



Jet-flow coupling in heavy ion collisions

Tan Luo 罗覃

Hunan University

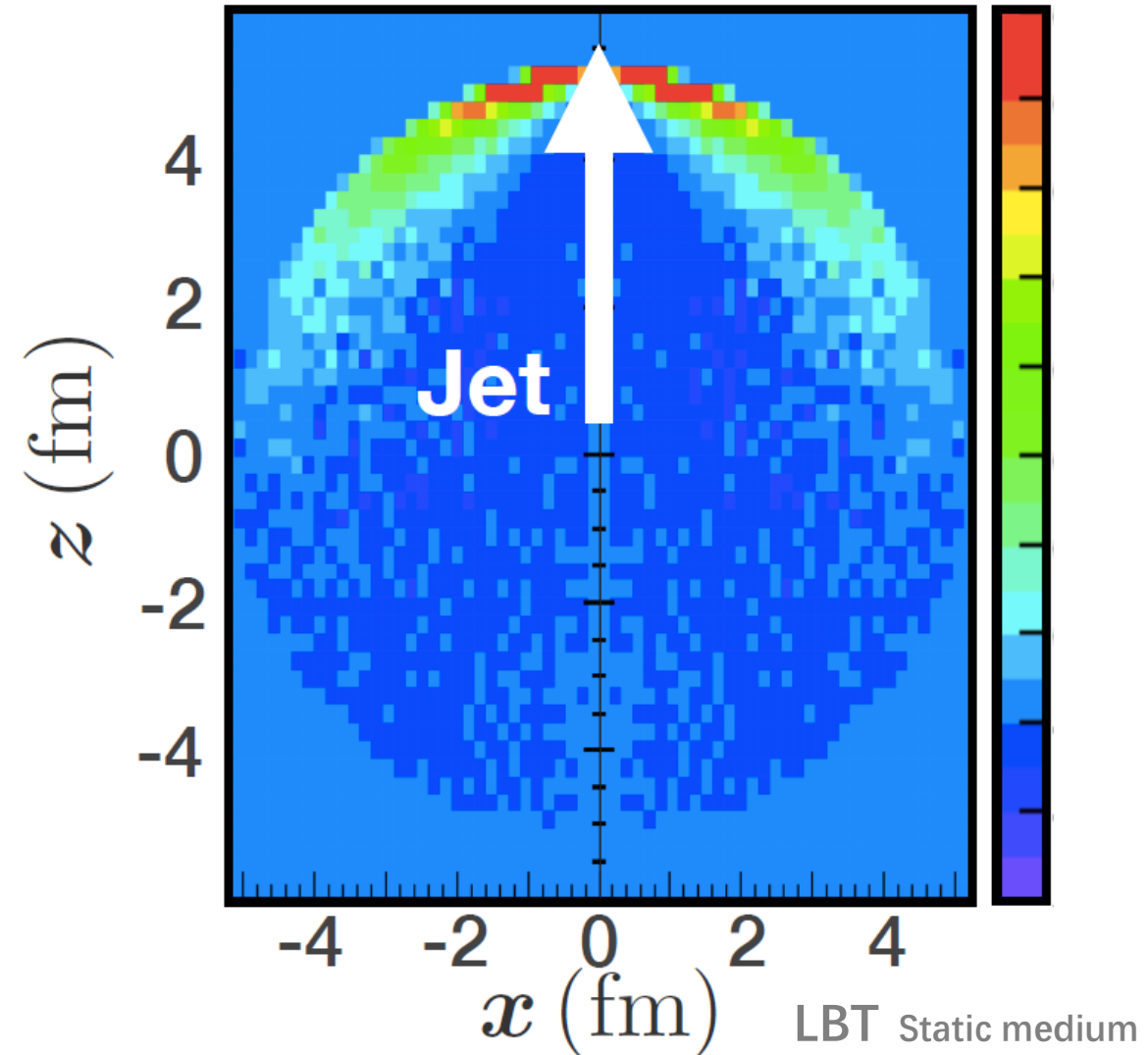
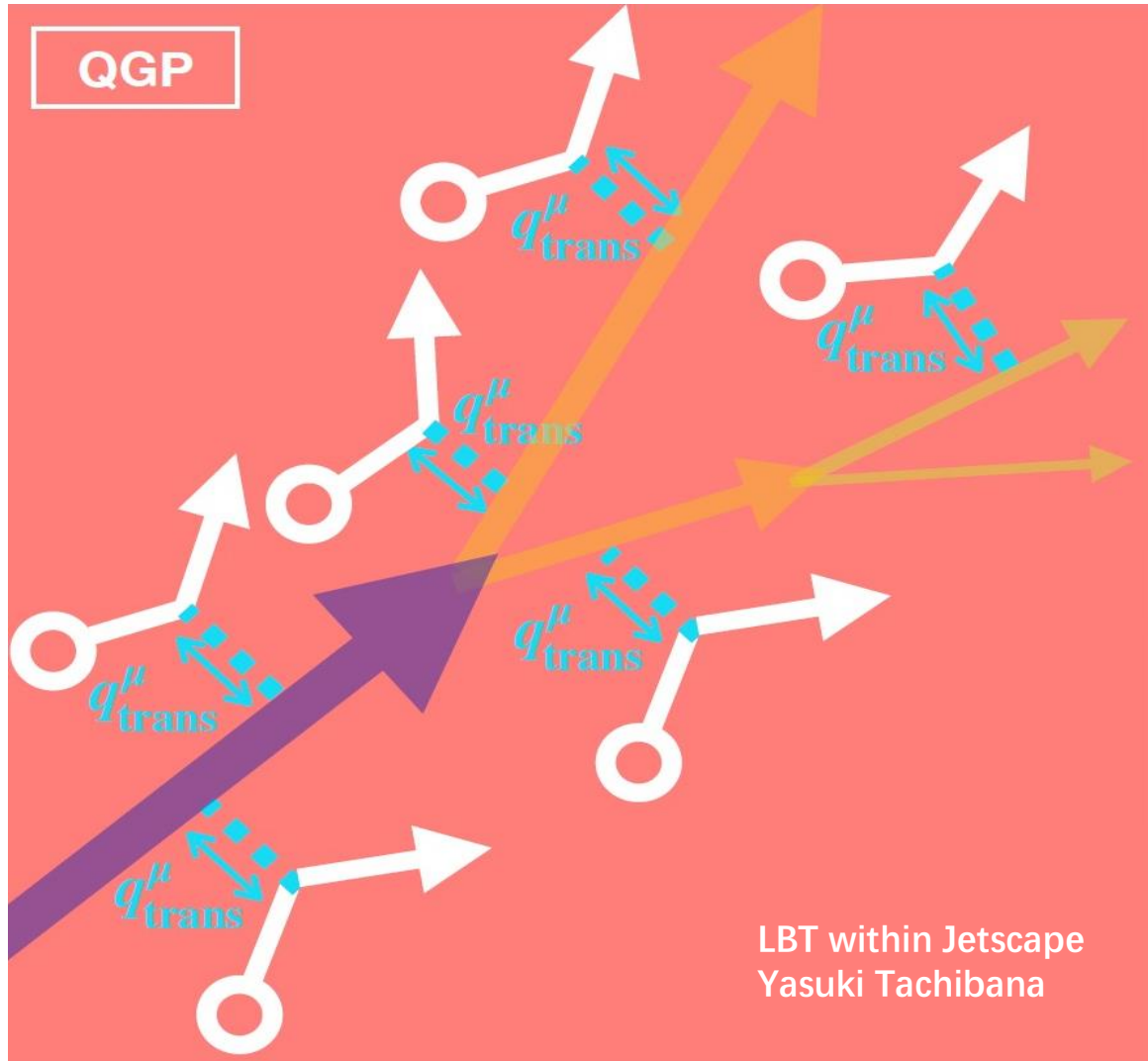
In collaboration with Yayun He, Carlos A. Salgado, Xin-Nian Wang

