Towards tomography of quark-gluon plasma using double inclusive di-jets in Pb-Pb collisions

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arXiv:1706.08434

Contents

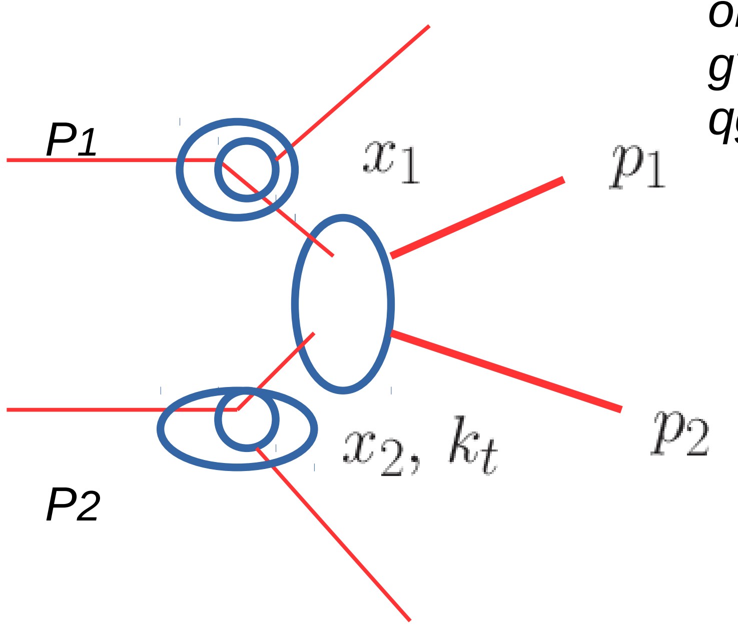
- Motivation
  - High Energy Factorization (HEF)
- Multiple soft scattering
- HEF in heavy ion collisions
- Numerical results
- Conclusions and Outlook

First attempt: hybrid factorization and dijets
High energy factorization and forward jets

$$\frac{d\sigma^{P_1P_2\to \mathrm{dijets}+X}_{\mathrm{SPS}}}{dy_1 dy_2 dp_{1t} dp_{2t} d\Delta\phi} = \frac{p_{1t}p_{2t}}{8\pi^2 (x_1 x_2 s)^2} \sum_{a,c,d} x_1 f_{a/P_1}(x_1, \mu^2)\, |\overline{\mathcal{M}_{ag^*\to cd}}|^2 \quad \mathcal{F}_{g/P_2}(x_2, k_t^2) \frac{1}{1+\delta_{cd}}$$

conjecture
Deak, Jung, Kutak, Hautmann '09

obtained from CGC after neglecting all nonlinearities
*g*g → gg Iancu,Laidet*
qg → qg Van Hameren, Kotko, Kutak, Marquet, Petreska, Sapeta*



resummation of logs of x

logs of hard scale

knowing well parton densities at large x one can get information about low x physics

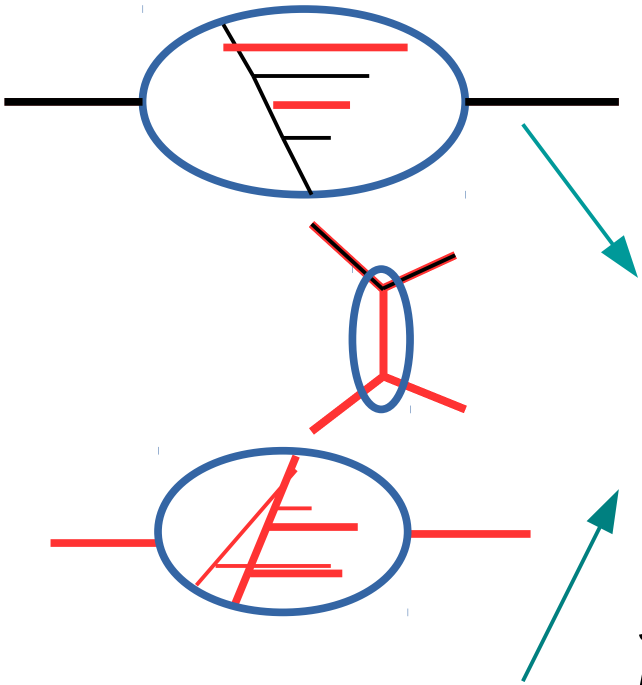
$$x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}\left(|\vec{p}_{1t}|e^{y_1} + |\vec{p}_{2t}|e^{y_2}\right) \qquad x_1 \sim 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}\left(|\vec{p}_{1t}|e^{-y_1} + |\vec{p}_{2t}|e^{-y_2}\right) \qquad x_2 \ll 1$$

Inbalance momentum:

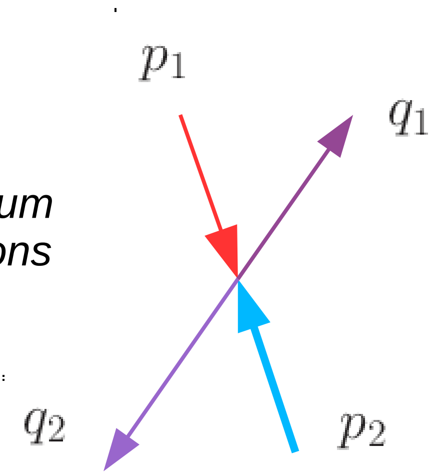
$$|\vec{k}_t|^2 = |\vec{p}_{1t} + \vec{p}_{2t}|^2 = |\vec{p}_{1t}|^2 + |\vec{p}_{2t}|^2 + 2|\vec{p}_{1t}||\vec{p}_{2t}|\cos\Delta\phi$$

hybrid High Energy Factorization

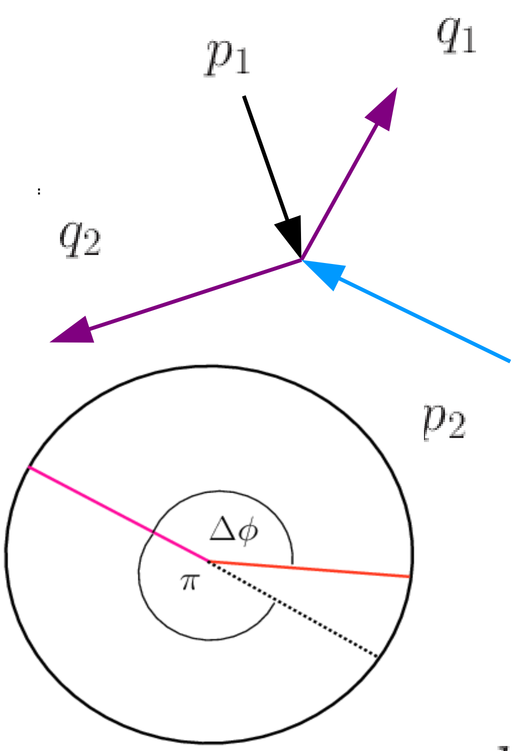


Strongly decreasing transversal momentum of DGLAP like partons

Strongly decreasing Longitudinal momentum fractions of off-shell partons



$$p_1 + p_2 = q_1 + q_2$$



$$p_1 + p_2 = q_1 + q_2 + k$$

High Energy Factorization (HEF)

- Hybrid HEF formula for Pb-Pb collision:

M.D., K. Kutak, K. Tywoniuk, arXiv:1706.08434

$$\frac{d\sigma_{acd}}{dy_1 dy_2 dp_{t1} dp_{t2} d\Delta\phi} = \frac{p_{t1} p_{t2}}{8\pi^2 (x_1 x_2 S)^2} \left|\overline{\mathcal{M}_{ag^*\to cd}}\right|^2 x_1 f_{a/A}^{Pb}(x_1, \mu^2)\, \mathcal{F}_{g/B}^{Pb}(x_2, k_t^2, \mu^2) \frac{1}{1+\delta_{cd}}$$

- Exact kinematics at leading order in α_s
  - Jets not necessarily back to back
- Transversal momentum dependent (TMD) nuclear parton density function (nPDF)

