



Anne M Sickles
I ILLINOIS

Jets in Nuclear Collisions

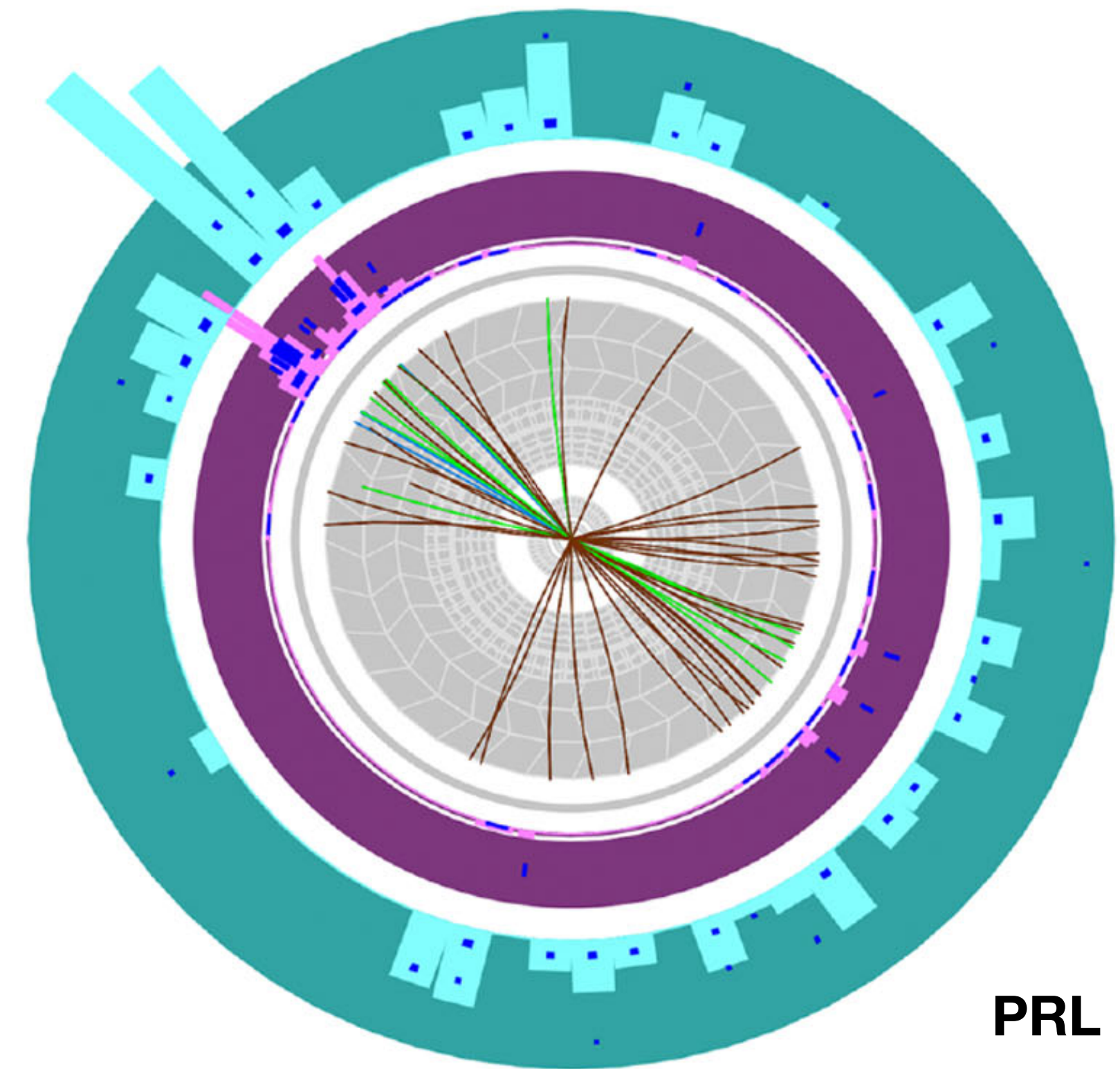
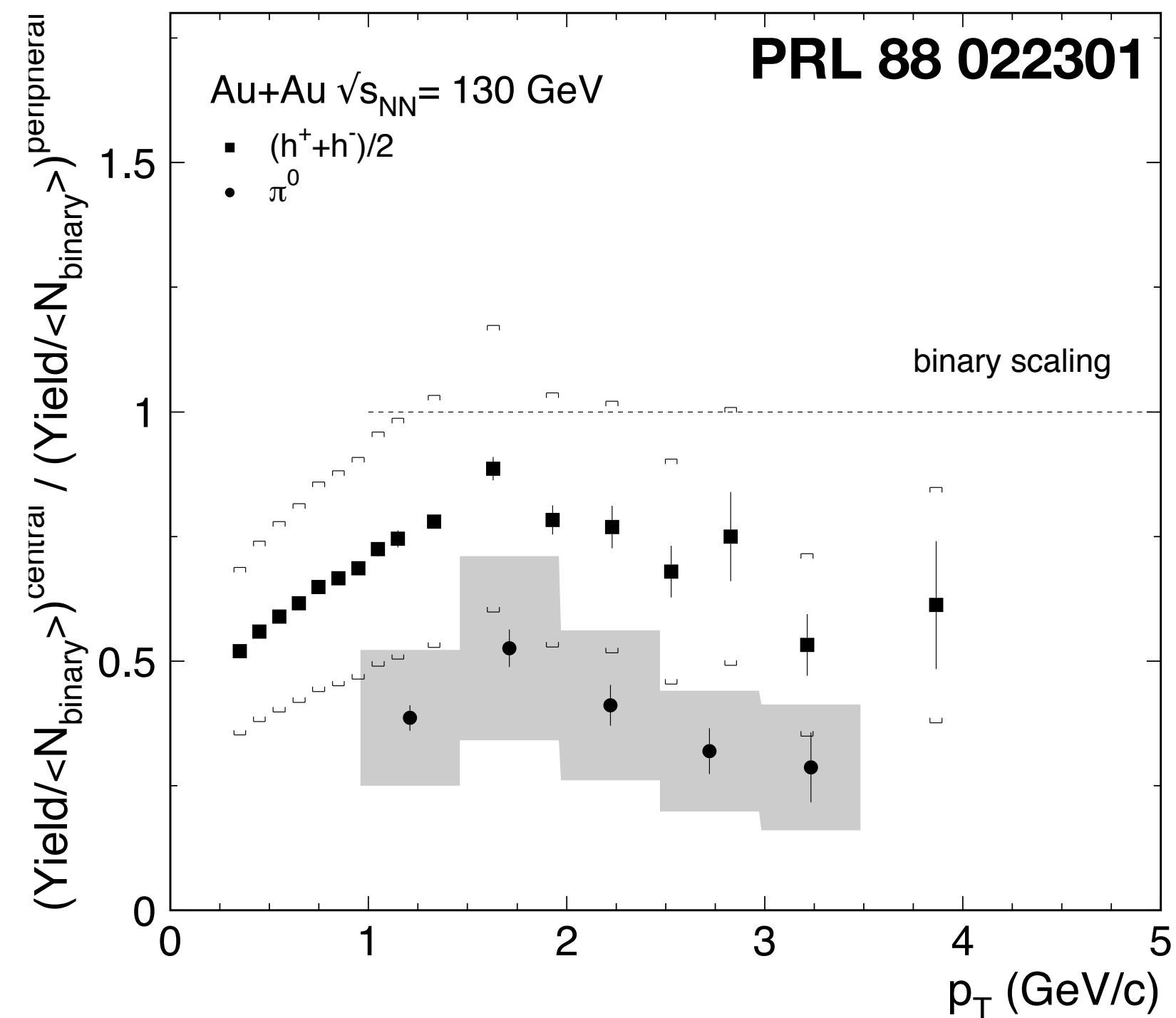
there are a lot of new jet results!

	Perla 1 st Floor	Casinò 1 st Floor	Volpi 1 st Floor	Mosaici-1 3 rd Floor	Mosaici-2 3 rd Floor
Monday PM2	COR	ELW	INI	SMA	QRK
Tuesday AM1	JET	INS	QHT	COL	CHI
Tuesday AM2	JET	QRK	INI	COL	SMA
Tuesday PM1	COR	HMU	THD	SMA	OHF
Wednesday AM1	JET	NTH	PHA	OHF	CHI
Wednesday AM2	JET	ELW	QHT	COL	PHA
Wednesday PM1	COR	INS	PHA	NTH	OHF
Wednesday PM2	JET	CHI	INI	COL	QRK

A lot of talks—this overview is incomplete!

jets in nuclear collisions–past

jet quenching observed from the earliest days of heavy ion running at the both RHIC and LHC

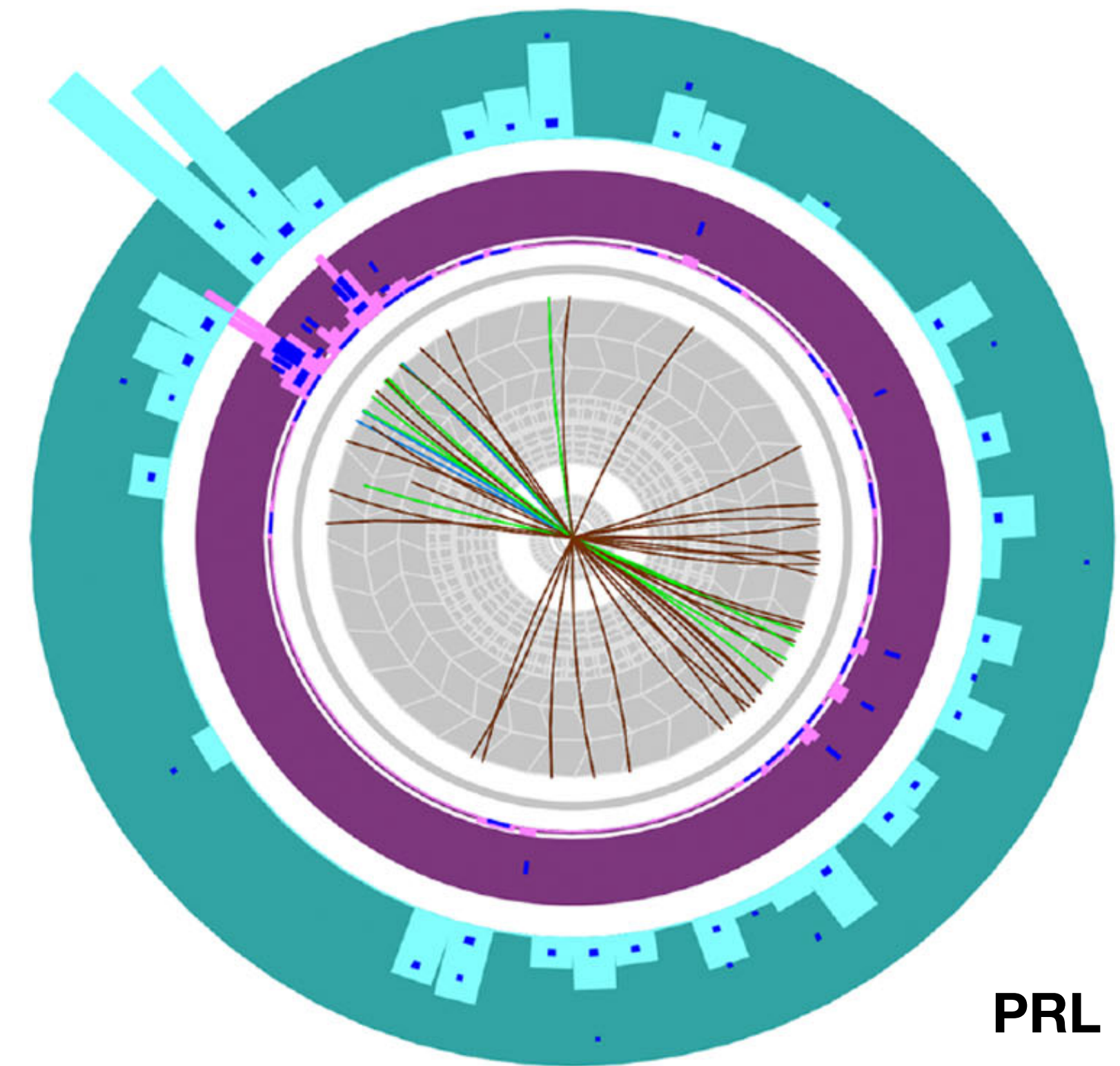
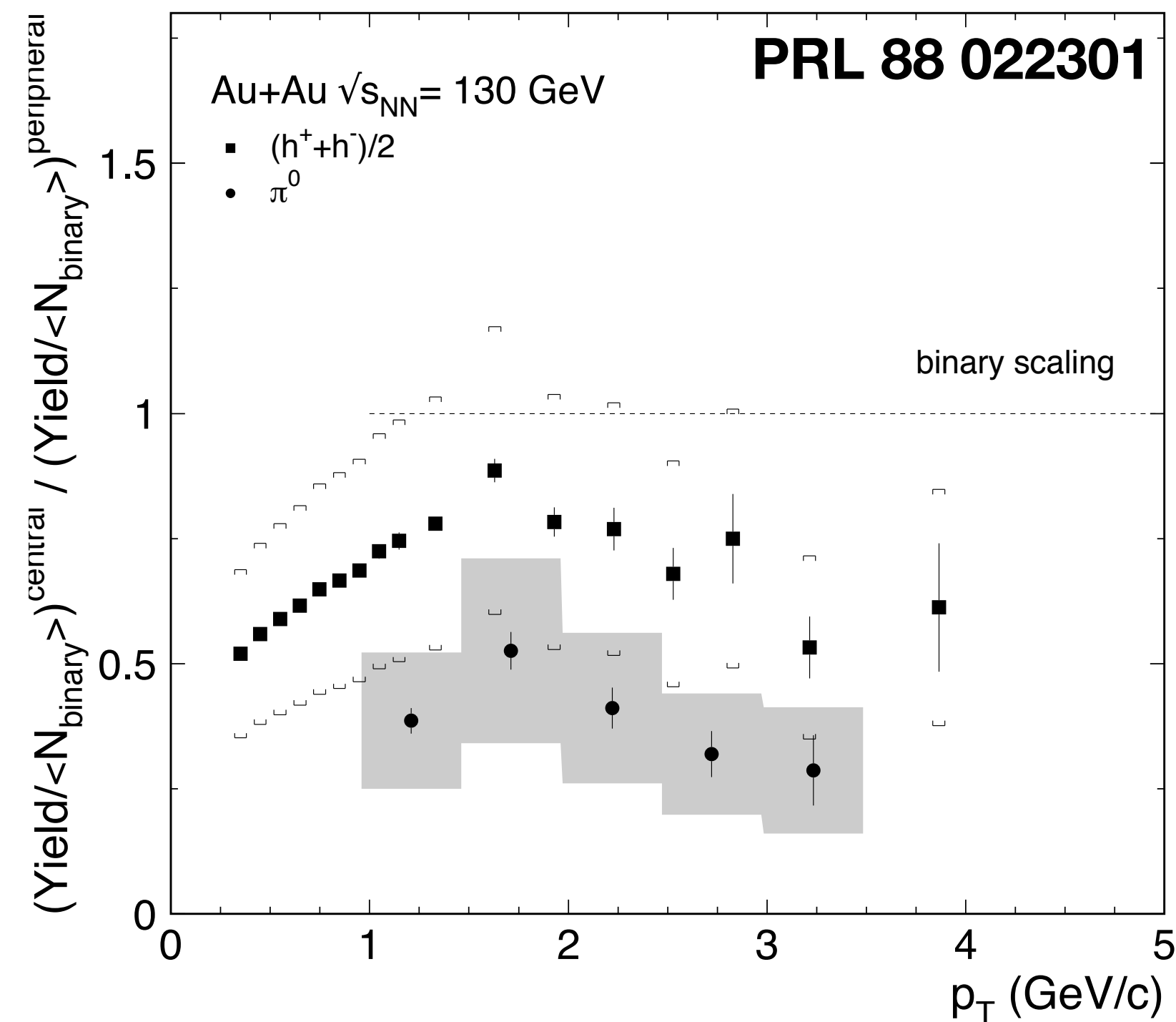


PRL 105 232303

our task today is not to demonstrate that jets are still quenched, but to understand how these jets are modified and what that means about the inner workings of the QGP

jets in nuclear collisions–past

jet quenching observed from the earliest days of heavy ion running at the both RHIC and LHC

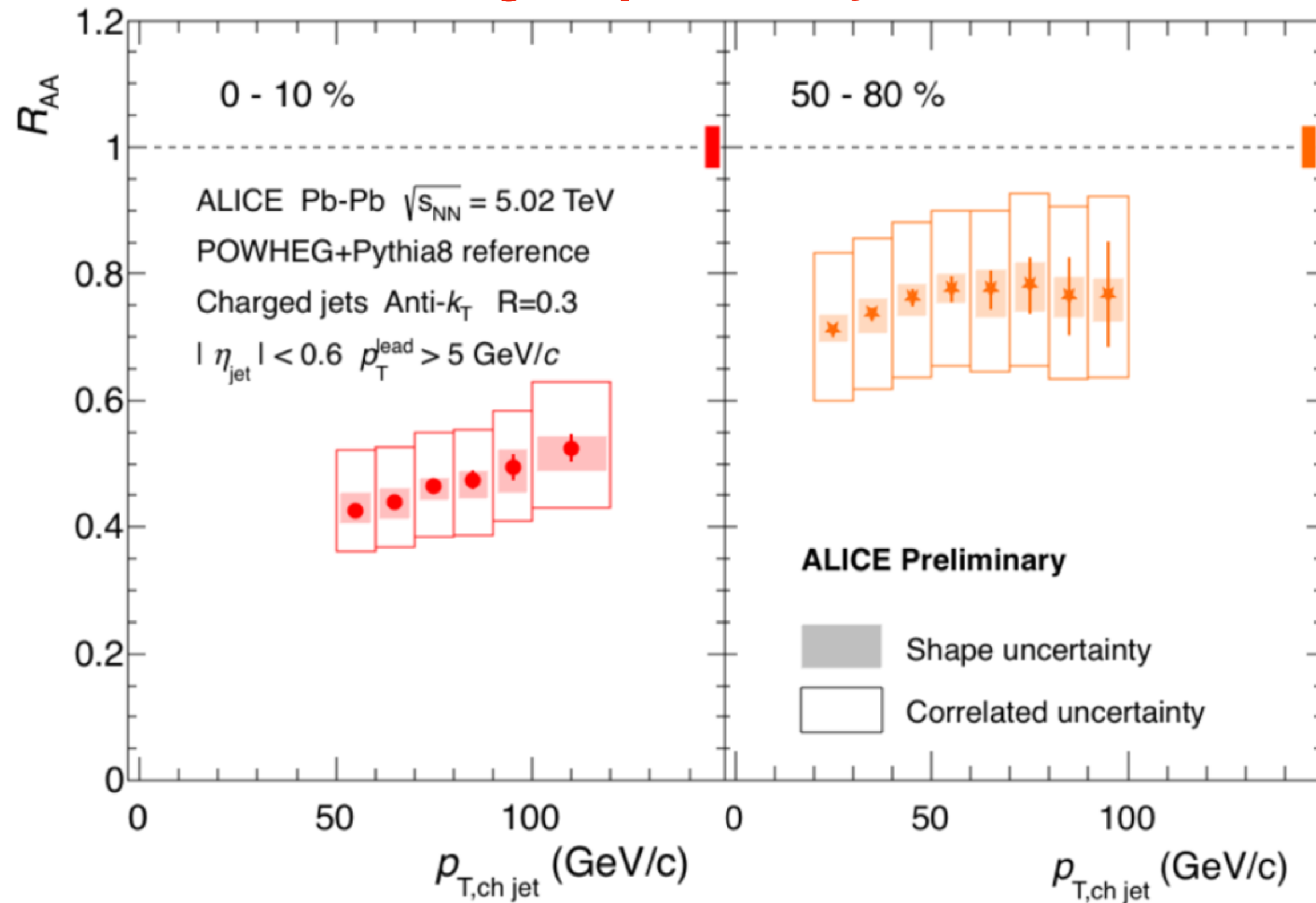


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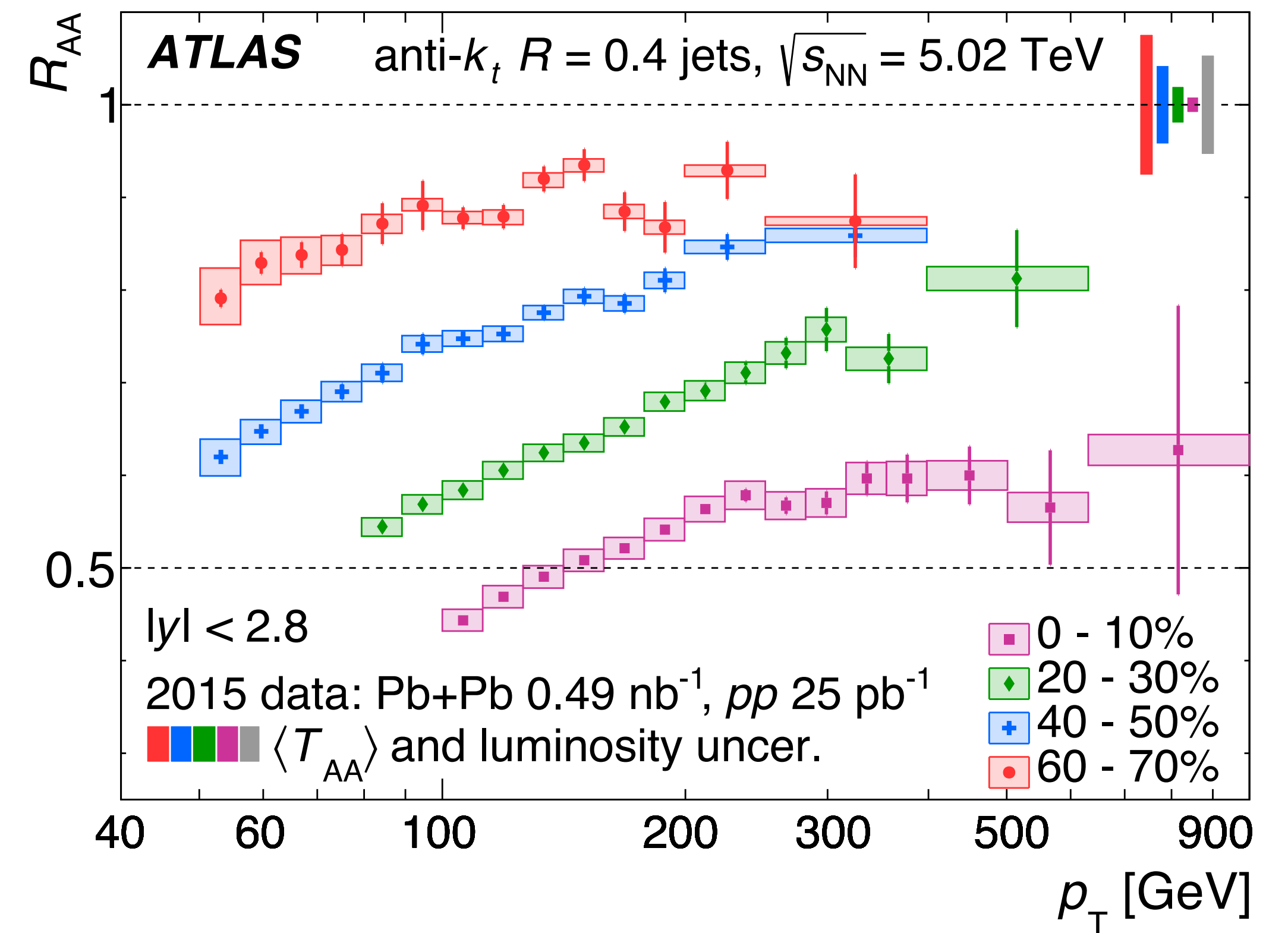
this demands controlled, systematic measurements & systematic theory

inclusive jets in PbPb collisions

charged particle jets



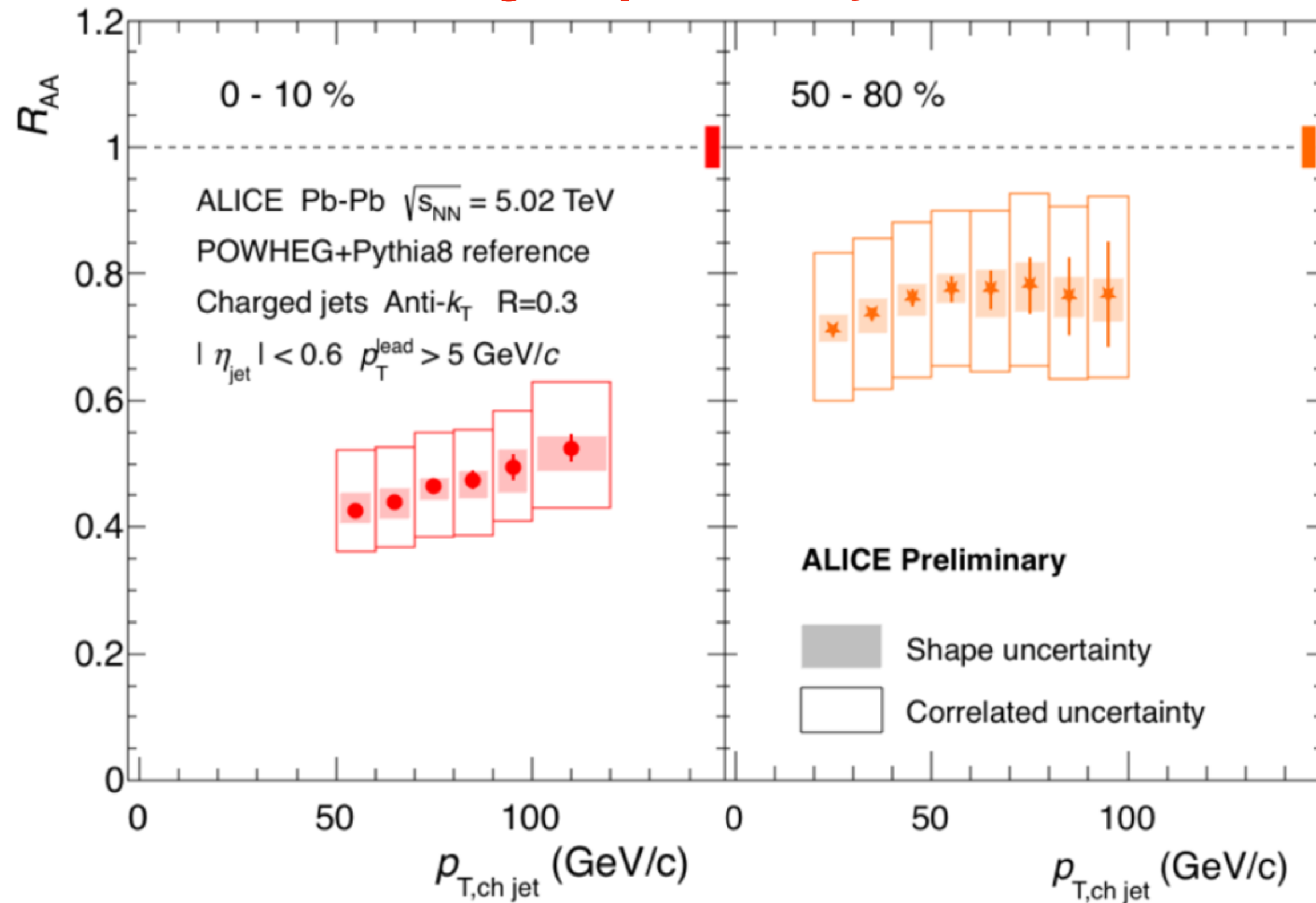
calorimeter jets



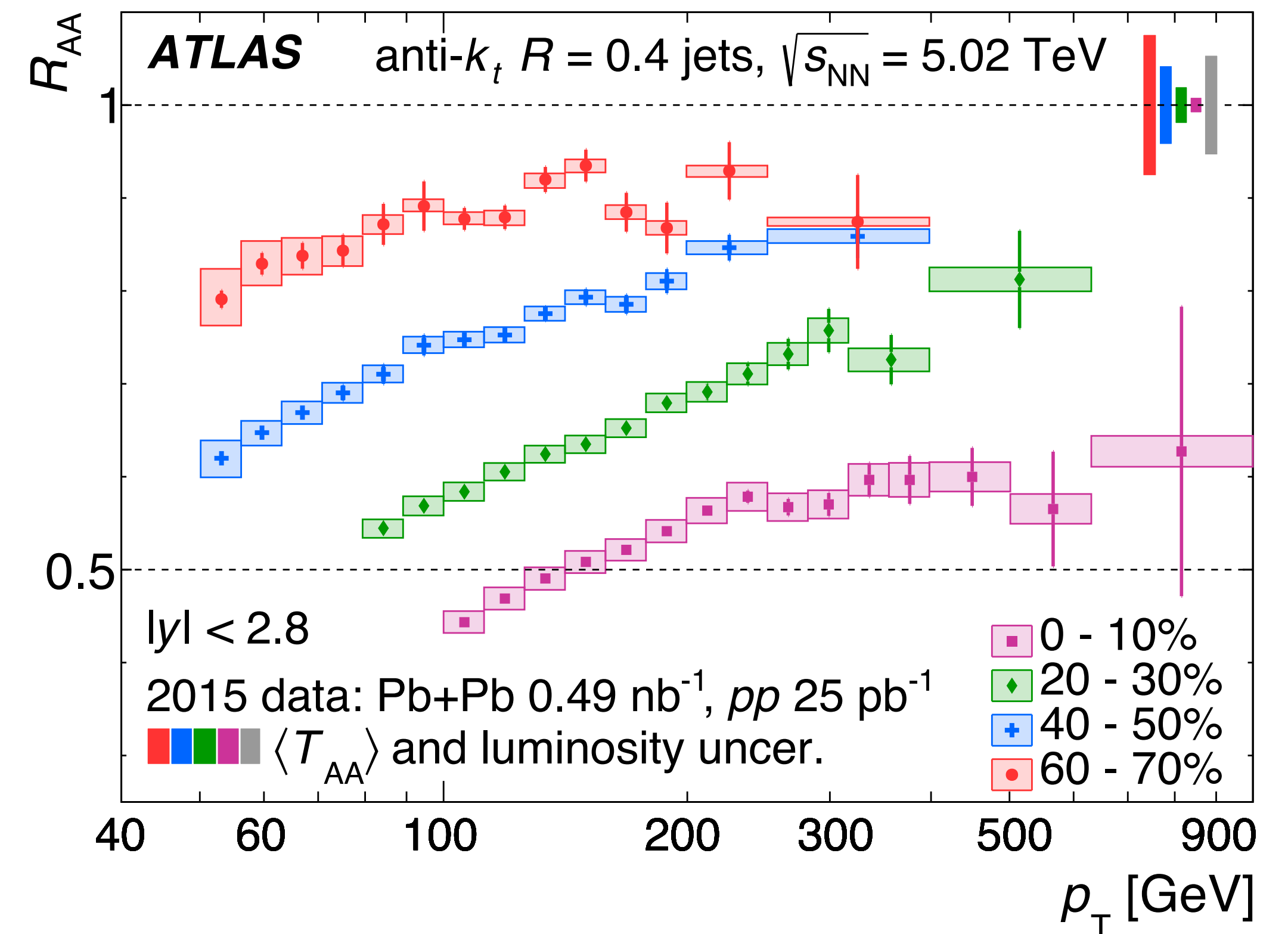
jet quenching from 50 GeV \rightarrow 1 TeV

inclusive jets in PbPb collisions

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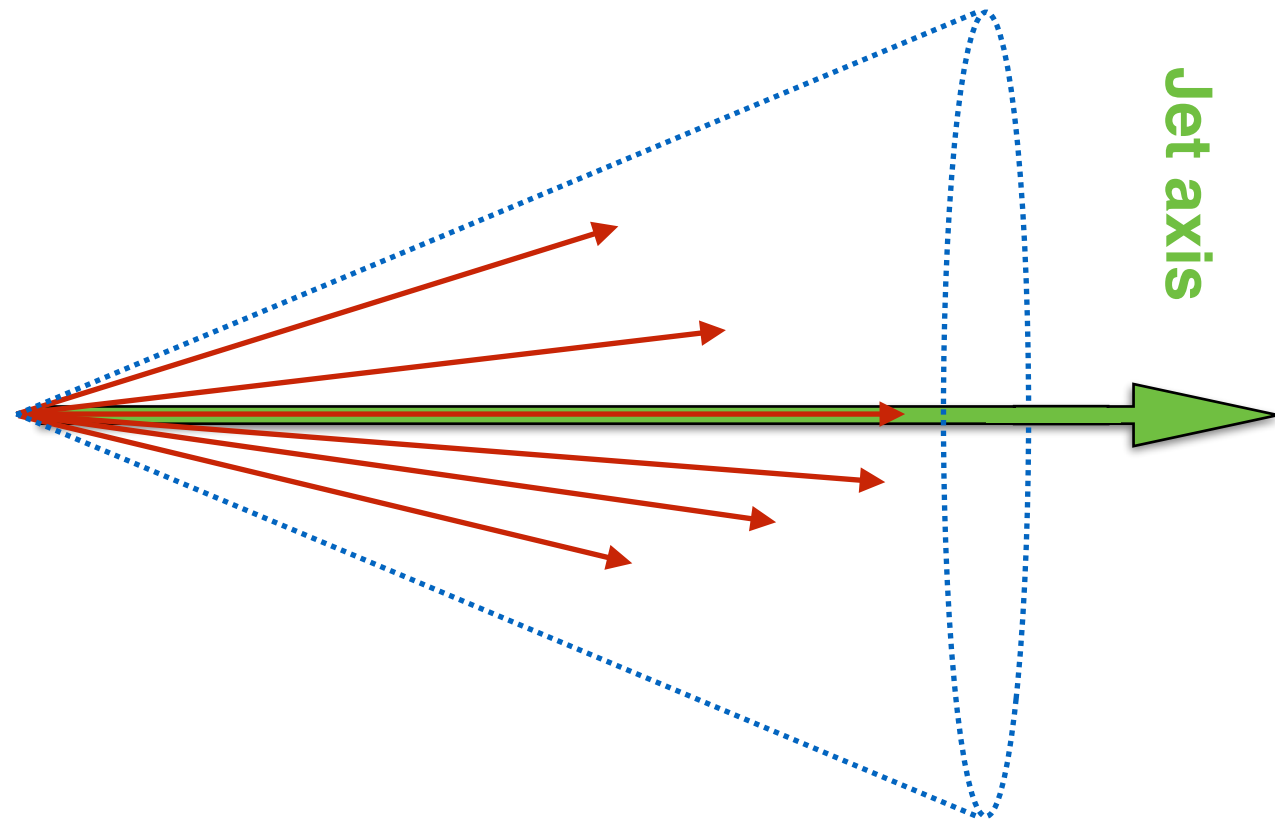
calorimeter jets



jet quenching from 50 GeV \rightarrow 1 TeV

what do we know about how particles make up these jets?

