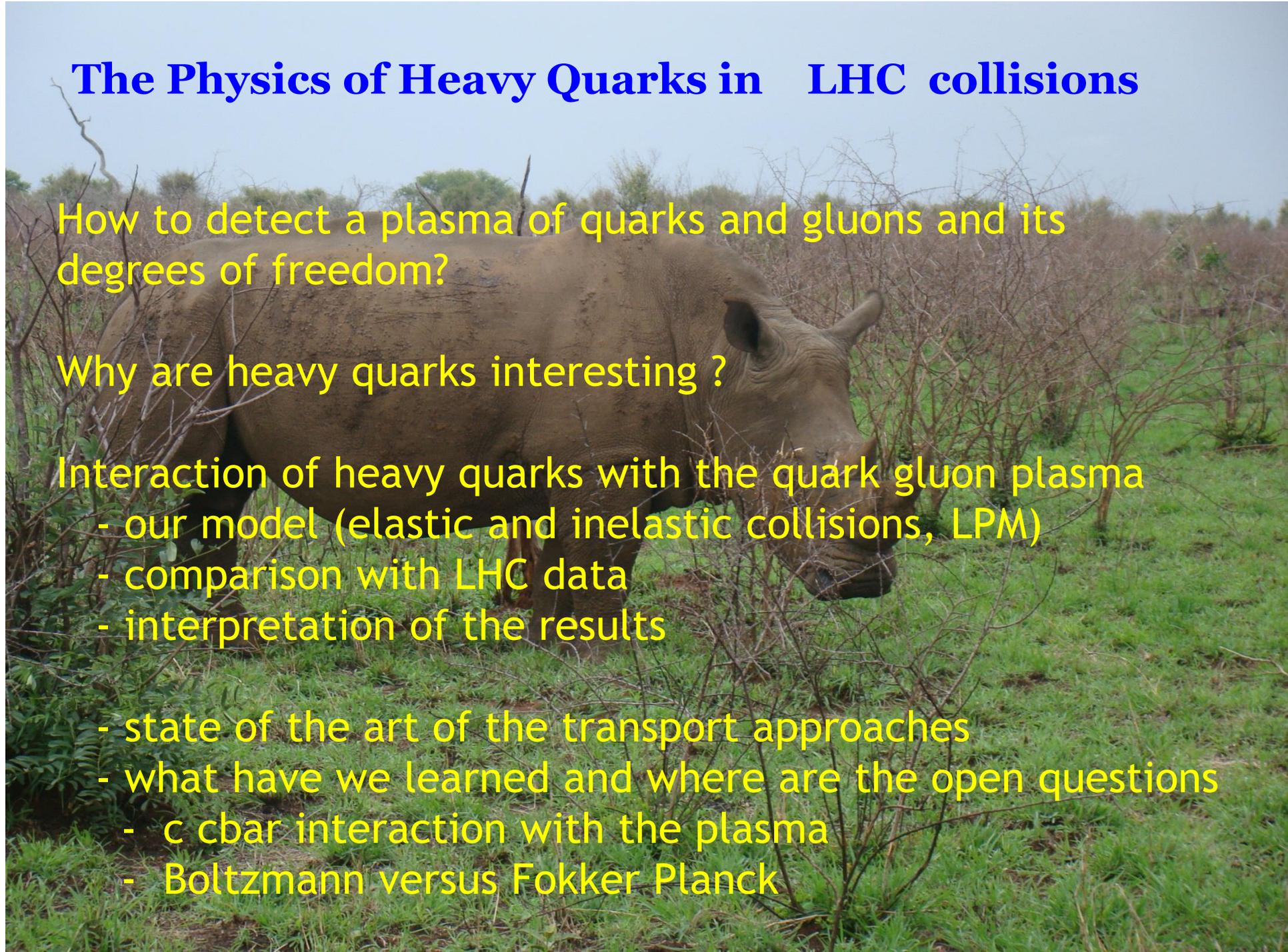


The Physics of Heavy Quarks in LHC collisions

A photograph of a rhinoceros in a savanna landscape, used as a background for the text. The rhinoceros is in the center, facing right, with its head lowered. The background shows green grass and some dry, brown bushes under a clear sky.

How to detect a plasma of quarks and gluons and its degrees of freedom?

Why are heavy quarks interesting ?

Interaction of heavy quarks with the quark gluon plasma

- our model (elastic and inelastic collisions, LPM)
- comparison with LHC data
- interpretation of the results

- state of the art of the transport approaches
- what have we learned and where are the open questions
- c \bar{c} interaction with the plasma
- Boltzmann versus Fokker Planck

The existence of a quark gluon plasma and the kind of transition towards the hadronic world

has been predicted by lattice gauge calculations
has been claimed to be seen in experiments (Science)

Why this is still a topic ?

because we want to know the degrees of freedom of the plasma and their interaction

Light hadrons: their multiplicity follows gas of $T = 158 \text{ MeV}$
Hadronic rescattering spoils spectra  no info about plasma

Possible probes:

collective variables : ridge, elliptic flow (\leftarrow hydro, only EOS)

γ , dileptons

jets

heavy quarks (D, B Mesons, J/psi, Y)

} no equilibrium with plasma

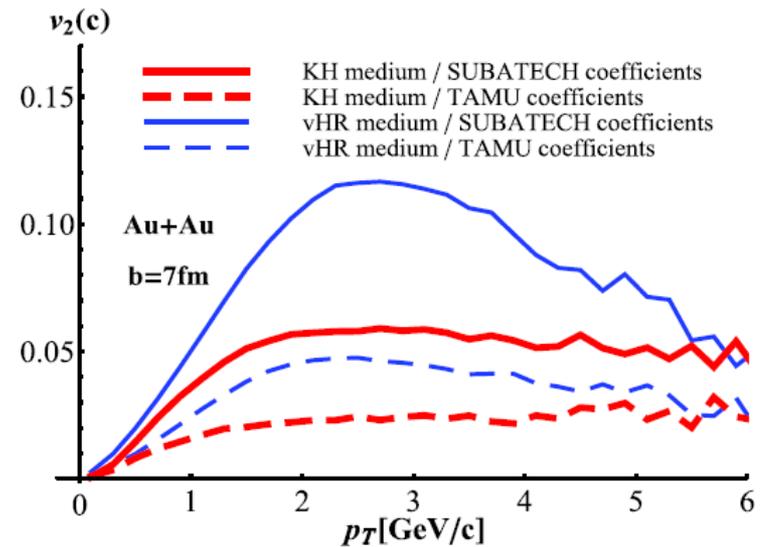
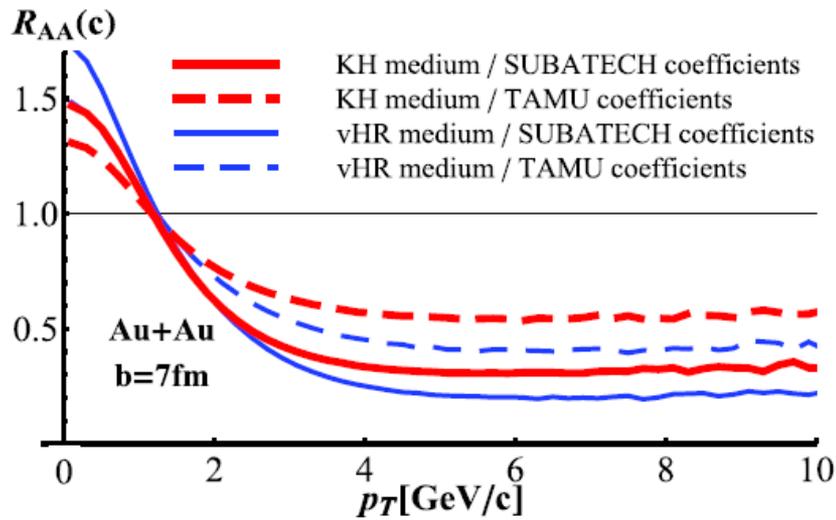
What makes heavy quarks (mesons) so interesting?

- produced in hard collisions (**distribution: FONLL confirmed by STAR**)
- high p_T : no equilibrium with plasma particles
- not very sensitive to the hadronisation process at high p_T

Ideal probe to study
properties of the QGP **during** its expansion

Caveat: two major ingredients: **expansion of the plasma AND elementary cross section** ($c(b)+q(g) \rightarrow c(b)+q(g)$) (arXiv:1102.1114)

Heavy quark physics not decoupled from light quark physics



Complicated process:

creation->propagation c ->hadronization ->propagation D

Our approach :

- We assume that pQCD provides the tools to study the processes

We want to

- model the reaction with a **minimum of approximations:**
exact Boltzmann collisions kernel, no probably unrealistic Fokker Planck approx. (1309.7930)
- take into account **all the known physics** with
- **no approximations of scattering processes (coll+ radiative)**
- make connection to the **light quark sector** (v_2 jets particle spectra) by embedding the heavy quarks into EPOS (LHC)
- This serves then as a benchmark
- **deviation from data points towards new physics**

Problem: at the moment only two obs: R_{AA} and v_2 available

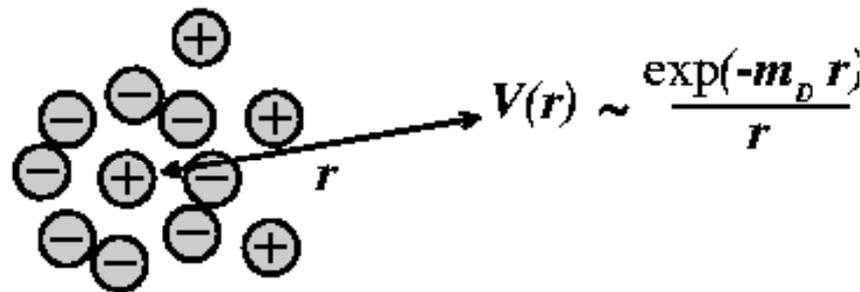
Nantes approach: Elastic heavy quark – q(g) collisions

Key ingredients: pQCD cross section like $qQ \rightarrow qQ$
 pQCD cross section in a medium has 2 problems:

a) Running coupling constant

$$\frac{d\sigma_F}{dt} = \frac{g^4}{\pi(s - M^2)^2} \left[\frac{(s - M^2)^2}{(t - \kappa m_D^2)^2} + \frac{s}{t - \kappa m_D^2} + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

b) Infrared regulator



m_D regulates the long range behaviour of the interaction

Neither $g^2 = 4\pi \alpha(t)$ nor κm_D^2 are well determined

standard: $\alpha(t)$ is taken as constant or as $\alpha(2\pi T)$

$\kappa = 1$ and $\alpha = .3$: large K-factors (≈ 10) are necessary to describe data

A) Running coupling constant

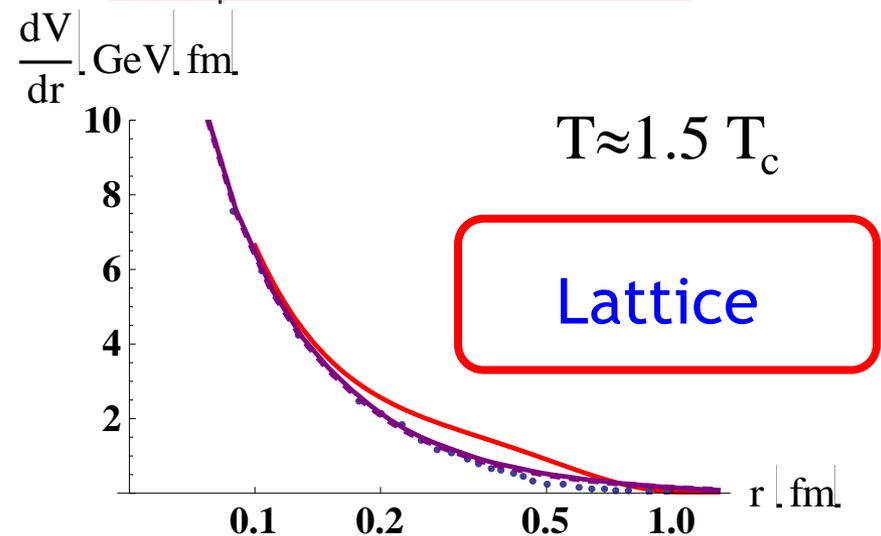
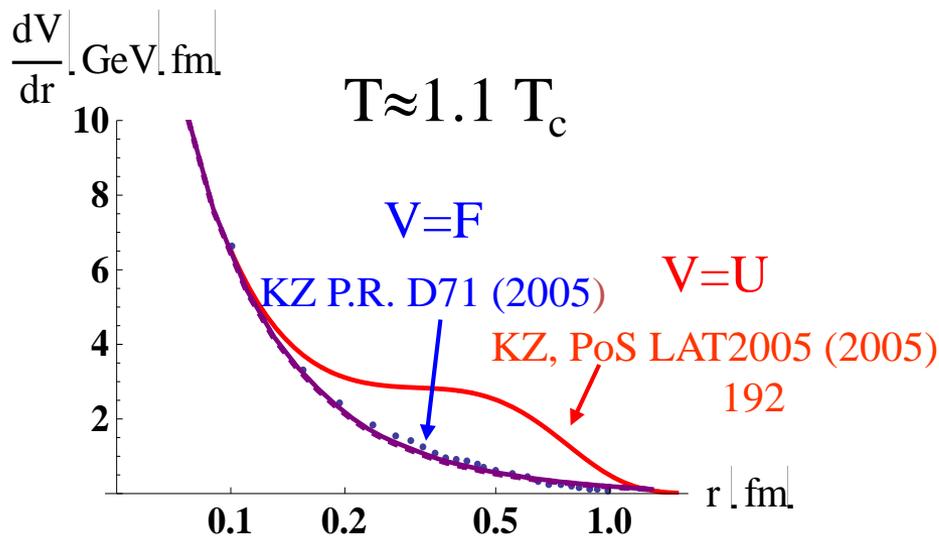
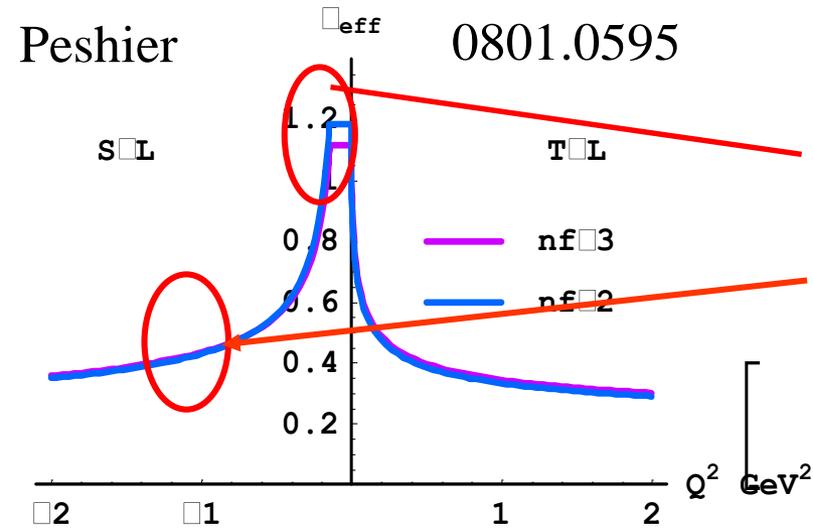
“Universality constraint” (Dokshitzer 02)
helps reducing uncertainties:

$$\frac{1}{Q_u} \int_{|Q^2| \leq Q_u^2} dQ \alpha_s(Q^2) \approx 0.5$$

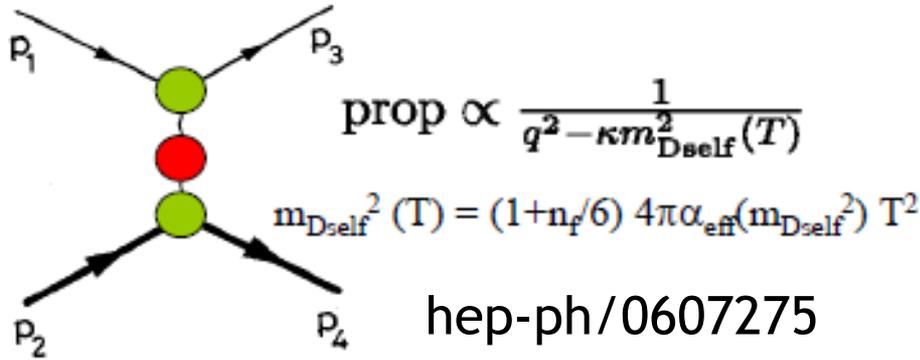
IR safe. The detailed form very close to $Q^2 = 0$ is not important does not contribute to the energy loss

Large values for intermediate momentum-transfer

$$\alpha_{qq}(r) \equiv \frac{3}{4} r^2 \frac{dV(r)}{dr}$$



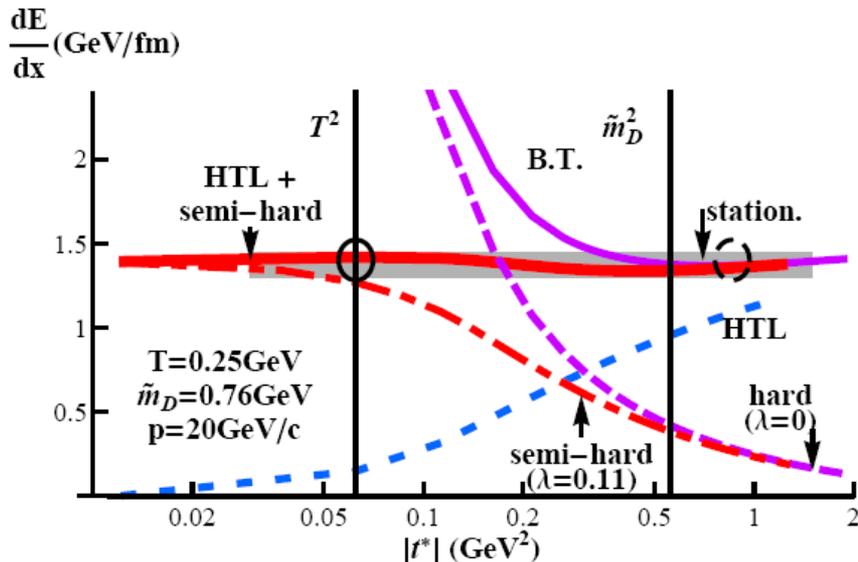
B) Debye mass



If t is small ($\ll T$): **Born** has to be replaced by a **hard thermal loop (HTL)** approach

For $t > T$ Born approximation is (almost) ok

(Braaten and Thoma PRD44 (91) 1298,2625) for QED:
Energy loss indep. of the artificial scale t^* which separates the regimes



We do the same for QCD
 (a bit more complicated)
 Phys.Rev.C78:014904

Result:

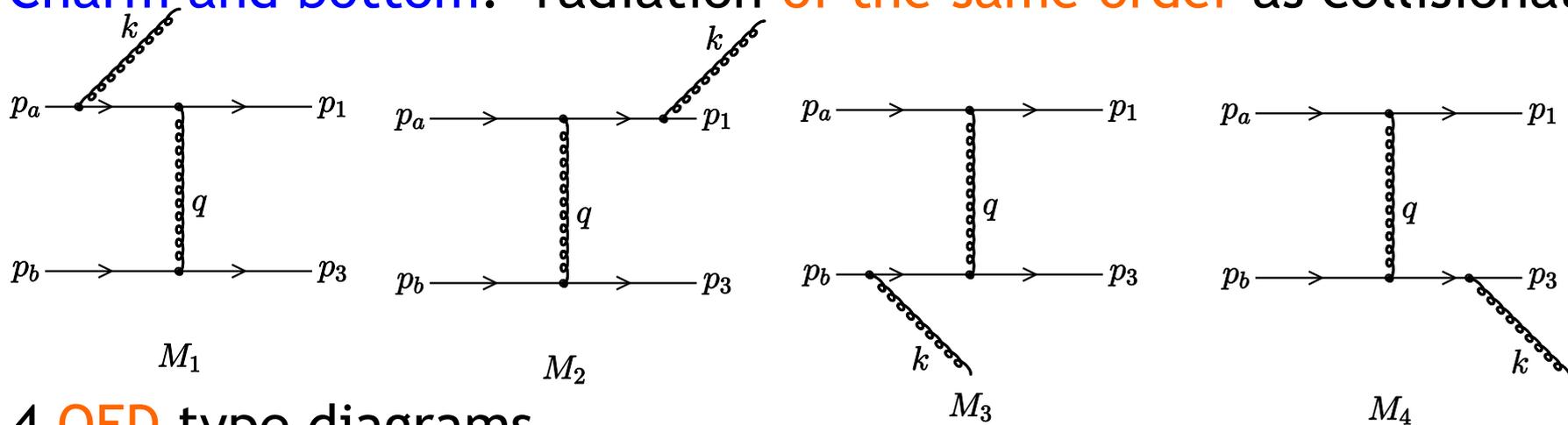
$$\kappa \approx 0.2$$

much lower than the standard value

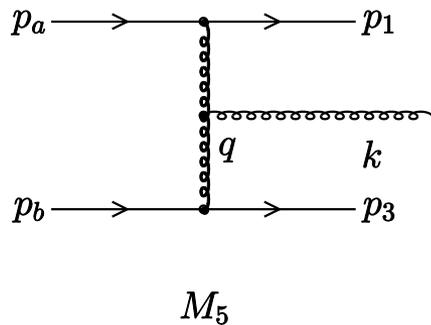
C) Inelastic Collisions

Low mass quarks : radiation dominates energy loss

Charm and bottom: radiation of the same order as collisional



4 QED type diagrams



1 QCD diagram

Commutator of the color SU(3) operators

$$T^b T^a = T^a T^b - i f_{abc} T^c$$

M1-M5 : 3 gauge invariant subgroups

$$M_{QED}^1 = T^a T^b (M_1 + M_2) \quad M_{QED}^2 = T^a T^b (M_3 + M_4)$$

$$M_{QCD} = i f_{abc} T^c (M_1 + M_3 + M_5)$$

M_{QCD} dominates the radiation

M^{SQCD} in light cone gauge

In the limit $\sqrt{s} \rightarrow \infty$ the radiation matrix elements **factorize** in

$$M_{tot}^2 = M_{elast}^2 \cdot P_{rad}$$

k_t, ω = transv mom/ energy of gluon E = energy of the heavy quark

$$P_{rad} = C_A \left(\frac{\vec{k}_t}{k_t^2 + (\omega/E)^2 m^2} - \frac{\vec{k}_t - \vec{q}_t}{(\vec{q}_t - \vec{k}_t)^2 + (\omega/E)^2 m^2} \right)^2$$

Emission from heavy q

Emission from g

leading order: no emission from light q

heals collinear divergences

$m=0$ -> Gunion Bertsch

Energy loss:

$$\frac{\omega d^4 \sigma^{rad}}{dx d^2 k_t dq_t^2} = \frac{N_c \alpha_s}{\pi^2} (1-x) \cdot \frac{d\sigma^{el}}{dq_t^2} \cdot P_{rad}$$

$$x = \omega/E$$

$$M_{QCD} = M_{SQCD} \left(1 - \frac{(\omega/E)^2}{(1-\omega/E)^2} \right)$$

We include Landau-Pomeranshuk Migdal effect

Calculations for LHC

Initialization: FONLL distribution of c and b

QGP : EPOS₂

Interaction QGP-heavy quarks:

elastic collisions (collisional energy loss) ($K \approx 2$)

elastic collisions + and gluon emission (radiative energy loss)
+LPM

Hadronisation:

Coalescence for low pt heavy quarks

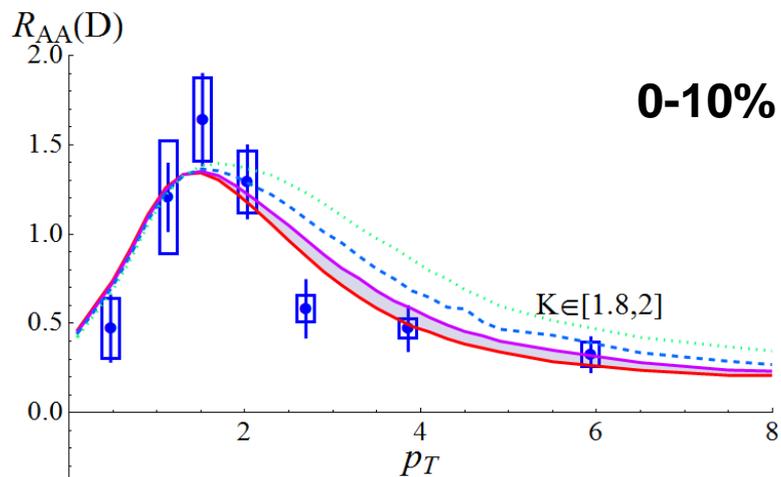
Fragmentation for high pt heavy quarks

Hadronic rescattering is small

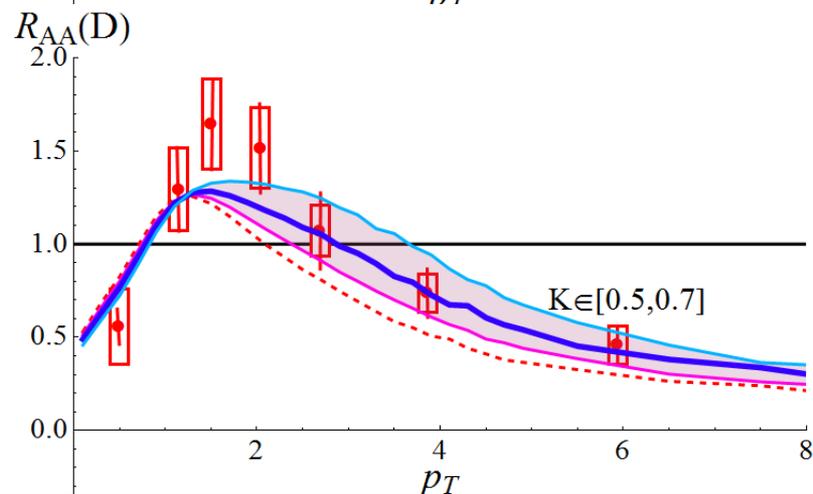
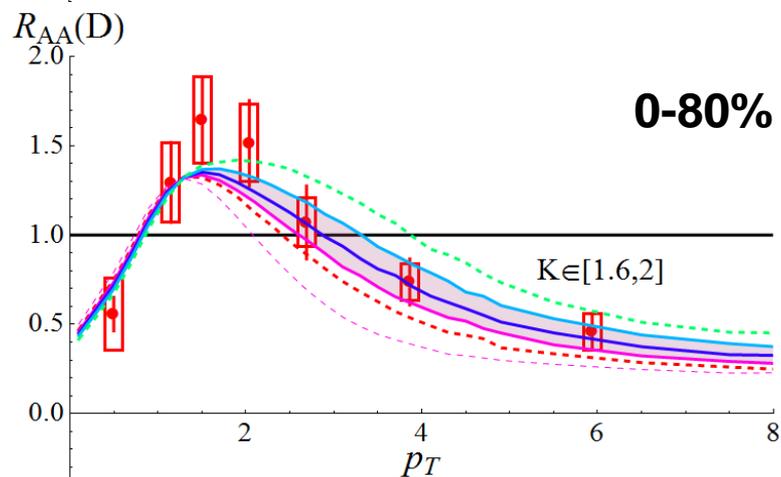
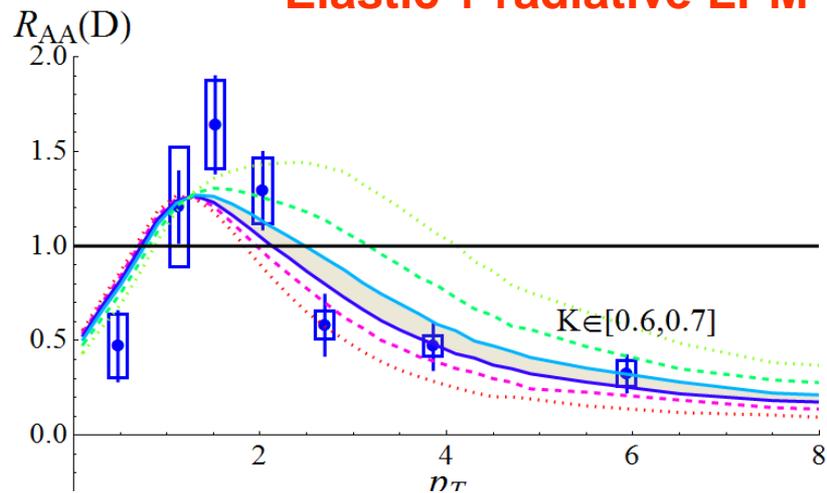
RHIC: D mesons

Energy loss tests the initial phase of the expansion

Elastic



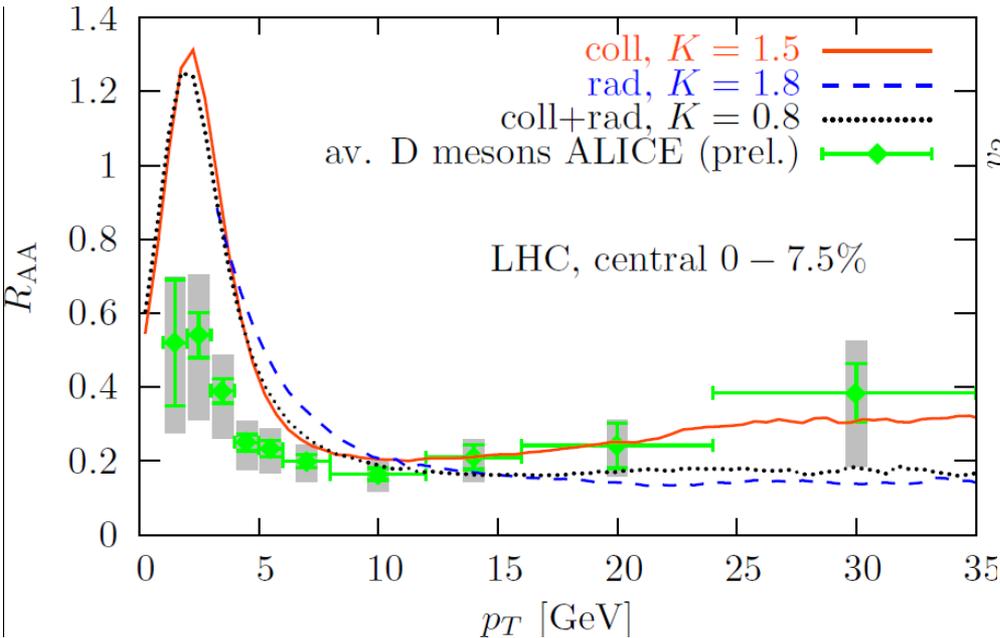
Elastic + radiative LPM



No form difference between coll and coll + rad

LHC : EPOS event generator

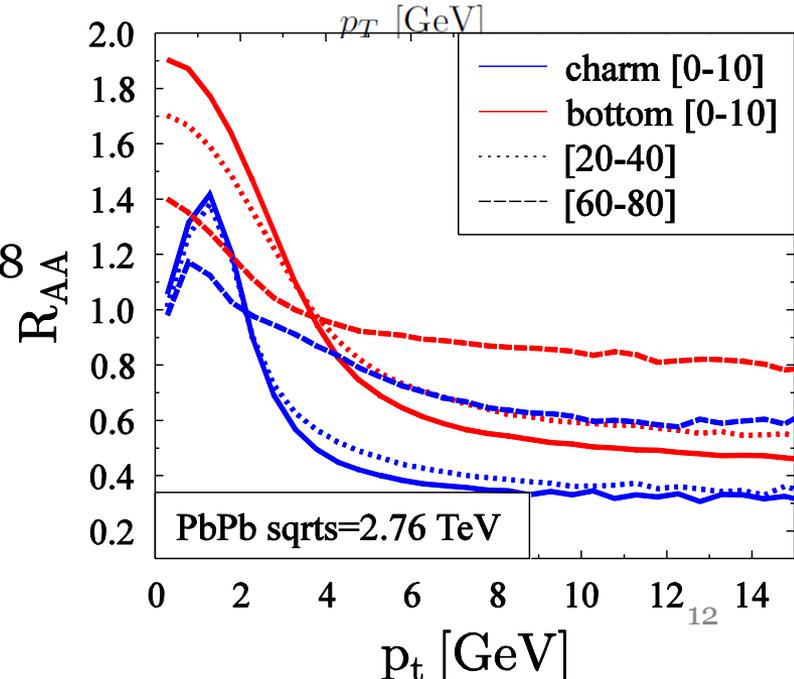
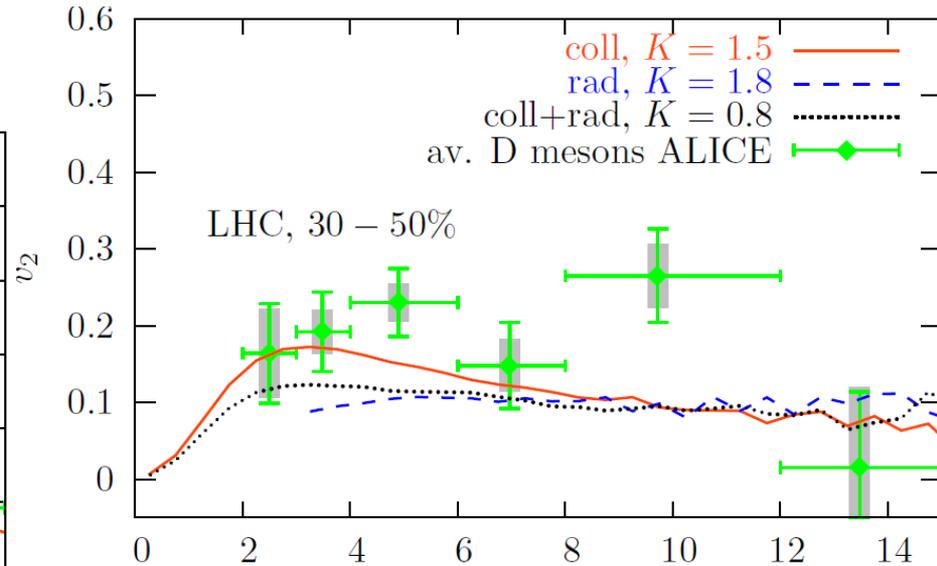
Energy loss tests the initial phase of the expansion



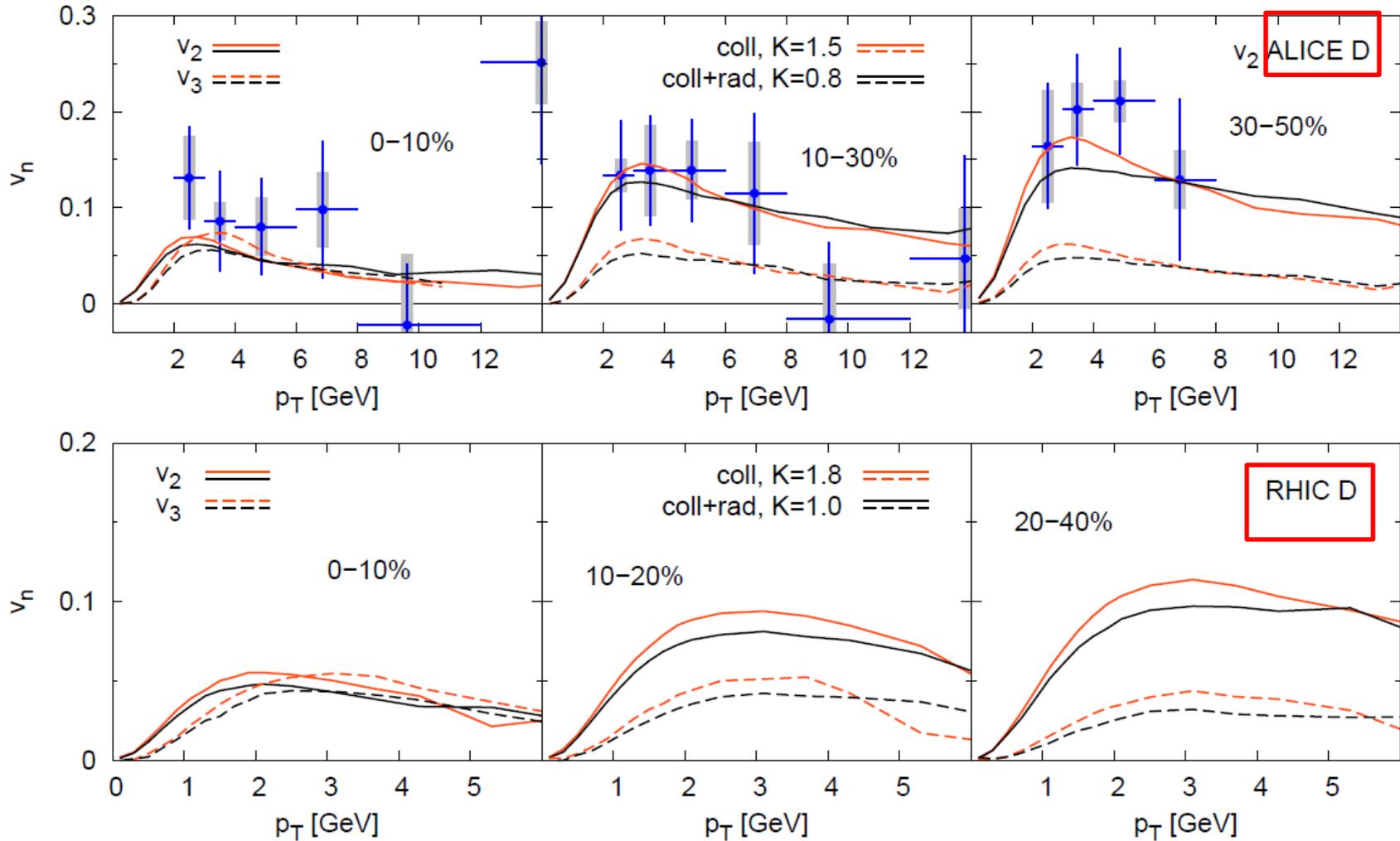
3 options :
 Collisions only K factor = 1.5
 Collision and radiation K = 0.8
 Radiation only K = 1.8

R_{AA} and v_2 for coll and
 coll + radiative about the same
 B much more suppressed

v_2 tests the late stage of the expansion



Heavy quarks show also a finite v_3 and finite higher moments



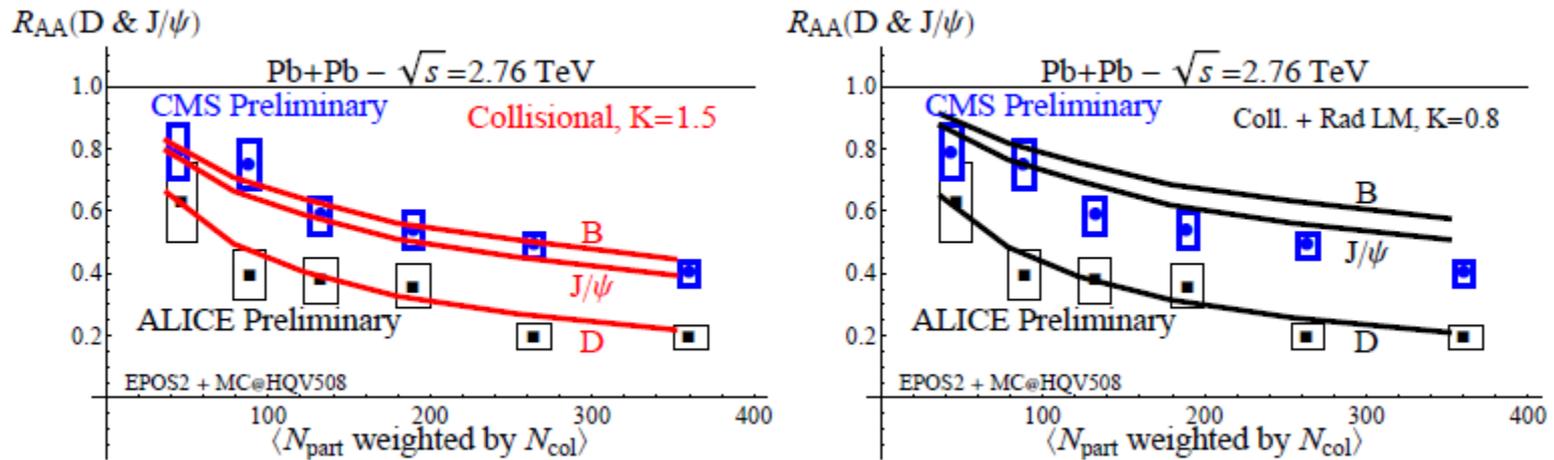
What can one learn from these results?

v_2 decreases with centrality -> understandable with the decrease of ϵ_2

v_3 independent of centrality -> fluctuations

Analysis of the results

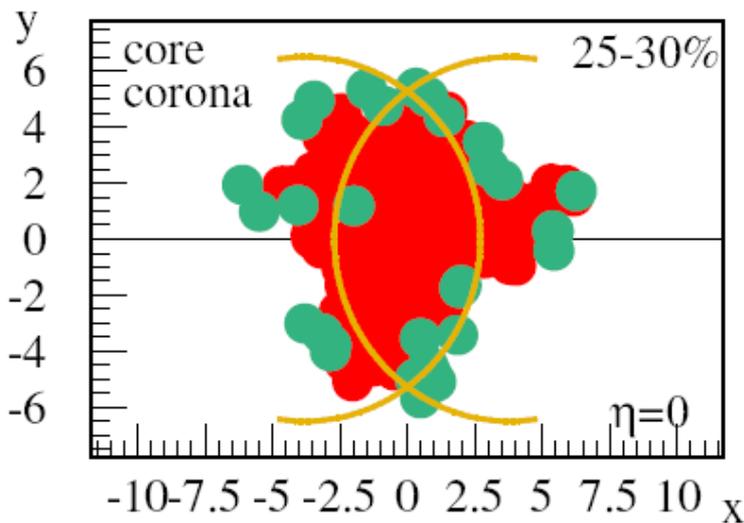
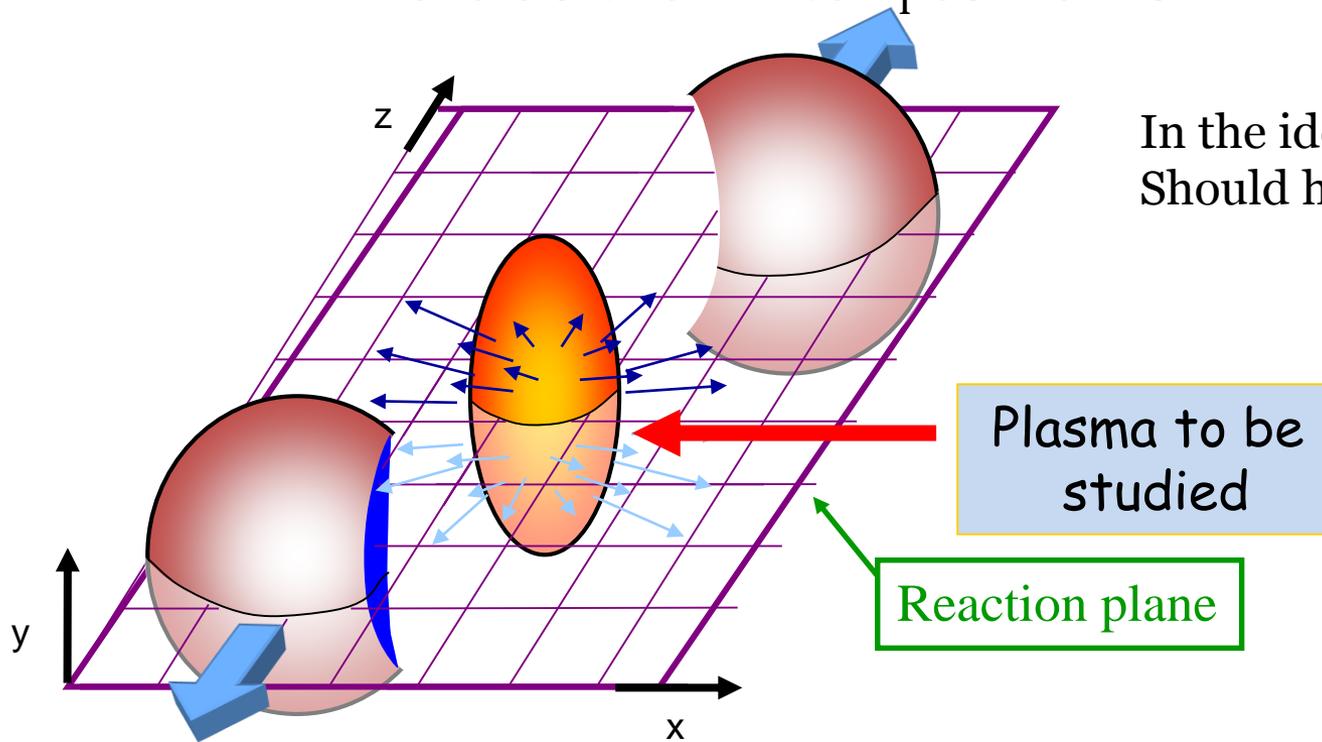
The different R_{AA} of D and B mesons seem to be verified experimentally (by comparing two different experiments)



ALICE D meson R_{AA} , $6 < p_T < 12$ GeV/c, $|y| < 0.5$

CMS Preliminary Non-prompt J/ ψ R_{AA} , $6.5 < p_T < 30$ GeV/c $|y| < 1.2$

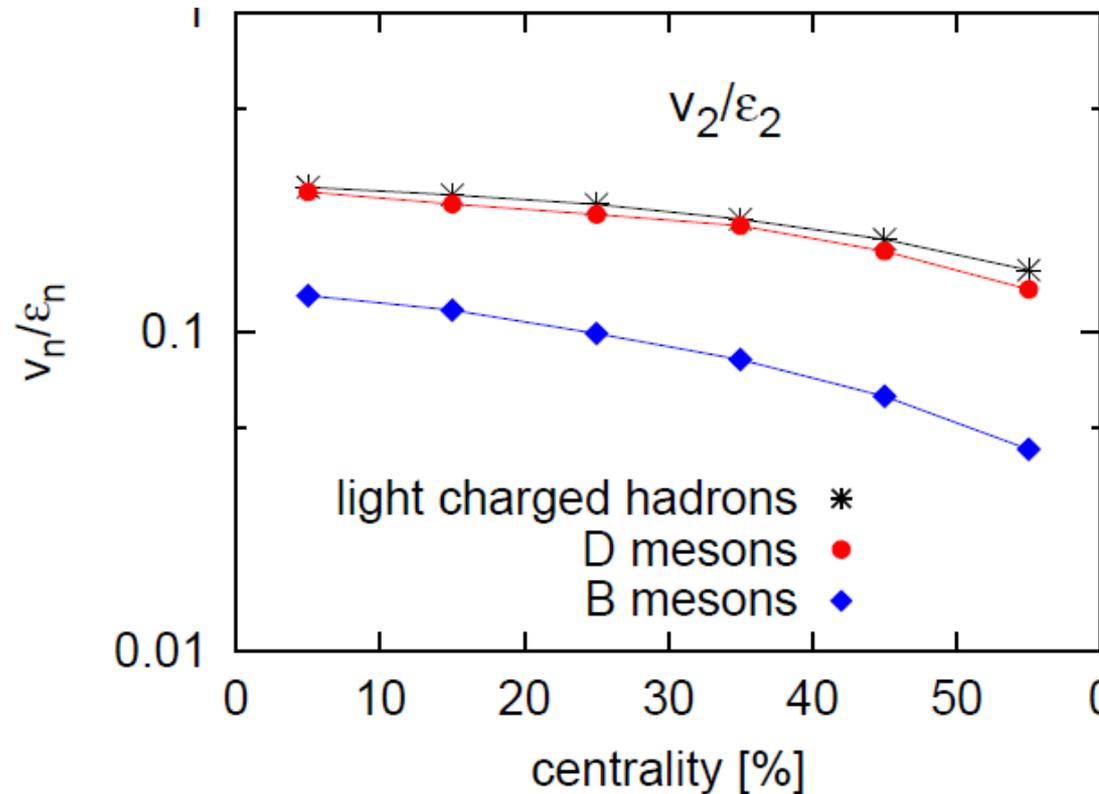
Where do the finite v_i come from?



In the real world (EPOS) the plasma has all kinds of moments v_i the v_i impair are fluctuations

v_3 corresponds to a Mercedes Star

Very surprising : v_2/ϵ_2 : same for light hadrons and D mesons



Light quarks: **hydro-dynamical pressure** caused by **spatial eccentricity**
 v_2/ϵ_2 const for ideal hydro, centrality dependent for viscous hydro

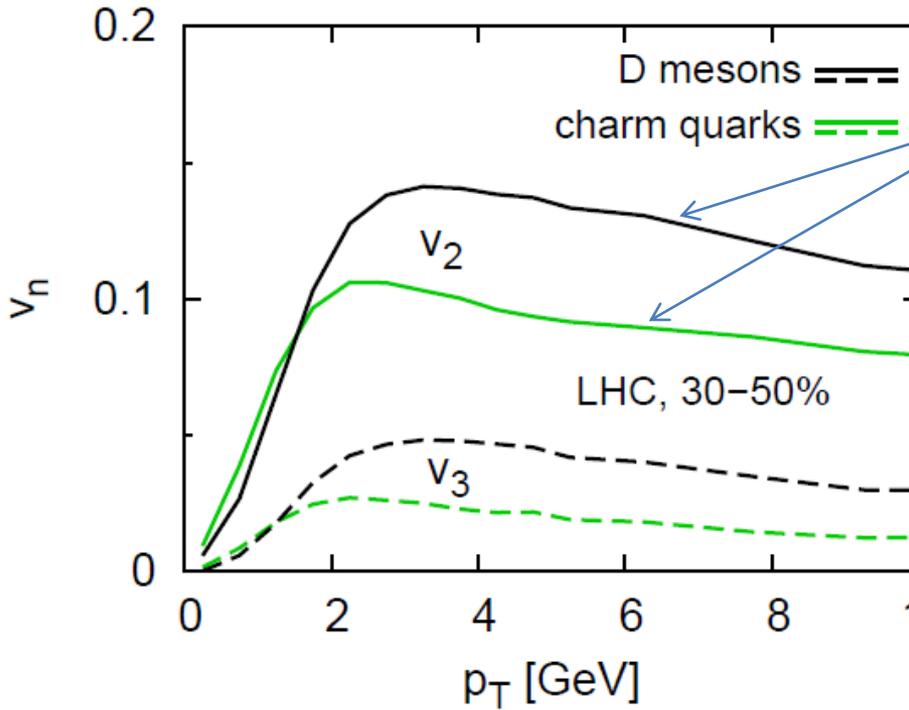
Heavy quarks: **No initial v_2** (hard process)

v_2 only due to interaction with q and g

v_2 of heavy quarks is created later, measures the interaction time

Bottom quarks are too heavy to follow

More detailed analysis of the flow



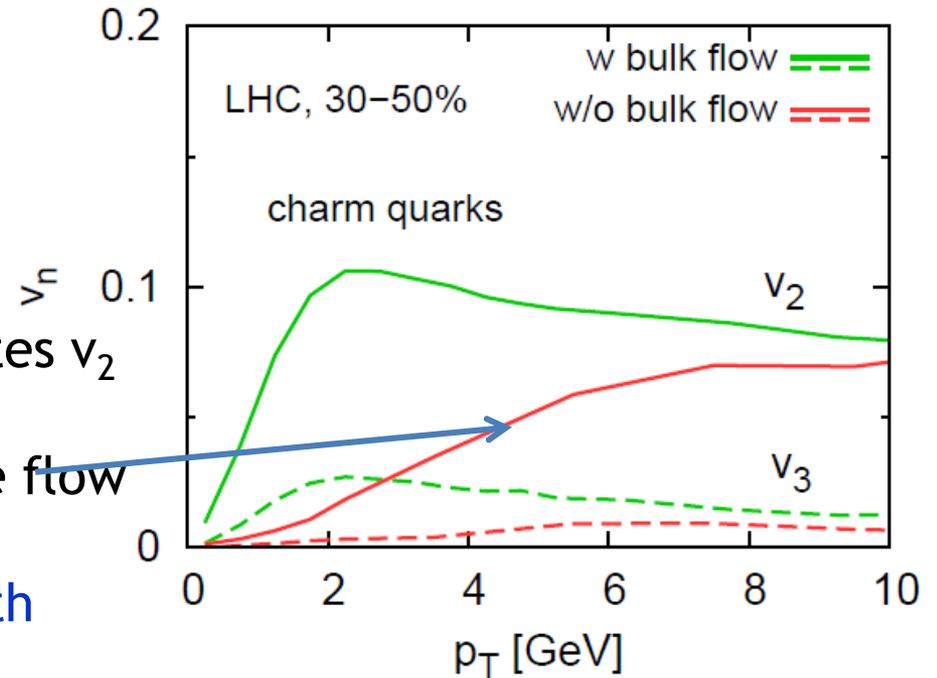
20% of v_2 due to the hadronisation uncertainty

fragmentation or coalescence

Verification that collective flow creates v_2

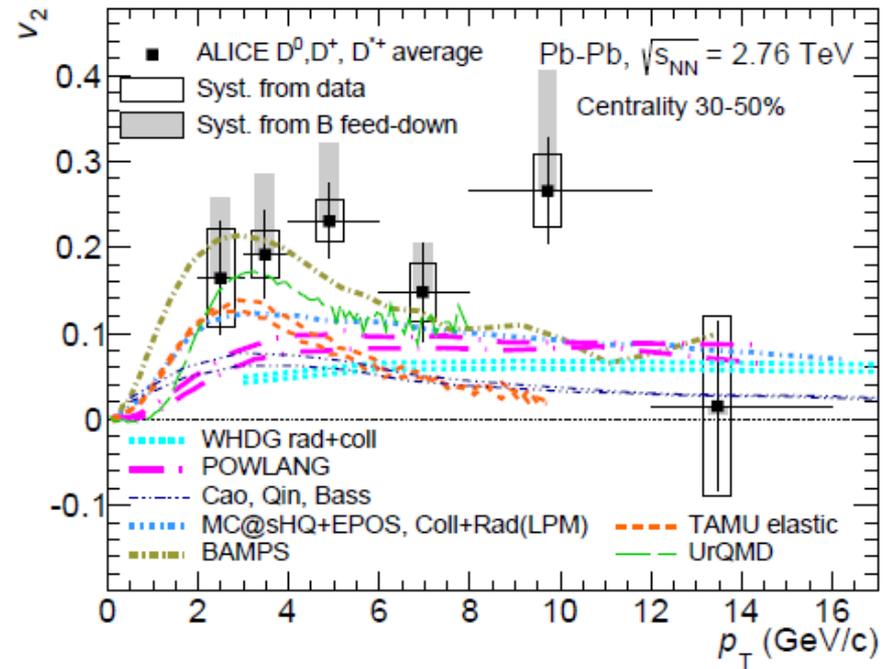
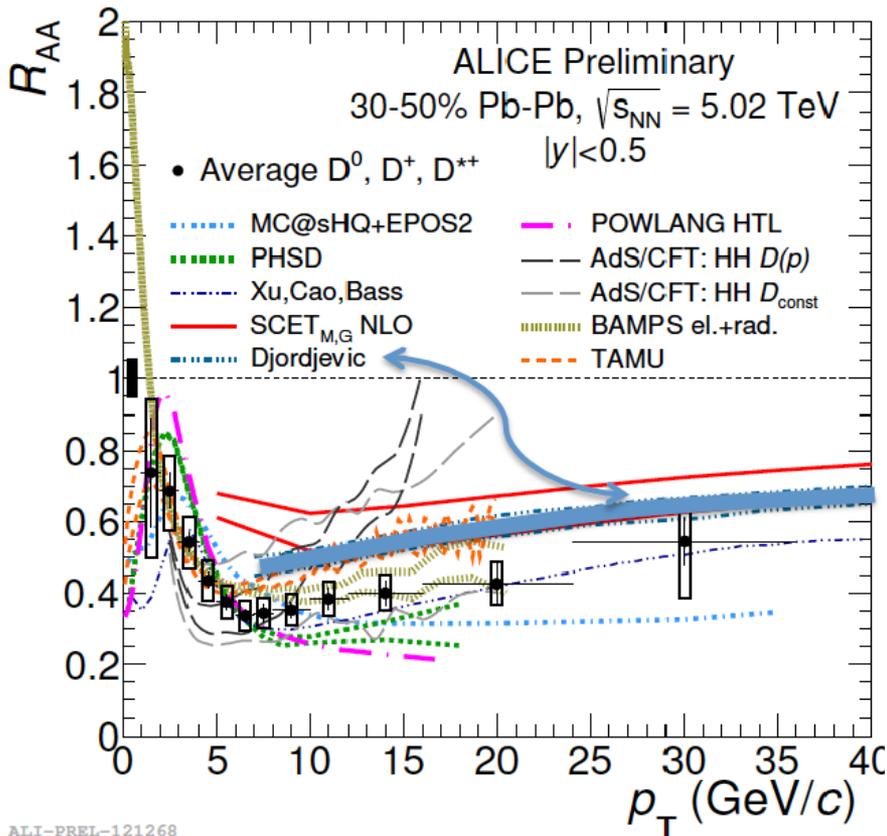
Artificial elimination of the collective flow

High momentum: different path length in and out of plane



State of the Art of the Field

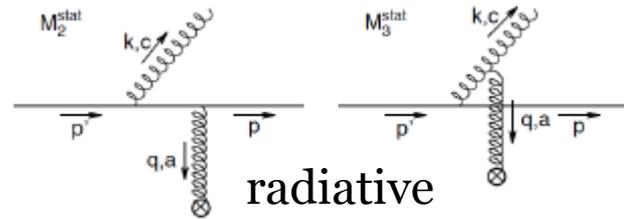
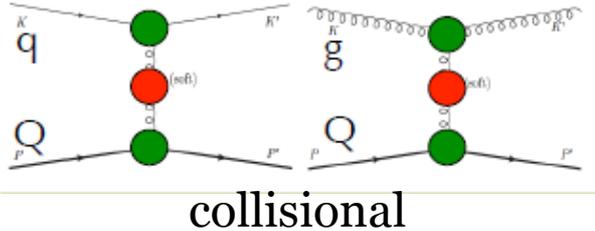
Evidently there are many approaches which describe the two key observables R_{AA} and v_2 despite of quite **different physics input**



Models studying R_{AA} and v_2 simultaneously assume that the passage through QGP medium can be modeled by independent collisions (besides LPM)

Born type cross sections and FONLL initial distribution of heavy quarks but

- different cross section (collisional, radiative or both, b and c)



- different coupling constants $\alpha(Q^2)$, $\alpha(T)$, $\alpha = \text{const}$
- different masses in the propagators (form of the propagators)
- different masses in exit and entrance channel m_0 , $m(T)$
- different initial QGP
- different expansion scenarios (viscous, ideal hydro, gas of q,g)
- different hadronization (coalescence, fragmentation)

R_{AA} and v_2 are not sufficient to nail down all these model parameters

All agree on:

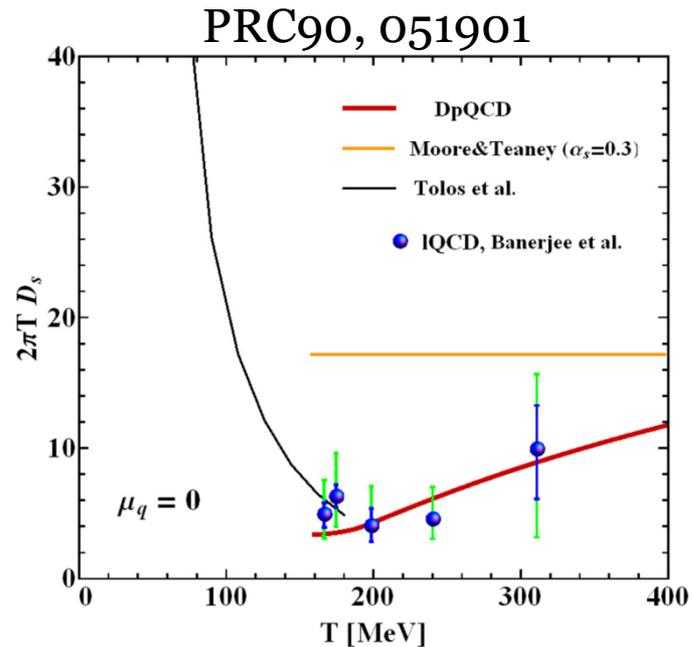
- ❑ FONLL is the proper initial condition (shadowing??)
- ❑ pQCD cross sections ($\alpha=0.3$, $m=m_0$) are too small to explain data

Confirmed by lattice calculations : Spatial diffusion coefficient

$$D_s = \lim_{p_Q \rightarrow 0} T / (M_Q \eta_D),$$

$$\eta_D = A / p_Q$$

A= drift coefficient
PRC90,064906



How to compare different approaches and what is the result?

Sequence of meetings:
Berkeley I and II
EMMi/ GSI
Leiden

Different numerical approaches

Fokker-Planck

Langevin

Brownian Motion

Advantage:

- very general approach
- Whole kinematics of HQ is reduced to (**mom. dep.**) **drag and diffusion coefficient** related by the Einstein relation

Drawback:

- Physics very difficult to assess if coeff. not determined from an underlying theory
- Need lattice data, or underlying theory
- otherwise it is a fit

Boltzmann collision integral

Advantage:

- Interaction between HQ and partons is related to the underlying **Lagrangian** (Feynman diagrams) -> microscopic interpretation possible
- Allows for the calculation of drag and diffusion coeff. independently

Drawback:

- Assumes asympt. free states (low density)
- Presently only effective Lagrangians

Strategy:

Boltzmann type models calculate drag and diffusion coefficients which can be compared with the Langevin approaches

How to advance to compare very different theories?

As far as collisions are concerned: Start **with transport coefficients**

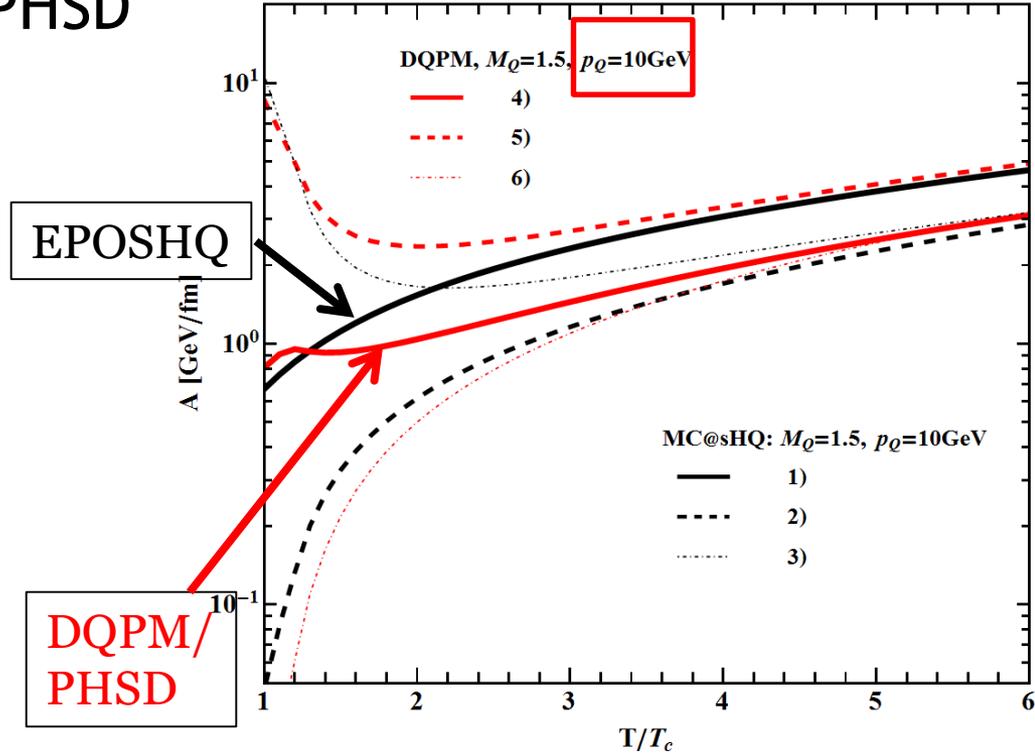
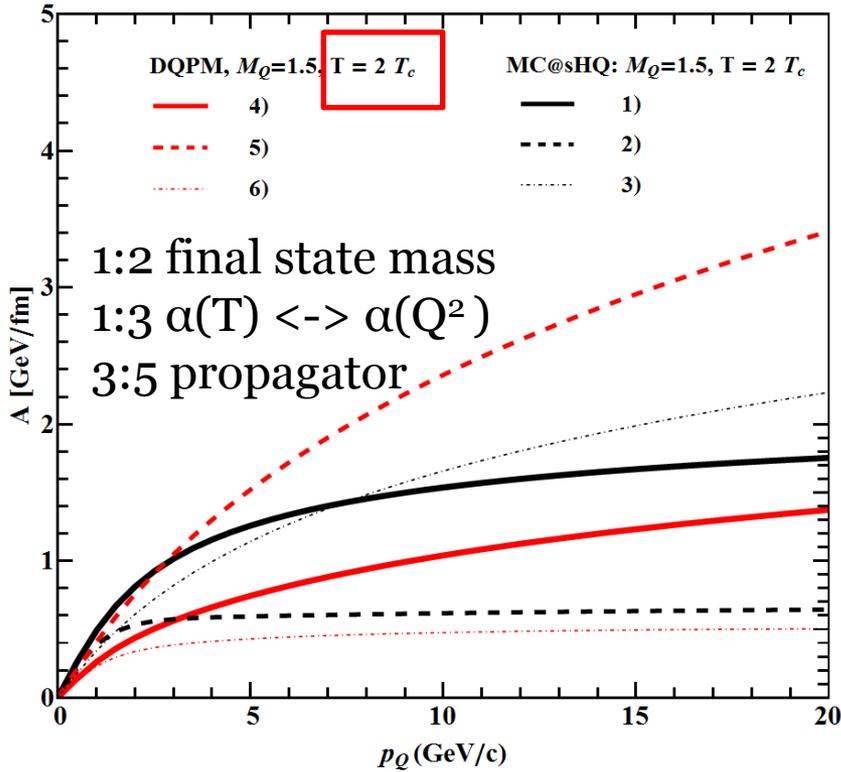
= Reaction of a fast particle on a thermal environment

Drag coefficient:

$$A(p, T)_{(\parallel)} = \boxed{-\frac{d(p - p')_{\parallel}}{dt}} = \frac{1}{2E} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3 2E_k} \int \frac{d^3k'}{(2\pi)^3 2E_{k'}} \int \frac{d^3p'}{(2\pi)^3 2E'} \\ \times \sum \frac{1}{d_i} |\mathcal{M}_{i,2 \rightarrow 2}|^2 n_i(k) (p - p')_{\parallel} \\ \times (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p + k - p' - k'),$$

- ❑ reduces the cross section information to a function of 2 variables: p, T
- ❑ can be calculated for every cross section
 - > makes cross sections comparable

Example : EPOSHQ and PHSD



$$g^2(T/T_c) = \frac{48\pi^2}{(11N_c - 2N_f) \ln\left(\lambda^2\left(\frac{T}{T_c} - \frac{T_s}{T_c}\right)^2\right)} \quad T > T^* = 1.19 T_c,$$

$$g^2(T/T_c) \rightarrow g^2(T^*/T_c) \left(\frac{T^*}{T}\right)^{3.1} \quad T < T^* = 1.19 T_c.$$

$$M_g^2(T) = \frac{g^2(T/T_c)}{6} \left((N_c + \frac{1}{2}N_f)T^2 \right),$$

$$M_q^2(T) = \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{8N_c} g^2(T/T_c) \left(T^2 \right),$$

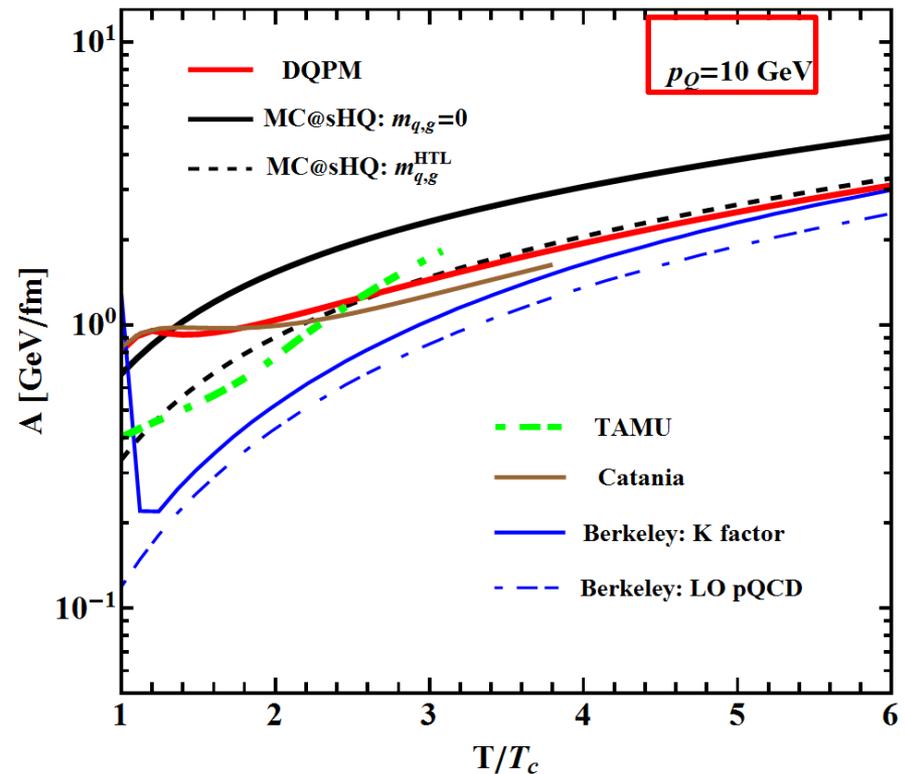
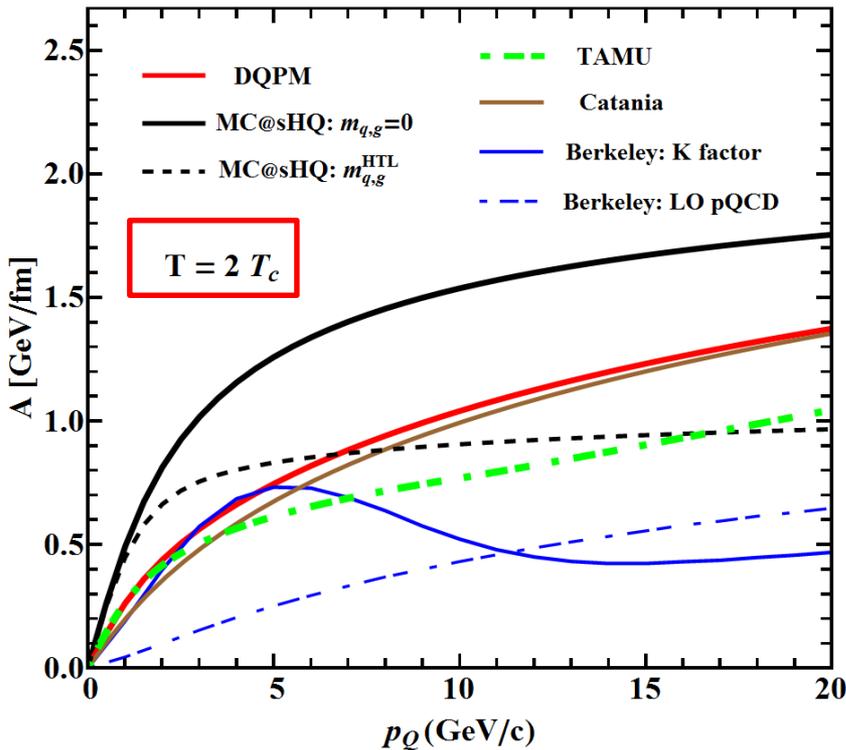
| | coupling | mass in gluon propagator | mass in external legs |
|----|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) | $\alpha(Q^2)$ | $\kappa = 0.2, m_D$ | $m_{q,g} = 0$ |
| 2) | $\alpha(Q^2)$ | $\kappa = 0.2, m_D$ | $m_{q,g} = m_{q,g}^{DQPM}$ |
| 3) | $\alpha(T)$ | $\kappa = 0.2, m_D$ | $m_{q,g} = 0$ |
| 4) | $\alpha(T)$ | m_g^{DQPM} | $m_{q,g} = m_{q,g}^{DQPM}$ |
| 5) | $\alpha(T)$ | m_g^{DQPM} | $m_{q,g} = 0$ |
| 6) | $\alpha(Q^2)$ | m_g^{DQPM} | $m_{q,g} = m_{q,g}^{DQPM}$ |

$g^2(T/T_c) : \uparrow$ Late energy loss 25

c-quarks reaction to the QGP environment rather differently in the diff. codes

large momentum loss close to T_c like DQPM(PHSD), Catania, Berkeley
large energy loss at $T > T_c$ Nantes, pQCD like , TAMU

Only the integral over the energy loss can be measured !!
(obviously the same because all describe data)



Elastic energy loss and c-quarks only

Treatment of **non-pQCD features will still need a lot of discussions** among us and with the lattice community

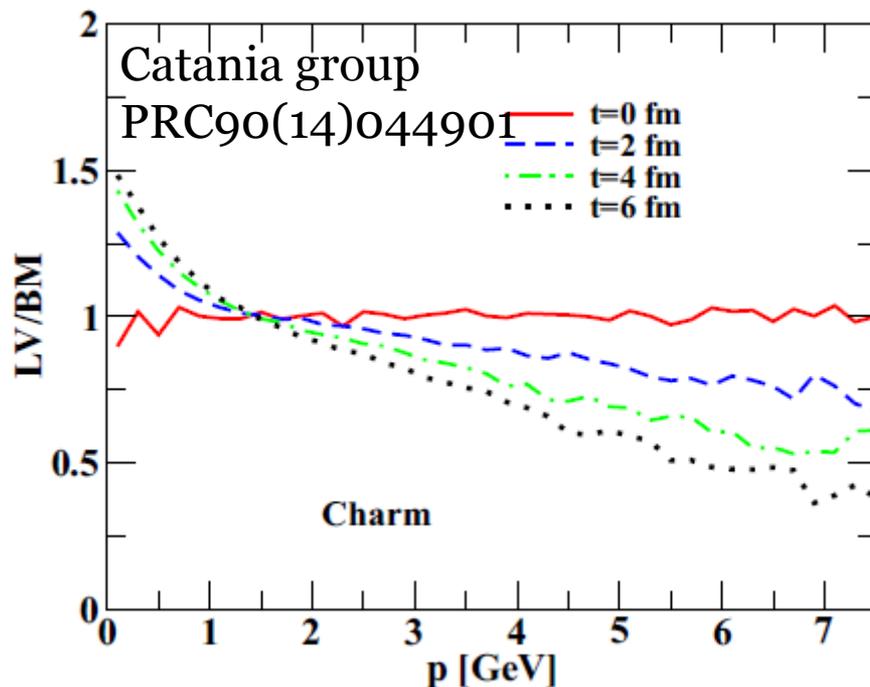
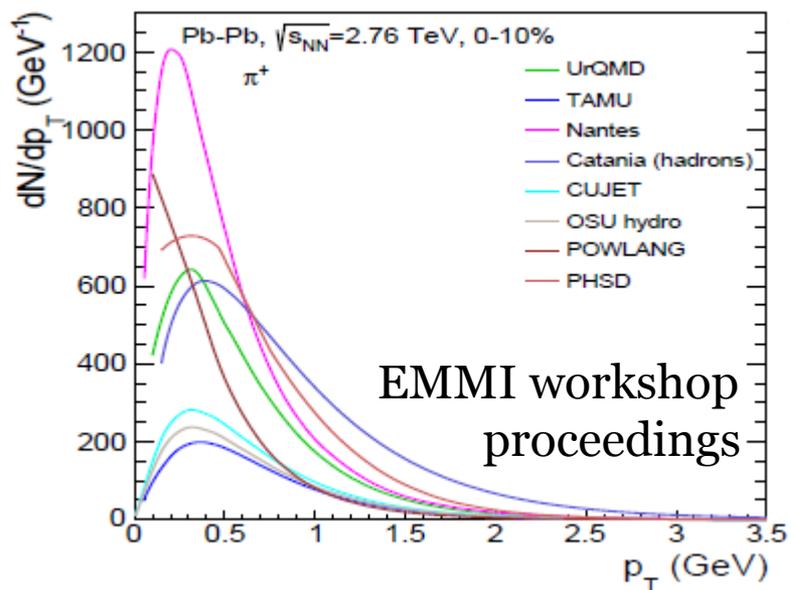
but what **we can do immediately** is to use the right (complicated) tools

for plasma expansion

for the cq and cg interaction

Different models
For the QGP expansion

Different descriptions of the
c cbar - QGP interaction
Fokker-Planck (FP) \leftrightarrow Boltzmann (BM)



Conclusions

All **experimental midrapidity RHIC and LHC data are compatible** with the assumption that

pQCD describes energy loss and elliptic flow v_2 of heavy quarks.

Special features

running coupling constant

adjusted Debye mass

Landau Pomeranschuk Migdal

QGP expansion QGP must be controlled by light hadrons (EPOS)

Data **do not allow for discriminating between different pQCD processes: radiative and collisional energy loss**

First results about the physics are now possible

- b/c results
- Origin of the flow (p_T)
- Effective degrees of freedom of the QGP

But

There are several approaches which reproduce R_{AA} and v_2 .
the presently only available data.

We measure only integrated energy loss in an expanding QGP
It can be obtain in many ways

lQCD EOS does not help a lot: masses are only one of the ingredients

lQCD spatial diffusion coeff -> pQCD does not work

We have to wait for new observables (identified b, $\Delta\phi$ of DbarD,Dh,
high precision v_2 , D_S) and more input from lQCD

What transport people can do:

Using for the QGP expansion only models which reproduces
data in the light quark sector

Abandon Fokker-Planck approaches and concentrate on the
much more demanding Boltzmann collision kernel

We have to assure a kind of quality control

Collaborators

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Elena Bratkovskaya
Pierre Moreau
Taesoo Song

Giessen Wolfgang Cassing

Duke Steffen Bass

LBL Shanshan Cao
Xin-Nian Wang

From Boltzmann to Fokker - Planck

One start with the Boltzmann collision term and forms mean values :

$$\frac{d \langle \mathcal{X} \rangle}{dt} = \sum_{q,g} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^5 2E_Q} \int \frac{d^3 q}{2E_q} f(\mathbf{q}) \int \frac{d^3 q'}{2E_{q'}} \int \frac{d^3 p'_Q}{2E'_Q} \\ \times \delta^{(4)}(P_{in} - P_{fin}) \mathcal{X} \frac{1}{g_Q g_p} |\mathcal{M}_{2,2}|^2, \quad ($$

The drag is given by

$$A_i \rightarrow \chi = (p - p'_i)$$

and the diffusion by

$$B_{ij} \rightarrow \chi \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (p - p'_i)(p - p'_j) \rightarrow B_{\parallel}, B_{\perp}$$

These are the coefficients need for the Fokker-Planck equation

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{p}, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \left[A_i(\mathbf{p}) f(\mathbf{p}, t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial p_j} B_{ij}(\mathbf{p}) f(\mathbf{p}, t) \right]$$

4 Observations

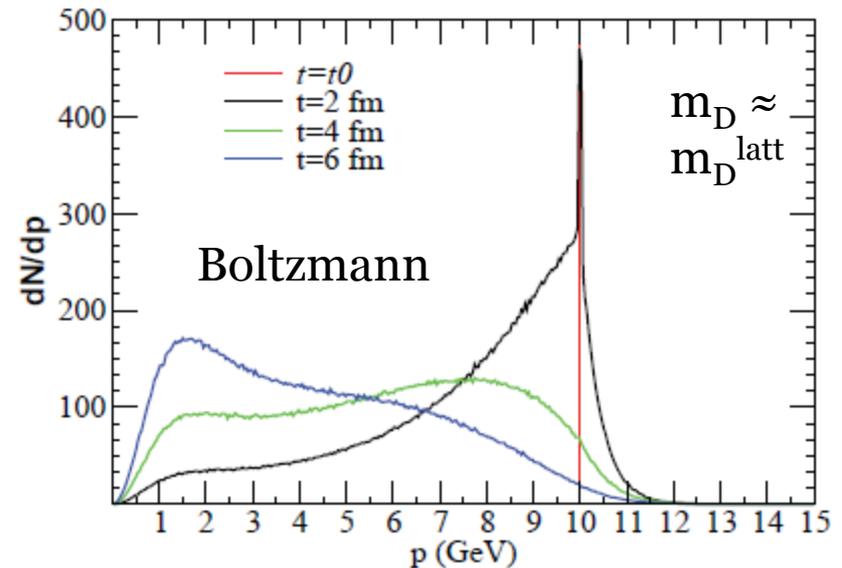
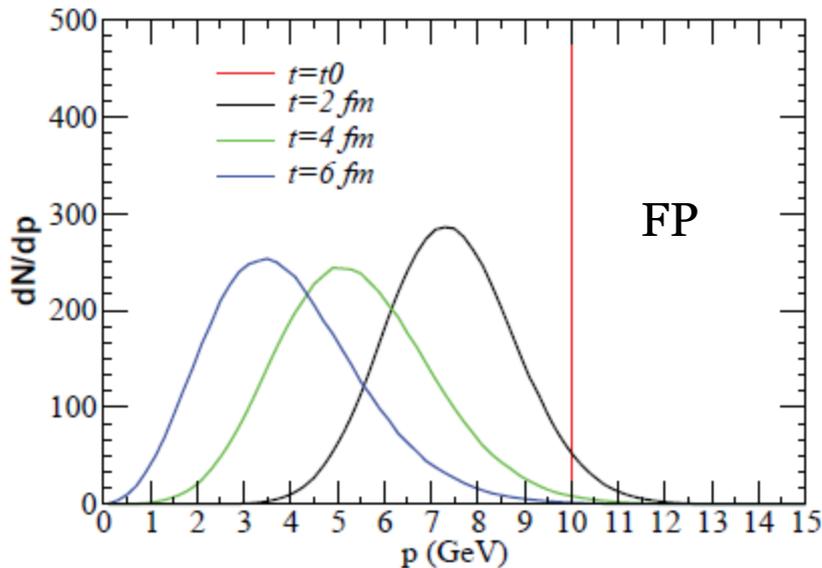
a) Whereas the Boltzmann integral brings the heavy quarks for $t \rightarrow \infty$ to a thermal equilibrium, the Fokker Planck equation does this only if

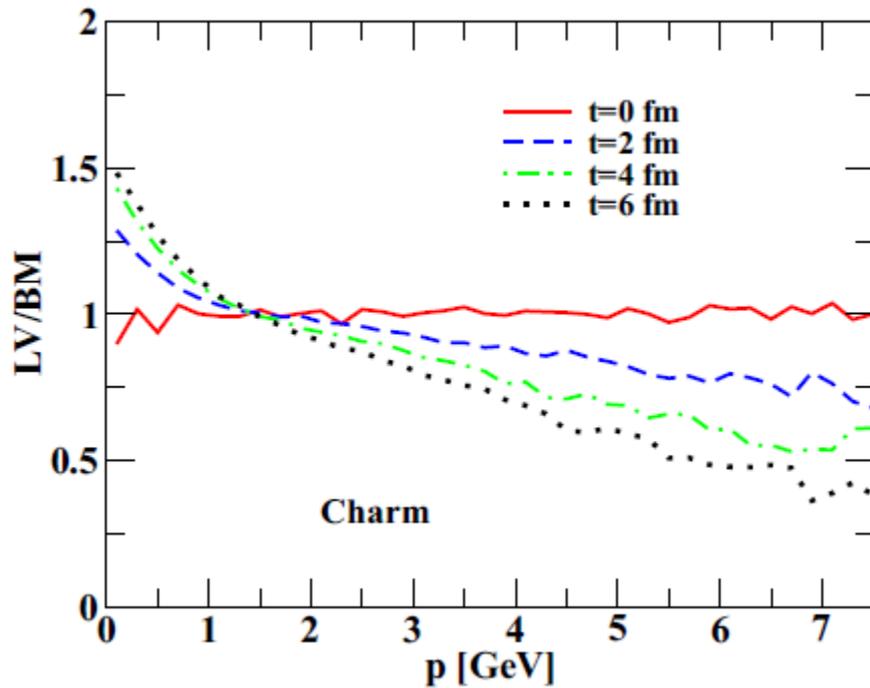
$$B_{\parallel} = B_{\perp} = B \quad \text{AND } A \text{ and } B \text{ related by Einstein relation}$$

This is (by far) not the case if A and B are calculated from Boltzmann collision Kernel

This leaves three options ($B_{\parallel}, B_{\perp}, A_i$) to relate Fokker Planck to Boltzmann
different choices have been made -> different results

b) Time evolution of $f(p,r,t)$ of c with Fokker Planck is very different as compared to Boltzmann eq. (Das et al. PRC90(14)044901) (here B is used to determine drag)

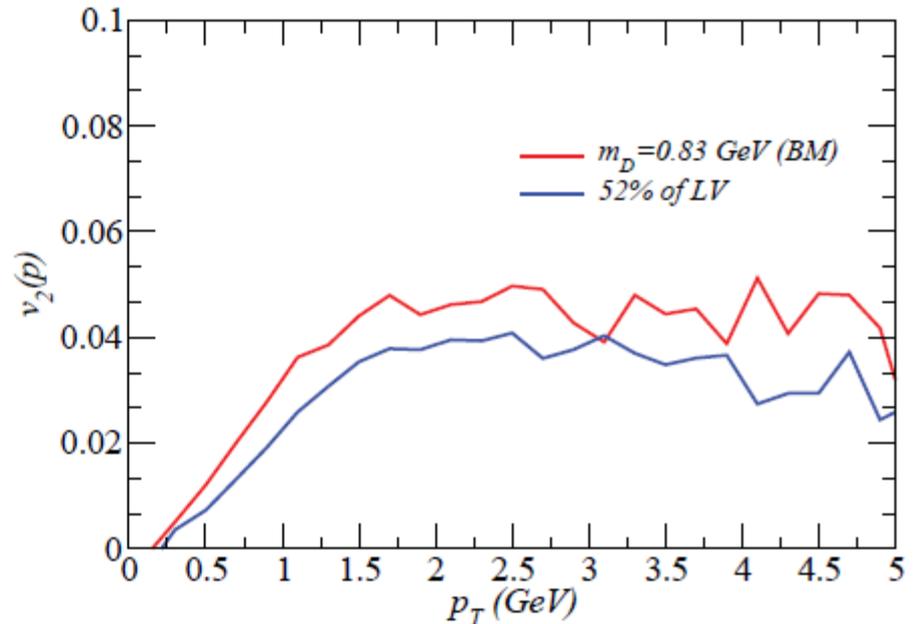
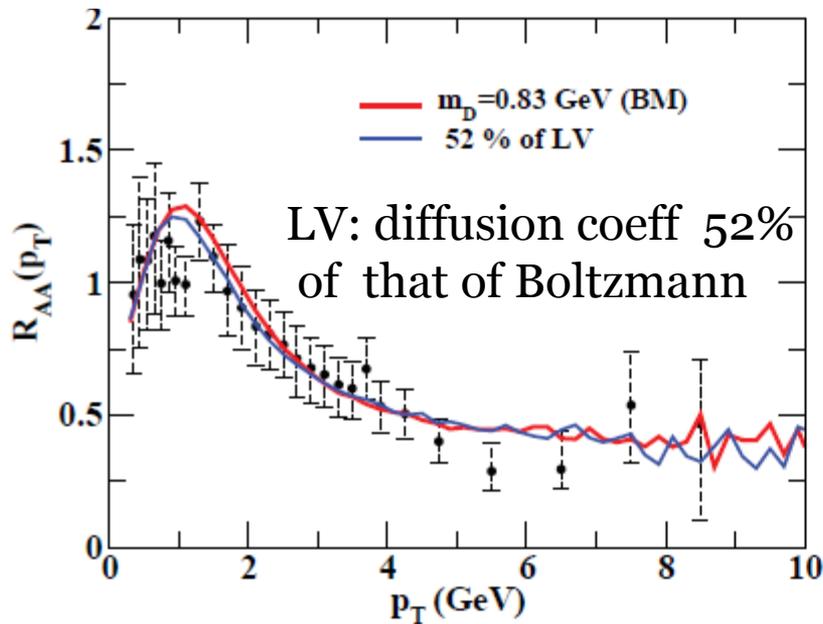




For realistic Debye masses (Kaczmarek et al. (1206.19912))

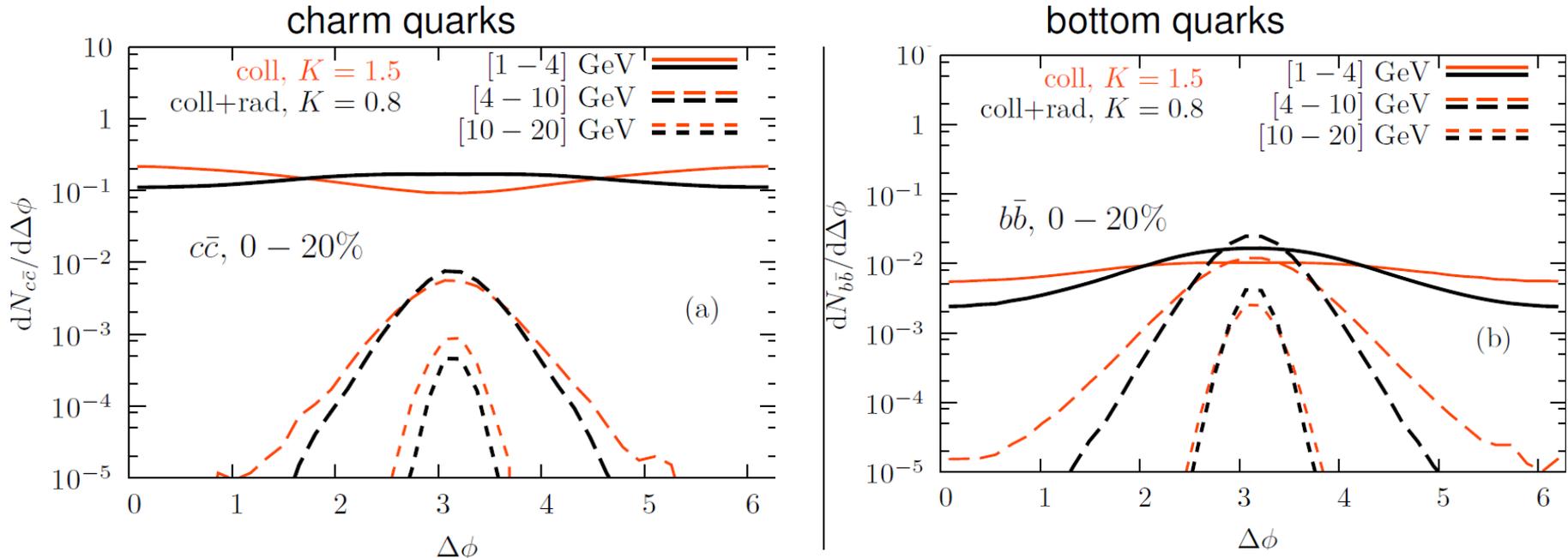
to reproduce data:

we need **by a factor of 2** different drag and diffusion coefficient Depending on whether we apply FP or Boltzmann.



Heavy-quark azimuthal correlations

central collisions, back-to-back initialization, no background from uncorrelated pairs



- Stronger broadening in a purely **collisional** than in a **collisional+radiative** interaction mechanism
- Variances in the intermediate p_T -range:
0.18 vs. **0.094** (charm) and **0.28** vs. **0.12** (bottom)
- At low p_T initial correlations are almost washed out: small residual correlations remain for the **collisional+radiative** mechanism, “partonic wind” effect for a purely **collisional** scenario.
- Initial correlations survive the propagation in the medium at higher p_T .