

Hadron Attenuation and p_T Broadening with GiBUU

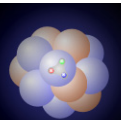
K. Gallmeister, U. Mosel

■ Model

- Pythia, GiBUU, prehadronic FSI

■ Results

- EMC@100-280
Hermes@27
CLAS@5



Model

■ $\gamma^*N \rightarrow X$ using PYTHIA

additional:

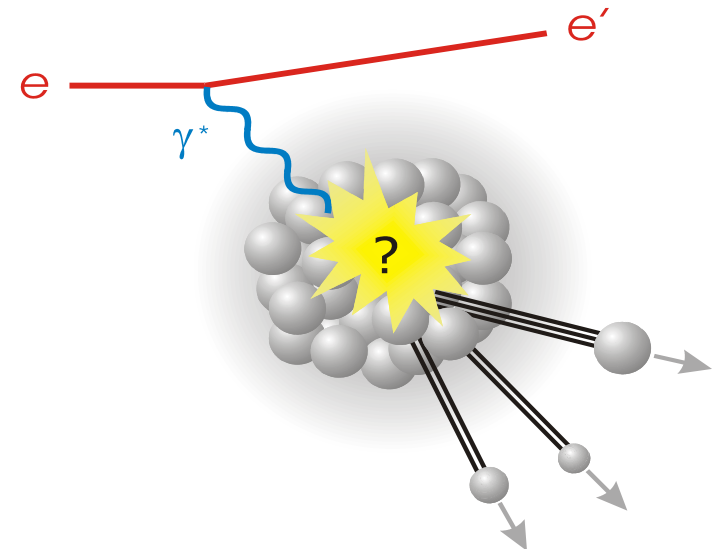
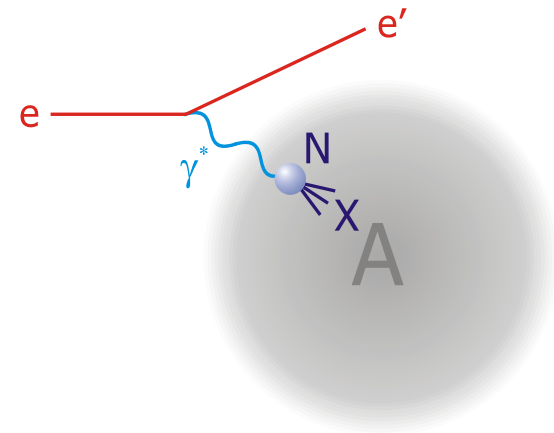
- binding energies
- Fermi motion
- Pauli blocking
- coherence length effects

extended for exclusive channels

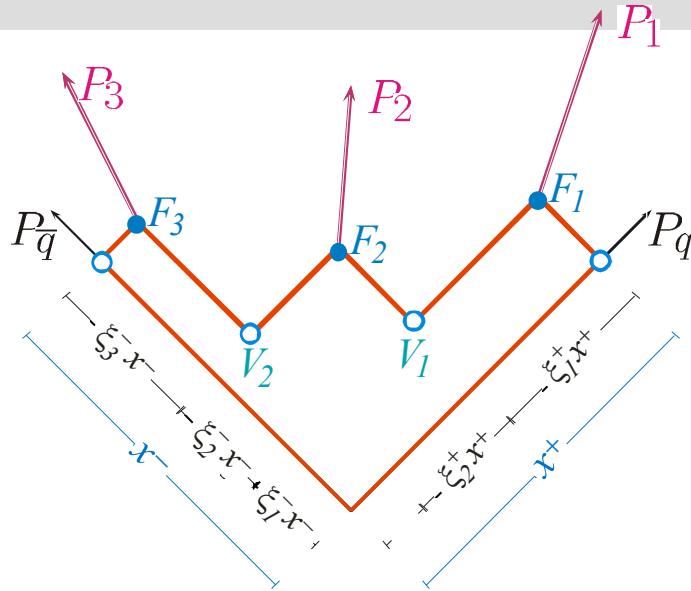
■ propagation of final state X within GiBUU transport model

<http://gibuu.physik.uni-giessen.de>

- elastic/inelastic scatterings (coupled channels)
- experimental acceptance



Model: Hadronization in String Model (Pythia/Jetset)

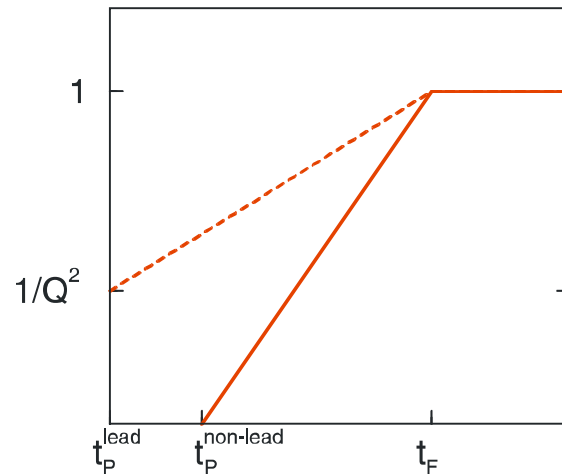
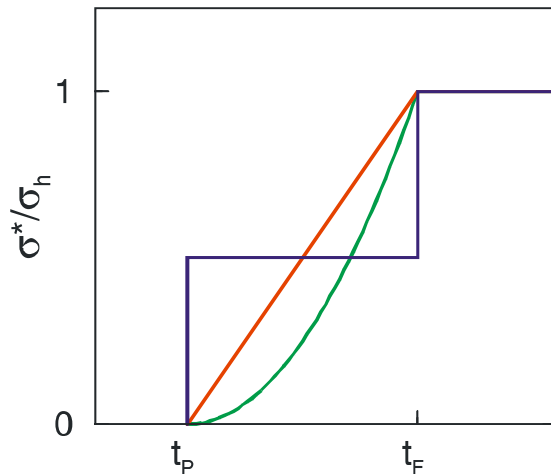


