

# EUNPC 2022

European Nuclear Physics Conference

Santiago de Compostela | 24-28 October

## Heavy Ions theory review

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IGFAE - Santiago de Compostela



# 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 $n_B$ ]

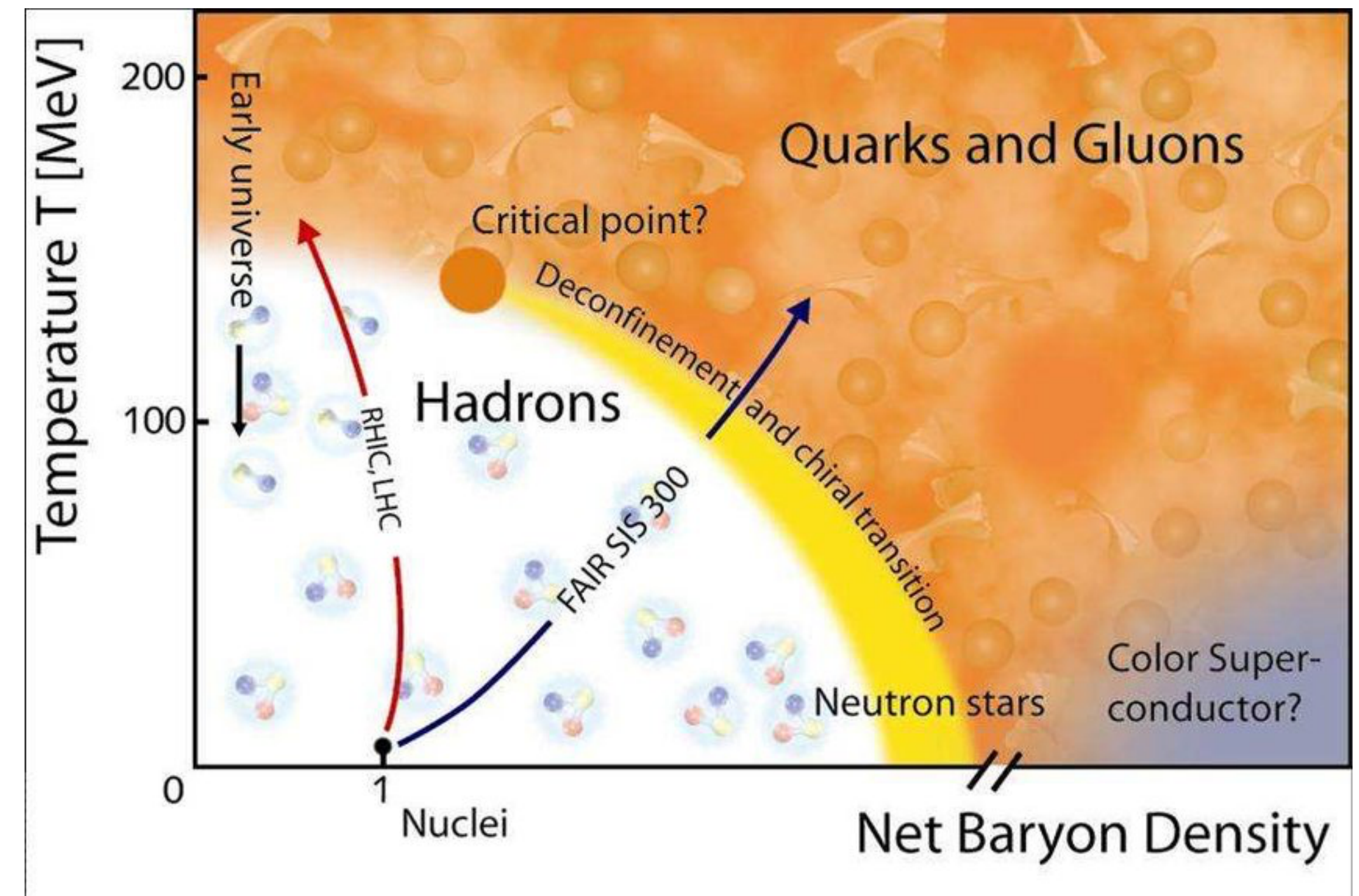
LHC — pp, pPb, PbPb, XeXe, (other lighter ions under study)  
RHIC — pp, dAu, AuAu, CuCu, UU,...

### 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?



[See talks by Pasztor and Philipsen]



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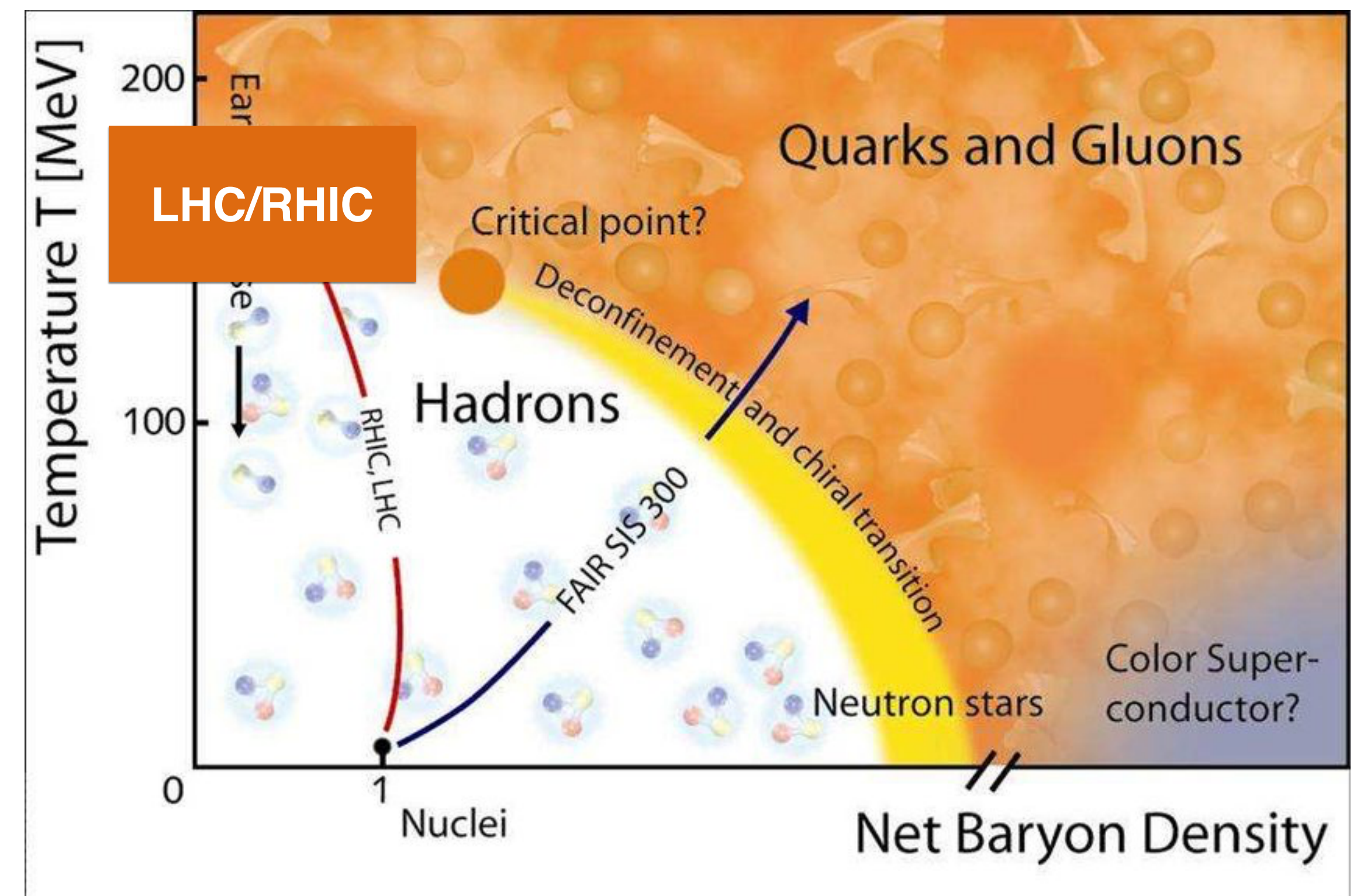
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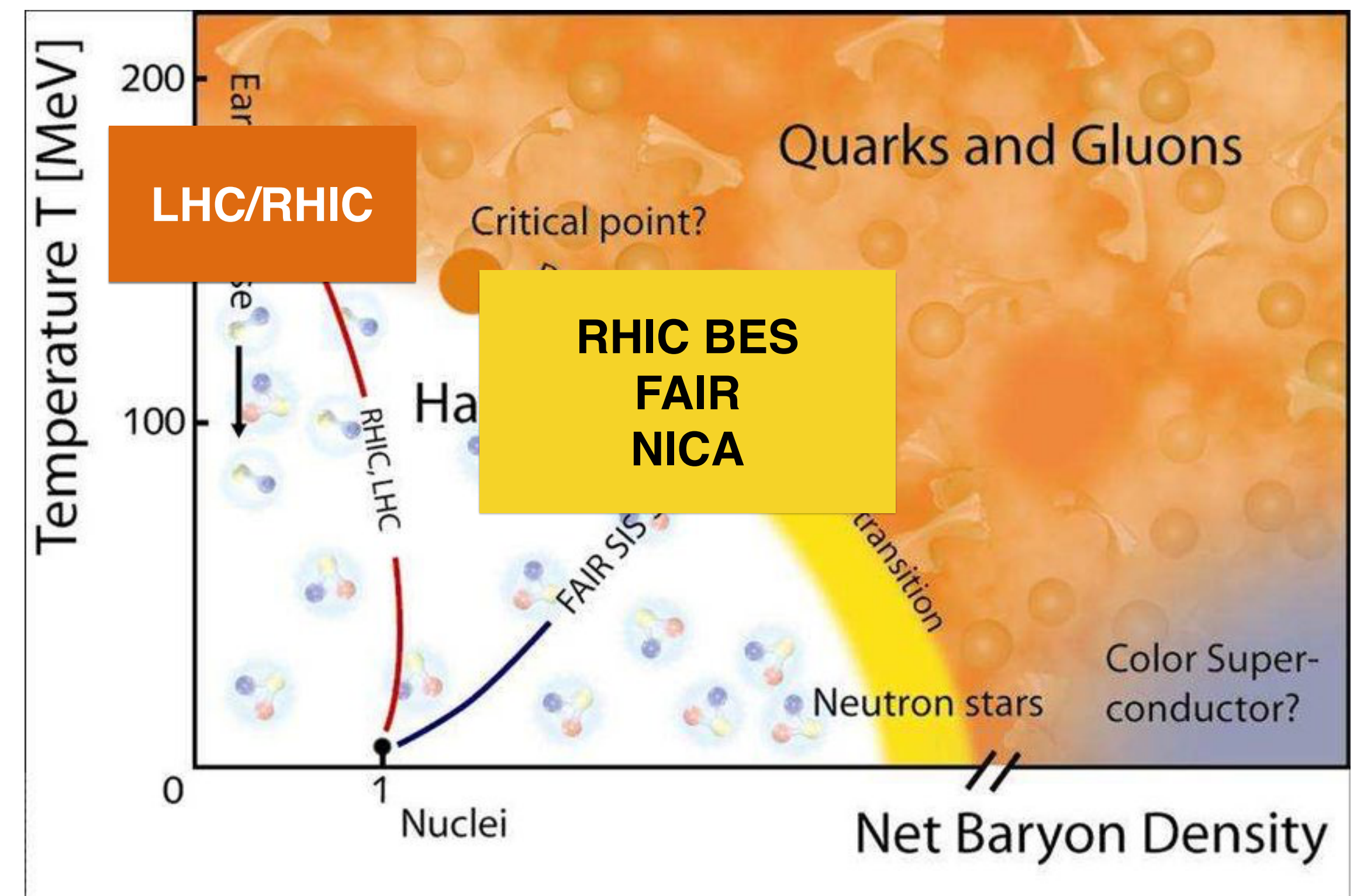
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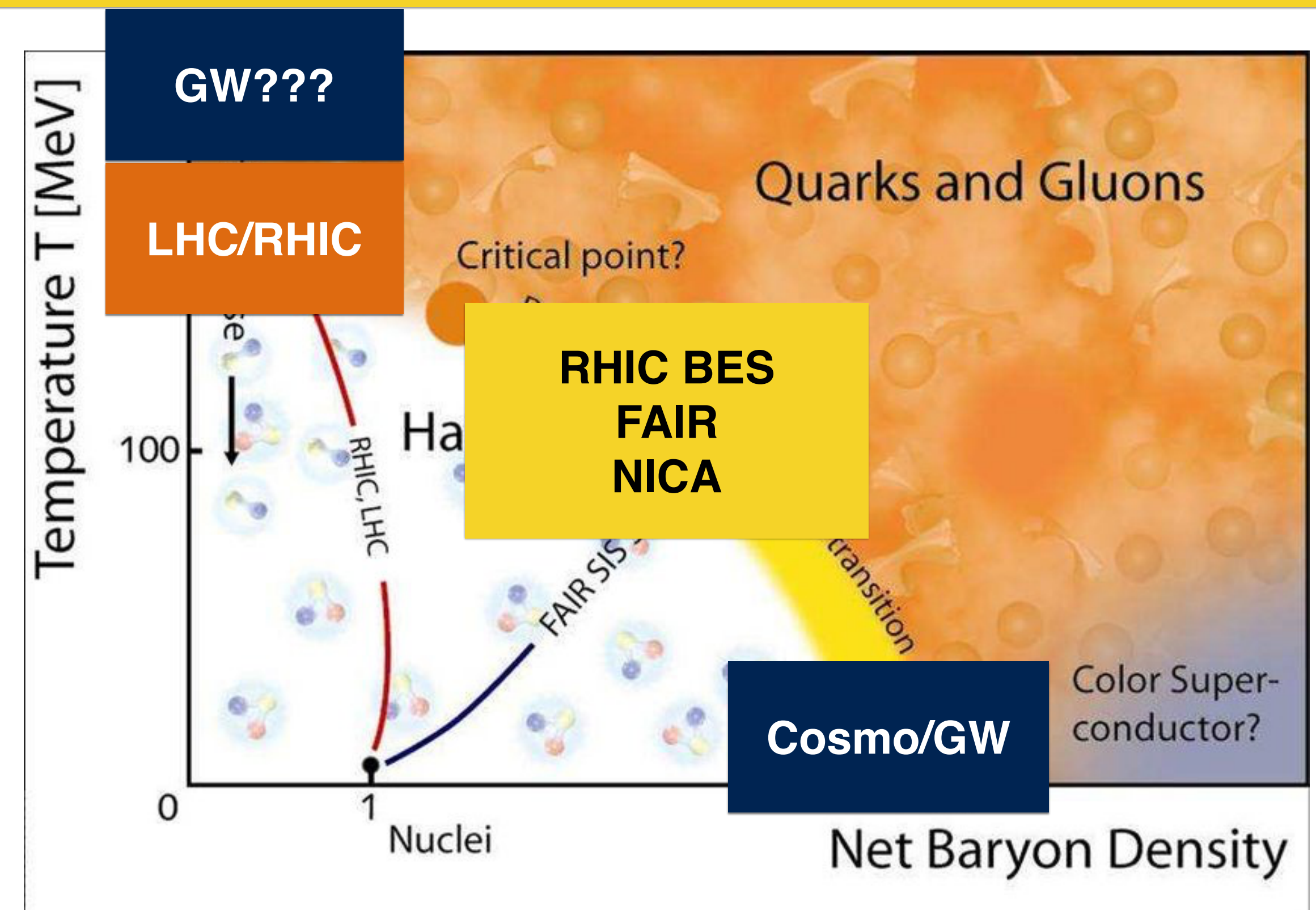
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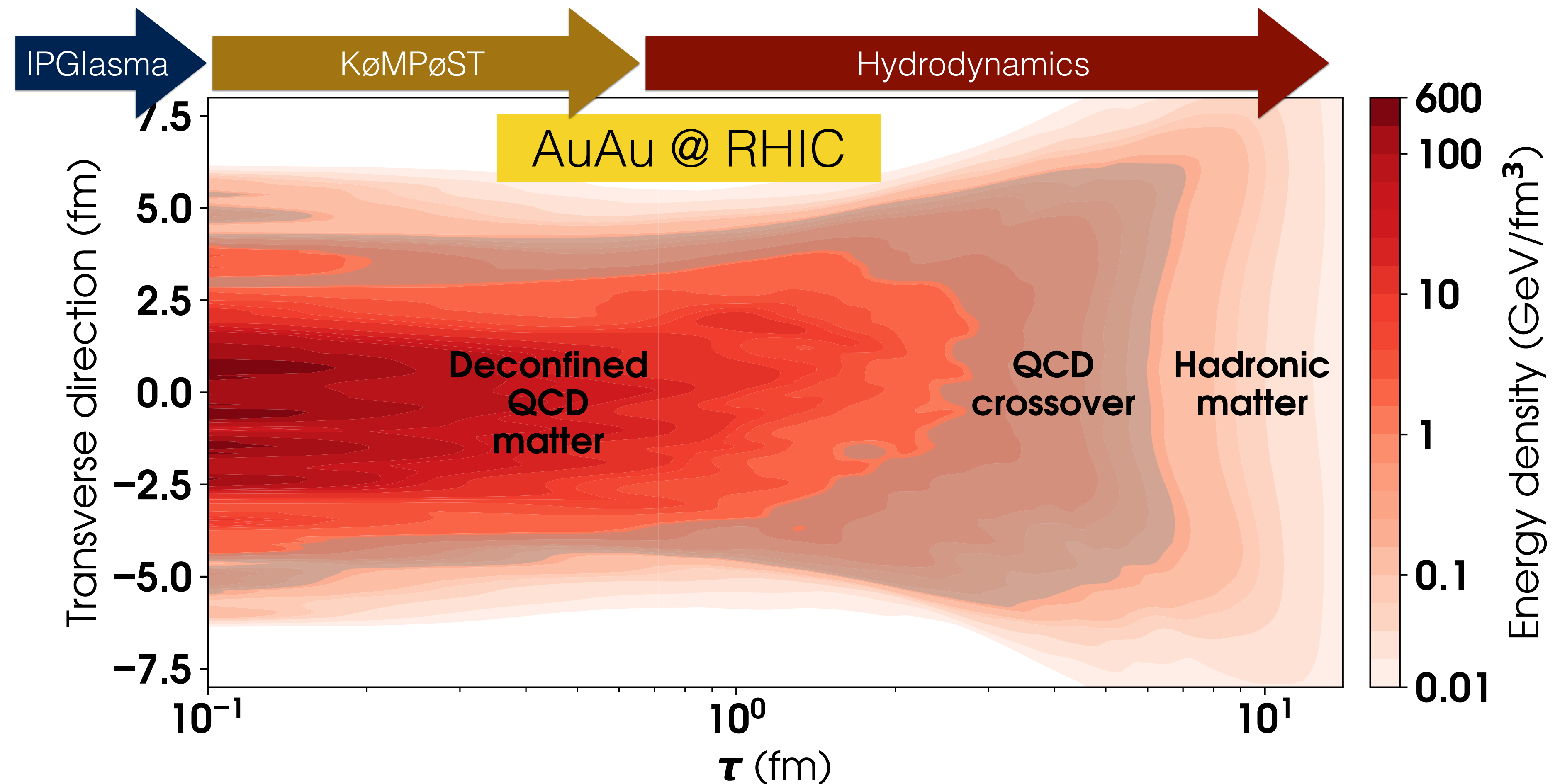
# (A possible) Time evolution of a HIC



In contrast to usual HEP, **time and distance are relevant variables** in heavy-ion collisions  
**Building collectivity in extended (macroscopic) systems**



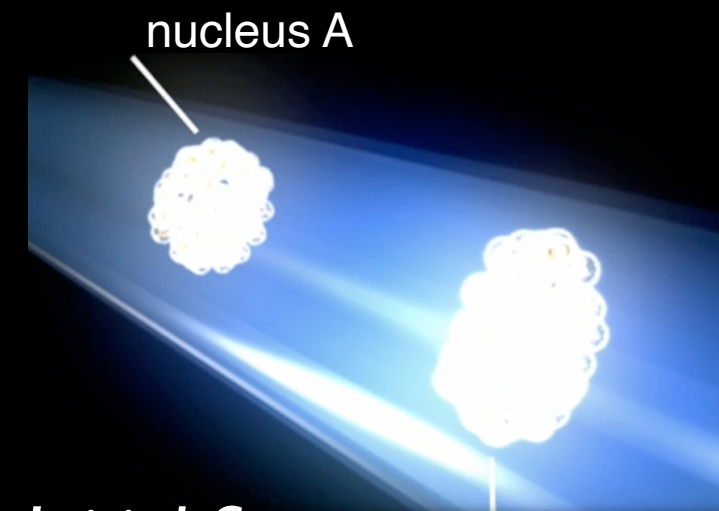
# (A possible) Time evolution of a HIC



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



# Questions accessible in HIC



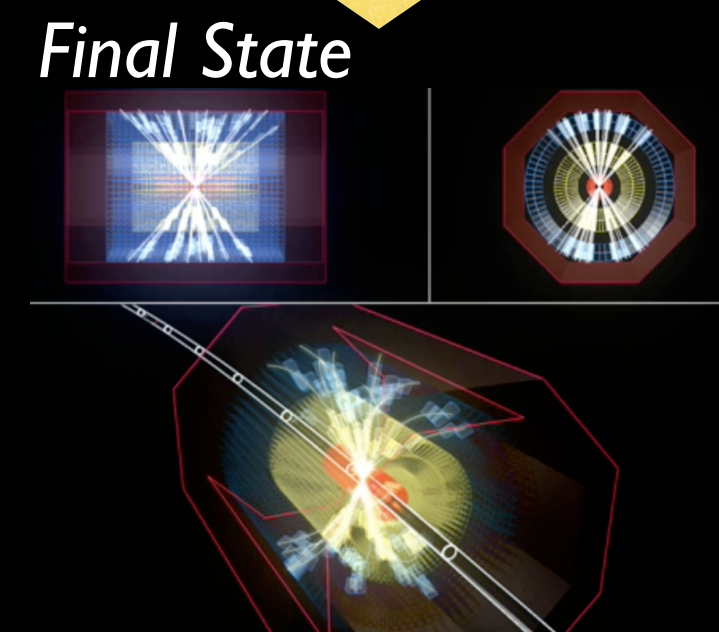
Initial State

## 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?



Final State

## 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?

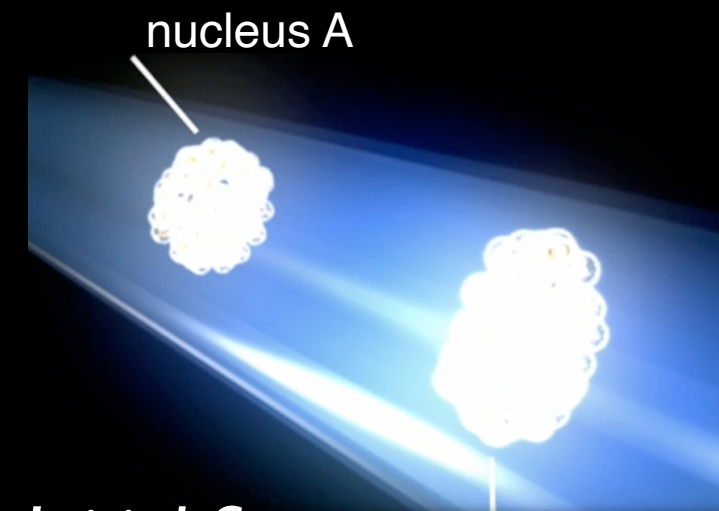
Out of equilibrium

Towards equilibrium

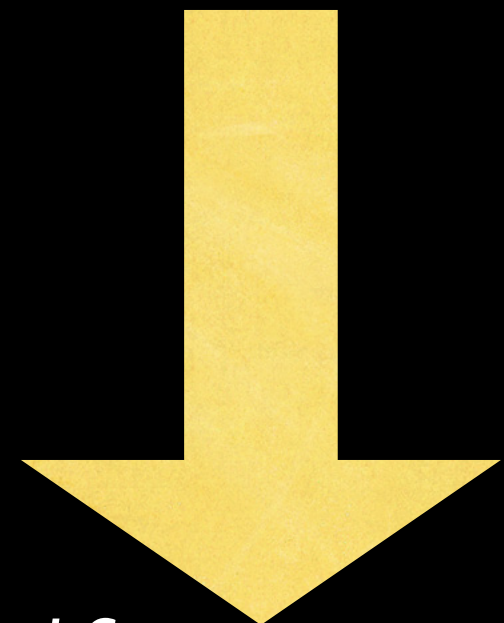
Local equilibrium



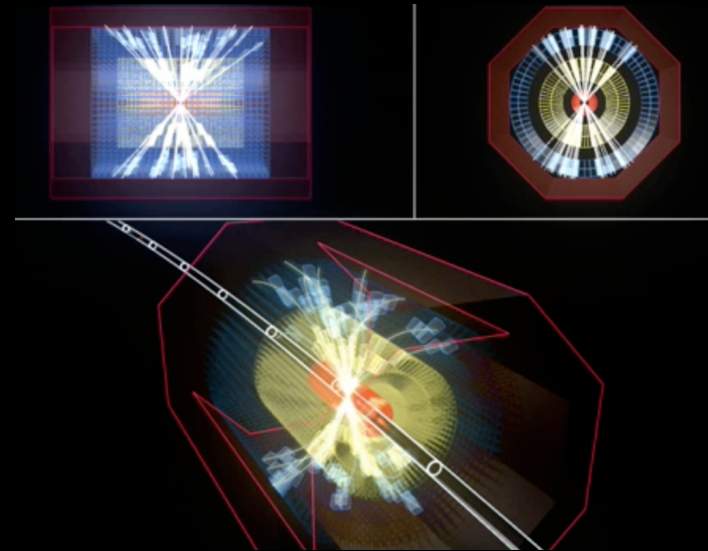
# Questions accessible in HIC



Initial State



Final State



First  $\sim 5$  yoctoseconds or  $1.5\text{fm}/c$

## What is the structure of the colliding objects?

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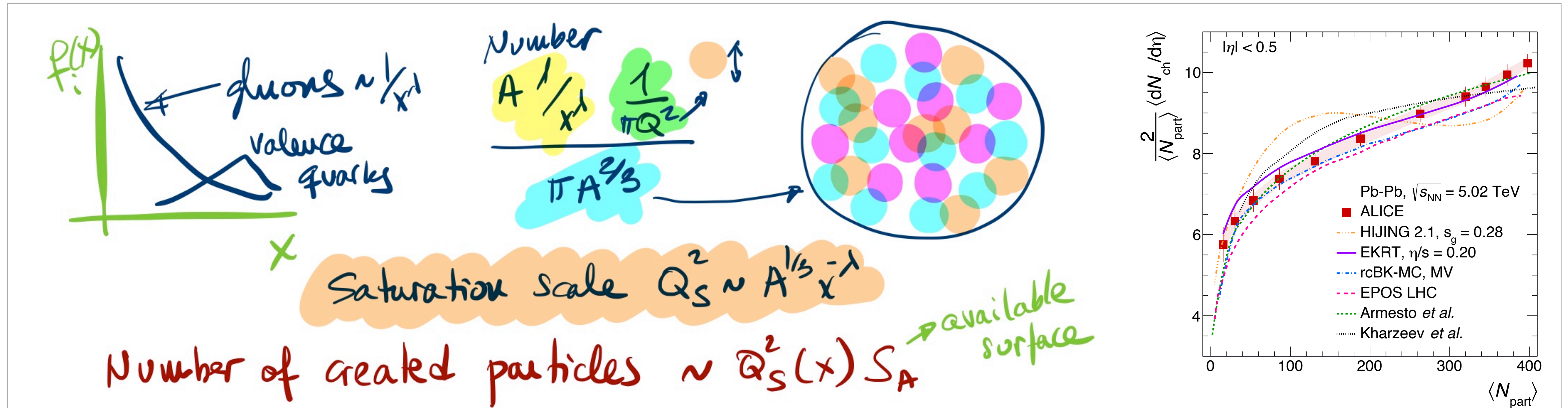
Out of equilibrium

Towards equilibrium

Local equilibrium



# Saturation - Color Glass Condensate

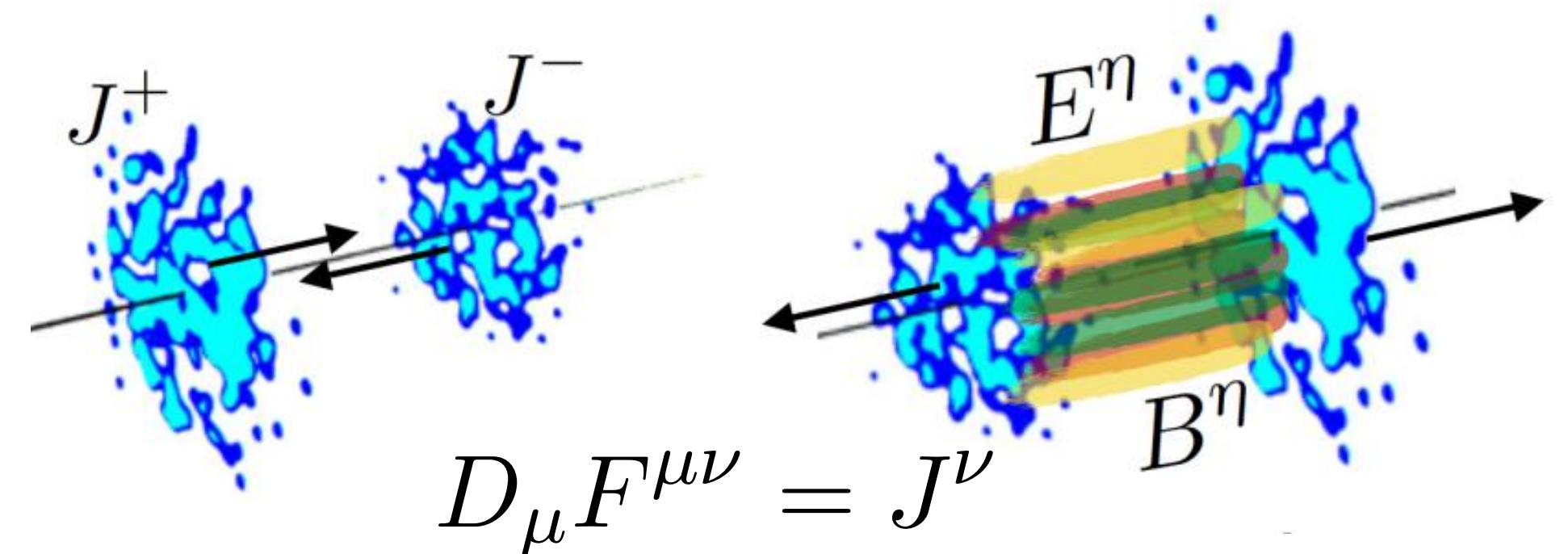


## Color Glass Condensate

Large occupation numbers - classical fields

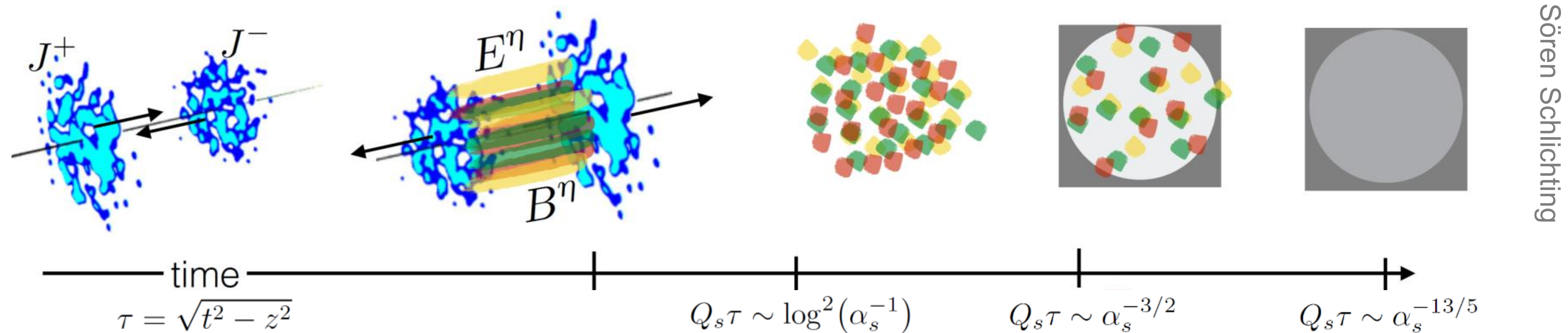
Quantum Corrections - evolution eqs.

**Color Glass Condensate provides a general framework to compute initial stages**





# A picture for equilibration



**[Classical statistical/lattice gauge theory...]**

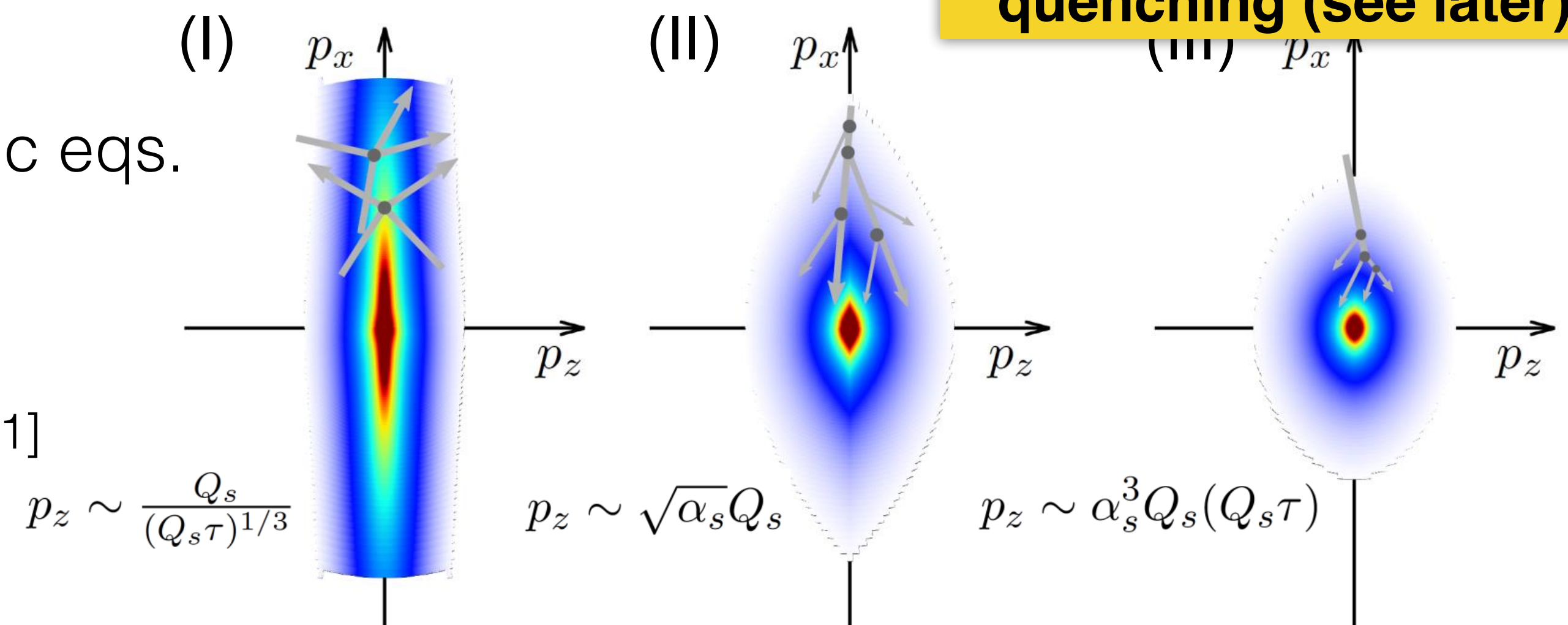
**Notice: similar to jet quenching (see later)**

Evolution of boost-invariant system with kinetic eqs.

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

[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

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

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

(+ Equation of State)

+ initial time  
+ freeze-out  
temperature

**Far from equilibrium initial state needs to equilibrate fast ( $\sim 1$  fm or less)**

**Most of the theoretical progress in the last years:**

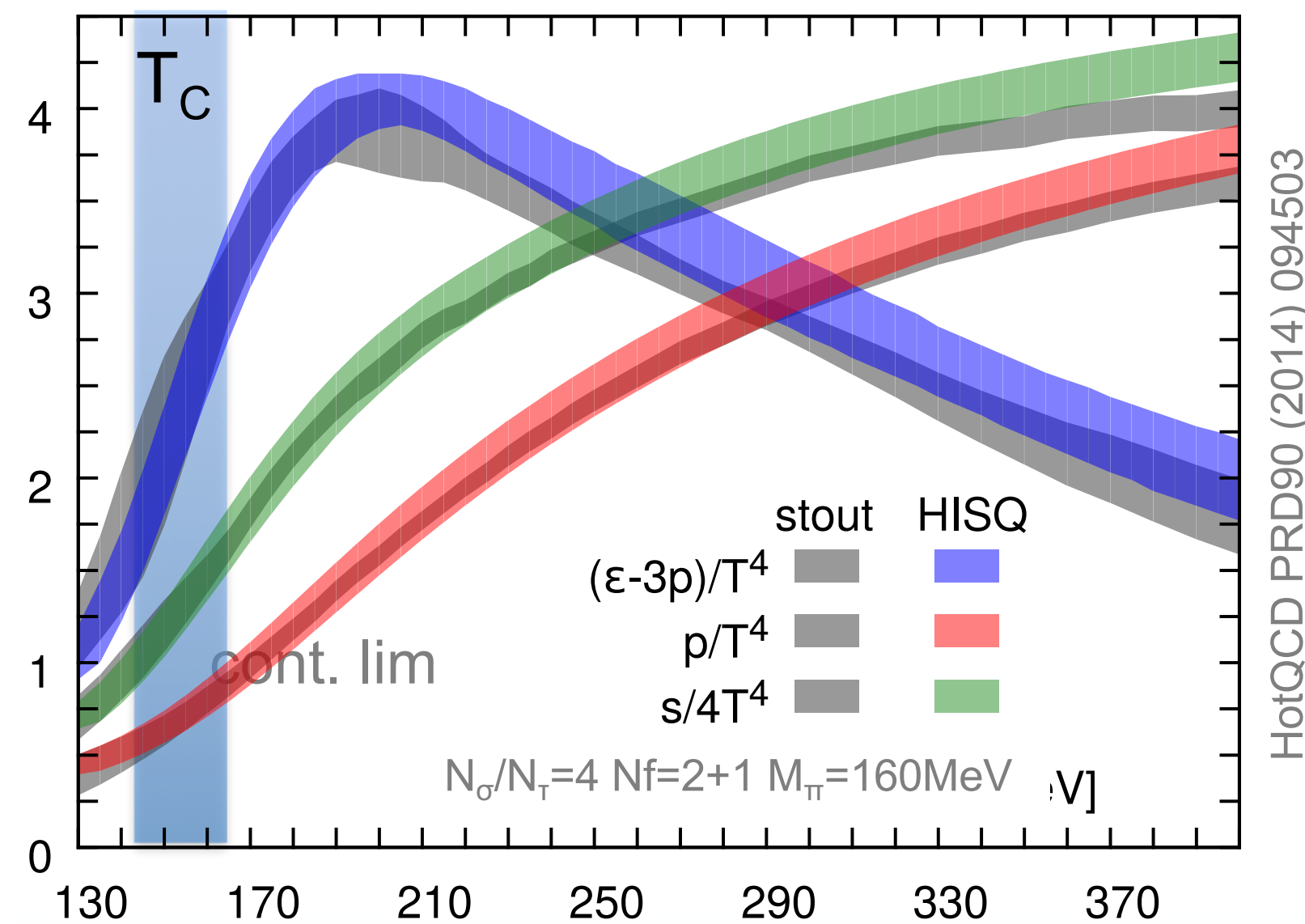
- Viscosity corrections and consistency
- Fluctuations in initial conditions
- Emergence of hydro from kinetic eqs, holography, etc...

[See talk by Giacalone]

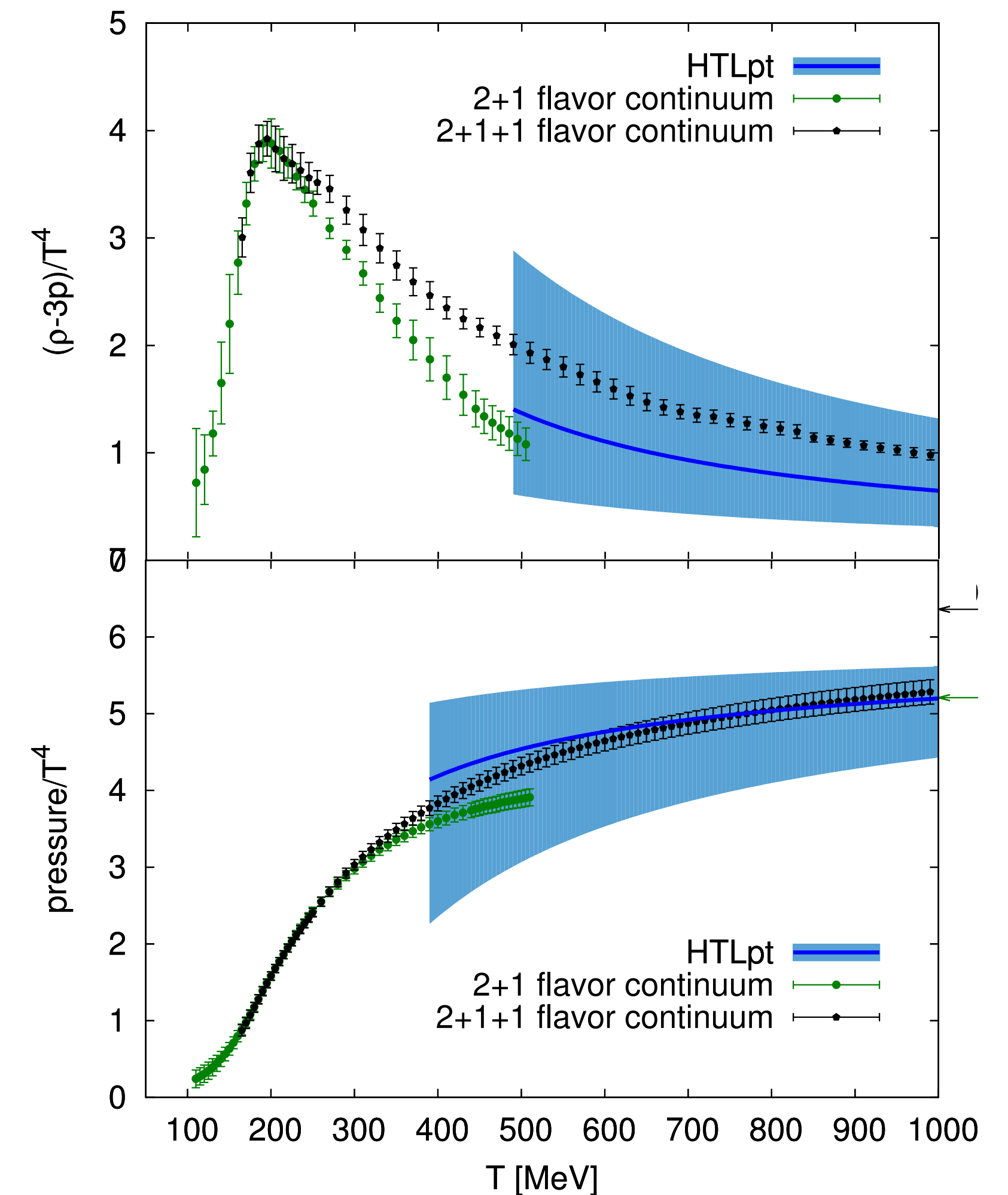


# EoS — high temperature

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



[Included in hydro simulations]



[Borsanyi et al Nature 539 (2016) no.7627, 69-71]



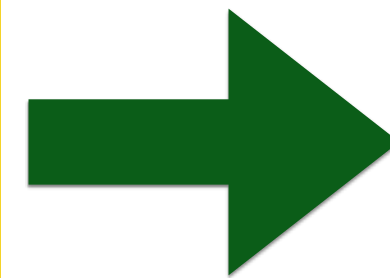
# Harmonics: the golden measurement

[simplified discussion]

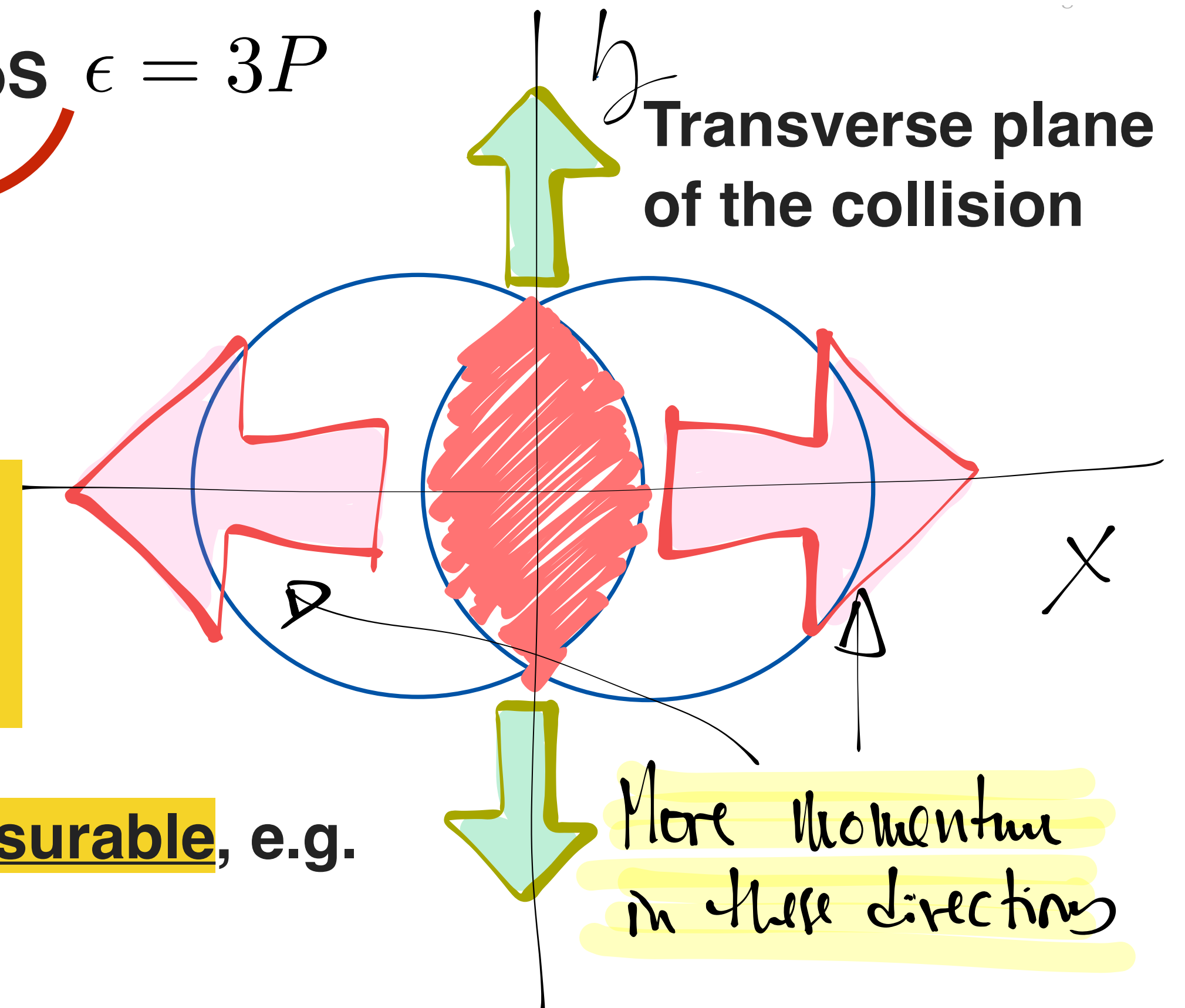
Remember the Euler eqs. — and use conformal EoS  $\epsilon = 3P$

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

Initial state  
spatial  
anisotropies



Final state  
momentum  
anisotropies



These final state momentum anisotropies are measurable, e.g.

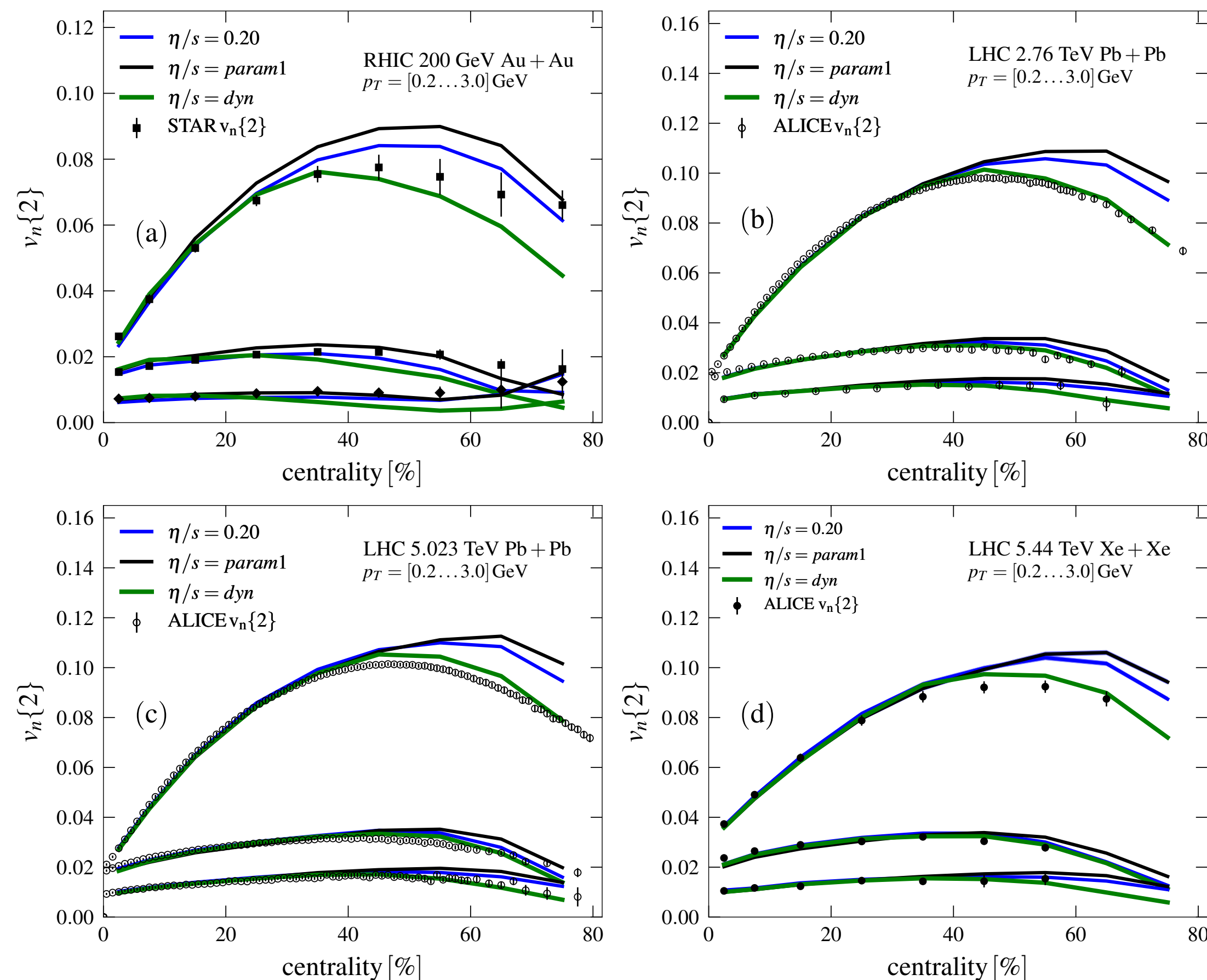
$$\frac{dN}{d\phi} \propto 1 + 2v_2 \cos 2\phi$$

↳ Elliptic Flow

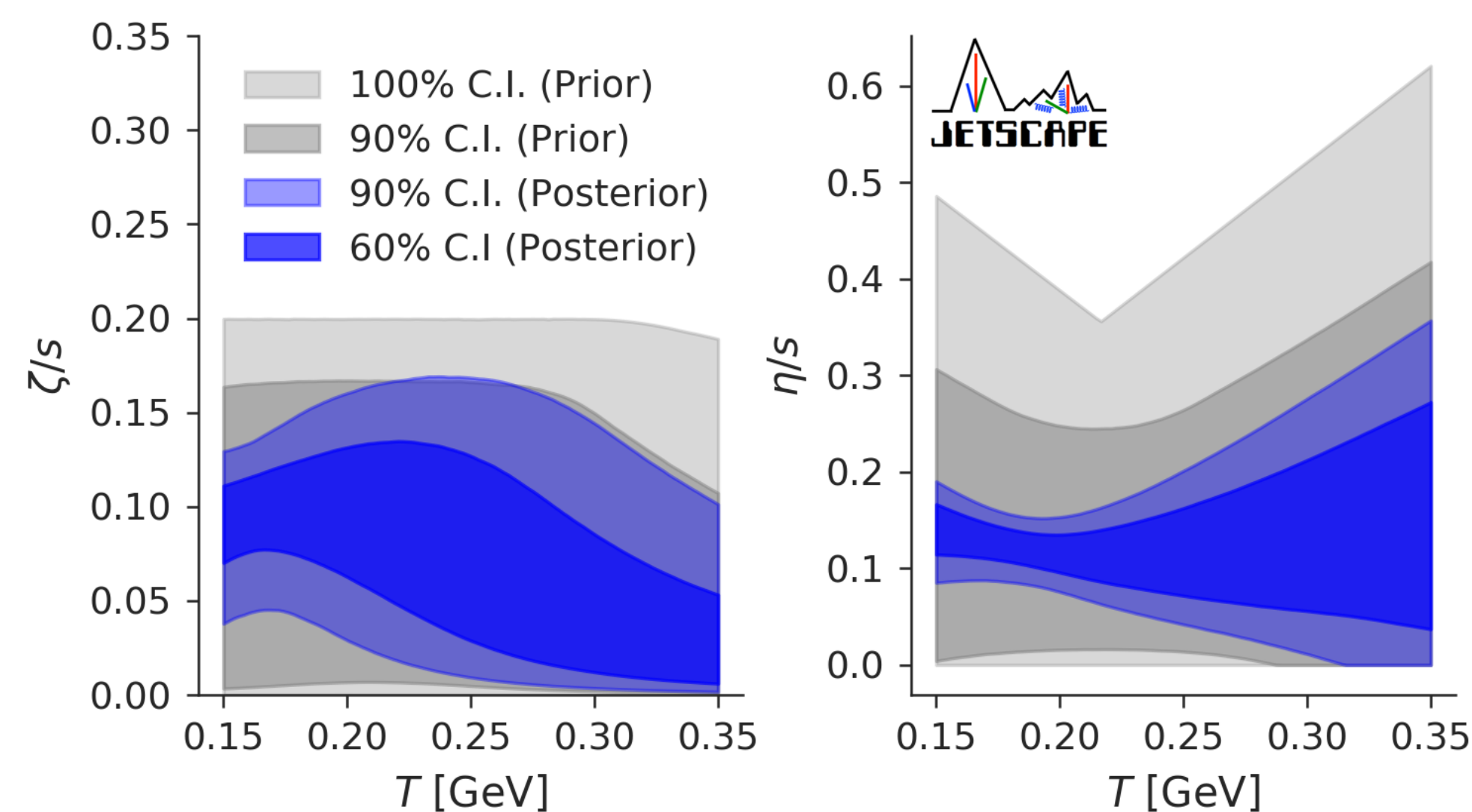
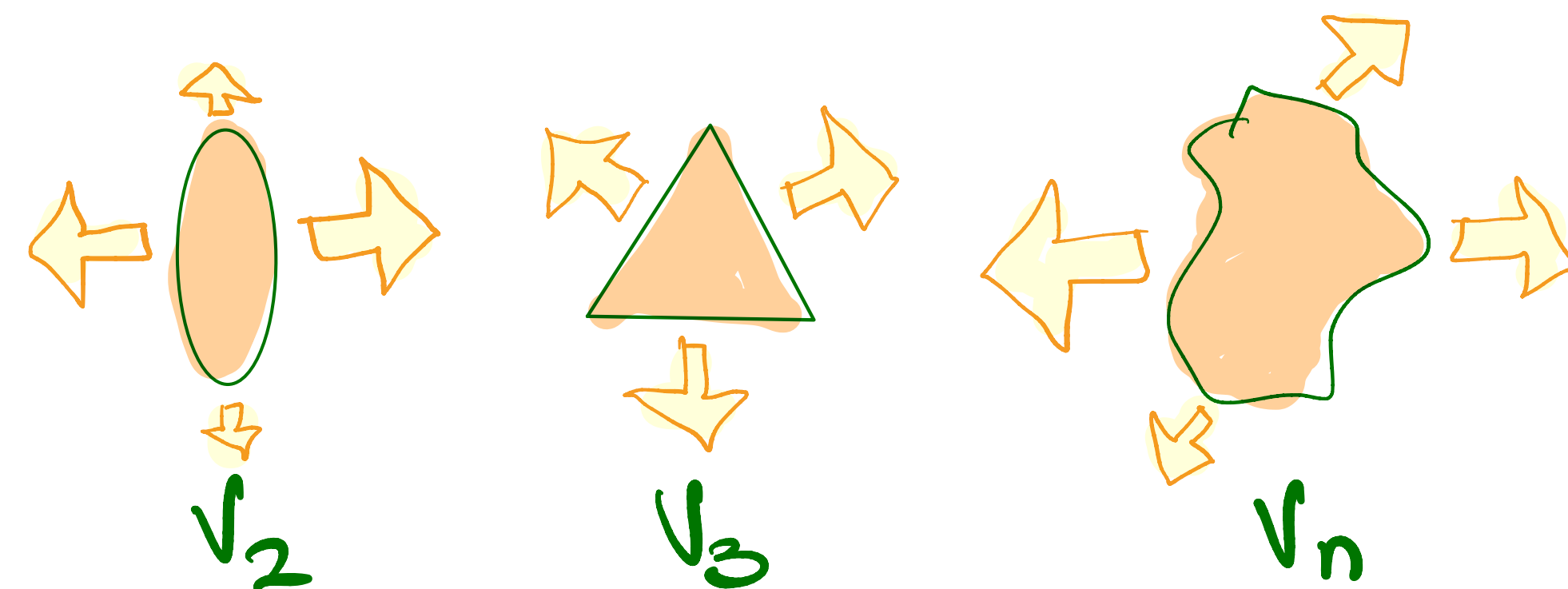


# Description of data and viscosity

[Hirvonen, Eskola, Niemi 2022]



Fluctuation in I.C. generate higher harmonics



[Everett et al. 2021]



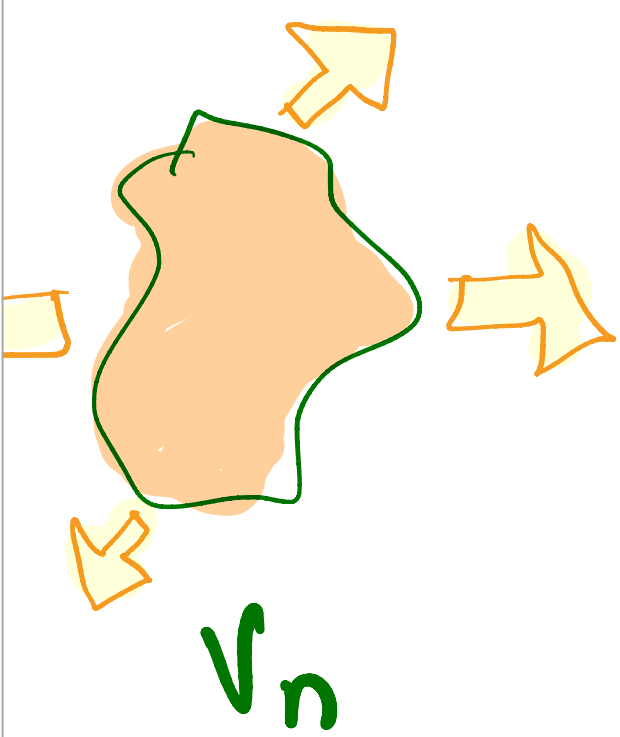
# Description of data and viscosity

Shengquan Tuo ICHEP 2022

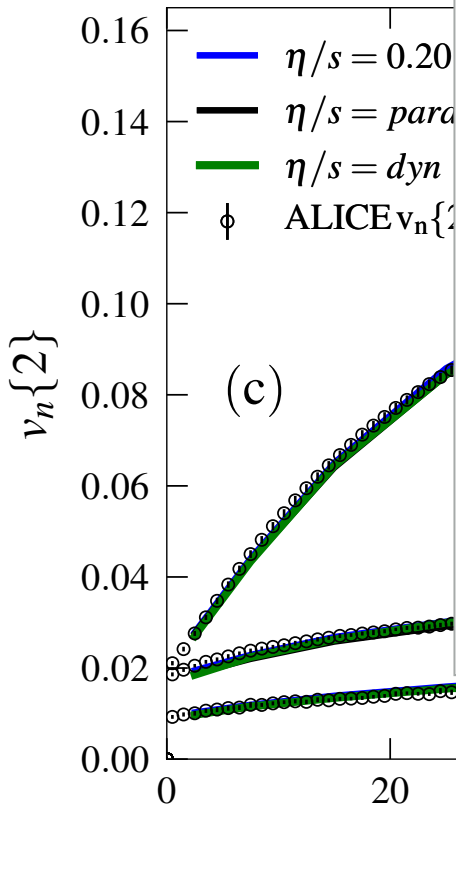
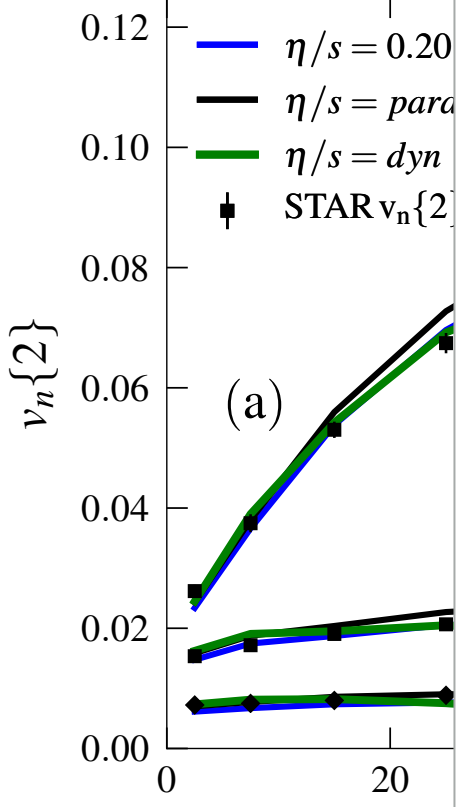
Do we see flow signals?

	Charged hadron	Strange	Prompt J/ψ	b→ J/ψ	Prompt D <sup>0</sup>	b→ D <sup>0</sup>	Y(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				

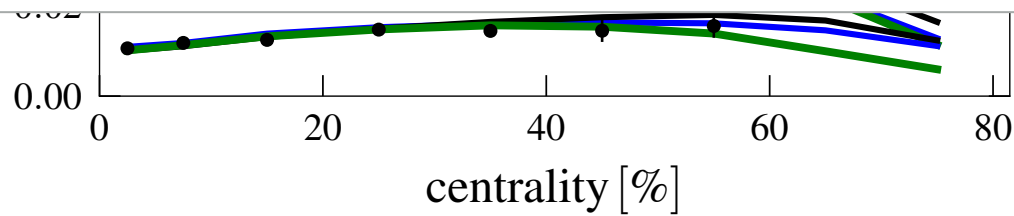
her harmonics



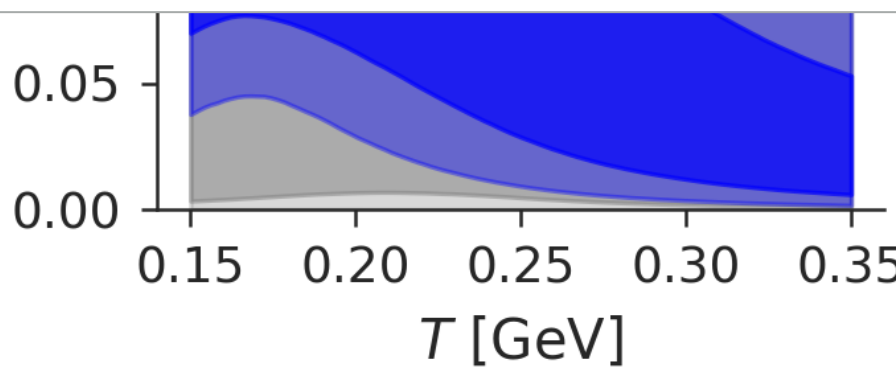
APE



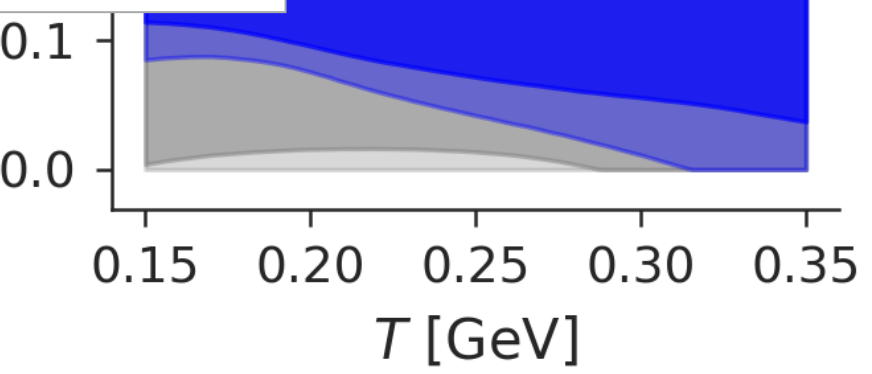
centrality [%]



centrality [%]



$T$  [GeV]

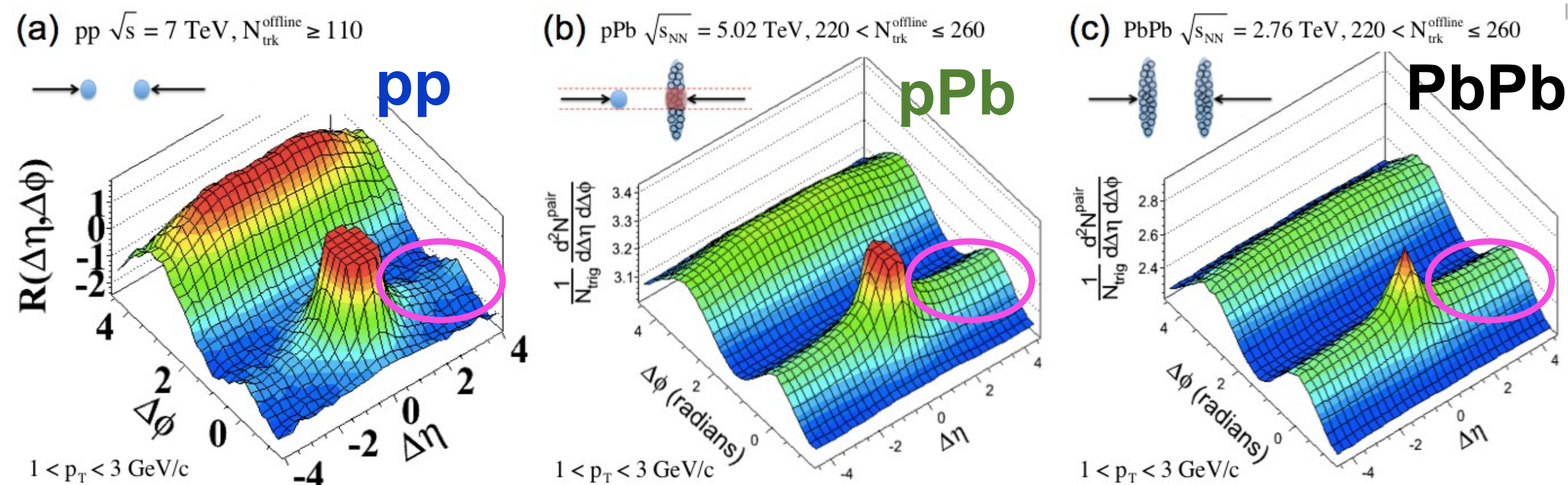


$T$  [GeV]

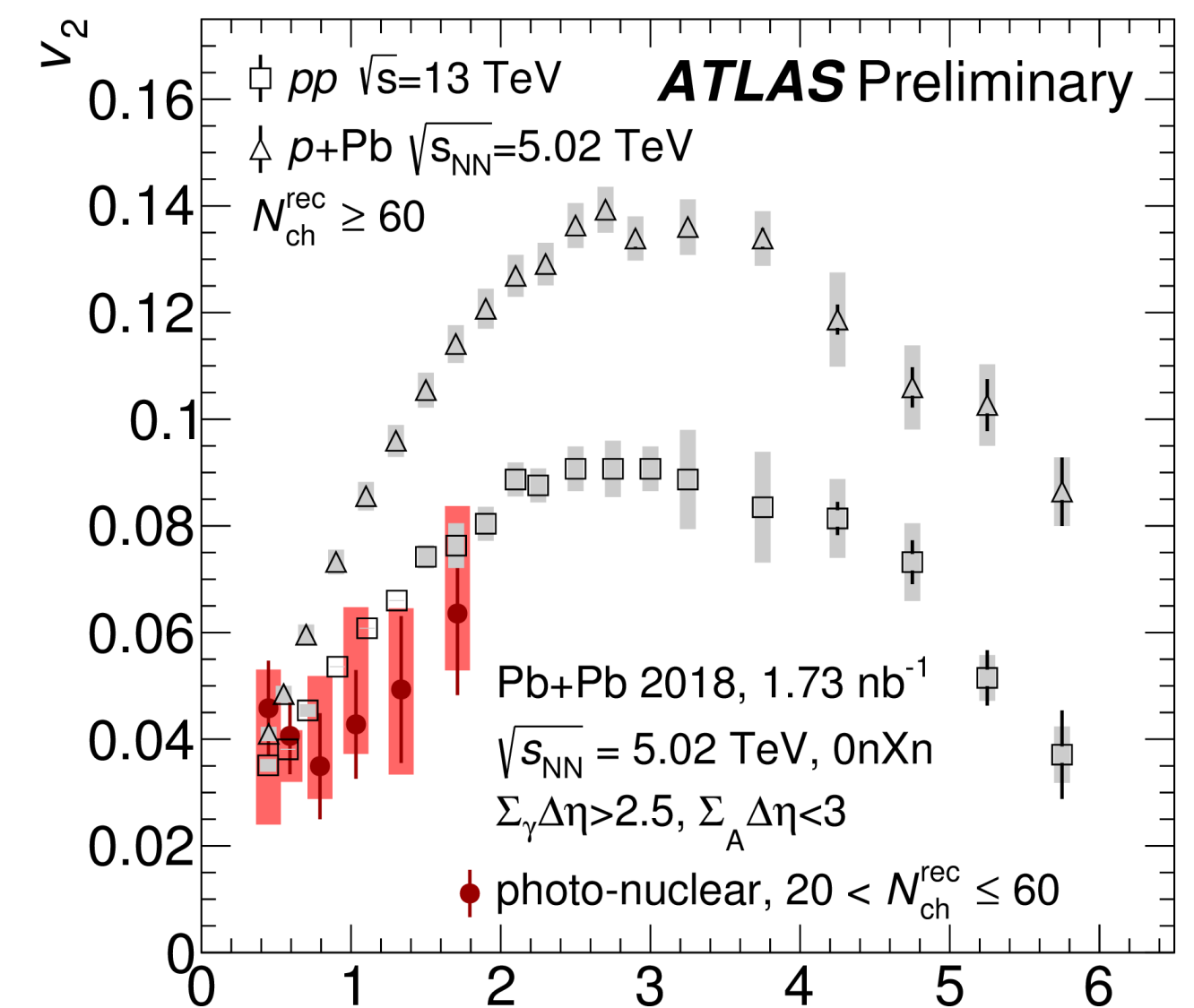
[Everett et al. 2021]



# 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

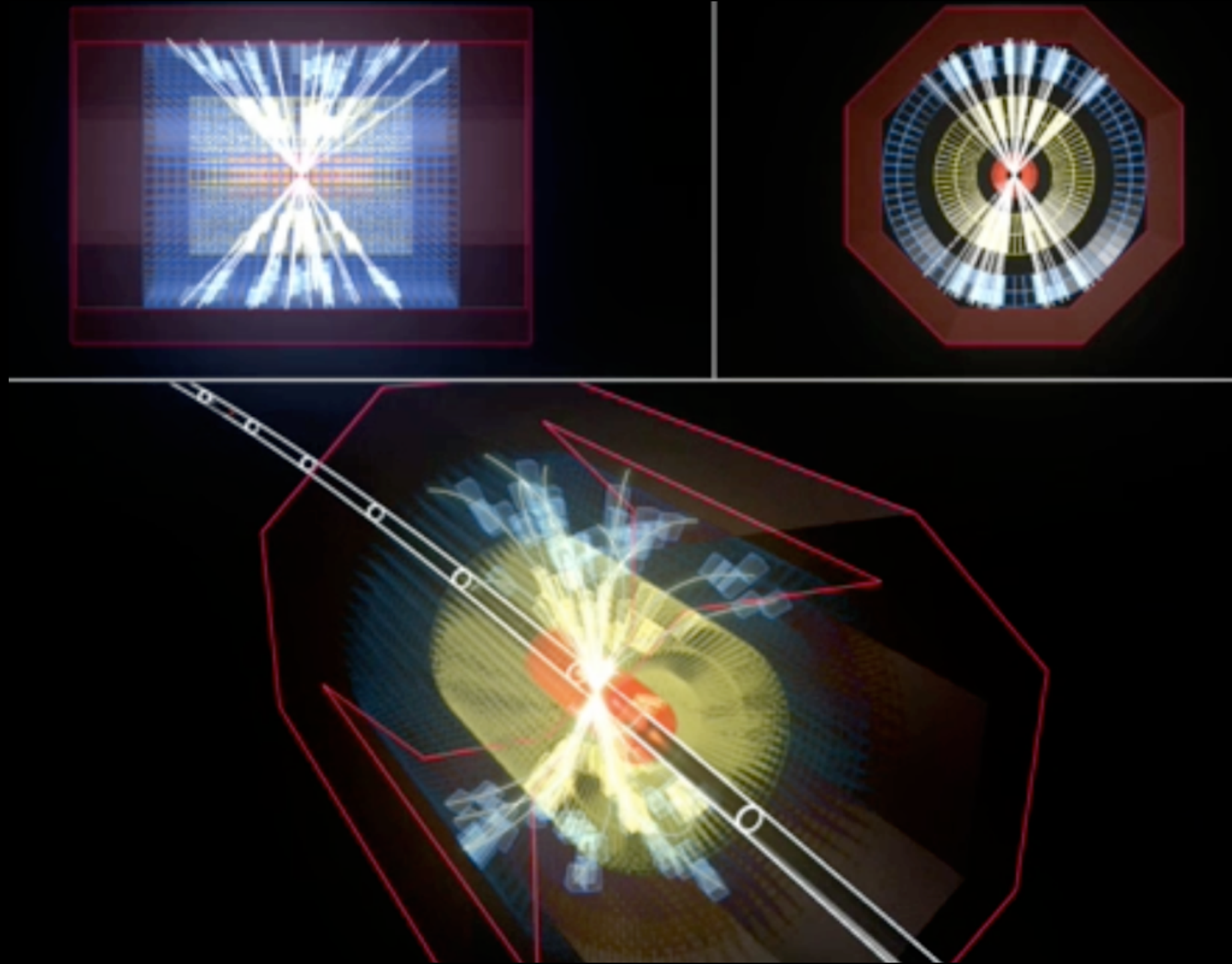
But time scales and occupancies in small systems are small

**For some classes of problems hydro equations have attractors**

[universal solutions, independent on initial conditions]



# HARD PROBES



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dP}^{AB \rightarrow X} \sim \underbrace{f_i^A(x_1, Q^2) \otimes f_j^B(x_2, Q^2)}_{\text{PDFs}} \otimes \underbrace{\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d\hat{t}}_{ij \rightarrow k}}_{\text{partonic cross section}} \otimes D_{k \rightarrow X}$$

Long distance

short dist.

Hadronization

Modifications  $\rightarrow$  Measure QGP

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

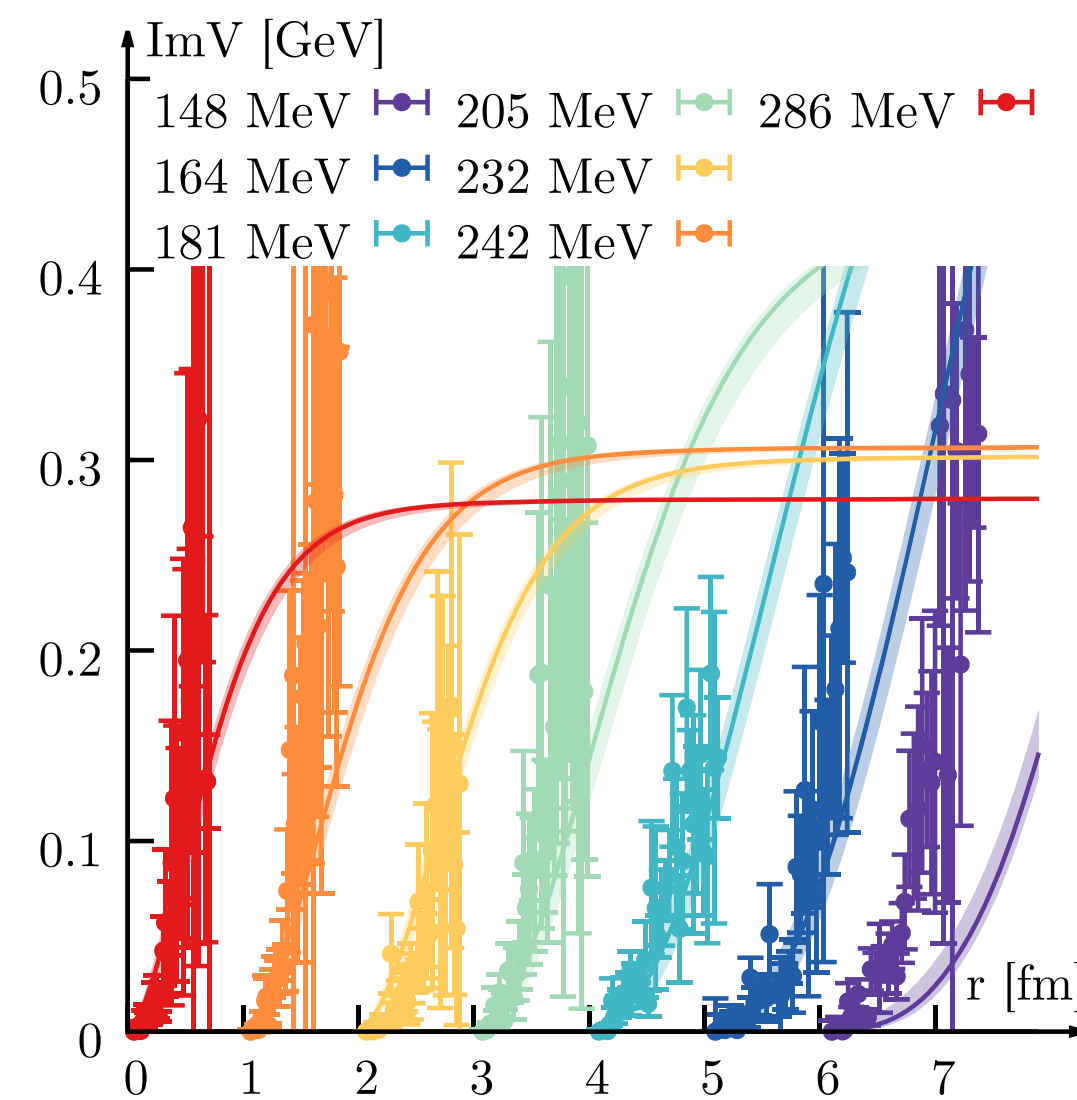
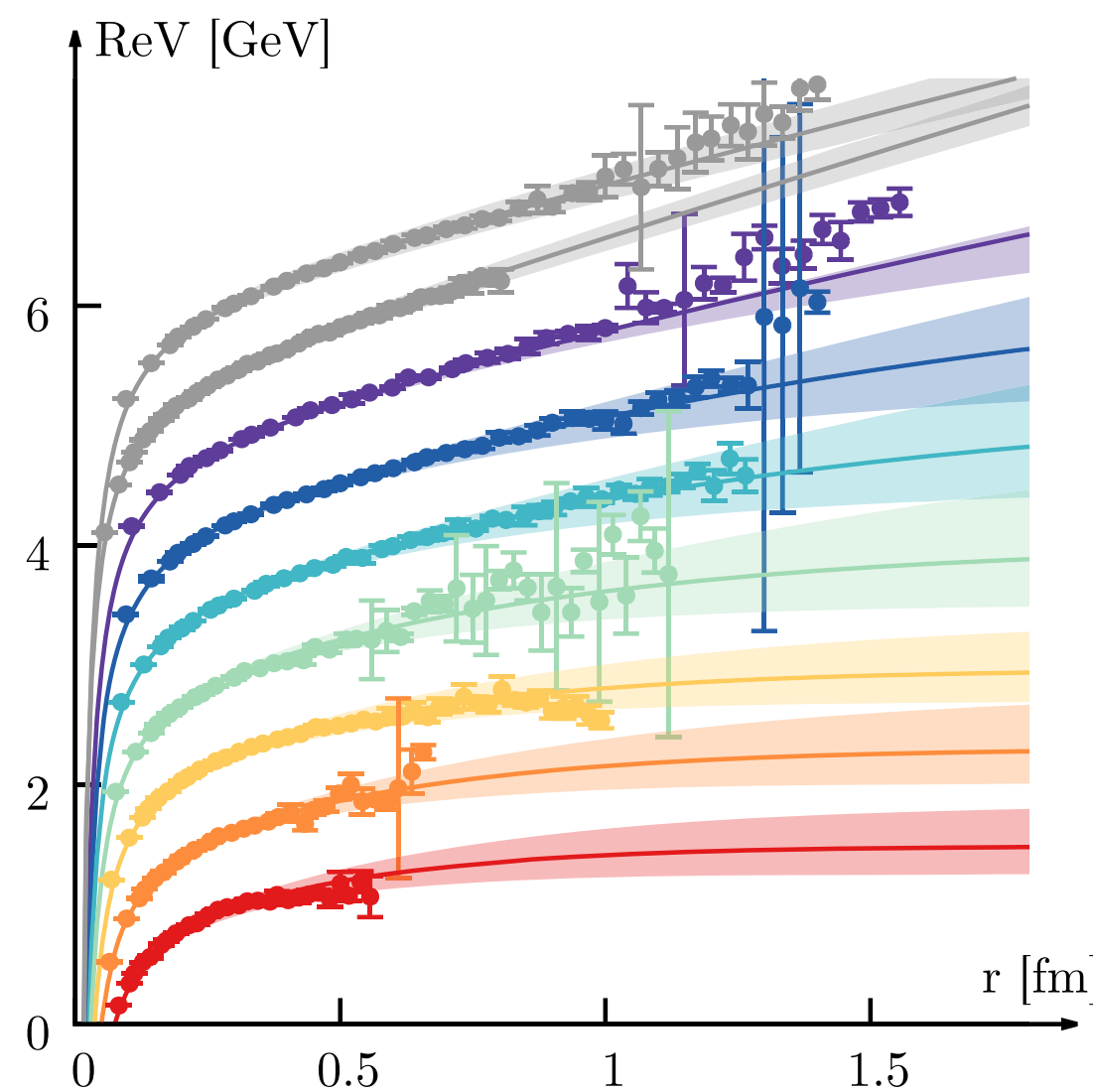
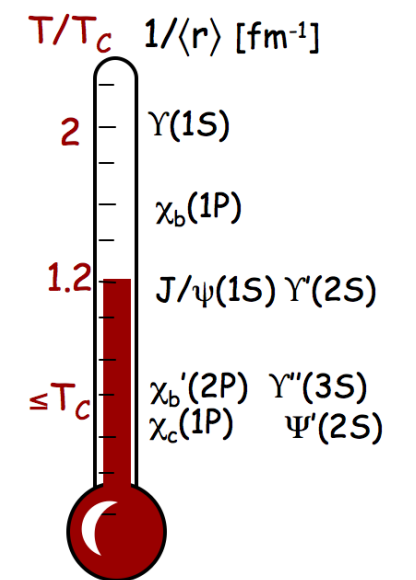
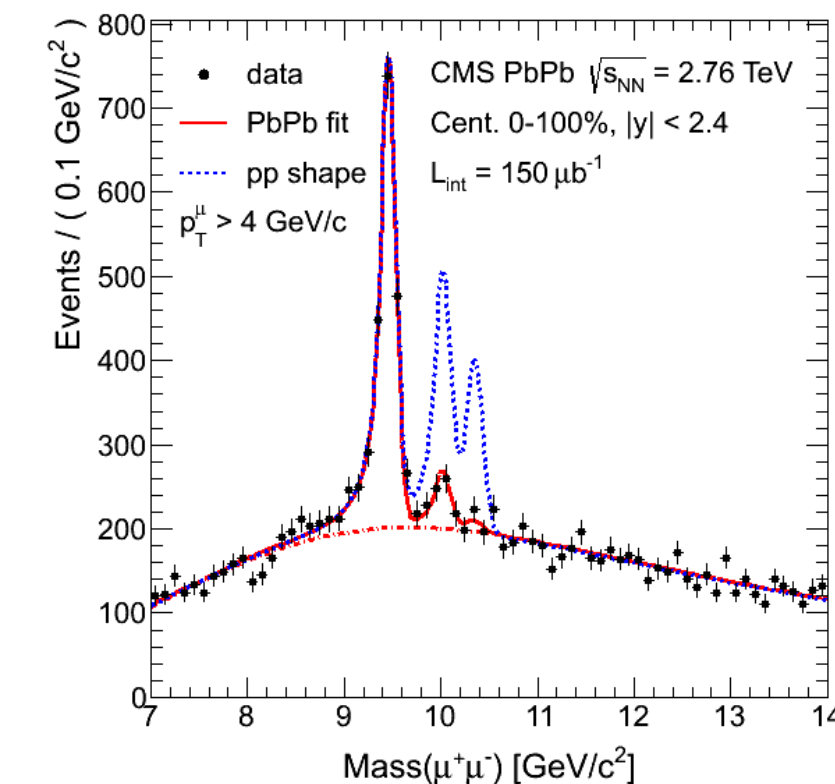
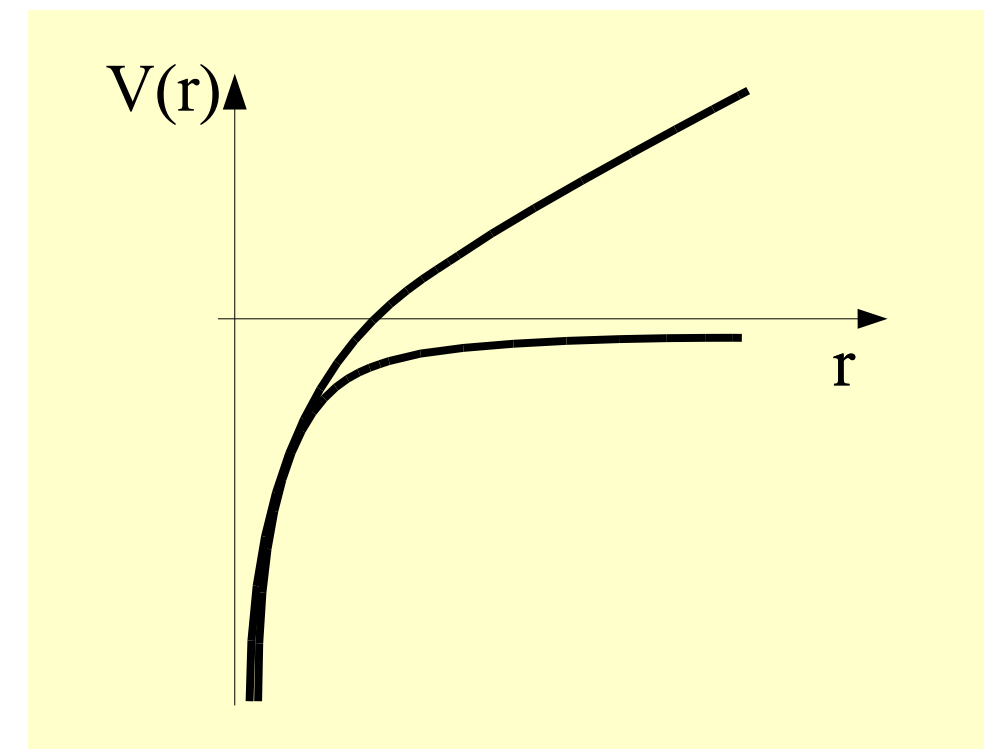
[See talk by Bin Wu]



# Quarkonia suppression

Simple intuitive picture [Matsui & Satz 1986]

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



Dynamical picture:

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

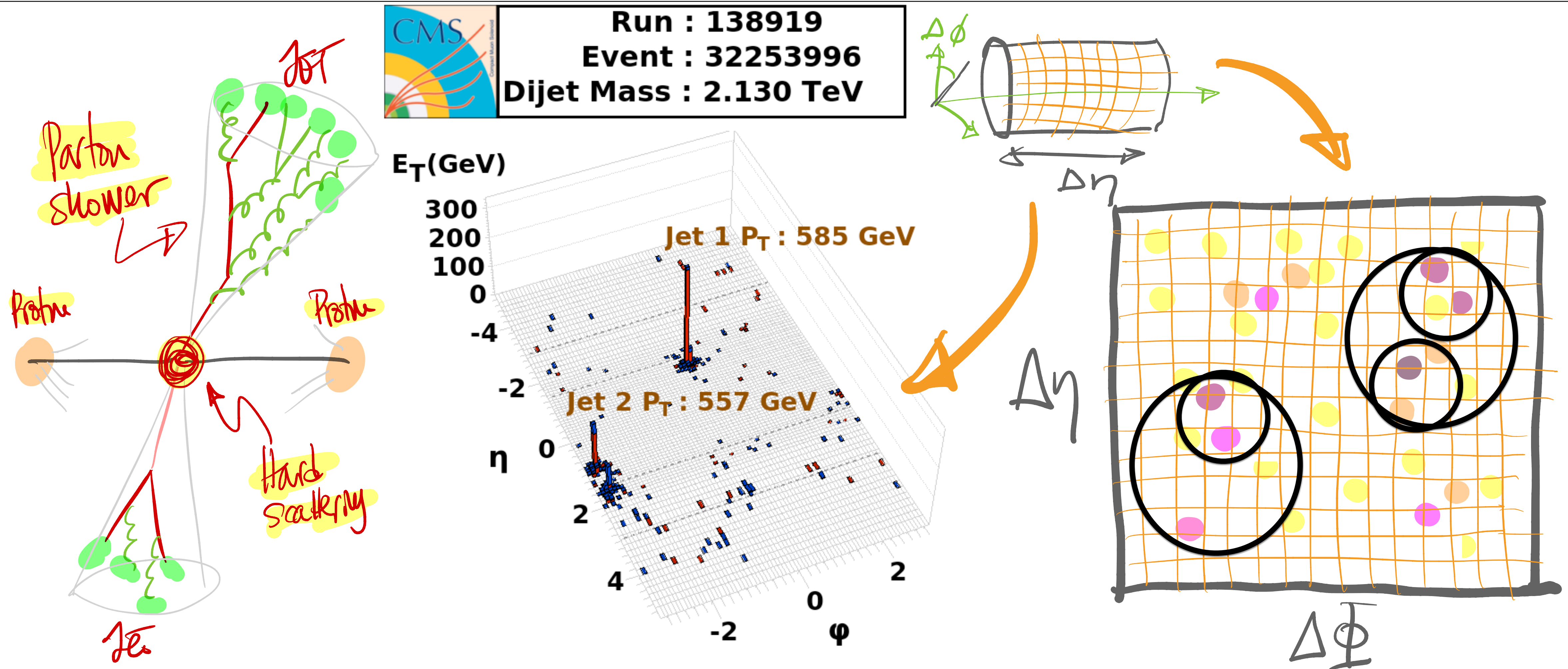
**Quarkonia as an open quantum system**

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

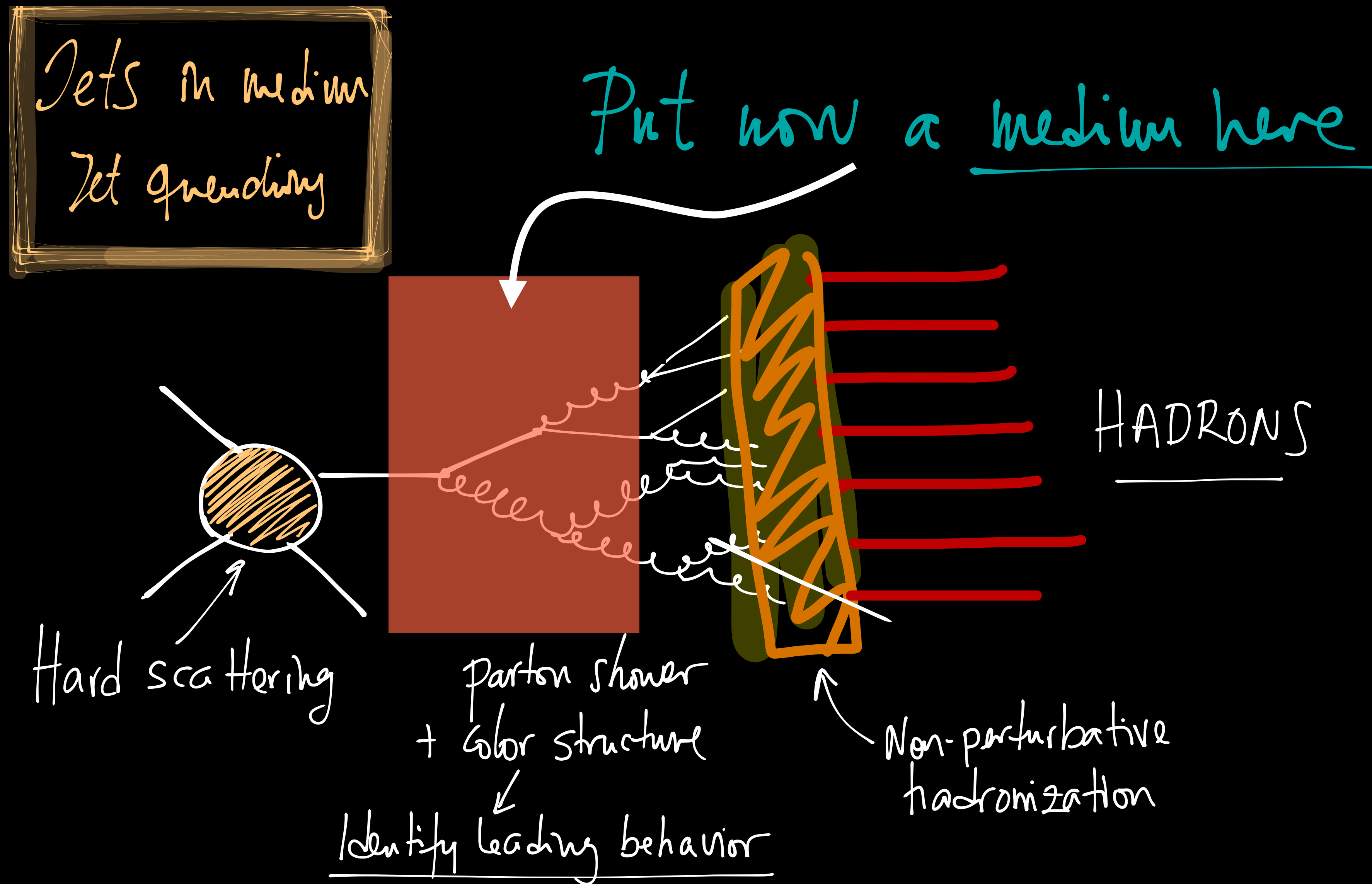
[Lafferty, Rothkopf 2020]



# How to identify jets?



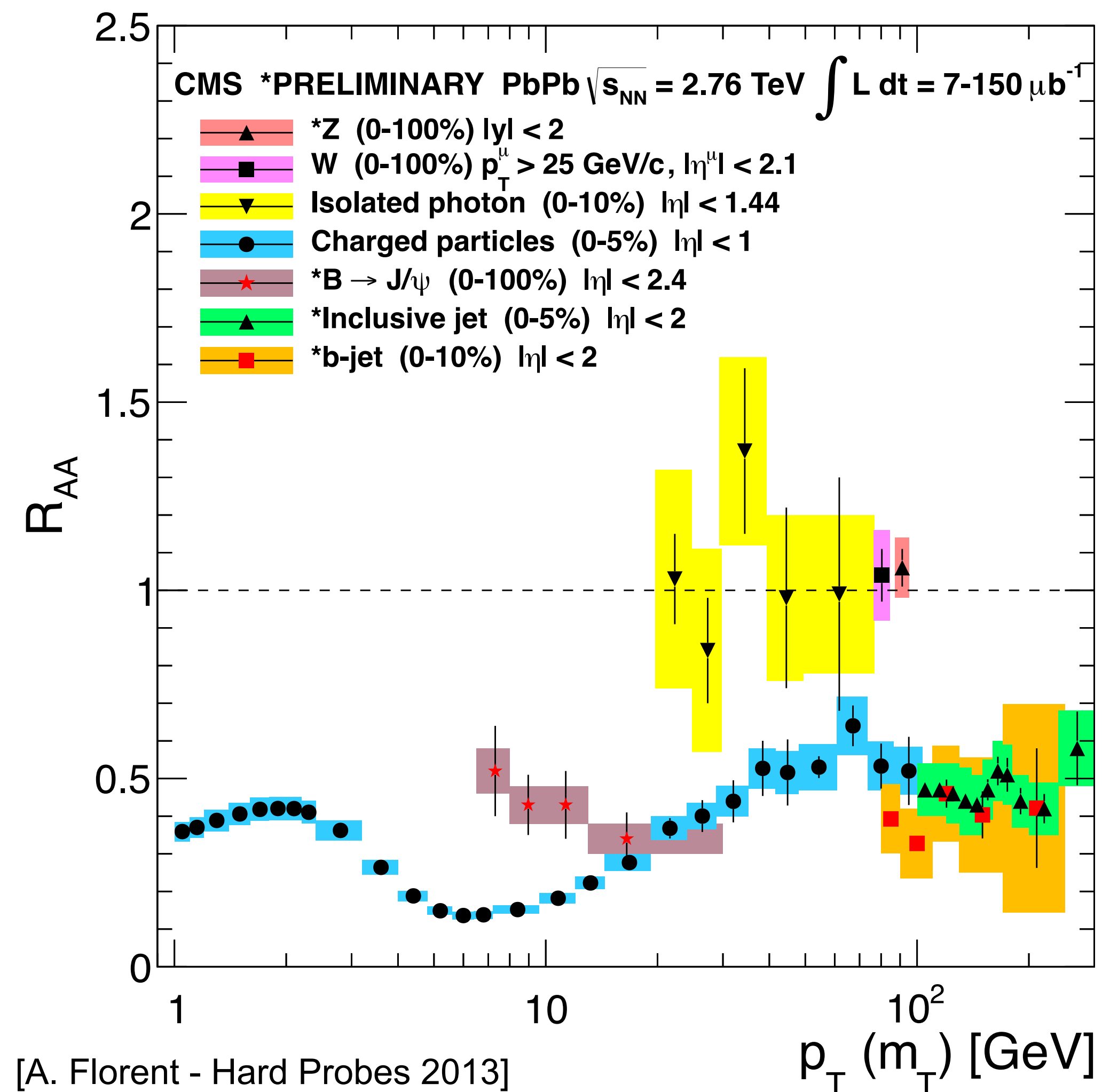
Jets are proxies to quarks and gluons produced in elementary QCD processes



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



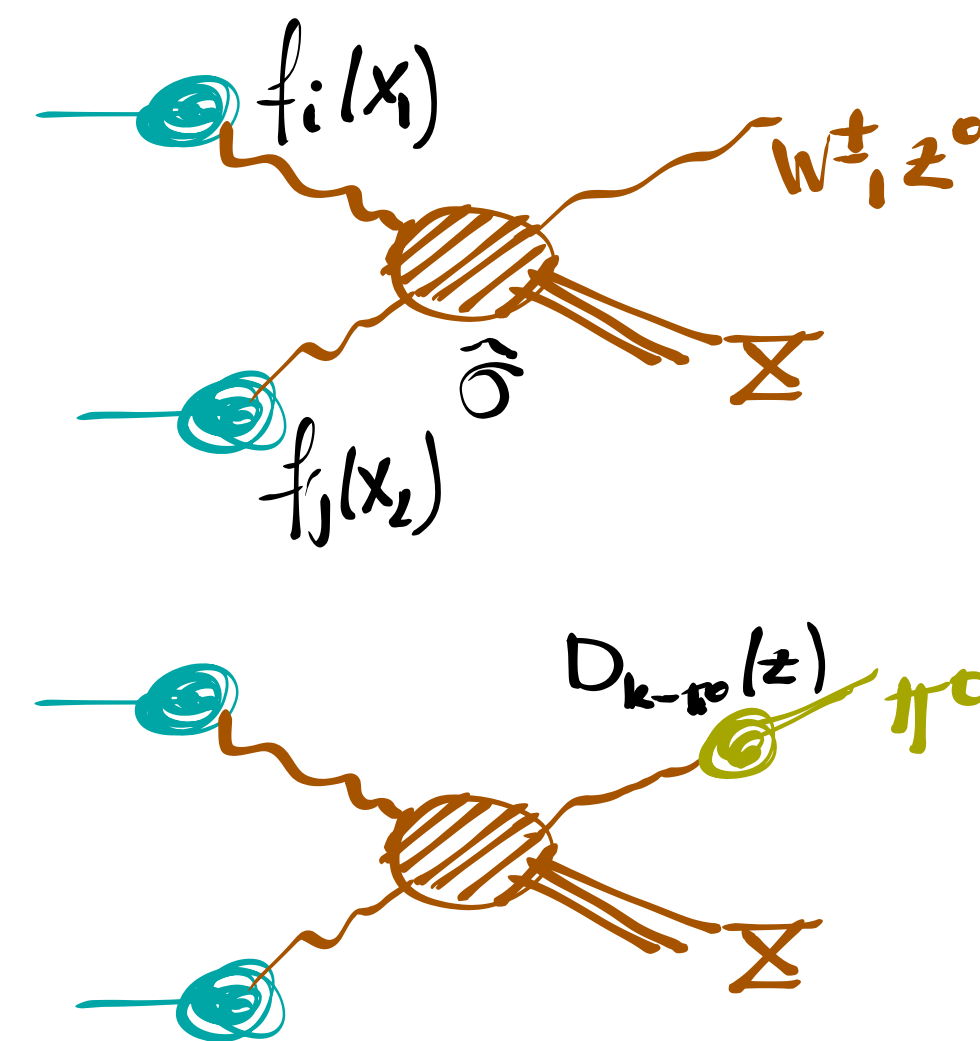
# Particles traversing the QGP



Medium-modification factor

$$R_{AA} = \frac{dN^{AA}/dp_t}{\langle N_{coll} \rangle dN^{pp}/dp_t}$$

$$R_{AA} \rightarrow 1 \text{ — no effect}$$



Color-less particles

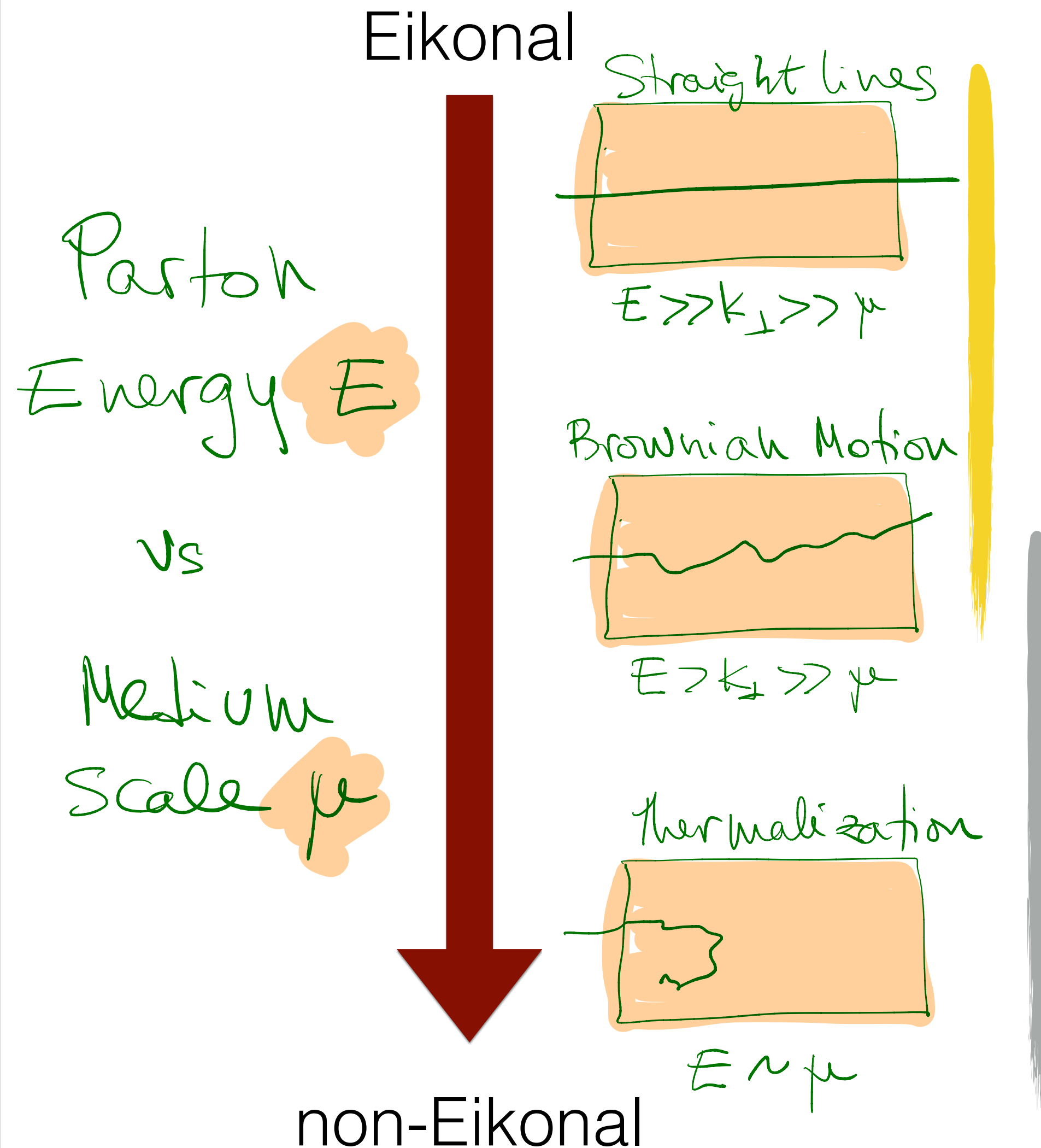
$$R_{AA} \sim 1$$

Colored particles

$$R_{AA} < 1$$

Energy-loss (mainly radiation)

# In-medium parton propagation



Medium is a background field: **color rotation**

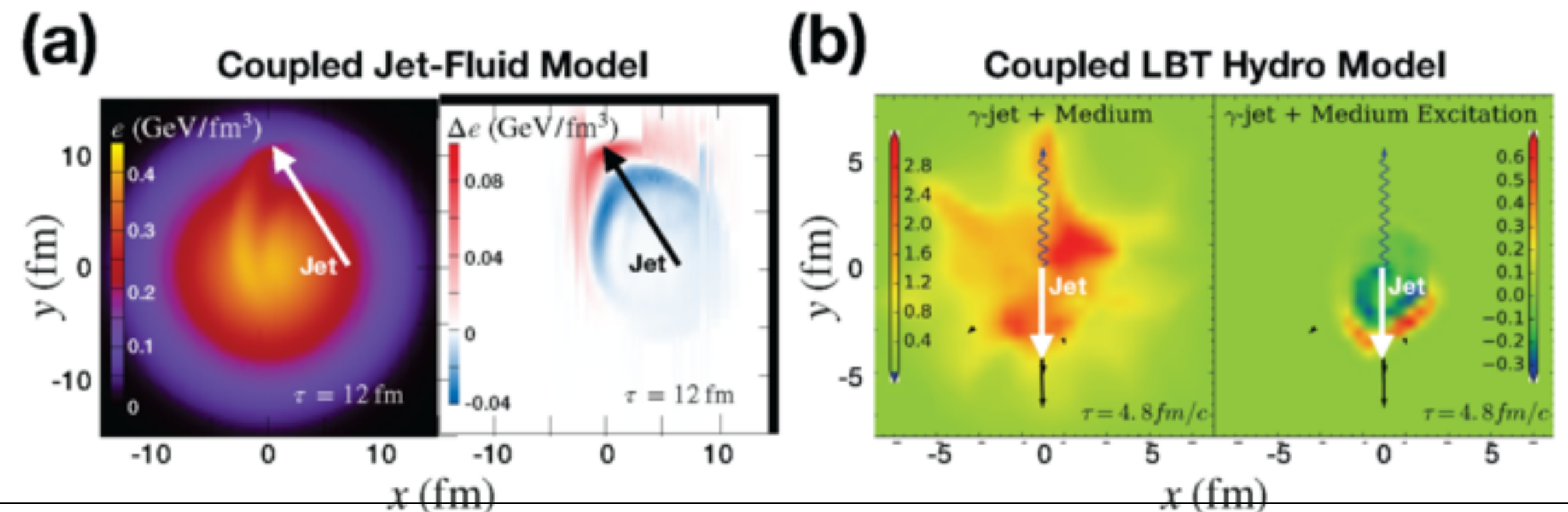
[Energy of the parton unmodified]

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

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

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*]

$$\left| \text{diagram 1} + \text{diagram 2} \right|^2$$

$$\omega \frac{dN}{d\omega d\theta} \sim \alpha_s C_F \left[ R_q - 1 + R_{\bar{q}} - 1 \right]$$

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

$$\left| \text{diagram 1} + \text{diagram 2} \right|^2$$

$$\omega \frac{dN}{d\omega d\theta} \sim \alpha_s C_F \left[ R_q - S_{q\bar{q}} + R_{\bar{q}} - S_{\bar{q}q} \right]$$

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

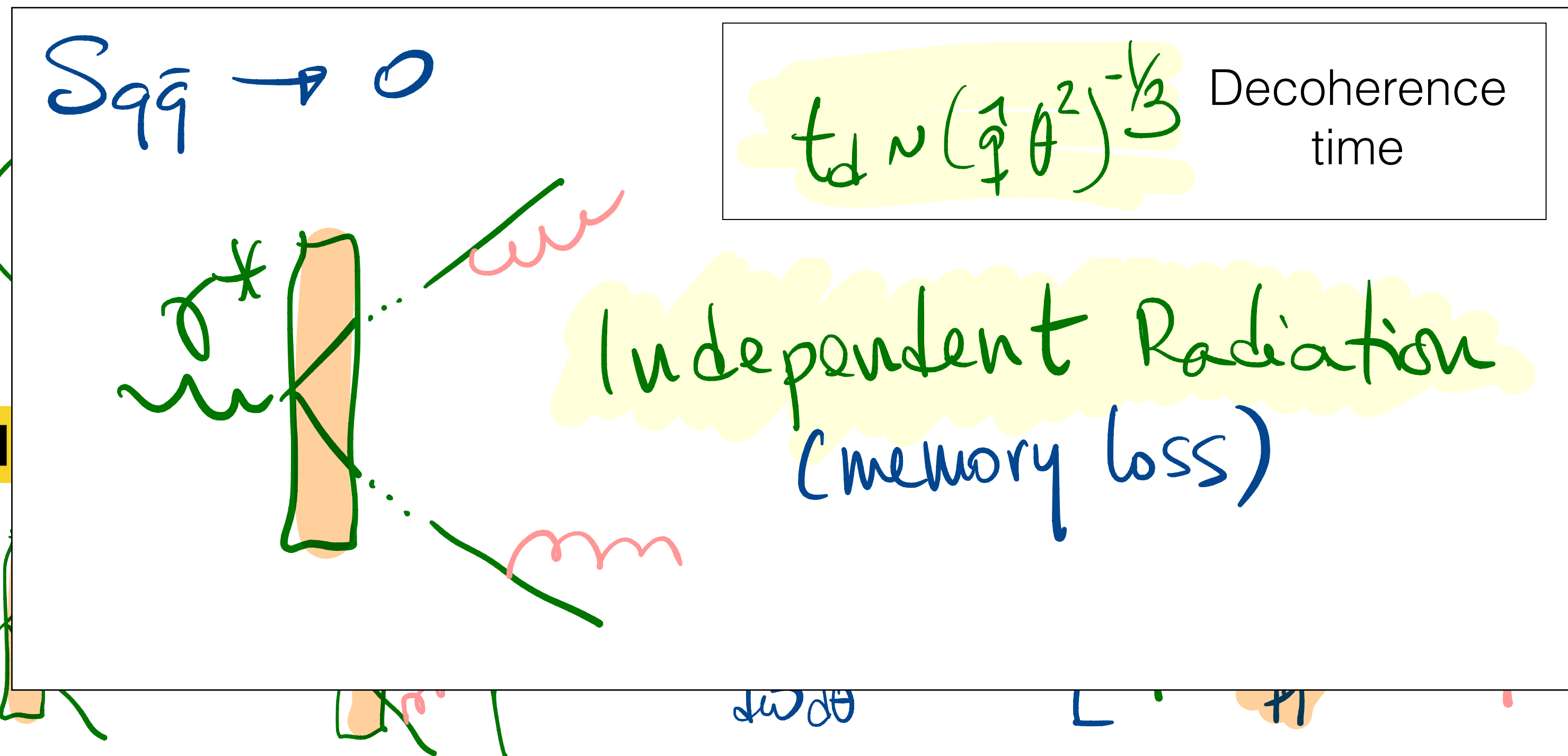
Survival probability  
 $\hat{q}$  - jet quenching parameter

# Intra-jet color coherence

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

**The QCD med**



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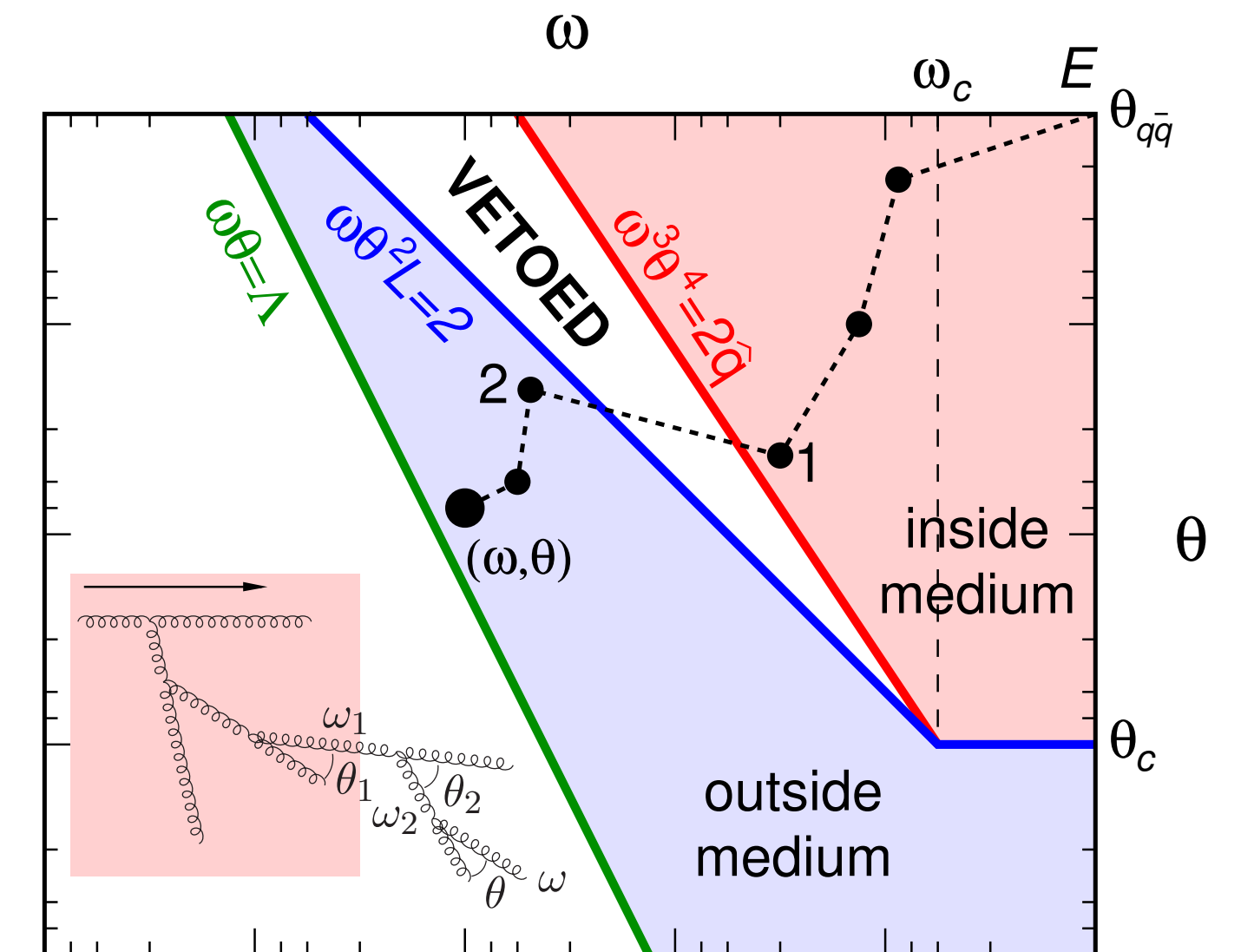
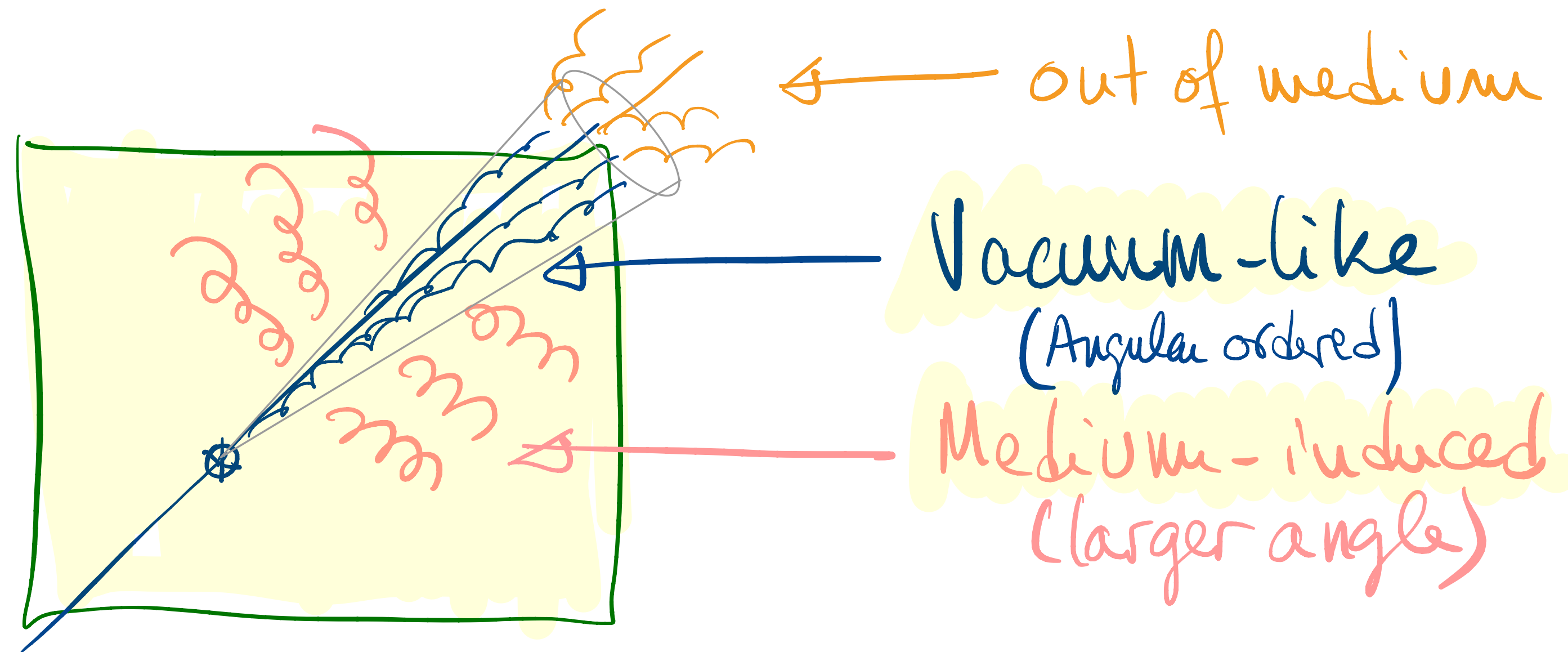
Survival probability  
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# Vacuum-like emissions

**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)

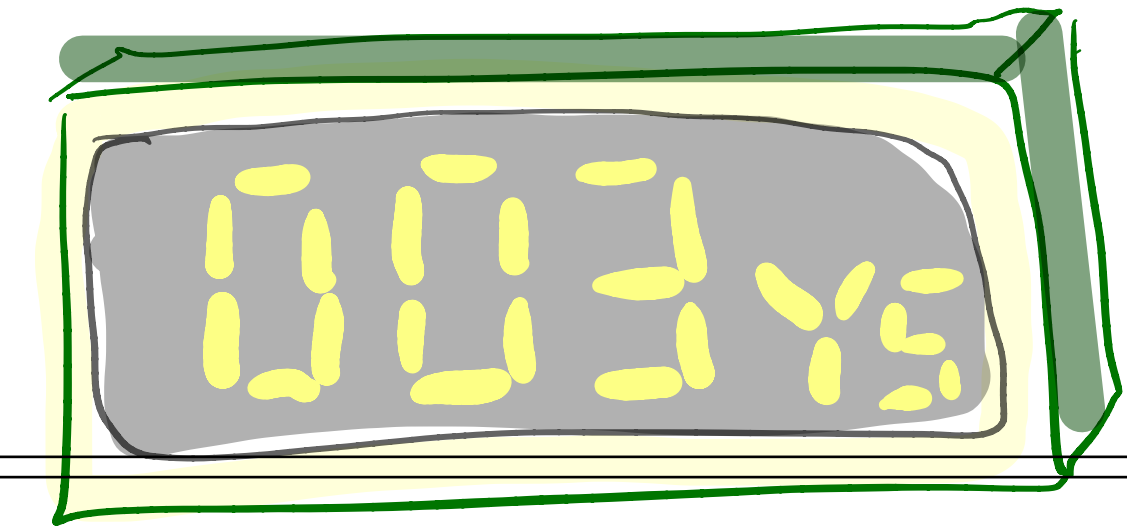


[Caucal, Iancu, Mueller, Soyez 2018]

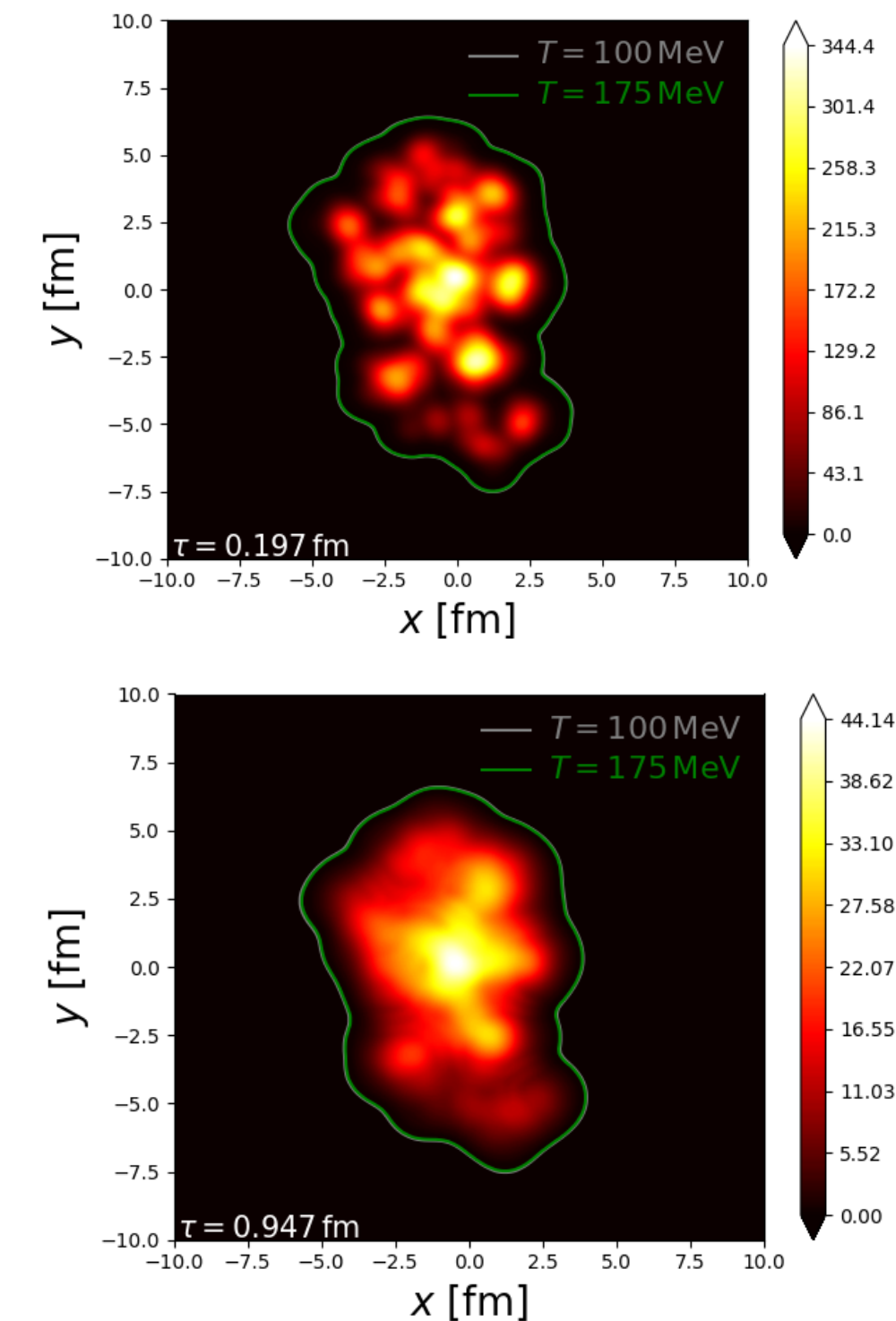
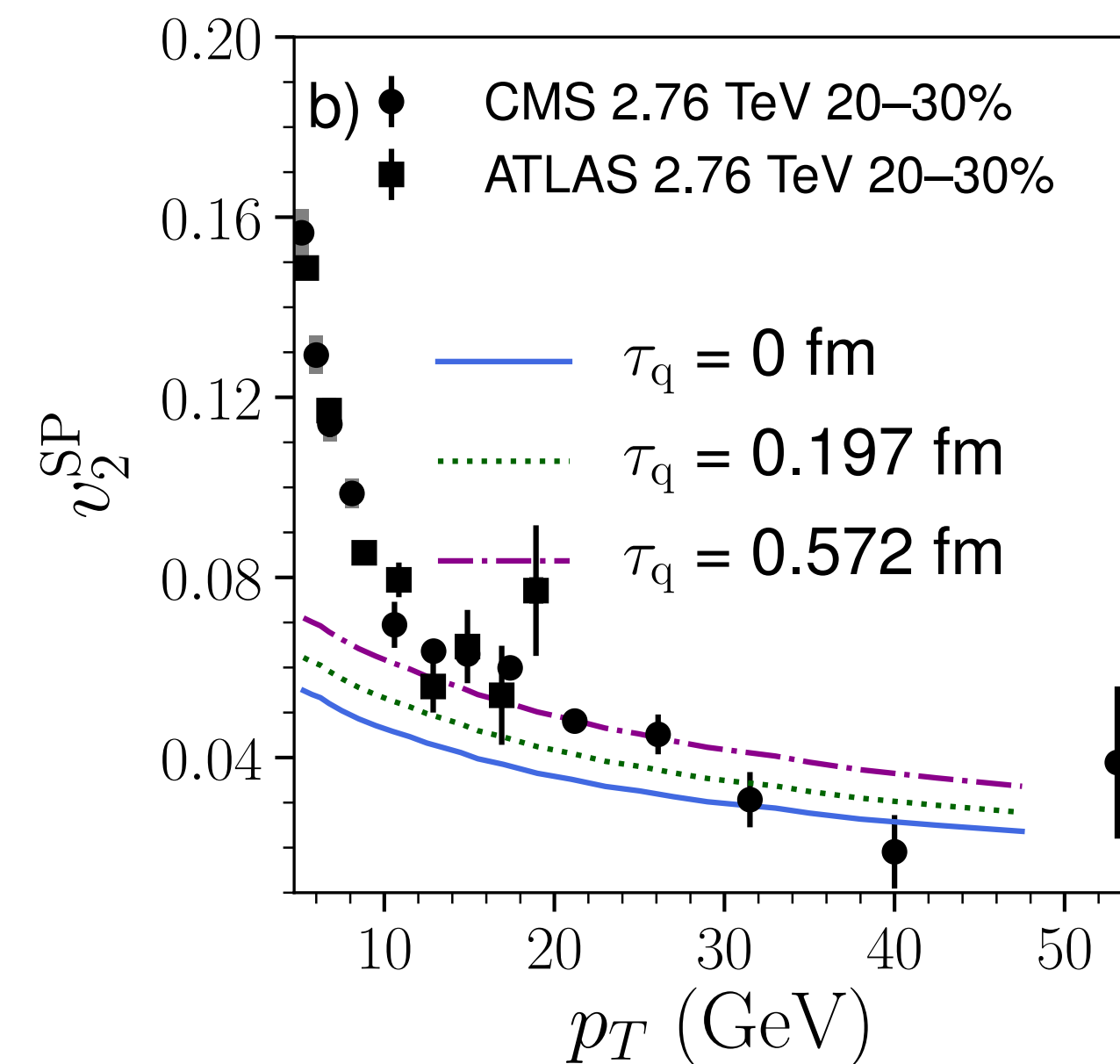
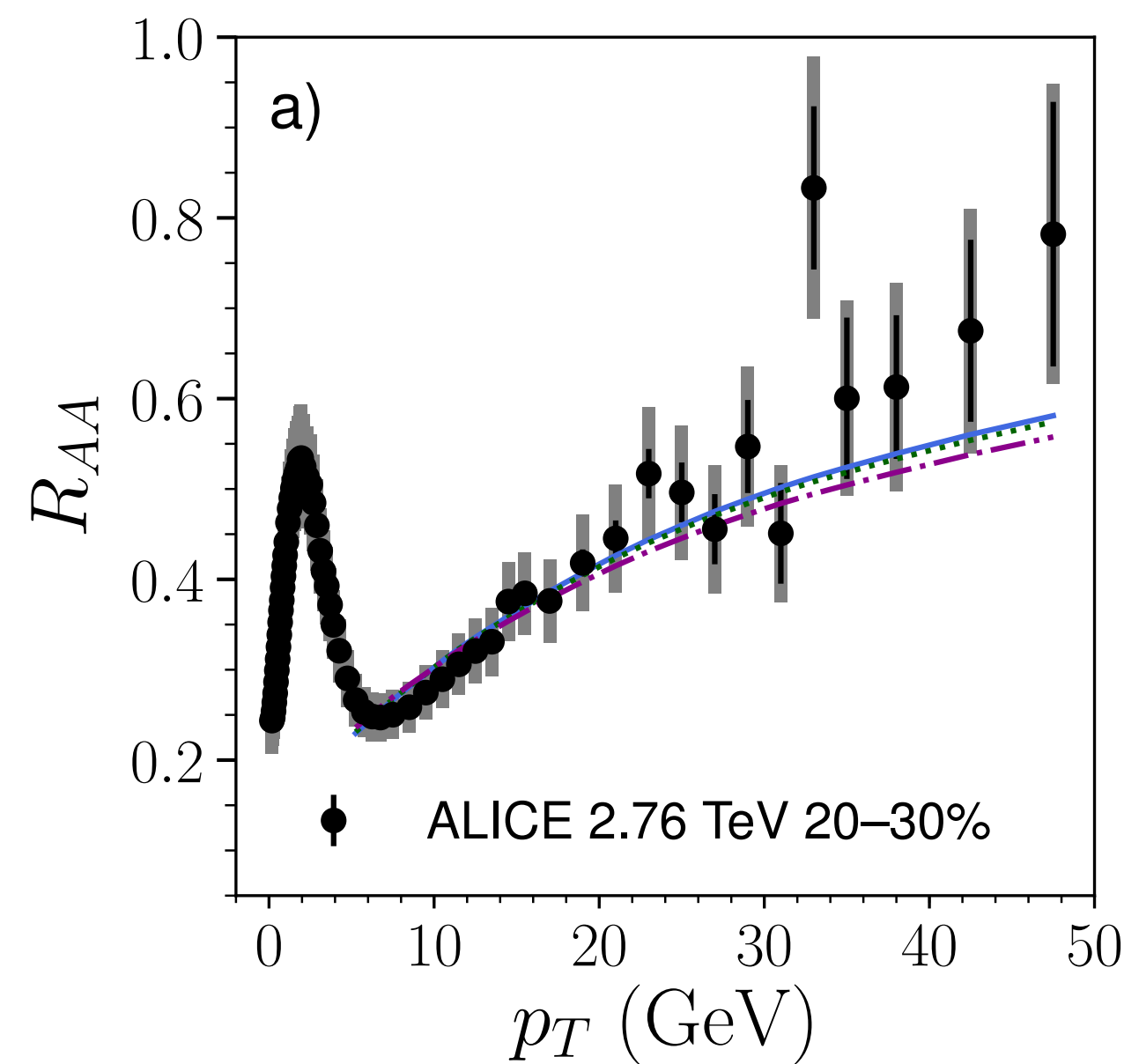
**Color coherent sub-jets provide organizational principle for in-medium cascade**

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

# First ~3ys...



Main question - can we access the initial stages with jet quenching?



Initial stages (thermalisation period) affect jet quenching -  
**Opens completely new possibilities - study early times with jet observables**

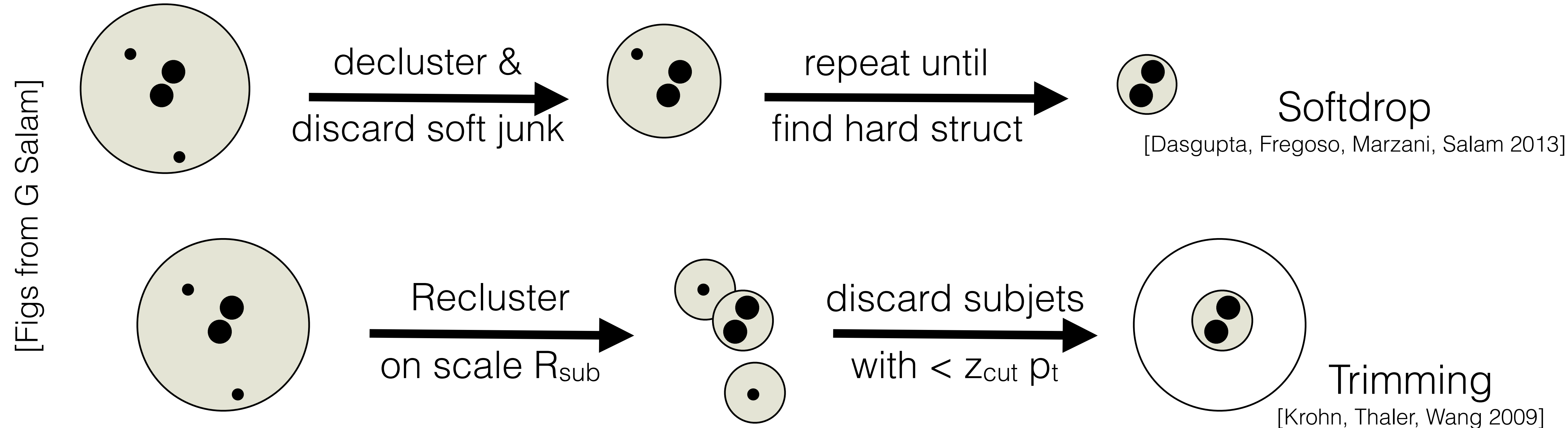
[Andres, Armesto, Niemi, Paatelainen, Salgado 2019]



# Jet substructure and time evolution

Find different substructures in identified jets

[very active area, lots of results in the last years]



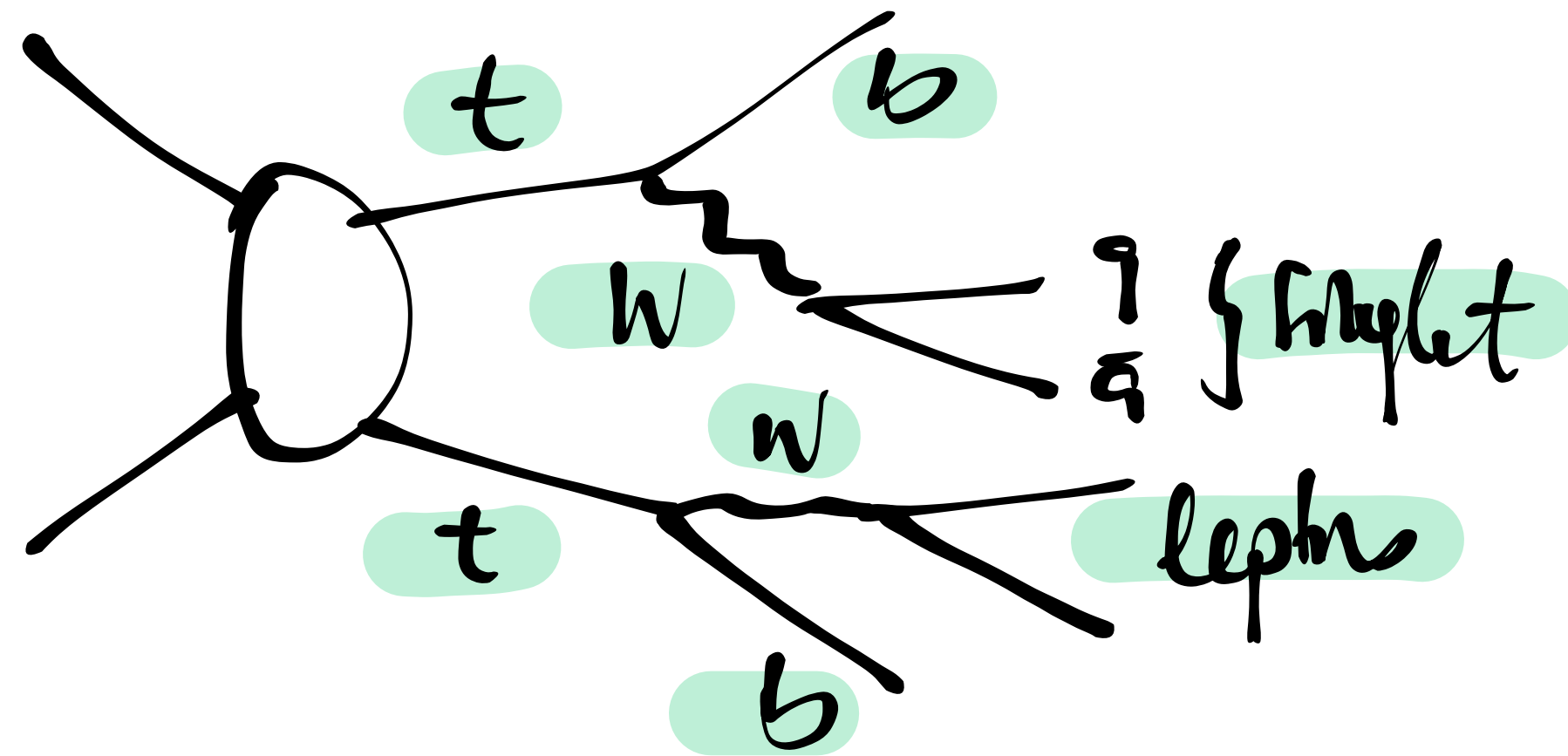
Also to identify two-pronged jet structures - boosted H/W/Z

# A yoctosecond chronometer

[late times]

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

[Apolinario, Milhano, Salgado, Salam 2019]



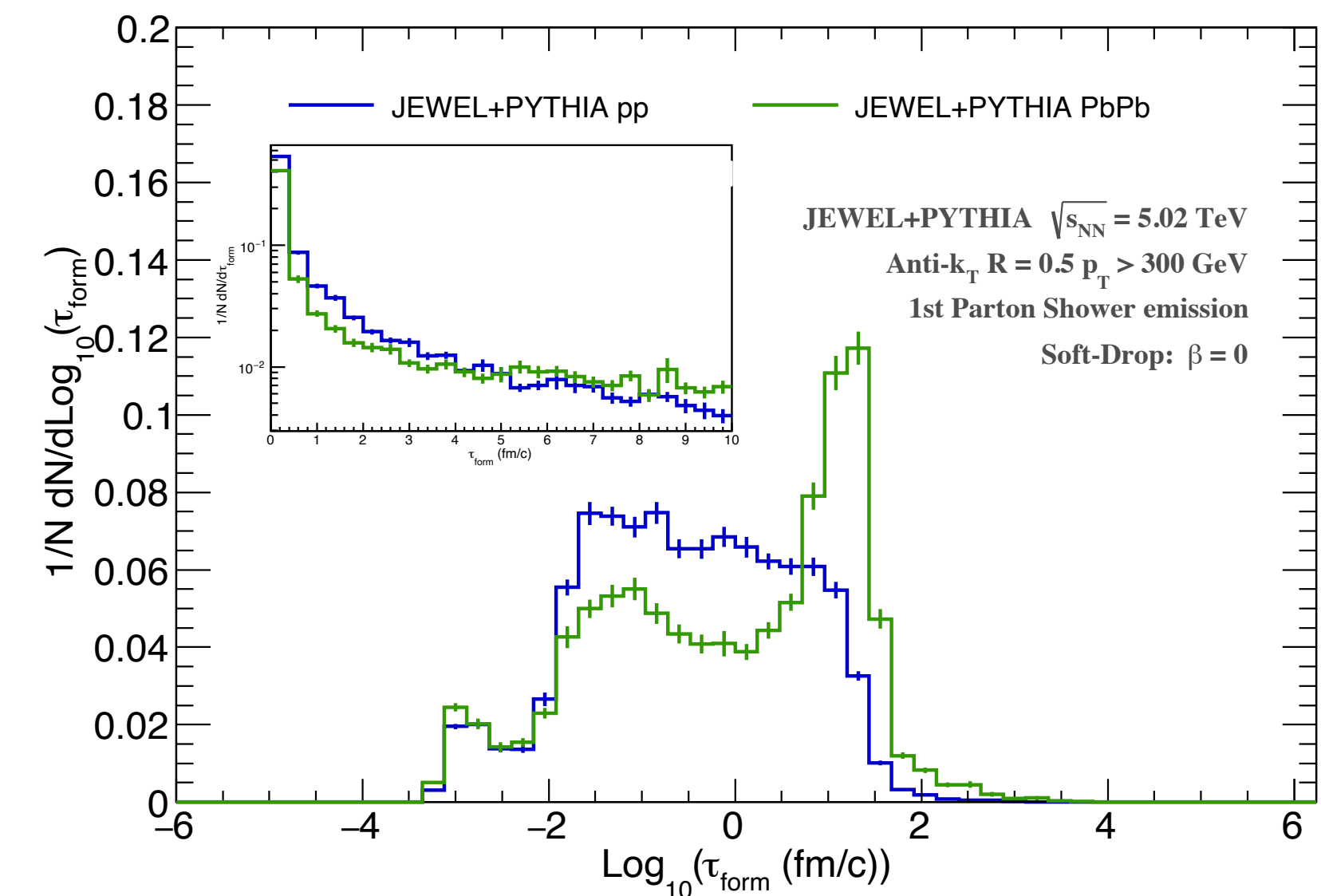
## Boosted tops

Difficult with LHC PbPb luminosity - lighter ions?

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

## New time reclustering algorithm

Very promising

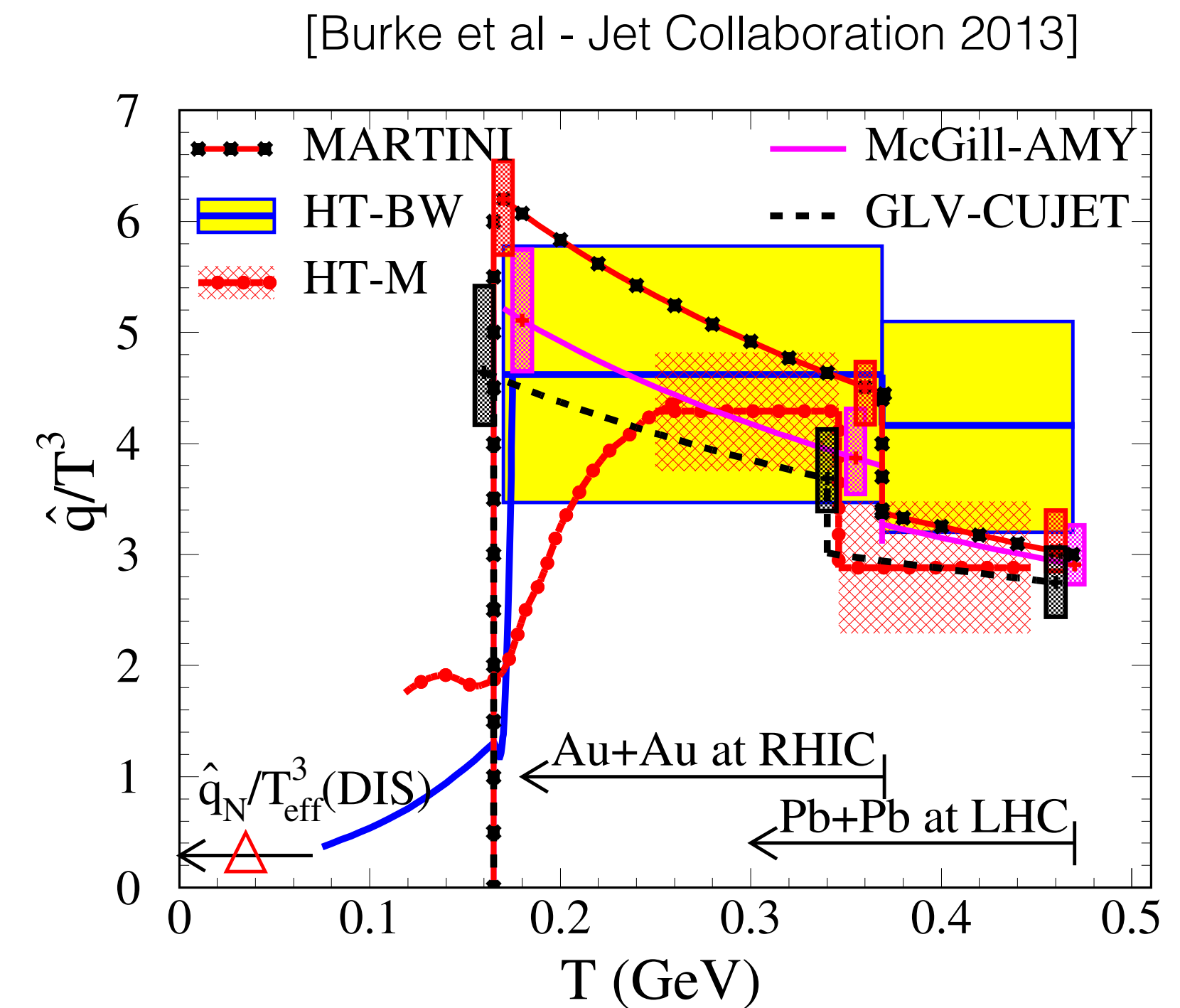
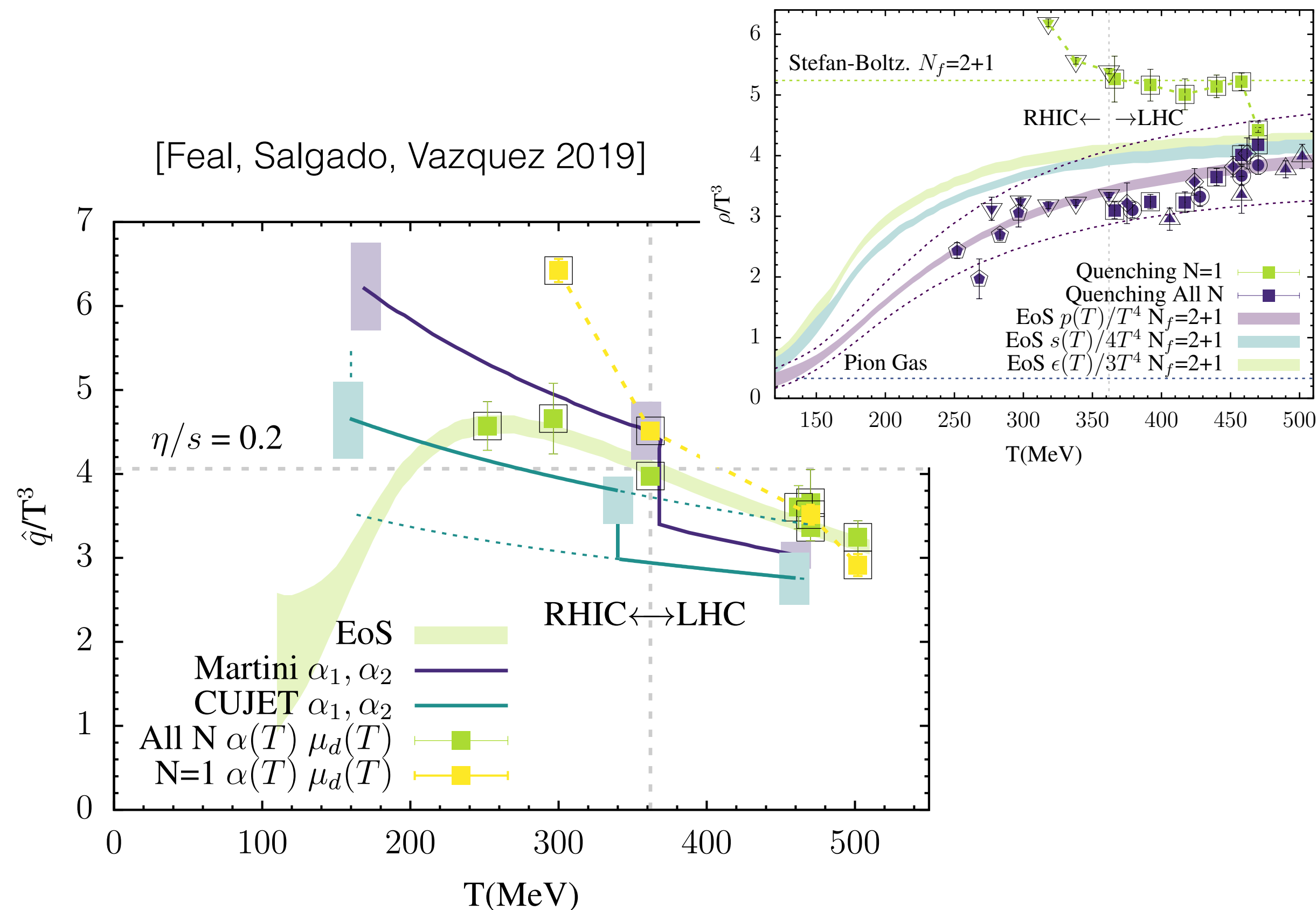


[Apolinario, Cordeiro, Zapp 2021]



# Jet quenching parameter

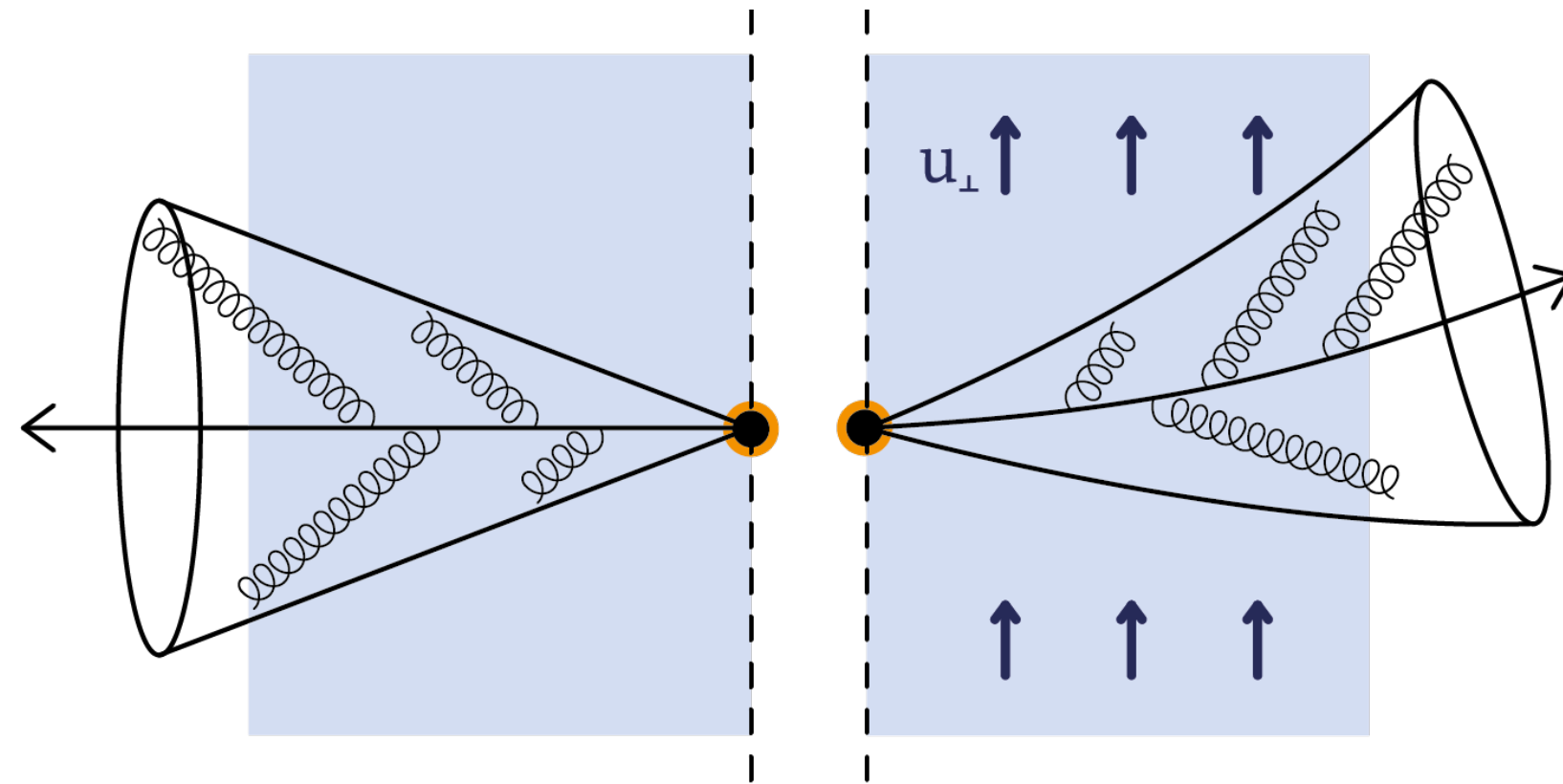
Information about the medium properties usually encoded in the jet quenching parameter  $\hat{q}$



Agreement with cross sections from thermal-QCD — resummation of multiple scatterings needed

# Coupling to hydro

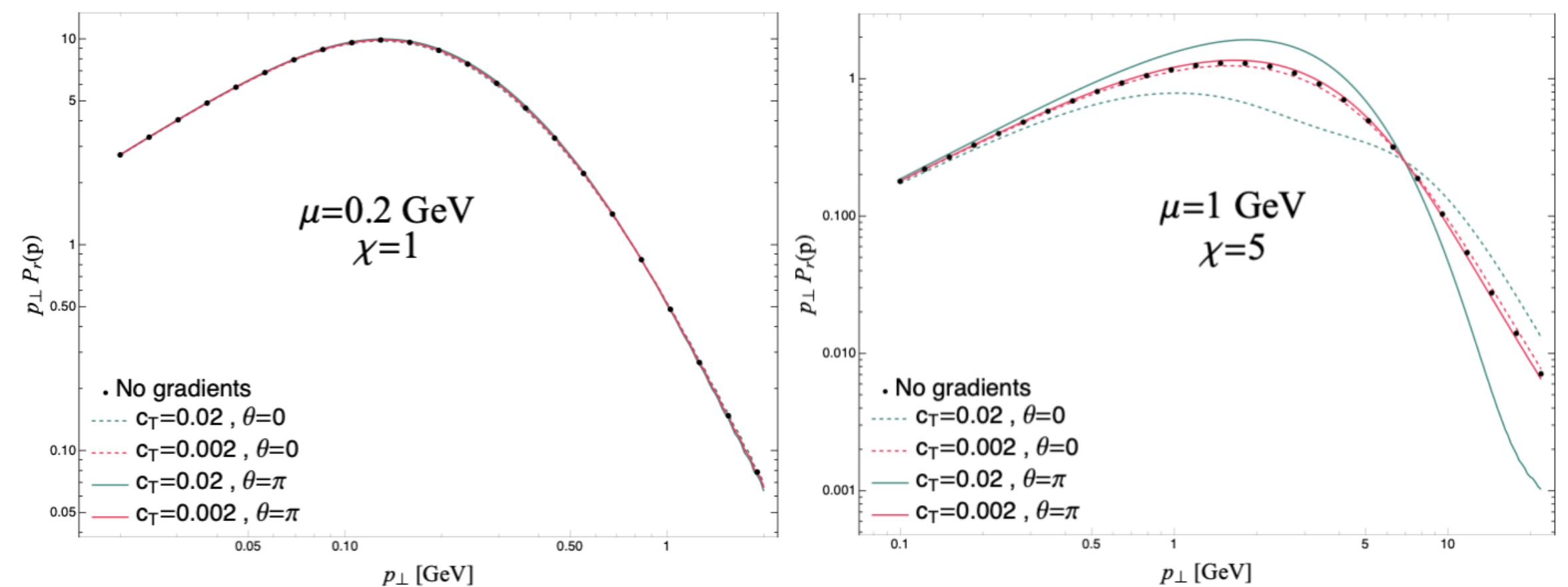
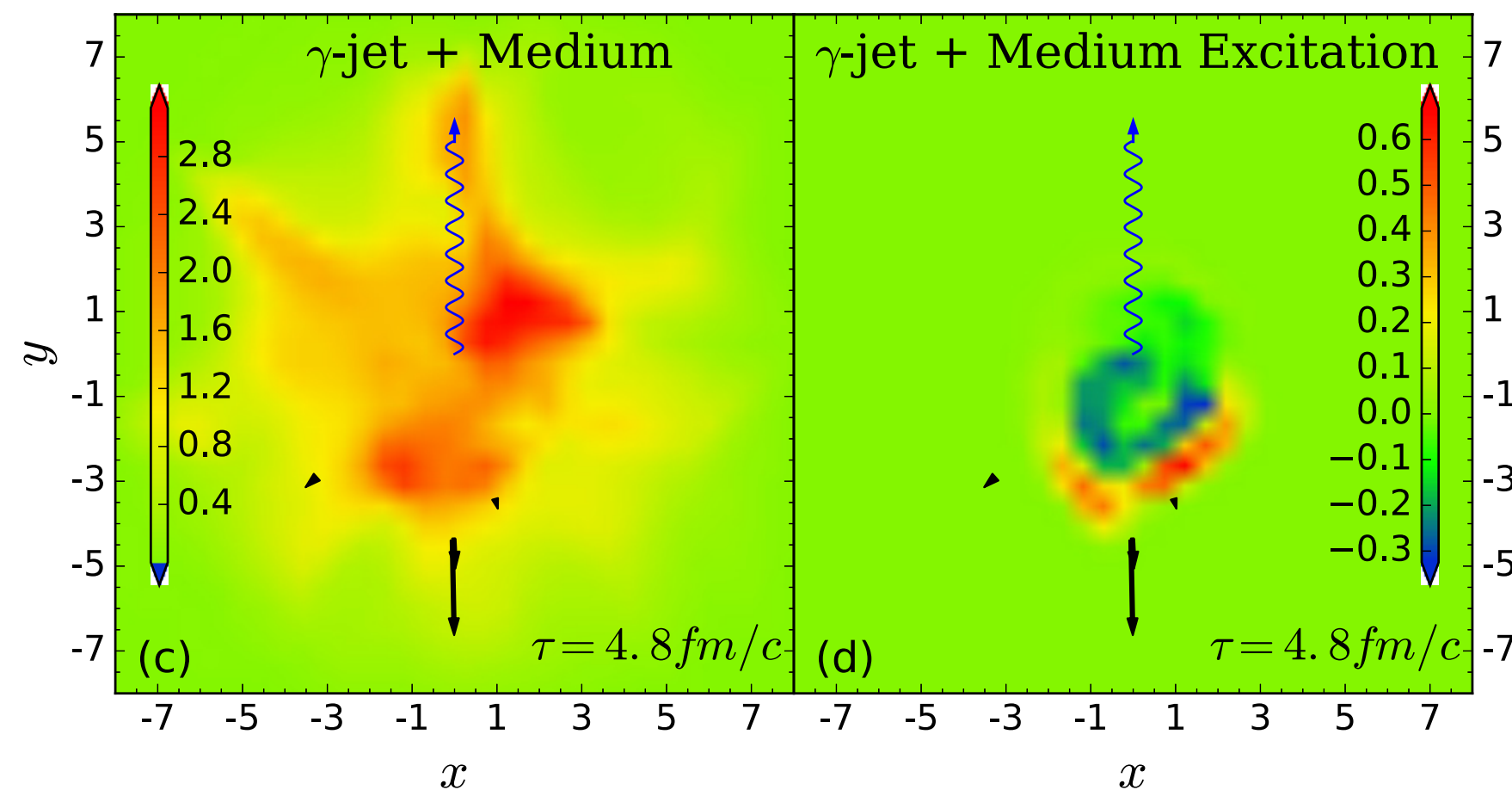
Rigorous jet-medium coupling - include gradients and velocity fields in background field



[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]

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

[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 - 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**