

# Looking for a unified description of pp, pA and AA collisions

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Plan de Recuperación,  
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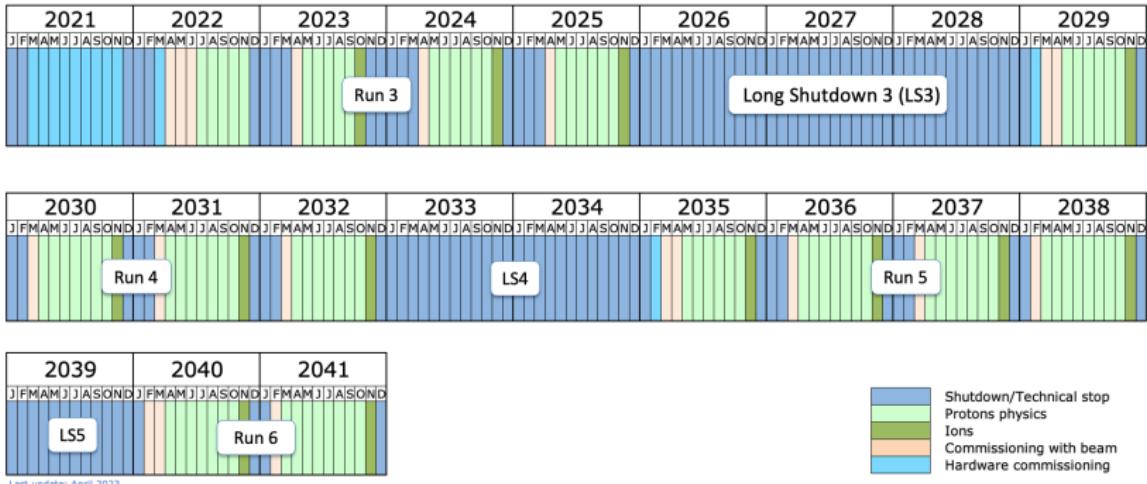
Instituto Gallego de Física de Altas Energías



# Overview on heavy-ion physics

# 1.1 Heavy-ion experiments

## The LHC and HL-LHC:



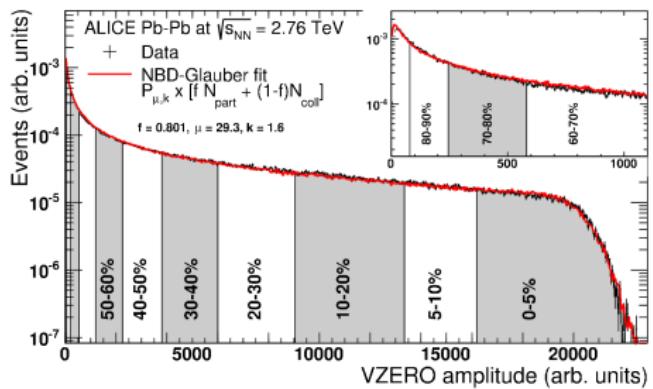
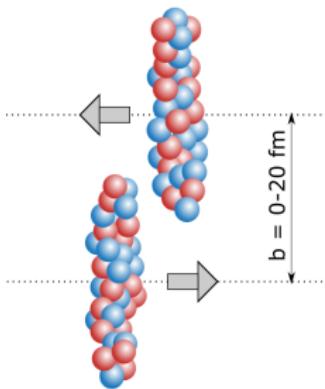
<https://lhcb-commissioning.web.cern.ch/schedule/LHC-long-term.htm>

**Guarantee experimental advances for two more decades!**

# 1.1 Heavy-ion experiments

## Features:

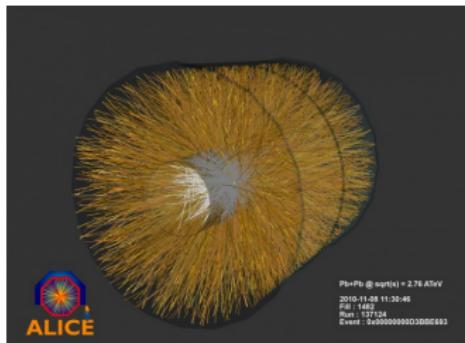
1. Beams: p, Pb, Xe, O, Ne? ...
2. "Measurement" of the impact parameter (centrality):



B. Abelev et al. [ALICE], Phys. Rev. C 88, no.4, 044909 (2013) [arXiv:1301.4361 [nucl-ex]].

# 1.2 Bulk matter in AA collisions: QGP fluid

Bulk matter in central AA collisions:  
a collection of produced soft particles

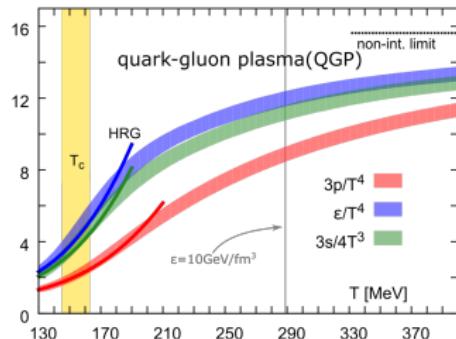


$$\varepsilon(t = 1 \text{ fm}/c) \sim 10 \text{ GeV}/\text{fm}^3.$$

Tip:  $\varepsilon = 0.16 \text{ GeV}/\text{fm}^3$  in nuclei.

CMS: Phys. Rev. Lett. **109**, 152303 (2012)

(Static) Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP):  
In thermal equilibrium:



Lattice QCD: Phys. Rev. D **90**, 094503 (2014).

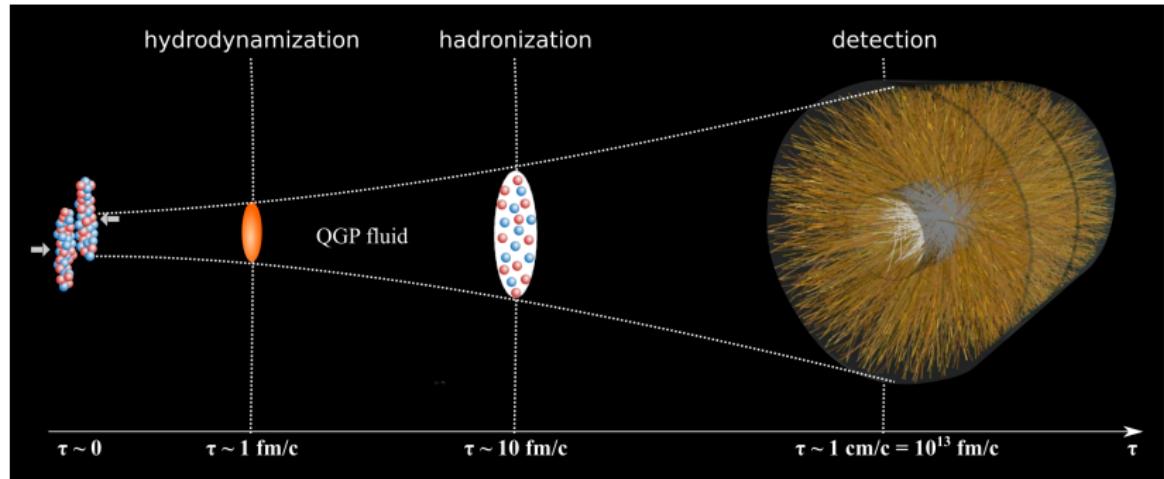
Primordial matter in early universe at

$$t \approx 1/T_{\text{MeV}}^2 \approx 10 \mu\text{s}$$

# 1.2 Bulk matter in AA collisions: QGP fluid

- 1) Bulk matter is not a static QGP.
- 2) Bulk matter is mostly a strongly-coupled QGP fluid.

The entire history of AA collisions



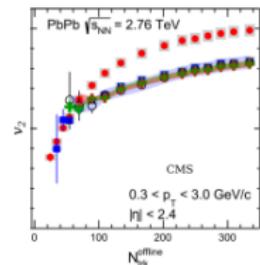
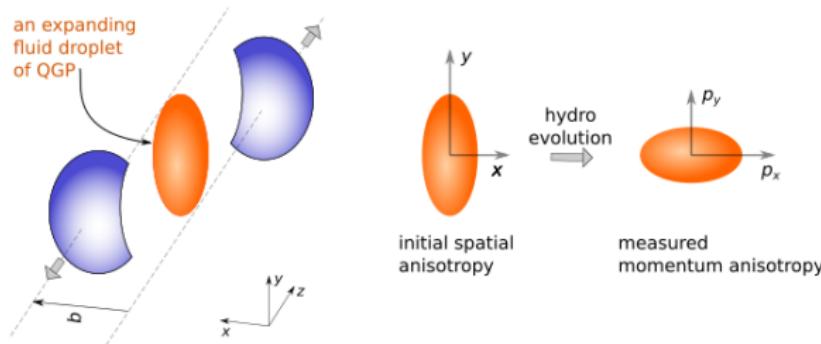
For a review: Heinz and Snellings, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. **63**, 123-151 (2013) [arXiv:1301.2826 [nucl-th]].

# 1.2 Bulk matter in AA collisions: QGP fluid

## Evidence 1: collective flow

Definition of flow coefficients  $v_n$ :

$$\frac{dN}{d\phi} = \frac{N}{2\pi} [1 + 2v_2 \cos(2(\phi - \Psi_2)) + \dots]$$

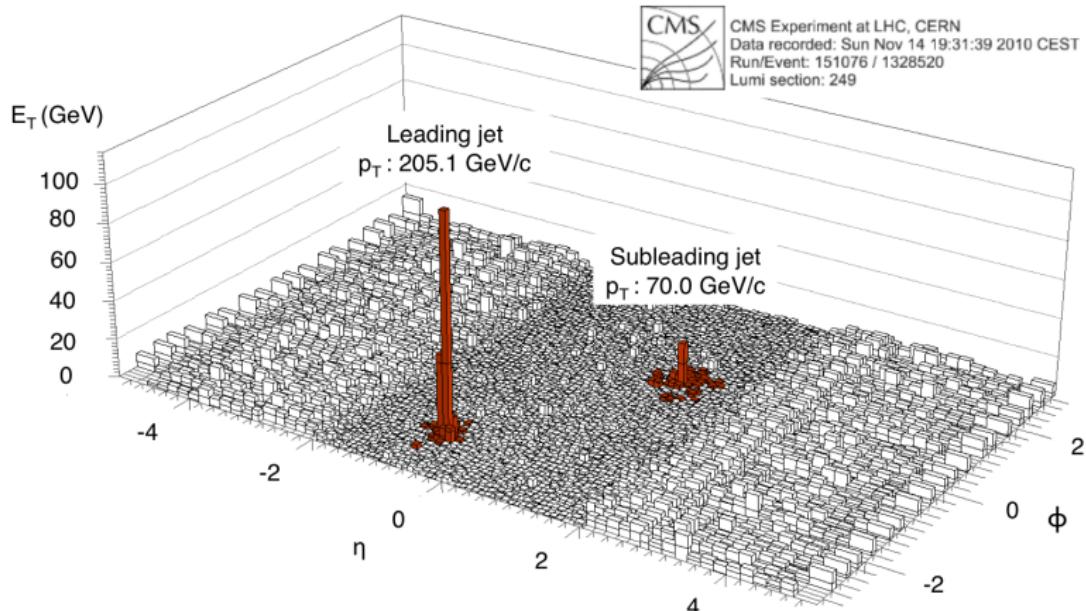


**Hydro models fit successfully AA flow data!**

For a review: Heinz and Snellings, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. **63**, 123-151 (2013) [arXiv:1301.2826 [nucl-th]].

# 1.2 Bulk matter in AA collisions: QGP fluid

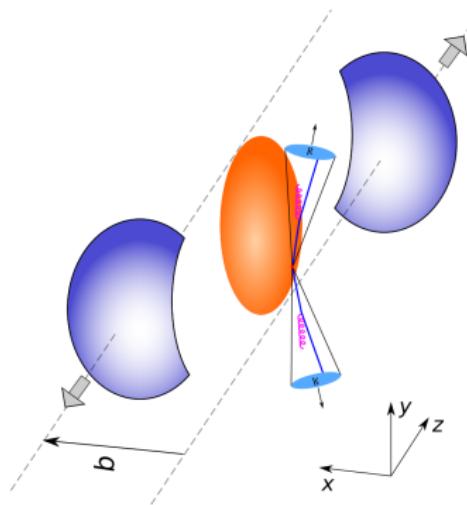
## Evidence 2: jet quenching



One PbPb collision

# 1.2 Bulk matter in AA collisions: QGP fluid

## Evidence 2: jet quenching

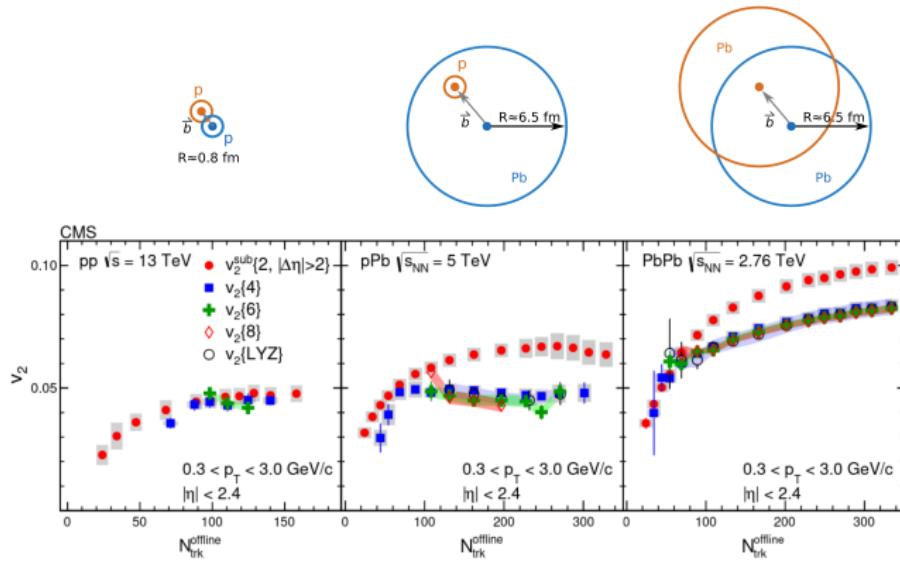


Jets lose energy to bulk matter!

First proposed in J. D. Bjorken, FERMILAB-PUB-82-059-THY.

# 1.3 A surprise in small systems

## 1. Collectivity in pp and pA collisions

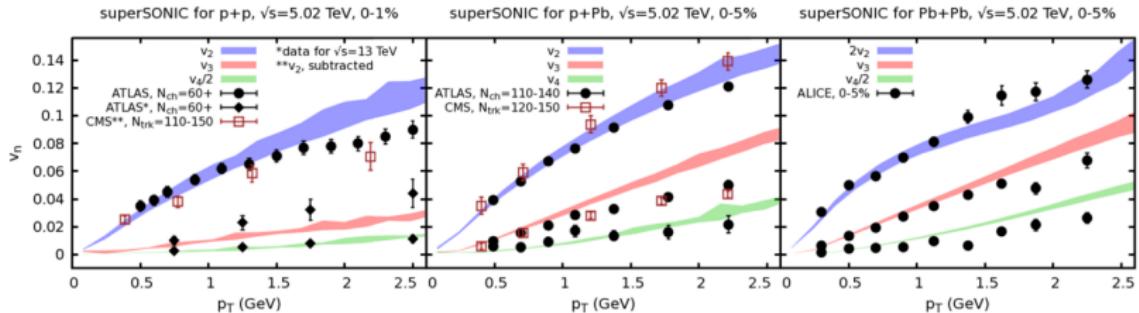


CMS collaboration, *Phys. Lett. B* **765** (2017) 193 [1606.06198].

## 2. No evidence of jet quenching in pp and pA so far!

# 1.3 Puzzles in small systems

Hydro models have some phenomenological success



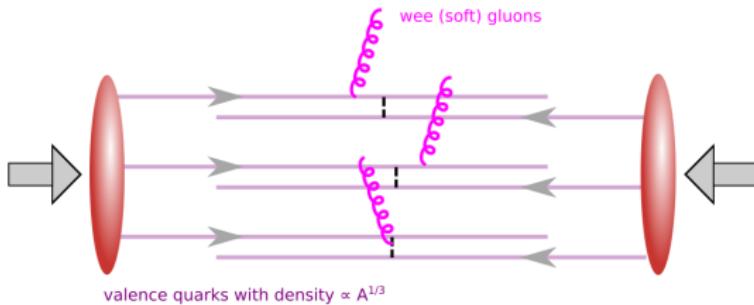
R. D. Weller and P. Romatschke, Phys. Lett. B 774, 351-356 (2017) [arXiv:1701.07145 [nucl-th]].

One main open question:

QGP fluid forms in pp collisions?

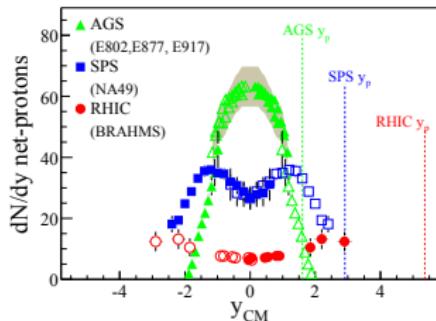
# Bulk matter in parton picture

## 2.1 Parton Picture for bulk matter



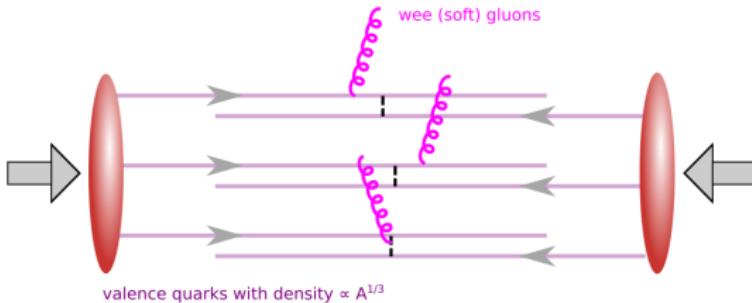
Bjorken, Lect. Notes Phys. **56**, 93 (1976).

1. At high energies, the valence quarks mostly pass through each other:



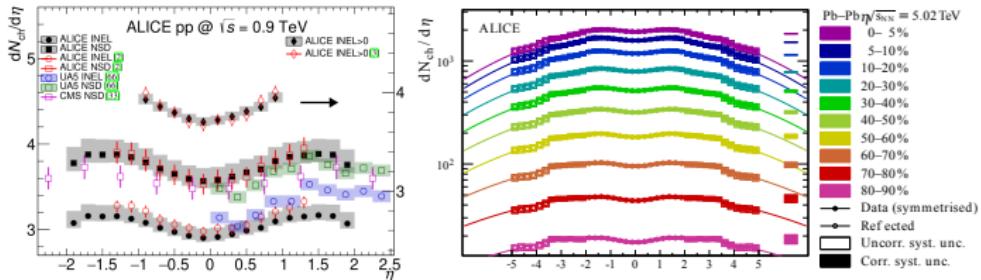
I. G. Bearden *et al.* [BRAHMS], Phys. Rev. Lett. **93**, 102301 (2004) [[arXiv:hep-ph/0312023 \[hep-ph\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0312023)].

## 2.1 Parton Picture for bulk matter



Bjorken, Lect. Notes Phys. 56, 93 (1976).

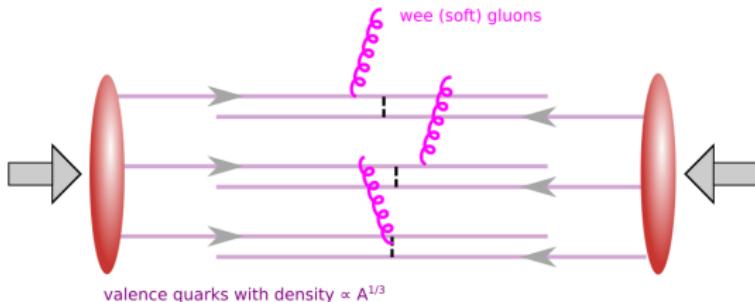
2 Longitudinal boost-invariance: "wee" partons fill a central plateau.



J. Adam et al. [ALICE], Eur. Phys. J. C 77, no.1, 33 (2017) [arXiv:1509.07541 [nucl-ex]].

J. Adam et al. [ALICE], Phys. Lett. B 772, 567–577 (2017) [arXiv:1612.08966 [nucl-ex]].

## 2.1 Parton picture for bulk matter



Bjorken, Lect. Notes Phys. 56, 93 (1976).

1. The valence quarks pass through each other.
2. Produced "wee" partons fill a central plateau in rapidity.
3. The saturation model (CGC):  $k \sim Q_s > \Lambda_{QCD}$

A comprehensive review: Kovchegov and Levin, Camb. Monogr. Part. Phys. Nucl. Phys. Cosmol. 33, 1 (2012). .

**Let us see what follows from this picture.**

## 2.2 $v_2$ from valence quark scattering

Keeping only the valence quark sector of hadrons:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d^2\mathbf{b} d\eta d^2\mathbf{k}} = \prod_{i=A,B} \int d^2\mathbf{r}_i \sum_{s_q^i, s_{\bar{q}}^i} \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^1 d\xi_i |\psi_{s_q^i s_{\bar{q}}^i/\sigma}(\mathbf{r}_i, \xi_i)|^2 \frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d^2\mathbf{b} d\eta d^2\mathbf{k}},$$

where the hadron wave function  $\psi_{s_q^i s_{\bar{q}}^i/\sigma}$  can be obtained numerically from the Basis Light-Front Quantization.

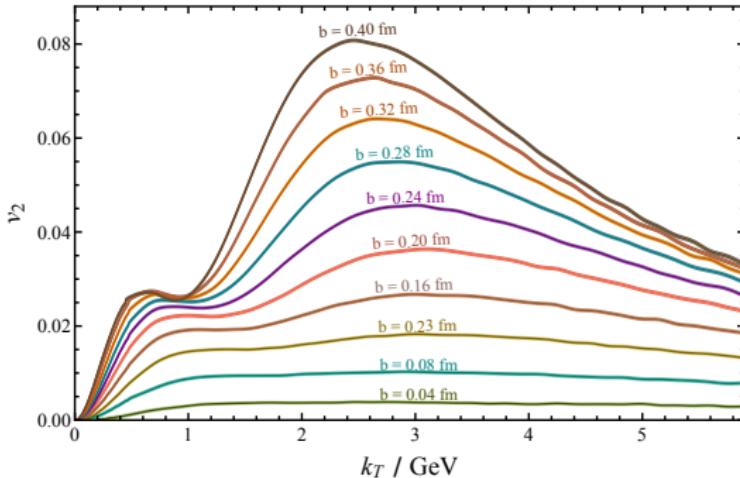
For pion-pion collisions:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d^2\mathbf{b} d\eta d^2\mathbf{k}} &= \frac{1}{2(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{N_c^2} \left( \text{Diagram showing two pions interacting via a central interaction region with momenta } \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3, \mathbf{x}_4 \right) \\ &= \frac{2\alpha_s^2 C_F}{N_c} \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{l}}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{l}|^2} \frac{d^2\mathbf{l}'}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{l}'|^2} \left( e^{-i\mathbf{l}\cdot\mathbf{x}_3} - e^{-i\mathbf{l}\cdot\mathbf{x}_4} \right) \left( e^{i\mathbf{l}'\cdot\mathbf{x}_3} - e^{i\mathbf{l}'\cdot\mathbf{x}_4} \right) \\ &\quad \times 4\alpha_s N_c \left( \frac{\mathbf{k}}{|\mathbf{k}|^2} - \frac{\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{l}}{|\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{l}|^2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\mathbf{k}}{|\mathbf{k}|^2} - \frac{\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{l}'}{|\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{l}'|^2} \right) \\ &\quad \times \left[ e^{i(\mathbf{l}-\mathbf{k})\cdot\mathbf{x}_1} - e^{i(\mathbf{l}-\mathbf{k})\cdot\mathbf{x}_2} \right] \left[ e^{-i(\mathbf{l}'-\mathbf{k})\cdot\mathbf{x}_1} - e^{-i(\mathbf{l}'-\mathbf{k})\cdot\mathbf{x}_2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Just interference without final-state interactions!

## 2.2 $v_2$ from valence quark scattering

$v_2$  in pion-pion collisions:



Interference from gluon sources ( $q\bar{q}$ ) separated by a distance  $\sim$  the hadron size

Li, Qian, BW and Zhang, arXiv:2304.06557 [hep-ph].

Flow in CGC:

A review: T. Altinoluk and N. Armesto, Eur. Phys. J. A **56**, no.8, 215 (2020) [arXiv:2004.08185 [hep-ph]].

## 2.3 Collectivity from one scattering

**Parametric estimates of final-state interactions:**

In pp collisions at the LHC with  $\langle p_T \rangle \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$

$$\frac{dN_{pp}}{d\eta} \sim 10 \text{ at } \eta \sim 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon(t = 1\text{fm}/c) \sim \frac{dN_{pp}}{d\eta} \frac{\langle p_T \rangle}{1 \text{ fm}^3} \sim 10 \text{ GeV/fm}^3$$

Mean free path

$$\lambda \gtrsim 1/\epsilon^{\frac{1}{4}} \sim 0.4 \text{ fm}$$

**It should be comparable to the proton size  $\sim 0.8 \text{ fm}$ !**

## 2.3 Collectivity from one scattering

Kinetic theory in relaxation time approximation (RTA):

$$\partial_\tau F + \vec{v}_\perp \cdot \nabla_{\vec{x}_\perp} F - \frac{1}{\tau} v_z (1 - v_z^2) \partial_{v_z} F + \frac{4v_z^2}{\tau} F = -C[F]$$

with  $F(\Omega) = \int \frac{4\pi p^2 dp}{(2\pi)^3} p f$  and

$$C[F] = \gamma \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}} (-v \cdot u) F - \gamma \frac{\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4}}}{(-v \cdot u)^3}.$$

Including one and only one final-state scattering

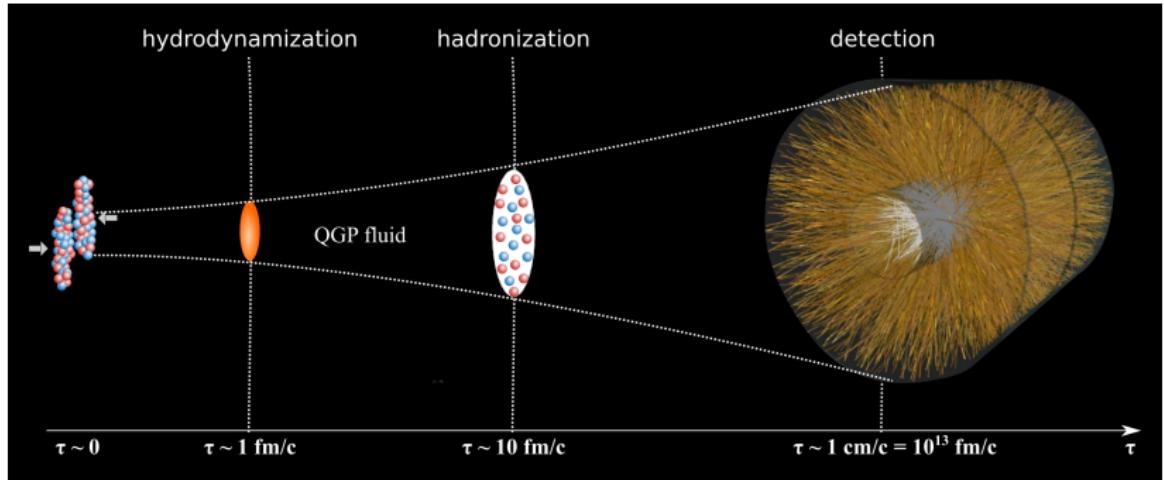
$$\frac{dE_\perp}{d\eta d\phi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{dE_\perp}{d\eta} \Big|_{\hat{\gamma}=0, \epsilon_n=0} \quad \left\{ 1 - 0.210 \hat{\gamma} - \underbrace{0.212 \hat{\gamma} \epsilon_2}_{v_2} 2 \cos(2\phi - 2\psi_2) \right\},$$

where  $\epsilon_n$ : eccentricities;  $\hat{\gamma} = R/l_{mfp}$ ;  $l_{mfp}$ : mean free path;  $R$  the system size.

Kurkela, Wiedemann and BW, Phys. Lett. B 783, 274 (2018), [arXiv:1803.02072].

## 2.4 Unified description of bulk matter

RTA does not capture all the physics



"bottom-up" thermalizaiton in AA collisions

R. Baier, A. H. Mueller, D. Schiff and D. T. Son, Phys. Lett. B 502, 51-58 (2001) [arXiv:hep-ph/0009237 [hep-ph]].

Confirmed by simulations using Effective Kinetic Theory (EKT)!

## 2.4 Unified description of bulk matter

### The BEDA for bulk matter in pp, pA and AA

(BEDA: Boltzmann Equation in Diffusion Approximation)

$$(\partial_t + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}) f^a = C_{2 \leftrightarrow 2}^a + C_{1 \leftrightarrow 2}^a,$$

where  $a = g, q, \bar{q}$  respectively for gluons, quarks and antiquarks and

$$C_{2 \leftrightarrow 2}^a = \frac{1}{4} \hat{q}_a(t) \nabla_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \left[ \nabla_{\mathbf{p}} f^a + \frac{\mathbf{v}}{T^*(t)} f^a (1 + \epsilon_a f^a) \right] + S_a,$$

where  $\epsilon_a = 1$  for bosons and  $\epsilon_a = -1$  for fermions.

1. Qualitatively agree with EKT but numerically cheaper

S. Barrera Cabodevila, C. A. Salgado and BW, Phys. Lett. B 834, 137491 (2022) [arXiv:2206.12376 [hep-ph]]; work in progress.

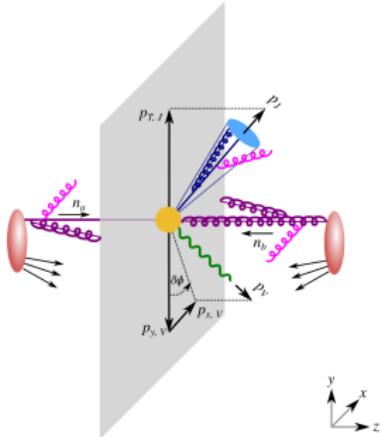
2. Sergio Barrera Cabodevila PhD project:

Collectivity in small systems using the BEDA

# Jet physics in pp, pA and AA

# 3.1 Factorization in pp collisions

Factorization formula, excluding Glauber modes, for recoil-free jets using SCET:



Hard function:  $\mathcal{H}_{ij \rightarrow vk} \leftarrow$  parton-level  $\hat{\sigma}$

Beam functions:  $\mathcal{B}_i, \mathcal{B}_j \leftarrow$  TMDs in hadrons

Soft function:  $S_{ijk} \leftarrow$  soft radiation

Jet function:  $\mathcal{J}_k$

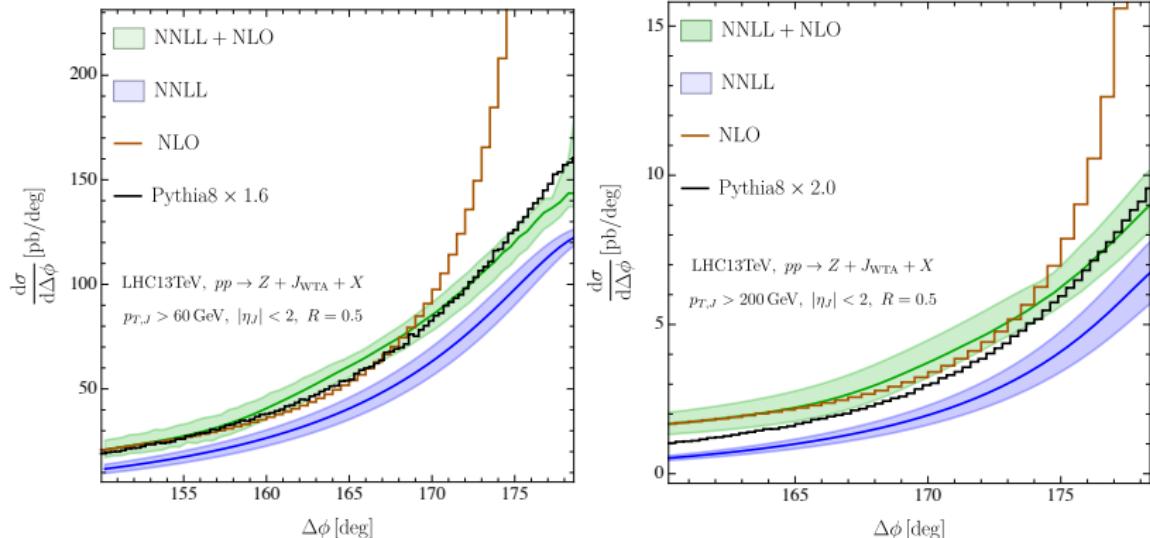
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_x \, dp_{T,V} \, dy_V \, d\eta_J} = \int \frac{db_x}{2\pi} e^{b_x q_x} \sum_{ijk} \mathcal{H}_{ij \rightarrow vk}(p_T, v, y_V - \eta_J) \mathcal{B}_i(x_a, b_x) \mathcal{B}_j(x_b, b_x) \mathcal{J}_k(b_x) S_{ijk}(b_x, \eta_J)$$

Resummation via the RG equation: for each function above denoted by  $F$

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu} F(\mu) = \gamma^F F(\mu) \text{ with } \gamma^F \text{ anomalous dimension of } F$$

# 3.1 Factorization in pp collisions

At next-to-next-to leading log (NNLL) + NLO ( $2 \rightarrow 3$ ) accuracy

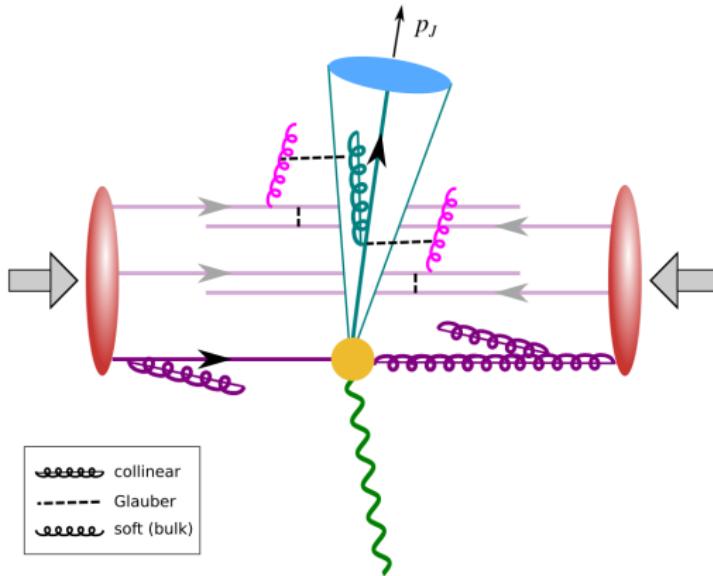


Note PYTHIA only has leading log (LL) accuracy!

Factorization provides a systematic way to deal with (vacuum) parton shower!

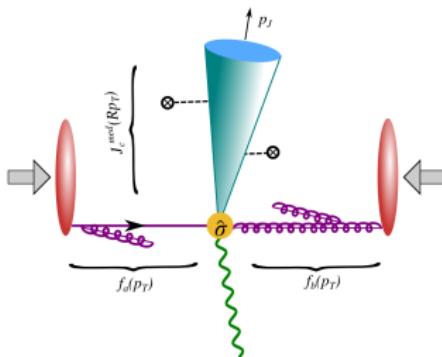
Chien, Rahn, Shao, Waalewijn and BW, JHEP 02, 256 (2023) [arXiv:2205.05104 [hep-ph]].

## 3.2 Factorization from pp to AA



Couple jets to bulk matter!

## 3.2 Factorization from pp to AA



Is factorization so simple (even at LO order)?

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T d\eta} = \sum_{abc} f_a \otimes f_b \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow c} \otimes \underbrace{J_c^{\text{med}}}_{\text{Bulk enters.}}$$

N. Armesto, C. A. Salgado, F. Cougoulic and BW, work in progress.

Note this has been assumed in all jet quenching studies!

Final step: to combine vacuum and medium showering (BEDA)

# Summary

Aim: a unified QCD framework for pp, pA and AA at the LHC/HL-LHC

