Exploring the QGP dynamics at colliders

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- Introduction: the QGP from large to short distance scales
- Emergent transport phenomena: anomalous diffusion, turbulent thermalization
- Toward precision phenomenology
- Conclusion

Outline

The little bang: producing deconfined hot QCD matter









fast moving nuclei (gold nucleus)

collide

 \rightarrow

plasma forms







nuclei \rightarrow Quark gluon \rightarrow System expands, and cools

experimental detection

The QGP: the most perfect liquid



• Collective behavior in heavy ion collisions: Viscous hydrodynamic simulations point to low shear viscosity to entropy ratio (near the Gauge/Gravity Duality Kovtun, Son and Starinet Bound from (2001)

$$\frac{\eta}{\mathrm{s}} > \frac{1}{4\pi} \sim 0.08$$





Flow harmonic coefficients

How does this behavior emerge from QCD as a function of distance scale ?

Strongly coupled QGP



Weakly coupled QGP



In addition to soft probes

• Bulk observables: flow harmonics

onics $p_T \sim T \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$

In addition to soft probes

• Bulk observables: flow harmonics

Hard probes to investigate the QGP dynamics at short distances

Quarkonia, heavy flavor suppression

$p_T \gg 1 \text{ GeV}$

$p_T \sim T \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$



In addition to soft probes

• Bulk observables: flow harmonics

Hard probes to investigate the QGP dynamics at short distances

- Quarkonia, heavy flavor suppression
- High pt hadrons, direct γ

$p_T \gg 1 \text{ GeV}$

$p_T \sim T \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$



In addition to soft probes

• Bulk observables: flow harmonics

Hard probes to investigate the QGP dynamics at short distances

- Quarkonia, heavy flavor suppression
- High pt hadrons, direct γ
- Fully reconstructed jets

$p_T \gg 1 \text{ GeV}$

$p_T \sim T \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$



A Rutherford-like experiment - Jets in HIC



Discovery of the atomic nucleus



Jet 2

Probing the microscopic properties of the QGP with jets



Do jets scatter off point-like color charges?



Anomalous Diffusion in the QGP

Liou, Mueller, Wu, Iancu, MT, Blaizot (2014) MT, Caucal (2021), Arnold (2021) Ghilieri, Weitz (2022)



- Normal diffusion → Anomalous (super) diffusion

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

• Nonlocal quantum corrections to all orders in perturbation theory to leading log

$$\gamma \sim 1 + 2\sqrt{N_c \alpha_s/\pi} > 1$$

Quantum induced super-diffusion in the QGP



• (Non)perturbative physics of the plasma encoded in diffusion coefficient $\hat{q}(Q^2, t)$

MT, Caucal PRD (2021)



What can we learn by studying jets?

- QCD dynamics at high energy and high partons density
- Mechanisms of thermalization
- Transport properties of the QGP: \hat{q} , \hat{e} , η/s , ...
- Emergence of the nearly perfect liquid behavior

Multiscale dynamics

Thermal equilibrium $(T \neq 0)$



Non-equilibrium

T=0



Jets in pp



Thermalized jet



T < 1 GeV



Melting jets at sPHENIX: lower pt jets thermalize faster in the QGP

Turbulent thermalization: Kinetic theory simulation



MT, S. Schlichting, I. Soudi, (2022)

A challenging problem

• Theory:

- Rich physics, new emergent phenomena,... 🙂
- lack of a comprehensive framework 😕
- Phenomenology/Experiment:
 - Versatile tools: dijet, R dependence, substructure, ... 🙂
 - Convolved processes, large soft background (semi-soft scale

contamination)

Phenomenology: where do we stand?

JEWEL, MARTINI, JetMed, Q-Pythia, JETSCAPE, ...)

- Observables are easy to compute
- Extensive modeling of perturbative and non-perturbative physics

Thrust 1: General-purpose Monte Carlo event generator (CoLBT, Hybrid,

- Thrust 2: first principle analytic approaches limited in phase space and
 - observables 😕 better control on theoretical uncertainties? 🙂

Jet substrucure observables



- Access the hard components of the jet by reducing soft contamination with Groomed jet observables: jet mass, θ_{g} , $z_{g} \rightarrow jet collimation observed$
- Also: Jet mass, jet shape, fragmentation function, angularities, ...
- Promising new observable: Energy-Energy Correlator (EEC) (Andres et al (2021))



ALICE Collaboration (2021)

Toward precision phenomenology?

Jet nuclear modification factor

- Analytic calculation includes: multiple gluon radiation, color coherence, collinear shower, collision geometry
- Medium coupling constant $g_{med} \sim 2.2 2.3$
- Toward precision phenomenology: uncertainties dominated by parton shower at leading log accuracy, up to $\sim 20\%$
- Extracted transport coefficient:

 $\hat{q} = 2.46 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{fm}$ at $Q^2 = 14.2 \text{ GeV}^2$

 \rightarrow Good agreement with ATLAS data as function of pT and centrality



Extraction of \hat{q} using Bayesian parameter estimation



JETSCAPE Collaboration (2021)



Predictions for R dependence in ALICE

• R dependence encodes color coherence effects



→ Good agreement with 2023 ALICE data as function of pT and jet cone size



Predictions for R dependence for sPHENIX



Strong R dependence of Jet v₂ : large and color coherence

Strong R dependence of Jet v_2 : larger sensitivity to jet substructure modification

Predictions for the sPHENIX physics program (RBRC workshop, July 2022)

R. Belmont, J. Brewer, Q. Brodsky, P. Caucal, M. Connors, , M. Djordjevic, R. Ehlersg, M. A. Escobedoh, E. G. Ferreiroh, G. Giacalone, Y. Hatta, J. Holguin, W. Ken, Z. Kang, A. Kumar, A. Mazeliauskas, D. Pablos, K. Rajagopal, A. M. Sickles, M. Strickland, K. Tywoniuk, I. Vitev, X. -N. Wang, Z. Yang, F. Zhao, M. Connors, Y. M. T, G. Nakazuka, D. Perepelitsa, A. Sickles,



2305.15491 [nucl-ex] Jet probes









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Predictions for the sPHENIX physics program (RBRC workshop, July 2022)



- Heavy Ion collisions provide a unique laboratory to study the QGP
- Rich QCD dynamics uncovered in a large range of scales: perfect fluid, turbulent energy loss, anomalous diffusion, etc
- Remaining challenge 1: smooth description of the QGP dynamics from soft to hard scales
- Remaining challenge 2: precision phenomenology and extraction of transport coefficients

Summary

Thank you!