

Jets in QCD matter

Experimental summary

Michael Linus Knichel
(CERN)

**HARD
PROBES
2018**

May 15, 2018

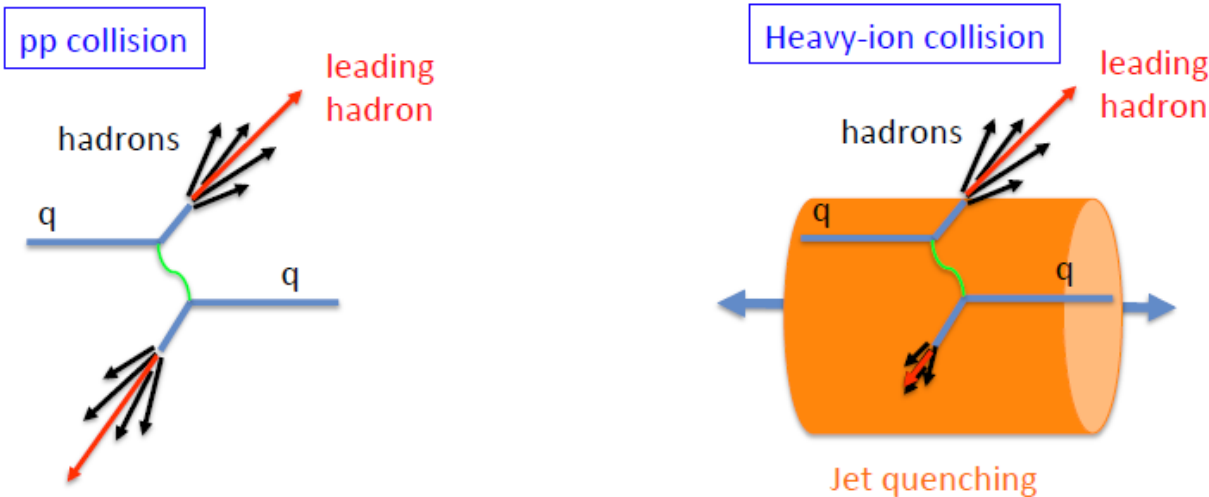
Many, many talks...

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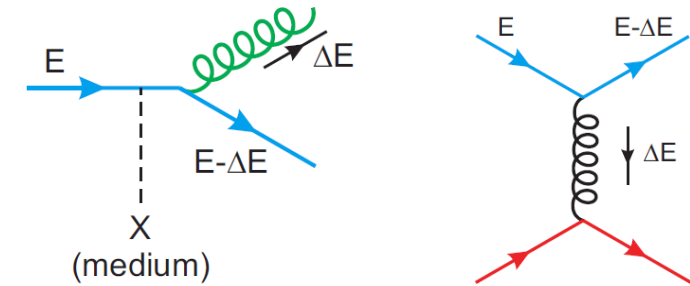
- ~90 talks related to jets out of ~150 parallel talks (both exp+theo)
- my personal (biased) selection in this summary



- Parton energy loss (radiative+elastic) leads to jet quenching
 - Learn something about the medium
- => e.g. extraction of transport properties: \hat{q}



- needs pp „vacuum“ reference!
- most measurements need model comparison

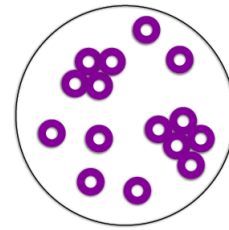
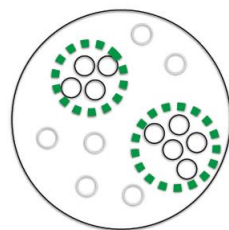
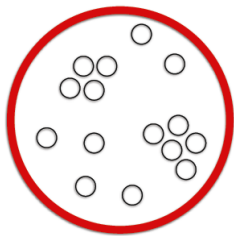
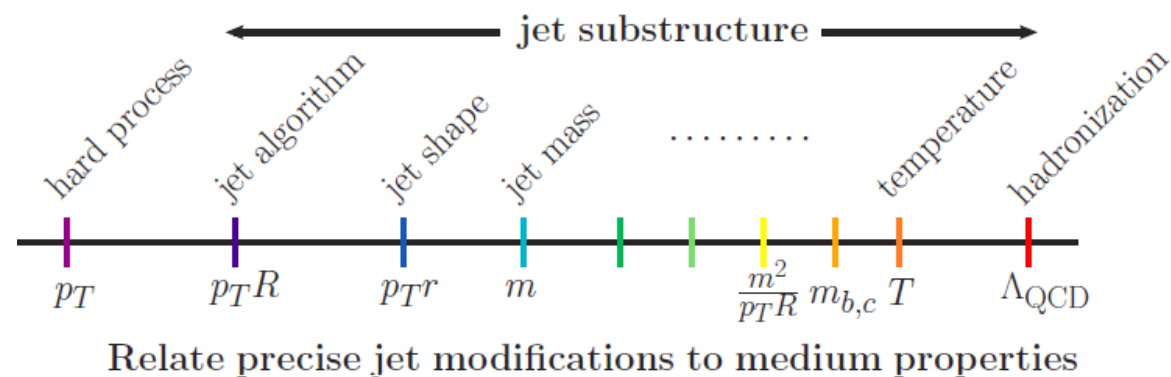


**For different observable
we can (and should) study:**

- collision energy dependence
RHIC -> LHC
- collision system dependence
pp -> pA -> AA -> AB
- multiplicity/centrality dependence

Jet observables

- Do we really understand the QCD vacuum (pp) reference?
- Does radiative energy loss dominate? Is collisional energy loss important?
- Is the quenching different for gluons and quarks, light & heavy flavor?
- Do broad jets lose more energy than narrow jets?
- Where does the lost energy end up?
- What is the microscopic mechanism of parton energy loss?



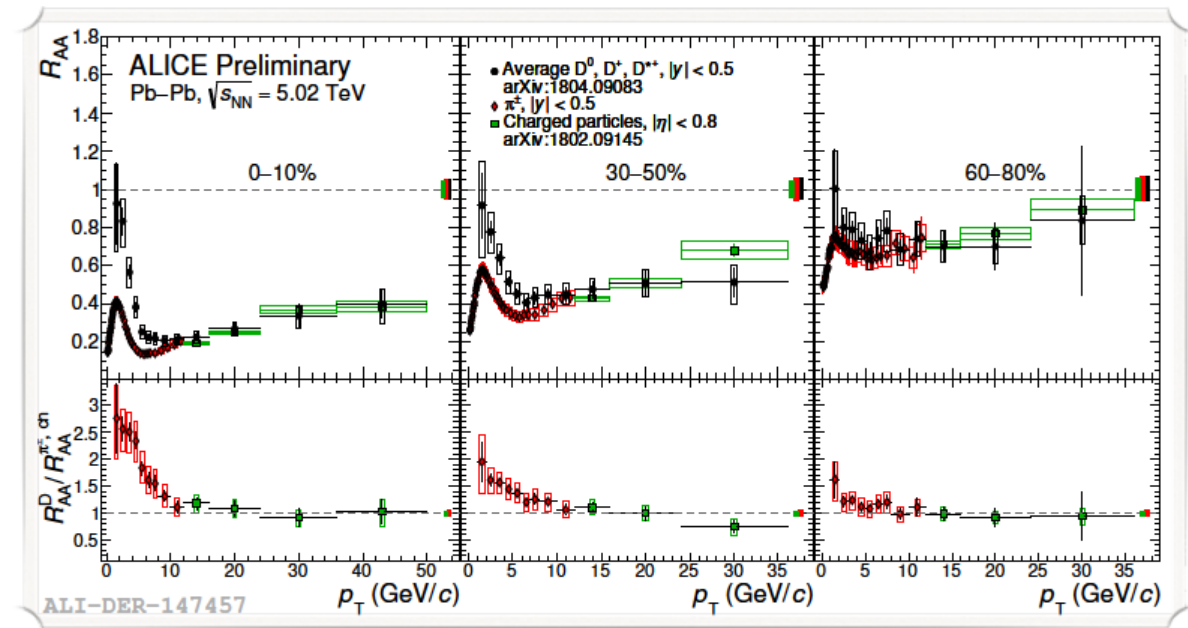
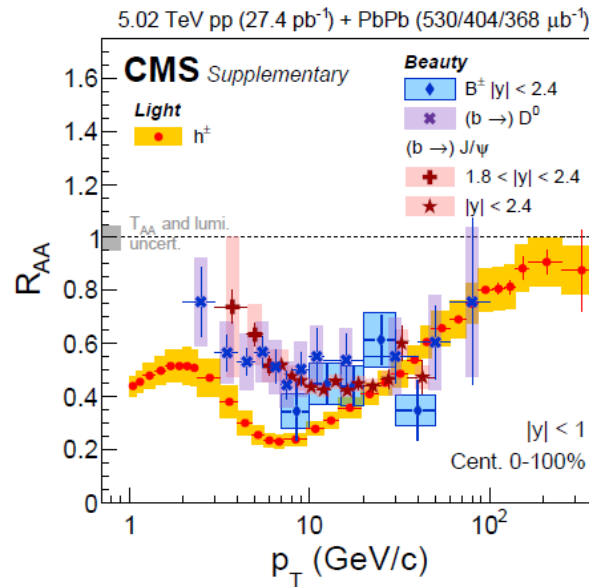
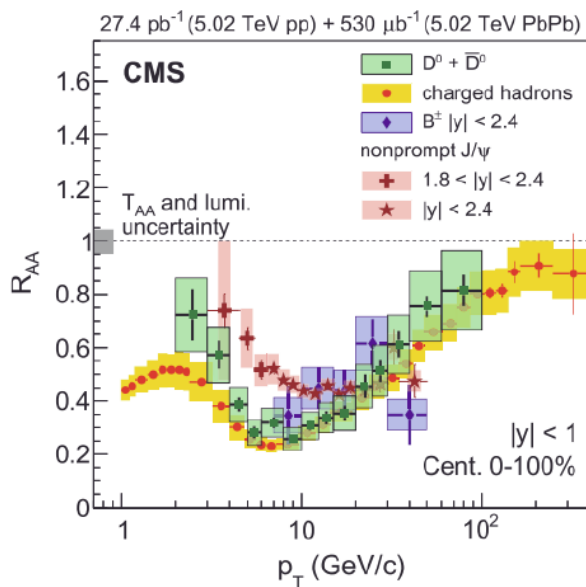
Hadron level observables:

- particle spectra/ R_{AA} ,
- h-h or gamma-h correlations
- high p_T v_2

Full jets \leftrightarrow jet structure (shape, mass, grooming) \leftrightarrow fragmentation

- hadrons at large p_T are from jets
- **b,c reduced energy loss (color charge, dead cone effect)**
- **seen in open b and b→D**

$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{\langle T_{AA} \rangle} \frac{dN_{AA} / dp_T}{d\sigma_{pp} / dp_T} \equiv \frac{[medium]}{[vacuum]}$$



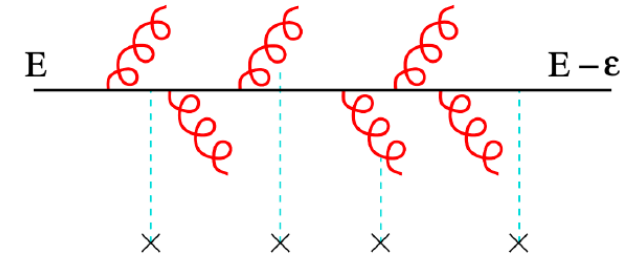
- **Very little effect for D mesons above 10 GeV/c**
=> c quark energy loss same as light flavor
little difference from gluon jets?

Hao Qiu, Tuesday
Guillaume Falmagne, Tuesday
Fabrizio Grosa, Tuesday
Cheng-Chieh Peng, Thursday

Simple model for hadron quenching

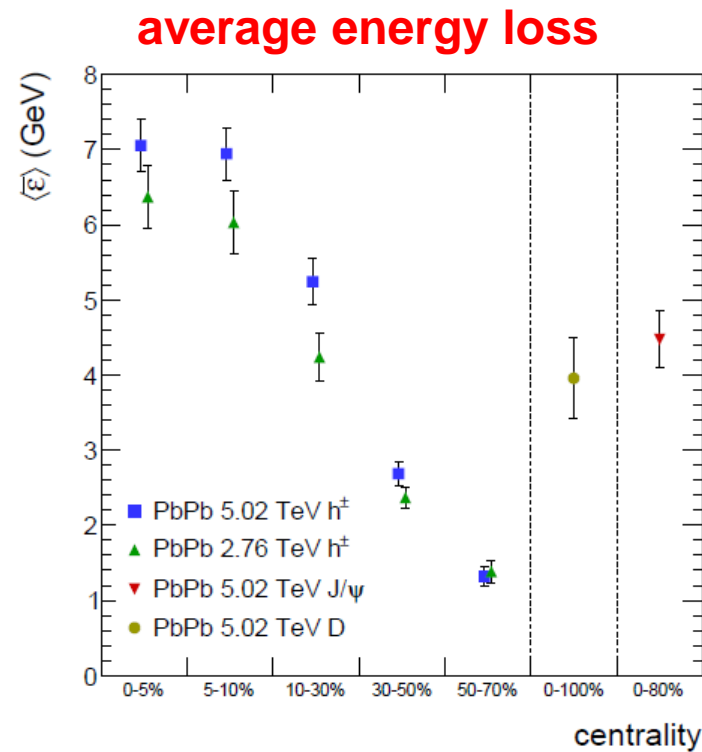
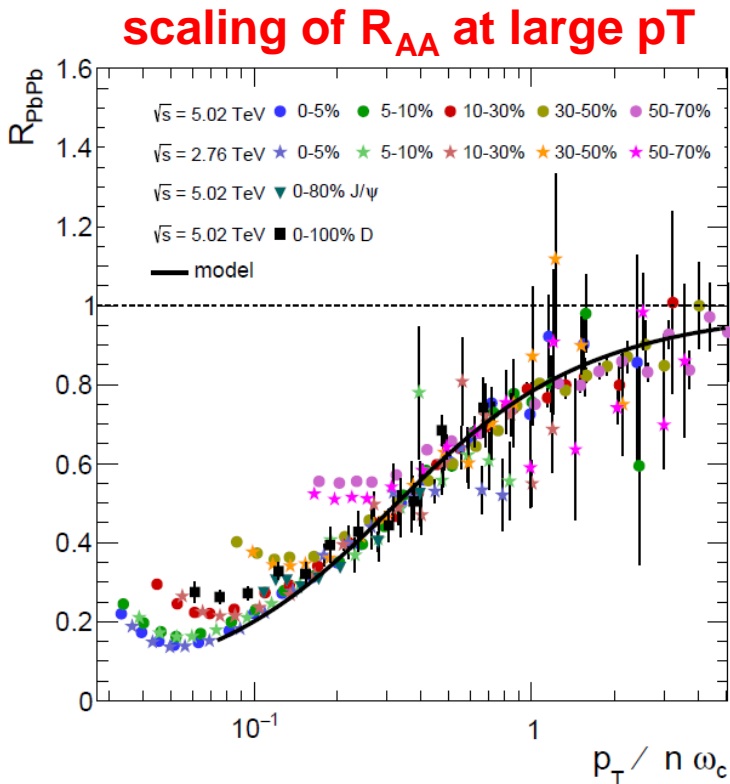
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- quenching weights based on BDMPs
- power law pp spectrum
- only a single energy loss scale (no medium model)



$$\frac{d\sigma_{AA}^h}{dy dp_{\perp}} \simeq A^2 \int_0^{\infty} dx \frac{d\sigma_{pp}^h(p_{\perp} + \bar{\omega}_c x)}{dy dp_{\perp}} \bar{P}(x)$$

$$\bar{\omega}_c = 1/2 \hat{q} L^2 \langle z \rangle$$



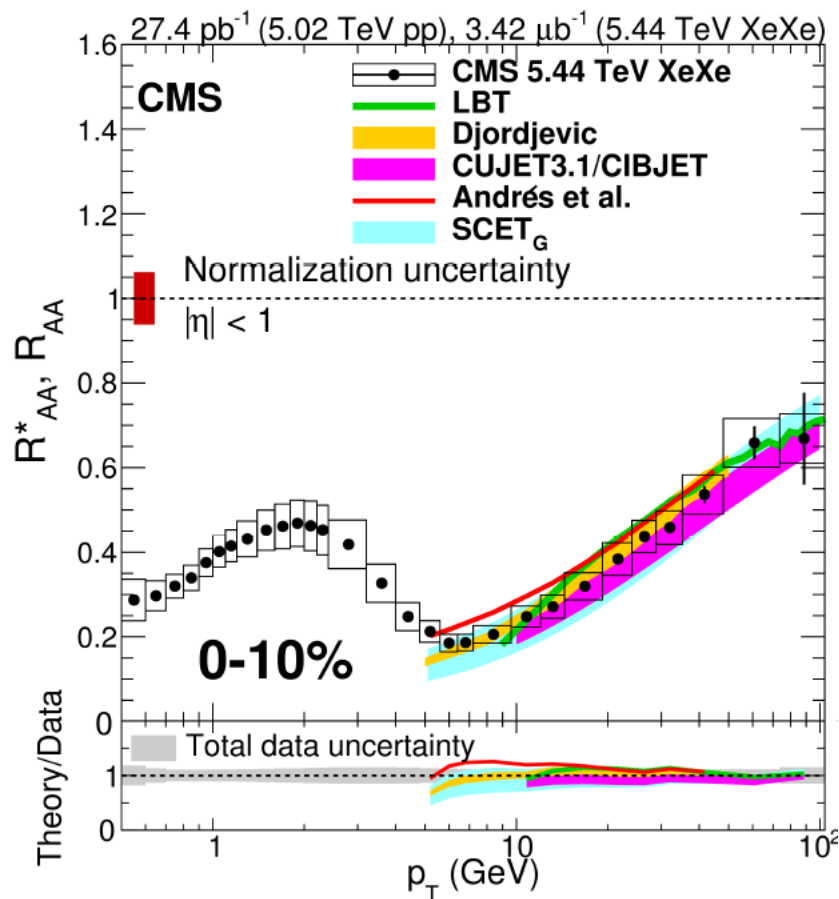
=> not much to learn from hadron R_{AA} ?

