Jet quenching in anisotropic media

Carlota Andres CPHT, École polytechnique Initial Stages 2023, Copenhagen, June 19-23







How does the non-equilibrium stage affect jet quenching and other hard probes? How does the non-equilibrium stage affect jet quenching and other hard probes?

I don't know!

Jet quenching

- Jet quenching: modifications experienced by jets in HI with respect to p-p
 - (Medium-induced) energy loss
 - Out-of-cone energy loss
 - Jet and hadron suppression



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Jet quenching

• Jet quenching: modifications experienced by jets in HI with respect to p-p



Medium-induced radiation

• The main contribution to energy loss in the QGP is radiative energy loss Dominant for light quarks and gluons

High-energy partons experience **multiple scatterings with the medium** which induce **extra gluon radiation** (w.r.t. vacuum)

• During the formation time of the gluon **multiple scatterings** act **coherently**

LPM effect
$$t_f \sim \frac{\omega}{k^2}$$
 E

Suppression of the spectrum for large formation times

• Resummation of multiple scatterings: **BDMPS-Z formalism** Formally in the soft limit : $E \to \infty, z \to 0$ ($\omega = zE$ finite)

Jet quenching

- Traditionally, jet quenching aims at extracting properties of the QGP
- \hat{q} : average transverse momentum transfer per unit length



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Jets in A-A

• Hard probes/jets ($Q \sim p_{\rm T}, M_{\rm Q}$) are **produced** in the **initial hard scattering**

$$\tau_{\rm p} \sim \frac{1}{Q} \ll \frac{1}{Q_s} \ll \tau_{\rm hydro}$$

Jets witness the space-time system evolution (including the pre-equilibrium stages)



• Most of jet quenching studies, set the **quenching to start at the initialization time** of the hydro

No energy loss before hydrodynamization?

• How sensitive are jet observables to the initial stages?

Crucial to understand the apparent lack of energy loss in small systems!

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initialization time of the hydro



Crucial to understand the apparent lack of energy loss in small systems!

• Simultaneous description of the **charged hadron** R_{AA} and high- $p_T v_2$ **sensitive to the quenching in the initial stages**



 v_2^{SP} definition from: Noronha-Hostler, Betz, Noronha, Gyulassy, <u>1602.03788</u>

• **Confirmed** also for collisional +**DGLV** energy loss (single scattering)

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Radiation in the IS

- But... delaying the start of the quenching is not totally correct
- Since we are ignoring (medium-induced) radiation emitted before the formation of the QGP
- To correctly implement no energy loss (vacuum) in the initial stages we need:
 - Emitter produced at $\tau_p \sim 0$
 - Propagates in vacuum from τ_p to $\tau_m = \tau_{hydro}$
 - In-medium propagation from τ_m to L



Extra medium-induced radiation included

CA, Apolinário, Dominguez, M. G. Martinez, Salgado, <u>arXiv: 2112.04593</u>



Difference between A) and C) still sizable!

• Also confirmed without using the HO approximation

CA, Apolinário, Dominguez, M. G. Martinez, Salgado, 2211.10161

D mesons

Modified Langevin equation to account for radiative energy loss

- Spatial diffusion coefficient fitted to the $D^0 R_{AA}$ ALICE data
- Very little effect in the hard sector

Cao, Quin, Bass 1308.0617

 $[\]sqrt{s_{\rm NN}} = 5.02 \,{\rm TeV}$ 0.4 ◆ ALICE D⁰ 30-50% ▲ ALICE D^0 + CMS D^0 0.3 $-\tau_0 = 0.6 \text{fm/c}, D(2\pi \text{T}) = 4$ $-\tau_0 = 0.6 \text{ fm/c}, D(2\pi \text{T}) = 4$ 1.5 $\tau_0 = \tau_0 = 1.2 \text{ fm/c}, D(2\pi \text{T}) = 2.5$ ° < $\tau_0 = 1.2 \text{ fm/c}, D(2\pi \text{T}) = 2.5$ R_{AA} 30-50% 0. 0.5 0 -0.1 30 35 40 5 5 30 35 40 20 25 15 20 25 10 15 10 P_T(GeV) $P_{\tau}(GeV)$ Li, Xing, Liu, Cao, Qin, 2005.03330

D mesons



Stojku, Auvinen, Djordjevic, Huovinen, Djordjevic, 2008.08987

Boosted tops

Apolinário, Milhano, Salam, Salgado <u>1711.03105</u>

- Jets coming from W decays start interacting *later* with the medium
- Controlling the boost of the top —> Controlling when jets start to



• Energy loss will be reflected in the reconstructed W mass

Boosted tops

• Reconstructed W mass as a function of the top p_T: access to the medium time structure



Apolinário, Milhano, Salam, Salgado, 1711.03105

• What about jets?

The role of time

• Factorization picture between vacuum-like and medium induced emissions

Caucal, Iancu, Mueller, Soyez, <u>1801.09703</u>

 Studies on impact of the choice of the evolution variable in vacuum-like emissions —> Different Lund plane trajectories
See Cordeiro's talk in HP2023

$$\Delta(s_{\rm prev}, s) = \exp\left\{-\frac{\alpha C_R}{\pi} \int_s^{s_{\rm prev}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mu} \int_{z_{\rm cut}(\mu)}^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z}\right\} \quad s: \text{ virtuality, opening angle, formation time}$$

• To be sensitive to different medium time scales we also need to be able to reconstruct the shower in formation times



Energy correlators in p-p

• 2-point energy-energy correlator of a p-p jet (as a function of the angle):

 $\frac{d\Sigma^{(n)}}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{i,j} \int dE_{i,j} \left(\frac{d\sigma_{ij}}{dE_i dE_j d\theta} \right) \frac{E_i^n E_j^n}{Q^{2n}}$ Hard scale of the process $\frac{Q^{2n}}{Inclusive} \text{ cross section to produce two particles } i \text{ and } j$

• Angular scales in the 2-point correlator map into time scales in the evolution of the jet: • $M_{\text{pp}} = \frac{8}{7} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$



Energy correlators in HI

• 2-point energy-energy correlator of a HI jet (as a function of the angle):



 Angular scales in the 2-point correlator map into time scales in the evolution of the jet:



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Energy correlators in HI

• 2-point energy-energy correlator of a HI jet (as a function of the angle):



Angular scales in the 2-point correlator map into time scales in the evolution of the jet:
Jet quenching



Jet broadening in the Glasma

• Hard partons deflected by the chromomagnetic and chromoelectric forces in the Glasma phase



Ipp, Müller, Schuh 2001.10001 2009.14206





See also: Carrington, Cowie, Friesen, Mrówczynski, Pickering, <u>2304.03241</u>

\hat{q} relatively large!

Jet broadening in the Glasma

• Anisotropic broadening: larger along the beam axis than transverse to it

Accumulated broadening at $\tau_0 = 0.6 \, \text{fm}$



Ipp, Müller, Schuh 2009.14206

Anisotropic broadening — polarized emissions



For the QGP phase: Hauksson, Iancu <u>2303.03914</u>

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Jet broadening in EKT

• Between the Glasma and hydro phases within Effective Kinetic Theory:



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Lindenbauer's poster

Jet broadening in EKT

• Between the Glasma and hydro phases within Effective Kinetic Theory:



Broadening of heavy quarks Glasma EKT $(m_Q \rightarrow \infty)$





Peuron'sBoguslavski, Kurkela, Lappi,posterLindenbauer, Peuron, 2303.12520

Relatively large and anisotropic

See also:

Boguslavski, Kurkela, Lappi, Peuron, <u>2005.02418</u> Pooja, Santosh, Das, Oliva, Ruggieri, <u>2110.14610</u> Carrington, Czajka, Mrowczynski, <u>2001.05074</u> Xiaojian Du, <u>2306.02530</u>

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Conclusions and outlook

- Jet quenching analyses usually neglect the initial stages
- Pre-hydrodynamization stages seem to have an **important impact in some observables**: charged hadron R_{AA} and high- p_T harmonics
 - More observables?
 - Jets are multiscale objects. Can we use jet substructure?
- Theory calculations of **broadening in the pre-hydrodynamics phases**
 - Impact on jet quenching phenomenology?

New jet quenching tools to explore equilibrium and non-equilibrium dynamics in heavy-ion collisions

February 12-16, 2024, Trento

Organizers: CA, João Barata, Andrey Sadofyev, Carlos A. Salgado



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Thank you!

RAA and high-p_T v₂

- Inclusive hadron suppression well reproduced by energy loss calculations
- Traditionally: difficulties to describe also the high-p_T harmonics Renk, Holopainen, Heinz, Shen, <u>1010.1635</u> Betz and Gyulassy <u>1404.6378</u> Xu, Buzzati, Gyulassy, <u>1402.2956</u>
- Scalar product (EbyE fluctuations from the low p_T sector):



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RAA and high-p_T v₂

Initial time of the hydro and of the quenching



• Also for DGLV (single scattering)!

Stojku, Auvinen, Djordjevic, Huovinen, Djordjevic arXiv:2008.08987