$$\mathcal{F}_{g/B}^{Pb}(x_2, k_t^2, \mu^2)$$

Kimber, Martin, Ryskin;
Watt, Martin, Ryskin

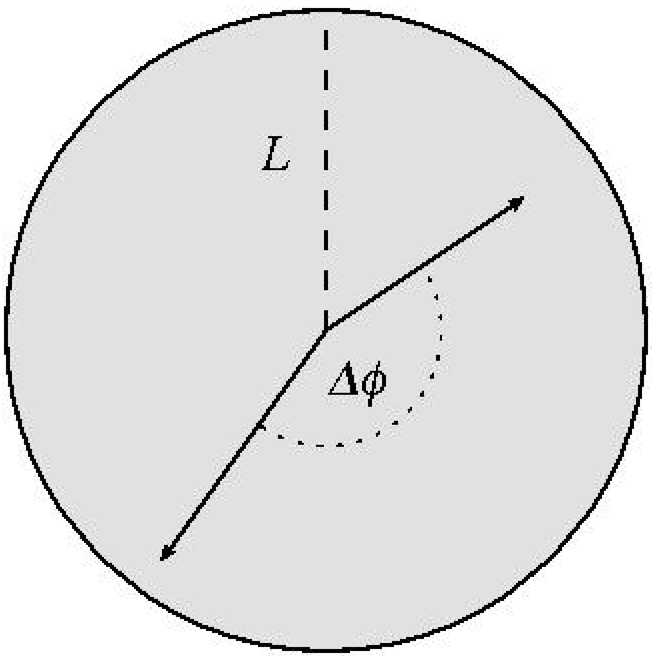
- Collinear nPDF

$$x_1 f_{a/A}^{Pb}(x_1, \mu^2)$$

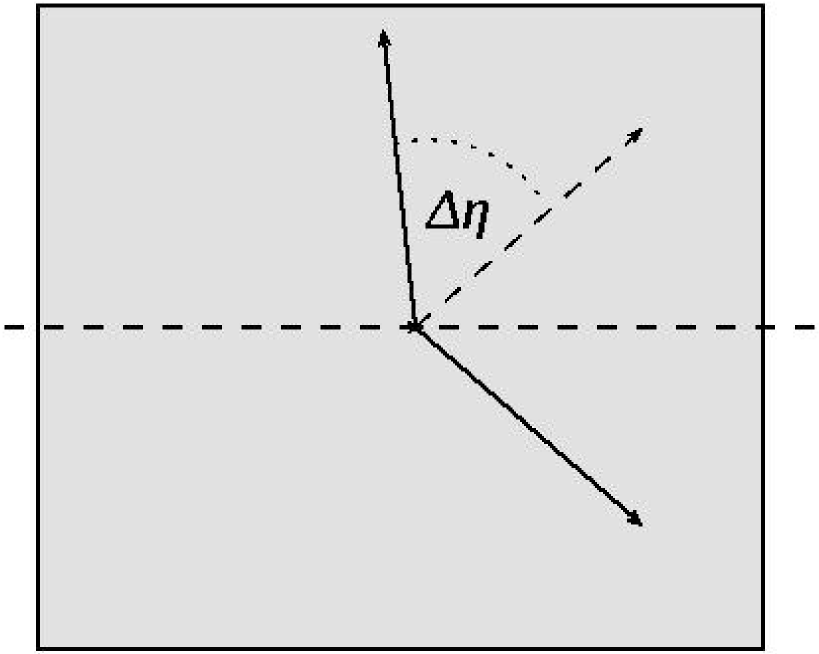
- Implemented in the Monte Carlo program **`KaTie`** (used in this analysis)

A. van Hameren, arXiv:1611.00680

Jets passing through the medium



Azimuthal cross section of the medium



Longitudinal cross section of the medium

- Kinematics:

$$k_t^2 = p_{t1}^2 + p_{t2}^2 + 2p_{t1}p_{t2}\cos\Delta\phi, \text{ and}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{S}}\left(p_{t1}e^{y_1} + p_{t2}e^{y_2}\right), \qquad x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{S}}\left(p_{t1}e^{-y_1} + p_{t2}e^{-y_2}\right)$$

Multiple Soft Scattering (MSS)

- Emission spectrum of medium induced bremsstrahlung in MSS:

$$\omega \frac{dI_R(\chi)}{d\omega} = \frac{\alpha_s C_R}{\omega^2} 2\mathrm{Re} \int^{\chi\omega} \frac{d^2\boldsymbol{q}}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty dt' \int_0^{t'} dt \int d^2\boldsymbol{z} \exp\left[-i\boldsymbol{q}\cdot\boldsymbol{z} - \frac{1}{2}\int_{t'}^\infty \mathrm{d}s\, n(s)\sigma(\boldsymbol{z})\right]$$
$$\times\, \partial_{\boldsymbol{z}} \cdot \partial_{\mathbf{y}} \left[\mathcal{K}(\boldsymbol{z}, t'; \mathbf{y}, t|\omega) - \mathcal{K}_0(\boldsymbol{z}, t'; \mathbf{y}, t|\omega)\right]_{\mathbf{y}=0},$$

with

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

- Describes propagation of a quark through nuclear medium
- Gluon emission spectrum in MSS:

$$P_R(\epsilon) = \Delta(L) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \int_0^L \mathrm{d}t \int \mathrm{d}\omega_i \frac{\mathrm{d}I_R(\chi)}{\mathrm{d}\omega_i \mathrm{d}t}\, \delta\left(\epsilon - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_i\right)$$

- Probability resulting from resummation of in medium emissions
- “Drag” in the longitudinal direction – transversal momentum “kicks” neglected

$$n(s)\sigma(\boldsymbol{r}) \approx \hat{q}(s)\boldsymbol{r}^2/2$$

harmonic oscillator approximation

$$\hat{q} \sim g^4 T^3$$

transport coefficient

C. Salgado, U. Wiedemann, Phys.Rev. D68 (2003) 014008

HEF in Heavy Ion Collisions

- Cross section formula with medium effects included:

M.D., K. Kutak, K. Tywoniuk, arXiv:1706.08434

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{dy_1 dy_2 dp_{t1} dp_{t2} d\Delta\phi} = \sum_{a,c,d} \int_0^\infty d\epsilon_1 \int_0^\infty d\epsilon_2 \, P_a(\epsilon_1) P_g(\epsilon_2) \, \frac{d\sigma_{acd}}{dy_1 \mathrm{d}y_2 dp'_{t1} dp'_{t2} d\Delta\phi}\bigg|_{\substack{p'_{1t}=p_{1t}+\epsilon_1 \\ p'_{2t}=p_{2t}+\epsilon_2}}$$

$$P\left(\xi, r\right) = C_1 \, \delta\left(\xi\right) + C_2 \, D\left(\xi, r\right)$$

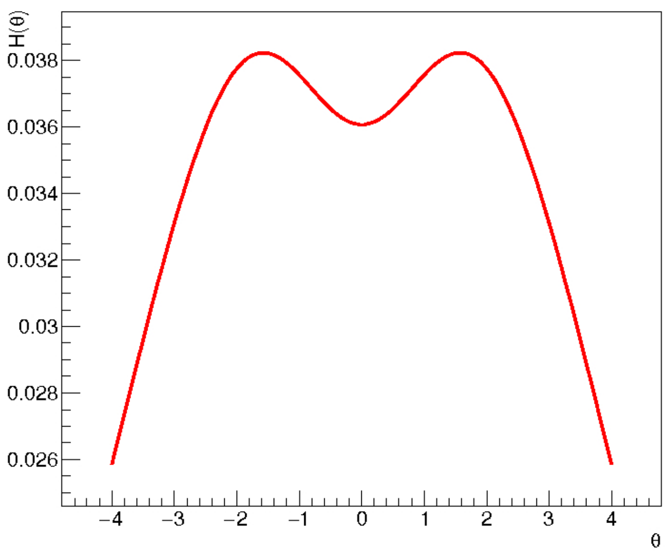
$$\xi = \epsilon/\omega_c \text{ with } \omega_c = \hat{q}L^2/2$$
$$r = \hat{q}L^3/2$$

- Probability density has 2 components:
  - discrete – no-suppression ↔ coefficient C_1
  - continuous ↔ coefficient C_2

- Algorithm:
  1. generate random $0 < r < 1$
     if $r < C_1$ no suppression occurs $\xi = 0$; go to next event
     else
  2. generate ξ according to $D(\xi,r)$; go to next event

Model of rapidity dependence and other parameters

- A model of the rapidity dependence of the nuclear medium:



T. Renk, J. Ruppert, C. Nonaka, S. A. Bass, Phys. Rev. C75 (2007) 031902

$$\hat{q} = 2\,K\,\varepsilon^{3/4}$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{\rm tot} W\left(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y};\mathbf{b}\right)\; H\left(\eta\right)$$

- We neglect the dependence on in impact parameter → $W(\mathbf{x,y;b})=1$
- K=1 (not fitted)
- $\epsilon_{\rm tot} = 143\ {\rm GeV/fm^3}$ total energy density corresponding to $\hat{q}$ = 1 GeV/fm at mid rapidities (not fitted)
- $L = 5\ {\rm fm}$ constant

- A fit to ALICE (0 - 5% centrality) data:

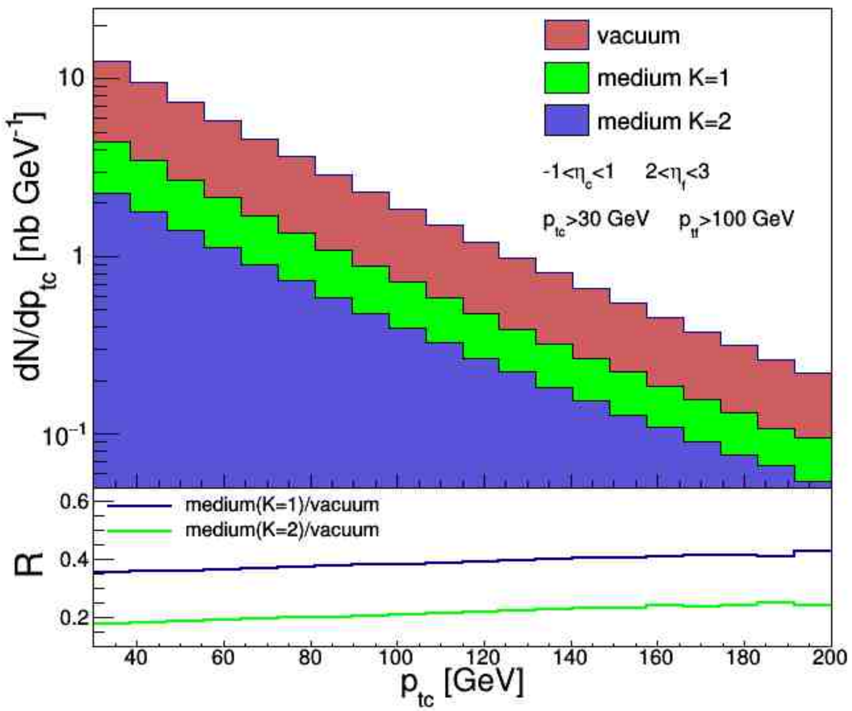
$$H\left(\eta\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\,(a_1\,b_1 - a_2\,b_2)}\left[a_1\,e^{-|\eta|^2/\left(2\,b_1^2\right)} - a_2\,e^{-|\eta|^2/\left(2\,b_2^2\right)}\right]$$

