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Medium Modification of γ -jets in High-energy Heavy-ion Collisions

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Two puzzling features in the experimental study of jet quenching in central Pb+Pb collisions at LHC are explained within a Linearized Boltzmann Transport model for jet propagation. A γ -tagged jet is found to lose about 15% of its initial energy while its azimuthal angle remains almost unchanged due to rapid cooling of the medium. The reconstructed jet fragmentation function is found to have some modest enhancement at both small and large fractional momentum as compared to vacuum because of the increased contribution of leading particles to the reconstructed jet energy and induced gluon radiation and recoiled partons. A γ -tagged jet fragmentation function is proposed that is more sensitive to jet-medium interaction and jet transport parameter in the medium. Effects of recoiled medium partons on the reconstructed jets are also discussed.

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Parton energy loss due to multiple scattering and bremsstrahlung in dense medium should be accompanied by transverse momentum (p_T) broadening [1]. One therefore should expect to see suppression of the yield and p_T -broadening of leading hadrons from jet fragmentation. This is the main mechanism behind the observed jet quenching [2] phenomena as manifested in the suppression of large p_T hadron spectra, dihadron and γ -hadron correlation in high-energy heavy-ion collisions.

Jet quenching study has also been extended to full jets [3] which are reconstructed with a jet-finding algorithm [4] and consist of collimated clusters of hadrons (or partons in a partonic description) within a jet-cone $\sqrt{(\phi - \phi_J)^2 + (\eta - \eta_J)^2} \leq R$, where η (η_J) and ϕ (ϕ_J) are hadrons' (jet's) pseudo-rapidity and azimuthal angle, respectively. Since some jet shower partons can be transported outside the jet-cone through multiple scattering and bremsstrahlung, one should also expect to see a reduction of the reconstructed jet energy and change of its azimuthal angle. In addition, one also expects to see modification of the jet fragmentation function and jet transverse profile. Large dijet asymmetry in central Pb+Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV is indeed observed at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [5], consistent with the picture of jet quenching [6–10]. However, two puzzles in jet modification still lack satisfactory explanations. Despite the large dijet asymmetry, there is no apparent azimuthal angle broadening within experimental errors. The reconstructed jet fragmentation function has modest but interesting modification with enhancement at both large and small momentum fraction $z_{\text{jet}} = p_L/E_{\text{jet}}$ [11].

Back-to-back γ -jets are considered “golden channels” for the study of jet quenching since they have less trigger bias [12] than dijets. Though γ -jet asymmetry as measured in Pb+Pb collisions at LHC [13, 14] can be explained by parton energy loss [15, 16], there is still

lack of satisfactory explanations of the apparent puzzles in the structure of medium modified jets. In this Letter, we will report a first study of medium modification of γ -tagged jets within a Linearized Boltzmann Transport (LBT) model [17] and address the aforementioned puzzles in the measured jet structure in high-energy heavy-ion collisions at LHC. We further propose measurements of the γ -tagged jet fragmentation function and its medium modification that are more sensitive to jet-medium interaction and the jet transport parameter. We will also discuss effects of jet-induced medium excitation since the LBT model tracks the transport of both shower and recoiled partons.

Within the LBT model, propagation of jet shower partons and medium excitation is simulated according to a linearized Boltzmann equation,

$$p_1 \cdot \partial f_1(p_1) = - \int dp_2 dp_3 dp_4 (f_1 f_2 - f_3 f_4) |M_{12 \rightarrow 34}|^2 \times (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 + p_2 - p_3 - p_4), \quad (1)$$

where $dp_i = d^3 p_i / [2E_i (2\pi)^3]$, $f_i = 1/(e^{p \cdot u/T} \pm 1)$ ($i = 2, 4$) are parton phase-space distributions in a thermal medium with local temperature T and fluid velocity $u = (1, \vec{v})/\sqrt{1 - \vec{v}^2}$, $f_i = (2\pi)^3 \delta^3(\vec{p} - \vec{p}_i) \delta^3(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_i - \vec{v}_i t)$ ($i = 1, 3$) are the parton phase-space densities before and after scattering. We assume small angle approximation for the elastic scattering amplitude $|M_{12 \rightarrow 34}|^2 = Cg^4 (\hat{s}^2 + \hat{u}^2)/(-\hat{t} + \mu_D^2)^2$ with Debye screening mass μ_D , where \hat{s} , \hat{t} , and \hat{u} are Mandelstam variables, and $C=1$ (9/4) is the color factor for quark-gluon (gluon-gluon) scattering. The strong coupling constant $\alpha_s = g^2/4\pi$ is fixed and will be determined via comparison to experimental data.

Partons are assumed to propagate along classical trajectories between two adjacent collisions. The probability of scattering is determined in each time step Δt by $P_a = 1 - \exp[-\sum_j (\Delta x_j \cdot u) \sum_b \sigma_{ab} \rho_b(x_j)]$, where σ_{ab} is

the parton scattering cross section, the sum over time steps starts from the last scattering point, and ρ_b is the local medium parton density. Both shower (p_3) and recoiled medium partons (p_4) after each scattering are followed by further scatterings in the medium. To account for the back-reaction in the Boltzmann transport, initial thermal partons (p_2), denoted as “negative” partons, are transported according to the Boltzmann equation. Their energies and momenta will be subtracted from all final observables. These “negative” partons are considered as part of the recoiled partons that are responsible for jet-induced medium excitations [17].

In this study, the LBT model is extended to include induced radiation accompanying each elastic scattering according to the high-twist approach [18],

$$\frac{dN_g^a}{dzdk_\perp^2 dt} = \frac{6\alpha_s P(z)}{\pi k_\perp^4} (\hat{p} \cdot u) \hat{q}_a \sin^2 \frac{t-t_i}{2\tau_f}, \quad (2)$$

where z and k_\perp are the energy fraction and transverse momentum of the radiated gluon, $\hat{p}_\mu = p_\mu/p_0$, $P(z) = [1+(1-z)^2]/z$ the splitting function, $\tau_f = 2Ez(1-z)/k_\perp^2$ the gluon formation time, and $\hat{q}_a = \sum_b \rho_b \int dt q_\perp^2 d\sigma_{ab}/dt$ the jet transport parameter. The Debye screening mass μ_D is used as an infrared cut-off for the gluon’s energy. Multiple gluon emission induced by a single scattering is included according to a Poisson distribution. All radiated gluons are assumed to be on-shell and their 4-momenta are successively determined from Eq. (2).

For initial configurations of γ -jets, we use HIJING [19] for p+p collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV with a trigger on the transverse momentum transfer $q_T \geq 30$ GeV in the CM frame of two colliding partons. Further selections are made for events with $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 60$ GeV. Jet shower partons, including those from both initial and final-state radiation, are transported through a thermal medium within the LBT model. The final partons, including “negative” partons, are used for jet reconstruction using a modified version of the anti- k_t algorithm in FASTJET [4], in which energies and momenta of “negative” partons are subtracted from the final jet observables. Energies of jets reconstructed from final hadrons and partons differ only about 1 GeV in p+p collisions from HIJING.

According to Eq. (2), the radiative energy loss of a single parton going through multiple scattering is

$$\Delta E_a \approx \frac{3\alpha_s}{2} \int d\tau (\tau - \tau_0) (\hat{p} \cdot u) \hat{q}_a \ln \frac{2E}{(\tau - \tau_0)\mu_D^2}. \quad (3)$$

The corresponding p_T -broadening is

$$\langle \Delta p_T^2 \rangle = \int d\tau (\hat{p} \cdot u) \hat{q}_a. \quad (4)$$

In a static and uniform medium, the total parton energy loss has an approximate quadratic dependence on the propagation length while the p_T -broadening has a linear dependence. In high-energy heavy-ion collisions, the

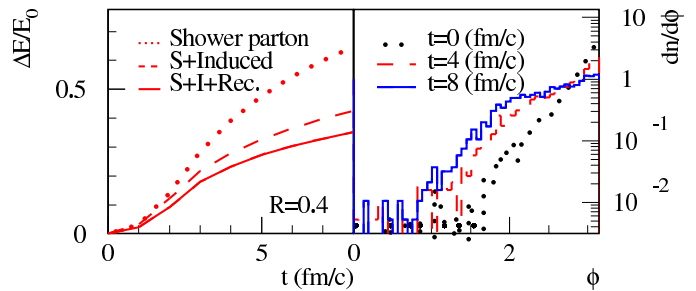


FIG. 1: Energy loss as a function of time (left) and azimuthal distribution relative to the γ -direction (right) for γ -tagged jets in a uniform gluonic medium.

jet transport parameter should have a time-dependence $\hat{q}_a = \hat{q}_a^0 (\tau_0/\tau)^{1+\alpha}$ with $\alpha \geq 0$ whose value becomes bigger in the later stage of evolution due to fast 3-D expansion. In this case, the total energy loss is approximately linear in the propagation length while the p_T -broadening has a logarithmic dependence or less. These length dependences should be the same for reconstructed jets as we will show. It is important to keep in mind that fast expansion in heavy-ion collisions results in much bigger reduction in the p_T -broadening than the jet energy loss.

To illustrate the connection between energy loss and azimuthal broadening for reconstructed jets, we consider first the propagation of γ -tagged jets in a uniform and static gluonic medium at temperature $T = 300$ MeV. We set $\alpha_s = 0.4$ and $\mu_D^2 = 1$ GeV² for simplicity and use a jet-cone size $R = 0.4$. Shown in Fig. 1 (left) is the jet energy loss that has a clear quadratic time-dependence during the early times. The corresponding p_T -broadening of single partons should increase linearly during early times. This leads to significant azimuthal angle broadening of the reconstructed jets as shown in Fig. 1 (right). If we include only jet shower partons (dotted) in the jet reconstruction, the energy loss is considerably larger than when radiated gluons (dashed) or all (shower + radiated + recoiled) partons (solid) are included. Both radiated gluons and recoiled medium partons enter the jet-cone and become part of the reconstructed jets.

For the study of γ -tagged jets in heavy-ion collisions within LBT model, we use the space-time profile of temperature and fluid velocity in the quark-gluon phase from (3+1)D ideal hydrodynamical simulations [20] of Pb+Pb collisions at LHC. The initial γ -jet production from HIJING is distributed according to the overlap function of two colliding nuclei with a Wood-Saxon nuclear geometry. Whenever comparisons are made to the experimental data, we apply the same kinematic cuts to LBT results. For CMS data [13], $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 60$ GeV, $|\eta^\gamma| < 1.44$, $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 30$ GeV, $|\eta^{\text{jet}}| < 1.6$, and $\Delta\phi = |\phi^{\text{jet}} - \phi^\gamma| > 7\pi/8$; and for ATLAS data [14], $60 < p_T^{\text{jet}} < 90$ GeV, $|\eta^\gamma| < 1.3$, $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 25$ GeV, $|\eta^{\text{jet}}| < 2.1$, and $\Delta\phi > 7\pi/8$. In LBT simulations, we use a Debye screening mass $\mu_D^2 = 4\pi\alpha_s T^2$.

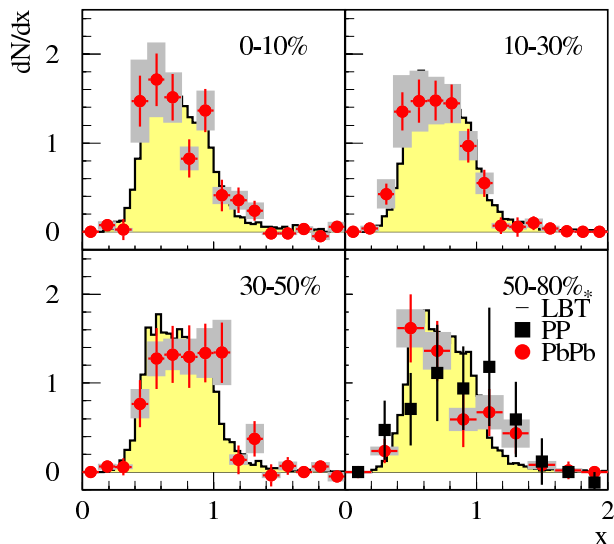


FIG. 2: Distribution of γ -jet asymmetry $x = p_T^{\text{jet}}/p_T^\gamma$ in Pb+Pb collisions with four centralities at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV from LBT with $\alpha_s = 0.2$ as compared to CMS data [13].

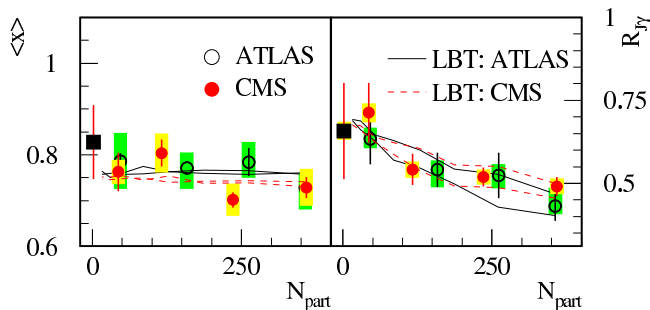


FIG. 3: Averaged γ -jet asymmetry $\langle x \rangle = \langle p_T^{\text{jet}}/p_T^\gamma \rangle$ (left) and jet survival rate $R_{J\gamma}$ (right) as functions of the number of participant nucleons in Pb+Pb at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV from LBT as compared to experimental data [13, 14]. Values of $\alpha_s = 0.15 - 0.23$ (dashed) and $0.2 - 0.27$ (solid) are used for LBT calculations with CMS and ATLAS cuts, respectively.

Following experiments at LHC [13, 14], we first calculate the γ -jet asymmetry distribution, dN/dx with $x = p_T^{\text{jet}}/p_T^\gamma$. Shown in Fig. 2 are γ -jet asymmetry distributions from LBT simulations (histogram) as compared to CMS data [13] (solid circles) in Pb+Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV with four different centralities and for a jet cone-size $R = 0.3$. Because of initial-state radiation, γ -jets are produced with large momentum asymmetry in p+p and peripheral Pb+Pb collisions where there is no or little medium-induced jet energy loss. The LBT results can fit the experimental data of both p+p and Pb+Pb with centralities quite well with a fixed value of $\alpha_s = 0.2$. The asymmetry distributions in x seem to depend very weakly on the centrality even though there is significant jet energy loss as we will show below.

One can further quantify the γ -jet asymmetry in

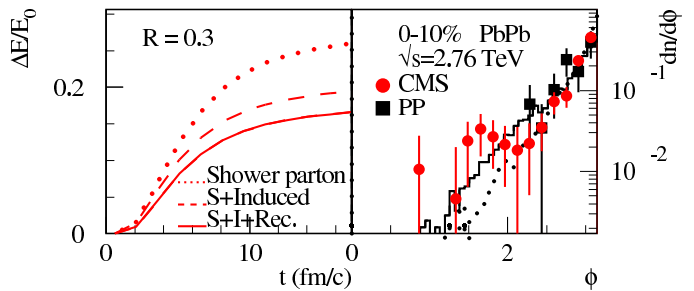


FIG. 4: Averaged energy loss as a function of time (left) and azimuthal distribution relative to the γ (right) for γ -tagged jets in central (0-10%) Pb+Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV.

heavy-ion collisions by the averaged asymmetry or ratio of the jet and photon transverse momenta $\langle x \rangle = \langle p_T^{\text{jet}}/p_T^\gamma \rangle$ and the jet survival rate or fraction of γ -tagged jets $R_{J\gamma}$ with $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 30$ GeV (CMS cut) or $x = p_T^{\text{jet}}/p_T^\gamma > 0.42$ (ATLAS cut). Shown in Fig. 3 are LBT results (lines) on the averaged γ -jet asymmetry $\langle x \rangle$ and jet survival rate $R_{J\gamma}$ as functions of the number of participant nucleons are compared to CMS (solid circle and square) [13] and ATLAS (open circle) data [14]. Note that kinematic cuts in ATLAS data, which are also truncated with $x < 0.42$, are somewhat different from that in CMS data. In LBT calculations, $\alpha_s = 0.15-0.23$ are used with the CMS cuts (dashed) while $\alpha_s = 0.2-0.27$ for the ATLAS cuts (solid). One can see that the averaged momentum asymmetry $\langle x \rangle$ has a very weak centrality dependence and is not very sensitive to the value of α_s . The jet survival rate $R_{J\gamma}$ has, however, a stronger dependence on the centrality and the value of α_s or strength of jet-medium interaction.

With the jet-medium interaction strength fixed by the experimental data on γ -jet asymmetry, we can now turn to the net jet energy loss and azimuthal angle broadening. Shown in Fig. 4 (left) is the averaged jet energy loss as a function of time in the most 10% central Pb+Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV for a jet cone-size $R = 0.3$ from LBT simulations with $\alpha_s = 0.2$. Because of rapid cooling due to 3-D expansion, jet energy loss saturates approximately 10 fm/c after an initial linear rise with the final fractional jet energy loss of about 15% (solid line). In such an expanding system, one also expects a reduction in the p_T -broadening. As a consequence, the jet azimuthal distribution in central Pb+Pb collisions (solid) as shown in Fig. 4 (right) remains almost unchanged in the opposite direction of γ as compared to that in p+p collisions (dotted), in agreement with CMS data [13] within errors. There is still, however, significant difference between Pb+Pb and p+p collisions at large values of azimuthal angle asymmetry $\Delta\phi = \phi - \pi \equiv \phi_{\text{jet}} - \phi_\gamma - \pi$.

