

Constraining HIJING code of Geant4

Khaled Abdel-Waged* and Nuha Felemban

Umm Al-Qura Univeristiy-Physics Department- Faculty of Applied Science-
Makkah-21955-Saudi Arabia

*kamabdellatif@uqu.edu.sa

Contents

- HIJING code.
- Parameters of HIJING code.
- The main improvements.
- Results of the improved HIJING code at LHC energies.
- Conclusions

HIJING code

HIJING: Heavy Ion Jet Interaction Generator

Xin-Nian Wang and Miklos Gyulassy, *Physical Rev. D* 44, 3501(1991)

- A microscopic transport model
- Build to work at LHC energy
- A two component model for beam parton interactions
- In each collision
 - Jet Production ($p_T > p_0$) (Main source of hadrons at LHC energies)
Jet cross section (σ_{jet})
 - String interactions ($p_T < p_0$) (FTF/DPM)
soft parton cross section (σ_{soft})

HIJING uses

- Eikonal formalism to determine the number of wounded nucleons
- PYTHIA 5.3 to generate kinetic variables for each hard scattering (high p_T).
- JETSET 7.2 for jet fragmentation.

Parameters of HIJING code for A+A collisions

- The jet cross section σ_{jet} .
 - Cut off parameter p_0 .
 - Parton Distribution function (PDF) ★ new
 - QCD running coupling ★ new
- The soft parton cross section σ_{soft} .
- Parton ($\alpha_{g(q)}$)Shadowing. ★ new

- σ_{soft}, p_0 are determined once for all
 - Tune $p + p$ inelastic and total cross sections.
- For $A + A$ collisions, one needs
 - Exact QCD running coupling α_s .
 - Adjust Parton shadowing $\alpha_{g(q)}$

The main improvements

HIJING 1.383

- The Duke-Owen (1984) parameterizations of parton distribution functions are used.

- QCD Coupling

$$\alpha_s = \frac{1}{\beta_0 L_\Lambda}$$

$$L_\Lambda = \ln(Q^2/\Lambda), \beta_0 = 11 - 2/3n_f$$

- Parton shadowing

$$\alpha_a(r_i) = s_{q(g)} \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{1 - r_i^2/R_A^2}$$

$$r_i = \sqrt{x_i^2 + y_i^2}$$

$$s_{q(g)} = 0.17 - 0.23$$

Improved HIJING

- Martin-Stirling-Throne-Watt (2009) of parton distribution functions are used.

- QCD coupling (A. Vogt, Comp. Phys. Comm.170, 65 (2005))

$$\frac{d\alpha_s(Q^2)}{d \ln(Q^2)} = -\beta_0 \alpha_s(Q^2) - \beta_1 \alpha_s(Q^2)$$

- Parton shadowing

$$\alpha_A(r_{ij}) = s_{q(g)} \left(A^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1\right) \frac{5}{3} \left(1 - \frac{r_{ij}^2}{R_A^2}\right)$$

$$r_{ij} = \sqrt{(b_x + x_i - x_j)^2 + (b_y + y_i - y_j)^2}$$

$$s_{q(g)} = 0.068 - 0.0328c + 0.0109 c^2$$

$$s_{q(g)} = 0.068 - 0.048c + 0.063 c^2 - 0.014 c^3$$

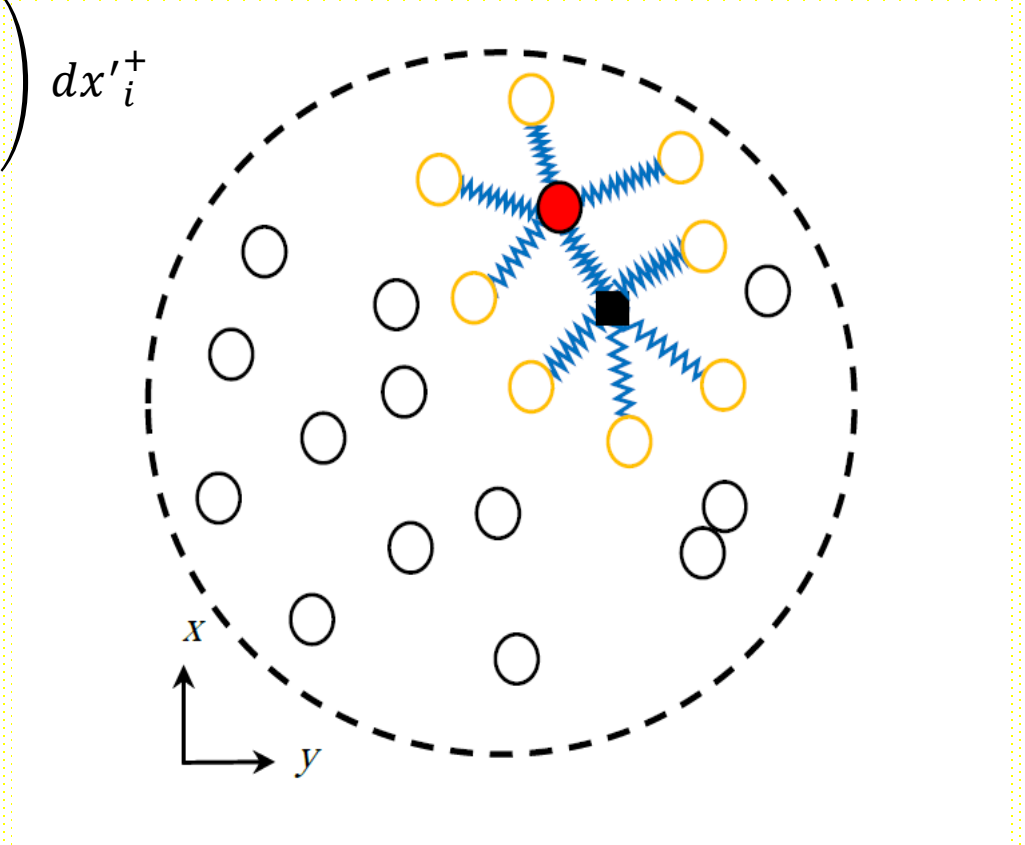
Nucleon shadowing in ImHIJING

$$P(x'_i) \propto \prod_{i=1}^{N_A} \exp\left(-\frac{\left(x'_i - \frac{1}{N_A}\right)^2}{d^2}\right) \delta\left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N_A} x'_i\right) dx'_i$$

