



山东大学
SHANDONG UNIVERSITY



華中師範大學
CENTRAL CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY

Flavor hierarchy of jet energy correlators inside quark-gluon plasma

Wen-Jing Xing (邢文靜)

Shandong University

In collaboration with Shanshan Cao, Guang-You Qin and Xin-Nian Wang

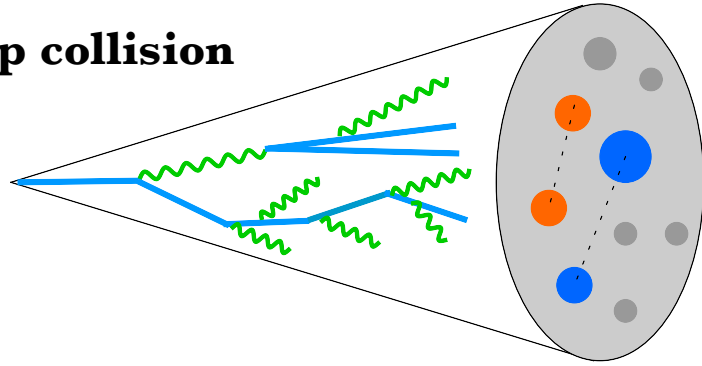
Outline of my talk

Wen-Jing Xing, Shanshan Cao, Guang-You Qin and Xin-Nian Wang
arXiv:2409.12843

- **Introduction to the jet EEC**
- **The EEC spectra of heavy and light flavor jet in pp and AA**
- **Interplay of jet-medium interaction on jet EEC**
- **Summary**

Introduction to jet EEC

Jet in pp collision

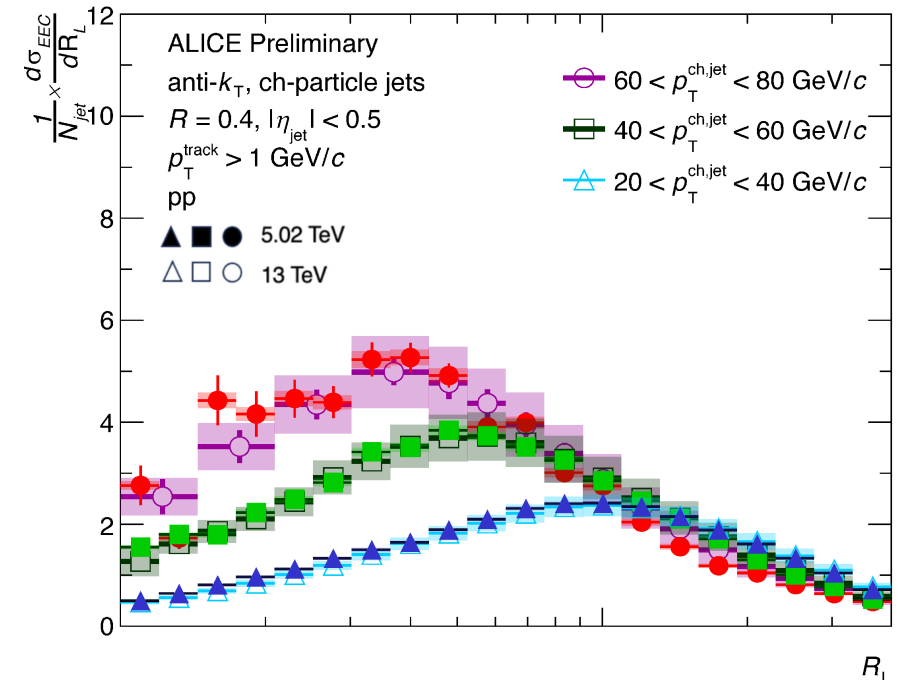
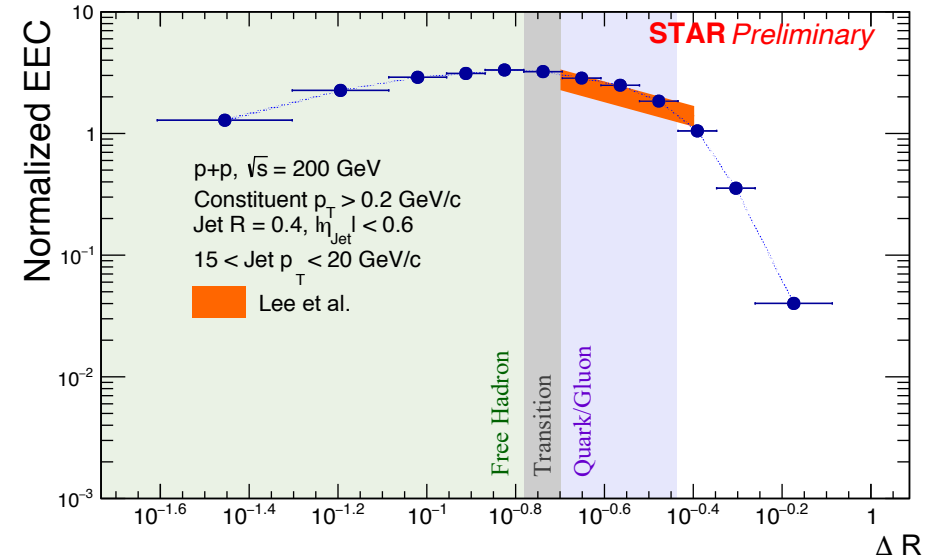


Jet EEC proposed in PRL 130 (2023) 5, 051901

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{EEC}}}{dR_L} = \int d\sigma(\Delta R_{ij}) \frac{p_{T,i} p_{T,j}}{p_{T,\text{jet}}^2} \delta(\Delta R_{ij} - R_L)$$

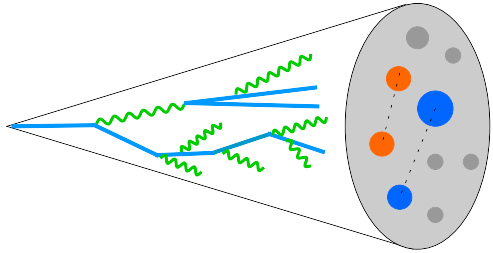
$$\Delta R_{ij} = \sqrt{\Delta\phi_{ij}^2 + \Delta\eta_{ij}^2}$$

- **Jet EEC presents a clear transition between perturbative region and non-perturbative region.**



