## **Jet Medium Interaction**

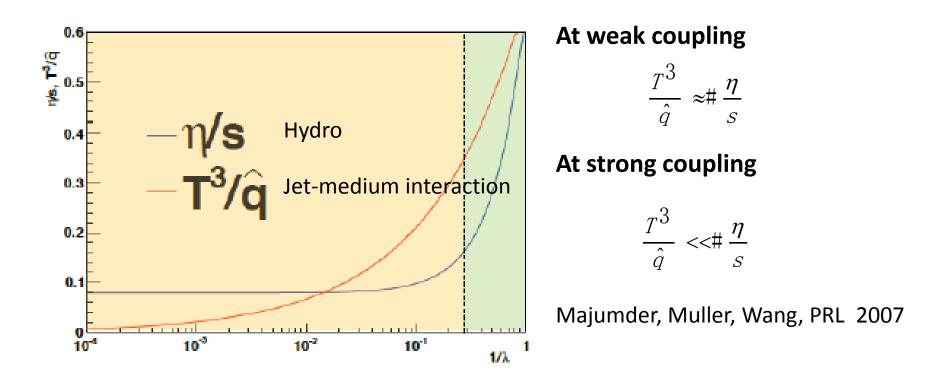
**Guang-You Qin** 

Wayne State University 2<sup>nd</sup> workshop on jet modification in the LHC & RHIC era August 20-22, 2013

# Outline

- Jet-medium interaction: running from RHIC to LHC
- Multiple emissions
- Energy loss from jet cone
- Medium modification of jet profile
- Medium response to jet transport

### Probing QGP via jet-medium interaction



Jet-medium interaction & jet (correlation) observables might allow to probe both (jet energy loss & medium response)

# From RHIC to LHC

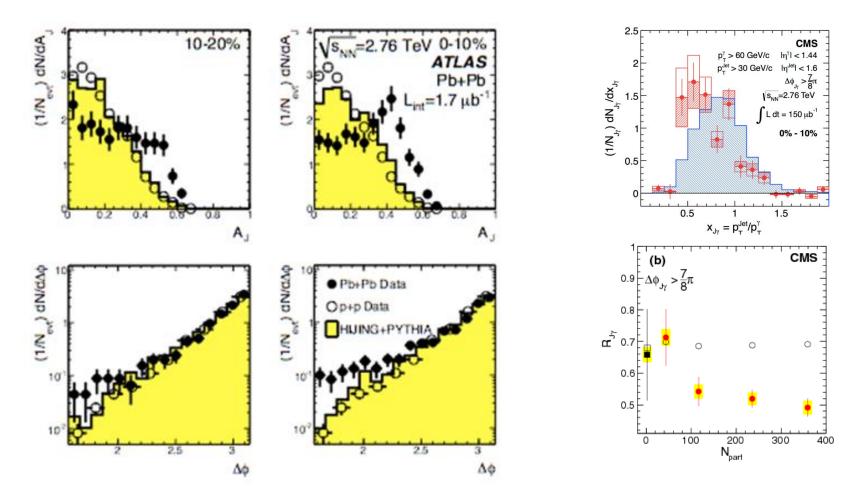
- The medium coupling & jet-medium interaction at the LHC are weaker than at RHIC
  - Both medium & jets are different (separate two?)
  - Running couplings (jet-medium coupling, the coupling among medium constituents)
  - Jet transport coefficients running? Big or small effect?

- Collisional component of energy loss not important for R<sub>AA</sub>? How about heavy flavors, full jets, medium response?
  - Relative contribution from radiative and collisional (transverse & longitudinal) components

### Multiple emissions: strongly-ordered vs. independent

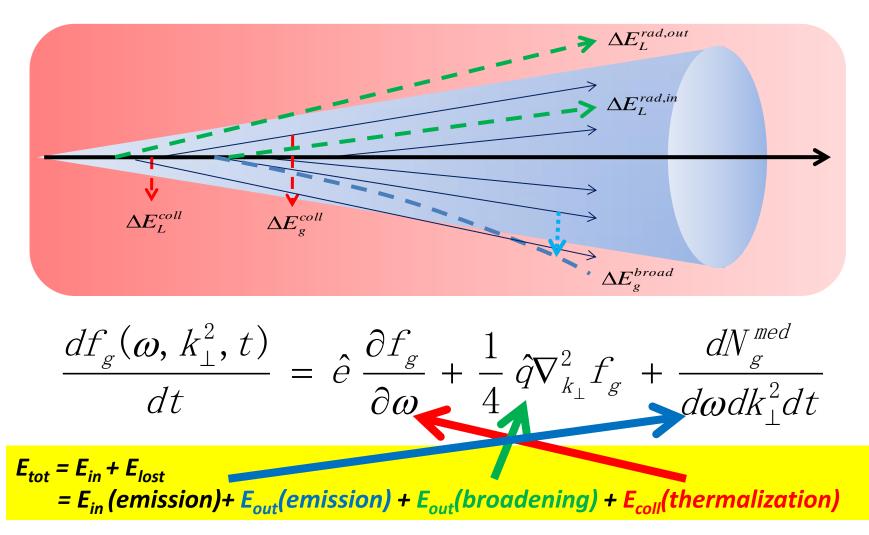
- Vacuum is better understood
  - Angular ordering due to strong interference effect
- Are multiple emissions in medium are strongly ordered or independent?
  - Coherence is lost and interference effect is suppressed, due to the scatterings of medium constituents (Mehtar-Tani, Salgado, Tywoniuk, PLB 2012, Blazot, Dominguez, Iancu, Mehtar-Tani, JHEP 2013)
- How different between these two scenarios (observables)?
  - Medium-modified DGLAP equation vs. rate equation

### Full jets: radiative, collisional, broadening, flow...?



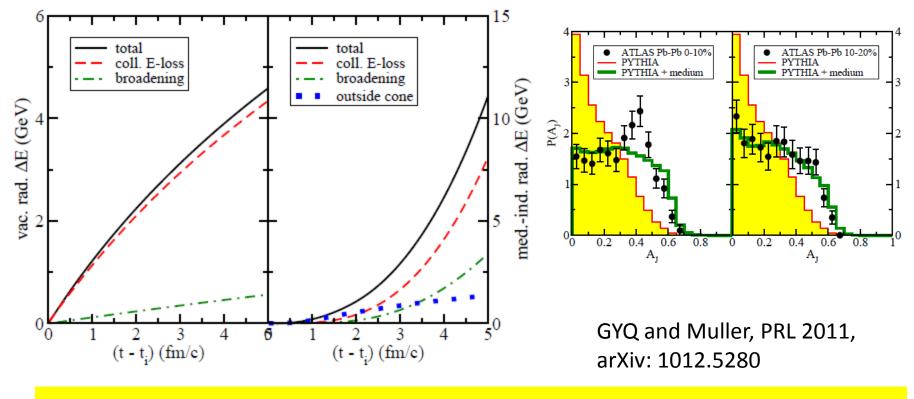
What are the main mechanisms for the energy loss from jet cone?

## Jet shower evolution in medium



GYQ and Muller, PRL 2011, arXiv: 1012.5280

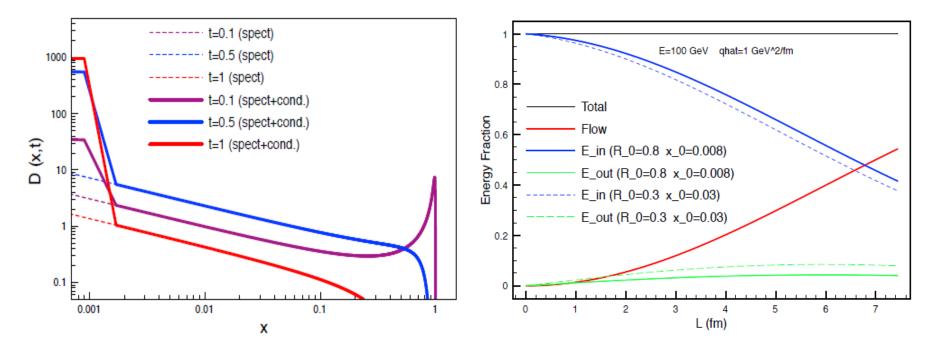
### Jet cone energy loss & dijet asymmetry



 $E_{tot} = E_{in} + E_{lost}$ =  $E_{in}$  (emission) +  $E_{out}$  (emission) +  $E_{out}$  (broadening) +  $E_{coll}$  (thermalization)

**Changing**  $E_0$ =2GeV to  $E_0$ =1GeV produces -20% q<sup>hat</sup> change for describing the data.

# Radiation, energy flow, condensate, ...



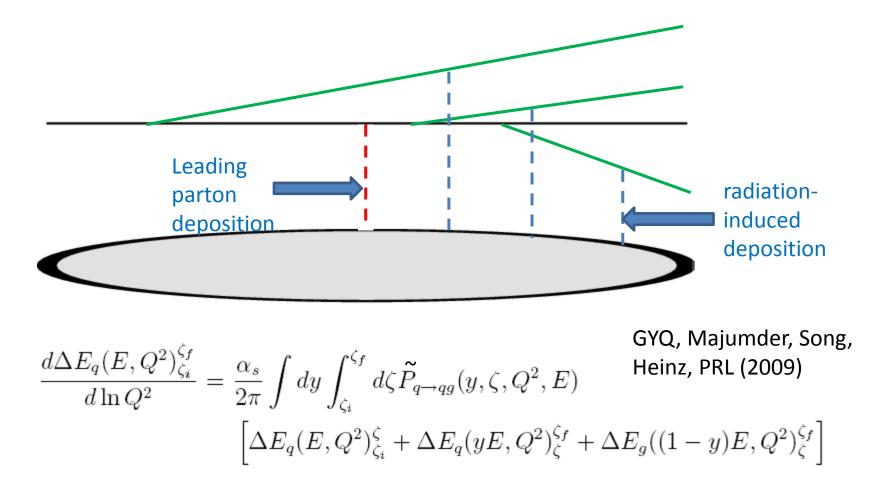
Three different phase spaces for radiative gluons separated by two scales:  $x_0 \& x_{th}$ 

 $E_{tot} = E_{in} (x > x_0) + E_{out} (x_{th} < x < x_0) + E_{flow}$ 

E<sub>flow</sub> independent of jet cone & temperature ...

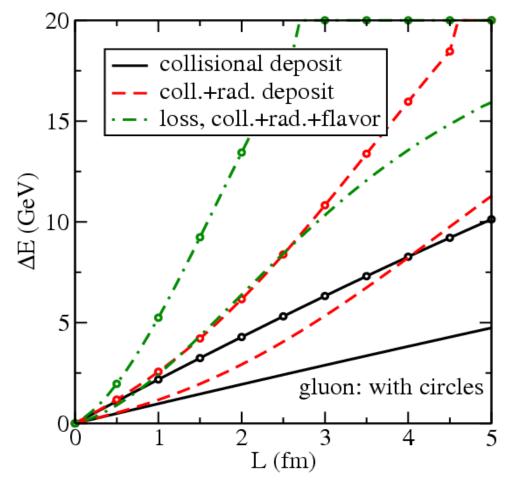
Blaizot, lancu and Mehtar-Tani, arXiv:1301.6102

### Energy deposition: leading parton vs. jet shower



#### Similar evolution equations for momentum deposition!

### Energy deposition: leading parton vs. jet shower



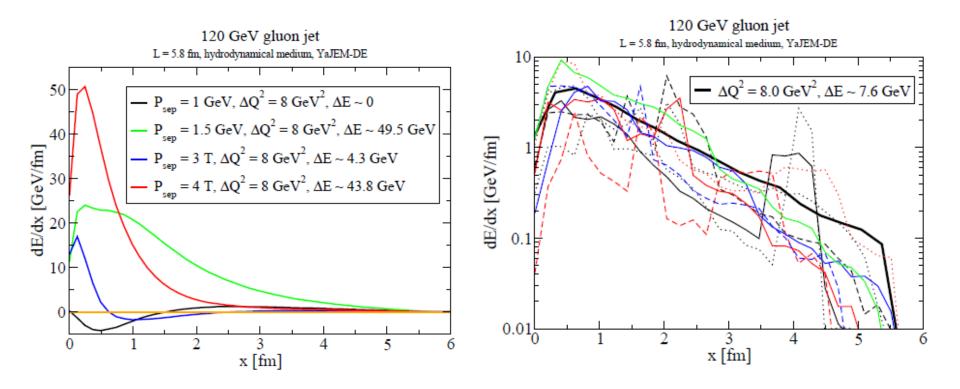
Use HTL result as input at scale  $\mu_0$ =4T

$$\frac{d\Delta E(\mu_0,E)}{d\zeta} = \frac{C_R \alpha_s(\mu_0^2) m_D^2}{4} \ln\left[\frac{4ET}{m_D^2}\right]$$

*Energy/momentum deposition* by a jet shower is much enhanced with the inclusion of shower partons

GYQ, Majumder, Song, Heinz, PRL (2009) Similar results from Neufeld, Muller, PRL (2009)

# Energy deposition



Different separation scales lead to different energy deposition profiles

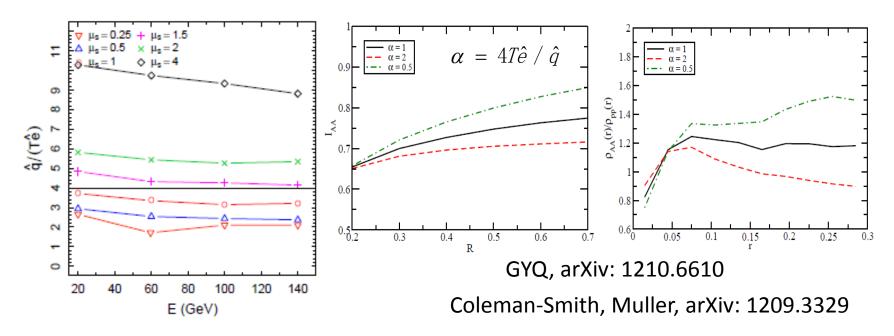
Event-by-event energy deposition in an expanding & cooling medium

T. Renk, arXiv: 1306.2739

# Energy loss from full jets

- Jet cone energy loss is different from leading parton energy loss
  - Radiative components (relatively soft ) vs. leading parton (hard)
  - Radiation: high energy (z) vs. low energy (z), small angle vs. large angle
  - Radiative, collisional, broadening, deposition, thermalization, energy flow, condensate, turbulent flow
- What are relevant (separation) scales, parameters? How to choose/determine them, e.g., x<sub>0</sub>, x<sub>th</sub>, or E<sub>0</sub>, E<sub>sep</sub>? Are they intrinsic properties of the medium that jets probe? The dependence of observables on these scales?
- Can we distinguish different mechanisms?
  - The relative importance of different mechanisms are controlled by parameters in the model

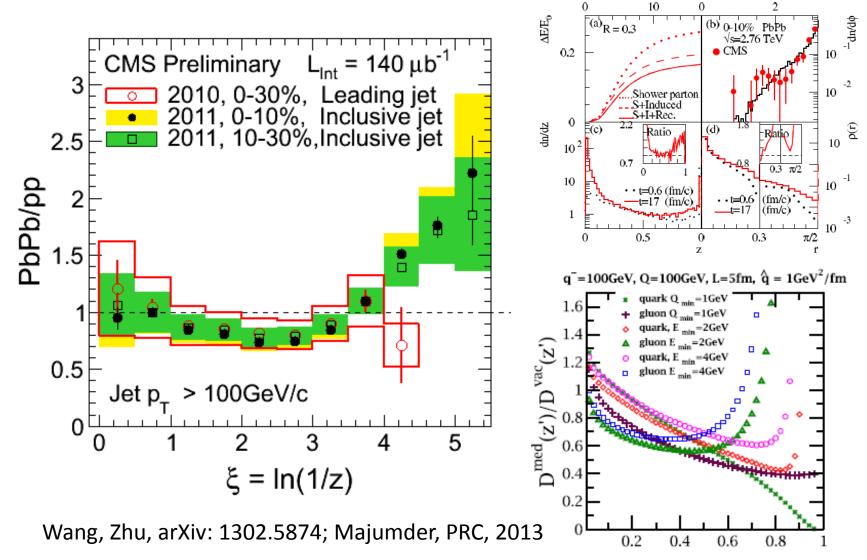
## Jet transport coefficients



They probe medium structure & might be calculated from LQCD The relative sizes of longitudinal and transverse jet transport coefficients could reflect the masses of medium constituents.

Other relevant coefficients than q<sup>hat</sup> & e<sup>hat</sup>? What else they can tell? May be reflected in the jet cone size dependence and jet shape/profile. Other observables sensitive to them? Heavy flavors? Final state correlations?

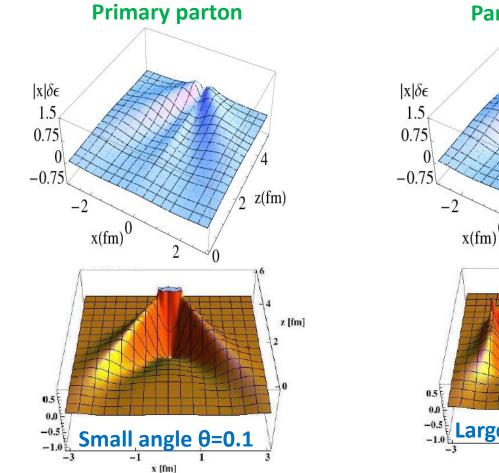
## Medium modification of jet profiles



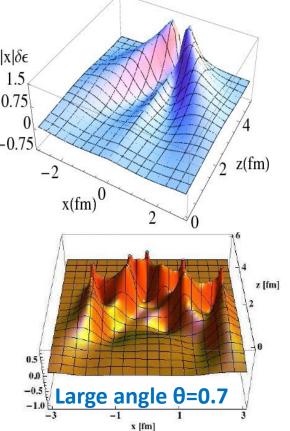
## Medium modification of jet profiles

- Enhancement at small z and the suppression at intermediate z
- Enhancement or no modification at z=1?
- How does the hadronization affect the final jet profiles?
- Which observables are not sensitive to hadronization?
  - jet total energy observables (dijet  $A_J$  asymmetry, gamma-jet asymmetry, jet  $R_{AA}$ )
  - transverse profiles
  - longitudinal profiles
  - correlations

# Medium response to jet transport



**Parton shower** 



GYQ, Majumder, Song, Heinz, PRL 2009; Neufeld, Vitev, PRC 2012

# Medium response to jet transport

- Mach cone from jet-medium interaction? Can we detect it?
- Correct energy/momentum deposition profiles
  - Both energy and momentum components
  - Both leading partons and radiated showers
  - Complete 1+3D space-time deposition information
  - Realistic expanding/cooling medium
- Do the deposited energy/momentum (recoiled partons) thermalize?
  - Diffuse into the medium or show up in the jet cone?
  - How to separate them (biased jets, final state correlations)?
- Jets + hydro vs. parton cascade?
  - Recoiled partons in PCM vs. source term in hydro
  - Simulate jet in-medium evolution and medium response simultaneously