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LHCC Poster Session
18.11.2021

Motivation

1. Results from e⁺e⁻ collisions for gluon and quark jets show:

- Gluon jets have higher multiplicity [1]
- Gluon jets are wider [2]
- Gluon jets exhibit 40% higher production of Λ baryons, equal production of K_S^0 mesons [3]

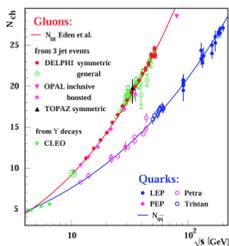


Figure 1: Multiplicity of quark and gluon jets measured at different experiments [4]

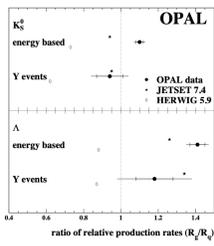
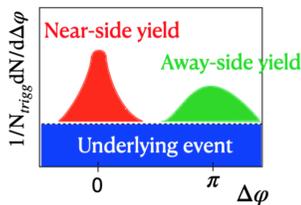
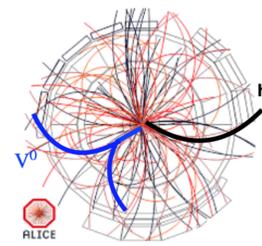


Figure 2: Ratio of production of K_S^0 and Λ relative to charged particles in gluon jets to that in quark jets [3].

Dihadron correlations



- Trigger particle with high $p_T \rightarrow$ proxy for hard-scattered parton
- Associated particle - lower p_T
- Angular difference:

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_{trigg} - \varphi_{assoc} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta\eta = \eta_{trigg} - \eta_{assoc} \quad (2)$$

In presented results:

- K_S^0 , $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ and charged hadrons as trigger particles with $p_T^{trigg} > 3$ GeV/c
- Charged hadrons as associated particles $1 \text{ GeV}/c < p_T^{assoc} < p_T^{trigg}$
- Correlation function:

$$\frac{1}{N_{trigg}} \frac{d^2 N_{pair}}{d\Delta\varphi d\Delta\eta} = \frac{1}{N_{trigg}} \frac{d^2 N_{pair}^{raw}}{d\Delta\varphi d\Delta\eta} \frac{1}{\epsilon_{trigg} \epsilon_{assoc} \epsilon_{pair}} \quad (3)$$

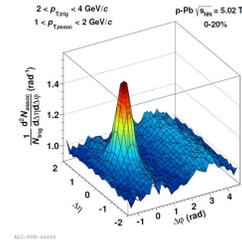


Figure 3: Example of corrected 2D correlation function [5].

- $\Delta\varphi$ projection \rightarrow Background subtraction \rightarrow yield calculation:

$$Y_{assoc} = \int_{\Delta\varphi_1}^{\Delta\varphi_2} \frac{1}{N_{trigg}} \frac{dN_{pair}^{corr}}{d\Delta\varphi} d\Delta\varphi \quad (4)$$

$\Delta\varphi$ projections

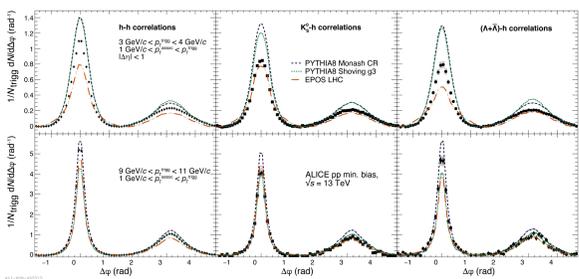


Figure 4: $\Delta\varphi$ projection of correlation functions after background subtraction compared with MC predictions [6].

- No model can give a proper description
- EPOS LHC underestimates both peaks for all trigger particles except for K_S^0 at higher p_T
- Bigger difference between PYTHIA8 Monash and shoving at higher p_T

Per-trigger associated yields as a function of p_T^{trigg} and multiplicity

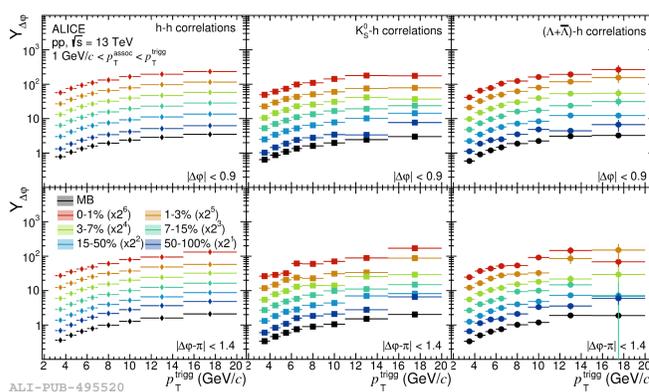


Figure 5: Per-trigger yields of h-h (left), K_S^0 -h (middle) and $(\Lambda + \bar{\Lambda})$ -h (right) correlation functions as a function of p_T^{trigg} [6].

- An increasing trend with p_T^{trigg} caused by more available energy
- Quantitatively similar yields for all 3 trigger particles at both sides

Per-trigger associated yield ratios to minimum bias sample

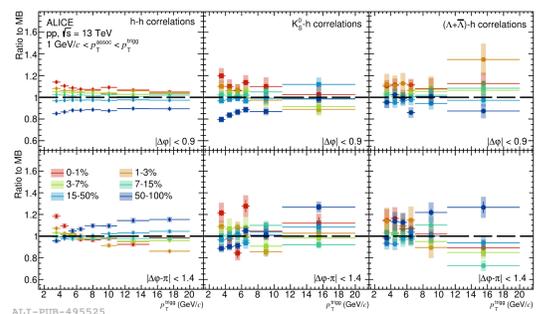


Figure 6: Ratio of the per-trigger yields in different multiplicity classes to the corresponding minimum bias yield for h-h (left), K_S^0 -h (middle) and $(\Lambda + \bar{\Lambda})$ -h (right) correlations [6].

Clear multiplicity ordering in h-h, a hint of similar behaviour visible also in V⁰-h

- At the near side - collective ridge-like structure?
- At the away side - caused by multiplicity selection bias

Comparison with models

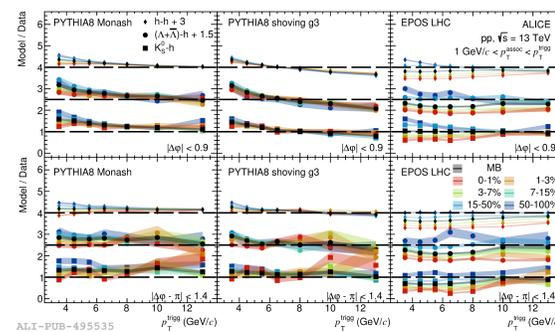
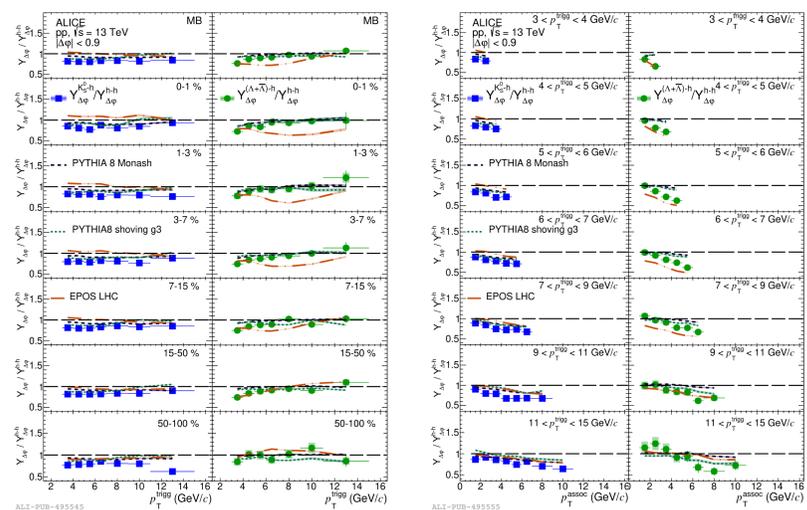


Figure 7: Models to data ratio of integrated per-trigger yields as a function of p_T^{trigg} [6].

- PYTHIA8 - the deviation from data depends weakly on multiplicity
 - Monash tune - better for hard processes
 - Shoving better for intermediate p_T
- EPOS LHC - strong dependence on multiplicity

Ratios to h-h correlations



- Different trends of the ratio for different trigger particles:

- K_S^0 - rather flat with p_T^{trigg} and below unity
- Λ - increasing with p_T^{trigg}

- The difference is most pronounced for the softer part (low p_T^{assoc}) of the harder processes (high p_T^{trigg})

- No dependence on the event multiplicity
- Based on the PYTHIA8 simulation of hard processes with only quarks ($q + \bar{q} \rightarrow q + \bar{q}$) or gluons ($g + g \rightarrow g + g$) in the final state (Fig. 8) \Rightarrow Triggering with high- p_T Λ or $\bar{\Lambda}$ causes a bias towards gluon jets

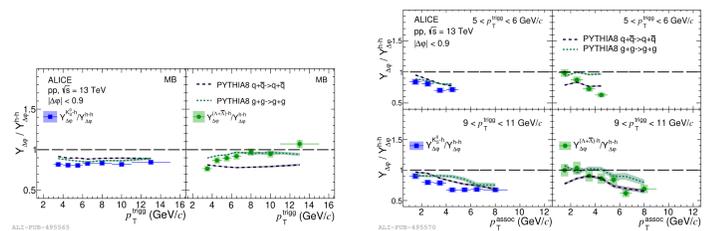


Figure 8: Per-trigger yield ratios of K_S^0 -h (left column) or $(\Lambda + \bar{\Lambda})$ -h (right column) to h-h at the near-side as a function of p_T^{trigg} in the left plot and as a function of p_T^{assoc} in the right plot, compared with the PYTHIA8 calculation of the quark and gluon jets [6]

Summary

- None of used model provides good description of the correlation functions
- A difference between jet-like particle yields triggered with K_S^0 and Λ with respect to charged hadron was observed in pp collisions at 13 TeV
 - Explanation for pp (through PYTHIA8): triggering with Λ causes a bias towards gluon jets
 - Pronounced for high- p_T^{trigg} and low- p_T^{assoc}
- No multiplicity dependence of yields in pp collisions at 13 TeV

References

[1] P. Abreu, et al. Physics Letters B.1999,449(2-3): 383-400. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0370-2693\(99\)00112-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0370-2693(99)00112-4)
 [2] R. J. Akers, et al. Z. Phys. C 1995,68. <http://cds.cern.ch/record/283142>
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 [4] K. Hamacher, LEP, Acta Physica Polonica B, No 2, Vol. 36 (2005), page 433
 [5] A. Rasoanaivo, W.A. Horowitz, 2017, arXiv:1712.06292
 [6] S. Acharya, et al. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.11209>