Nuclear modification of jet shape for inclusive jets and photon-jets at the LHC

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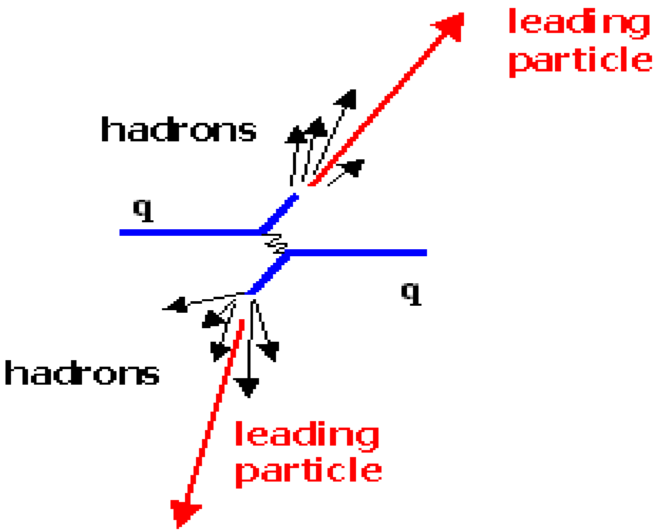
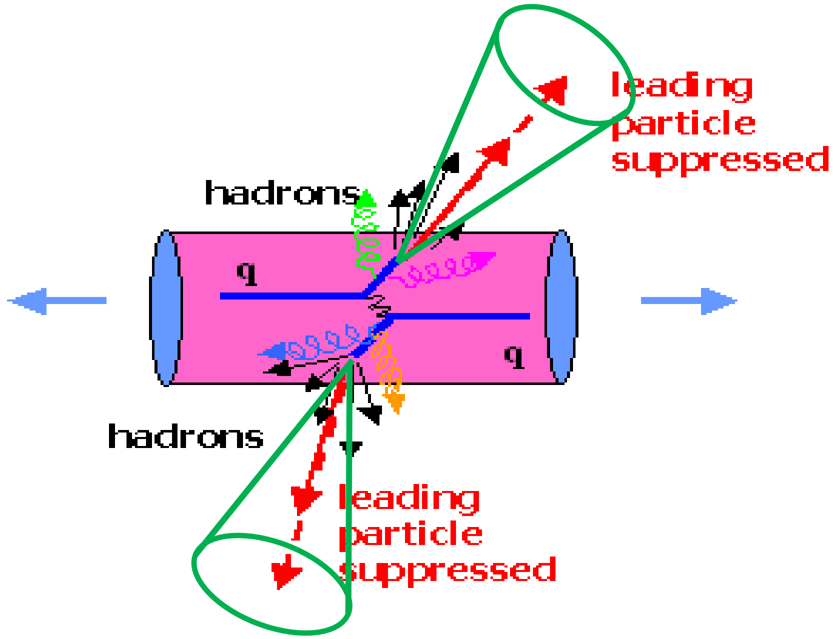
Outline

- Introduction and motivation
- Coupled jet-fluid model: jet evolution in quark-gluon plasma and medium response
- Nuclear modification of full jet production and jet shape
- Summary

Jets are hard probes of QGP



N+N

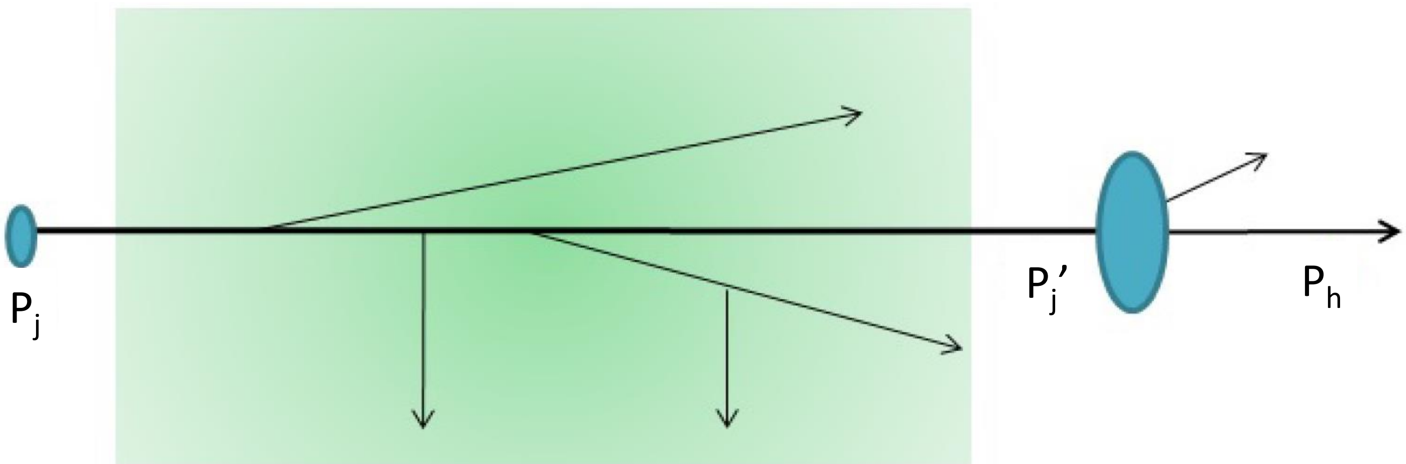


A+A: jet quenching

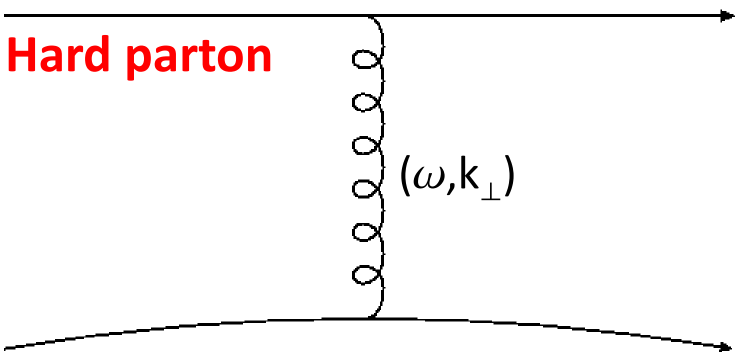
Jets (and **jet-medium interaction, jet quenching**) provide valuable tools to probe hot & dense QGP in relativistic heavy-ion collisions (at RHIC & LHC):

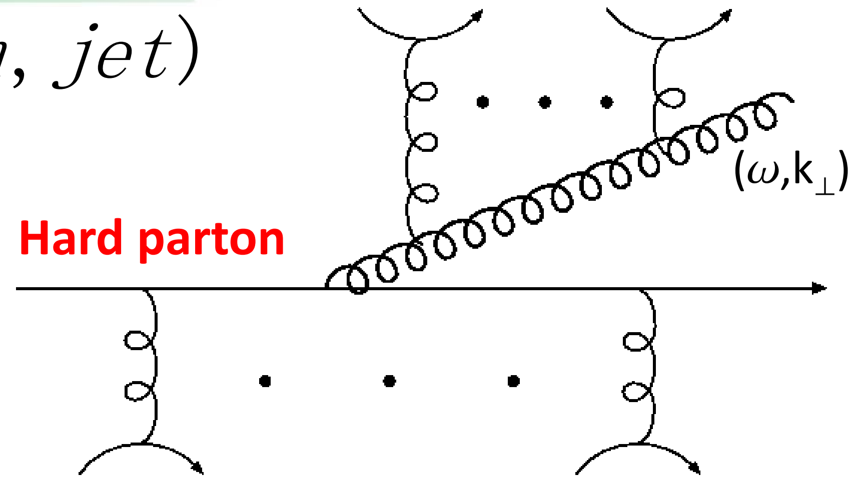
(1) parton energy loss (2) deflection and broadening (3) modification of jet (sub)structure (4) jet-induced medium excitation

Elastic and inelastic interactions



$$P_{j \to j'}(medium, jet)$$





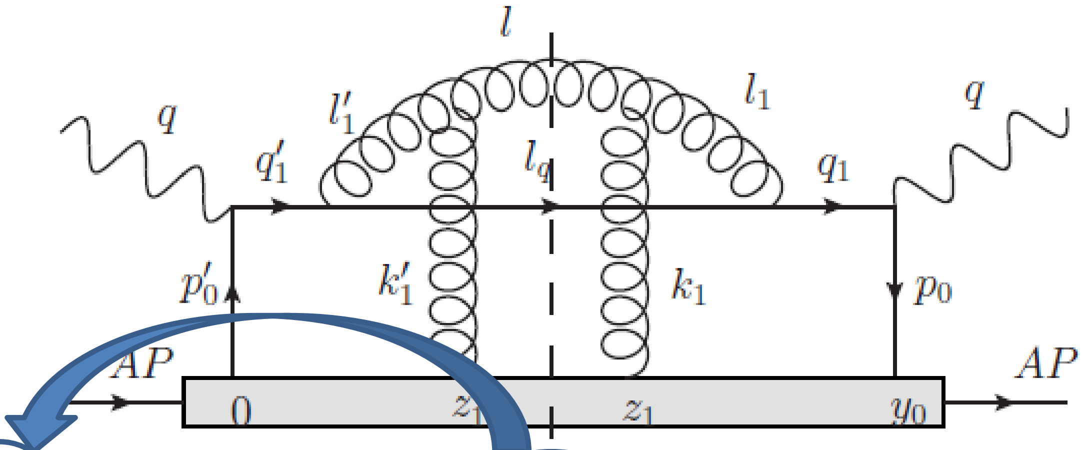
Elastic (collisional)

$$\frac{d\Gamma_{coll}}{d\omega dk_\perp^2 dt}(T, E, \ldots) = ?$$

Inelastic (radiative)

$$\frac{d\Gamma_{rad}}{d\omega dk_\perp^2 dt}(T, E, \ldots) = ?$$

Medium-induced inelastic (radiative) process



Zhang, Hou, GYQ, PRC 2018 & PRC 2019;
Zhang, GYQ, Wang, PRD 2019

+ other 20 diagrams

$$\frac{dN_g^{med}}{dy\,d^2\mathbf{l}_\perp} = \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi^2}P(y)\int dZ_1^- \int \frac{dk^- d^2\mathbf{k}_{1\perp}}{(2\pi)^3}\mathcal{D}(k_1^-,\mathbf{k}_{1\perp})$$

$$\times\Bigg\{\Bigg[2-2\cos\left(\frac{y(1-y)}{(y-\lambda_1^-)\,(1+\lambda_1^--y)}\frac{(\mathbf{l}_\perp-\mathbf{k}_{1\perp})^2+(y-\lambda_1^-)^2M^2}{l_\perp^2+y^2M^2}\frac{Z_1^-}{\tilde{\tau}^-_{\rm form}}\right)\Bigg]$$

$$C_A\Bigg[\frac{1+(1+\lambda_1^--y)^2}{1+(1-y)^2}\left(\frac{y-\frac{\lambda_1^-}{2}}{y-\lambda_1^-}\right)^2\frac{(\mathbf{l}_\perp-\mathbf{k}_{1\perp})^2+\frac{(y-\lambda_1^-)^4M^2}{1+(1+\lambda_1^--y)^2}}{[(\mathbf{l}_\perp-\mathbf{k}_{1\perp})^2+(y-\lambda_1^-)^2M^2]^2}$$

$$-\frac{1+(1+\lambda_1^--y)(1-y)}{2[1+(1-y)^2]}\left(\frac{y-\frac{\lambda_1^-}{2}}{y-\lambda_1^-}\right)\frac{\mathbf{l}_\perp\cdot(\mathbf{l}_\perp-\mathbf{k}_{1\perp})+\frac{y^2(y-\lambda_1^-)^2}{1+(1+\lambda_1^--y)(1-y)}M^2}{[l_\perp^2+y^2M^2]\,[(\mathbf{l}_\perp-\mathbf{k}_{1\perp})^2+(y-\lambda_1^-)^2M^2]}$$

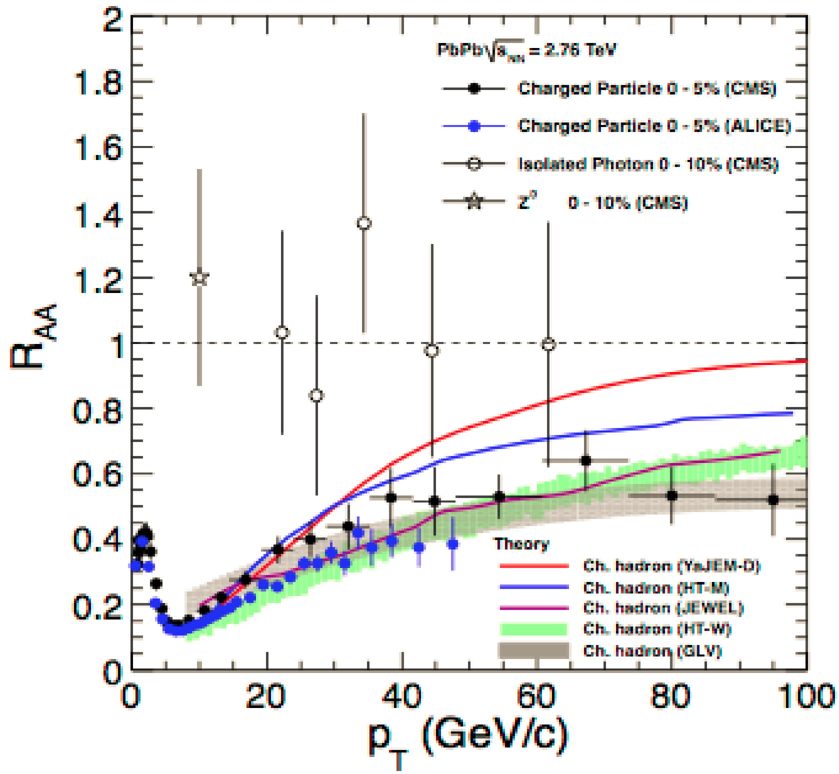
$$-\frac{1+(1+\lambda_1^--y)(1-\frac{y}{1+\lambda_1^-})}{2[1+(1-y)^2]}\left(\frac{y-\frac{\lambda_1^-}{2}}{y-\lambda_1^-}\right)\frac{(\mathbf{l}_\perp-\mathbf{k}_{1\perp})\cdot\left(\mathbf{l}_\perp-\frac{y}{1+\lambda_1^-}\mathbf{k}_{1\perp}\right)+\frac{\left(\frac{y}{1+\lambda_1^-}\right)^2(y-\lambda_1^-)^2}{1+(1+\lambda_1^--y)(1-\frac{y}{1+\lambda_1^-})}M^2}{\left[\left(\mathbf{l}_\perp-\frac{y}{1+\lambda_1^-}\mathbf{k}_{1\perp}\right)^2+(\frac{y}{1+\lambda_1^-})^2M^2\right]\,[(\mathbf{l}_\perp-\mathbf{k}_{1\perp})^2+(y-\lambda_1^-)^2M^2]}\Bigg] + \ldots\ldots\Bigg\}$$

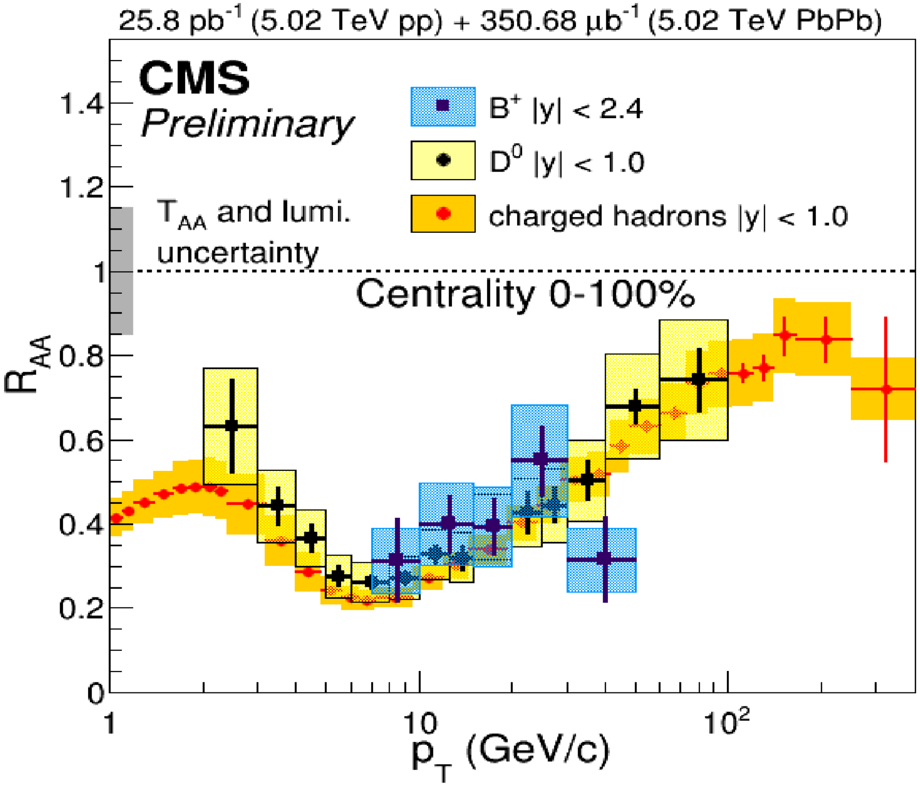
$$\mathcal{D}(k_1^-,\mathbf{k}_{1\perp}) = (2\pi)^3\frac{dP_{\rm el}}{dk_1^-d^2\mathbf{k}_{1\perp}dZ_1^-}$$

$$\hat{q}_{lc} = \frac{d\langle k_{1\perp}^2\rangle}{dL^-} = \int\frac{dk_1^-d^2\mathbf{k}_{1\perp}}{(2\pi)^3}\mathbf{k}_{1\perp}^2\mathcal{D}(k_1^-,\mathbf{k}_{1\perp})$$

Medium-induced gluon emission **beyond collinear expansion & soft emission limit** with transverse & longitudinal scatterings for massive quarks

Nuclear modifications of large p_T hadrons

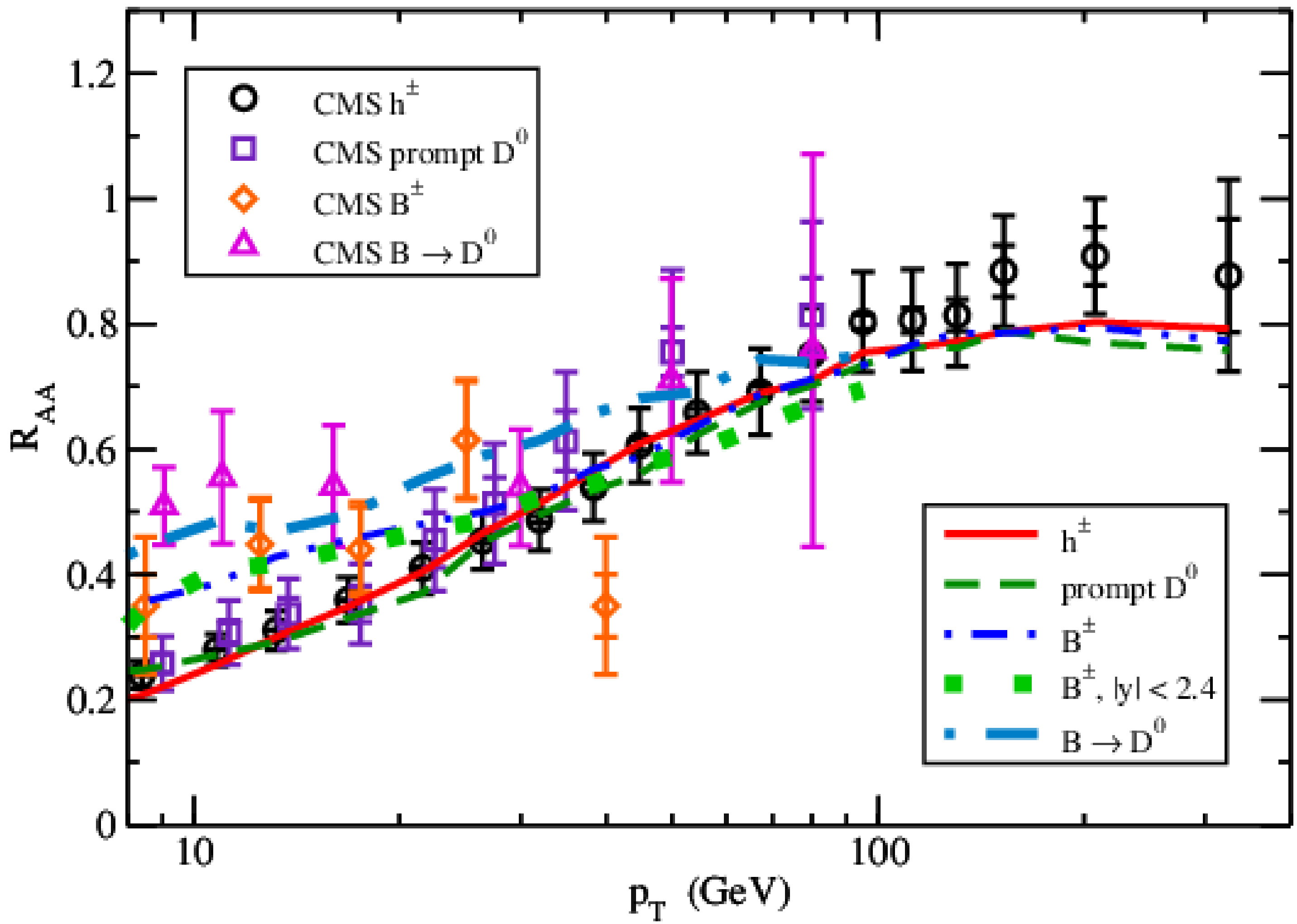




$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{N_{\rm coll}} \frac{dN^{AA} / d^2 p_T dy}{dN^{pp} / d^2 p_T dy}$$

Color & flavor dependences of parton energy loss: $\boldsymbol{\Delta E_g > \Delta E_{uds} > \Delta E_c > \Delta E_b}$?

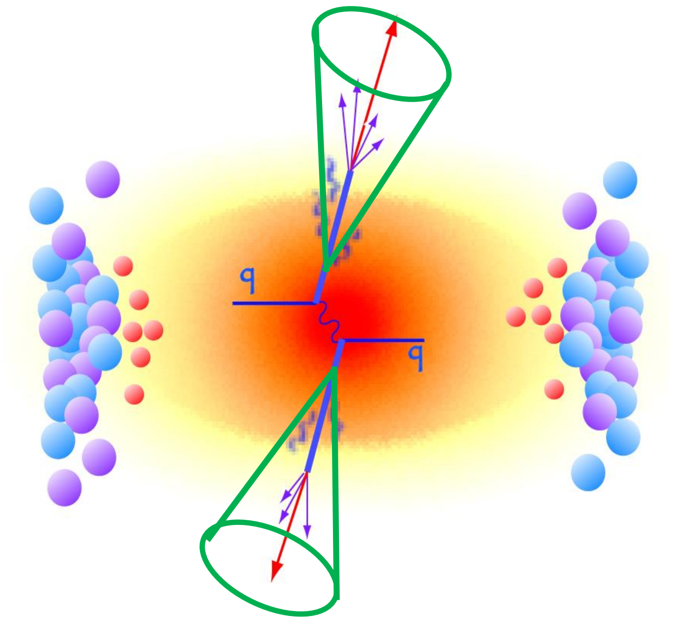
Flavor hierarchy of jet quenching



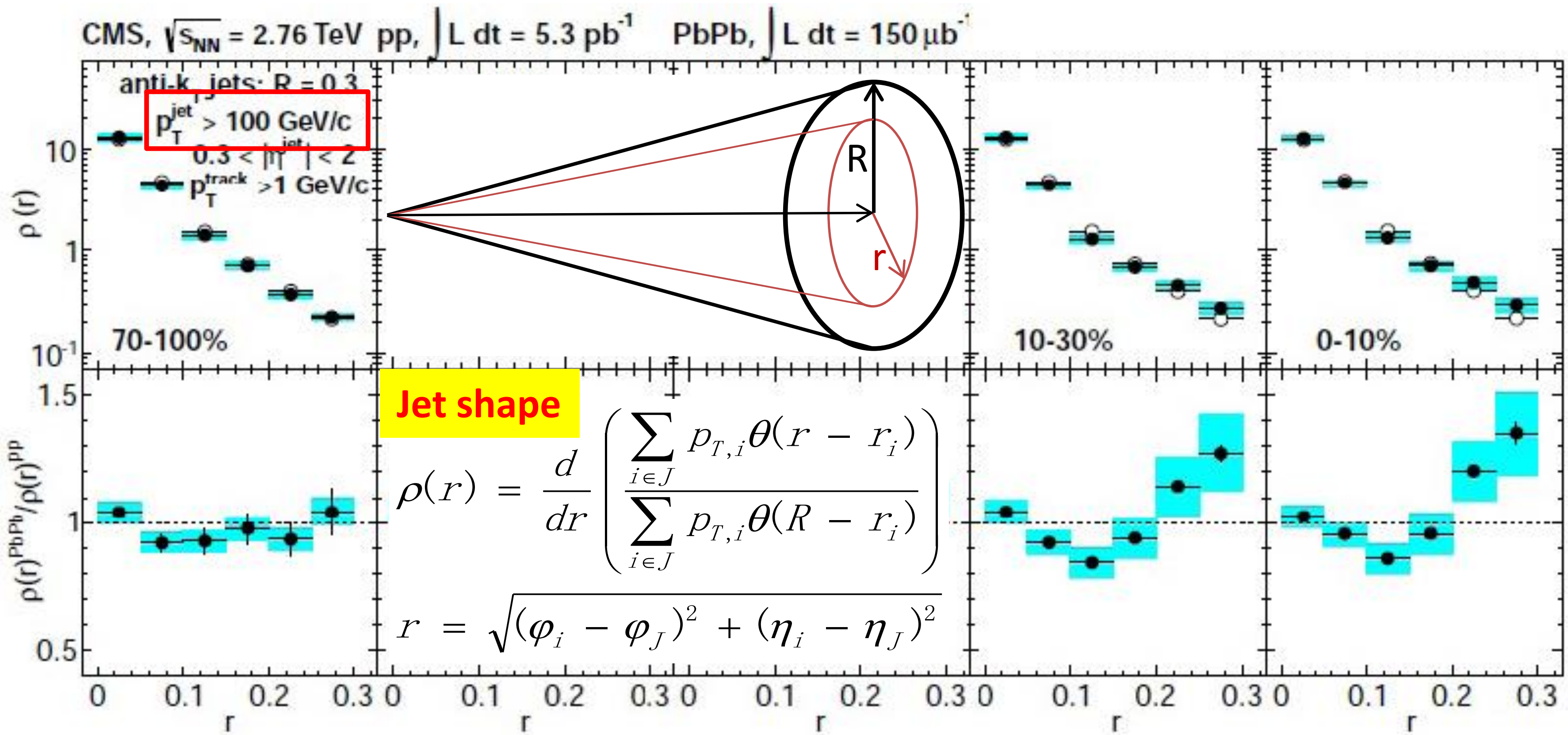
Xing, Cao, GYQ, Xing, arXiv:1906.00413

Full jets in heavy-ion collisions

- Jets are spray of particles originating from fragmentation of hard-scattered partons
- Jet reconstruction: recombine hadron (or parton) fragments to approximate the original hard parton's energy and momentum
- Parameters: e.g., jet size R
- With the inclusion of sub-leading fragments, fully reconstructed jets are expected to provide more detailed information than leading hadron observables

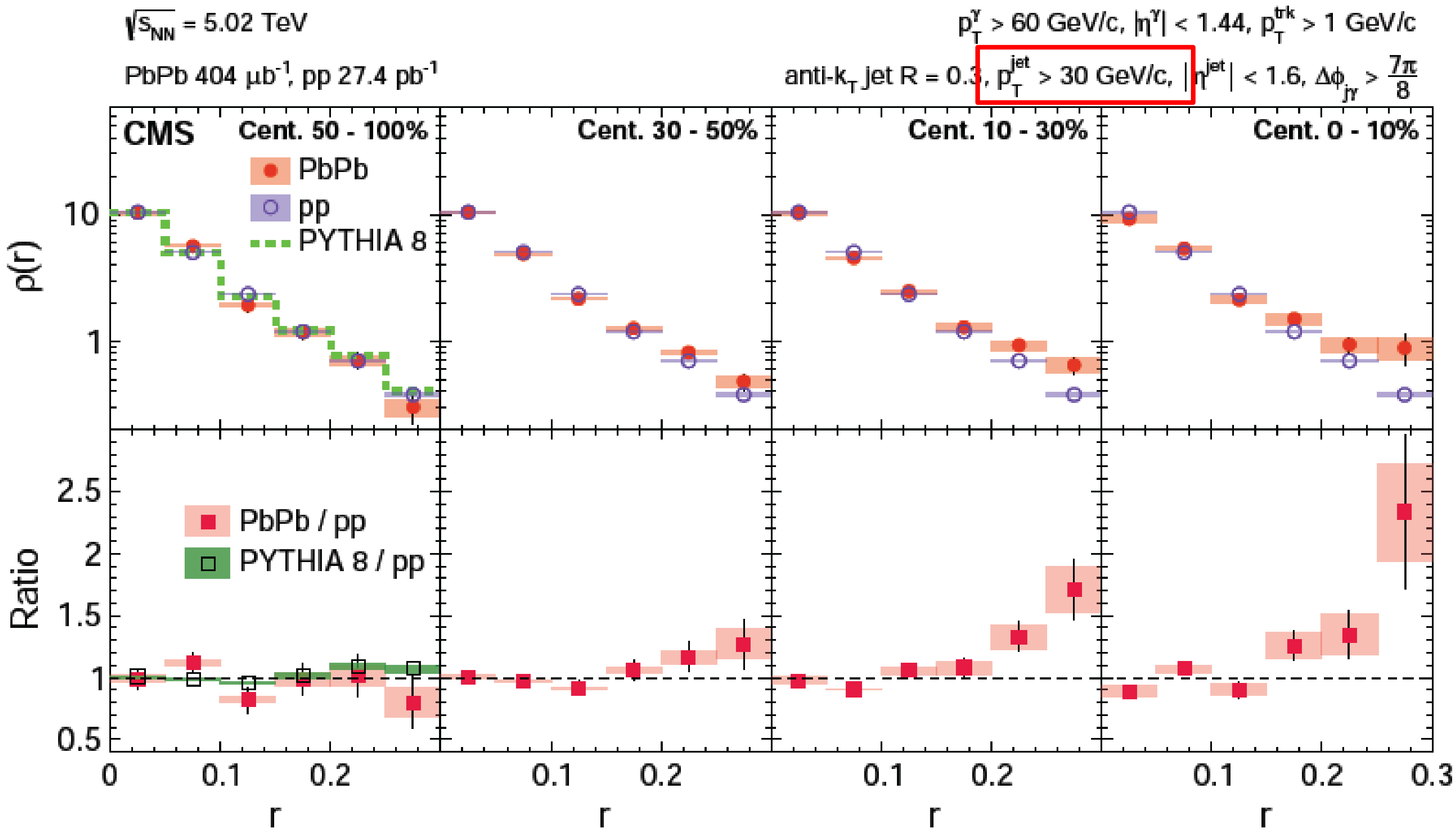


Jet shape for inclusive jets



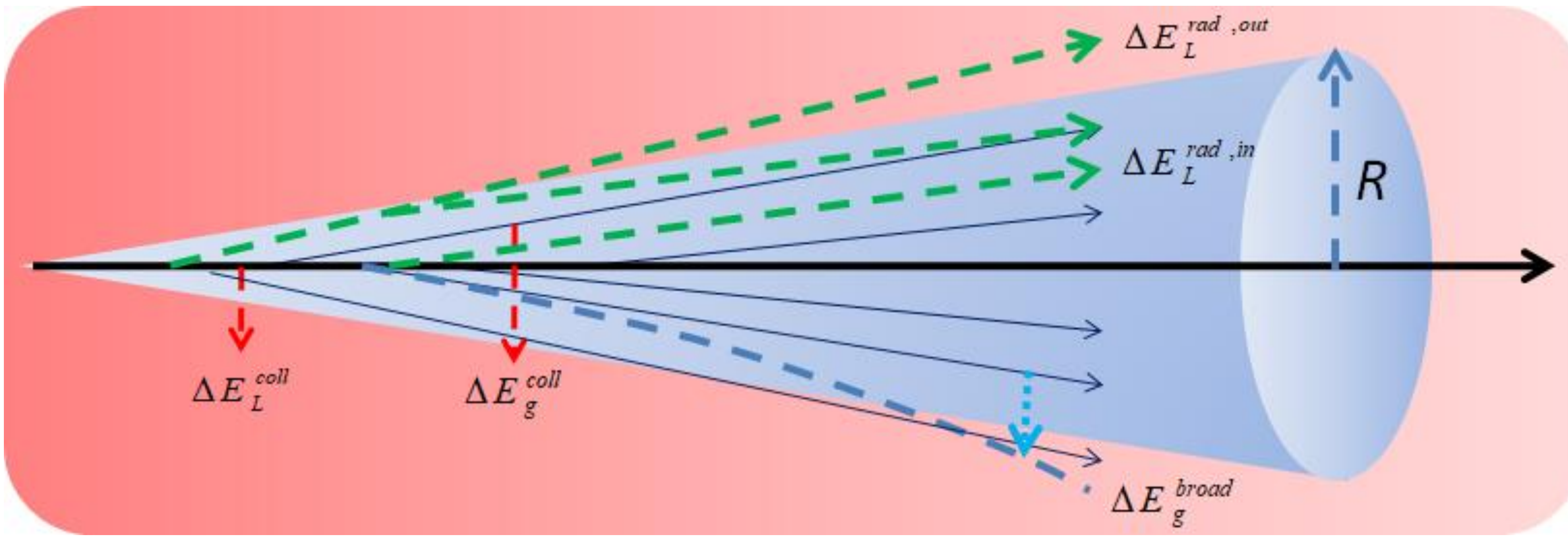
- **The observed enhancement at large r** is consistent with jet broadening (& medium-induced radiation)
- The soft outer part of the jet is easier to modify, while there is little modification to the inner hard cone

Jet shape in photon-jets



While a significant fraction of single inclusive jets are from gluons, photon-jets are mostly quark-initiated jets. **Does this explain the observed difference?**

Full jet evolution & energy loss in medium



$$E_{jet} = E_{in} + E_{lost} = E_{in} + E_{rad,out} + E_{kick,out} + (E_{th} - E_{th,in})$$

GYQ, Muller, PRL, 2011; Casalderrey-Solana, Milhano, Wiedemann, JPG 2011; Young, Schenke, Jeon, Gale, PRC, 2011; Dai, Vitev, Zhang, PRL 2013; Wang, Zhu, PRL 2013; Blaizot, Iancu, Mehtar-Tani, PRL 2013; Chang, Qin, PRC 2016; Tachibana, Chang, Qin, PRC 2016; etc.

Full jet evolution in medium

- Solve the 3D (energy & transverse momentum) evolution for shower partons inside the full jet
- Include both collisional (the longitudinal drag and transverse diffusion) and all radiative/splitting processes

$$\frac{d}{dt} f_j(\omega_j, k_{j\perp}^2, t) = \left(\hat{e}_j \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_j} + \frac{1}{4} \hat{q}_j \nabla_{k_\perp}^2 \right) f_j(\omega_j, k_{j\perp}^2, t)$$

Drag & transverse broadening

$$+ \sum_i \int d\omega_i dk_{i\perp}^2 \frac{d\tilde{\Gamma}_{i\to j}(\omega_j, k_{j\perp}^2 | \omega_i, k_{i\perp}^2)}{d\omega_j d^2 k_{j\perp} dt} f_i(\omega_i, k_{i\perp}^2, t)$$

Gain terms

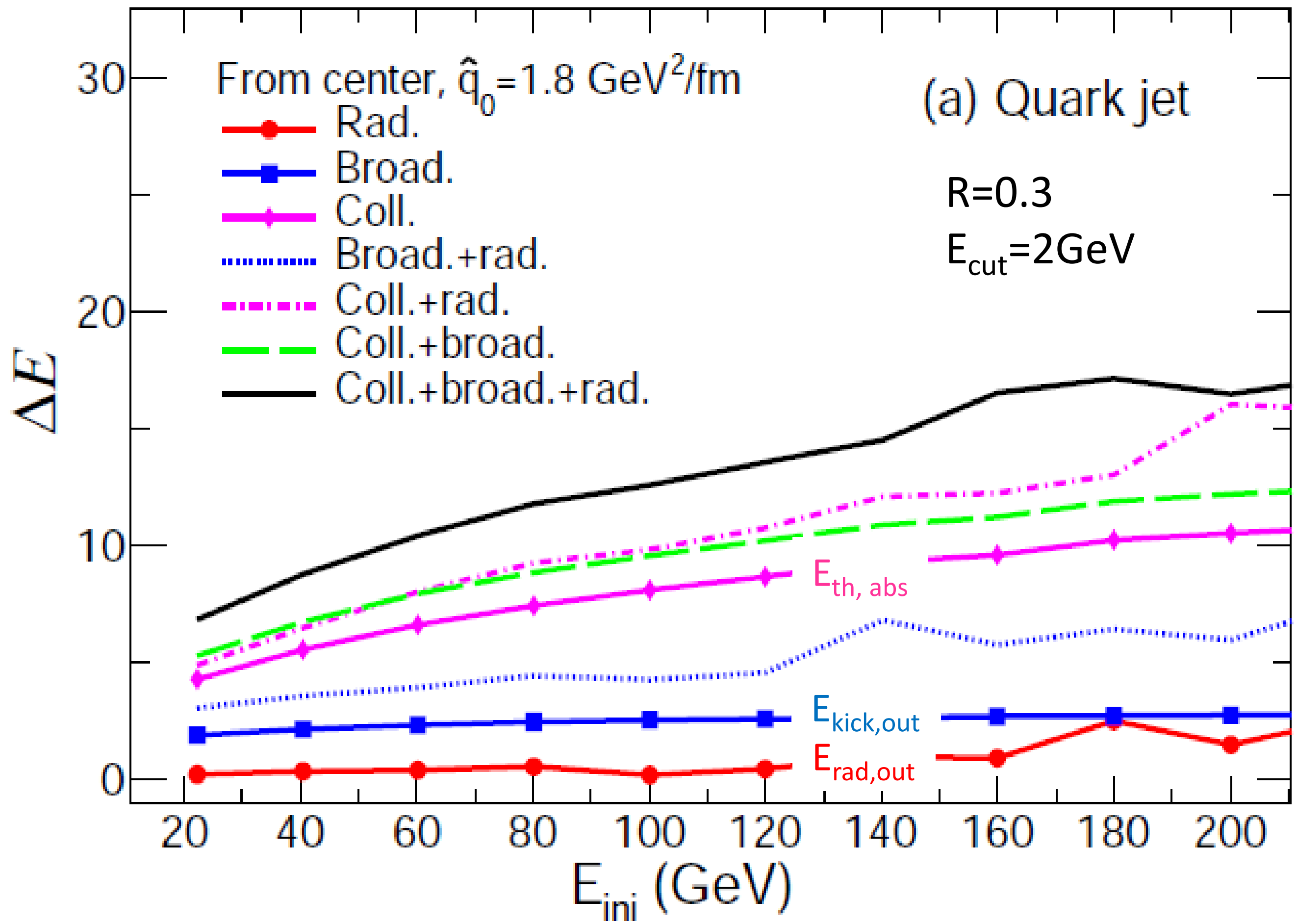
$$- \sum_i \int d\omega_i dk_{i\perp}^2 \frac{d\tilde{\Gamma}_{j\to i}(\omega_i, k_{i\perp}^2 | \omega_j, k_{j\perp}^2)}{d\omega_i d^2 k_{i\perp} dt} f_j(\omega_j, k_{j\perp}^2, t)$$

Loss terms

$$E_{jet}(R) = \sum_i \int_R \omega_i f_i(\omega_i, k_{i\perp}^2) d\omega_i dk_{i\perp}^2$$

Chang, GYQ, PRC 2016

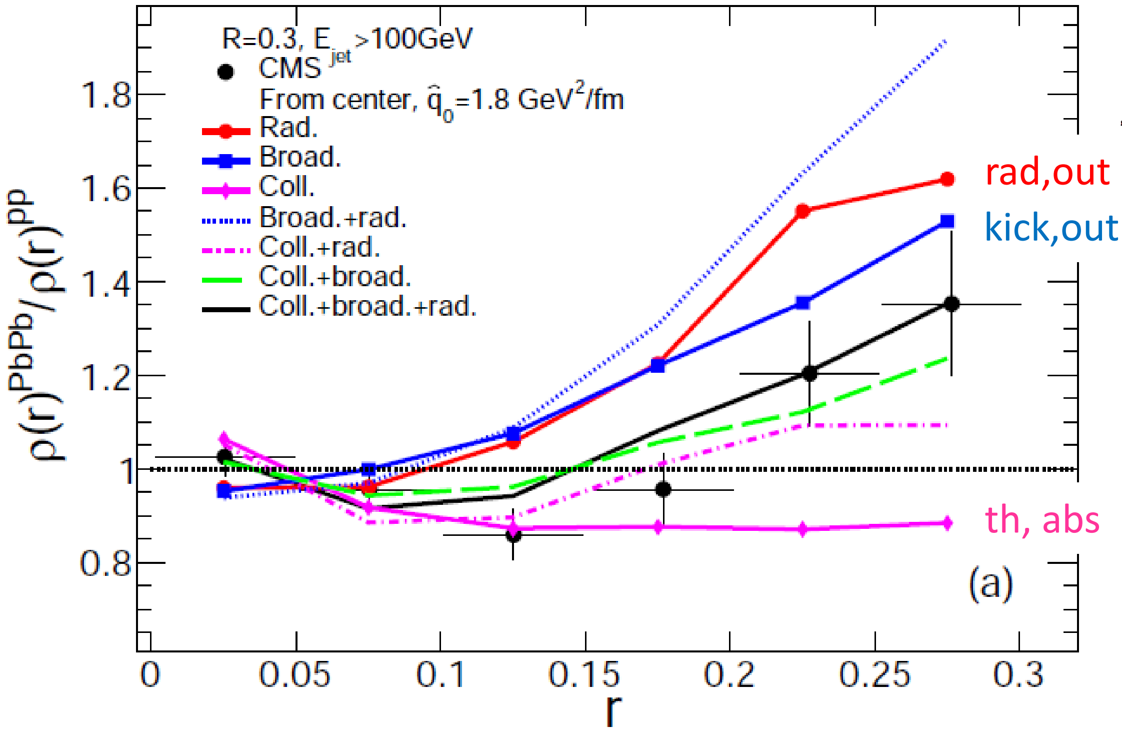
Full jet energy loss (radiative, collisional, broadening)

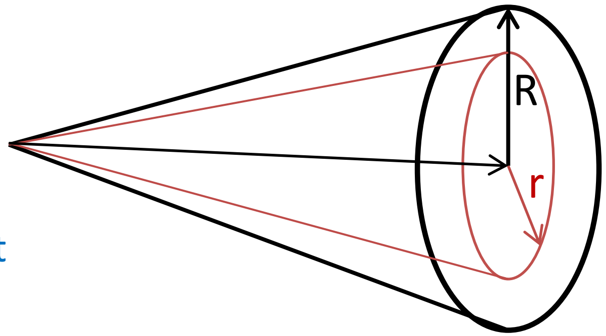


Chang, GYQ, PRC 2016

$$\frac{df(\vec{p},t)}{dt} = C_{coll.E.loss}\left[f\right] + C_{coll.broad}\left[f\right] + C_{rad}\left[f\right]$$

Nuclear modification of jet shape function





$$\rho(r) = \frac{d}{dr}\left(\frac{\sum_{i\in J} p_{T,i}\theta(r - r_i)}{\sum_{i\in J} p_{T,i}\theta(R - r_i)}\right)$$

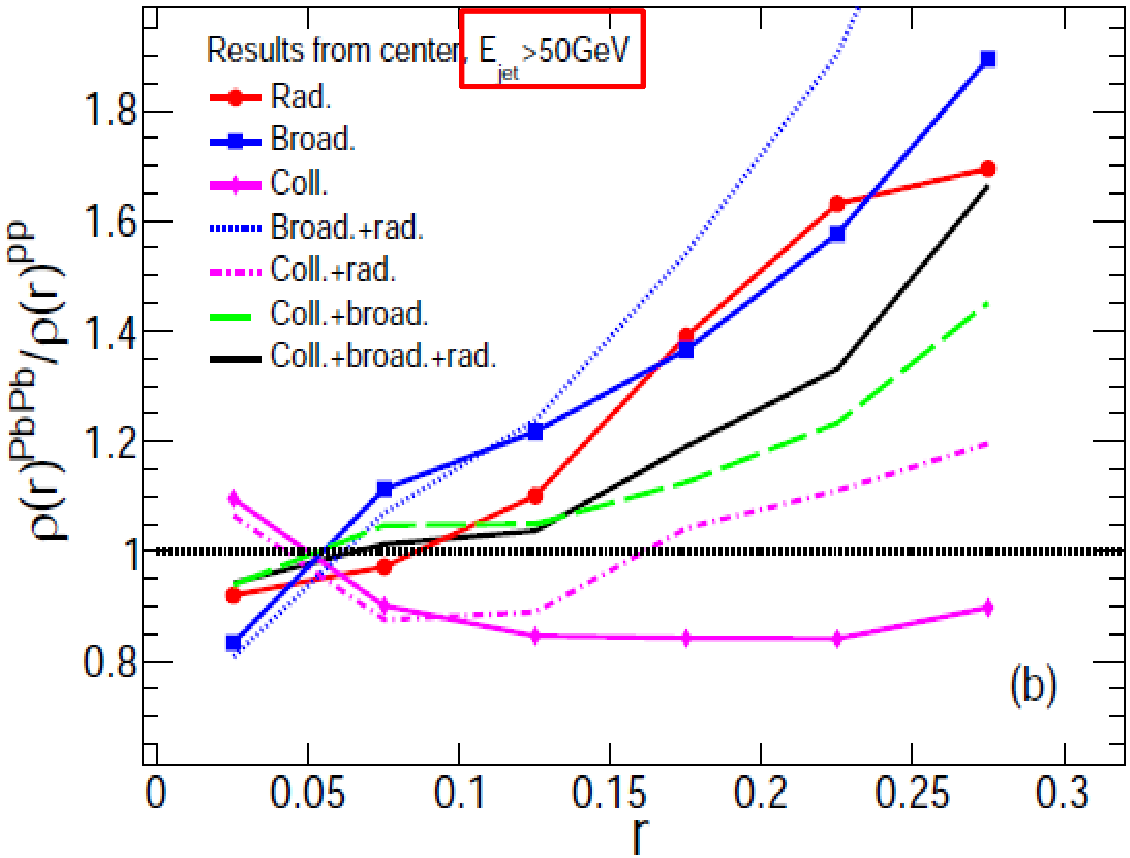
$$r_i = \sqrt{(\varphi_i - \varphi_J)^2 + (\eta_i - \eta_J)^2}$$

The enhancement at large r is consistent with jet broadening (& medium-induced radiation)
The soft outer part is easier to modify, while changing the inner hard cone is more difficult
The final jet shape is the interplay of different jet-medium interaction mechanisms

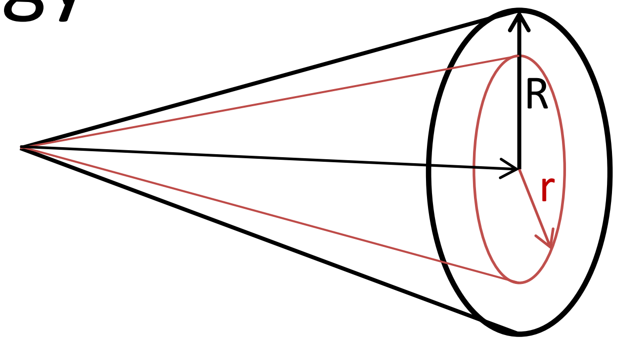
Chang, GYQ, PRC 2016

$$\frac{df(\vec{p},t)}{dt} = C_{coll.E.loss}\left[f\right] + C_{coll.broad}\left[f\right] + C_{rad}\left[f\right]$$

Nuclear modification of jet shape function: lower jet energy



Chang, GYQ, PRC 2016



There is a chance to see the modification of jet core for lower energy jets (at RHIC) since the jet core is not too hard to be modified.

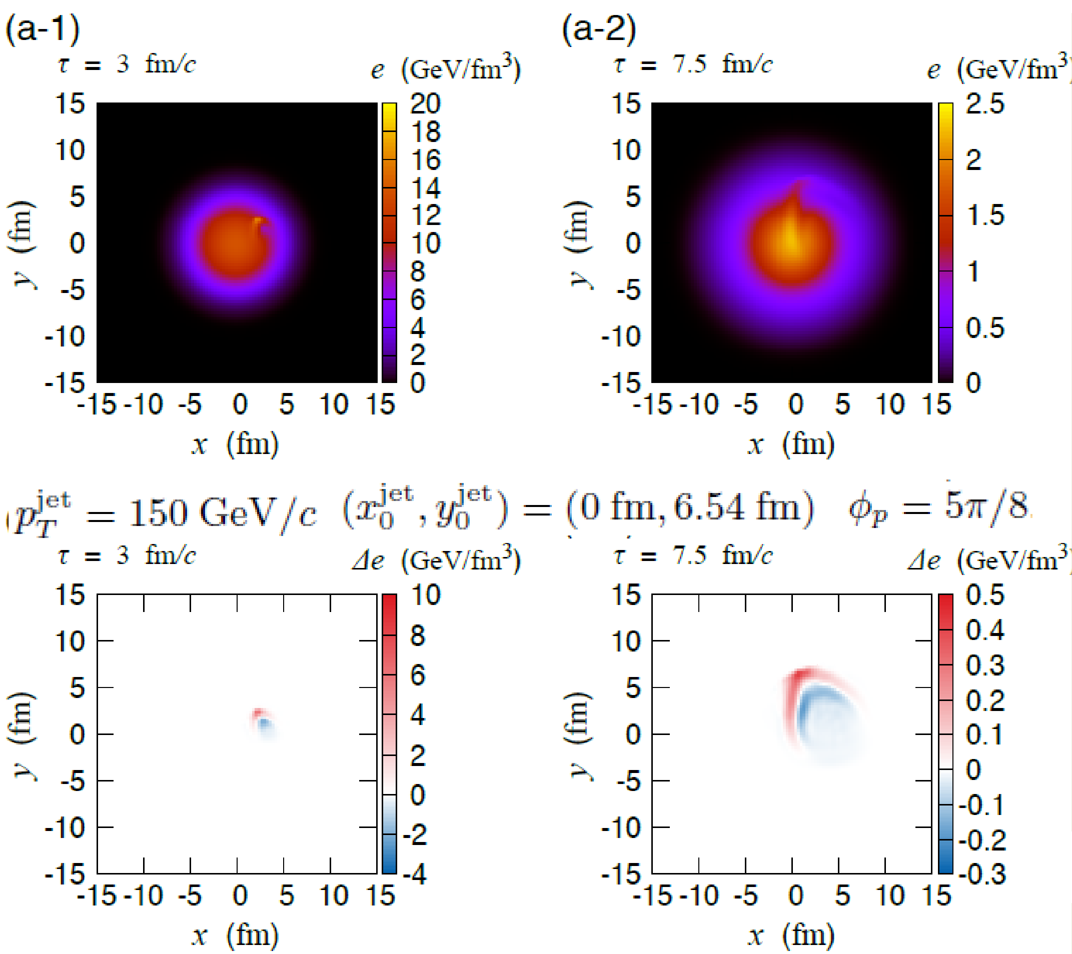
Nuclear modification of jet shape has strong dependence on jet energies.

$$\frac{df(\vec{p},t)}{dt} = C_{coll.E.loss}[f] + C_{coll.broad}[f] + C_{rad}[f]$$

A coupled jet-fluid model: jet evolution & medium response

$$\frac{df(\vec{p},t)}{dt} = C_{coll.E.loss}[f] + C_{coll.broad}[f] + C_{rad}[f]$$

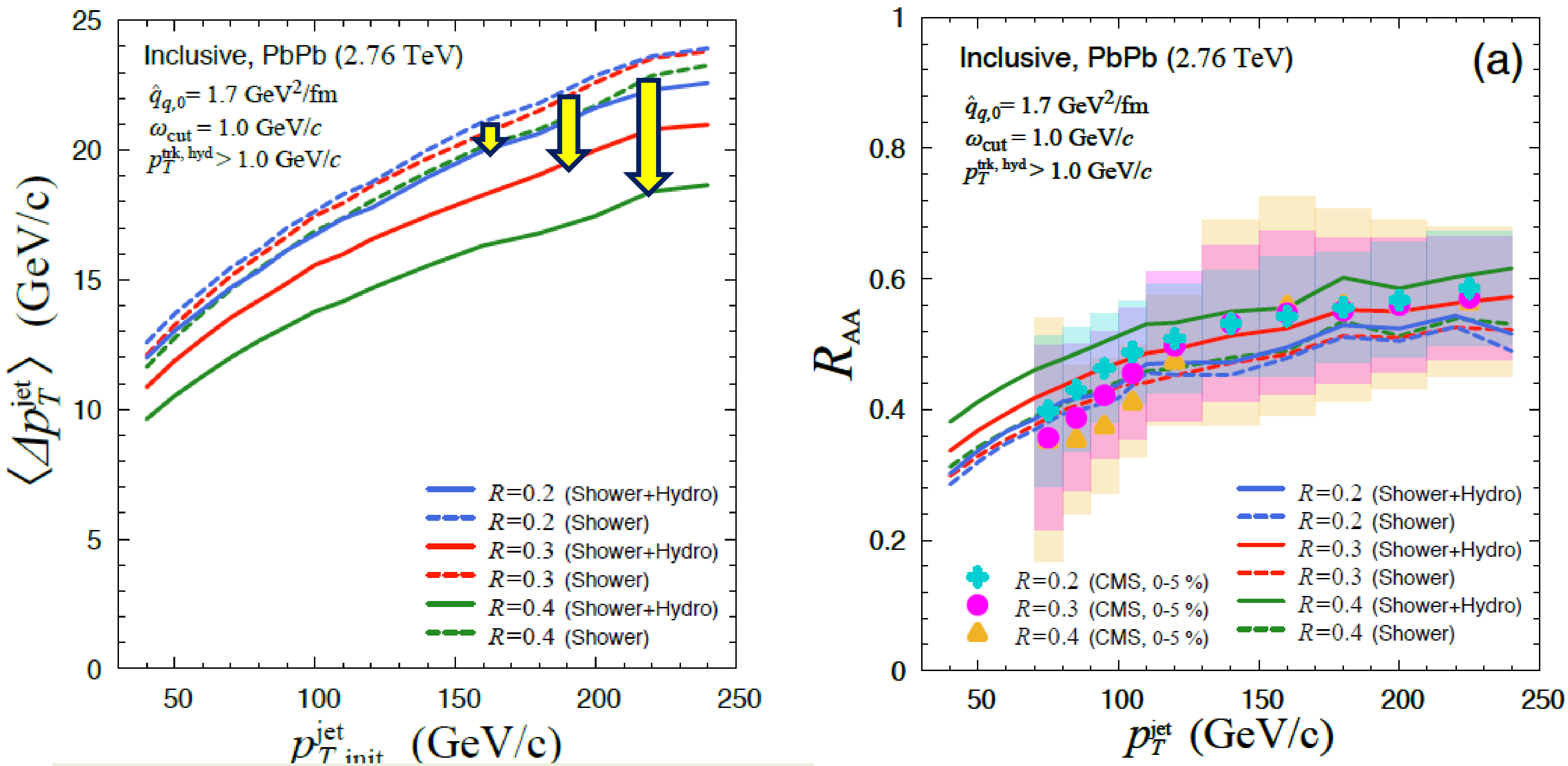
$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu}_{\rm QGP}(x) = J^\nu(x) = -\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu}_{\rm jet}(x) = -\frac{dP^\nu_{\rm jet}}{dt d^3x} = -\sum_j \int \frac{d^3k_j}{\omega_j} k_j^\nu k_j^\mu \partial_\mu f_j(\boldsymbol{k}_j, \boldsymbol{x}, t)$$



- V-shaped wave fronts are induced by the jet, and develop with time
- The wave fronts carry the energy & momentum, propagates outward & lowers energy density behind the jet
- Jet-induced flow and the radial flow of the medium are pushed and distorted by each other

Tachibana, Chang, GYQ, PRC 2017

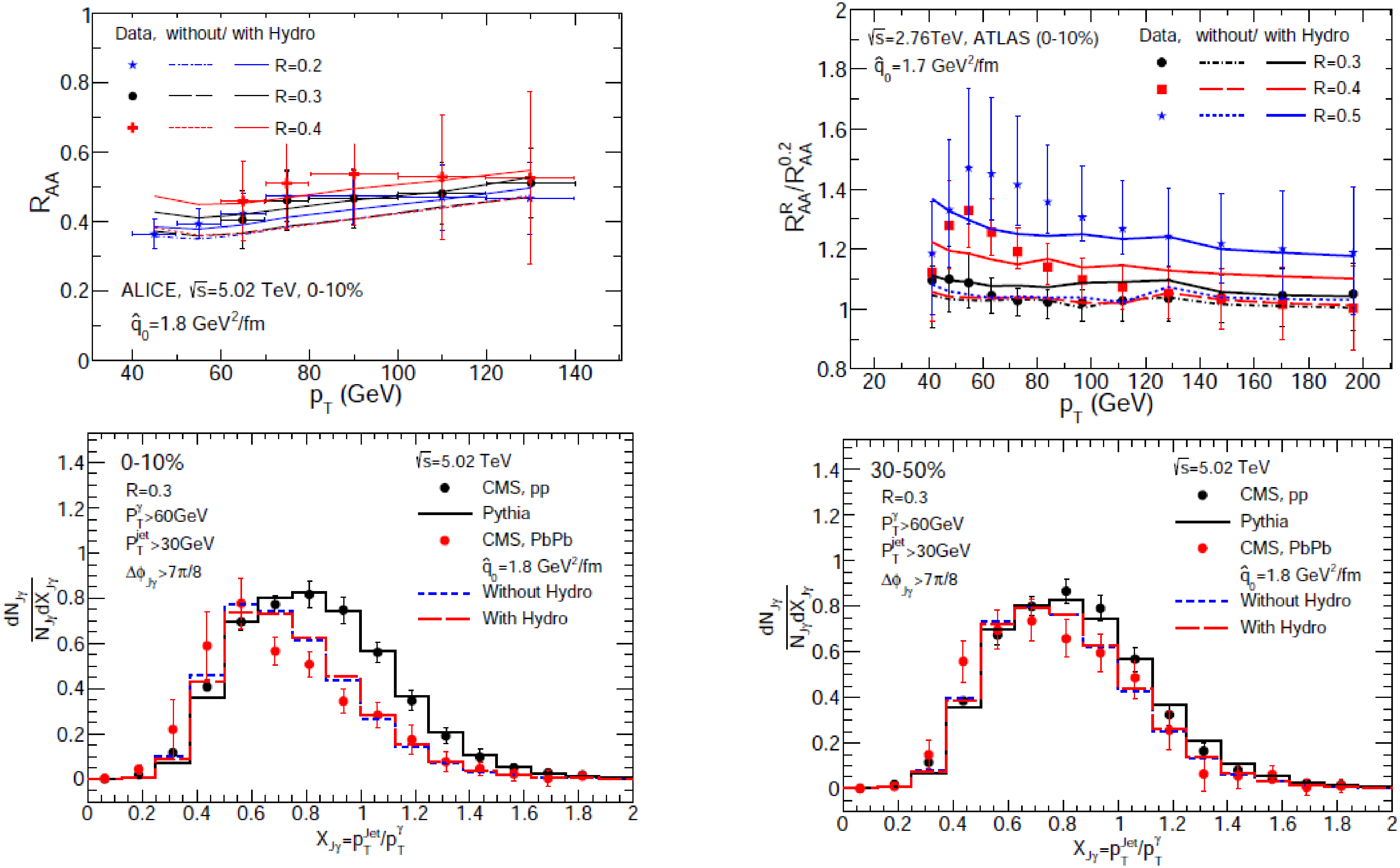
Effect of jet-induced flow on jet energy loss & suppression



- Hydro part (the lost energy from shower part to medium still inside the jet cone) partially compensates the energy loss experienced by jet shower part.
- Jet-induced flow evolves with medium, diffuses, and spreads widely around jet axis, leading to stronger jet cone size dependence.

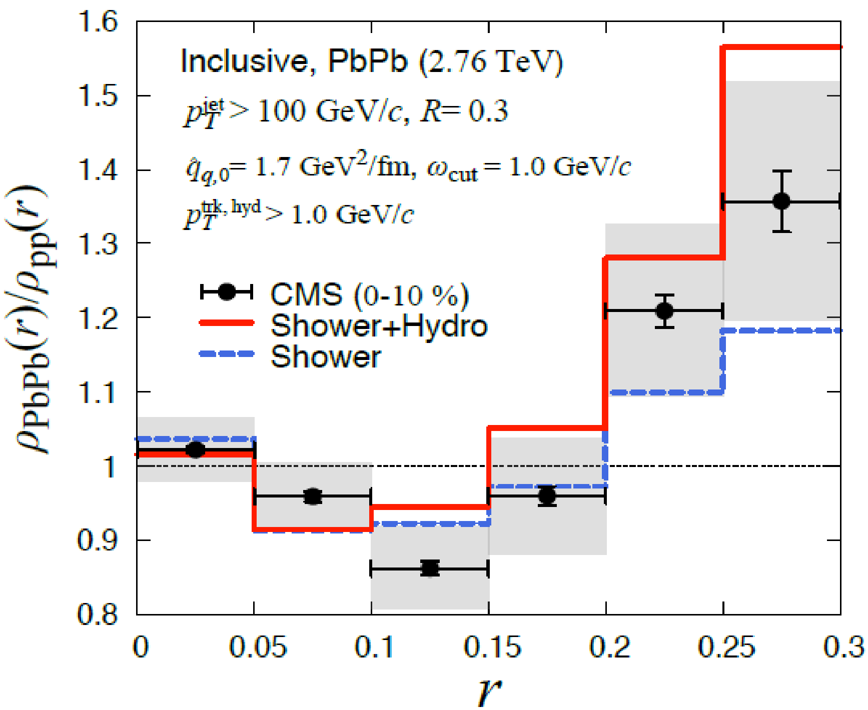
Tachibana, Chang, GYQ, PRC 2017

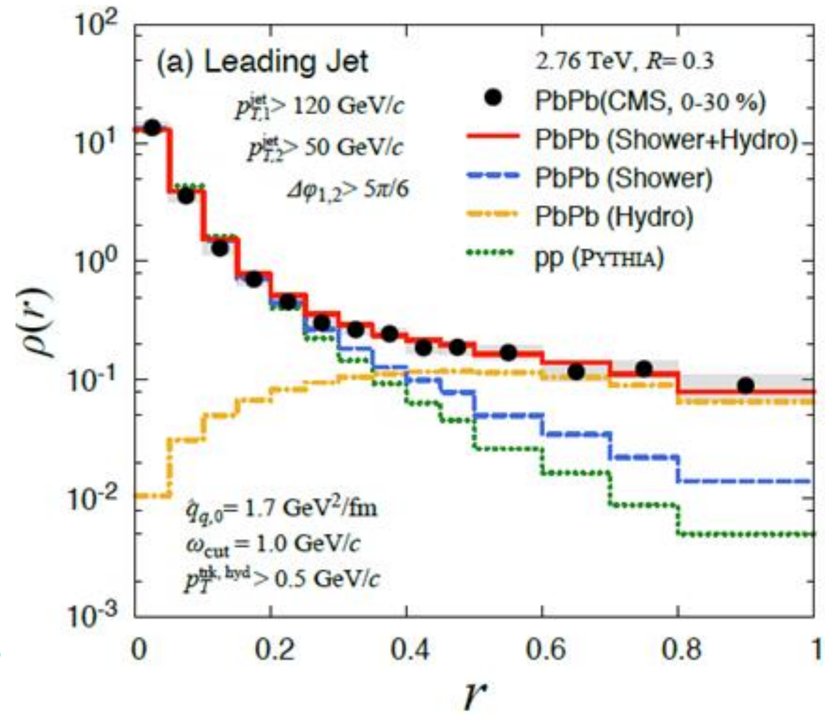
R_{AA} and photon-jet asymmetry



Chang, Tachibana, GYQ, PLB 2020

Effect of jet-induced flow on jet shape





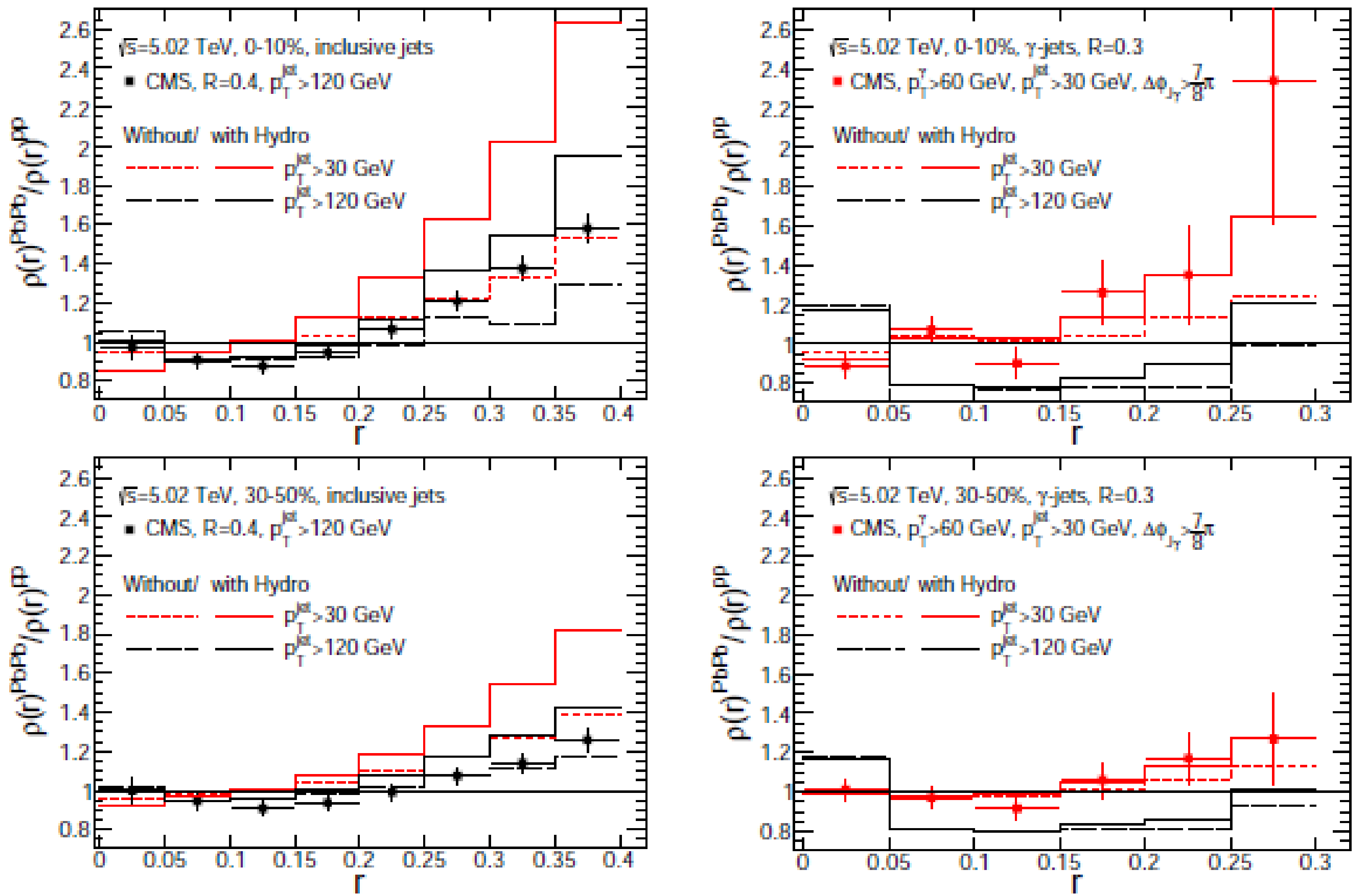
Tachibana, Chang, GYQ, PRC 2017

The inclusion of jet-induced medium flow does not modify jet shape at small r, but significantly enhance jet broadening effect at large r (r > 0.2-0.25).

The energy distribution from the hydrodynamic response part is quite flat and finally dominates over the shower part in the region from r = 0.4-0.5.

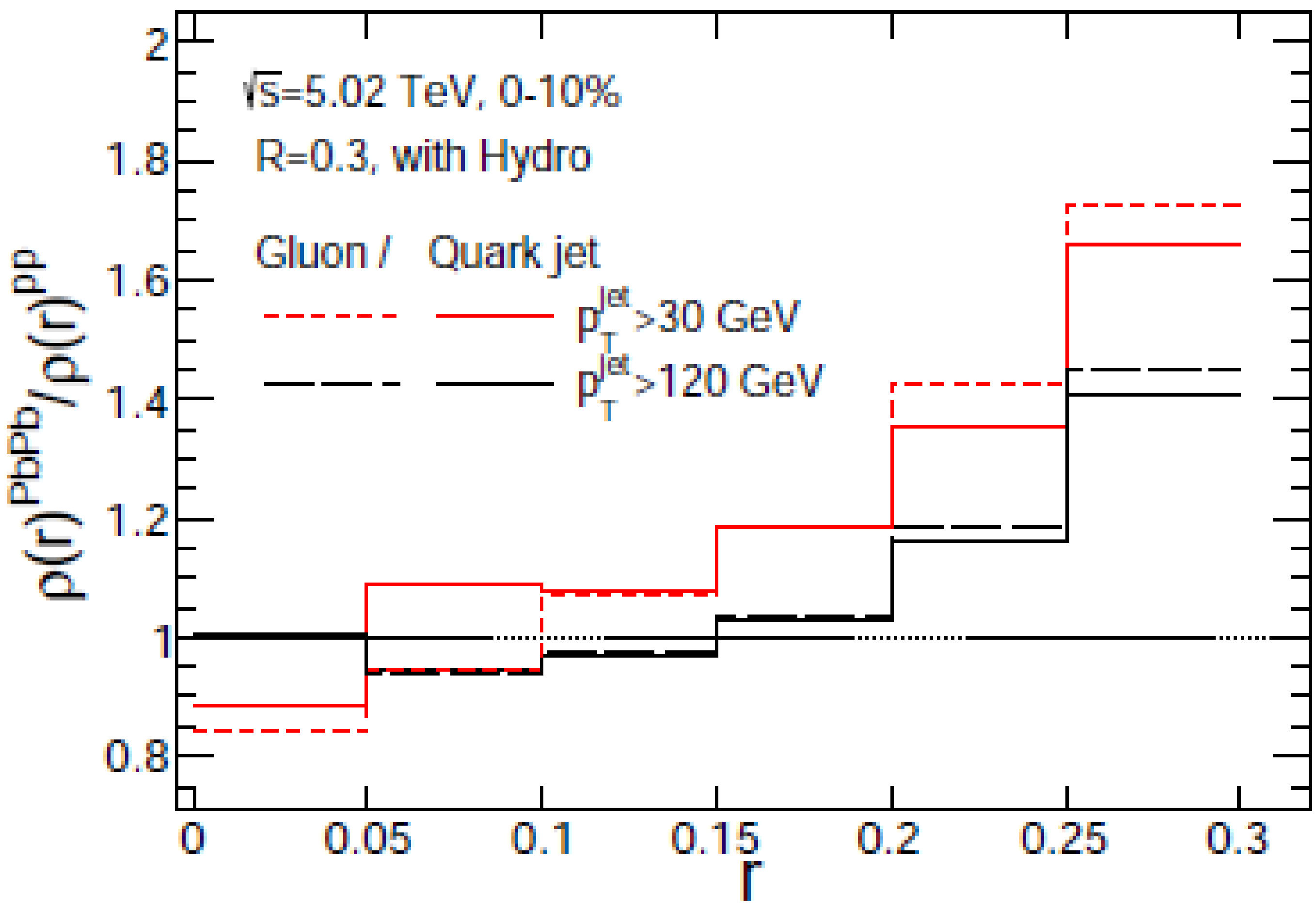
Signal of jet-induced medium excitation in full jet shape at large r.

Jet shape function for inclusive jets and γ-jets



Chang, Tachibana, GYQ, PLB 2020

Jet energy and flavor dependences

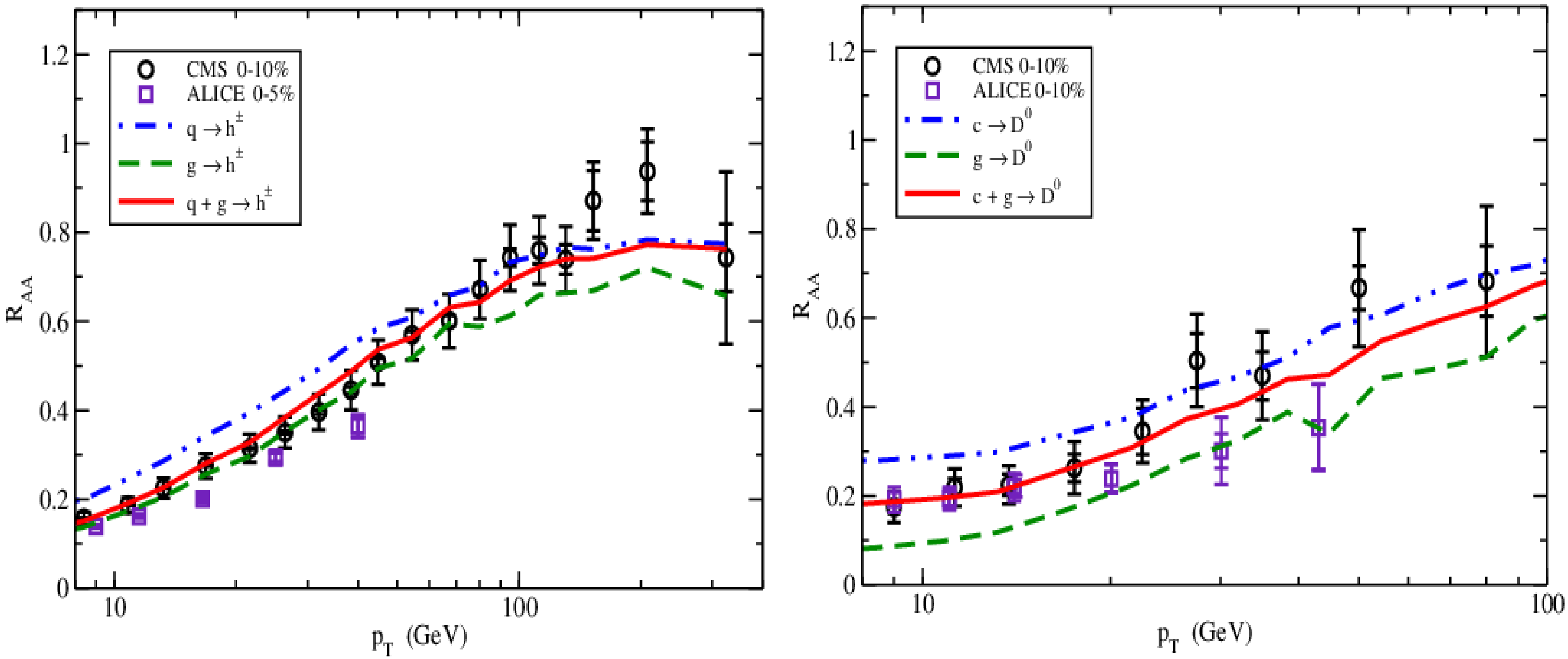


Chang, Tachibana, GYQ, PLB 2020

Summary

- A coupled jet-fluid model with full jet evolution and medium response
- Interplay of different interaction mechanisms in full jet evolution, jet energy loss and nuclear modification of jet structure
- Signal of jet-induced medium excitation in jet shape at large r
- Nuclear modification of jet shape has a strong dependence on jet energy, and a weaker dependence on jet flavor

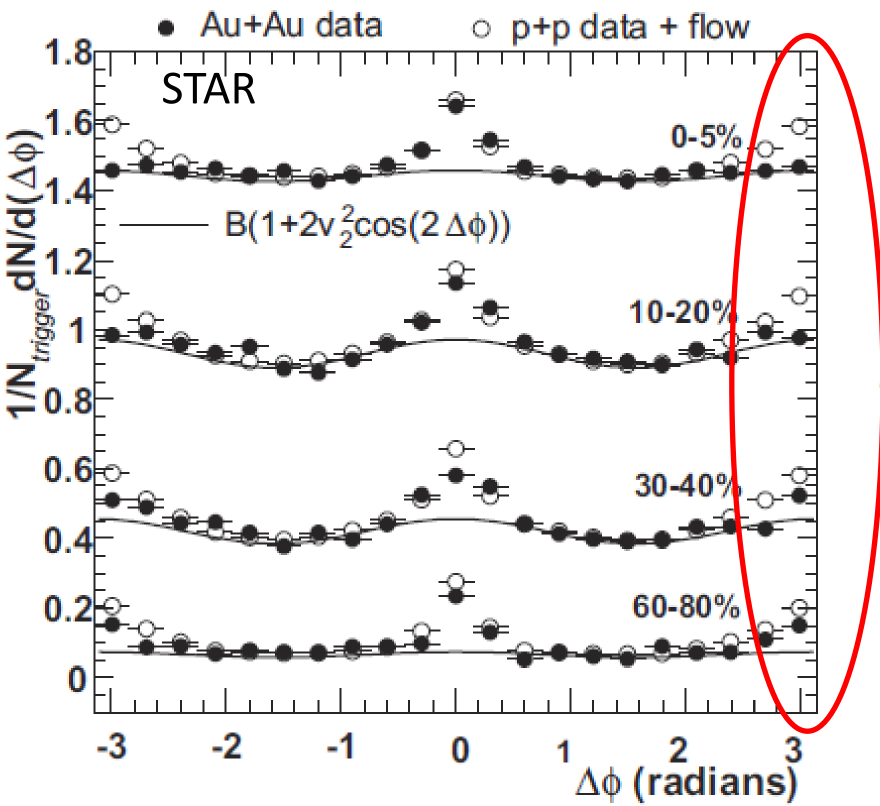
Flavor hierarchy of jet quenching

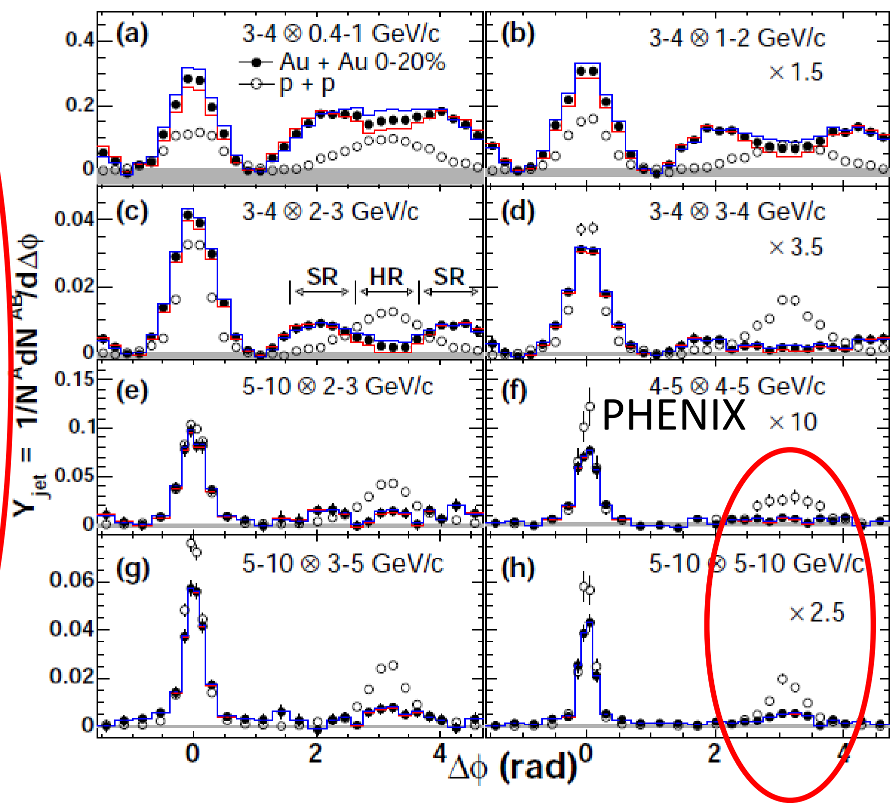


Xing, Cao, GYQ, Xing, arXiv:1906.00413

NLO: Jager, Schafer, Stratmann, Vogelsang, Phys. Rev.D67, 054005 (2003); Aversa, Chiappetta, Greco, Guillet, Nucl. Phys.B327, 105 (1989).
FF: Kretzer, Phys. Rev.D62, 054001 (2000); Kneesch, Kniehl, Kramer, Schienbein, Nucl. Phys.B799, 34 (2008); Kniehl, Kramer, Schienbein, Spies-berger, Phys. Rev.D77, 014011 (2008).

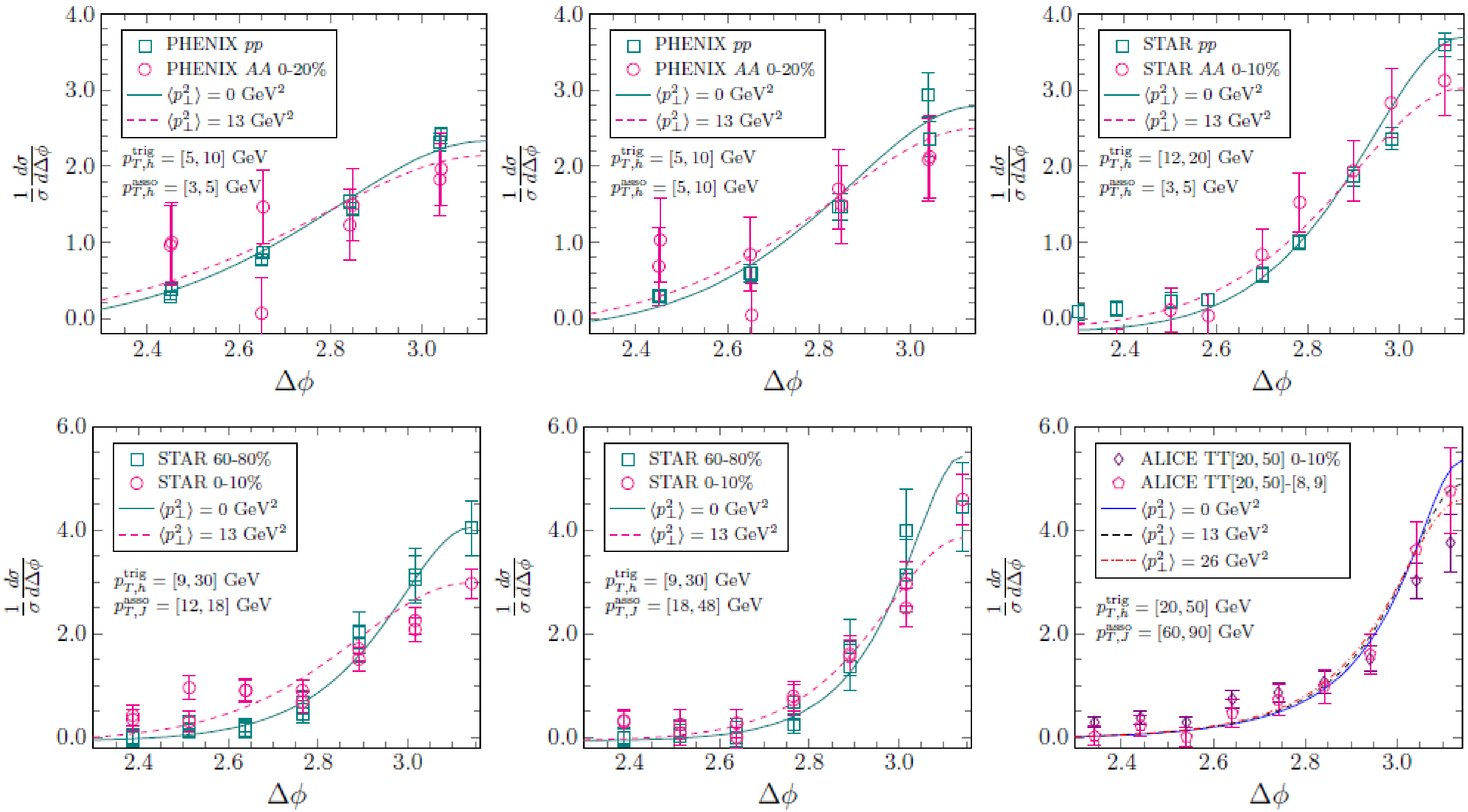
Jet-related correlations





Both per-trigger yield and the shape of the angular distribution are modified by QGP. Can probe parton energy loss and angular deflection (broadening) effects.

Dihadron and hadro-jet angular correlations



Chen, GYQ, Wei, Xiao, Zhang, PLB 2017

Generalized k_T family of jet reconstruction algorithms

- (1) Consider all particles in the list, and compute all distances d_{iB} and d_{ij}
- (2) For particle i, find $\min(d_{ij}, d_{iB})$
- (3) If $\min(d_{iB}, d_{ij}) = d_{iB}$, declare particle i to be a jet, and remove it from the list of particles. Then return to (1)
- (4) If $\min(d_{iB}, d_{ij})=d_{ij}$, recombine i & j into a single new particle. Then return to (1)
- (5) Stop when no particles are left

$$d_{iB} = p_{T,i}^{2p}$$

$$d_{ij} = \min(p_{T,i}^{2p}, p_{T,j}^{2p}) \frac{\Delta R_{ij}^2}{R^2}$$

$$\Delta R_{ij}^2 = (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2 + (\eta_i - \eta_j)^2$$

p=1: k_T algorithm

p=0: Cambridge/Aachen algorithm

p=-1: anti-k_T algorithm

Jet substructure observables

- **Jet shape** $$\rho(r) = \left\langle \frac{1}{p_{T,J}} \sum_{i \in J} p_{T,i} \delta(r - r_i) \right\rangle_{jets}$$ **Transverse profile**

- **Jet fragmentation function** $$D(z) = \left\langle \sum_{i \in J} \delta(z - \frac{p_{T,i}}{p_{T,J}}) \right\rangle_{jets}$$ **Longitudinal profile**

- **Girth** $$g = \frac{1}{p_{T,J}} \sum_{i \in J} p_{T,i} r_i$$ **Transverse size**

- **Jet mass** $$m_J^2 = \left(\sum_{i \in J} p_i^{\mu} \right)^2$$ **Energy & size**

- **Groomed jet** $$z_g = \frac{\min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}} > z_{cut}\theta^{\beta} = z_{cut}\left(\frac{\Delta R_{12}}{R}\right)^{\beta}$$ **momentum sharing (splitting function)**

Medium response to jet-deposited energy/momentum

$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu}_{\rm QGP}(x) = J^\nu(x) = -\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu}_{\rm jet}(x) = -\frac{dP^\nu_{\rm jet}}{dtd^3x} = -\sum_j \int \frac{d^3k_j}{\omega_j} k_j^\nu k_j^\mu \partial_\mu f_j(\boldsymbol{k}_j, \boldsymbol{x}, t)$$

$$= -\sum_j \int \frac{d^3k_j}{\omega_j} k_j^\nu k_j^\mu \left[\partial_\mu f_j(\boldsymbol{k}_j, \boldsymbol{x}, t)|_{\hat{e},\hat{q}}\right] + \sum_j \int \frac{d^3k_j}{\omega_j} k_j^\nu k_j^\mu \left[\partial_\mu f_j(\boldsymbol{k}_j, \boldsymbol{x}, t)|_{\rm rad.}\right]$$

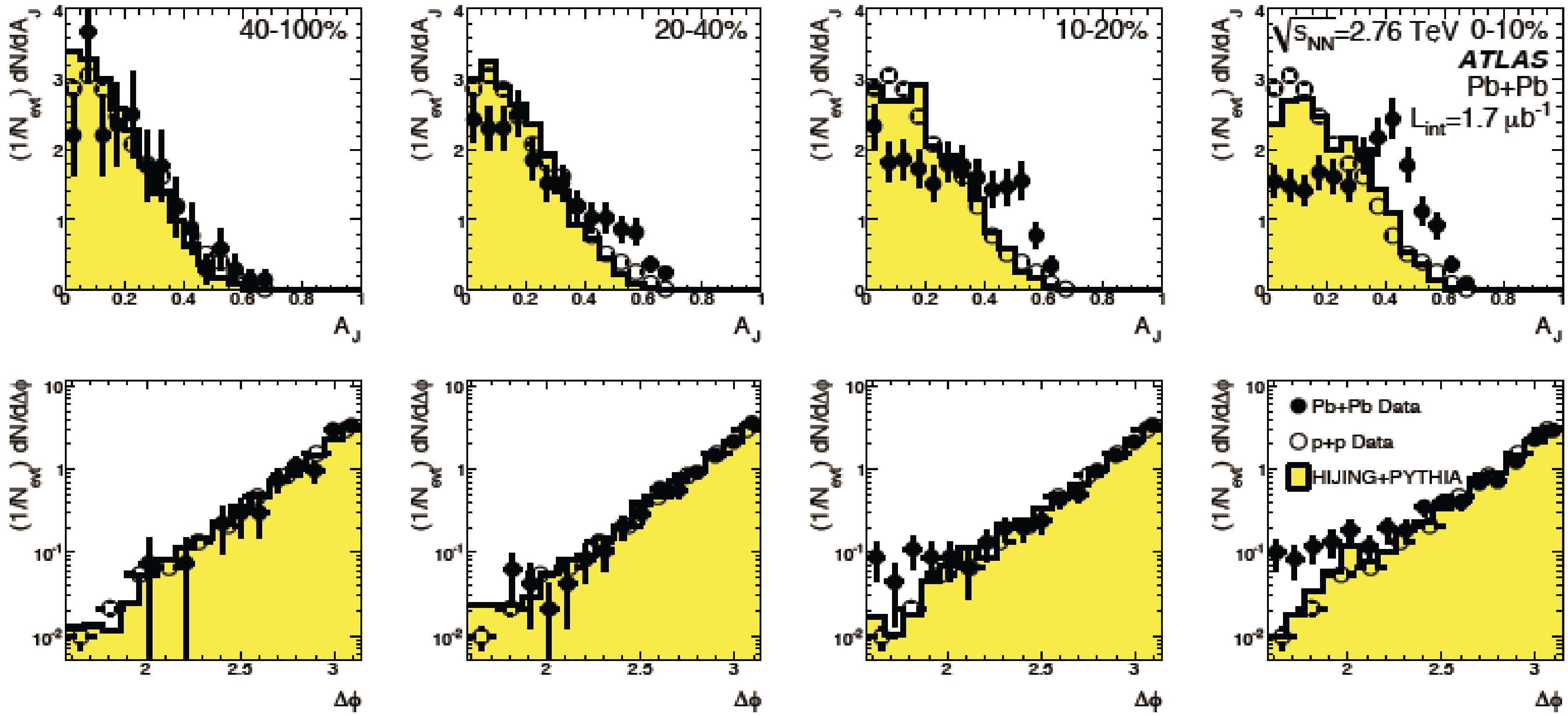
$$= -\sum_j \int d^3k_j k_j^\nu \left.\frac{df_j(\boldsymbol{k}_j, t)}{dt}\right|_{\rm col.} \delta^{(3)}\left(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_0^{\rm jet} - \frac{\boldsymbol{k}_j}{\omega_j} t\right)$$

$$J^\nu(x) \approx -\frac{1}{2\pi r t^3}(x^\nu - x^\nu_{{\rm jet},0}) \left.\frac{dE^{\rm jet}}{dtdr}\right|_{\rm col.} \delta\left(|\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_0^{\rm jet}| - t\right)$$

$$\left.\frac{dE^{\rm jet}}{dtdr}\right|_{\rm col.} = \sum_j \int d\omega dk^2_{j\perp} \omega_j \left.\frac{df_j\left(\omega_j, k^2_{j\perp}, t\right)}{dt}\right|_{\rm col.} \delta\left(r - \frac{k_{j\perp}}{\omega_j}\right)$$

$$J^{\bar\nu}(\tau, x, y, \eta_s) = -\frac{dP^{\bar\nu}_{\rm jet}}{\tau d\tau dx dy d\eta_s} = \Lambda^{\bar\nu}_\mu J^\mu(x) = -\Lambda^{\bar\nu}_\mu \frac{dP^\mu_{\rm jet}}{dtd^3x}$$

Dijet (γ-jet) correlations



$$A_J = \frac{p_{T,1} - p_{T,2}}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}}$$

$$\Delta\phi = |\phi_1 - \phi_2|$$

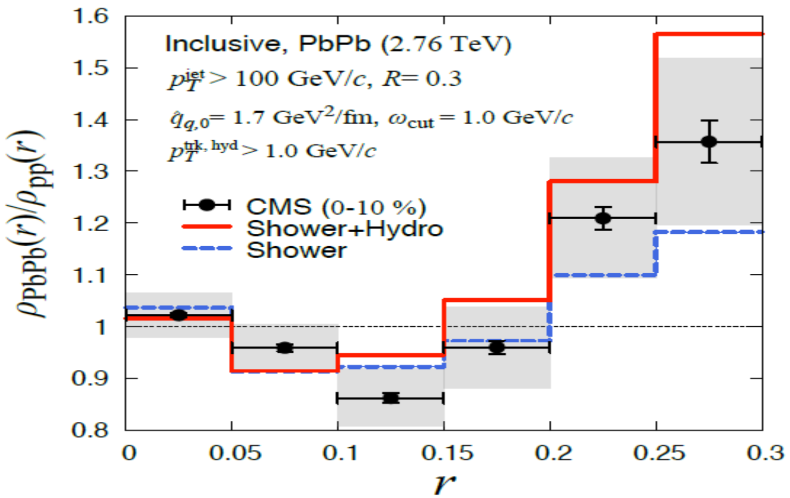
Strong modification of momentum imbalance distribution

=> Significant energy loss experienced by the subleading jets

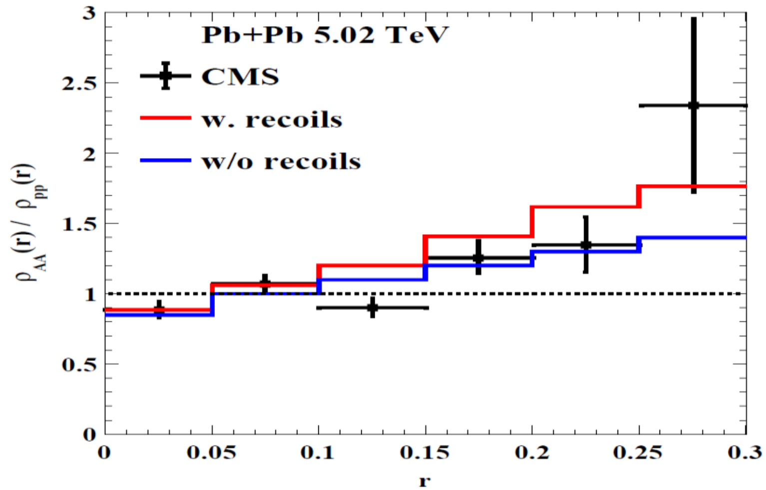
Largely-unchanged angular distribution

=> medium-induced broadening effect is quite modest (here)

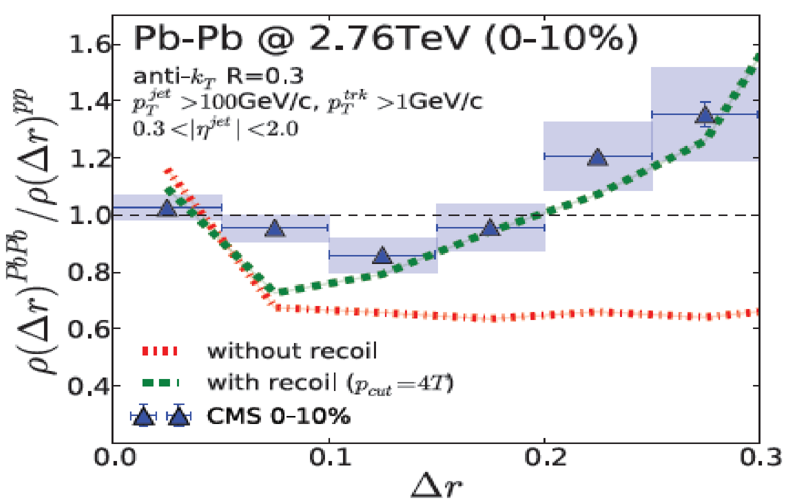
Effect of jet-induced flow on jet shape



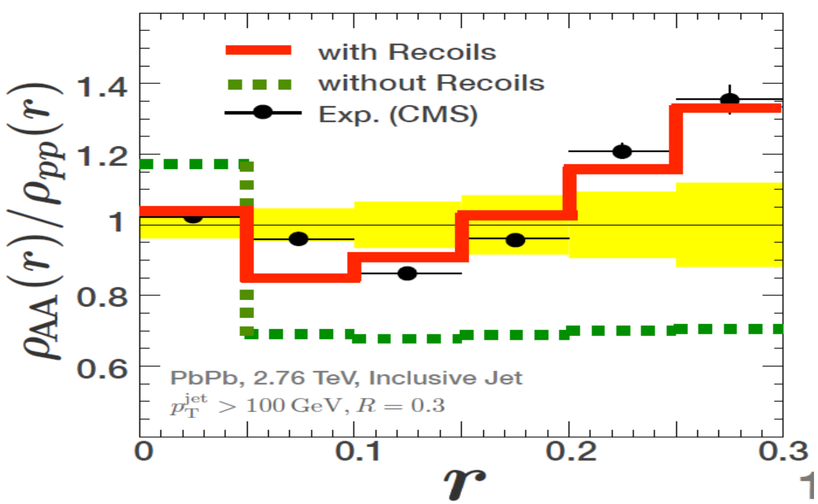
Tachibana, Chang, GYQ, PRC 2017



Luo, Cao, He, Wang, arXiv:1803.06785



C. Park, S. Jeon, C. Gale, 2018



Elayavalli, Zapp, JHEP 2017