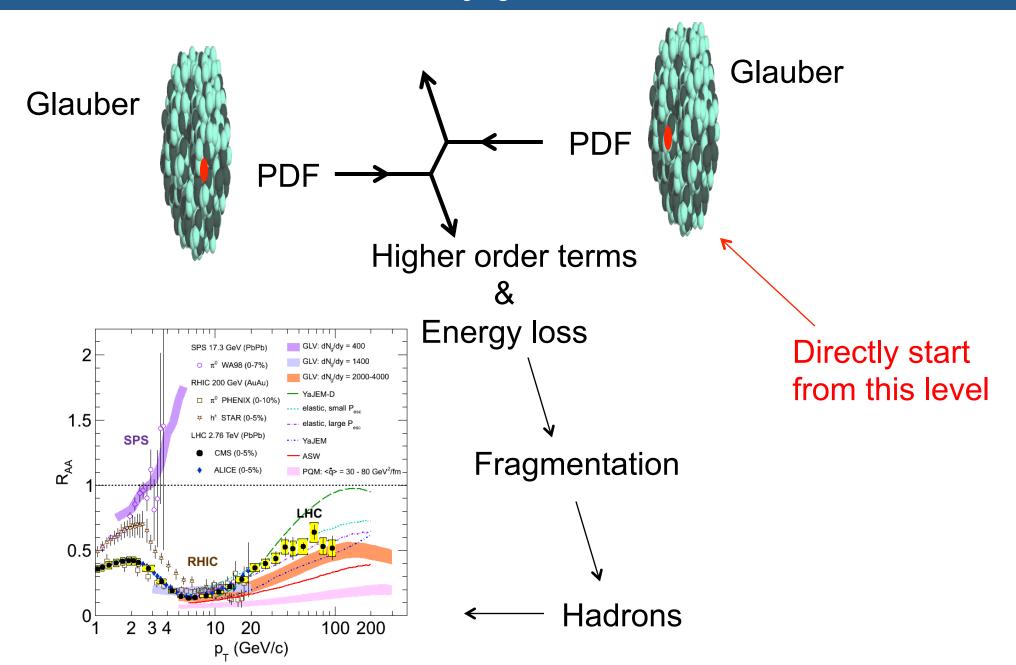


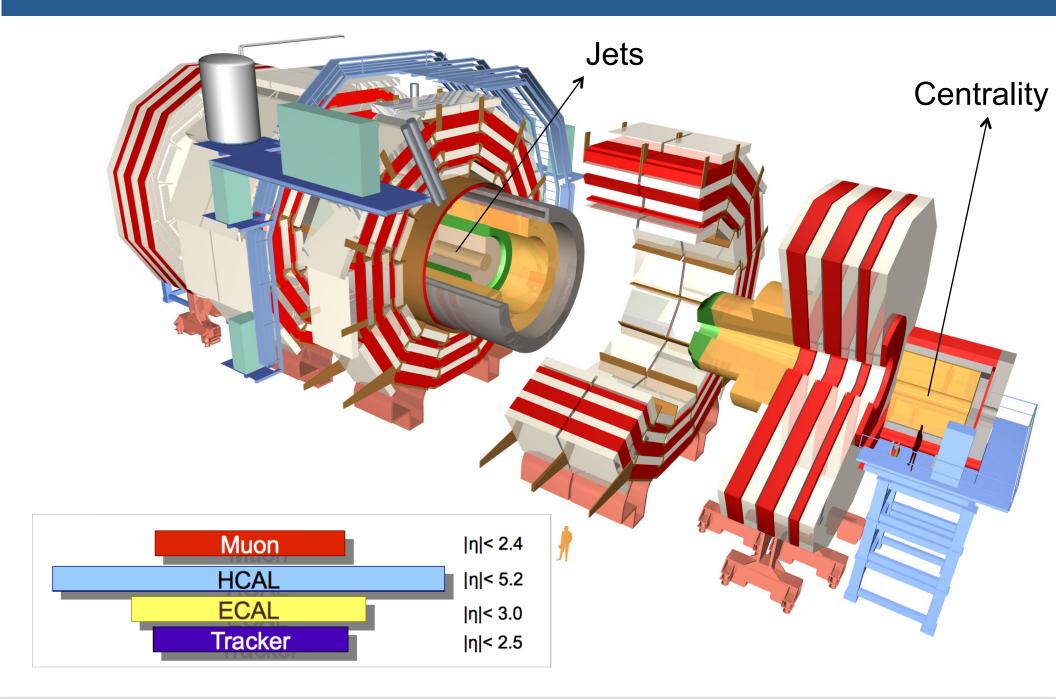
Studies of dijets in CMS



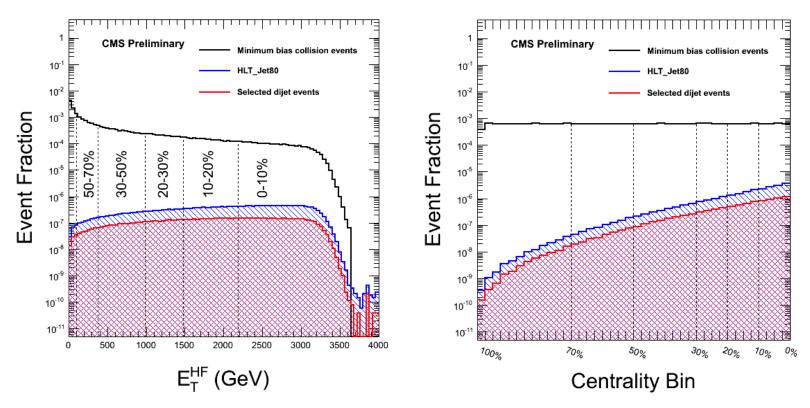
Why jets?



CMS Detector



Centrality



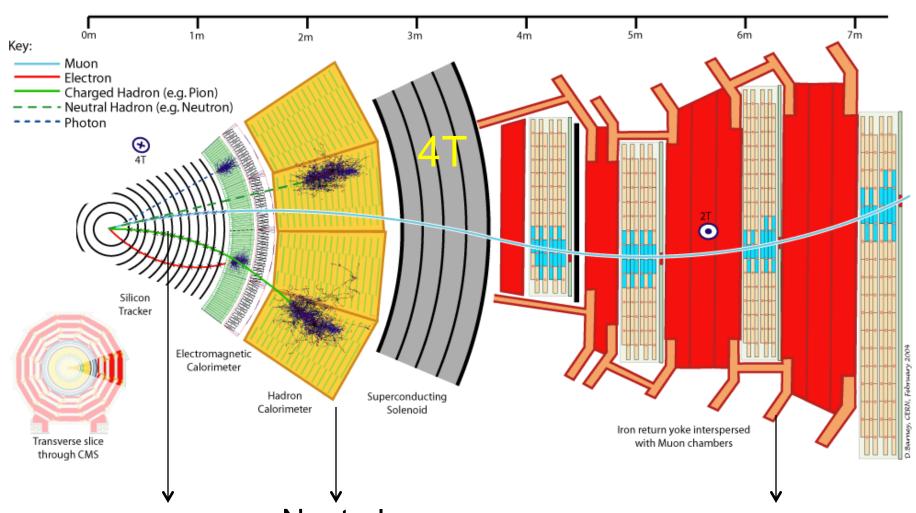
Most peripheral ← 70-100%, 50-70%, 30-50%, 20-30%, 10-20%, 0-10% → Most central

N_{part}: Number of participating nucleons in event

N_{coll}: Number of binary interactions in event

Transverse energy in the forward calorimeter is correlated to N_{part} Rare probes occur more frequently in central events (N_{coll} scaling)

CMS Detector

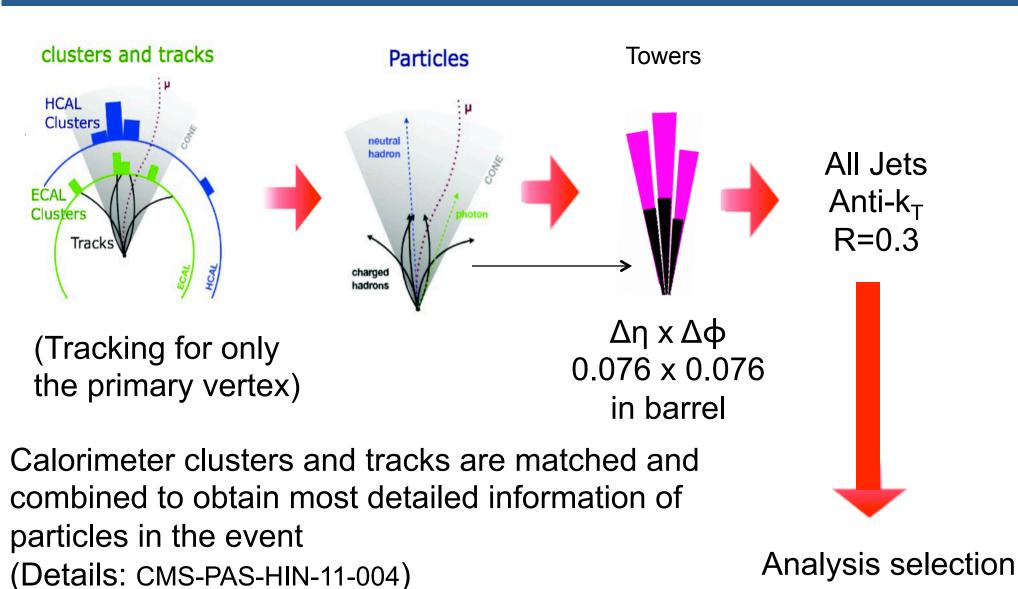


Better resolution of p_T

Neutral energy and Safety factor for tracking efficiency

Muons: see Mihee's talk on "heavier probes" of quenching

Jet measurements

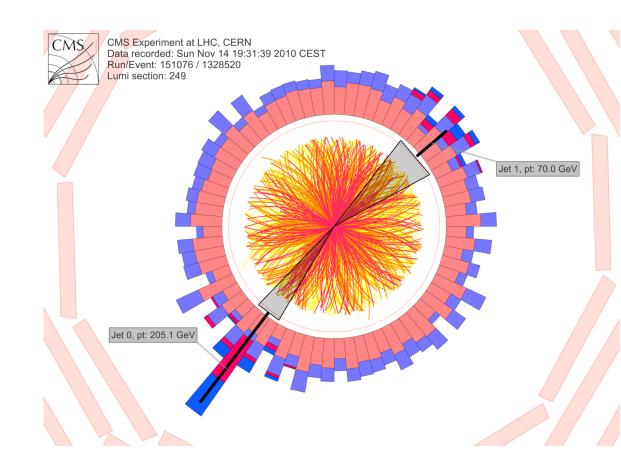


Estimated background is subtracted from merged energy in each calorimeter segmentation

Jet Measurements

Local fluctuations

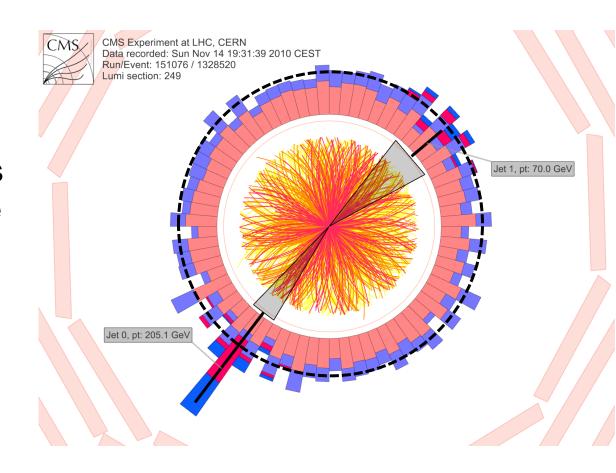
Depends on collision centrality



Jet Measurements

Background estimated for each tower ring of constant η

The background estimation is re-iterated after excluding the jets found in the first iteration

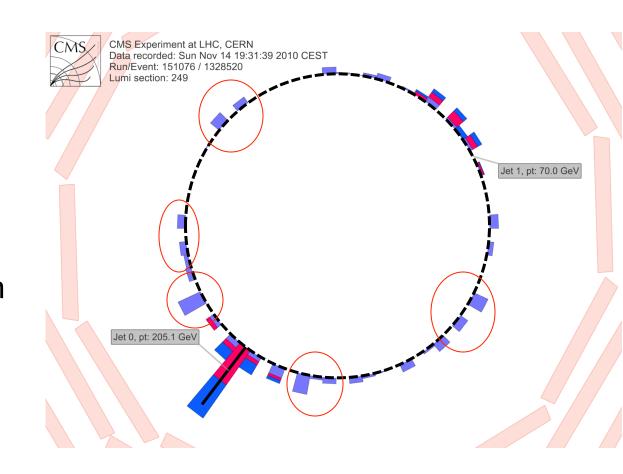


Jet Measurements

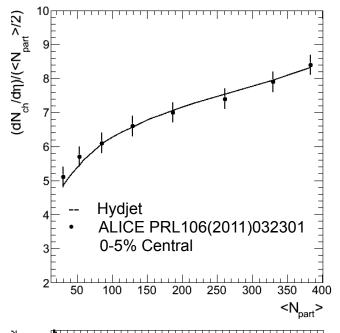
After the background subtraction, some higher local fluctuations remain (fake jets)

The fluctuations also deteriorate the jet resolution in central events

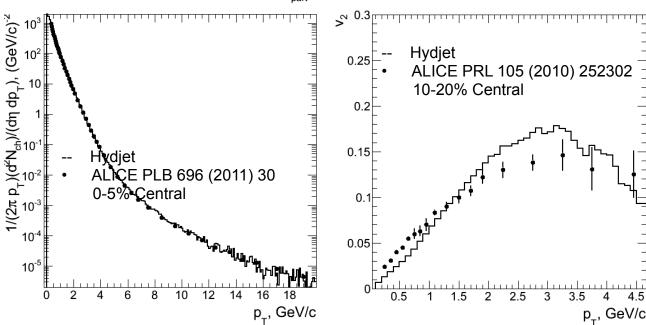
→ Important to represent these fluctuations well in simulated reference



PbPb event simulations with Hydjet 1.8



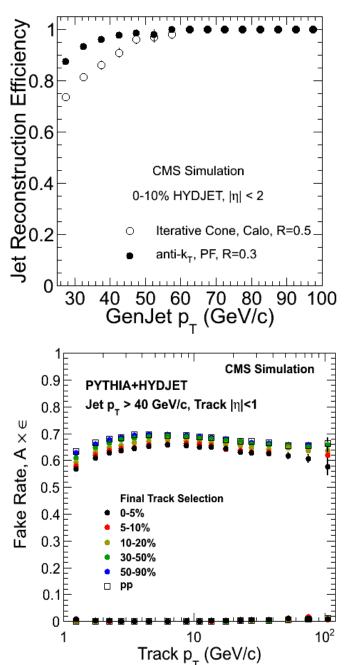
- Hydjet 1.8 default tune successfully reproduces:
 - Charged hadron multiplicity
 - Charged hadron p_⊤ spectrum
 - Azimuthal asymmetry of low-p_T particles (Elliptic Flow)
- Pythia dijet events are mixed with the Hydjet sample at the same vertex

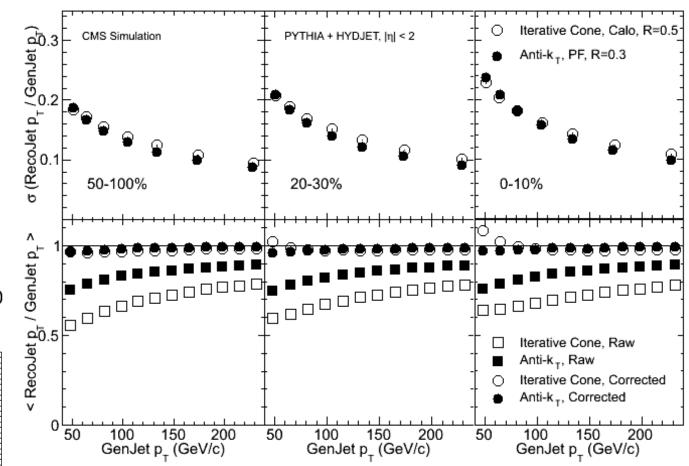


http://lokhtin.web.cern.ch/lokhtin/hydro/plots



Reconstruction Performance





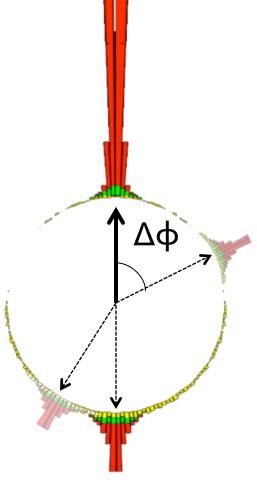
Combining various subdetectors provides powerful tools for analysis of jets

Low p_T efficiency is important for unbiased measurement

See: CMS-PAS-HIN-11-004

Jet measurements

Leading Jet

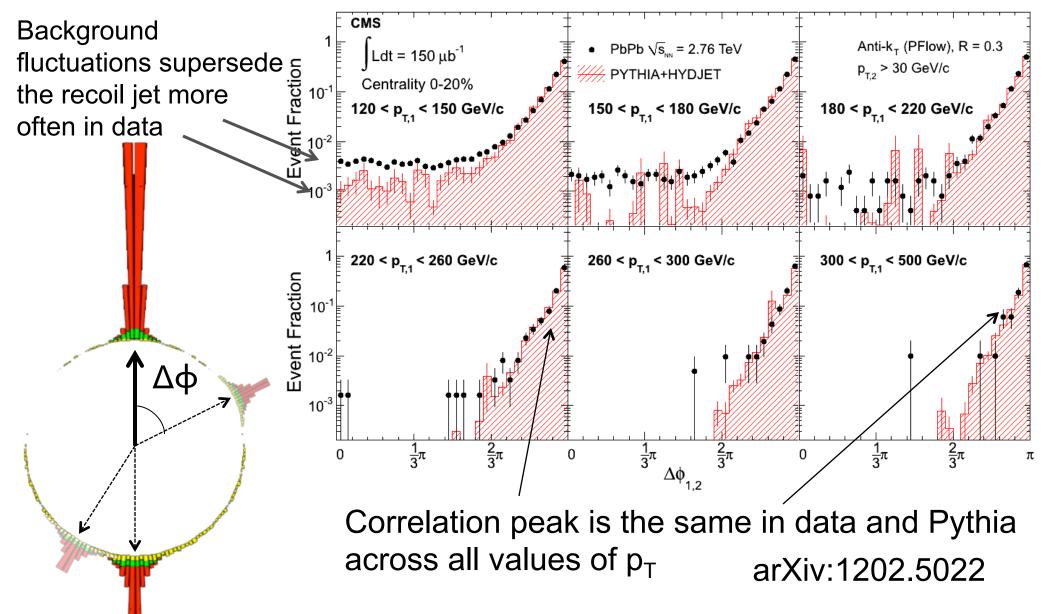


Subleading Jet

Analysis selection:

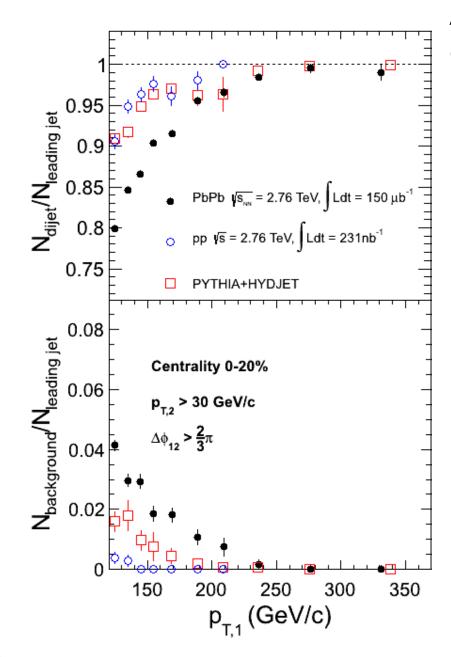
- Highest p_T jet in $|\eta| < 2$
- Second highest p_T jet in $|\eta| < 2$
- No a priori angular constraint

Dijet angular correlations

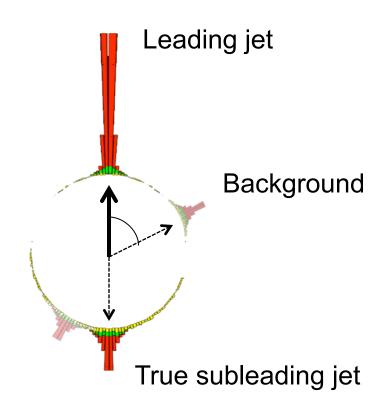


No significant angular decorrelation of dijets.

Dijet correlation and background

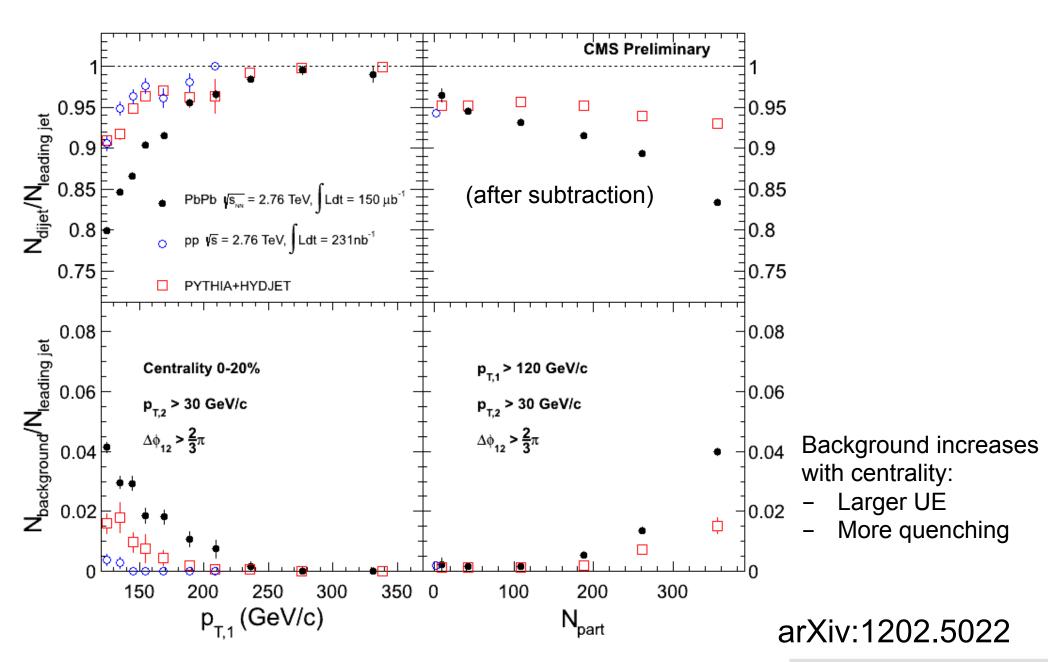


At high p_T, only very few jets get completely lost on the away side

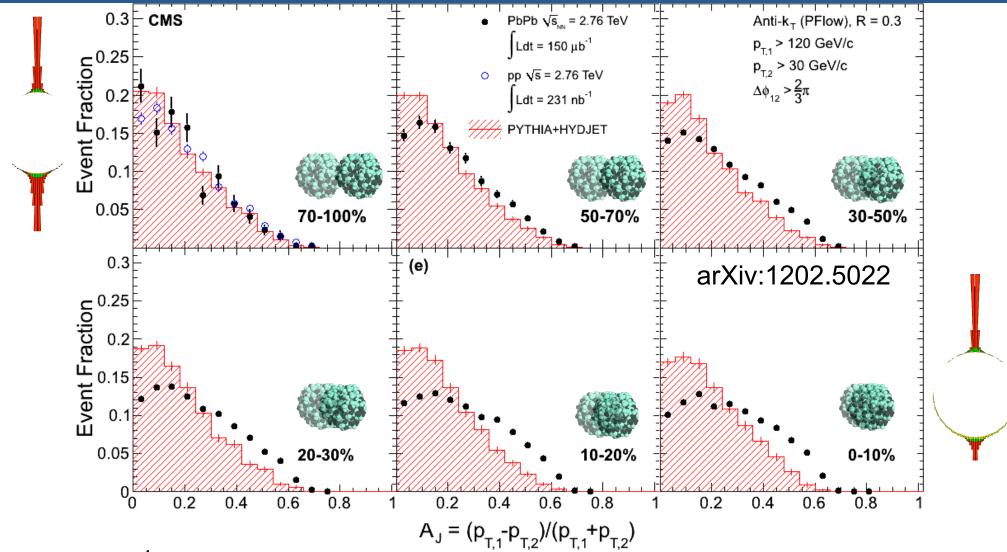


- Background amount enhanced with quenching
- However, very little at high p_T arXiv:1202.5022

Dijet correlation and background

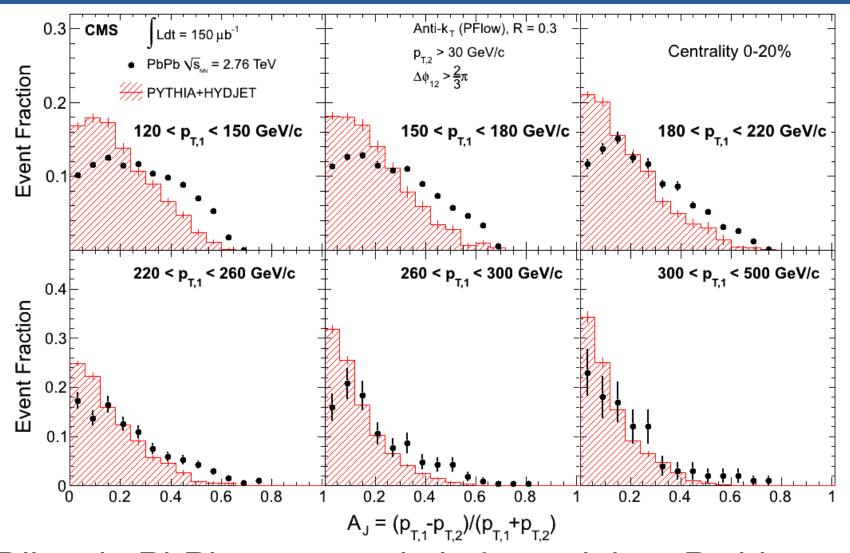


Dijet imbalance in centrality bins



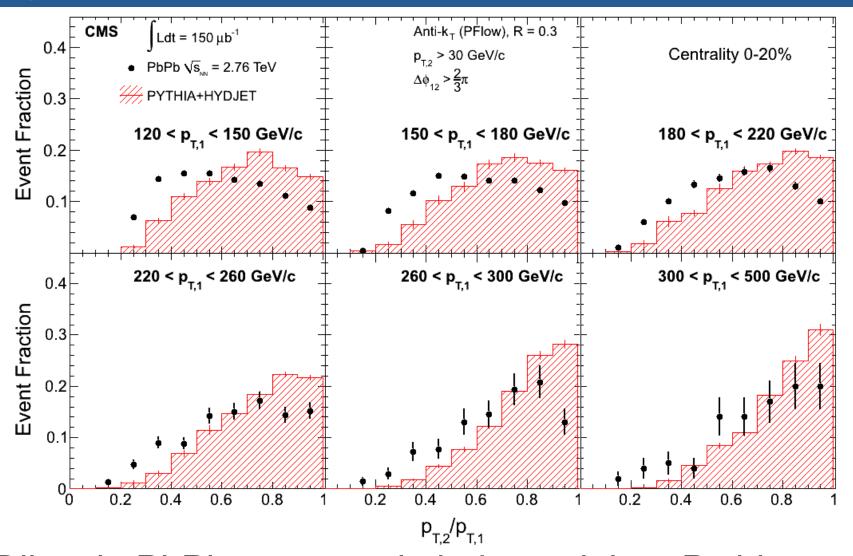
150 μb⁻¹ ~ 20 times more data than in 2010!!!
Able to perform same measurements differentially in p_T
pp data at the same √s available, more statistics welcome!

p_T-dependence of the dijet imbalance



Dijets in PbPb are more imbalanced than Pythia at all bins of leading jet p_T arXiv:1202.5022

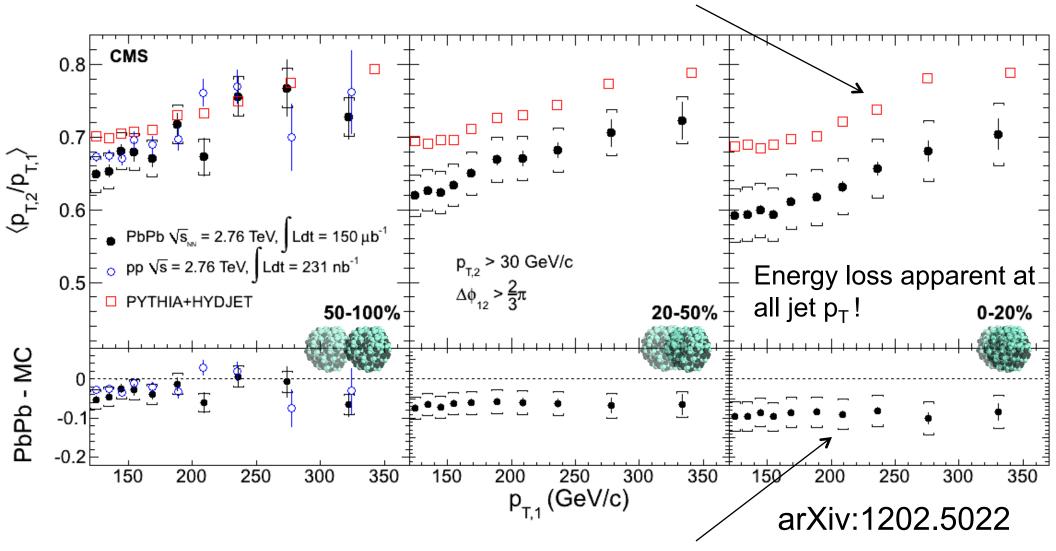
p_T-dependence of the dijet imbalance



Dijets in PbPb are more imbalanced than Pythia at all bins of leading jet p_T arXiv:1202.5022

p_T-dependence of the dijet imbalance

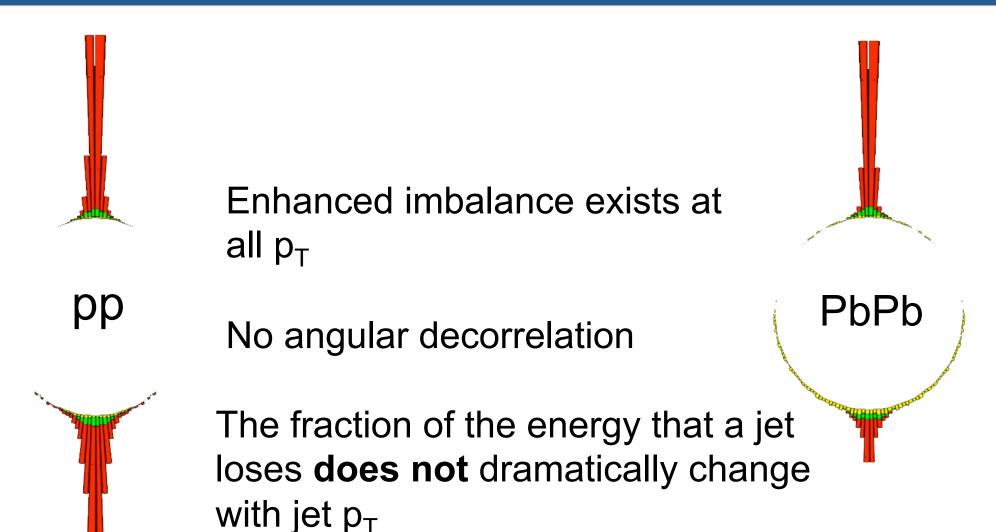
Reference itself has an increasing trend



No significant dependence on jet p_⊤

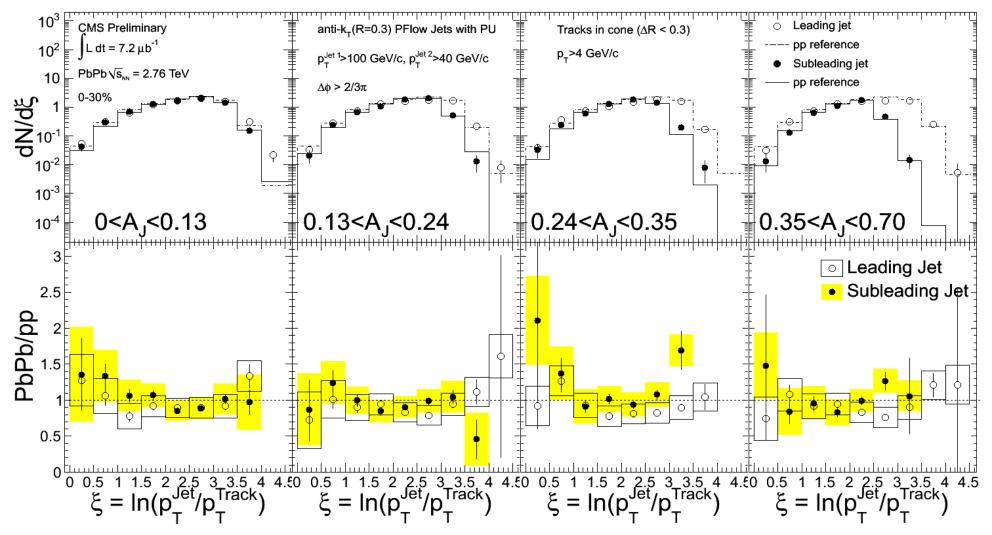


Conclusions



Back up

Fragmentation of jets

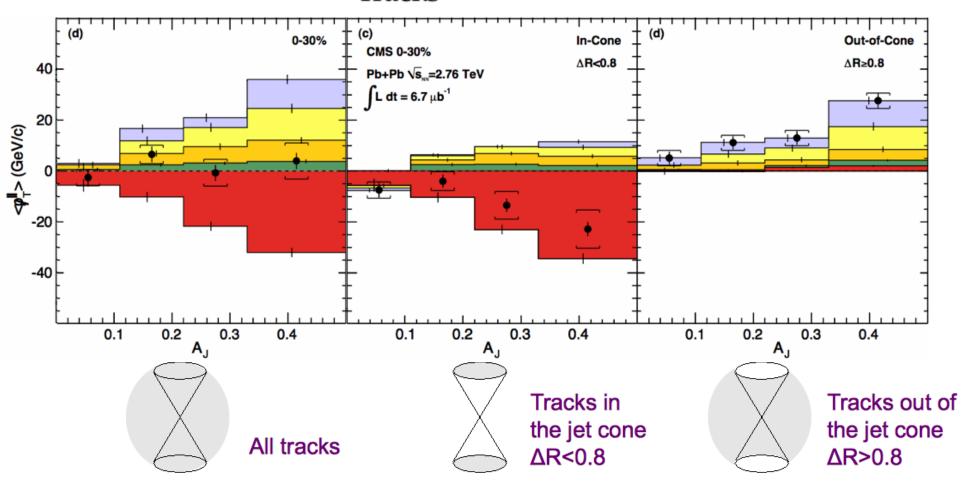


Structure of reconstructed jets resemble those that were produced in vacuum

No additional hard radiation inside the jet (CMS-PAS-HIN-11-004)

Missing p_T^{\parallel} :

$$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\parallel} = \sum_{\mathrm{Tracks}} -p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{Track}} \cos \left(\phi_{\mathrm{Track}} - \phi_{\mathrm{Leading Jet}}\right)$$

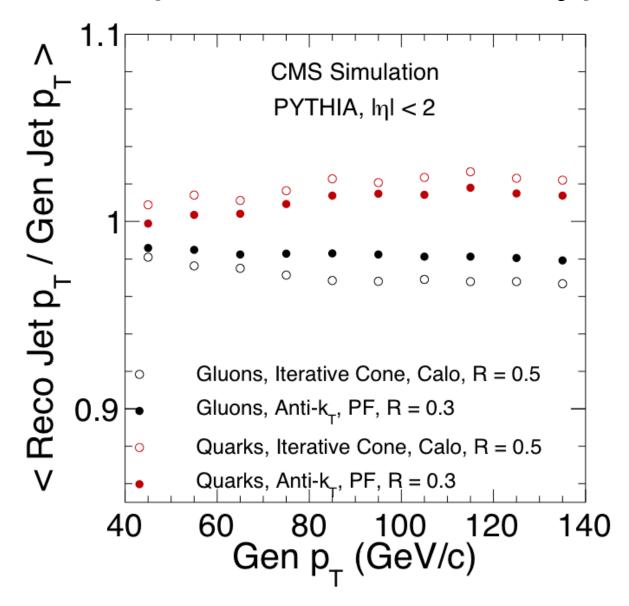


The global event properties are modified with the existence of quenching The missing energy is found at large angles from the jet axis

Phys.Rev.C84:024906,2011



Jet Response to Parton Types



CMS-PAS-HIN-11-004

Background fluctuations in Hydjet 1.8