Jet induced medium response

Negative particle, Particle hole,
Wake, Initial thermal parton



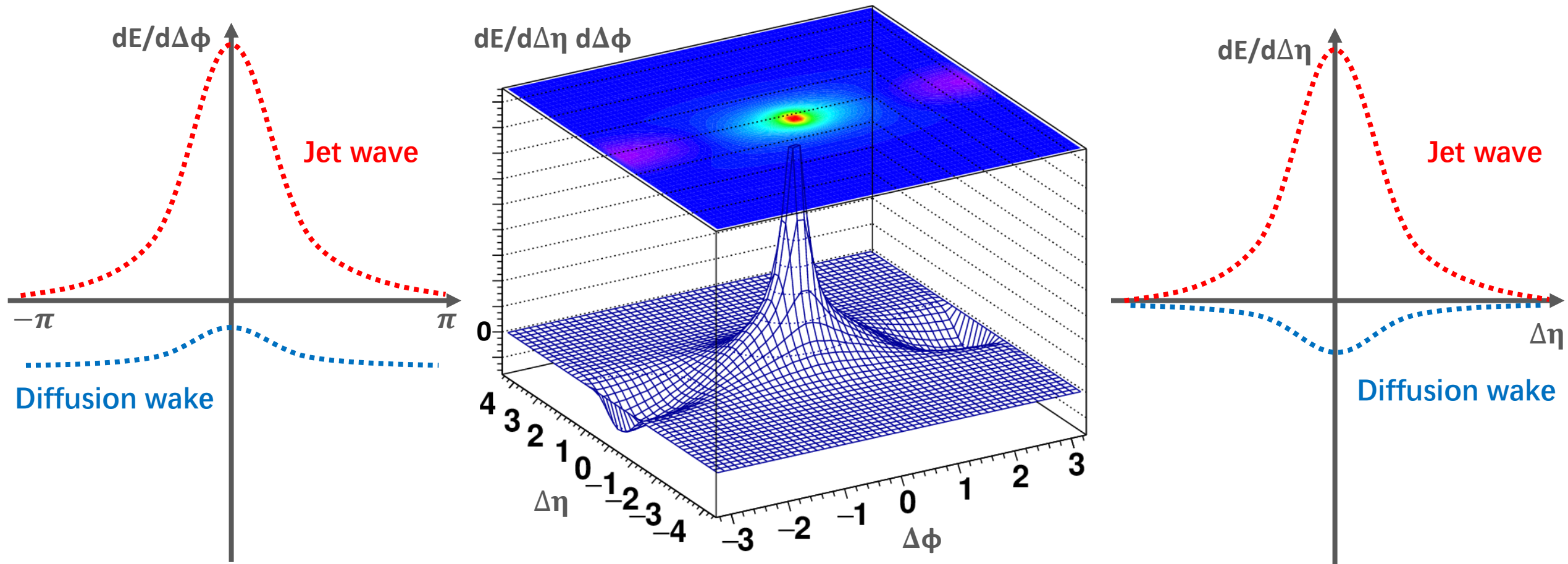
Energy-momentum conservation



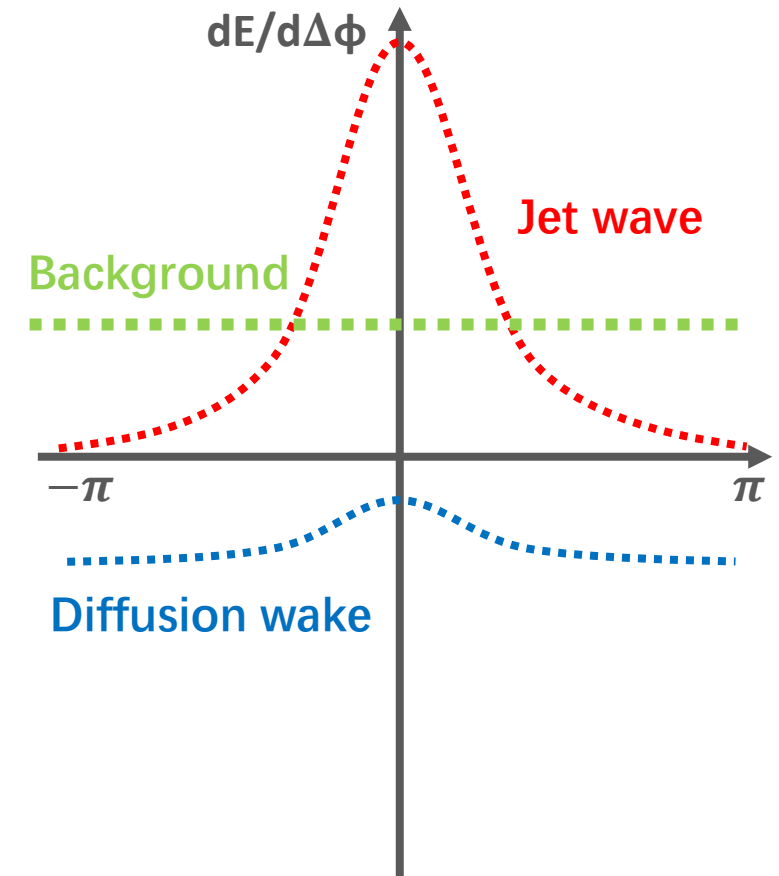
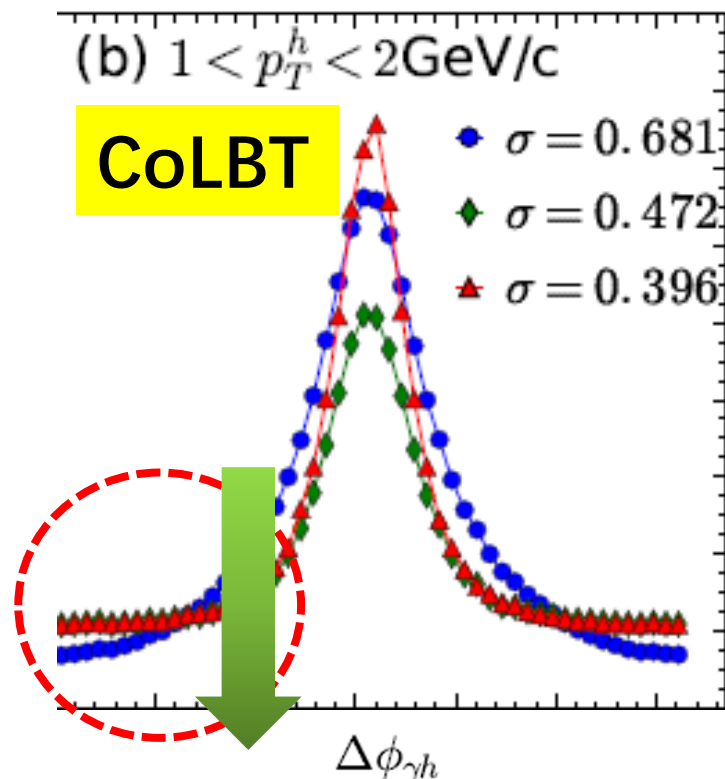
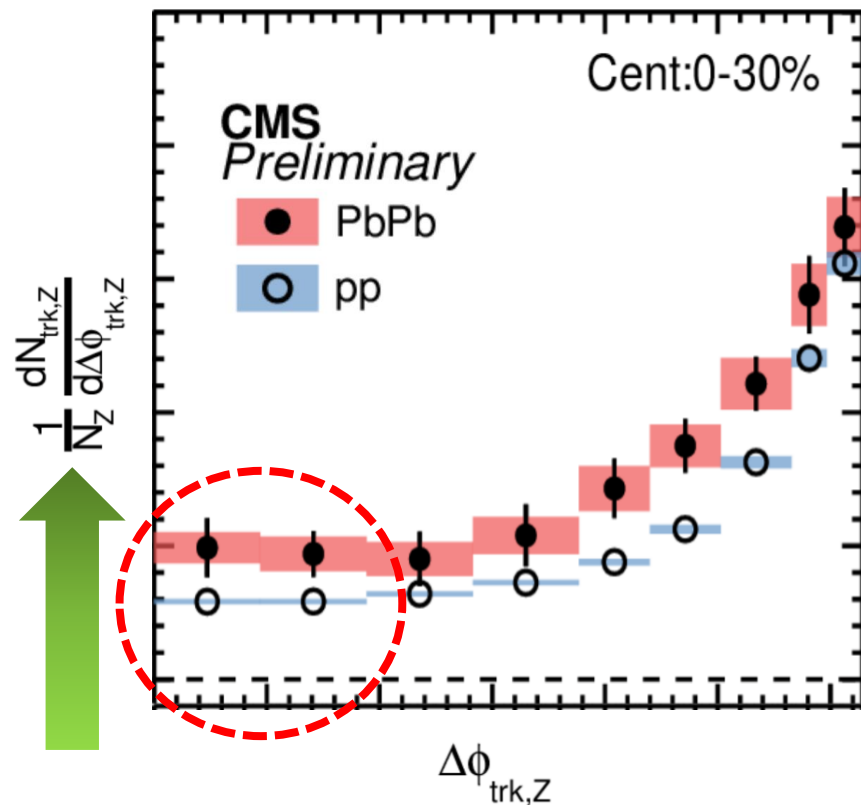


Wake

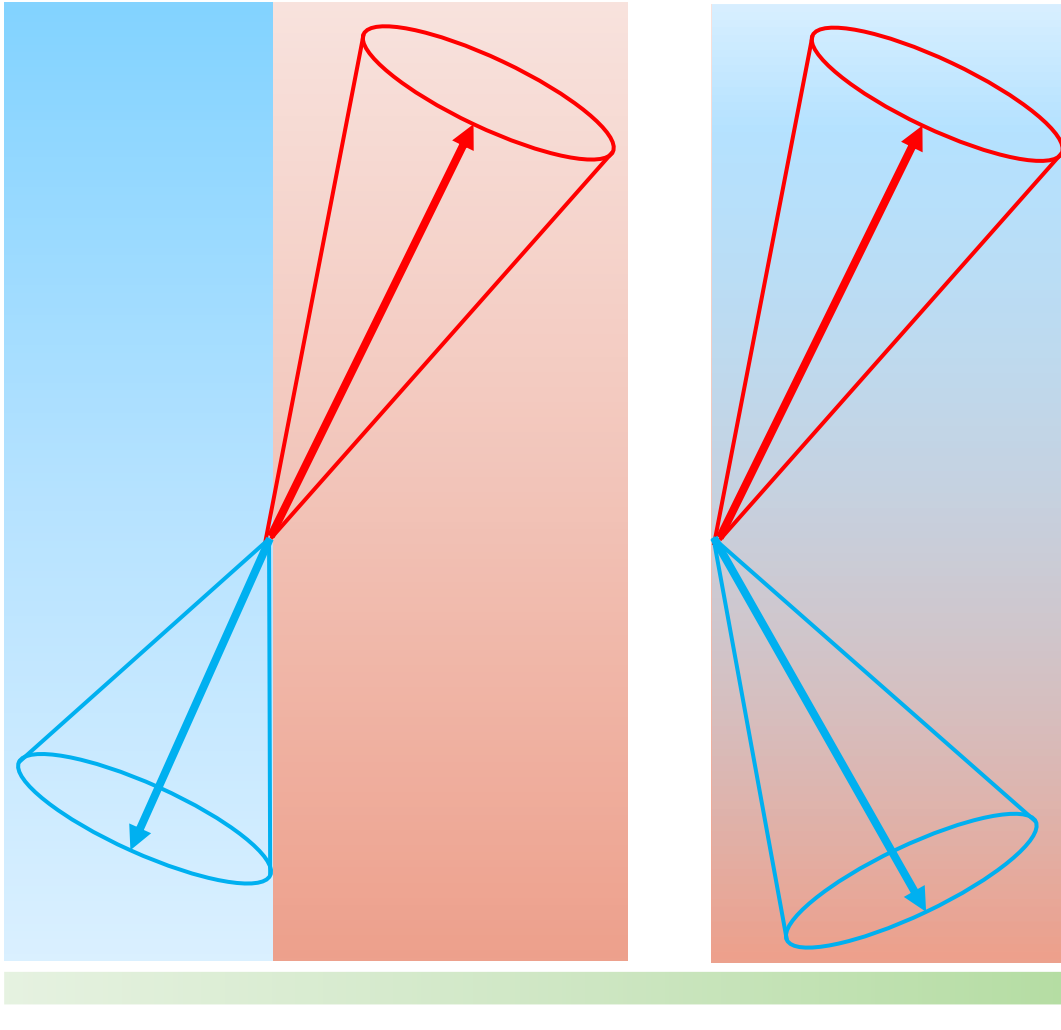
- The deep in the back side of the jet (Signal of the diffusion wake).
- The induced diffusion wake is located at the same rapidity range as the jet.



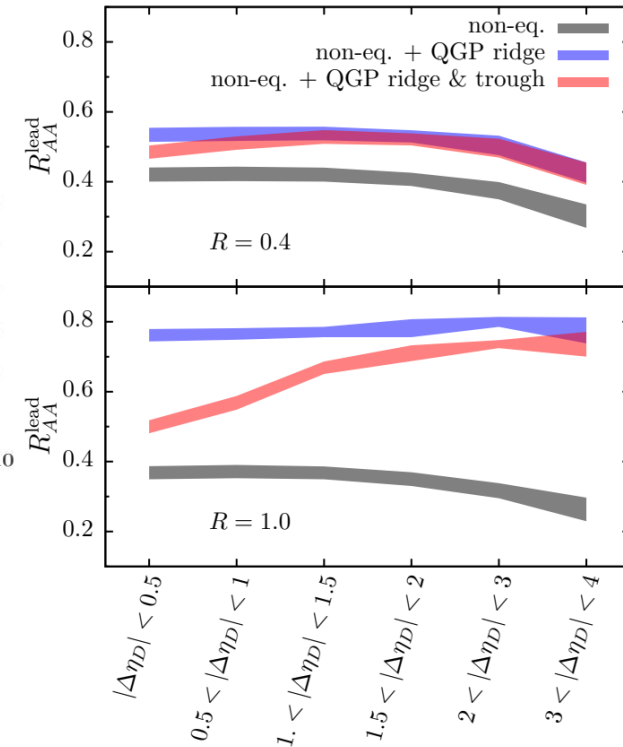
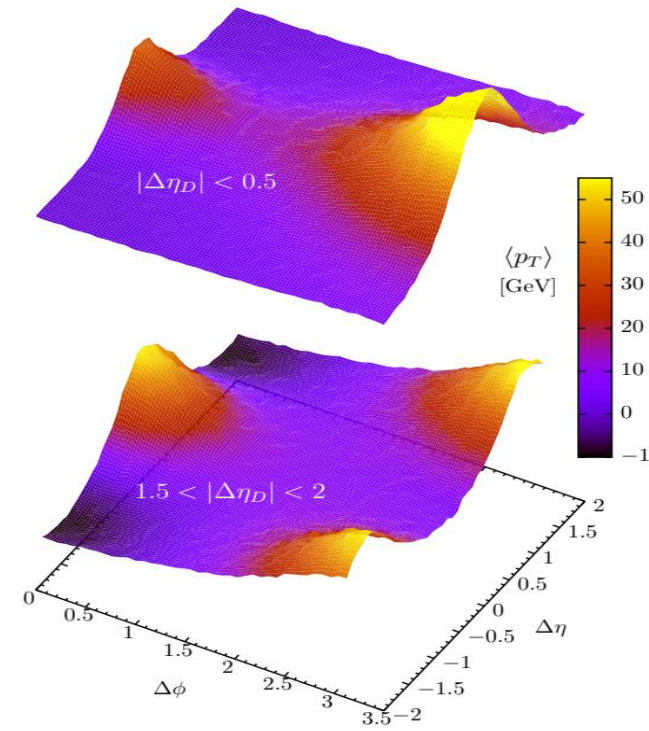
- The deep in the back side of the jet (Signal in the transverse structure)
- Diffusion wake .vs. background



- The effect of the diffusion wake could be observed by looking at the leading jet suppression in dijet events with different rapidity configuration.



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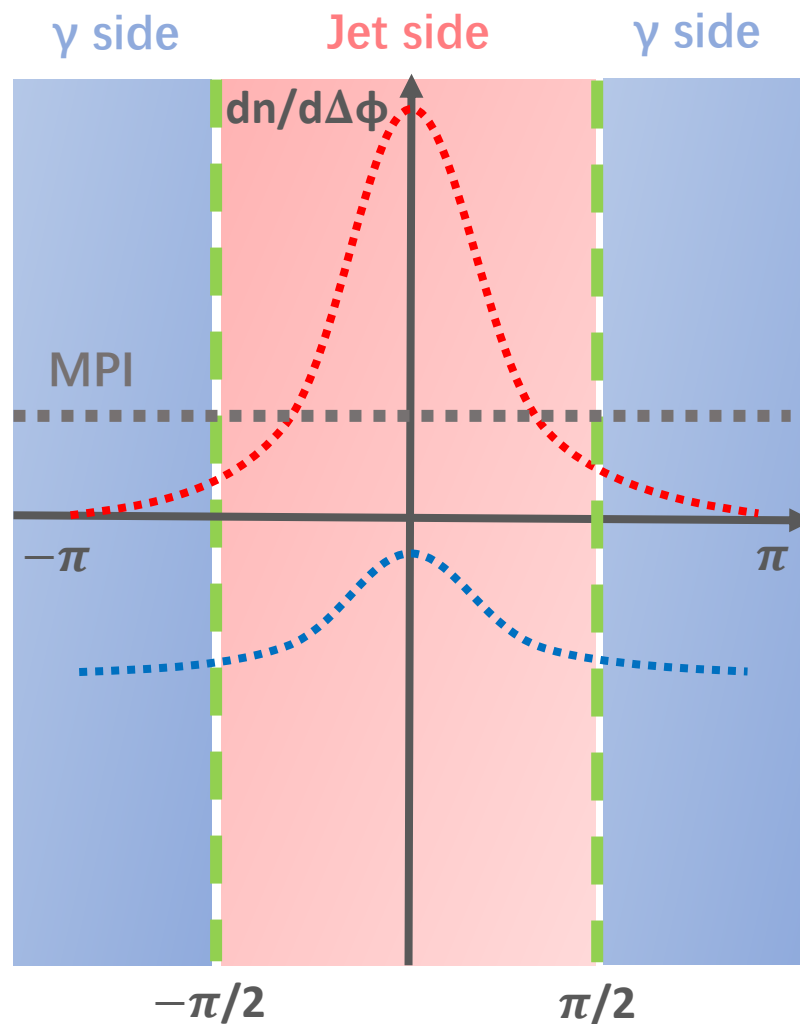
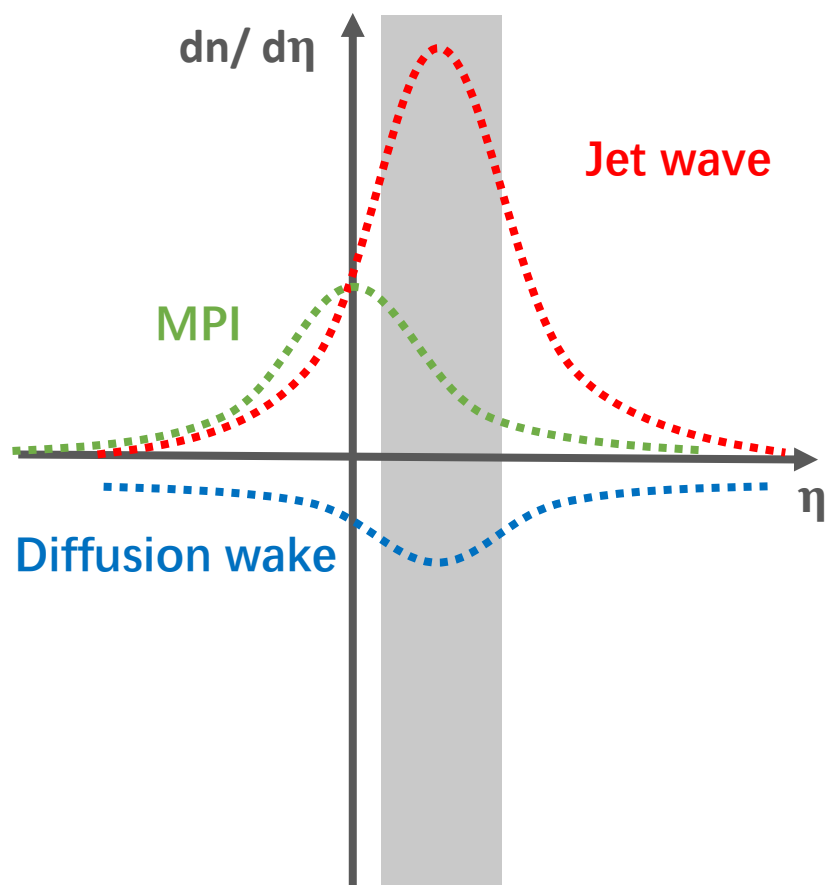


- Dijet pairs with large rapidity gap are rare. (So are many other proposed observables)

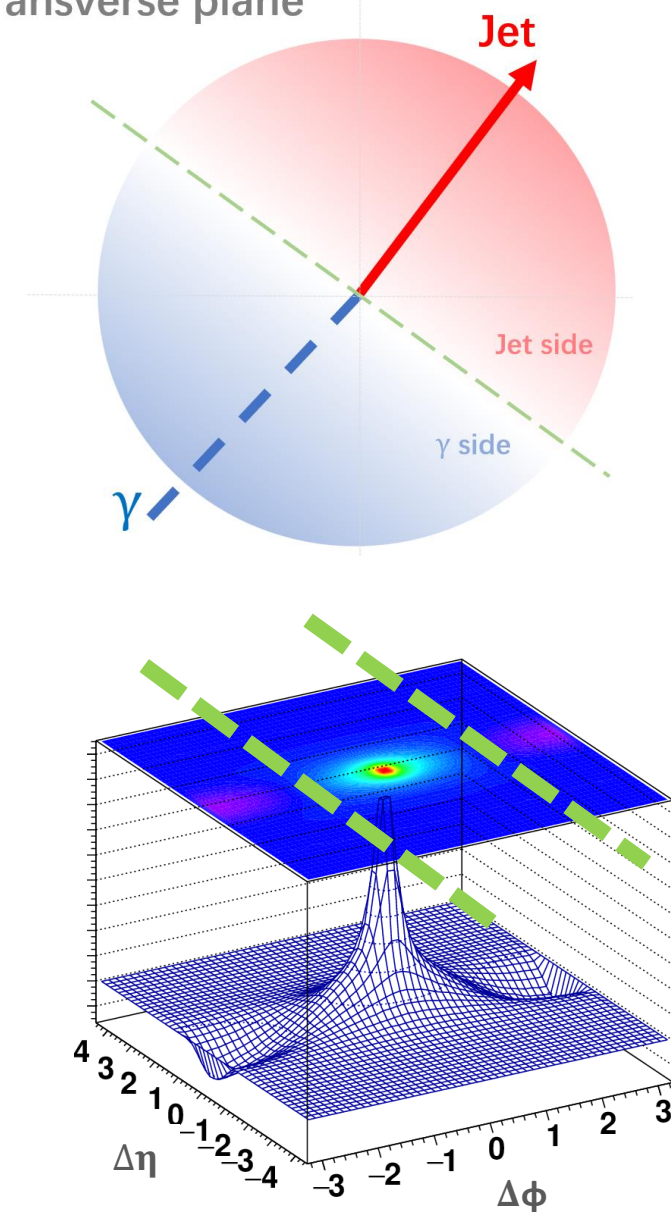
Searching for the diffusion wake

6

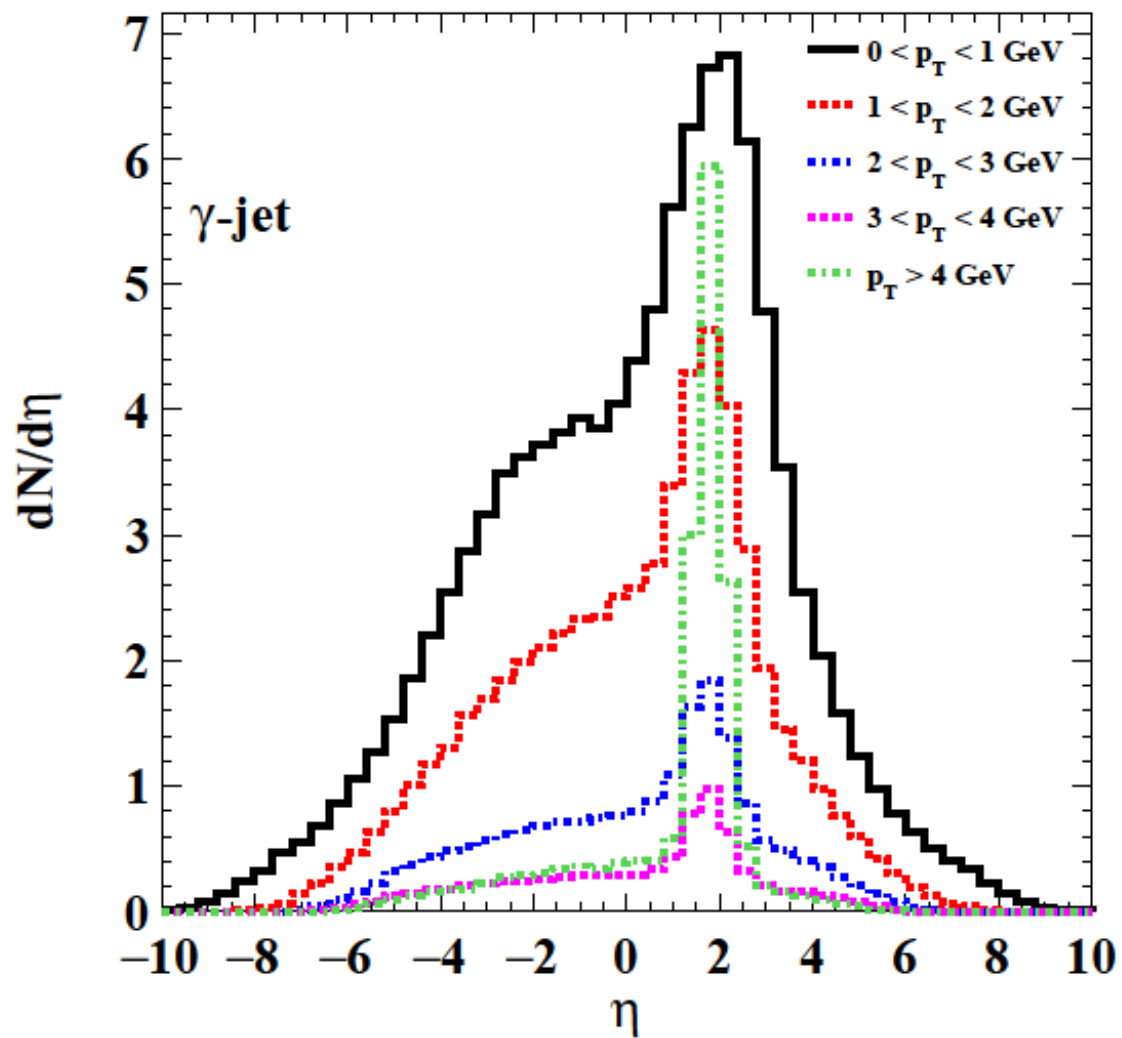
- A phase space cut in the transverse plane.
(Jet hemisphere & γ hemisphere)



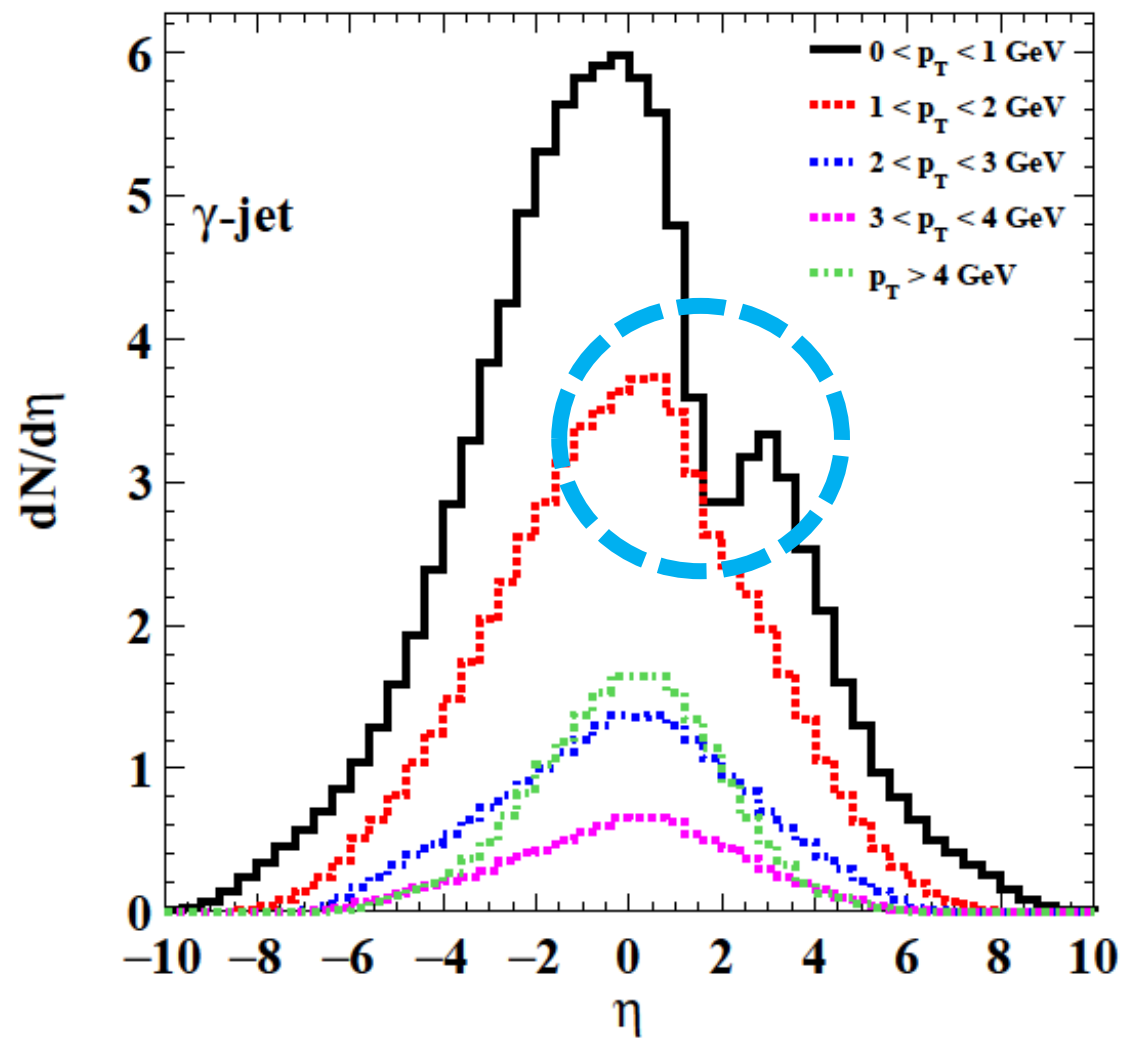
Transverse plane



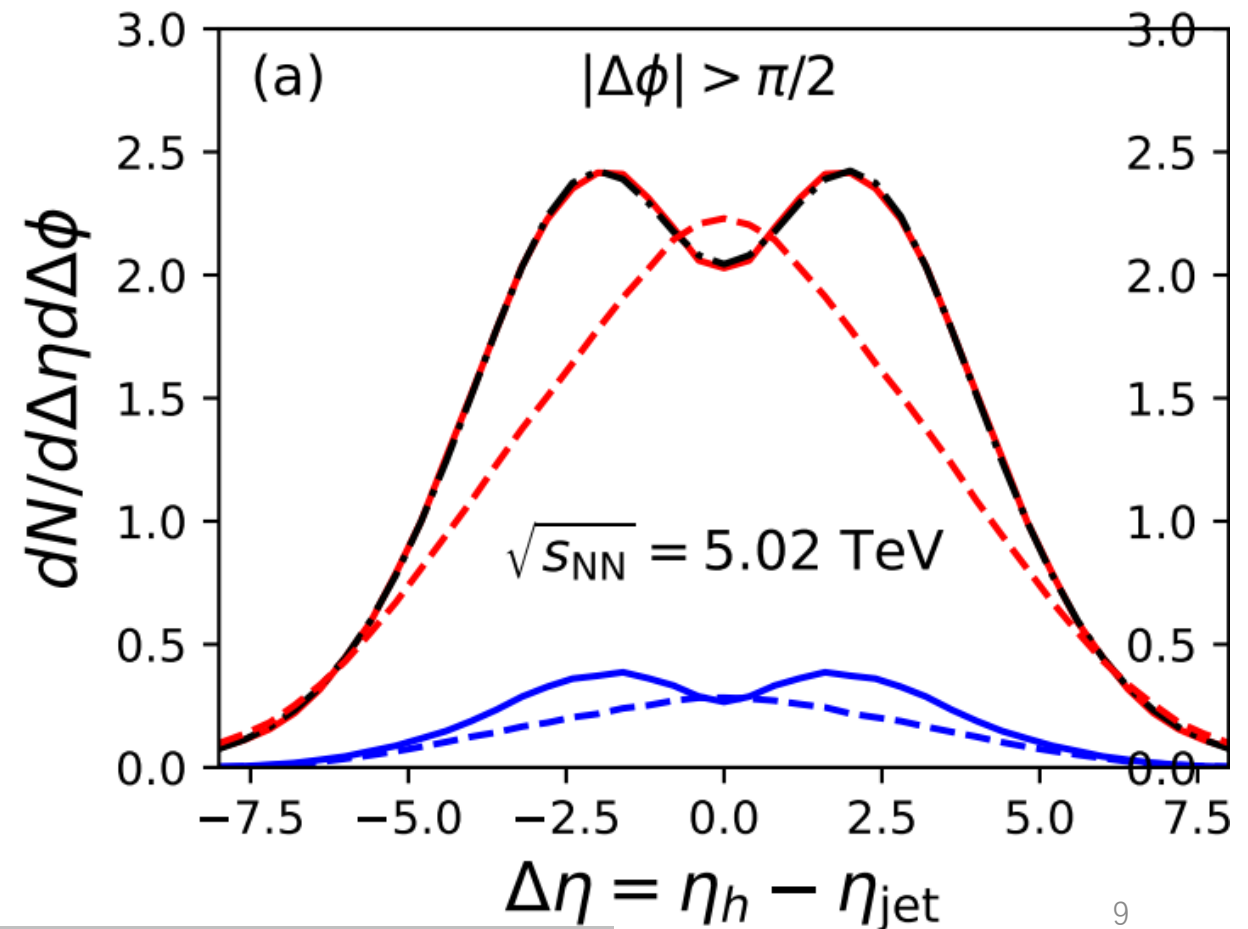
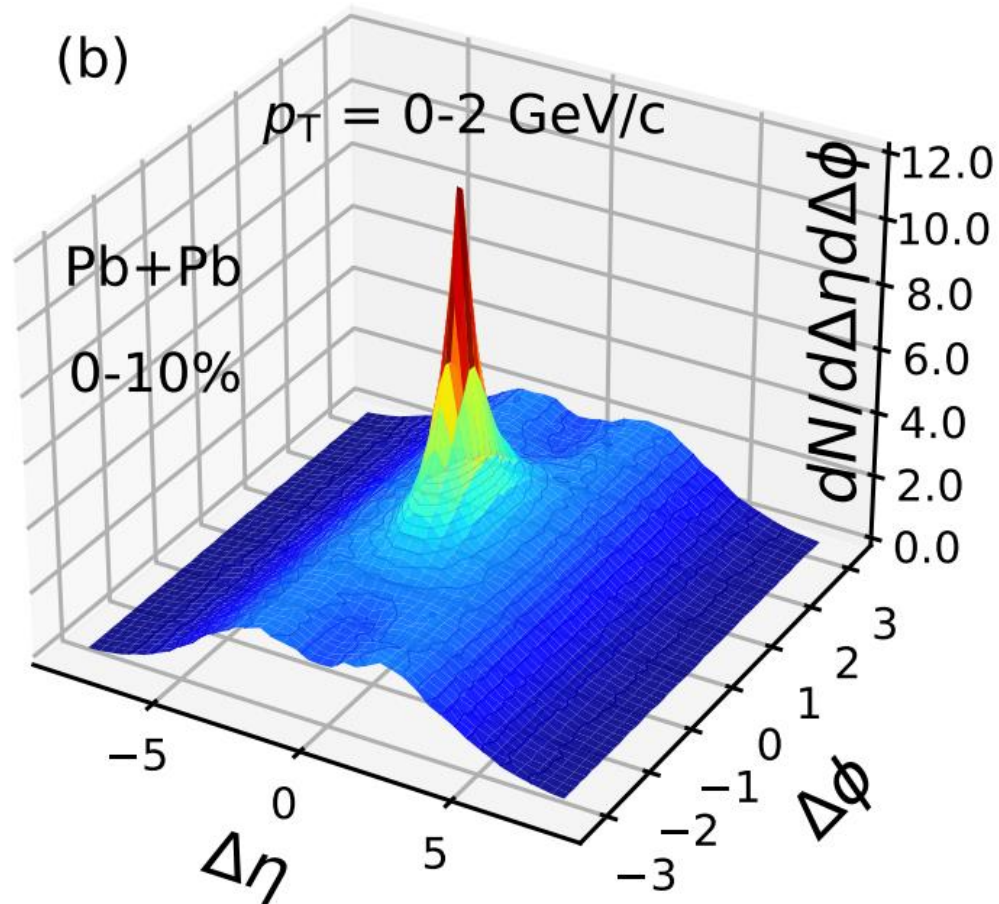
Jet side



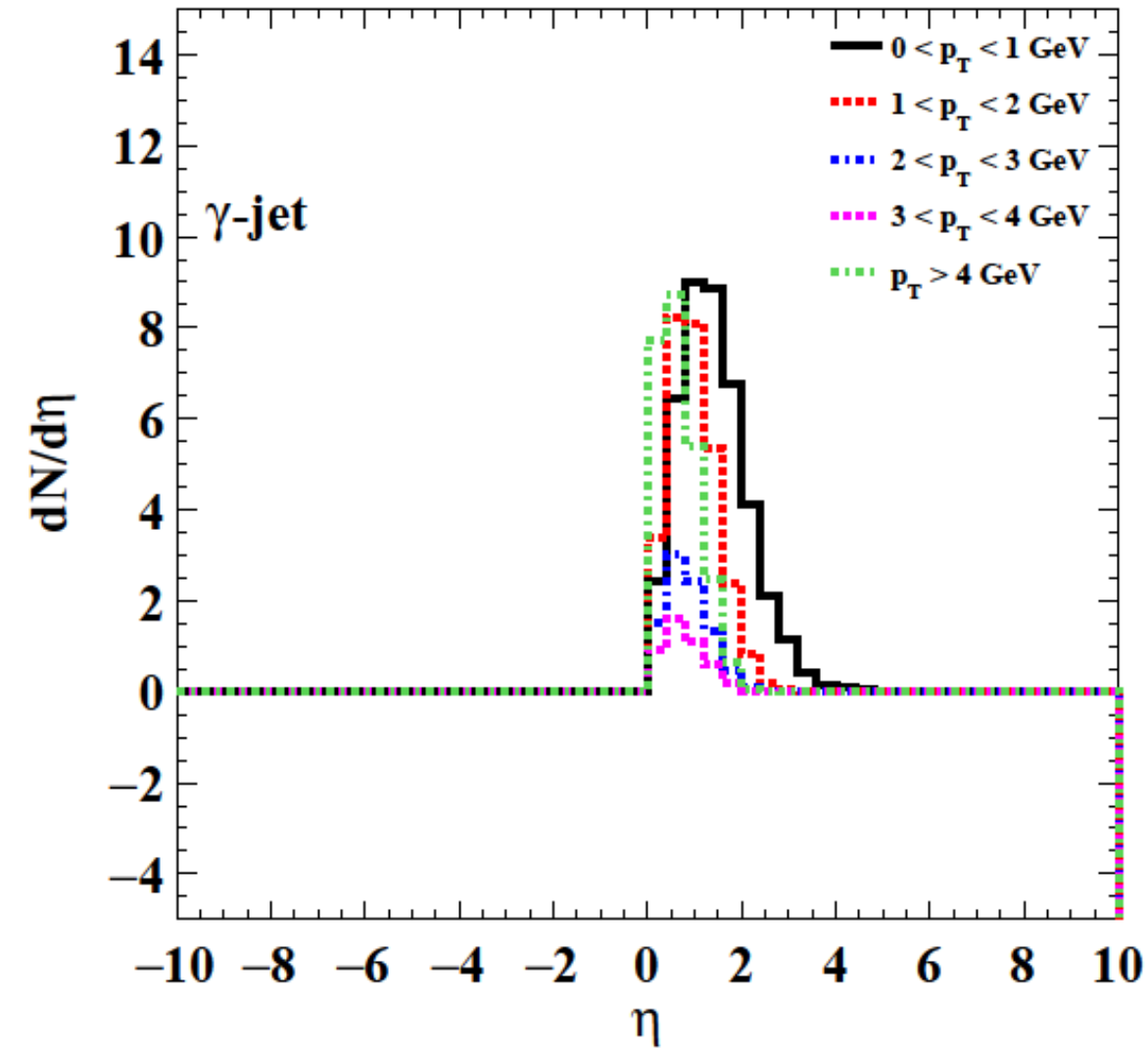
γ side

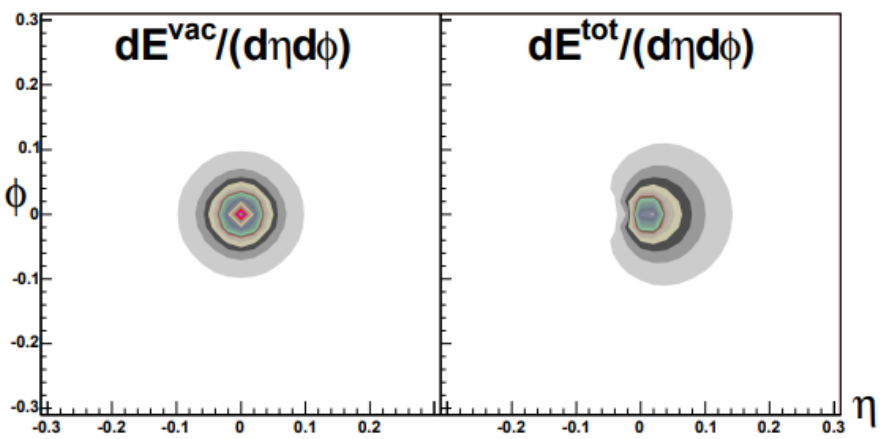
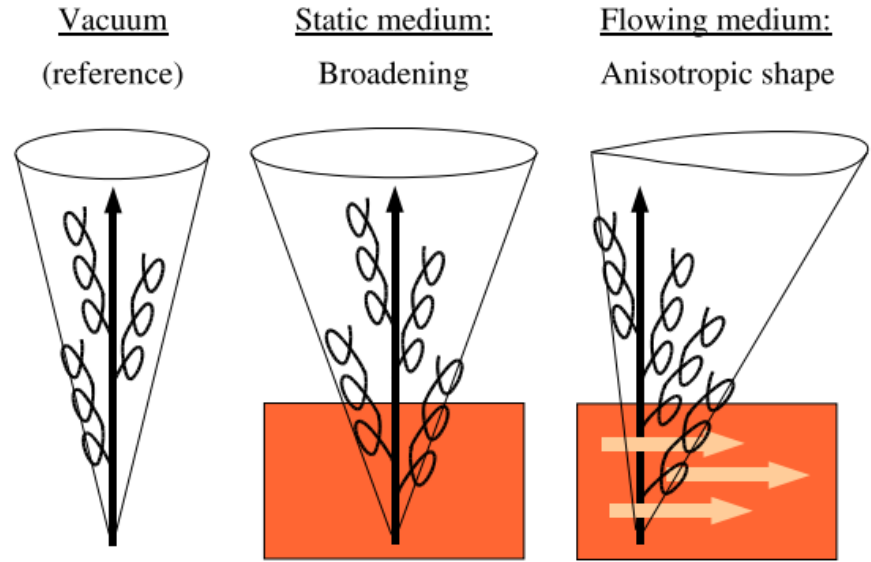


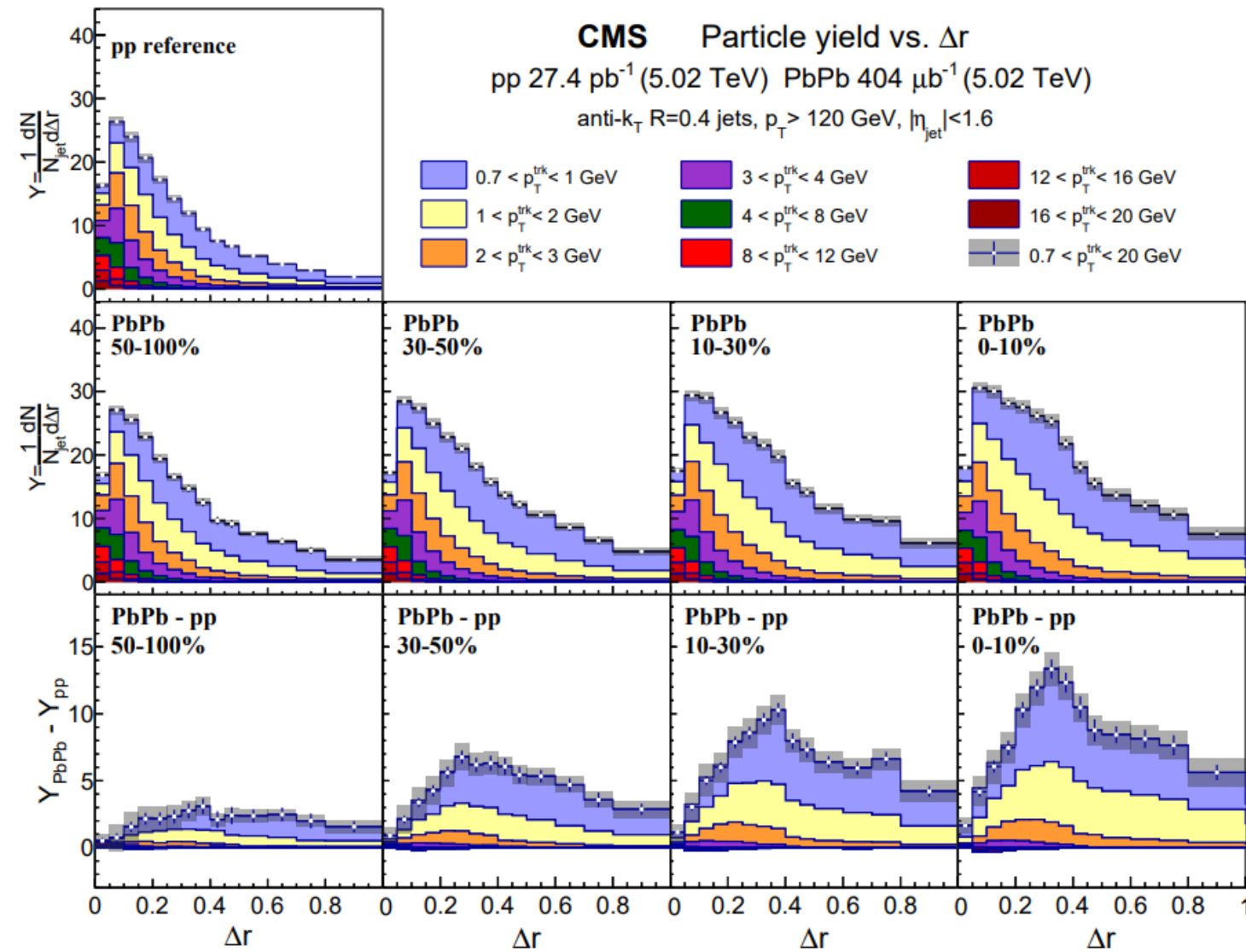
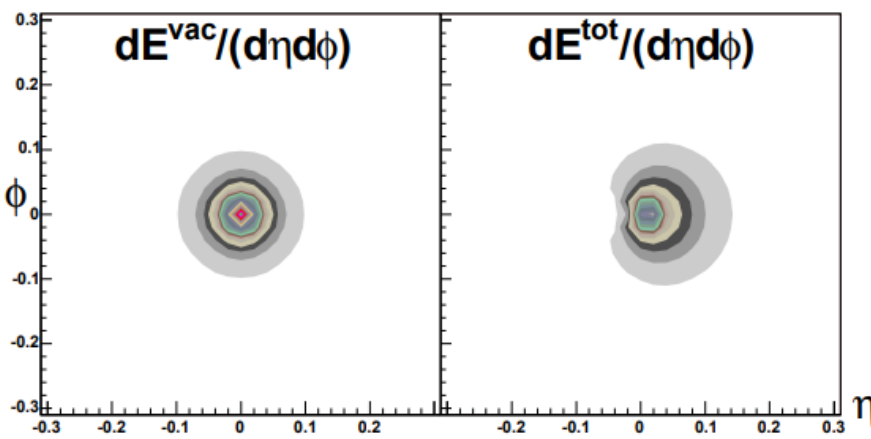
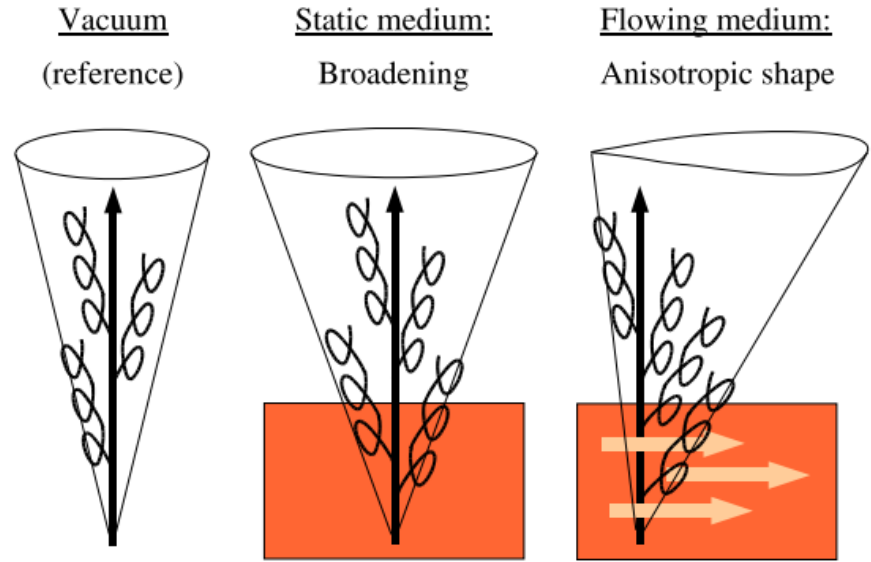
- MPI ridge & diffusion wake valley (γ -jet particle number distribution)
- Quantify the wake with Gaussian fit

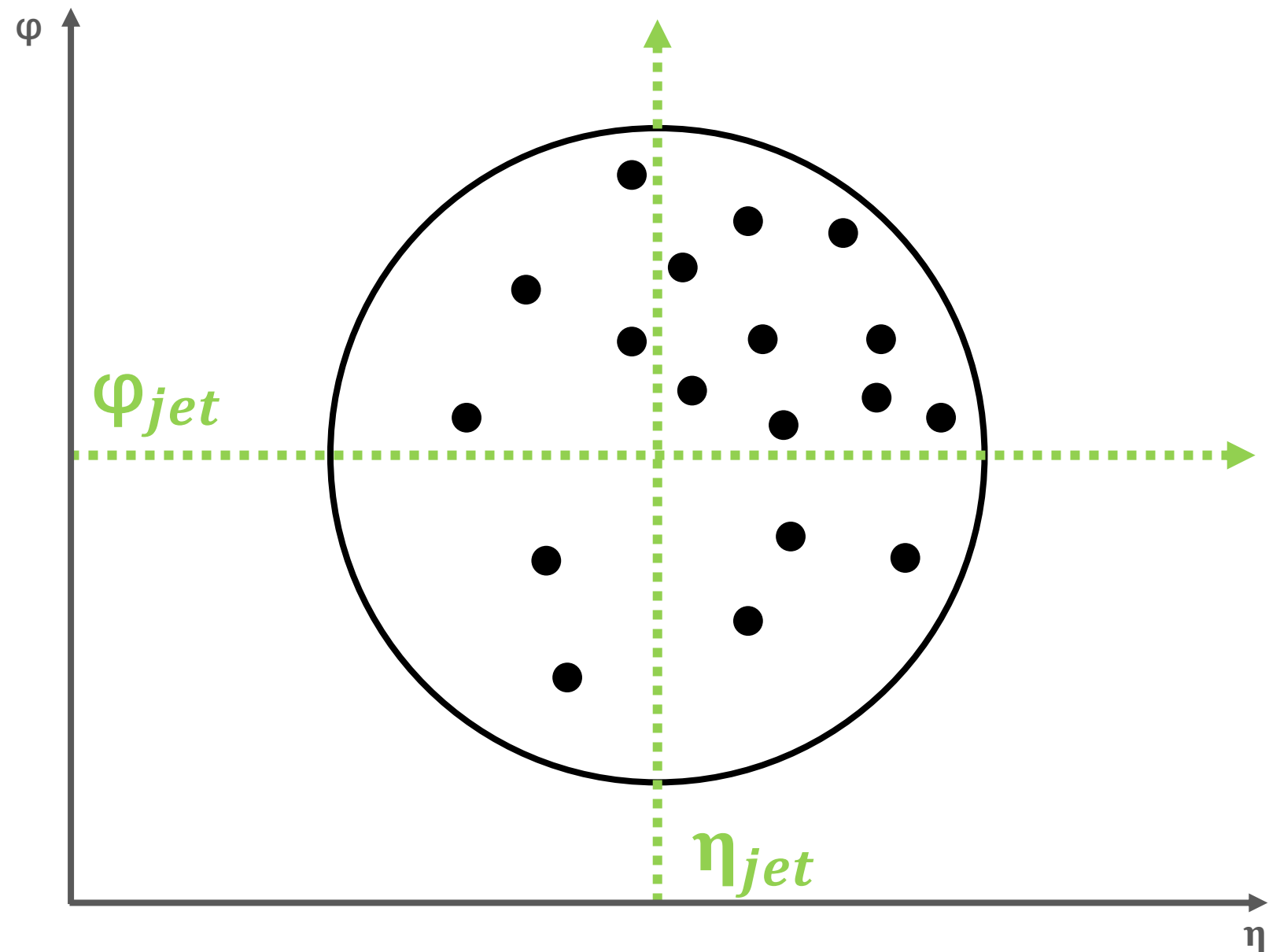


Jet side





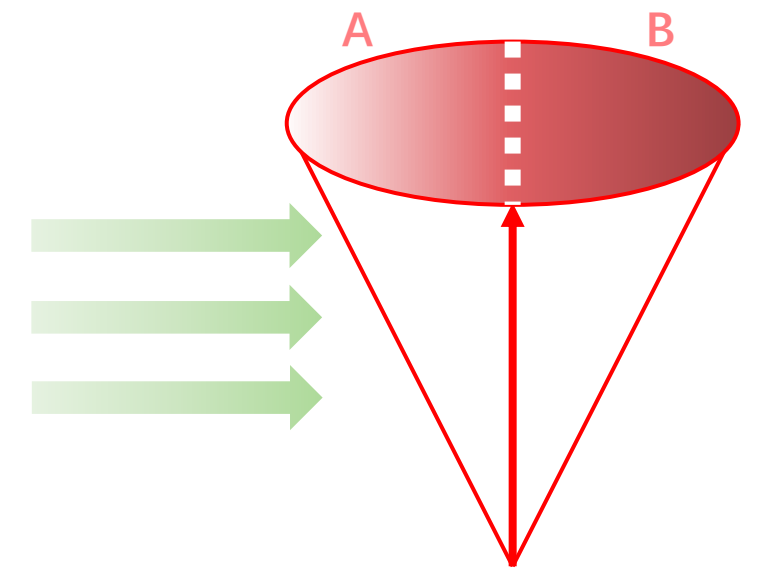


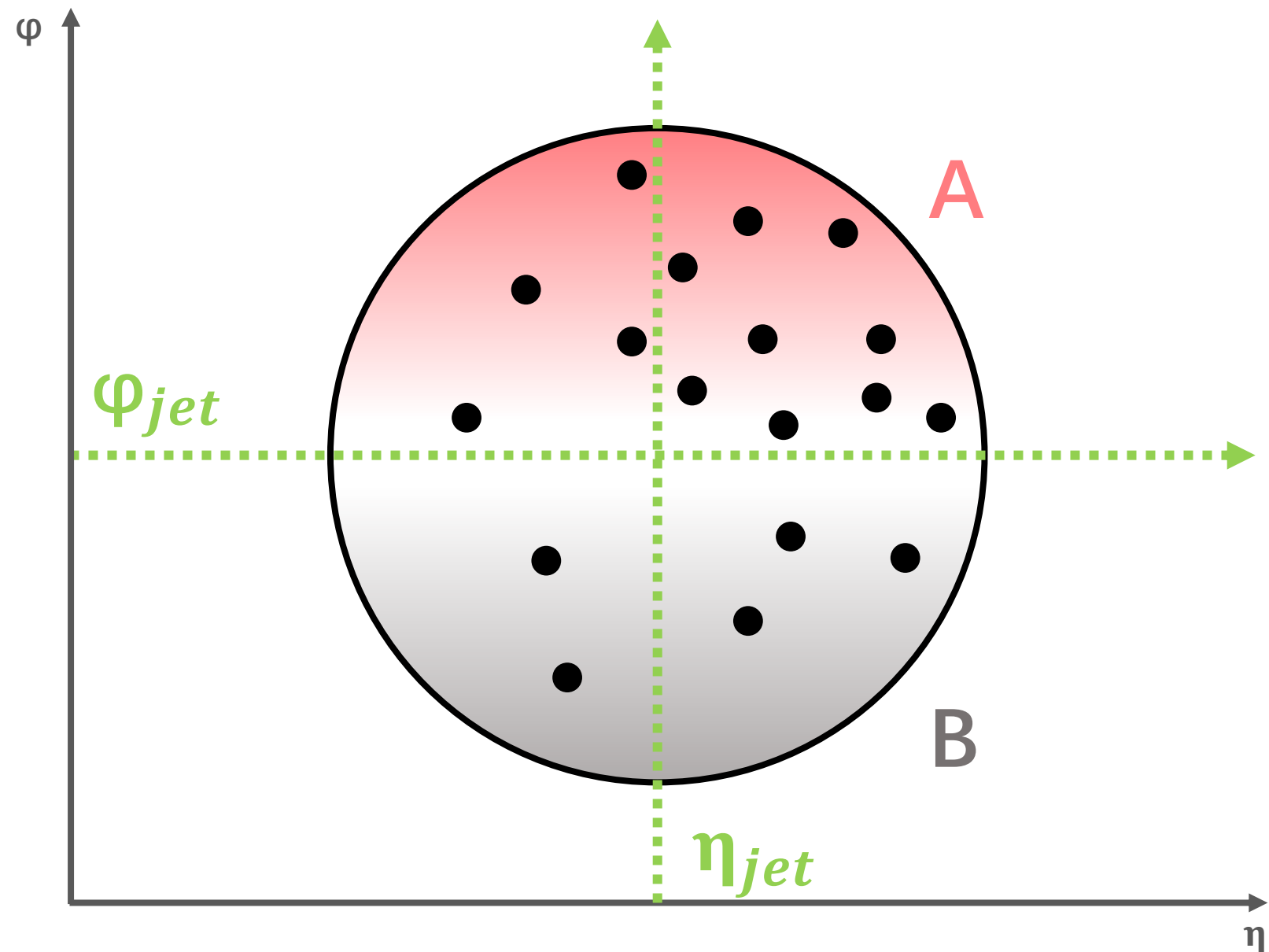


$$X = \frac{Q_A - Q_B}{Q_A + Q_B}$$

$$Q_A = \sum_{i \in A} q_i$$

$$Q_B = \sum_{i \in B} q_i$$





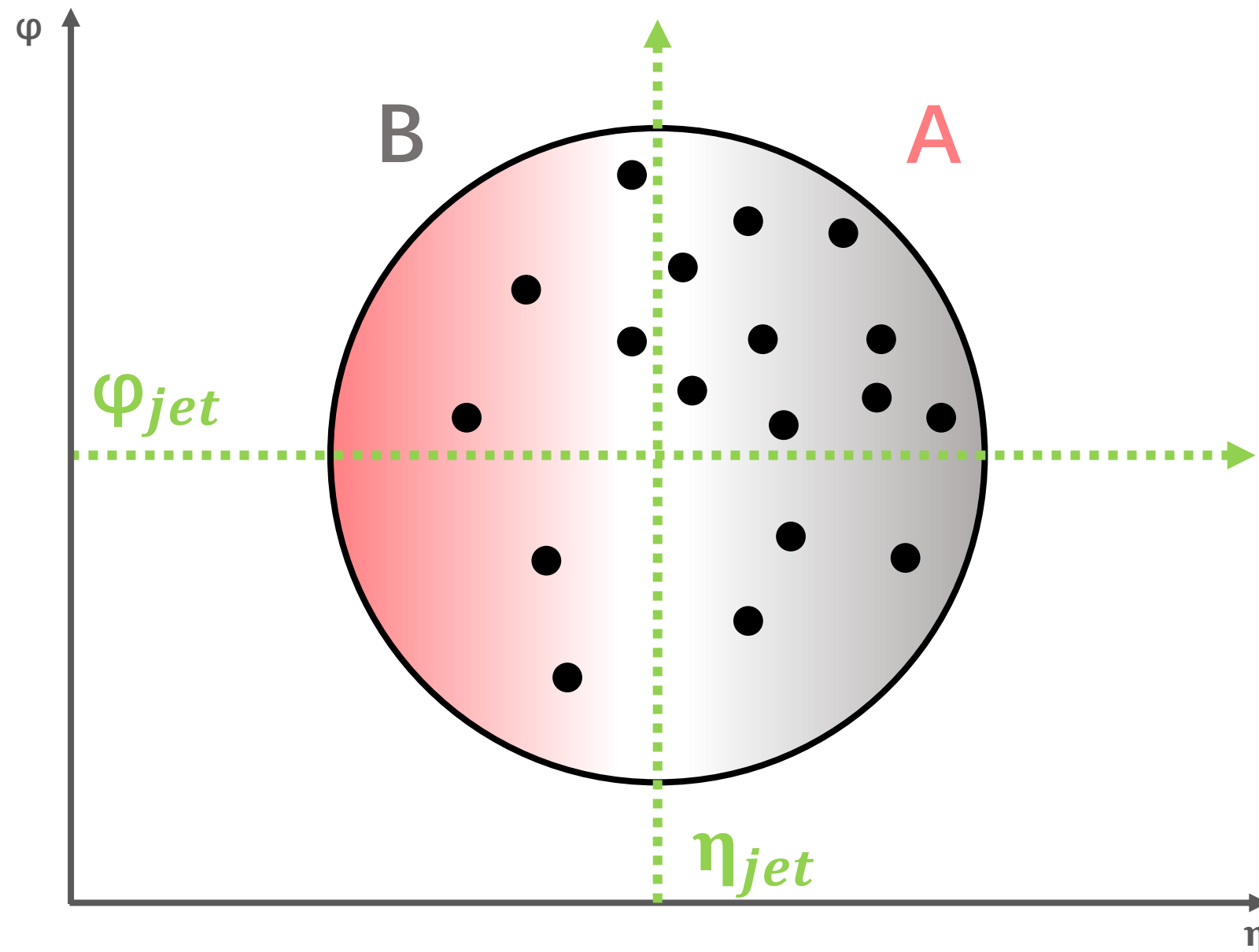
$$X = \frac{Q_A - Q_B}{Q_A + Q_B}$$

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A ($\varphi_i > \varphi_{jet}$)

B ($\varphi_i < \varphi_{jet}$)



$$X = \frac{Q_A - Q_B}{Q_A + Q_B}$$

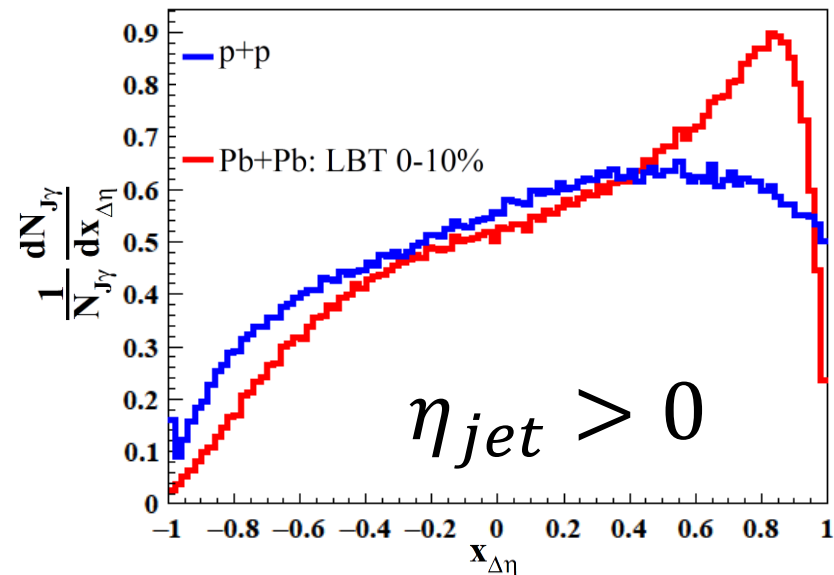
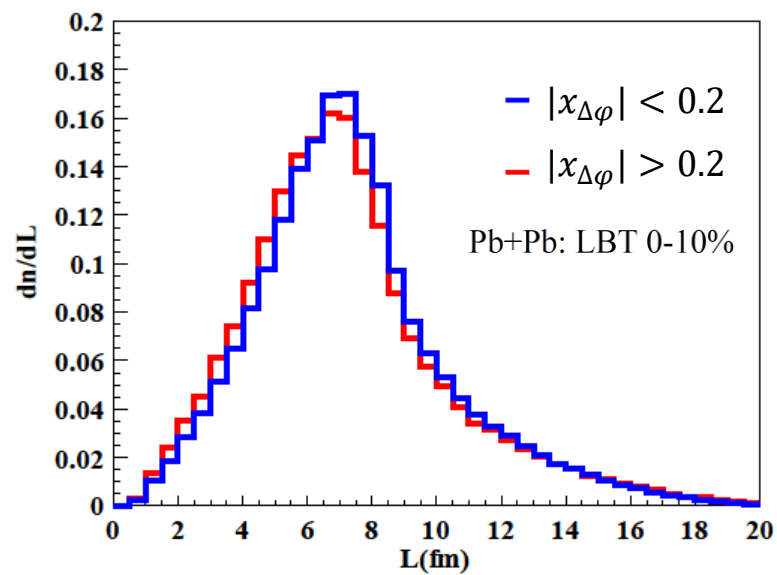
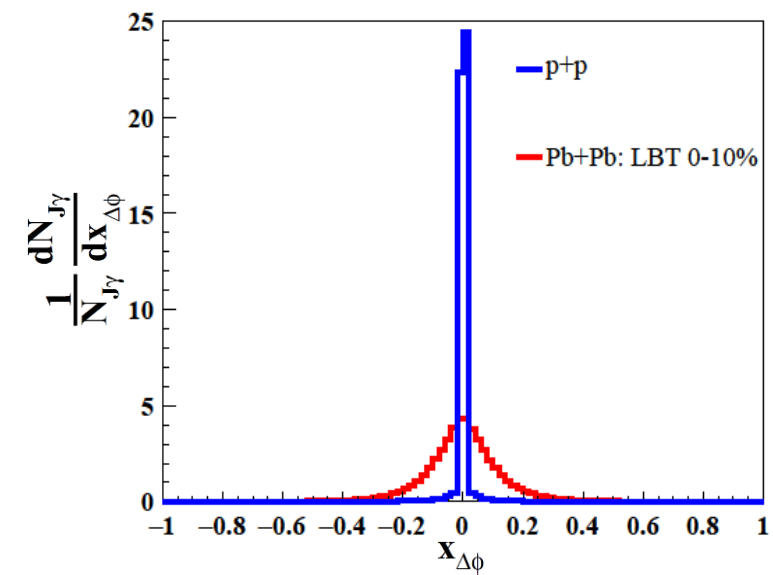
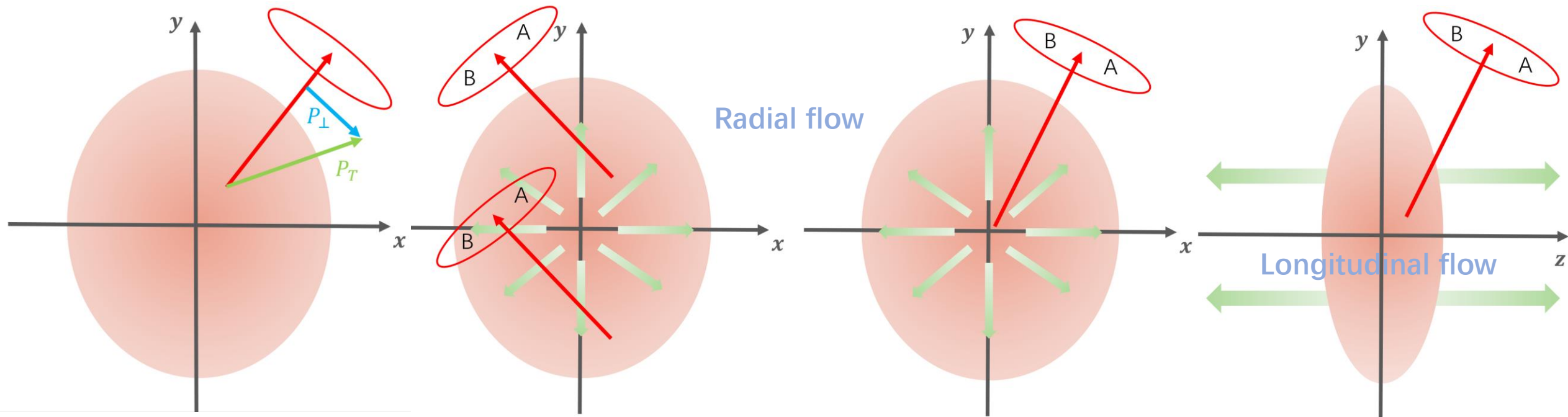
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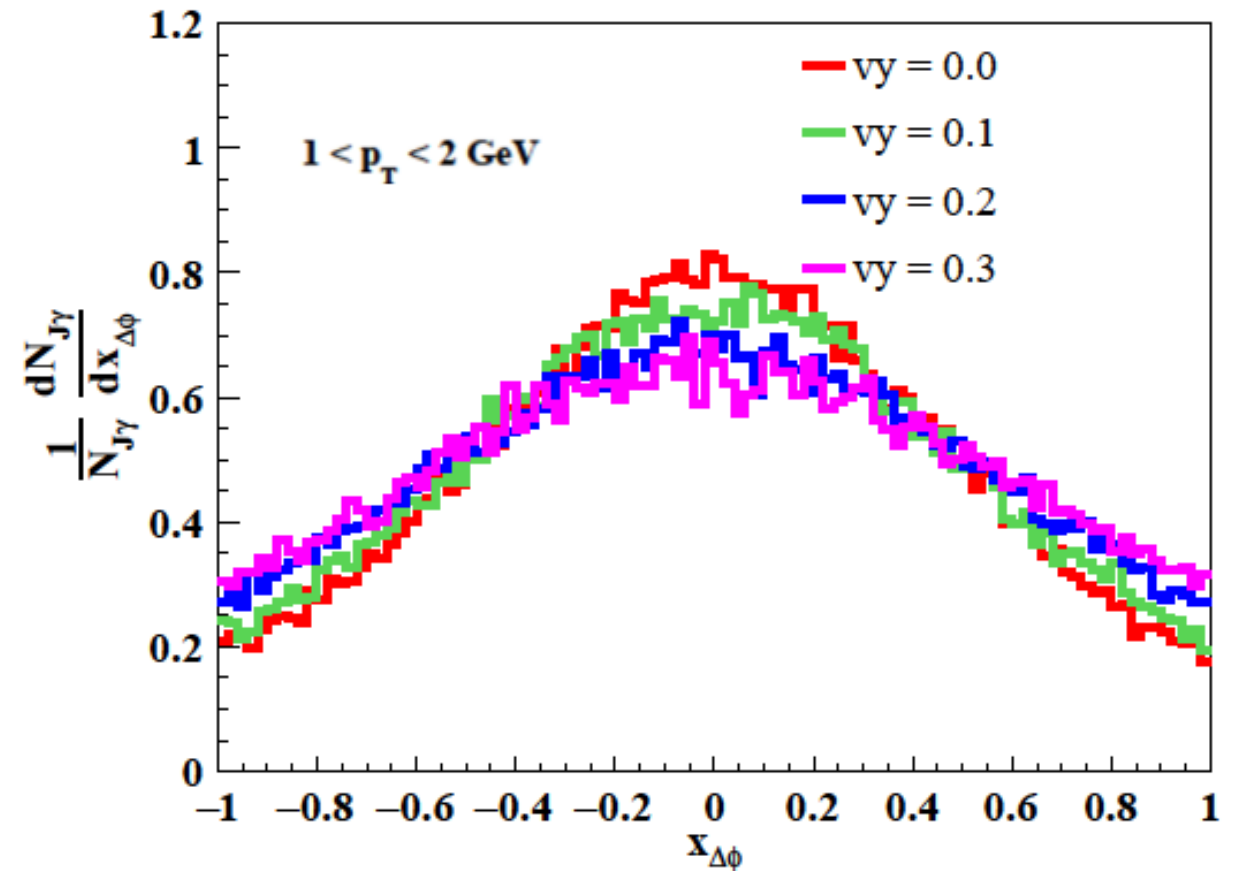
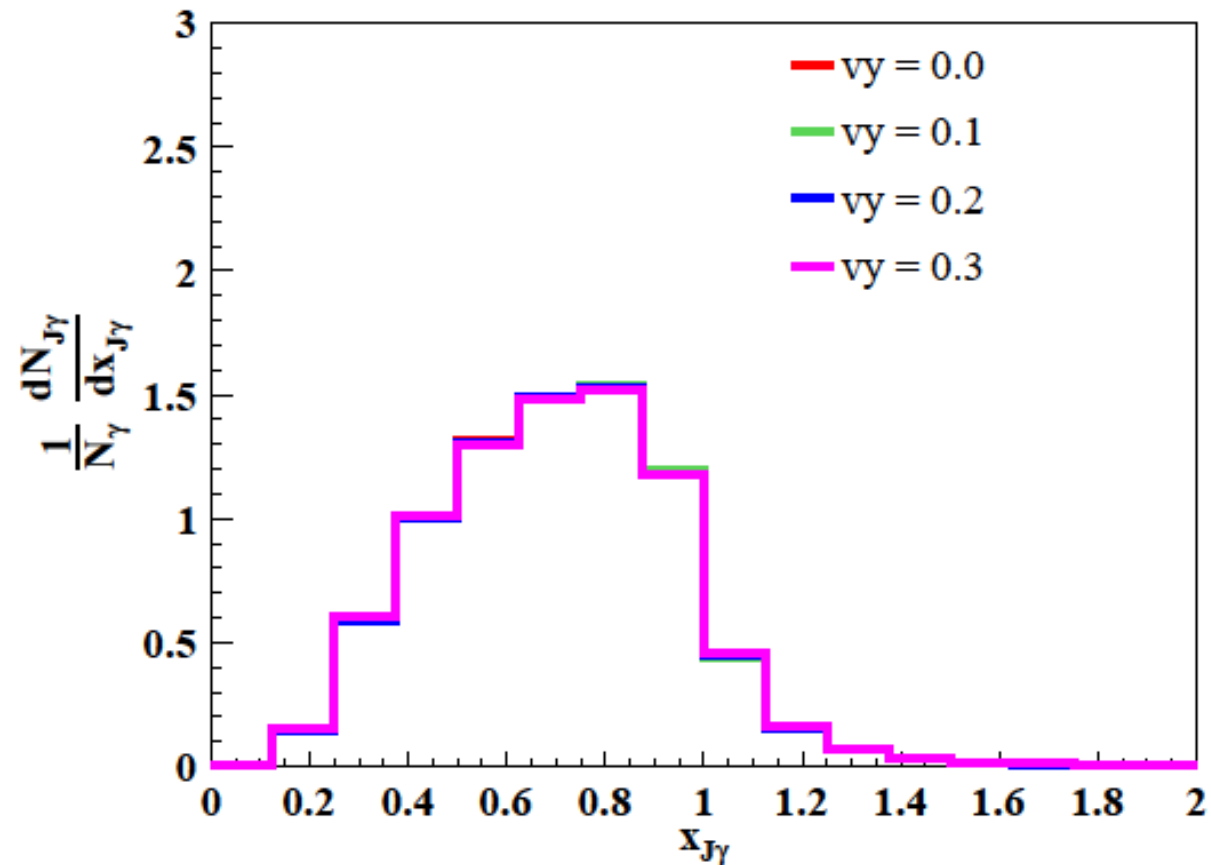
A ($\eta_i > \eta_{jet}$)

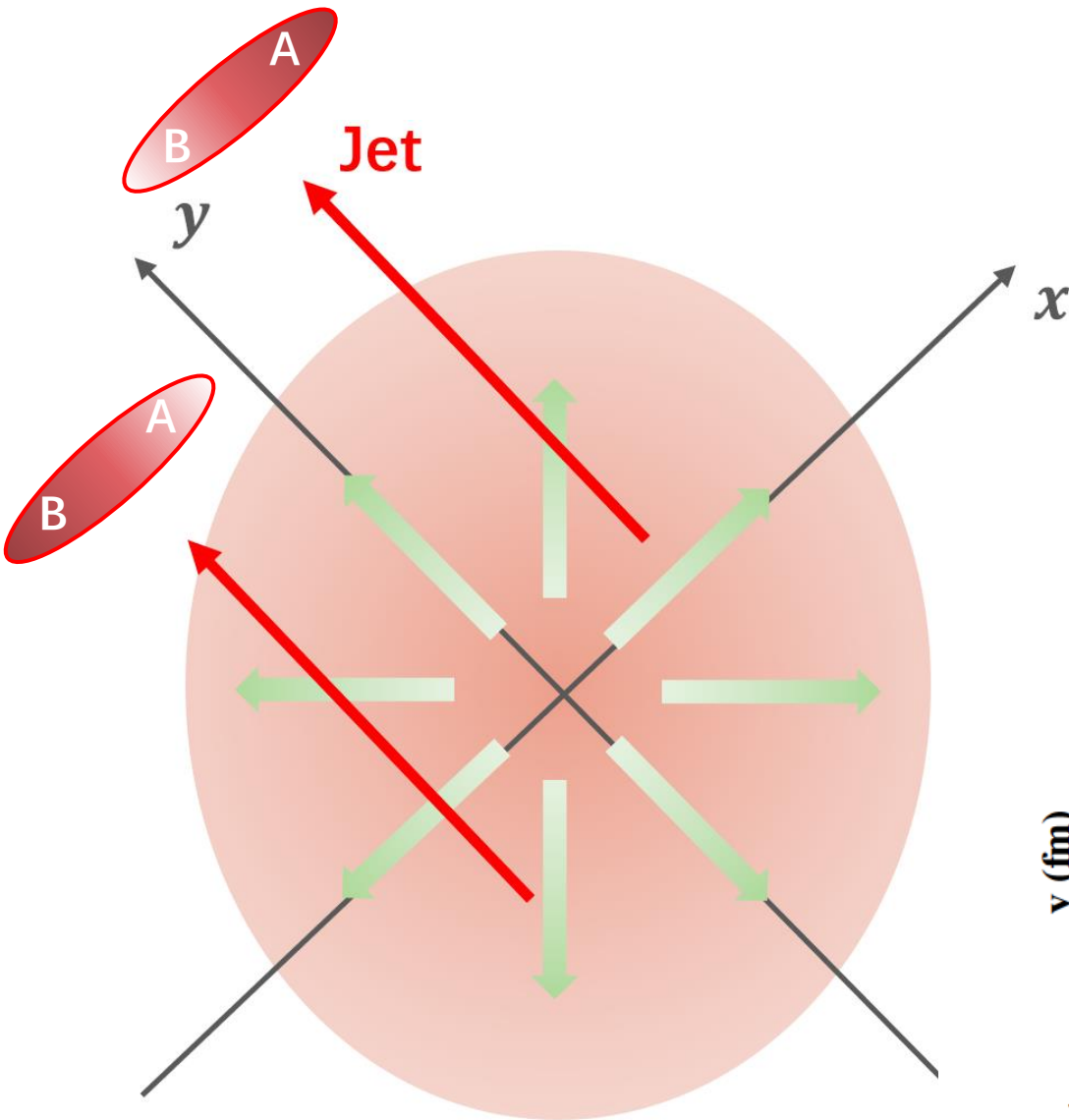
B ($\eta_i < \eta_{jet}$)

Intra-jet asymmetry increase in AA collisions (γ -jet) 15

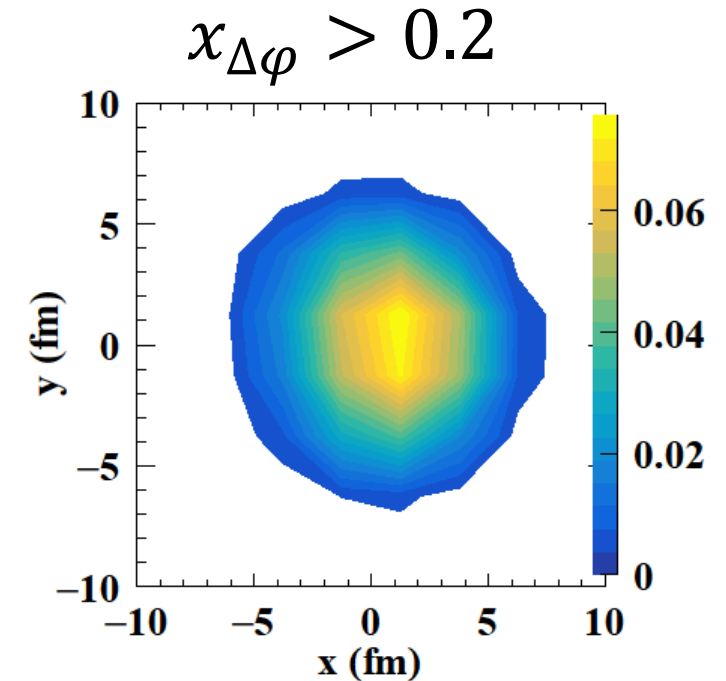
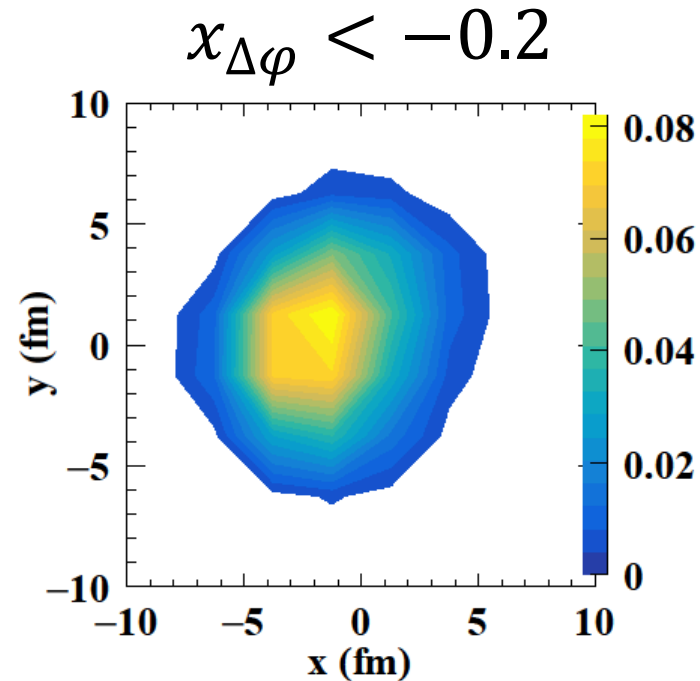


- Jet propagation in a uniform medium with different flow velocities.
- A clear broadening of the intra-jet asymmetry with the increasing flow velocities.

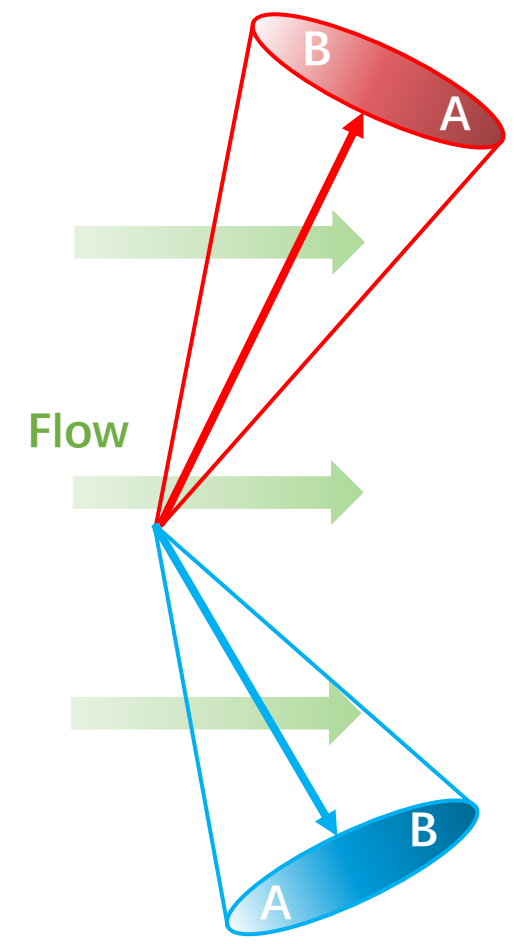
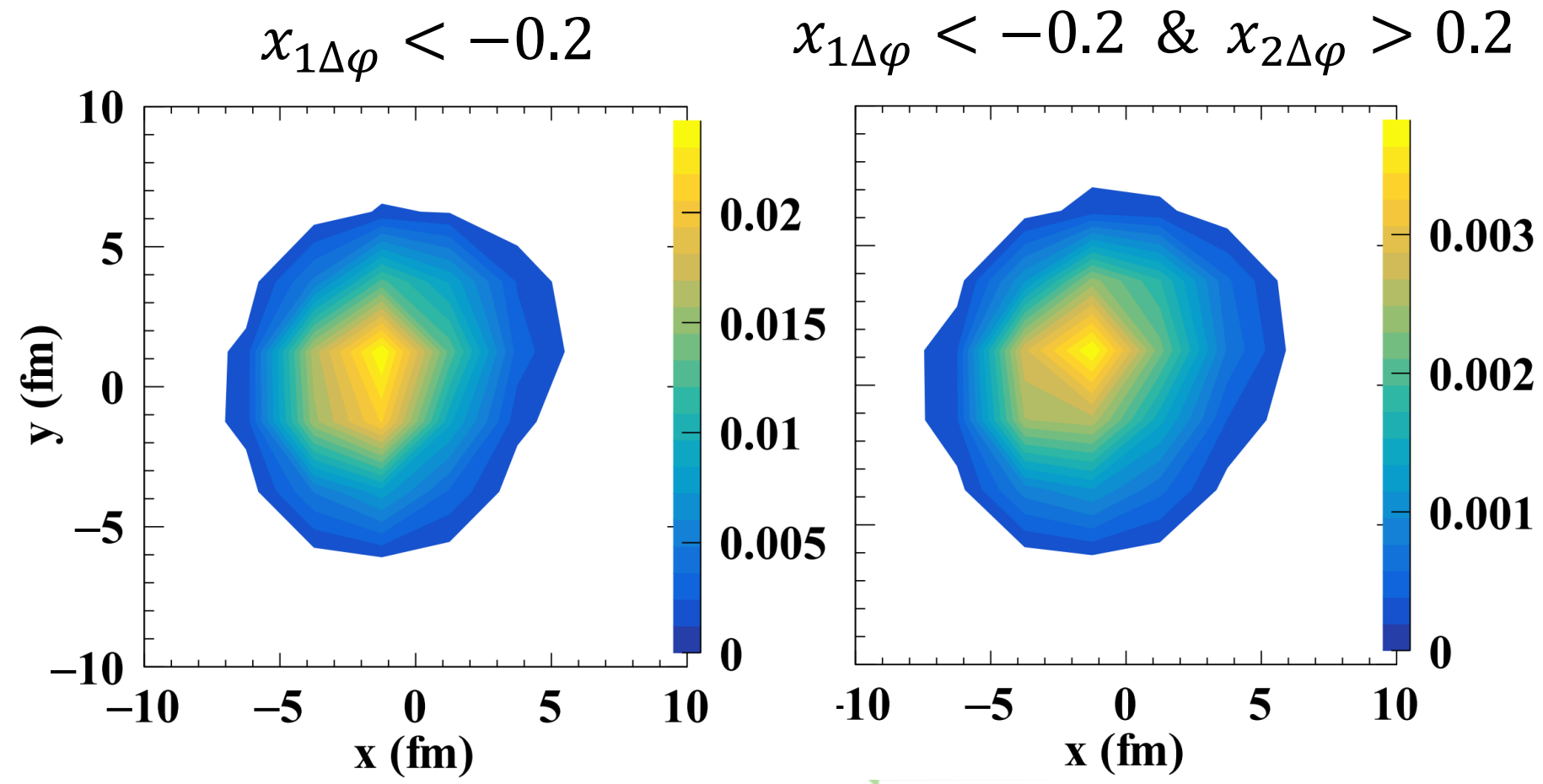




- Since the relative angle between jet and the event plane is random, we can use the jet axis as the coordinate axis y in the transverse plane.
- Better localization in multiple jets (Dijet) events?



- More jets, more information, better localization.
(Interplay with the jet-induced diffusion wake)



- A new method to detect the effect of jet-flow coupling in heavy-ion collisions.
- Intra-jet asymmetry are observed at both the longitudinal and transverse direction.
- Intra-jet asymmetry can also be used in jet localization.

Outlook

- Jet-flow coupling in QGP.
(Medium fluctuation, Hadron cascade, Medium-induced splitting)

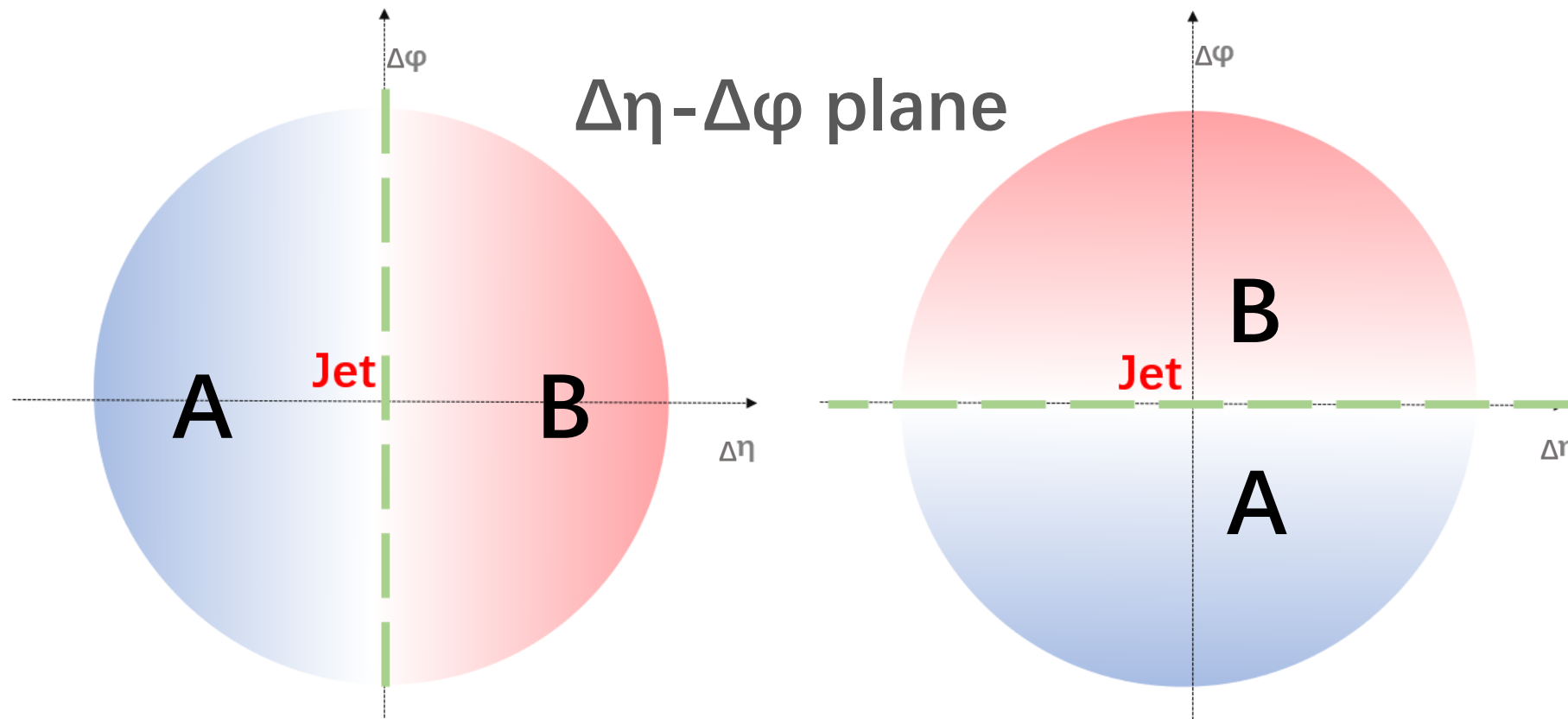
Thanks



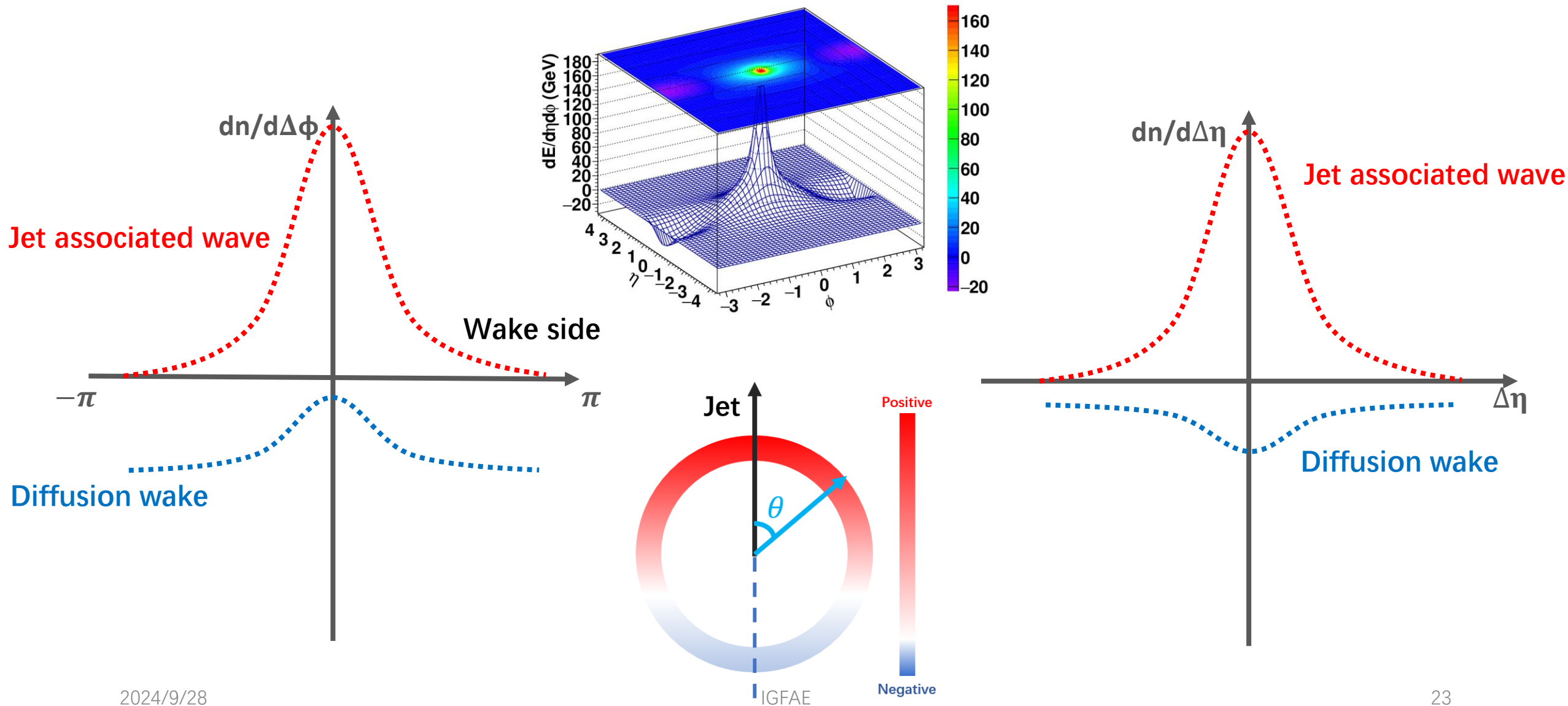
Phase-space cut and intra-jet asymmetry

- A phase space cut inside jet cone (the $\Delta\eta$ - $\Delta\phi$ plane).

Intra-jet asymmetry $\chi = \frac{Q_A - Q_B}{Q_A + Q_B}$



Jet induced medium response (3D structure)



A Linear Boltzmann Transport (LBT) Model

Parton shower

Pythia Sherpa

Jet propagation

$$p_1 \square \partial f_1(x_1, p_1) = E_1 (C_{elastic} + C_{inelastic})$$

- Rescattering

Shower-thermal & recoil-thermal

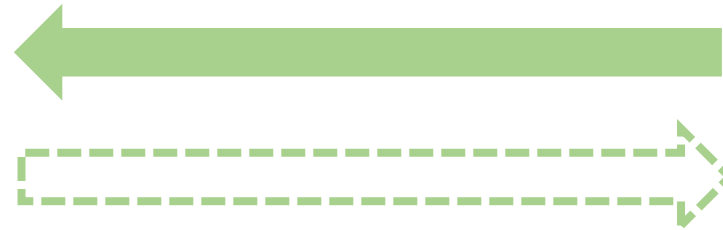
- Back reaction

Track the initial thermal parton

Fragmentation

Recombination

Local medium information $\epsilon T u$



Initial profile

AMPT TRENTO

Medium evolution

$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

LBT Phys.Rev.C 109 (2024) 3, 034919

Cooper Frye

LBT
Hard

Hadronic observables

Jet shape within LBT model

LBT Phys.Lett.B 782 (2018) 707-716