$$d = \frac{\delta}{N_A}$$

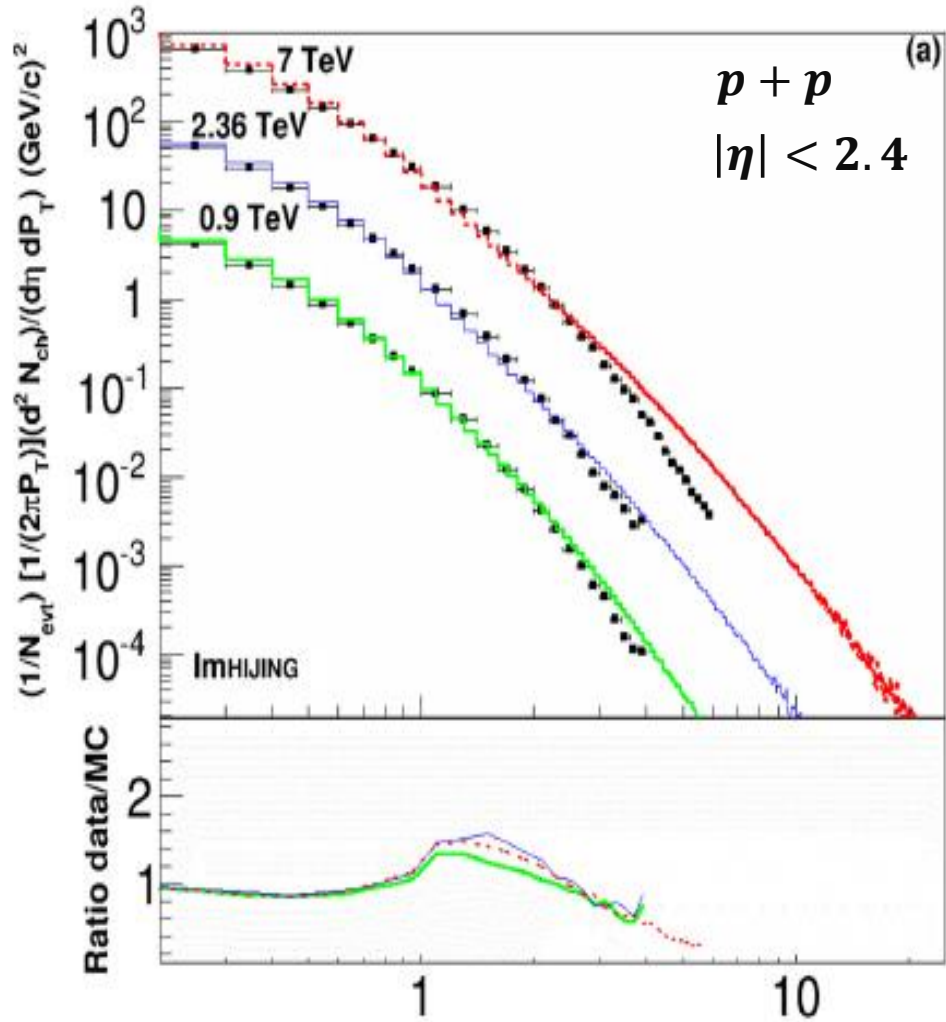
$$\delta(c) = 0.1 + 2c\left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{c}\right) \star \text{new}$$