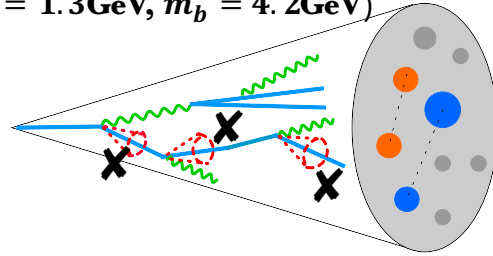
Flavor (mass) dependence of jet EEC

Light-quark jet

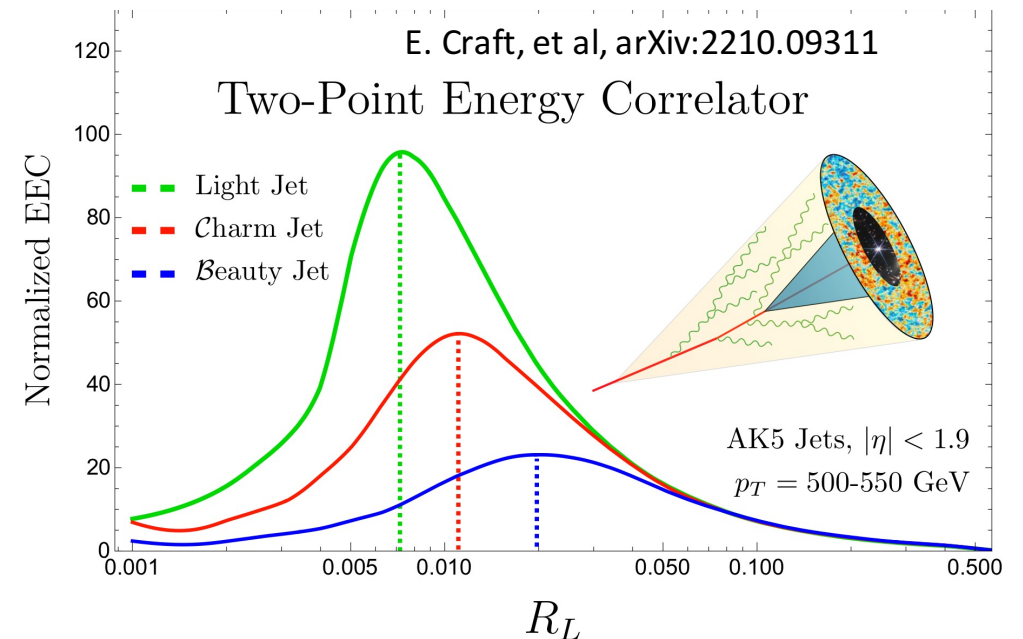
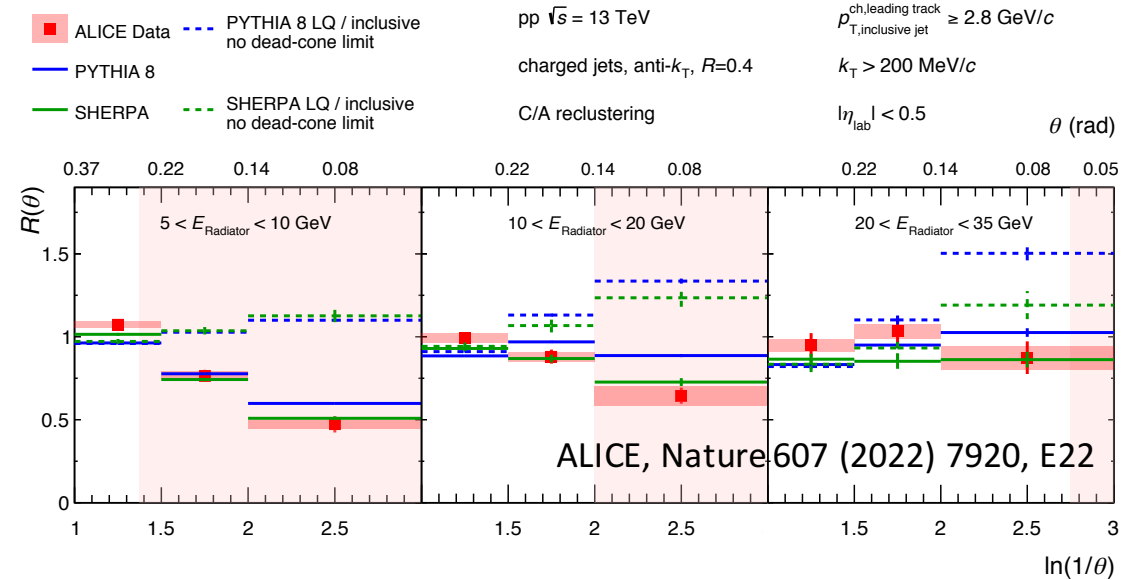


Heavy-quark jet

($m_c = 1.3\text{ GeV}$, $m_b = 4.2\text{ GeV}$)

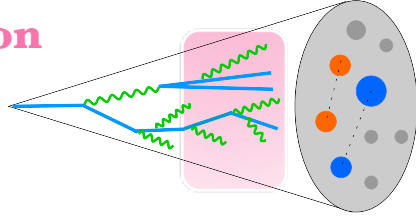


- **Dead-cone effect in QCD: gluon emissions from massive quark are suppressed within a cone of $\theta_0 \sim m_Q/E$.**
- **The EEC of heavy flavor jets serve as valuable tools to explore flavor (mass) dependence of parton splitting.**

