

Dynamically groomed jet radius in heavy-ion collisions

Adam Takacs* (University of Bergen),

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Based on: [arXiv:2103.06566](https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.06566) vacuum baseline
[arXiv:2111.14768](https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.14768) resolving the medium phase space



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Jet Quenching in the Quark-Gluon Plasma (Trento 13-17 June 2022)

Grooming splittings in jets

The Lund plane: phase space of emissions [Dreyer,Salam,Soyez]

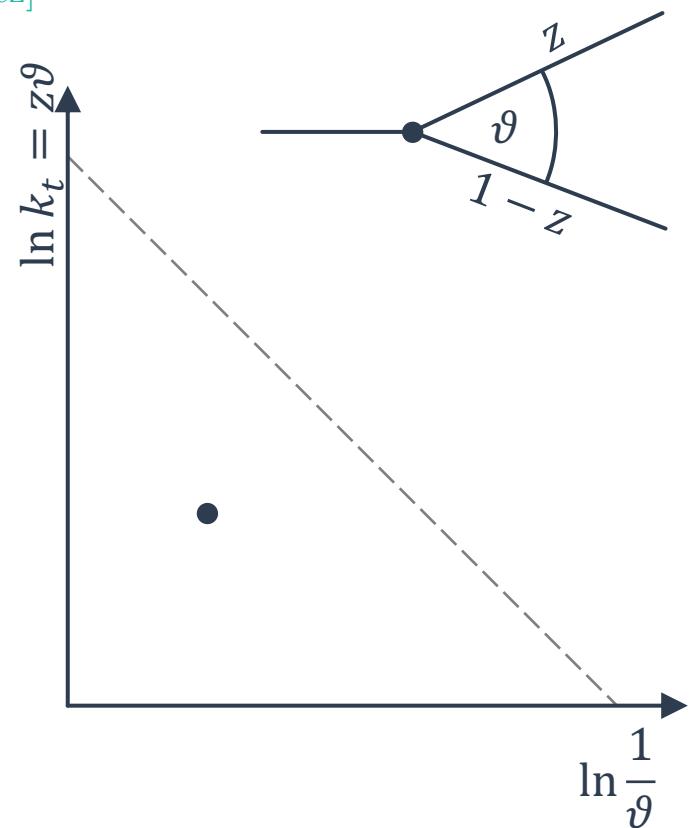
1. Find a jet
2. Recluster with C/A (widest angle first)
3. Follow the hardest branch ($z_i > \frac{1}{2}$)

Soft Drop grooming [Larkovski, Marzani, Soyez, Thaler]:

4. Stop if $z_i > z_{cut} \vartheta_i^\beta$ (with the widest angle)
 - Free parameters z_{cut} and β .

Dynamically grooming [Mehtar-Tani, Soto-Ontoso, Tywoniuk]:

4. Find the hardest $\max_i(z_i \vartheta_i^a)$
 - No cuts, autogenerated jet-by-jet
 - Clear physical meaning: hardest k_t ($a = 1$), or biggest m^2 ($a = 2$)



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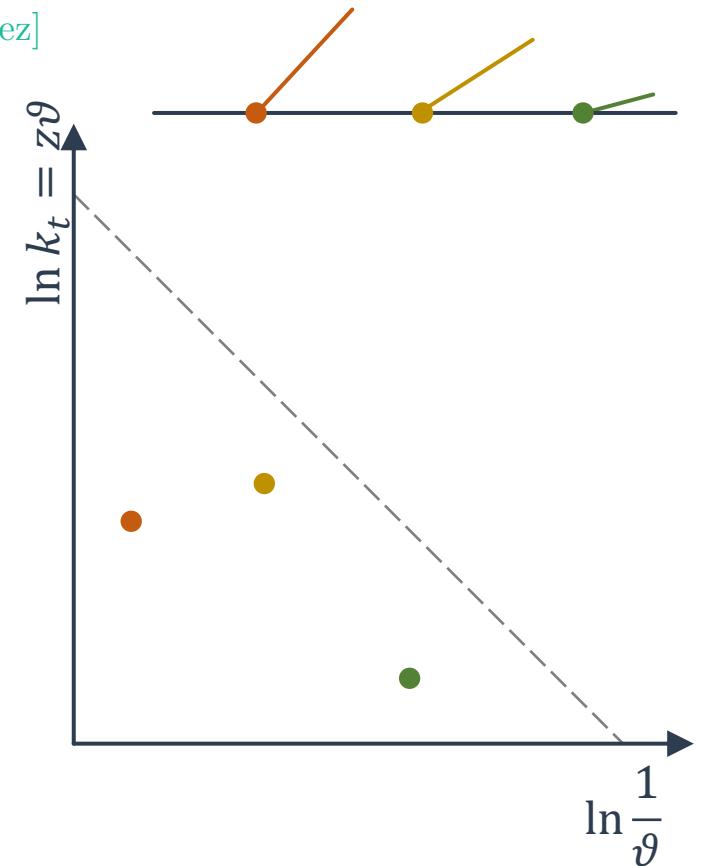
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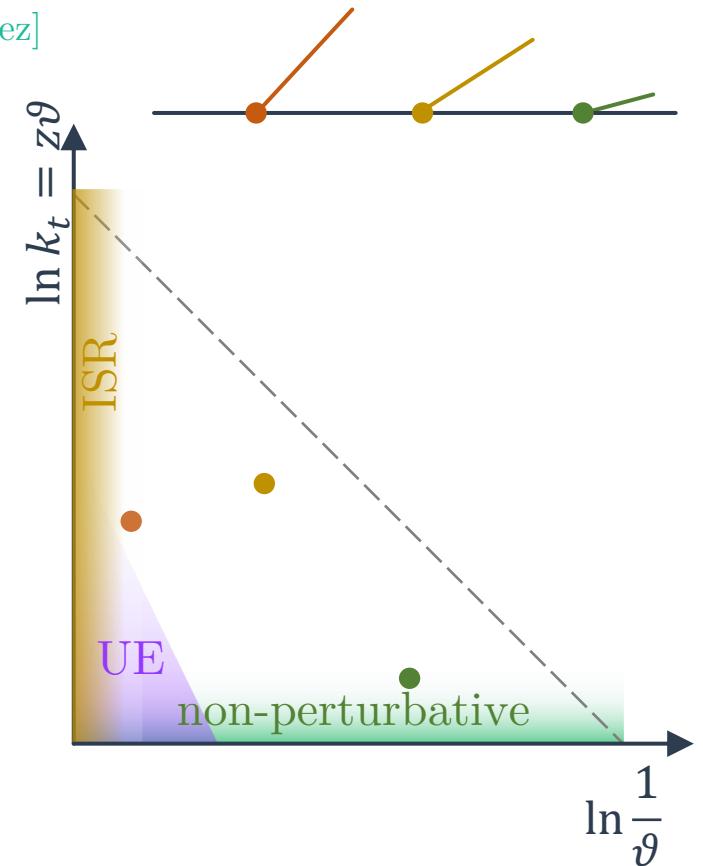
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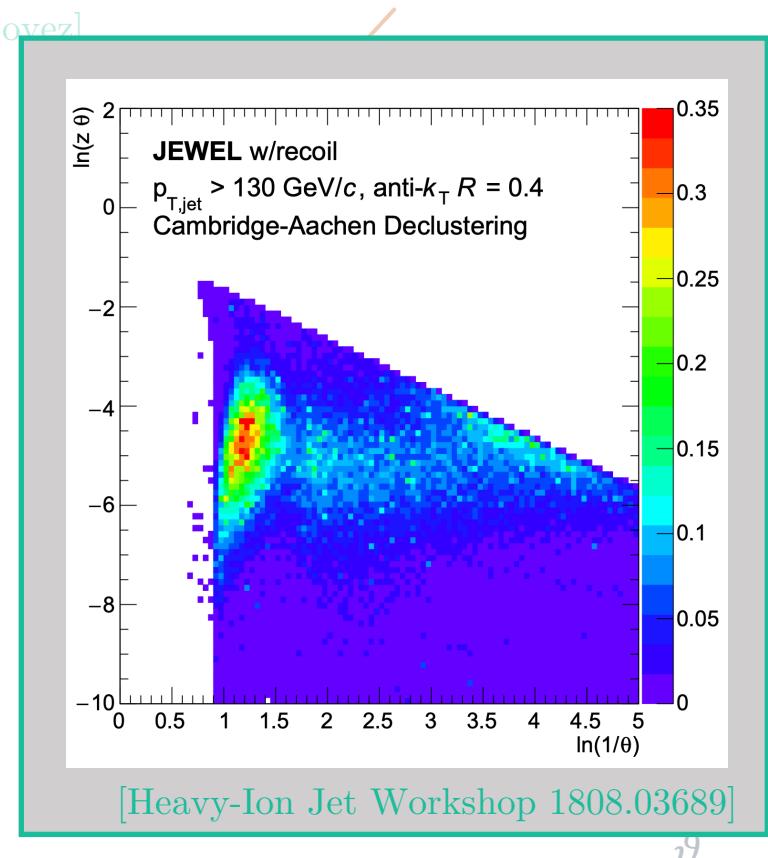
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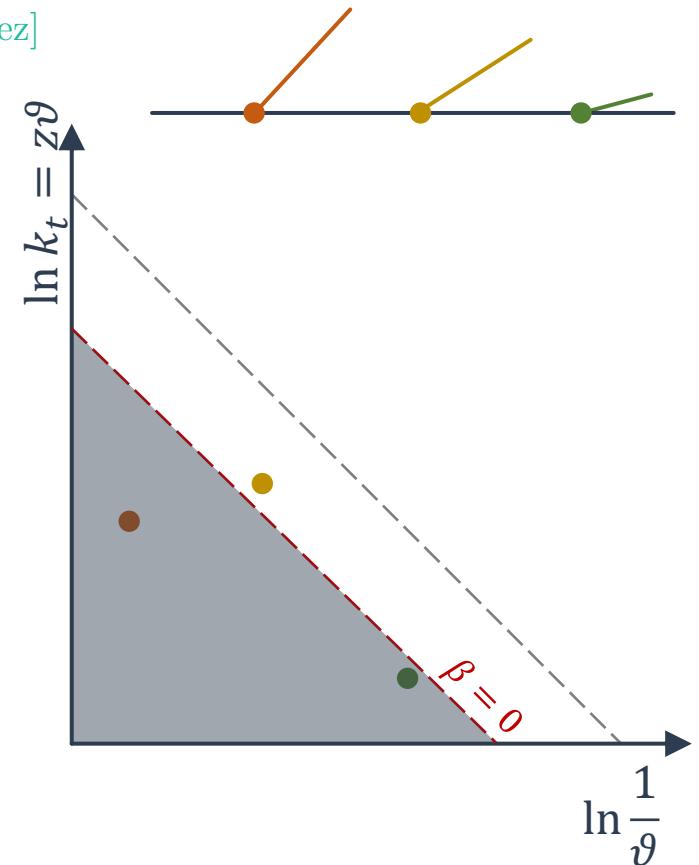
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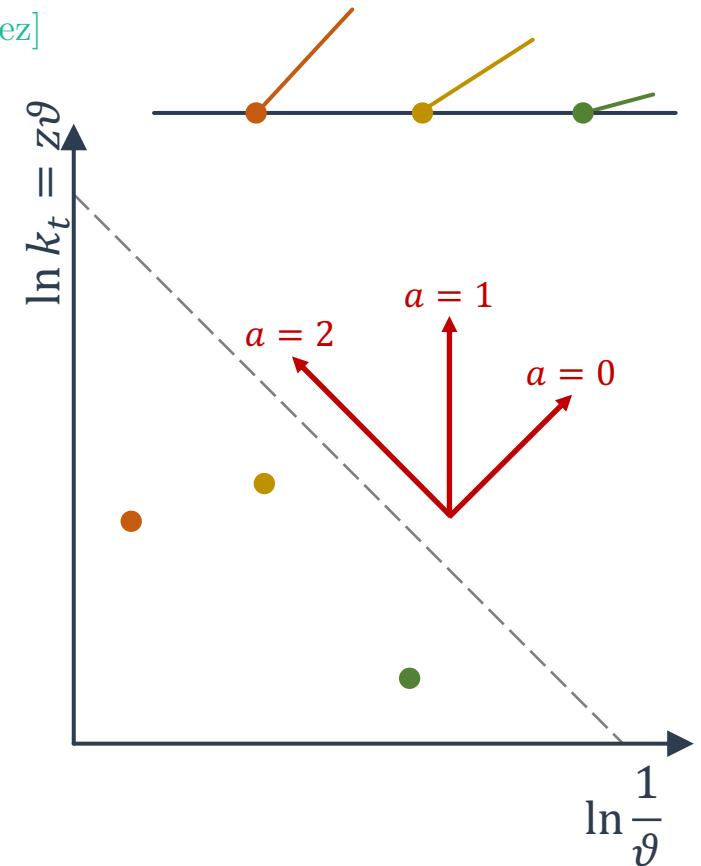
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Proton-Proton Baseline

[arXiv:2103.06566](https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.06566)

Analytic properties

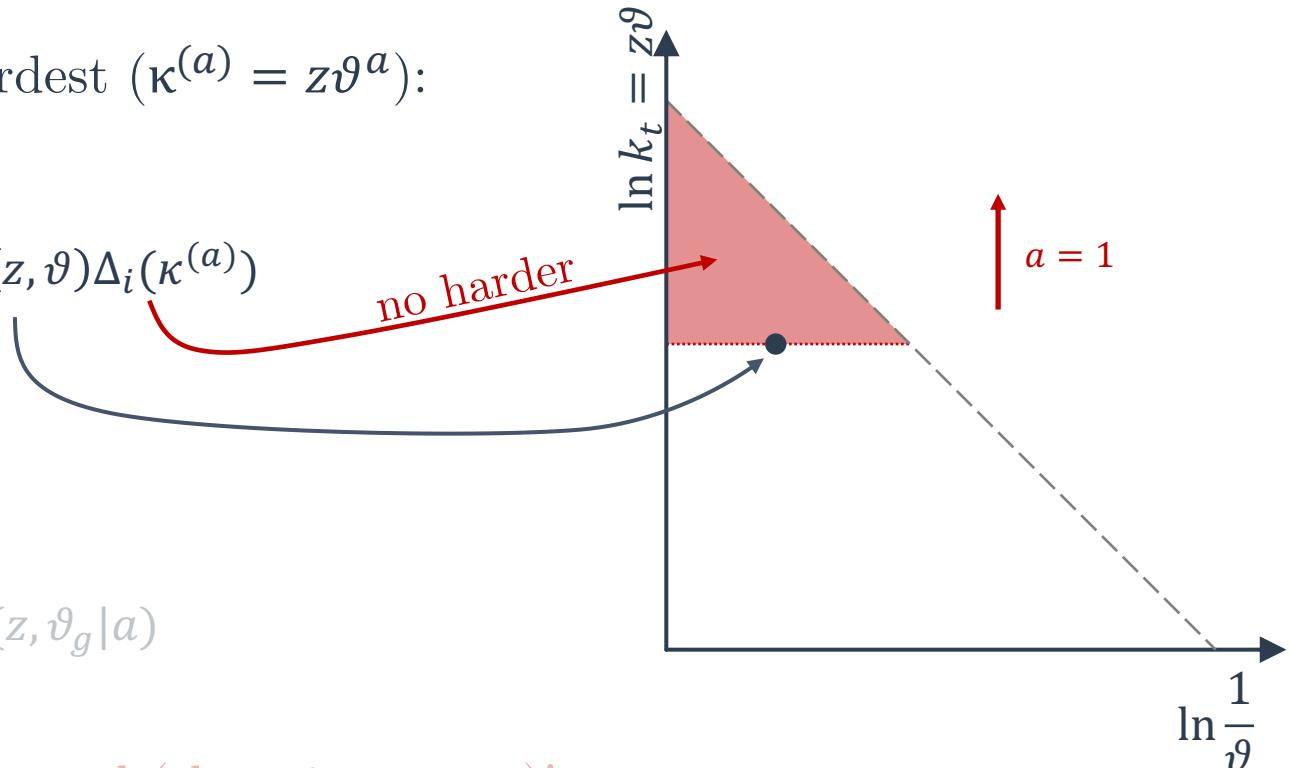
Probability of (z, ϑ) is the hardest ($\kappa^{(a)} = z\vartheta^a$):

$$\frac{d^2\mathcal{P}_i(z, \vartheta | a)}{d\vartheta dz} = P_i(z, \vartheta) \Delta_i(\kappa^{(a)})$$

Measuring ϑ_g :

$$\left. \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\vartheta_g} \right|_a = \int_0^1 dz \mathcal{P}_i(z, \vartheta_g | a)$$

The Sudakov regulates the integral (there is no z_{cut})!



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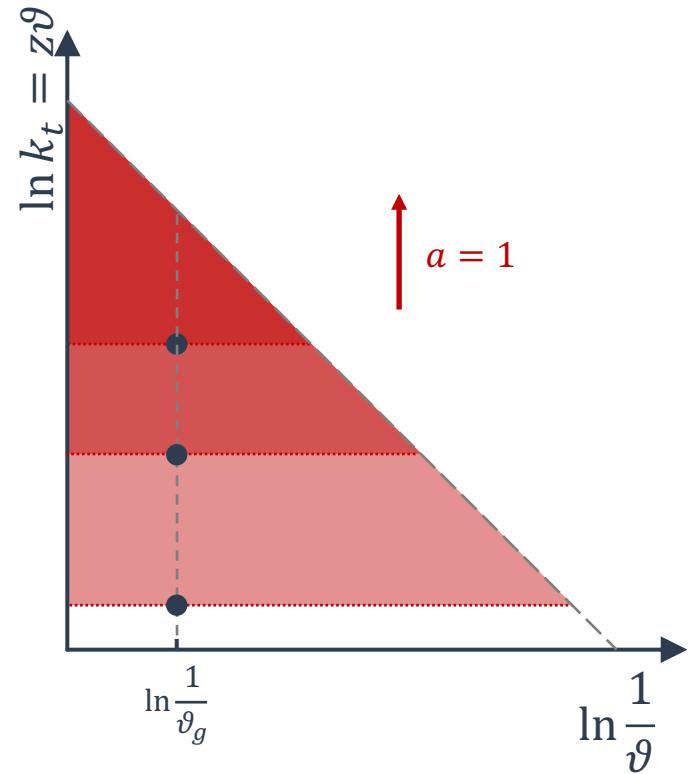
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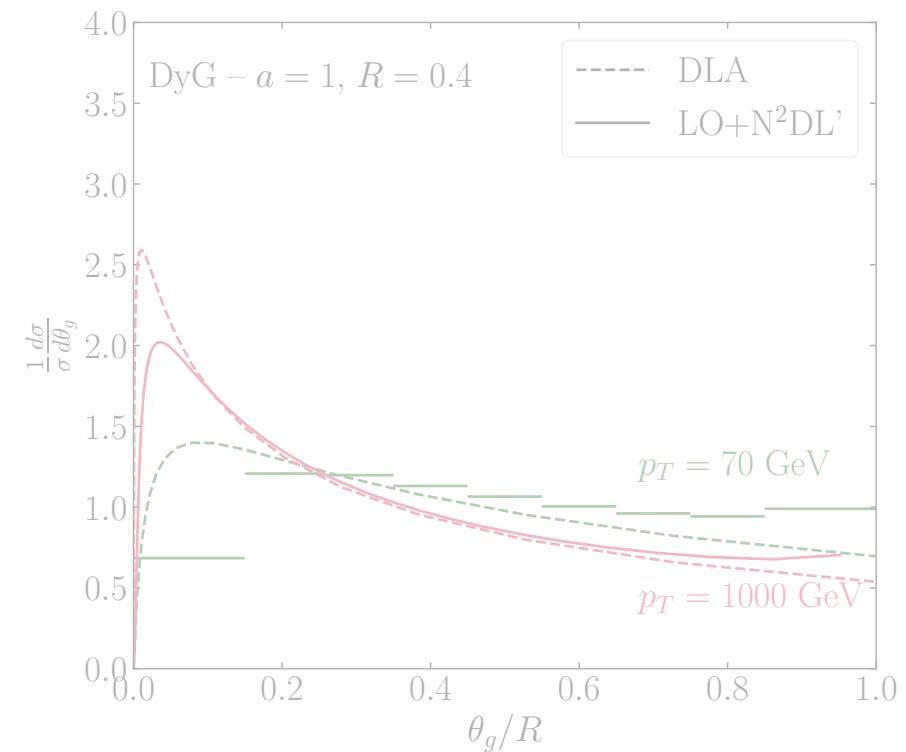
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Results

Targeted accuracy is LO+N²DL:

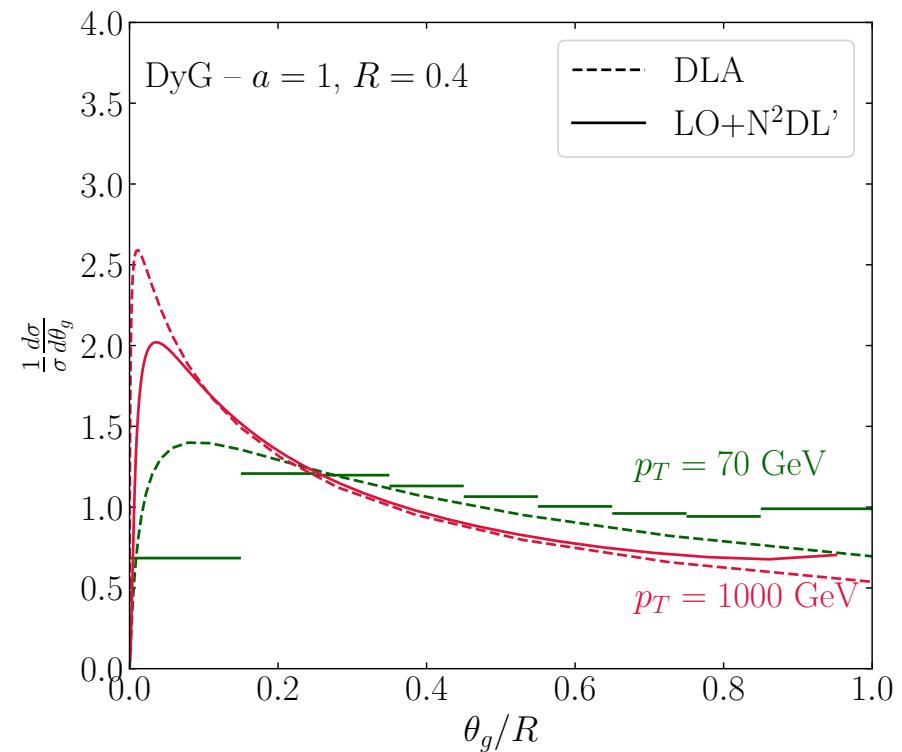
- Splitting function at 2-loop
- Running coupling at 2-loop
- Non-global contributions (large- N_c , small- R)
 - There is no clustering log
 - Boundary logs present
- No multiple emission contribution
- Matching to NLO MadGraph5
- Non-perturbative corrections



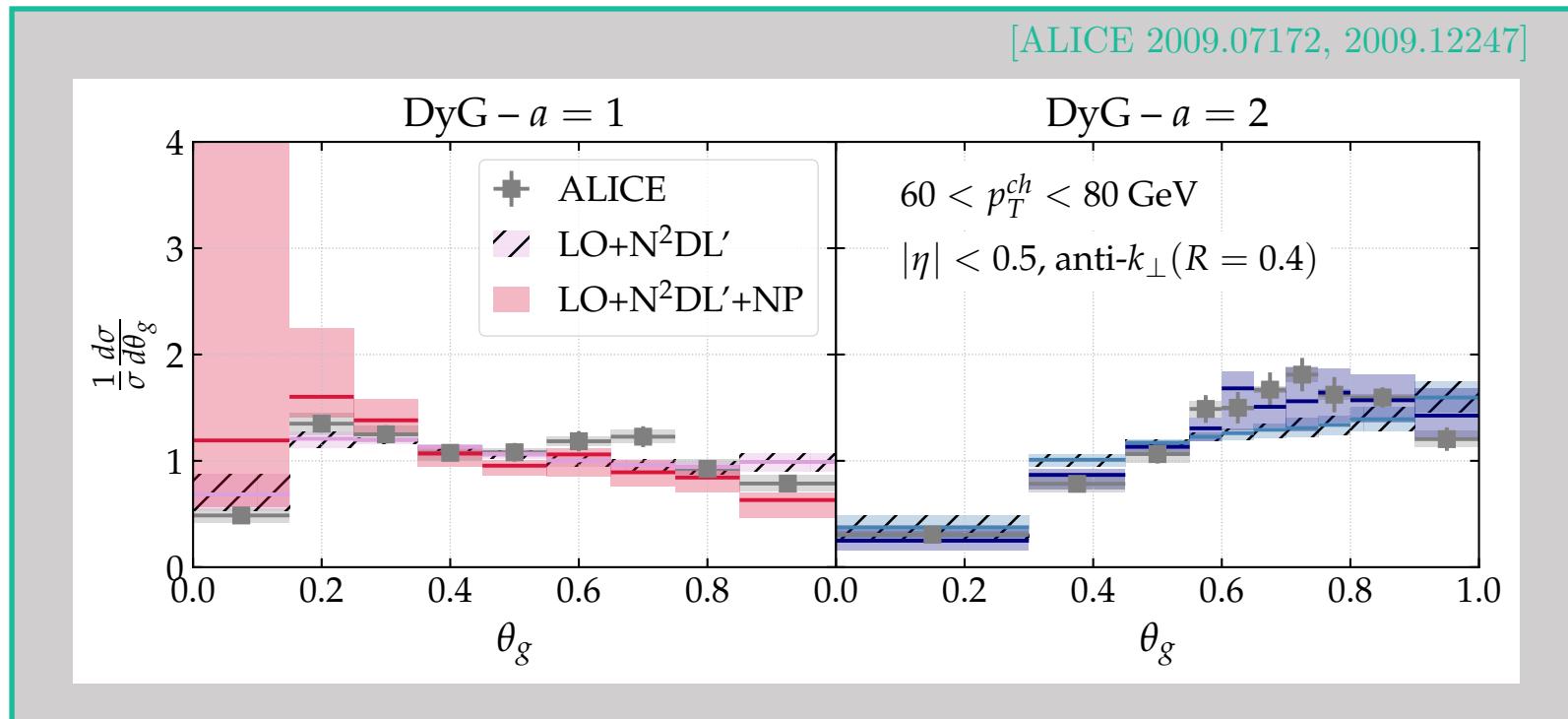
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Results - Comparison to ALICE preliminary



Emission Phase Space in Heavy-Ion Collisions

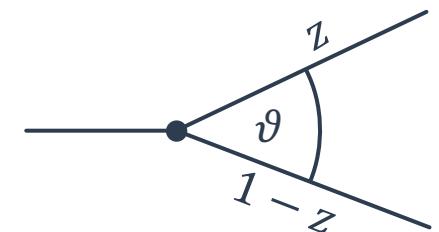
[arXiv:2111.14768](https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.14768)



Medium-Induced Emissions

Vacuum emission:

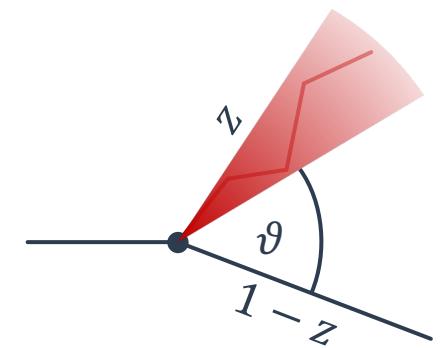
$$P_i^{vac}(z, \vartheta) = 2\alpha_s(k_t) C_i \frac{1}{\vartheta} \frac{1}{z}$$



Medium-induced emission and broadening: [BDMPS-Z]

$$P_i^{med}(z, \vartheta) = \bar{\alpha}_{med} \sqrt{\frac{2\omega_c}{z^3 p_t}} \mathcal{B}(z, \vartheta)$$

$\omega \ll \omega_c$
 $k_\perp \ll Q_s$



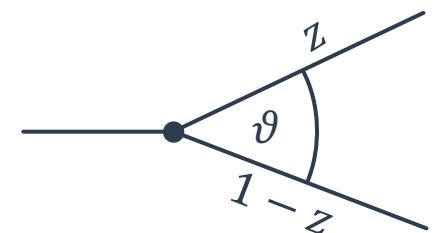
Should one sum them up? What about resolution?

< vs <

Medium-Induced Emissions

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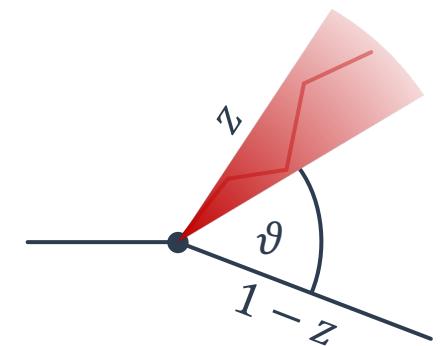
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In-medium emission phase space

In-medium Lund plane regions: [Caucal, Iancu, Soyez, Mehtar-Tani, Tywoniuk]

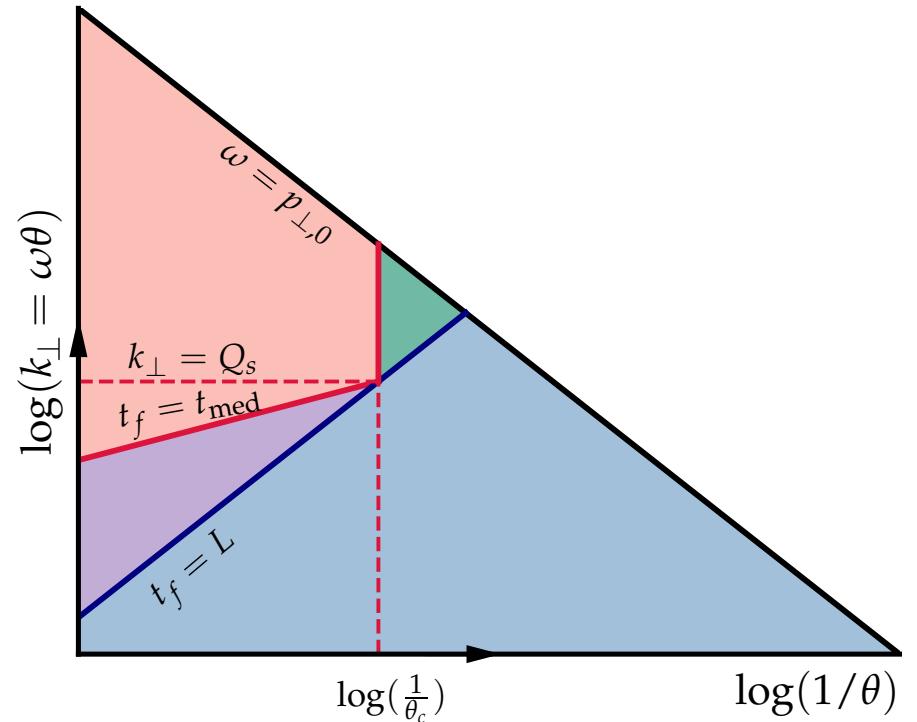
- $t_f > L$: Out of the medium
vacuum emissions
- $t_f < t_{\text{med}}$: Inside and resolved
vacuum+medium emissions
energy loss

Vacuum-like emissions:

$$\frac{d^2 \mathcal{P}_i^{\text{vle}}(z, \vartheta | a)}{d\vartheta dz} = P_i(z, \vartheta) \theta_{\notin \text{veto}} \Delta_i^{\text{vle}}(\kappa^{(a)})$$

Medium induced emissions:

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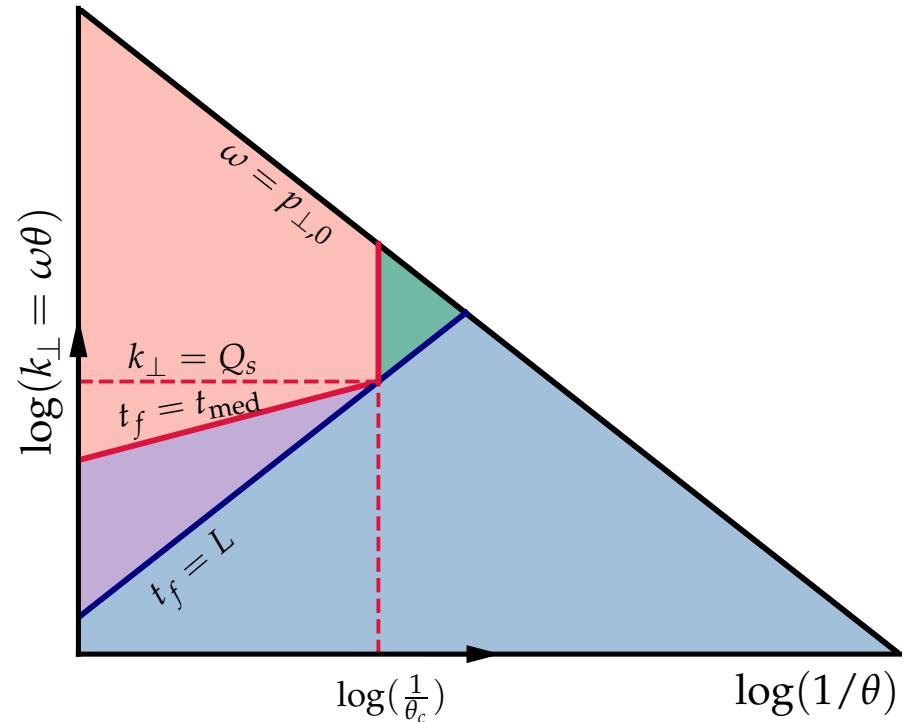
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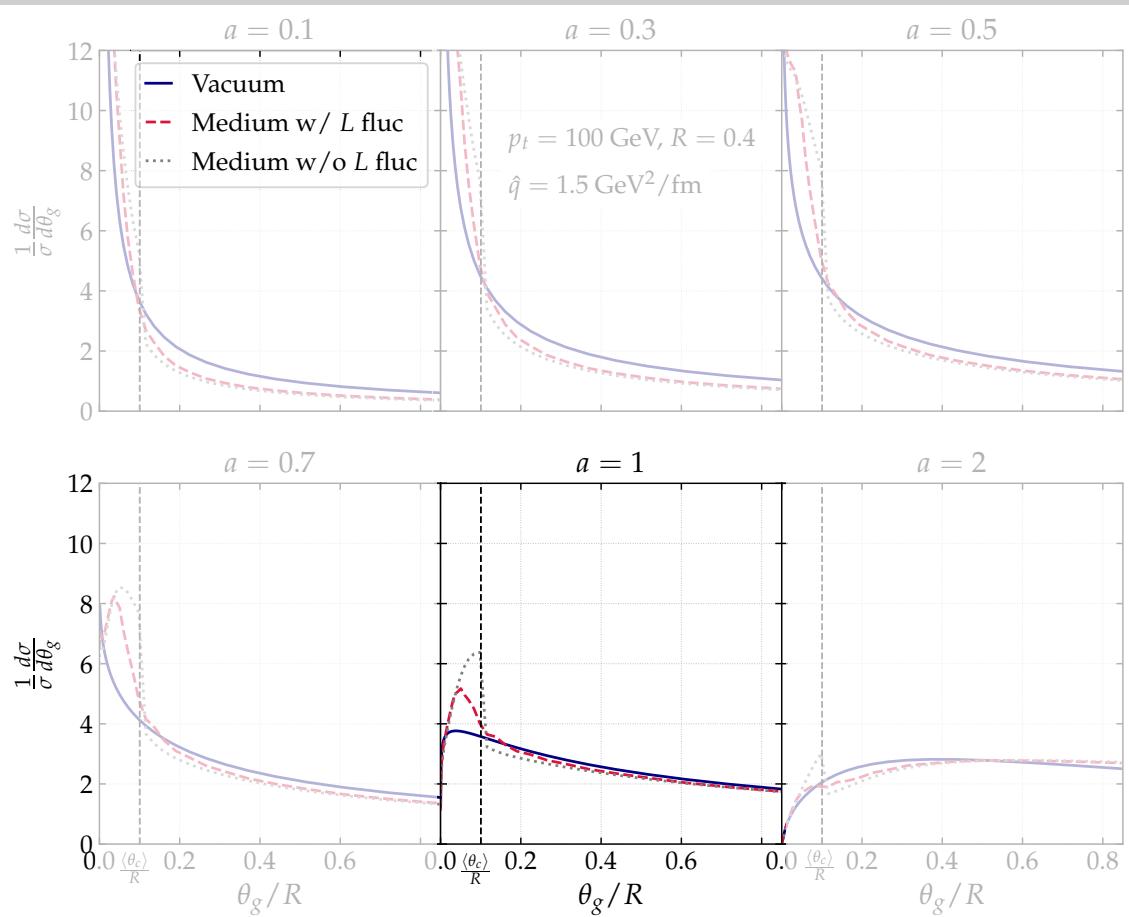
- $t_f > L$: Out of the medium
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Energy-loss with quenching weights: [BDMS]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\vartheta_g} \\ = \frac{1}{N} \int d\varepsilon \sum_i \frac{d\sigma_i}{d(p_t + \varepsilon)} \\ \times \int dz \mathcal{P}_i^{\text{med}}(z, \vartheta_g) \mathcal{E}_{i,p_t,R}(\varepsilon | z, \vartheta_g) \end{aligned}$$

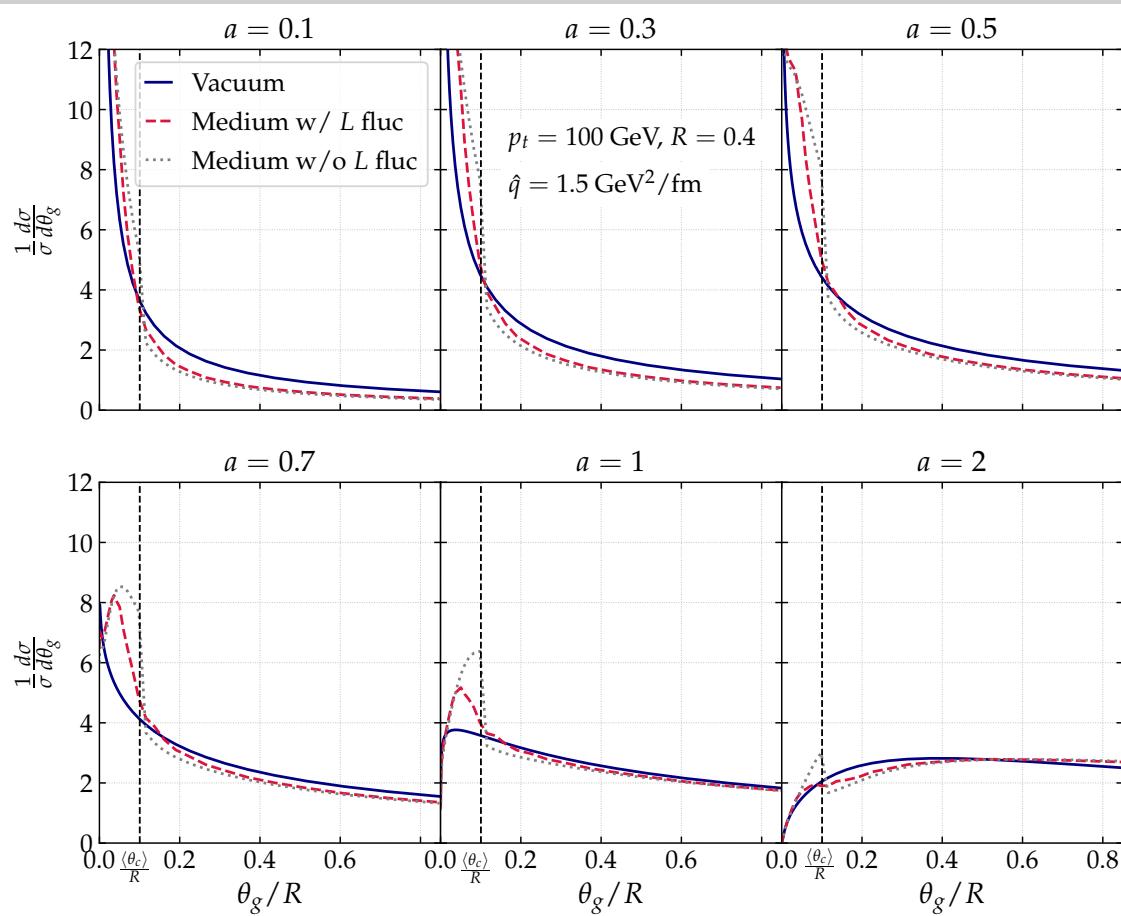


Our analytic Toy Model



Huge jump around ϑ_c !

Our analytic Toy Model



Is ϑ_c measurable?

Which a is the best?

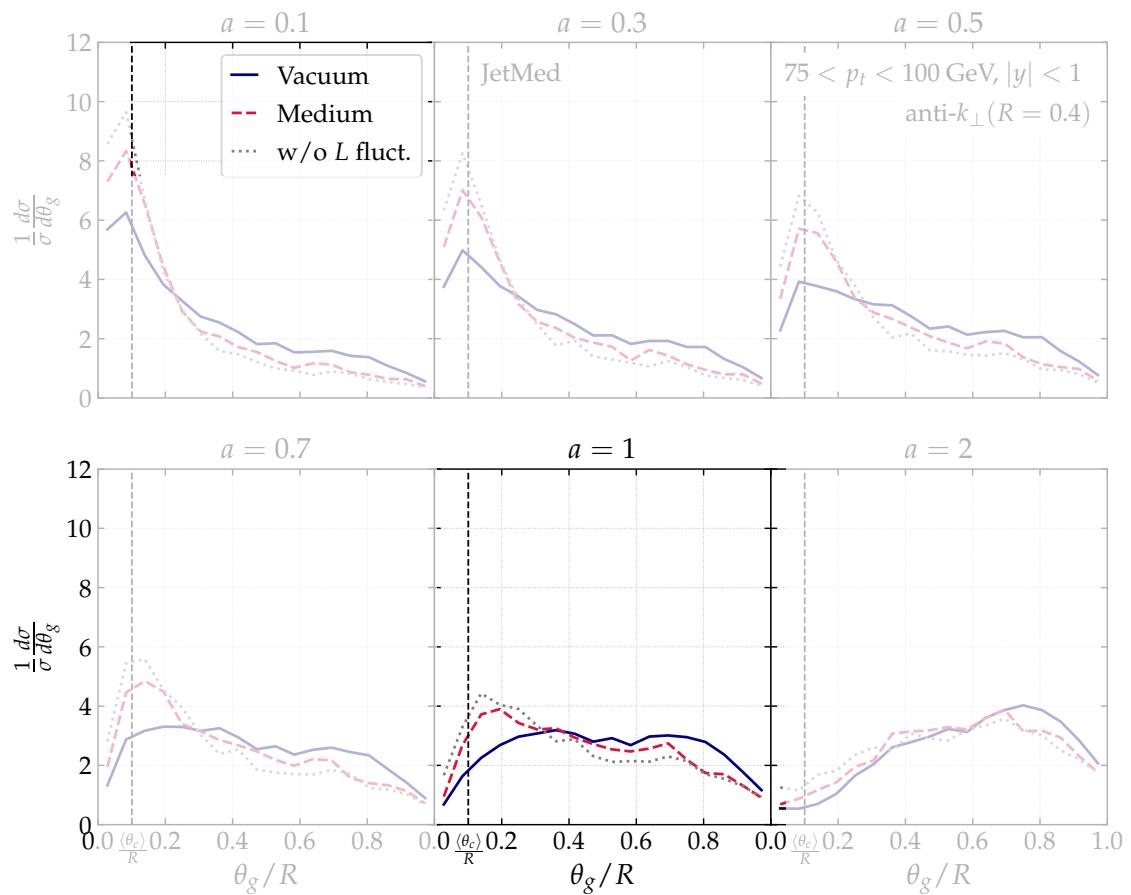
Which phase space is the best?

[Paul's talk about JetMed,
Weiyao's talk about LIDO,
Abhijit's talk about MATTER,
also Hybrid, Jewel, ...]

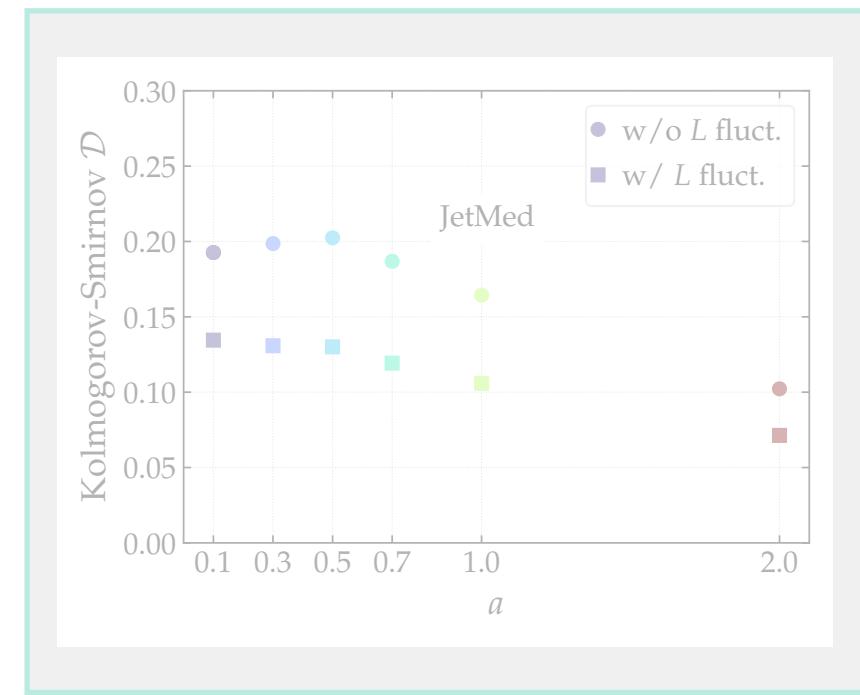
Is ϑ_c really measurable?

- HI Event generator study:
 - JetMed** [Caucal, Iancu, Soyez]
 - Jewel** [Zapp, Krauss, Wiedemann]
 - Hybrid** [Casalderrey-Solana, Milhano, Pablos, Rajagopal]
- Different energy-loss models
- Fluctuations: geometry, path length
- Embedded hydro/kinetic theory
- Medium response
- Hadronization
- Statistical tool: Kolmogorov-Smirnov Distance

JetMed simulation

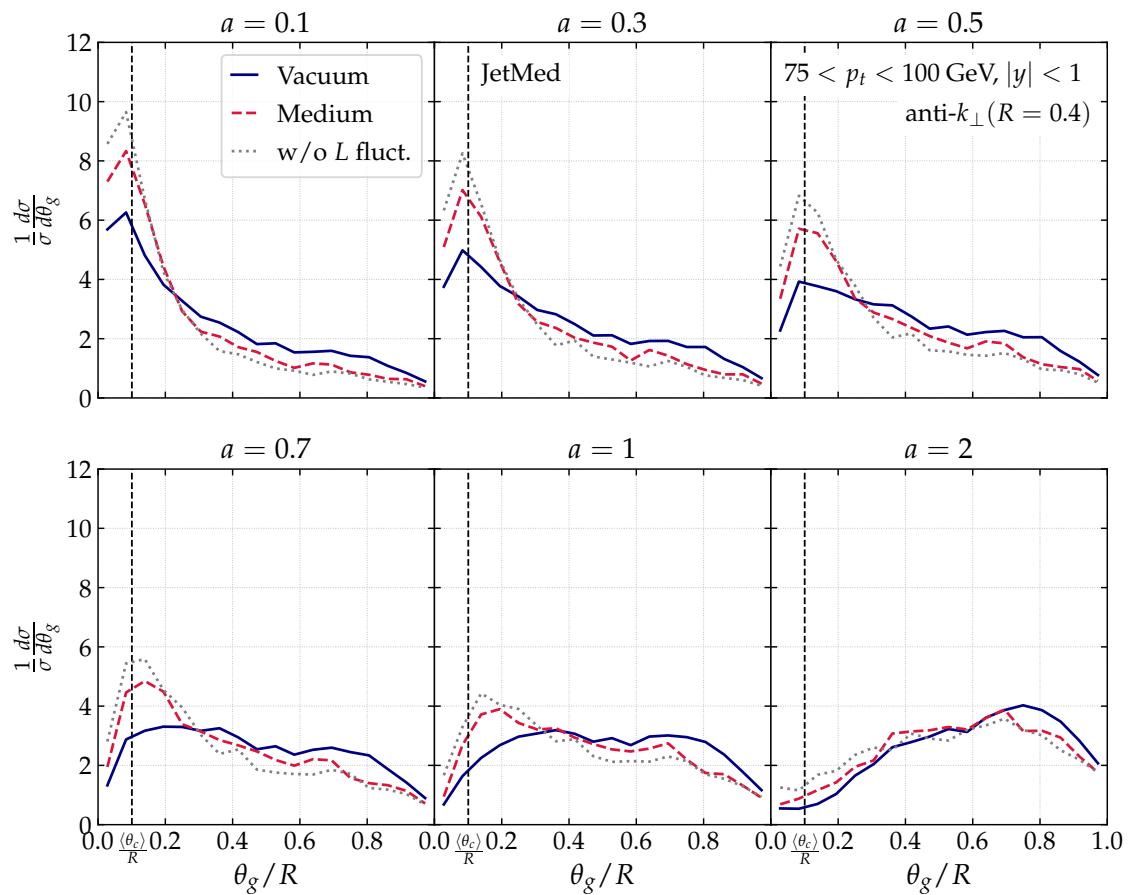


Kolmogorov-Smirnov Distance

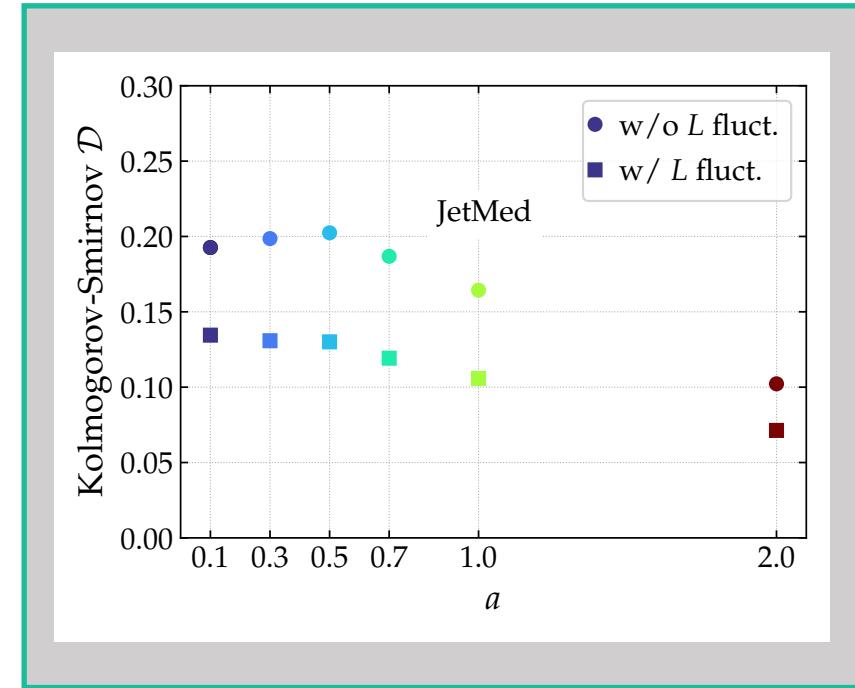


see also for Jewel and Hybrid...

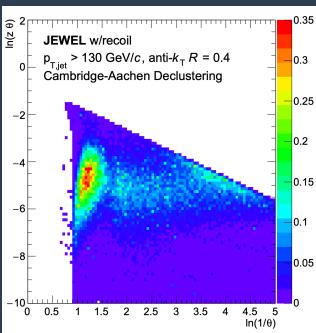
JetMed simulation



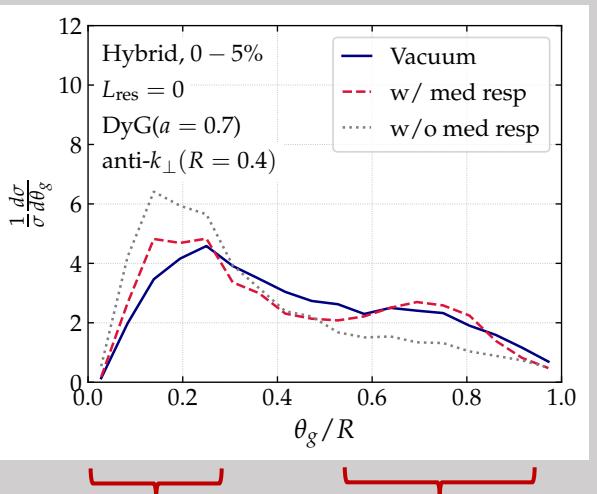
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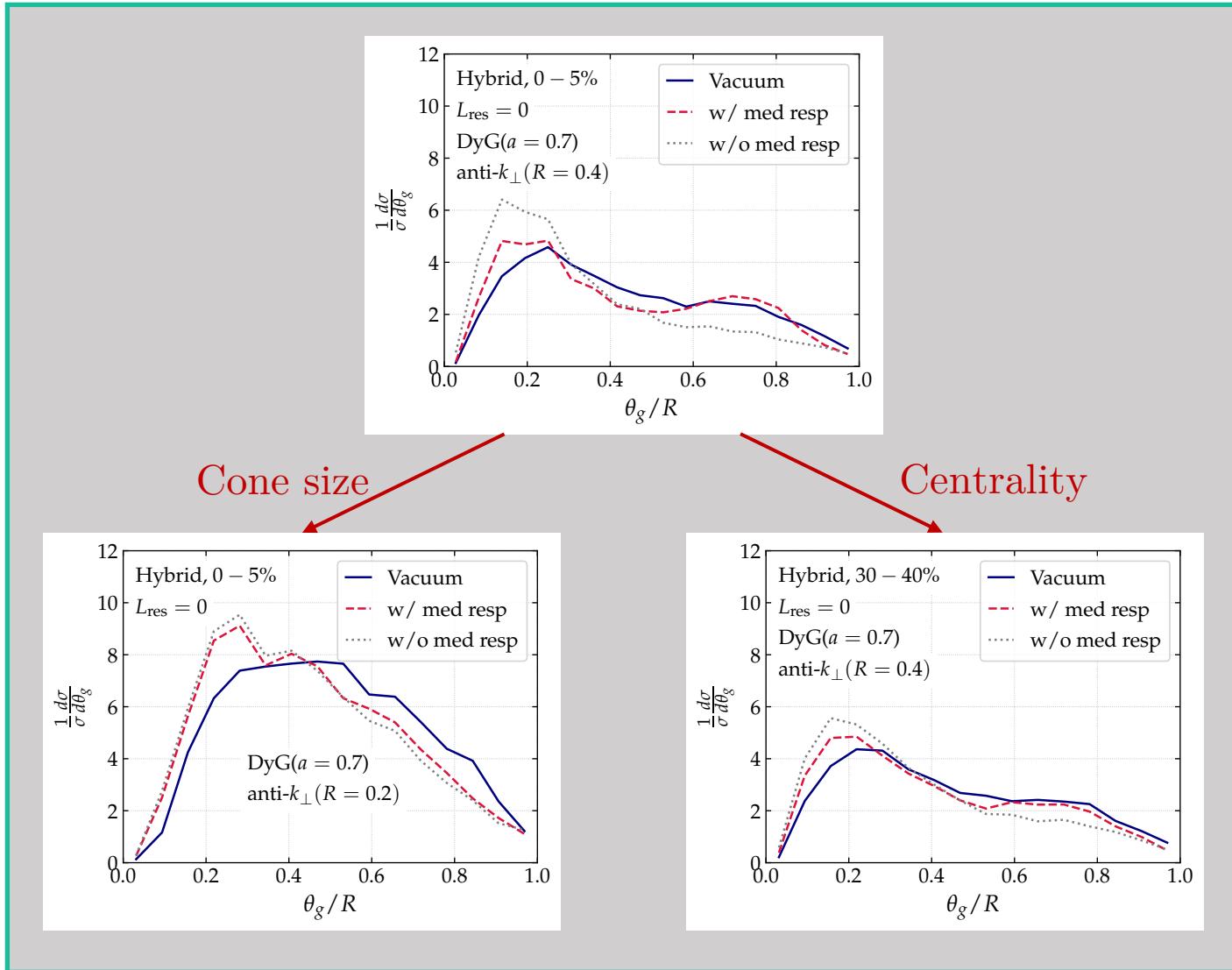
Sensitivity to medium response



Resolution angle ϑ_c

Medium response

Medium response



Summary

- Understanding the emission phase-space in medium
- vacuum baseline:
 - Dynamical tagging at LO+N²DL
 - Good agreement with ALICE data
- Heavy-Ion collisions:
 - analytical understanding of **enhancement around ϑ_c**
 - MCs to test ϑ_c and the phase space: JetMed, Jewel, Hybrid
 - Statistical analysis for measuring ϑ_c
 - Studied: energy-loss, fluctuations, medium response, hadronization
 - Best parameter: **$0.5 < a < 1$ and $R \sim 0.2$** to resolve the difference btw MCs

Thank you for the attention!

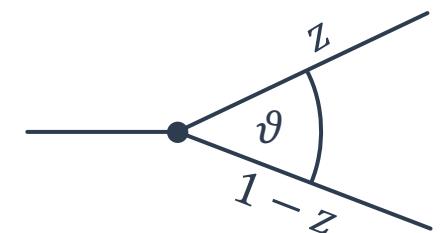


Jets in QCD

IRC limit of a $1 \rightarrow 2$ splitting:

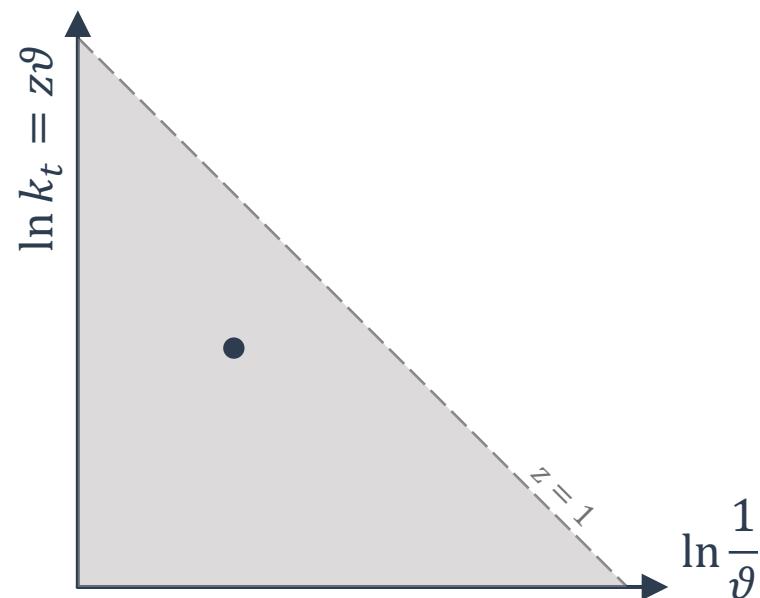
$$dP_i = 2\alpha_s(k_t) C_i \frac{d\vartheta}{\vartheta} \frac{dz}{z}$$

collinear divergence, soft divergence



Emission phase space (Lund plane): [Dreyer, Salam, Soyez]

$$\frac{dP_i}{\vartheta} \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{dP_i}{d \ln \vartheta d \ln z} = 2\alpha_s(k_t) C_i$$



In-medium Lund plane

In-medium Lund plane regions:

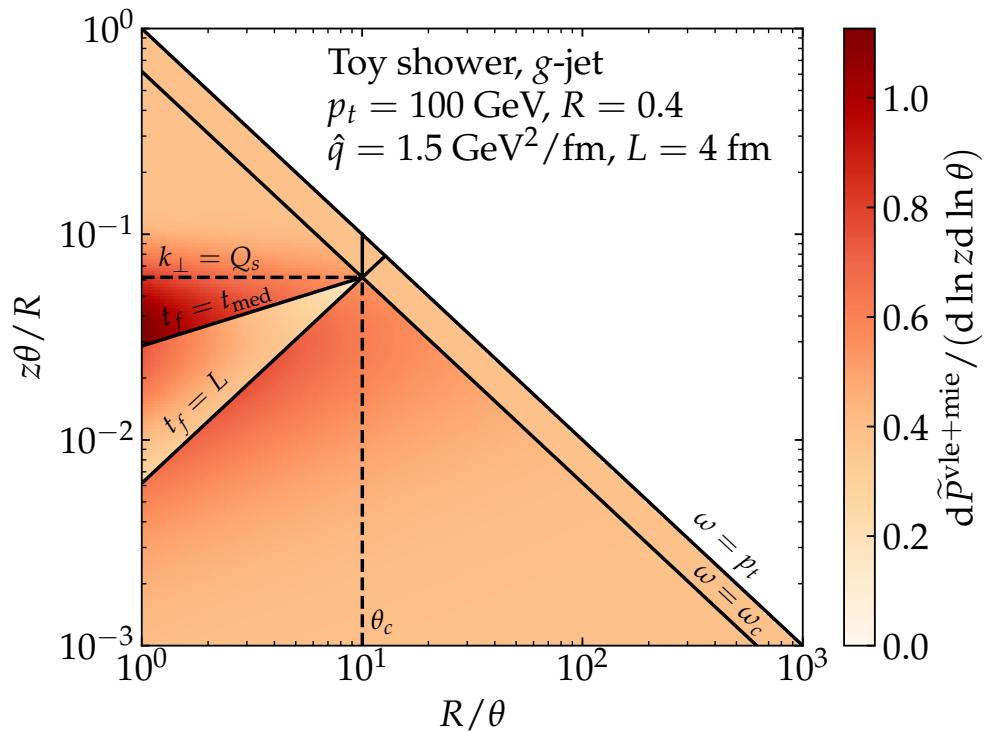
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Medium induced emissions:

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Analytic properties

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- $t_f > L$: Out of the medium vacuum emissions
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- $t_{\text{med}} < t_f < L$: veto region no vacuum emissions

Energy-loss [BDMS]:

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\vartheta_g} = \frac{1}{N} \int d\varepsilon \sum_i \frac{d\sigma_i}{d(p_t + \varepsilon)}$$

$$\times \int dz \mathcal{P}_i^{\text{med}}(z, \vartheta_g) \mathcal{E}_{i,p_t,R}(\varepsilon | z, \vartheta_g)$$

