



Final state effects in eA

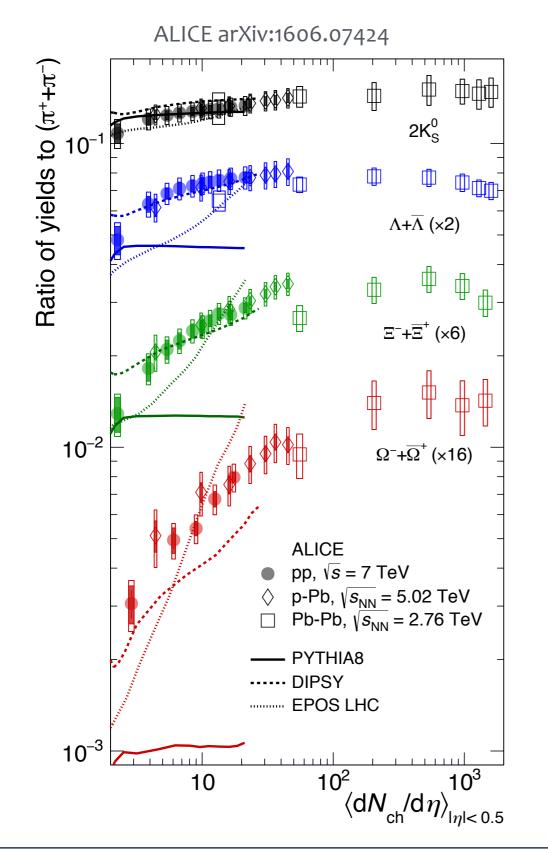
Konrad Tywoniuk

LHeC & FCC-eh workshop, CERN, 11-13 Sep 2017

Paradigm shift

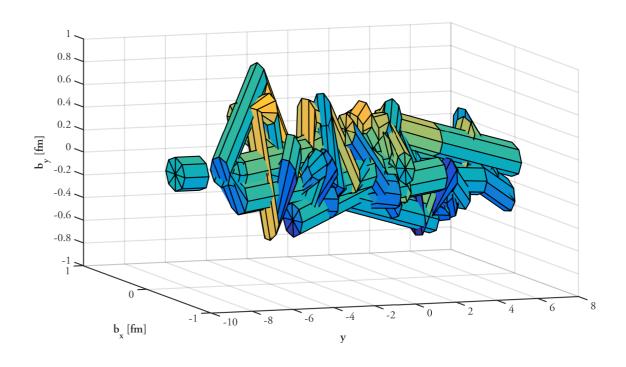
- large systems (AA): final-state interactions, QGP effects (multi-particle correlations, jet quenching)
- small systems (pp, pA): initial-state effects, baseline?
 - multi-strange hadron enhancement
 - momentum anisotropies
- disentangling QCD dynamics & onset of collective medium response

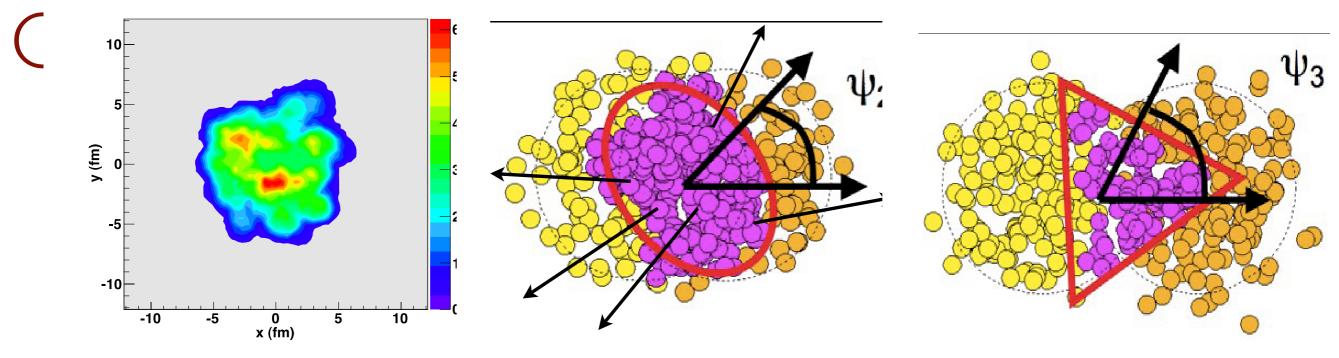
Multi-strangeness production



Bierlich, Gustafson and Lönnblad, arXiv:1612.05132 Bierlich, Christiansen: arXiv:1507.02091 Bierlich arXiv:1606.09456

