Theoretical developments in heavy ions

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IGFAE - Santiago de Compostela

Disclaimer… Impossible to cover all theory topics in heavy-ions. This is just a personal selection intended to form a coherent talk - previous ICHEP edition talks covered different subjects

Yocto/LHC
Yoctosecond imaging of QCD collectivity using jet observables
An ERC Advanced Grant 2019 · 2024
erc
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Established by the European Commission
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Instituto Galego de Física de Altas Enerxías
USC
XUNTA DE GALICIA
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QCD and collectivity

Standard Model built/discovered looking for the **highest possible degree of simplicity**

All particle content and interactions of the Standard Model discovered using this principle
— greatest success of the reductionistic approach in Physics

Also very successful — **Complex systems with emerging behavior**

[Strongly-coupling many body systems; quantum entanglement with many d.o.f…]

Region of transition — largely unknown

QCD — rich dynamical content, with emerging dynamics
that happens at scales easy to reach in collider experiments

Best available tool to study the first levels of complexity

Equilibrium AND non-equilibrium dynamics

QCD phase diagram

QCD — rich dynamical content, with emerging dynamics
that happens at scales easy to reach in collider experiments — e.g. EoS

Experimental tools

High-energy heavy-ion coll. [high T, low n_B]

LHC — pp, pPb, PbPb, XeXe, (other lighter ions under study)

RHIC — pp, dAu, AuAu, CuCu, UU,…

Medium energies HIC [moderate T, high n_B]

RHIC Beam Energy Scan

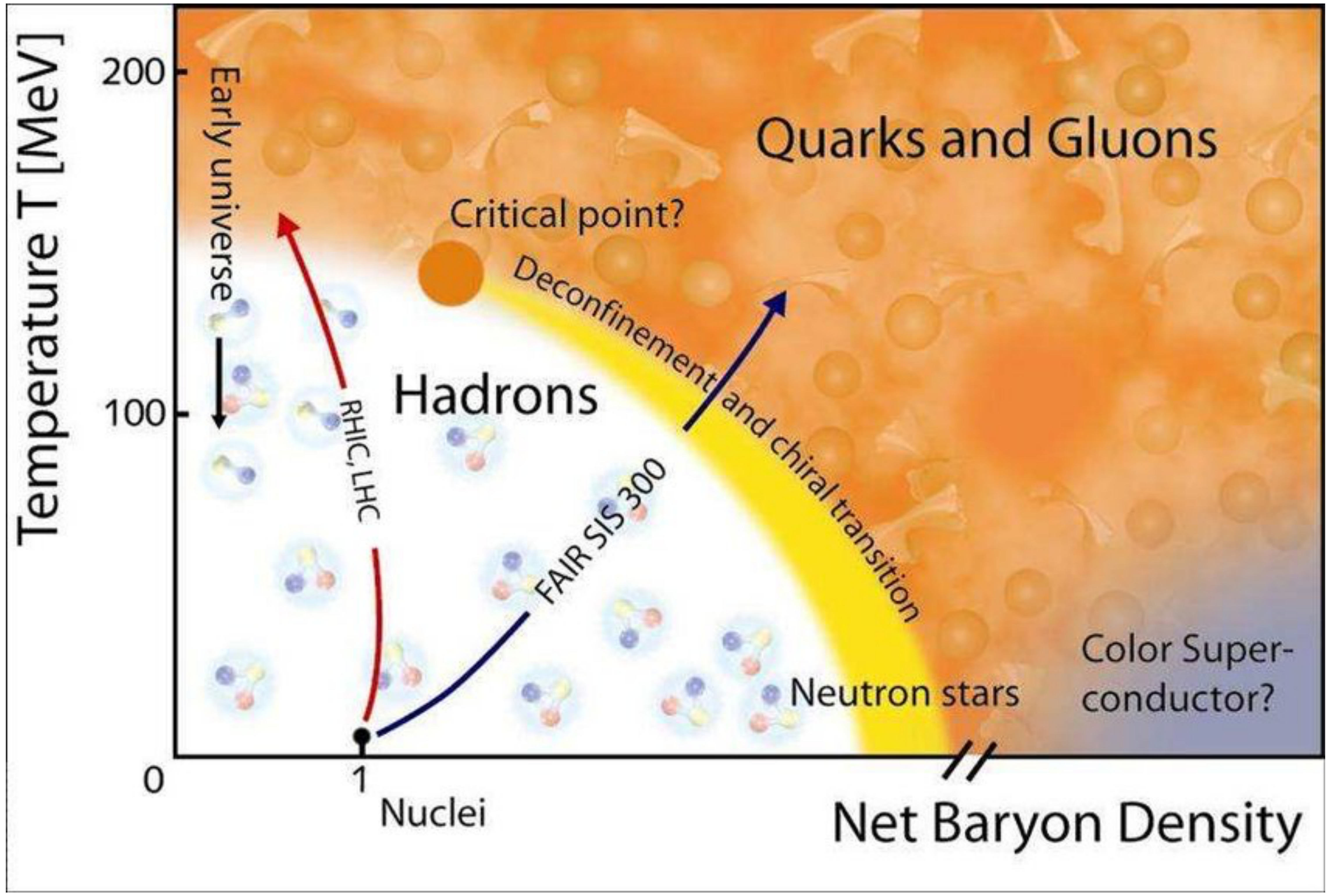
FAIR at GSI

NICA at Dubna

Cosmological observations — notably GWs

Neutron star coalescence - **low T, high n_B**

Future — access to QCD transition in early Universe?



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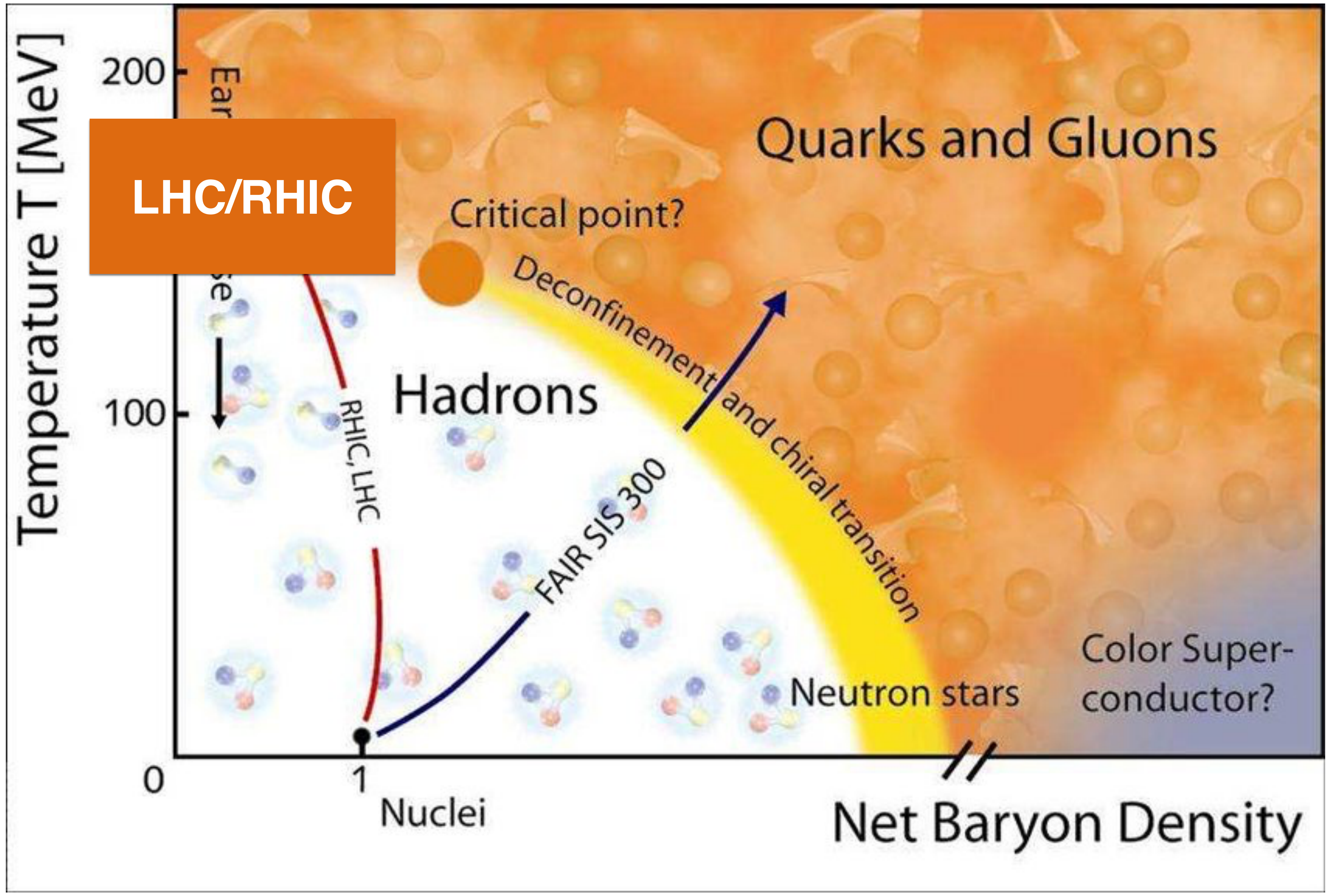

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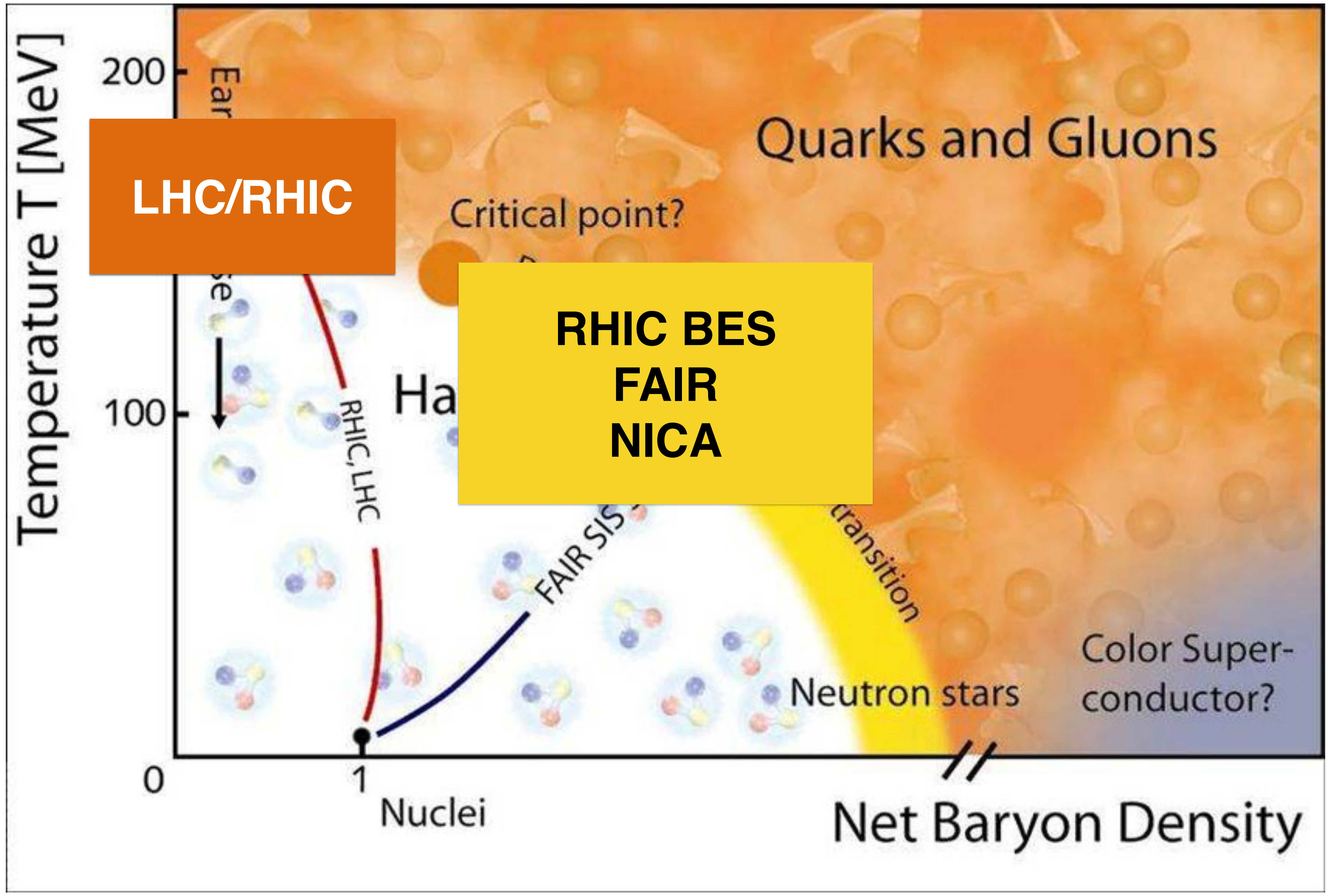

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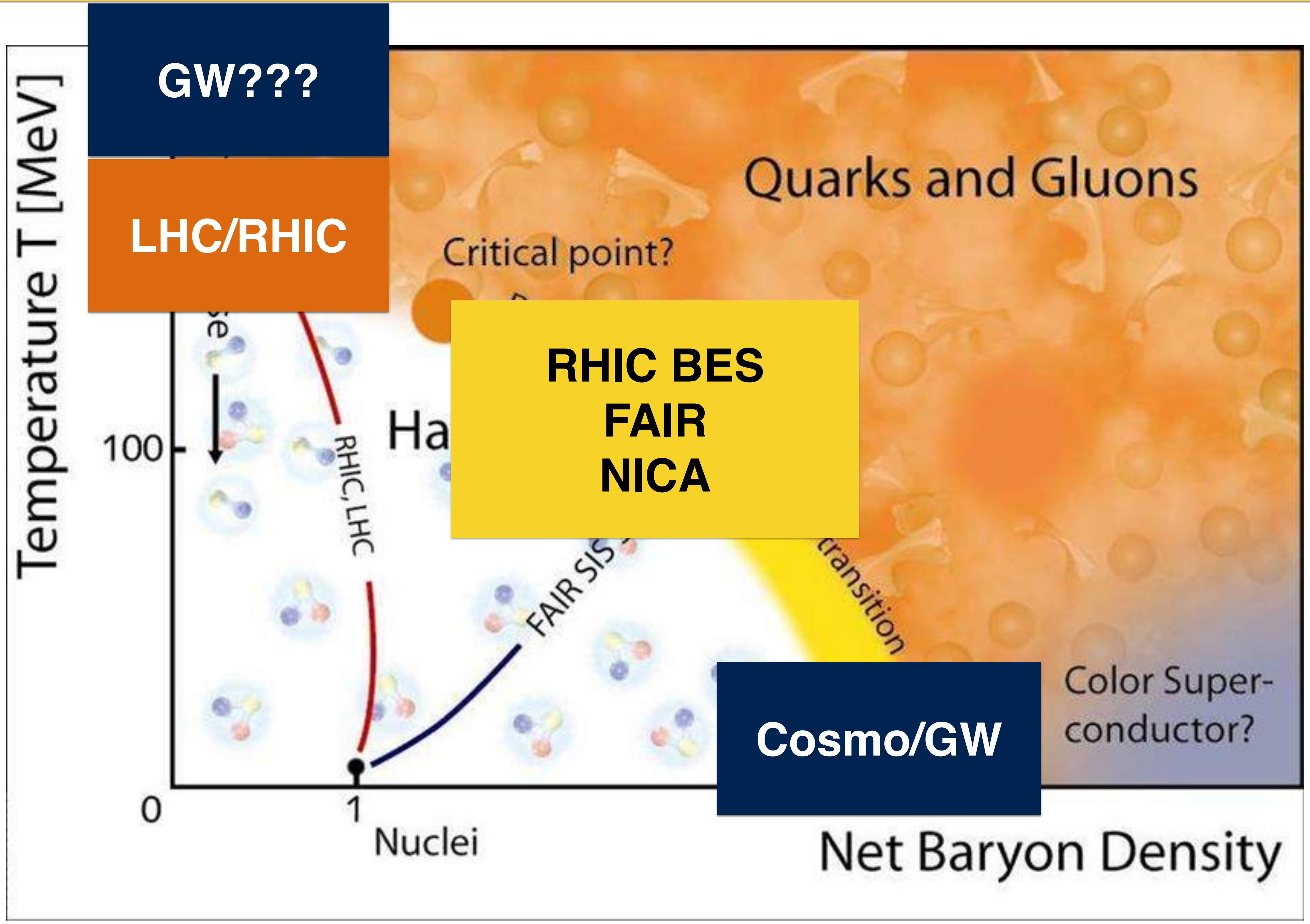
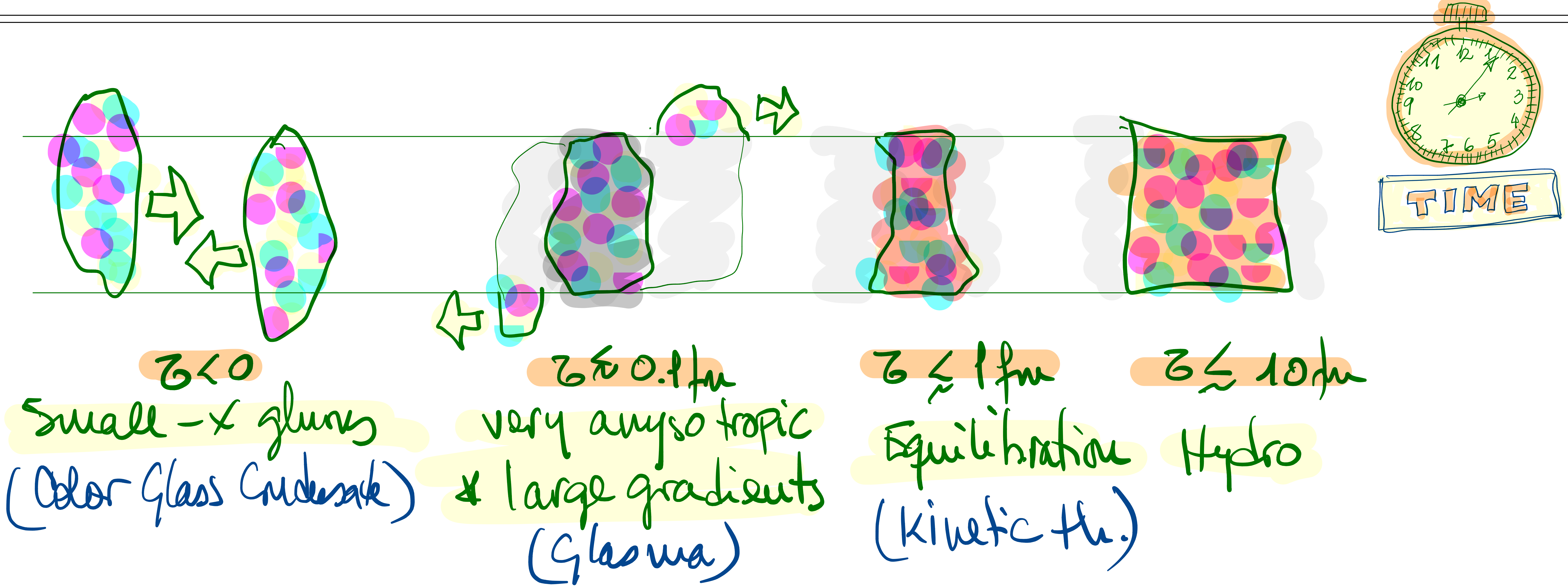


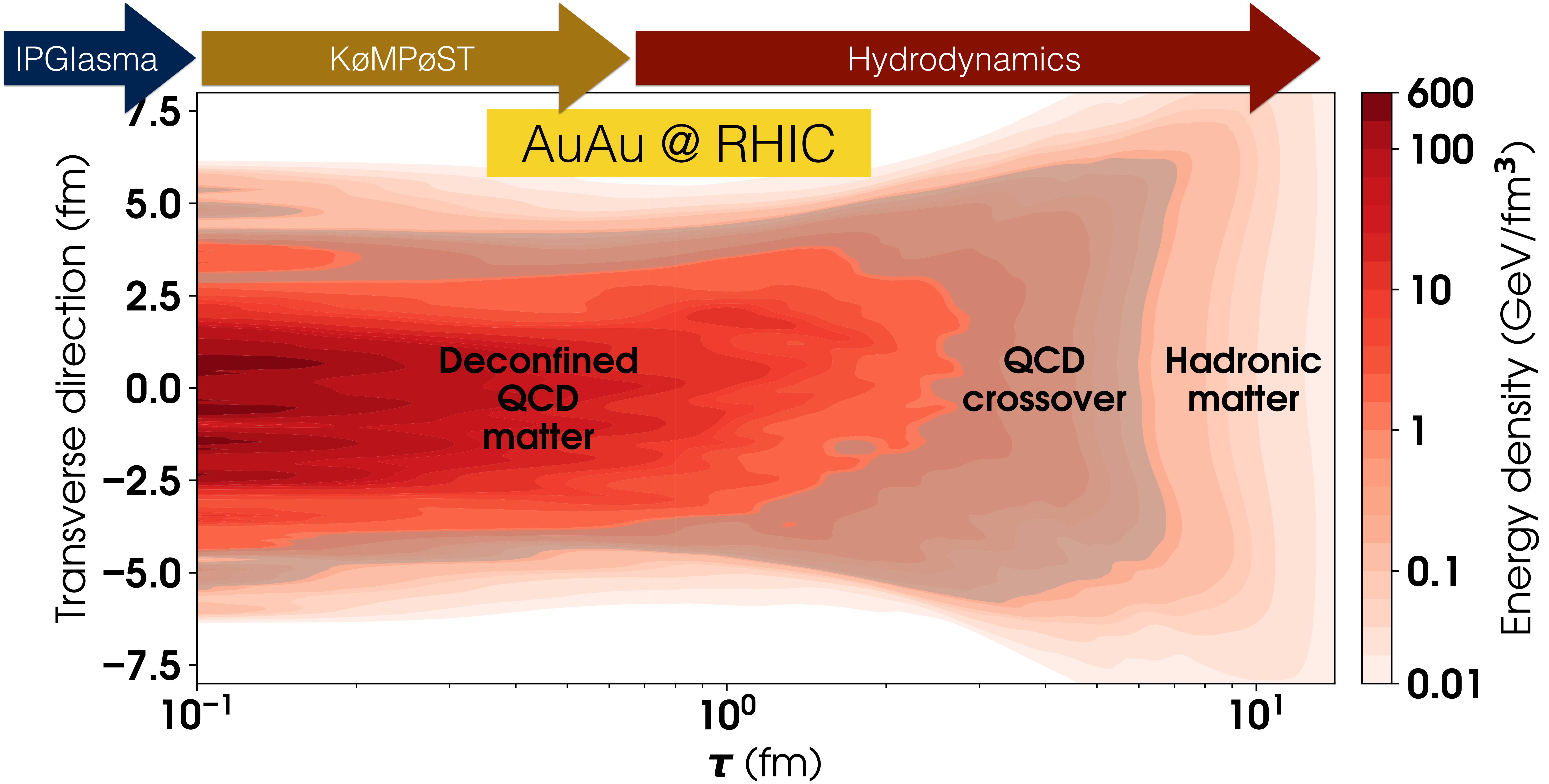
(A possible) Time evolution of a HIC



In contrast to usual HEP, **time and distance are relevant variables** in heavy-ion collisions

Building collectivity in extended (macroscopic) systems

(A possible) Time evolution of a HIC



[Jean-François Paquet - talk at Initial Stages 2021]

Questions accessible in HIC

What is the structure of the colliding objects?

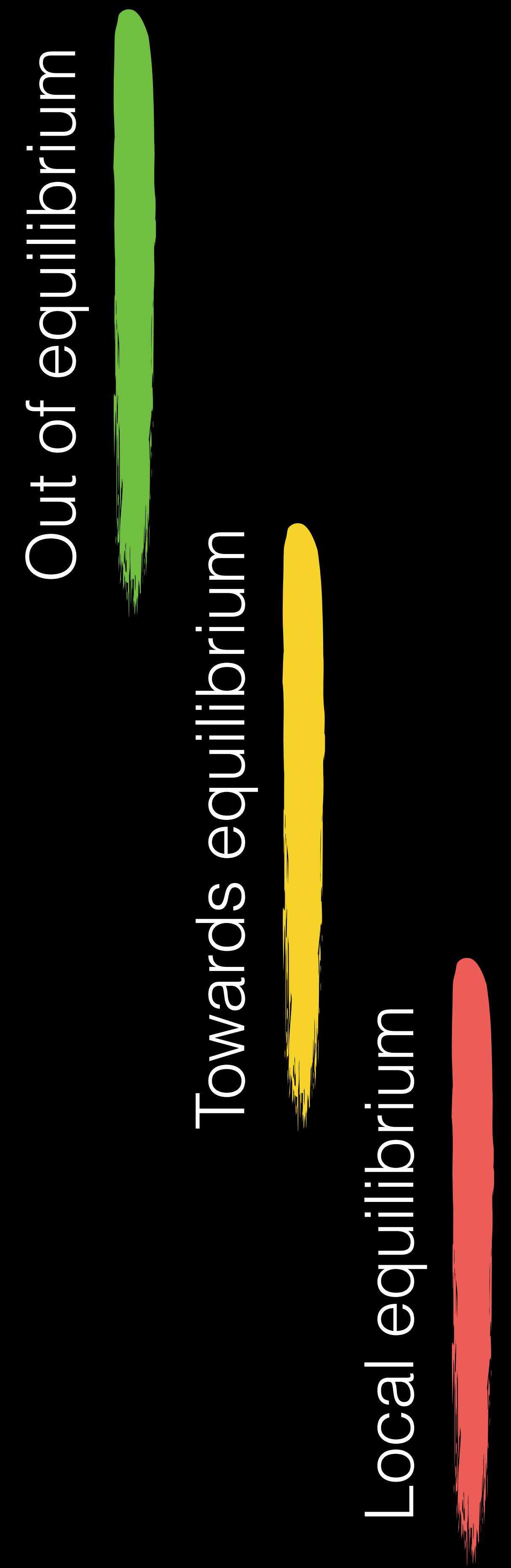
- Small-x region of the nuclear (hadron) wave function
- Fix out-of-equilibrium initial stages with well-controlled theoretical framework

What is the dynamics at the initial stages after the collision?

- Mechanism of isotropization/equilibration/thermalization — classical/quantum
- When/how/why hydrodynamics apply?

What are the properties of the produced medium?

- identify signals to characterize the medium with well-controlled observables
- what are the building blocks and how they organize?
- is it strongly-coupled? quasiparticle description? phases?



Questions accessible in HIC

First ~5 yoctoseconds or 1.5fm/c

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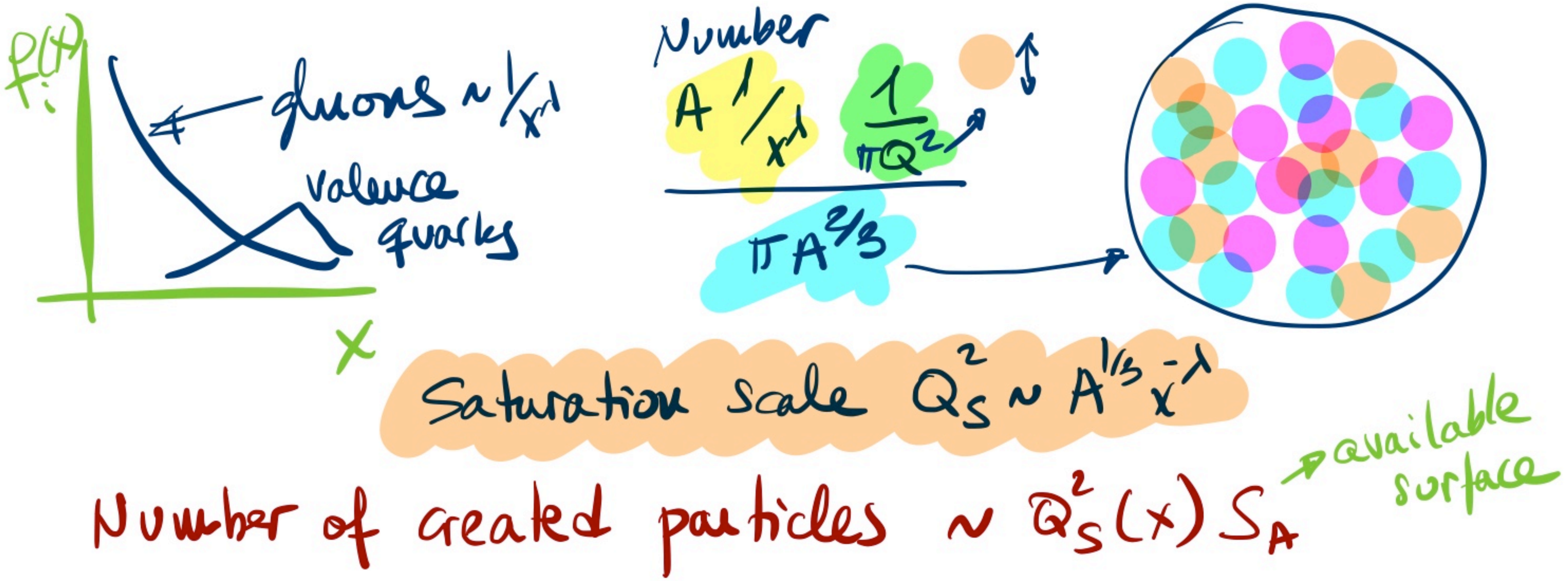
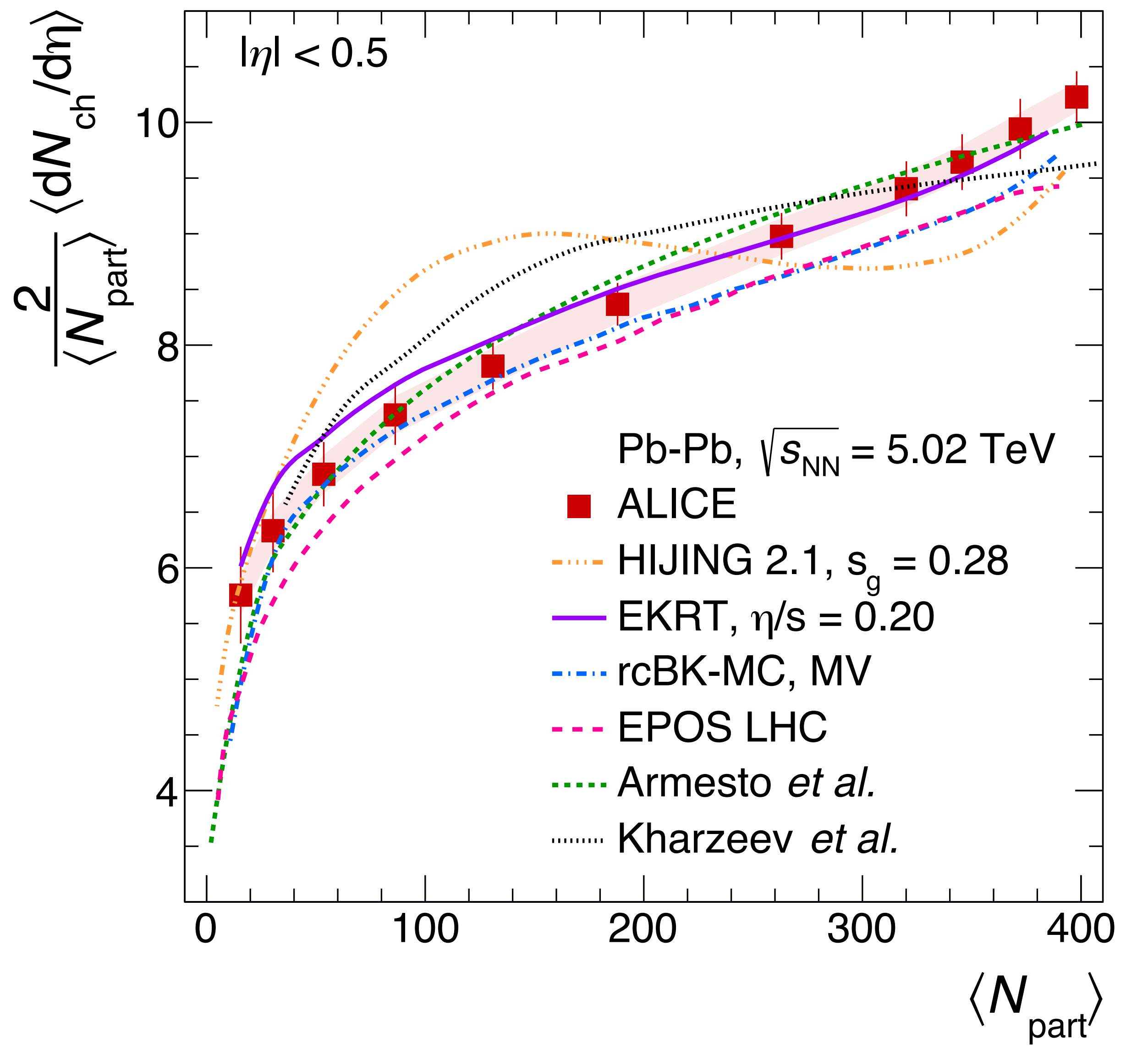
Out of equilibrium

Towards equilibrium

Local equilibrium

Saturation - Color Glass Condensate



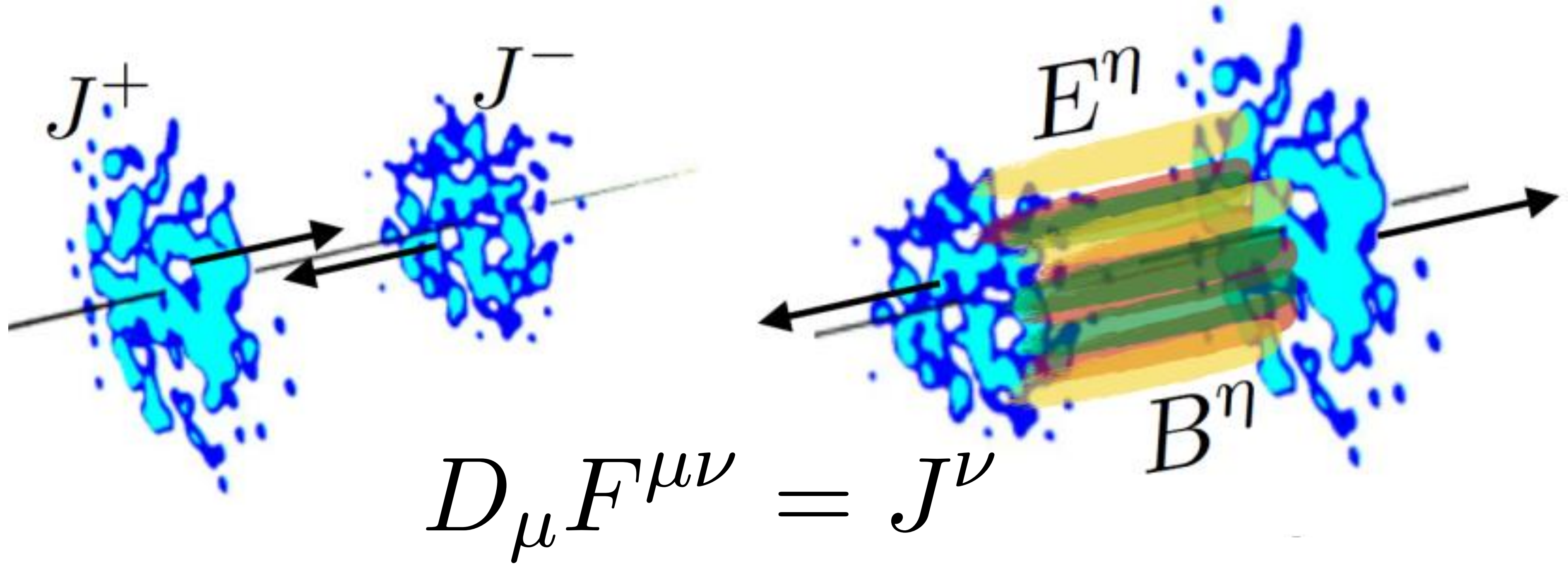


Color Glass Condensate

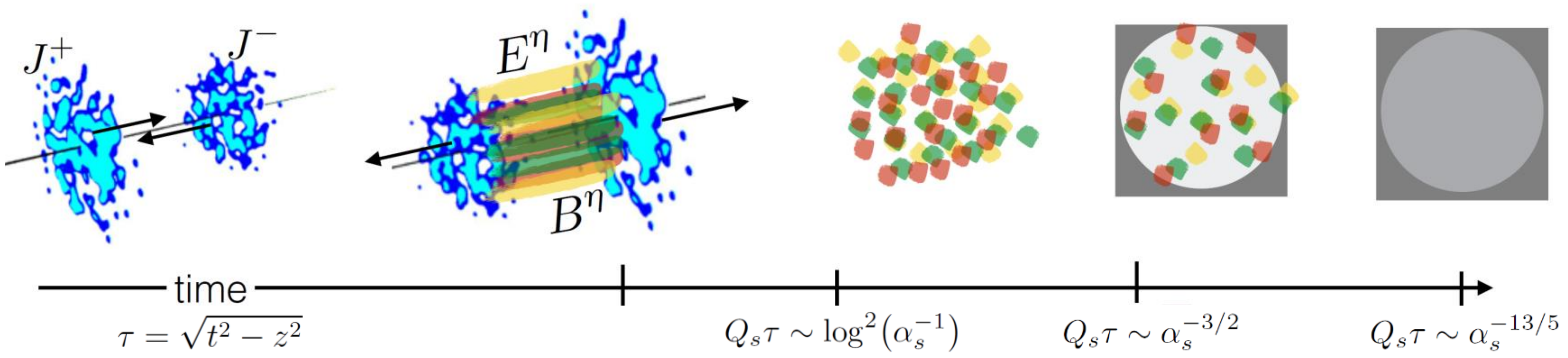
Large occupation numbers - classical fields

Quantum Corrections - evolution eqs.

Color Glass Condensate provides a general framework to compute initial stages



A picture for equilibration



Sören Schlichting

[Classical statistical/lattice gauge theory…]

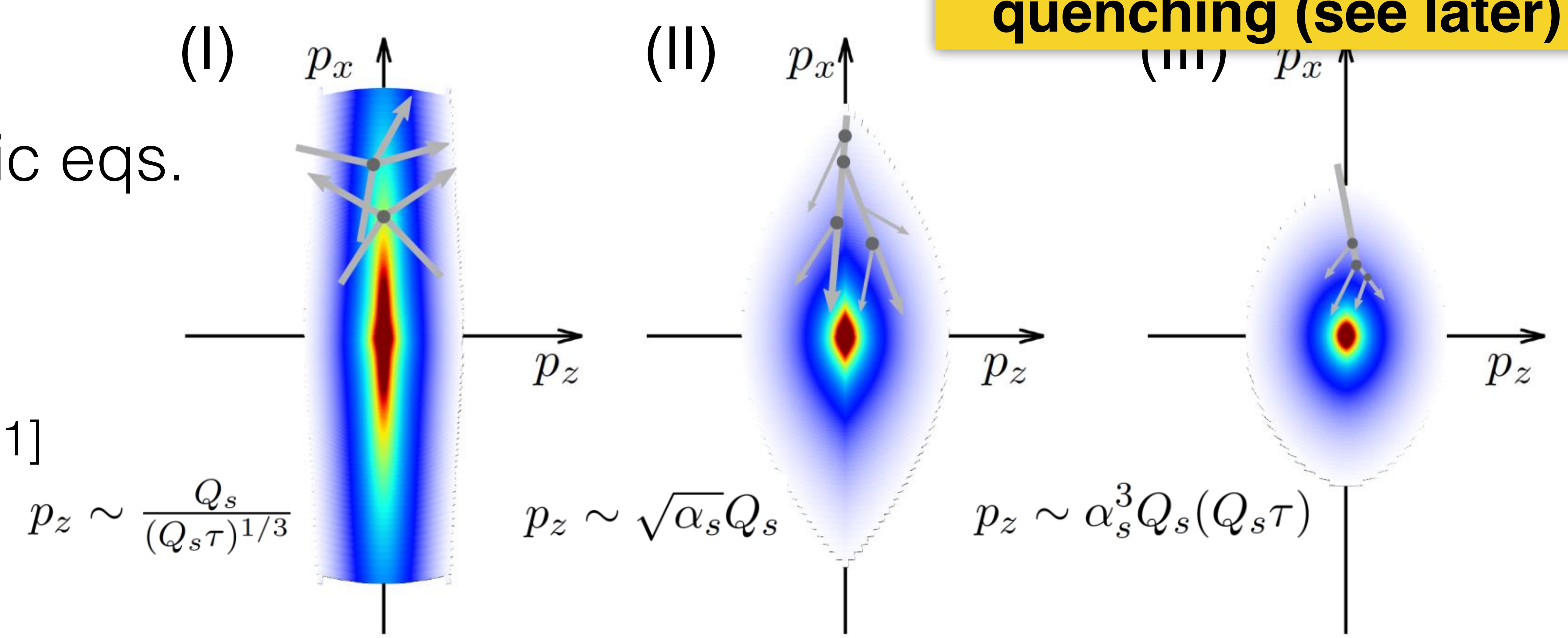
Notice: similar to jet quenching (see later)

Evolution of boost-invariant system with kinetic eqs.

$$p^\mu \partial_\mu f(x,p) = \mathcal{C}_{2\leftrightarrow 2}[f] + C_{1\leftrightarrow 2}[f]$$

[Bottom-up thermalization — Baier, Mueller, Schiff, Son 2001]

[Arnold, Moore, Yaffe 2001; Kurkela, Zhu 2015; Keegan, Kurkela, Mazeliauskas, Teaney 2016; Kurkela Mazeliauskas, Paquet, Schlichting, Teaney 2019…]



Hydrodynamics $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$

$T^{\mu\nu} = (\epsilon + p) u^\mu u^\nu - p g^{\mu\nu}$ + viscosity corrections

(+ Equation of State)

+ initial time
+ freeze-out temperature

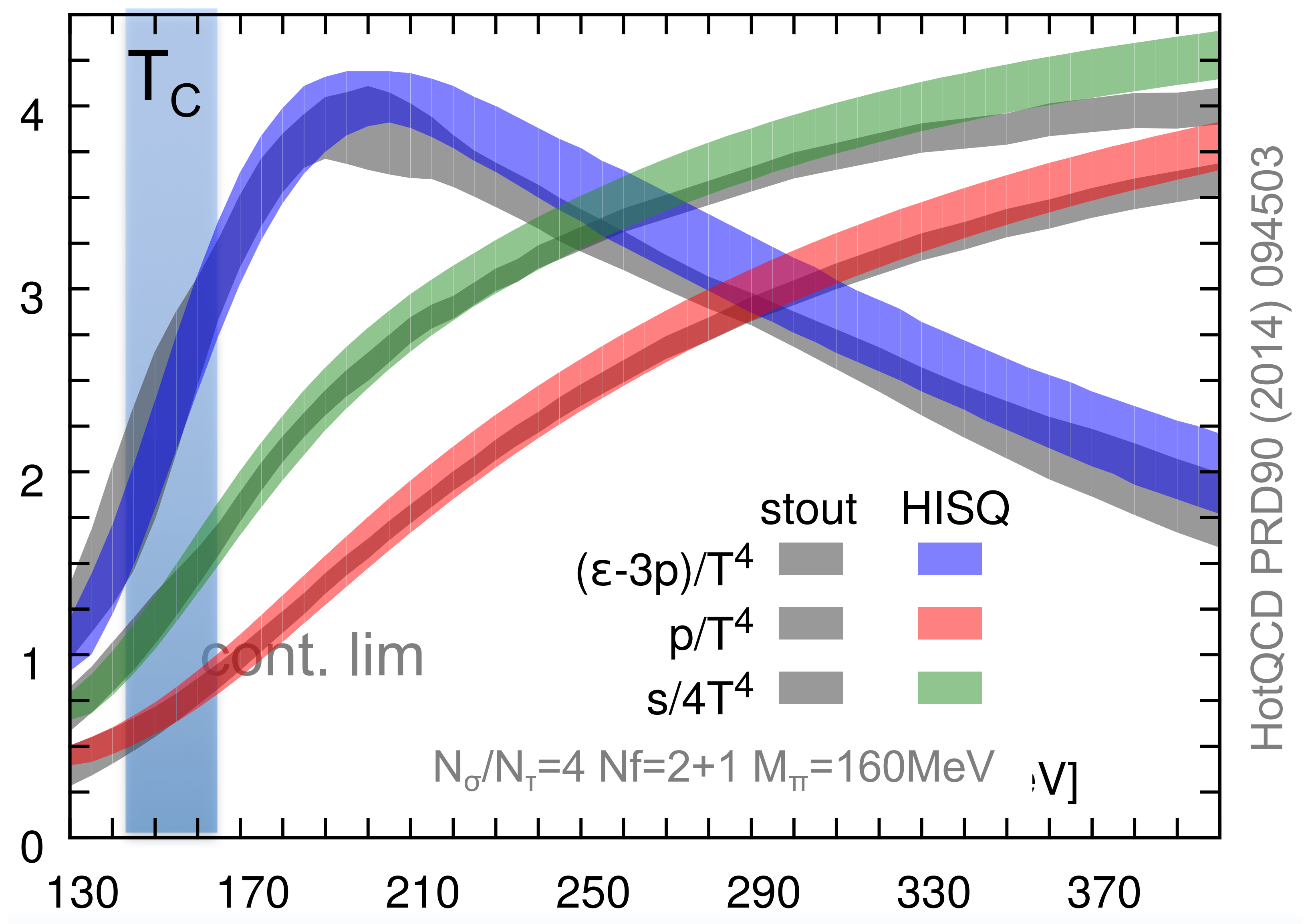
Far from equilibrium initial state needs to equilibrate fast (~1 fm or less)

Most of the theoretical progress in the last years:

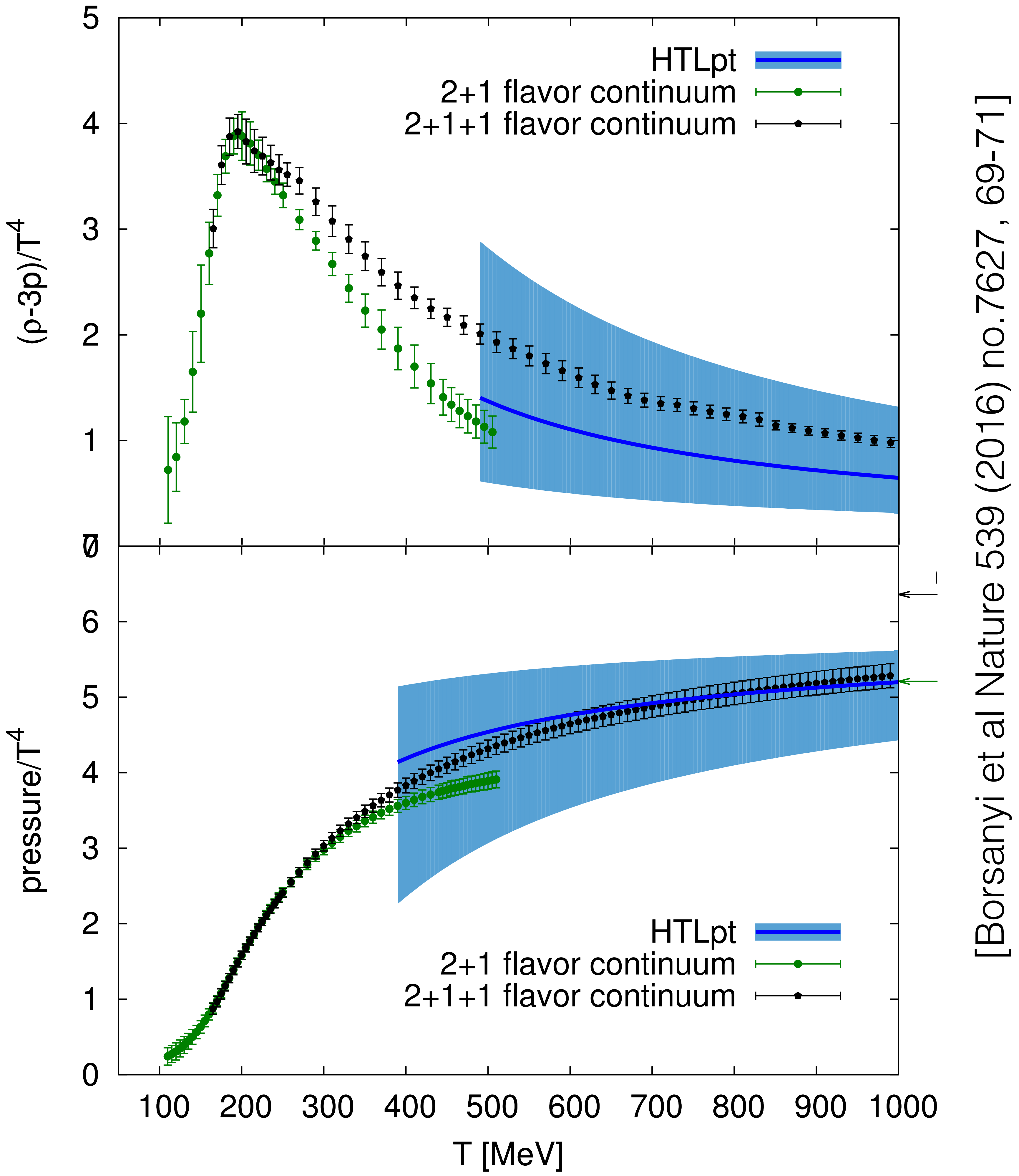
- Viscosity corrections and consistency
- Fluctuations in initial conditions
- Emergence of hydro from kinetic eqs, holography, etc…

EoS — high temperature

Equation of state at μ_B=0 is rather well known by lattice at moderate temperature — reasonably good matching with perturbative at $T \lesssim 1 GeV$



[Included in hydro simulations]

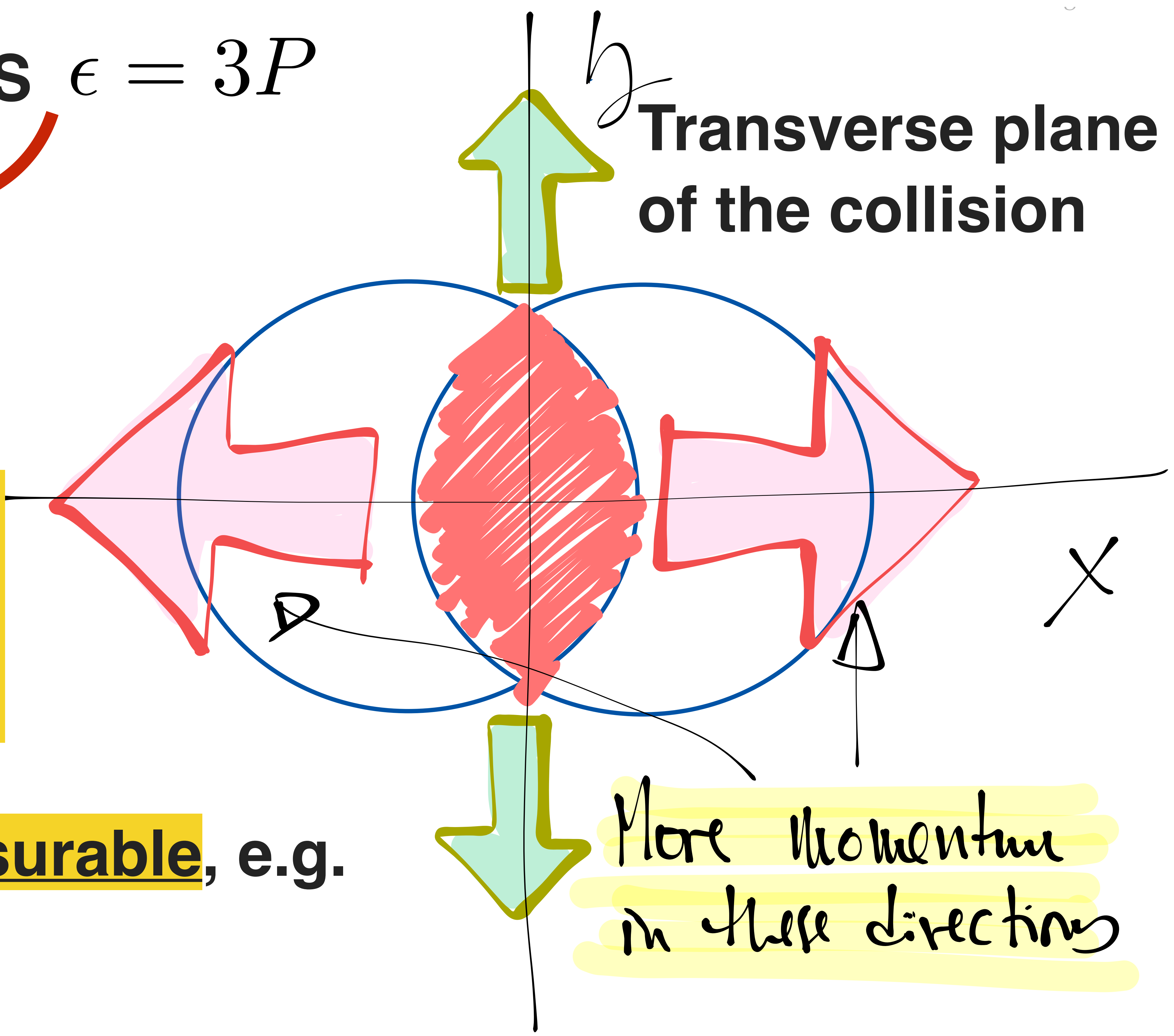


Harmonics: the golden measurement

[simplified discussion]

Remember the Euler eqs. — and use conformal EoS $\epsilon = 3P$

$$\frac{\partial \beta}{dt} = -\frac{c^2}{\epsilon + P}\nabla P \propto -\nabla \epsilon$$



Initial state <u>spatial</u> anisotropies → **Final state <u>momentum</u> anisotropies**

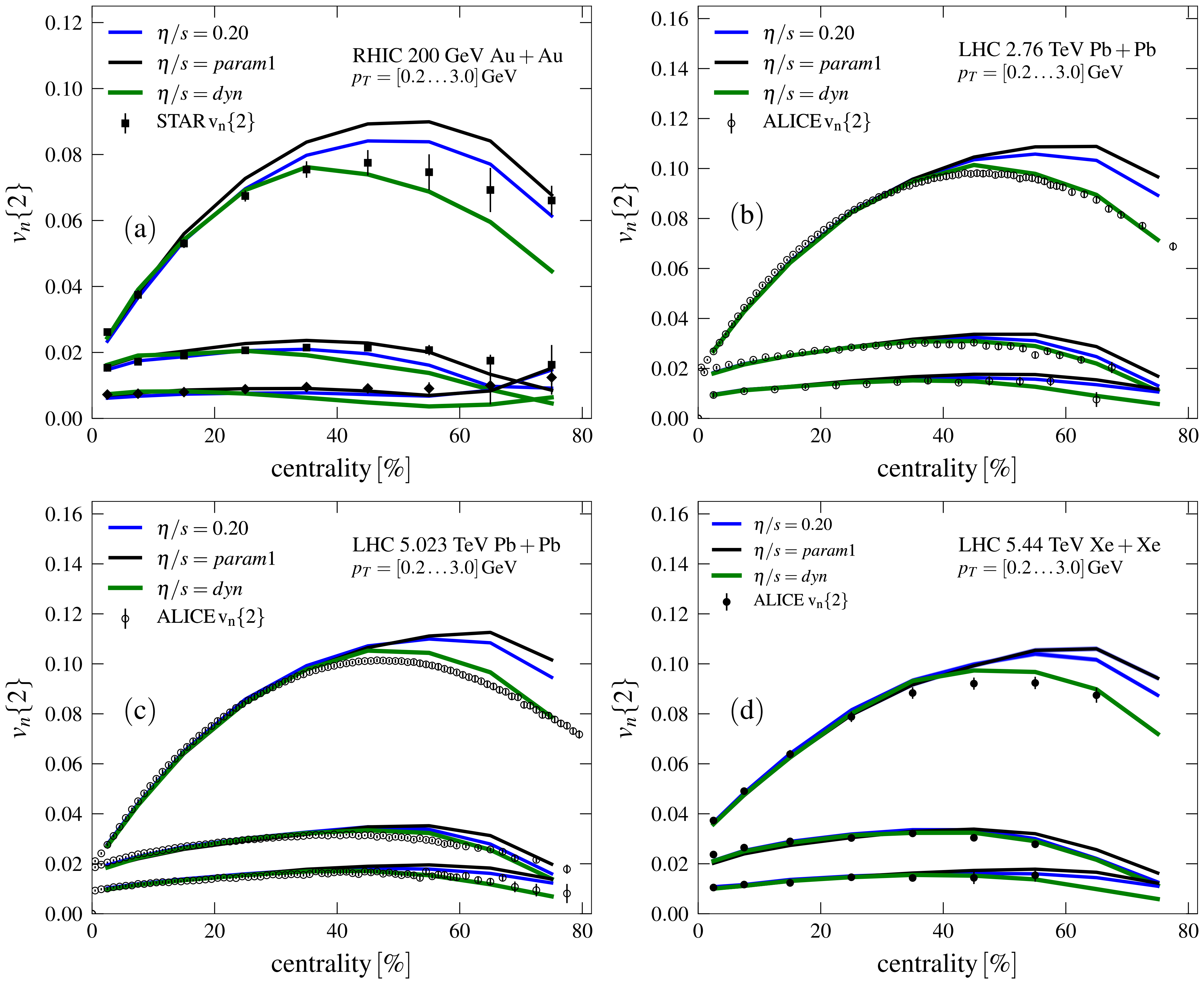
These final state momentum anisotropies are <u>measurable</u>, e.g.

$$\frac{dN}{d\phi} \propto 1 + 2 v_2 \cos 2\phi$$

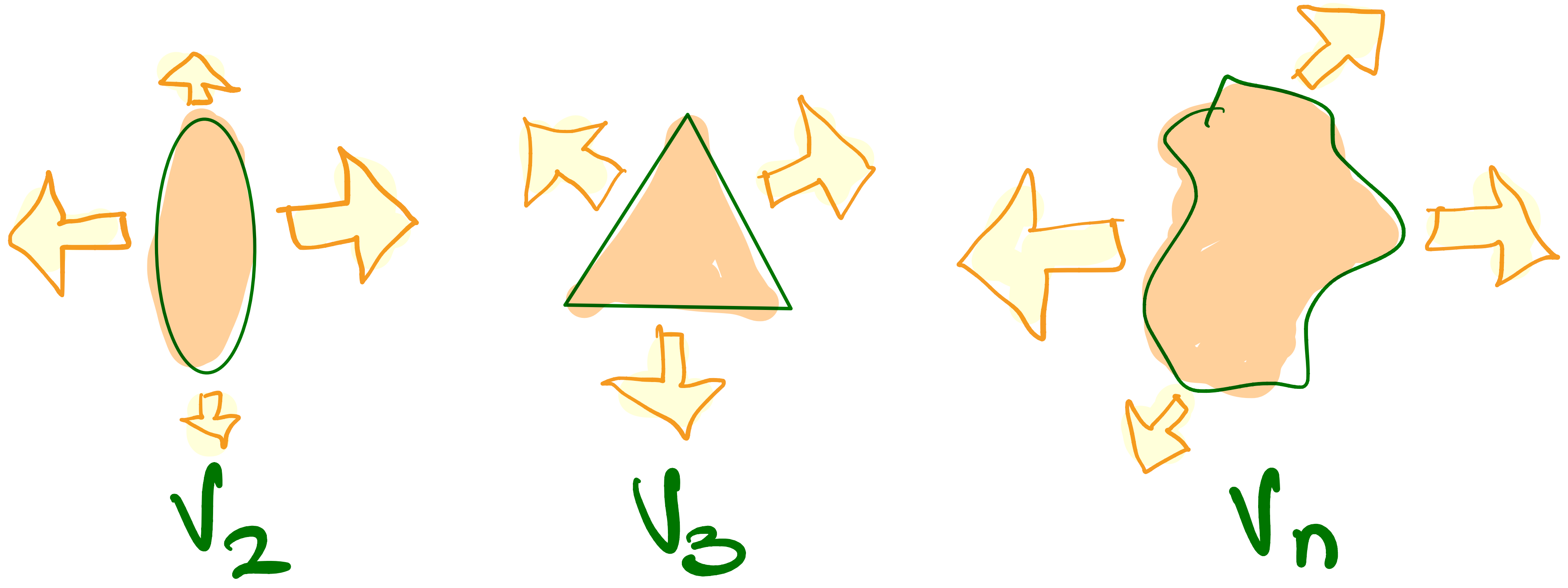
↳ Elliptic Flow

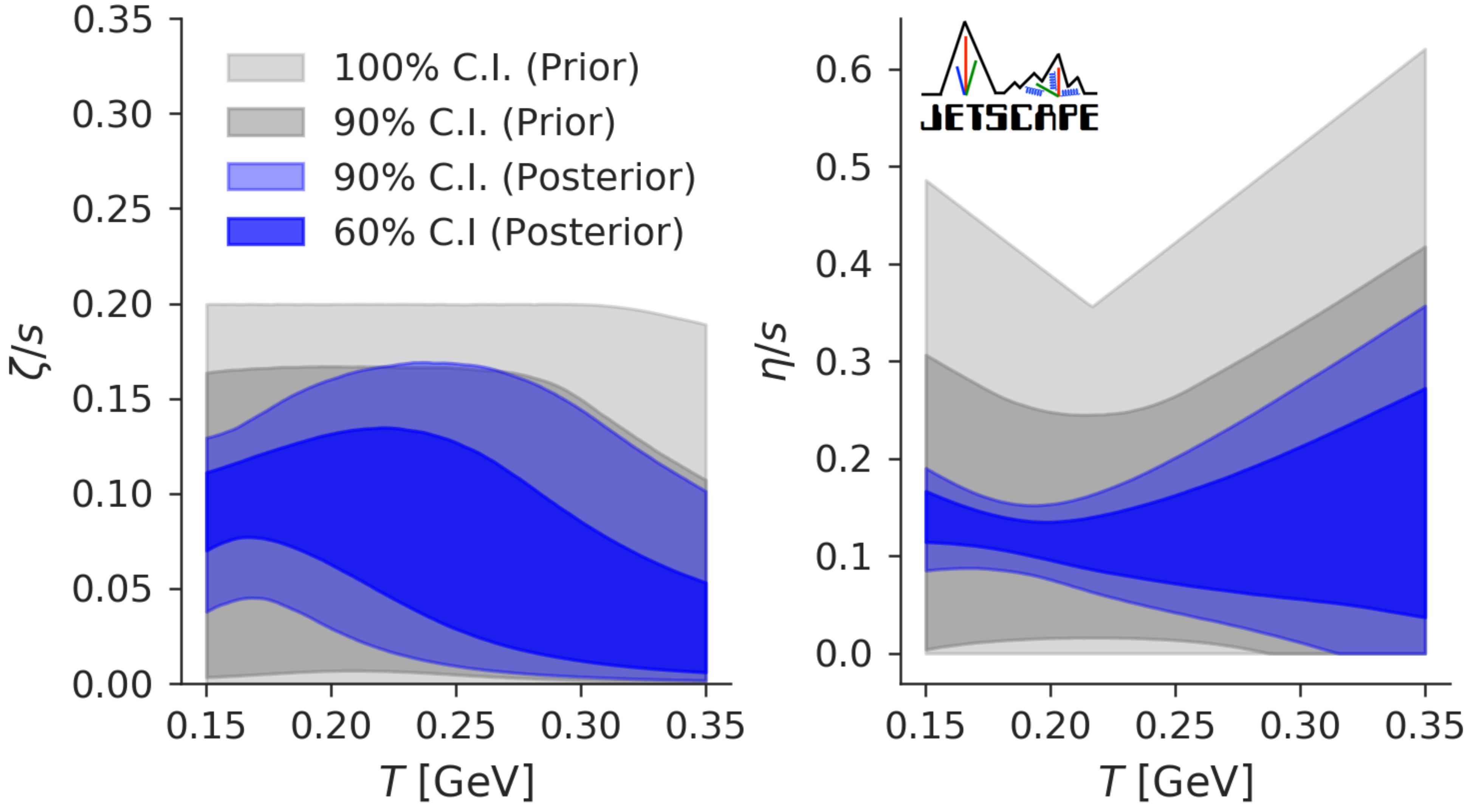
Description of data and viscosity

[Hirvonen, Eskola, Niemi 2022]



Fluctuation in I.C. generate higher harmonics





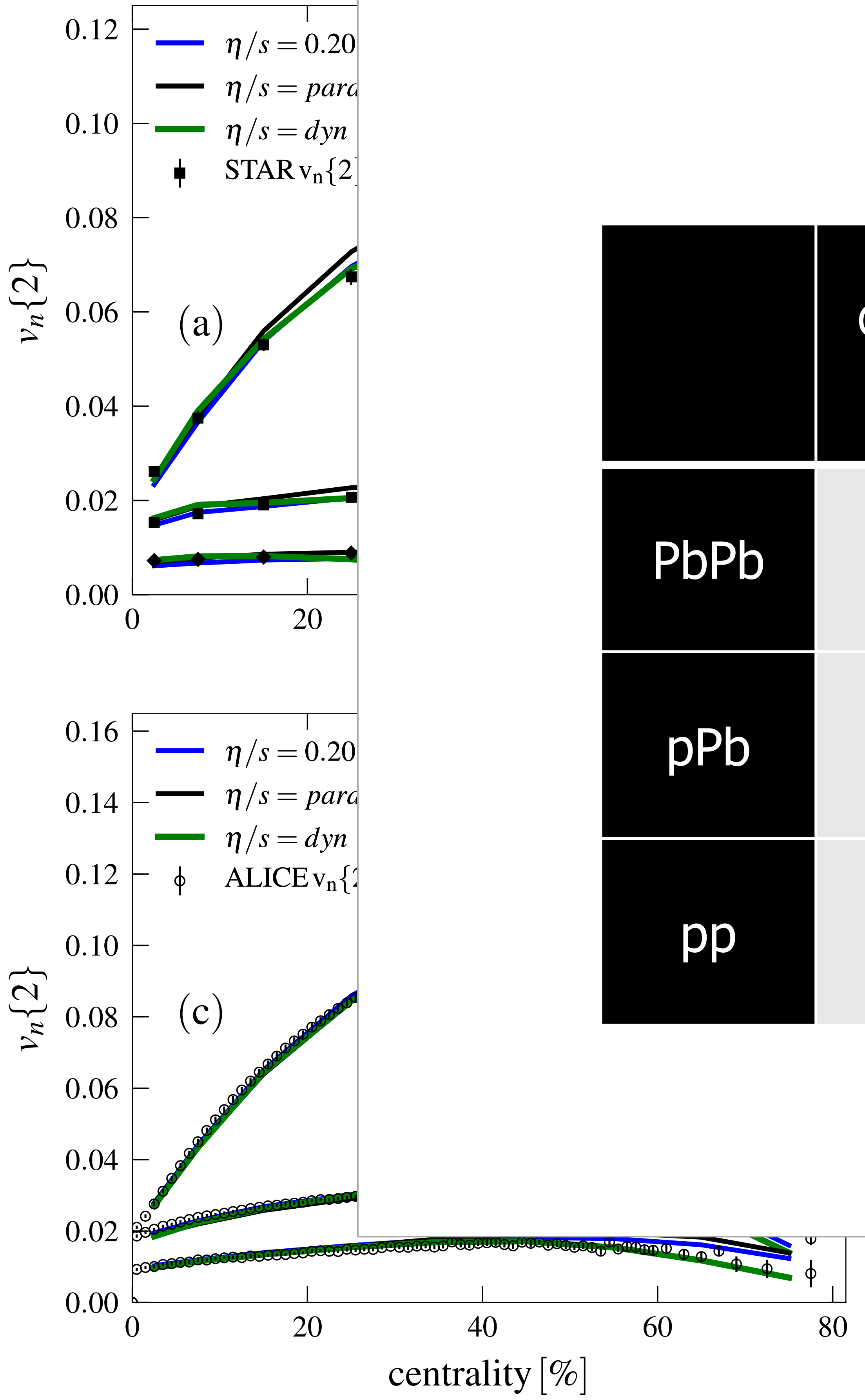
[Everett et al. 2021]

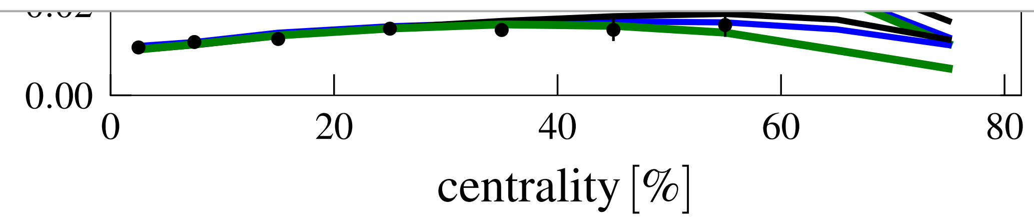
Description of data and viscosity

Shengquan Tuo parallel 08/07

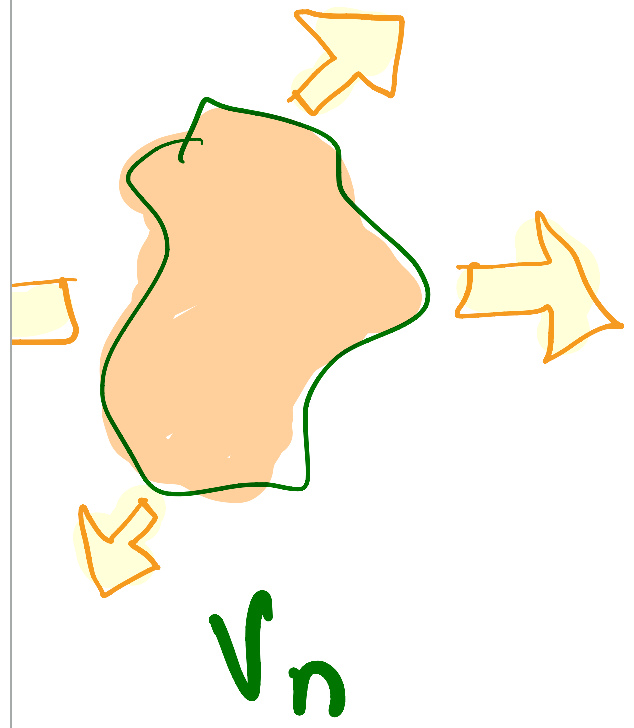
Do we see flow signals?

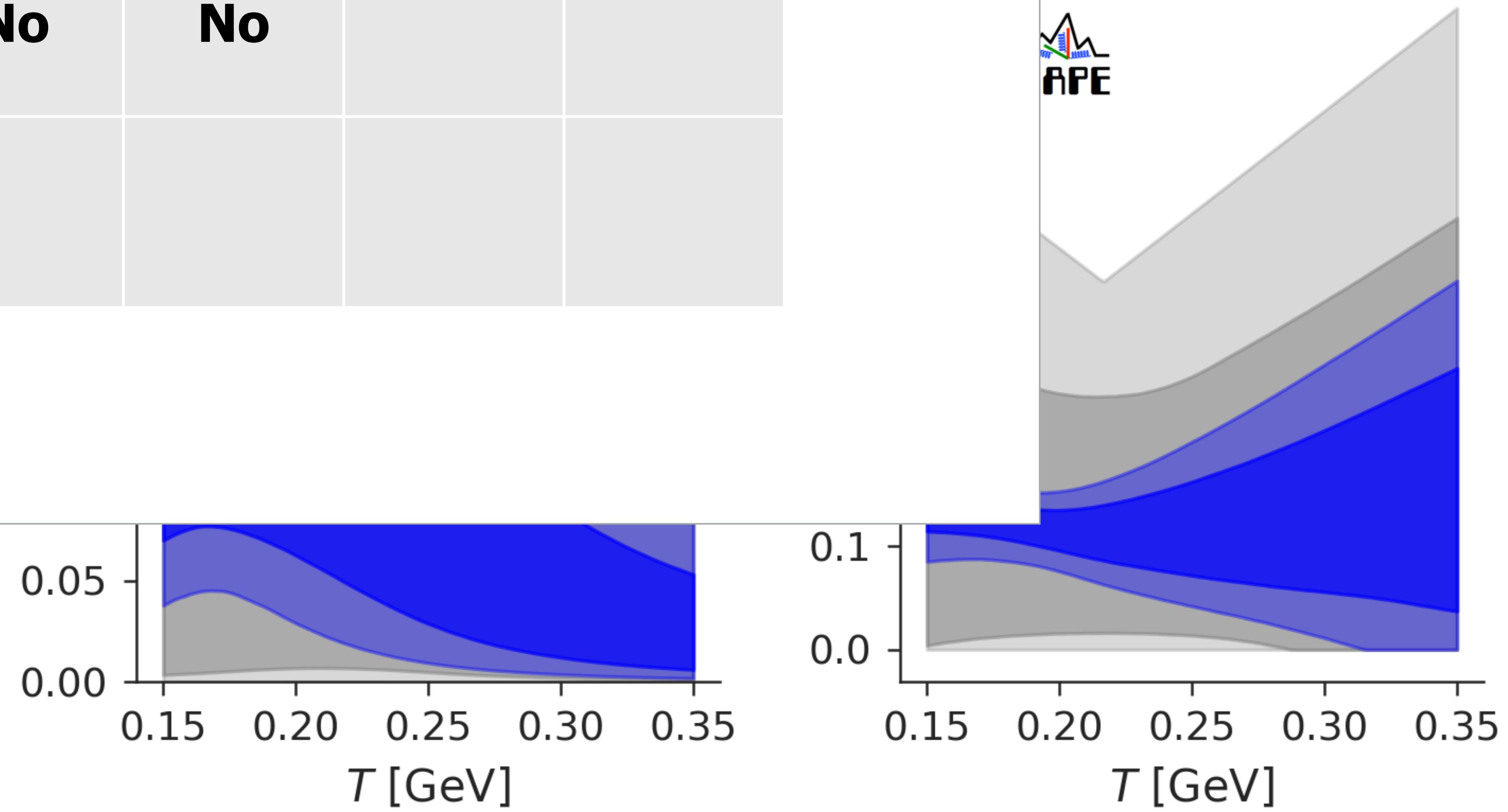
	Charged hadron	Strange	Prompt J/Ψ	b→ J/ψ	Prompt D⁰	b→ D⁰	Υ(1S/2S)	Dijet	Z boson
PbPb	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
pPb	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**		**Yes**	**No**	**No**		
pp	**Yes**	**Yes**			**Yes**				





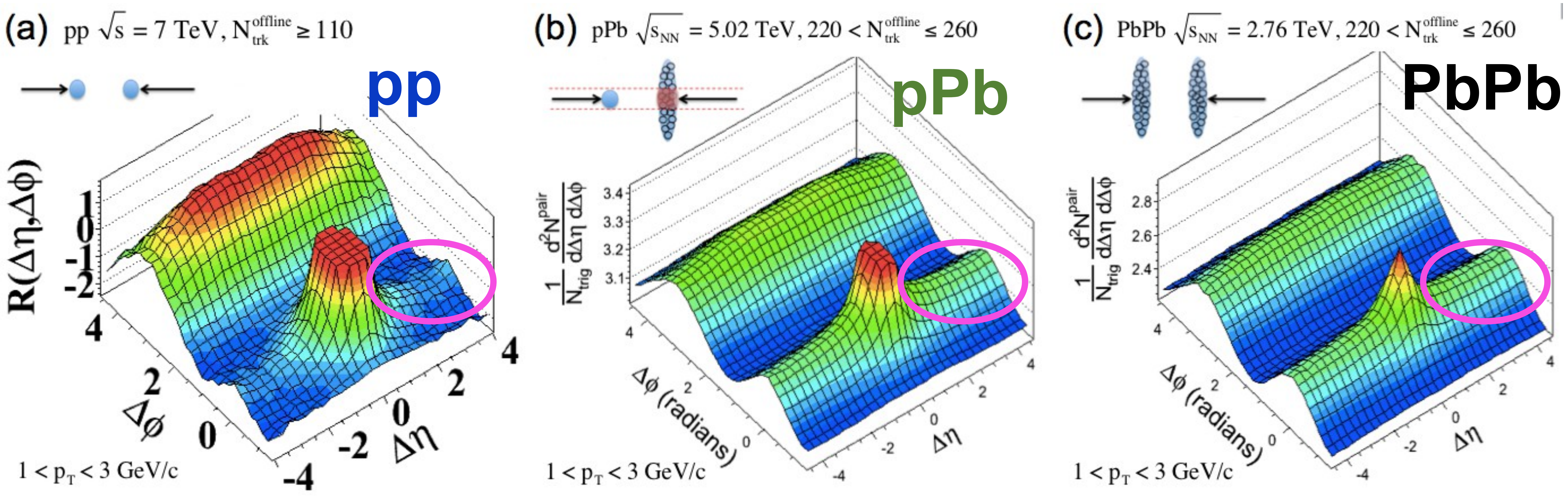
her harmonics

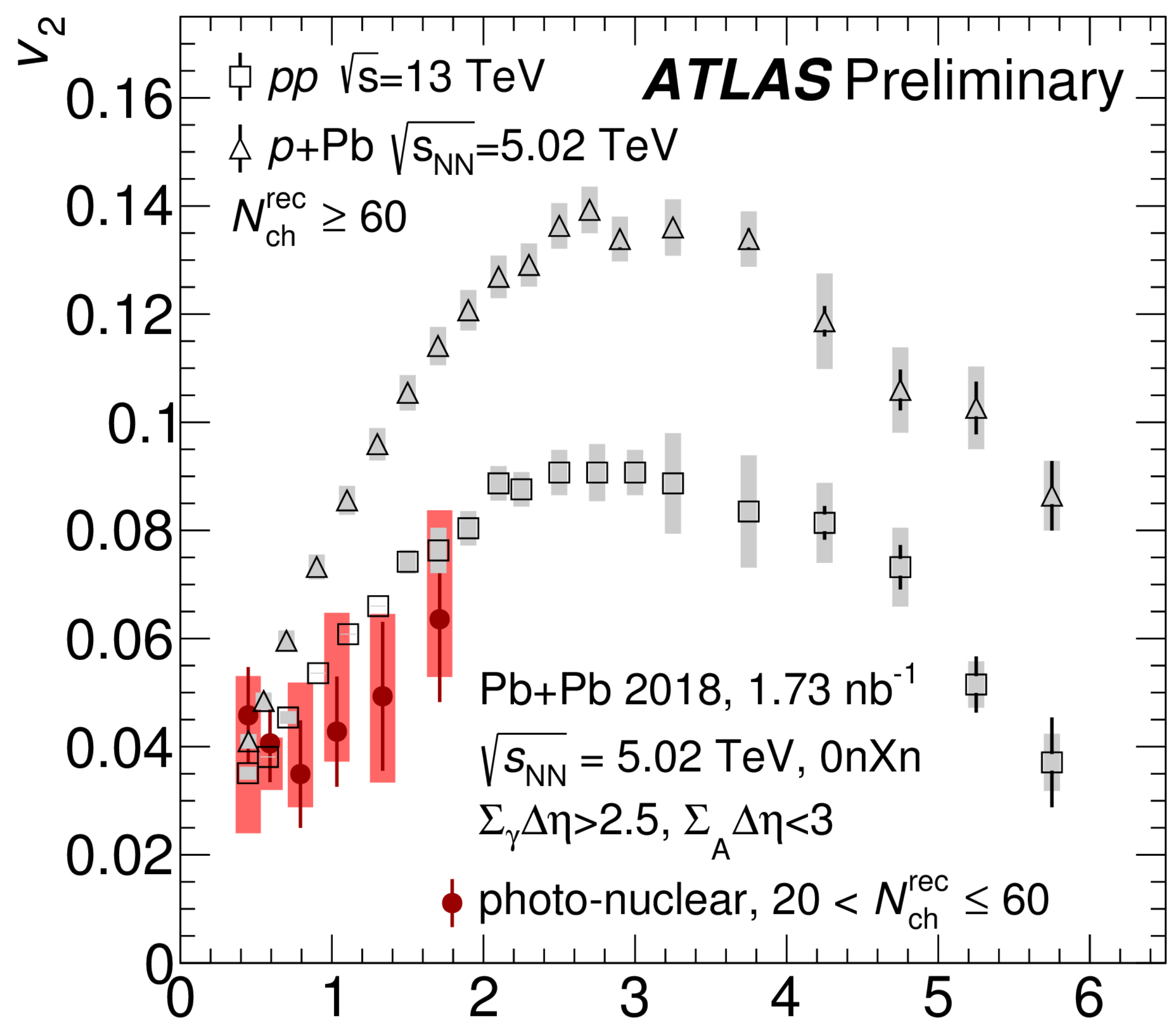




[Everett et al. 2021]

Hydro works in all systems from small to large ??





Hydro models able to describe the harmonics from these data

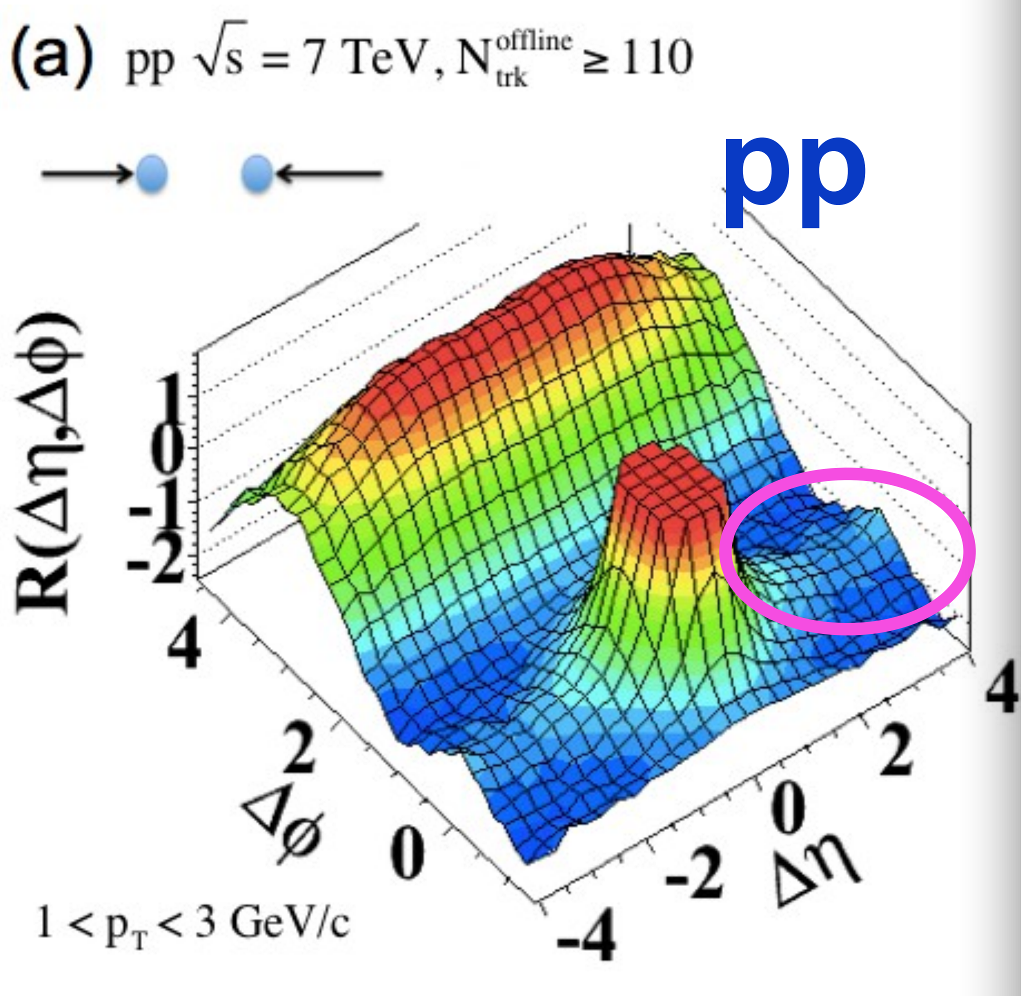
Hydrodynamics seem to work (too) well in all colliding systems for large multiplicities

But time scales and occupancies in small systems are small

For some classes of problems hydro equations have attractors

[universal solutions, independent on initial conditions]

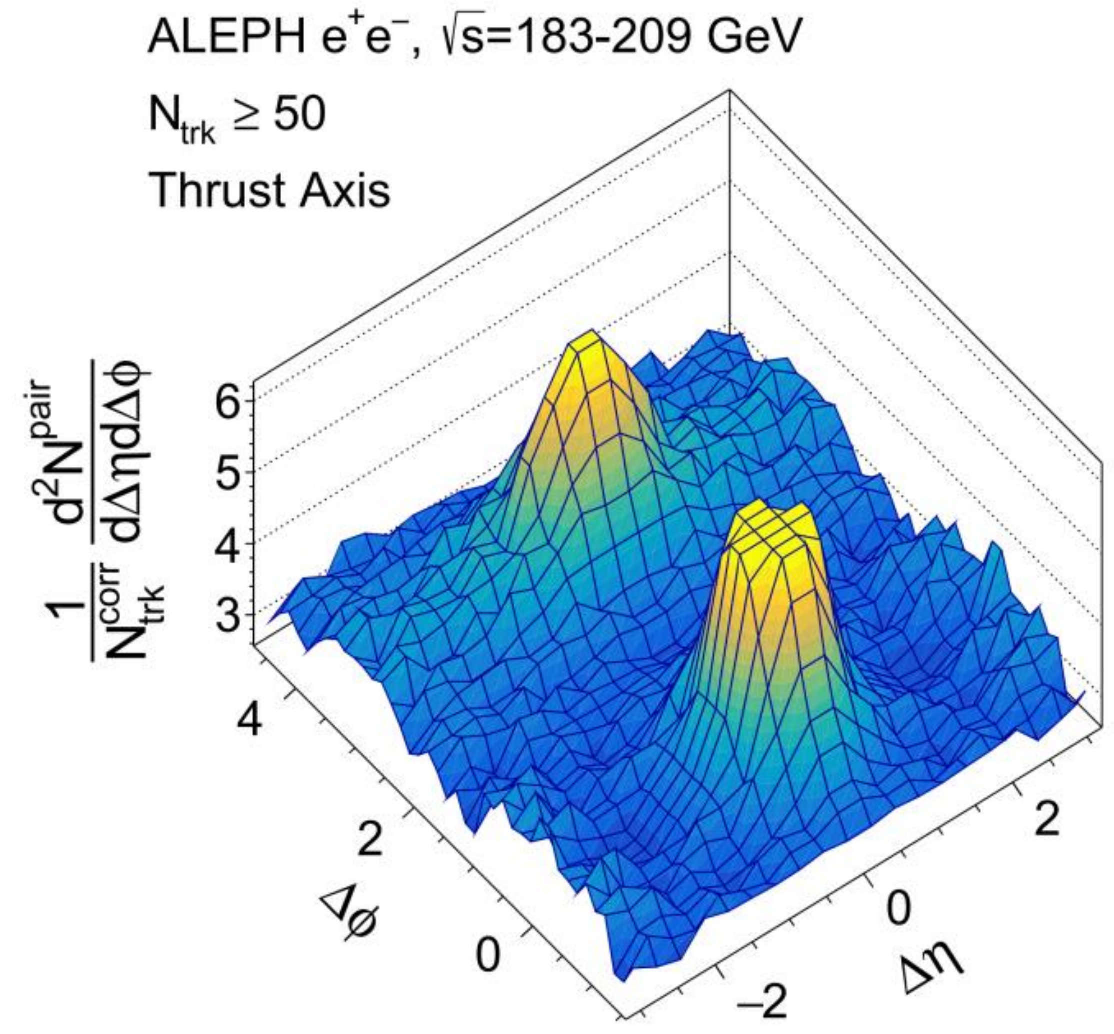
Hydro works in all systems from small to large ??



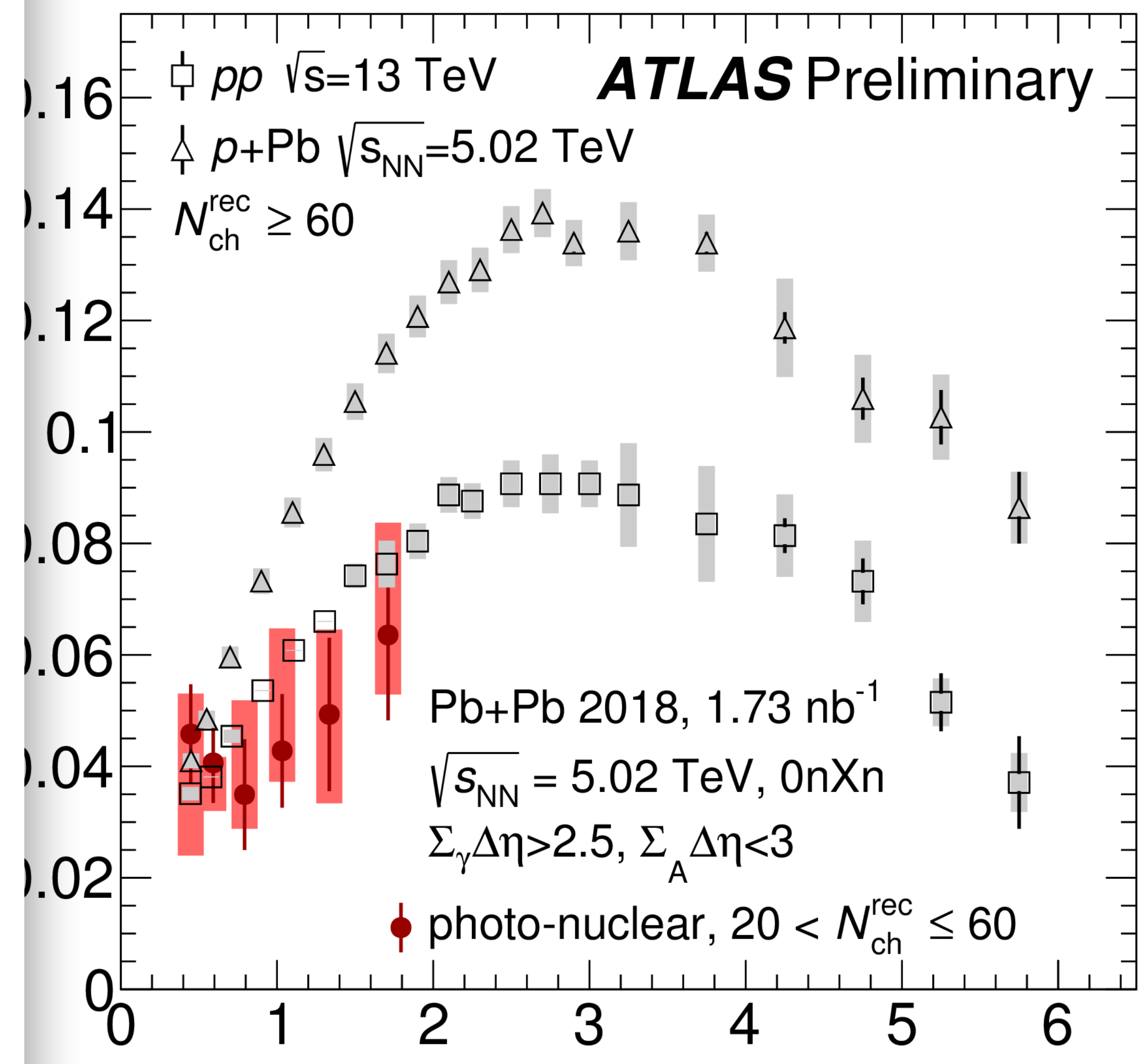
Hydro models able

Yen-Jie Lee Parallel 09/07

Hits of a ridge in (reanalysed) high multiplicity ALEPH data?



What does it mean?



Hydrodynamics se ... large multiplicities

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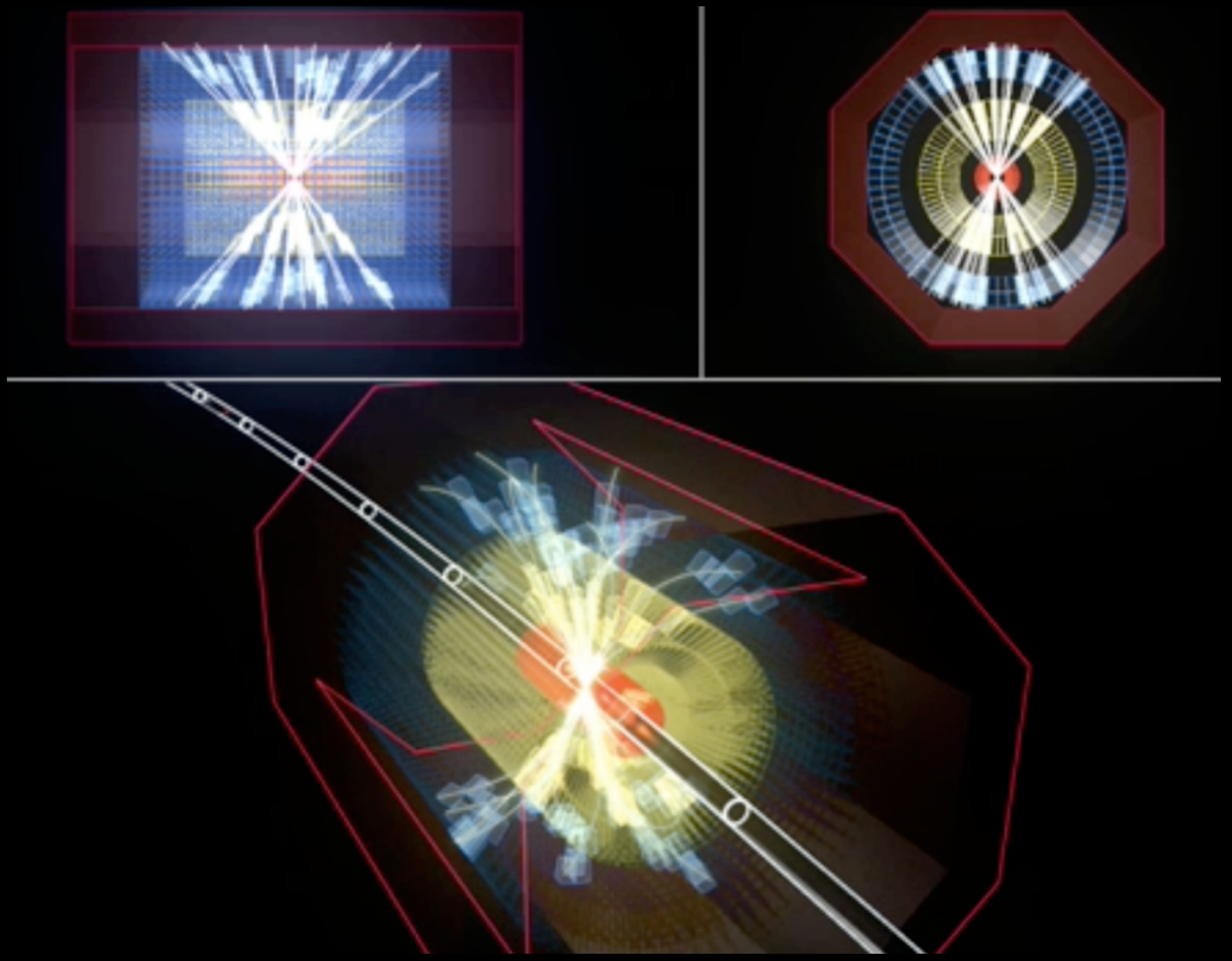
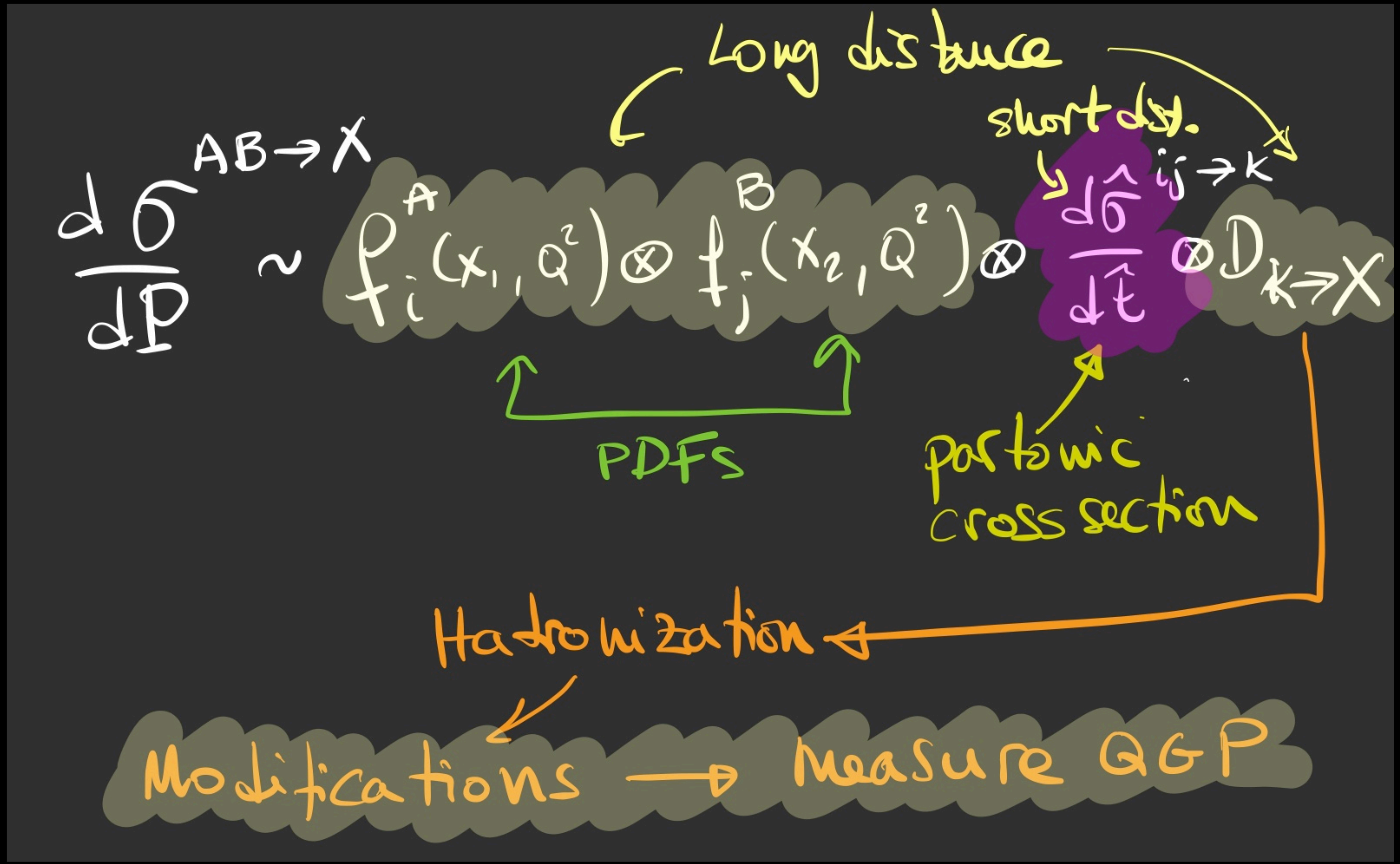
[universal solutions, independent on initial conditions]

