Confirmation of RHIC saturation signals at the LHC ?

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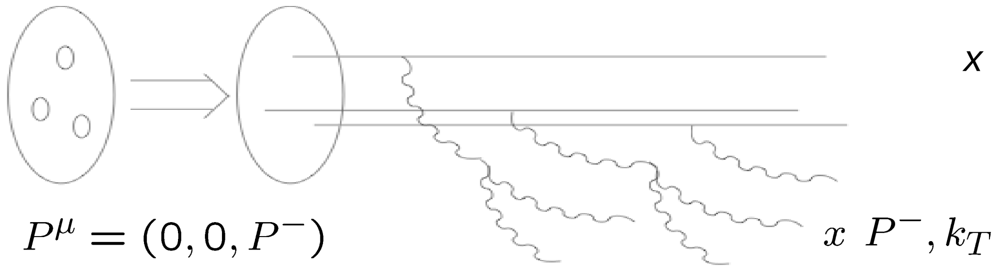
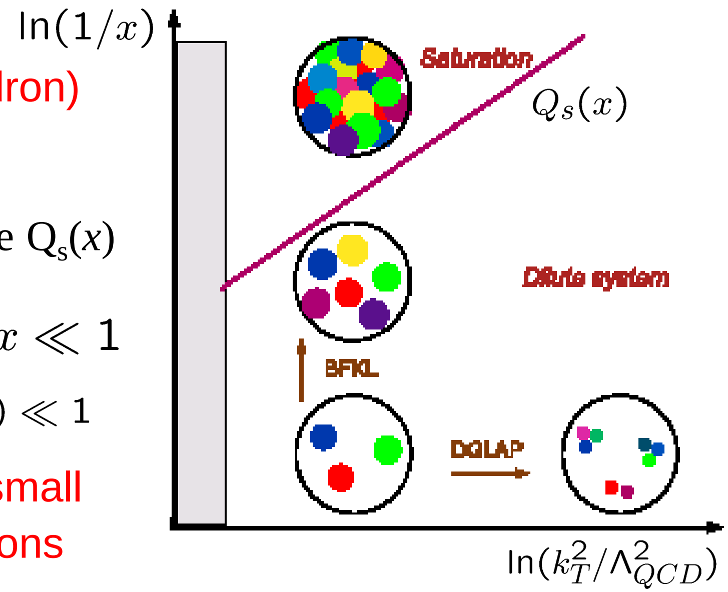
Map of parton evolution in QCD



x : parton longitudinal momentum fraction

k_T : parton transverse momentum

the distribution of partons as a function of x and k_T :



QCD linear evolutions: $k_T \gg Q_s$

DGLAP evolution to larger k_T (and a more dilute hadron)
BFKL evolution to smaller x (and denser hadron)

dilute/dense separation characterized by the saturation scale $Q_s(x)$

QCD non-linear evolution: $k_T \sim Q_s$ meaning $x \ll 1$

this regime is non-linear yet weakly coupled: $\alpha_s(Q_s^2) \ll 1$

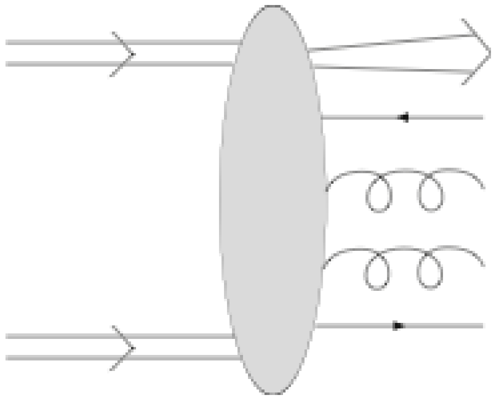
collinear factorization does not apply when x is too small
and the hadron has become a dense system of partons

$$\sigma_{DIS}(x_{Bj}, Q^2) = \sum_{partons\ a} \int_{x_{Bj}}^{1} dx\, \varphi_{a/p}(x, Q^2)\, \hat{\sigma}_a(x_{Bj}/x, Q^2) + O\left(Q_0^2/Q^2\right)$$

parton density — partonic cross-section — higher twist → $\frac{(A/x)^{1/3}}{Q^2}$