Francois Arleo, Tuesday

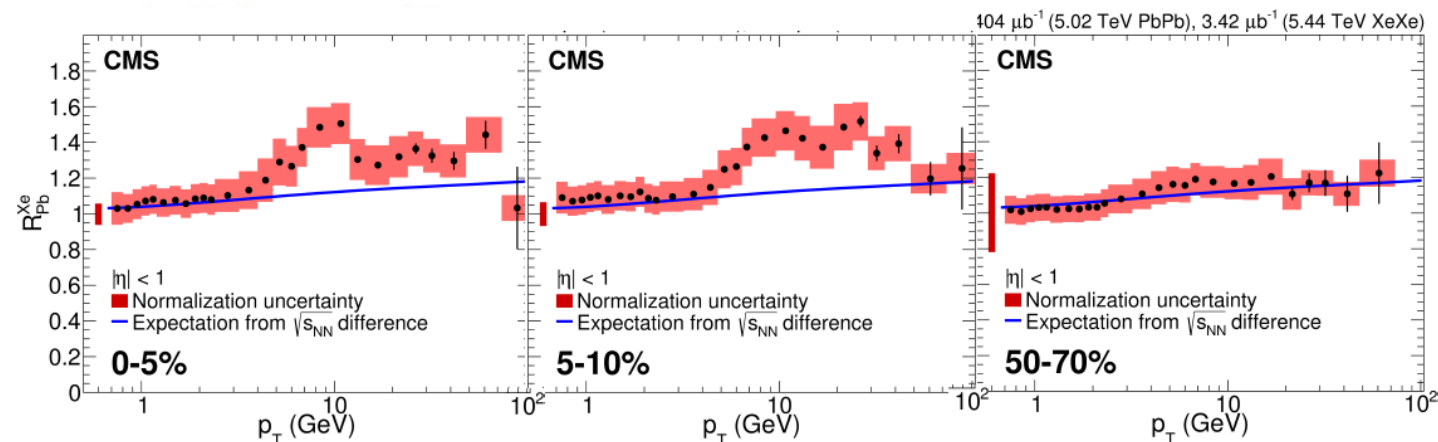
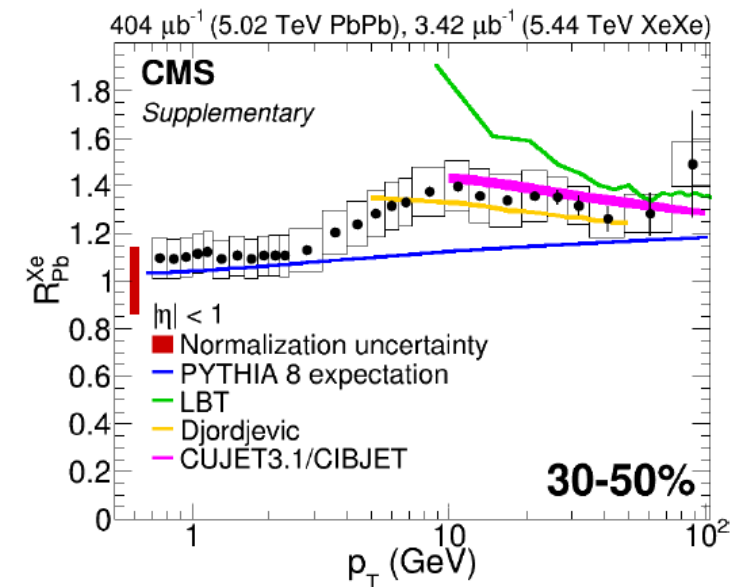
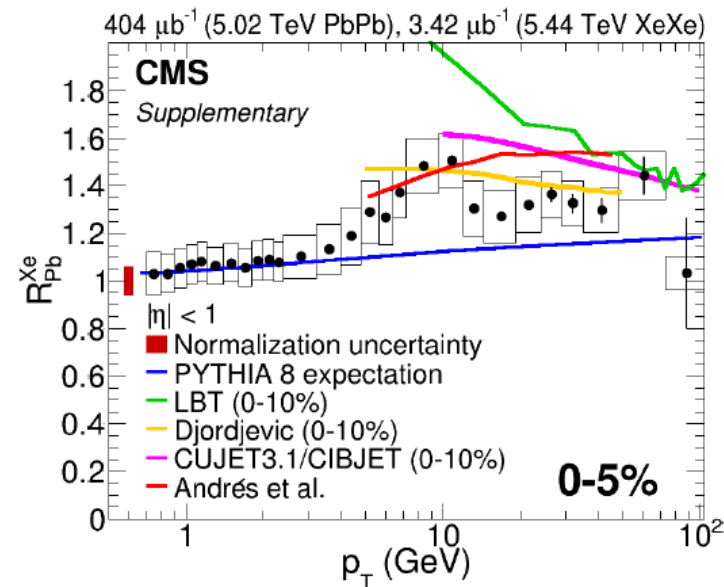
Charged hadron R_{AA} in Xe-Xe

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„everybody can describe R_{AA} “



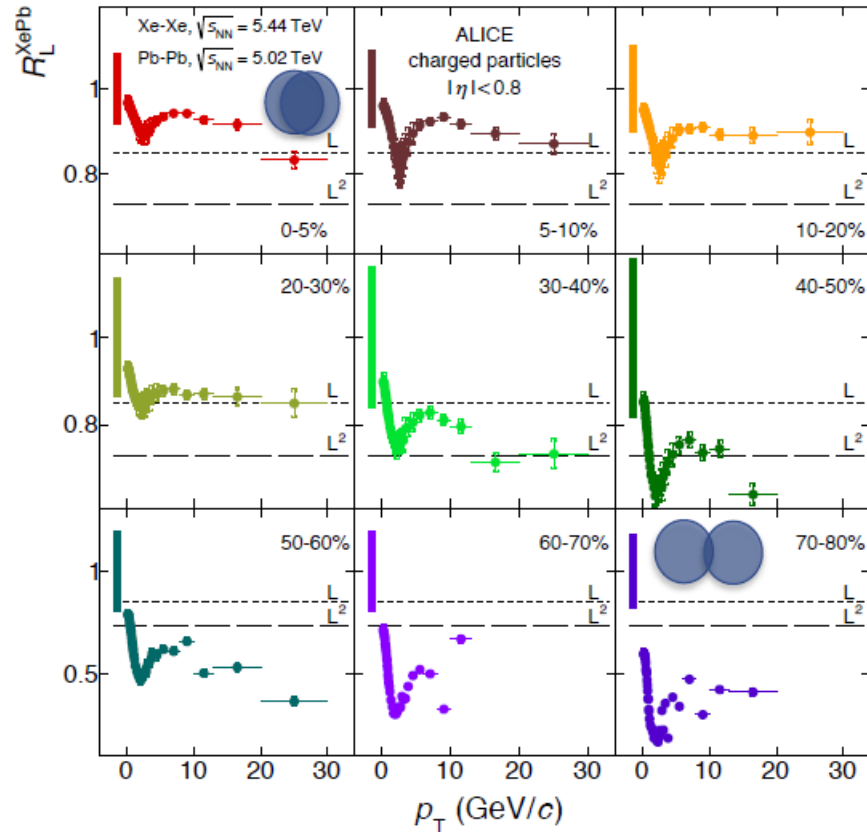
$$R_{Pb}^{Xe}(p_T) = \frac{dN^{XeXe}/dp_T}{dN^{PbPb}/dp_T} \frac{T_{PbPb}}{T_{XeXe}}$$



Austin Batey, Tuesday

arXiv:1809.00201

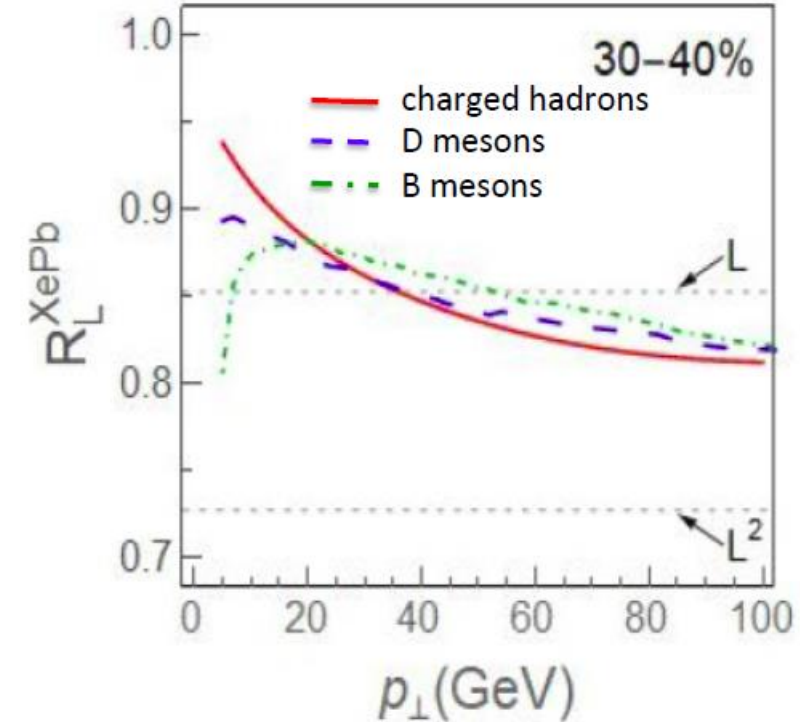
- system size dependence from Xe-Xe and Pb-Pb R_{AA}



$$R_{AA} \approx (1 - \xi T^a L^b)$$

$$\Delta E/E \sim \eta T^a L^b$$

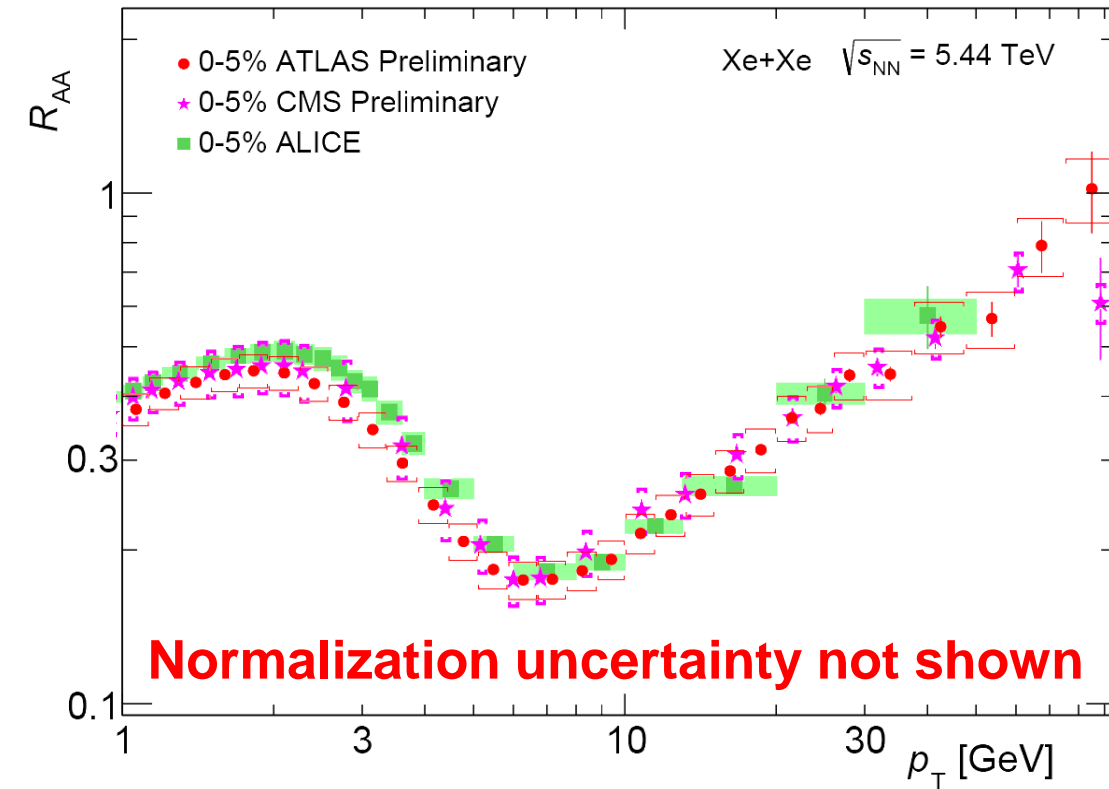
M. Djorjevic et al., [arXiv:1805.04030](https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.04030)



$$R_L^{XePb} \equiv \frac{1 - R_{XeXe}}{1 - R_{PbPb}} \approx \frac{\xi T^a L_{Xe}^b}{\xi T^a L_{Pb}^b} \approx \left(\frac{A_{Xe}}{A_{Pb}} \right)^{b/3}$$

Jacek Otwinowski, Tuesday
Magdalena Djordjevic, Thursday

- Comparison of the LHC experiments
- good agreement in central collisions

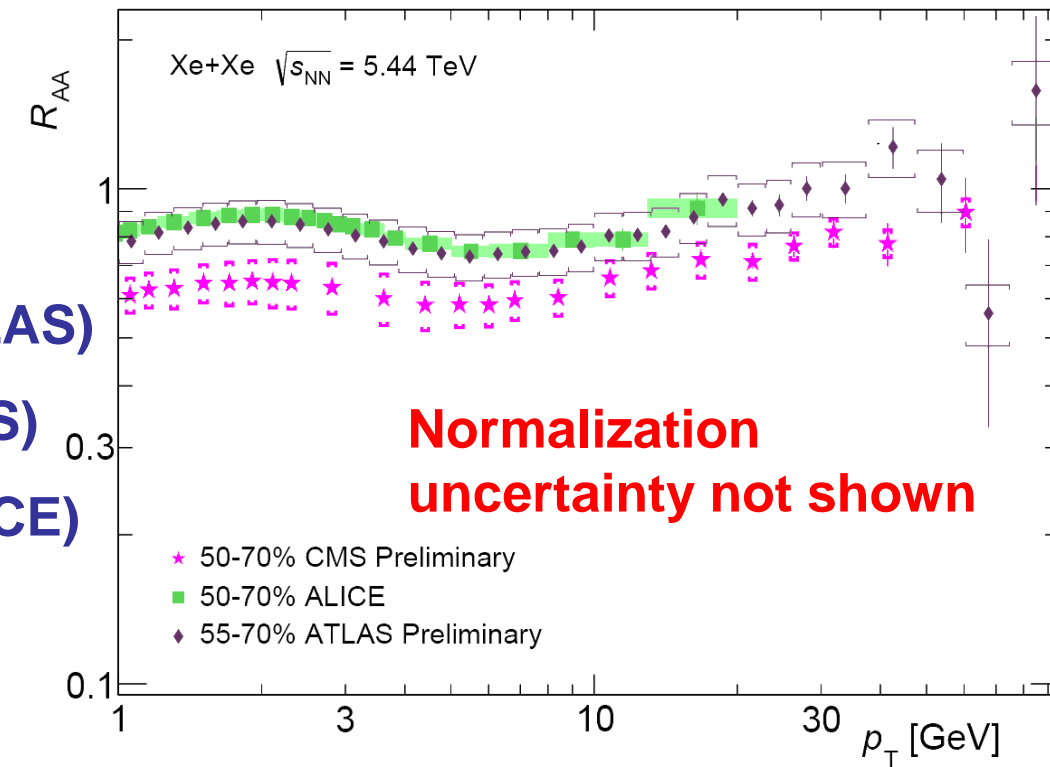


$|\eta| < 2.4$ (ATLAS)

$|\eta| < 1.0$ (CMS)

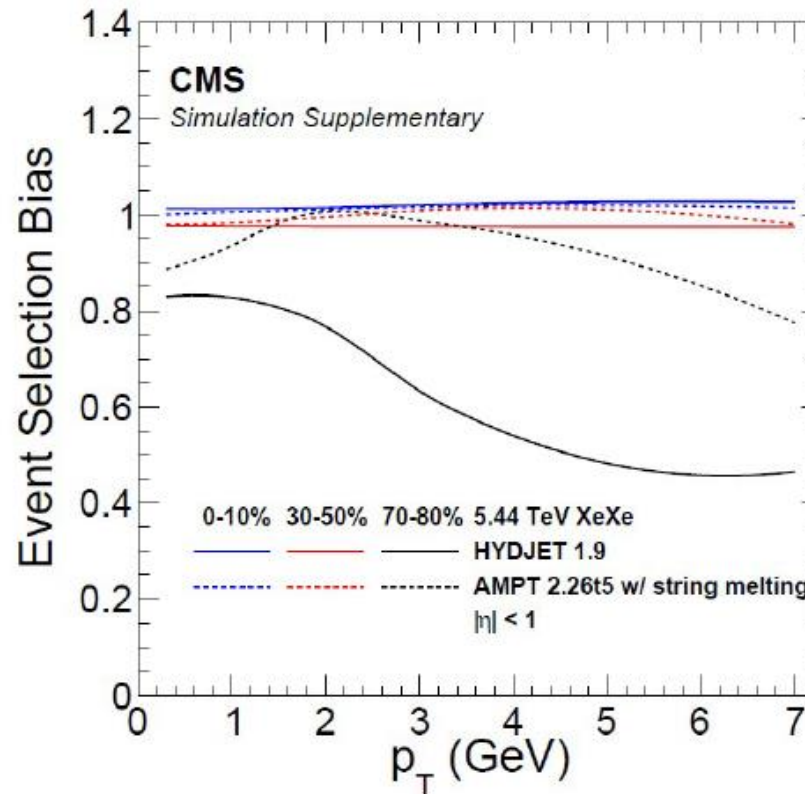
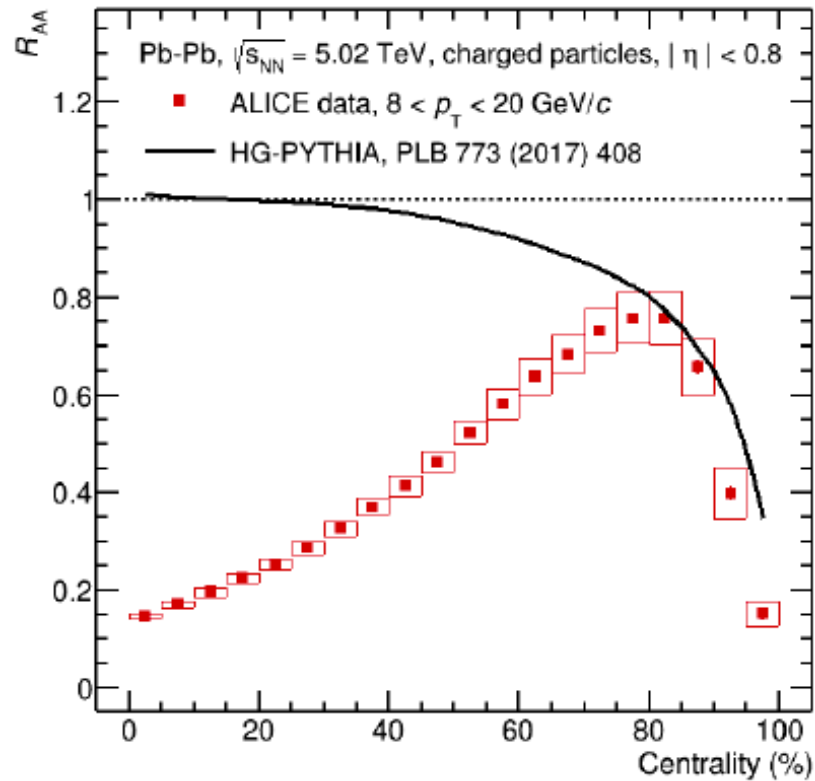
$|\eta| < 0.8$ (ALICE)

- difference in peripheral \rightarrow to be followed up



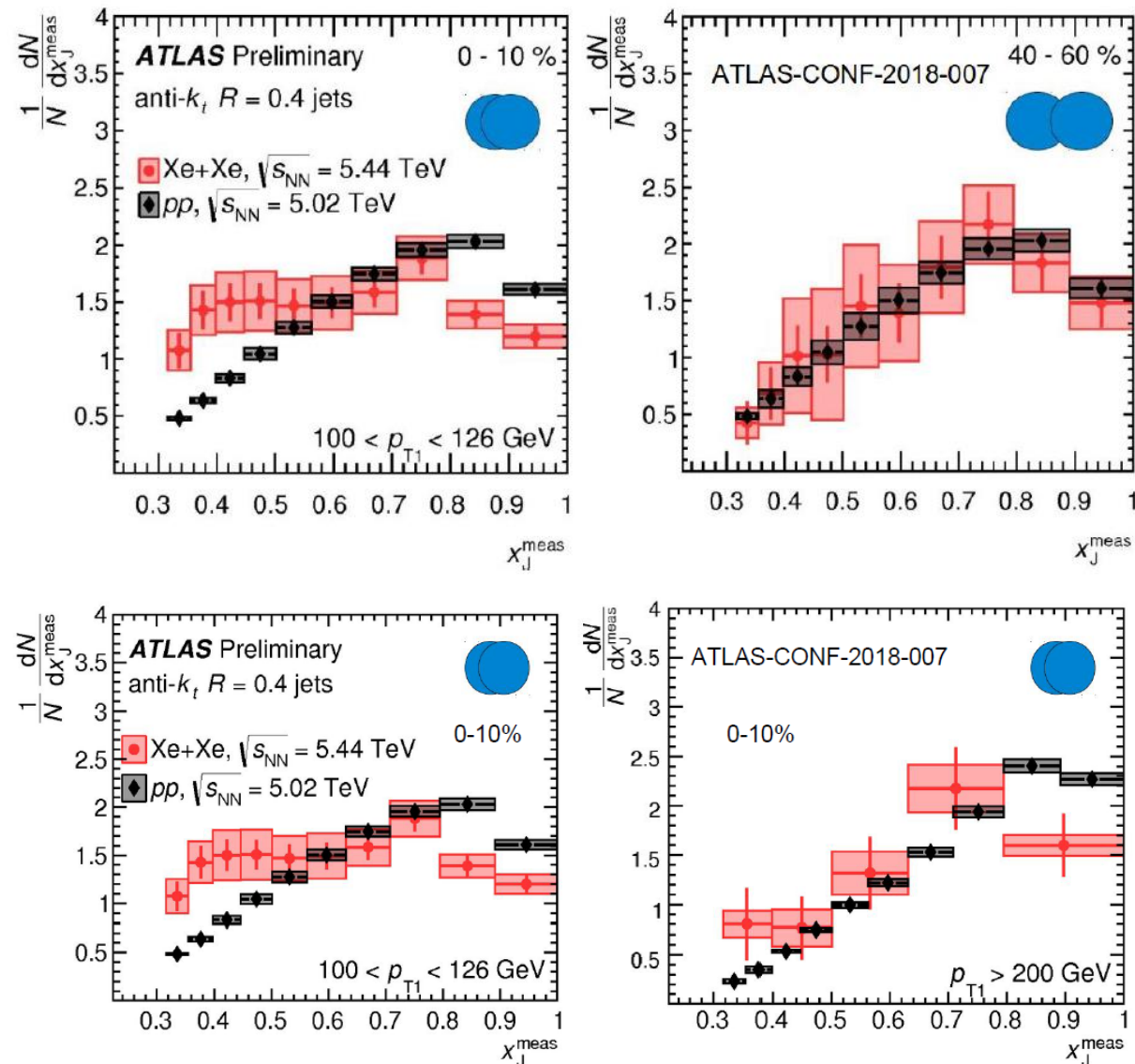
Petr Balek, Tuesday
Austin Batey, Tuesday
Jacek Otwinowski, Tuesday

- in contrast to central collisions, peripheral collisions suffer from biases
- actual amount of jet quenching unclear



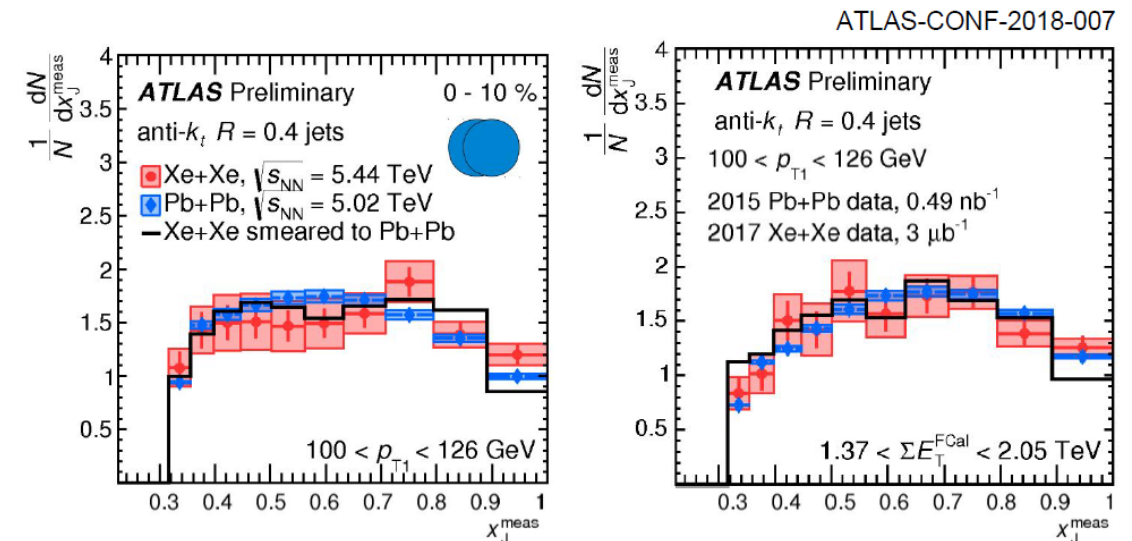
Austin Batey, Tuesday
Jacek Otwinowski, Tuesday

Di-jet imbalance in Xe-Xe



$$x_J \equiv p_{T2}/p_{T1}$$

- larger asymmetry than in pp
- peripheral Xe-Xe consistent with pp
- less di-jet asymmetry at large p_T
- Consistent with results in Pb-Pb

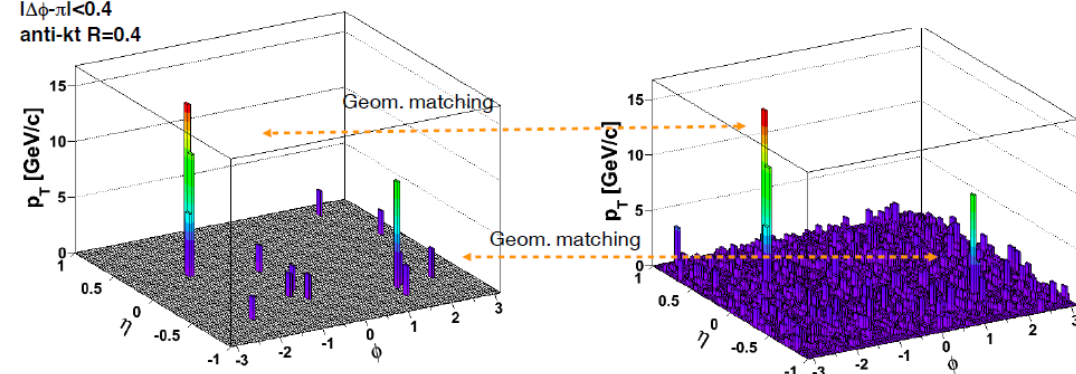


Radim Slovak, Thursday

$$A_J = \frac{p_T^{\text{Lead}} - p_T^{\text{SubLead}}}{p_T^{\text{Lead}} + p_T^{\text{SubLead}}}$$

$p_{T^{\text{hard const}}} > 2 \text{ GeV/c}$
 $p_{T^{\text{lead}}} > 20 \text{ GeV/c}$
 $p_{T^{\text{subLead}}} > 10 \text{ GeV/c}$
 $|\Delta\phi - \pi| < 0.4$
 anti-kt R=0.4

hard core jets => matched jets

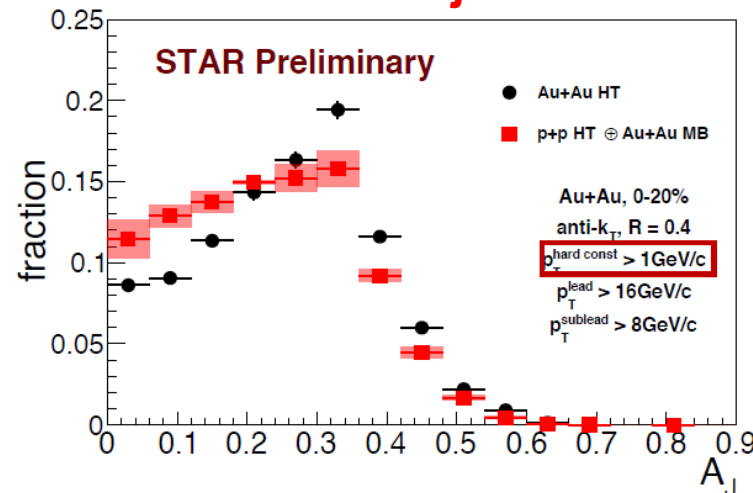


$p_{T^{\text{hard const}}} > 2 \text{ GeV/c}$ cut → removes almost all background

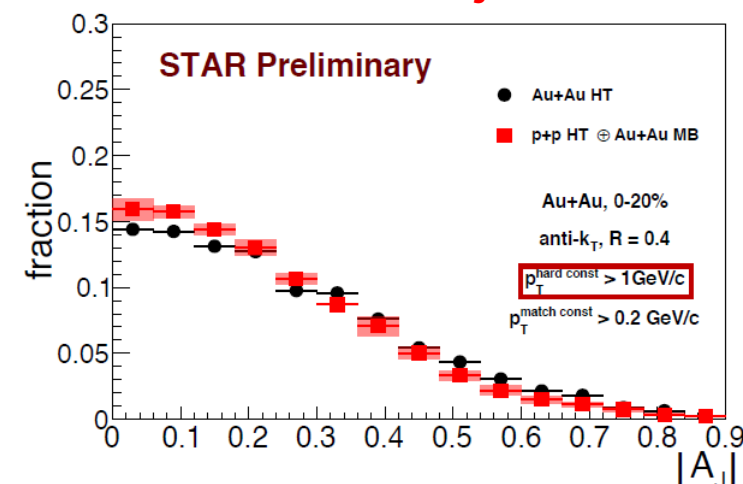
geometric matching
 $p_{T^{\text{match const}}} > 0.2 \text{ GeV/c}$ → no combinatoric jets, recover all constituents

- Variation of jet radii and p_T hard cutoff, compare to pp
- Statistical test (Kolmogorow-Smirnow) for compatibility

hard core jets

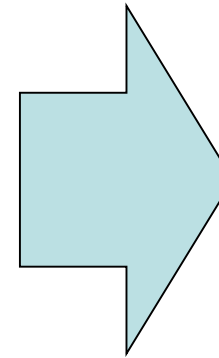
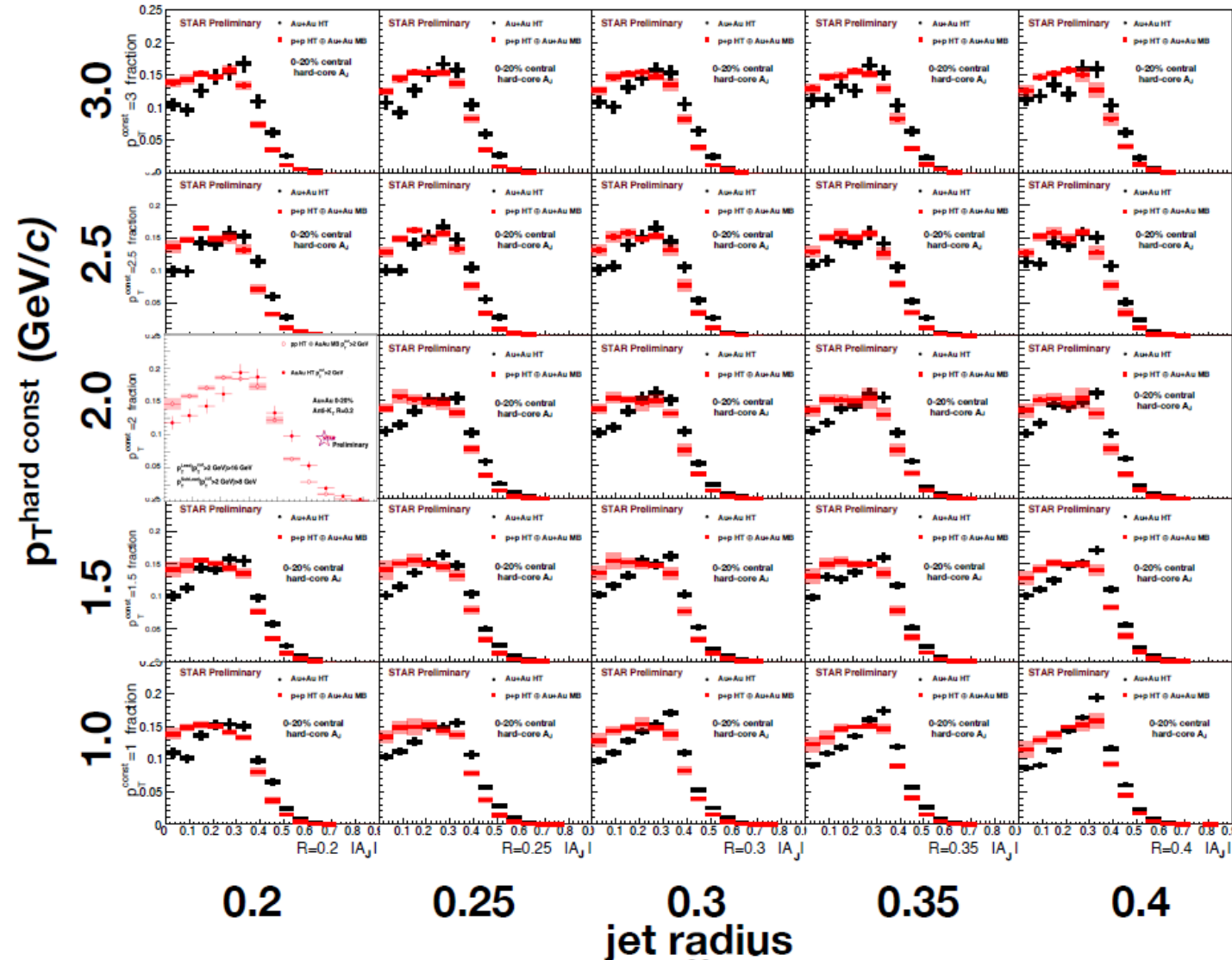


matched jets

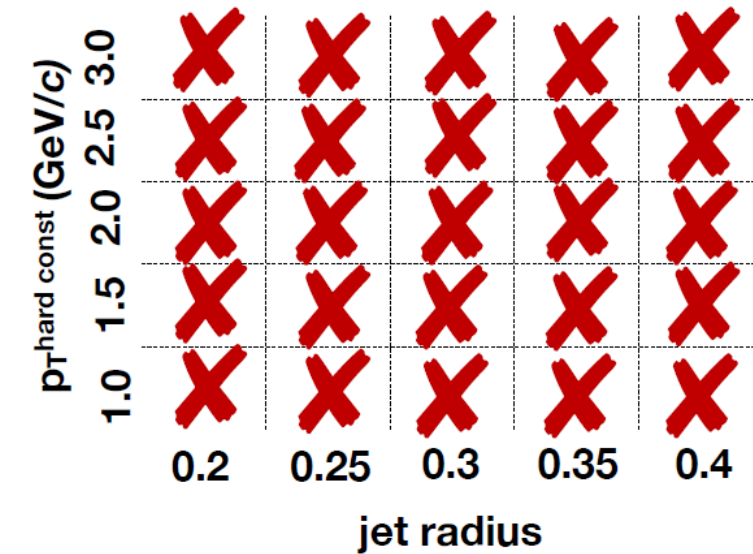


Nick Elsey, Tuesday

Hard core jets

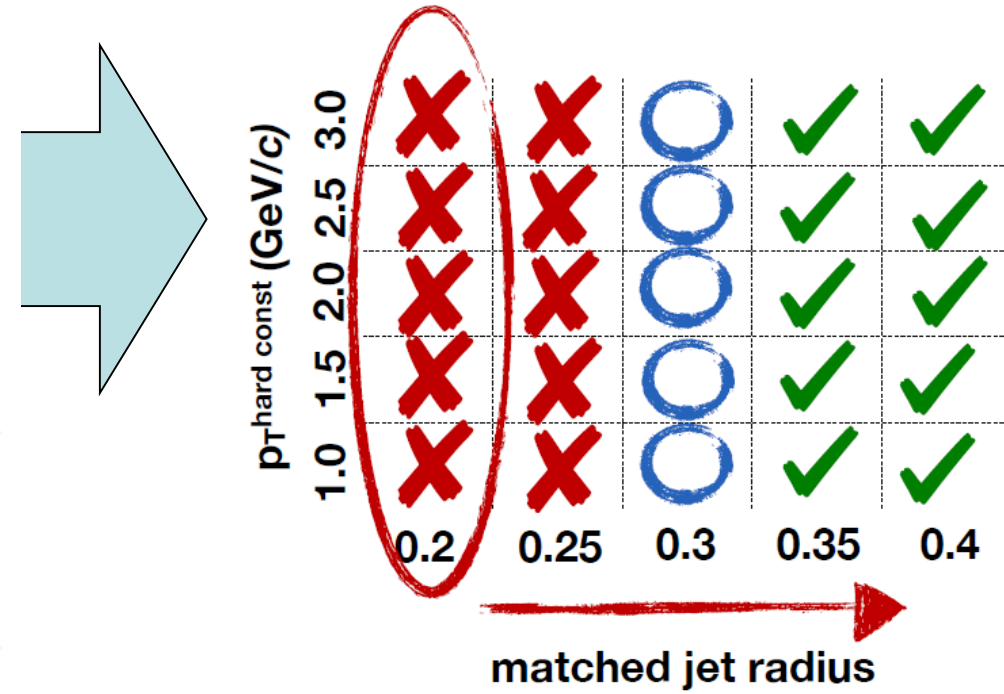
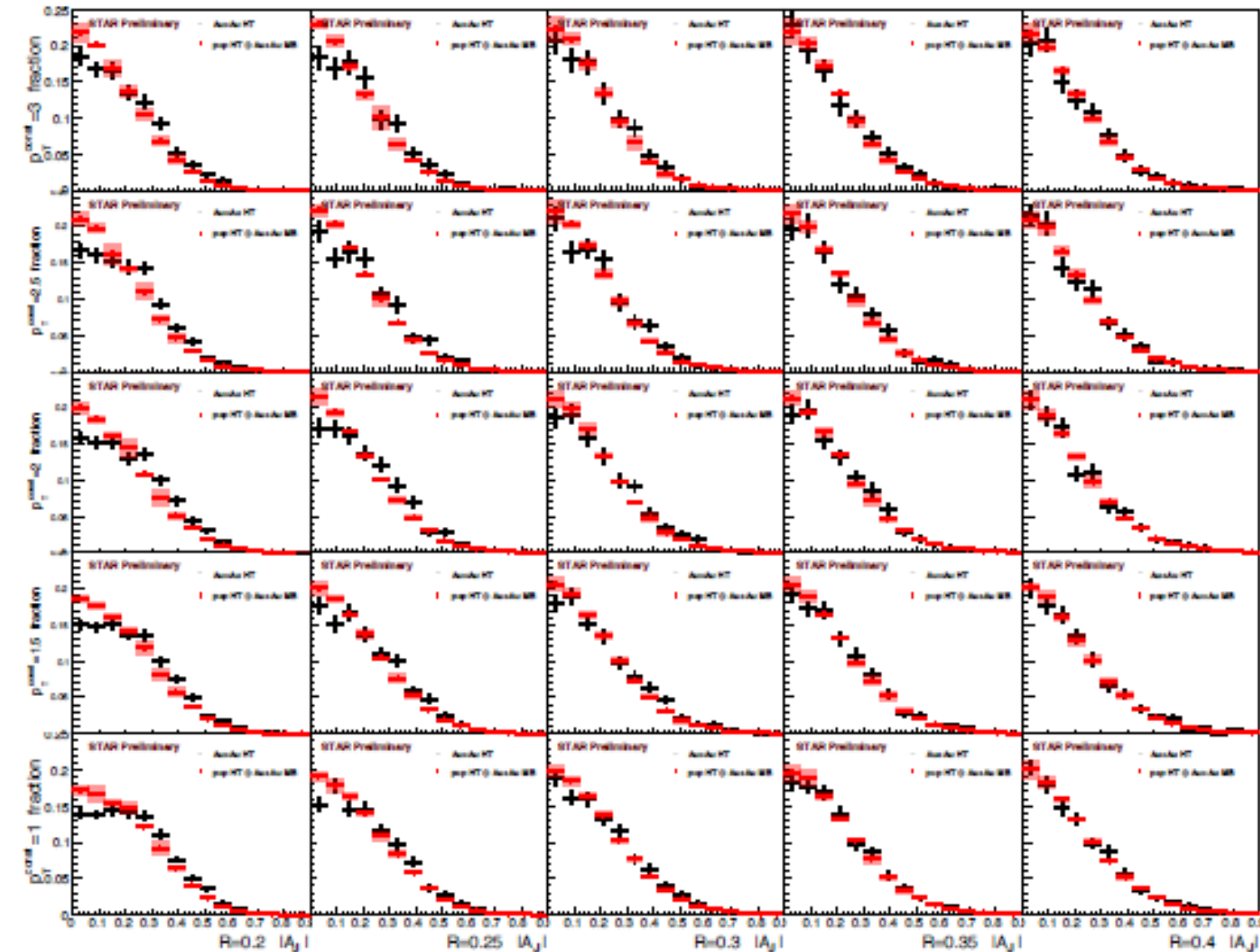


Hard core di-jets



- „lost“ energy goes to soft particles ($< 1 \text{ GeV/c}$)

Matched jets

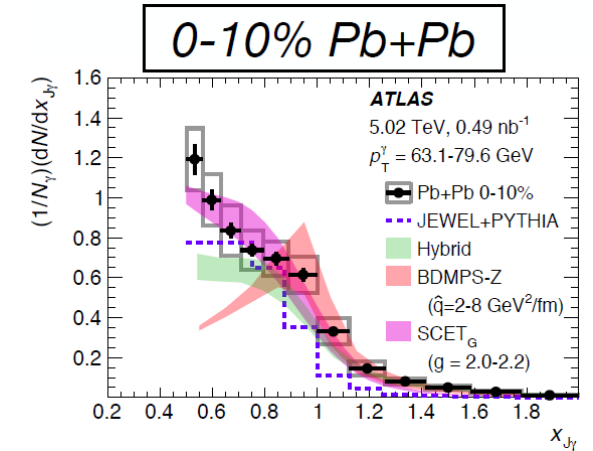
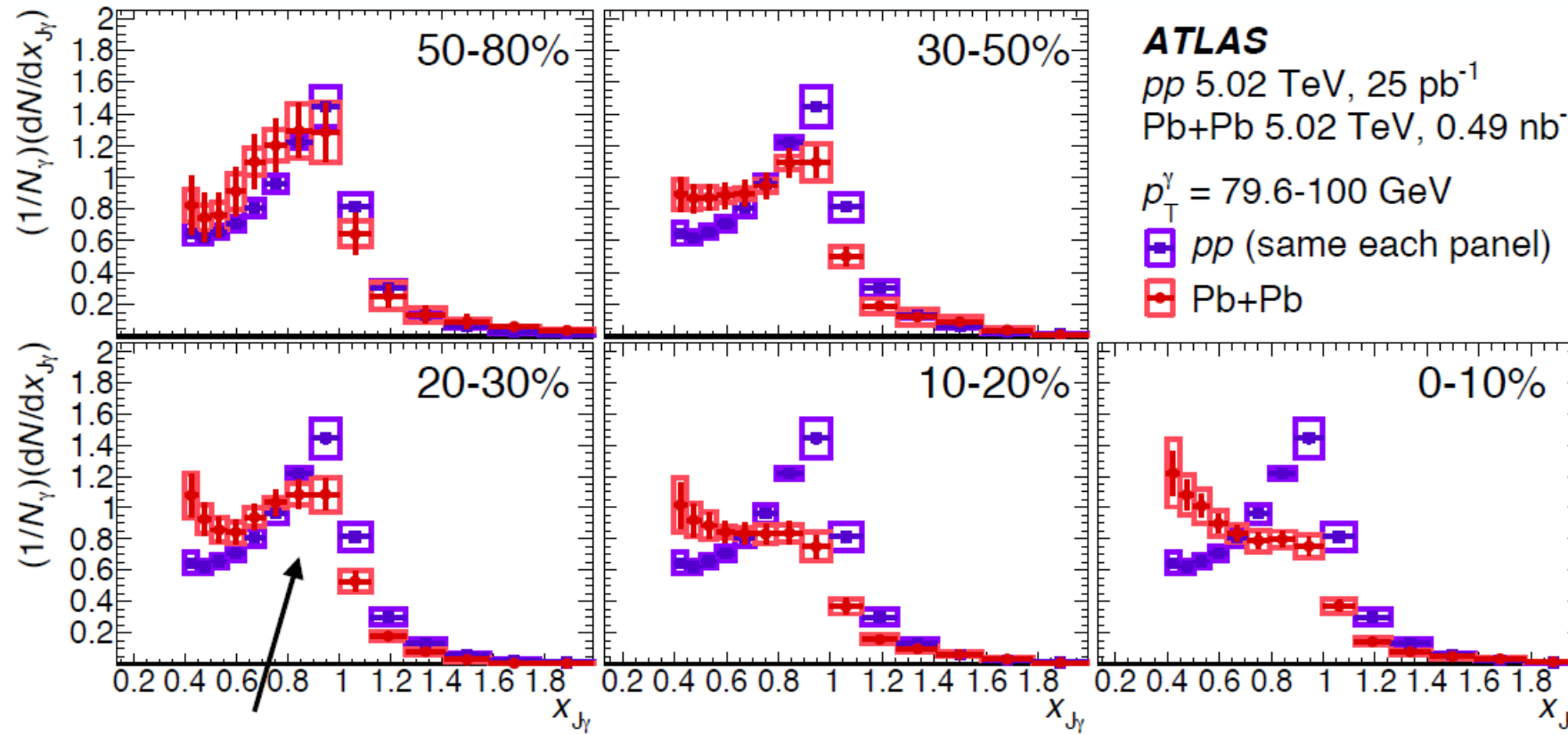


