SUBA-Jet

A New Model for Jet Energy Loss in Heavy Ion Collisions

Alexander Lind

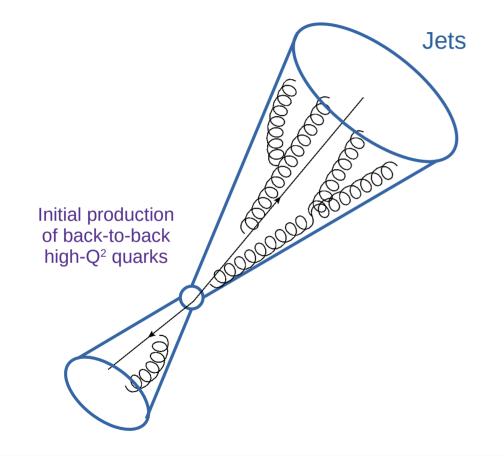
with Iurii Karpenko, Joerg Aichelin, Pol-Bernard Gossiaux, Martin Rohrmoser, and Klaus Werner



Rencontres QGP France 2023 Hôtel du Béryl, Bagnoles de l'Orne 27 June 2023



Jets in Proton-Proton Collisions

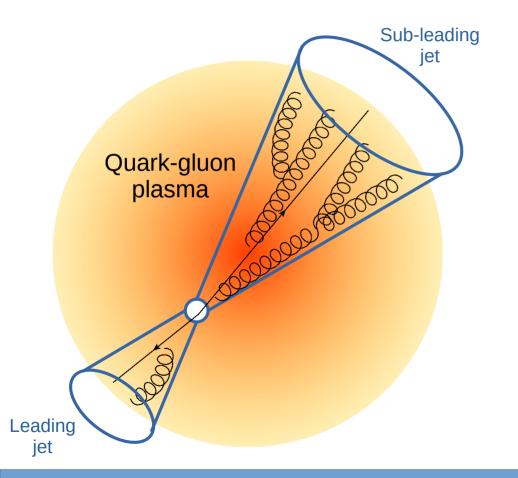


Jets:
 Collimated sprays of high p_T
 partons/hadrons

• Vacuum cascade of quarks and gluons, going from high to low virtuality

 Simulated in event generators by parton shower algorithms

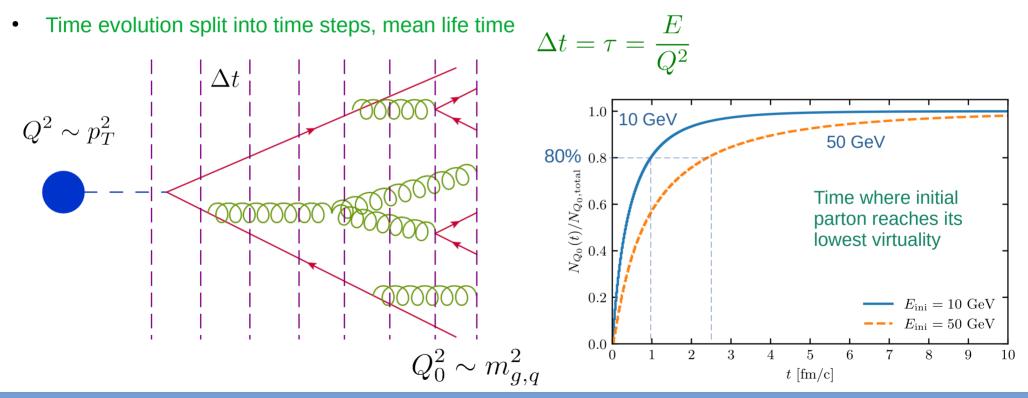
Jets in Heavy Ion Collisions



- Jets can be produced alongside the QGP in heavy ion collisions
- Interactions between jet partons and the QGP medium leads to modifications of jet properties
 - Jet Energy Loss / Quenching
- **SUBA-Jet:** Monte Carlo for jet energy loss in heavy ion collisions

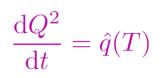
Vacuum Parton Shower

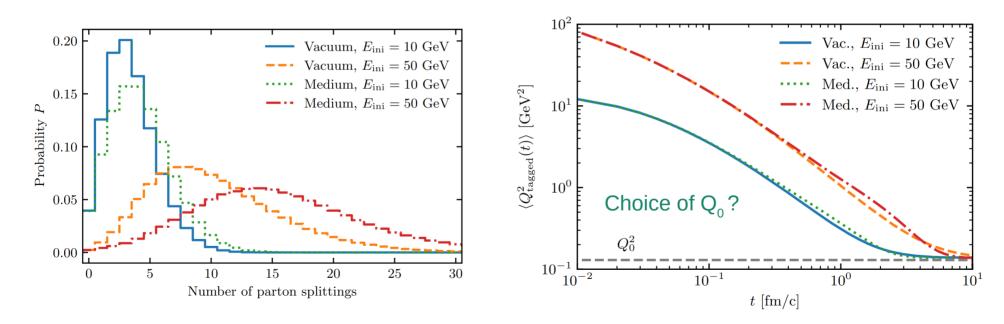
- Monte Carlo of a vacuum parton shower originally developed by Martin Rohrmoser
- Evolution according to the DGLAP equations from high virtuality $Q_{max} \sim p_T$ to low virtuality Q_0



"Vacuum" Parton Shower in Medium

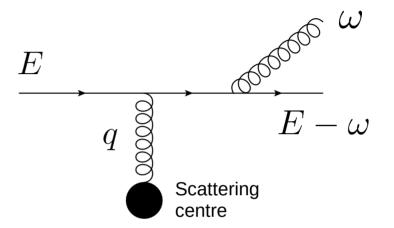
• Medium interactions for high Q regime resulting in virtuality increase, similar to YaJEM (T. Renk, 2008)





Medium-Induced Single Radiation

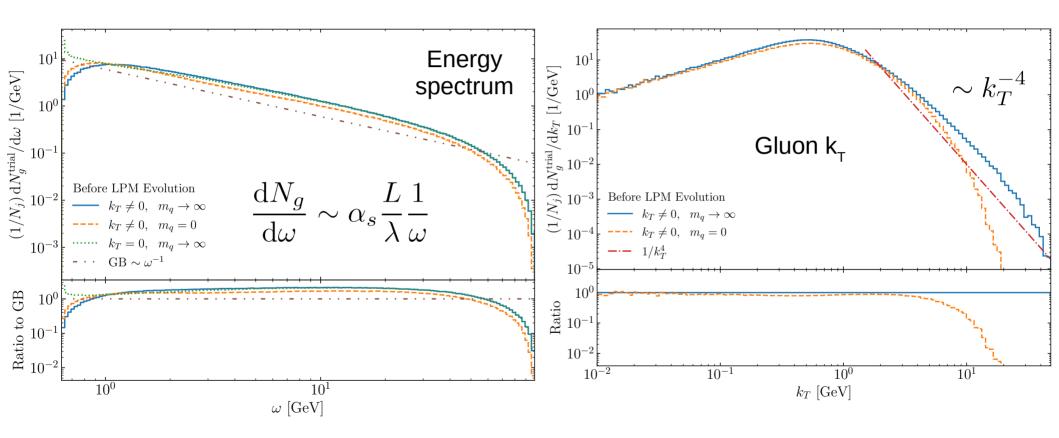
- Inelastic collision:
 Single gluon emission from
 single medium scattering
- Original result from Gunion-Bertsch (1982) Generalised to massive case by Aichelin, Gossiaux, Gousset (2014)



- Initial Gunion-Bertsch seed: i.e. radiation of a **preformed gluon** from a single scattering (Each parton can generate a number of preformed gluons)
- Gunion-Bertsch cross-section from scalar QCD

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma^{Qq \to Qqg}}{\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}^2 k_T \,\mathrm{d}^2 l_t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\mathrm{el}}}{\mathrm{d}^2 l_t} P_g(x, k_T, l_T) \theta(\Delta) \qquad \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\mathrm{el}}}{\mathrm{d}^2 l_t} \sim \frac{8\alpha_s^2}{9(l_T^2 + \mu^2)^2}$$

Medium-Induced Single Radiation



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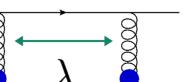
Coherency and the LPM Effect

The formation of the radiated gluon is a quantum mechanical process

Formation time:
$$t_f \sim \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{\hat{q}}}$$

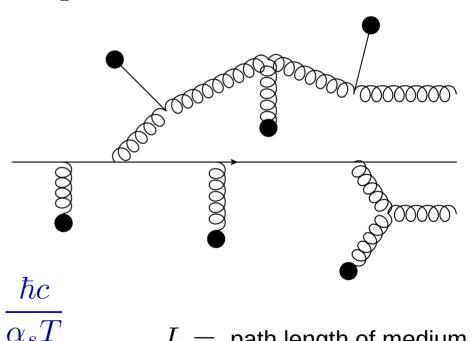
- Coherence effects: Landau-Pomeranchuk-Migdal (LPM) effect
- Have to take into account multiple scatterings with the medium during the formation time

$$N_s = \frac{t_f}{\lambda}$$





- $\omega =$ gluon energy
- medium modifications



L = path length of medium

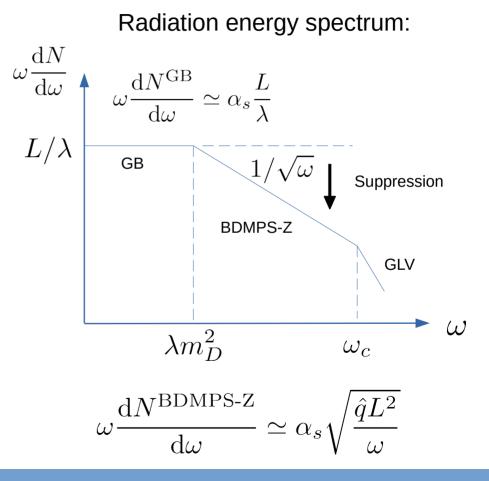
Implementation of the LPM Effect

- At each timestep:
 - Elastic scattering with prob. $\Gamma_{
 m el}\Delta t$

$$\Gamma_{\rm el}^q = \left(1 + \frac{N_f}{N}\right) \frac{(N^2 - 1)T^3}{\pi \hbar c} \frac{4\alpha_s^2}{\mu^2}$$

- Radiation of preformed gluon with prob. $\Gamma_{\rm inel}\Delta t$
- BDMPS spectrum at intermediate energies achieved by suppressing GB seed by $1/N_{\rm S}$

Like in Zapp, Stachel, Wiedemann, JHEP 07 (2011), 118

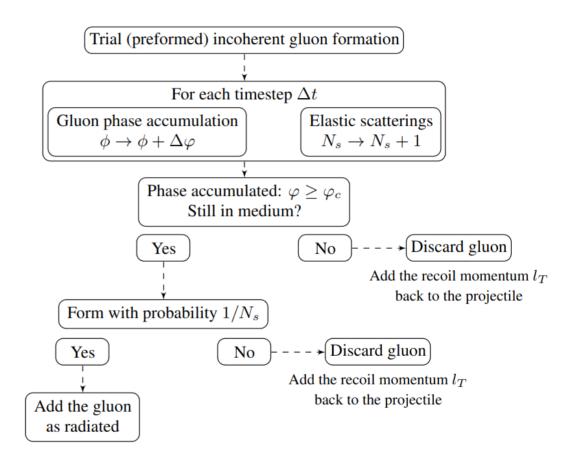


The Algorithm

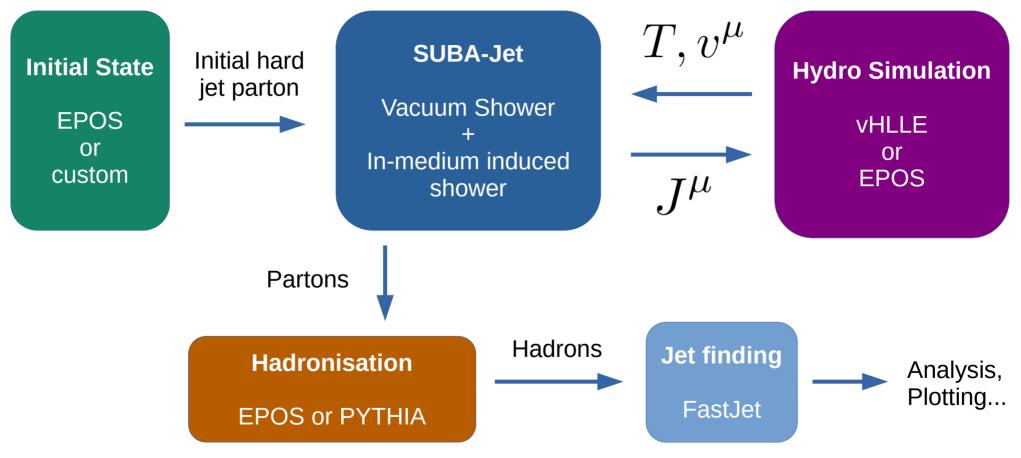
Flow diagram:

Monte Carlo algorithm for the coherent mediuminduced gluon radiation in our model

Various parameters and settings can be changed and tuned to compare distributions



The Monte Carlo

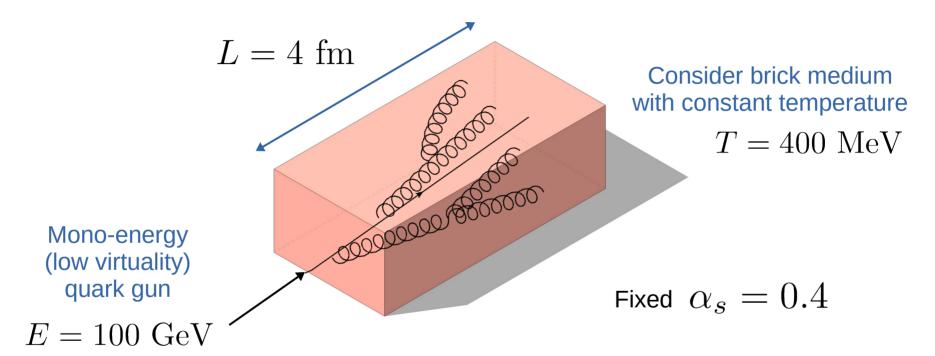


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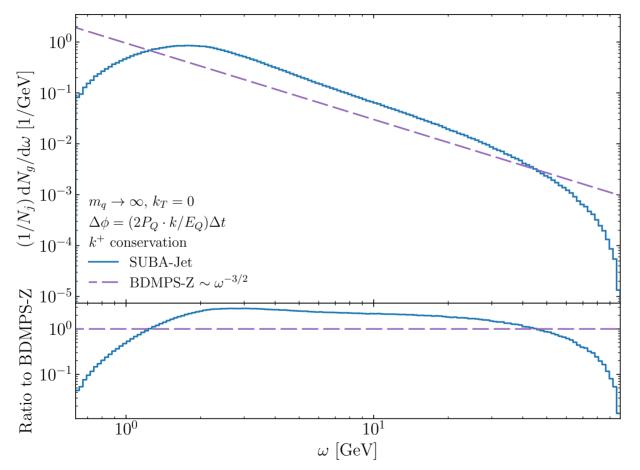
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First Results



We want to reproduce theoretical expectation and check effect of model parameters

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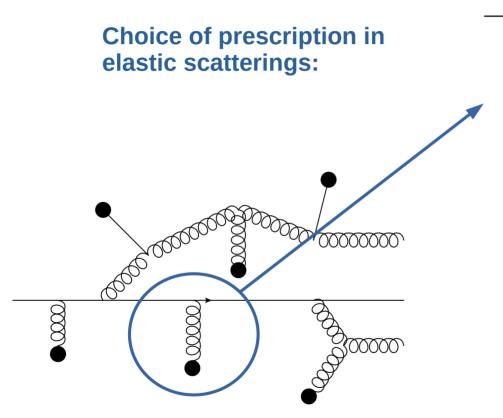


Energy spectrum

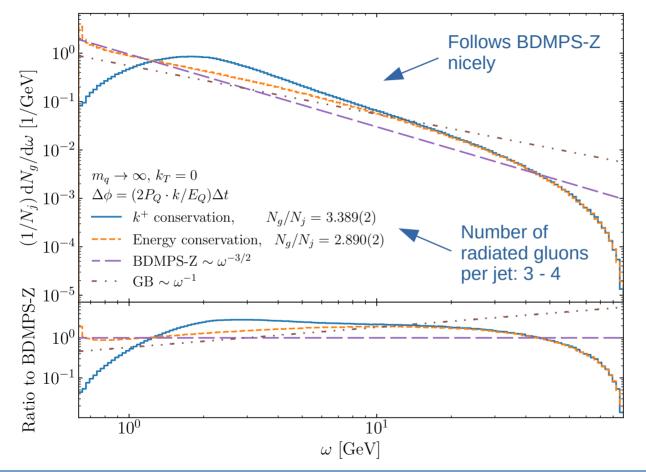
$$rac{\mathrm{d}N}{\mathrm{d}\omega}$$
 vs ${\cal W}$

Reproduces BDMPS-Z for intermediate energies

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}N}{\mathrm{d}\omega} \sim \omega^{-3/2}$$



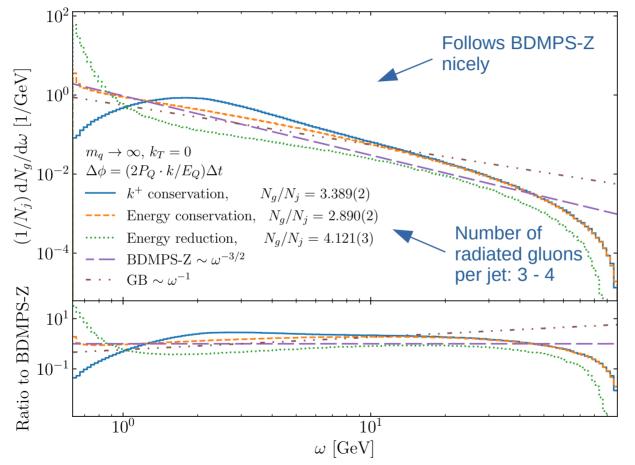
- Conserve k+?
 - Used in BDMPS-Z
- Conserve E?
- Reduce E?
 - Energy gain by the medium parton is subtracted from the projectile parton



- Scattering centres with infinite mass
- Initial $k_T = 0$
- Phase accumulation according to:

$$\Delta \phi = (2P_Q \cdot k/E_Q)\Delta t/(\hbar c)$$

Add curve for energy conservation

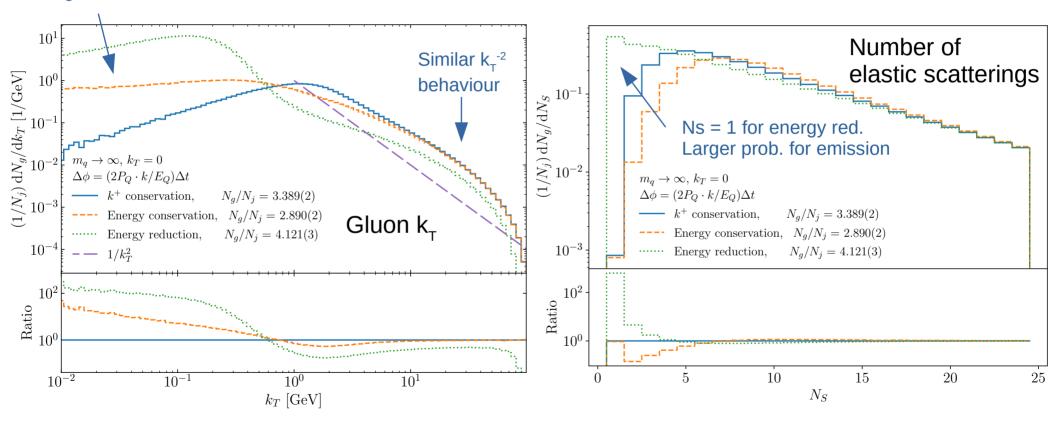


- Scattering centres with infinite mass
- Initial $k_T = 0$
- Phase accumulation according to:

 $\Delta \phi = (2P_Q \cdot k/E_Q)\Delta t/(\hbar c)$

Add curve for energy reduction

Large difference



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The Effect of the Phase Accumulation

Choice of phase accumulation of the preformed (trial) gluons:

• What is used in JEWEL:

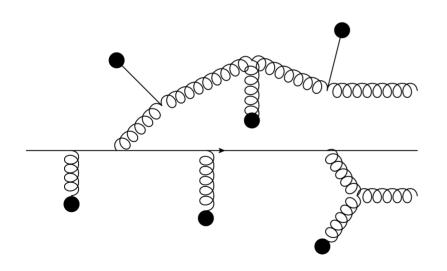
$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{k_T^2}{\omega} \Delta t$$

• Including thermal gluon mass:

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{m_g^2 + k_T^2}{\omega} \Delta t$$

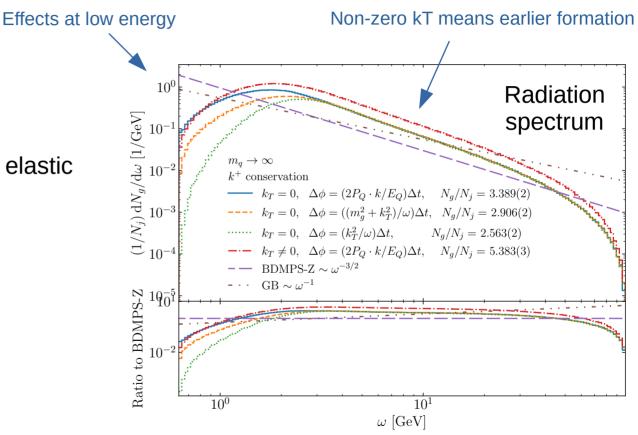
• More general formula:

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{2P_Q \cdot k}{E_Q} \Delta t$$

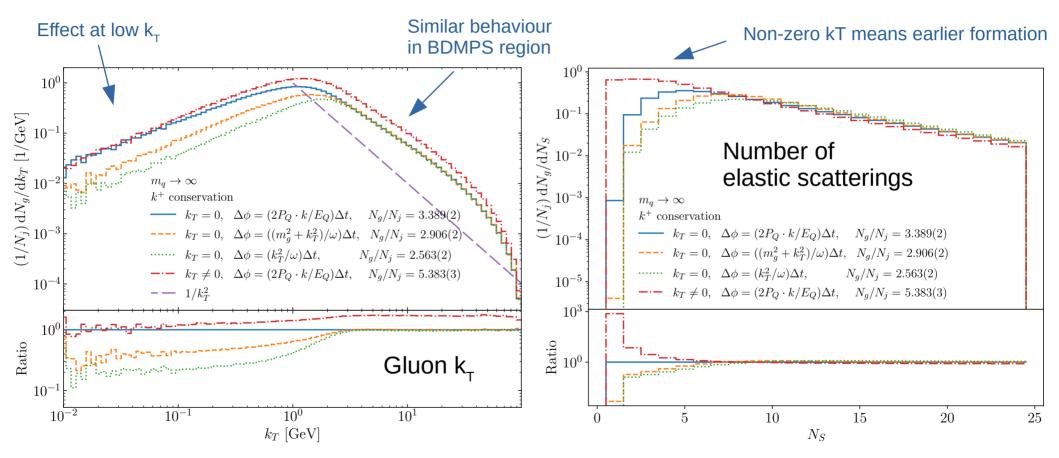


The Effect of the Phase Accumulation

- Same details as before, but ...
 - Keep k⁺ conservation in the elastic scatterings
 - Vary the form of the phase accumulation
 - Also see effect of k_T



The Effect of the Phase Accumulation



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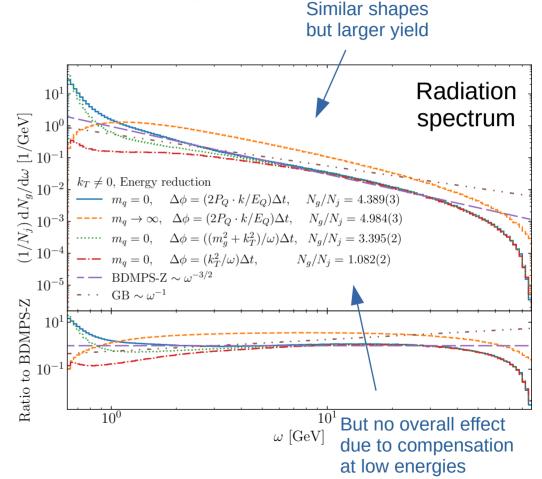
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More Realistic Case

- Relax assumptions and consider a more realistic scenario:
 - Scattering centres of zero mass

 $m_q = 0$

- Energy reduction
- Non-zero k_{τ}
- And vary the phase space accumulation



Looking Forward: Towards More Realism

Next step:

- Interface with vHLLE to get hydro evolution of the medium
- Running strong coupling in elastic scatterings
- Start with high virtuality partons
- Sampling of initial parton p_T

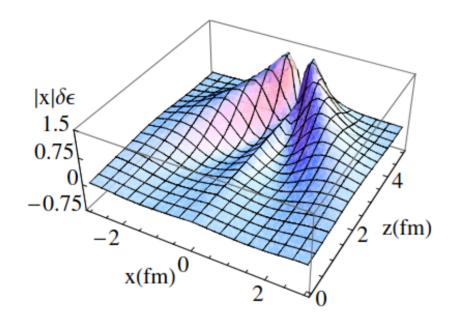
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}p_T} \sim p_T^{-6.5}$$

• Run with hadronisation and jet finding

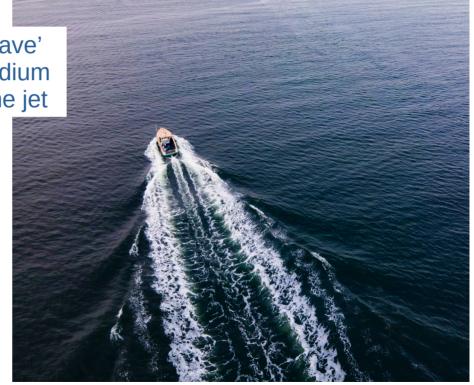


Looking Forward: Effect on the Medium

The jet also affects the medium



G.-Y. Qin, A. Majumder, H. Song, U. Heinz 0903.2255 [nucl-th] 'Wake wave' in the medium due to the jet



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Summary

- We have presented a new model for jet energy loss in heavy ion collisions
- Implementation in a Monte Carlo framework
- 1st step done:
 - Reproduction of the BDMPS-Z radiation energy spectrum
 - Shown effects of different model assumptions
- **2nd step:** First results with hydro evolution interface to vHLLE
- **3rd step:** Implementation within the new EPOS4
 - Klaus Werner's EPOS4 Overview (Monday) **EPOS4+JETS**
 - Initial state, hydro, and hadronisation from EPOS4

Merci de votre attention !