■ 3 times/points per particle:

- „Production 1“ String-Breaking
- „Production 2“ String-Breaking
- „Formation“ Line Meeting

■ leading vs. non-leading

■ XS evolution scenarios:



CT

Model: Transport (GiBUU)

GiBUU: Gießen + Boltzmann-Uehling-Uhlenbeck

$$\frac{df^X}{dt} = \frac{\partial f^X}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{p}} \frac{\partial f^X}{\partial \vec{r}} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{r}} \frac{\partial f^X}{\partial \vec{p}} = I_{\text{coll}}(f^X, f^a, f^b, \dots)$$

1 particle phase space densities

full coupled channel

- Hamiltonian $H = H(f^X, f^a, f^b, \dots)$
hadronic mean fields + potentials

- Solved with „testparticle ansatz“

$$f^X = \sum_{i=1}^{n \times N^X} \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) \delta(p - p_i)$$

local ensemble method
= local collisions

- 61 baryons, 21 mesons

Results: EMC & Hermes

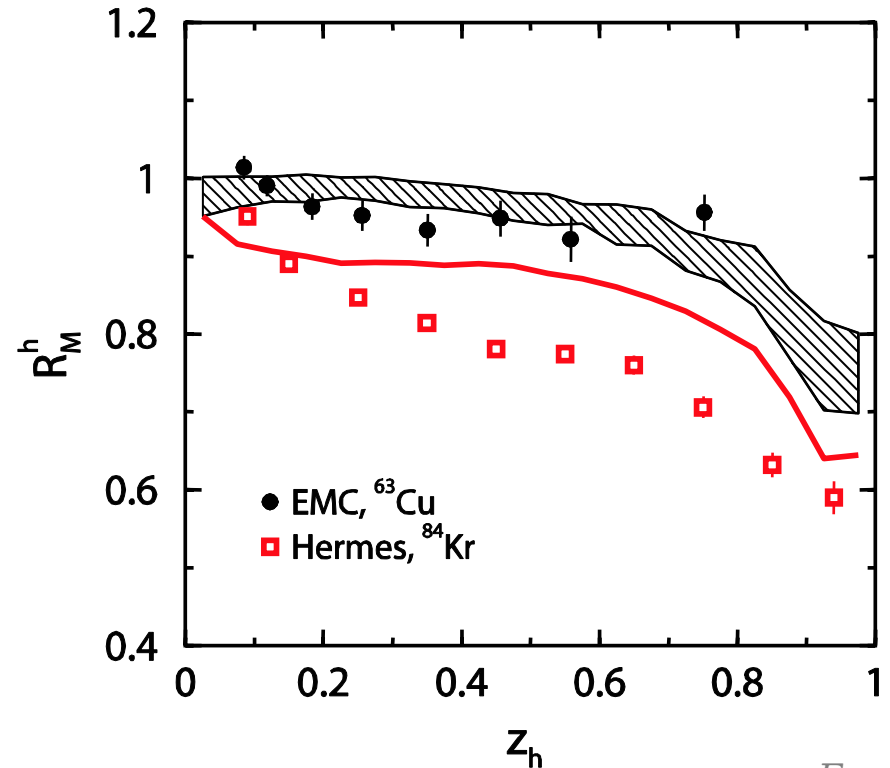
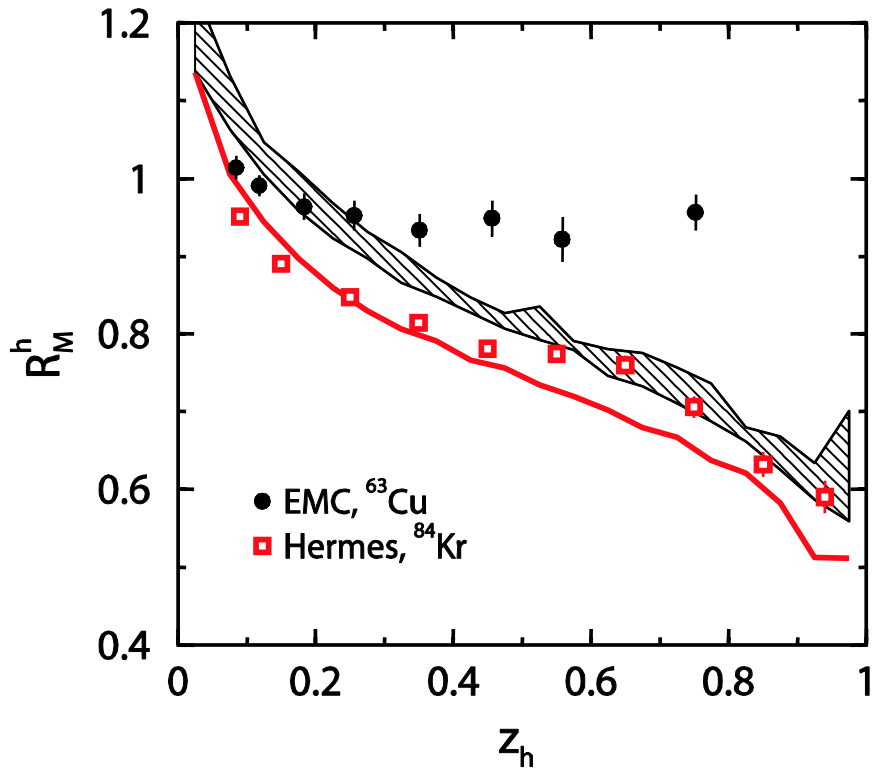
■ constant cross section

