

New results on Hard Probes and Heavy Quarks from CMS Heavy Ion Program

Yongsun Kim (Korea University)
for CMS collaboration

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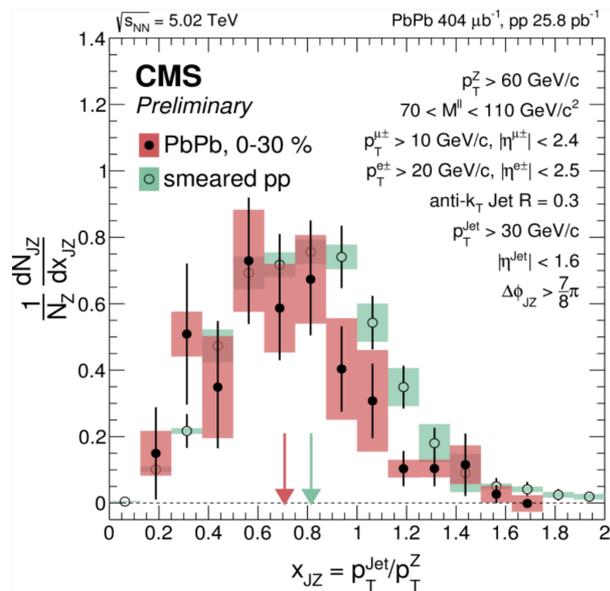
LHCP2017



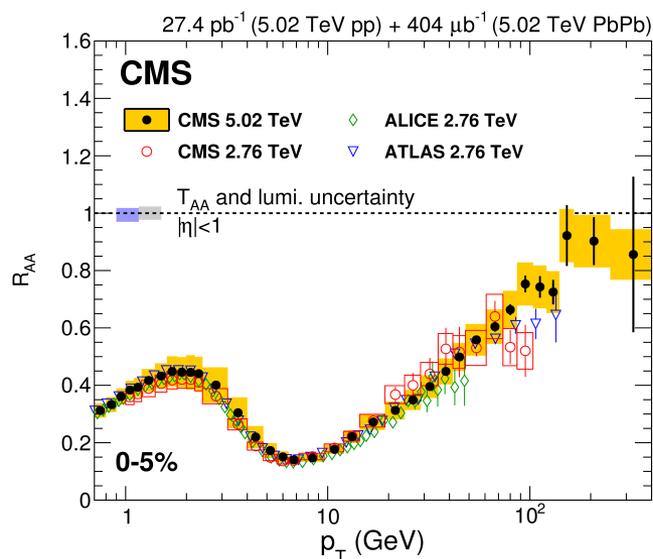
CMS high pT results at LHCP2016

Previously in LHCP2016

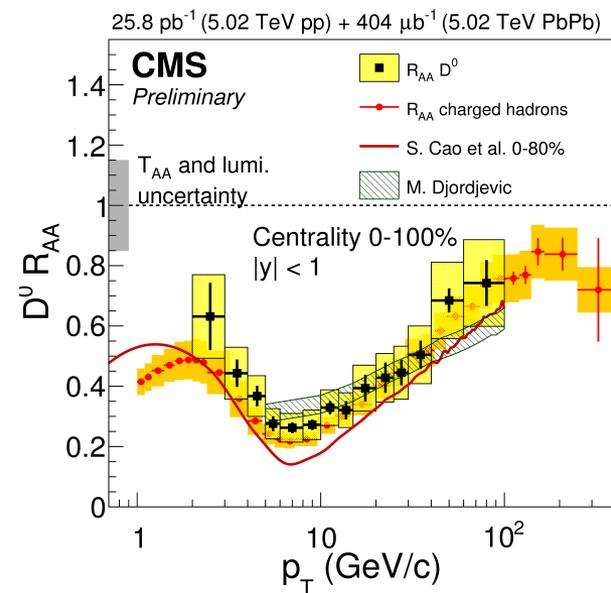
CMS reported on jet quenching results from fresh data at 5 TeV. The collision energy dependence of the medium property was the main interest.



Z-jet correlation



B+ R_{AA}



$D^0 R_{AA}$

Introduction

This year

New studies were carried out to elaborate the comprehensive picture of jet quenching

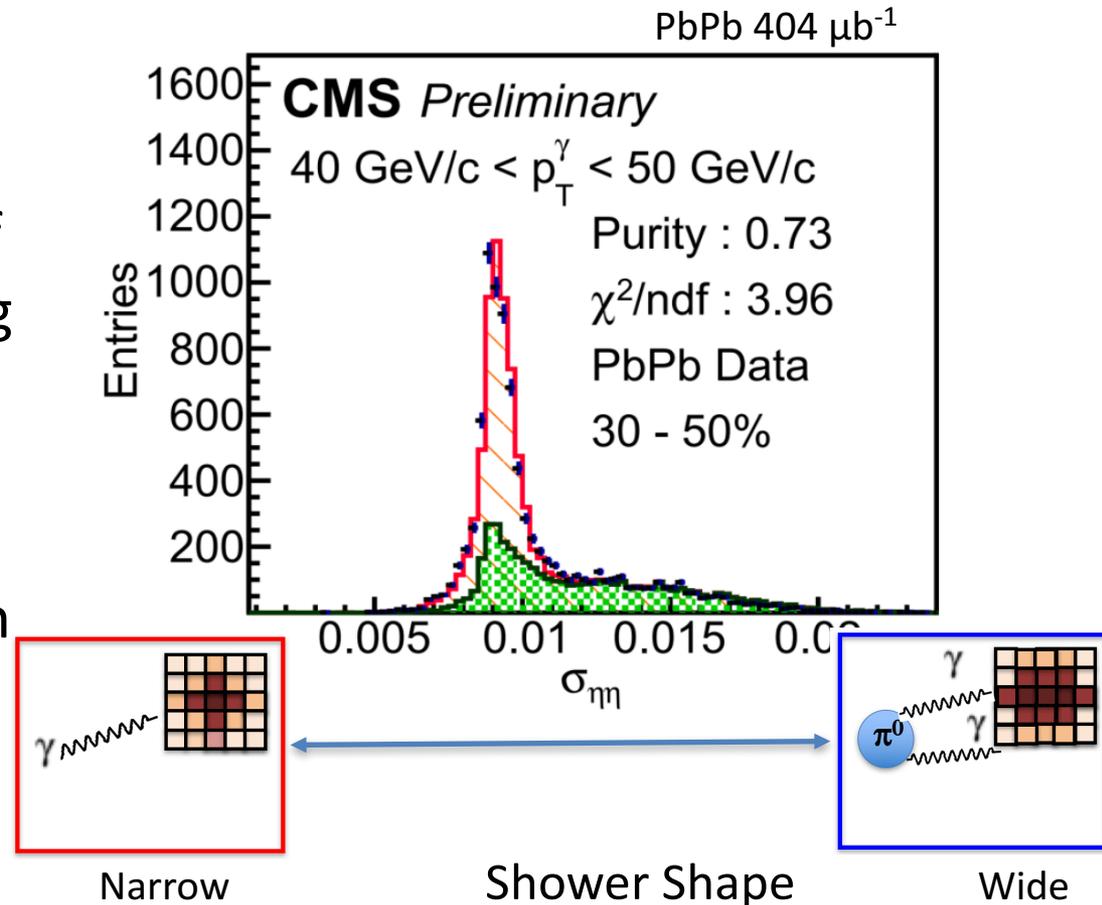
- Photon-jet correlation
- Di-b-jet correlation
- B meson R_{AA}
- Jet splitting Function
- High p_T v_2 and v_3 of D^0



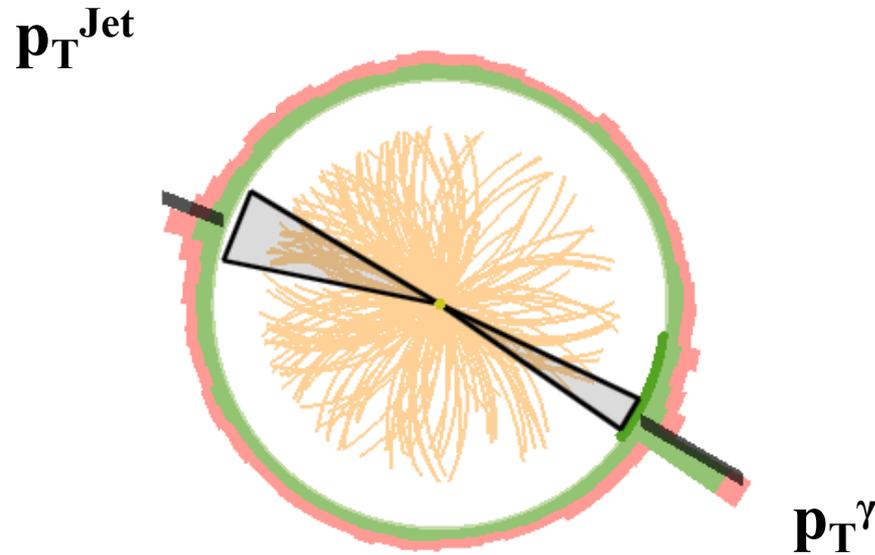
using Run II data at 5.02 TeV

Photon-jet correlation

- Photon tags the momentum information of partner jet before suffering energy loss
- Background photons, mostly from neutral meson decays, are subtracted using shower shape in Ecal



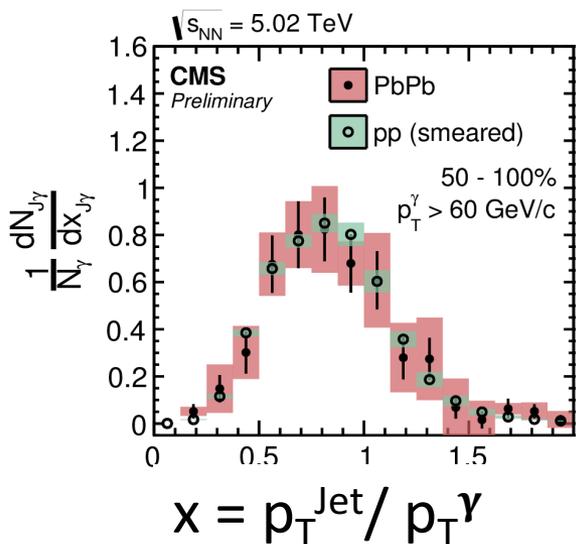
Photon-jet correlation: Momentum ratio



$$x = p_T^{\text{Jet}} / p_T^\gamma$$

Photon-jet correlation: Momentum ratio

50-100%

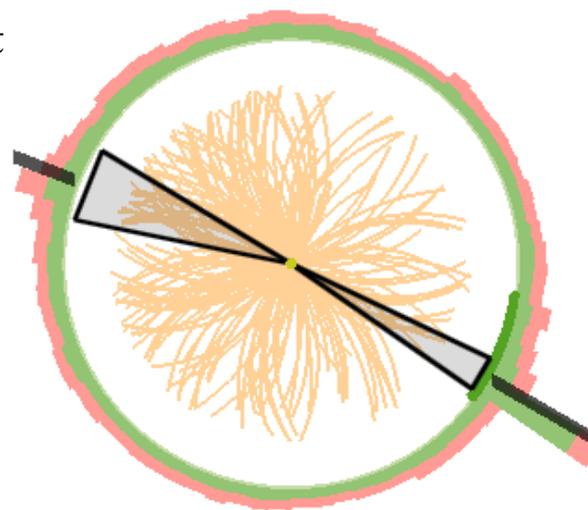


In peripheral collision

pp jets \approx **PbPb jets**

$$x = p_T^{\text{Jet}} / p_T^\gamma$$

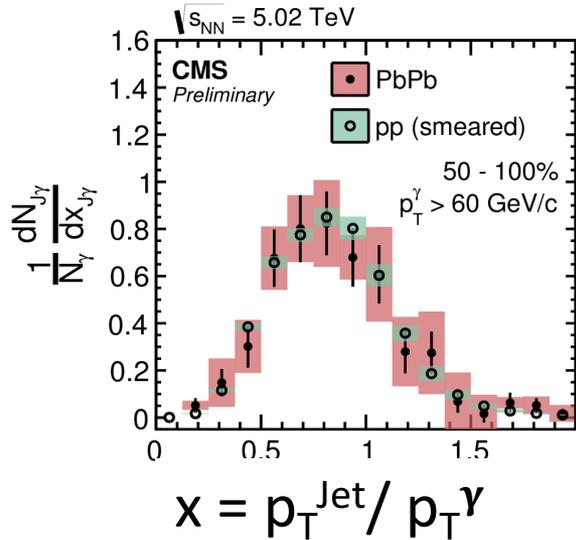
p_T^{Jet}



p_T^γ

Photon-jet correlation: Momentum ratio

50-100%

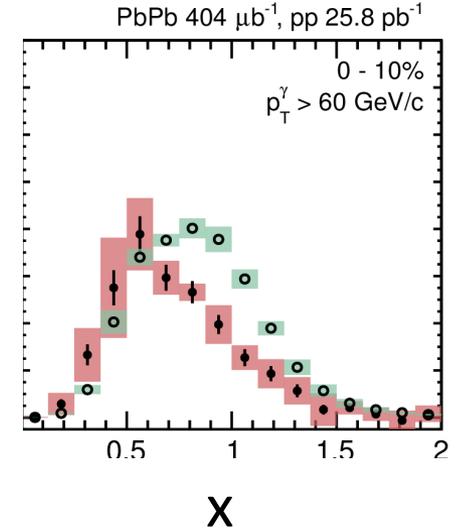


In peripheral collision
PbPb jets \approx **pp jets**



In central collision
PbPb jets $<$ **pp jets**

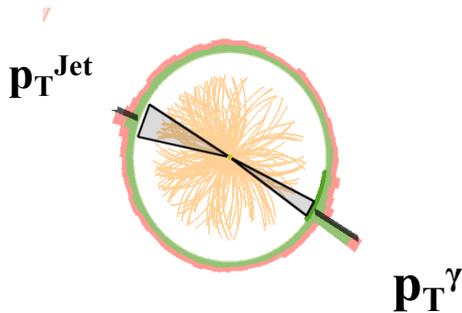
0-10%



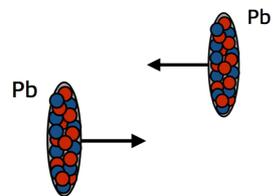
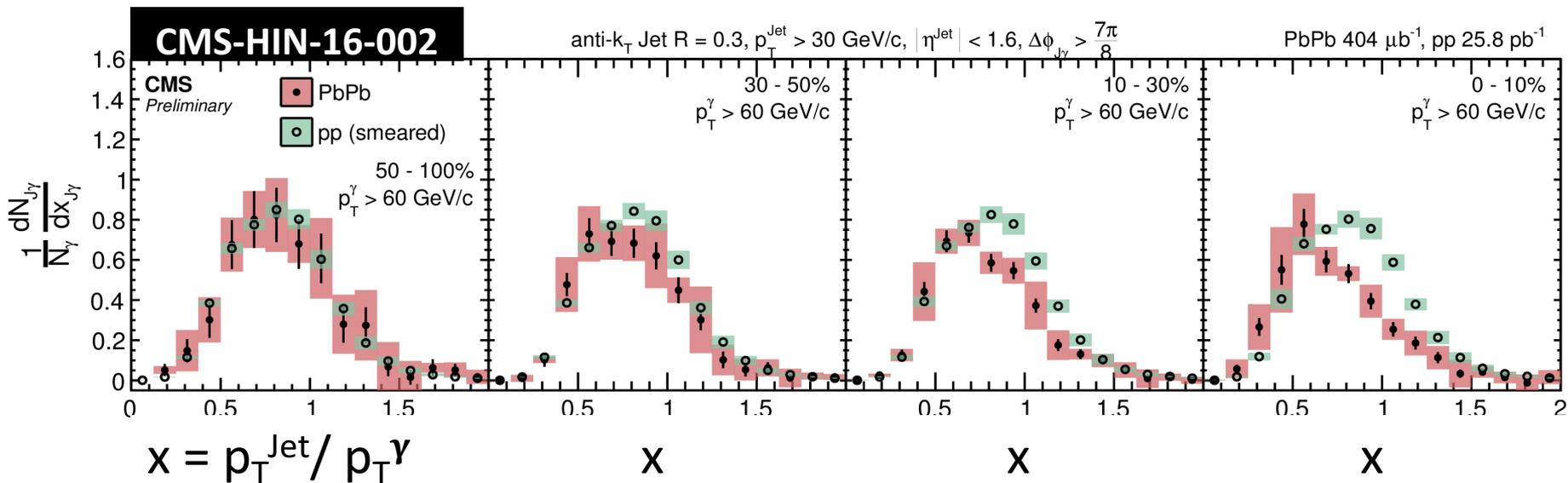
Modification in two aspects

- Number of jet partners*
- Shift of x distribution

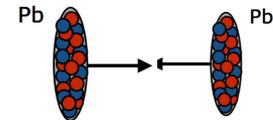
* Jet p_T threshold = 30 GeV/c



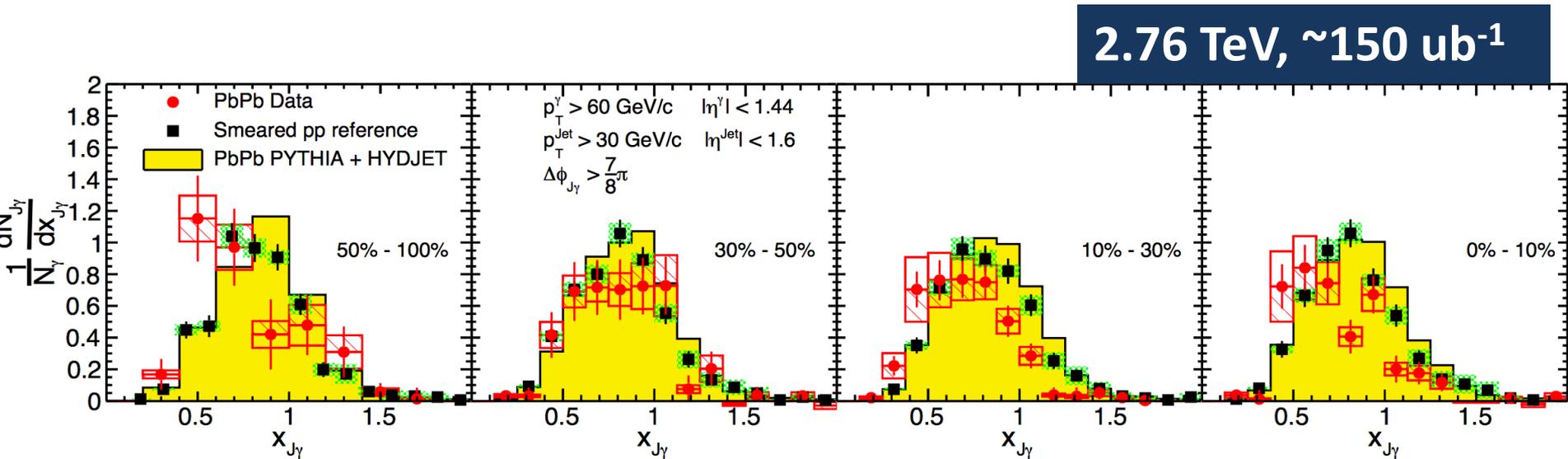
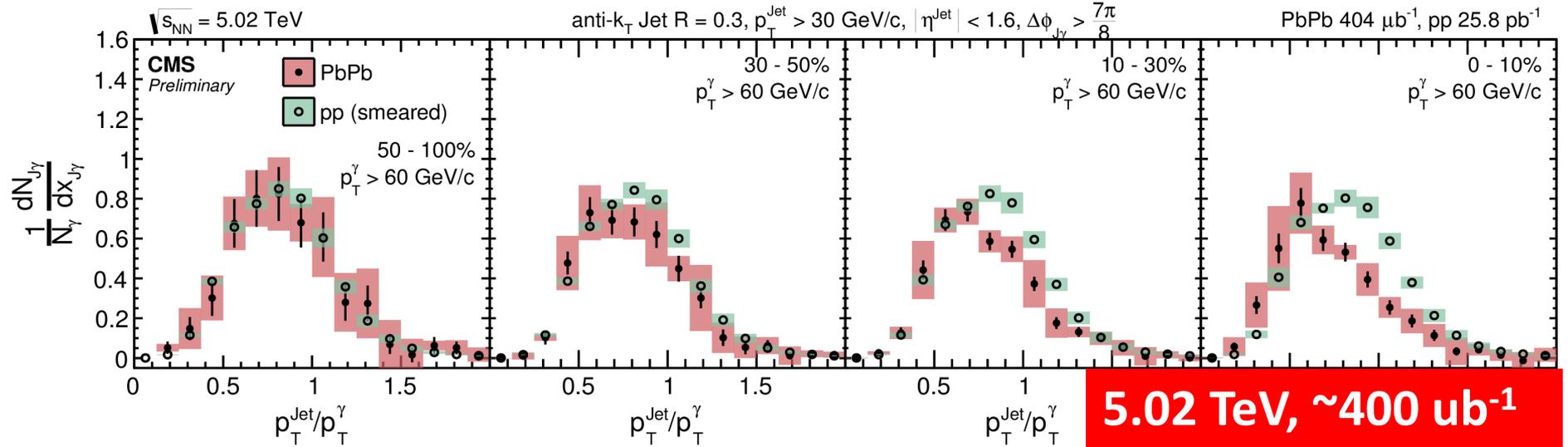
Photon-jet correlation: Momentum ratio



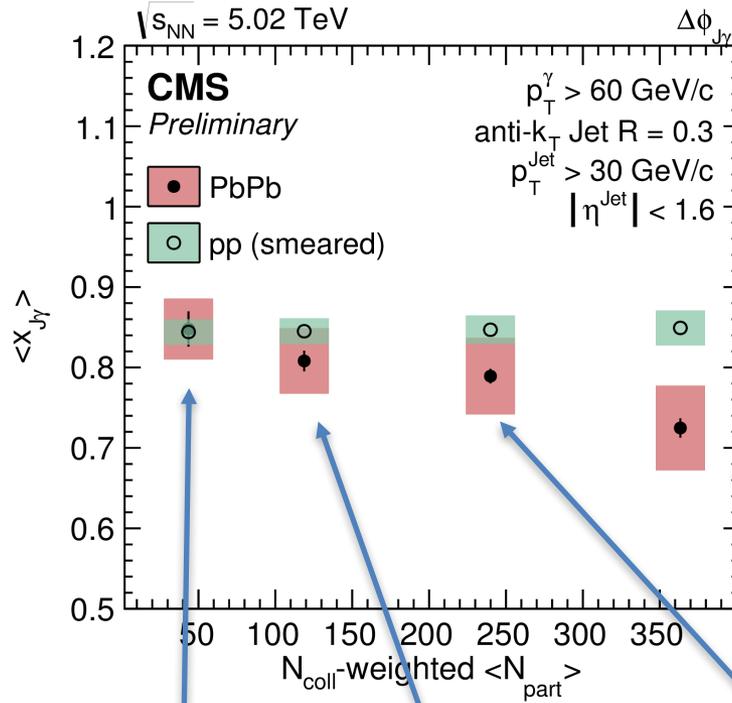
Gradually manifest for higher centrality



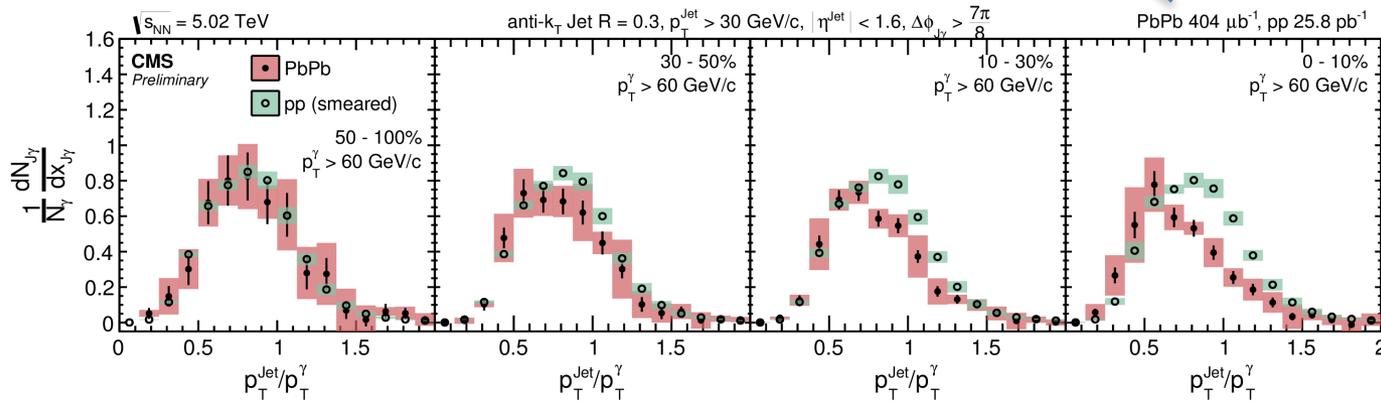
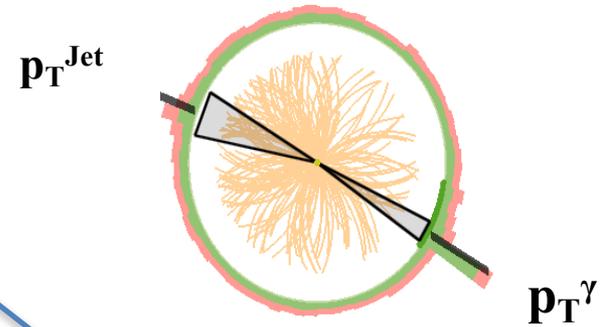
Photon-jet correlation: Momentum ratio



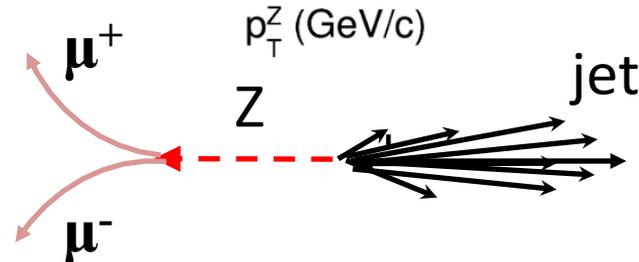
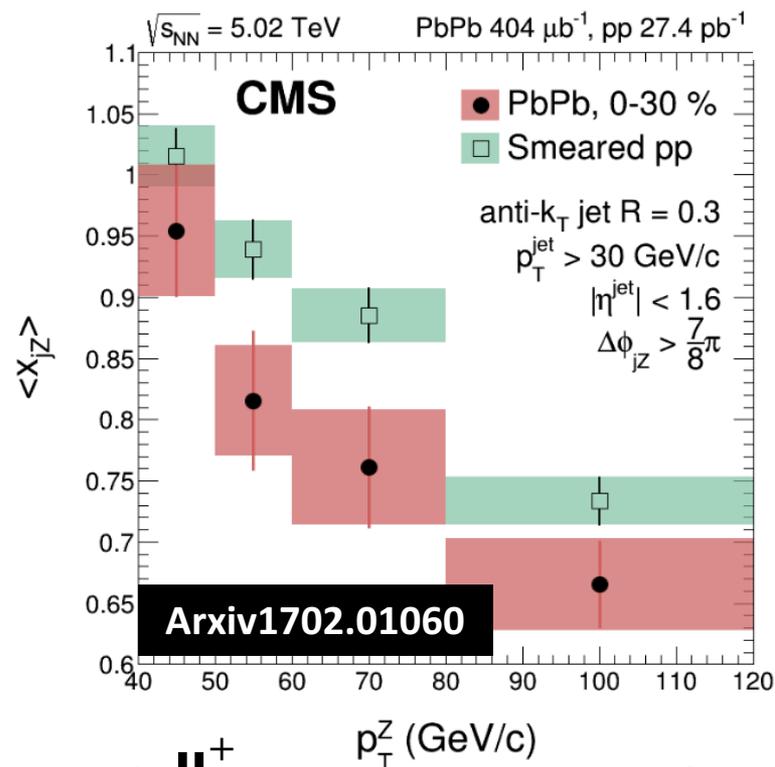
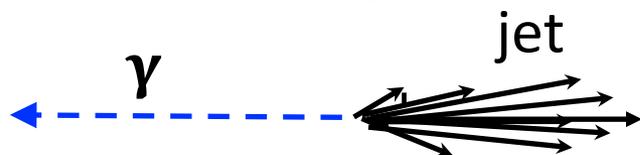
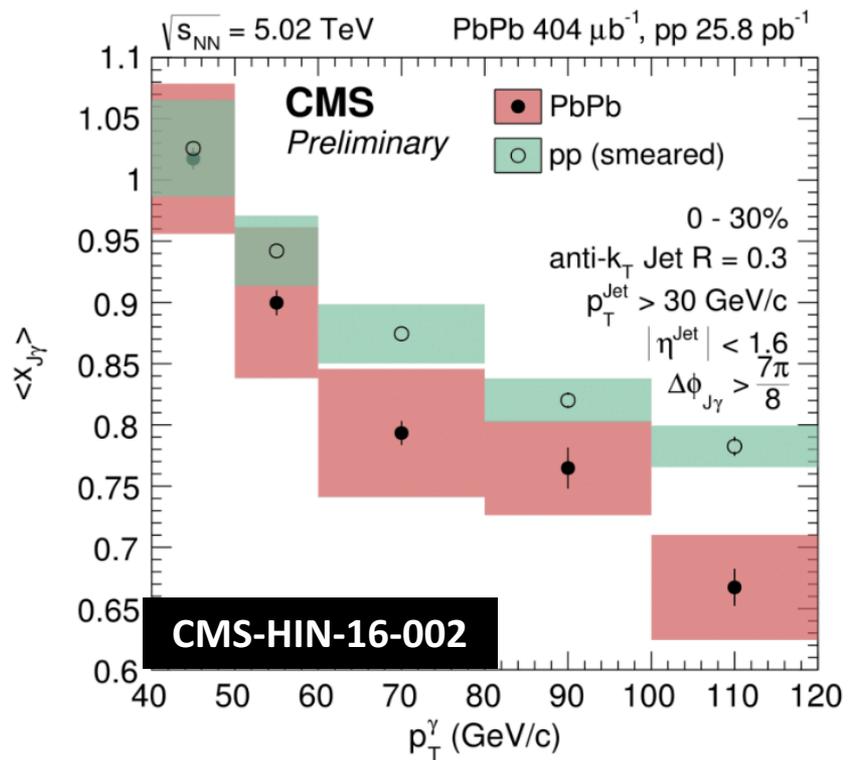
$$\langle X_{J\gamma} \rangle$$



Mean of $p_T^{\text{jet}} / p_T^\gamma$



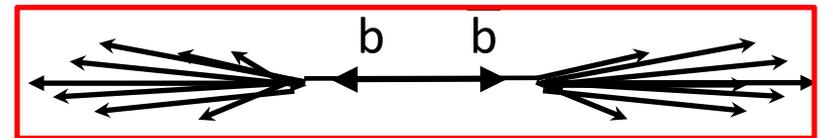
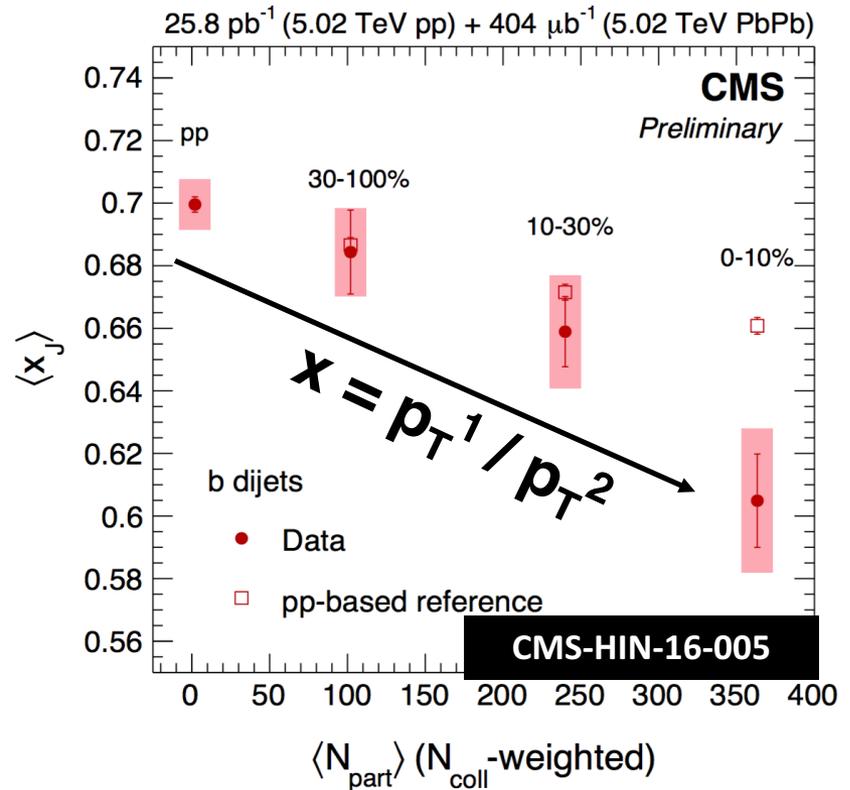
$\langle X_{J\gamma} \rangle$ compared with Z-jet



Consistent results in the given statistics

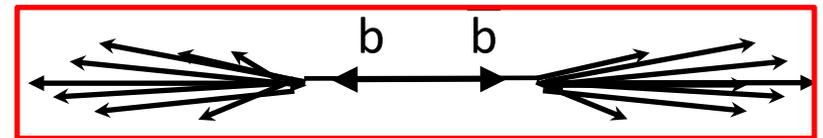
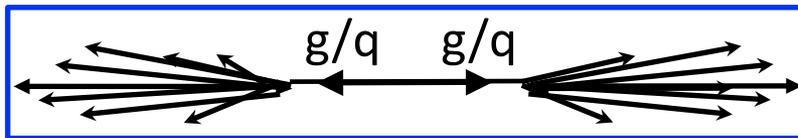
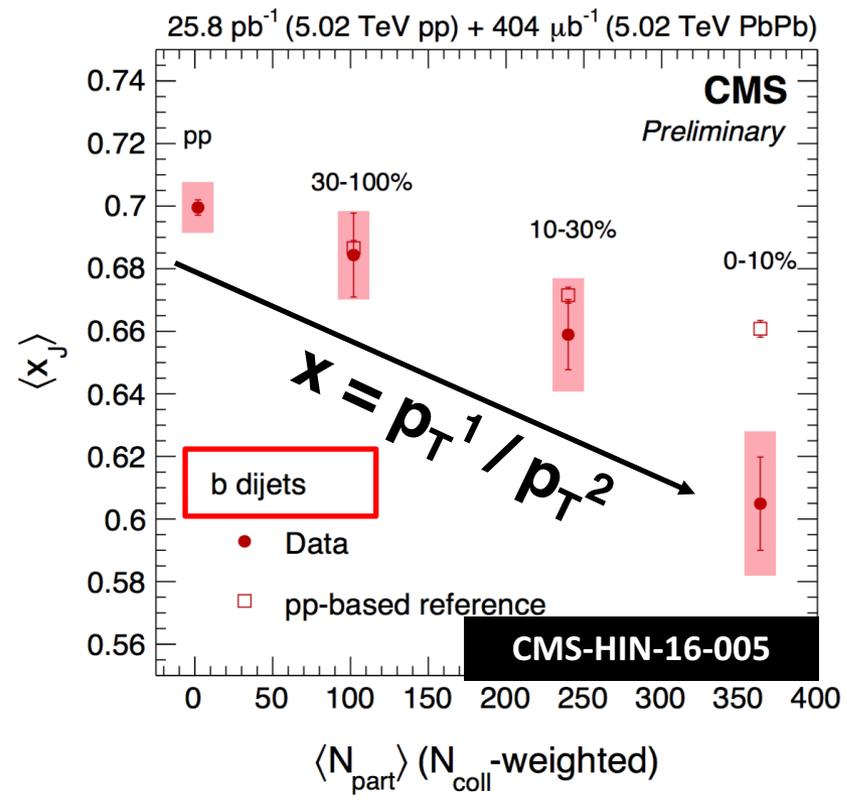
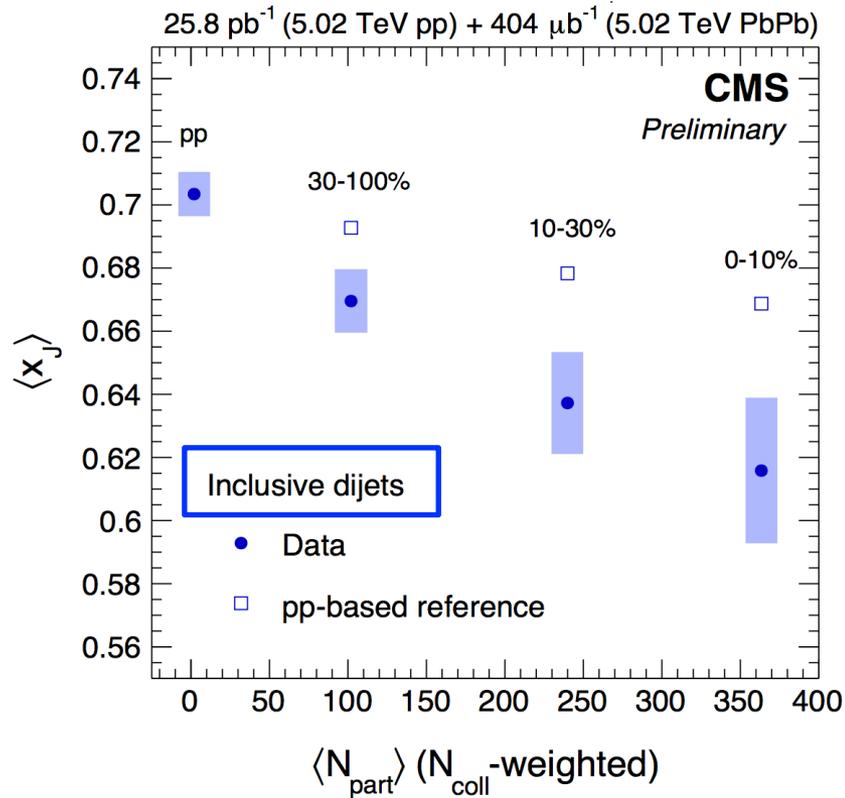
Di-b-jet results in PbPb

- Imbalance in di-jet reflects path-length through medium and fluctuation of parton energy loss itself
- **The first measurement** of flavor identified di-jet correlation
- Inputs to the modelling of mass and flavor dependence of E-loss



$$p_{T,1} > 100 \text{ GeV}, p_{T,2} > 40 \text{ GeV}$$

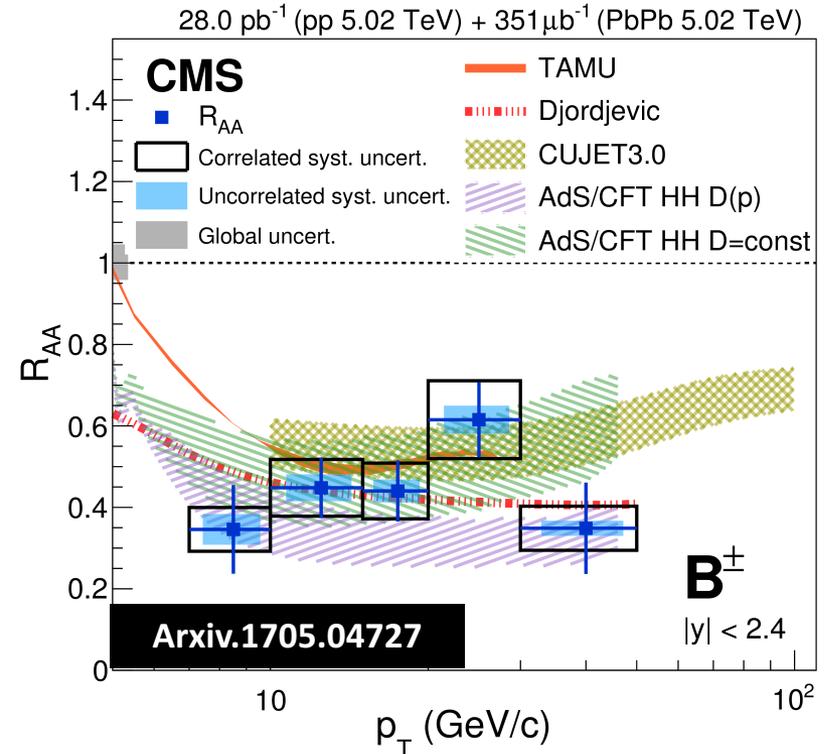
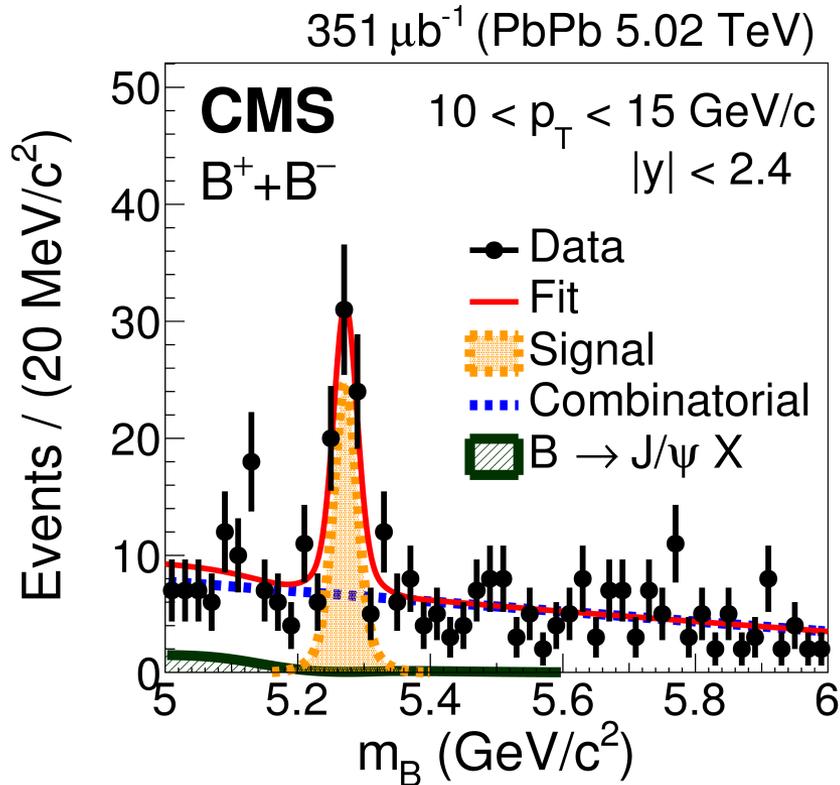
Di-b-jet results in PbPb



Similar size of momentum imbalance with inclusive dijets

Exclusive B^+ is measured in PbPb

Submitted to PRL



- **The first measurement** of B meson in AA collision
- Suppression by factor of ~ 2 observed in the minimum bias events for the measured p_T range

Jet Splitting Function

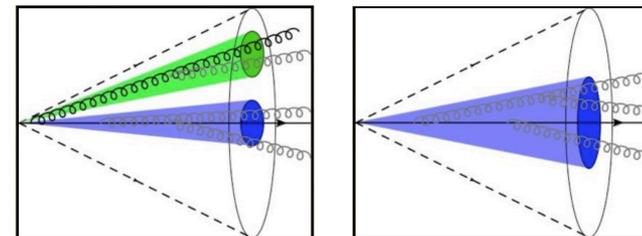
Can the medium resolve jet fragmentation?

- Hard splitting happens before the jet medium interaction
- Would descendent subjets maintain the coherence, or do they loss their links when suffering energy loss?

Observable :
$$z_g = \frac{\min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}}$$

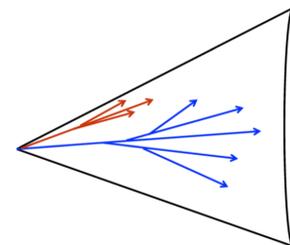
Jet Grooming by SoftDrop

- Removes soft divergences and remaining backgrounds
- Grooming and sub-jet finding are done simultaneously

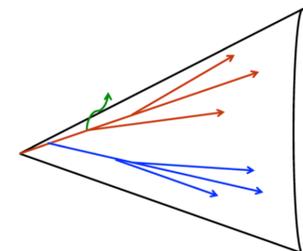


Collimated jet + softer 2nd structure

Two hard structures



Small z_g



Large z_g

Soft Drop condition

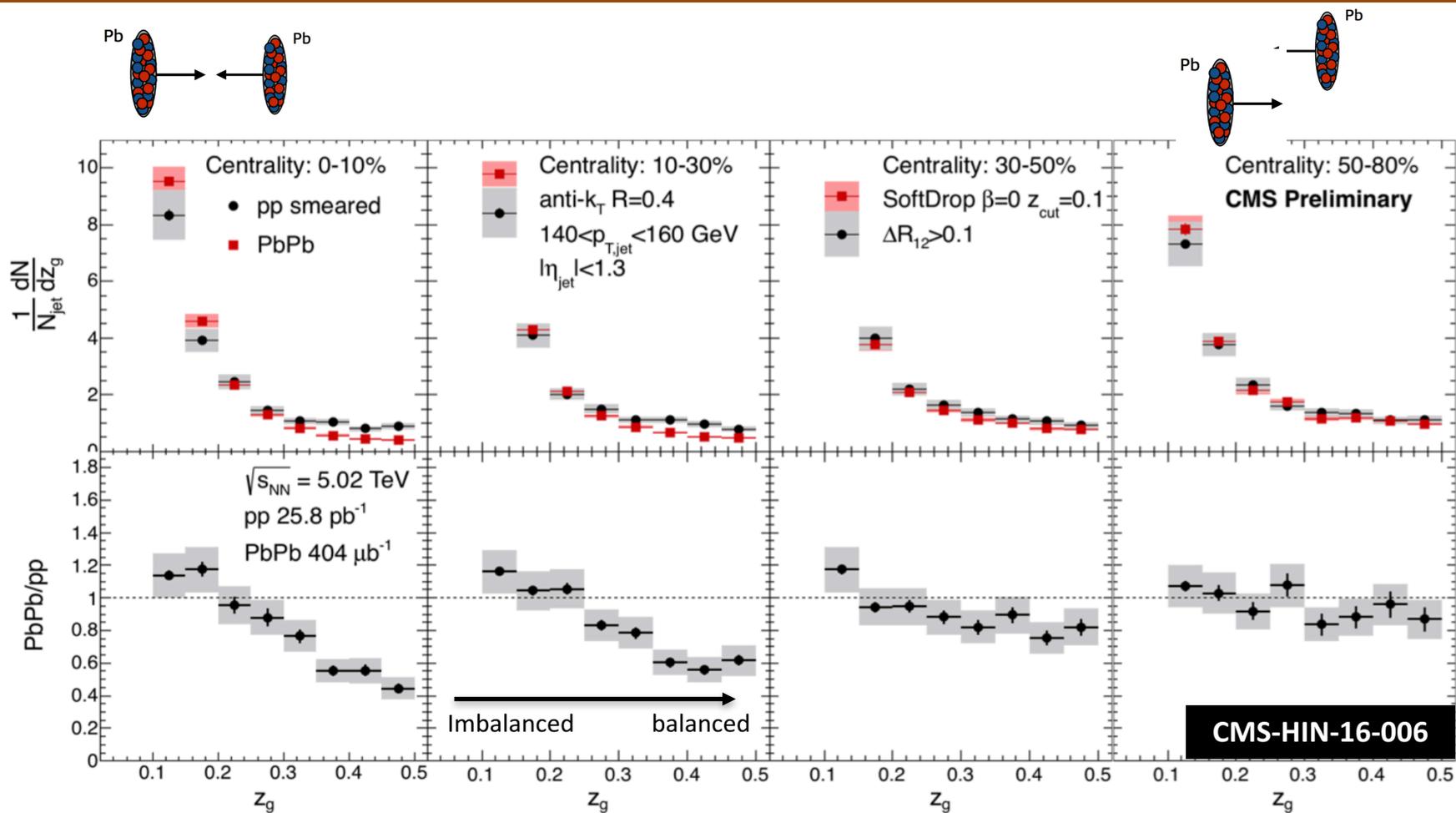
$$z > z_{\text{cut}} \theta^\beta$$

↑ energy threshold
↑ angular exponent

We use $\beta = 0$ and $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.1$
 All soft emissions are removed
 Equivalent to modified Mass Drop

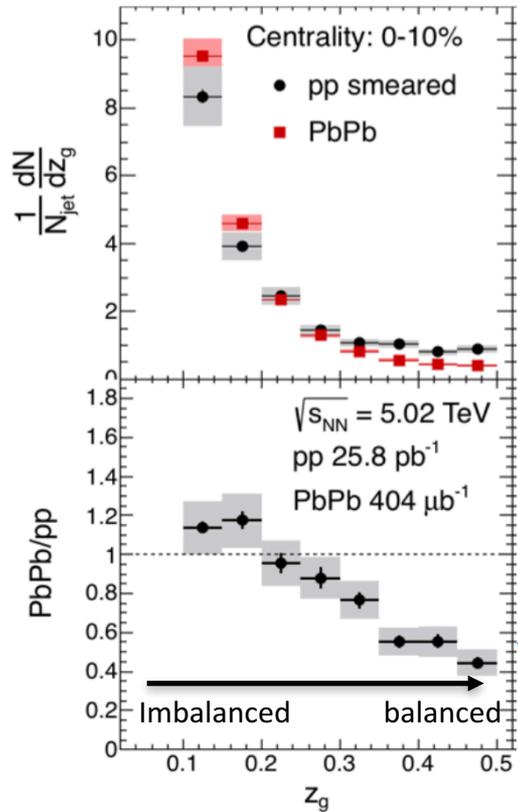
$$z_g = \frac{\min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}}$$

Jet Splitting Function

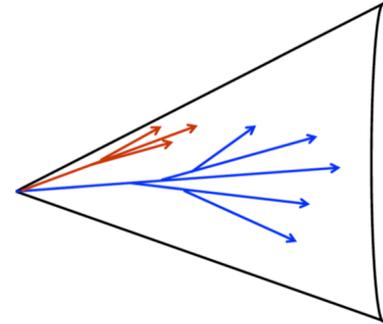


Compared to pp reference, the two subjects are more imbalanced in central PbPb collisions. The modification is less conspicuous for higher p_T .

Jet Splitting Function

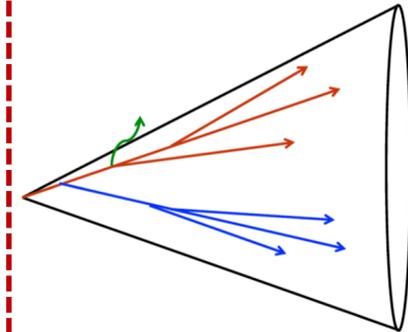


Collimated jet
+ softer 2nd structure



Small z_g

Two hard structures



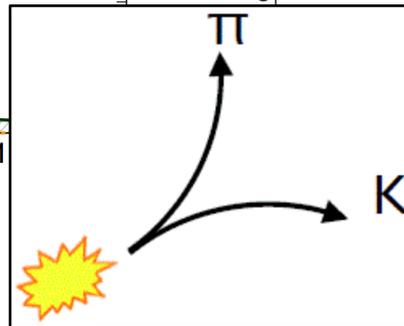
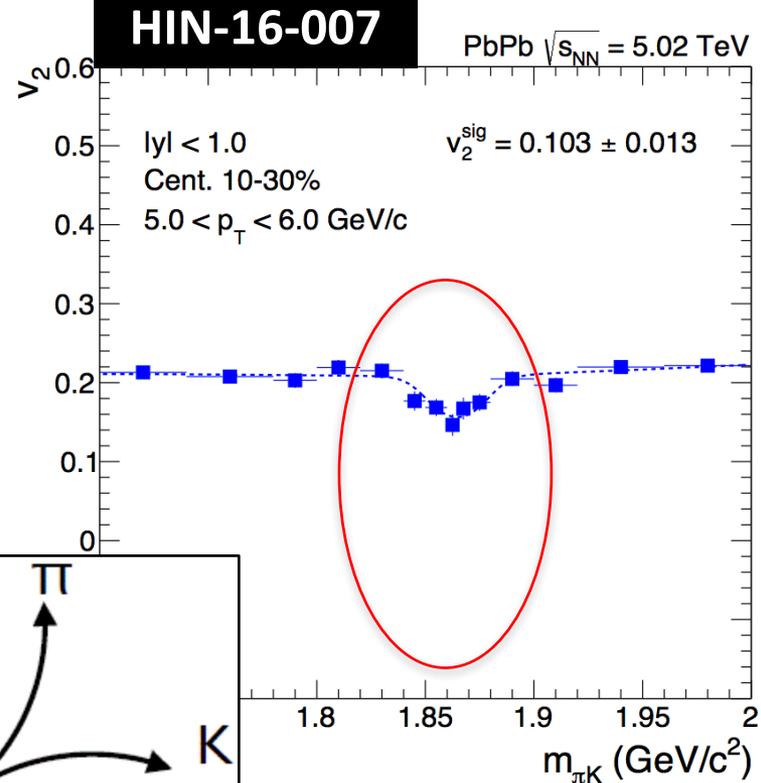
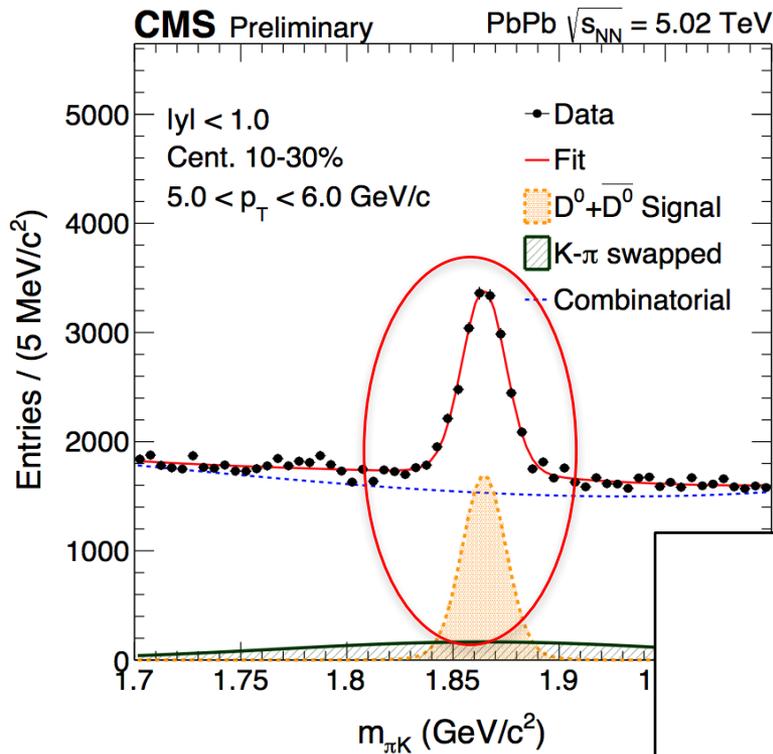
Large z_g

In pp low z_g is dominant, and balanced sub-jets are rare.

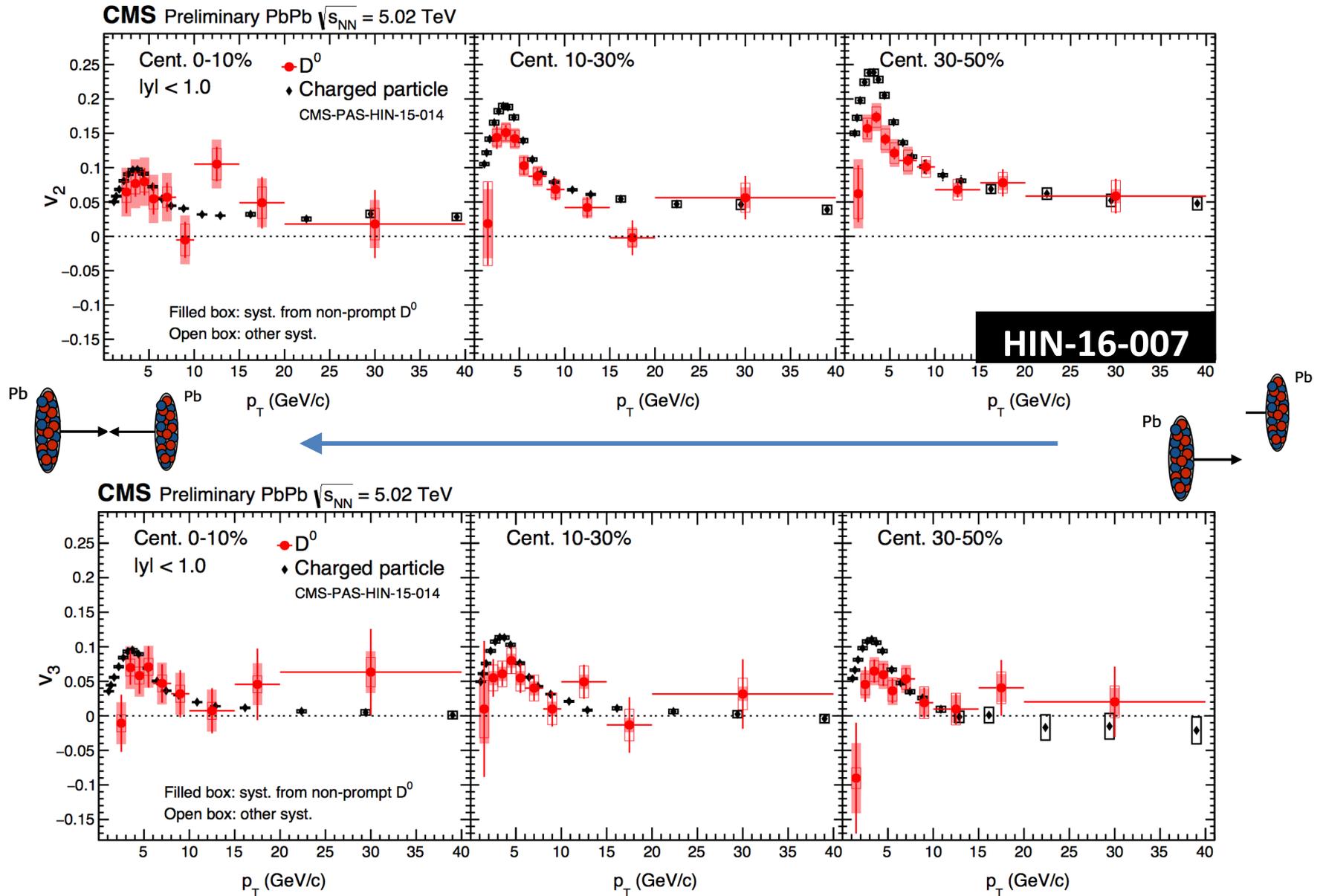
In PbPb, this tendency is even enhanced
 → Medium discriminates jet splitting patterns by inflicting different suppression

High p_T v_2 and v_3 of D^0

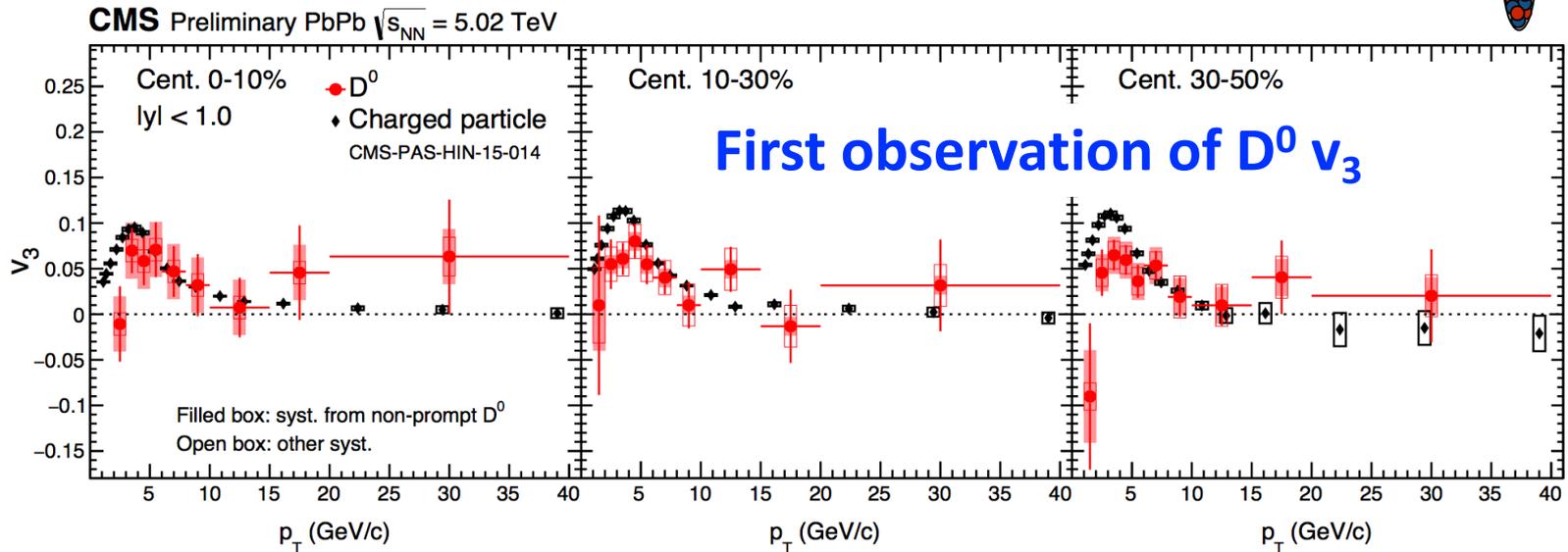
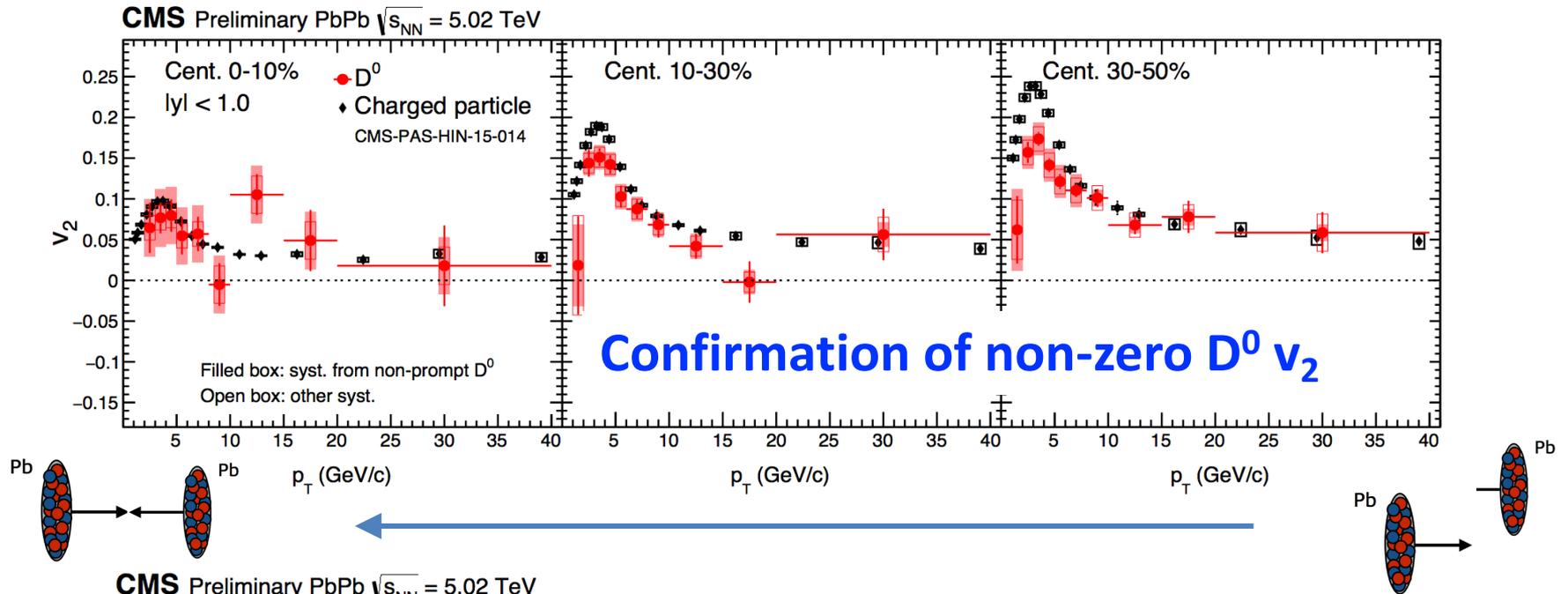
- Further aspect of heavy quark energy loss in medium
- ALICE measured v_2 of D^0 at 2.76 TeV; the result was compatible with charged particle v_2
- CMS newly measured v_2 and v_3 using 5.02 TeV data



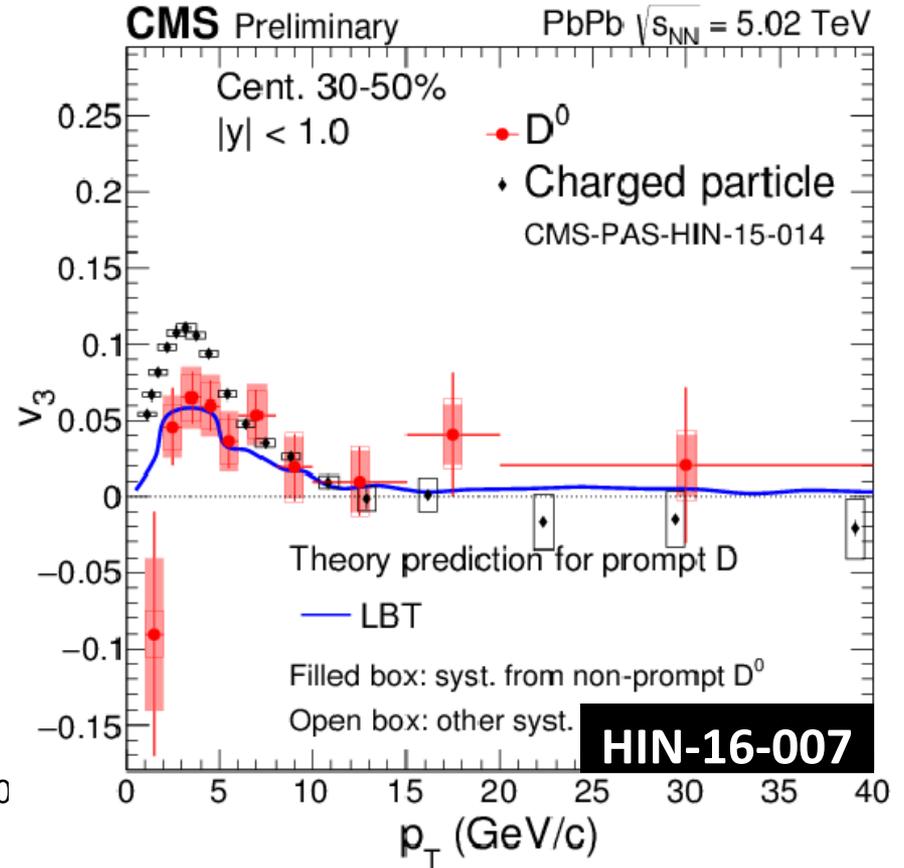
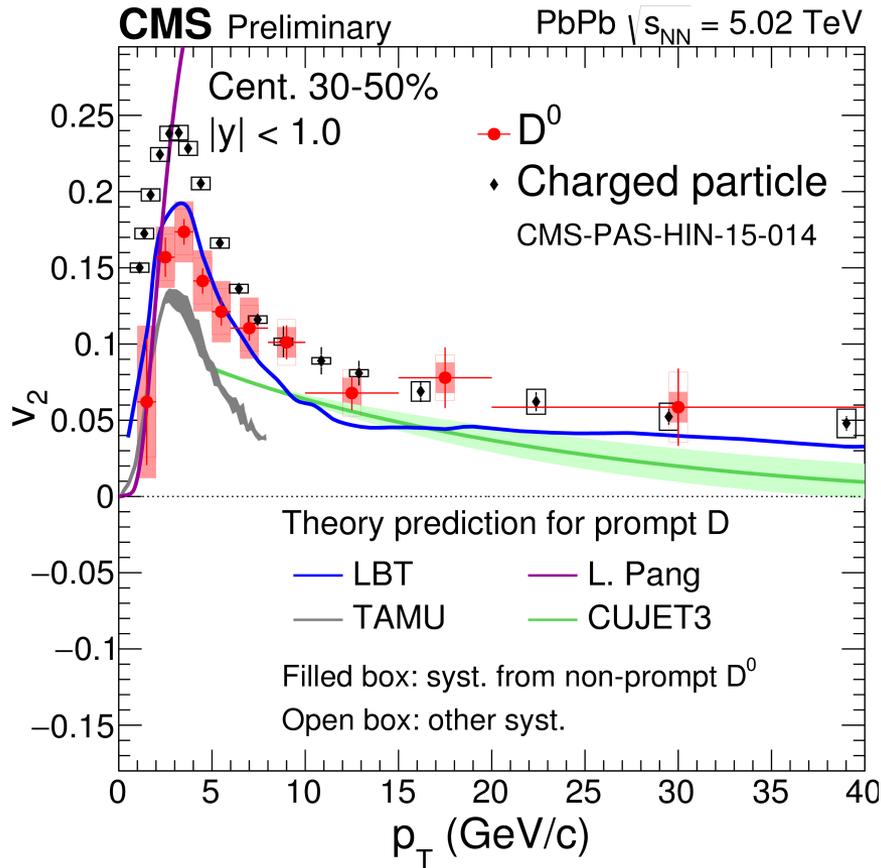
High p_T v_2 and v_3 of D^0



High p_T v_2 and v_3 of D^0



Comparison with models



Calculation of Linearized Boltzman Transport model fairly agrees with the measured v_2 and v_3 [PRC 94 014909 (2016)]

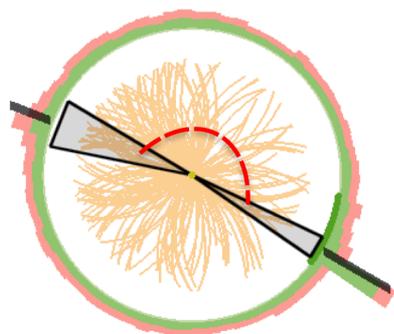
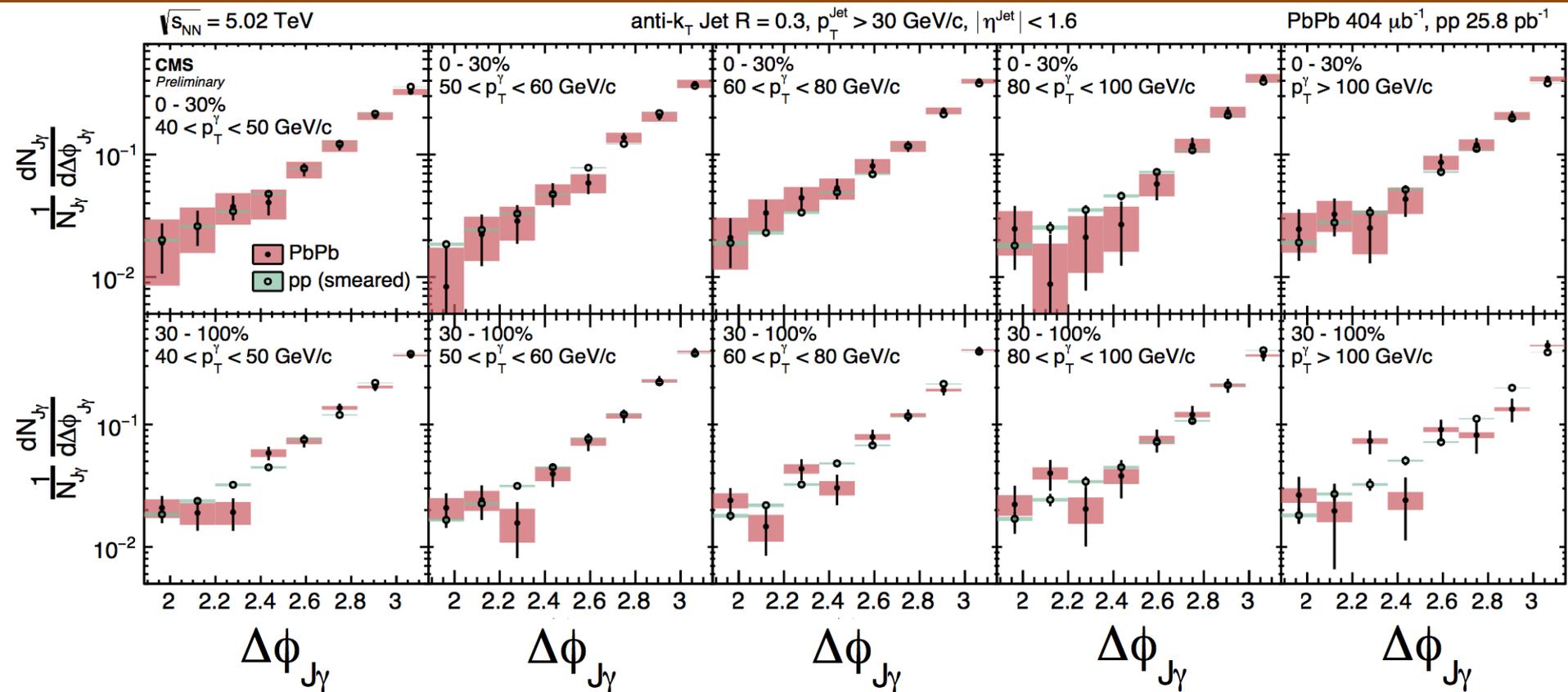
- pQCD transport model
- Lost energy is used for re-heating the medium

Conclusion

- **Plenty of new results using Run II data at 5.02 TeV!**
- **Photon-jet correlation**
 - provides the most direct evidence of parton energy loss by interaction with medium
- **Di-b-jet correlation & B meson R_{AA}**
 - Input for modelling the mass and flavor dependence of energy loss
- **Jet splitting function**
 - Medium has the eye for the hard split of jets
- **High p_T v_2 and v_3 of D^0**
 - Confirmation of flow of charm and the first measurement of v_3

BACKUP

Photon-jet correlation: Azimuth angle



CMS-HIN-16-002

No broadening of recoiled jet observed
in the measured p_T and centrality bins