Two component model for hadroproduction: from pp to heavy-ion collisions

Alexander Bylinkin and Andrey Rostovtsev

MPI@LHC2015,
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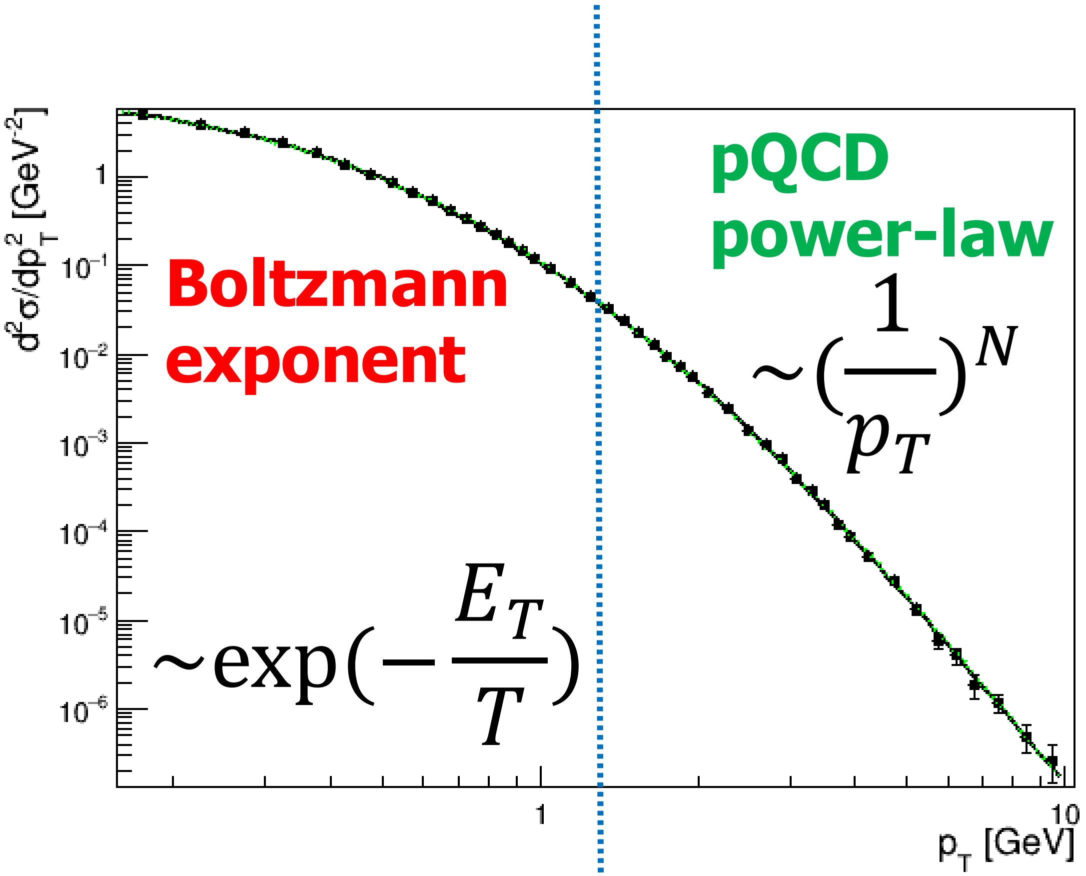
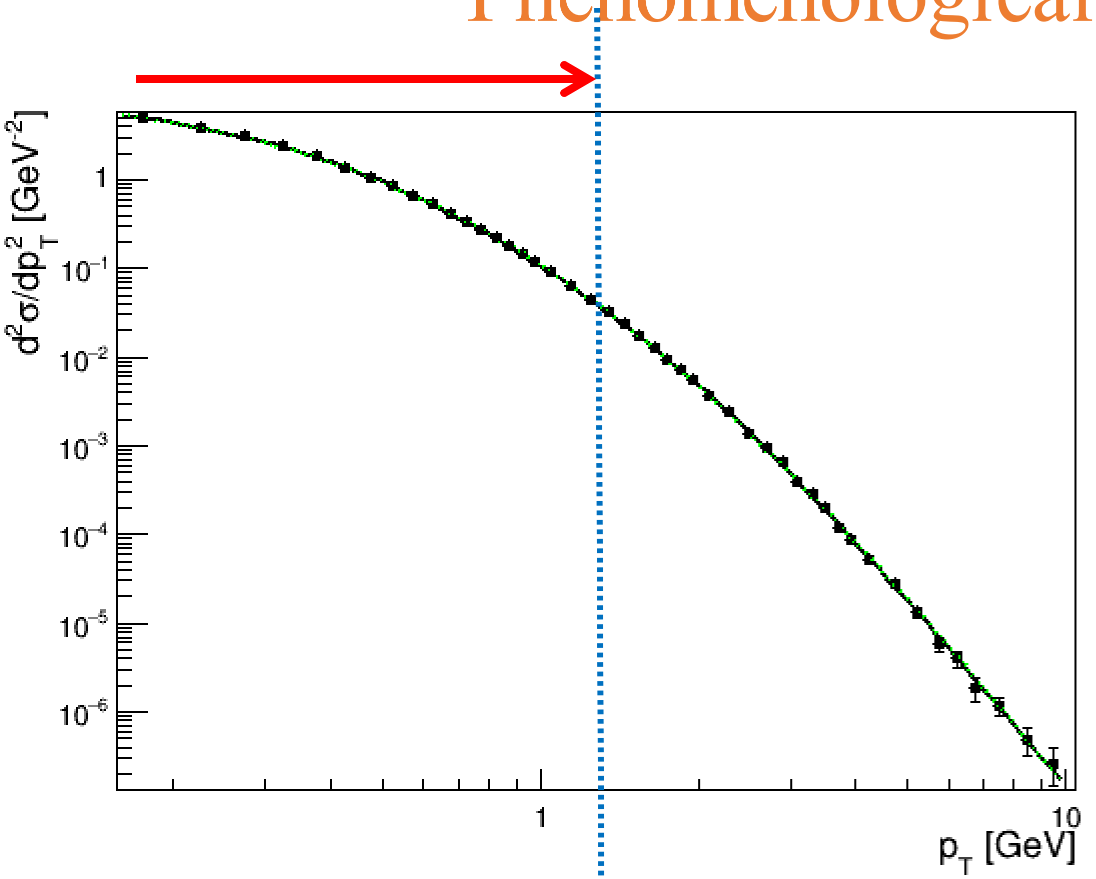
Outline

- Particle production spectra and phenomenological models
- Two component model and spectra variations with:
  - Type of the collisions
  - Type of produced particle
  - Energy
  - Multiplicity
  - Pseudorapidity
- Predictions and possible interpretation
- Heavy-ion collisions

Particle production spectra

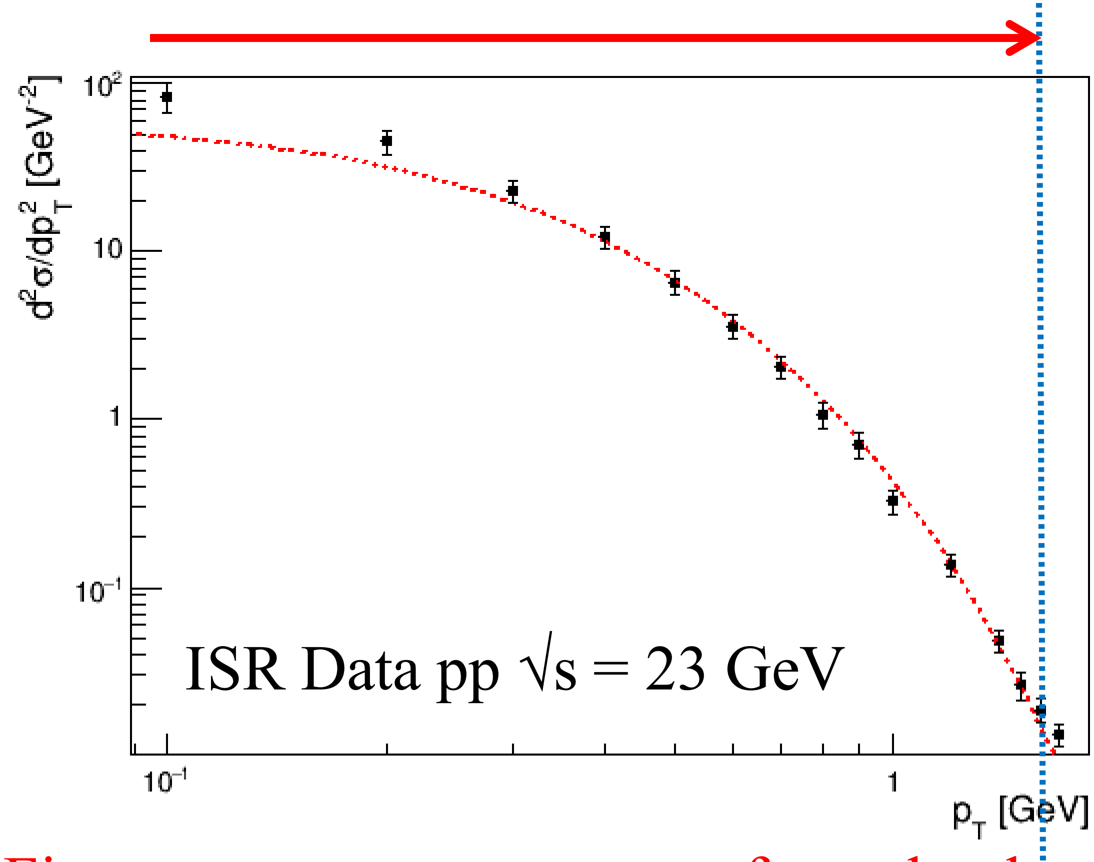


Particle production spectra: Phenomenological models



First measurements were performed at low collision energies and in the limited kinematic region *(p_T < 1-2 GeV)* only.

Particle production spectra: Phenomenological models



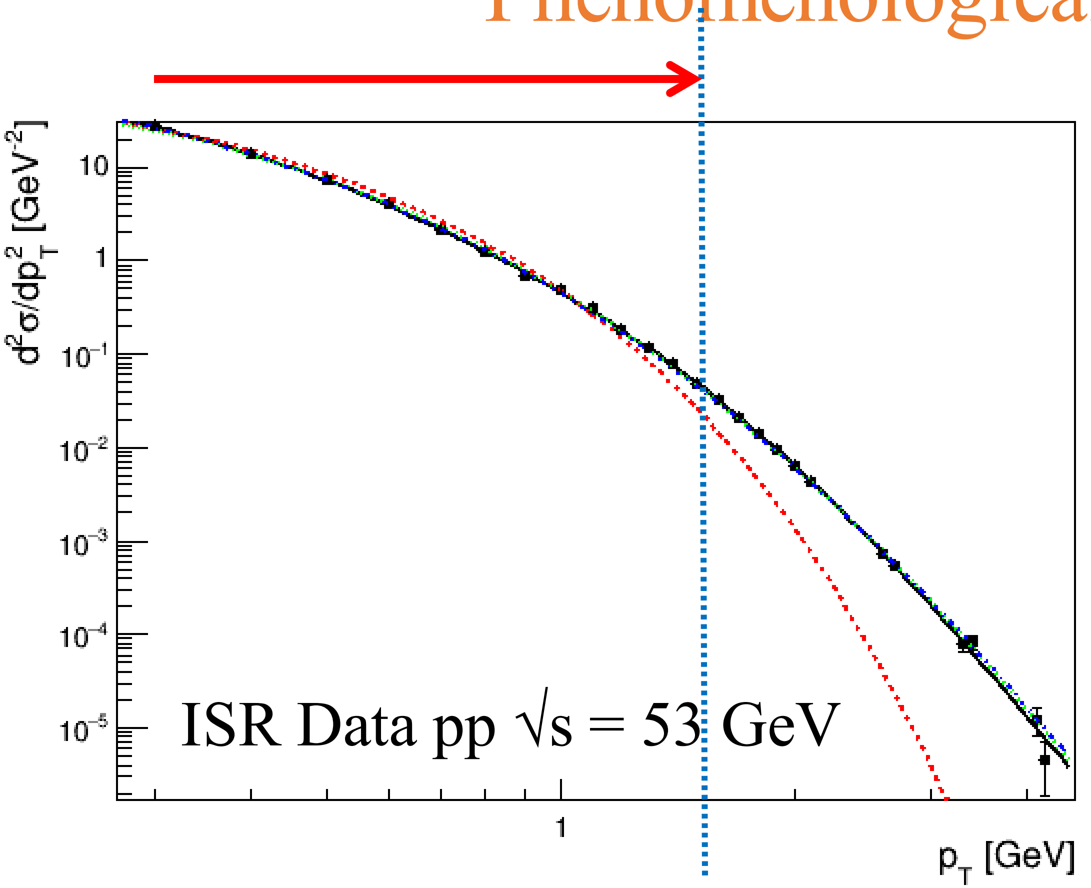
1952 E. Fermi

$$\sim \exp(-\frac{E_T}{T})$$

First measurements were performed at low collision energies and in the limited kinematic region *(p_T < 1-2 GeV)* only.

Experimental data could be fairly well described by the statistical approach.

Particle production spectra: Phenomenological models



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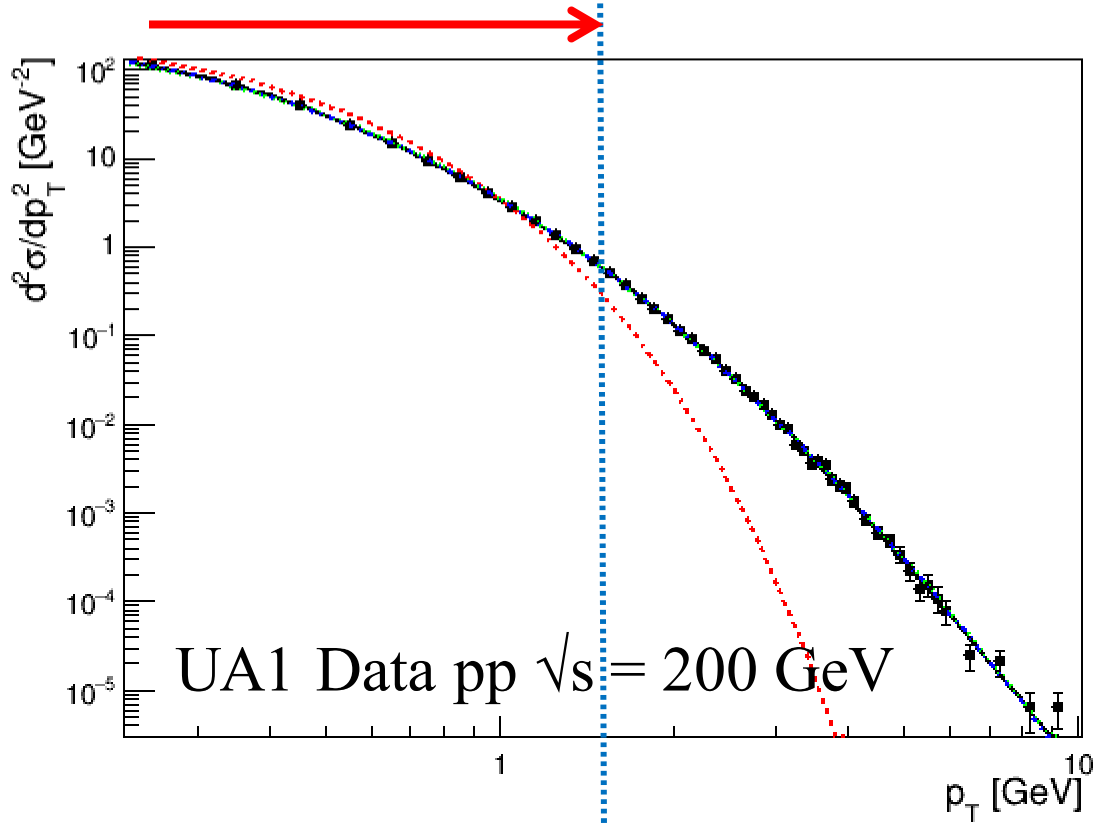
Further measurement have shown that high-pt particles observe different hadroproduction dynamics (pQCD power-law).

Modification of the statistical approach was necessary.

Particle production spectra: Phenomenological models



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1983 R. Hagedorn

$$\sim \left(\frac{p_0}{p_0 + p_T}\right)^N$$

1987 C. Tsallis

$$\sim \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{E_T}{T \cdot N}}\right)^N$$

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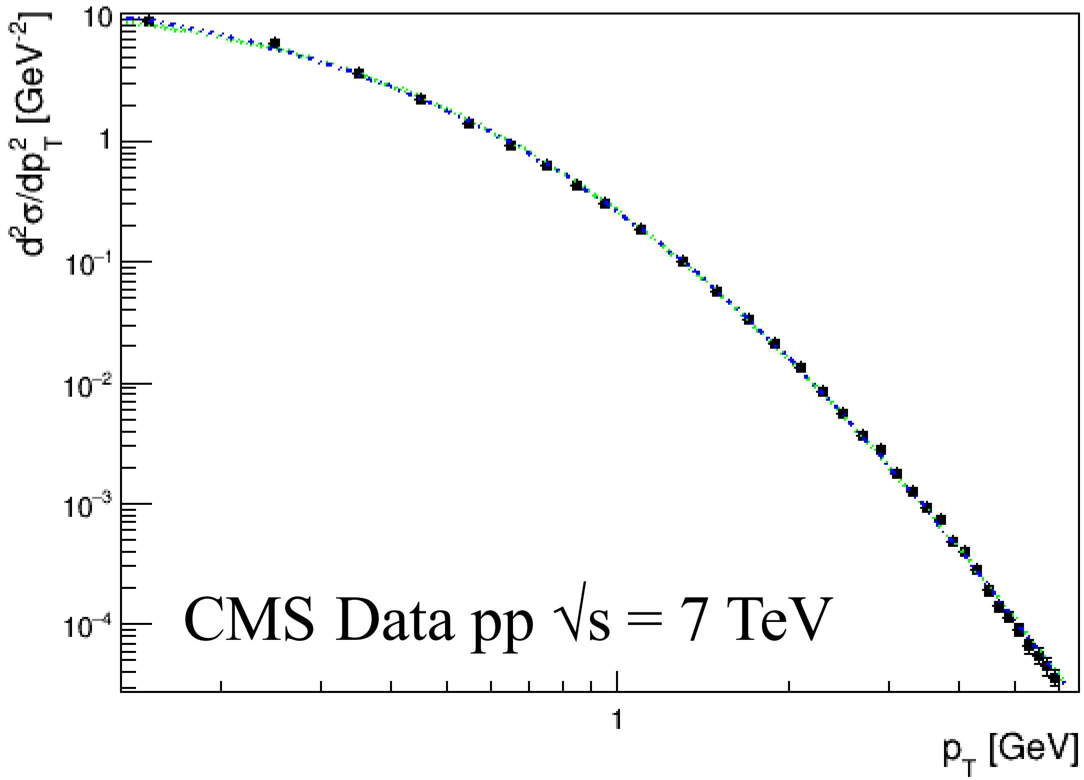
Tsallis and Hagedorn parameterizations combining exponential and power-law behaviors appeared.

Particle production spectra: Phenomenological models



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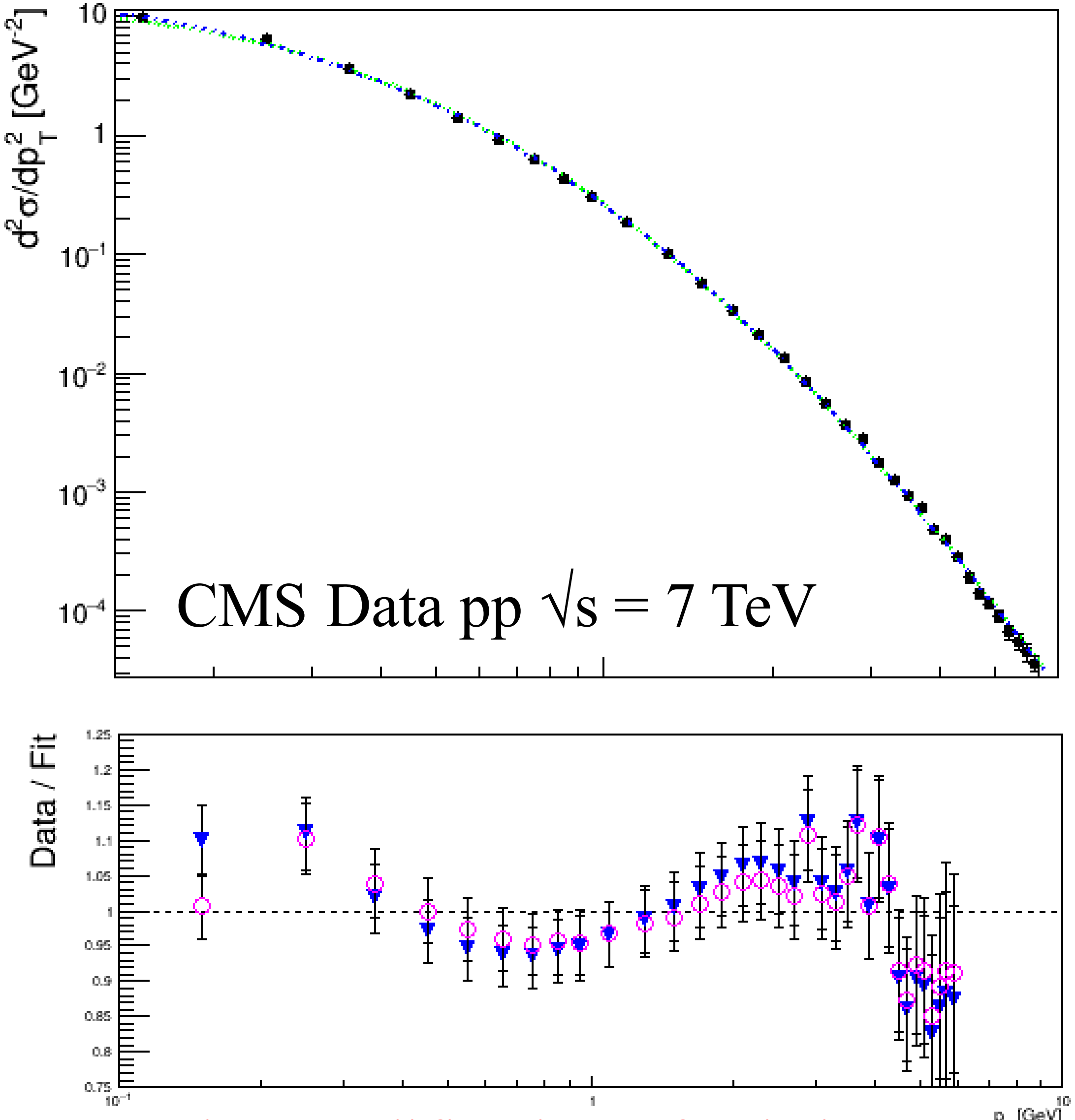
2010 ???

Particle production spectra: Phenomenological models



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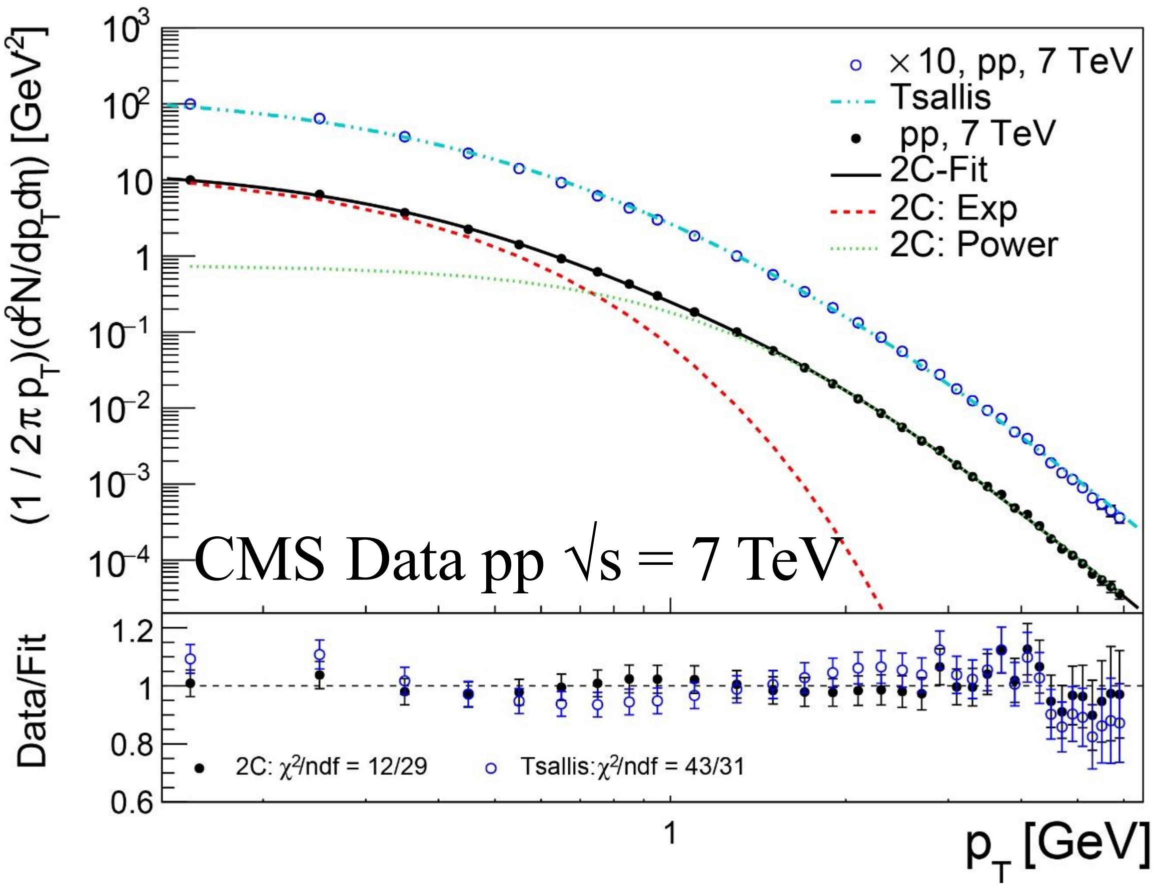
Further modification of existing approaches is needed.

Particle production spectra: Phenomenological models



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2010 A. Bylinkin & A. Rostovtsev

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{\pi dy(dp_t^2)} = A_1 exp(-E_{Tkin}/T_e) + \frac{A_2}{(1 + \frac{P_T^2}{T^2 N})^N}$$

Not just increased number of free parameters

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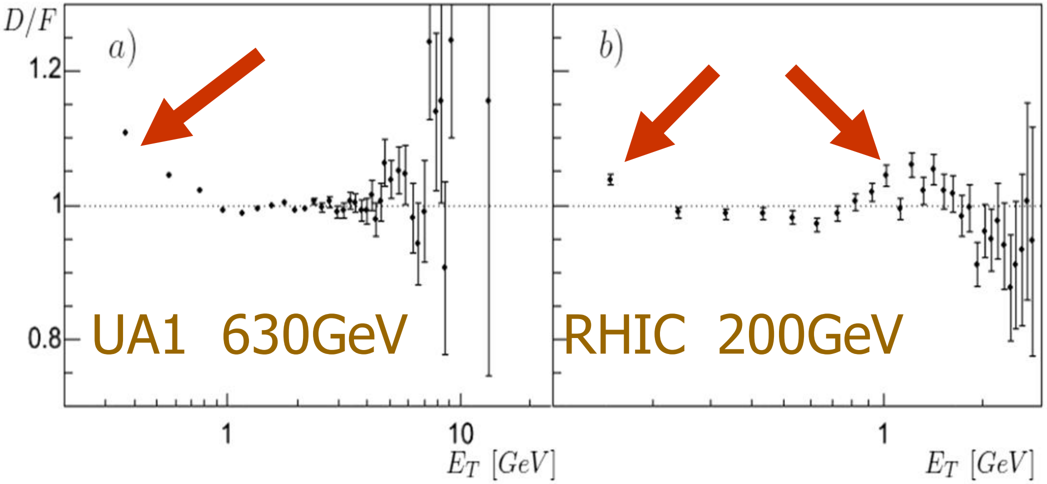
Systematic defects with traditional approach in all datasets

Experimental data divided over the values of the fit function in corresponding points



χ^2/ndf = 288/44 **χ^2/ndf = 87/25**

Tsallis fit

$$\frac{A}{\left(1+\frac{E_{Tkin}}{T*N}\right)^{N}}$$

Not just increased number of free parameters

Systematic defects in the data description using traditional approach

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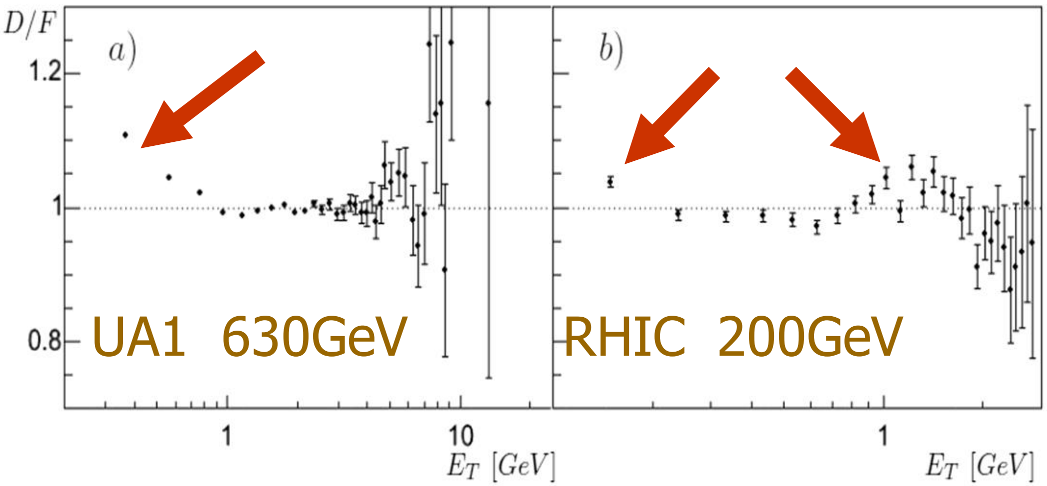

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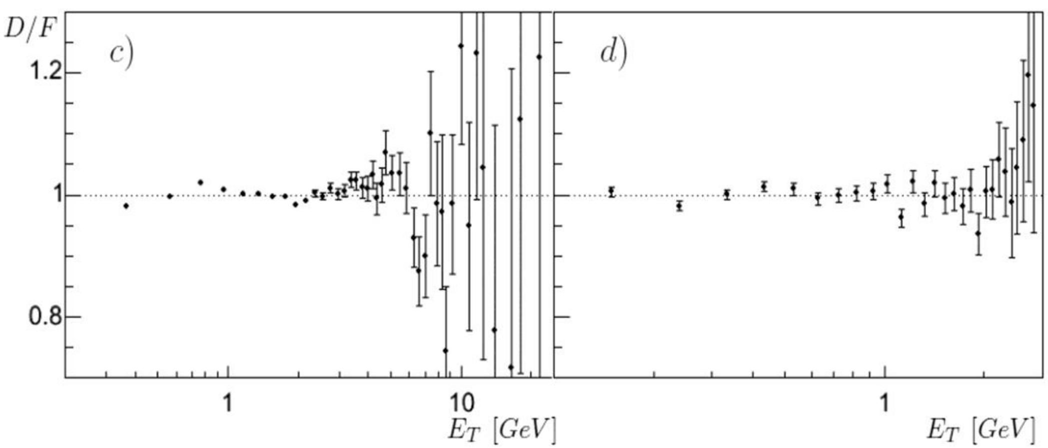

New approach

$$A_1 exp(-E_{Tkin}/T_e) + \frac{A_2}{\left(1+\frac{P_T^2}{T^2 N}\right)^N}$$

A. Bylinkin and A. Rostovtsev
Phys. Atom. Nucl 75 (2012) 999-1005

$\chi^2/\mathrm{ndf} = 54/42$ **$\chi^2/\mathrm{ndf} = 22/23$**

New approach provides much better description of the data.

Two components $\leftrightarrow$ Two mechanisms

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{\pi dy(dp_t^2)} = A_1 exp(-E_{Tkin}/T_e) + \frac{A_2}{(1+\frac{P_T^2}{T^2N})^N}$$

Two components ↔ Two mechanisms

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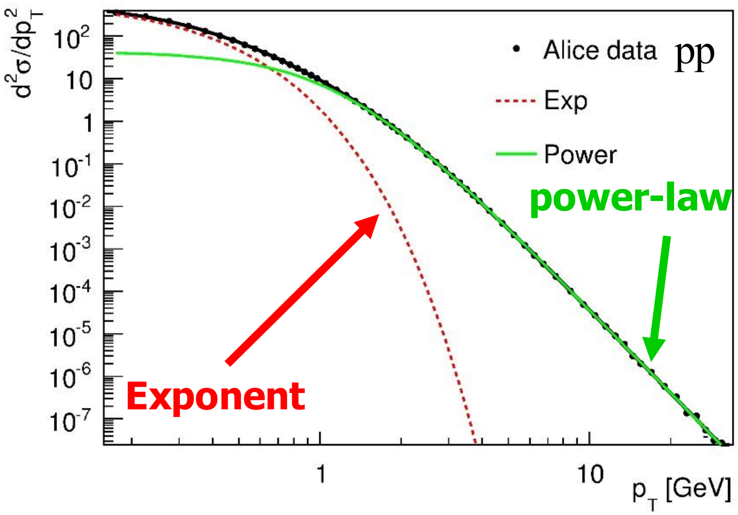

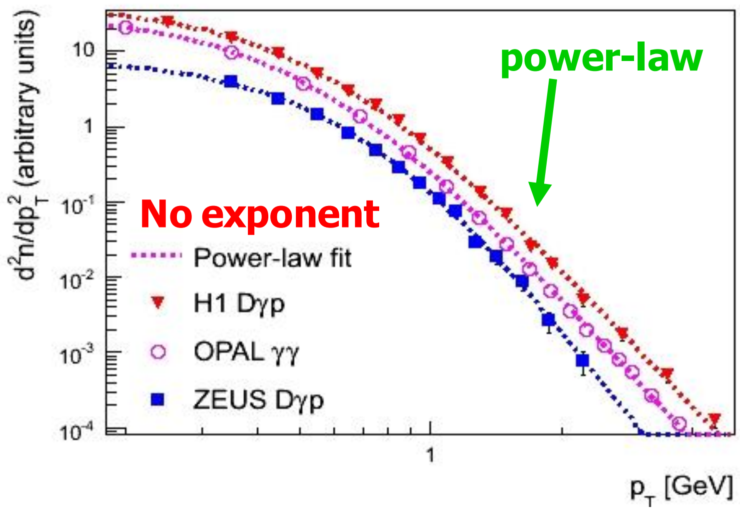

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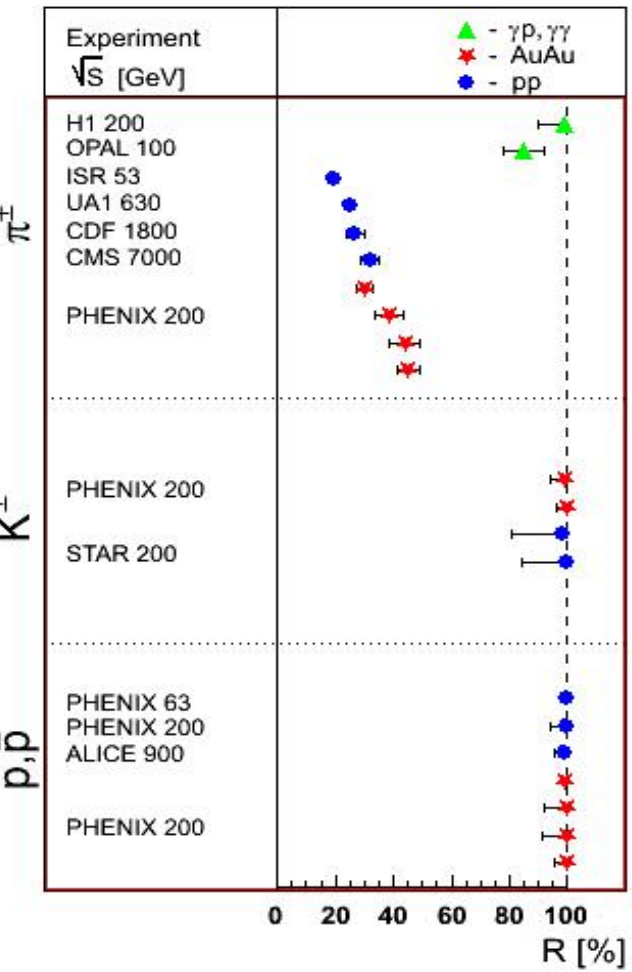
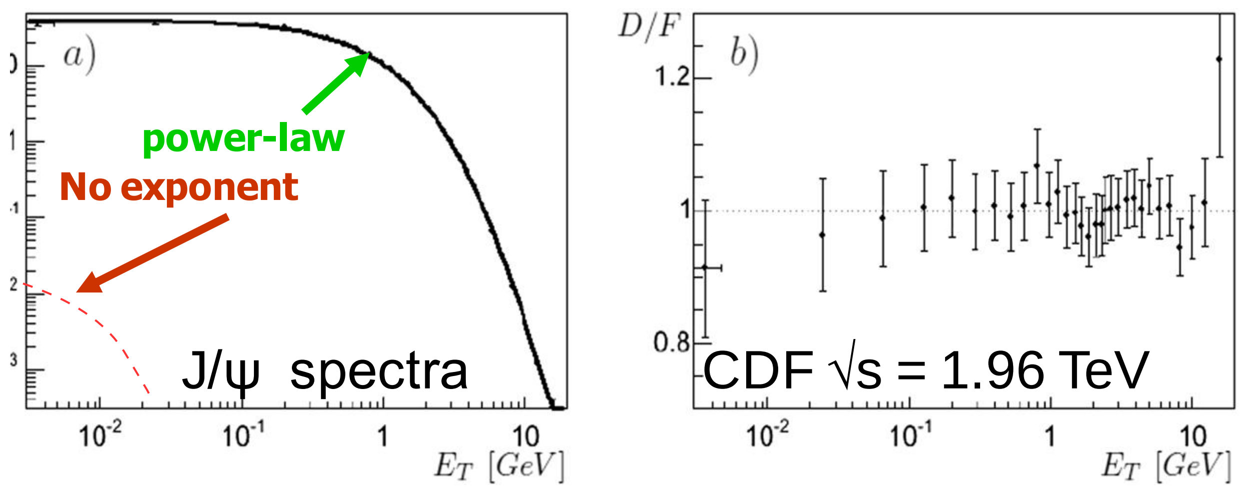
$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{\pi dy(dp_t^2)} = A_1 exp(-E_{Tkin}/T_e) + \frac{A_2}{(1+\frac{P_T^2}{T^2N})^N}$$

$$R = \frac{\text{Power-law}}{\text{Exp + Power-law}}$$





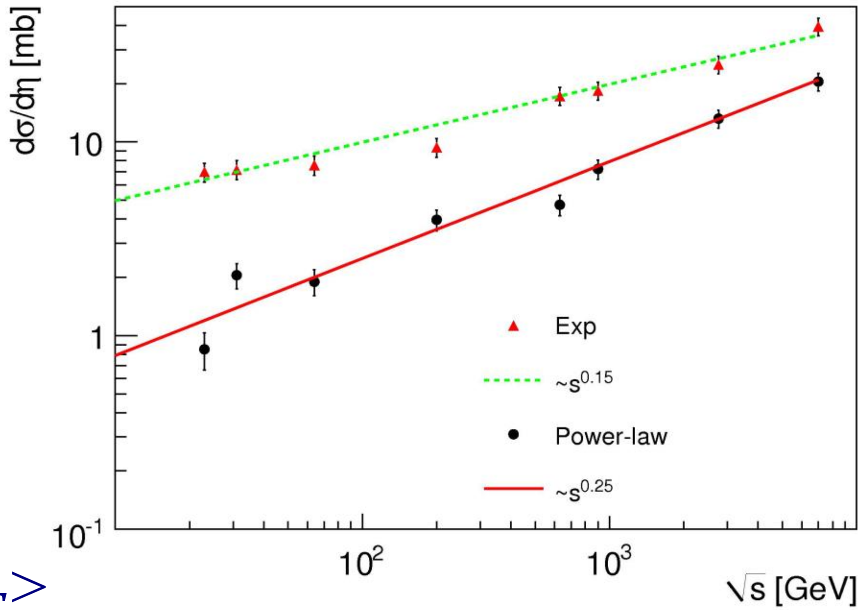
Exponential contribution is related to the thermalized partons preexisted long before the interaction

Power-law contribution is related to the QCD vacuum fluctuations described by exchange of Pomerons

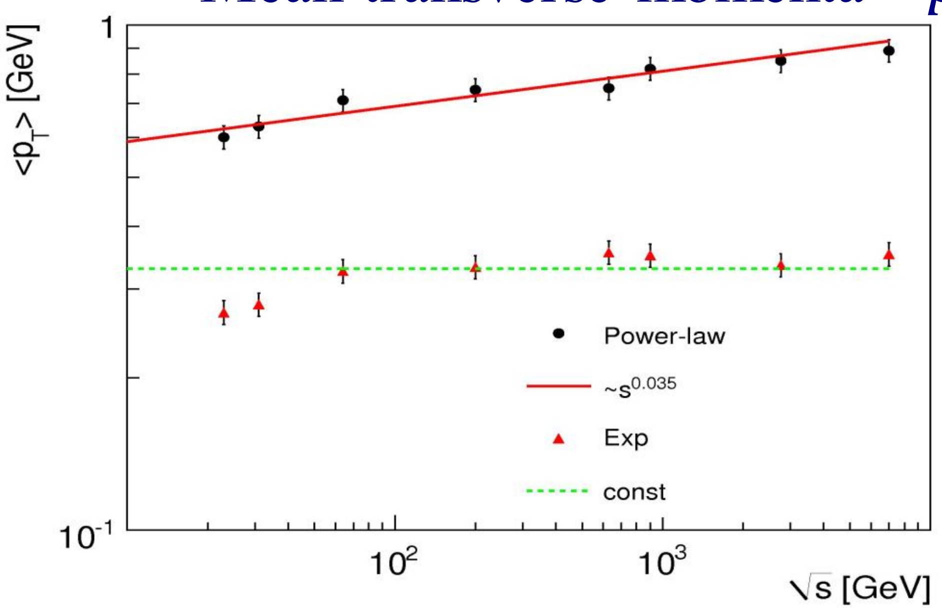
Energy dependences

Charged particle densities dσ/dη grow with energy $\sim s^{\Delta}$:

- **Power-law:** **Δ~0.25**
  the pQCD (BFKL) pomeron after the resummation of the NLL corrections.
- **Exponent: Δ~0.15**
  strongly affected by absorptive corrections.



Mean transverse momenta $<p_T>$

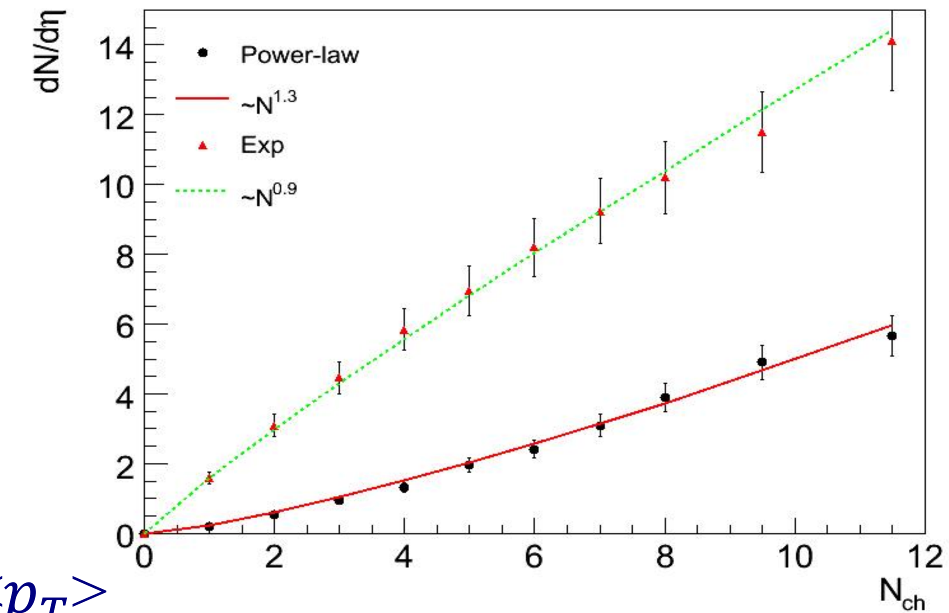


- **Power-law:** $\sim s^{0.05}$
  growth of the typical transverse momenta of mini-jets
- **Exponent:** **constant**

Multiplicity dependences

Charged particle densities $d\sigma/d\eta$:

Charge multiplicity is proportional to the number of ‘cut’ pomerons involved. → the contribution from the **power-law** component (mini-jets) **grows faster** than that from the **exponential** one



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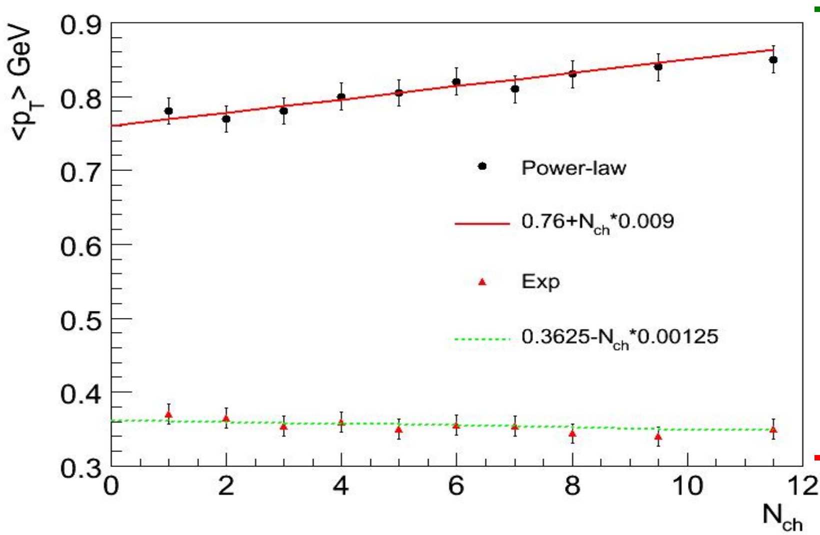
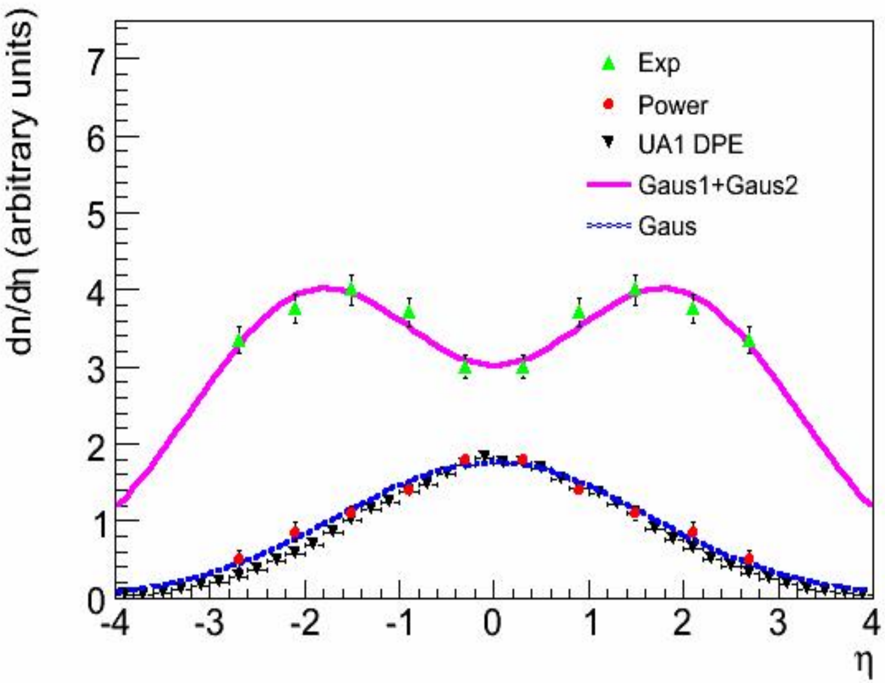
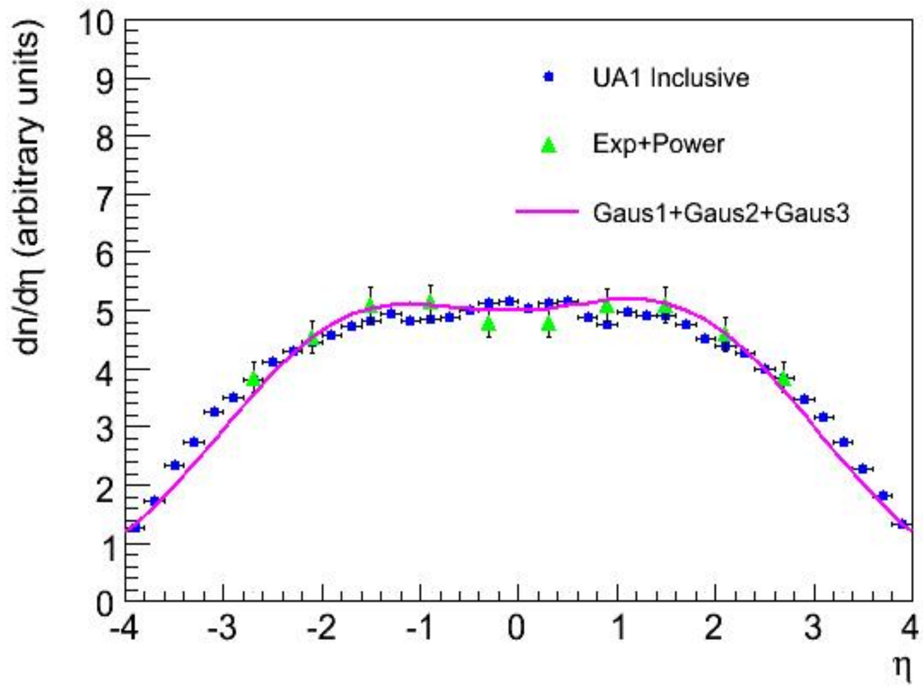


- **Power-law:** Within the Regge theory the higher multiplicity events have a larger number, n, of 'cut' pomerons (Nch ~ n). Accounting for mini-jet contribution the $<p_T>$ should increase with Nch since **another way to enlarge multiplicity is to produce mini-jets with larger E_T.**
- **Exponent: constant**

Pseudorapidity distributions

Hadrons produced via the **mini-jet fragmentation** should be concentrated in the **central rapidity region (η~0)**, while those coming from the **proton fragmentation** are expected to dominate at **high values of η** due to non-zero momenta of the initial partons along the beam-axis.





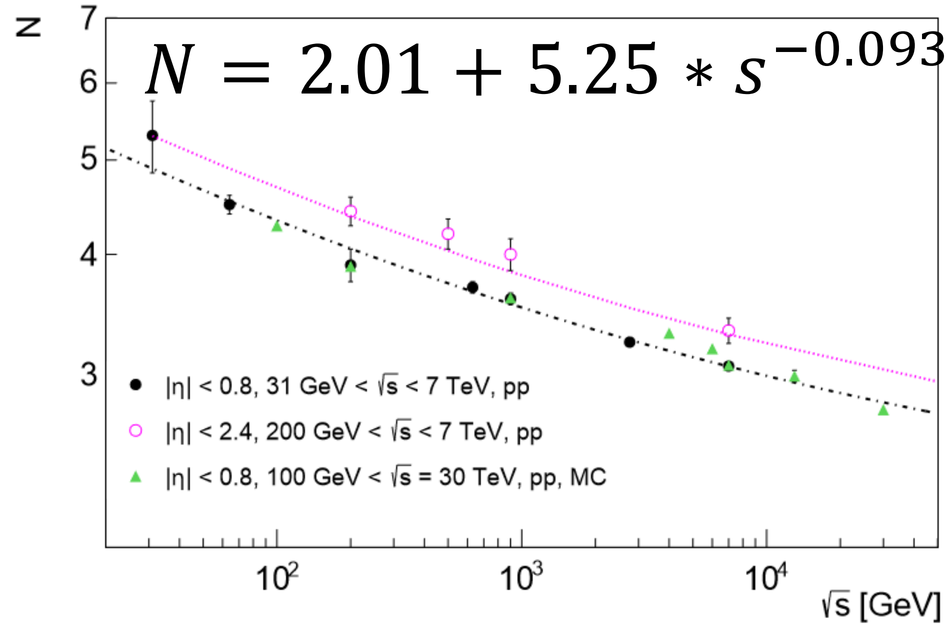
Gaussian distribution for Double Pomeron Exchange (DPE) events

Sum of **THREE Gaussians** for Minimum Bias (MB) events *in pp-collisions*

→existence of plateau in a pseudorapidity distribution

Parameter dependences

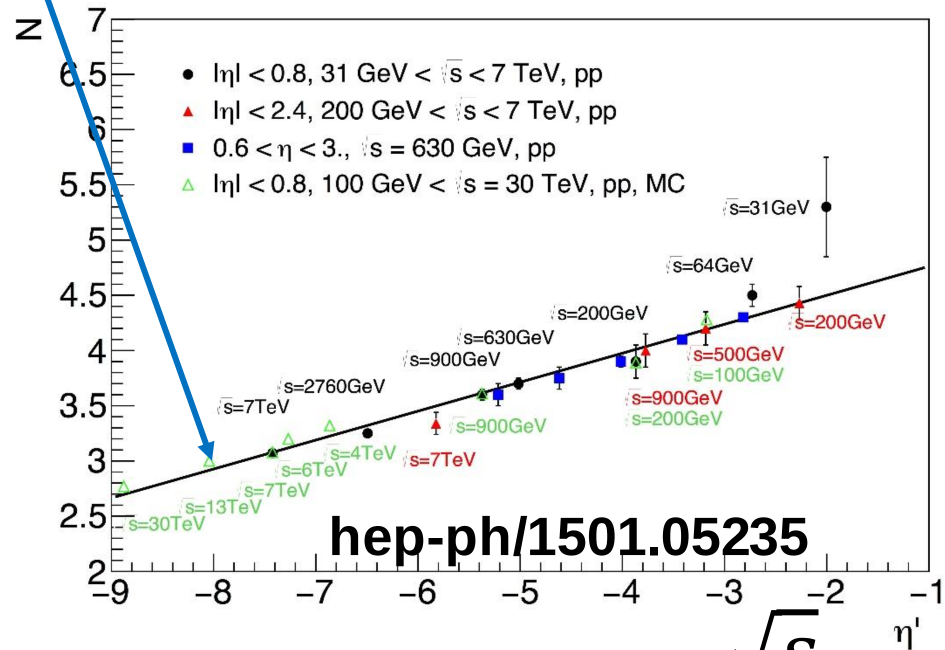
$$A_1 exp(-E_{Tkin}/T_e) + \frac{A_2}{(1+\frac{P_T^2}{T^2 N})^N}$$



Remarkably, in the s →∞ limit N → 2, which corresponds to $d^2\sigma/dp_T^2 \propto 1/p_T^4$ in the proposed parametrization.
Such behaviour can be expected just from dimensional counting in pQCD.

Universal dependence

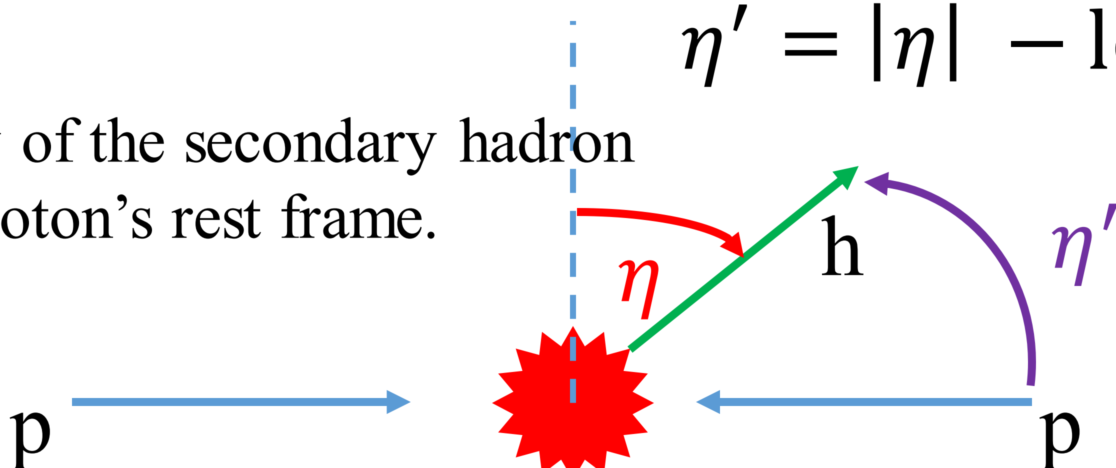
$$A_1 exp(-E_{Tkin}/T_e) + \frac{A_2}{(1+\frac{P_T^2}{T^2 N})^N}$$



A. Bylinkin *et. al.* hep-ph/1501.05235

$$\eta' = |\eta| - \log(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_p})$$

Pseudorapidity of the secondary hadron in the initial proton's rest frame.



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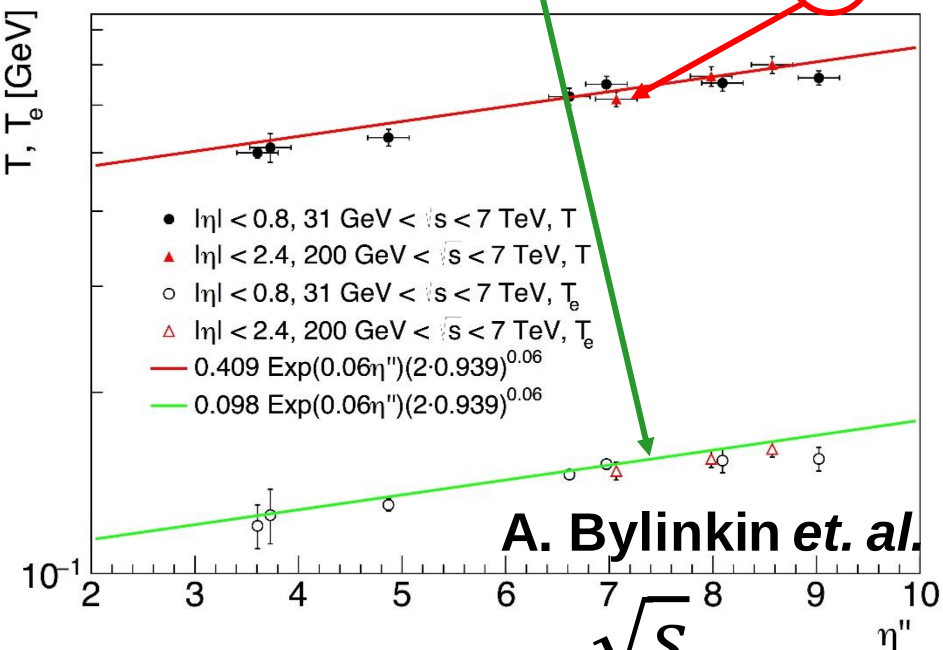
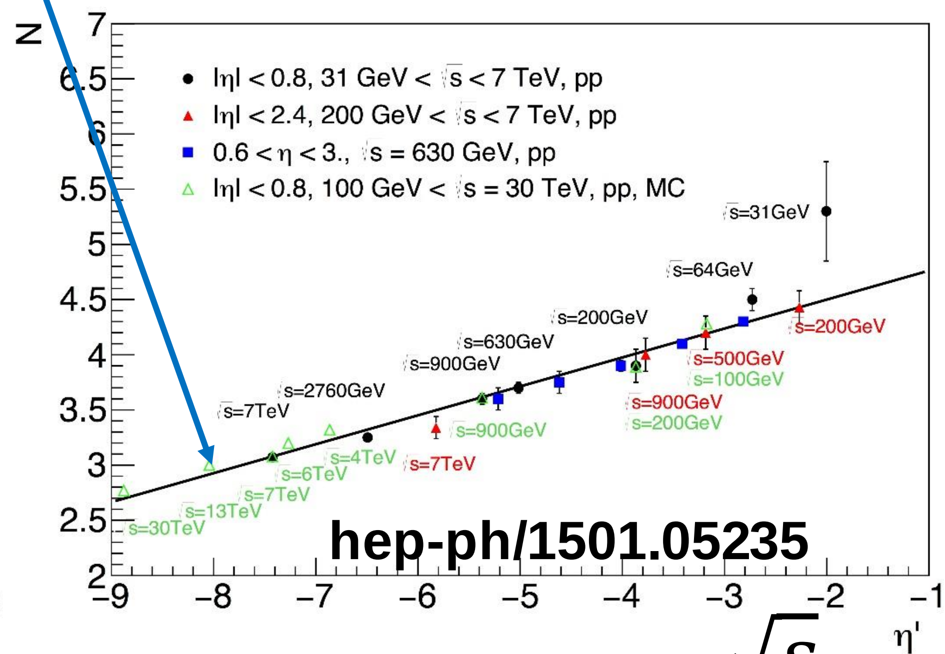
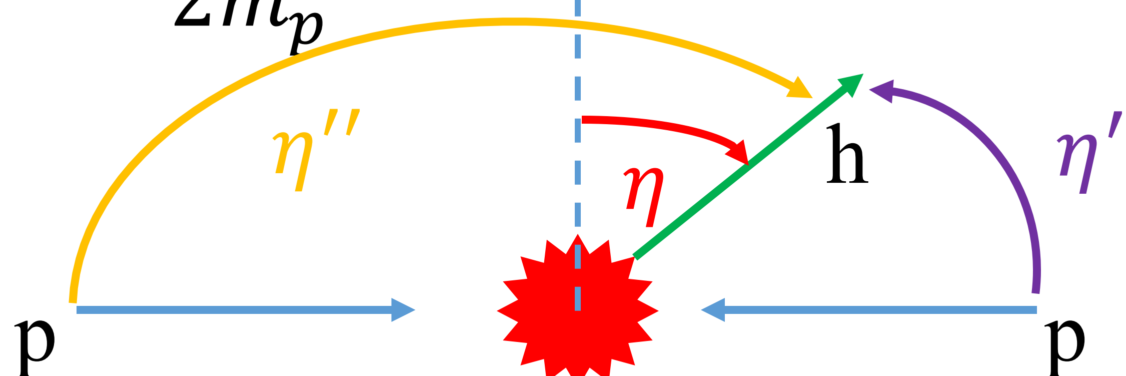
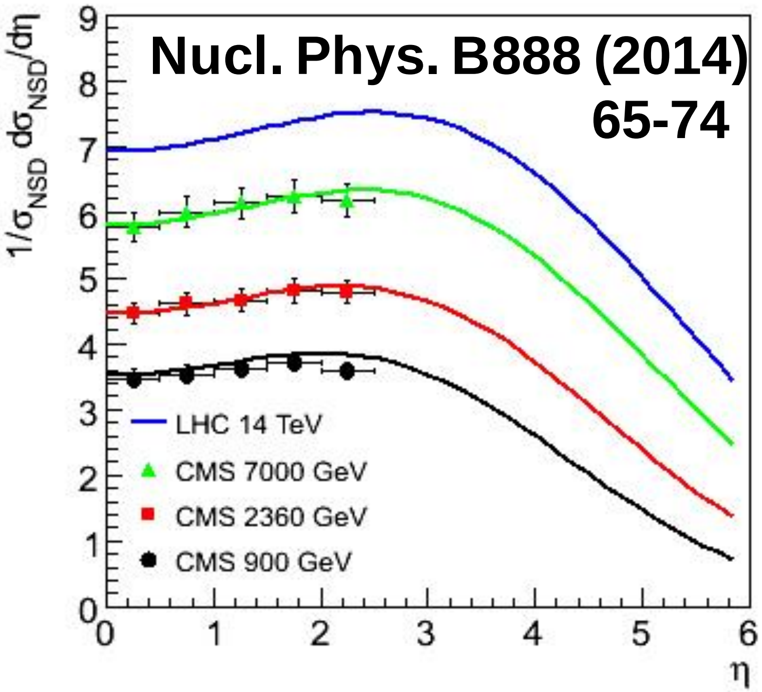


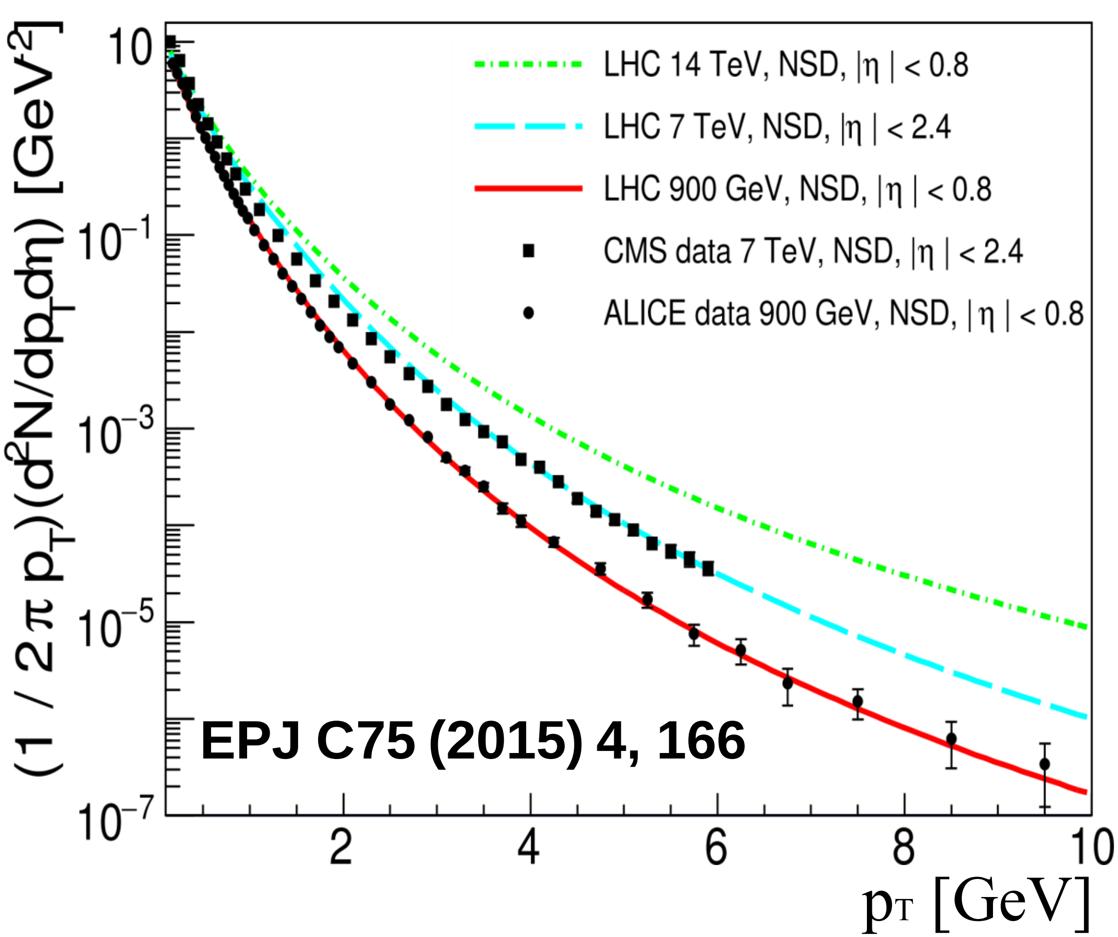


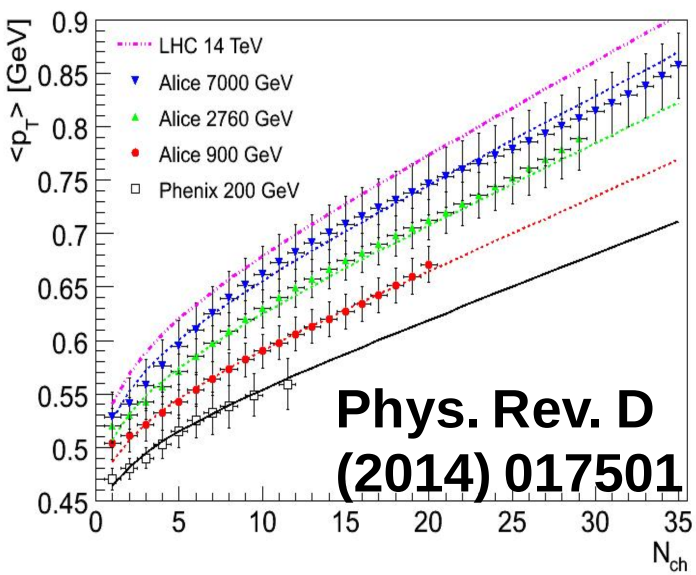
$$\eta'' = |\eta| + \log(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_p}) \qquad \eta' = |\eta| - \log(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_p})$$



Predictions of the model





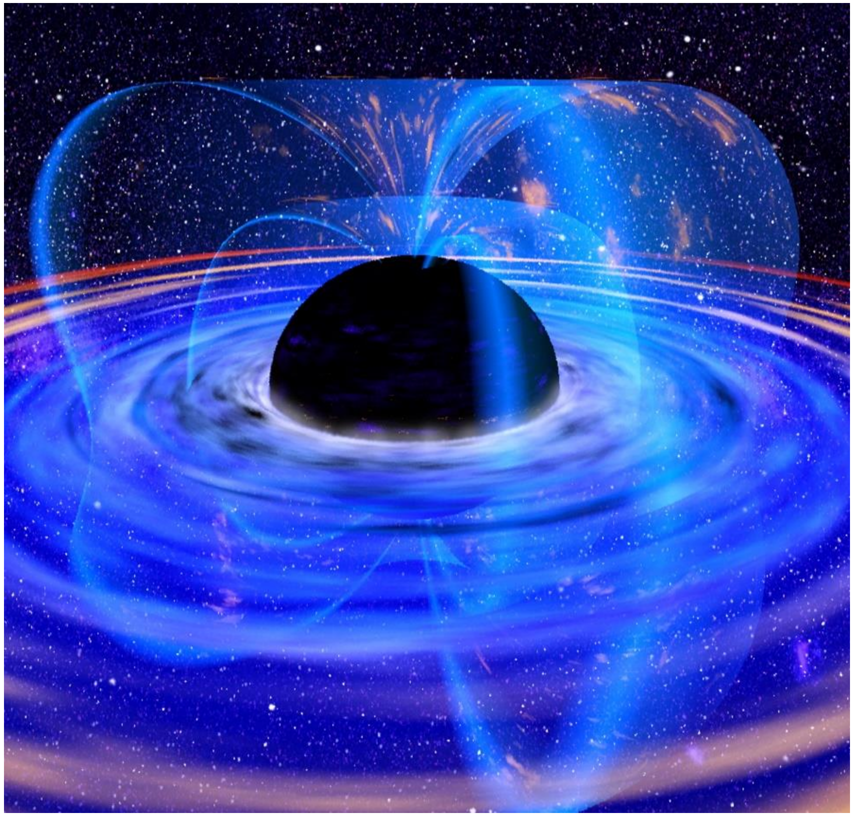


Very good agreement between the available experimental data and the predictions of the model for η distributions, $\langle p_T \rangle$ as a function of multiplicity and transverse momentum spectra is observed.

"Black Hole" Interpretation by Dmitry Kharzeev

Black holes radiate

S.Hawking '74



Black holes emit thermal radiation with temperature

$$T_{th} = \frac{\kappa}{2\pi}$$

acceleration of gravity at the surface, $(4GM)^{-1}$

Similar things happen in non-inertial frames

Einstein's Equivalence Principle:

Gravity $\longleftrightarrow$ Acceleration in a non-inertial frame

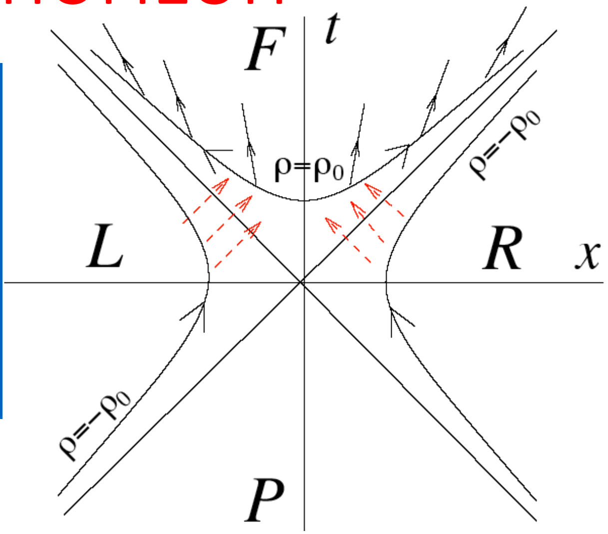
$\Downarrow$

An observer moving with an acceleration ***a*** detects a thermal radiation with temperature

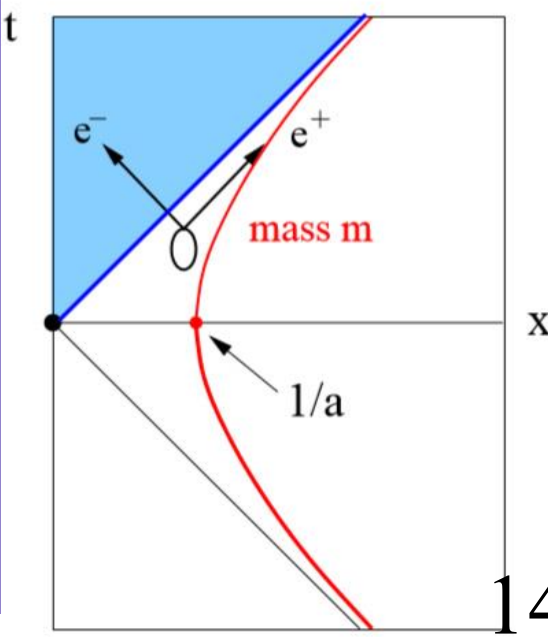
$$T_{th} = \frac{a}{2\pi}$$

W.Unruh '76

In both cases the radiation is due to the presence of event horizon



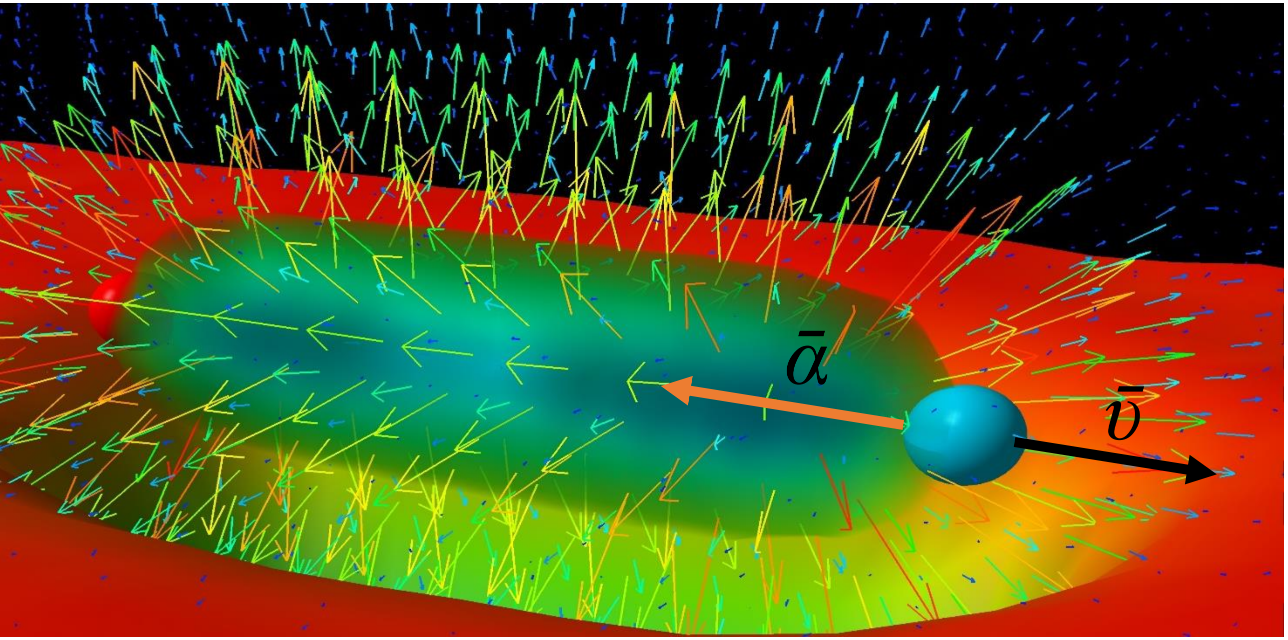
Black hole: the interior is hidden from an outside observer; Schwarzschild metric



Accelerated frame: part of space-time is hidden (causally disconnected) from an accelerating observer; Rindler metric

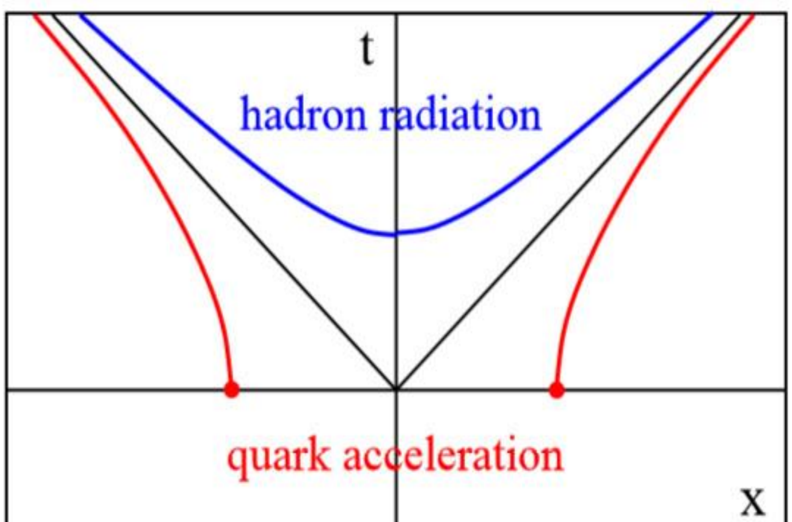
$$\rho^2 = x^2 - t^2, \quad \eta = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{t+x}{t-x}\right| \quad ds^2 = \rho^2 d\eta^2 - d\rho^2 - dx_\perp{}^2$$

Similar things happen in high energy collisions



Color string stretching between the colored fragments contains the longitudinal chromoelectric field, which decelerates the colored fragments.

$$v_{initial} \simeq c; \; v_{final} \simeq 0; \; \Delta t \simeq 1/Q_s; \;\; a \simeq Q_s \sim 1 \text{ GeV};$$



→ Confinement produces the effective event horizon for colored particles. Quantum fluctuations in its vicinity then result in the thermal hadron production:

$$T_{th} = \frac{a}{2\pi} \sim 160 \text{ MeV}$$

Two components in the "Black Hole" Interpretation

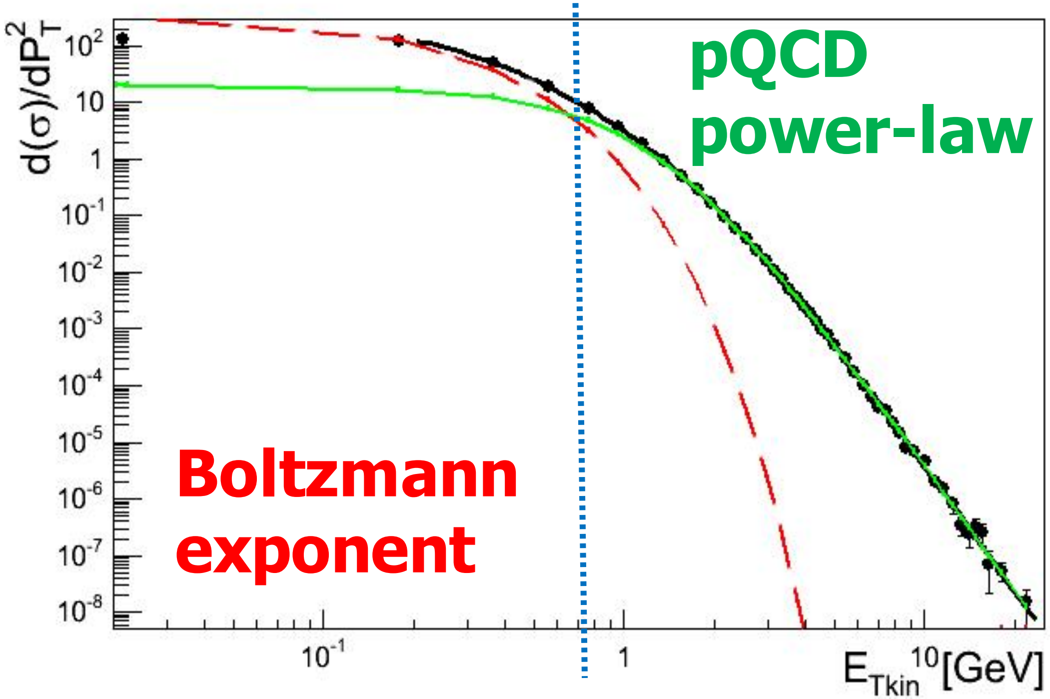
"Thermal" Unruh-like radiation $T_e = \frac{a}{2\pi}$ with $a \simeq Q_s \sim 1$ GeV;

$$A_1 exp(-E_{Tkin}/T_e) + \frac{A_2}{(1+\frac{P_T^2}{T^2 N})^N}$$

"Hard" radiation with saturation scale $T \sim Q_s$

?

$T_e \sim T/2\pi$



$$Q_s^2(s;\pm\eta) = Q_s^2(s_0;\eta=0)\left(\frac{s}{s_0}\right)^{\lambda/2}\exp(\pm\lambda\eta);$$

Parton saturation scenario
D. Kharzeev and E. Levin
PLB 523, 79 (2001)

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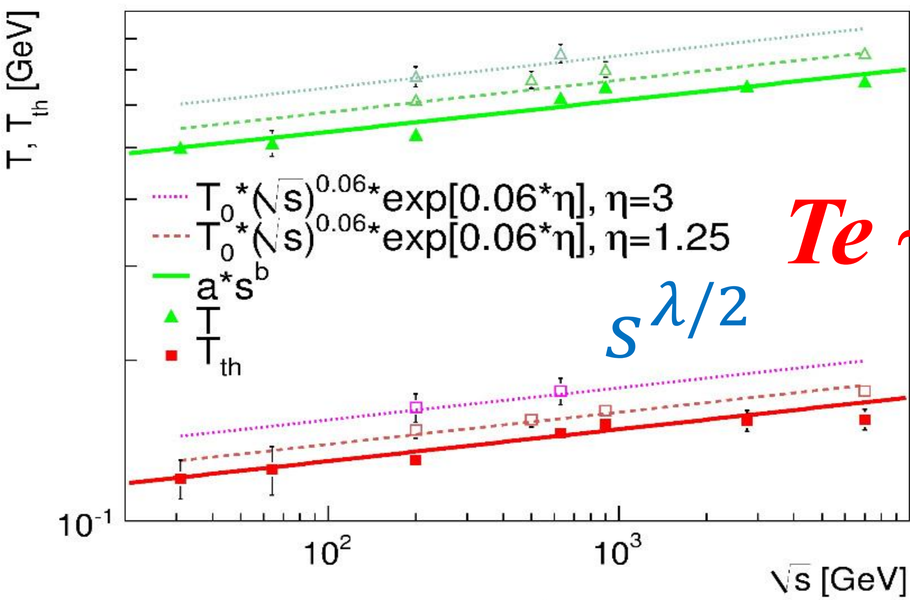
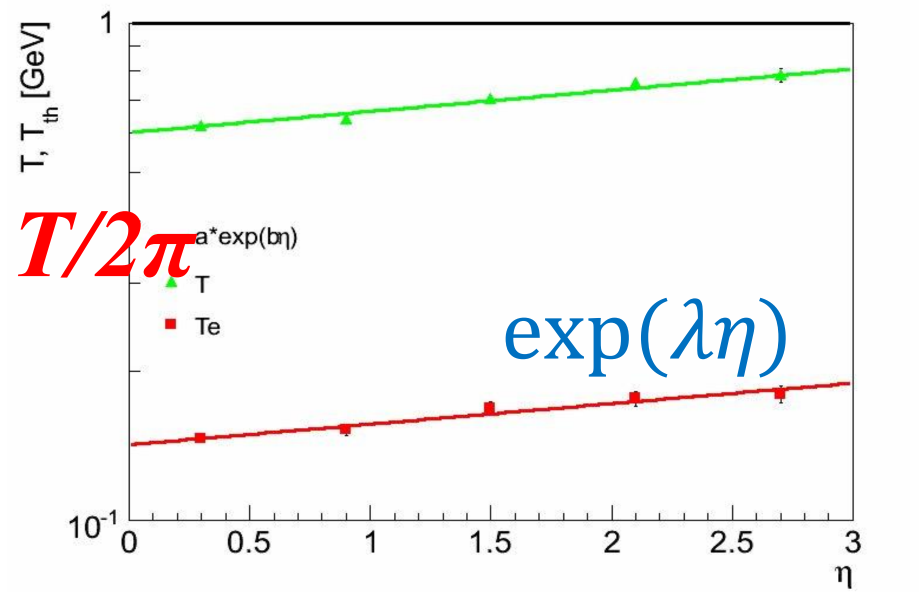


$s^{\lambda/2}$

$Te \sim T/2\pi$



$\exp(\lambda\eta)$

$$Q_s^2(s;\pm\eta) = Q_s^2(s_0;\eta=0)\left(\frac{s}{s_0}\right)^{\lambda/2} \exp(\pm\lambda\eta);$$

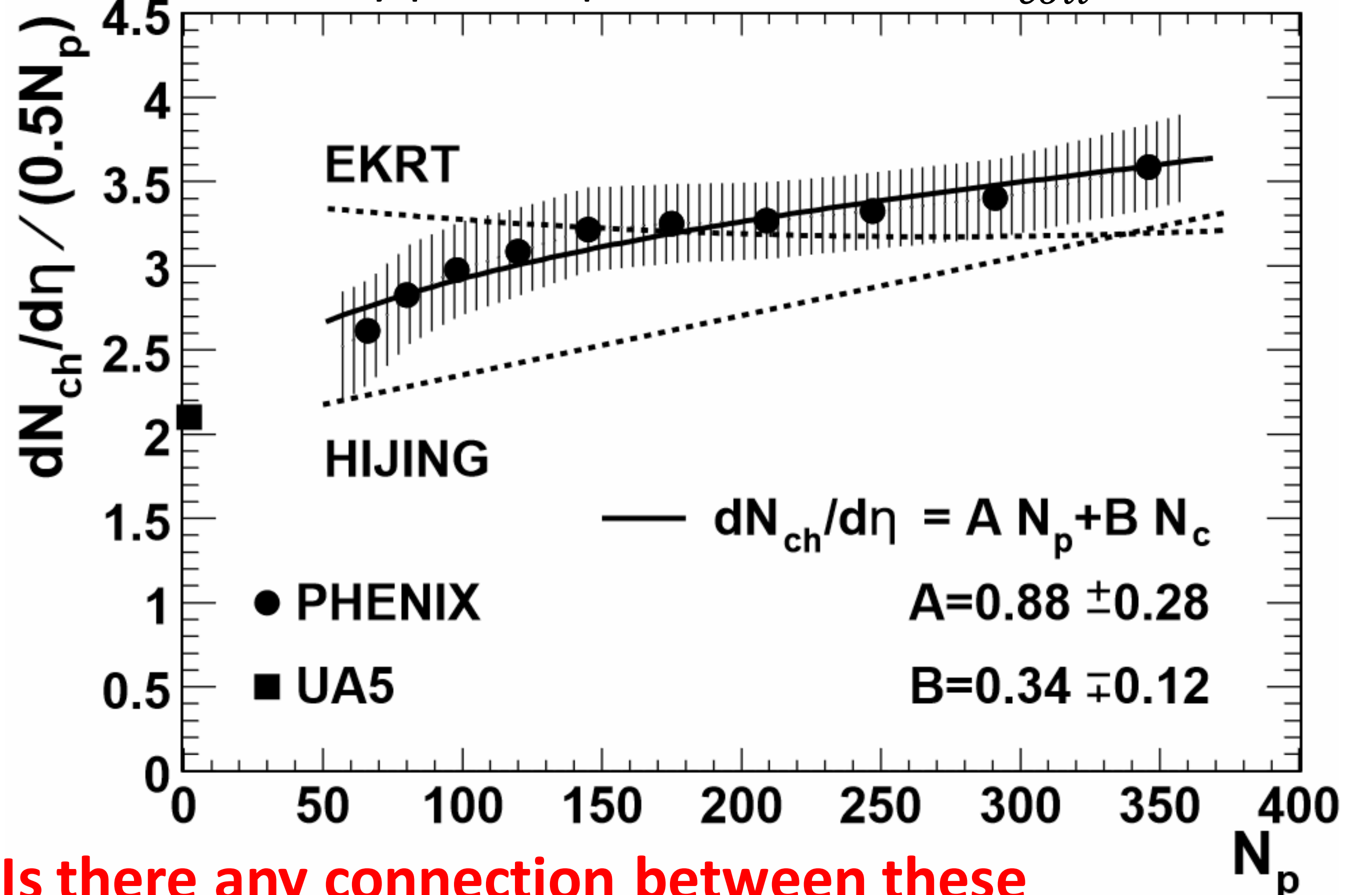
Parton saturation scenario *(λ=0.12)*
D. Kharzeev and E. Levin
PLB 523, 79 (2001)

The observed linear dependence between T and Te supports the suggested picture of charged hadron production.

A. Bylinkin, D. Kharzeev and A. Rostovtsev Int.J.Mod.Phys.E23 (2014) 0083

And what about heavy-ion collisions?

- Two component models have been used to describe heavy-ion collisions for a long time.
- Charged particle density, $dN_{ch}/d\eta$, is expected to scale with number of participating nucleons, N_{part}, for "soft" processes and with number of binary parton-parton collisions, N_{coll}, for "hard" regime.

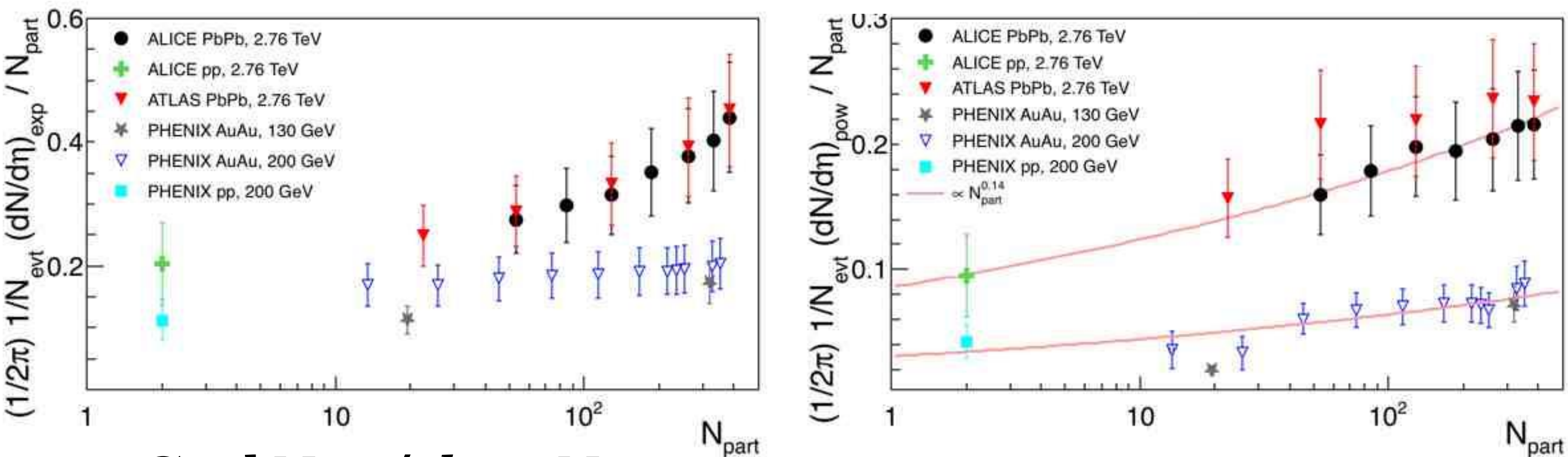


- **Is there any connection between these two component models?**

Two components in heavy ion collisions

calculated separately for exponential and power-law contributions to the transverse momentum spectra

$$A_1 exp(-E_{Tkin}/T_e) + \frac{A_2}{(1+\frac{P_T^2}{T^2 N})^N}$$



RHIC: $dN_{ch}/d\eta \sim N_{part}$

LHC: larger parton densities cause the increase of final state rescatterings

→ Produced secondaries start to thermalize

The universal scaling with $N_{part}^{1.14}$ indicates that the power-law is indeed related to the "hard" regime of hadroproduction.

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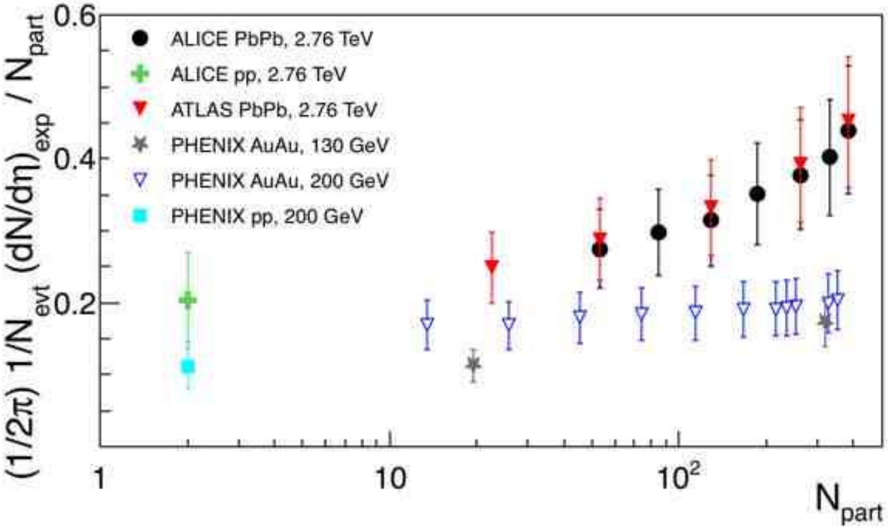
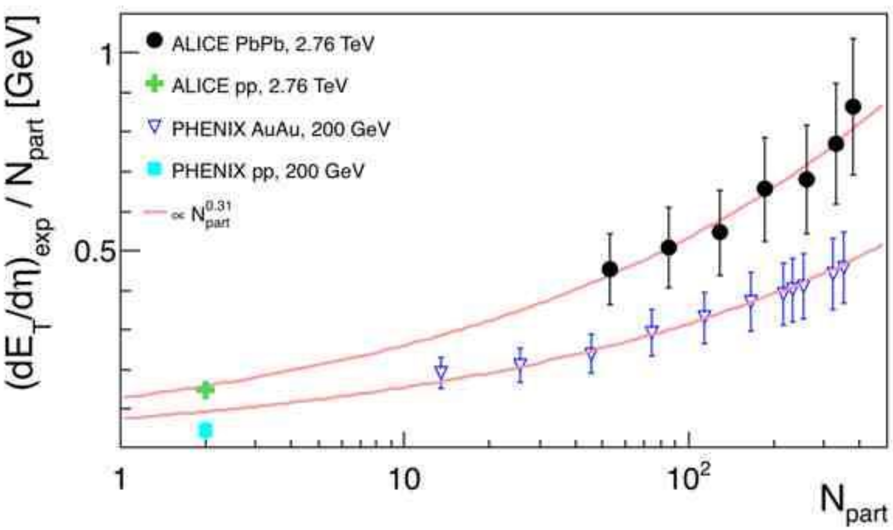




$$\Sigma E_T/d\eta \sim N_{part}^{1.31} \sim N_{coll}$$

The same scaling of $\Sigma E_T/d\eta$ both for RHIC and LHC energies.

→ The observed deviation is related to a change in hadroproduction dynamics because of larger initial parton density

→ The two component model indeed reveal the underlying hadroproduction dynamics.

Temperature of «thermal» production

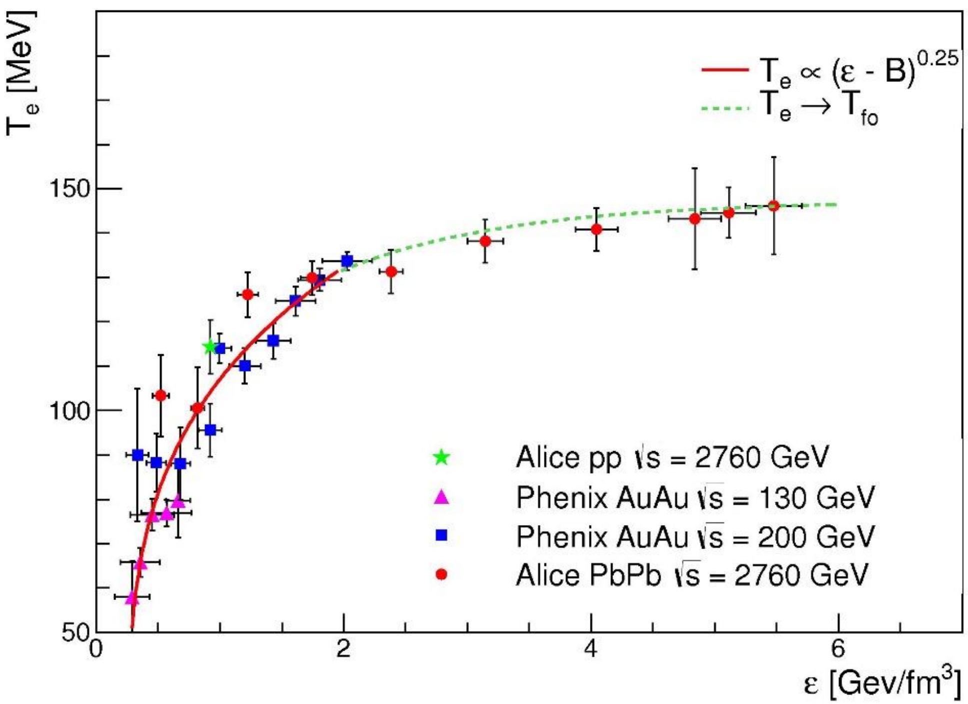
Two component approach allows to extract the «thermal» contribution of charged particle production in heavy-ion collisions from the whole statistical ensemble.

Transverse flow is taken into account

$$\frac{\mathrm{dn}}{p_T \mathrm{d}p_T} \propto \int_0^R r\ \mathrm{d}r\ m_T\ I_0\left(\frac{p_T \sinh\rho}{T_e}\right) K_1\left(\frac{m_T \cosh\rho}{T_e}\right)$$

Energy density combination of ***RHIC*** and ***LHC*** data

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{s}{s_0}\right)^{\alpha/2} {N_{coll}}^{\beta}$$



1. $\varepsilon \sim T^4 + B$

Good agreement with the Stefan-Boltzmann law for the Black Body radiation or the Bag model.

2. $T_C \sim 150$ MeV

Freeze-out temperature comes to a limit with the value expected in many models.

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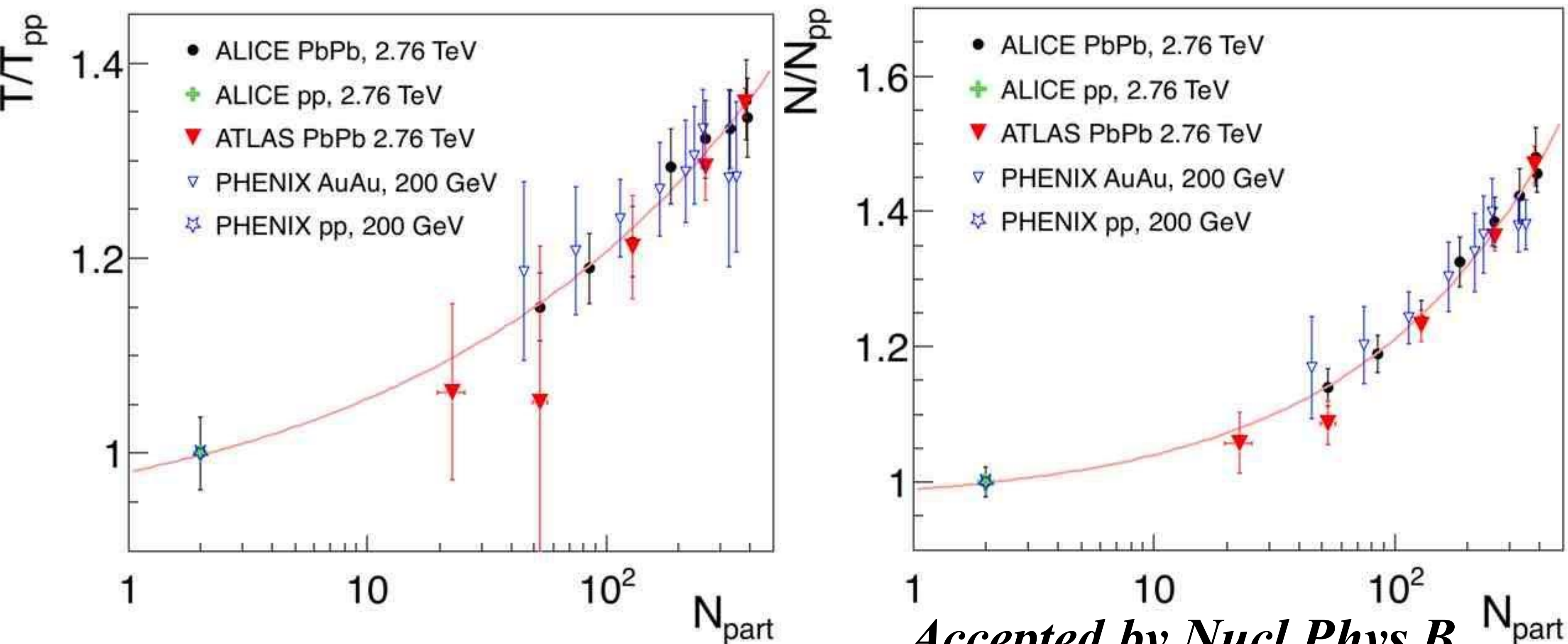
Quenching of hadron spectra

$$A_1 exp(-E_{Tkin}/T_e) + \frac{A_2}{(1+\frac{P_T^2}{T^2 N})^N}$$



Accepted by Nucl.Phys.B

More rescaterrings occur for most central collisions - higher T and N values

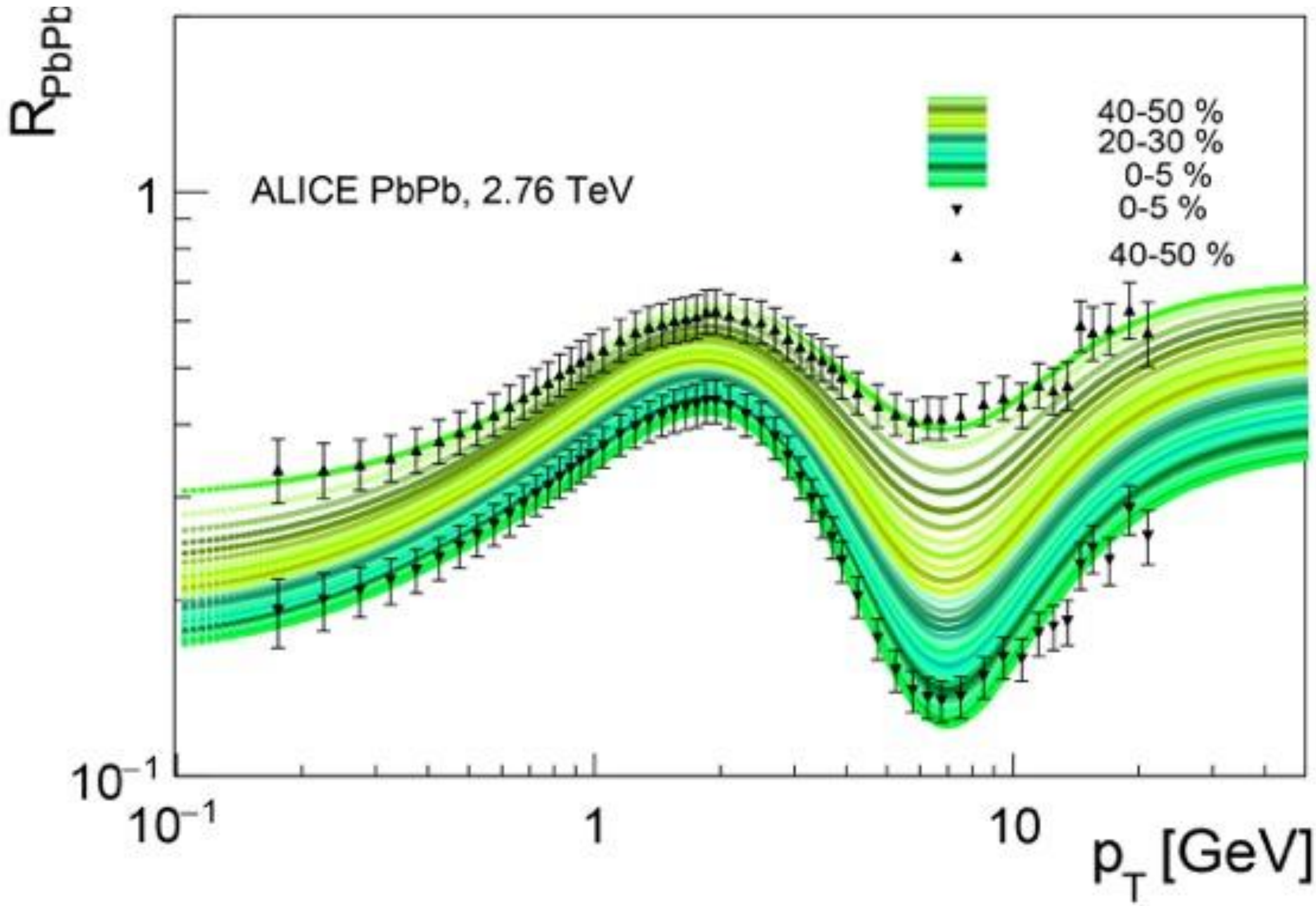
The values of T and N are nicely placed on the fit lines of PbPb-data at the same collision energy 2.76 TeV

The same dependence for both RHIC and LHC data

The shape of RAA can be predicted for all centralitities just with the knowledge of the spectra shape in pp-collisions.

Prediction on Raa

Good agreement between the prediction from the proposed model and the experimental data



Conclusions

- The two component model for hadroproduction has been introduced
- It was shown to provide the best description of the available experimental data in comparison with other models
- Two components stand for two distinct mechanisms of hadroproduction
- Pseudorapidity of a secondary hadron in the initial's proton rest frame is found to be a universal parameter to describe the shape of the spectra
- Predictions on the pseudorapidity distributions, mean transverse momenta as a function of multiplicity and transverse momentum spectra were made and tested on the available experimental data
- A possible link between General Relativity and QCD has been found
- The two component model found to effectively work for the case of heavy-ion collisions also

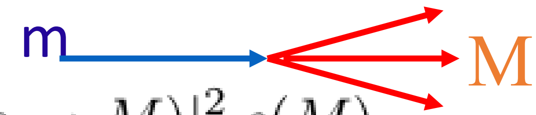
Many thanks to my co-authors: A. Rostovtsev, M. Ryskin, D. Kharzeev and N. Chernyavskaya

Thank you for your attention!

Additional slides

Black hole interpretation in heavy-ion collisions
Limiting acceleration

Consider a dissociation of a high energy hadron of mass m into a final hadronic state of mass M>>m;



The probability of transition: $P(m \to M) = 2\pi |\mathcal{T}(m \to M)|^2 \rho(M)$

Transition amplitude: $|\mathcal{T}(m \to M)|^2 \sim \exp(-2\pi M/a)$

In dual resonance model: $\rho(M) \sim \exp(4\pi\sqrt{b}M/\sqrt{6})$

Unitarity: Σ P(m➔M)=const,

Limiting acceleration $$\frac{a}{2\pi} \equiv T \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4\pi\sqrt{b}}$$

A1

Black hole interpretation in heavy-ion collisions
Limiting acceleration

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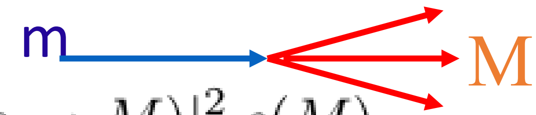

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Limiting acceleration

$$\frac{a}{2\pi} \equiv T \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4\pi\sqrt{b}}$$

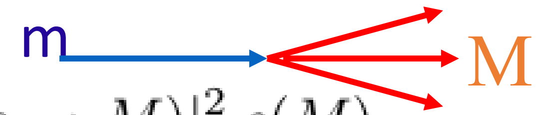
Hagedorn temperature!

Why it is interesting to look at heavy-ion collisions?
And why with the two component model?

1. The maximum acceleration is obtained in heavy ion collisions.
2. The Two Component model allows to extract the "thermal" hadron production from the whole statistical ensemble.

Few words about heavy-ion collisions
Limiting acceleration

Consider a dissociation of a high energy hadron of mass m into a final hadronic state of mass M>>m;



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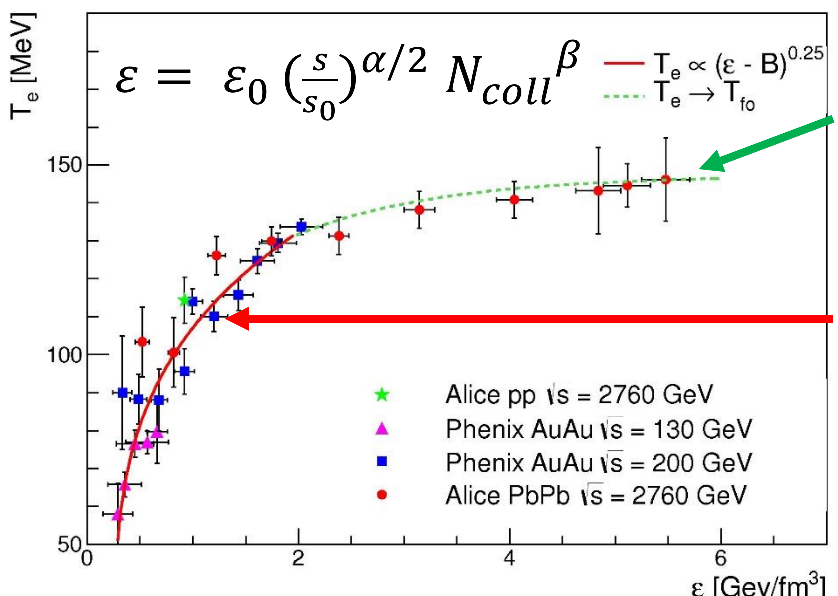
$\boxed{\text{Hagedorn temperature!}}$



1. $T_C \sim 150$ MeV

Limiting acceleration or QGP phase transition???

2. $\varepsilon \sim T^4 + B$

Good agreement with the Stefan-Boltzmann law for the Black Body radiation or the Bag model.

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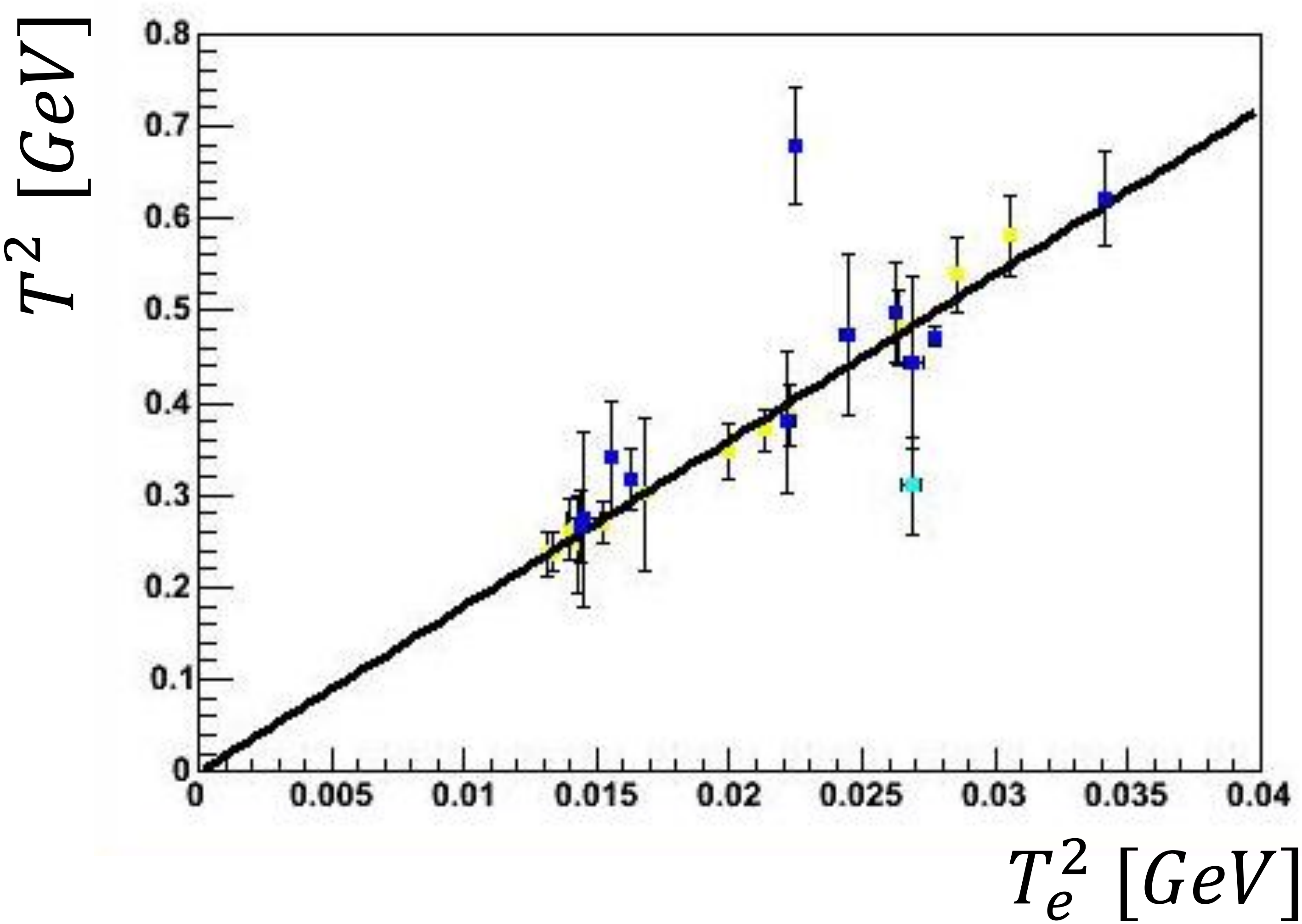
Heavy-ion collisions

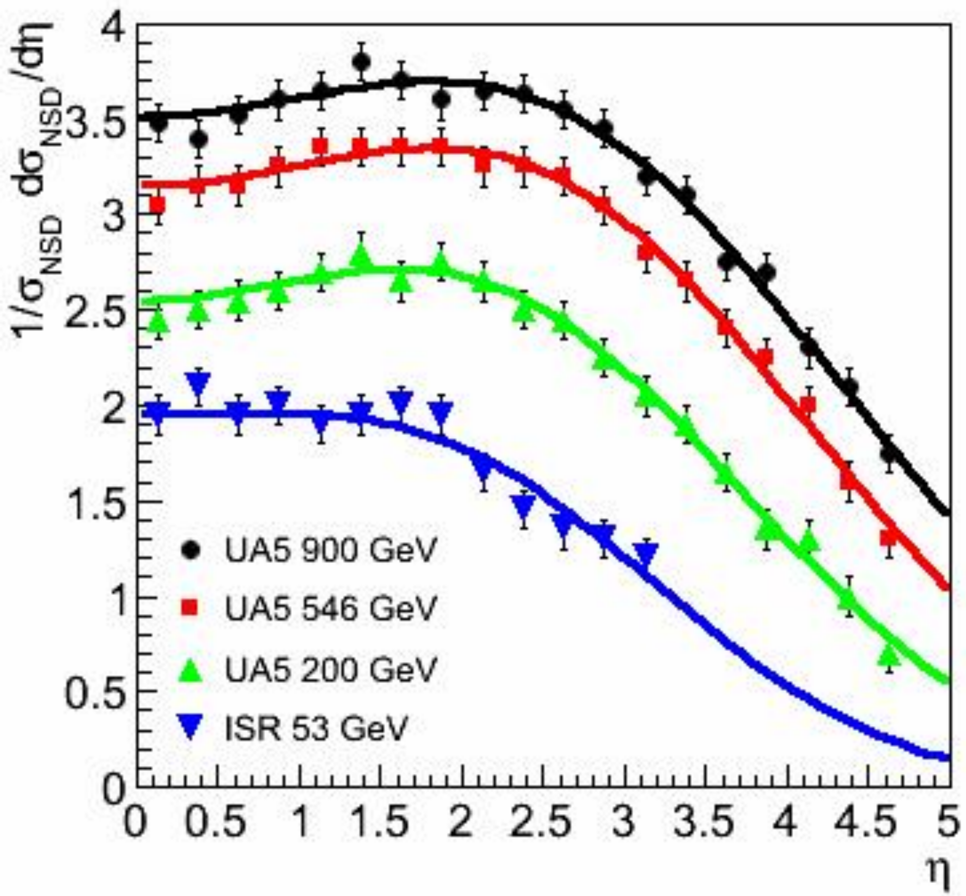


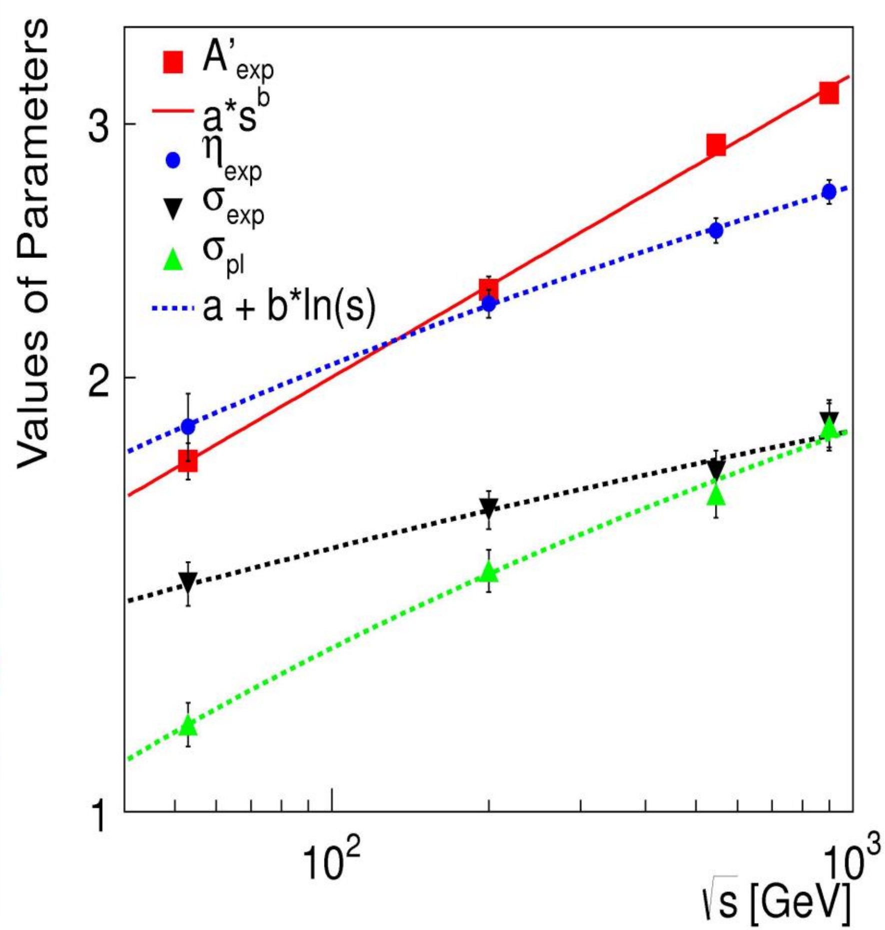
The same linear dependence between T and Te both for pp and heavy-ion collisions.

A2

Scaling of distributions

Data on pseudorapidity distributions *measured under the same experimental conditions* by the UA5 Detector.

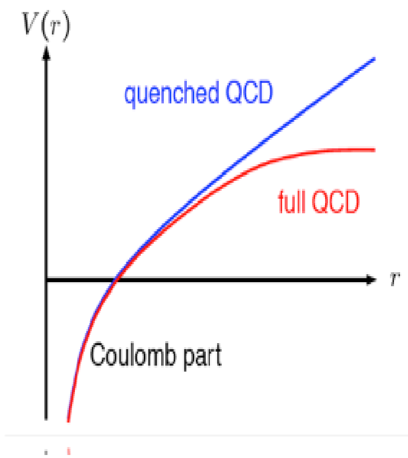


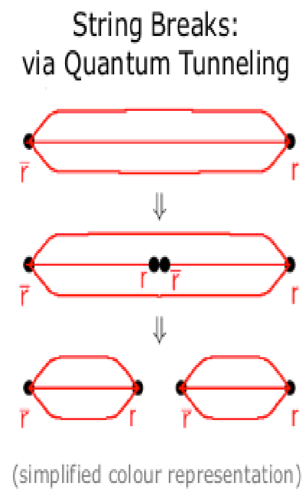


Monte Carlo Generators

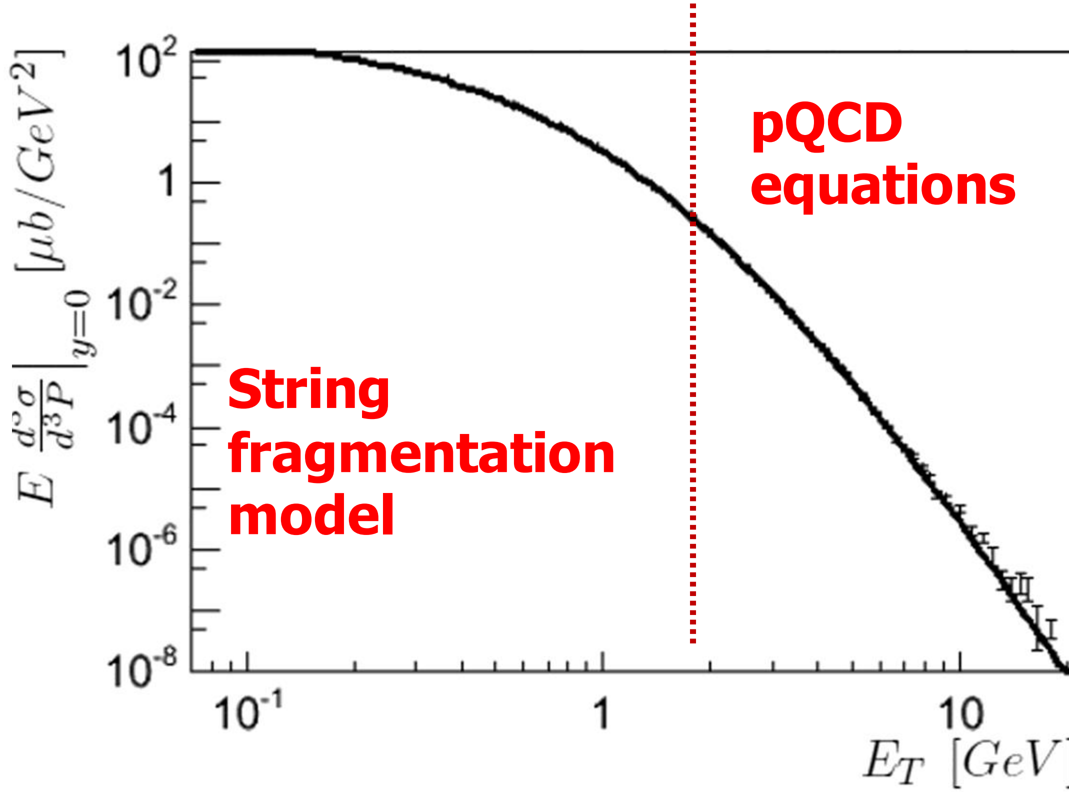
Lund String Model

$g \rightarrow qq \rightarrow$ The strings would break





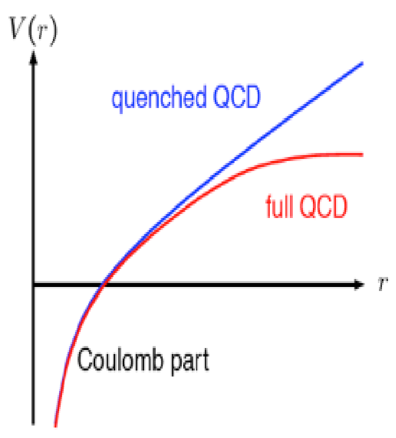
$$\mathcal{P} \propto \exp\left(\frac{-m_q^2 - p_\perp^2}{\kappa/\pi}\right)$$



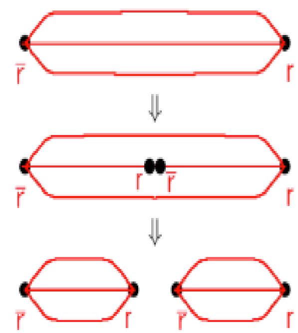
Monte Carlo Generators

Lund String Model

g→qq → The strings would break



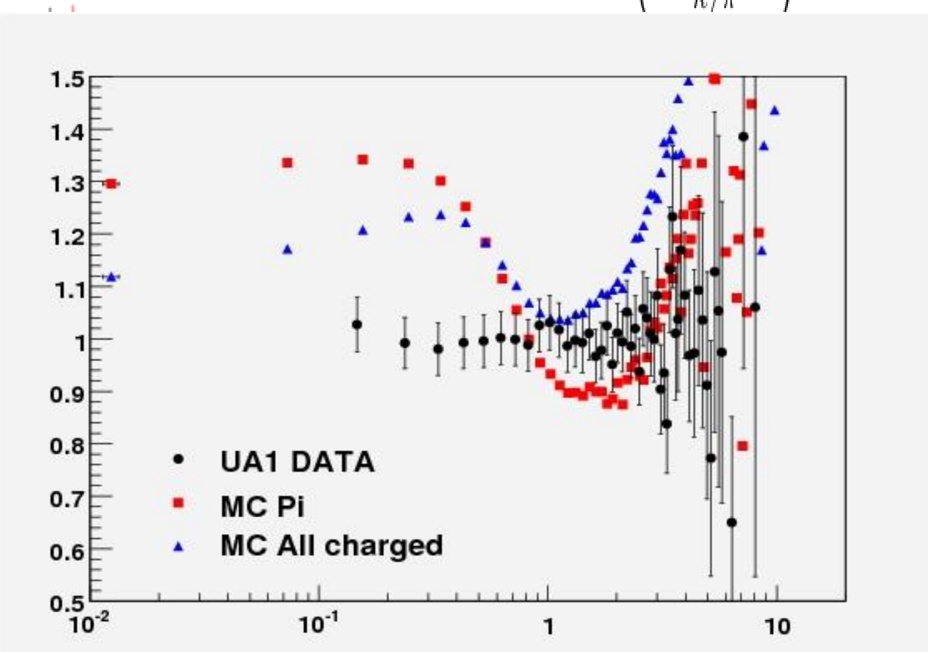
String Breaks:
via Quantum Tunneling



(simplified colour representation)

$$\mathcal{P} \propto \exp\left(\frac{-m_q^2 - p_\perp^2}{\kappa/\pi}\right)$$

Experimental data and MC generated Spectrum divided over the fit function with the parameters obtained for the data.

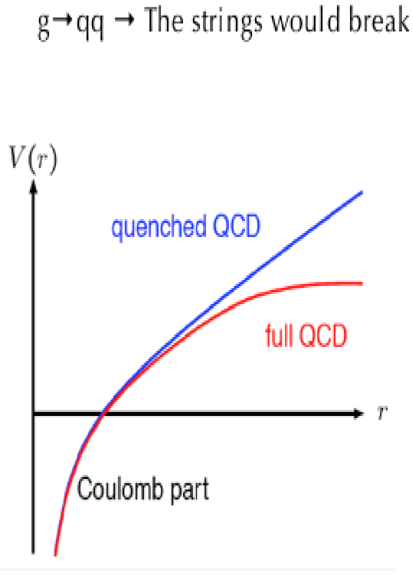


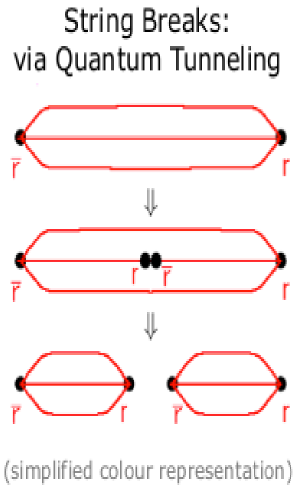
$$A_1 exp(-E_{Tkin}/T_e) + \frac{A_2}{(1+\frac{P_T^2}{T^2 N})^N}$$

MC does not describe the transverse momentum spectra in detail

Monte Carlo Generators

Lund String Model





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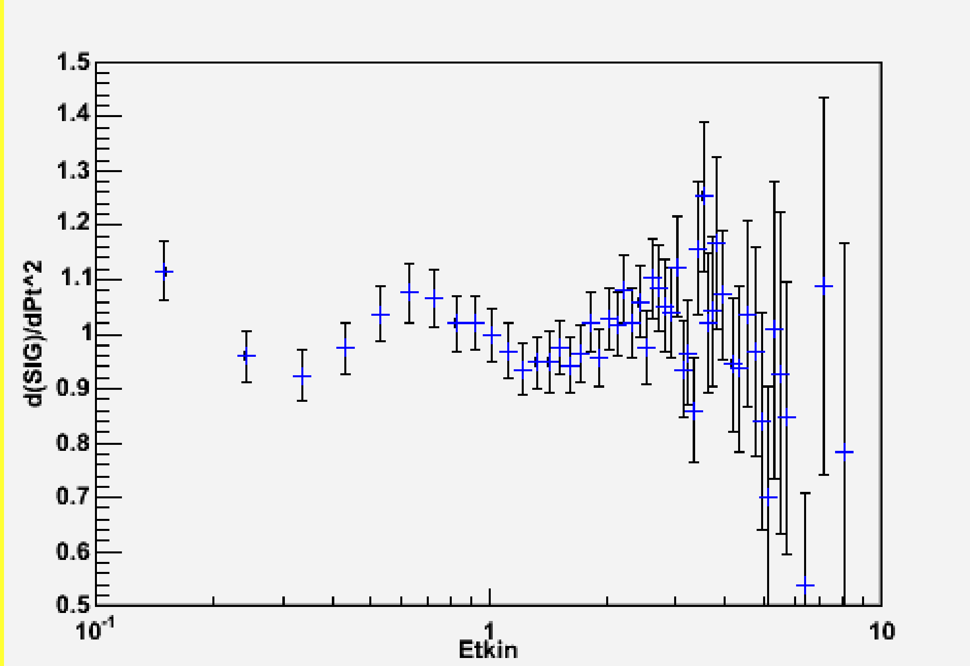
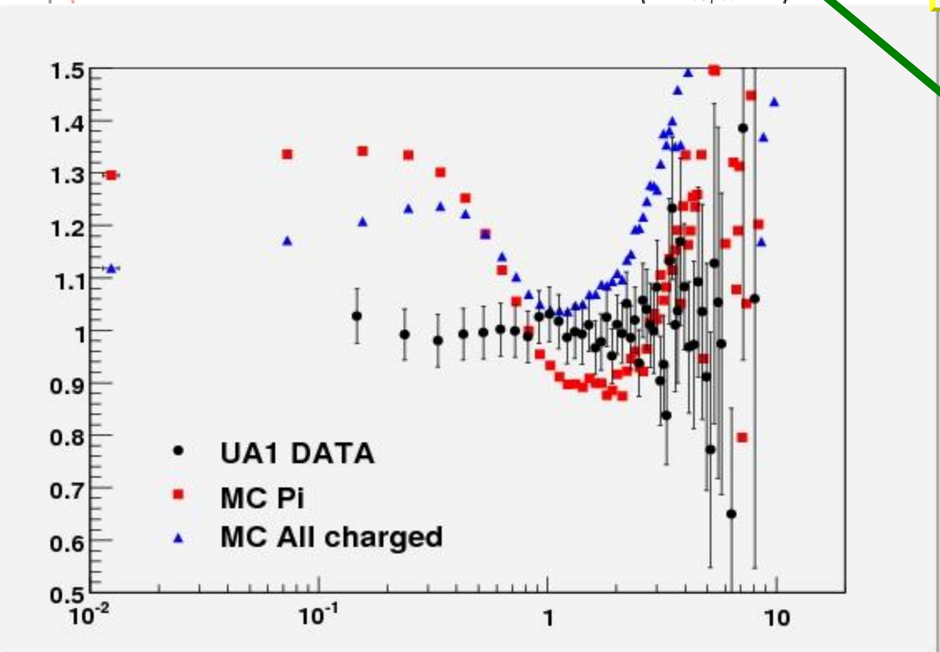


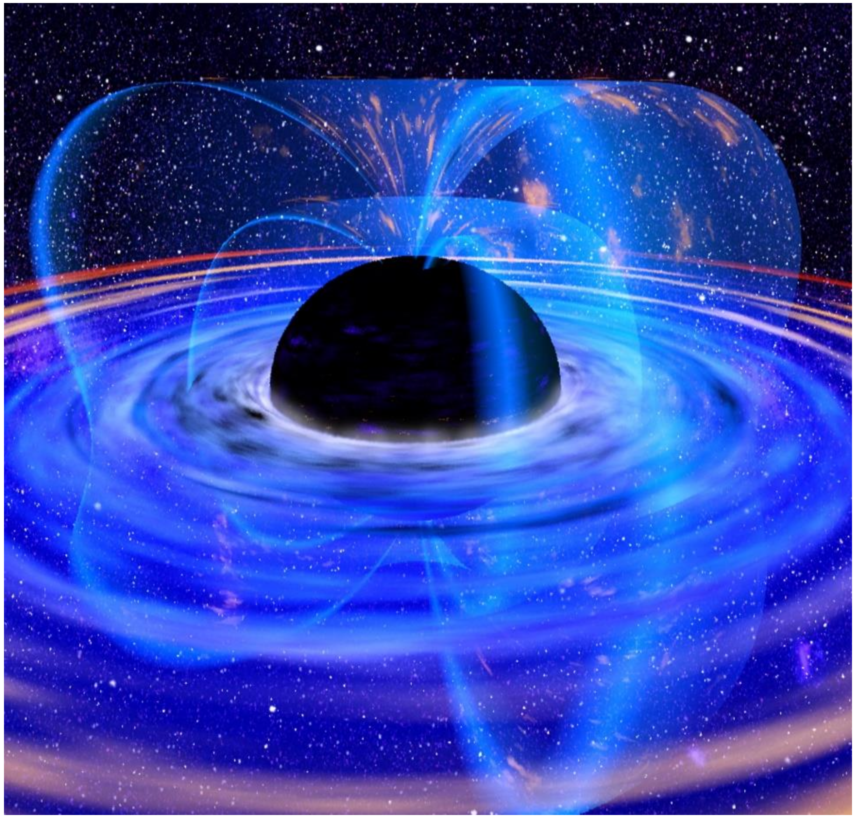


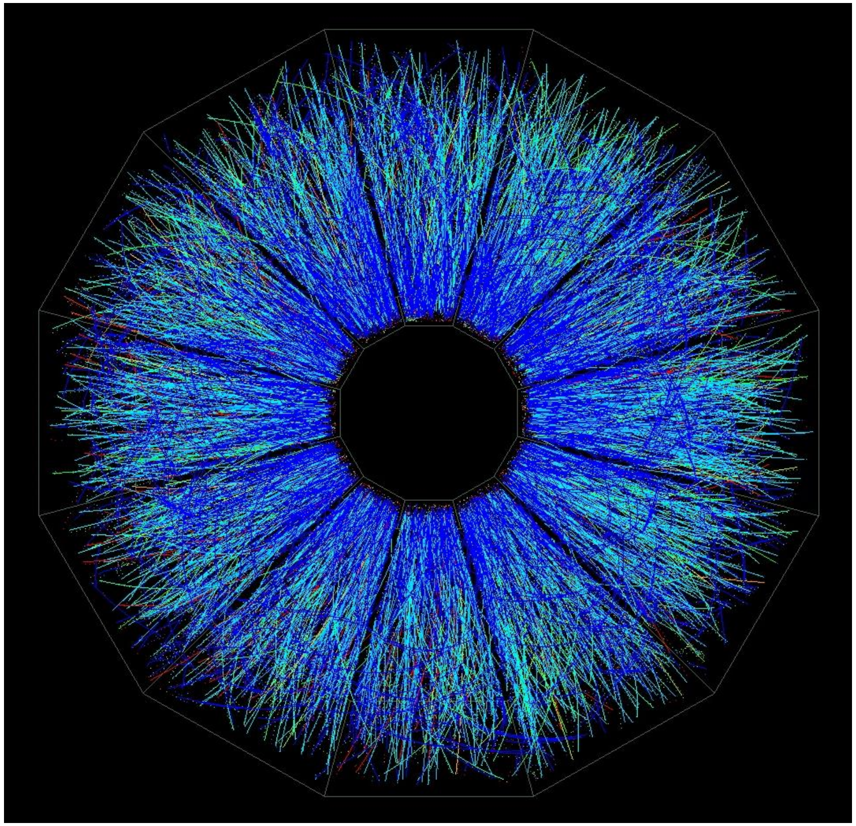
$$A_1 exp\left(\frac{-m_q^2 - p_\perp^2}{\kappa/\pi}\right) + \frac{A_2}{(1+\frac{P_T^2}{T^2 N})^N}$$

The reason is not the choice of the MC parameters, but in the different hadroproduction dynamics in MC.

A link between General Relativity and QCD?
solution to some of the LHC puzzles?

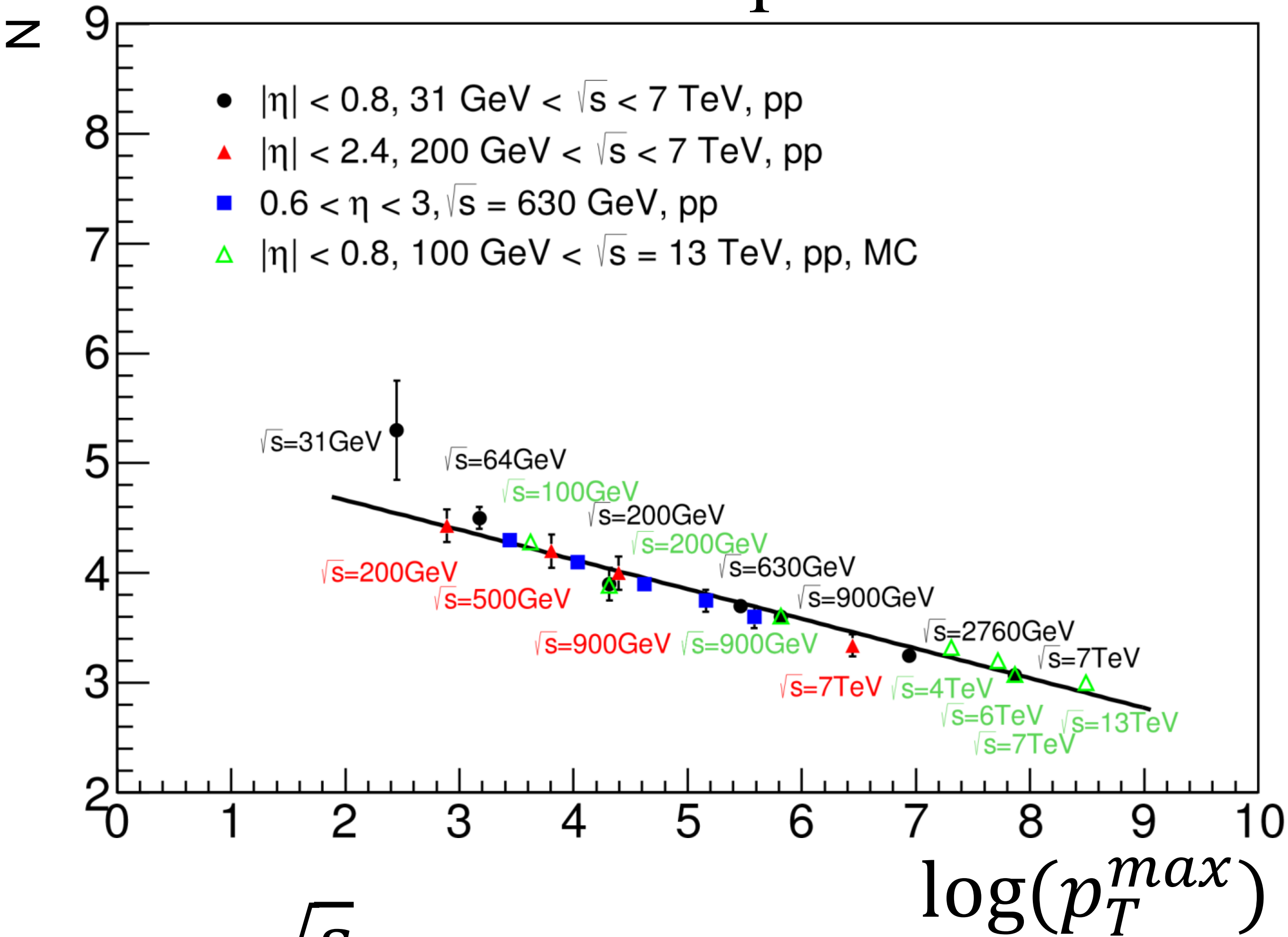
Black holes ⟷ Heavy-ion collisions





In astrophysics, Hawking-Unruh radiation has so far never been observed
The thermal hadron spectra in high energy collisions may thus indeed
be the first experimental instance of such radiation,
though in strong interaction instead of gravitation.

Power-law parameter N



$$p_T^{max} = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} \sin[2 * tan^{-1}(\exp(-|\eta|))]$$

Larger N corresponds to smaller p_T^{max}. That should correspond to the x → 1 limit of PDFs, where the decrease of the perturbative cross section is modified by the fall-off of the parton distribution functions

Universal dependence

$$\boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{s};\boldsymbol{\eta}) \sim C * T(s_0;\eta = 0)\, s^{\lambda/2} \exp(\lambda\eta)$$

Universal dependence

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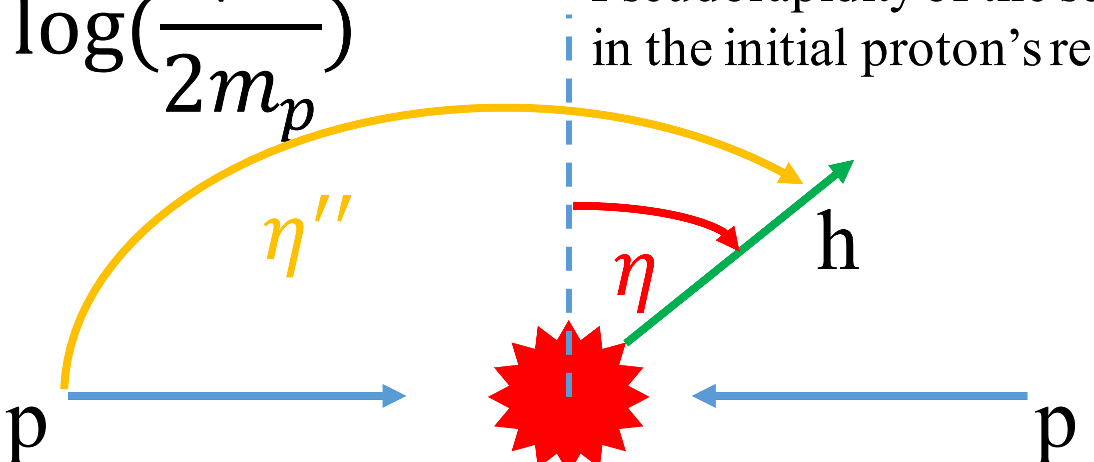
$$T(s;\eta) \sim C * T\,(s_0;\eta = 0) \exp(\lambda\eta + \ln s^{\lambda/2})$$

$$T(s;\eta) \sim C * T\,(s_0;\eta = 0) \exp(\lambda(\eta + \ln s^{1/2}))$$

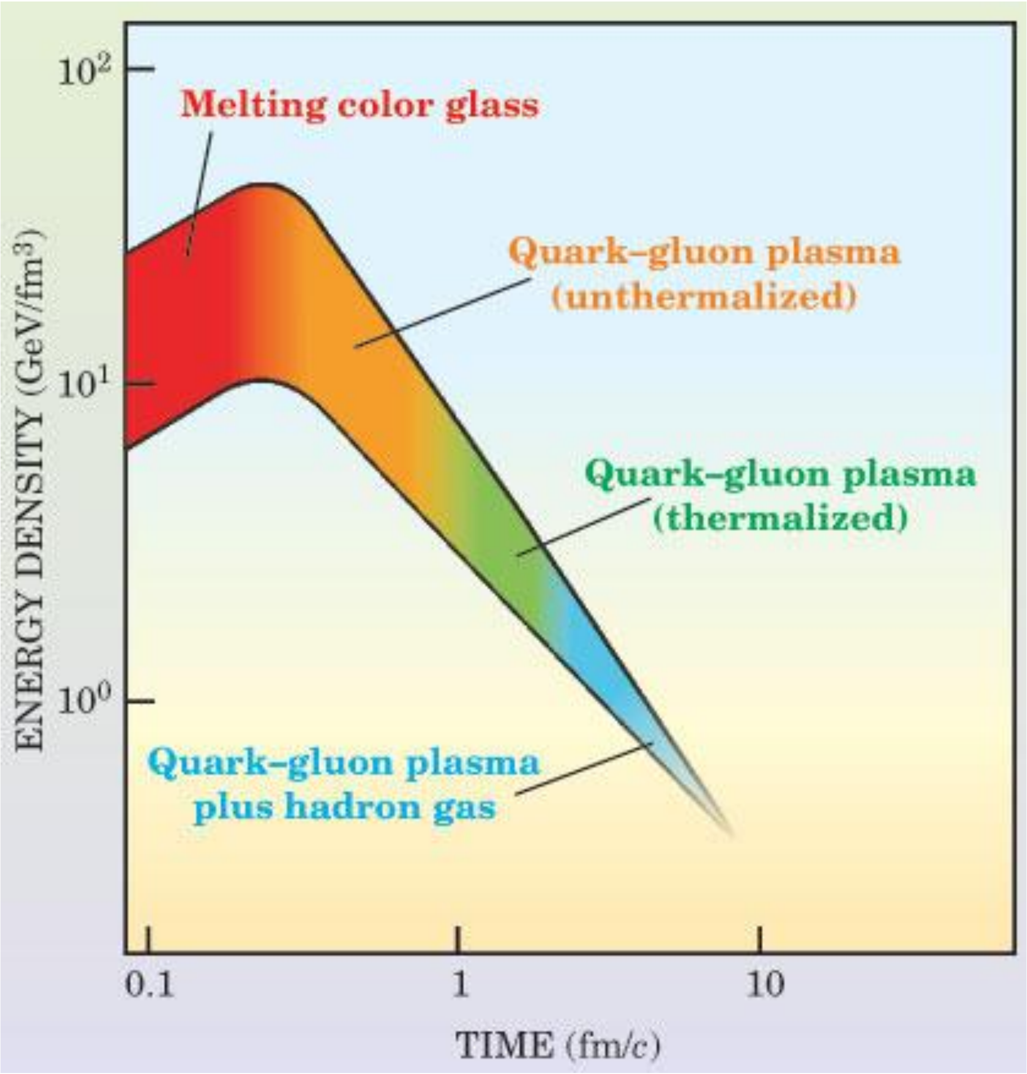
$$\boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{s};\boldsymbol{\eta}) = \boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\eta}'') \sim C * T\,(s_0;\eta = 0) \exp(\lambda\eta'')$$

$$\eta'' = |\eta| + \log(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_p})$$

Pseudorapidity of the secondary hadron in the initial proton's rest frame.



The emerging picture



Big question:

How does the produced matter thermalize so fast?

Non-perturbative phenomena in strong fields?

T. Ludlam,
L. McLerran,
Physics Today ’03