Future precision data are therefore necessary to measure p_T -broadening of reconstructed jets. Similar to the results in a uniform medium in Fig. 1, inclusion of recoiled partons significantly reduces the net jet energy loss

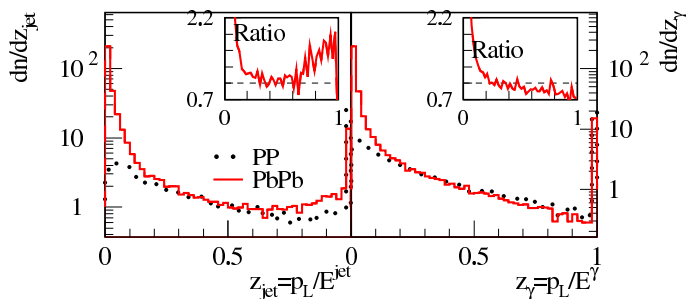


FIG. 5: The reconstructed (left) and γ -tagged jet fragmentation function (right) within a jet-cone $R = 0.3$ of γ -tagged jets in central (0-10%) Pb+Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV.

as compared to the case when only shower partons (dotted) and radiated gluons (dashed) are included in the jet reconstruction.

When shower partons go through multiple scattering and bremsstrahlung, they not only reduce the jet energy but also change the parton spectrum inside the jet-cone. Shown in Fig. 5 (left) is what we refer to as the reconstructed jet fragmentation function that uses the reconstructed jet energy to define momentum fraction $z_{\text{jet}} = p_L/E_{\text{jet}}$. We can see large enhancement at small z_{jet} due to soft partons from the bremsstrahlung and medium recoil within the jet-cone. There is almost no medium modification at intermediate z_{jet} . Similar features have been seen in experiments at RHIC [21]. The surprising feature is the enhancement at large z_{jet} as observed in single jets in central Pb+Pb collisions [11]. This feature is caused by the dominance of leading partons in the reconstructed jet energy which is used to define the momentum fraction z_{jet} [10, 22]. Large fraction of non-leading partons are transported outside the jet-cone leading to the reduction of the reconstructed jet energy. To verify this explanation, we plot in Fig. 5 (right) what we refer to as γ -tagged jet fragmentation function [12] whose momentum fraction is defined as $z_\gamma = p_L/E_\gamma$. For fixed value of E_γ , it more or less reflects the initial jet energy loss before medium modification. We therefore see significant suppression of the γ -tagged jet fragmentation function at large z_γ as well as enhancement at small z_γ . Such γ -tagged jet fragmentation function should be more sensitive to the jet-medium interaction and therefore can be used to extract jet transport parameters of the hot medium in heavy-ion collisions. Though our study here is for parton spectrum within the jet-cone, one expects qualitatively the same for hadron distributions.

In summary, we have studied medium modification of γ -tagged jets in high-energy heavy-ion collisions within the LBT model that includes both multiple scattering and medium induced bremsstrahlung. The model can reproduce well recent experimental data on γ -jet asymmetry and survival rate in Pb+Pb collisions at LHC. Through examination of jet energy loss and azimuthal

angle broadening of γ -tagged jets in both a uniform medium and the 3-D expanding matter in heavy-ion collisions, we have explained two puzzling features observed in recent experimental data at LHC. We illustrate within the LBT model that the rapid cooling of the expanding medium and different length dependences of jet energy loss and p_T -broadening lead to large γ -jet asymmetry and yet little azimuthal broadening. Because part of soft partons are transported outside the jet-cone causing jet energy loss, leading partons have increased contribution to the reconstructed jet energy. This leads to very small modification to the reconstructed jet fragmentation and even enhancement at large z_{jet} . We have further proposed a γ -tagged jet fragmentation function that use E_γ to define the momentum fraction z_γ . Its suppression at large z_γ is shown to be more sensitive to jet-medium interaction and the jet transport parameter in medium. We also show that inclusion of recoil partons from jet-induced medium excitation tends to reduce the effective energy loss of a reconstructed jet. Such effects should be included for any precision studies of jet modification.

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