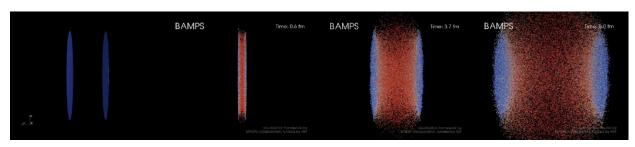


A transport approach to heavy flavor in the QGP

Jan Uphoff

with O. Fochler, Z. Xu and C. Greiner

Based on arXiv:1104.2295 and 1104.2437





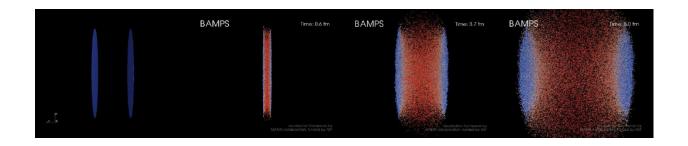


Network Workshop TORIC, Heraklion, Crete, Greece 5 - 8 September 2011

Outline



- Motivation
- Heavy quark processes in BAMPS
- Heavy quark production
- Elliptic flow and energy loss of heavy quarks
- Summary



Motivation



Large heavy quark mass

 $>> \Lambda_{QCD}$

Charm: M_c ≈ 1.5 GeV

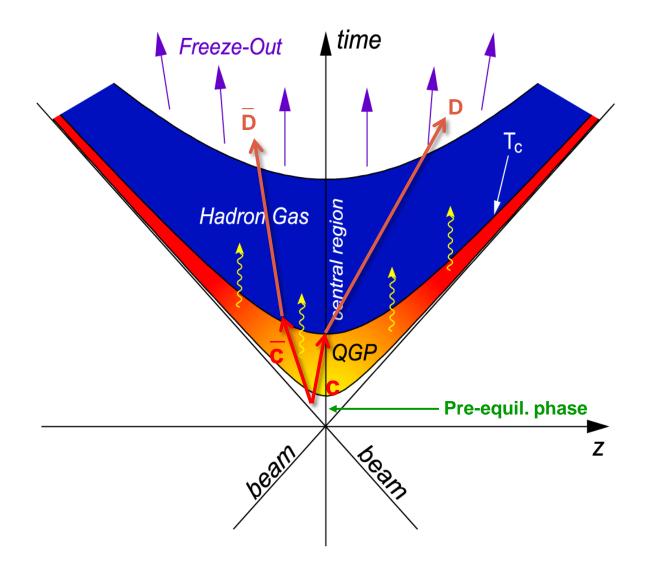
Bottom: M_b ≈ 4.75 GeV

Heavy quark

production at early

stage of collision

ideal probe for this stage



BAMPS



BAMPS: Boltzmann Approach of MultiParton Scatterings

- 3+1 dimensional, fully dynamic parton transport model
- solves the Boltzmann equations for on-shell partons with pQCD interactions

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{p}_i}{E_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}}\right) f_i(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}_i, t) = \mathcal{C}_i^{2 \to 2} + \mathcal{C}_i^{2 \leftrightarrow 3} + \dots$$
Z. Xu & C. Greiner, Phys. Rev. C71 (2005) Phys. Rev. C76 (2007)

Implemented processes:

$$g + g \rightarrow g + g$$
$$g + g \rightarrow g + g + g$$
$$g + g + g \rightarrow g + g$$

Light quarks have been implemented but are not included in the present calculation

$$g + g \rightarrow Q + \bar{Q}$$

$$Q + \bar{Q} \rightarrow g + g$$

$$g + Q \rightarrow g + Q$$

$$g + \bar{Q} \rightarrow g + \bar{Q}$$

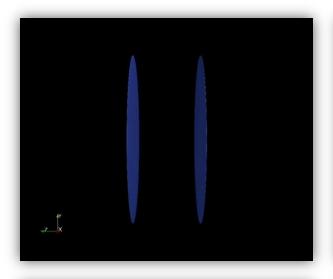
$$g + J/\psi \rightarrow c + \bar{c}$$

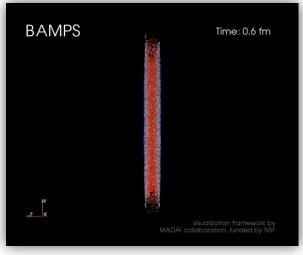
$$c + \bar{c} \rightarrow g + J/\psi$$

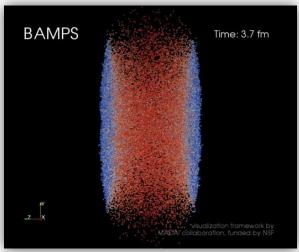
Heavy-ion collision at LHC

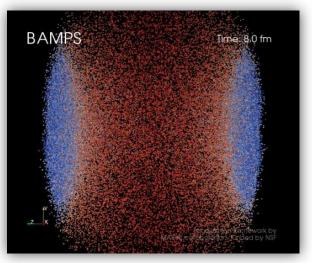


BAMPS simulation of QGP phase at LHC at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 2.76 TeV







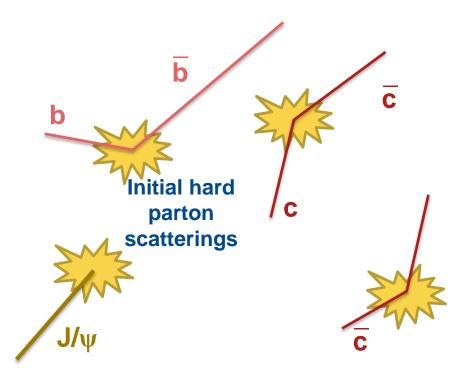


Visualization framework courtesy MADAI collaboration, funded by the NSF under grant# NSF-PHY-09-41373

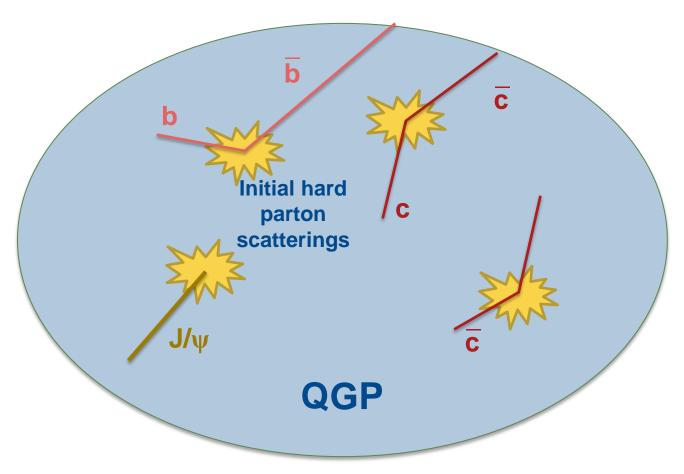




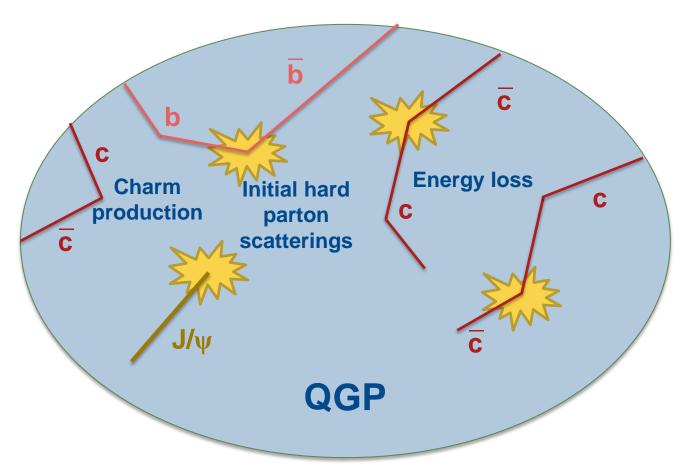




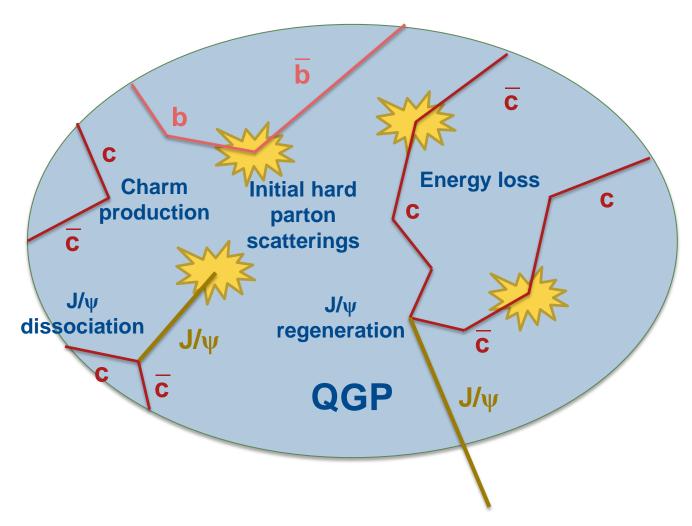




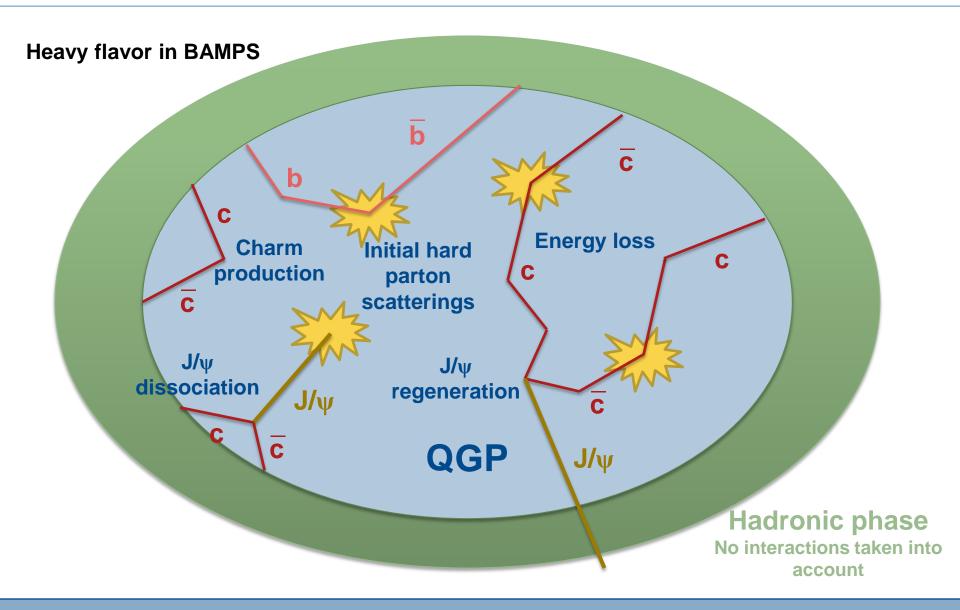




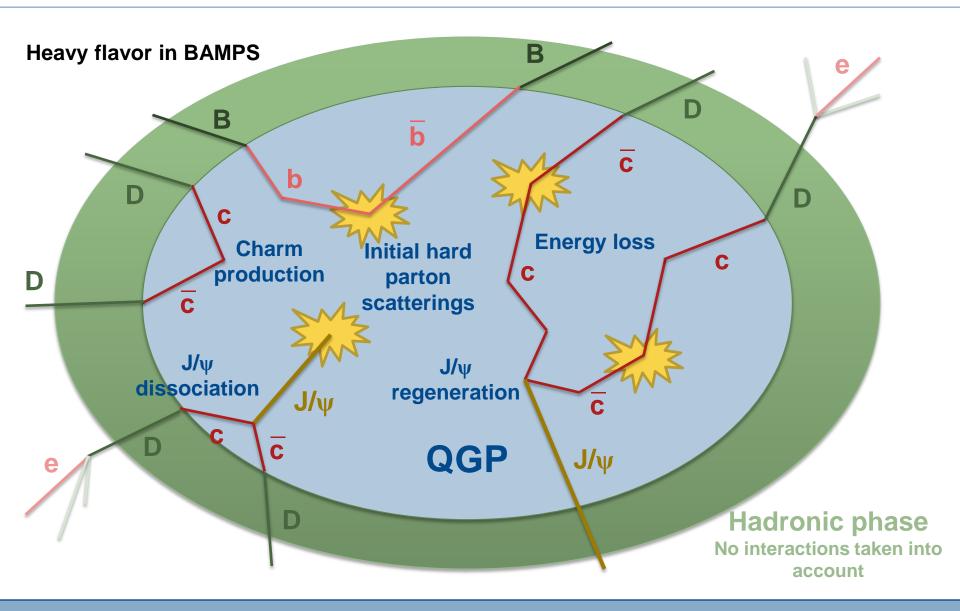












Initial conditions



Gluons:

PYTHIA

scaling to heavy-ion collisions with Glauber model (considering shadowing) and energy conservation

- Minijets
 (low p_T cut-off at 1.4 GeV)
- Color glass condensate
 H.J. Drescher & Y. Nara, Phys. Rev. C75 (2007)

Heavy quarks:

PYTHIA

Monte Carlo Event Generator for nucleon-nucleon collisions



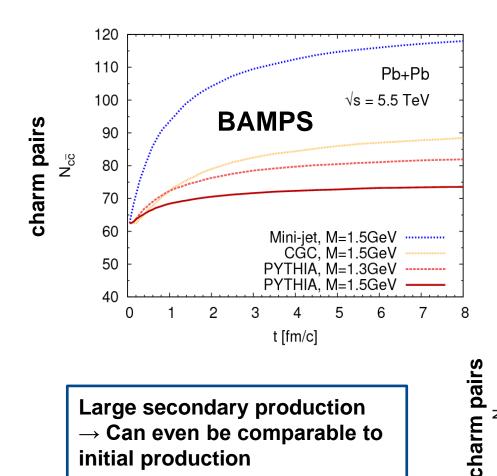
NLO pQCD
 Distributions from R. Vogt

MC@NLO

Next-to-leading order matrix elements

Charm production in the QGP at LHC

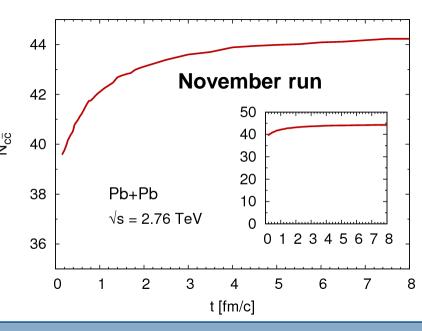




LHC

Large secondary production → Can even be comparable to initial production

JU, Fochler, Xu, Greiner Phys. Rev. C 82 (2010)



Heavy quark scattering

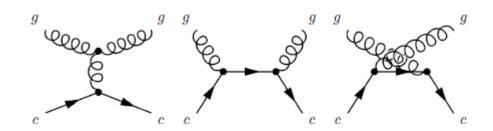


Leading order perturbative QCD:

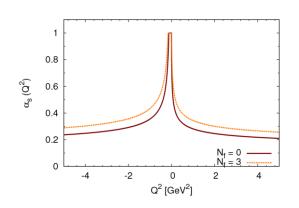
$$g + Q \rightarrow g + Q$$

 $q + \bar{Q} \rightarrow q + \bar{Q}$

t channel is divergent for small t



$\frac{1}{t} \to \frac{1}{t - \kappa \, m_D^2}$



 κ can be fixed to

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{2e} \approx 0.184$$

by comparing dE/dx to HTL result beyond logarithmic accuracy

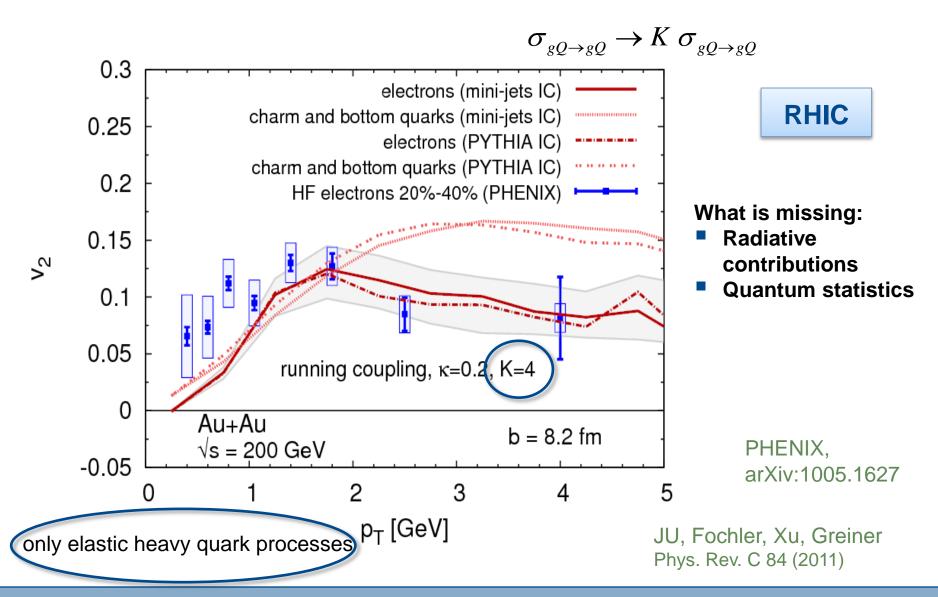
A. Peshier, arXiv:0801.0595 [hep-ph]

P.B. Gossiaux, J. Aichelin, Phys.Rev.C78 (2008)