Single inclusive hadron production

forward rapidities probe small values of *x*

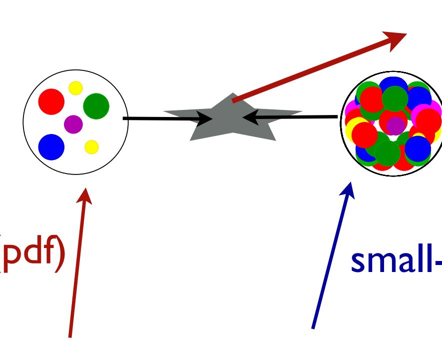


transverse momentum k_T, rapidity $y > 0$

values of x probed in the process:

$$x_1 = M_T\, e^{y}/\sqrt{s} \qquad x_2 = M_T\, e^{-y}/\sqrt{s}$$

$$M_T^2 = (k_T/z)^2 + m_h^2$$



$$\frac{dN_h}{dy_h\, d^2p_t} = \frac{K}{(2\pi)^2} \sum_q \int_{x_F}^{1} \frac{dz}{z^2} \Big[x_1 f_{q\,/\,p}(x_1, p_t^2)\, \tilde{N}_F\left(x_2, \frac{p_t}{z}\right) D_{h\,/\,q}(z, p_t^2) + x_1 f_{g\,/\,p}(x_1, p_t^2)\, \tilde{N}_A\left(x_2, \frac{p_t}{z}\right) D_{h\,/\,g}(z, p_t^2) \Big]$$

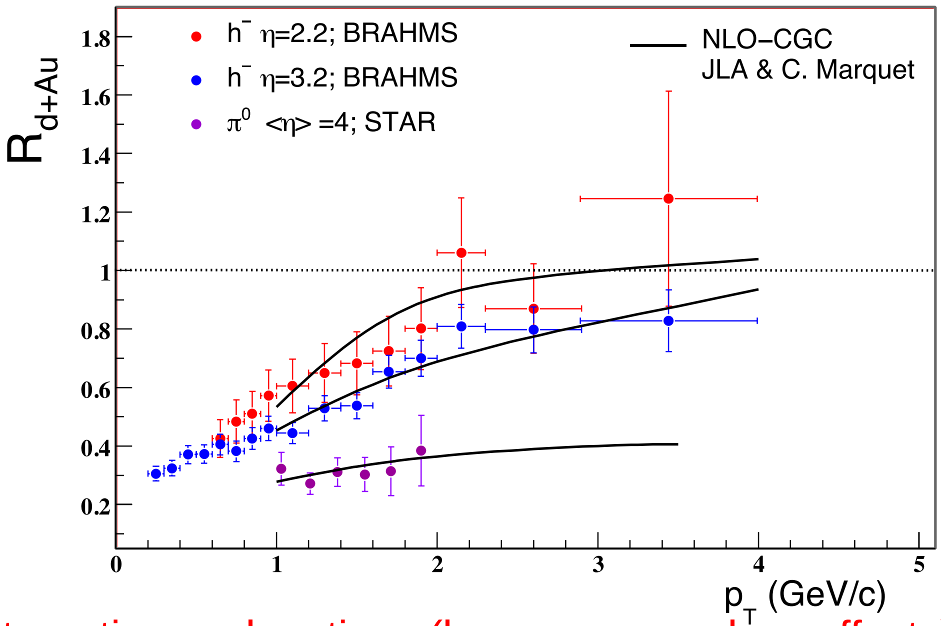
fragmentation

Nuclear modification factor

$R_{dA} = 1$ in the absence of nuclear effects, i.e. if the gluons in the nucleus interact incoherently as in A protons

$$R_{dA} = \frac{1}{N_{coll}} \frac{\dfrac{dN^{dA\to hX}}{d^2k dy}}{\dfrac{dN^{pp\to hX}}{d^2k dy}}$$

the suppressed production ($R_{dA} < 1$) was predicted in the Color Glass Condensate picture, along with the rapidity dependence



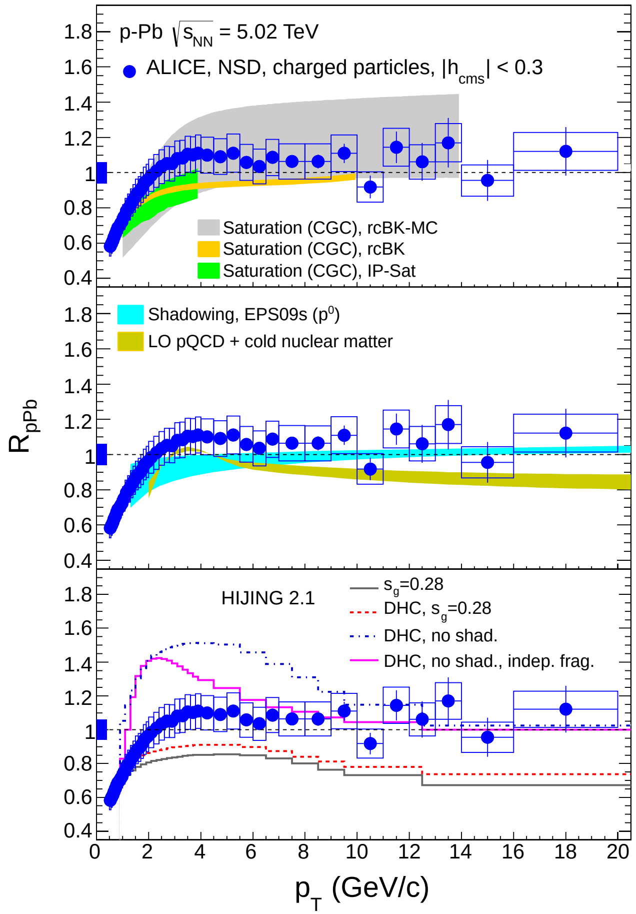
Albacete and CM (2010)

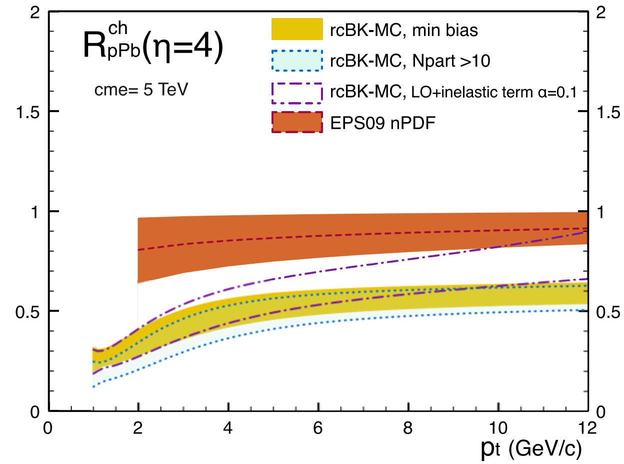
note: alternative explanations (large-x energy loss effects) have been proposed

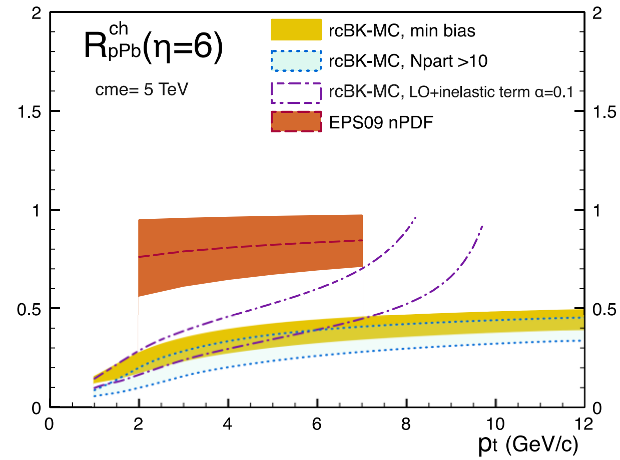
Kopeliovich et al (2005), Frankfurt et al (2007)

p+Pb @ the LHC

- mid-rapidity data
- predictions for forward rapidities







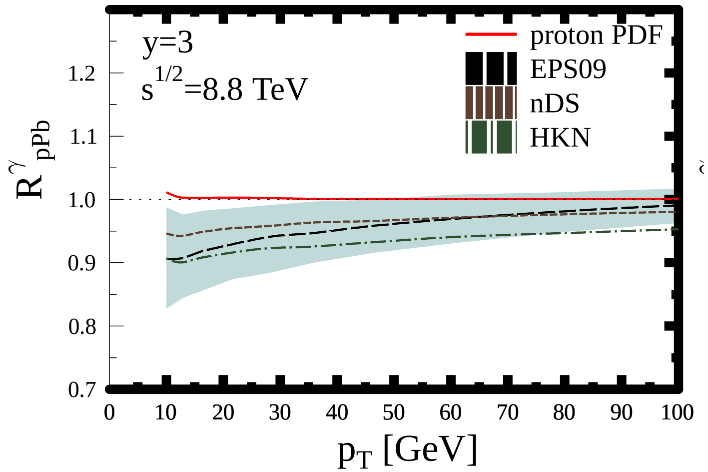
good description but not much non-linear effects

strong non-linear effects

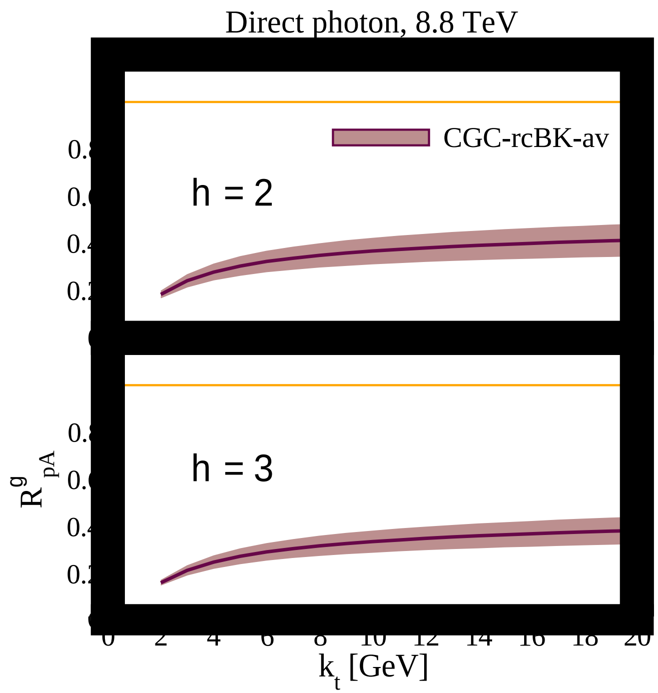
Best way to confirm R_{pA} suppression at the LHC

- isolated photons at forward rapidities

- no isospin effects in p+Pb vs p+p (contrary to d+Au vs p+p at RHIC)
- smallest possible x reach: no mass, no fragmentation
- no cold matter final-state effects (E-loss, …)
- large EPS09 / CGC difference in forward rapidity predictions



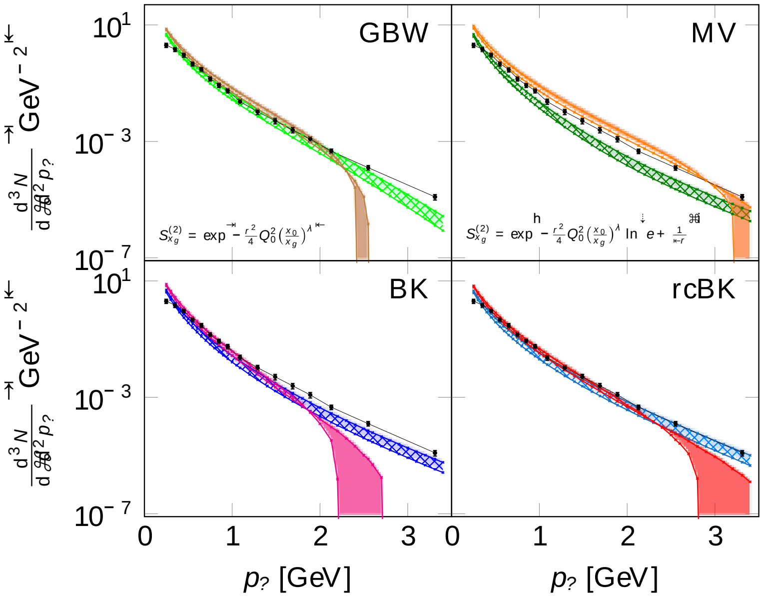
Arleo, Eskola, Paukkunen and Salgado (2011)

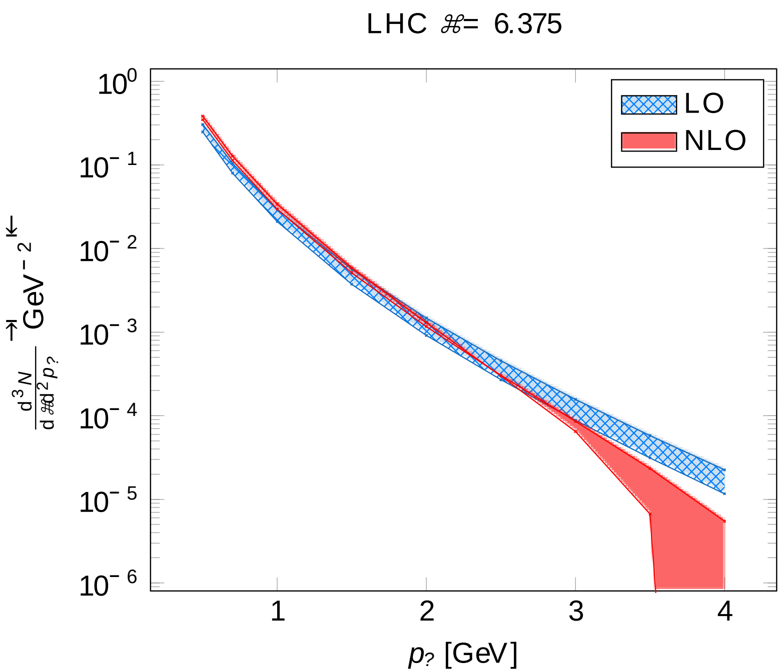


Jalilian-Marian and Rezaeian (2012)

Problem: NLO corrections are not under control at high p_T

- importance of NLO at high-p_T Altinoluk and Kovner (2011)
- full NLO calculation Chirilli, Xiao and Yuan (2012)
- numerical results Stasto, Xiao and Zaslavsky (2013)



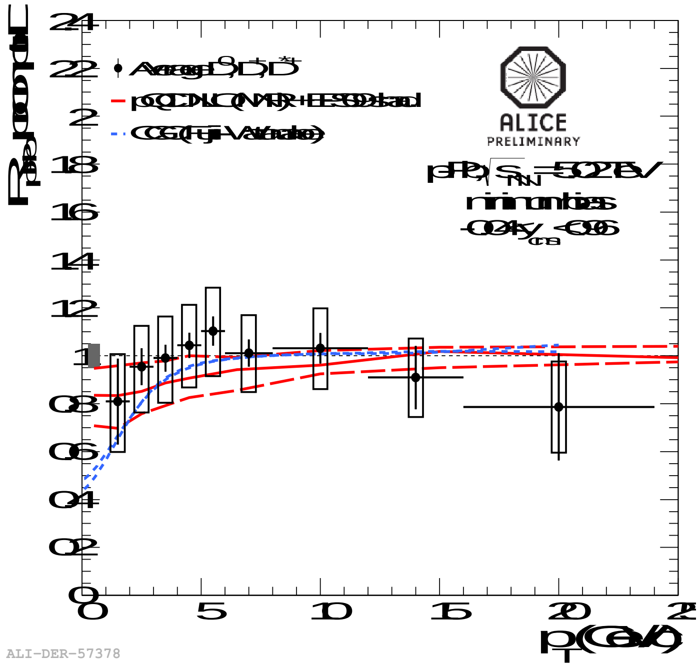


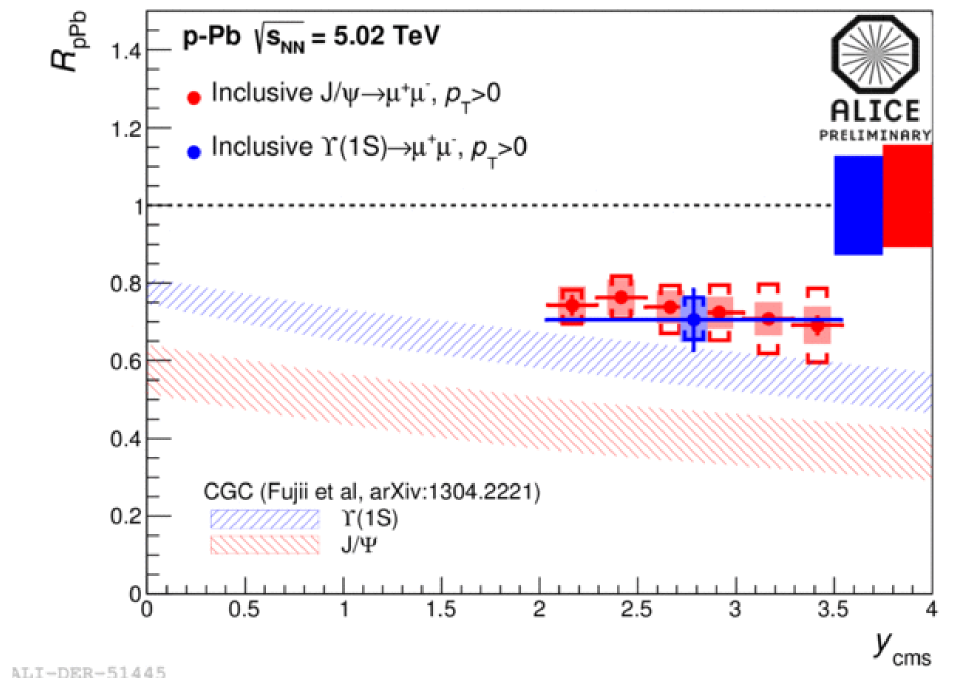
Other recent LHC comparisons

- open charm

Fujii and Watanabe (2013)

- quarkonia





mid-rapidity only

similar to the charged hadron data

CGC calculations slightly below the data

LHCb and ALICE (with planned upgrade) can measure charm at forward rapidities

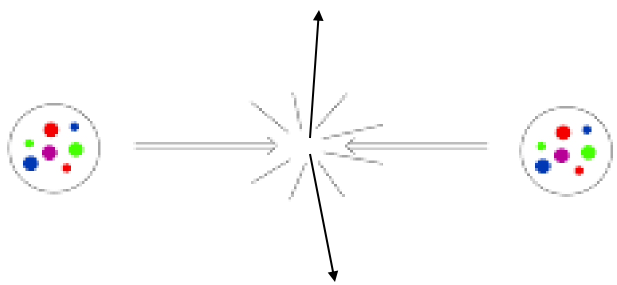
warning: the production mechanism is not fully understood already in p+p!

Di-hadron final-state kinematics

final state : $k_1, y_1 \quad k_2, y_2$

$$x_p = \frac{k_1\, e^{y_1} + k_2\, e^{y_2}}{\sqrt{s}} \qquad x_A = \frac{k_1\, e^{-y_1} + k_2\, e^{-y_2}}{\sqrt{s}}$$

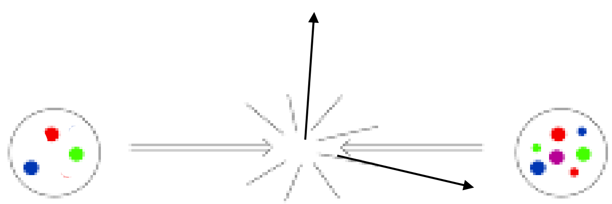
scanning the wave functions:



$$x_p \sim x_A < 1$$

central rapidities probe moderate x

x$_p$ increases | x$_A$ ~ unchanged



$$x_p \sim 1,\, x_A < 1$$

forward/central doesn’t probe much smaller x

x$_p$ ~ unchanged | x$_A$ decreases

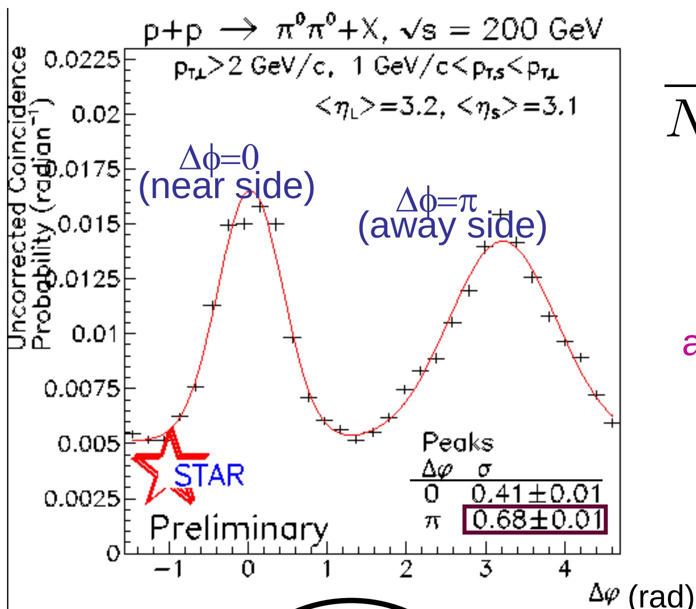
$$x_p \sim 1,\, x_A << 1$$

forward rapidities probe small x

Di-hadron angular correlations

comparisons between d+Au → h_1 h_2 X (or p+Au → h_1 h_2 X) and p+p → h_1 h_2 X

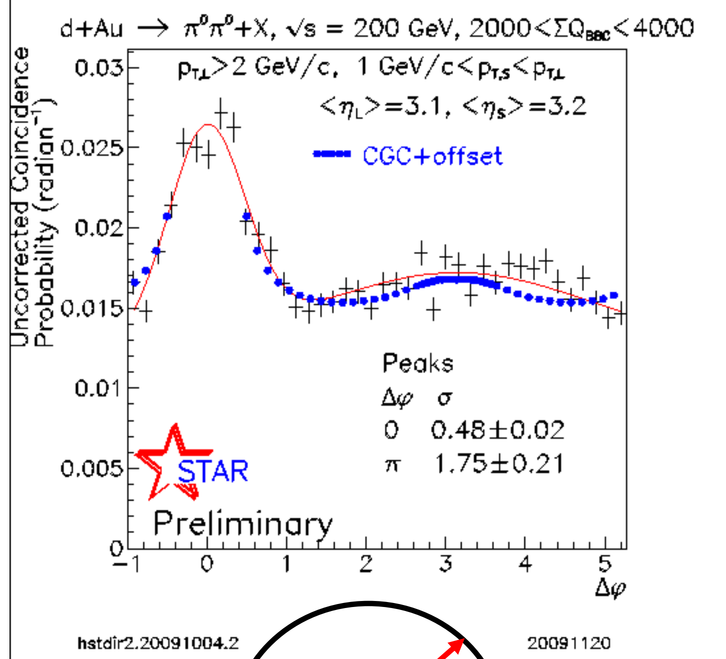
p+p collisions

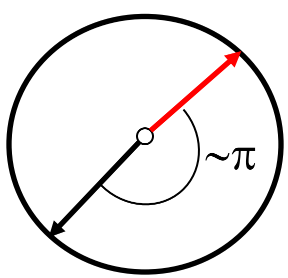


$$\frac{1}{N_{trig}} \frac{dN_{pair}}{d\Delta\varphi}$$

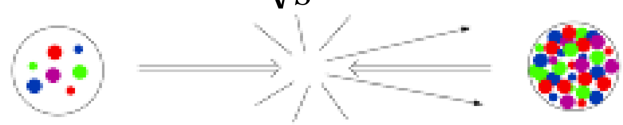
Albacete
and CM (2010)

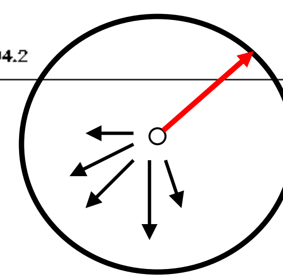
central d+Au collisions





$$x_A = \frac{k_1\, e^{-y_1} + k_2\, e^{-y_2}}{\sqrt{s}} << 1$$





however, when $y_1 \sim y_2 \sim 0$ (and therefore $x_A \sim 0.03$),
the p+p and d+Au curves are almost identical

Recent progress and LHC data

- improved CGC calculations

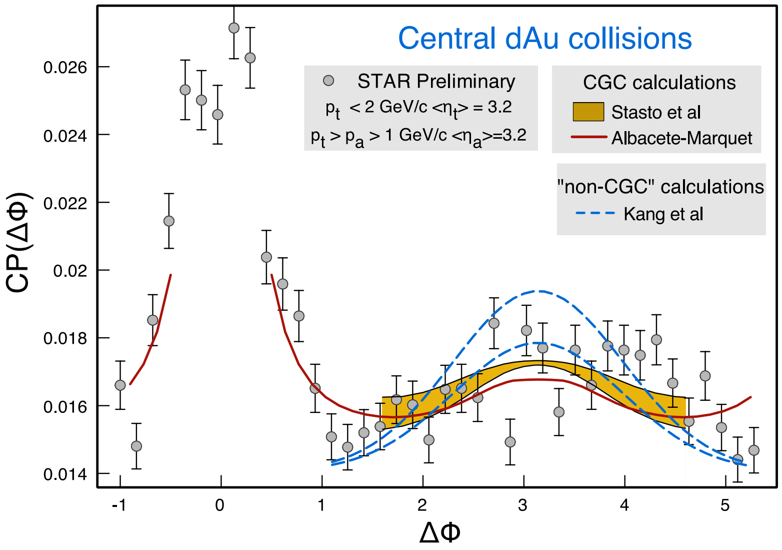
  Stasto, Xiao and Yuan (2012)

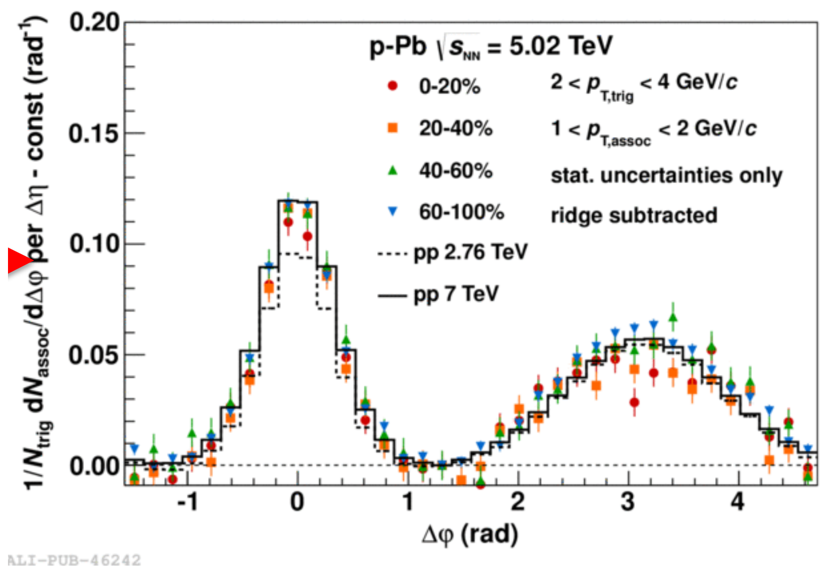
  Lappi and Mantysaari (2013)

- first non-CGC description

  Kang, Vitev and Xing (2012)

- recent ALICE mid-rapidity data





after subtracting the double ridge from the data, there is little away-side suppression with increasing centrality

forward rapidity data are needed here as well

photon-hadron is good too!

Conclusions

- Fundamental consequence of QCD dynamics:

  - at asymptotically small x/large A, QCD evolution becomes non-linear

- Non-linear evolution of gluon density in Au at RHIC:

  - suppression of single hadron production in d+Au vs p+p

  - suppression of back-to-back correlations of di-hadrons in d+Au vs p+p

- Awaiting more p+Pb forward rapidity data (so far only quarkonia)

- Isolated photons and photon+hadron seem to be the perfect measurements