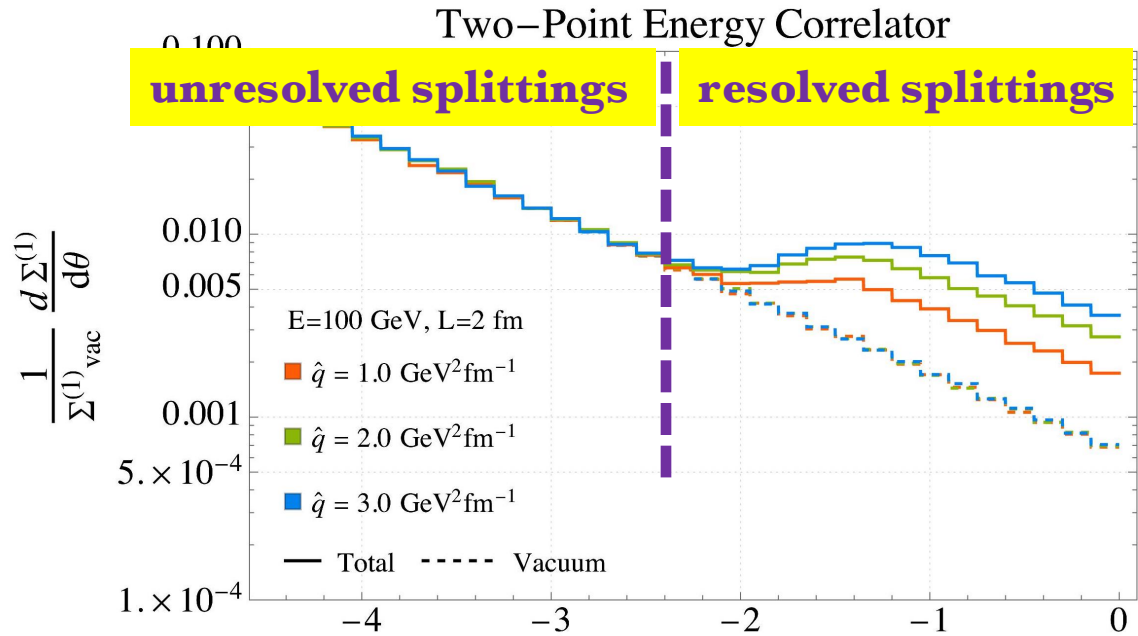


EEC as probe of QGP properties

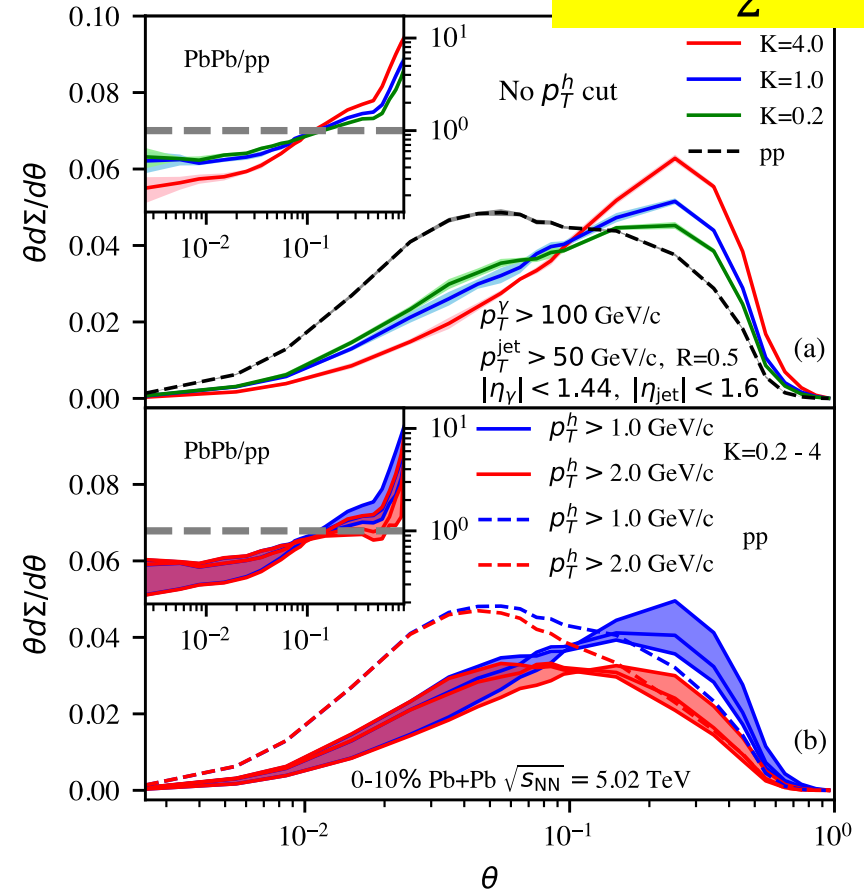
Jets in heavy-ion collision



$$\mu_D^2 = \frac{3}{2} K g^2 T^2$$



C. Andres, et al, PRL, 130 (2023) 26, 262301

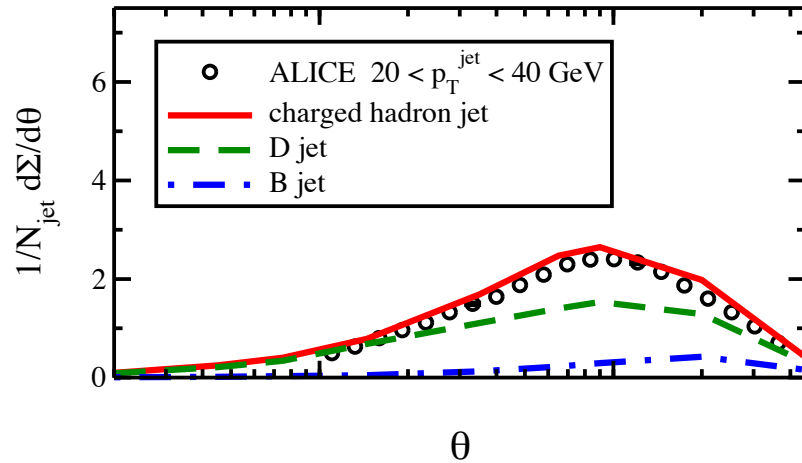


Z. Yang, et al, PRL, 132 (2024) 1, 1

- **Medium-modified jet EECs present remarkable opportunity to probe jet-medium interaction mechanism and QGP properties.**

Flavor hierarchy of jet EEC in pp

Pythia 8

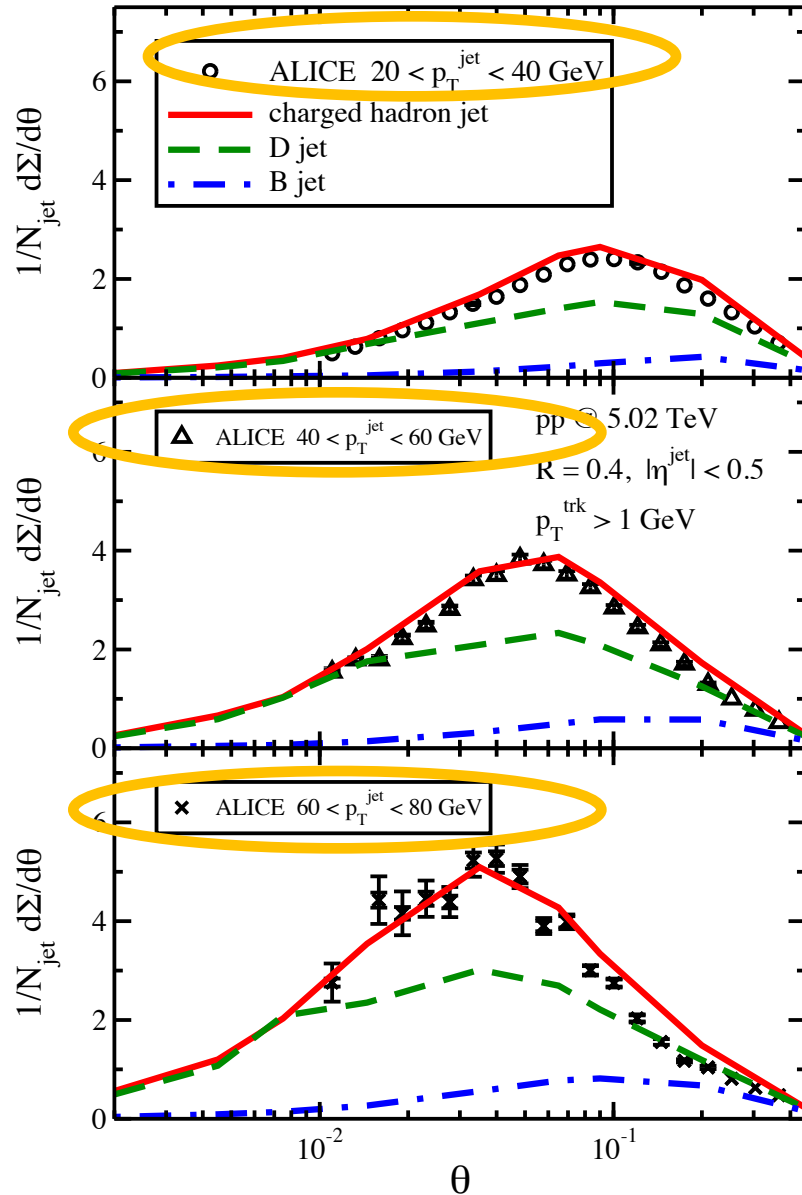


Flavor (mass) dependence:

- $\Sigma(\text{charged jet}) > \Sigma(\text{D jet}) > \Sigma(\text{B jet})$
- $\theta^{\text{peak}}(\text{charged jet}) < \theta^{\text{peak}}(\text{D jet}) < \theta^{\text{peak}}(\text{B jet})$

Flavor hierarchy of jet EEC in pp

Pythia 8



$\langle \theta \rangle$	Charged jet	D jet	B jet
$20 < p_T^{\text{jet}} < 40 \text{ GeV}$	0.207	0.214	0.263
$40 < p_T^{\text{jet}} < 60 \text{ GeV}$	0.167	0.18	0.233
$60 < p_T^{\text{jet}} < 80 \text{ GeV}$	0.144	0.162	0.214

Flavor (mass) dependence:

- $\Sigma(\text{charged jet}) > \Sigma(\text{D jet}) > \Sigma(\text{B jet})$
- $\theta^{\text{peak}}(\text{charged jet}) < \theta^{\text{peak}}(\text{D jet}) < \theta^{\text{peak}}(\text{B jet})$

Jet energy dependence:

- Higher p_T jet peaks at smaller angle.

LBT model: jet-medium interaction

- Boltzmann equation:**

$$p_a \cdot \partial f_a = E_a [C^{\text{el}}(f_a) + C^{\text{inel}}(f_a)]$$

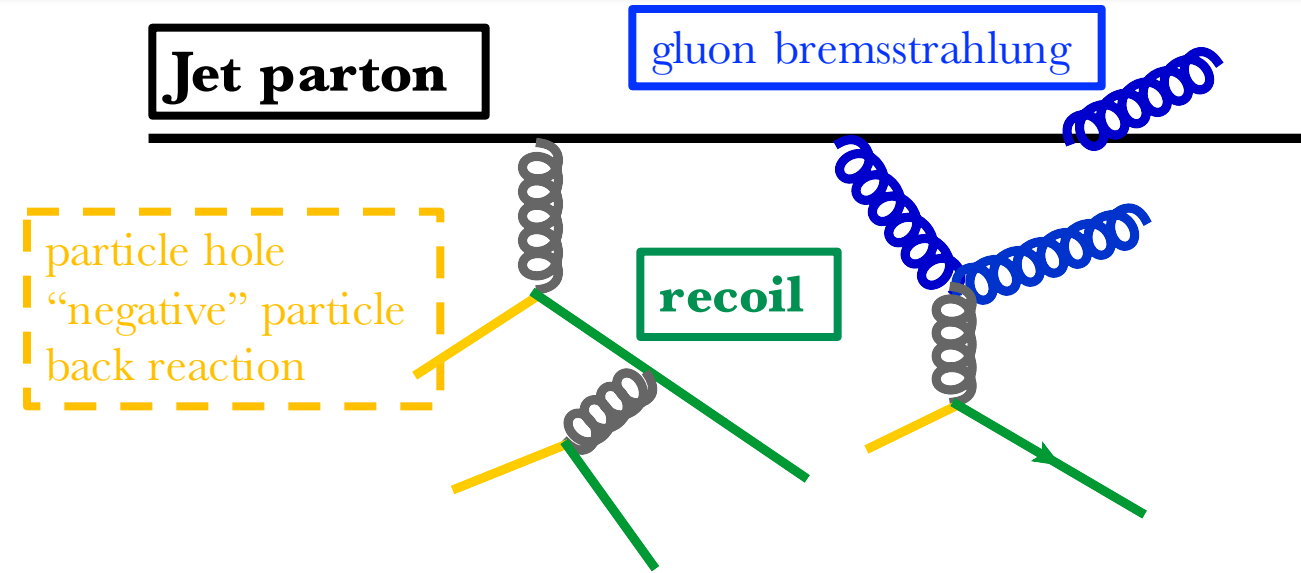
- Elastic collisions:**

$$\Gamma_a^{\text{el}}(E_a, T) = \sum_{b,(cd)} \frac{\gamma_b}{2E_a} \int \prod_{i=b,c,d} \frac{d^3 p_i}{E_i (2\pi)^3} f_b(E_b, T) \\ \times [1 \pm f_c(E_c, T)][1 \pm f_d(E_d, T)] S_2(\hat{s}, \hat{t}, \hat{u}) \\ \times (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_a + p_b - p_c - p_d) |\mathcal{M}_{ab \rightarrow cd}|^2$$

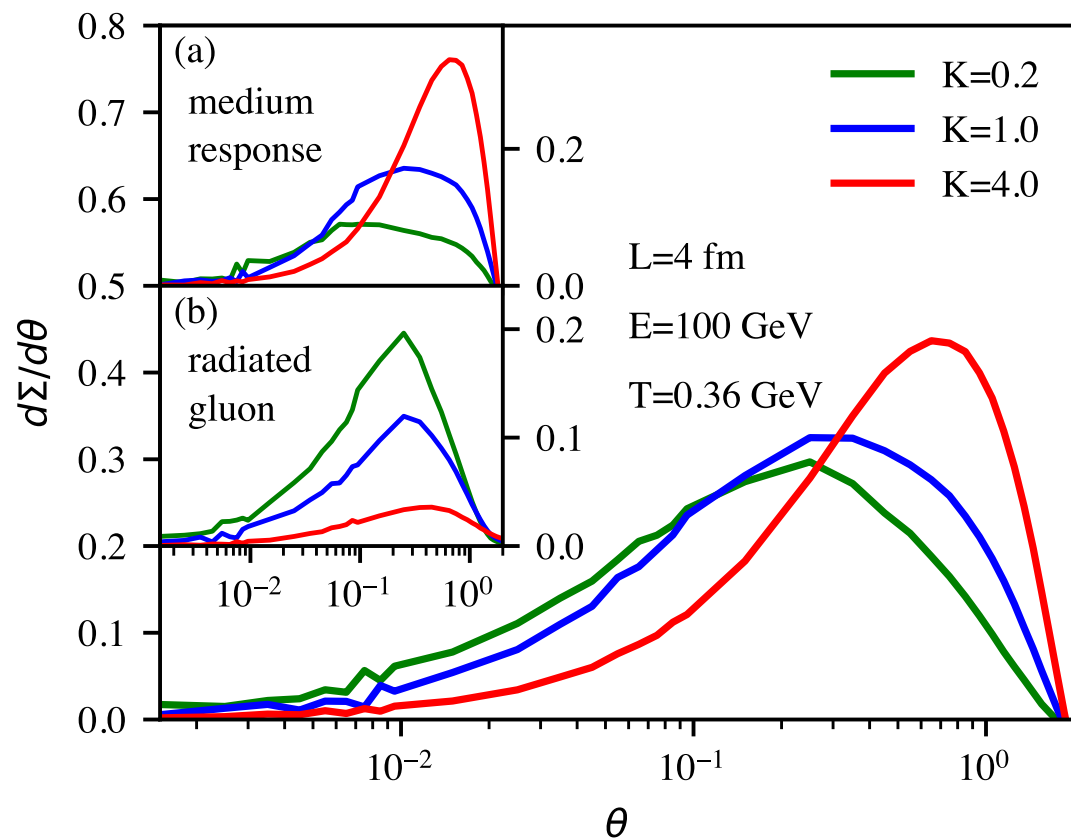
- Inelastic collisions:**

$$\Gamma_a^{\text{inel}}(E_a, T, t) = \int dz dk_{\perp}^2 \frac{1}{1 + \delta^{ag}} \frac{dN_g^a}{dz dk_{\perp}^2 dt}$$

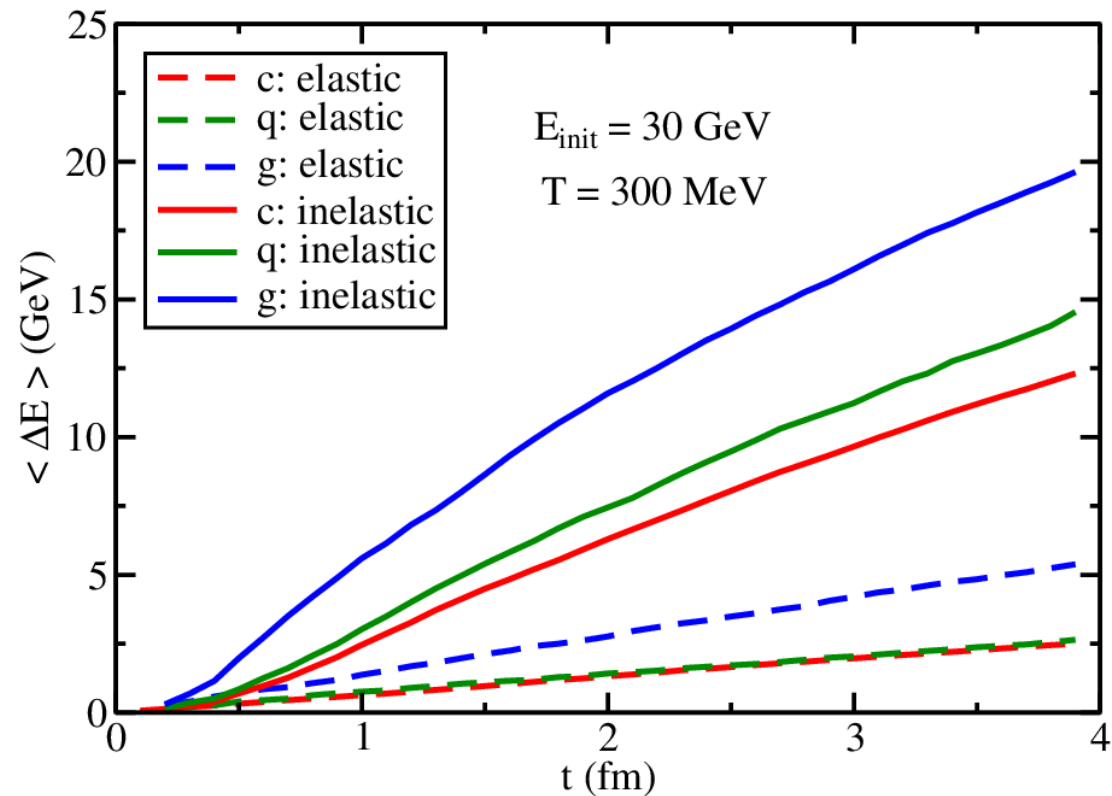
- Describe jet partons, radiated gluons, recoil partons and “negative” partons within the same transport framework.**



LBT model: jet-medium interaction

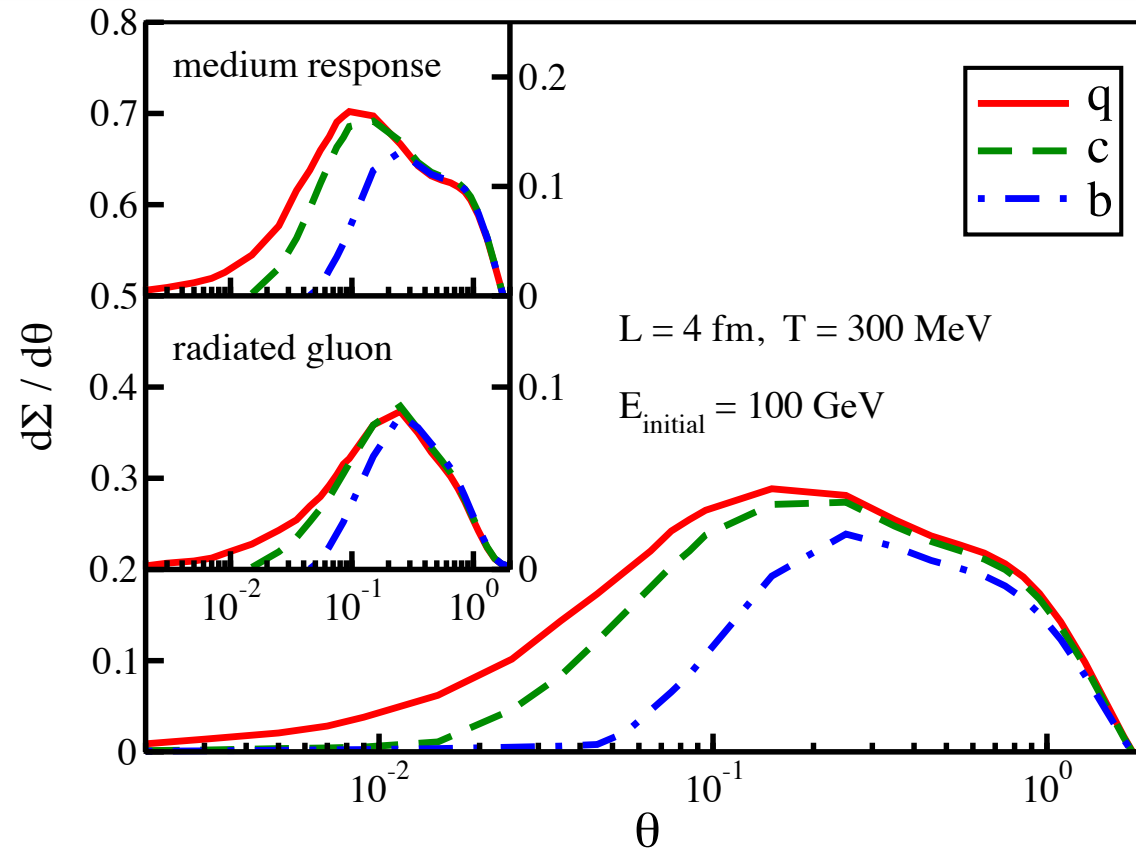


Z. Yang, et al, PRL, 132 (2024) 1, 1



He, Luo, Wang, Zhu, PRC 2015; Cao, Luo, GYQ, Wang, PRC 2016, PLB 2018; etc.

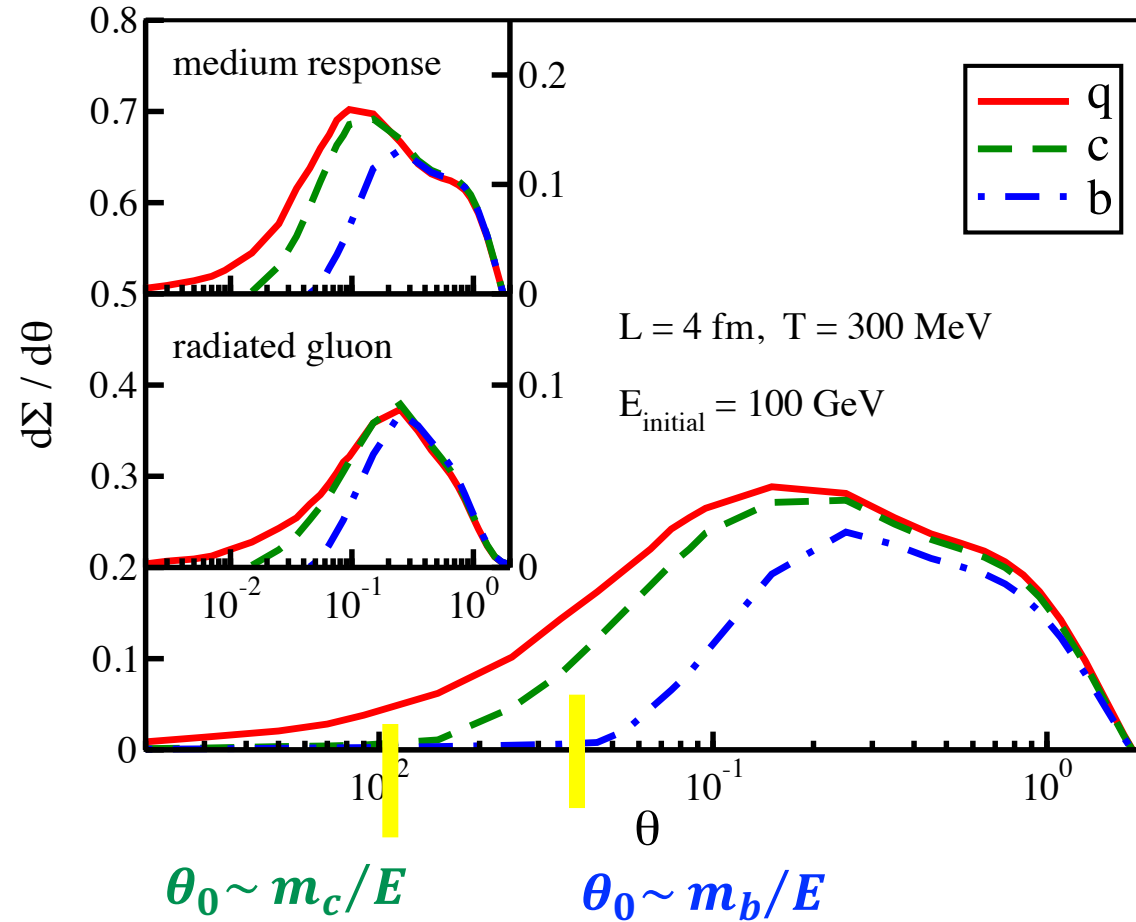
Medium response and medium-induced radiation to jet EEC



Flavor (mass) hierarchy in quark-jet EEC:

- $\Sigma(\text{light jet}) > \Sigma(\text{charm jet}) > \Sigma(\text{bottom jet})$, this hierarchy maintains in the contribution from medium response and medium-induced radiation.

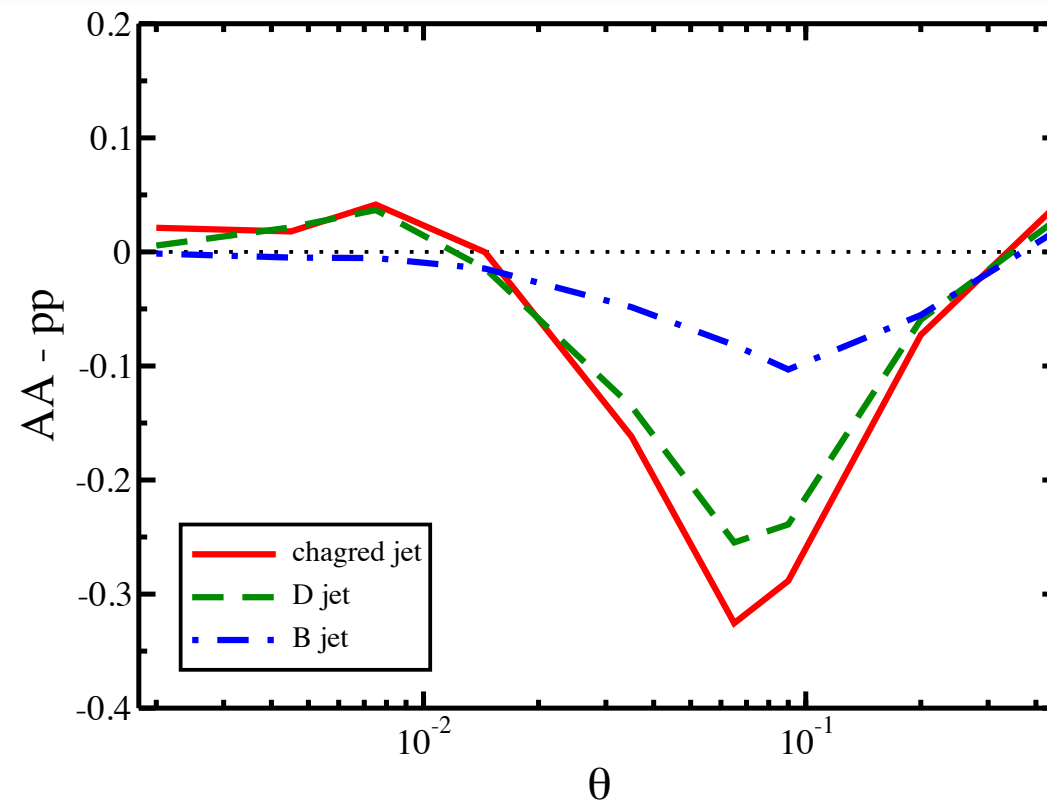
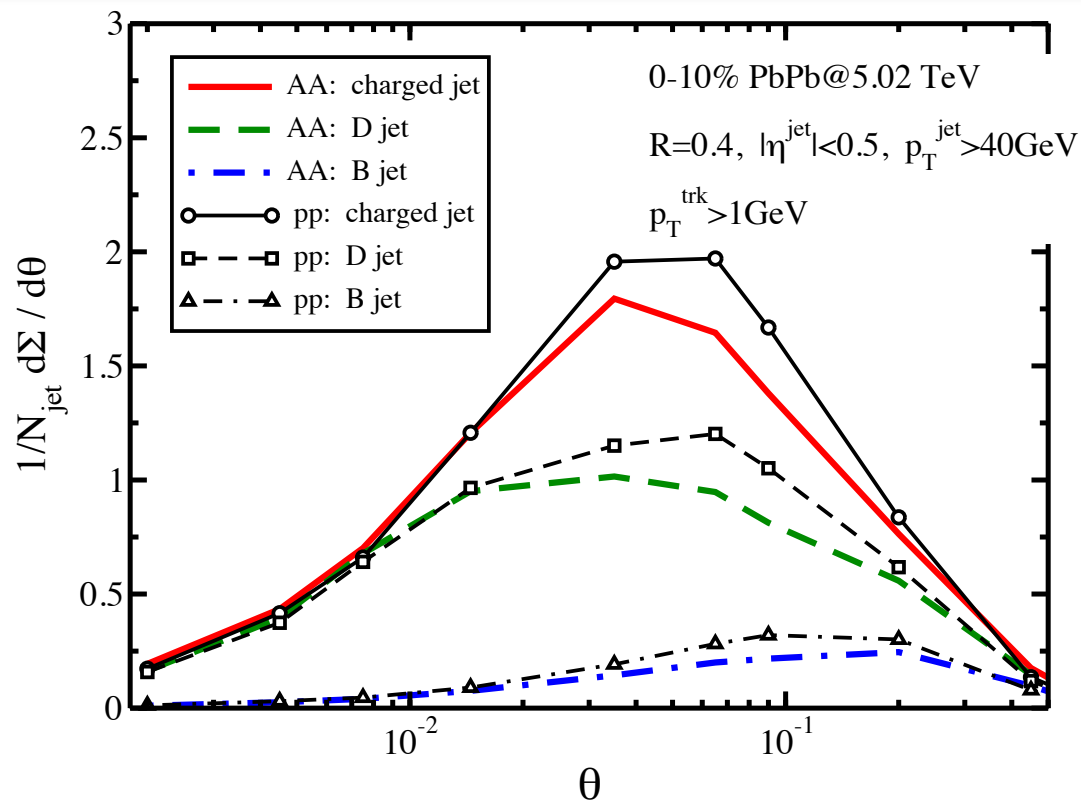
Medium response and medium-induced radiation to jet EEC



Flavor (mass) hierarchy in quark-jet EEC:

- $\Sigma(\text{light jet}) > \Sigma(\text{charm jet}) > \Sigma(\text{bottom jet})$, this hierarchy maintains in the contribution from medium response and medium-induced radiation.

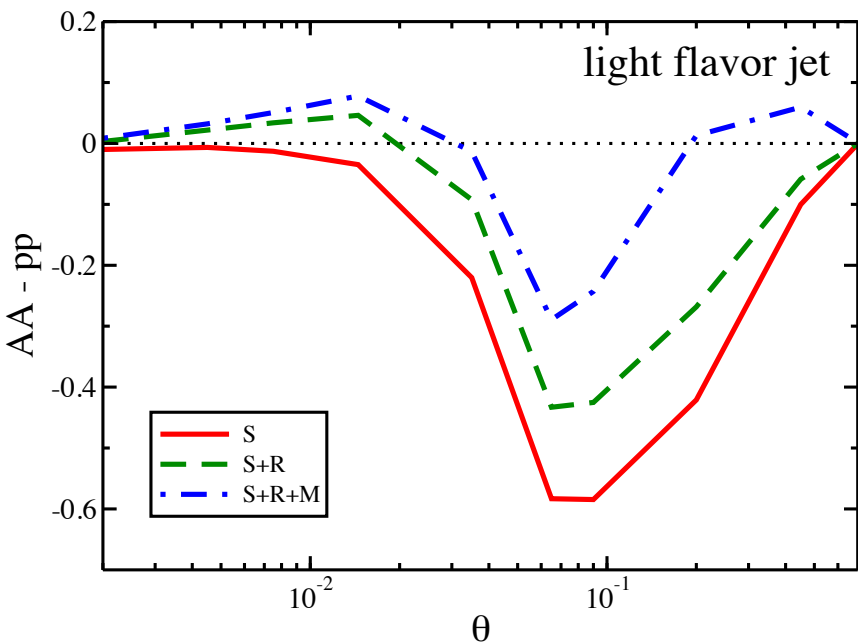
Flavor hierarchy of jet EEC in central PbPb



Flavor (mass) hierarchy in the nuclear modification of jet EEC:

- For charged jets, the EEC spectra gets a strong suppression at intermediate angle, and gets enhanced at small and large angles.
- For heavy-meson-tagged jets, both suppression and enhancement become weaker.

Effect of jet-medium interaction on jet EEC



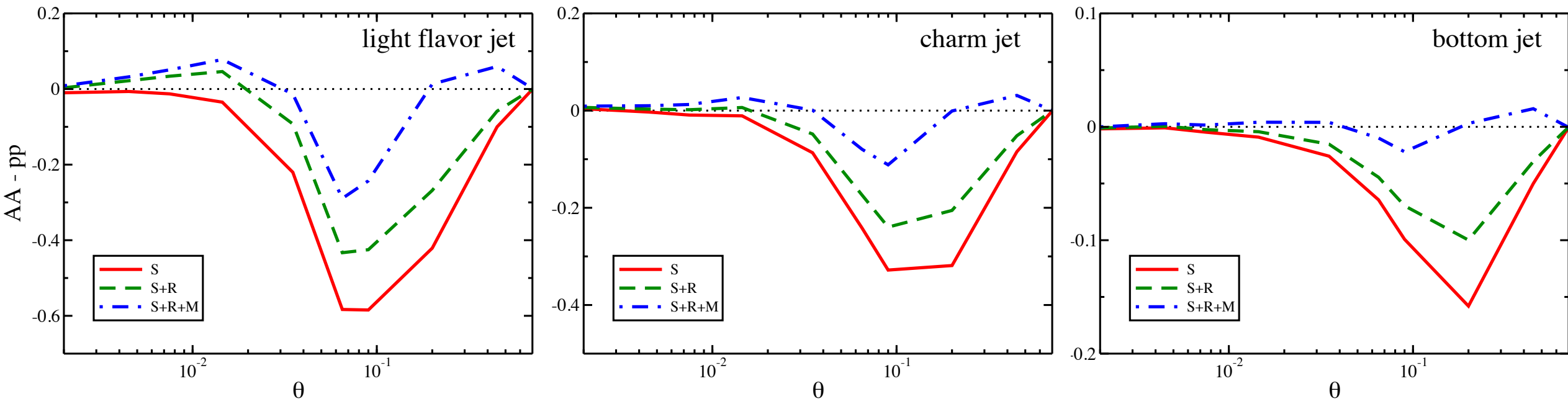
S: shower partons from Pythia

R: medium-induced radiated gluons

M: medium response

- **Jet energy loss is responsible for the suppression of jet EEC at intermediate angles.**
- **Medium response provides the most significant contribution to the enhancement of jet EEC at large angles.**

Effect of jet-medium interaction on jet EEC



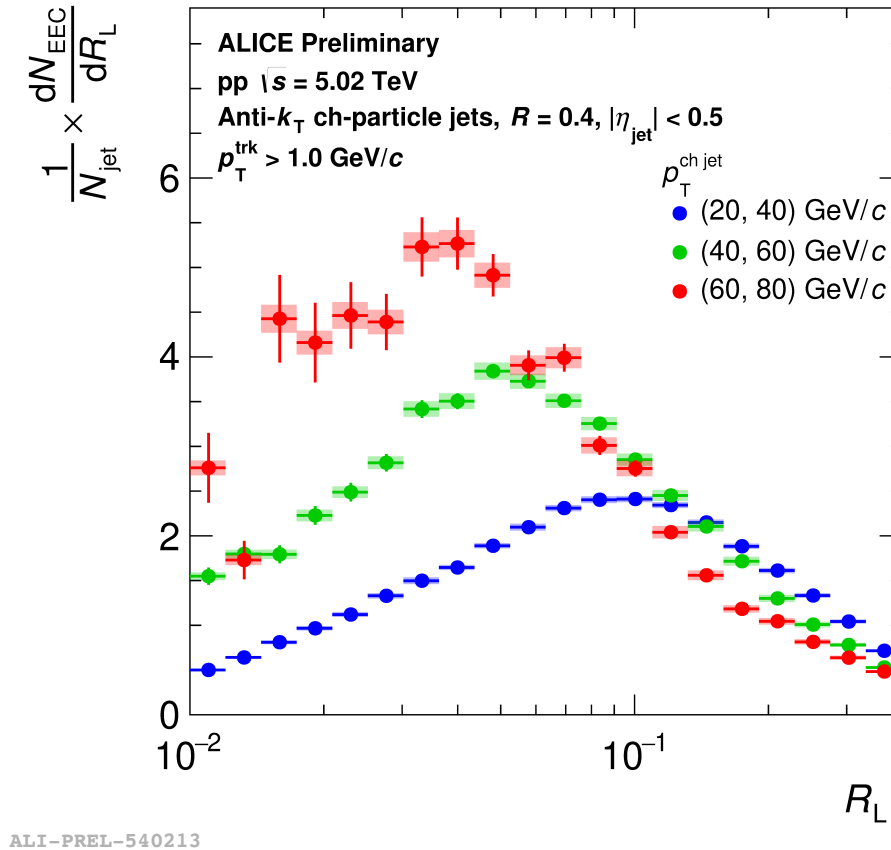
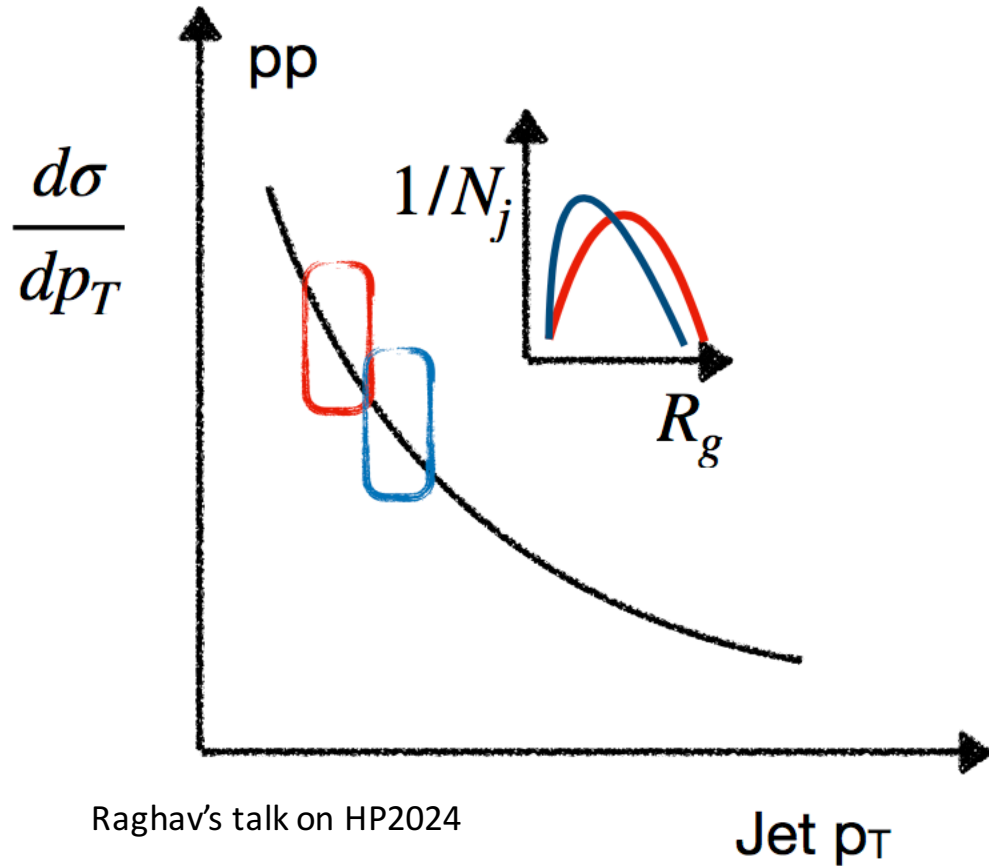
S: shower partons from Pythia

R: medium-induced radiated gluons

M: medium response

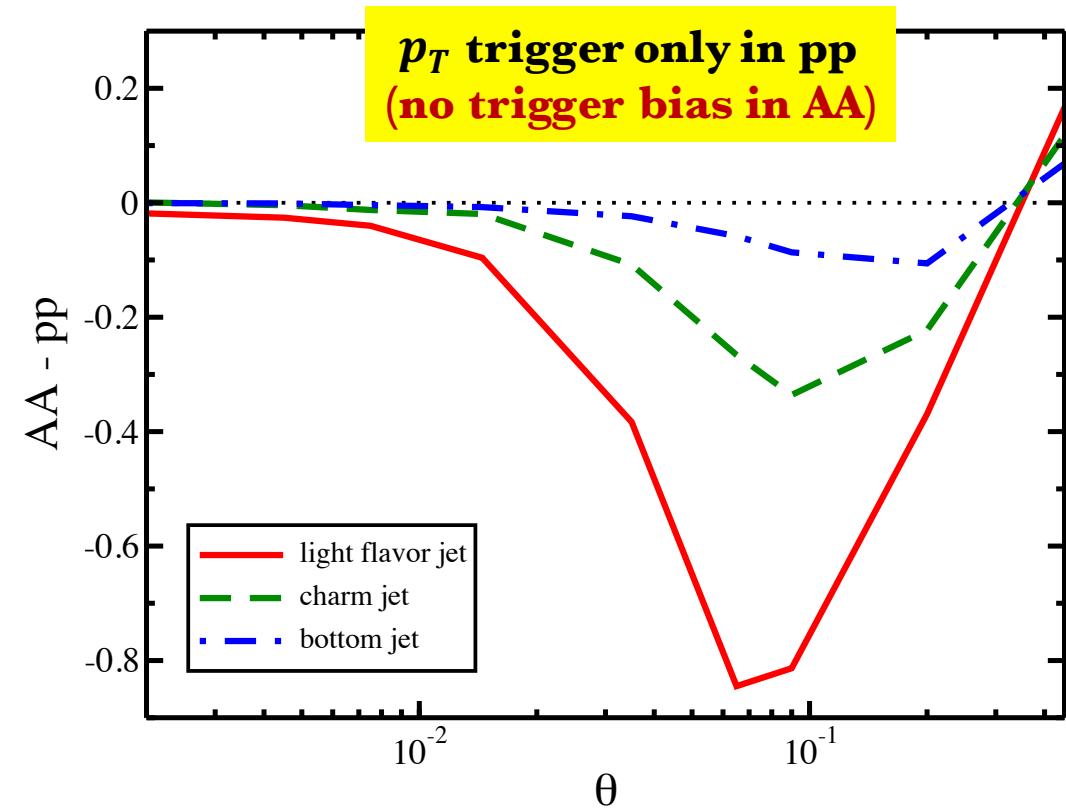
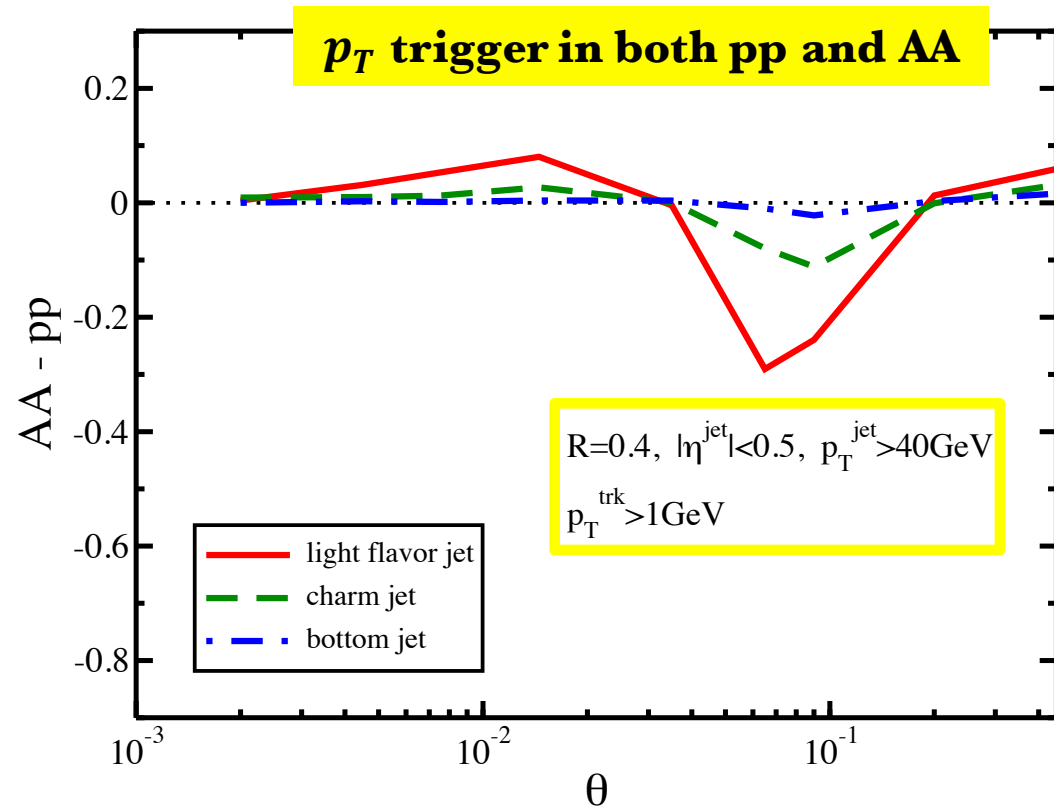
- **Jet energy loss is responsible for the suppression of jet EEC at intermediate angles.**
- **Medium response provides the most significant contribution to the enhancement of jet EEC at large angles.**

Inclusive jets: selection bias due to energy loss



- **In pp collisions, the feature of jet EEC spectra depends on jet p_T .**
- **In AA collisions, jet p_T shift due to energy loss.**

What about enhancement at small angle ?



Jet trigger bias can explain the enhancement of inclusive jet EEC

- ☆ **High energy jets tend to radiate more gluons, which facilitates the enhancement of EEC at small angle.**

Summary

Xing, Cao, Qin and Wang, arXiv:2409.12843

- ❑ **We have performed a complete realistic simulation on the medium modification of heavy and light flavor jets in heavy-ion collisions.**
- ❑ **A clear flavor hierarchy is observed for jet EEC in both vacuum and QGP due to mass effect.**
- ❑ **The medium modification of inclusive jet EEC exhibits rich structure: suppression at intermediate angles, and enhancement at small and large angles, which can be explained by the interplay of mass effect, energy loss, medium-induced radiation and medium response.**

Thank You !

