Sorting out energy loss for medium-modified jets

Jasmine Brewer



With Guilherme Milhano and Jesse Thaler

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## Jets: a multi-scale probe of the QGP



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- What can we learn about the medium on different length scales?

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Often requires significant theory input to interpret measurements

• Another answer: match in (effective) cumulative jet crosssection

$$\sigma^{\text{eff}} = \sigma^{\text{pp}}, \sigma^{\text{HI}} / \langle T_{AA} \rangle$$
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# Interpretation of $R_{AA}$ and $Q_{AA}$ is significantly different...



Average jet loss per  $p_T$ 

Average  $p_T$  loss per jet

# That was $Q_{AA}$ -- what about $p_T^{\text{quant}}$ ?





Quenched and initial  $p_T$  have same ordering



Energy loss is...



Energy loss is...



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In this limit, quantile matching gives equivalent jets in p-p and A-A

Energy loss is...



#### How does quantile matching work in the more realistic case?









How to quantify that?



Di-jets



How to quantify that?





How to quantify that?





Probe of  $p_T^{\text{jet}}$  in data





Probe of  $p_T^{\text{jet}}$  in Monte Carlo

#### Quantile matching approximates initial $p_T$ of A-A jets

Z+jet



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#### Quantile procedure does not undo energy loss fluctuations



## Application to modification observables



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• Sensitivity to matching indicates significant jet  $p_T$ migration effects

• Demonstrated two new observables:  $Q_{AA}$  and  $p_T^{\text{quant}}$ 



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Theoretical clarity

- Interpretation as average energy loss
- does not require convolving theory results with p-p spectrum





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Horizontal shift of spectrum gives a proxy for the initial  $p_T$  of a heavy-ion jet



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• Can further constrain models

