



Jet energy loss in boson-jet events in PbPb collisions at 5.02 TeV with CMS

QUARK MATTER 2017

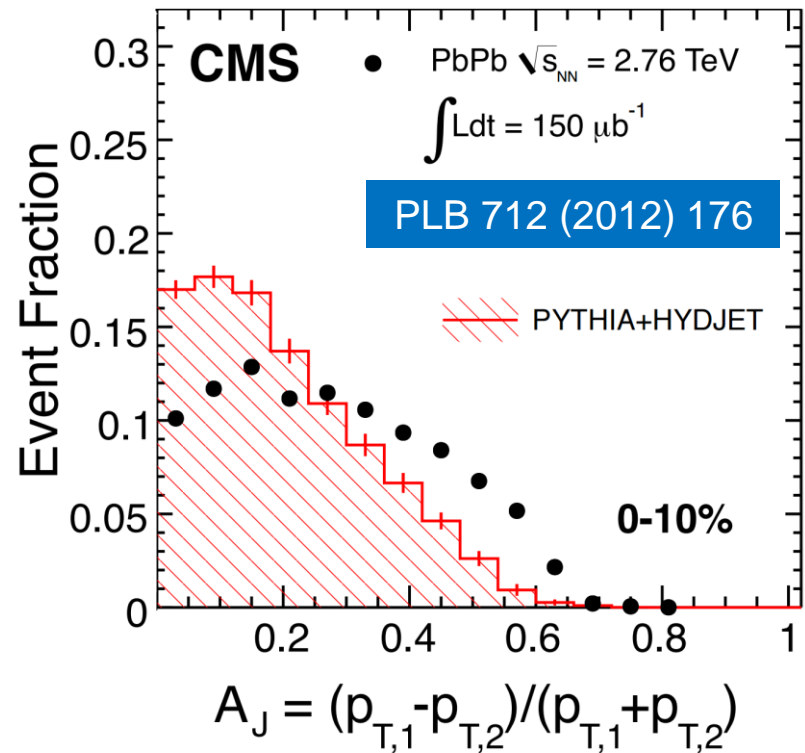
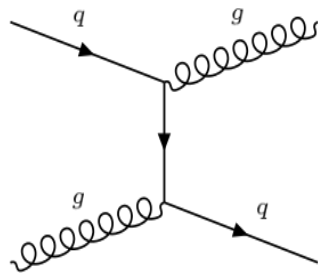
CHICAGO, USA

RAN BI

CMS COLLABORATION

Energy loss in PbPb dijet events

- High energy quarks and gluons are used to study the properties of the quark-gluon plasma
- Dijet asymmetry measured in PbPb collisions
- Both jets are modified when passing through the medium

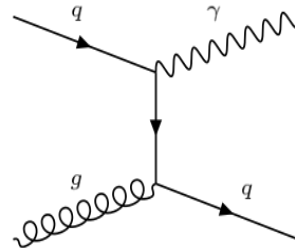


Energy loss in PbPb boson-jet events

- Bosons in boson-jet events do not interact with the medium
- Clean tag of the initial parton energy

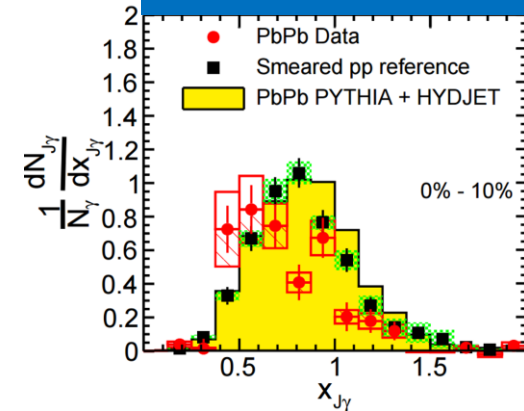
- Photons:

- Higher statistics
- Background processes have to be subtracted:
 - Neutral meson decay
 - Fragmentation photons



2.76 TeV

PAS-HIN-13-006

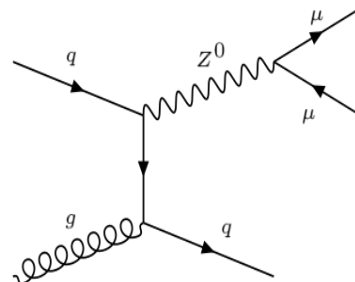


5.02 TeV

PAS-HIN-16-002

- Z bosons:

- No contamination
- Low statistics



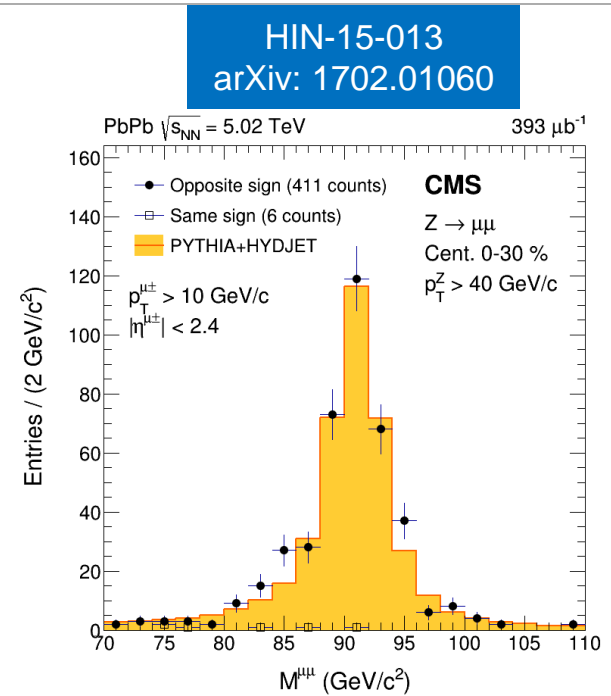
5.02 TeV

HIN-15-013
arXiv: 1702.01060

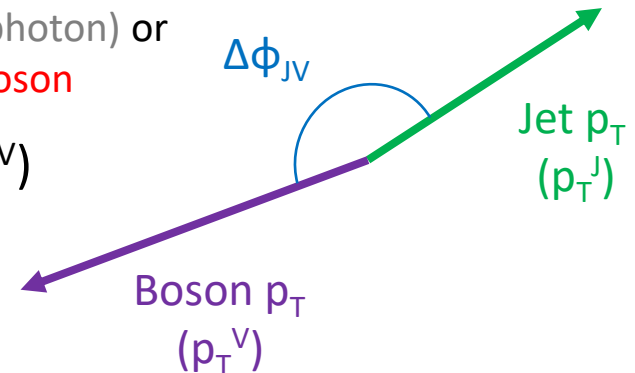


Analysis

- Reconstruct bosons, jets
- Pair selected bosons with every jet in event (boson-inclusive jet measurement)
- Smear the pp jet spectra
- Subtract contributions from background processes (underlying event, neutral meson decays)
- Observables:
 - Azimuthal correlation ($\Delta\phi_{JV}$)
 - Transverse momentum imbalance ($x_{JV} = p_T^J/p_T^V$)
 - R_{JV} : Average number of jets per boson
 - Jet spectra ratio (I_{AA})



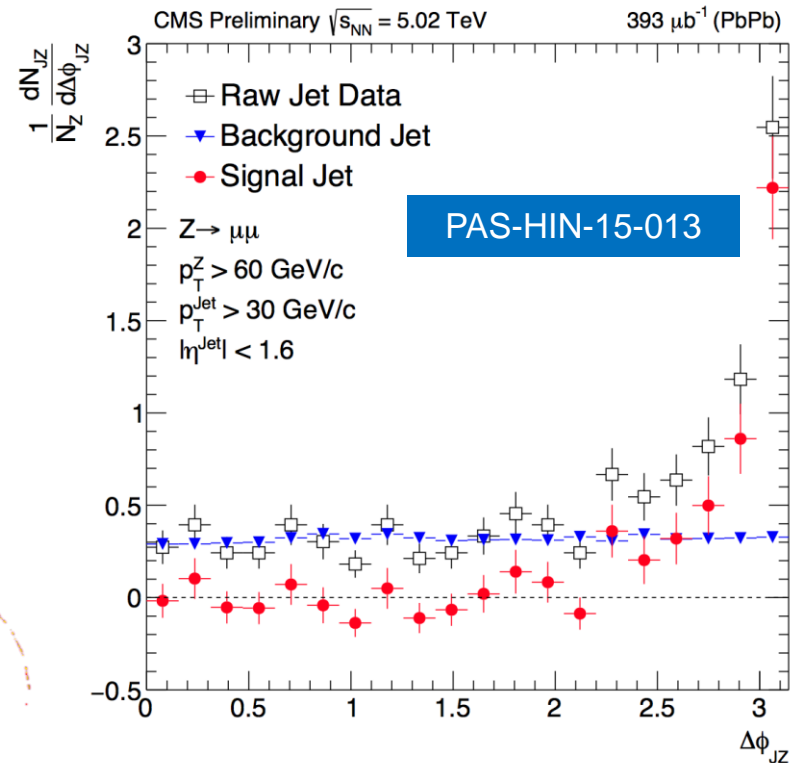
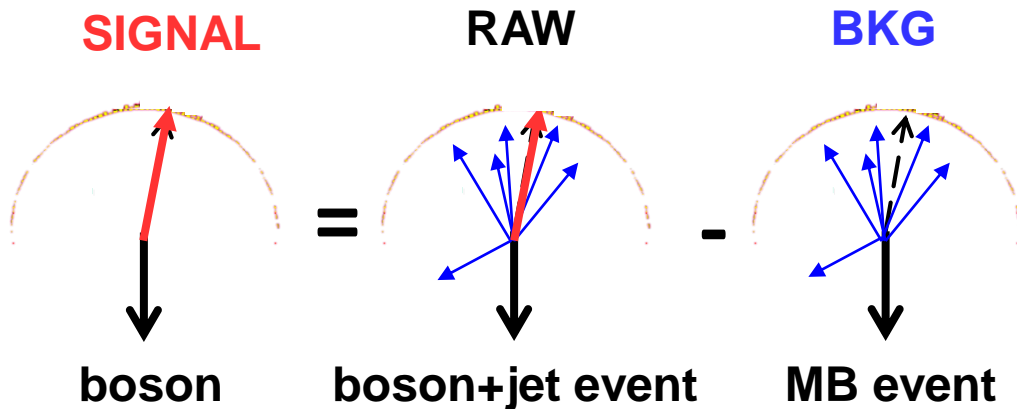
V is γ (photon) or
Z boson



Mixed-event background subtraction

Background jets from the underlying event

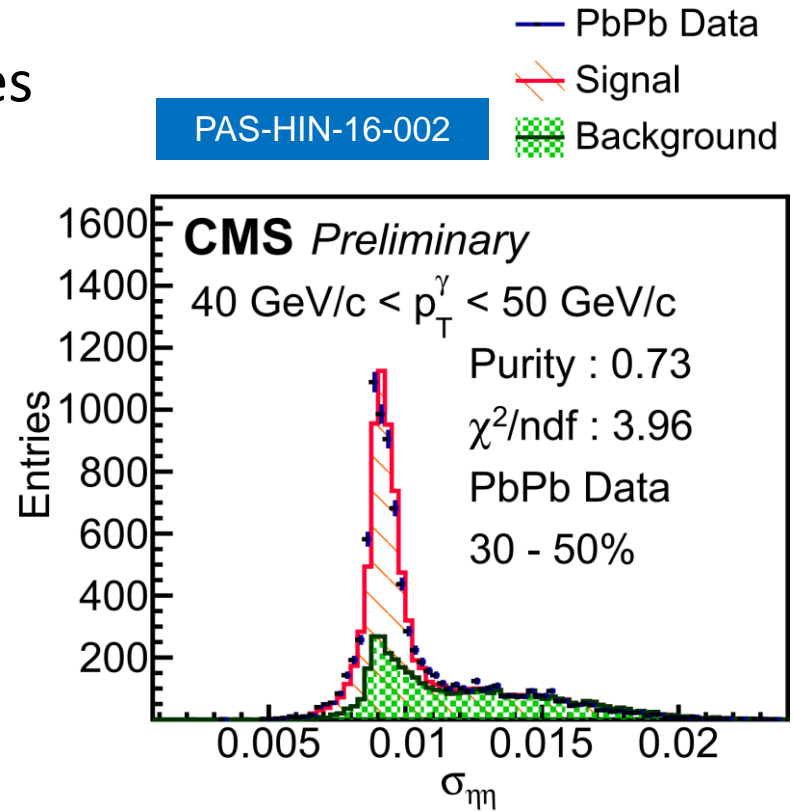
- Jets from the underlying event are not correlated with the boson
- Estimate this contribution by embedding the boson into minimum bias events



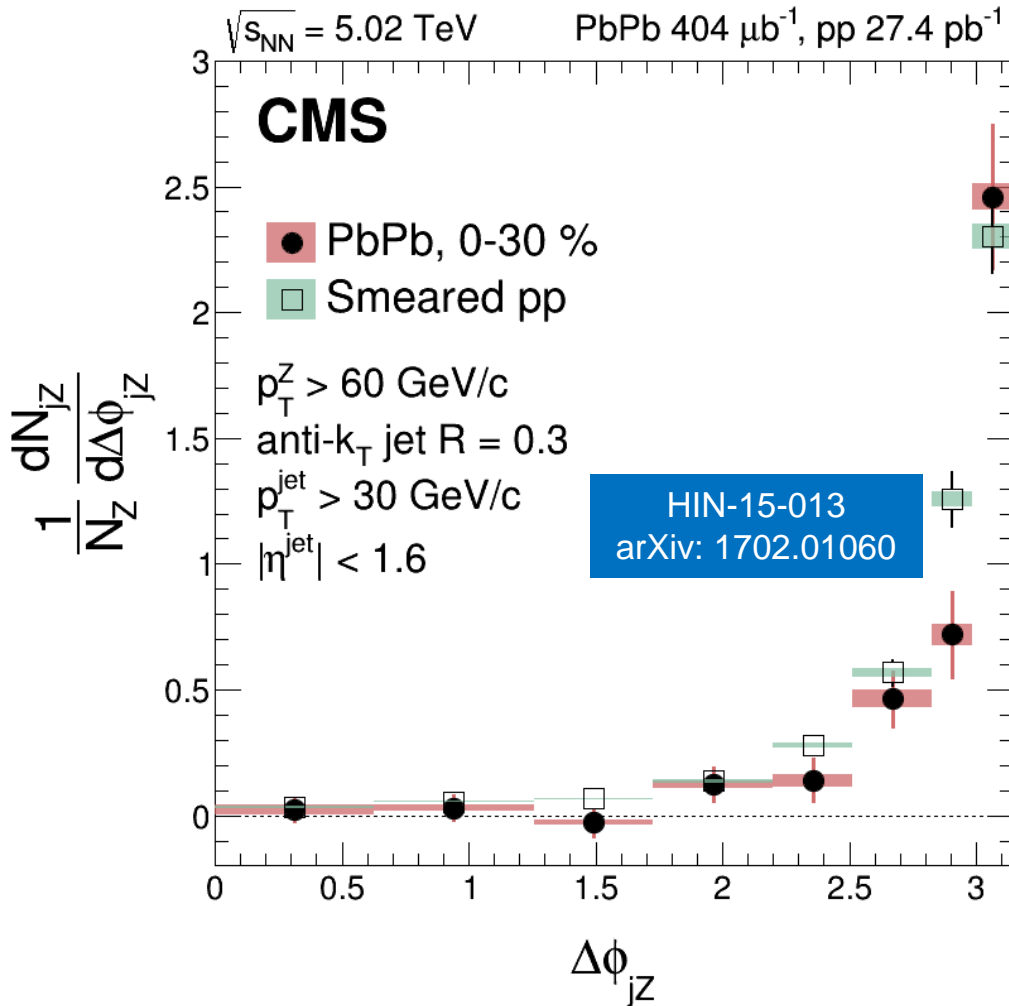
Photon purity (photon-jet only)

Photons produced by neutral meson decays

- Generally have wider shower shapes
- Estimate this contribution by using a template fit on the width of the shower shape:
 - Signal template from Monte-Carlo
 - Background template from non-isolated sideband in data

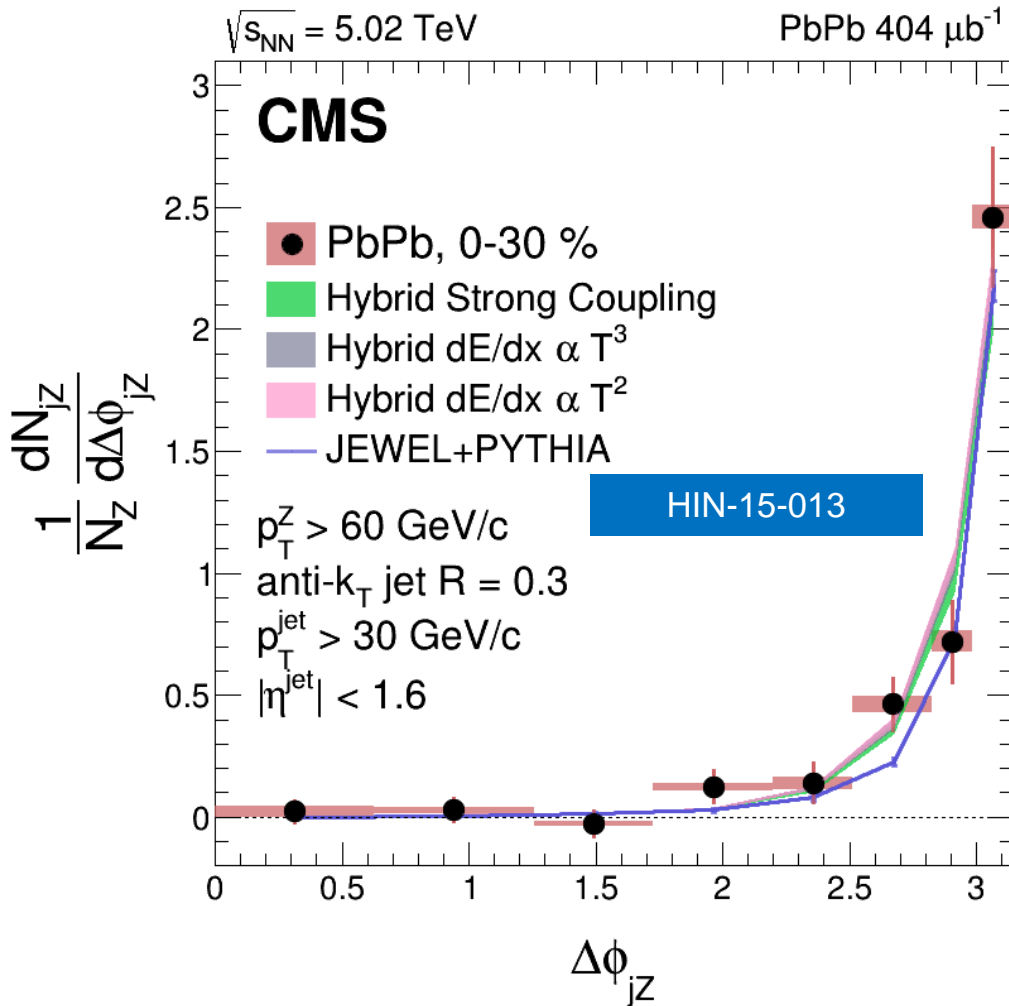


Azimuthal correlation $\Delta\phi_{jZ}$ (Z-jet events)



- No broadening of the $\Delta\phi_{jZ}$ distribution within uncertainties
- **Not** statistically significant, p-value of 0.14

Theory comparisons - $\Delta\phi_{jZ}$



- Consistent with both pQCD (JEWEL + PYTHIA) and hybrid strong/weak coupling (Hybrid) models within uncertainties

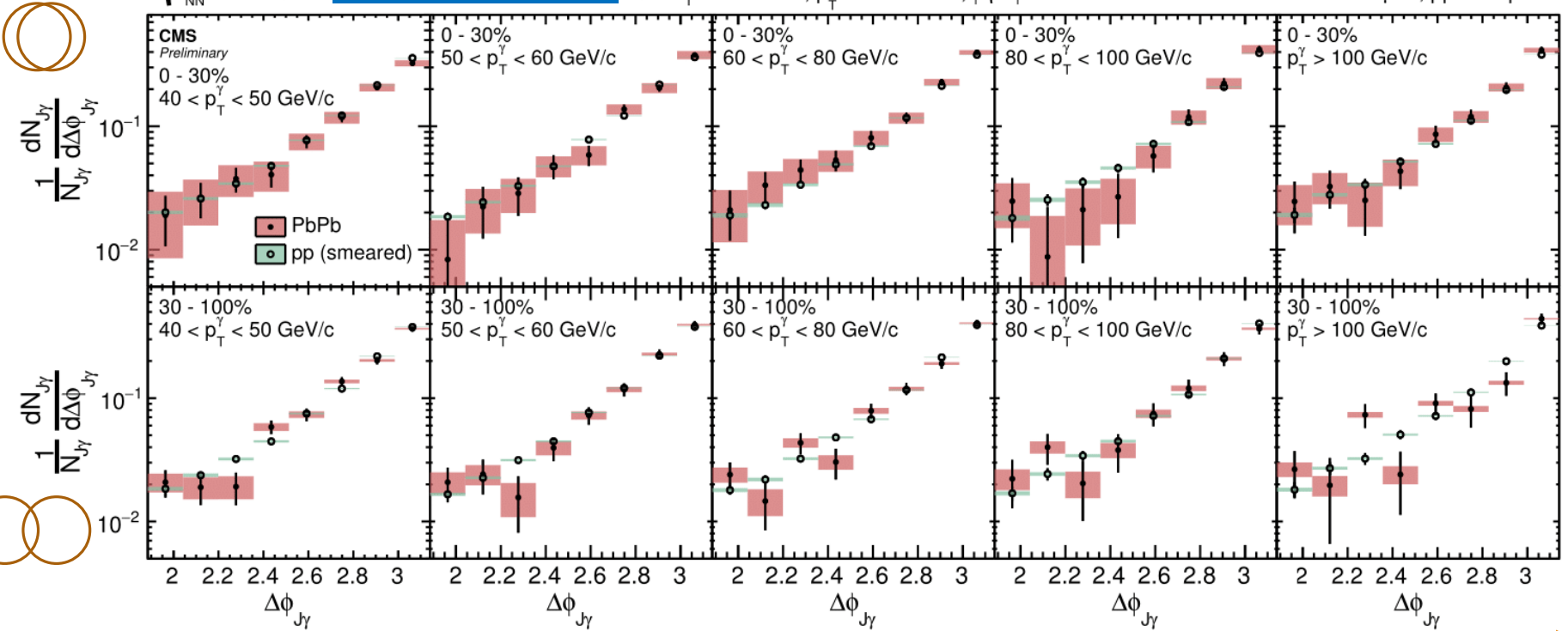
Azimuthal correlation $\Delta\phi_{J\gamma}$ (photon-jet)

PAS-HIN-16-002

$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV

anti- k_T Jet $R = 0.3$, $p_T^{\text{Jet}} > 30$ GeV/c, $|\eta^{\text{Jet}}| < 1.6$

PbPb $404 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$, pp 25.8 pb^{-1}



increasing photon p_T

- No broadening observed in photon-jet events in PbPb collisions relative to pp collisions

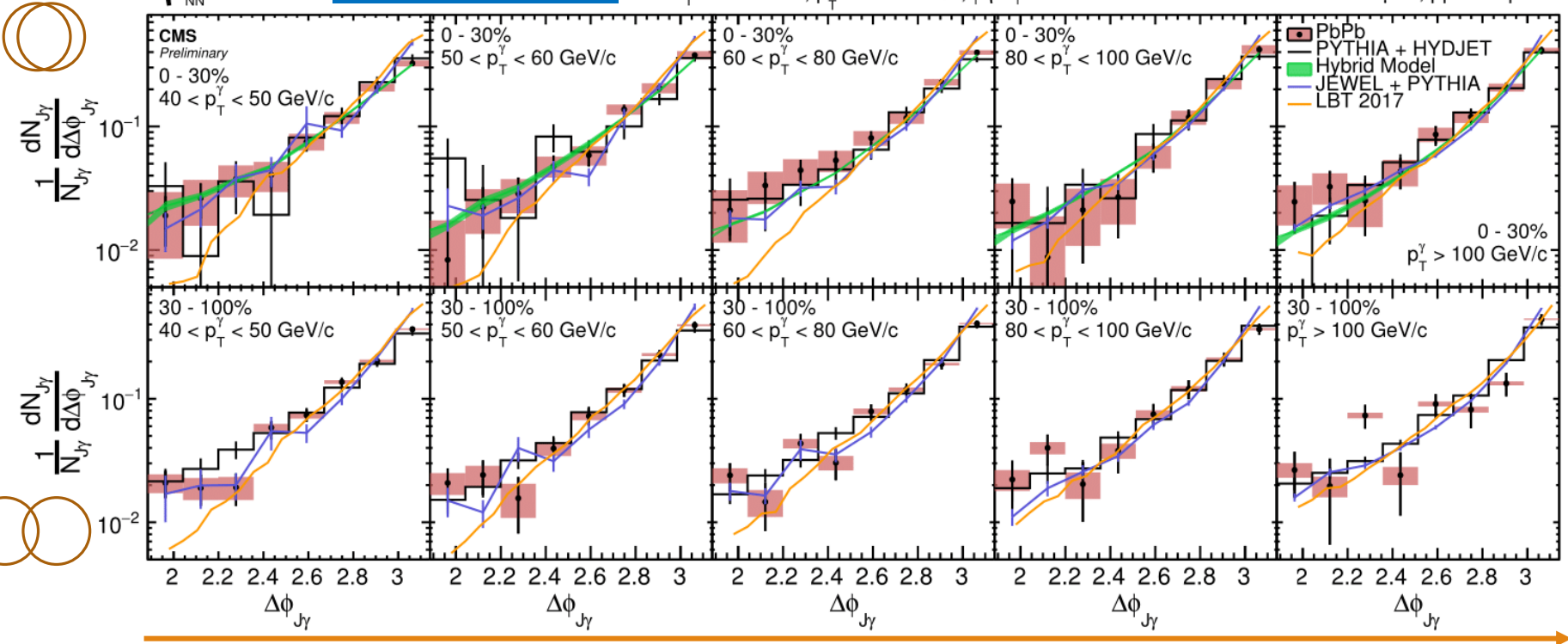
Theory comparison - $\Delta\phi_{J\gamma}$

PAS-HIN-16-002

$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV

anti- k_T Jet $R = 0.3$, $p_T^{\text{Jet}} > 30$ GeV/c, $|\eta^{\text{Jet}}| < 1.6$

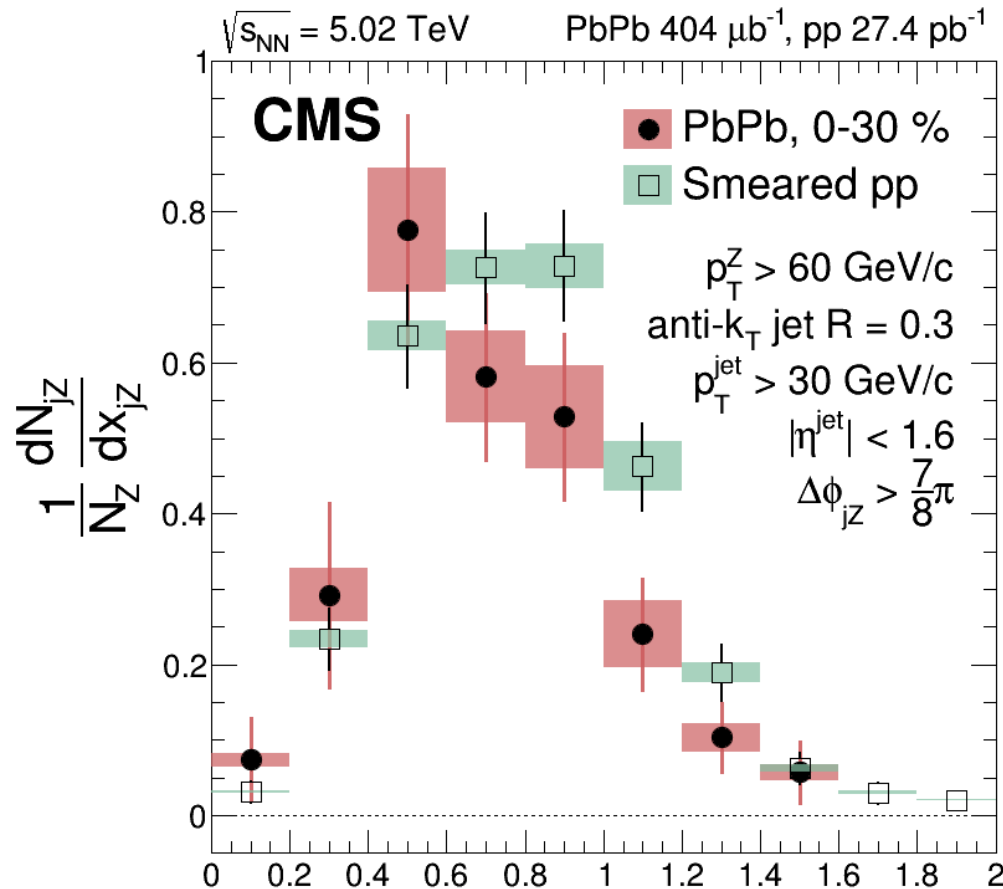
PbPb 404 μb^{-1} , pp 25.8 pb^{-1}



increasing photon p_T

- LBT – pQCD model which keeps track of recoil thermal partons
- All models are in good agreement with data

Transverse momentum imbalance (x_{JZ})

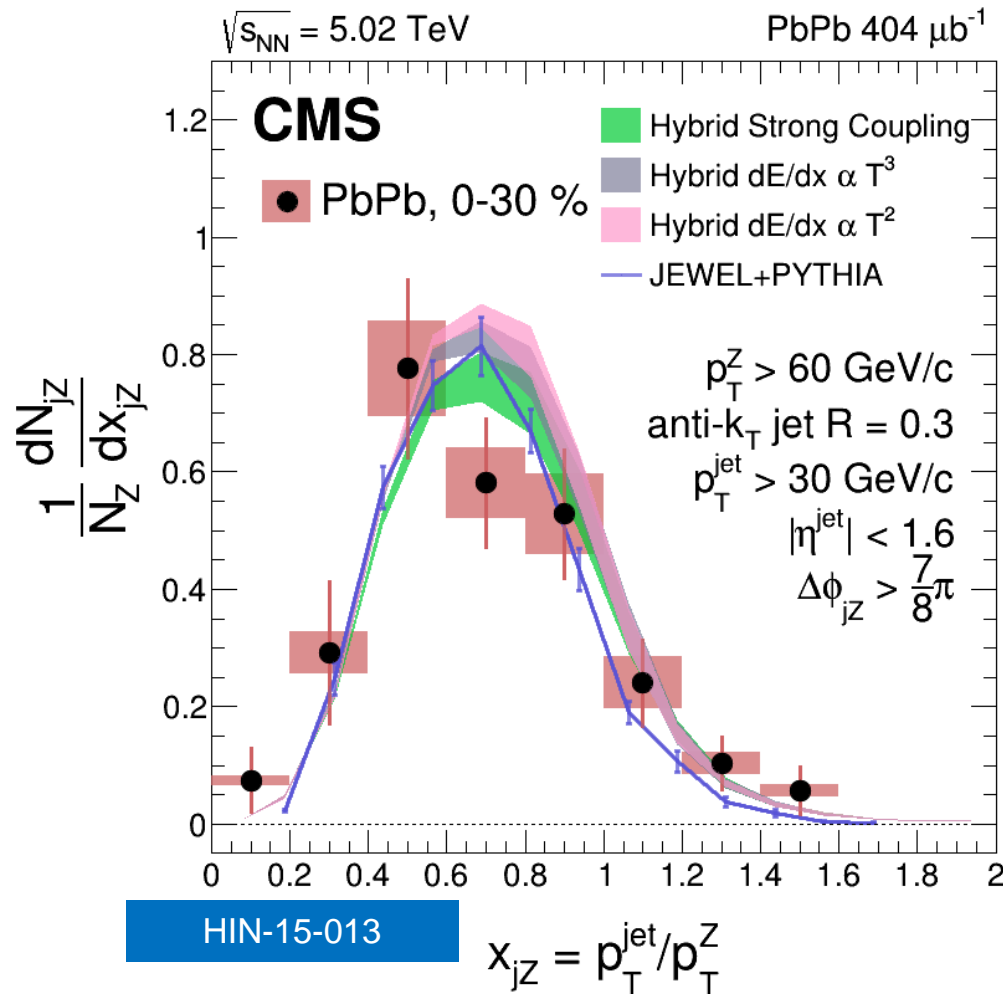


- Select only back-to-back jets ($\Delta\phi_{jZ} > 7\pi/8$)
- x_{jZ} distribution in central PbPb collisions is shifted towards lower values, compared to pp collisions

HIN-15-013
arXiv: 1702.01060

$$x_{jZ} = p_T^{\text{jet}}/p_T^Z$$

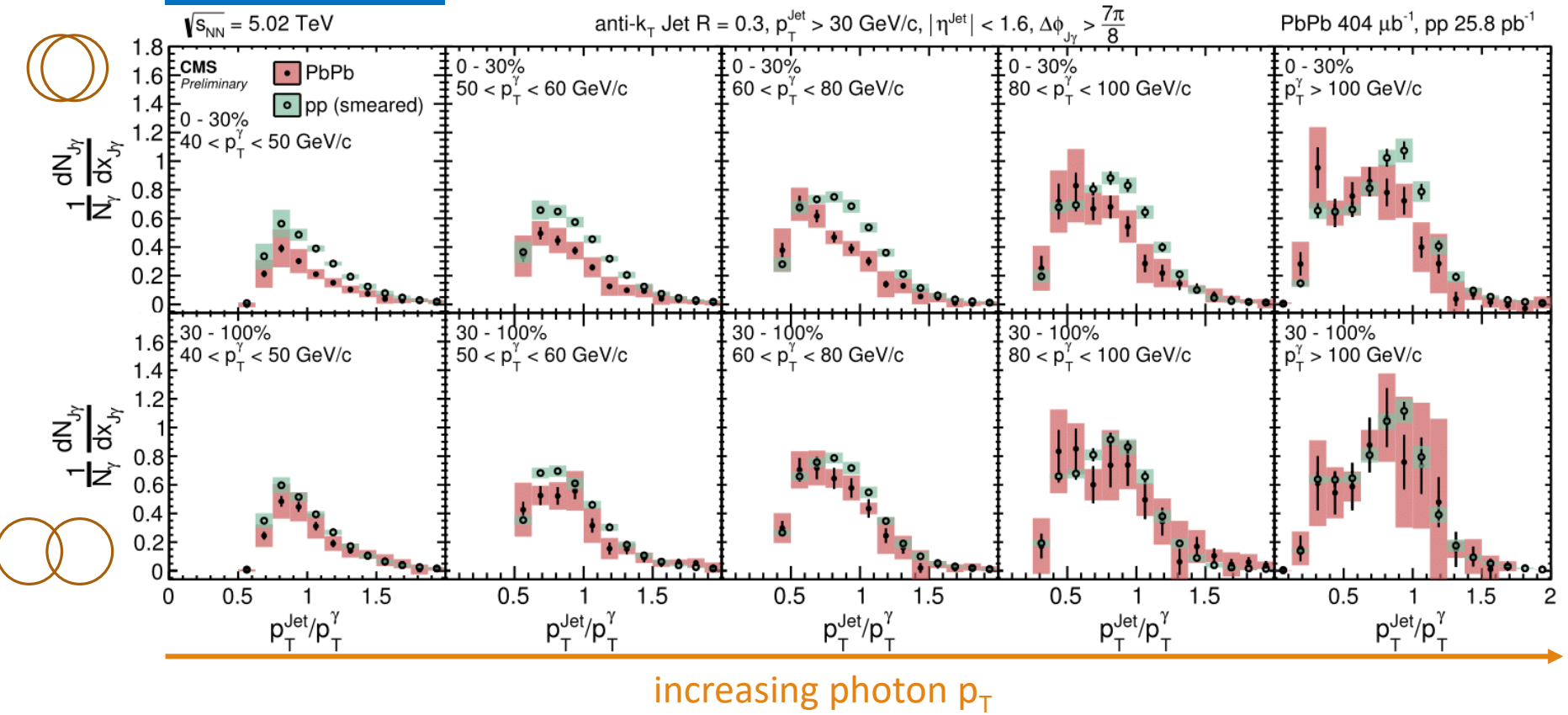
Theory comparisons - x_{jZ}



- Predictions for the pp reference can be found in the backup slides

Transverse momentum imbalance ($x_{J\gamma}$)

PAS-HIN-16-002



- $x_{J\gamma}$ distribution is suppressed at low photon p_T but shifted to lower values at high photon p_T

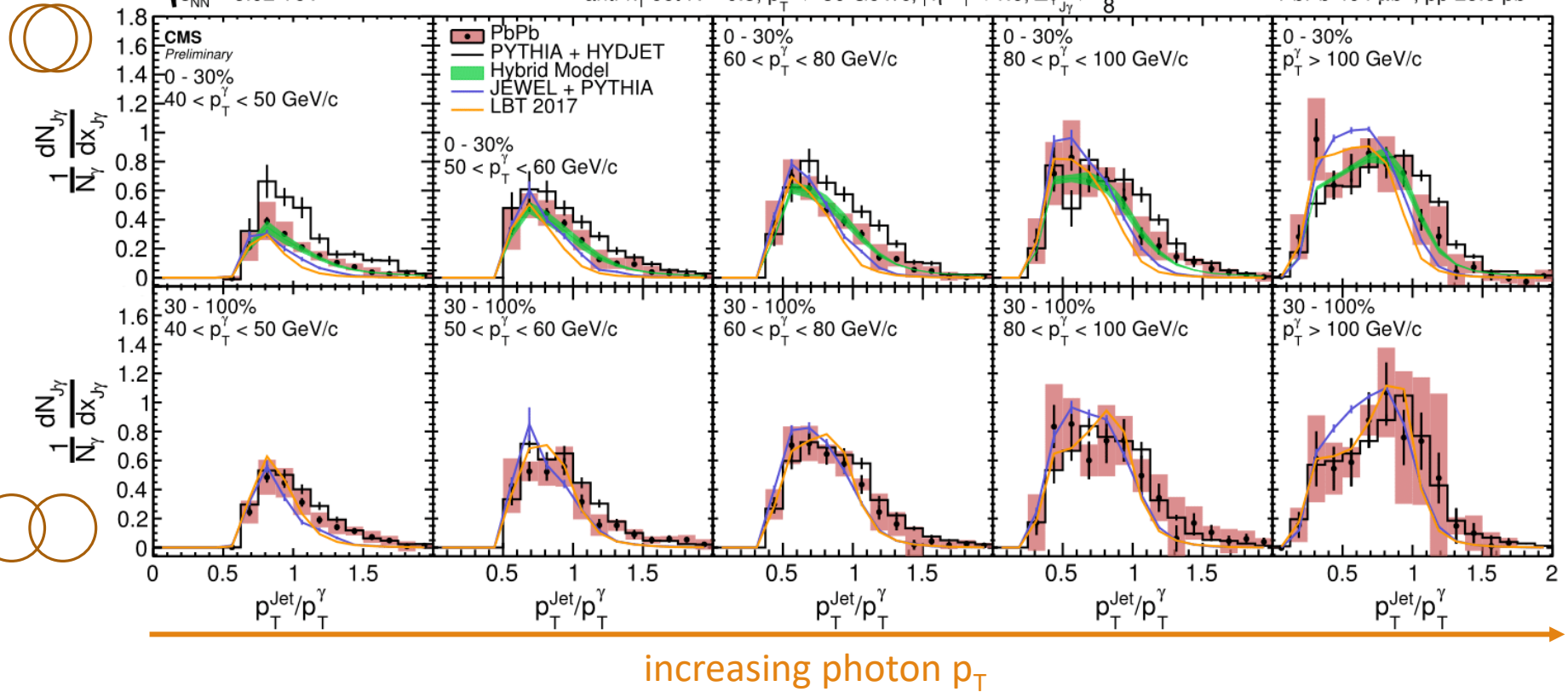
Theory comparison - $x_{J\gamma}$

PAS-HIN-16-002

$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$

anti- k_T Jet $R = 0.3$, $p_T^{\text{Jet}} > 30 \text{ GeV}/c$, $|\eta^{\text{Jet}}| < 1.6$, $\Delta\phi_{J\gamma} > \frac{7\pi}{8}$

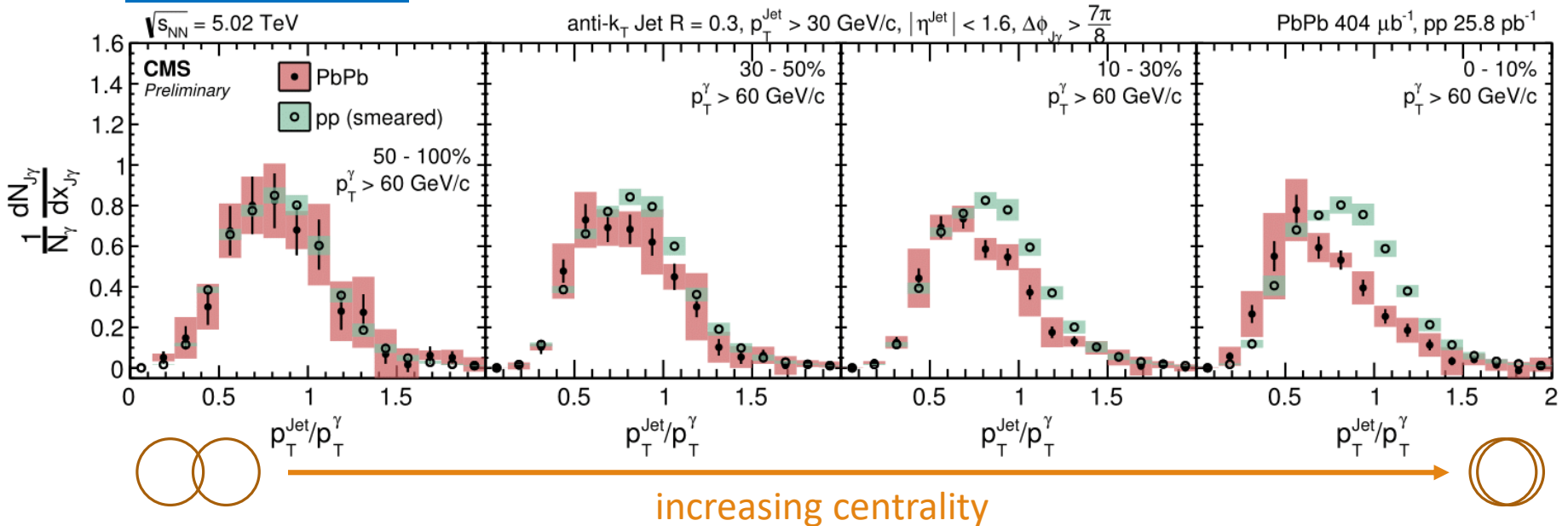
PbPb $404 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$, pp 25.8 pb^{-1}



- Main features of $x_{J\gamma}$ distributions are reproduced by all models

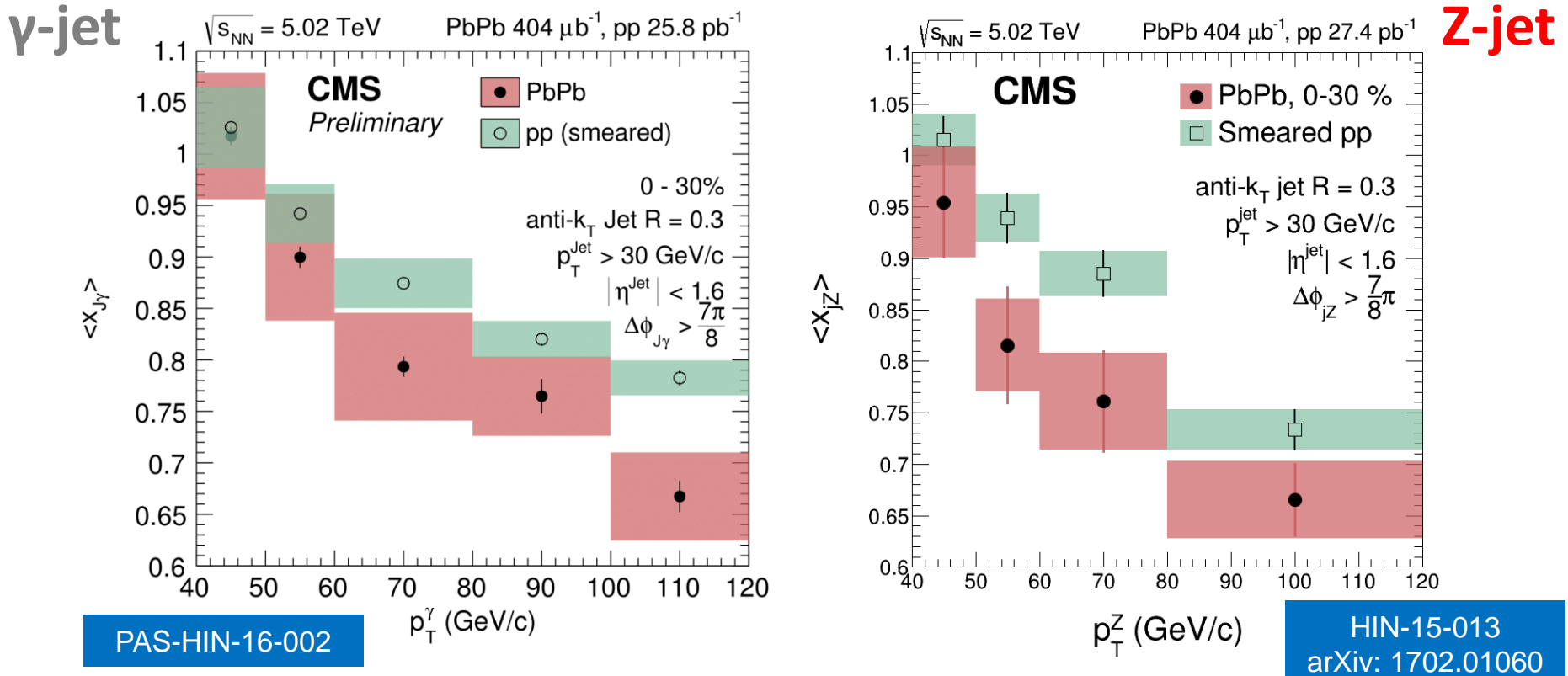
Transverse momentum imbalance ($x_{J\gamma}$)

PAS-HIN-16-002



- $x_{J\gamma}$ distributions with more differential centrality binning
- Greater suppression and shifting of the $x_{J\gamma}$ distribution as the centrality increases

Mean x_{J_Y}/x_{J_Z}

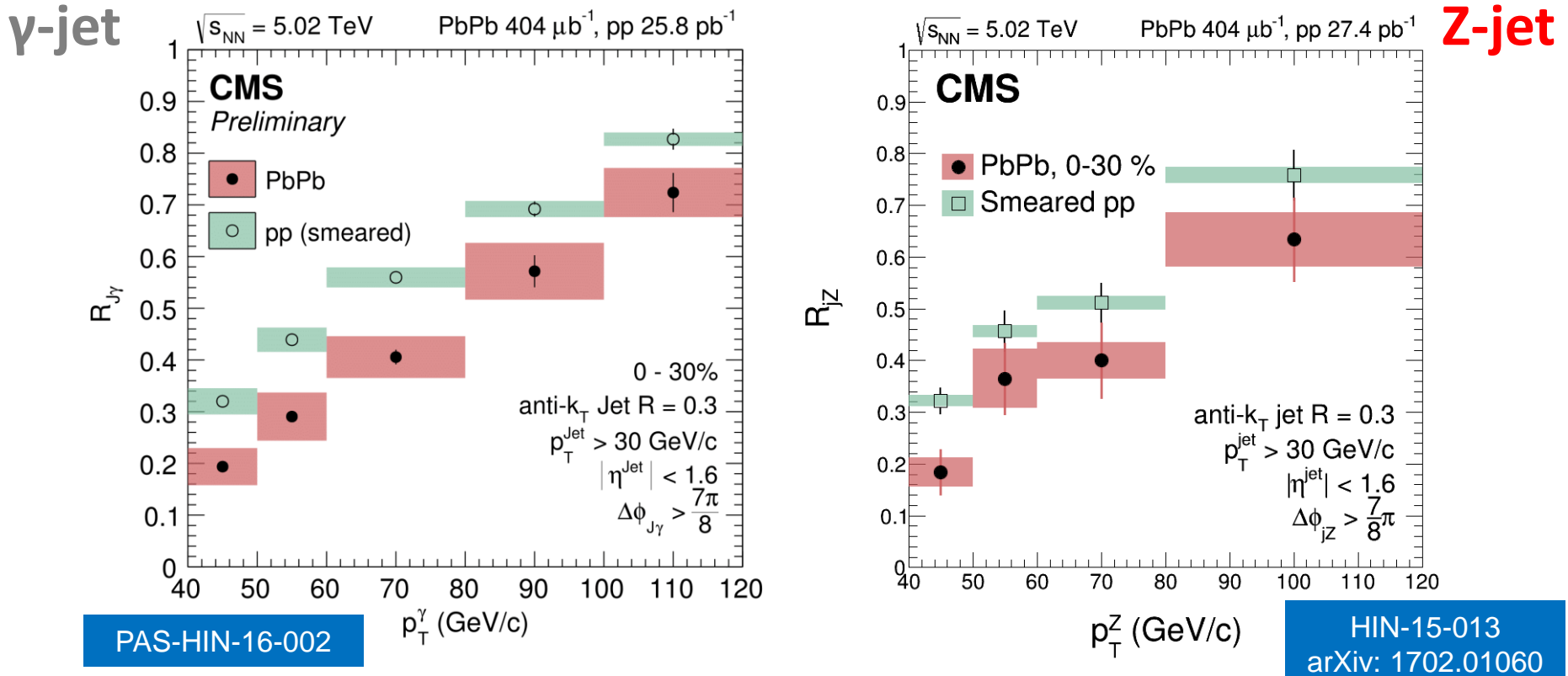


- Lower mean x_{J_Y}/x_{J_Z} in central PbPb collisions than in pp collisions
- Results consistent between photon-jet and Z-jet analyses

Average number of jets per boson (R_{JY}/R_{JZ})

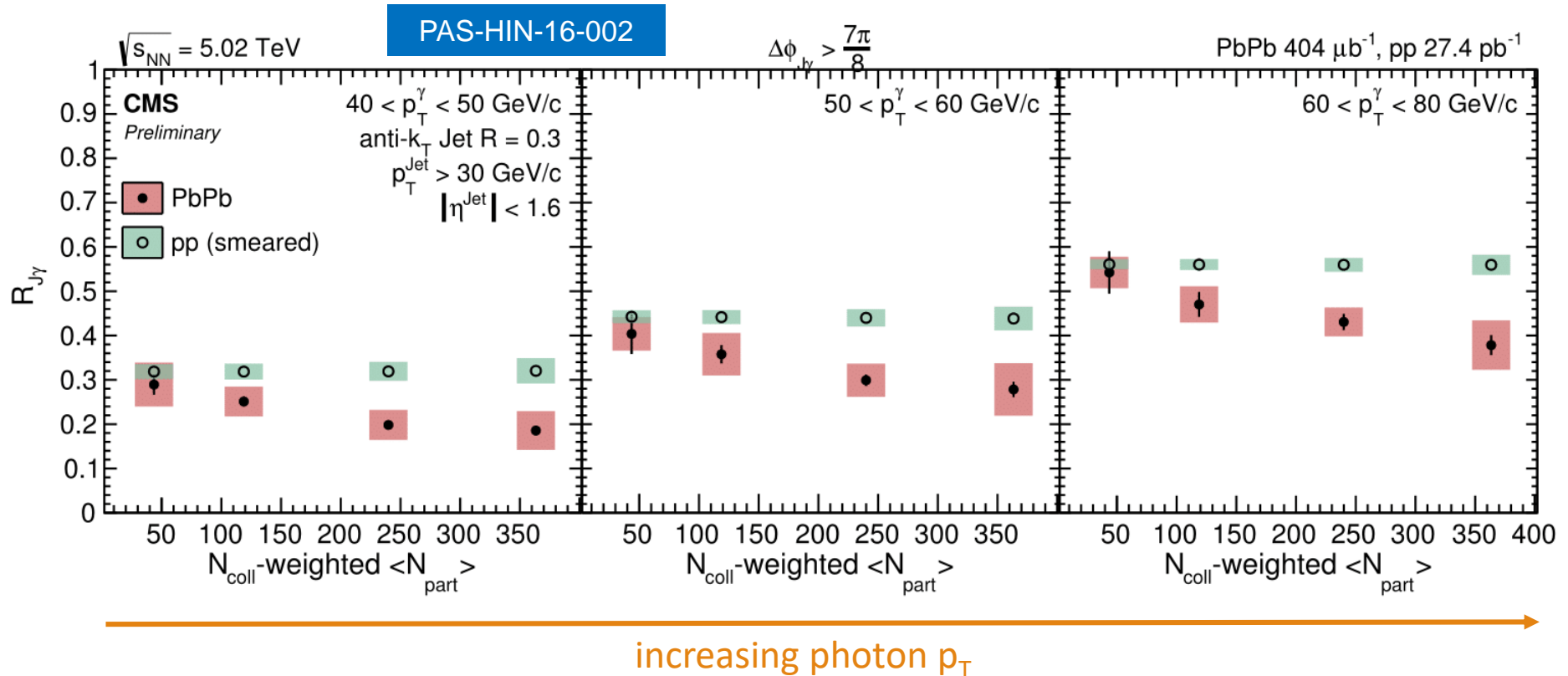
- Mean x_{JY}/x_{JZ} characterizes the energy loss of jets
- R_{JY}/R_{JZ} is defined as the integral of the x_{JY}/x_{JZ} distributions, and represents the average number of jets per boson
- Jets that lose energy and fall below the jet p_T threshold of 30 GeV/c result in a lower R_{JY}/R_{JZ}

Average number of jets per boson ($R_{J\gamma}/R_{JZ}$)



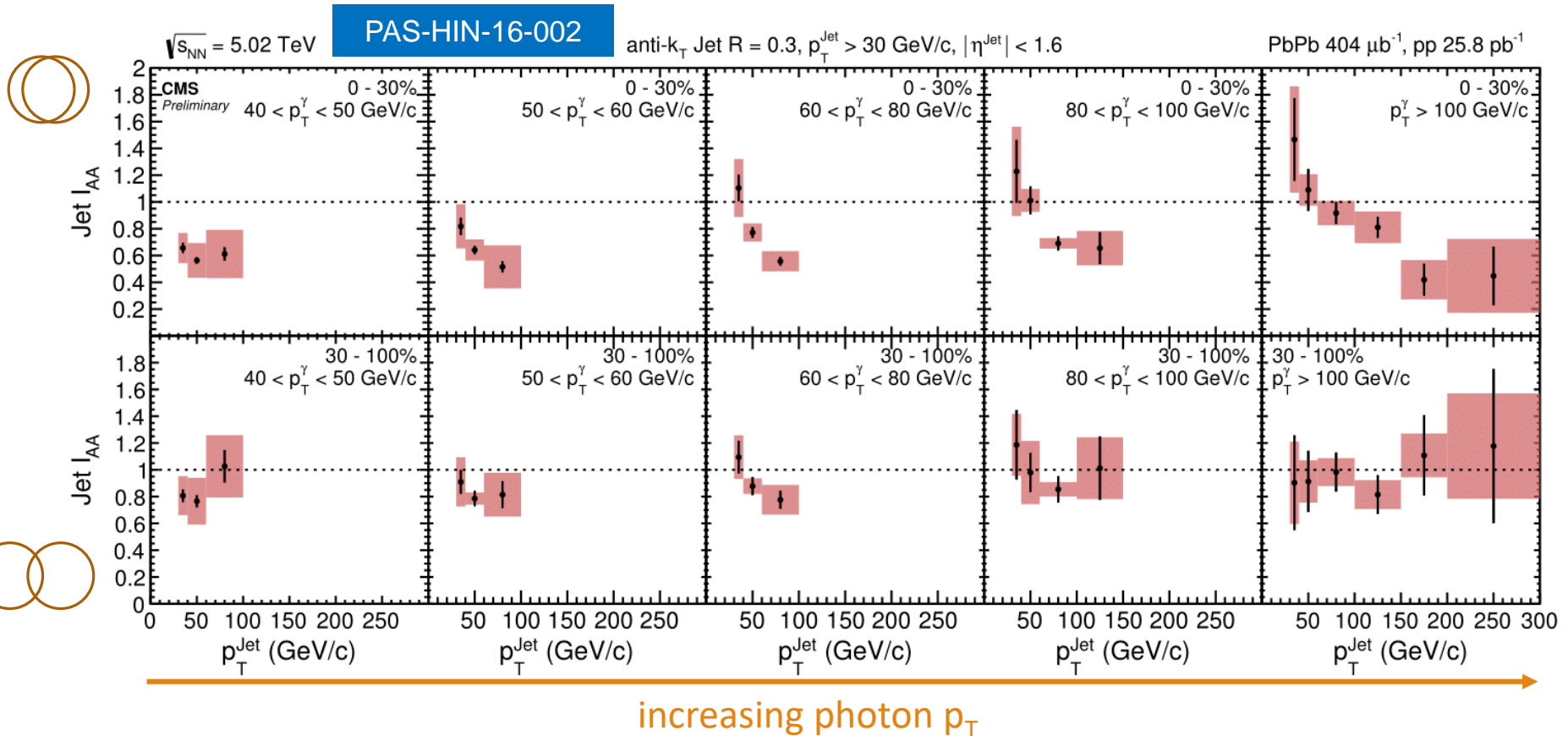
- Lower $R_{J\gamma}/R_{JZ}$ in central PbPb collisions than in pp collisions
- Results consistent between photon-jet and Z-jet analyses

$R_{J\gamma}$ (as function of centrality)



- Clear dependence of $R_{J\gamma}$ on both centrality and photon p_T

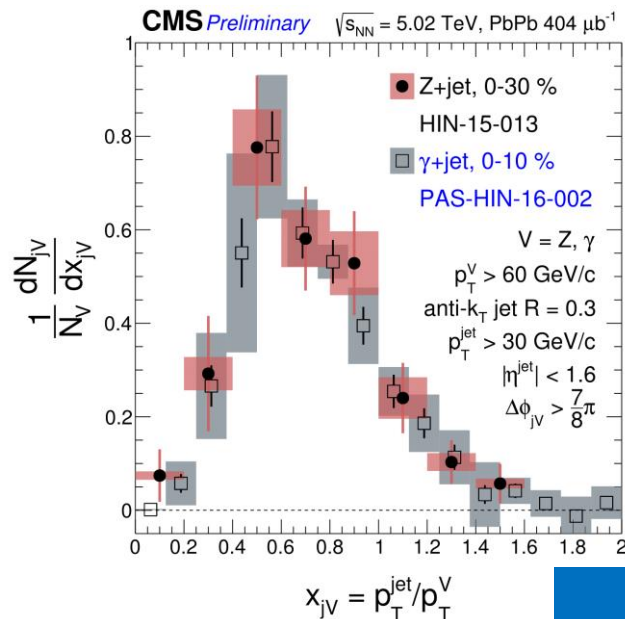
Jet I_{AA} (photon-jet events)



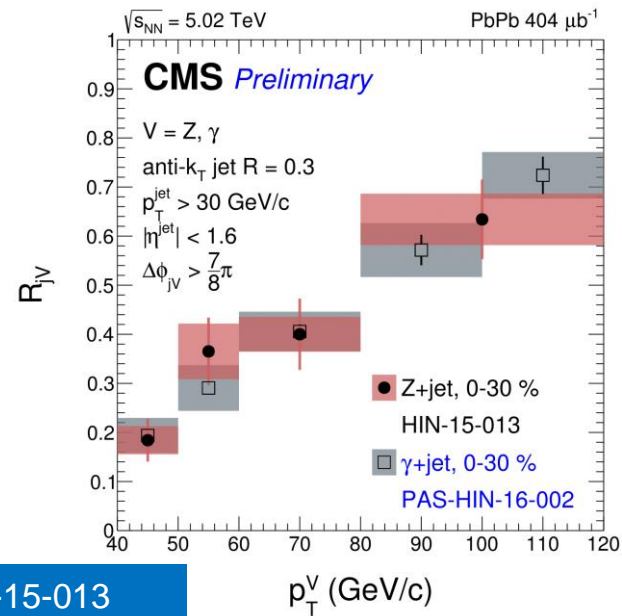
- I_{AA} (ratio of jet spectra in PbPb to pp) adds information about jet energy loss over the kinematic range

Summary

- Photon-jet and Z-jet correlations were studied with PbPb and pp data at 5.02 TeV
- No evidence of broadening of the $\Delta\phi$ distributions
- x_{jV}/x_{jZ} distributions are suppressed and shifted to lower p_T in PbPb collisions versus pp collisions



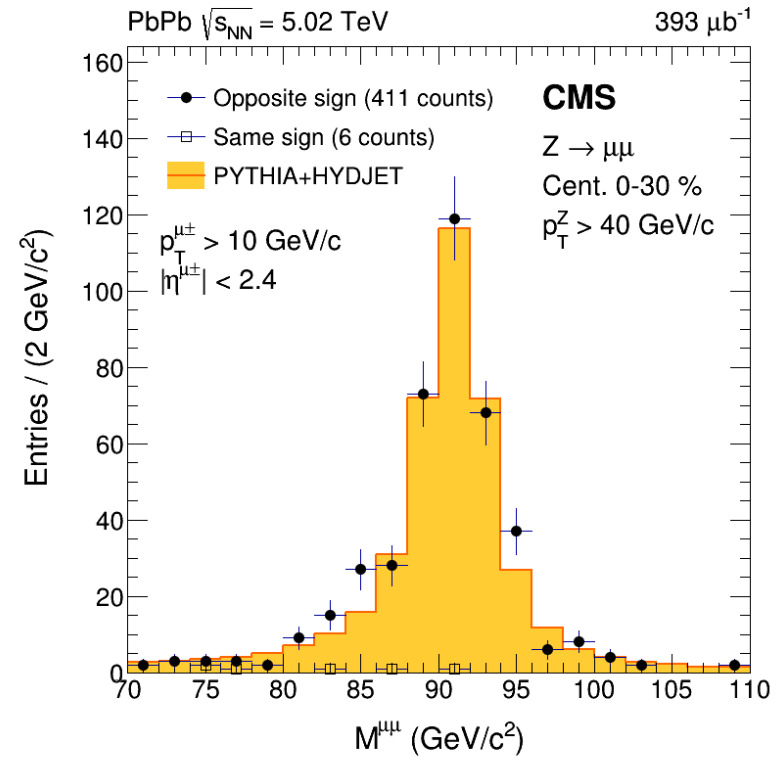
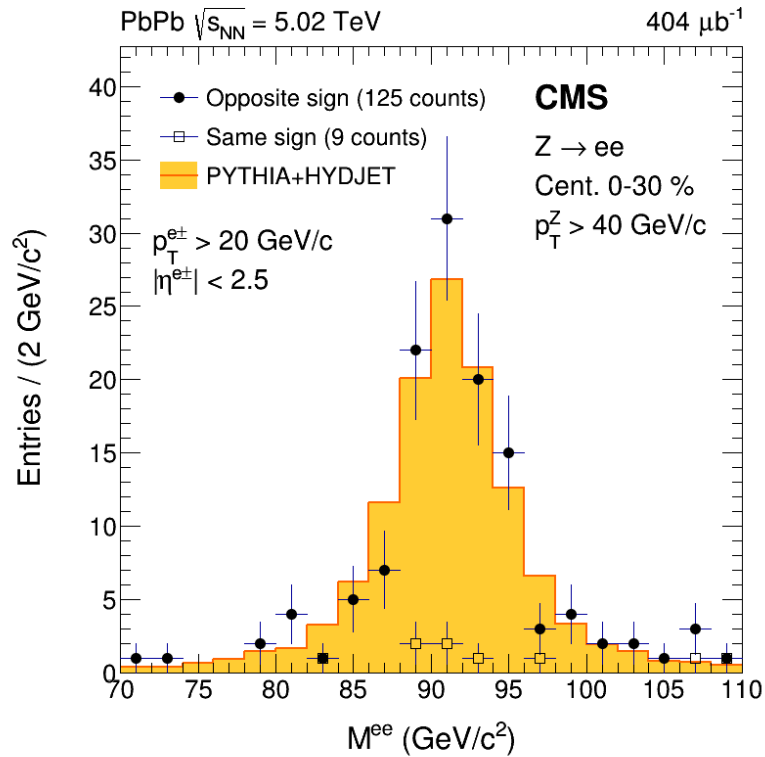
HIN-15-013



Backup

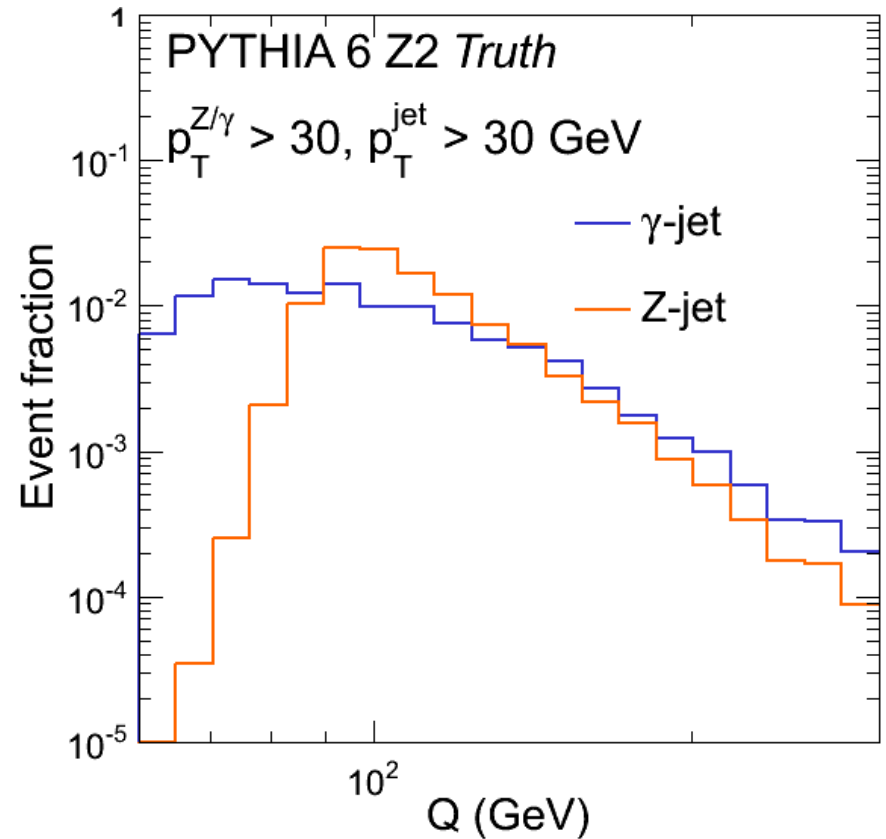
Z mass peaks

HIN-15-013
arXiv: 1702.01060



Q Scale

- Z+jet events have higher Q scale than photon+jet



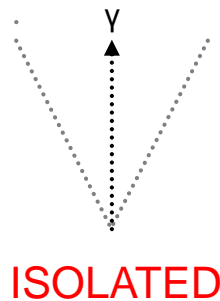
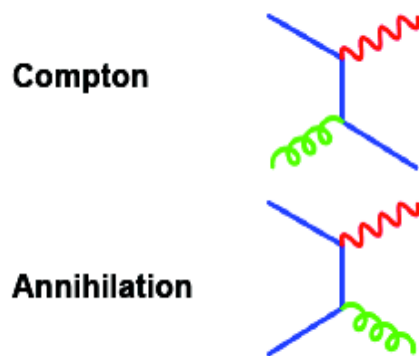
Signal Photon

Identify signal photons by :

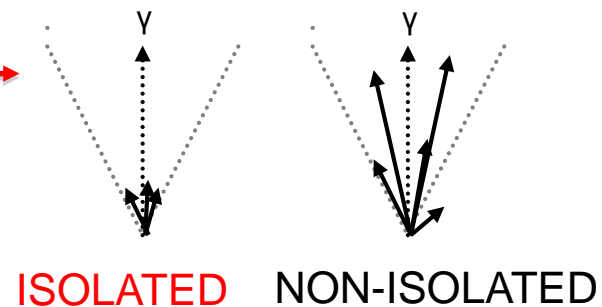
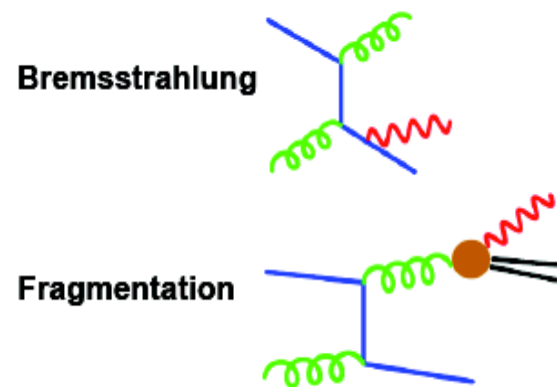
Isolation requirement based on calorimeter energy deposits

Extract fraction of signal photons based on shower shape

Leading order



Higher orders



Final state
not differentiable

Jet smearing for jets in pp collisions

- Different jet energy and angular resolutions for PbPb and pp collisions
 - Smear the pp jet spectra to match that of PbPb

- Parametrize the jet energy resolution with the C, S and N parameters:

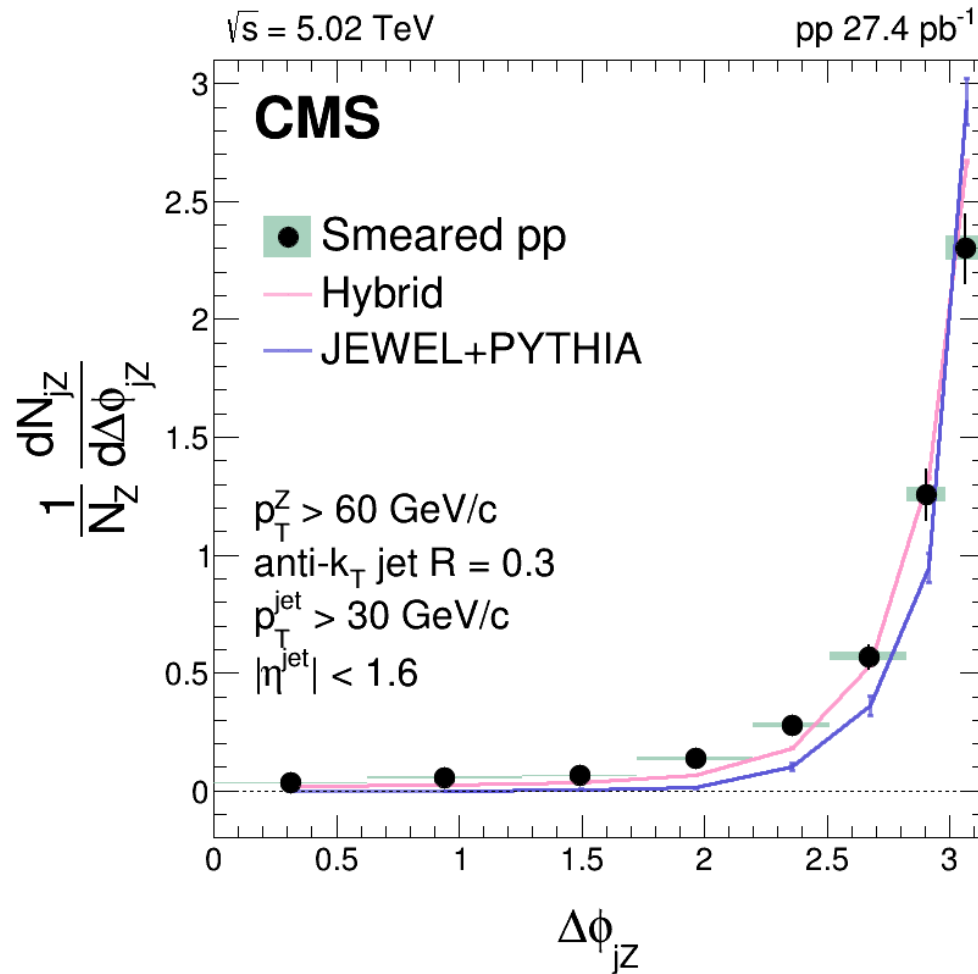
$$\sigma \left(\frac{p_T^{RECO}}{p_T^{GEN}} \right) = \sqrt{C^2 + \frac{S^2}{p_T^{GEN}} + \frac{N^2}{(p_T^{GEN})^2}}$$

- Smear the jet spectra by the relative resolutions:

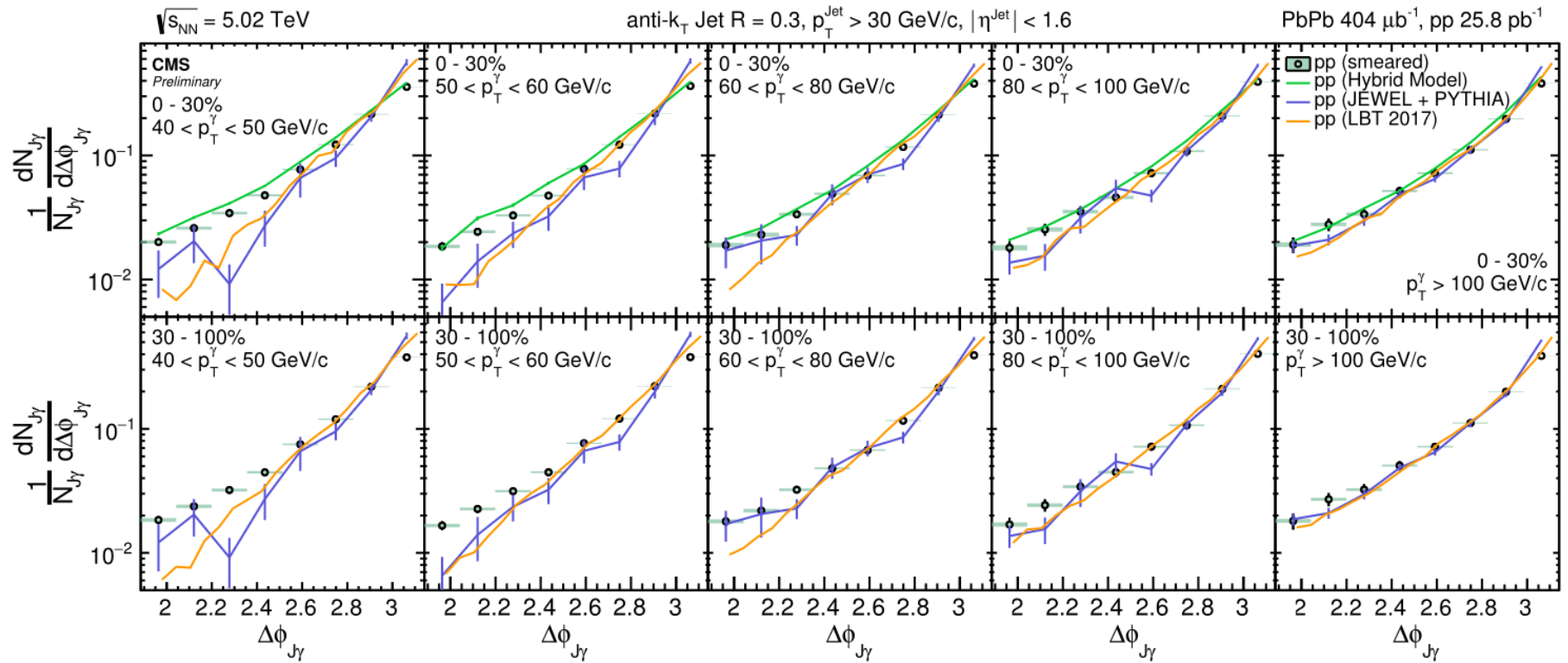
$$\sigma_{rel} = \sqrt{(C_{PbPb}^2 - C_{pp}^2) + \frac{(S_{PbPb}^2 - S_{pp}^2)}{p_T^{GEN}} + \frac{(N_{PbPb}^2 - N_{pp}^2)}{(p_T^{GEN})^2}}$$

- Similar procedure is applied for the angular resolution

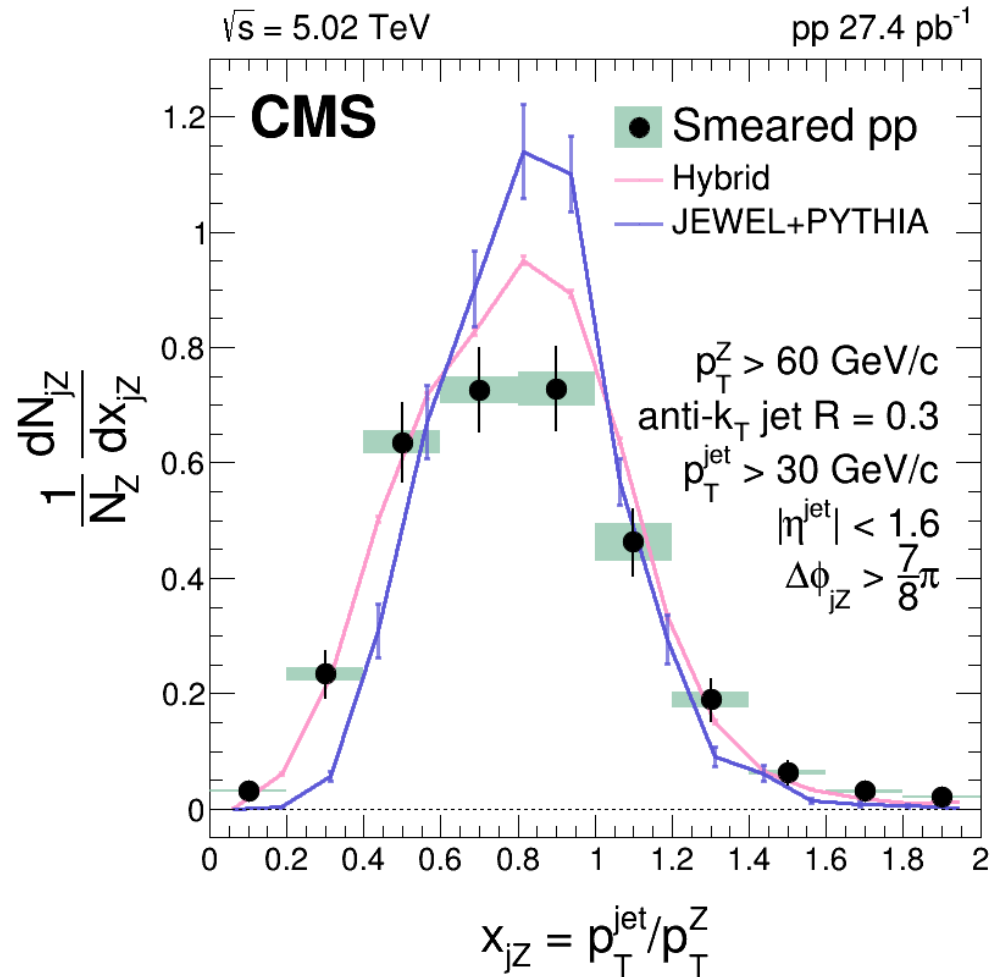
Theory comparisons – $\Delta\phi_{jZ}$ (pp)



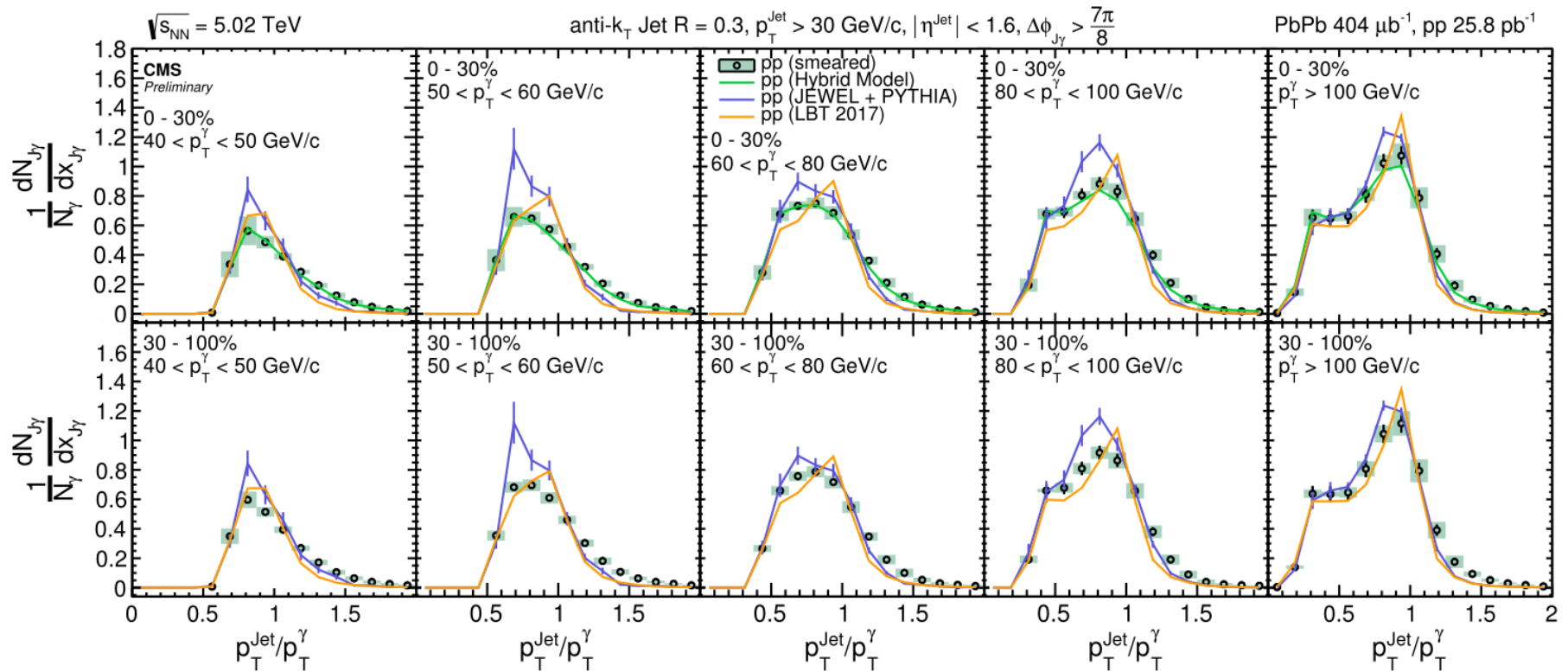
Theory comparisons – $\Delta\phi_{J\gamma}$ (pp)



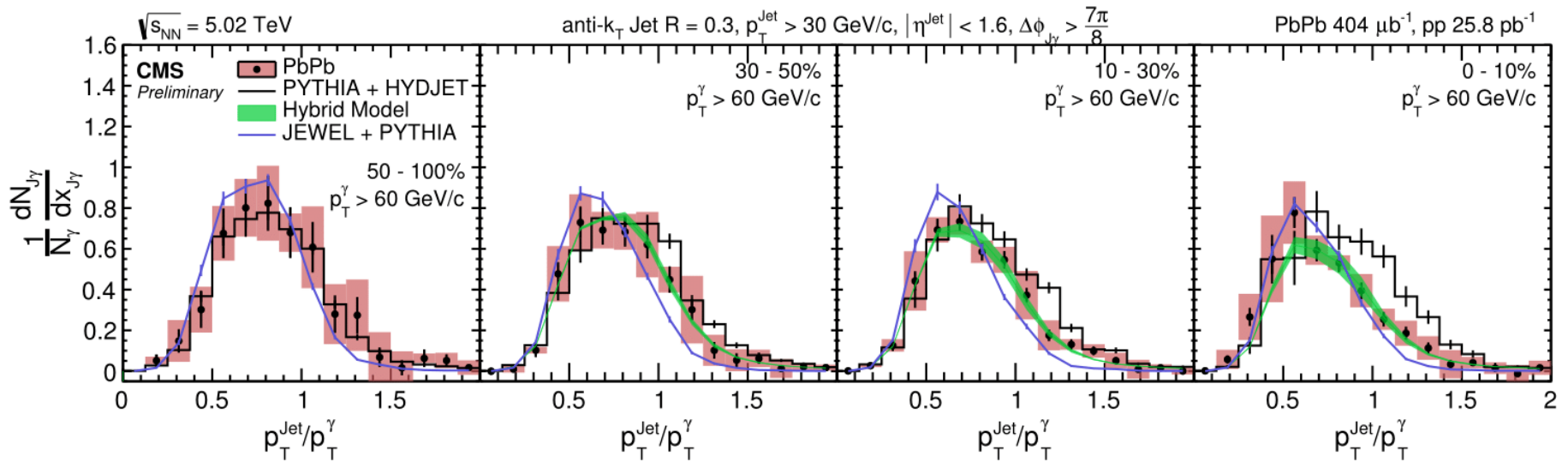
Theory comparison – x_{jZ} (pp reference)



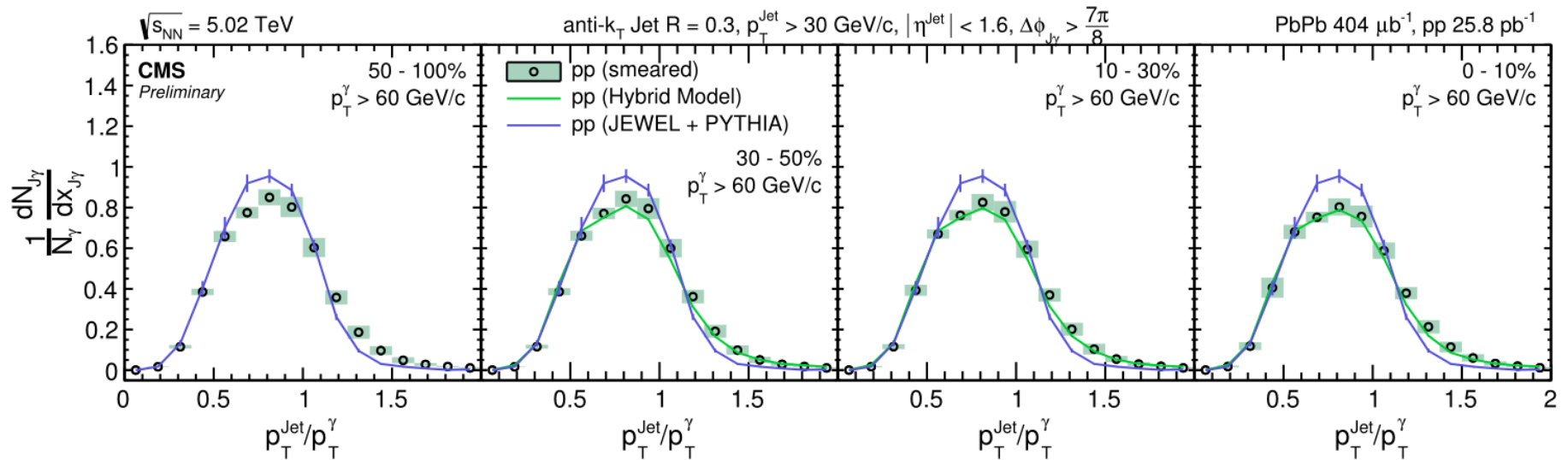
Theory comparison – $x_{J\gamma}$ (pp reference)



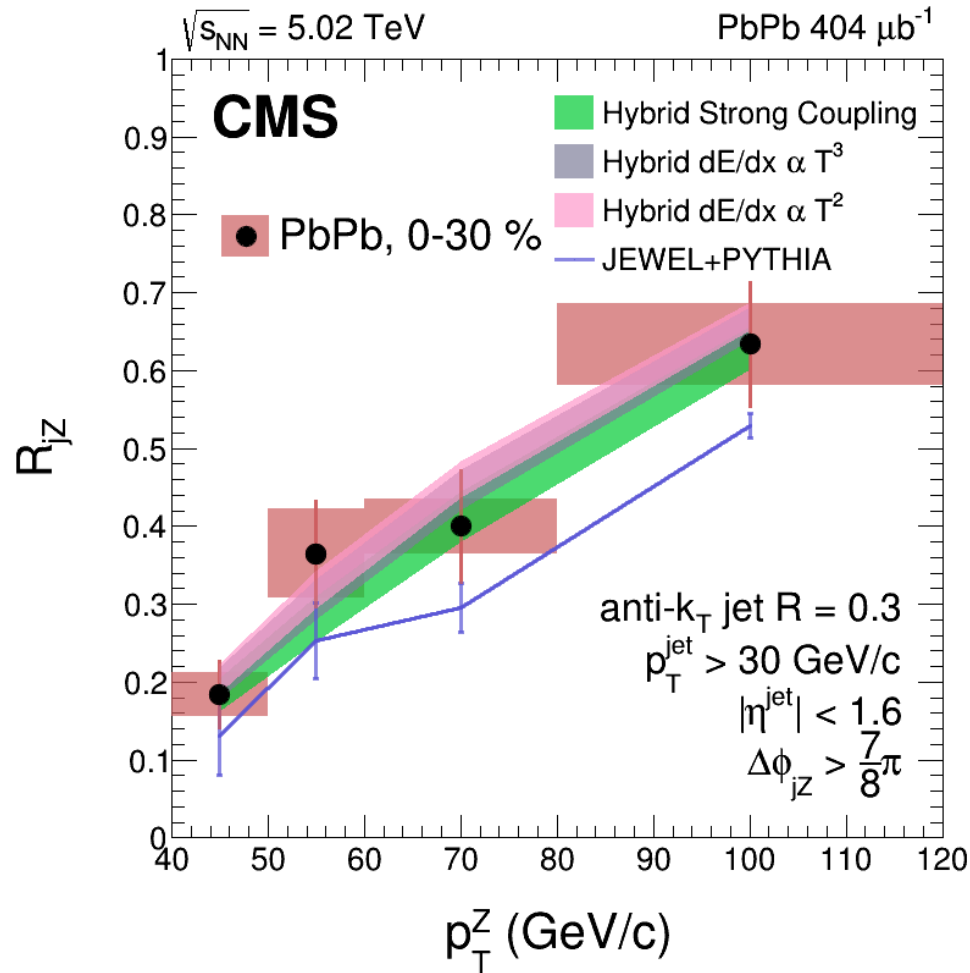
Theory comparison – $x_{J\gamma}$



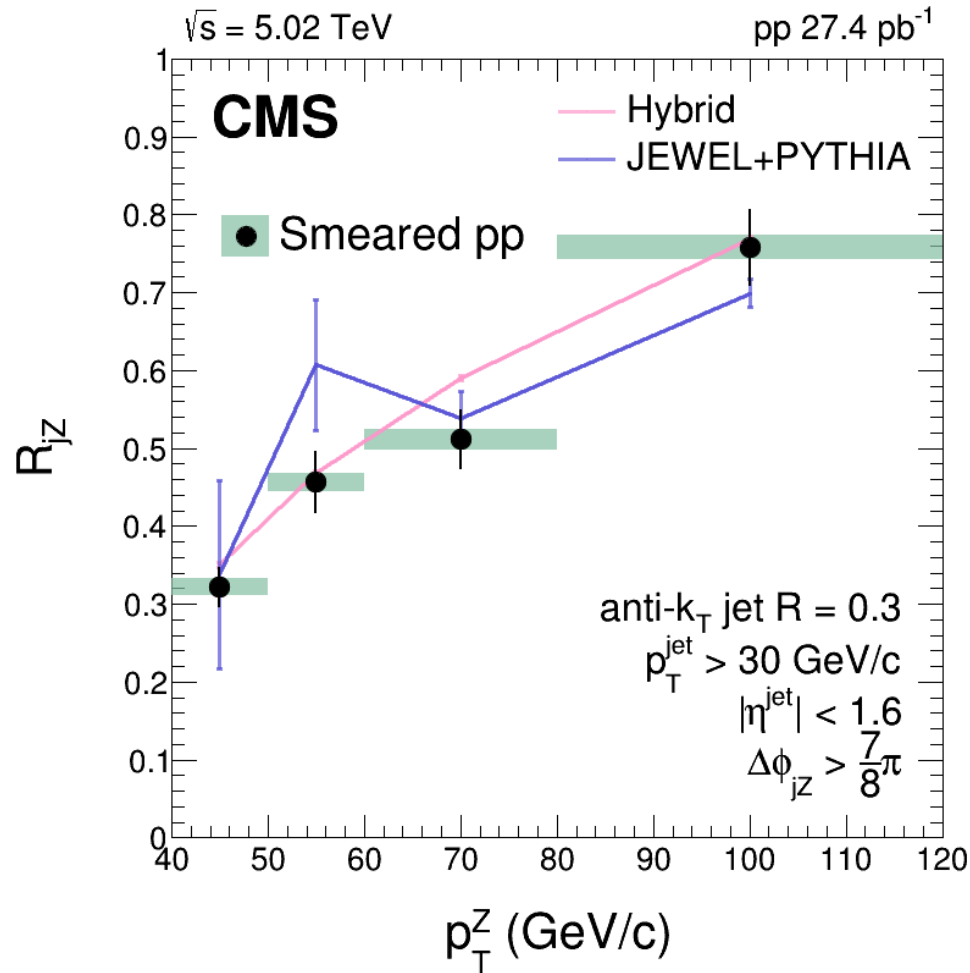
Theory comparison – $x_{J\gamma}$ (pp reference)



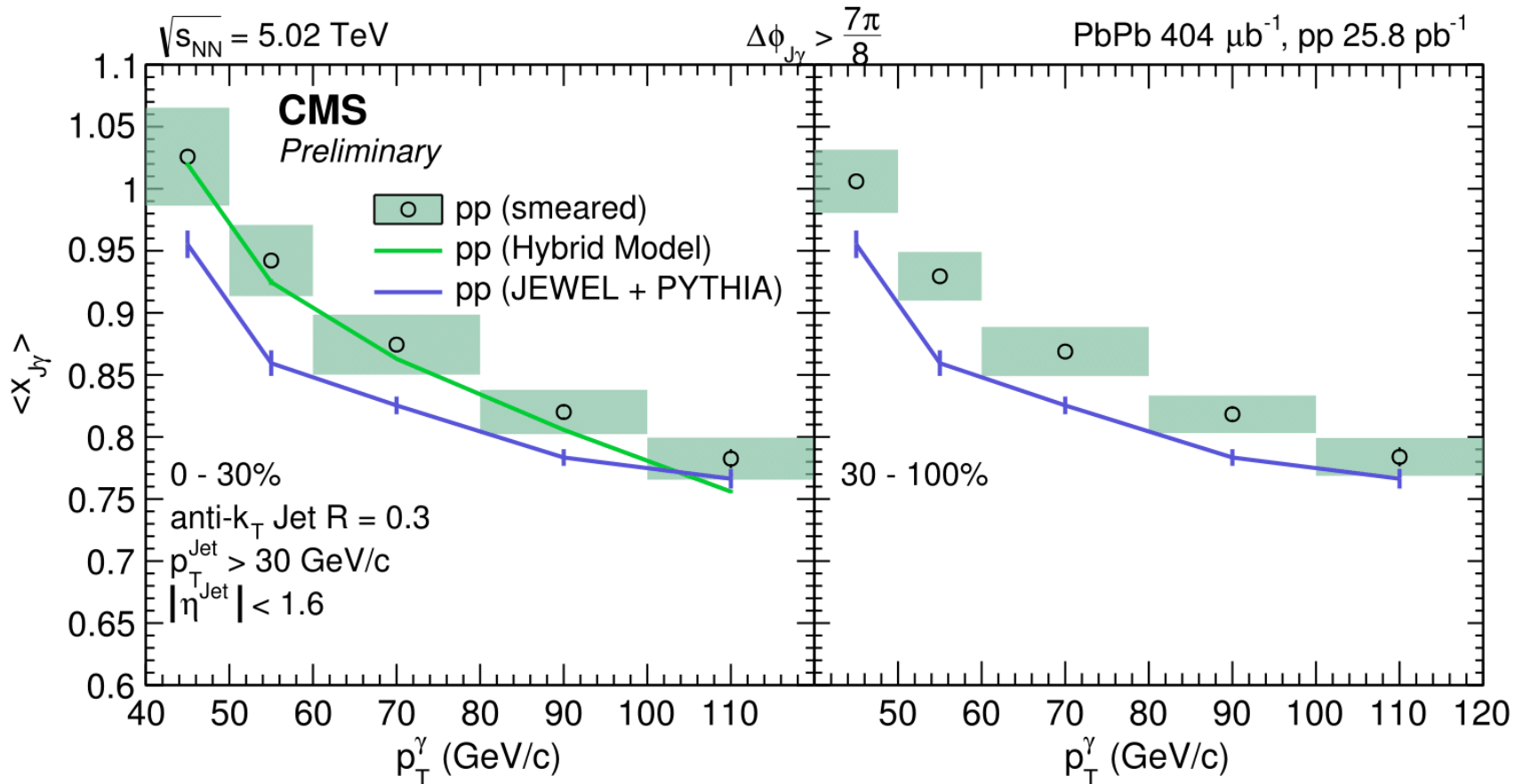
Theory comparison - R_{jZ}



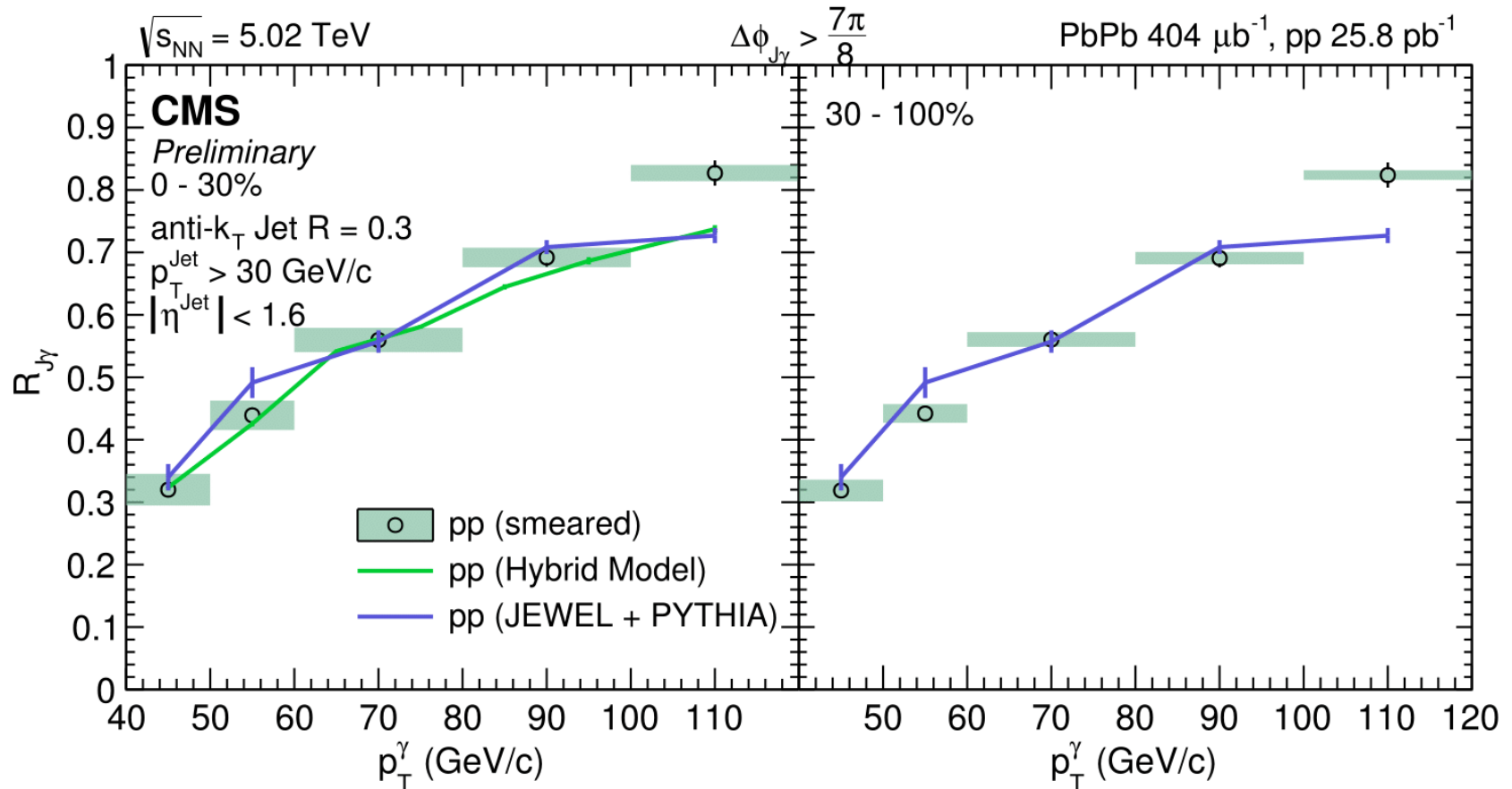
Theory comparison – R_{JZ} (pp reference)



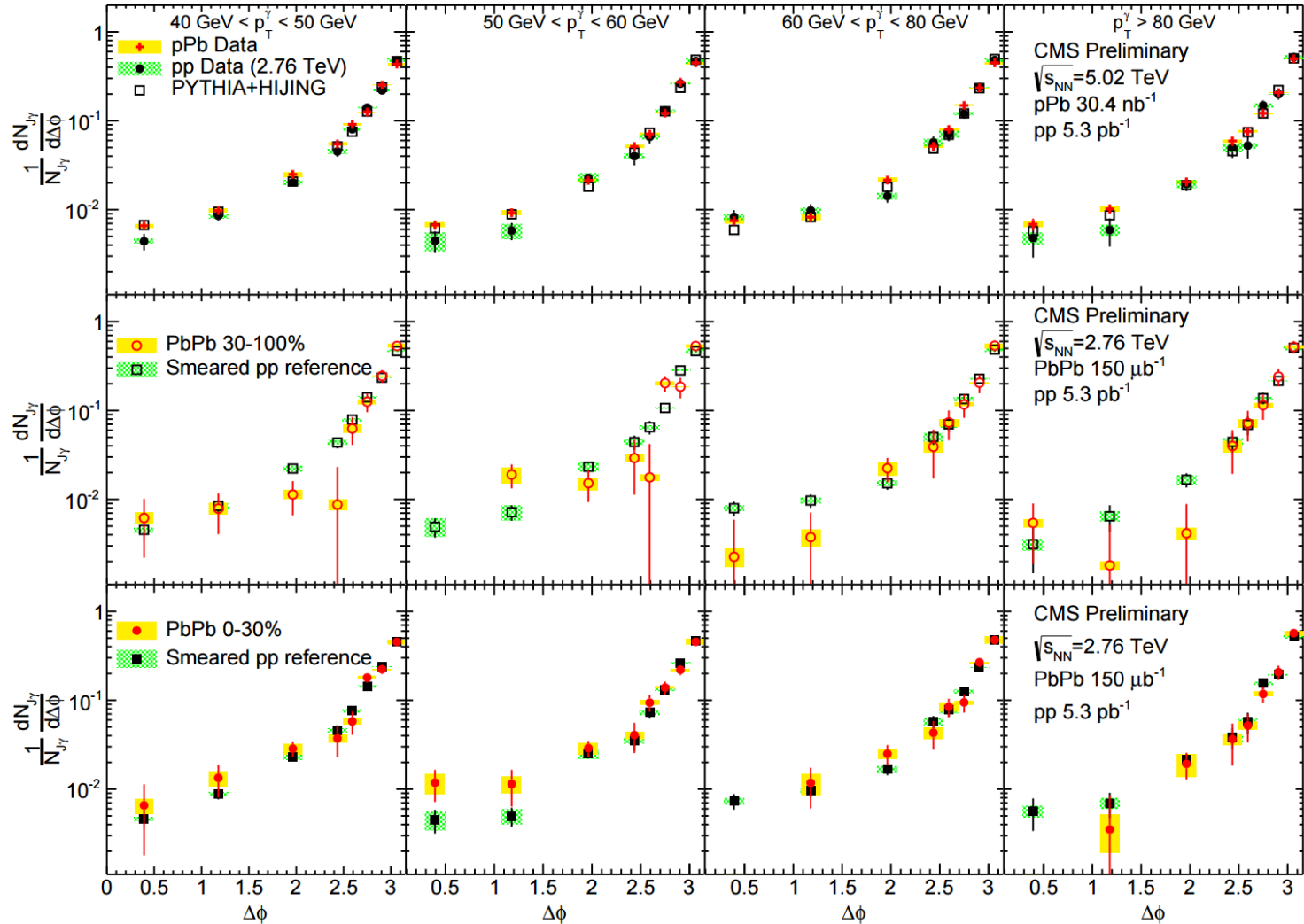
Theory comparison – $\langle x_{J\gamma} \rangle$ (pp reference)



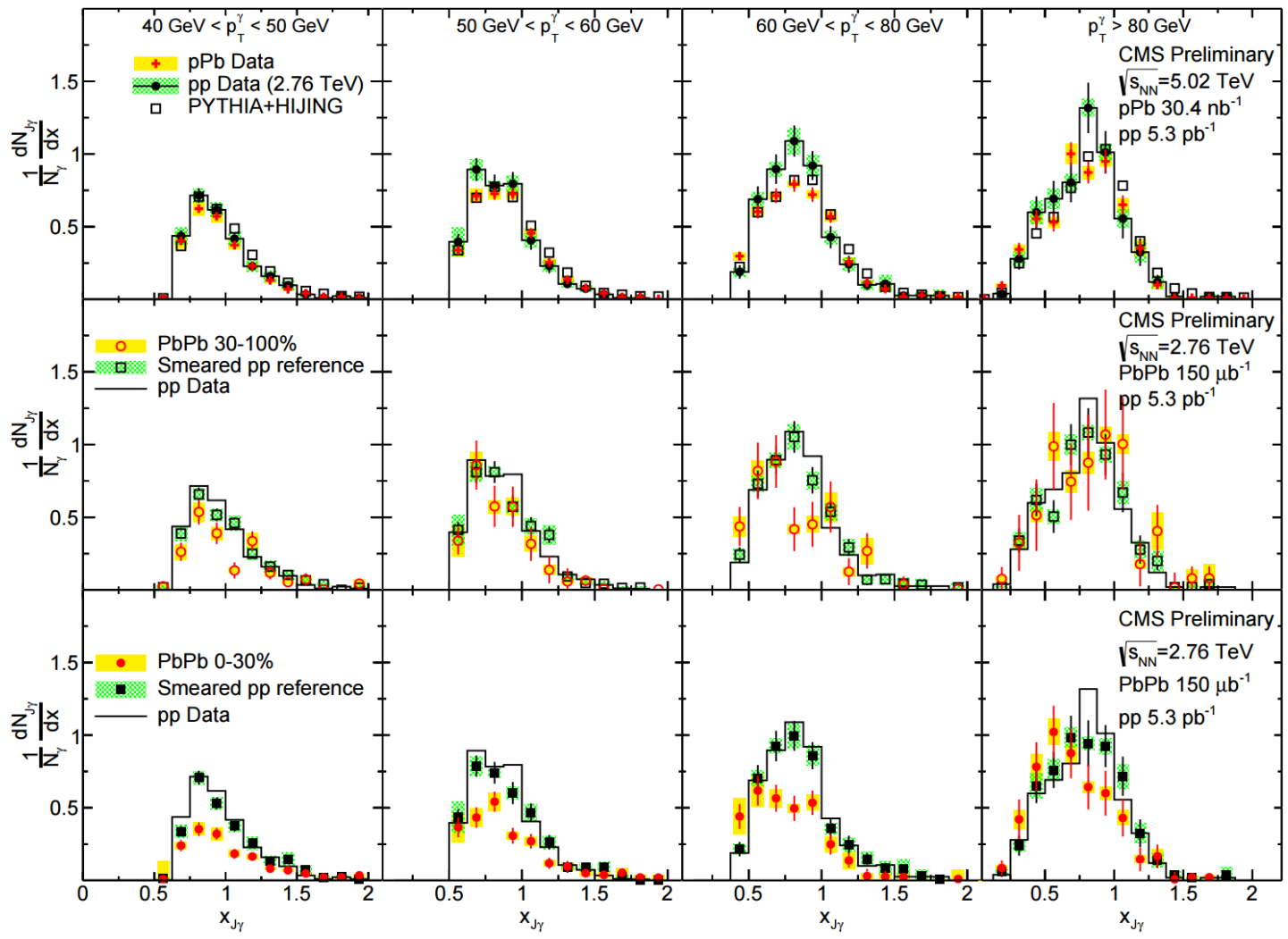
Theory comparison – $R_{J\gamma}$ (pp reference)



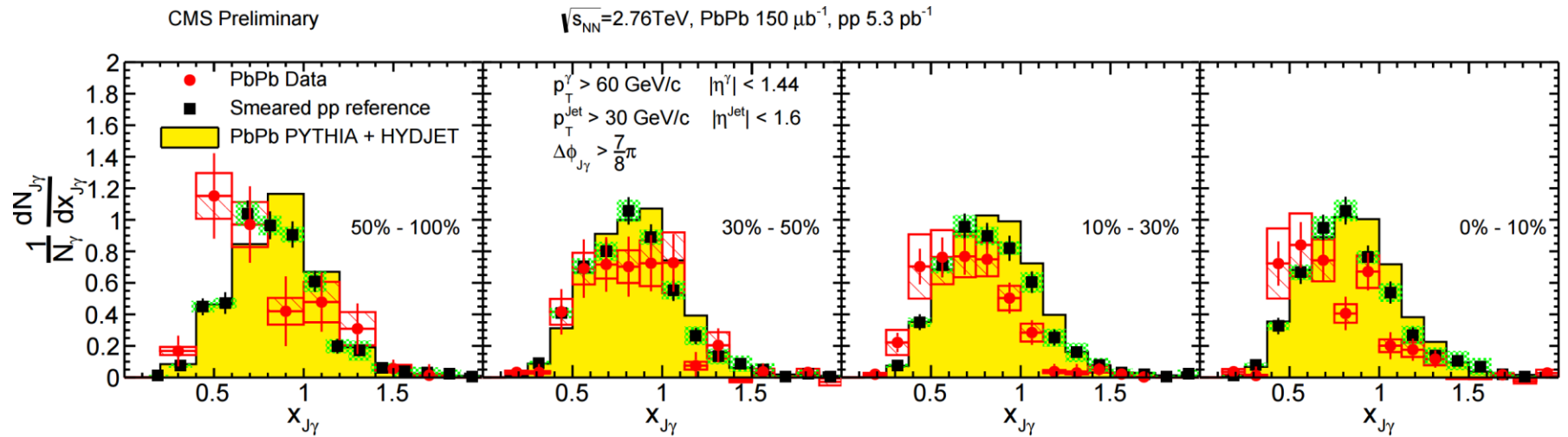
Previous results - $\Delta\phi_{J\gamma}$



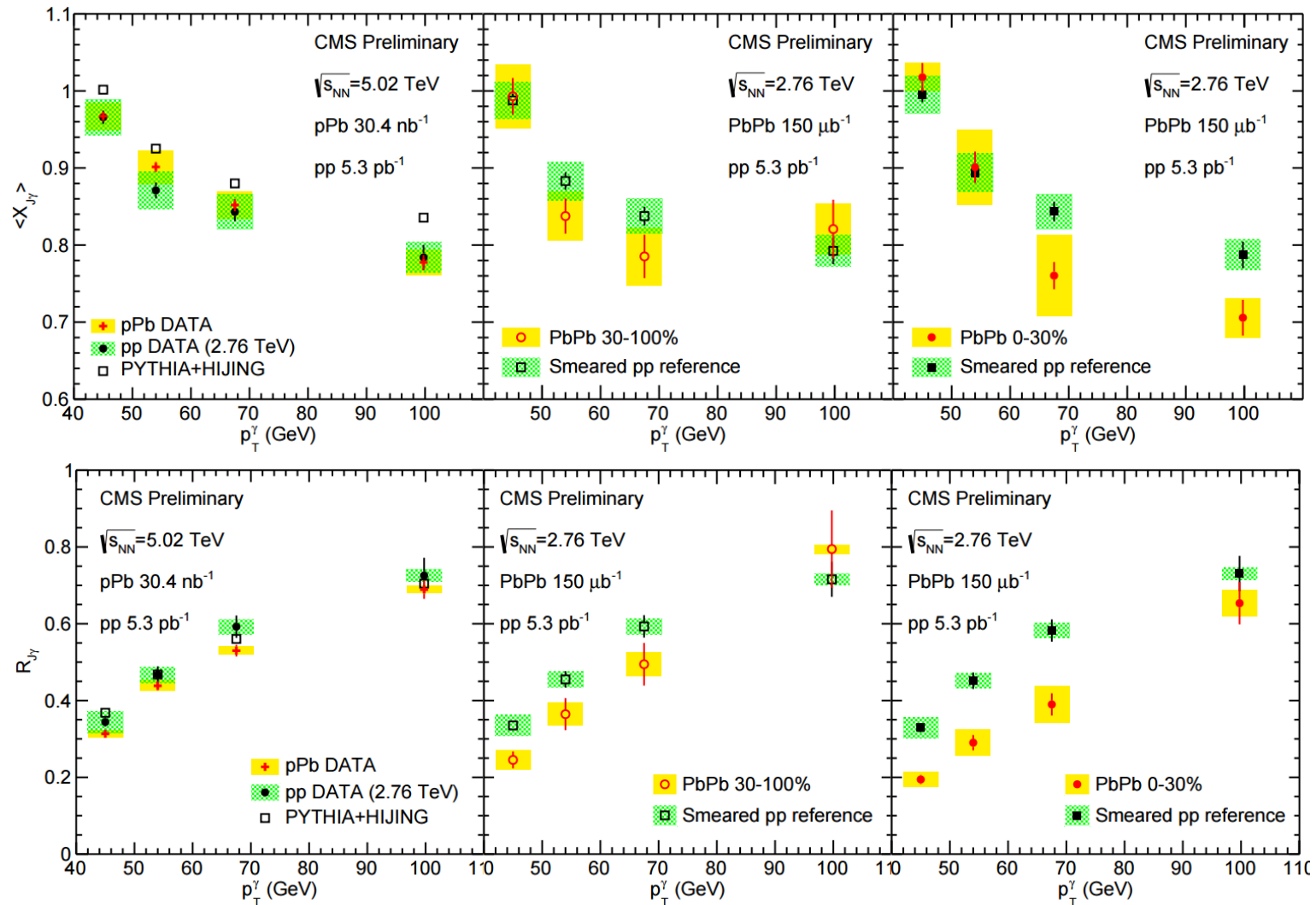
Previous results - x_{JY}



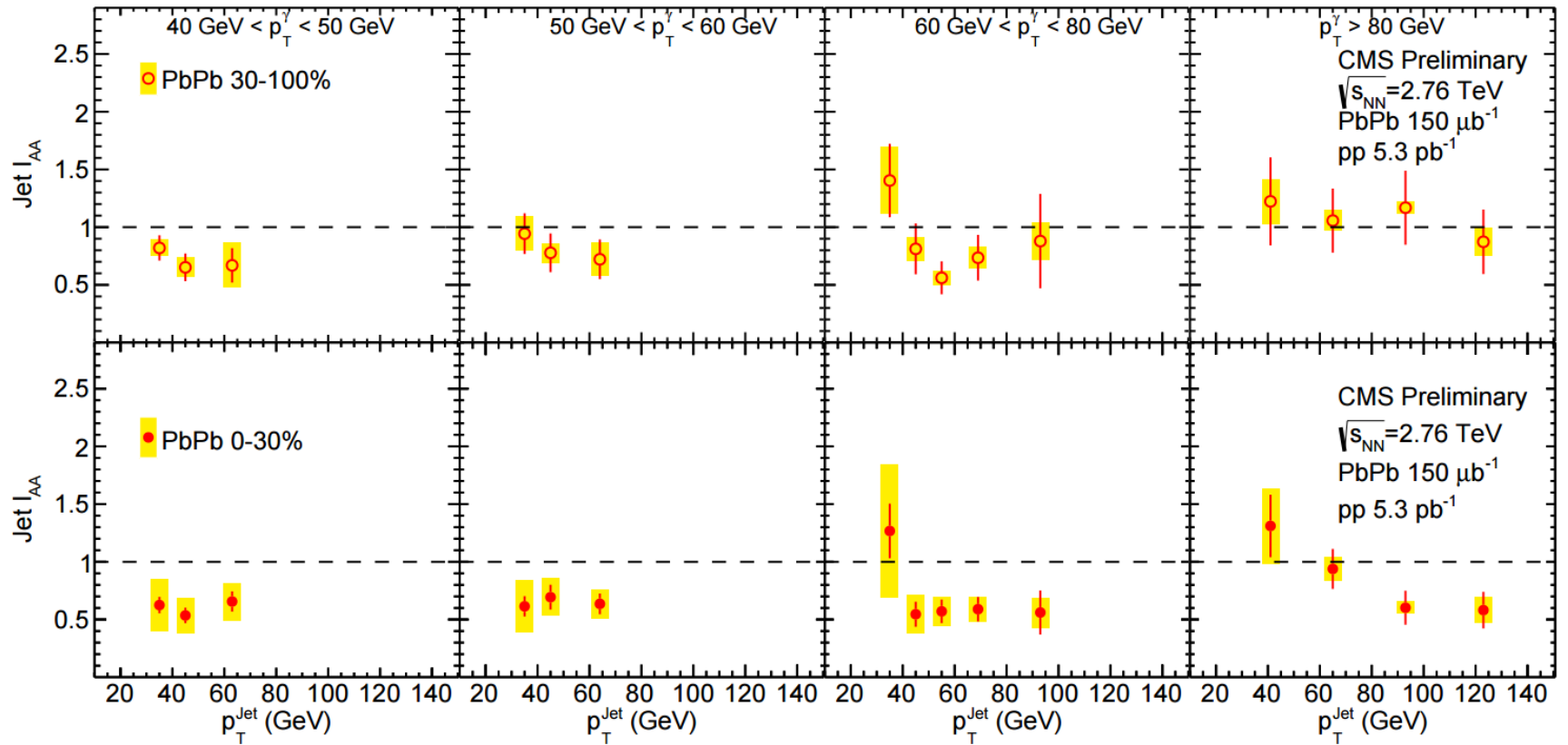
Previous results - $x_{J\gamma}$



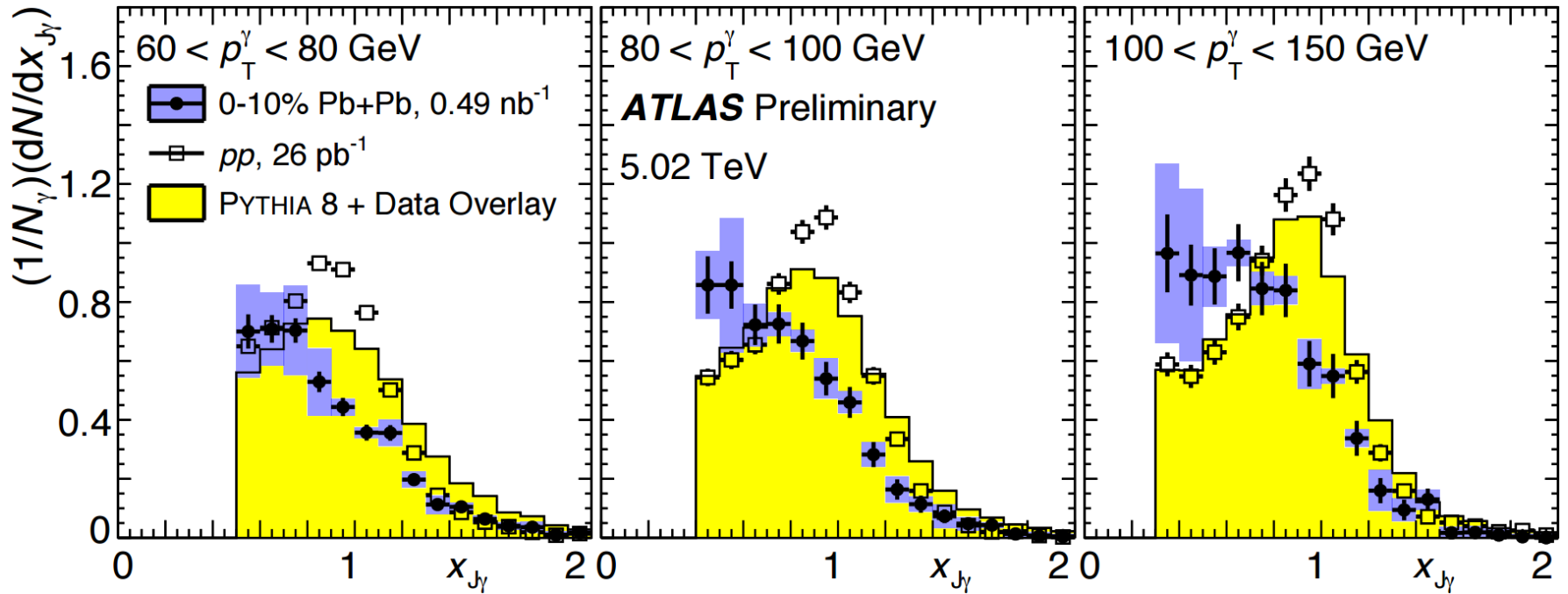
Previous results – $\langle x_{JY} \rangle / R_{JY}$



Previous results – Jet I_{AA}



Other results – ATLAS $x_{J\gamma}$



ATLAS-CONF-2016-110