- smooth dependence
- overlapping strings change string tension = modified hadronization (rope model)
- string shoving: local pressure





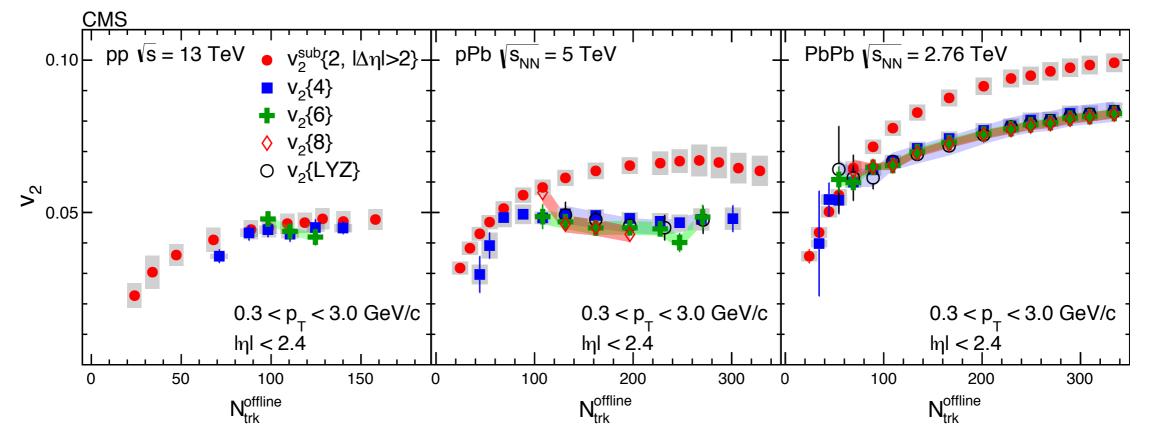
- Each event has a different initial shape and density distribution, characterized by different set of harmonic eccentricity coefficients ε_n
- Each event develops its individual hydrodynamic flow, characterized by a set of harmonic flow coefficients v_n shdufies ψ_n
- At small impact parameters fluctuations ("hot spots") dominate over geometric overlap effects (Alver & Roland, CR64) (2011) (254905; Qin, Petersen, Bass, Müller, PRC82 (2010) 064903)

$$\frac{dN^{(i)}}{\text{U. Heinz} \, dy \, p_T dp_T \, d\phi_p}(b) = \frac{dN^{(i)}}{dy \, p_T dp_T}(b) \left(1 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{v_n^{(i)}(y, p_T; b)} \cos(\frac{\phi_p}{\text{RETUNE2012}}, 20-24 \text{ June 2012}}\right)$$
flow coefficients

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Flow in small systems

OBS: events chosen according to the same multiplicity

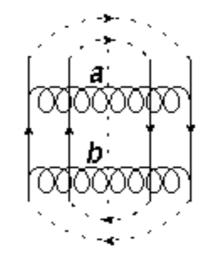


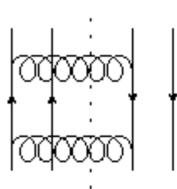
- collective response from many (all) particles in the system!
- (when) does hydrodynamics apply?
- universal feature of quantum theories?

