

QMO2

24 July 2002

K. Kajantie

Helsinki

Physics of LHC (theory)

QCD plasma for sure exists

- equilibrium predictable all $T, \mu=0$
- some dynamics - " - $T \gg T_c$

Can these be measured at

SPS \rightarrow RHIC \rightarrow LHC ?

$\sqrt{s} = 20 \ll 200 \ll 5500$

$A = 200 = 200 = 200 \gg 1$

Why is LHC a BIG step forward?

We know the theory (theories!)

$$\int \mathcal{D}A_\mu^a \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi} \mathcal{D}\psi e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int d^4x \left(-\frac{1}{4} (F_{\mu\nu}^a)^2 + \bar{\psi} (i \not{\partial} + g A - m) \psi + \right.}$$

$$\left. + \underbrace{\mathcal{J} \cdot A + \bar{\eta} \cdot \psi}_{\text{Ext currents}} + \underbrace{\varphi \bar{\psi} \psi + \tilde{\varphi} \psi \psi \psi + \dots}_{\text{Ext currents}} \right)$$

specify the problem; structure, parameters

N A A+A RHIC/LHC

but do not know how to solve it.

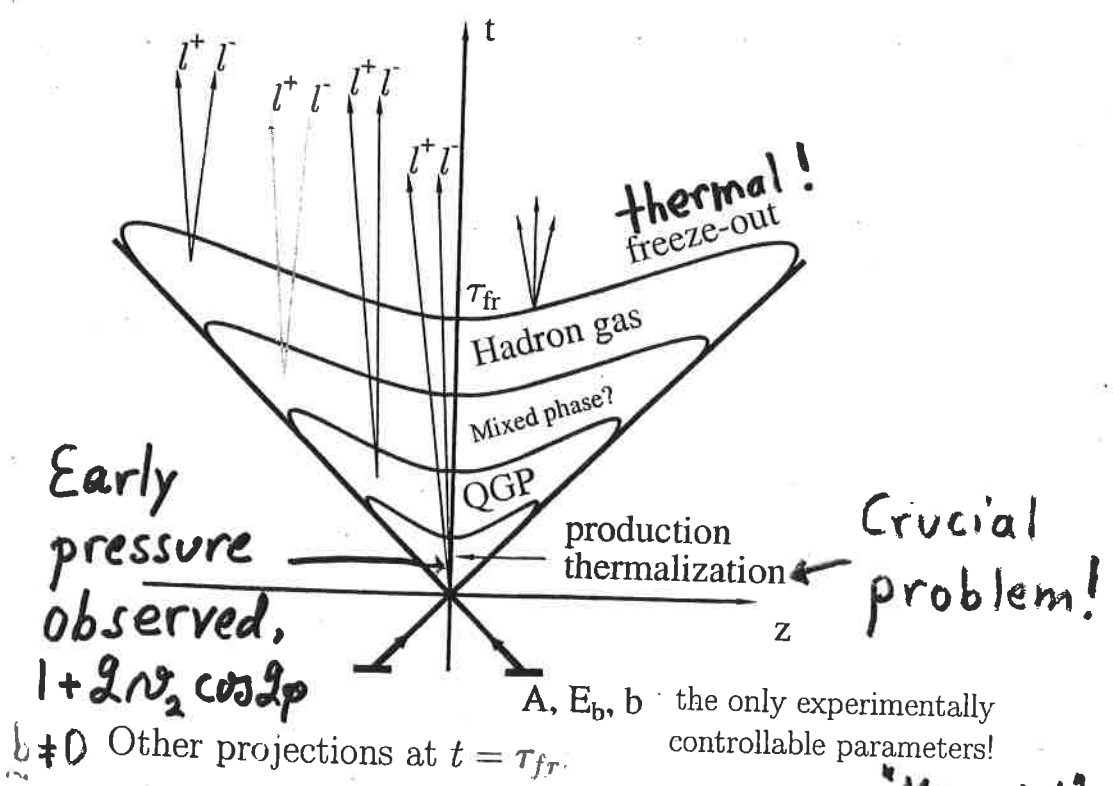
If we did, \Rightarrow no need to build ALICE/LHC

- particle physics progresses by discovering new theories: fields, interactions
- physics of $A+A$, branch of QCD, progresses within the framework of the "A+A expansion paradigm" (finite $\Delta t, \Delta x$!)

Communication problems!

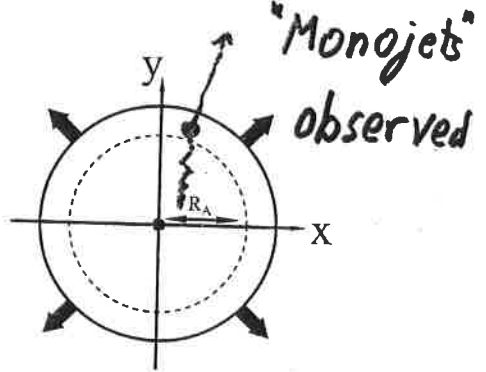
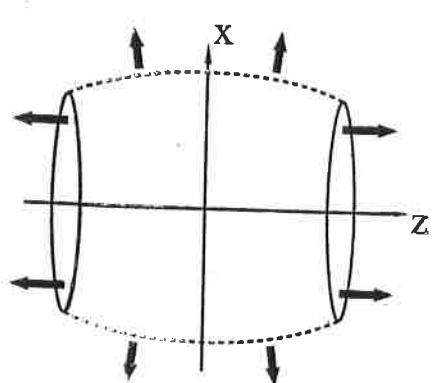
A+A paradigm ^{~1980}

4



$b \neq 0$ Other projections at $t = \tau_{fr}$.