■ quadratic increase

$t = t_P \cdots t_F :$

$$\sigma^* = 0.5 \sigma_H$$

$$\sigma^* = \left(\frac{t - t_P}{t_F - t_P} \right)^2 \sigma_H$$



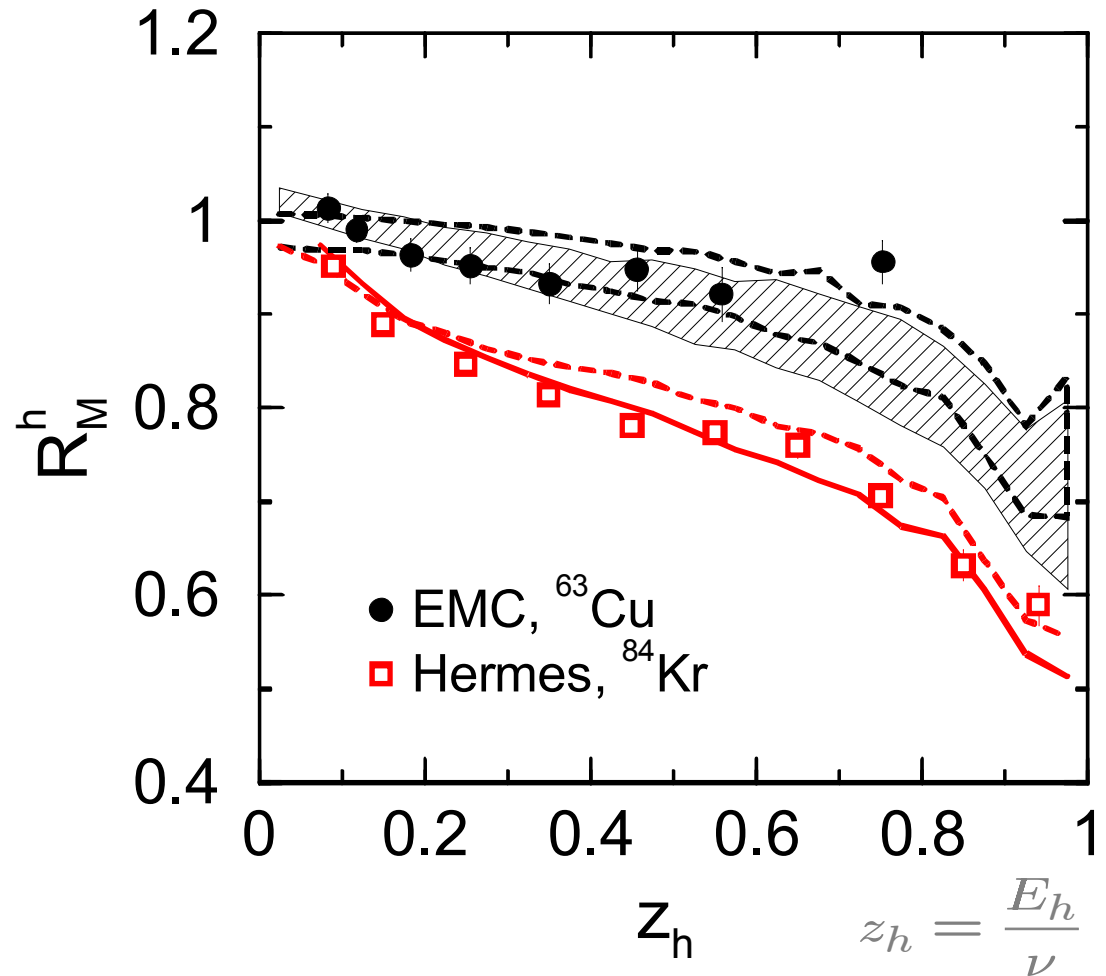
$$z_h = \frac{E_h}{\nu}$$

Results: EMC & Hermes

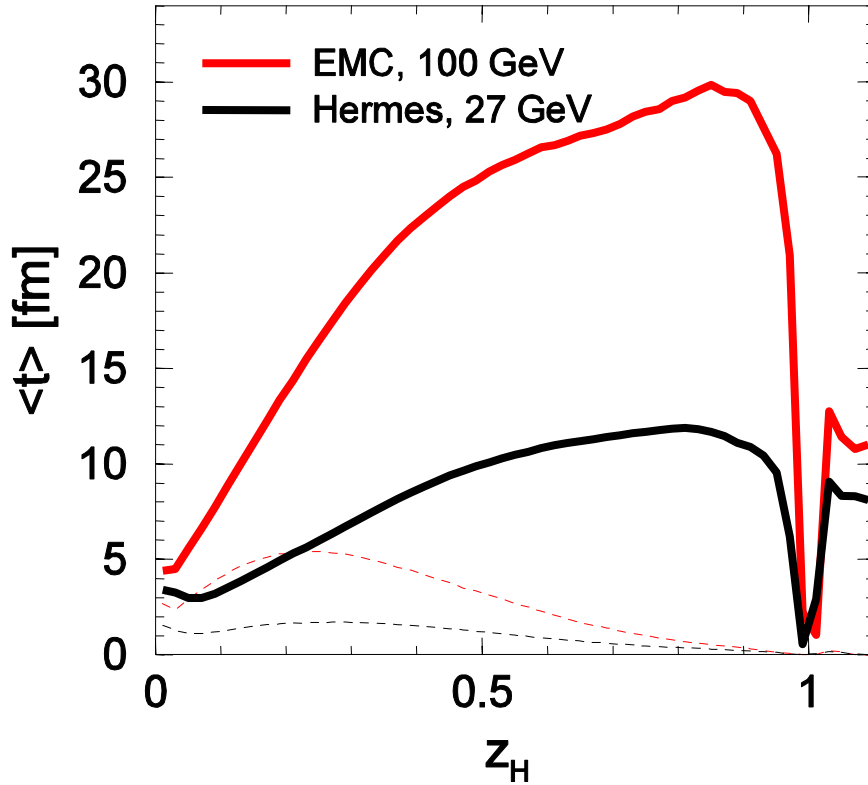
