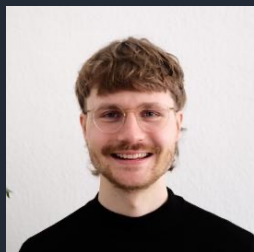


# Baseline calculations for oxygen and neon isotopes

Adam Takacs (Heidelberg)

[Based on: 2410.22405](#)



Jannis Gebhard



Aleksas Mazeliauskas

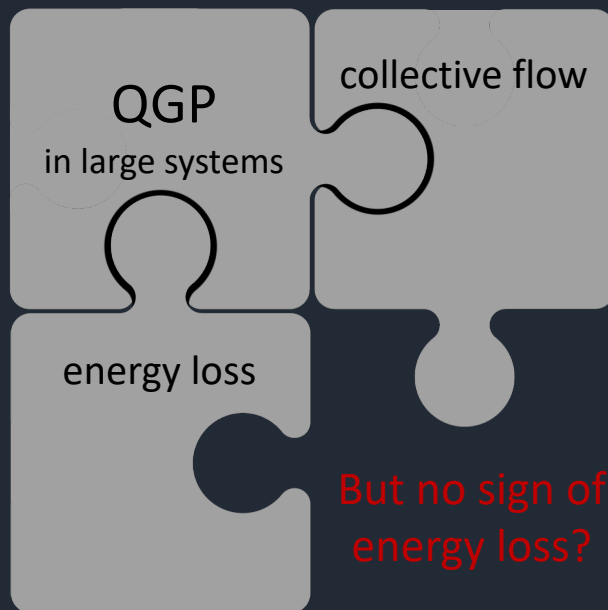


UNIVERSITÄT  
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SEIT 1386

**DFG**

Deutsche  
Forschungsgemeinschaft

# Small system puzzle



Collective flow observed in  
peripheral AA, pA and pp!

# Small system puzzle

troubles with quenching in  
pp, pA, peripheral AA

*(e.g. small system  $R_{AA}$  vs.  $v_2$  puzzle)*

## Challenges:

- Path lengths are short
- Understanding the geometry
- Soft and hard sector overlaps

# Small system puzzle

troubles with quenching in  
pp, pA, peripheral AA

(*e.g. small system  $R_{AA}$  vs.  $v_2$  puzzle*)

## Challenges:

- Path lengths are short
- Understanding the geometry
- Soft and hard sector overlaps

A NEW  
HOPE

## light-ion collisions

- $Pb^{208} > Xe^{129} > Ar^{40} > Ne^{20} > O^{16} > p^1$
- geometry is more controlled
- centrality is less of an issue
- OO collisions at LHC and RHIC [2103.01939](#)

# Detecting energy loss in $00$

1. No-quenching baseline
2. Measure deviation from baseline
3. Interpret results (model predictions)

Observables:

- Jet suppression
- Hadron suppression
- Semi-inclusive jet and hadron observables

# Master formula of no-quenching baseline

$$\sigma_n = \int dx_i dx_j f_i^{h_1}(x_i) f_j^{h_2}(x_j) \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow n} \otimes \left[ 1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda}{Q}\right) \right]$$

(n)pdf

LO  $\lesssim 20\%$   
 NLO  $\lesssim 10\%$   
 N<sup>2</sup>LO  $\lesssim 5\%$

$ij \rightarrow n$

LO $\lesssim 40\%$	LL $\lesssim 100\%$
NLO $\lesssim 20\%$	NLL $\lesssim 20\%$
N <sup>2</sup> LO $\lesssim 5\%$	N <sup>2</sup> LL $\lesssim 5\%$

pow. corr.

hadronization,  
 MPI,  
 centrality, etc.

# Master formula of no-quenching baseline

$$\sigma_n = \int dx_i dx_j f_i^{h_1}(x_i) f_j^{h_2}(x_j) \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow n} \otimes \left[ 1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda}{Q}\right) \right]$$

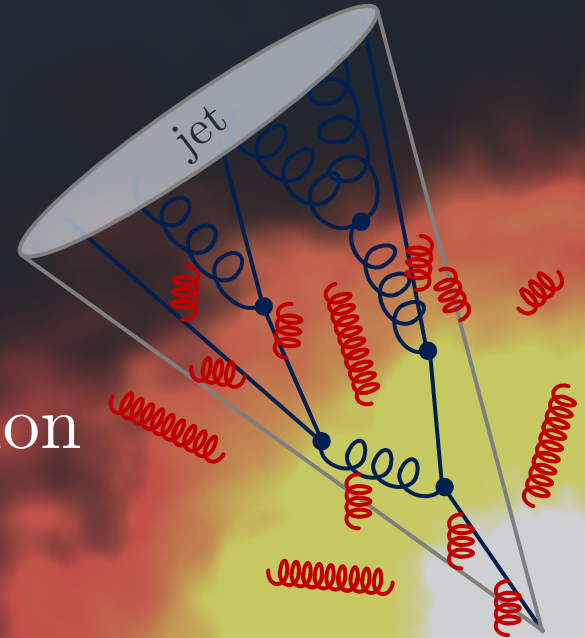
Use state-of-the-art for evaluation:

EPPS16,21,  
TUJU21,  
etc.