measurement of fragmentation functions

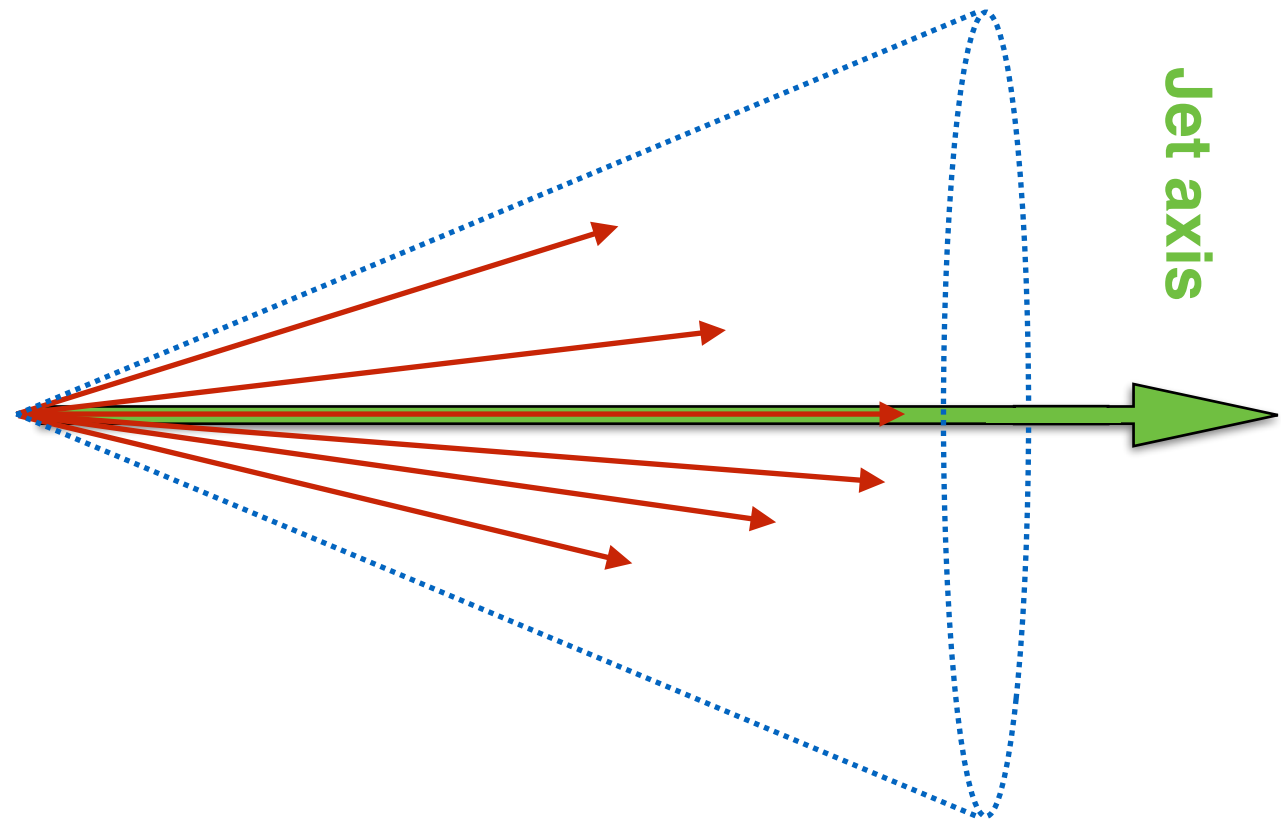


$$D(z) \equiv \frac{1}{N_{\text{jet}}} \frac{dn_{\text{ch}}}{dz}$$

$$z \equiv p_{\text{T}} \cos \Delta R / p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}}$$

$$D(p_{\text{T}}) \equiv \frac{1}{N_{\text{jet}}} \frac{dn_{\text{ch}}}{dp_{\text{T}}}$$

measurement of fragmentation functions

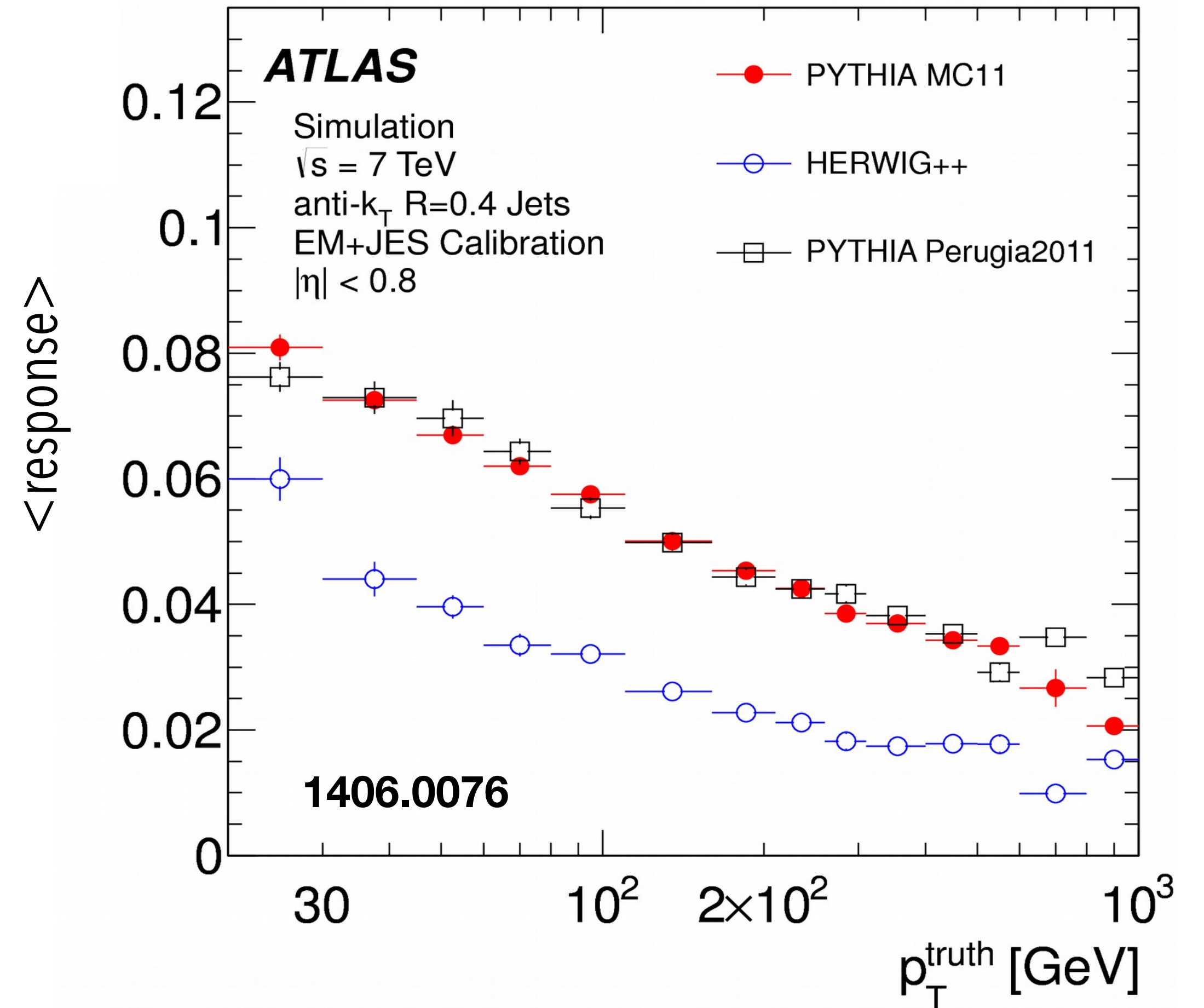


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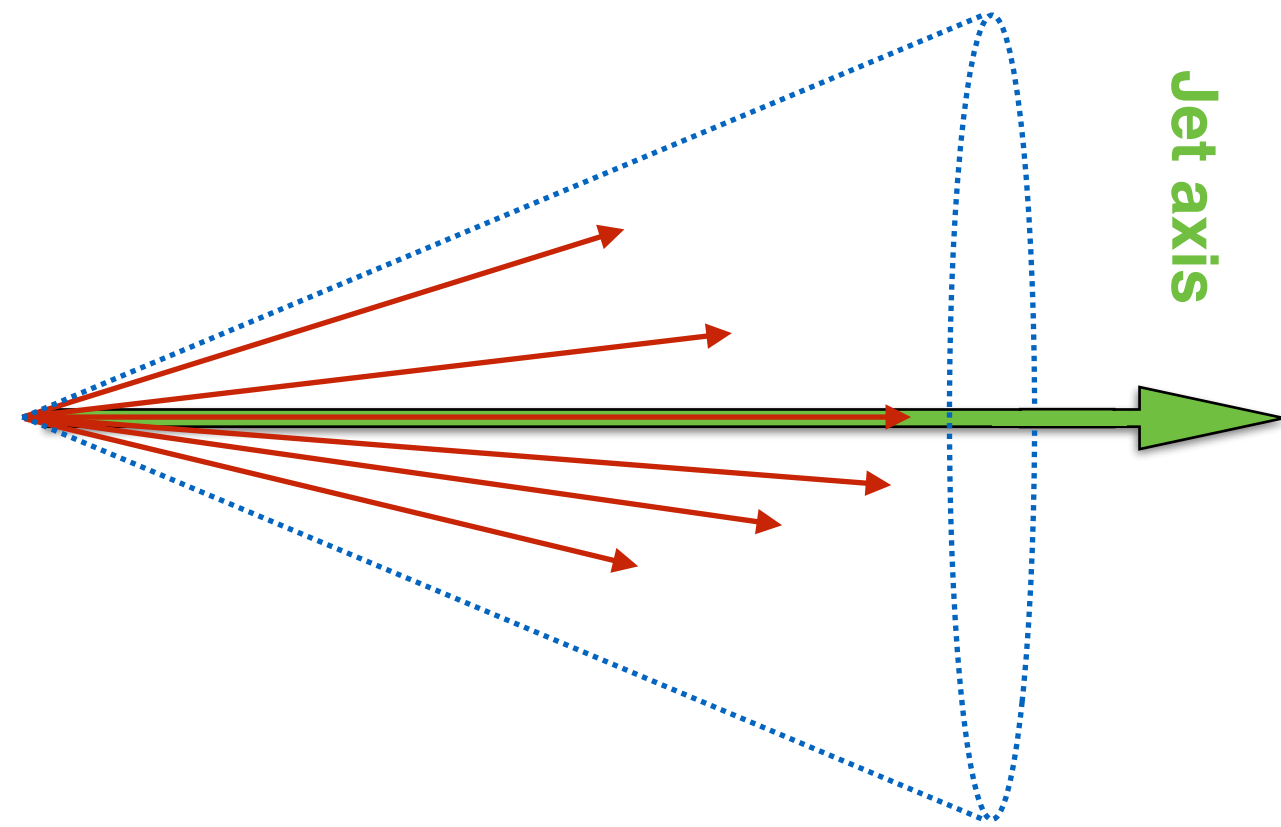
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(response to quark jets - response gluon jets)



measurement of fragmentation functions

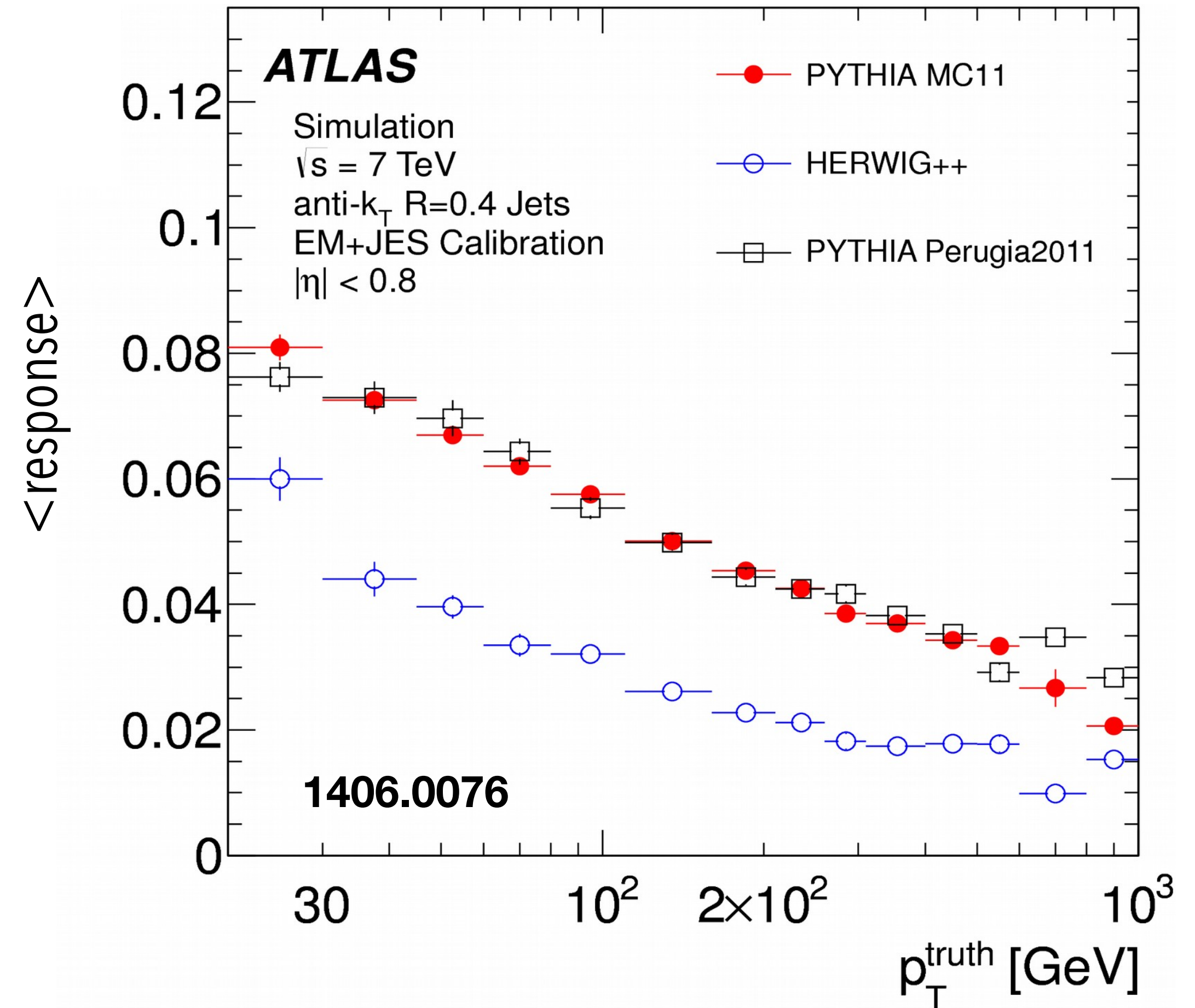


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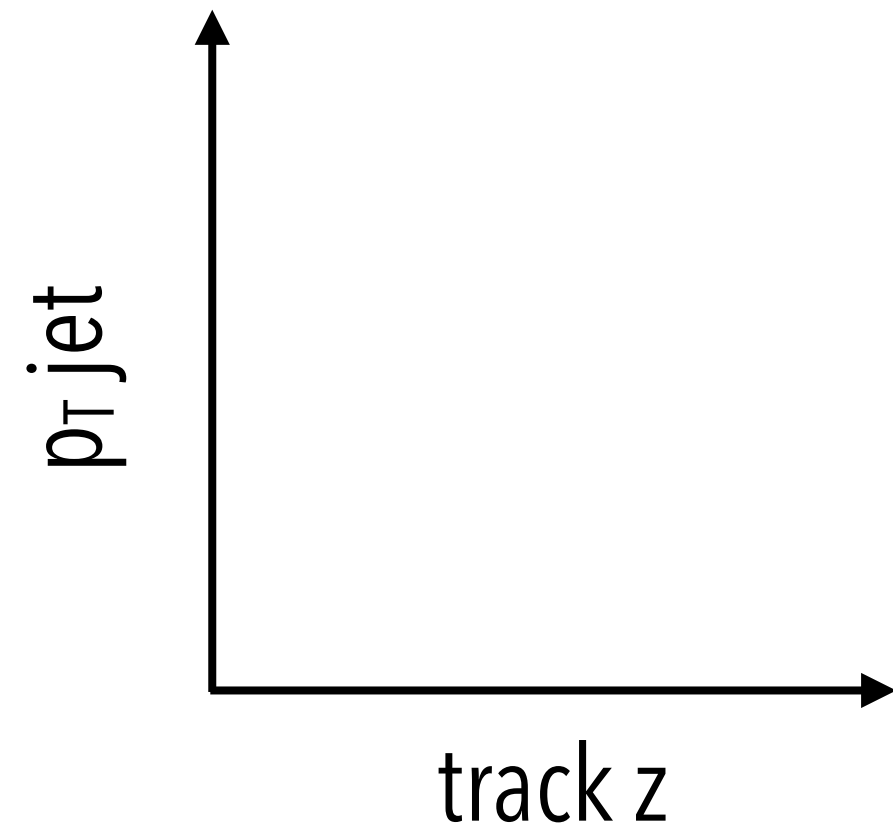
(response to quark jets - response gluon jets)



jet energy measurement is correlated with how the jet fragments!

2-dimensional unfolding

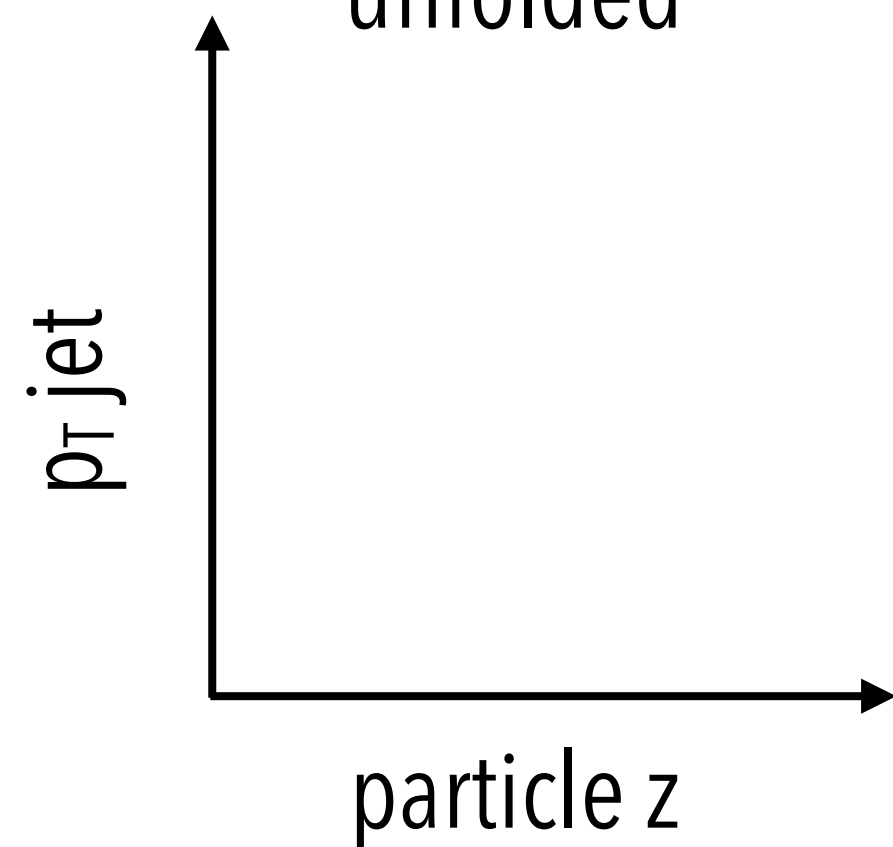
measured



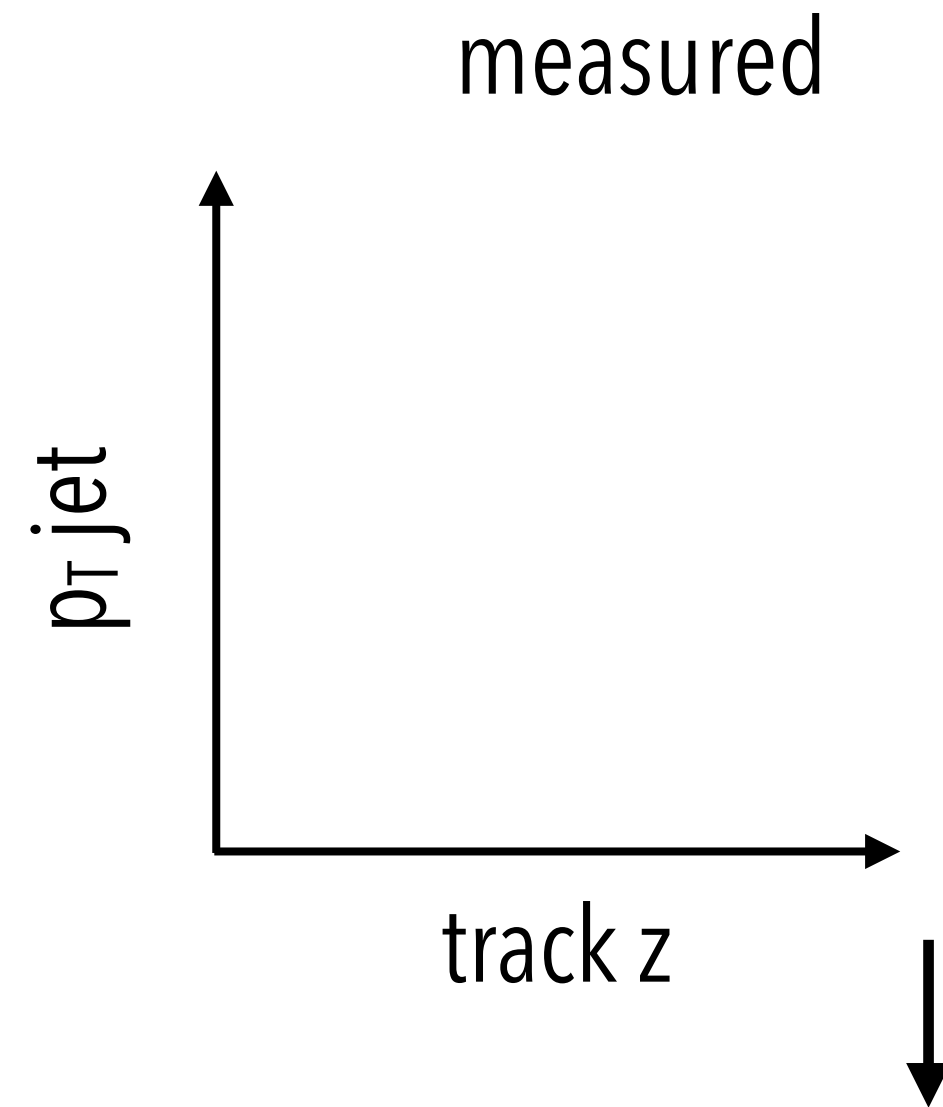
response matrix in $p_{T,\text{meas}}, p_{T,\text{true}}, z_{\text{meas}}, z_{\text{true}}$



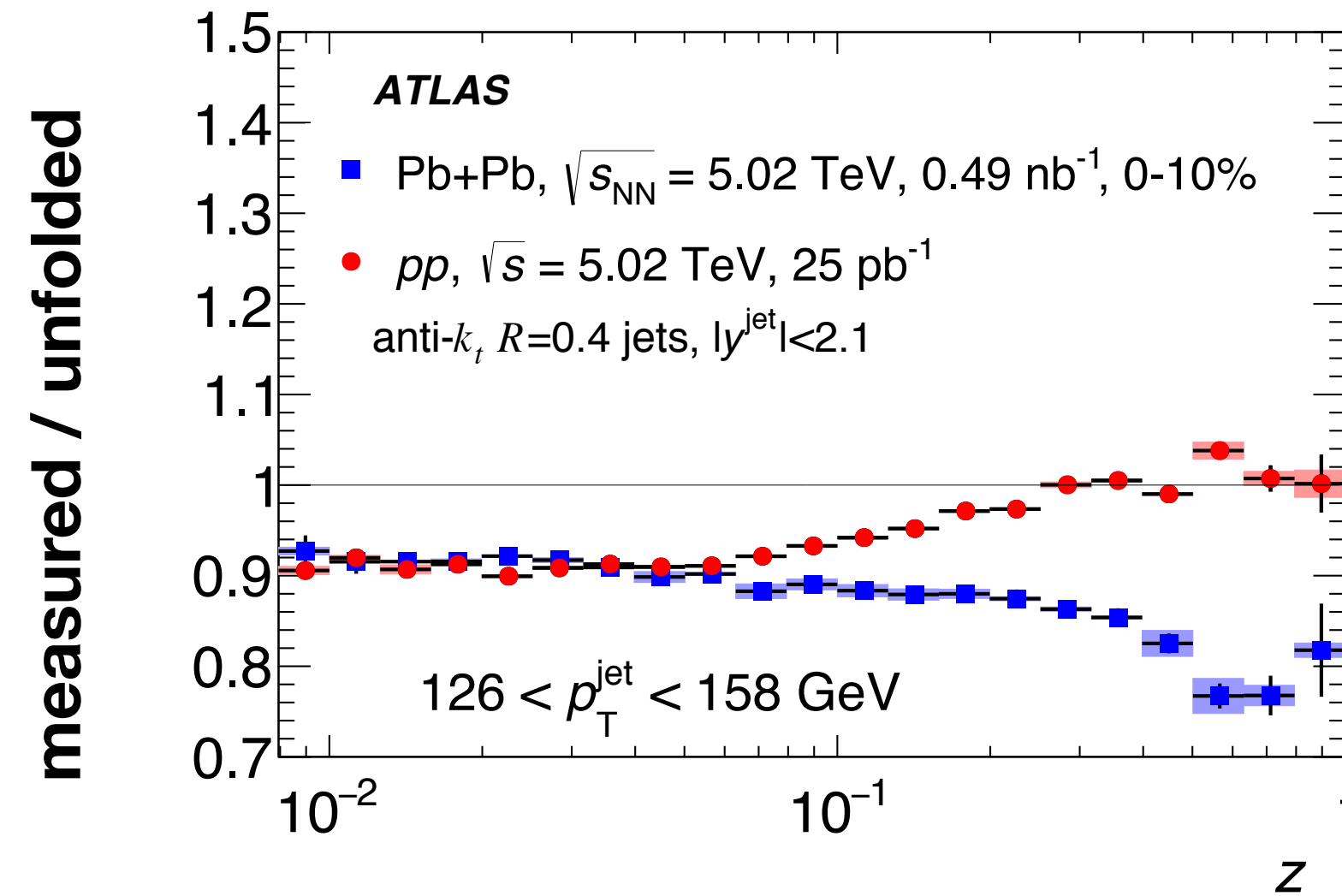
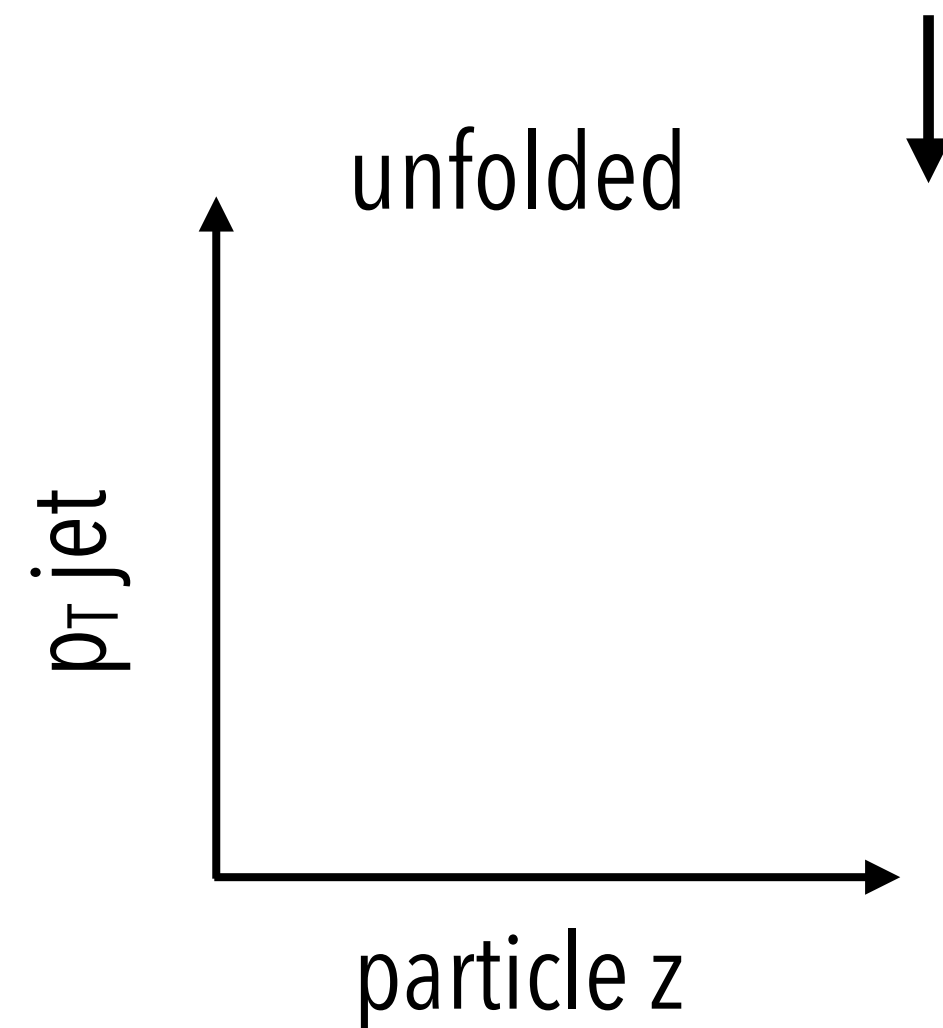
unfolded



2-dimensional unfolding

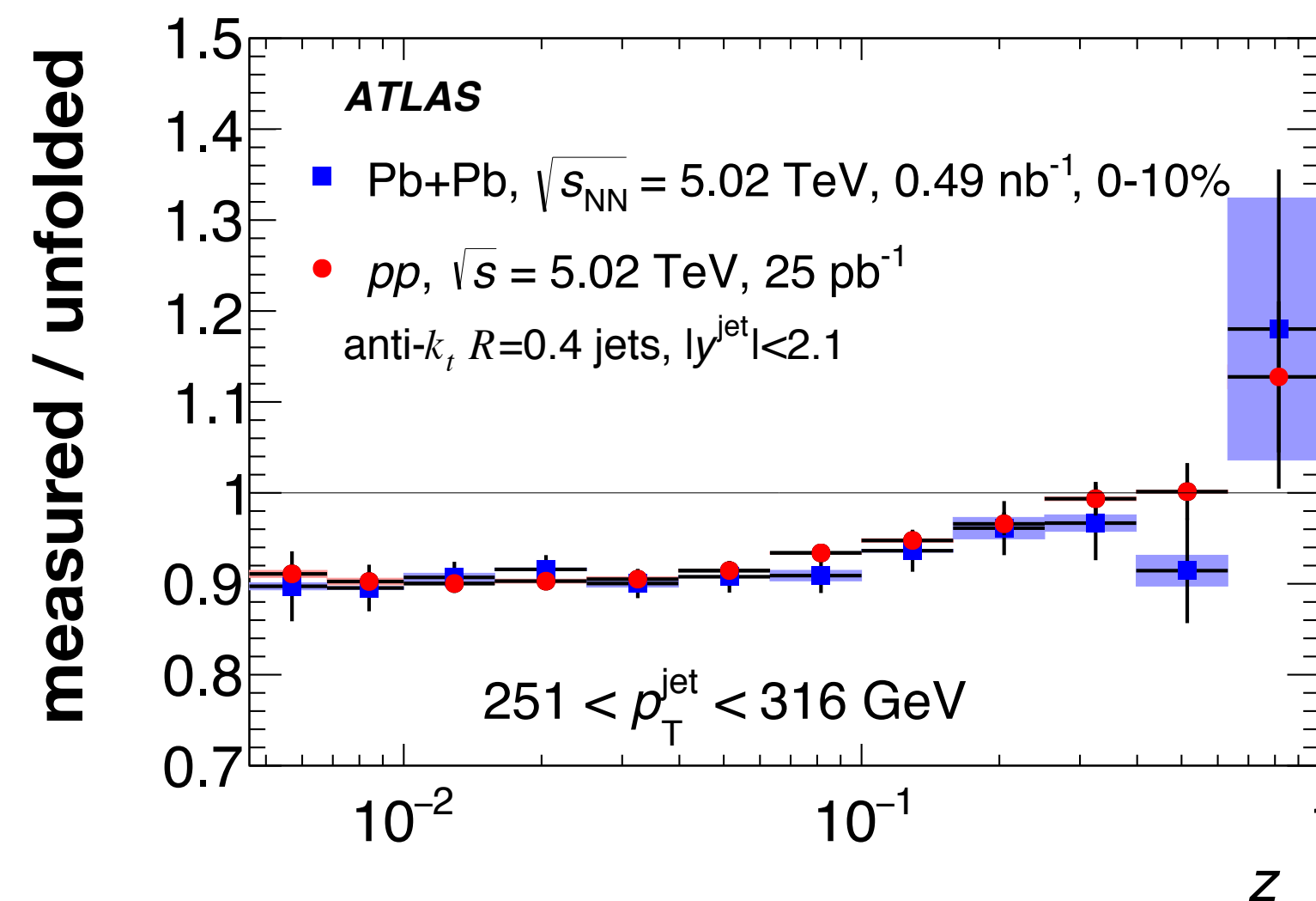


response matrix in $p_{T,\text{meas}}, p_{T,\text{true}}, z_{\text{meas}}, z_{\text{true}}$



$p_{T\text{jet}}$: 126 - 158 GeV

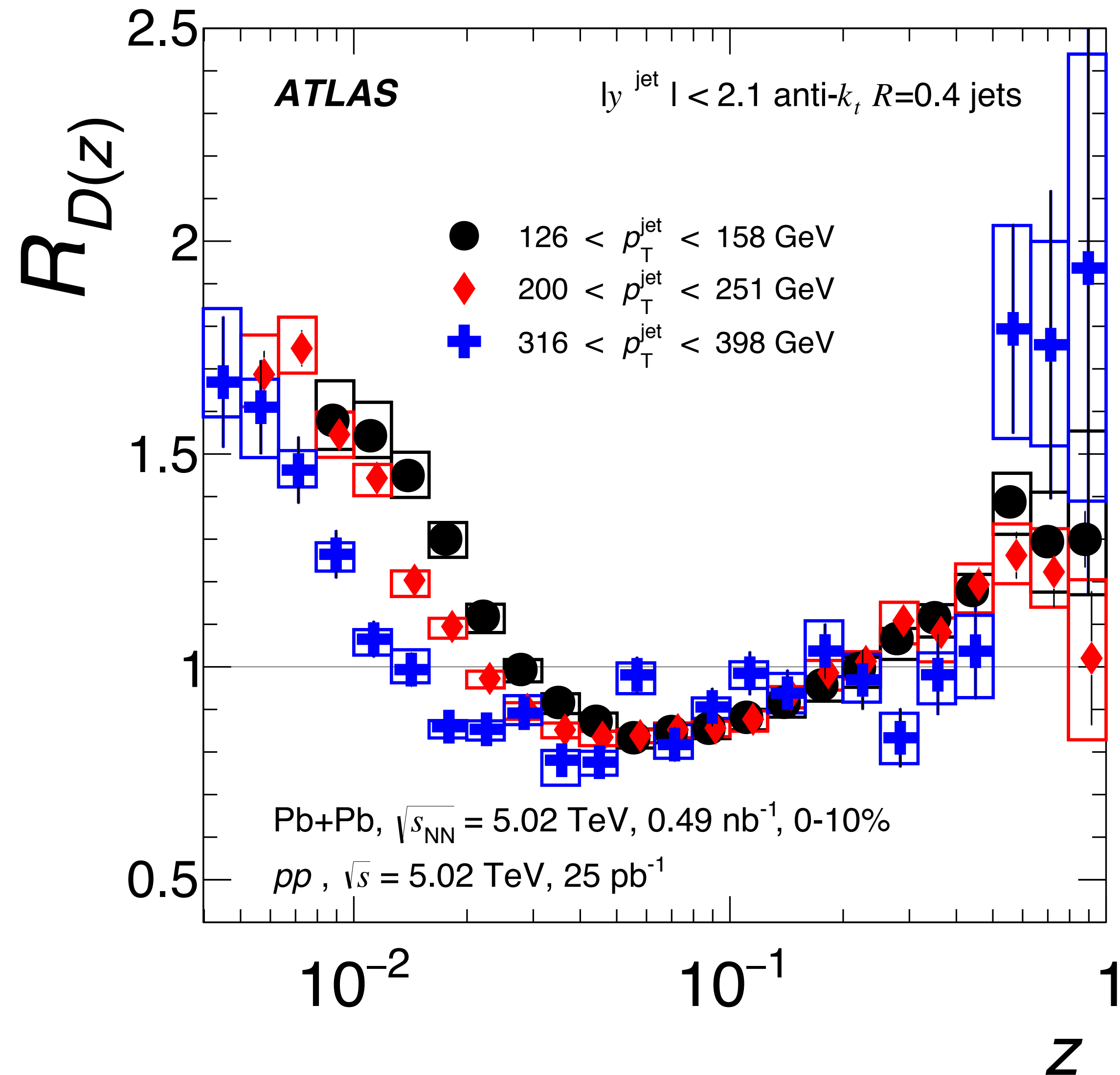
large JER centrality dependence to JER due to UE fluctuations



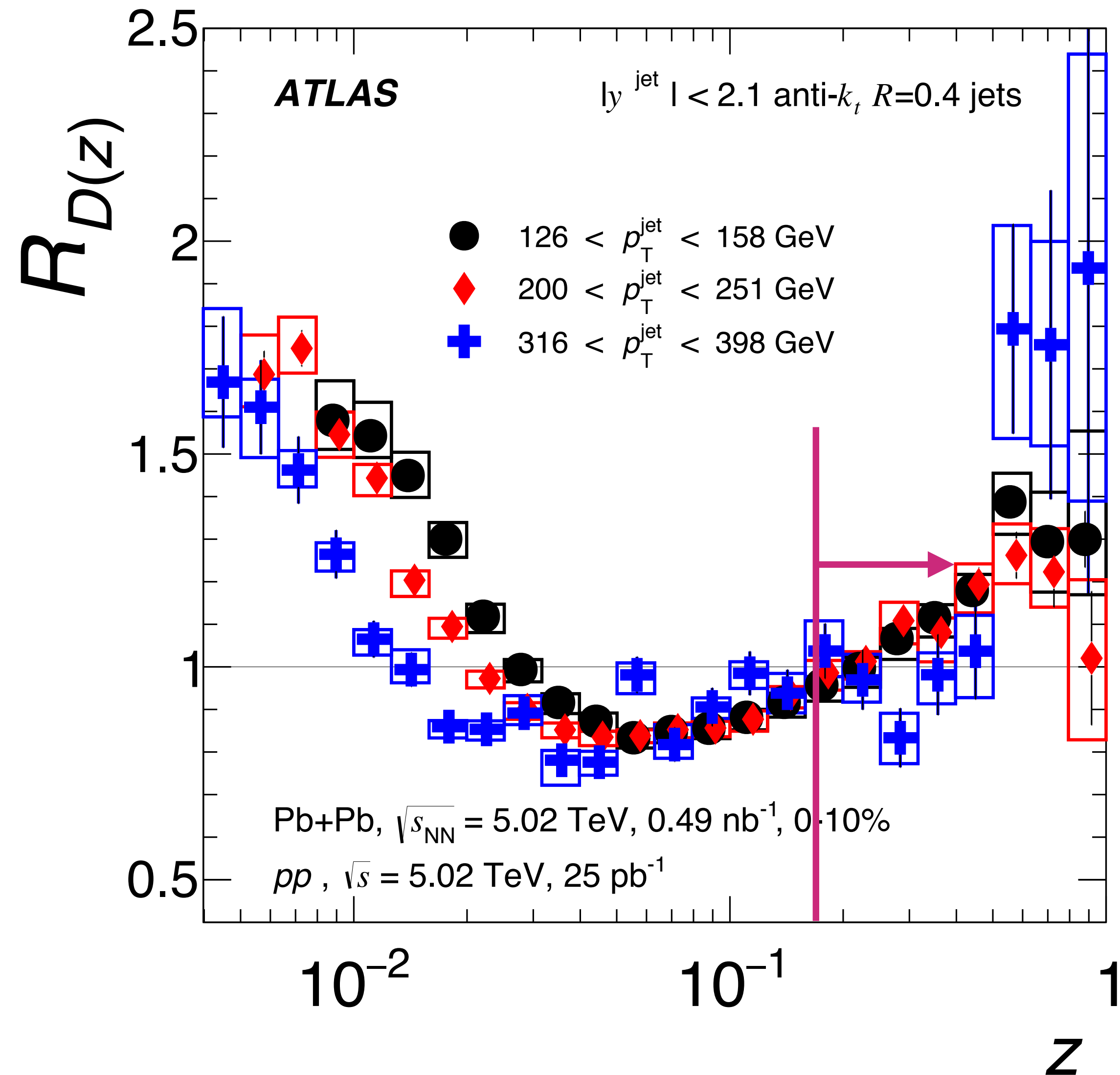
$p_{T\text{jet}}$: 251-316 GeV

**smaller UE effect
similar unfolding change in
pp & PbPb**

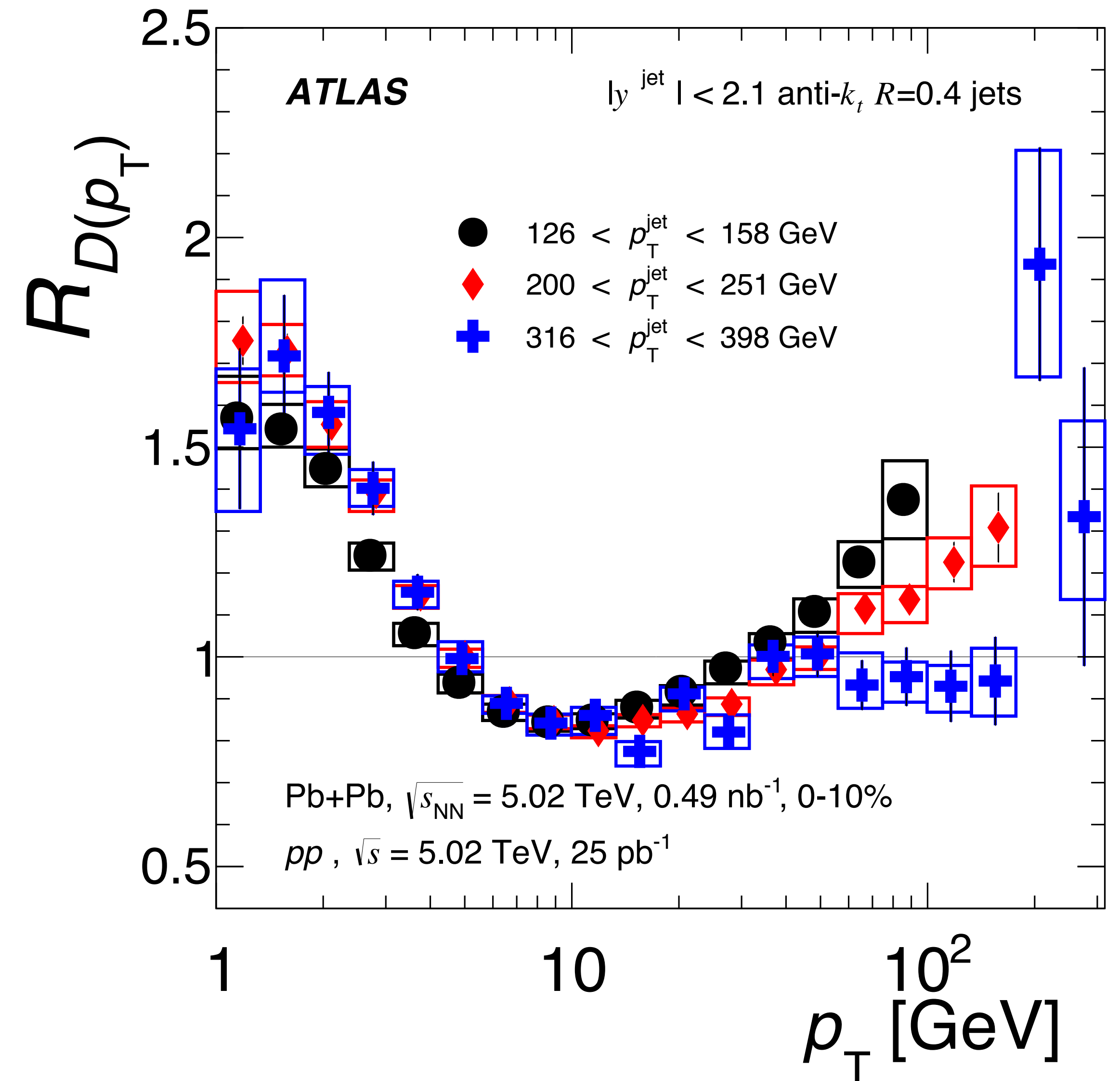
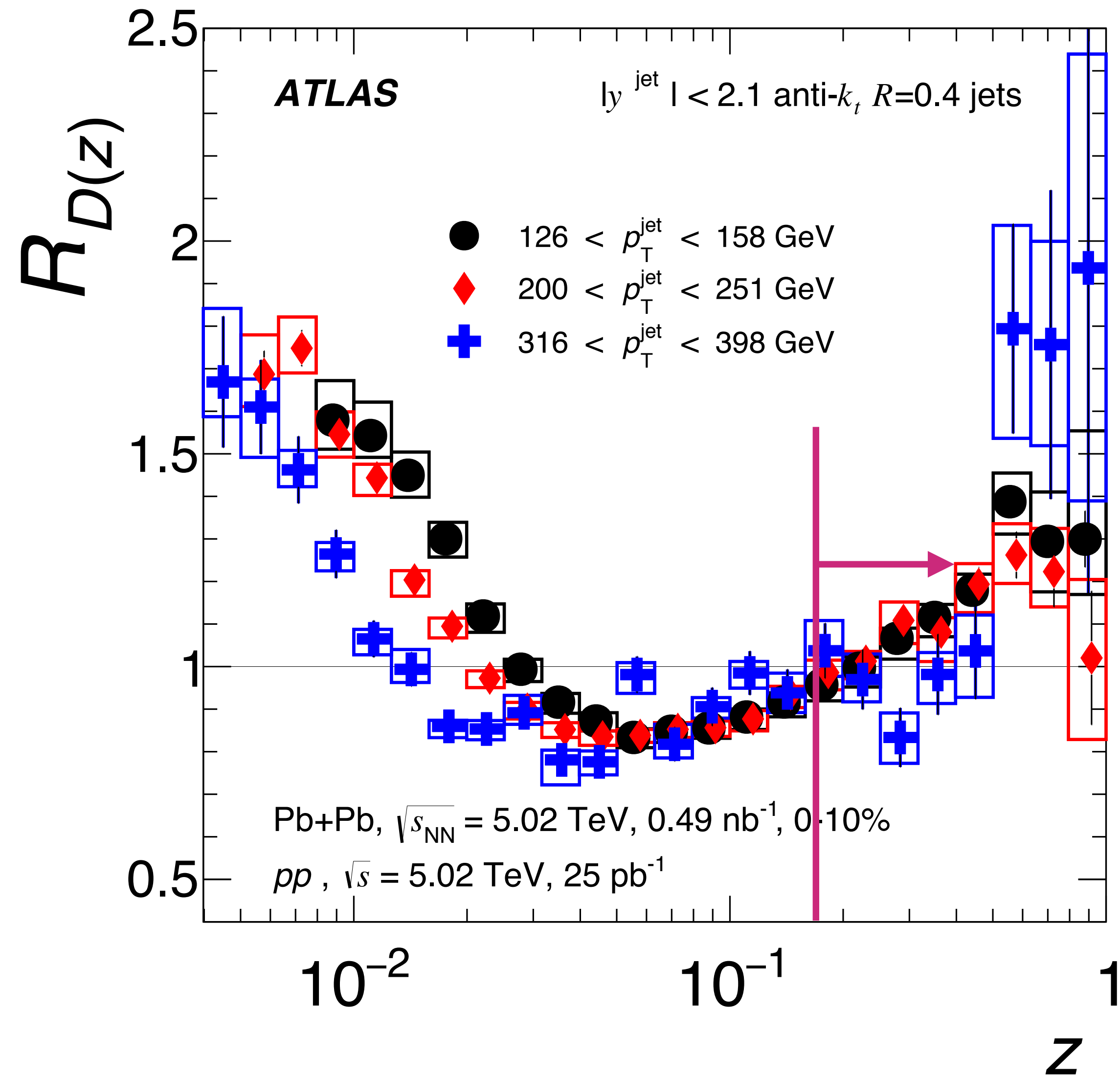
ratios of fragmentation functions in PbPb / pp



