

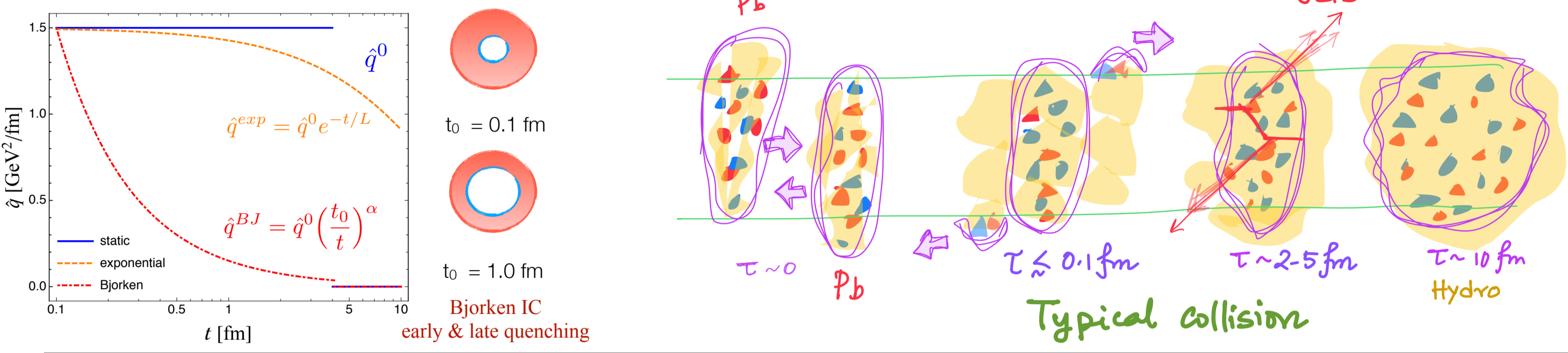
# Exploring $k_T$ broadening in expanding medium induced cascades

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- A Jet is an energetic and collimated bunch of particles produced in a high-energy collision.
- Jets are extended objects, ideal to study *space time evolution*.
- Energy is lost** in soft particles at large angles.



- The gluon evolution inside a medium is described by the BDIM<sup>a</sup> equation.
- Describes the interplay between *collinear splittings* and *diffusion in momentum space* in the development of the in-medium parton cascade.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} D(x, k, t) = \frac{1}{t^*} \int_0^1 dz \bar{K}(z, t) \left[ \frac{1}{z} \sqrt{\frac{z}{x}} D\left(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{k}{z}, t\right) \theta(z-x) - \frac{z}{\sqrt{x}} D(x, k, t) \right] + \int \frac{d^2 l}{(2\pi)^2} C(l, t) D(x, k-l, t)$$

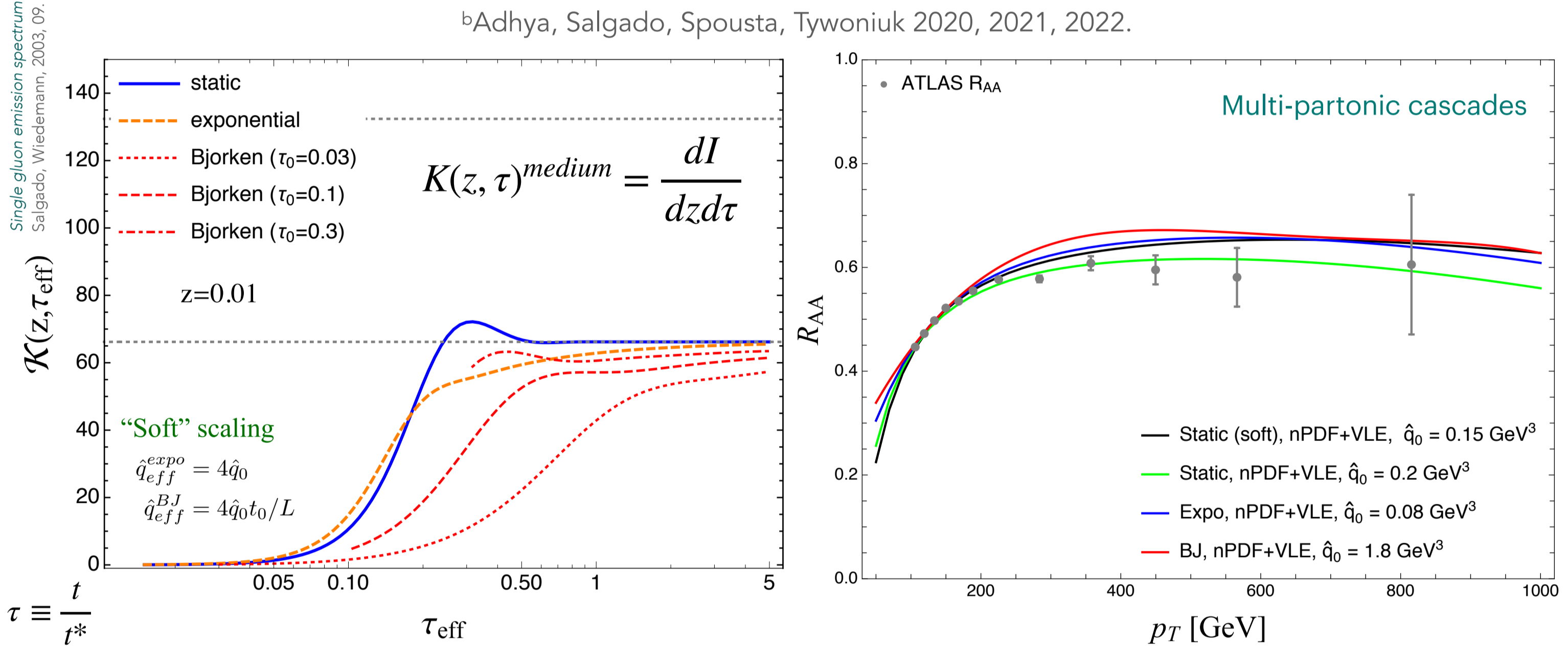
Medium evolved gluon spectra      Splitting kernel      gain term      loss term      elastic collision term

$C(l, t) \sim \frac{4\pi\hat{q}}{l^2(l^2+m_g^2)}$

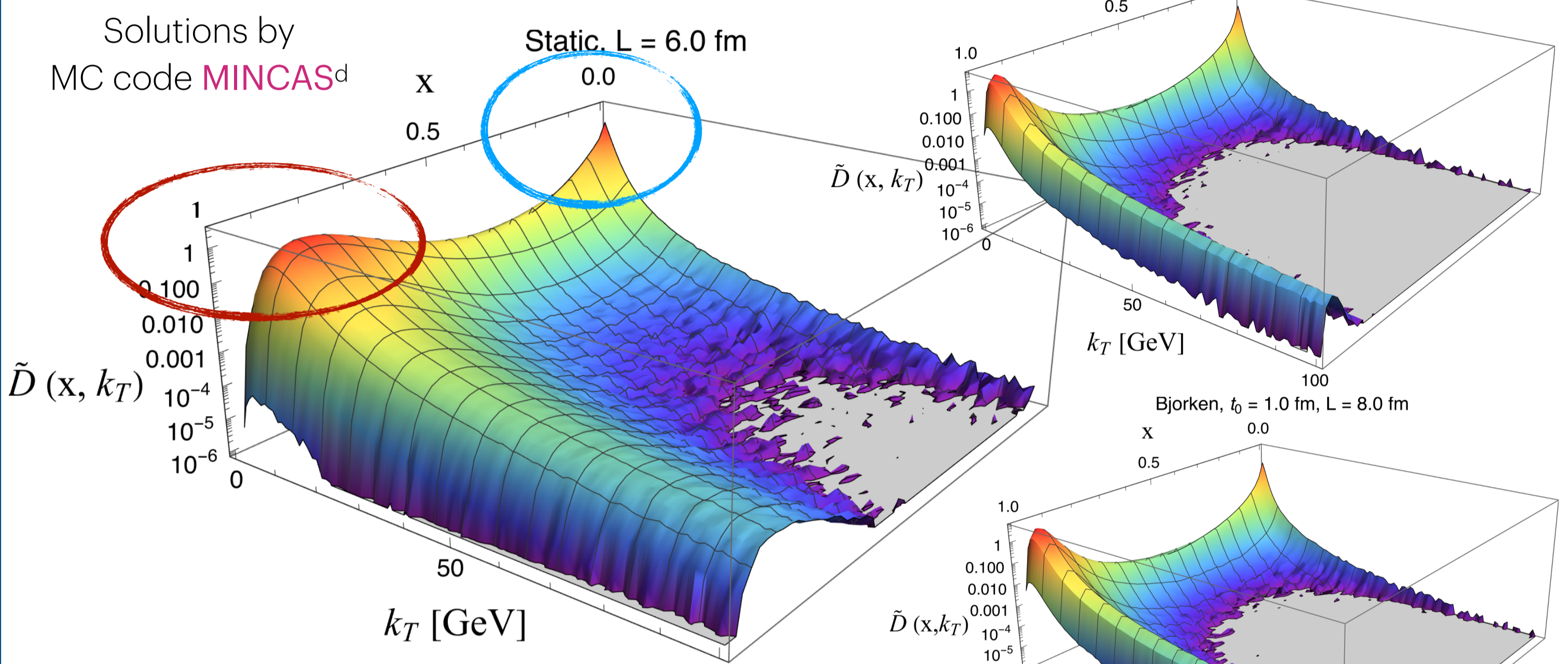
## Why we need it ?

- Inclusion of **finite medium** size effects with the BDMPS-Z rates.
- Expanding medium** with varying time for the onset of the quenching.
- Scaling relations** in effective lengths between expanding and static medium profiles, successful in describing  $R_{AA}$  and  $v_2$  of jets with *sensitivity* to medium expansions recently<sup>b</sup>.
- Exploratory study of *hard and soft jets in angular regions*.

$$K(z, \tau)^{static} \sim \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} P(z) \kappa(z) \rightarrow K(z, \tau)^{BJ} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} P(z) \kappa(z) \sqrt{\frac{\tau_0}{\tau_0 + \tau}} Re \left[ (1-i) \frac{J_1(z_L) Y_1(z_0) - J_1(z_0) Y_1(z_L)}{J_1(z_0) Y_0(z_L) - J_0(z_L) Y_1(z_0)} \right]$$



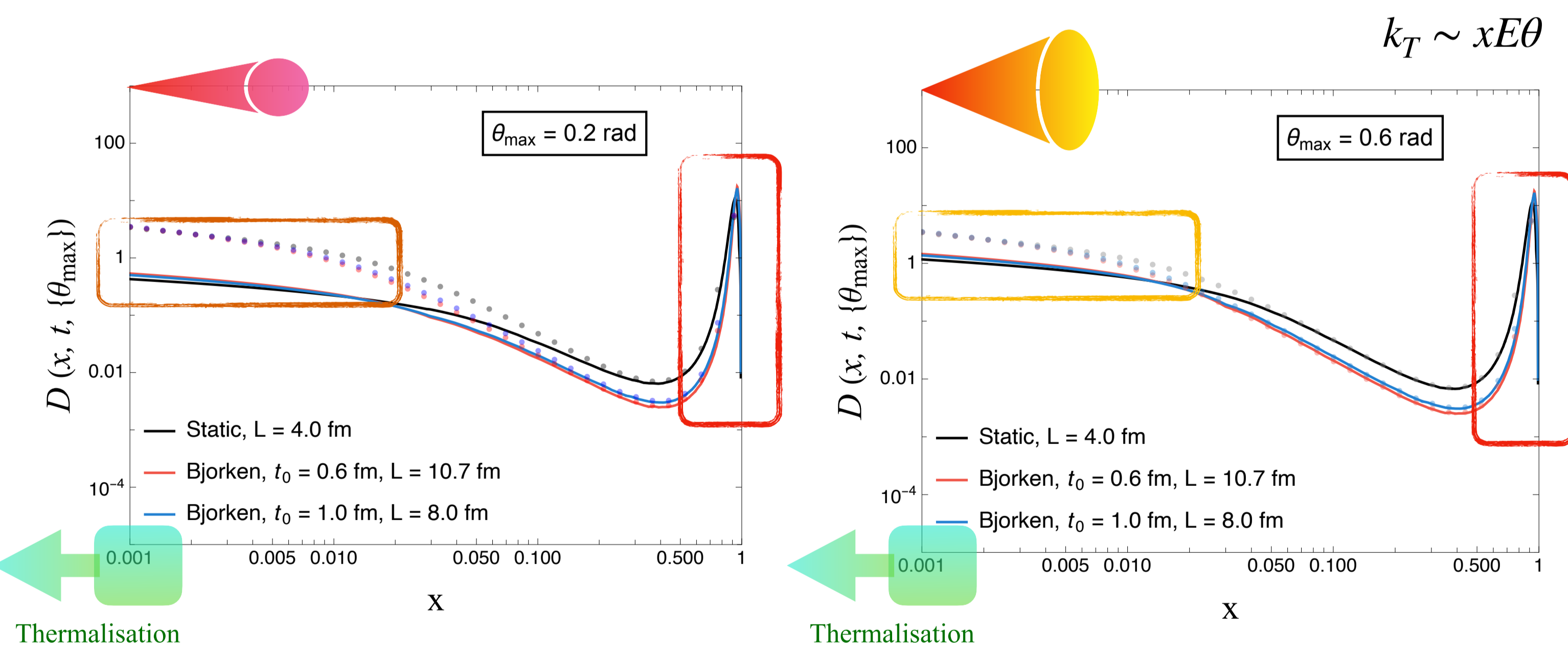
## How we solve it ?



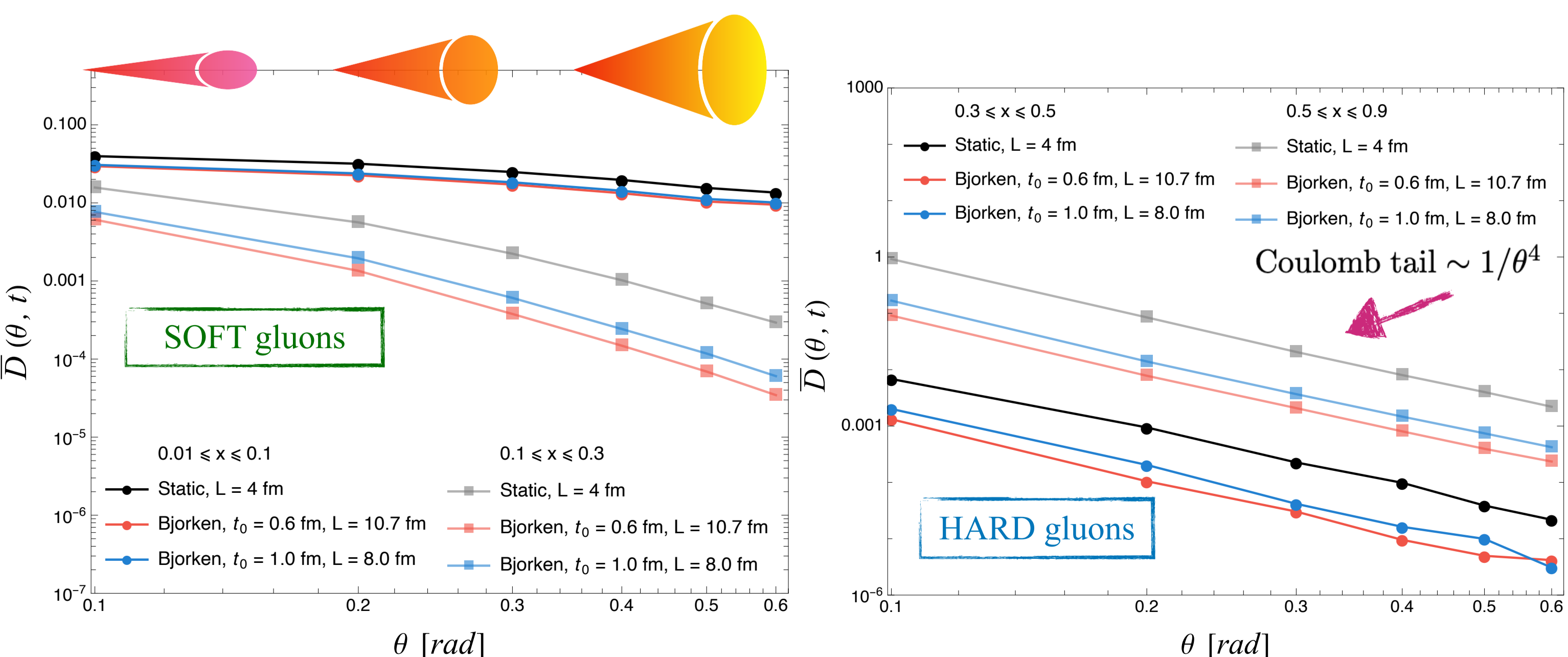
- Hard-x ( $x \sim 1$ ) regime**  
dominated by *leading fragment* in cascade
  - Small  $k_T$**  : Gaussian profile due to multiple soft-gluon scatterings.
  - Large  $k_T$**  : Power law suppression due to rare hard medium interactions.
- Soft-x ( $x \ll 1$ ) regime**  
*accumulation of soft gluons towards the medium scale*
  - Small  $k_T$**  : Distribution is narrower and approx. Gaussian.
  - Large  $k_T$**  : No distinct transition to a power-law behavior.

## What we find ?

### Scaling in the spectrum ..



- As one **opens** up the angle, recovery of more **softer gluons**.
- No change of **harder gluons** as they primarily remain collimated.
- Hard** jet fragments are *sensitive* to medium expansion, **softer** ones are not.

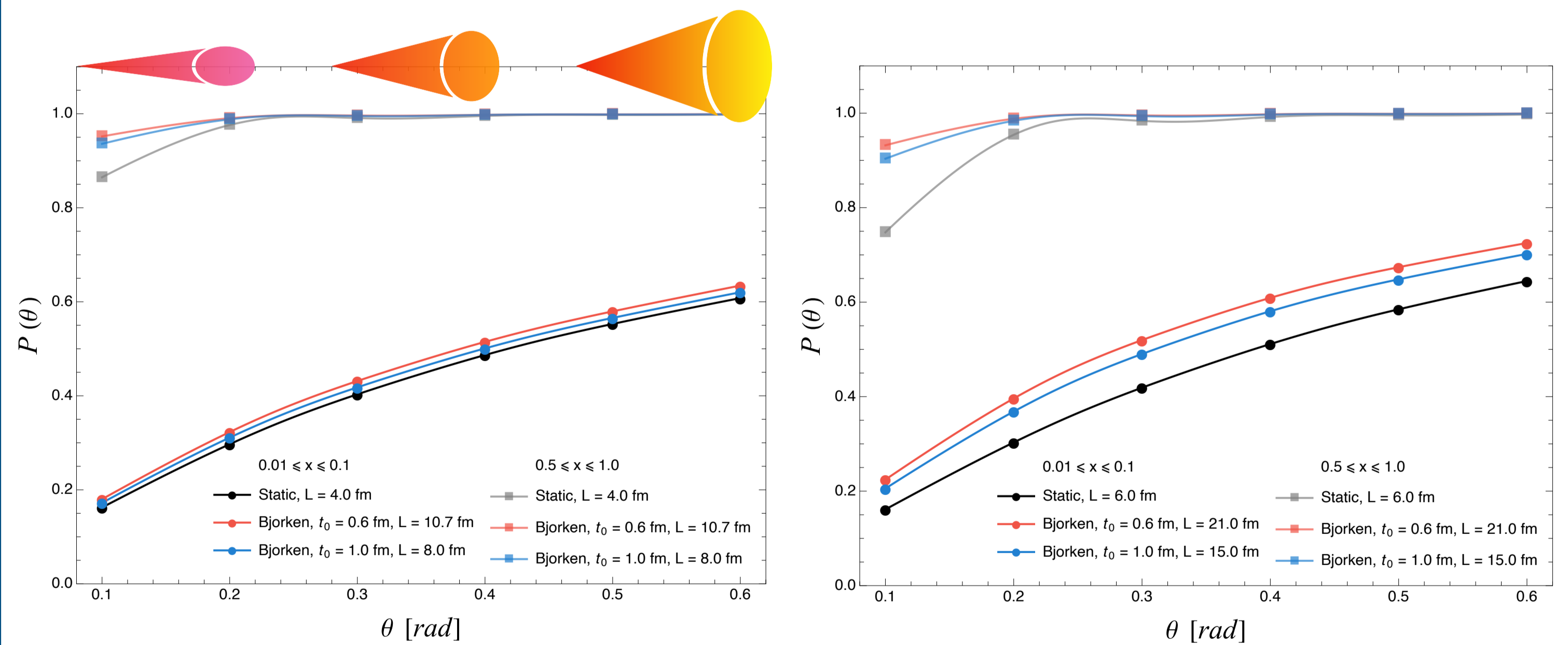


- Energy is re-distributed to larger angles for **softer gluons**.
- Collinear radiation with insignificant transverse momentum broadening for **hard gluons**.

## What we interpret ?

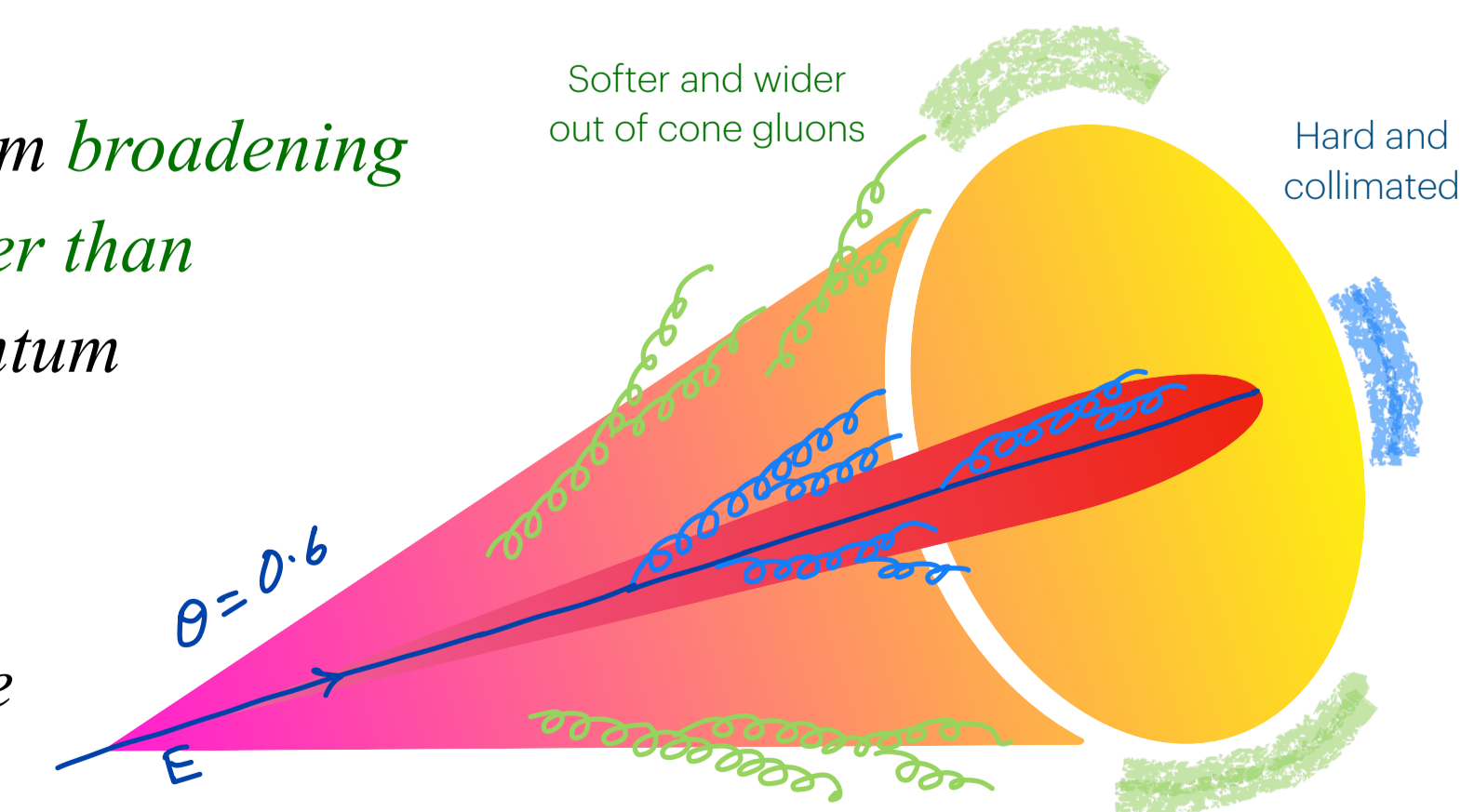
### Which gluons we capture (in-cone) ..

$$P(\theta, t; \{x_{min}, x_{max}\}) = \frac{\int_{x_{min}}^{x_{max}} dx \int_0^\theta d\theta' \bar{D}(x, \theta', t)}{\int_{x_{min}}^{x_{max}} dx \int_0^\pi d\theta' \bar{D}(x, \theta', t)}$$



- Hard** sector: Medium recovers most of the energy already at  $\theta = 0.2$ ; insensitive to medium expansion.
- Soft** sector: Gluon cascade is **narrower** in the expanding medium than static medium.

- Hard partons** remain collinear, *momentum broadening pre-dominantly caused by splittings rather than medium collisions and transverse momentum exchanges*.
- In **soft** sector, *broadening by subsequent gluon splittings* contributes to out of cone energy loss at large angles.



- Harder and softer** jet fragments within a cone are *sensitive to details of medium expansion*.
- Cascades in expanding media more collimated than static media*.

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References:

