

Recent Jet Results and Jet Reconstruction in Relativistic Heavy Ion Collisions

Jet 1, p_t : 70.0 GeV

Yen-Jie Lee (MIT)
for the CMS collaboration

Boston Jet Workshop
22 January, 2014

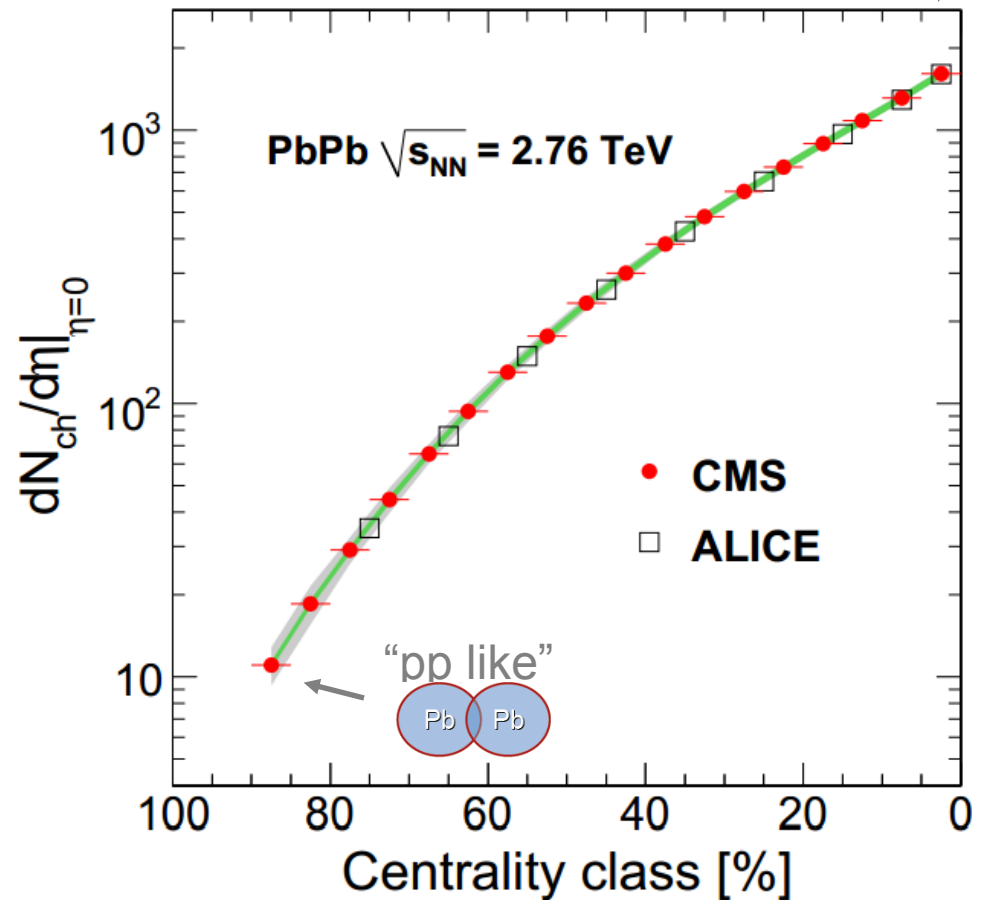
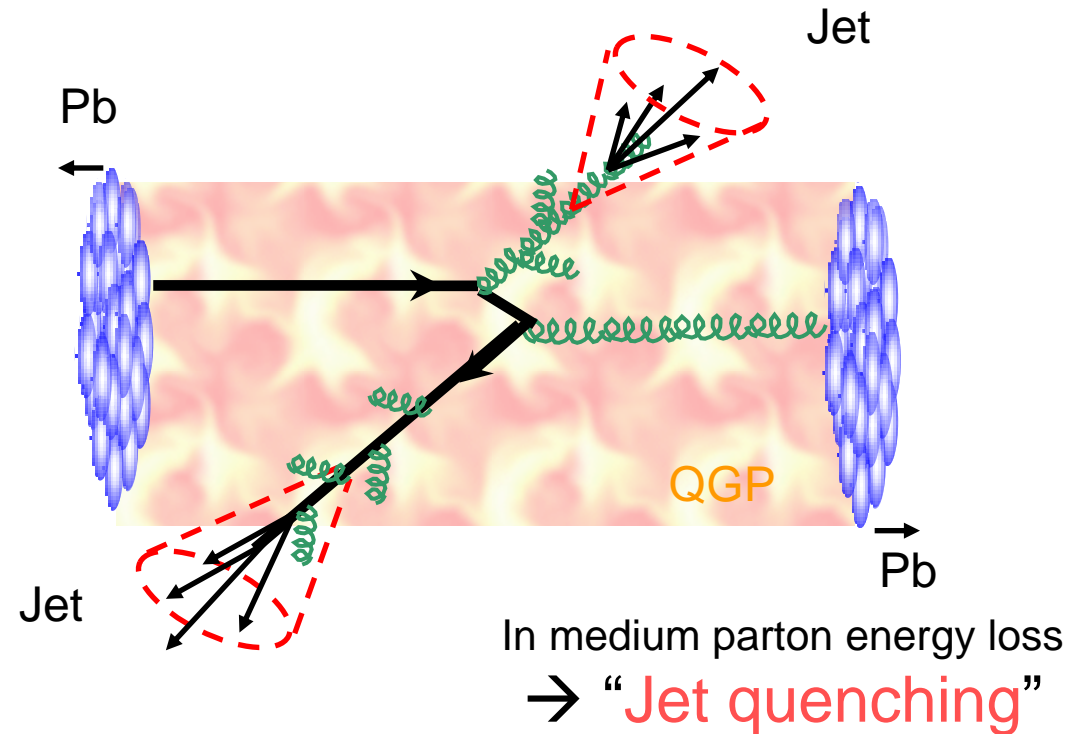
Introduction

- Goal: Understand the transport and thermodynamical properties of the QGP
- Tool: Jets from high p_T processes
- Challenge: Large fluctuating underlying event

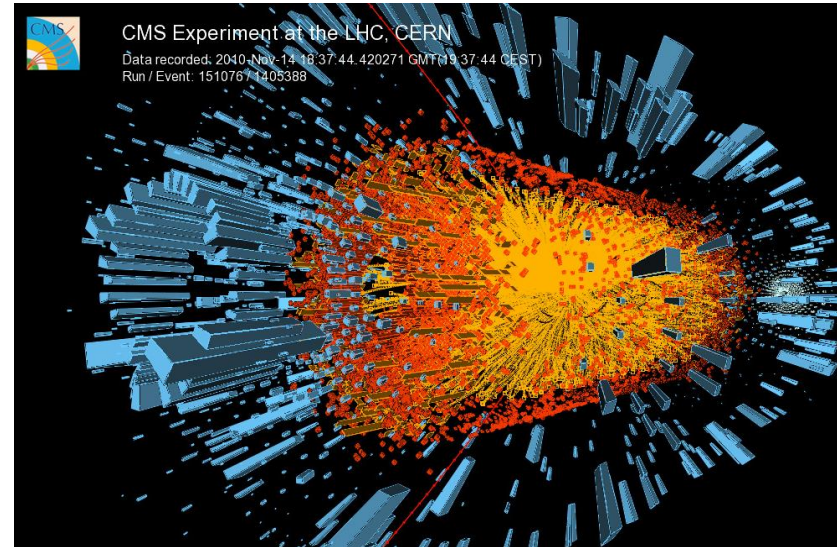
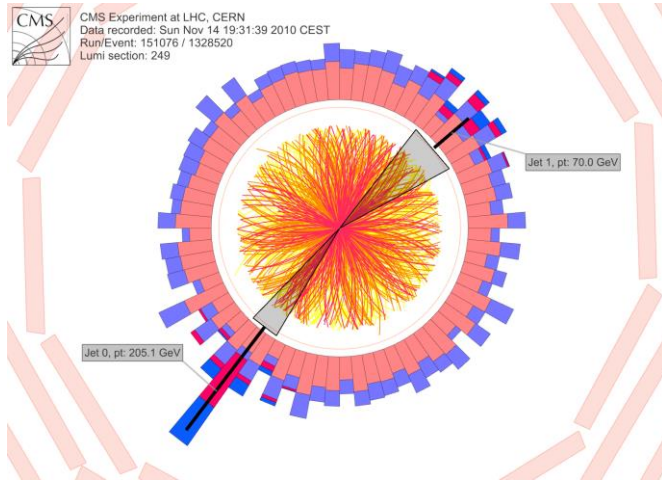
Pb

~ 400x of pp

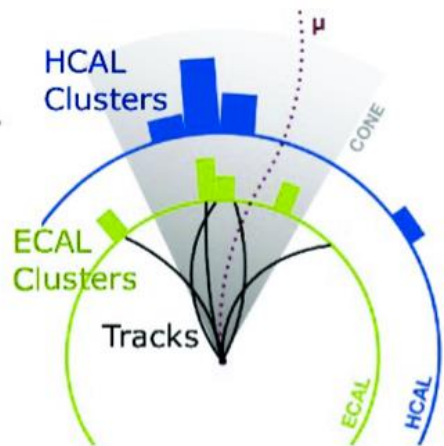
JHEP 1108 (2011) 141



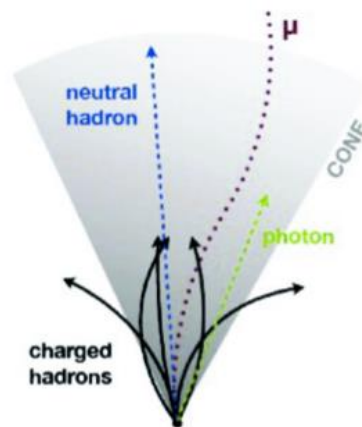
CMS Jet Reconstruction in Heavy Ion Collisions



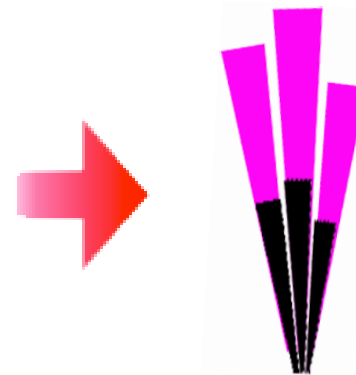
clusters and tracks



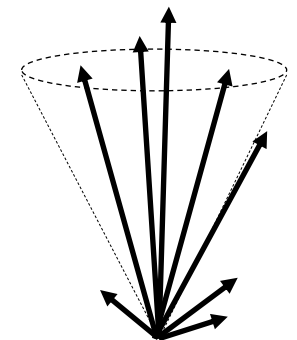
Particles



Towers



Jet

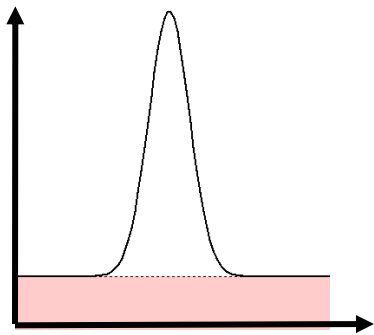
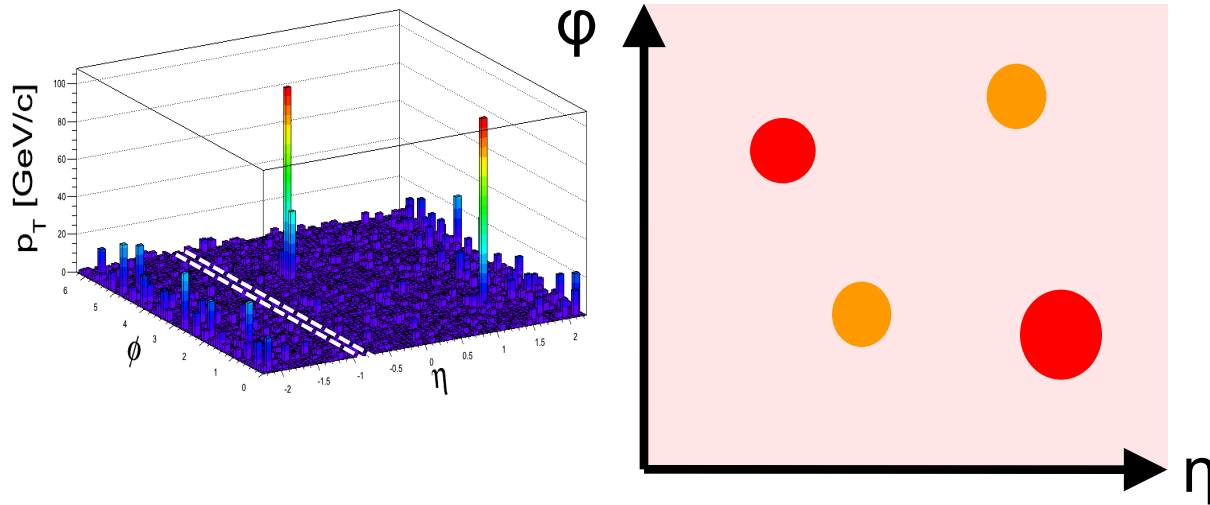


Anti- k_T algorithm is used in most of CMS publications

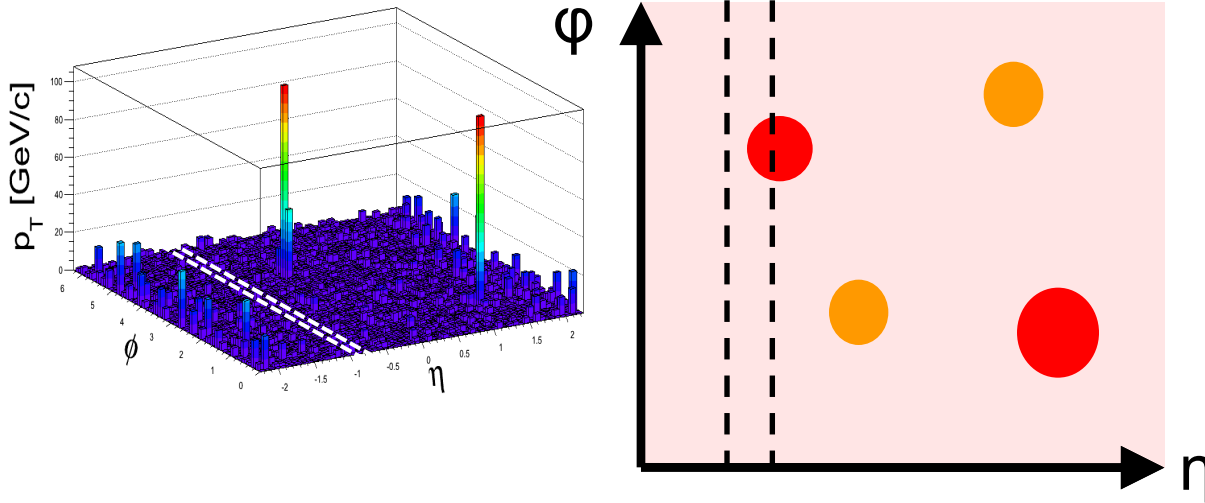
For instance, $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi$ 0.076 x 0.076 in barrel

Background subtraction and jet clustering

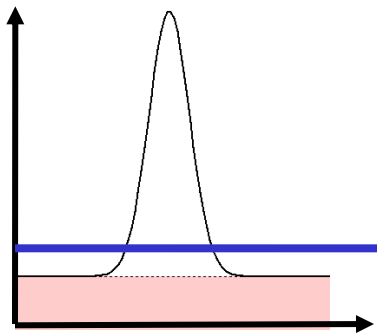
Background Subtraction



Background Subtraction



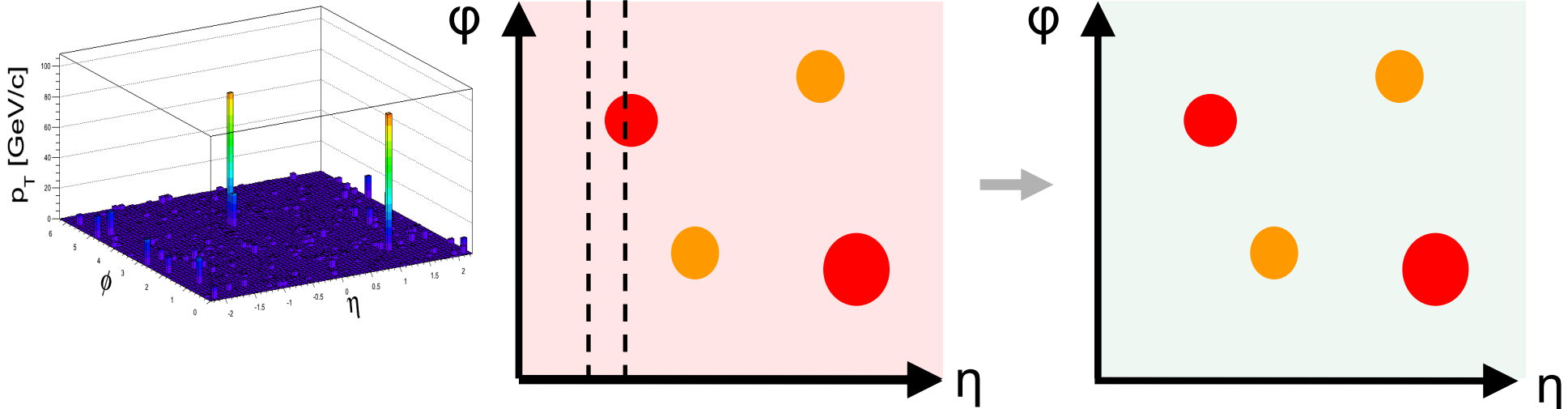
1. Background energy per tower calculated in strips of η . Determine $\langle p_T \rangle$ and $\sigma(p_T)$
Subtract $\langle p_T \rangle + N^* \sigma(p_T)$ (Noise suppression)



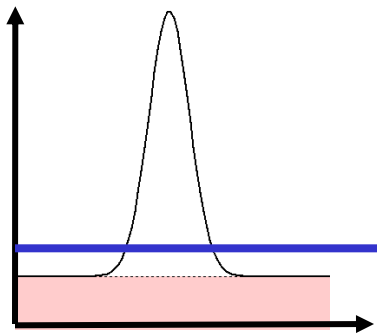
Background level

- Estimate background for each tower ring of constant η
estimated background = $\langle p_T \rangle + N^* \sigma(p_T)$
- Captures $dN/d\eta$ of background
 - Misses ϕ modulation – to be improved

Background Subtraction

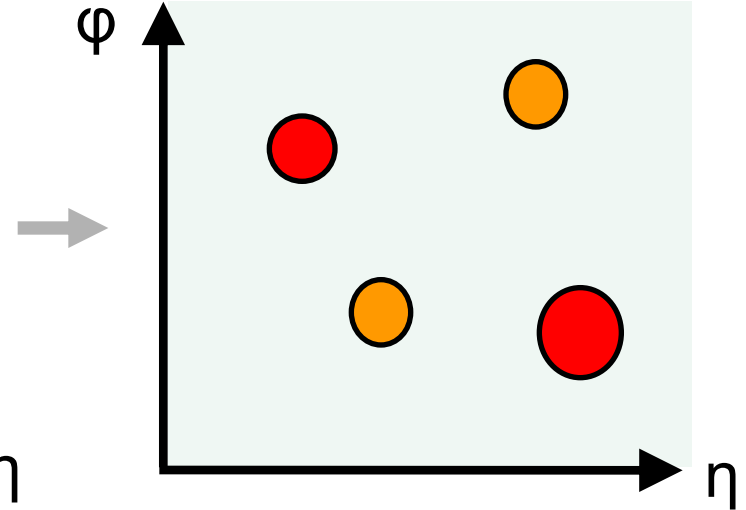
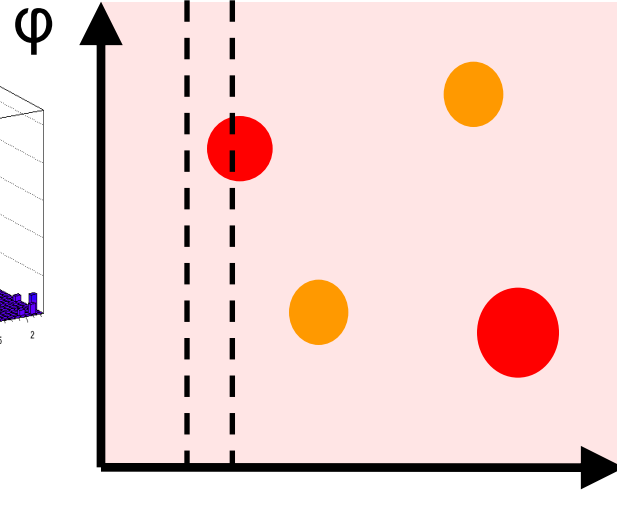
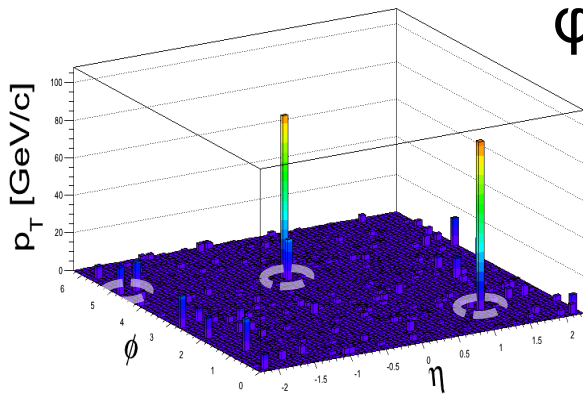


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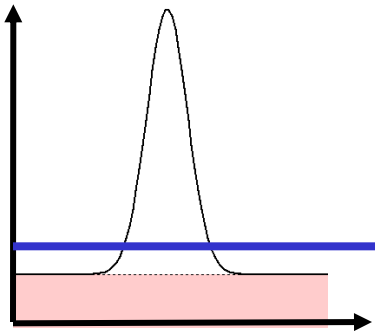


Background level

Background Subtraction

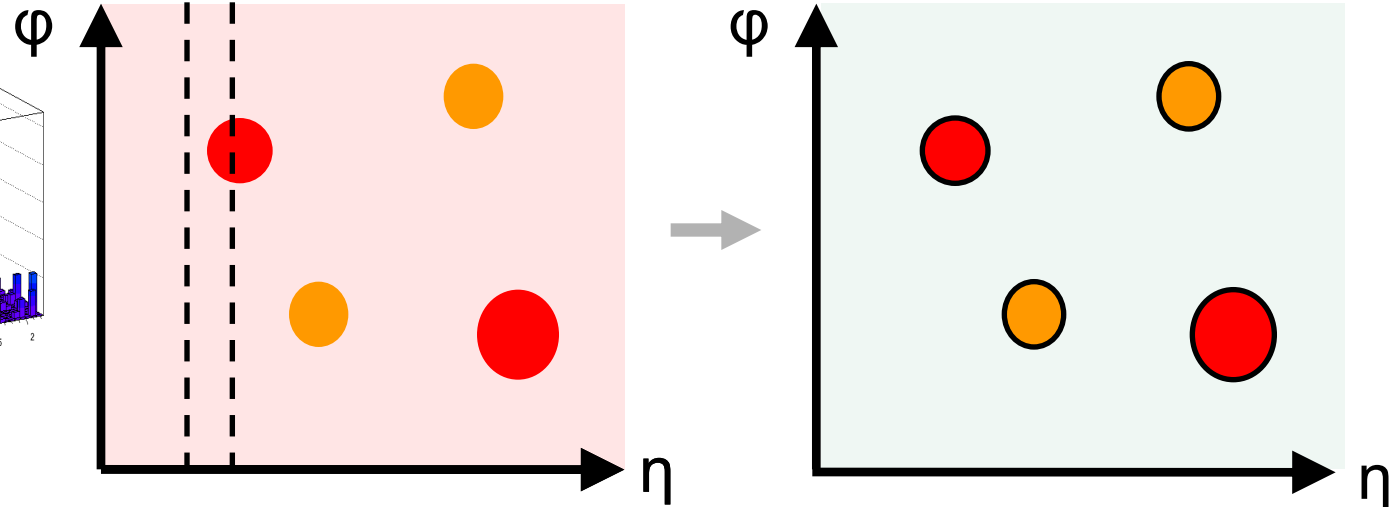
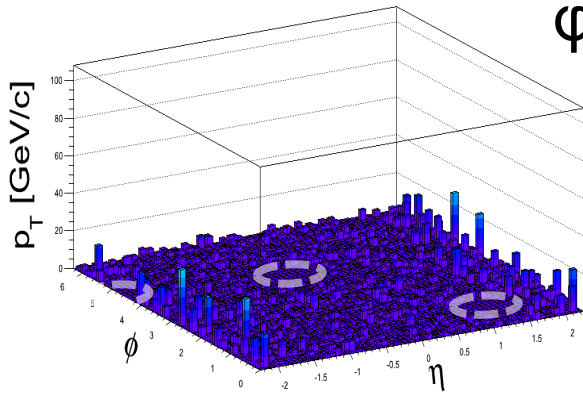


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2. Run anti k_T algorithm on background subtracted towers

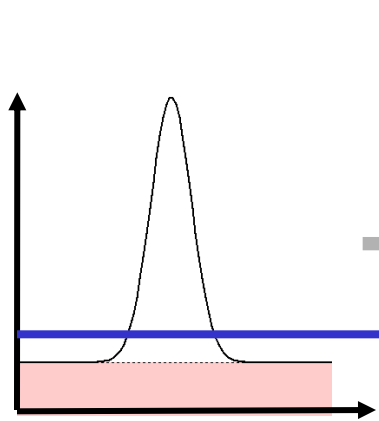


Background level

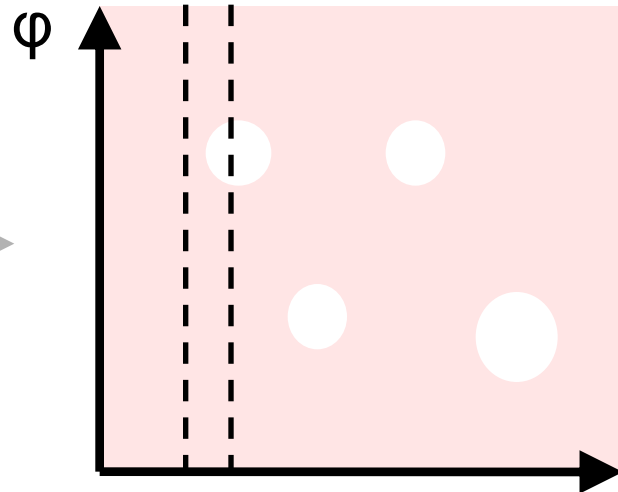
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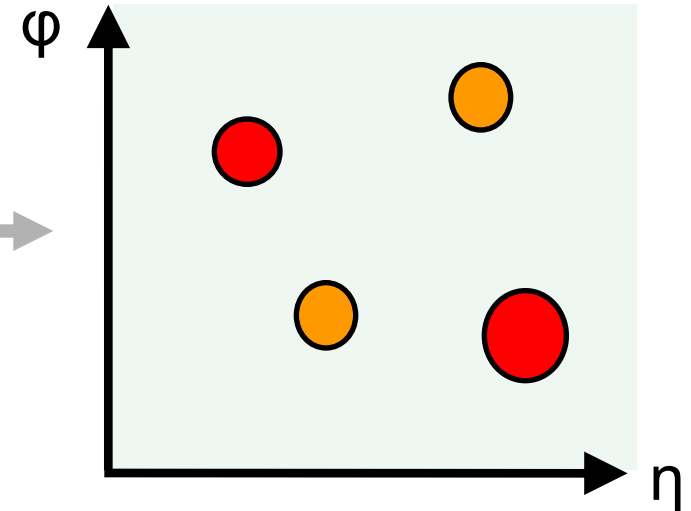
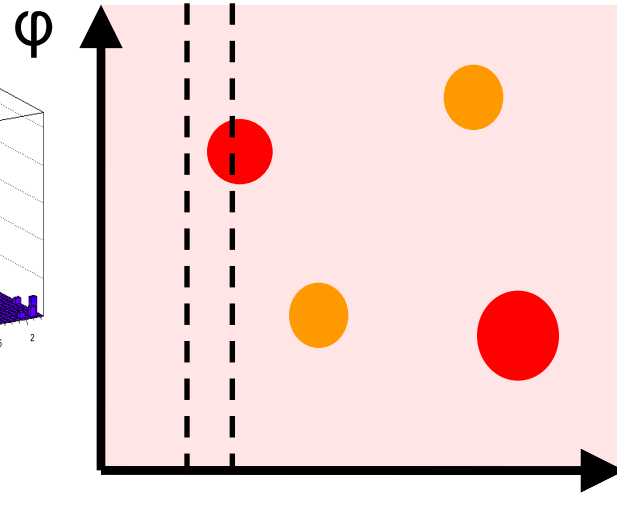
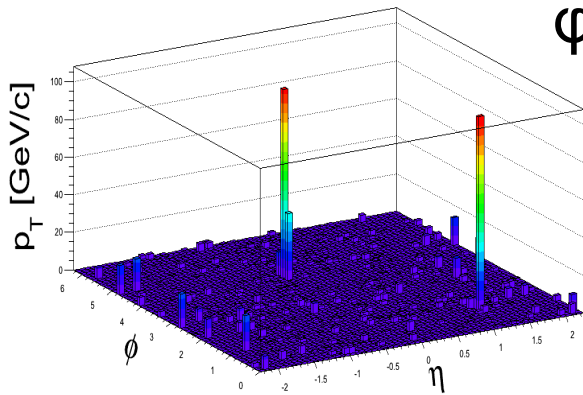


Background level

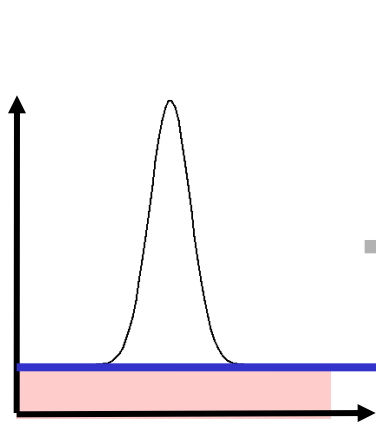


3. Exclude reconstructed jets

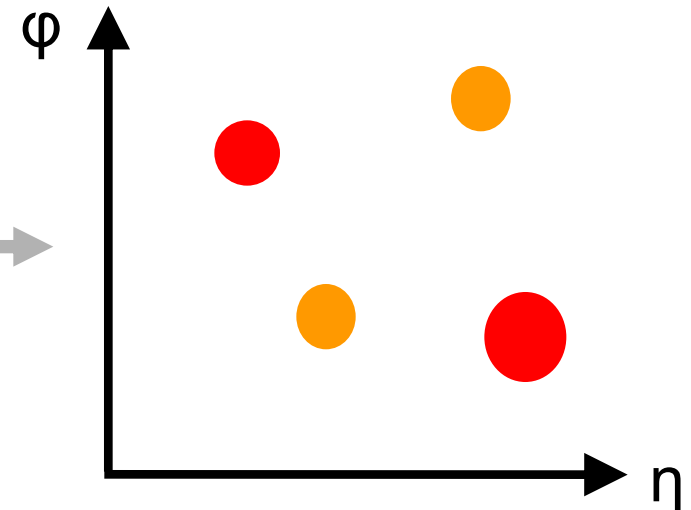
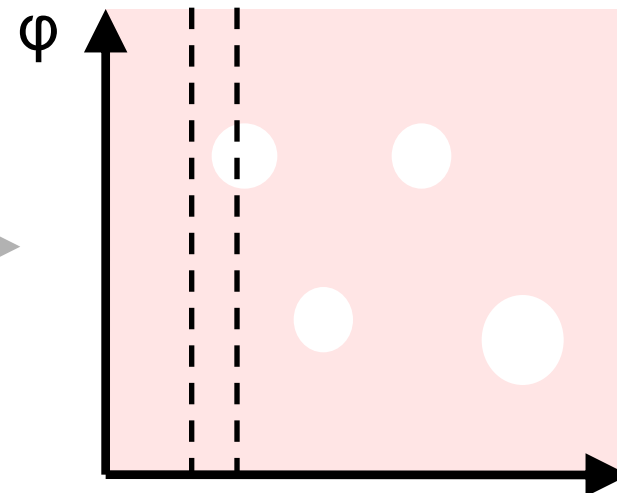
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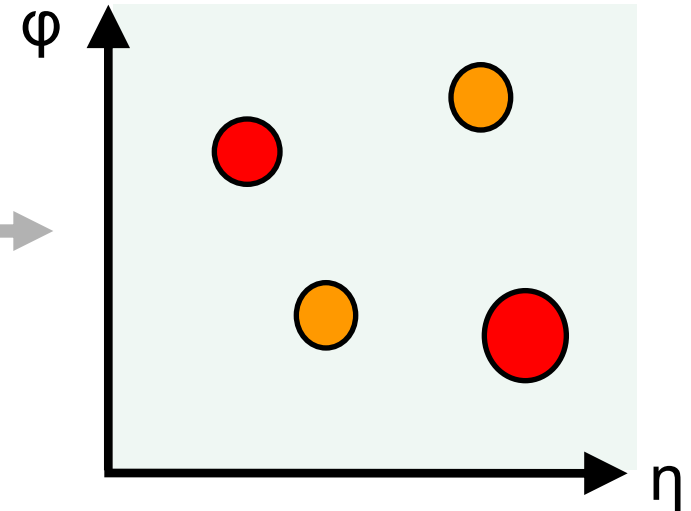
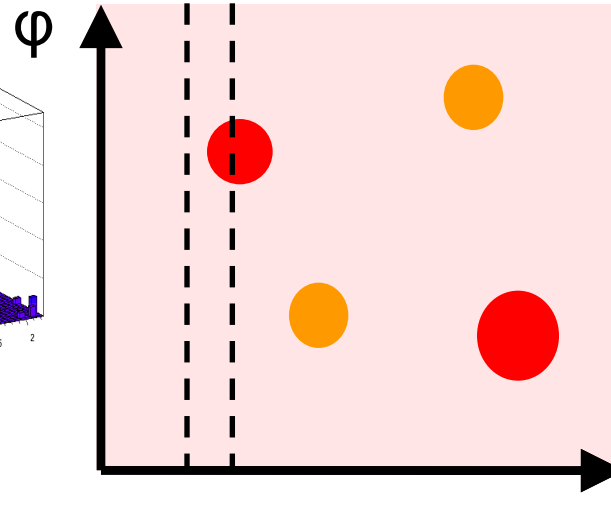
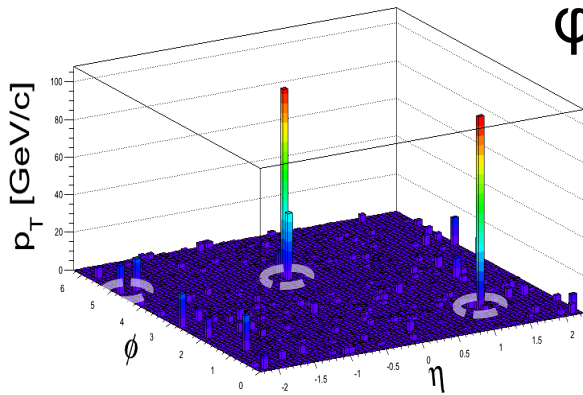


Background level

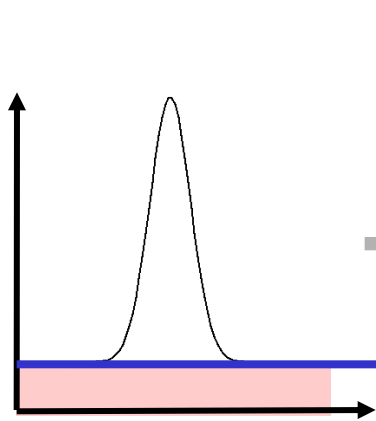


3. Exclude reconstructed jets
Recalculate the background energy
Subtract $\langle p_T \rangle + N \cdot \sigma(p_T)$ (Noise suppression)

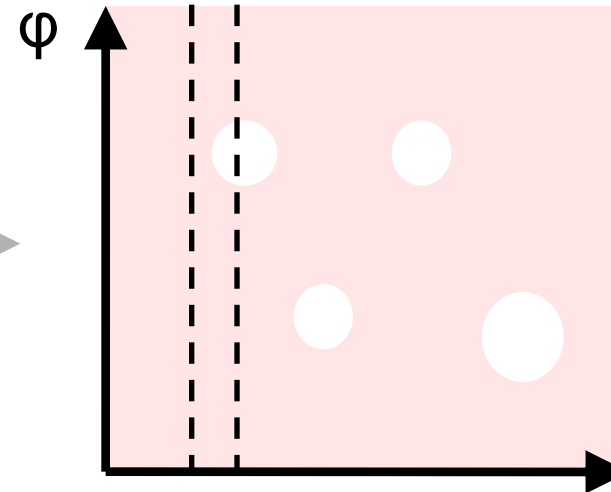
Background Subtraction



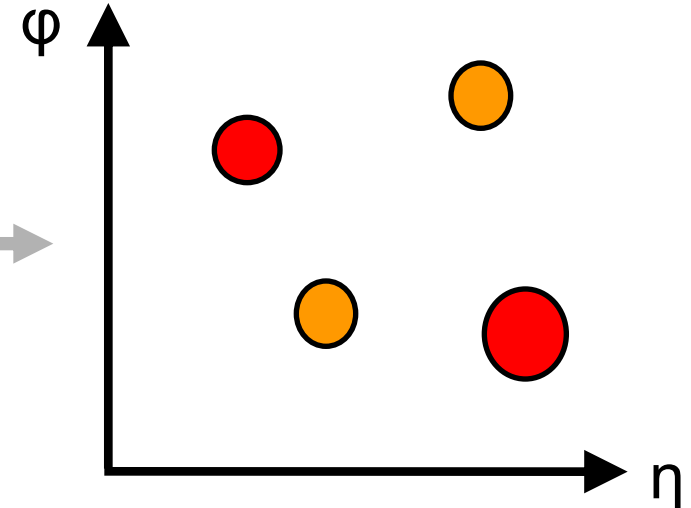
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Background level

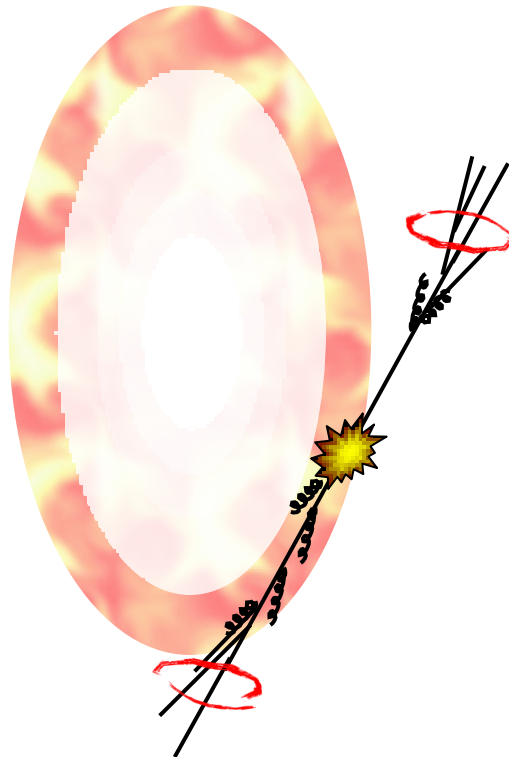


3. Exclude reconstructed jets
Recalculate the background energy
Subtract $\langle p_T \rangle + N \cdot \sigma(p_T)$ (Noise suppression)
4. Run anti k_T algorithm on background subtracted towers to get final jets



Physics results

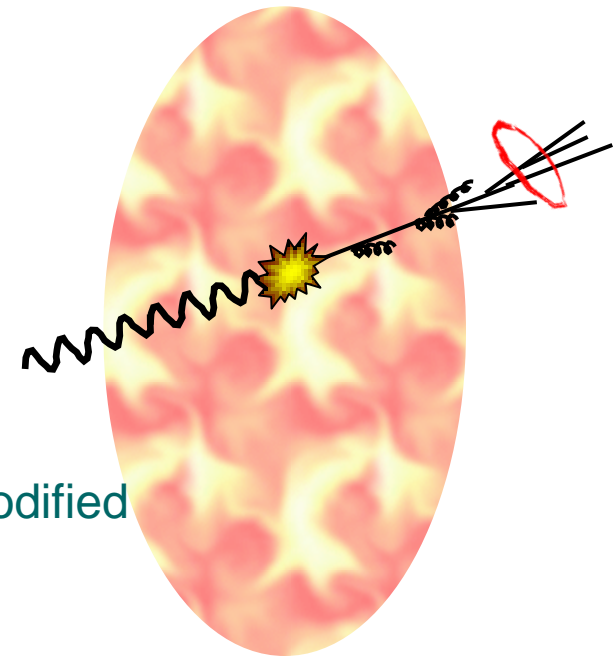
Dijet



High p_T leading jet
triggered sample

High statistics, with surface bias

Photon-jet



Photon \rightarrow unmodified
jet energy tag

High p_T photon
triggered sample

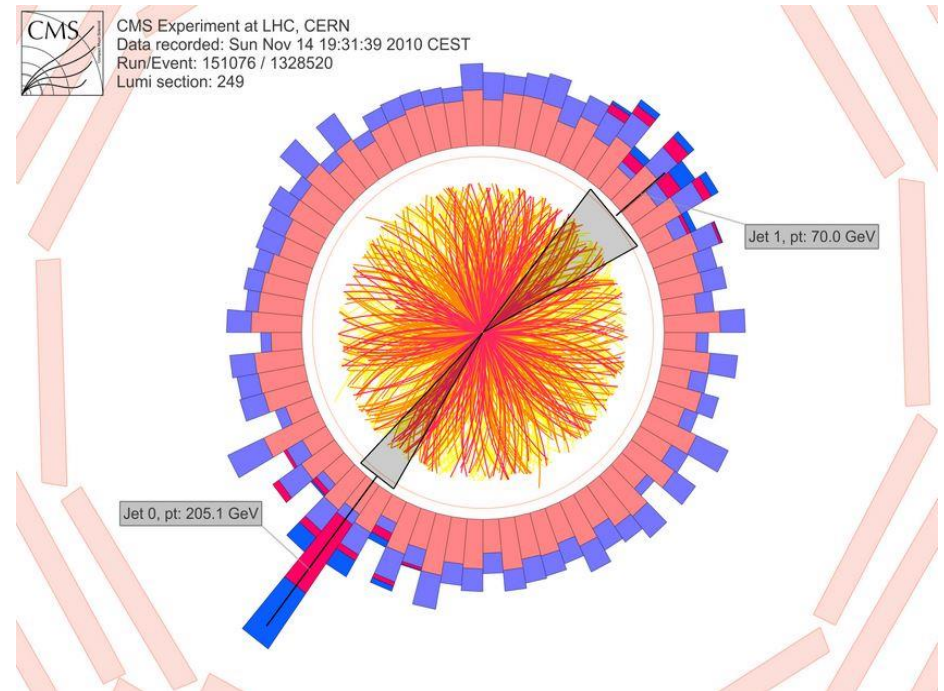
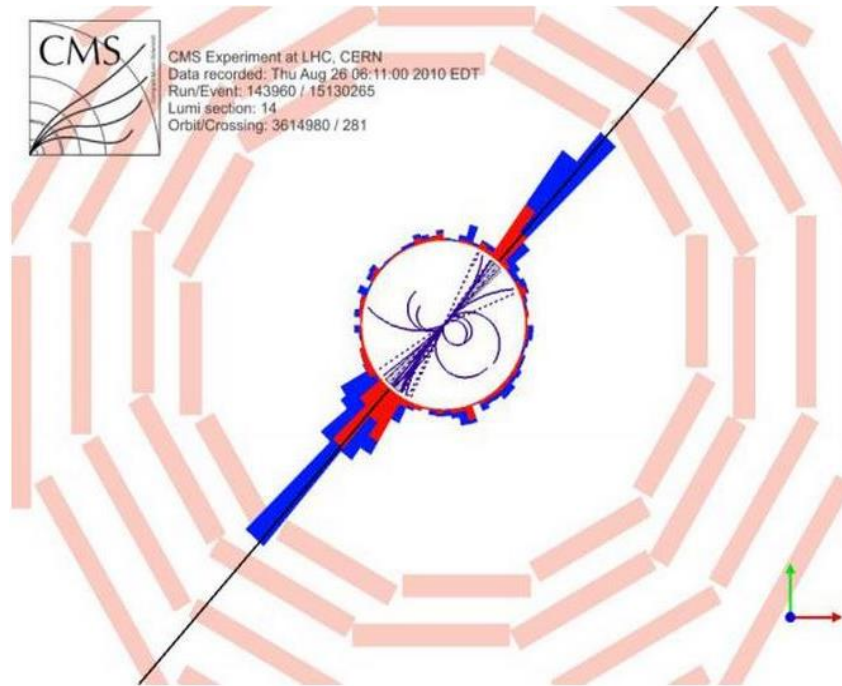
Lower statistics, without surface bias

Probe the QGP with High Energy Quarks (Gluons)

Quark-gluon plasma is incredibly strongly interacting –
It even stops very high energy quarks and gluons
passing through it

P + P

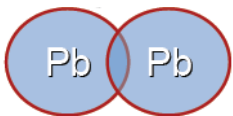
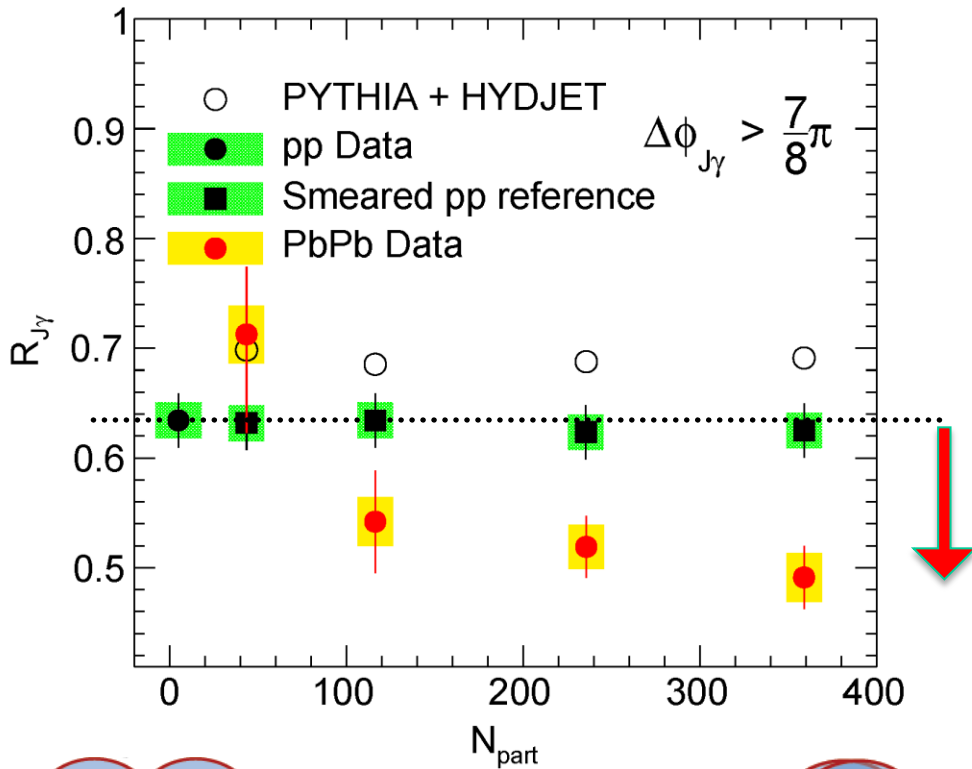
Pb + Pb



PRC 84 (2011) 024906

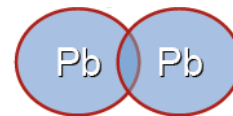
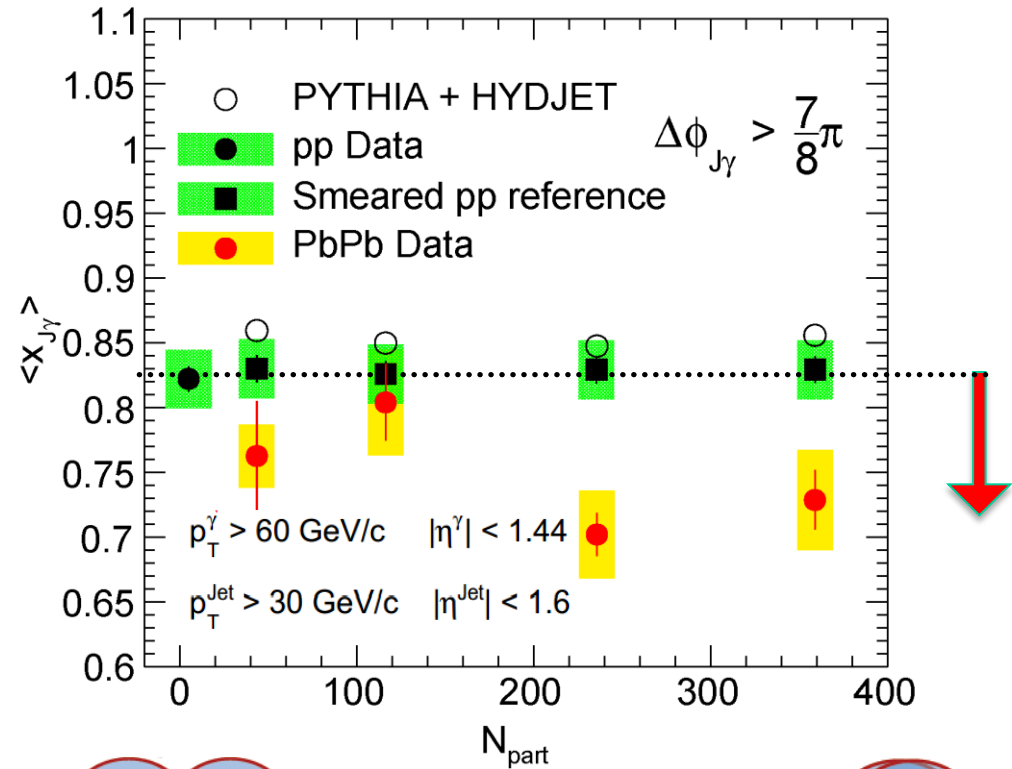
γ +jet Correlation

CMS Preliminary $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=2.76\text{TeV}$, PbPb $150 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$, pp 5.3pb^{-1}



Fraction of photons with jet partner

CMS Preliminary $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=2.76\text{TeV}$, PbPb $150 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$, pp 5.3pb^{-1}



Jet-photon $p_T(\text{im})$ balance

PLB 718 (2013) 773

Detailed studies vs photon p_T can be found in

CMS-PAS-HIN-13-006

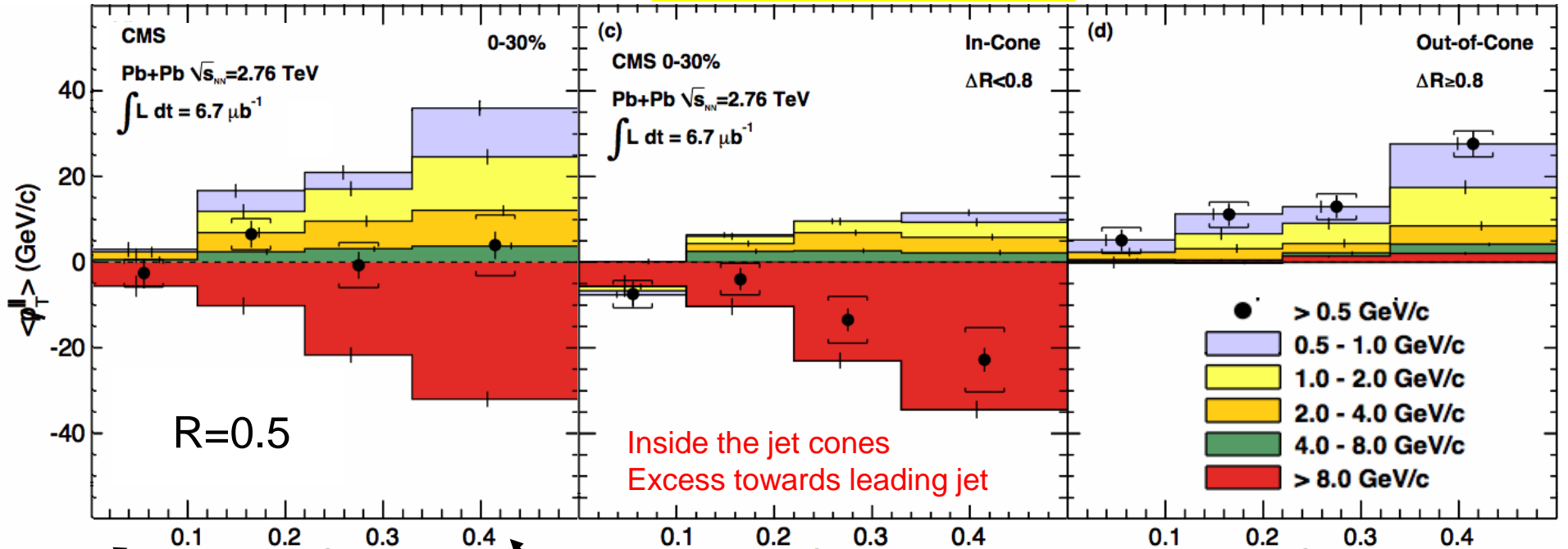
Missing- $p_{T\parallel}$ in Dijet Events

Missing $p_{T\parallel}$:
$$p_{T\parallel}^{\text{Missing}} = \sum_{\text{Tracks}} -p_T^{\text{Track}} \cos(\phi_{\text{Track}} - \phi_{\text{Leading Jet}})$$

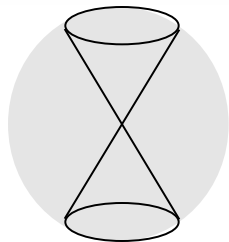
0-30% Central PbPb

PRC 84 (2011) 024906

Out of the jet cones
Excess towards sub-leading jet

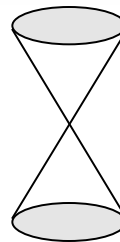


balanced jets



All tracks

unbalanced jets



Tracks in
the jet cone
 $\Delta R < 0.8$

Tracks out of
the jet cone
 $\Delta R > 0.8$

$$A_J = (p_{T,1} - p_{T,2}) / (p_{T,1} + p_{T,2})$$

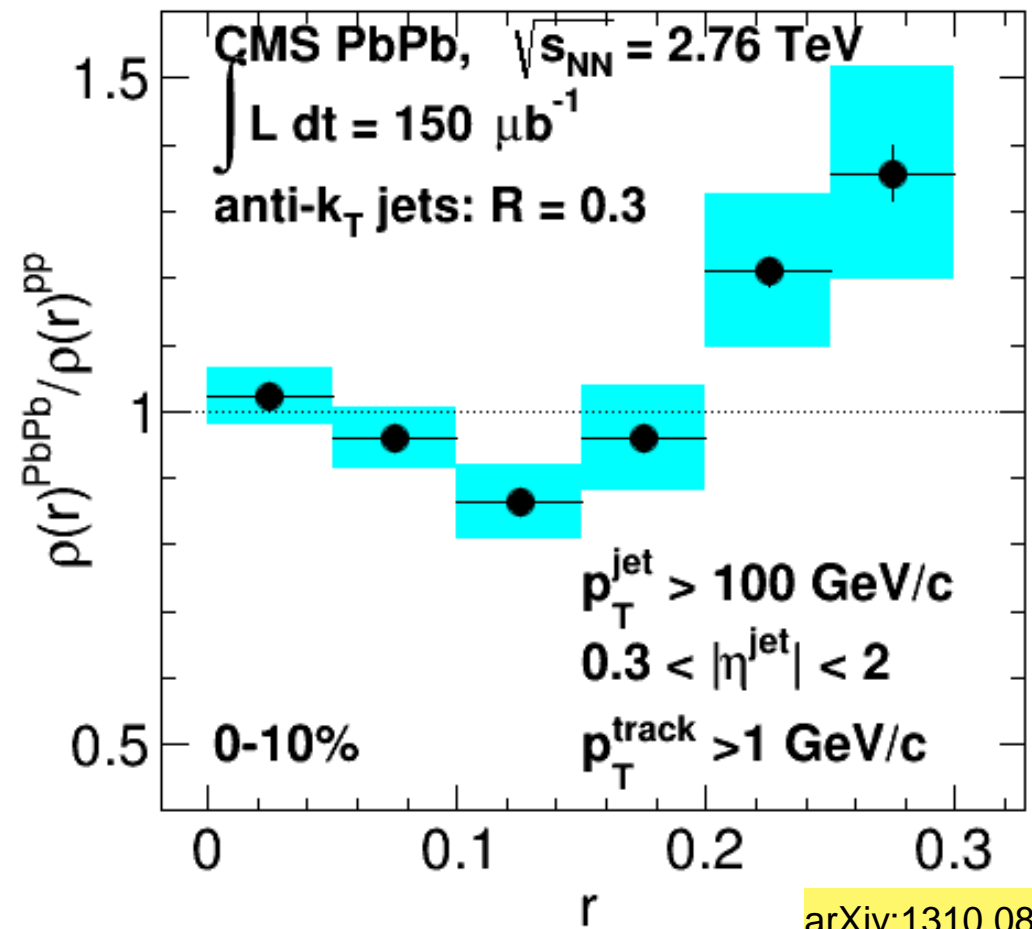
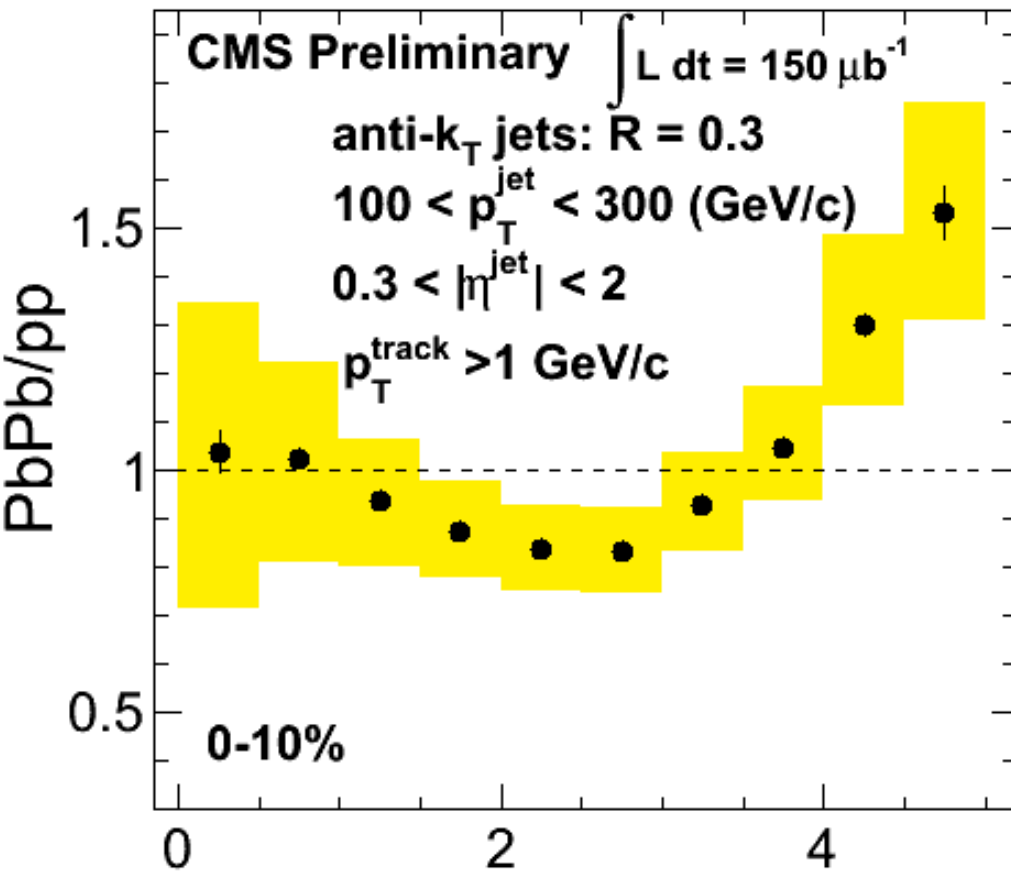
The momentum difference in the dijet is
balanced by low p_T particles **outside** the jet cone

Fragmentation Function and Jet Shapes

Is the jet energy in PbPb redistributed in particle p_T ?
Fragmentation functions

Is the jet energy in PbPb redistributed in radius ?
Differential jet-shapes

Depletion at mid particle p_T and radius; enhancement at low particle p_T and larger radius



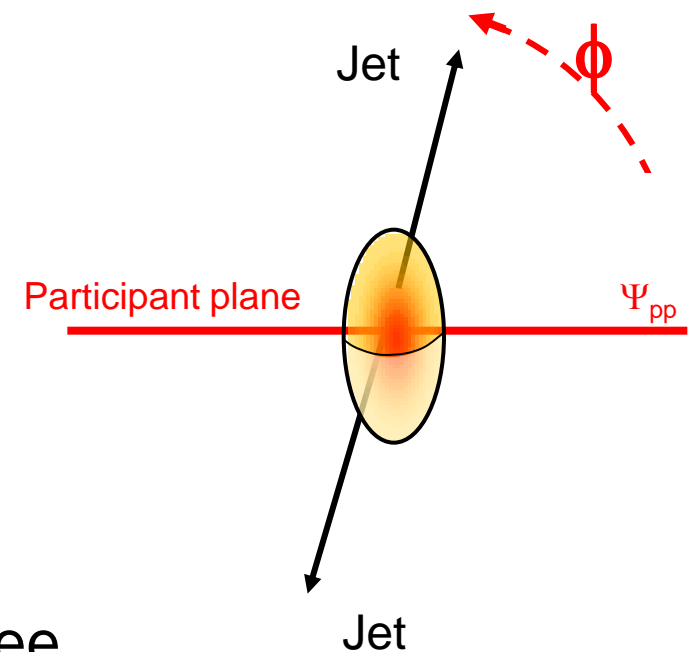
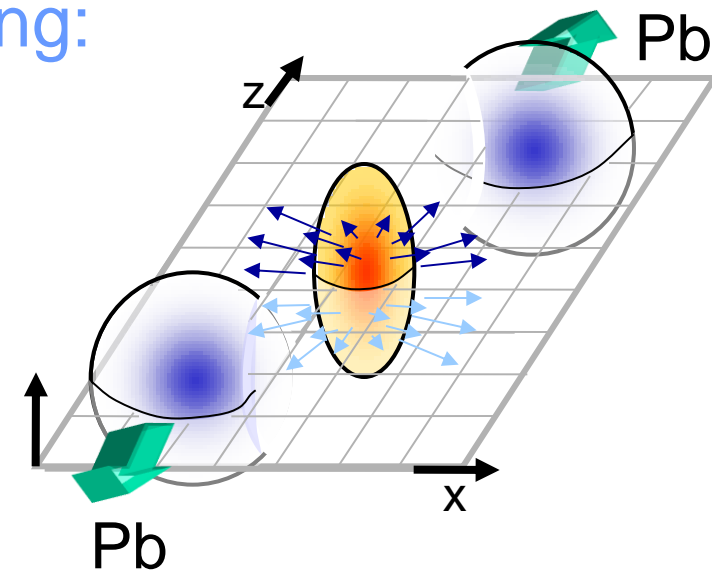
CMS-PAS-HIN-12-013 $\xi = \ln(1/z)$

arXiv:1310.0878

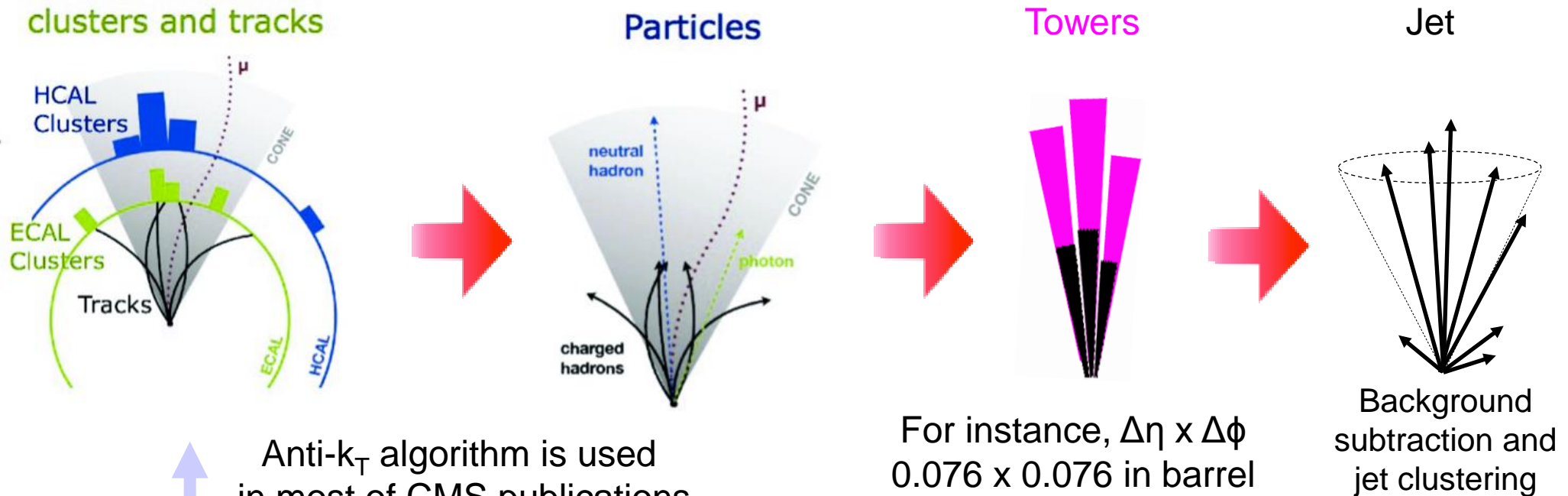


Possible Future Measurements

- **Event plane dependence of jet quenching:**
 - Need to remove flow modulation
- **Study of medium response:**
 - Need to estimate the UE level with detector far from the jets
- **Flavor dependence of jet quenching:**
 - Lower the track p_T cut-off
 - Keep individual “particle-flow” objects
 - Improve secondary track reconstruction for heavy-flavor jet reconstruction
- **Multi-jet correlation:**
 - Need to reconstruct low p_T jets
 - Remove / fine tune noise suppression
 - Need an algorithm which is jet threshold free



Possible Improvements on the HI Jet Algorithm

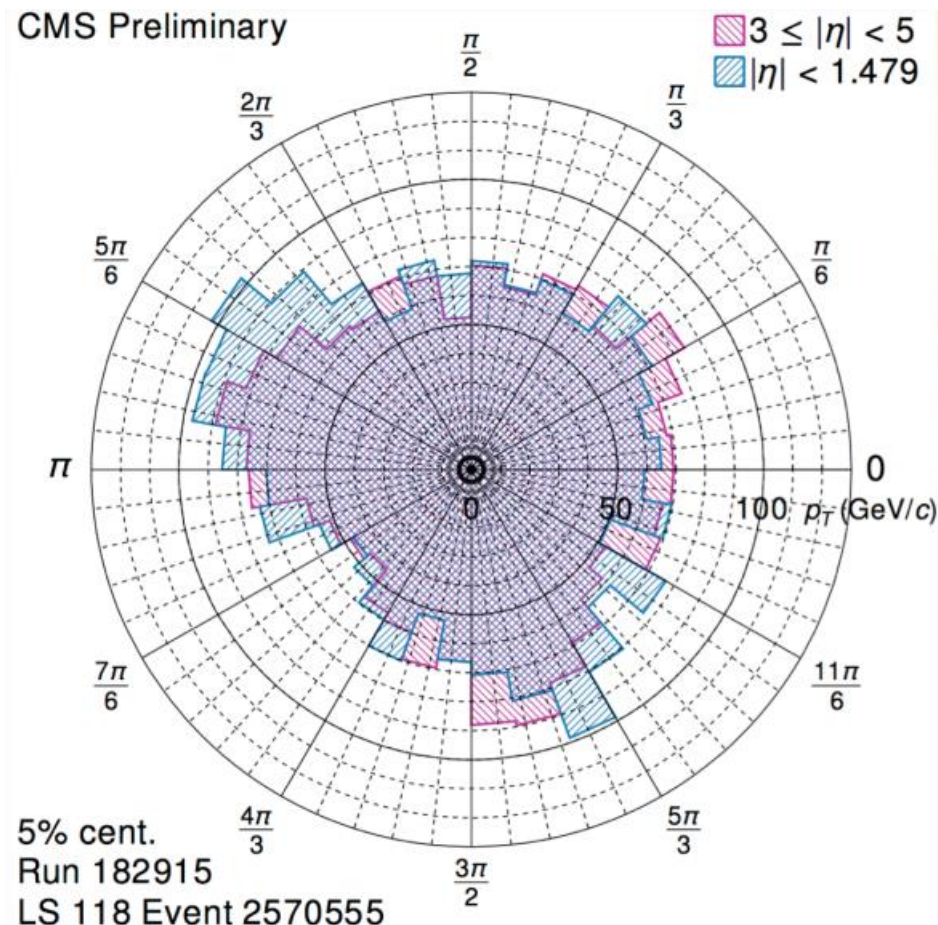
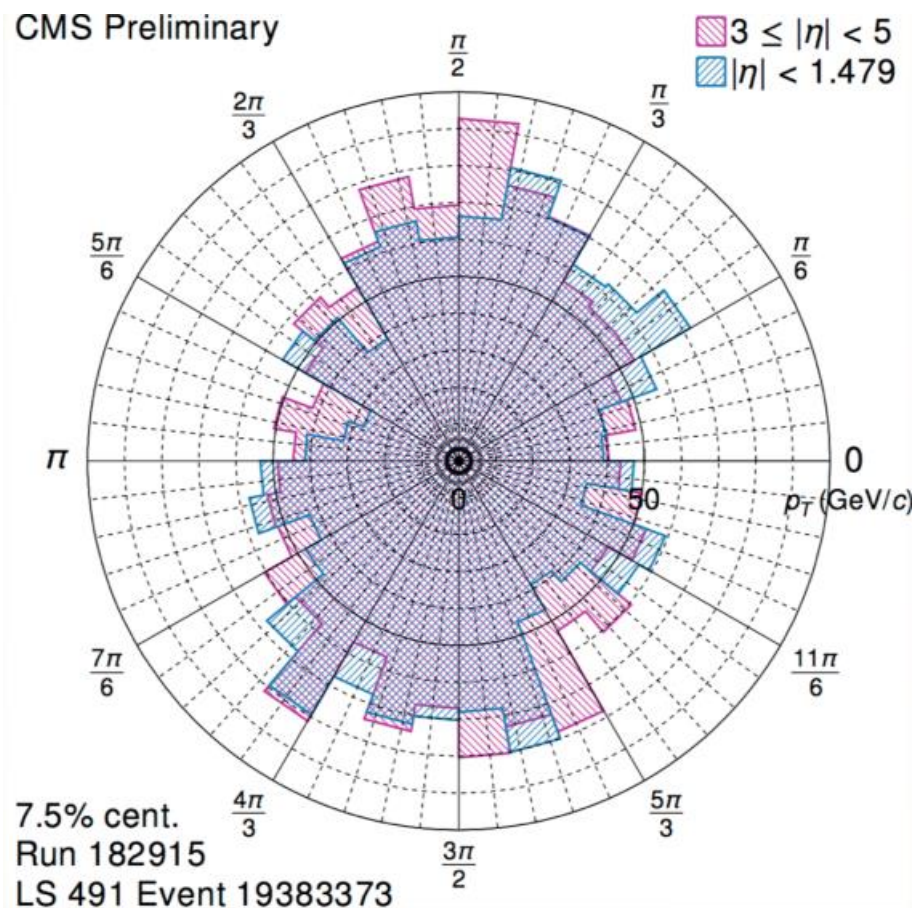


- Lower the track p_T cut off (0.9 GeV/c \rightarrow 0.4-0.5 GeV/c)

- Improve jet pointing resolution: remove the pseudo-tower implementation

- Account for the flow modulation of the HI UE
- Noise suppression may lower the sensitivity to low p_T particles
- Remove the jet exclusion in the iterative procedure to avoid threshold effects

Underlying Event in Heavy Ion Collisions

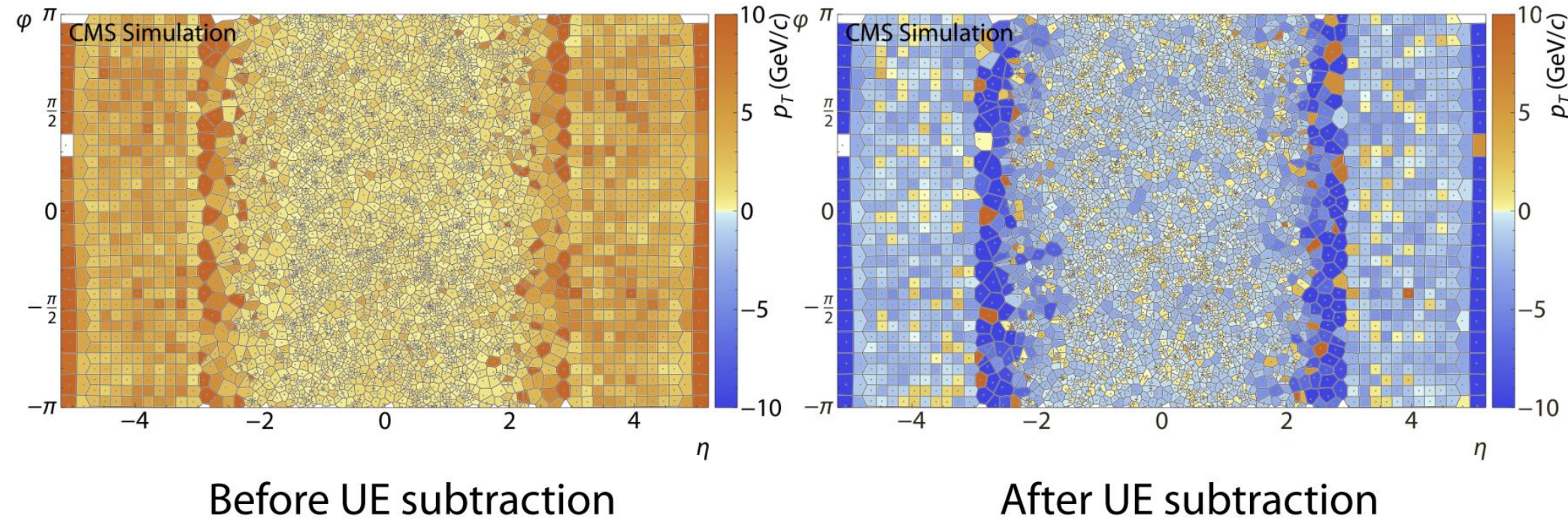


Strategy: use the forward calorimeter energy to “predict” the underlying event in the mid-rapidity (optimized by SVD method)

Training done with minimum-bias events

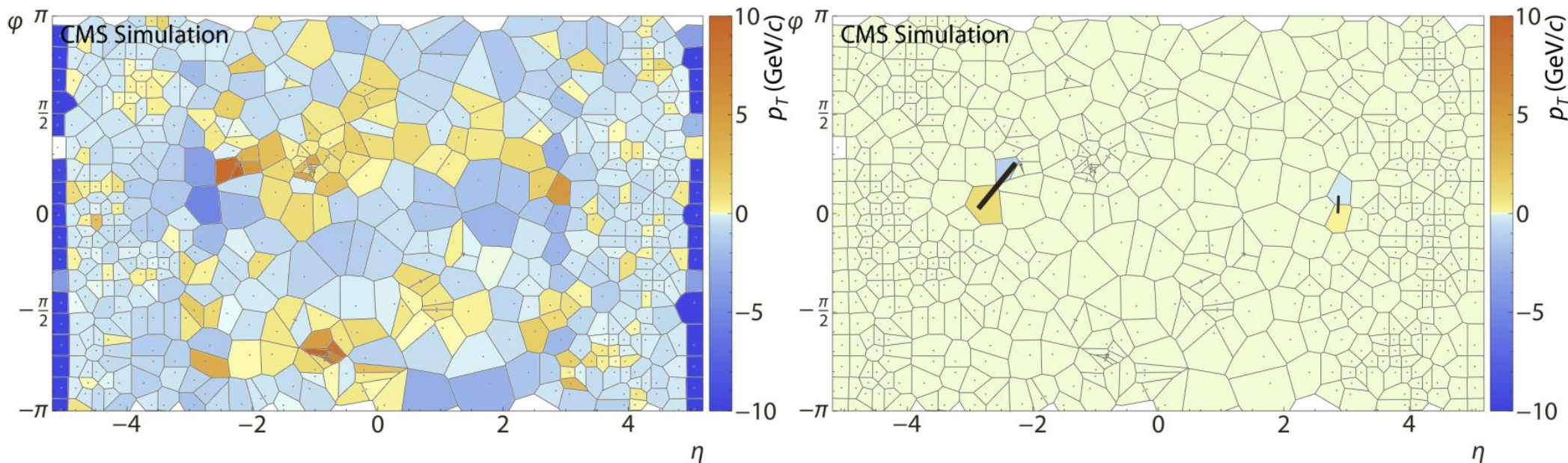
CMS DP 2013/018

Underlying Event Subtraction



- In order to subtract UE energy from each particle-flow candidate, a Voronoi algorithm is used to estimate the associated area
- Subtraction algorithm matches the particle-flow candidate position with the area where the nearest neighbor of a given point is that particle-flow candidate

Negative Energy Balancing

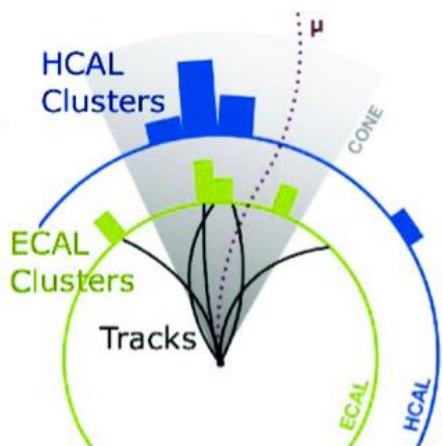


- A equalization step is introduced to balance the negative fluctuation (after subtraction) with the positive fluctuation to reduce the positive bias in jet energy reconstruction
- Optimization is based on the worst remaining negative energy in a cell, and minimum overall energy transfer, and expressed as a linear optimization problem
- Right: Thickness of the black line indicates amount of energy transfer, red/blue energy gain/loss

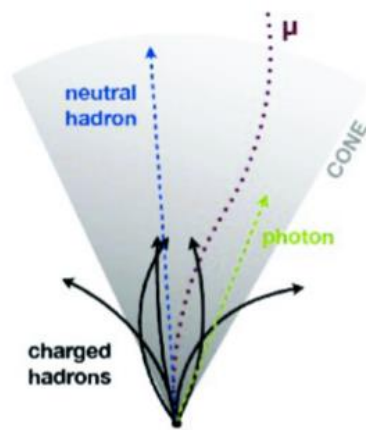
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New HI Jet Algorithm

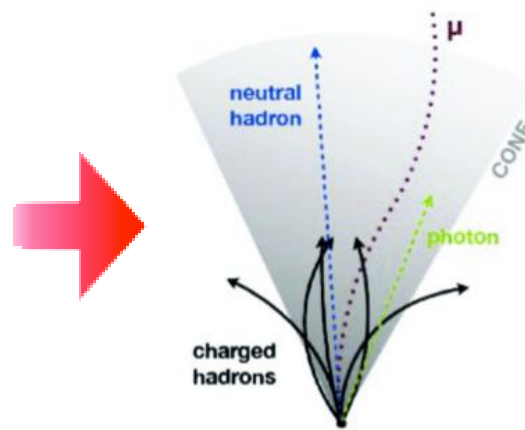
clusters and tracks



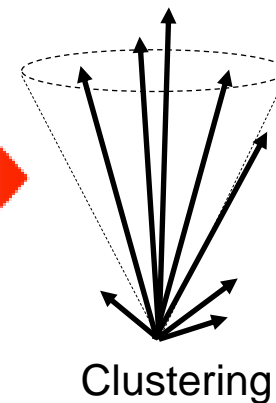
Particles



UE subtracted particles

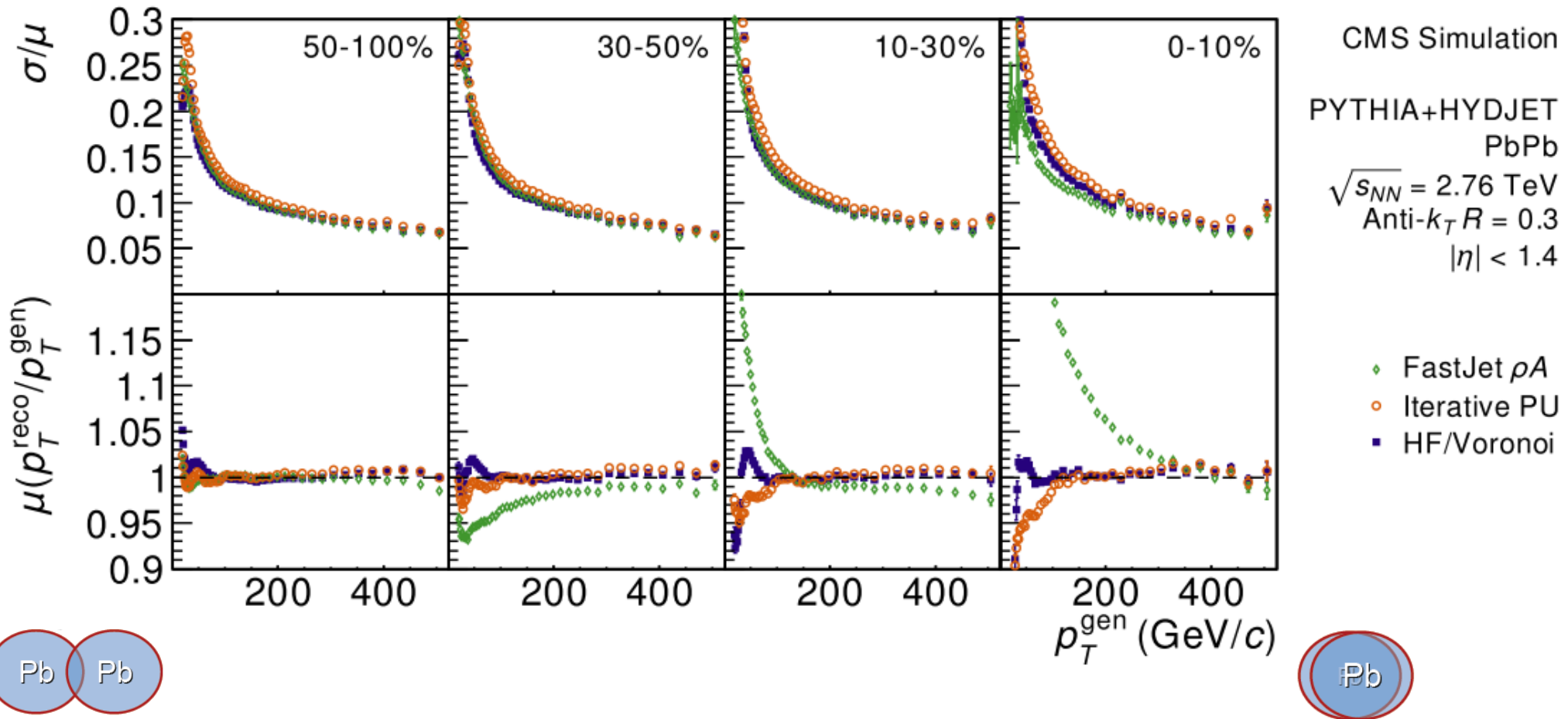


Jet



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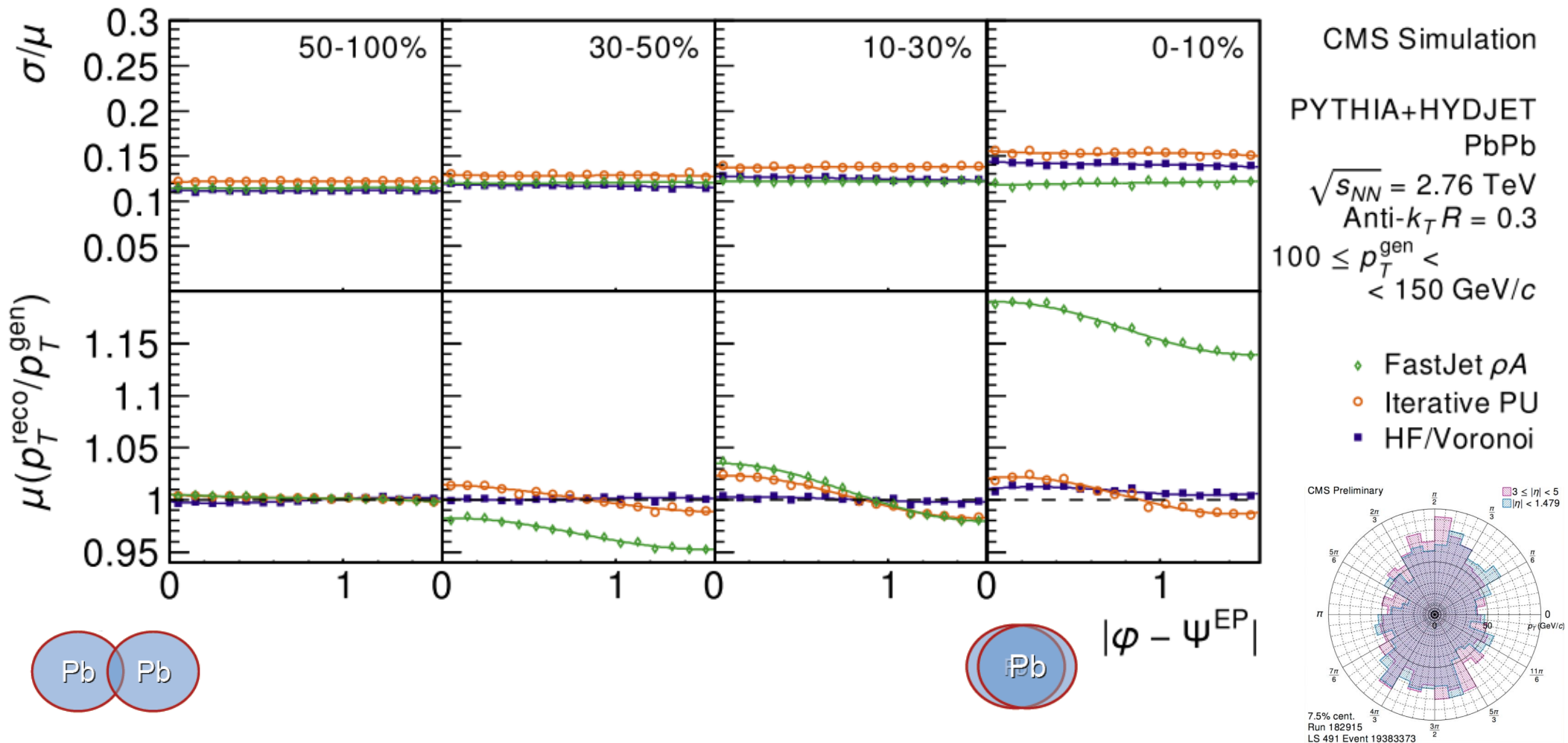
Performance



Improvement in the jet energy resolution and jet energy closure compared to iterative UE subtraction

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Performance v.s. Event Plane Angle



Improvement in the jet energy resolution and jet energy scale closure as a function of $|\varphi - \psi_{\text{EP}}|$

CMS DP 2013/018



Yen-Jie Lee (MIT)

Boston Jet Workshop

23



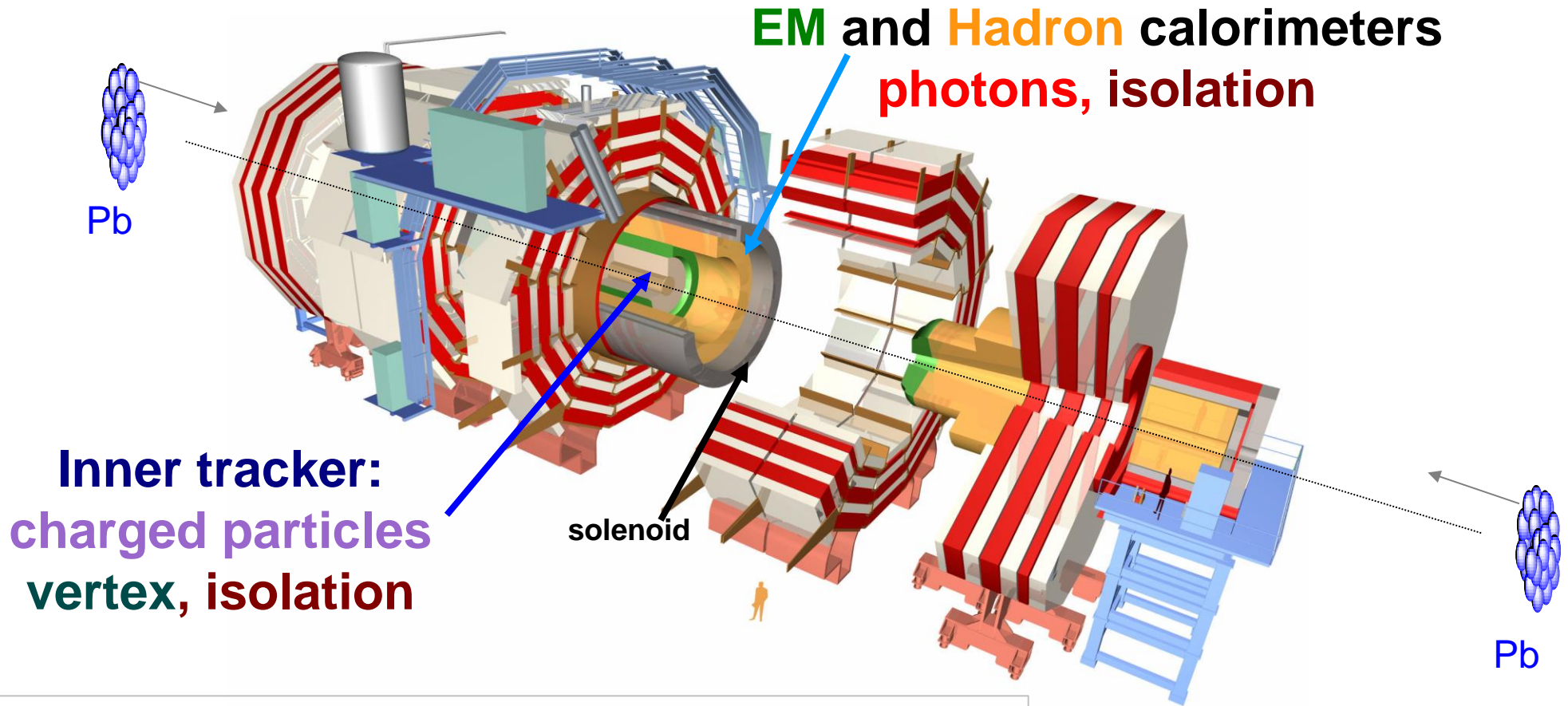
Summary

- CMS has presented interesting jet measurements in heavy ion collisions
 - Large dijet and photon-jet momentum imbalance
 - Modification of jet shapes and fragmentation functions
 - The momentum difference in the dijet is balanced by low p_T particles outside the jet cone
- An improved algorithm which attempts to remove HI UE
 - Remove flow modulation of the HI underlying events
 - Visible performance improvements

Backup slides



CMS detector



Muon

$|\eta| < 2.4$

HCAL

$|\eta| < 5.2$

ECAL

$|\eta| < 3.0$

Tracker

$|\eta| < 2.5$

Calojet

Particle Flow Jet (track $p_T > 0.9 \text{ GeV}/c$)