$$\frac{\sigma^*}{\sigma_h} = \frac{r_{\text{lead}}}{Q^2} + \left(1 - \frac{r_{\text{lead}}}{Q^2}\right) \left(\frac{t - t_P}{t_F - t_P}\right)$$

! EMC@100...280 GeV
and
Hermes@27 GeV
described simultaneously

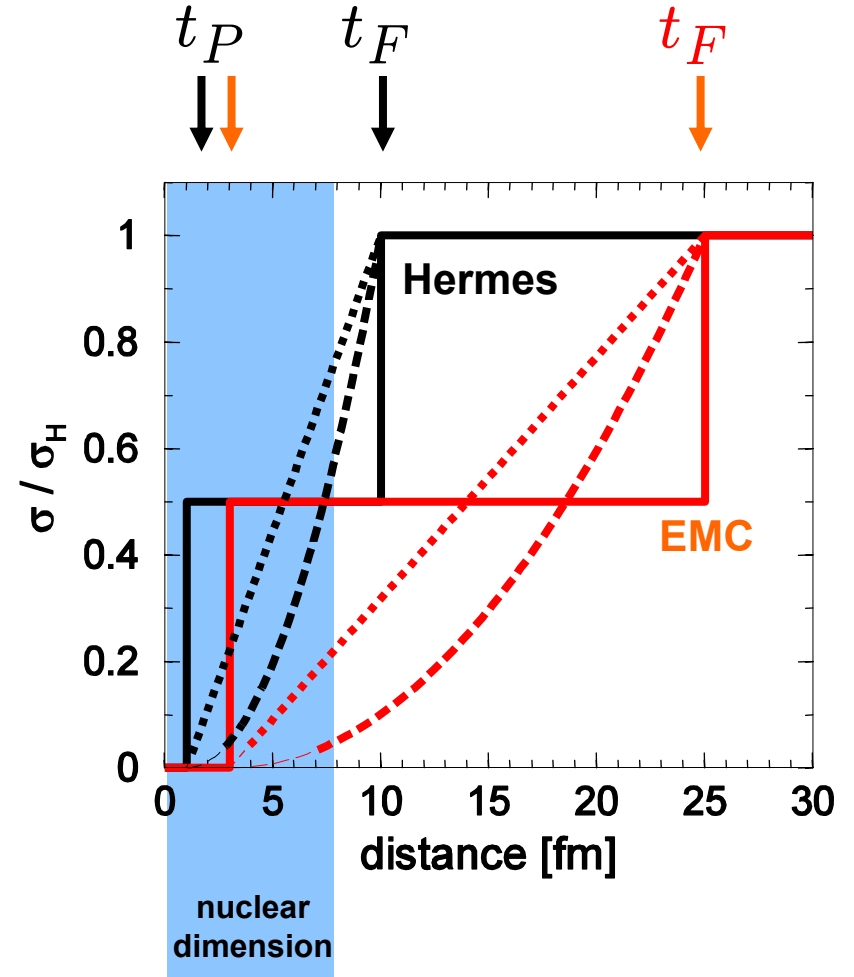
pedestal value?
...small effect!

