



# Exploring $k_T$ broadening in expanding medium induced cascades

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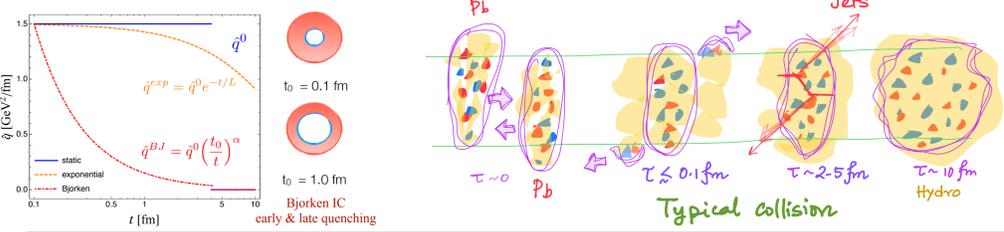


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Based on Eur. Phys. J. C 83 (2023) 6, 512



- A Jet is an energetic and collimated bunch of particles produced in a high-energy collision.
- Jets are extended objects, ideal to study *space time evolution*.
- Energy is lost** in soft particles at large angles.



- The gluon evolution inside a medium is described by the BDIM<sup>a</sup> equation.
- Describes the interplay between *collinear splittings* and *diffusion in momentum space* in the development of the in-medium parton cascade.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} D(x, k, t) = \frac{1}{t^*} \int_0^1 dz \bar{K}(z, t) \left[ \frac{1}{z} \sqrt{\frac{z}{x}} D\left(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{k}{z}, t\right) \theta(z-x) - \frac{z}{\sqrt{x}} D(x, k, t) \right] + \int \frac{d^2 l}{(2\pi)^2} C(l, t) D(x, k-l, t)$$

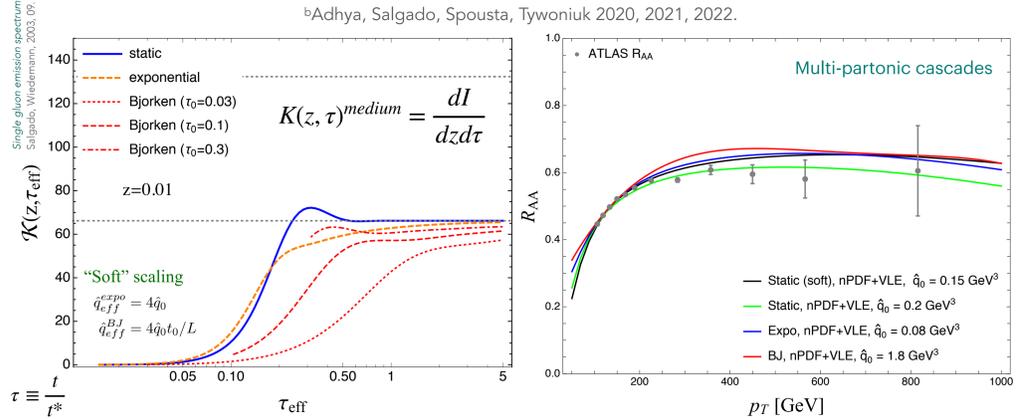
Medium evolved gluon spectra    Splitting kernel    gain term    loss term    elastic collision term

$C(l, t) \sim \frac{4\pi\hat{q}}{l^2(l^2+m_g^2)}$

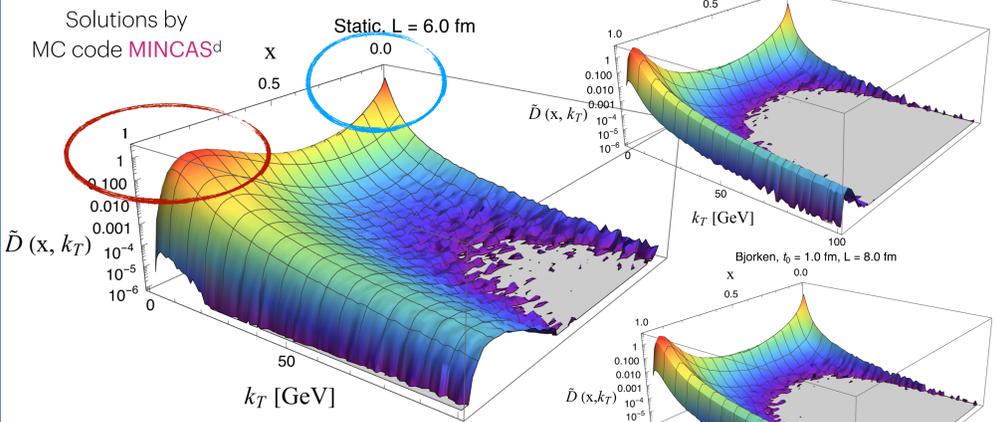
## Why we need it ?

- Inclusion of **finite medium** size effects with the BDMPS-Z rates.
- Expanding medium** with varying time for the onset of the quenching.
- Scaling relations** in effective lengths between expanding and static medium profiles, successful in describing  $R_{AA}$  and  $v_2$  of jets with *sensitivity* to medium expansions recently<sup>b</sup>.
- Exploratory study of *hard and soft jets in angular regions*.

$$K(z, \tau)^{static} \sim \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} P(z) \kappa(z) \rightarrow K(z, \tau)^{BJ} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} P(z) \kappa(z) \sqrt{\frac{\tau_0}{\tau_0 + \tau}} Re \left[ (1-i) \frac{J_1(z_L) Y_1(z_0) - J_1(z_0) Y_1(z_L)}{J_1(z_0) Y_0(z_L) - J_0(z_L) Y_1(z_0)} \right]$$



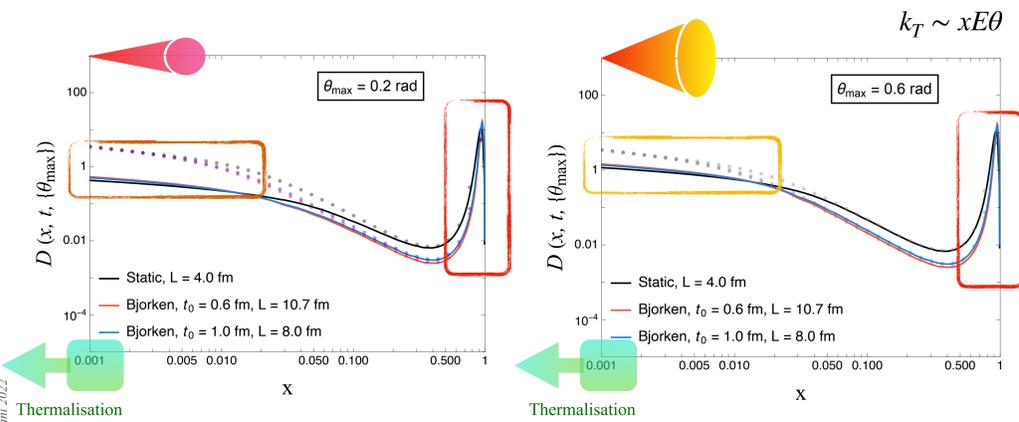
## How we solve it ?



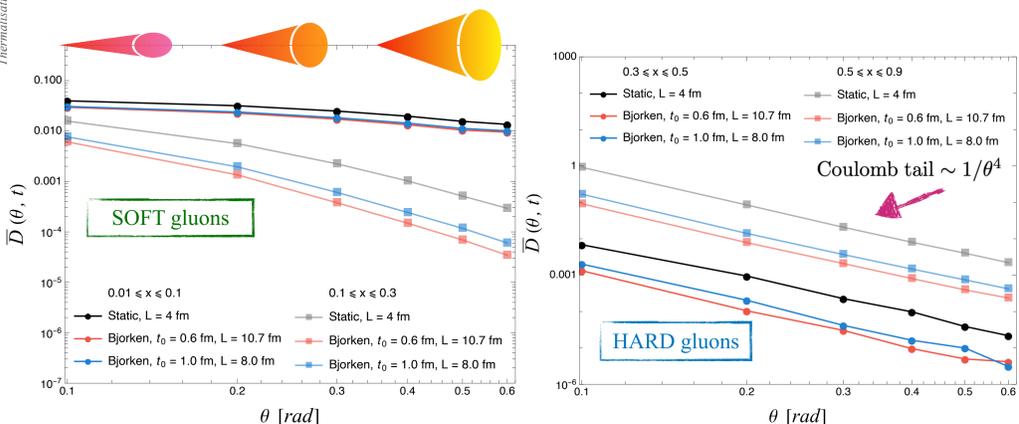
- Hard-x ( $x \sim 1$ ) regime** dominated by *leading fragment in cascade*
  - Small  $k_T$ : Gaussian profile due to multiple soft-gluon scatterings.
  - Large  $k_T$ : Power law suppression due to rare hard medium interactions.
- Soft-x ( $x \ll 1$ ) regime** accumulation of soft gluons *towards the medium scale*
  - Small  $k_T$ : Distribution is narrower and approx. Gaussian.
  - Large  $k_T$ : No distinct transition to a power-law behavior.