Introduce a running coupling constant for all channels

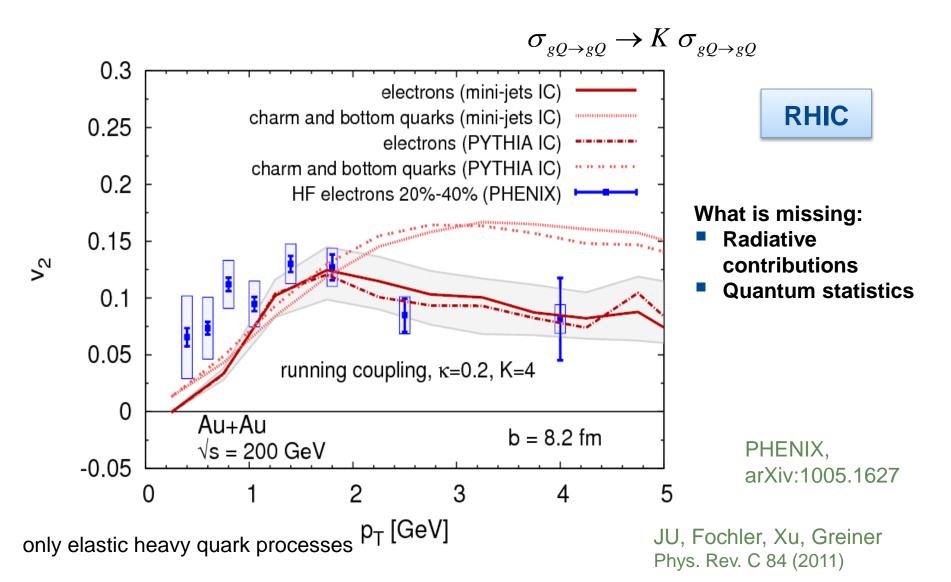
Heavy quark elliptic flow v₂ at RHIC





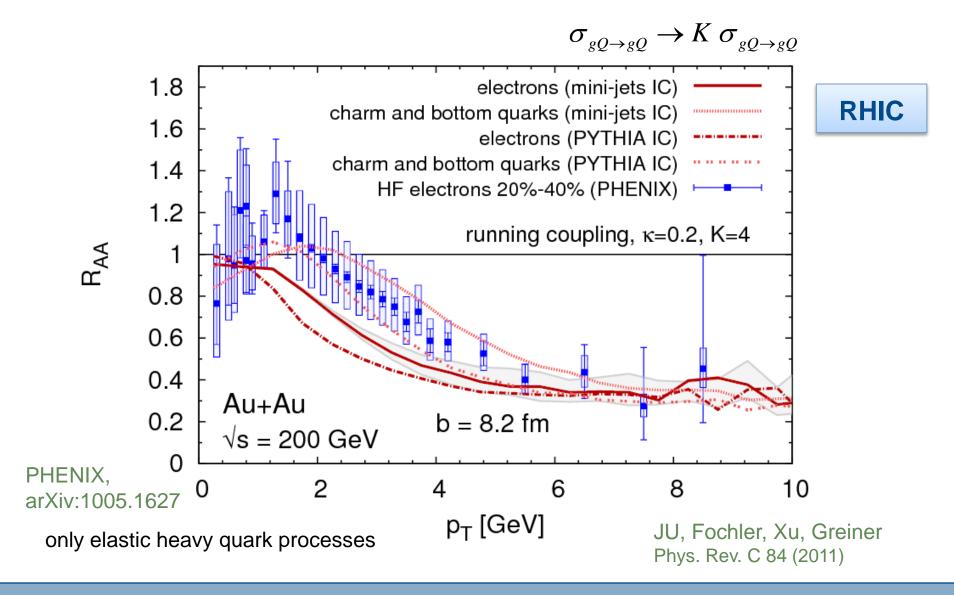
Heavy quark elliptic flow v₂ at RHIC





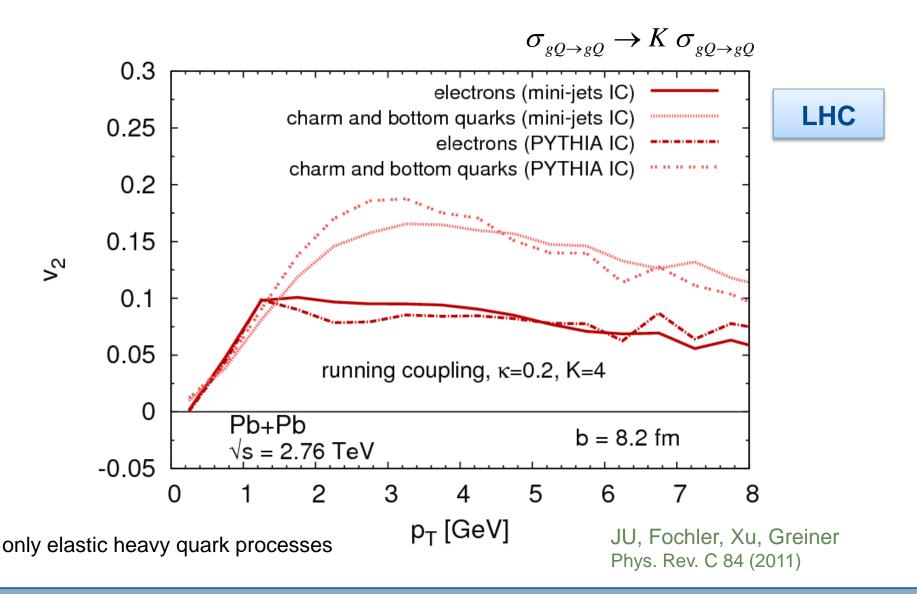
Heavy quark R_{AA} at RHIC





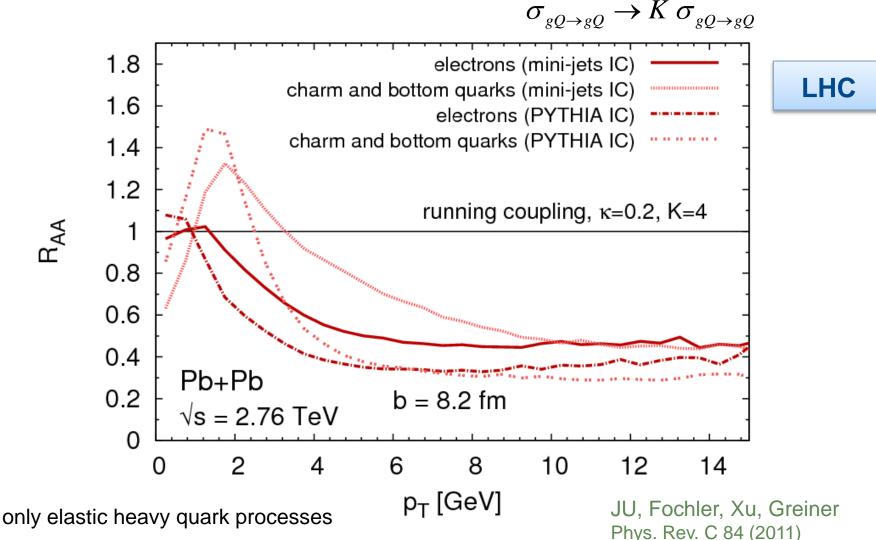
Heavy quark elliptic flow v₂ at LHC





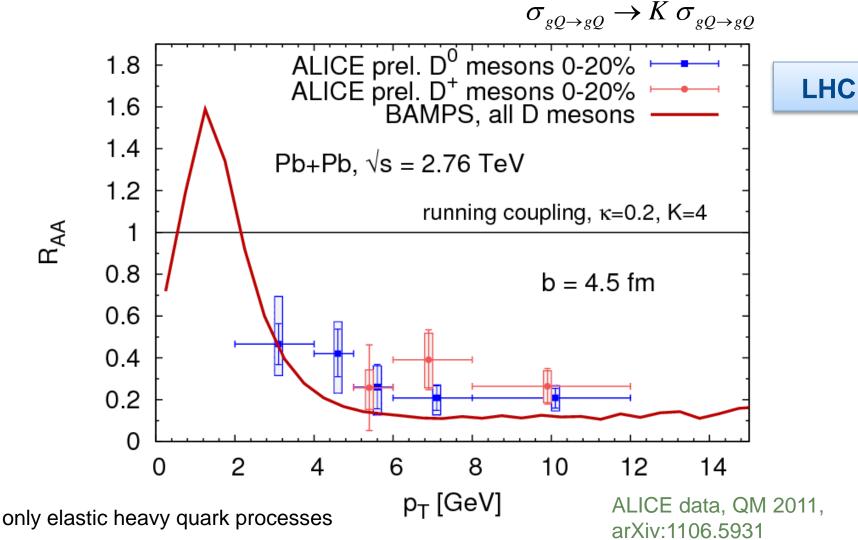