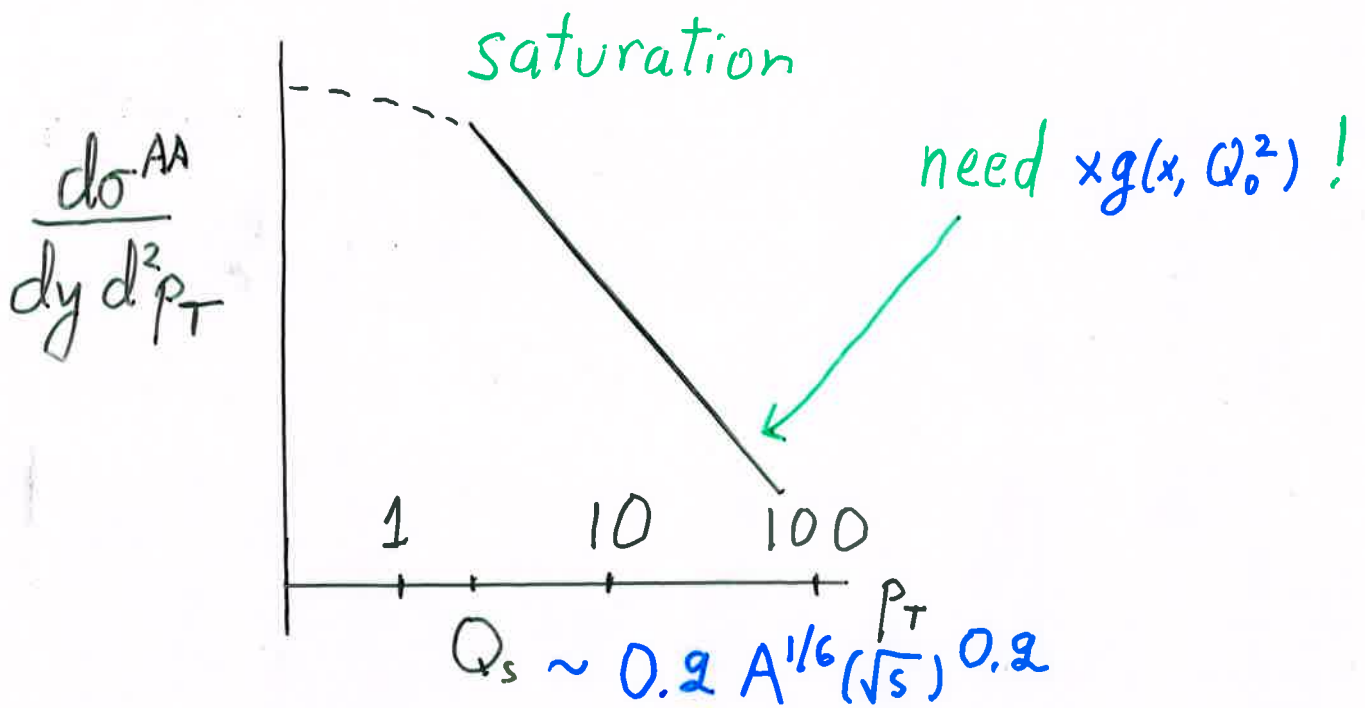
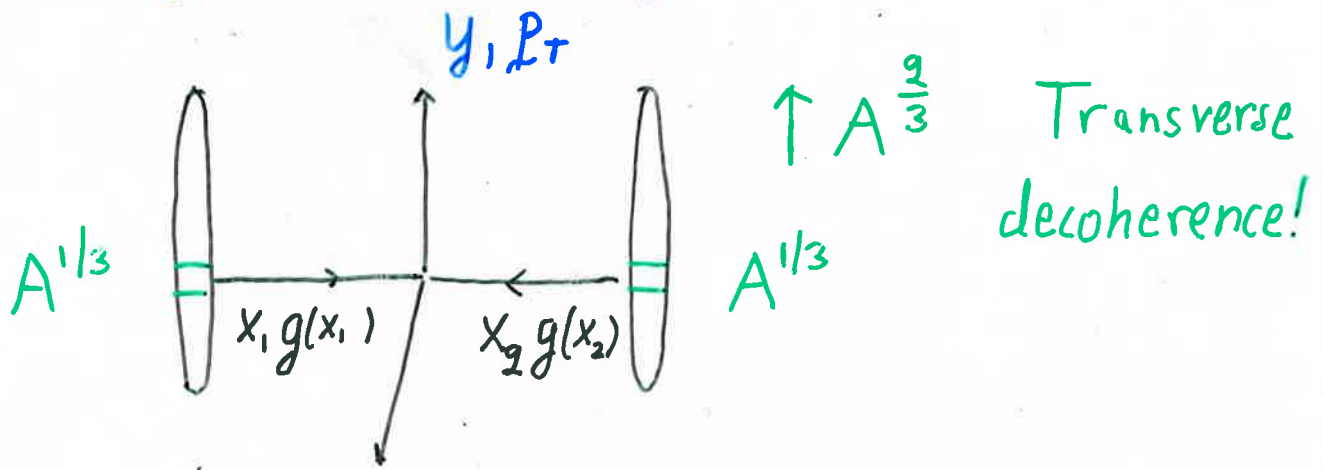
A, E_b , b the only experimentally controllable parameters!



longitudinal & transverse expansion

Fig by KJ Eskola

Creating little bang:



$$x_{\text{eff}} = \frac{2Q_s}{\sqrt{s}} = \begin{cases} 0.01 & \text{RHIC} \\ 0.0007 & \text{LHC} \end{cases}$$

