Anisotropy of the QGP droplet explored through high-$p_\perp$ data

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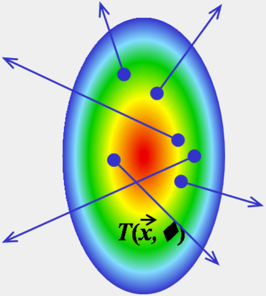
QGP TOMOGRAPHY

- Our main goal: use high-$p_\perp$ data to infer bulk properties of QGP.
- Dynamical Radiative and Elastic ENergy Loss Approach: our numerical framework capable of generating high $p_\perp$ predictions



- High energy particles lose energy when they traverse QGP.
- This energy loss is sensitive to QGP properties.
- We can realistically predict this energy loss.

- High-$p_\perp$ probes are excellent tomoraphy tools.
- We can use them to infer some of the bulk QGP properties.

- Initial spatial anisotropy: one of the main properties of QGP. One of the major limiting factors for QGP tomography.
- How to use high $p_\perp$ data to infer spatial anisotropy of QGP?
- We propose a novel approach, based on inference from already available high-$p_\perp$ R_{AA} and v_2 measurements.

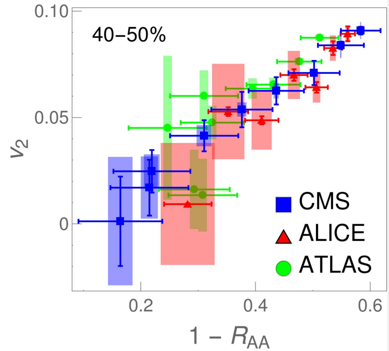
Anisotropy

- We previously argued that at high-$p_\perp$, the ratio of elliptic flow parameter v_2 and $1 - R_{AA}$, where R_{AA} is the nuclear suppression factor saturates, and reflects only the geometry of the system. This argument was based on analytic considerations and simple 1-dimensional medium expansion.

  M. Djordjevic, S. Stojku, M. Djordjevic and P. Huovinen, Phys.Rev. C Rapid Commun. 100, 031901 (2019).

- We here study the behavior of $v_2/(1 - R_{AA})$ in a system that expands in both longitudinal and transversal directions.

  Stefan Stojku, Jussi Auvinen, Pasi Huovinen, Magdalena Djordjevic, arXiv:2110.02029[nucl-th]



- It has been experimentally observed that v_2 and $1 - R_{AA}$ are directly proportional at high $p_\perp$.
- Such relationship is equivalent to a $p_\perp$-independent ratio of v_2 and $1 - R_{AA}$.
- Can fluid dynamical calculations reproduce such proportionality? Can we relate this observation to a physical property of the system, namely to its anisotropy?

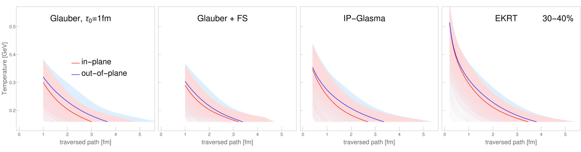
What happens when we include full medium evolution?

- DREENA-A: can accomodate any temperature profile and generate high-$p_\perp$ R_{AA} and v_2 predictions. Check out the poster by Dušan Žigić.

  D. Zigic, I. Salom, J. Auvinen, P. Huovinen and M. Djordjevic, arXiv:2110.01544 [nucl-th].

- We visualize the temperatures partons experience in the in-plane and out-of-plane directions for different initializations and evolutions.

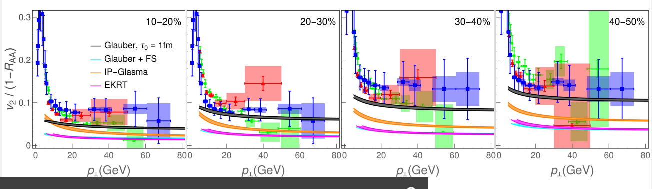
Stefan Stojku, Jussi Auvinen, Pasi Huovinen, Magdalena Djordjevic, arXiv:2110.02029[nucl-th]



$$\langle T_x(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} T(x_i + t, y_i, t)$$

$$\langle T_y(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} T(x_i, y_i + t, t)$$

- Does $v_2/(1-R_{AA})$ saturate? Does this saturation carry information on the anisotropy of the system? What kind of anisotropy measure is revealed through high-$p_\perp$ data? We calculate $v_2/(1-R_{AA})$ within DREENA-A framework:

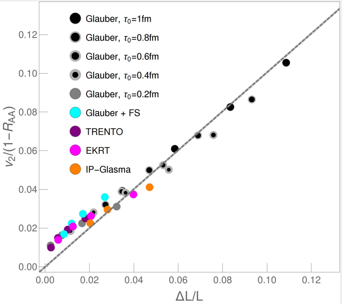


The phenomenon of $v_2/(1-R_{AA})$ saturation is robust! How to explore if it contains information on the system anisotropy?

Connection to anisotropy

- **Next:** Plot charged hadrons' $v_2/(1-R_{AA})[100GeV]$ vs. $\Delta L/\langle L\rangle$

  Stefan Stojku, Jussi Auvinen, Pasi Huovinen, Magdalena Djordjevic, arXiv:2110.02029[nucl-th]



- Centrality classes: 10-20%, 20-30%, 30-40%, 40-50%
- Surprisingly simple relation between $v_2/(1-R_{AA})$ and $\Delta L/\langle L\rangle$.
- Slope ≈ 1.
- $v_2/(1-R_{AA})$ carries information on the system anisotropy, through $\Delta L/\langle L\rangle$.

- Can we define a more direct measure of anisotropy? With an explicit dependence on time evolution?
- We define jT:

$$jT(\tau,\phi) \equiv \frac{\int dxdy\, T^3(x+\tau\cos\phi, y+\tau\sin\phi,\tau)\, n_0(x,y)}{\int dxdy\, n_0(x,y)}$$

- jT is not azimuthally symmetric. We define its 2^{nd} Fourier coefficient jT_2:

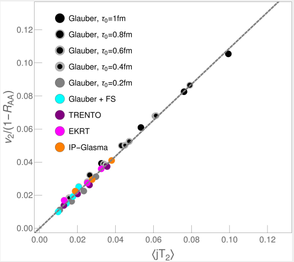
$$jT_2(\tau) = \frac{\int dxdy\, n_0(x,y) \int \phi \cos 2\phi\, T^3(x+\tau\cos\phi, y+\tau\sin\phi,\tau)}{\int dxdy\, n_0(x,y) \int \phi\, T^3(x+\tau\cos\phi, y+\tau\sin\phi,\tau)}$$

Jet-temperature anisotropy

- A simple time-average of jT_2: jet-temperature anisotropy:

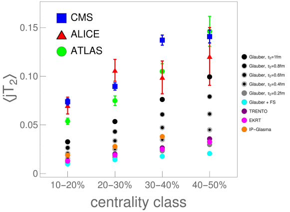
Stefan Stojku, Jussi Auvinen, Pasi Huovinen, Magdalena Djordjevic, arXiv:2110.02029[nucl-th]

$$\langle jT_2 \rangle = \frac{\int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_{\text{cut}}} d\tau \, jT_2(\tau)}{\tau_{\text{cut}} - \tau_0}$$



- τ_{cut}: the time when the center of the fireball has cooled to critical temperature T_c.
- $v2/(1-R_{AA})$ shows a linear dependence on $\langle jT_2 \rangle$, with a slope close to 1.
- Therefore, $v_2/(1-R_{AA})$ carries information on this property of the medium.

- We evaluated $\langle jT_2 \rangle$ from experimentally measured $R_{AA}(p_\perp)$ and $v_2(p_\perp)$: the fitted ratio was converted to $\langle jT_2 \rangle$.
- All three experiments lead to similar values of $\langle jT_2 \rangle$.
- Jet-temperature anisotropy provides an important constraint on bulk-medium simulations - they should be tuned to reproduce it.



Conclusions and Acknowledgements

- High-$p_\perp$ theory and data - traditionally used to explore high-$p_\perp$ parton interactions with QGP.
- High-$p_\perp$ probes can become powerful tomography tools, as they are sensitive to global QGP properties (e.g. spatial anisotropy).
- A (modified) ratio of R_{AA} and v_2 - a reliable and robust observable for straightforward extraction of spatial anisotropy.
- The saturation is directly proportional to jet-temperature anisotropy.
- It will be possible to infer anisotropy directly from LHC Run 3 data: an important constraint to models describing the early stages of QGP formation.
- Synergy of more common approaches for inferring QGP properties with high-$p_\perp$ theory and data.

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