Inclusive jet measurements in pp and Pb-Pb collisions with ALICE

James Mulligan (Yale University), on behalf of the ALICE Collaboration



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Jet yields are suppressed in heavy-ion collisions

$$R_{AA} = \frac{\frac{1}{\langle T_{AA} \rangle} \frac{1}{N_{\text{event}}} \frac{d^2 N}{dp_T d\eta}\Big|_{AA}}{\frac{d^2 \sigma}{dp_T d\eta}\Big|_{pp}}$$

Inclusive jet measurements show that jets in central Pb-Pb collisions lose on average ~10-20% of their energy, depending on $p_{T,jet}$

The energy loss fraction gradually decreases as $p_{T,jet}$ increases





Can we distinguish jet energy loss models using jet R_{AA} ?

- All models have strong quenching, decreasing with $p_{\rm T}$
- There are slight differences in the absolute level of quenching, and the p_T-dependence of quenching

ATLAS jet R_{AA} measurement at 5.02 TeV from $p_T = 100-1000$ GeV

High precision!



What about at low p_T ? \longrightarrow Strongest p_T -dependence

How well do we understand jet R_{AA} ?



Can we distinguish the *R*-dependence of jet energy loss?

- Do we recover induced gluon radiation and/or medium recoil? (Less suppression as R increases)
- Or do smaller R jets tend to be more collimated, and therefore less quenched? (More suppression as R increases)



Can we achieve sufficient experimental precision to distinguish whether jet R_{AA} increases or decreases with jet R?

James Mulligan, Yale University

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ALICE charged jets

- No modification in ratio R=0.2/R=0.3
- CMS jet R_{AA}
 - No significant modification R=0.2-0.4
- ATLAS RCP
 - Significant modification for • R=0.2-0.5
- Jet shapes (ALICE, CMS) show modification, hadronjet coincidence measurement (ALICE) shows no significant intra-jet broadening from *R*=0.2-0.5, …



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Measurements do not provide a clear picture





ALICE reconstructs jets at midrapidity ($\eta < 0.7$) in pp, p-Pb, Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}} = 2.76 - 13$ TeV

Charged particle jets (charged jets)

• High-precision tracking down to $p_{T,track} = 150 \text{ MeV}/c$





• Addition of particle information from the EM calorimeter down to $p_{T,cluster} = 300 \text{ MeV}/c$



EMCal φ acceptance: 108°



Most ALICE jet measurements use charged particle jets

Today, I will focus on *full jets* (charged + neutral)

- Full jets allow a direct comparison to theory
- But significant experimental complication!
 - And reduced statistics due to limited coverage



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Inclusive jet measurement in pp, Pb-Pb at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$

- 1. Measure jet R_{AA} for R=0.2-0.4
- 2. Measure Pb-Pb jet cross-section ratio



- Three main pieces to the analysis:
 - Measure the jet p_T combine track p_T and EMCal p_T
 - Subtract the combinatorial background event-by-event
 - Correct the jet p_T for detector and resolution effects
- Improvements relative to the 2.76 TeV ALICE analysis
 - Extend to R=0.4
 - Allows examination of modification to jet shape
 - Refine analysis technique
 - Better understanding of our tracking and calorimetry
 - Utilization of embedding-based jet p_T correction



We measure the inclusive pp jet cross-section for $p_{T,jet} = 20-140$ GeV/c at 5.02 TeV as a reference for jet R_{AA}





The measurement is consistent with POWHEG + Pythia8





We measure the Pb-Pb jet spectrum in 0-10% centrality for $p_{T,jet} = 40-140 \text{ GeV}/c$





The first full jet R_{AA} measurement at $p_{T,jet} < 100 \text{ GeV/c}$ at 5.02 TeV Similar suppression observed in R=0.2 and R=0.4





ALICE R=0.4 jet RAA is consistent with ATLAS R=0.4 jet RAA





Charged particle jets and full jets are consistent



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ALICE full jet *R*_{AA} at 5.02 TeV is similar to 2.76 TeV for *R*=0.2, with hint of increase





Measurements compared to theoretical predictions:

LBT provided in arxiv:1809.02525 *PRC 91 (0549098)* Hybrid model provided by Daniel Pablos

JHEP 10 (2014) 19 JHEP 03 (2017) 135

JHEP 03 (2016) 53 JHEP 03 (2018) 10

 $SCET_G$ provided by Haitao Li

arxiv:1801.00008 PLB 769 (242) **JEWEL** (generated internally, Ritsuya Hosokawa) *JHEP 03 (2013) 80 JHEP 07 (2017) 141 EPJ C (2016) 76:695*



All models qualitatively describe the R_{AA} But quantitatively, most models have slight tension with the data





The ratio of jet crosssections *R*=0.2 / *R*=0.4 in pp provides a baseline for Pb-Pb

In pp, the jet crosssection ratio is also useful to disentangle hadronization and underlying event effects





No modification in Pb-Pb is observed compared to pp

Generally consistent with previous measurements at 2.76 TeV showing no significant modification in *R*~0.2-0.4





No modification in Pb-Pb is observed compared to pp

Models predict some modification, but our resolution is not good enough to distinguish them



Discussion



- 1. The measured jet R_{AA} contains sufficient precision to distinguish models at low p_T , to an extent
 - However, the models use different input spectra, different medium evolution, different hadronization, different leading track biases, and different ways of fixing model parameters...
 - What does it mean for a model to be "consistent" or "inconsistent" with measured R_{AA}?
- 2. With the current statistical precision and systematics, we cannot experimentally distinguish *R*-dependence of models
 - Increased statistics will improve the statistical and unfolding uncertainties — not clear to what extent
 - ATLAS/CMS can measure jet R_{AA} for R=0.2-0.4 at high-p_T with high precision at 5.02 TeV — this may distinguish the R-dependence of models (e.g. pQCD vs. Hybrid model)

Summary



New pp and Pb-Pb inclusive full jet measurements from ALICE at 5.02 TeV





Jet cross-section ratio R = 0.2 / R = 0.4

Jet R_{AA} with measured pp reference for R = 0.2, 0.4

Thank you!

Backup



Suppress combinatorial jets by requiring jets to contain a 5 GeV/c charged track







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