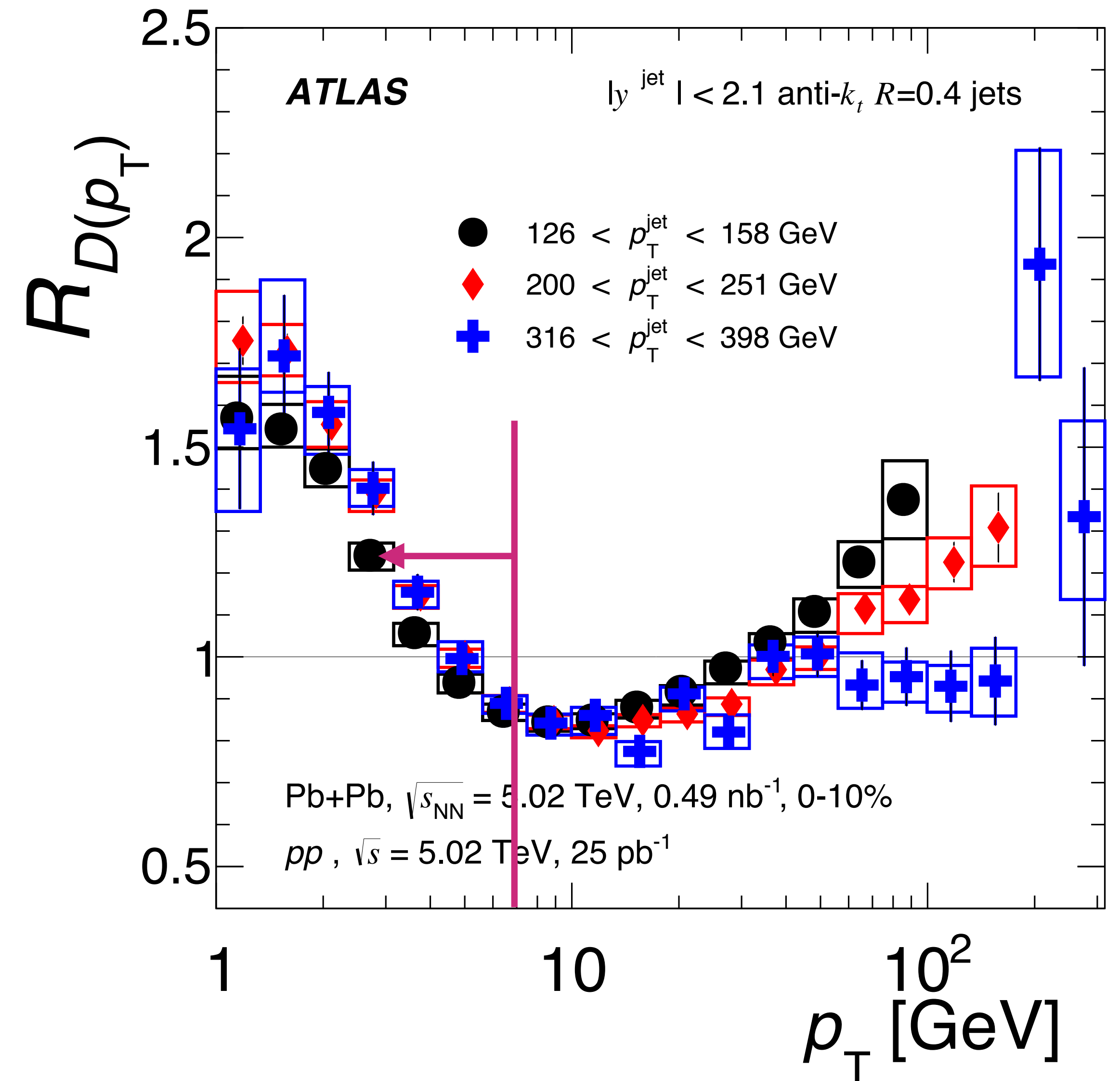
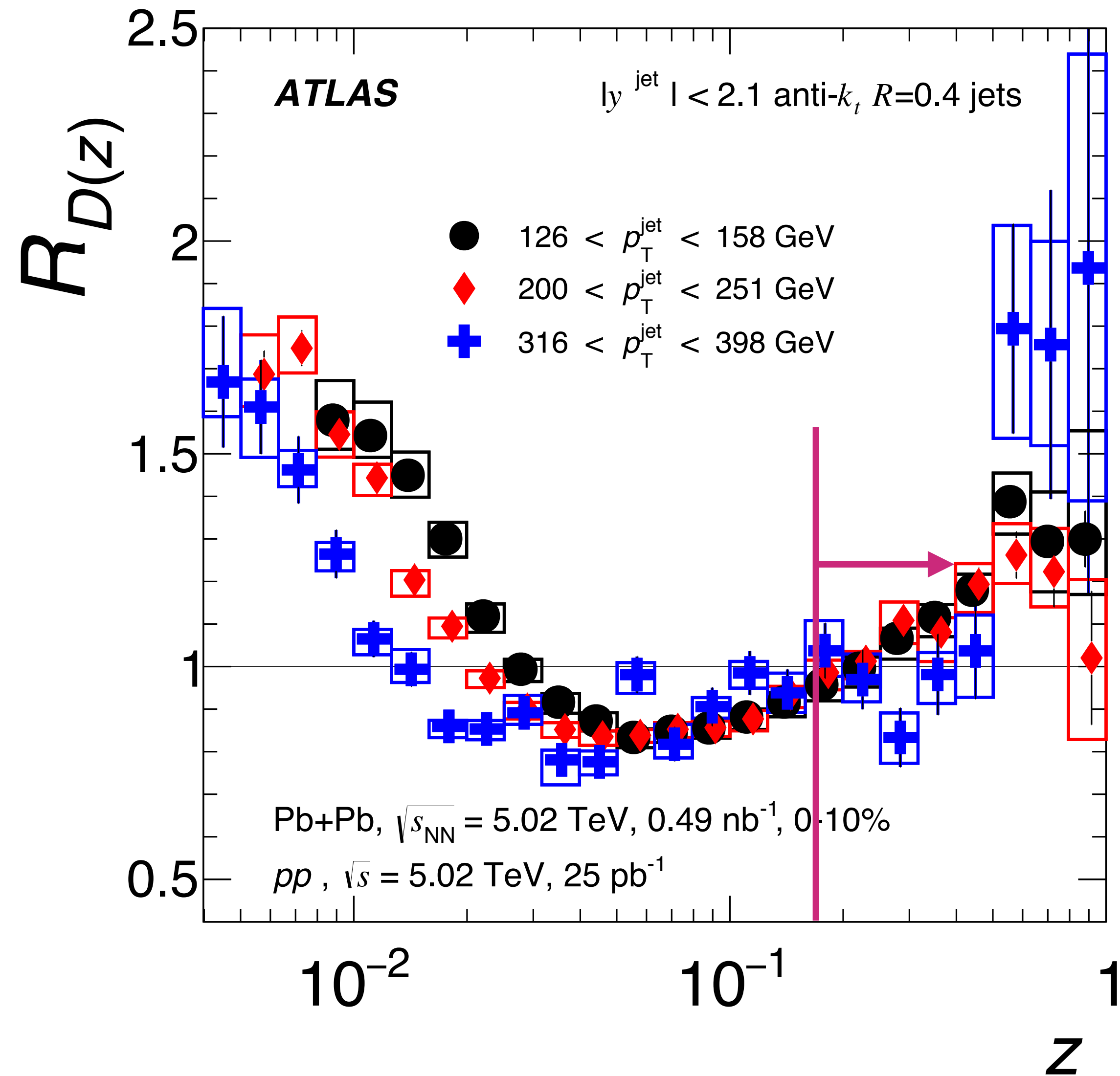
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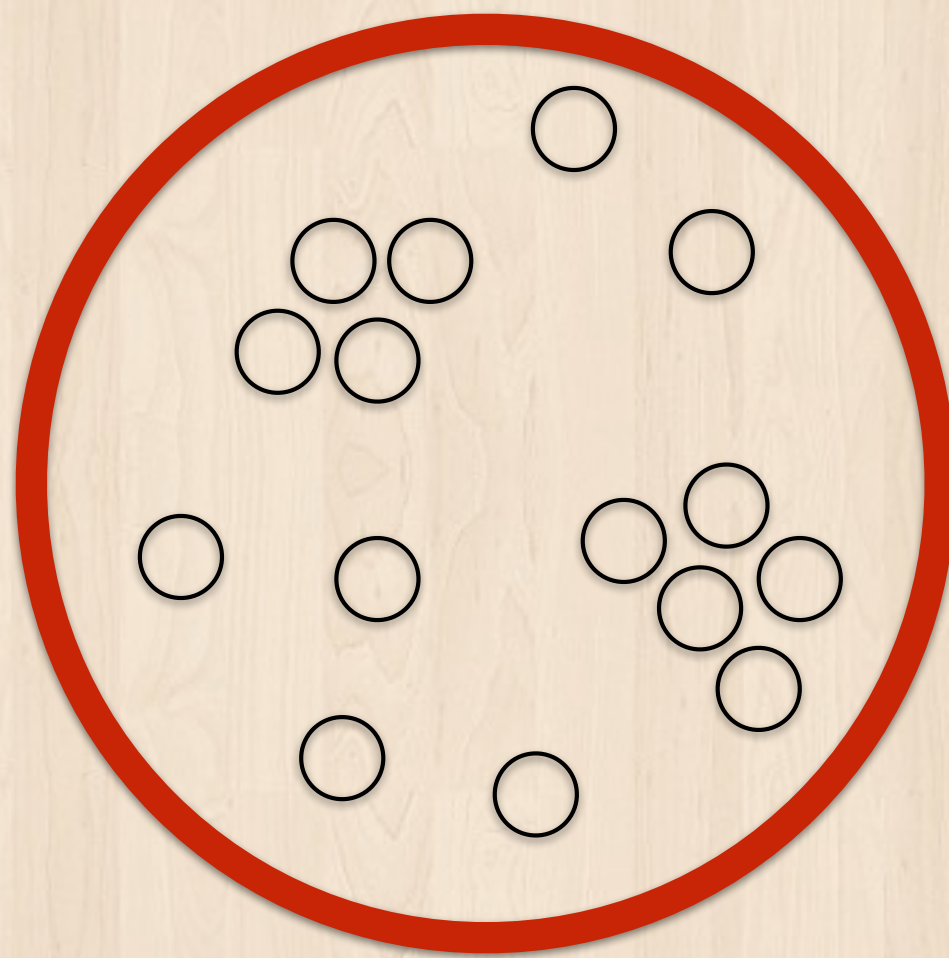
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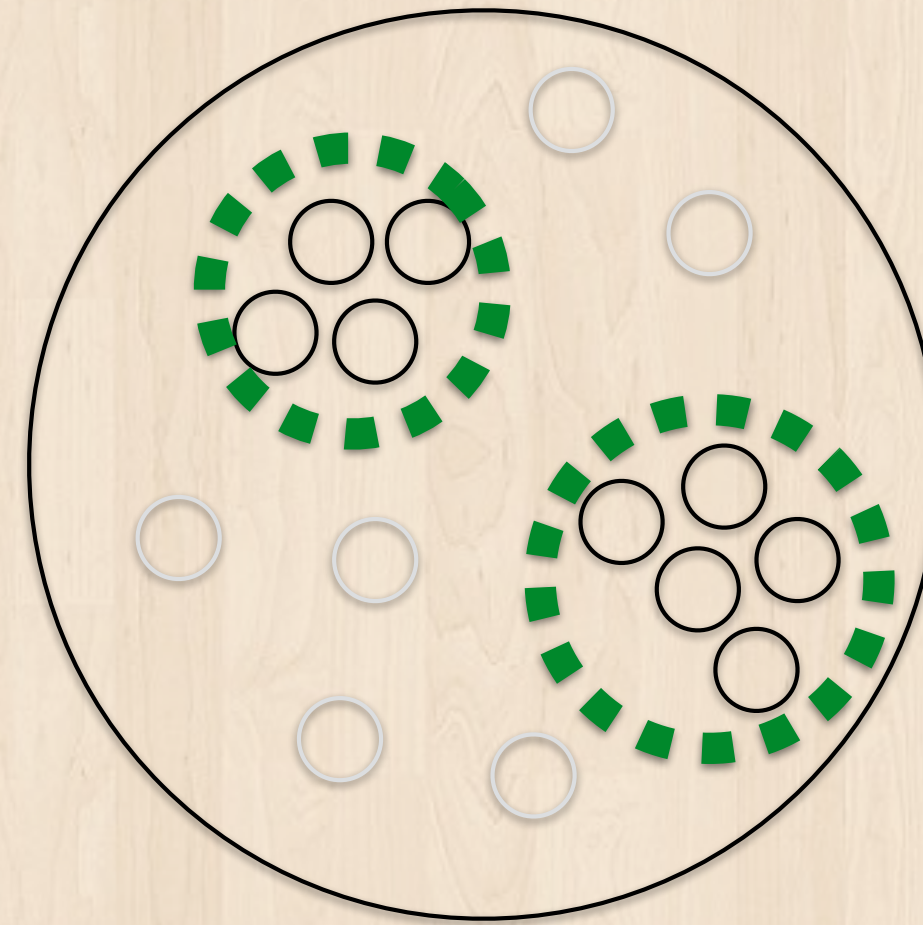
ratios of fragmentation functions in PbPb / pp



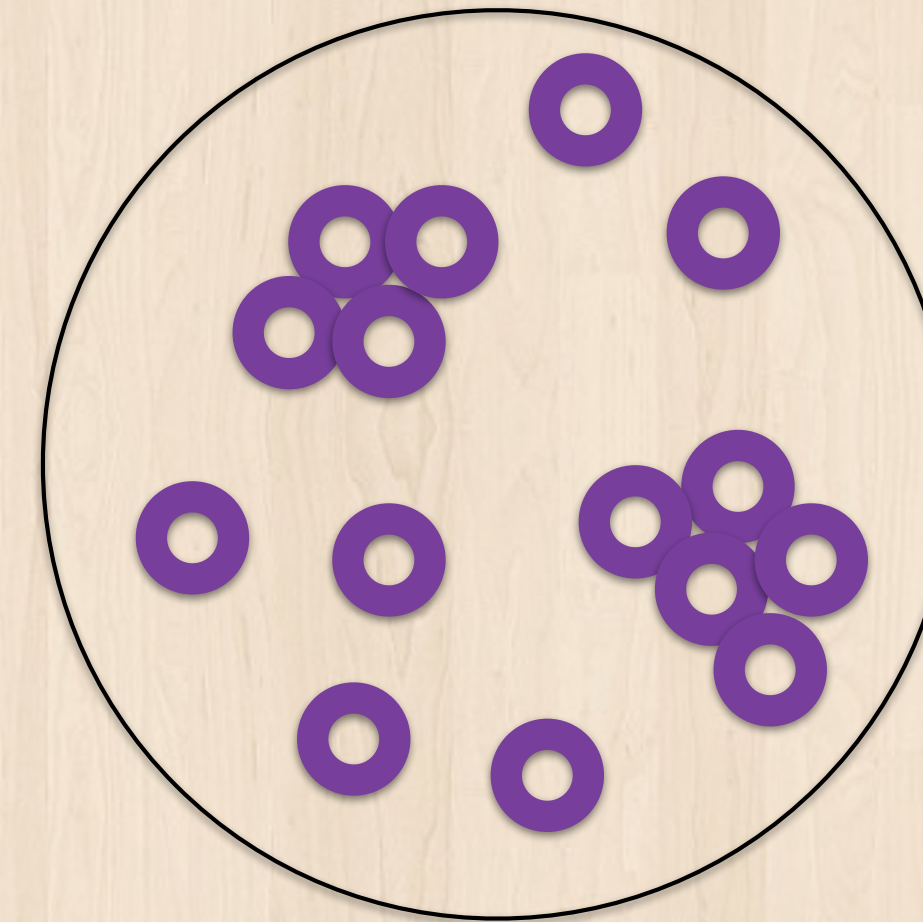
Level of detail



Full jet

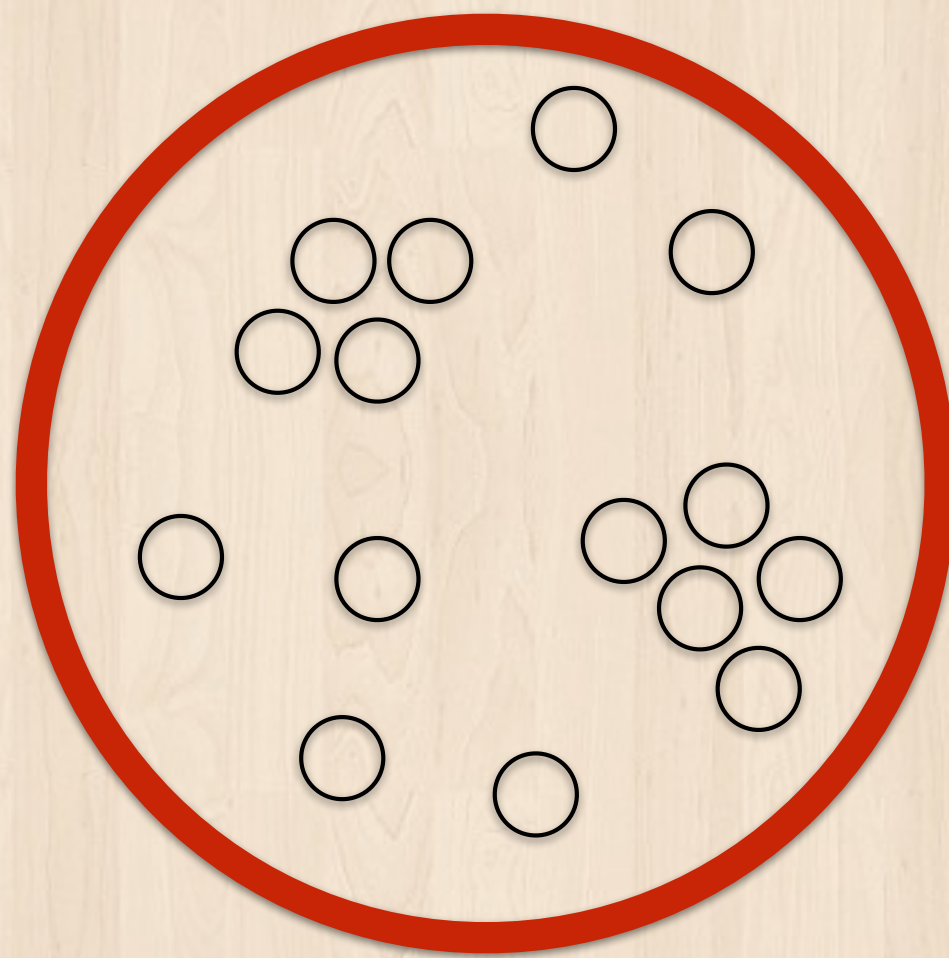


Large structure

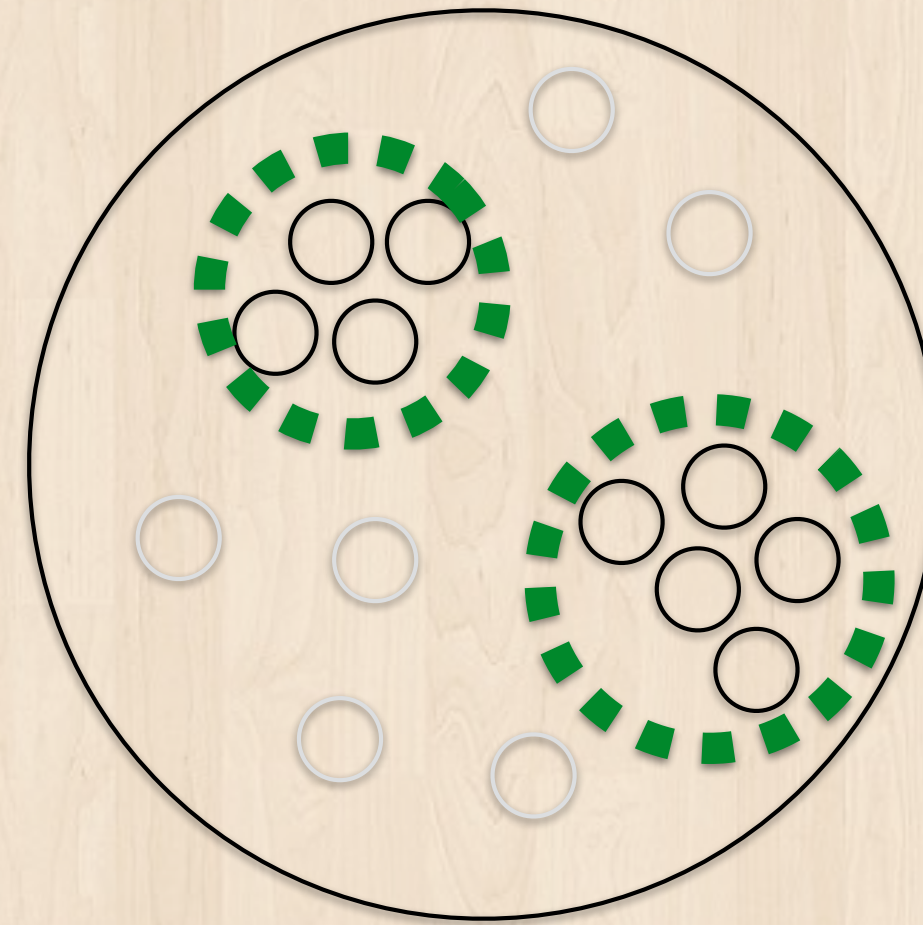


Constituent

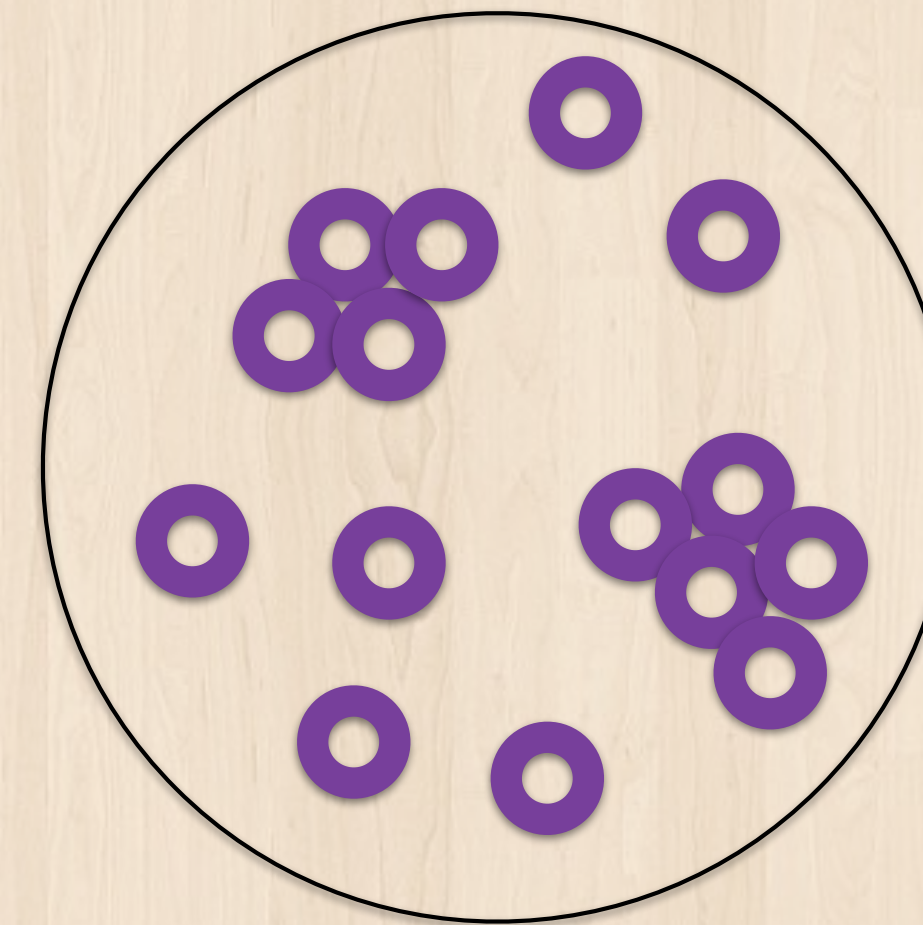
Level of detail



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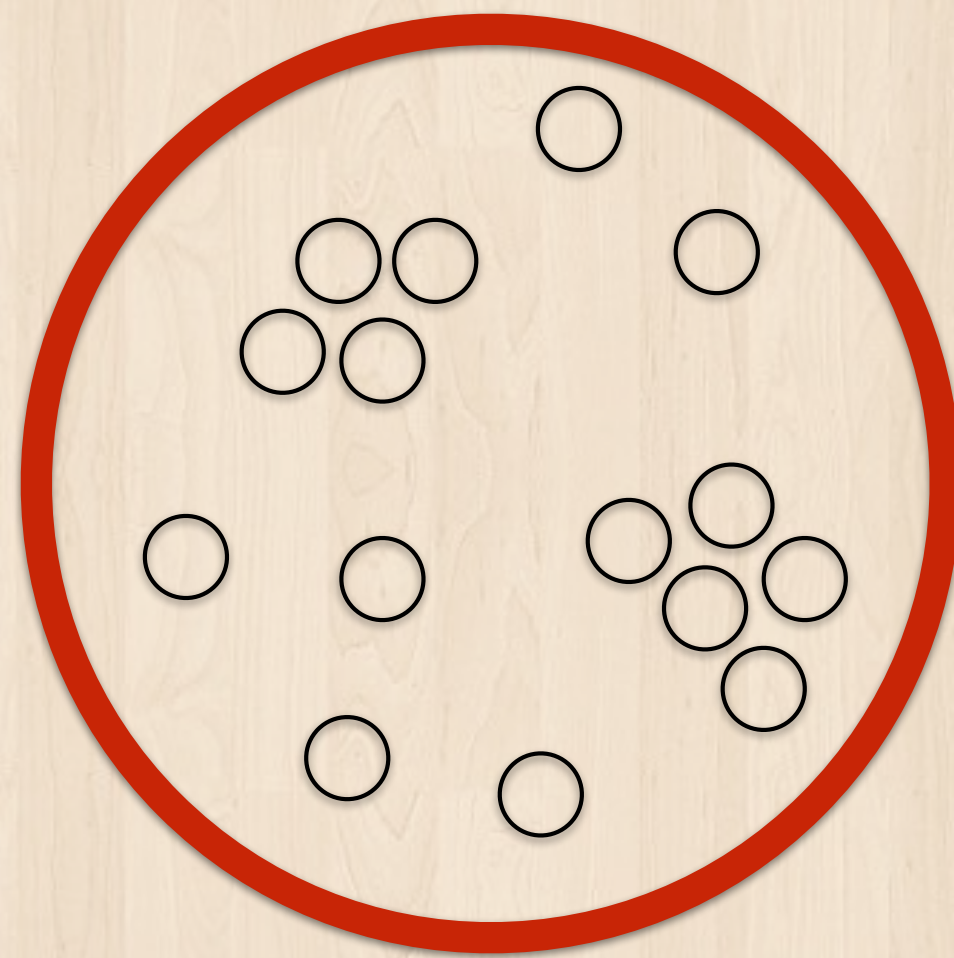


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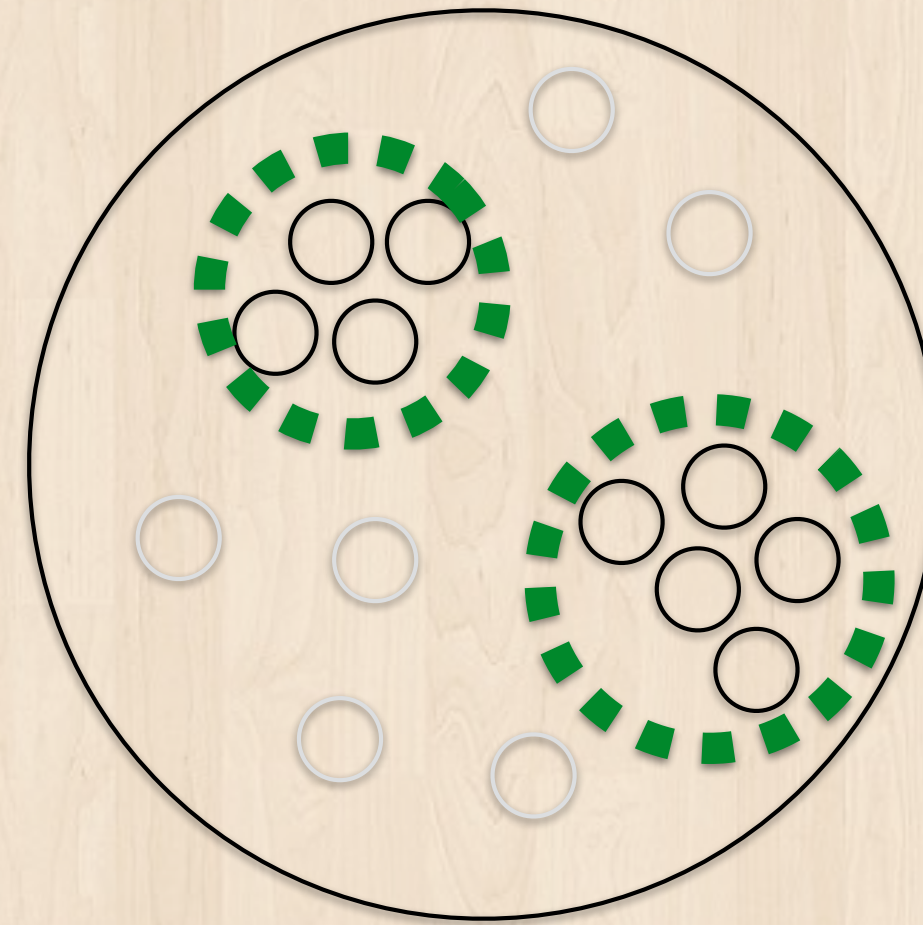


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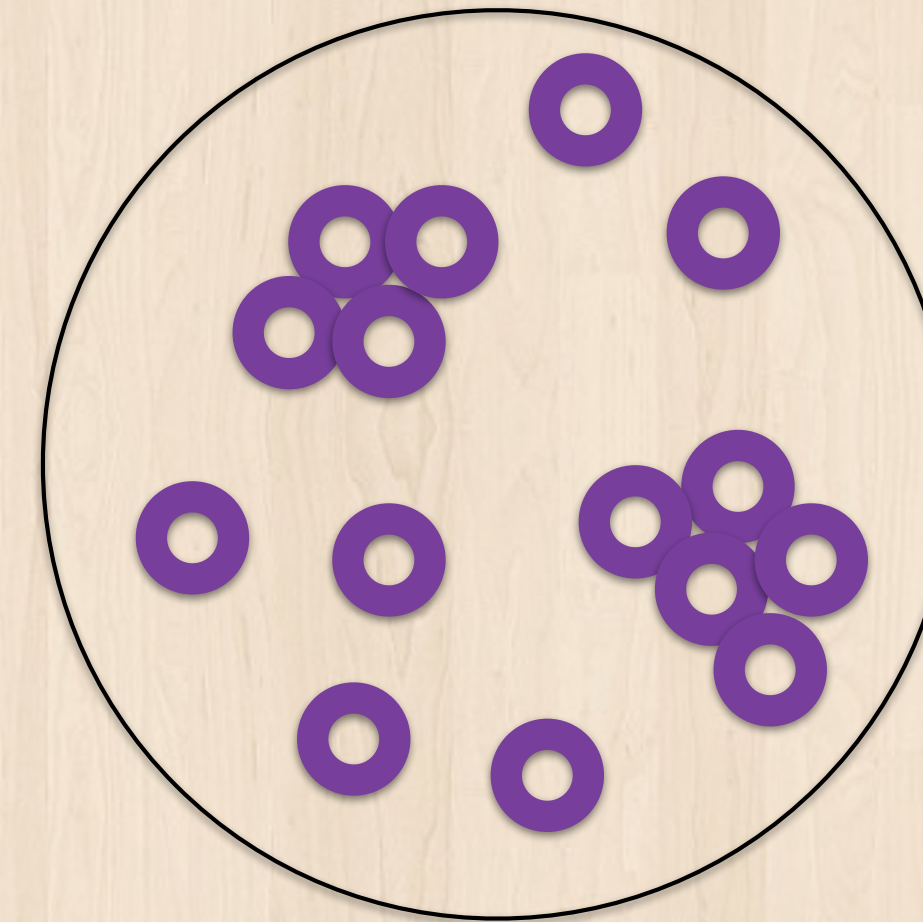
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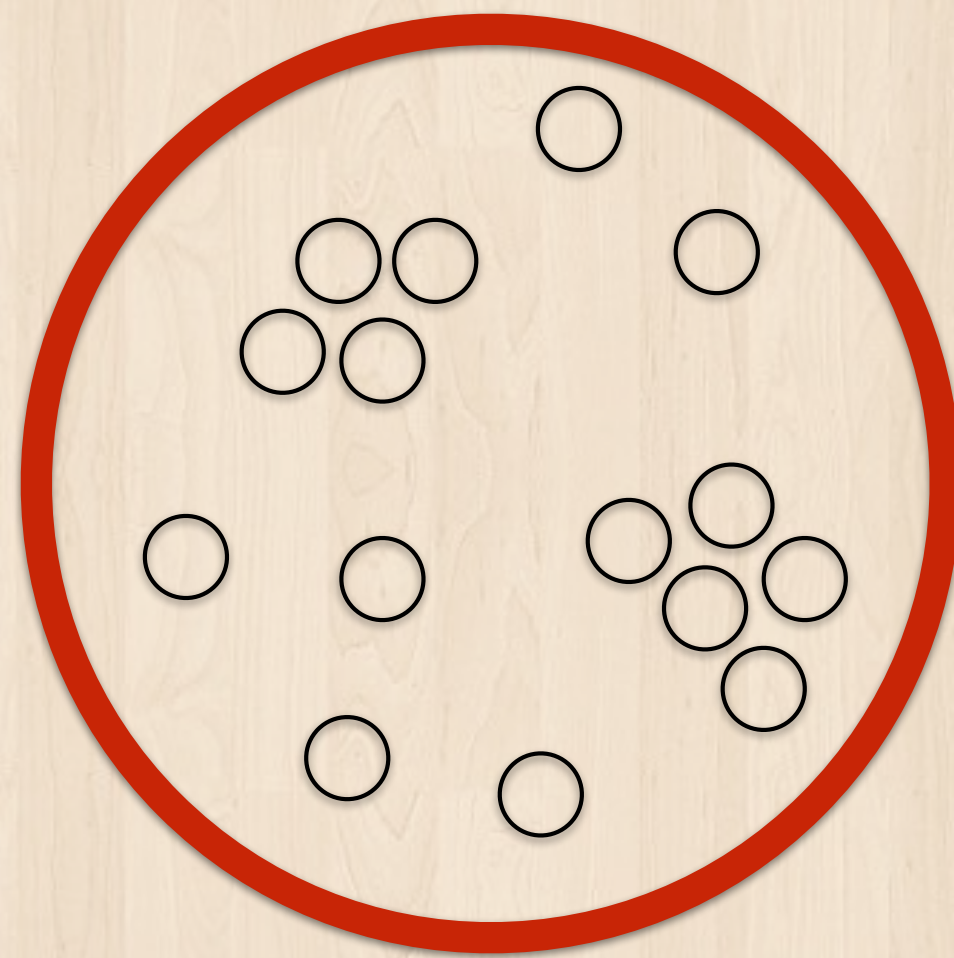


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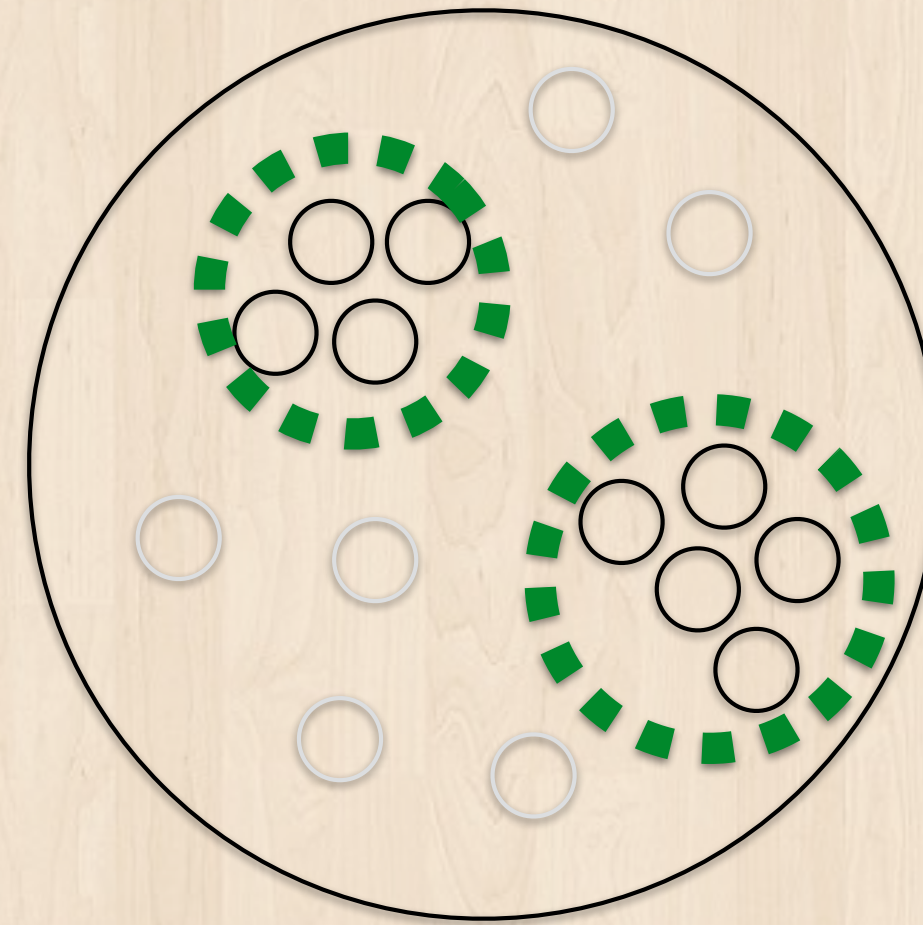


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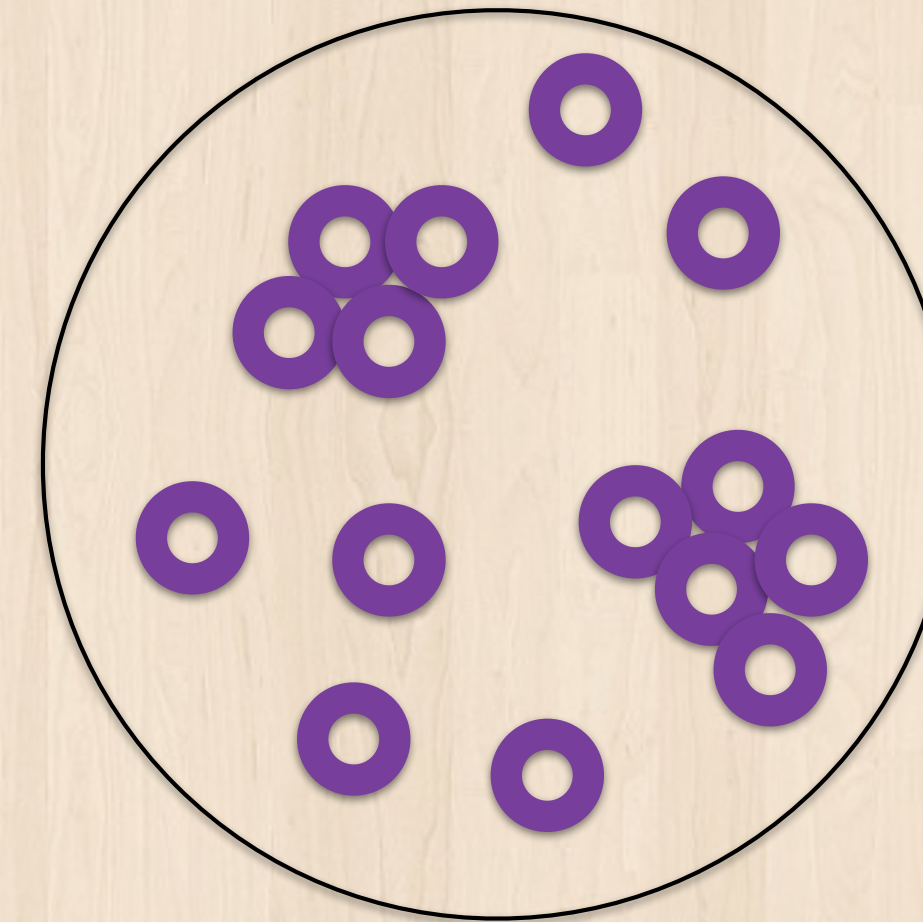
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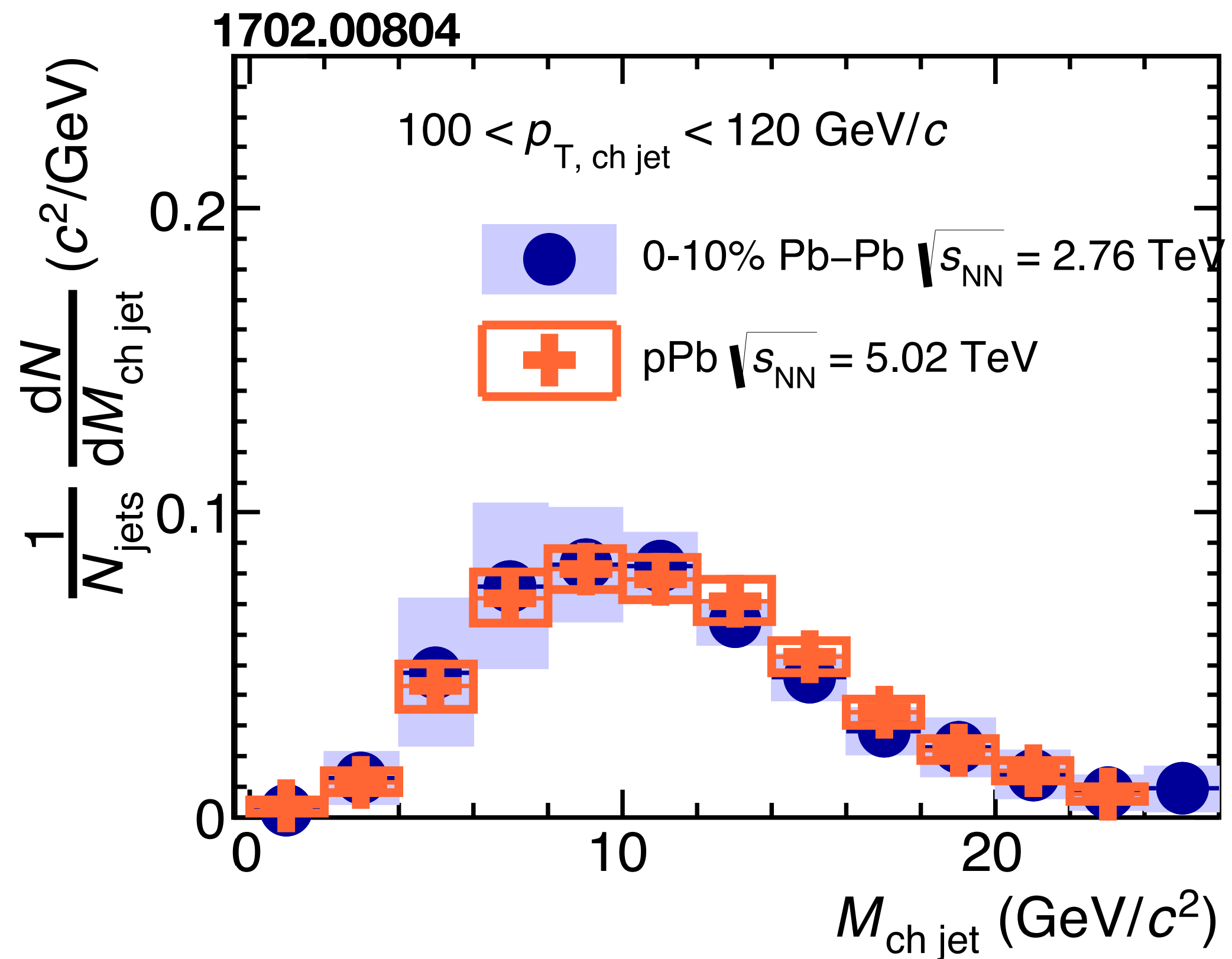


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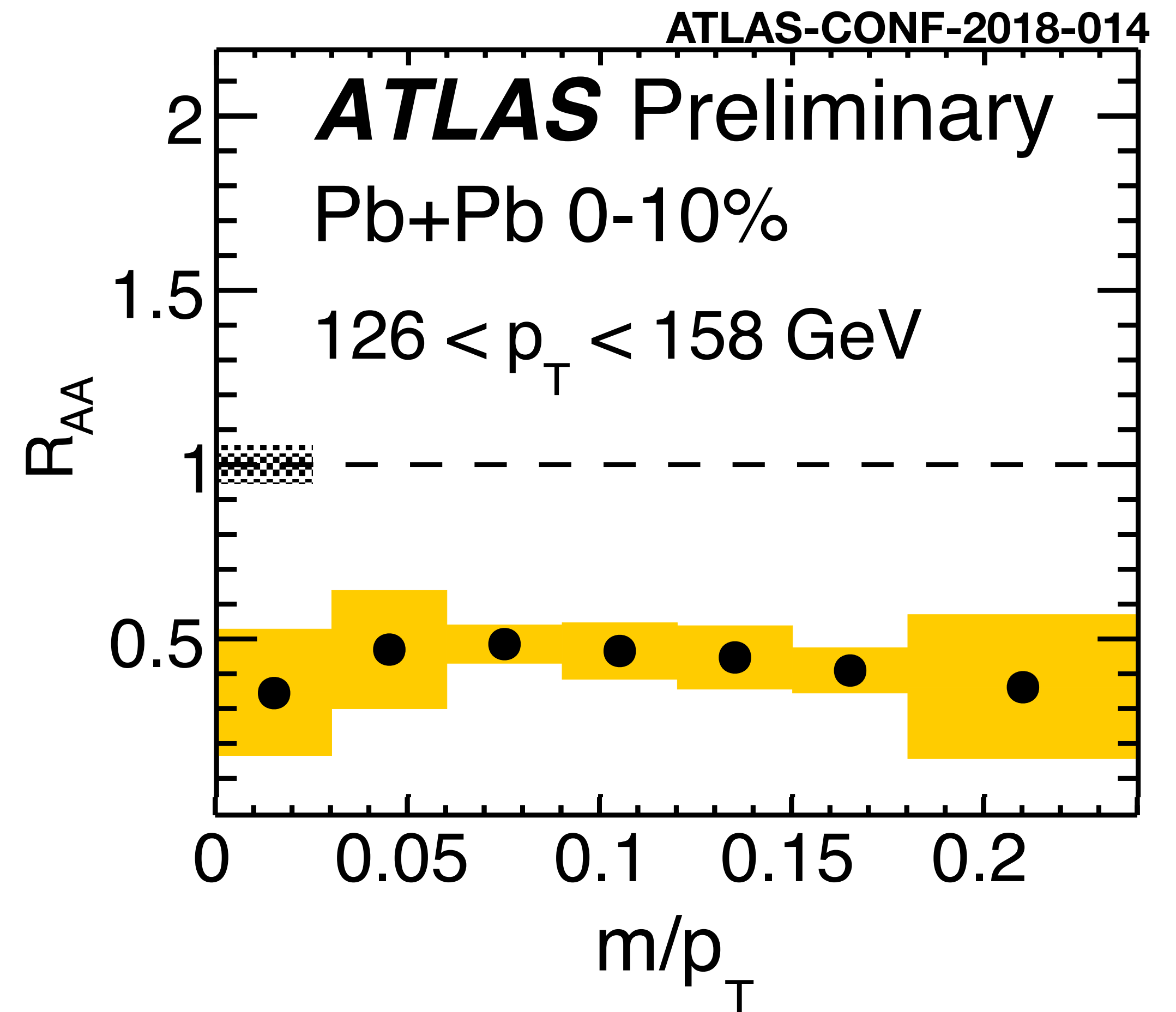


Constituent

ALICE: mass from charged particles



ATLAS: mass from calorimeter towers



no significant mass modification observed in PbPb within the uncertainties

soft drop: recluster the jet with Cambridge-Aachen then go through the constituents and exclude the softer leg unless

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

Larkoski et al. 1402.2657

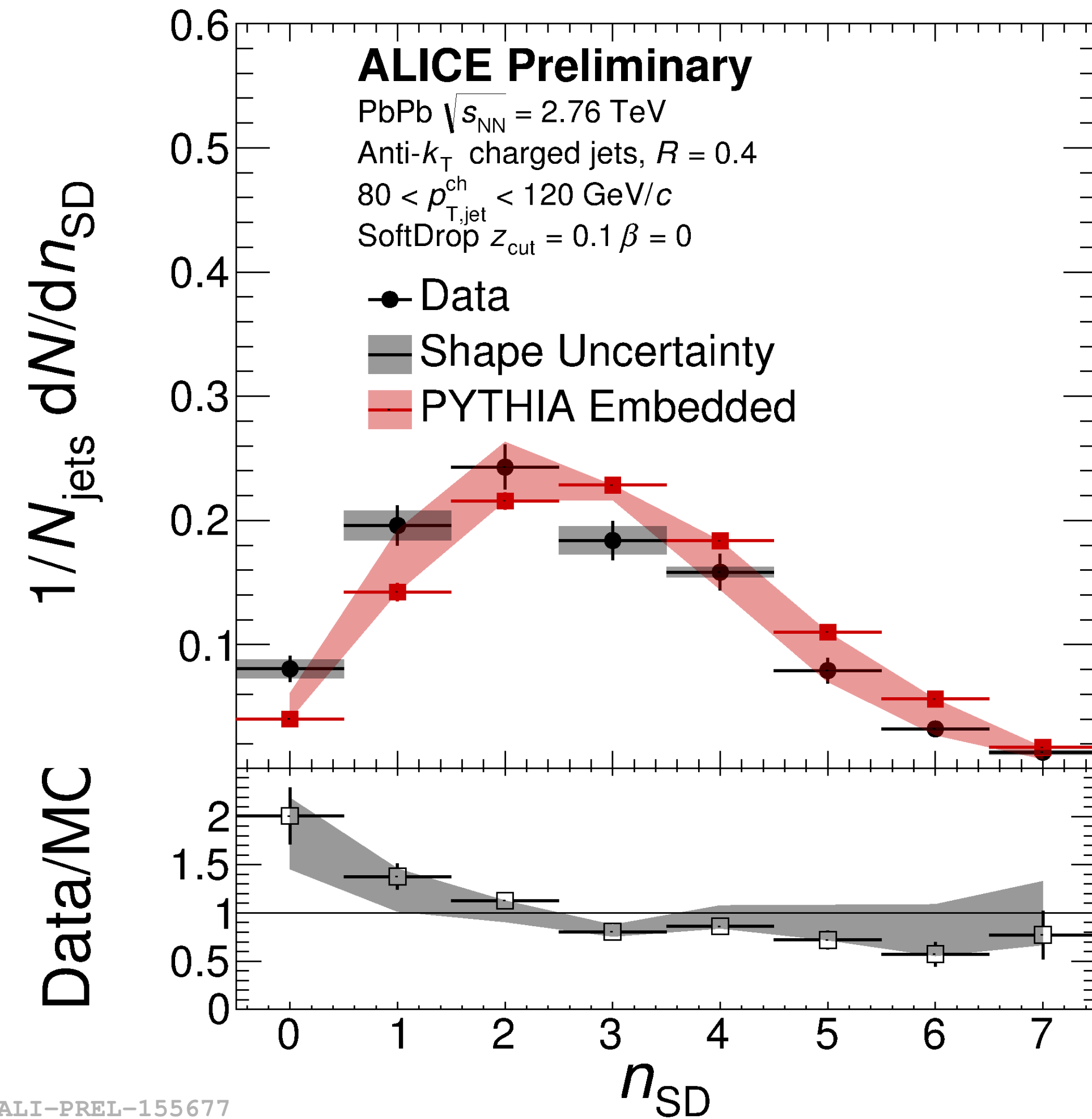
jet grooming with soft drop

soft drop: recluster the jet with Cambridge-Aachen then go through the constituents and exclude the softer leg unless

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Larkoski et al. 1402.2657

n_{SD} : number of splittings which satisfy the soft drop condition



ALI-PREL-155677

soft drop: recluster the jet with Cambridge-Aachen then go through the constituents and exclude the softer leg unless

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exclude jet if final 2 subjets
are at $\Delta R_{12} < 0.1$
(30%)

calculate mass from these
two subjets

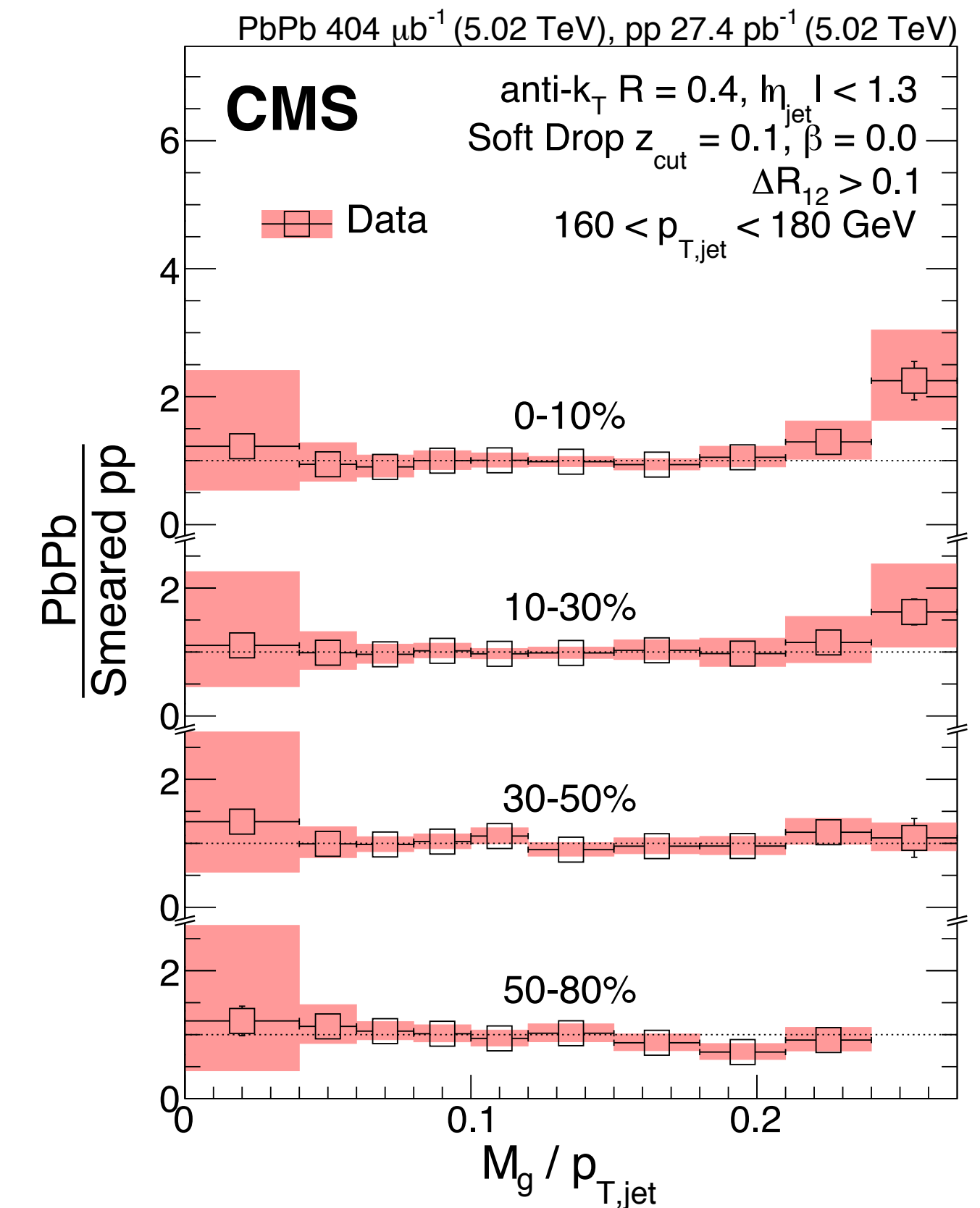
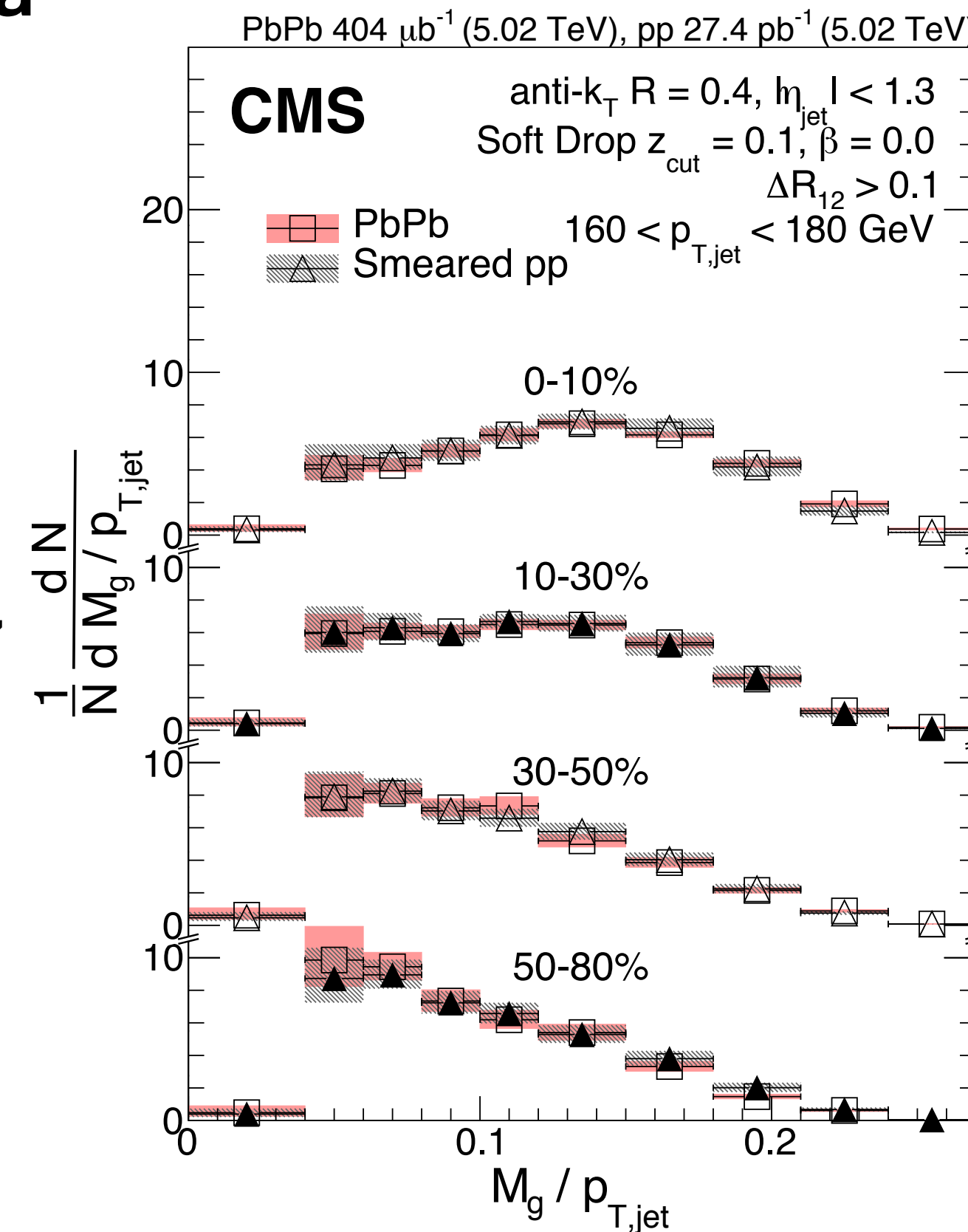
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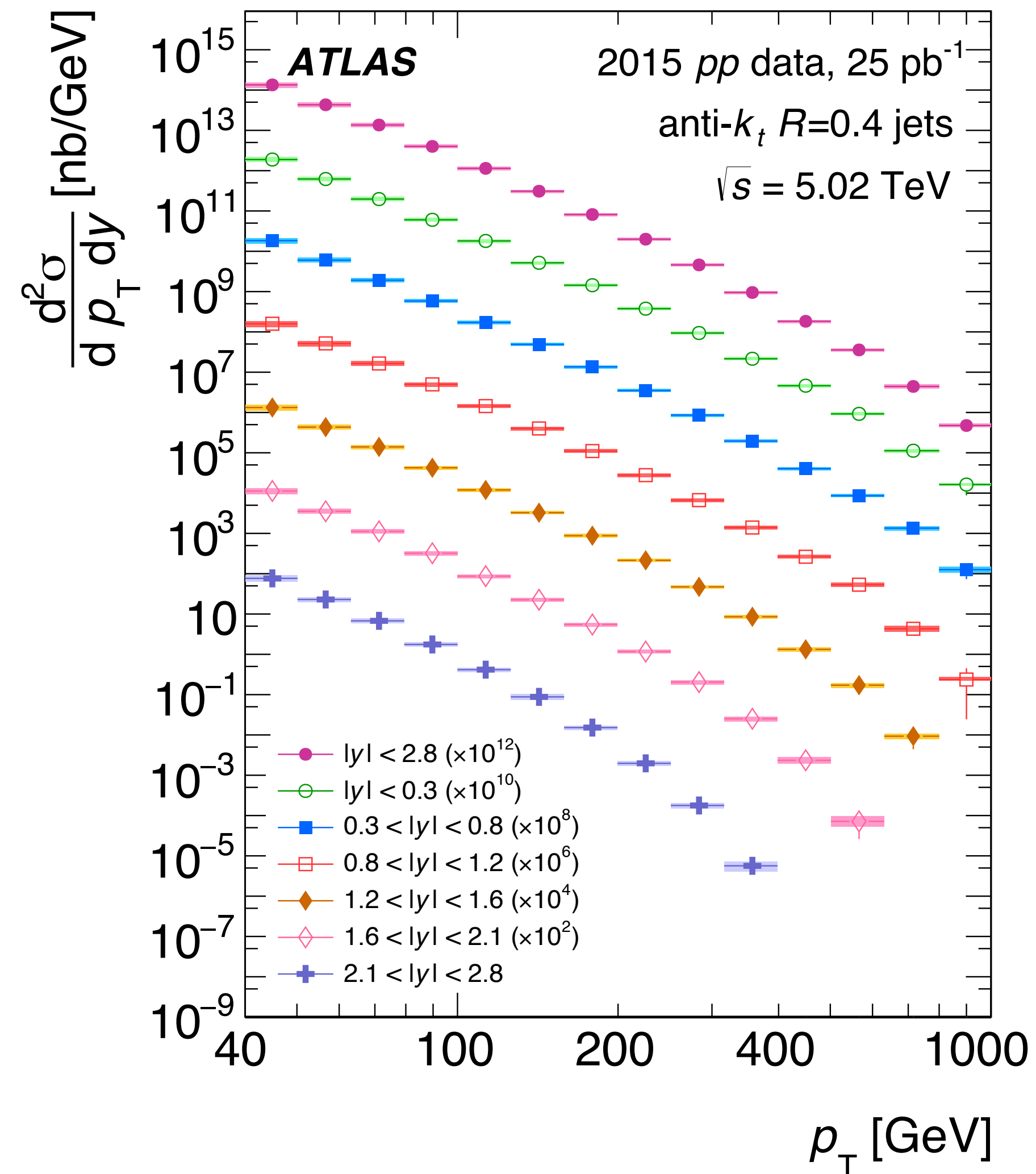


the role of jet parton flavor

y dependence of inclusive jets and fragmentation functions

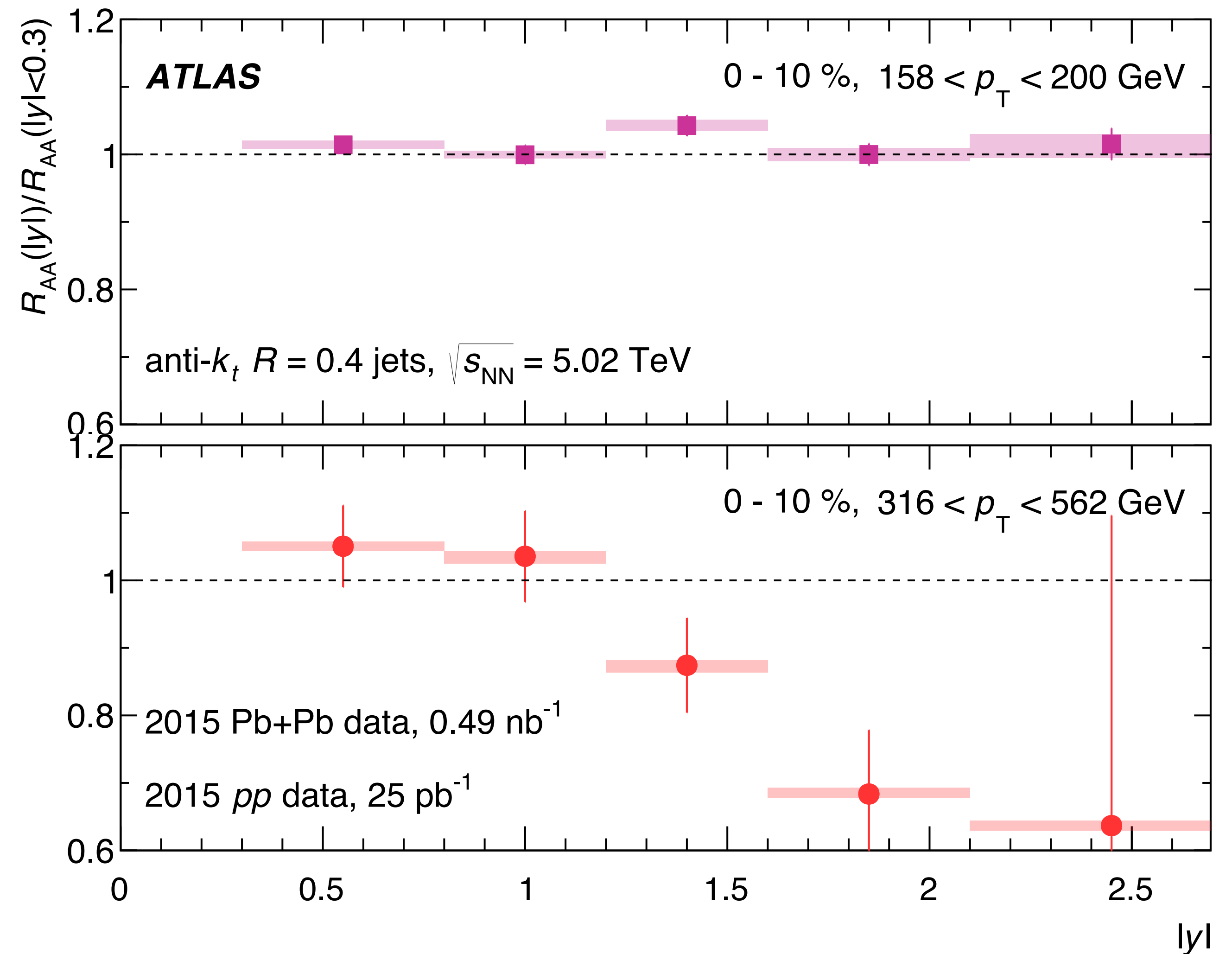
rapidity selected spectra in pp collisions

- why rapidity?
- fraction of quark jets increases with $|y|$ at fixed jet p_T
- jet p_T spectra become steeper with increasing $|y|$



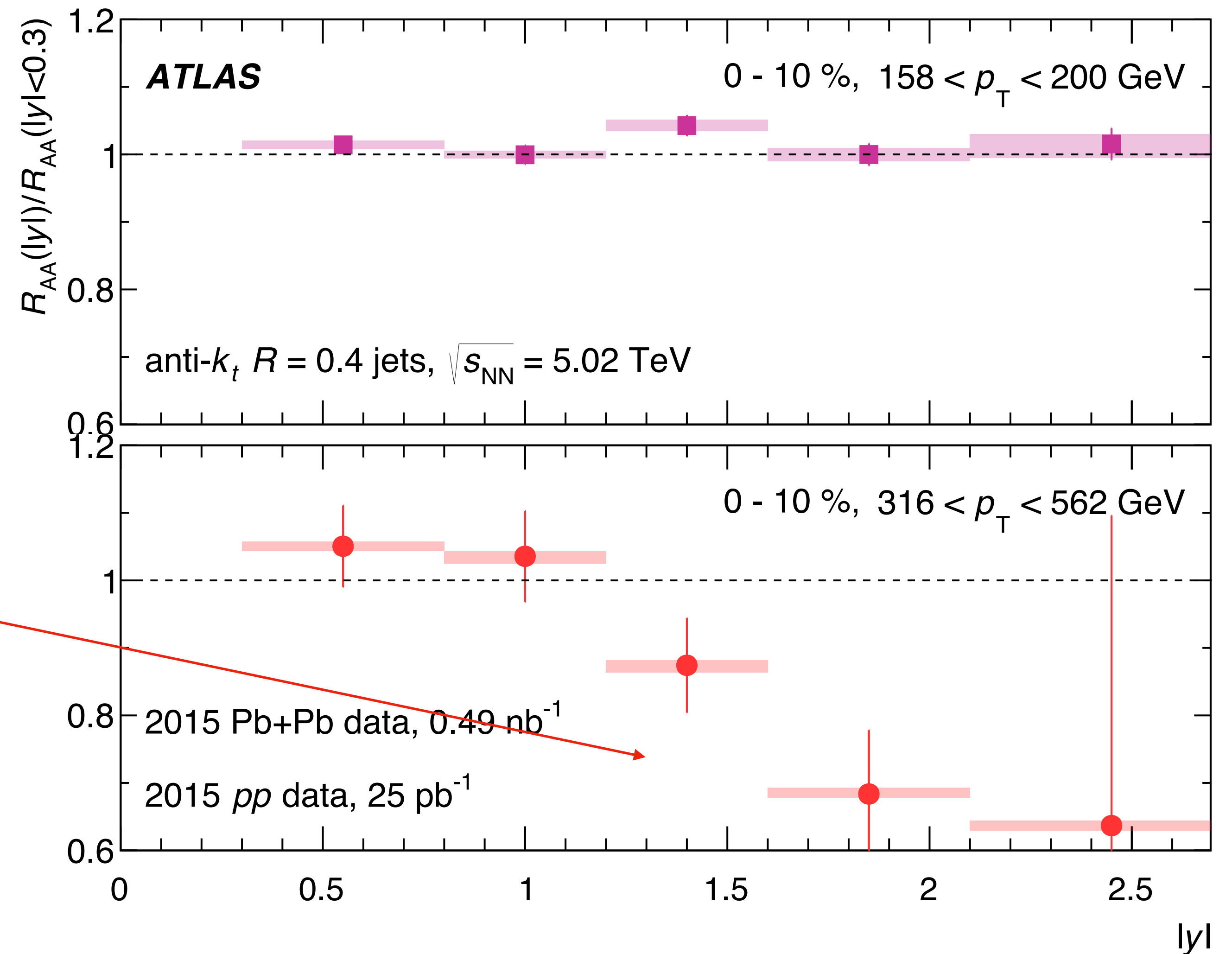
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 - **decrease RAA with $|y|$**
- quarks jets should lose less energy than gluon jets
 - **increase RAA with $|y|$**

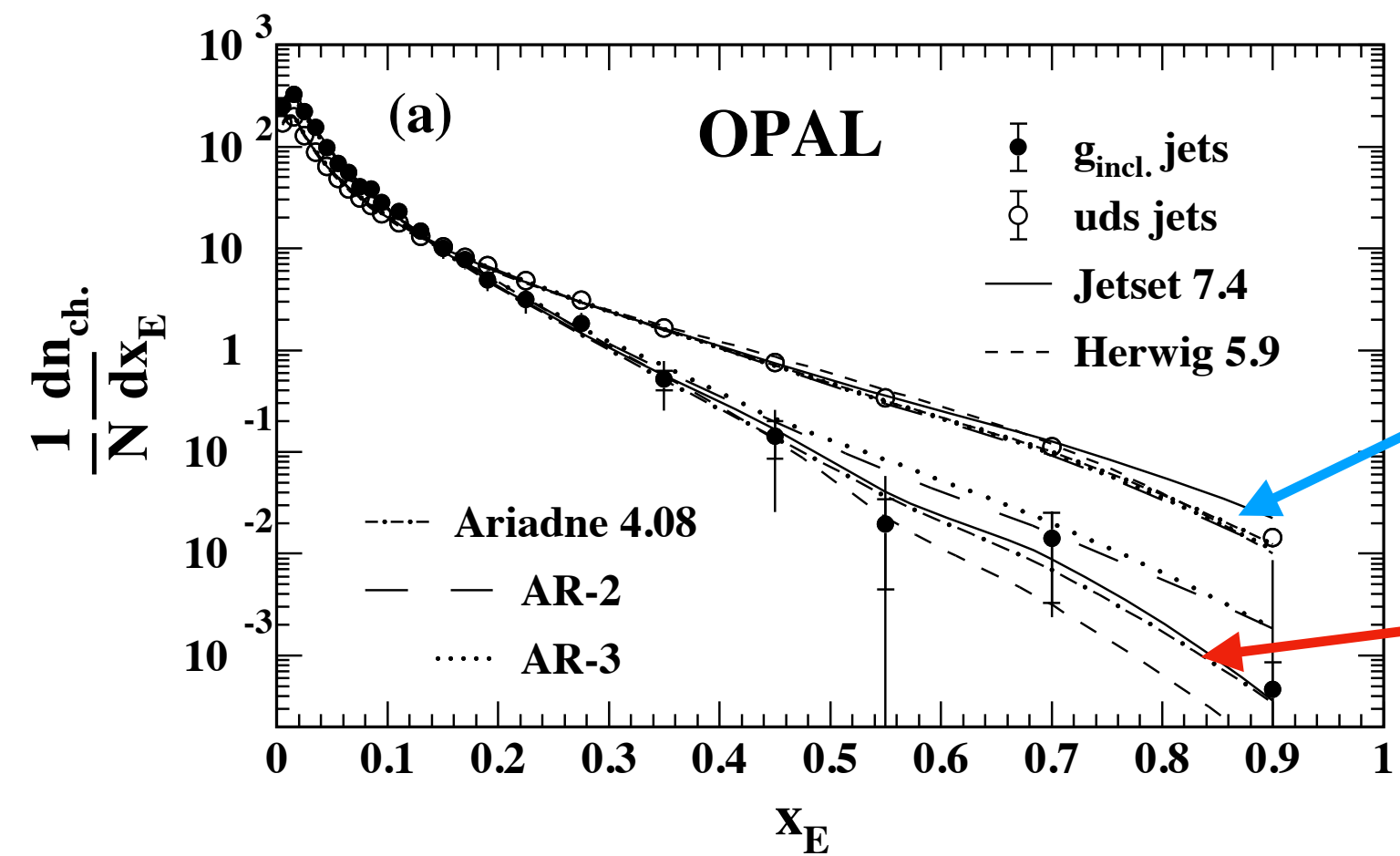


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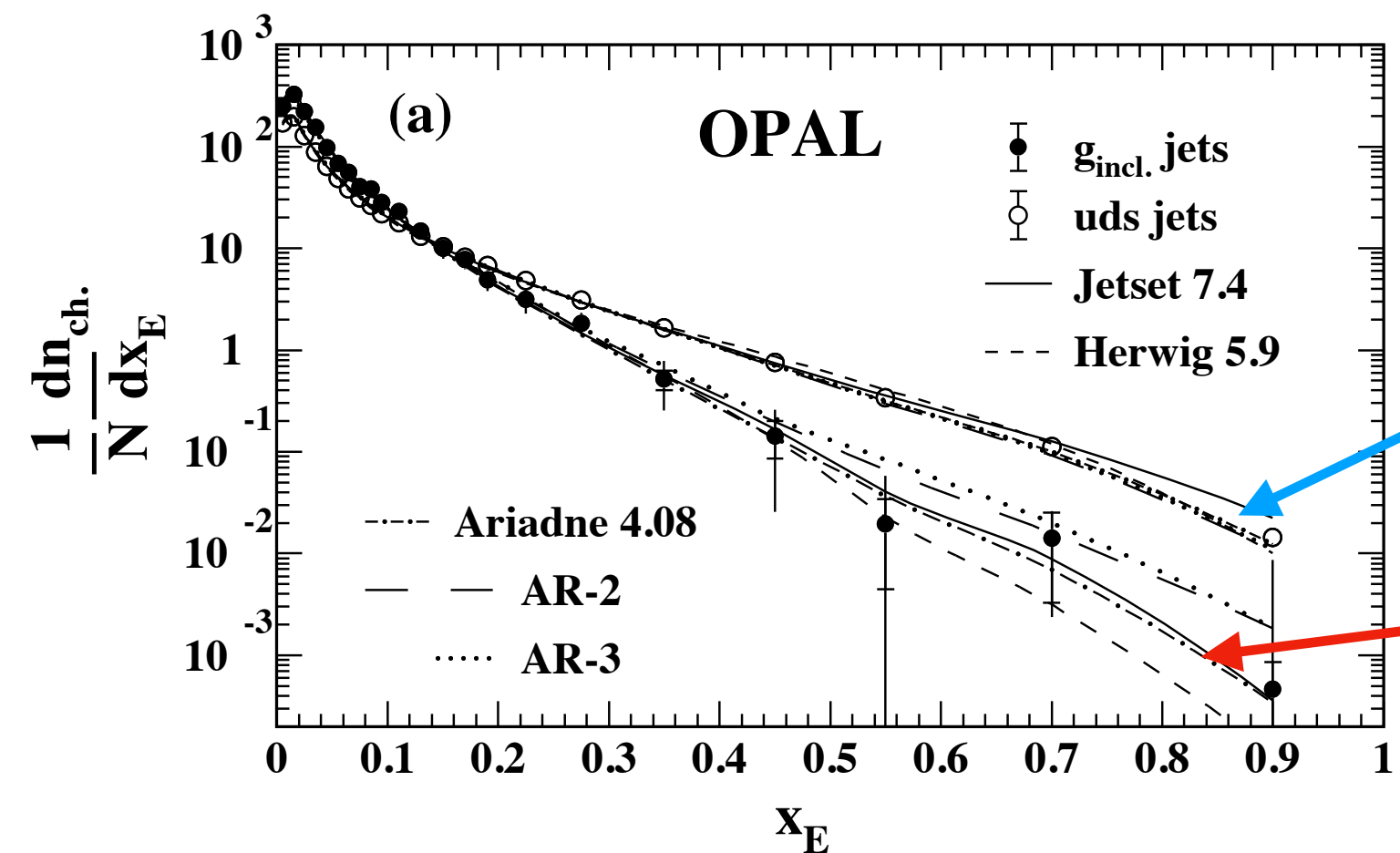


and fragmentation functions?

