

Study of medium response and electroweak probes with the CMS collaboration

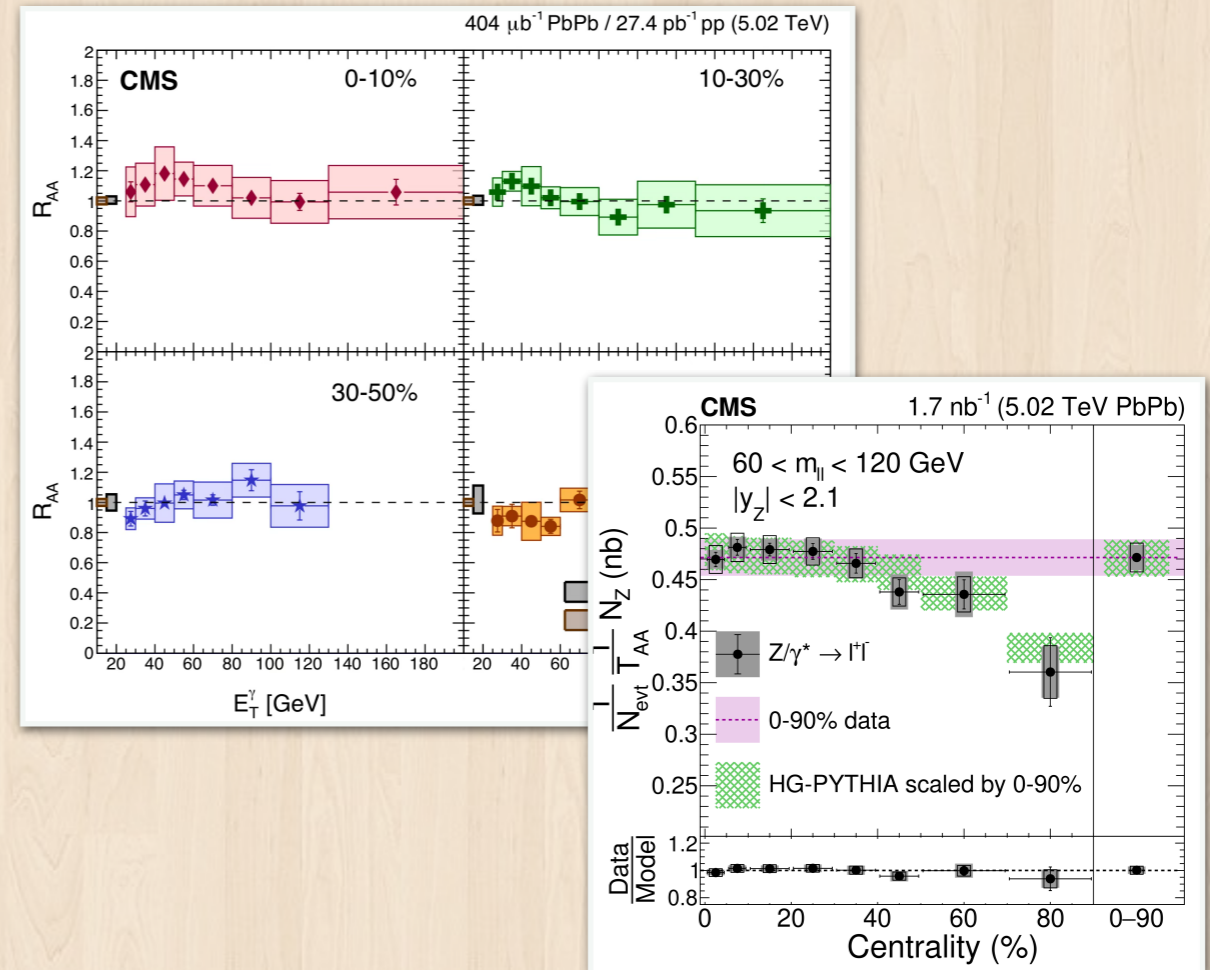
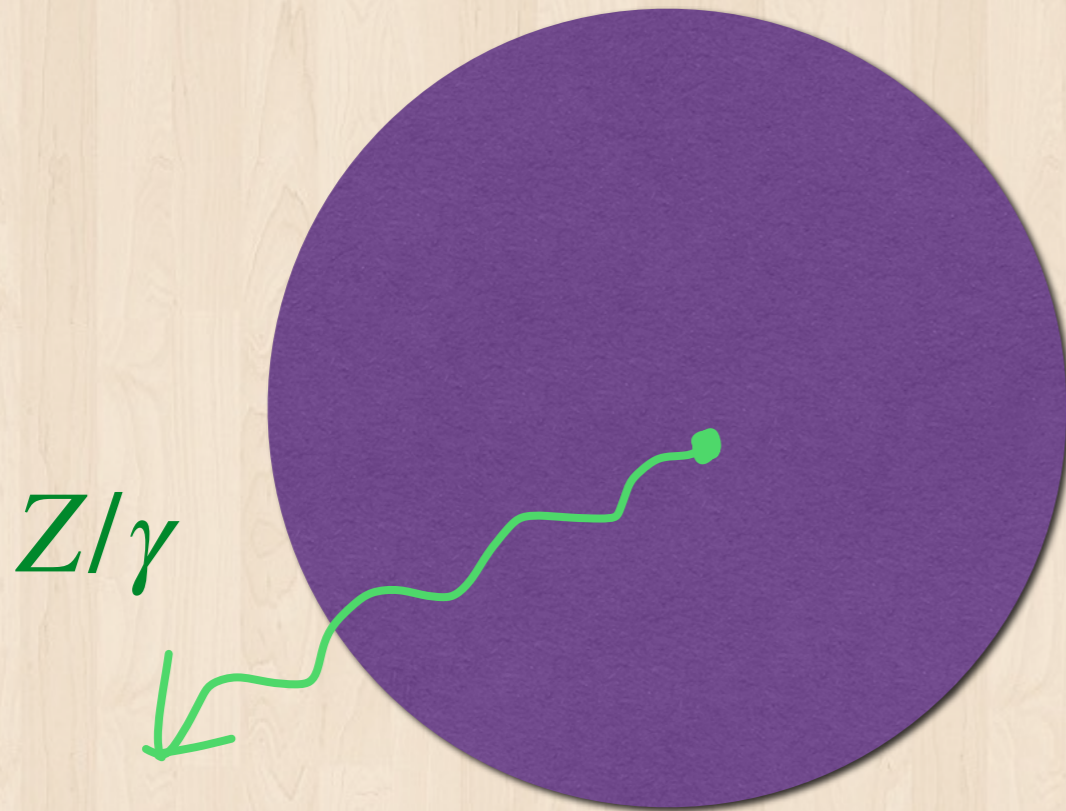
Yi Chen (Vanderbilt)

Sep 28, 2024. Soft jet workshop 2024



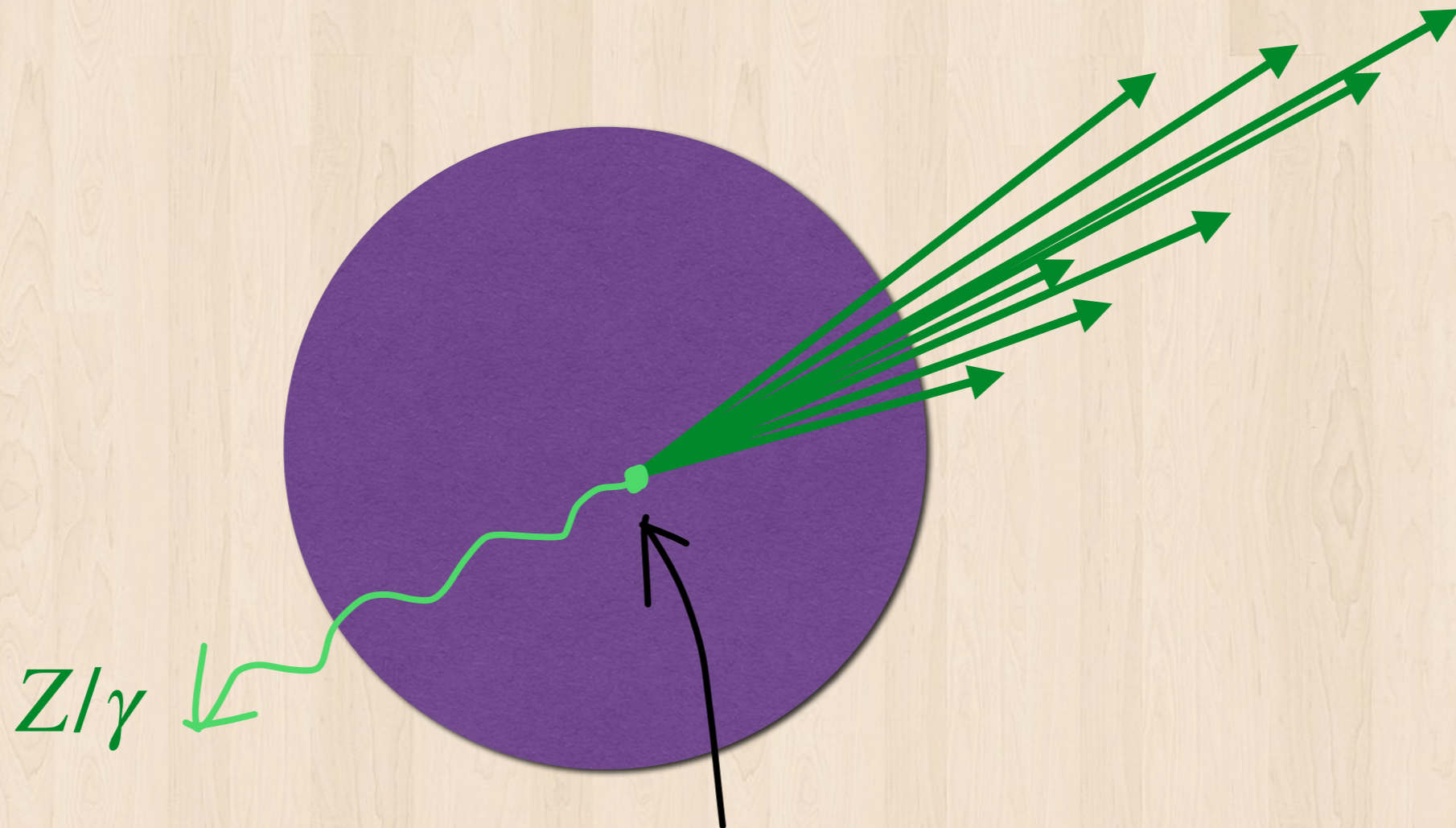
Electroweak probes

Unique probe of QGP



Electroweak probes do not interact strongly with QGP
when we go to high energy, QGP effects are minimal

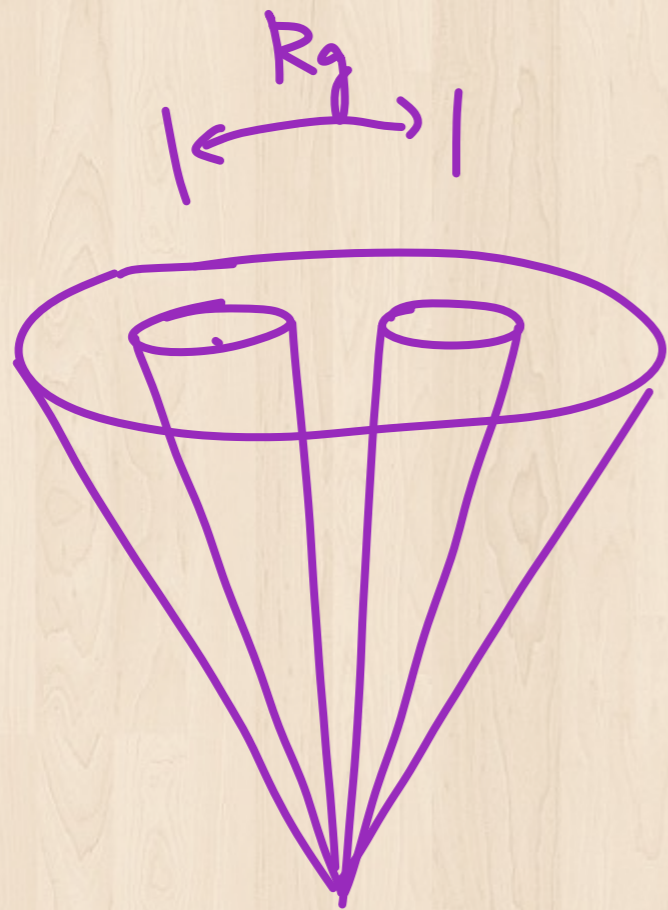
Tagging initial collision



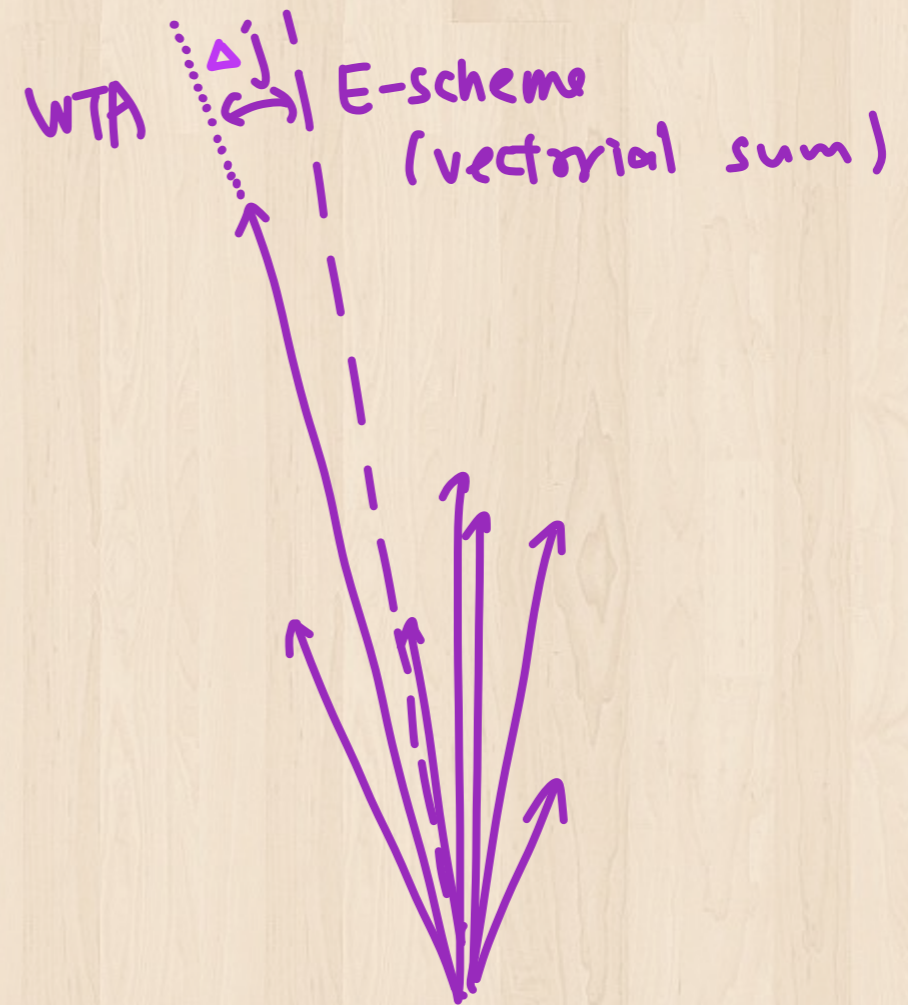
They can serve as excellent tag to tell us something about this hard process vertex

e.g. Z/γ +jet, or even Z/γ +X

Observable: examples

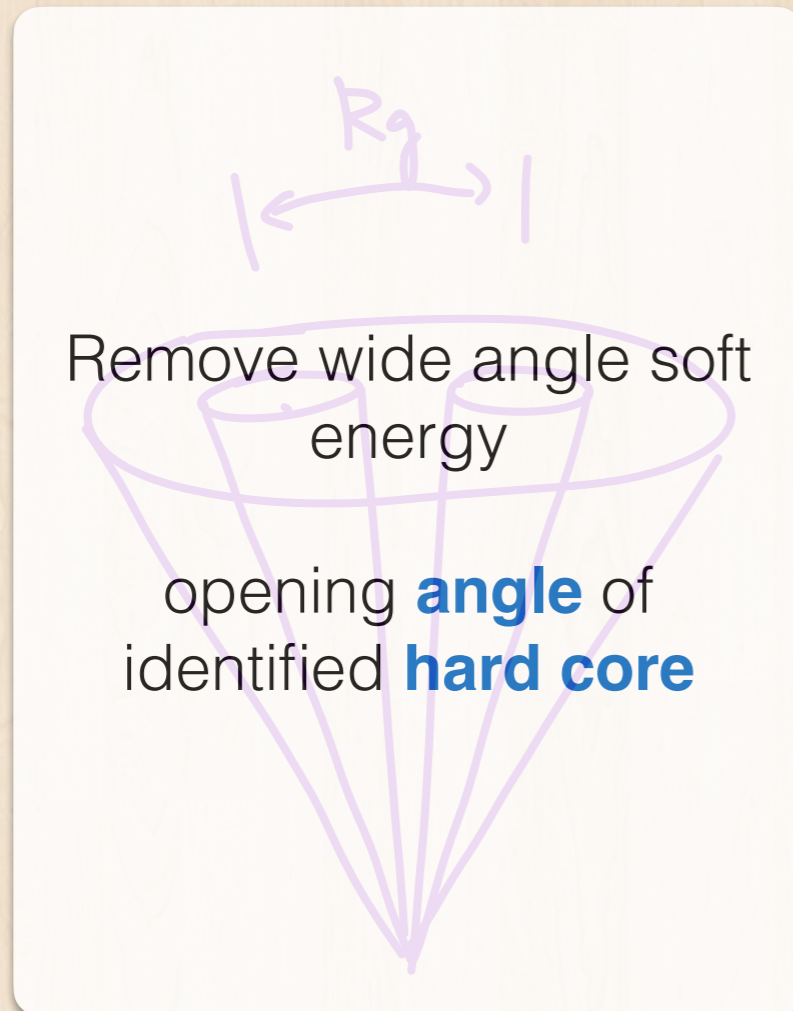


Groomed angle

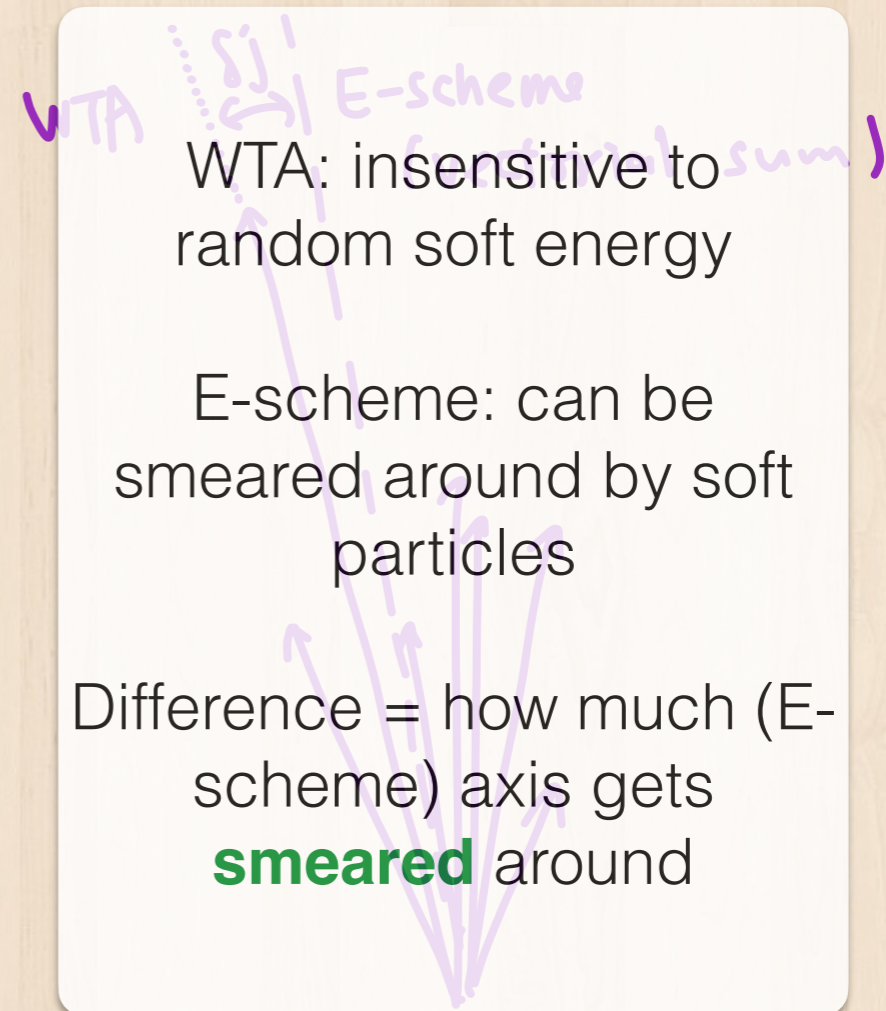


Axis difference
WTA/E-scheme

Observable: examples



Groomed angle



WTA: insensitive to random soft energy

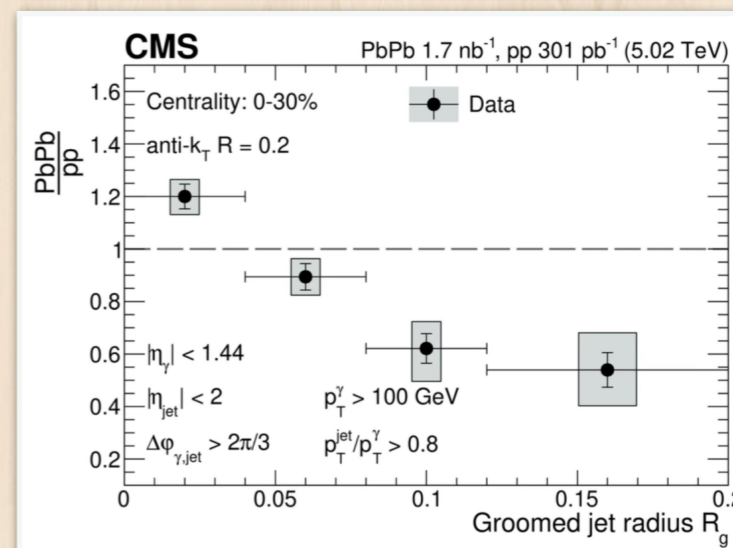
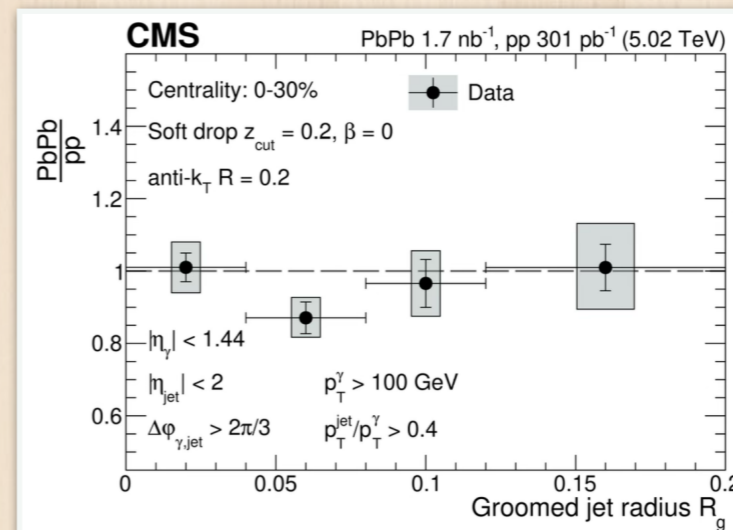
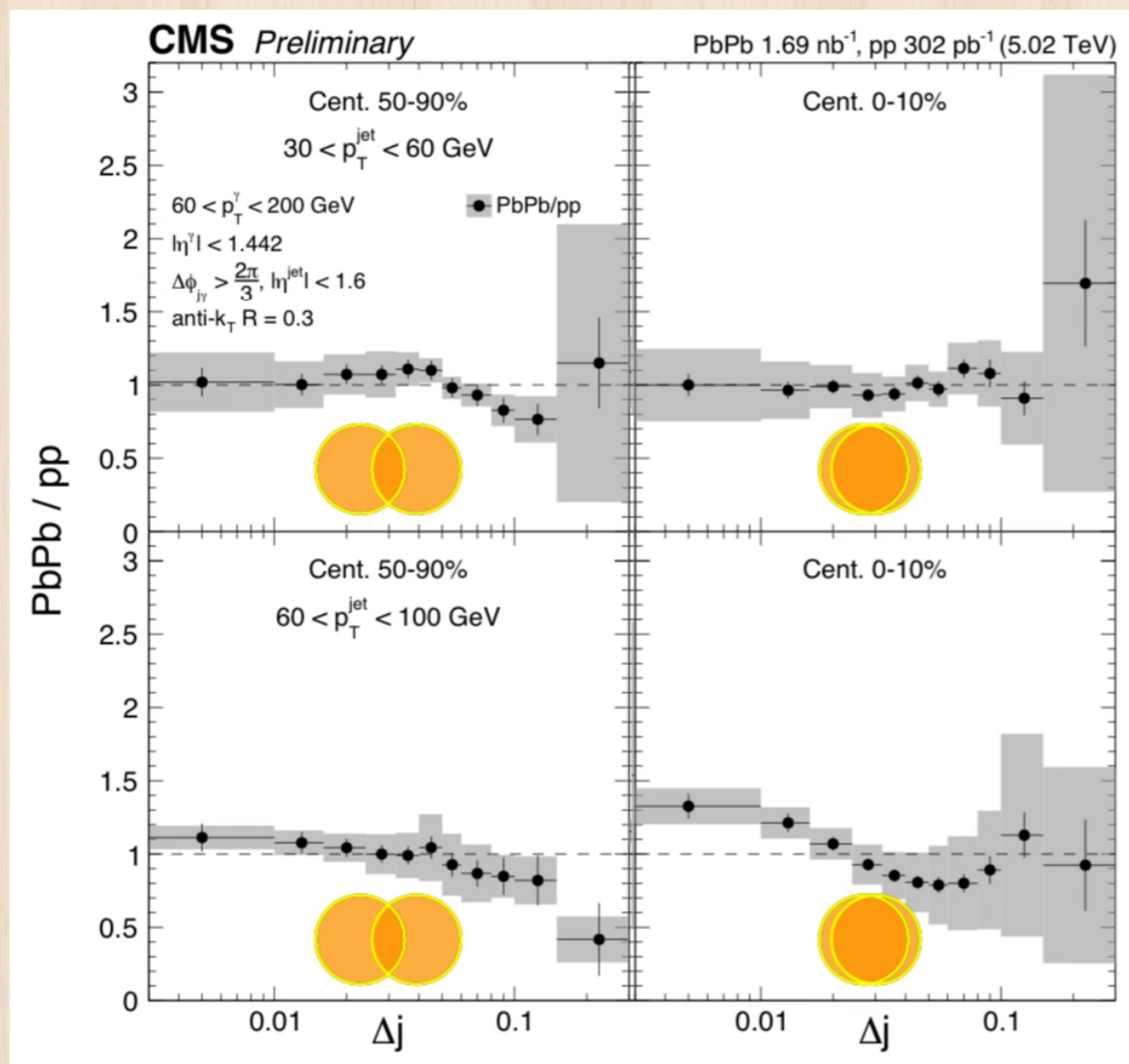
E-scheme: can be smeared around by soft particles

Difference = how much (E-scheme) axis gets **smeared** around

Axis difference
WTA/E-scheme

Results

Looser selection on jets = different trend



More similar to
inclusive jets

Tighter selection on jet = larger selection effect
= narrowing effect reproduced

Electroweak probe as tags

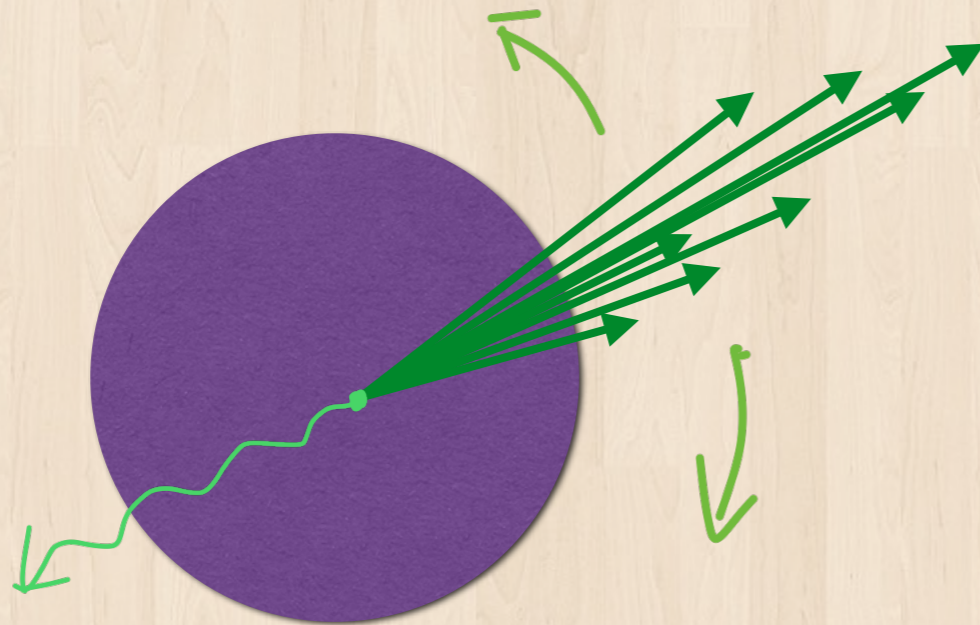
- Electroweak probes can be used as tags
- They provide a **new experimental dial** where we can study the jet quenching effects in more details
- See Molly's talk for further information on R_G and Δj

Wake effect search

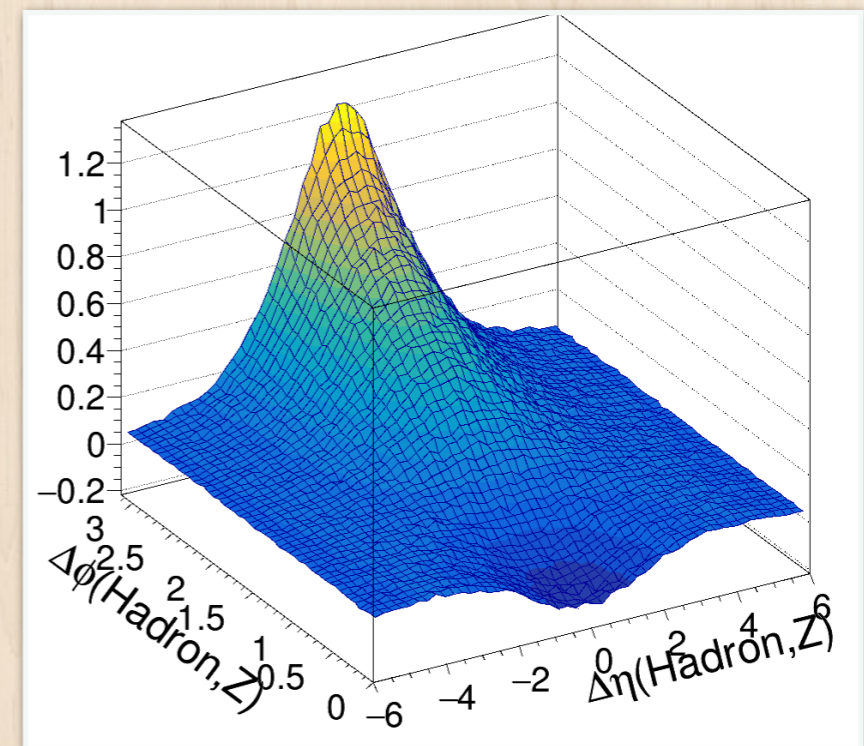


Wake effect

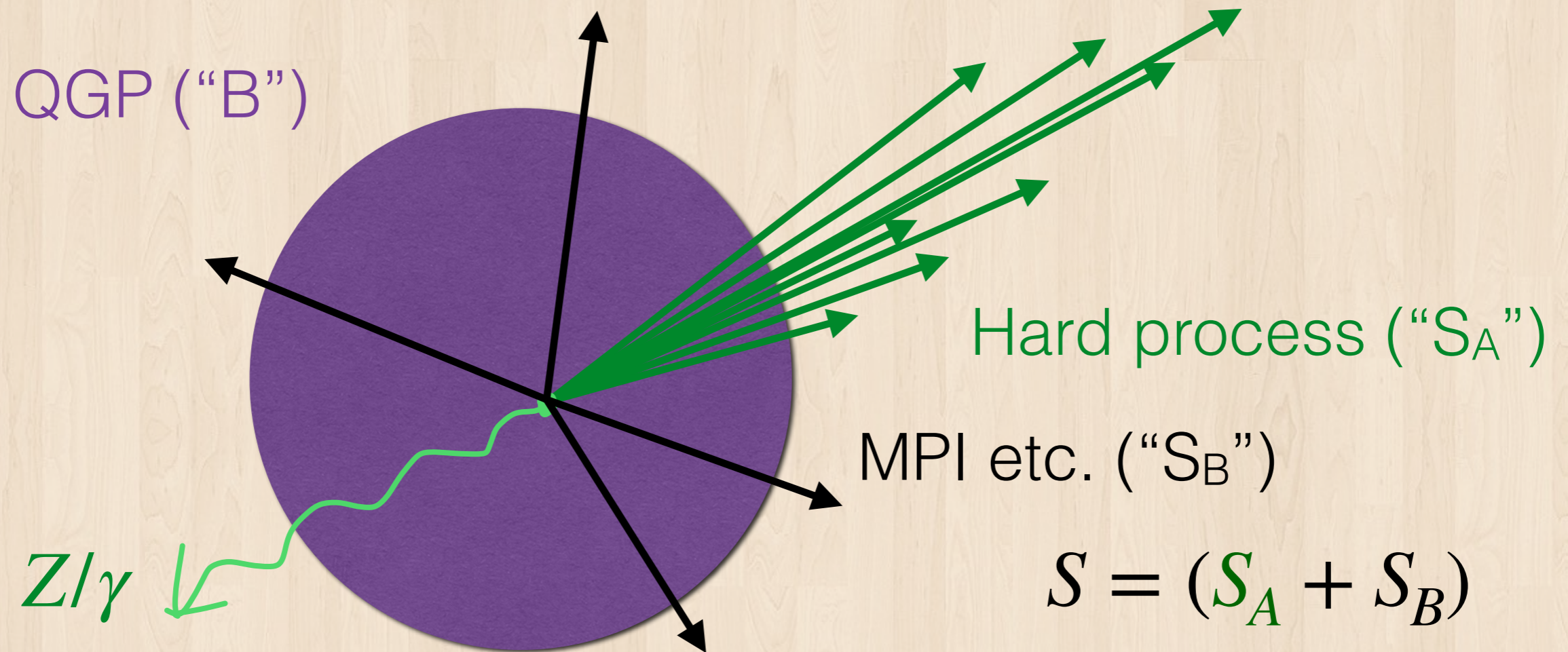
- Analyses isolating the effect with different methods
- Before going to the results I will go through some of them and compare the differences among the analyses



Hybrid wake-only



Different components



S: everything that arises because of the existence of the high- Q^2 collision

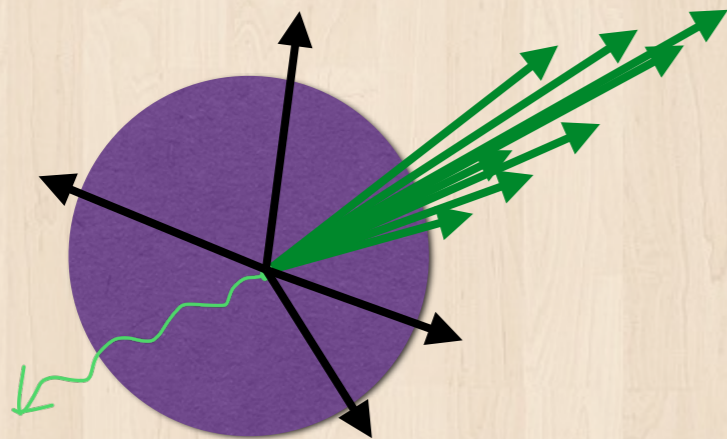
S_A: things directly linked to the hard process

Z-hadron (CMS, 2021)

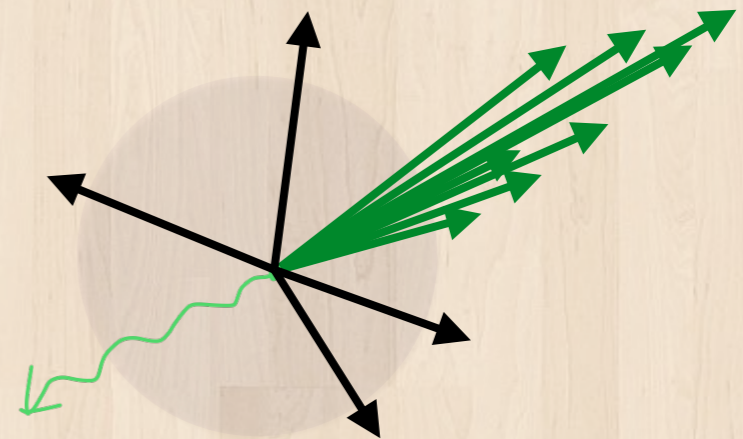
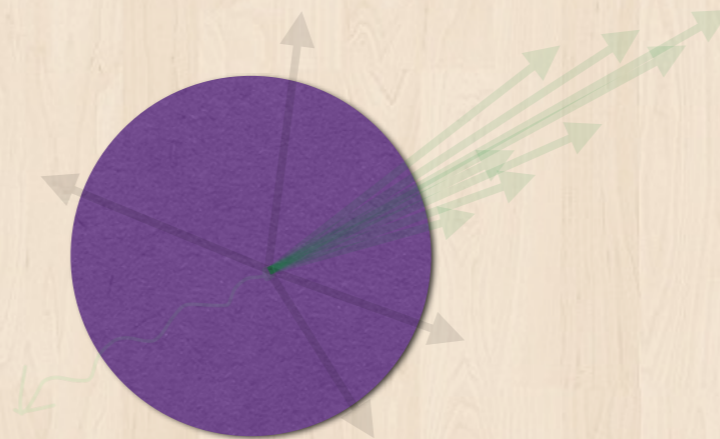
Find Z events (S+B)

Find B event
compatible to signal
sample (B)

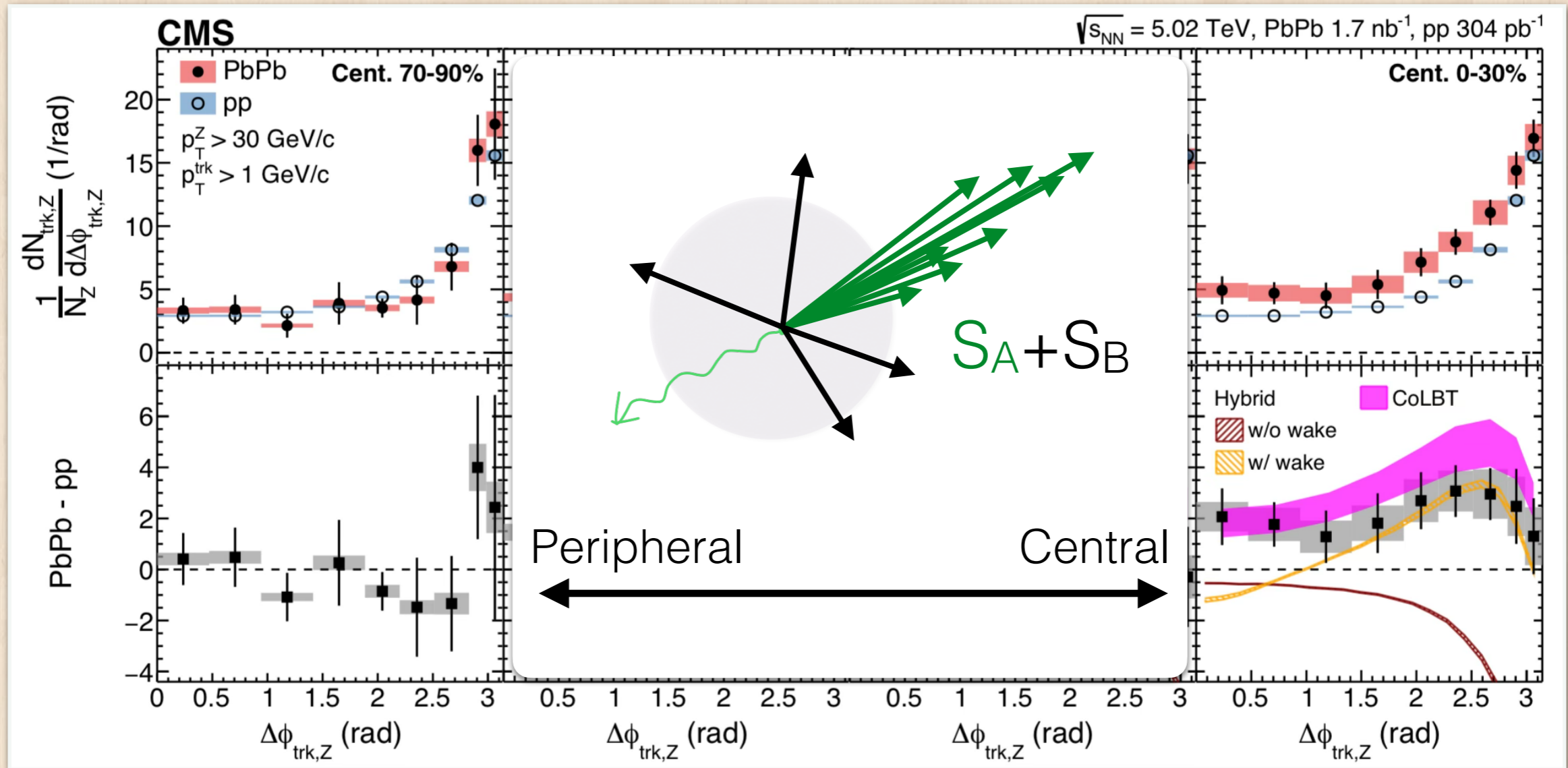
Subtract and study the
“pure-S” contribution



Do not require jets



Z-hadron (CMS, 2021)



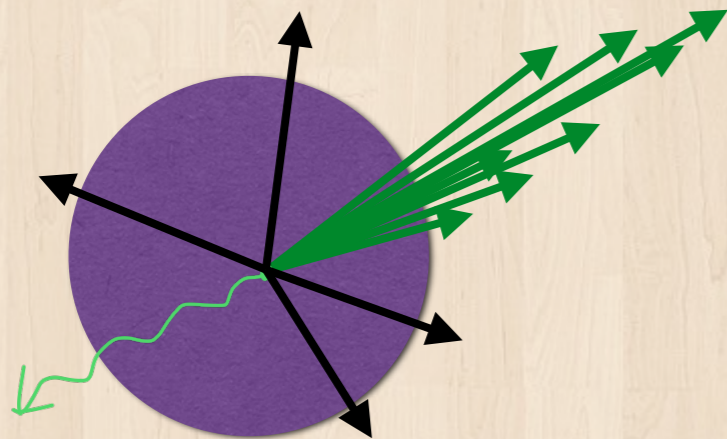
MPI energy (S_B) thermalized and increase particle count
 Shape of S_A drowned by S_B

Photon-jet (ATLAS, 2023)

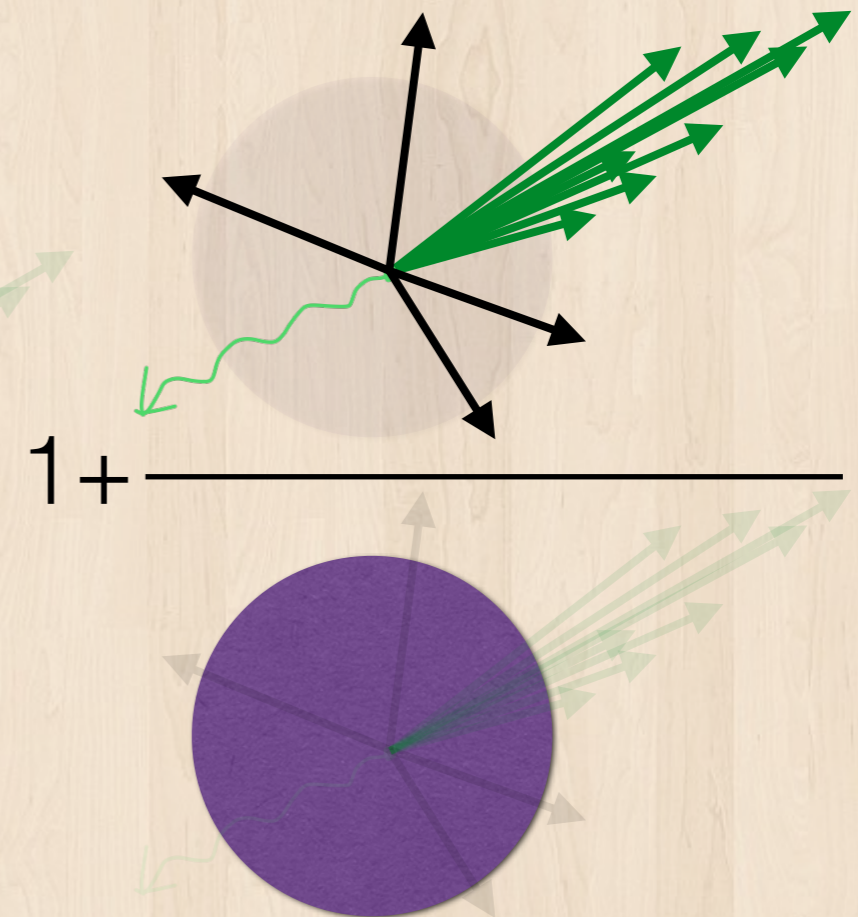
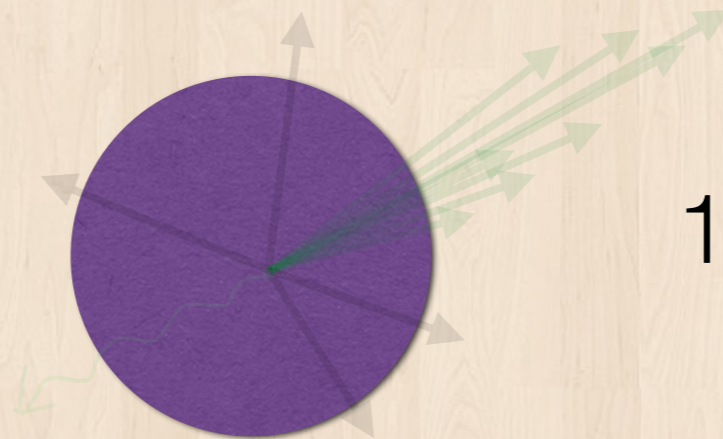
Find γ events (S+B)

Build pure-B
contribution through
event mixing

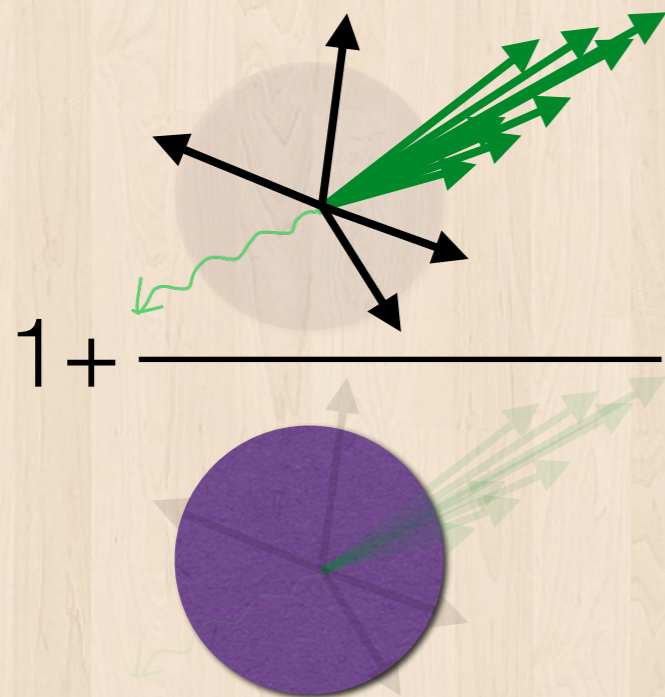
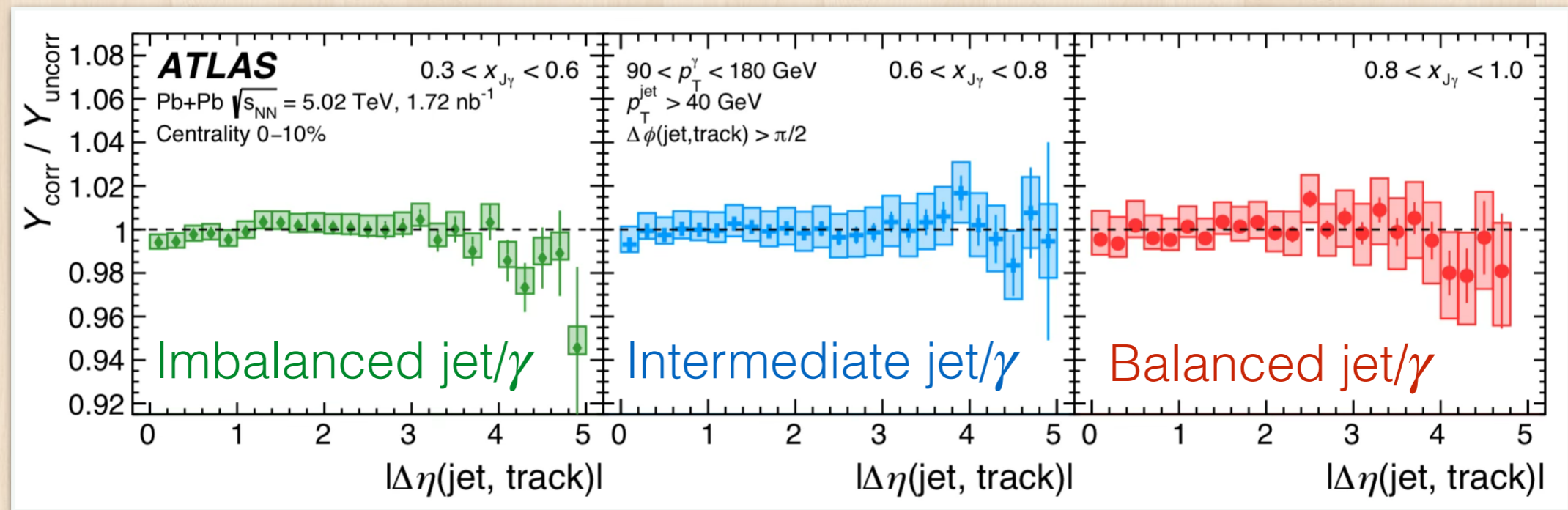
Divide and search for
effects



Require jets



Photon-jet (ATLAS, 2023)



Size of signal w.r.t. background

“1.005” means “S is 0.5% of B”

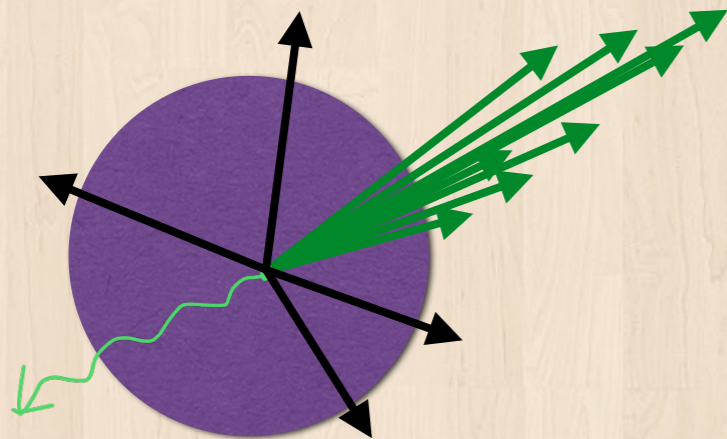
Some hint but not very significant
 with further analysis with fits

Z-hadron (CMS, 2024)

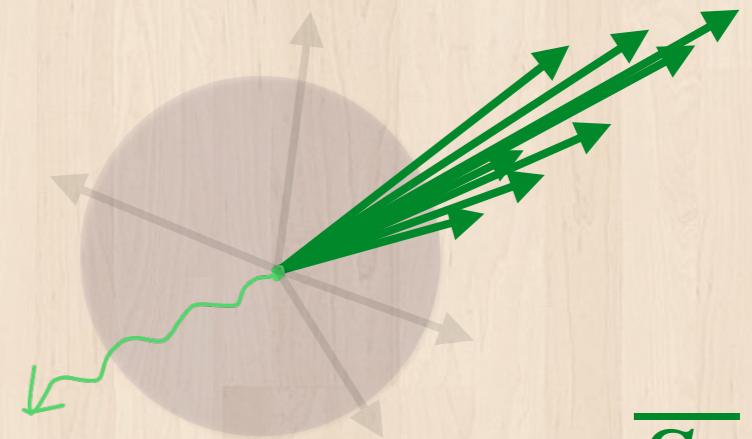
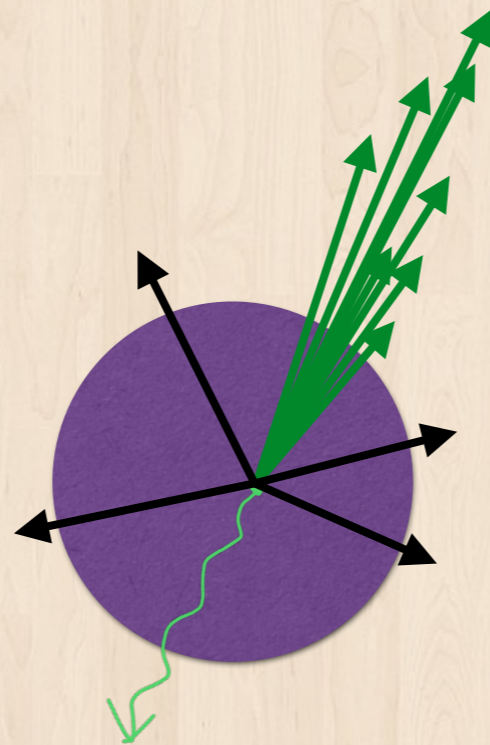
Find Z events (S+B)

Match with another Z event (S'+B')

Subtract and observe difference

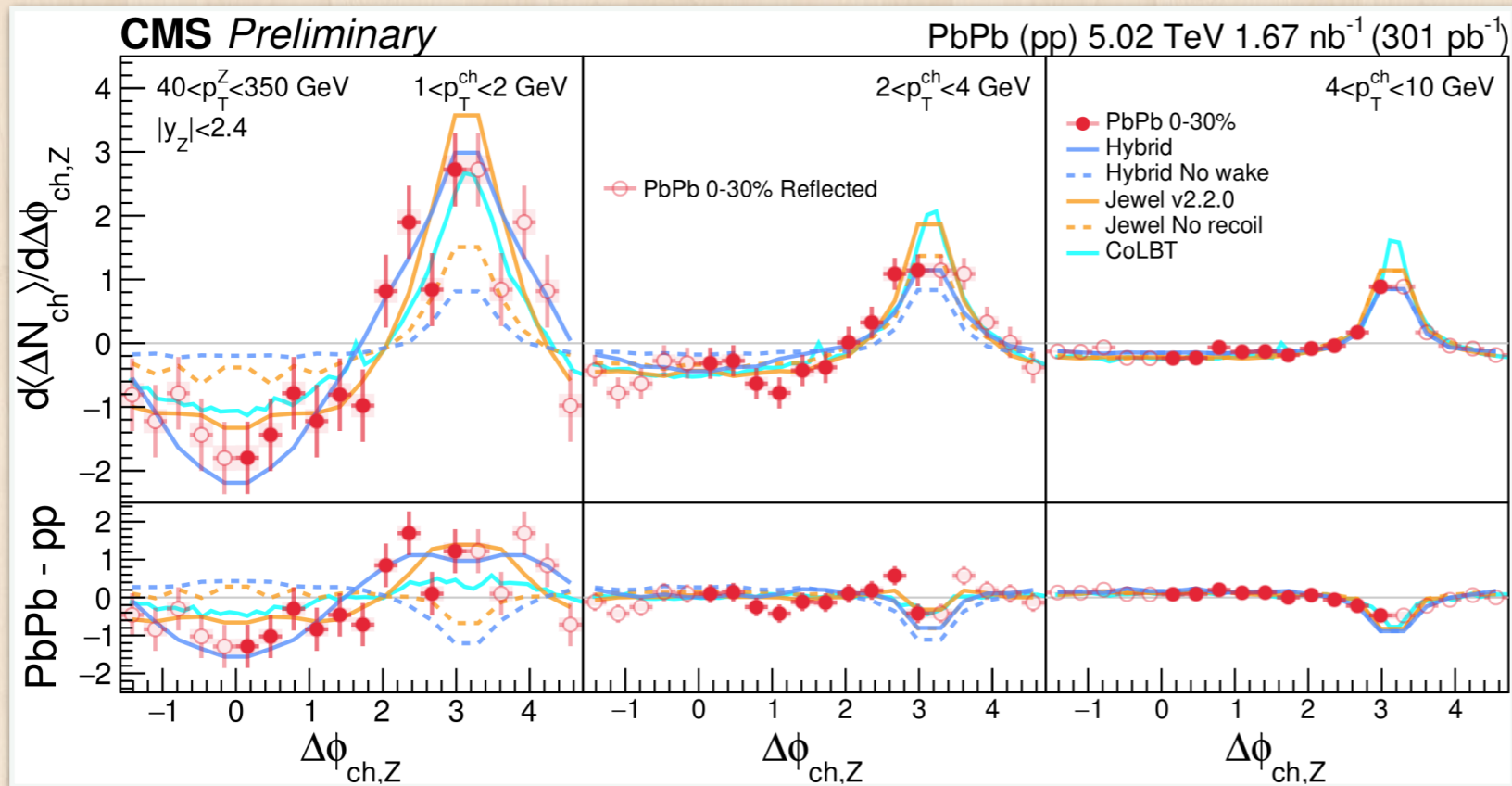


Do not require jets



$-\overline{S}_A$

Z-hadron (CMS, 2024)



Subtraction of average S_A : area by definition 0

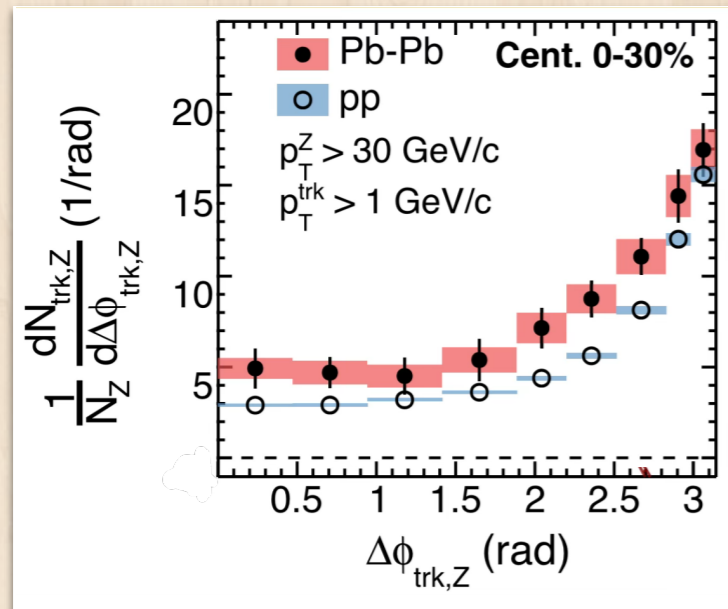
We report the relative modification in different angles
 ...can always shift back to absolute yield

Background (B) and MPI (S_B) do not contribute

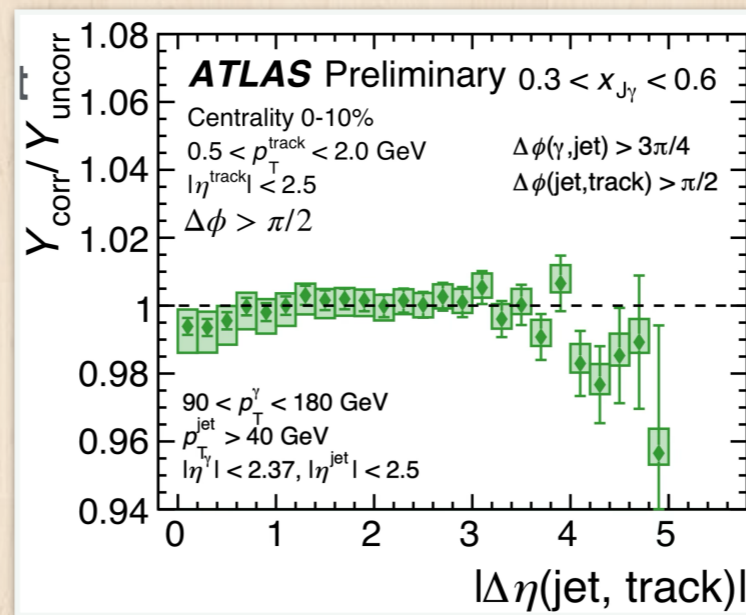
Some additional discussions

- Why $Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ channel?
 - There is nothing special in the Z direction in the detector
 - We are looking for small effects: ATLAS sees $|S/B| < 1\%$
- How to interpret this $\langle \Delta N_{ch} \rangle$?
 - It's the **shape**: relative enhancement/depletion
 - We can measure the shape and normalization separately. They contain different information

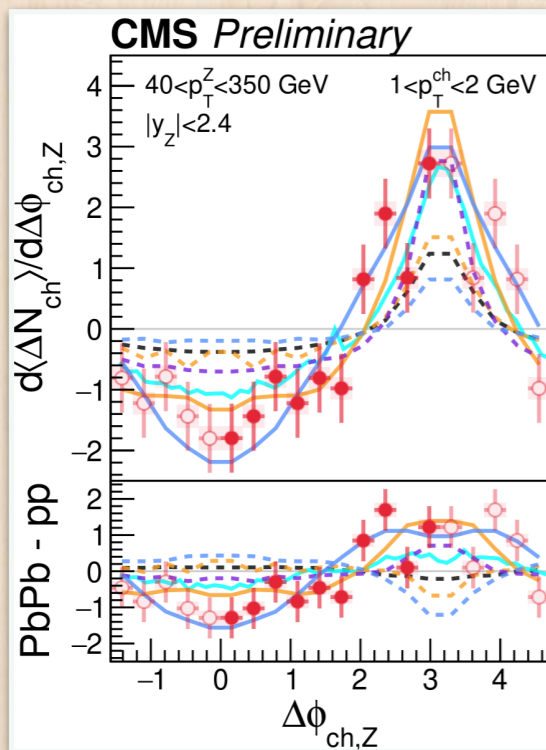
What's measured: overview



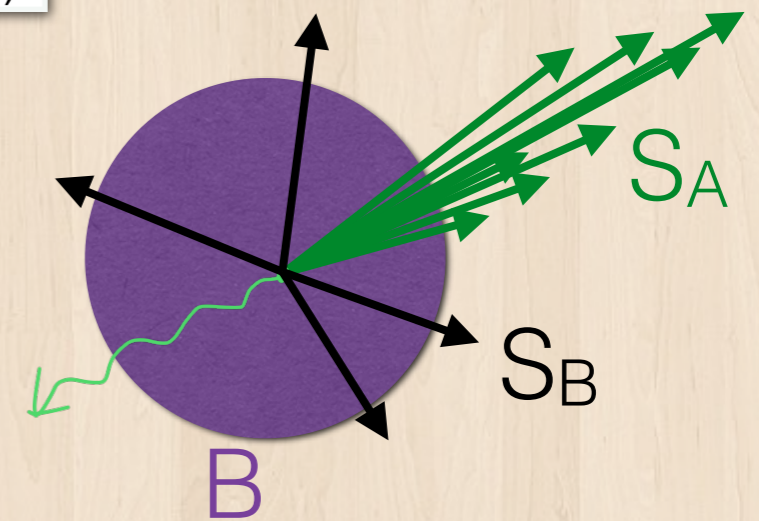
$$(S+B) - B = S = S_A + S_B$$



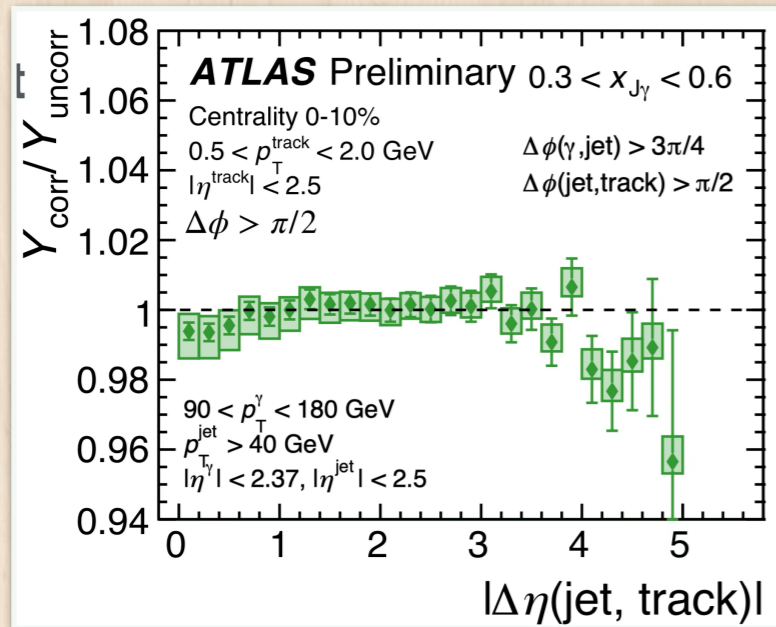
$$(S+B)/B$$



$$(S+B) - (S'+B') = S - S' = S_A - \overline{S_A}$$

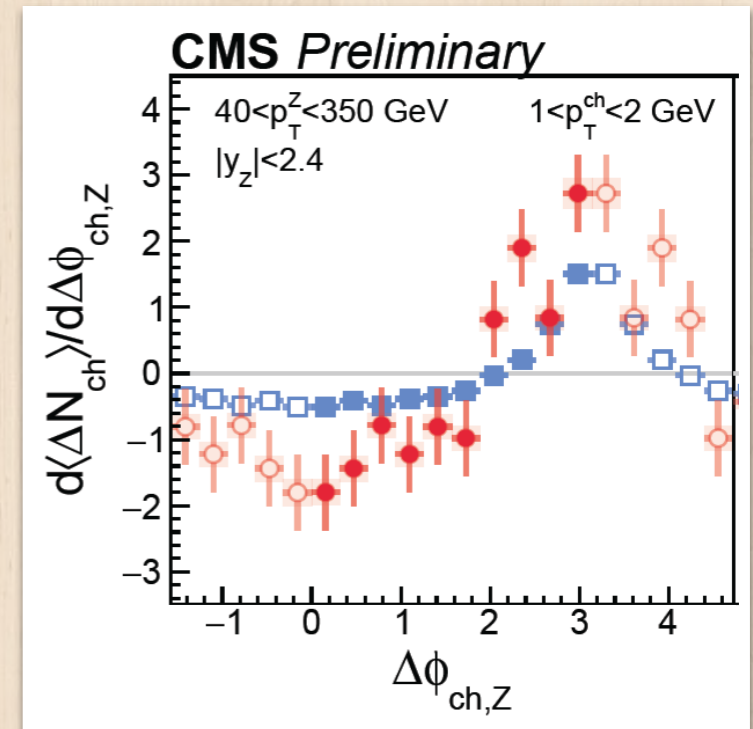
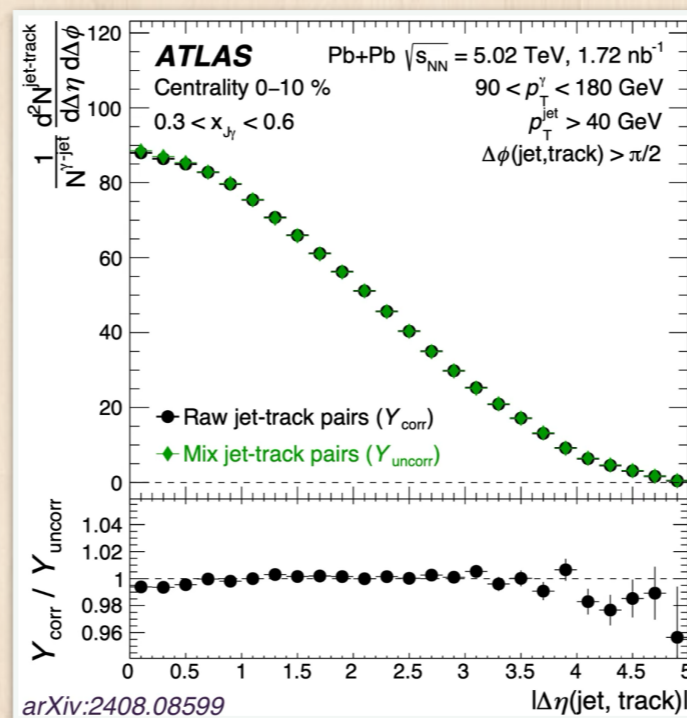


Compatibility ATLAS vs CMS?



$$|S/B| \lesssim 1\%$$

(check PbPb vs pp)



$$B \simeq 90$$

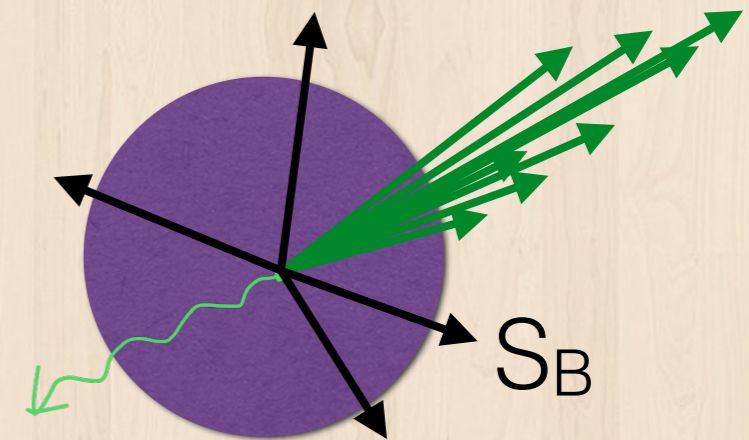
$$S - \bar{S} \simeq O(1 - 2)$$

Caveat: selections not the same

Need more careful look to conclude
but don't see obvious signs of inconsistency

Note on building “B” contribution

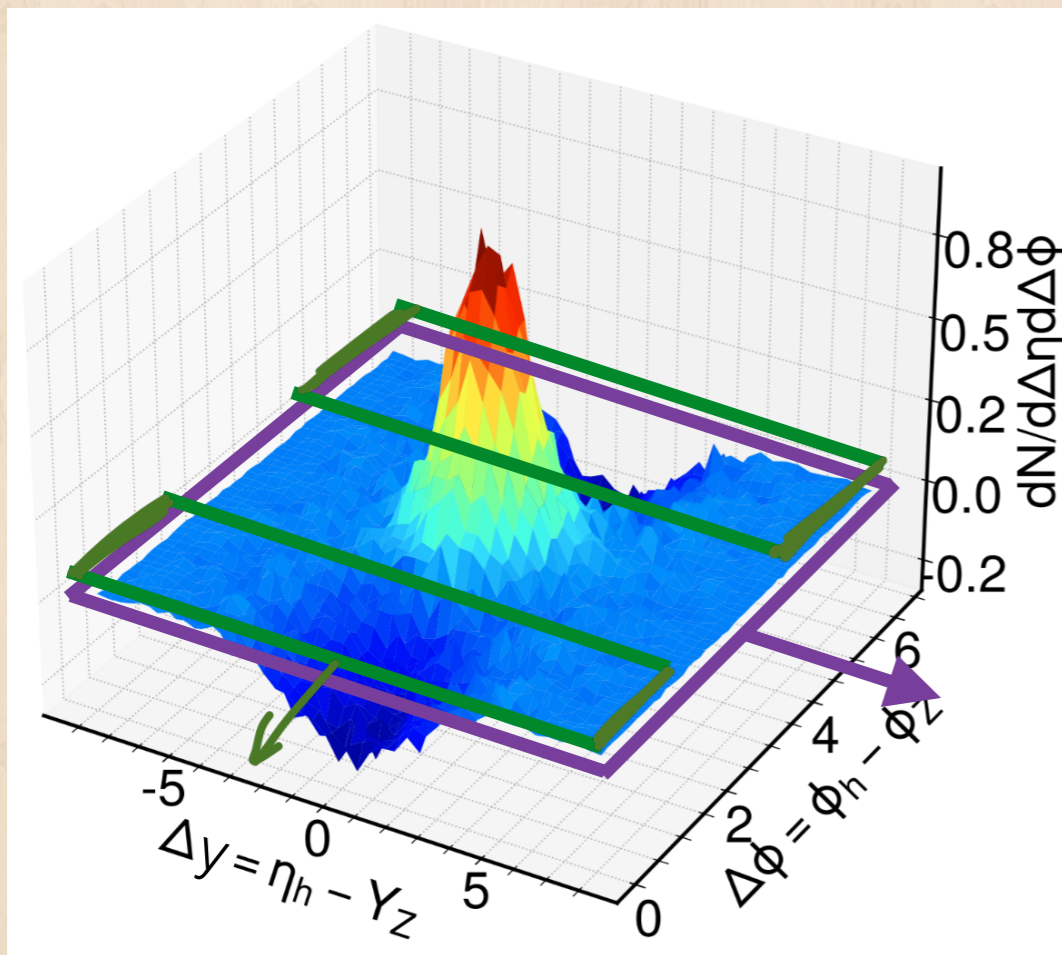
- Typically we use some detector region as “event activity measure” and we match it (in addition to event plane & vertex position)
- Some difference between ATLAS 2023 and CMS 2021 treatment
 - CMS 2021: HF ($3 < |\eta| < 5$)
 - Corrects for S that enters HF
 - ATLAS 2023: FCal ($3.1 < |\eta| < 4.9$)
 - Not applicable for CMS 2024



Looking closer at latest
CMS Z-hadron result

Projection to 1D

CoLBT



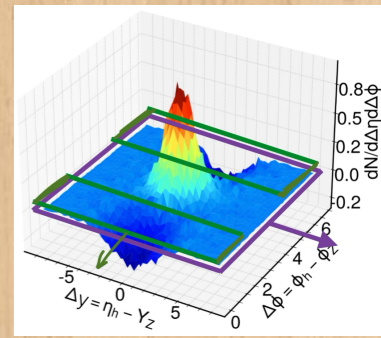
Project to $\Delta\phi$

- Full phase space
- Jet-side peak
- Z-side dip

Project to Δy

- Select only Z side
- Focus on the dip structure

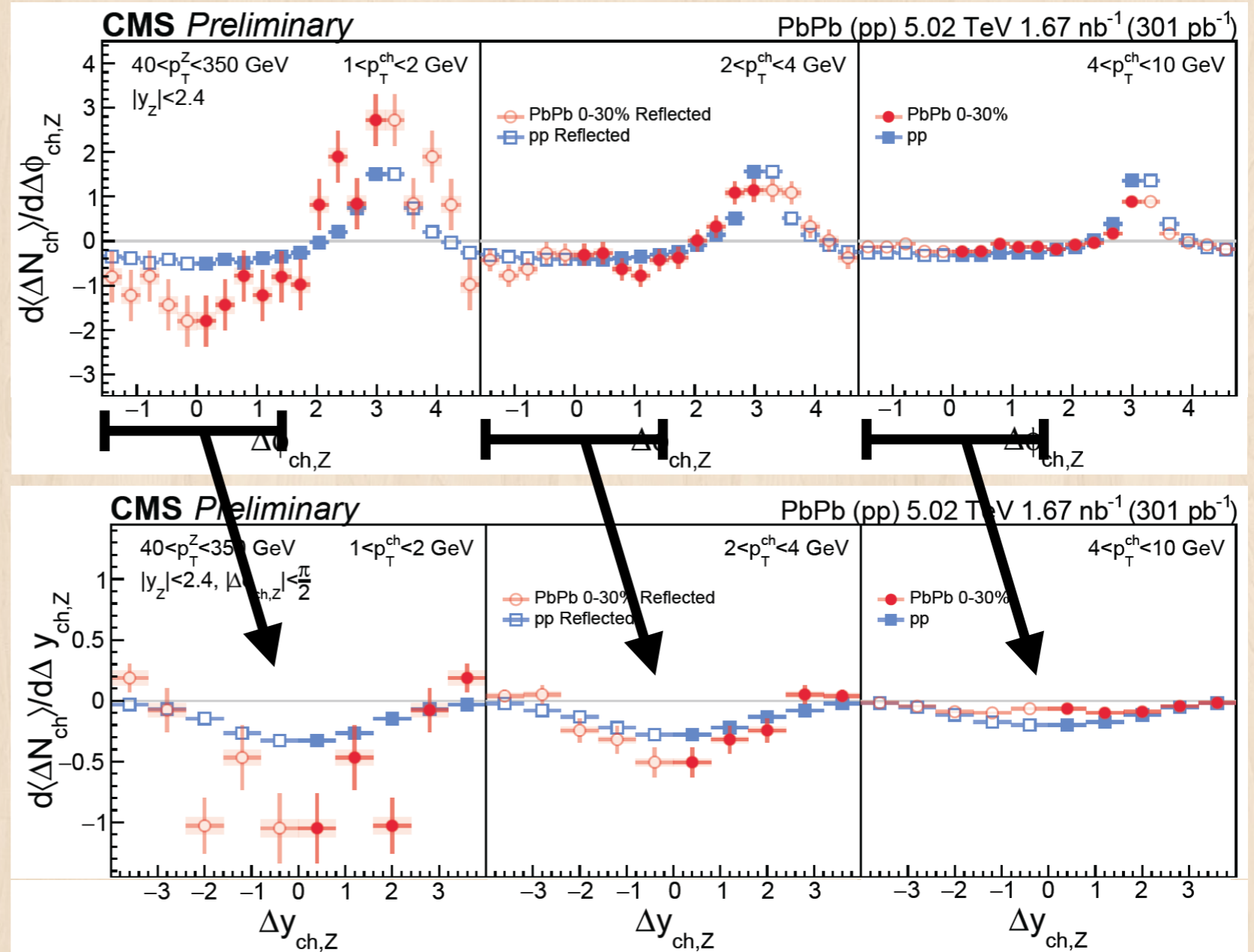
p_T dependence



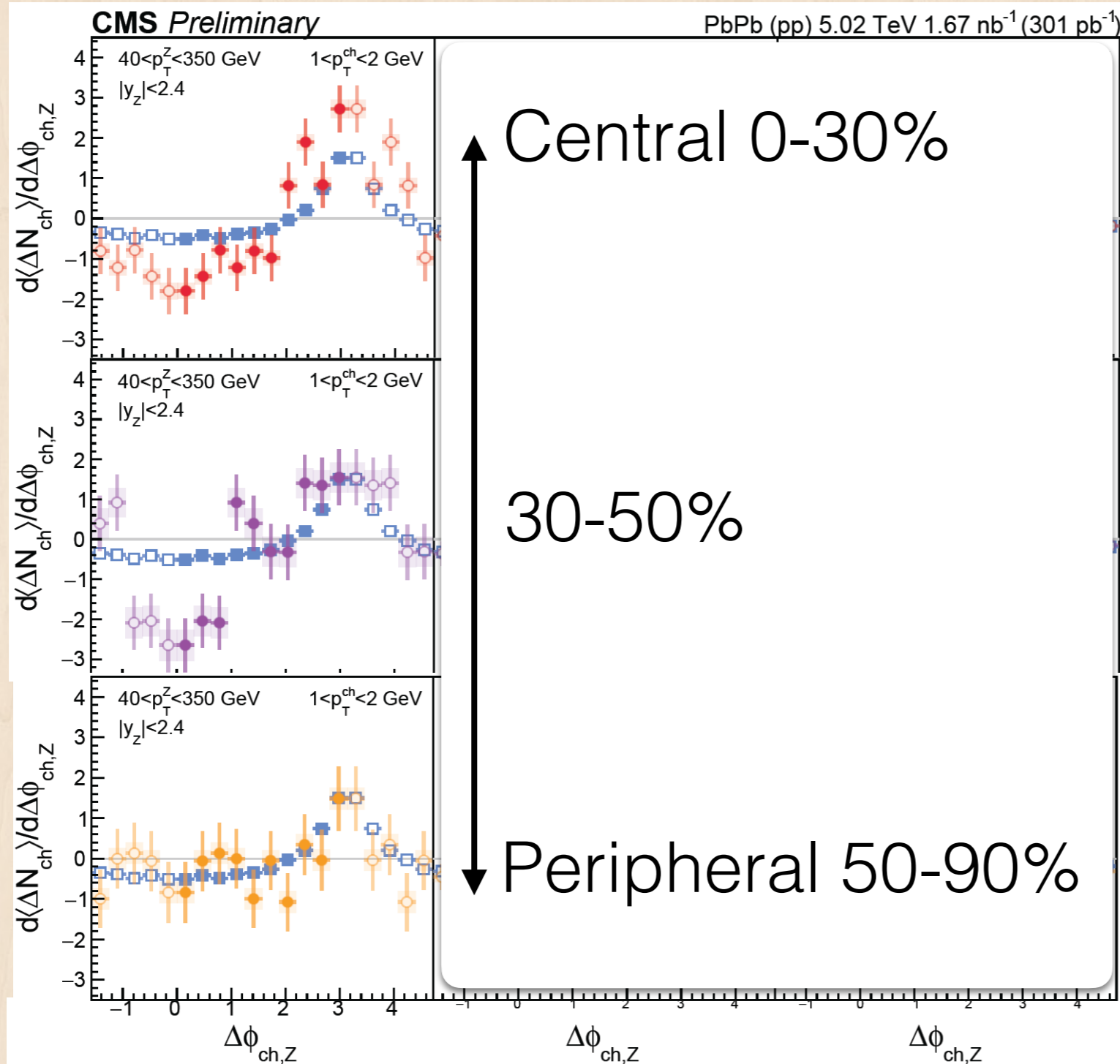
Larger modulation at lower track p_T

Reverse trend at higher $p_T \rightarrow$ jet quenching

Dip structure also in Δy



Centrality dependence (low p_T)

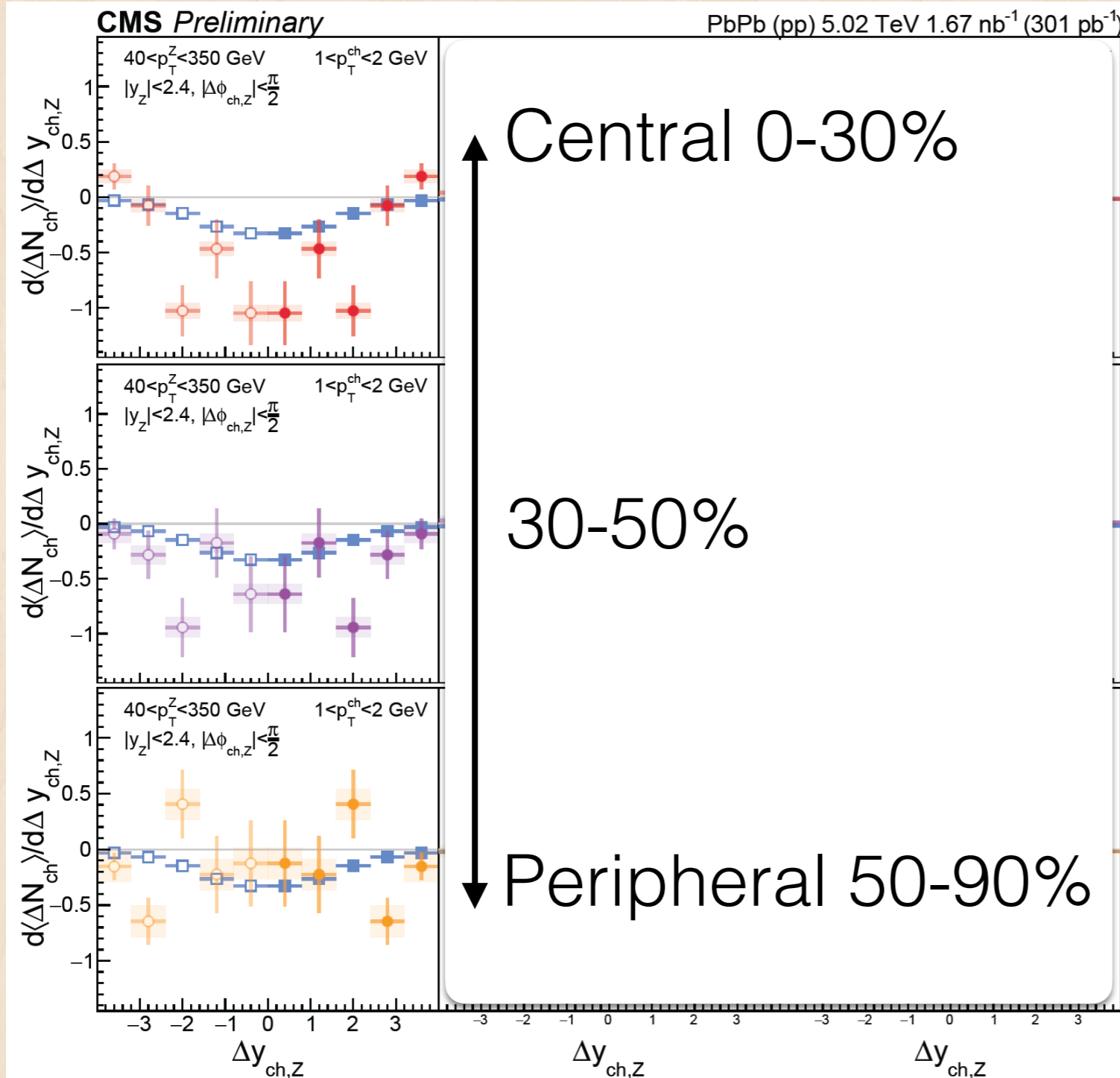


Effect seen in
 0-30% and
 30-50%

Larger fluctuation
 30-50%: smaller
 range

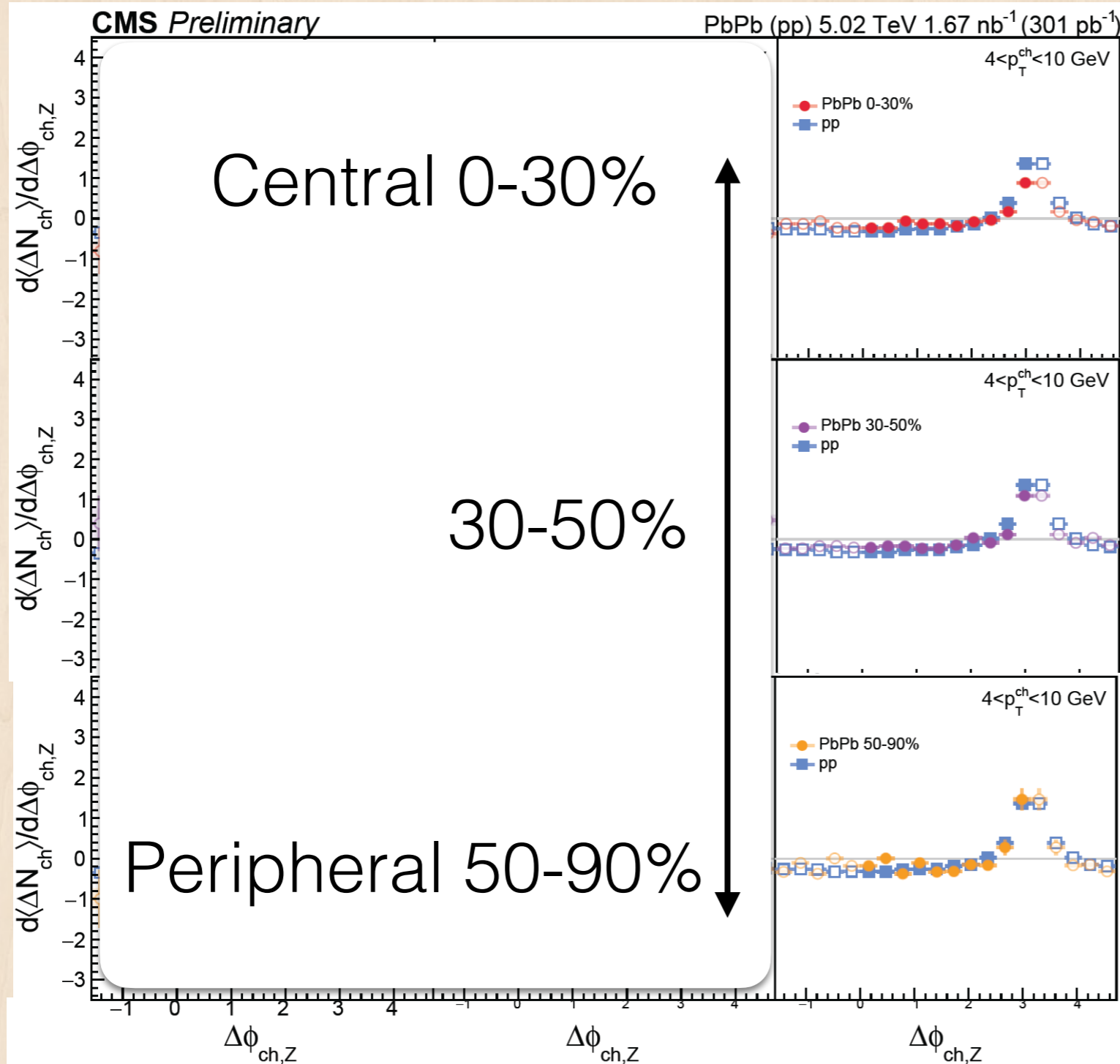
Nothing 50-90%

Centrality dependence (low p_T)



More easily see
the centrality
evolution in this
projection

Centrality dependence (high p_T)



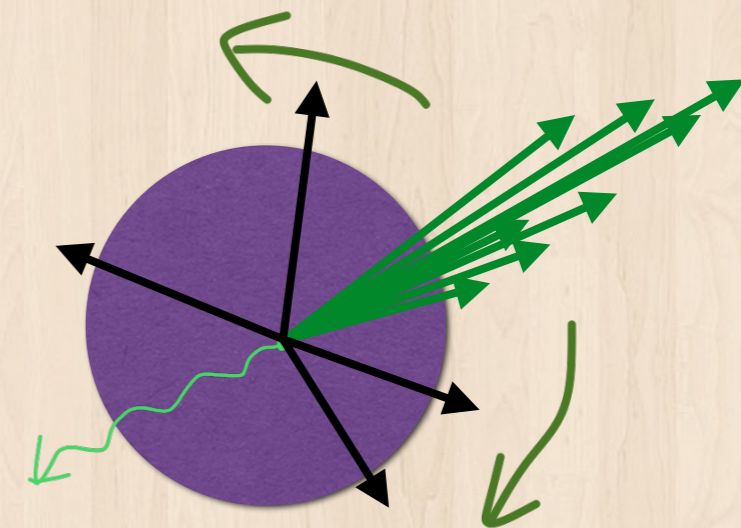
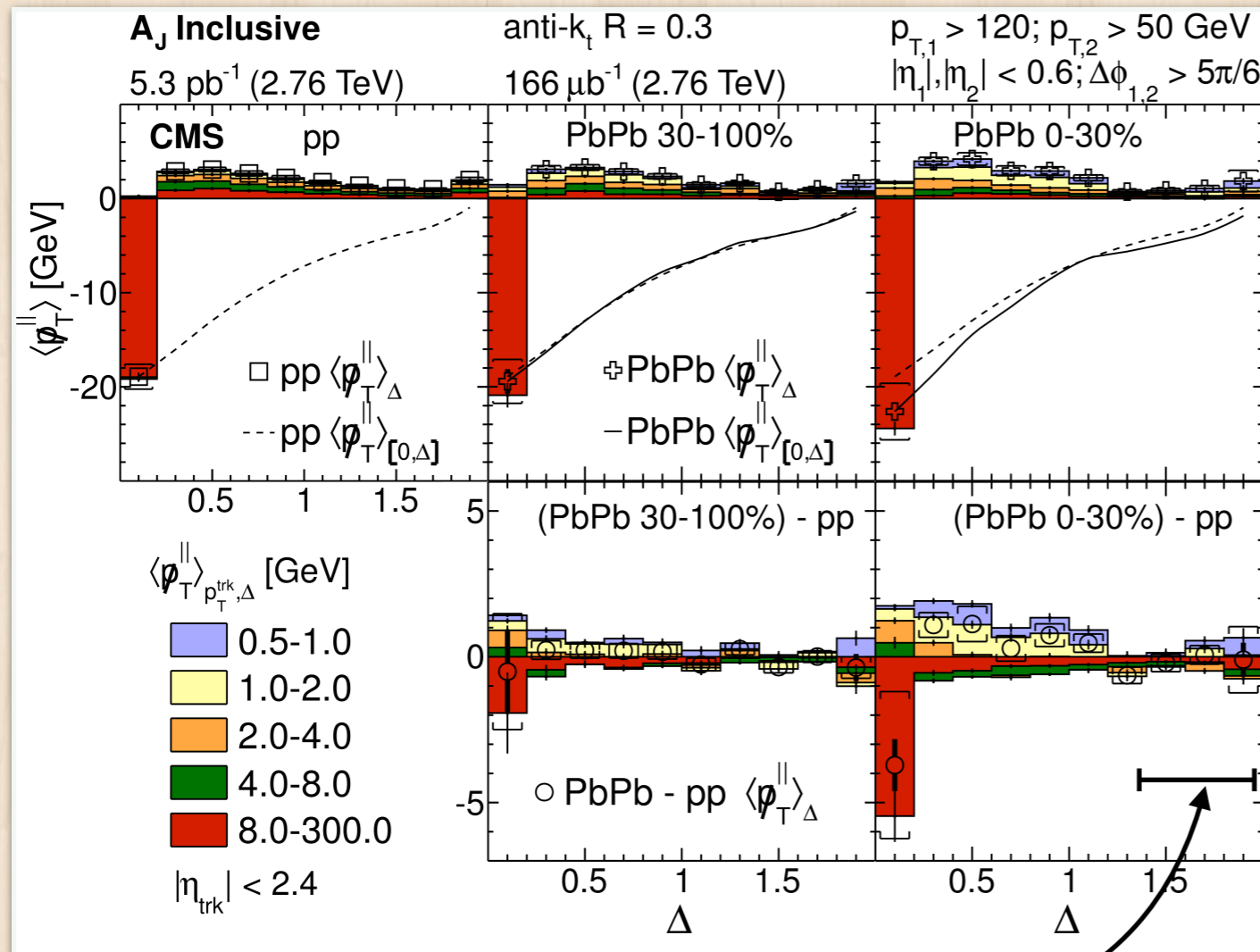
Jet-side peak
gets lower for
more central

Consistent with
intuition on jet
quenching

Nothing 50-90%

One possible
next step

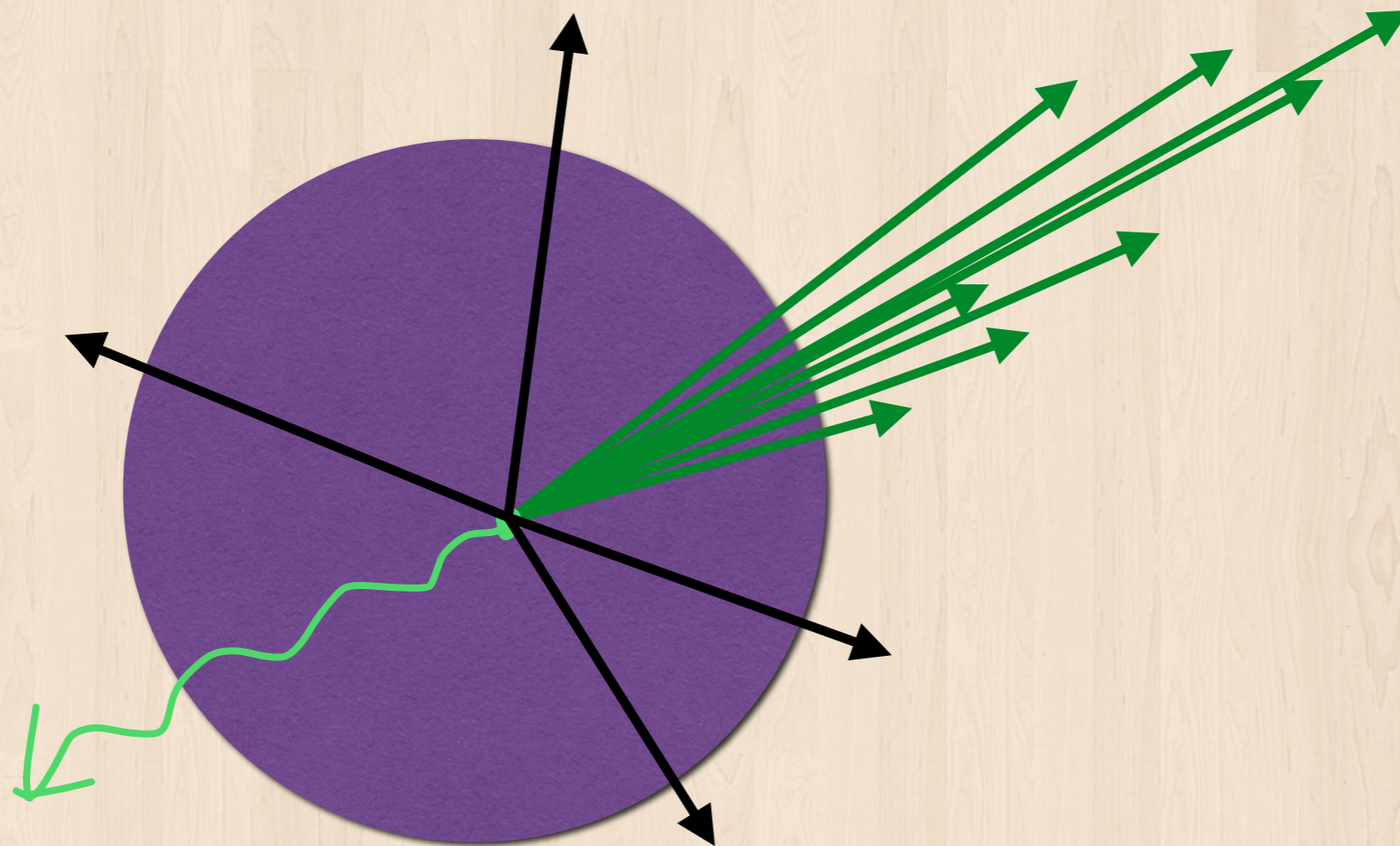
Energy propagation



Z-tag allows
looking at the full
phase space

Effect can go beyond $\pi/2$

Mapping out energy propagation



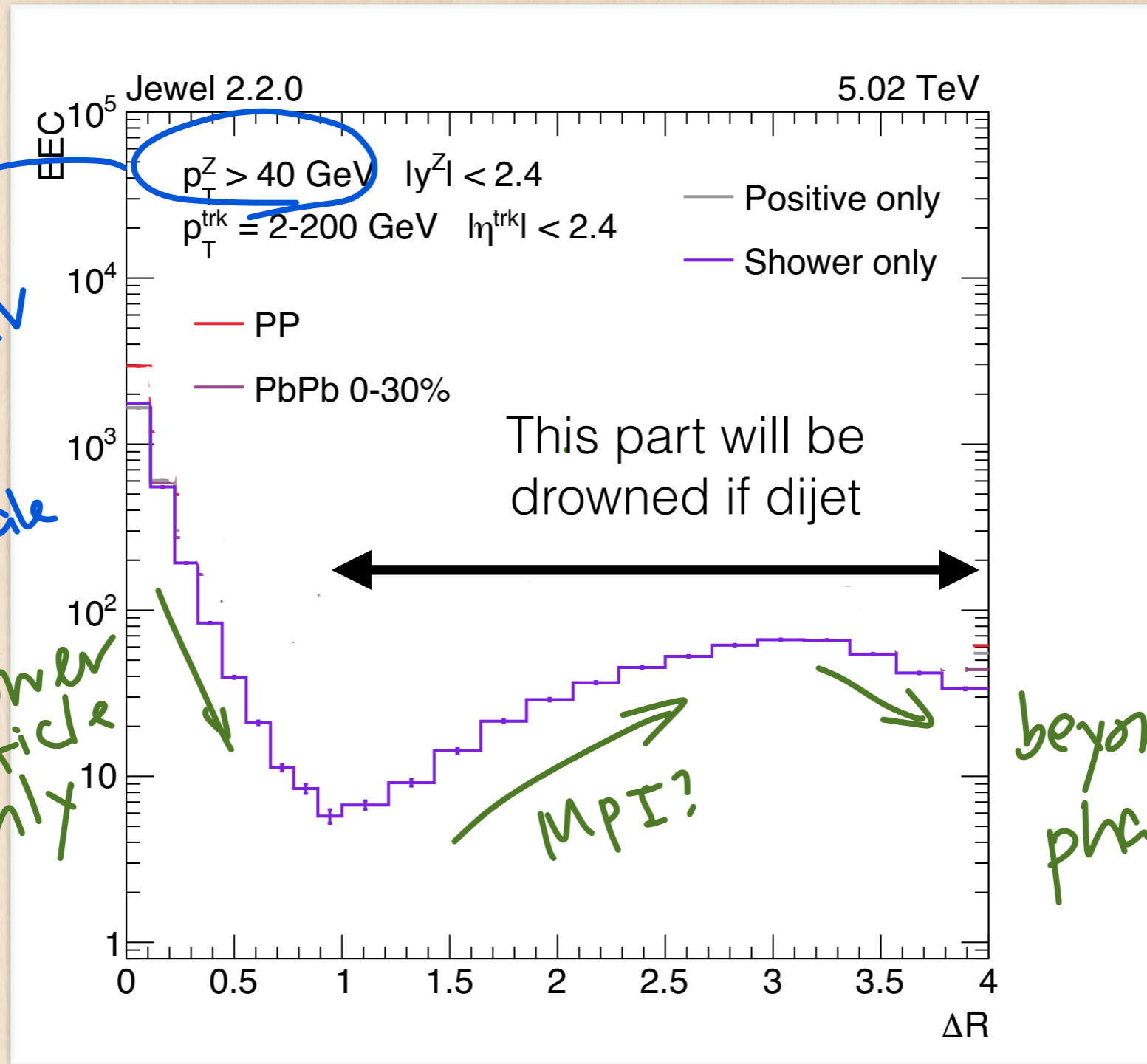
Z-hadron: correlation hadrons vs. Z

Next step: correlation between hadrons
→ tag event with Z then look at hadron EEC

No-recoil JEWEL

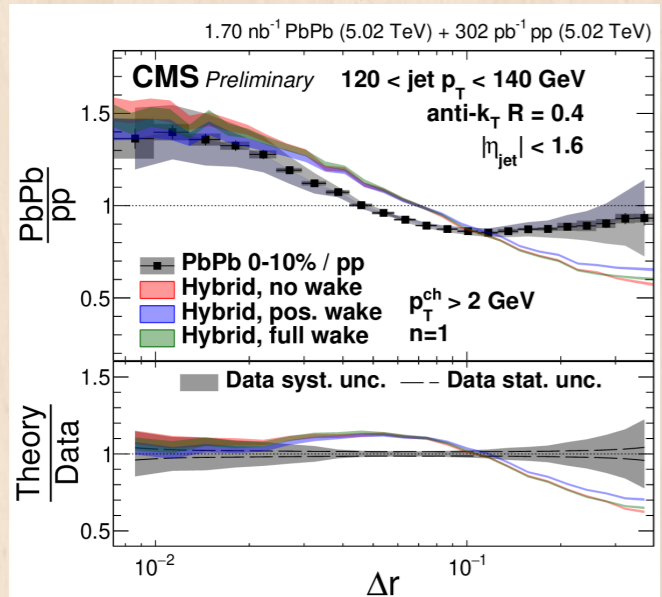
typical scale
 $\Rightarrow < 0(100) \text{ GeV}$
 inclusive
 \Rightarrow closer to RHIC scale

shower particle only

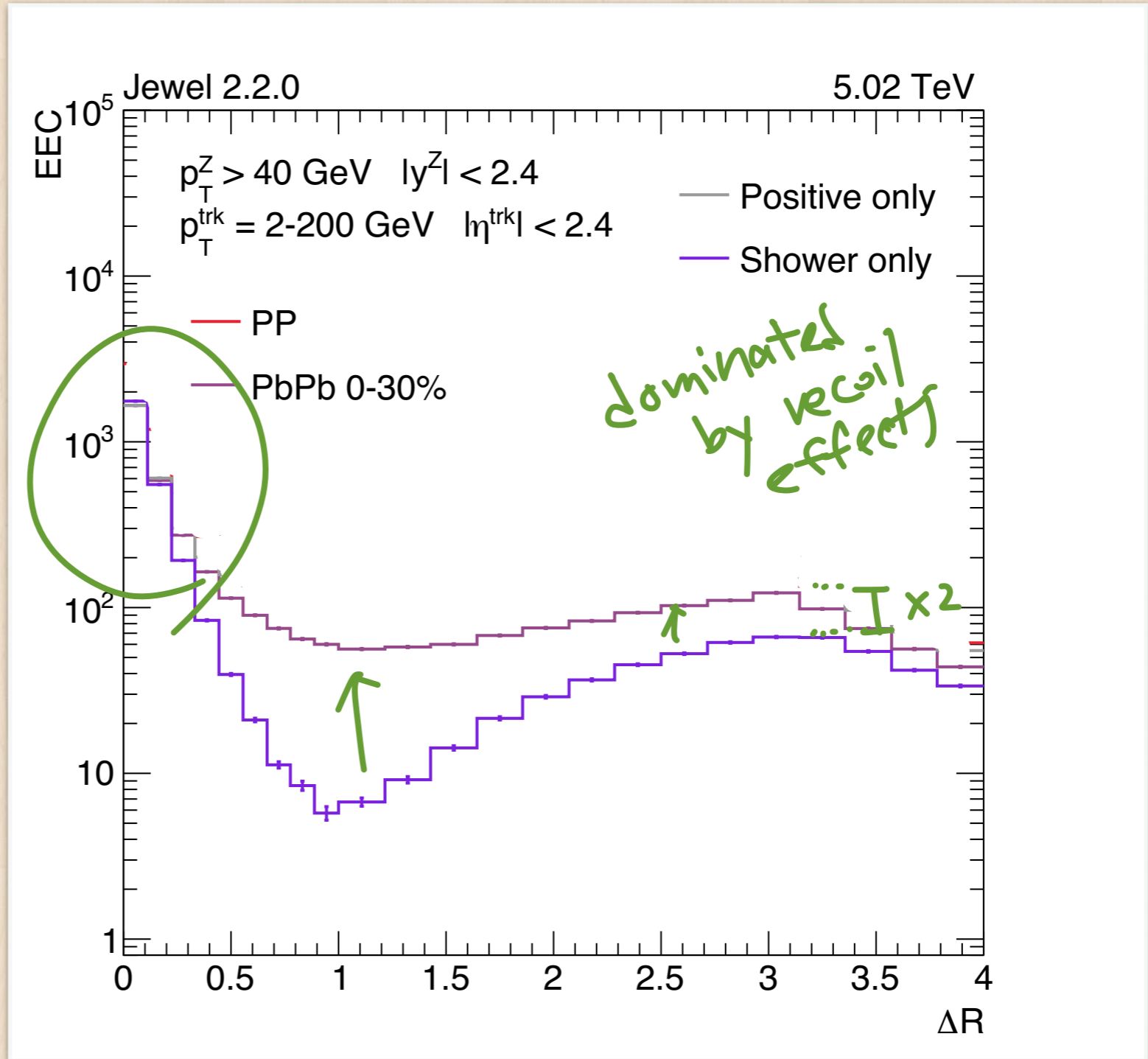


beyond TI:
 phase space

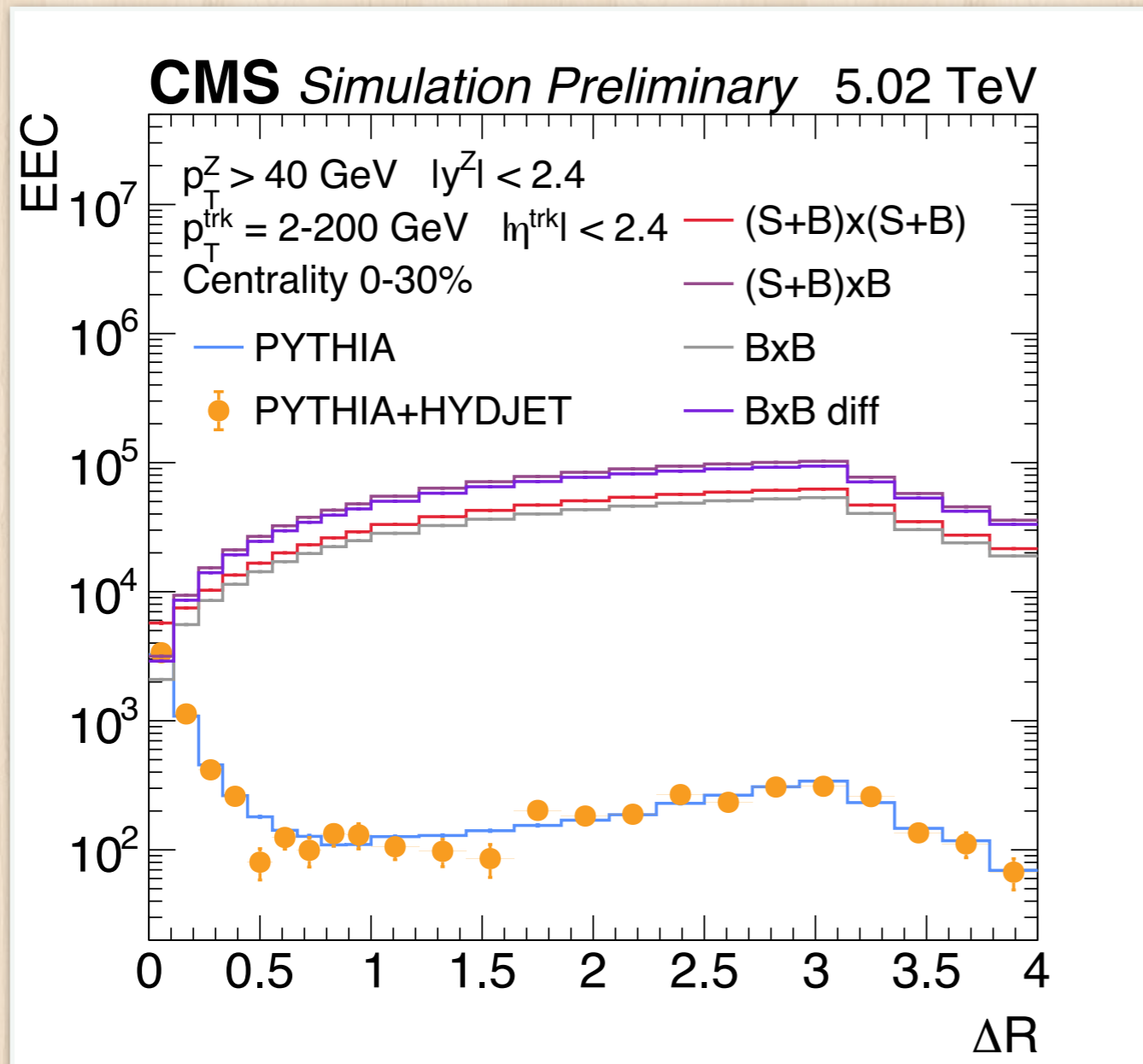
Full JEWEL



*recoil
not
big at
vtx core*



S/B expectations



Mixed-event
background
subtraction

Separately
derive
normalization

Not simple analysis
but doable

Concluding Remarks

Electroweak objects for hard probes

- High energy electroweak objects do not interact strongly with the QGP
 - Can be used to tag initial collision
 - A number of recent measurements with jets
- Wake search: recent analyses with different methods
 - We start to see some signals
- Next efforts ongoing from experiments

Backup Slides Ahead

JEWEL pp vs PbPb

