



Impact of fully coherent energy loss on nPDF extraction

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Hard Probes 11th edition
Aschaffenburg, Germany

Parton Distribution Functions

Universal objects:

- Can be used to compute observables independent of the collision system

PDF are not computable from QCD first principles:

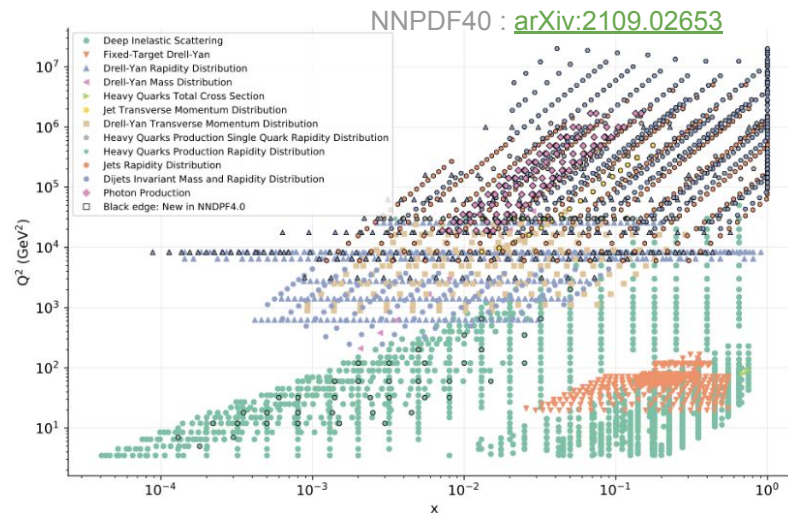
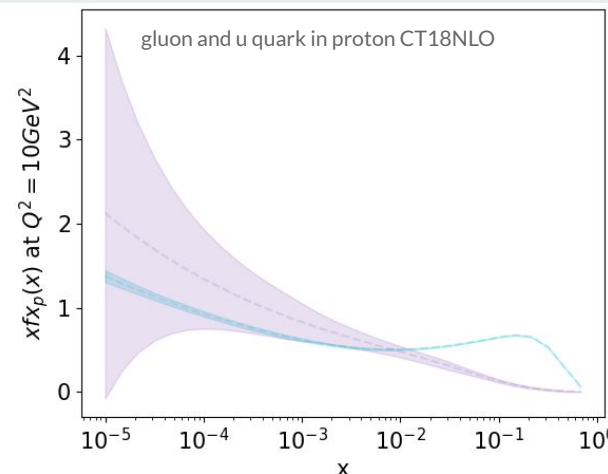
- obtained from global fits on data

Collaborations :

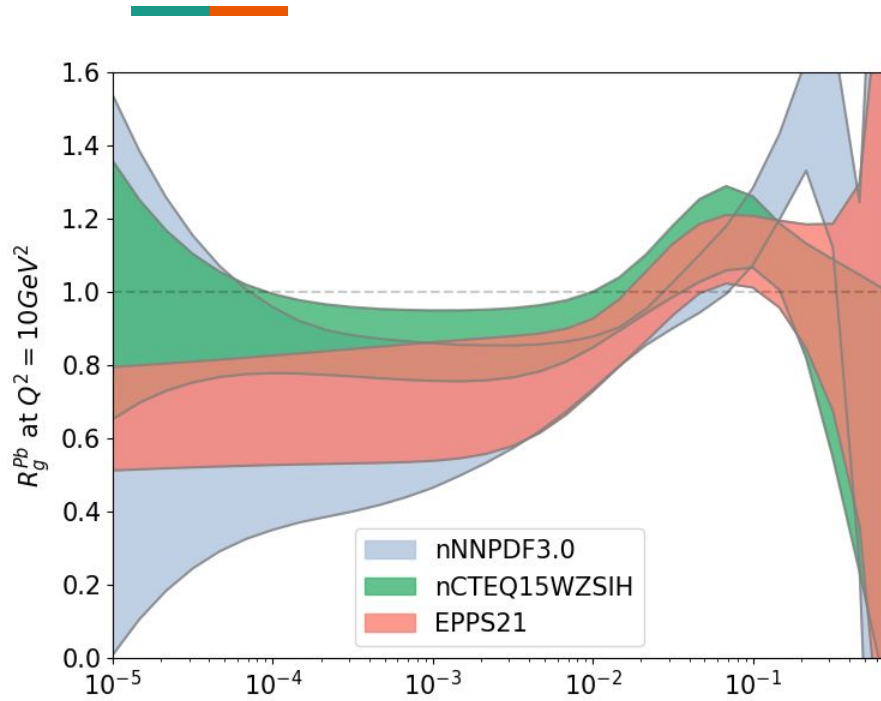
- NNPDF
- MMHT
- CTEQ
- EPPS
- ...

Main observables :

- F_2 in DIS
- Drell-Yan
- Jets / dijets
- Weak bosons
- ...



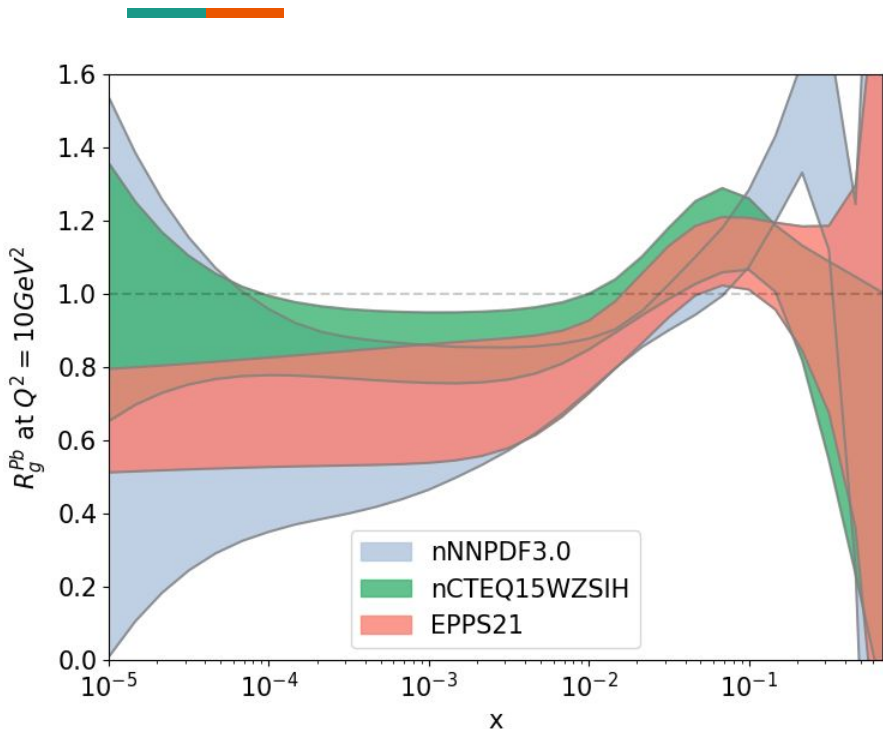
Nuclear PDFs



- Nuclear medium affects parton distributions in nucleons
- Requires additional data of nuclear collisions to be extracted

EPPS21 : [arXiv:2112.12462](https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.12462)
nCTEQ15WZSIH : [arXiv:2105.09873](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.09873)
nNNPDF30 : [arXiv:2201.12363](https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.12363)

Nuclear PDFs



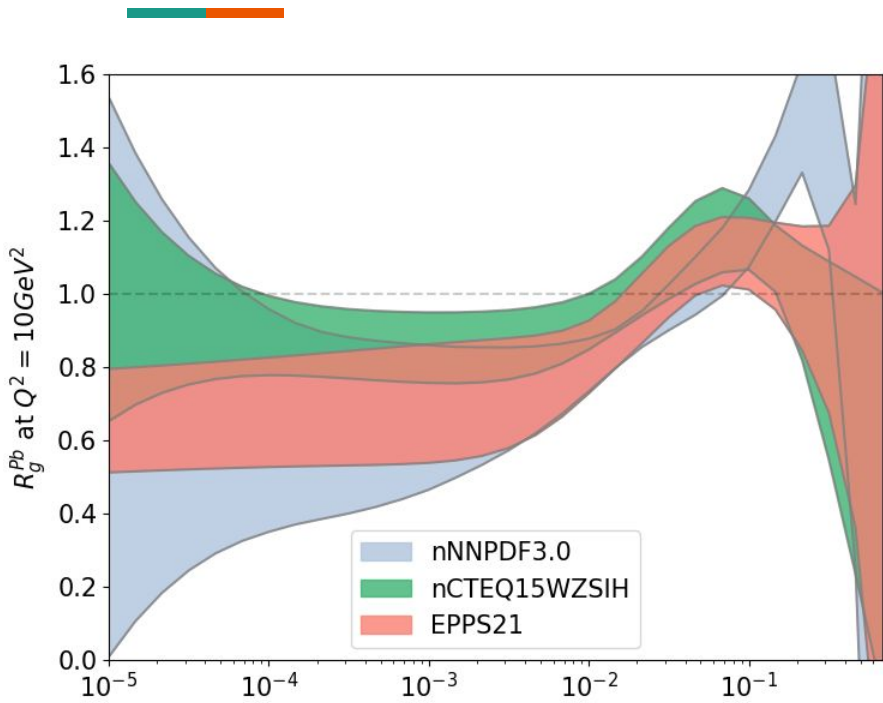
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- Requires additional data of nuclear collisions to be extracted
- Recent proposals to use heavy flavour data (ψ , D, B) at high energy provide additional constraints on gluons at small x
 - nNNPDF3.0 with D meson
 - nCTEQHQ with ψ , D, B...
 - EPPS21 with D meson