"Collectivity" vs interference

Altinoluk, Armesto, Beuf, Kovner, Lublinsky arXiv:1503.07126 , arXiv:1610.03020 Lappi, Schenke, Schlichting, Venugopalan arXiv:1509.03499 Blok, Jäkel, Strikman, Wiedemann arXiv:1708.08241

- correlations in small systems observed
 - long-range in rapidity related to initial state?
 - possible in eA?
- correlation from QCD interference
 - CGC
 - color domains
 - multi-parton interactions



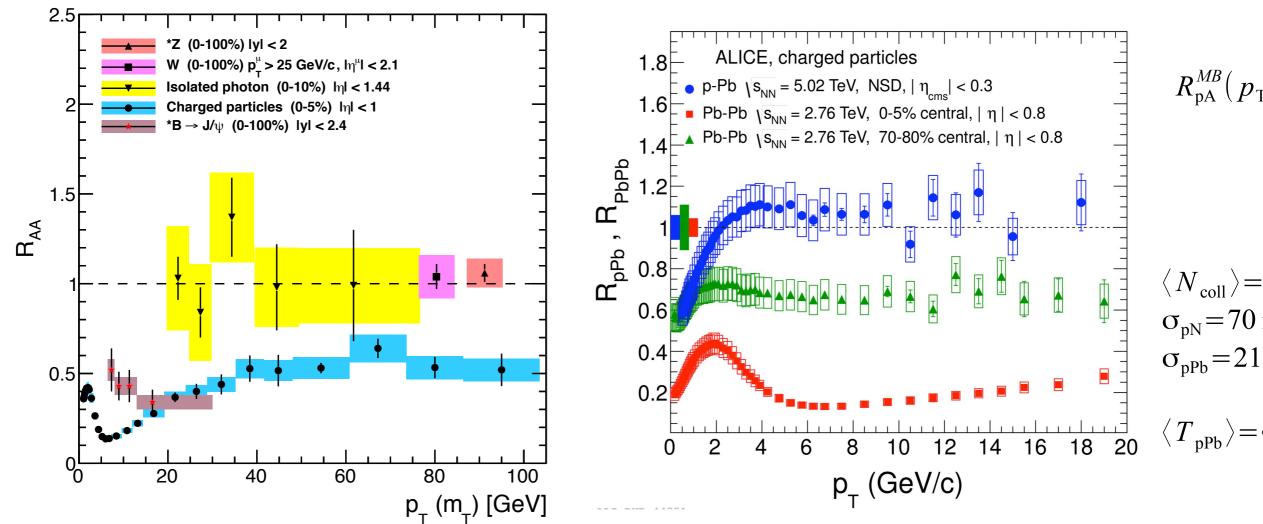


diagonal

off-diagonal

JET QUENCHING

Bjorken '82; Gyulassy, Plumer, Wang 1995; Baier, Dokshitzer, Mueller, Peigne, Schiff 1996; Gyulassy, Levai, Vitev 1997



- suppression of yield in AA compared to pp :: large effect
- external probes of the underlying medium (jet $t \partial p^{ent} \partial p = \frac{d N^{pA}/d p_T}{d p^{pp}/d p_T} = \frac{d N}{\langle N_{coll}^{ent} \rangle}$
- **q** transport coefficient :: analog to shear viscosity
- small jet quenching = small final-state interactions?

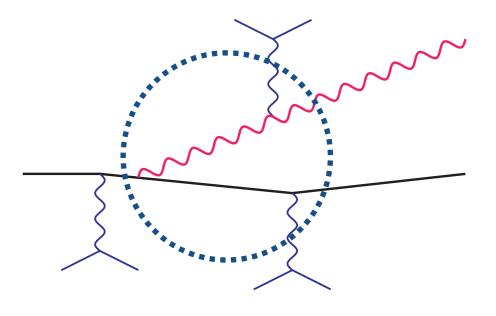
Medium induced radiation

Baier, Dokshitzer, Mueller, Peigné, Schiff (1997-2000); Zakharov (1996);...

momentum broadening

modified splitting kinematics lack of collinear singularity! $t_{\rm f} = \frac{\omega}{k_{\perp}^2} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{\hat{q}}}$

 $\langle k_{\perp}^2 \rangle \sim \hat{q}t$



$$\omega \frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}\omega} = \frac{\alpha_s C_R}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{q}L^2}{\omega}}$$

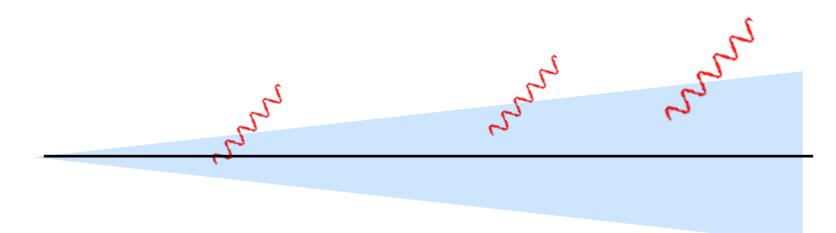
rare, small-
angle emission
$$\omega_c = \hat{q}L^2$$

 $\theta_{\rm br}(\omega_c) \sim \sqrt{\frac{1}{\hat{q}L^3}} \equiv \theta_c$

copious, largeangle emissions $\omega_s = \bar{\alpha}^2 \hat{q} L^2$ $\theta_{\rm br}(\omega_s) \sim \frac{1}{\bar{\alpha}^{3/2}} \theta_c$ leads to thermalization!

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Radiative energy loss



Resummation of multiple (primary) emissions = Poisson distribution

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}P_1(\epsilon,t) = \int_0^\infty \mathrm{d}\omega \left[\frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}\omega\mathrm{d}t} - \delta(\omega)\int_0^\infty \mathrm{d}\omega'\frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}\omega'\mathrm{d}t}\right]P_1(\epsilon-\omega,t)$$

- single color charge + soft gluons
- modest intra-jet modification of splitting function

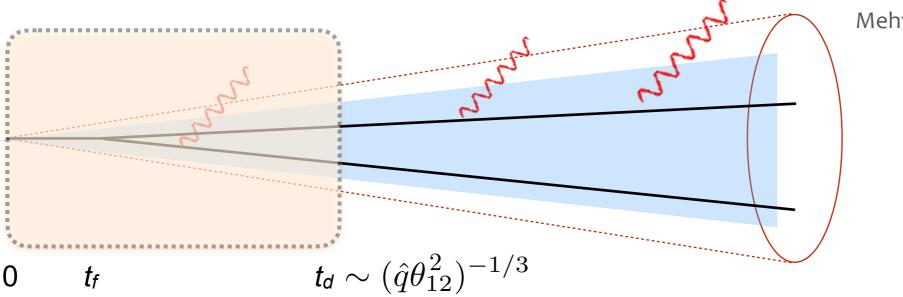
Chien, Vitev arXiv:1608.07283 ; Mehtar-Tani, KT arXiv:1610.08930

Energy loss dominated by *typical* emitted energy (large medium)

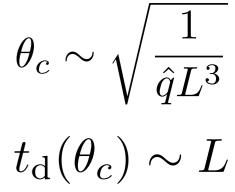
$$P_1(\epsilon, L) = \sqrt{\frac{\omega_s}{\epsilon^3}} e^{-\frac{\pi\omega_s}{\epsilon}}$$

Baier, Dokshitzer, Mueller, Schiff (2001)

Neighboring jet energy loss



Mehtar-Tani, KT arXiv:1706.06047

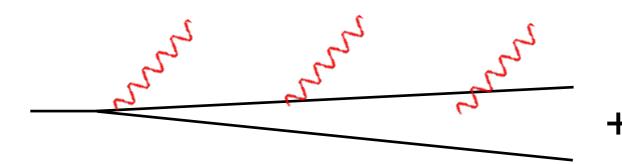


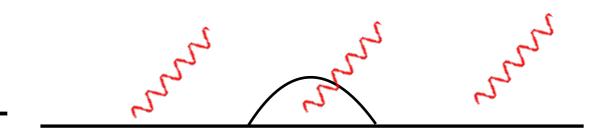
0.25 affects splittings w/short formation - 2–prong (coherent) - 2-prong (θ_{12} =0.2) time $t_{\rm f} \ll L$ 0.20 - 2-prong (θ_{12} =0.8) delay due to finite resolution ······ 2–prong (incoherent) 0.15 power of the medium $P_{2}(\epsilon)$ quark 0.10 $P_2(\epsilon) = P_1(\epsilon) \otimes P_{\text{sing}}(\epsilon)$ 0.05 0.00 total color charge 0.5 1 5 10 ϵ [GeV] contributions from interferences K.Tywoniuk (CERN)

50

100

Quenching of High-Pt jets





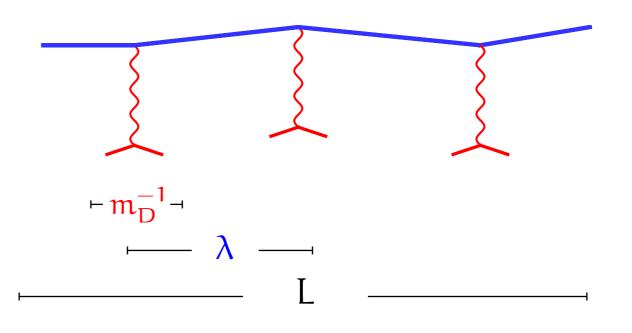
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 $\hat{q} = 1 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{fm}$ mismatch of real and virtual :: L = 2 fmdifferent amount of energy-loss 0.8 • mismatch greatest for $t_{\rm f} \ll L$ $R_{
m jet}$ 0.6 • logarithmic enhancement w/ jet scale 0.4 • coherence play an important role! ----- Quark energy loss 0.2 Jet energy loss $R_{\text{jet}} = Q_1(p_T) \times C(p_T)$ ------ Jet energy loss (incoherent approx.) 0 100 1000 $p_{\rm T}$ [GeV] quenching of total Sudakov suppression colour charge of jet substructure fluctuations Y. Mehtar-Tani, KT arXiv:1707.07361



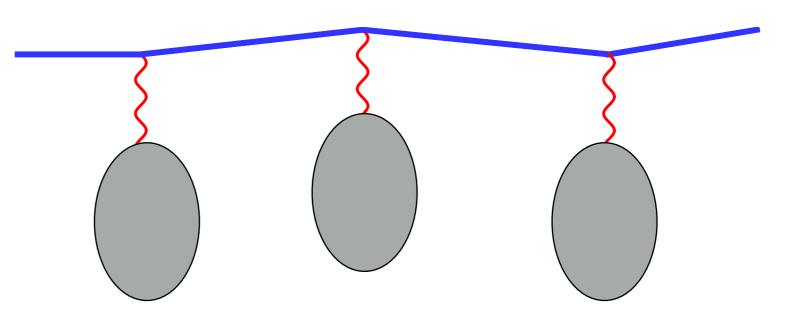
$e = \frac{1}{T}$ Rescattering in the nucleus

hierarchy of scales: correlation length \ll mean free path $\ll L$



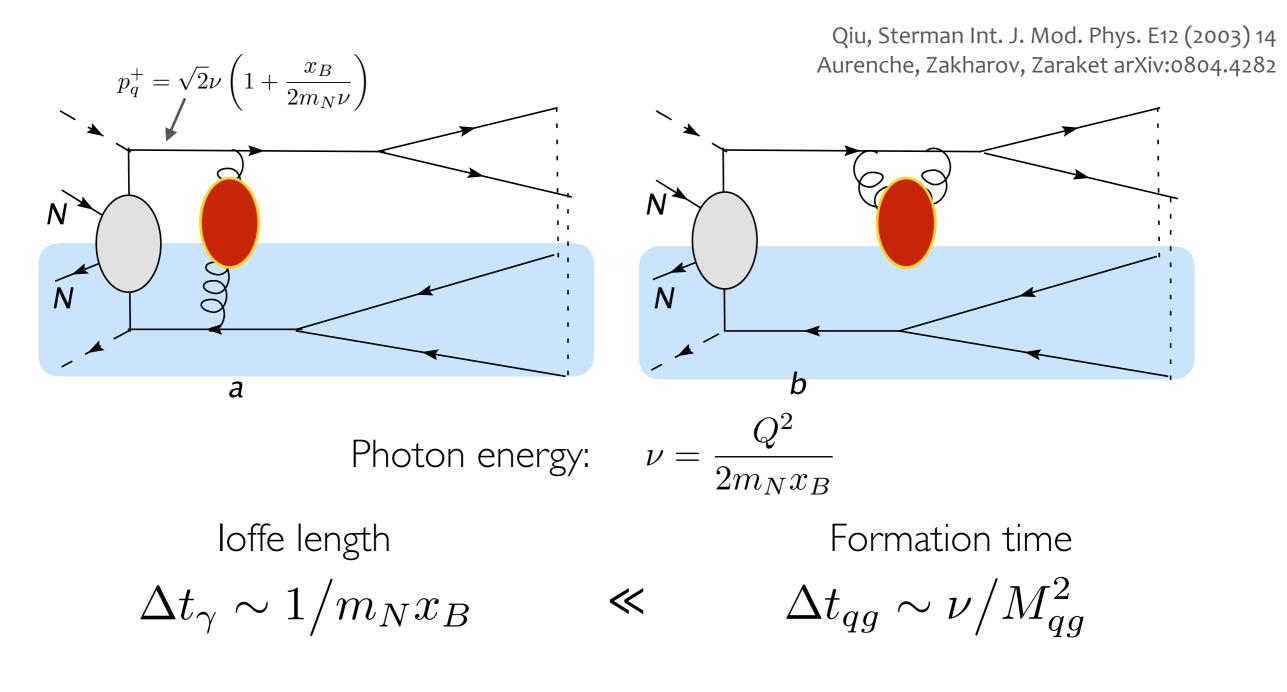
Relevant scale is size of nucleus R_N Similar picture emerges

$$\hat{q}_{\text{cold}} \sim \frac{1}{50} \hat{q}_{\text{hot}} \sim 0.05 \,\text{GeV}^2/\text{fm}$$



 $\Delta L/coll \sim L$

Gluon emission in DIS



- higher-twist effects: detailed study of broadening
- full eA jet study?

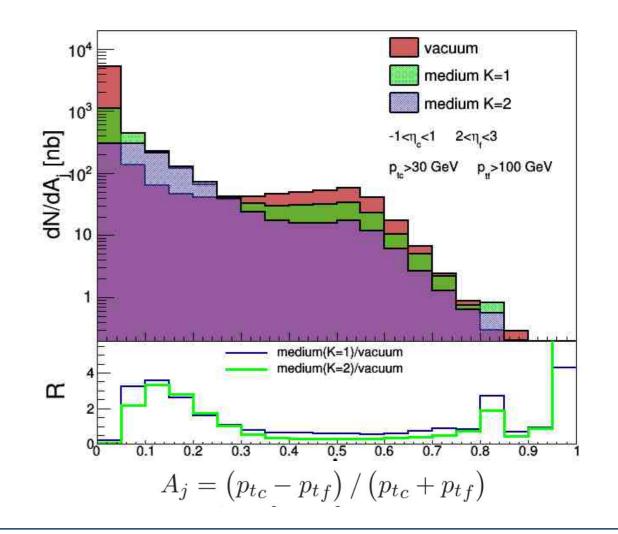
Forward-central jets in AA

Deak., Kutak, KT arXiv:1706.08434

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

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}y_1\mathrm{d}y_2\mathrm{d}p_{t1}\mathrm{d}p_{t2}\mathrm{d}\Delta\phi} = \sum_{a,c,d} \int_0^\infty d\epsilon_1 \int_0^\infty d\epsilon_2 P_a(\epsilon_1) P_g(\epsilon_2) \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{acd}}{\mathrm{d}y_1\mathrm{d}y_2\mathrm{d}p_{t1}^\prime\mathrm{d}p_{t2}^\prime\mathrm{d}\Delta\phi} \right|_{\substack{p_{1t}^\prime = p_{1t} + \epsilon_1\\ p_{2t}^\prime = p_{2t} + \epsilon_2}}$$

- final-state interactions in highenergy (kT) factorization
- treatment of initial- and finalstate effects on same footing
- possible development in the future



Outlook

- "small systems": relating QCD dynamics to "collectivity"
 onset of thermalization
- jet modification as proxy for final-state interactions
 - importance of jet substructure fluctuations
- jets in eA DIS an interesting topic deserves dedicated study