NLO MadGraph5 + Pythia8

hadronization,  
MPI,  
MC tunes

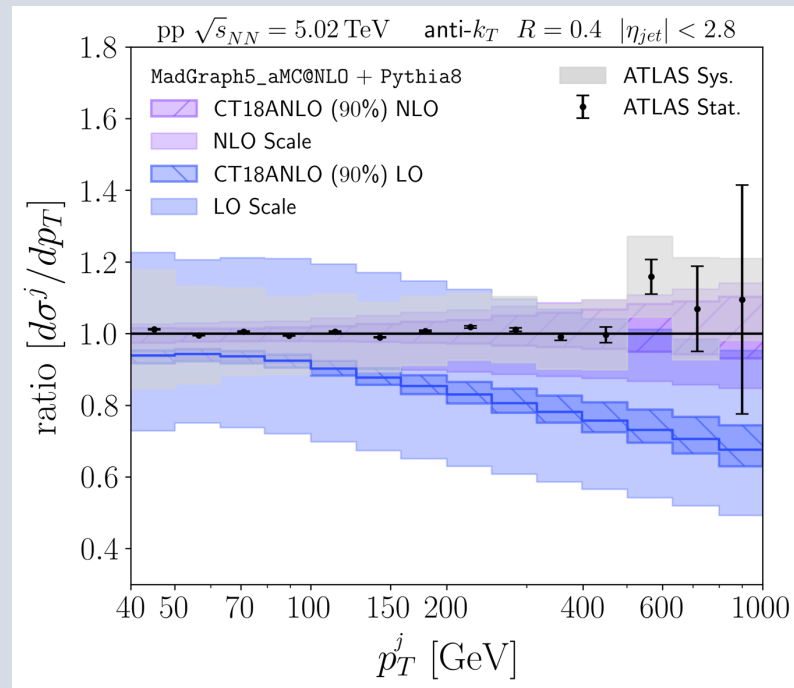
# 1. Jet suppression





# Jet spectrum at NLO in pp

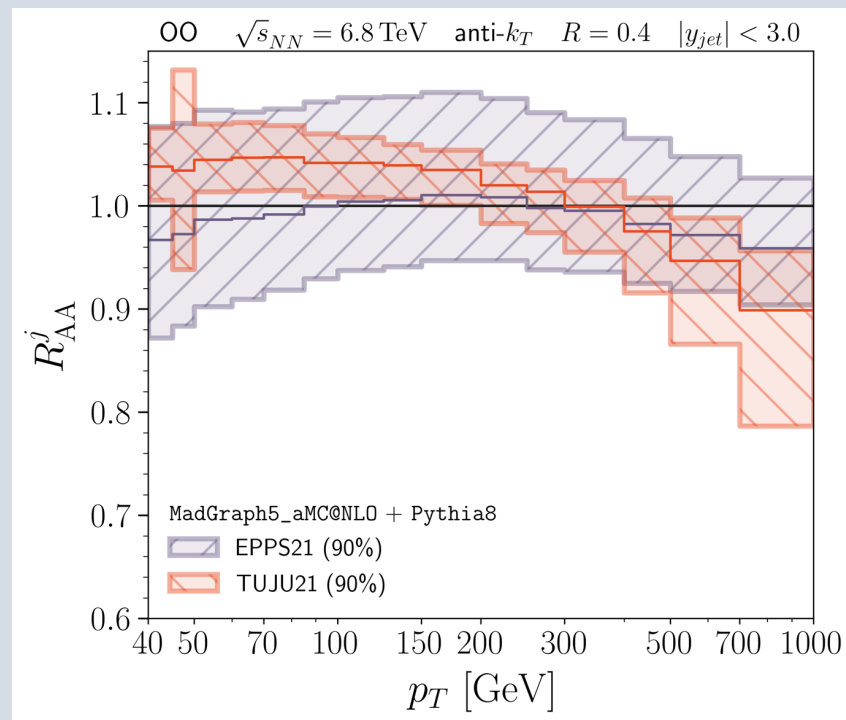
- NLO is better with data in pp
- scale uncertainty: LO 20%  $\rightarrow$  NLO 10%
- pdf uncertainty: 5%



# Jet suppression in OO

$$R_{AA}^j(p_T, y) = \frac{1}{A^2} \frac{d\sigma_{AA}^j/dp_T dy}{d\sigma_{pp}^j/dp_T dy}$$

- Baseline is not 1! (nPDF effects)

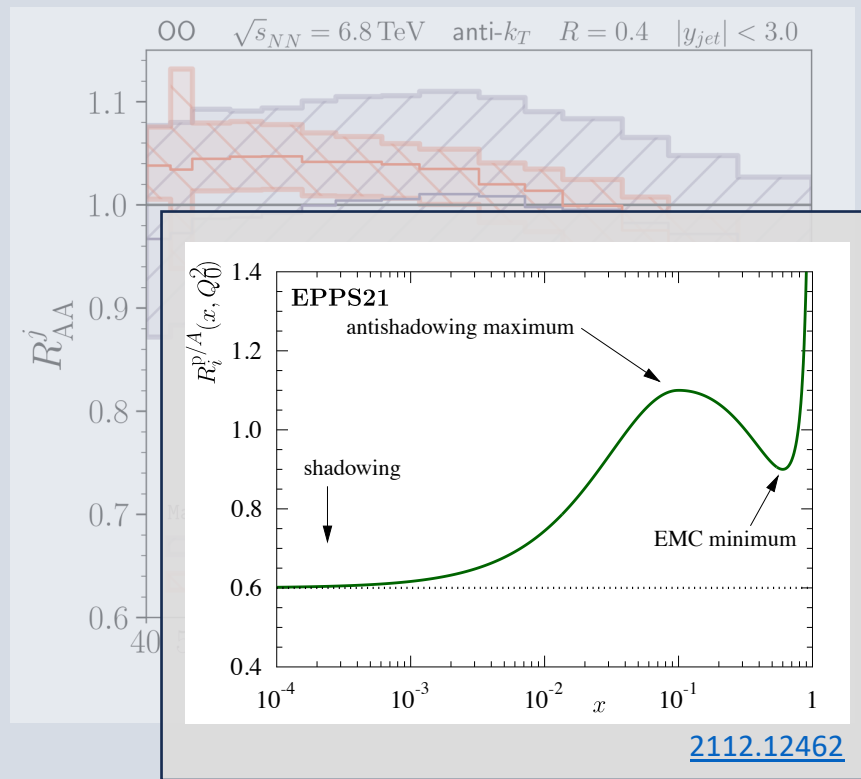


nNNPDF30 is in the backup.

