

Recent developments in Heavy Ion Collisions

Carlota Andres (she/her)

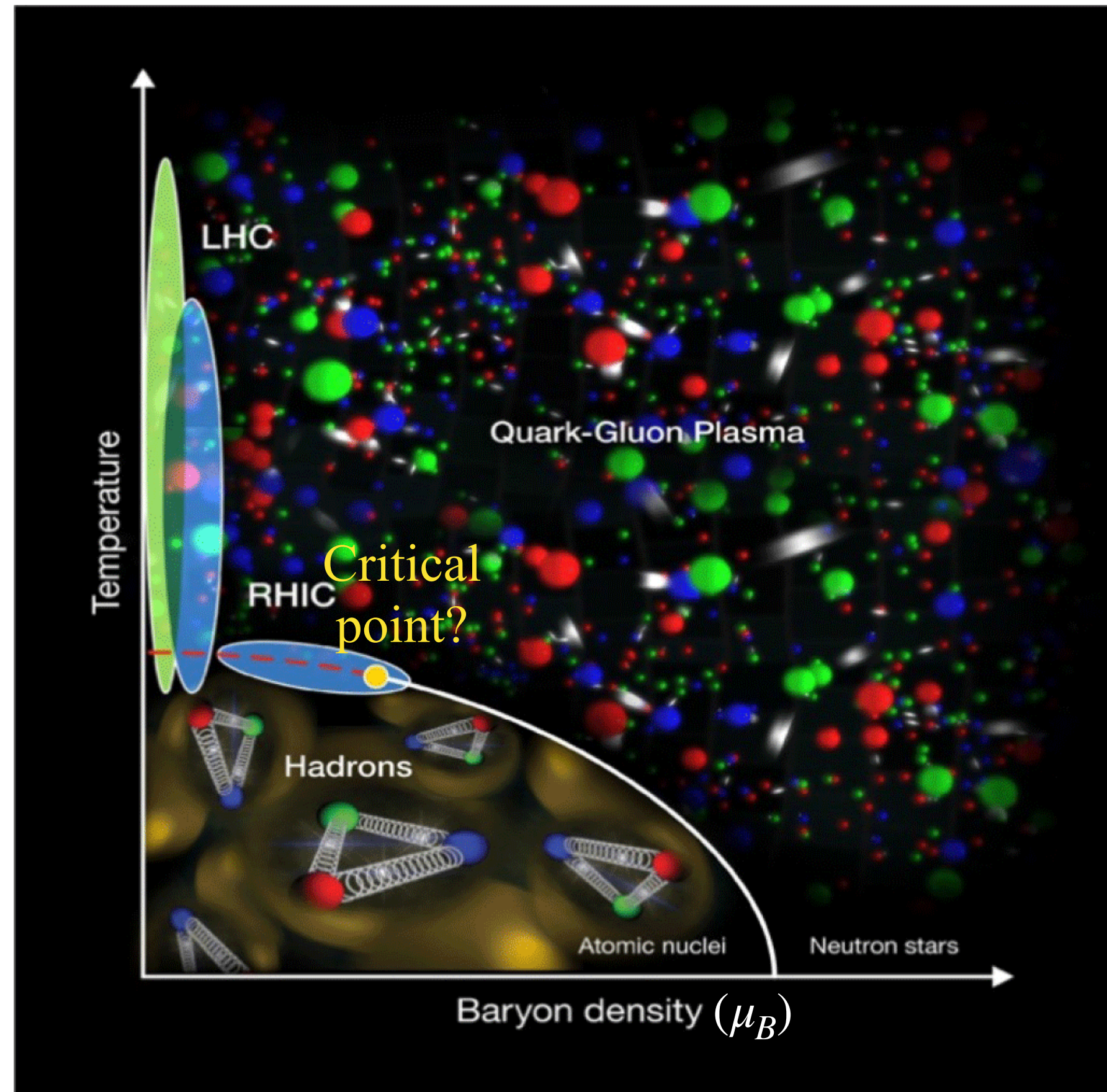
LIP, Lisbon

LHCP2024

Boston, June 3-7, 2024

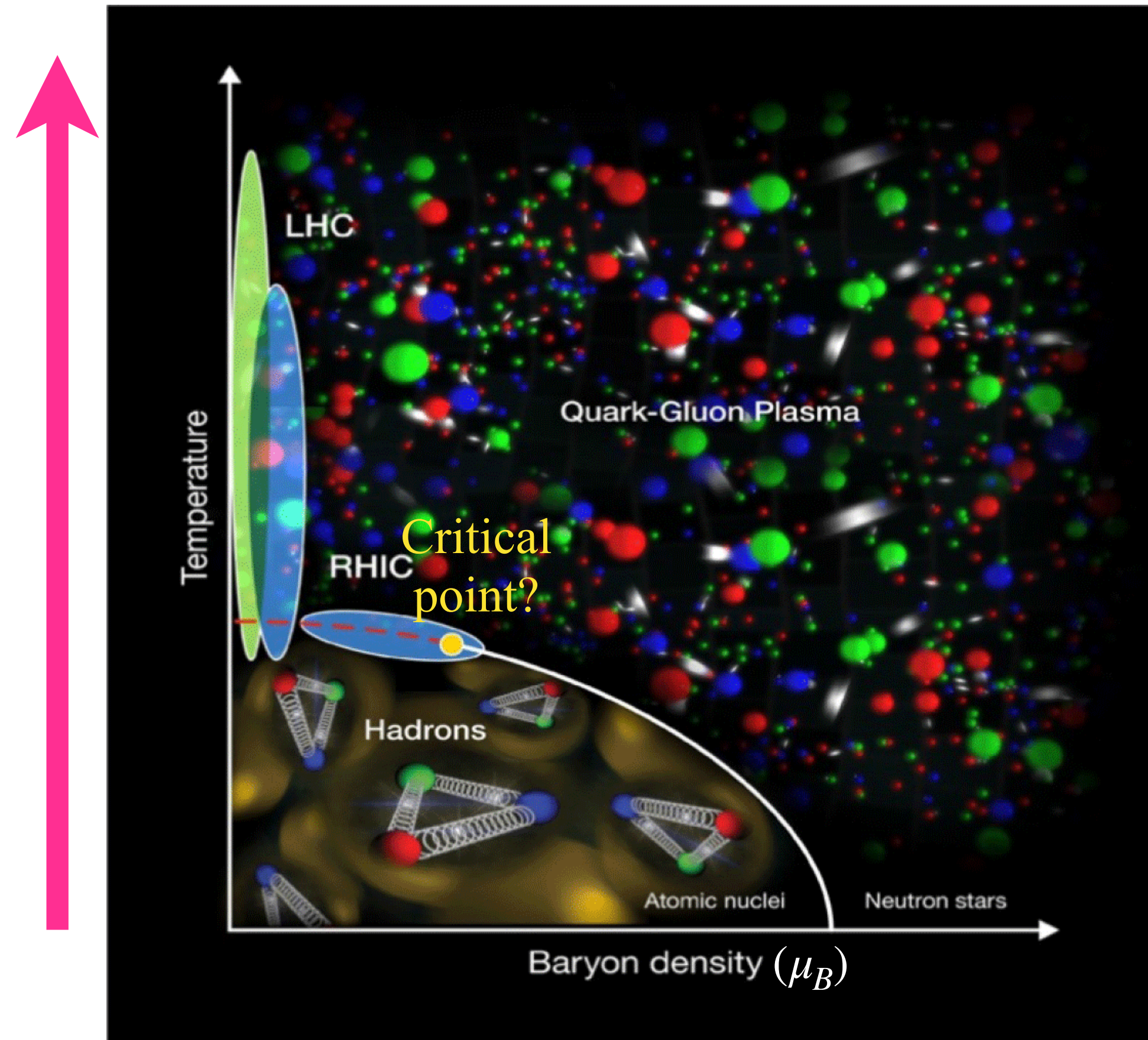
QCD phase diagram

- Hot QCD emergent dynamics at reach in collider experiments!



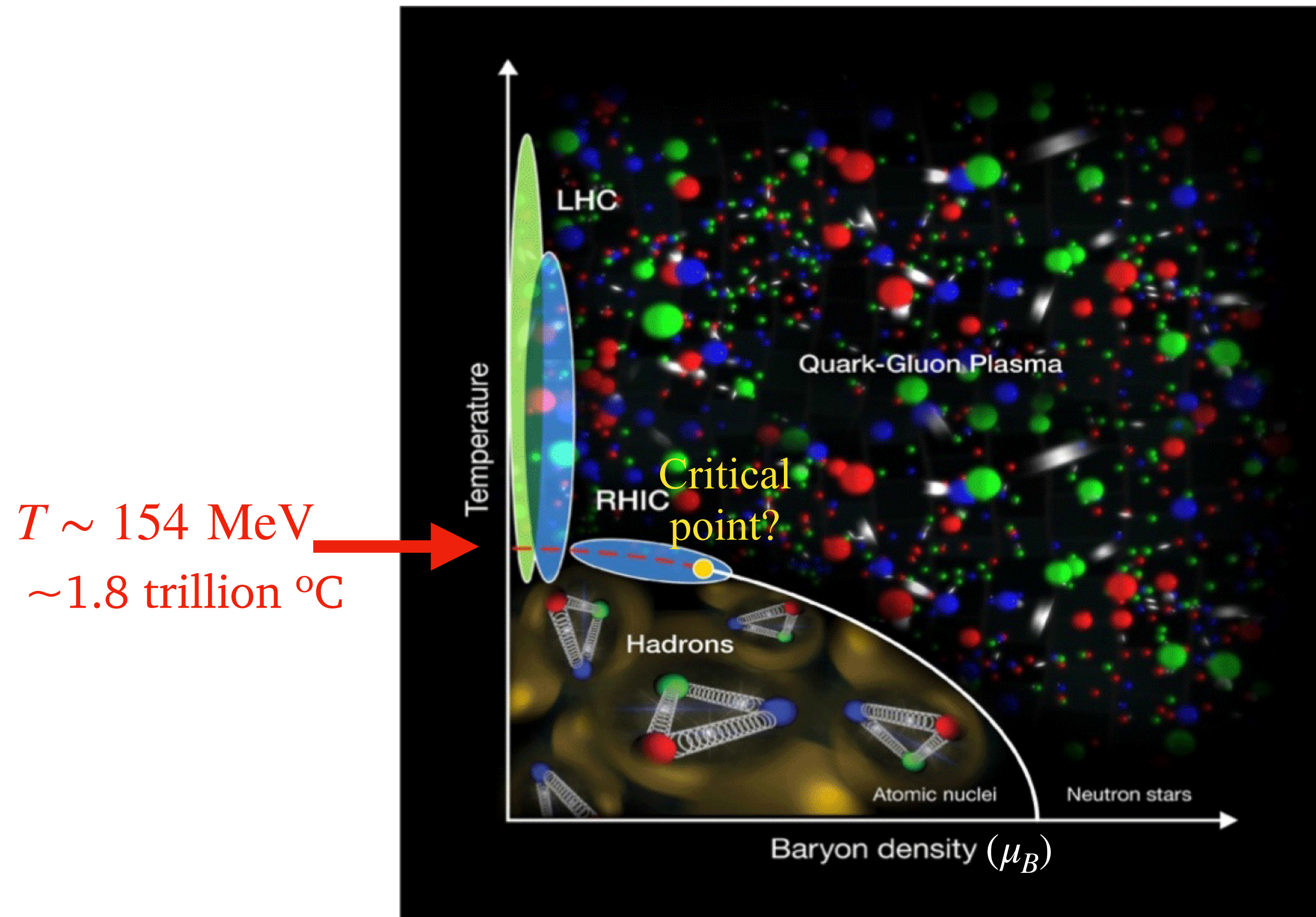
QCD phase diagram

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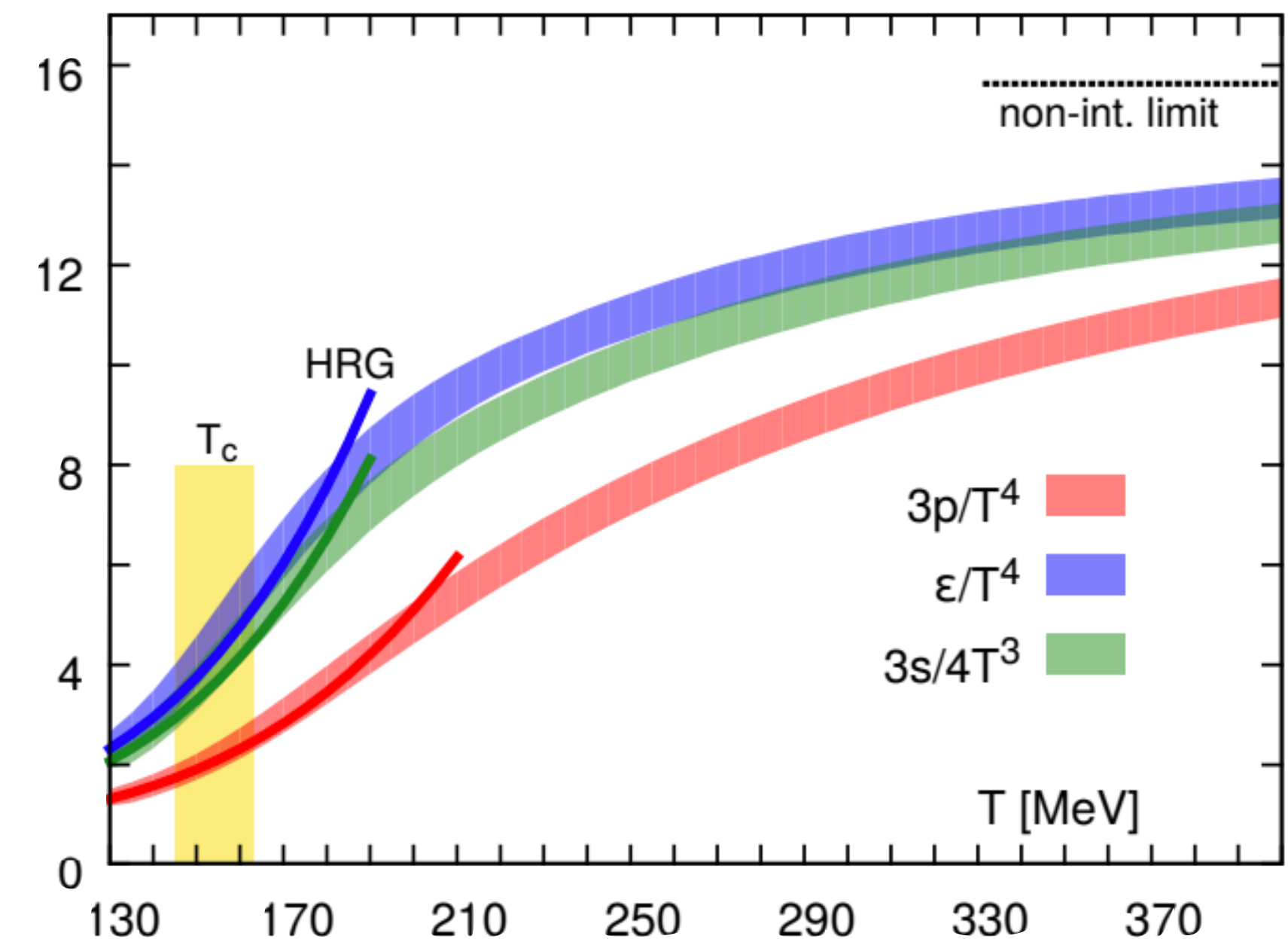


QCD phase diagram

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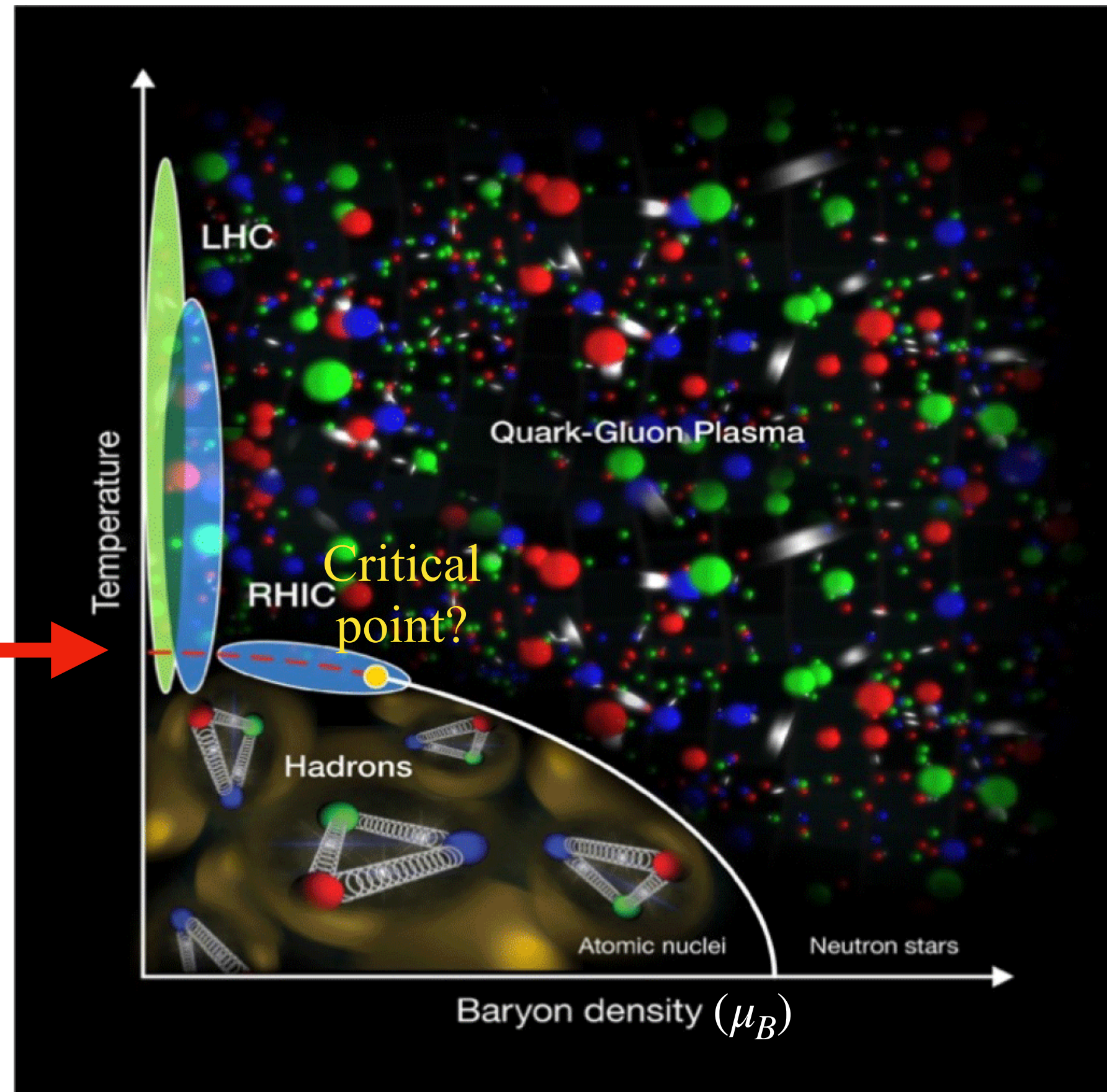
Lattice QCD ($\mu_B = 0$)



HotQCD Collaboration
Phys. Rev. D 90 (2014) 094503

QCD phase diagram

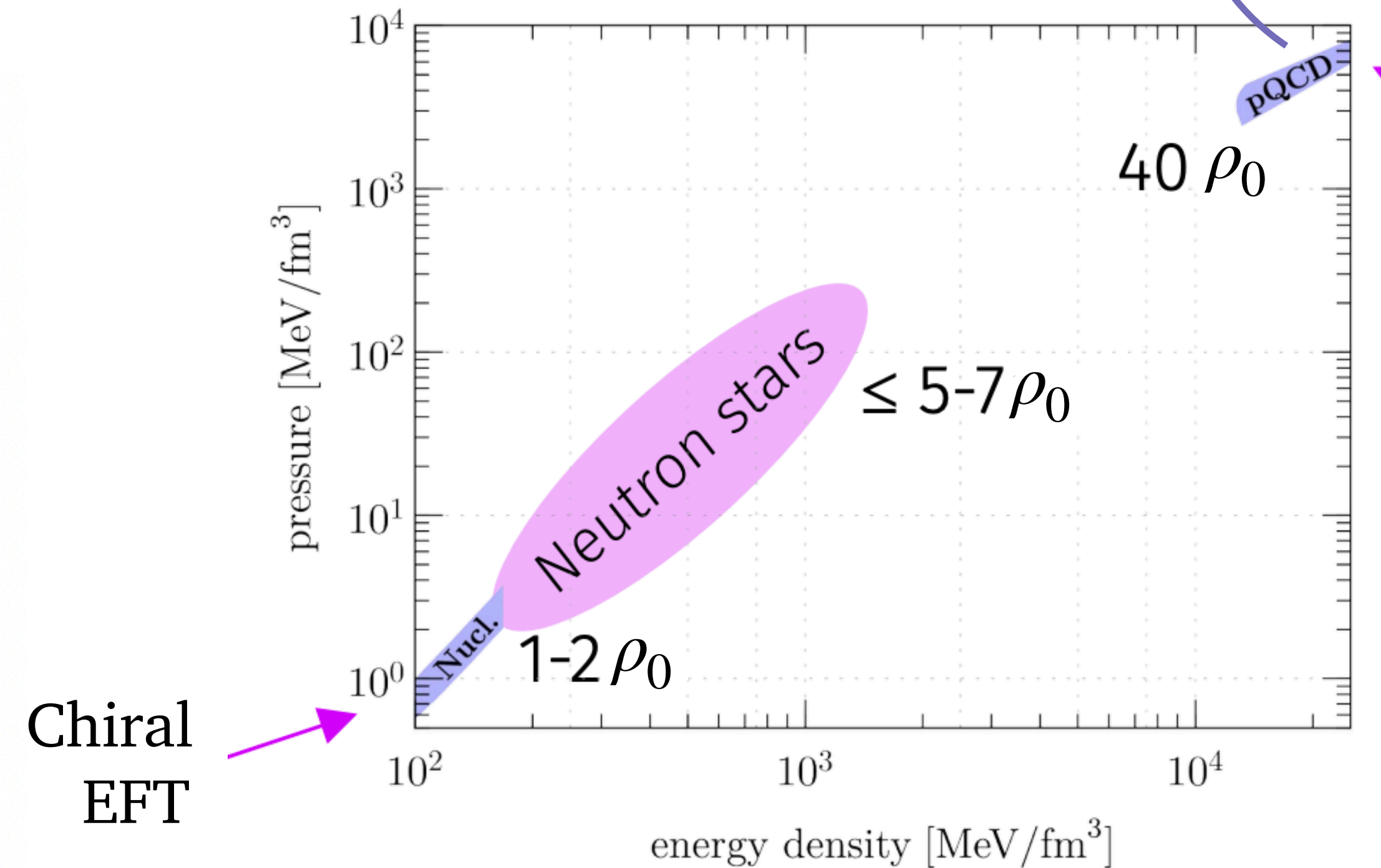
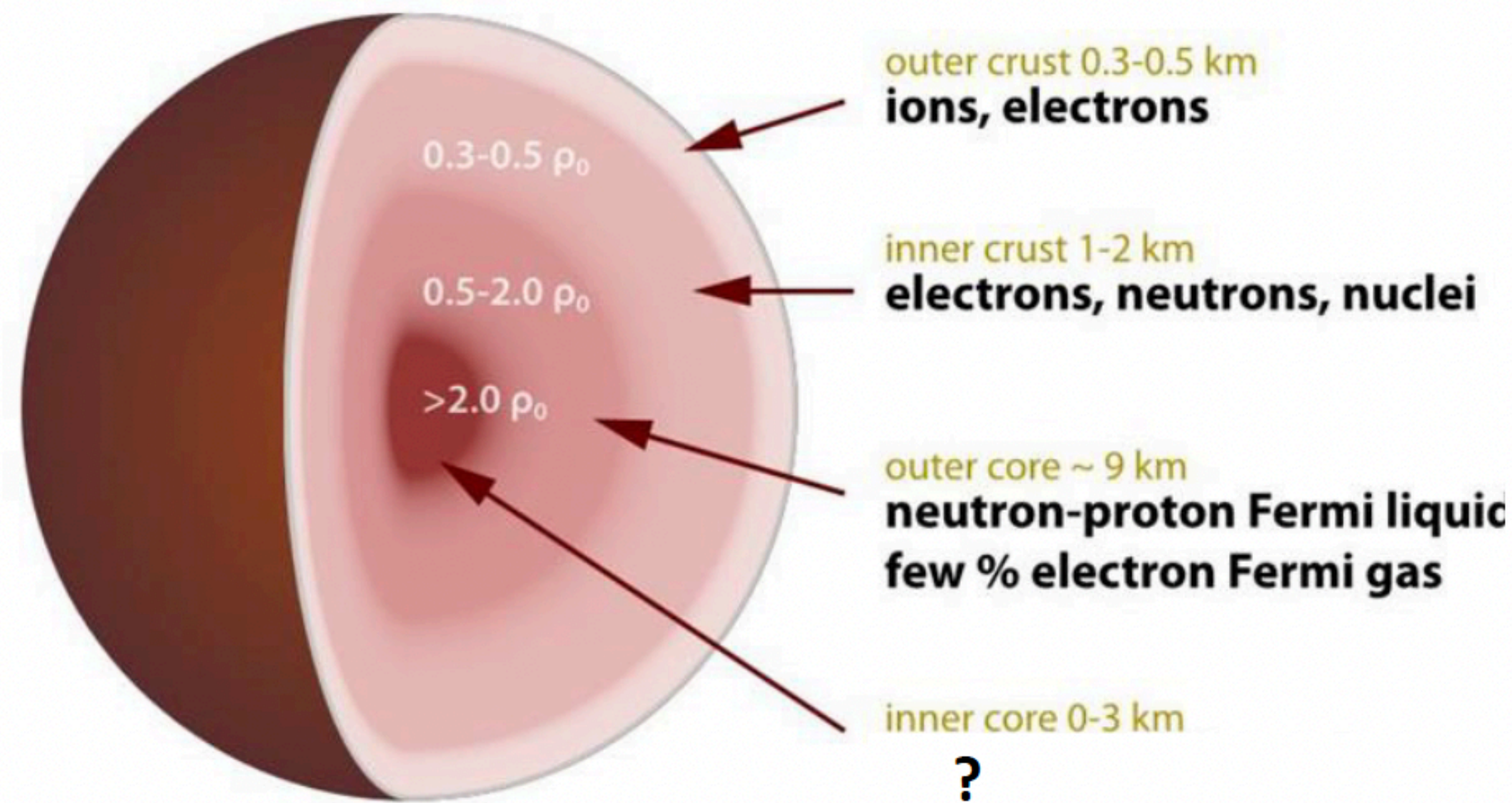
- Hot QCD emergent dynamics at reach in collider experiments!



