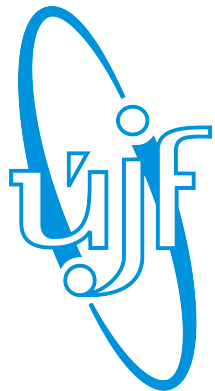


Jet measurements in proton-proton collisions with the ALICE experiment at LHC

Michal Vajzer

*Nuclear Physics Institute,
Academy of Sciences Czech Republic*

on behalf of the *ALICE* collaboration



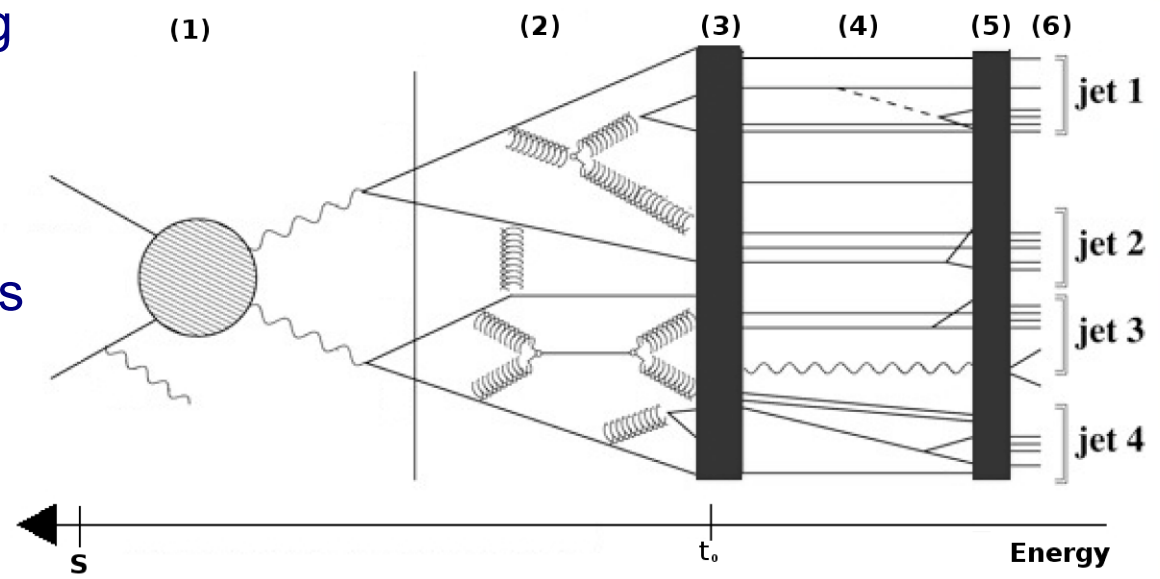
ALICE

Outline

- Motivation
- Analysis details
- Charged jet spectrum measurements
- Jet shape observables
- Summary

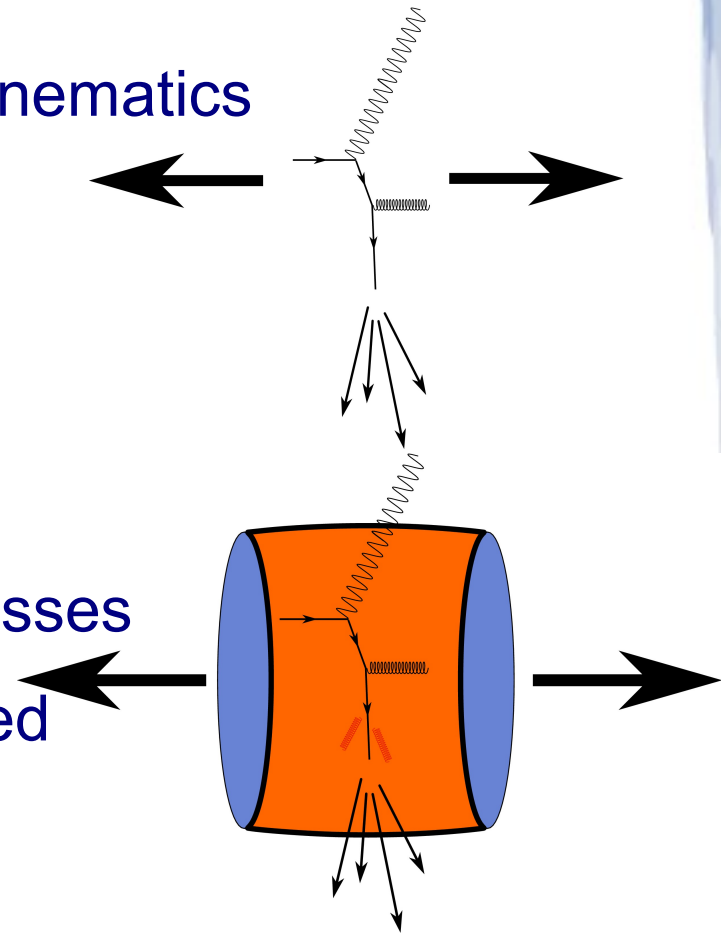
Jet Definition

- from *theory*:
 - final state of parton scattered in collision
- from *experiment*:
 - spray of collinear particles
- production follows:
 - (1) Hard scattering
 - (2) Fragmentation
 - (3) Hadronisation
 - (5) Detector effects



Use of Jets

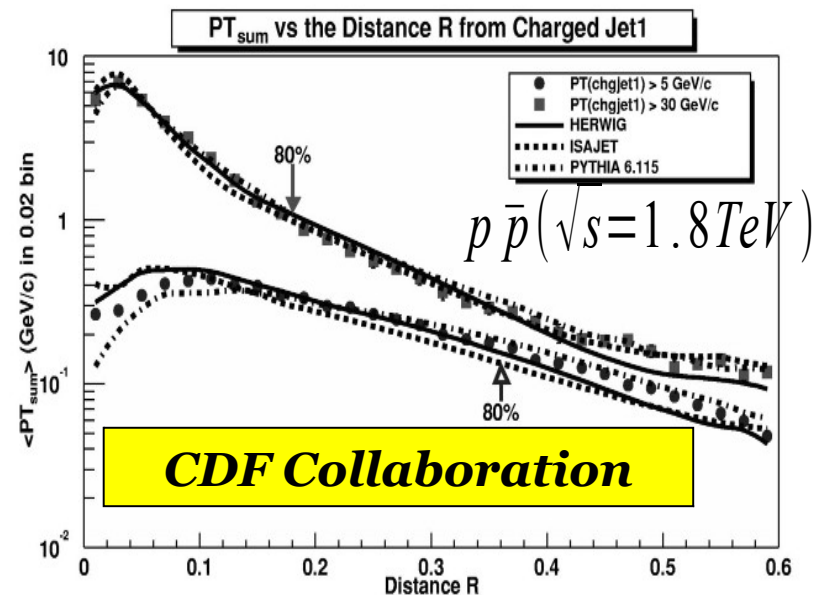
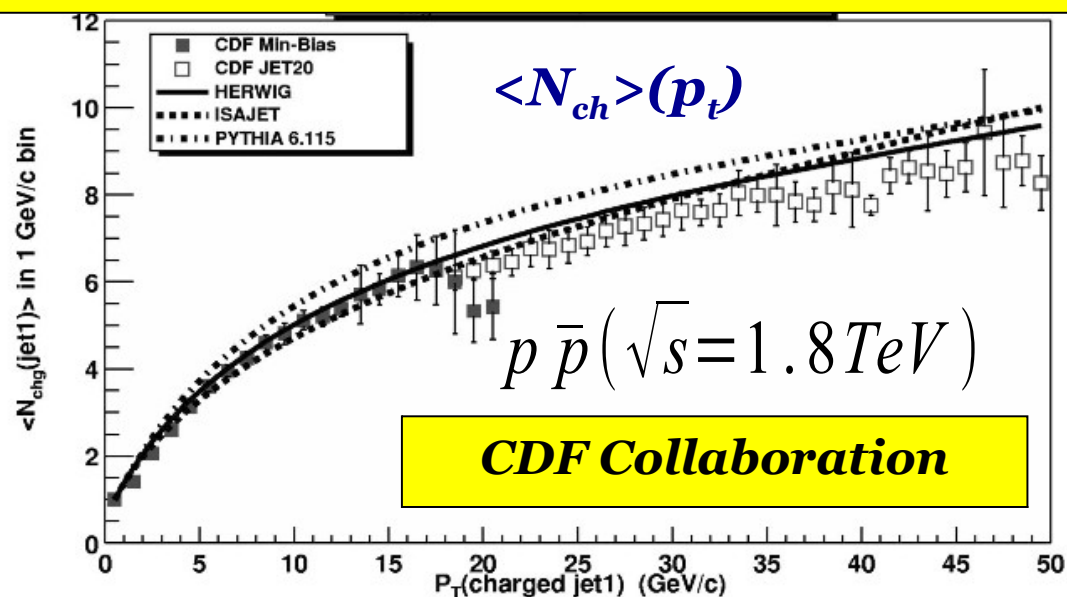
- experimental tools to examine parton kinematics
 - comparison to pQCD
 - study of fragmentation functions
 - hadronisation
- study effects of medium on these processes
 - proton-proton baseline is required



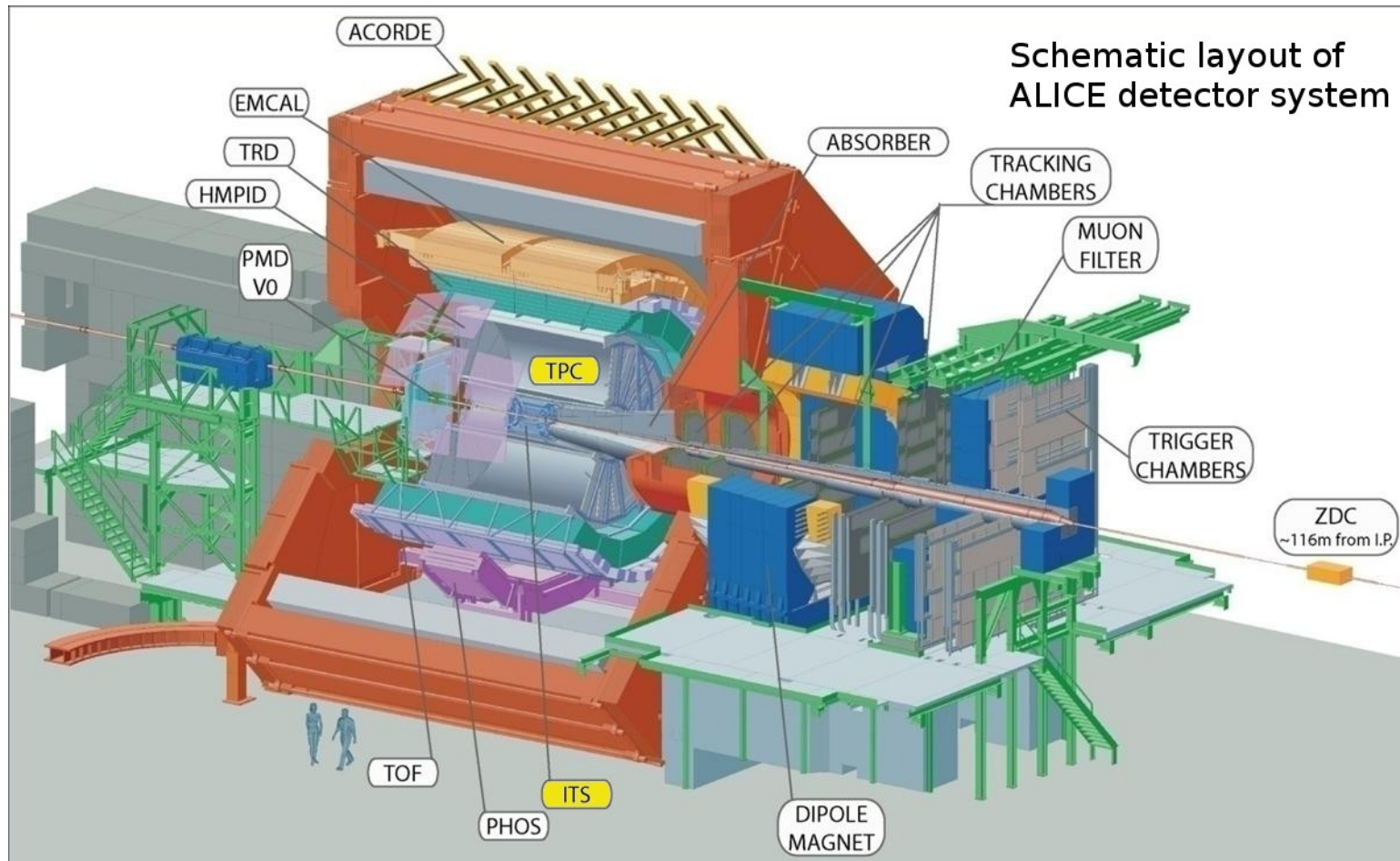
Jet Shape Observables

- provide details on parton fragmentation
 - number of charged tracks in charged jet
 - radial distribution of p_T about jet axis

CDF Collaboration, Phys. Rev. D 65 092002



A Large Ion Collider Experiment



ITS+TPC tracking detectors

Analysis Selection Details

Event selection

- minimum bias offline trigger selection
- at least 2 contributors to primary vertex
- vertex z-position within 10 cm from nominal interaction point

Jet selection

- charged tracks:
 - ITS-TPC
 - $|\eta_{\text{track}}| < 0.9$
 - $p_{\text{T,track}} > 0.15 \text{ GeV}/c$
- charged jets:
 - FastJet*: Anti- k_{T} & k_{T}
 - $R = 0.2, 0.4, 0.6$
 - $p_{\text{T,jet}} > 5 \text{ GeV}/c$
 - $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.9 - R$

**[M. Cacciari and P. Salam, arXiv:0802.1189v1[hep-ph], 2008]*

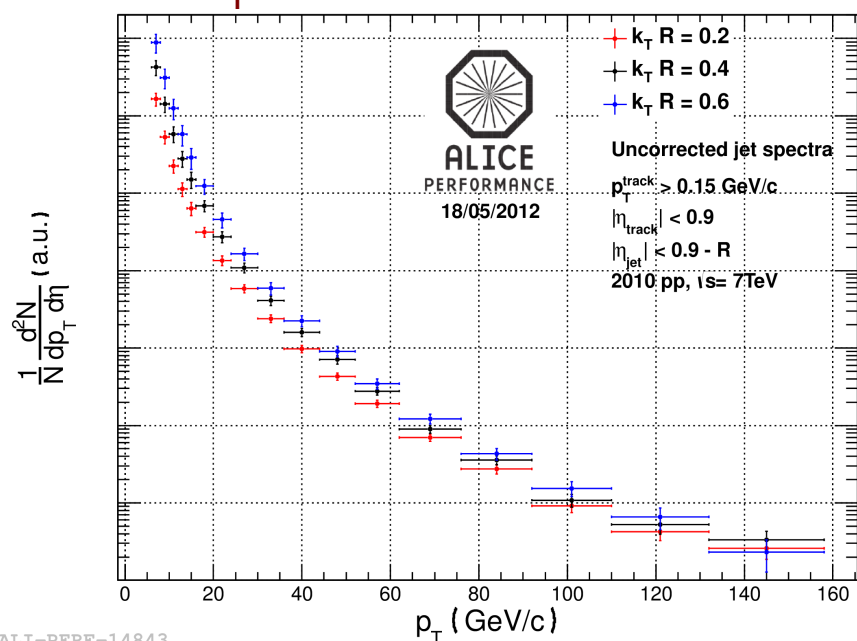
(Anti-)k_T Algorithm

- jet definition depends on choice of algorithm
- sequential recombination of tracks
- $d_{ij} = \min(k_{T,i}^p, k_{T,j}^p) (\Delta\eta_{ij}^2 + \Delta\varphi_{ij}^2) / R^2$
 - **R** is resolution parameter
 - **p = 2**, k_T algorithm – soft particles merged first
 - **p = -2**, anti-k_T algorithm – hard particles merged first

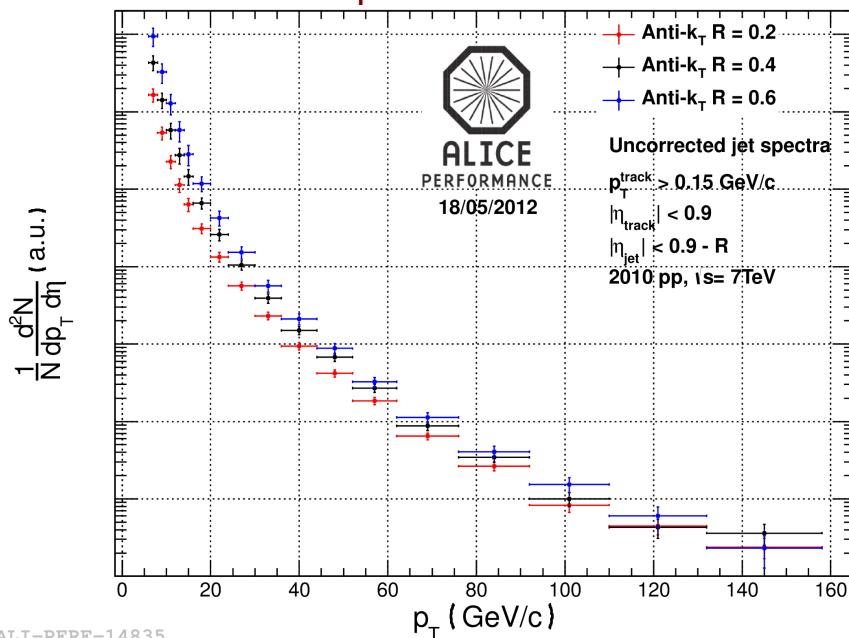
Raw Charged Jet Spectrum

- year 2010 data
- proton-proton collisions
- $E_{\text{CMS}} = 7 \text{ TeV}$

• k_T jets



• Anti- k_T jets



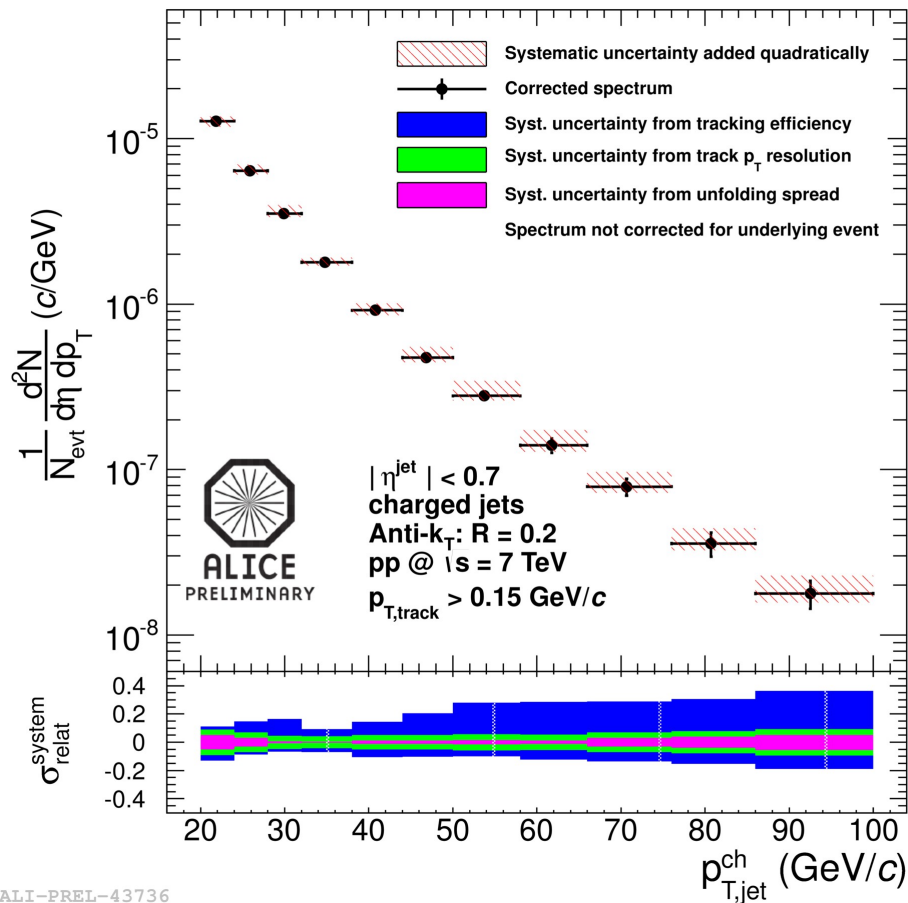
- 16.5 million min. bias events
- 13.3 million events accepted

Unfolding Methods

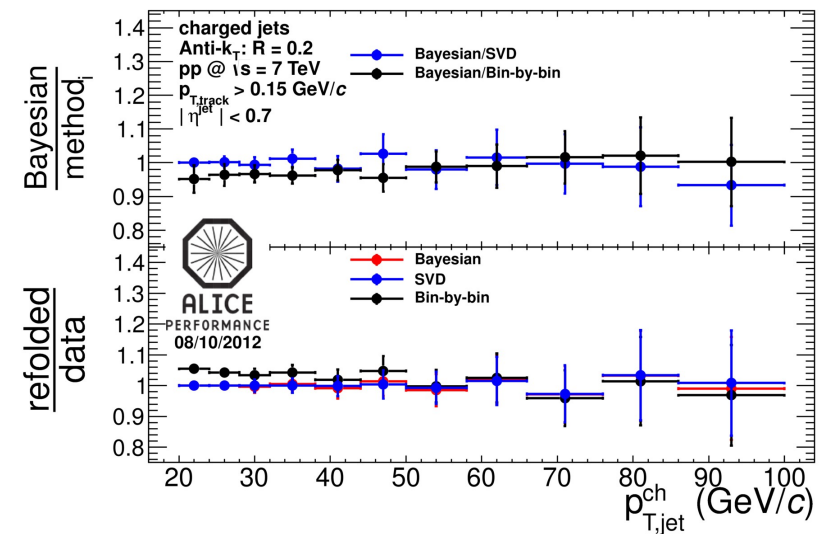
- unfolding has to be done to correct spectra for detector effects
- **Bin-by-bin correction**
 - correction using known simulated jet spectra on level of particle generator and track level after Geant detector simulation
- **Bayesian unfolding***
 - utilizes Bayes' theorem to invert response matrix
- **SVD unfolding****
 - singular value decomposition of response matrix

* G. D'Agostini, A multidimensional unfolding method based on Bayes theorem, NIM A 362 (1995) 487.
** A. Höcker and V. Kartvelishvili, SVD Approach to Data Unfolding, NIM A 372 (1996) 469

Corrected Charged Jet Spectra



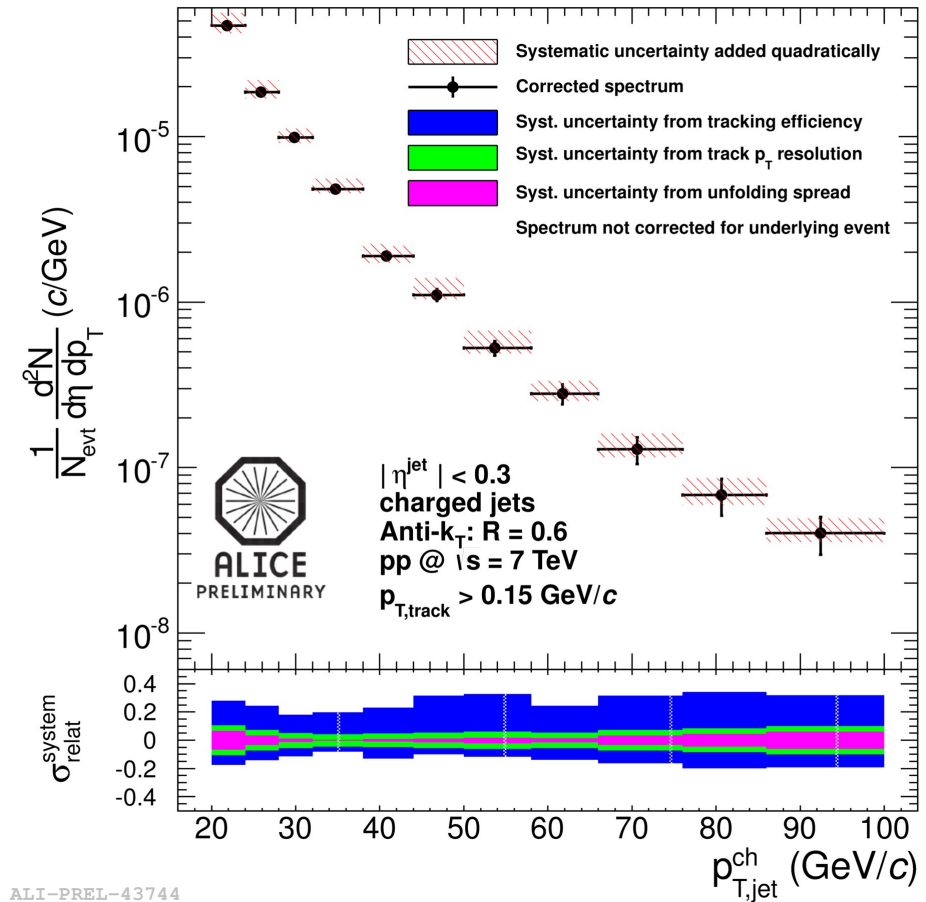
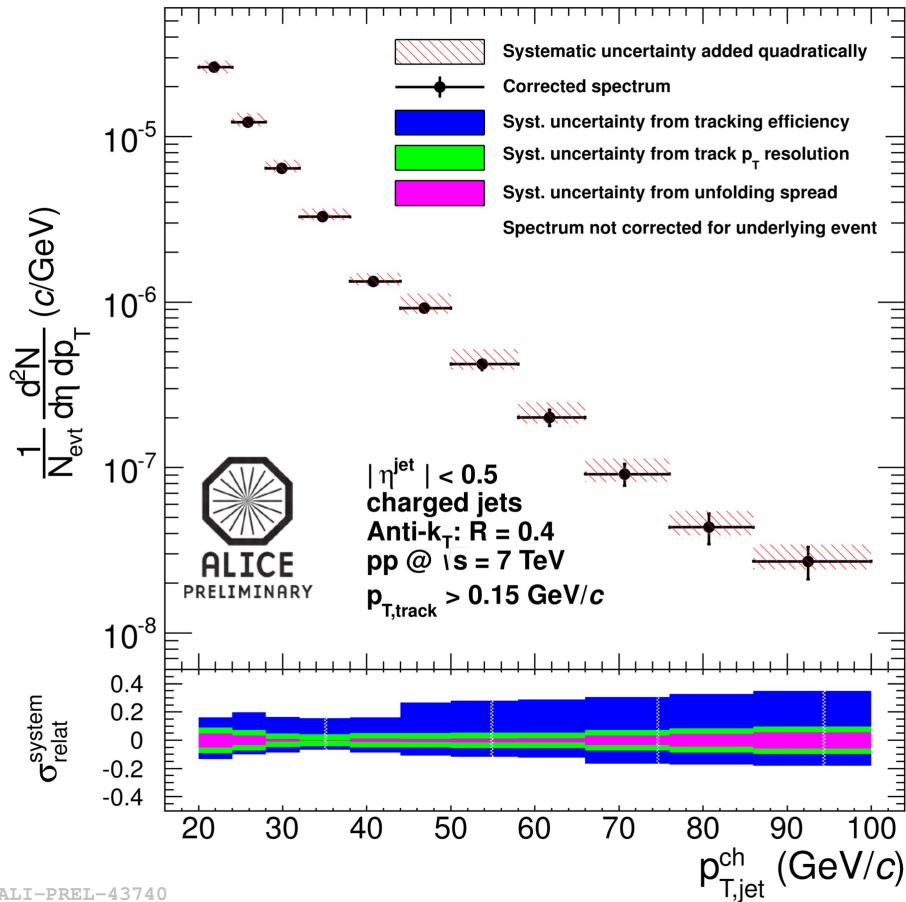
- **Anti- k_T : $R = 0.2$**
- not corrected for underlying event
- comparison of different methods
- performance of refolding



Corrected Charged Jet Spectra

• Anti- k_T : $R = 0.4$

• Anti- k_T : $R = 0.6$

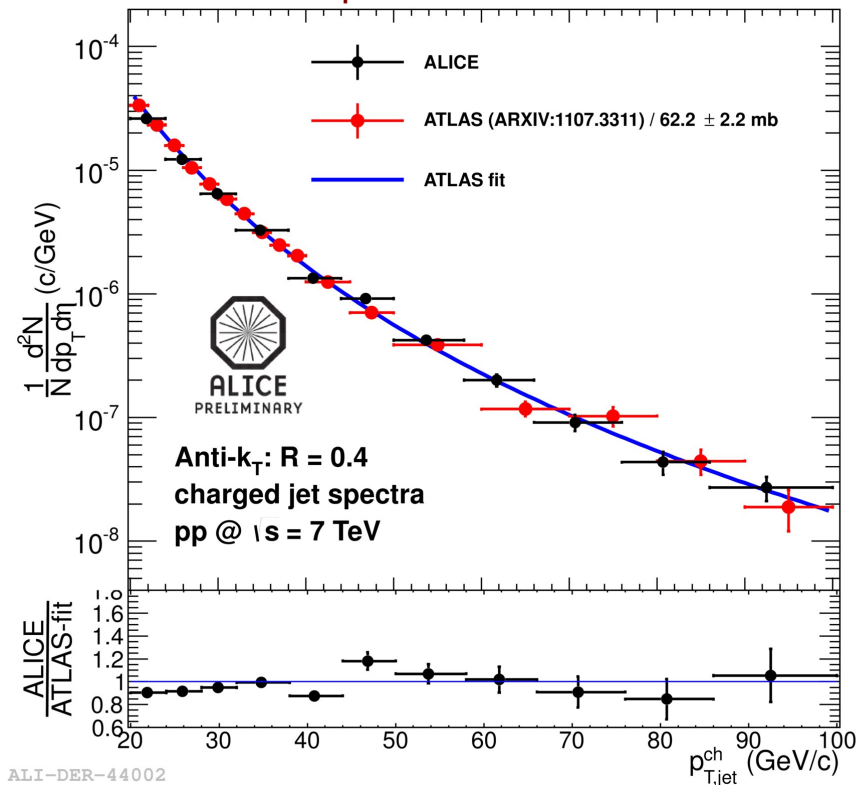


ALI-PREL-43740

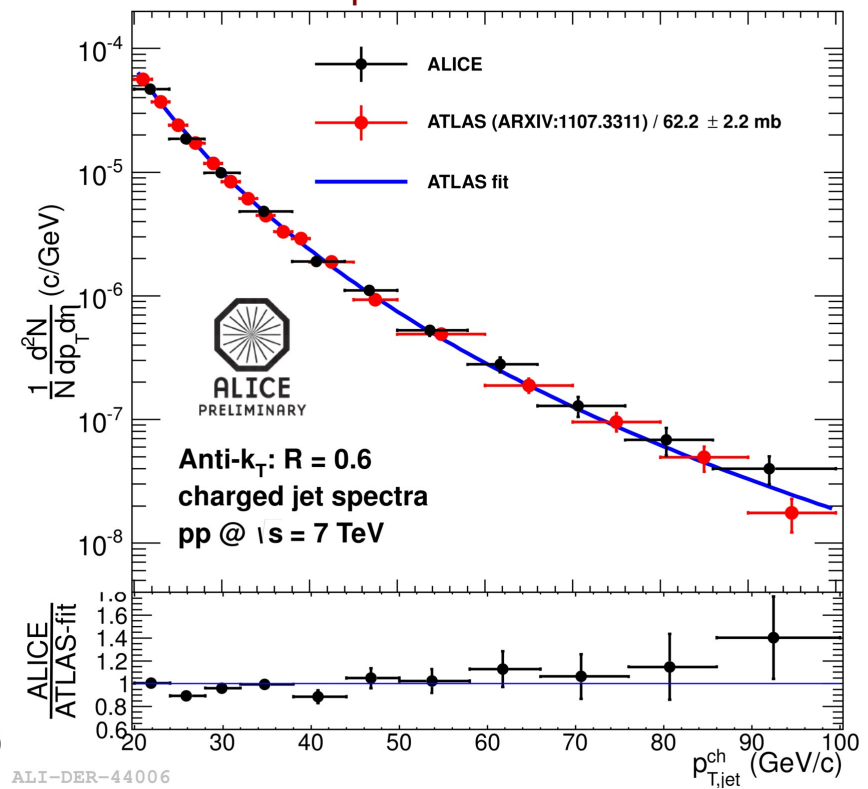
ALI-PREL-43744

Comparison to ATLAS

- **Anti- k_T : R = 0.4**

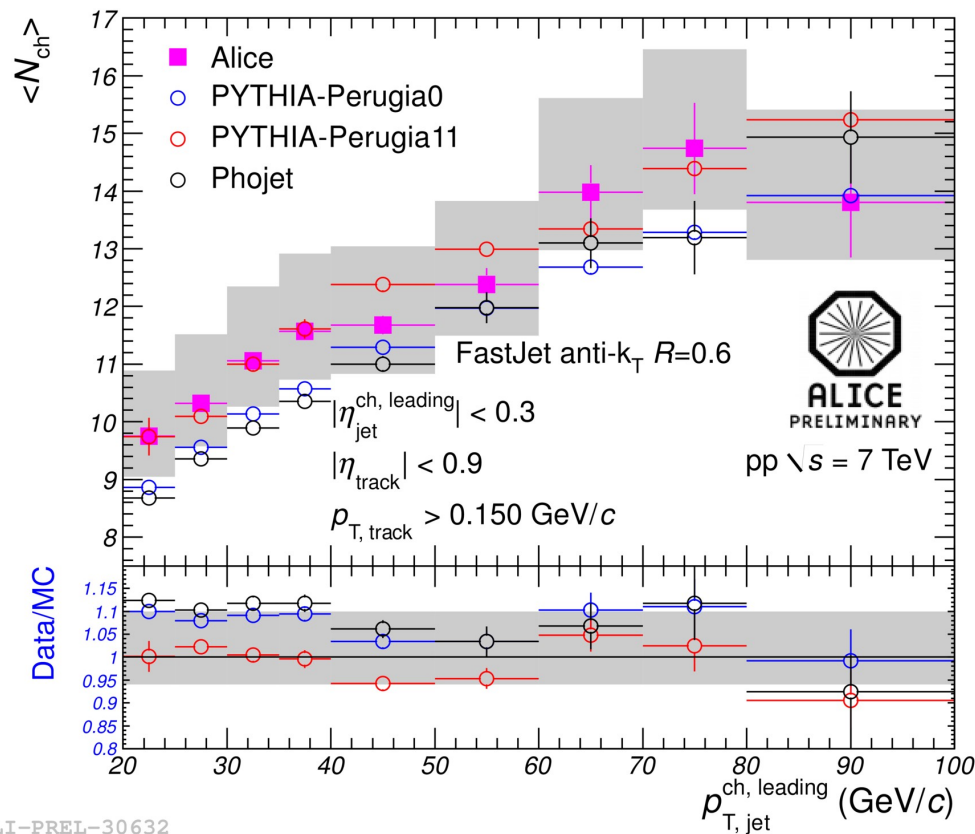


- **Anti- k_T : R = 0.6**



- ATLAS results from *PRD84 (2011) 054001*
- good agreement of ALICE and ATLAS results

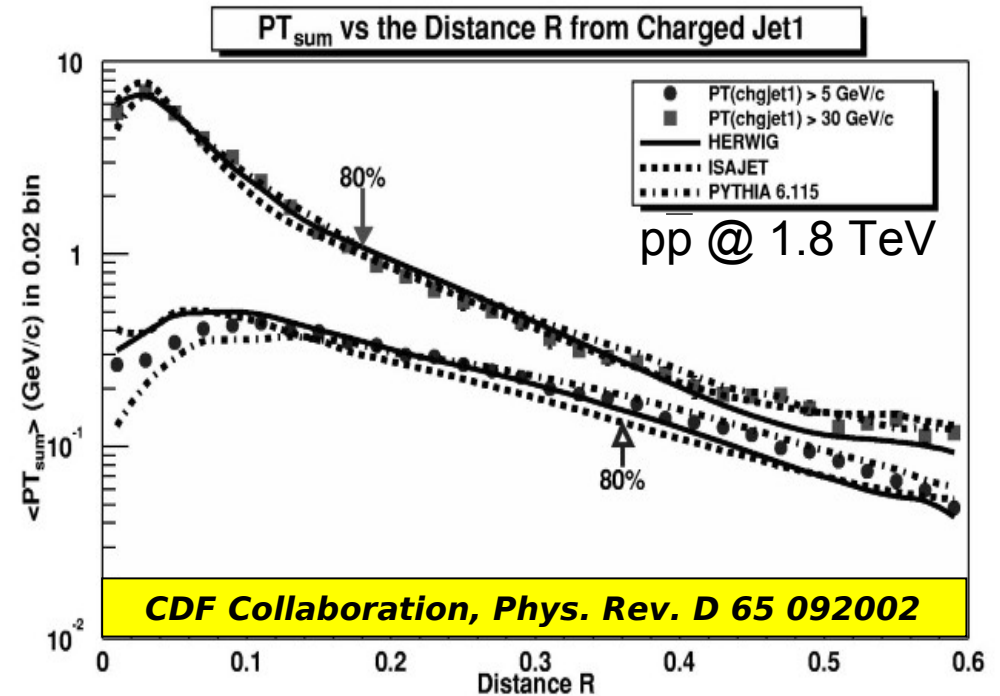
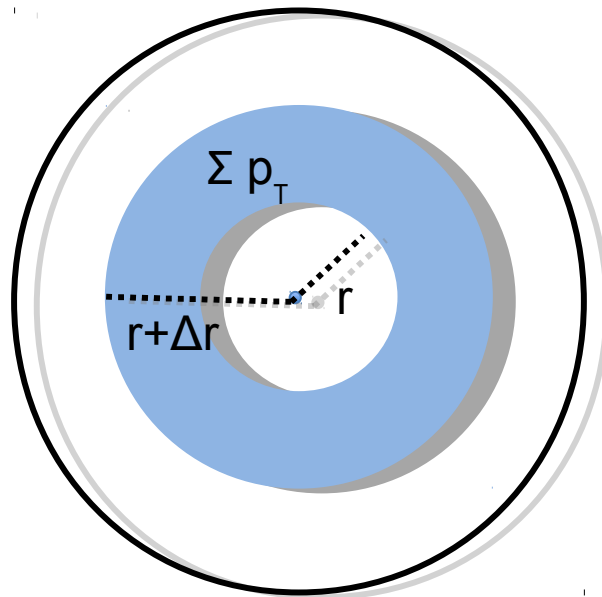
Number of Tracks per Jet



- charged track multiplicity inside jets increases with increasing jet p_T
- bin-by-bin correction is done using PYTHIA (Perugia0).
- good agreement between data and PYTHIA (within $\pm 10\%$).
- gray bands show systematic uncertainty (mostly coming from uncertainty in tracking efficiency).

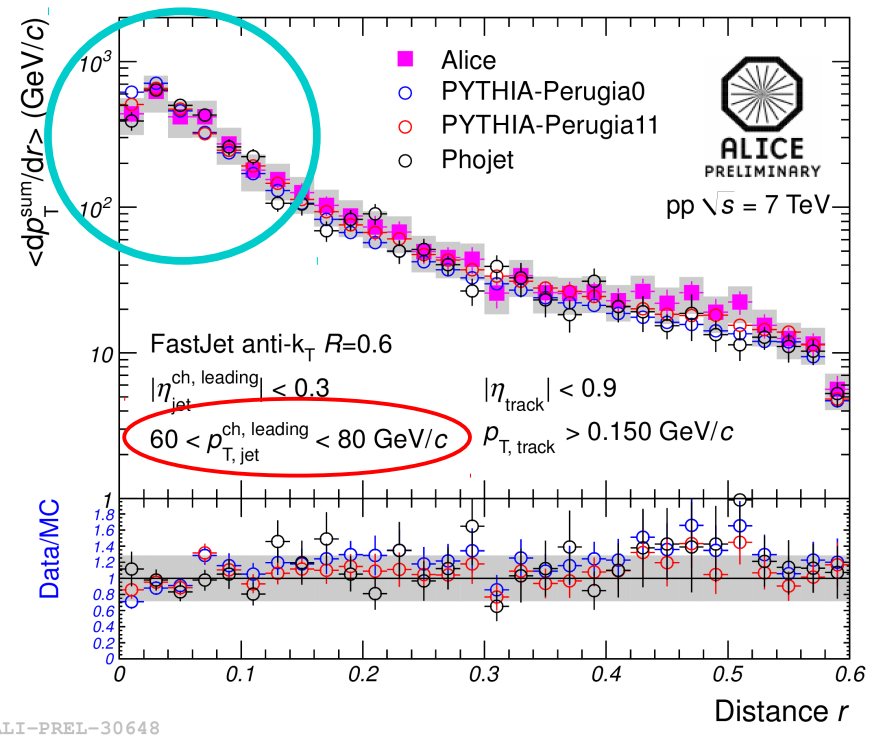
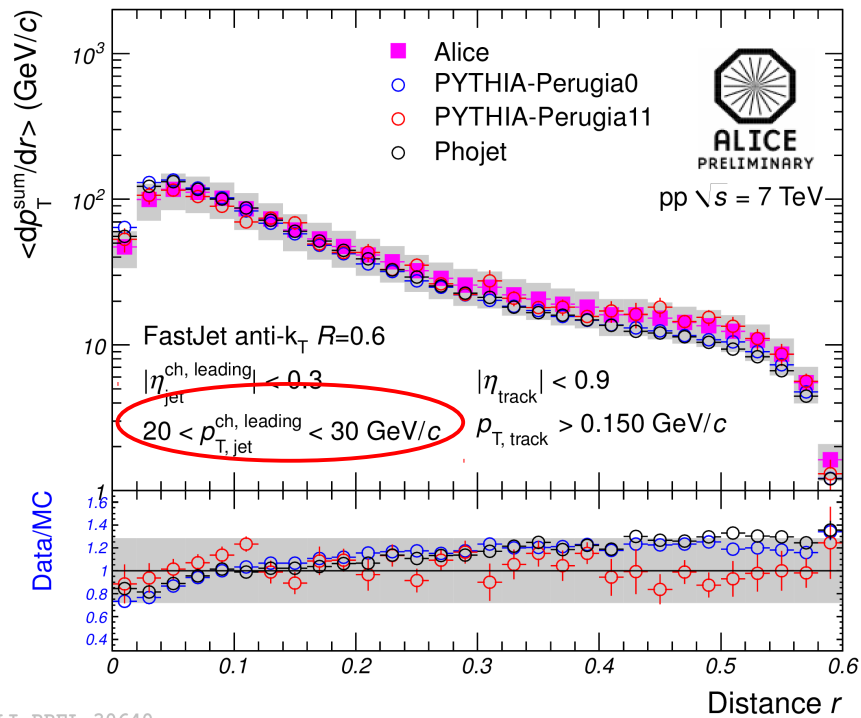
ALI-PREL-30632

Radial Momentum Density



- sum p_T of tracks in Δr semi-circle
- given as a function of r
- done for all jets
- normalized to number of jets

Radial Momentum Density



- bin-by-bin correction using Pythia-Perugia0
- good agreement with Pythia
- jets with higher p_T are more collimated

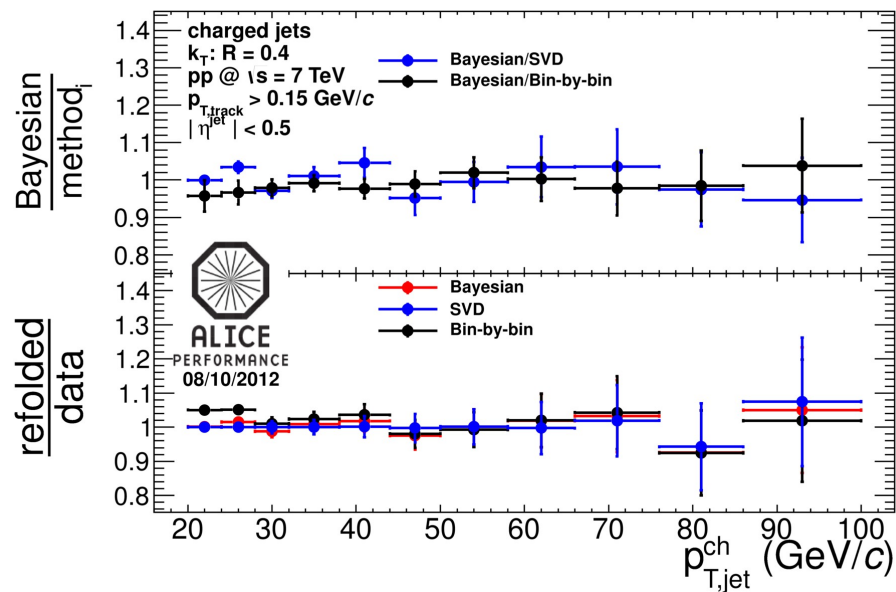
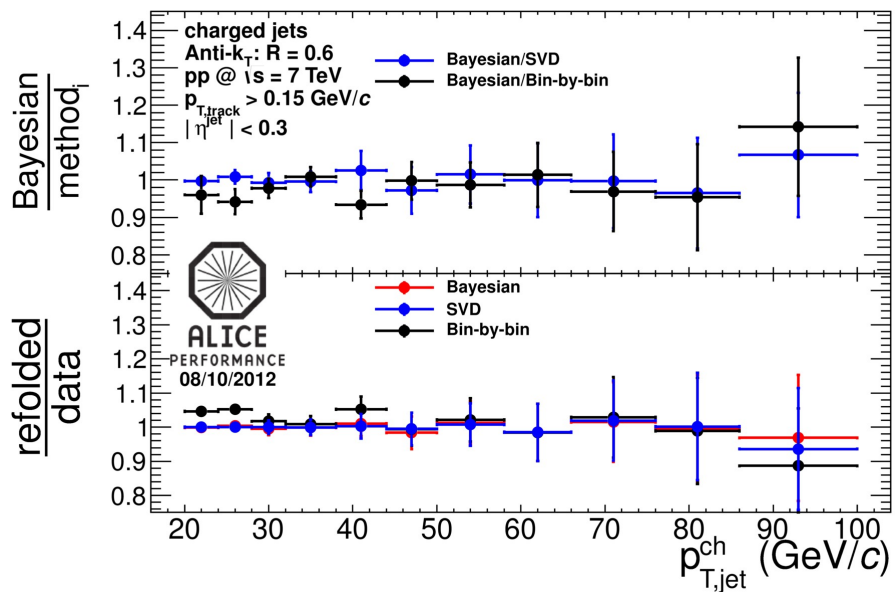
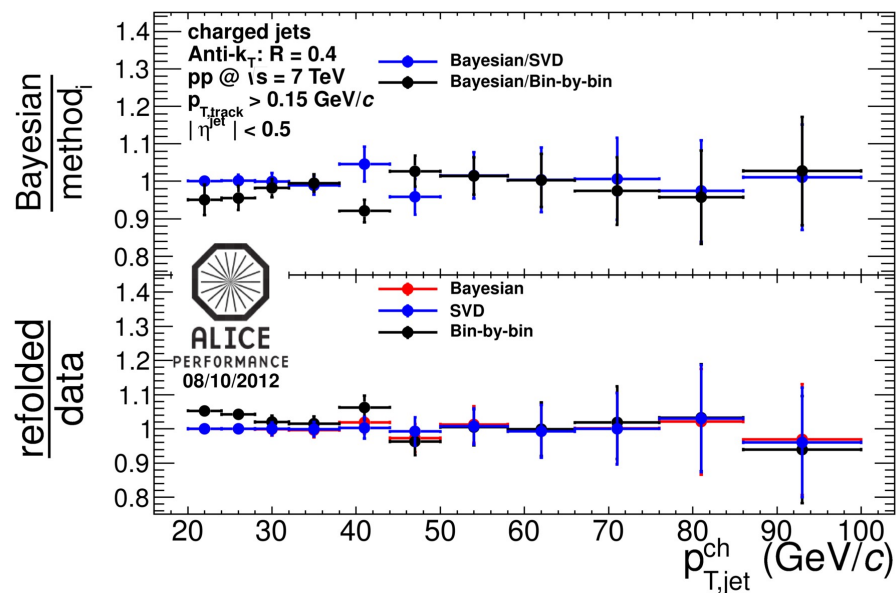
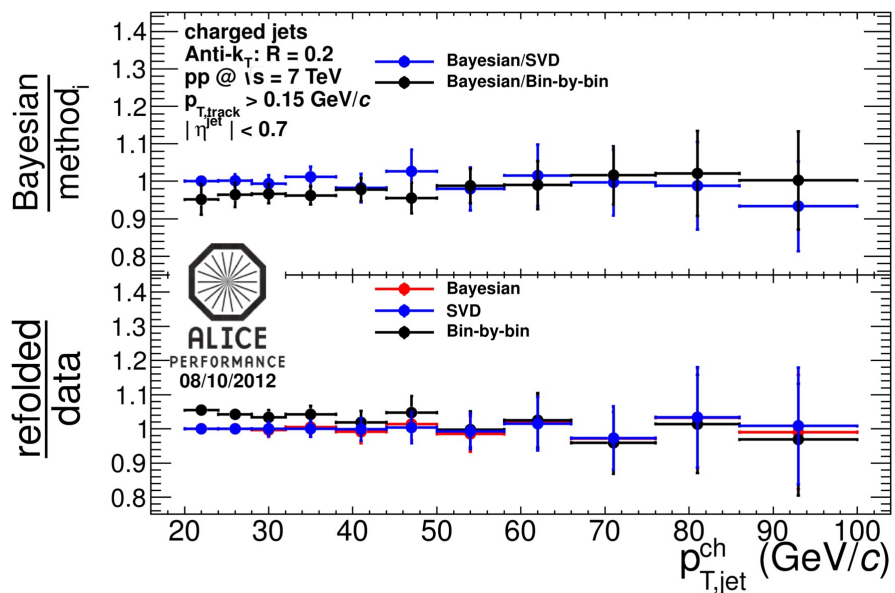
Summary

- charged jet spectra in p+p collisions at 7 TeV with ALICE were presented
 - systematic studies of jet algorithms and unfolding methods
 - evolution of jet spectra with resolution parameter R studied
 - ALICE and ATLAS charged jet spectra are in a very good agreement
- detailed studies of charged jet shapes in p+p collisions at 7 TeV
 - charged track multiplicities increase with jet momentum consistently with CDF measurements
 - jets are more collimated with increasing jet p_T
 - jet shape variables are consistent with predictions from Pythia-Perugia0

***Thank You for Your attention
and this opportunity to present our
results***

Backup

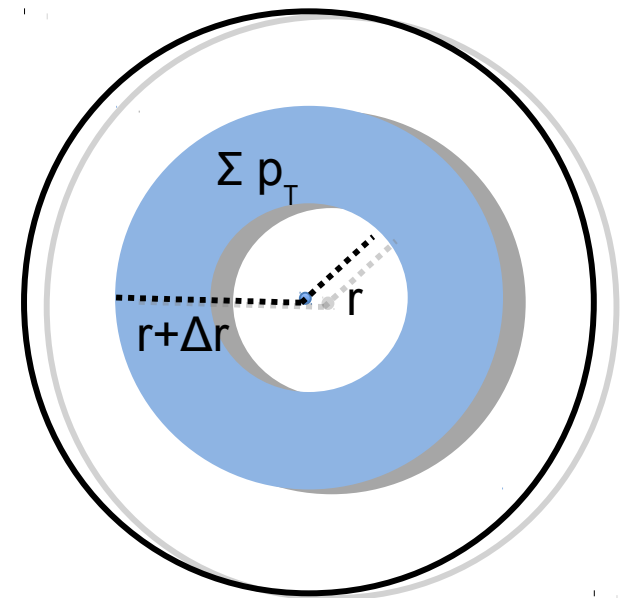
Performance



Radial Momentum Distribution

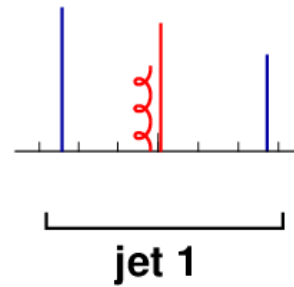
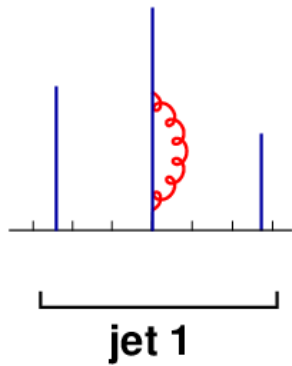
- **Radial distribution of transverse momentum about the jet axis:**

$$\langle p_t^{\text{sum}} \rangle (r) = \frac{\sum_{\text{jets}} (\sum p_t)}{N_{\text{jets}}}$$

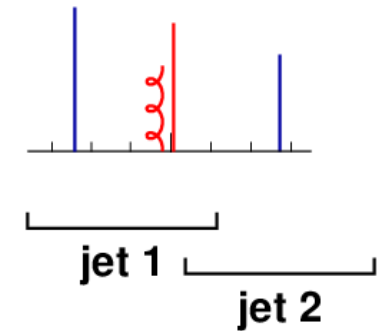
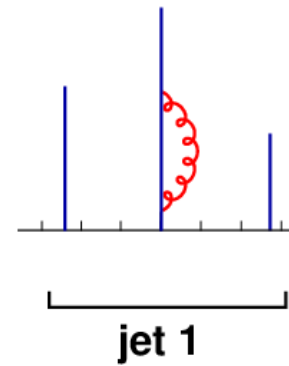


Collinear Safety

Collinear Safe

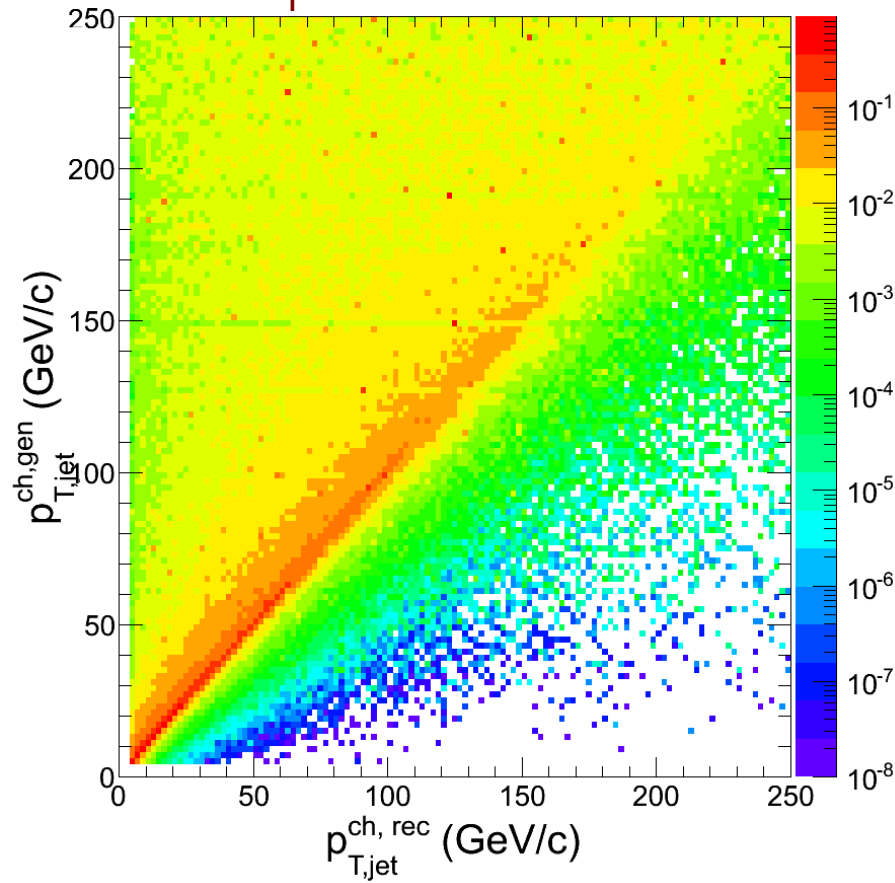


Collinear Unsafe



Response matrix

• k_T : $R = 0.4$



• Anti- k_T : $R = 0.6$