## What we find ?

### Scaling in the spectrum ..



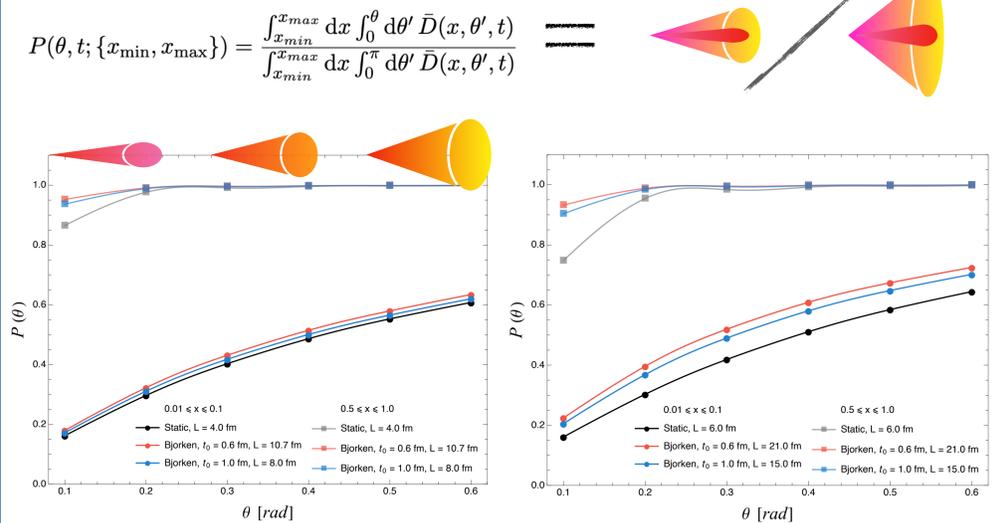
- As one **opens** up the angle, recovery of more **softer gluons**.
- No change of **harder gluons** as they primarily remain collimated.
- Hard** jet fragments are *sensitive* to medium expansion, **softer** ones are not.



- Energy is re-distributed to larger angles for **softer gluons**.
- Collinear radiation with insignificant transverse momentum broadening for **hard gluons**.

## What we interpret ?

### Which gluons we capture (in-cone) ..



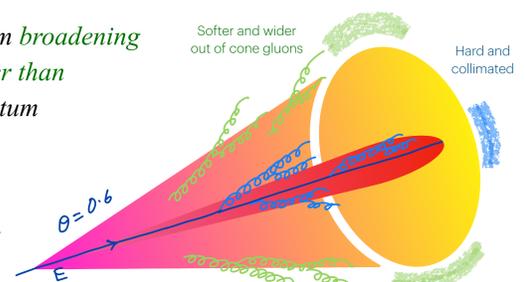
- Hard** sector: Medium recovers most of the energy already at  $\theta = 0.2$ ; insensitive to medium expansion.
- Soft** sector: Gluon cascade is **narrower** in the expanding medium than static medium.

**Hard partons** remain collinear, momentum broadening pre-dominantly caused by splittings rather than medium collisions and transverse momentum exchanges.

In soft sector, broadening by subsequent gluon splittings contributes to out of cone energy loss at large angles.

Harder and softer jet fragments within a cone are sensitive to details of medium expansion.

Cascades in expanding media more collimated than static media.



Two important developments are **upcoming** !

References:

