Jet azimuthal distributions with high p_T neutral pion triggers in pp collisions $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV from LHC-ALICE

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Outline

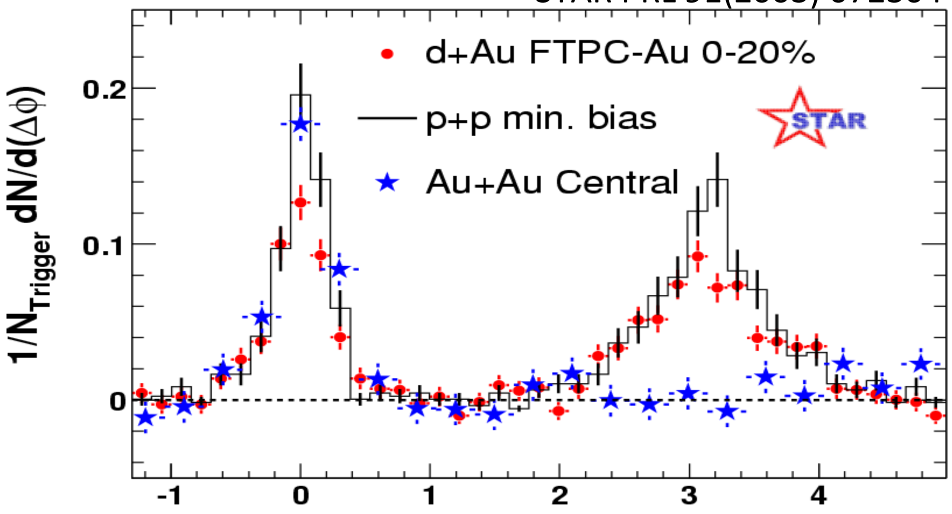
- Jet physics of heavy ion collisions at the LHC
- Physics motivation of π^0-jet correlations
- A large Ion Collider Experiment (ALICE)
- Analysis procedure
- Results
- Next step : Pb-Pb analysis
- Summary

Jet physics of heavy ion collisions at the LHC

ALICE

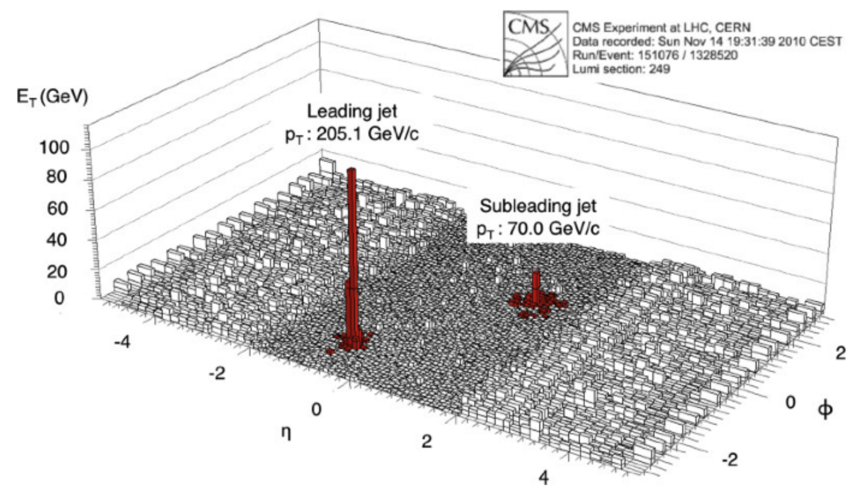
Two particle correlations (RHIC)

STAR PRL 91(2003) 072304



$4 < p_T^{trig} < 6$ GeV/c, 2 GeV/c $< p_T^{asso} < p_T^{trig}$

Di-jet energy imbalance (LHC)

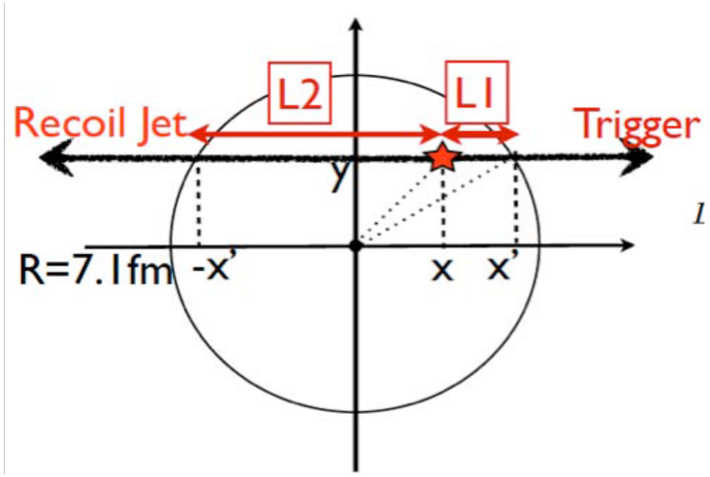


- Mainly particle correlation analyses due to lower jet cross section at the RHIC than at the LHC

- Difficult to extract information on initial parton energy and parton path length in QGP

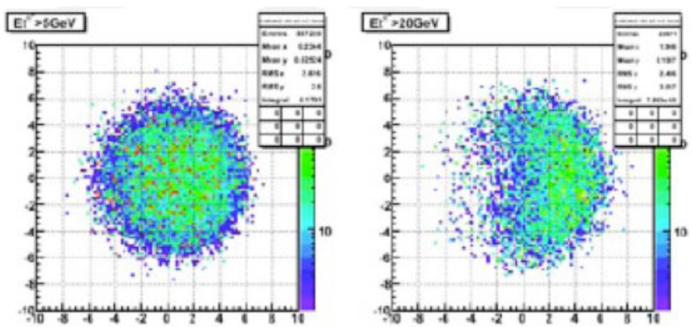
More detailed measurements are needed
- Initial parton energy : γ-jet analysis
- Parton path length : hadron-jet analysis

Physics motivation of π^0-jet correlation

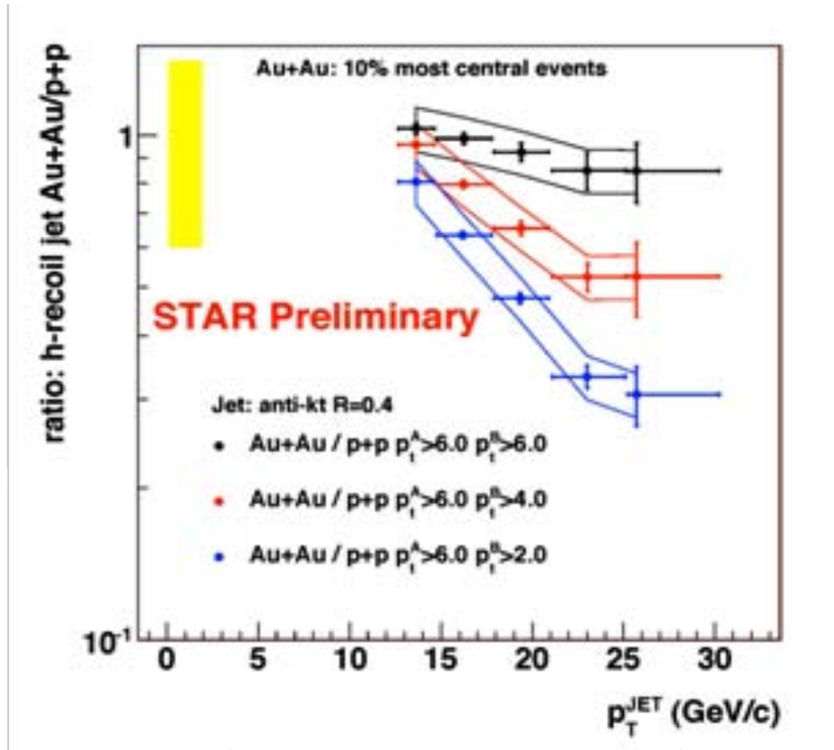


pi0 Et > 5GeV pi0 Et > 20GeV

Qhat=50 GeV2/fm



(CERN-LHCC-2010-011, ALICE-TDR-014-ADD-1)

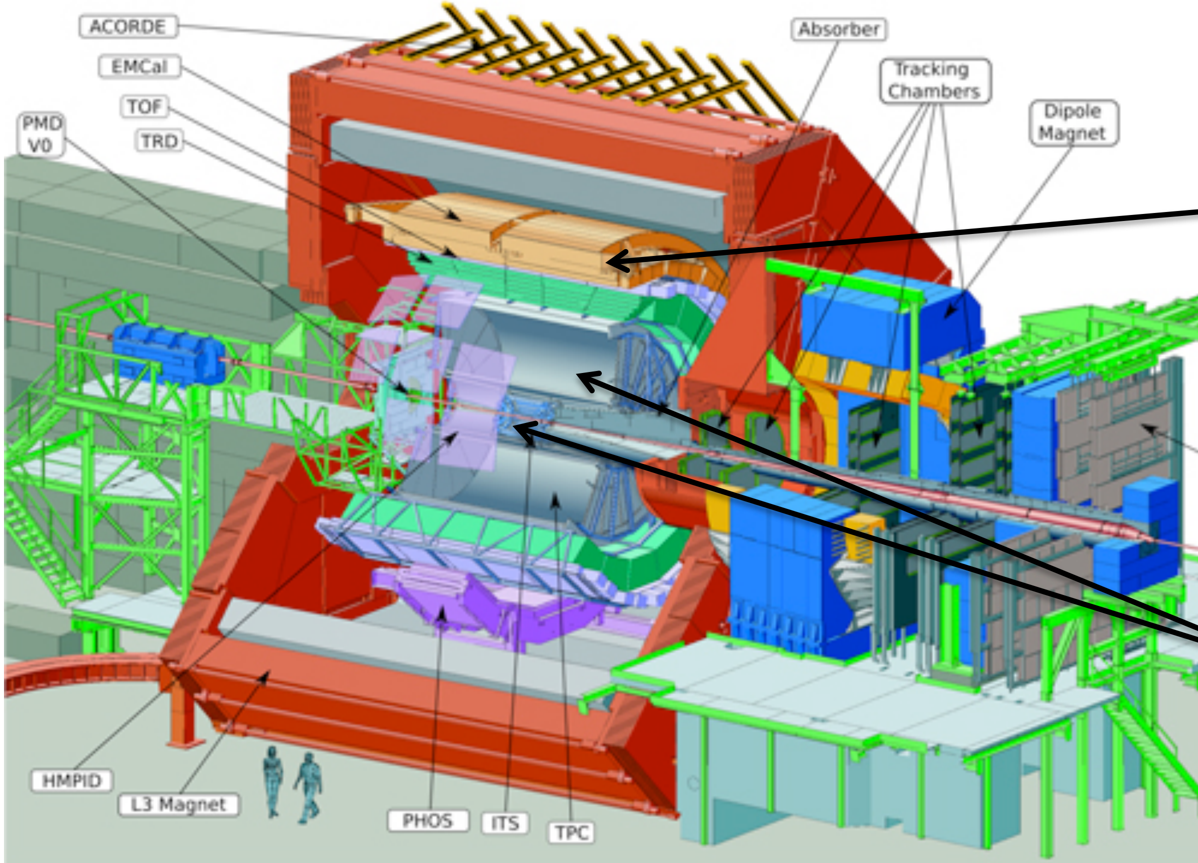


(Nucl. Phys. A839, 255c)

- Can control path length by tagging a recoil jet with triggered π^0 and changing p_T for π^0
- High p_T of π^0 -> longer path length of recoiling jets
- Direct measurement of path length dependence of “jet” quenching, not by hadron
- pp analysis is an important baseline for PbPb analysis

A Large Ion Collider Experiment (ALICE)

ALICE



Photon identification
EMCal : Pb-scintillator calorimeter
$|\eta| < 0.7$, $\Delta\varphi = 110°$

Tracking
ITS : Silicon tracker
TPC : Time projection chamber
$|\eta| < 0.9$, $\Delta\varphi = 360°$

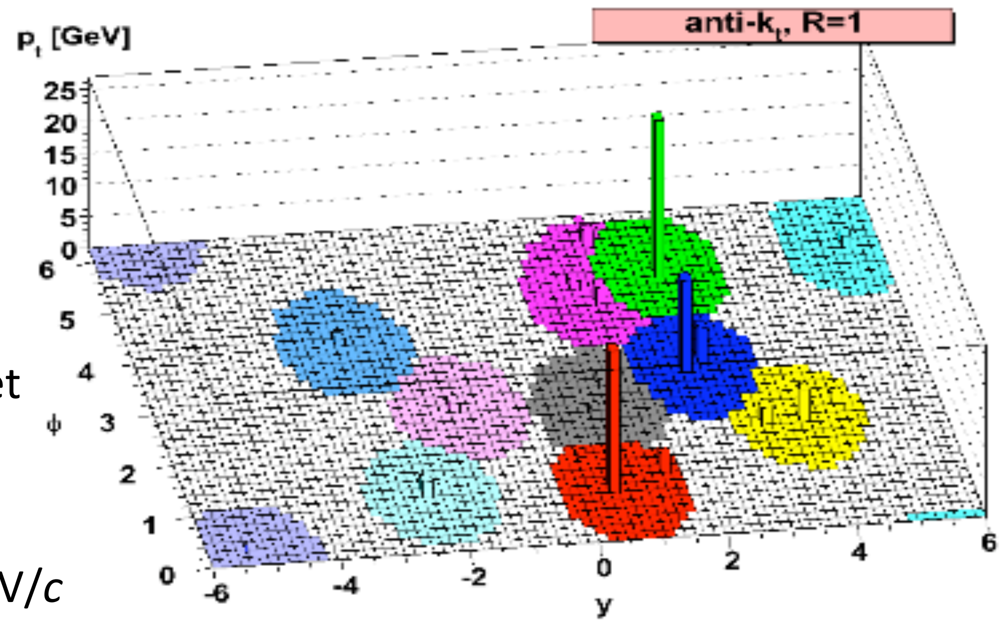
- Data set
  - pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV with EMCal triggered events
  - Number of events : 10 M

Charged jet reconstruction (FASTJET)

$$d_{ij} = \min(k_{ti}^{2p}, k_{tj}^{2p}) \frac{\Delta R^2}{R^2} \begin{cases} p = 1 & k_T \text{ algorithm} \\ p = 0 & \text{Cambridge/Aachen algorithm} \\ p = -1 & \text{anti-}k_T \text{ algorithm} \end{cases}$$

Procedure of jet finding

1. Calculate particle distance : d_{ij}
2. Calculate Beam distance : $d_{iB} = k_{ti}^{2p}$
3. Find smallest distance (d_{ij} or d_{ib})
4. If d_{ij} is smallest combine particles
   If d_{ib} is smallest and the cluster momentum larger than threshold call the cluster Jet

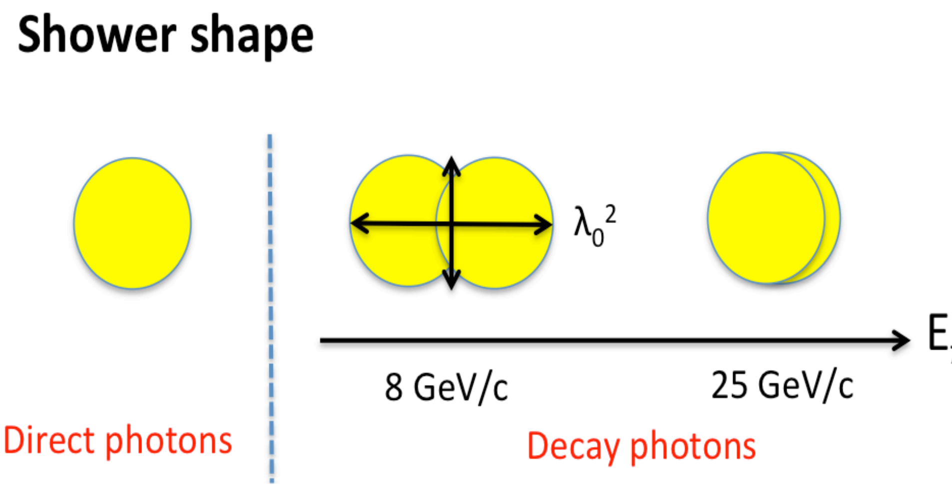


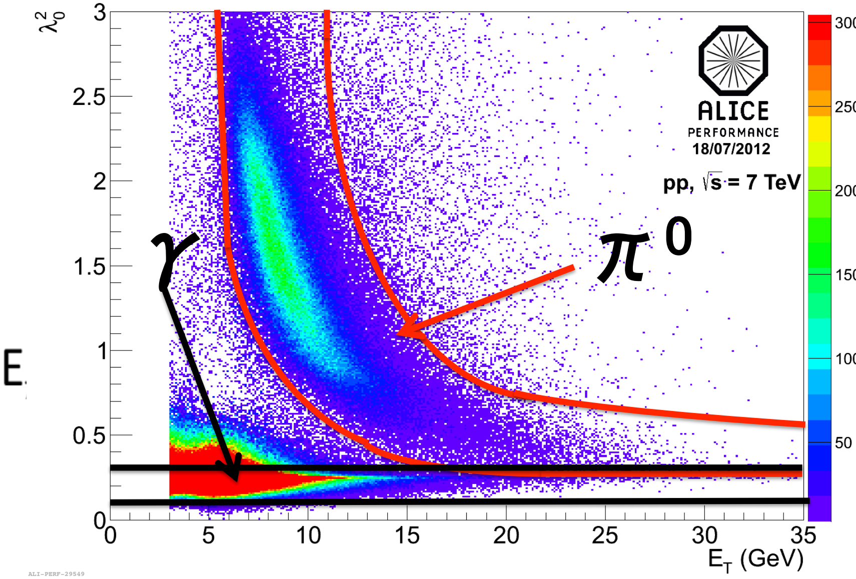
M. Cacciari et al, JHEP 0804 (2008) 063

Parameters

- R size ($= \sqrt{\Delta\phi^2 + \Delta\eta^2}$) : 0.4
- p_T cut on a single particle : 0.15 GeV/*c*
- Jet energy threshold : 10 GeV/*c*
- Jet acceptance : $|\eta| < 0.5$, $0 < \phi < 2\pi$

Energy dependence of shower shape parameter

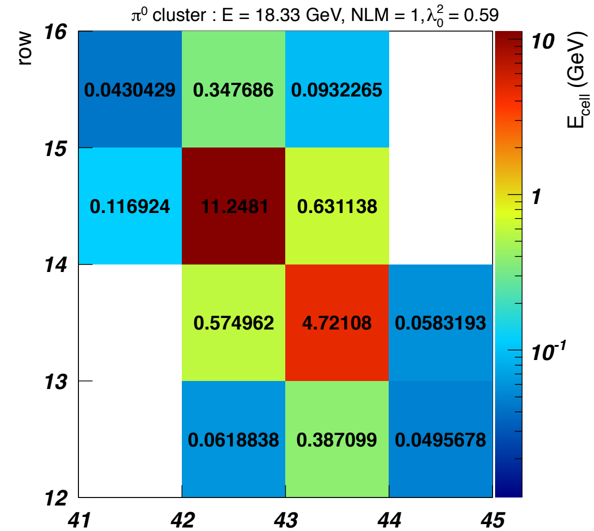




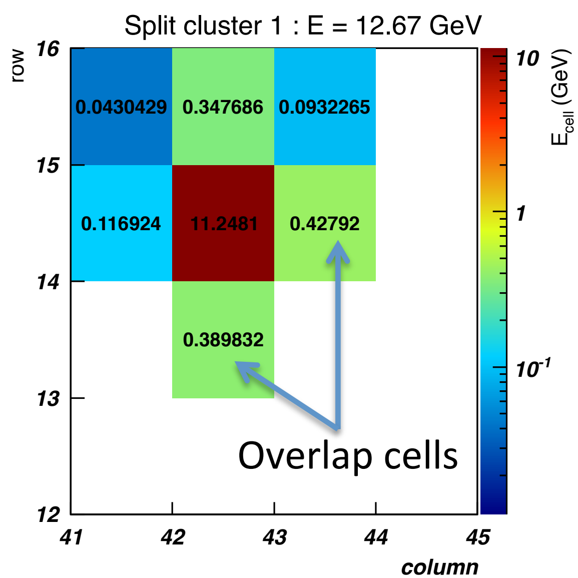
- The opening angle of the neutral mesons decay photon becomes smaller, when increasing the neutral meson energy due to Lorentz boost
- In the EMCAL, when the energy of π^0 is lager than 5 GeV
  - The two clusters of decay photon start to be close
  - The electromagnetic showers start to overlap

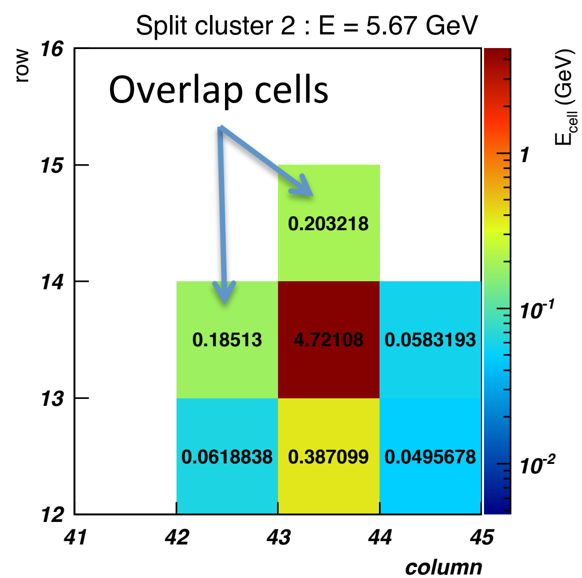
The procedure of cluster splitting method

1. Select neutral cluster with $\lambda_0^2 > 0.3$, track matching etc
2. Find local maxima in the cluster
3. Split the cluster in two new sub-clusters taking the two highest local maxima cells and aggregate all towers around them (form 3x3 cluster)
4. Get the two new sub-clusters, and calculate energy asymmetry and invariant mass

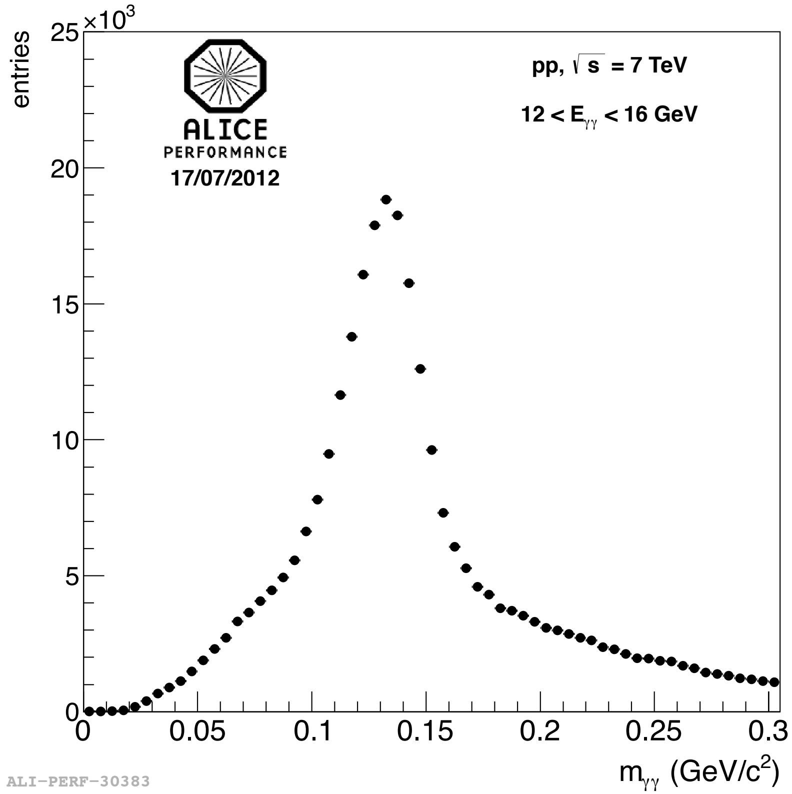


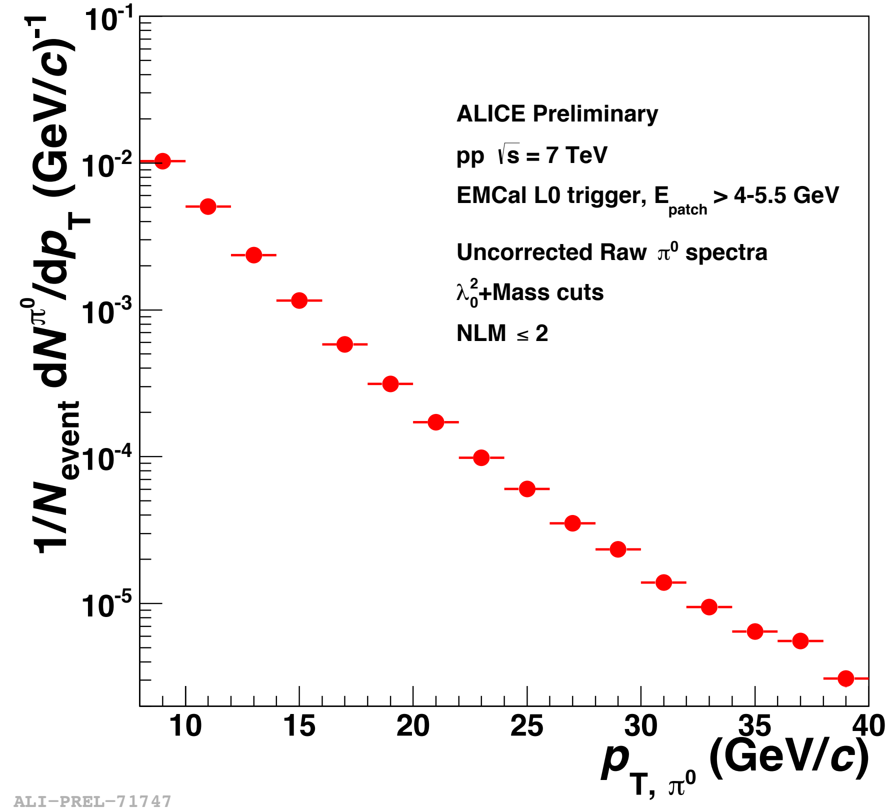
- Overlap cell energy is calculated by using weight of each local maxima cell energy





Invariant mass and π^0 p_T distribution





- 3σ invariant mass window from peak mean is selected as π^0
- We can identify π^0 up to 40 GeV/*c*

π^0 triggered jet azimuthal correlations

- Detector acceptance correction (event mixing method)
  - 100 events pool
  - Z vertex = (-10, 10) cm, 2 cm wide bins
  - Track multiplicity, 9 bins on multiplicity

$$C(\Delta\varphi) = \frac{\int N_{pair}^{mixed}(p_T^{\pi^0}, \Delta\varphi) d\Delta\varphi}{\int N_{pair}^{same}(p_T^{\pi^0}, \Delta\varphi) d\Delta\phi} \cdot \frac{N_{pair}^{same}(p_T^{\pi^0}, \Delta\varphi)}{N_{pair}^{mixed}(p_T^{\pi^0}, \Delta\varphi)}$$

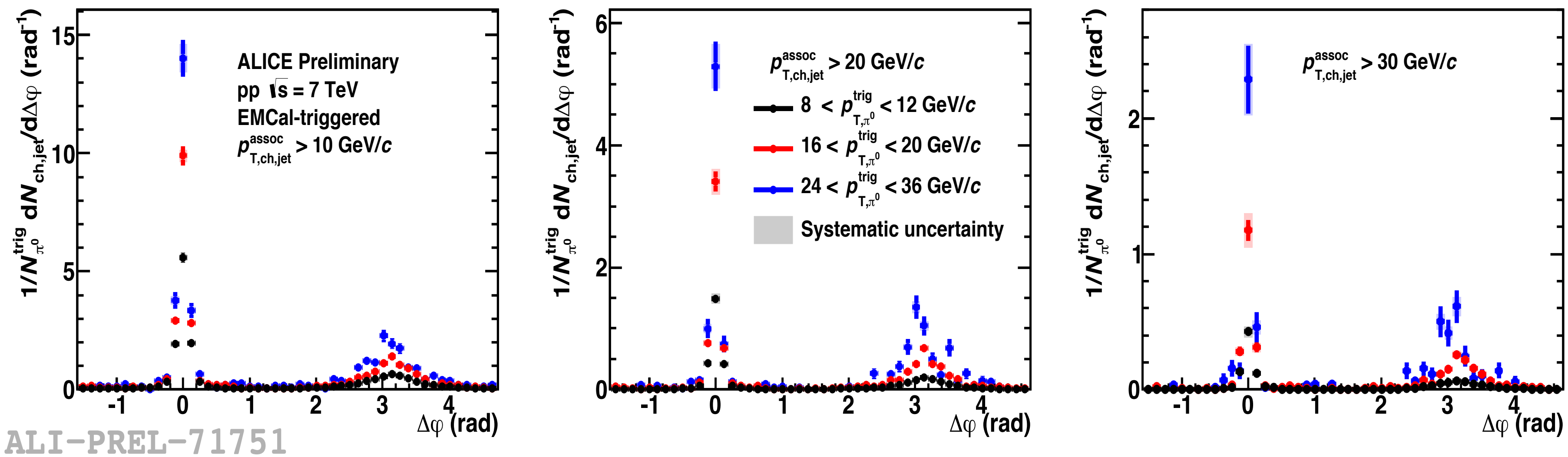
$$\frac{1}{N_{trig}^{\pi^0}} \frac{dN^{jet}}{d\Delta\phi} = \frac{\int N_{pair}^{same}(p_T^{\pi^0}, \Delta\phi) d\Delta\phi}{N_{trig}^{\pi^0}(p_T^{\pi 0})} \cdot C(\Delta\phi)$$

- π^0 and jet reconstruction efficiency correction (bin-by-bin correction)
  - π^0 reconstruction efficiency (non-uniform): Δp_T = 1.0 GeV/*c*
  - Jet finding efficiency (uniform) : 3 different jet p_T bins
    -> 10-20, 20-30, 30 > GeV/*c*

$$\frac{1}{N_{trig}^{corrected}} \frac{dN_{pair}^{corrected}}{d\Delta\phi} = \frac{1}{\Sigma_{\Delta p_{T,(i)}} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_i^{\pi^0}} \cdot N_{trig(i)}^{\pi^0}(\Delta p_T^{trig})} \sum_{\Delta p_{T,(i)}} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_i^{\pi^0} \varepsilon^{jet}} \frac{dN_{pair(i)}^{Raw}}{d\Delta\phi}(\Delta p_T^{trig})$$

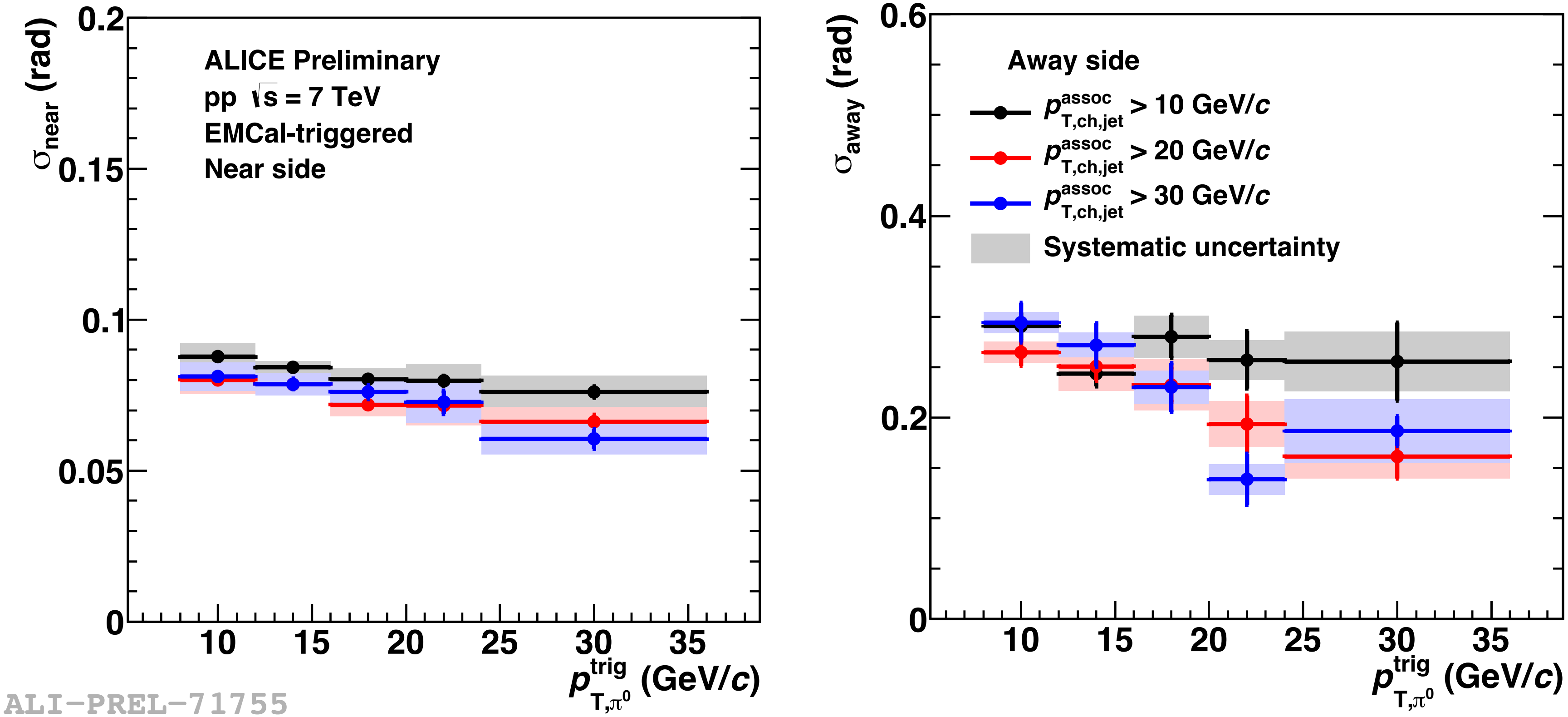
Trigger p_T dependence of azimuthal correlations

Increaseing charged jet p_T threshold



- Two clear jet-like peaks are observed, indicating that high p_T π^0 production is correlated with jet production
- The jet yields of near and away side increase with increasing trigger π^0 p_T

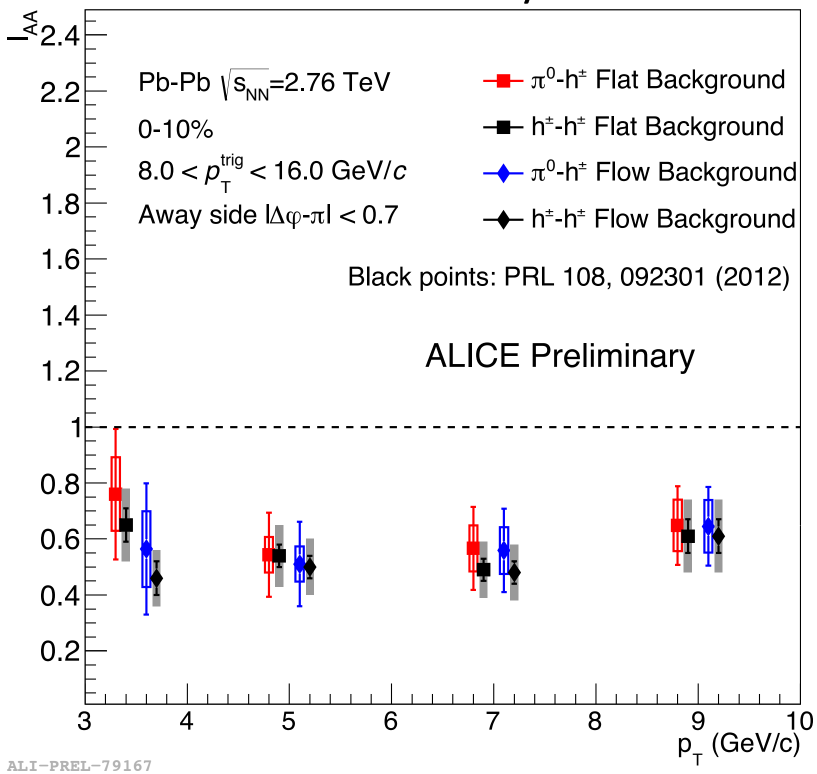
Near and away-side widths as a function of π^0 p_T

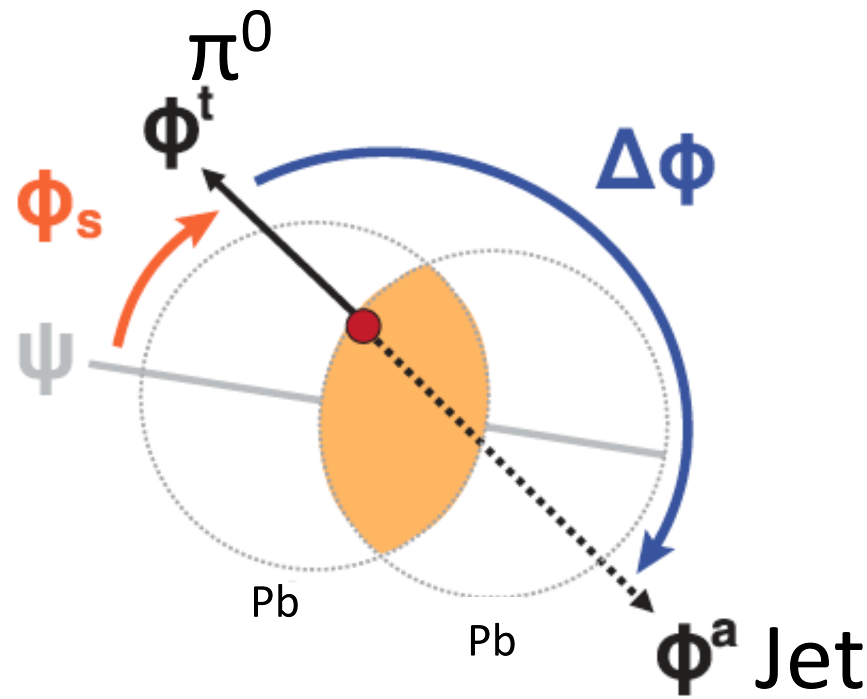


- Near and away-side widths decrease slightly with increasing trigger π^0 p_T
- Almost no difference observed for different jet p_T thresholds studied

Next step : Pb-Pb analysis

π^0-hadron analysis





Ψ:event plane angle, ϕ_s : angle between EP and trigger π^0

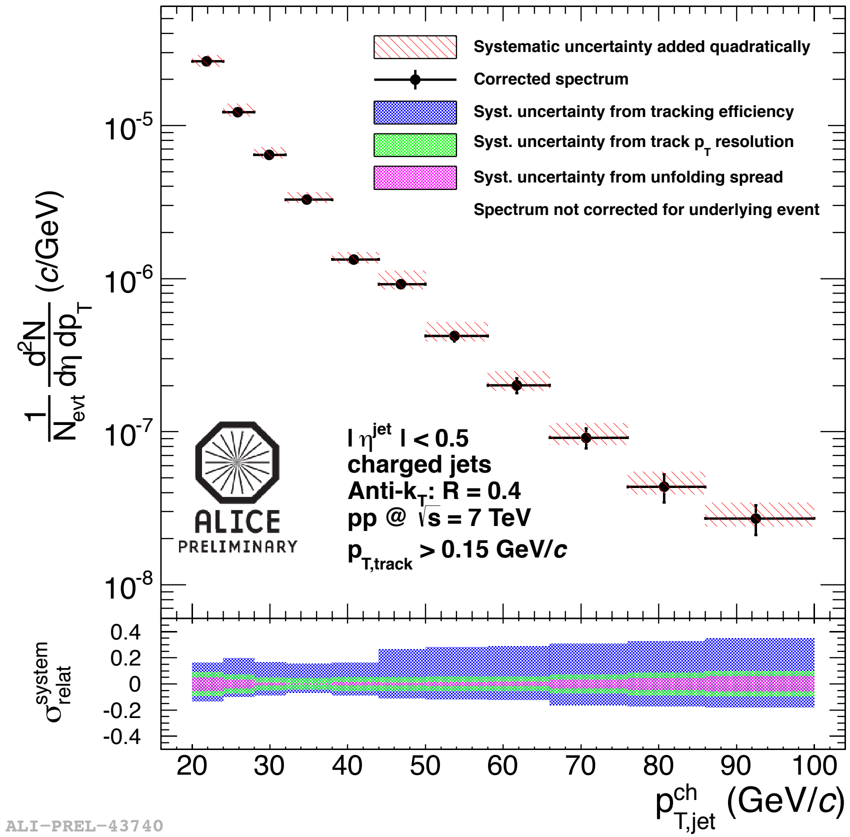
- Study the path length dependence by selecting different trigger π^0 p_T in the ratio of the per-trigger yield (I_{AA})
- Possible to extract more details on path length dependence by combing information on centrality and event plane orientation

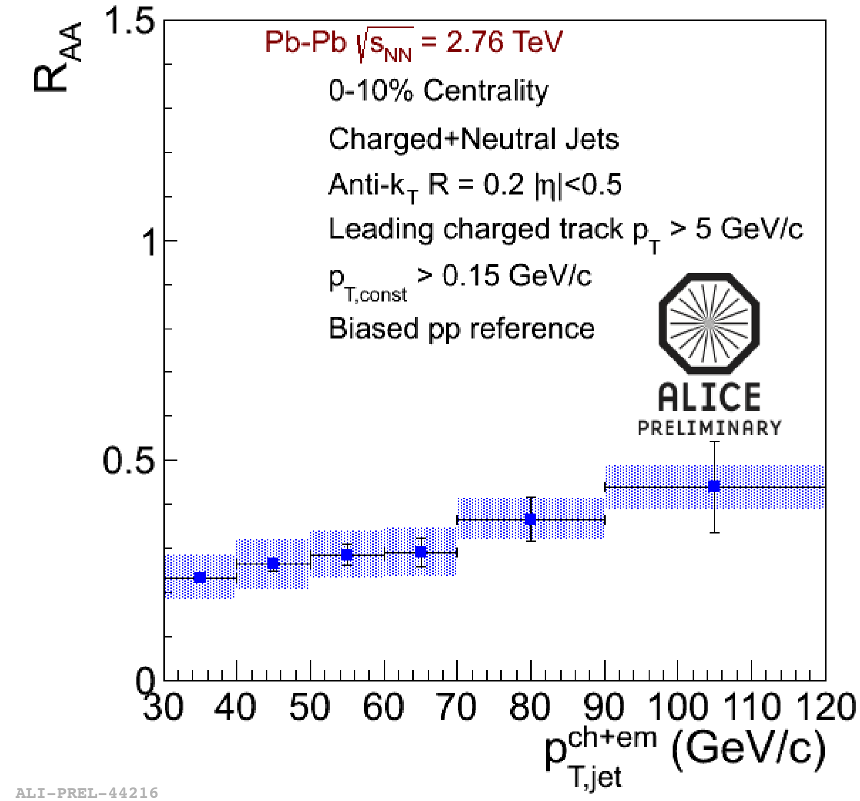
Summary

- π^0-jet correlations have been measured in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV with cluster splitting method
- Azimuthal yields per trigger π^0 increase with increasing trigger π^0 p_T
- Both near and away side Gaussian widths are decreasing with increasing p_T of trigger π^0
- The decrease is stronger for the away-side correlation width
- The π^0-jet correlation measurement provides an important baseline for Pb-Pb data

Back up

Charged particle jets spectra and full jet R_{AA}





Strong jet suppression: R < 0.5

π^0 and jet reconstruction efficiency

- π^0 reconstruction efficiency

$$\varepsilon_{PID}(E) = \frac{clusters\ generated\ by\ 2\gamma\ from\ \pi^0\ decay\ identified\ as\ \pi^0\ for\ NLM = X}{all\ clusters\ generated\ by\ 2\gamma\ from\ \pi^0};$$

- Jet reconstruction efficiency
  - the ratio between the number of reconstructed matched jets and the number of particle level jets in the jet acceptance

$$\varepsilon_{jet}(p_{\mathrm{T,gen}}^{\mathrm{ch\ jet}}) = \frac{N_{\mathrm{matched}}}{N_{\mathrm{particle\ level}}^{|\eta_{\mathrm{gen}}|<0.5}},$$