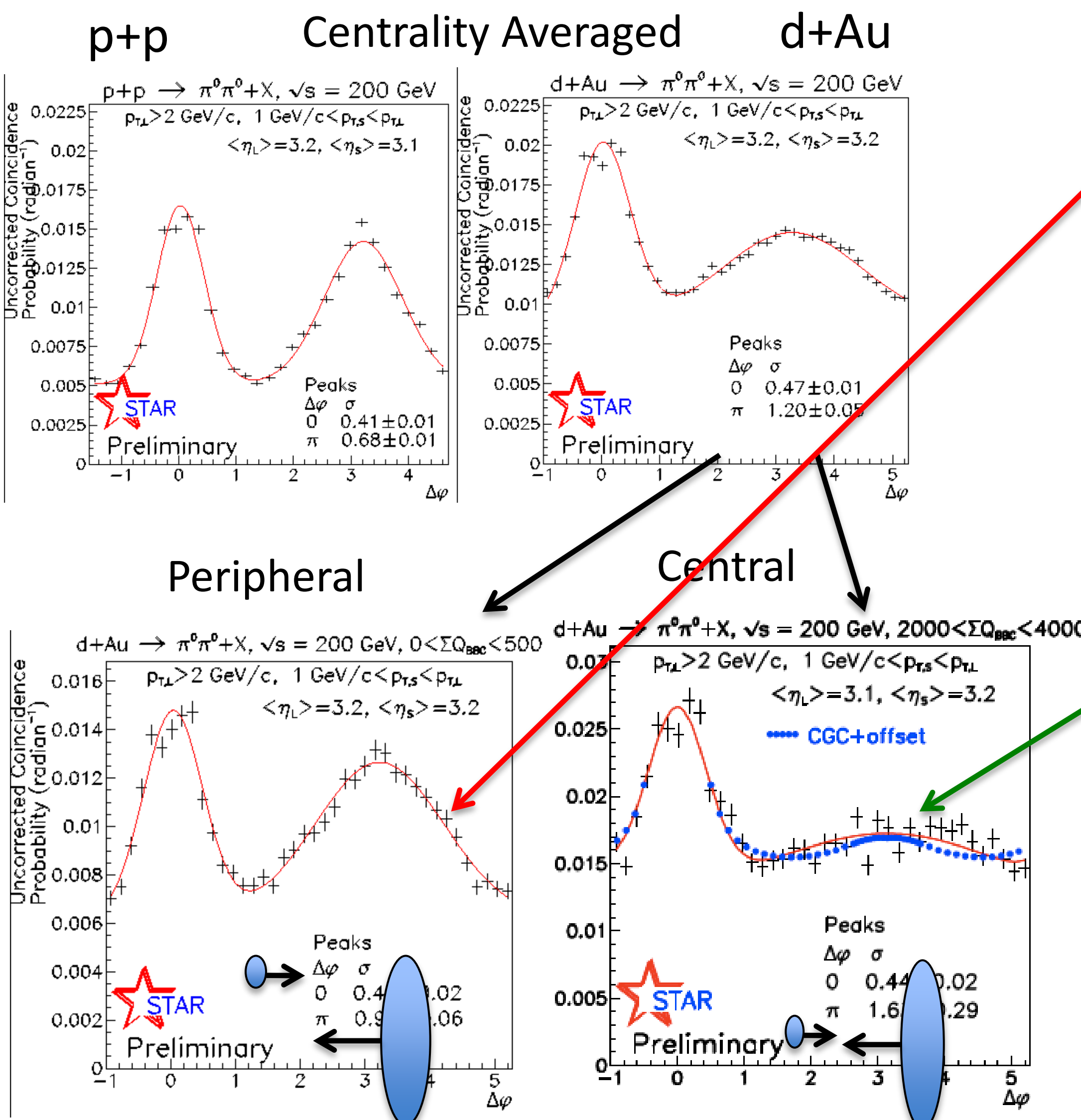


Transverse plane

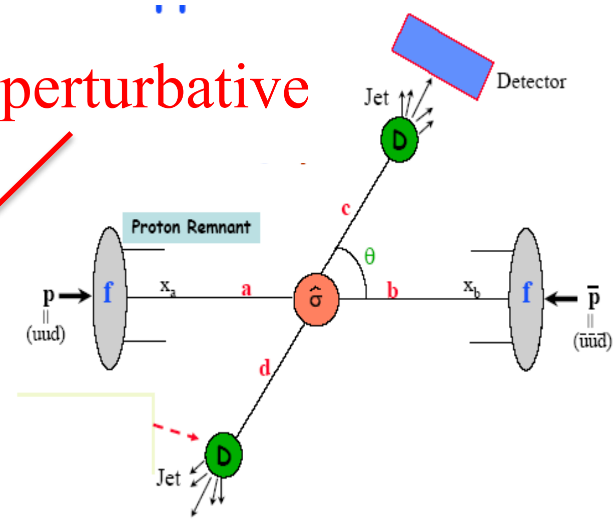




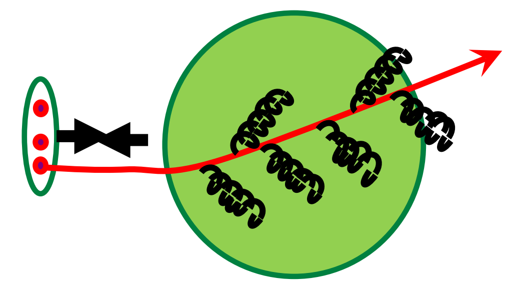
STAR: d+Au forward azimuthal correlations



perturbative



Mono-jet/saturation



CGC Model : Albacete+Marquet
(arXiv: 1005.4065)

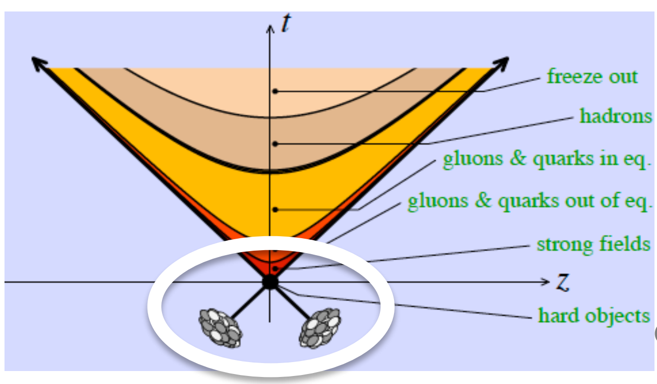
Summary thus far

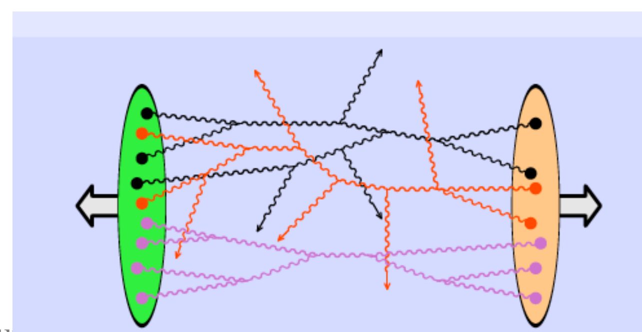
QCD is remarkably successful in describing the partonic stucture of the proton over a vast kinematic range

There are good reasons to expect signficant modification of this structure in heavy nuclei ➔ saturation

Experimental evidence in favor of saturation in forward d+Au correlations

Does any of this play a role in high energy nuclear collisions
Let's go back to our original question: what generates all the particles?



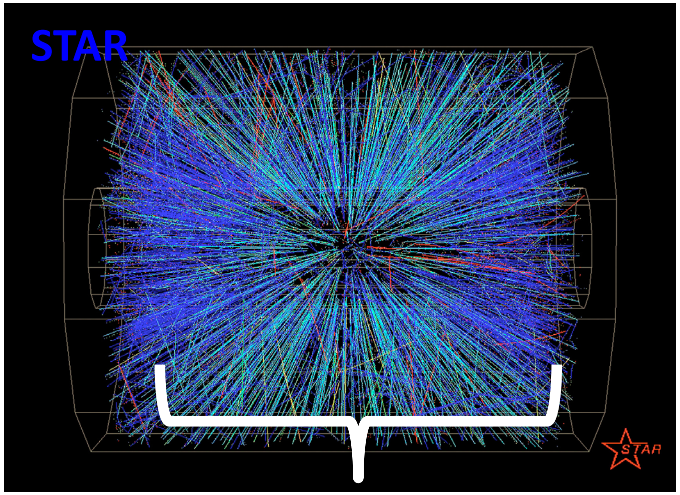


Multiplicity measurements

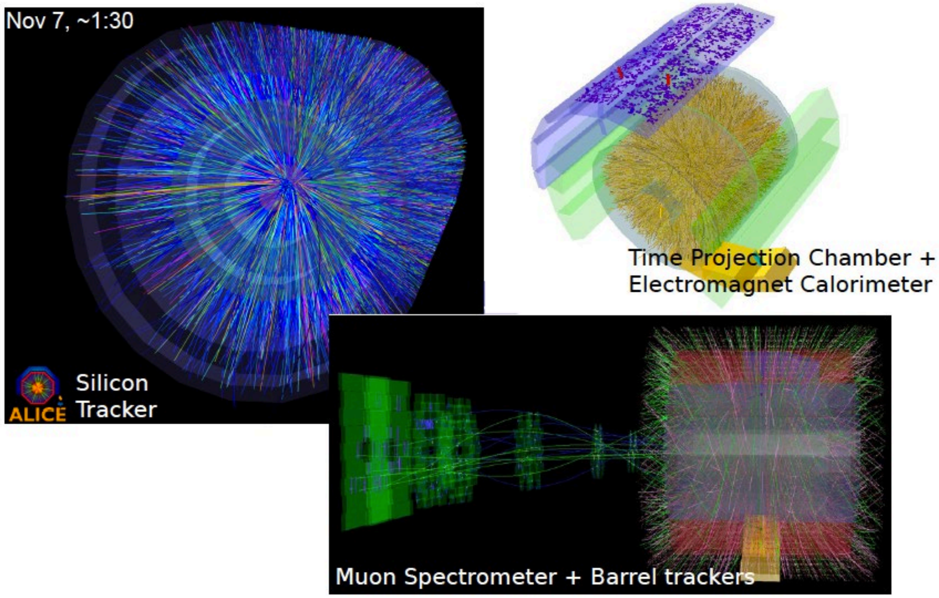
Count the number of charged particles per unit pseudo-rapidity

Simplest "bulk" observable that characterizes the collision

RHIC



LHC

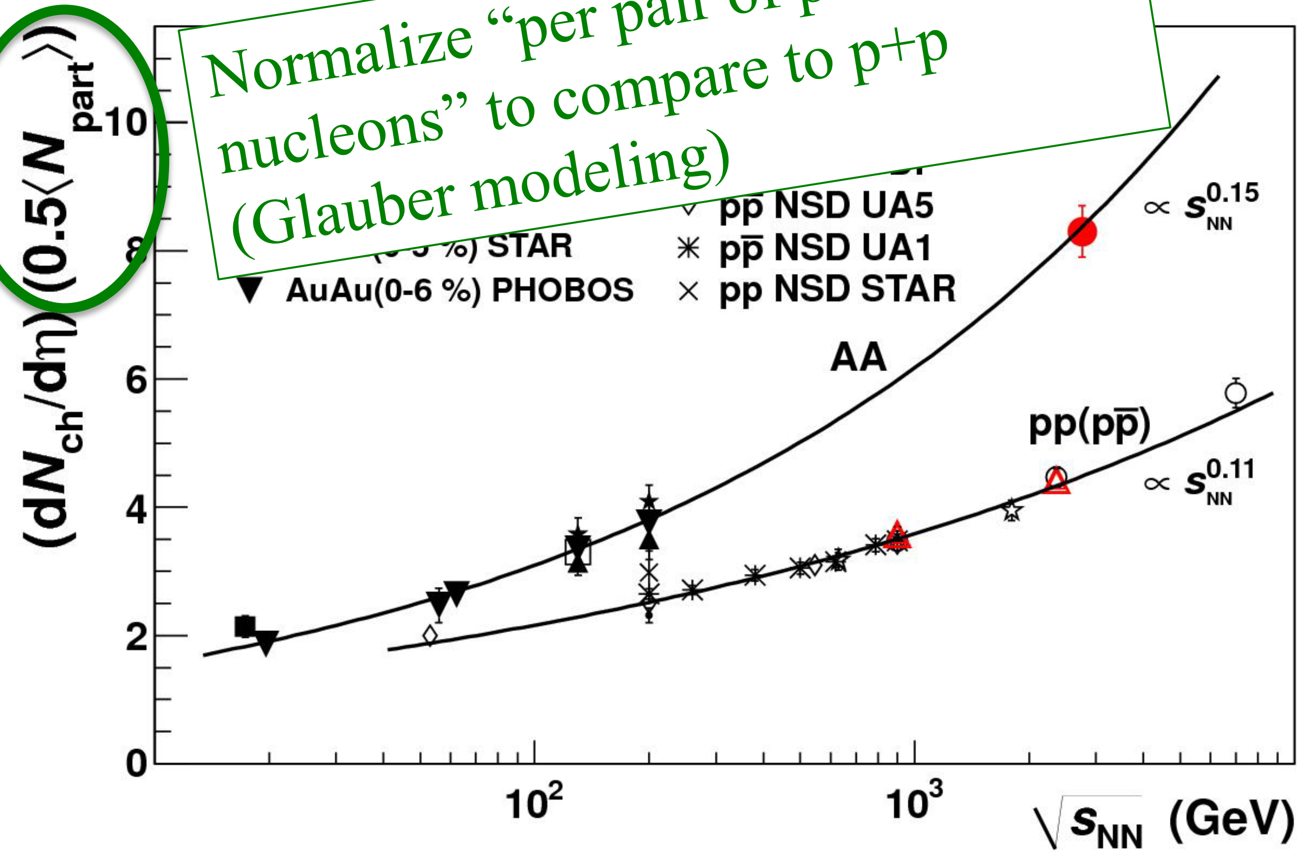


Charged particle multiplicity

ALICE PRL, 105, 252301 (2010), arXiv:1011.3916

$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$=2.76 TeV, Pb+Pb ... <0.5

Normalize "per pair of participant nucleons" to compare to p+p (Glauber modeling)



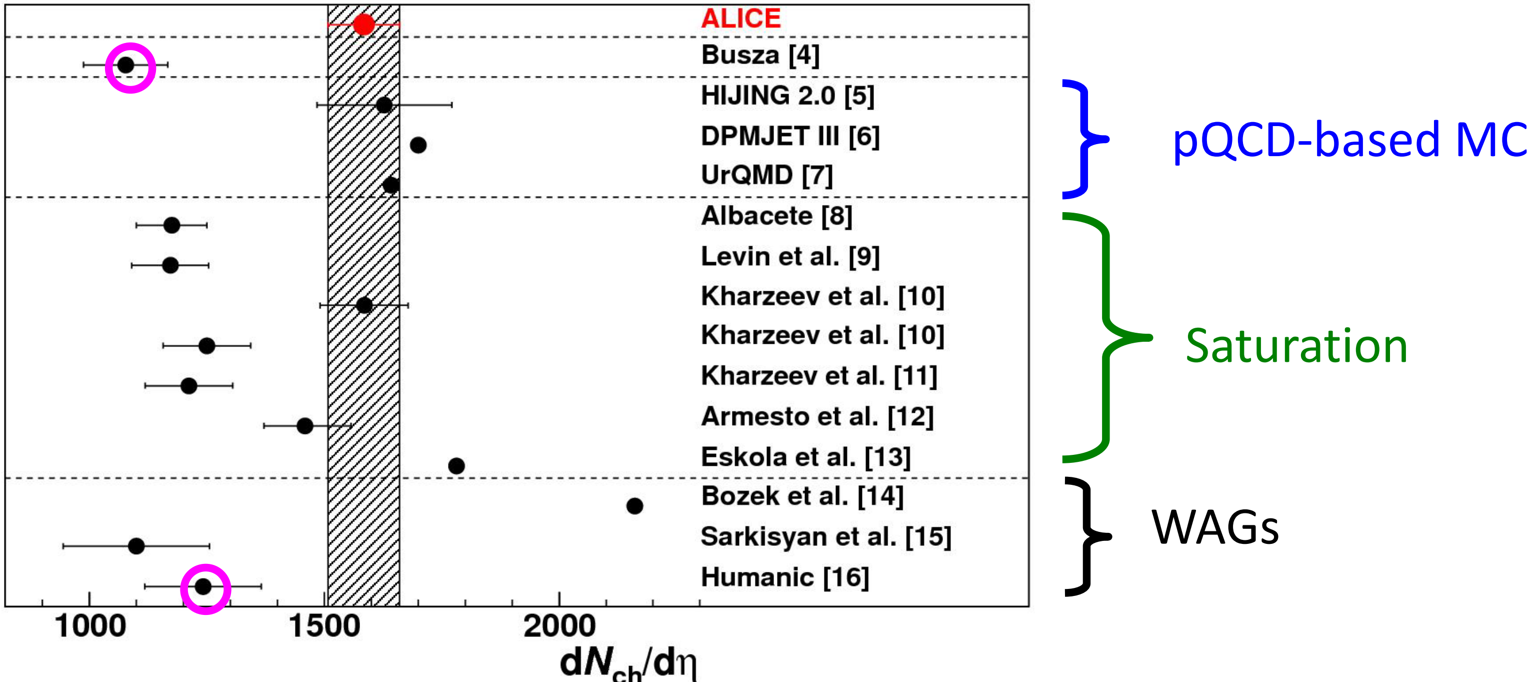
LHC: 2 $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ / <Npart> = 8.3 ± 0.4 (sys.)

$dN_{ch}/d\eta$: model comparisons

PRL, 105, 252301 (2010), arXiv:1011.3916

$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$=2.76 TeV Pb+Pb, 0-5% central, |η|<0.5

$dN_{ch}/d\eta$ = 1584 ± 76 (sys.)



pp extrapolation

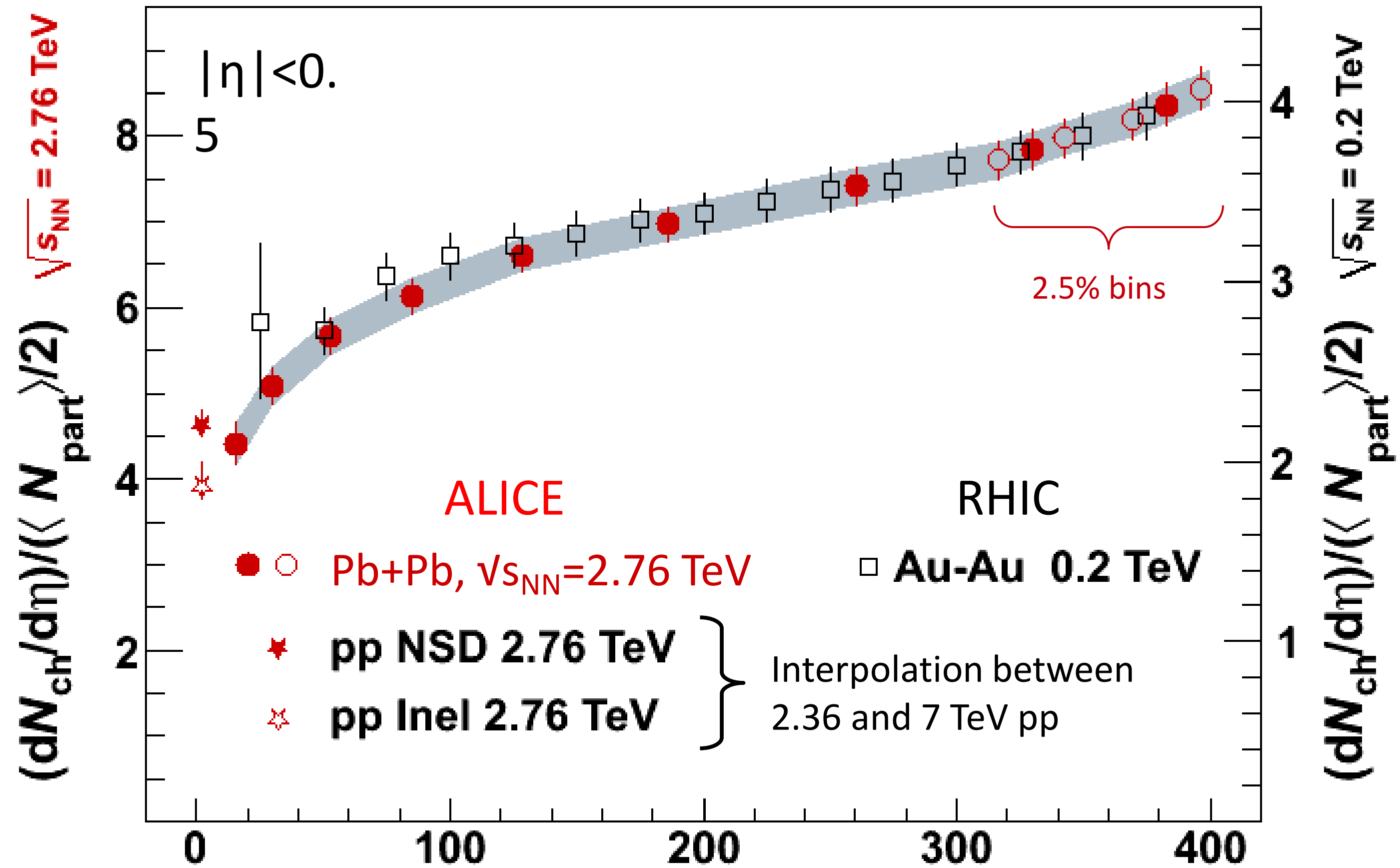
Energy density estimate (Bjorken): $\epsilon(\tau) = \frac{E}{V} = \frac{1}{A\tau}\frac{dN}{d\eta}\langle m_T\rangle$