$$r_{ij} = \sqrt{(b_x + x_i - x_j)^2 + (b_y + y_i - y_j)^2}$$

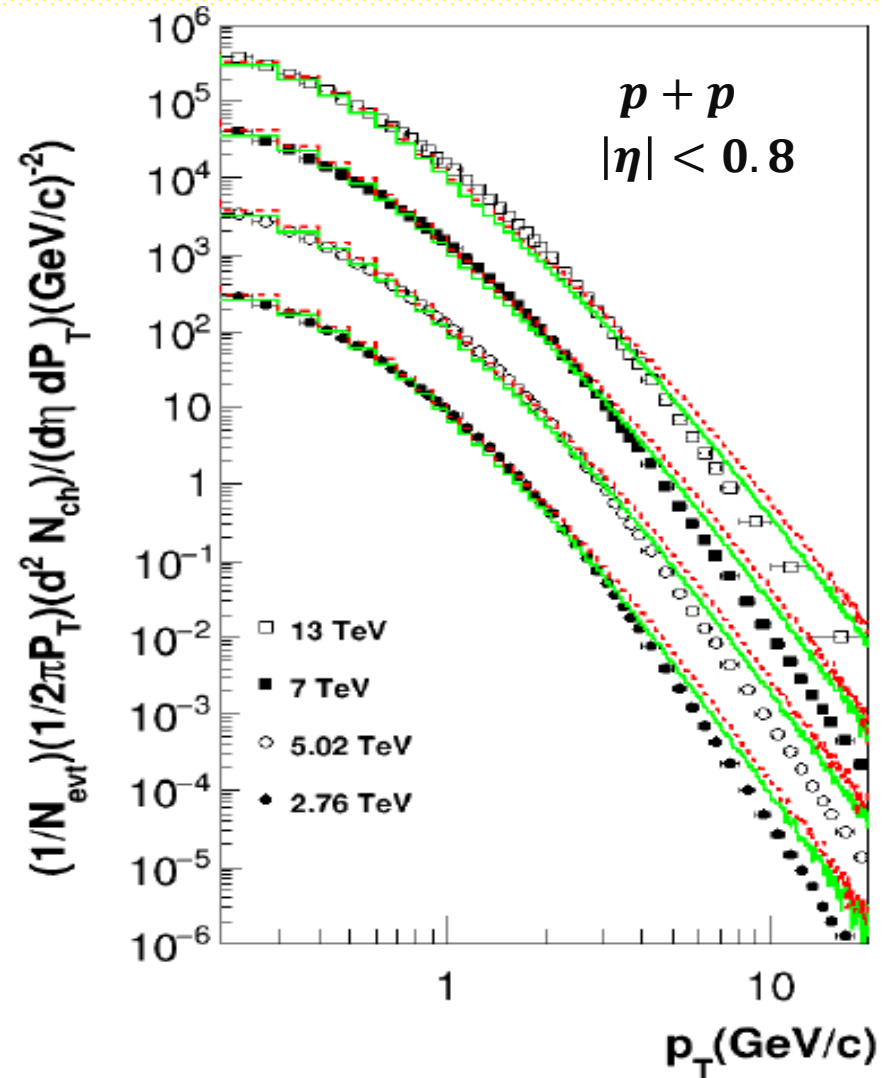


The results of the improved HIJING codes at LHC energies

Exact QCD running coupling calculations

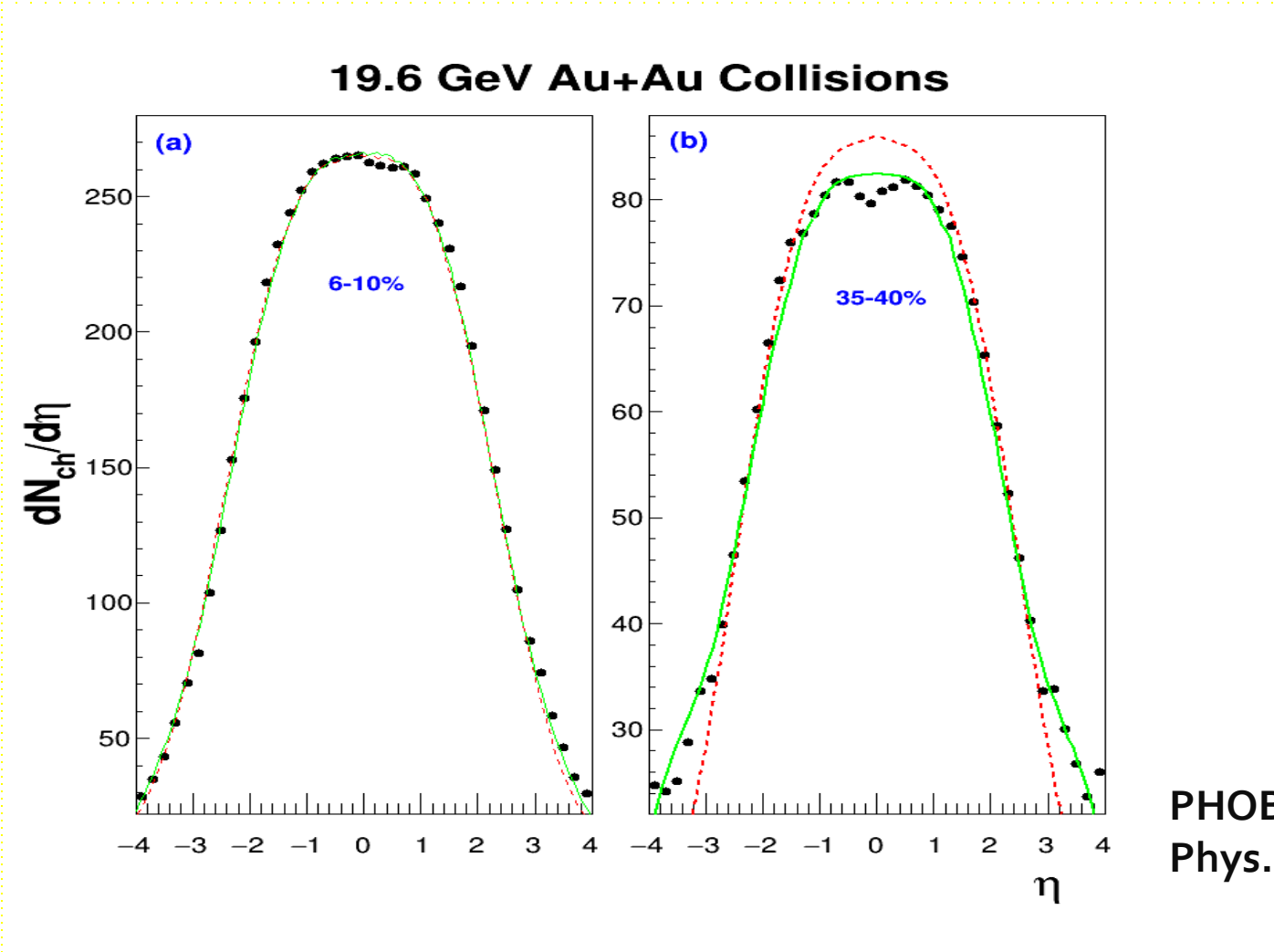


Khaled,
 Phys. Rev. C 91, 034908(2015)



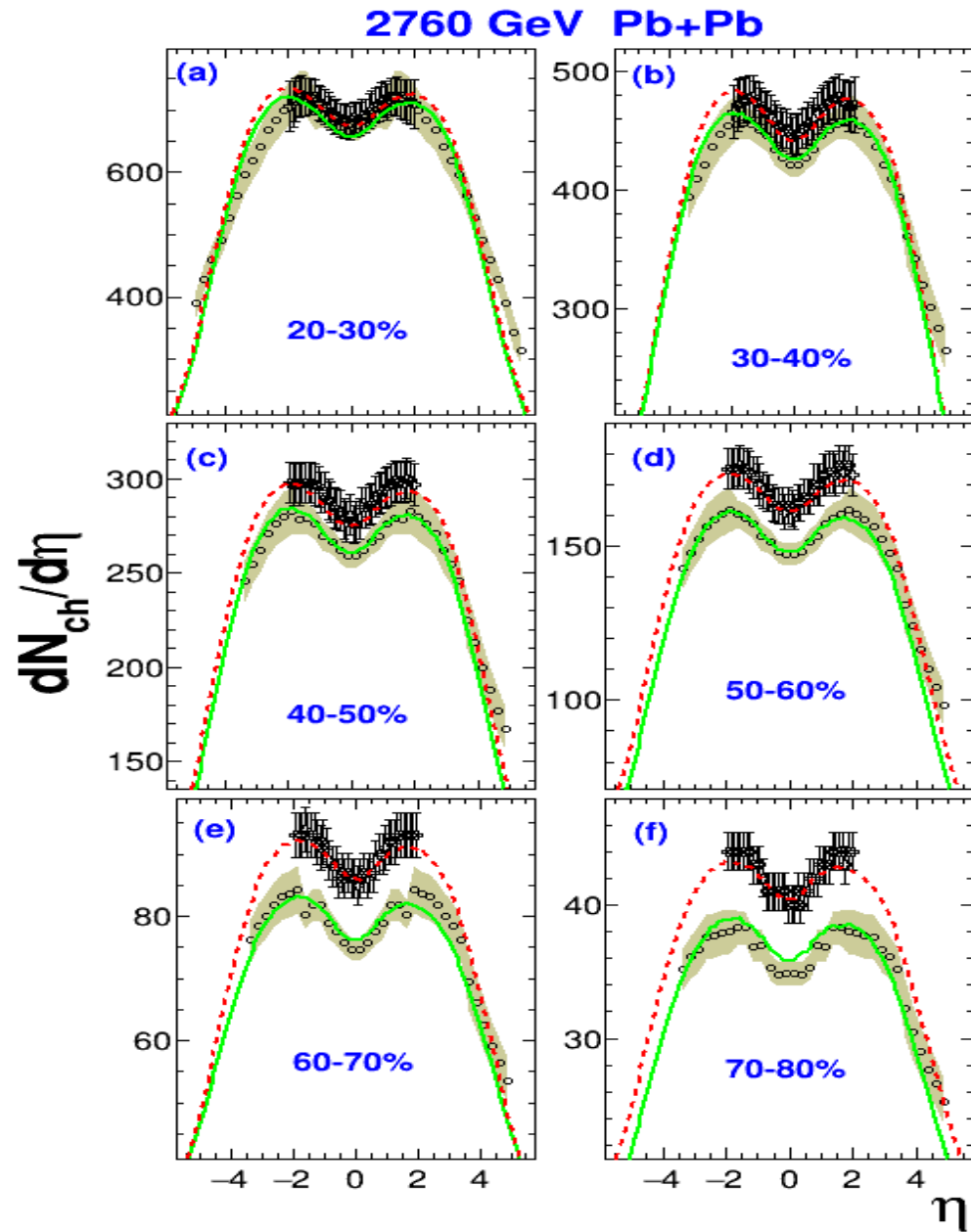
Khaled,
(2017)

Constraining nucleon shadowing parameters



PHOBOS data,
Phys. Rev. C 83, 024913(2011)

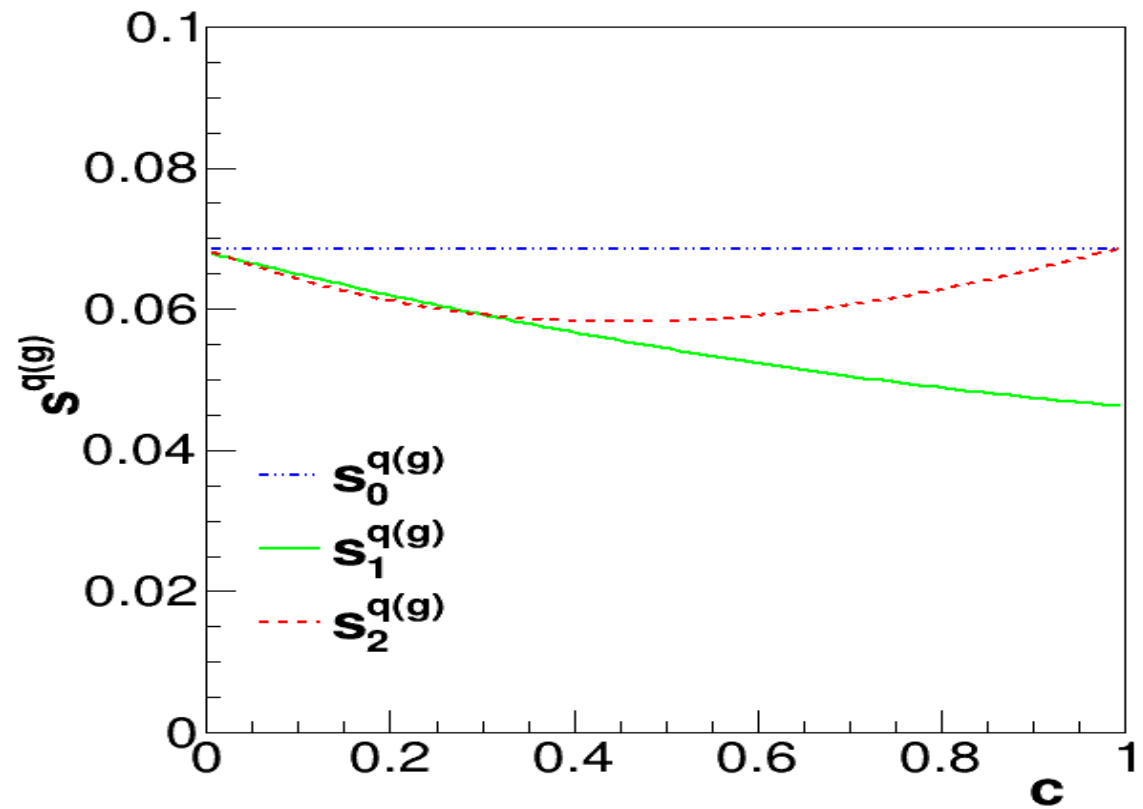
Constraining parton shadowing parameters



ATLAS data,
Phys. Lett. B 710, 363(2012)

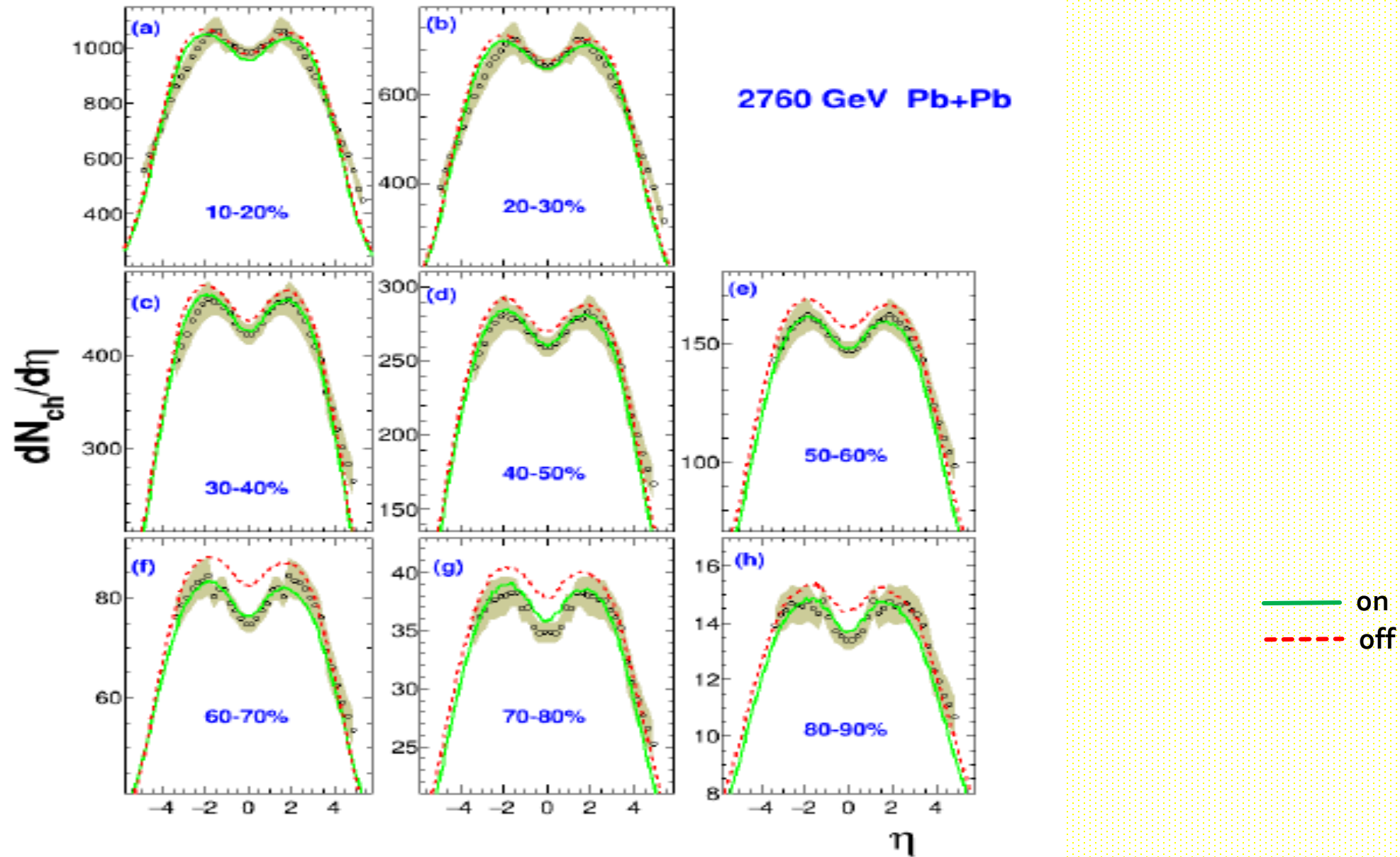
ALICE data,
Phys. Lett. B 754, 373(2016)

Deduced parton shadowing parameterizations

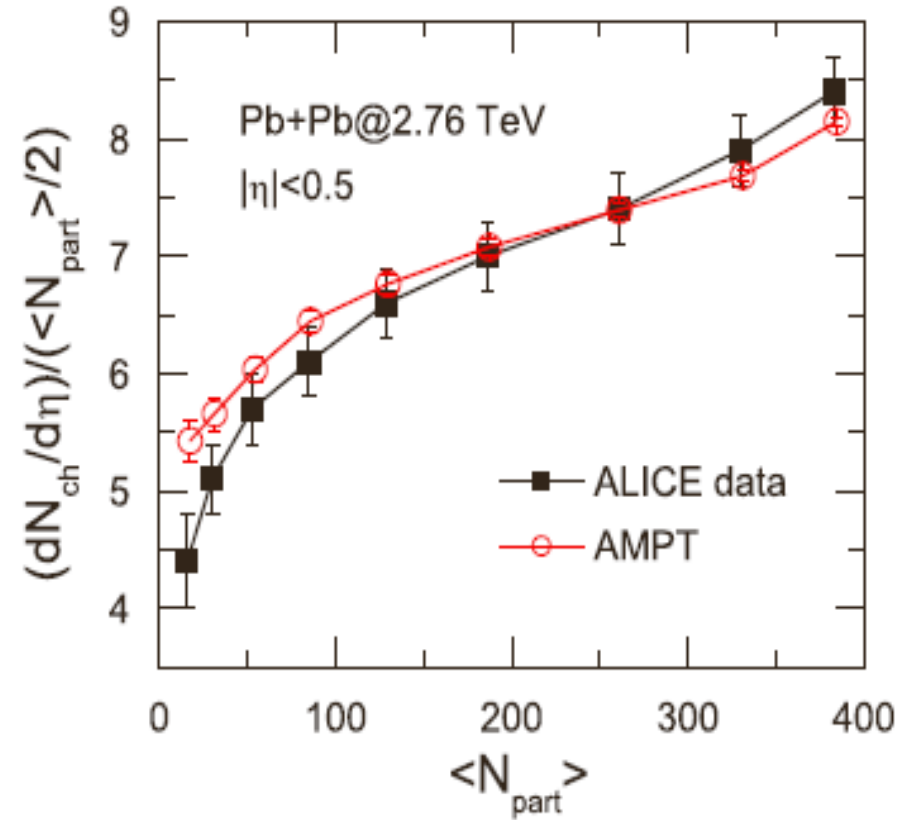
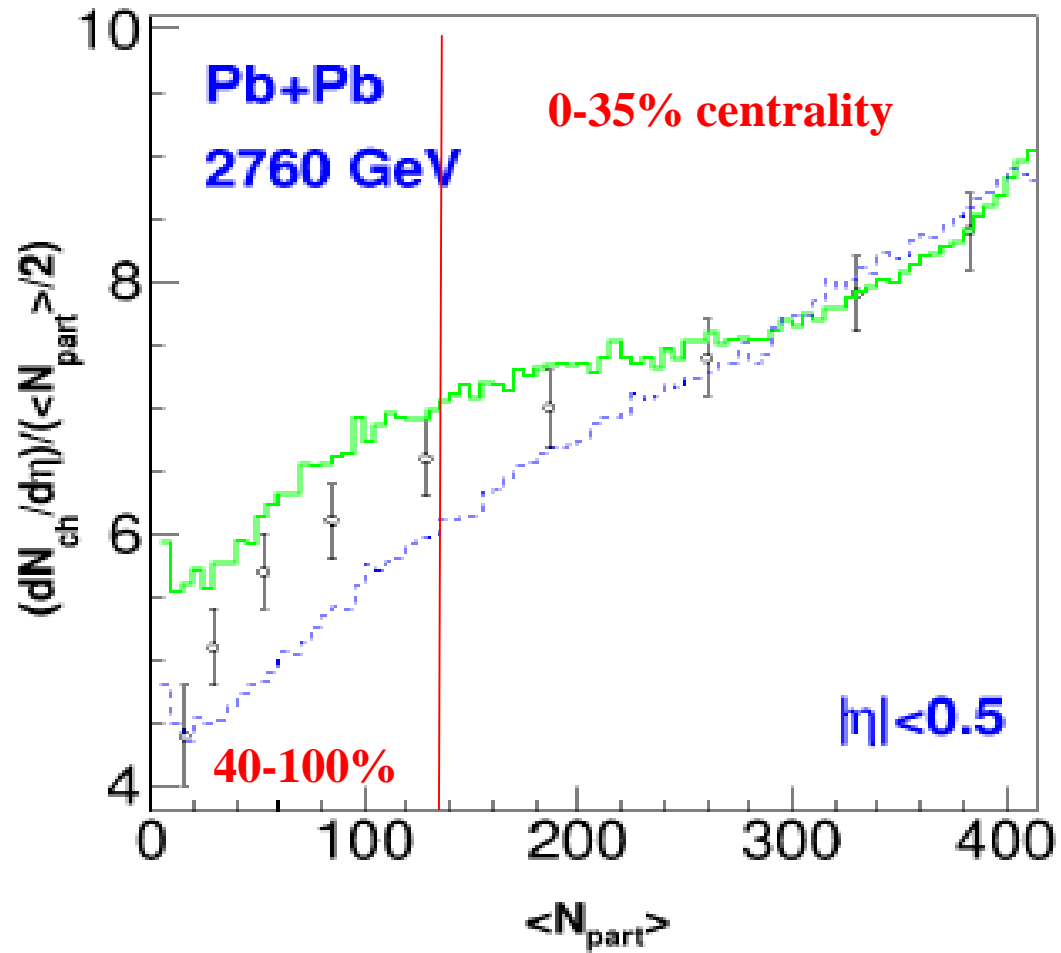


--- ALICE data
— ATLAS data

Nucleon shadowing effects

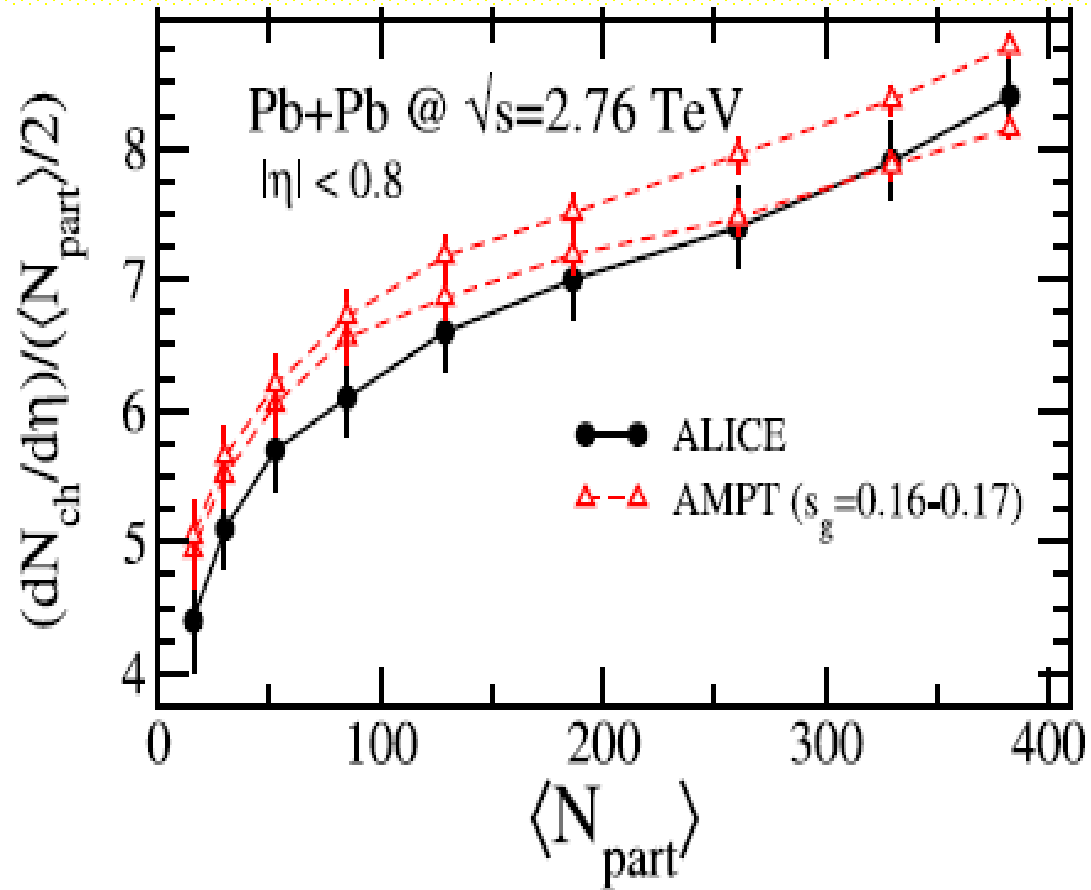


Impact parameter independent Parton shadowing

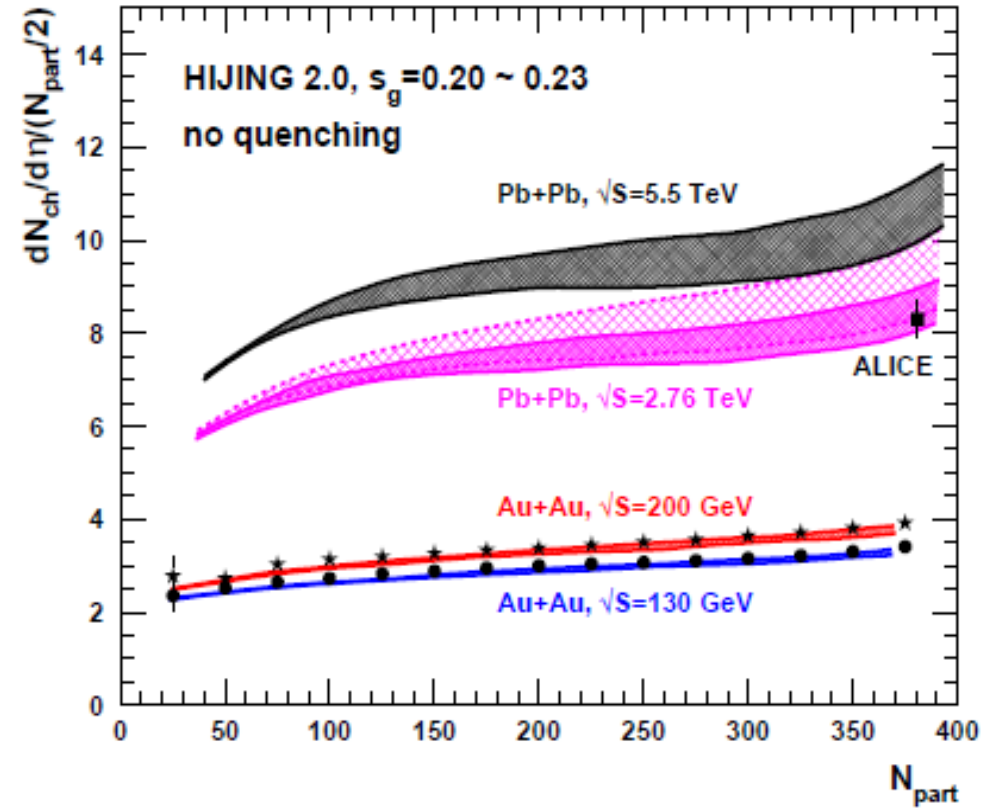


Phys. Rev. C 83, 034904(2011)