Heavy quark R_{AA} at LHC





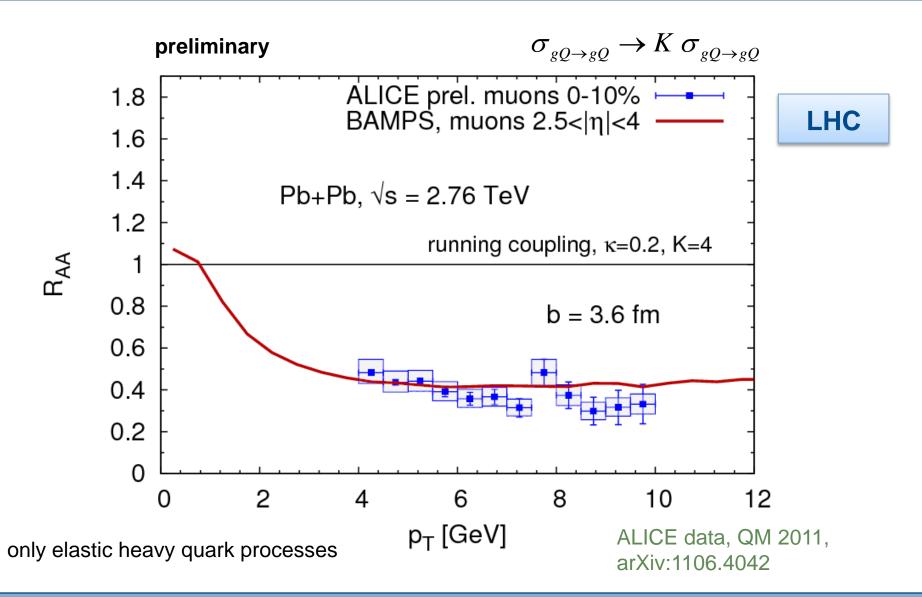
D meson R_{AA} at LHC





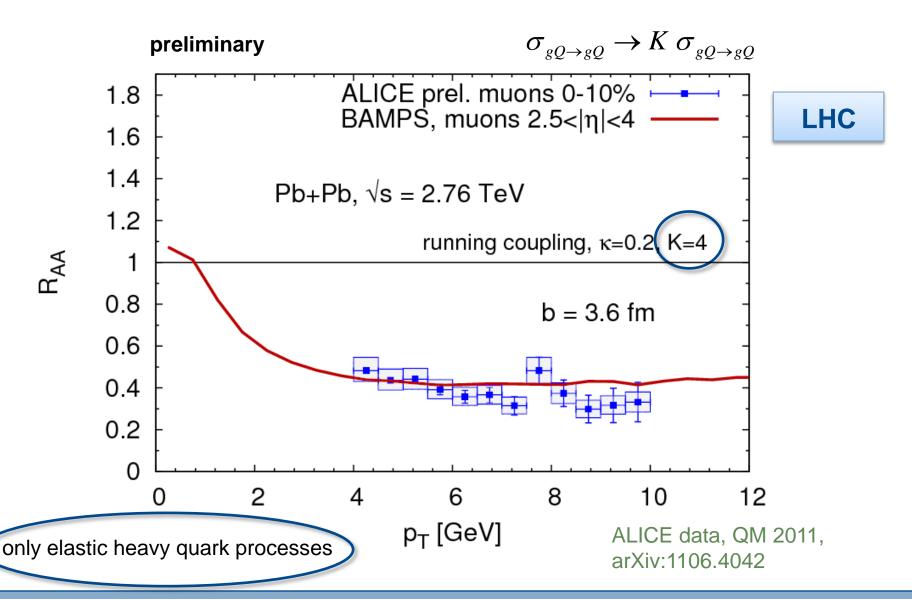
Muon R_{AA} at forward rapidity at LHC





Muon R_{AA} at forward rapidity at LHC



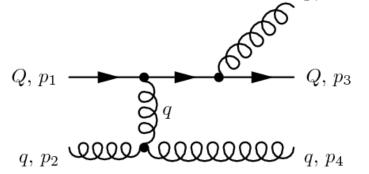


Radiative processes



Can radiative processes account for K~4?

$$g + Q \rightarrow g + Q + g$$



Gunion-Bertsch matrix element generalized to heavy quarks:

$$\left|\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{gQ\to gQg}\right|^2 = 12g^2 \left|\overline{\mathcal{M}}_0^{gQ}\right|^2 \left[\frac{\mathbf{k}_{\perp}}{k_{\perp}^2 + x^2M^2} + \frac{\mathbf{q}_{\perp} - \mathbf{k}_{\perp}}{(\mathbf{q}_{\perp} - \mathbf{k}_{\perp})^2 + x^2M^2}\right]^2$$

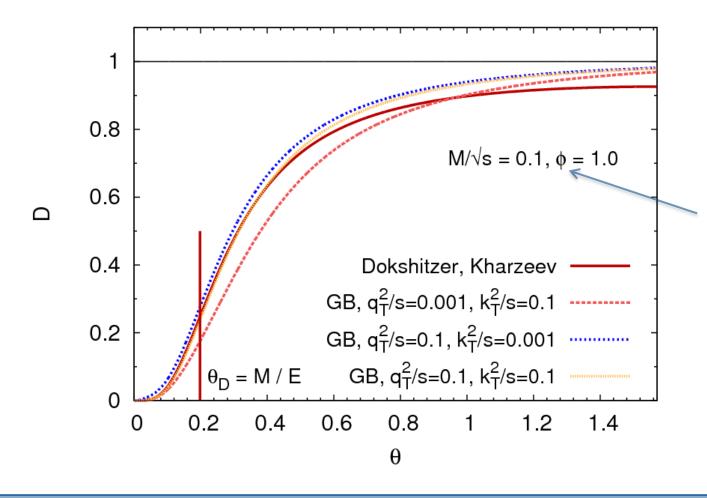
In accordance to scalar QCD result from

Gossiaux, Aichelin, Gousset, Guiho, J.Phys.G37 (2010)

Dead cone effect



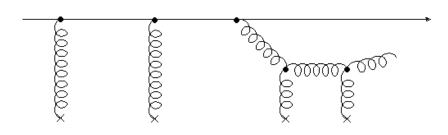
$$\left|\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{gQ \to gQg}\right|^2 = 12g^2 \left|\overline{\mathcal{M}}_0^{gQ}\right|^2 \left[\frac{\mathbf{k}_{\perp}}{k_{\perp}^2 + x^2 M^2} + \frac{\mathbf{q}_{\perp} - \mathbf{k}_{\perp}}{(\mathbf{q}_{\perp} - \mathbf{k}_{\perp})^2 + x^2 M^2}\right]^2$$



Angle between $q_T^2 \& k_T^2$

LPM effect





$$\lambda > \tau$$

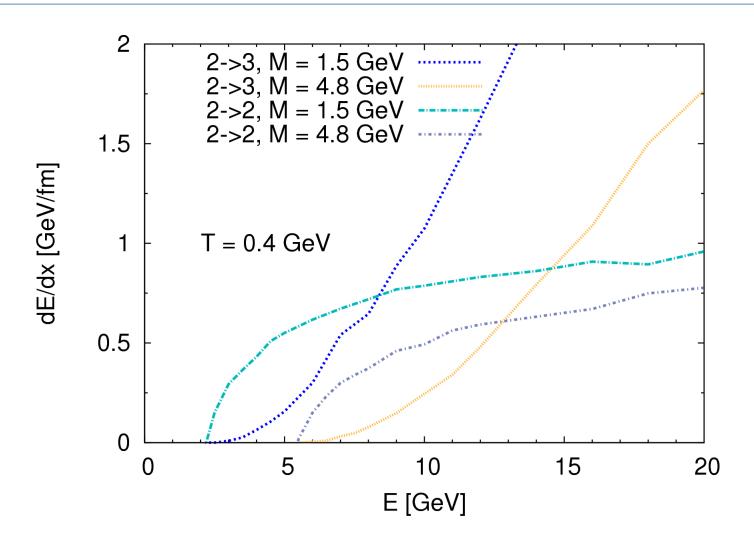
 $2 \rightarrow 3$ only allowed if mean free path of jet larger than formation time of radiated gluon



Bethe-Heitler regime, independent scatterings



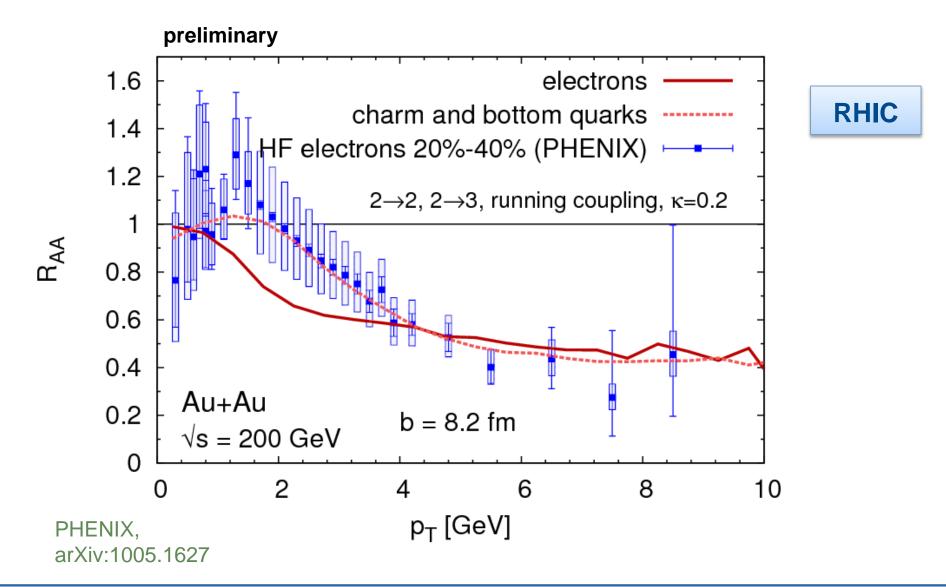




Running coupling, with LPM effect

Heavy quark R_{AA} at RHIC with 2->3





Conclusions & outlook



Full space-time evolution of QGP with charm and bottom quarks and J/ψ

- Sizeable secondary charm production in QGP phase at LHC
- Running coupling and improved Debye screening yield results that can explain experimental v_2 and R_{AA} at RHIC and LHC if K=4 is introduced
- Importance of 2 \rightarrow 3 processes estimated in energy loss calculations in static medium
- Preliminary results with 2 → 3 in full cascade are promising

Further details on arXiv:1104.2295 and 1104.2437

Future tasks:

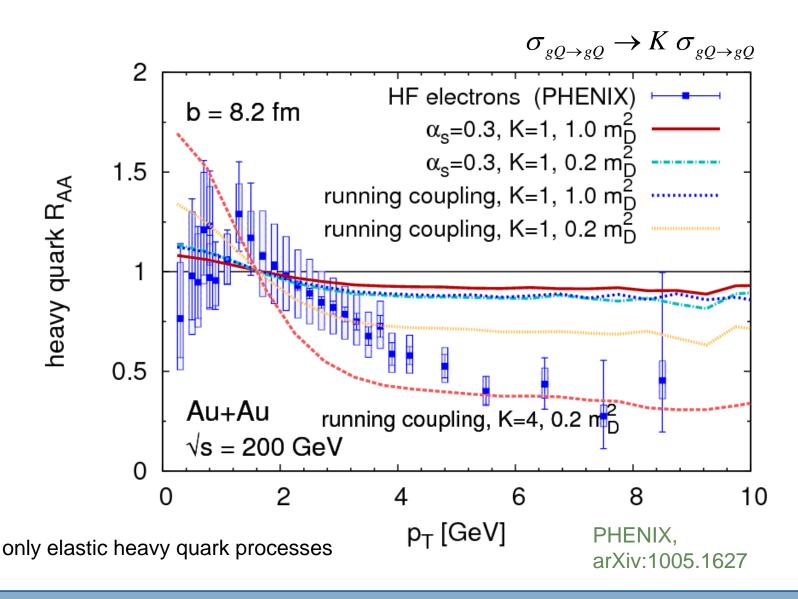
- Further study of radiative heavy quark scattering in full cascade
- Light quark interactions with heavy quarks



Thank you for your attention.

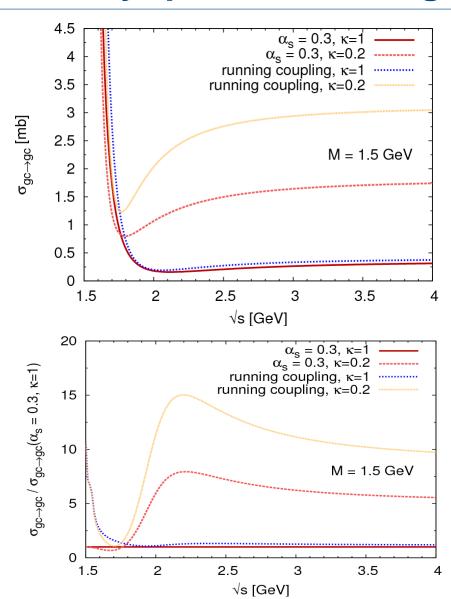
Heavy quark R_{AA} at RHIC

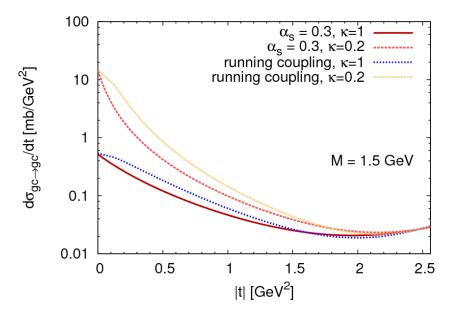




Heavy quark scattering cross section





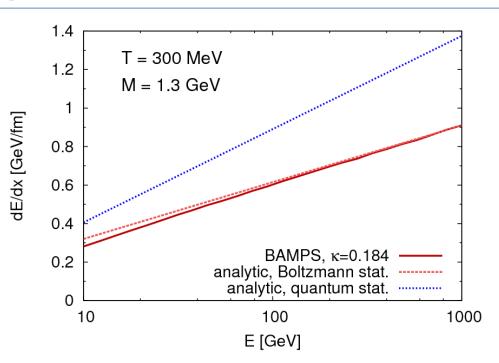


Heavy quark scattering



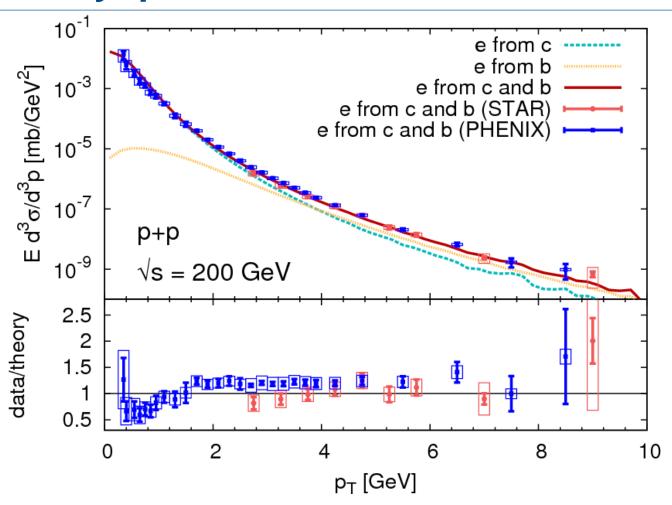
Compare to analytic formula

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = \frac{8\alpha_s^2 T^2}{\pi} \left[\left(1 + \frac{n_f}{3} \right) \ln \frac{ET}{m_D^2} + \frac{2}{9} \ln \frac{ET}{M^2} + \left(\ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\gamma}{3} \right) n_f + \frac{31}{9} \ln 2 - \frac{101}{108} - \frac{11\gamma}{9} \right]$$



Initial heavy quark distribution





$$\mu_F = \mu_R = 0.65 \sqrt{p_T^2 + M_c^2}$$
 for charm $(M_c = 1.3 \,\text{GeV})$
 $\mu_F = \mu_R = 0.4 \sqrt{p_T^2 + M_b^2}$ for bottom quarks $(M_b = 4.6 \,\text{GeV})$

Fragmentation and Decay



Peterson fragmentation

Peterson et al., Phys. Rev. D27 (1983)

$$D_{H/Q}(z) = \frac{N}{z \left(1 - \frac{1}{z} - \frac{\epsilon_Q}{1 - z}\right)^2} \qquad z = \frac{|\vec{p}_H|}{|\vec{p}_Q|}$$

$$z = \frac{|\vec{p}_H|}{|\vec{p}_Q|} \qquad \qquad \epsilon_c = 0.05$$

$$\epsilon_b = 0.005$$

 Decay to electrons with PYTHIA

Impact of hadronization and decay small

