

Thermalization of a jet wake in QCD kinetic theory

Fabian Zhou, ITP Heidelberg
Hard Probes 2023



UNIVERSITÄT
HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT
SEIT 1386

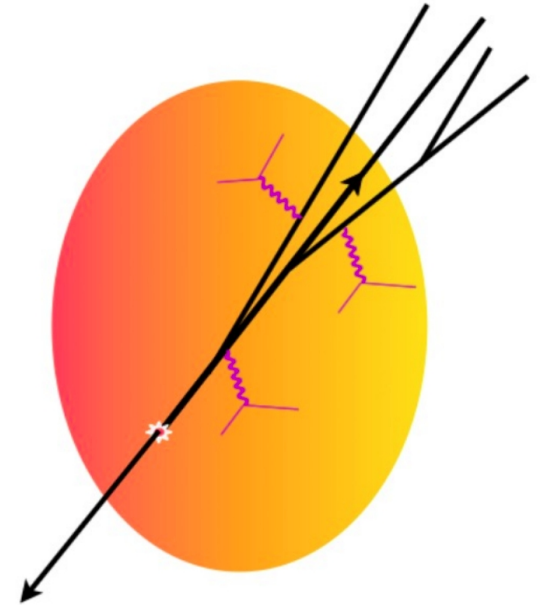
Co-authors: Jasmine Brewer, Aleksas Mazeliauskas, *in progress*

Motivation

- Medium interactions \rightarrow jet quenching
- Study far from equilibrium evolution
- Interplay between jet quenching and thermalization

Goal:

Energy loss in an expanding plasma



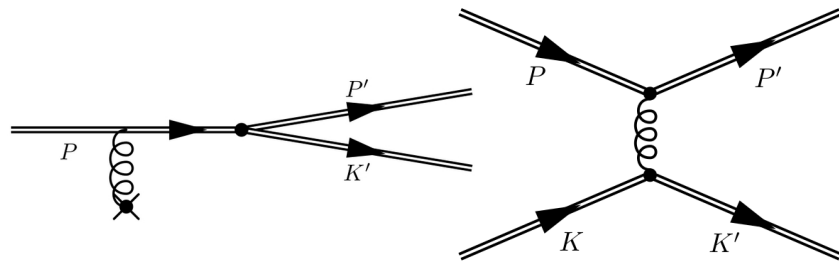
Framework

- Effective kinetic theory for hot gauge theories

AMY [hep-ph/0209353]

Background

$$\left(\partial_\tau + \frac{p_z}{\tau} \partial_{p_z} \right) \bar{f}(\tau, \mathbf{p}) = -C[\bar{f}]$$



Linearized perturbation

$$\left(\partial_\tau + \frac{p_z}{\tau} \partial_{p_z} \right) \delta f(\tau, \mathbf{p}) = -\delta C[\bar{f}, \delta f]$$

Background thermalization: Kurkela, Zhu [1506.06647], Kurkela, Mazeliauskas [1811.03068]
Du, Schlichting [2012.09079]

Jet thermalization: Kurkela and Lu [1405.6318], Methar-Tani, Schlichting, Soudi [2209.10569]

New: Jet perturbations on top of an expanding background!

1. Initial conditions: thermal

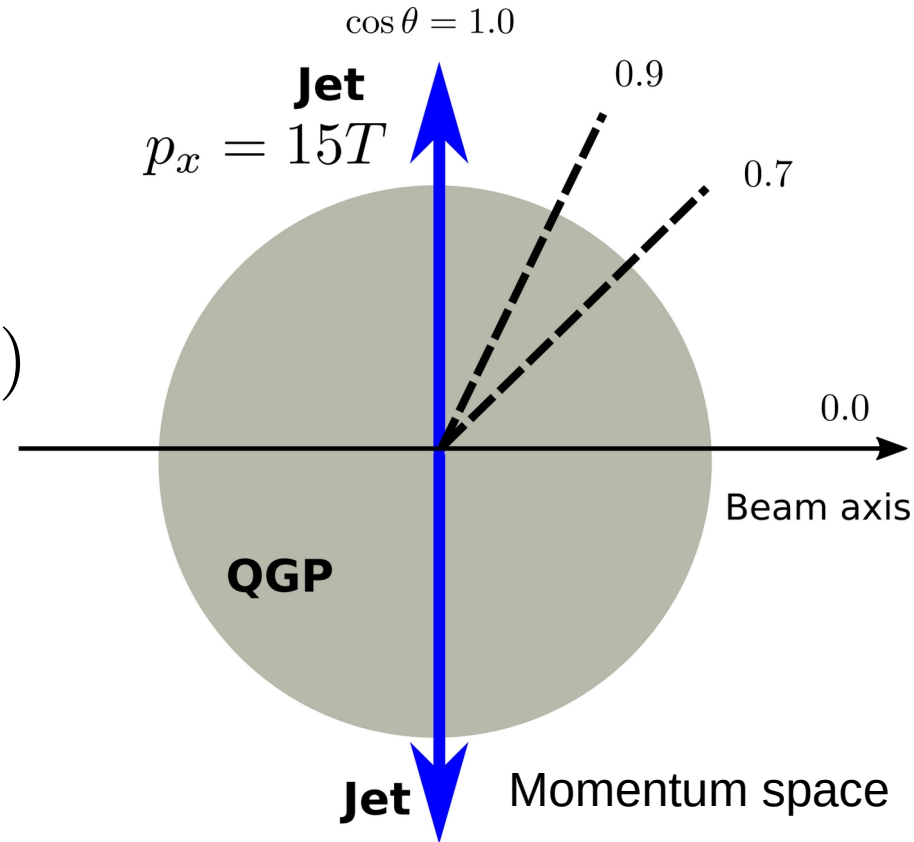
Parton interacting with the medium

No vacuum radiation

$$f(\tau_0, \mathbf{p}) = n_{\text{BE}}(p) + \delta f_{\text{Jet}}(\tau_0, \mathbf{p})$$

- Background: Bose-Einstein
- Jet: Gaussian at $p_x = 15T$

$$\delta f(\tau_0, \mathbf{p}) \rightarrow \delta f_{\text{eq}}(p)$$



cf. Methar-Tani, Schlichting, Soudi [2209.10569]

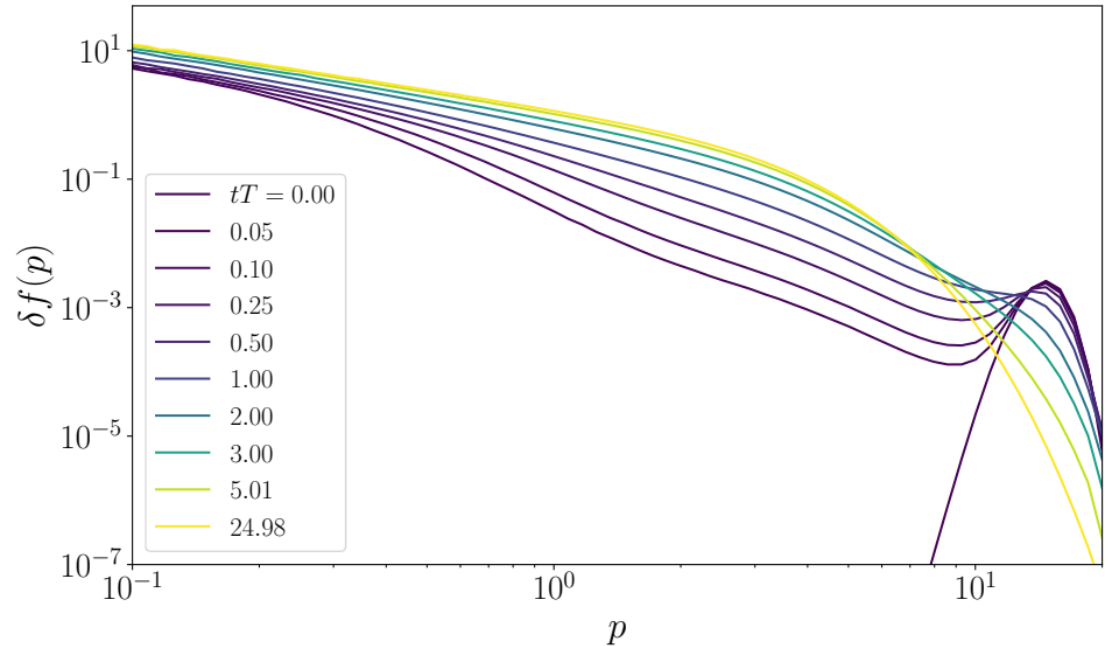
Inverse energy cascade

- Underoccupied system

Kurkela and Lu [1405.6318]

1) Number transport

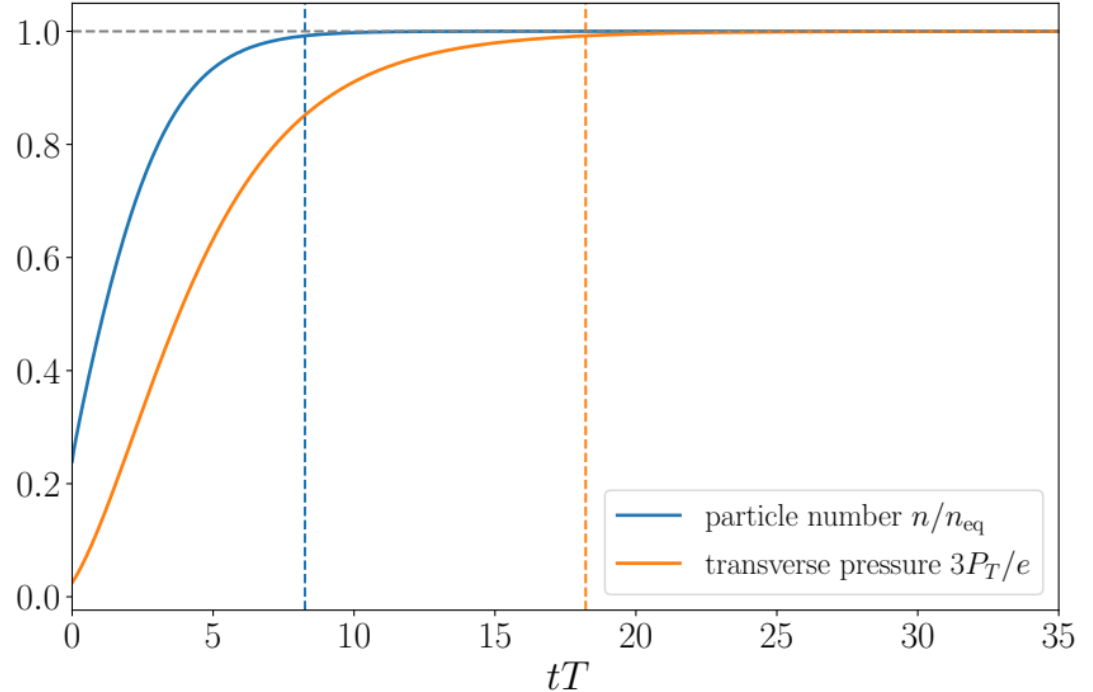
2) Energy transport



Now: study angular dependence!

Radiation vs. elastic scattering

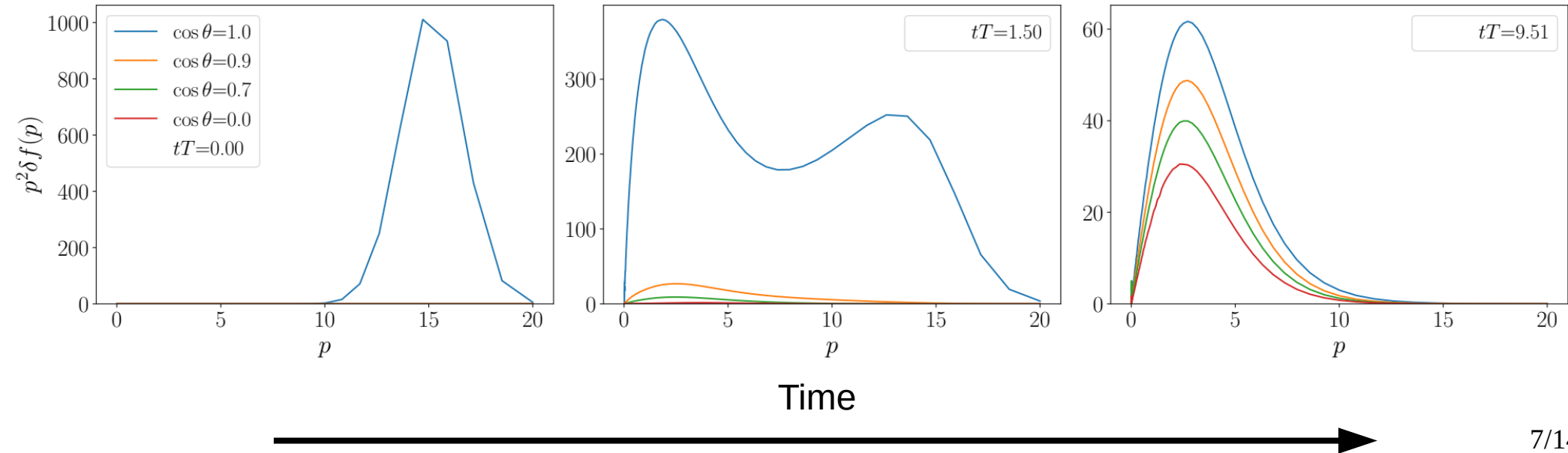
- 2 stage thermalization
- 1) particle number stops changing
 - 2) isotropization



Equilibration along each θ -slice?

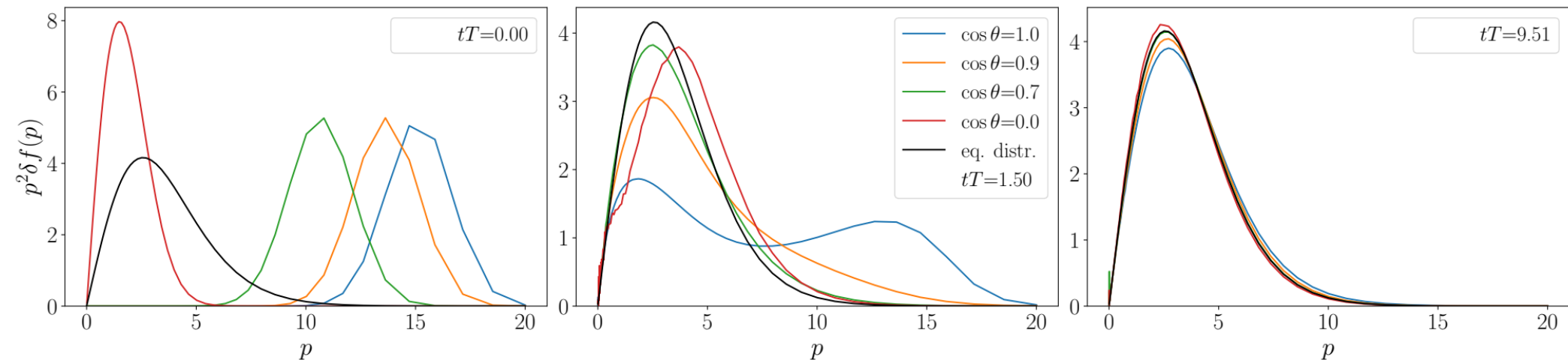
Jet distributions

- In equilibrium: $\delta f_{\text{eq}}(p) = n_{\text{BE}} \left(\frac{p}{T + \delta T} \right) - n_{\text{BE}} \left(\frac{p}{T} \right) \sim \delta T$



Jet distributions

- In equilibrium: $\delta f_{\text{eq}}(p) = n_{\text{BE}} \left(\frac{p}{T + \delta T} \right) - n_{\text{BE}} \left(\frac{p}{T} \right) \sim \delta T$
- Normalize $\int dp p^2 \delta f(p, \theta) = 1$



Equilibrium distributions with temperatures $\delta T(\theta)$!

Moments of δf

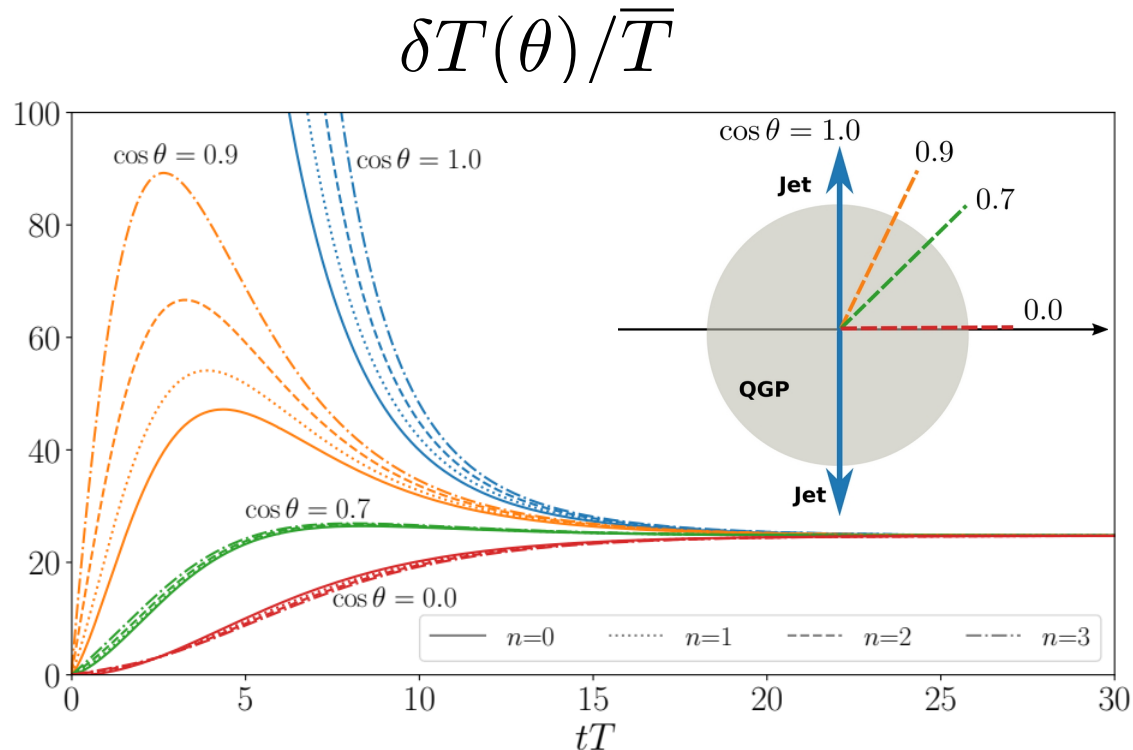
$$I_n(\theta) \equiv 4\pi \int \frac{p^2 dp}{(2\pi)^3} p^n f(p, \theta)$$

$$= \mathcal{N}_n \times T(\theta)^{n+3}$$

- Angular temperature

$$\bar{T} + \delta T(\theta)$$

- Collapse of different n



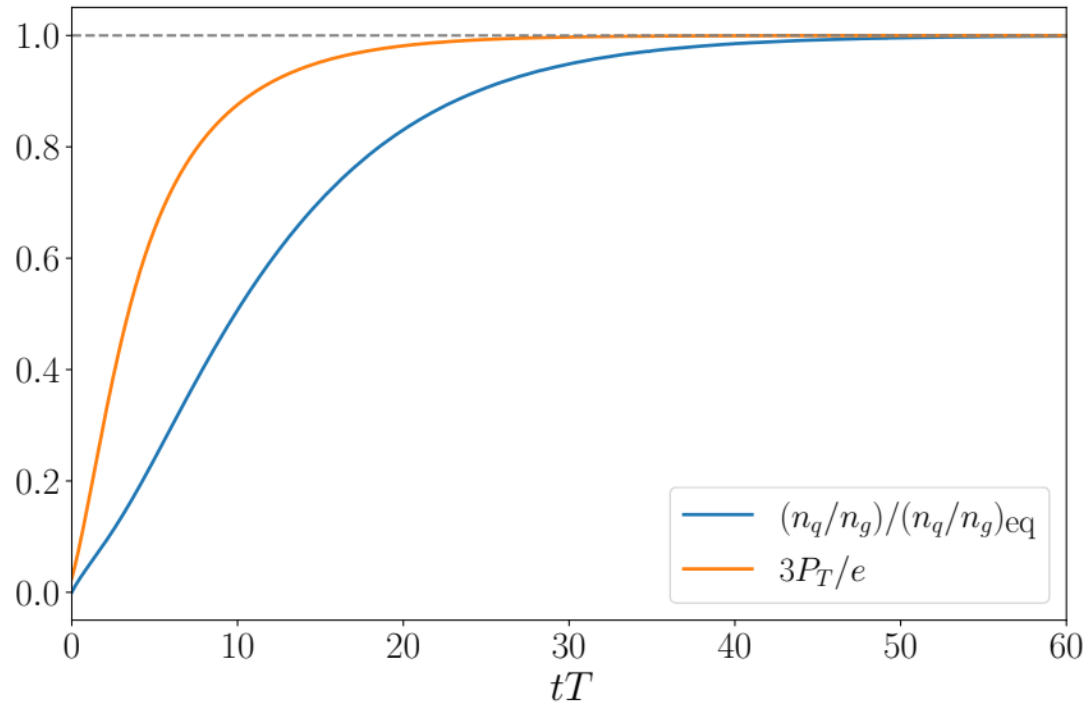
Thermalization in p along each θ -slice!

Chemical equilibration

- No expansion
- QCD $\rightarrow C[f]$
- Start with gluonic
 $\delta f_{\text{Jet}}(\tau_0, \mathbf{p})$

1) Isotropization

2) Chemical equilibration



cf. Sirimanna et al. 2211.15553

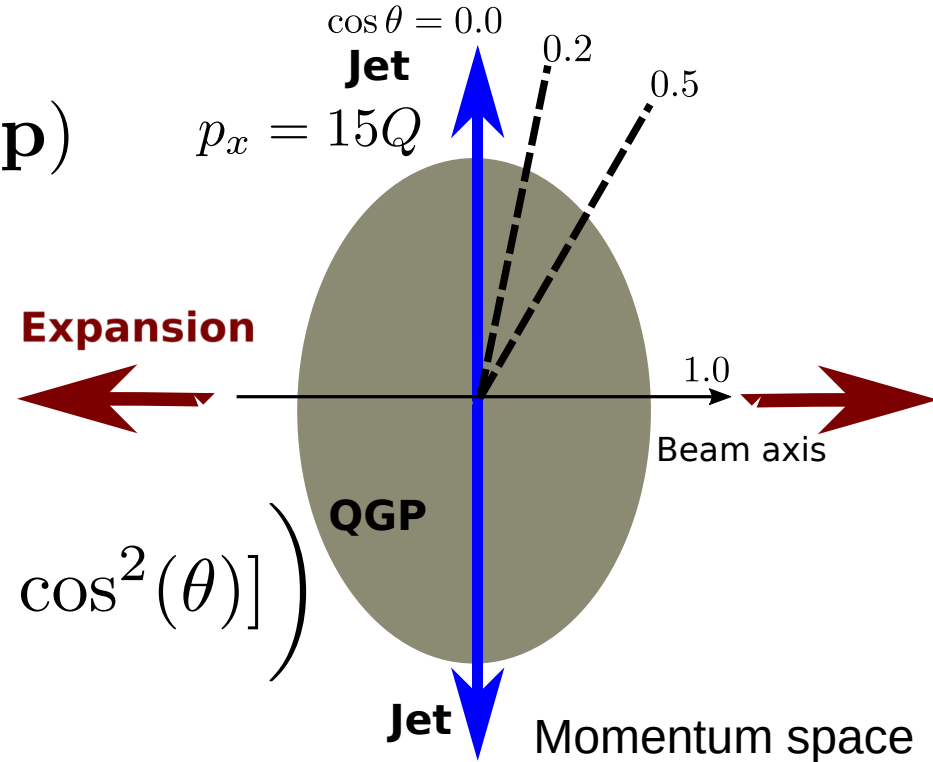
2. Initial conditions: anisotropic

$$f(\tau_0, \mathbf{p}) = \bar{f}(\tau_0, \mathbf{p}) + \delta f_{\text{Jet}}(\tau_0, \mathbf{p})$$

- Non-thermal background:

Kurkela, Zhu [1506.06647]

$$\bar{f}(p, \theta) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{2}{3} \frac{p^2}{Q^2} [1 + (\xi^2 - 1) \cos^2(\theta)]\right)$$



$$\delta f(\tau_0, \mathbf{p}) \rightarrow \delta f_{\text{hydro}}(\tau, p, \theta)$$

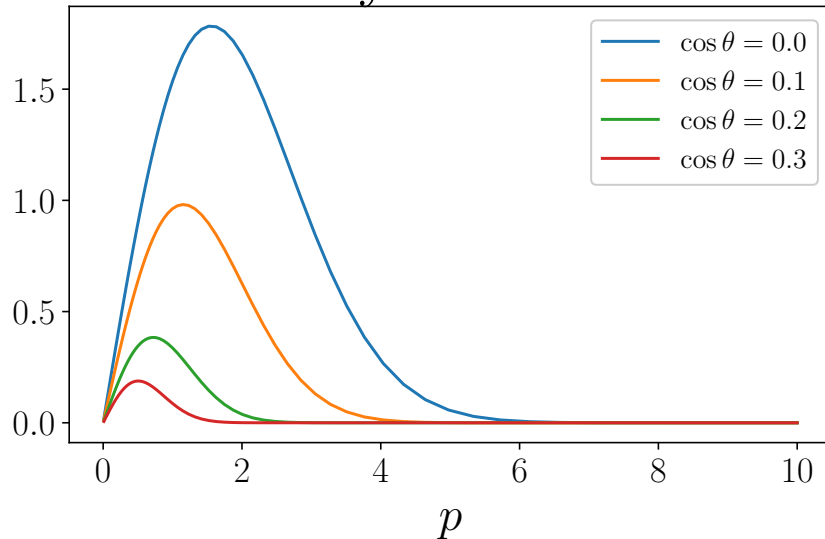
Comparison to azimuthal sym. perturbation

$$\delta f_{\text{sym.}}^{\text{az.}}(\tau_0, p, \theta) = \varepsilon \bar{f}(p, \theta)$$

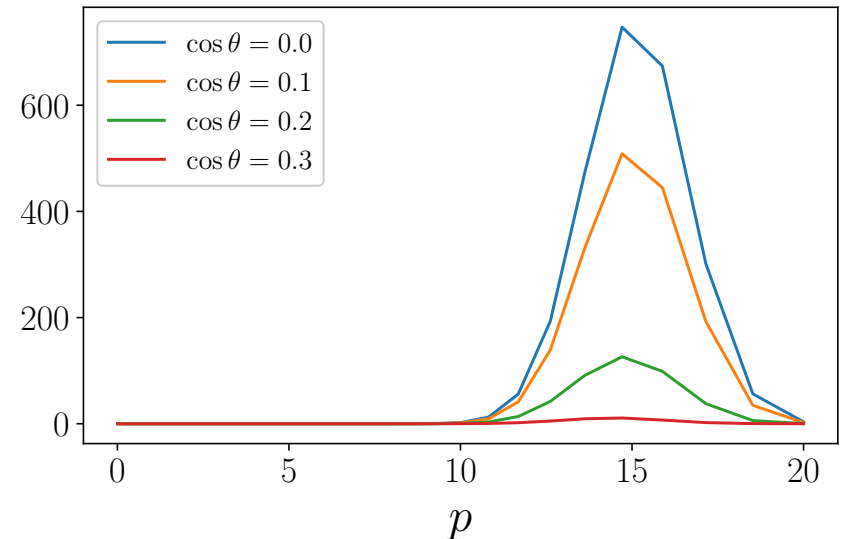
- Azimuthal symmetric

To study hydrodynamization, compare time evolution!

$$p^2 \delta f_{\text{sym.}}^{\text{az.}}(\tau_0, p, \theta)$$



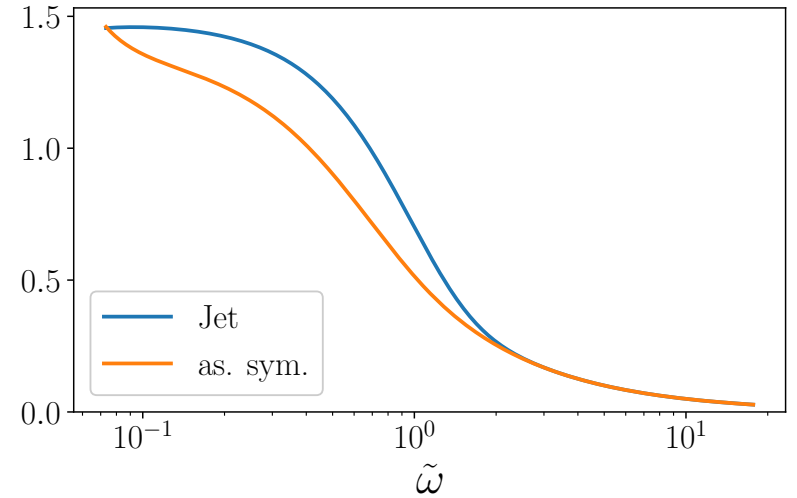
$$p^2 \delta f_{\text{Jet}}(\tau_0, p, \theta)$$



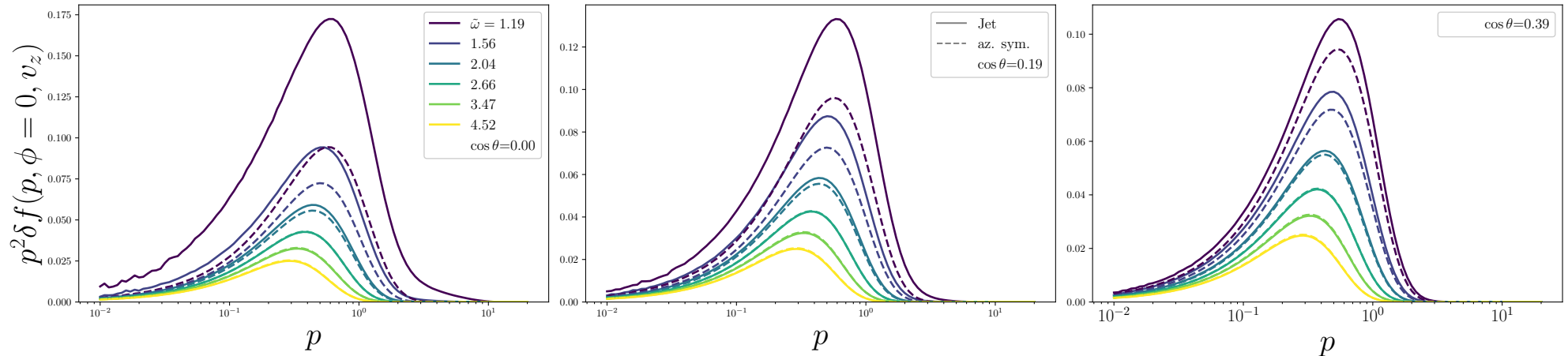
Hydrodynamization

anisotropy $\frac{P_T - P_L}{e/3}$

- Scaled time $\tilde{\omega} = \frac{\tau T_{\text{eff}}(\tau)}{4\pi\eta/s}$
- Distributions agree at $\tilde{\omega} \approx 2$
→ Loss of memory



Hydrodynamization!



Summary & Outlook

We studied back to back parton thermalization in QCD kinetic theory:

Thermal background:

- Angular dependent equilibration due to colinear radiation
- Chemical equilibration after isotropization in QCD

Expanding background:

- No known analytical hydrodynamized distribution
- Different perturbations merge at later times than background hydrodynamization

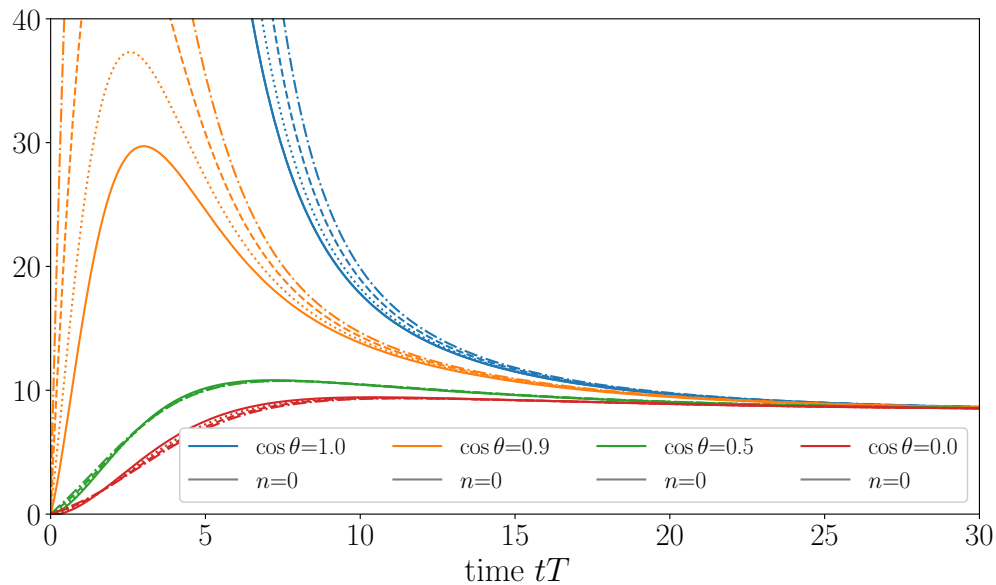
Outlook:

- Energy and coupling dependence of jet wake thermalization
- Extraction of jet response functions (a la KoMPoST) -> useful for phenomenology

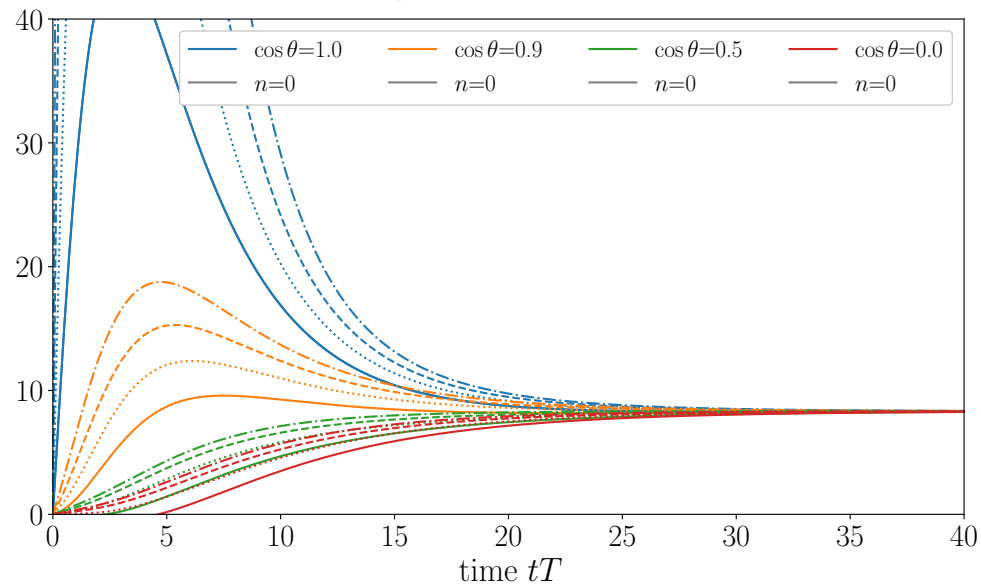
Backup

- Temperature perturbation $\delta T(\theta)/\bar{T}$

Gluons

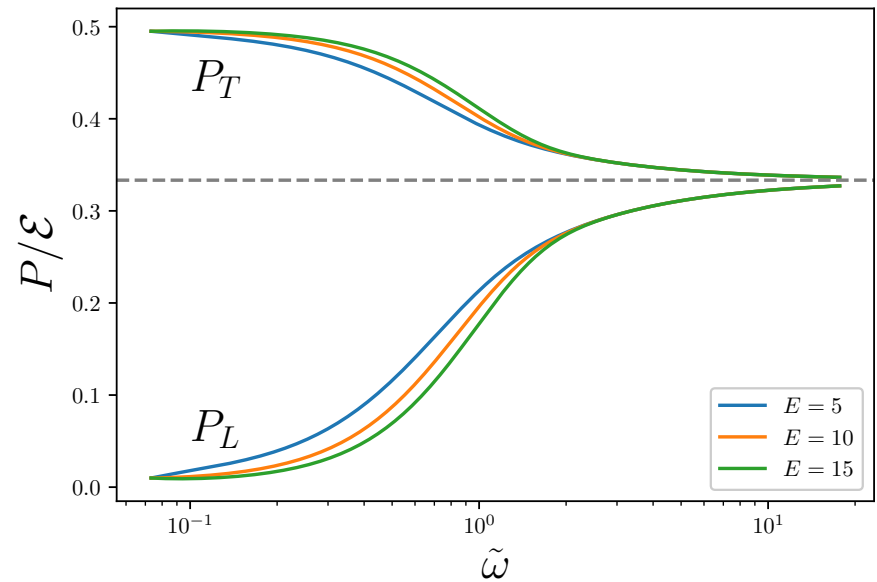
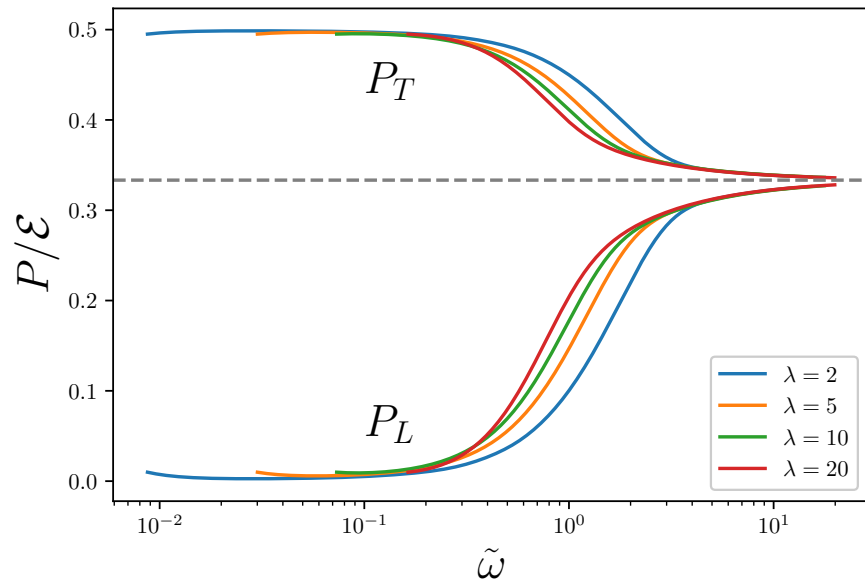


Quarks



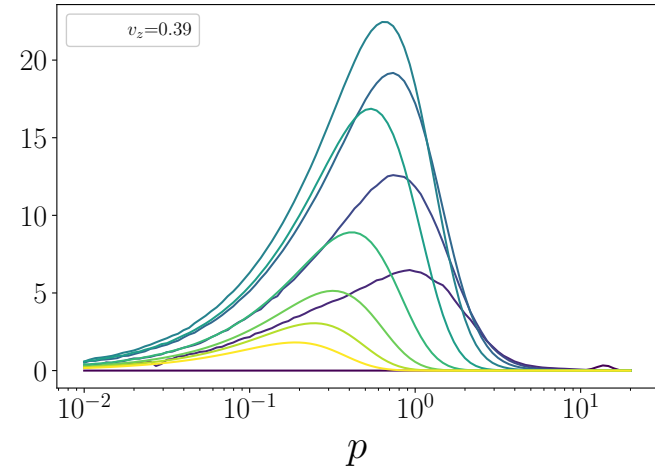
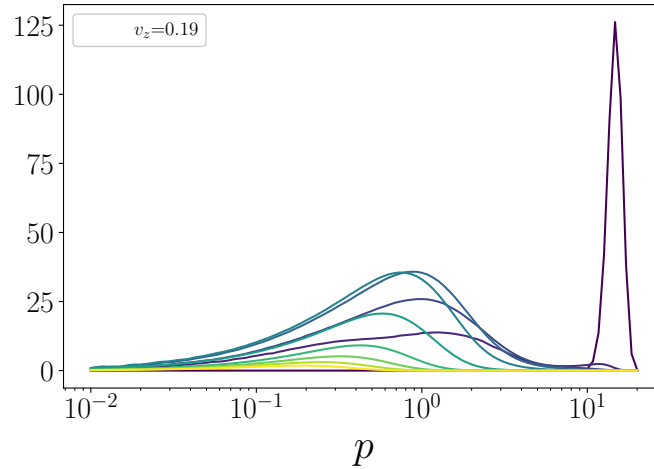
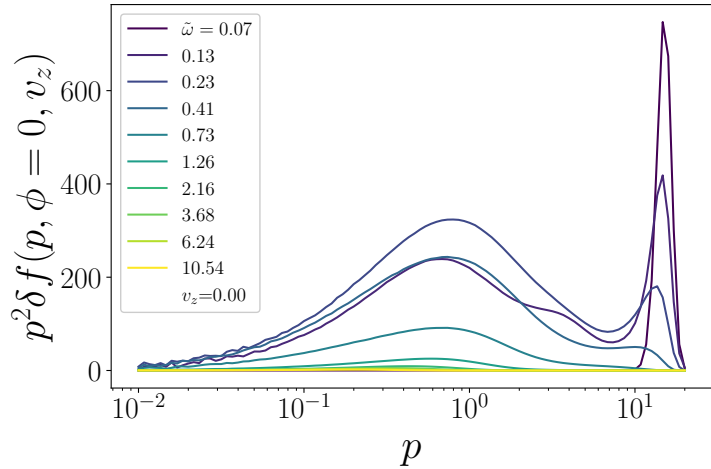
Backup

- Isotropization for different couplings and different energies (expanding case)



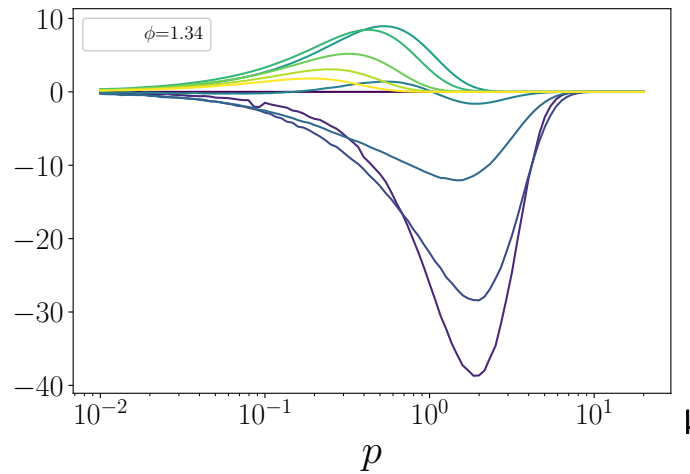
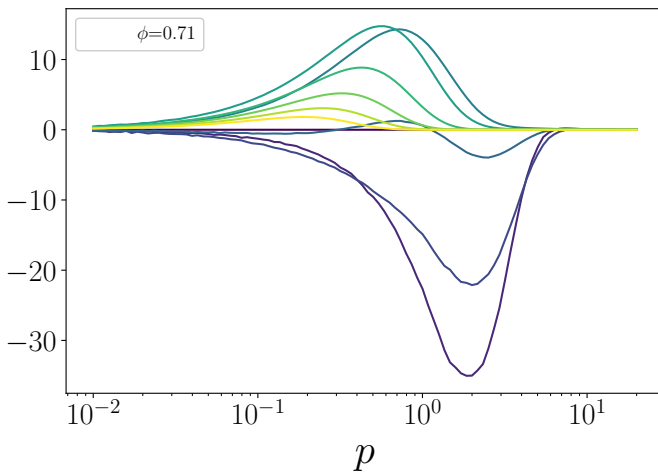
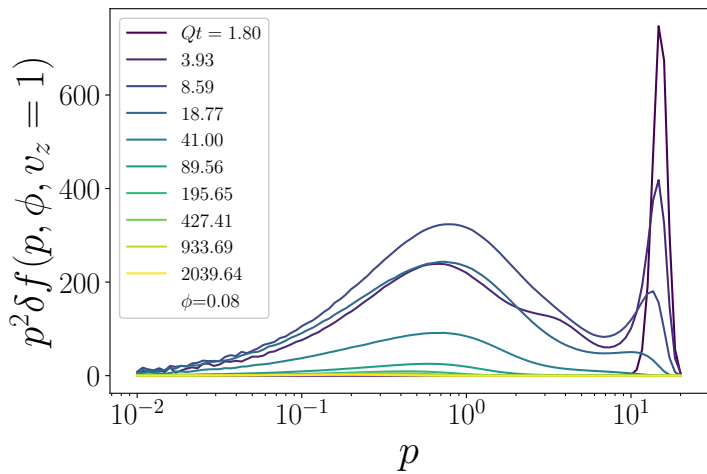
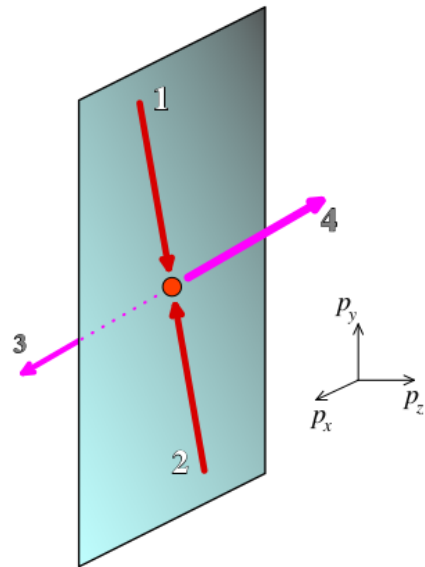
Backup

- Jet distributions as a function of time
- Reaction plane (x-z)



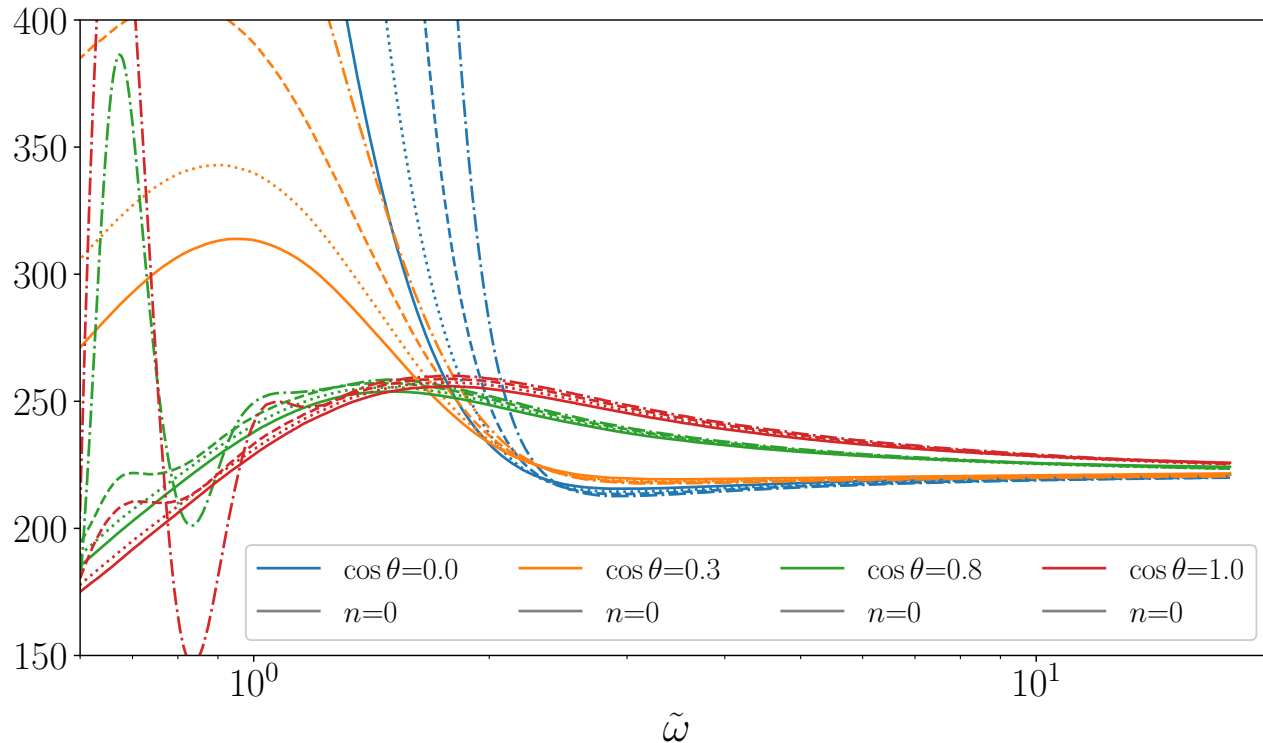
Backup

- Jet distributions as a function of time
- Transverse plane (x-y)
- Negative due to out-of-plane scatterings



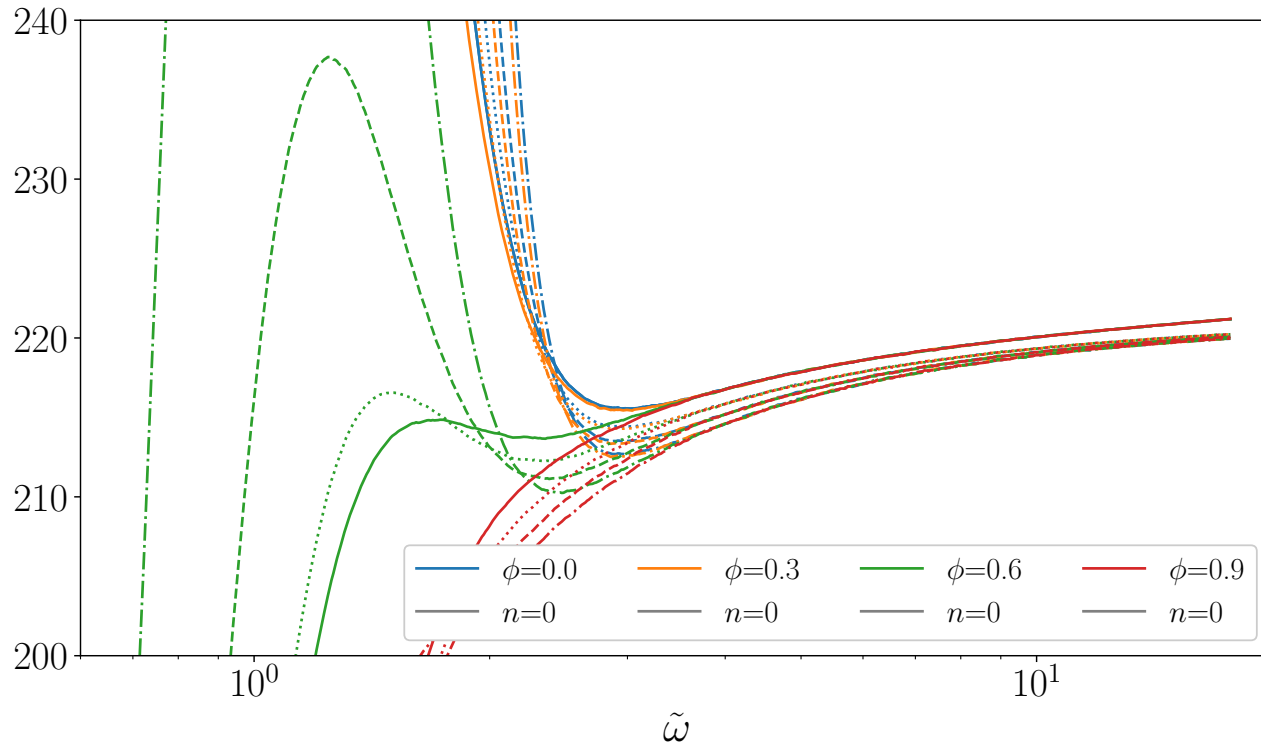
Backup

- Temperature perturbation $\bar{T}/\delta T(\theta)$ expanding background at $\phi = 0$



Backup

- Temperature perturbation $\bar{T}/\delta T(\phi)$ expanding background at $\cos \theta = 0$ (transverse plane)



Backup

- Hydrodynamization in the transverse plane

