

Monte Carlo modeling of jets

Liliana Apolinário



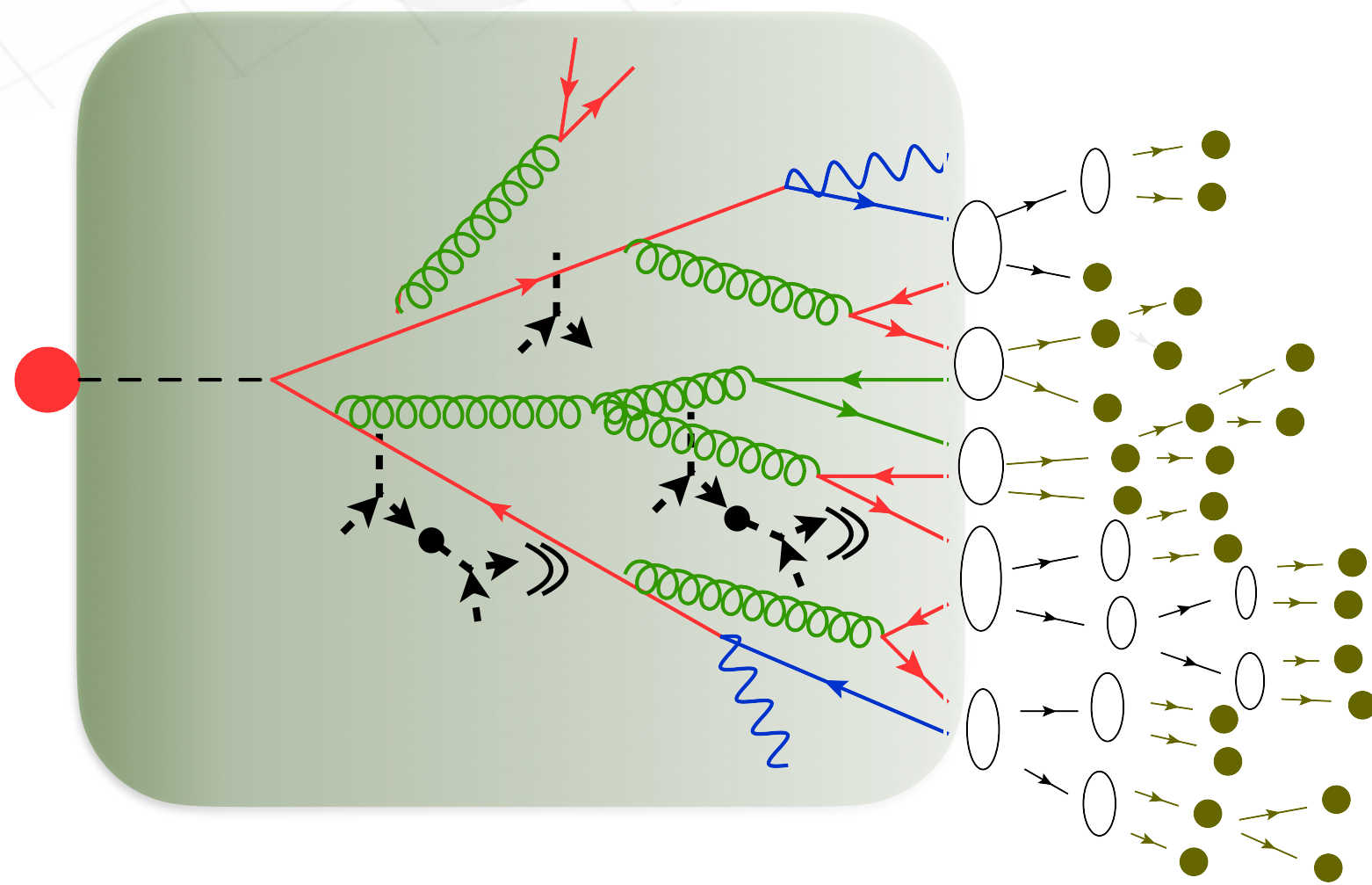
TÉCNICO
LISBOA

Jets in Heavy-Ion Collisions

Analytical results

Several developments over the last years

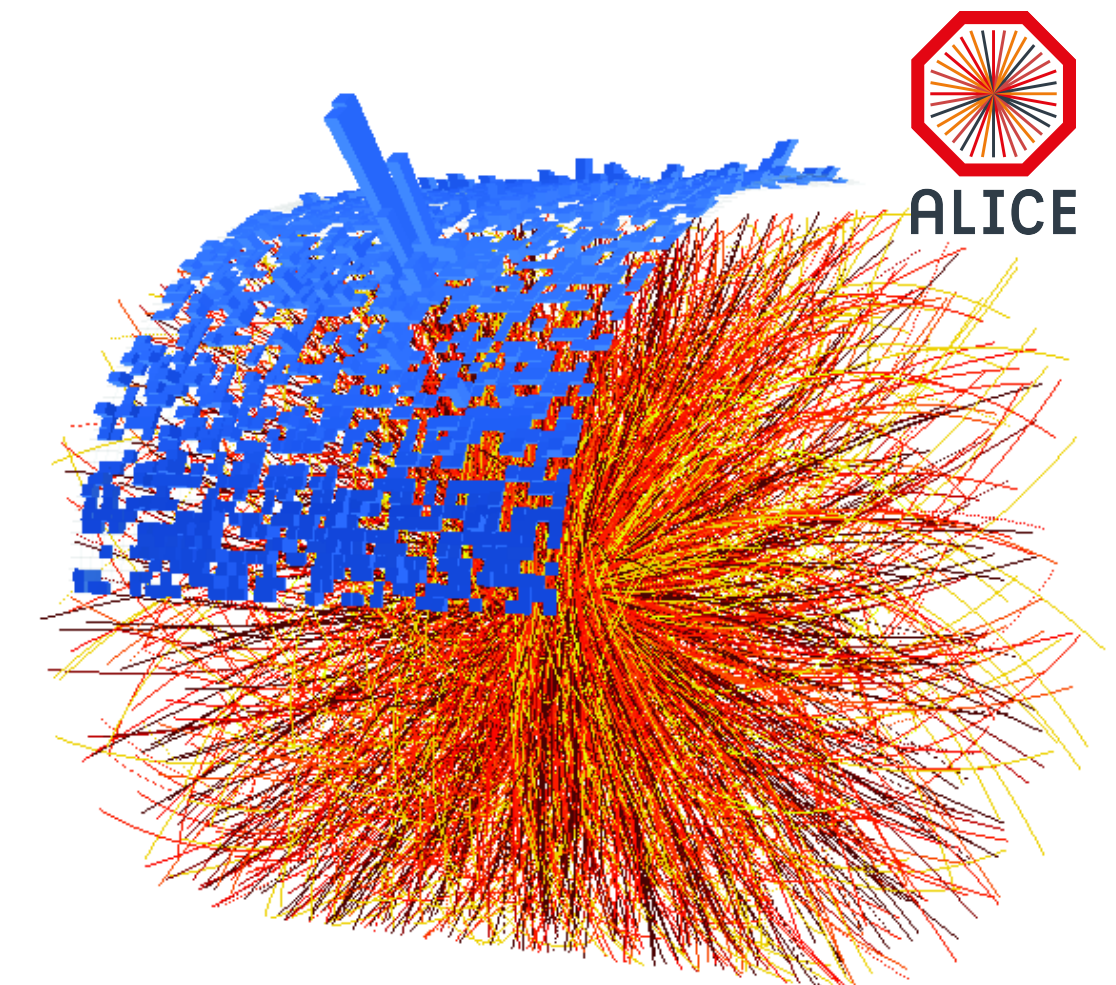
[see C. Andrés' talk (today)]



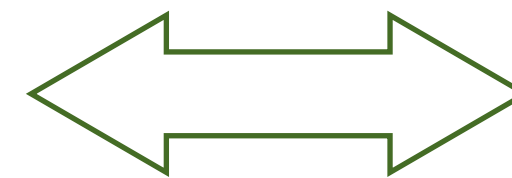
Experiment

More background-free observables

[see LHC/RHIC talks (today)]



Direct comparison



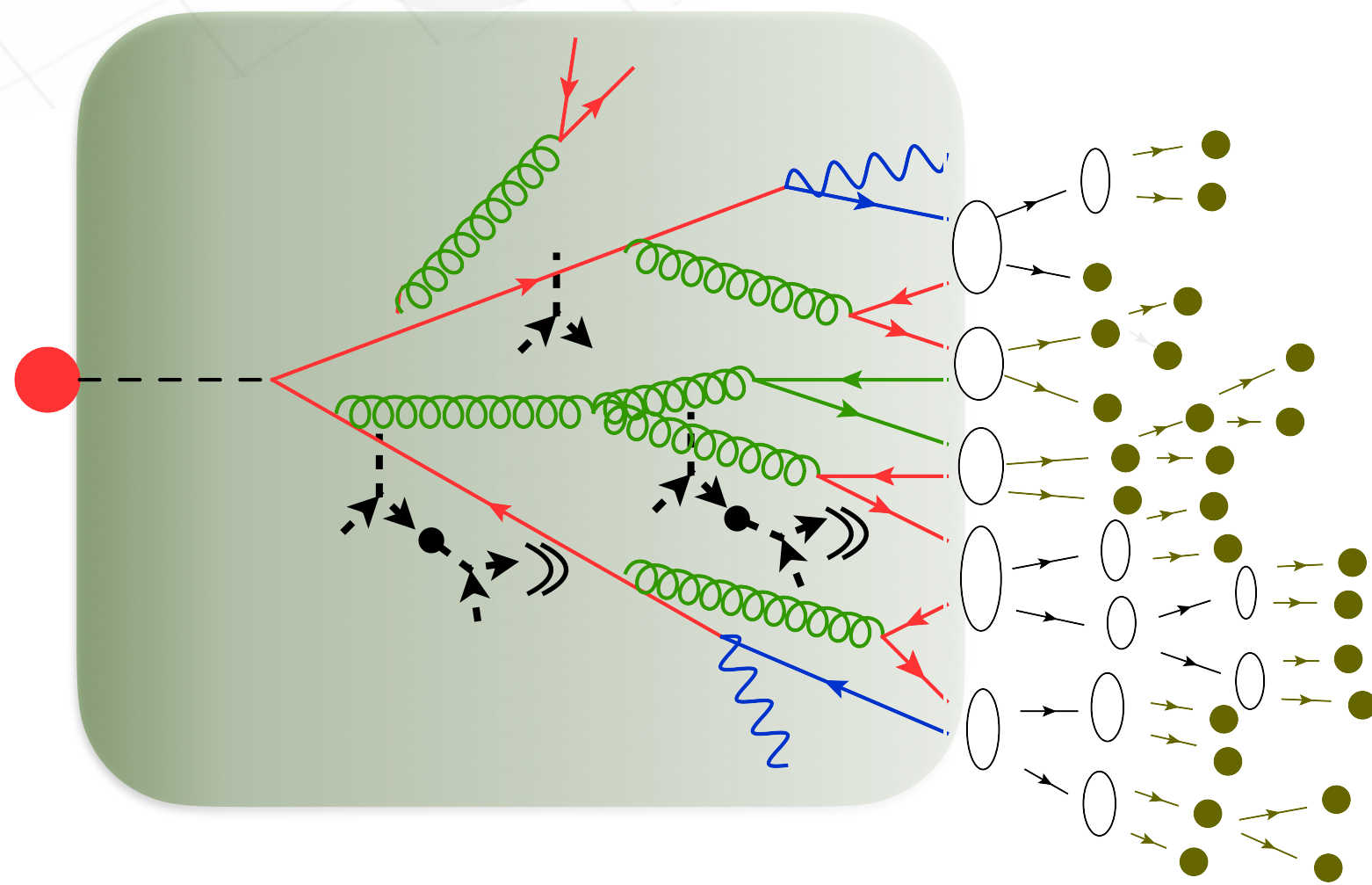
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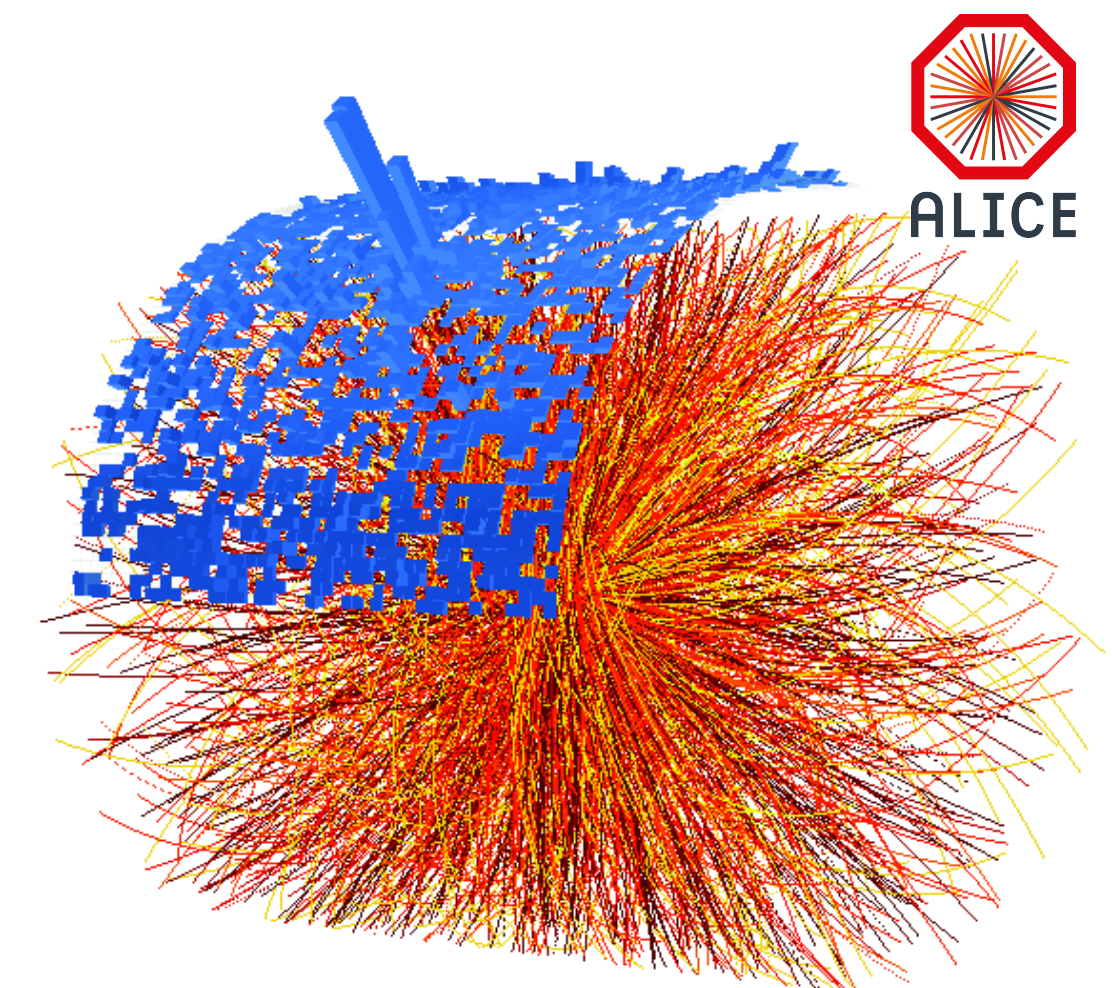
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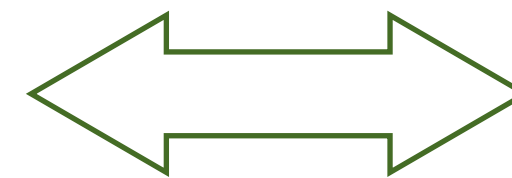
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Direct comparison



possible

Why do we need Monte Carlo event generators?

Analytic vs MC approaches

Analytical approaches

Based on first principle calculations that address elementary jet processes

Analytic vs MC approaches

Analytical approaches

Based on first principle calculations that address elementary jet processes

- ✓ Improvements beyond:
 - static medium
 - limited kinematic approximations
 - ...
- ⚠ Limited understanding for:
 - lower momentum scales
 - interplay between “vacuum” and “medium”-induced shower

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Can consider the full jet shower evolution and evolving medium

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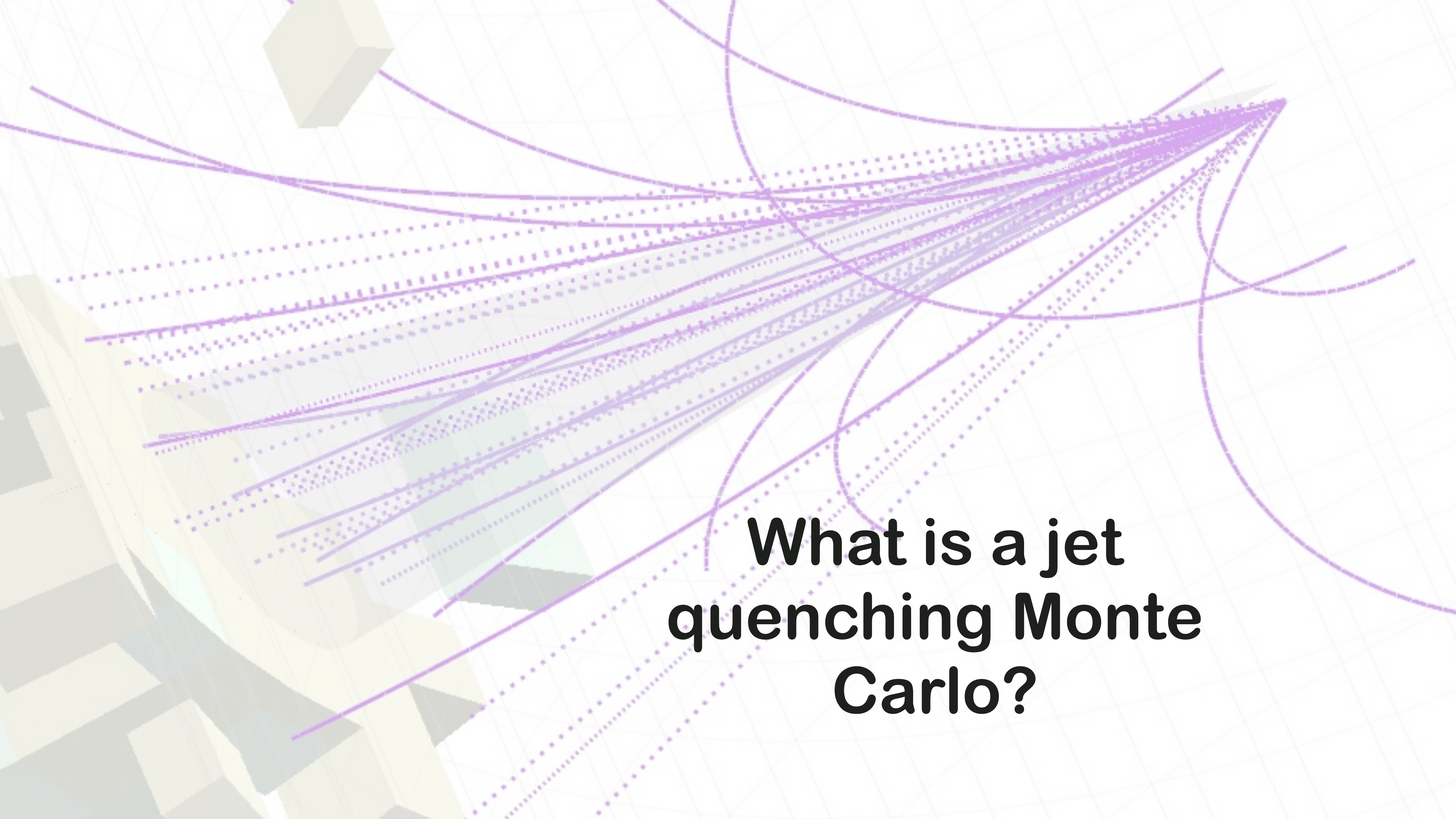
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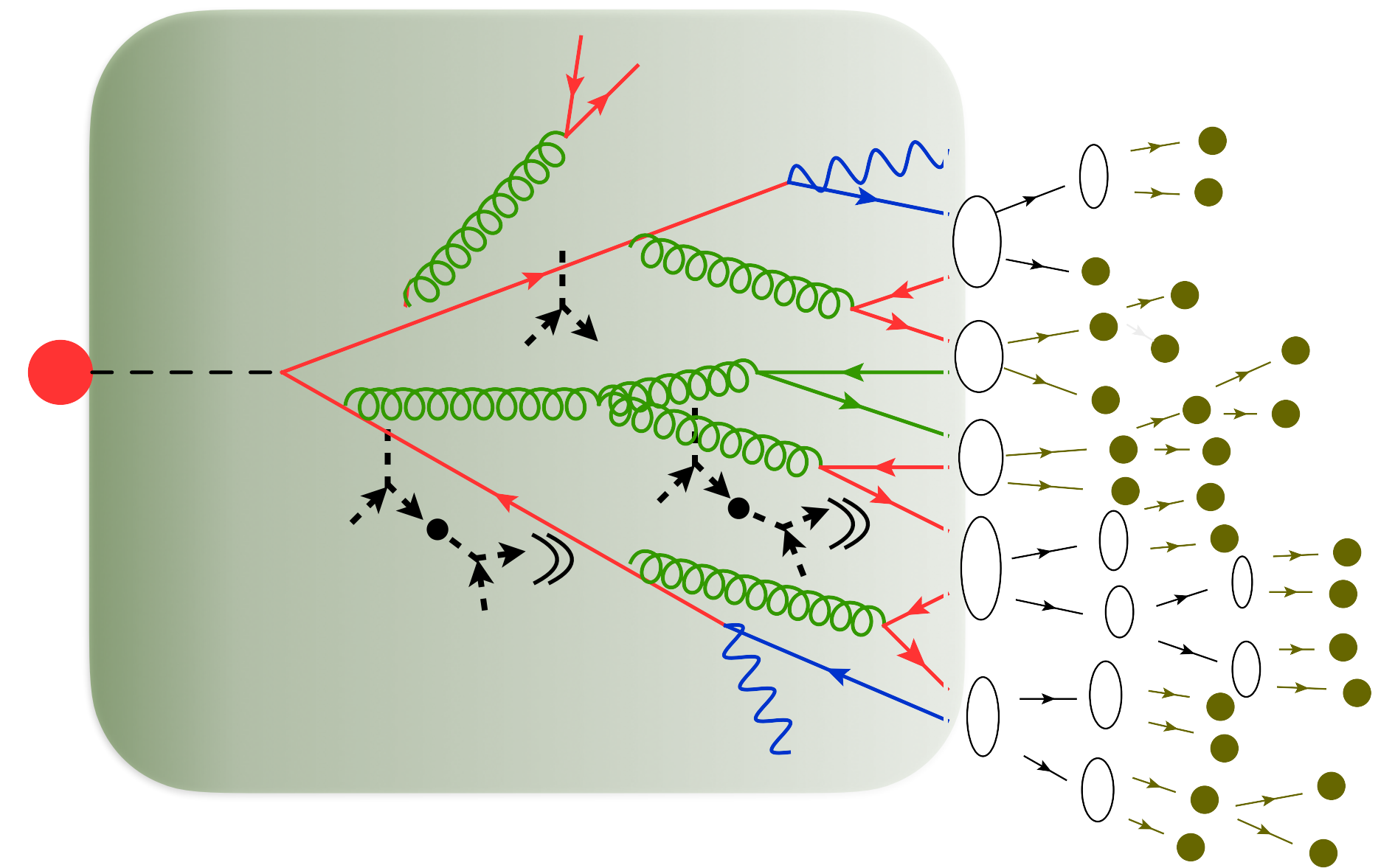
- ✓ Rely on analytical results
- ⚠ ... But lacking most recent analytical developments
- ⚠ ✓ Require further modelling beyond analytically-controlled phase-space regions

The background features a light gray grid pattern. Overlaid on this are several purple lines of varying thickness and style, including solid lines, dotted lines, and lines with a dashed-dotted pattern. Some lines are curved, while others are straight. In the bottom-left corner, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of yellow, green, and gray, resembling a stylized mountain range or a series of stacked planes. A single, solid purple line starts from the top-left and curves towards the right side of the frame.

**What is a jet
quenching Monte
Carlo?**

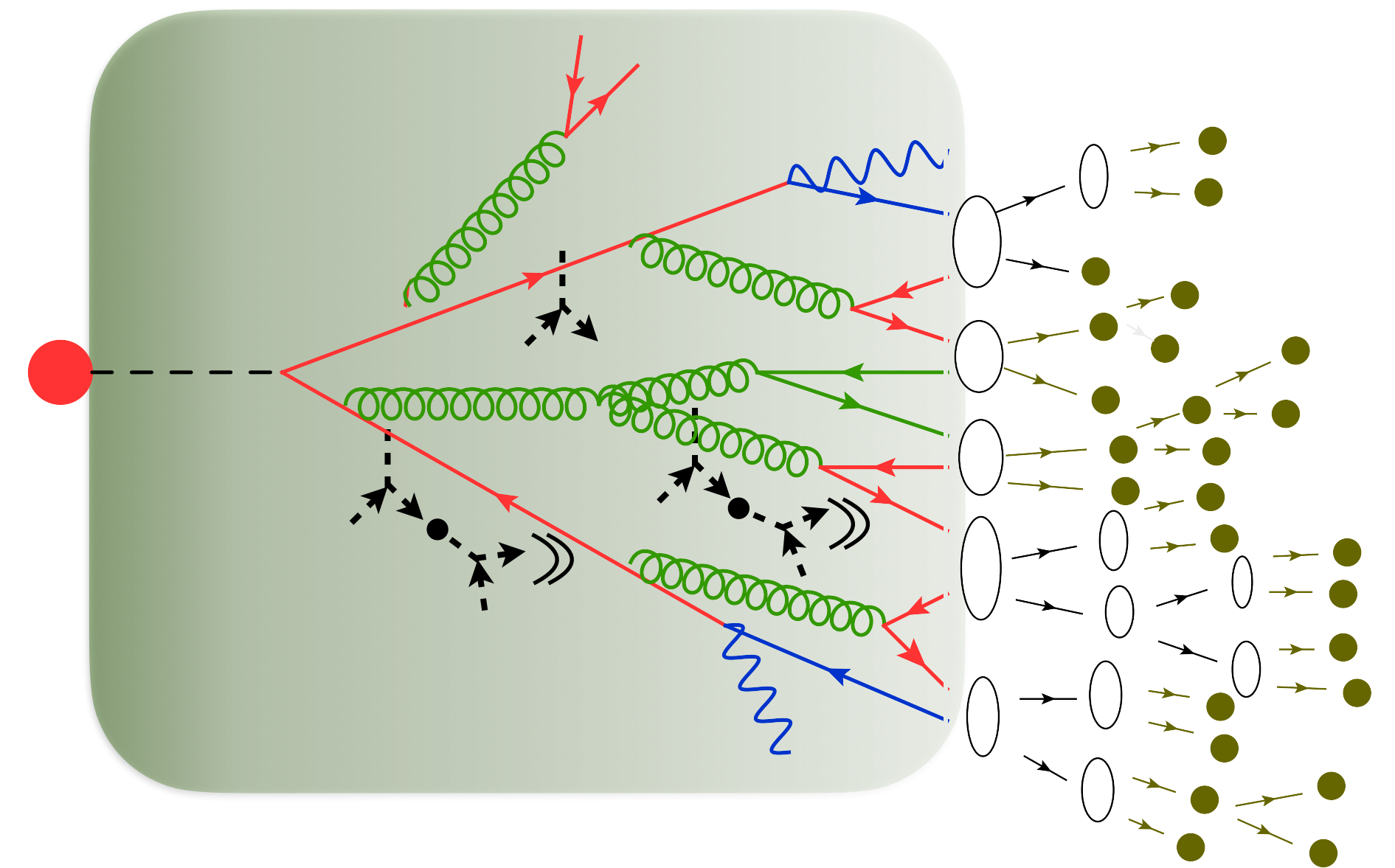
Jet quenching Monte Carlo models

- ◆ N-particle system originated through a parton shower
- ◆ Vacuum radiation
- ◆ Medium-induced effects
 - ◆ Medium-induced radiation
 - ◆ Jet-induced medium response
 - ◆ Medium response re-scattering



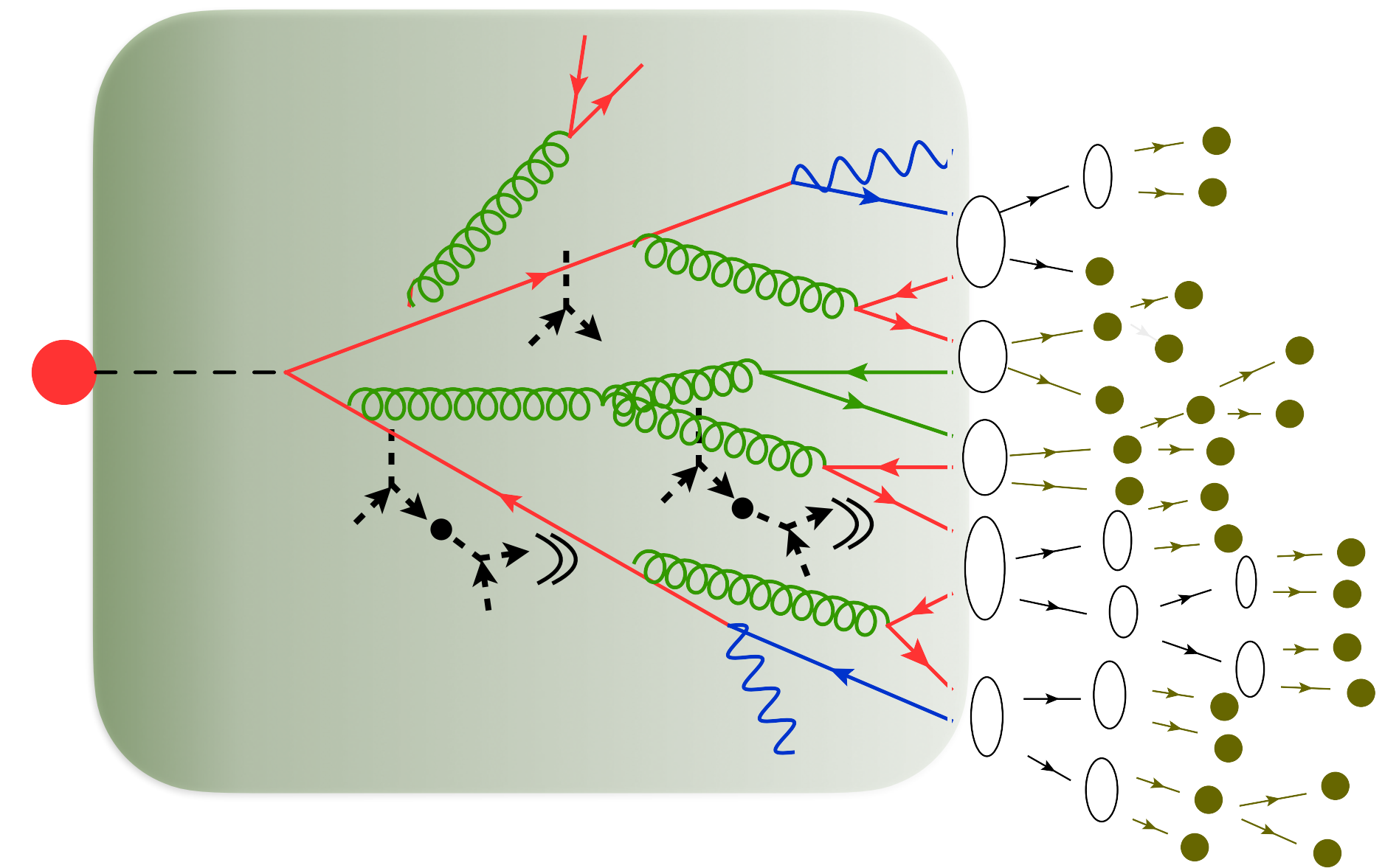
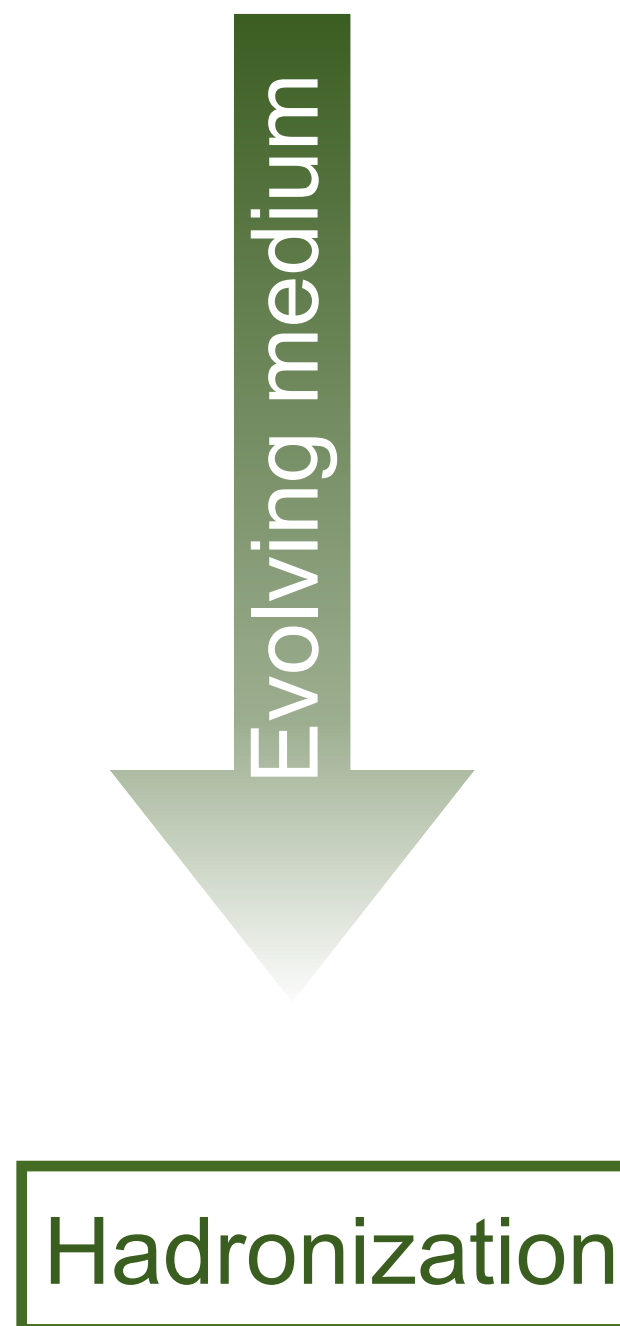
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Medium-modified jet in all momentum scales?

Jet quenching Monte Carlo models

- ◆ Two different approaches:

Change in the jet evolution:

Modifications on a developed shower

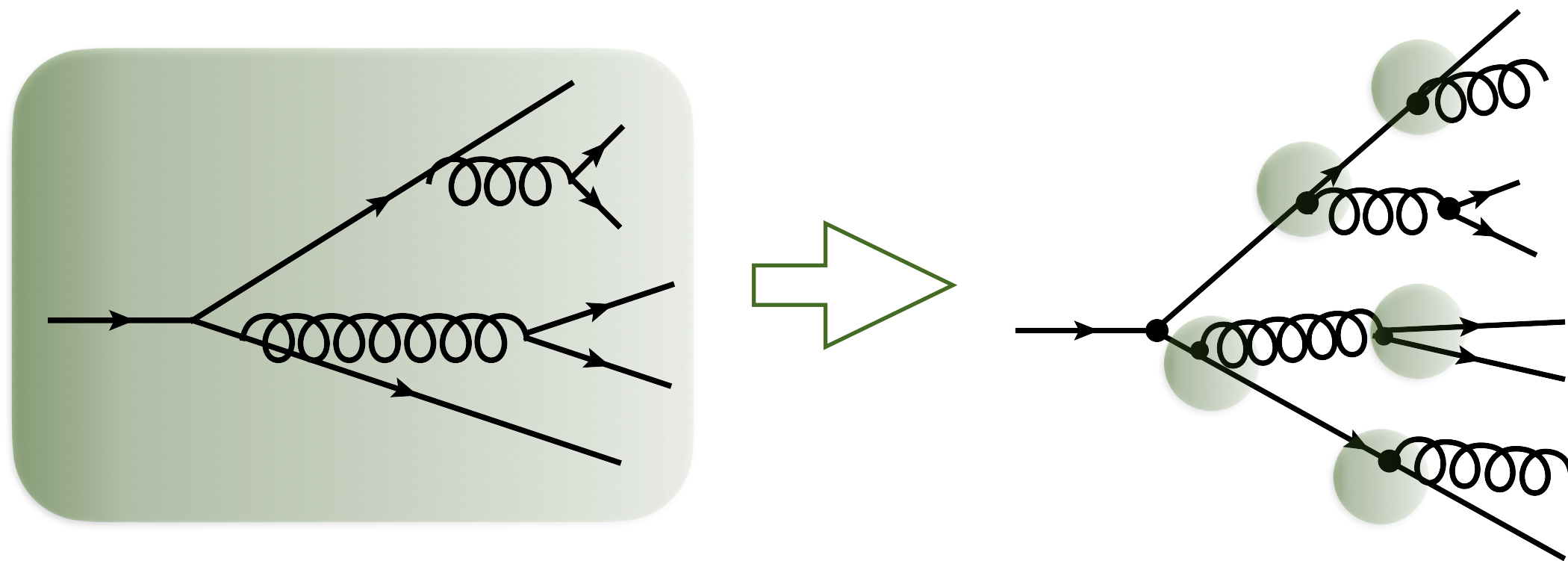
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Medium-induced modifications can take place throughout the parton evolution

Medium-modifications at all momentum scales



E.g: JETSCAPE, JEWEL, MATTER, Q-PYTHIA,...

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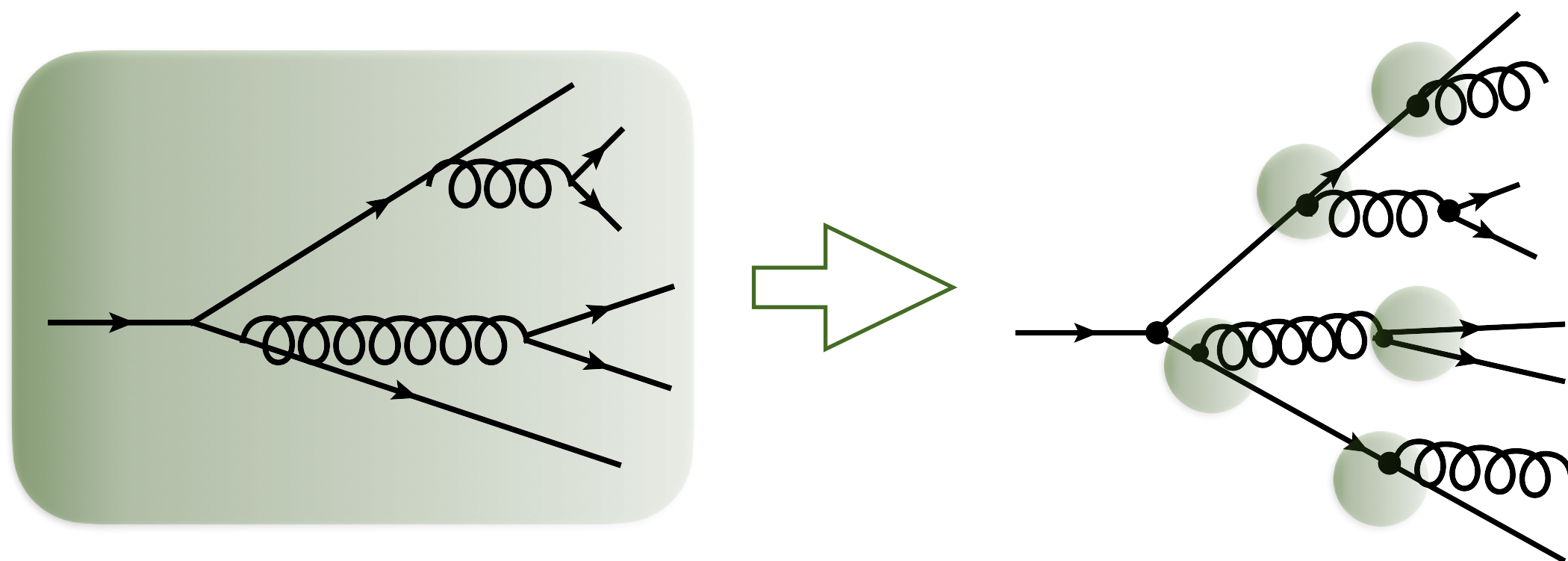
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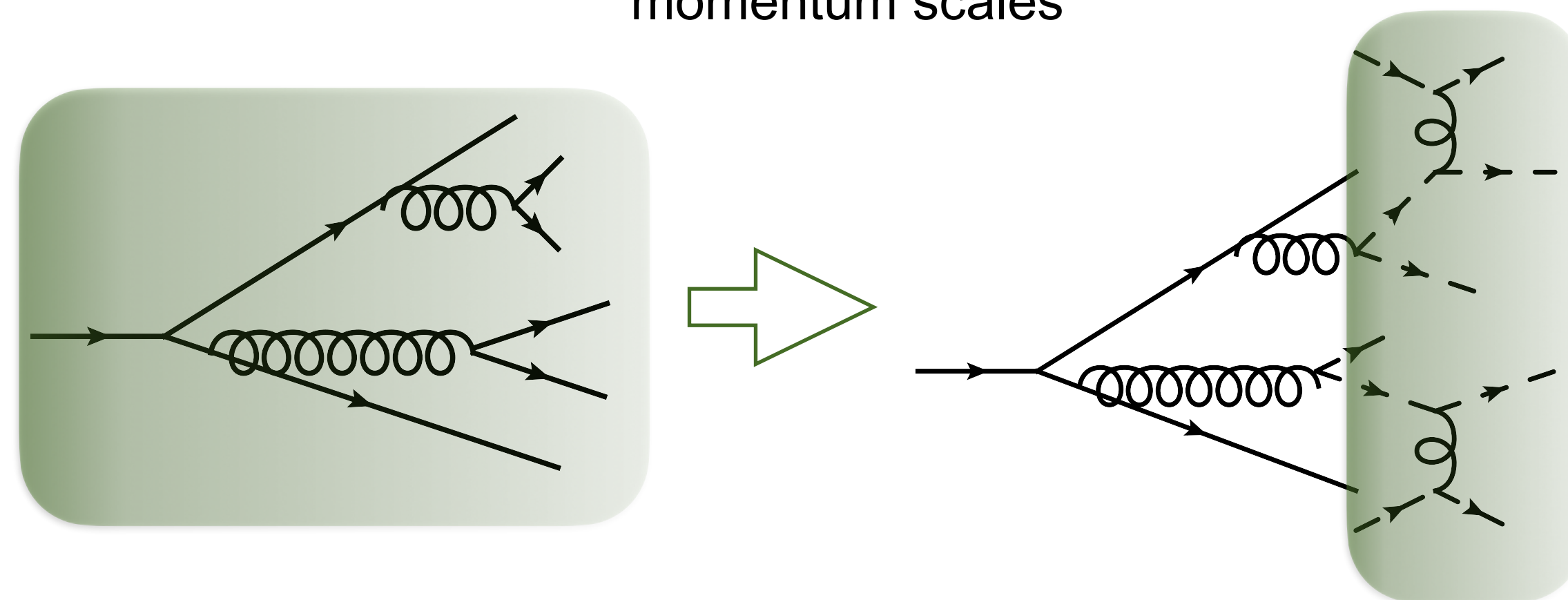


E.g: JETSCAPE, JEWEL, MATTER, Q-PYTHIA,...

Modifications on a developed shower

Vacuum (hard and collinear) parton structure unmodified

Medium-modifications dominate low momentum scales



E.g:(Co-)LBT, Hybrid, MARTINI, PyQUEN..

Jet quenching Monte Carlo models

- ◆ Comparison between the two:

Change in the jet evolution:

Choose (or develop) a given vacuum parton shower
(Fixed to the ordering variable and parton shower accuracy)

Modifications on a developed shower

Minimal changes to the vacuum parton shower
(Easier to develop alongside vacuum physics)

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(inheriting kinematical restrictions)

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Modifications done in momentum scales relatively
above the non-perturbative region

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Modifications in the low-momentum particle distribution (close to non-perturbative region)

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No “correct” answer... All with their pros and cons...

Jet quenching Monte Carlo models

- ◆ Comparison between the two:

Change in the jet evolution:



Choose (or develop) a given vacuum parton shower
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Interplay between vacuum and medium shower

Modifications on a developed shower

Modifications in the low-momentum particle distribution (close to non-perturbative region)



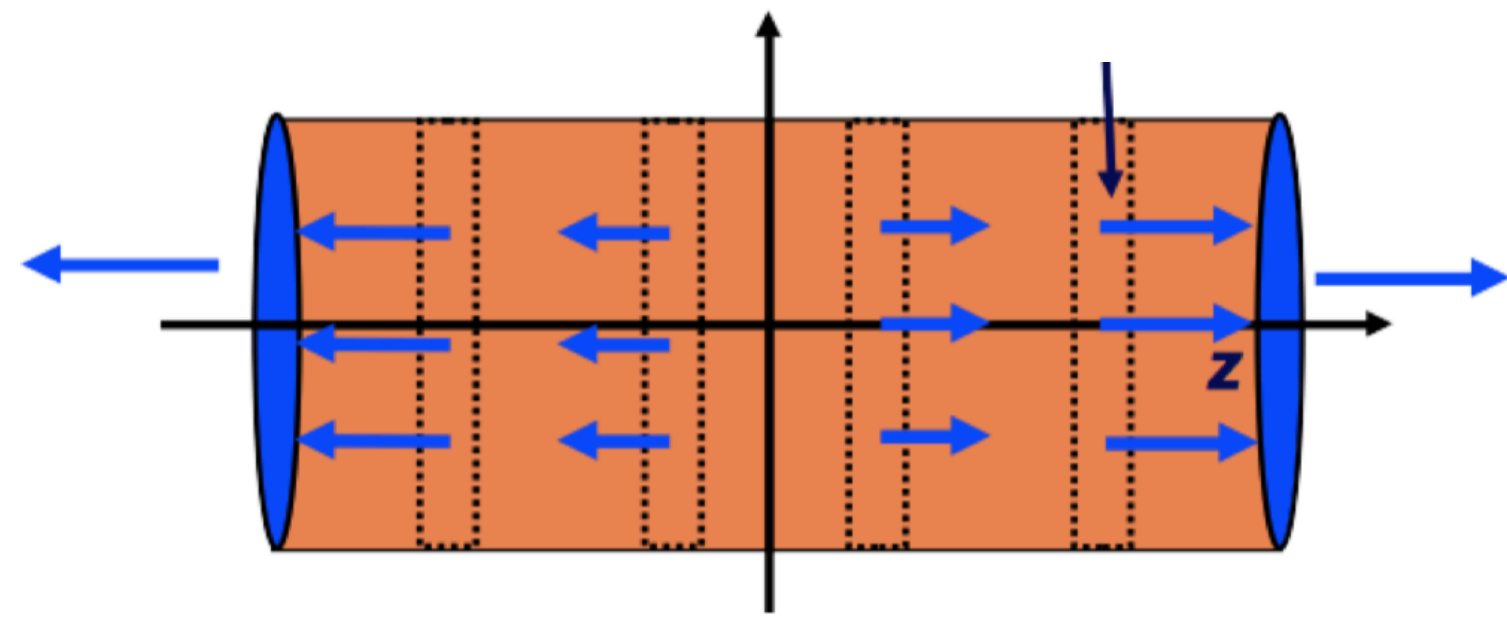
QCD processes at lower momentum scales

Medium Evolution modelling

- ◆ Medium evolution model

Bjorken 1D expansion

[Bjorken (1983)]



$$T = T_0 \left(\frac{\tau_0}{\tau} \right)^{v_s^2}$$

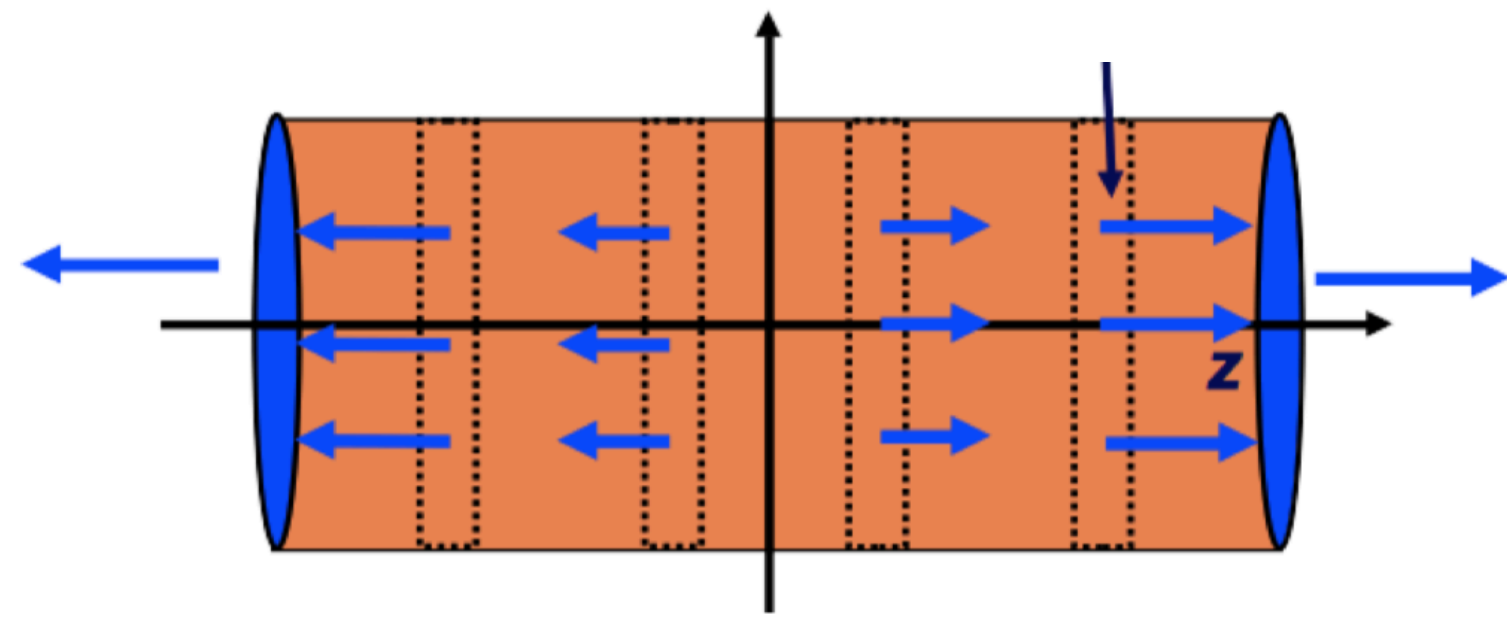
Longitudinal (1D) expansion
(Energy density characterised by a power-law evolution)

Medium Evolution modelling

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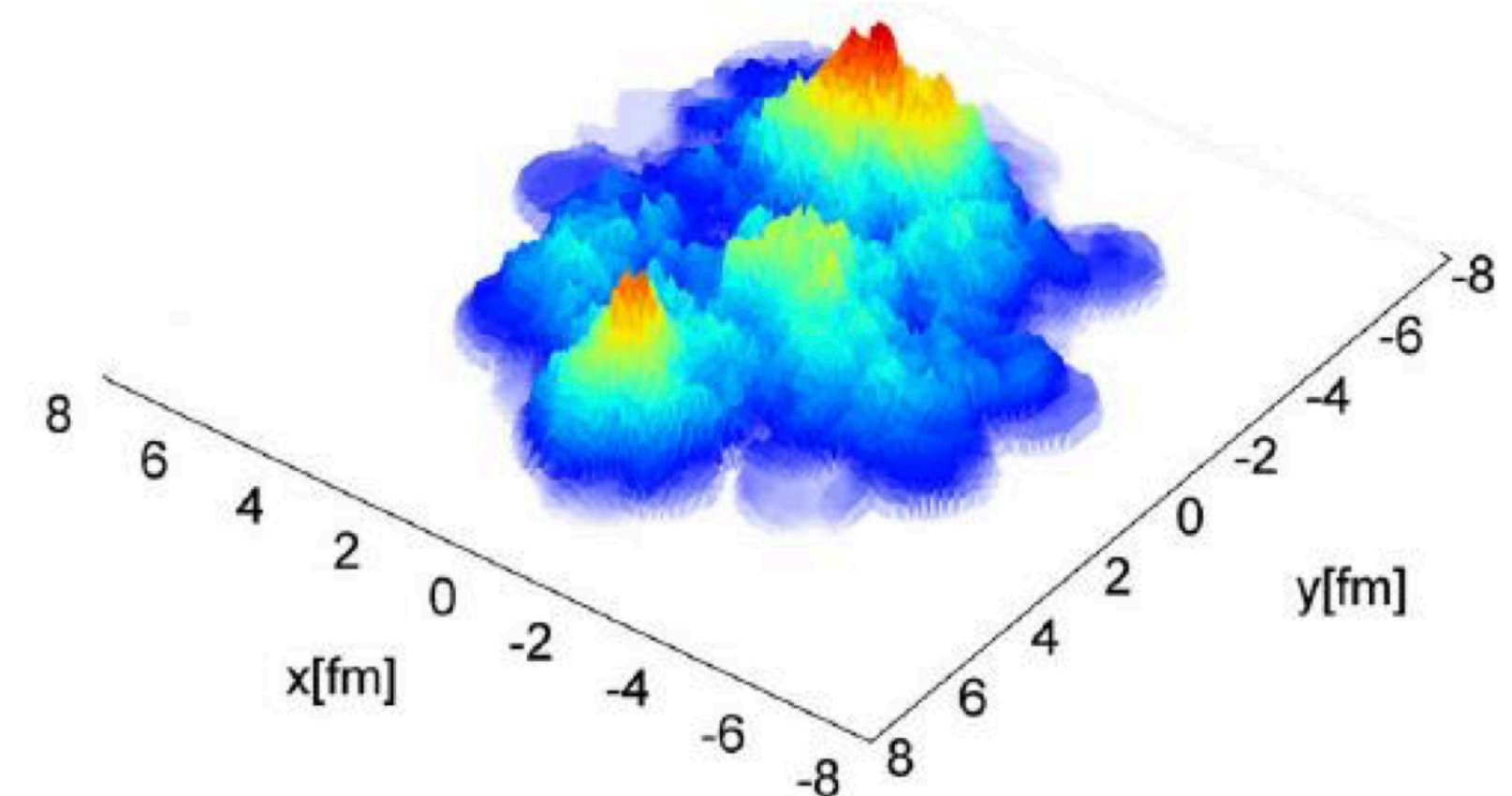


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Longitudinal (1D) expansion
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Event-by-event non-ideal hydrodynamics

[Molner et al(1407.8152), Shen et al (1409.8164),...]



$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = j^\nu$$

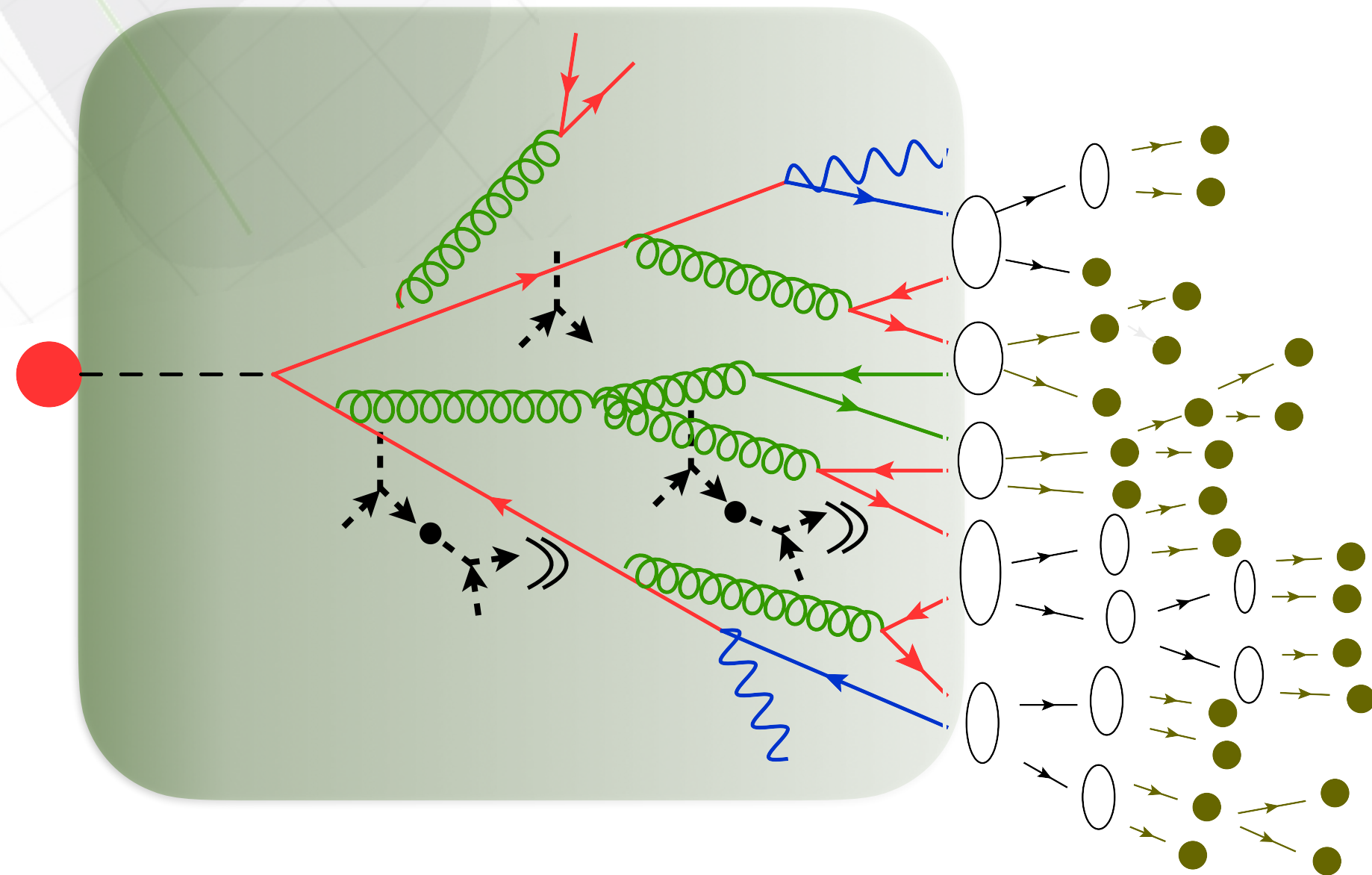
3D expansion
(Energy density characterised by relativistic hydrodynamic evolution)

Medium Evolution modelling

[see K. Boguslavski' talk (today)]

[Andrés, et al (1902.03231), Stojku et al (2008.08987),
JETSCAPE (2102.11337), Adhya et al (2211.15803)]

- ◆ Uncertainty driven by the onset of medium-jet interactions...

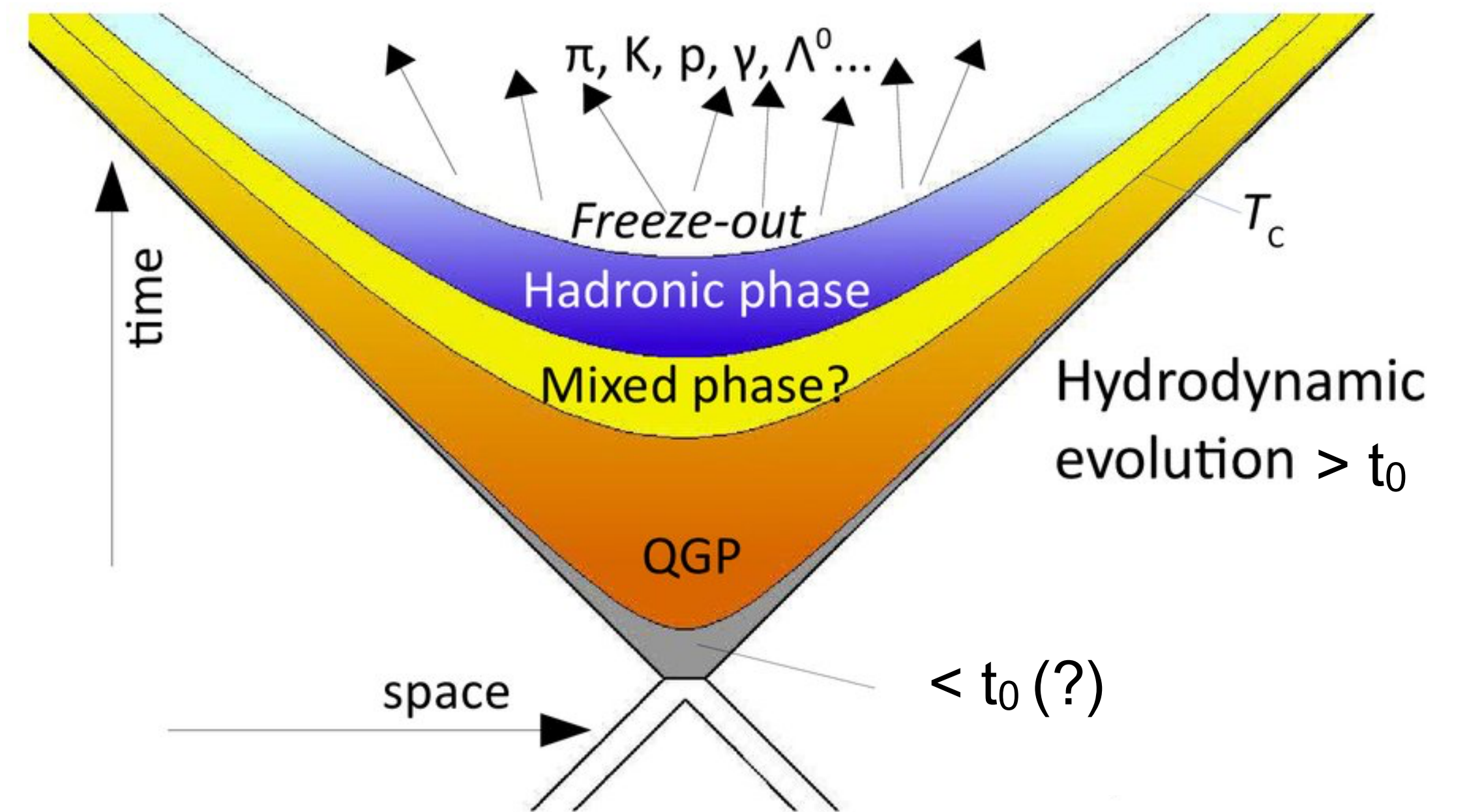
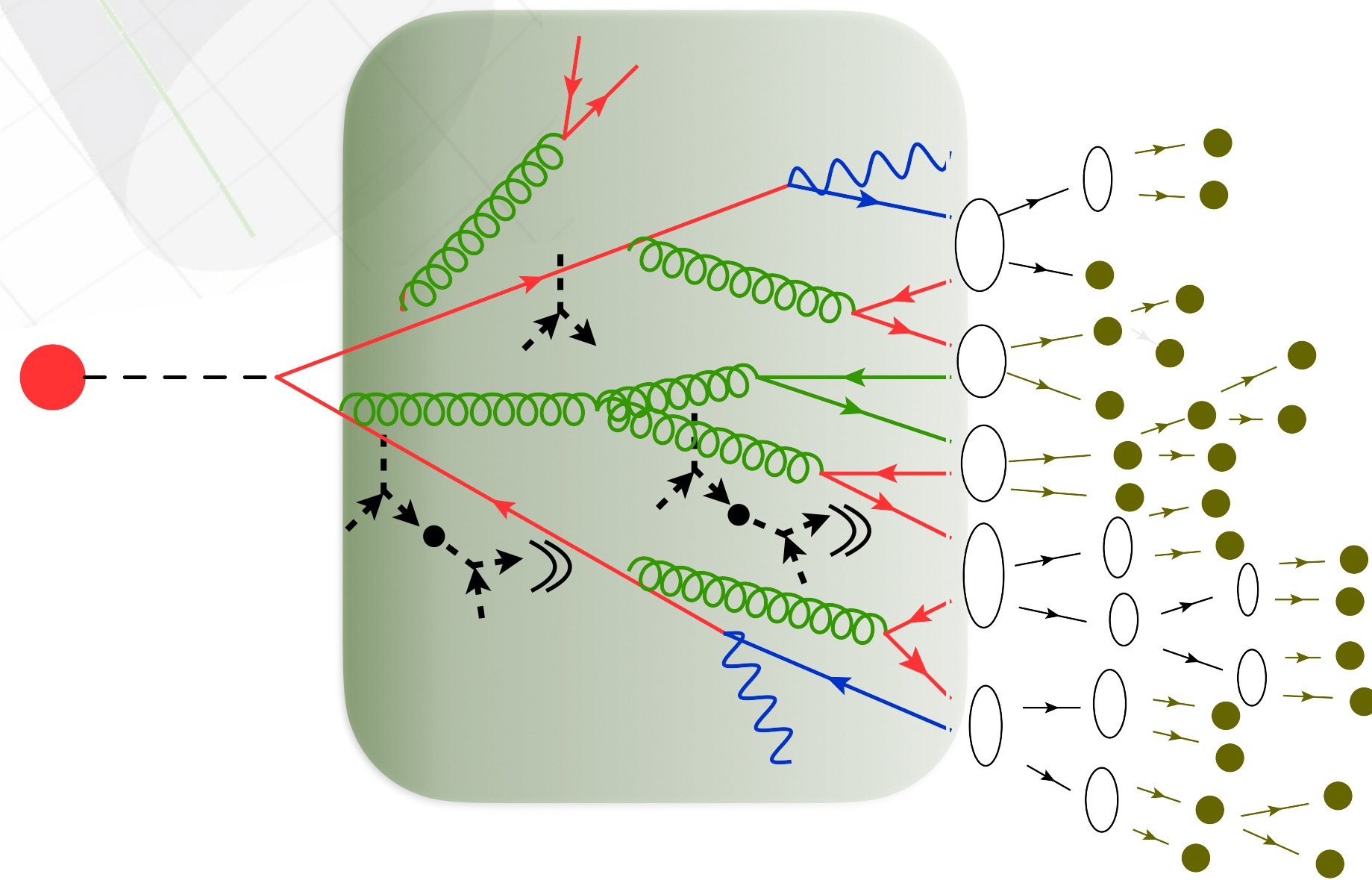


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- ◆ Uncertainty driven by the onset of medium-jet interactions...



Jet-medium interactions start at t₀? What happens before?

State-of-the-art models

- ◆ Several jet quenching Monte Carlo models: See references in the backup slides

Q-PYTHIA

PYQUEN

Jetmed(Saclay)

JEWEL

Co-LBT

MARTINI

MATTER

CUJET

DREENA-A



LBT

Hybrid strong/weak coupling

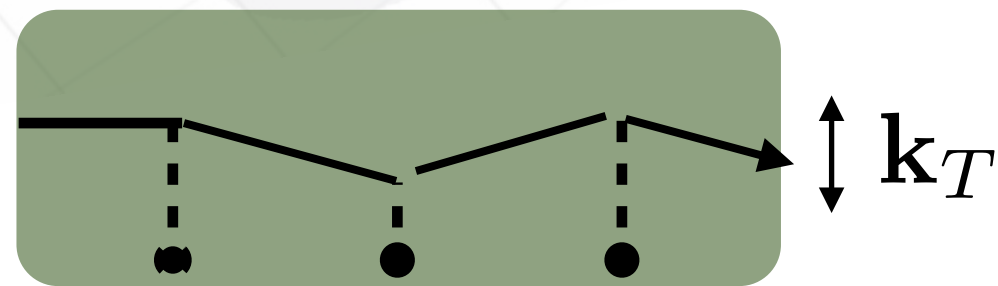
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The successes of Monte Carlo approaches

From the jet to the medium

- ◆ Medium-induced radiation and momentum broadening closely connected (multiple soft-scattering approximation)
- ◆ Accumulation of momenta enhances gluon radiation and partons undergo transverse momentum broadening

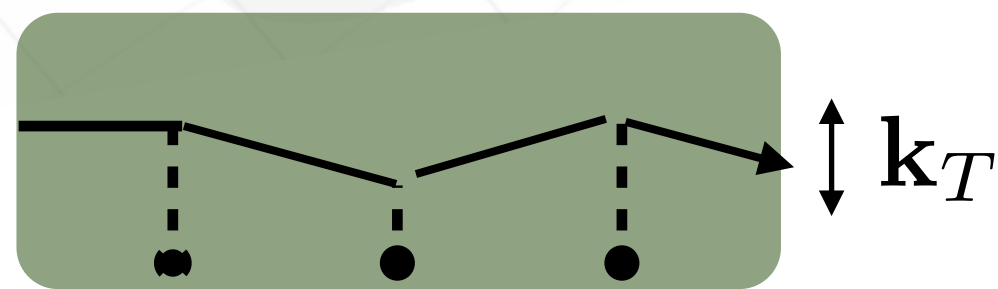


Transport coefficient:

$$\hat{q} = \frac{\langle k_T \rangle}{\lambda}$$

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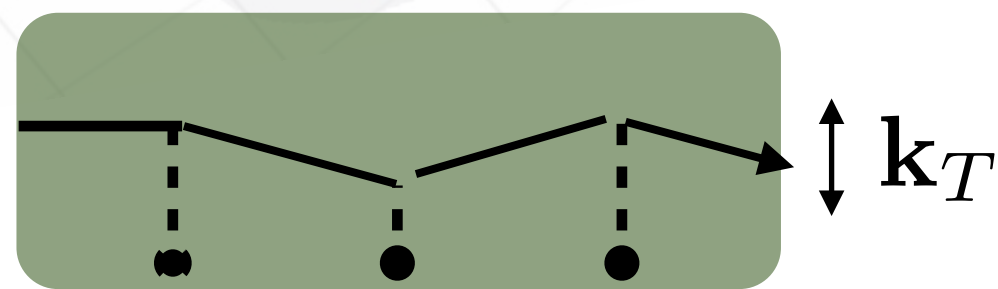
$$\hat{q} = \frac{\langle k_T \rangle}{\lambda}$$
$$\hat{q} \propto \int d^2\mathbf{q}^2 q^2 \frac{d\sigma(\mathbf{q})}{d^2\mathbf{q}}$$

Dipole cross-section (collision rate):

$$\sigma(\mathbf{r}) = \int_{\mathbf{q}} V(\mathbf{q}) (1 - e^{i\mathbf{q}\mathbf{r}})$$

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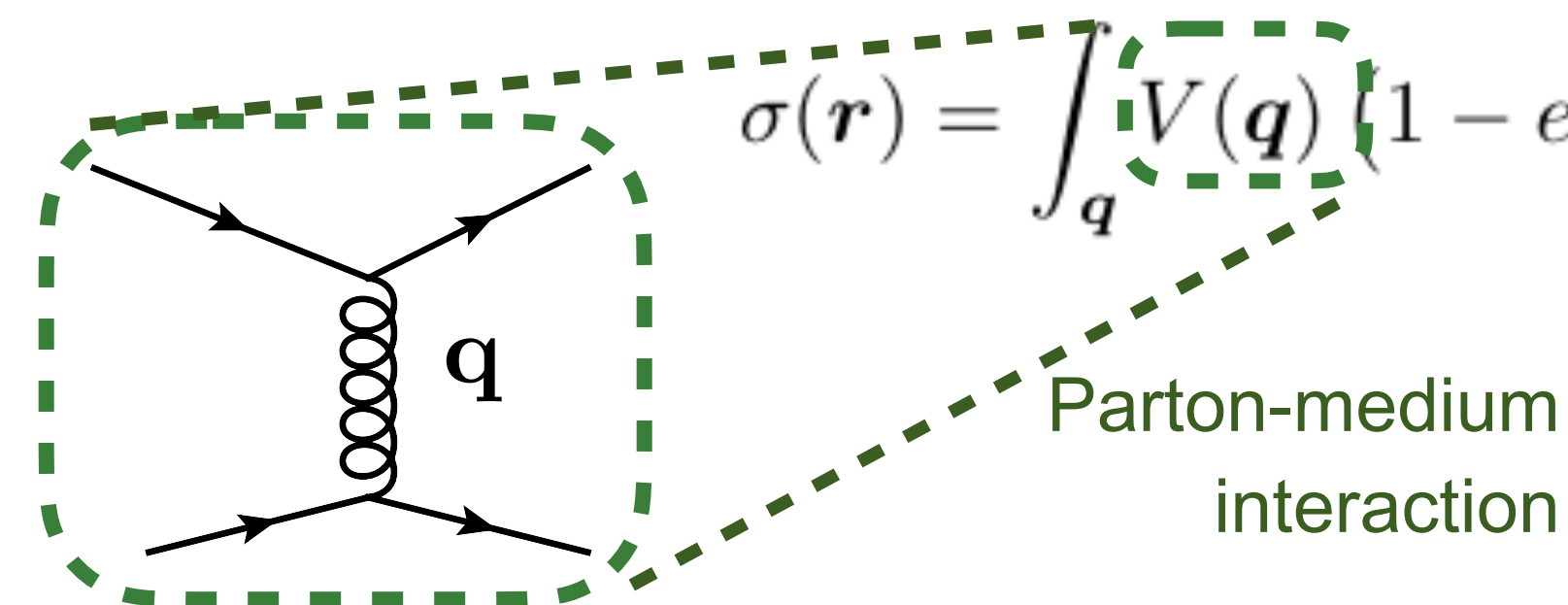
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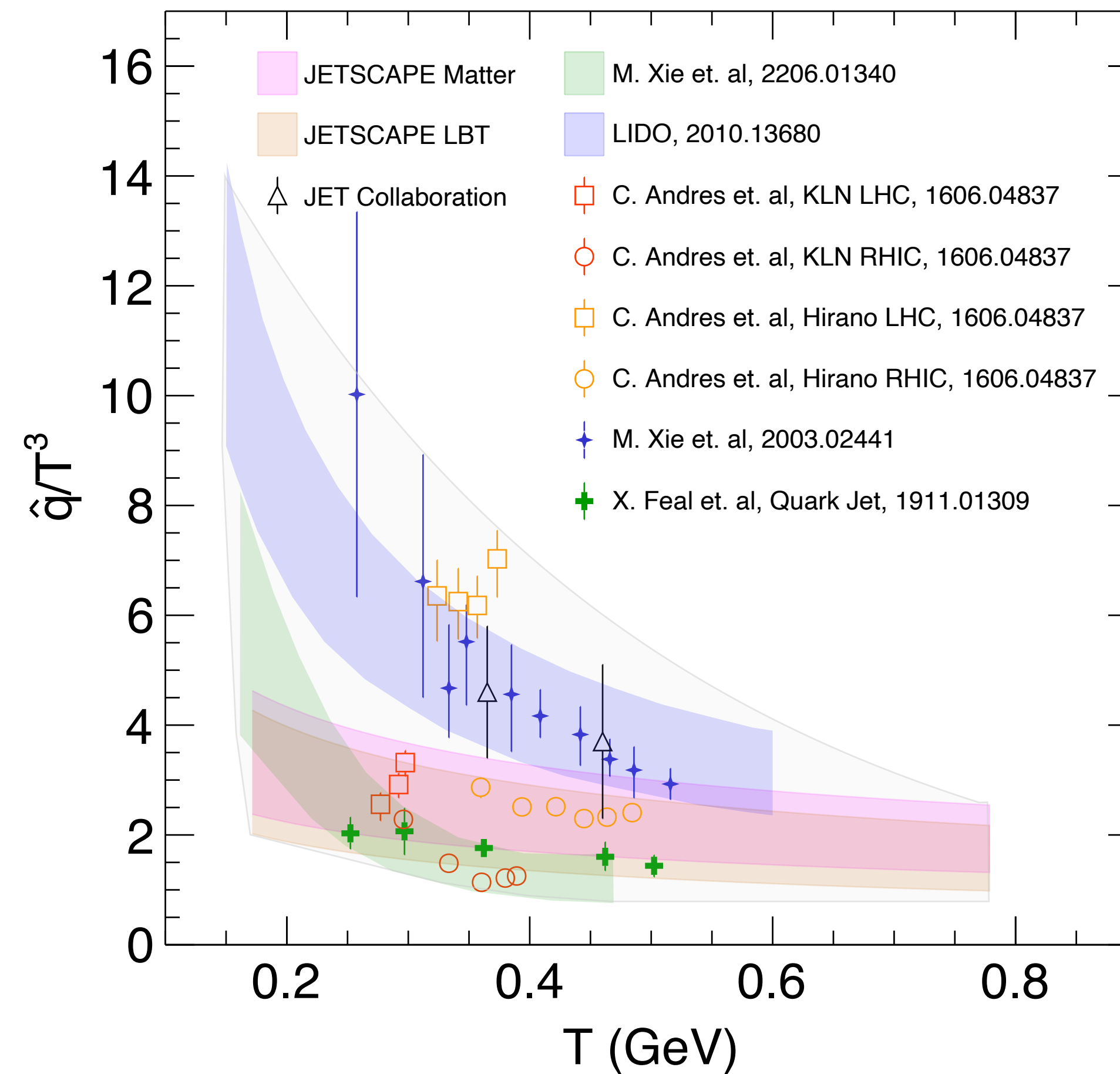


Medium transport coefficients

JETSCAPE & Analytics

◆ From single-particle or jet suppression recover \hat{q}

[LA, Y-J Lee, M. Winn (2203.16352)]



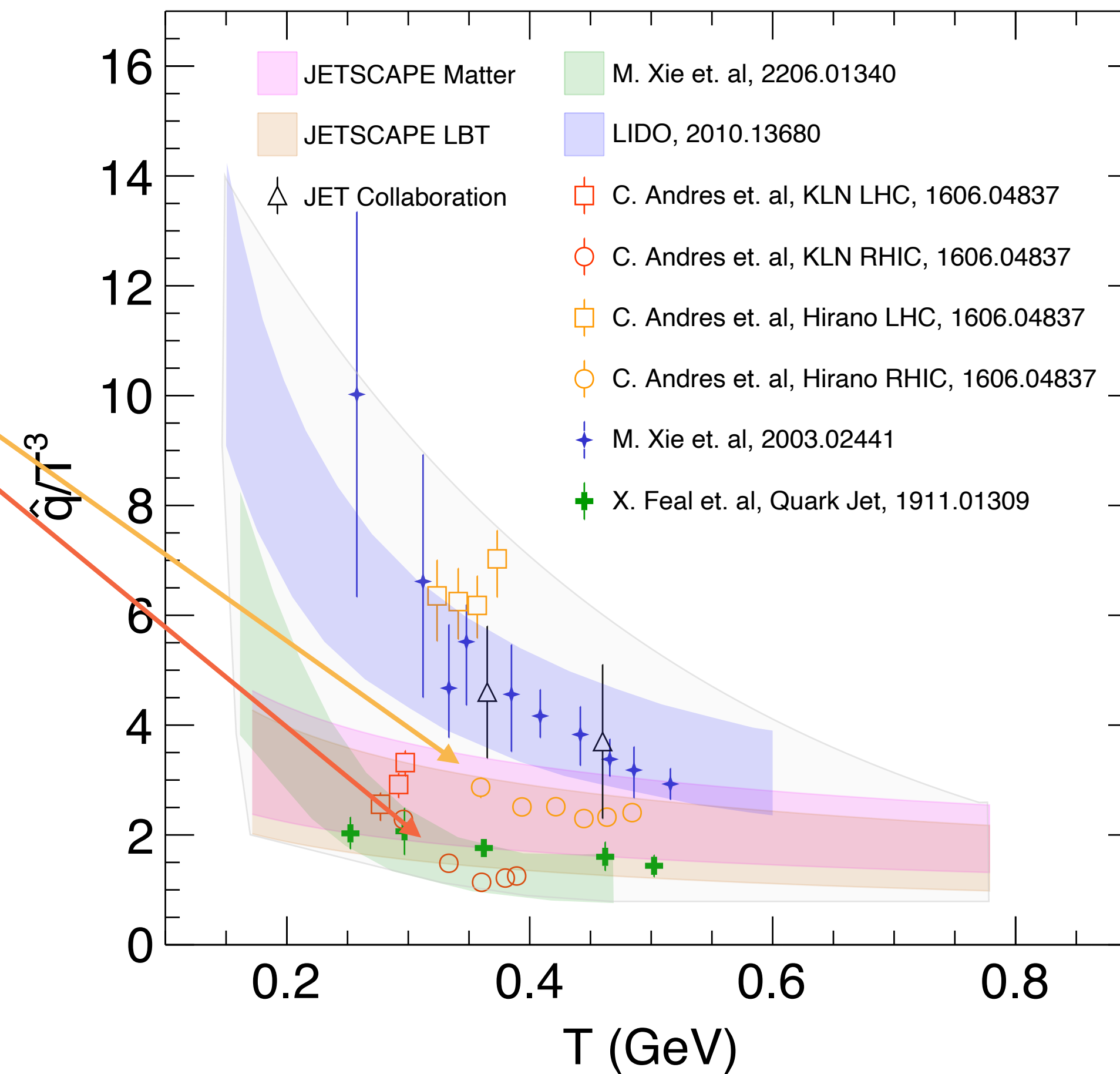
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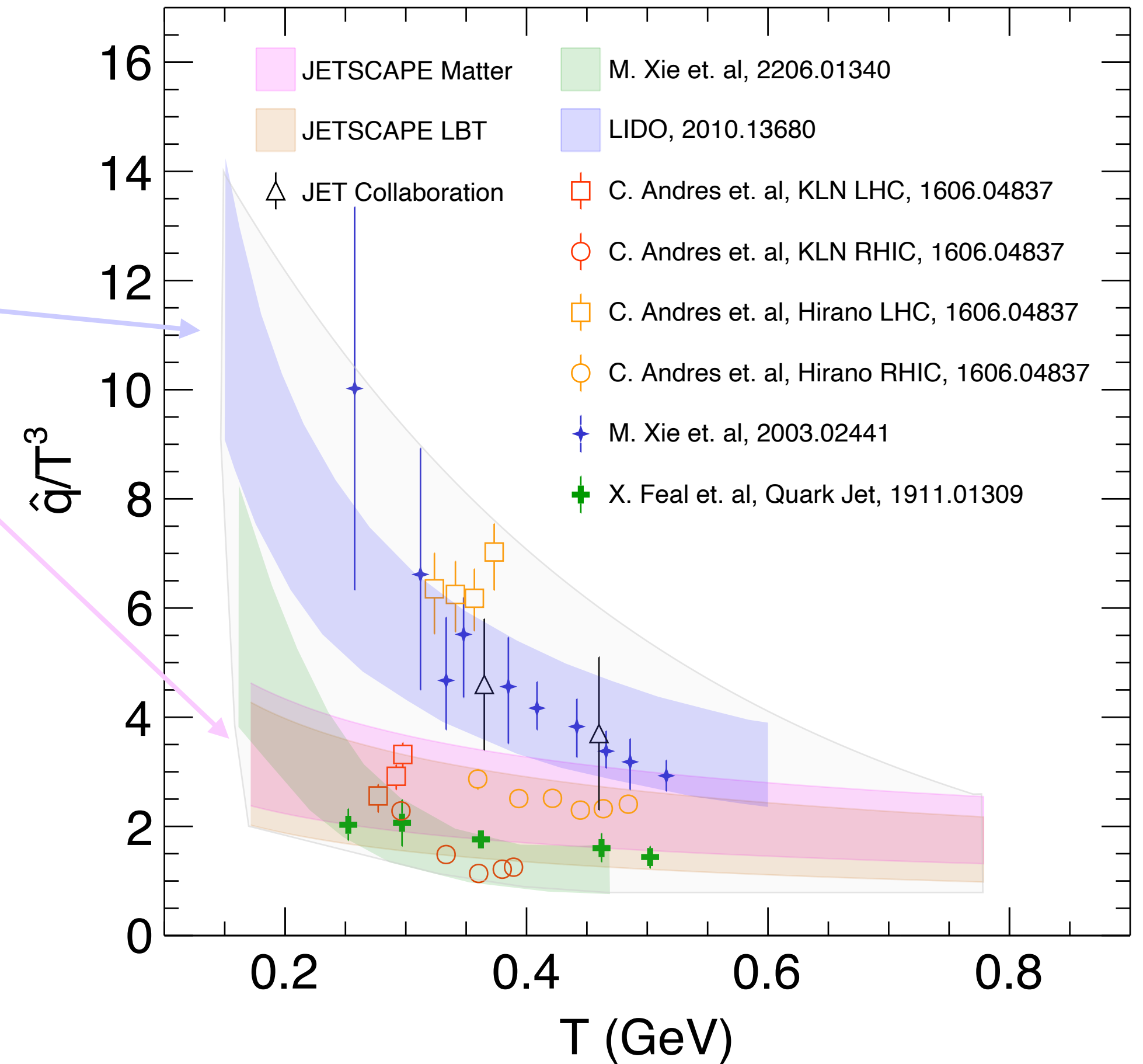
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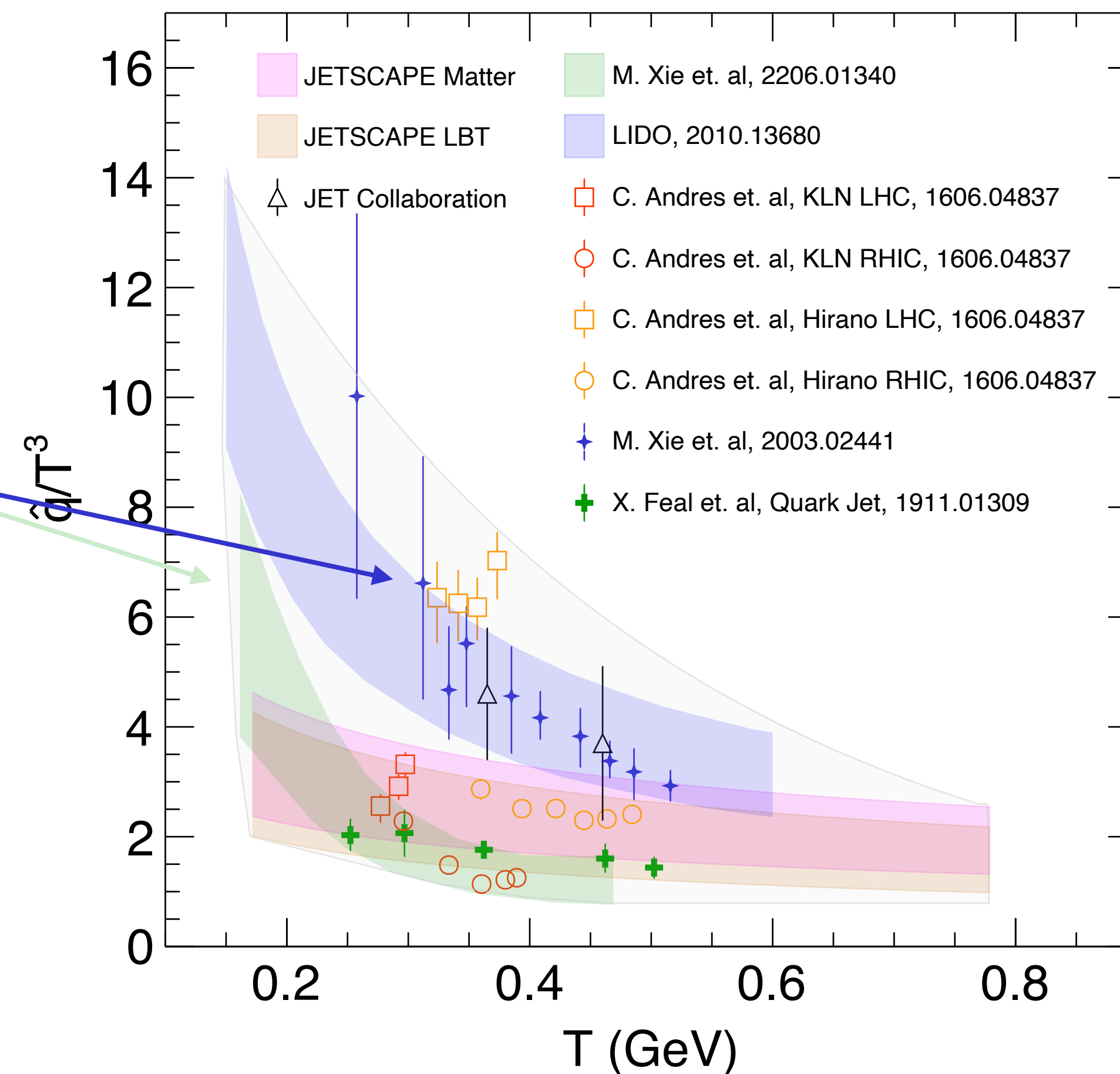
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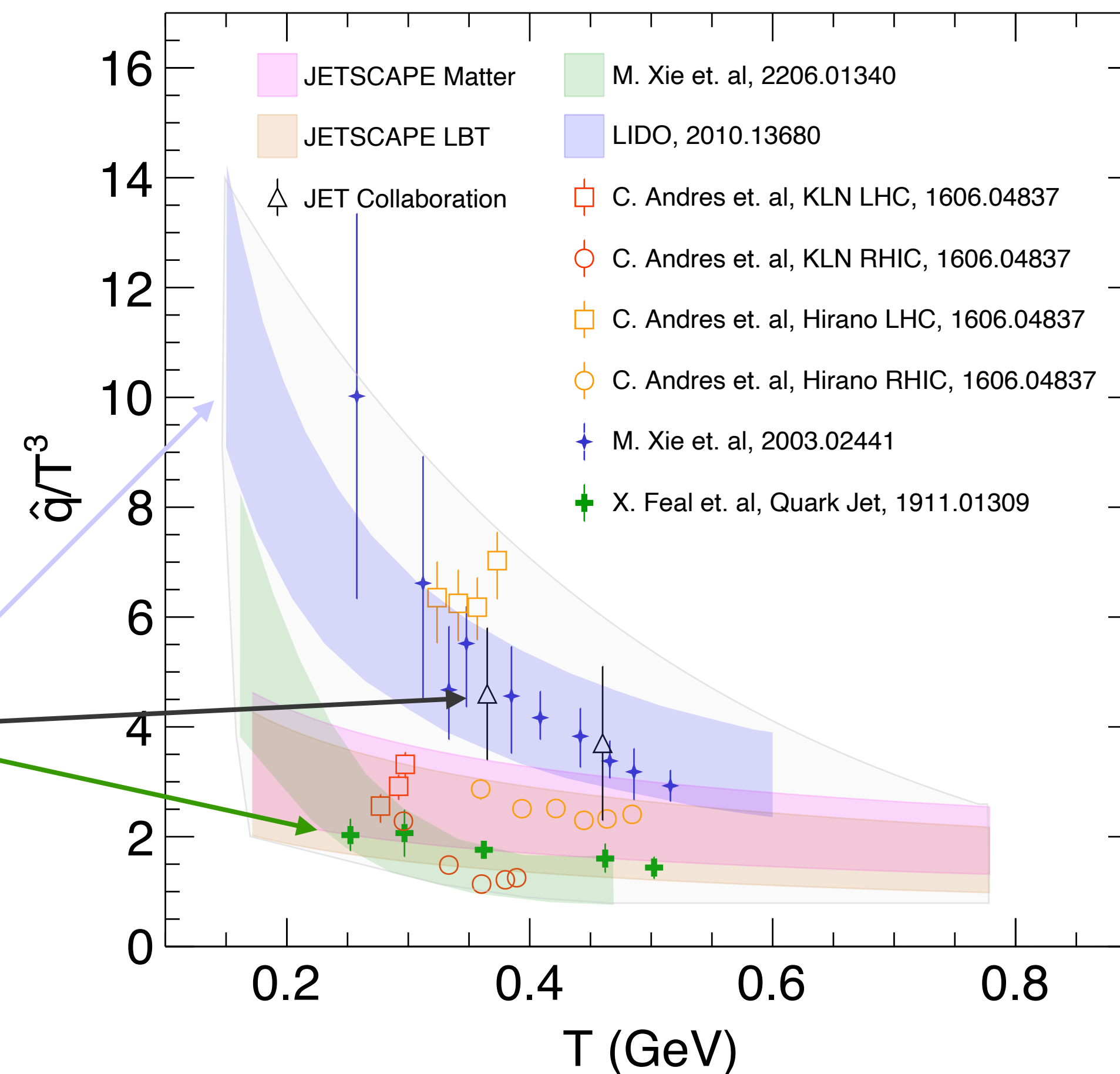
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Include different data sets
(boson-hadron correlations dominated by quark, inclusive particle spectra contains a mixture of the two)

Hadron vs Jet measurements
(model-dependent description of medium response on jets)

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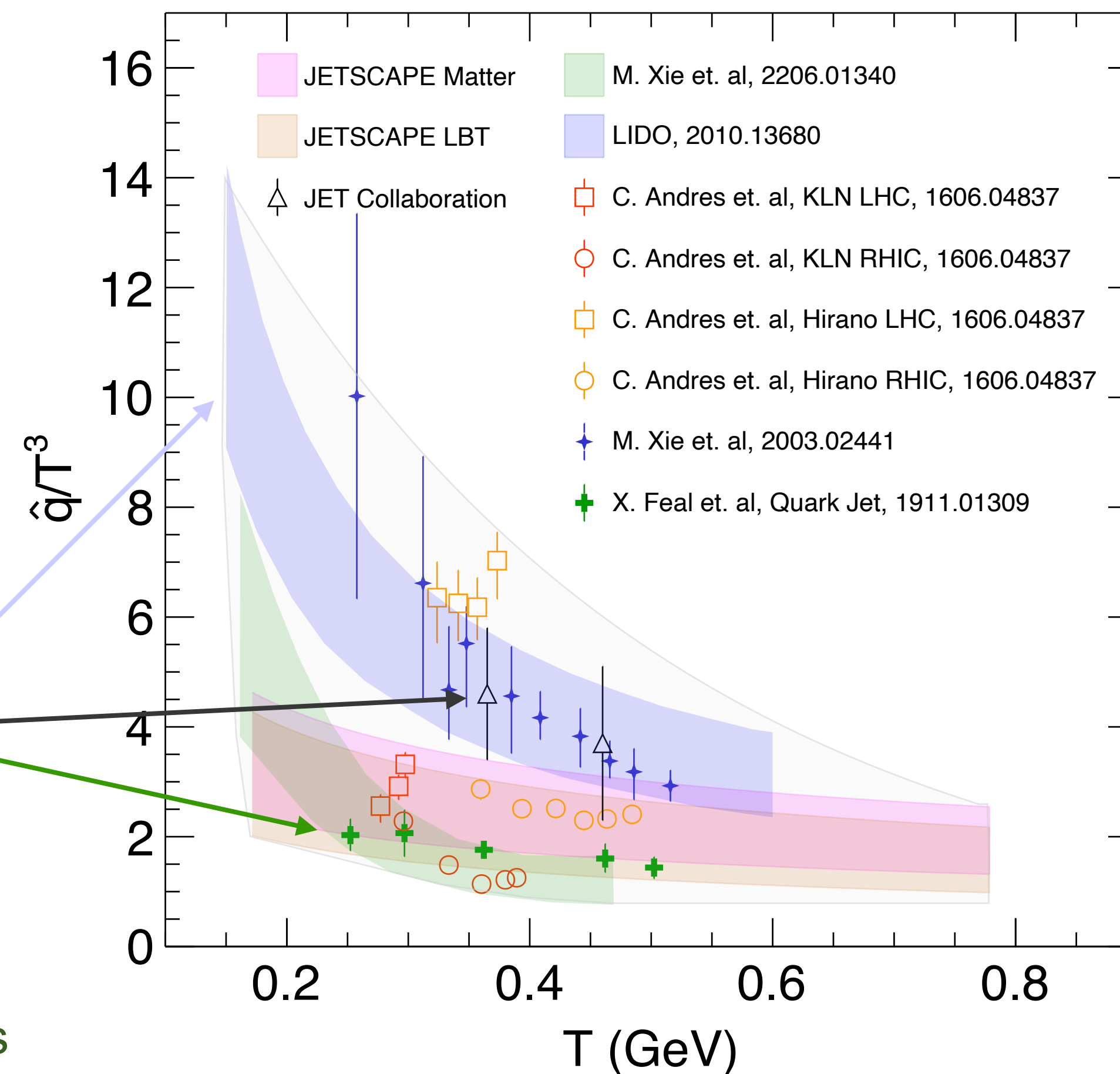
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Towards quantitative assessment of QGP characteristics using hard probes

[LA, Y-J Lee, M. Winn (2203.16352)]



The elusive medium response

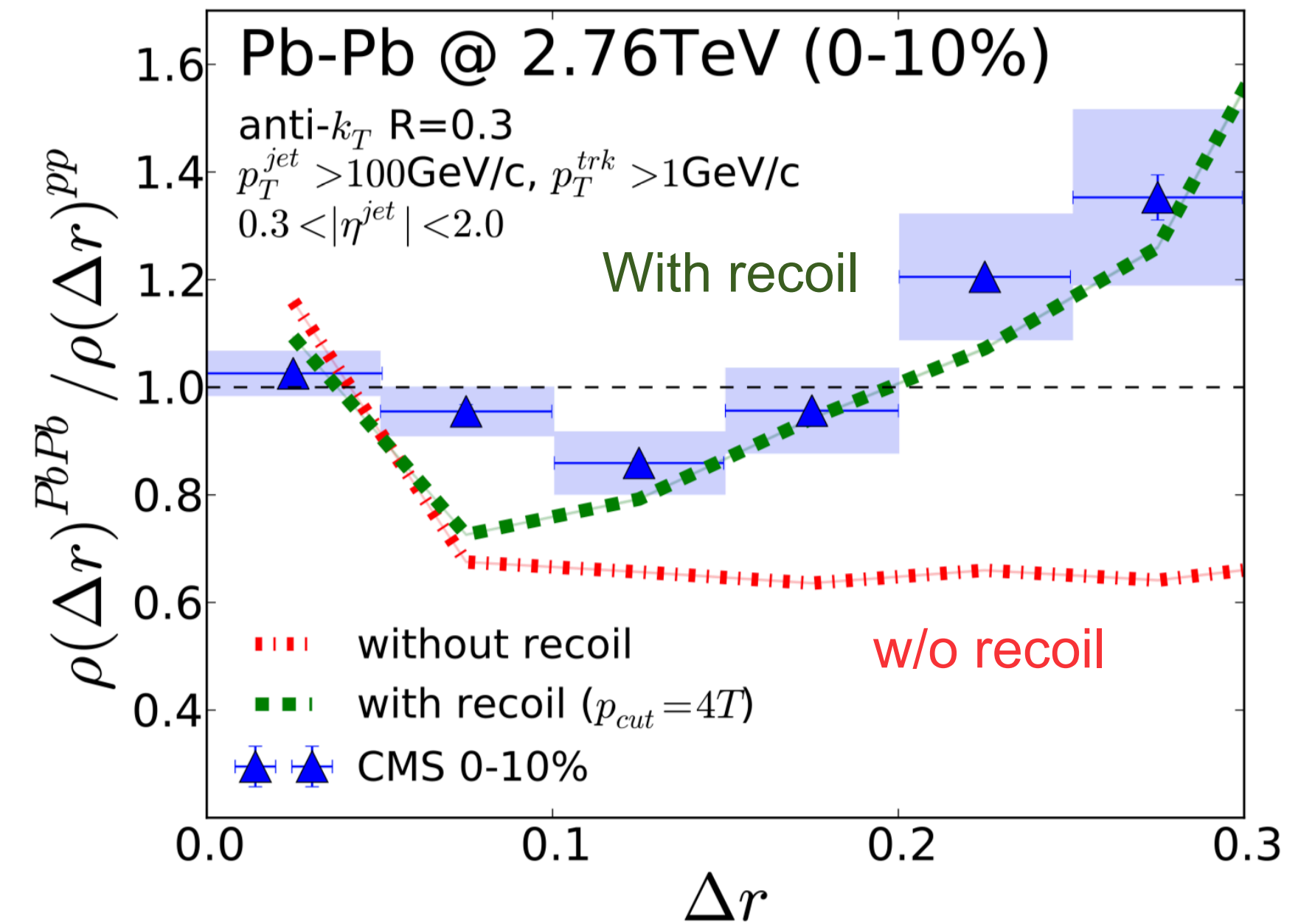
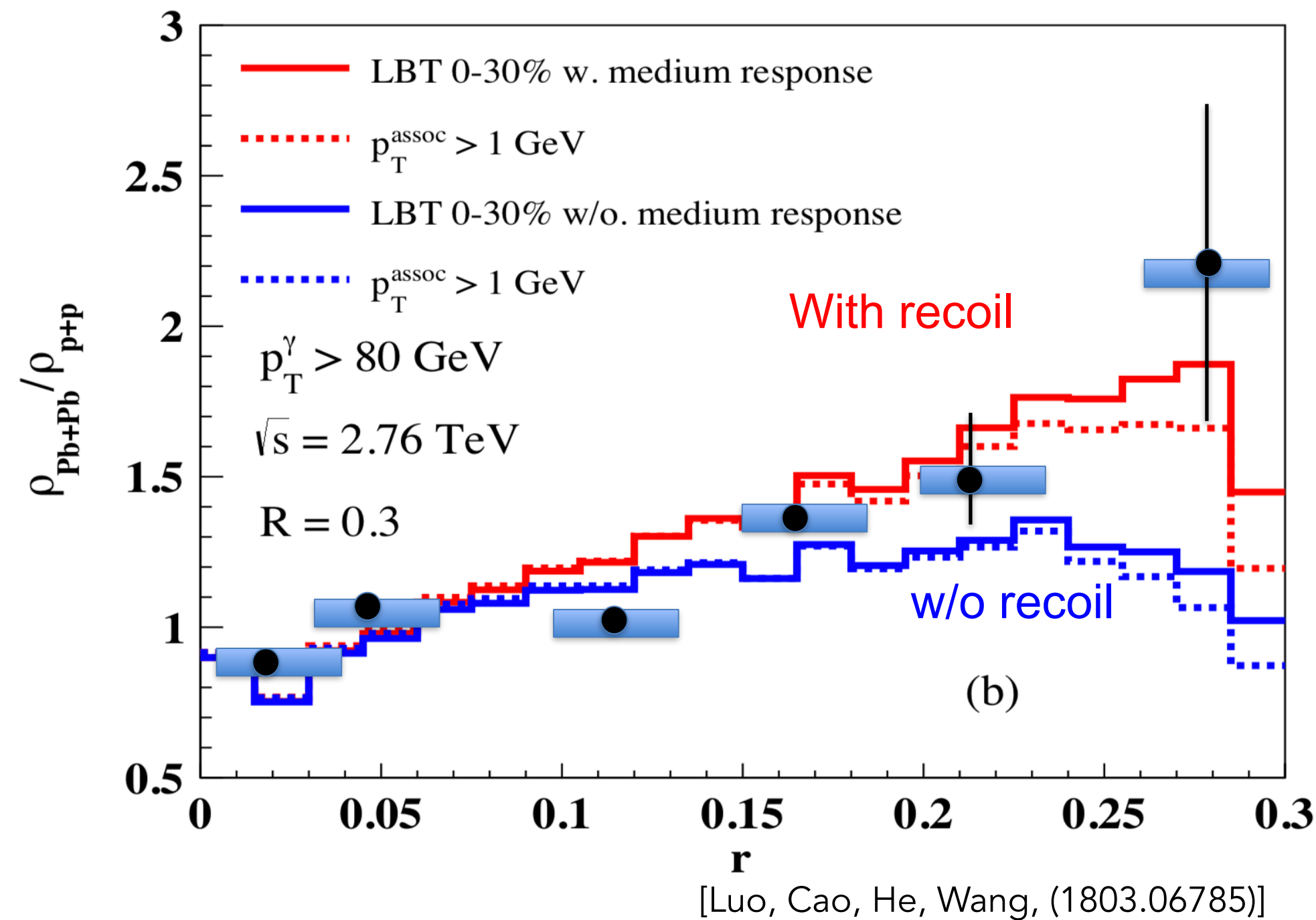
[see Y. Go' talk (today)]

- Soft components seem necessary for a better description of the jet radial profile and/or jet mass:

LBT

MARTINI

[Park, Jeon, Gale (1807.06550)]

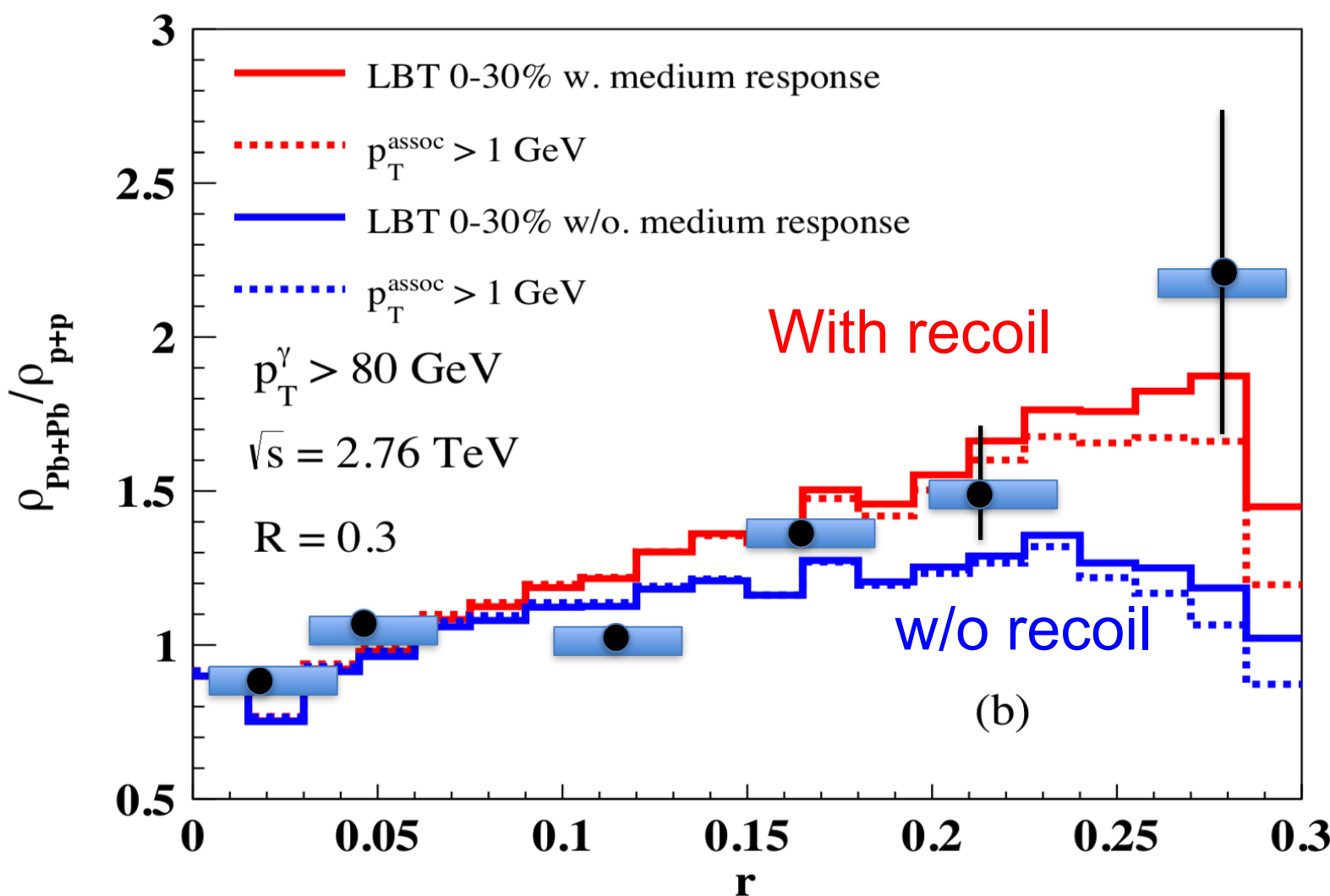
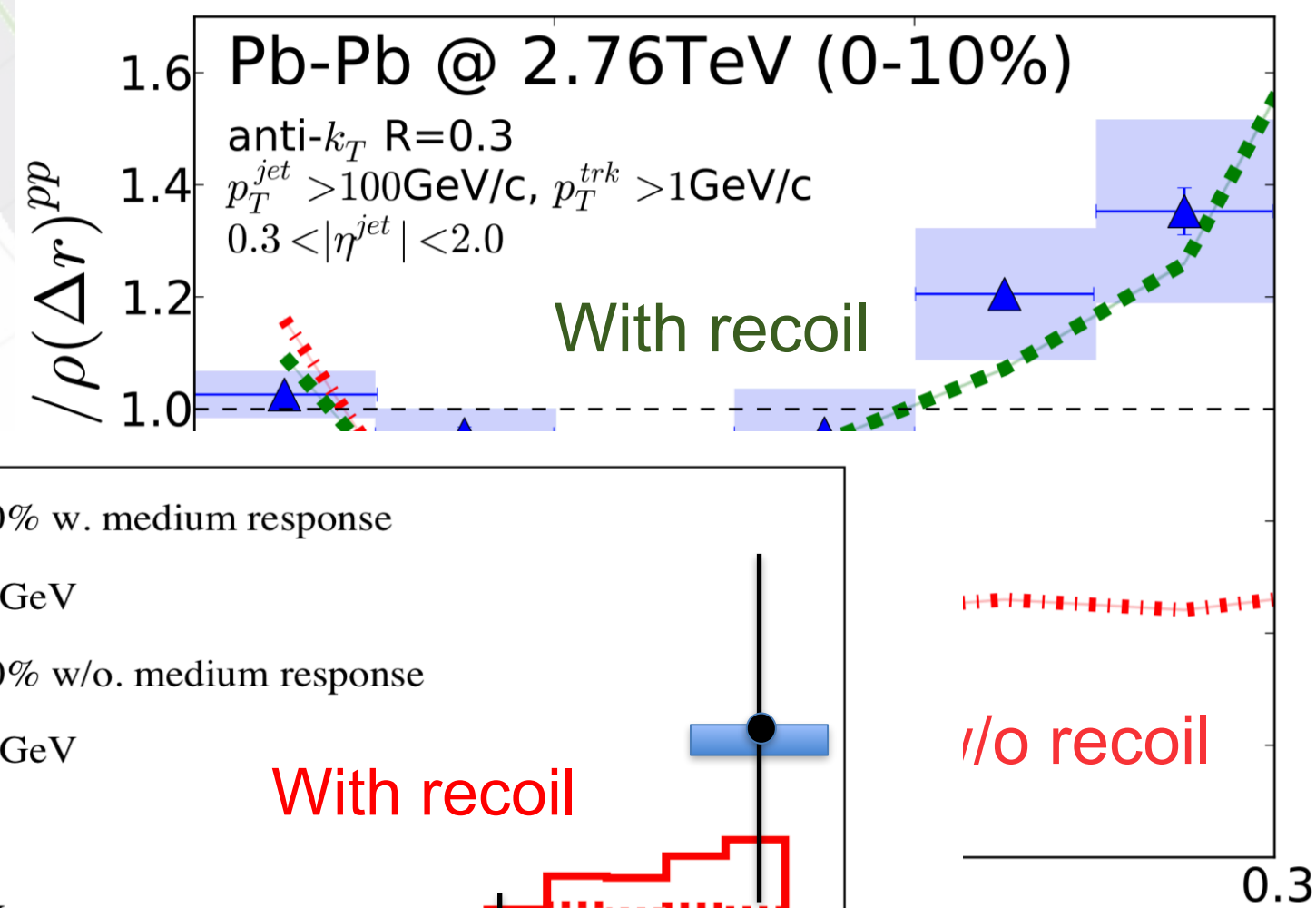


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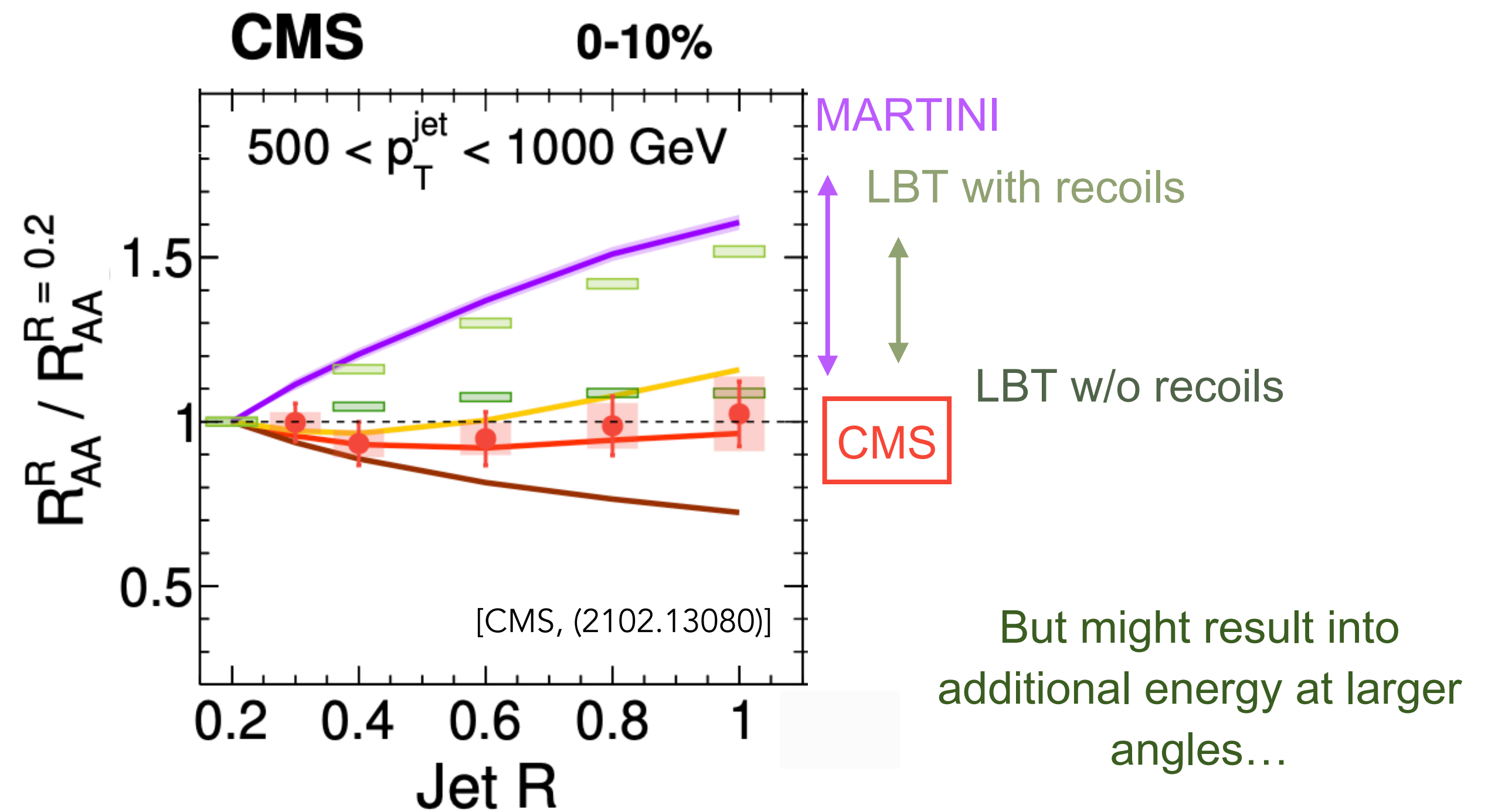
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[Park, Jeon, Gale (807.06550)]



[Luo, Cao, He, Wang, (1803.06785)]



Is the enhancement due to medium-response or to poorly known non-perturbative physics?

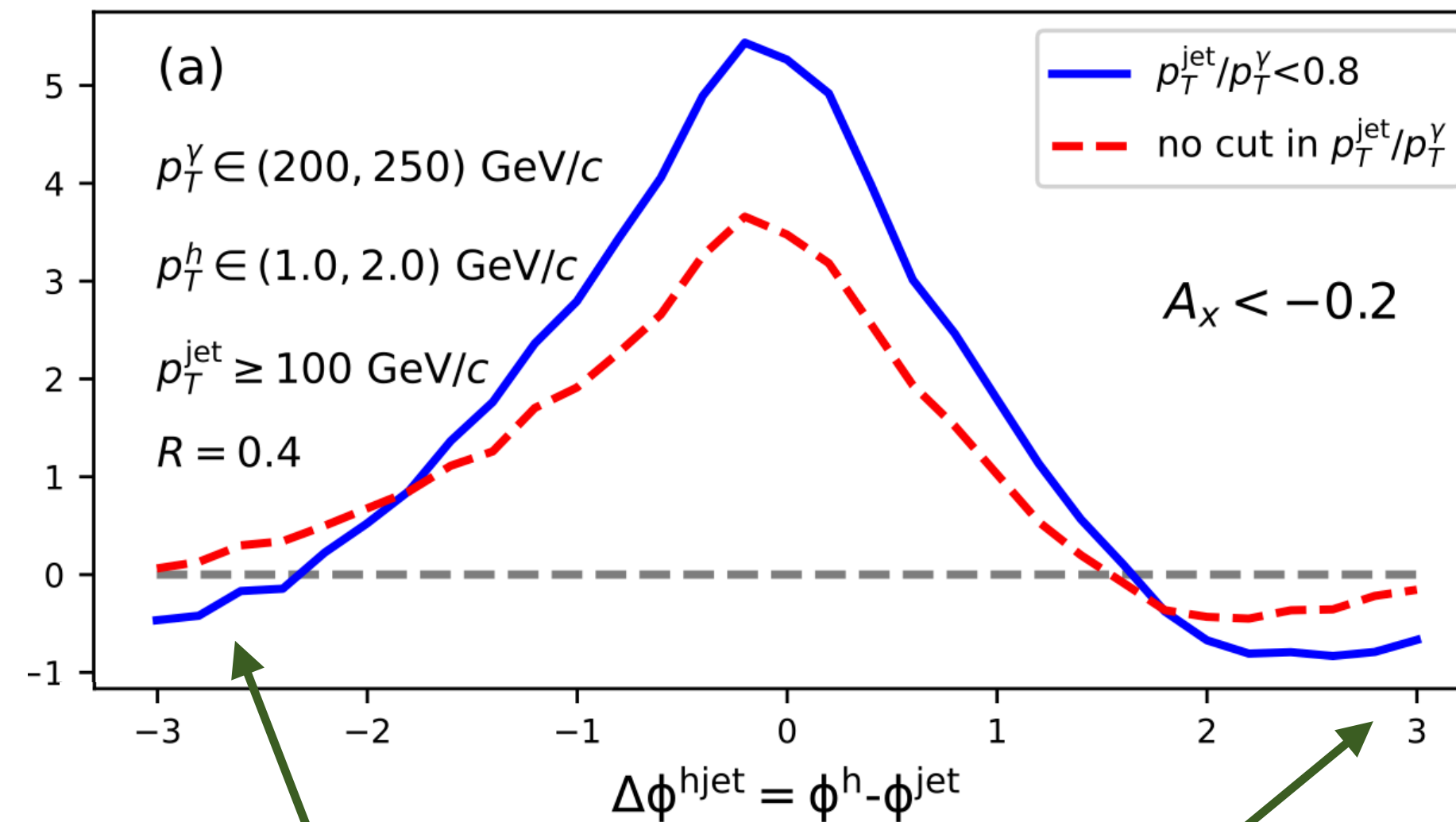
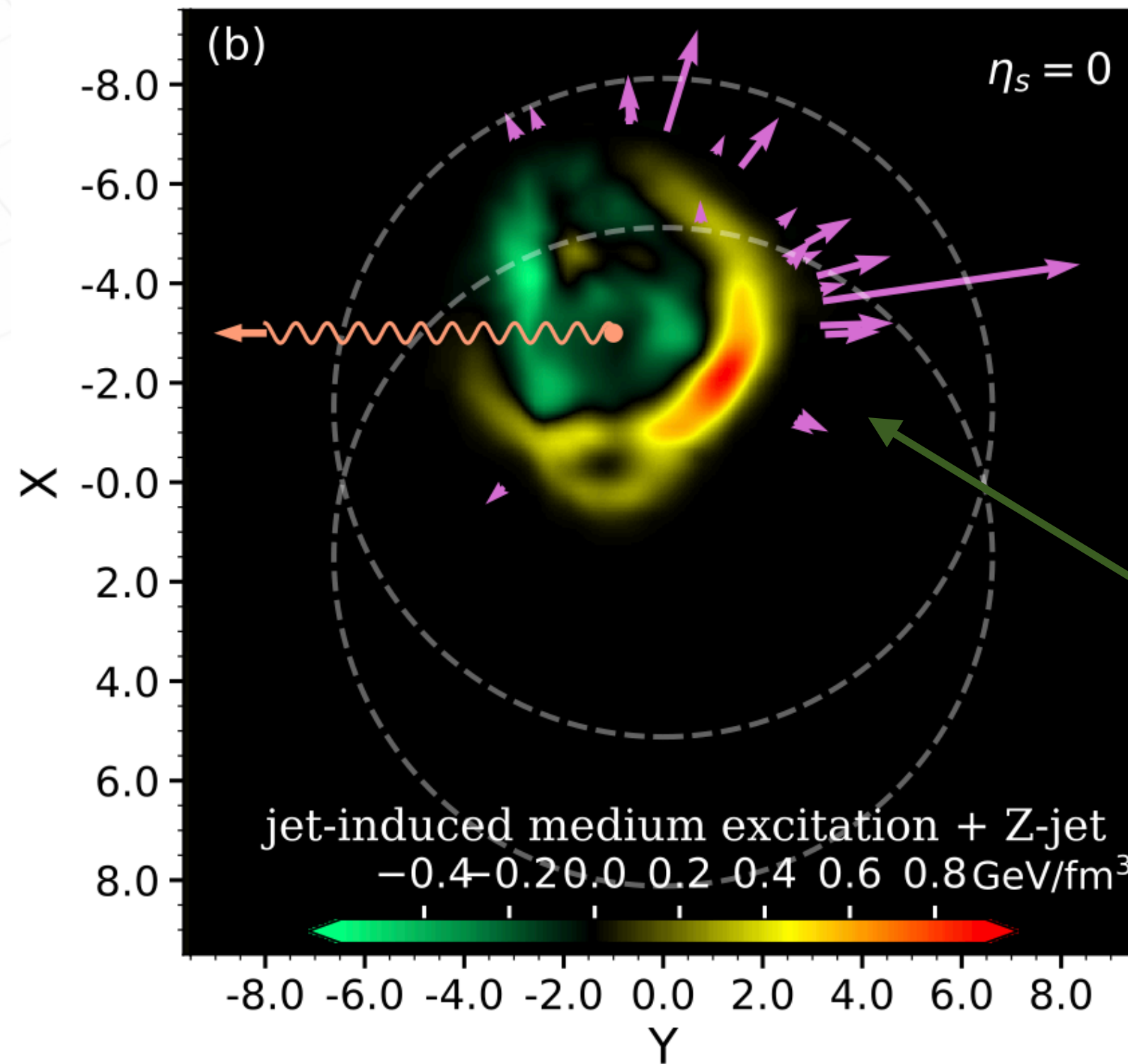
QGP-wake signal

- ◆ Jet-induced medium exceptions in Z+jet events:

Co-LBT

γ +hadron yield (PbPb-pp)

[Chen, Cao, Luo, Pang, Wang (1704.03648)]



Soft-hadron depletion in γ direction

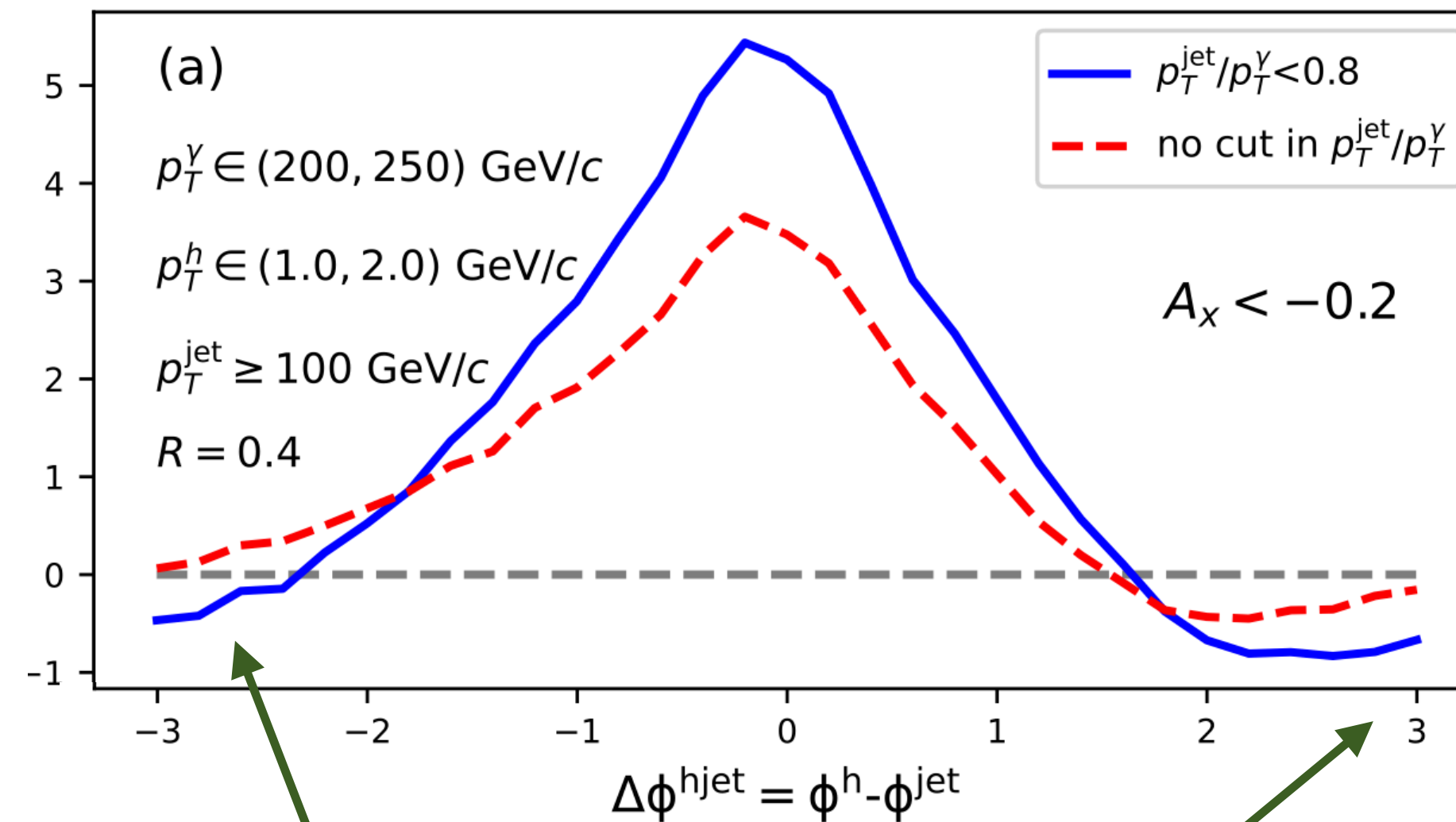
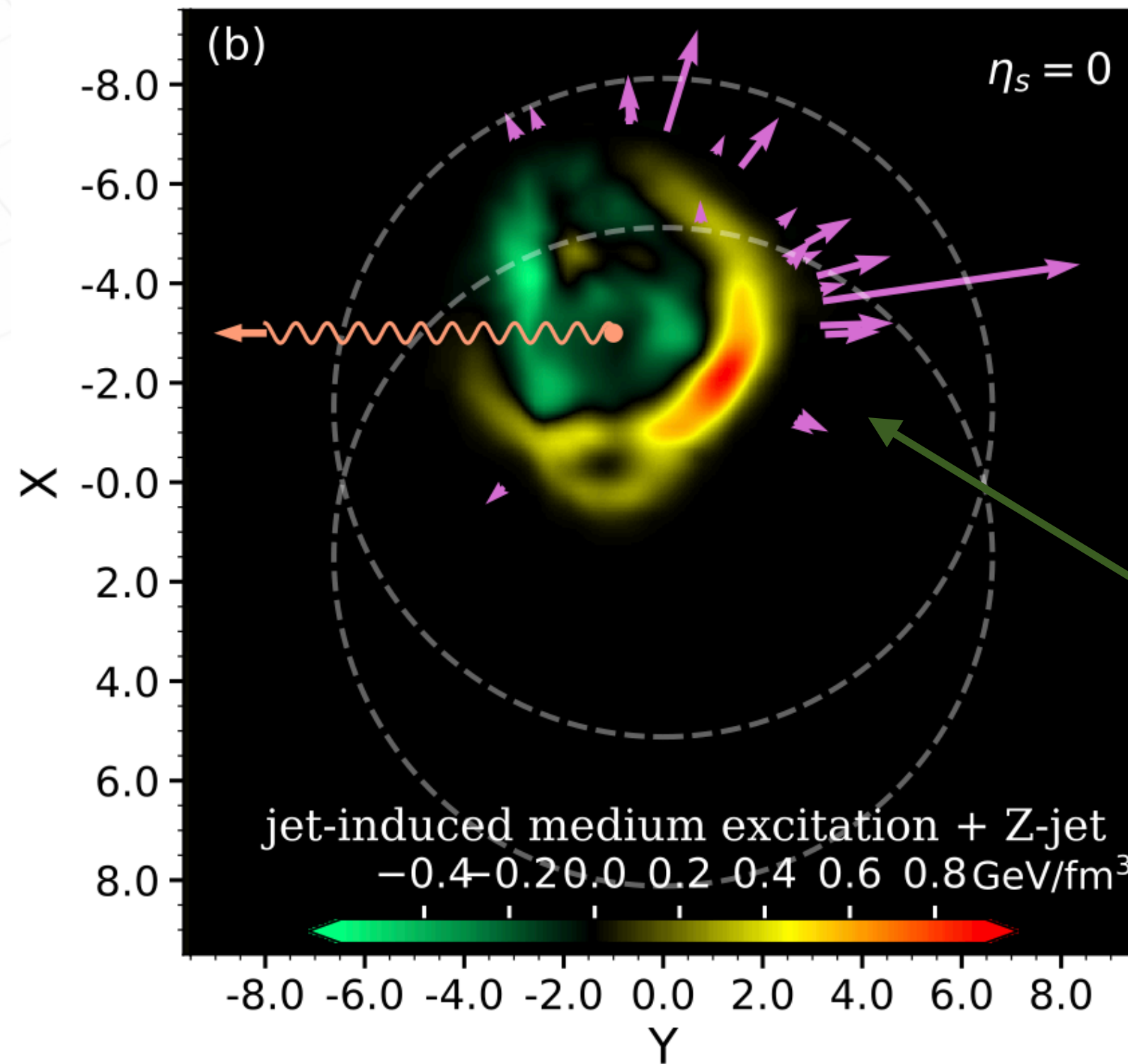
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Introduction of viscous hydro in MC \Rightarrow 3D wake that depend on EoS

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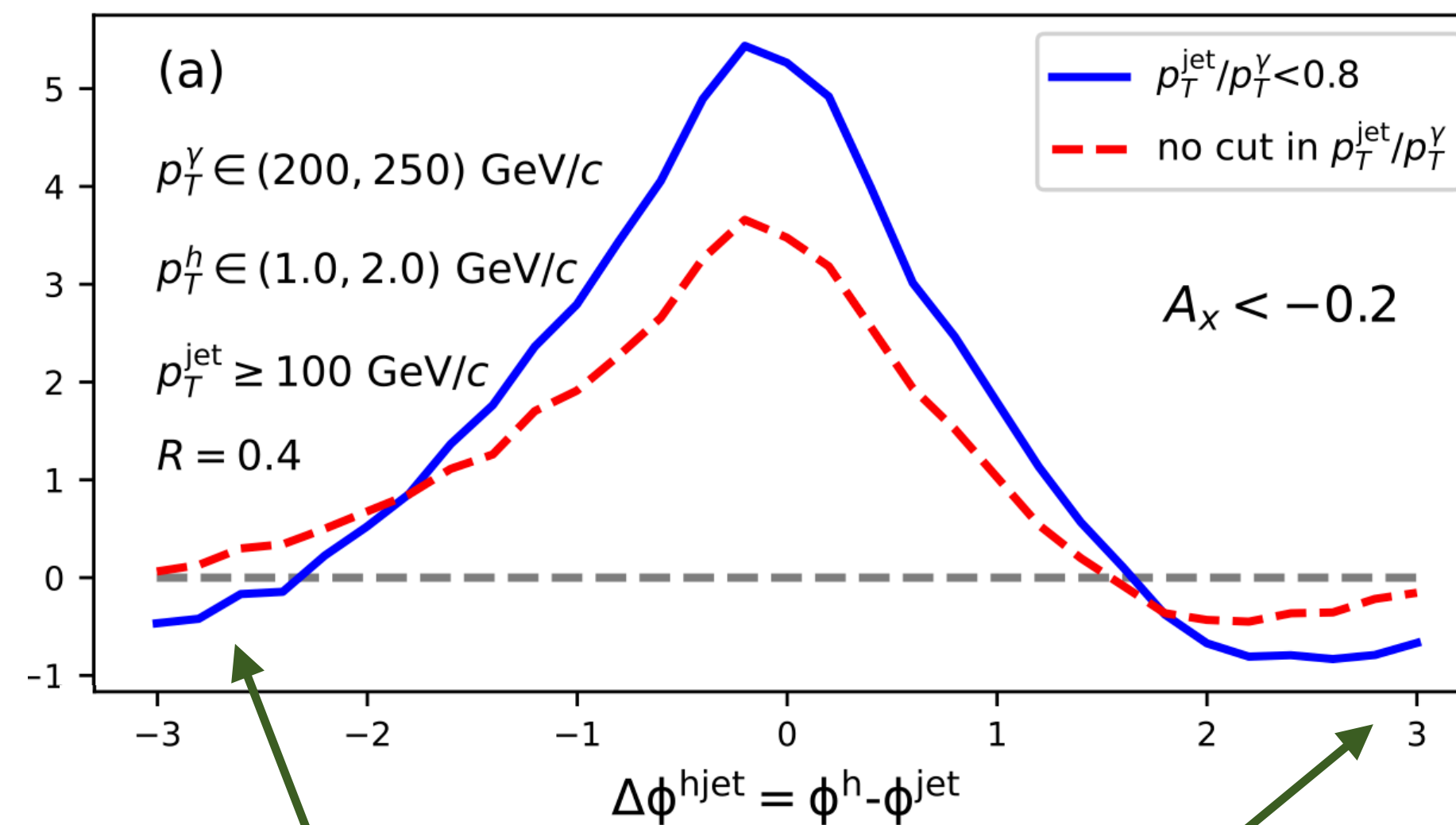
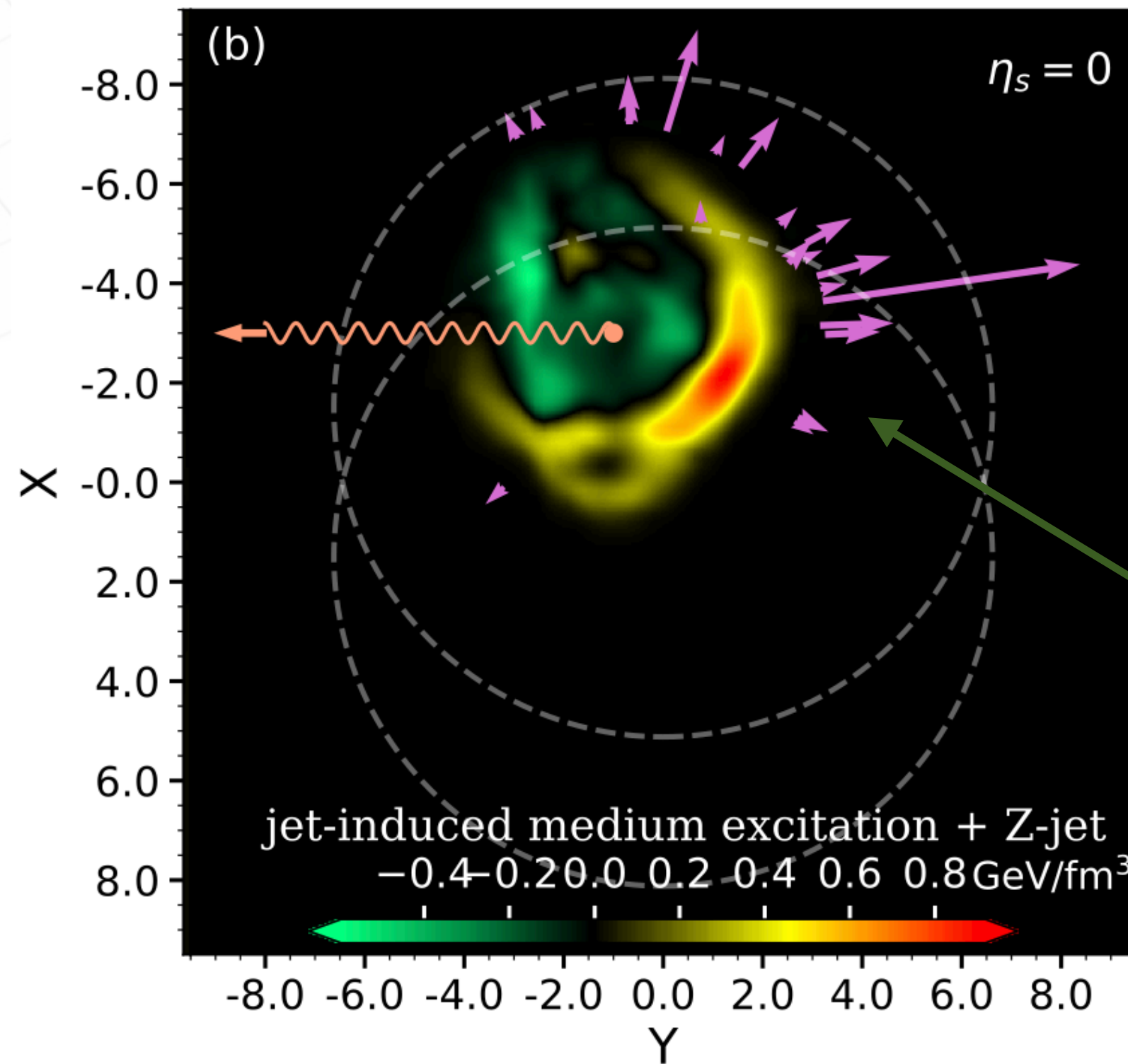
Jet tomographic analysis via ML
 [ML@jets: see Y. Du's talk (Friday)]

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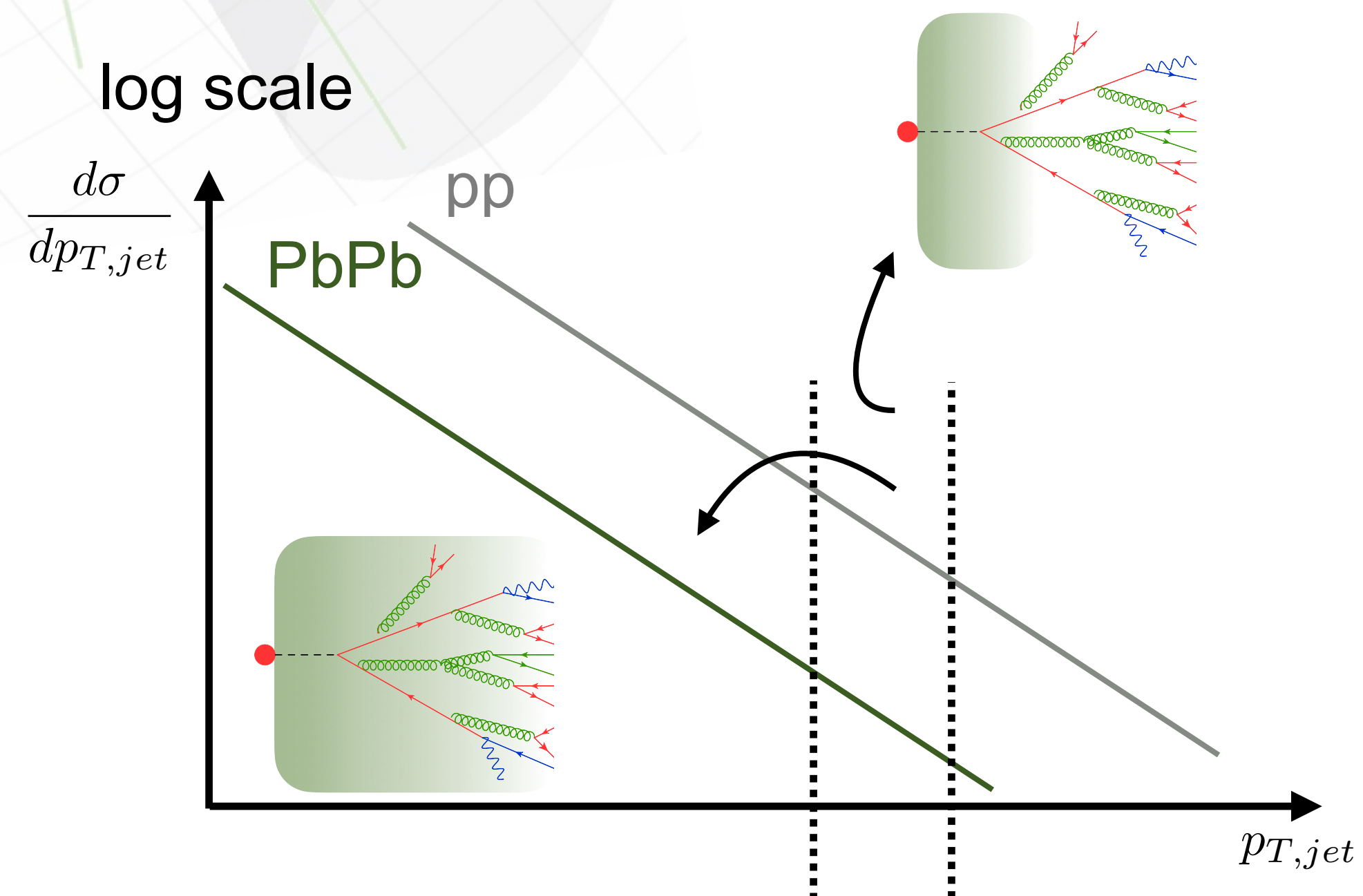
Introduction of viscous hydro in MC \Rightarrow 3D wake that depend on EoS

Understanding biases

- ◆ Comparison between quenched and unquenched made through some jet selection:
- ◆ Impact of jet selection biases on jet substructure observables?

Understanding biases

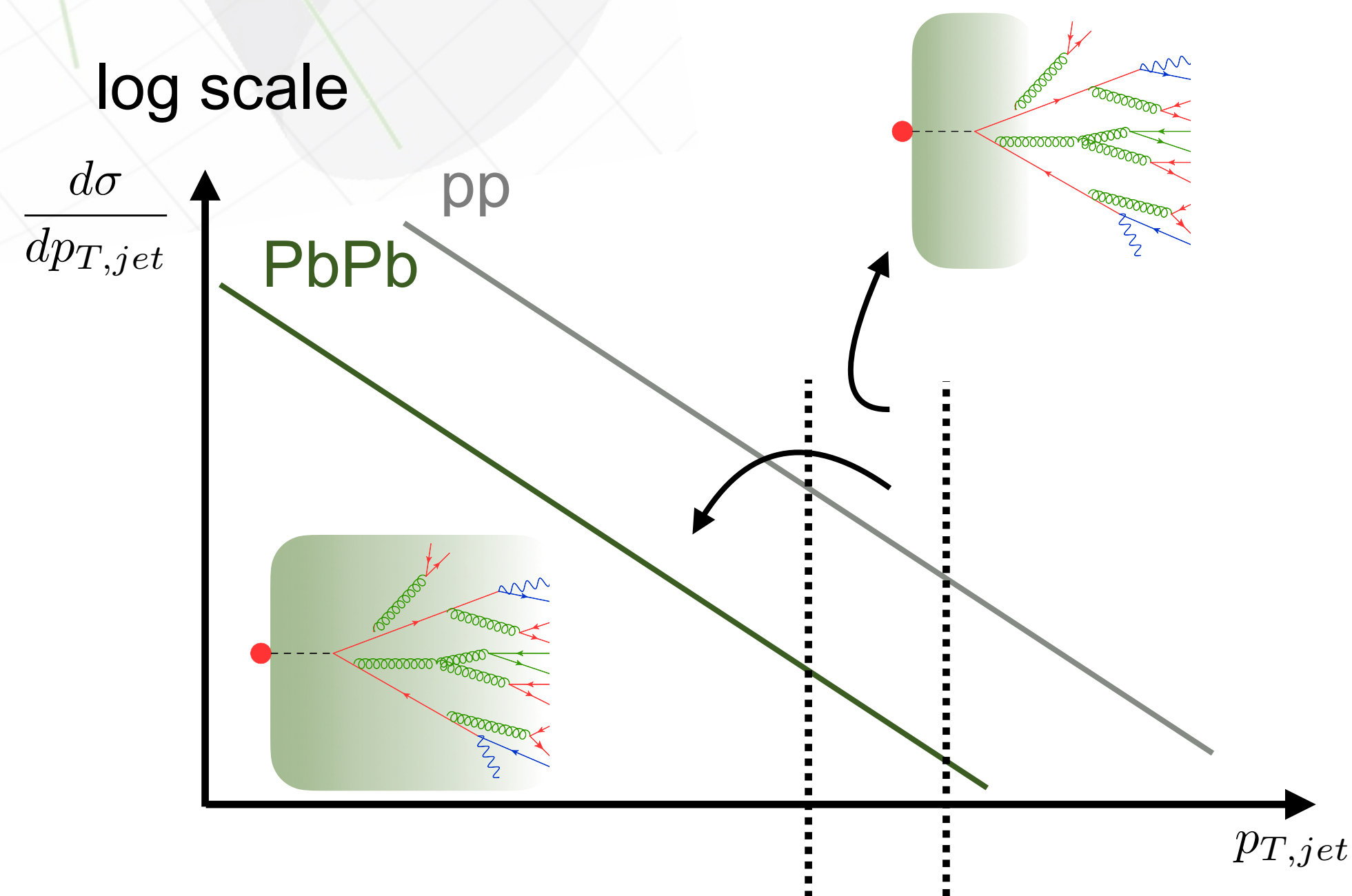
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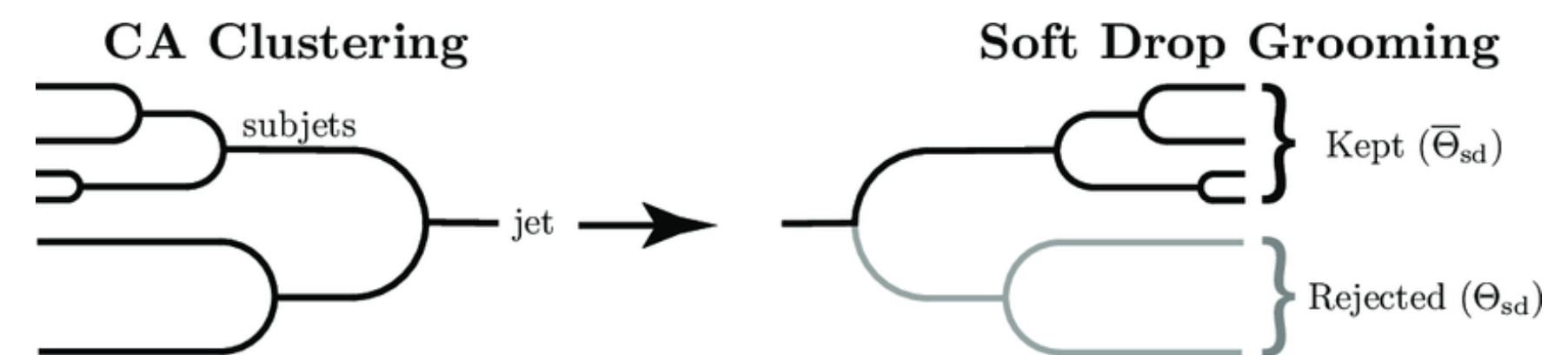
How to compare unmodified with modified jets?

Understanding biases

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Which jet selection results from applying grooming?



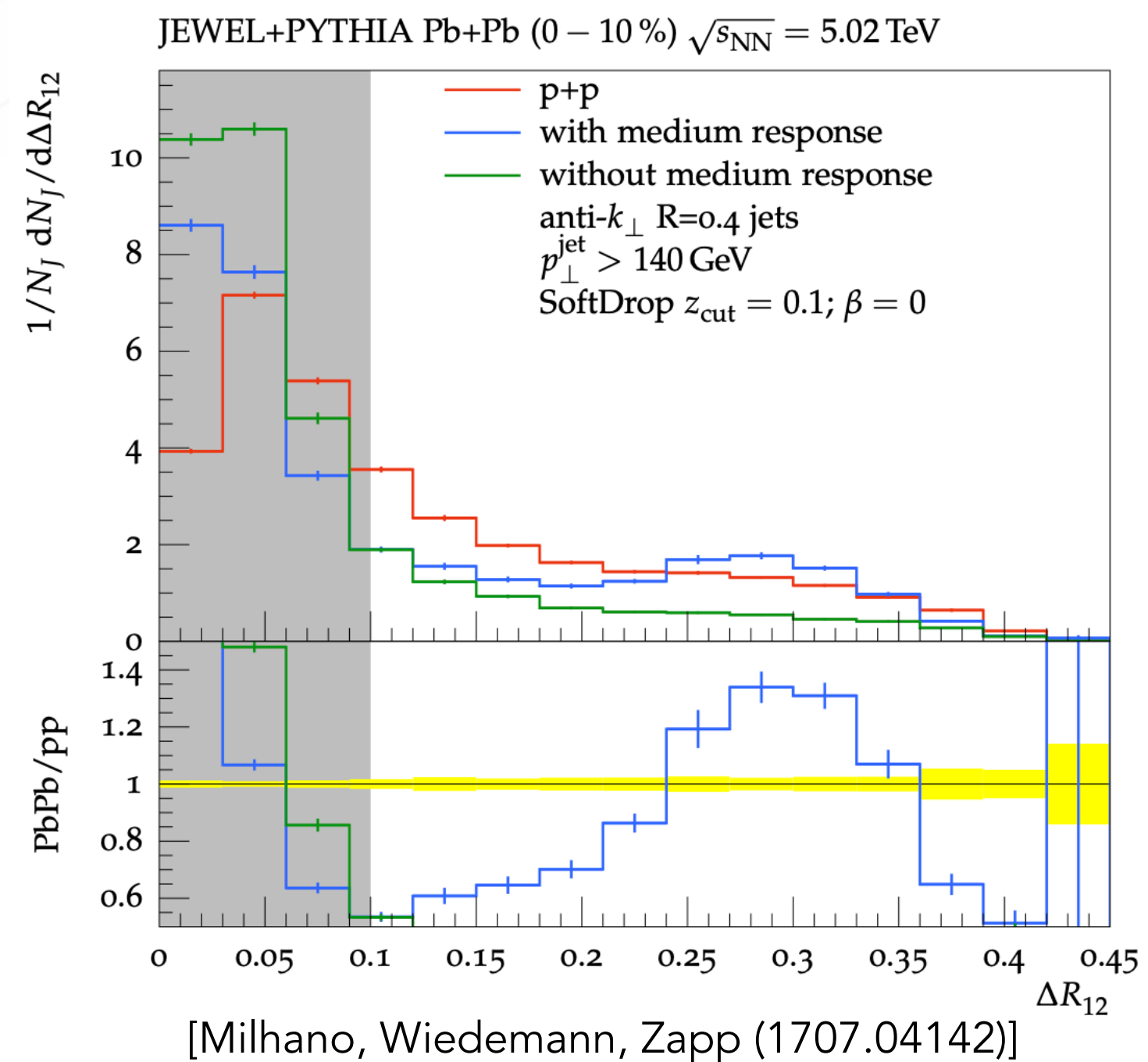
$$\frac{\min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}} > z_{cut} \left(\frac{\Delta R_{12}}{R} \right)^\beta$$

How to compare unmodified with modified jets?

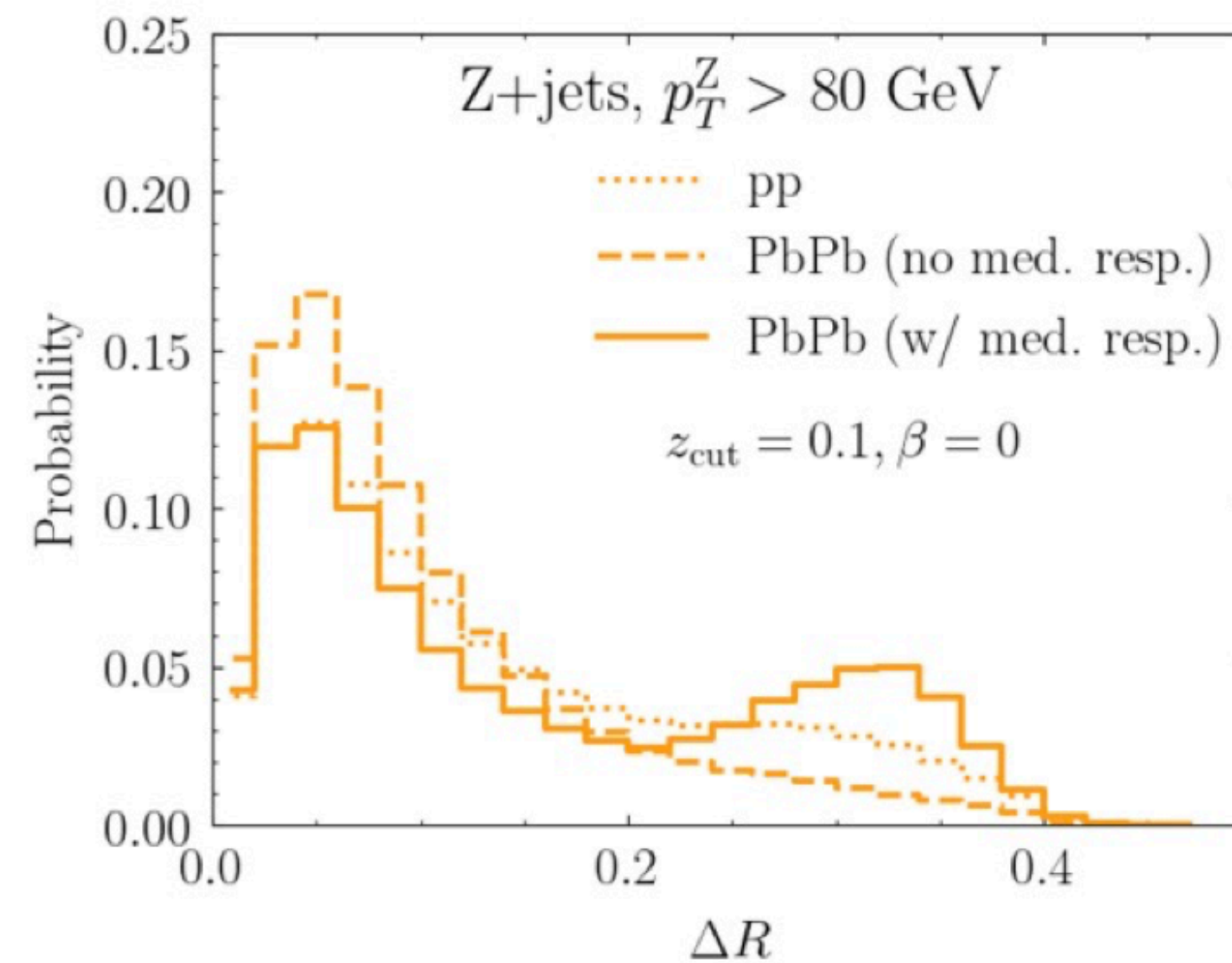
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JEWEL



Hybrid



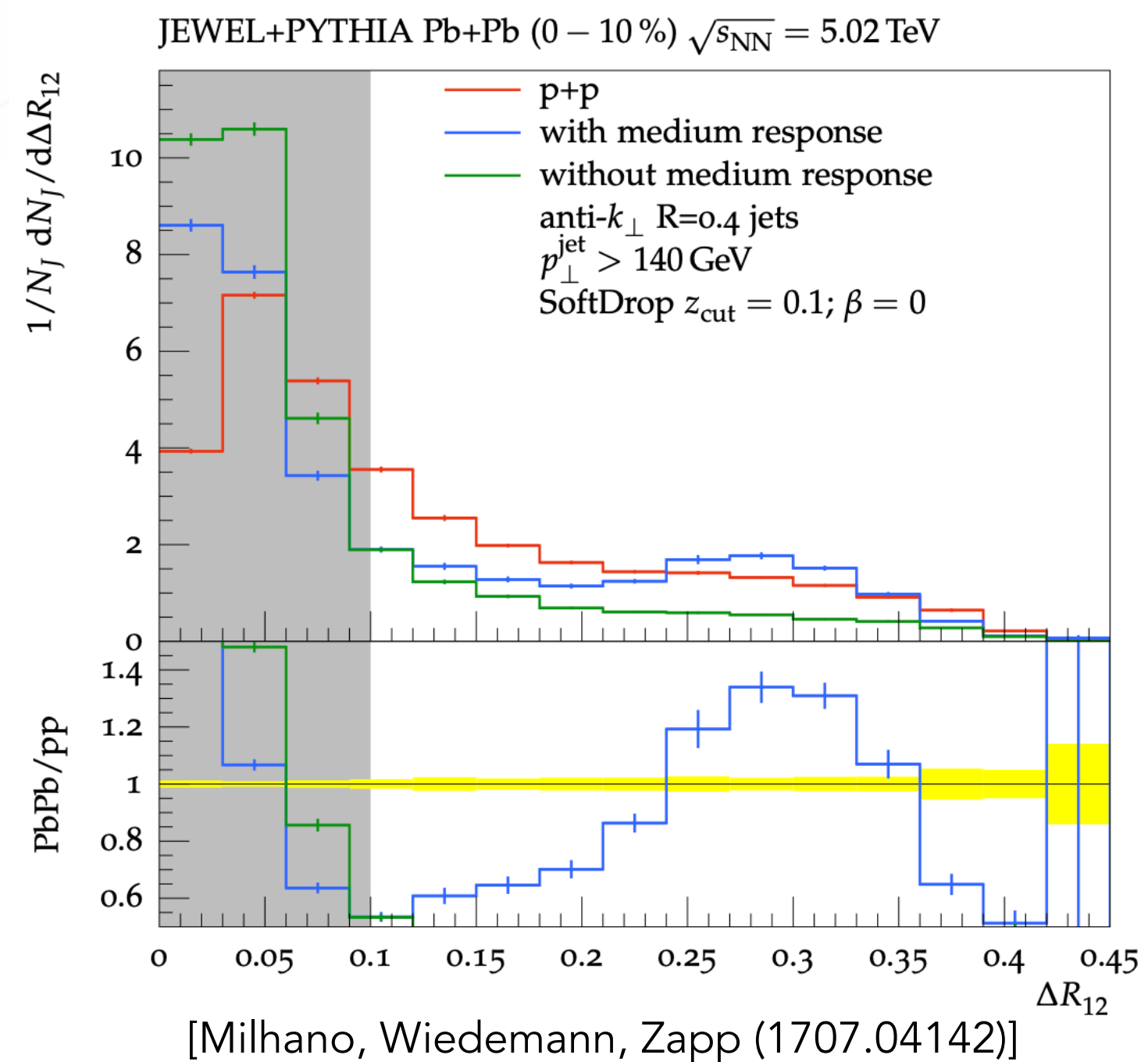
[Brewer, Brodsky, Rajagopal (2110.13159)]

Jets passing the Soft Drop condition are more likely to have medium-induced/recoil effects

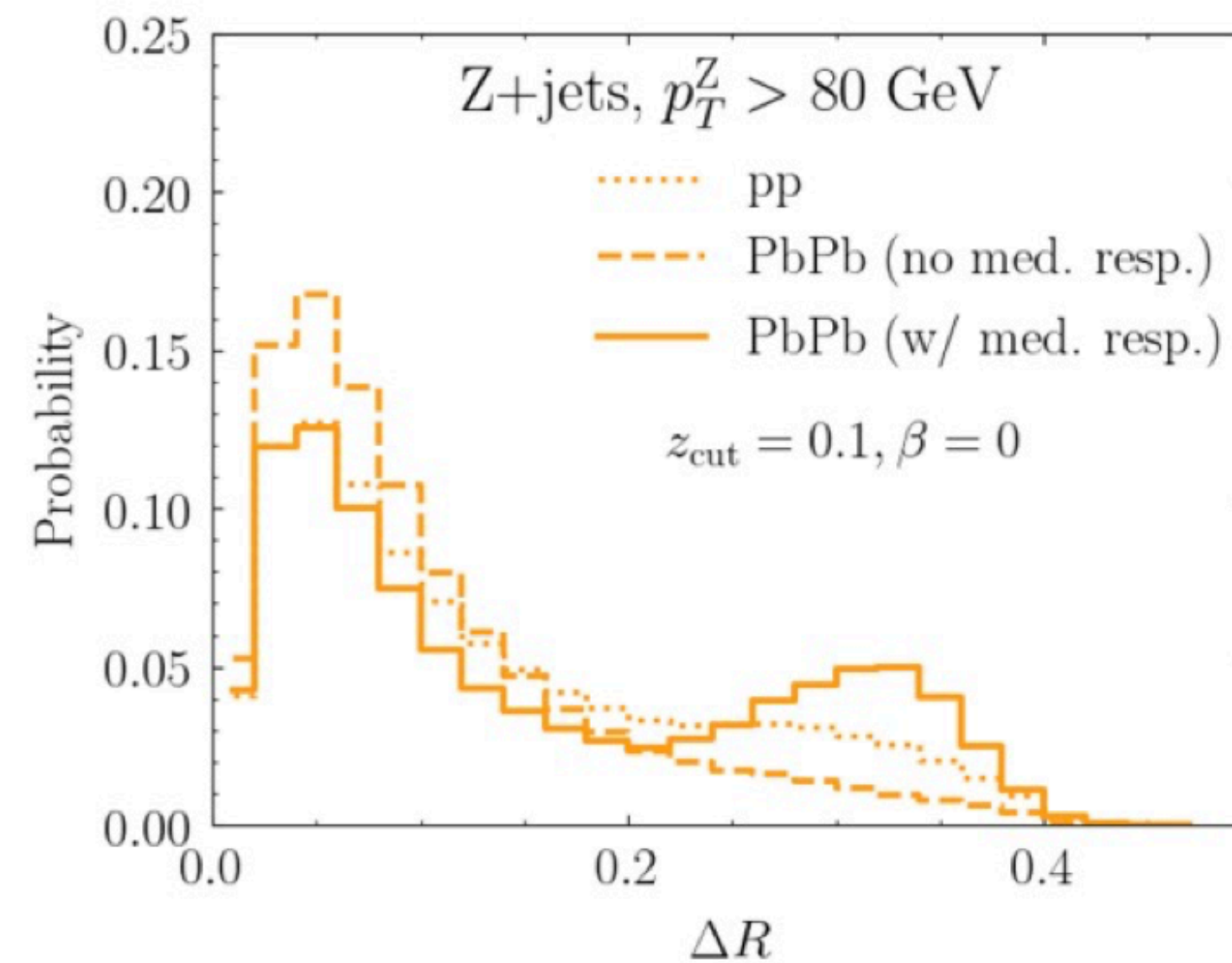
Understanding biases

- ◆ Comparison between quenched and unquenched made through some jet selection:
- ◆ Impact of jet selection biases on jet substructure observables?

JEWEL



Hybrid



[Brewer, Brodsky, Rajagopal (2110.13159)]

Jets passing the Soft Drop condition are more likely to have medium-induced/recoil effects



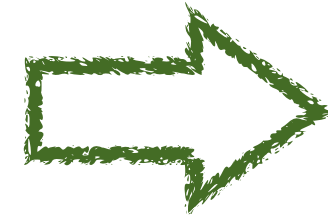
Grooming can be used to select different contributions of medium response

The background features a light gray grid pattern. Overlaid on this are several purple lines of varying thickness and style, including solid lines, dotted lines, and curved lines that create a sense of movement and complexity. In the top-left corner, there is a 3D-style geometric shape, possibly a cube or a similar polyhedron, rendered in a light beige color. The bottom-left corner contains a series of overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of beige and light green, creating a layered, architectural effect.

New opportunities

Towards the Future

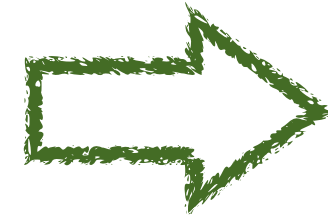
- ◆ Jet quenching Monte Carlo are still limited on their treatment of:
- ◆ Medium-modified parton showers
- ◆ Low momentum scales



Jet substructure description
[see A. Soto-Ontoso's talk (today)]

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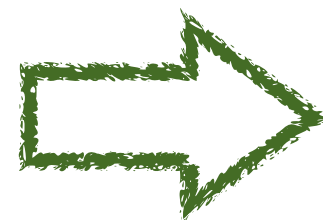
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Still incomplete...

Towards the Future

- ◆ Jet quenching Monte Carlo are still limited on their treatment of:
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Jet substructure description
[see A. Soto-Ontoso's talk (today)]



Still incomplete...

- ◆ What are we missing in our tools?
 - ◆ Continuous improvement with most recent analytical results to address medium-induced effects
 - ◆ Early-stages dynamics
 - ◆ Improved parton showers?

Proton-proton vs PbPb

- ◆ Our accuracy is bounded by our reference (pp)
- ◆ Based on leading logarithmic (LL) order
- ◆ But new PanScales parton showers: next-to-leading logarithmic accuracy (NLL)

[Dasgupta et al, (2002.11114),
Beekveld et al (2205.02237)]

Proton-proton vs PbPb

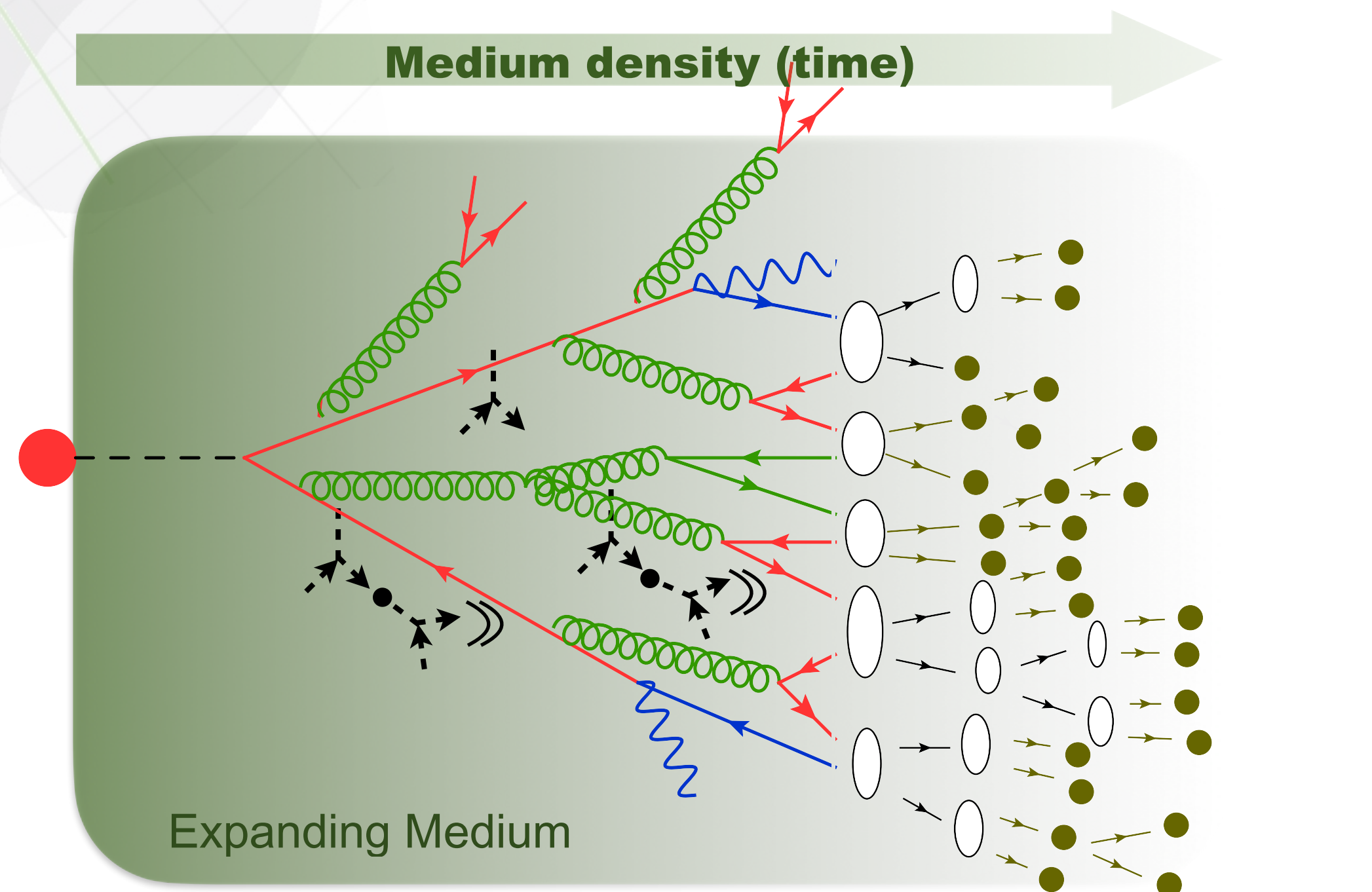
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[Dasgupta et al, (2002.11114),
Beekveld et al (2205.02237)]

- ◆ But also due jet quenching:
 - ◆ Analytical results
 - ◆ Needed extrapolations beyond analytical validity region
 - ◆ Phenomenological extensions to include medium-effects from all momentum scales

Parton Showers in heavy-ions

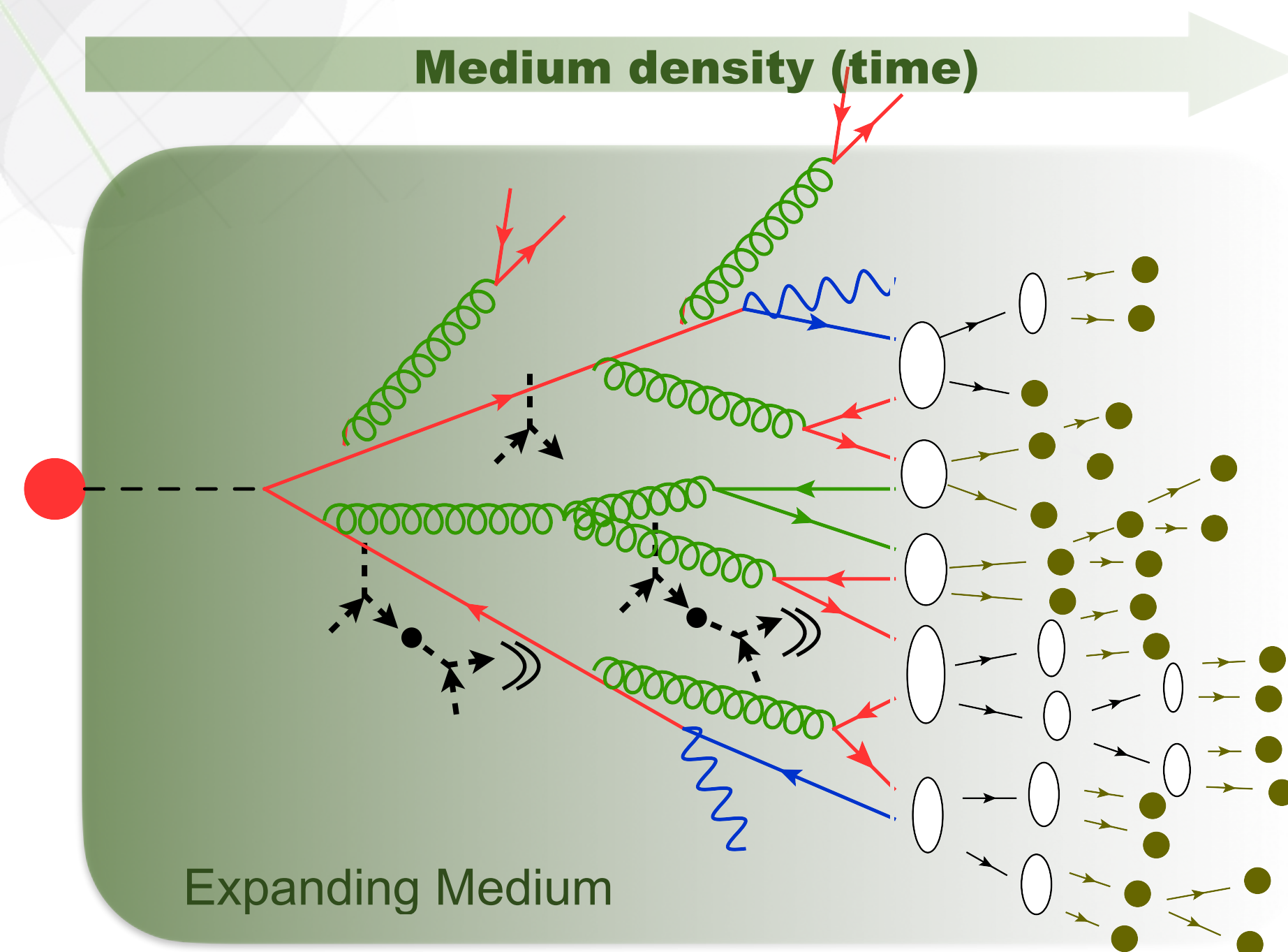
- ◆ Cannot compete with proton-proton accuracy...
- ◆ But have a qualitatively different problem: quantum system developing on top of an evolving medium



$$Q^2 \equiv \mathcal{O}(100^2 \text{GeV}^2 \sim 1 \text{TeV}^2) \quad \text{pQCD} \quad \text{---} \quad Q^2 \equiv \mathcal{O}(1 \text{GeV}^2) \quad \text{non pQCD}$$

Parton Showers in heavy-ions

- ◆ Cannot compete with proton-proton accuracy...
- ◆ But have a qualitatively different problem: quantum system developing on top of an evolving medium



Heavy-ions are unique laboratory for:

- QGP tomography
- Interplay of parton showers with evolving medium (role of the parton shower ordering variable?)
- Transition from perturbative to non-perturbative

$$Q^2 \equiv \mathcal{O}(100^2 \text{GeV}^2 \sim 1 \text{TeV}^2) \quad \text{pQCD} \quad \text{---} \quad Q^2 \equiv \mathcal{O}(1 \text{GeV}^2) \quad \text{non pQCD}$$

The background features a light gray grid. Overlaid on this are several purple lines of varying thickness and style, including solid lines, dotted lines, and dashed lines. Some lines are straight, while others are curved. In the bottom-left corner, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of yellow, green, and gray, resembling a stylized cityscape or abstract architecture. The word "Summary" is positioned in the lower-right quadrant of the image.

Summary

Summary

- ◆ Monte Carlo event generators widely used tools to probe QGP physics
- ◆ Require phenomenological extensions that need to be constantly tested and refined by analytical input
- ◆ Ideal framework to probe novel QCD-related phenomena

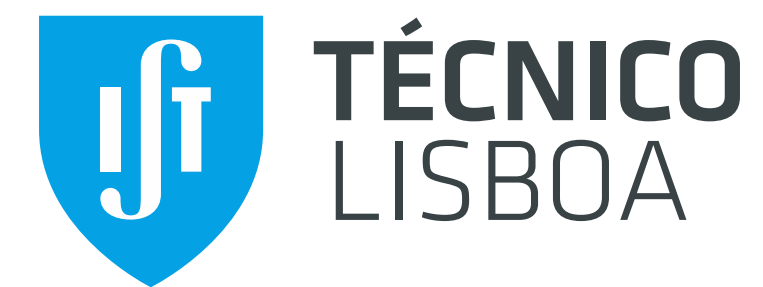
Summary

- ◆ Monte Carlo event generators widely used tools to probe QGP physics
- ◆ Require phenomenological extensions that need to be constantly tested and refined by analytical input
- ◆ Ideal framework to probe novel QCD-related phenomena

- ◆ Invaluable instruments for:
 - ◆ Testing new observables in more “realistic” conditions as compared to analytical approaches
 - ◆ Understanding biases in our experimental results

Thank you!

Acknowledgments



The background features a light gray grid pattern. Overlaid on this are several purple lines of varying thickness and style, including solid lines, dotted lines, and thick, blurred lines that create a sense of motion or depth. In the top-left corner, there is a 3D-style geometric shape, possibly a cube or a prism, rendered in a light beige color. The bottom-left corner contains a cluster of overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of beige and light green, resembling a stylized architectural or abstract composition.

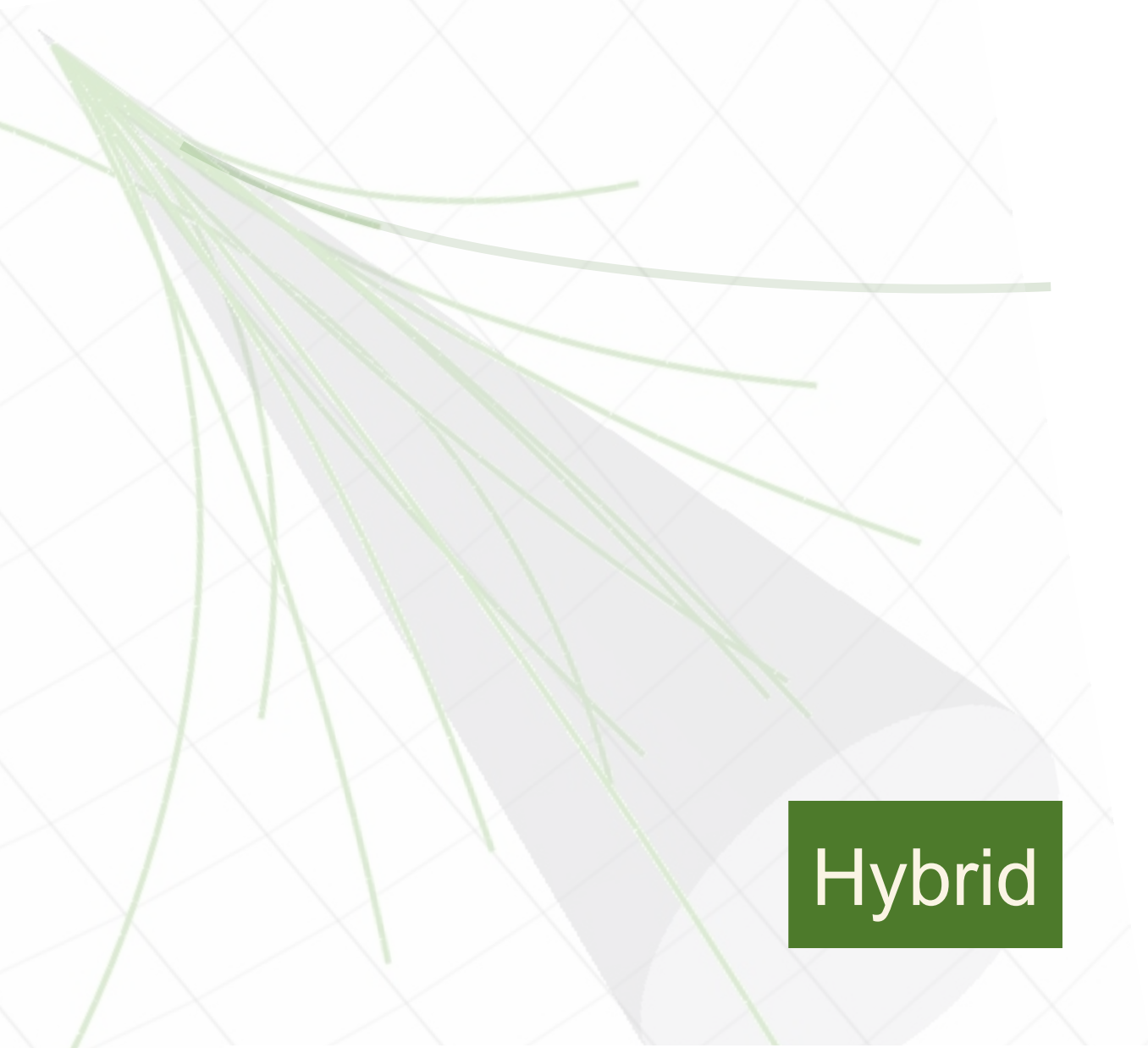
Backup Slides

Bibliography

- ◆ Monte Carlo models for jet quenching:
 - ◆ CUJET: [Buzzatti, Liao, Gyulassy, Shi (14, 16, 18)]
 - ◆ Dreena: [Zigic, Salom, Auvinen, Djordjevic, M. Djordjevic (19, 22)]
 - ◆ Hybrid Strong/Weak coupling: [Casalderrey-Solana, Gulhan, Milhano, Pablos, Rajagopal (14;17); Helcher, Pablos, Rajagopal (18)]
 - ◆ JETSCAPE: [JETSCAPE Collab. (17)]
 - ◆ JEWEL: [Krauss, Wiedemann, Zapp(13); Zapp (14); Elayavalli, Zapp (16;17)]
 - ◆ LBT/Co-LBT: [Wang and Y. Zhu (16); Cao, Luo, Qin, Wang (15); He, Luo, Wang, Zhu (17);]
 - ◆ MARTINI: [Schenke, Gale, Jeon (09); Park, Jeon, Gale (18)]
 - ◆ MATTER: [Majumder (13); Kordell, Majumder (17); Cao, Majumder (18)]
 - ◆ PYQUEN: [Lokhtin, Snigirev (06)]
 - ◆ Q-PYTHIA: [Armesto, Cunqueiro, Salgado (09)]
 - ◆ Jetmed(Saclay): [Caucal, Iancu, Mueller, Soyez (18)]

Color (de)coherence

JETSCAPE



[Tachibana et al (2301.02485)]