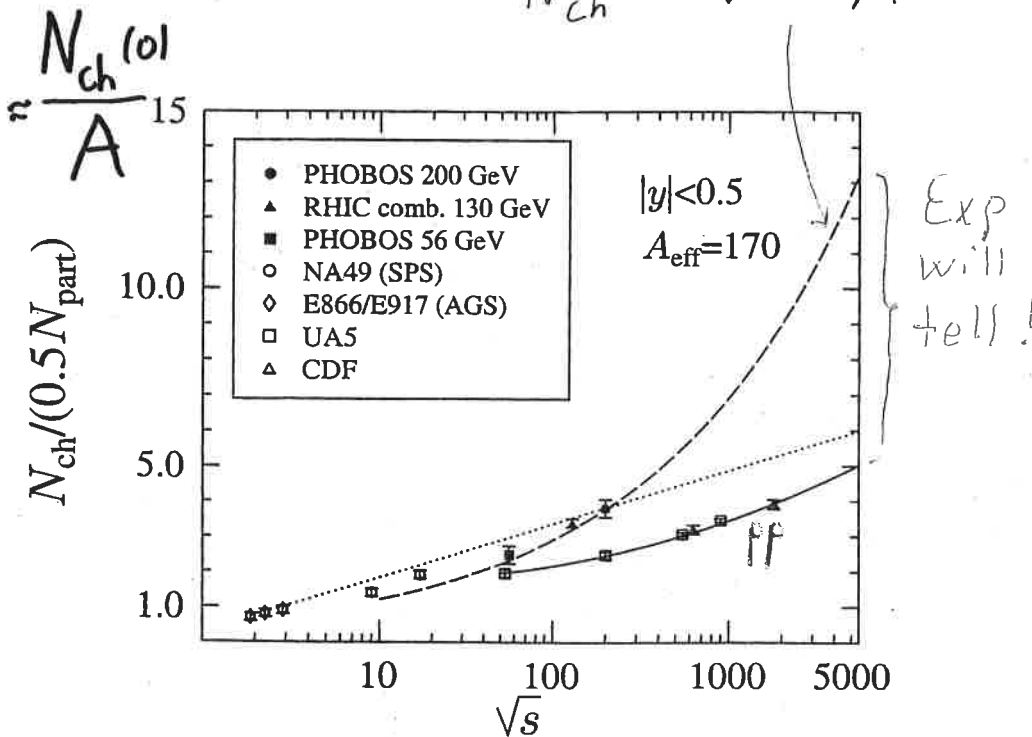
|| LHC profits from the HERA
 small- x enhancement $xg \sim x^{-\lambda}$

$N_{ch}(y=0)$ & LHC vs RHIC

6

Saturation models:

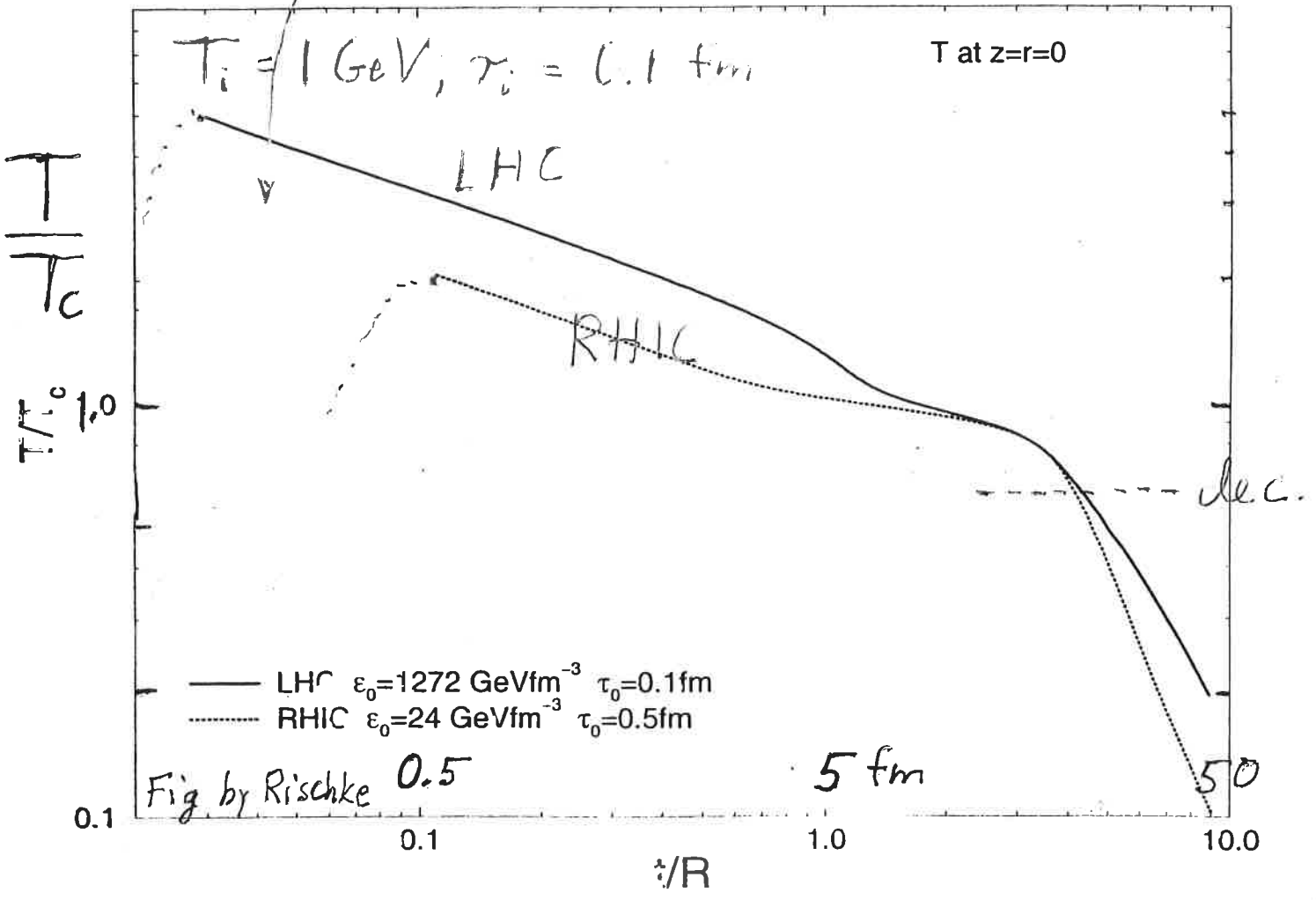
$$N_{ch} \sim \sqrt{s}^b \cdot A$$



A wide range of predictions!

Further evolution if ideal expansion:

- more "hard probes" at LHC
- "non-equil. signals"



- if late thermalisation, one has to hit the same curve
- RHIC & LHC may be very similar at decoupling at $z=0$, but different earlier!
 p. 7 of QM02
 to BNL 6/04

An immense amount of interesting
A+A data can be collected,

but the real goal is

Identify a "new phase of matter",
quark-gluon plasma
(thermalised - nearly, at least)
and measure its properties:

- EOS $p(T, \mu; T_c)$
- dynamic response; spectrum

Calculable from 1st principles:

EDS

$$e^{P(T) \frac{V}{T}} = \int \mathcal{D}A_\mu \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi} \mathcal{D}\psi e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} \int_0^{1/T} d\tau d^3x \mathcal{L}_E(A, \psi)}$$

No external currents, parameters

$$\rho(T, \mu=0, T_c)$$

= # $\cdot \Lambda_{QCD}$

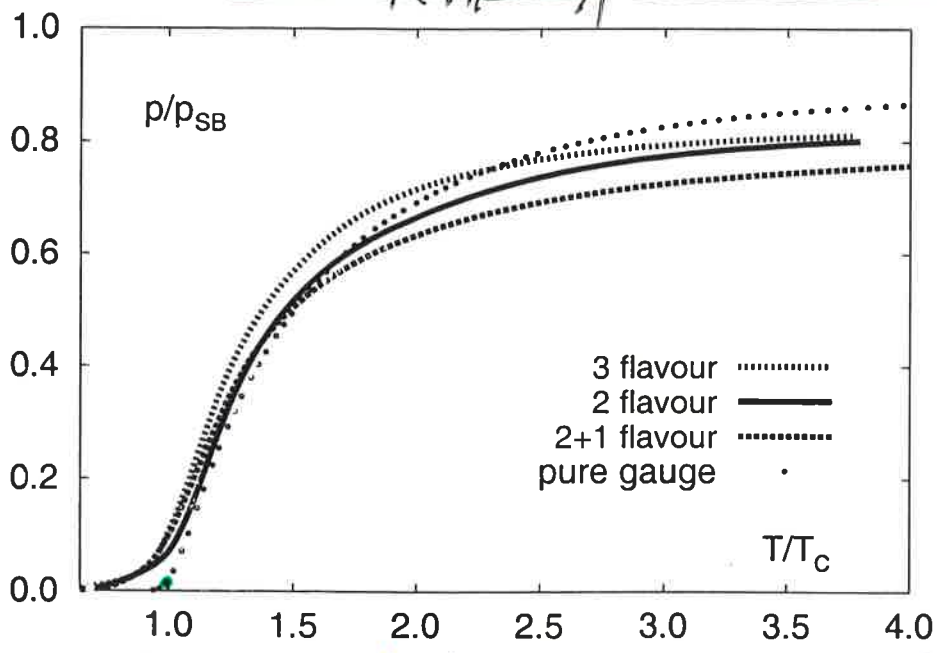
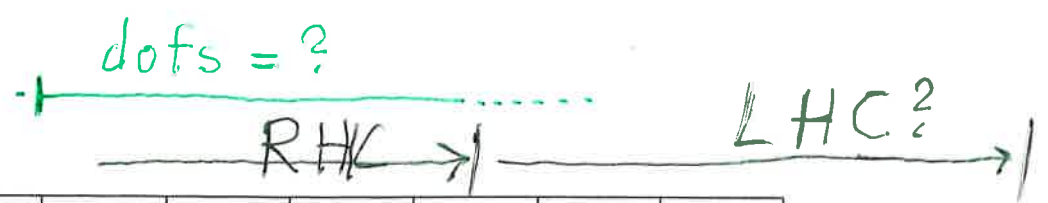
Euclidian \Rightarrow Lattice MC

Genuine prediction!

Need nothing but \mathcal{L}_{QCD} !

EOS: $P(T, \Lambda_{QCD}) = T^4 f\left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)$

dofs = interacting g, q



$g \rightarrow$

	0.43	0.30	0.26	0.23 ←
	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7

Discontinuity in $p'(T_c)$?
 N_f - dependence!

$\alpha_s = \frac{4\pi}{18 \ln 5 \frac{T}{T_c}}$
 crucial!

- Our field is mature only after we see exp error bars in this fig!
- Theory precedes exp by $\geq \frac{1}{4}$ century!

Thermalisation

- RHIC data tells that there is early pressure $16 + \frac{g_1}{2} N_F$

- Weak coupling computations:

$$\lambda_{free} \sim \frac{1}{m\sigma} \sim \frac{1}{\alpha_s^2} \frac{1}{T} \quad \text{BIG}$$

⇒ free streaming, no pressure

⇒ weak coupling does not apply

(not surprising!) $g_w = \frac{g}{3} \ll g_s = g$

[[But what instead?]] $e^{-1/2\beta_0 g^2}$
 $\Lambda \sim 10^8 \text{ m}$ 10^{-15} m

Related (physical, measurable) example:

viscosity η

Eff. theory of t-dep phenomena:
kinetic theory.