HIJING2 and AMPT calculations

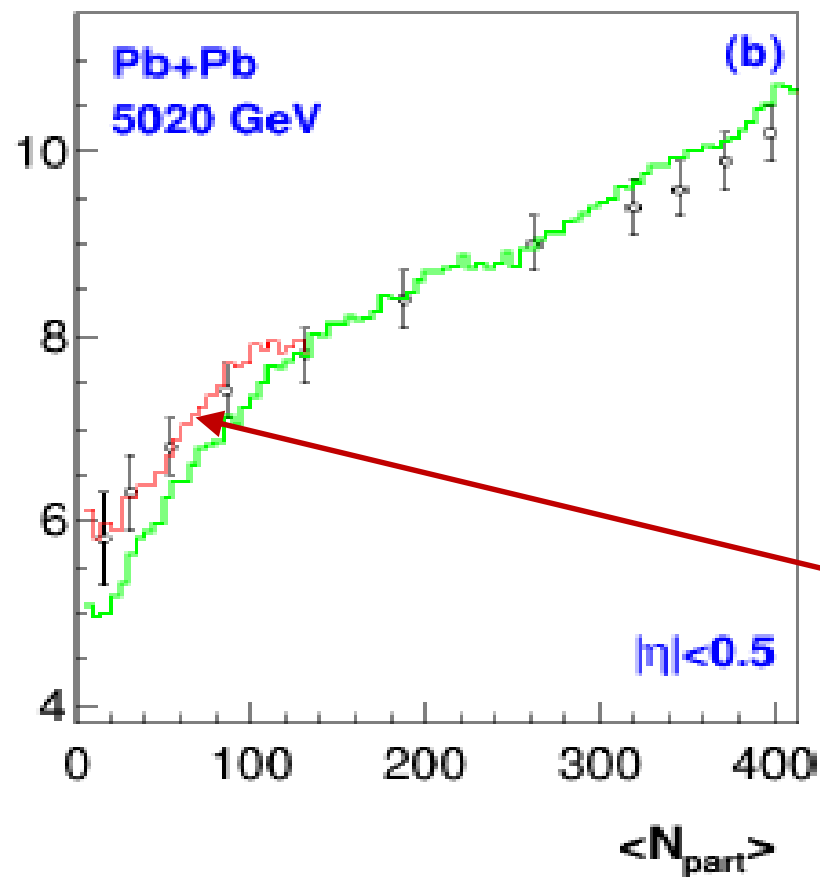
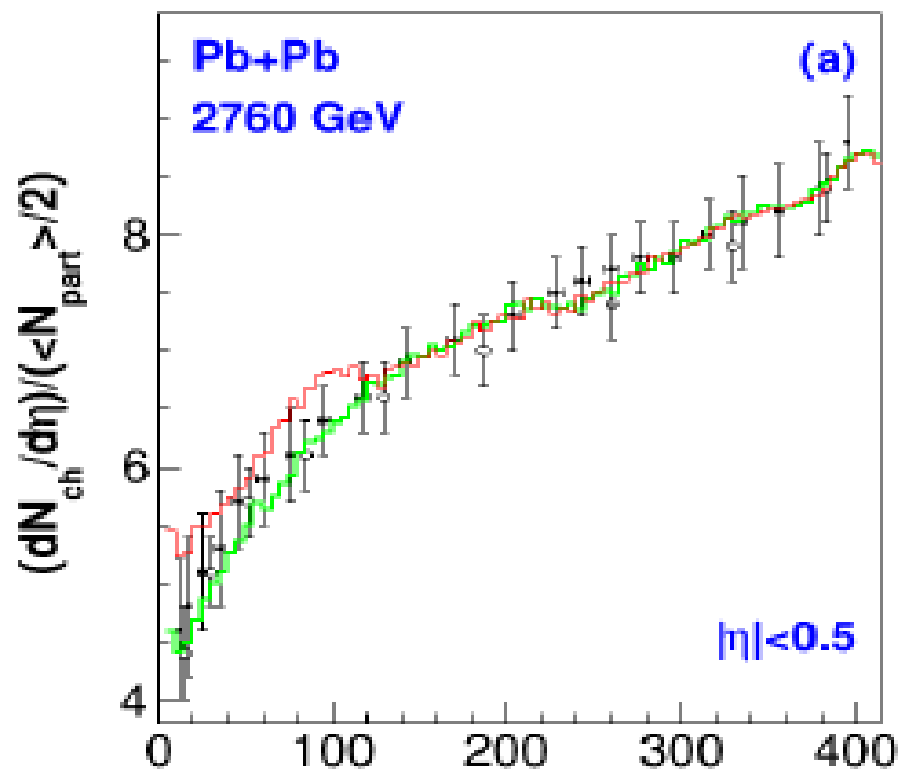


Phys. Lett. B 709, 82(2012)



Phys. Lett. B 701, 133(2011)

Results of improved HIJING



— ALICE fit
- - - ATLAS fit

NO FIT

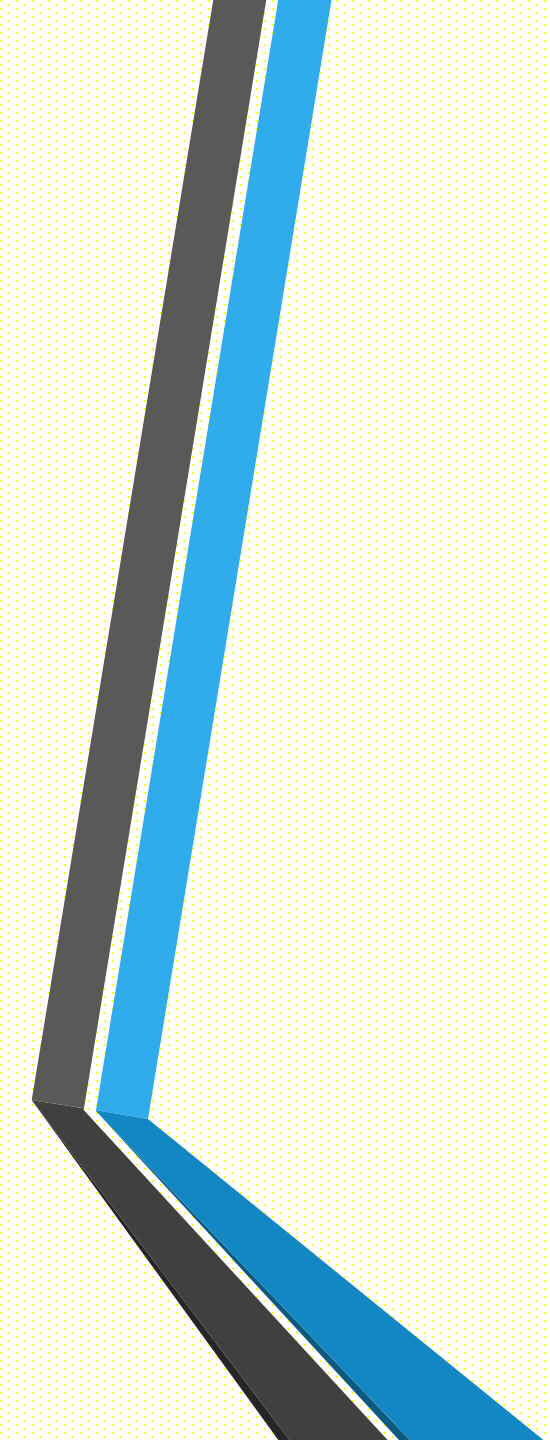
Conclusions

- ✓ Improvements of HIJING code are
 - Tabulated Martin-Stirling-Throne-Watt (2009) parton distribution functions are implemented.
 - Exact QCD running coupling is used.
 - Nucleon shadowing becomes impact-parameter dependent.
 - Parton shadowing becomes impact-parameter dependent.

- ✓ Transverse momentum spectra are reproduced for
 - ✓ $p + p$ collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76, 5.02, 7$ and 13 TeV

- ✓ Centrality dependence of charged particle yield are well accounted for
 - ✓ Pb+Pb collisions data at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV.
 - ✓ Pb+Pb collisions data at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV

- ✓ HIJING parameters are constrained.



Thanks

Thanks