- Hard core jet $R=2$
- Increase matched jet $R \sim 0.35$ recovers energy
- different from LHC

Nick Elsey, Tuesday

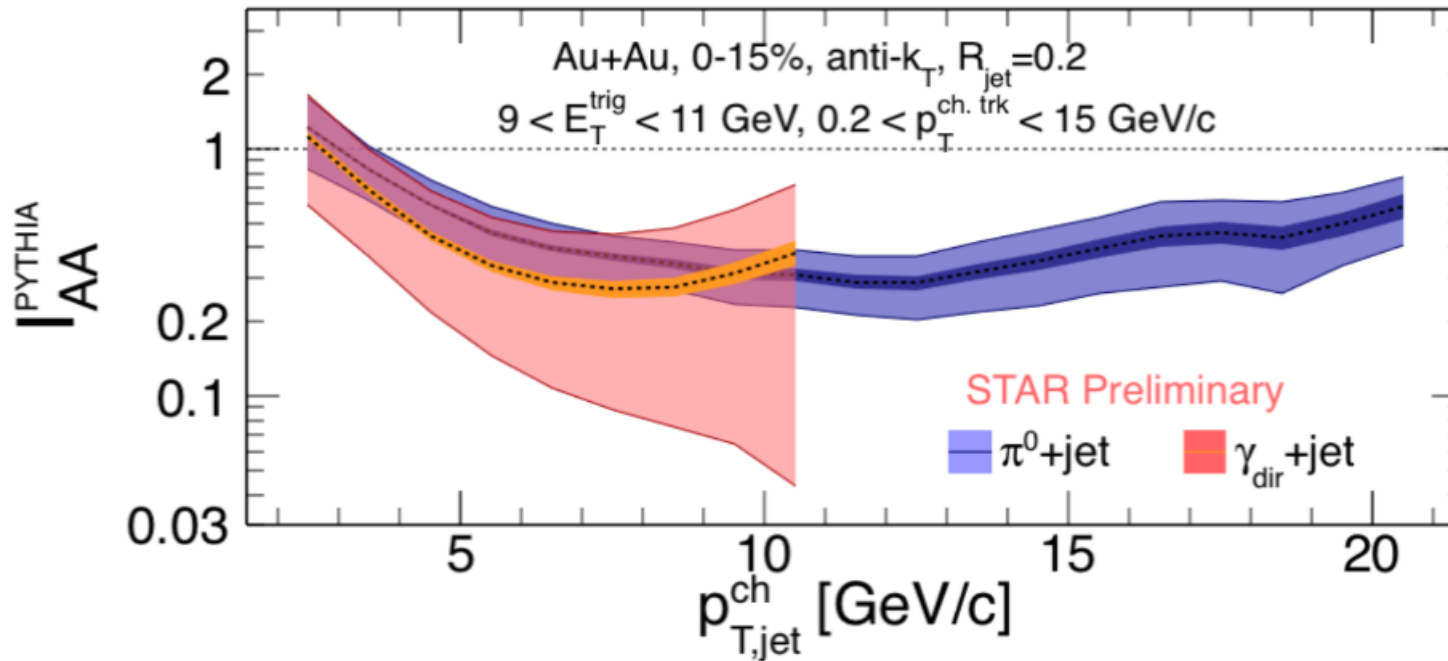
- in pp peak at one (=no energy loss)
- 50-80% central => similar to pp

$$X_{J\gamma} = p_T^{jet} / p_T^{\gamma} \text{ (for } \Delta\phi > 7\pi/8 \text{)}$$



Dennis V. Perepelitsa, Tuesday

- azimuthal correlation averaged over away-side region



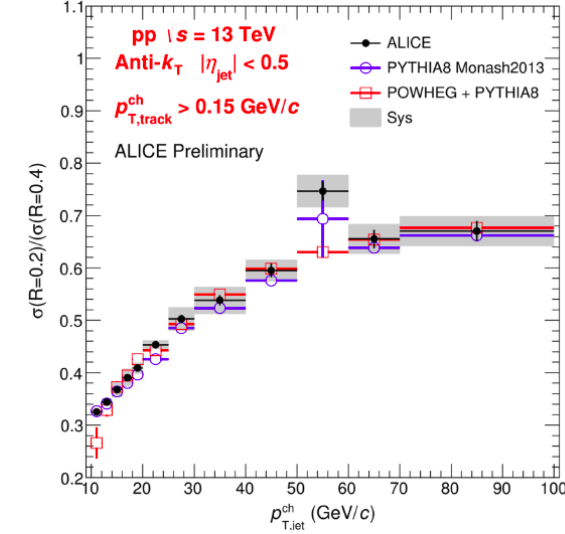
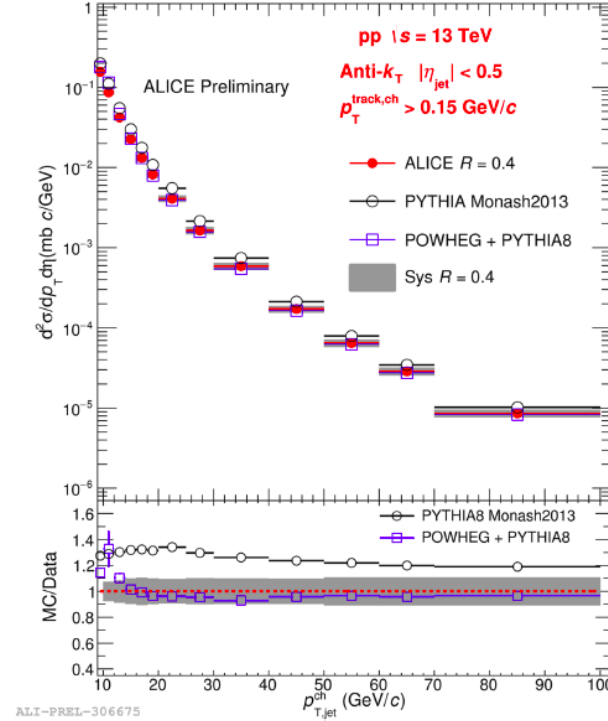
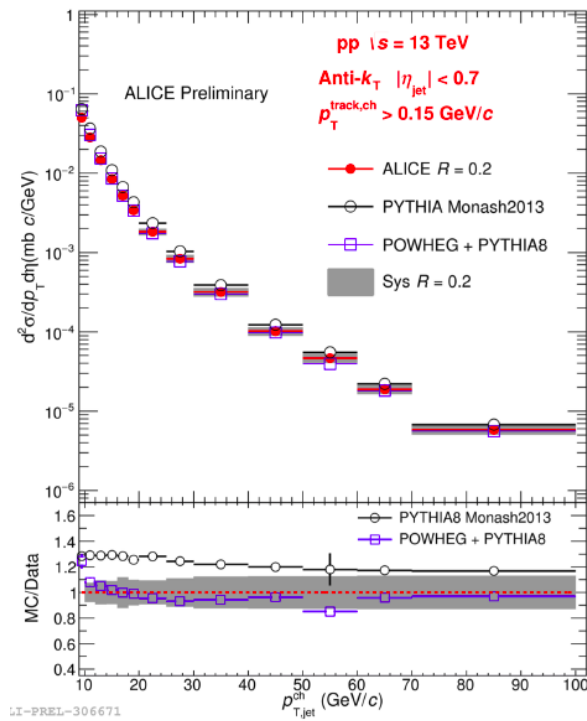
$$I_{AA} = \frac{Y_{AA}}{Y_{pp}}$$

- recoil jet suppression similar for γ and π^0 triggered correlations
- Kinematic range of jets down to very low p_T

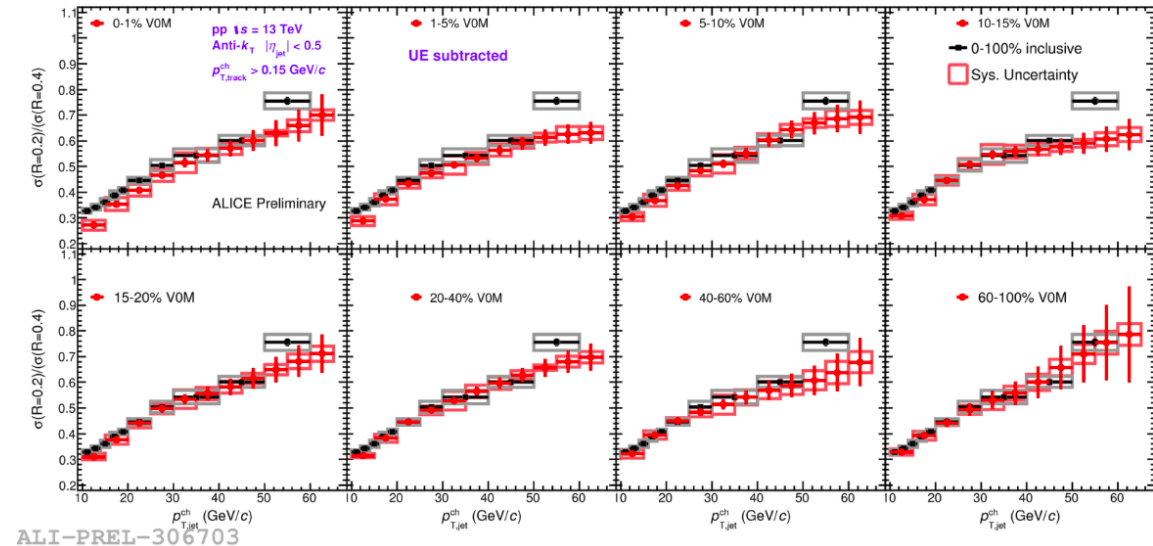
N. Sahoo, Tuesday

Jet spectra in pp collisions

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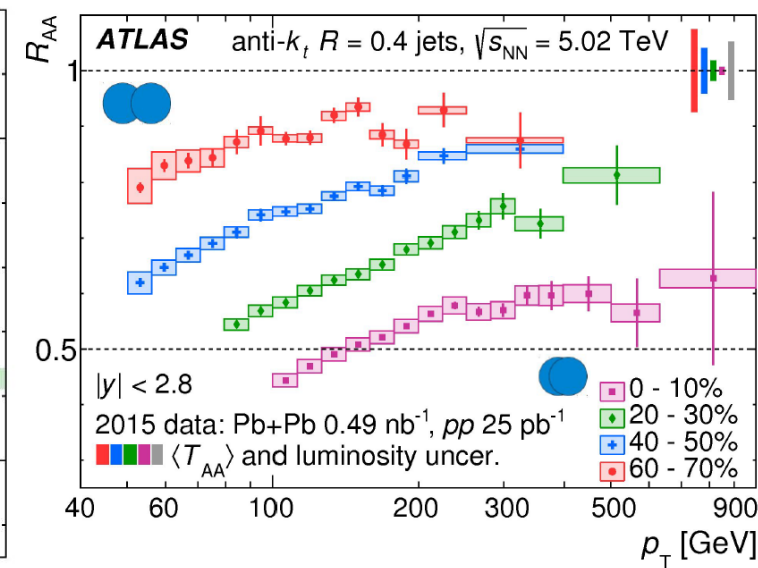
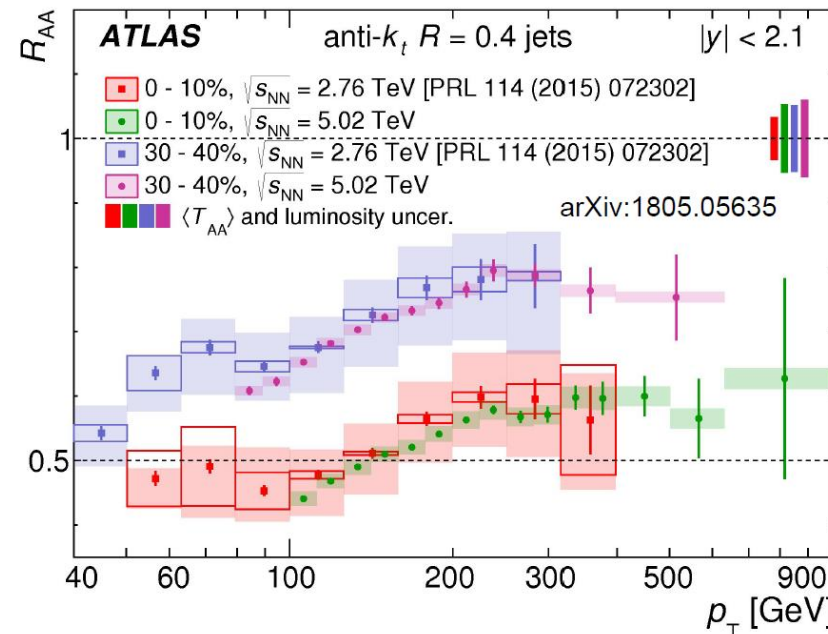
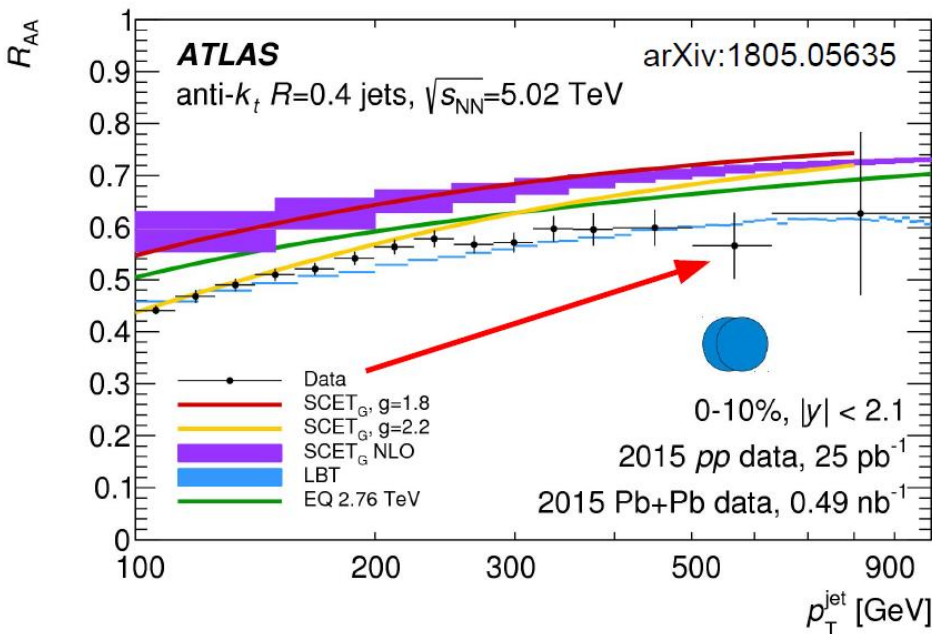
- Jets at „low p_T “ down to 10 GeV/c
- Pythia 8 not perfect reference, normalization issue?
- very weak multiplicity dependence



Markus Fasel, Wednesday

arXiv:1805.05635

- Significant jet quenching up to $\sim 1\text{TeV}$
- Trend by all models, data well described by LBT



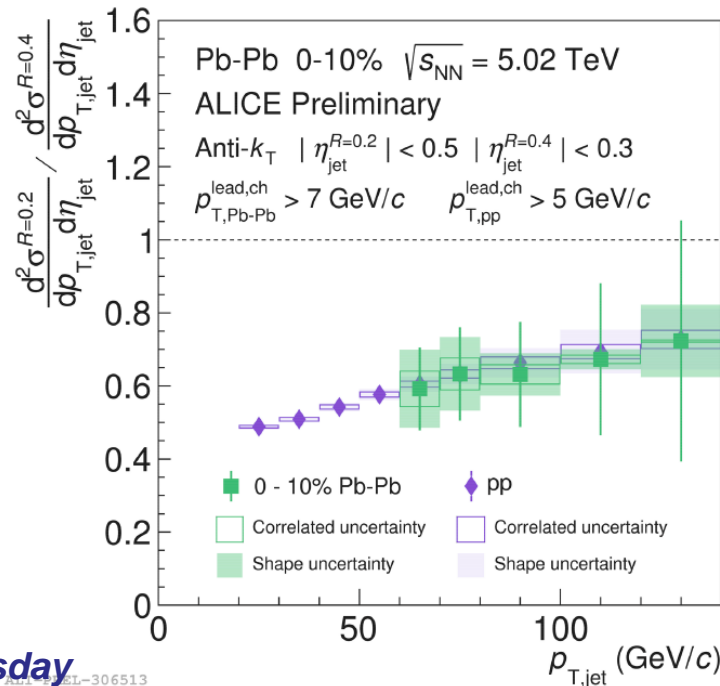
- Jet R_{AA} does not change with collision energy (similar to hadron R_{AA})
- \Rightarrow balance of increased energy loss and harder production spectrum at larger \sqrt{s}

Radim Slovak, Thursday

Jets in Pb-Pb collisions

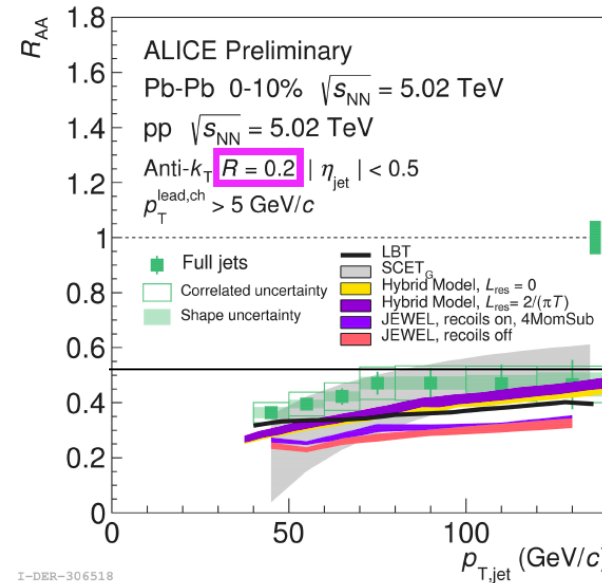
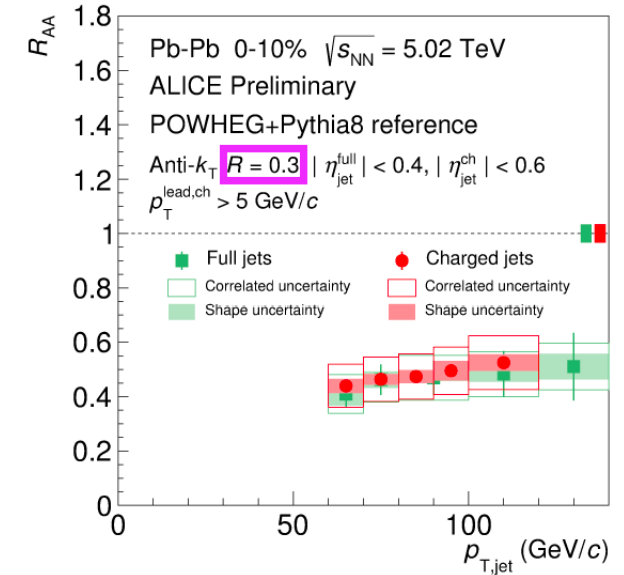
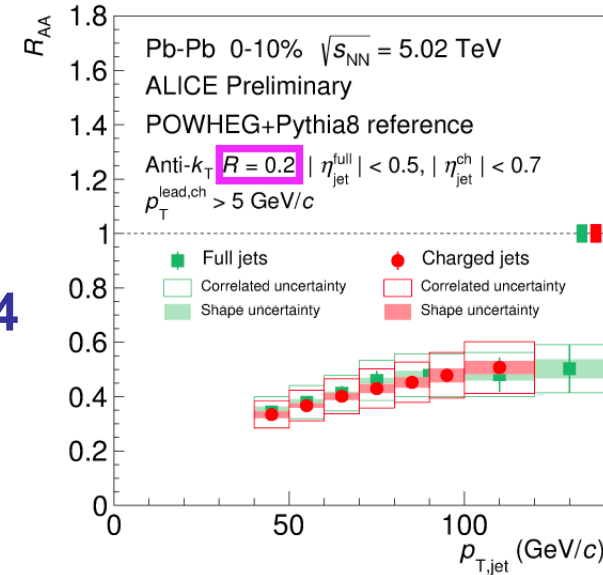
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- Jets at lower p_T down below 100 GeV/c, above in agreement with ATLAS
- Full jets similar to charged jets
- almost no energy recovered from $R=0.2 \rightarrow R=0.4$
- no significant modification for $R=0.2/0.4$

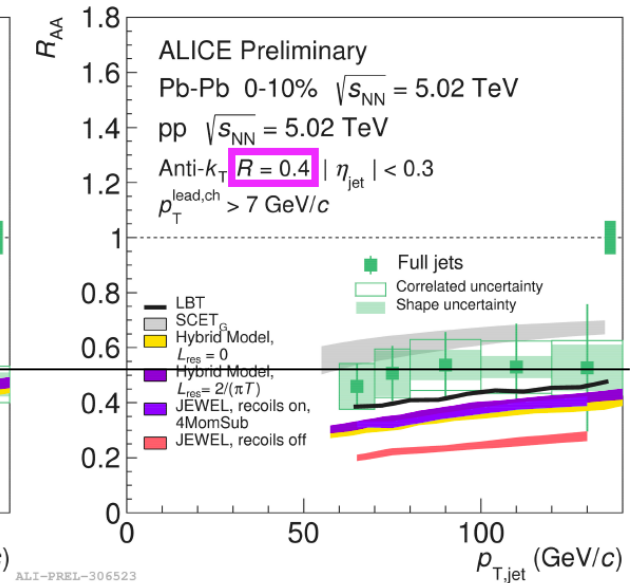


James Mulligan, Wednesday

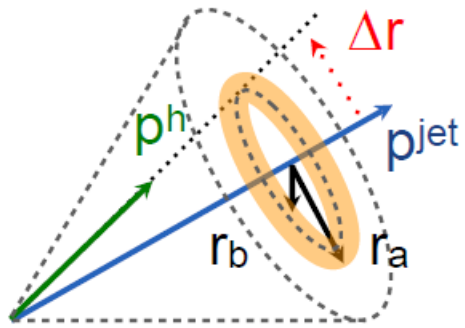
ALICE-306513



ALICE-306518

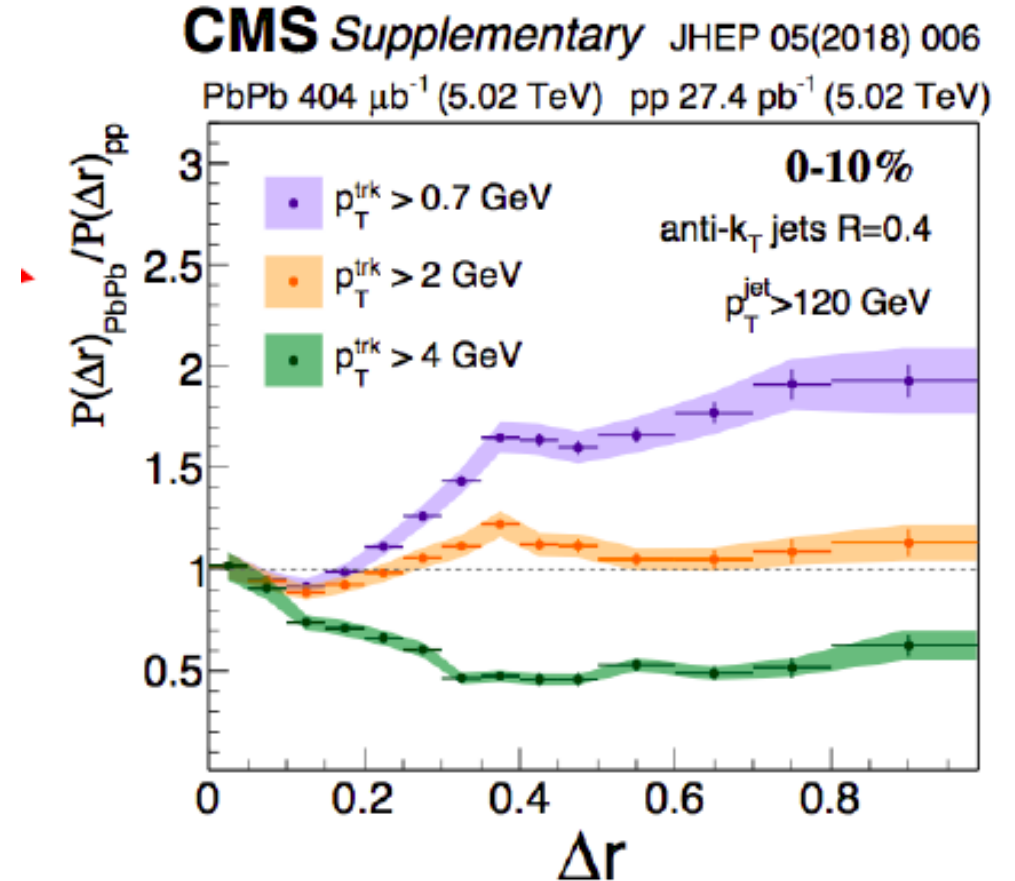


ALICE-306523



$$P(\Delta r) = \frac{1}{\delta r} \frac{1}{N_{\text{jet}}} \sum_{\text{jets}} \left\{ \sum_{\text{tracks} \in (r_a, r_b)} p_T^{\text{trk}} \right\}$$

- Low p_T enhancement at large Δr
- „lost“ jet energy is redistributed to soft fragments at very large radii

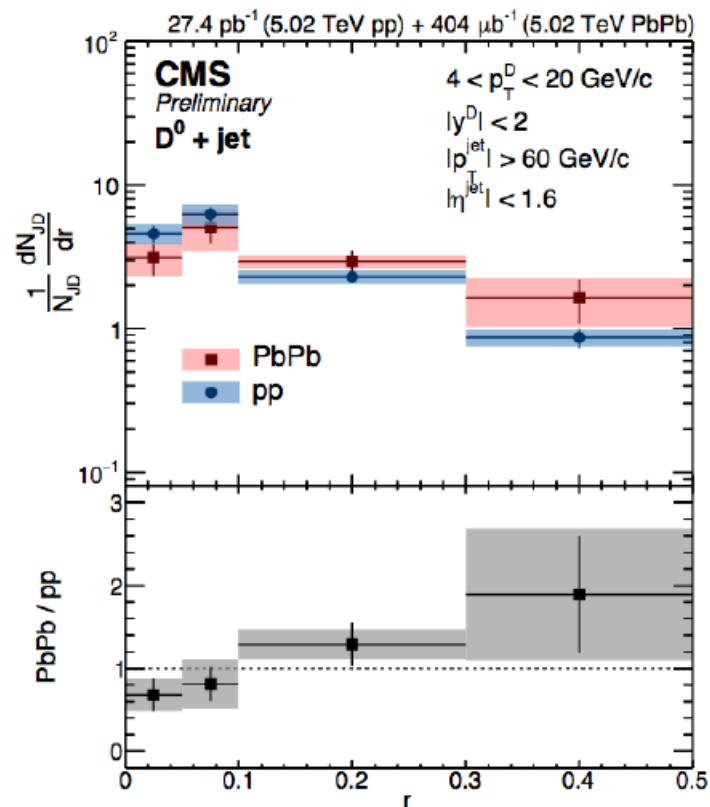


Xiao Wang, Thursday

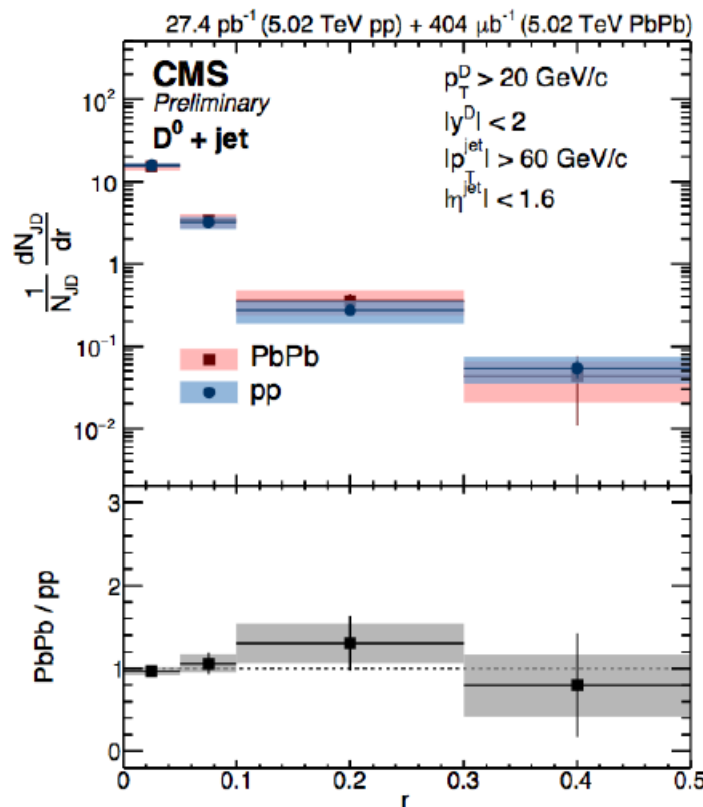
Michael Peters, Tuesday

- D⁰ and jet from same hard scattering

Low D p_T: 4 < p_T^D < 20 GeV/c



High D p_T: p_T^D > 20 GeV/c



jets

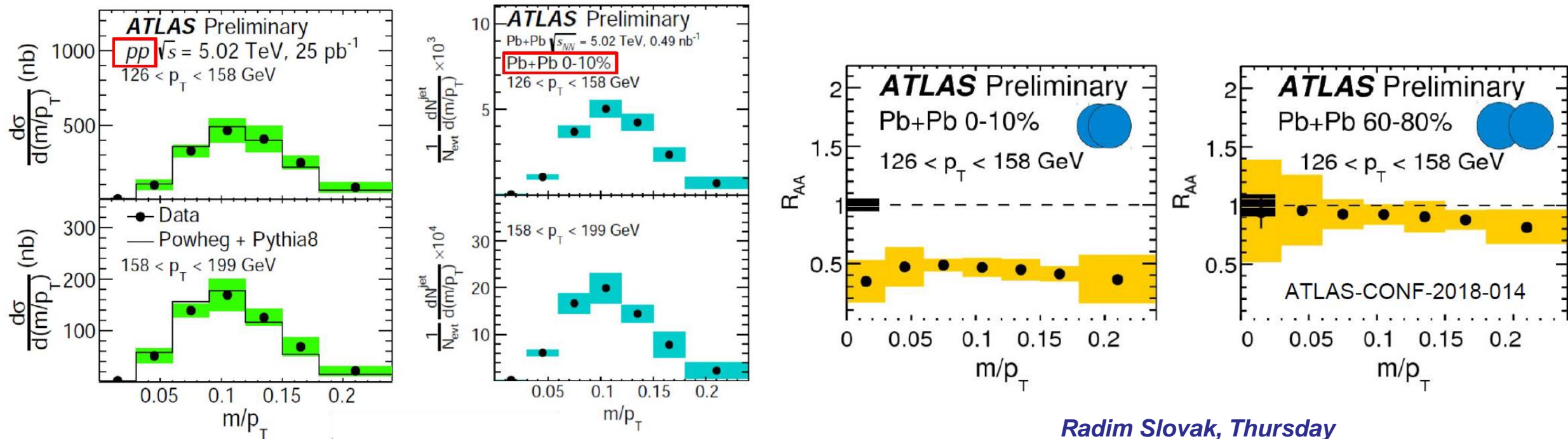
D⁰

relative η, Φ between D⁰ and jets

$$r = \sqrt{\Delta\phi_{JD}^2 + \Delta\eta_{JD}^2}$$

- high p_T: D⁰ from c-jet, small modification in the medium
- low p_T: more D⁰ from gluon splitting -> hint larger angle in Pb-Pb (diffusion?)

- Invariant mass of the jet fragments $M \sim z\theta^2$
- small mass: narrow jet, few constituents
large mass: broad jet, many constituents
- No significant modification of the shape observed => all jet masses equally suppressed
- Overall suppression consistent with the inclusive jet R_{AA}



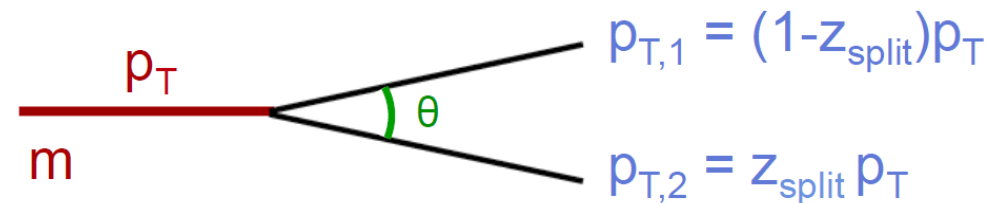
Radim Slovak, Thursday

- Splitting in vacuum (QCD)

- Splitting in medium

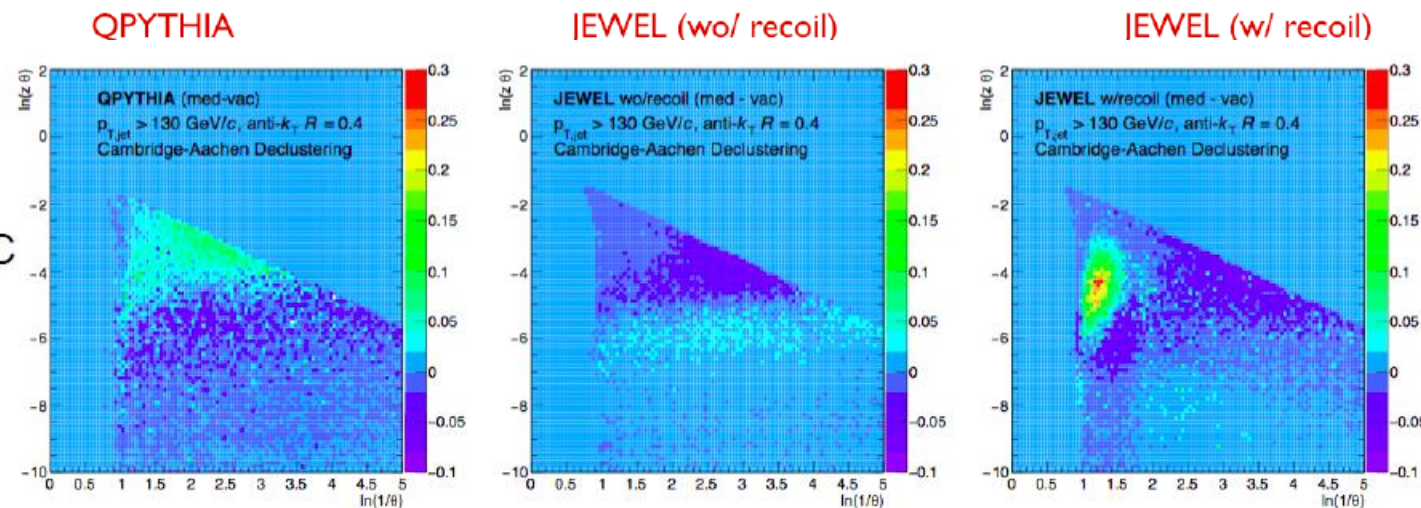
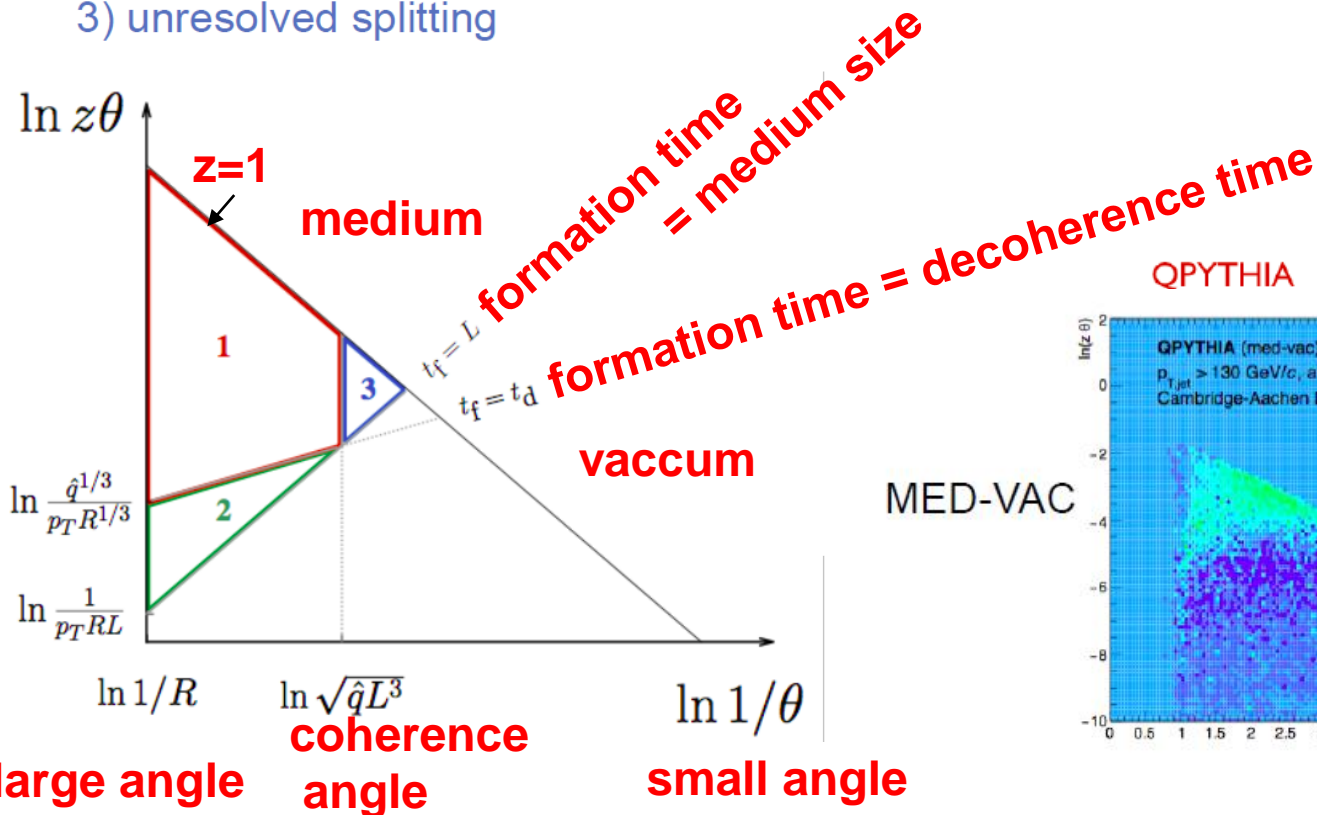
3 regions for a splitting happening in medium

- 1) vacuum splitting inside medium
- 2) medium-induced splitting → not uniform in Lund plane
- 3) unresolved splitting



in principle could be measured

or used to define grooming parameters
=> microscopic details of energy loss



Marta Verweij, Wednesday

Jet grooming in pp collisions

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- soft drop grooming to remove large angle soft radiation, UE, background

- recluster the jet (Cambridge-Aachen)

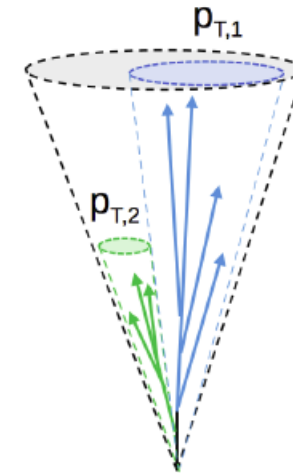
- Remove the softer branch unless

$$z_g = \frac{\min(p_{T,i}, p_{T,j})}{p_{T,i} + p_{T,j}} > z_{\text{cut}} \left(\frac{\Delta R_{ij}}{R_0} \right)^\beta$$

- Controlled by β and z_{cut}

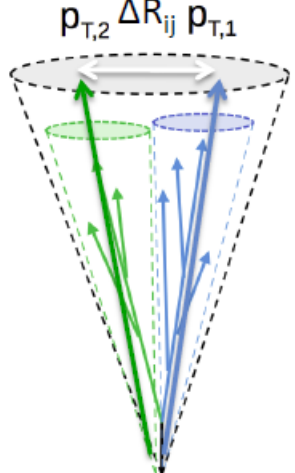
⇒ Access the jet splitting

One hard subjet



z_g small

Two hard subjets



$z_g \sim 0.5$

Results from pp:

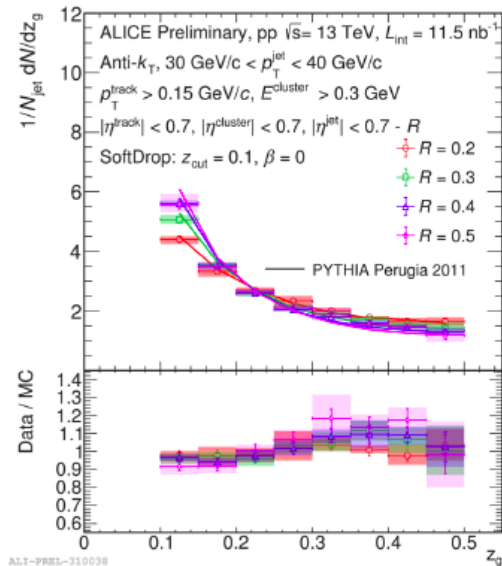
z_g distribution differentially in R and p_T

no p_T dependence at large p_T

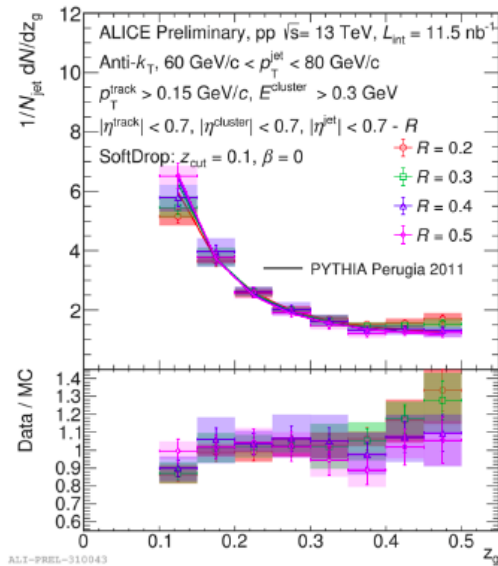
at low p_T R dependence -> non-perturbative effects

Markus Fasel, Wednesday

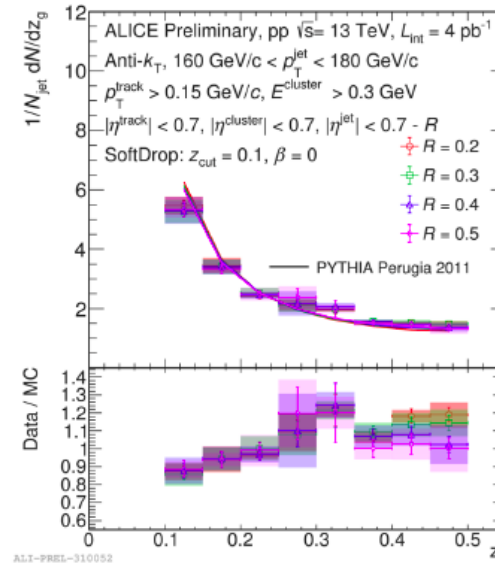
30 GeV/c < p_T < 40 GeV/c



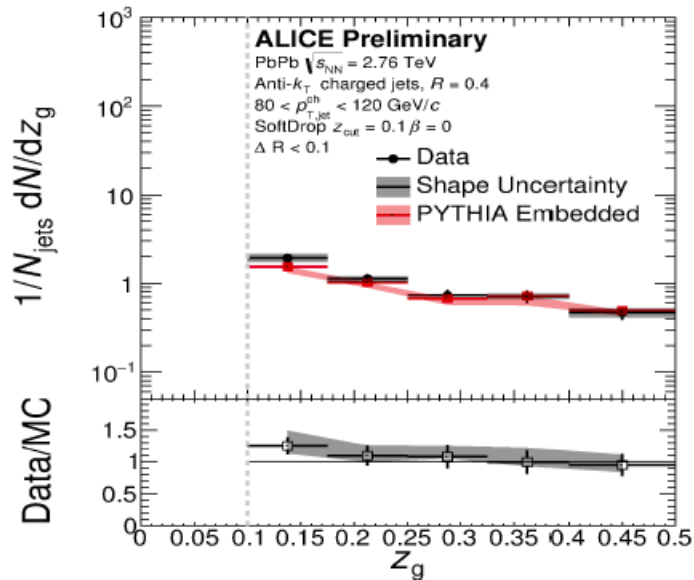
60 GeV/c < p_T < 80 GeV/c



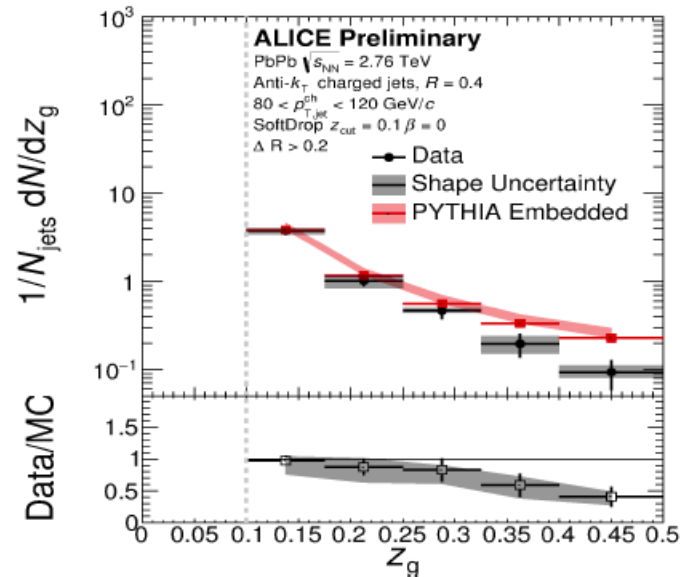
160 GeV/c < p_T < 180 GeV/c



$\Delta R < 0.1$ cut \Rightarrow Collimated splittings

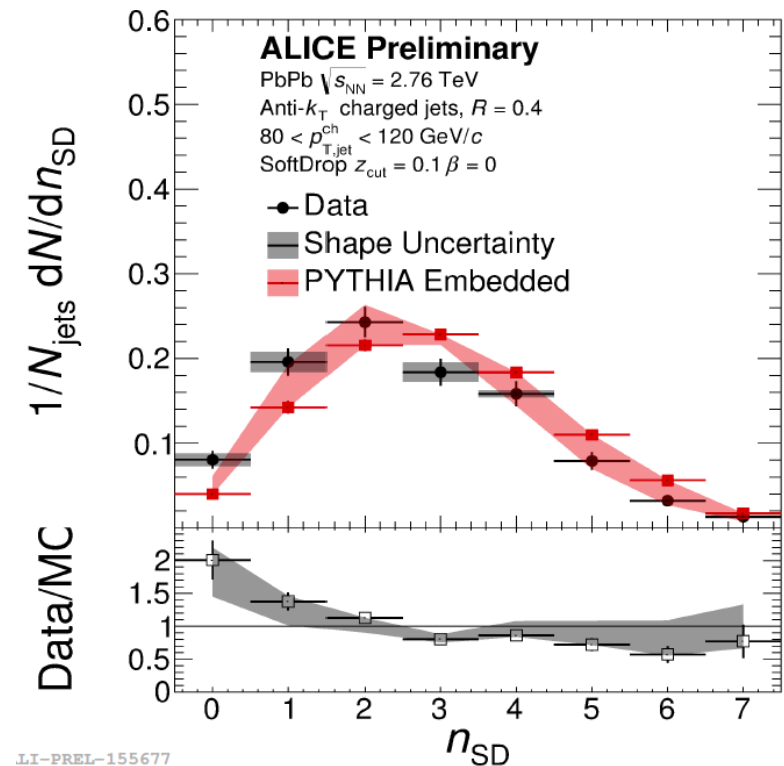


$\Delta R > 0.2$ cut \Rightarrow Large Angle splittings



- Large angle splittings enhanced
- Collimated splittings suppressed

- recursive soft drop
 \Rightarrow follow the parton shower

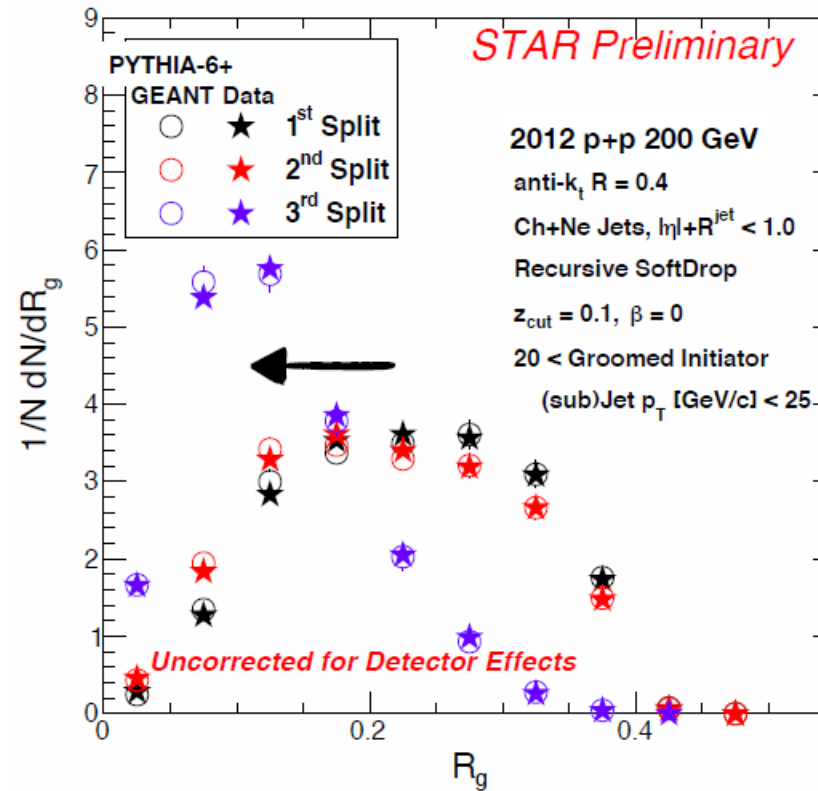
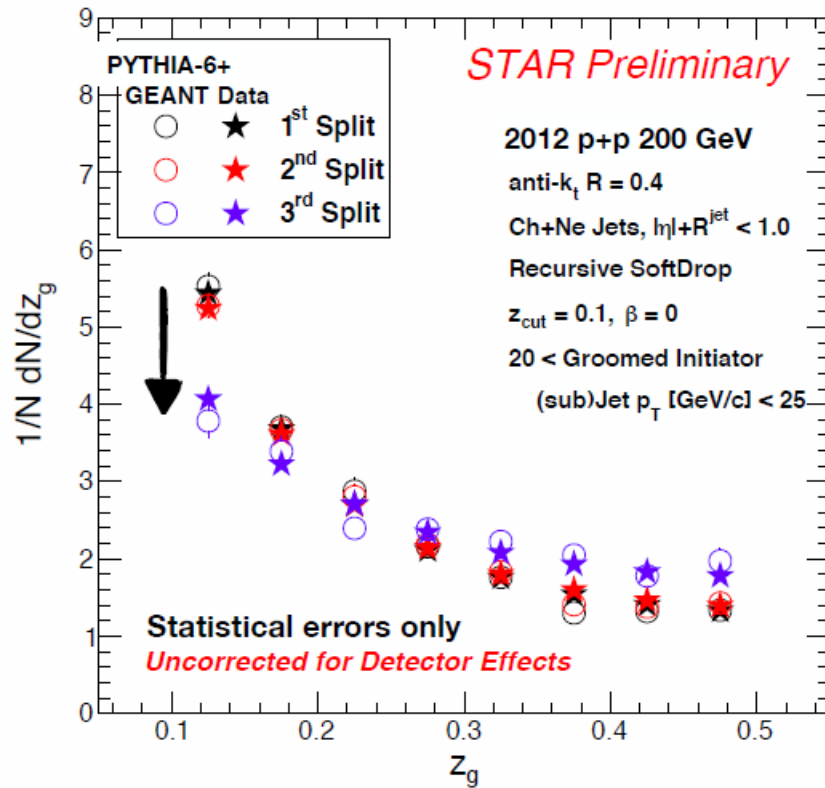


LI-PREL-155677

Number of semi-hard splittings consistent with vacuum ref.

Nima Zardoshti, Thursday (plenary)

- recursive soft drop => follow the parton shower



- Splitting changes from 1st/2nd -> 3rd
- Reproduced by PYTHIA

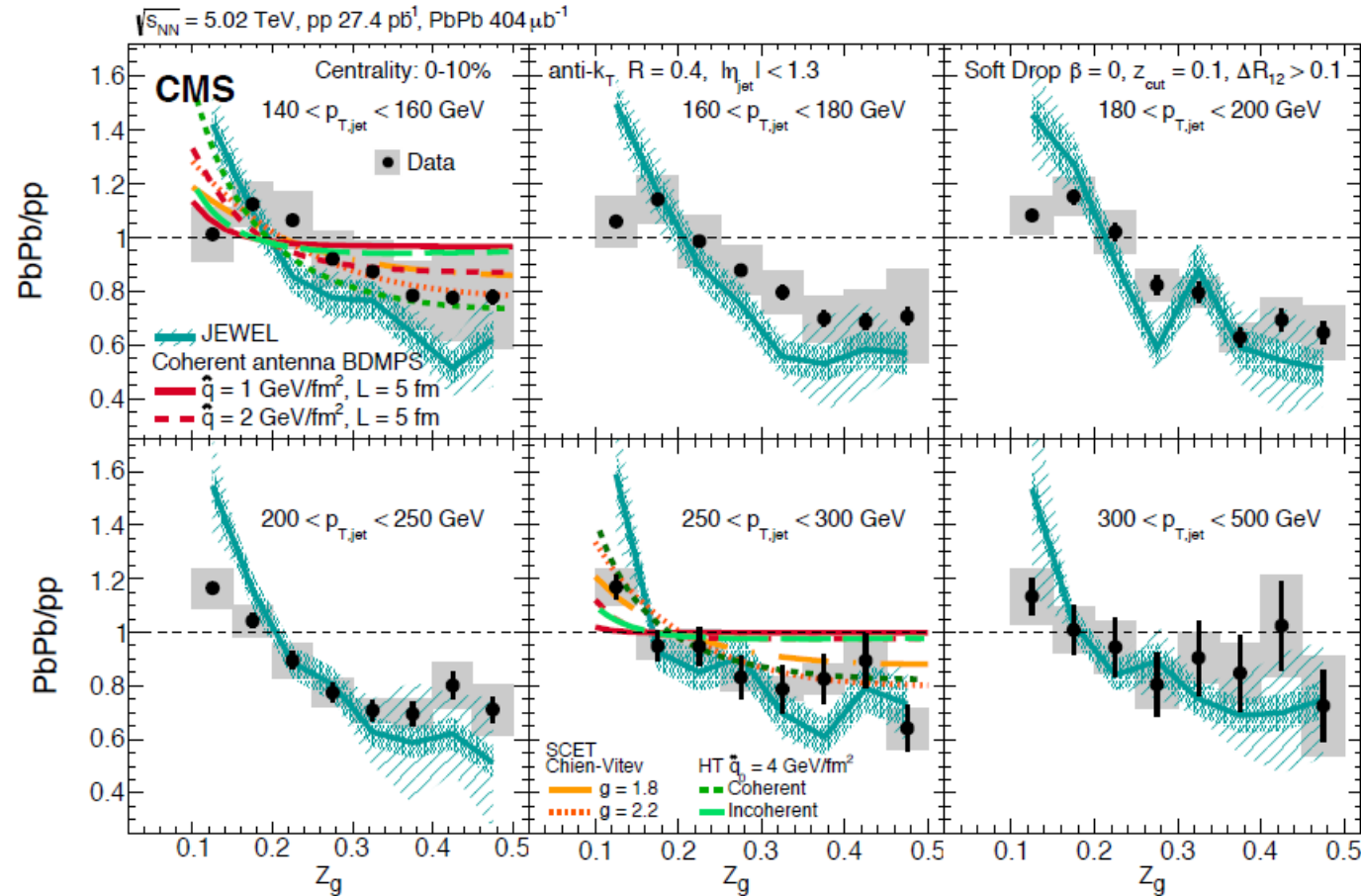
Raghav Kunnawalkam Elayavalli, Thursday (plenary)

Jet grooming in Pb-Pb

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PROBES
2018

PRL 120
(2018) 142302

($z_{\text{cut}} = 0.1, \beta = 0.0$) : flat grooming



Multiple medium-induced gluon
bremsstrahlung (coherent):
Phys. Lett. B 345 (1995) 277
Nucl. Phys. B 483 (1997) 291
Nucl. Phys. B 484 (1997) 265
JHEP 04 (2017) 125

JEWEL:
JHEP 03 (2013) 080
arXiv:1707.04142
arXiv:1707.01539

Soft collinear effective theory:
modified gluon splitting
function: arXiv:1608.07283

Higher twist calculation:
arXiv:1707.03767

- strong modification of z_g in central collisions
- branching is more imbalanced

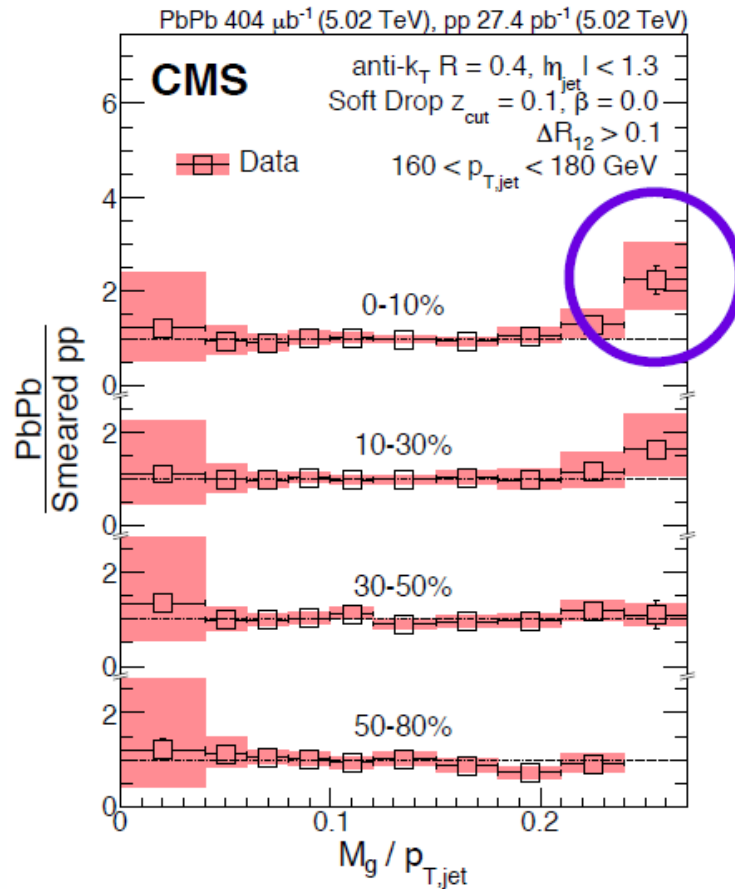
Dhanush Anil Hangal (plenary)

Mass of the groomed jet

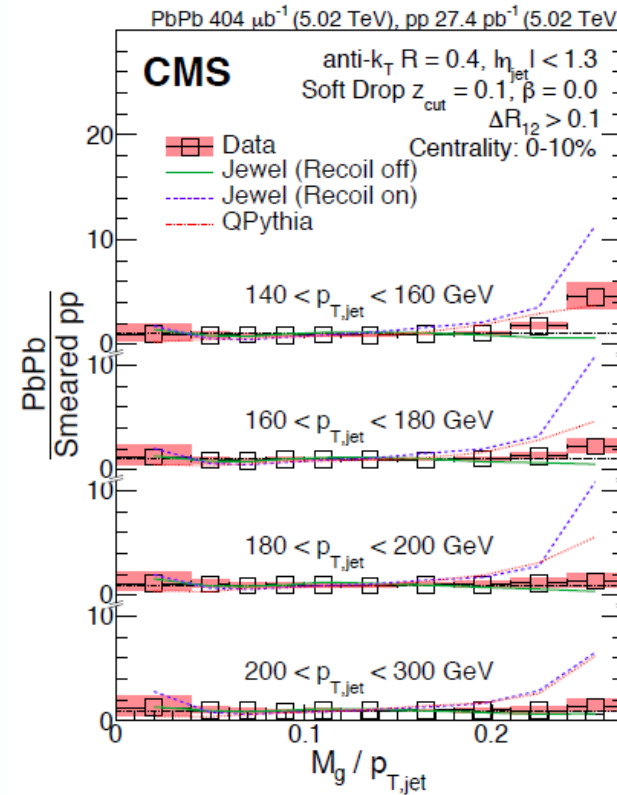
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arXiv:1805.05145