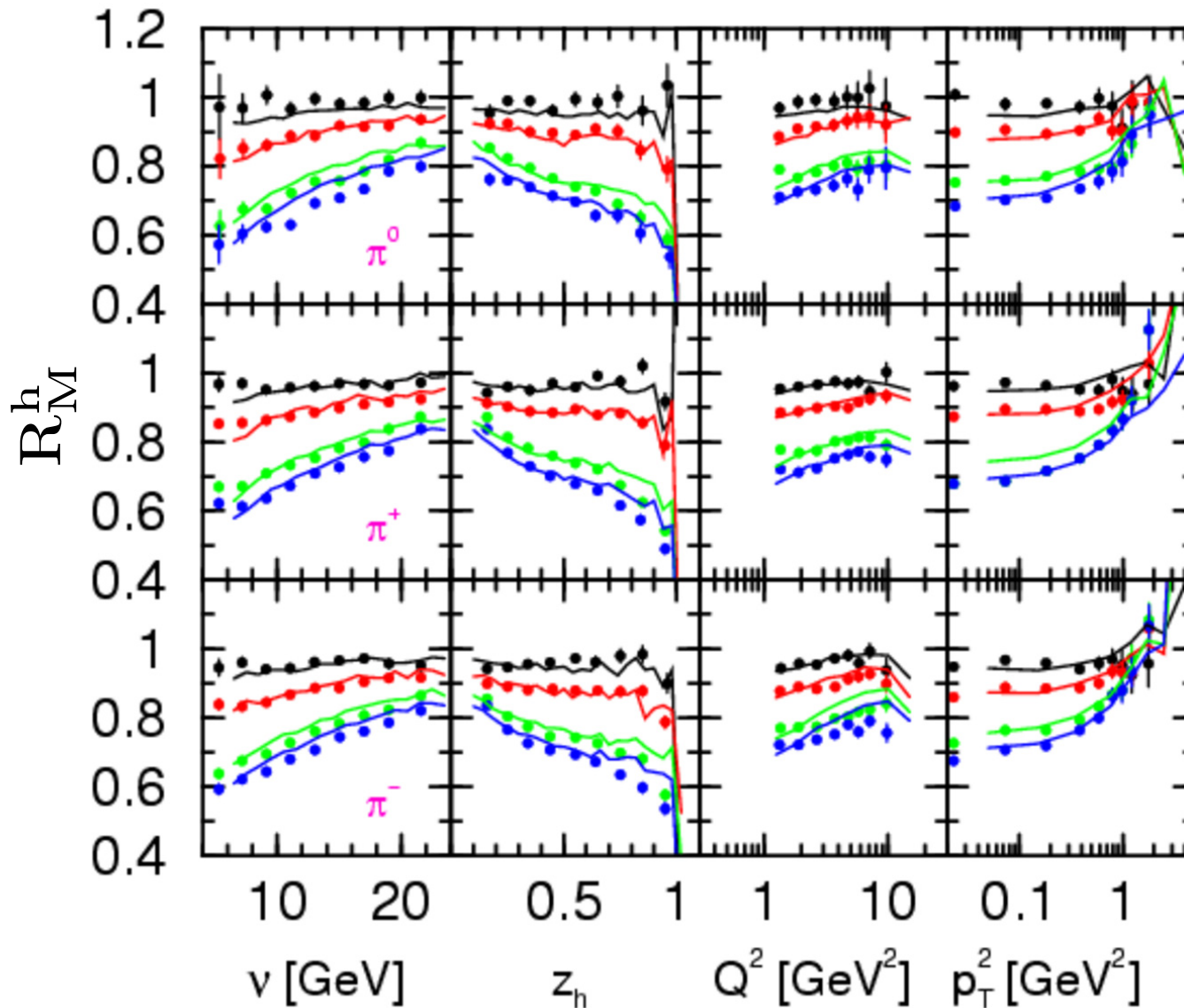


Times



here: averaged times
in code: individual times





Pions

2d_1

4He_2

$^{20}Ne_{10}$

$^{84}Kr_{36}$

$^{131}Xe_{54}$

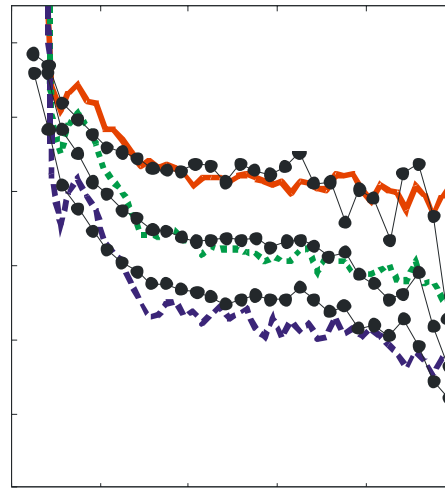
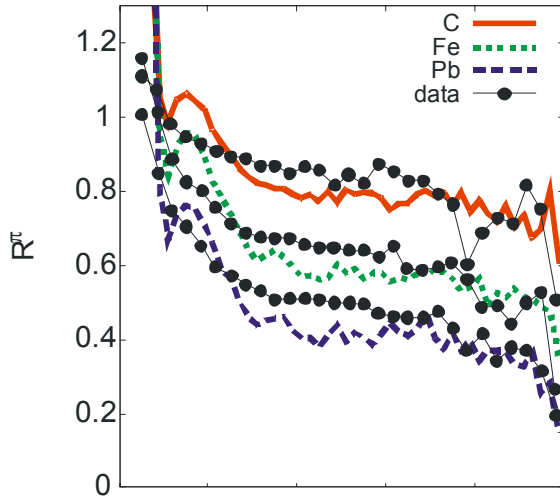
no diffractive

CLAS@5, π^+ : selected (ν, Q^2) bins

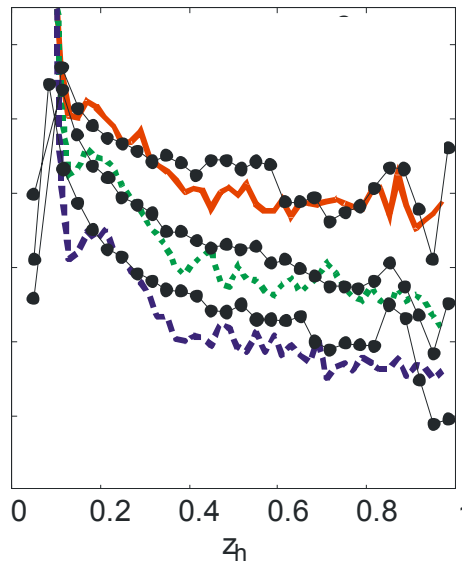
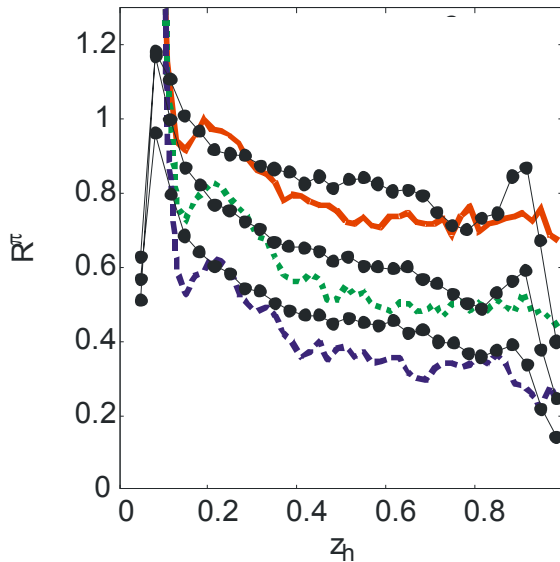
$Q^2 = 1.0 \dots 1.25 \text{ GeV}^2$

$Q^2 = 1.85 \dots 2.4 \text{ GeV}^2$

$\nu = 3.5 \dots 4 \text{ GeV}$



$\nu = 2.2 \dots 3 \text{ GeV}$



Data:

- CLAS preliminary
- no error bars shown

Calculations:

- not tuned !!!
- no Fermi Motion (W < 2 GeV possible)
- no potentials

As good as at higher energies !

pT – Broadening: JLAB@5, π^+

$$\Delta p_T^2 = \langle p_T^2 \rangle_A - \langle p_T^2 \rangle_D$$

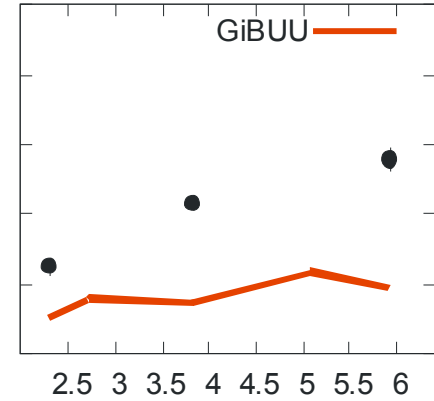
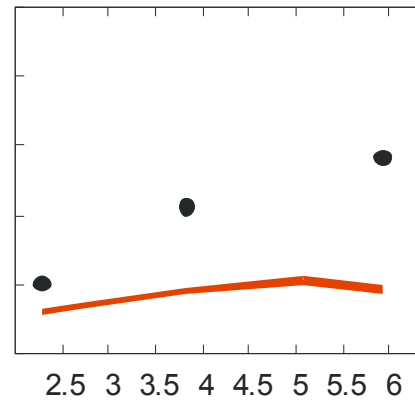
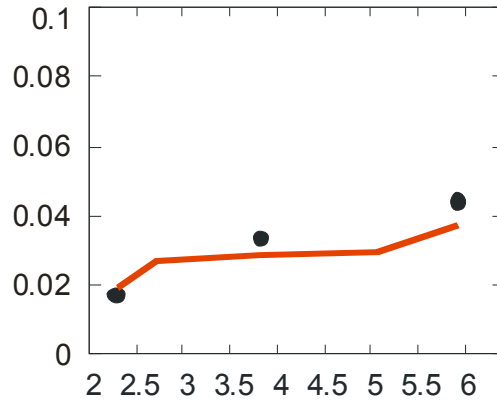
$z_h = 0.5 \dots 0.6$

