

**Comparing energy-loss models for jet quenching:  
medium modification of  
jets, jet substructures, and photons**

Shuzhe Shi (Tsinghua University)

in collaboration with:

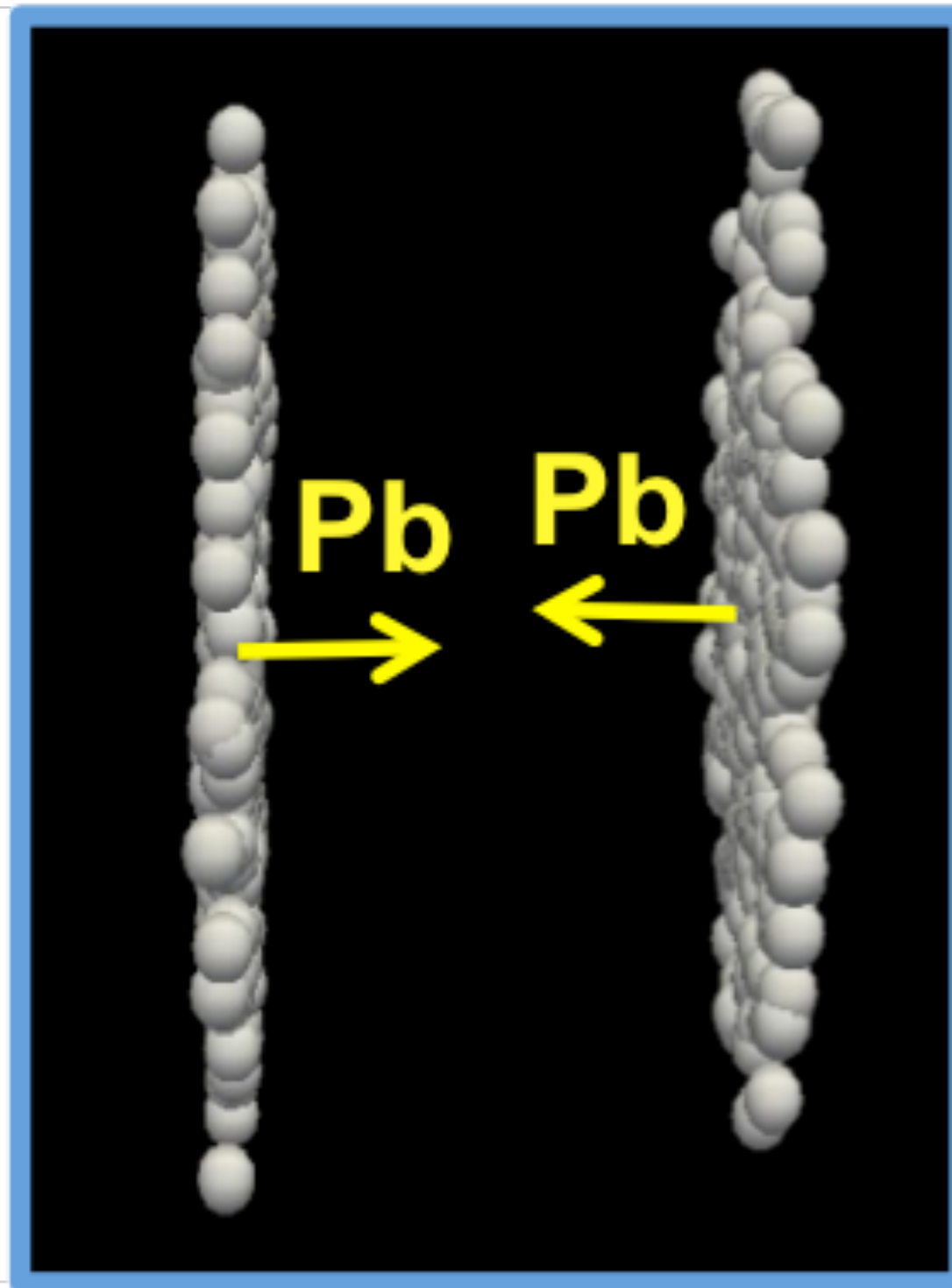
Rouzbeh Modarresi Yazdi, Sangyong Jeon, Charles Gale

refs: [Phys.Rev.C, 106 (2022) 064902, 107 (2023) 034908 + work in progress]

# contents

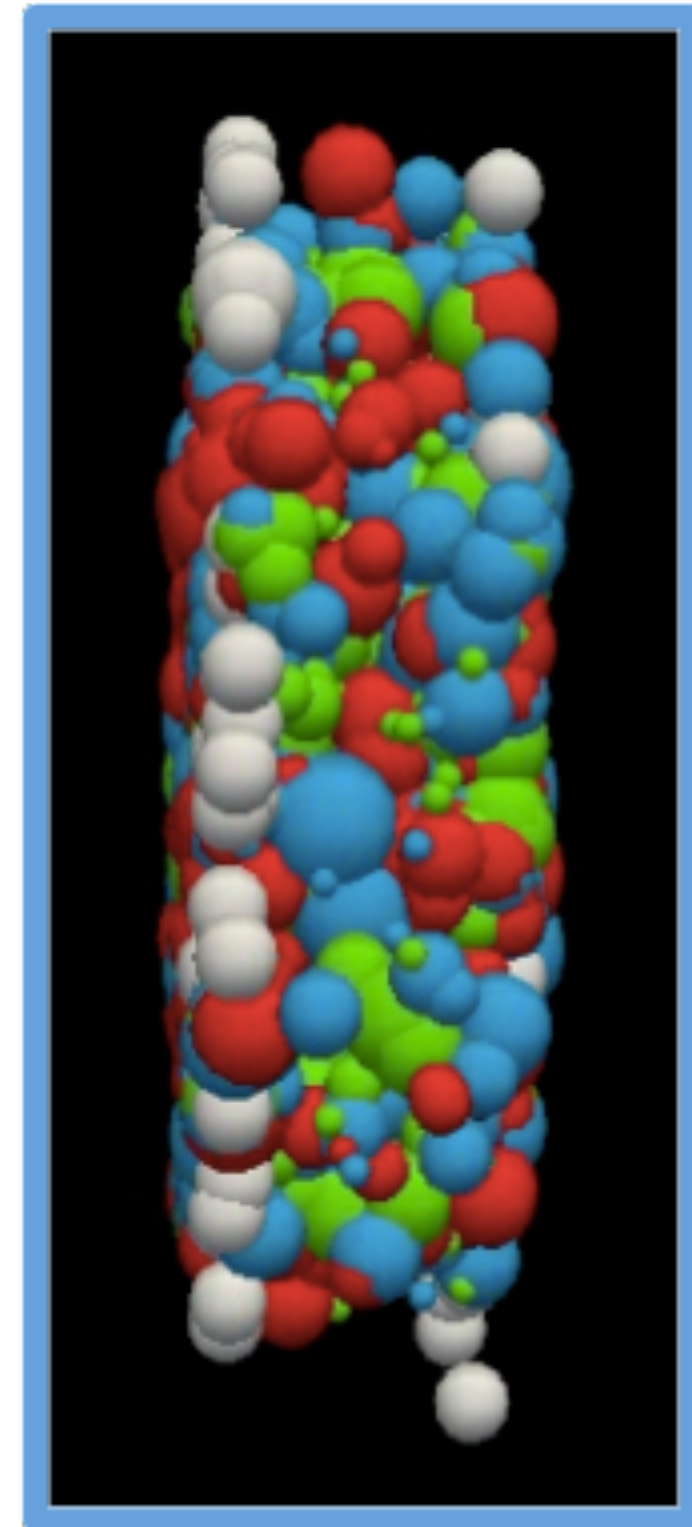
- introduction: heavy-ion collisions and jet energy loss
- how do we discriminate different energy-loss models?
  - jet substructure
  - jet-medium photon
- summary and outlook
  - can we observe the effect of non-perturbative collision kernels?

## Pre-reaction

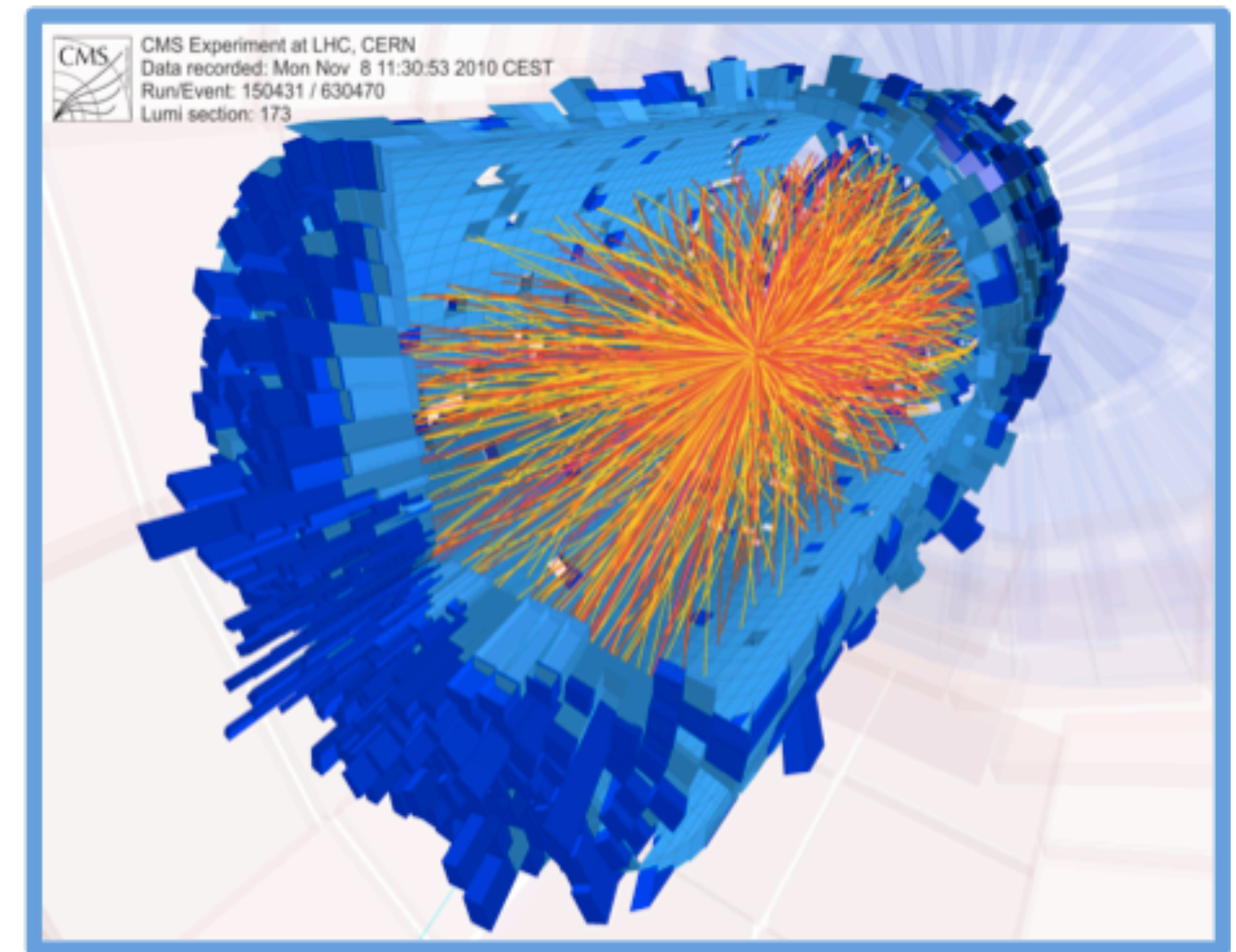


Lorentz contraction  
 $\gamma \sim 100 - 2000$

## Quark-Gluon Plasma



## Detection



final state particles  
 $N \sim 10^{3-4}$



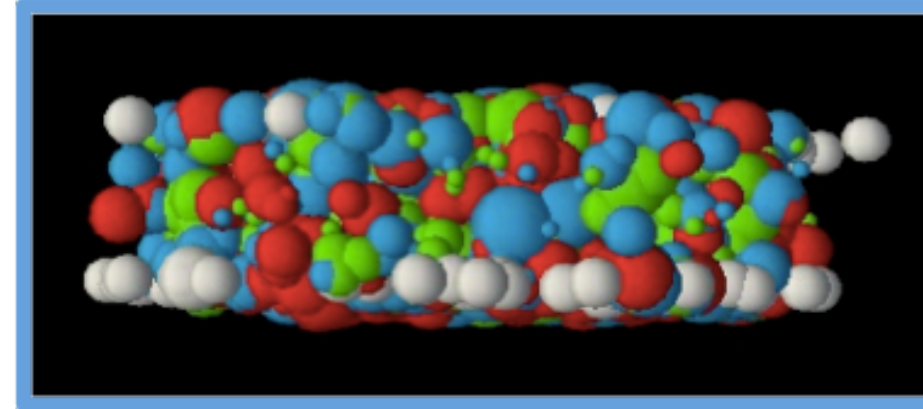
# Jets -- tomography of QGP

## Jet Quenching:

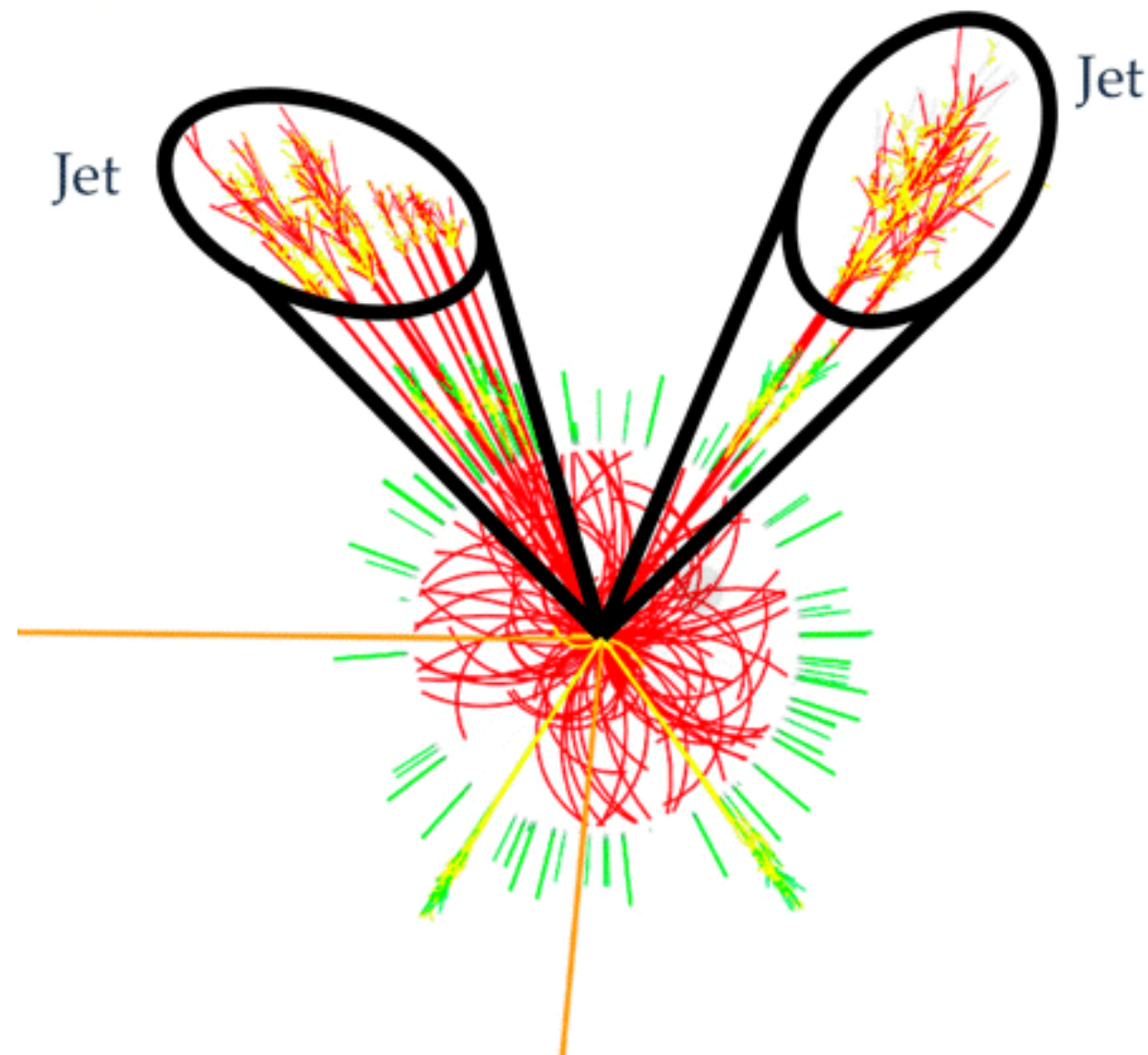
particles w/ high momentum ( $E > 10 \text{ GeV}$ )  $\gg$  ( $k_B T \sim 160 \text{ MeV}$ )

→  
nucl.+nucl. (init.) = p+p

QGP



→  
nucl.+nucl. (fin.)



## AMY-MARTINI

$$\frac{d\Gamma_{i \rightarrow jk}^{\text{AMY}}}{dz}(P, z) = \frac{\alpha_s P_{i \rightarrow jk}(z)}{[2Pz(1-z)]^2} f_j(zP) f_k((1-z)P) \times \int \frac{d^2 \mathbf{p}_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} \text{Re} \left[ 2\mathbf{p}_\perp \cdot \mathbf{g}_{(z,P)}(\mathbf{p}_\perp) \right],$$

$$2\mathbf{p}_\perp = i\delta E(z, P, \mathbf{p}_\perp) \mathbf{g}_{(z,P)}(\mathbf{p}_\perp) + \int \frac{d^2 \mathbf{q}_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} \bar{C}(q_\perp) \times \left\{ C_1 [\mathbf{g}_{(z,P)}(\mathbf{p}_\perp) - \mathbf{g}_{(z,P)}(\mathbf{p}_\perp - \mathbf{q}_\perp)] + C_z [\mathbf{g}_{(z,P)}(\mathbf{p}_\perp) - \mathbf{g}_{(z,P)}(\mathbf{p}_\perp - z\mathbf{q}_\perp)] + C_{1-z} [\mathbf{g}_{(z,P)}(\mathbf{p}_\perp) - \mathbf{g}_{(z,P)}(\mathbf{p}_\perp - (1-z)\mathbf{q}_\perp)] \right\}.$$

- full expansion in opacity
- no explicit time dependence  
(if no formation time effect)

Arnold-Moore-Yaffe:

JHEP: 11(2001)057, 12(2001)009, 06(2002)030

## DGLV-CUJET

Djordjevic-Gyulassy-Levai-Vitev:

Nucl.Phys.B: 571(2000)197, 594(2001)371,

Nucl.Phys.A: 733(2004) 265

## AMY-MARTINI

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## DGLV-CUJET

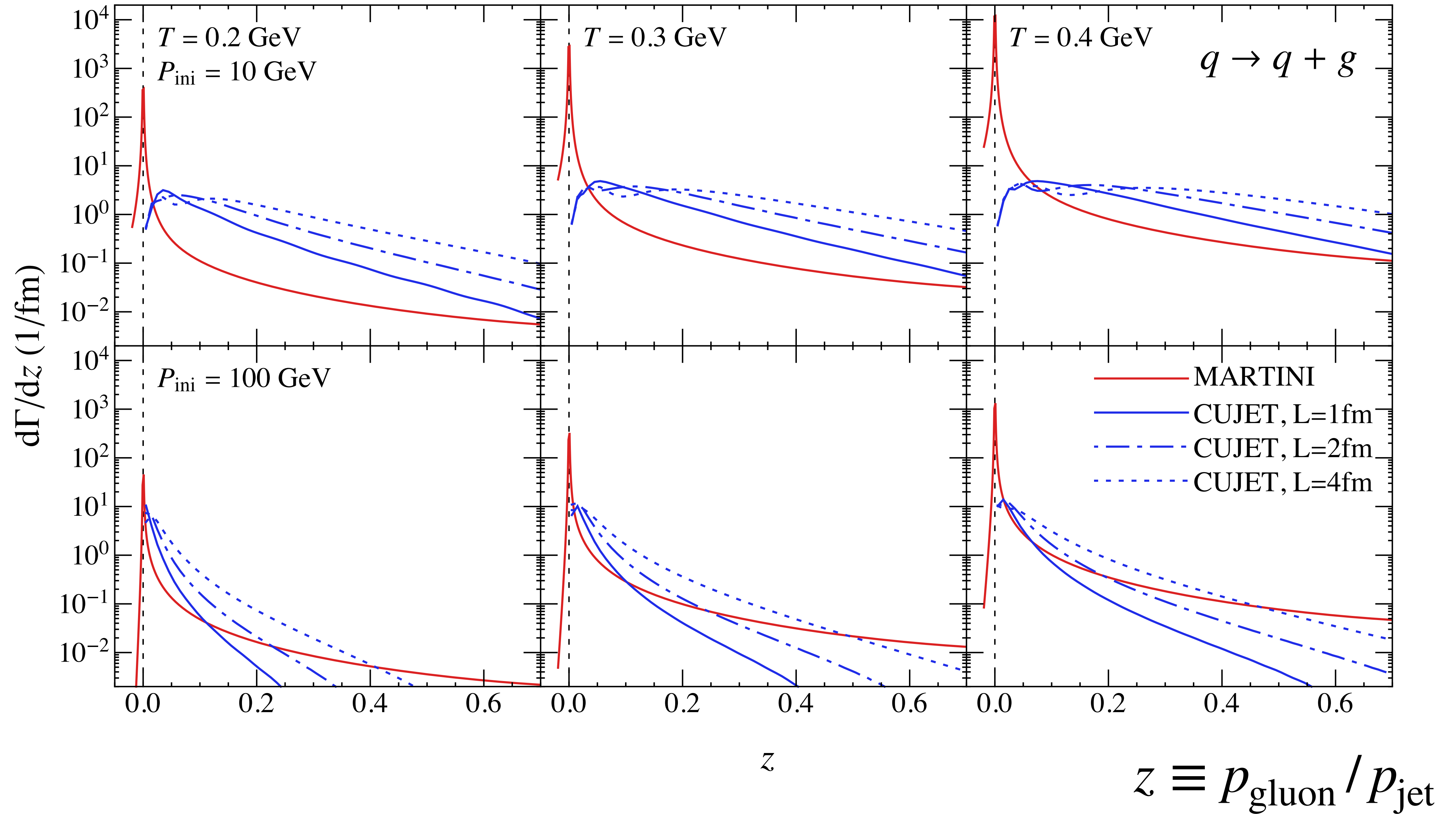
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d\Gamma_{i \rightarrow gi}^{\text{DGLV}}}{dz}(P, z, \tau) \\ &= \frac{18C_i^R}{\pi^2} \frac{4 + N_f}{16 + 9N_f} \rho(T) \\ & \times \int d^2 \mathbf{k}_\perp \left\{ \frac{1}{z_+} \left| \frac{dz_+}{dz} \right| \alpha_s \left( \frac{\mathbf{k}_\perp^2}{z_+ - z_+^2} \right) \right. \\ & \times \int \frac{d^2 \mathbf{q}_\perp}{\mathbf{q}_\perp^2} \left[ \frac{\alpha_s^2(\mathbf{q}_\perp^2)}{\mathbf{q}_\perp^2 + \mu^2} \frac{-2}{(\mathbf{k}_\perp - \mathbf{q}_\perp)^2 + \chi^2} \right. \\ & \times \left( \frac{\mathbf{k}_\perp \cdot (\mathbf{k}_\perp - \mathbf{q}_\perp)}{\mathbf{k}_\perp^2 + \chi^2} - \frac{(\mathbf{k}_\perp - \mathbf{q}_\perp)^2}{(\mathbf{k}_\perp - \mathbf{q}_\perp)^2 + \chi^2} \right) \\ & \left. \left. \times \left( 1 - \cos \left( \frac{(\mathbf{k}_\perp - \mathbf{q}_\perp)^2 + \chi^2}{2z_+ P} \tau \right) \right) \right] \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

- first order in opacity expansion
- explicit time dependence

Djordjevic-Gyulassy-Levai-Vitev:

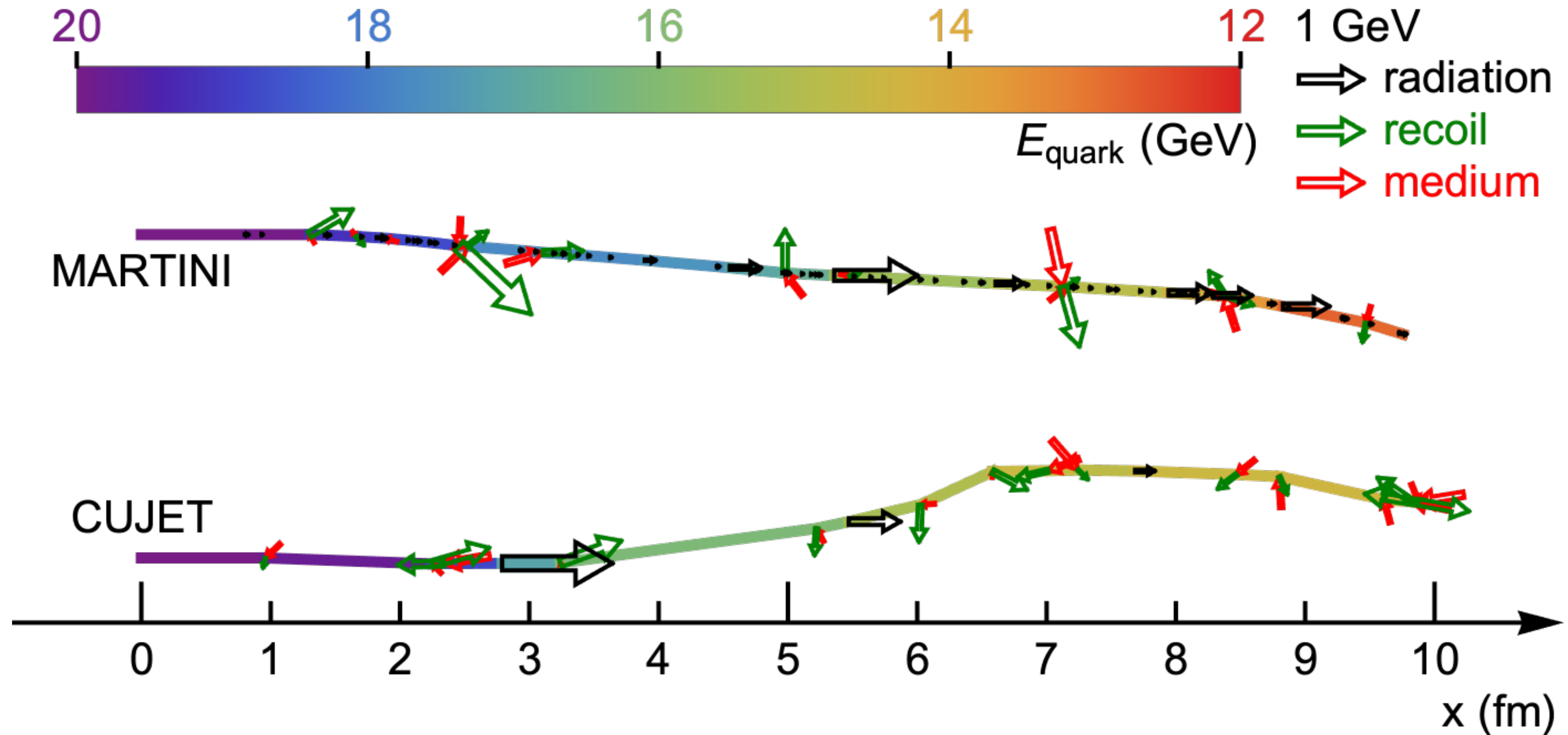
Nucl.Phys.B: 571(2000)197, 594(2001)371,  
Nucl.Phys.A: 733(2004) 265

radiation rates



# comparison

hard quark trajectories in a QGP brick



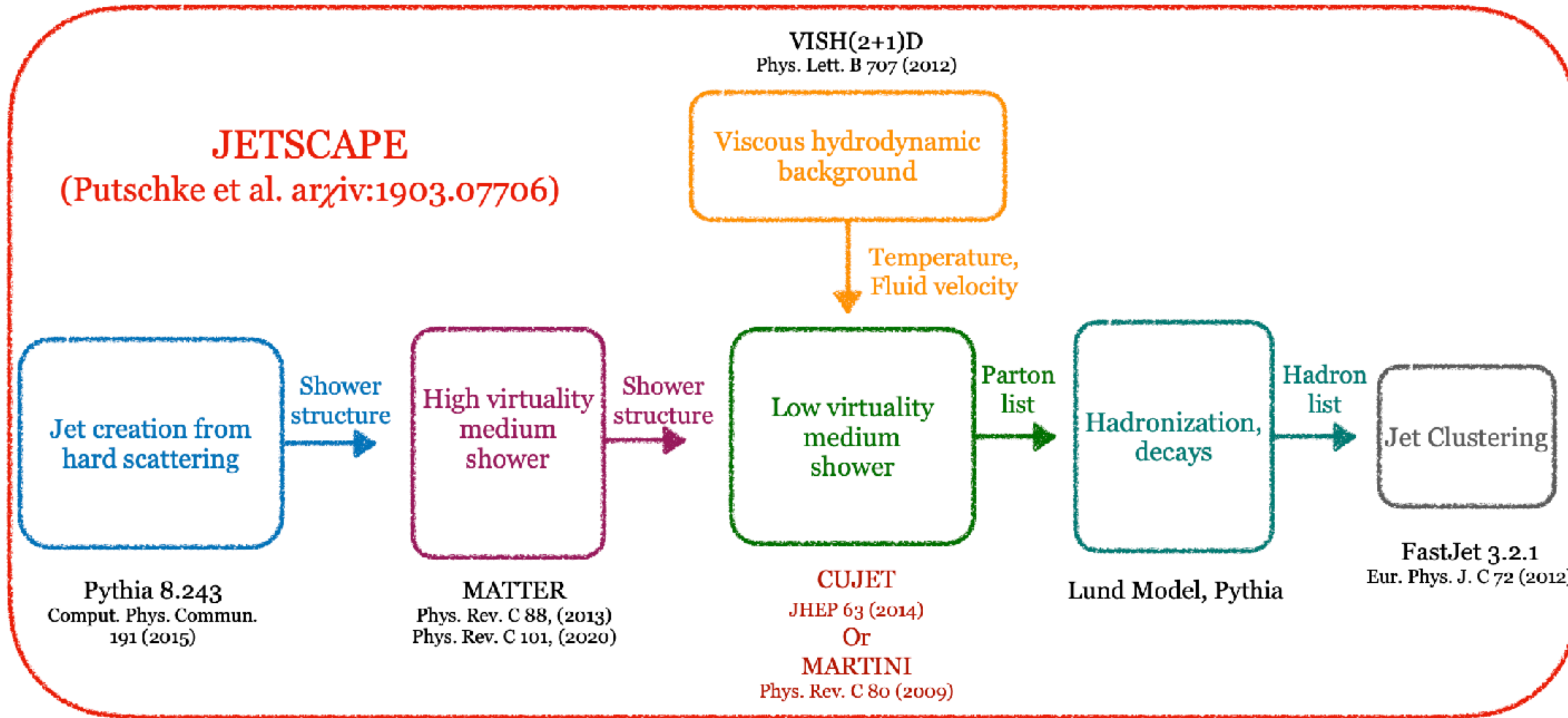
[select random MARTINI/CUJET events with similar final state energy]



# fair comparison in phenomenological simulations?

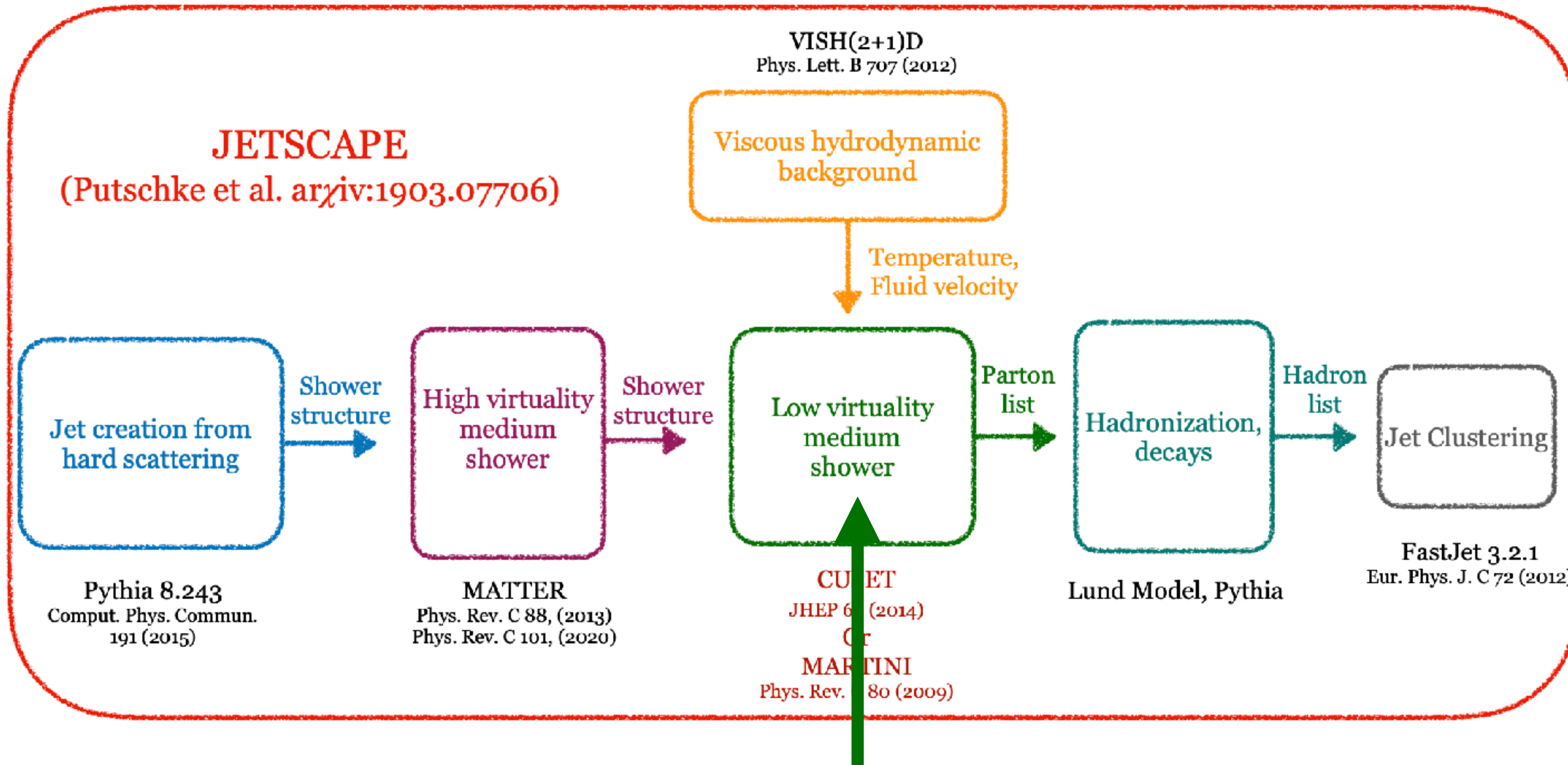
# fair comparison in phenomenological simulations?

JETSCAPE: a framework that allows apple-to-apple comparison of energy-loss models



# fair comparison in phenomenological simulations?

JETSCAPE: a framework that allows apple-to-apple comparison of energy-loss models

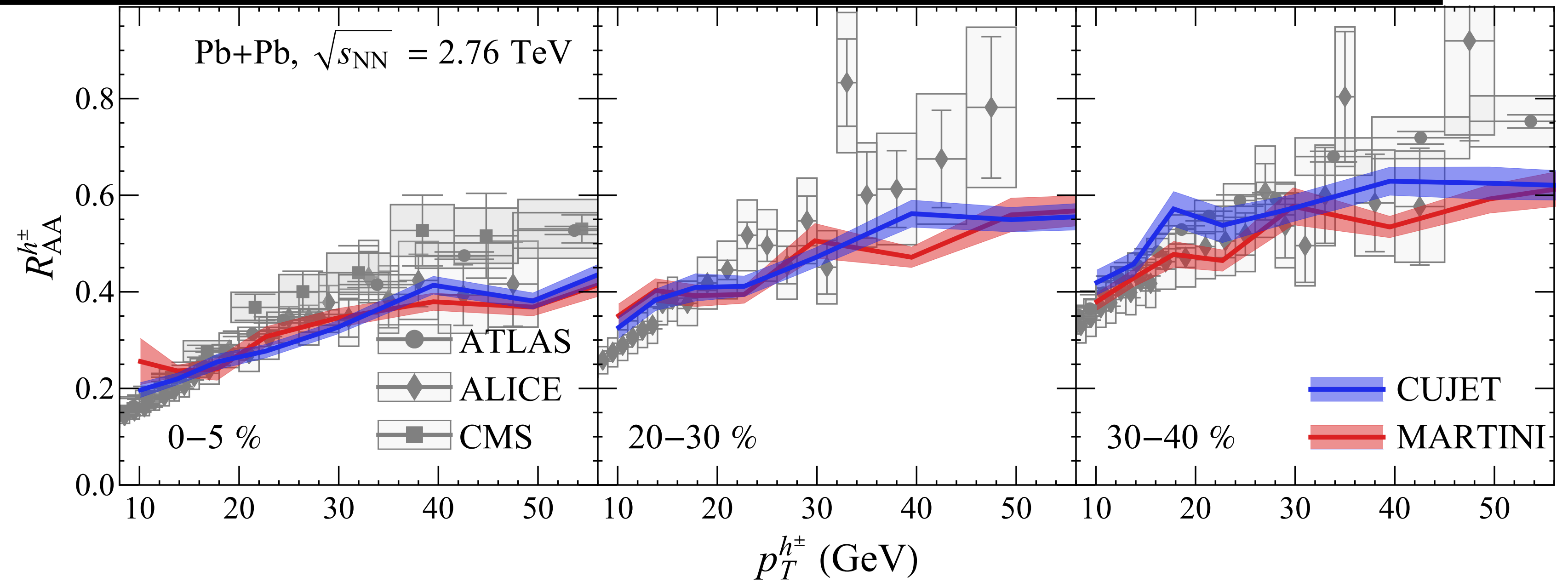


AMY-MARTINI / DGLV-CUJET  
implemented here!

# comparison of observables

$$R_{AA}(p_T) \equiv \frac{\text{spectrum}[AA]}{\text{spectrum}[pp]}$$

hadrons:



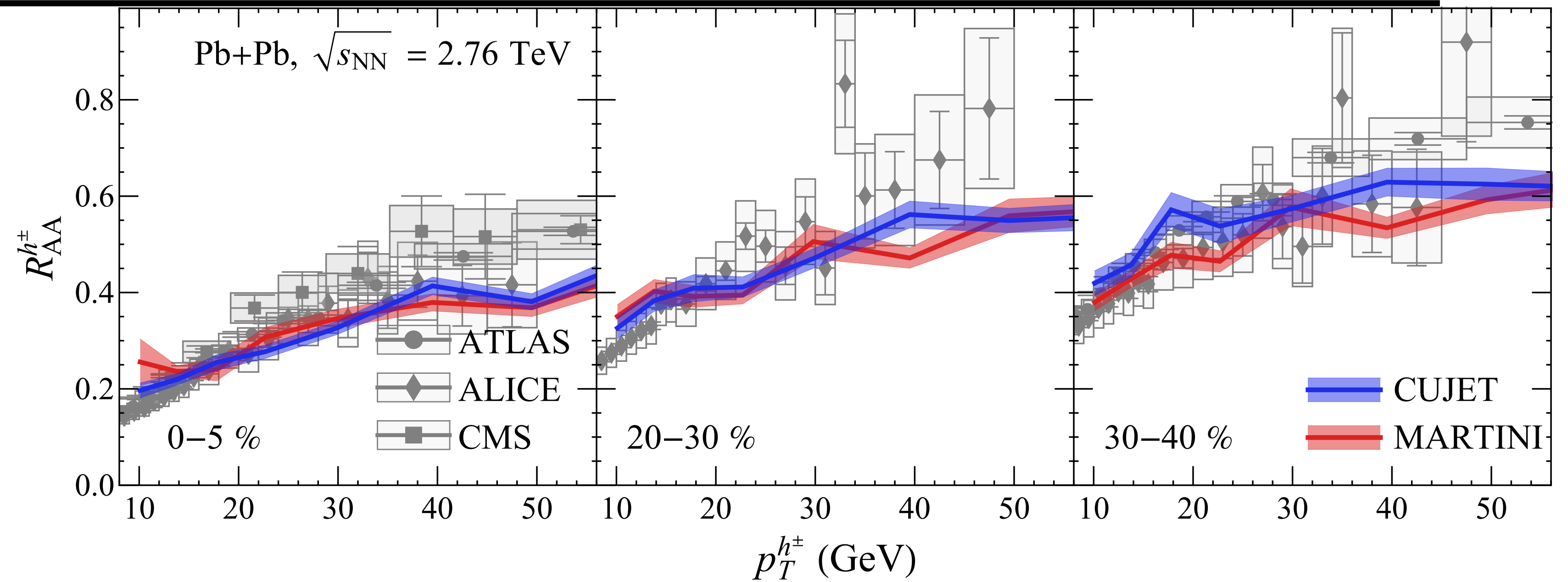
strong couplings tuned, separately for two models,  
to fit charged hadron RAA @ 0-5%



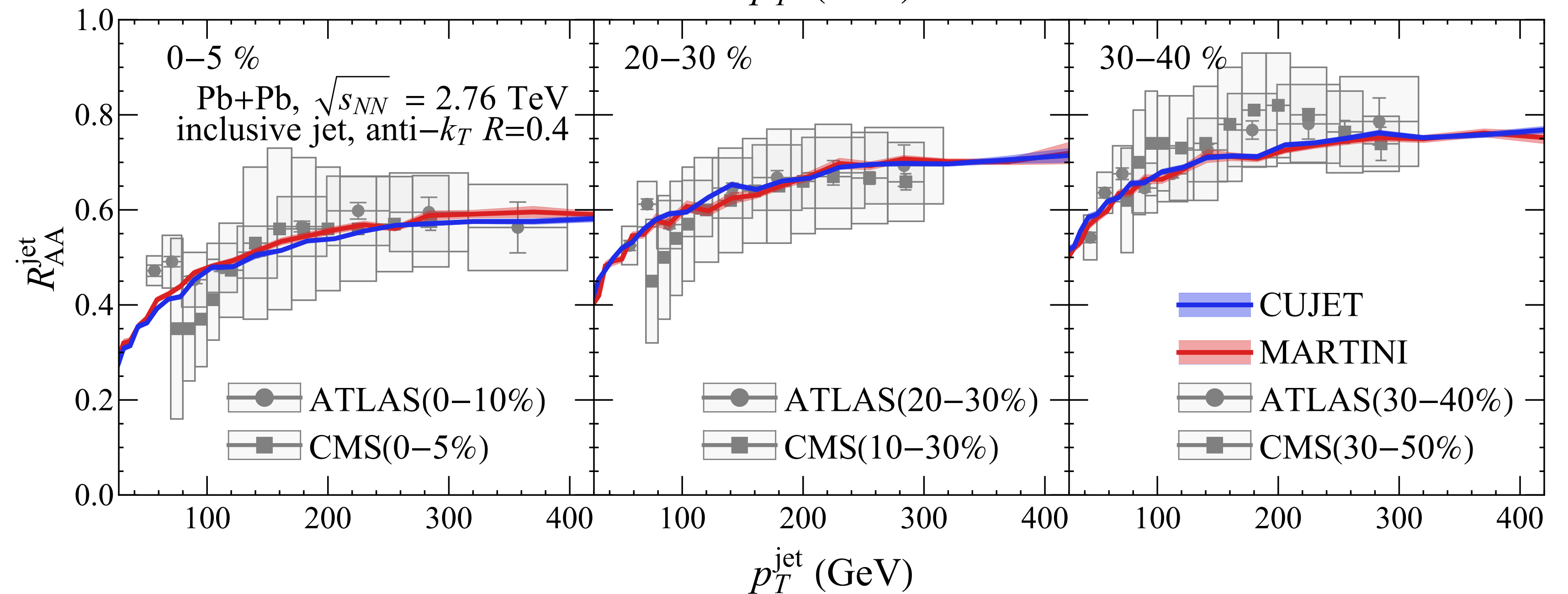
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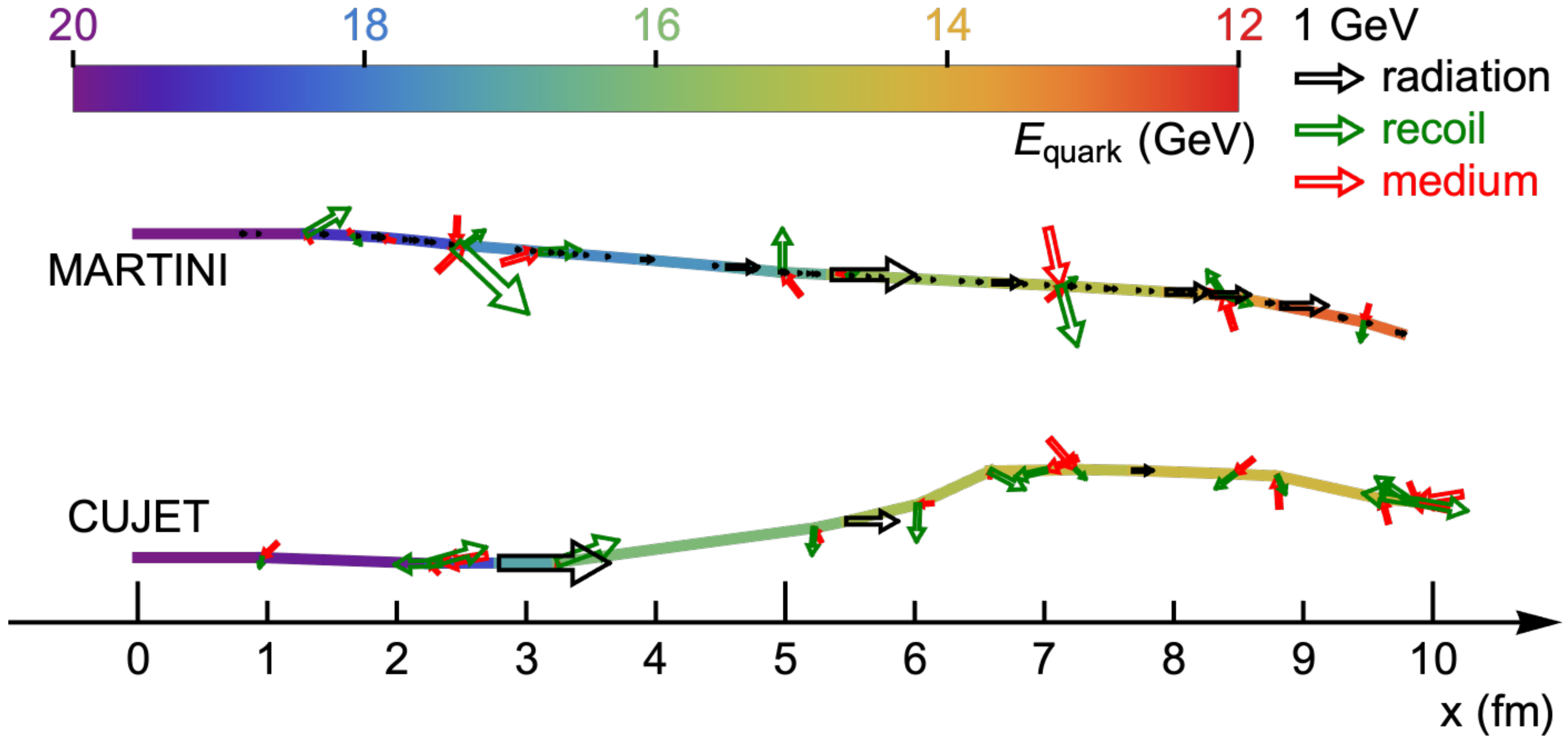
hadrons:



jets:

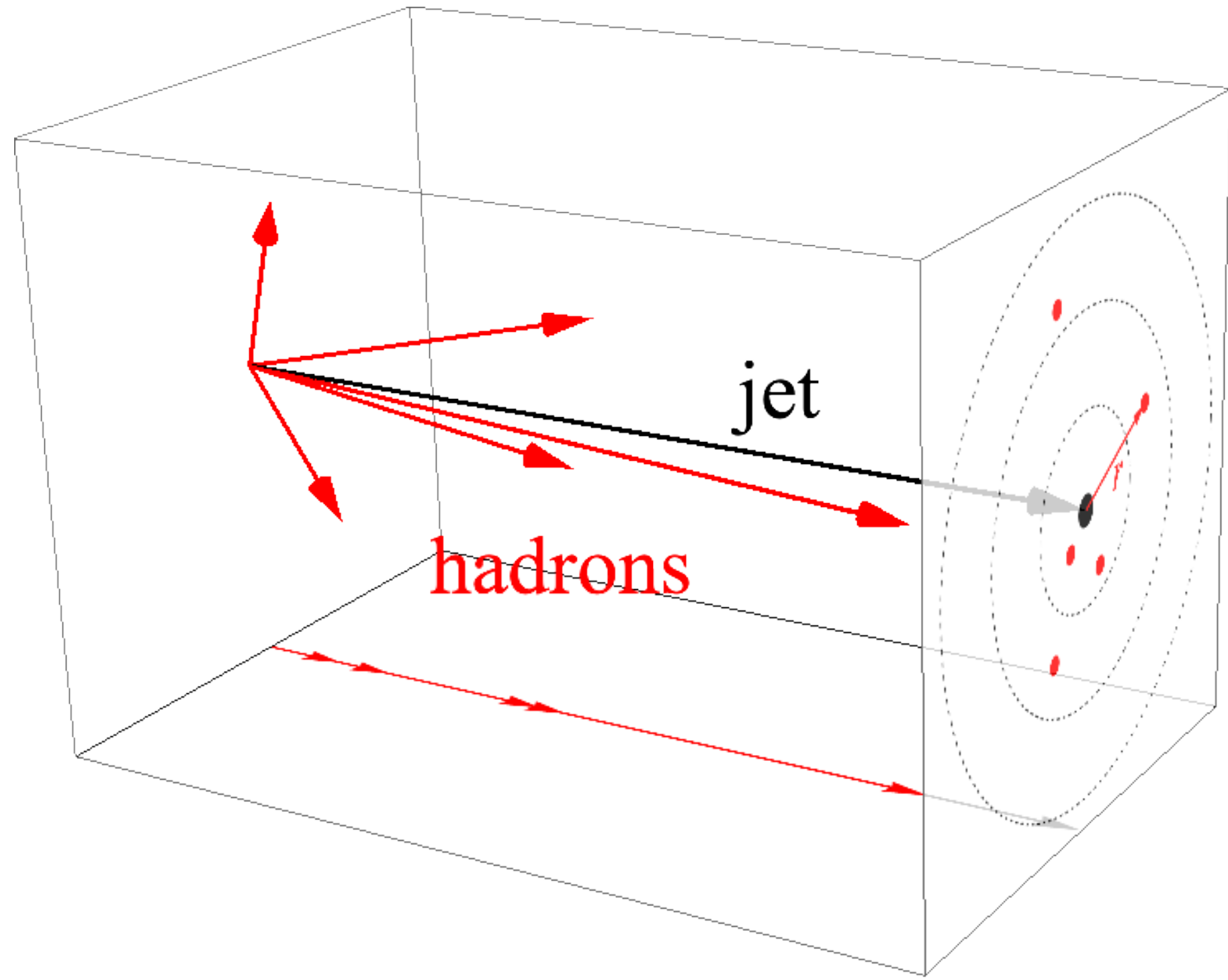


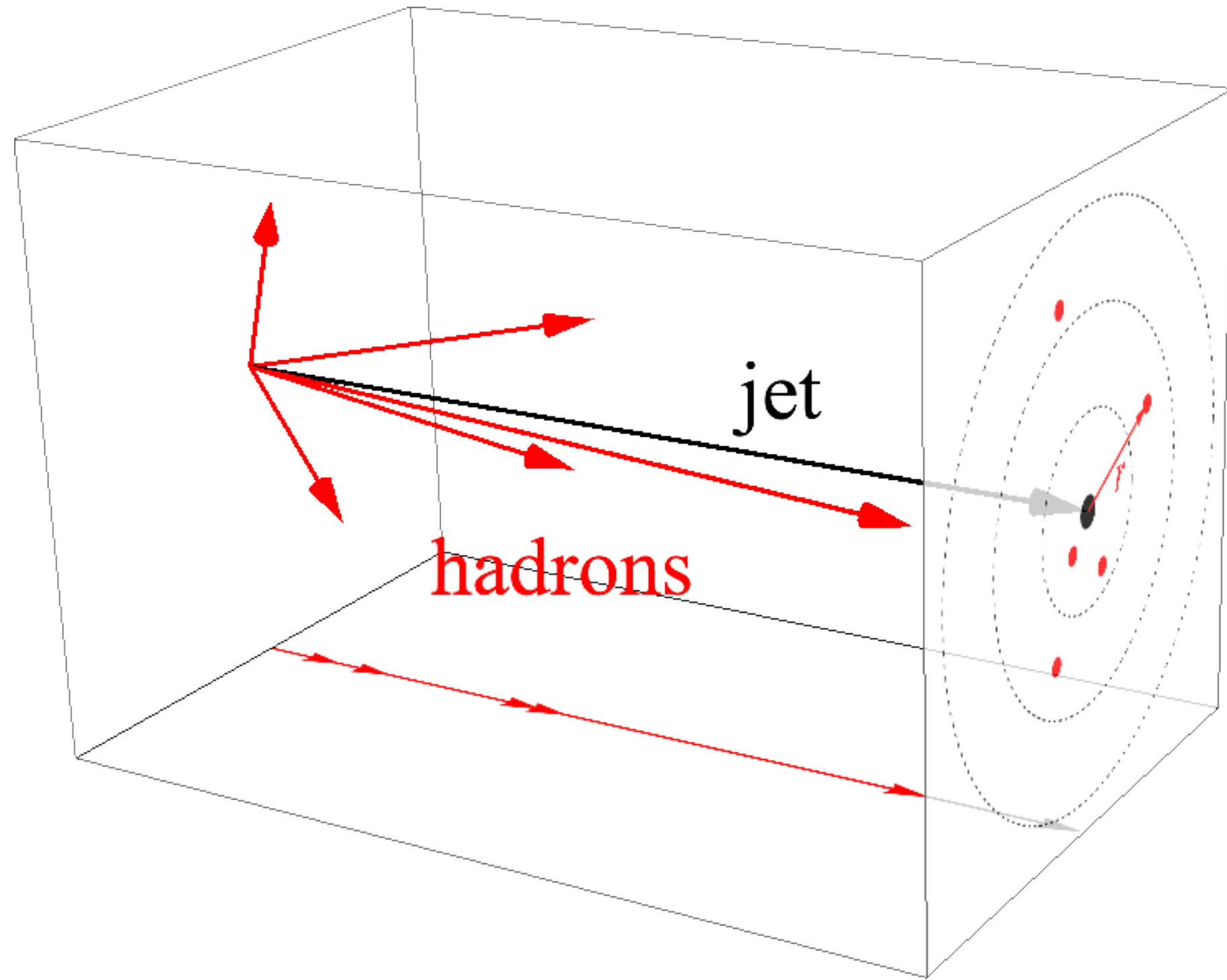
# how can we see the difference?



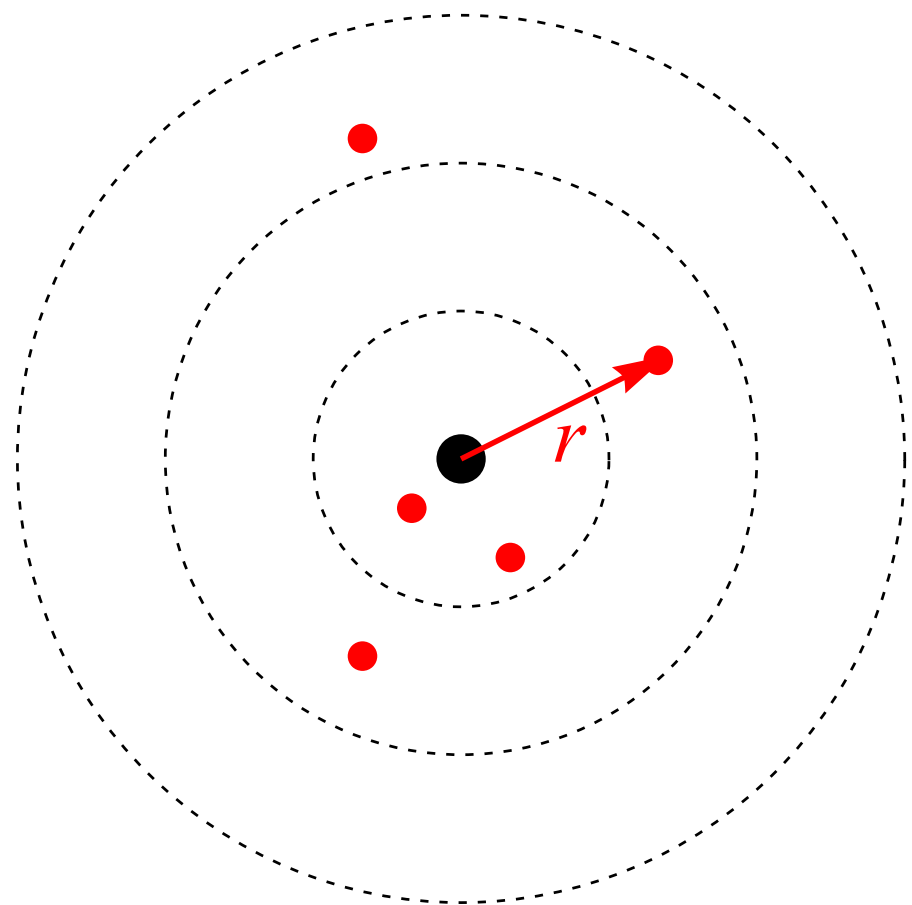
# jet sub-structures

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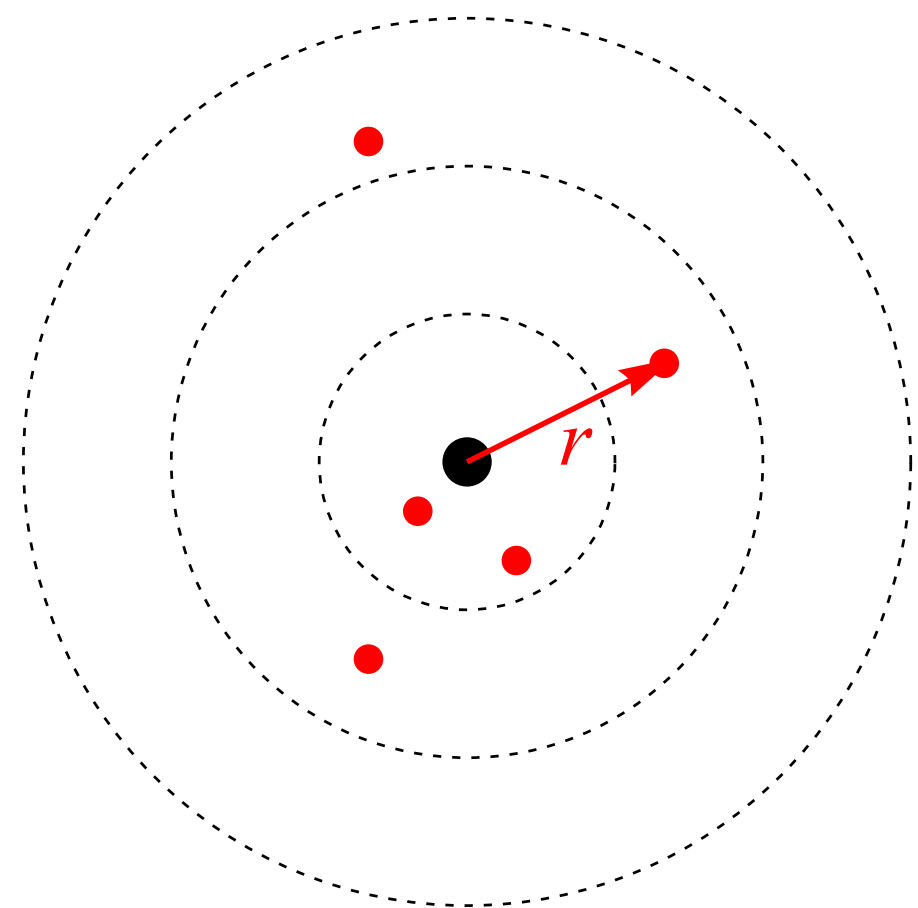
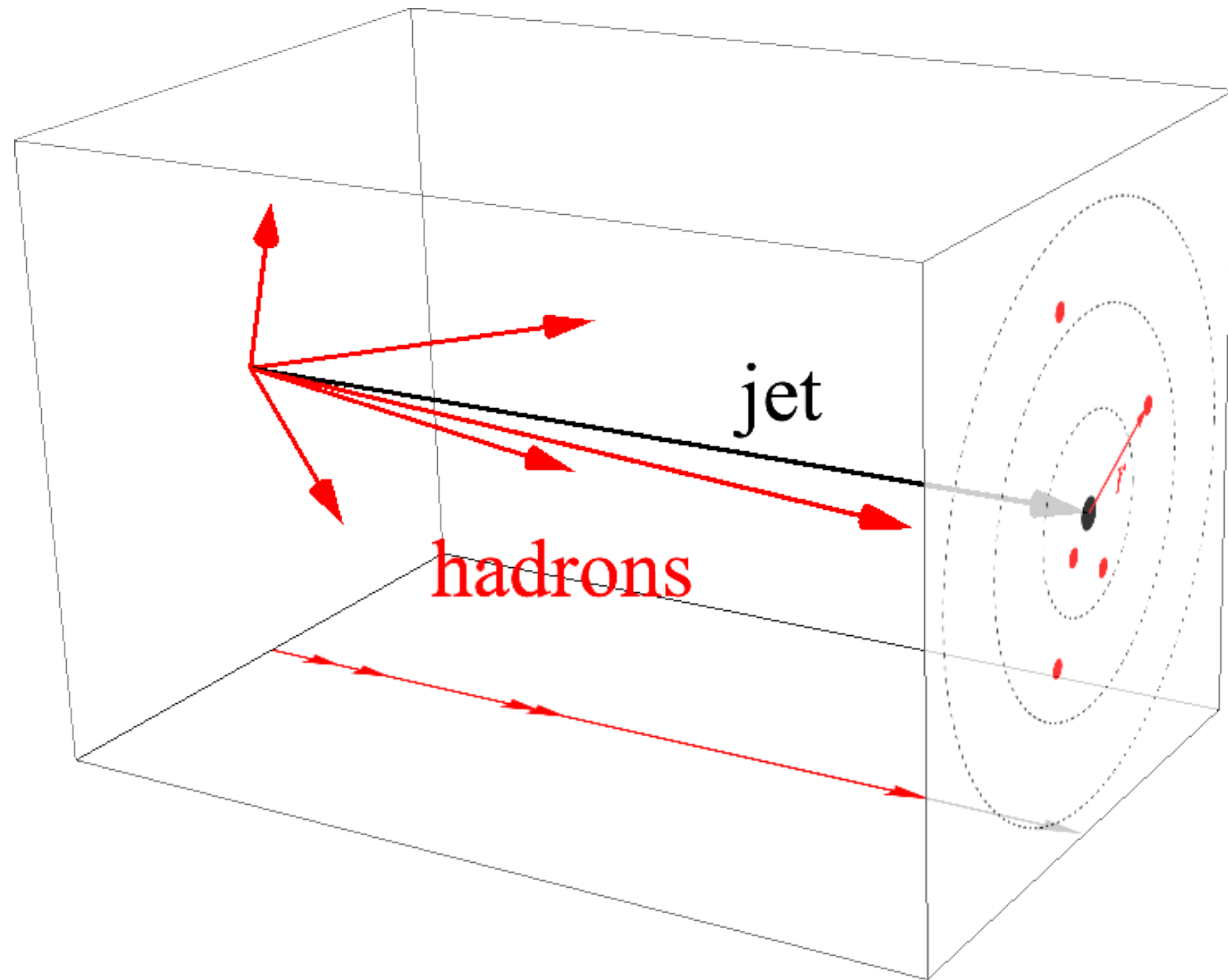




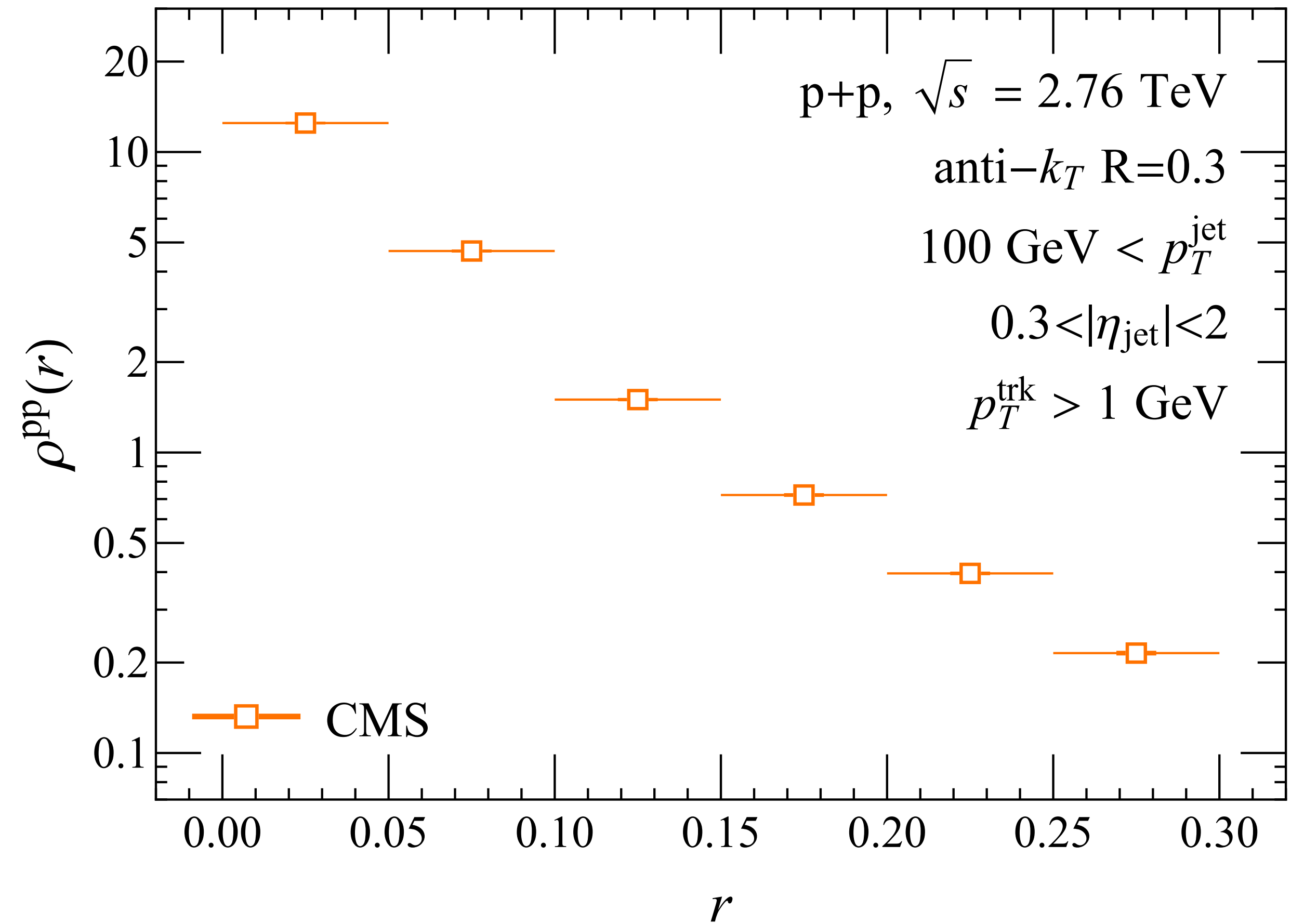
jet shape:  
energy distribution in the transverse plane



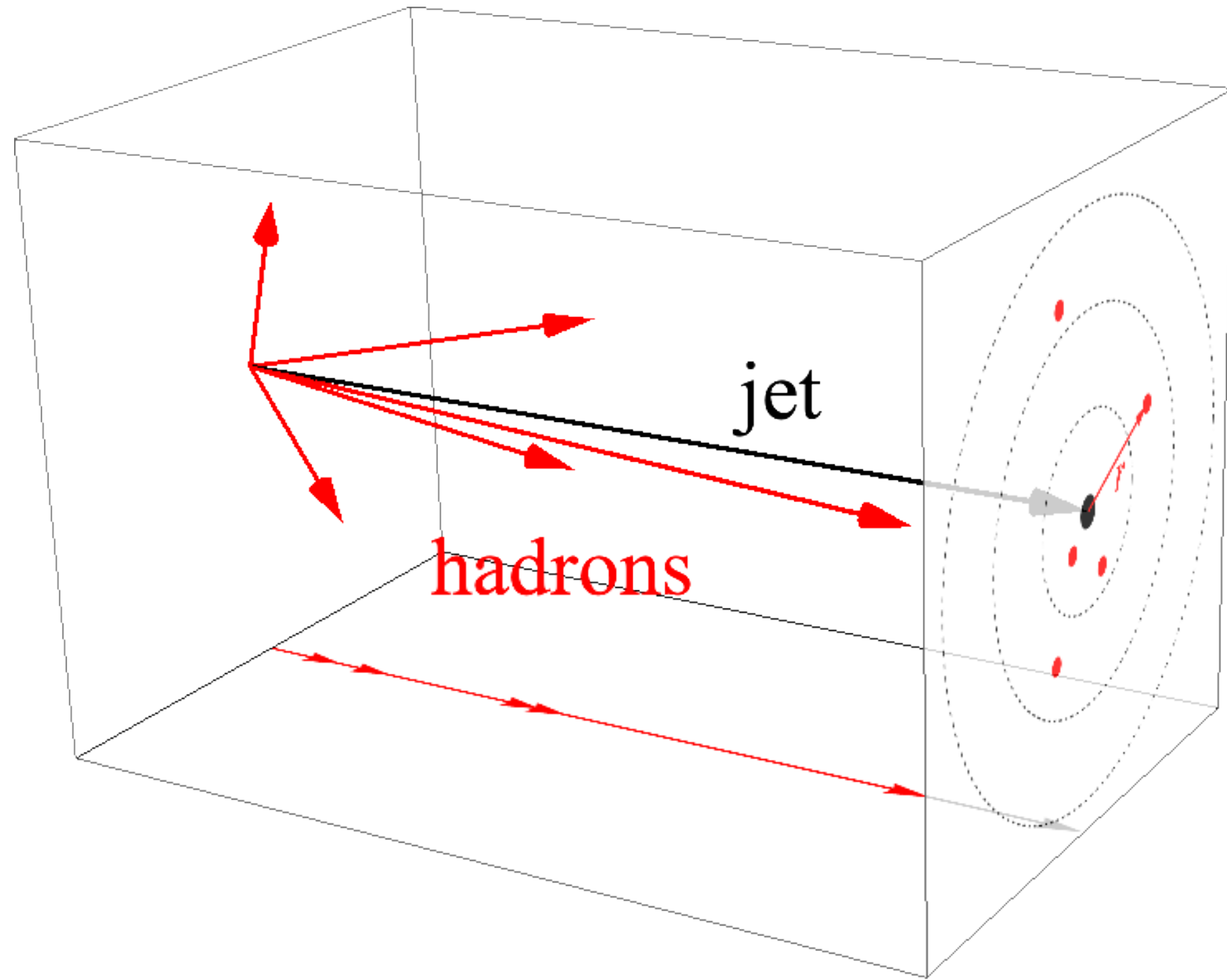




jet shape:  
energy distribution in the transverse plane



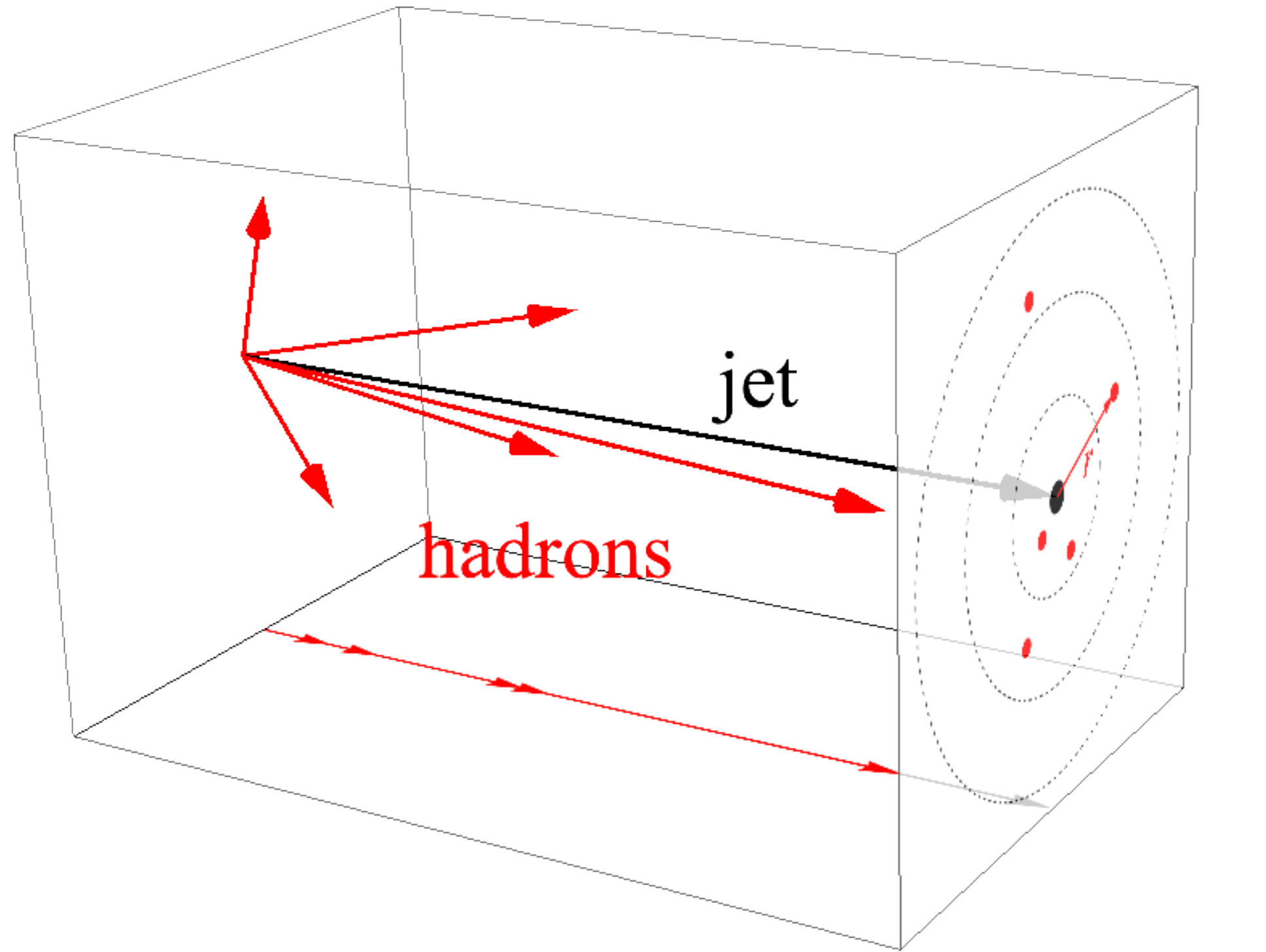
CMS, Phys.Lett.B 730, 243 (2014)



fragmentation function:  
particle distribution in the longitudinal direction

A diagram showing a horizontal axis with a black arrow pointing to the right. Along this axis, several red arrows of varying lengths point to the right, representing the distribution of particles. Below the axis, the fragmentation function is defined as:

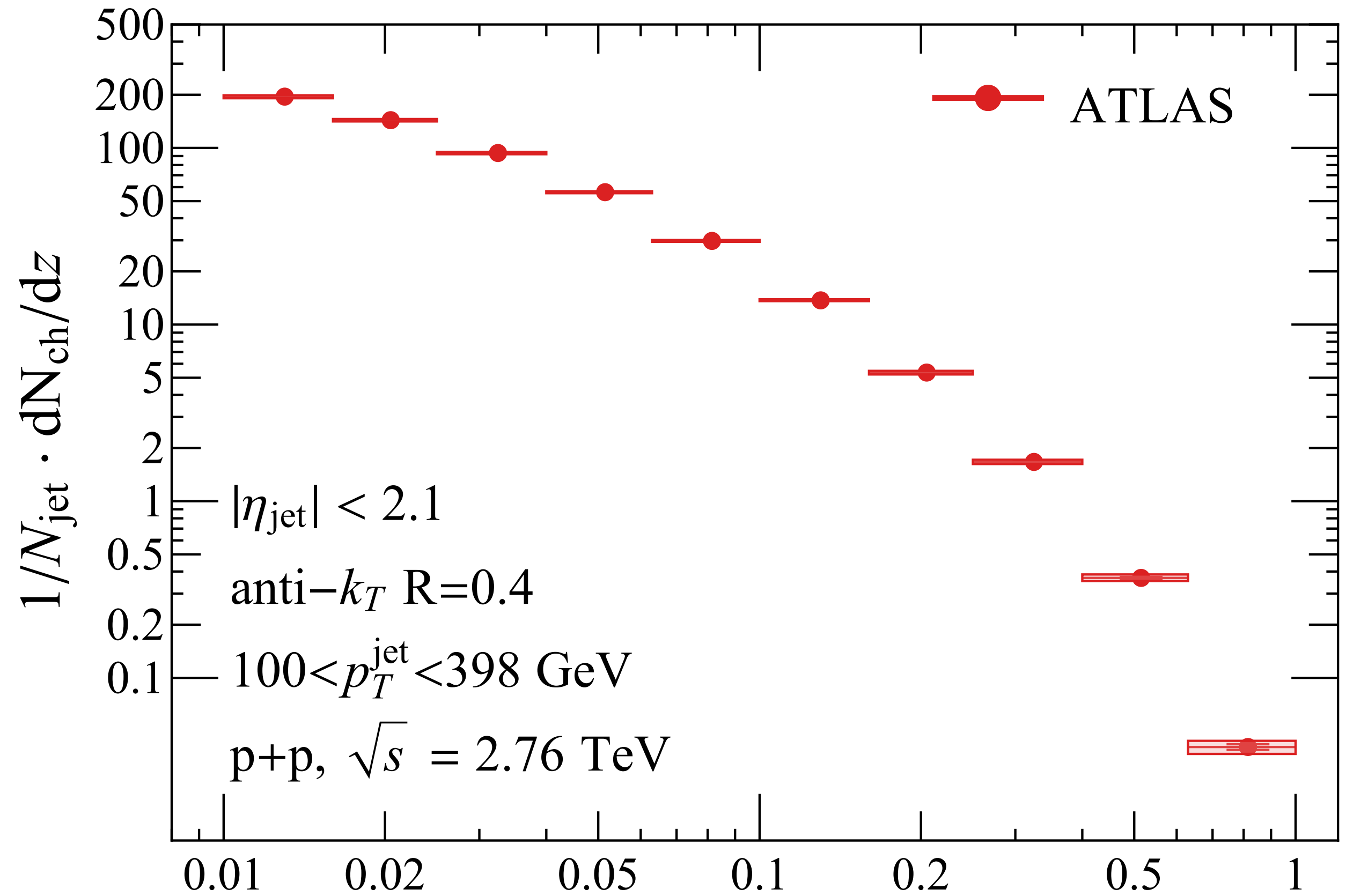
$$z_h \equiv \frac{p_h \cdot p_{\text{jet}}}{p_{\text{jet}}^2}$$



A diagram showing a horizontal axis with a black arrow pointing to the right and several red arrows pointing to the left. Below the axis is the equation:

$$z_h \equiv \frac{p_h \cdot p_{\text{jet}}}{p_{\text{jet}}^2}$$

fragmentation function:  
particle distribution in the longitudinal direction

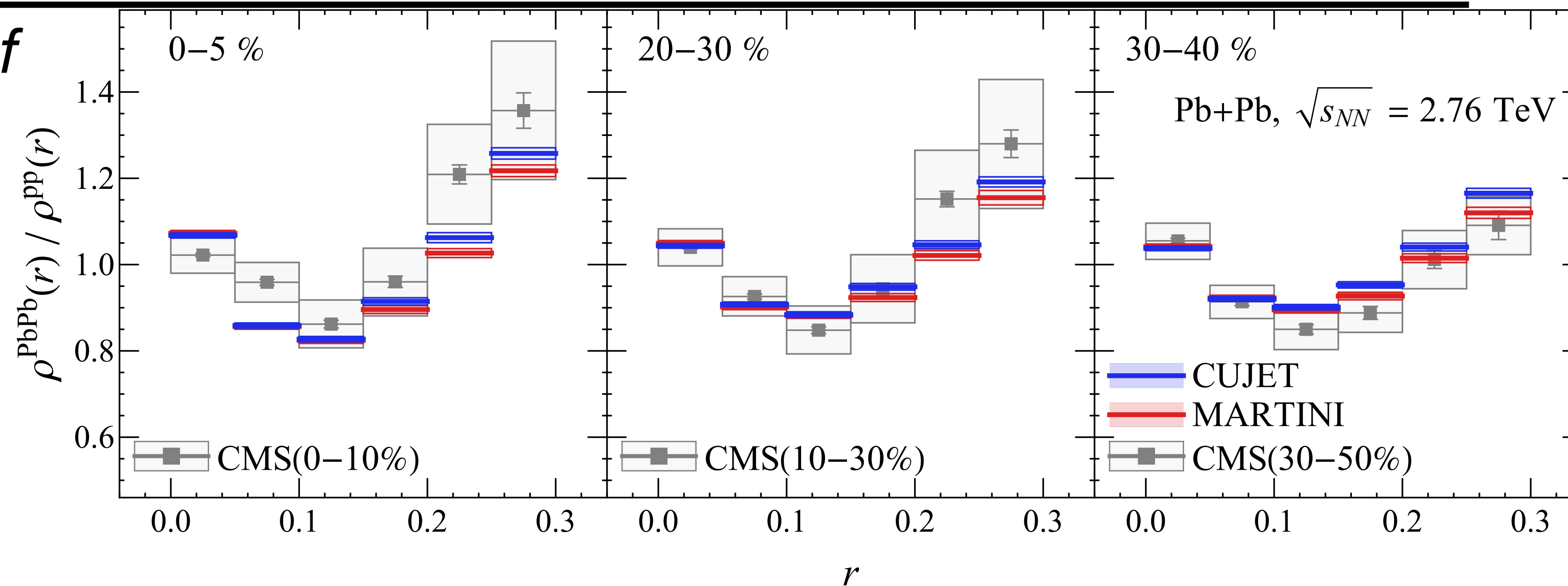


z  
ATLAS, EPJC 77, 379 (2017)

# comparison of jet sub-structures

*medium modification of*

jet shape

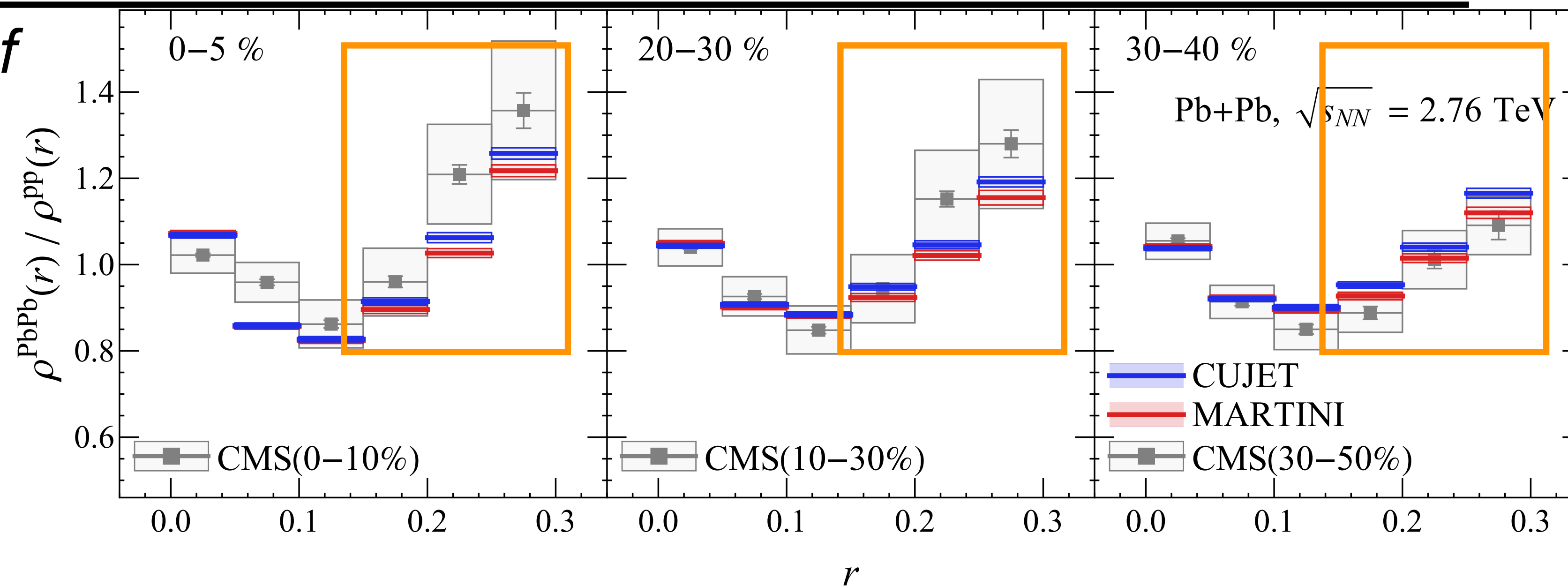




# comparison of jet sub-structures

*medium modification of*

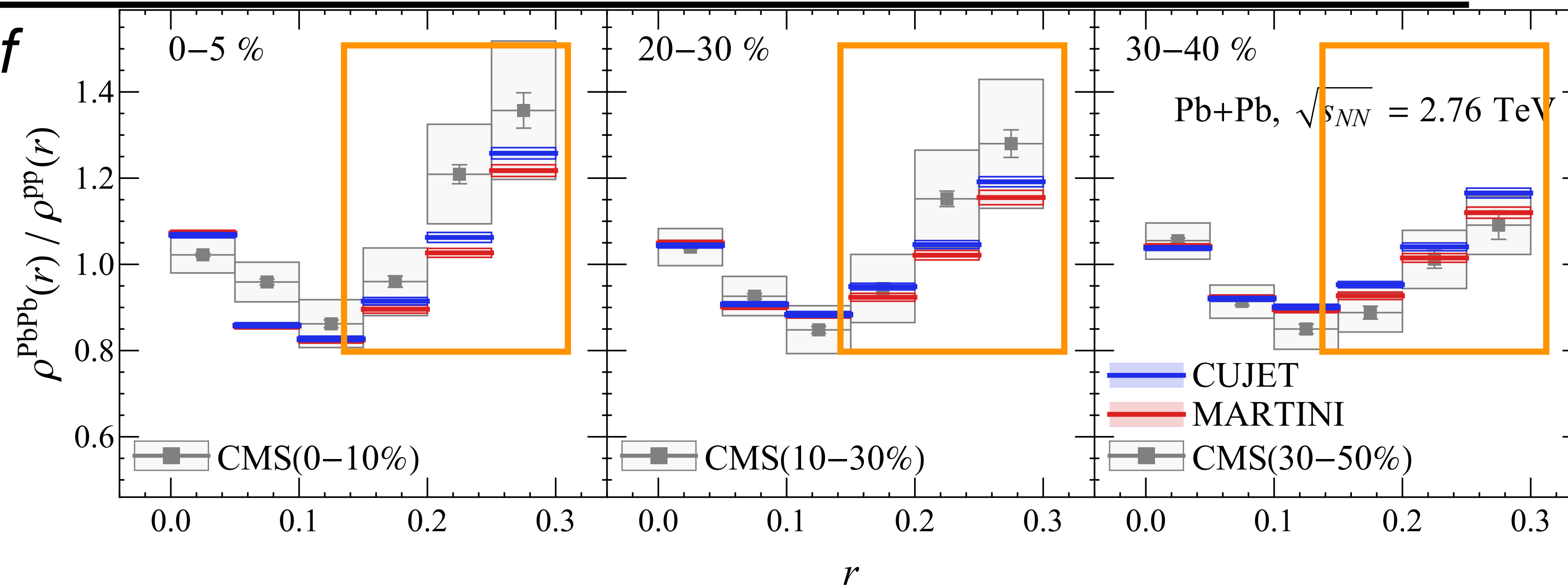
jet shape



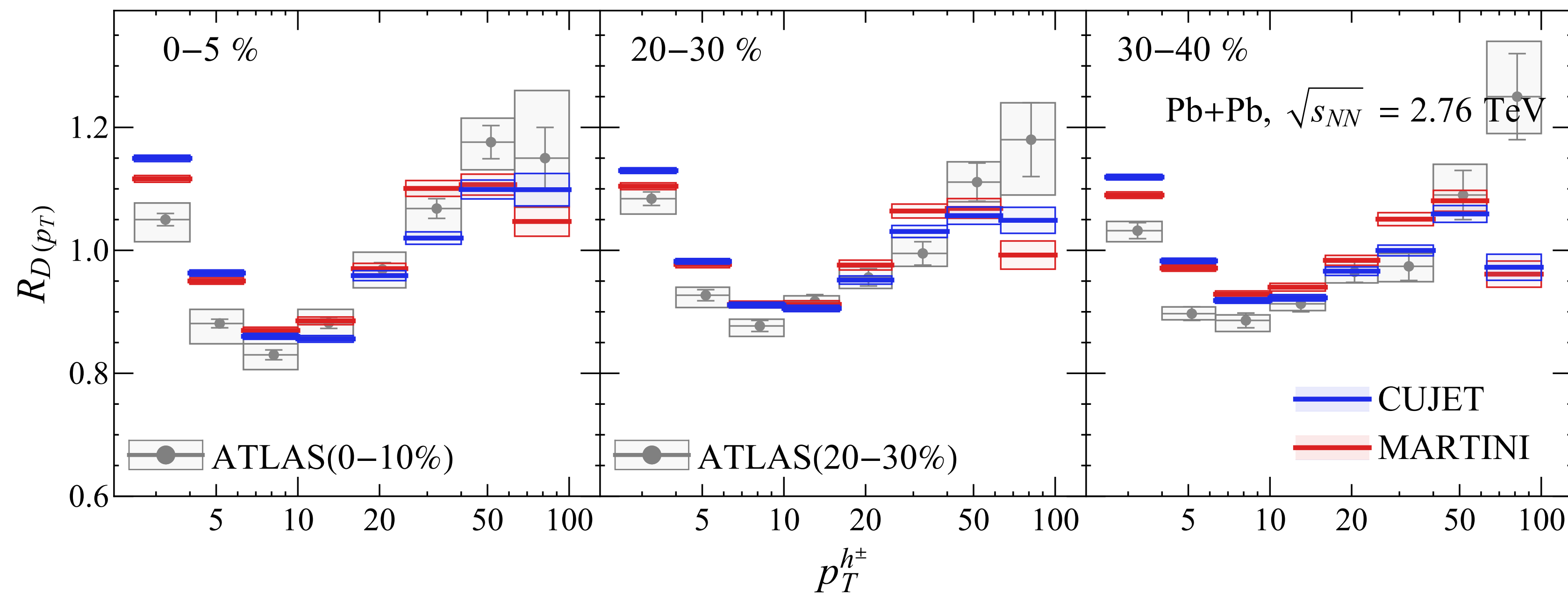
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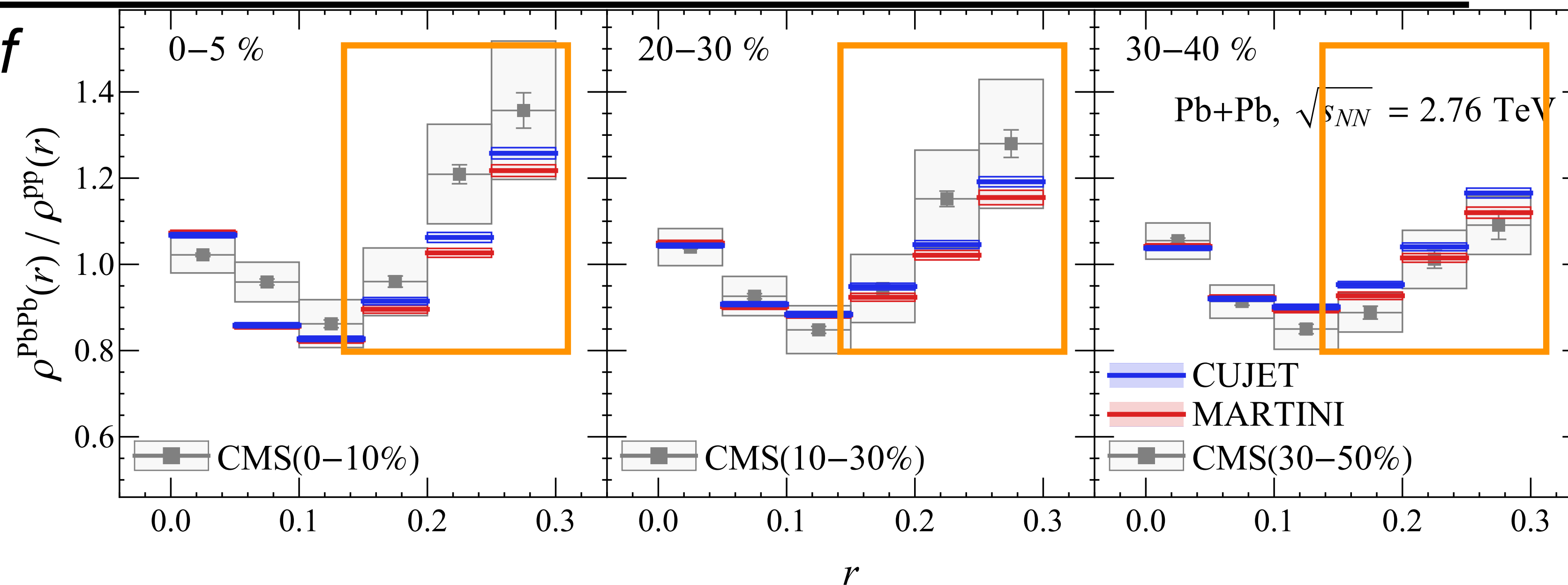
fragmentation function



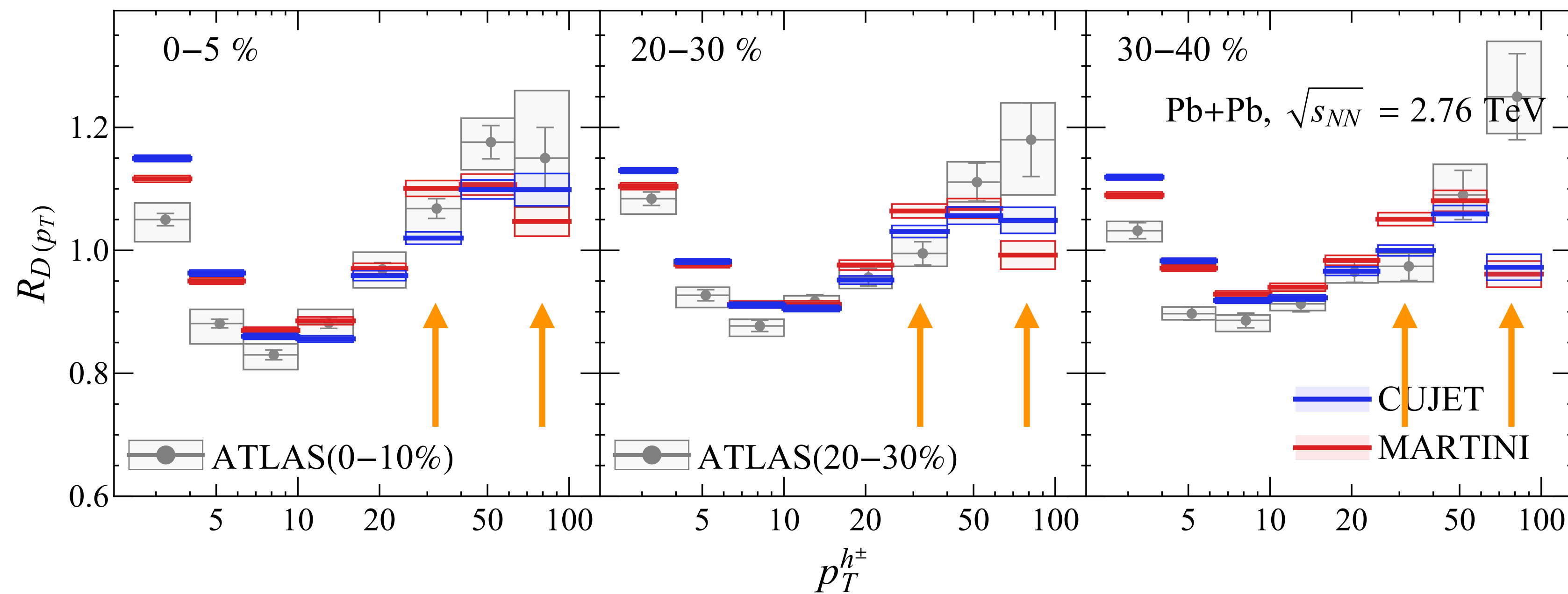
# comparison of jet sub-structures

*medium modification of*

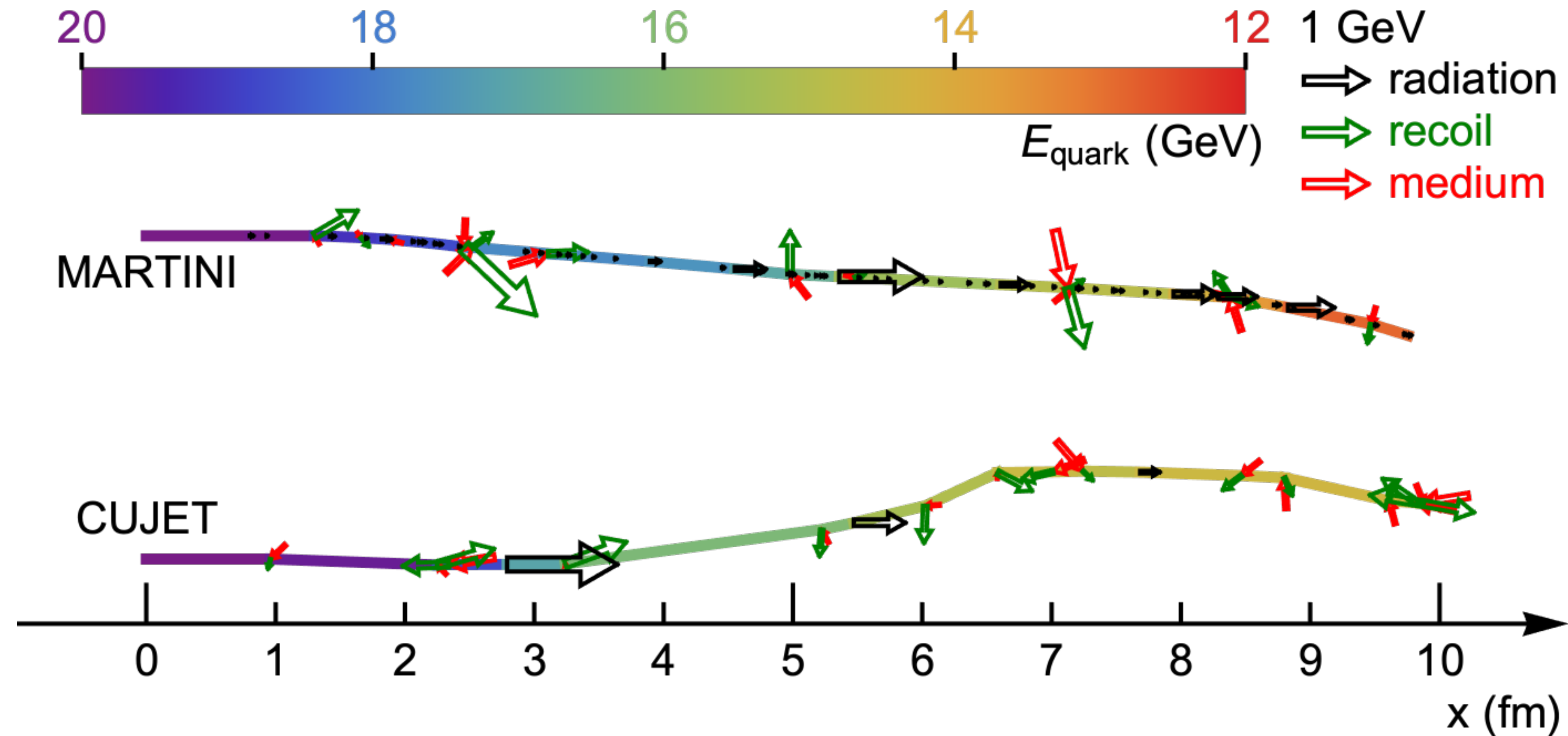
jet shape



fragmentation function



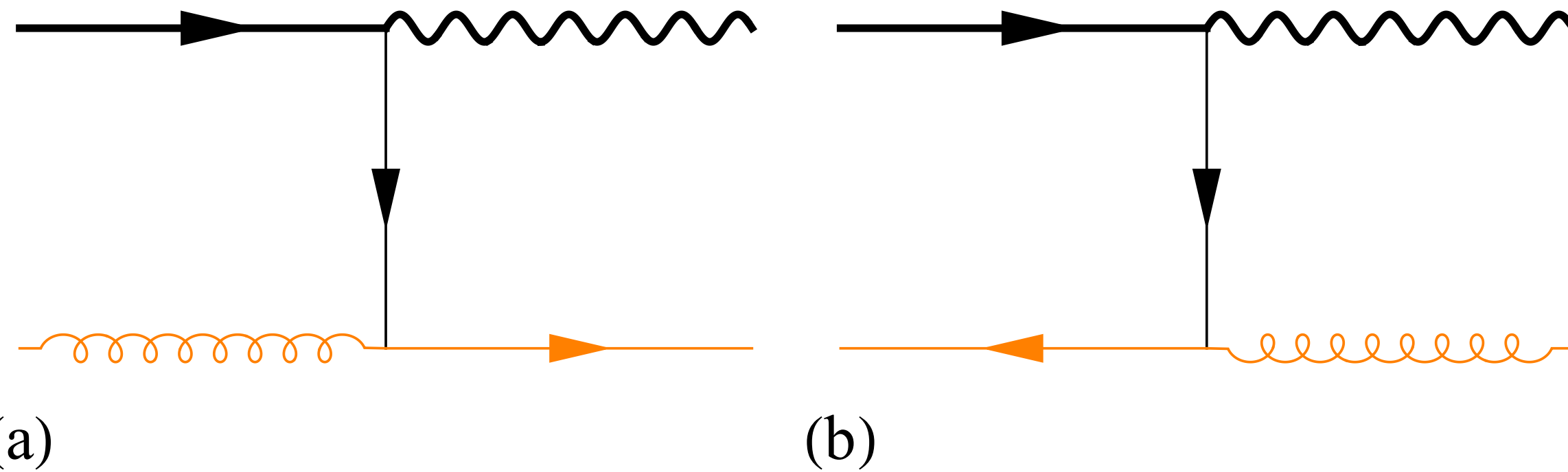
# more direct comparison?



We cannot observe the brem. gluons directly, but we can observe the brem. photons.

conversion:

[jet  $\rightarrow$  (hard) photon]

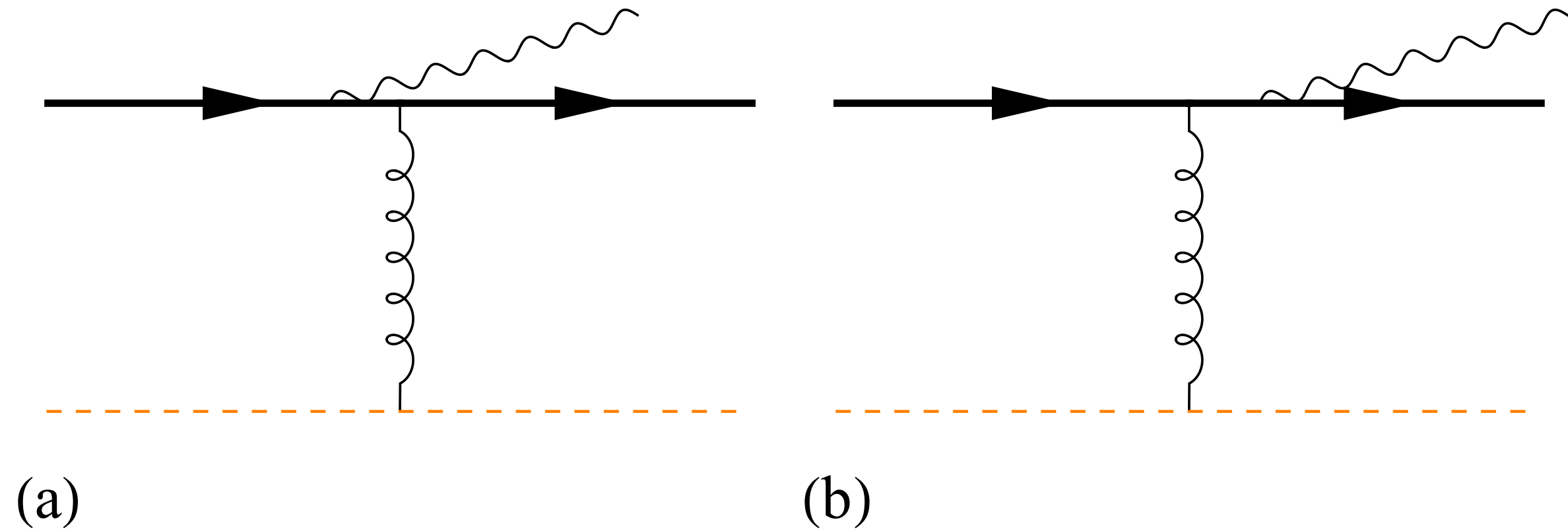


*elastic collision, same for MARTINI and CUJET*



bremsstrahlung:

[jet  $\rightarrow$  jet + (soft) photon]

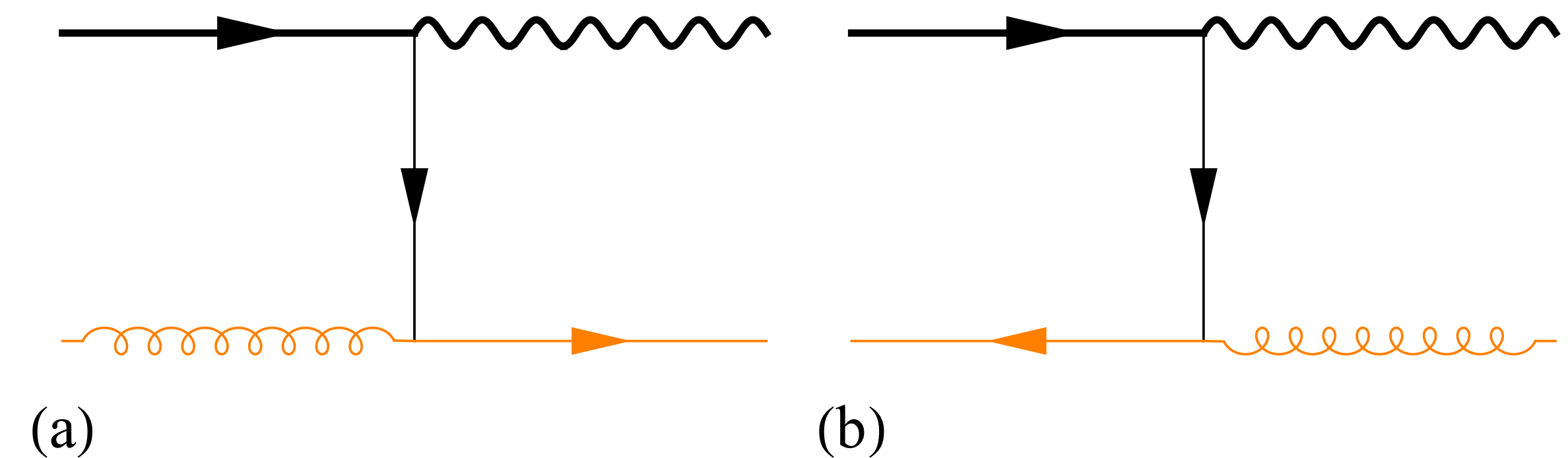


*inelastic interaction, different in MARTINI and CUJET*

*in CUJET, we use Zhang-Kang-Zhang-Wang, EPJC 67, 445 (2010)*

conversion:

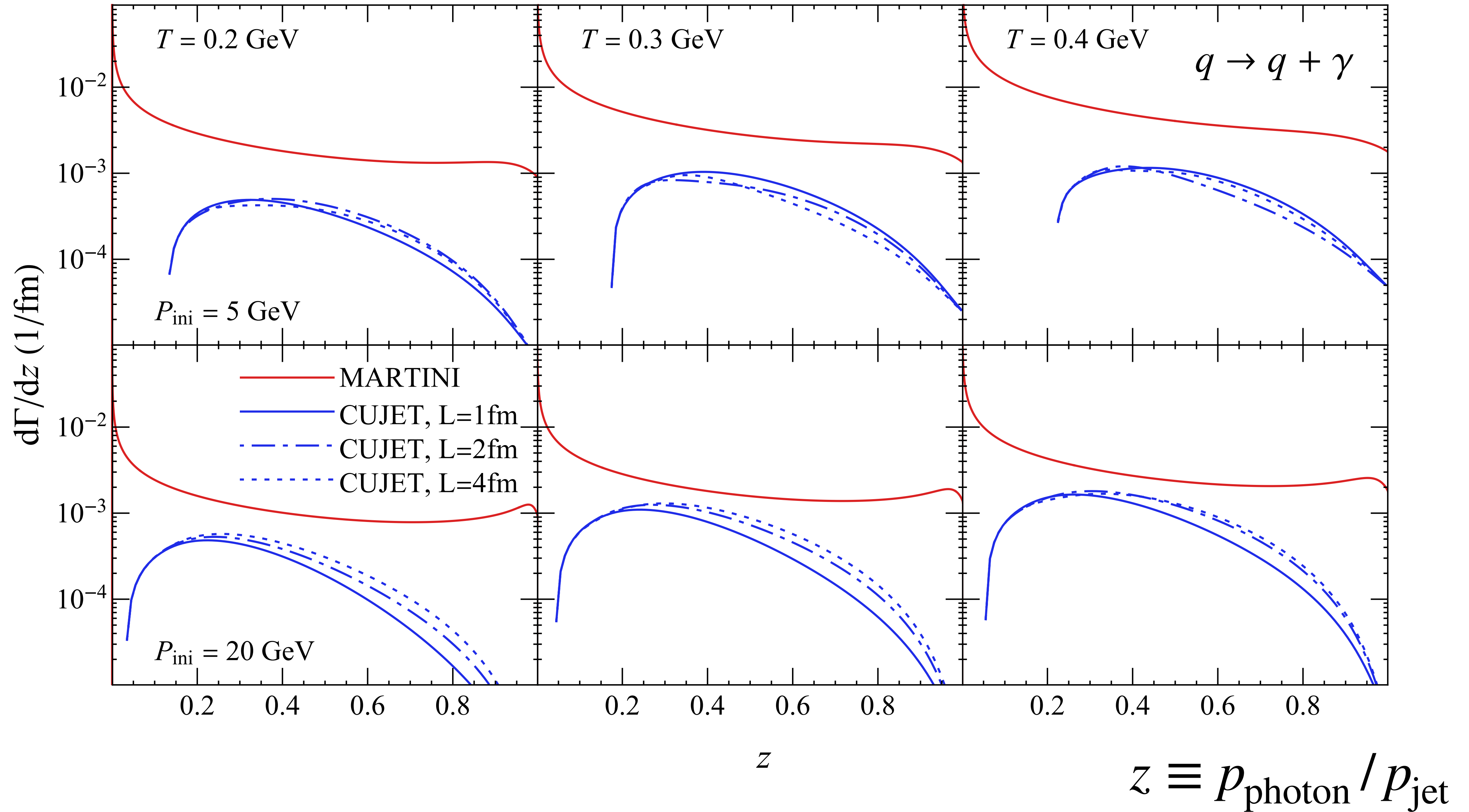
[jet  $\rightarrow$  (hard) photon]



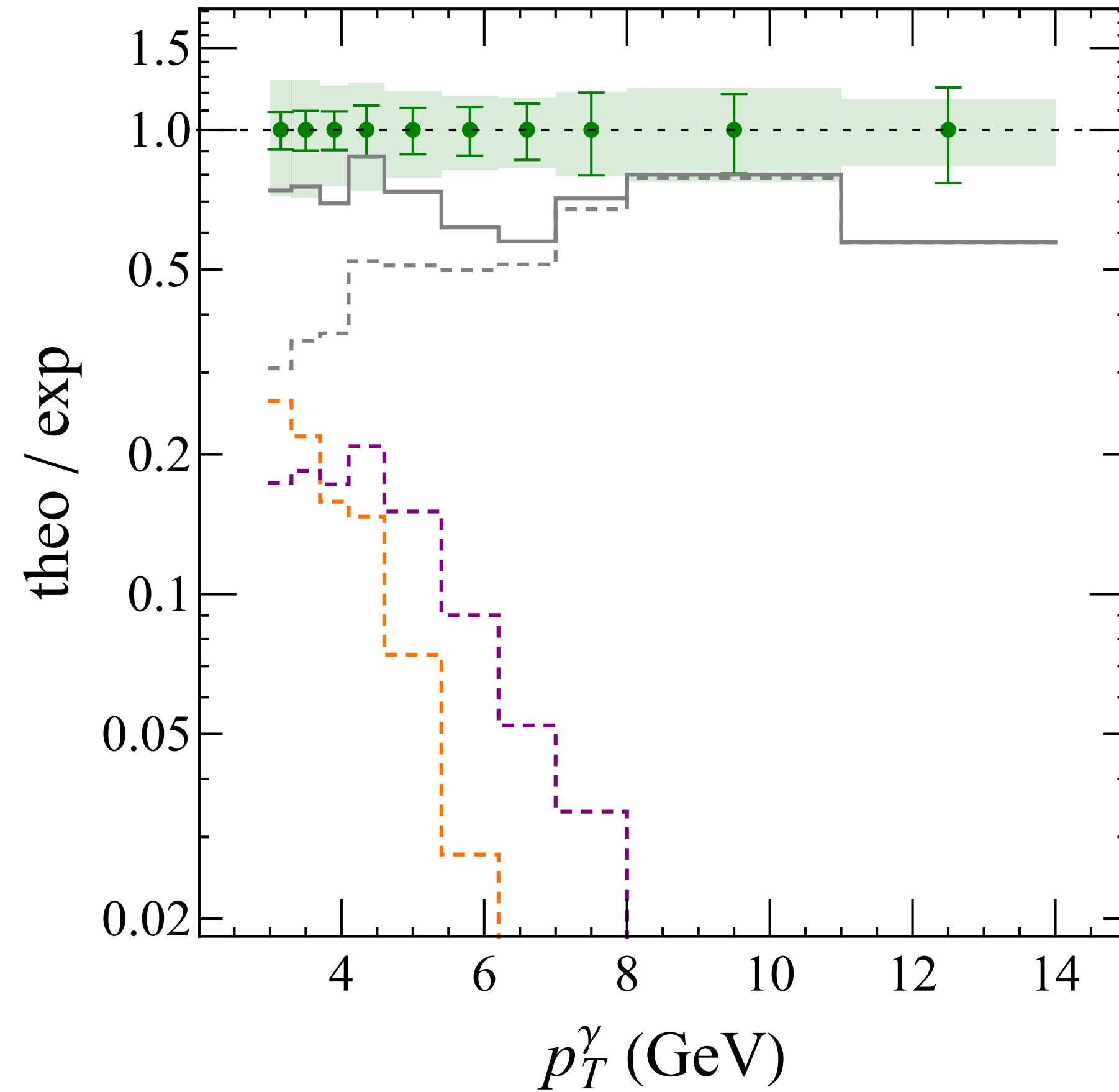
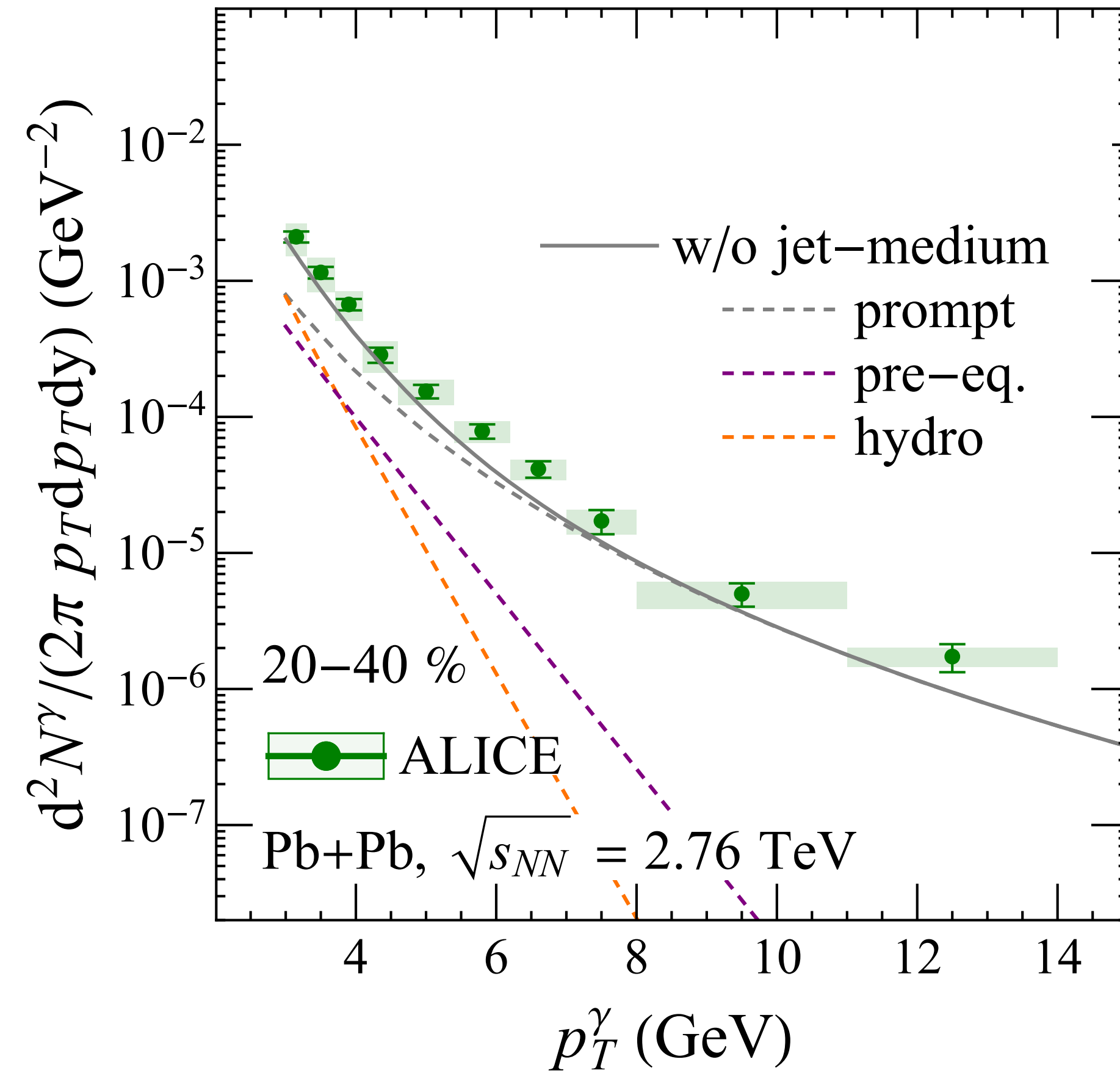
*elastic collision, same for MARTINI and CUJET*

# comparison of jet-medium photons

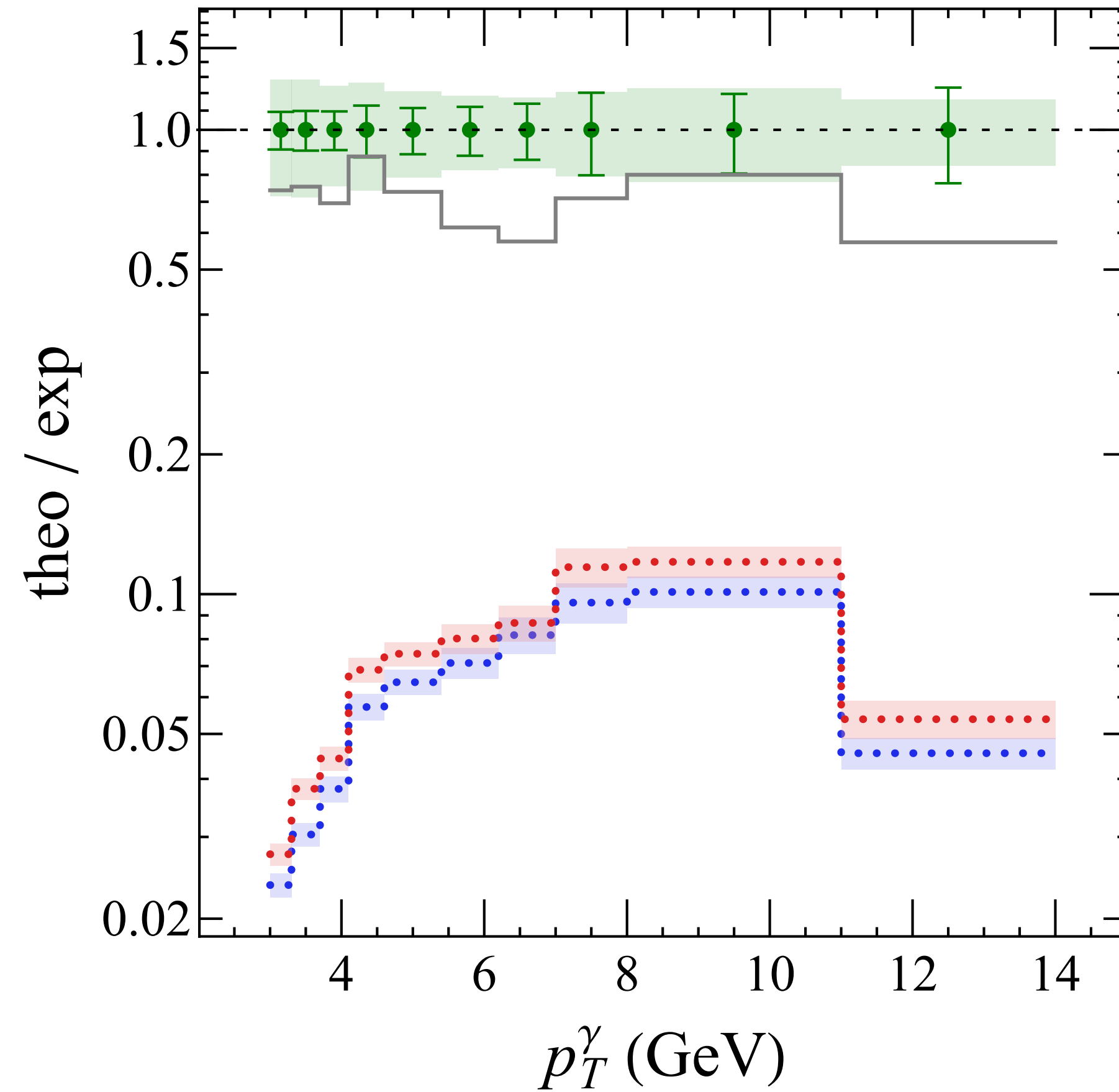
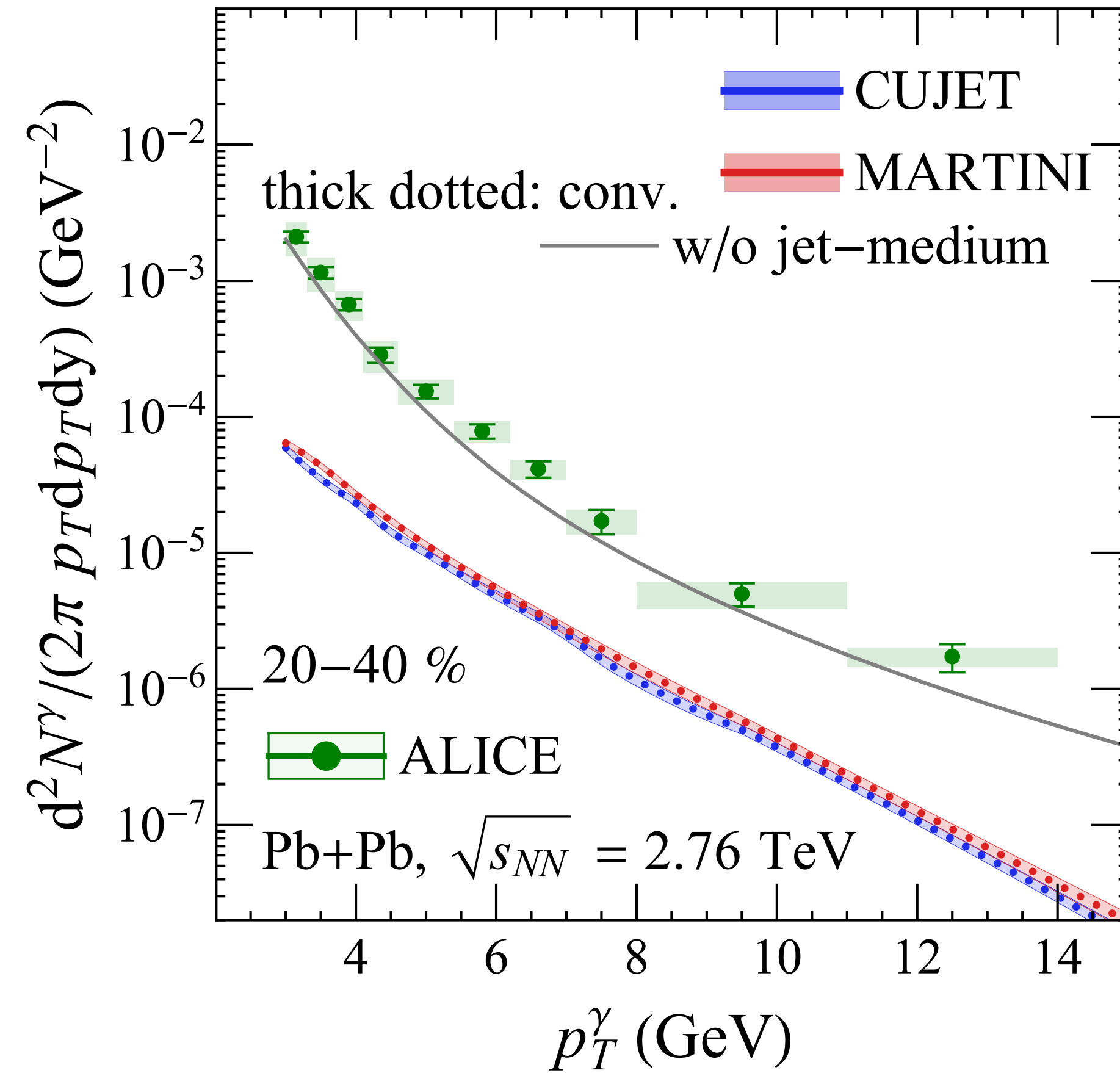
emission rates



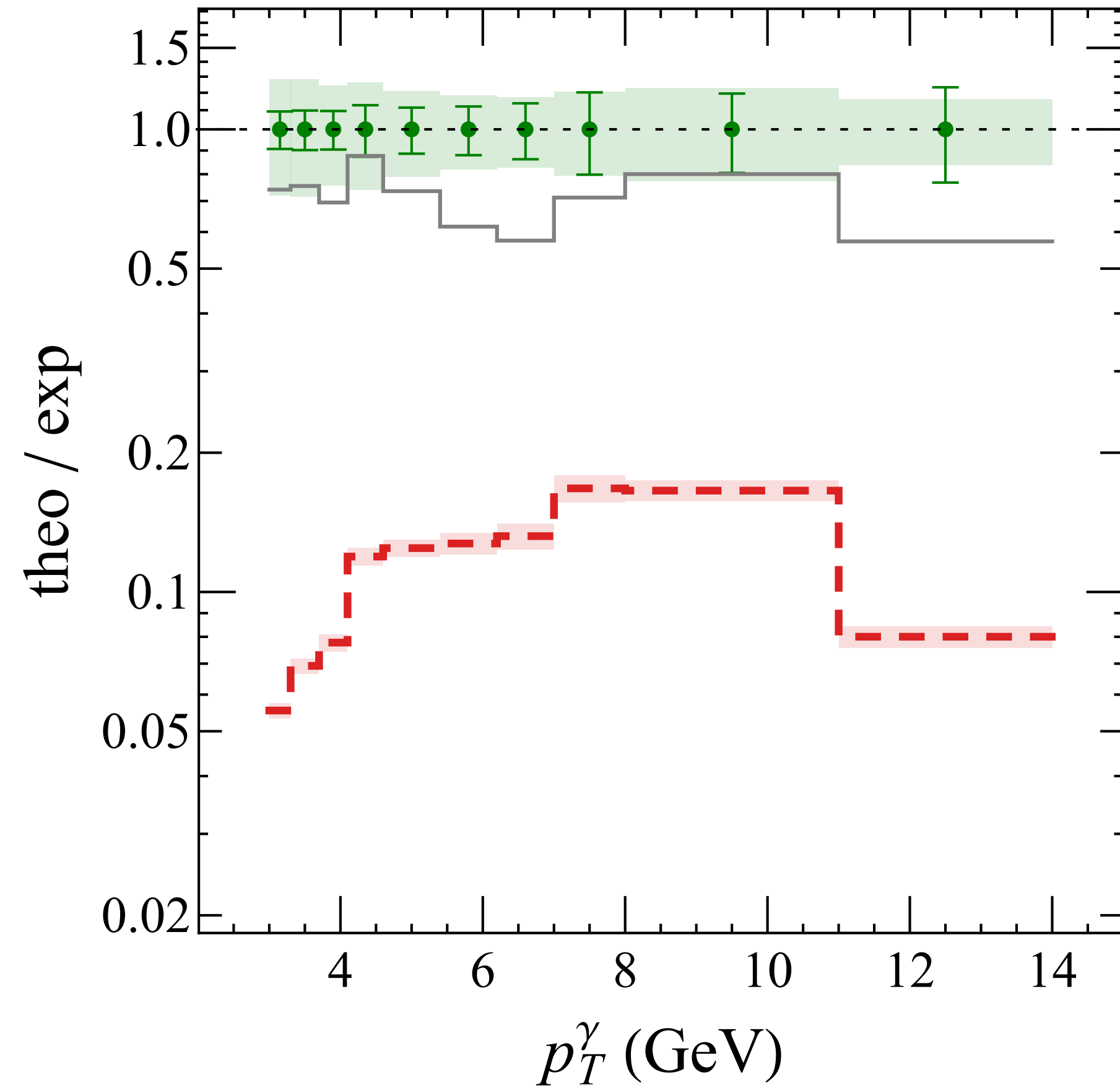
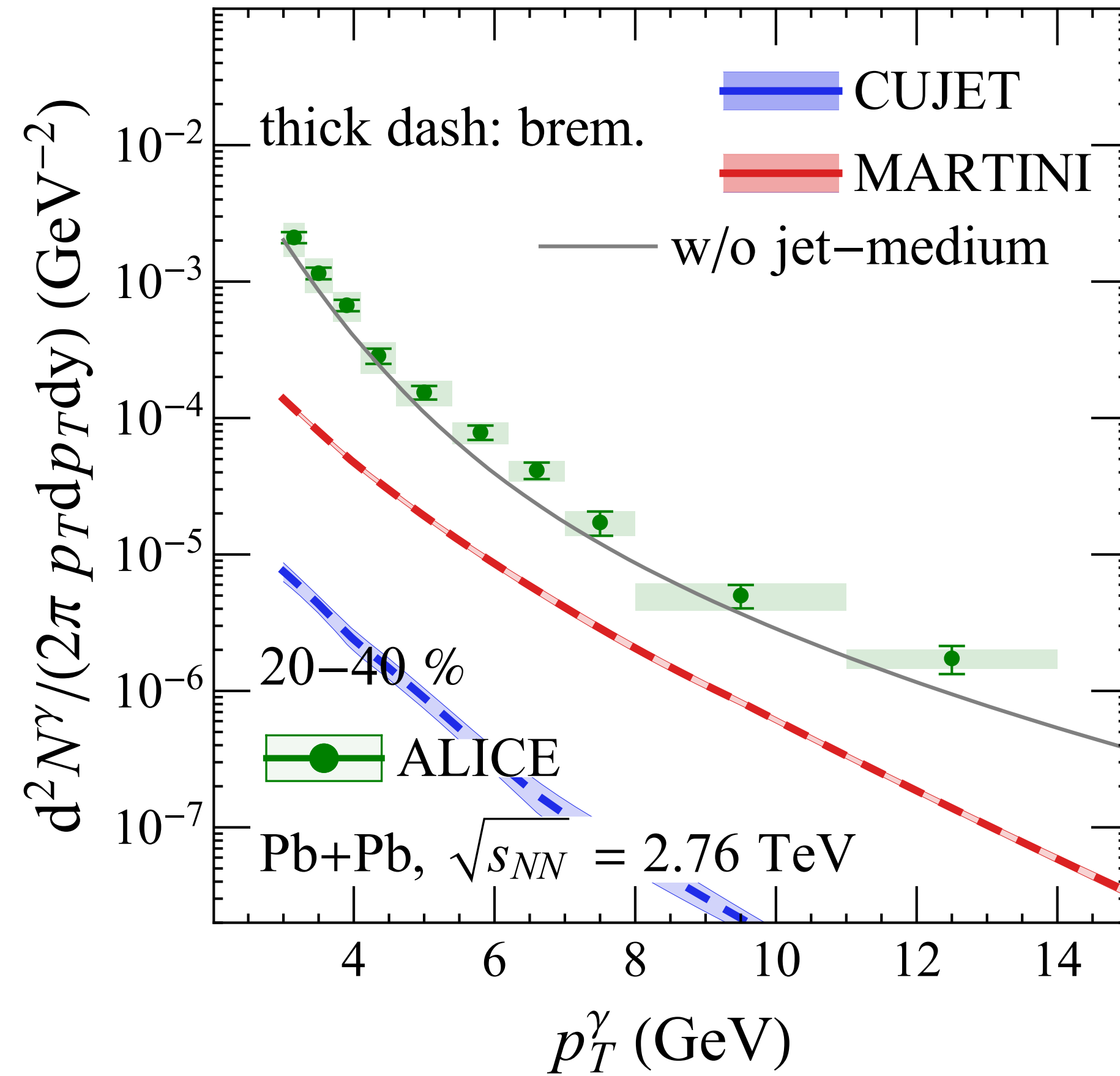
# comparison of jet-medium photons



*baseline w/o jet-medium photons*



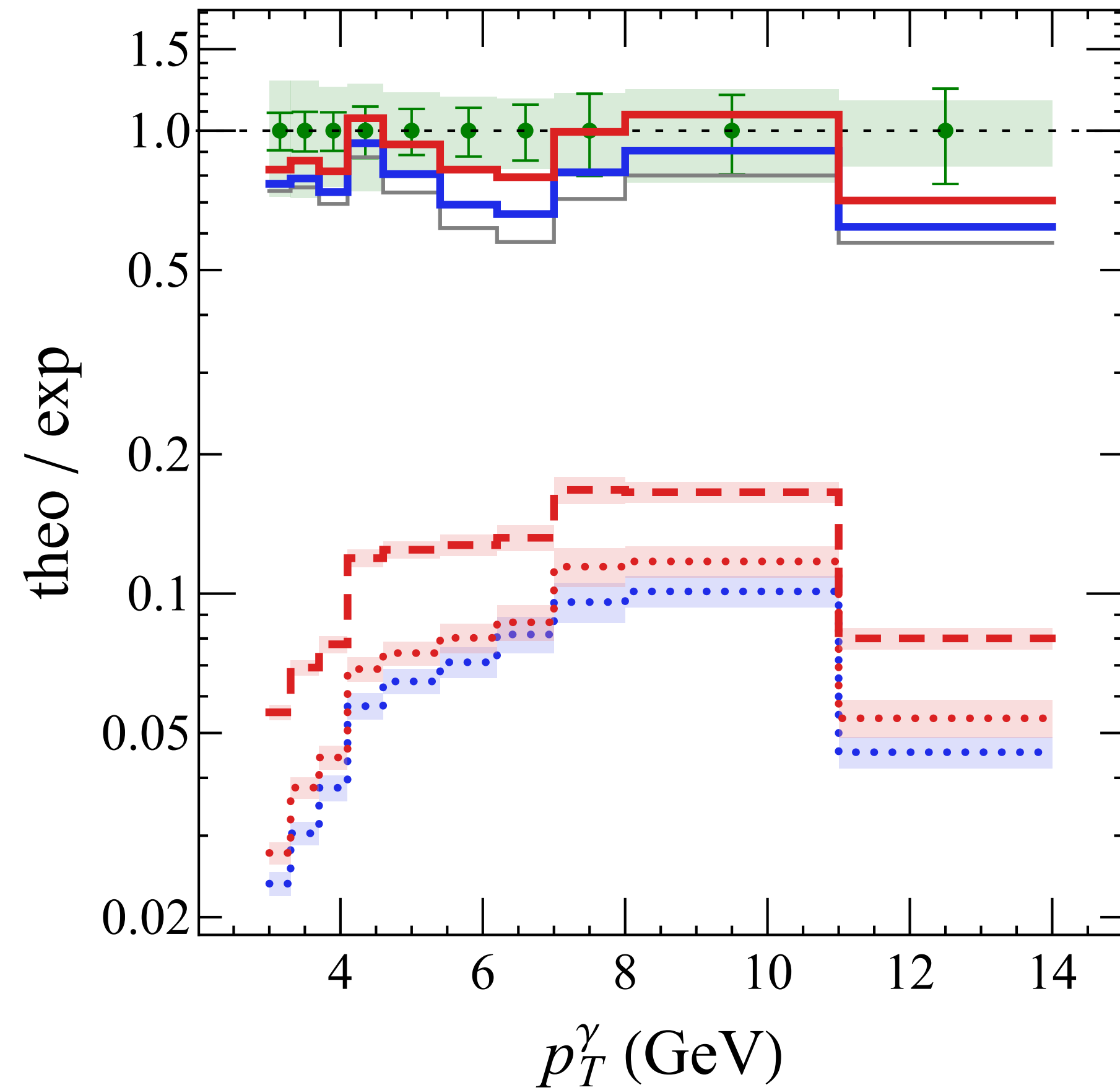
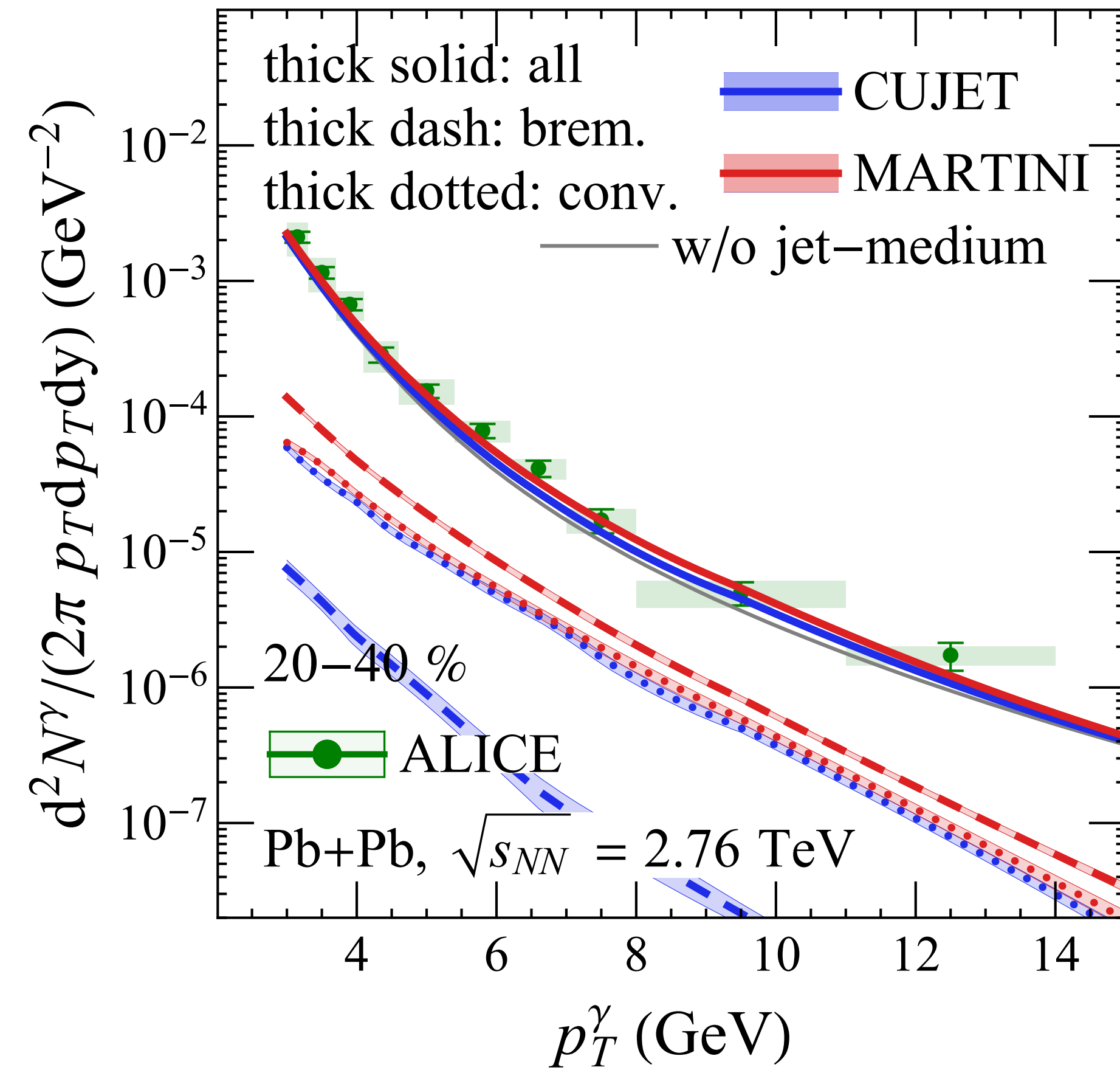
*conversion photons*



*bremsstrahlung photons*

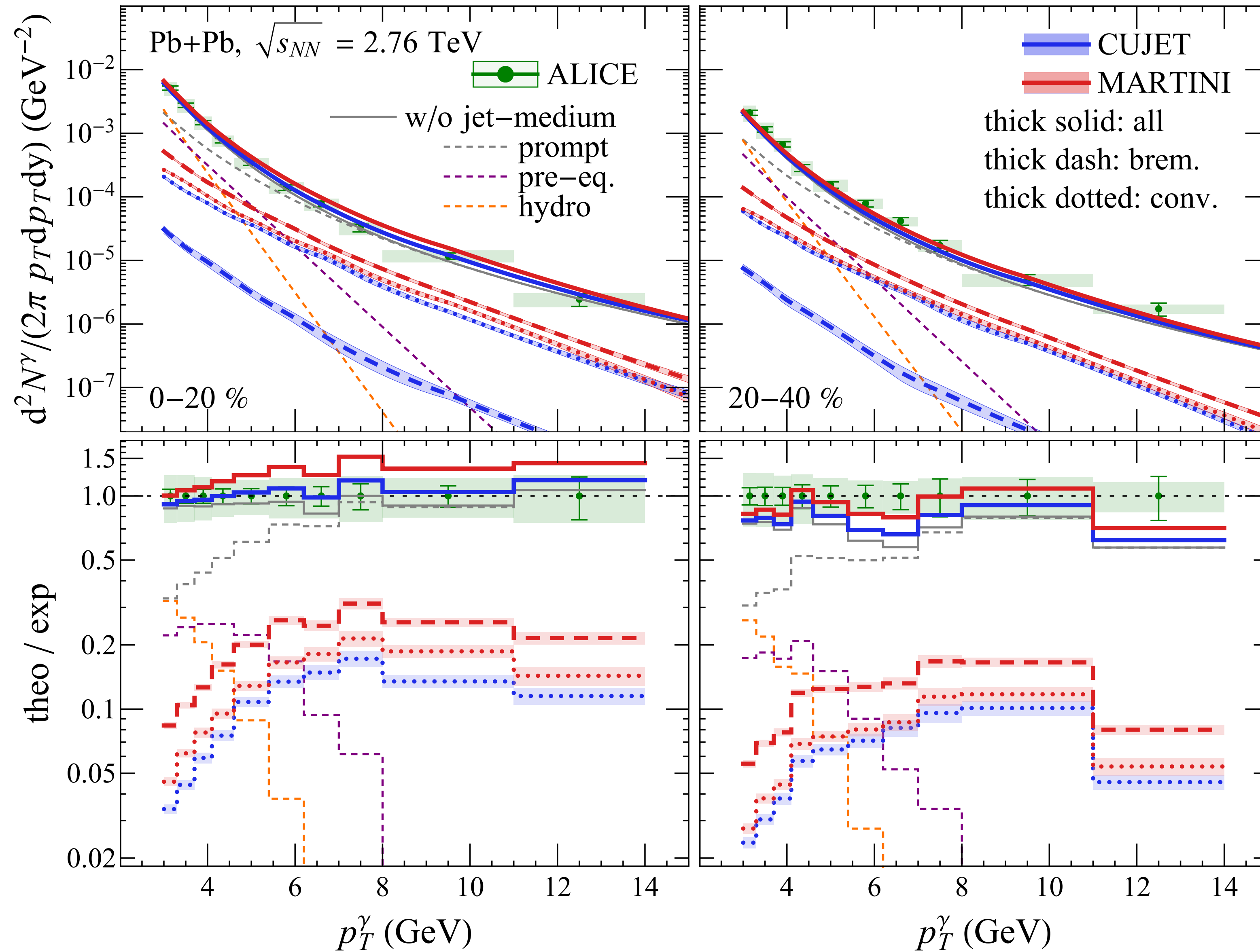


# comparison of jet-medium photons



*all photons*

# comparison of jet-medium photons

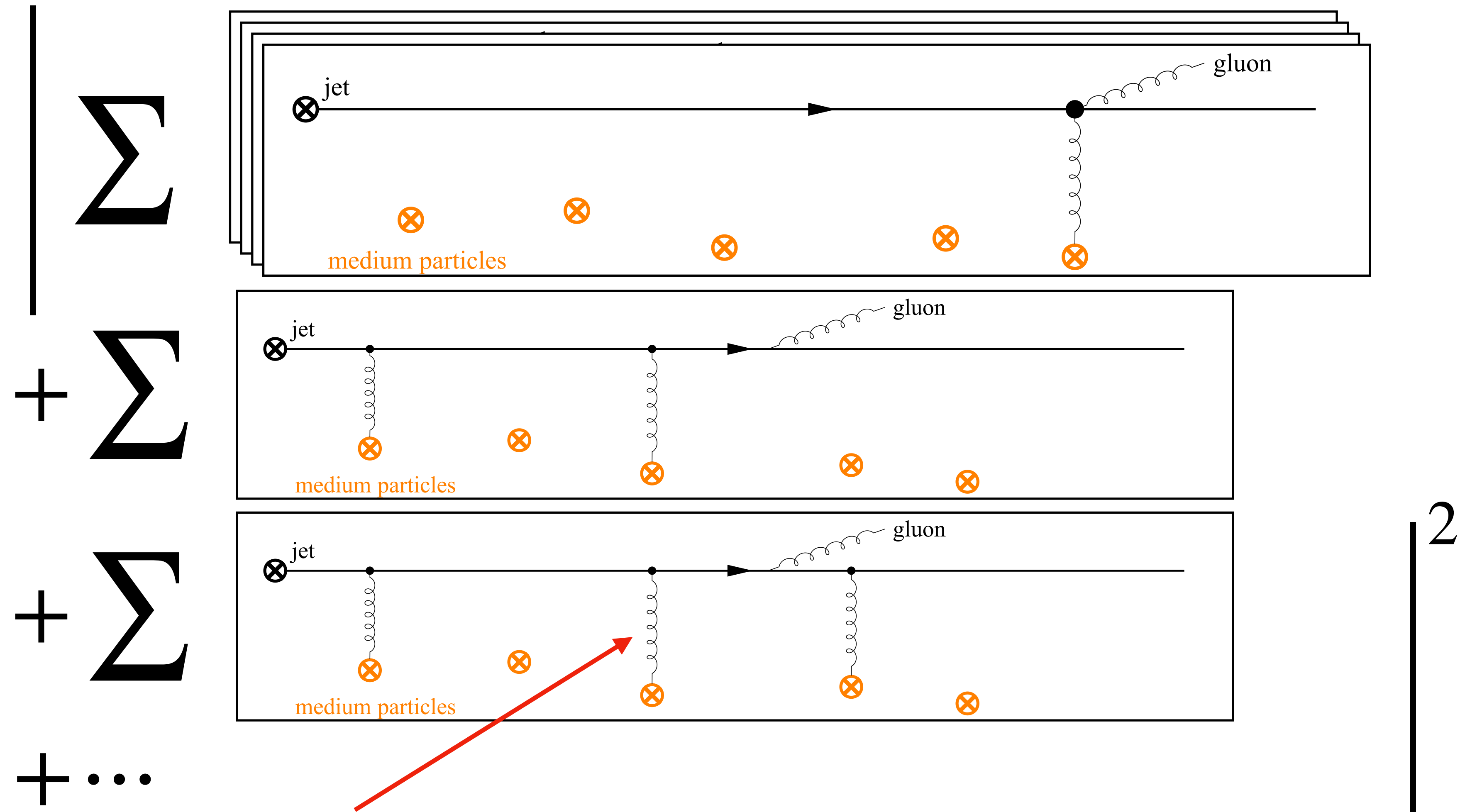


- studied full-jet observables using two different jet energy loss models: AMY-MARTINI and DGLV-CUJET
- we can discriminate different energy-loss models, if better precision in experimental data
  - jet substructure
  - jet-medium photon

[Phys.Rev.C, 107 (2023) 034908 + work in progress]

# outlook: AMY rates w/ NLO and Non-Pert. kernels

AMY-MARTINI cross-section  $\propto$

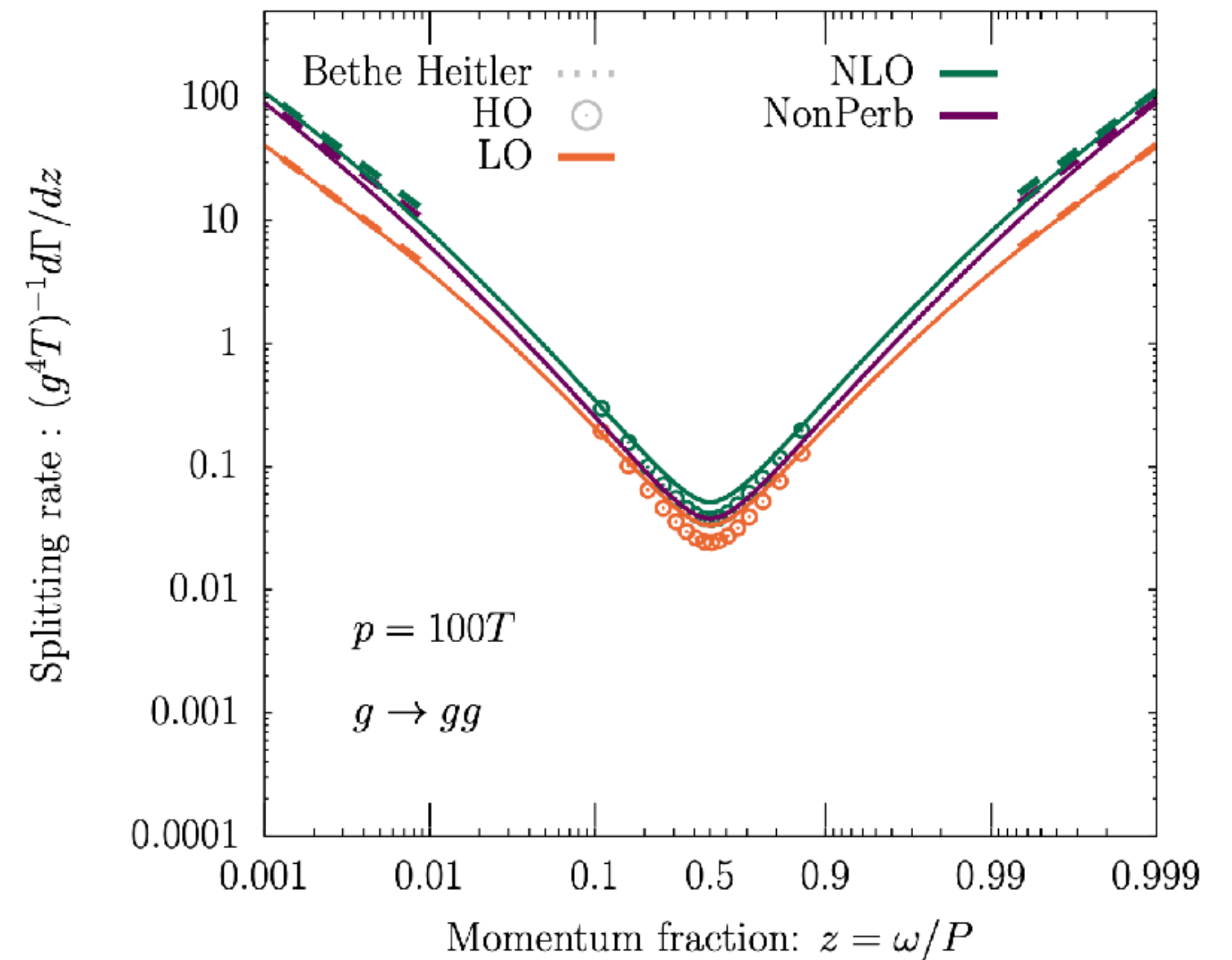
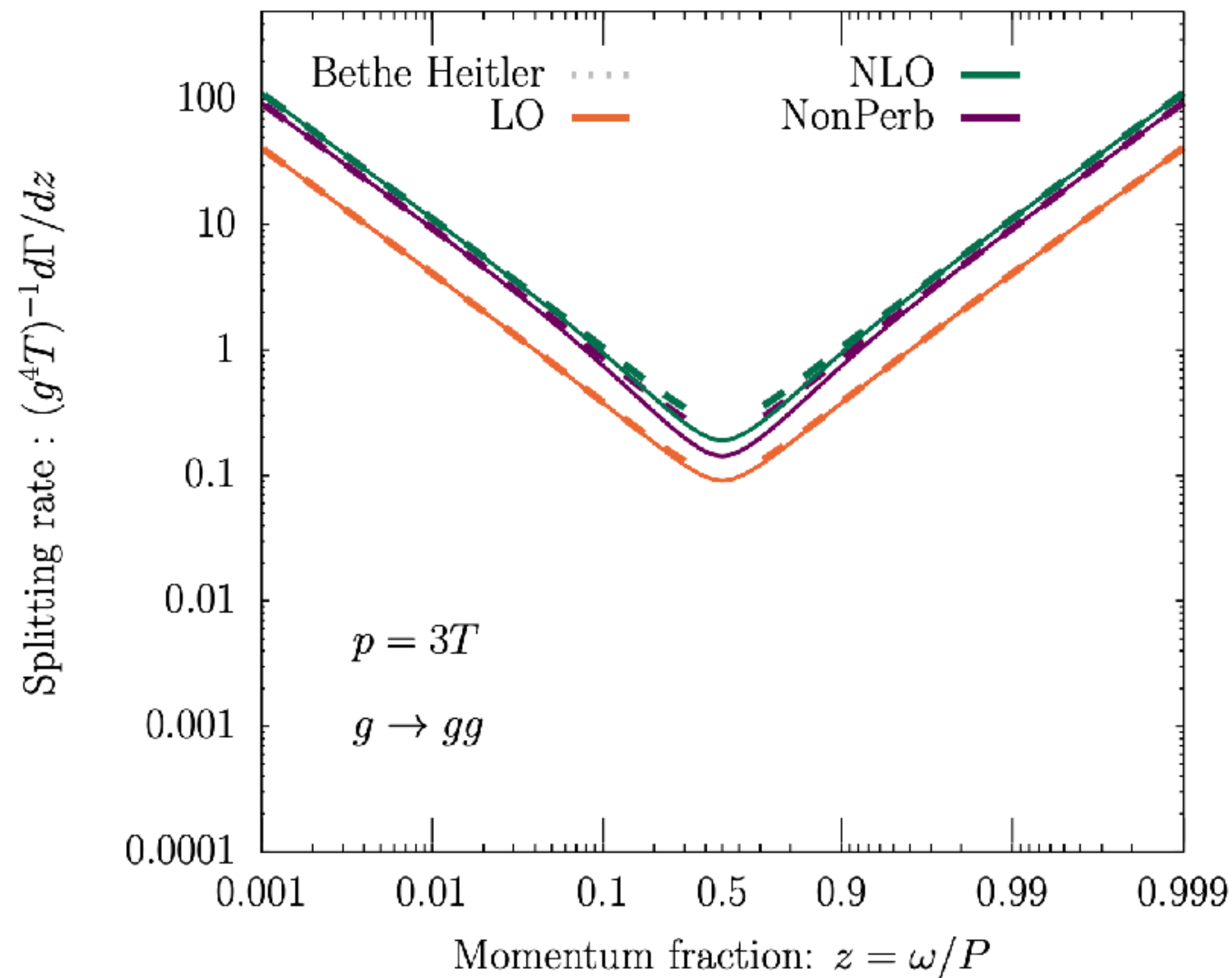


*LO scattering kernel was in use*

# outlook: AMY rates w/ NLO and Non-Pert. kernels

AMY rates w/ LO, NLO and non-perturbative kernels are calculated and compared in [Moore, Schlichting, Schlusser, and Soudi, JHEP 10(2021)059]

splitting rates

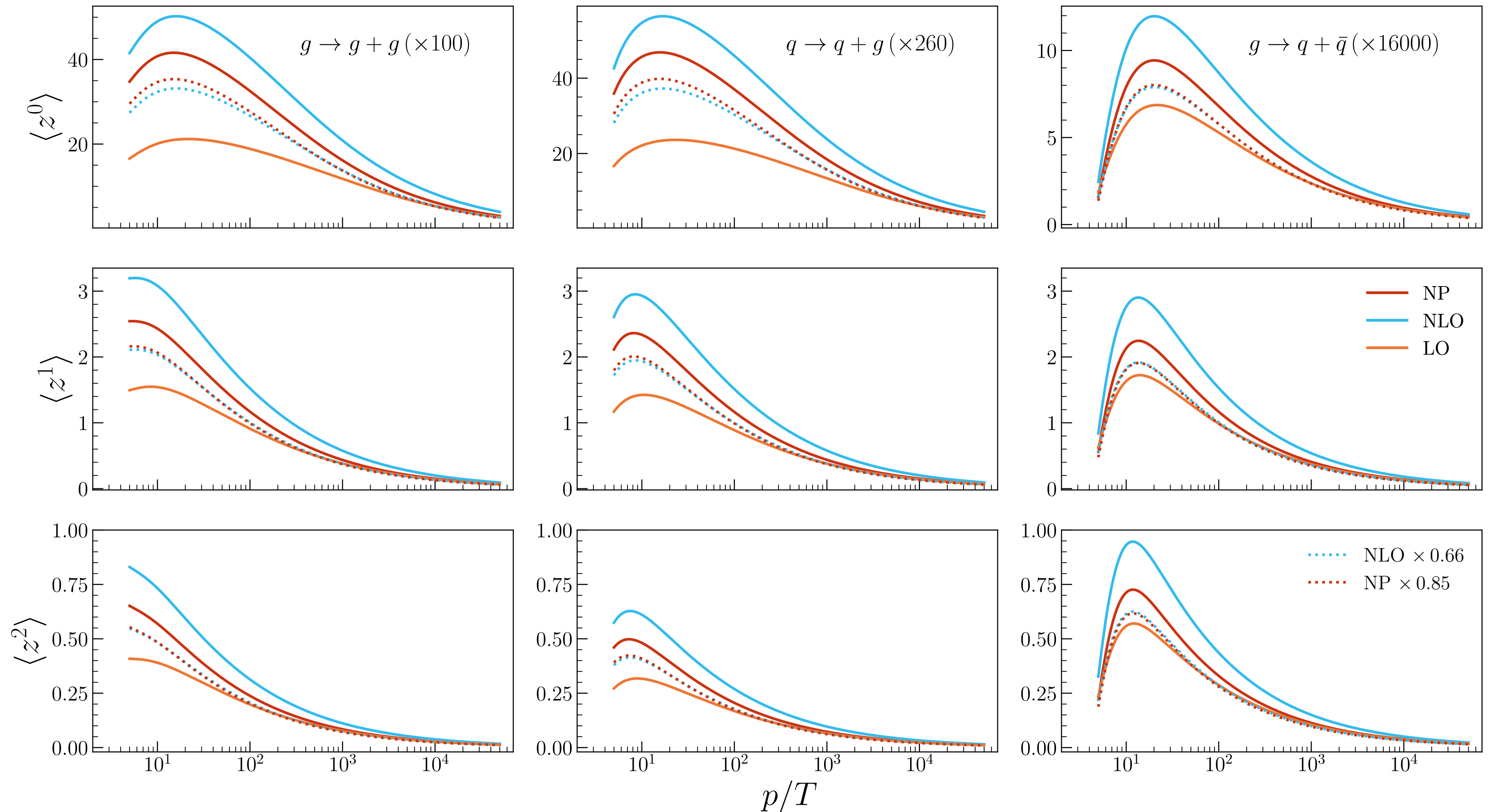




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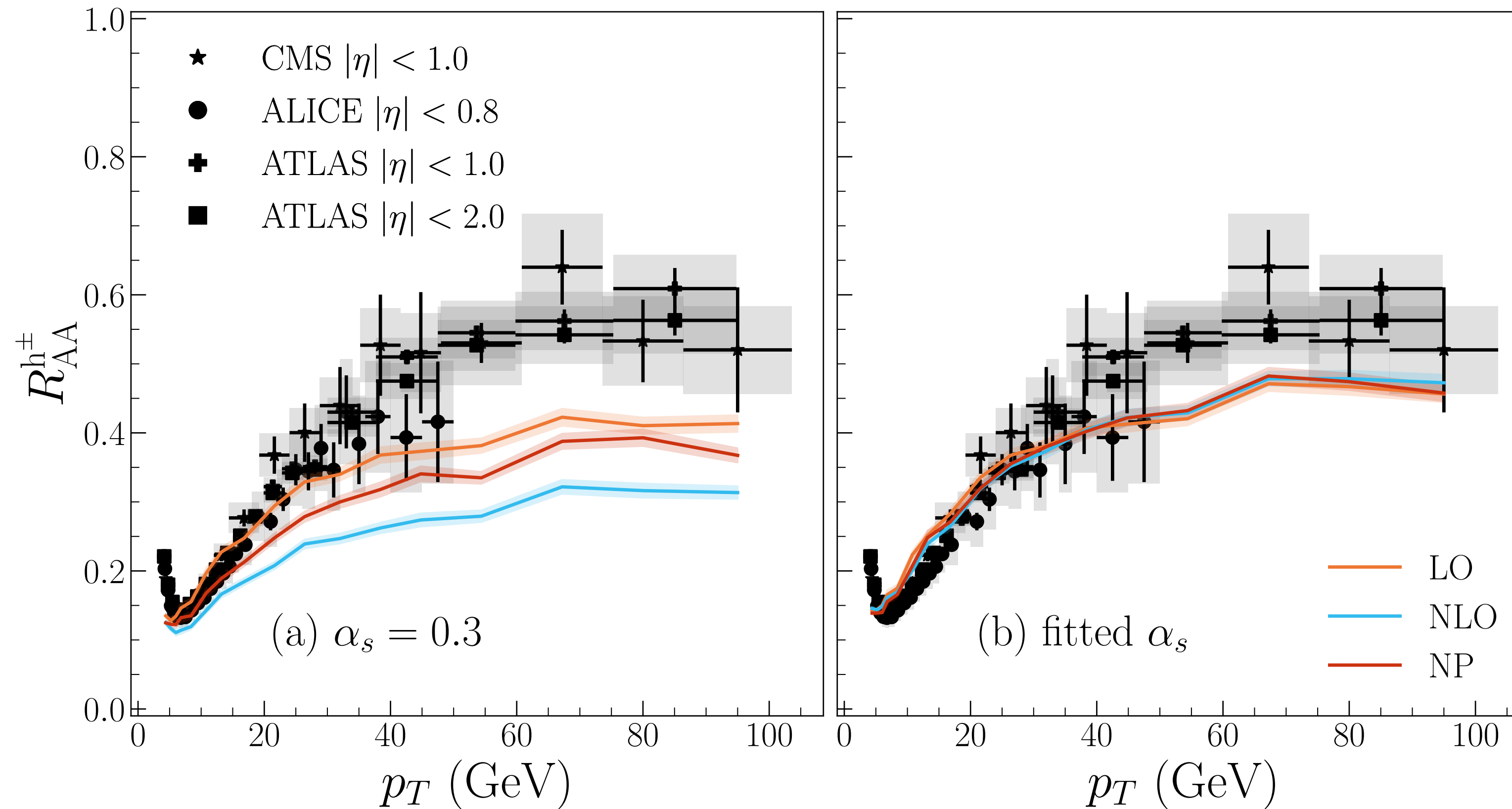
in [Modarresi-Yazdi, **SS**, Gale, and Jeon, Phys.Rev.C 106, 064902], we find that the differences can be absorbed by rescaling of  $\alpha_s$

moments of splitting rates



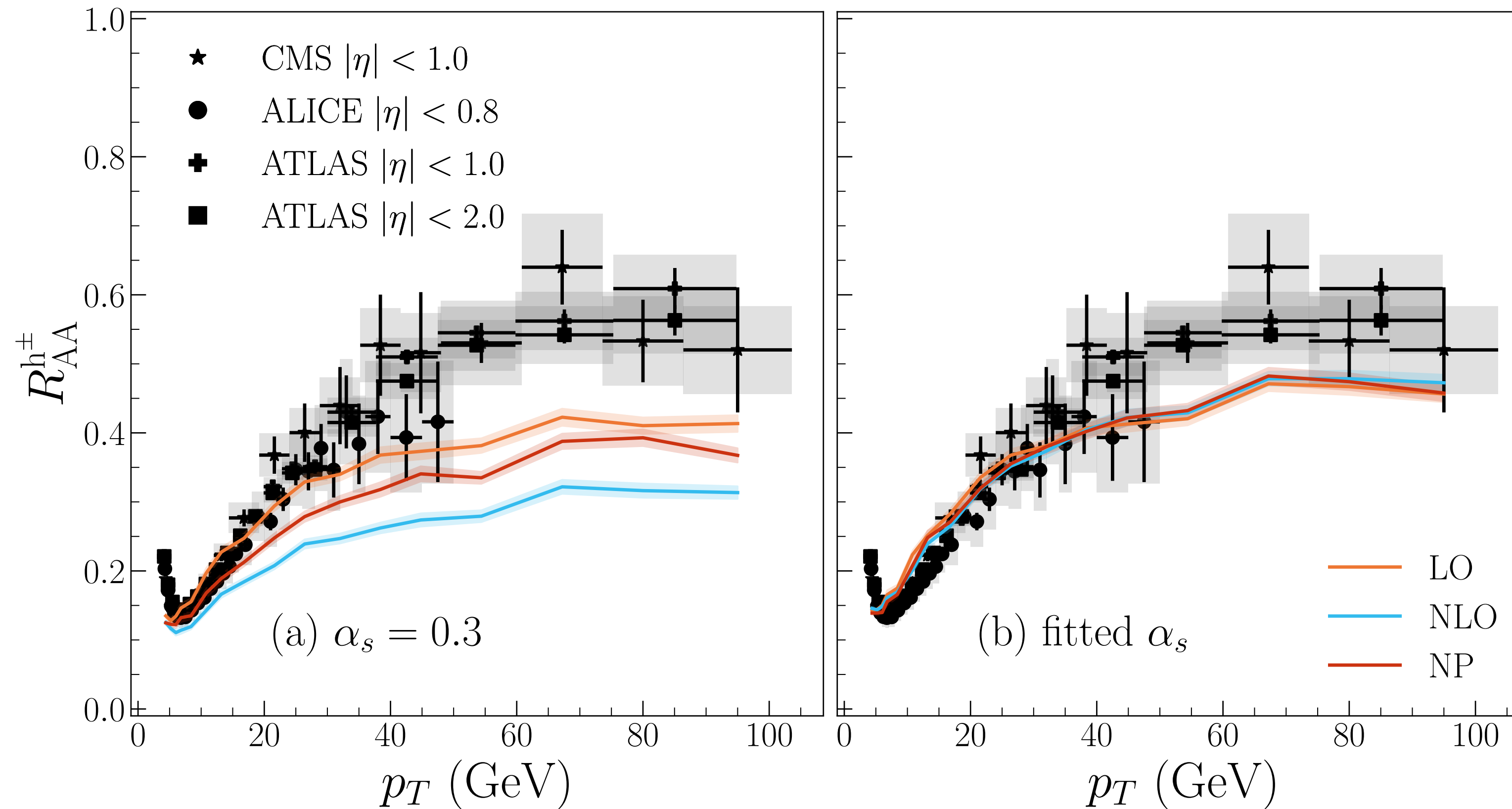
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in [Modarresi-Yazdi, **SS**, Gale, and Jeon, Phys.Rev.C 106, 064902], we find that no observable difference with separately rescaled  $\alpha_s$



work in progress: full substructure and photons?