

Probing nuclear pdfs via photon and heavy quark production

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Outline

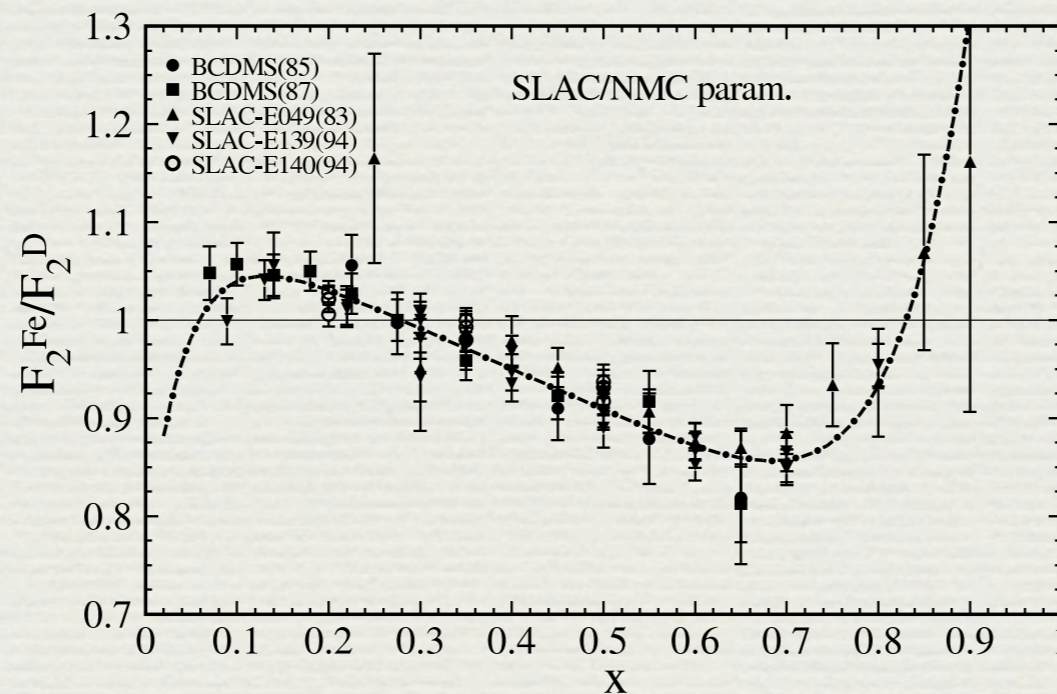
1. Constraining the gluon nPDF
2. Heavy quark energy loss

Constraining the gluon nPDF

(n)PDFs

- ♦ PDFs - integral part of all calculations involving colliding hadrons
- ♦ Non-perturbative objects - cannot be calculated by pQCD (lattice attempts on calculation not yet competitive)
- ♦ Extract PDFs via global fit to data & evolve using DGLAP

nPDFs: just using $f^{p/A} = \frac{Z}{A} f^p + \frac{A-Z}{A} f^n$ not enough



* Need a separate global fit for nuclear targets

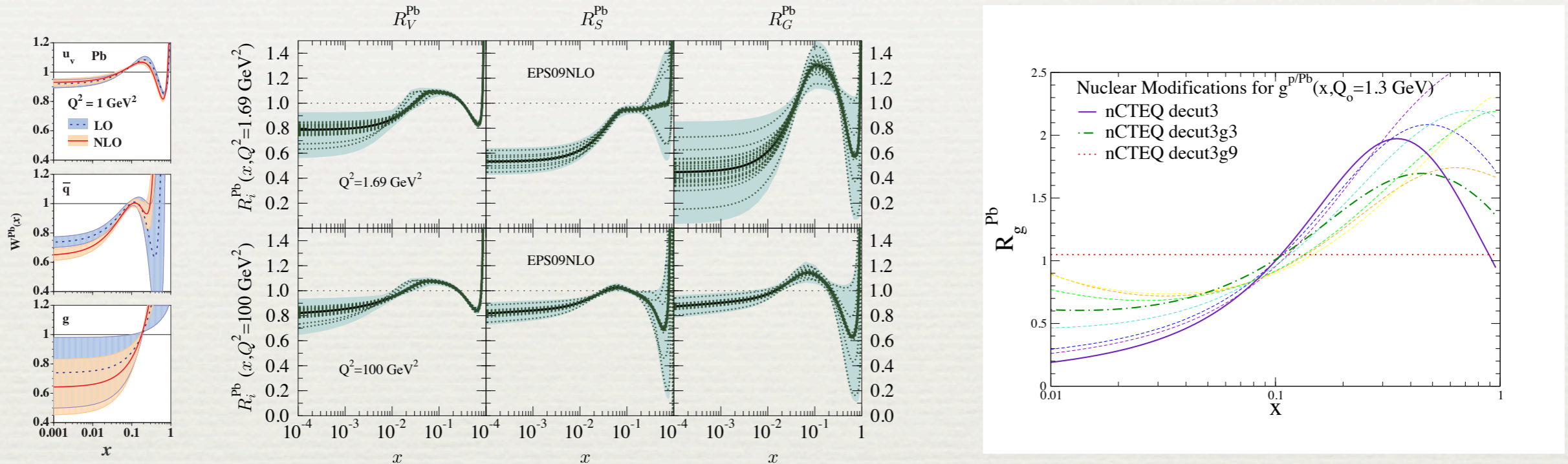
nPDF Fits on $l^\pm A$ & DY data

Global analyses of nPDFs by four groups:

- ◆ HKN'07 [[PRC76\(2007\)065207](#)]
LO, NLO, error PDFs, $\chi^2/\text{dof}=1.2$
- ◆ EPS'09 [[JHEP0904\(2009\)065](#)]
LO, NLO, error PDFs, $\chi^2/\text{dof}=0.8$
- ◆ DS'04 [[PRD69\(2004\)074028](#)]
first NLO analysis, no error PDFs,
 $\chi^2/\text{dof}=0.76$
- ◆ nCTEQ [[PRD80\(2009\)094004](#)]
NLO, same data as HKN'07 (up to cuts), no
error PDFs (so far), $\chi^2/\text{dof}=0.95$

	R	Nucleus	Experiment	EPS09	HKN07	DS04	
DIS	A/D	D/p	NMC		0		
		4He	SLAC E139	0	0	0	
			NMC95	0 (5)	0	0	
		Li	NMC95	0	0		
		Be	SLAC E139	0	0	0	
		C	EMC-88, 90			0	
			NMC 95	0	0	0	
			SLAC E139	0	0	0	
		N	FNAL-E665			0	
			BCDMS 85			0	
		Al	HERMES 03			0	
			SLAC E49			0	
		Ca	SLAC E139	0	0	0	
			EMC 90			0	
			NMC 95	0	0	0	
			SLAC E139	0	0	0	
		Fe	FNAL-E665			0	
			SLAC E87			0	
			SLAC E139	0 (15)	0	0	
			SLAC E140			0	
		Cu	BCDMS 87			0	
			EMC 93	0	0		
		Kr	HERMES 03			0	
		Ag	SLAC E139	0	0	0	
		Sn	EMC 88			0	
		Au	SLAC E139	0	0	0	
			SLAC E140			0	
		Pb	FNAL-E665			0	
A/C	Be	NMC 96	0	0	0		
	Al	NMC 96	0	0	0		
	Ca	NMC 95			0		
		NMC 96	0	0	0		
	Fe	NMC 96	0	0	0		
	Sn	NMC 96	0 (10)	0	0		
Pb	NMC 96	0	0	0			
A/Li	C	NMC 95	0	0			
	Ca	NMC 95	0	0			
DY	A/D	C	FNAL-E772	0	0	0	
		Ca		0 (15)	0	0	
		Fe		0 (15)	0	0	
		W		0 (10)	0	0	
A/Be	Fe	FNAL E866	0	0			
	W		0	0			
π pro	dA/pp	Au	RHIC-PHENIX	0 (20)			

The Nuclear Gluon Distribution



$$R_g^A = \frac{g^{p/A}(x, Q)}{g^p(x, Q)}$$

- ♦ Gluon nPDF : weakly constrained by data \rightarrow large error bands !
- ♦ Plots HKN: [[PRC76\(2007\)065207](#)], EPS: [[JHEP0904\(2009\)065](#)] , nCTEQ: [[arXiv:1012.1178](#)]

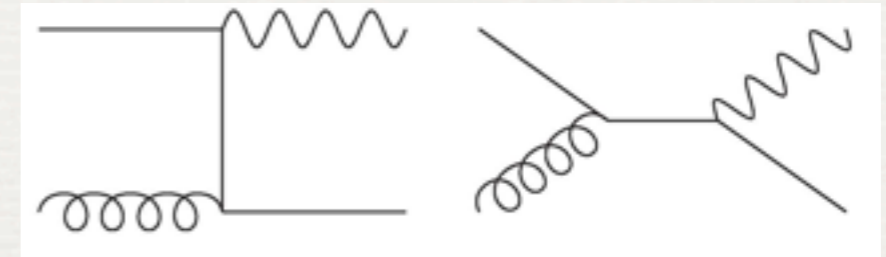
Hard Processes Constraining $g^{p/A}(x, Q)$

- ◆ Inclusive jet data (like Tevatron for free gluon)
- ◆ Inclusive hadron production
- ◆ Heavy quark ; Quarkonium production
- ◆ Isolated direct photons
- ◆ Direct Photons + jet
- ◆ **Direct Photons + Heavy Quark Jet**

$\gamma+Q$ - how are they produced?

- ◆ To Leading Order - $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s)$

- ⌘ Compton Subprocess $g + Q \rightarrow Q + \gamma$



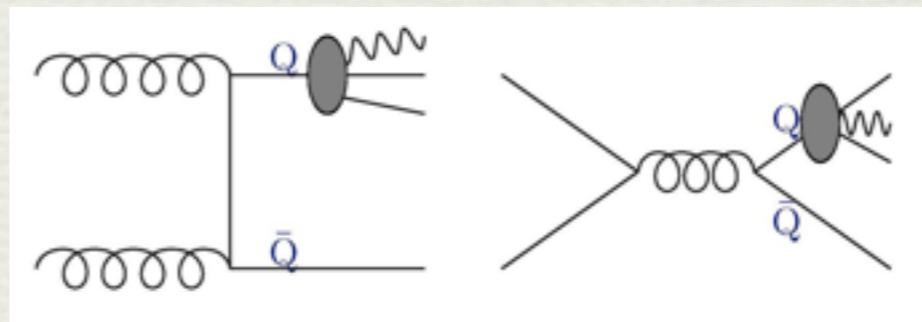
- ◆ To Next to Leading Order - $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s^2)$

- ⌘ Real Corrections - 2 \rightarrow 3 body scattering subprocesses

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 g + Q \rightarrow g + Q + \gamma & g + g \rightarrow Q + \bar{Q} + \gamma \\
 Q + q \rightarrow q + Q + \gamma & Q + \bar{q} \rightarrow Q + \bar{q} + \gamma \\
 Q + Q \rightarrow Q + Q + \gamma & Q + \bar{Q} \rightarrow Q + \bar{Q} + \gamma \\
 q + \bar{q} \rightarrow Q + \bar{Q} + \gamma &
 \end{array}$$

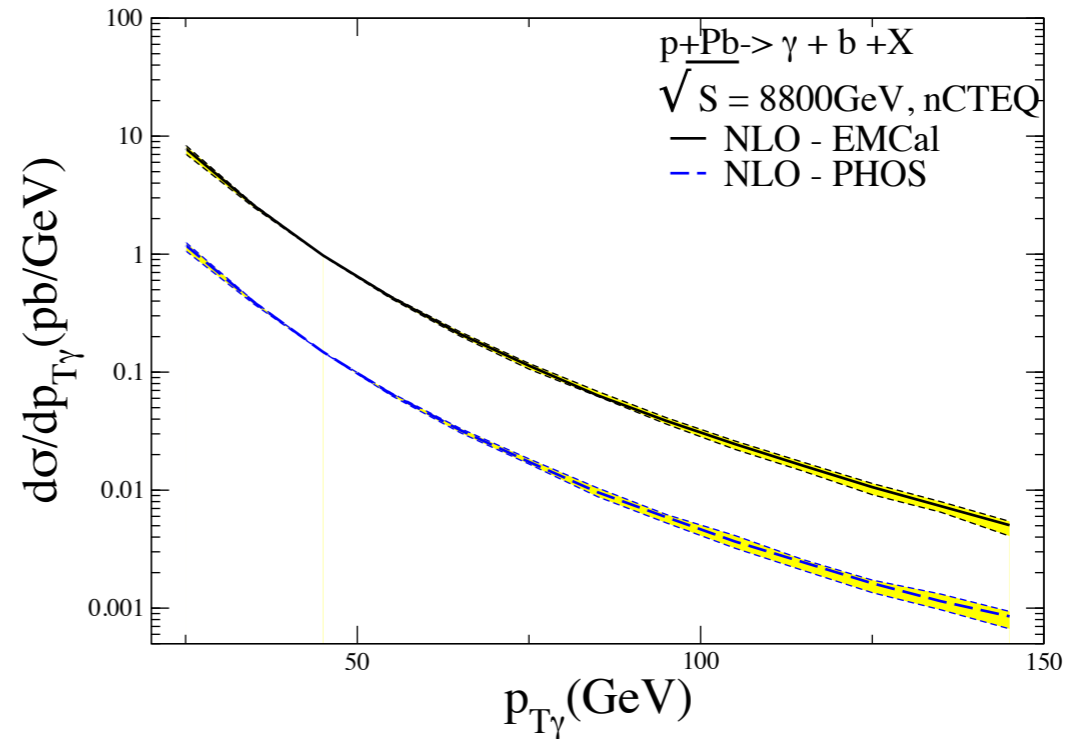
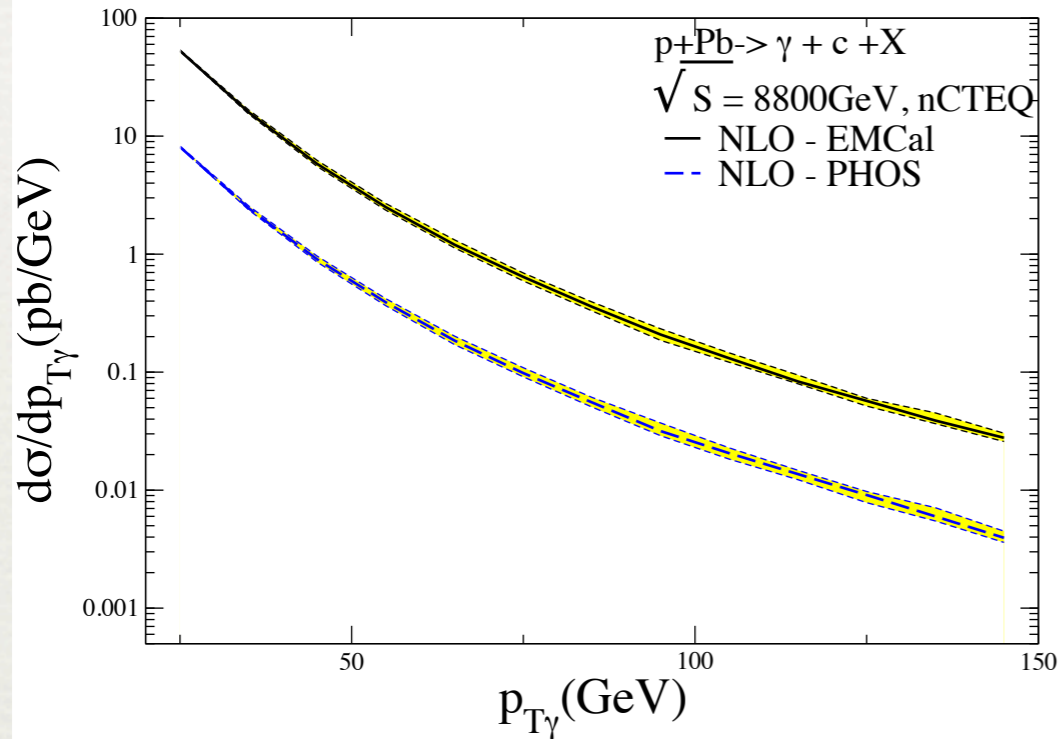
- ⌘ Virtual Corrections -interference between LO Born diagram and virtual diagrams

- ◆ Via Fragmentation:



$\gamma + Q$ at the LHC (p-Pb)

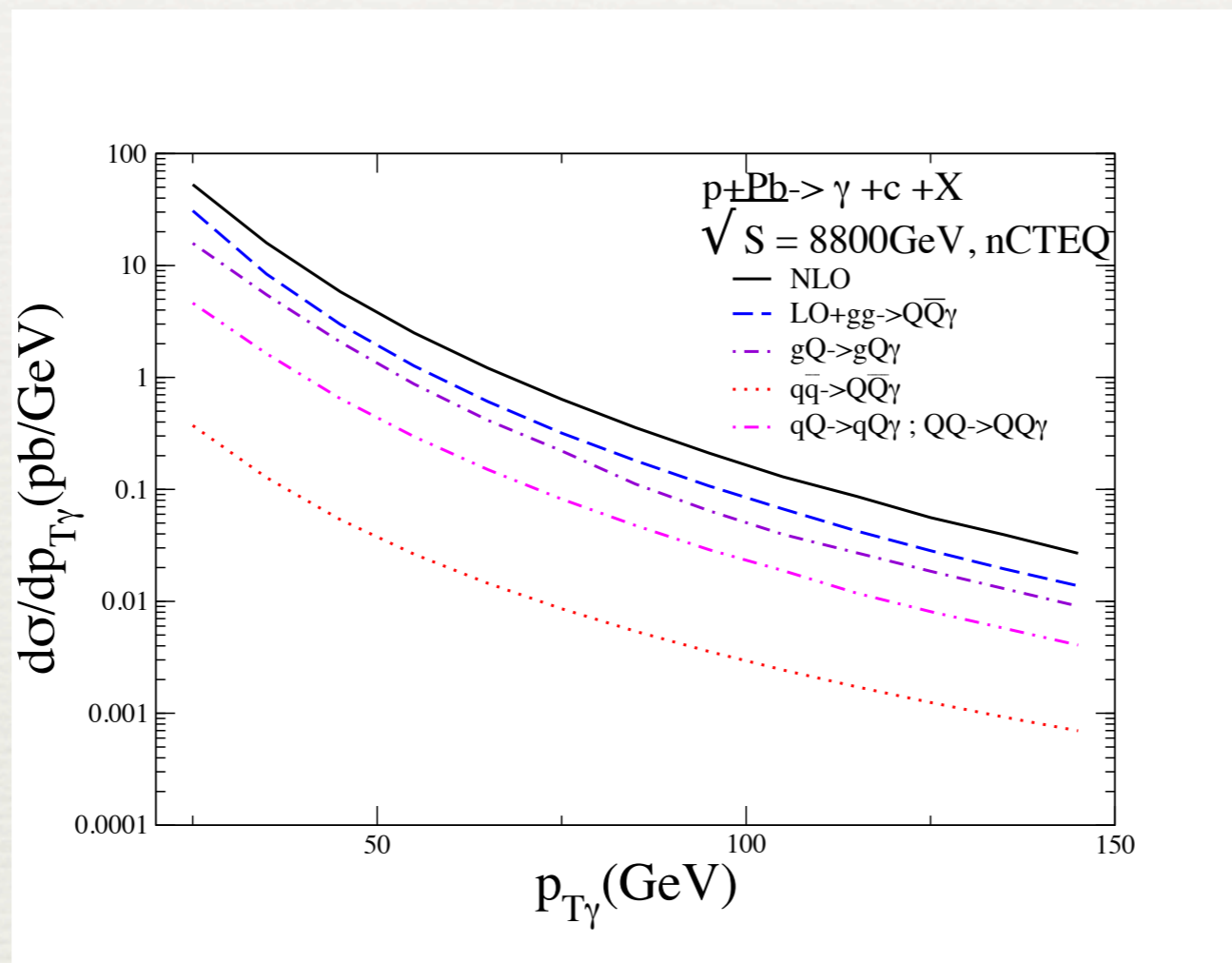
$$p_{T\gamma} > 20 \text{ GeV}, p_{TQ} > 15 \text{ GeV}, |y_\gamma| < 0.12, |y_Q| < 0.7$$



♦ σ sufficiently large for a measurement

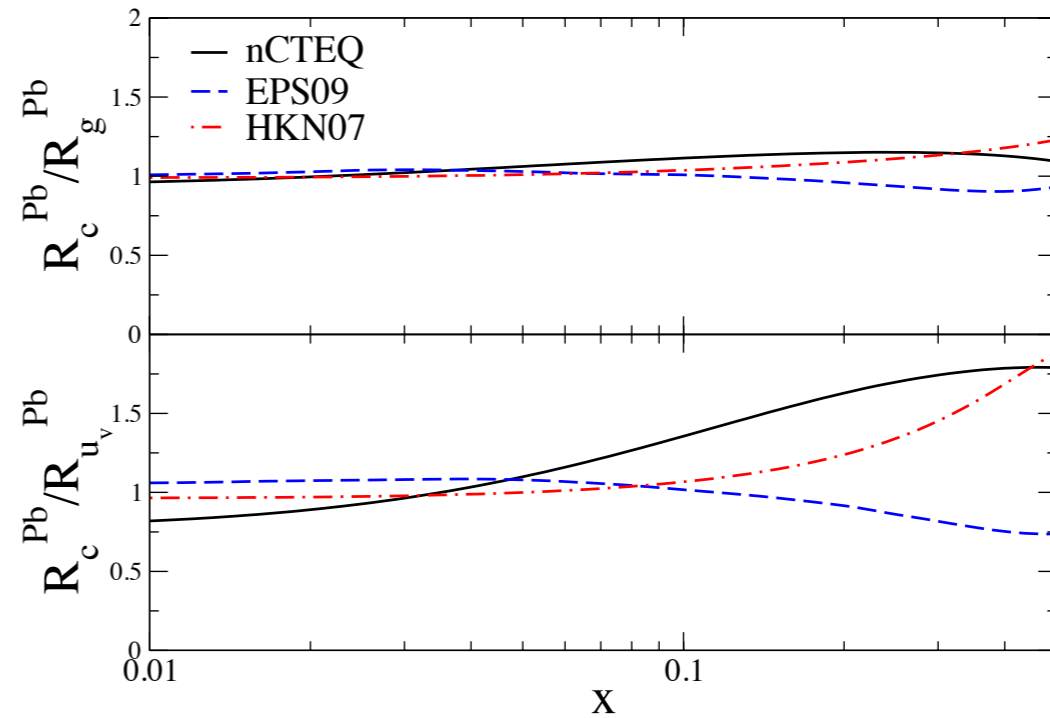
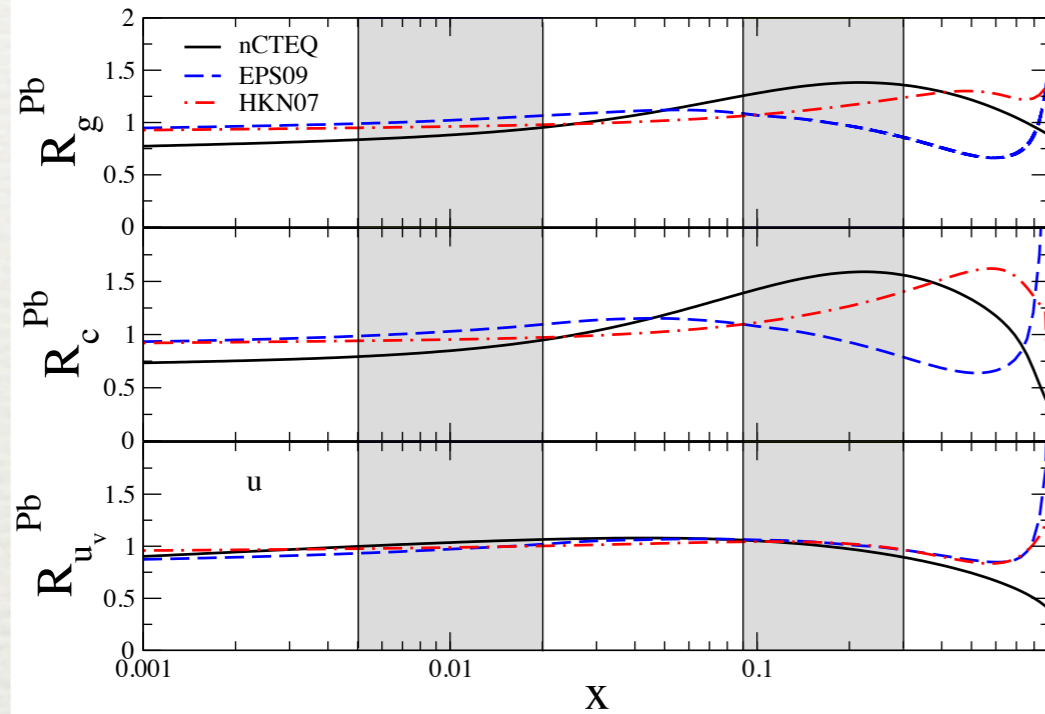
	σ^{tot}	N_{event}
$\gamma + c$ PHOS	131 pb	2700
$\gamma + b$ PHOS	20 pb	400
$\gamma + c$ EMCAL	684 pb	14200
$\gamma + b$ EMCAL	131 pb	2700

Subprocess Contributions



- ◆ Over 80 % of cross-section comes from gluon and/or HQ initiated subprocesses

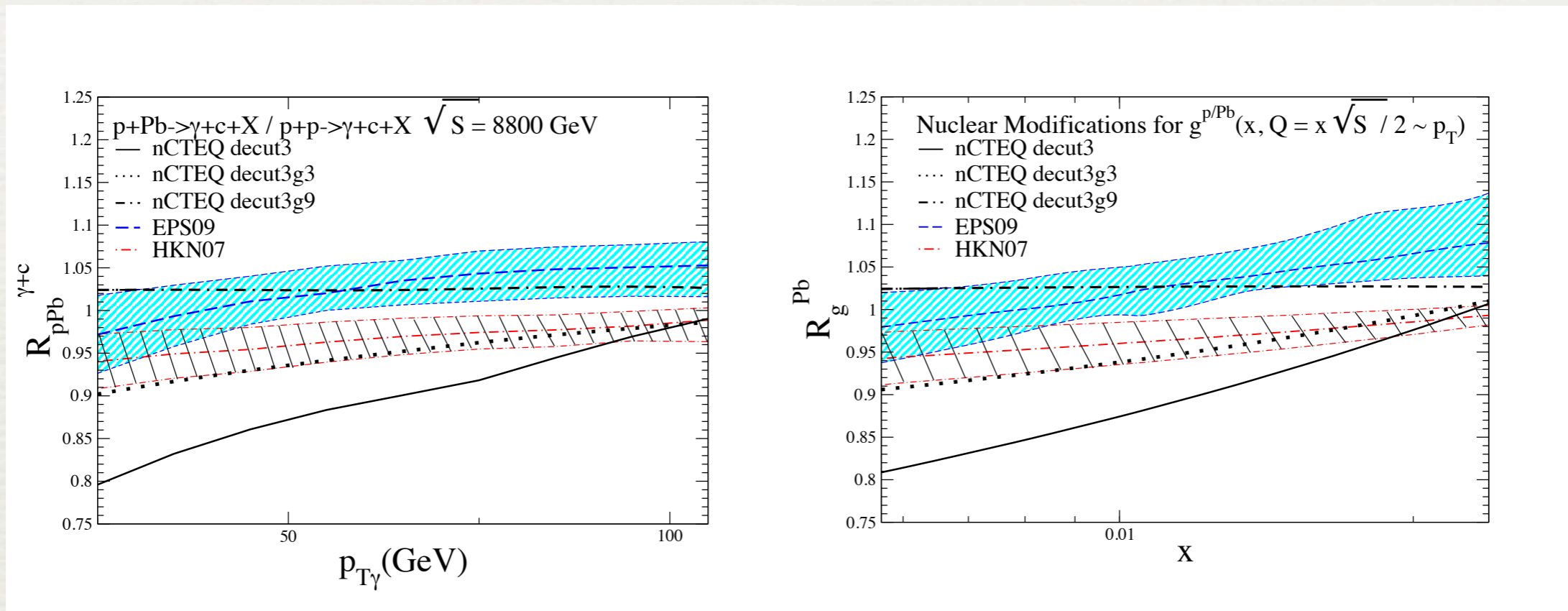
charm nPDF



- Standard approach: HQ nPDFs are generated radiatively $\rightarrow R_g^{Pb} \simeq R_c^{Pb}$

$\gamma+Q$ - constraining the gluon nPDF

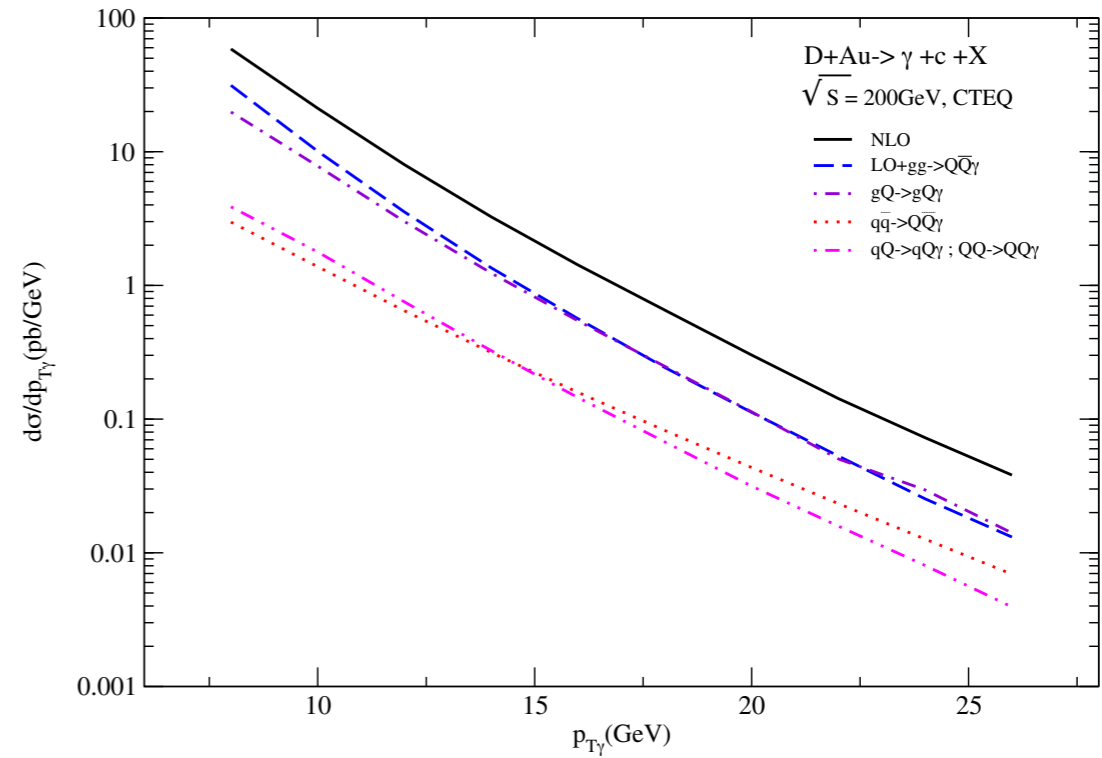
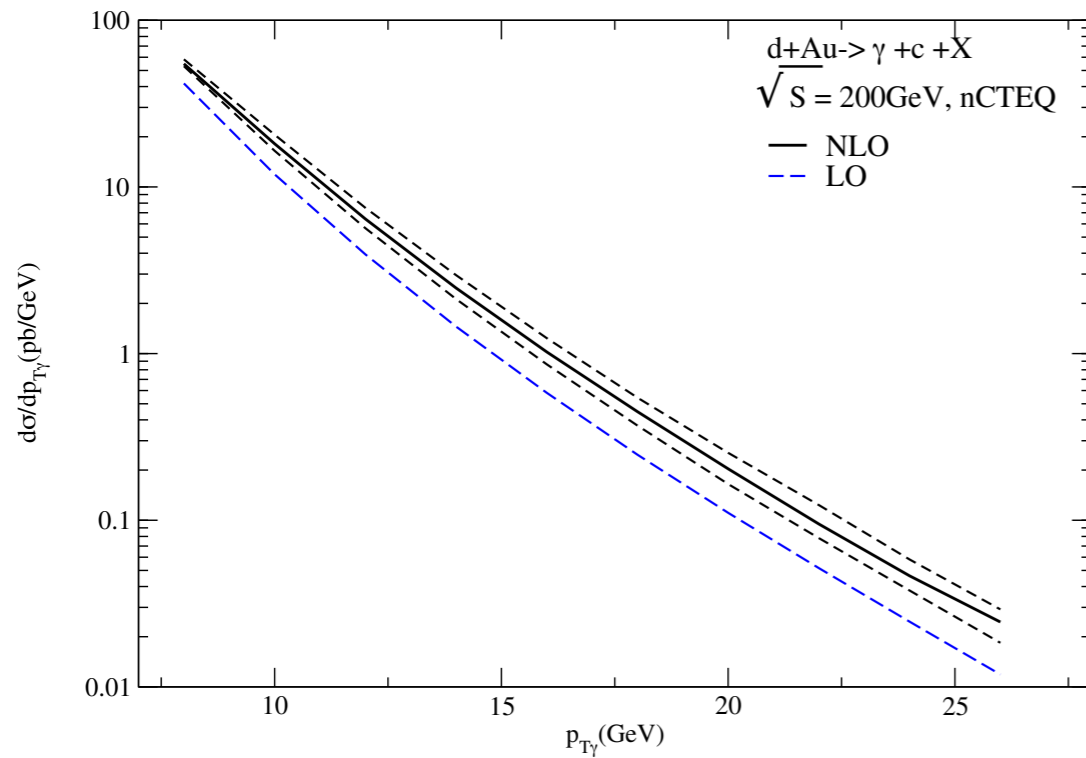
$$R_{pA}^{\gamma Q} = \frac{\sigma(pA \rightarrow \gamma Q X)}{A \sigma(pp \rightarrow \gamma Q X)}$$



- ◆ $R_{pA}^{\gamma Q} \simeq R_g^{Pb}$ - in the x region probed at ALICE
- ◆ Measurements of $\gamma+Q$ with appropriate error bars will allow to distinguish between the different nPDF sets and place useful constraints on the gluon nPDF [[arXiv:1012.1178](https://arxiv.org/abs/1012.1178)]

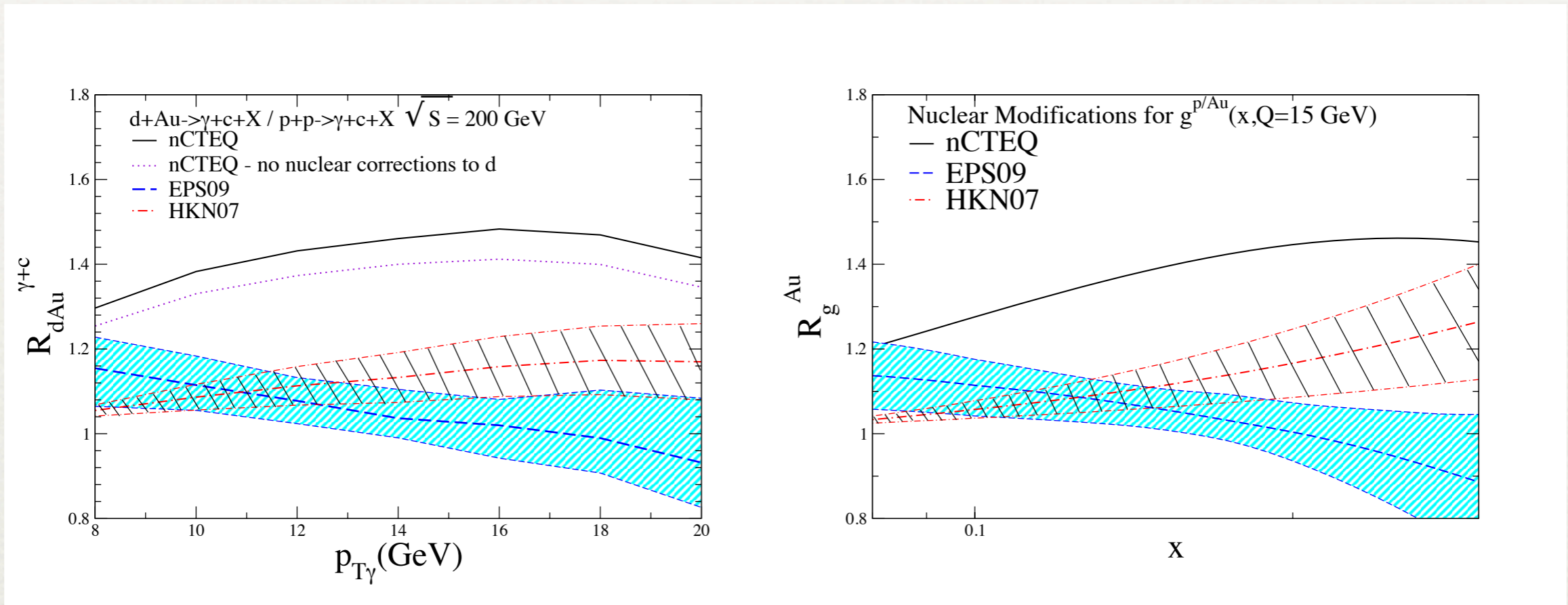
$\gamma+Q$ at RHIC (d-Au)

$$p_{T\gamma} > 7 \text{ GeV}, p_{TQ} > 5 \text{ GeV}, |y_\gamma| < 0.35, |y_Q| < 0.8$$



- $\sigma_{\gamma+c}^{tot} = 190 \text{ pb}$; naive event estimate - $\mathcal{N}_{events} = \sigma_{\gamma+c}^{tot} \mathcal{L}^{integ} \sim 55000$
- Again g & Q initiated subprocesses dominate

Constraining the gluon nPDF



- ♦ At RHIC higher x region is probed
- ♦ Complementary information to ALICE

$\gamma+Q$ measurements in p-A
collisions can reduce the gluon
nPDF uncertainty when
applied to a global fit

Heavy quark energy loss

AA Collisions

- ♦ QGP/Hot Matter created in nucleus-nucleus collisions
- ♦ Jet Quenching observed at RHIC and at the LHC
- ♦ Single particle inclusive x-section not enough
- ♦ Need more differential observables to quantify amount of energy loss, e.g. $\gamma + \text{jet}$ correlations [X.-N. Wang, Z. Huang, I. Sarcevic (hep-ph/9605213), F. Arleo, P. Aurenche, Z. Belghobsi, J.-P. Guillet (hep-ph/041008)]; Dijet correlations

$\gamma+Q$ in A-A Collisions

- * γ is medium insensitive \rightarrow can gauge initial energy of jet
- * help clarify energy loss in the heavy quark sector ($\epsilon_q > \epsilon_c > \epsilon_b$) [Y. L. Dokshitzer, D.E. Kharzeev]

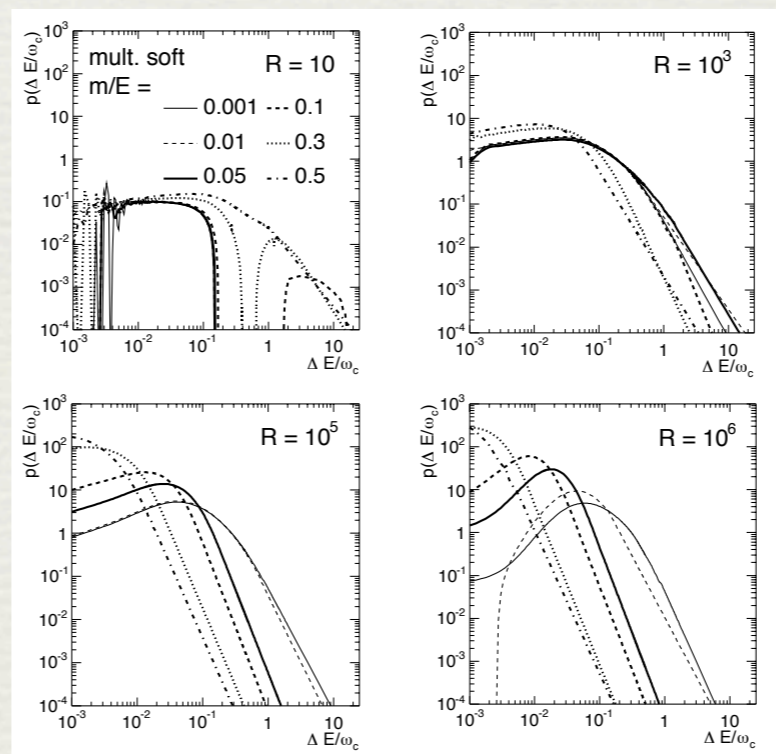
$\gamma+Q$ in A-A Collisions

- ♦ Modify E_Q^{vac} so that $E_Q^{med} = E_Q^{vac} - \epsilon_Q$
- ♦ ϵ_Q computed on an event by event basis, with quenching weight obtained perturbatively [[Armesto Dainese Salgado Wiedemann \(arXiv:hep-ph/0501225\)](#)]

$$\cdot \& P(\epsilon) = p_0 \delta(\epsilon) + p(\epsilon)$$

• through multiple soft scattering - BDMPS-Z

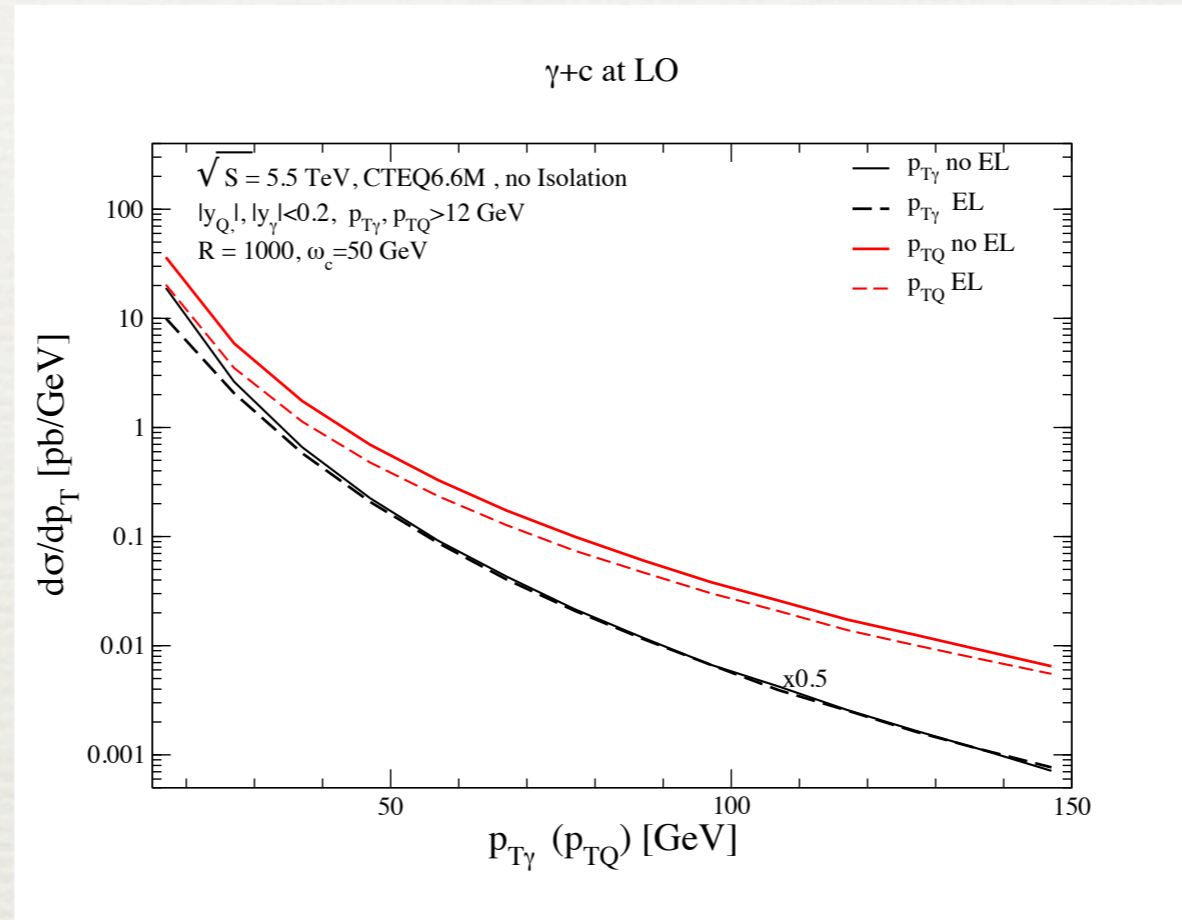
• Mass dependence enters as - m/E



- ♦ Parton keeps it's direction:

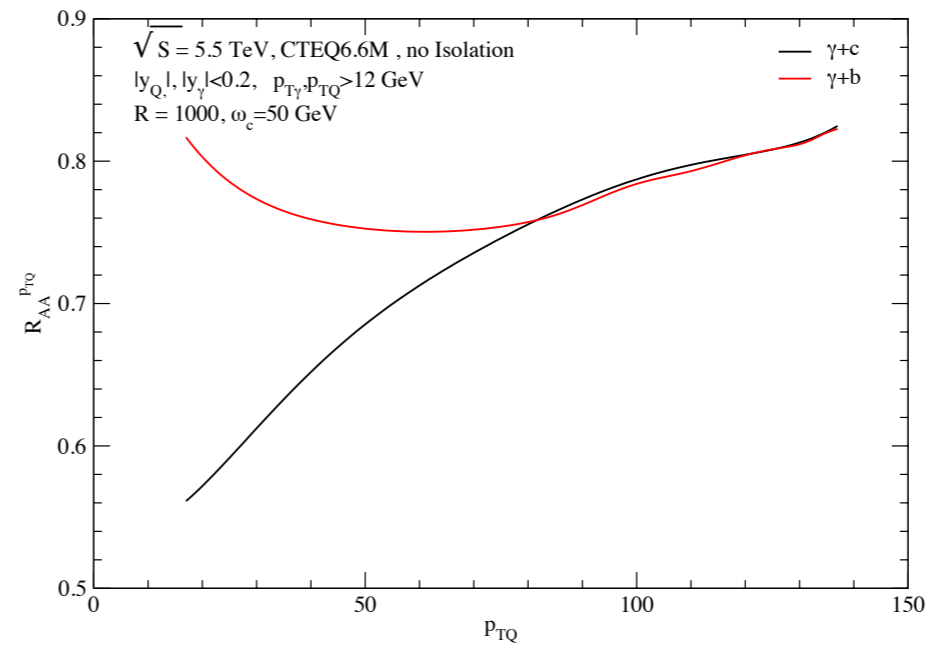
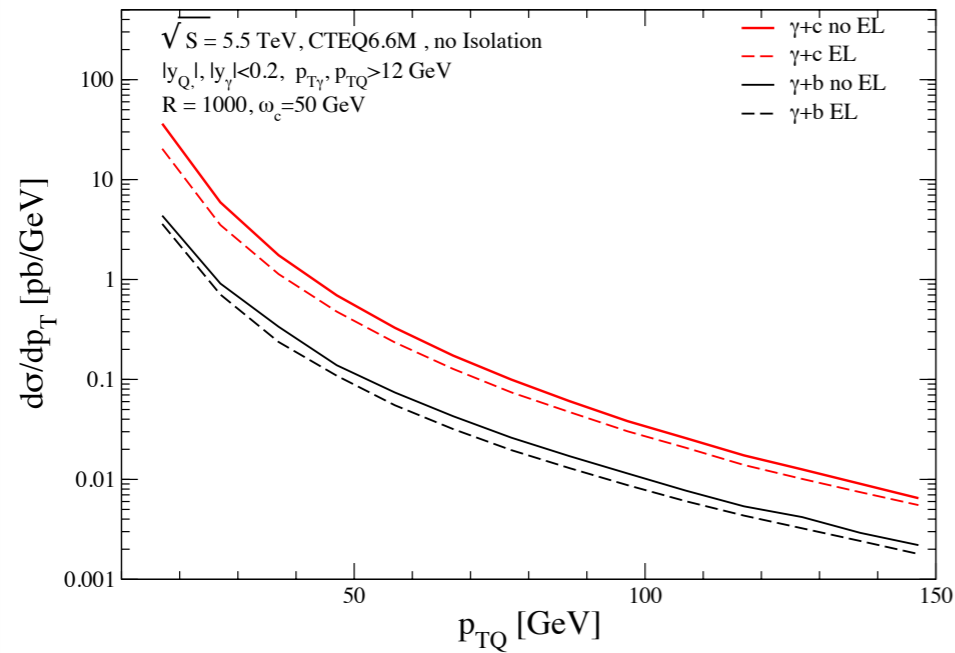
$$p^{vac} = p_T (\cosh y, \vec{e}_T, \sinh y) \rightarrow p^{med} = [p_T - \epsilon] (\cosh y, \vec{e}_T, \sinh y)$$

energy loss $\gamma+Q$ - LO

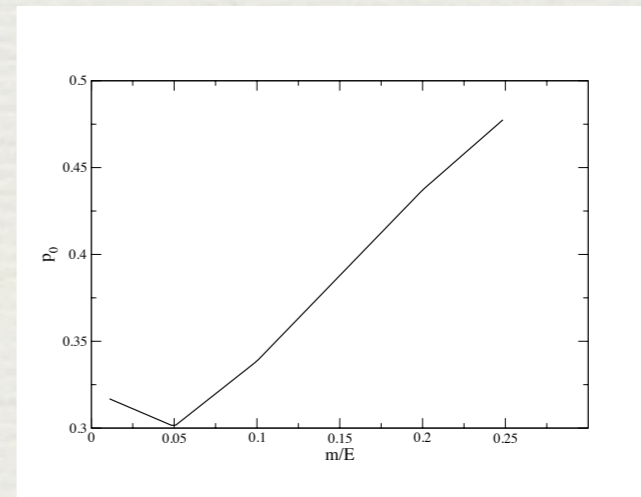


- ♦ Energy loss in $\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{TQ}}$ spectrum
 - manifests in horizontal shift between EL & no EL curve
- ♦ $\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{T\gamma}}$ spectrum unchanged, apart from at low $p_{T\gamma}$ due to cuts

Comparing $\gamma+b$ & $\gamma+c$

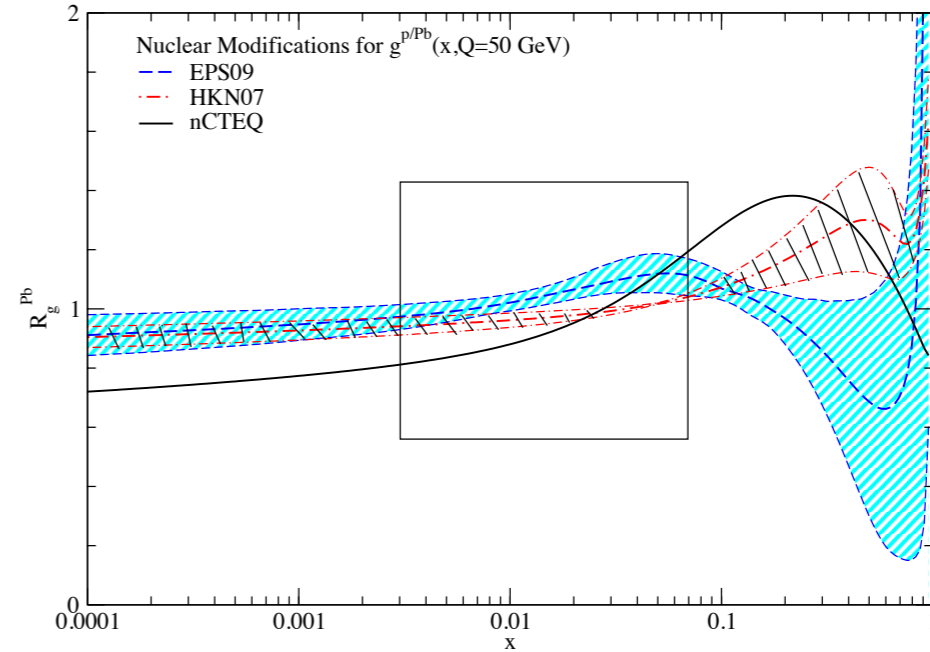
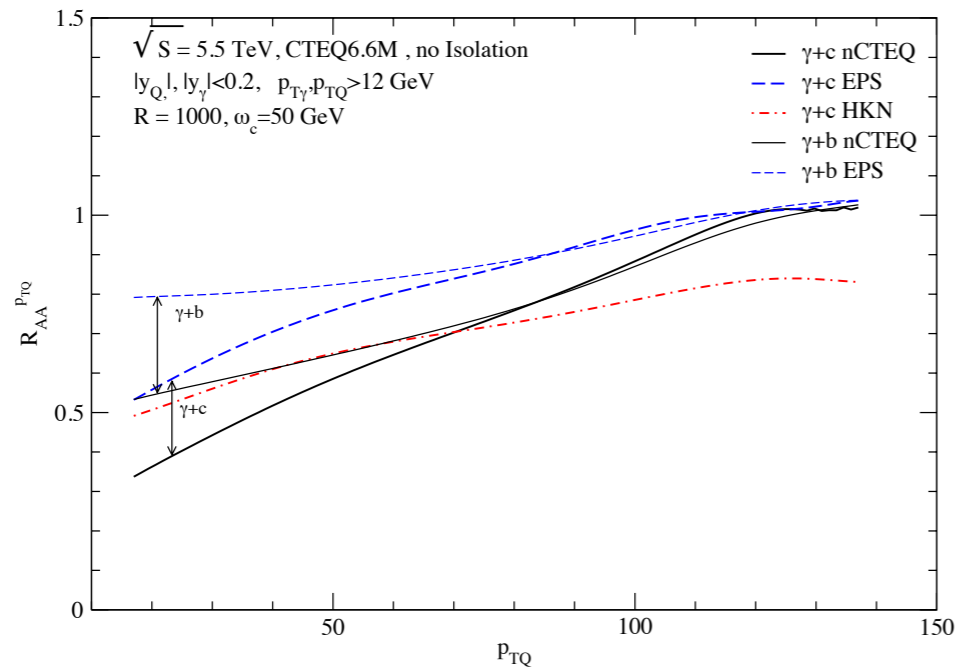


$$R_{AA}^{*p_{TQ}} = \frac{\frac{d\sigma^{Med}(pp \rightarrow \gamma Q X)}{p_{TQ}}}{\frac{d\sigma^{Vac}(pp \rightarrow \gamma Q X)}{p_{TQ}}}$$



- ◆ Effect visible at small p_{TQ}
- ◆ At larger p_{TQ} similar for both $\gamma+b$ & $\gamma+c$
- ◆ Can revert to other more differential variables

nPDF effects



$$R_{AA}^{pTQ} = \frac{1}{A^2} \frac{\frac{d\sigma^{Med}(AA \rightarrow \gamma Q X)}{pTQ}}{\frac{d\sigma^{Vac}(pp \rightarrow \gamma Q X)}{pTQ}}$$

- ✦ x probed : $3 \times 10^{-3} \lesssim x \lesssim 0.07$
- ✦ Overlap of $\gamma+b$ & $\gamma+c$ within different nPDFs
- ✦ Need better constrained gluon nPDF!

2 particle final state observables

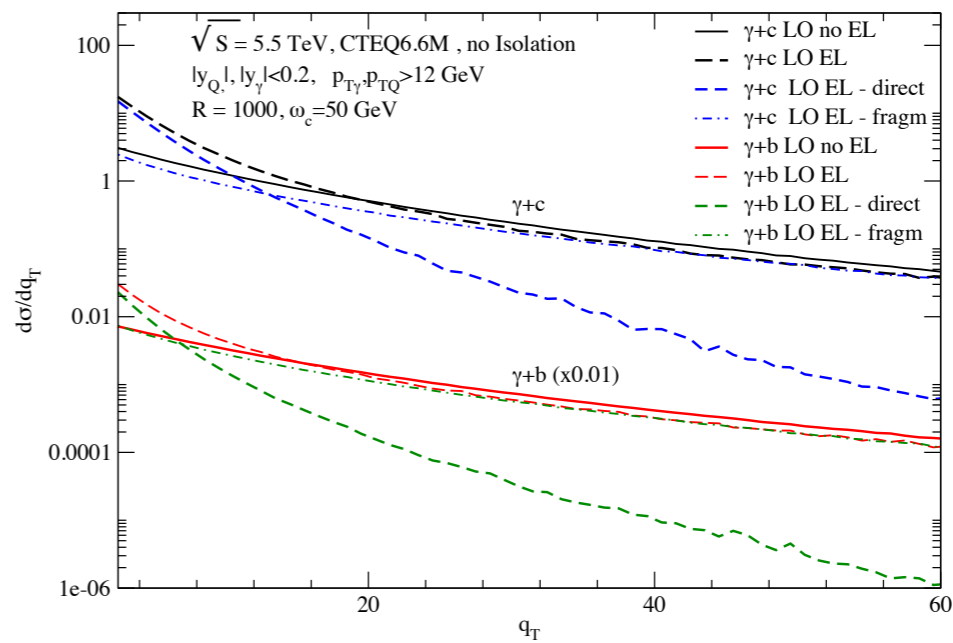
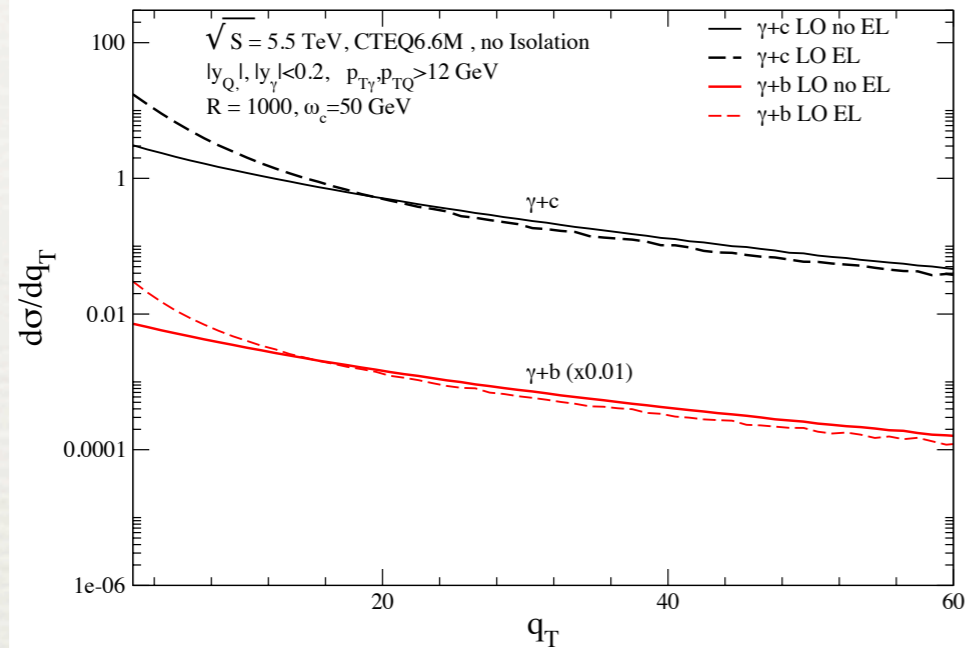
- ♦ The two-particle final state further offers a range of observables

- Photon-jet energy asymmetry:
$$A_J = \frac{E_{T1} - E_{T2}}{E_{T1} + E_{T2}}, \Delta\phi > \pi/2$$

- Momentum imbalance:
$$z_{34} = -\frac{\vec{p}_{T\gamma} \cdot \vec{p}_{TQ}}{p_{T\gamma}^2}$$

- Photon-jet pair momentum:
$$q_{\perp} = |\vec{p}_{T\gamma} + \vec{p}_{TQ}|$$

$q_T \approx \epsilon$



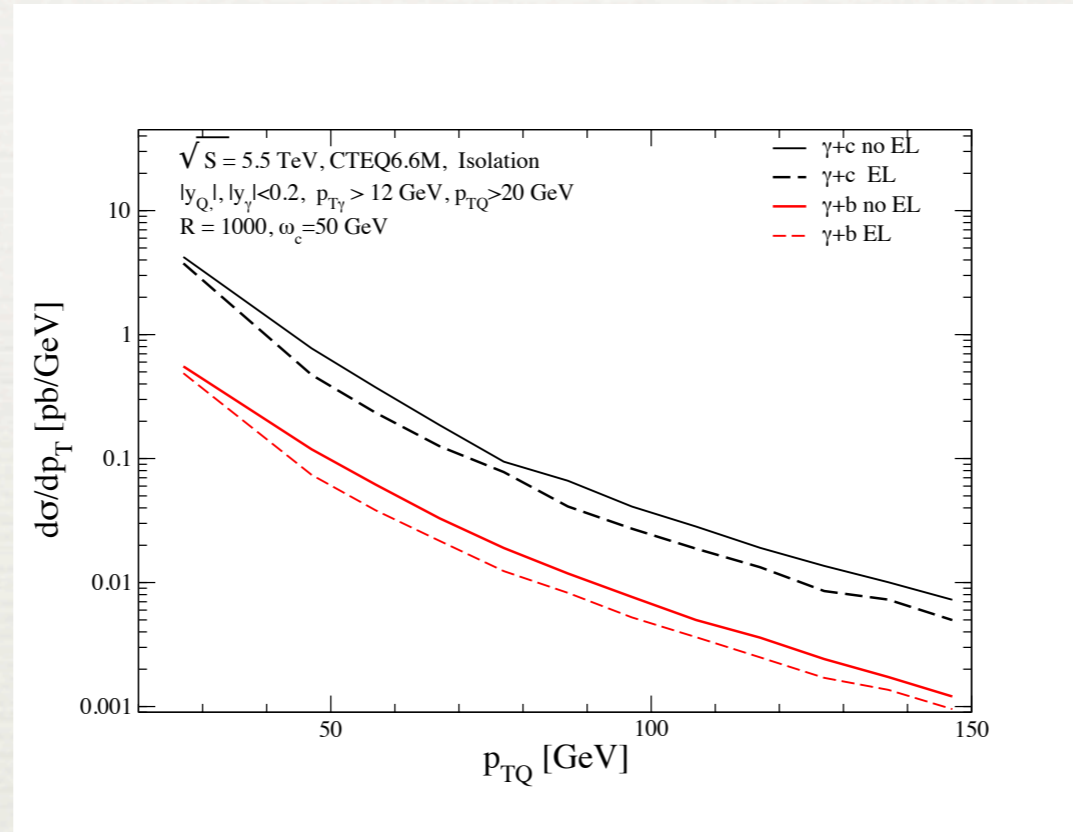
♦ LO direct in Medium: $q_\perp = (p_{T\gamma}) - p_{TQ}$
 $= (p_{TQ} + \epsilon) - p_{TQ}$
 $= \epsilon$

♦ LO direct Vacuum $\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T} \neq 0$ only for $q_T = 0$ γ & Q always back-to-back

♦ $q_\perp^{FragmVac} = p_{TQ}(1 - z)$, $q_\perp^{FragmMed} = (1 - z)p_{TQ} + z\epsilon$

♦ Need NLO

NLO EL



- ♦ Assume medium induced effects factorize from hard-scattering cross-section
- ♦ Short-distance part unmodified by the medium
- ♦ EL effects only in long distance final state, e.g. in fragmentation functions
- ♦ Work in progress → need to apply EL to Jet

In AA collisions $\gamma+Q$ can be used for an estimate of the HQ energy loss & thus access the mass hierarchy of parton energy loss