$\Delta \langle p_T^2 \rangle$ [GeV²]

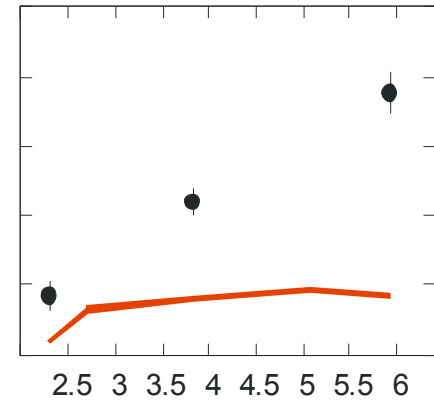
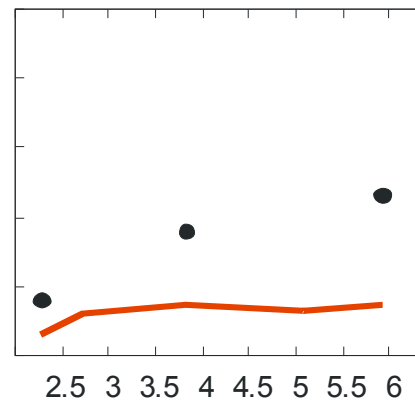
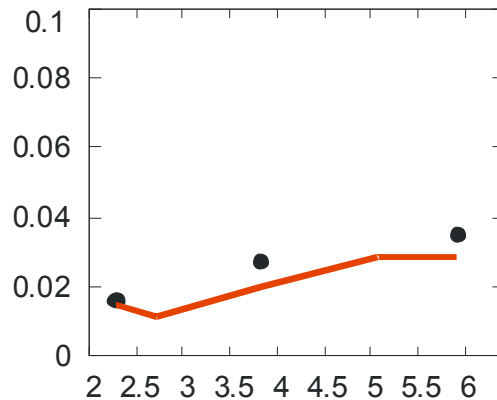
$\nu = 2 \dots 3$ GeV

$\nu = 3 \dots 4$ GeV

$\nu = 4 \dots 5$ GeV



$z_h = 0.6 \dots 0.7$



$A^{1/3}$

Hermes@27: p_T Broadening

$$\Delta p_T^2 = \langle p_T^2 \rangle_A - \langle p_T^2 \rangle_D$$

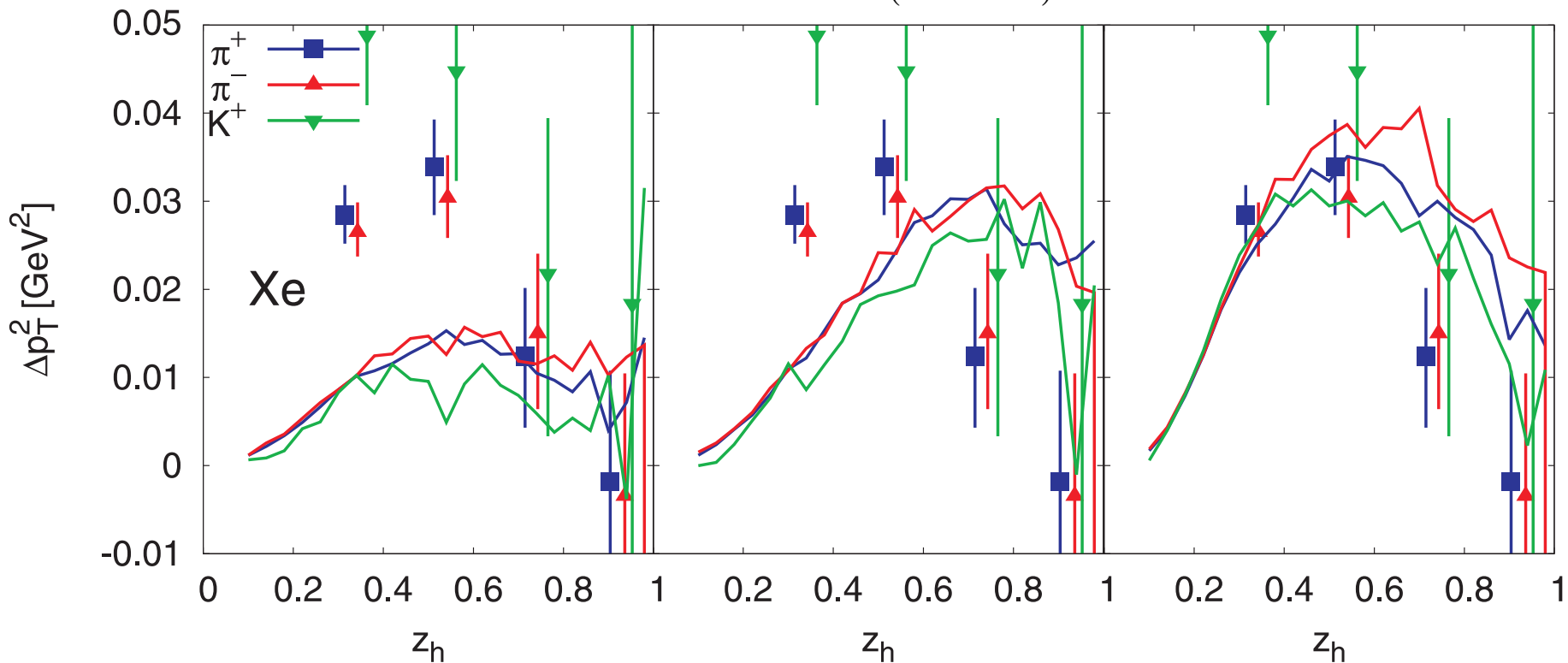
Default:

normal attenuation

In-Medium modifications:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle k_T^2 \rangle_{Xe} &= (0.44 \text{ GeV})^2 \\ &\rightarrow (0.50 \text{ GeV})^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma_p)_{Xe} &= 0.36 \text{ GeV} \\ &\rightarrow 0.40 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$



Hermes@27: p_T Broadening

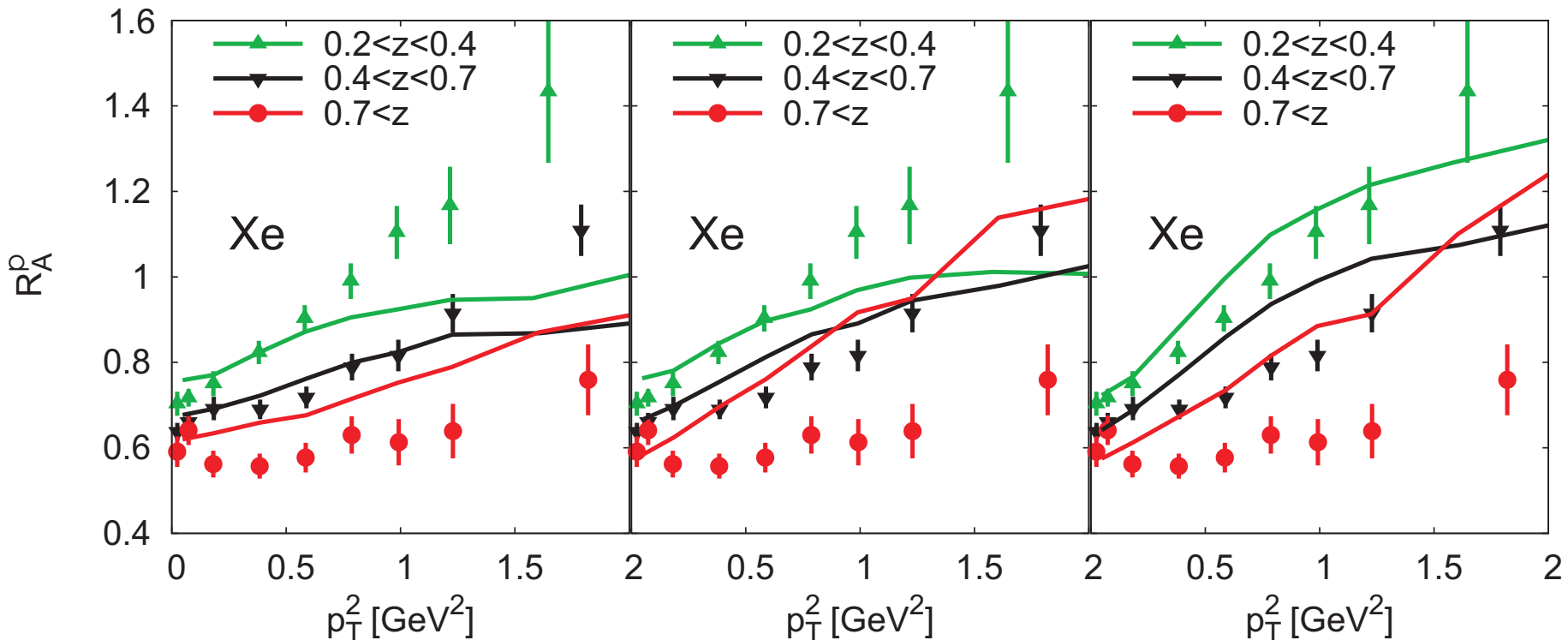
$$\Delta p_T^2 = \langle p_T^2 \rangle_A - \langle p_T^2 \rangle_D \quad \text{and} \quad R_A(p_T)$$

Default:

normal attenuation

In-Medium modifications:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle k_T^2 \rangle_{Xe} &= (0.44 \text{ GeV})^2 & (\sigma_p)_{Xe} &= 0.36 \text{ GeV} \\ &\rightarrow (0.50 \text{ GeV})^2 & &\rightarrow 0.40 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$



Conclusions

■ GiBUU:

- coupled channel transport code (semi classical)
- from some MeV to tens of GeV (Pythia v6.4 for high energy)
- multi purpose: ρ, π, γ^*, ν – induced reactions
Heavy Ion Collisions

■ pre-hadron cross section: linear in time (EMC, Hermes, CLAS)

■ Transverse momentum broadening

- attenuation leads to broadening
- medium modification of fragmentation parameters ???

■ funding: