Efficient Description of medium response to jet energy loss Jorge Casalderrey-Solana In collaboration with G. Milhano, D. Pablos, K. Rajagopal and Xiaojun Yao



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Soft structure of jets is modified in heavy ion collisions



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Soft particle production is enhanced



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- Soft emission persists to very large angles



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- Soft particle production is enhanced
- Soft emission persists to very large angles
- Well understood in terms of hydrodynamic response

Hydro response studied by many groups: Hybrid, CoLBT, Tachibana et al, MUSIC, ...

Hydrodynamic Procedure

Hydrodynamics with a source

$$\nabla_{\mu}T^{\mu\nu} = J^{\nu}$$

Hydrodynamic Procedure

Hydrodynamics with a source

Integrates to the total deposited energy

Depends on the thermalization process

Chesler and Yaffe 07; Hong, Teaney and Chesler 12, ... Mehtar-Tani, Schlichting, Soudi 22; Brewer, Mazeliaouskas, Zhou HP23

Concrete form still unknown
(here modelled by a Gaussian)

Hydrodynamic Procedure

Hydrodynamics with a source

Collective response

Transports energy away from jet

Produces sound and diffusion

Interplay with radial flow

Injection of energy by the jet

Integrates to the total deposited energy

• Depends on the thermalization process

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- Monte Carlo analysis: millions of events
- Full hydro analysis of back-reaction:

Simulating an event is very time consuming

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COLBT: linearised Boltzman equation
Here: linearized hydro response

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But not everything is linear:

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We need approximations!

- ullet Energy injection is small as compared to the fireball \Longrightarrow linearization
 - COLBT: linearised Boltzman equation
 - Here: linearized hydro response
 - But not everything is linear:
 - Deposition rate
 - Particle production E» T

Non-linear dependence on jet energy

Response without Transverse Flow

Building block: perturbation on-top of Bjorken flow

•Sound waves \Rightarrow take energy away from jet

Diffusion wake

⇒lost momentum becomes moving fluid along the jet path

On average:

JCS, Teaney and Shuryak 05

diffusion wake dominates over sound waves in particle production

See for Yang, He, Chen, Ke, Pang and Wangattempts to disentangle Mach and wake in COLBT

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• An efficient approximate procedure

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 - •Fast generation of flow fields induced by jets

•Library of cases for each deposition point + linear superposition

Calibration Again

ydro

0.4

0.3

0.2

0.1

10

Excellent agreement with non-linear hydro

Effects of transverse flow

•Harder

Narrower

Less "negative"

0

-10

-5

0

5

Non-linear hydro response from Music

Other non-linear response: Tachibana et al.; CoLBT

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Calibration Agains

10

Very good agreement with non-linear hydro

 Soft particle spectrum changes event by event

- U

-10

-5

0

 $x \, [\mathrm{fm}]$

5

5

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Calibration Again

0.3

0.2

0.1

10

Good agreement with non-linear hydro

 Soft particle spectrum changes event by event

Intricate angular patterns depending on point of origin

> jet direction radial flow encountered

-10

-10

-5

0

5

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Calibration Against

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-5

-10 -10

 Semi-quantitative agreement with non-linear hydro

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Intricate angular patterns

Non-linear hydro response from MUSIC

Calibration Against

0.1 0 5 10 x [fm]

0.2

З

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Non-linear hydro response from MUSIC

Manifestation of sound waves in rapidity (for certain configuration)

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Conclusions

•Medium response affects the soft jet structure

They exhibit interesting flow patterns

Depends on collision geometry

Provides complementary tomographic information

•May also help to constrain hydrodynamization

Output test is computational expensive

- •Our procedure captures the main physics of medium response
- At least 1000 X faster than non-linear solution
- •We are now ready for a Monte Carlo implementation

And for a more stringent comparison with RHIC and LHC data

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Too simple⇒Too Soft & Too Wide

• The simple back-reaction implemented in hybrid model:

- Captures the general features of the energy-degradation
- Produces too many soft particles at large angles

In this talk: first steps towards a better description of back-reaction