In-medium dressed quark evolution in a light-front Hamiltonian approach

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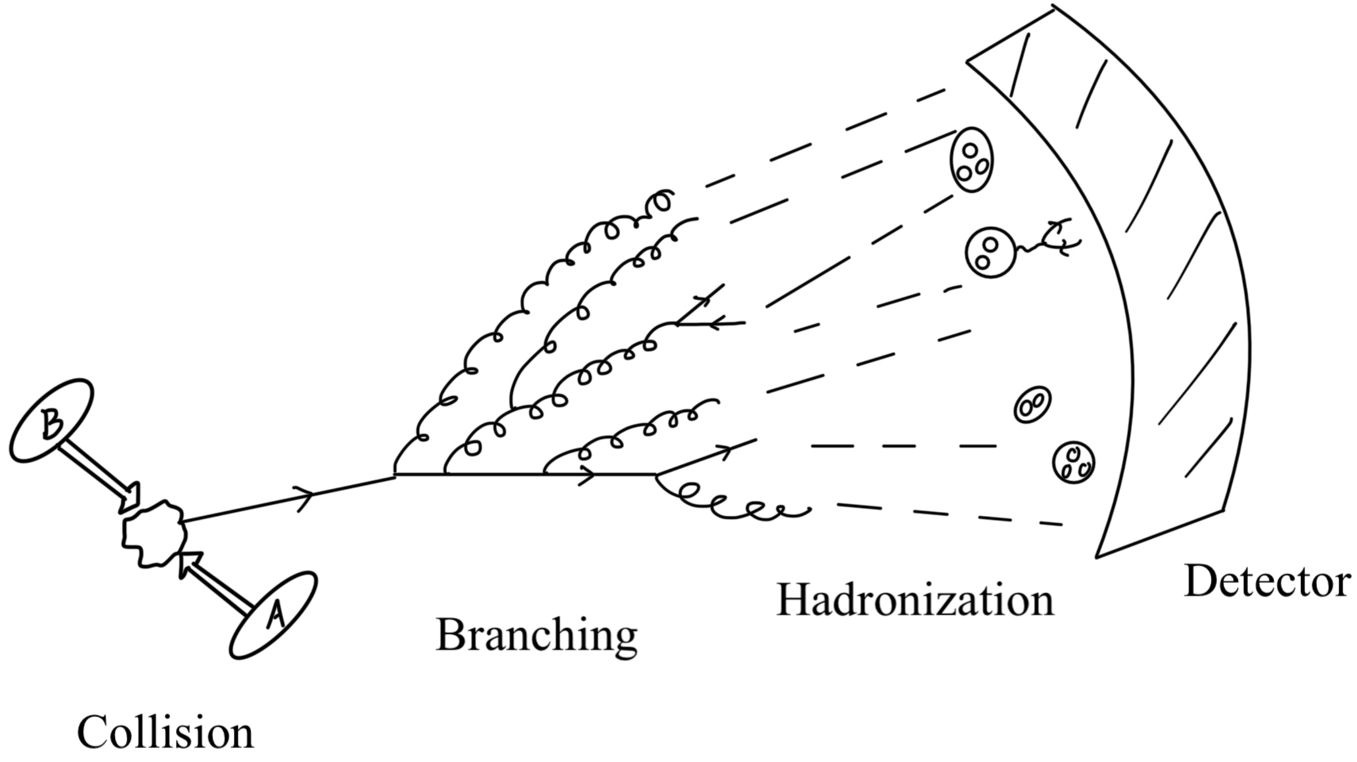
What is a jet?

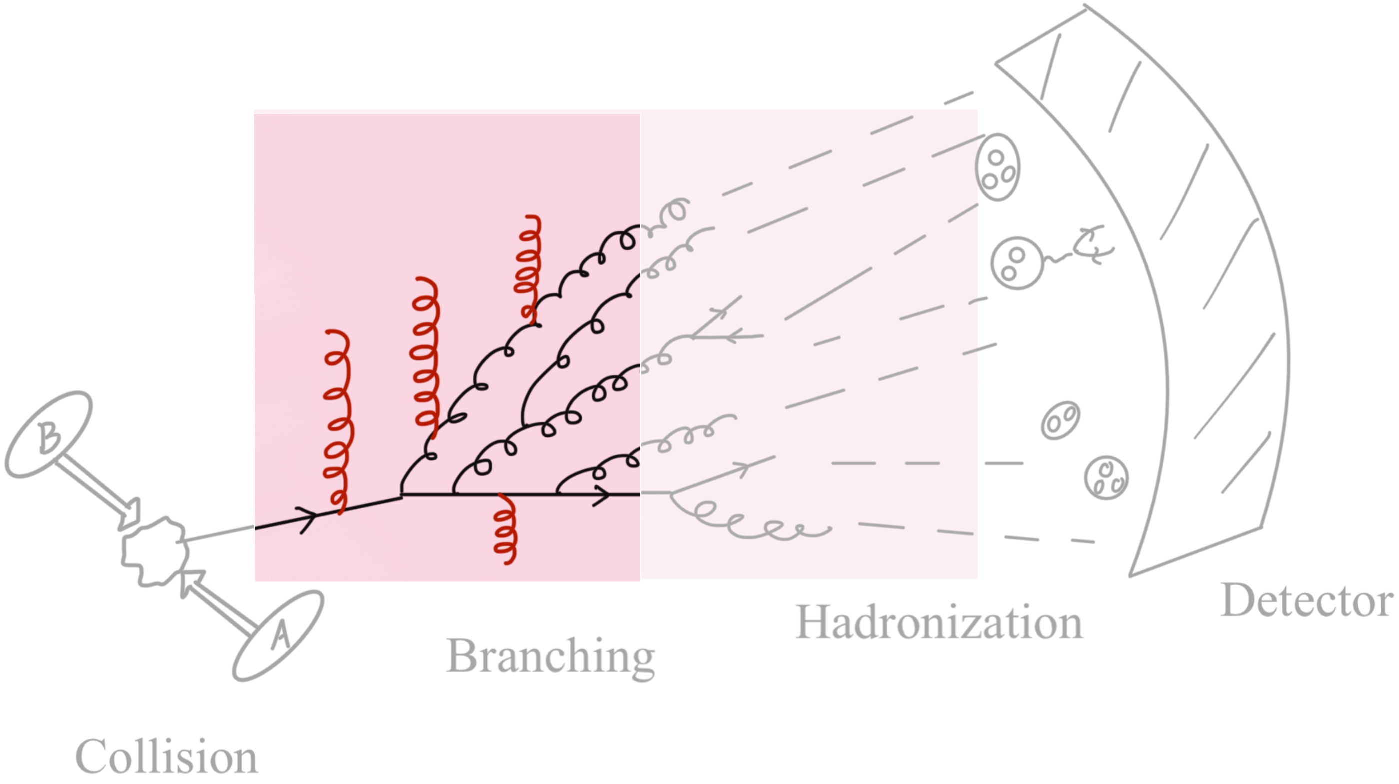
In high-energy collisions, a jet is a collimated beam of particles produced by the splitting of a common ancestor (quark or gluon).



What is a jet?

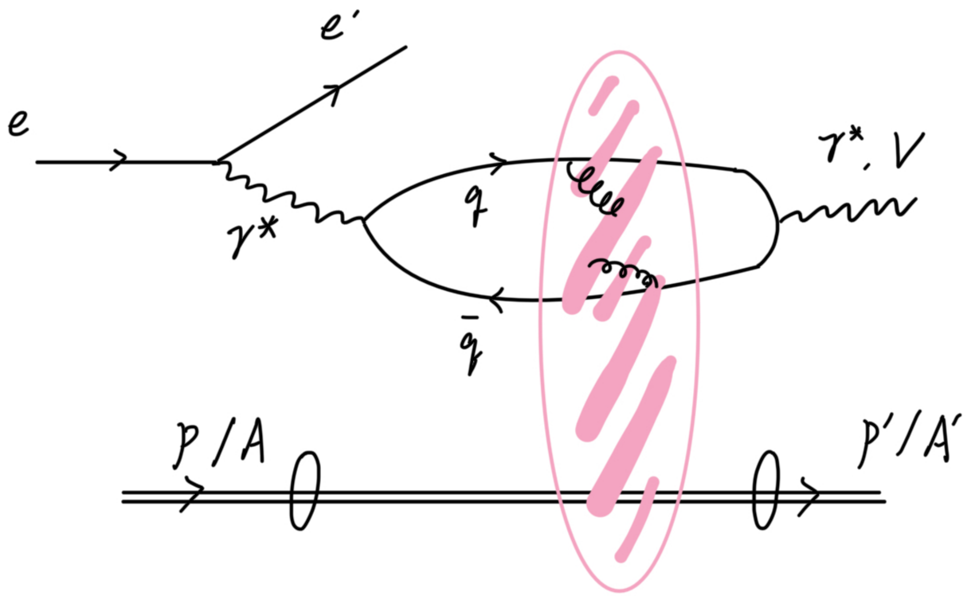
A probe of matter, a tool to understand interaction.

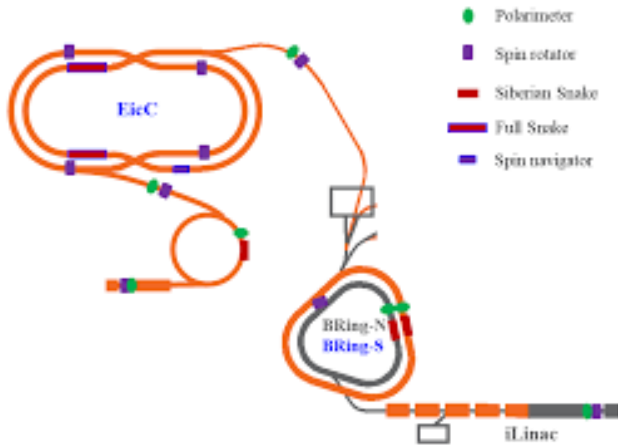
An energetic QCD state that evolves and interacts.

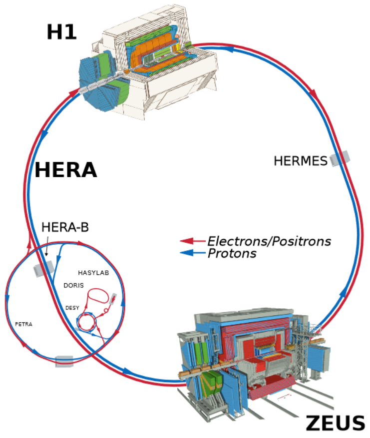


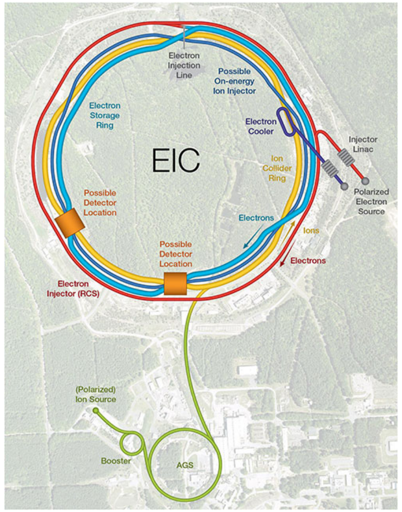
Quark jet scattering off a color field

Deep inelastic scattering: collision between an electron and a nucleon or nucleus by exchange of a virtual photon



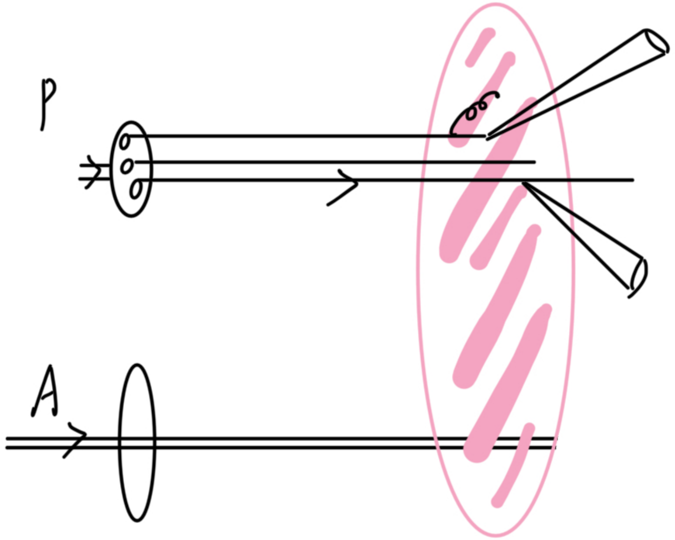


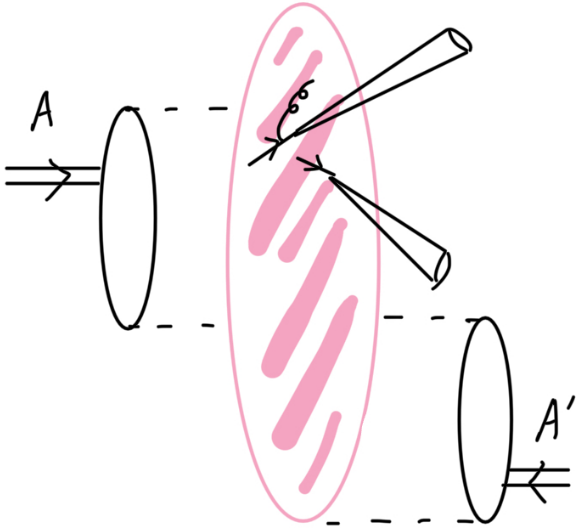


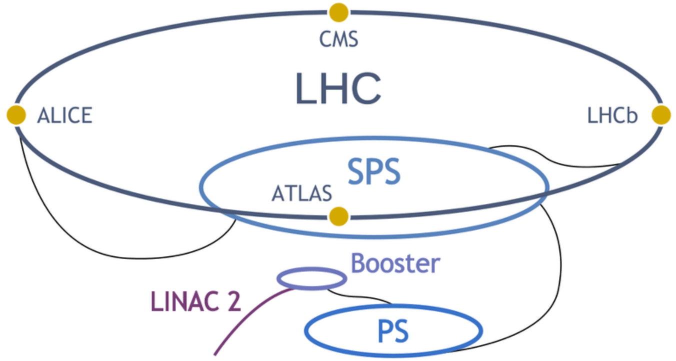


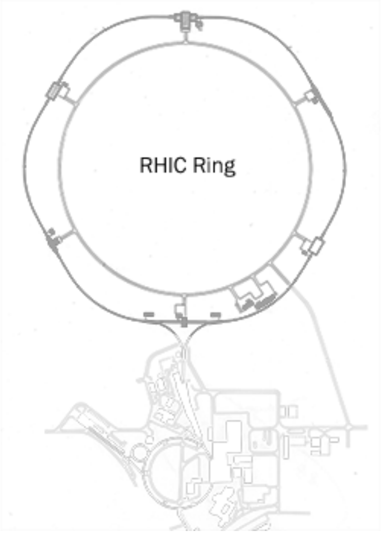
Quark jet scattering off a color field

Proton-nucleus and heavy ion scatterings



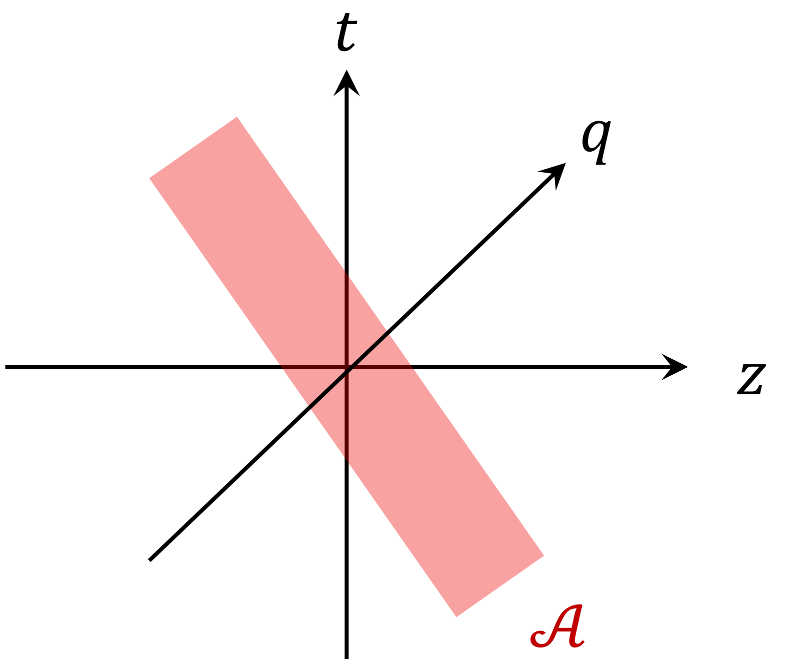


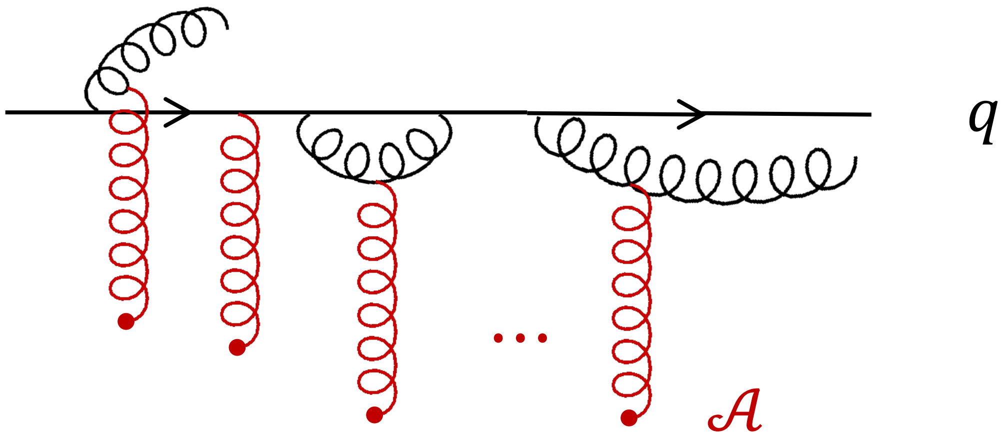




Quark jet scattering off a color field

- The fundamental process



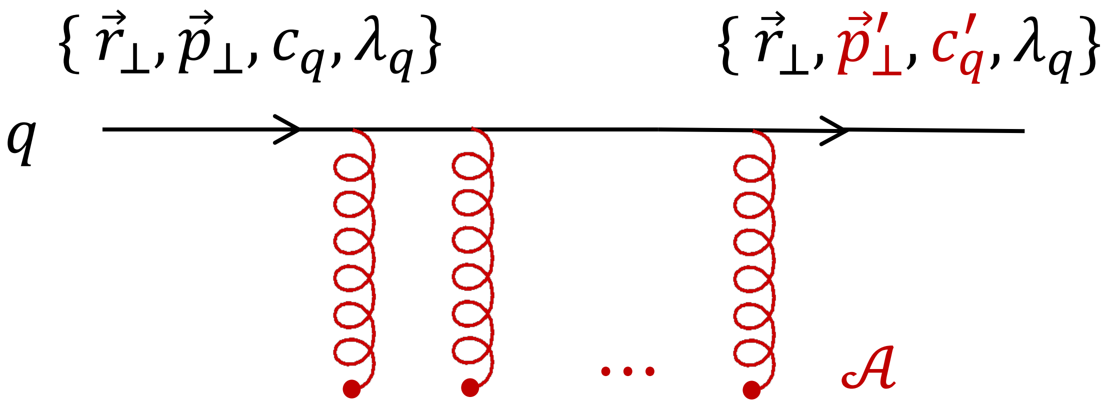


At high energy, the target has many gluons:
$\mathcal{A}_\mu \gg 1/g$
$\Rightarrow$ described as a classical gluon field (Color Glass Condensate, MV model)

What has been established and approximated?

○ **Eikonal limit**

Quark is infinitely energetic: $p^+ \equiv p^0 + p^z = \infty$



⇒ Wilson line: eikonal scattering amplitude, resummation of $\mathcal{A}_\mu$ in the path-ordered exponential

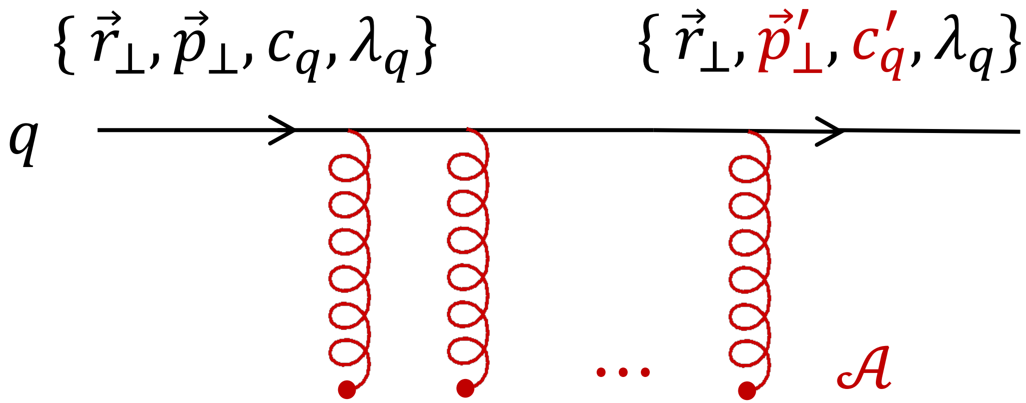
What has been established and approximated?

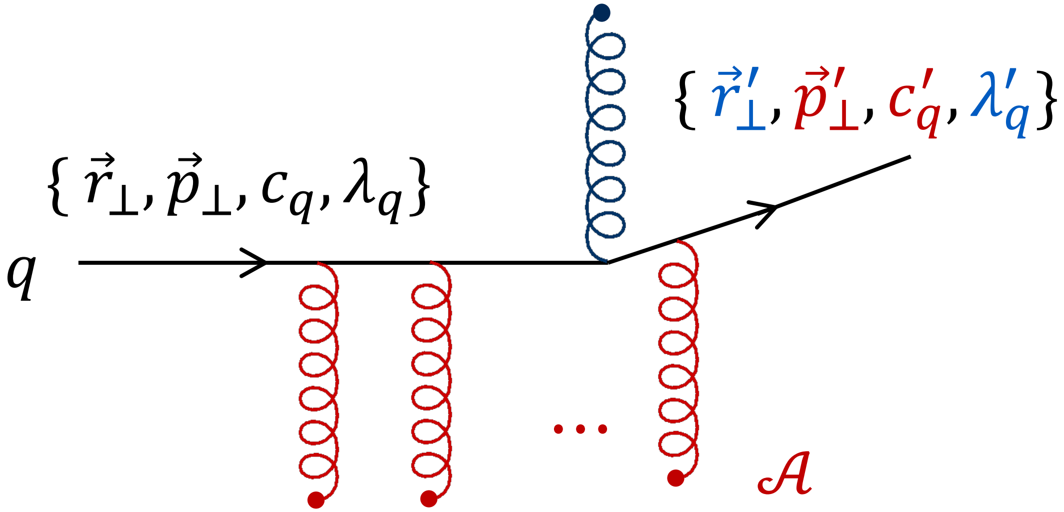
- **Eikonal limit**

Quark is infinitely energetic:

$$p^+ \equiv p^0 + p^z = \infty$$

⇒ Sub-eikonal effects

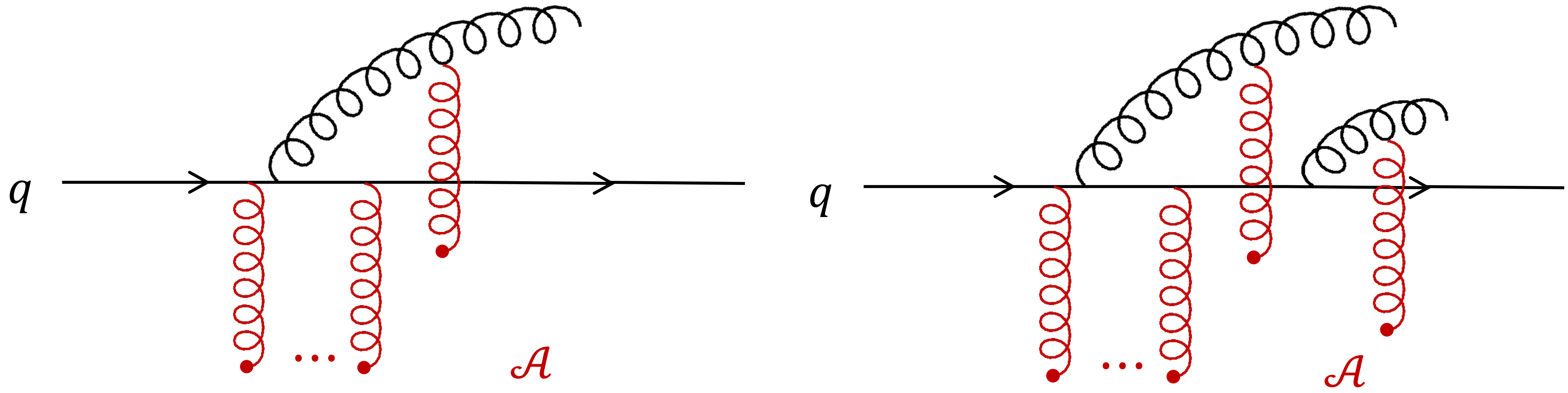




What has been established and approximated?

- **Perturbative-based approaches**

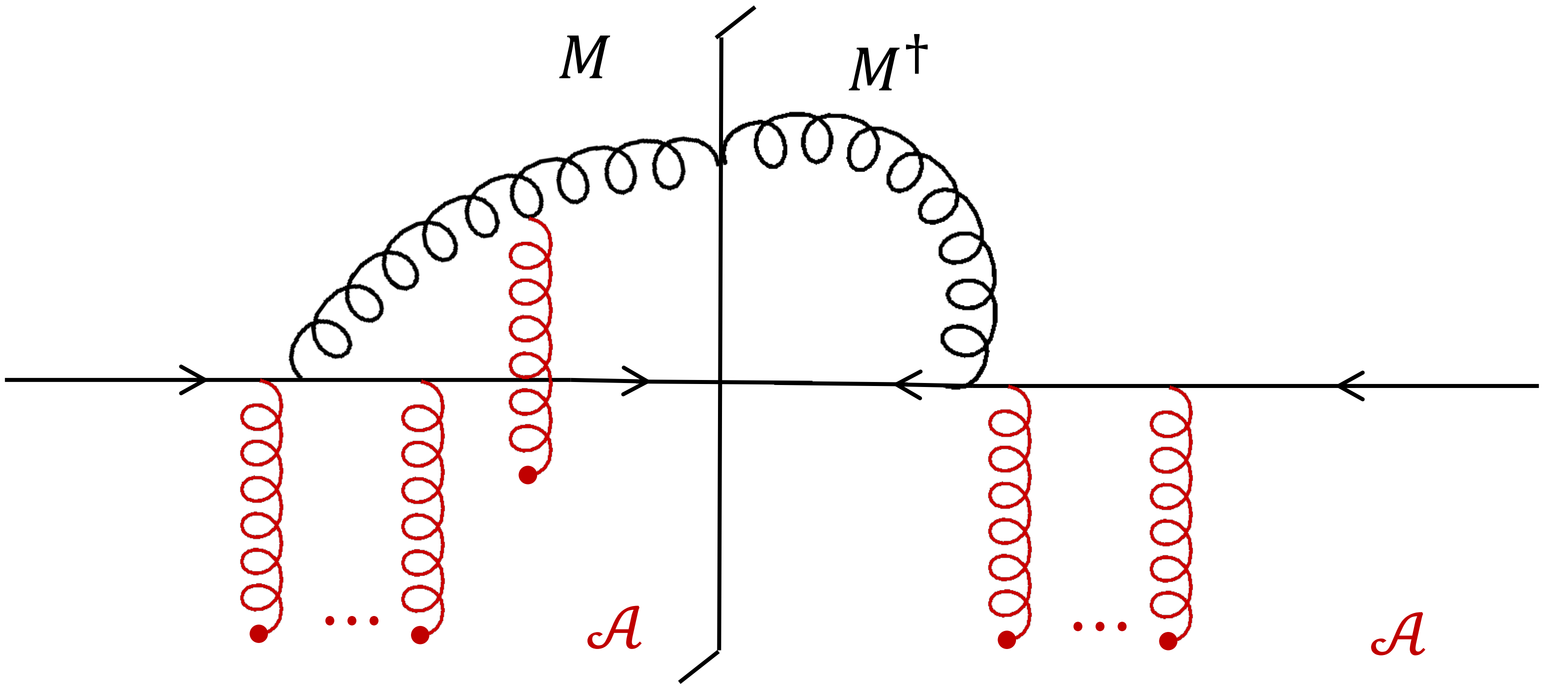
  Expansion in powers of the coupling: one gluon emission at NLO, and two gluons at NNLO



What has been established and approximated?

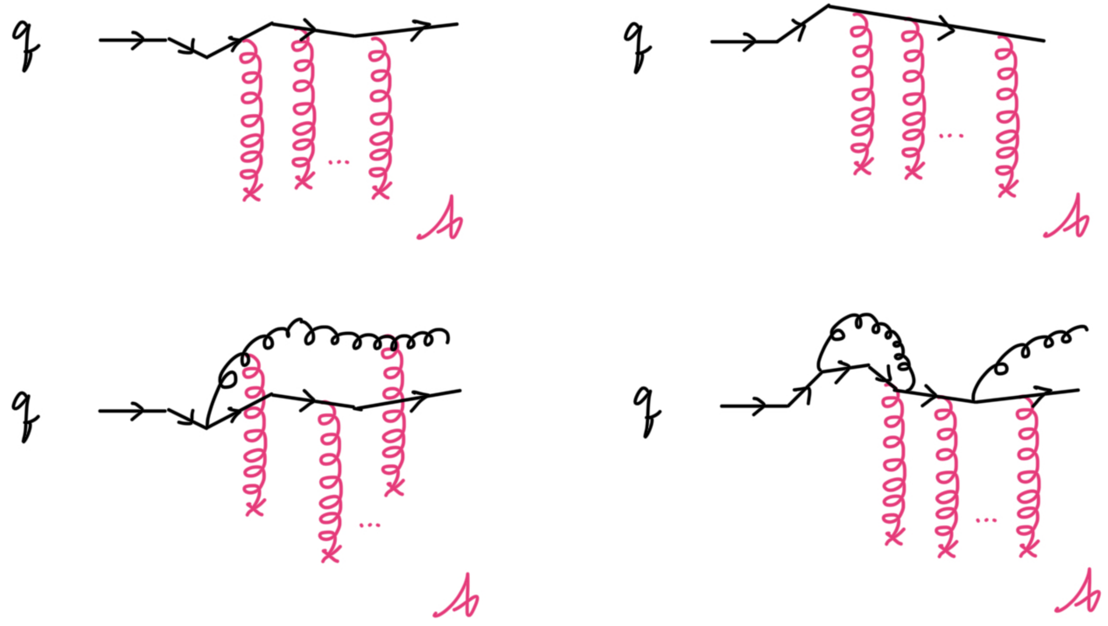
○ Perturbative-based approaches

Calculation is on the probability level



What are the differences here?

- **Non-perturbative approach**
  - ⇒ beyond eikonal
- **Amplitude level computation**
  - ⇒ jet is tracked as an evolving quantum state
- **Real-time simulation**
  - ⇒ accessibility to intermediate state

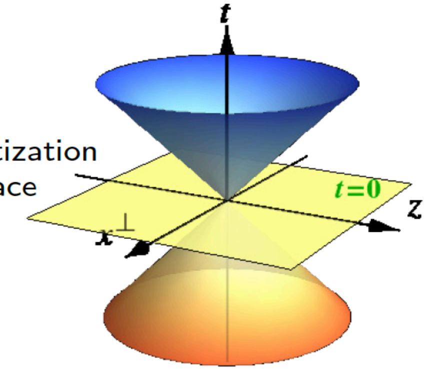
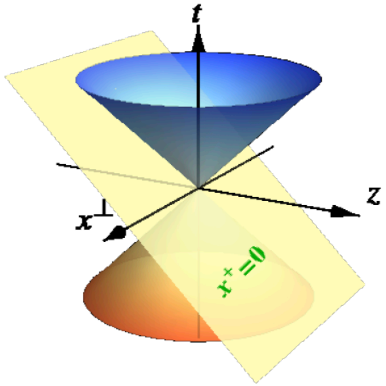
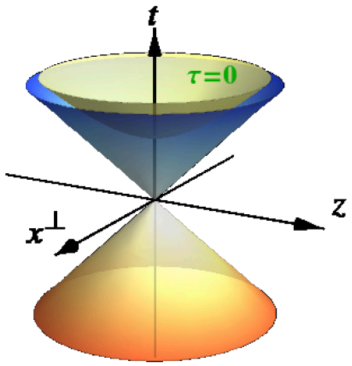


Outline

- ❑ Methodology
  - The light-front Hamiltonian approach: BLFQ & tBLFQ
- ❑ Application to jet physics
  1. Overview
  2. Dressed quark
  3. In-medium dressed quark evolution
- ❑ Summary and outlooks

Light-front Hamiltonian approach: BLFQ & tBLFQ[1]

➢ Light-front dynamics

	instant form	front form	point form
time variable	$t = x^0$	$x^+ \triangleq x^0 + x^3$	$\tau \triangleq \sqrt{t^2 - \vec{x}^2 - a^2}$
quantization surface			
Hamiltonian	$H = P^0$	$P^- \triangleq P^0 - P^3$	P^μ
kinematical	$\vec{P}, \vec{J}$	$\vec{P}^\perp, P^+, \vec{E}^\perp, E^+, J^-$	$\vec{J}, \vec{K}$
dynamical	$\vec{K}, P^0$	$\vec{F}^\perp, P^-$	$\vec{P}, P^0$
dispersion relation	$p^0 = \sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + m^2}$	$p^- = (\vec{p}_\perp^2 + m^2)/p^+$	$p^\mu = m v^\mu \ (v^2 = 1)$

1. J. P. Vary, H. Honkanen, Jun Li, P. Maris, S. J. Brodsky, A. Harindranath, G. F. de Teramond, P. Sternberg, E. G. Ng, C. Yang., Phys. Rev. C81, 035205 (2010); X. Zhao, A. Ilderton, P. Maris, and J. P. Vary, Phys. Rev. D88, 065014 (2013).

Light-front Hamiltonian approach: BLFQ & tBLFQ

➢ Hamiltonian formalism

- Bound states: eigenstates of the light-front Hamiltonian

$$P^-|\phi\rangle = P^-_\phi|\phi\rangle$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\underbrace{(P^-P^+ - \vec{P}_\perp^2)}_{H_{\rm LC}}|\phi\rangle = M^2|\phi\rangle$$

- Time-dependent process: the state obeys the time-evolution equation

$$\frac{1}{2}P^-(x^+)|\psi(x^+)\rangle = i\frac{\partial}{\partial x^+}|\psi(x^+)\rangle$$

Light-front Hamiltonian approach: BLFQ & tBLFQ

Basis representation

- Optimal basis encodes certain symmetries of the system, and it is the key to computational efficiency

$$|\psi; x^+\rangle = \sum_\beta c_\beta(x^+)|\beta\rangle$$

Operators

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle 1|U|1\rangle & \langle 1|U|2\rangle & \dots & \langle 1|U|n\rangle \\ \langle 2|U|1\rangle & \langle 2|U|2\rangle & \dots & \langle 2|U|n\rangle \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle n|U|1\rangle & \langle n|U|2\rangle & \dots & \langle n|U|n\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

State

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Light-front Hamiltonian approach: BLFQ & tBLFQ

➢ Computational method

- **Basis Light-Front Quantization (BLFQ)**: the bound state is solved by diagonalizing the Hamiltonain matrix

$$H_{\mathrm{LC}} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} M_1^2 & & & \\ & M_2^2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & M_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eignestates → LF wavefunctions
Eigenvalues → M^2

Light-front Hamiltonian approach: BLFQ & tBLFQ

➢ Computational method

- **Basis Light-Front Quantization (BLFQ)**
- **time-dependent BLFQ (tBLFQ)**: the evolving state is solved by sequential matrix multiplications of the evolution operators

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1(x^+) \\ c_2(x^+) \\ \vdots \\ c_n(x^+) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \\ U_n \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} \cdots \begin{bmatrix} \\ U_2 \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \\ U_1 \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1(0) \\ c_2(0) \\ \vdots \\ c_n(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_k = \mathcal{T}_+ \exp\left[-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\int_{x_{k-1}^+}^{x_k^+} dz^+ P^-(z^+)\right], \qquad x_n^+ = x^+$$

Light-front Hamiltonian approach: BLFQ & tBLFQ

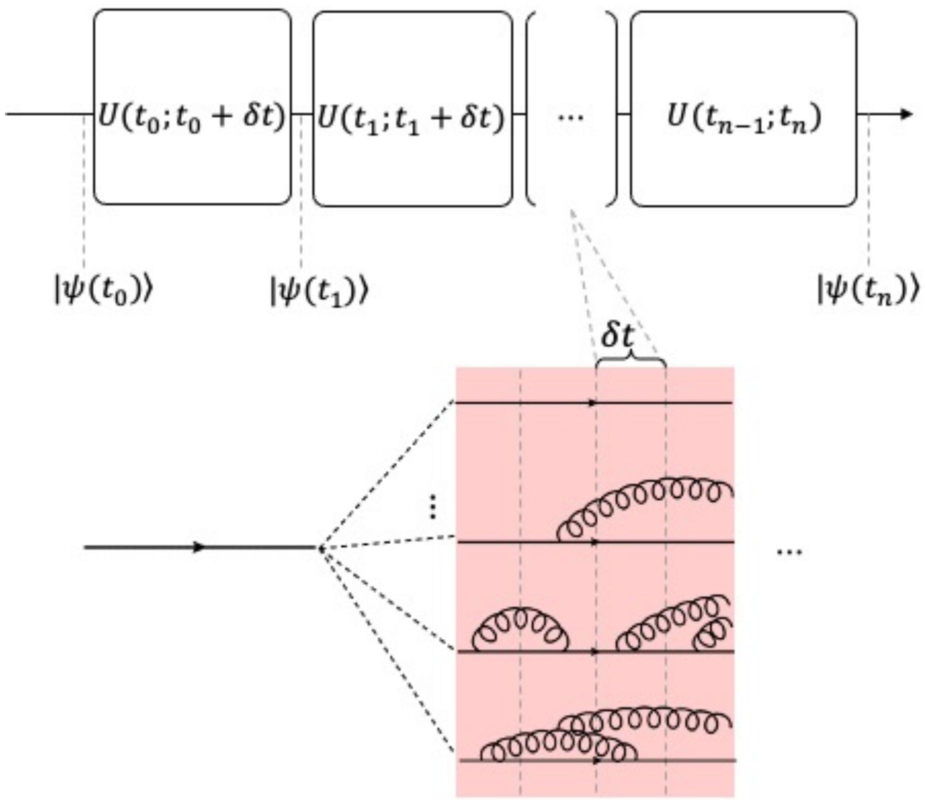
➢ Computational method

- **Basis Light-Front Quantization (BLFQ)**
- **time-dependent BLFQ (tBLFQ)**

✓ *First-principles*

✓ *Non-perturbative*

✓ *Quantum amplitude*



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Applications of tBLFQ to Jet evolution

1. Quark-nucleus scattering, $|q\rangle$ (Ph.D.)

   M. Li, X. Zhao, P. Maris, Y. Li, G. Chen, K. Tuchin, and J. P. Vary, Phys. Rev. D 101, 076016 (2020).

   First non-perturbative computational framework to simulate quark evolution at the amplitude level; revealed the non-eikonal effects

2. Quark jet scattering and gluon emission, $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle$ (1st postdoc)

   M. Li, T. Lappi, and X. Zhao, Phys. Rev. D104.056014 (2021).

   Extended the computational framework to $|qg\rangle$; studied in-medium gluon emission

3. Momentum broadening of jet, $|q\rangle$, $|qg\rangle$, $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle$ (2nd postdoc)

   M. Li, T. Lappi, X. Zhao, and C. A. Salgado, Phys. Rev. D 108, 036016 (2023).

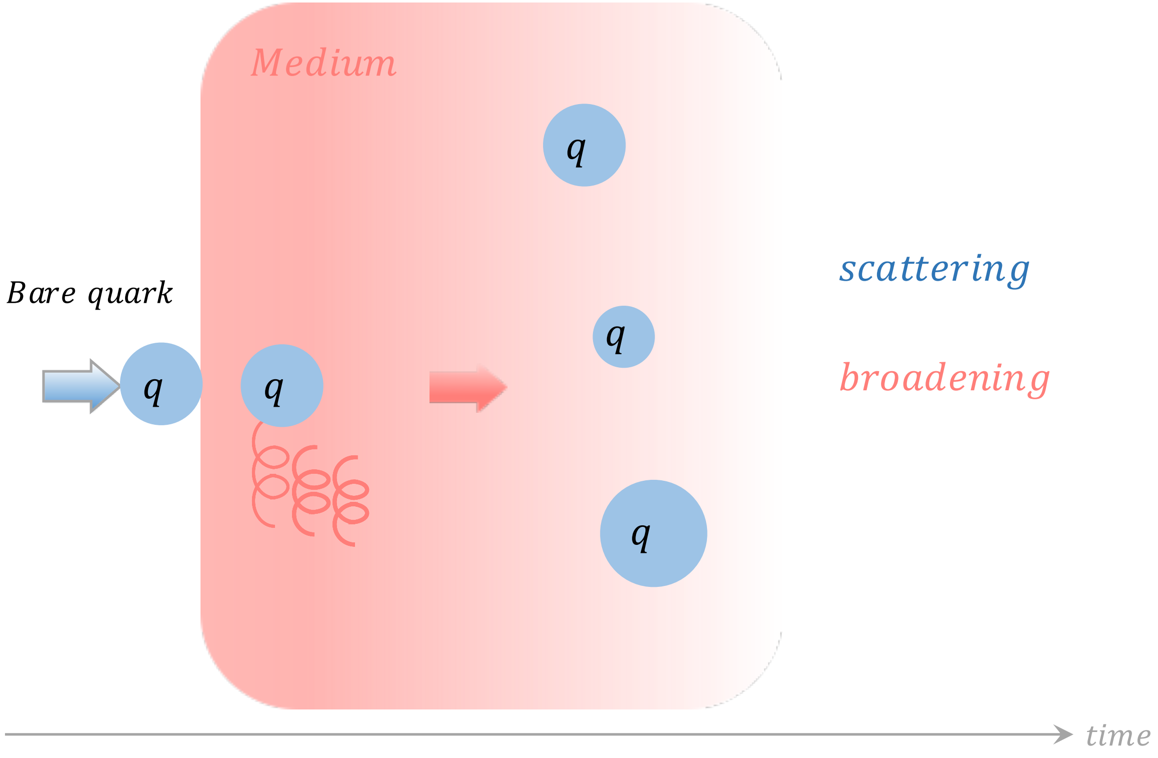
   Simulated jet quenching, and quantified non-eikonal effects

4. Scattering of dressed quark, $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle$ (2nd postdoc)

   M. Li, T. Lappi, X. Zhao, and C. A. Salgado, manuscript in preparation

Applications to Jet evolution

I. $|q\rangle$: quark jet scattering off a color field[1]



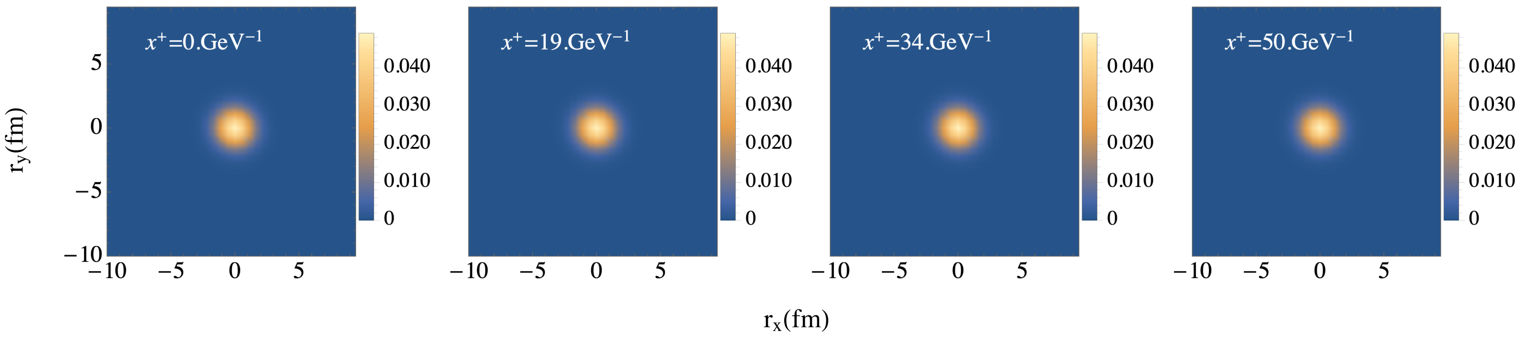
1. Phys.Rev.D 101(2020)7, 076016, ML, X. Zhao, P. Maris, G. Chen, Y. Li, K. Tuchin and J. P. Vary

Applications to Jet evolution

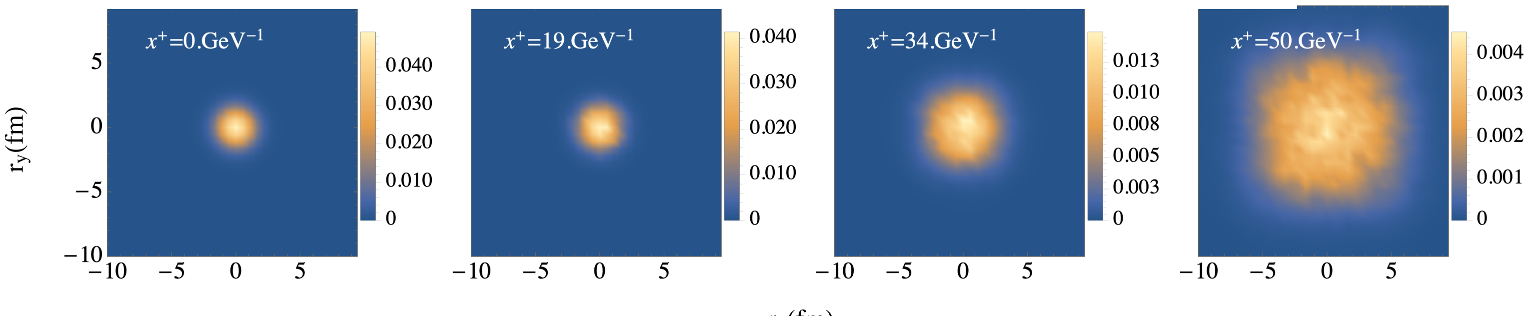
I. $|q\rangle$: quark jet scattering off a color field[1]

- ***Non-eikonal effects:*** the transverse coordinate distribution of the quark changes over time at a finite energy scale

$p^+ = \infty$, no change in $\vec{r}_\perp$ distribution



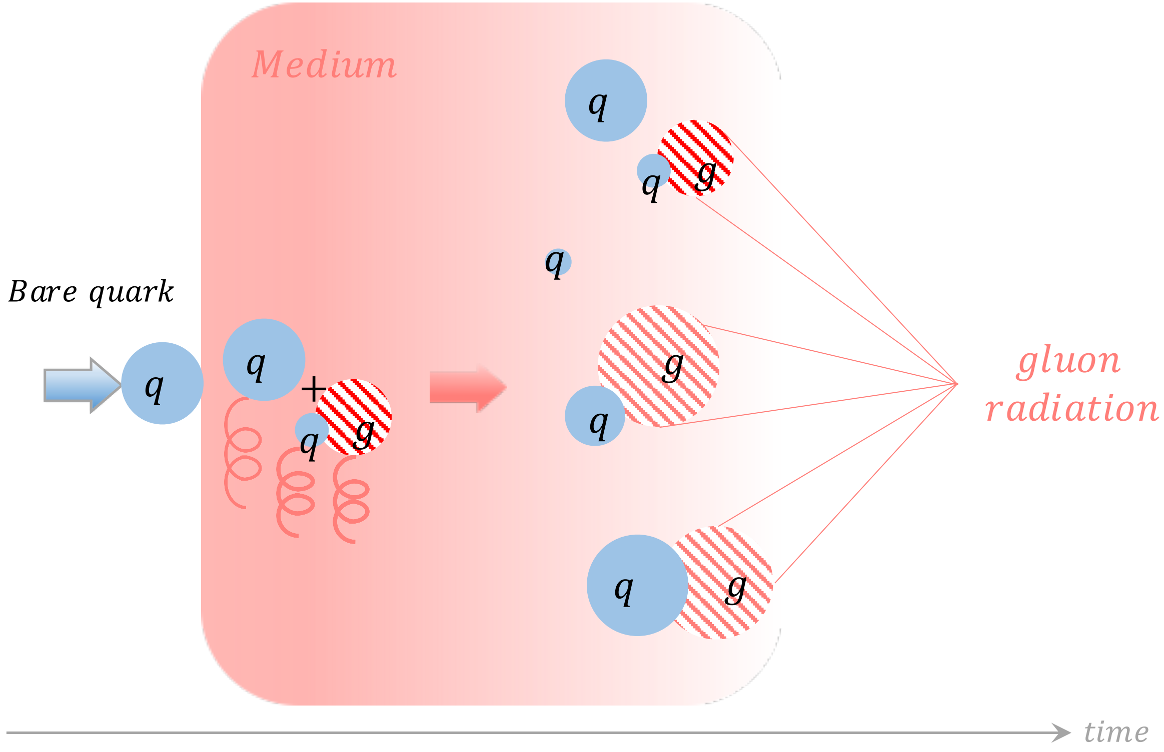
$p^+ = 10$ GeV, $\vec{r}_\perp$ distribution changes (50 events average)



1. Phys.Rev.D 101(2020)7, 076016, ML, X. Zhao, P. Maris, G. Chen, Y. Li, K. Tuchin and J. P. Vary

Applications to Jet evolution

II. $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle$: quark jet scattering and gluon emission[2,3]



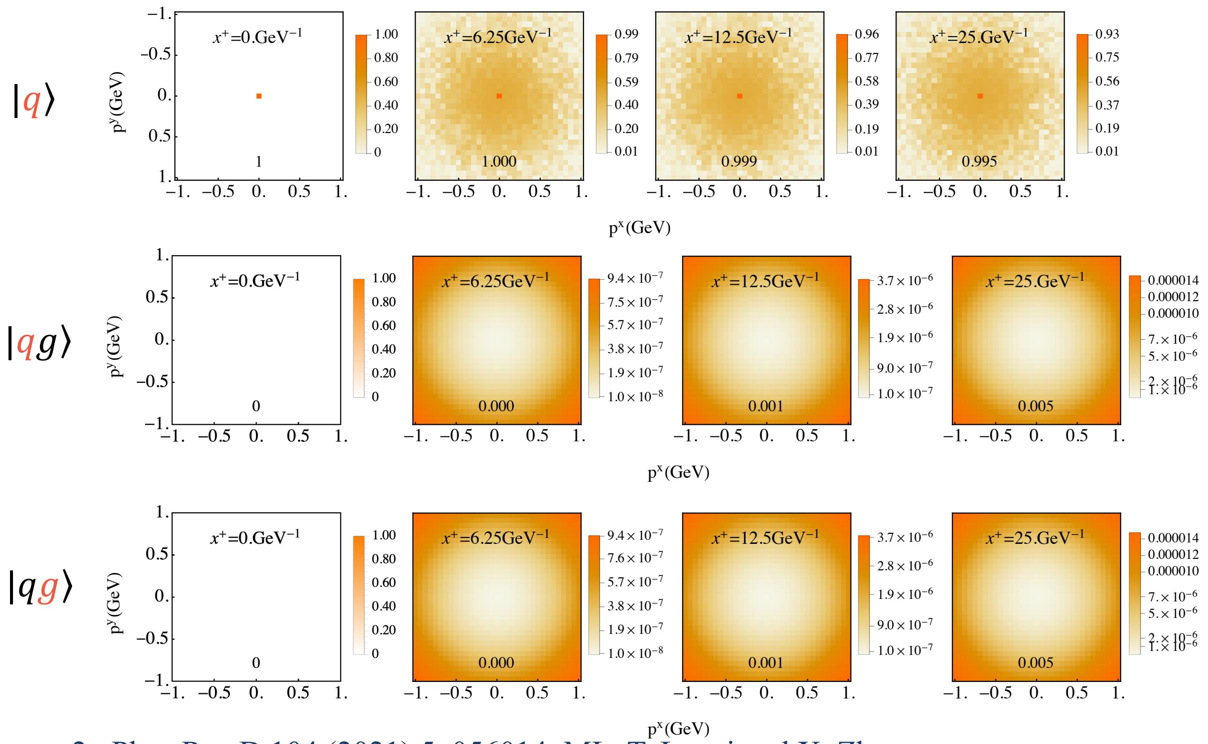
2. Phys.Rev.D 104 (2021) 5, 056014, ML, T. Lappi and X. Zhao; 3. Phys.Rev.D 108 (2023) 3, ML, T. Lappi, X. Zhao and C. A. Salgado

Applications to Jet evolution

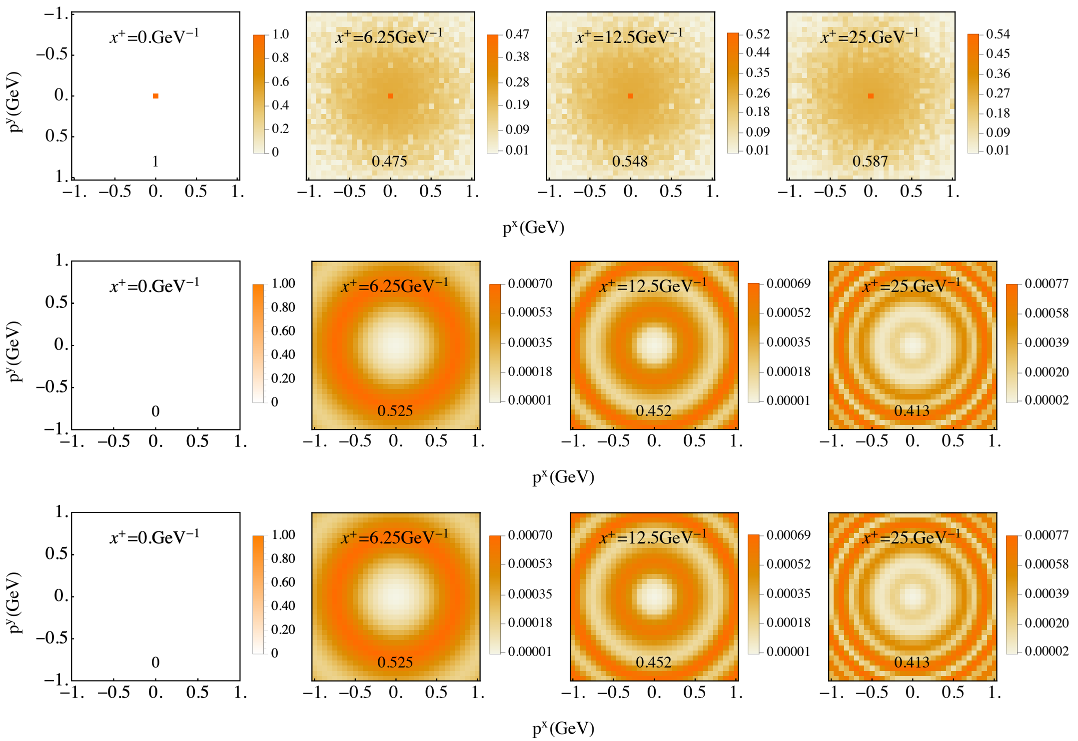
II. $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle$: quark jet scattering and gluon emission[2]

- Evolution in the $\vec{p}_\perp$ space, $g^2\tilde{\mu} = 0.018\ \mathrm{GeV}^{3/2}$

$p^+ = 850$ GeV, "fast" quark



$p^+ = 8.5$ GeV, "slow" quark



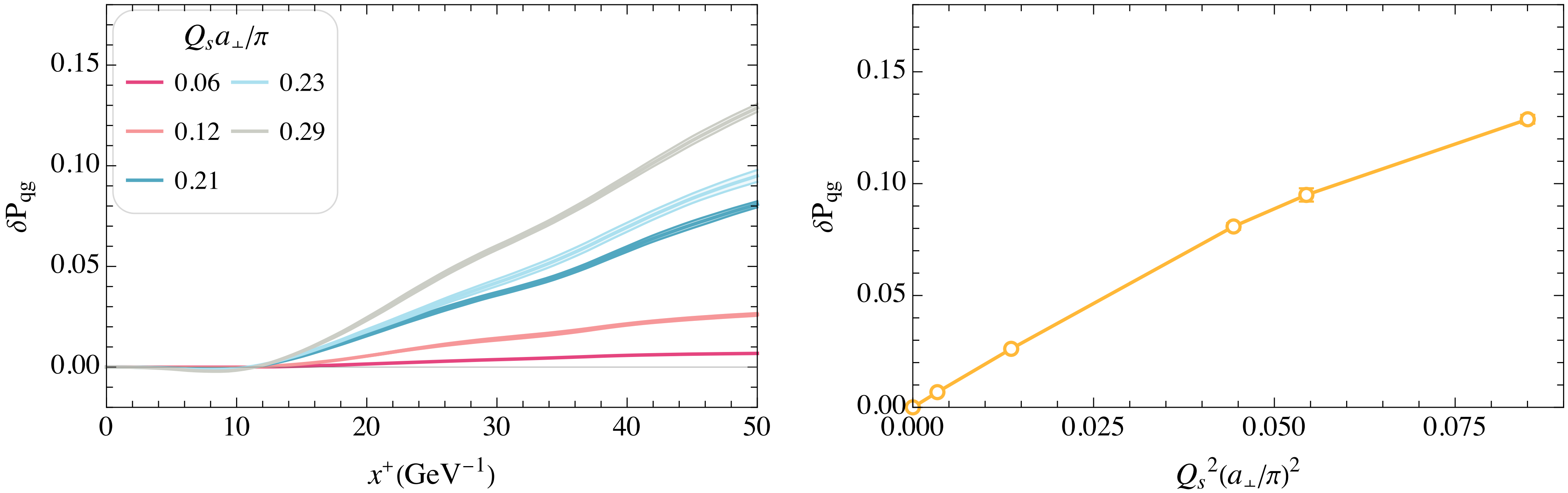
2. Phys.Rev.D 104 (2021) 5, 056014, ML, T. Lappi and X. Zhao

Applications to Jet evolution

II. $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle$: quark jet scattering and gluon emission[3]

- Medium-induced gluon emission

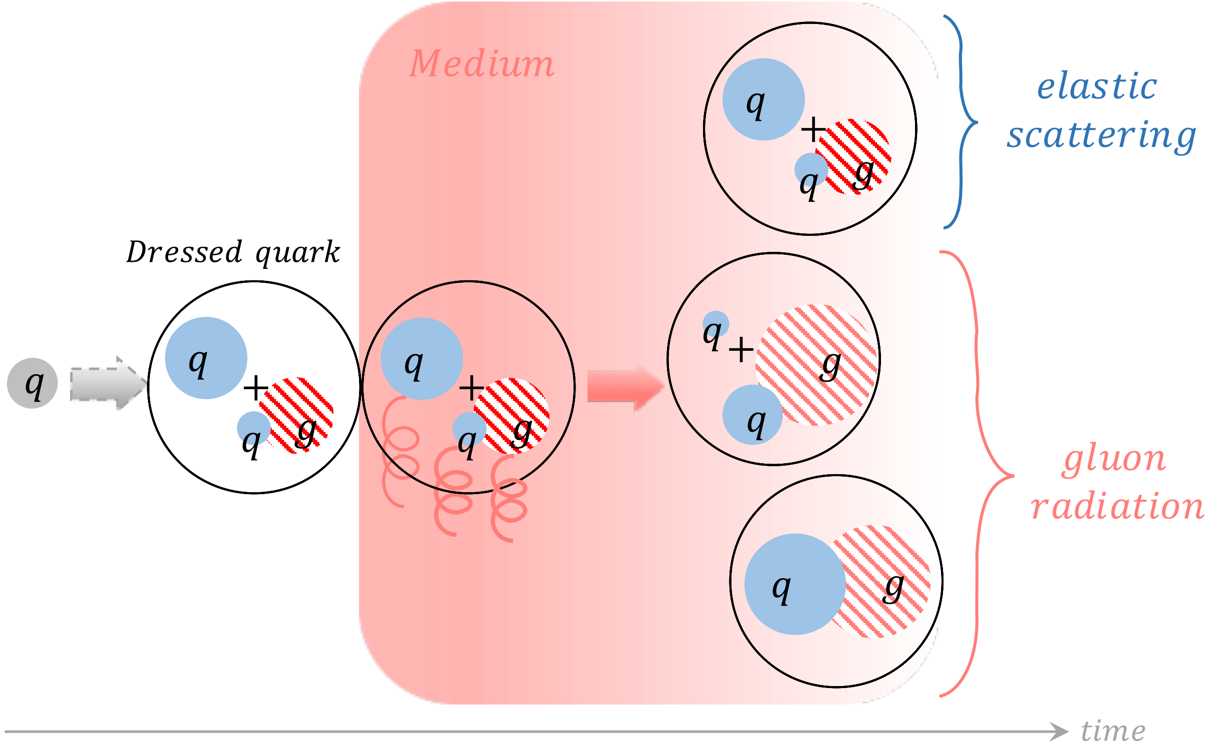
$$\delta P_{|qg\rangle}(Q_s, x^+) = P_{|qg\rangle}(Q_s, x^+) - P_{|qg\rangle}(Q_s = 0, x^+)$$



3. Phys.Rev.D 108 (2023) 3, ML, T. Lappi, X. Zhao and C. A. Salgado

Applications to Jet evolution

III. $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle$: dressed quark scattering and gluon emission[4]

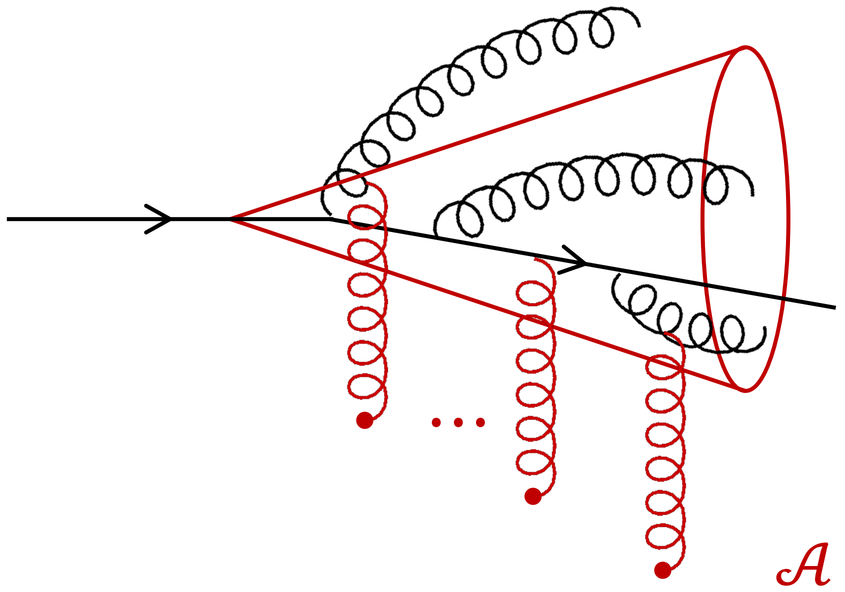


4. Manuscript in preparation, ML, T. Lappi, X. Zhao and C. A. Salgado

Applications to Jet evolution

III. $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle$: dressed quark scattering and gluon emission[4]

$\Rightarrow$ distinguish jet intrinsic and external gluons



4. Manuscript in preparation, ML, T. Lappi, X. Zhao and C. A. Salgado

Applications to Jet evolution

- **Basis representation:** discrete momentum states

$$P^-_{\mathrm{KE}}|\beta\rangle = P^-_\beta|\beta\rangle,\ \beta_l = \{k_l^x, k_l^y, k_l^+, \lambda_l, c_l\}, (l = q, g)$$

$$|q\rangle: |\beta_q\rangle; \quad |qg\rangle: |\beta_{qg}\rangle = |\beta_q\rangle \otimes |\beta_g\rangle$$

- The longitudinal space
  - $x^- = [0, 2L] \leftrightarrow p_l^+ = \frac{2\pi}{L} k_l^+,\quad k_q^+ = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \dots, \boldsymbol{K} + \frac{1}{2};\ k_g^+ = 1, 2, \dots, \boldsymbol{K}$
- The transverse space
  - $r_l^\perp = [-N_\perp, \dots, N_\perp - 1]\, L_\perp / N_\perp \leftrightarrow p_l^\perp = \frac{2\pi}{2L_\perp} k_l^\perp,\quad k_l^\perp = -\boldsymbol{N}_\perp, \dots, \boldsymbol{N}_\perp - 1$

Basis size:

$$N_{tot} = (2\boldsymbol{N}_\perp)^2 \times 2 \times 3 + \underset{8}{\boldsymbol{K}} \times (2\underset{16}{\boldsymbol{N}_\perp})^4 \times 4 \times 24$$

$$\sim 10^8$$

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Dressed quark

- **QCD eigenstates in $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle$**
  - The dressed quark state is described as the eigenstate of the light-front QCD Hamiltonian with the quark quantum numbers:

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}_{QCD} = -\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{F}^{\mu\nu}_{\mathrm{a}} F^{a}_{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^{\mu}D_{\mu} - m)\psi \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathrm{P}^{-}_{QCD} = \mathrm{P}^{-}_{KE} + V_{qg}}$$

$$P^{-}_{QCD}|\phi\rangle = P^{-}_{\phi}|\phi\rangle$$

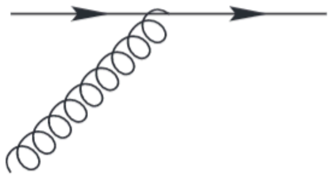
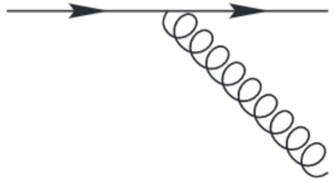
$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\underbrace{(P^{-}_{QCD}P^{+} - \vec{P}^{2}_{\perp})}_{H_{\mathrm{LC}}}|\phi\rangle = M^{2}|\phi\rangle$$

Dressed quark

- **QCD eigenstates in $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle$**
  - Sector-dependent mass renormalization

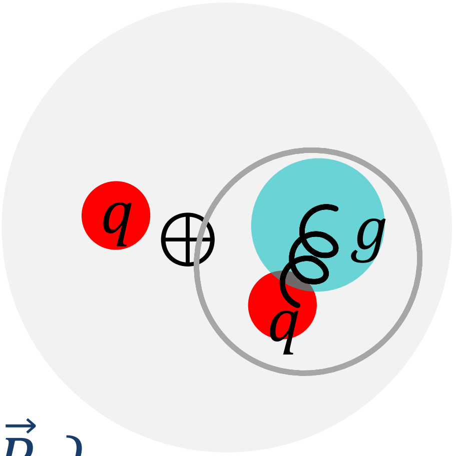
$$H_{\mathrm{LC}}(\delta m)|\phi\rangle = m_q^2|\phi\rangle$$

Fock sector	$\vert q\rangle$	$\vert qg\rangle$
$\langle q\vert$	$\mathrm{P}^-_{KE}(m_Q = m_q + \delta m)$	
$\langle qg\vert$		$\mathrm{P}^-_{KE}(m_q)$

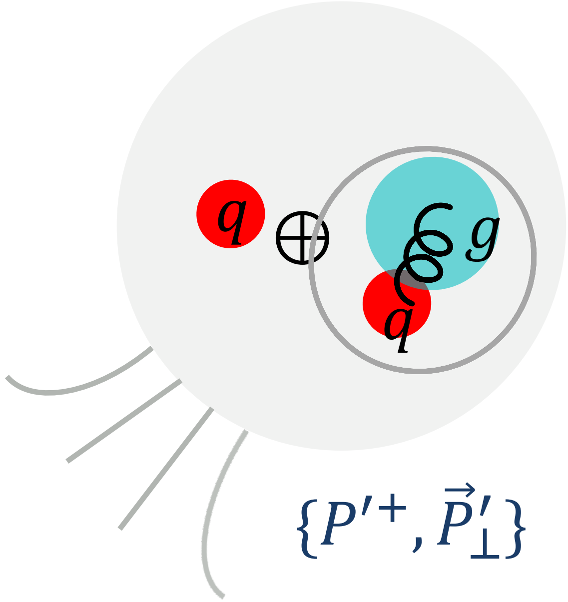
Dressed quark

- **Boost Invariance**
  - The internal structure of the QCD eigenstate is boost invariant

$$|\phi\rangle = |\phi\rangle_{CM} \otimes |\phi\rangle_{rel}$$



$\{P^+, \vec{P}_\perp\}$



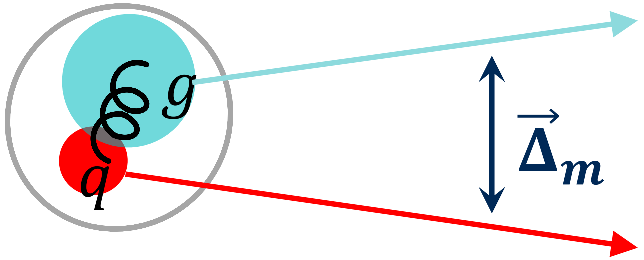
$\{P'^+, \vec{P}'_\perp\}$

Dressed quark

- **Boost Invariance**
  - The internal structure of the eigenstates is boost invariant

$$|\phi\rangle = \left|\phi(\{P^+, \vec{P}_\perp)\right\rangle_{CM} \otimes \left|\phi_q, \phi_{qg}\big(\boldsymbol{z}, \vec{\boldsymbol{\Delta}}_{\boldsymbol{m}}\big)\right\rangle_{rel}$$

$$\{p_Q^+ = P^+, \vec{p}_{\perp,Q} = \vec{P}_\perp\}$$



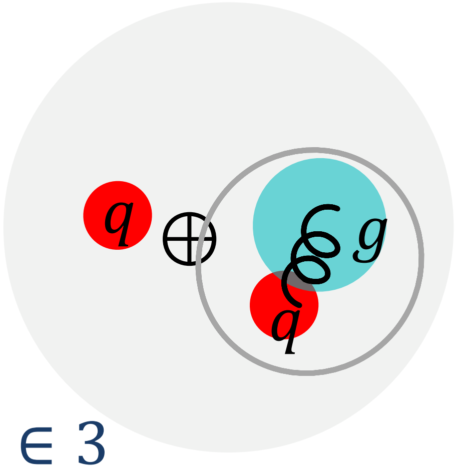
$$\{p_g^+ = \boldsymbol{z}P^+, \vec{p}_{\perp,g} = \vec{\Delta}_m + z\vec{P}_\perp\}$$

$$\{p_q^+ = (1-z)P^+, \vec{p}_{\perp,q} = -\vec{\Delta}_m + (1-z)\vec{P}_\perp\}$$

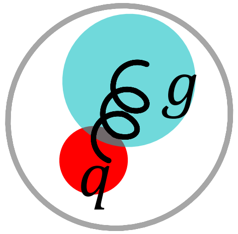
Dressed quark

- **Color rotation invariance**
  - The wavefunction is invariant under the color rotation in each irreducible representation of SU(N_c)

$$|\phi\rangle = |\phi\rangle_{color-triplet} \otimes |\phi\rangle_{spin\,\&\,spatial}$$
$$|\phi'\rangle = |\phi'\rangle_{color-excited} \otimes |\phi'\rangle_{spin\,\&\,spatial}$$



$c_Q \in 3$

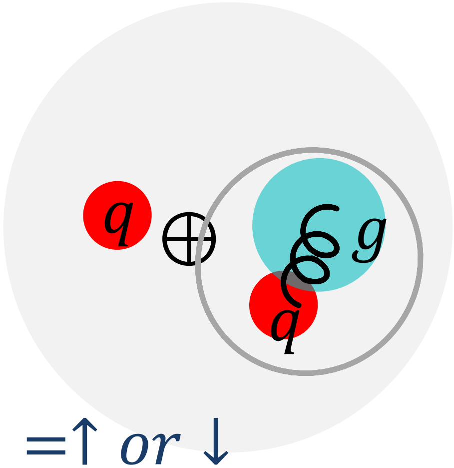


$c_{qg} \in \bar{6} \oplus 15$

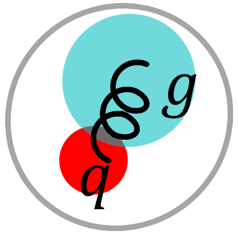
Dressed quark

- **Spin rotation symmetry**
  - The wavefunction is invariant under the spin rotation in each helicity subspace

$$|\phi\rangle = |\phi\rangle_{quark-helicity} \otimes |\phi\rangle_{helicity\,\&\,spatial}$$
$$|\phi'\rangle = |\phi'\rangle_{helicity-uncoupled} \otimes |\phi'\rangle_{helicity\,\&\,spatial}$$



$\lambda_Q =\uparrow or \downarrow$



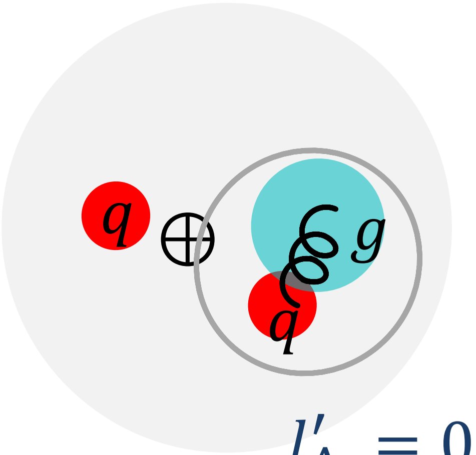
helicity-uncoupled qgs
(e.g., $|qg(\lambda_q, \lambda_g =\downarrow,\downarrow)\rangle$ cannot couple to $|q(\lambda_q =\uparrow)\rangle$)

Dressed quark

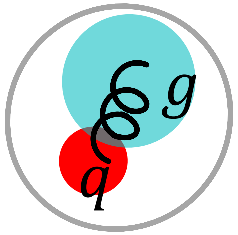
- **Discrete rotational symmetry**
  - The eigenstates can be labeled by a qg-relative orbital angular momentum number l'_Δ

$$\vec{\Delta}_m = \{\Delta_m = |\vec{\Delta}_m|, \theta = \arg \vec{\Delta}_m\}$$

$$\phi_{qg}(\Delta_m, \theta) \sim \exp(i\theta l'_\Delta)$$



$l'_\Delta = 0$

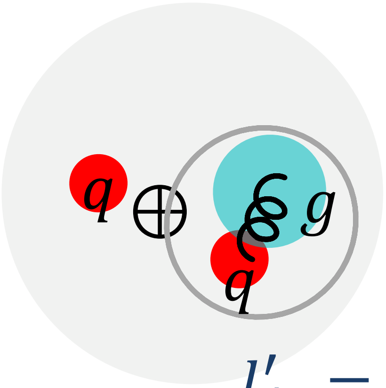


$l'_\Delta \neq 0$

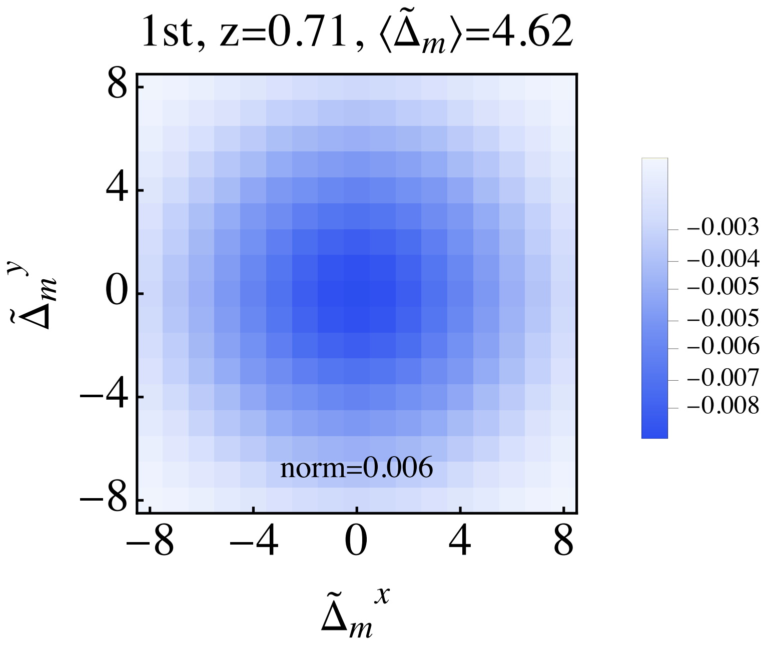
Orbital-angular excited qg

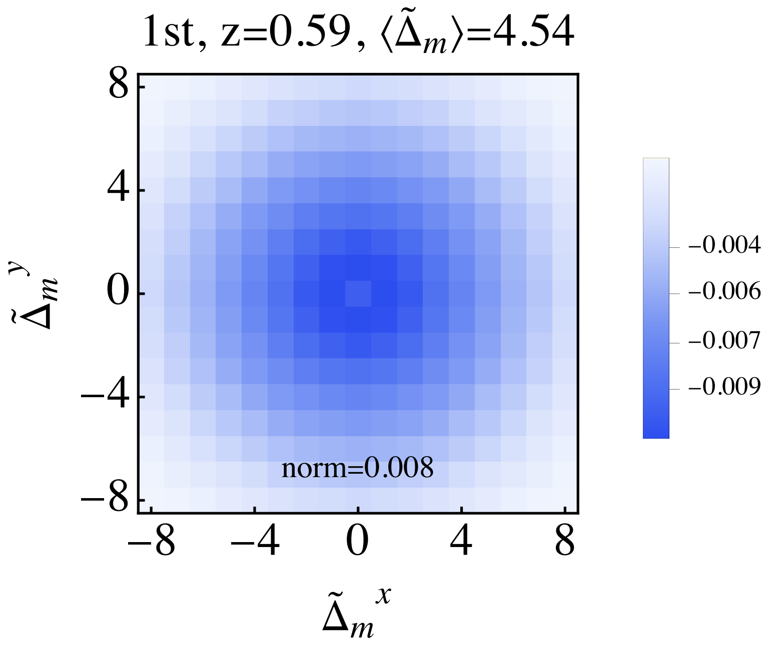
Dressed quark

- **Discrete rotational symmetry**
  - Dressed state wavefunction example



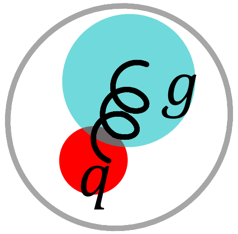
$l'_\Delta = 0$



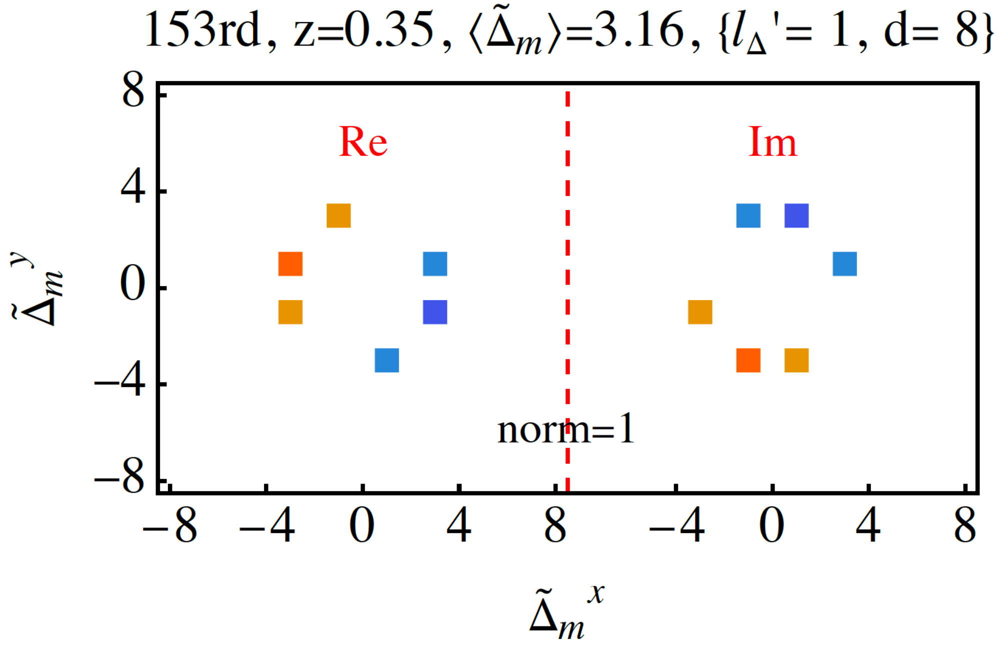


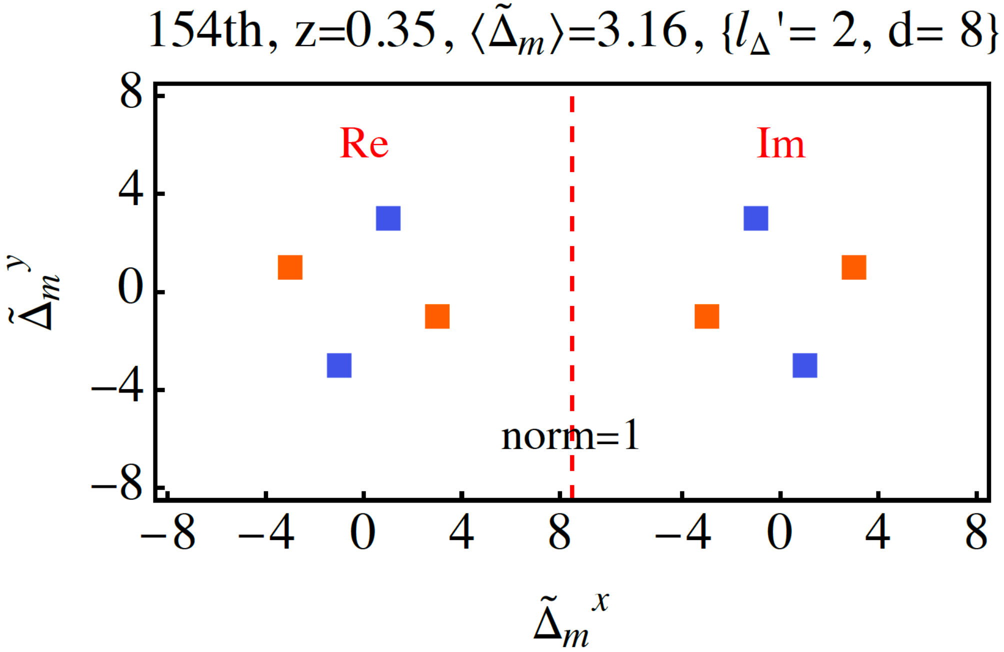
Dressed quark

- **Discrete rotational symmetry**
  - Orbital-angular excited qg wavefunction examples



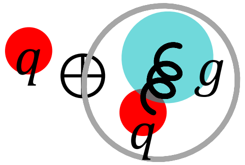
$l'_\Delta \neq 0$

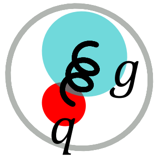


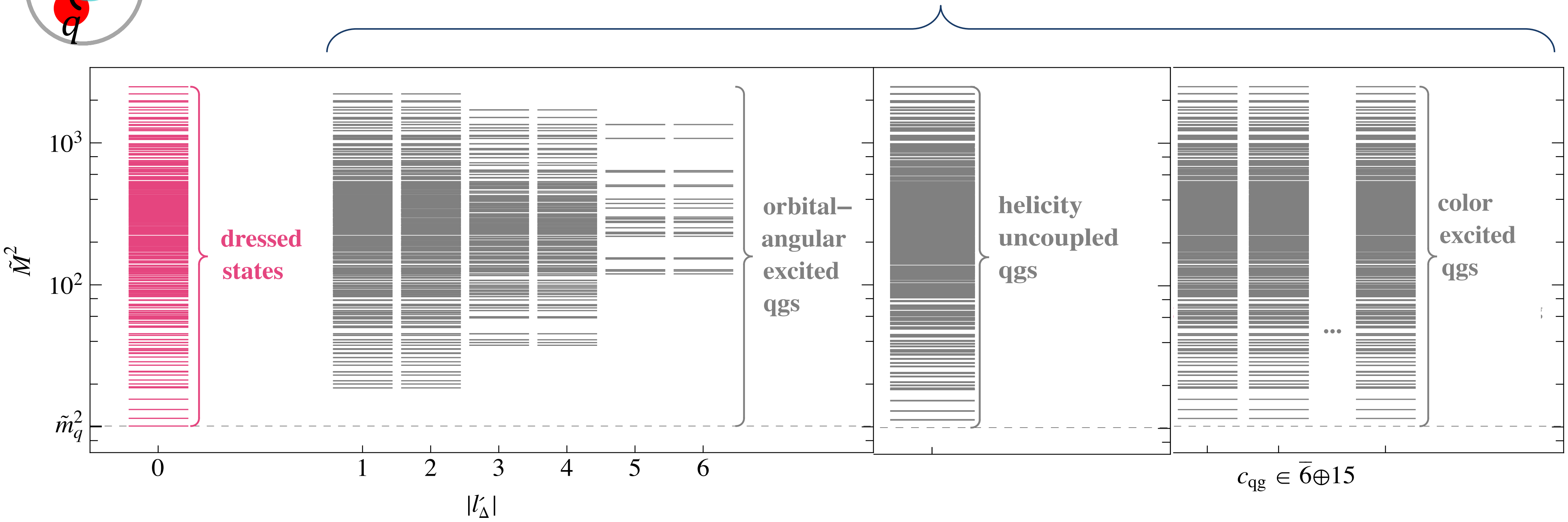


Dressed quark

- **QCD eigenstates in $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle$**
  - the dressed states
  - quark-gluon states

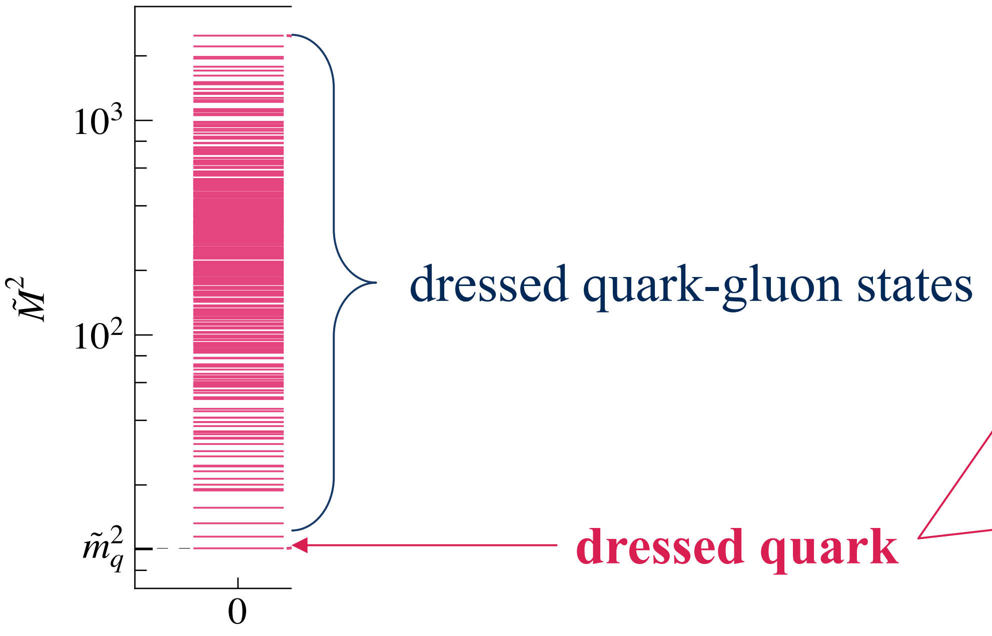


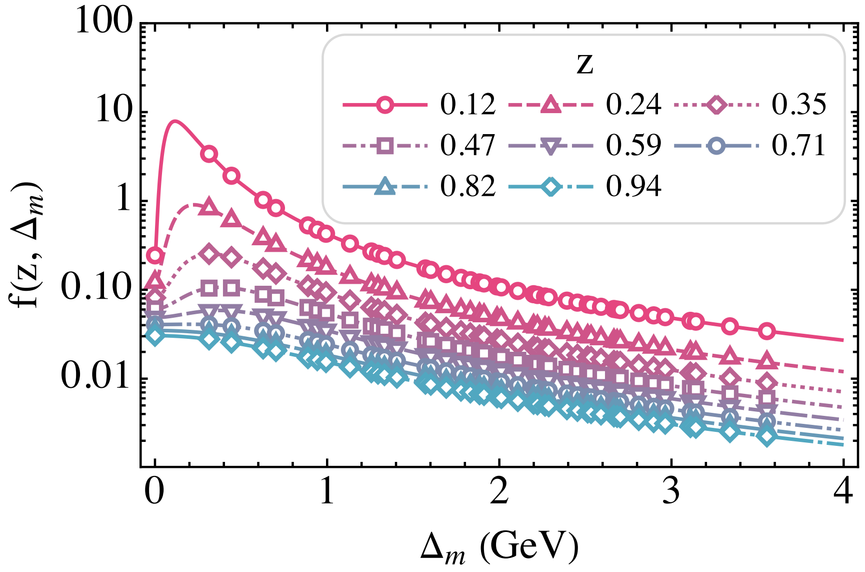




Dressed quark

- **QCD eigenstates in $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle$**
  - the dressed states



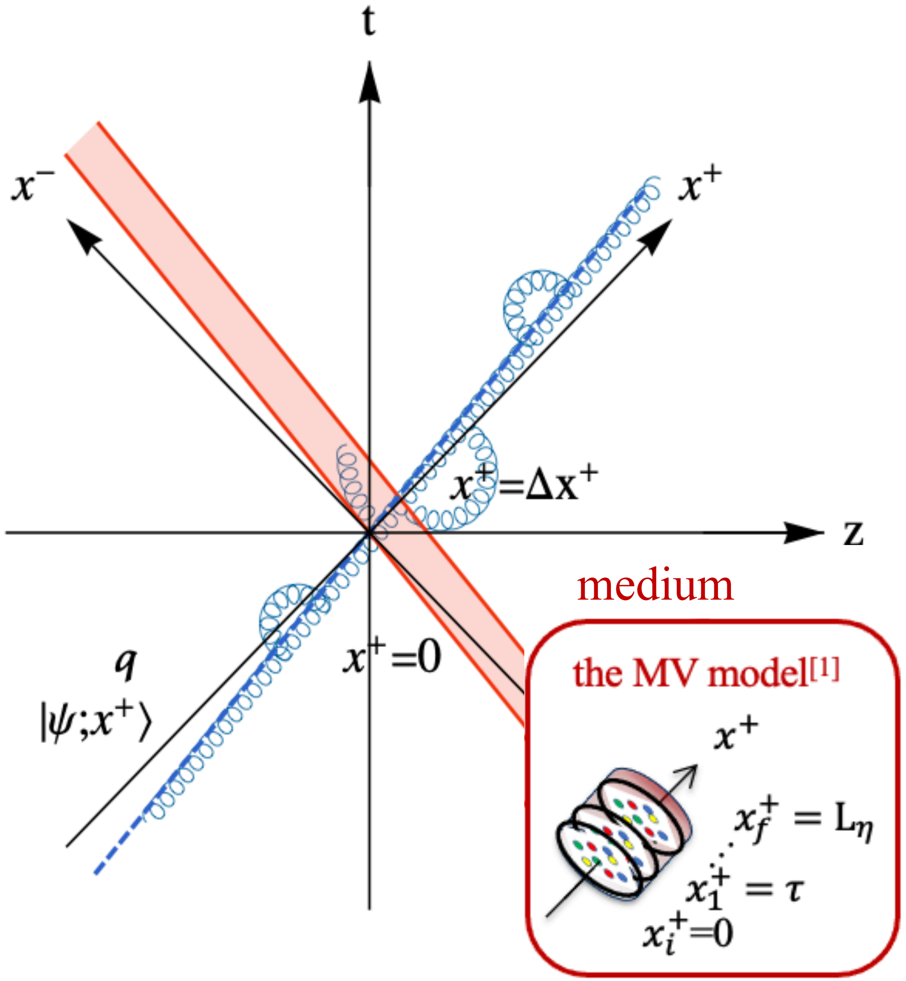


Outline

- ❑ Methodology
  - The light-front Hamiltonian approach: BLFQ & tBLFQ
- ❑ Application to jet physics
  1. Overview
  2. Dressed quark
  3. In-medium dressed quark evolution
- ❑ Summary and outlooks

In-medium quark jet evolution

- **The physics process**



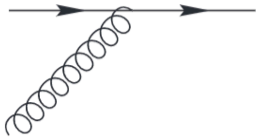
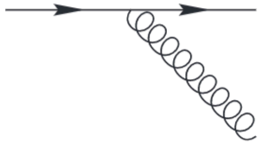
- The medium, $\mathcal{A}(\mathrm{x}^+, \vec{\mathrm{x}}_\perp)$, is a classical gluon field[1]
  - Color charges
    $$\langle \rho_a(x)\rho_b(y)\rangle = \mathrm{g}^2\tilde{\mu}^2\delta_{ab}\delta^{(3)}(x-y)$$
  - The color field
    $$(m_g^2 - \nabla_\perp^2)\mathcal{A}_a^-(x^+, \vec{x}_\perp) = \rho_a\,(x^+, \vec{x}_\perp)$$
    where m_g is a chosen infrared regulator.
  - Saturation scale: $\mathrm{Q_s^2} = \mathrm{C_F}\,(\mathrm{g}^2\tilde{\mu})^2 L_\eta/(2\pi)$

[1]L. D. McLerran and R. Venugopalan, Phys. Rev. D49, 2233 (1994); L. D. McLerran and R. Venugopalan, Phys. Rev. D49, 3352 (1994); L. D. McLerran and R. Venugopalan, Phys. Rev. D50, 2225 (1994).

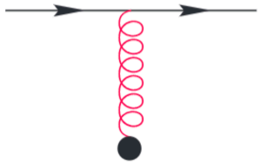
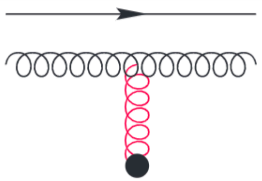
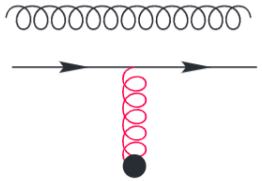
In-medium quark jet evolution

- **The evolution Hamiltonian**

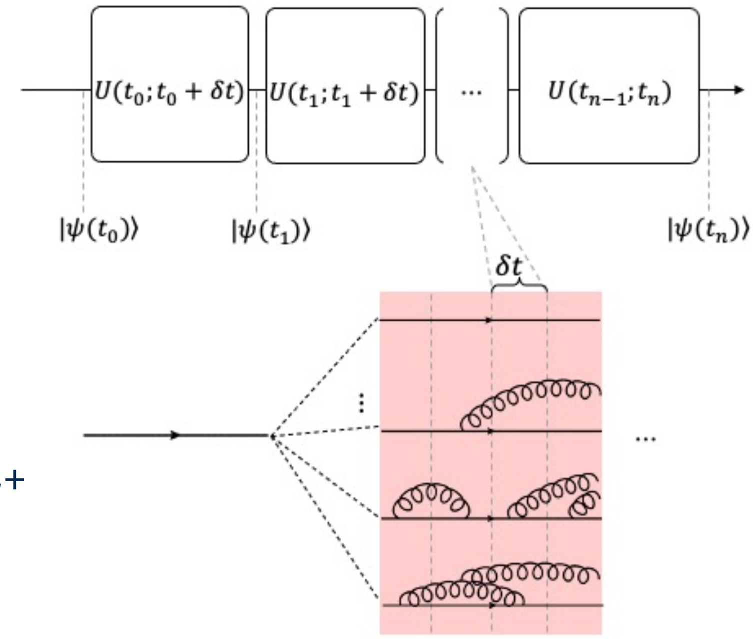
$$\mathcal{L}_{QCD} = -\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{a}}^{\mu\nu}F^{a}_{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi}\big(i\gamma^{\mu}\overbrace{D_{\mu}}^{\partial_\mu + ig(A_\mu + \mathcal{A}_\mu)} - m\big)\psi \quad \rightarrow \ \mathrm{P}^{-}(x^{+}) = \mathrm{P}^{-}_{QCD} + V_{\mathcal{A}}(x^{+})$$

Fock sector	$\vert q\rangle$	$\vert qg\rangle$
$\langle q\vert$	$\mathrm{P}^{-}_{KE}(m_Q = m_q + \delta m)$	
$\langle qg\vert$		$\mathrm{P}^{-}_{KE}(m_q)$

$+$

Fock sector	$\vert q\rangle$	$\vert qg\rangle$
$\langle q\vert$		
$\langle qg\vert$		 

In-medium quark jet evolution



- **Solve the time-evolution equation**

$$\frac{1}{2}V_I(x^+)|\psi;x^+\rangle_{\mathrm{I}} = i\frac{\partial}{\partial x^+}|\psi;x^+\rangle_{\mathrm{I}}$$

  - P^-_{KE} as a phase factor:

$$|\psi;x^+\rangle_{\mathrm{I}} = \mathrm{e}^{\frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\mathrm{P}^-_{KE}\,x^+}|\psi;x^+\rangle,\ \ \mathrm{V_I(x^+)} = \mathrm{e}^{\frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\mathrm{P}^-_{KE}\,x^+}V(x^+)e^{-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\mathrm{P}^-_{KE}\,x^+}$$

  - Time evolution as a product of many small timesteps

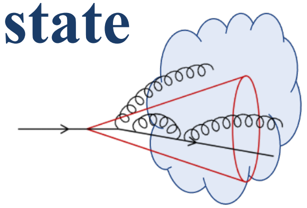
$$|\psi;x^+\rangle_{\mathrm{I}} = \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{k=1}^{n}\underbrace{\mathcal{T}_+\exp\{-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\int_{x^+_{k-1}}^{x^+_k}dz^+V_I(z^+)\}}_{\mathcal{T}_+\exp\{-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\int_{x^+_{k-1}}^{x^+_k}dz^+V_{\mathcal{A},I}(z^+)\}\times\ \mathcal{T}_+\exp\{-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\int_{x^+_{k-1}}^{x^+_k}dz^+V_{qg,I}(z^+)\}}|\psi;0\rangle_{\mathrm{I}}$$

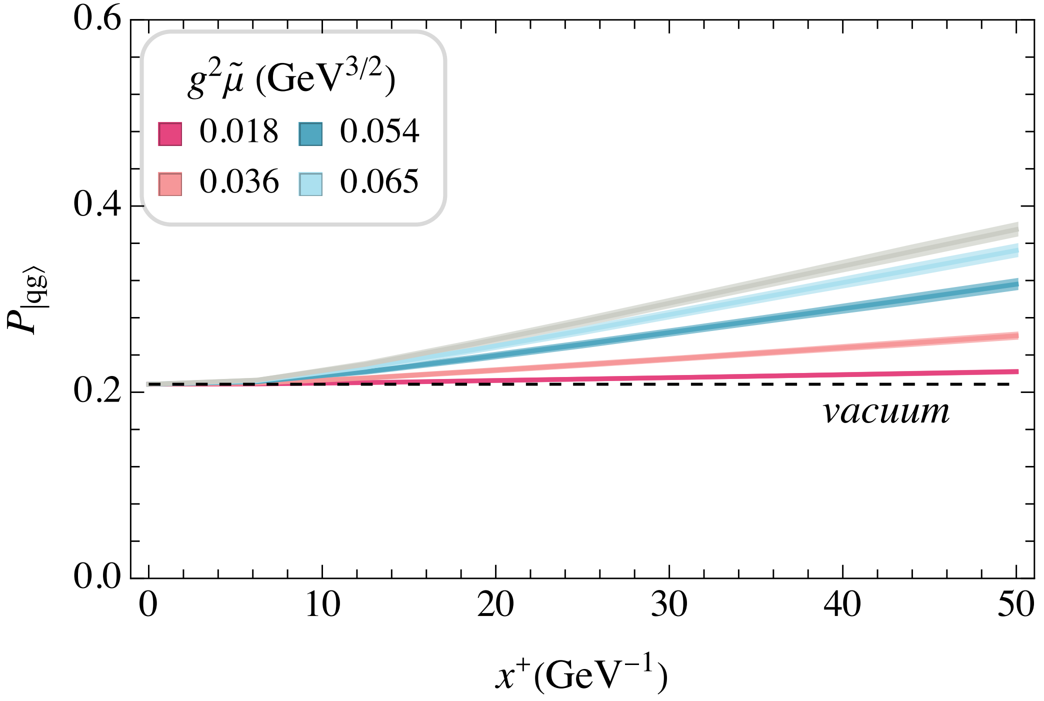
⇧ *matrix exponential in coordinate space + Fast Fourier Transform, $\sim O(N_{tot}\log N_{tot})$*

⇧ *4th-order Runge-Kutta method, $\sim O(N_{tot})$*

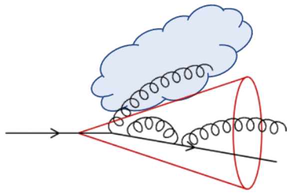
Evolution results: gluon emission

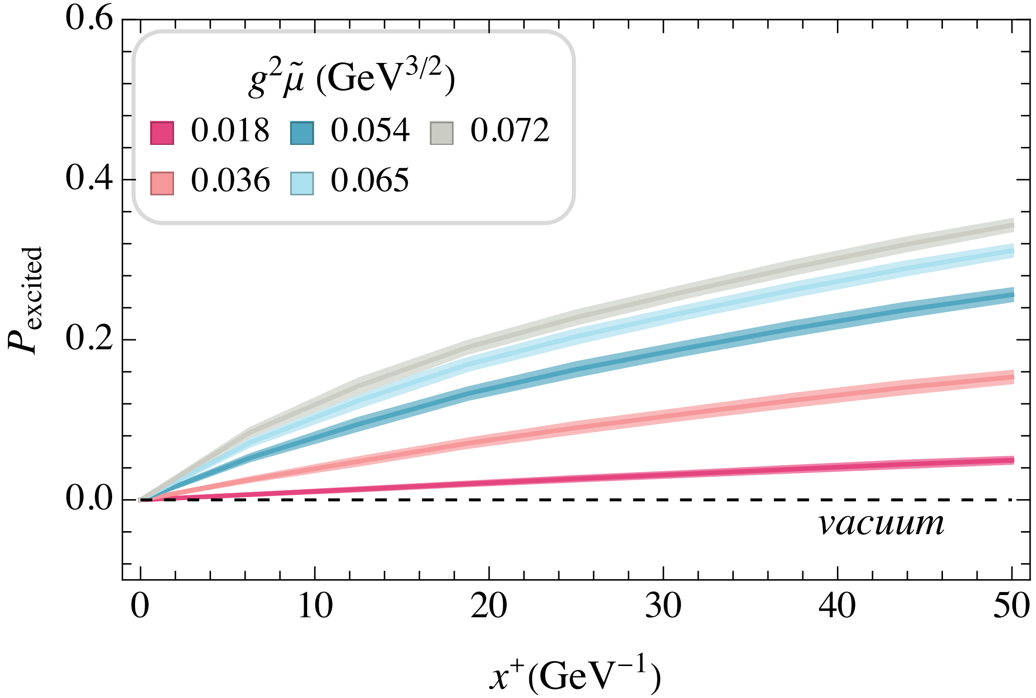
- **Dressed quark initial state**
  - Total gluon: $P_{|qg\rangle}$





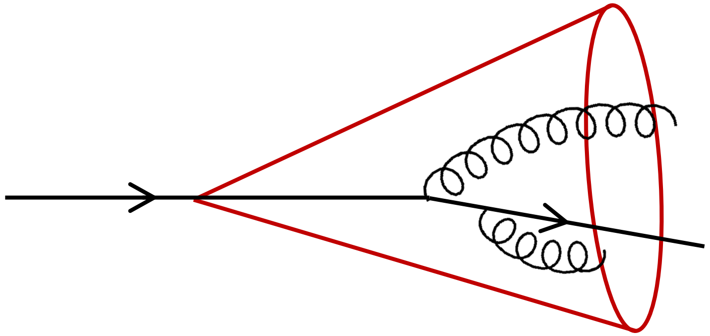
  - External gluon: $P_{excited}$





Evolution results: momentum broadening

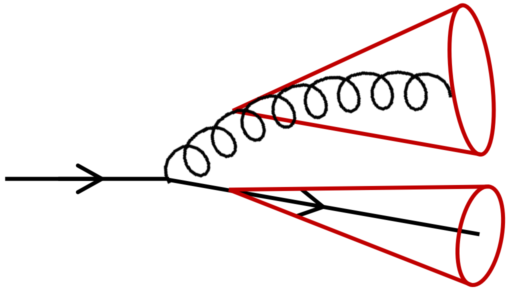
- **Which momentum?**
  - Center of mass (CM) momentum, taking the full state as a jet



$$\left\langle P_{\perp,CM}^2 \right\rangle = P_{|q\rangle} \left\langle P_{\perp}^2 \right\rangle_{|q\rangle} + P_{|qg\rangle} \left\langle P_{\perp}^2 \right\rangle_{|qg\rangle}$$

  - Quark momentum, in-jet or dijet structure

$$\left\langle P_{\perp,q}^2 \right\rangle = P_{|q\rangle} \left\langle P_{\perp}^2 \right\rangle_{|q\rangle} + P_{|qg\rangle} \left\langle p_{\perp,q}^2 \right\rangle_{|qg\rangle}$$

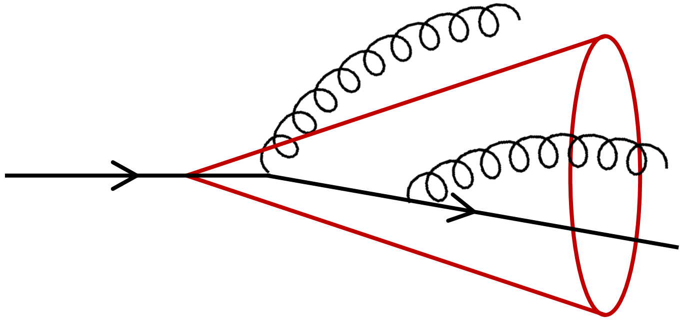


  - Gluon momentum, in-jet or dijet structure

$$\left\langle P_{\perp,g}^2 \right\rangle = P_{|qg\rangle} \left\langle p_{\perp,g}^2 \right\rangle_{|qg\rangle}$$

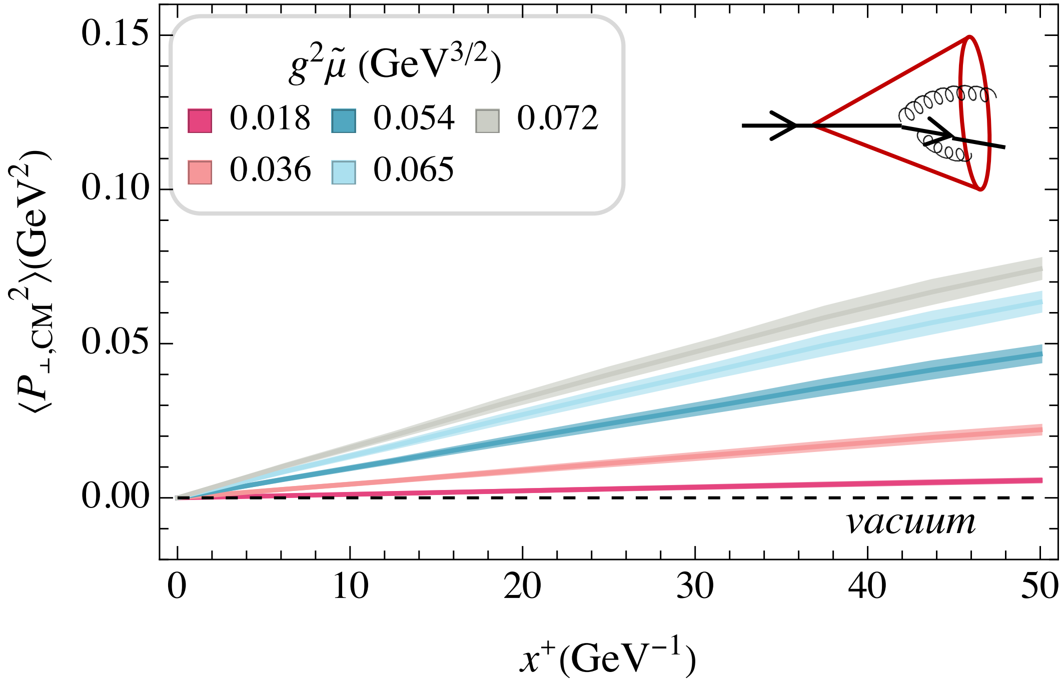
  - Jet momentum, taking away external gluons

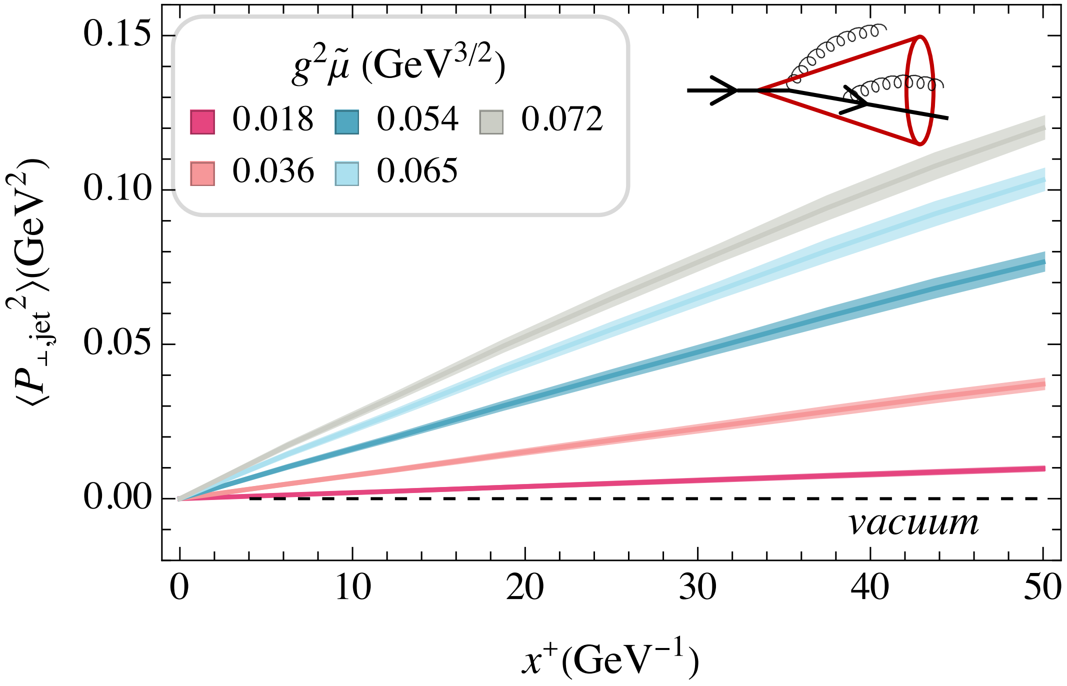
$$\left\langle P_{\perp,jet}^2 \right\rangle = \sum_d^{dressed\ quark} |\psi_d^2| \left\langle P_{\perp}^2 \right\rangle_d + \sum_e^{excited\ states} |\psi_e^2| \left\langle P_{\perp,q}^2 \right\rangle_e$$



Evolution results: momentum broadening

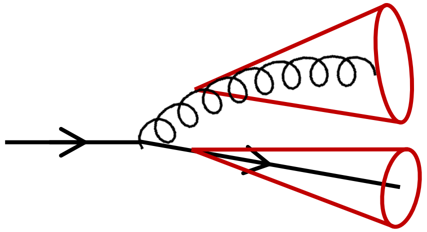
- **Dressed quark initial state**
  - Momentum broadening is more profound at a stronger medium
  - Jet momentum is larger than CM momentum

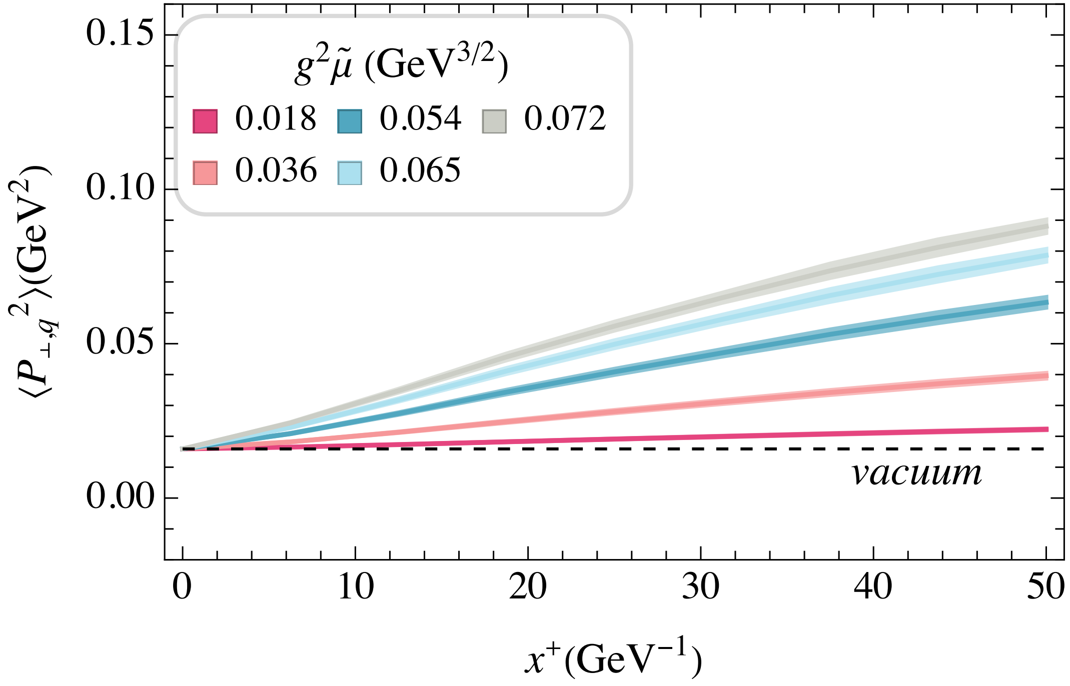


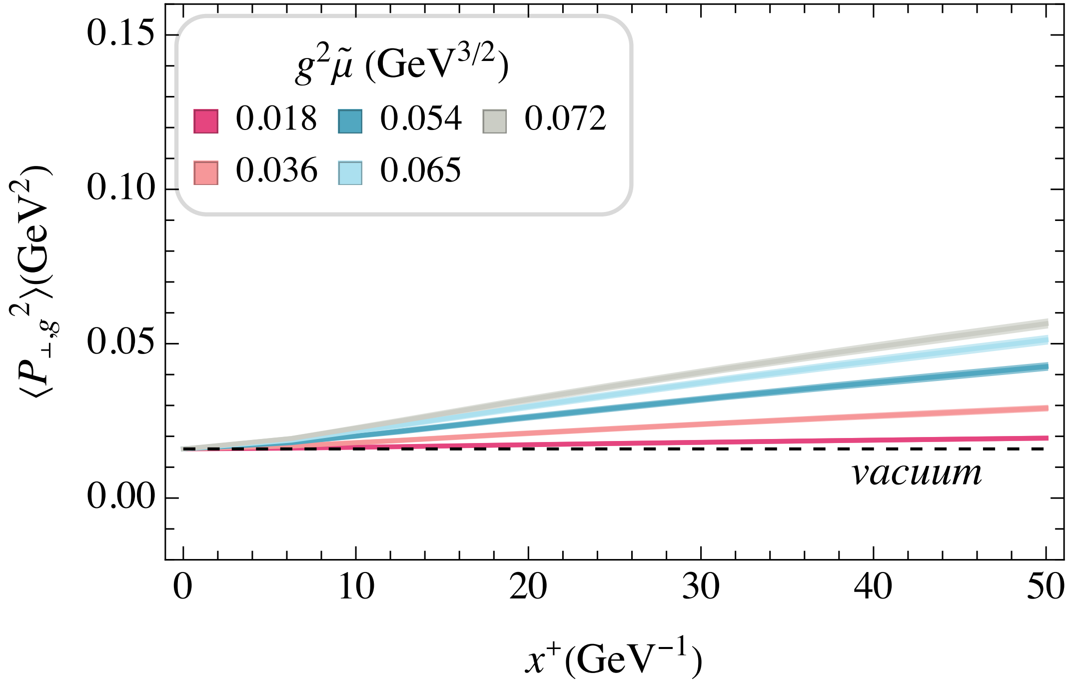


Evolution results: momentum broadening

- **Dressed quark initial state**
  - Quark and gluon momenta are constant in vacuum
  - Quark momentum increases faster than gluon in medium



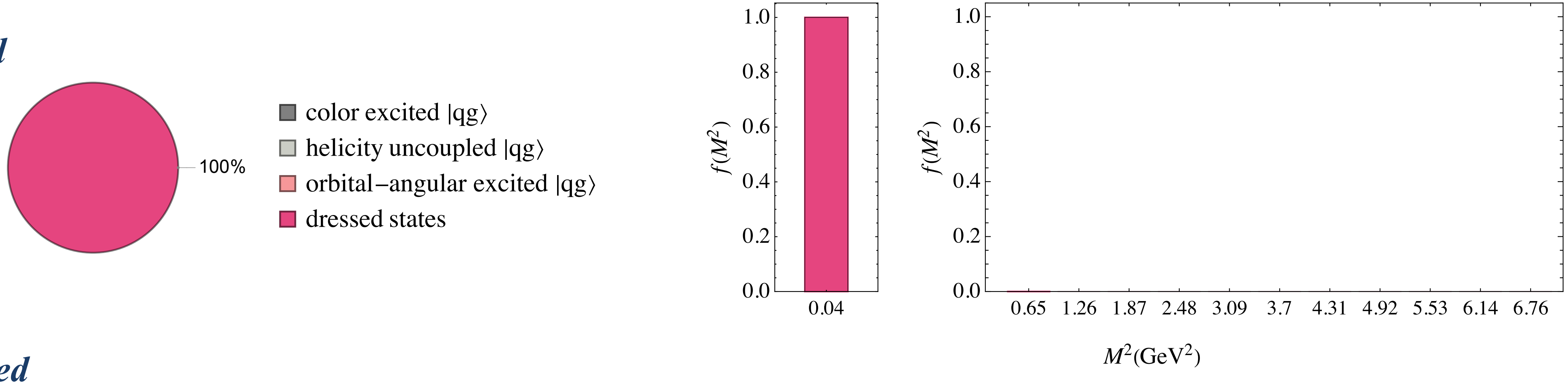




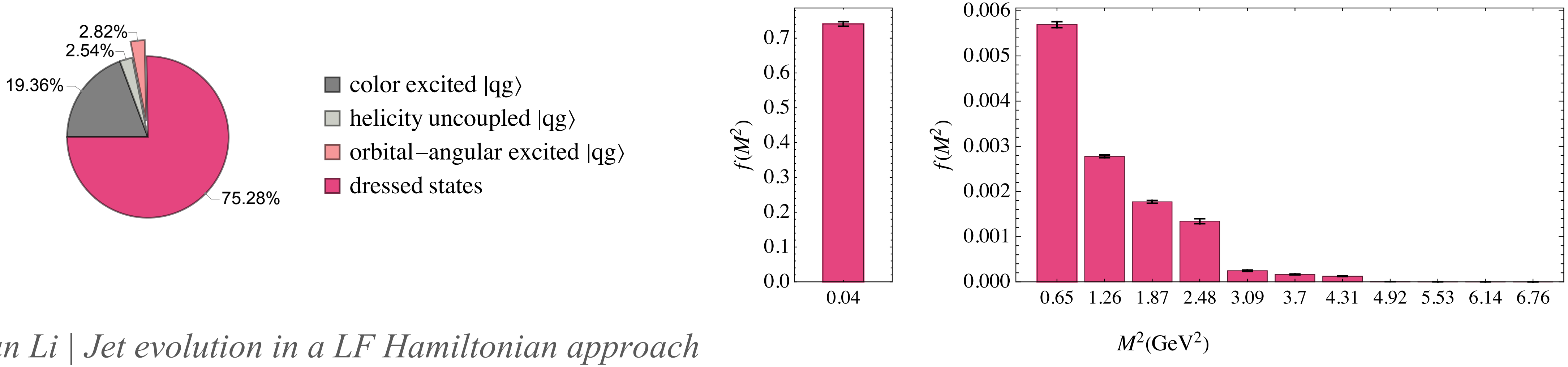
Evolution results: spectral distribution

- **Dressed quark initial & evolved states**

initial



evolved



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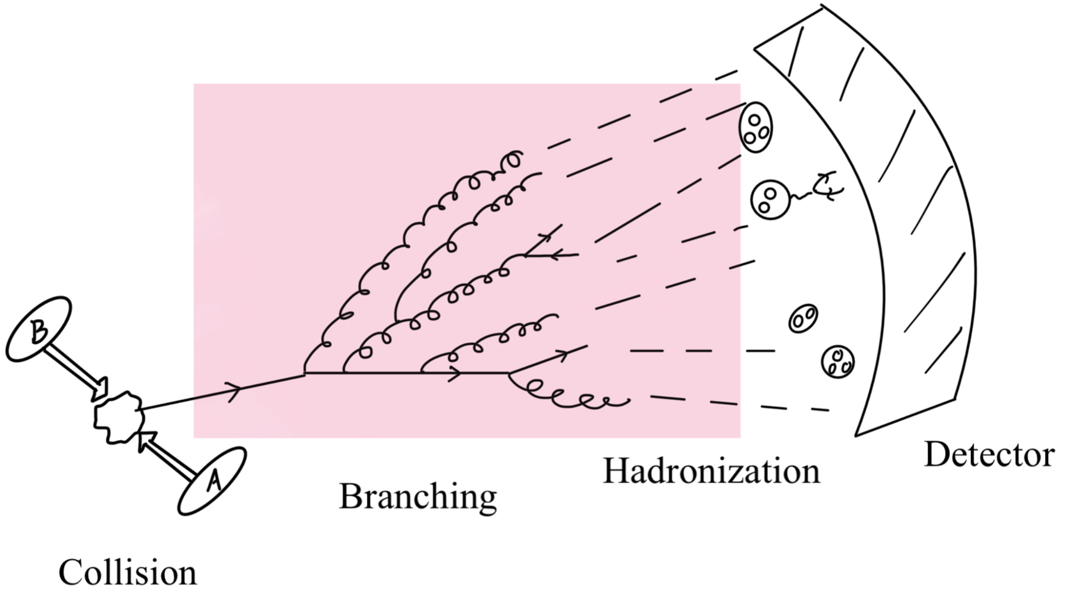
Outlook

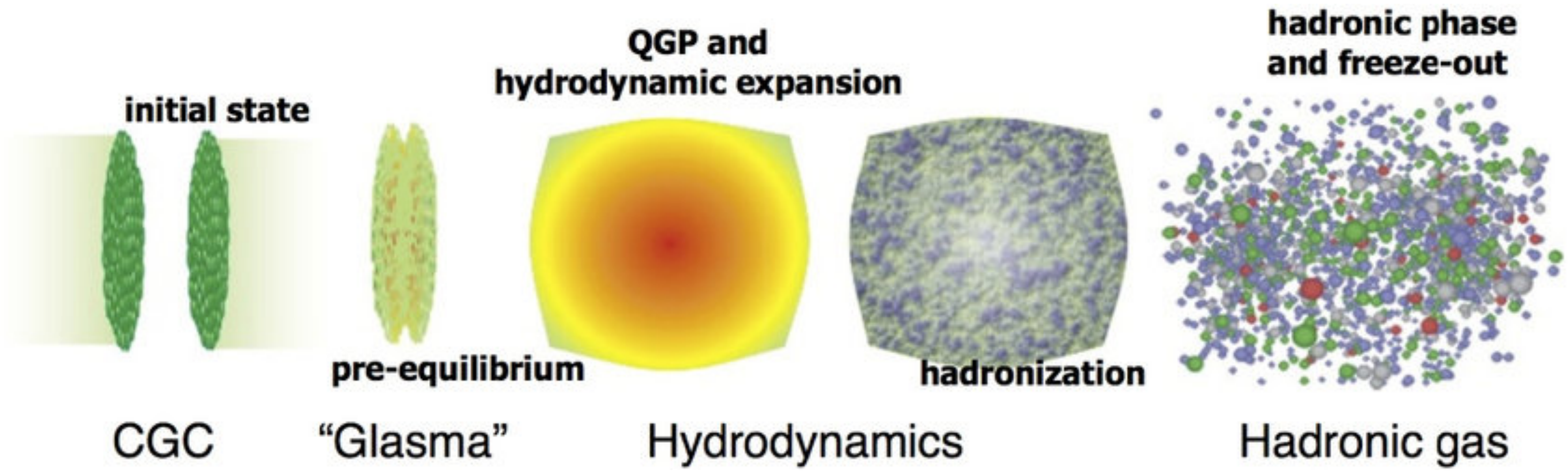
- Jet evolution (classical & quantum simulations)
  1. Phenomenology study, LHC, RHIC, EIC, EICC, STCF
     - Parton shower
     - Fragmentation function
     - Energy-energy correlator
  2. Comprehensive jet simulation framework

     Extend the jet Fock space
     - q jet: $|q\rangle + |qg\rangle + |qgg\rangle + \cdots$
     - g jet: $|g\rangle + |gg\rangle + |ggg\rangle + \cdots$
     - Antenna: $|\gamma\rangle + |q\bar{q}\rangle + |q\bar{q}g\rangle + \cdots$



Outlook

- Jet evolution (classical & quantum simulations)
  3. Background field implementation
     - Gluon Glasma
     - Realistic QGP background field



Summary and outlooks

- We applied the light-front Hamiltonian approach to study in-medium quark jet evolution:
  1. we obtained the dressed quark states and the excited states
  2. we analyzed gluon emission from non-perturbative perspectives
  3. we extracted non-eikonal effect of momentum broadening

- Further applications
  1. Jet phenomenon, in-jet and dijet structures
  2. Parton shower, fragmentation function
  3. Jet evolution in Glasma
  4. Quantum simulation of QCD jets → [W. Qian's talk]

Thank you!