



UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

(Non-)perturbative jet dispersion in hot QCD

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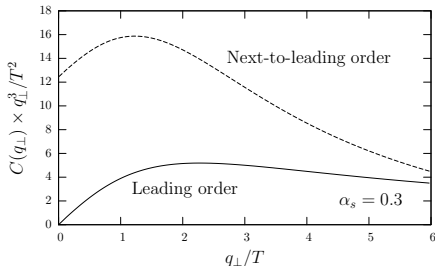
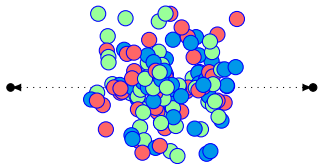
Motivation

Heavy-ion collisions

Hard particles carry most of the stress-energy tensor $P \sim T$.

Medium soft modes at scale $P \sim gT$.

Jet-medium interactions in the Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP) can receive large non-perturbative IR contributions.¹



¹ S. Caron-Huot, *O(g) plasma effects in jet quenching*, Phys. Rev. D **79** (2009) 065039 [0811.1603]

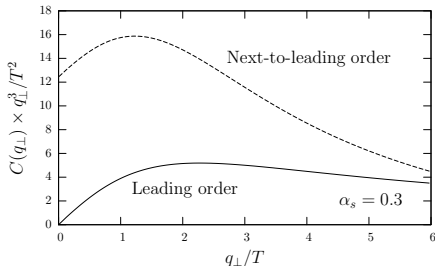
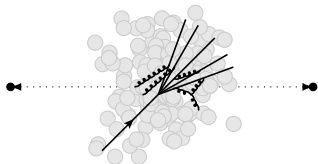
cf. talks by J. Brewer Fri 11:50 and J. Ghiglieri Fri 12:30

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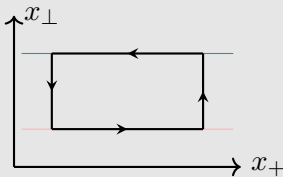
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Important quantities

Collision kernel

$$C(q_{\perp}) = \frac{d\Gamma}{d^2q_{\perp}dL}$$

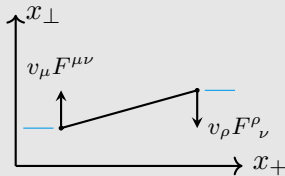
Wilson loop²



Asymptotic masses

$$m_{\infty}^2 = C_R(Z_g + Z_f)$$

Force-force-correlator³



Time-independent and Euclidean Gluon zero modes.⁴ Calculate non-perturbative contributions in lattice “electrostatic QCD” (EQCD).

² J. Casalderrey-Solana and D. Teaney, *Transverse Momentum Broadening of a Fast Quark in a N=4 Yang Mills Plasma*, JHEP **04** (2007) 039 [hep-th/0701123]

³ E. Braaten and R. D. Pisarski, *Simple effective Lagrangian for hard thermal loops*, Phys. Rev. D **45** (1992) R1827

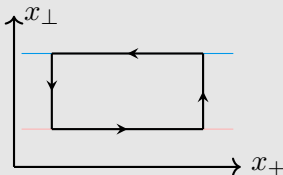
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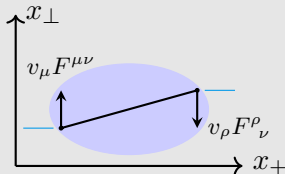
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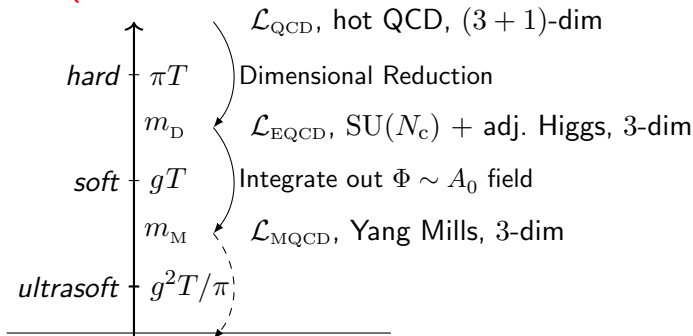
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Dimensional Reduction (DR)

*Integrate out fast (hard) modes perturbatively \rightarrow EFT for static modes.*⁵

All order thermal resummation to by-pass IR problem. Applied for thermodynamics of non-Abelian gauge theories such as (EW) phase transitions⁶ and QCD.



⁵ D. Bödeker, M. Sangel, and M. Wörmann, *Equilibration, particle production, and self-energy*, Phys. Rev. D **93** (2016) 045028 [1510.06742]

⁶ K. Kajantie, M. Laine, K. Rummukainen, and M. E. Shaposhnikov, *Generic rules for high temperature dimensional reduction and their application to the standard model*, Nucl. Phys. B **458** (1996) 90 [hep-ph/9508379], K. Kajantie, M. Laine, K. Rummukainen, and M. E. Shaposhnikov, *The Electroweak phase transition: A Nonperturbative analysis*, Nucl. Phys. B **466** (1996) 189 [hep-lat/9510020]

Dimensionally reduced effective theory for hot QCD

QCD described by 3-dimensional **super-renormalisable** theory

$$S_{\text{EQCD}} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{\mathbf{x}} \left\{ \mathcal{L}_{\text{EQCD}} + \sum_{n \geq 5} \frac{\mathcal{O}_n}{(\pi T)^n} \right\}.$$

“Electrostatic QCD” (EQCD) at high T ($A_0^a \rightarrow \Phi^a$)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EQCD}} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} F_{ij} F_{ij} + \text{Tr} [D_i, \Phi][D_i, \Phi] + m_D^2 \text{Tr} \Phi^2 + \lambda_E (\text{Tr} \Phi^2)^2,$$

$D_i = \partial_i - ig_E A_i$. Developed to study high- T thermodynamics⁷, but also used for soft light-cone observables⁸.

⁷ P. Ginsparg, *First and second order phase transitions in gauge theories at finite temperature*, Nucl. Phys. B **170** (1980) 388, T. Appelquist and R. D. Pisarski, *High-temperature Yang-Mills theories and three-dimensional quantum chromodynamics*, Phys. Rev. D **23** (1981) 2305

⁸ S. Caron-Huot, *$O(g)$ plasma effects in jet quenching*, Phys. Rev. D **79** (2009) 065039 [0811.1603], J. Ghiglieri, J. Hong, A. Kurkela, E. Lu, G. D. Moore, and D. Teaney, *Next-to-leading order thermal photon production in a weakly coupled quark-gluon plasma*, JHEP **2013** (2013) 10 [1302.5970]

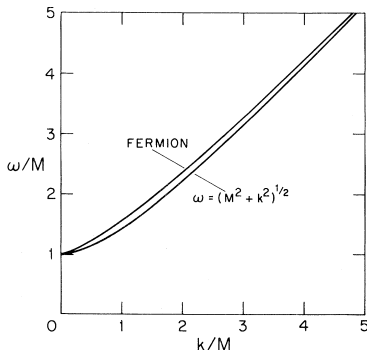
Asymptotic masses

Integrate out jet energy scale $E \gg T$. Truncate $\frac{T}{E}$ -series: LO correlators⁹

$$m_\infty^2 = C_R(Z_g + Z_f)$$

$$Z_f \equiv \frac{1}{2d_R} \left\langle \bar{\psi} \frac{v_\mu \gamma^\mu}{v \cdot D} \psi \right\rangle$$

$$Z_g \equiv -\frac{1}{d_A} \left\langle v_\mu F^{\mu\nu} \frac{1}{(v \cdot D)^2} v_\rho F^\rho{}_\nu \right\rangle$$



⁹ E. Braaten and R. D. Pisarski, *Simple effective Lagrangian for hard thermal loops*, Phys. Rev. D **45** (1992) R1827, S. Caron-Huot, *O(g) plasma effects in jet quenching*, Phys. Rev. D **79** (2009) 065039 [0811.1603]

figure by H. A. Weldon, *Effective Fermion Masses of Order gT in High Temperature Gauge Theories with Exact Chiral Invariance*, Phys. Rev. D **26** (1982) 2789

Condensates of the asymptotic masses

In QCD rewrite detour through the medium as¹⁰

$$Z_g = -\frac{1}{d_A} \int_0^\infty dx^+ x^+ \left\langle v_\mu F_a^{\mu\nu}(x^+) U_A^{ab}(x^+; 0) v_\rho F_{b\nu}^\rho(0) \right\rangle,$$

and match also operator onto **EQCD**

$$Z_g^{3d} = -\frac{4T}{d_A} \int_0^\infty dL L \left(-\langle EE \rangle + \langle BB \rangle + i\langle EB \rangle \right).$$

Correlator splits into electro- and magneto-static contributions:

$$\langle EE \rangle \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left\langle (D_x \Phi(L))^a \tilde{U}_A^{ab}(L, 0) (D_x \Phi(0))^b \right\rangle,$$

$$\langle BB \rangle \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left\langle F_{xz}^a(L) \tilde{U}_A^{ab}(L, 0) F_{xz}^b(0) \right\rangle,$$

$$i\langle EB \rangle \equiv \frac{i}{2} \left\langle (D_x \Phi(L))^a \tilde{U}_A^{ab}(L, 0) F_{xz}^b(0) \right\rangle + [BE].$$

¹⁰ $U_A(x^+; 0)$ is an adjoint, light-like Wilson line.

EFT matching with full QCD

Strategy:

$$C_{\text{QCD}}(x) = \underbrace{(C_{\text{QCD}}(x) - C_{\text{EQCD}}(x))}_{\text{UV dominated}} + \underbrace{C_{\text{EQCD}}(x)}_{\text{lattice}}$$

- ▶ Done¹¹ for $C(q_{\perp})$.
- ▶ Partially done¹² for m_{∞}^2 . Missing full QCD contribution.

¹¹cf. talk by I. Soudi Thu 12:50,

P. Arnold and W. Xiao, *High-energy jet quenching in weakly coupled quark-gluon plasmas*, Phys. Rev. D **78** (2008) 125008 [0810.1026], J. Ghiglieri and H. Kim, *Transverse momentum broadening and collinear radiation at NLO in the $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM plasma*, JHEP **2018** (2018) 49 [1809.01349], G. D. Moore, S. Schlichting, N. Schlusser, and I. Soudi, *Non-perturbative determination of collisional broadening and medium induced radiation in QCD plasmas*, JHEP **10** (2021) 059 [2105.01679], S. Schlichting and I. Soudi, *Splitting rates in QCD plasmas from a non-perturbative determination of the momentum broadening kernel $C(q_{\perp})$* , [2111.13731]

¹² J. Ghiglieri, G. D. Moore, P. Schicho, and N. Schlusser, *The force-force-correlator in hot QCD perturbatively and from the lattice*, JHEP **02** (2022) 58 [2112.01407]



**Asymptotic masses at NLO:
The EQCD side**

Contributions to Z_g

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_g = & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \text{scale } T & & \\ \frac{T^2}{6} - \frac{T\mu_h}{\pi^2} & & \\ & \text{scale } gT & \\ & -\frac{Tm_D}{2\pi} + \frac{T\mu_h}{\pi^2} & \\ & & \text{scale } g^2T \\ & & c_{\text{soft}}^{\ln} \ln \frac{\mu_s}{g^2T} + c_{gT^2} \end{array} \right] \\
 & + \left[\begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ & & \\ c_{\text{hard}}^{\ln} \ln \frac{T}{\mu_h} + c_T & + c_{\text{hard}}^{\ln} \ln \frac{\mu_h}{m_D} + c_{\text{soft}}^{\ln} \ln \frac{m_D}{\mu_s} + c_{gT} & \\ & & \end{array} \right] \\
 & + \mathcal{O}(g^3),
 \end{aligned}$$

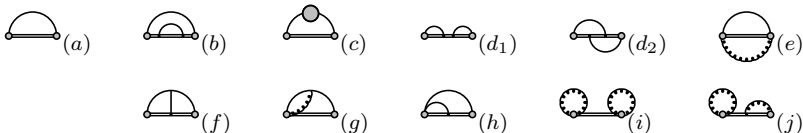
Z_g receives IR contributions already at $\mathcal{O}(g)$.¹³

Scheme-dependent at NLO; use intermediate regulators $T \gg \mu_h \gg gT$ and $gT \gg \mu_s \gg g^2T$.

¹³ S. Caron-Huot, *O(g) plasma effects in jet quenching*, Phys. Rev. D **79** (2009) 065039 [0811.1603]

Z_g in EQCD perturbatively

Diagrams contributing at LO and NLO to the EQCD force-force correlator Z_g :

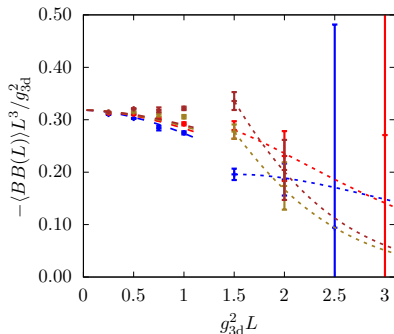
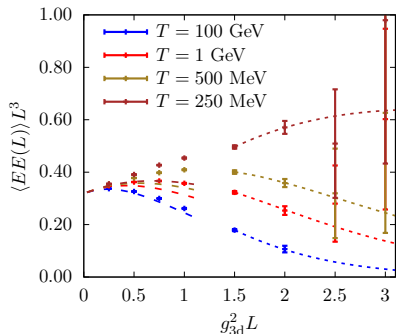


Example: LO colour-electric condensate $\langle EE \rangle$ – free solution

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diagram (a)} &= 2 \times (a)^{\text{EE}} = \partial_x \partial_{x'} \text{Tr} \langle \Phi^a(x, L) \Phi^a(x', 0) \rangle \Big|_{x, x' \rightarrow 0} \\
 &= \frac{2C_A C_F}{4\pi L^3} \epsilon^{-m_D L} (1 + m_D L)
 \end{aligned}$$

Asymptotic masses (non-)perturbatively

Three different correlators contribute to $Z_g \subset m_\infty^2$ in EQCD:

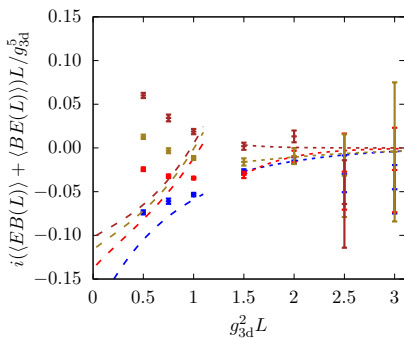
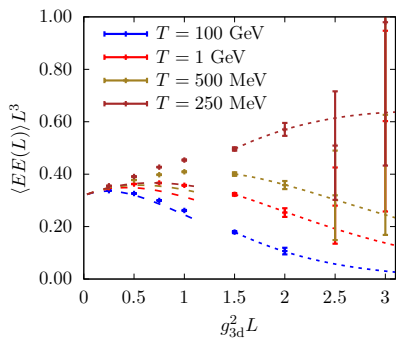


- ▷ small- L : NLO perturbative estimate
- ▷ large- L : Fit long L -tail to model¹⁴

¹⁴ M. Laine and O. Philipsen, *Gauge-invariant scalar and field strength correlators in three dimensions*, Nucl. Phys. B 523 (1998) 267 [9711022]

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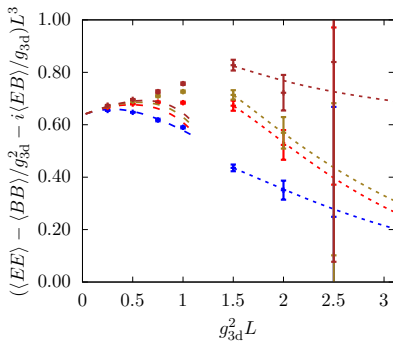
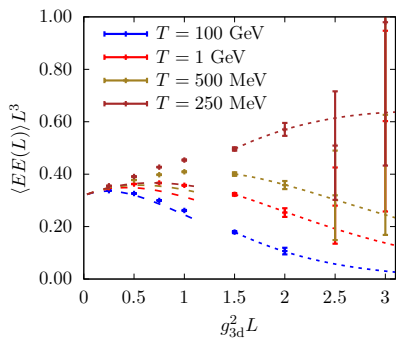


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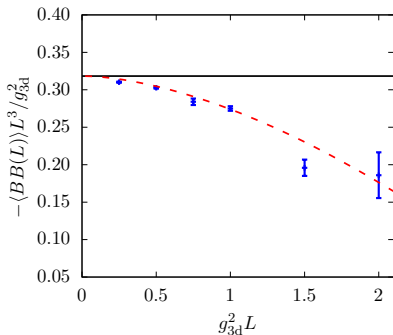
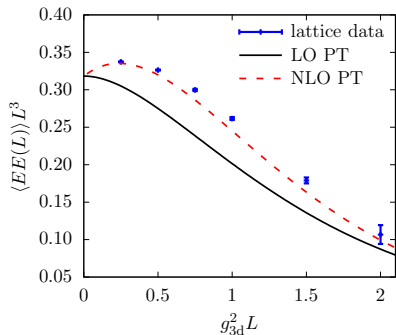


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Asymptotic masses (non-)perturbatively

For $T = 100$ GeV and $N_f = 5$, strong agreement between perturbative and non-perturbative Z_g .



Conclusions

- ▶ Jet modifications (+other transport) involves soft IR QCD → (lattice) QCD
- ▶ Key quantities are $C(b_{\perp})$ and asymptotic mass m_{∞}^2 from lattice EQCD

What's next for m_{∞}^2 ?

- ☆ Finalise matching computation to full QCD
- ☆ Input to effective kinetic theory AMY¹⁵ → GMT¹⁶
- ☆ Ingredients for NNLO-transport
- ☆ Feed into event generator

¹⁵ P. B. Arnold, G. D. Moore, and L. G. Yaffe, *Effective kinetic theory for high temperature gauge theories*, JHEP **01** (2003) 030 [[hep-ph/0209353](#)]

¹⁶ J. Ghiglieri, G. D. Moore, and D. Teaney, *Jet-medium interactions at NLO in a weakly-coupled quark-gluon plasma*, JHEP **2016** (2016) 95 [[1509.07773](#)]

Backup

Replace the lightlike Wilson line U_A with its EQCD counterpart¹⁷

$$\tilde{U}_A(L; 0) = \text{P exp} \left(ig_E \int_0^L dz (A_z^a(z) + i\Phi^a(z)) T_A^a \right) .$$

¹⁷ S. Caron-Huot, *O(g) plasma effects in jet quenching*, Phys. Rev. D **79** (2009) 065039 [0811.1603]

Fitting estimates

As elaborated in,¹⁸ it is necessary to model the large- $g_E^2 L$ tail of the correlators in order to perform the $dL L$ integration up to ∞ . For $\langle EE \rangle$ and $\langle BB \rangle$, their functional form¹⁹ is

$$\frac{A}{(g_E^2 L)^2} \exp(-B \cdot g_E^2 L) ,$$

with the fitting constants A and B . Considering $i\langle EB \rangle$, we find that the data rather follows

$$A' \exp(-B' \cdot g_E^2 L) ,$$

with the respective fitting constants A' and B' . As already argued above, the impact of $i\langle EB \rangle$ on Z_g is small.

¹⁸ G. D. Moore and N. Schlusser, *The nonperturbative contribution to asymptotic masses*, Phys. Rev. D **102** (2020) 094512 [2009.06614]

¹⁹ M. Laine and O. Philipsen, *Gauge-invariant scalar and field strength correlators in three dimensions*, Nucl. Phys. B **523** (1998) 267 [9711022]