⇒ viscosity

1984-

$$\eta = \# \frac{T^3}{g^4 \log \frac{\#}{g}} [1 + O(g^2)]$$

$$\approx 10 T^3 \quad \alpha_s \approx 0.3$$

big or small?

$$\eta \approx 10^{16} \eta_{\text{air}} \quad \text{but} \quad \frac{\eta}{S} \approx \left. \frac{\eta}{S} \right|_{\text{air}} !$$

need Reynolds!

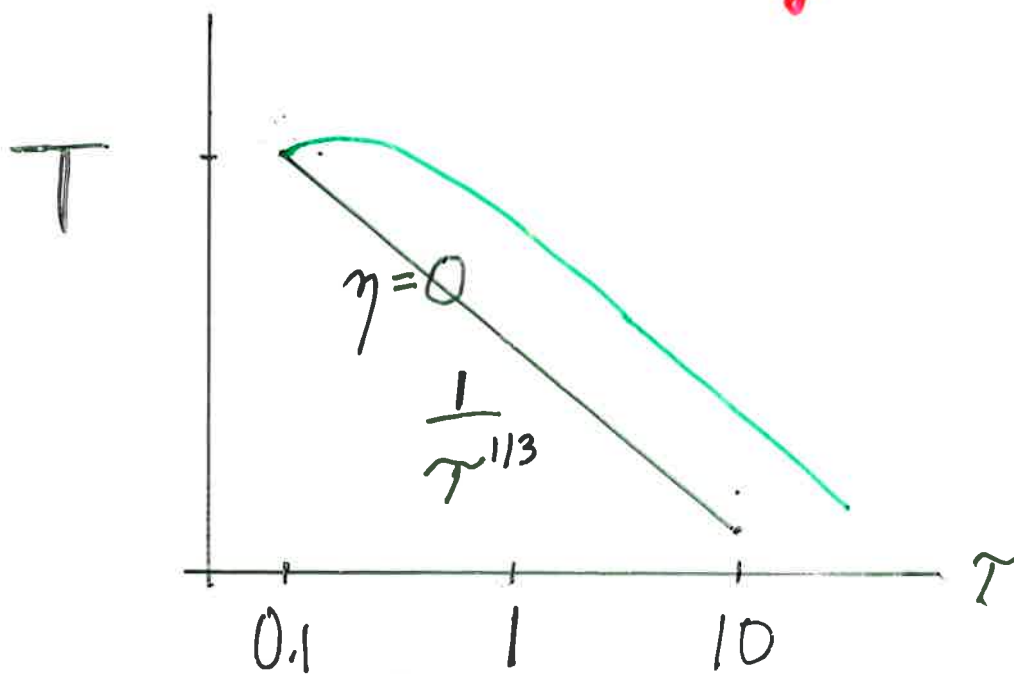
Ideal Bj flow + η :

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{d\tau} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \frac{\varepsilon}{\tau} - \frac{\frac{4}{3}\eta}{\tau^2} = 0$$

$$\text{Re} = \frac{\varepsilon/T^4}{\eta/\tau^3} \cdot T\tau \lesssim 1 \text{ at } \tau_i$$

$$\approx \frac{4}{10}$$

$\eta_{q^2 \ll 1}$ is "big"



Perturbative computations
incompatible with thermalisation,
seen exply! (NOT for $q \bar{q}$!)
 N_q jets

After LHC?

- project completed, pack up and do something else
(entirely respectable)
- invent some other way to exply/
observationally study QCD matter

Conclusions

- LHC will (due to $xg \sim x^{-1}$) be a much more efficient plasma generator than RHIC
- | | | |
|------|----------|---------|
| SPS: | 98% soft | 2% hard |
| RHIC | 50% " | 50% " |
| LHC | 2% " | 98% " |

⇒ under better { theoretical control
| experimental
- Great open question: thermalisation
- The remarkable flow of data from RHIC should not deviate attention from constructing ALICE/LHC