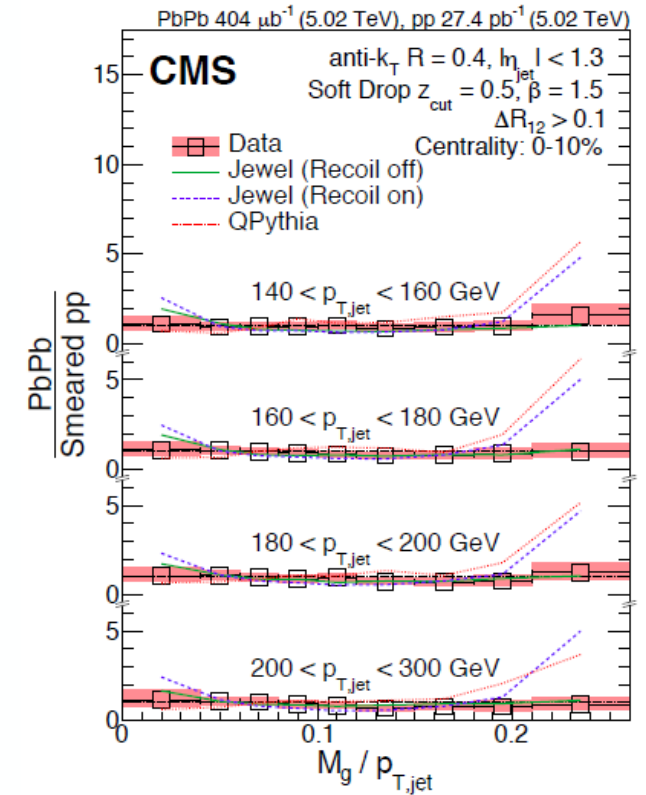
($z_{\text{cut}} = 0.1, \beta = 0.0$) : flat grooming



($z_{\text{cut}} = 0.1, \beta = 0.0$) : flat grooming

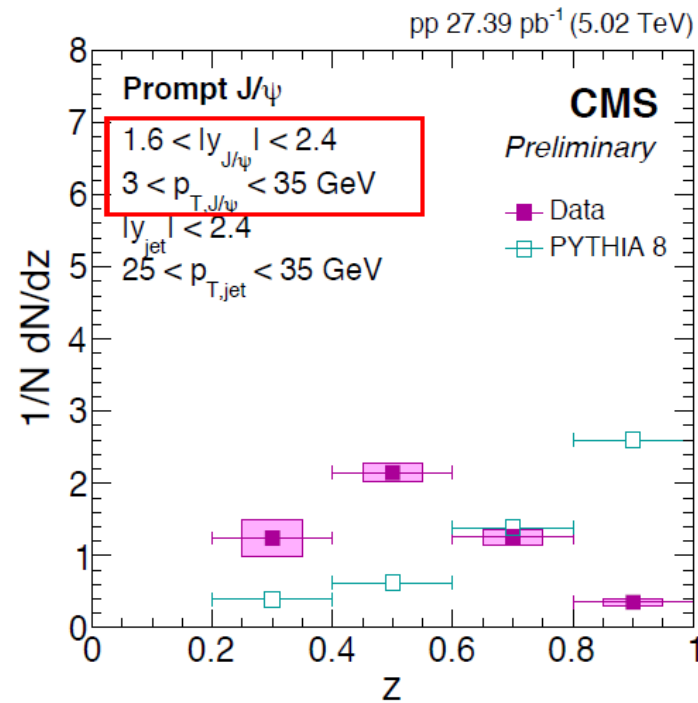
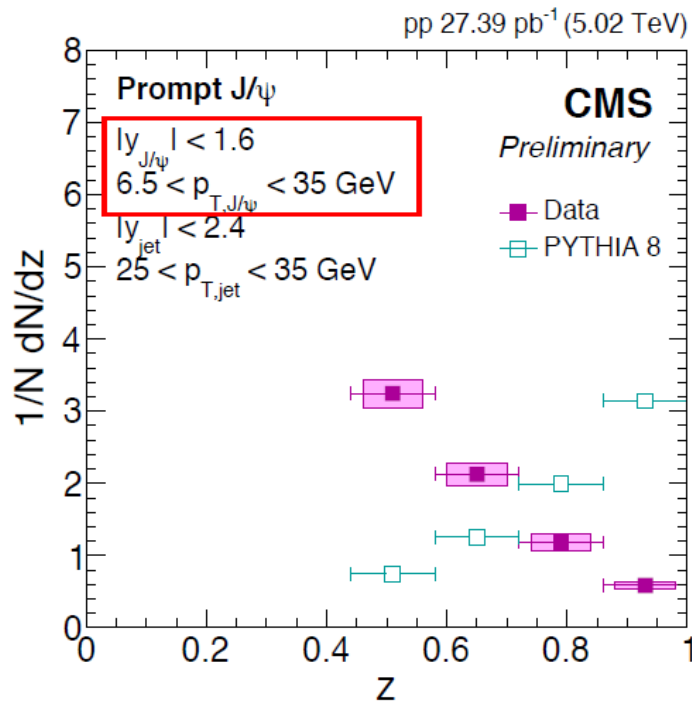


($z_{\text{cut}} = 0.5, \beta = 1.5$) : jet core



- enhancement only for central Pb-Pb at large $M_g/p_{T,\text{jet}}$
- challenge for models (stronger modification expected)

Dhanush Anil Hangal (plenary)



Different behaviour in data and Pythia
J/ψ are less isolated in data

CMS PAS HIN-18-012

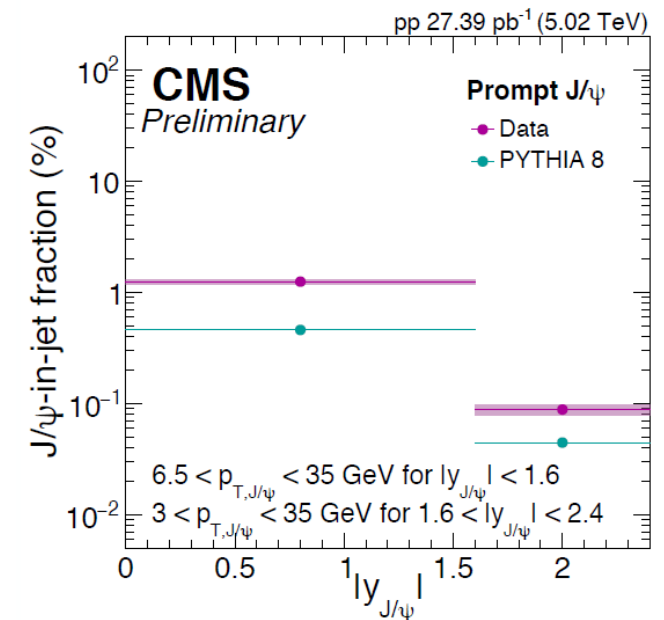
- 2 x more J/ψ in jets compared to PYTHIA

=> How in Pb-Pb?

- Fragmentation function?

$$z = \frac{p_{T,J/\psi}}{p_{T,jet}}$$

- Fraction of J/ψ produced in jets?



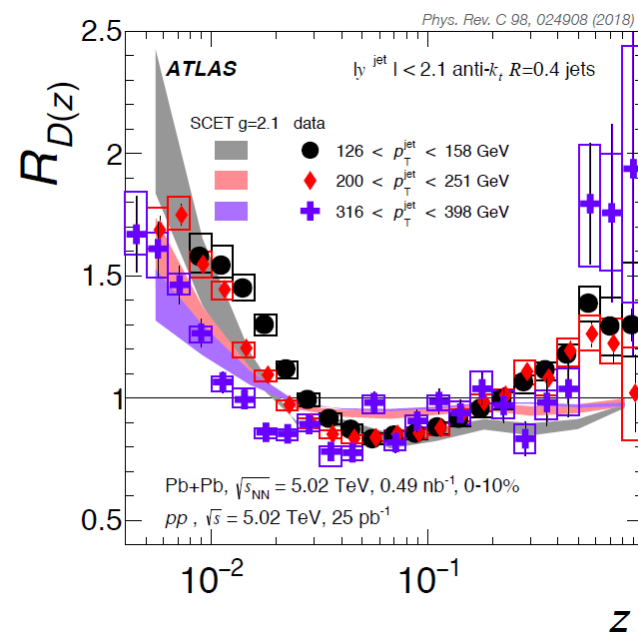
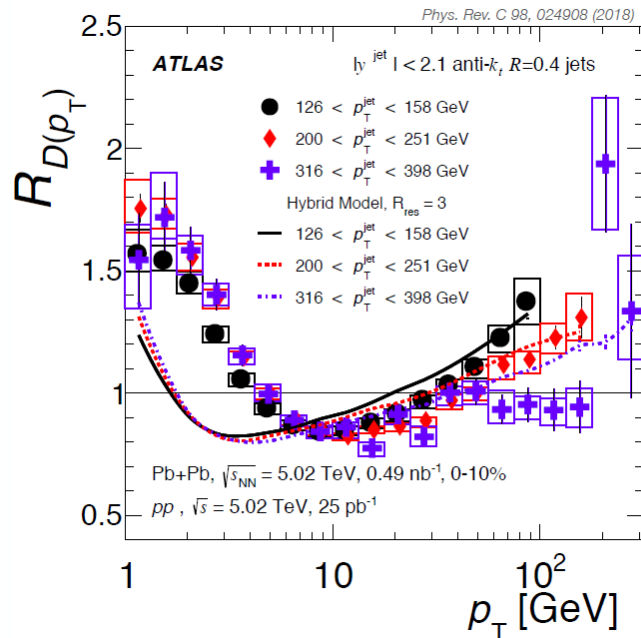
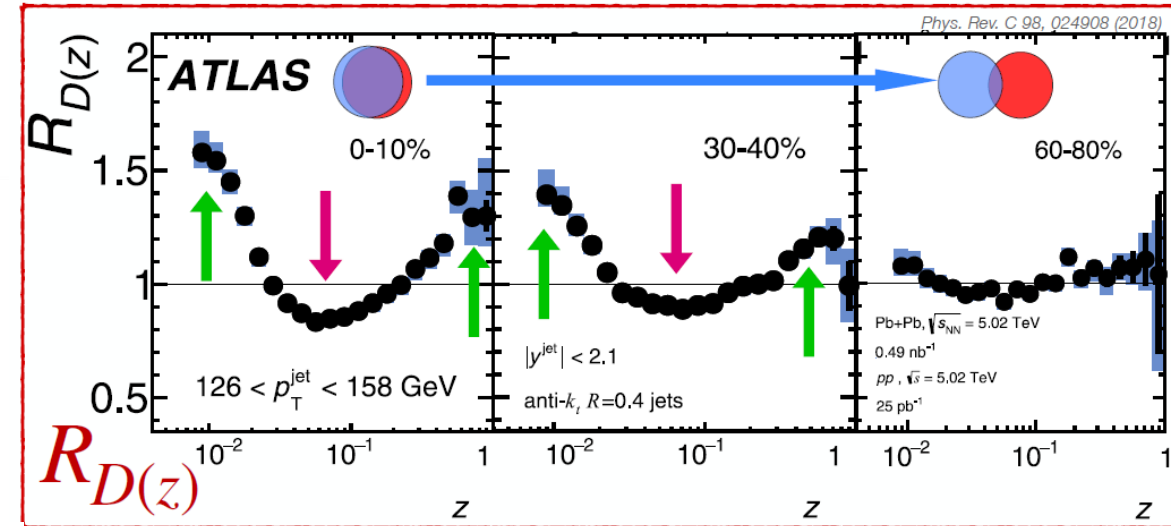
Batoul Dibab, Wednesday

$$D(p_T) \equiv \frac{1}{N_{\text{jet}}} \frac{dn_{\text{ch}}}{dp_T}$$

$$D(z) \equiv \frac{1}{N_{\text{jet}}} \frac{dn_{\text{ch}}}{dz} \quad [z \equiv p_T \cos(\Delta R)/p_T^{\text{jet}}]$$

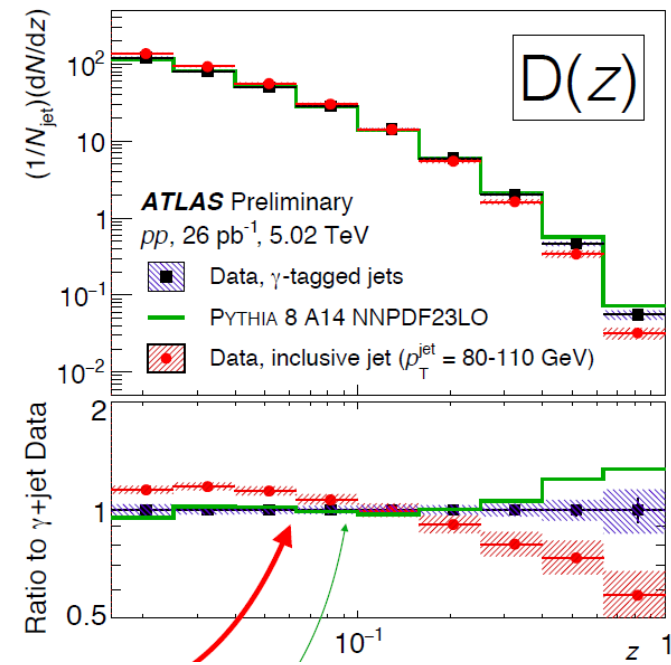
$$R_{D(p_T)} \equiv \frac{D(p_T)_{\text{PbPb}}}{D(p_T)_{\text{pp}}} \quad R_{D(z)} \equiv \frac{D(z)_{\text{PbPb}}}{D(z)_{\text{pp}}}$$

- relative enhancement of soft and hard fragments
- depletion of intermediate z fragments
- peripheral collisions: pp FF recovered



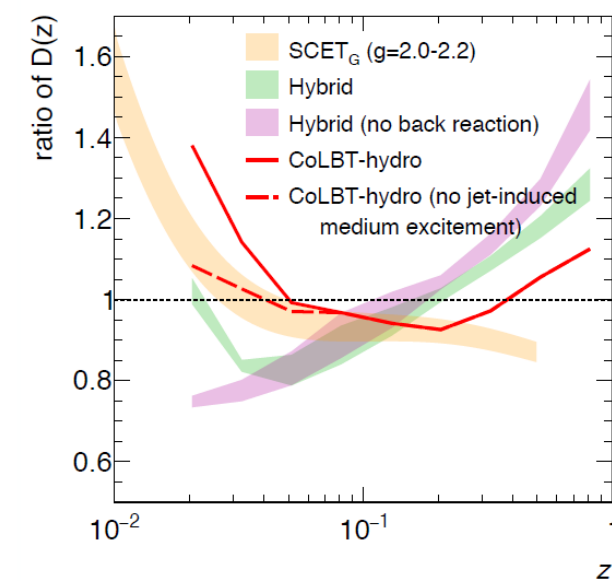
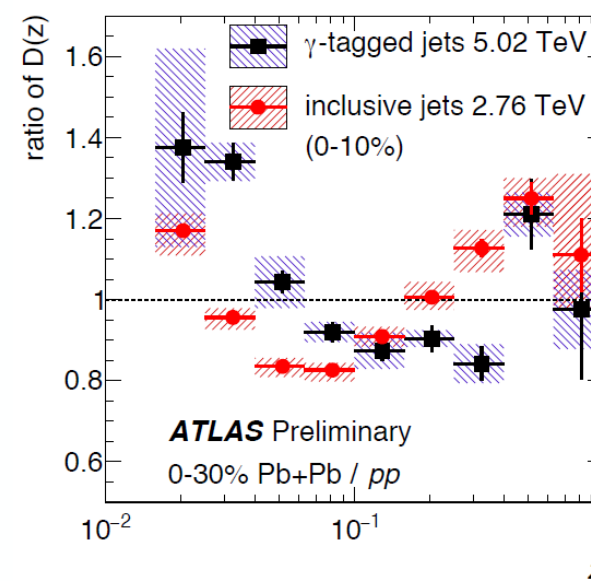
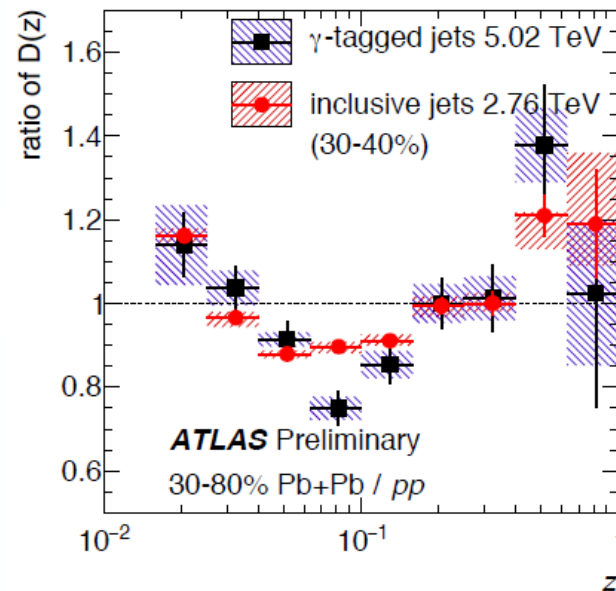
- Medium response $\sim p_T$ scaling low p_T
- Fragmentation effects $\sim z$ scaling high p_T
- Hybrid Model describes high p_T
- SCET describes low p_T

Akshat Puri, Thursday (plenary)



$$D(z = p_T^h / p_T^{jet})$$

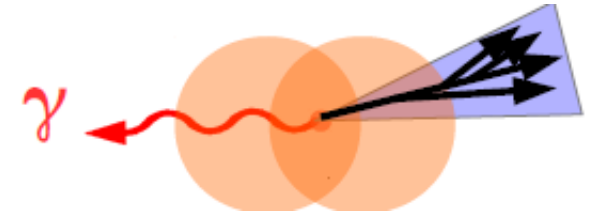
- FF in inclusive jets: gluon-dominated => softer
- FF in gamma-tagged jets: quark-dominated



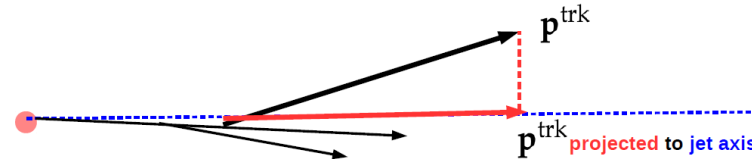
- More similar modification in peripheral/semi-central events
- Larger differences for more central collisions => difference gluon/quark or selection effect?
- Detailed model comparisons needed

Dennis V. Perepelitsa, Tuesday

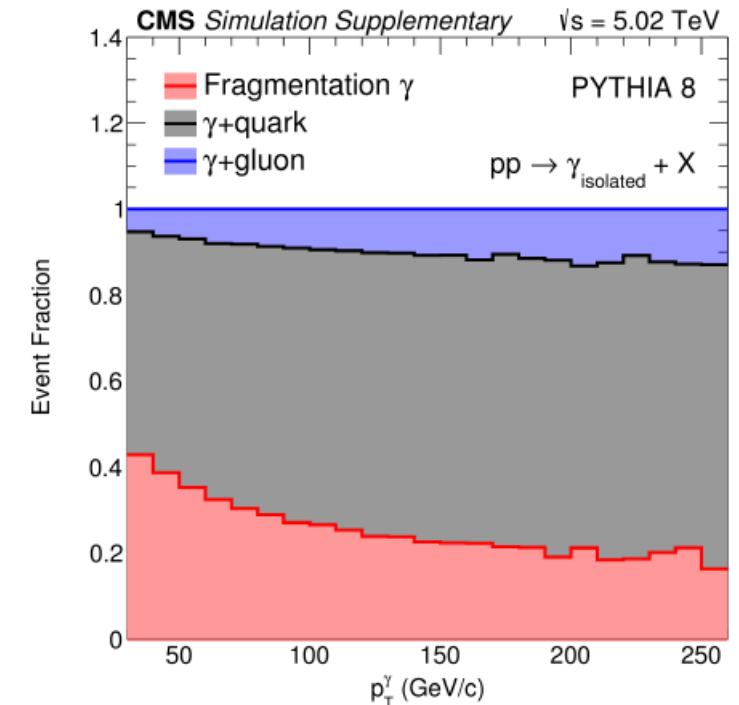
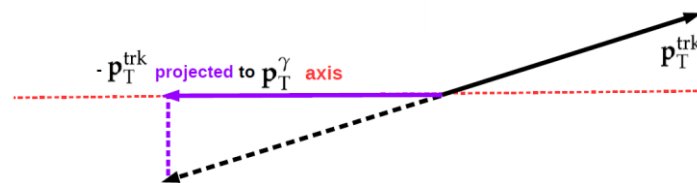
- Photon defines the initial jet energy
- Strongly enhances quark jets
- Ideal for fragmentation and quenching studies



$$\zeta^{\text{jet}} = \ln \frac{|\mathbf{p}^{\text{jet}}|^2}{\mathbf{p}^{\text{trk}} \cdot \mathbf{p}^{\text{jet}}}$$

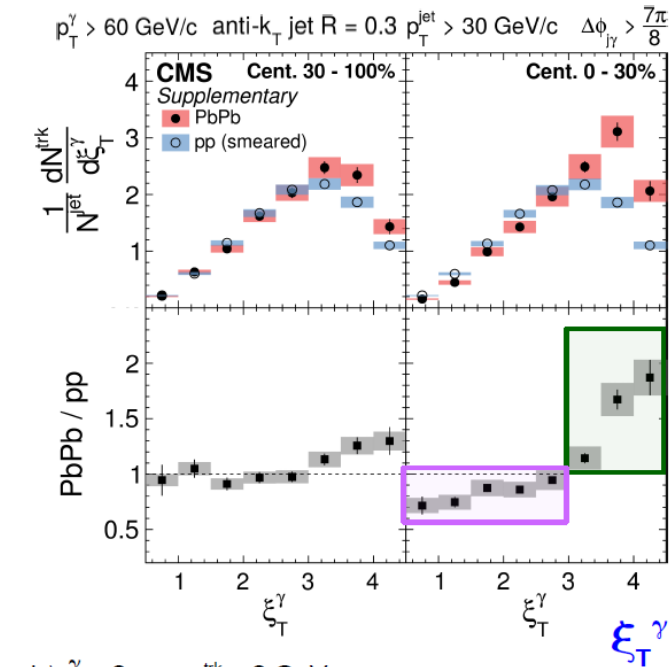
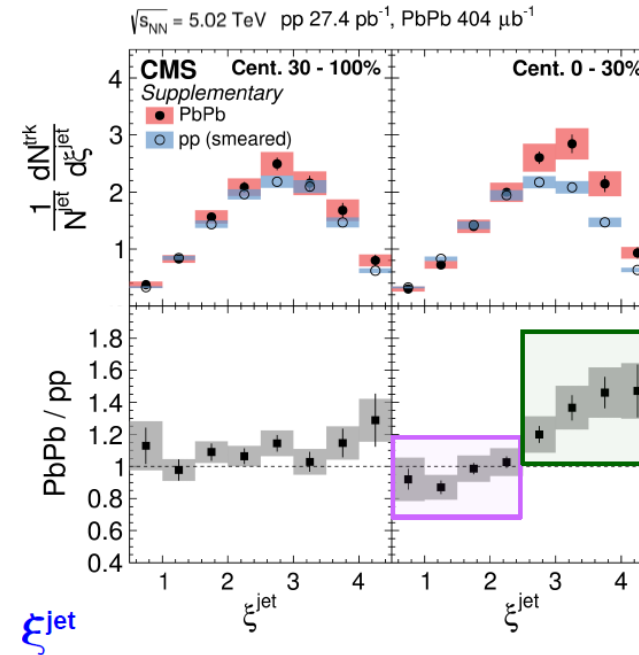


$$\zeta_T^\gamma = \ln \frac{-|\mathbf{p}_T^\gamma|^2}{\mathbf{p}_T^{\text{trk}} \cdot \mathbf{p}_T^\gamma}$$

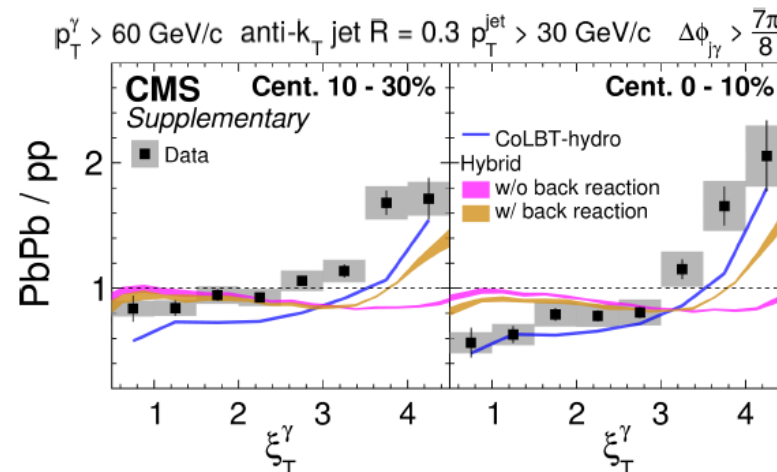
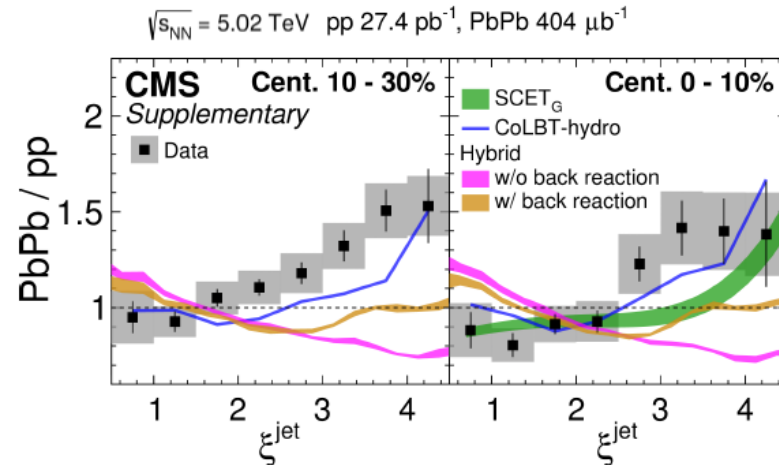


Kaya Tatar, Tuesday

- Photon tagged jets
- Enhanced quark jet contribution
- Strong enhancement at low p_T
- Suppression at large p_T
- Larger than model predictions



Transition at $\xi_{jet} \approx 2.5$ and $\xi_T^{\gamma} \approx 3 \rightarrow p_T^{trk} \approx 3 \text{ GeV}$

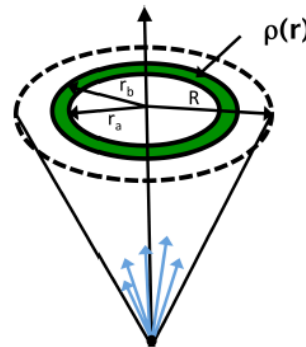


Kaya Tatar, Tuesday

Kaya Tatar, Tuesday

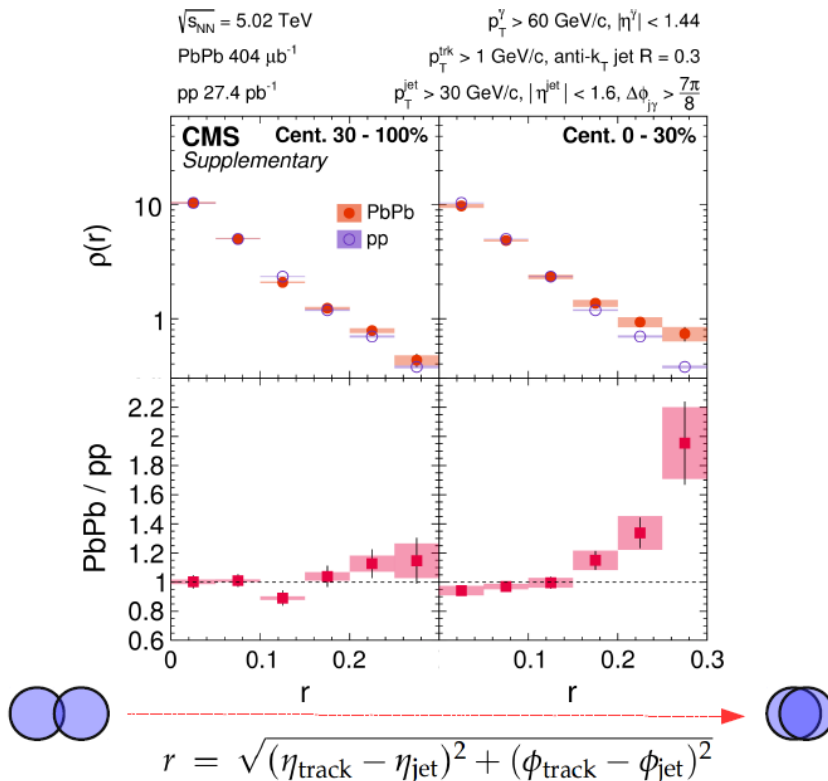
- In central collisions large fraction of energy at large R

$$\rho(r) = \frac{1}{\delta r} \frac{\sum_{\text{jets}} \sum_{\text{trk} \in [r_a, r_b]} (p_T^{\text{trk}} / p_T^{\text{jet}})}{\sum_{\text{jets}} \sum_{\text{trk} \in [0, r_f]} (p_T^{\text{trk}} / p_T^{\text{jet}})}$$

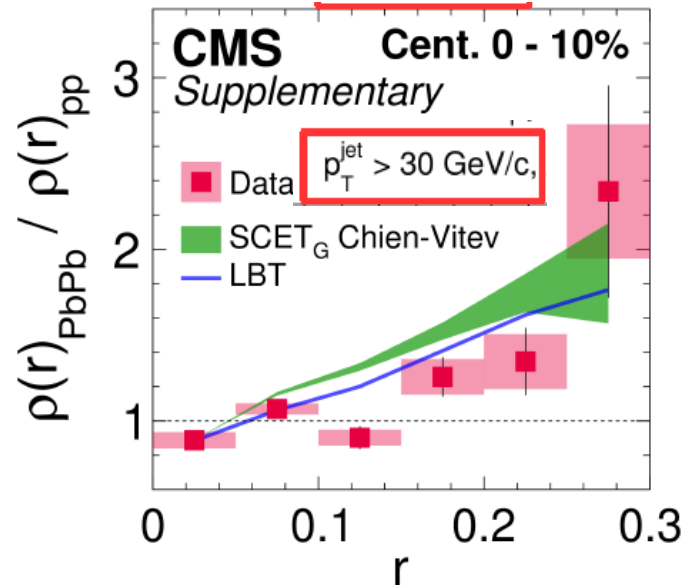


$\rho(r)$ normalized to unity over $r < 0.3$

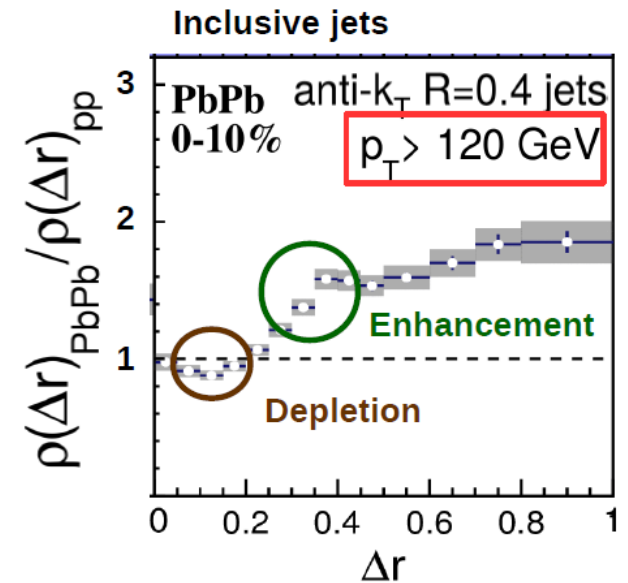
- increased quark jet fraction in gamma-tagged jets?
- or effect from different jet p_T



arXiv:1809.08602
Gamma-tagged-jet



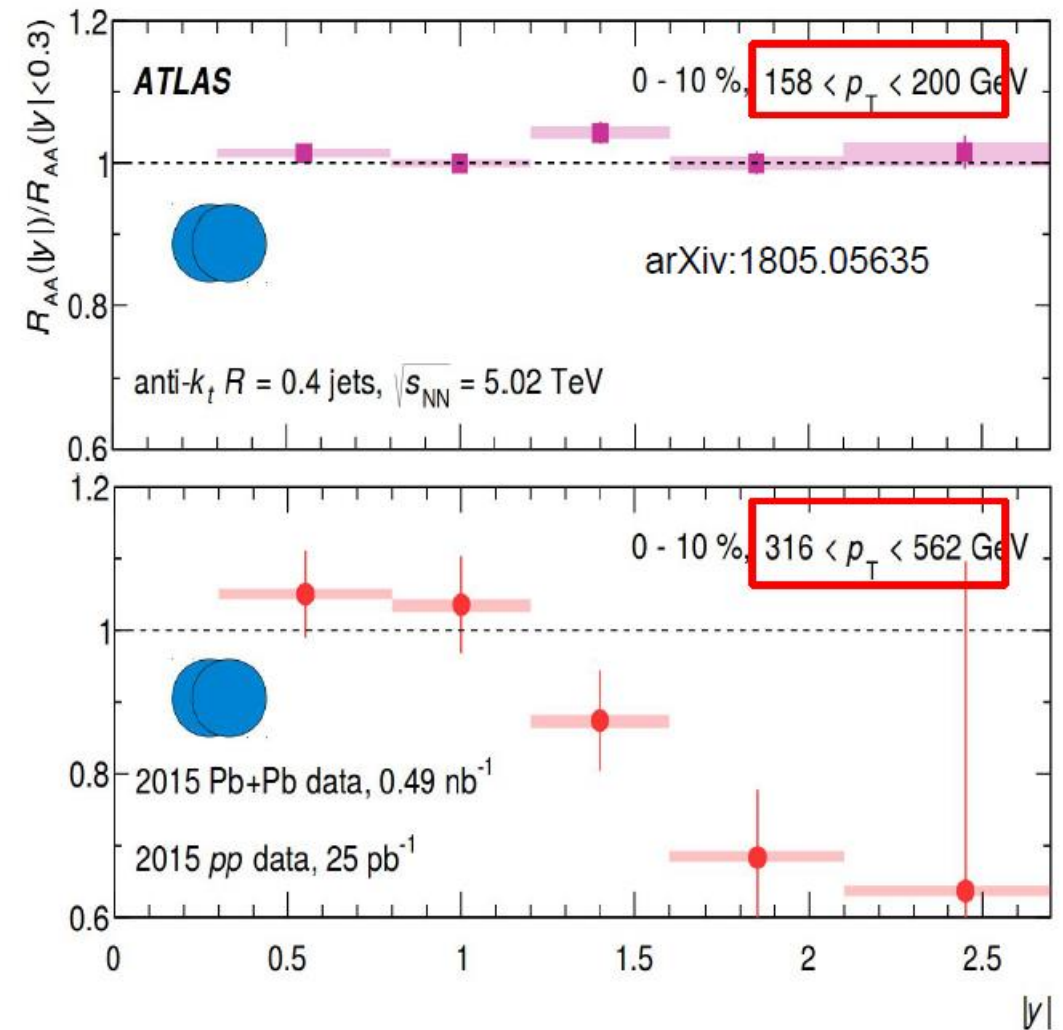
JHEP 05 (2018) 006



Quark vs. gluon jets: rapidity dependence

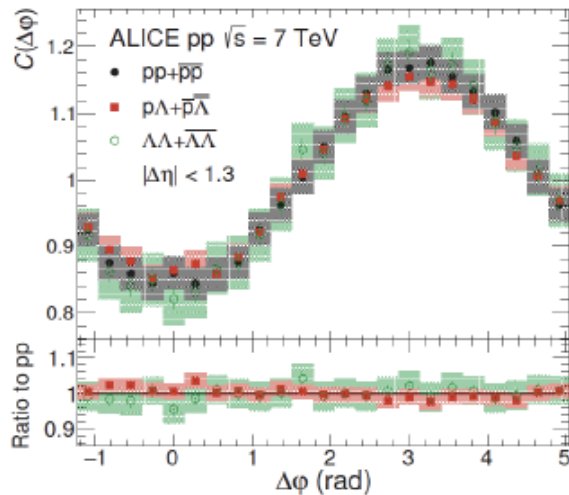
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- More quark jets at larger y expected
- Quark jets should lose less energy than gluon jets
- But production spectra at forward y are falling more steeply



arXiv:1805.05635

Radim Slovak, Thursday



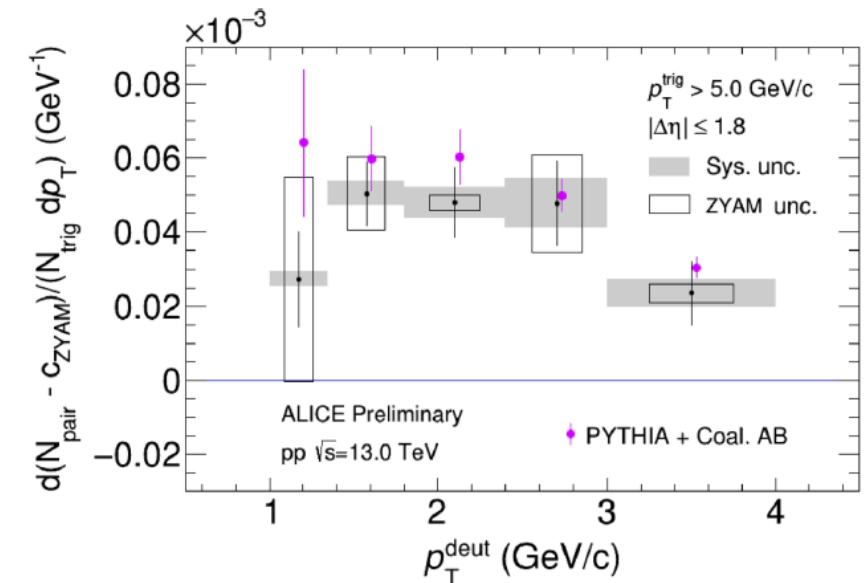
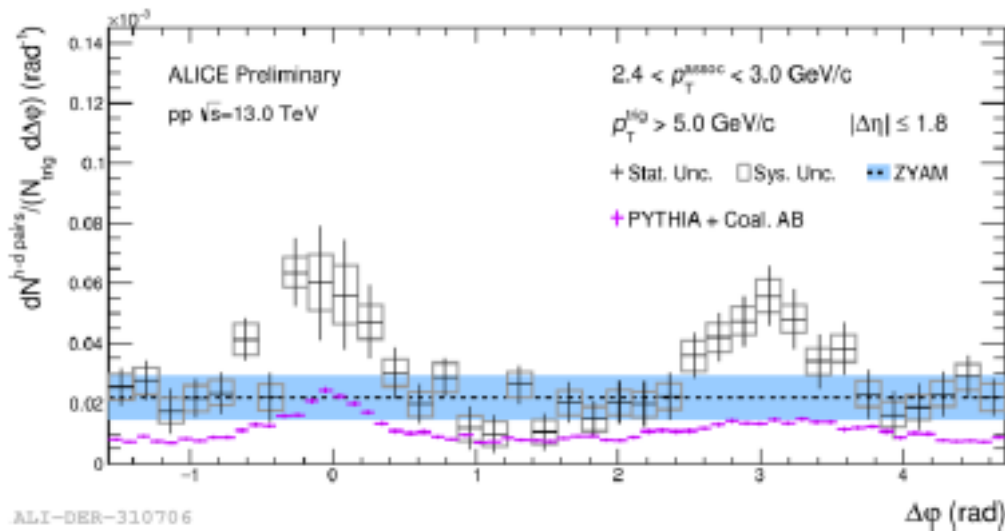
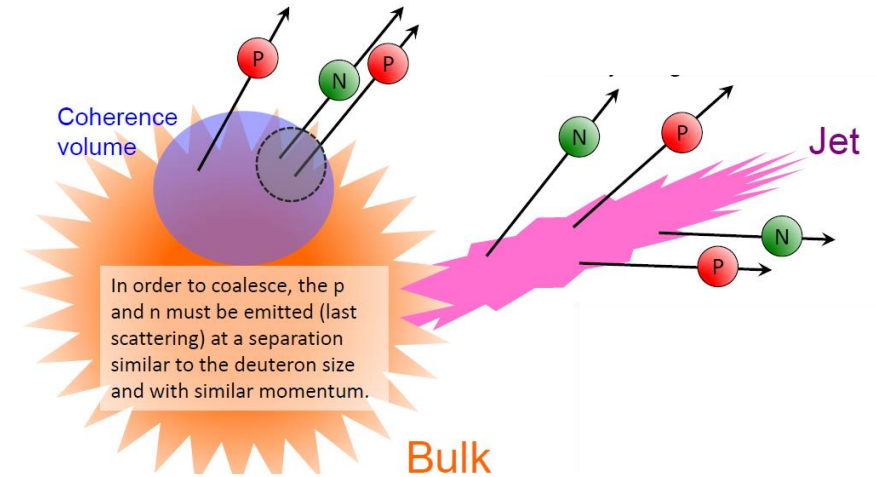
Eur. Phys. J. C (2017) 77:569

- How are deuterons formed in Jets \rightarrow Coalescence? *Brennan Schaefer, Tuesday*

$$E_d \frac{d^3 N_d}{dp_d^3} = B_2 \left(E_p \frac{d^3 N_p}{dp_p^3} \right)^2$$

d binding energy: ~ 2 MeV

coalescence: $p_0 = 100$ MeV/c



many measurements covering a wide range of jet observables presented at this conference

- also in pp there are still surprises
- no significant effect of quark/gluon differences in jet quenching
- energy from quenching ends up in soft fragments and large radii
- For many jet observables, peripheral AA and pp are very similar
 - => no large CNM effects; no large jet quenching in peripheral AA
- With possible QGP in p-A (or even high mult. pp):
 - => Will there be jet quenching?
 - => How to measure it?
- new observables for jet substructure will provide additional insight
- need for systematic model comparisons of all observables