Nuclear PDFs

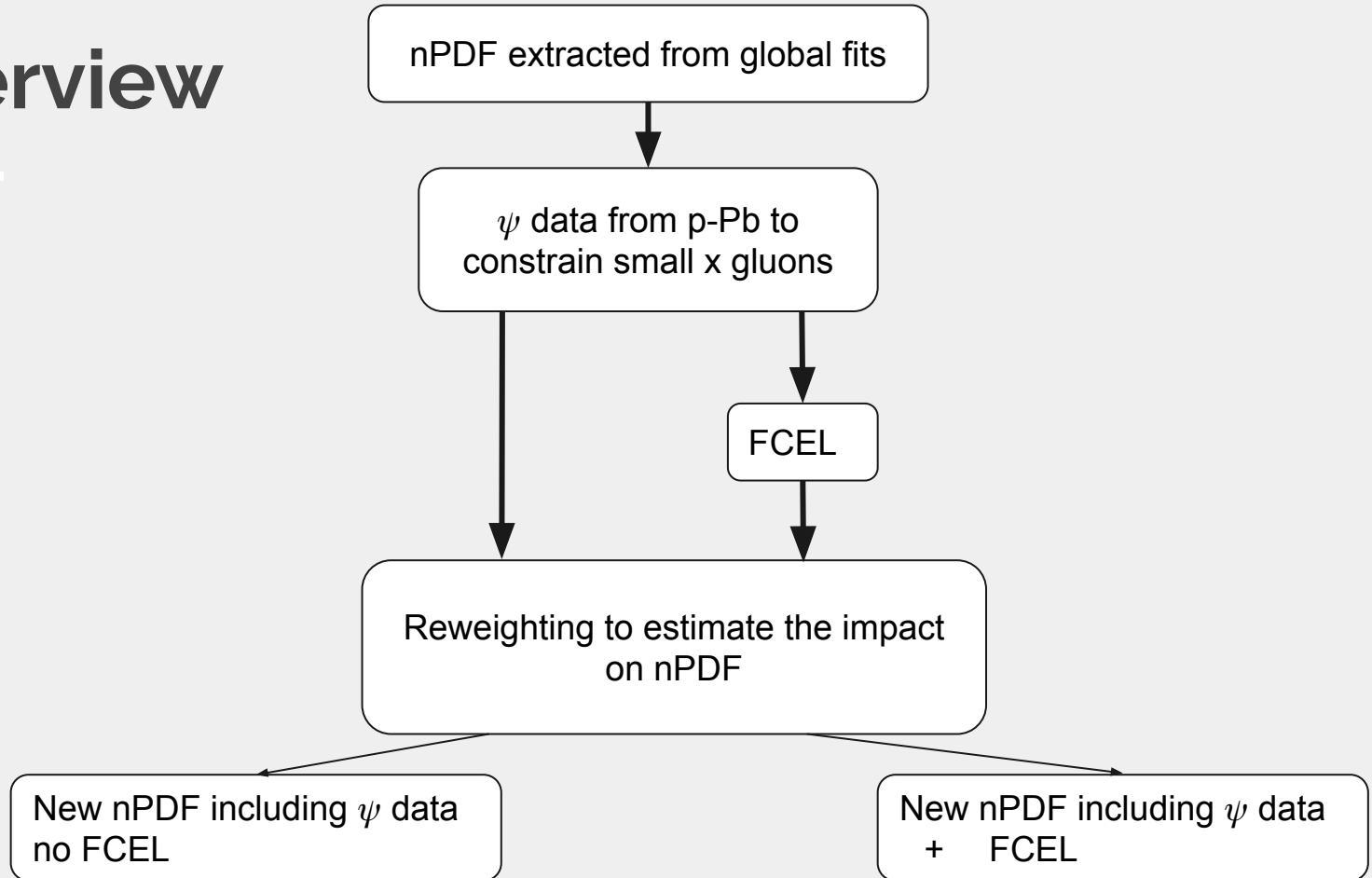


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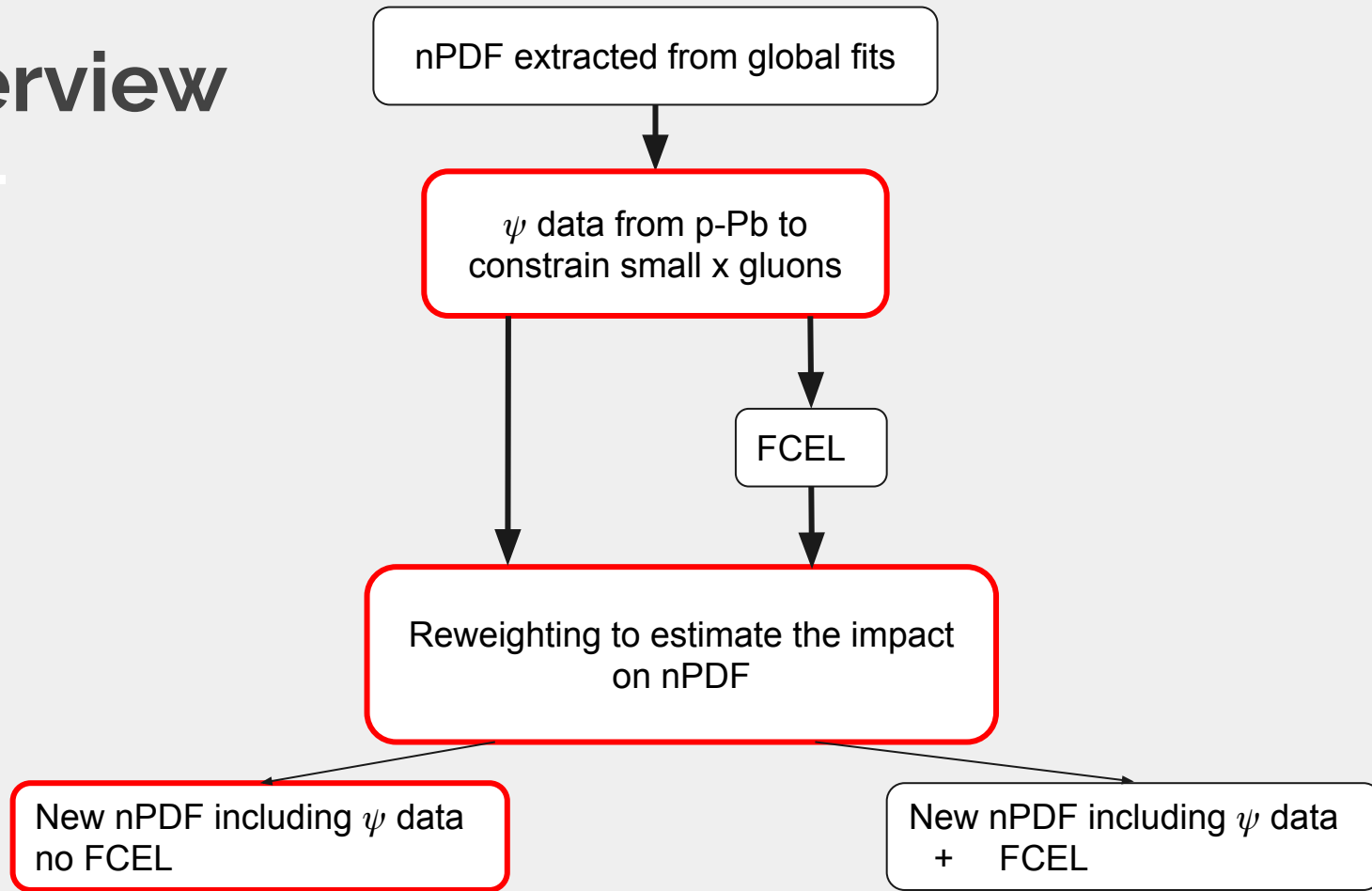
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Caveat : heavy flavour data sensitive to fully coherent energy loss (FCEL)

Overview



Overview



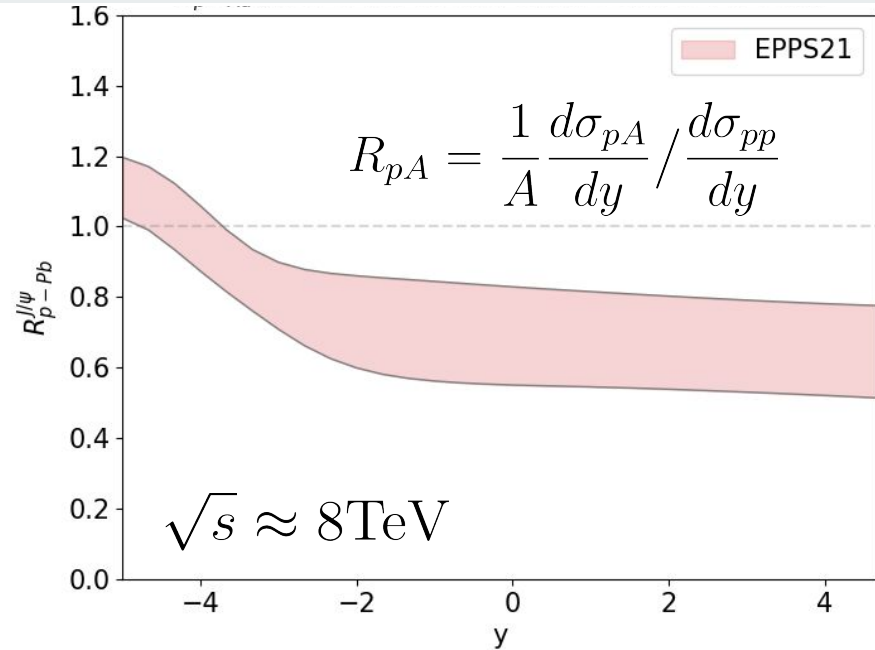
ψ hadroproduction model

Color evaporation model:

$c\bar{c}$ pair hadronises with fixed probability to a ψ state as long as its invariant mass is in range:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{p+A \rightarrow \psi}}{dy} = 2F_{\psi} \int_{2m_c}^{2m_D} dm m \frac{d\sigma_{p+A \rightarrow c\bar{c}}}{dm^2 dy}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{p+A \rightarrow c\bar{c}}}{dm^2 dy} \equiv \sum_{i,j=g,q,\bar{q}} f_i^p(x_1, \mu^2) \otimes f_j^A(x_2, \mu^2) \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow c\bar{c}}$$

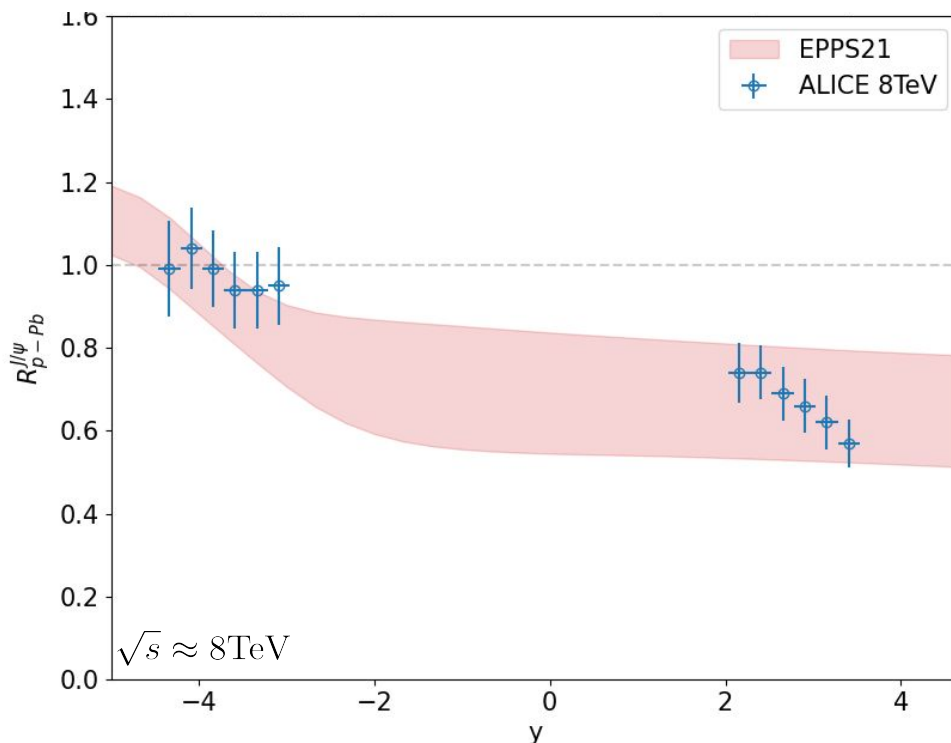


Reweighting nPDF

- Uncertainties are characterised by a set of equally likely replicas
- Behave like a statistical sample
- Comparison to ψ data in p-Pb collisions:
 - ALICE 5 TeV
 - ALICE 8 TeV
 - LHCb 8 TeV

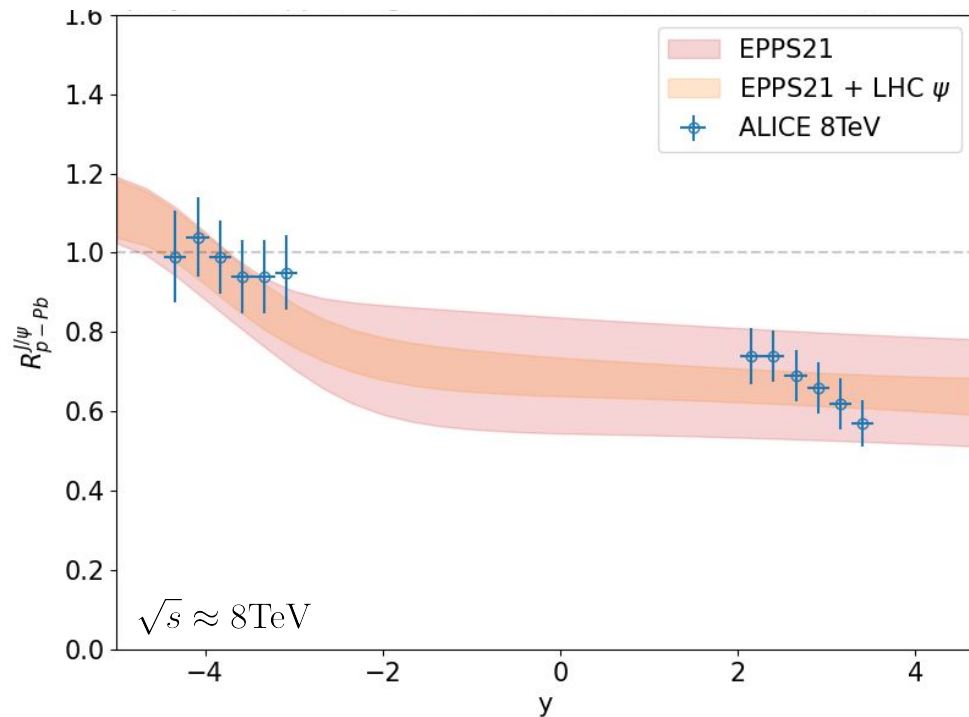
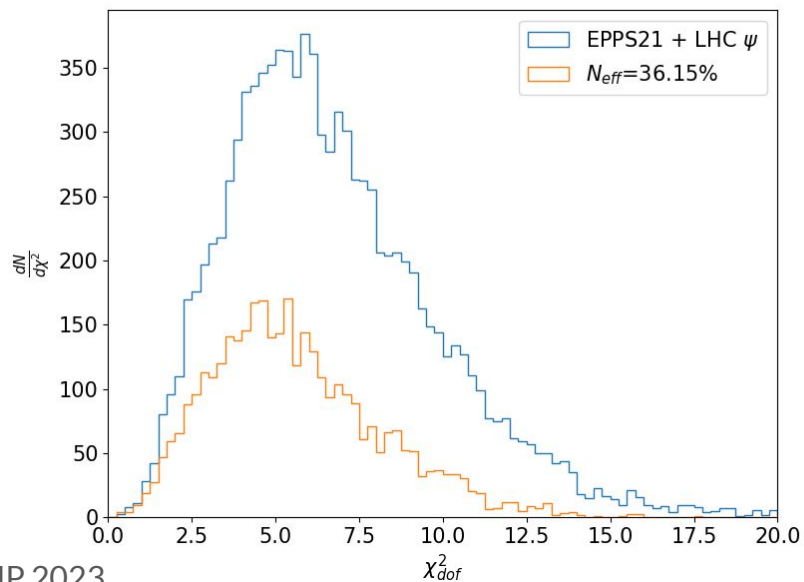
Replicas are given weights according to:

$$w_k = f(\chi_k^2)$$

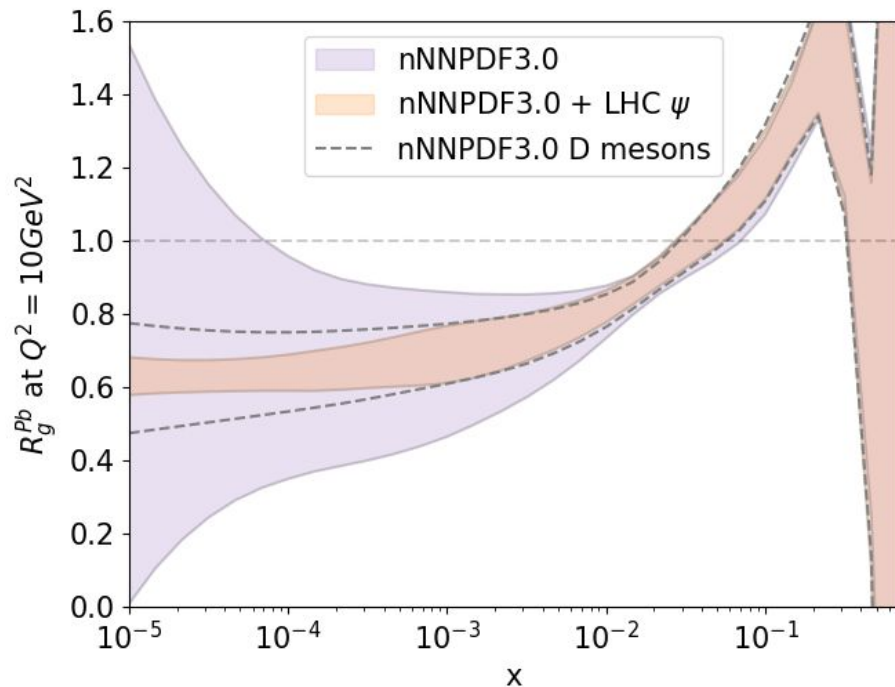


Reweighting nPDF

- Uncertainty narrowing at forward rapidity
- χ^2 distribution tail is suppressed

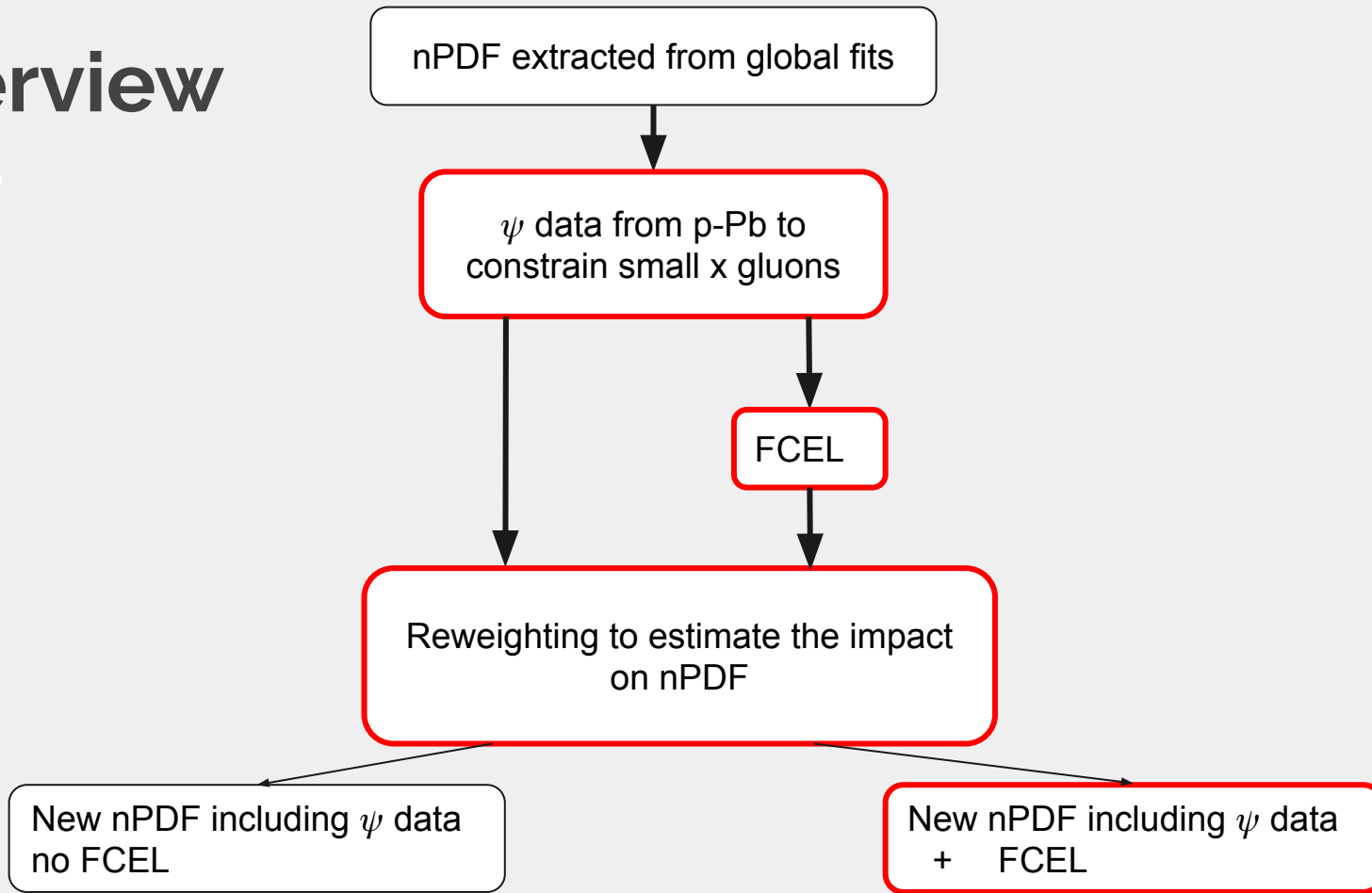


Effect gluon nPDF ratios



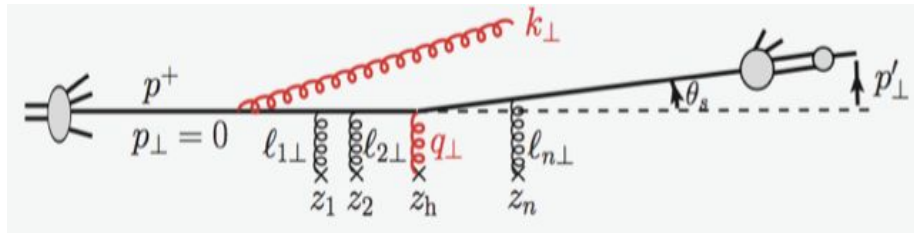
- Reduction of uncertainties similar to results from D mesons by nNNPDF3.0
- Validates the procedure
- Only a few data points which constrain at x down to $\sim 10^{-5}$

Overview



Phenomenology

- Affects hadrons in p-A collisions
- Absent in DIS and W/Z in p-A

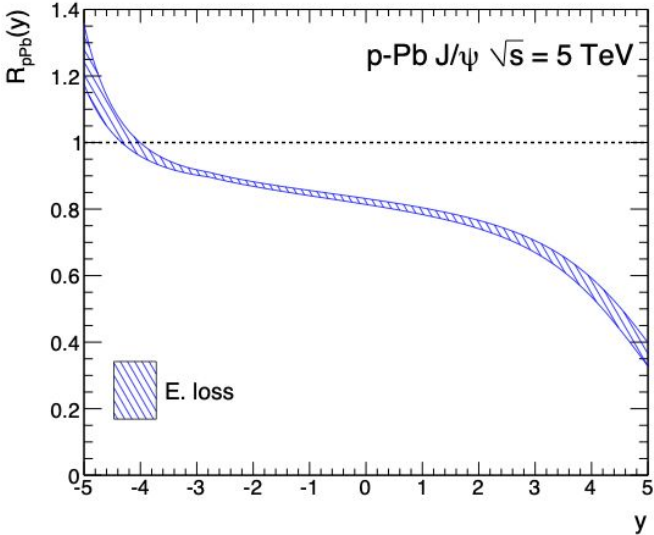


$$\frac{d\sigma_{FCEL}^{J/\psi}}{dE}(E) = \int_0^{\epsilon_{max}} d\epsilon \mathcal{P}(\epsilon, E) \frac{d\sigma^{J/\psi}}{dE}(E + \epsilon)$$

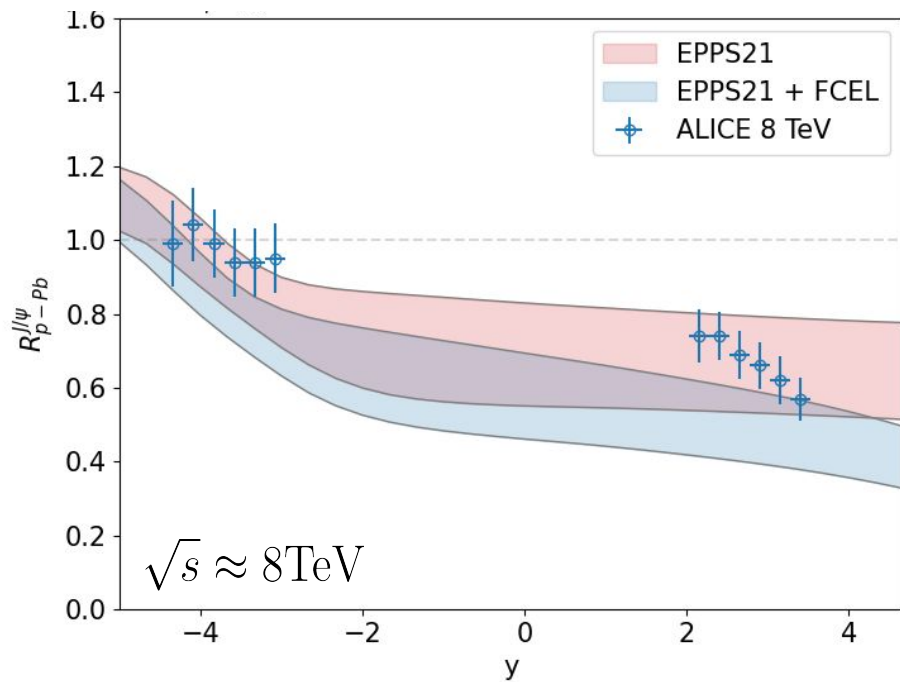
with quenching weight: $\mathcal{P}(\epsilon) = f\left(\frac{dI}{d\omega}\right)$

$$\Delta E \simeq N_c \alpha_s \frac{\sqrt{\hat{q}L}}{M_{\perp}} E$$

With \hat{q} the nuclear matter transport coefficient: only free parameter

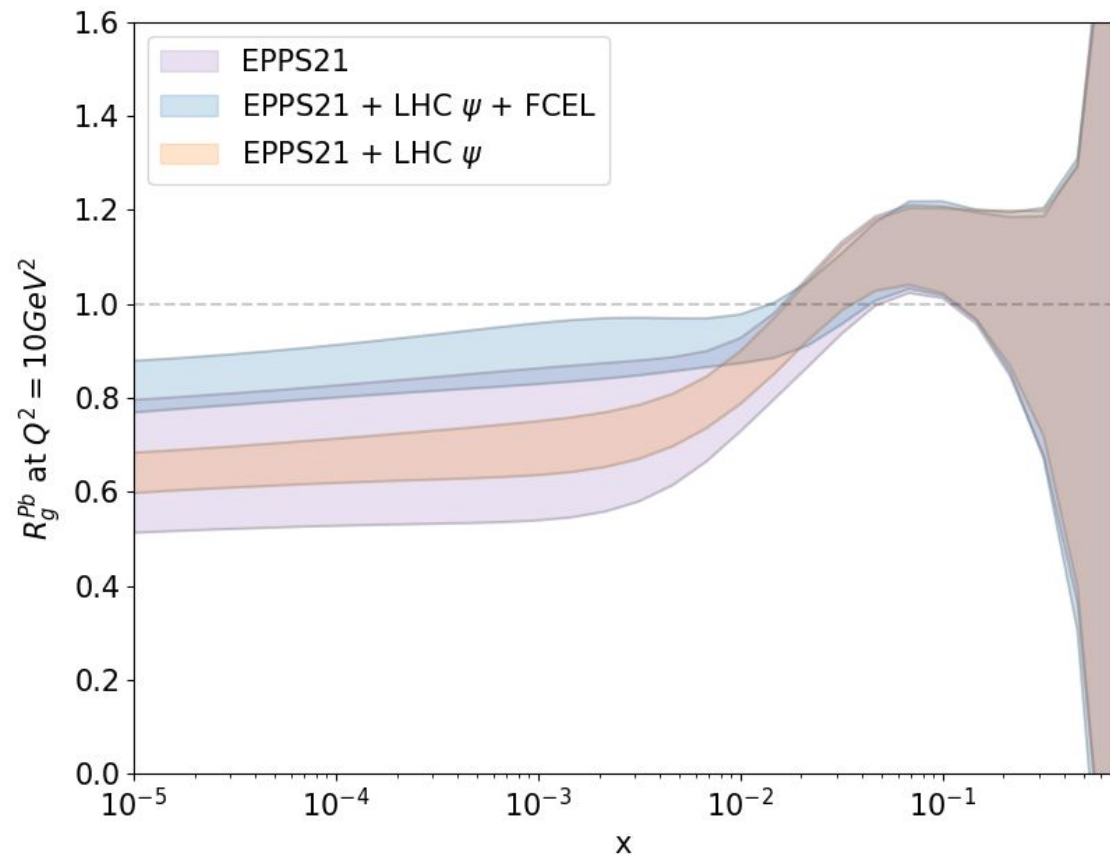


FCEL impact on RpA

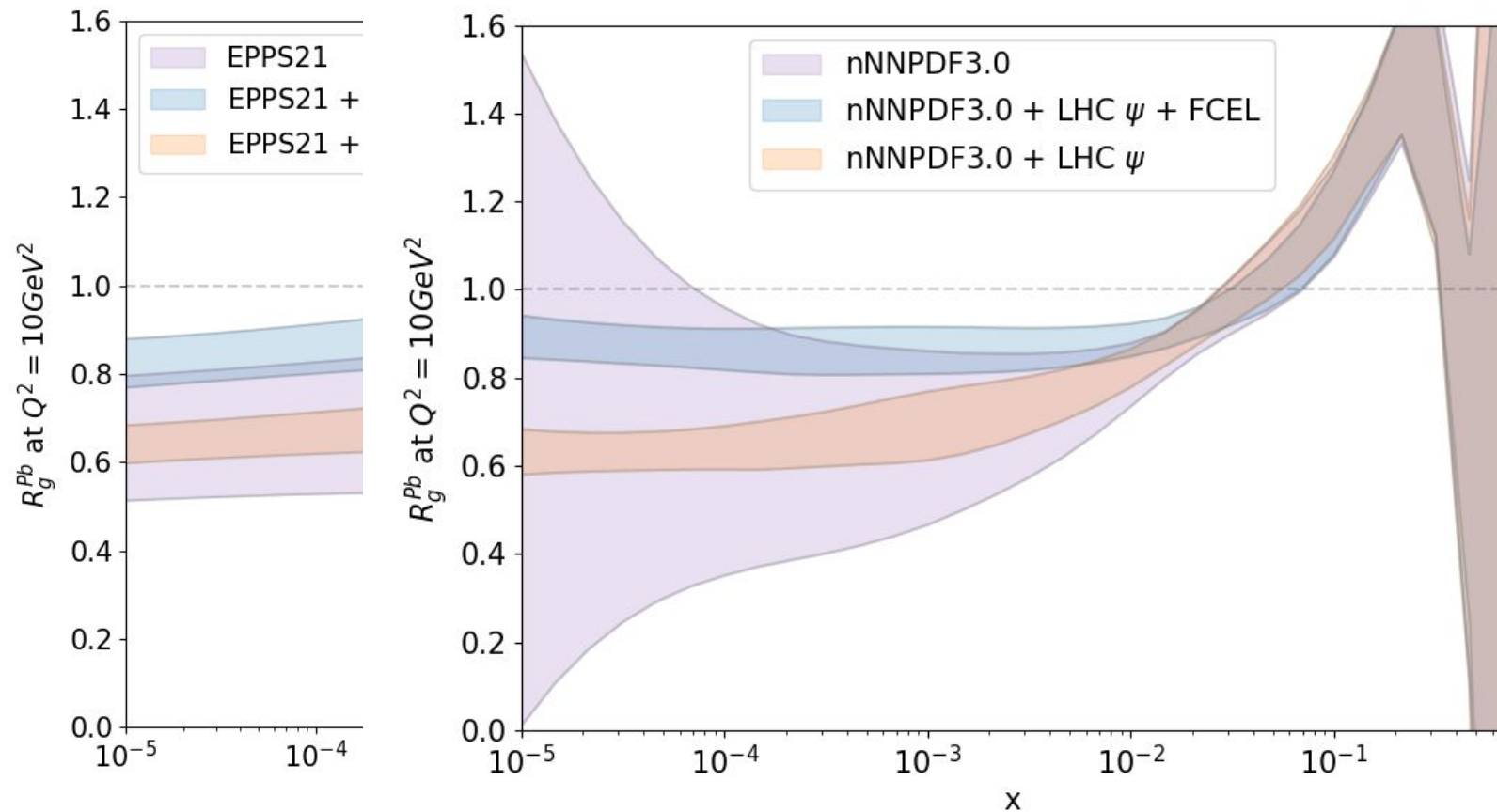


- FCEL should account for part of the suppression
- Reweighting with FCEL should reduce shadowing

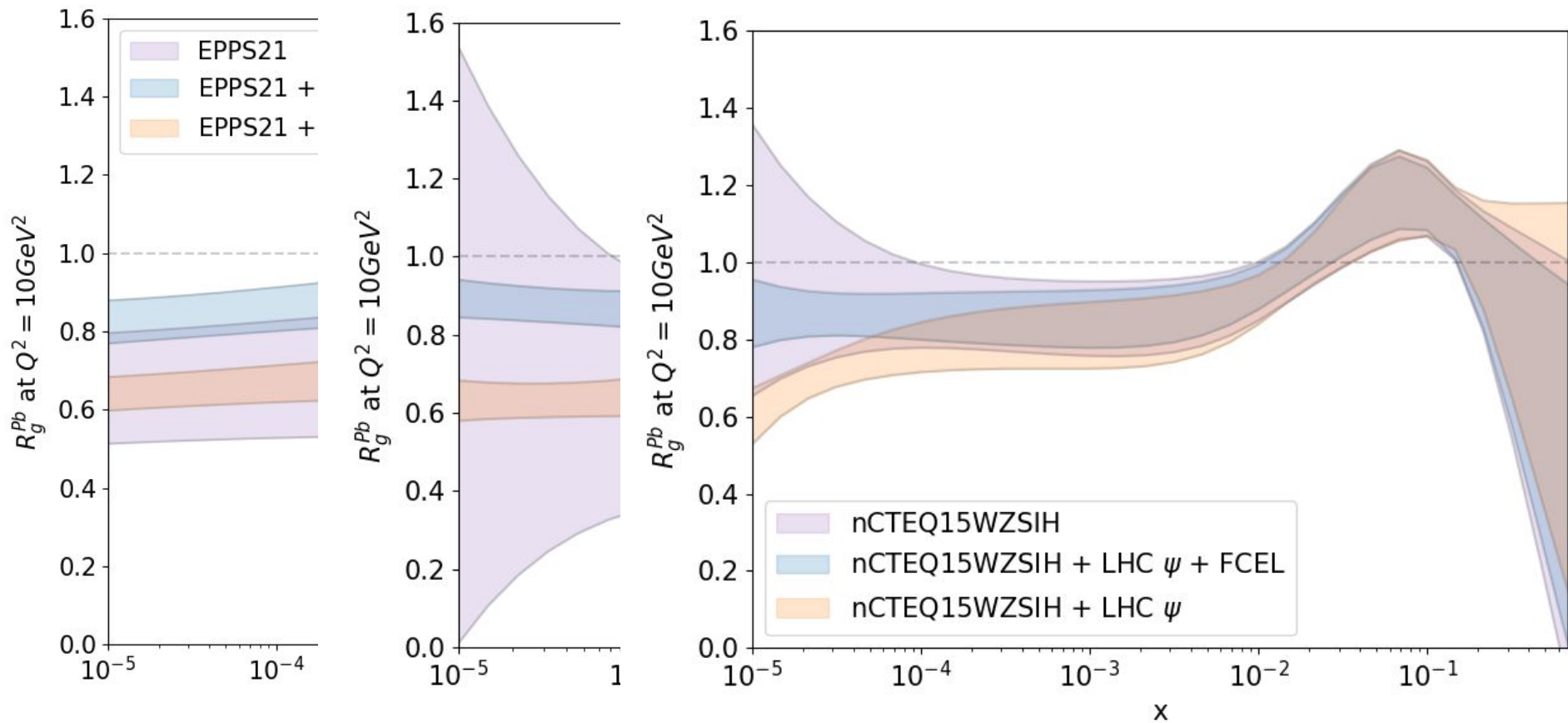
Effect on nPDF gluon ratios



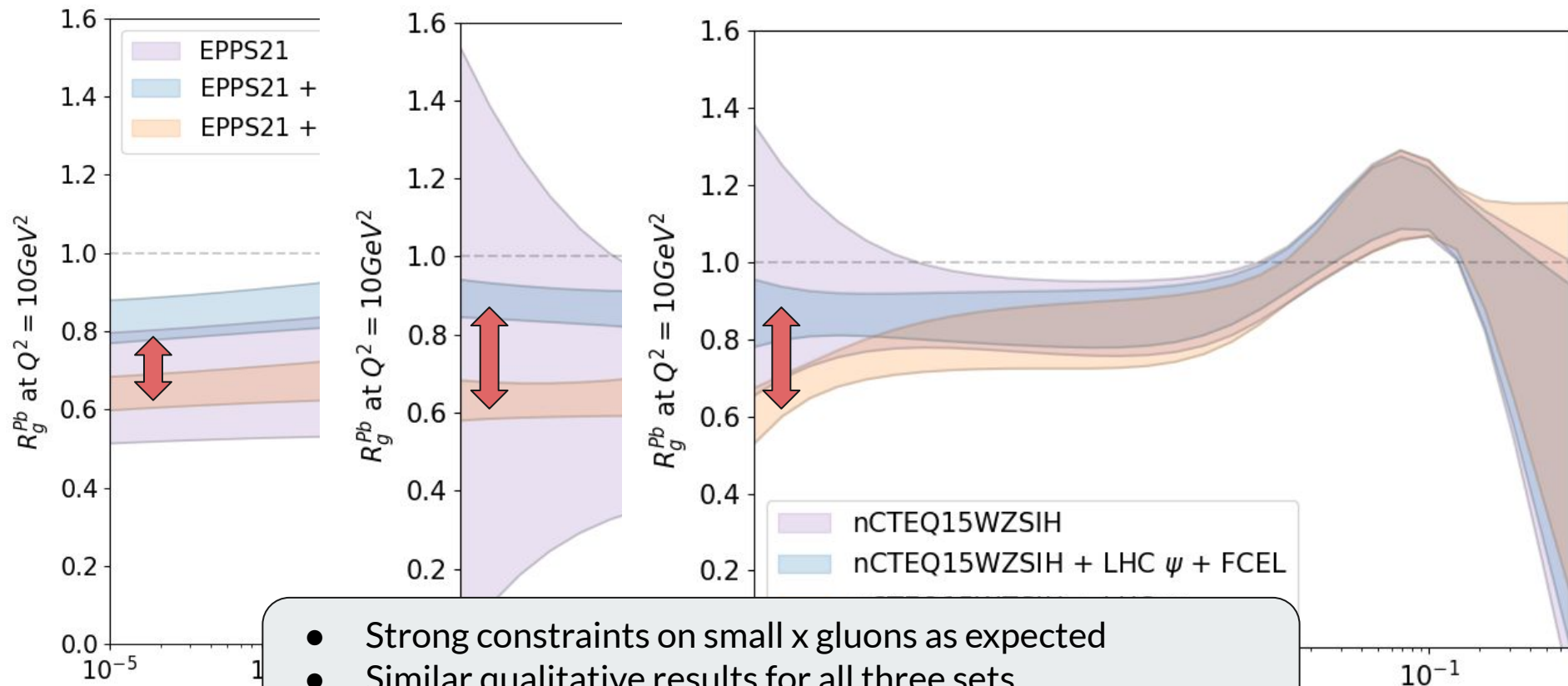
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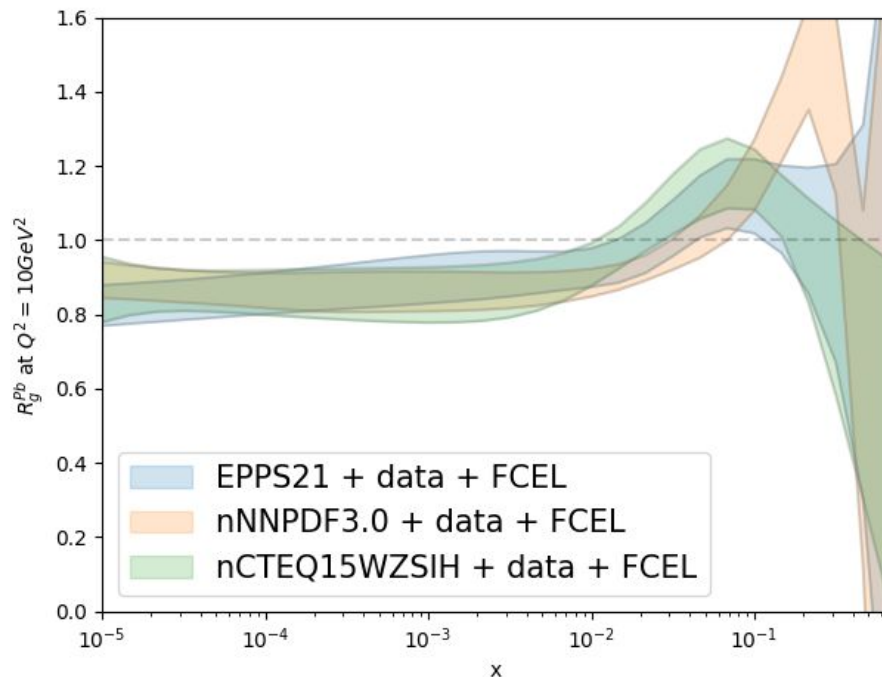
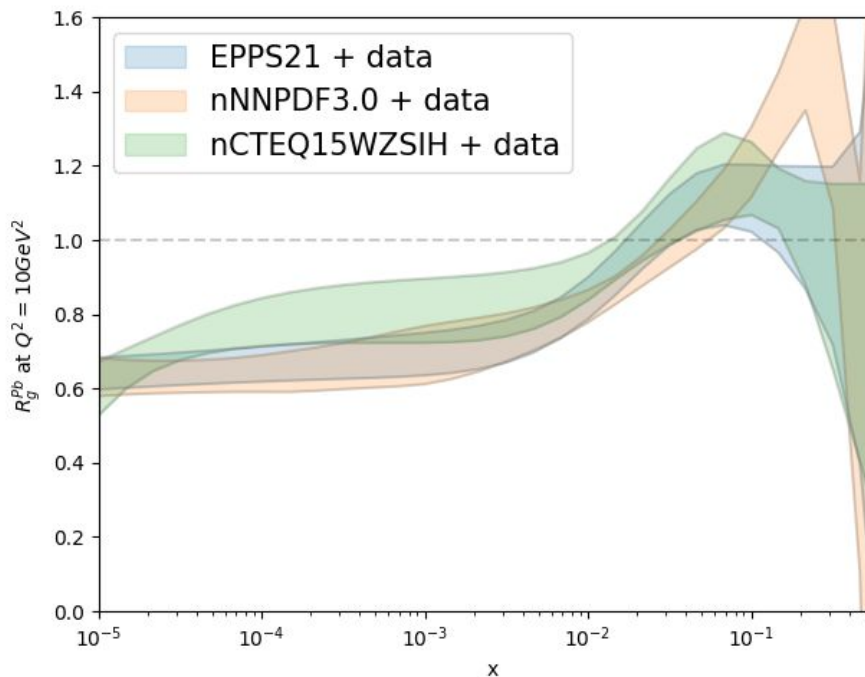
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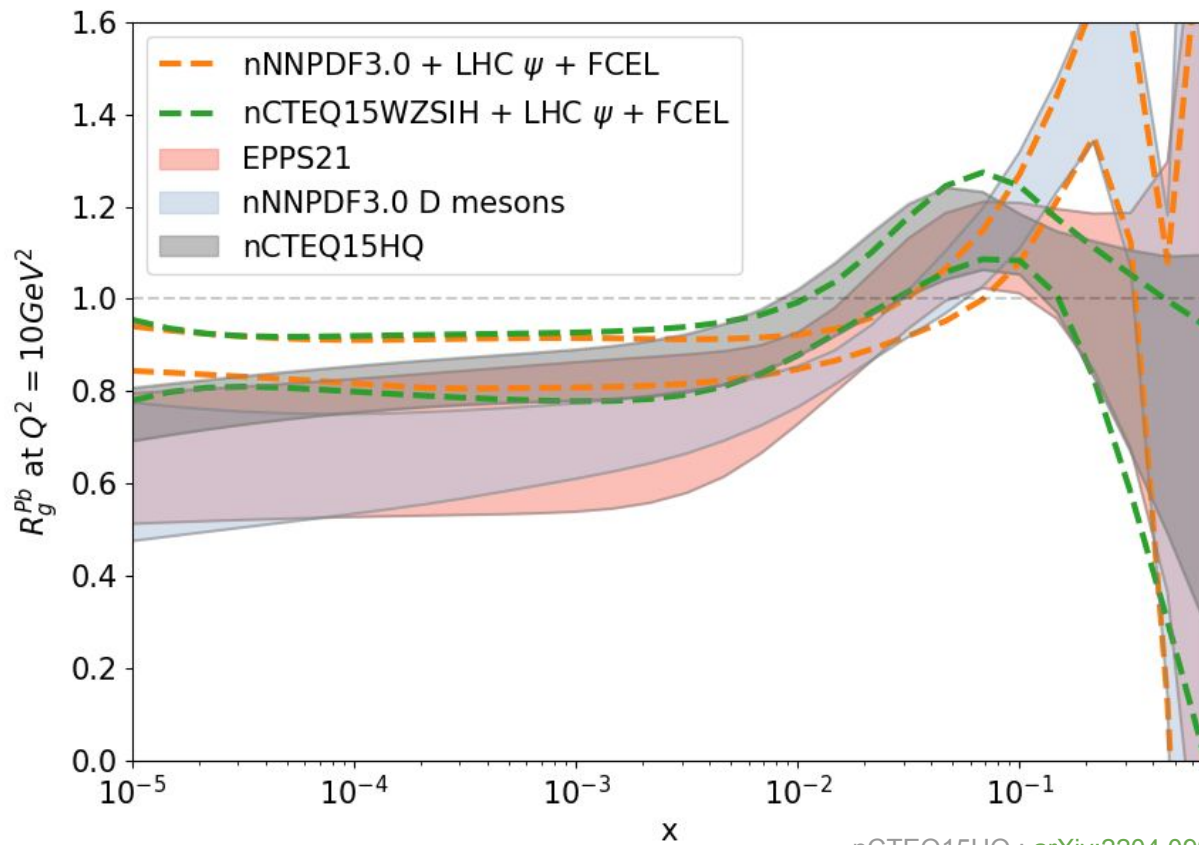
- Strong constraints on small x gluons as expected
- Similar qualitative results for all three sets
- Large difference between nPDF alone and nPDF + FCEL

Gluon ratios

- Convergence of all sets due to constraining data
- Uncertainties greatly reduced



Large difference with and without FCEL at very small x



nCTEQ15HQ : [arXiv:2204.09982](https://arxiv.org/abs/2204.09982)

Conclusion



- reweighting nPDFs using ψ measurements with and without FCEL

New sets show large constraints on (small x) nuclear gluon distributions

- First time inclusion of FCEL
- Using FCEL impact nPDF extractions
- Visible differences between ψ + FCEL and other extractions without FCEL

Outlooks:

- Other ψ production models
- Similar study with D mesons data
- Global fits using HF data and accounting for FCEL

Thank you



Phenomenology

$$\frac{d\sigma_{FCEL}^{J/\psi}(E)}{dE} = \int_0^{\epsilon_{\max}} d\epsilon \mathcal{P}(\epsilon, E) \frac{d\sigma^{J/\psi}}{dE}(E + \epsilon)$$

The cross section is shifted by radiated gluon, with probability density function of gluon energy:

$$\mathcal{P}(\epsilon, E) = \frac{dI}{d\epsilon} \exp \left\{ - \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} d\omega \frac{dI}{d\omega} \right\}$$

Only parametric dependence of the model:

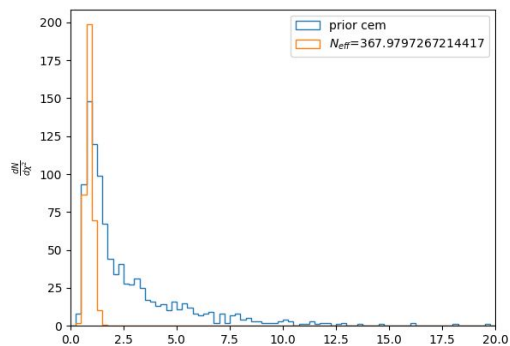
$$l_{\perp}^2 = \hat{q}L \quad \text{with} \quad \hat{q}(x) \equiv \hat{q}_0 \left(\frac{10^{-2}}{x} \right)^{0.3}$$

$$\omega \frac{dI}{d\omega} = \frac{N_c \alpha_s}{\pi} \left\{ \ln \left(1 + \frac{\ell_{\perp A}^2 E^2}{M_{\perp}^2 \omega^2} \right) - \ln \left(1 + \frac{l_{\perp p}^2 E^2}{M_{\perp}^2 \omega^2} \right) \right\} \Theta(\ell_{\perp A}^2 - \Lambda_B^2)$$

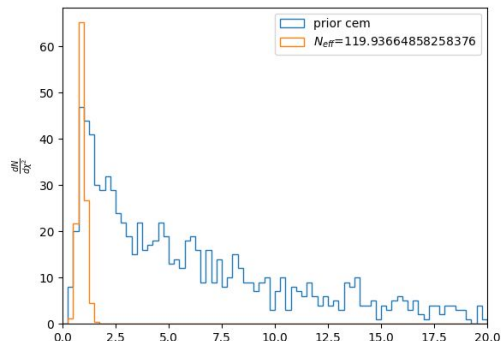
χ^2 Distributions



EPPS21



nNNPD3.0



nCTEQ15WZ