# Jet suppression in OO

$$R_{AA}^j(p_T, y) = \frac{1}{A^2} \frac{d\sigma_{AA}^j/dp_T dy}{d\sigma_{pp}^j/dp_T dy}$$

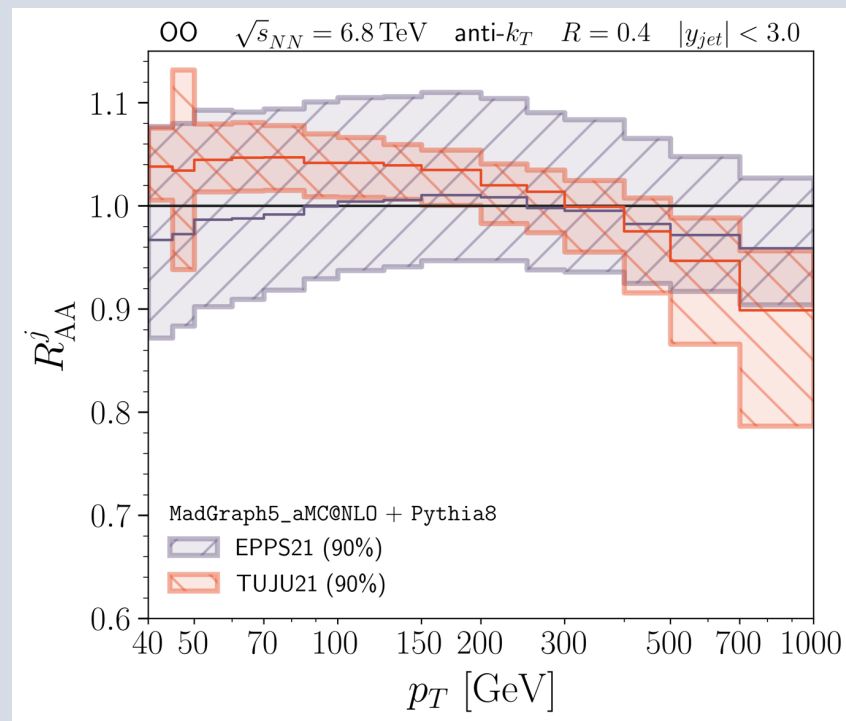
- Baseline is not 1! (nPDF effects)



# Jet suppression in OO

$$R_{AA}^j(p_T, y) = \frac{1}{A^2} \frac{d\sigma_{AA}^j/dp_T dy}{d\sigma_{pp}^j/dp_T dy}$$

- Baseline is not 1! (nPDF effects)
- nPDF uncertainty is 10%
- difference between nPDF fits
- scale and hadr. uncertainty is small



nNNPDF30 is in the backup.

# Jet suppression prediction

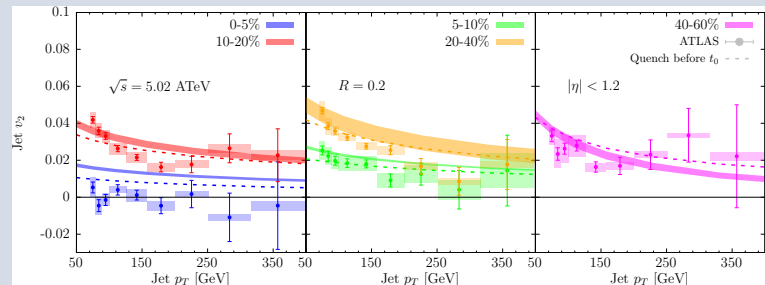
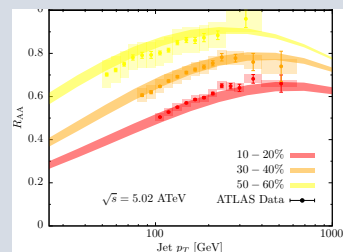
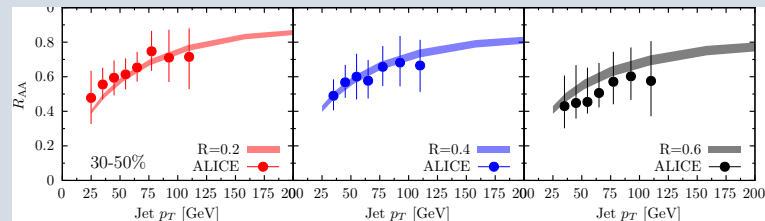
✓  $R_{AA}$  cone size dependence in PbPb

✓  $R_{AA}$  centrality dependence in PbPb

✓ jet  $v_2$  and  $R_{AA}$  in PbPb

Model ingredients

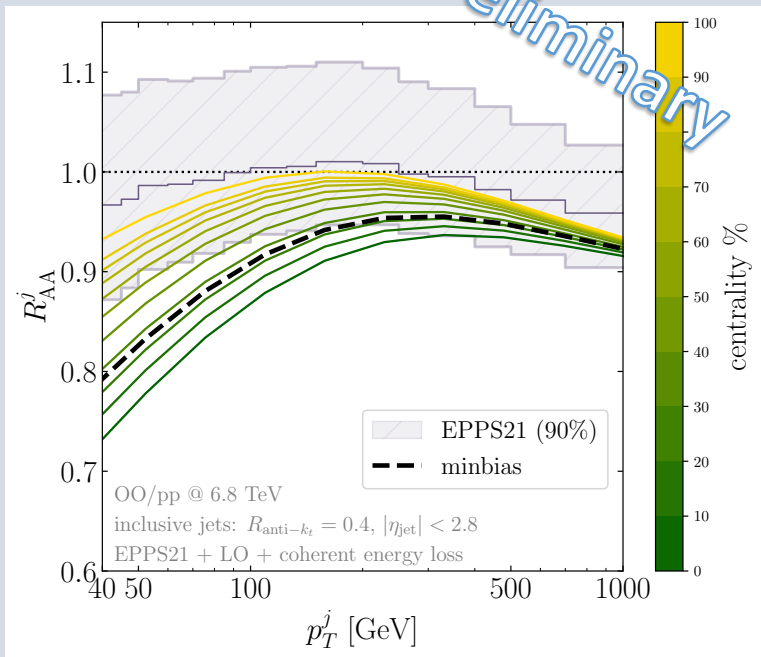
- Quenching weights
- Improved opacity expansion
- Coherent energy loss (collimator)
- Event-by-event IPGlasma+MUSIC



Mehtar-Tani, Pablos, Takacs, Tywoniuk: [2101.01742](#), [2103.14676](#), [2402.07869](#)

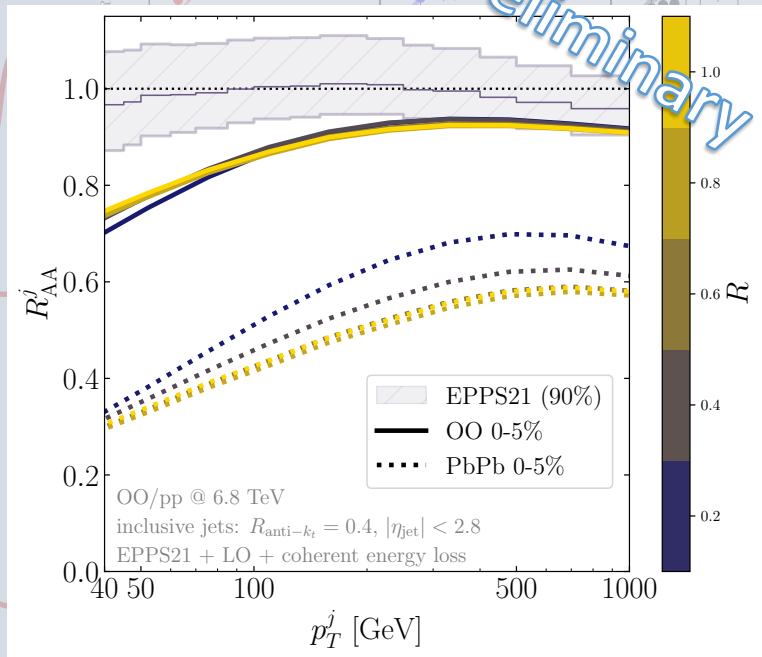
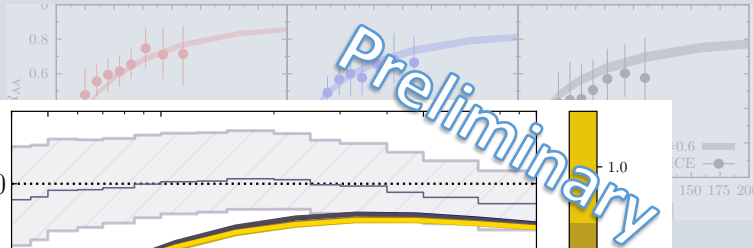
# Jet suppression prediction

Preliminary



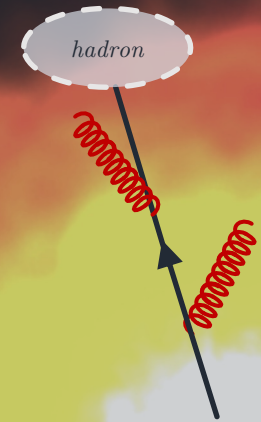
✓  
✓  
✓

- best signal at 50 GeV



- new cone-size behavior!

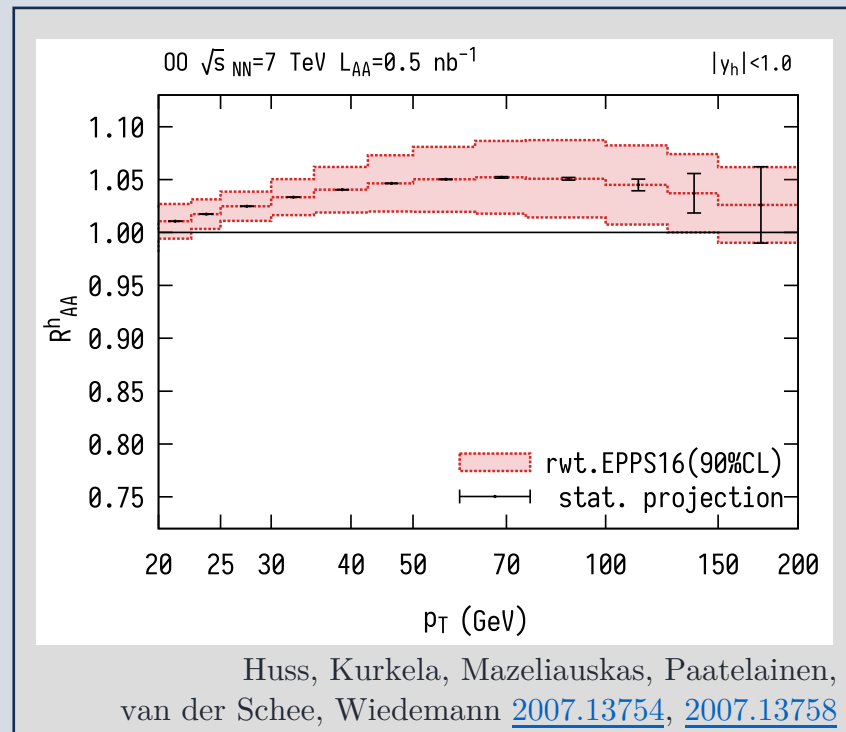
## 2. Charged hadron suppression



# Charged hadron suppression

$$R_{AA}^h(p_T, y) = \frac{1}{A^2} \frac{d\sigma_{AA}^h/dp_T dy}{d\sigma_{pp}^h/dp_T dy}$$

- nPDF + NLO + FF baseline is not 1!
- nPDF uncertainty  $\sim 5\%$



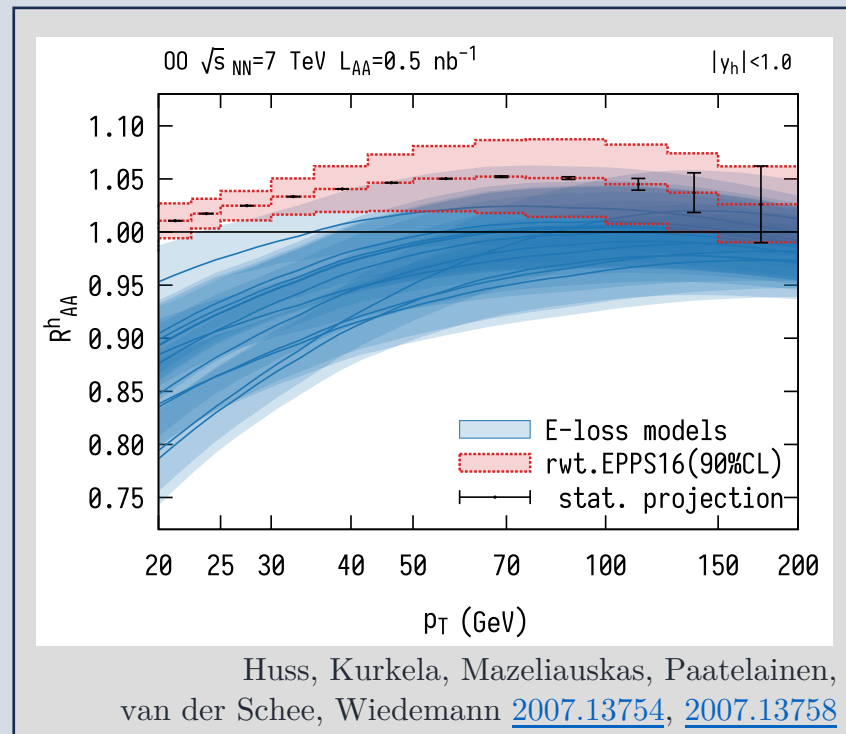
Many more works on hadron suppression, see in the references.



# Charged hadron suppression

$$R_{AA}^h(p_T, y) = \frac{1}{A^2} \frac{d\sigma_{AA}^h/dp_T dy}{d\sigma_{pp}^h/dp_T dy}$$

- nPDF + NLO + FF baseline is not 1!
- nPDF uncertainty  $\sim 5\%$
- model predictions vary

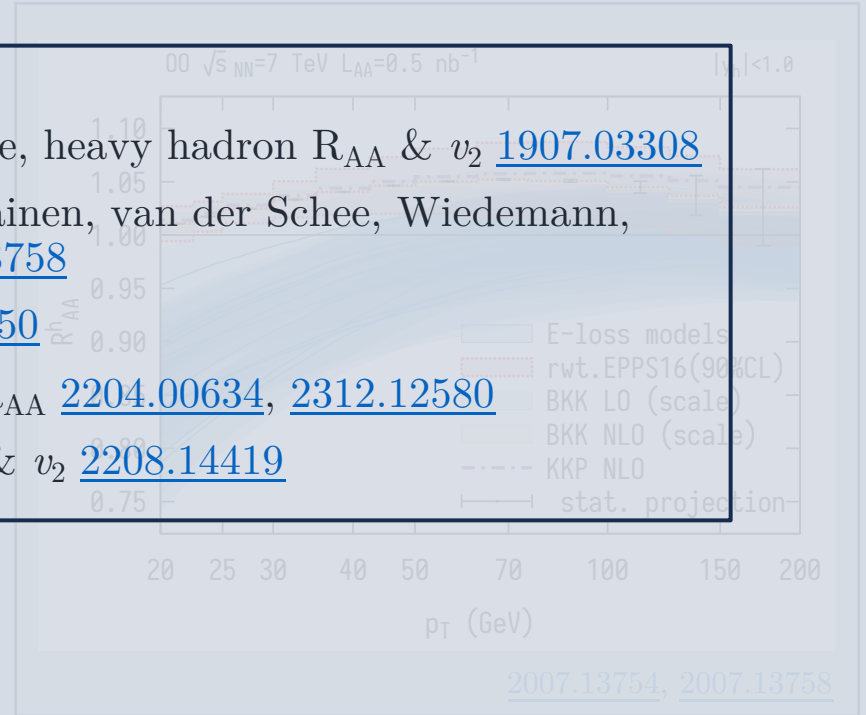


Many more works on hadron suppression, see in the references.

# Charged hadron suppression

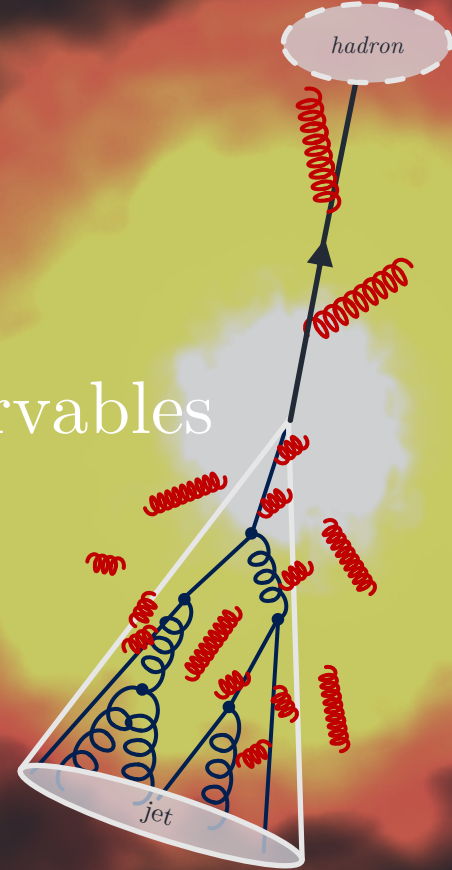
Hadron energy loss in OO:

- Katz, Prado, Noronha-Hostler, Suaide, heavy hadron  $R_{AA}$  &  $v_2$  [1907.03308](#)
- Huss, Kurkela, Mazeliauskas, Paatelainen, van der Schee, Wiedemann, hadron  $R_{AA}$  &  $v_2$  [2007.13754](#), [2007.13758](#)
- Zakharov, hadron  $R_{AA}$  &  $v_2$  [2105.09350](#)
- Ke, Vitev, hadron & heavy hadron  $R_{AA}$  [2204.00634](#), [2312.12580](#)
- Xie, Ke, Zhang, Wang, hadron  $R_{AA}$  &  $v_2$  [2208.14419](#)

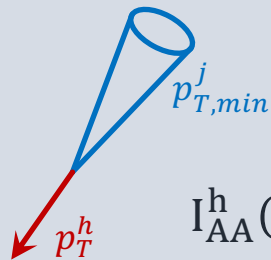


Many more works on heavy hadron suppression, see in the references.

### 3. Semi-inclusive observables

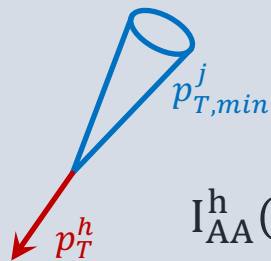


# Jet triggered hadrons (ATLAS)



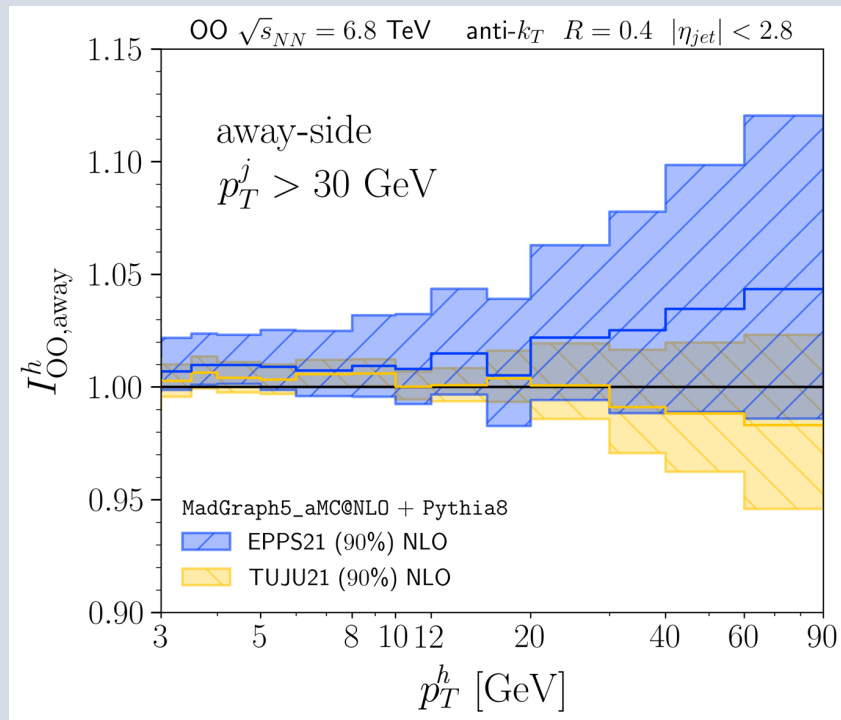
$$I_{AA}^h(p_T) = \frac{1/\sigma_{AA}^j d\sigma_{AA}^{h+j}/dp_T}{1/\sigma_{pp}^j d\sigma_{pp}^{h+j}/dp_T}$$

# Jet triggered hadrons

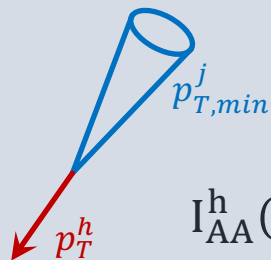


$$I_{AA}^h(p_T) = \frac{1/\sigma_{AA}^j d\sigma_{AA}^{h+j}/dp_T}{1/\sigma_{pp}^j d\sigma_{pp}^{h+j}/dp_T}$$

- Baseline is not 1!

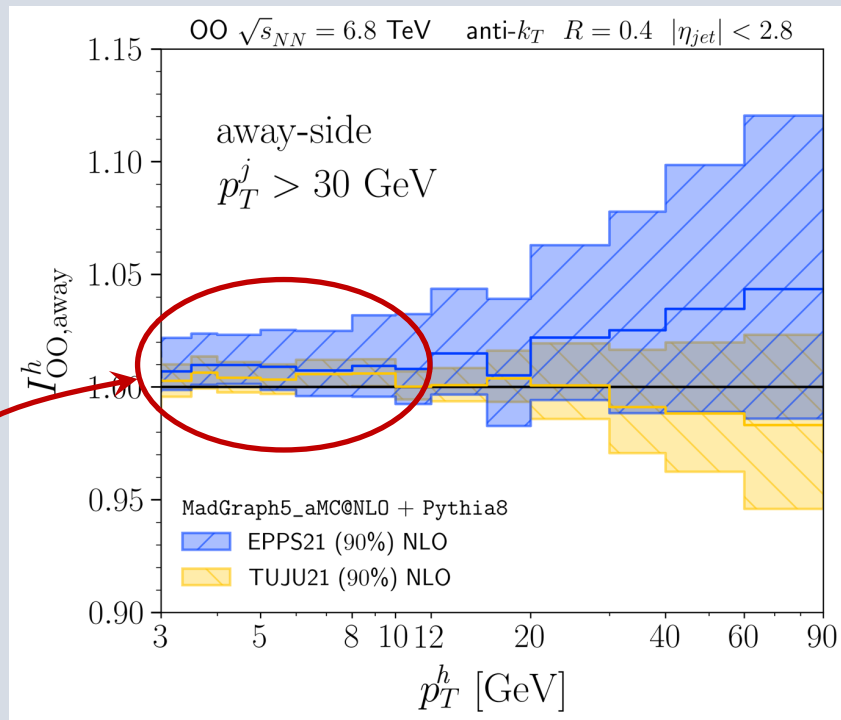


# Jet triggered hadrons

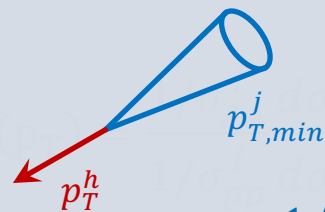


$$I_{AA}^h(p_T) = \frac{1/\sigma_{AA}^j d\sigma_{AA}^{h+j}/dp_T}{1/\sigma_{pp}^j d\sigma_{pp}^{h+j}/dp_T}$$

- Baseline is not 1!
- nPDF err. cancellation



# Why nPDF uncertainties cancel?



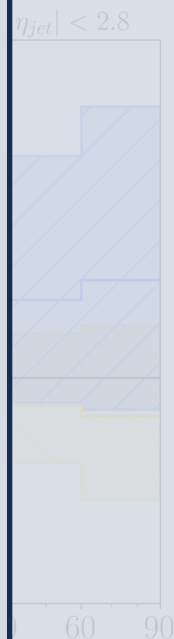
$$I_{AA}^h(p_T) = \frac{1/\sigma_{AA}^j}{1/\sigma_{pp}^j} \frac{d\sigma_{AA}^{h+j}/dp_T}{d\sigma_{pp}^{h+j}/dp_T}$$

$p_T^h < p_{T,min}^j$

$h$  comes from the other side jet.  
Same  $x$  in npdfs.  
cancellation

$h$  from leading jet.  
Different  $x$  in npdfs.  
no cancellation

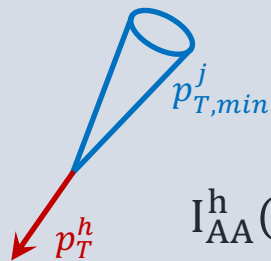
$p_T^h > p_{T,min}^j$



- the ratio is not sensitive to nPDFs
- PDF fits are slightly different
- PDF uncertainties sometimes cancel to 3%
- scale uncertainty 2%
- hadronization uncertainty 3%

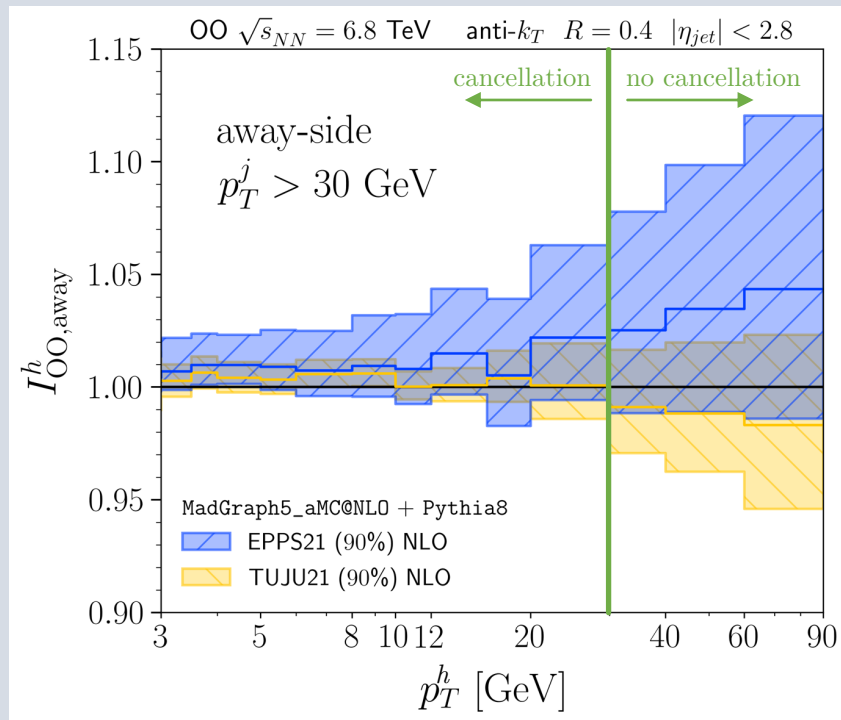
$p_T$  [GeV]

# Jet triggered hadrons



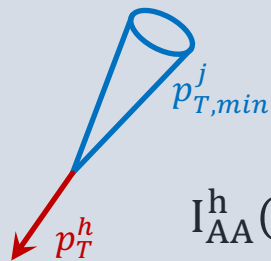
$$I_{AA}^h(p_T) = \frac{1/\sigma_{AA}^j d\sigma_{AA}^{h+j}/dp_T}{1/\sigma_{pp}^j d\sigma_{pp}^{h+j}/dp_T}$$

- Baseline is not 1!
- nPDF err. cancellation



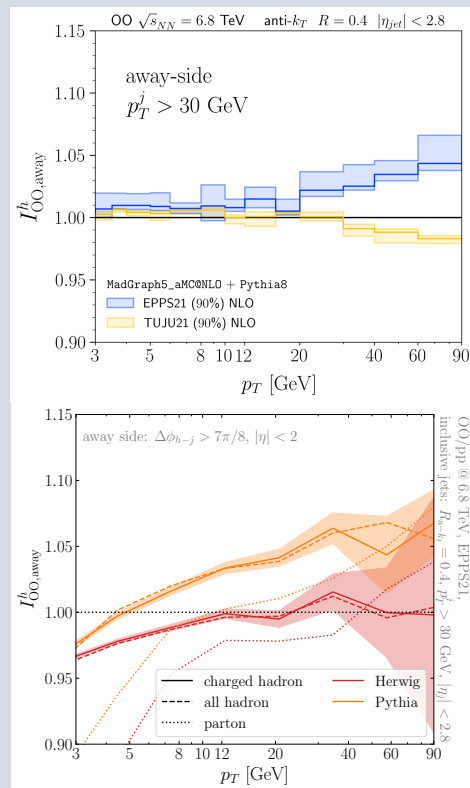


# Jet triggered hadrons



$$I_{AA}^h(p_T) = \frac{1/\sigma_{AA}^j d\sigma_{AA}^{h+j}/dp_T}{1/\sigma_{pp}^j d\sigma_{pp}^{h+j}/dp_T}$$

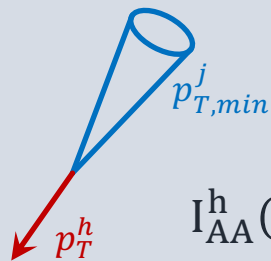
- Baseline is not 1!
- nPDF err. cancellation
- small scale & hadr. uncertainty



scale unc.

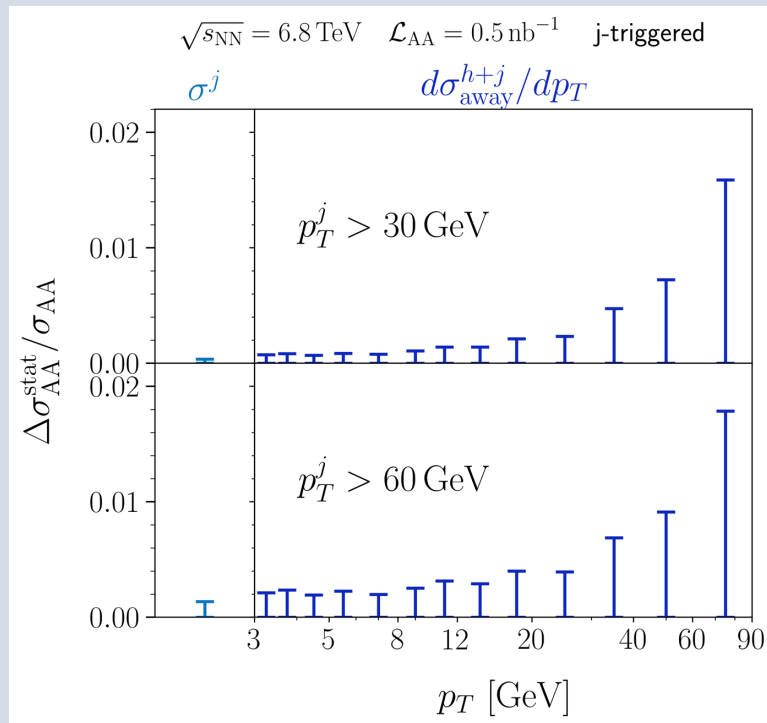
hadr and tune unc.

# Jet triggered hadrons

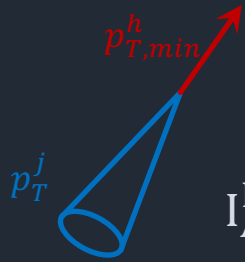


$$I_{AA}^h(p_T) = \frac{1/\sigma_{AA}^j}{1/\sigma_{pp}^j} \frac{d\sigma_{AA}^{h+j}/dp_T}{d\sigma_{pp}^{h+j}/dp_T}$$

- Baseline is not 1!
- nPDF err. cancellation
- small scale & hadr. uncertainty
- small stat err.

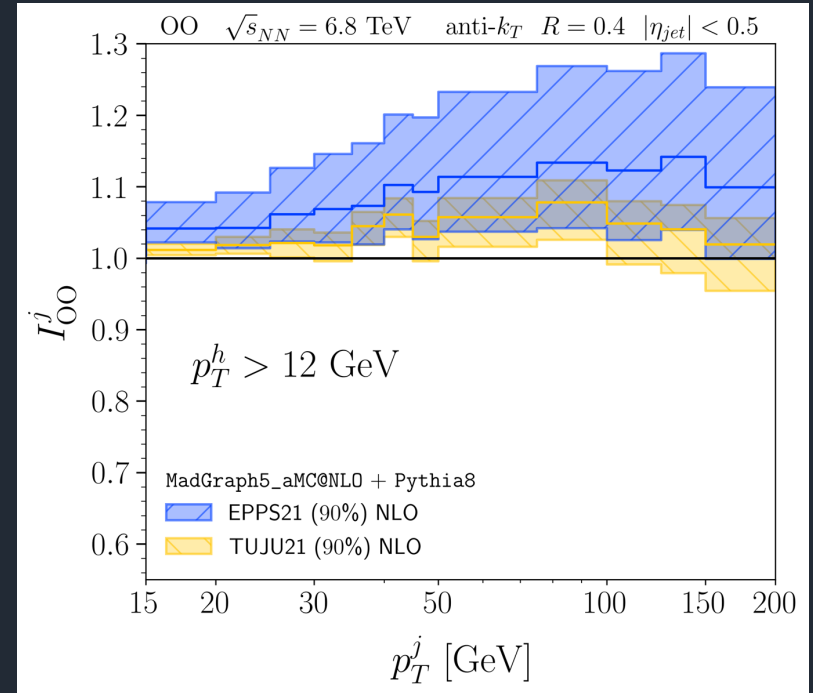


# Hadron triggered jets (ALICE)



$$I_{AA}^h(p_T) = \frac{1/\sigma_{AA}^h d\sigma_{AA}^{j+h}/dp_T}{1/\sigma_{pp}^h d\sigma_{pp}^{j+h}/dp_T}$$

- nPDF uncertainties cancel less.
- scale and hadr. unc. is larger
- Hadron trigger is less robust.



# Summary: energy loss in small systems

1. hadrons and jets:
  - the baseline is not 1!
  - nPDF uncertainty is dominant
2. semi-inclusive observables:
  - baseline is not 1!
  - nPDF uncertainty is reduced
- +1. alternative observable:  $v_2$

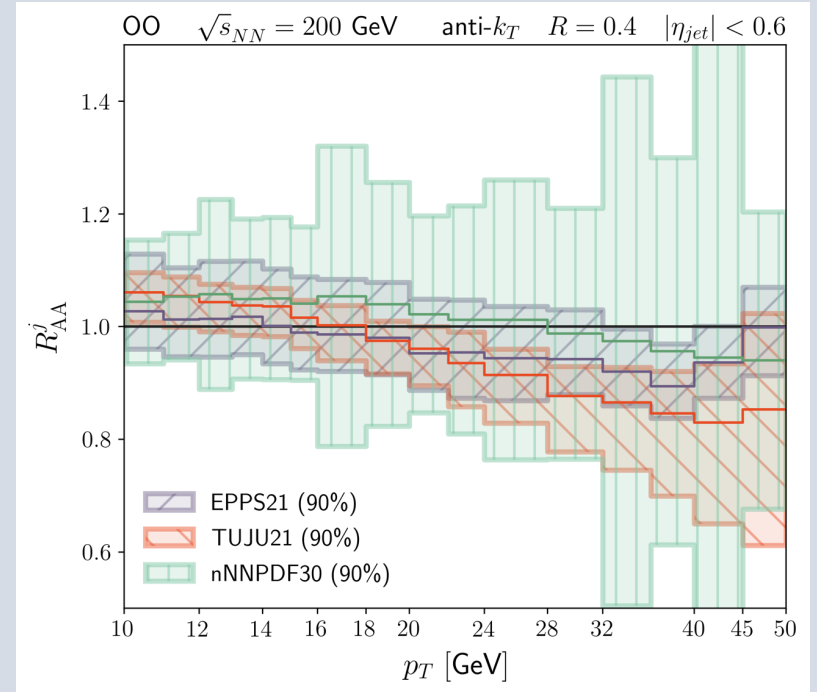
## More OO energy loss references:

- Katz, Prado, Noronha-Hostler, Suaide, heavy hadron  $R_{AA}$  &  $v_2$  [1907.03308](#)
- Huss, Kurkela, Mazeliauskas, Paatelainen, van der Schee, Wiedemann, hadron  $R_{AA}$  &  $v_2$  [2007.13754](#), [2007.13758](#)
- Zakharov, hadron  $R_{AA}$  &  $v_2$  [2105.09350](#)
- Brewer, Huss, Mazeliauskas, van der Schee, missing pp reference strategies in OO [2108.13434](#)
- Ke, Vitev, hadron & heavy hadron  $R_{AA}$  [2204.00634](#), [2312.12580](#)
- Xie, Ke, Zhang, Wang, hadron  $R_{AA}$  &  $v_2$  [2208.14419](#)
- Ogrodnik, Rybář, Spousta, jet  $R_{AA}$  extrapolation [2407.11234](#)
- Gebhard, Mazeliauskas, Takacs, hadron & jet  $R_{AA}$ ,  $I_{AA}$  [2410.22405](#)

Thank you for your attention!

# Jet suppression

- The nNNPDF30 uncertainties are largely fluctuating.
- Possible LHAPDF6/MG5 issue.



# Without pp reference

$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{A^2} \frac{d\sigma_{AA}(7 \text{ TeV})/dp_T}{\underbrace{d\sigma_{pp}(5 \text{ TeV})/dp_T}_{\text{measured}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_{AA}}{\sigma_{pp}}}_{\text{scaling}}}$$

0. Can you measure the spectrum directly?
1. Calculate the scaling in pQCD.
2. Interpolate the measurements.
3. Take ratios of different energies.

Brewer, Huss, Mazeliauskas, van der Schee, [2108.13434](#)