

Color Glass Condensate at NLO: Phenomenology at HERA, RHIC and the LHC

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I present a brief review of the recent phenomenological analyses of RHIC data based on the Color Glass Condensate, including the use of non-linear evolution equations with running coupling.

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1. Introduction. The running coupling Balitsky-Kovchegov equation.

The Color Glass Condensate effective theory provides a consistent framework to study QCD scattering at high energies (for a review see e.g. [1, 2]). The main physical ingredient in the CGC is the inclusion of unitarity effects through the proper consideration of non-linear *recombination* effects, both at the level of particle production and also in the quantum evolution of hadronic wave functions. Such effects are expected to be relevant when nuclei (or hadrons, in full generality) are probed at small enough values of Bjorken- x . In that regime gluon occupation numbers are very large and gluon self-interactions become highly probable, thus taming, or *saturating*, further growth of the gluon densities. While the need for unitarity effects comprised in the CGC is, at a theoretical level, clear, the real challenge from a phenomenological point of view is to assess to what extent they are present in available data. In that sense, the calculation of higher order corrections to the CGC formalism has supposed important leap forward in sharpening the CGC as an useful phenomenological tool.

The leading order BK-JIMWLK equations resums soft gluon emission in the leading logarithmic (LL) approximation in $\alpha_s \ln 1/x$ to all orders, besides of including non-linear terms required by unitarity. At such degree of accuracy, the theory is incompatible with data. Such insufficiency of the theory has been partially fixed by the calculation of running coupling corrections to the BK-JIMWLK equations through the inclusion of quark loops to all orders [4, 5]. Among other interesting dynamical effects, running coupling effects tame the growth of the saturation scale down to values compatible with experimental data [6]. Due to the complexity of the JIMWLK equations, in phenomenological works it is more feasible to solve the BK equation, more tractable numerically, which corresponds to their large- N_c limit. It reads

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{N}(r, Y)}{\partial Y} = \int d^2 \mathbf{r}_1 K^{\text{run}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) [\mathcal{N}(r_1, Y) + \mathcal{N}(r_2, Y) - \mathcal{N}(r, Y) - \mathcal{N}(r_1, Y) \mathcal{N}(r_2, Y)] \quad (1.1)$$

where $\mathcal{N}(r, Y)$ is the dipole scattering amplitude on a dense target, $Y = \ln x_0/x$ the rapidity, r the dipole transverse size and $r_2 = r - r_1$. It turns out that running coupling effects can be incorporated to the evolution equation through just a modification of the evolution kernel, referred to as K^{run} in Eq. (1.1) (see [6] for an extended discussion on the subject) Finally, Eq. (1.1) needs to be supplemented with initial conditions, which can be chosen to be of the McLerran-Venugopalan type [7]. This introduces two free parameters: The value x_0 where the evolution starts and the initial saturation scale Q_0 . Finally, the unintegrated gluon distribution entering the different production processes discussed below is related to the dipole amplitude in Eq. (1.1) through a Fourier transform (see Eq. (3.3)). In all the phenomenological works described below those two parameters are fitted to experimental data.

2. Structure functions at HERA

Data on inclusive structure functions in e+p collisions at small- x performed in HERA provide a good ground to test the CGC. According to the dipole model formulation of deep inelastic scattering, the $\gamma^* - p$ cross section can be written as

$$\sigma_{T,L}(x, Q^2) = 2 \sum_f \int_0^1 dz \int d\mathbf{b} d\mathbf{r} |\Psi_{T,L}^f(e_f, m_f, z, Q^2, \mathbf{r})|^2 \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, x), \quad (2.1)$$

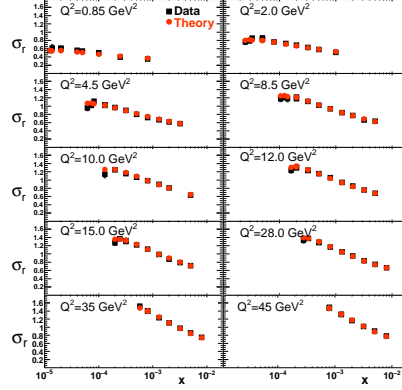


Figure 1: Fits to data on the reduced cross section σ_r measured in e+p scattering at HERA.

where Ψ describes the wave function for the virtual photon to split in a $q\bar{q}$ pair and \mathcal{N} is the dipole scattering. Fig 1. shows a fit [8] to data on the reduced cross section measured at HERA using rcBK equation to describe the x -dependence of the dipole scattering amplitude in Eq. (2.1). Such good agreement with data suggest the possible presence of saturation effects as described in the rcBK equation.

3. Single inclusive particle production and nuclear modification factors

Nuclear effects in p+A or A+A collisions are typically evaluated in terms of the nuclear modification factors:

$$R_{pA} = \frac{\frac{dN^{pA}}{dyd^2p_t}}{N_{coll} \frac{dN^{pp}}{dyd^2p_t}}, \quad (3.1)$$

where N_{coll} is the number of collisions. If high-energy nuclear reactions were a mere incoherent superposition of nucleon-nucleon collisions, then the observed R_{pA} should be equal to unity. However, RHIC measurements in d+Au collisions (or peripheral Au+Au collisions) [12, 13] in the forward rapidity region exhibit a clear suppression for all experimentally accessible values of p_t . However, at more forward rapidities such Cronin enhancement disappears, turning into an almost homogeneous suppression for all the measured values of p_t . According to $2 \rightarrow 1$ kinematics, the x -values probed in the projectile and target are $x_{1(2)} = (m_t/\sqrt{s}) e^{\pm y}$. Thus, x -values are small for $y > 1$ at RHIC energies, offering a cleaner opportunity to explore CGC effects. There, the CGC formulation of single particle production takes on a relatively simple form [14]:

$$\frac{dN_h}{dy_h d^2p_t} = \frac{K}{(2\pi)^2} \sum_q \int_{x_F}^1 \frac{dz}{z^2} \left[x_1 f_{q/p}(x_1, p_t^2) \tilde{N}_F \left(x_2, \frac{p_t}{z} \right) D_{h/q}(z, p_t^2) \right. \\ \left. + x_1 f_{g/p}(x_1, p_t^2) \tilde{N}_A \left(x_2, \frac{p_t}{z} \right) D_{h/g}(z, p_t^2) \right], \quad (3.2)$$

where p_t and y_h are the transverse momentum and rapidity of the produced hadron, and $f_{i/p}$ and $D_{h/i}$ refer to the parton distribution function of the incoming proton and to the final-state hadron

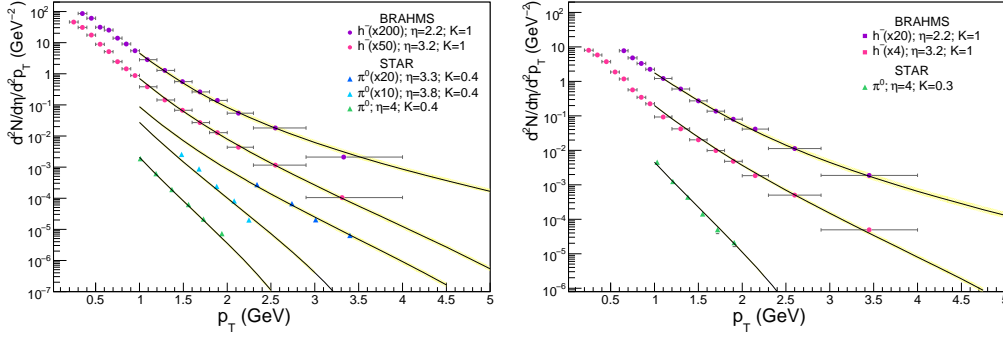


Figure 2: Negative charged hadron and neutral pions at forward rapidities measured by the BRAHMS [12] and STAR [13] Collaborations in p+p (left) and d+Au minimum bias (right) collisions compared to our calculation [15].

fragmentation function respectively. Thus, in the forward region the projectile is in the dilute regime and characterized by its parton distribution functions, while the nucleus is deep in the saturation region and characterized by unintegrated gluon distributions taken from the solutions of the rcBK equation:

$$\tilde{N}_{F(A)}(x, k) = \int d^2\mathbf{r} e^{-ik \cdot \mathbf{r}} [1 - \mathcal{N}_{F(A)}(r, Y = \ln(x_0/x))], \quad (3.3)$$

where k refers to transverse momentum. With this set up we reach a very good description of forward neutral pions and negatively charged hadrons yields as measured by the STAR and BRAHMS Collaborations respectively in d+Au minimum bias and in p+p collisions, as shown in Fig 2. All the details of the calculation and fit parameters can be found in [15].

By simply taking the ratios of the corresponding spectra, we get a very good description of the nuclear modification factors at forward rapidities. It should be noted that we use the same normalization as the experimentalist do in their analyses of minimum bias d+Au collisions, i.e. we fix $N_{coll} = 7.2$. Physically, the observed suppression is due to the relative enhancement of non-linear terms in the small- x evolution of the nuclear wave function with respect to that of a proton. However, it has been argued that the observed suppression at forward rapidities is not an effect associated to the small values proven in the nuclear wave function but, rather, to energy-momentum conservation corrections relevant for $x_F \rightarrow 1$. Such corrections are not present in the CGC, built upon the eikonal approximation. Thus, the energy degradation of the projectile parton through either elastic scattering or induced gluon brehmstralung would be larger in a nucleus than in proton on account of the stronger color fields of the former, resulting in the relative suppression observed in data.

Acknowledgments

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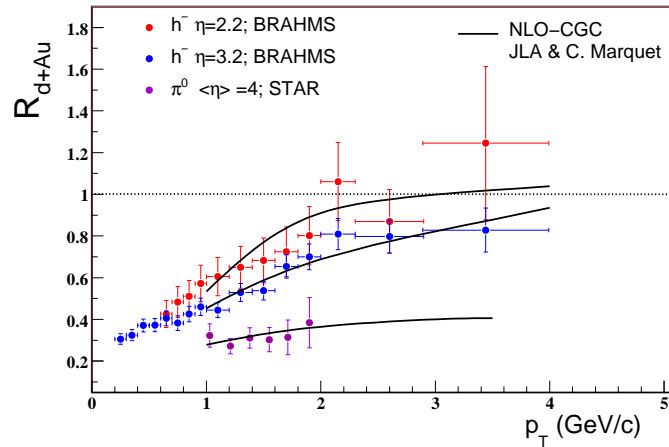


Figure 3: Nuclear modification factors at forward rapidities in minimum bias d+Au collisions in the CGC [15].

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