Neutron stars

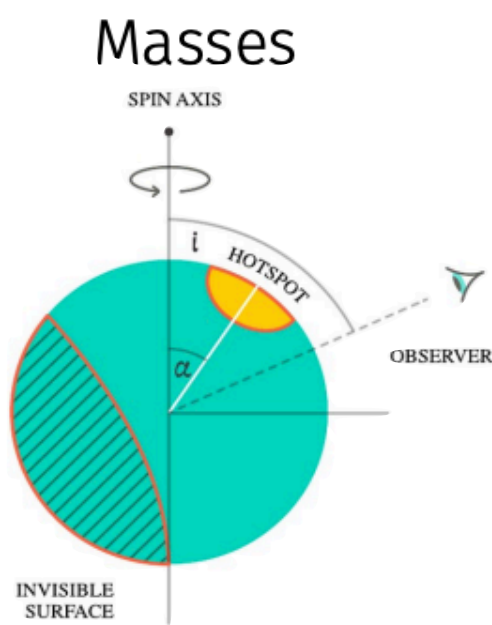
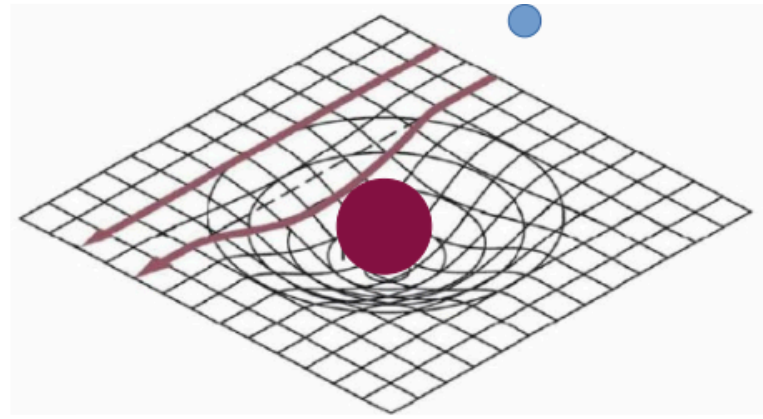
Kurkela, et al., [PRD 81, 105021 \(2010\)](#)
Gorda et al., [PRL 121, 202701 \(2018\)](#)
Gorda et al., [PRL 131, 181902 \(2023\)](#)
Navarrete et al., [2403.02180](#)

- At $T \approx 0$: No Lattice. But we have astrophysics, particle, and nuclear physics

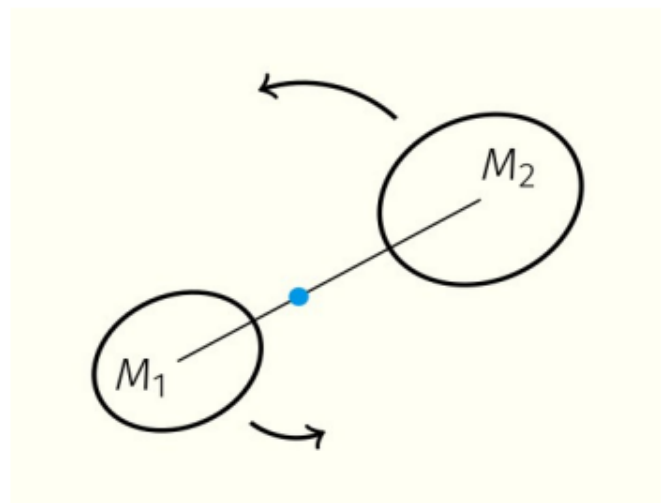


- EoS of the inner core? Upper and lower bound from pQCD and Chiral EFT + **astrophysical measurements** (including **GW data** from binary neutron star mergers)

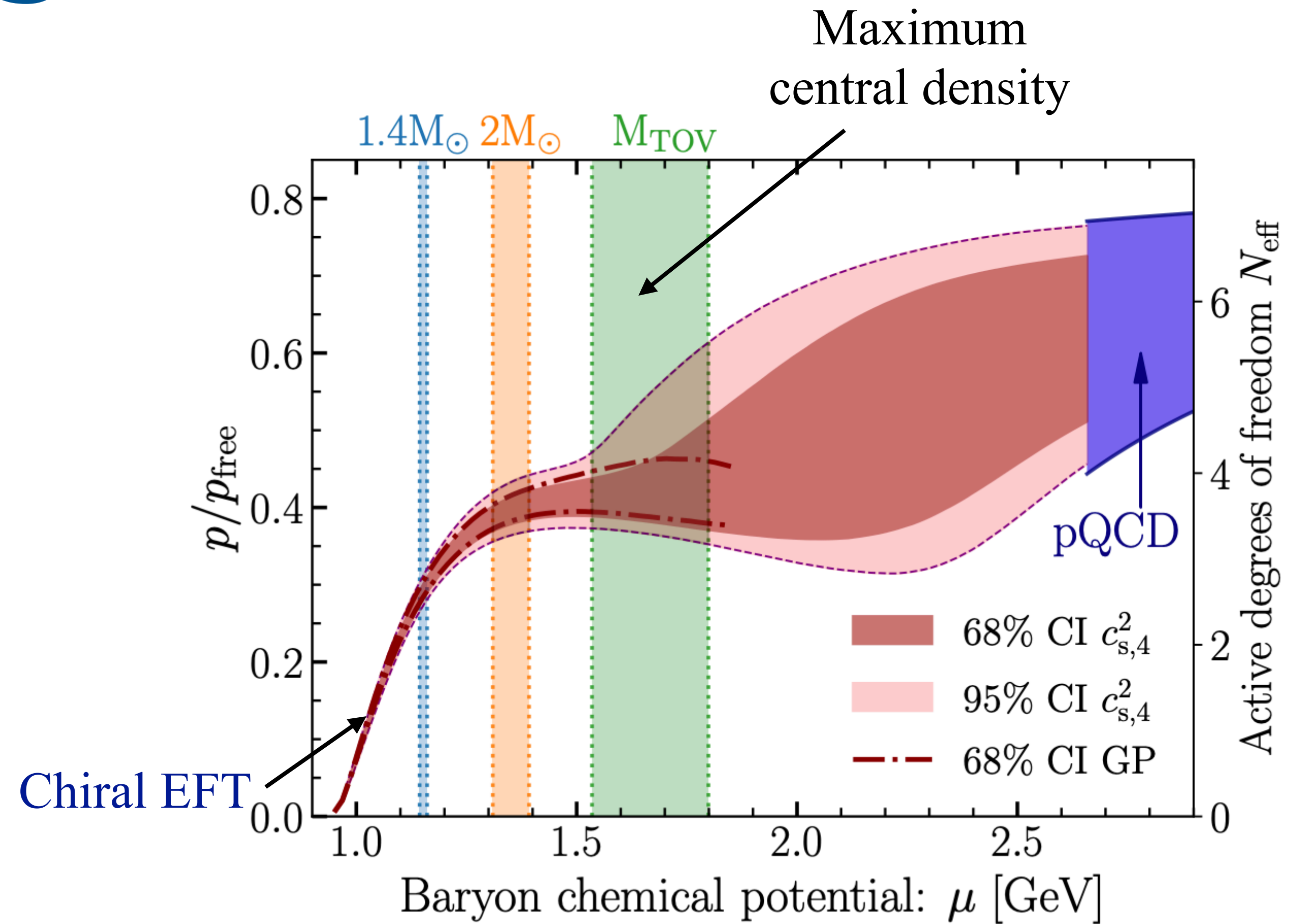
Neutron stars: EoS



Radii, compactness



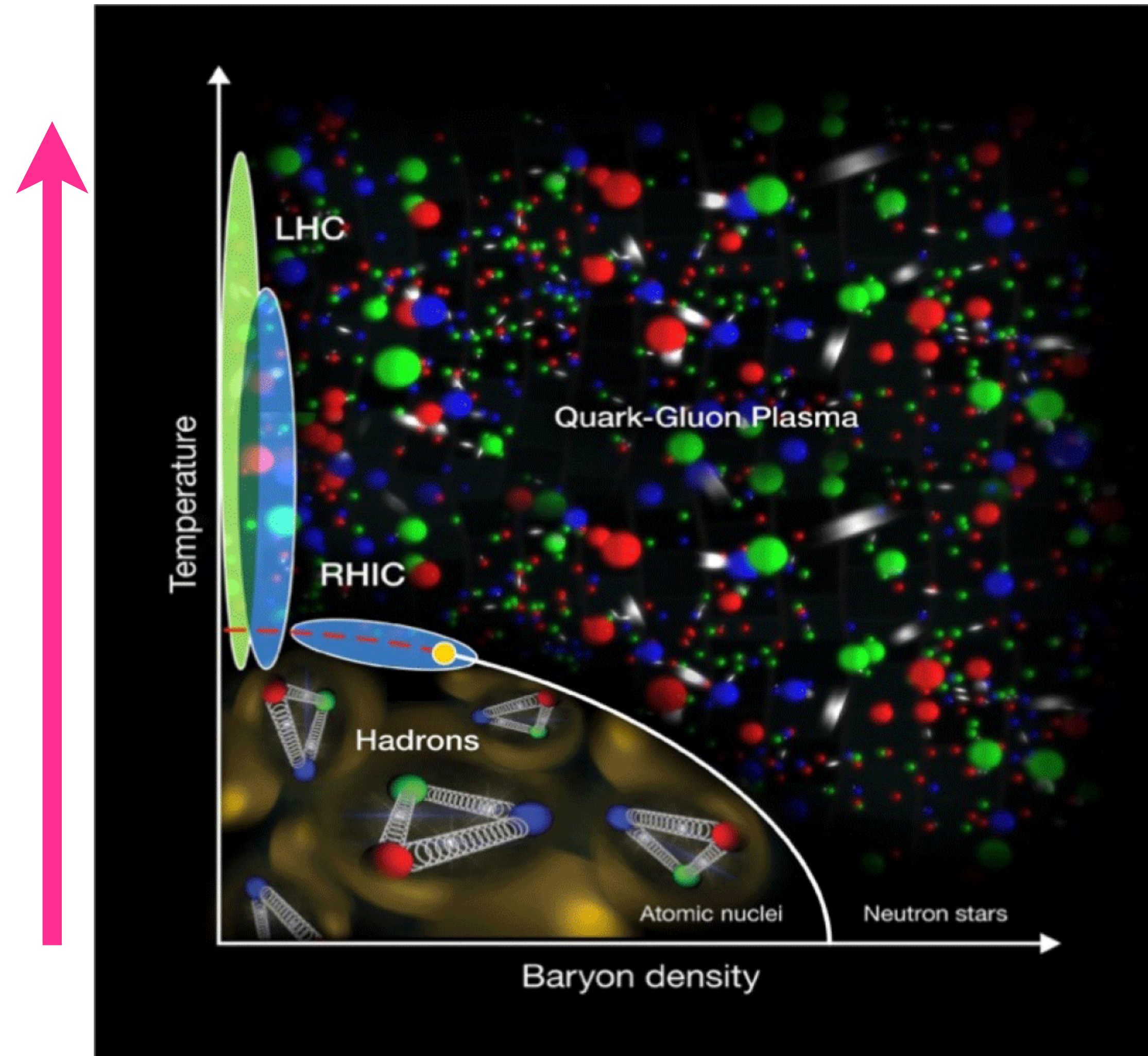
Deformabilities



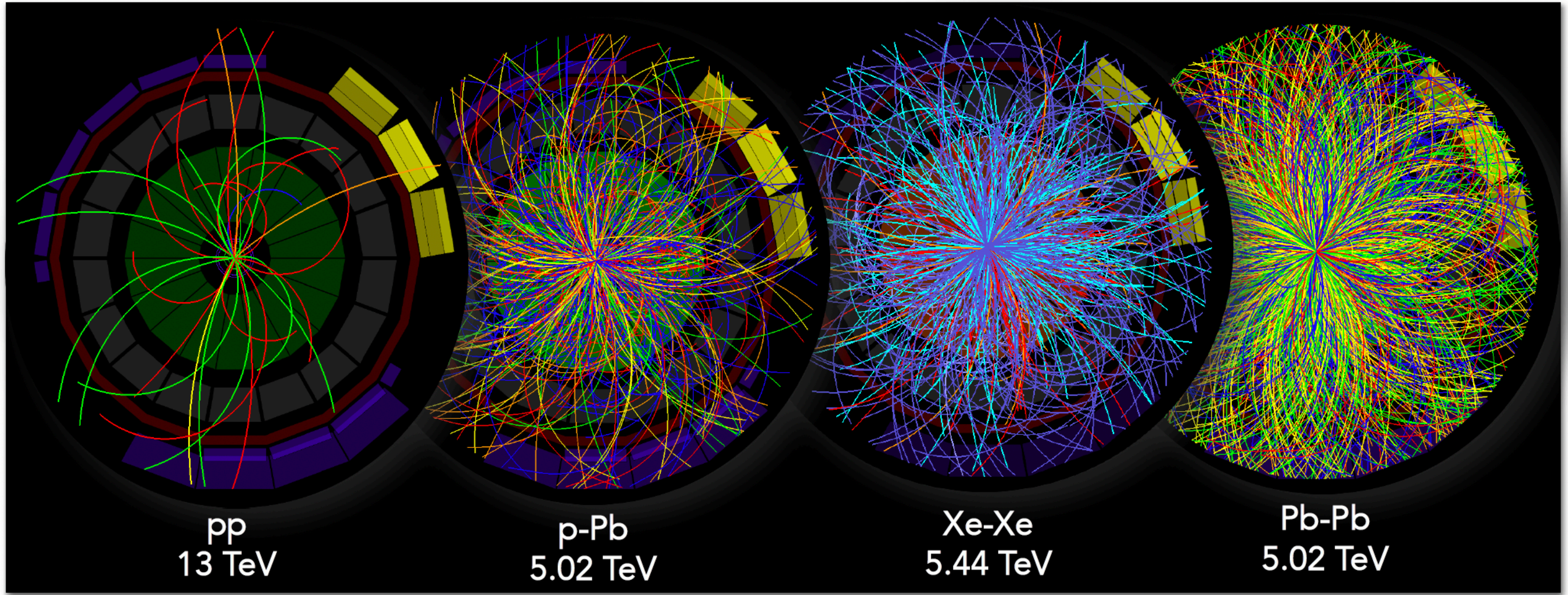
Annala, et al., *Nature Commun.* 14, 8451 (2023)

Number of degrees of freedom
consistent with deconfined quark matter!

Hot QCD at the LHC

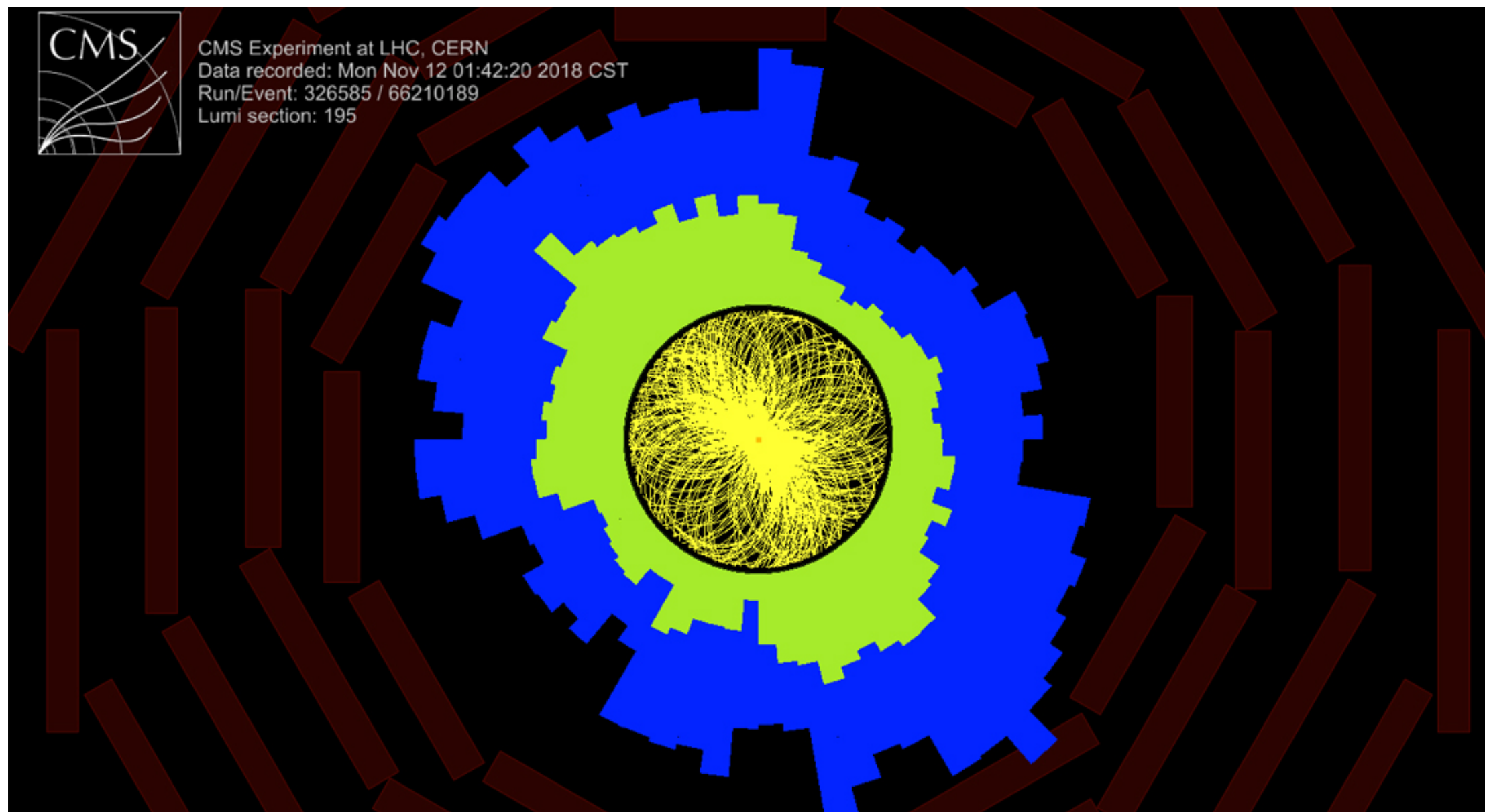


Hot QCD at the LHC

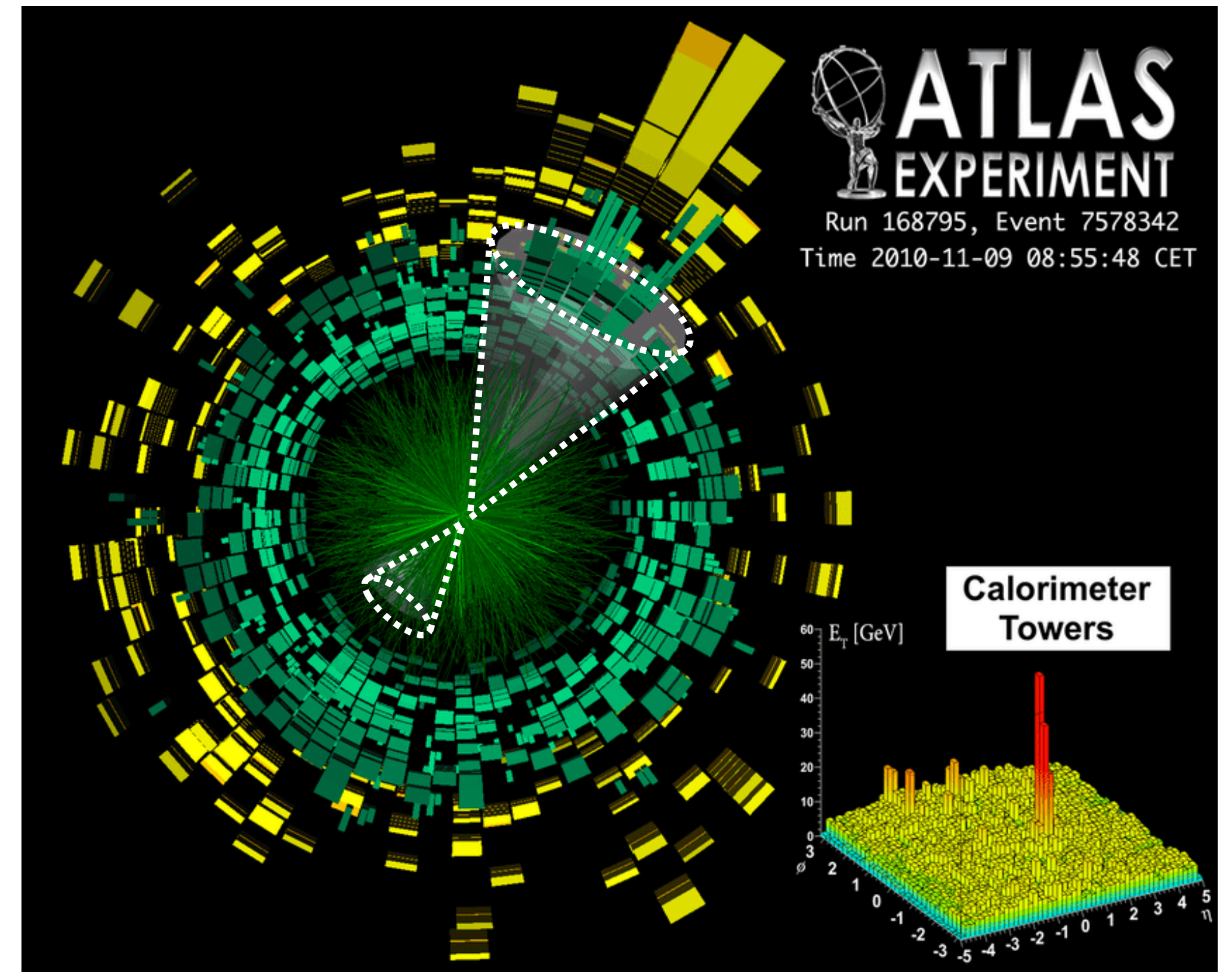


Evidence of QGP formation

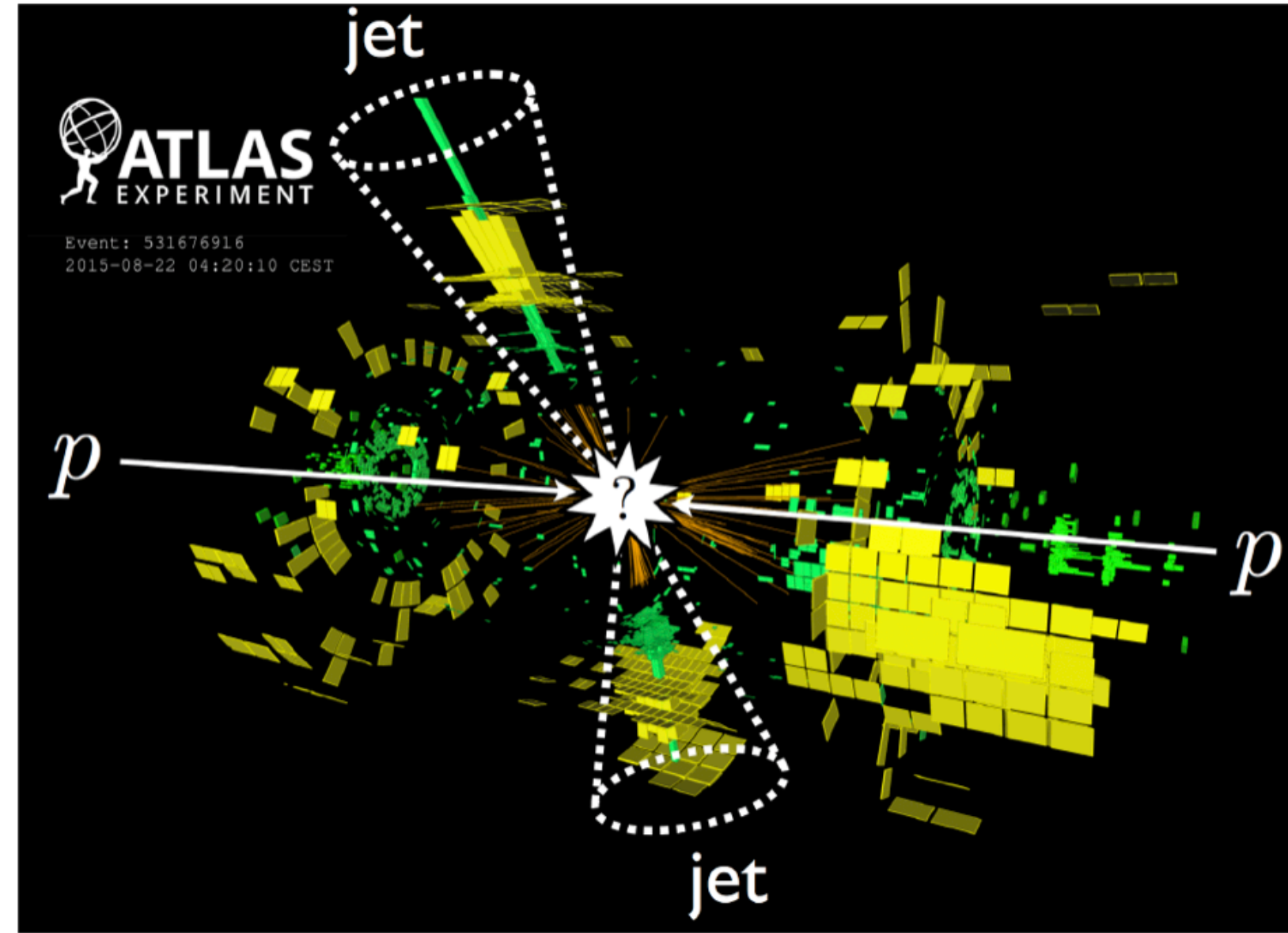
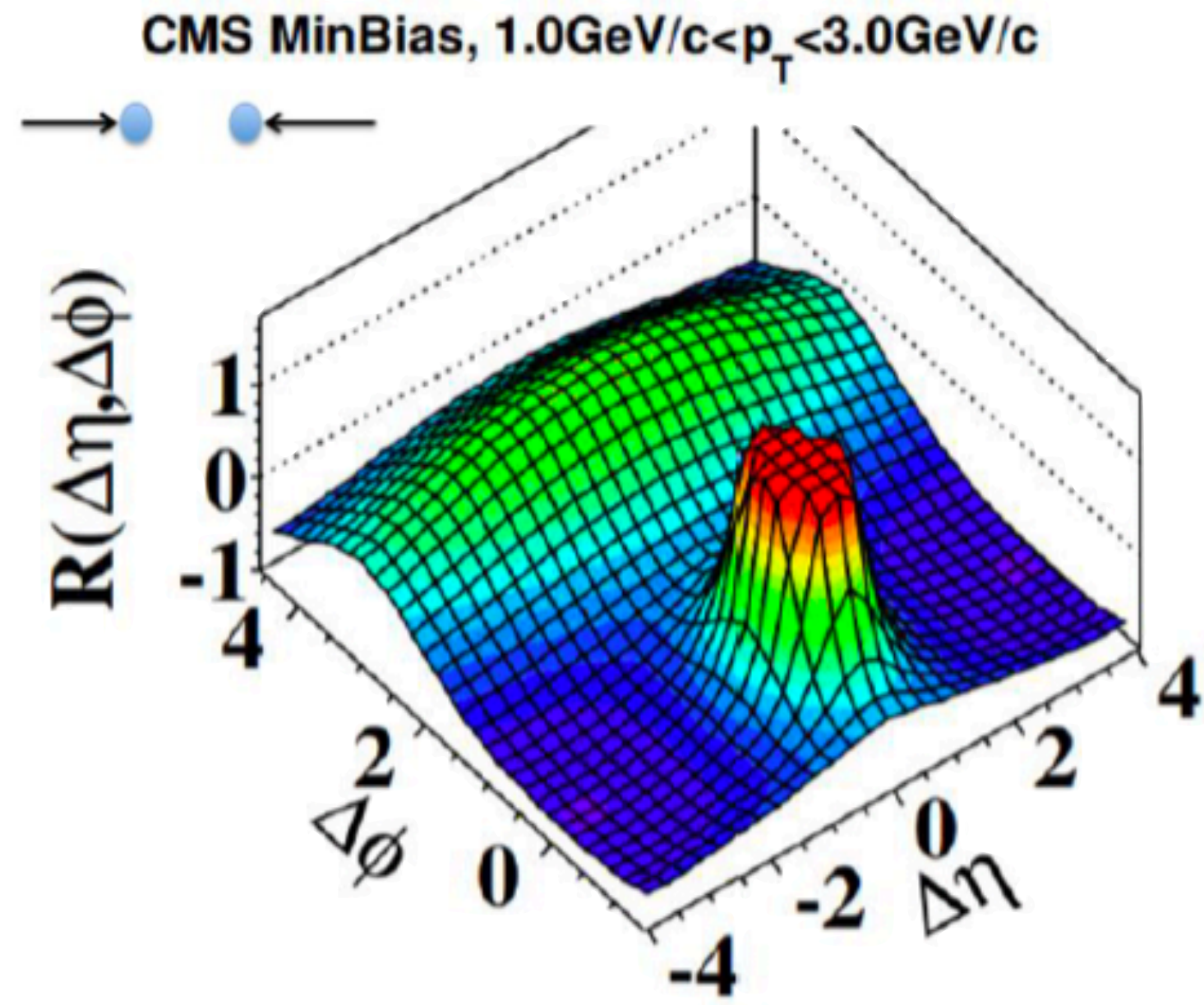
Low p_T : collectivity



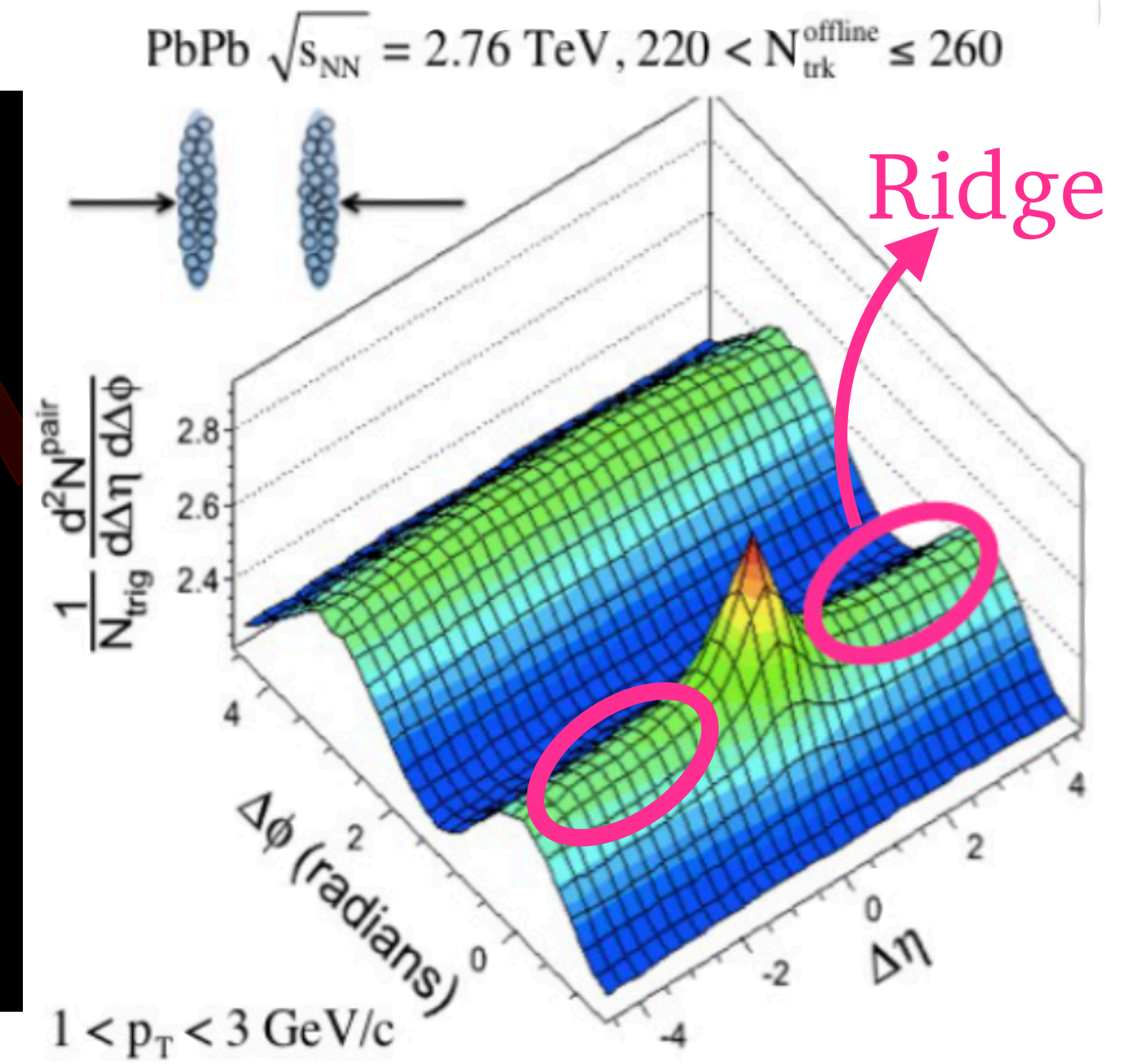
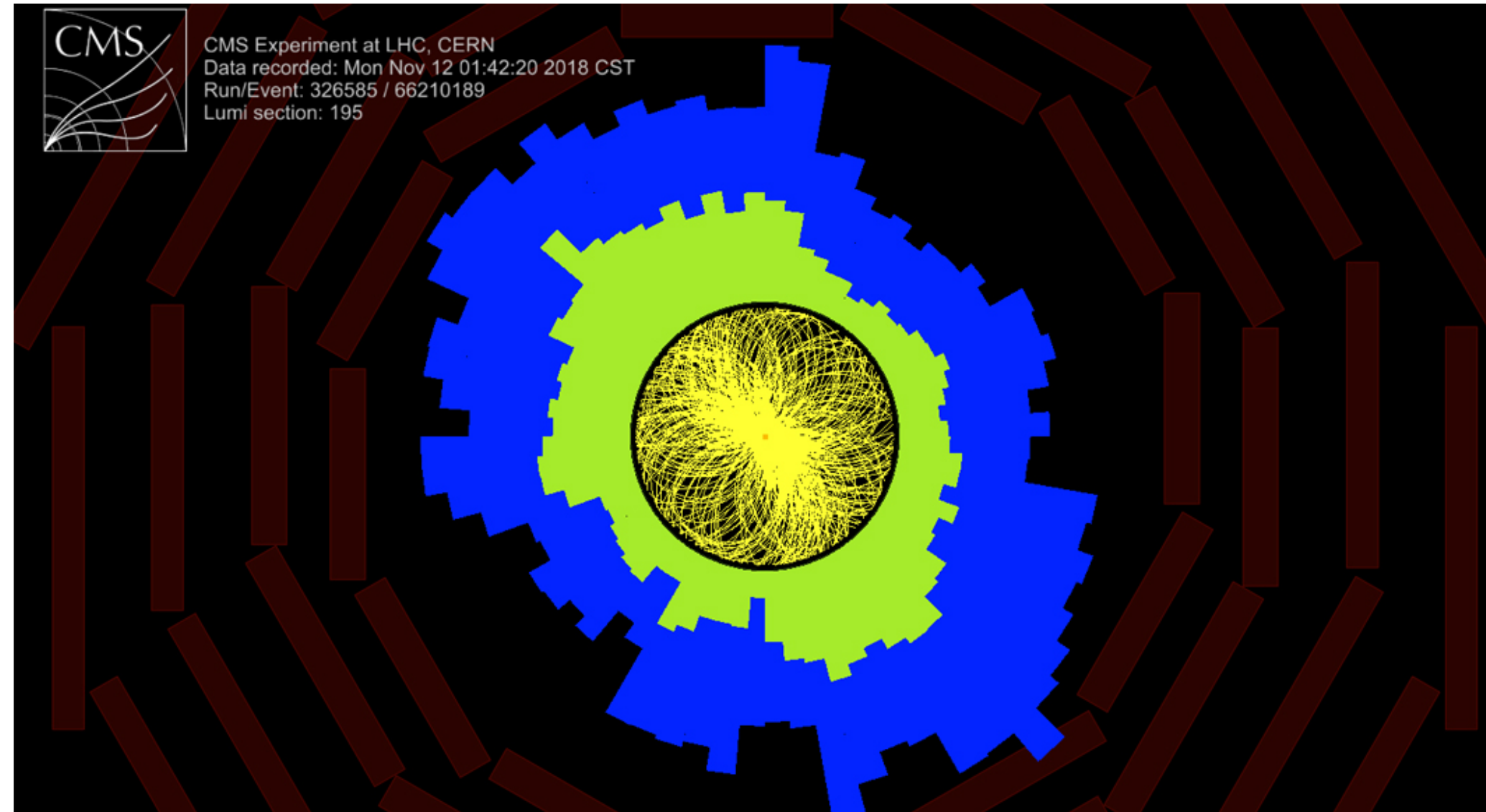
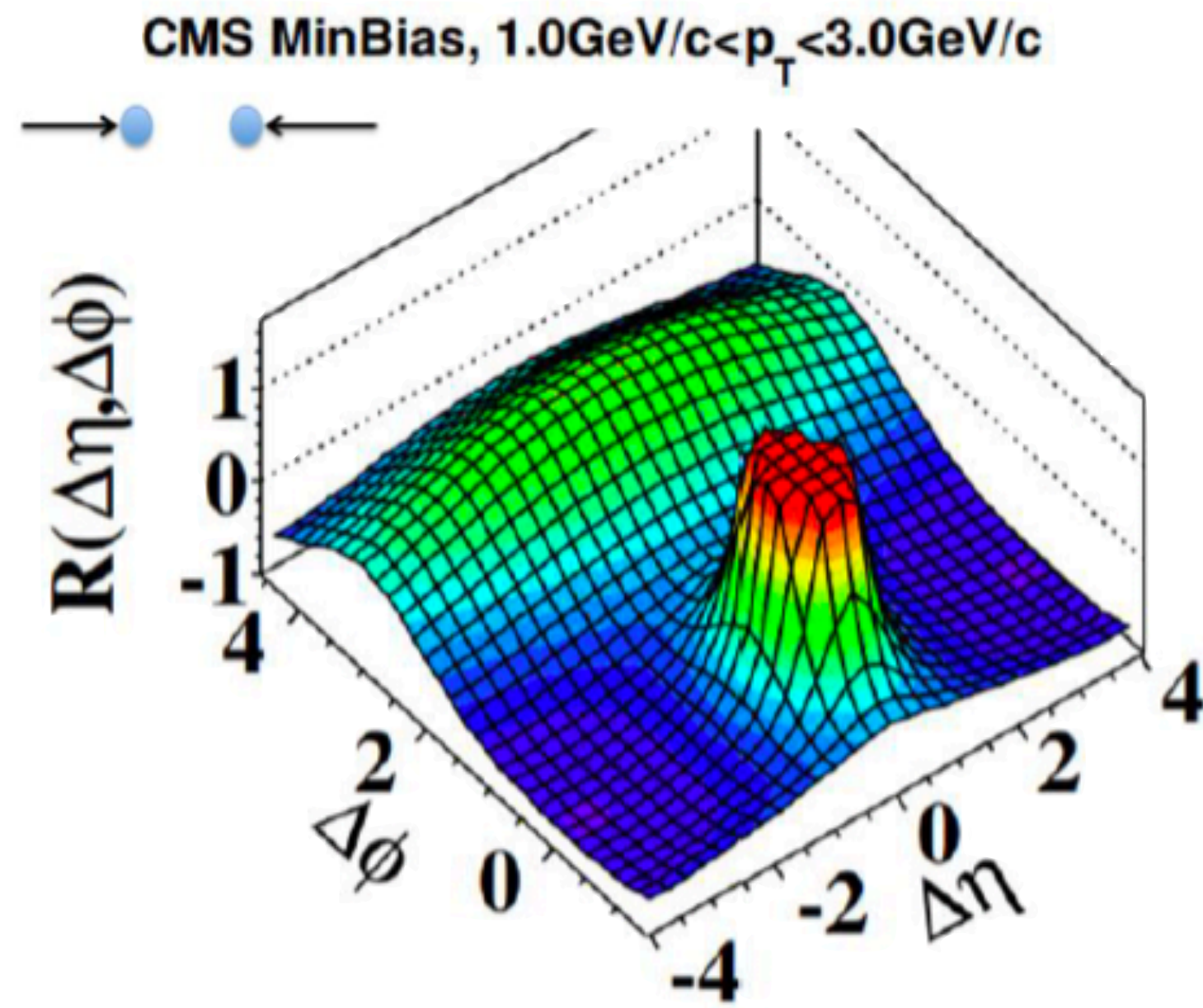
High p_T : jet quenching



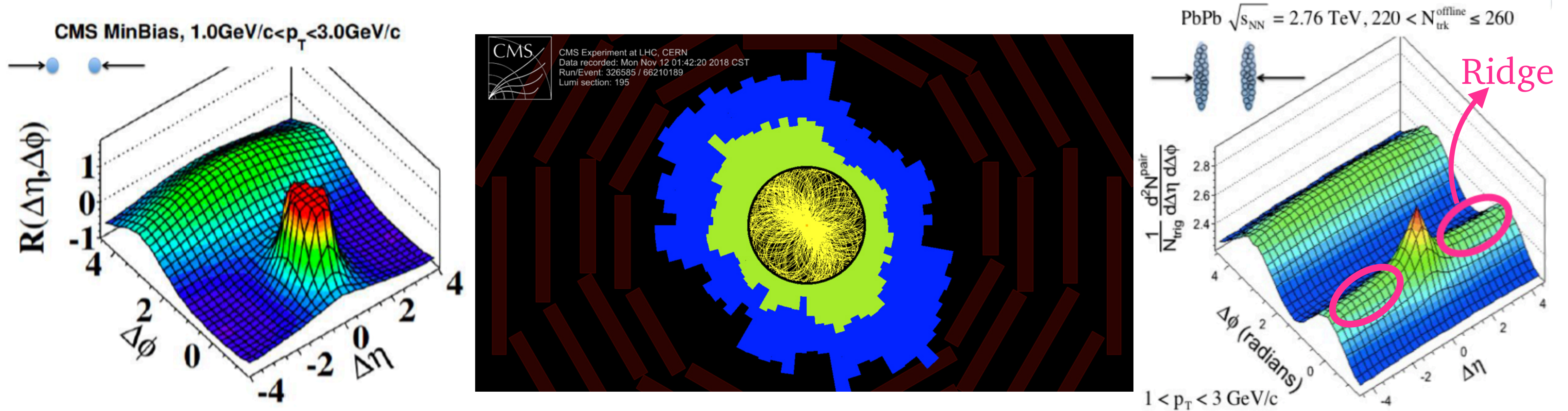
Collectivity in heavy-ion collisions



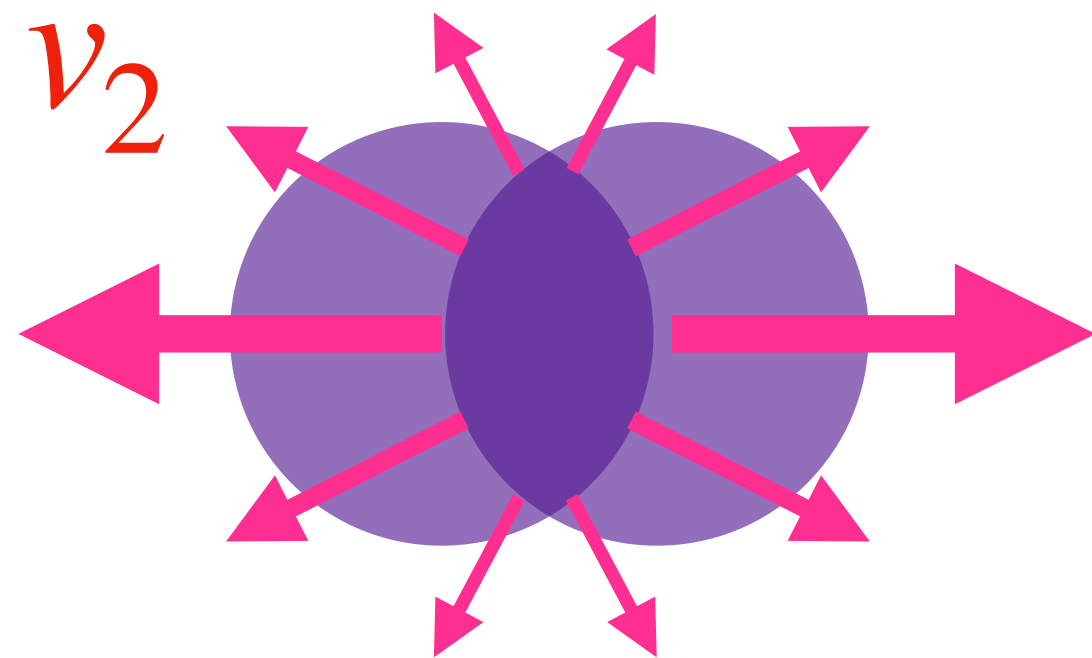
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Collectivity in heavy-ion collisions

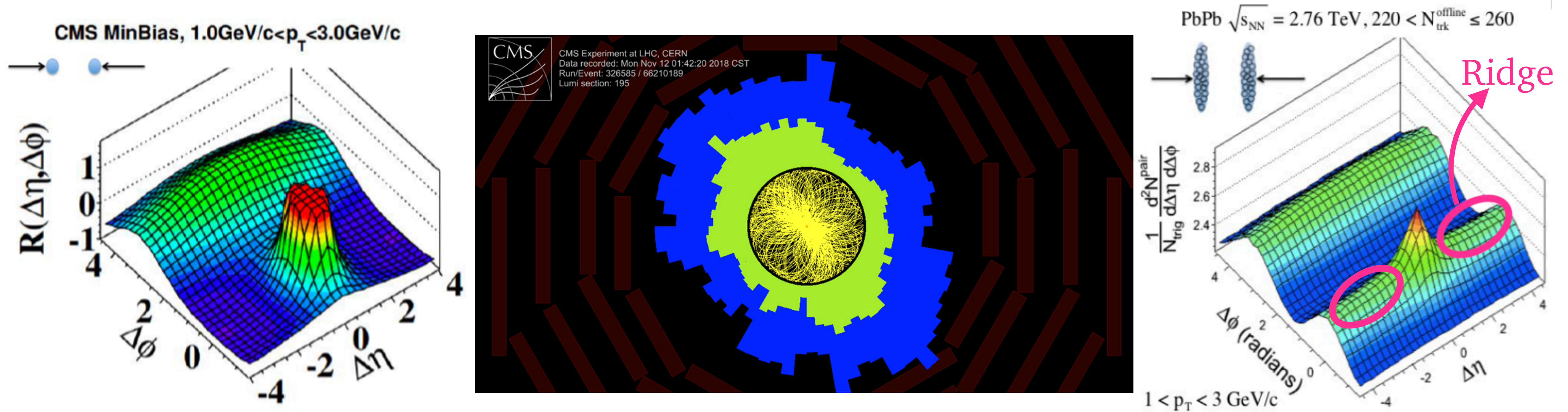


Spatial anisotropy of the initial state induces **momentum anisotropy** in the **final state**

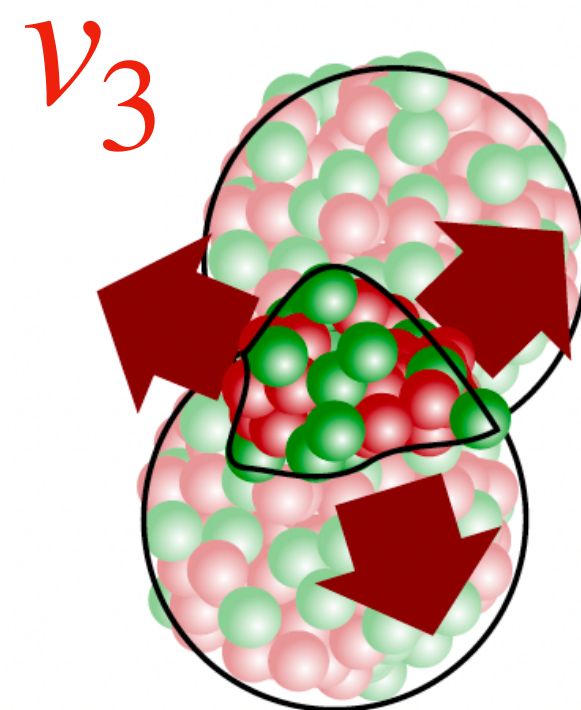
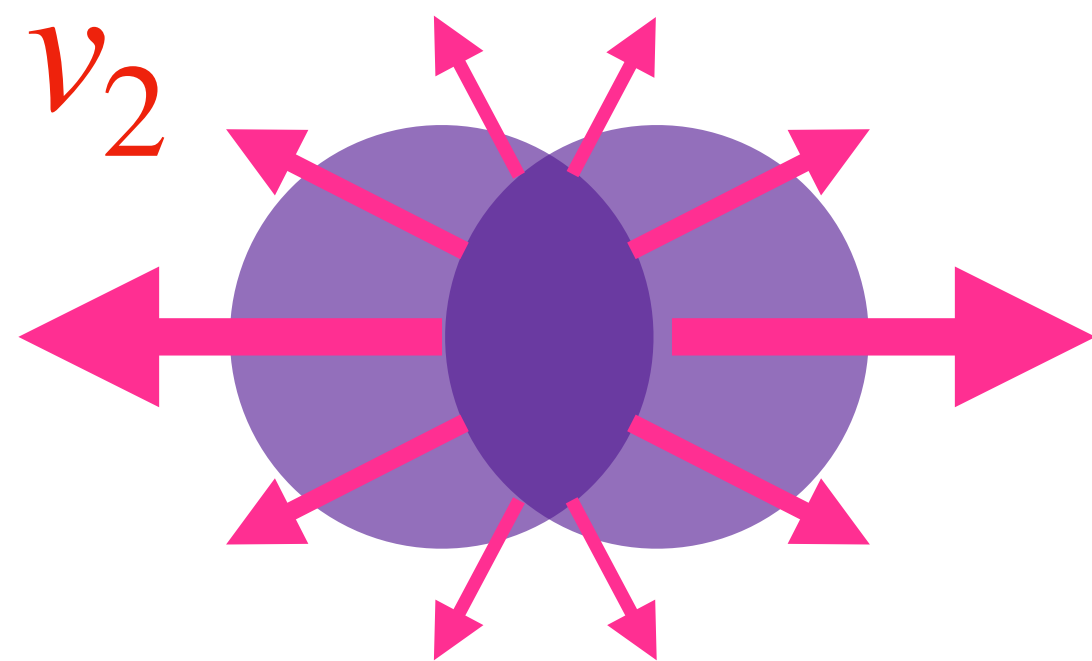


$$\frac{dN}{d\phi} \sim 1 + v_2(p_T) \cos(2\phi)$$

Collectivity in heavy-ion collisions



Spatial anisotropy of the initial state induces **momentum anisotropy** in the **final state**



$$\frac{dN}{d\phi} \sim 1 + v_2(p_T) \cos(2\phi) + v_3(p_T) \cos(3\phi)$$

Relativistic hydrodynamics

Solve numerically: $\delta_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$

Input: EoS from Lattice QCD

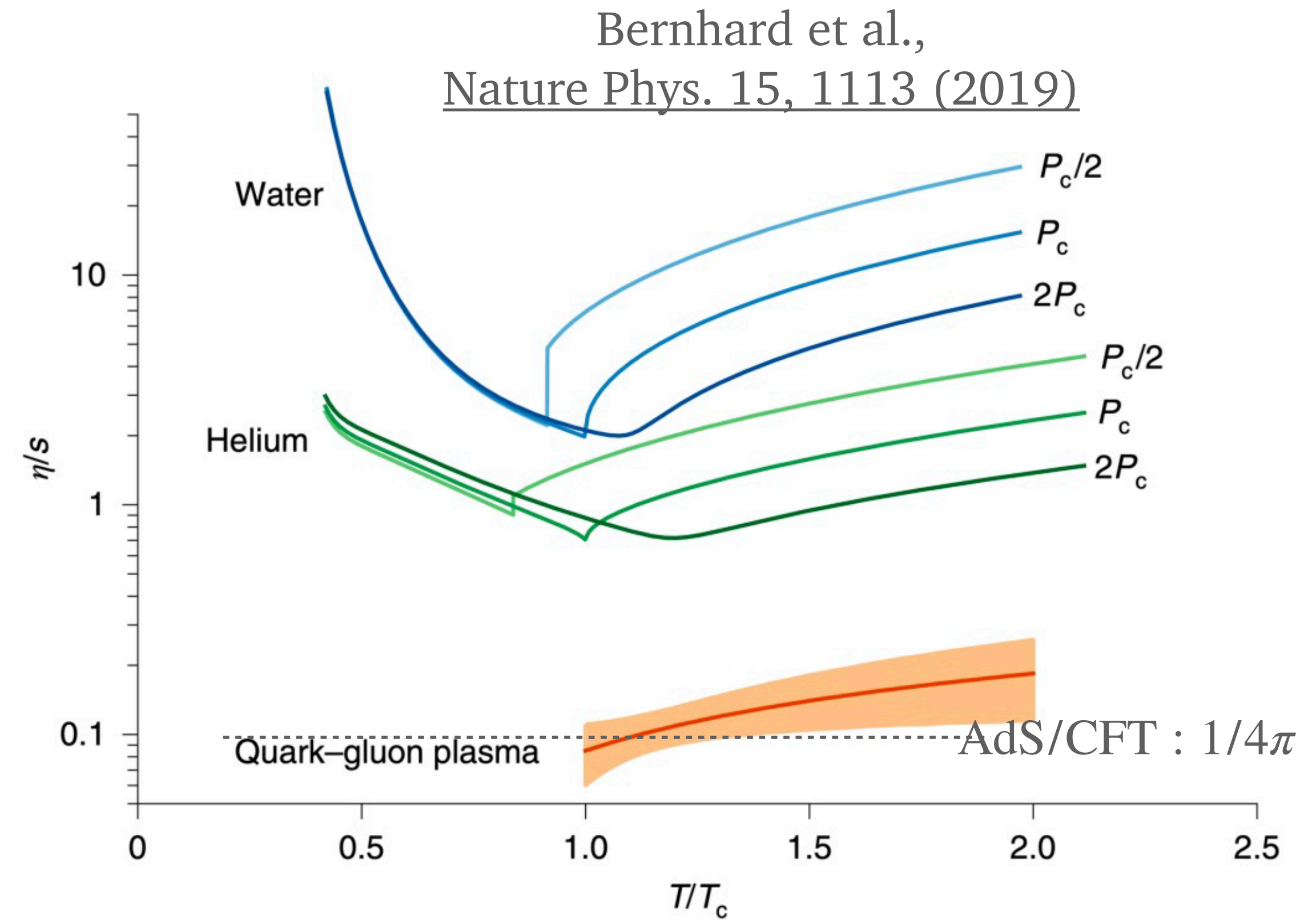
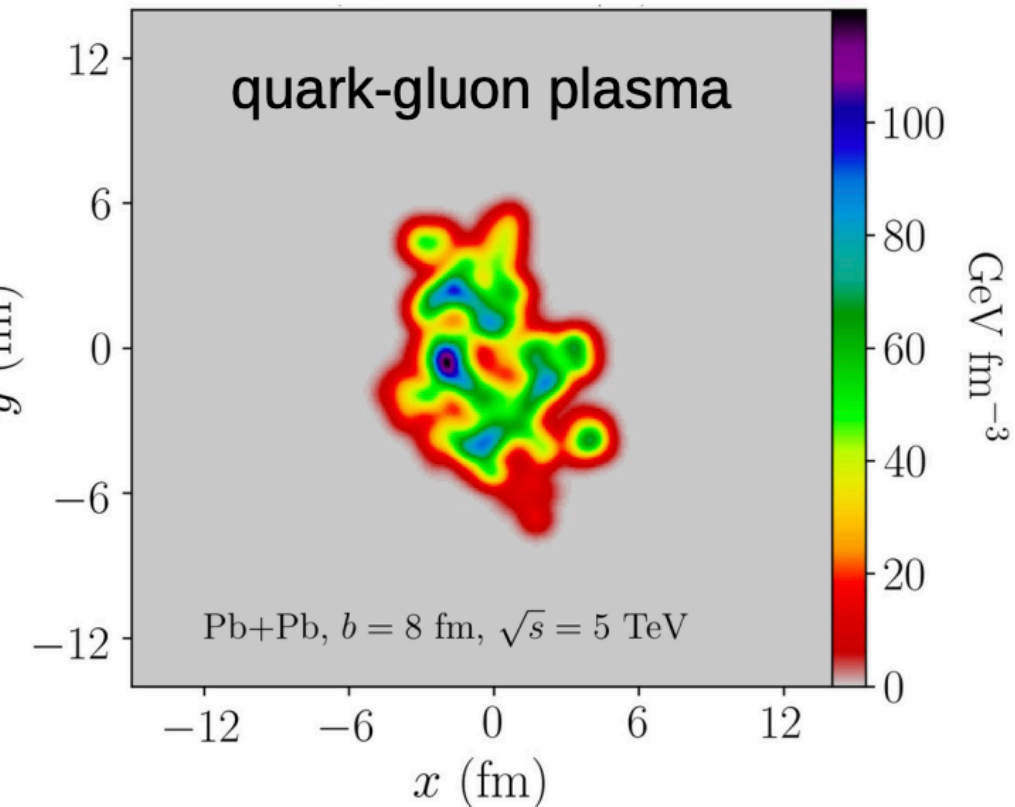
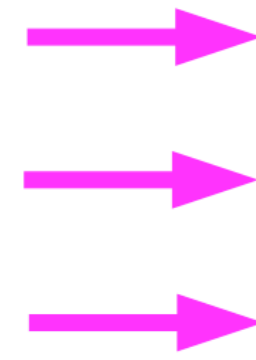
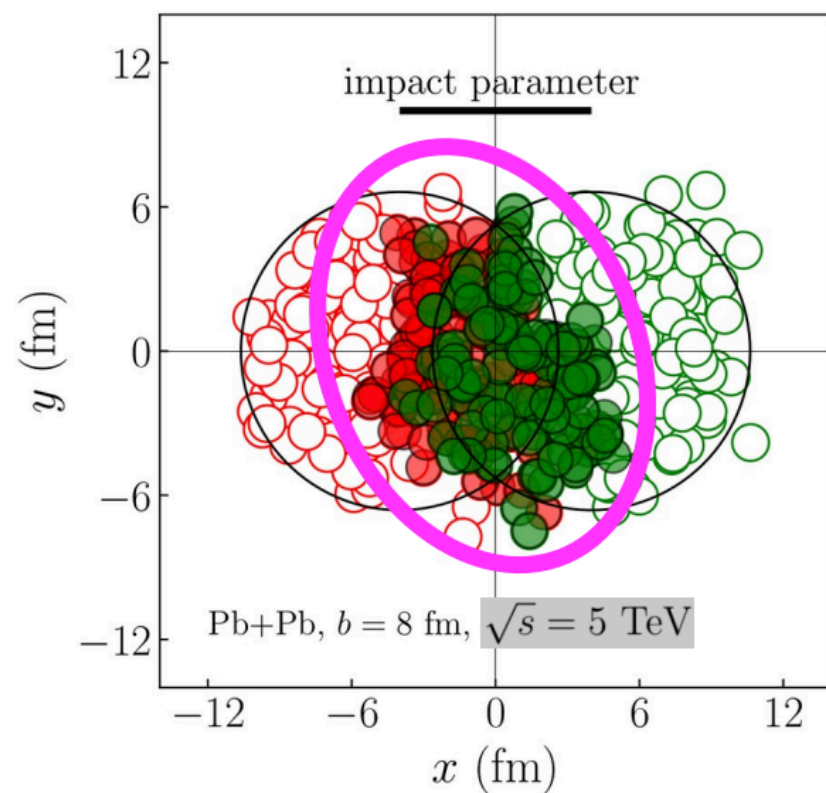
Output: extracted from data

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \varepsilon u_\mu u_\nu + p[\varepsilon] \Delta_{\mu\nu} - \eta[\varepsilon] \sigma_{\mu\nu} - \zeta[\varepsilon] \Delta_{\mu\nu} \nabla_\mu u^\mu + \mathcal{O}(\partial^2),$$

$$\sigma_{\mu\nu} = \Delta_{\mu\alpha} \Delta_{\nu\beta} (\nabla^\alpha u^\beta + \nabla^\beta u^\alpha) - \frac{2}{3} \Delta_{\mu\nu} \Delta_{\alpha\beta} \nabla^\alpha u^\beta,$$

$$\Delta_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} + u_\mu u_\nu,$$

+ initial condition



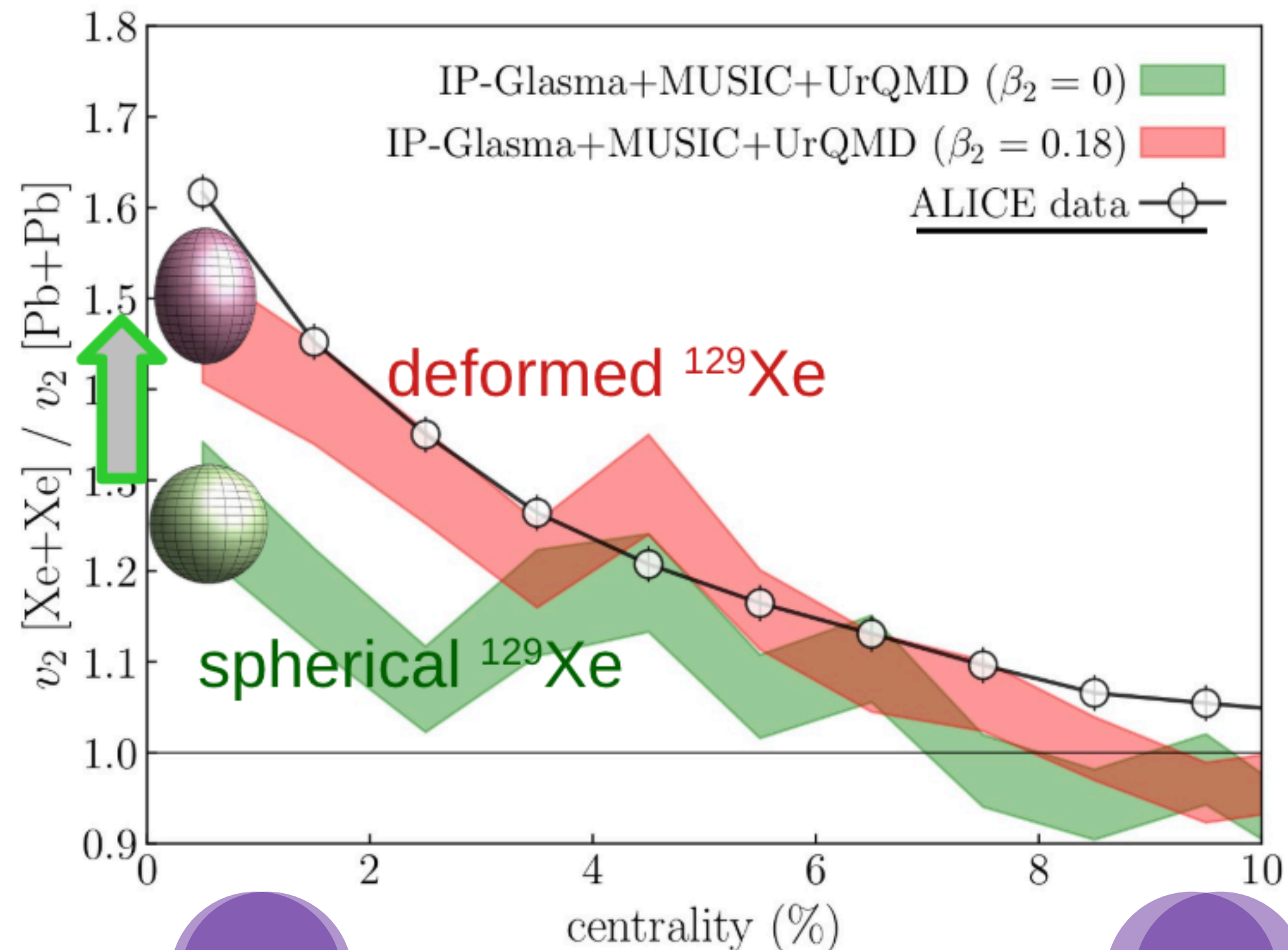
See also:
Schenke, et al., PRC 102 (2020) 044905
JETSCAPE, PRC 103 (2021) 054904
Nijs, et al., PRC 103 (2021) 054909

Very small η/s : **most perfect** fluid in Nature

Nuclear structure

First evidence of ^{129}Xe deformation

ALICE PLB 784, 82 (2018)



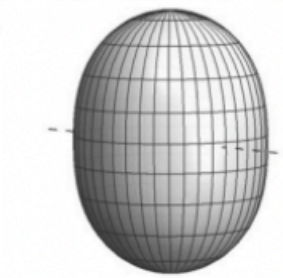
See also Xe results:

CMS, [PRC. 100, 044902 \(2019\)](#)

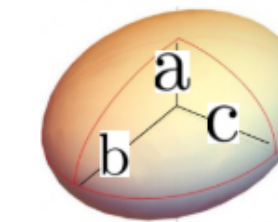
ATLAS, [PRC 101 024906 \(2020\)](#)

$$\rho(r, \Theta, \Phi) \propto \frac{1}{1 + \exp([r - R(\Theta, \Phi)]/a)}$$

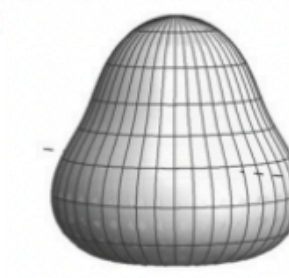
$$R(\Theta, \Phi) = R_0 \left[1 + \beta_2 \left(\cos \gamma Y_{20}(\Theta) + \sin \gamma Y_{22}(\Theta, \Phi) \right) + \beta_3 Y_{30}(\Theta) + \beta_4 Y_{40}(\Theta) \right]$$



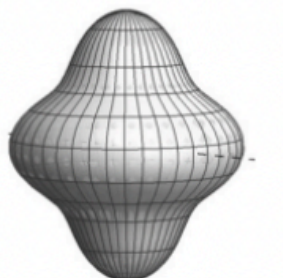
Quadrupole



Triaxial



Octupole



Hexadecapole

^{129}Xe : Evidence of full triaxial shape

^{238}U : signatures of quadrupole and hexadecapole

^{96}Zr : evidence of octupole deformation

Fixed target LHCb: $^{208}\text{Pb} + ^{20}\text{Ne}$

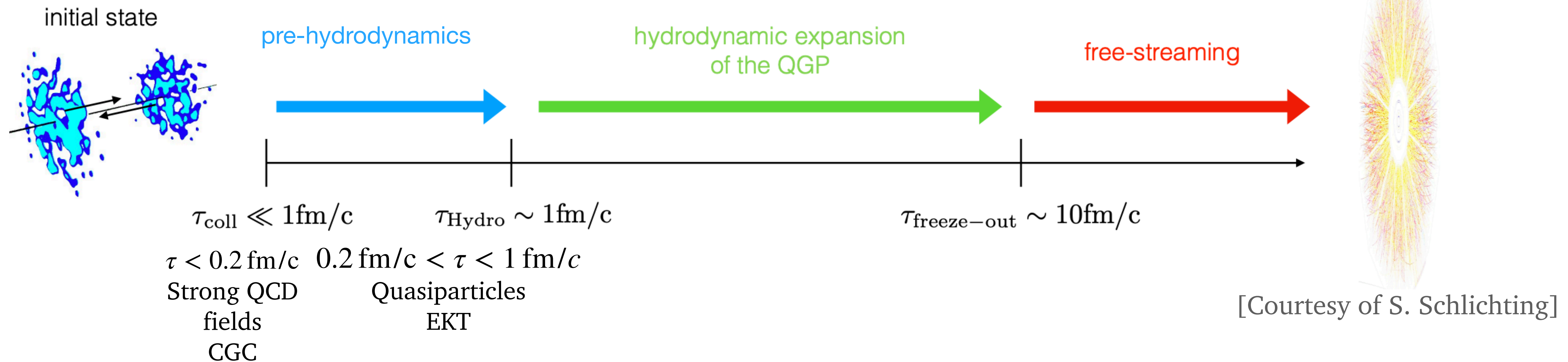
Giacalone et al., [2405.20210](#)



See works by: G. Giacalone, J. Jia, A. Timmins, W. Broniowski, Jean-Yves Ollitrault, B. Schenke, C. Shen, W. Li, J. Noronha-Hostler, M. Luzum

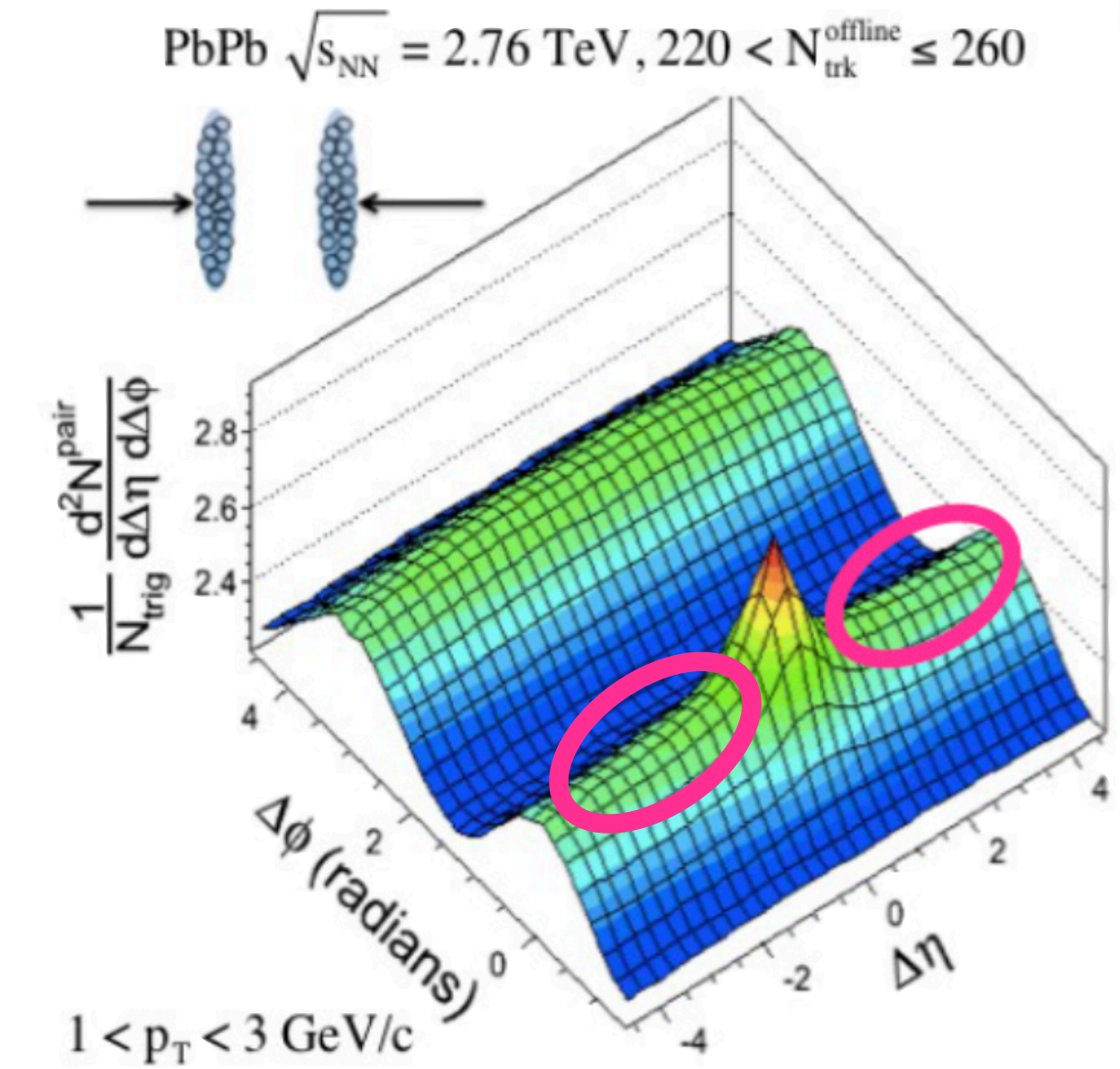
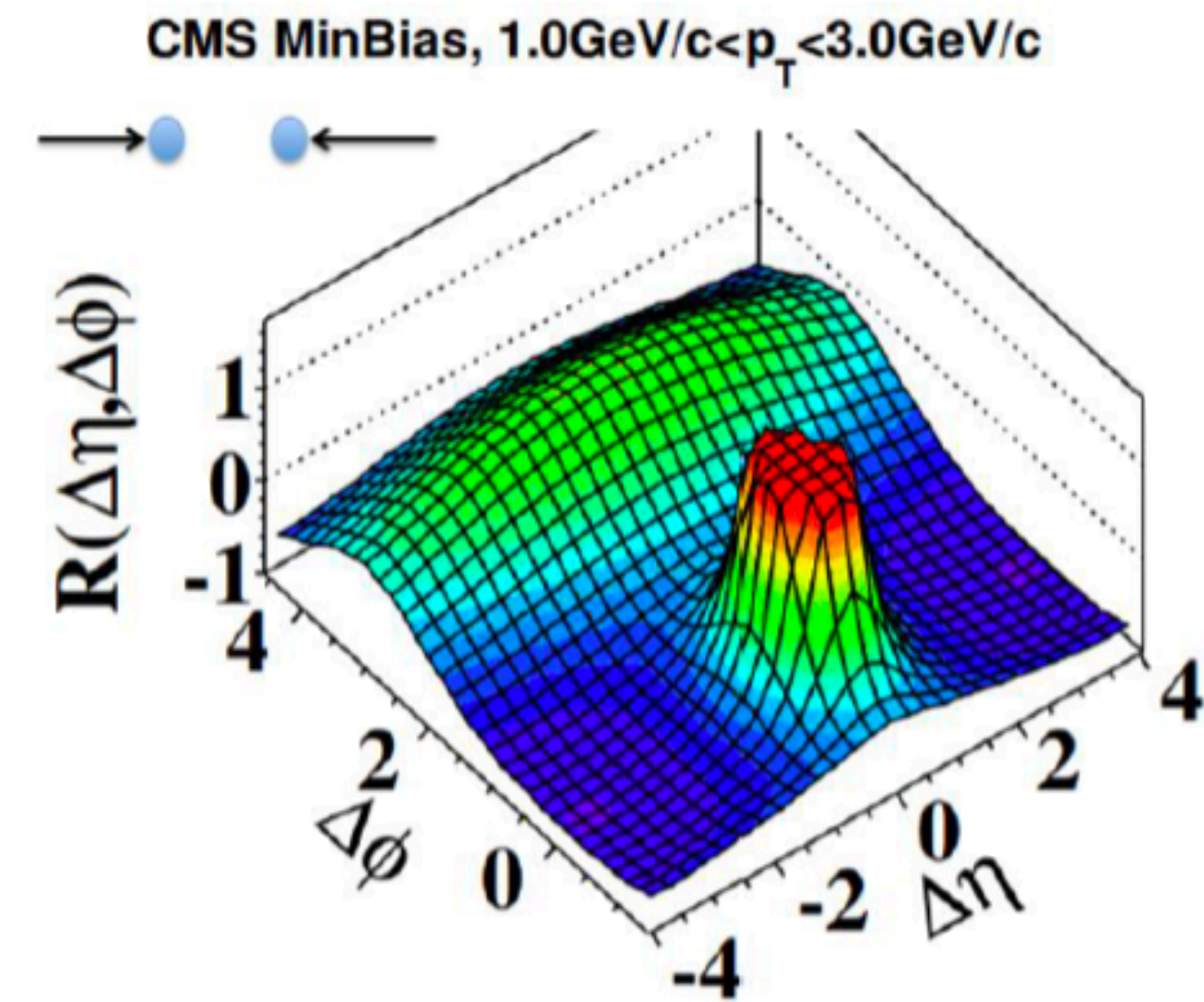
Heavy-ion collisions

- Dynamical description of heavy-ion collisions from underlying theory of QCD remains a challenge
- Standard picture based on **effective descriptions of QCD** exploiting the clear separation of time scales



How does the system hydrodynamizes in $\sim 1 \text{ fm}/c$?

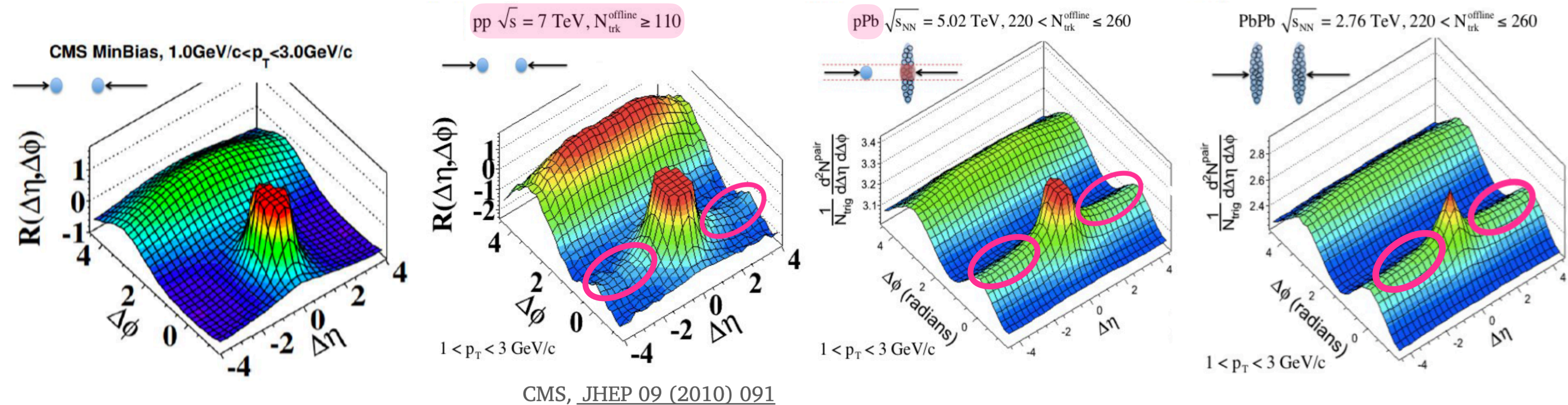
Ridge in small systems



- Observed by all RHIC and LHC experiments. Well described by hydro simulations
- No jet quenching in small systems
- The origin **may not necessary be hydrodynamics** (pre-hydro effects?)

See A. Dobrin Frid 9 am

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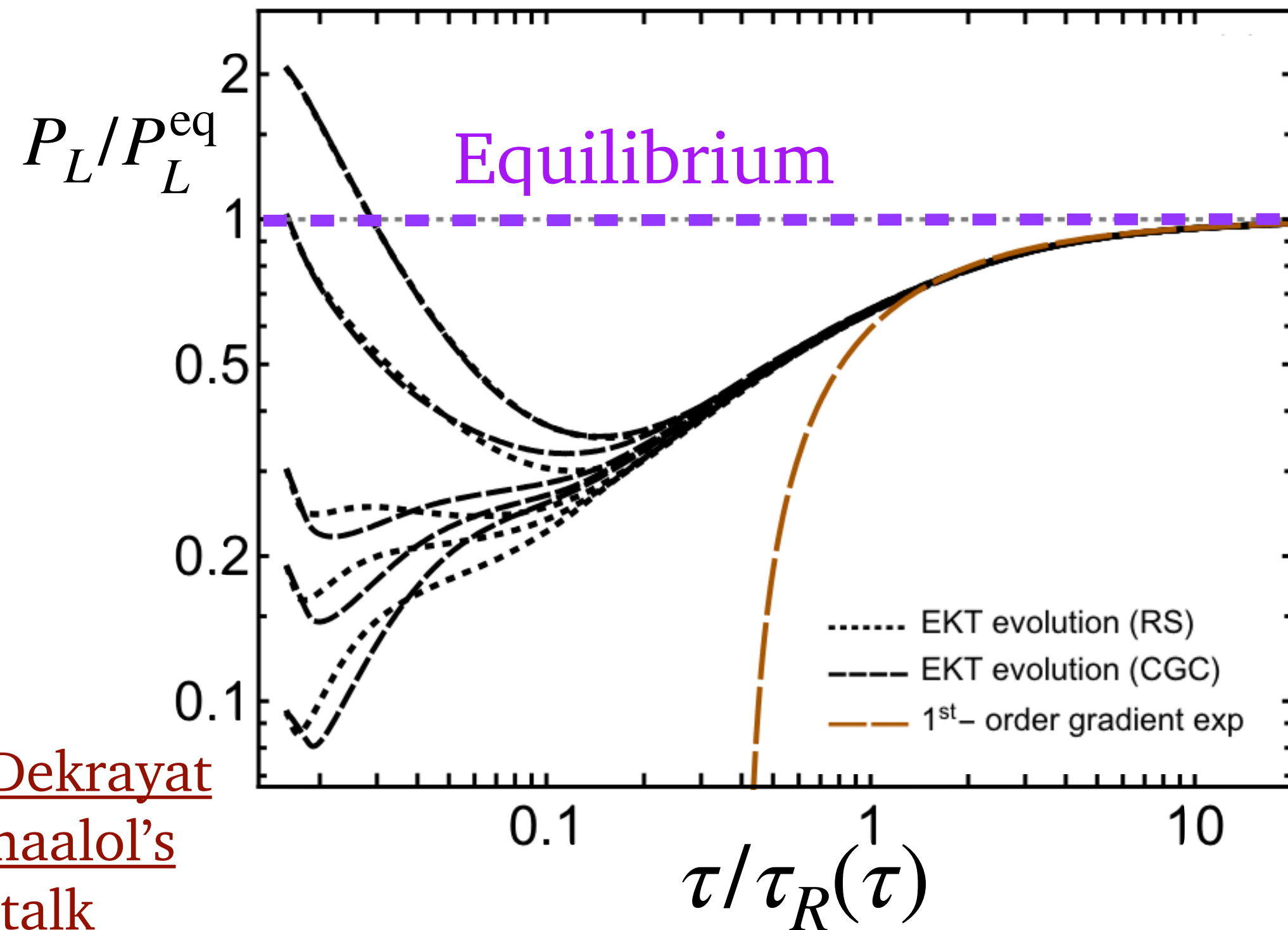
See A. Dobrin Frid 9 am

Non-equilibrium attractors

Heller & Spalinski, PRL 115, 072501 (2015)

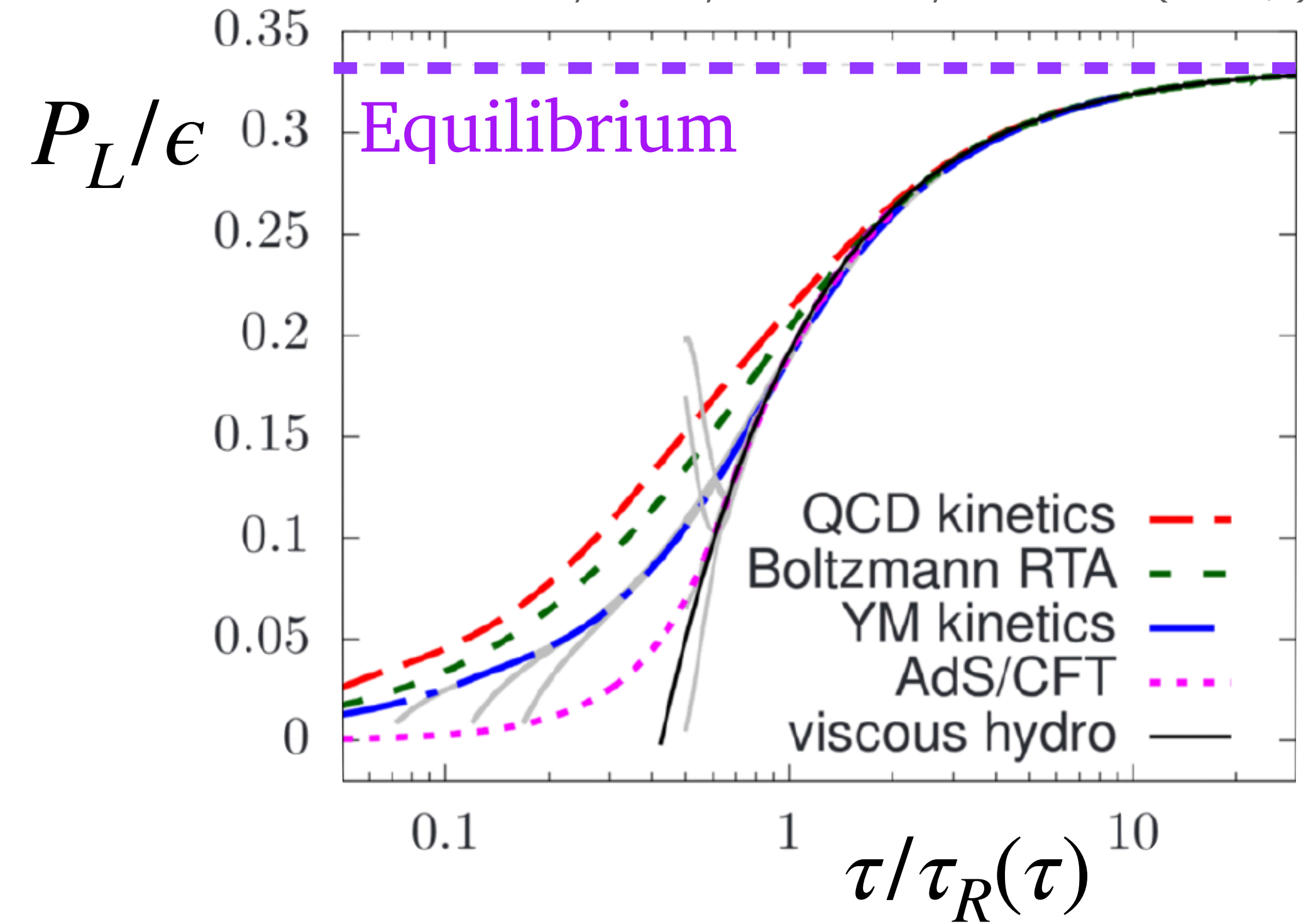
How far from equilibrium the system can be such its dynamics is quantitatively described by hydrodynamics?

Almaalol et al, PRL 125, 122302



See [Dekrayat Almaalol's talk](#)

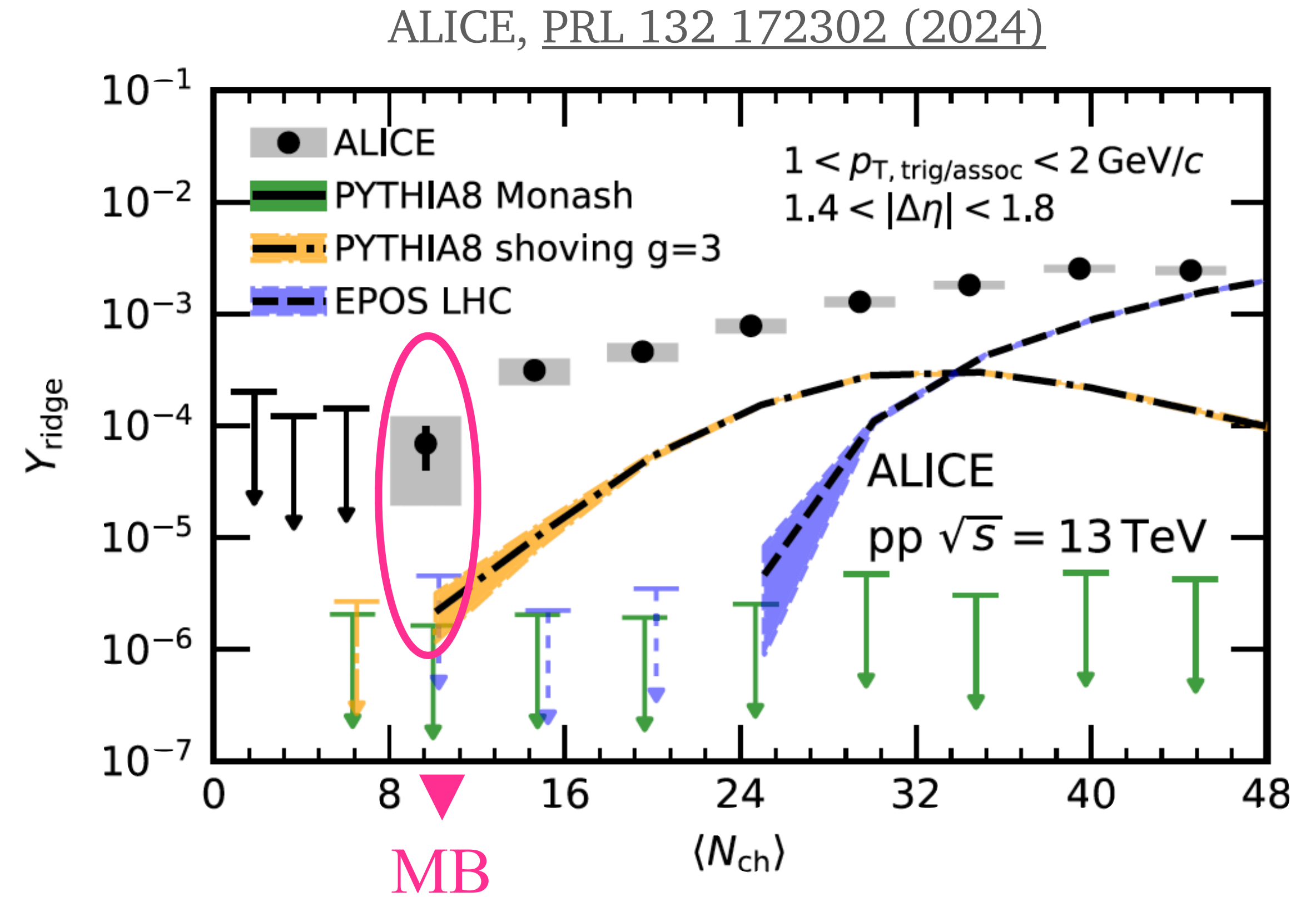
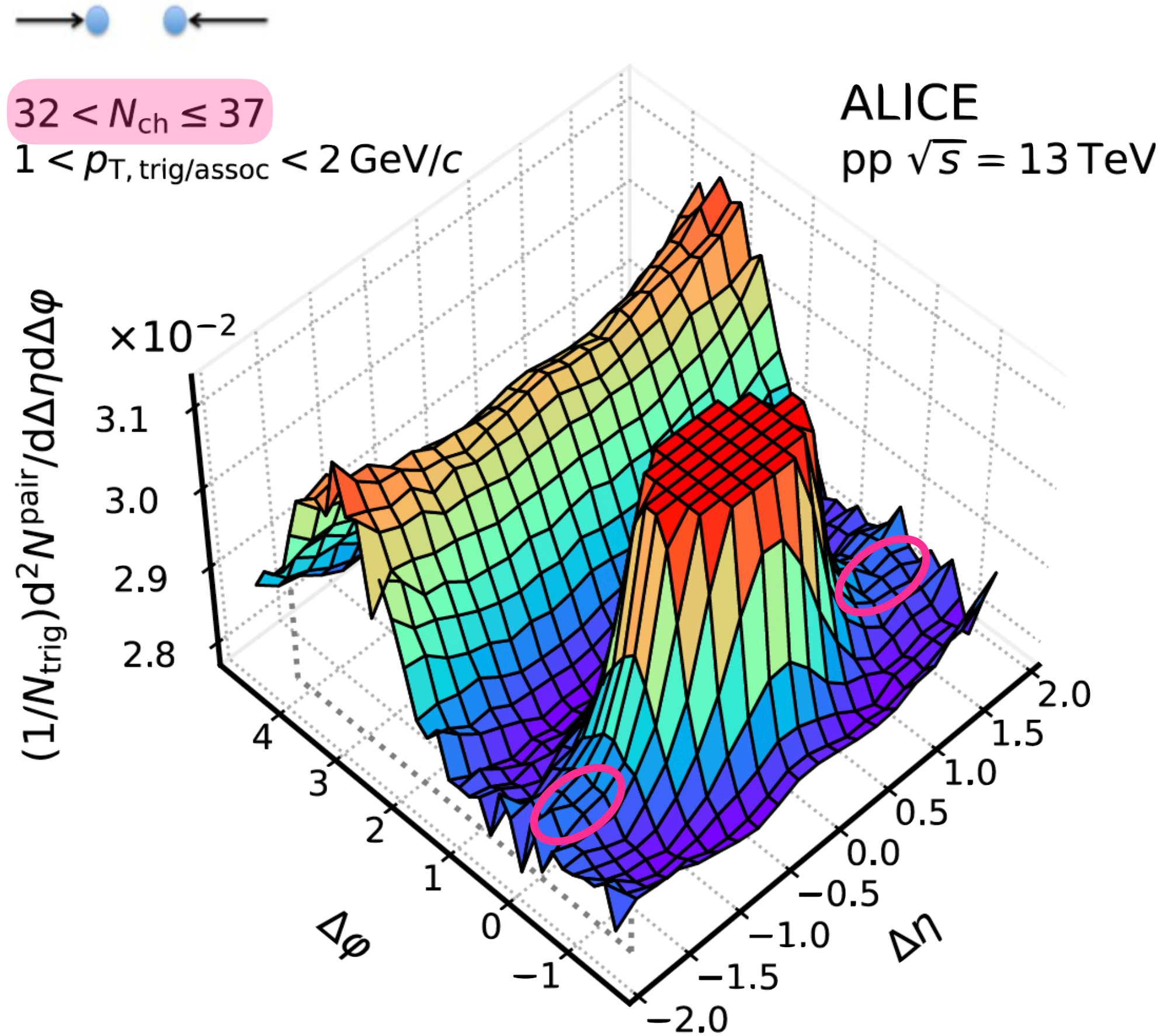
Giacalone, et al, PRL 123, 262301 (2019)



Small systems: might be too far from equilibrium for hydrodynamics to apply

Ambruş et al, PRL 130, 152301 (2023)

Ridge in p-p (min. bias)

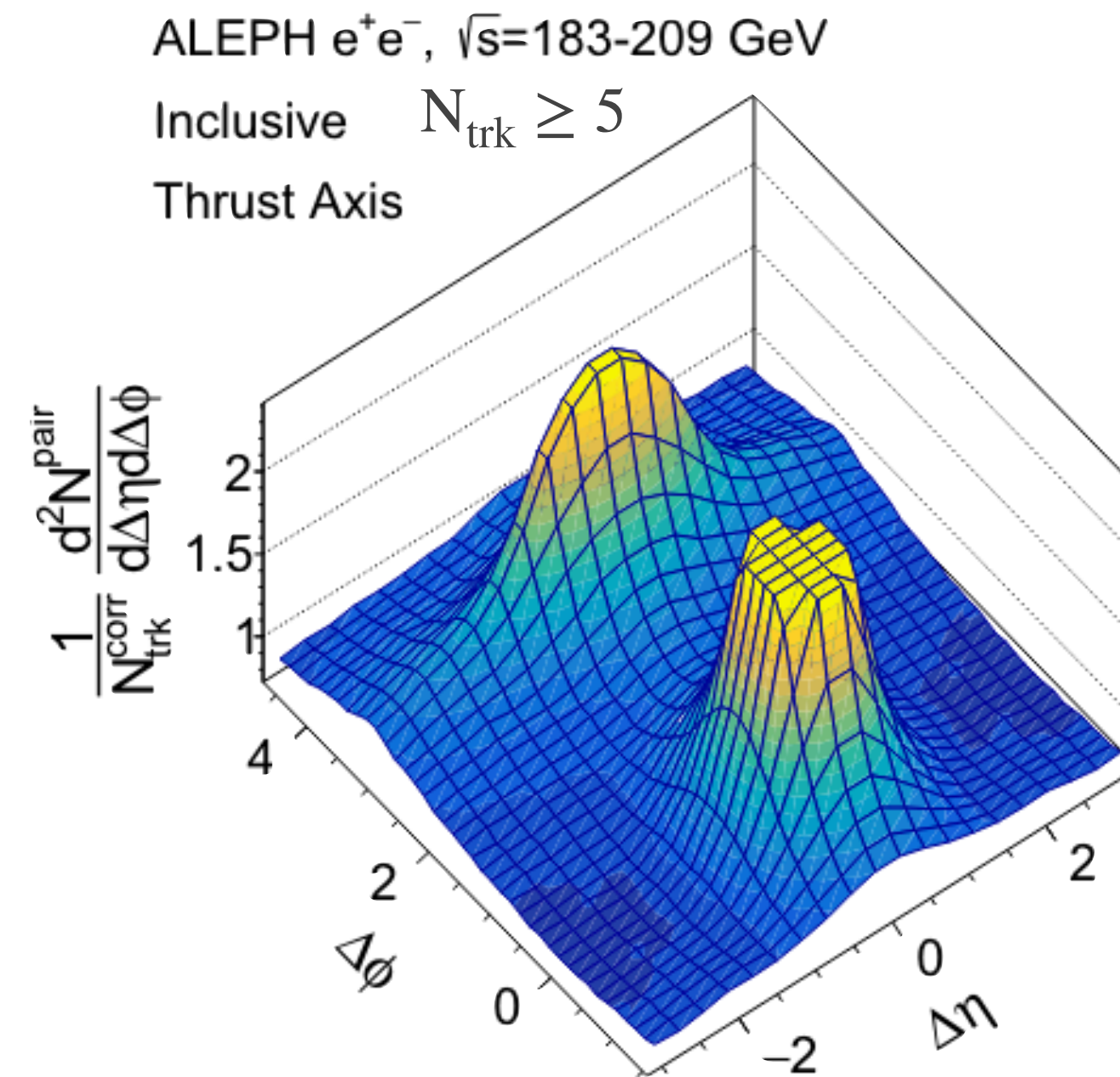
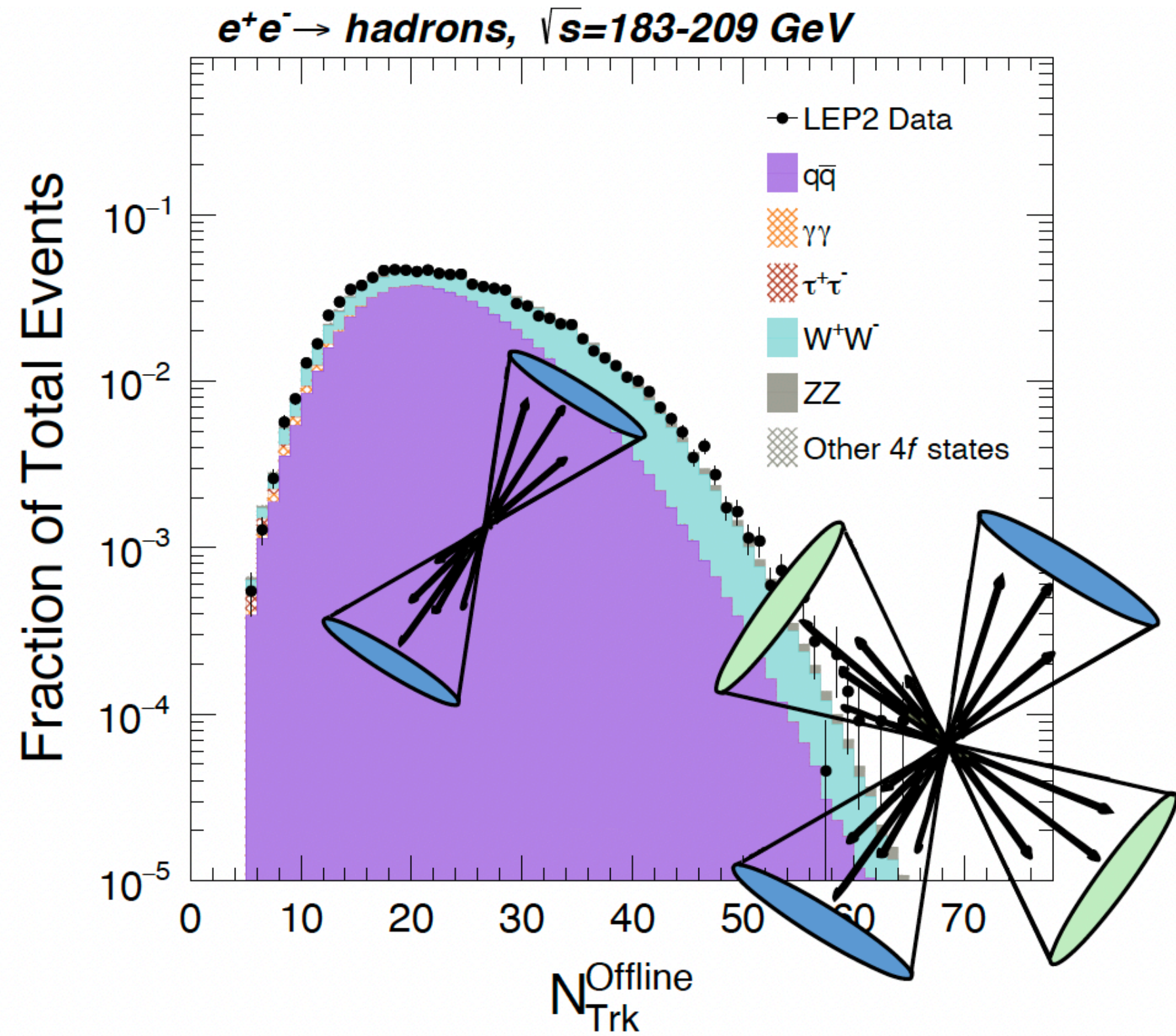


See A. Dobrin
 Frid 9 am

Near-side ridge signal for minimum bias p-p collisions!!

Ridge at LEP?

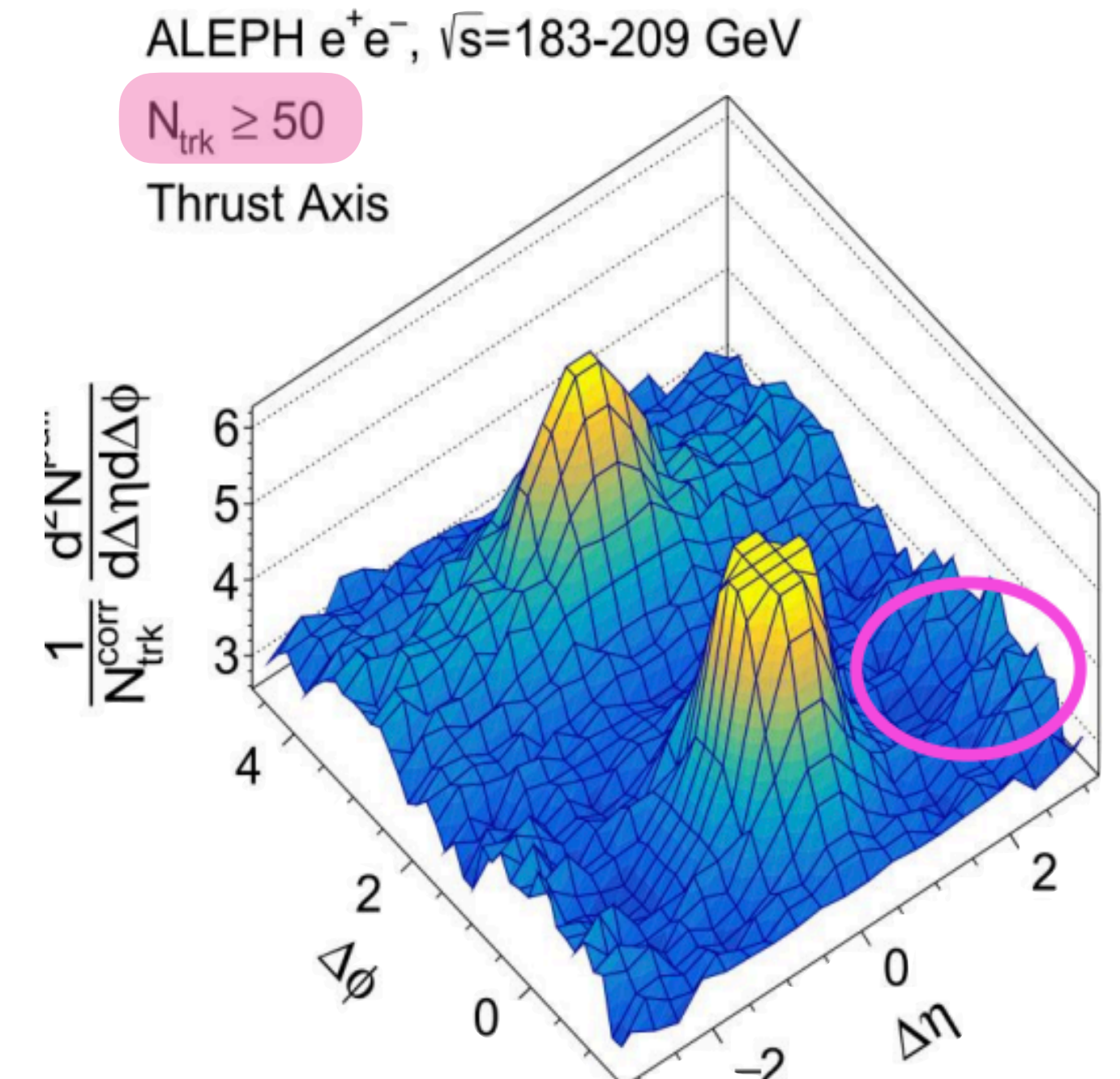
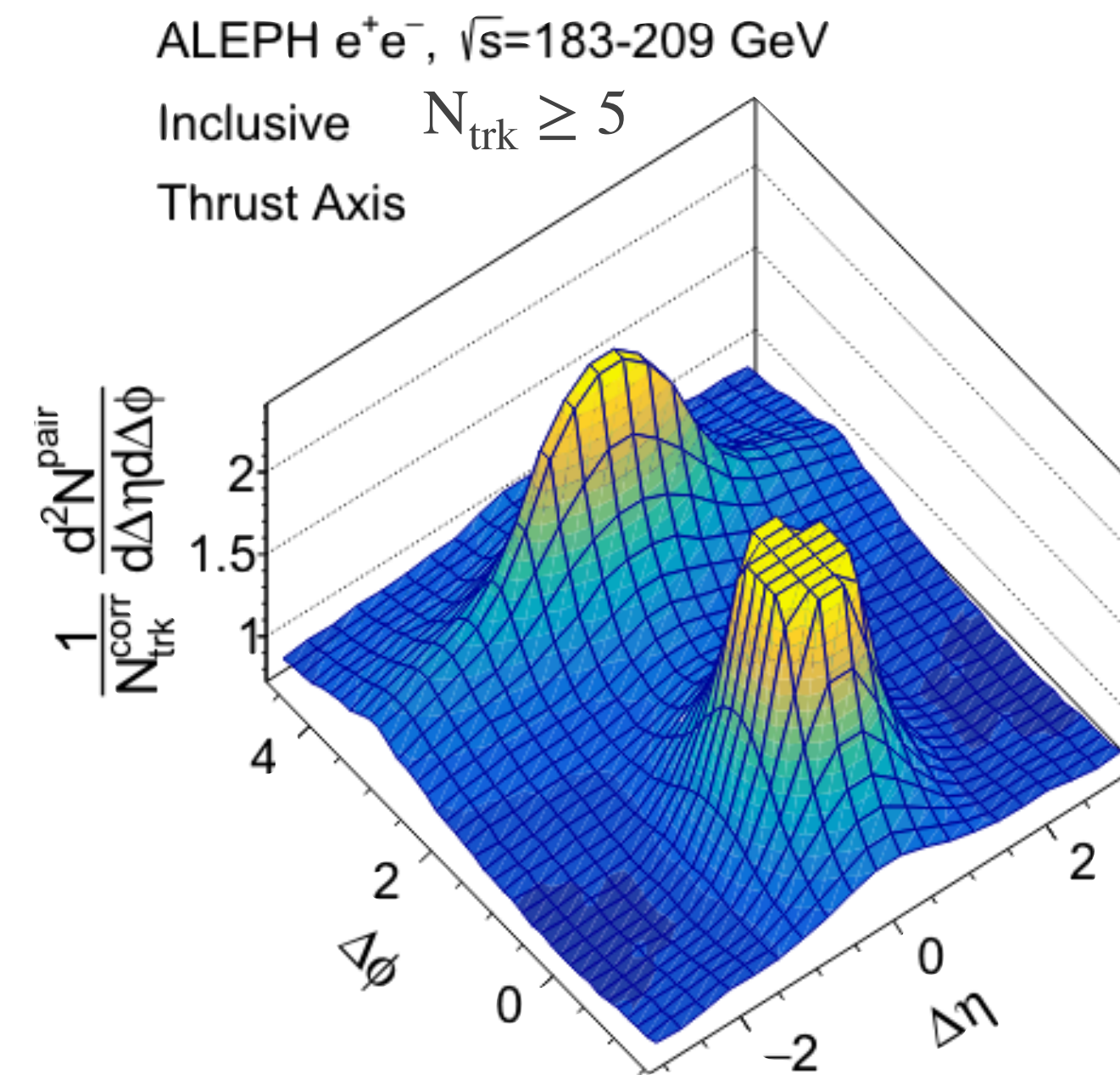
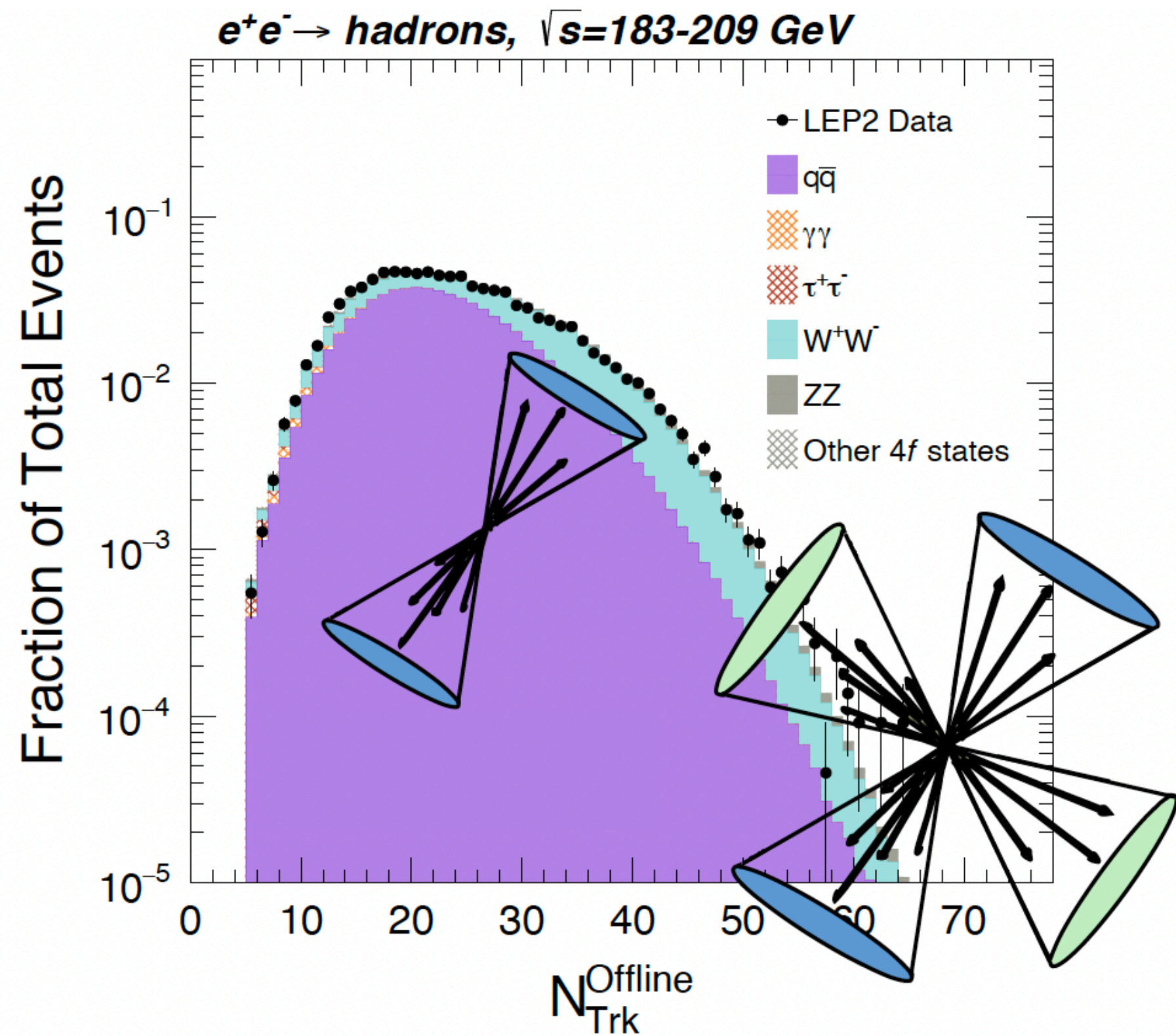
Chen et al, [2309.09874](#), [2312.05084](#)



See A. Dobrin
Frid 9 am

Ridge at LEP?

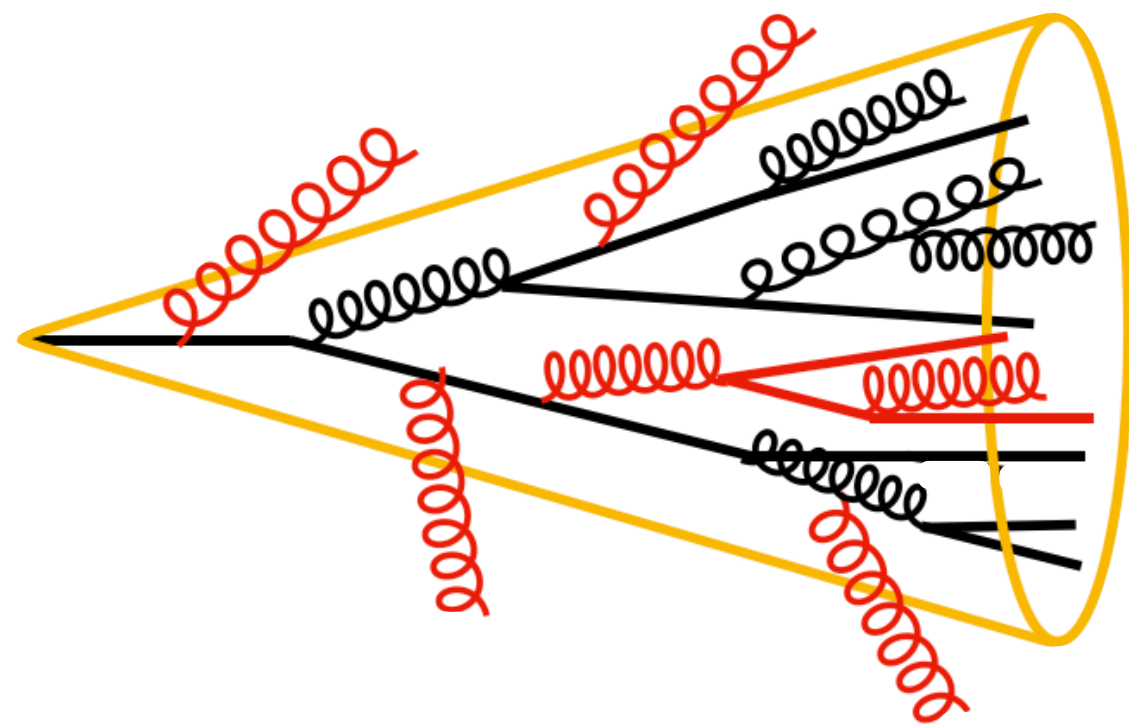
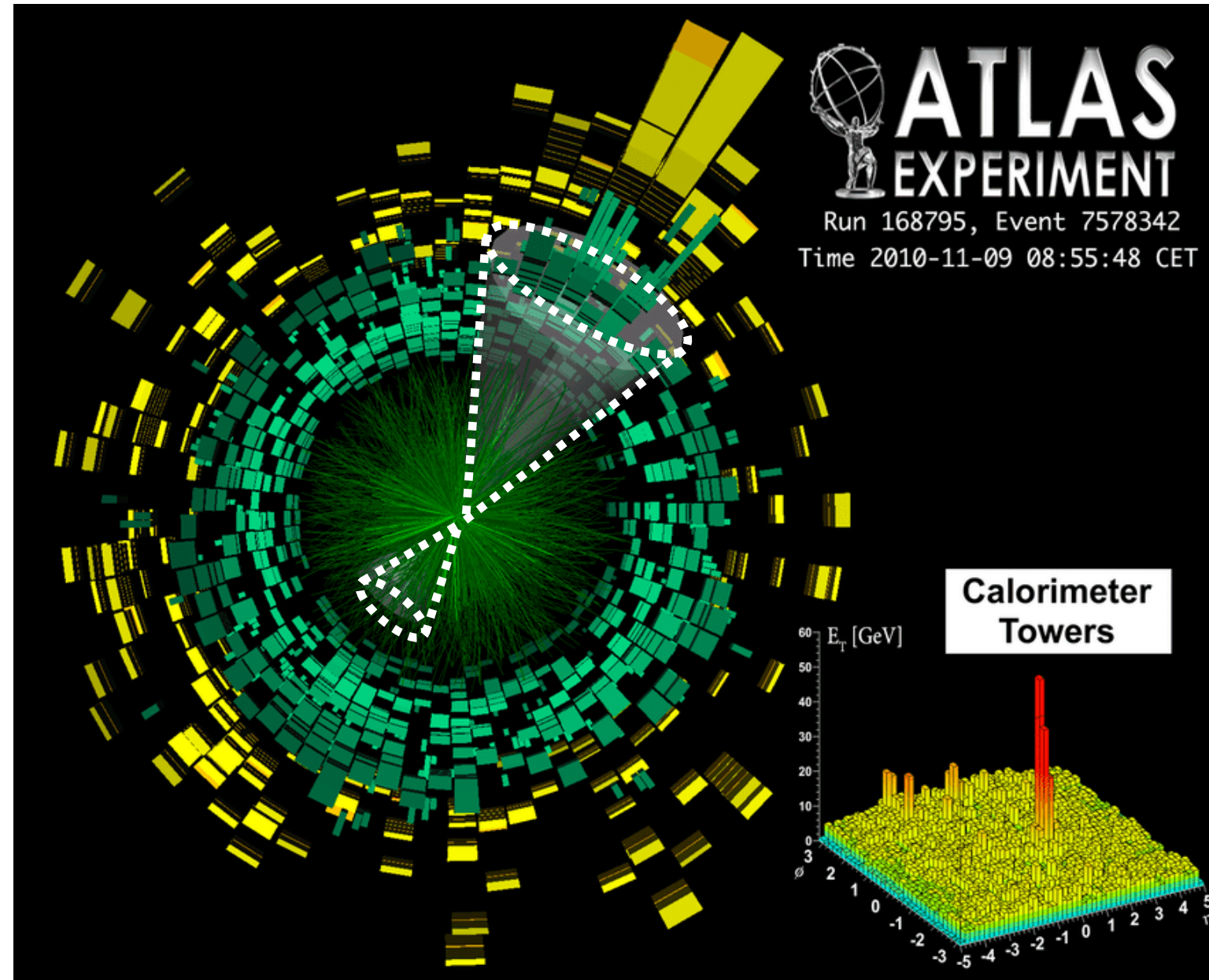
Chen et al, [2309.09874](#), [2312.05084](#)



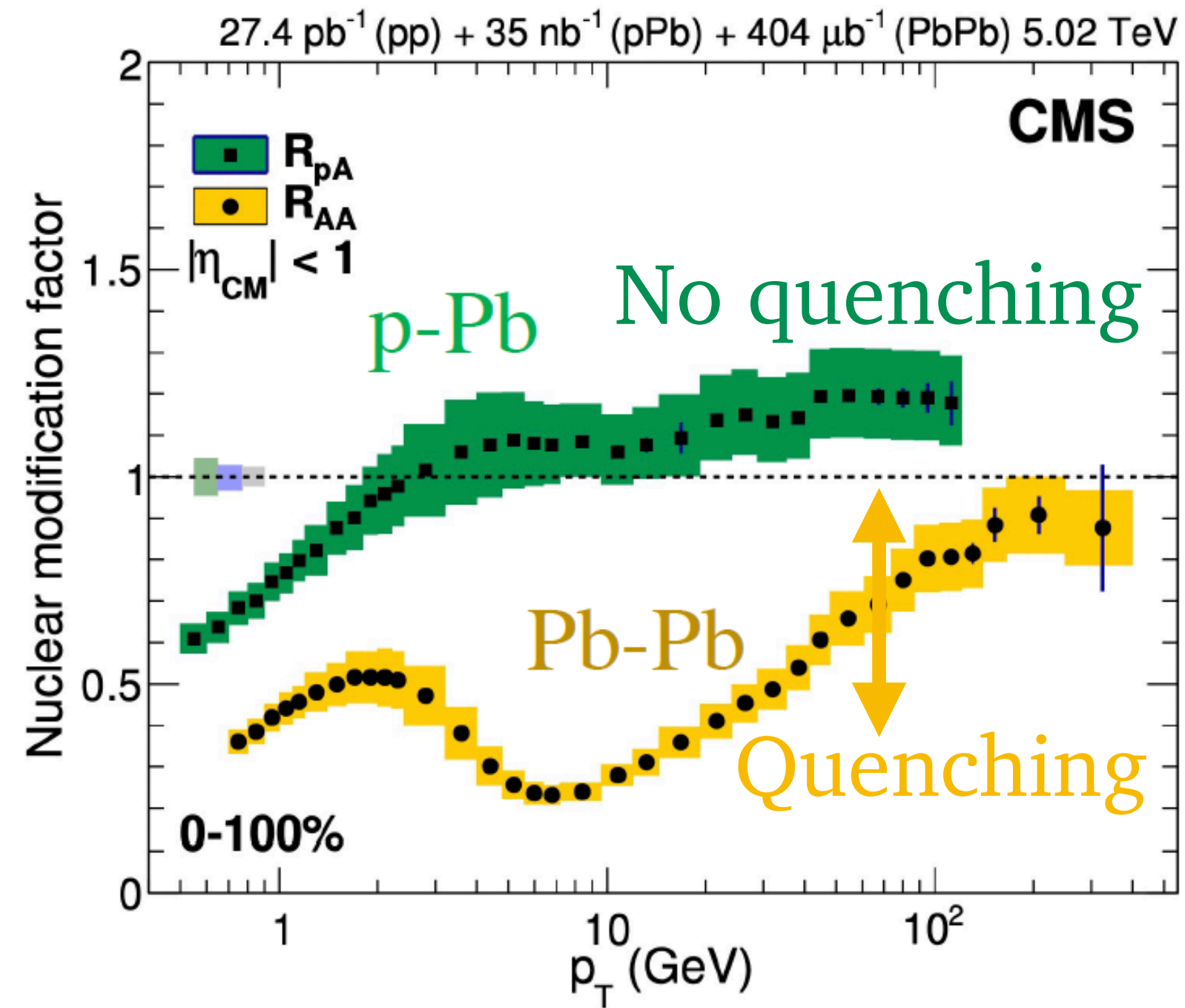
Data hint at small systems lacking hadronic initial state effects could still yield a ridge-like signal!

See A. Dobrin
Frid 9 am

Jet quenching

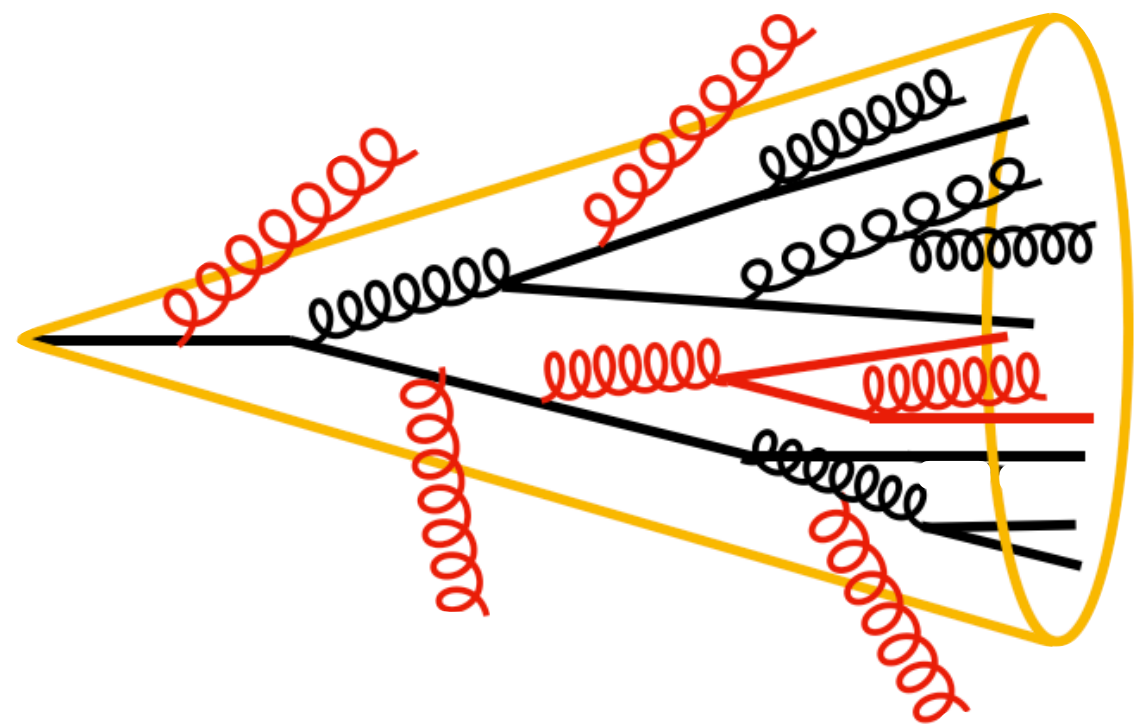
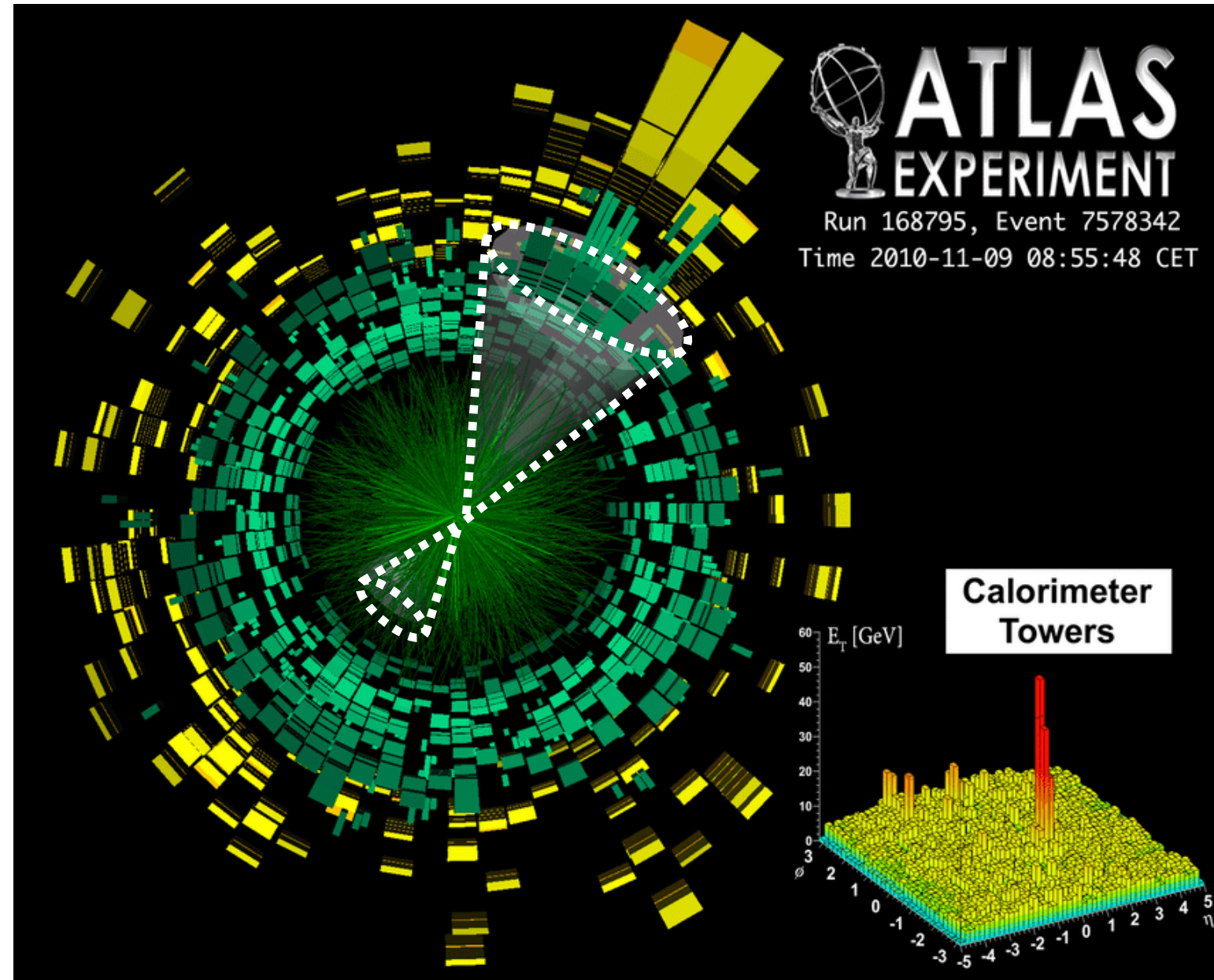


$$R_{AA} = \frac{\text{Pb-Pb } \bigcirc \bigcirc}{\text{scaled } \otimes \text{pp } \bullet \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \bullet}$$

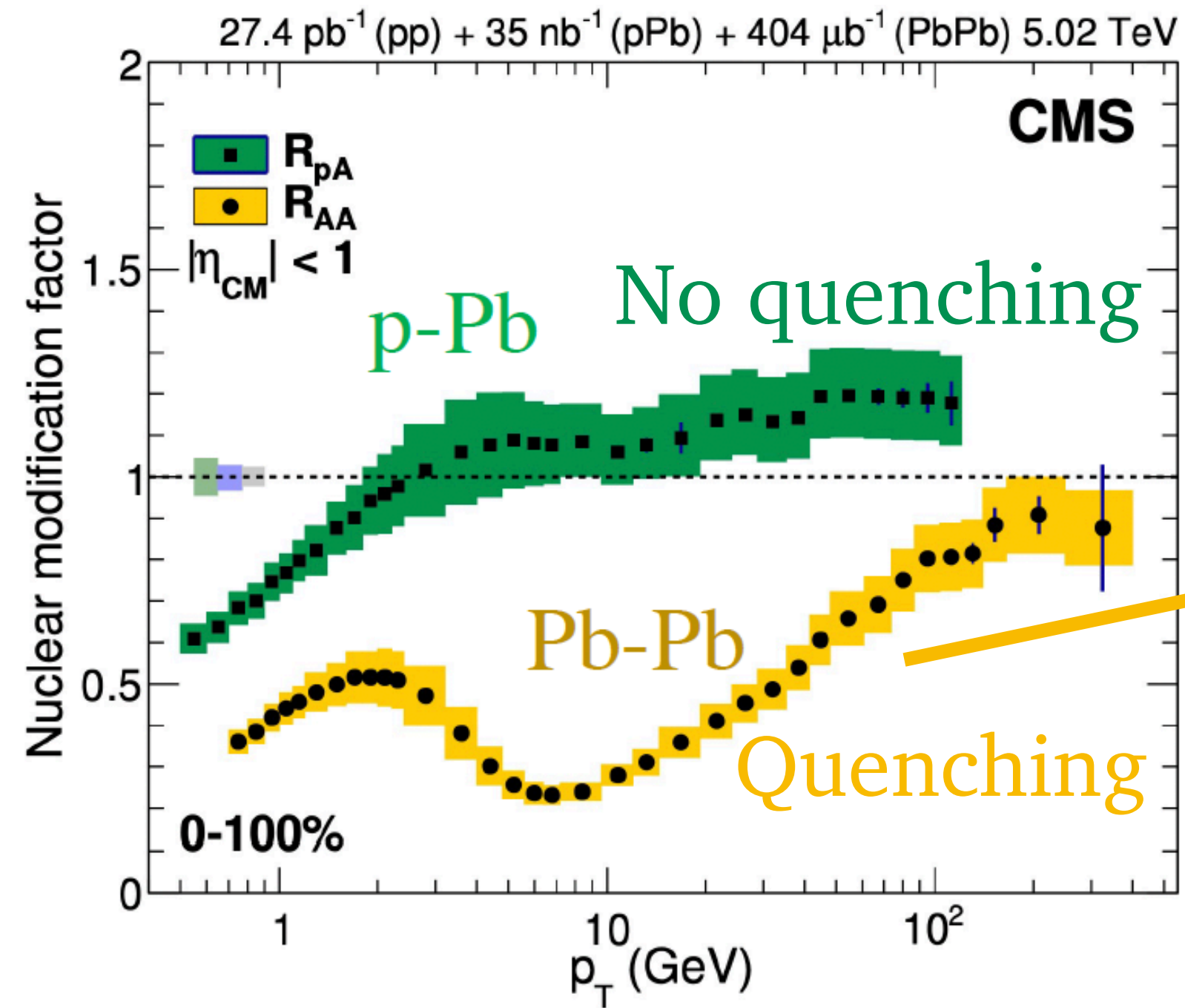


JHEP 04, 039 (2017)

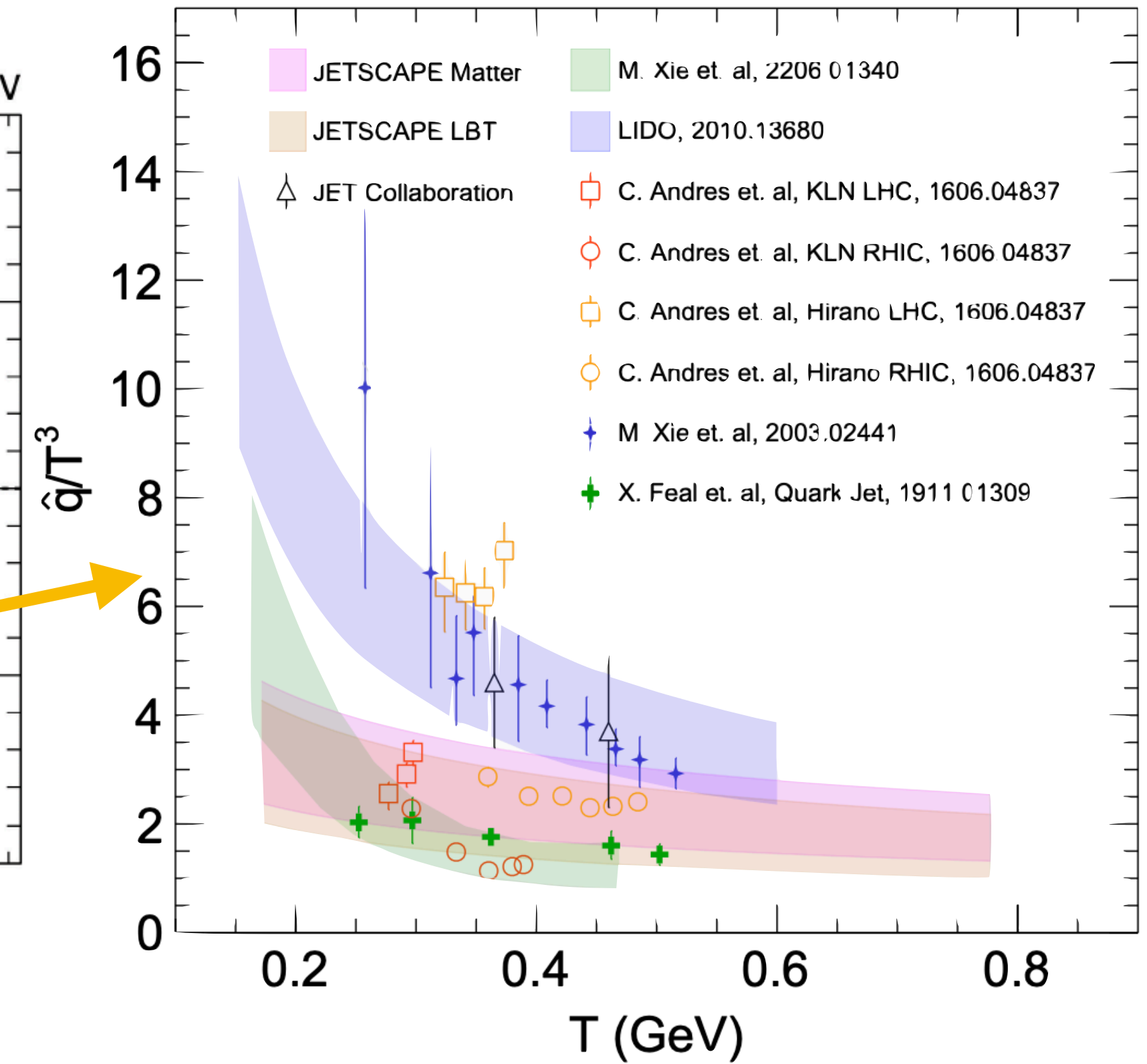
Jet quenching



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JHEP 04, 039 (2017)

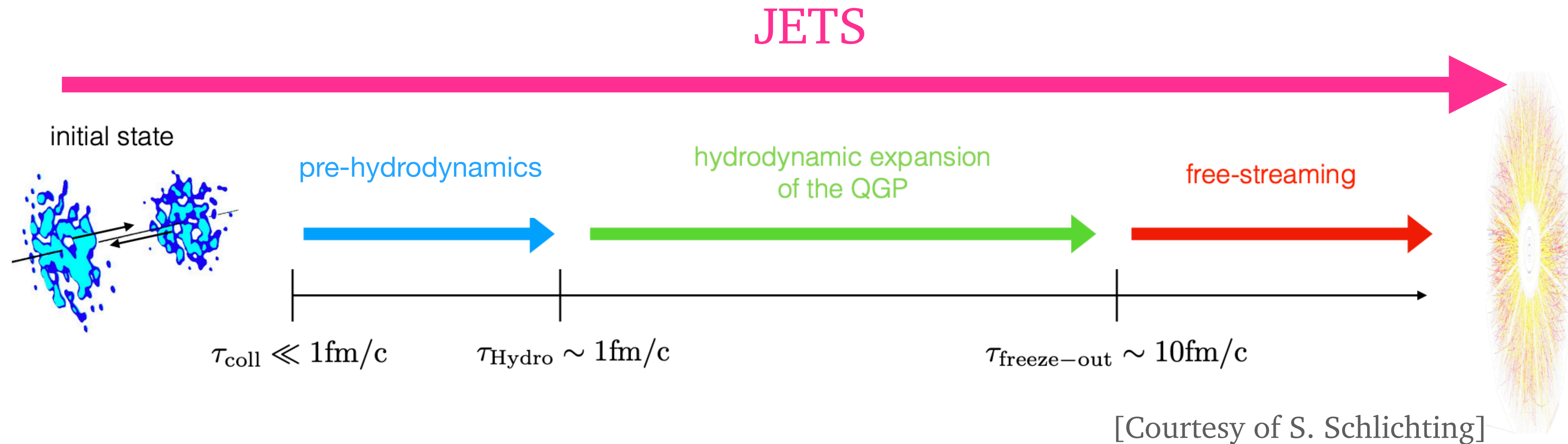


Apolinário et al., *Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys.* 127, 103990 (2022)

Jets in heavy-ion collisions

- Hard probes/jets ($Q \sim p_T, M$) are **produced** in the **initial hard scattering**

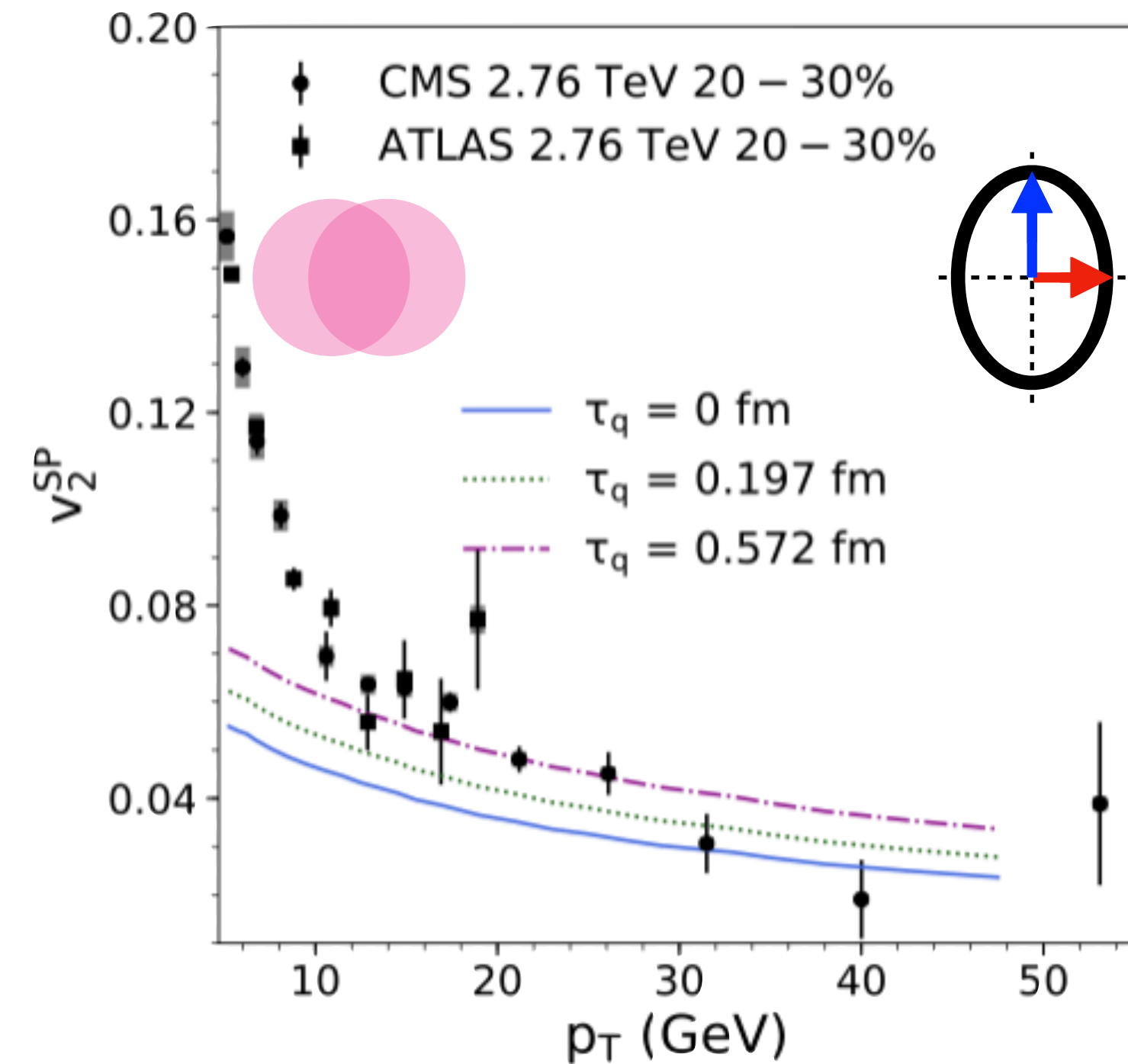
$$\tau_p \sim \frac{1}{Q} \ll \tau_{\text{hydro}} \sim 1 \text{ fm}/c$$



Can we use jets to study the pre-hydrodynamization stages?

Jet quenching in the pre-hydro stages

Jets can be **sensitive** to the **pre-hydrodynamics stages**

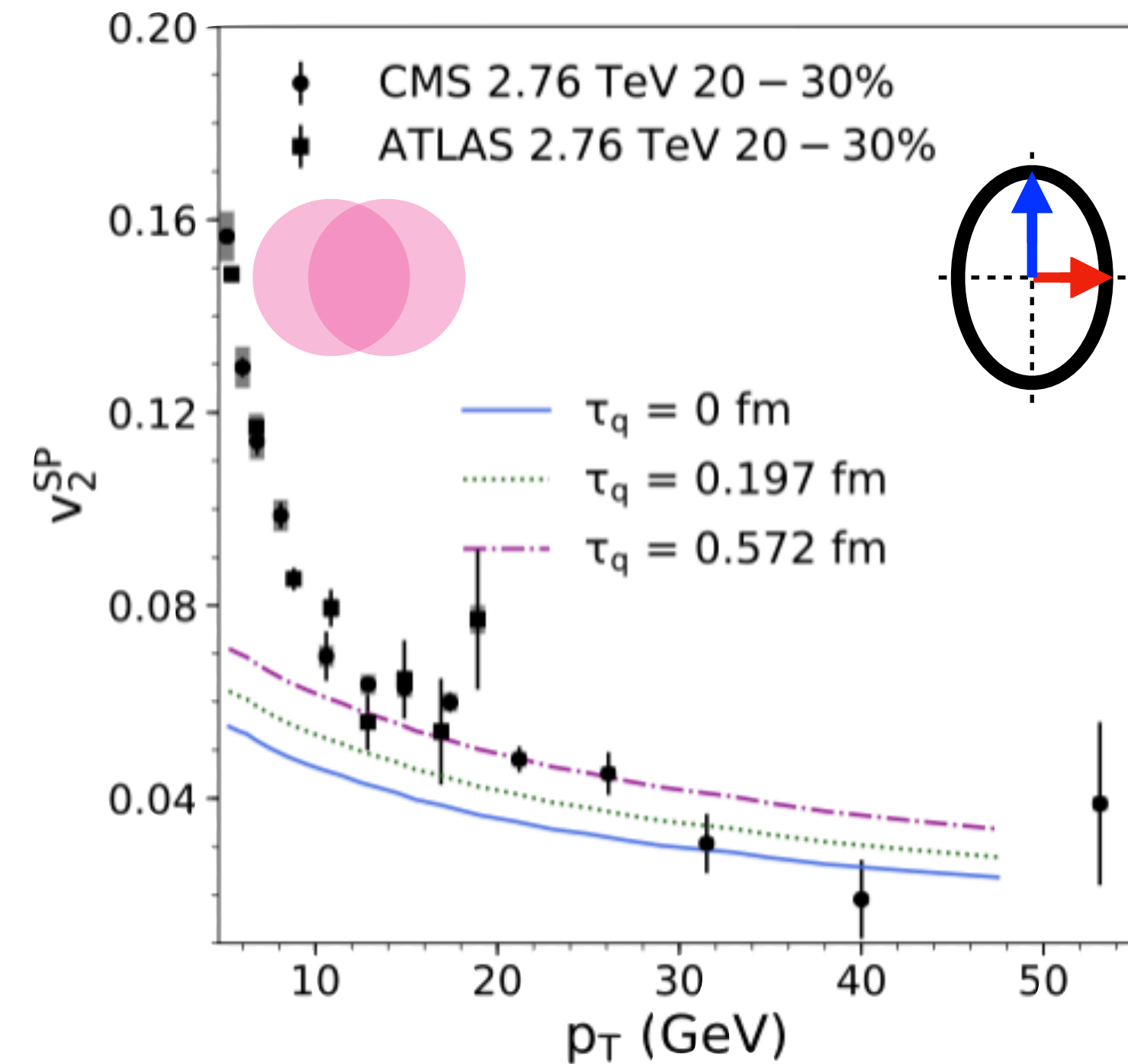


CA et al., PLB 803 135318, (2020)

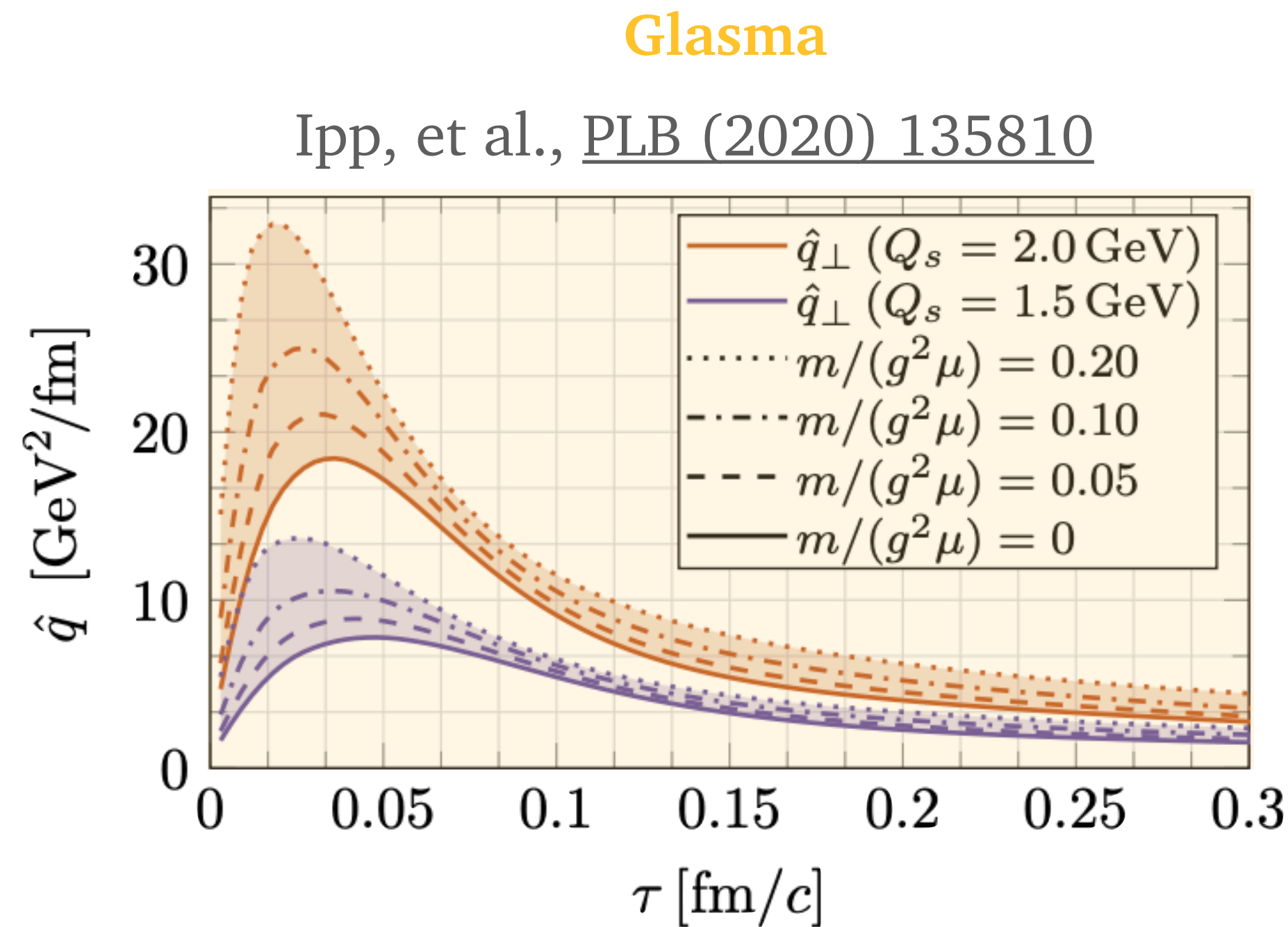
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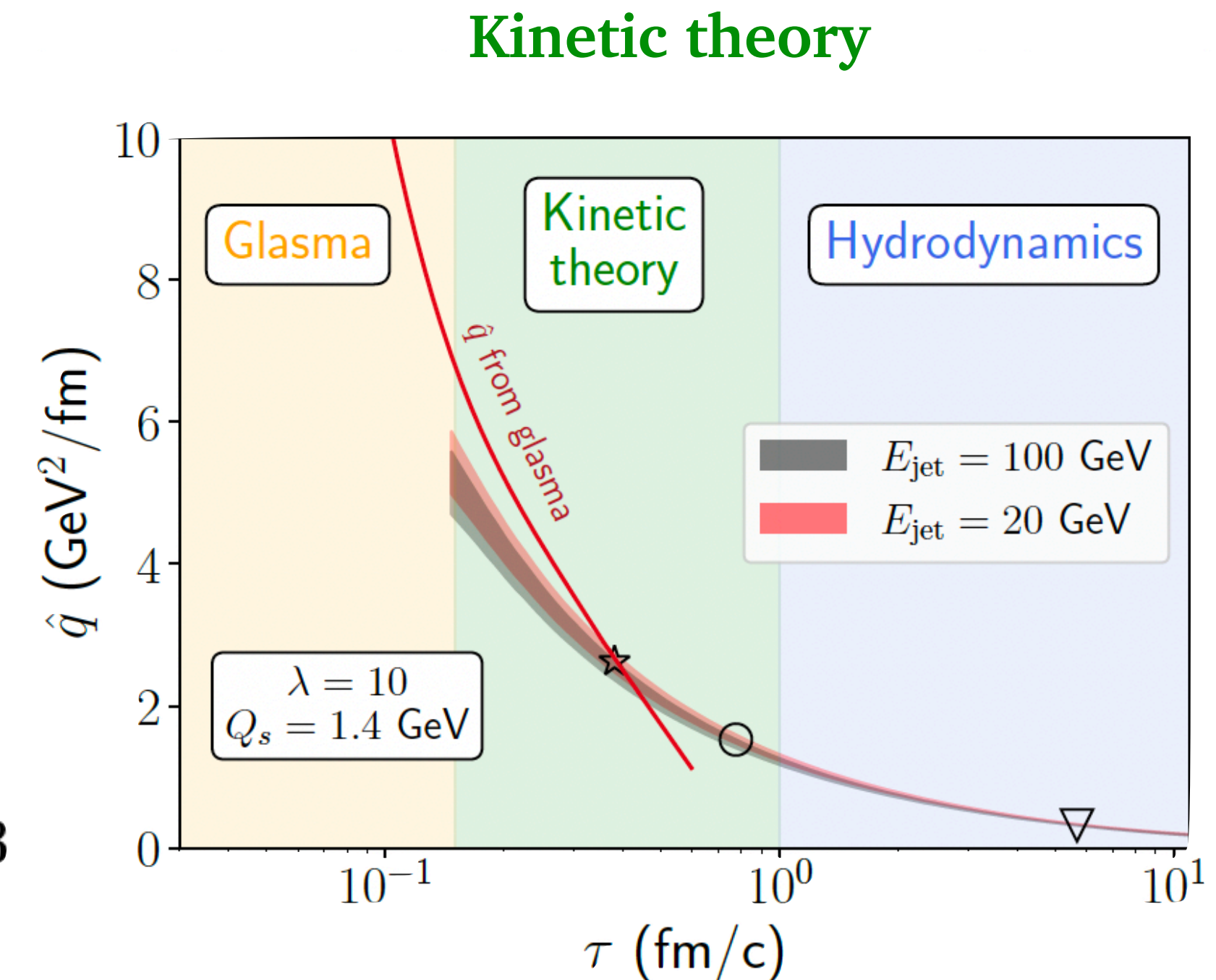
First computations of broadening in the pre-hydrodynamic stages



CA et al., [PLB 803 135318, \(2020\)](#)



See also:
 Carrington et al., [PLB 834 \(2022\) 137464](#),
[PRC \(2022\) 6, 064910](#), and
 Avramescu et al., [PRD 107 \(2023\), 114021](#)

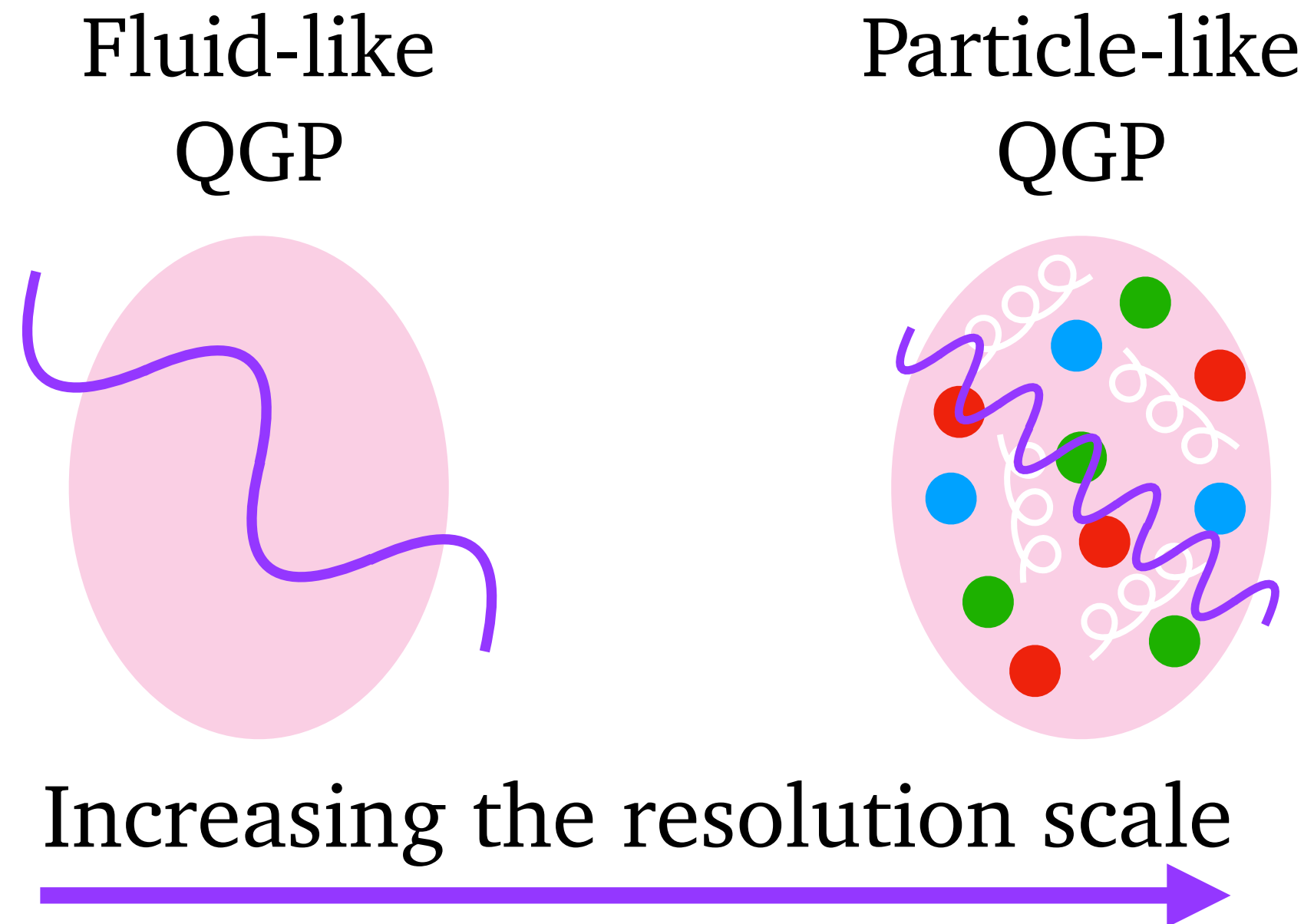


Boguslavski et al., [PLB 850, 138525 \(2024\)](#)

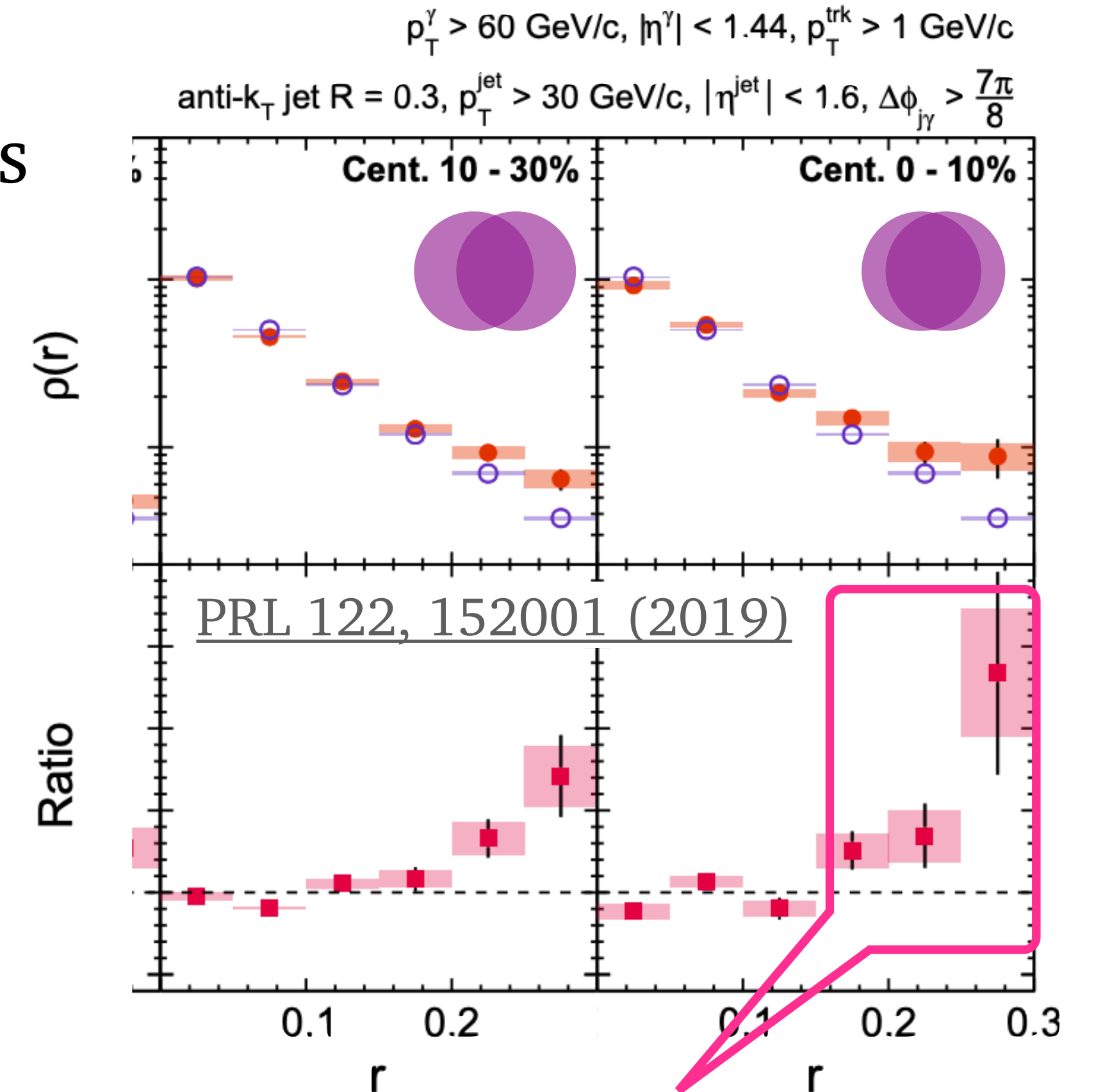
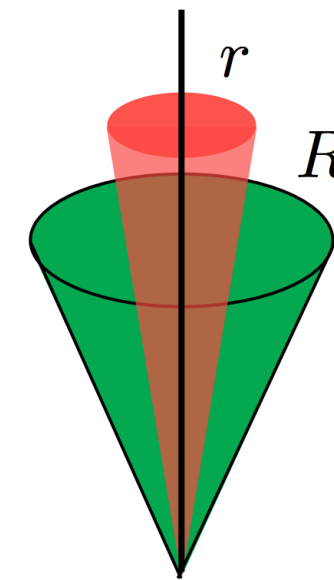
Jet substructure

Raymond Ehlers'
talk Thus 10:00

Can we use jet substructure to probe the QGP at **various resolution scales?**



Jet shapes



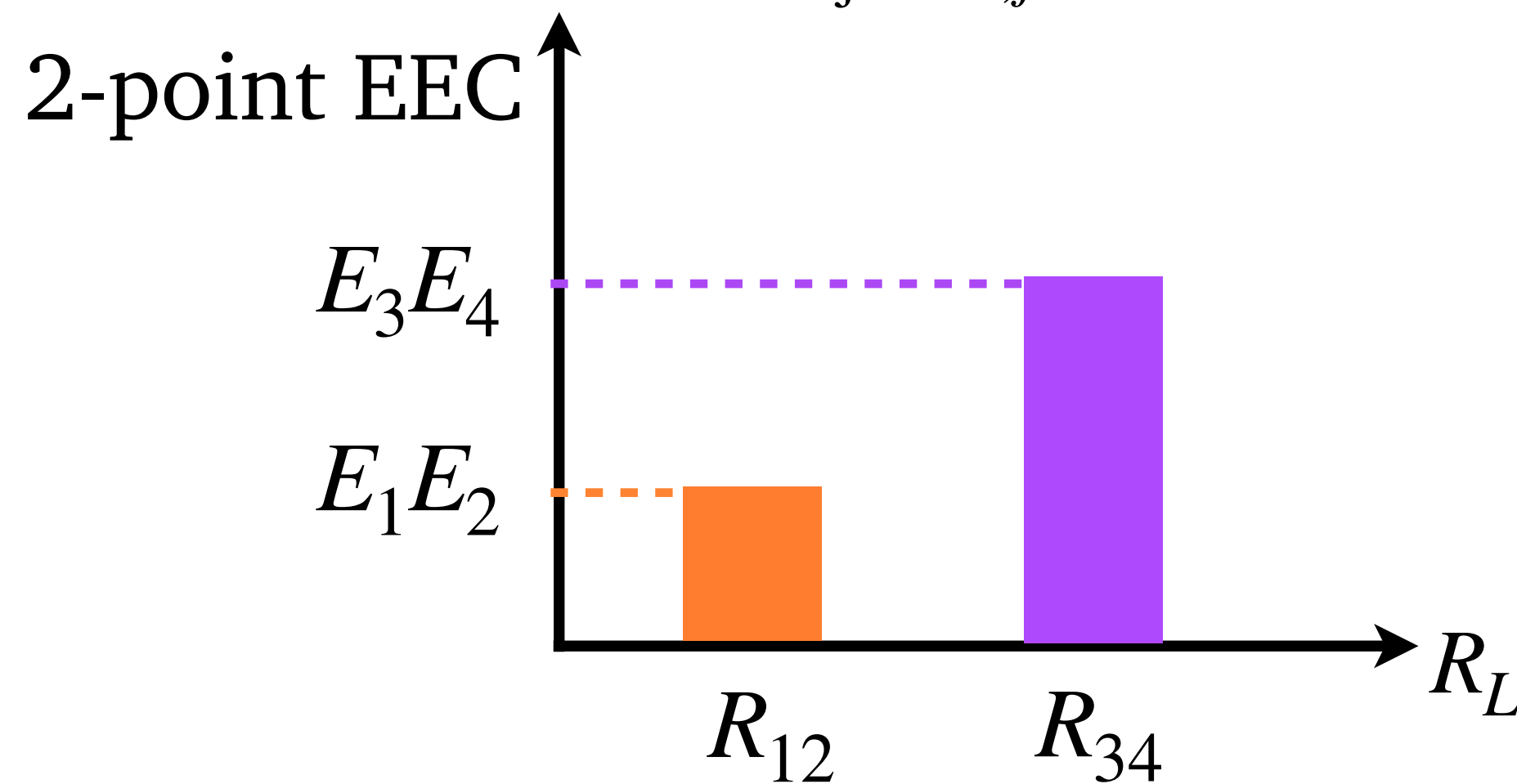
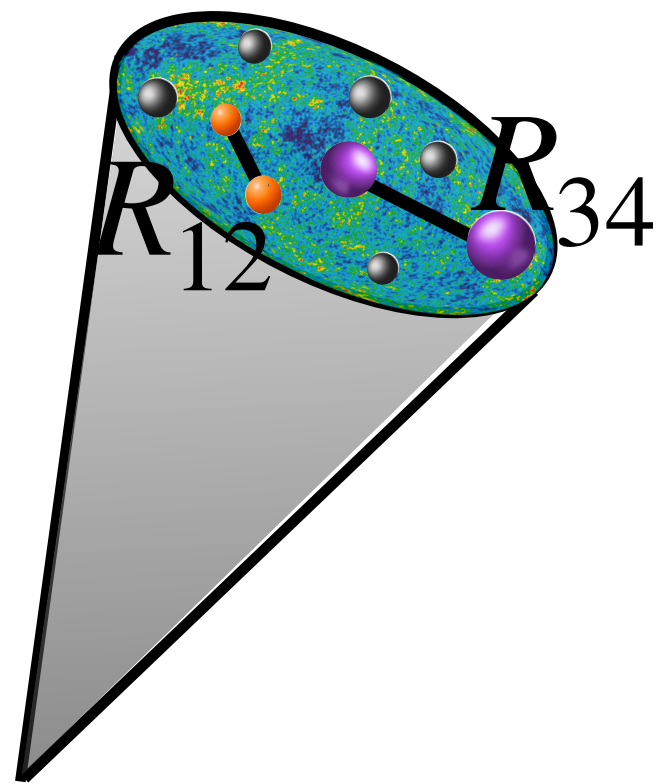
Pb-Pb jets **more energy toward the edge of the cone** than p-p jets

New tool: energy correlators

Ian Moult's talk
Mond 17:20

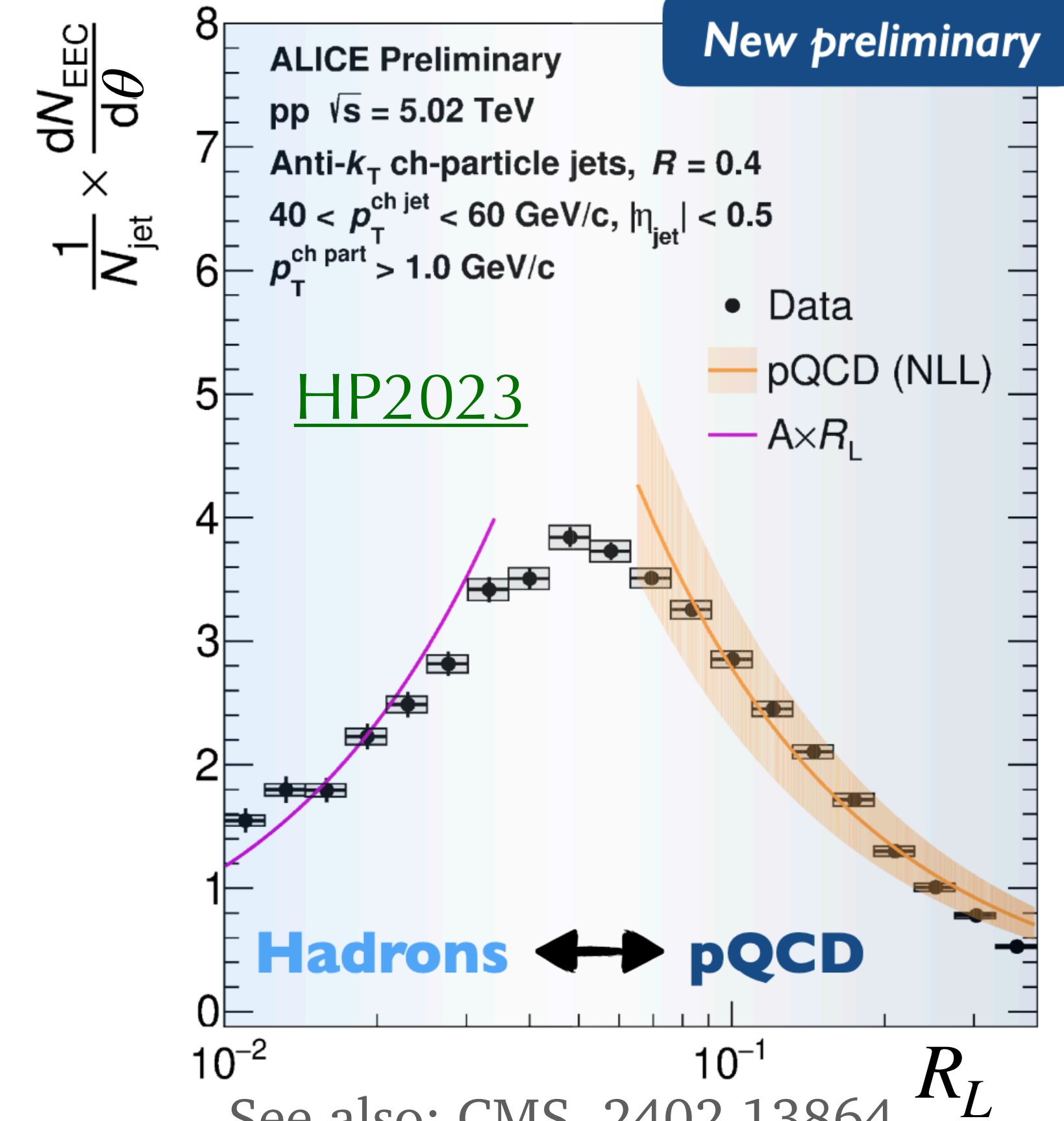
- Correlators $\langle \mathcal{E}(\vec{n}_1) \mathcal{E}(\vec{n}_2) \cdots \mathcal{E}(\vec{n}_k) \rangle$ of the **energy flux**

$$\text{2-point EEC} = \frac{1}{N_{\text{jets}}} \sum_{\text{jets}} \sum_{i,j} \frac{P_{T,i} P_{T,j}}{P_{T,\text{jet}}^2} \delta(R_{ij} - R_L)$$



- Excellent theoretical properties: good candidates for a heavy-ion substructure program

EEC in proton-proton



See also: CMS, [2402.13864](#)

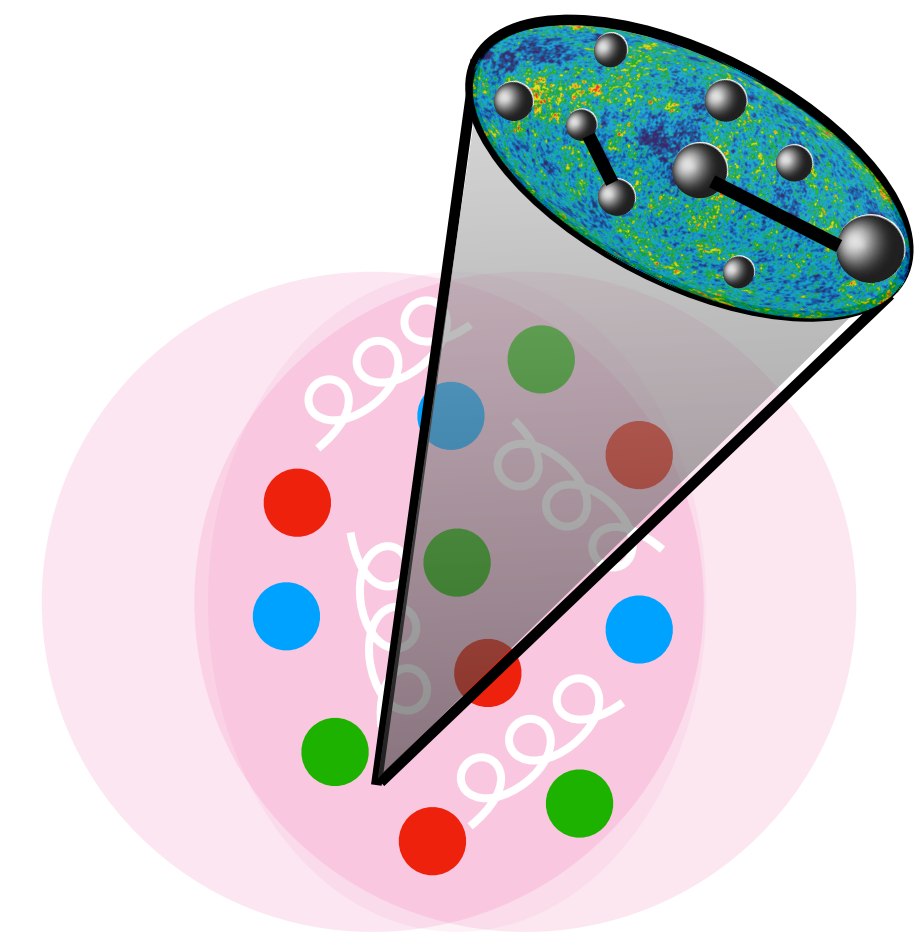
STAR, [2309.05761](#)

Simon Rothman's talk Mond 14:36 and
Hannah Bossi's poster

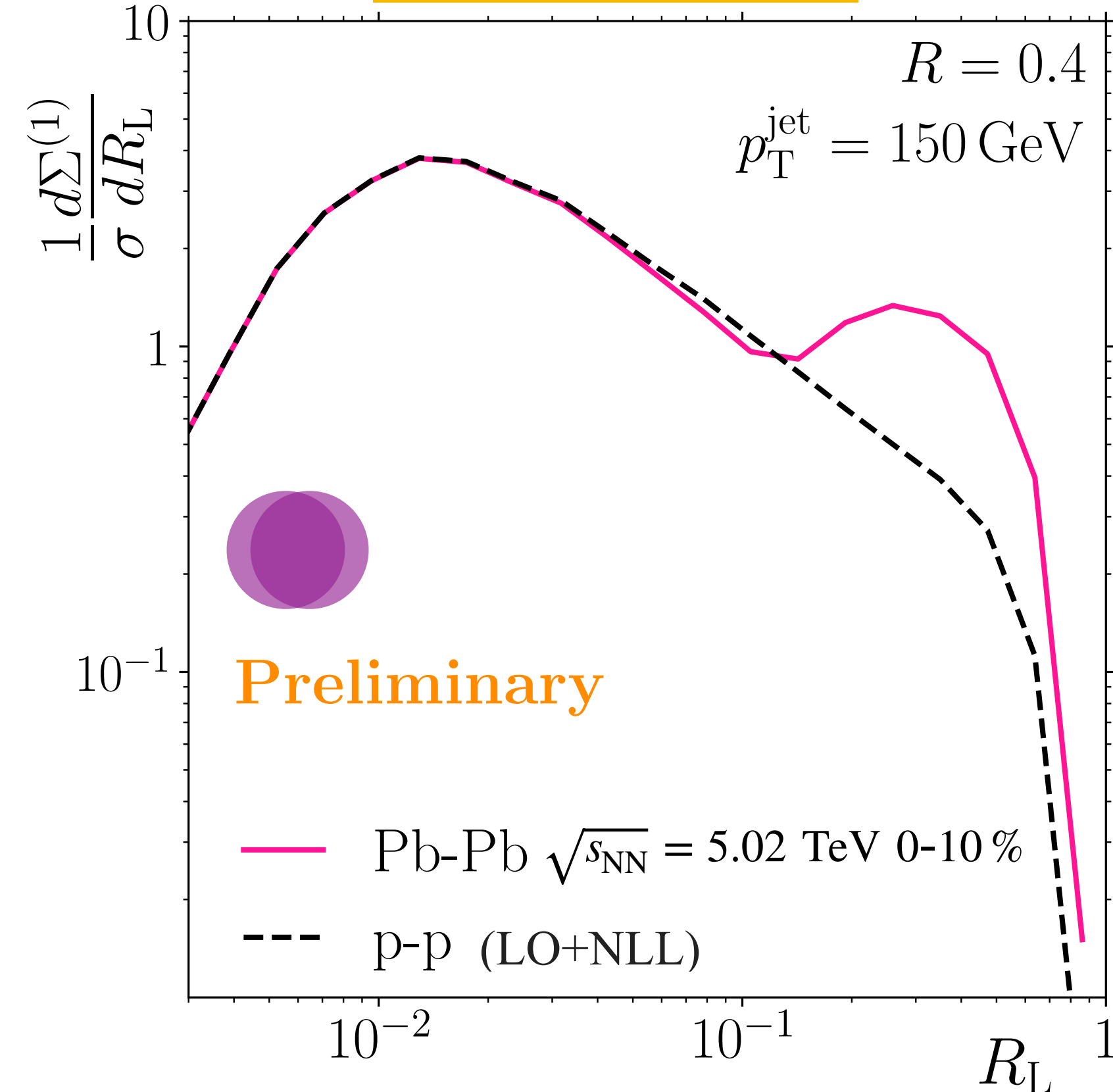
Energy correlators in heavy-ions

- Introduction of energy correlators in heavy-ion collisions

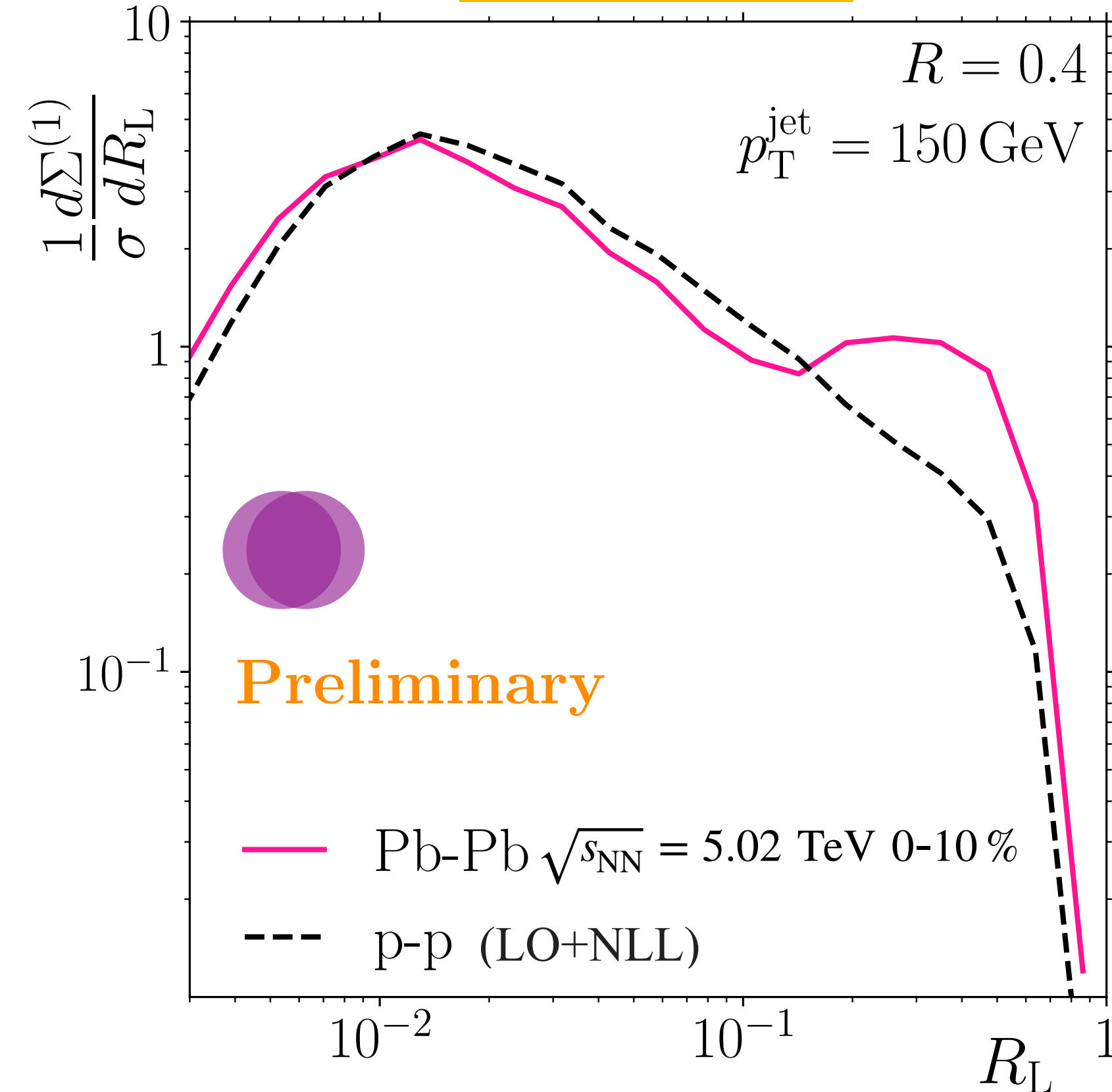
CA, Dominguez, Elayavalli, Holguin, Marquet, Mout,
 PRL 130, 262301 (2023), JHEP 09 088 (2023), 2307.15110



γ -tagged jets



Inclusive

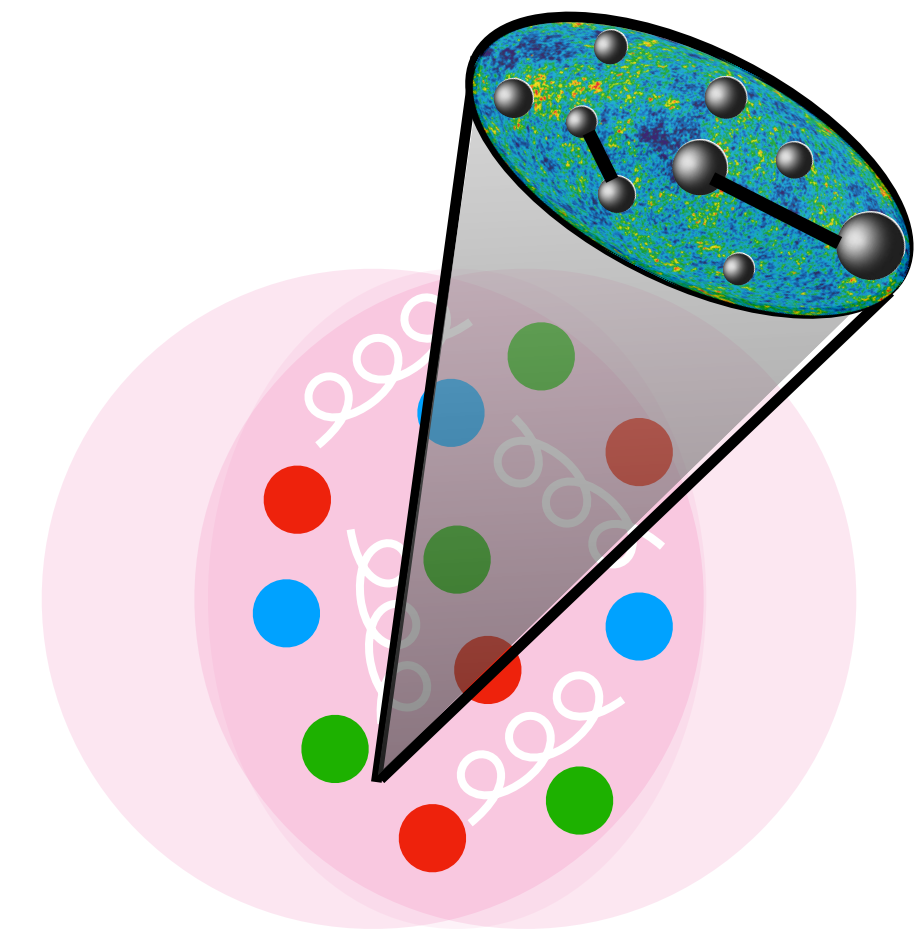


See also: Yang et al.,
 PRL 132 1 (2024),
 Barata et al.
 2312.12527

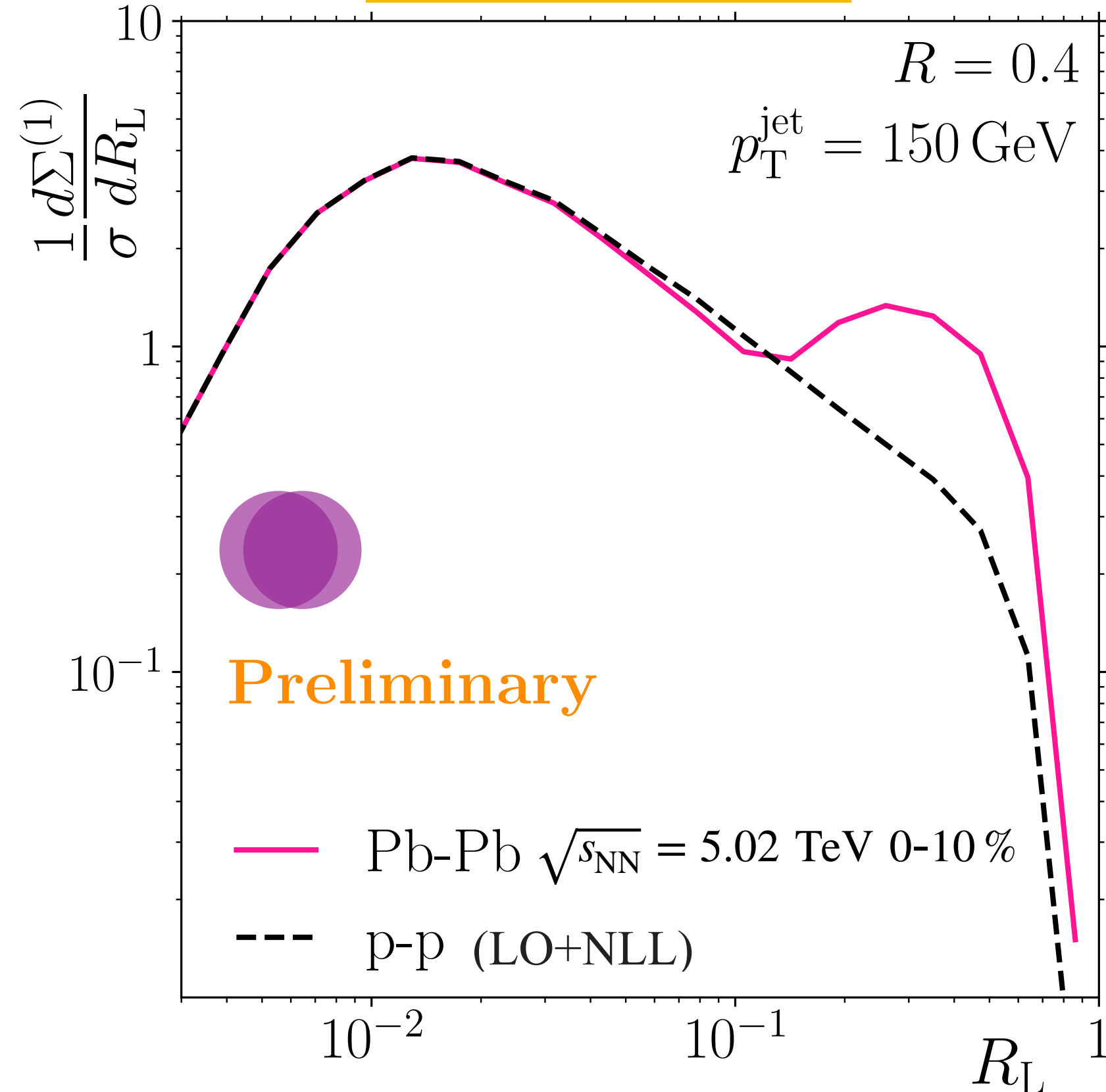
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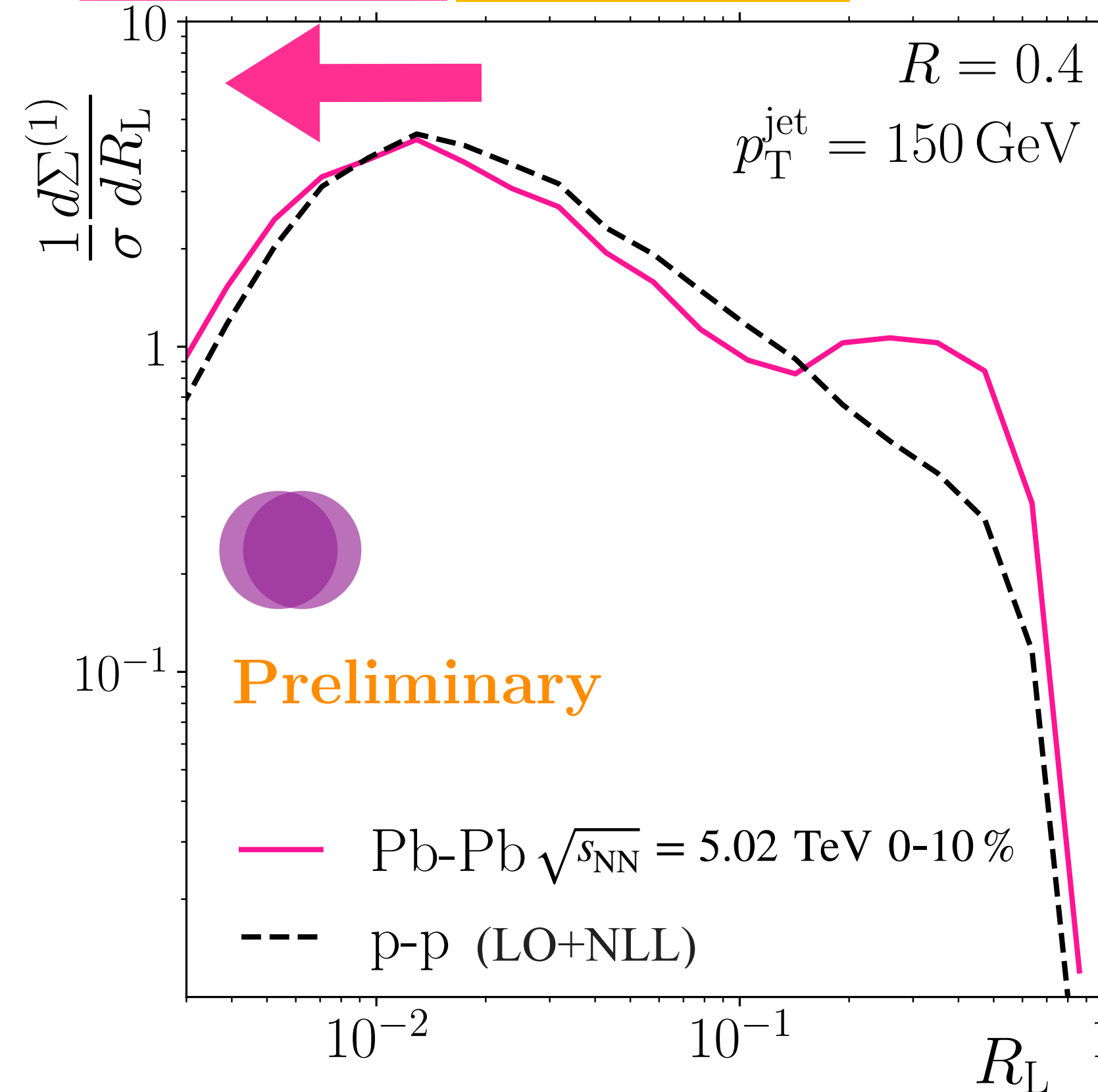
CA, Dominguez, Elayavalli, Holguin, Marquet, Mout,
 PRL 130, 262301 (2023), JHEP 09 088 (2023), 2307.15110



γ -tagged jets



Energy loss Inclusive



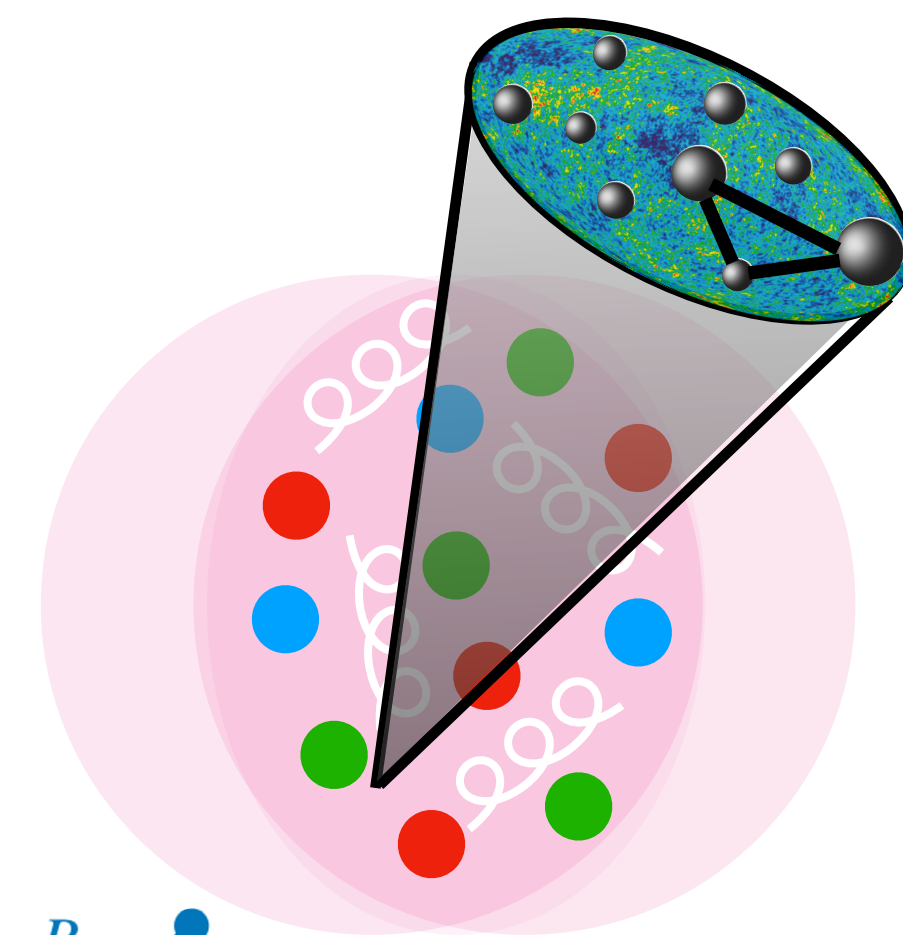
See also: Yang et al.,
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 2312.12527

Energy correlators in heavy-ions

- First studies of the shape of the E3EC

Bossi, Kudinoor, Moul, Pablos, Rai, Rajagopal

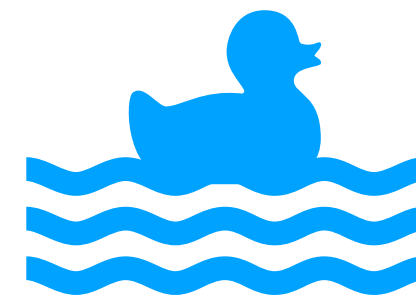
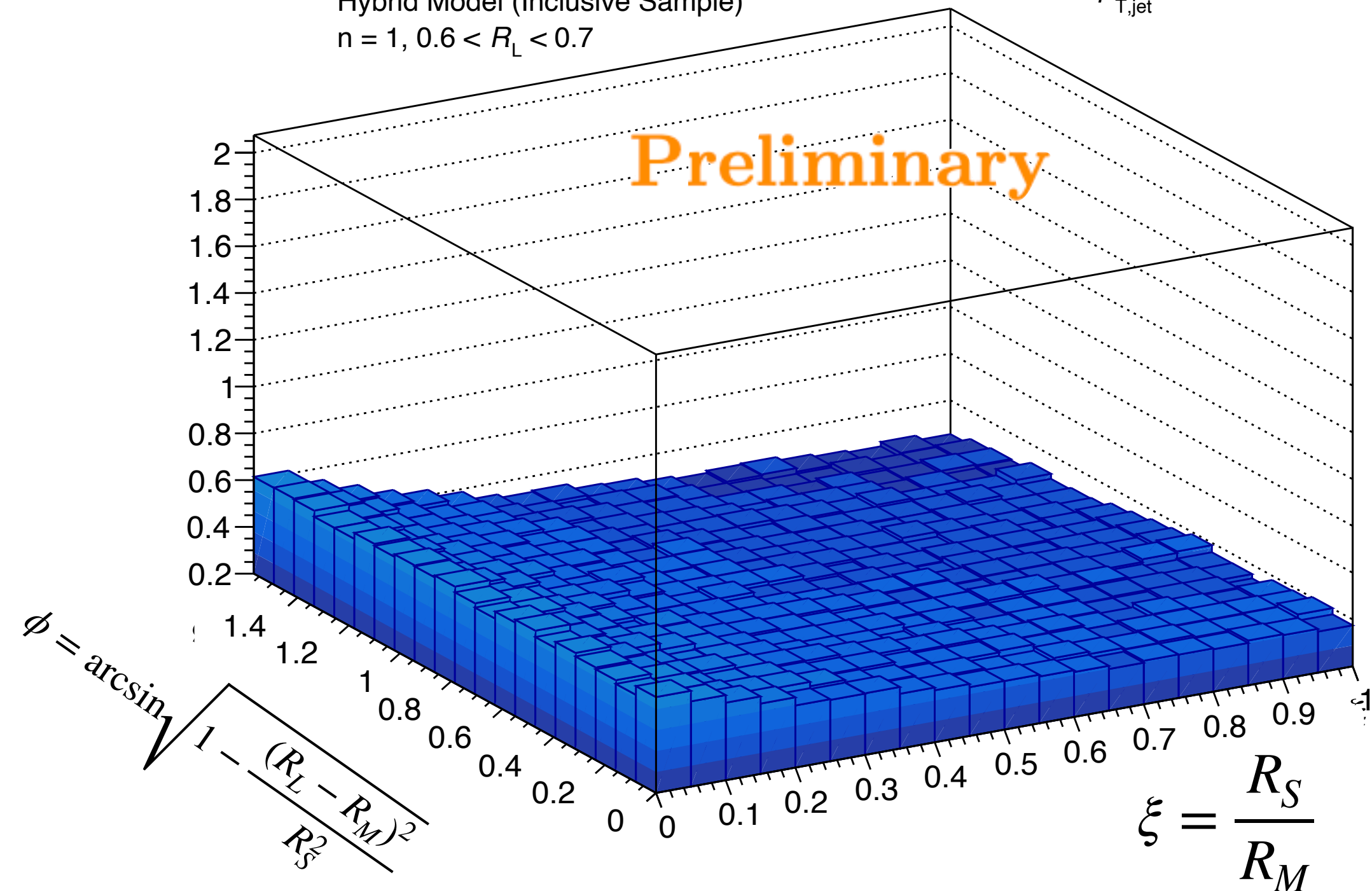
See Ananya Rai's poster



No wake/p-p

Hadrons, $\text{Jet}_{\text{Wake=Off}}^{\text{Med}} / \text{Jet}^{\text{Vac}}$
Hybrid Model (Inclusive Sample)
 $n = 1, 0.6 < R_L < 0.7$

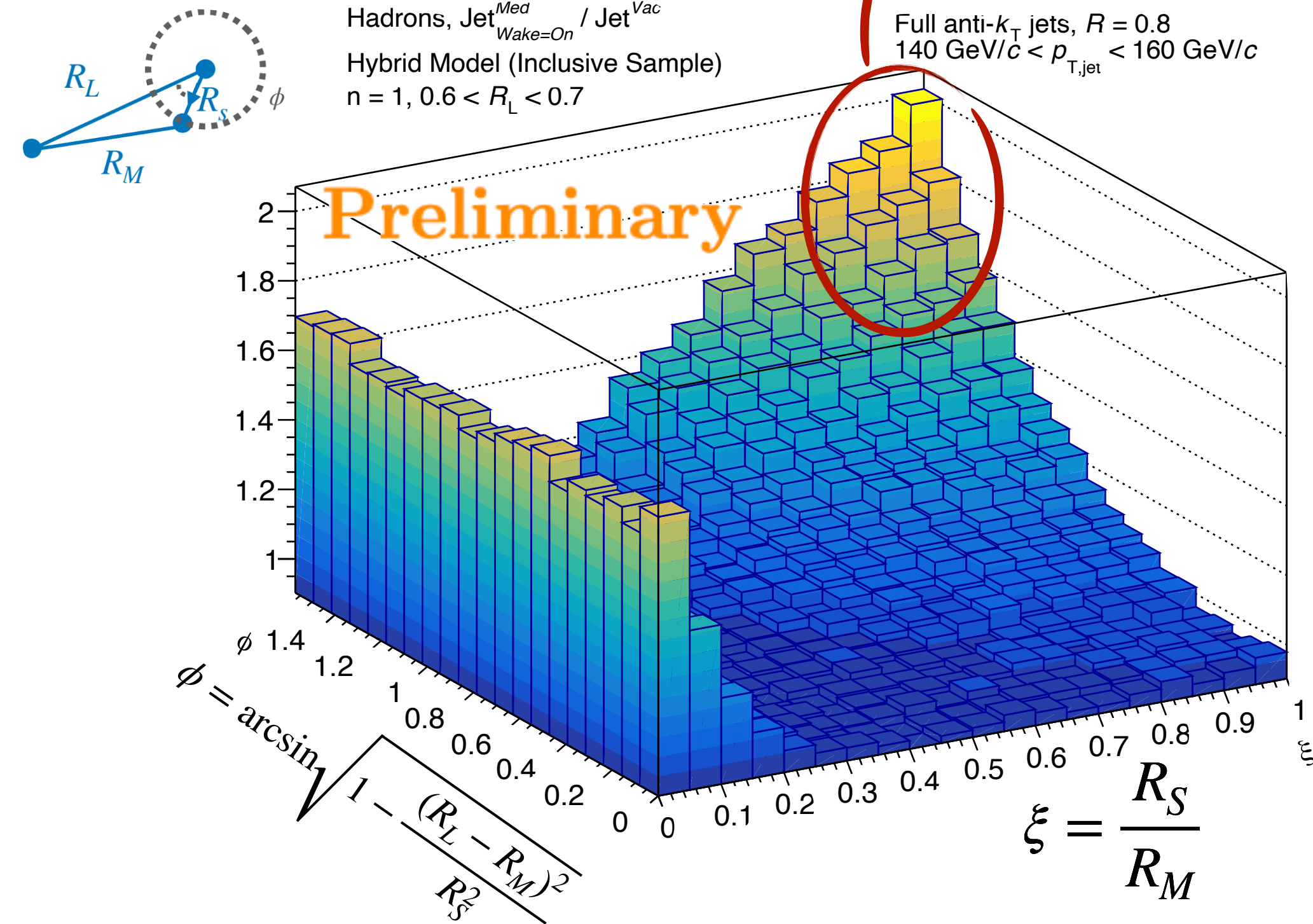
Full anti- k_T jets, $R = 0.8$
 $140 \text{ GeV}/c < p_{T,\text{jet}} < 160 \text{ GeV}/c$



With wake/p-p

Hadrons, $\text{Jet}_{\text{Wake=On}}^{\text{Med}} / \text{Jet}^{\text{Vac}}$
Hybrid Model (Inclusive Sample)
 $n = 1, 0.6 < R_L < 0.7$

Full anti- k_T jets, $R = 0.8$
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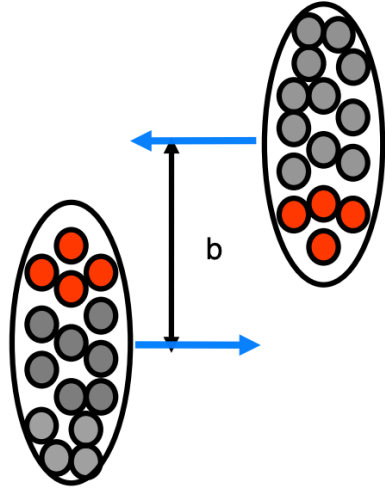
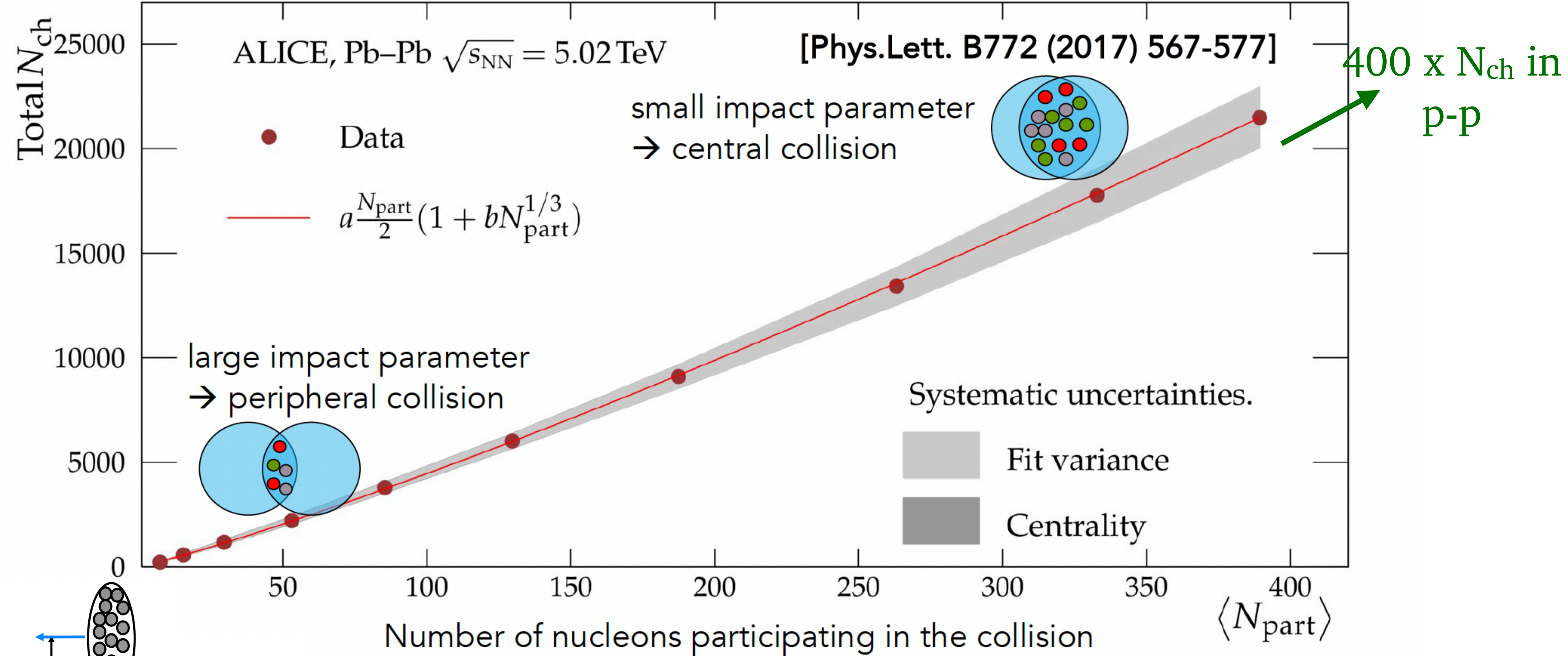
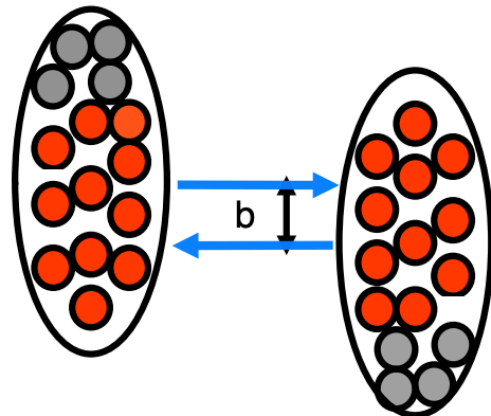


Conclusions

- QCD has a **rich dynamics** within experimental reach
- QCD **EoS for both hot and cold dense matter** can be studied using different experimental tools
 - Colliders (LHC and RHIC): for hot and low baryon chemical potential
 - First constraints from **gravitational waves** on EoS of the core of **neutron stars**
- **Hot QCD at the LHC** and RHIC:
 - Impressive progress on the study of the QGP and its pre-hydro stages
 - Many interesting questions to be answered in the next decade

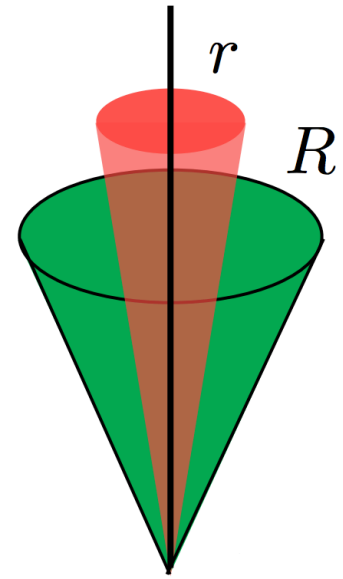
How does a strongly-coupled fluid emerge from an asymptotically free gauge theory?

Charged hadrons in Pb-Pb

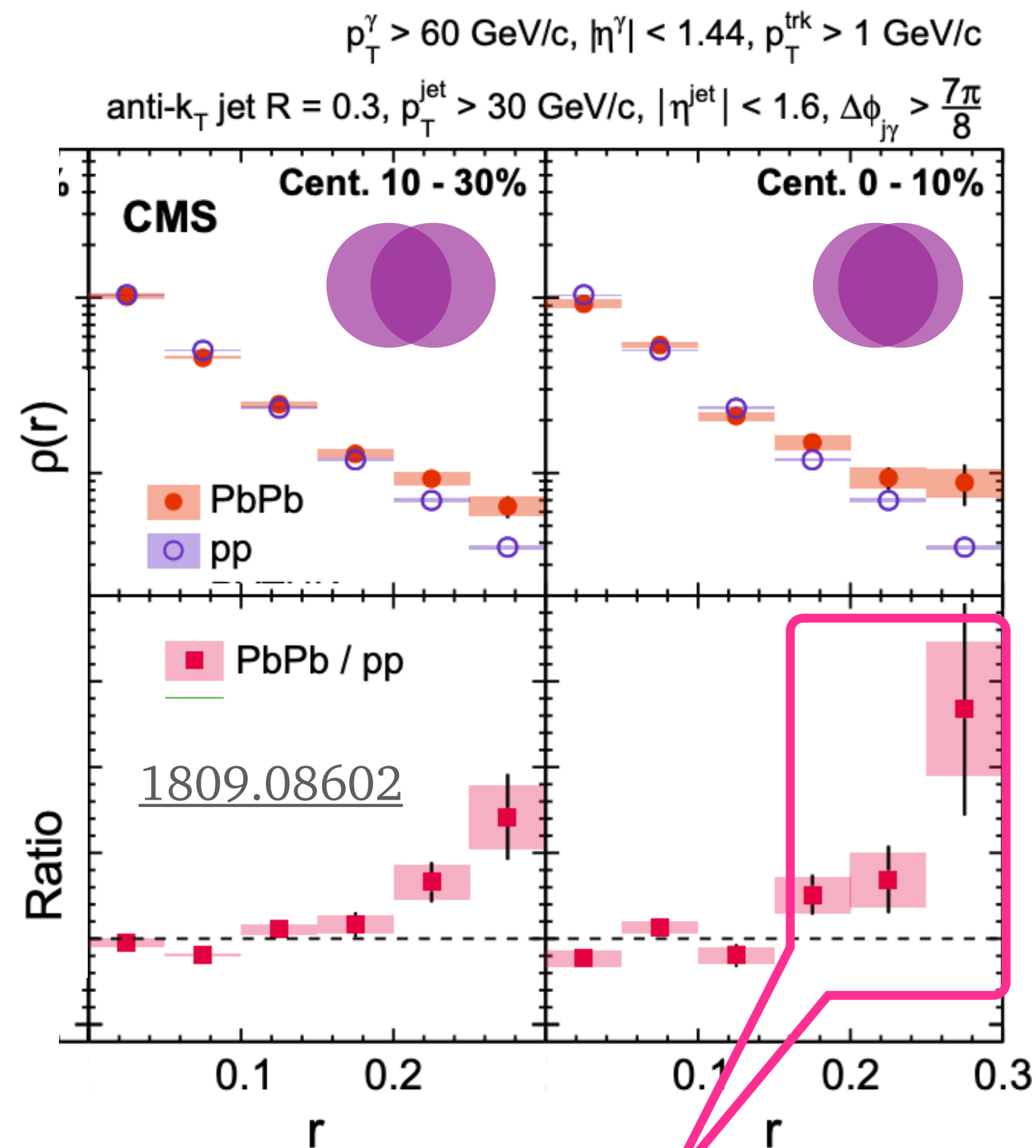


Access to **multi-body QCD** phenomena

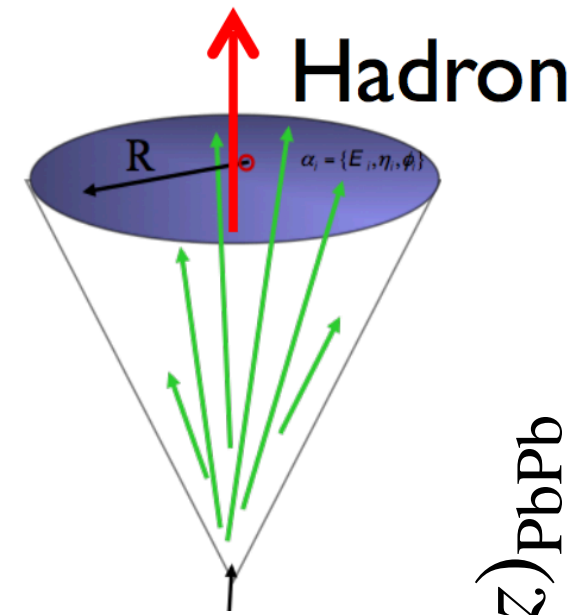
Jet substructure: some examples



Jet shapes



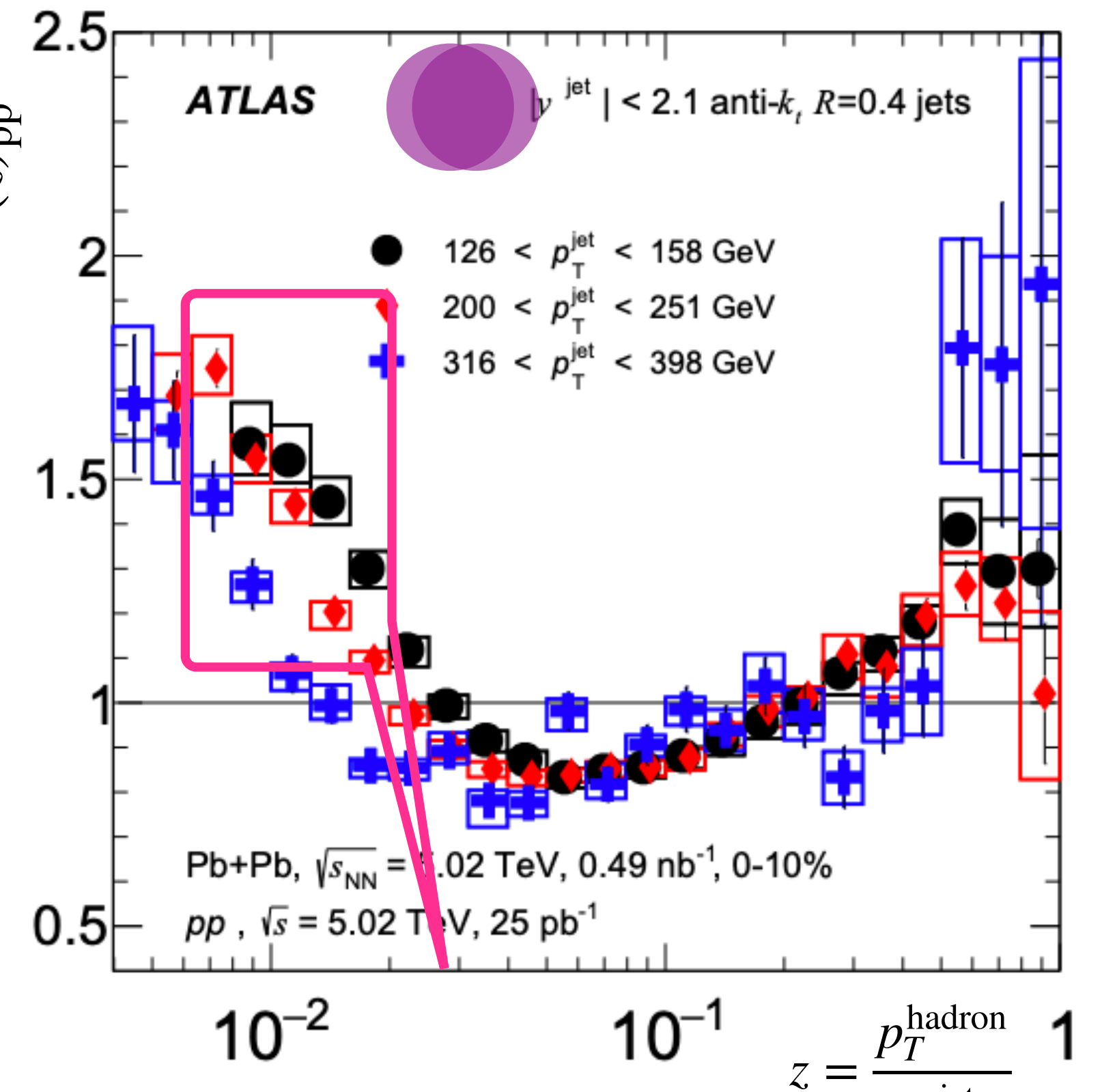
Pb-Pb jets **more energy toward the edge of the cone** than p-p jets



$$R_{D(z)} = \frac{D(z)_{\text{PbPb}}}{D(z)_{\text{pp}}}$$

Jet fragmentations

1805.05424

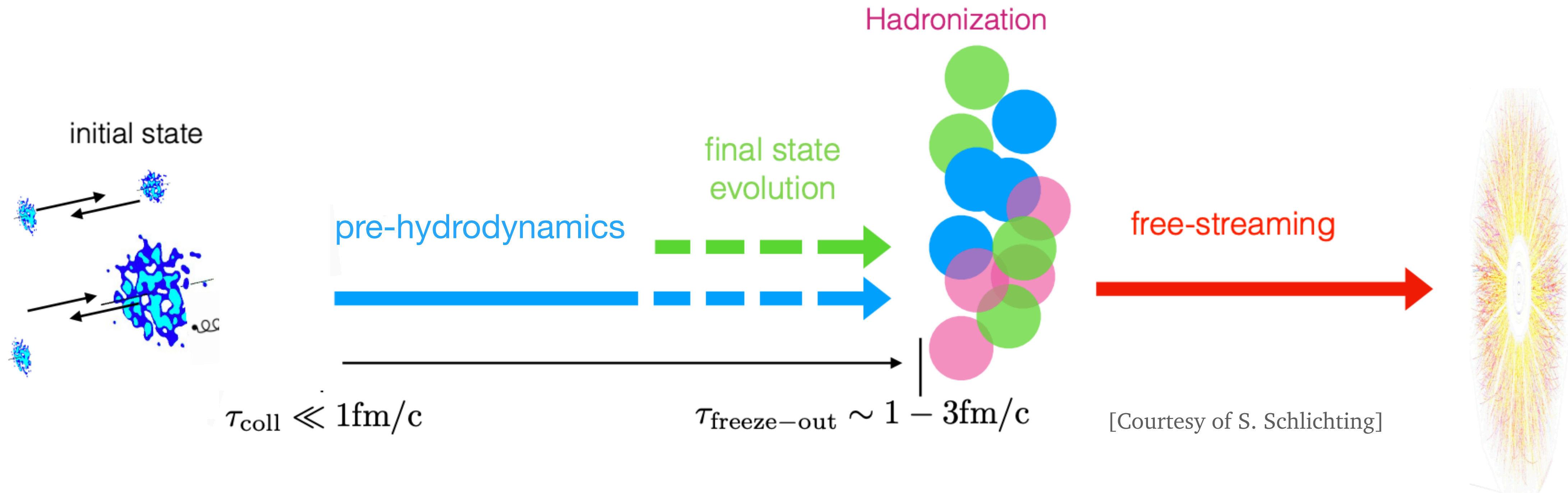


Pb-Pb jets contain **more low- p_T particles** than p-p jets

$$D(z) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{jet}}} \frac{dn_{\text{ch}}}{dz}$$

Small systems

- Shorter lifetime: **larger sensitivity to pre-hydrodynamization**



- System can fall apart before hydrodynamics start to apply!

Ambruş, Schlichting, Werthmann, Phys. Rev. Lett. 130 (2023)152301