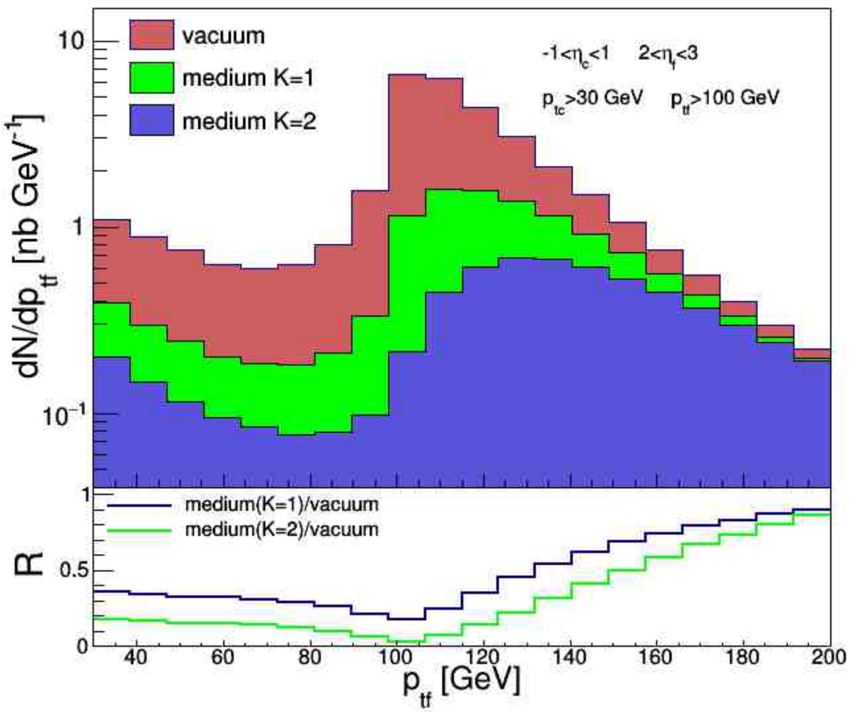
$$a_1 = 2108.05,\; b_1 = 3.66935,\; a_2 = 486.368,\; b_2 = 1.19377$$

Transversal momenta of jets

$p_{tc} > 100$ GeV $\quad p_{tf} > 30$ GeV

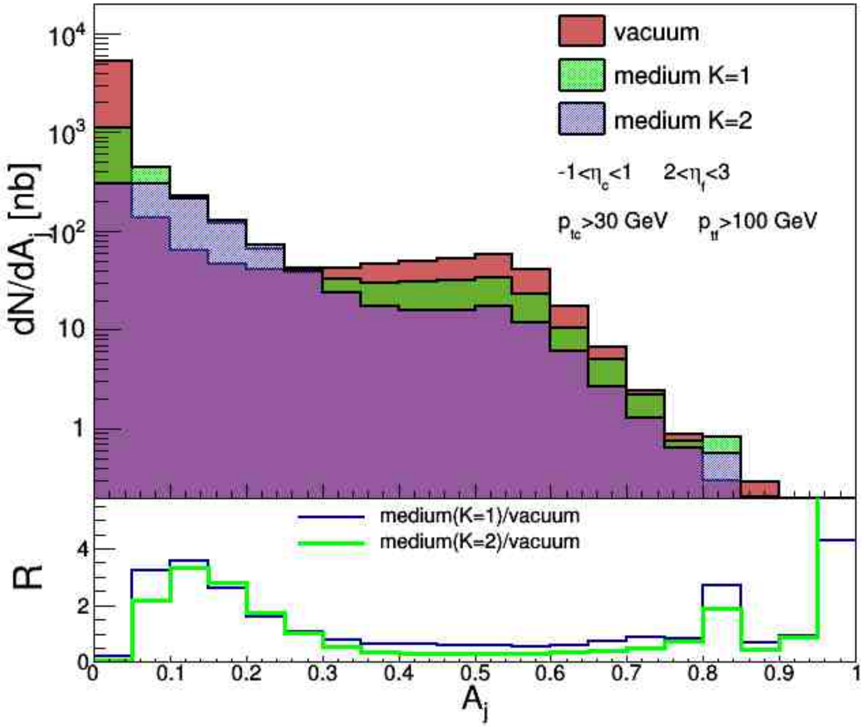
$-1 < \eta_c < 1 \quad 2 < \eta_f < 3$





- back-to-back peak in the plot on the right

Relative transversal momentum difference



$$A_j = \left(p_{tc} - p_{tf}\right) / \left(p_{tc} + p_{tf}\right)$$

$p_{tc} > 100$ GeV $\qquad p_{tf} > 30$ GeV

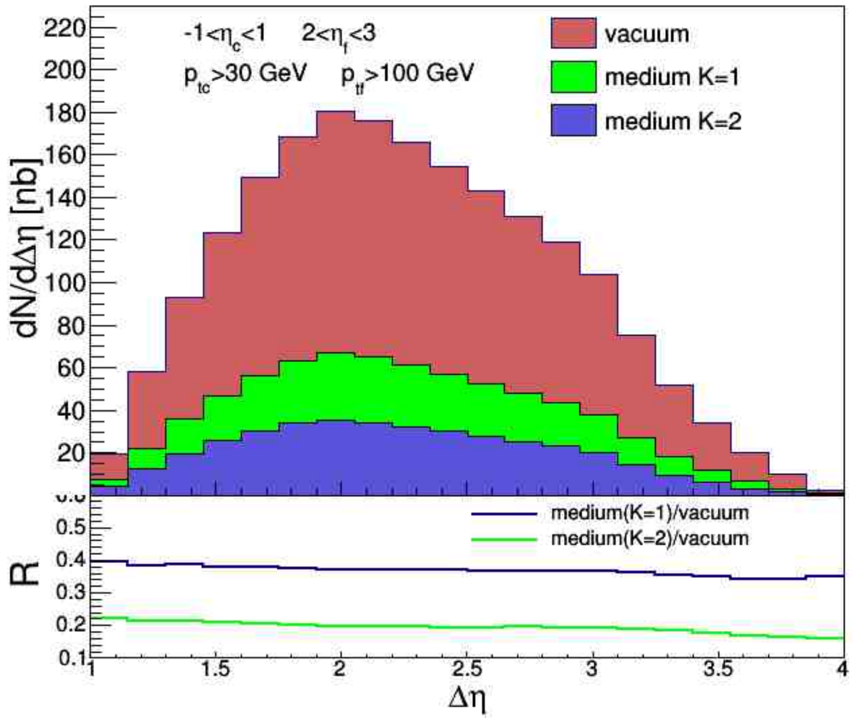
$-1 < \eta_c < 1 \qquad 2 p_{tc} > 100$ GeV