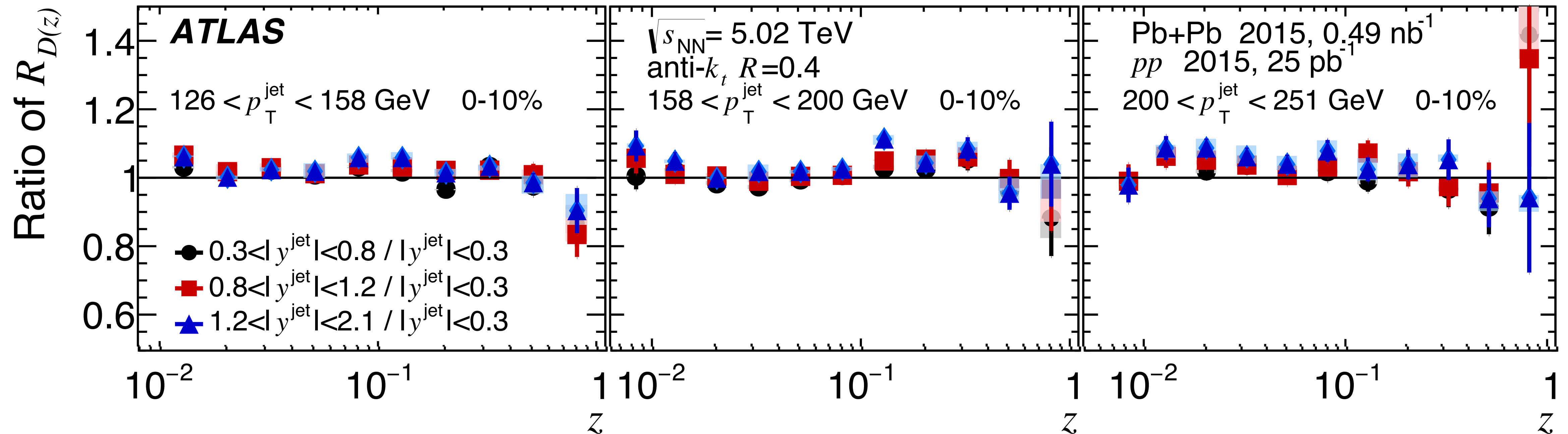


quark jets have more high z particles
than **gluon** jets

and fragmentation functions?

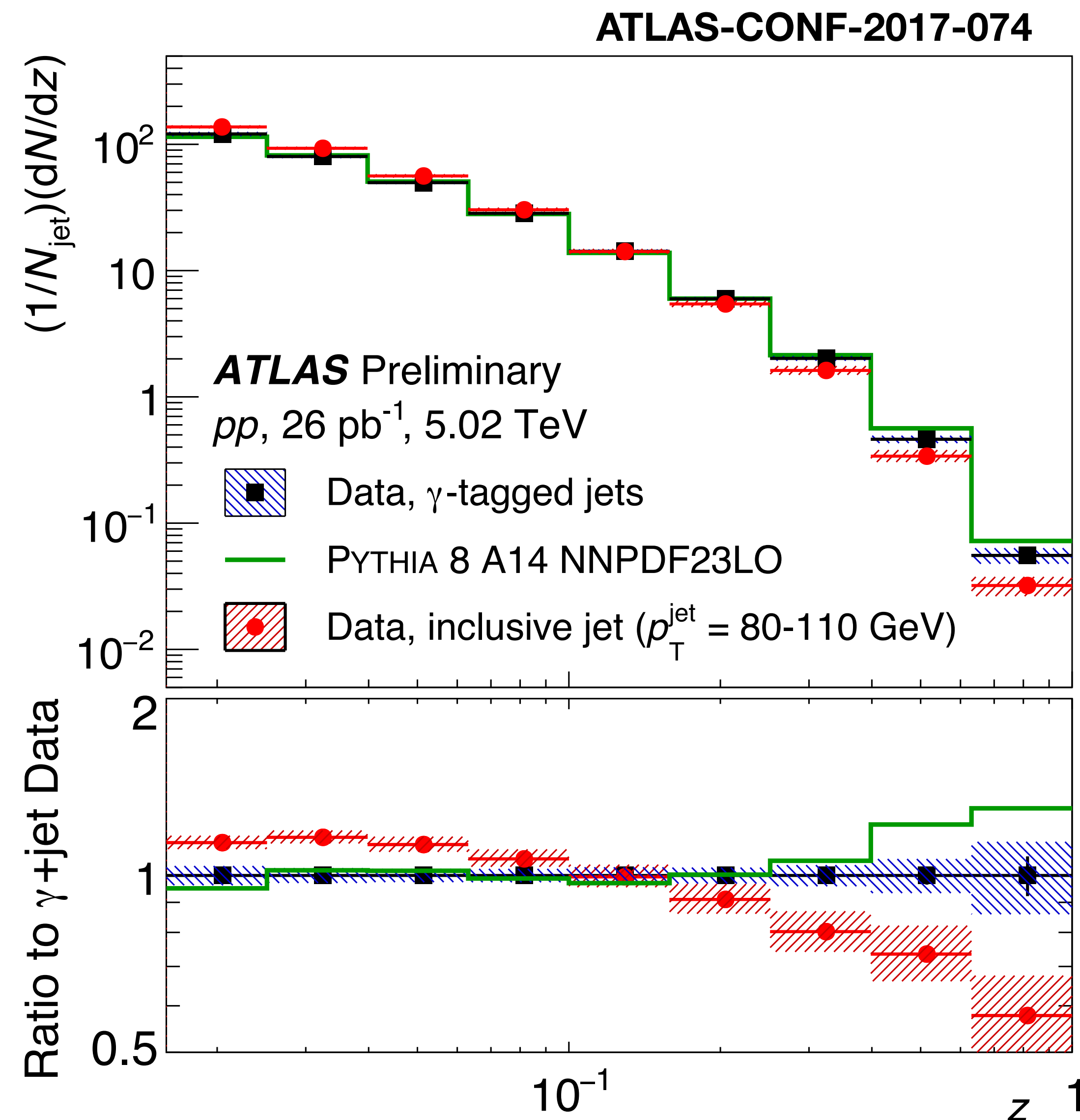


quark jets have more high z particles than gluon jets



- photon-jet events dominated by $q + g \rightarrow q + \gamma$ process
- changes the flavor mix with respect to inclusive jets
- significant difference between **inclusive** and **γ -tagged** fragmentation functions

photon p_T : 79.6-125 GeV
jet p_T : 63.1-144 GeV

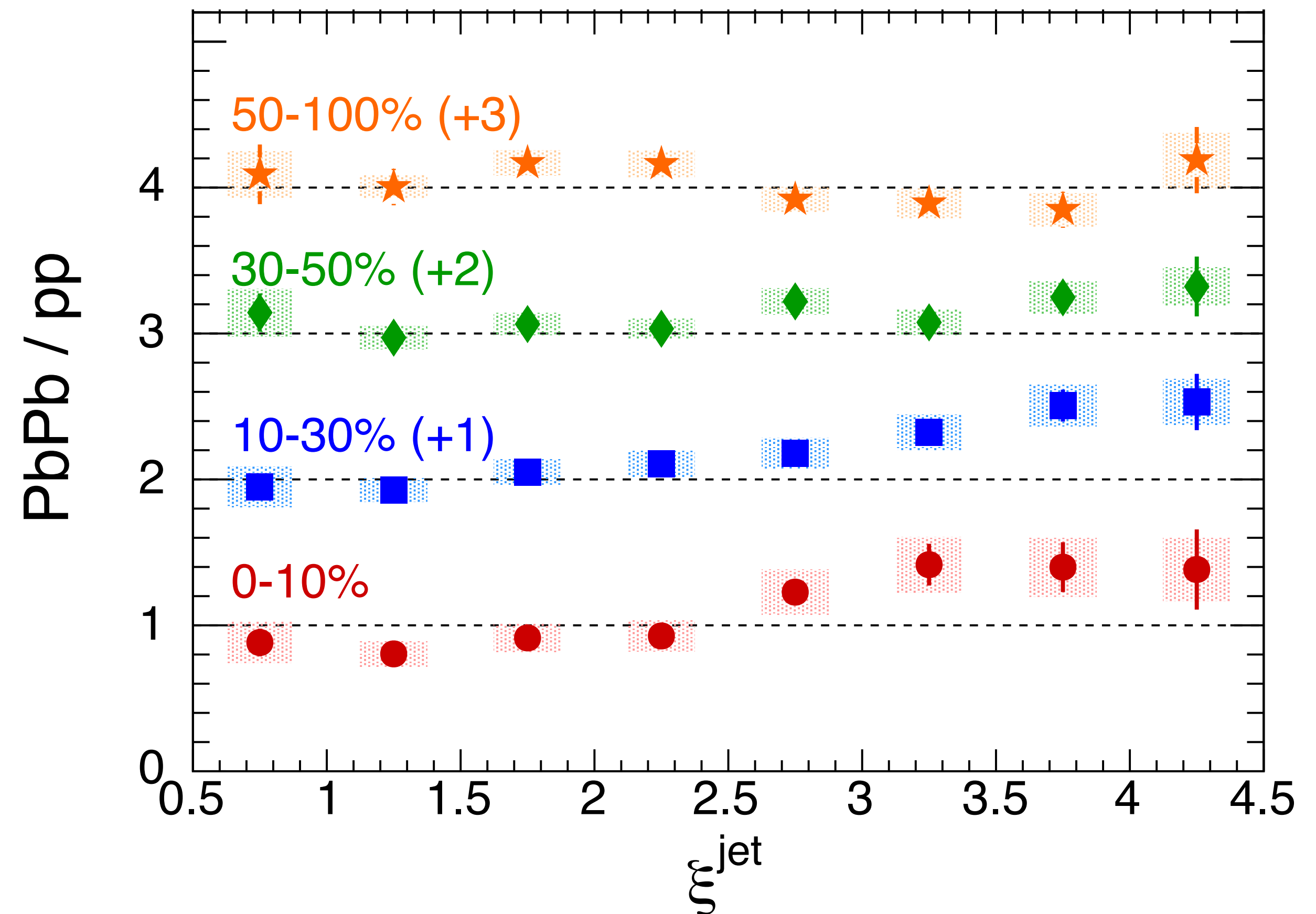
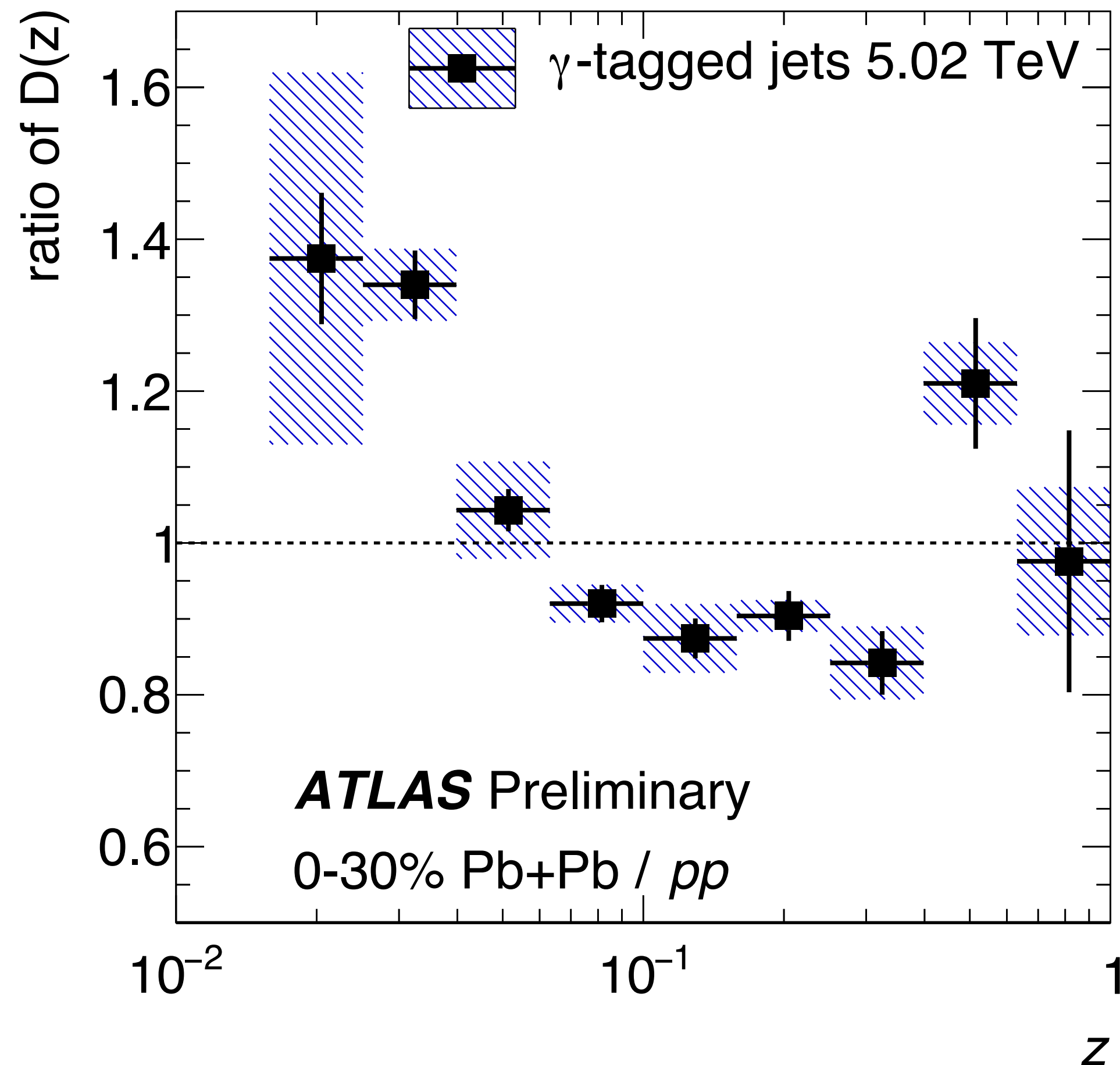


photon-jet fragmentation functions

photon p_T : 79.6-125 GeV
jet p_T : 63.1-144 GeV

$$\xi_{\text{jet}} = \ln(1/z)$$

photon p_T : > 60 GeV
jet p_T : > 30 GeV

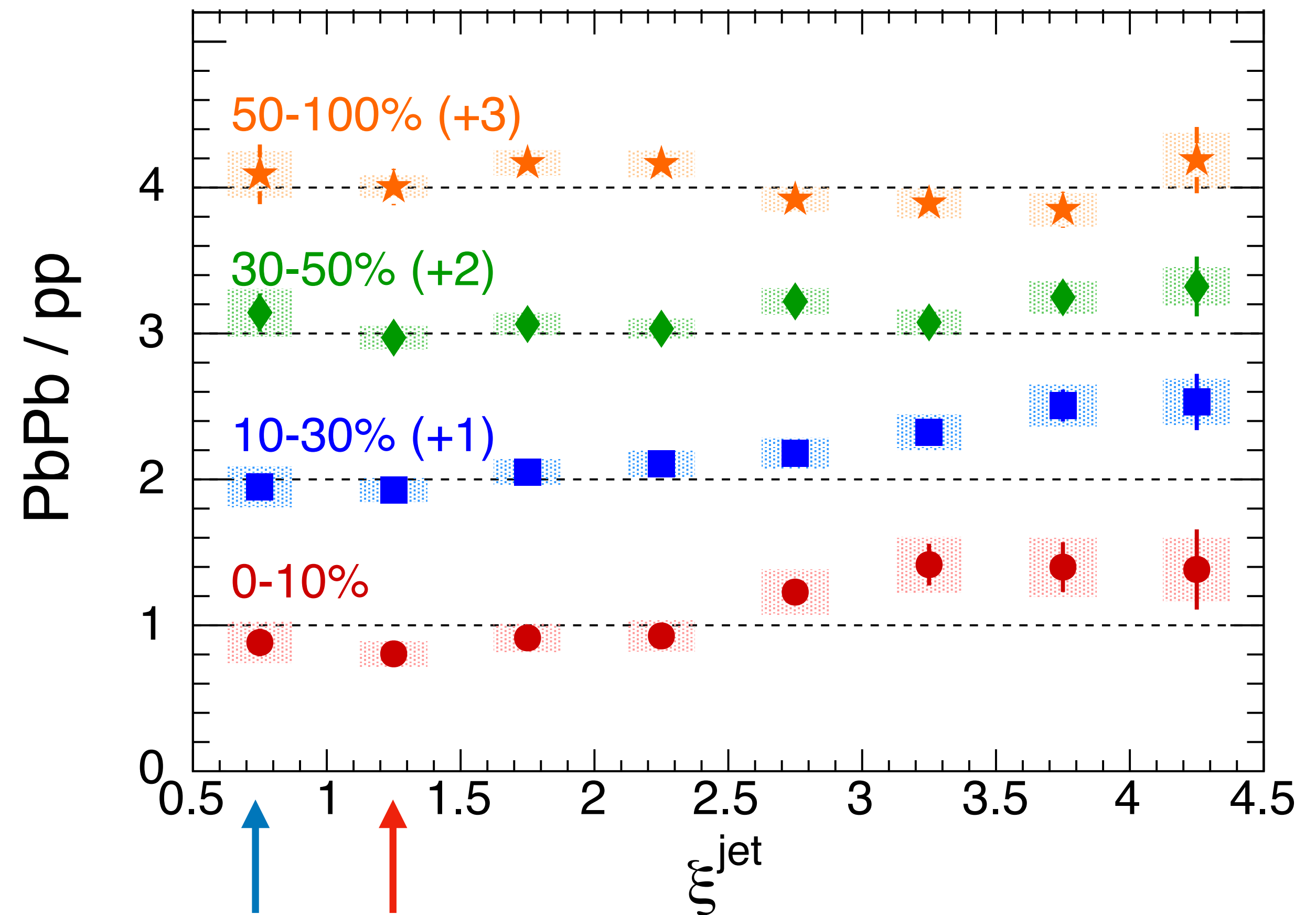
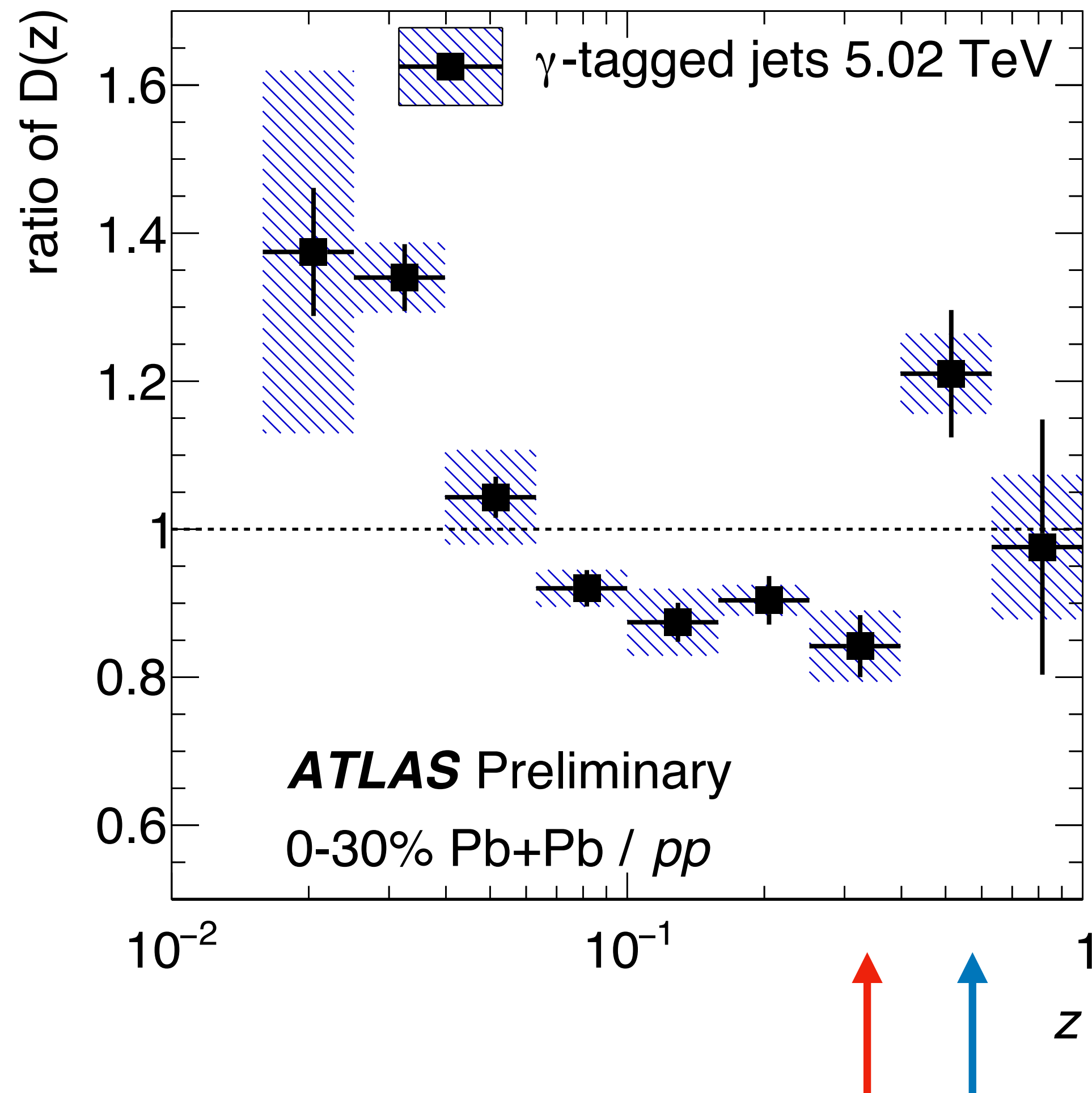


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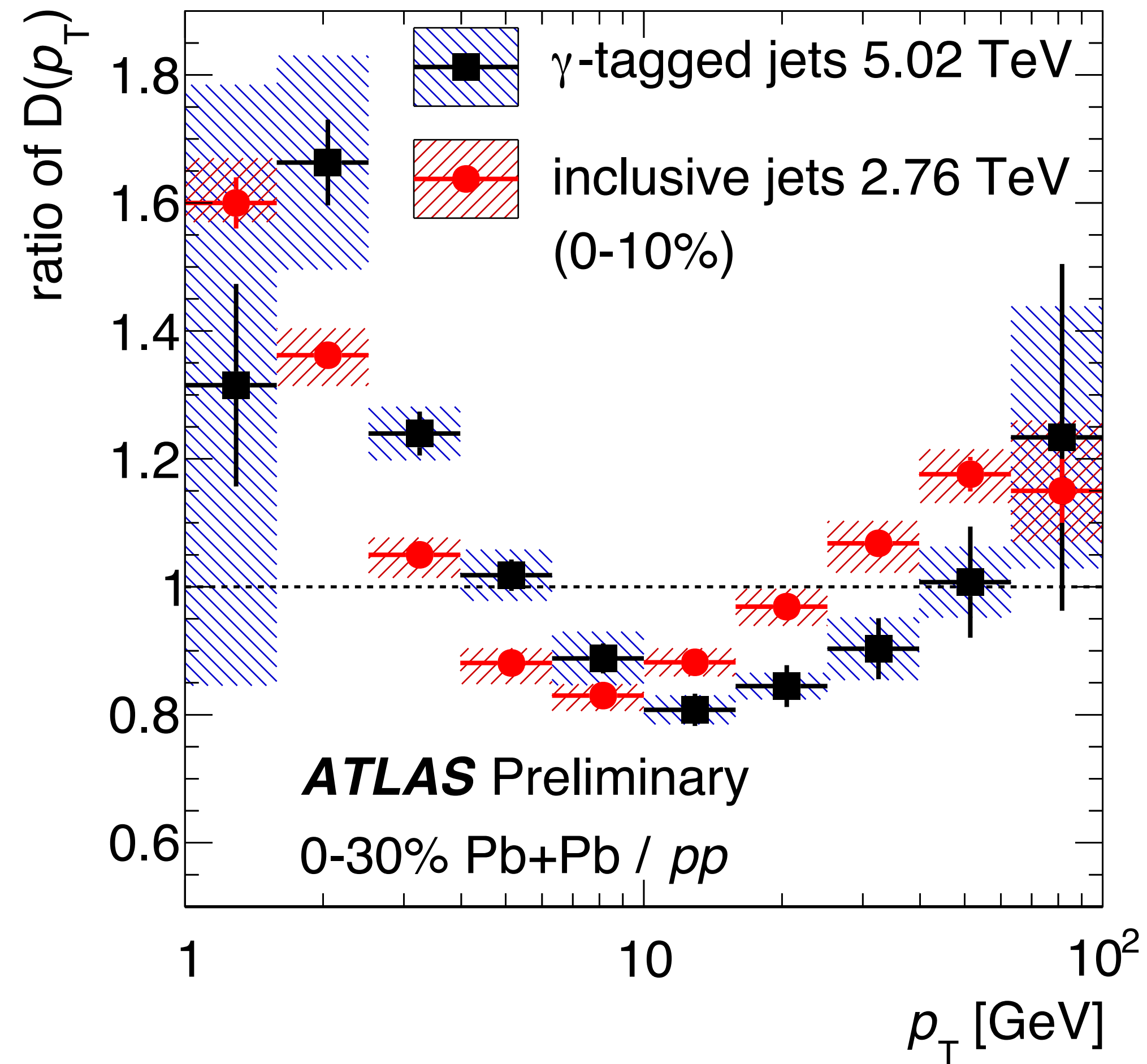
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photon-tagged fragmentation functions

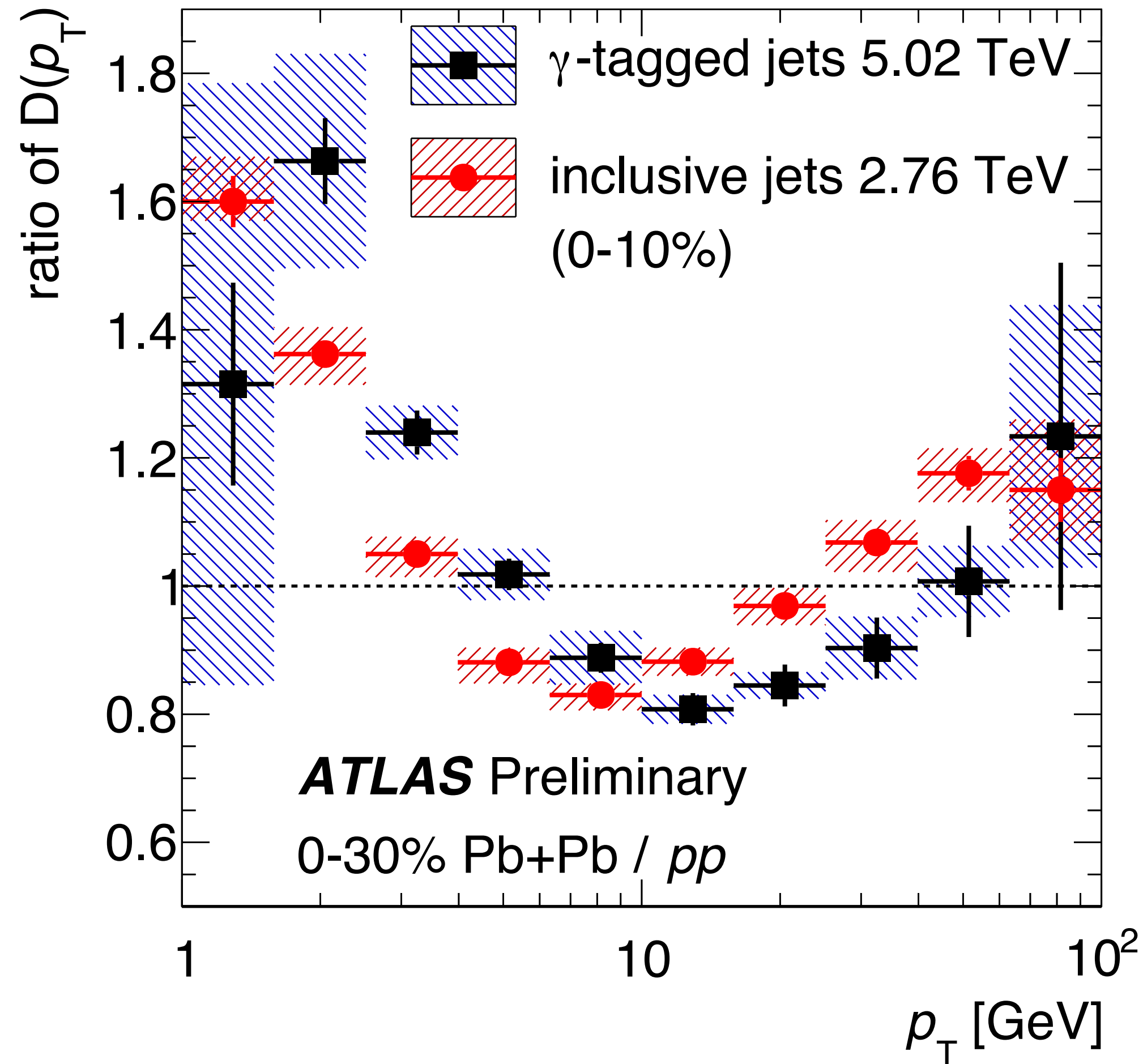
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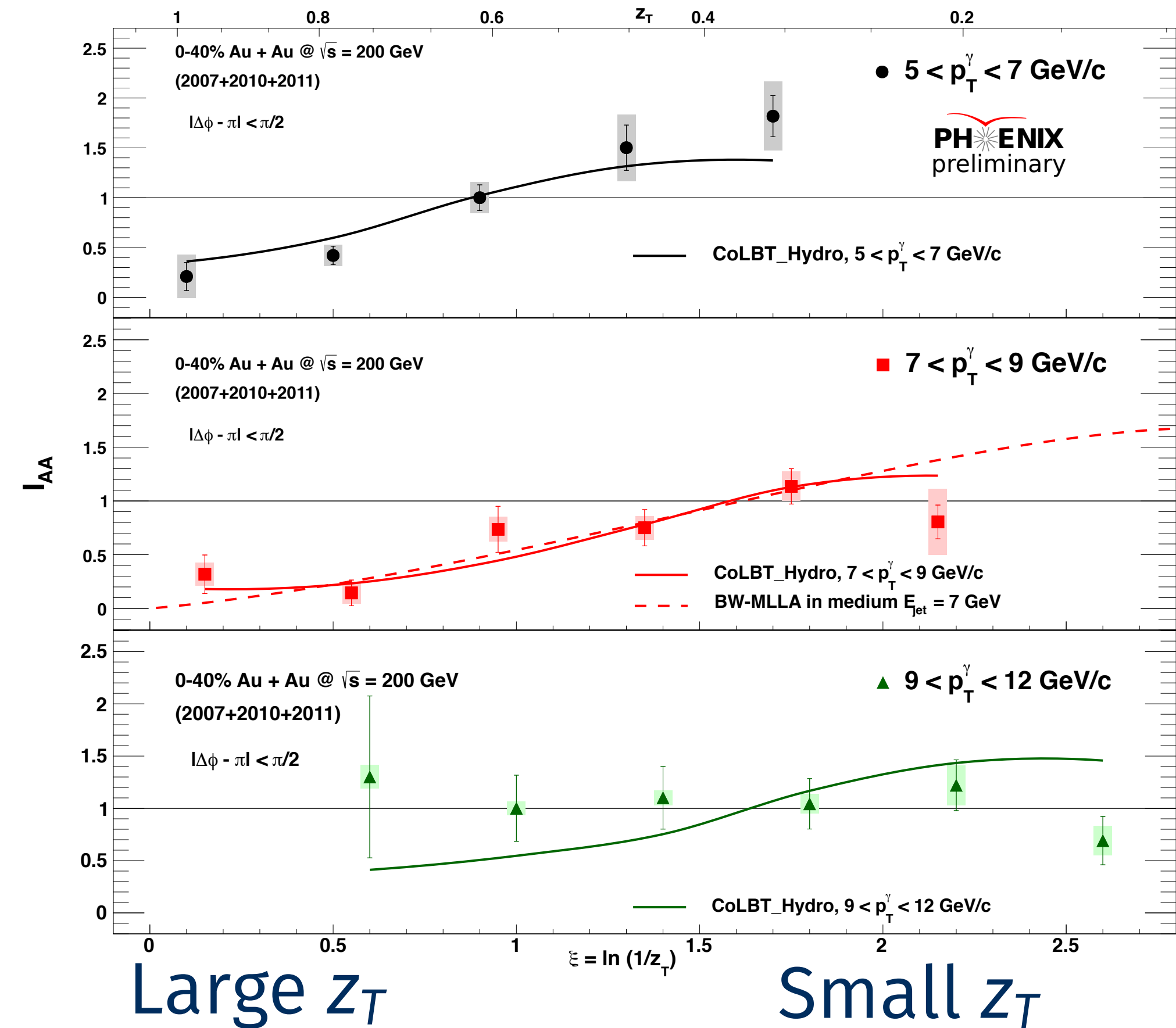
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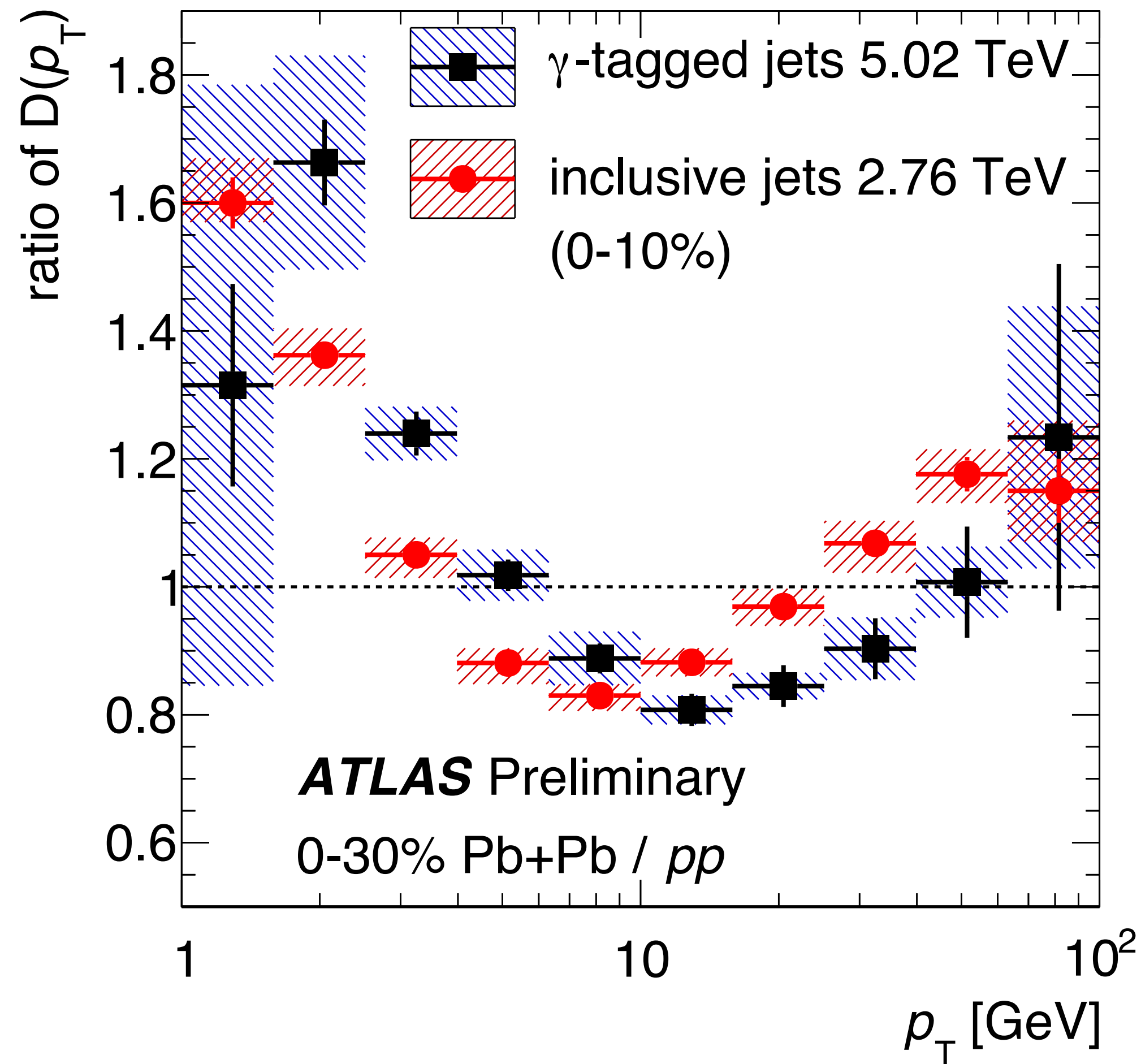
γ -hadron correlations at 200 GeV AuAu collisions