HARD PROBES

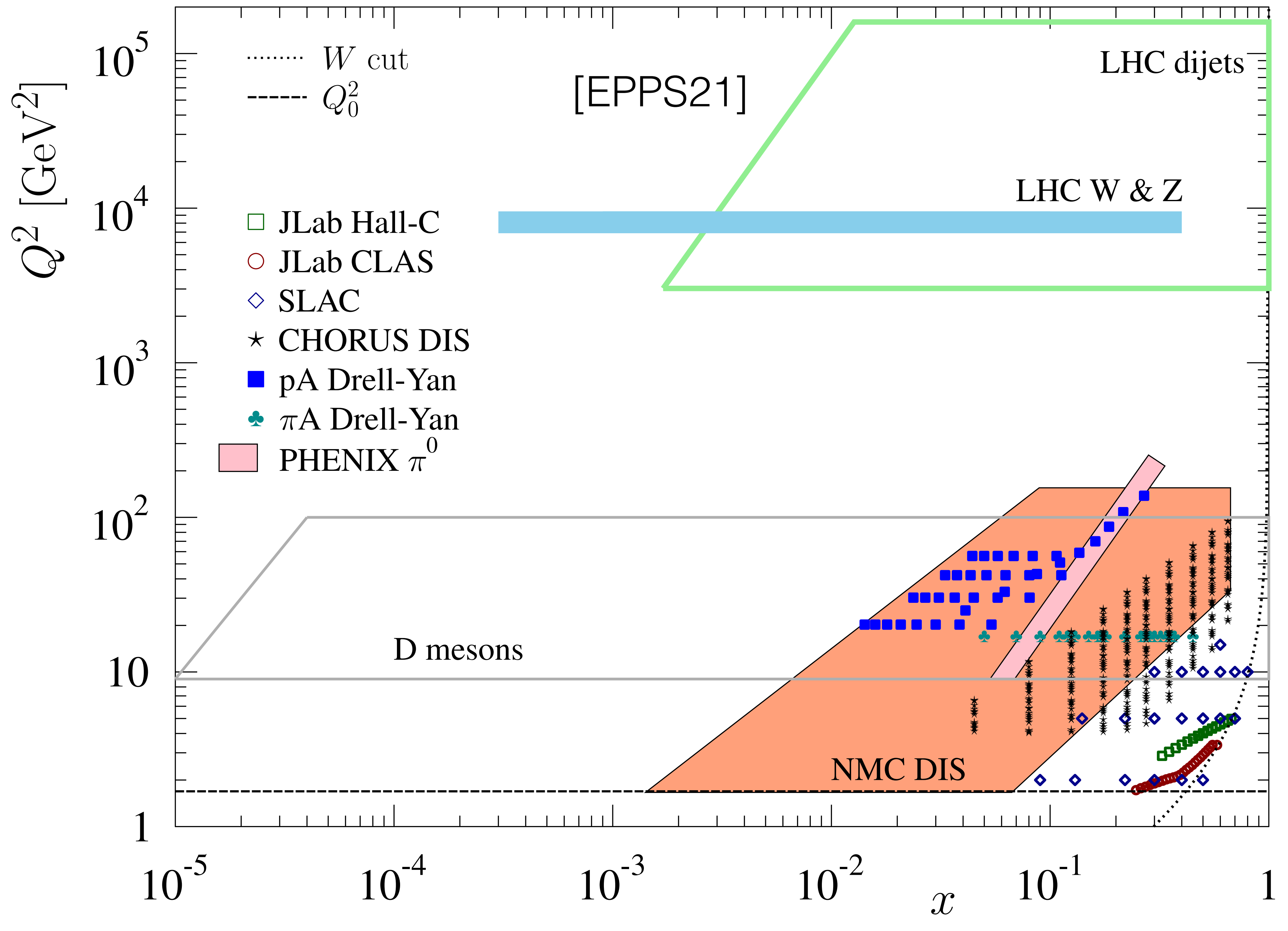




- ☐ Jet quenching
- ☐ Quarkonia suppression
- ☐ Open heavy flavor
- ☐ EW probes

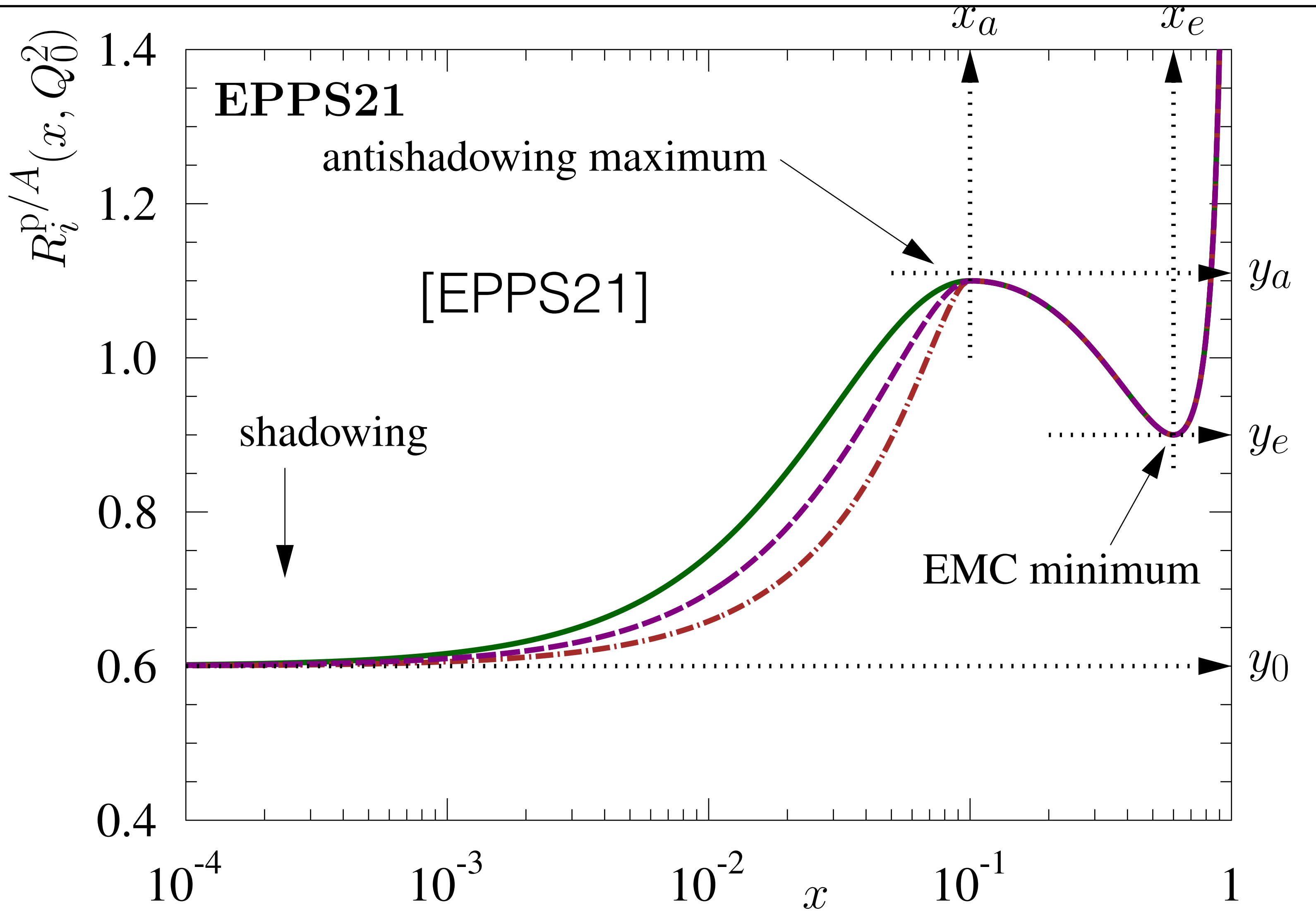
Nuclear Parton Distribution Functions I

Nuclear PDF analyses have remarkably improved with LHC proton-lead data - new sets



Ratios with a free proton PDF set

$$R_i^A(x, Q^2) = \frac{f_i^A(x, Q^2)}{f_i^p(x, Q^2)}$$



[Several different teams: EPPS, nNNPDF, nCTEQ, TUJU, DSSZ, HKN, KA]

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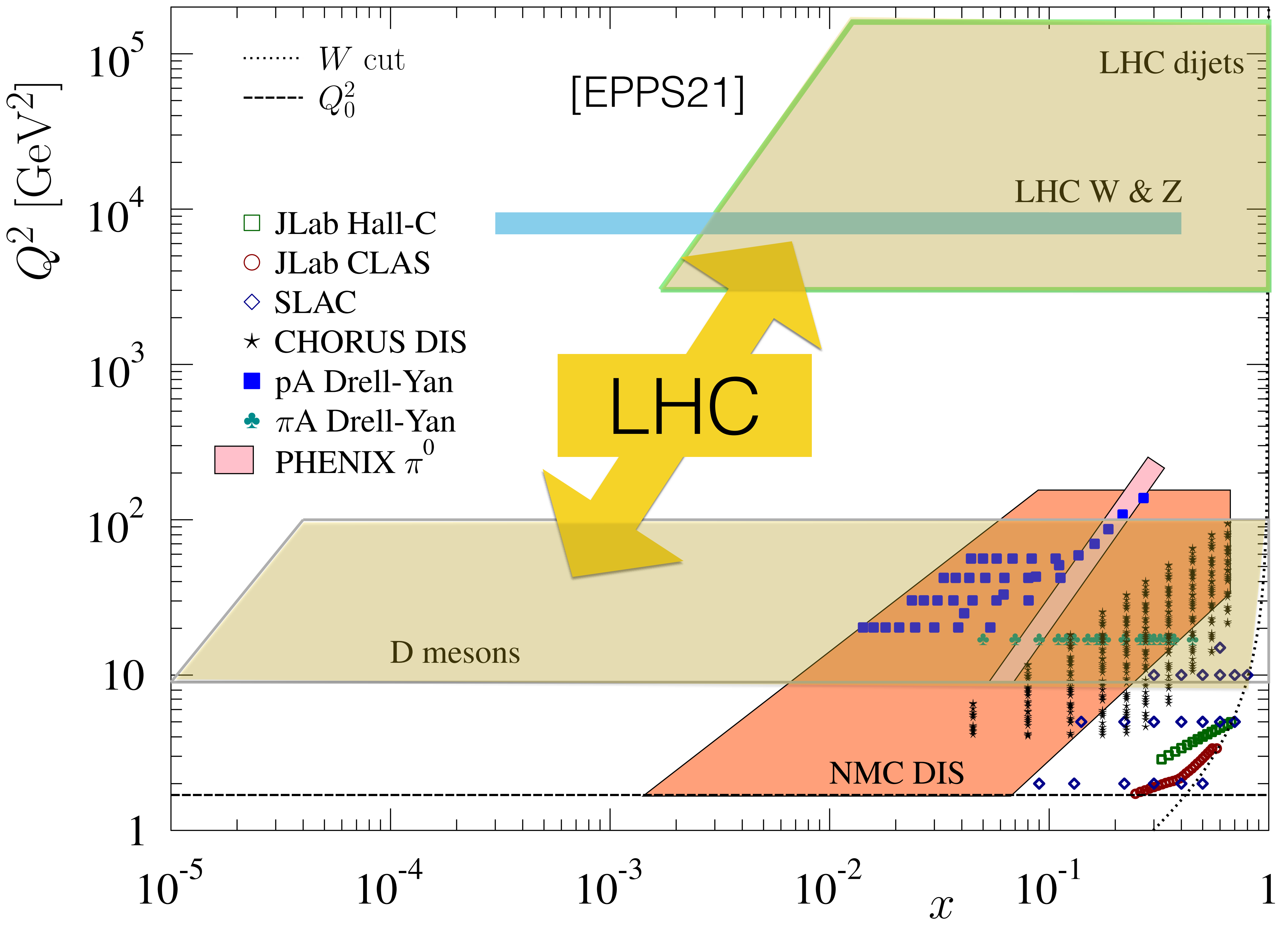

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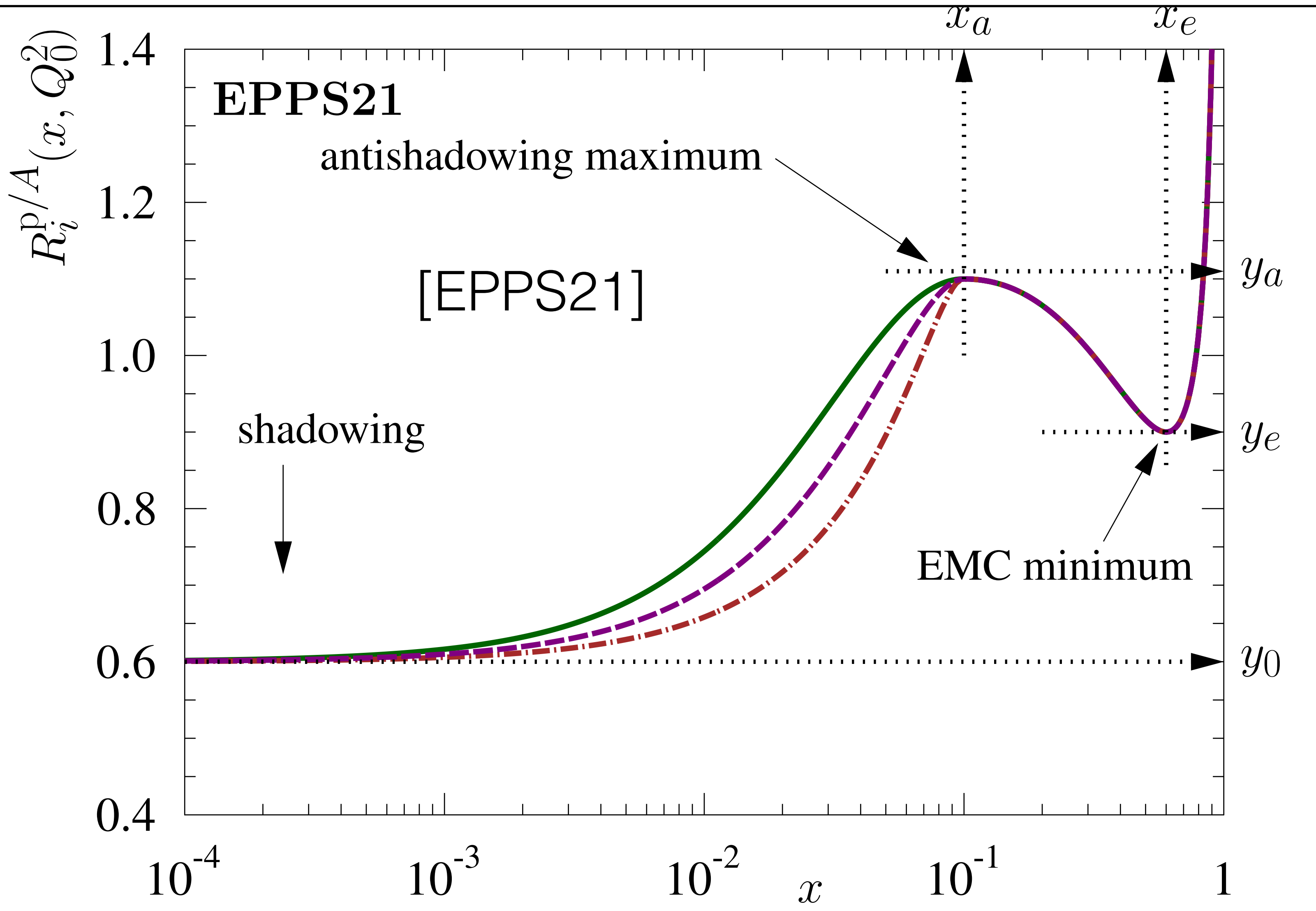

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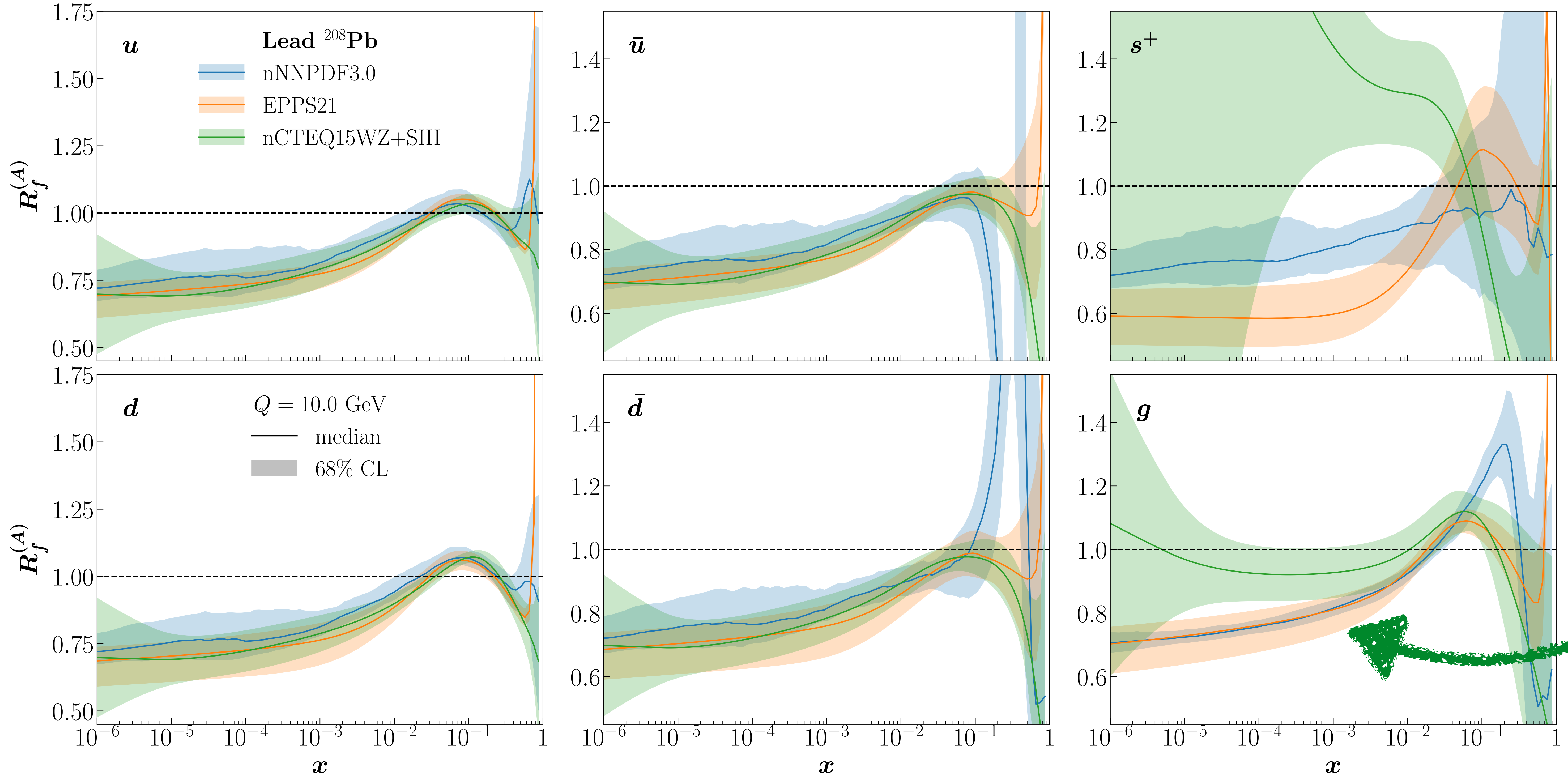


[Plot J. Rojo]

Two new analyses EPPS21, nNNPDF3.0

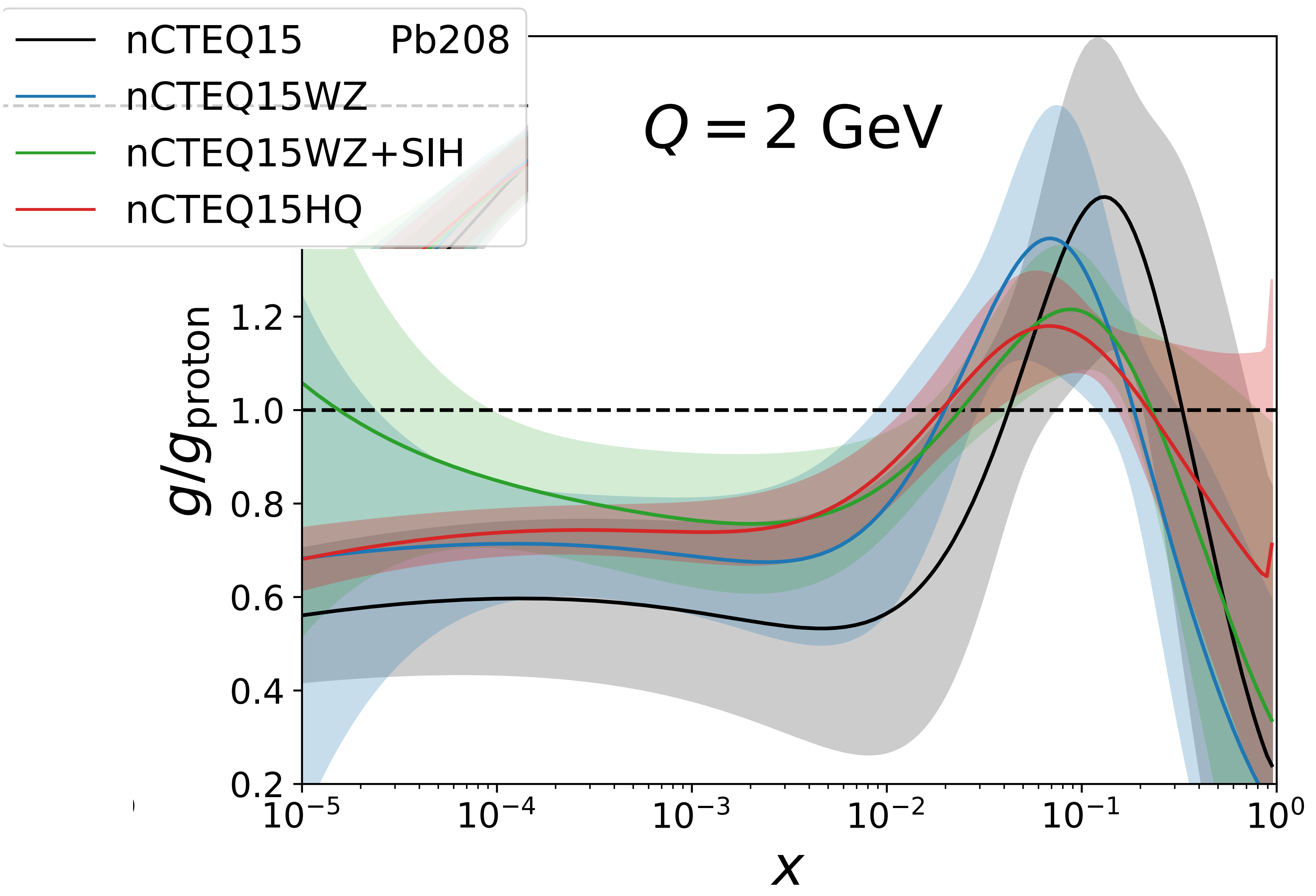
D's LHCb
dijets CMS
pPb

[Several different teams: EPPS, nNNPDF, nCTEQ, TUJU, DSSZ, HKN, KA]

Nuclear Parton Distribution Functions II

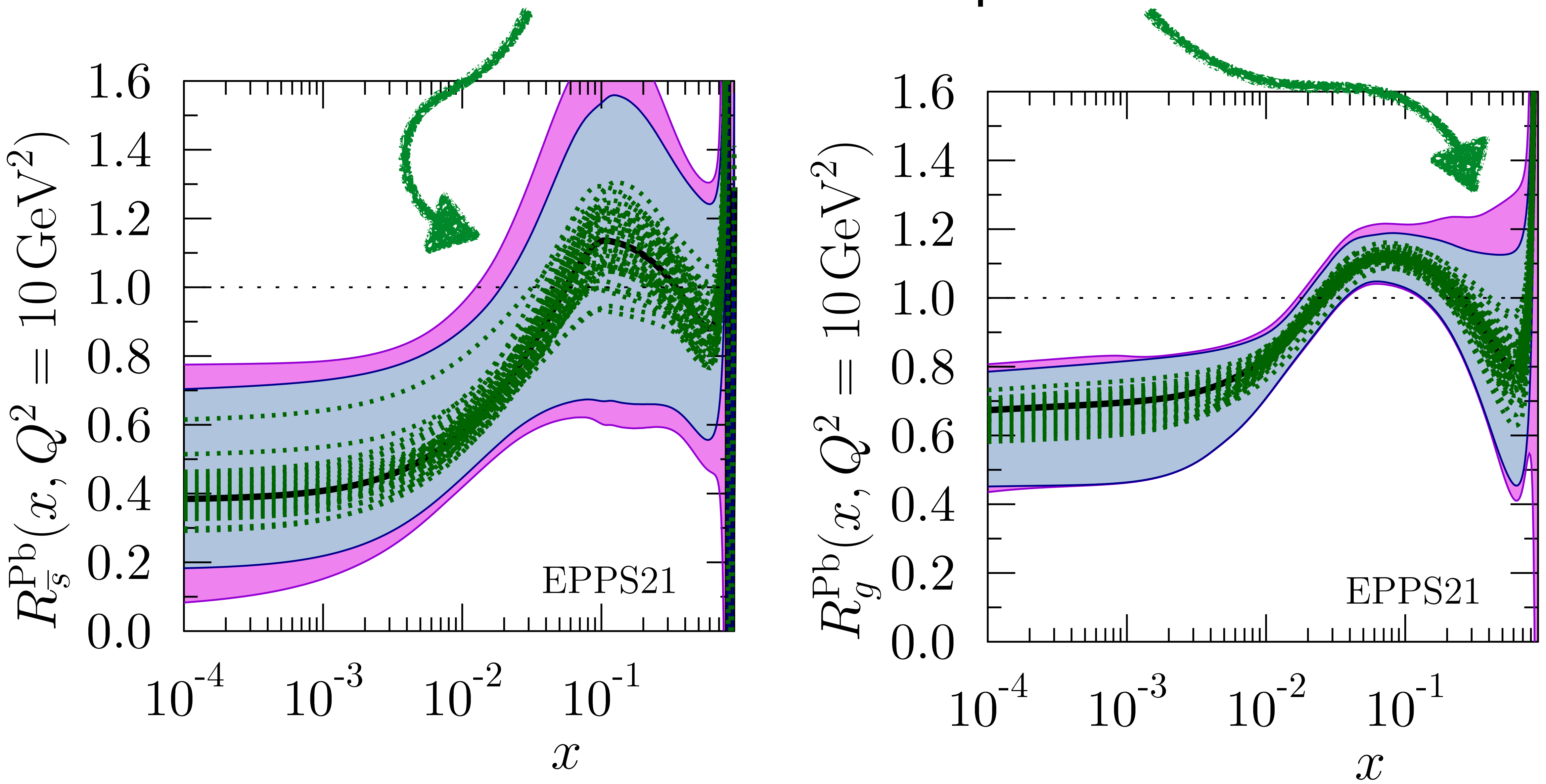
Michael Klasen Parallel 09/07

LHCb HF data included in nCTEQ15



Gluons seem to be more similar to EPPS21 and nNNPDF

Uncertainties from proton PDFs



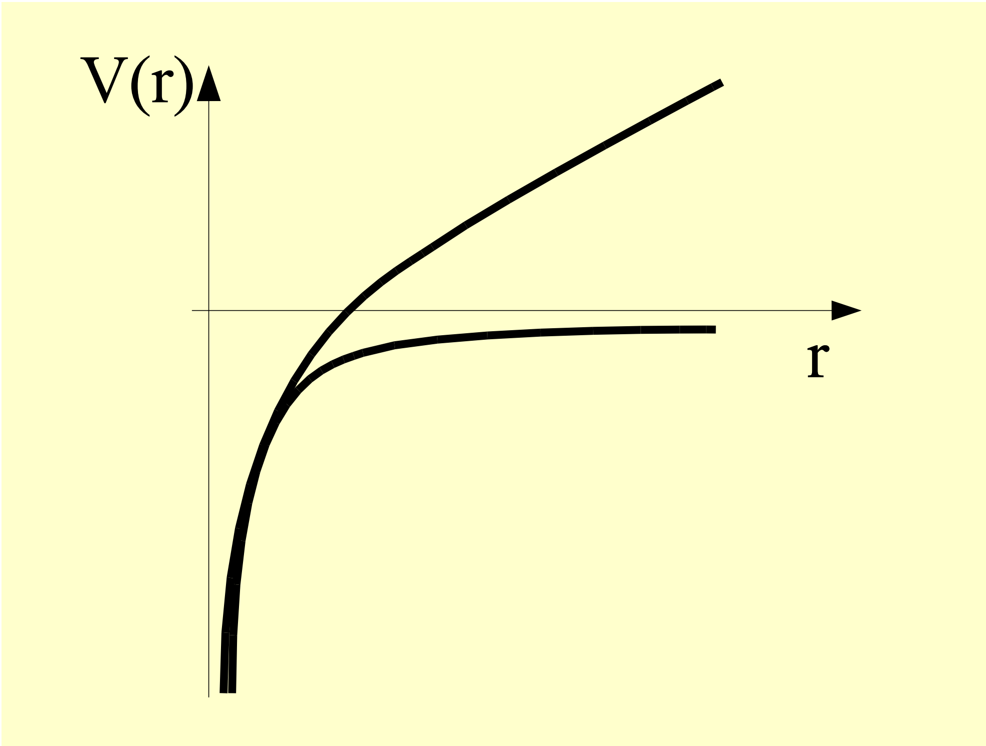
More precise data allows to check sensitivity to proton PDFs

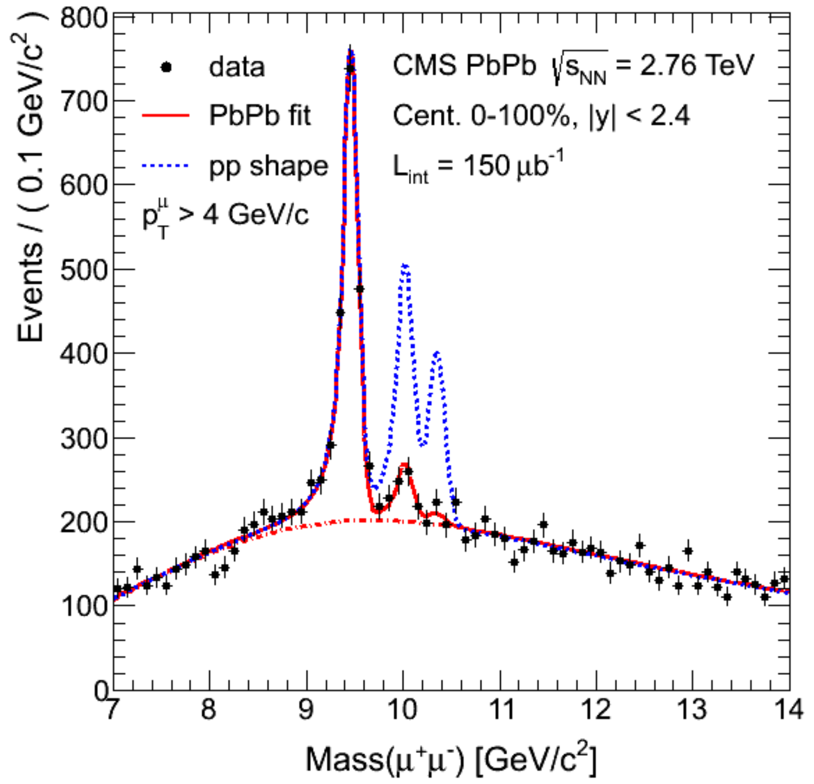
[Notice that most proton PDF sets include nuclear data from neutrino DIS]

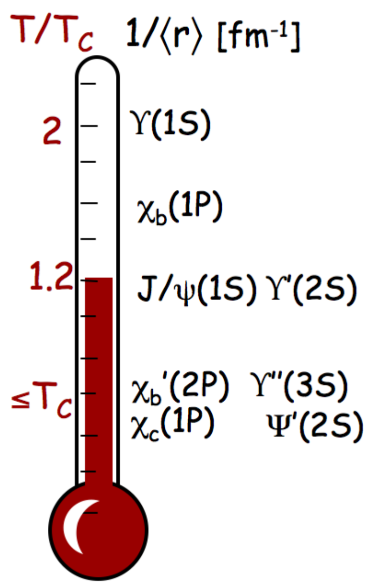
Quarkonia suppression

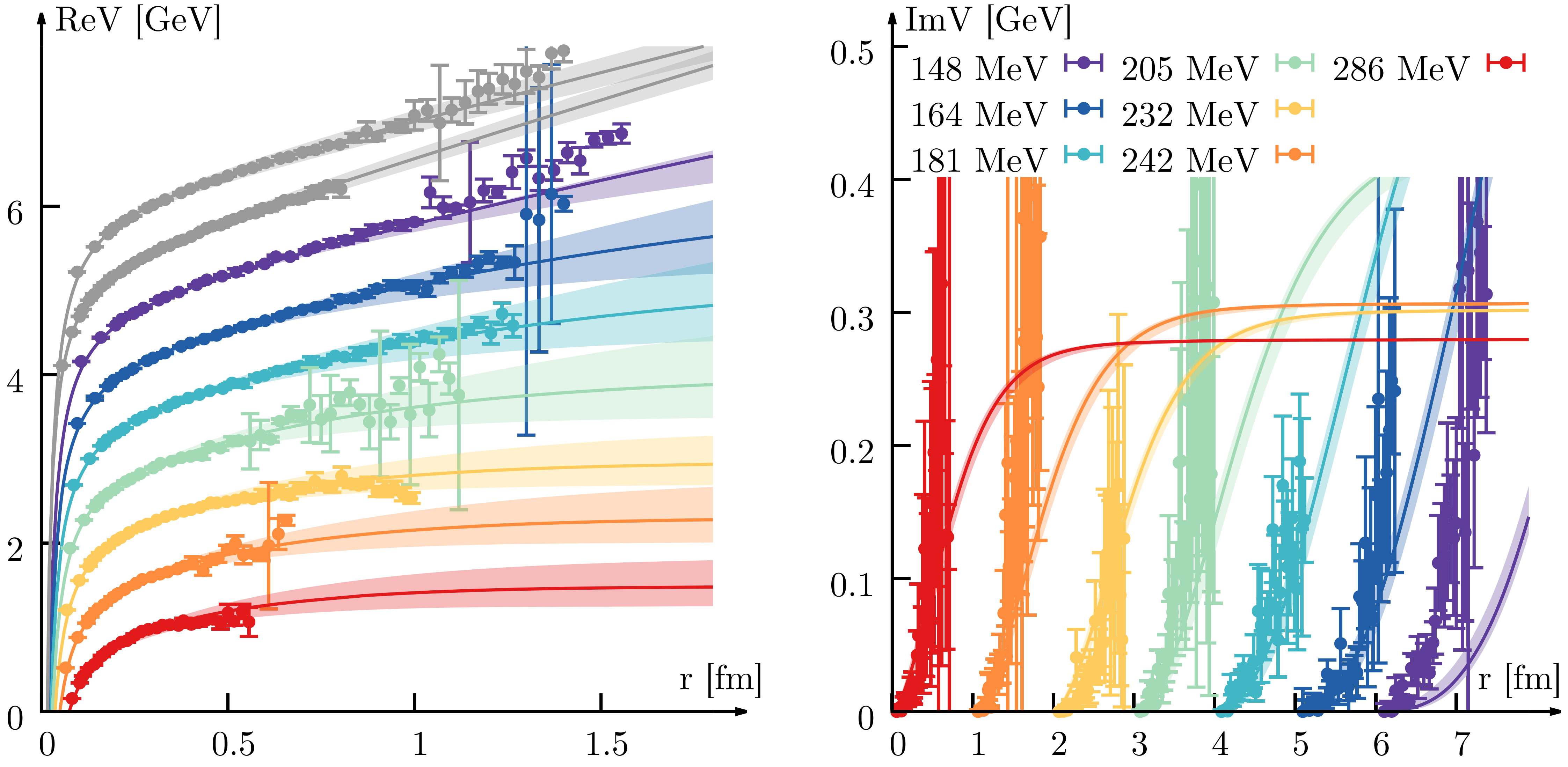
Simple intuitive picture [Matsui & Satz 1986]

- Potential screened at high-T
- Quarkonia suppressed
- Sequential suppression of excited states
- **Quarkonia as a thermometer**









[Lafferty, Rothkopf 2020]

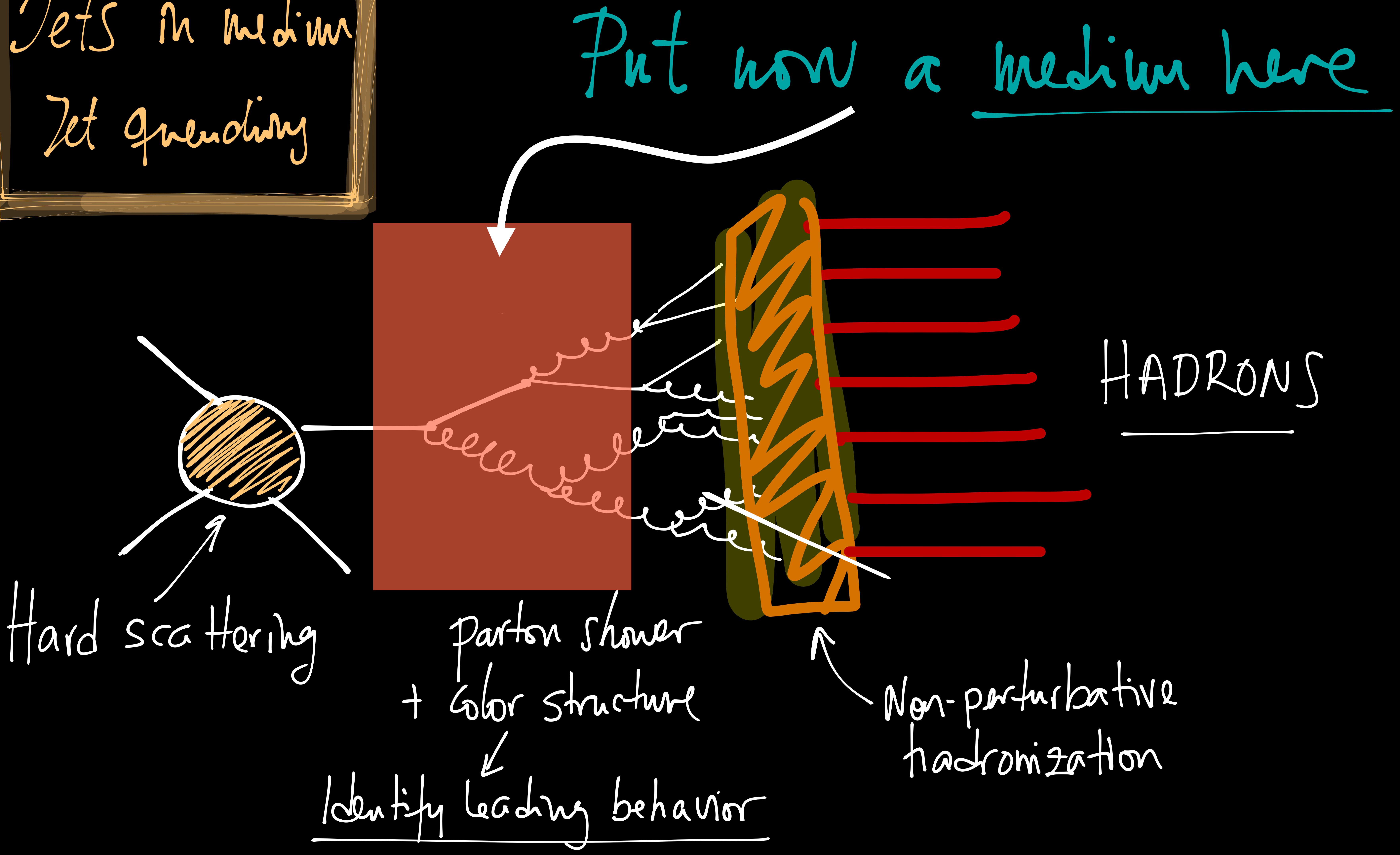
Dynamical picture:

- different effects:
  - screening / rescattering / recombination
- Induced transition between quarkonia states

Quarkonia as an open quantum system

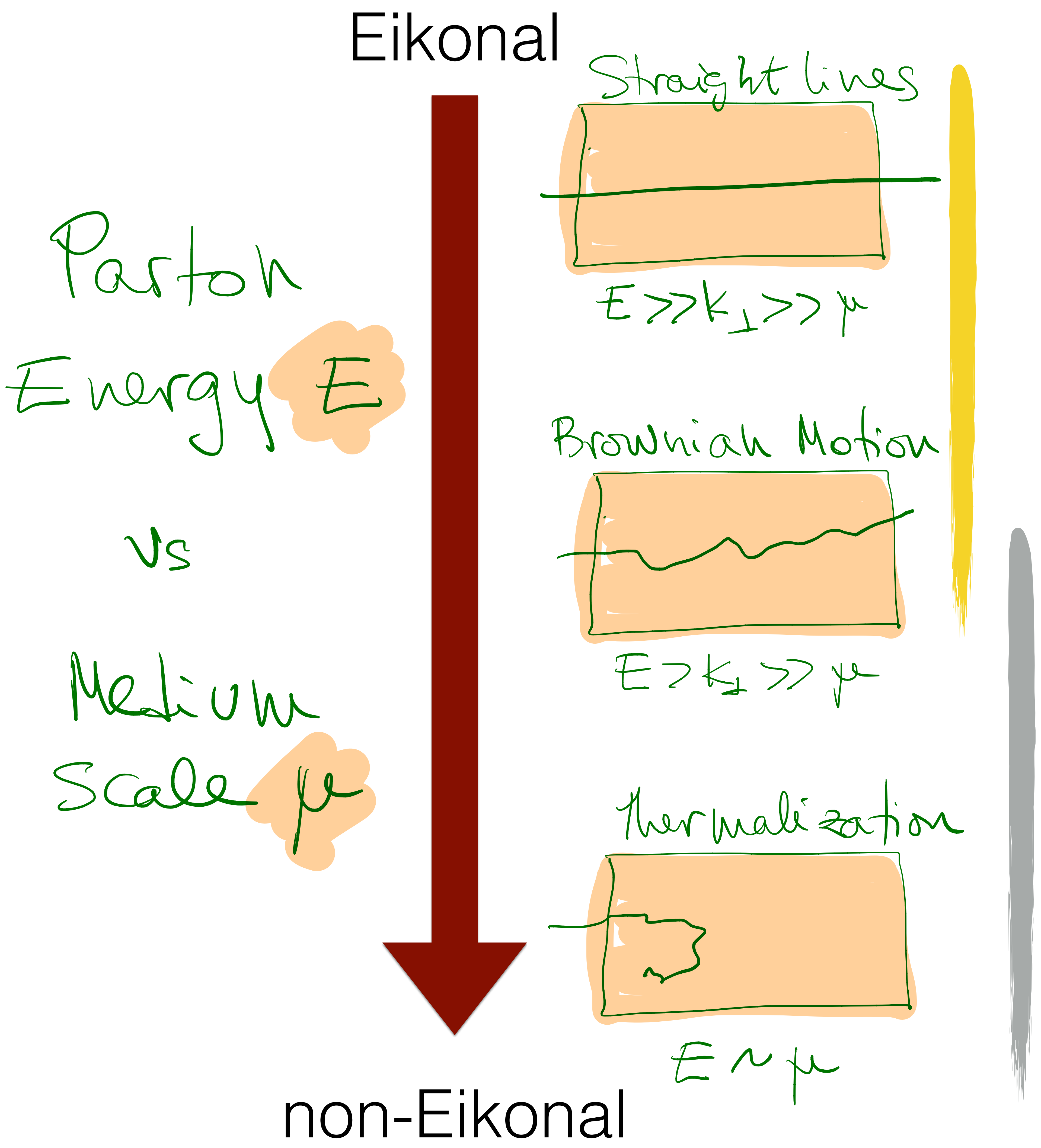
[Bambrilla, Soto, Escobedo, Vairo, Ghiglieri, Petreczky, Strickland, Blaizot, Rothkopf, Kaczmarek, Asakawa, Katz, Gossiaux, Kajimoto, Akamatsu, Borghini …]

Jets in medium
Jet quenching



Jets are extended objects - ideal to study space-time evolution

In-medium parton propagation

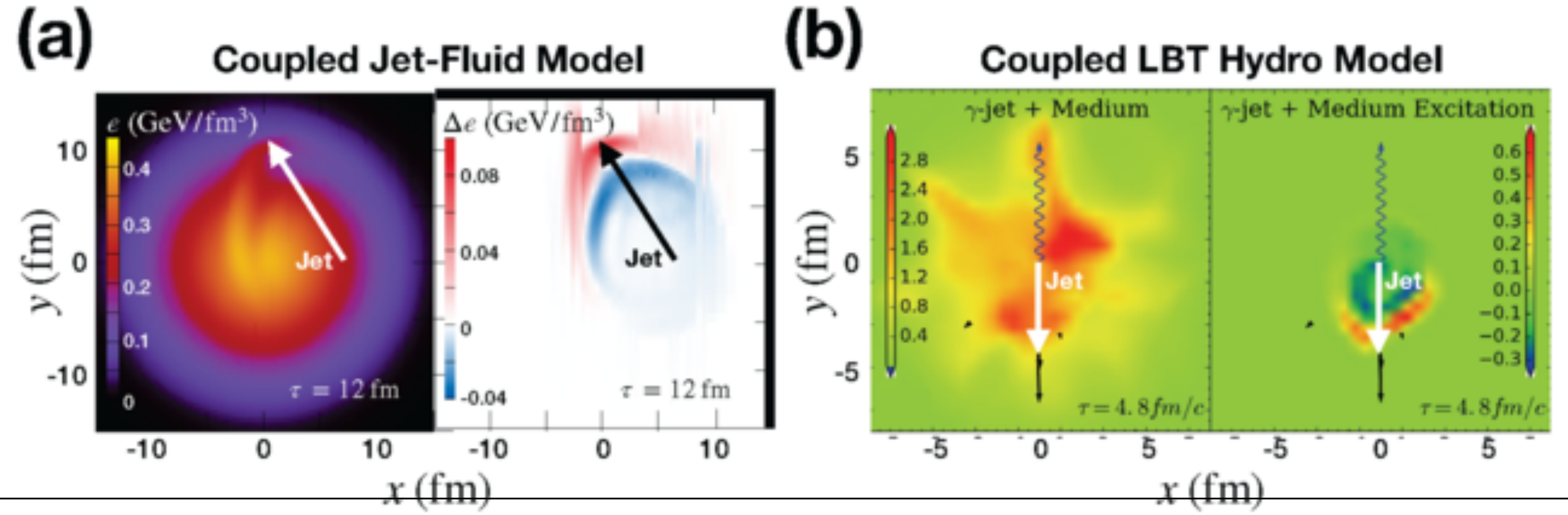


Medium is a background field: color rotation
[Energy of the parton unmodified]

$$W(x_\perp) = \mathcal{P} \exp\left\{ ig \int d\xi\, n \cdot A(\xi, x_\perp) \right\}$$

$$G(x_\perp; y_\perp) = \mathcal{P} \int \mathcal{D}\mathbf{r} \exp\left\{ i\frac{E}{2} \int d\xi \left[\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{d\xi}\right]^2 + ig \int d\xi\, n \cdot A(\xi, \mathbf{r}) \right\}$$

Medium is dynamical
[Energy exchanged with the medium]

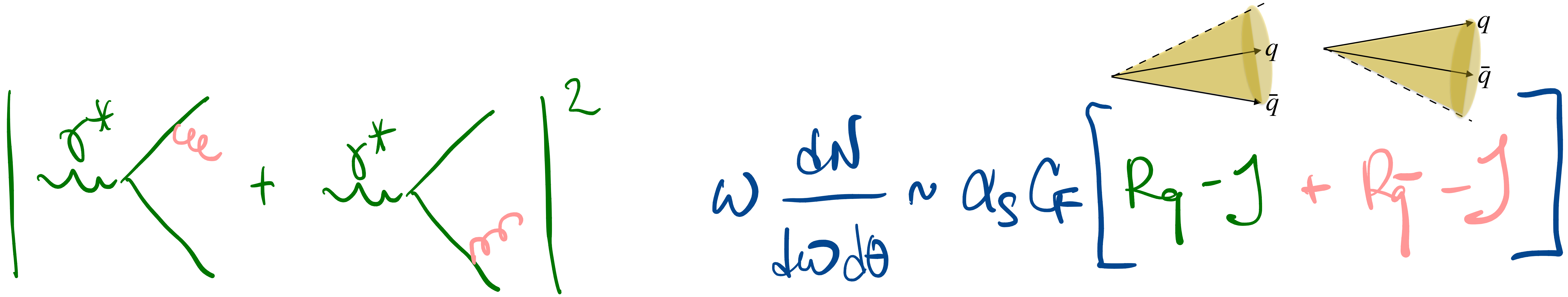


[Tachibana 2019]

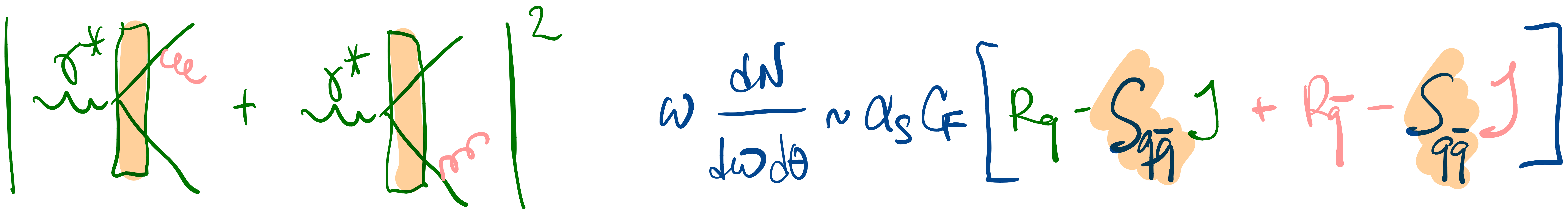
Intra-jet color coherence

[Mehtar-Tani, Salgado, Tywoniuk; Iancu, Casalderrey-Solana, … 2010-]

QCD antenna - classical calculation including color coherence *[angular ordering]*



The QCD medium can break color coherence - independent color rotation of q and qbar



$$S(x_\perp, y_\perp) \equiv \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \mathrm{Tr} \left\langle W(x_\perp) W^\dagger(y_\perp) \right\rangle_{\mathrm{med}} \simeq \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{4} \hat{q}\, \theta_{q\bar{q}}^2\, L^3 \right\}$$

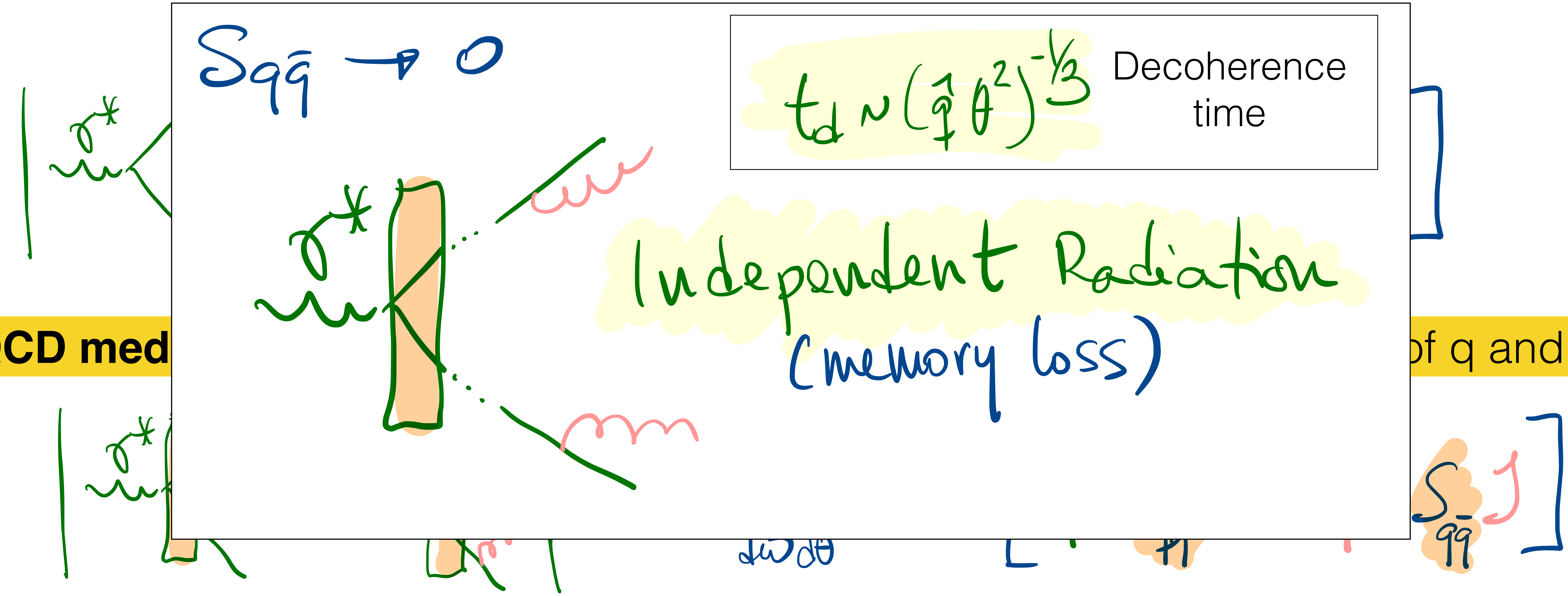
Survival probability

$\hat{q}$ - jet quenching parameter

Intra-jet color coherence

[Mehtar-Tani, Salgado, Tywoniuk; Iancu, Casalderrey-Solana, … 2010-]

QCD antenna - classical calculation including color coherence *[angular ordering]*



$$S(x_\perp, y_\perp) \equiv \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \mathrm{Tr} \left\langle W(x_\perp) W^\dagger(y_\perp) \right\rangle_{\mathrm{med}} \simeq \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{4} \hat{q}\, \theta_{q\bar{q}}^2\, L^3 \right\}$$

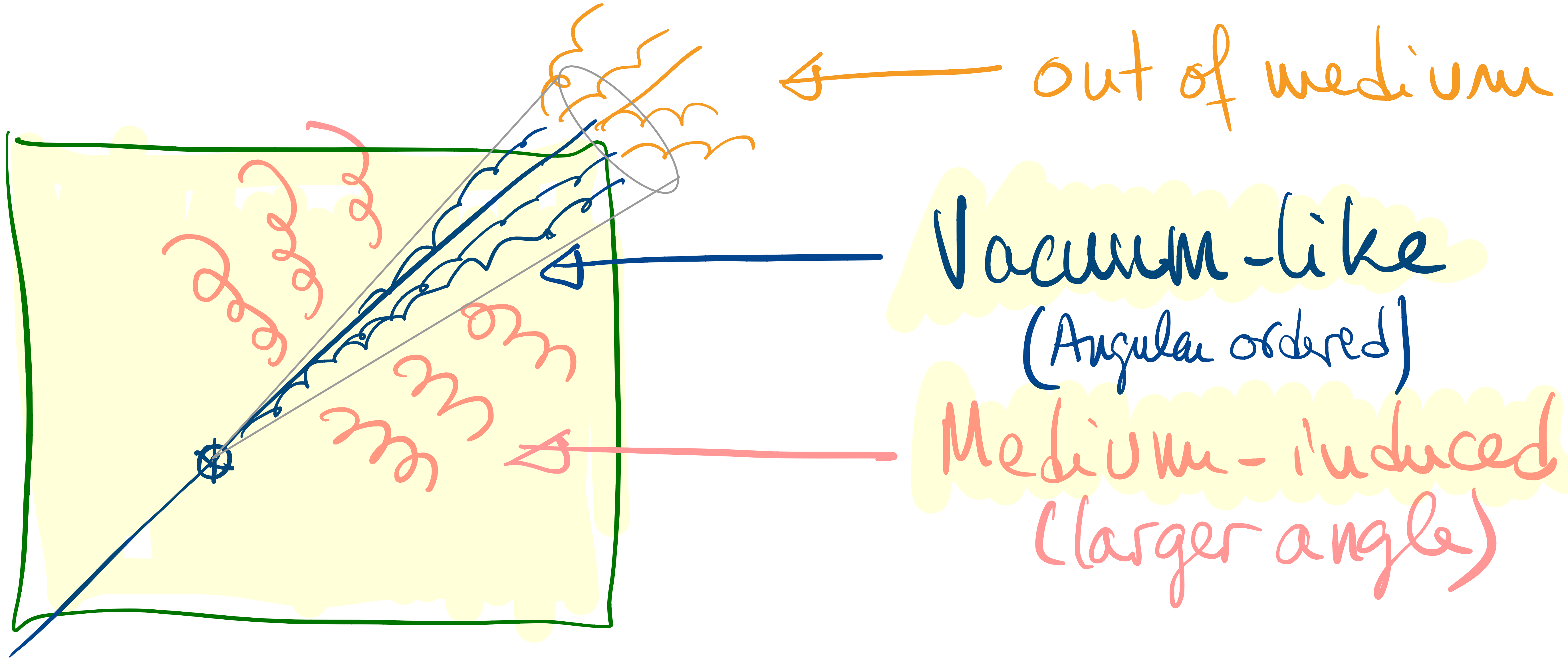
Survival probability

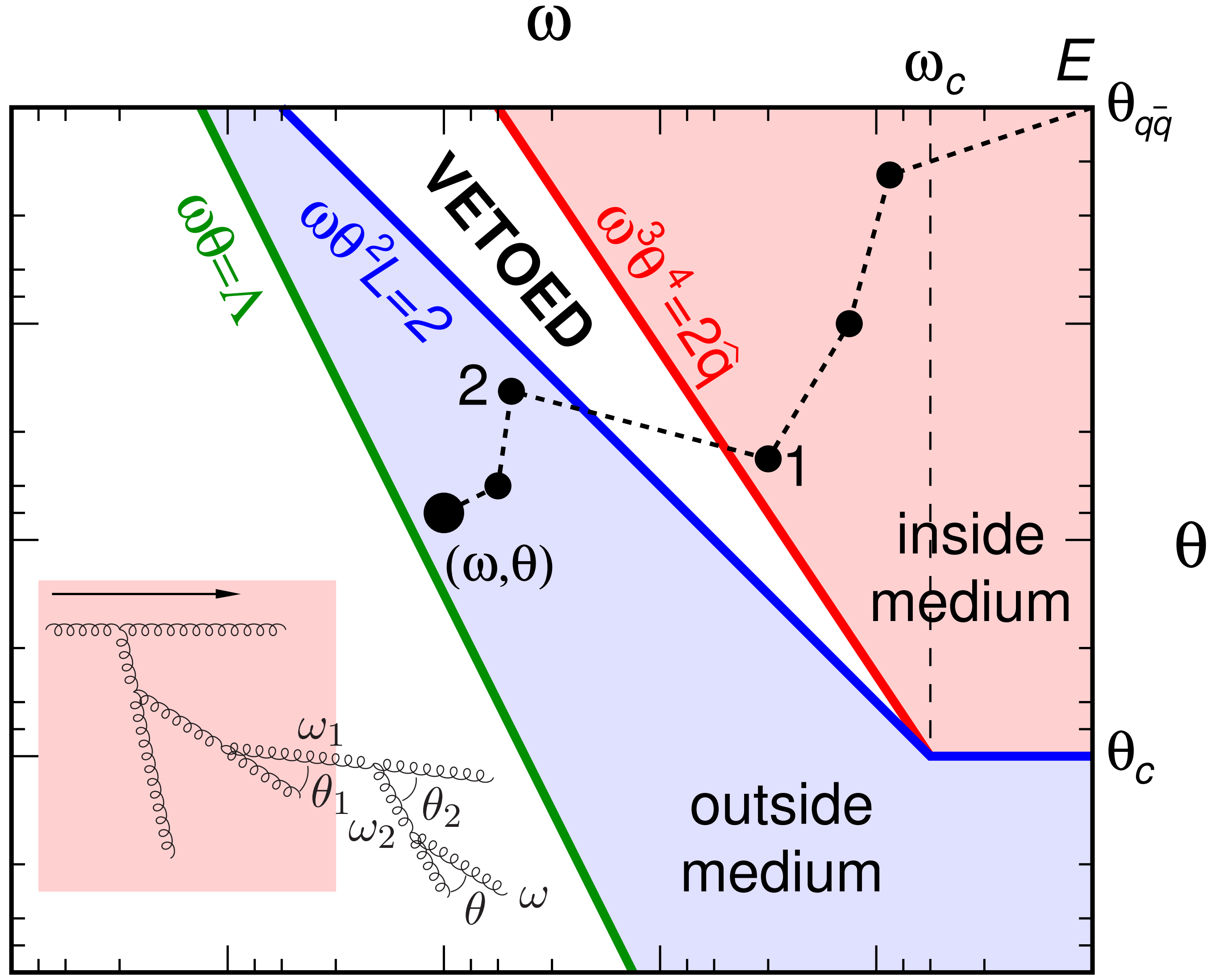
$\hat{q}$ - jet quenching parameter

Vacuum-like emissions

Hard splittings with small formation time $t_f \ll t_d$ cannot be resolved by the medium

First hard splitting + DLA — **most of the cascade is vacuum-like** (with energy loss on top)





[Caucal, Iancu, Mueller, Soyez 2018]

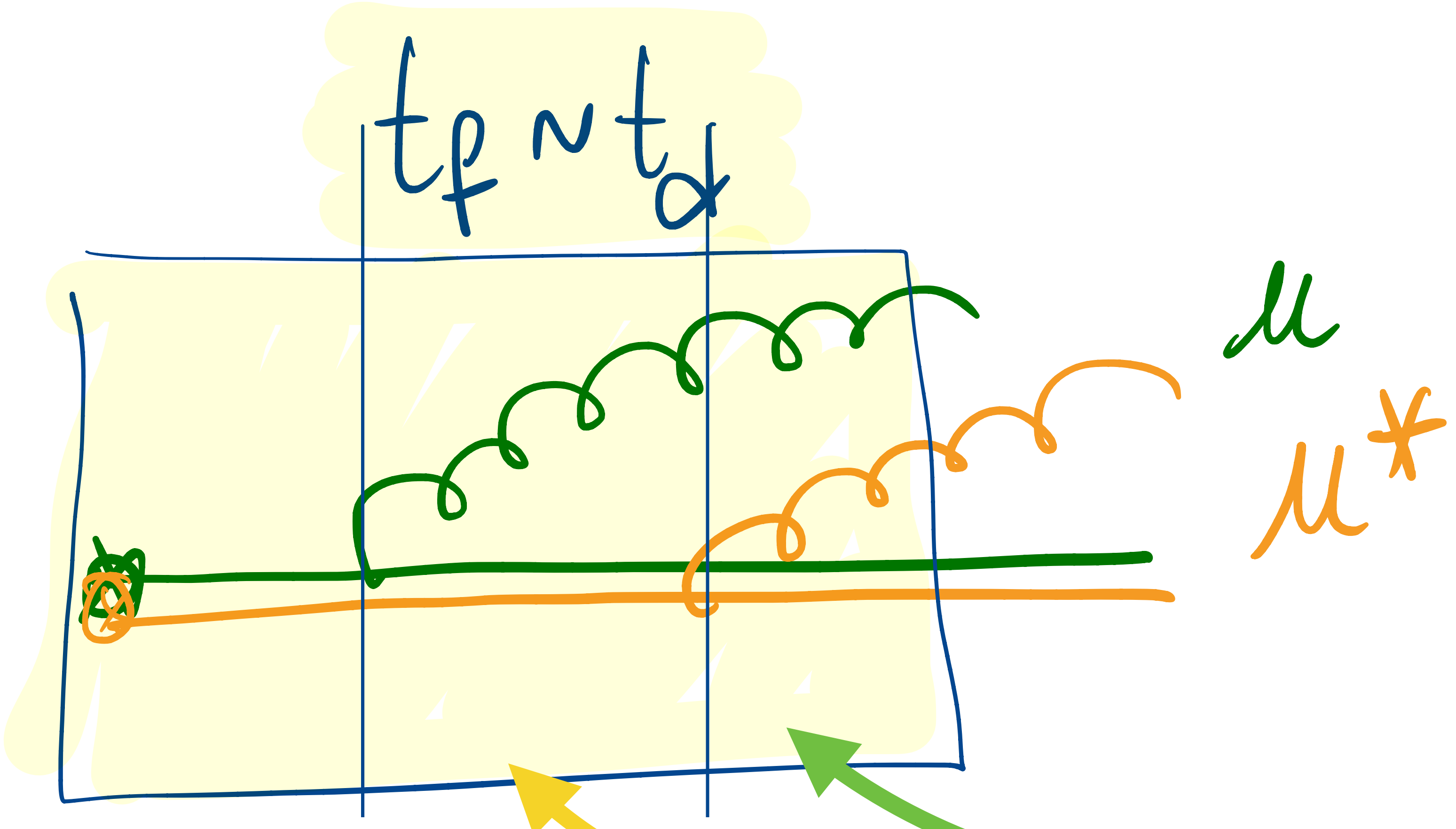
Color coherent sub-jets provide organizational principle for in-medium cascade

[Casalderrey-Solana, Mehtar-Tani, Salgado, Tywoniuk 2012]

Medium-induced radiation

[Zakharov, Baier, Dokshitzer, Mueller, Peigne, Schiff, Wiedemann, Gyulassy, Levai, Vitev, and many others… starting in the mid-90's]

For fluctuation with $t_f \sim t_d$ the gluon is resolved: **medium-induced radiation**



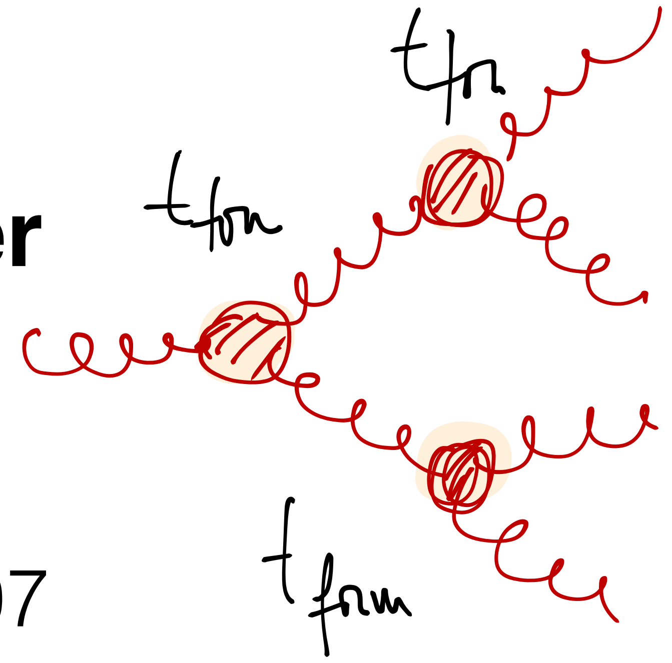
$$\omega \frac{dN}{d\omega d^2\mathbf{k}} \sim \frac{\alpha_s C_R}{\omega^2} \mathrm{Re} \int_{t',t} \int_{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}} \mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{q}\,\tilde{\mathcal{K}}(t',\mathbf{q};t,\mathbf{p})\,\mathcal{P}(L,\mathbf{k};t',\mathbf{q})$$

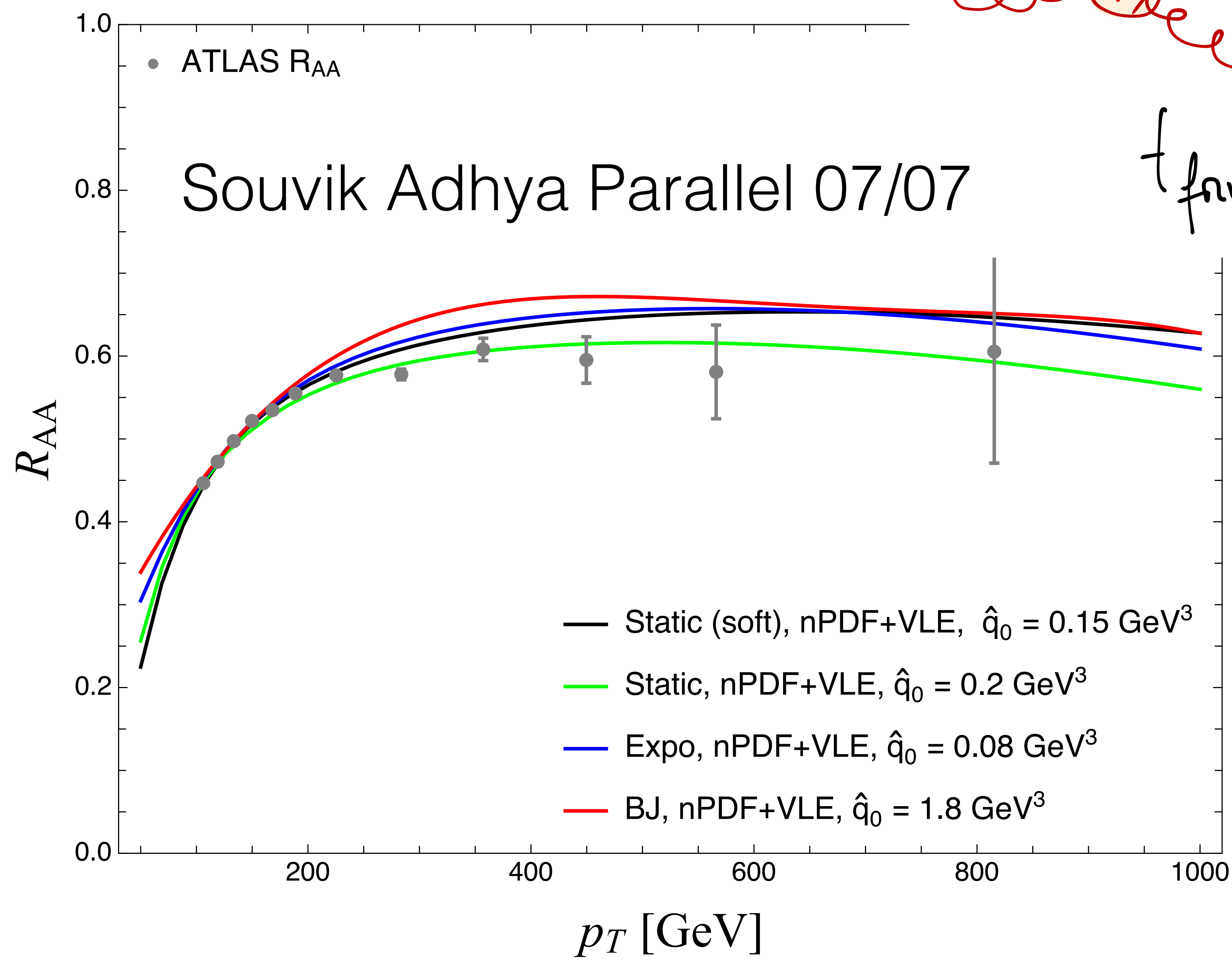
$$\mathcal{K}(t',\mathbf{z};t,\mathbf{y}) = \int \mathcal{D}\mathbf{r}\, \exp\left[\int_t^{t'} ds \left(\frac{i\omega}{2}\dot{\mathbf{r}}^2 - \frac{1}{2}n(s)\sigma(\mathbf{r})\right)\right]$$

Small $t_f \ll L$: democratic branching

[Balizot, Dominguez, Iancu, Mehtar-Tani 2013; Jeon, Moore 2005]

Probabilistic treatment:
In-medium parton shower



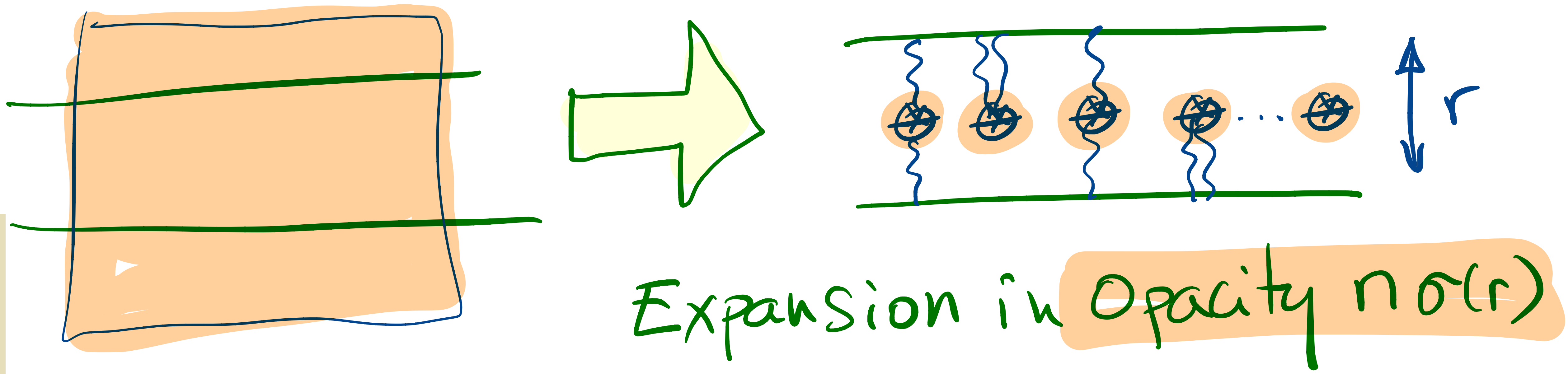


Improving the resummation

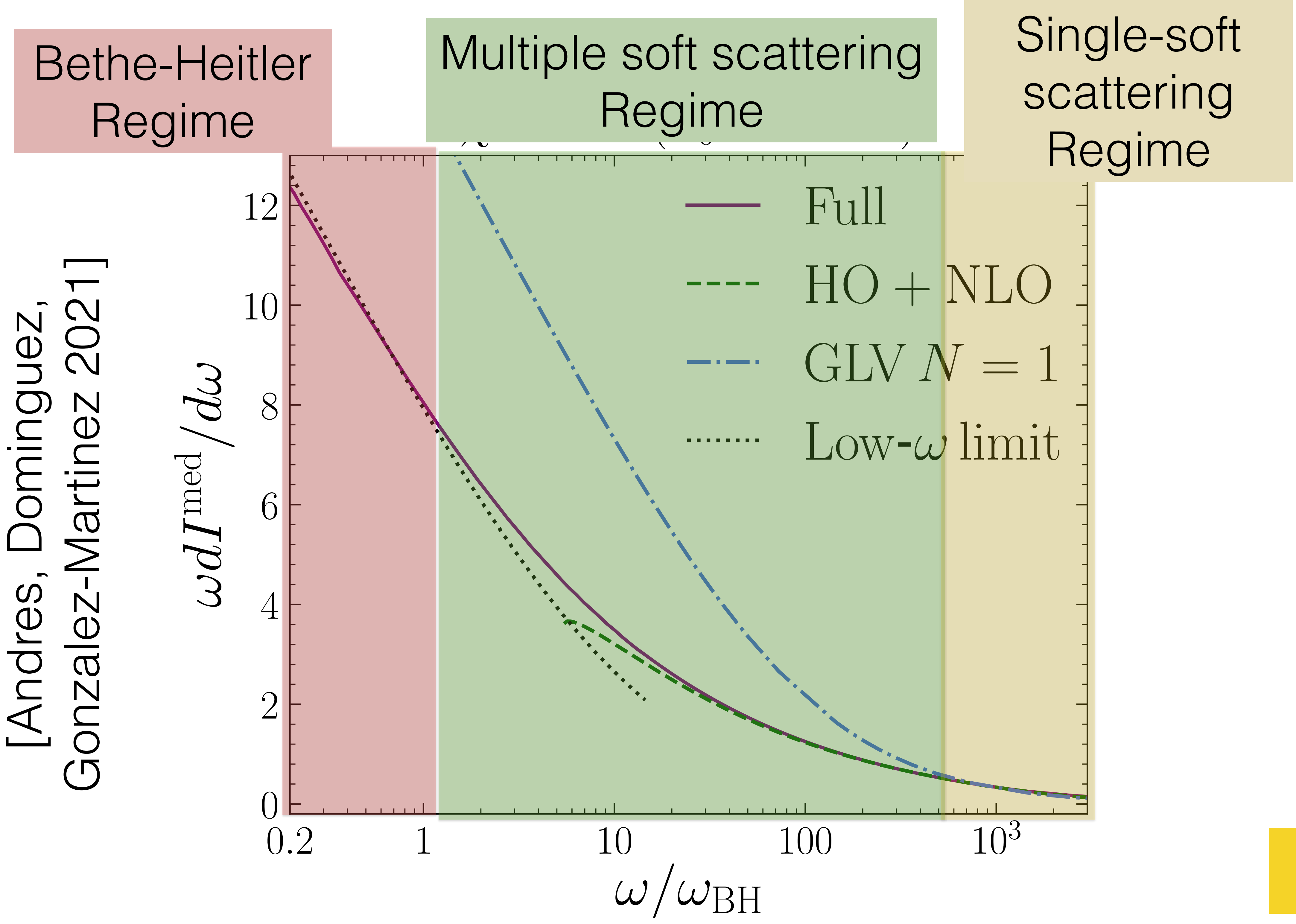
[Caron-Huot, Gale; Feal, Vazquez; Andres, Apolinario, Dominguez, Gonzalez-Martinez; Barata, Mehtar-Tani, Ontoso, Tywoniuk]

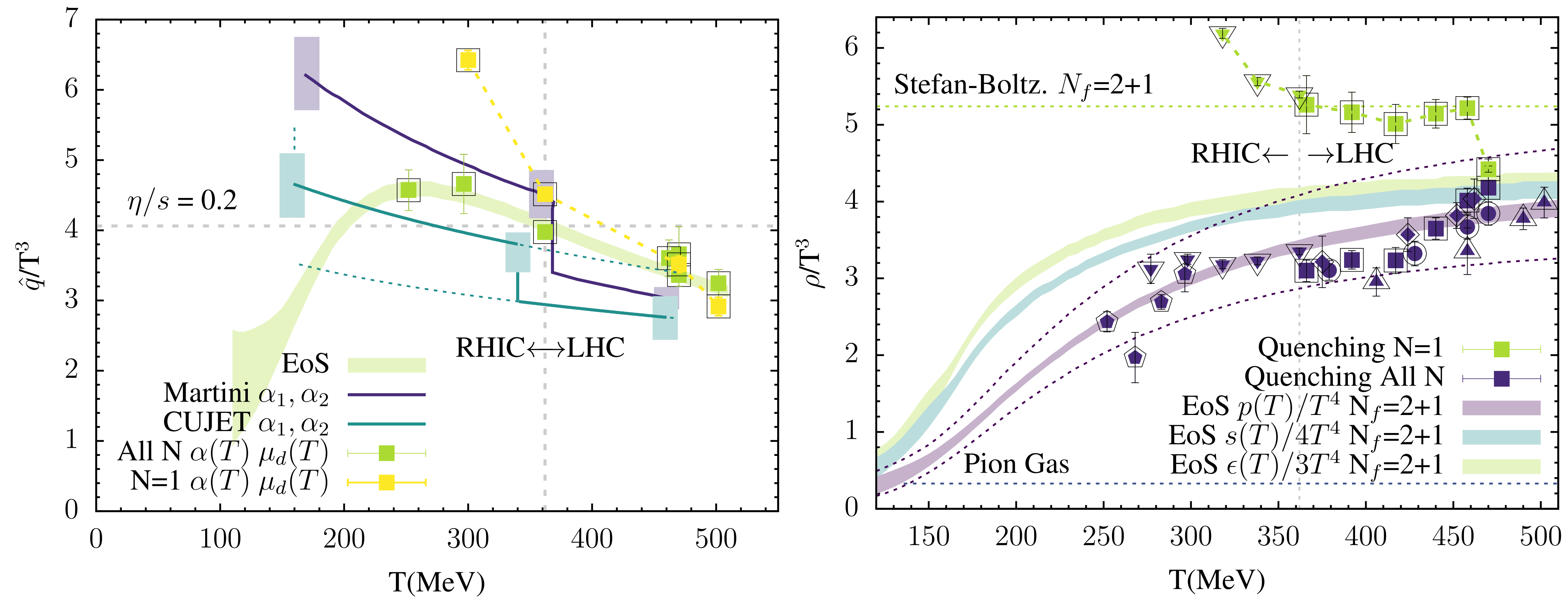
A lot of activity in the last 3-4 years to compute the gluon spectrum with a **correct resummation**

- **Perturbative tails**
- **Arbitrary number of scatterings**



[Andres, Dominguez, Gonzalez-Martinez 2021]





[Feal, Salgado, Vazquez 2019]

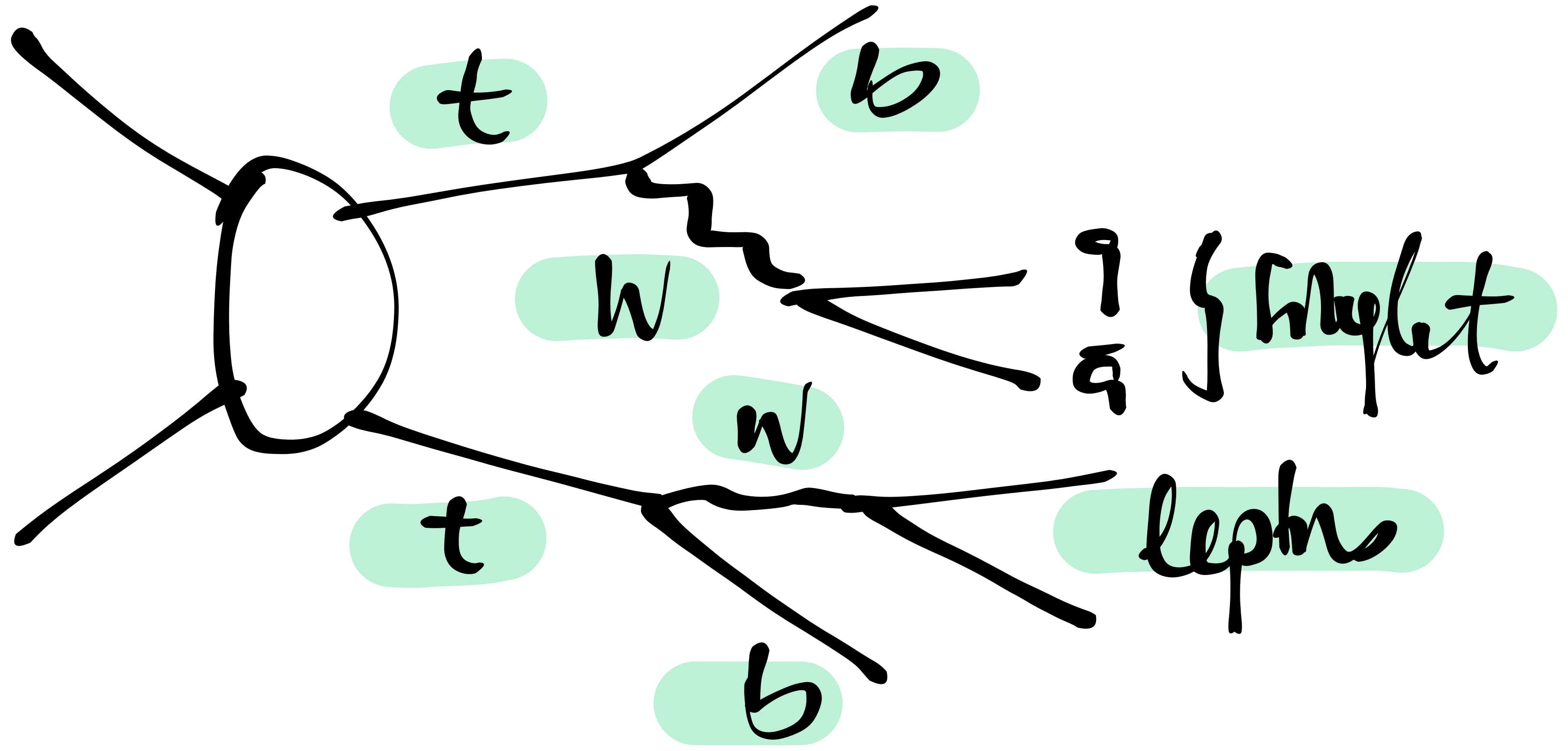
Essential for correct extraction of medium parameters

A yoctosecond chronometer

[late times]

Can we more directly measure the space-time development with jet observables?

[Apolinario, Milhano, Salgado, Salam 2019]



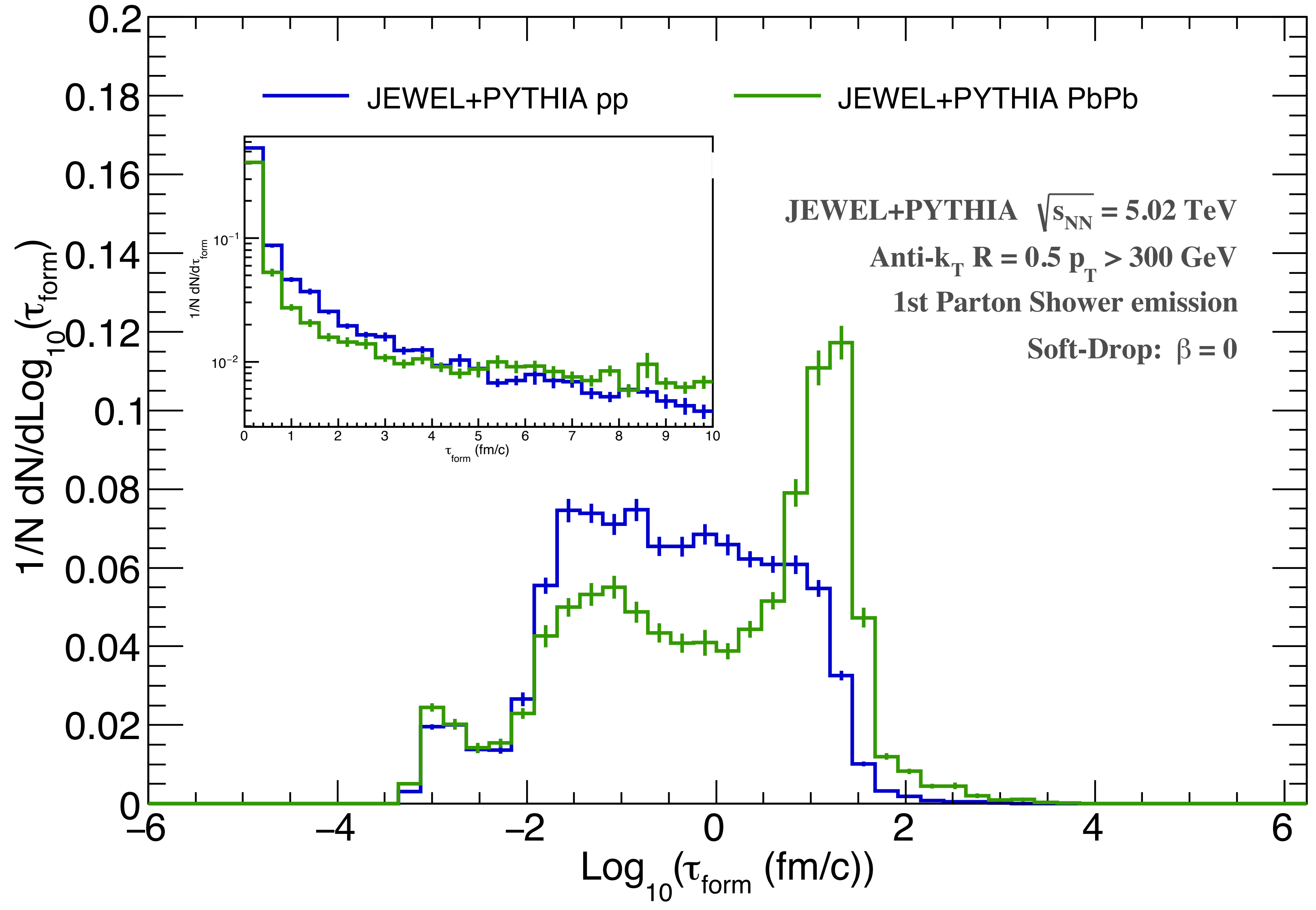
Boosted tops

Difficult with LHC PbPb luminosity - lighter ions?

Charm/Bottom quarks? [Attems, et al 2022]

New time reclustering algorith

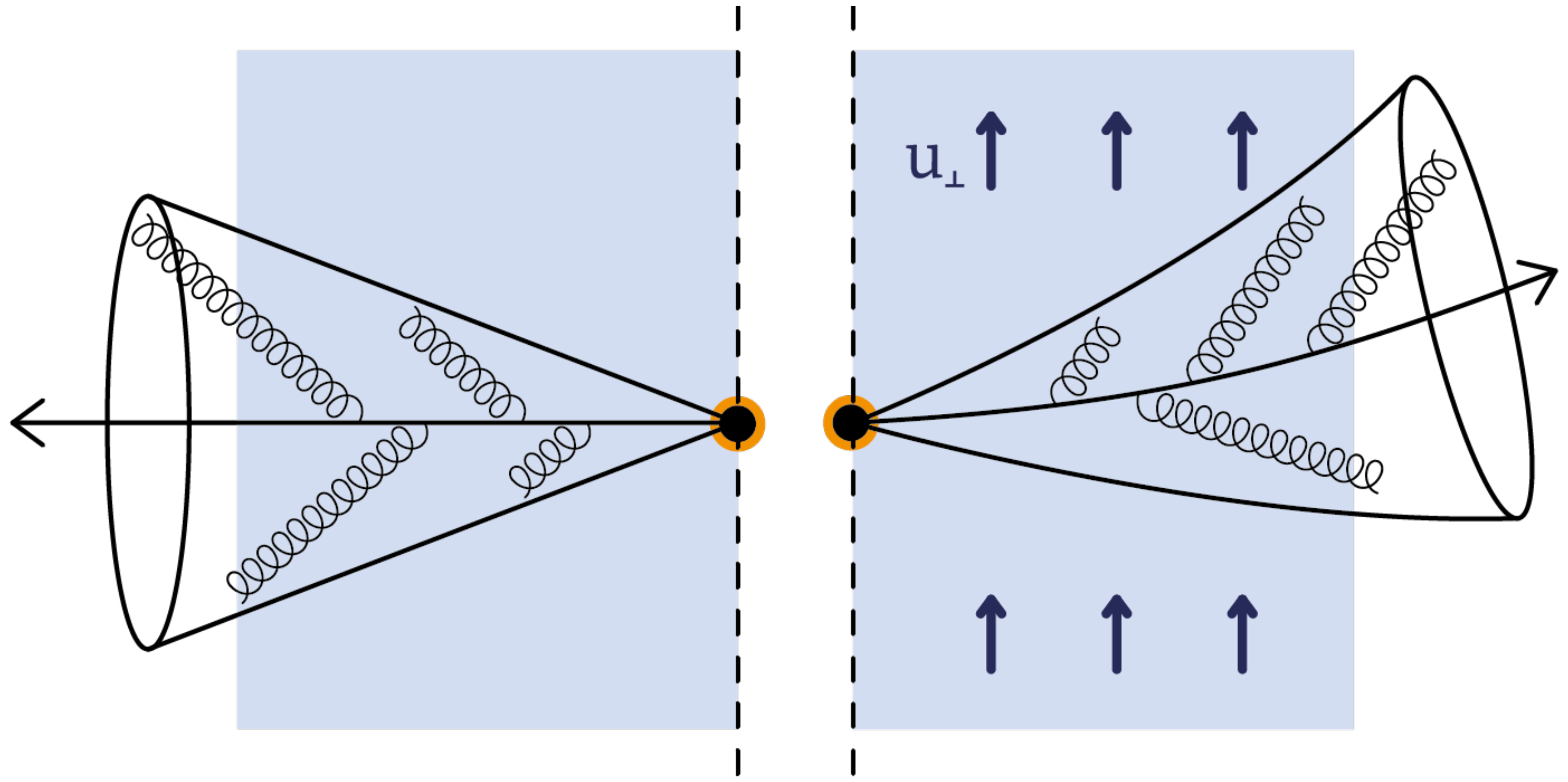
Very promising



[Apolinario, Cordeiro, Zapp 2021]

Coupling to hydro

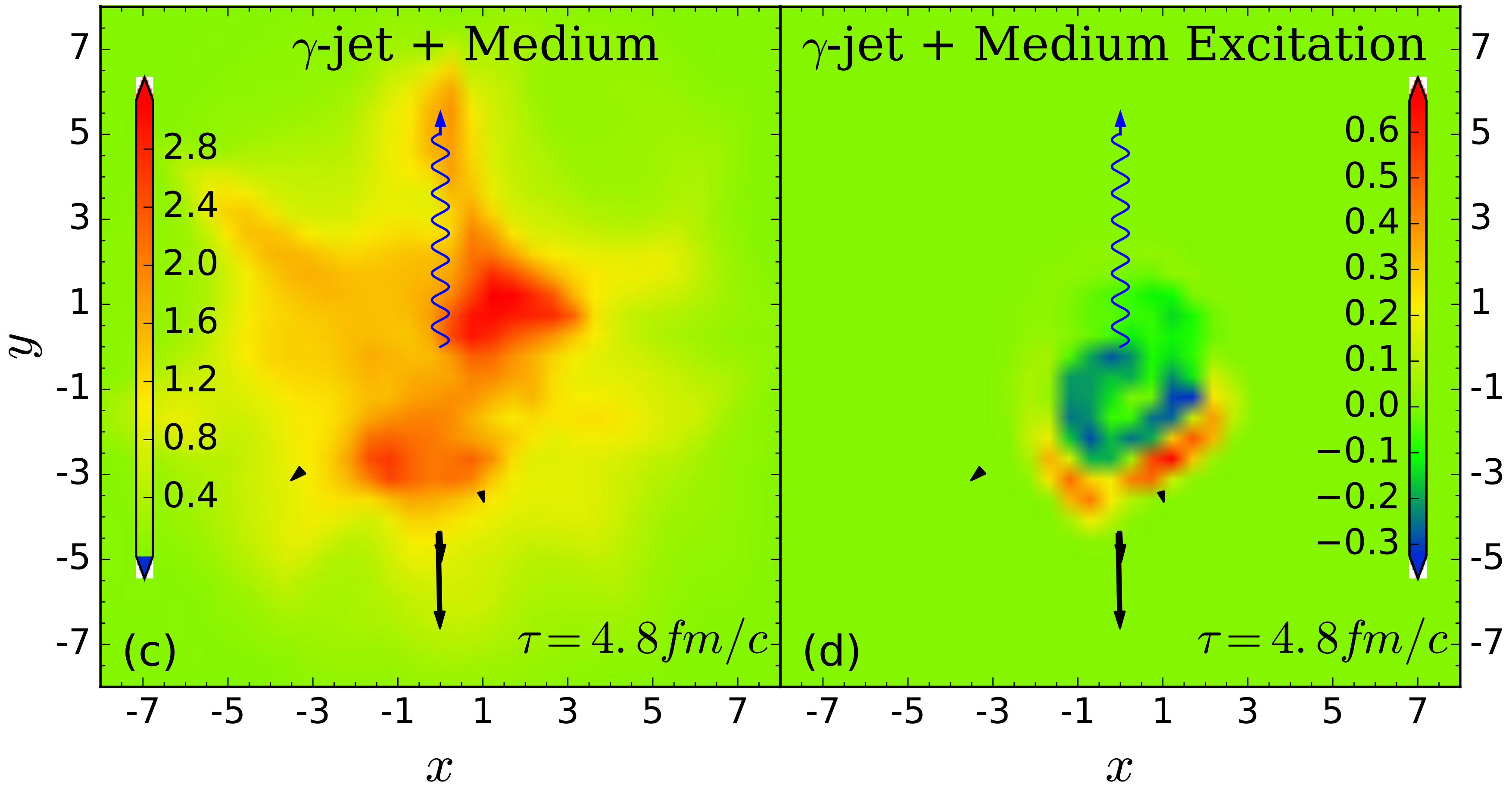
A more rigorous jet-medium coupling - include gradients and velocity fields in background field

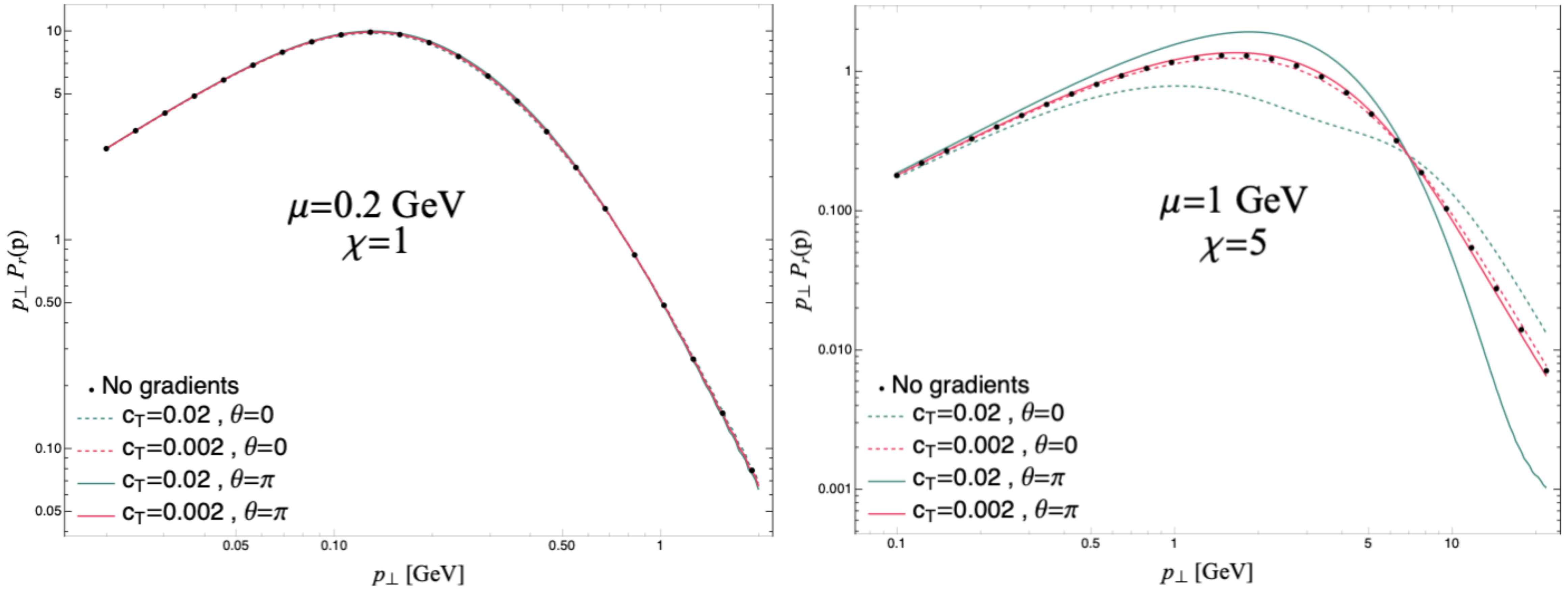


[Sadofyev, Sievert, Vitev 2021; Antiporda, Bahder, Rahman, Sievert 2022; Barata, Sadofyev, Salgado 2022; Fu, Casalderrey, Wang 2022; Andres, Dominguez, Sadofyev, Salgado 2022; Ipp, Muller, Schuh 2022 — Previous: Armesto, Salgado, Wiedemann 2004]

$$gA^{a\lambda}(q) = u^\lambda\, v(q)\left[\int d^2\boldsymbol{x}\, dz\, e^{-i(\boldsymbol{q}\cdot\boldsymbol{x}+q_z z)}\hat{\rho}^a(\boldsymbol{x},z)\right](2\pi)\,\delta(q^0-\boldsymbol{u}\cdot\boldsymbol{q})$$

[Chen, Cao, Luo, Pang, Wang 2018]





Conclusions

QCD provides a very powerful laboratory to understand how the first levels of complexity emerge from a fundamental (and non-abelian) theory

- **QCD has a rich dynamical content well within experimental reach**
- Branches to other very active fields in Physics, including Cosmology or Condense Matter where equilibration, role of quantum entanglement, etc…

Impressive progress in several theoretical areas of heavy ion collisions

- Initial stages, parton saturation and thermalization
- Hydrodynamics
- Hard Probes: jet quenching and quarkonia (also heavy-flavor)
- … **and connections between them**

New data from LHC and RHIC

- Continuous progress on the characterization of the QGP and Yoctosecond Chronometer
- **Completely new opportunities — initial stages / small systems — directly access time evolution**