$\boxed{\epsilon(\tau_0)_{LHC} \geq 3 \times \epsilon(\tau_0)_{RHIC}}$

dNch/dη: Centrality dependence

PRL, 106, 032301 (2011), arXiv:1012.1657

LHC scale

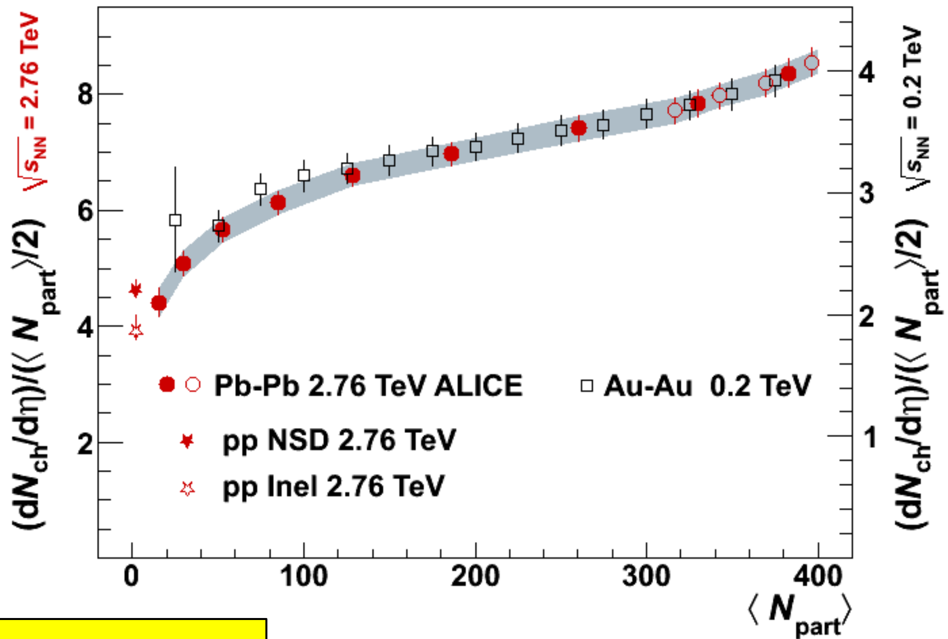


RHIC scale

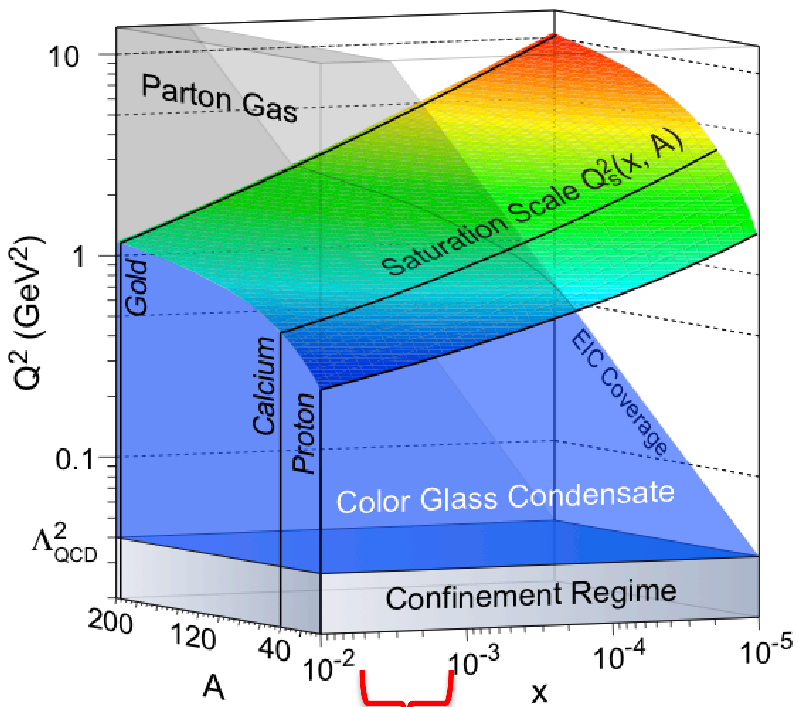
peripheral → central

Striking centrality-independent scaling RHIC➔LHC

Does saturation play a role?



peripheral → central



RHIC

LHC

Expectation from saturation models: factorization of centrality and energy dependence:

$$\frac{dN^{ch}}{d\eta} \sim \sqrt{s/s_0}^{\lambda} \cdot f(N_{part})$$

$dN_{ch}/d\eta$ vs. centrality: models

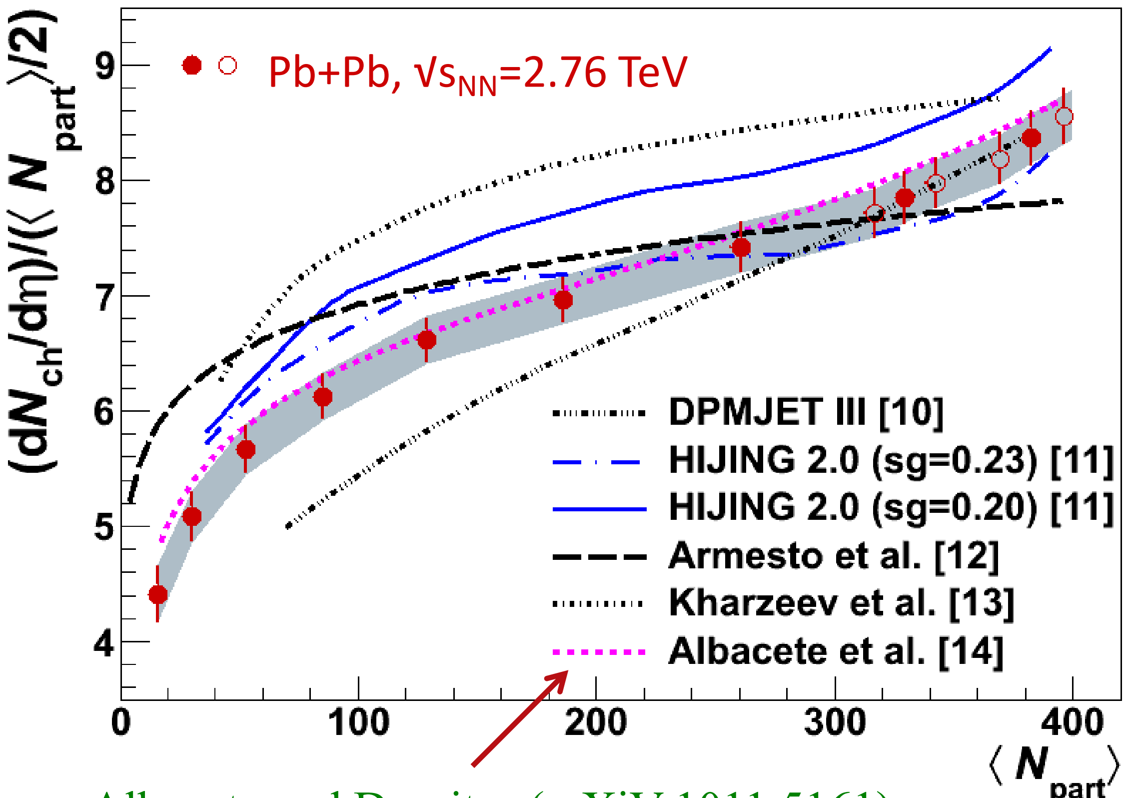
PRL, 106, 032301 (2011), arXiv:1012.1657

Two-component perturbative models

- Soft (~Npart) and hard (~Nbin) processes

Saturation-type models

- Parametrization of the saturation scale with centrality



Albacete and Dumitru (arXiV:1011.5161):

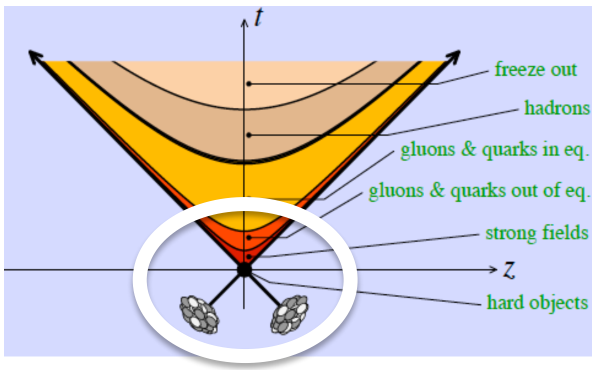
- Most sophisticated saturation model: evolution, running coupling
- Captures full centrality dependence…?

Summary of Lecture 2

Initial state: approaching quantitative control

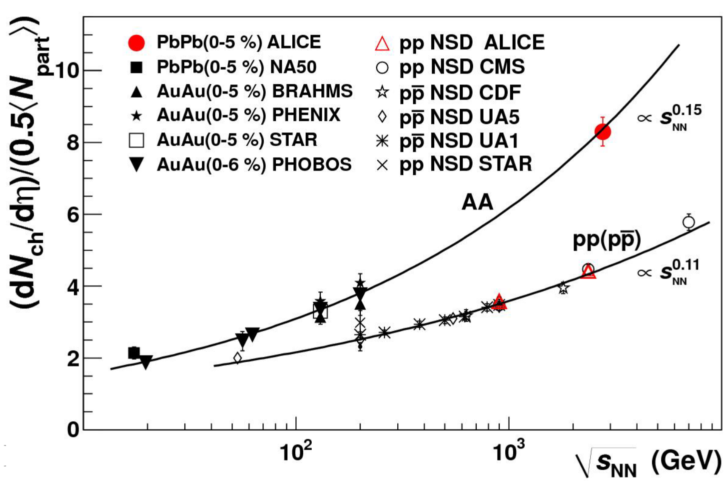
Final charged multiplicity closely related to initial gluon multiplicity:

$$\frac{dN^{ch}}{d\eta} \sim \frac{2}{3} \cdot \mathbf{K} \cdot \frac{dN^{g}}{d\eta}$$

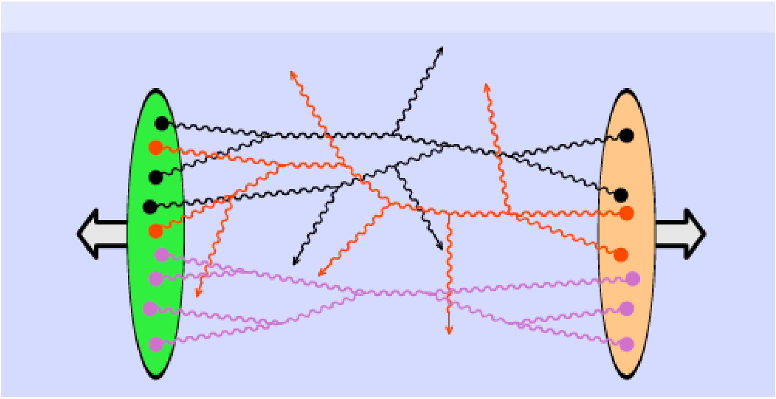


Good evidence that gluon saturation in nuclei plays a role

Smooth evolution of multiplicity with collision energy and system size

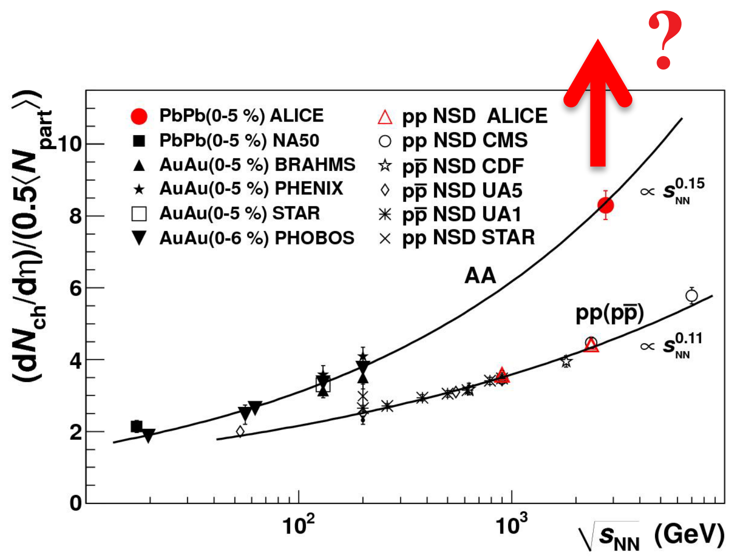


Why is any of this surprising? How could it be different?



Thermalized system: massive re-interactions, generation of large numbers of particles and softening of momentum spectra

expect stronger dependence on energy and system size…?



Apparently not the case

Next lecture: the good news about equilibration.