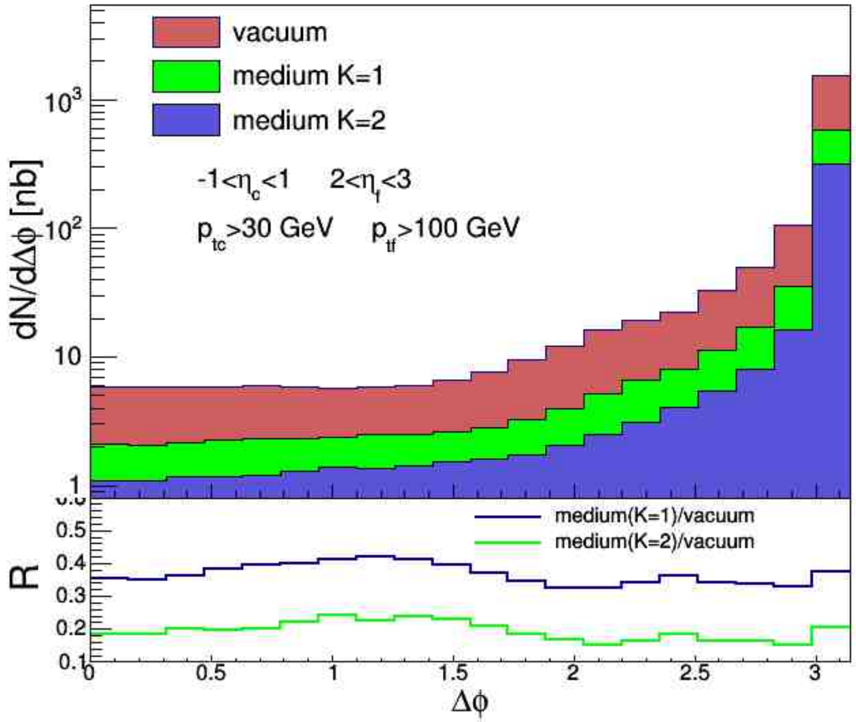
- Nuclear medium is shuffling dijets from back-to-back configuration to less balanced configuration – effect increases with bigger constant K (bigger $\hat{q}$)

Rapidity and azimuthal angle distance

$p_{tc} > 100\ \text{GeV}$ $\quad$ $p_{tf} > 30\ \text{GeV}$

$-1 < \eta_c < 1$ $\quad$ $2 < \eta_f < 3$





- Slow increase of medium suppression with $\Delta\eta$
- “re”-emergence of $\Delta\varphi$ dependence for low $\Delta\varphi$

Summary and Outlook

- Implementation of nuclear medium effects into a HEF Monte Carlo program

Planned:

- More precise description for nucleus-nucleus collision (impact parameter dependence, event by event treatment, variable medium length)
- Inclusion of saturation effects
  - Complicates the factorization formula
- More precise treatment of the medium jet interactions

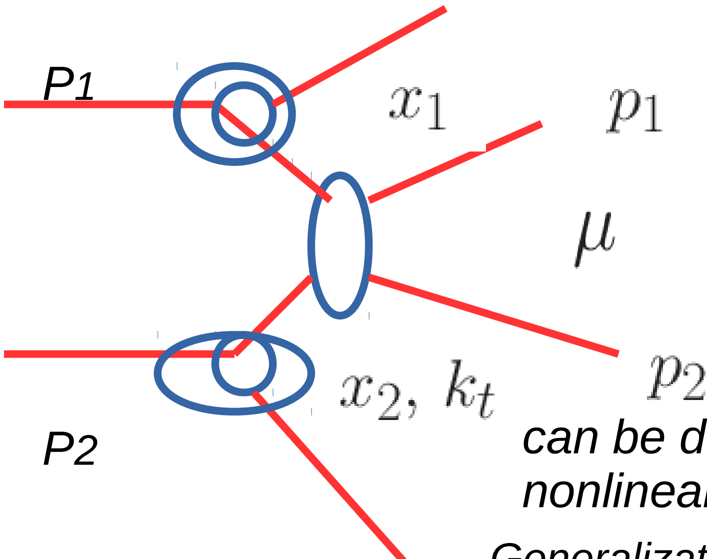
Back Up

Improved TMD for dijets

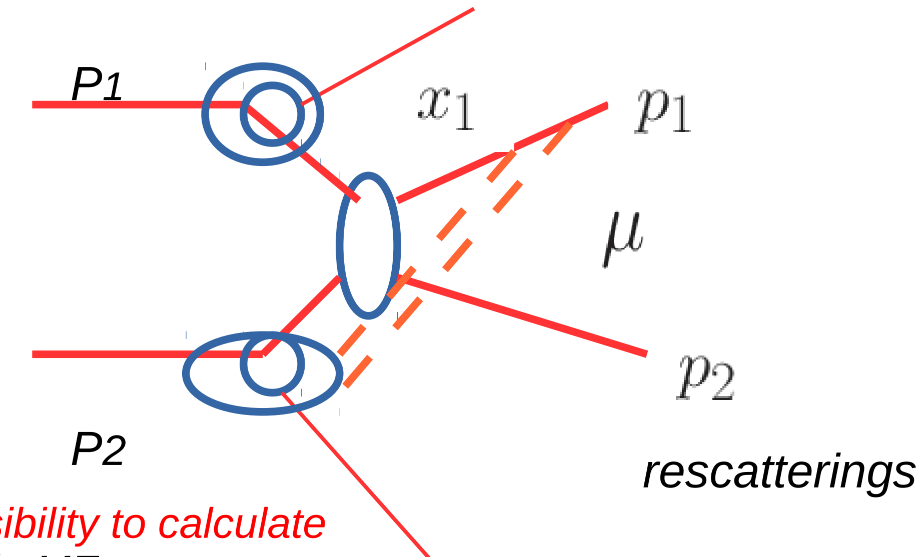
High energy factorization and forward jets

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\rm SPS}^{P_1P_2\to{\rm dijets}+X}}{dy_1dy_2dp_{1t}dp_{2t}d\Delta\phi} = \frac{p_{1t}p_{2t}}{8\pi^2(x_1x_2s)^2}\sum_{a,c,d} x_1 f_{a/P_1}(x_1,\mu^2)\,|\overline{\mathcal{M}_{ag^*\to cd}}|^2 \quad \mathcal{F}_{g/P_2}(x_2,k_t^2)\frac{1}{1+\delta_{cd}}$$

can be be used for estimates of saturation effects.



can be derived but no nonlinearities



Generalization but no possibility to calculate decorelations since no kt in ME
Dominguez, Marquet, Xiao, Yuan '11

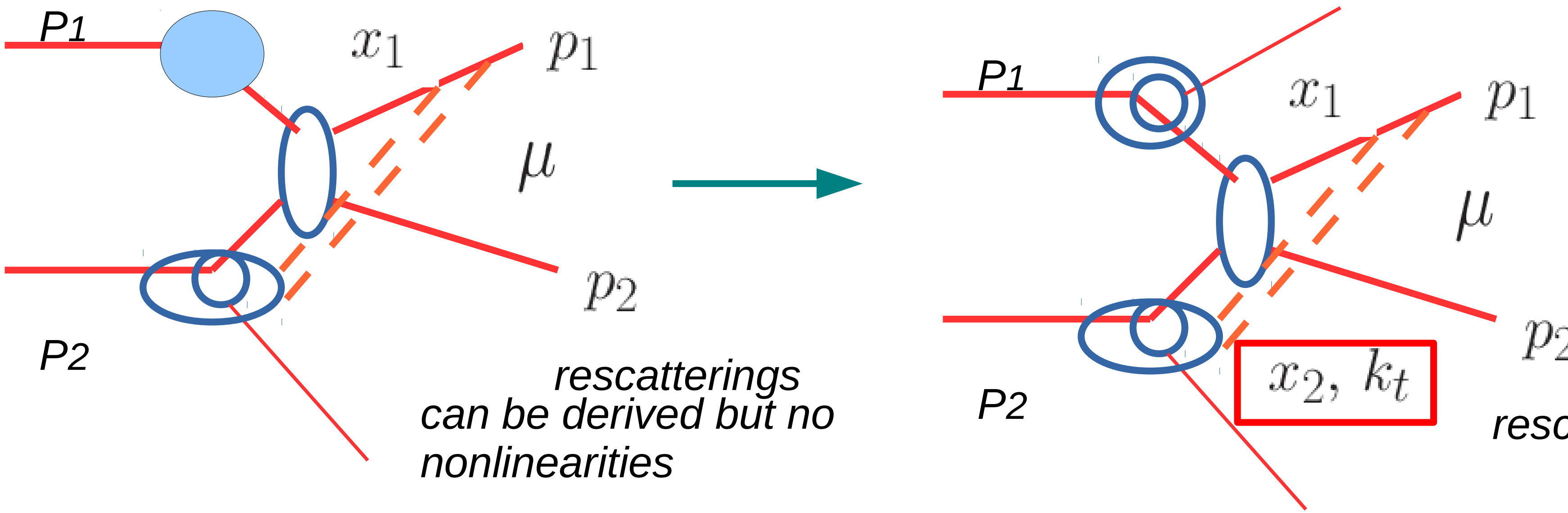
Application to differential distributions in d+Au
Stasto, Xiao, Yuan '11

$$\frac{d\sigma^{pA\to cdX}}{d^2P_td^2k_tdy_1dy_2} = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{(x_1x_2s)^2}\, x_1 f_{q/p}(x_1,\mu^2)\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mathcal{F}_{ag}^{(i)}H_{ag\to cd}^{(i)}\frac{1}{1+\delta_{cd}}$$

Improved TMD for dijets

High energy factorization and forward jets

can be be used for estimates of saturation effects



rescatterings

can be derived but no nonlinearities

rescatterings

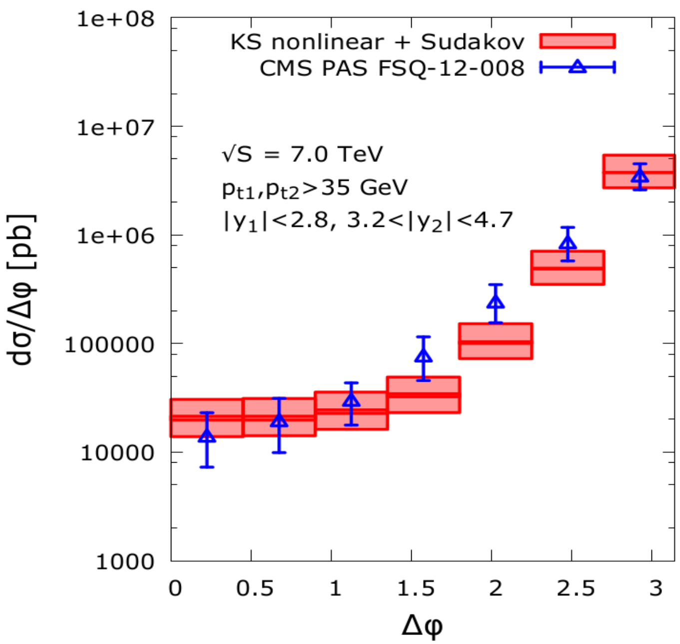
We found a method to include kt in ME and express the factorization fprmula in terms of gauge invariant sub amplitudes → more direct relation to two fundamental gluon densities: dipole gluon density and Weizacker-Williams gluon density

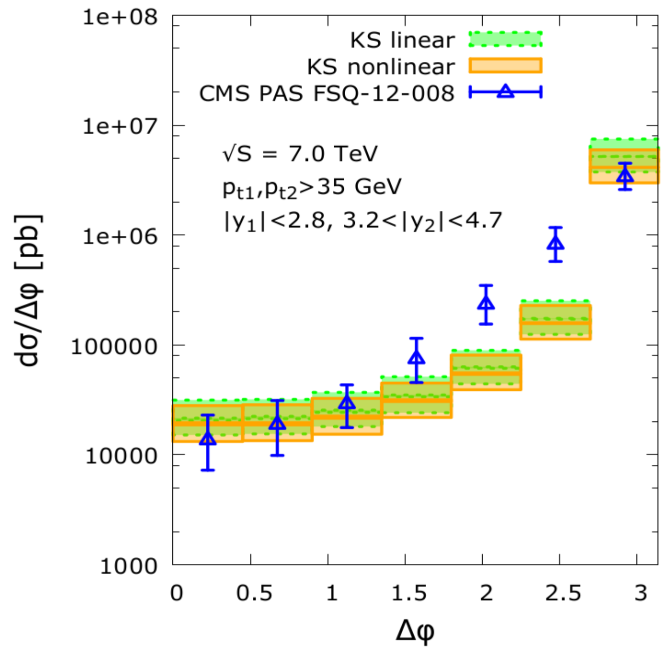
Kotko, K.K, Marquet, Petreska, Sapeta, van Hameren '15

$$\frac{d\sigma^{pA\to \text{dijets}+X}}{d^2P_t\, d^2k_t\, dy_1\, dy_2} = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{(x_1x_2s)^2}\sum_{a,c,d} x_1 f_{a/p}(x_1,\mu^2)\sum_{i=1}^{2} K^{(i)}_{ag^*\to cd}\,\Phi^{(i)}_{ag\to cd}\,\frac{1}{1+\delta_{cd}}$$

Decorelations inclusive scenario forward-central

Kotko, K.K, Sapeta, van Hameren '14



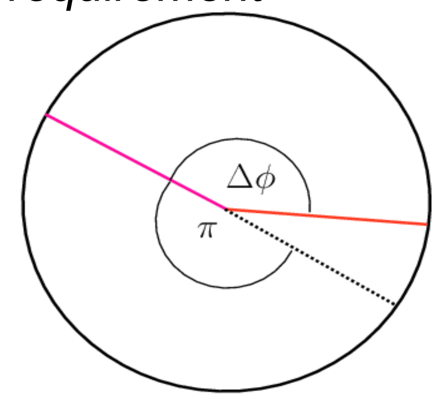


$$p_{t1},\, p_{t2} > 35\, GeV$$

$$3.2 < |y_2| < 4.7$$

$$|y_1| < 2.8$$

Leading jets, no further requirement



In DGLAP approach i.e 2 →2 + pdf one would get delta function

Observable suggested to study BFKL effects
Sabio-Vera, Schwensen '06

Studied also context of RHIC
Albacete, Marquet '10