Joe Osborn, Wednesday



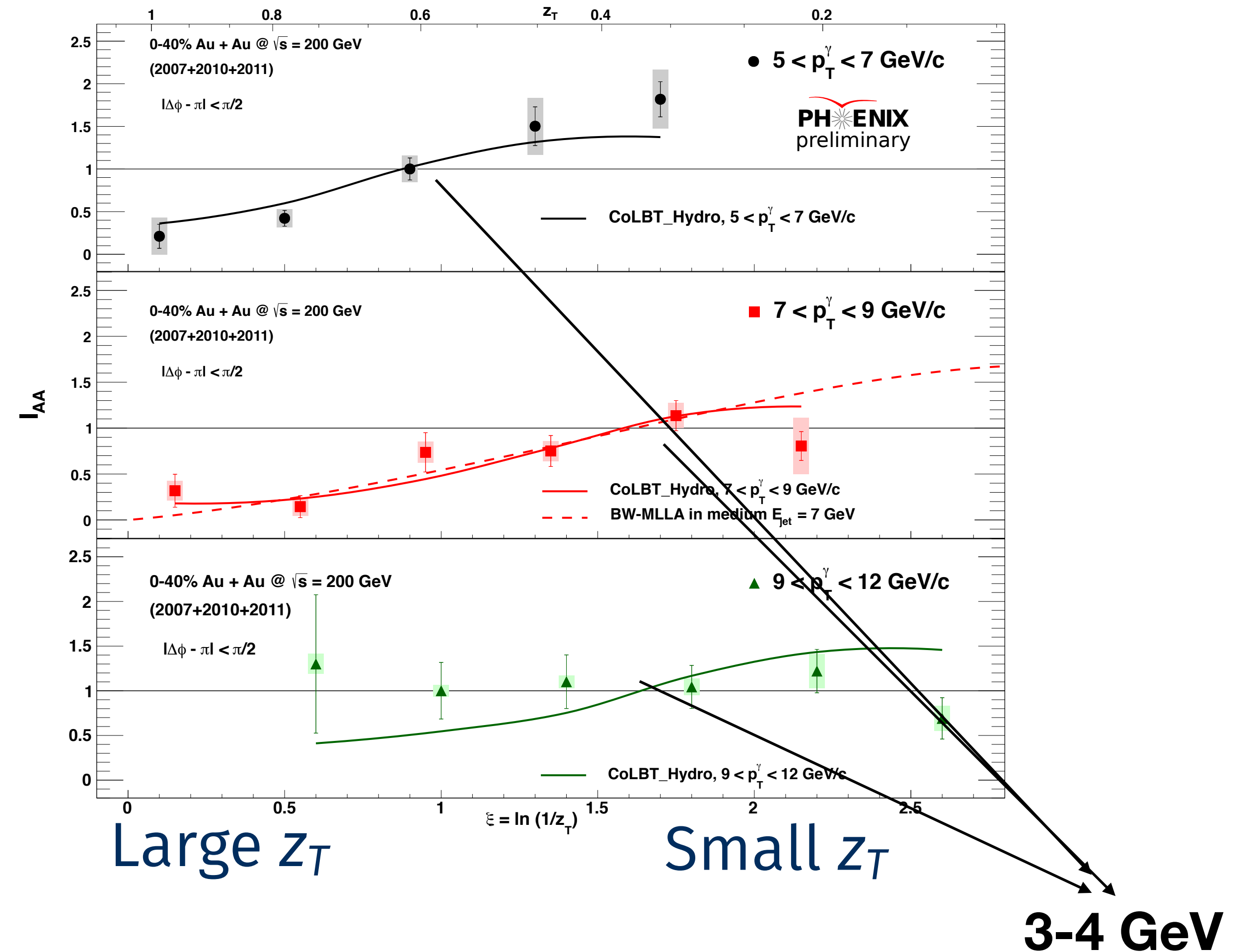
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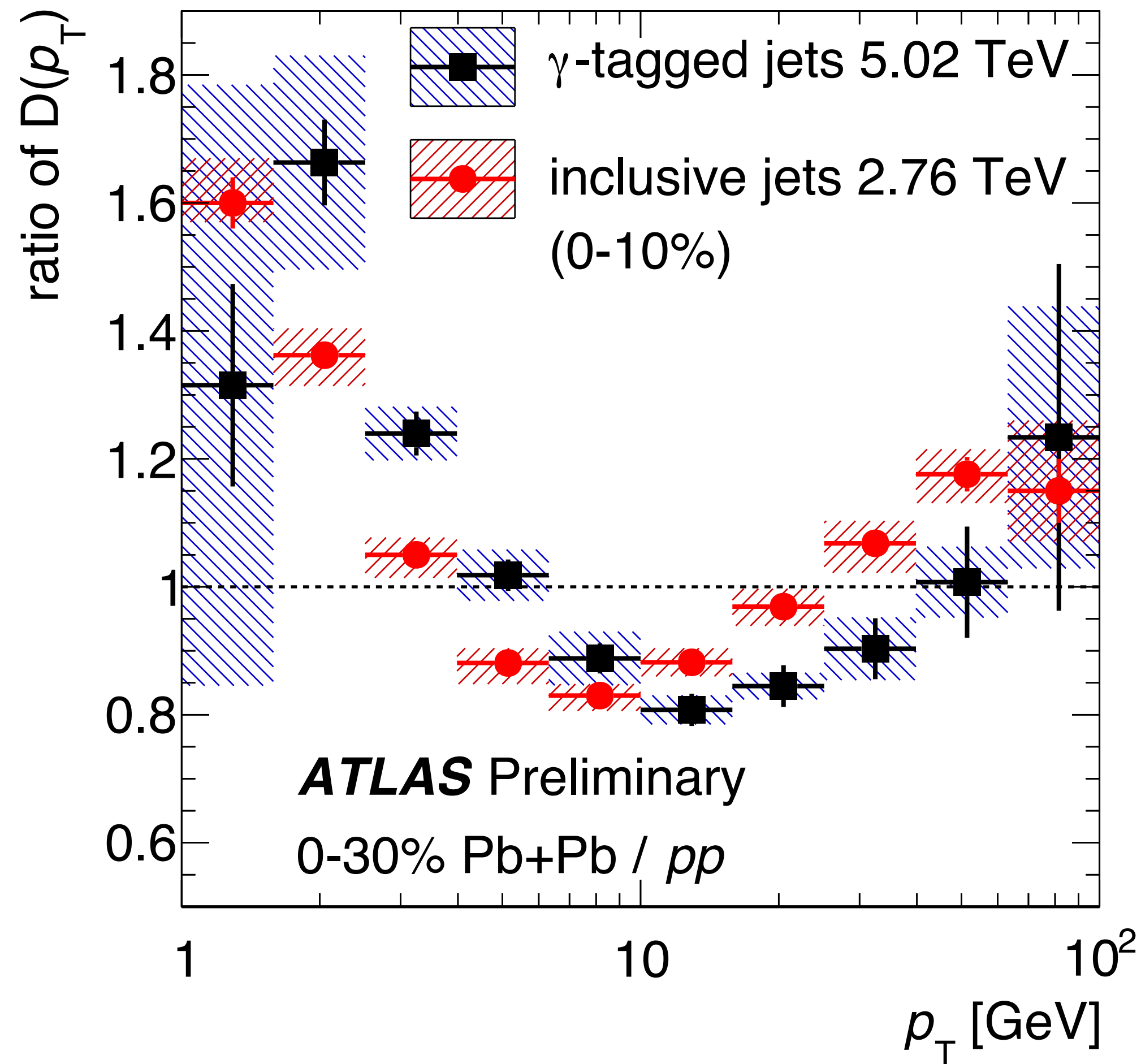
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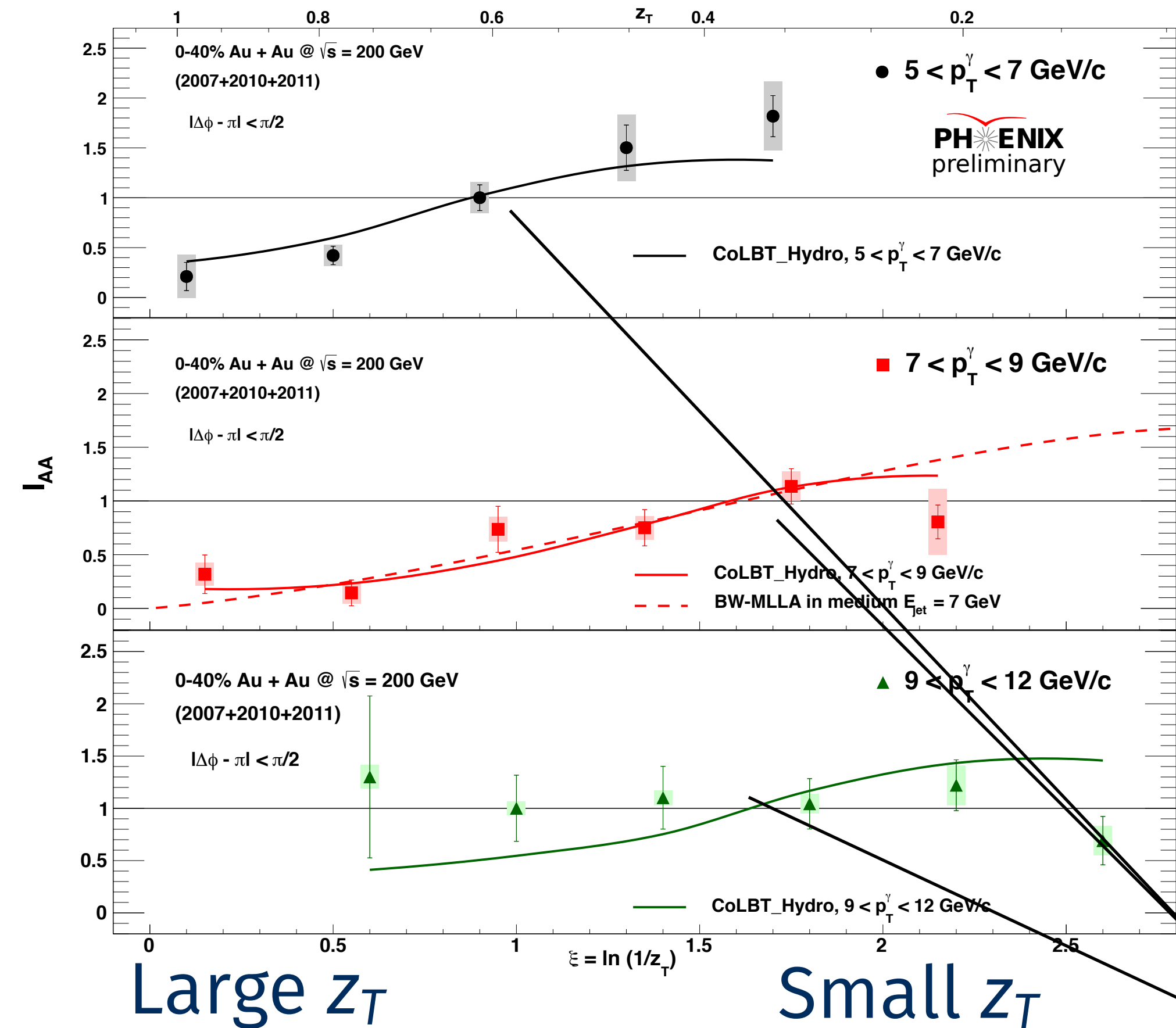
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low p_T enhancement begins at a similar p_T to inclusive jets and at a similar p_T between LHC and RHIC

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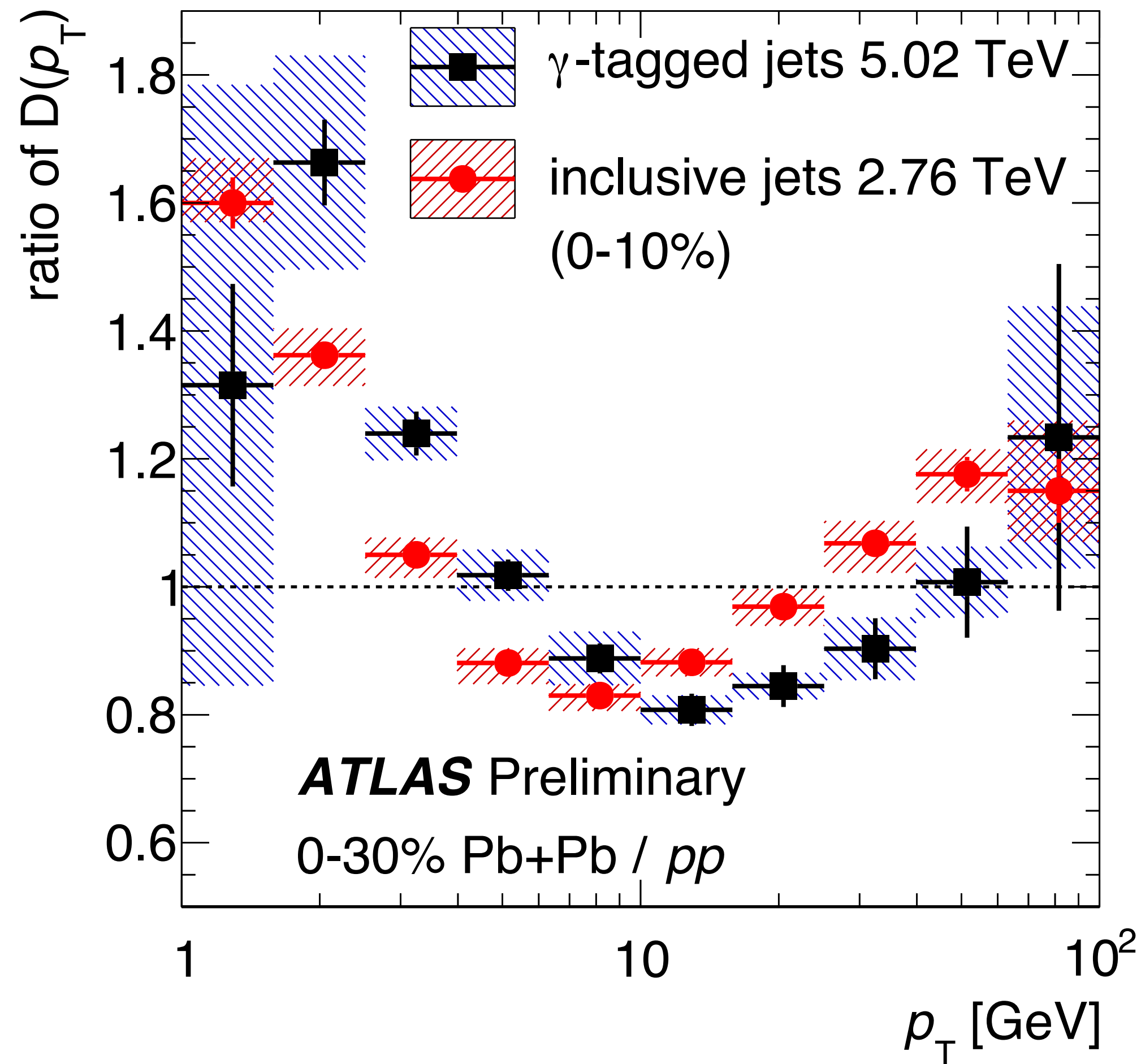
Joe Osborn, Wednesday



3-4 GeV

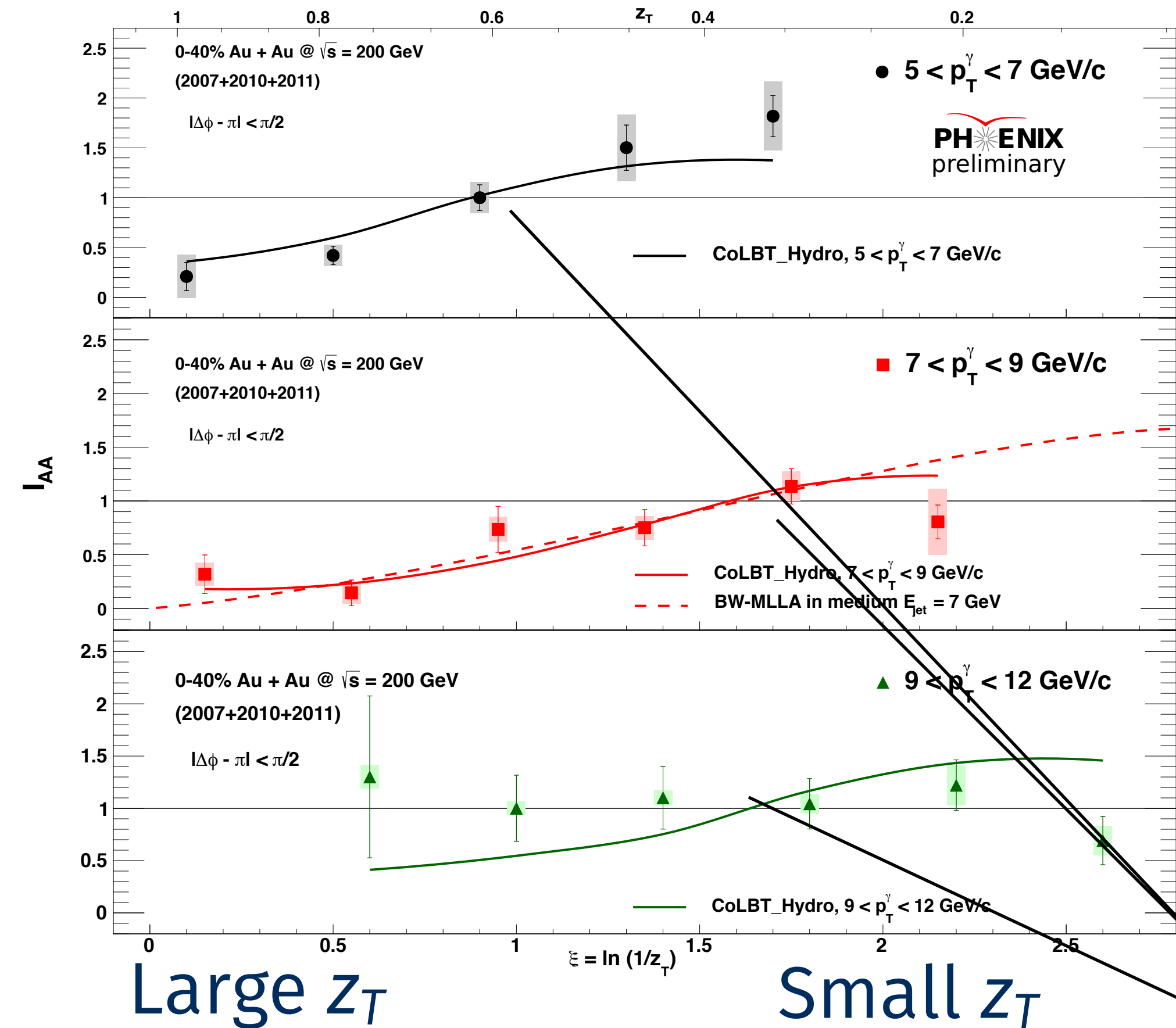
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Joe Osborn, Wednesday



3-4 GeV

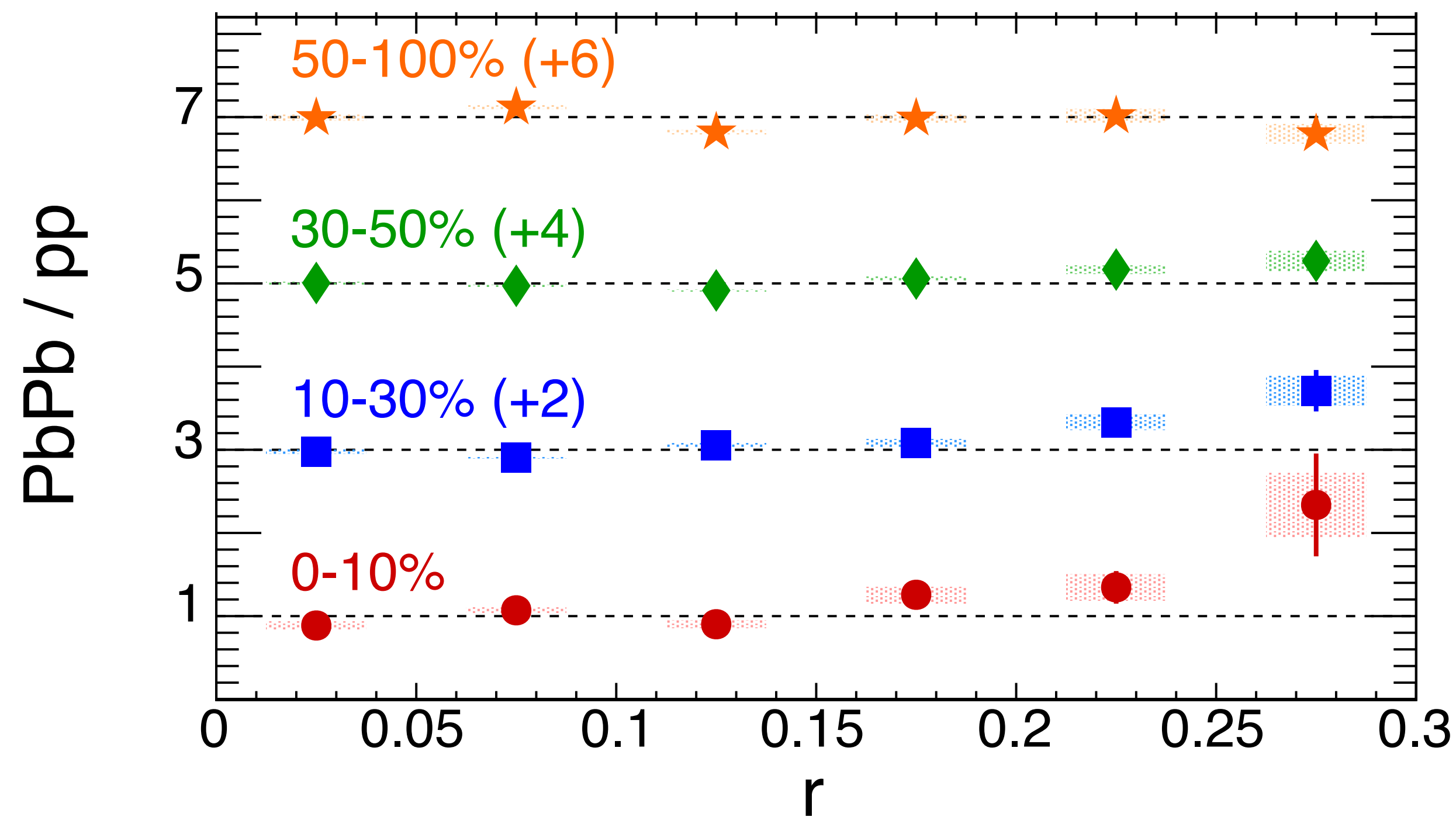
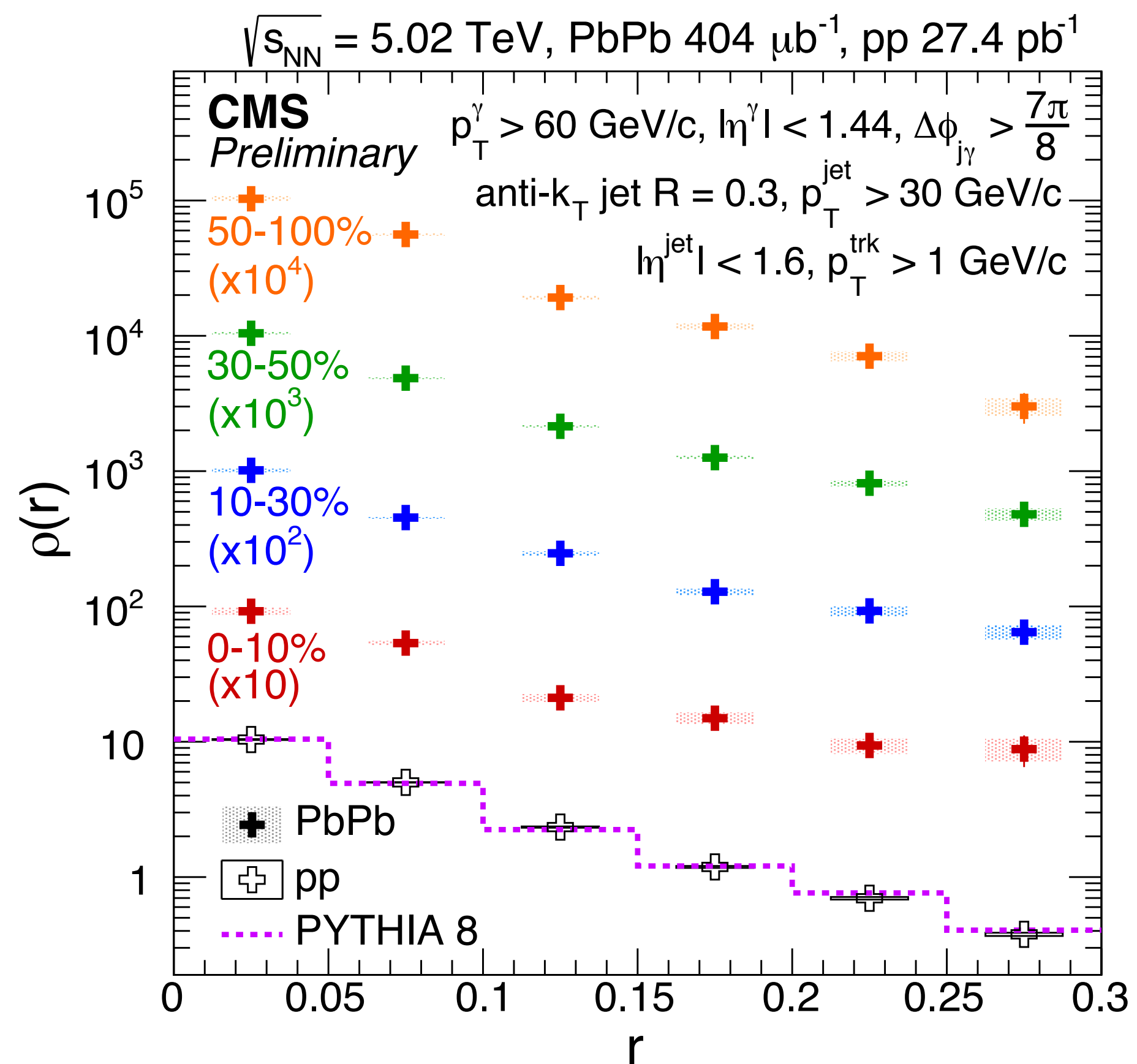
low p_T enhancement begins at a similar p_T to inclusive jets and at a similar p_T between LHC and RHIC

looking forward to precision measurements with reconstructed jets at sPHENIX!

shape measurements of jets opposite a photon

radial distribution of tracks in a jet opposite the photon

photon p_T : > 60 GeV
jet p_T : > 30 GeV



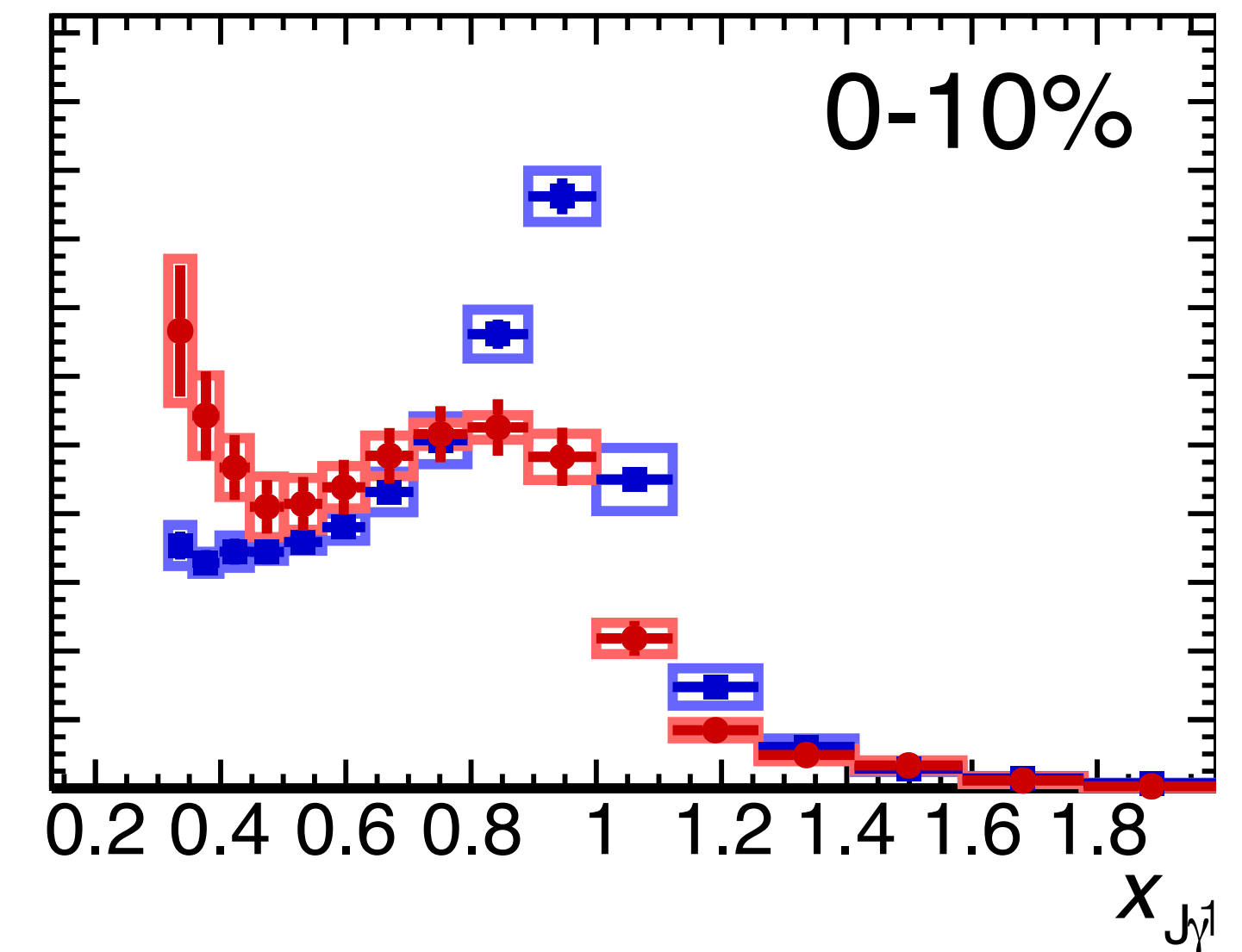
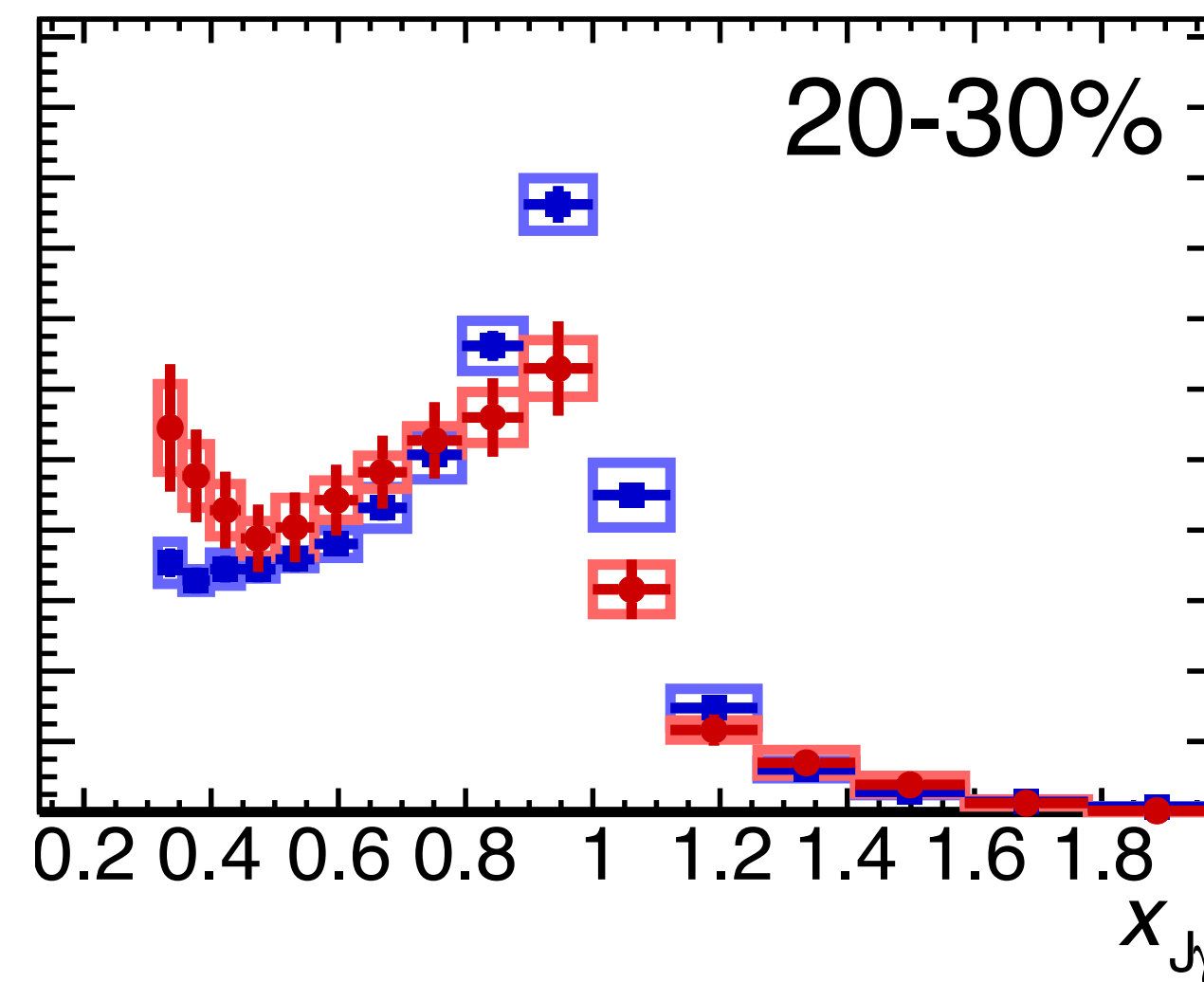
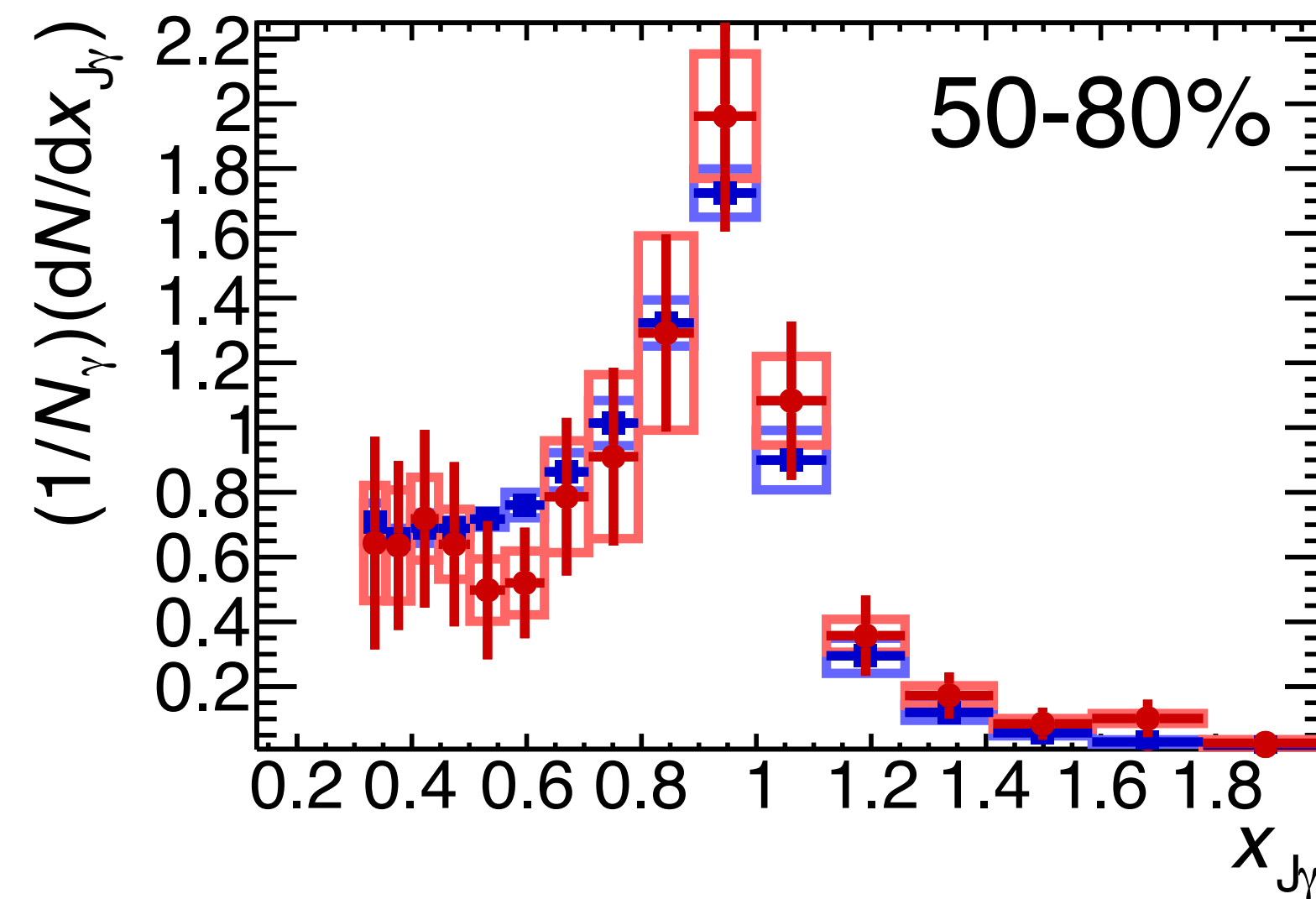
photon p_T : 100-158 GeV

ATLAS Preliminary
 pp 5.02 TeV, 25 pb $^{-1}$
 $Pb+Pb$, 0.49 nb $^{-1}$

$p_T^\gamma = 100-158$ GeV

■ pp (same each panel)

■ $Pb+Pb$



photon p_T : 100-158 GeV

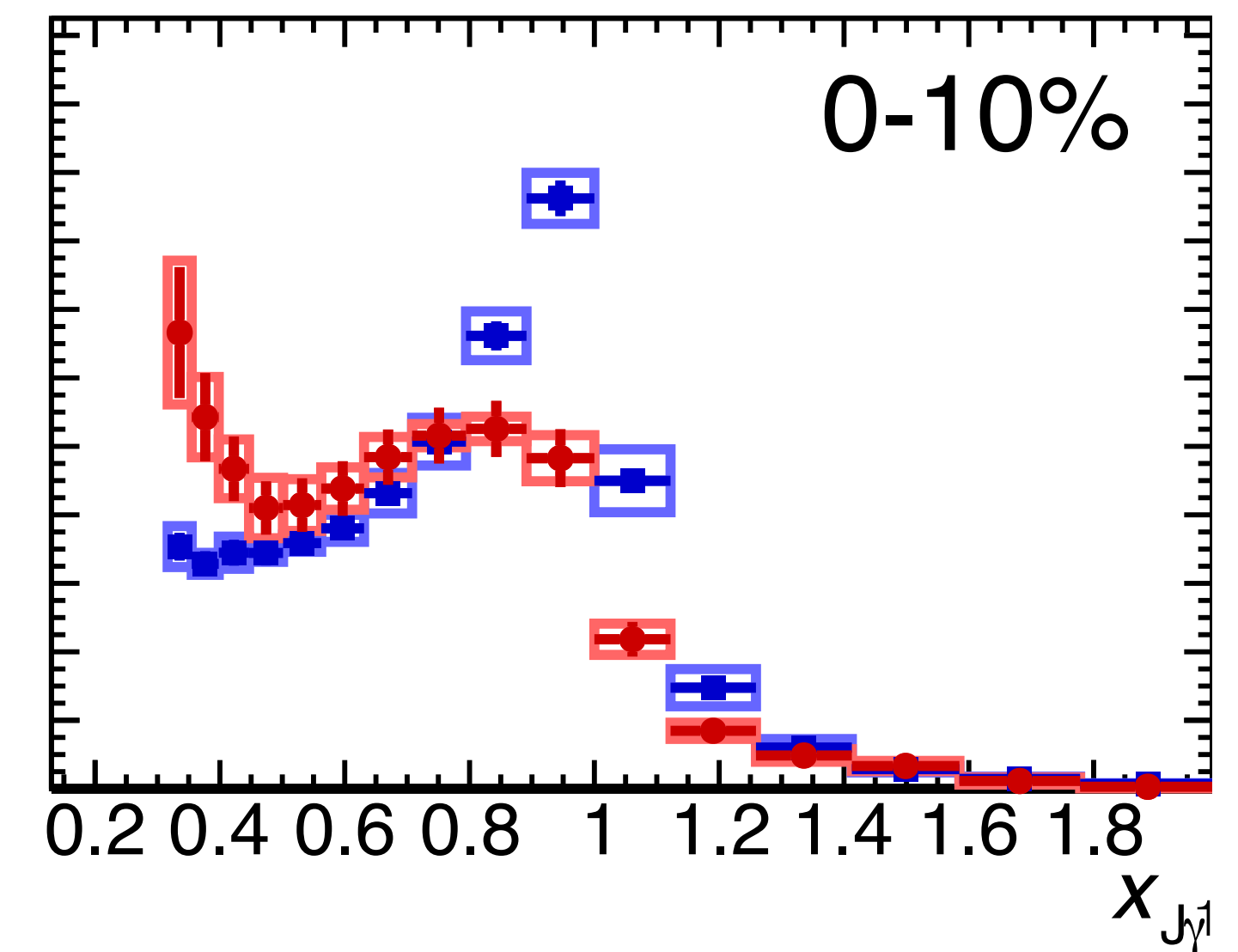
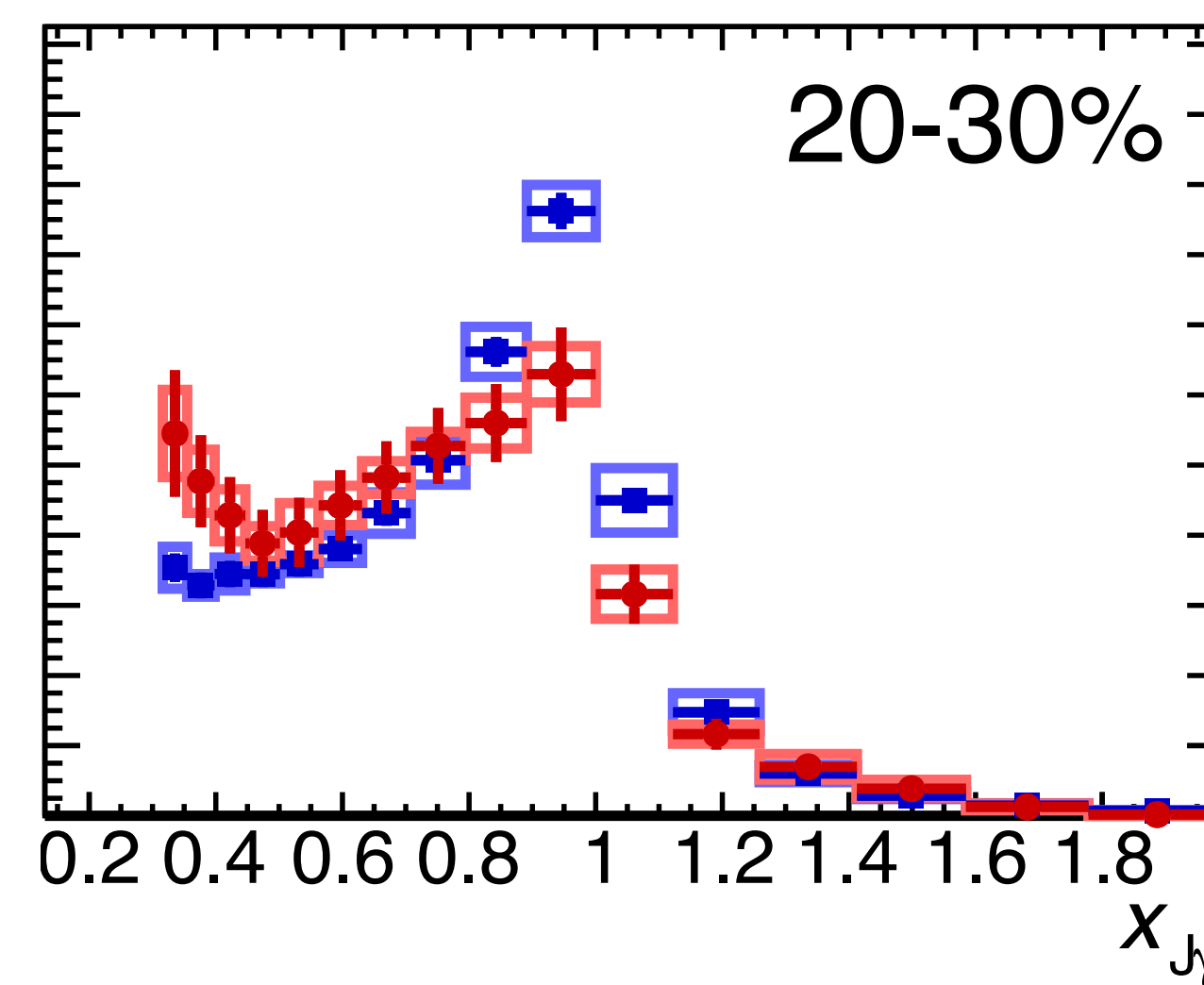
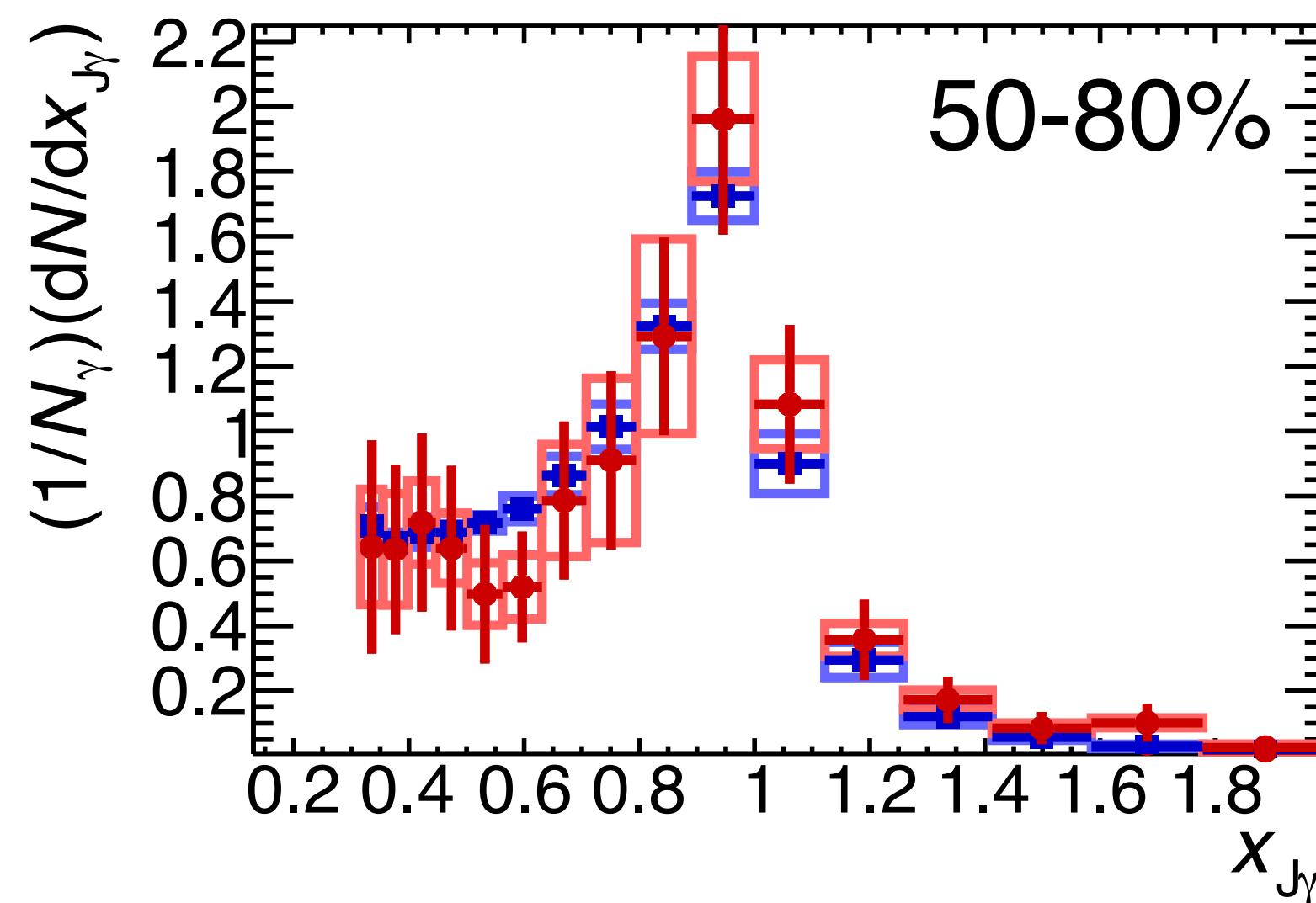
ATLAS Preliminary
 pp 5.02 TeV, 25 pb $^{-1}$
 $Pb+Pb$, 0.49 nb $^{-1}$

$p_T^\gamma = 100-158$ GeV

■ pp (same each panel)

■ $Pb+Pb$

increasing centrality \rightarrow increasing shift to low $x_{J\gamma}$



photon p_T : 100-158 GeV

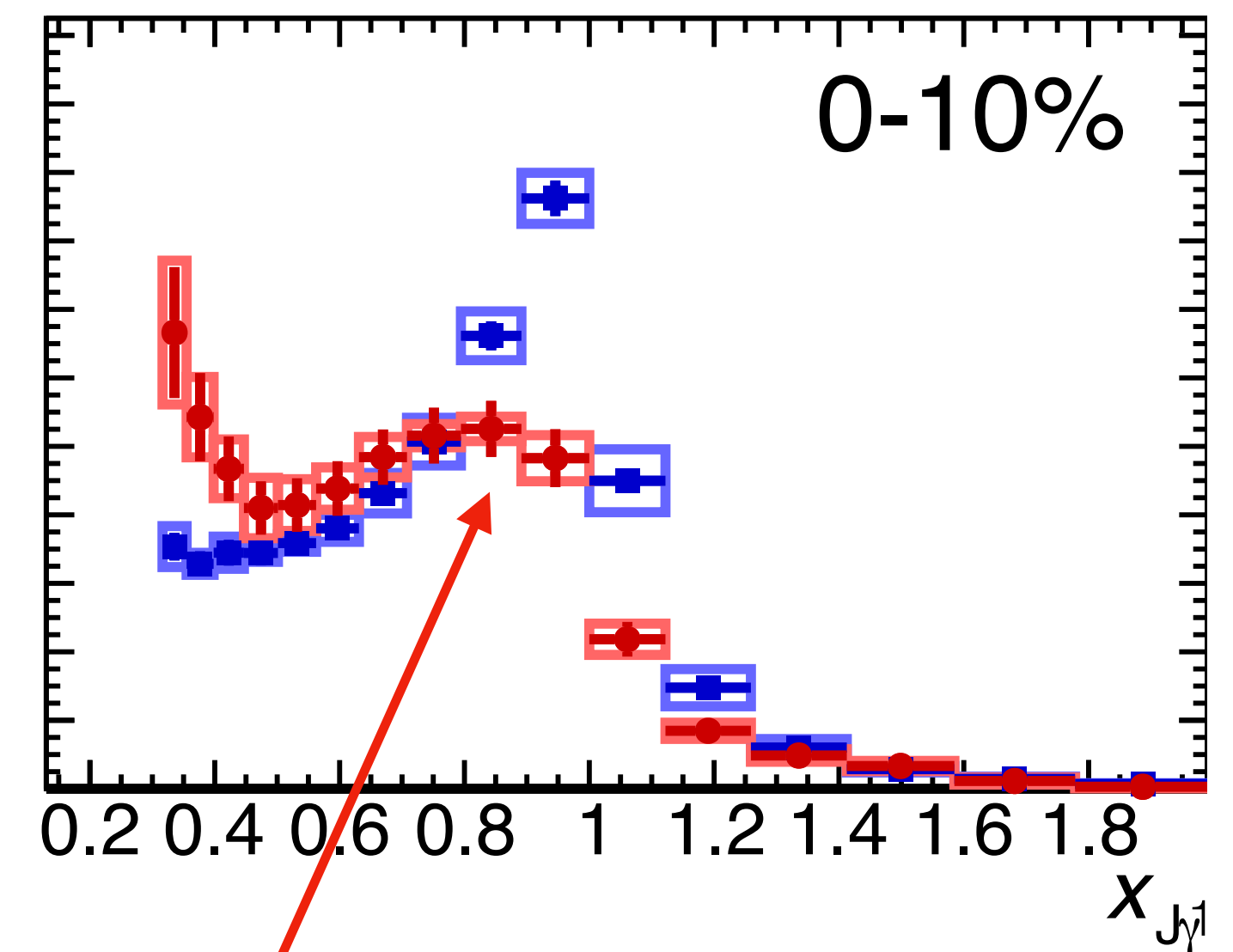
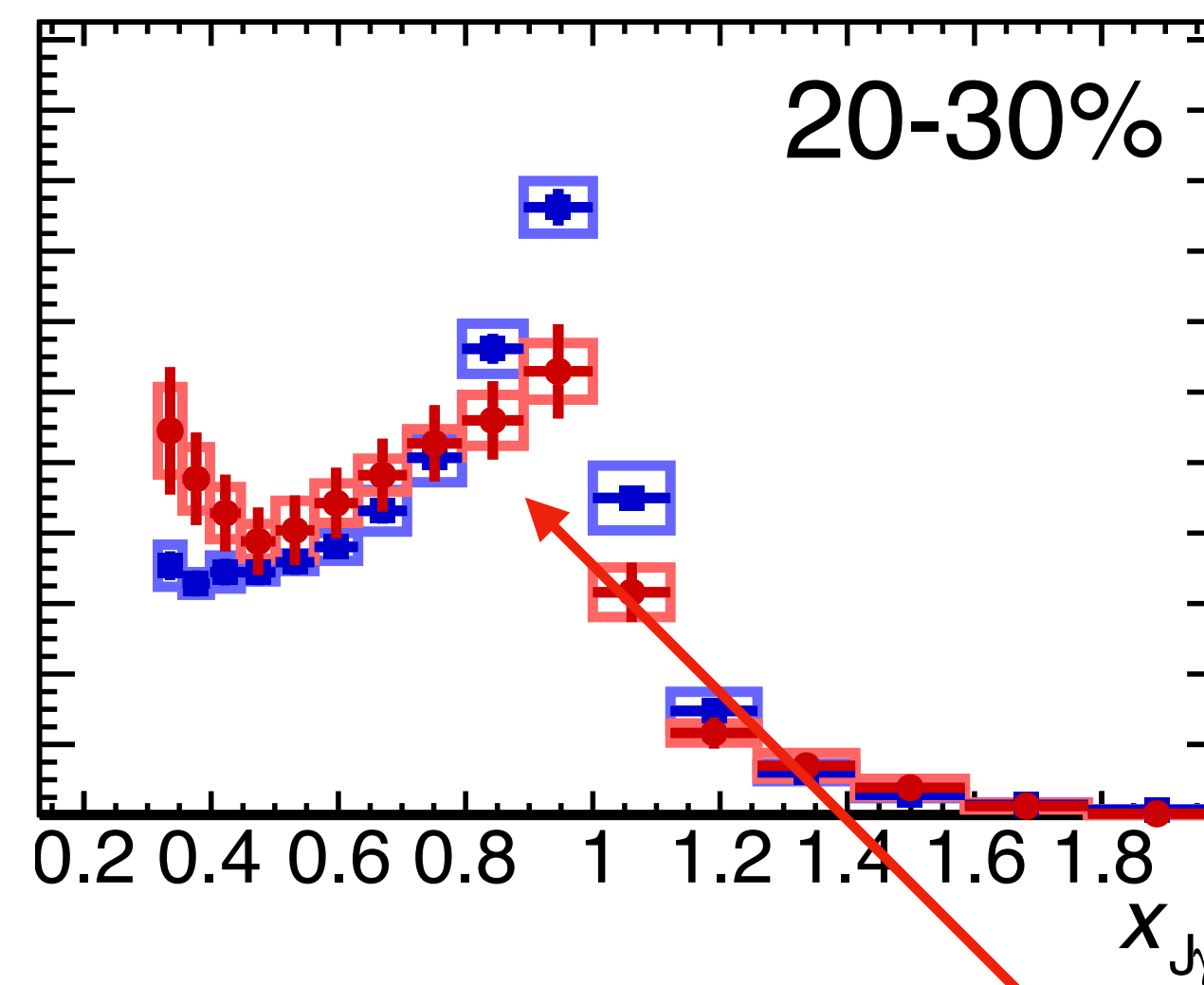
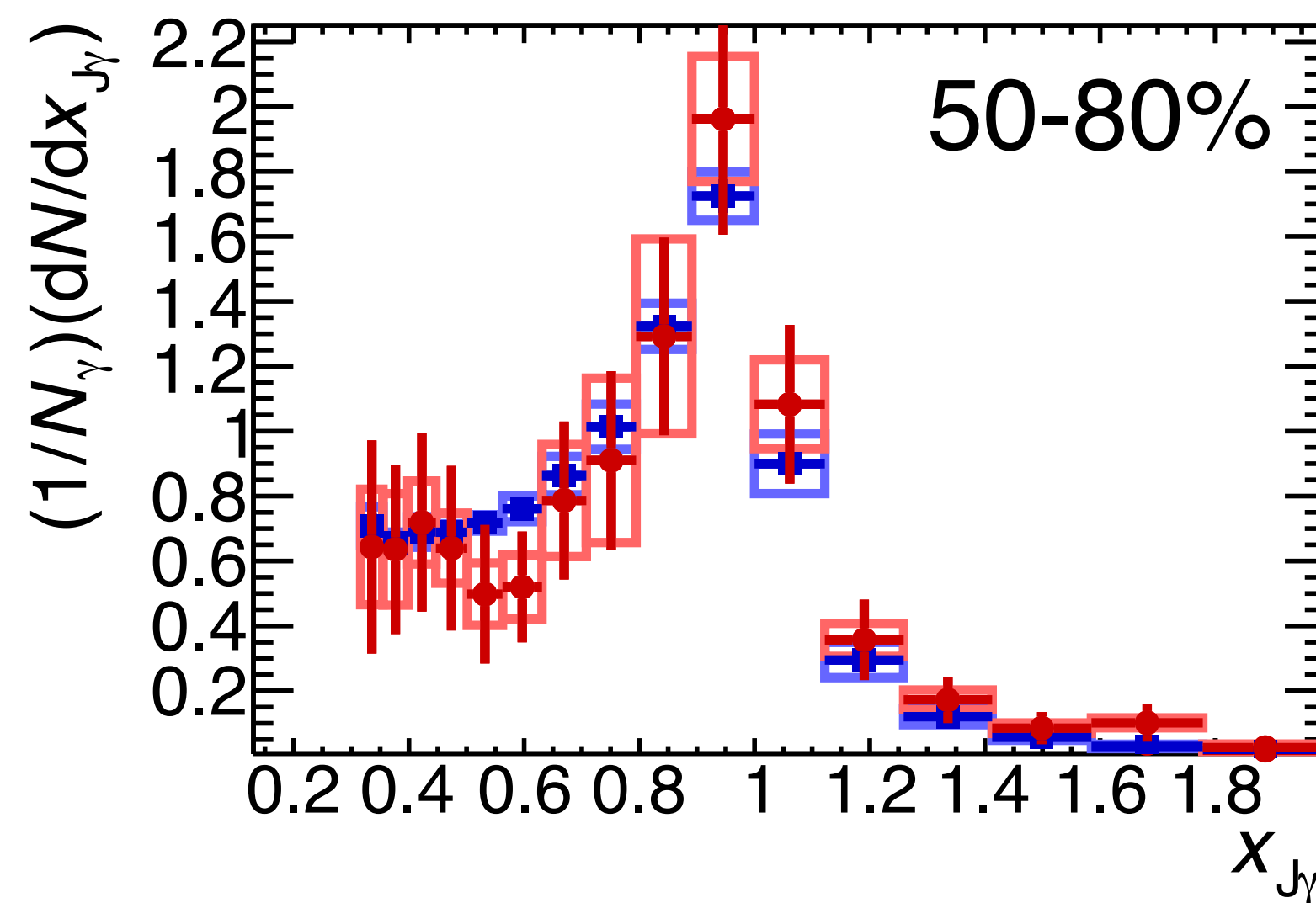
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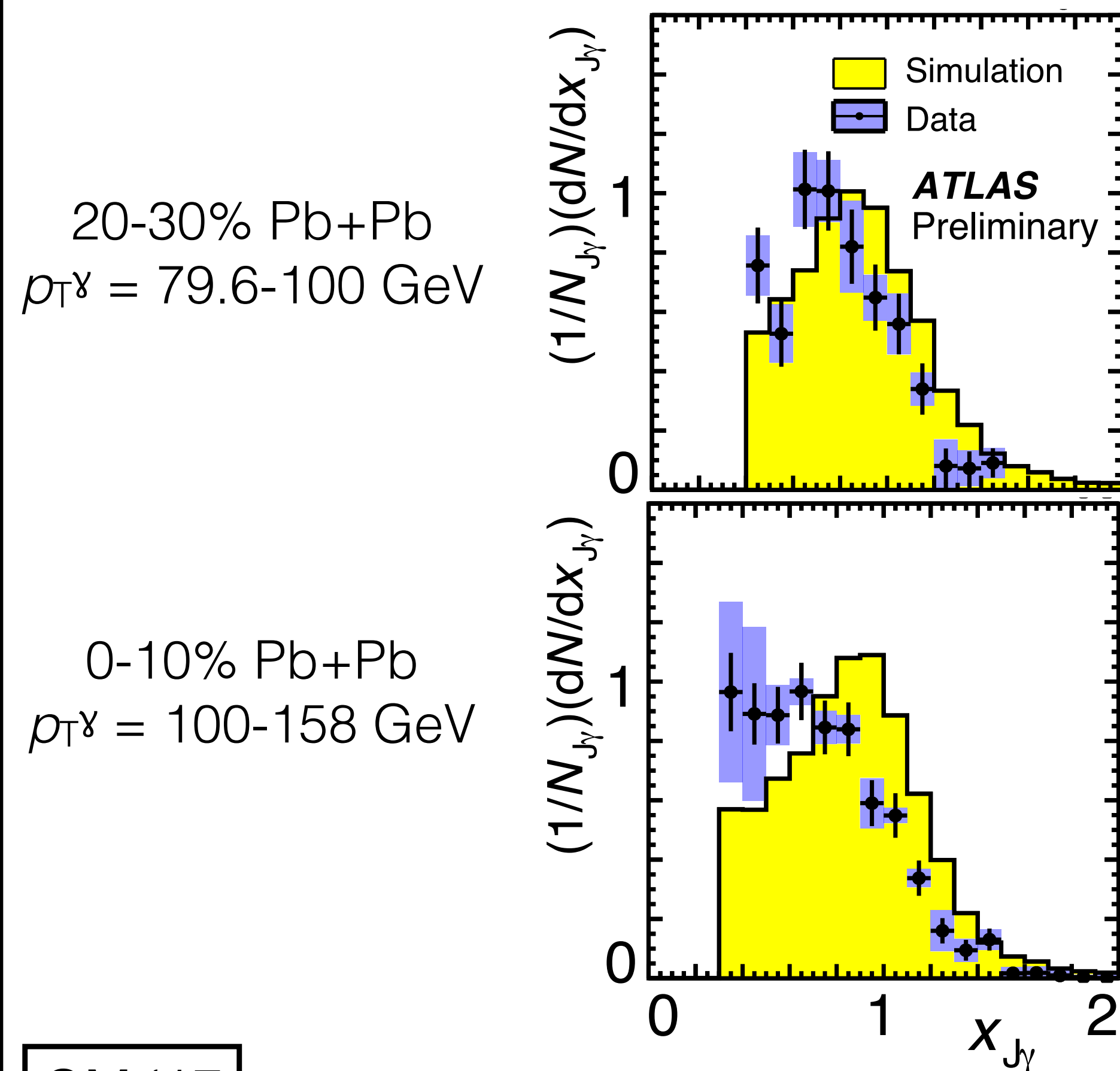
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increasing centrality → increasing shift to low $x_{J\gamma}$



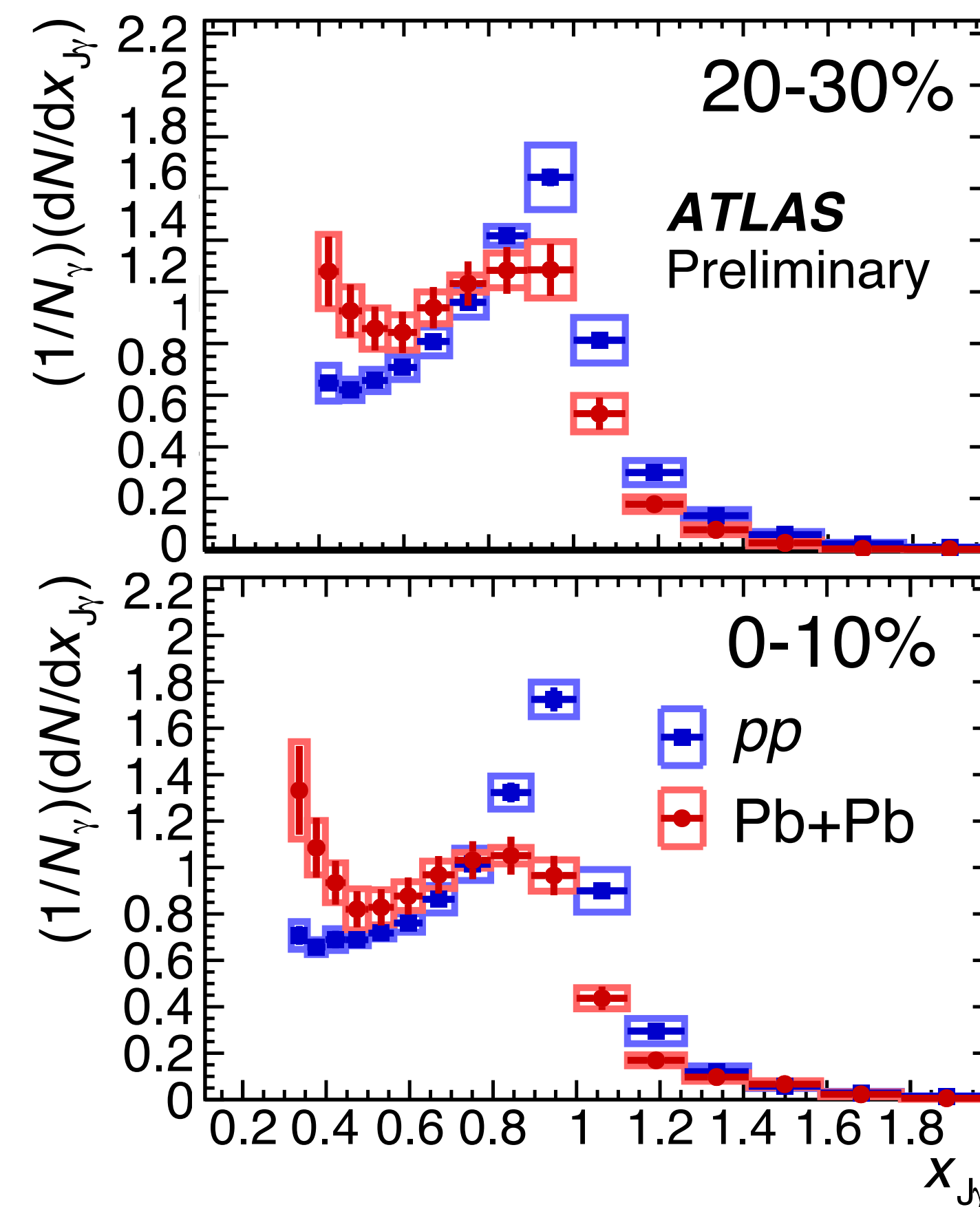
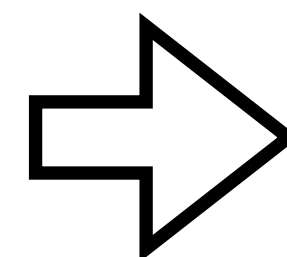
peak for nearly balanced pairs



QM '17

uncorrected **Pb+Pb data** to
smeared Pythia: bulk shift...

Unfolding

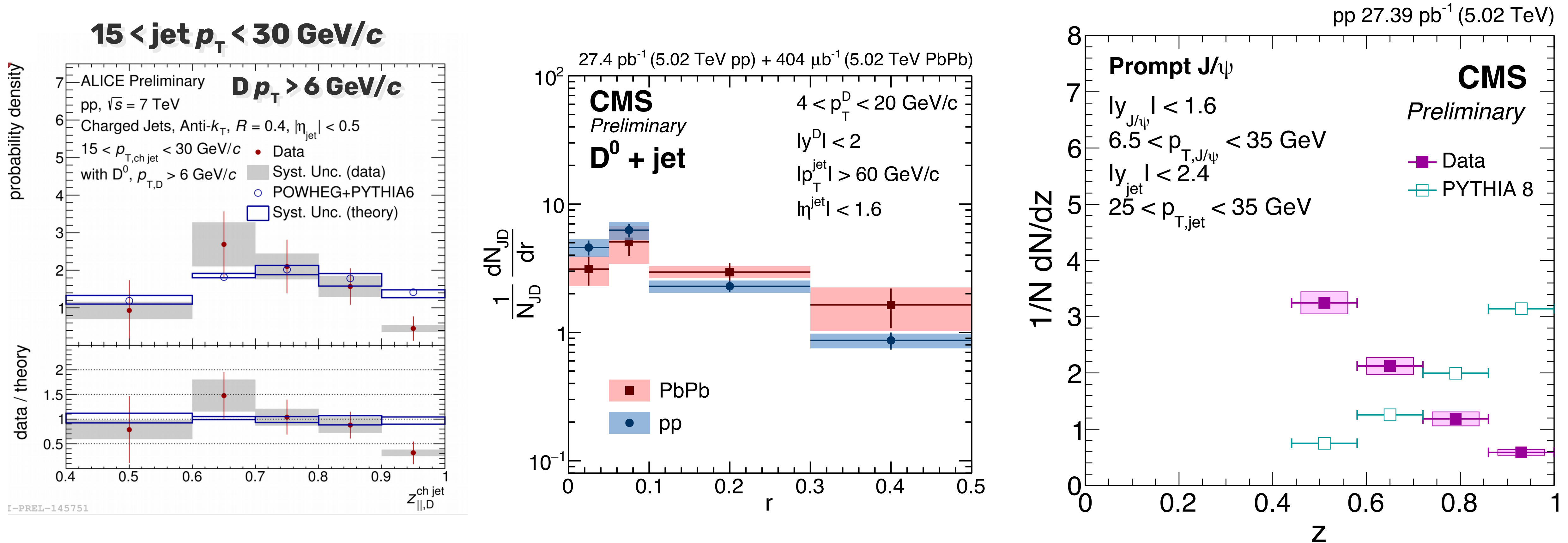


QM '18

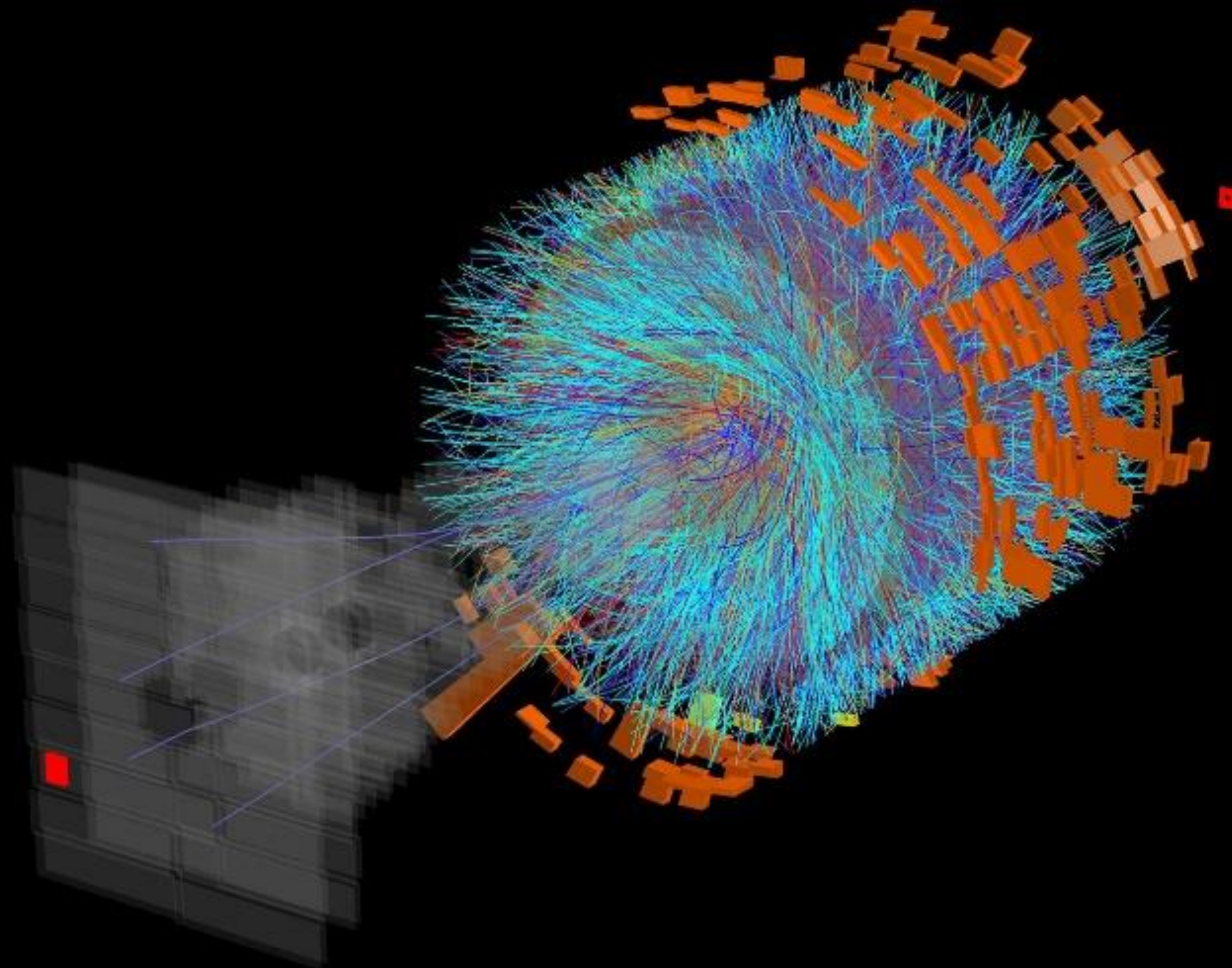
unfolded **Pb+Pb**-**pp**
comparison: jets lose small/
large amounts of energy!

charm - jet measurements collisions

D⁰s reconstructed in jets

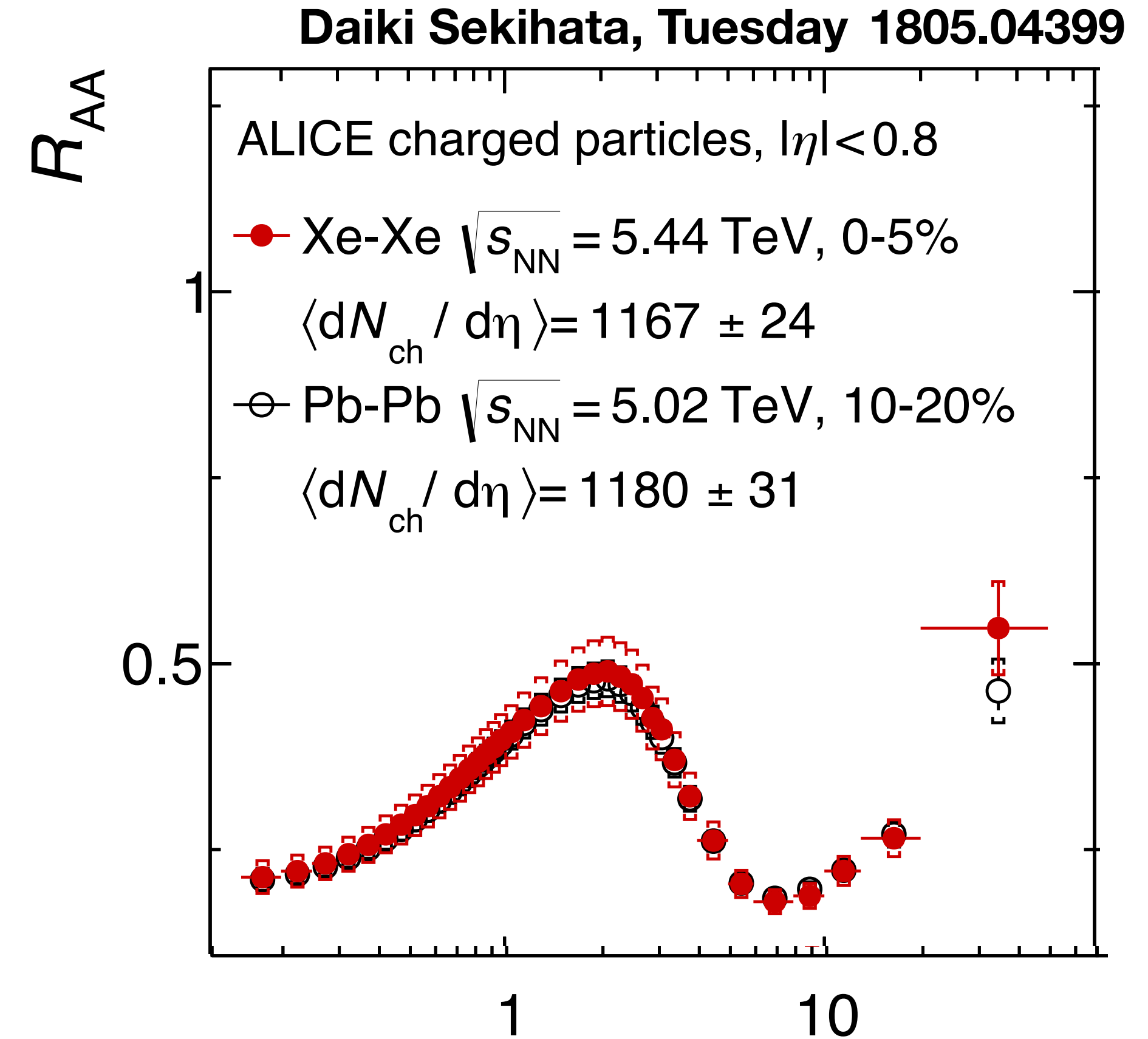
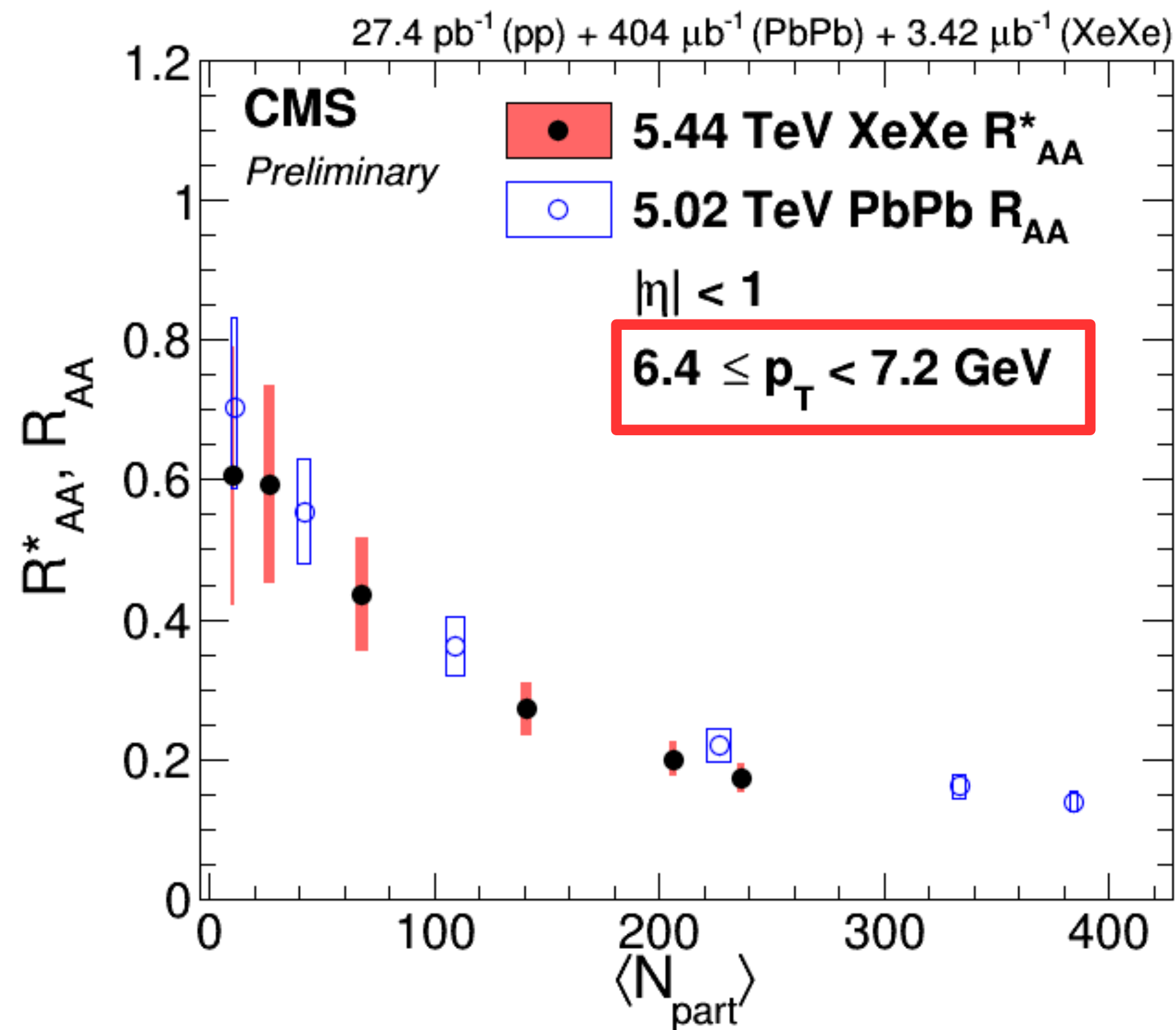


looking forward D to measurements with higher luminosity and the ALICE upgrades



Run:280235
Timestamp:2017-10-13 00:31:48(UTC)
Colliding system:Xe-Xe
Energy: 5.44 TeV

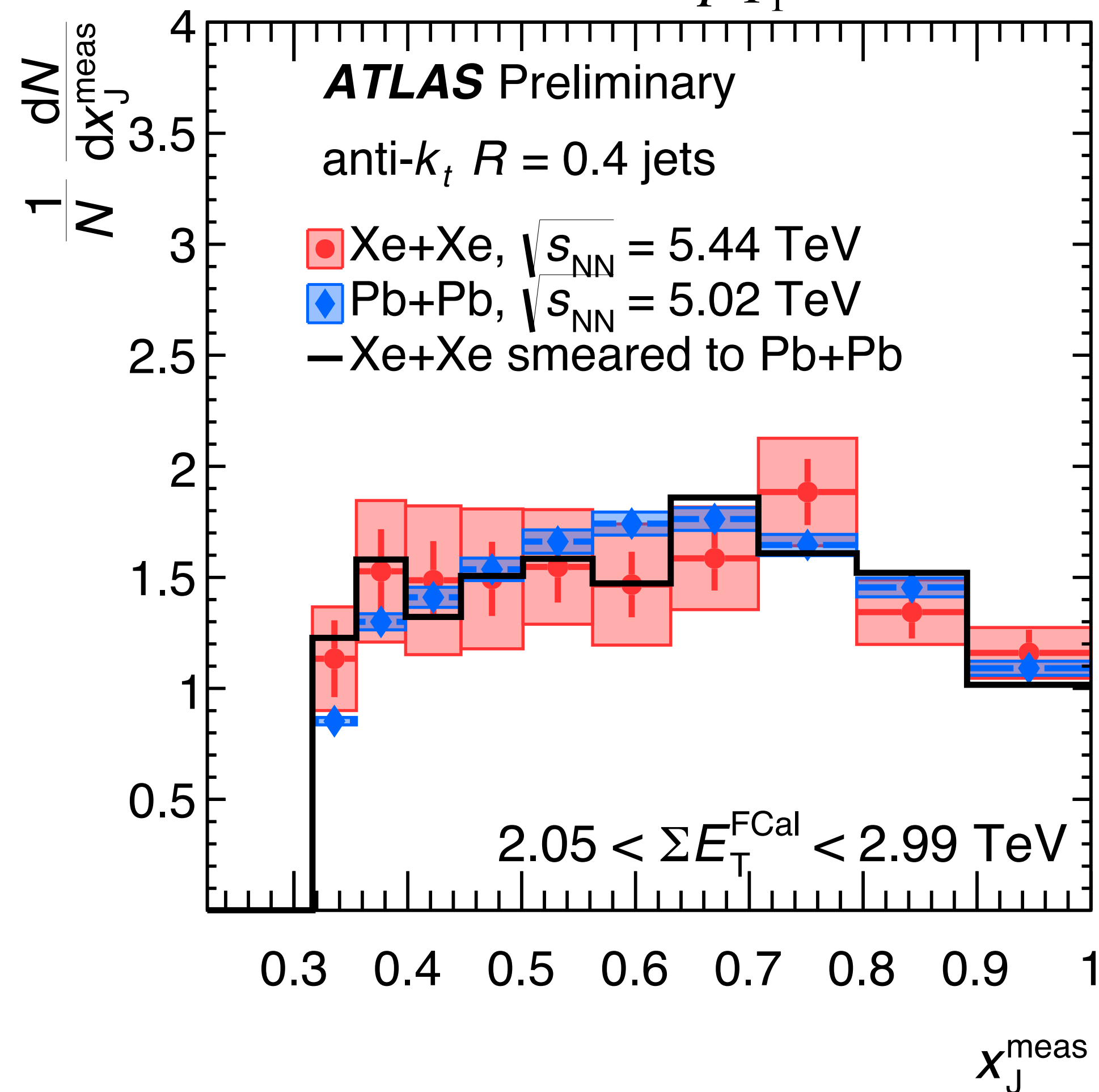
ALICE, ATLAS & CMS successfully took data for the very short XeXe run



**jets and high pt charged particles in XeXe quenched according to $\sim N_{part}$ /multiplicity
informs discussion of light ions in the future**

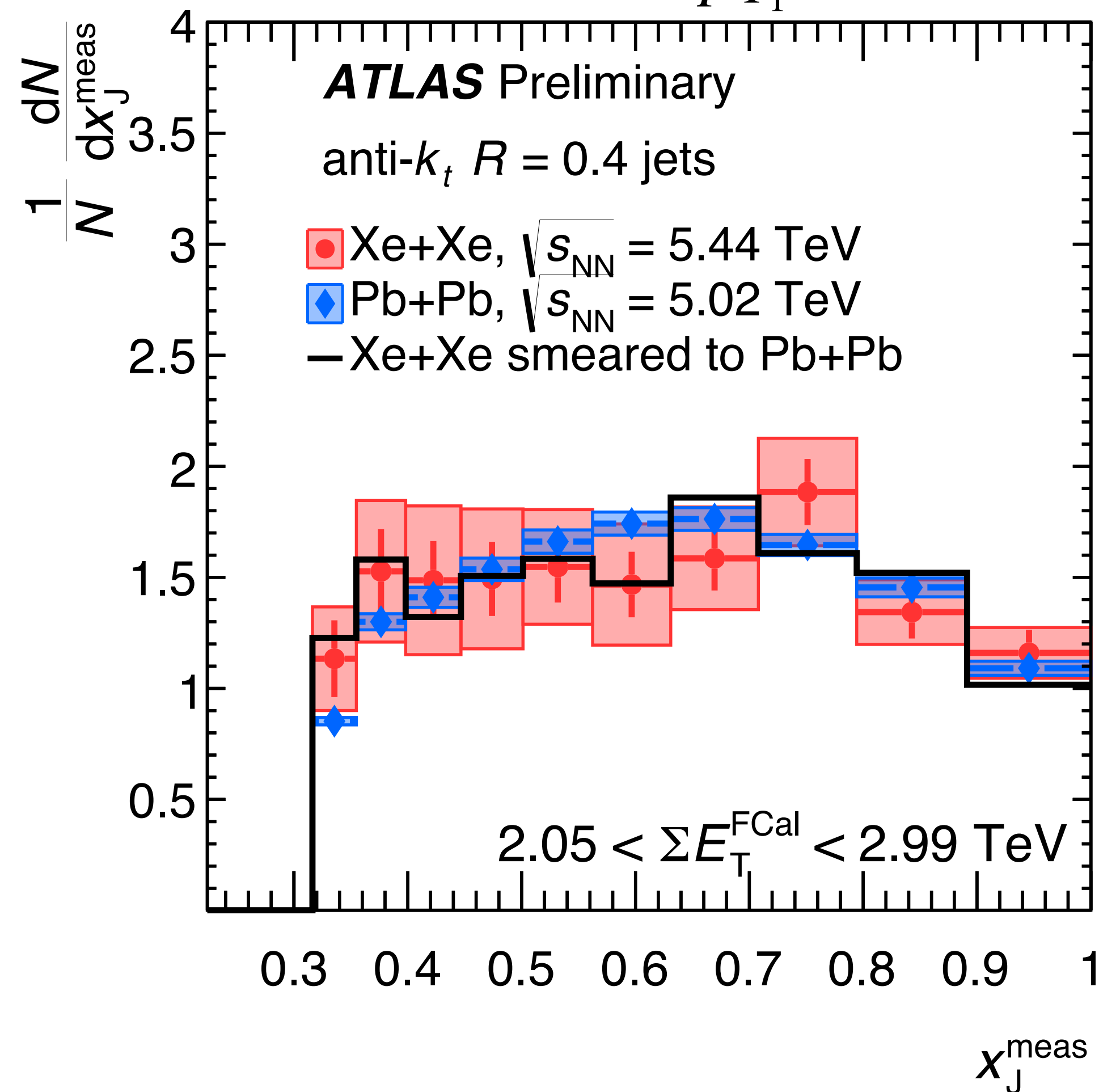
dijet balance XeXe, PbPb, AuAu

$$x_J = \frac{p_{T2}}{p_{T1}}$$

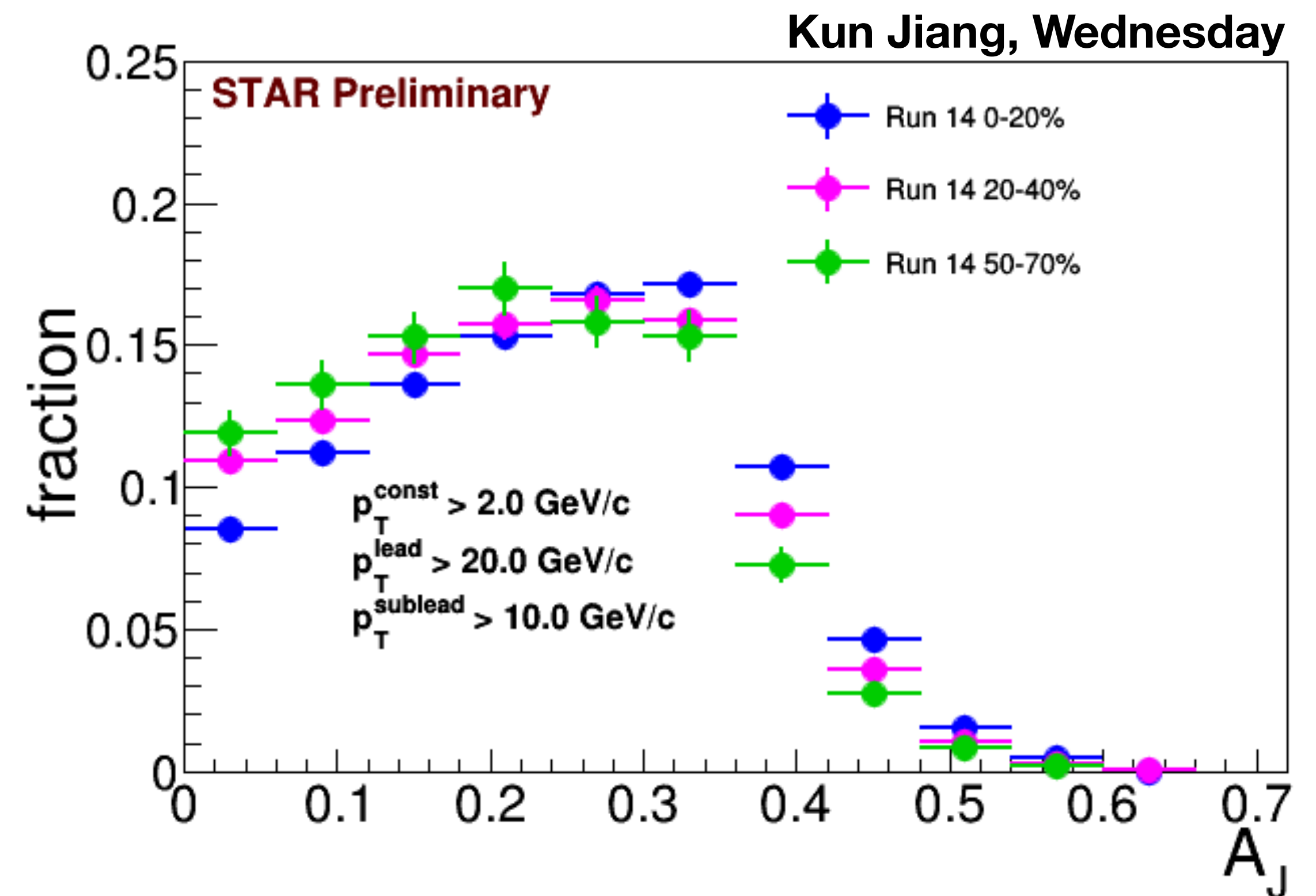


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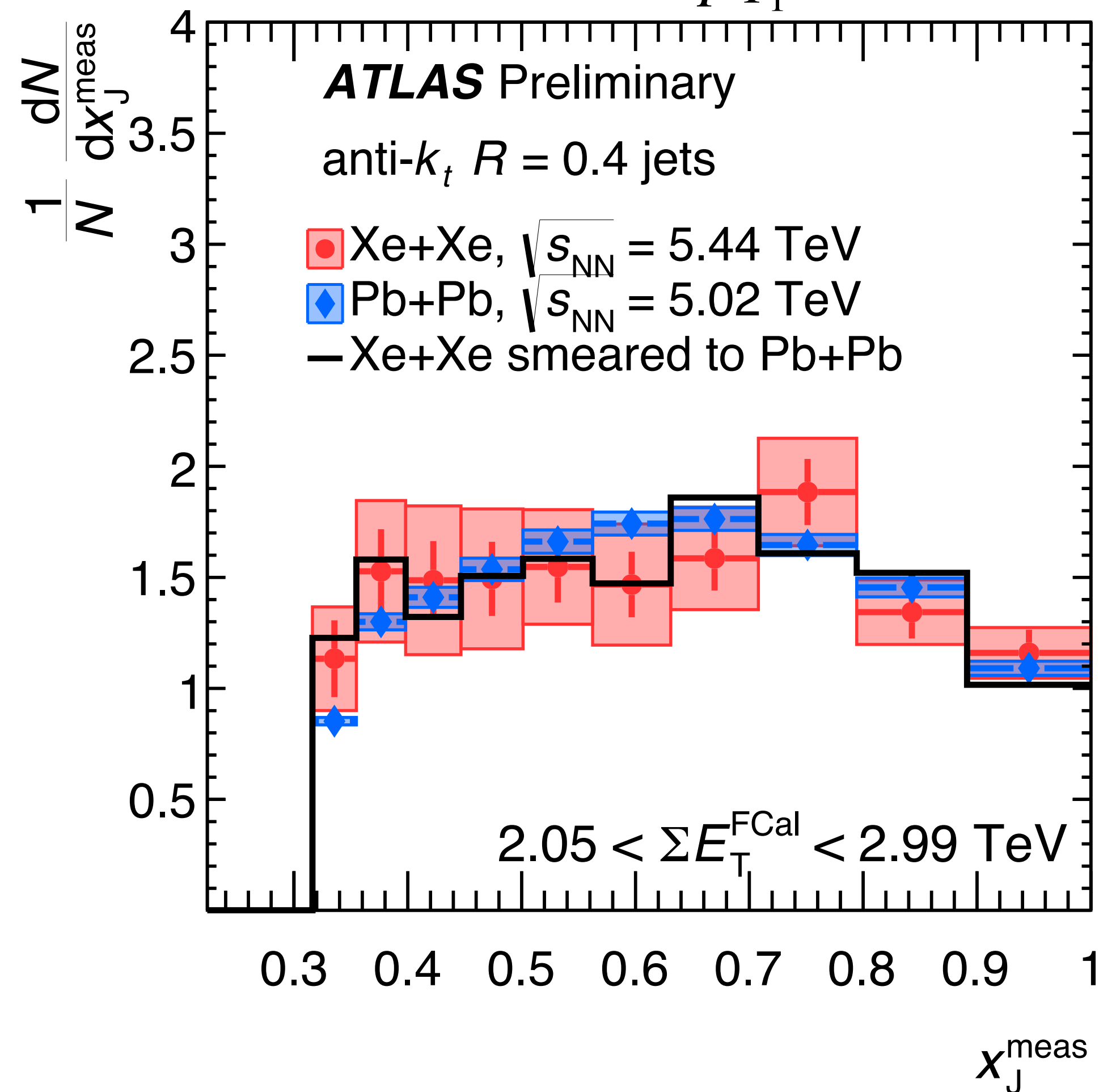


$$A_J = (p_T^{lead} - p_T^{sublead}) / (p_T^{lead} + p_T^{sublead})$$

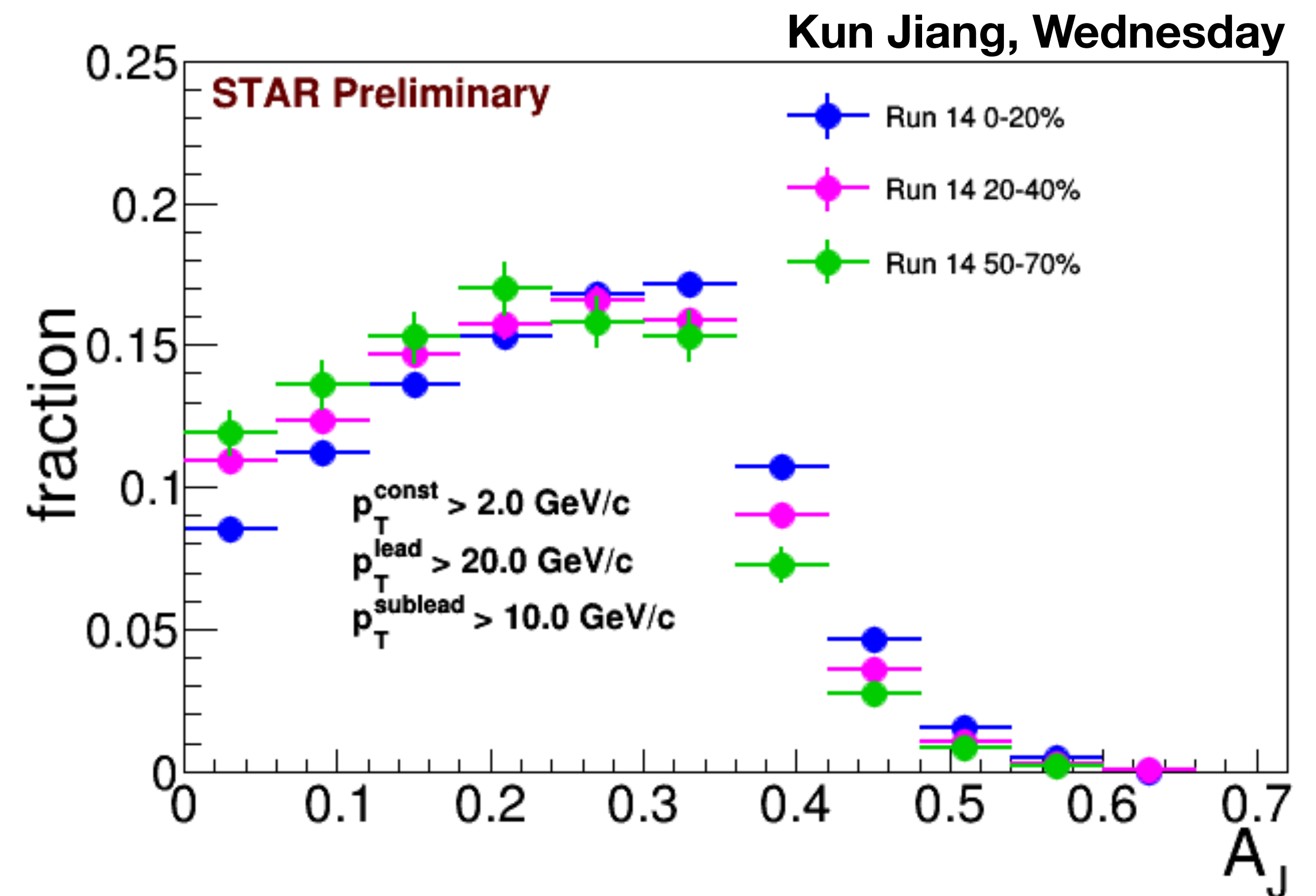


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$$x_J = \frac{p_{T2}}{p_{T1}}$$



$$A_J = (p_T^{lead} - p_T^{sublead}) / (p_T^{lead} + p_T^{sublead})$$



looking forward to doing this
comparison over a wider kinematic
range at RHIC with sPHENIX!

LHC: looking to the future

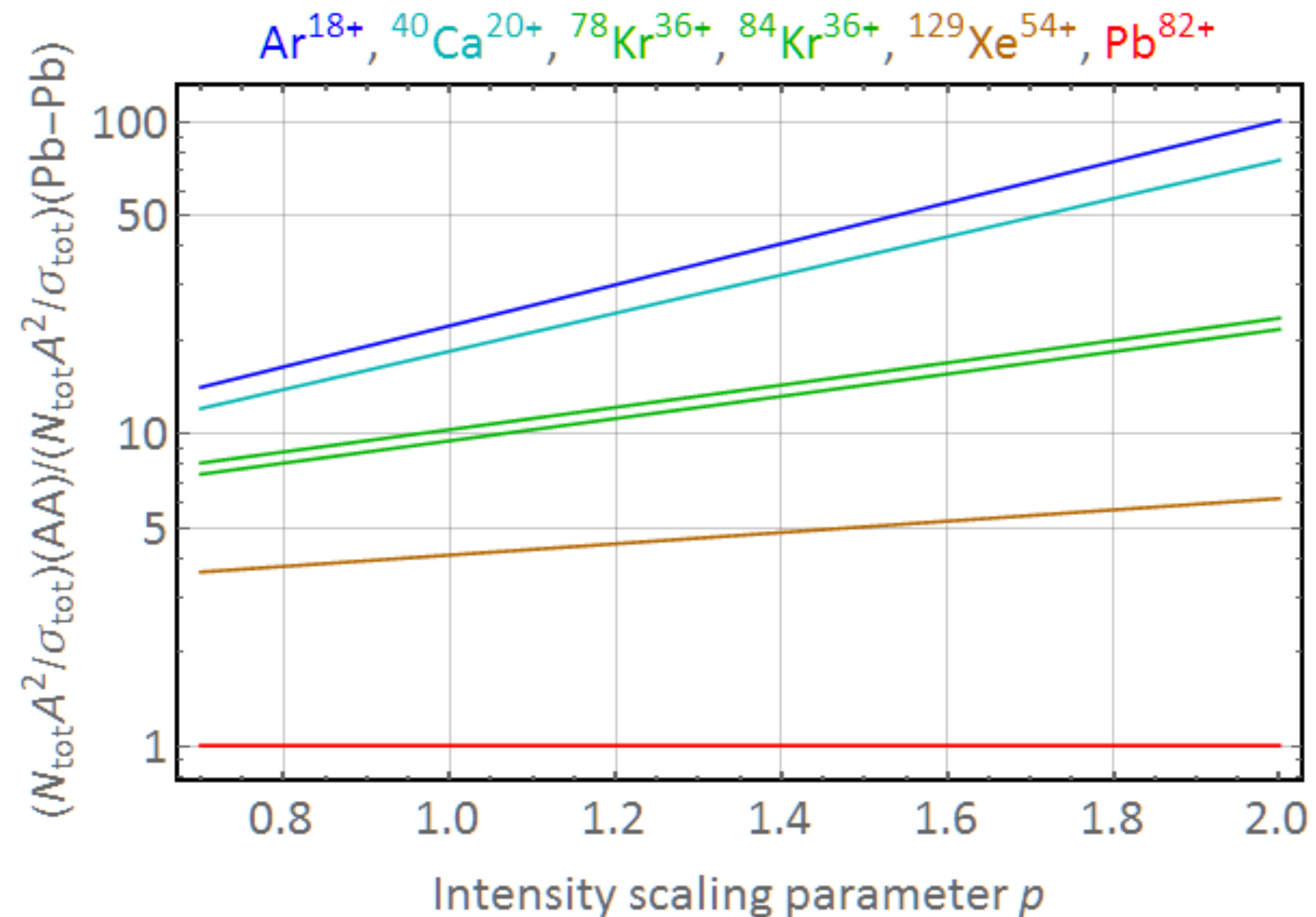
lighter ions could provide more jets at the LHC

Gains in ULTIMATE integrated nucleon-nucleon luminosity PER FILL wrt Pb-Pb

This would be on the assumption that a fill would be kept forever until one beam was exhausted (and other loss mechanisms are neglected). Real gain/fill will be less.

In reality, one also gains from longer luminosity lifetime and less time spent refilling the machine.

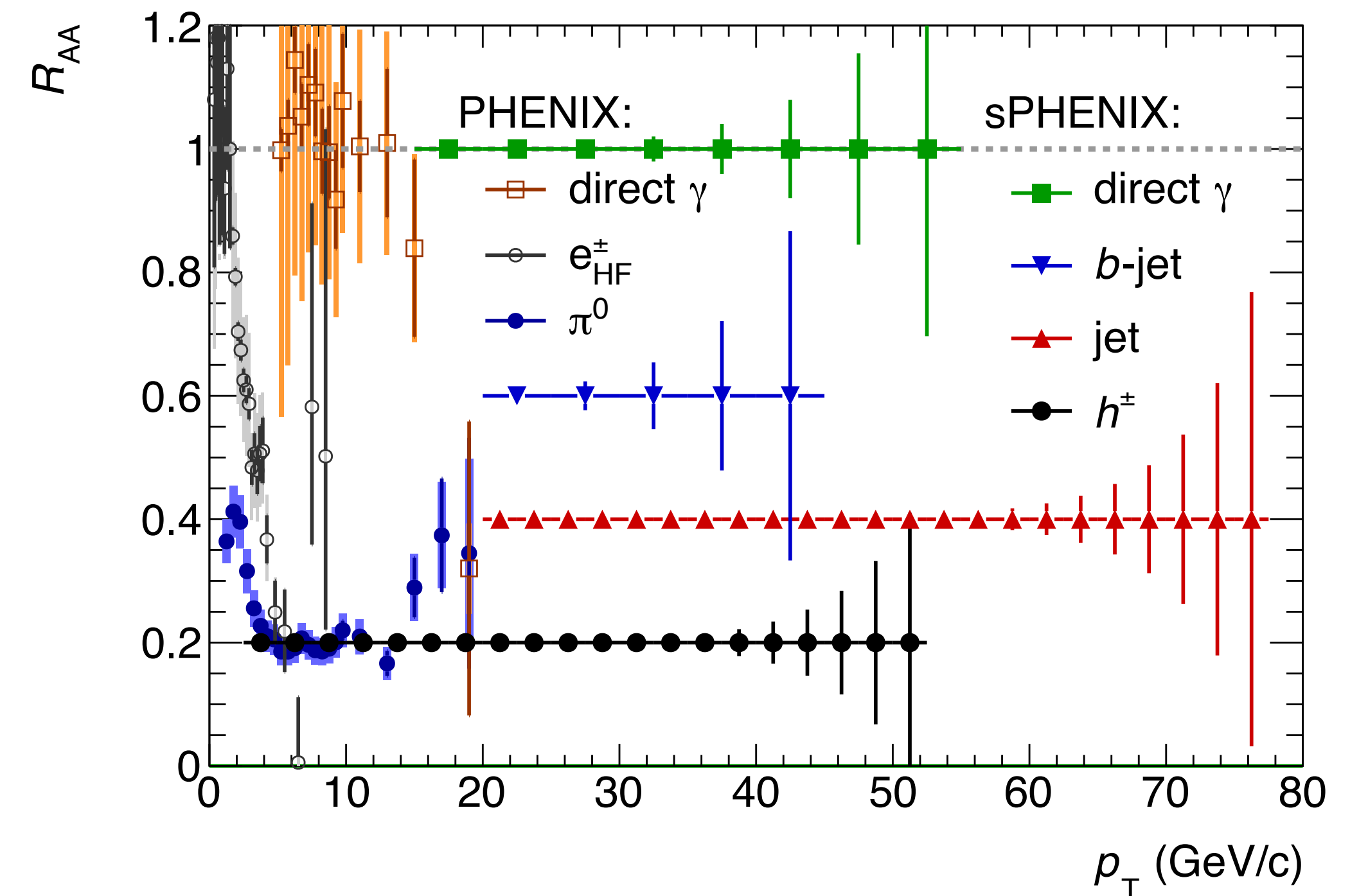
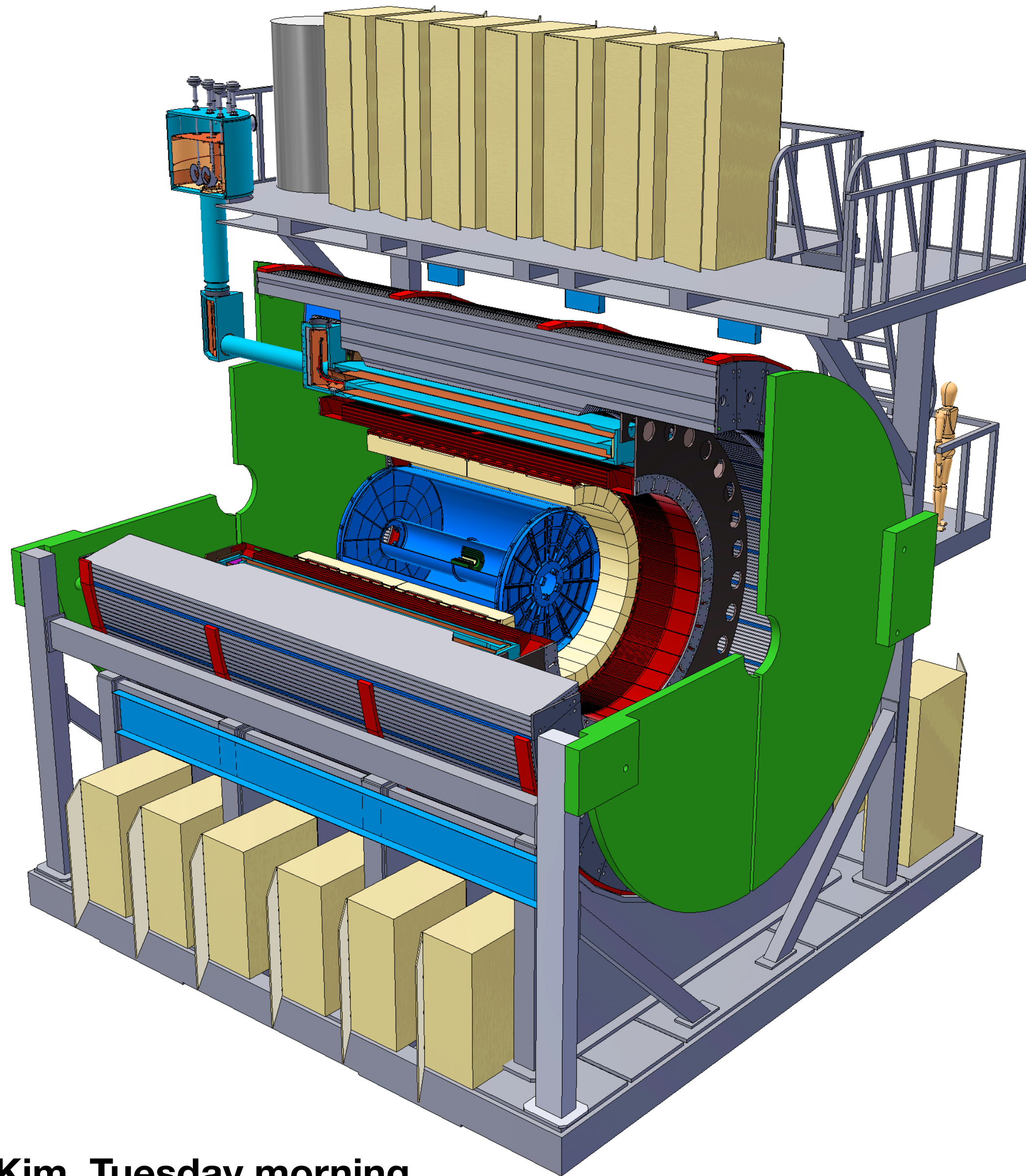
We will try to quantify this better in future.



RHIC: looking to the future

looking forward to sPHENIX in 2023

measurements we are making now will help us understand sPHENIX data when it comes



- as a community, much experience with modified jets in AA collisions
- at this conference: many innovate & systematic measurements
- what we need going forward:
 - consistent theory calculations over a wide range of observables and an understanding of what we learn from them
 - great to see the **wealth of theory comparisons** in talks/papers/notes and the **release of JETSCAPE**
 - focus on high quality measurements that are comparable between experiments (now and in the future) and with theory

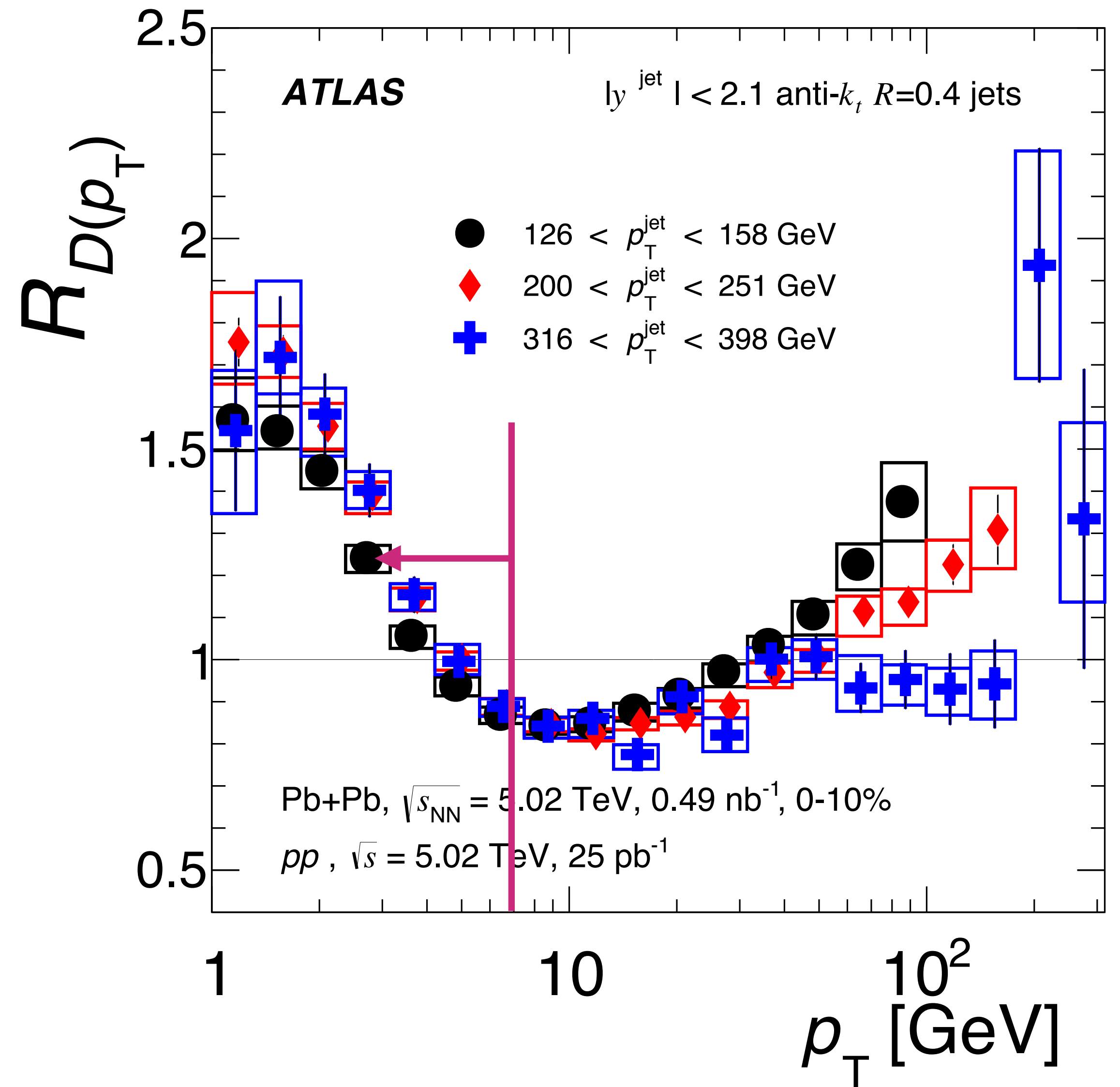
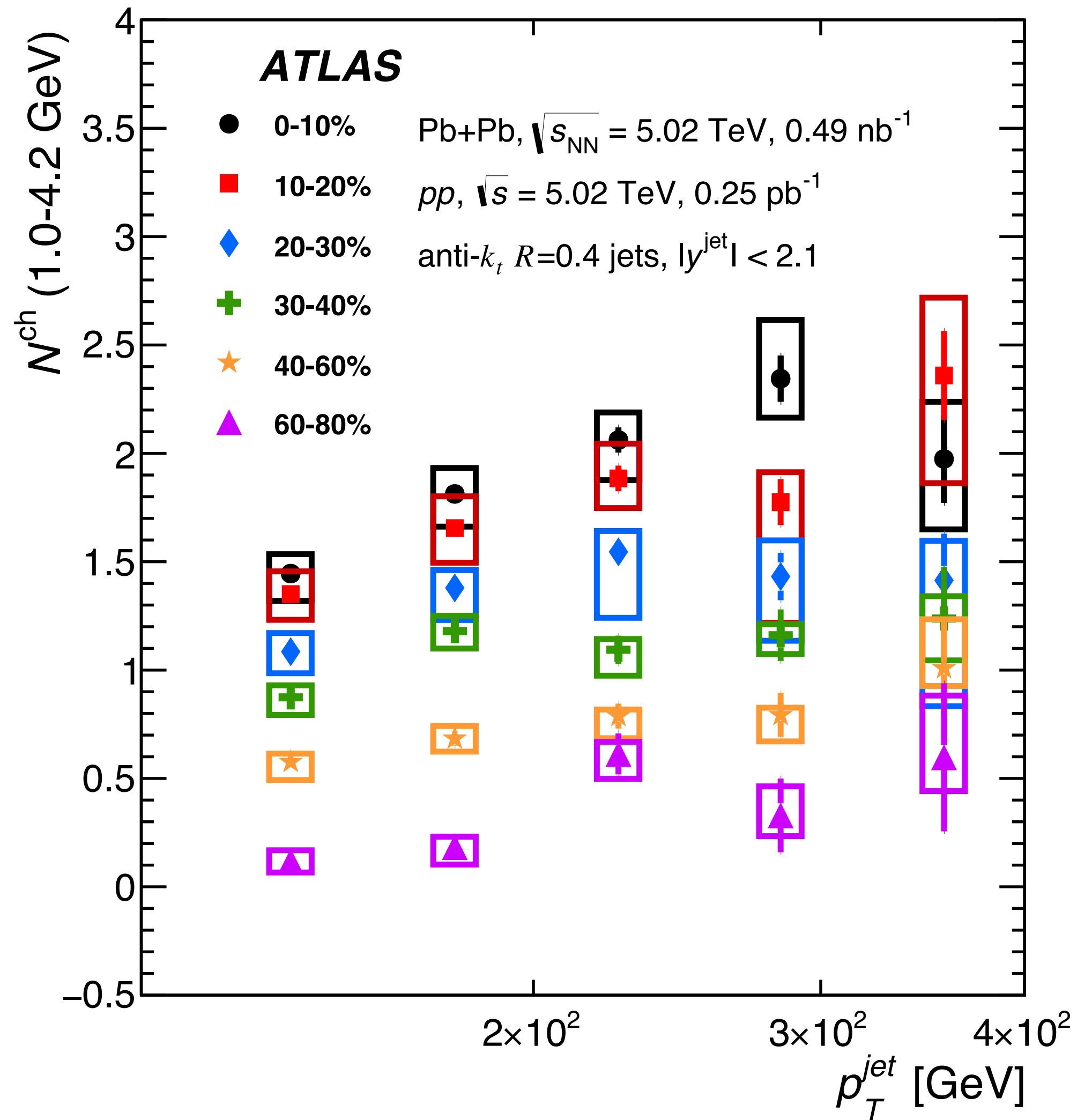
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both of these are necessary to make sure that we get the full benefit of the tremendous resources (time and money) that we are putting into heavy ion running over the next decade

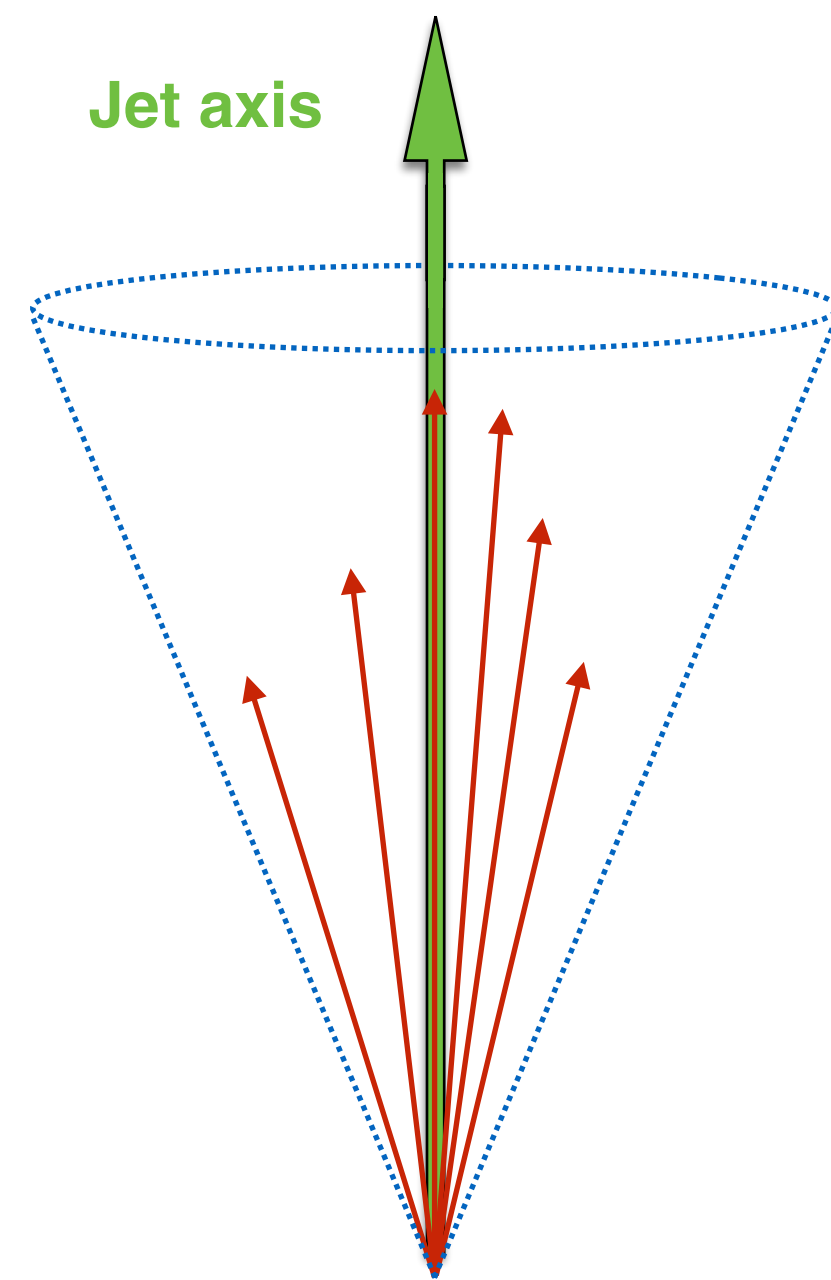
backup

ratios of fragmentation functions in PbPb / pp

excess 1-4 GeV particles in PbPb compared to pp



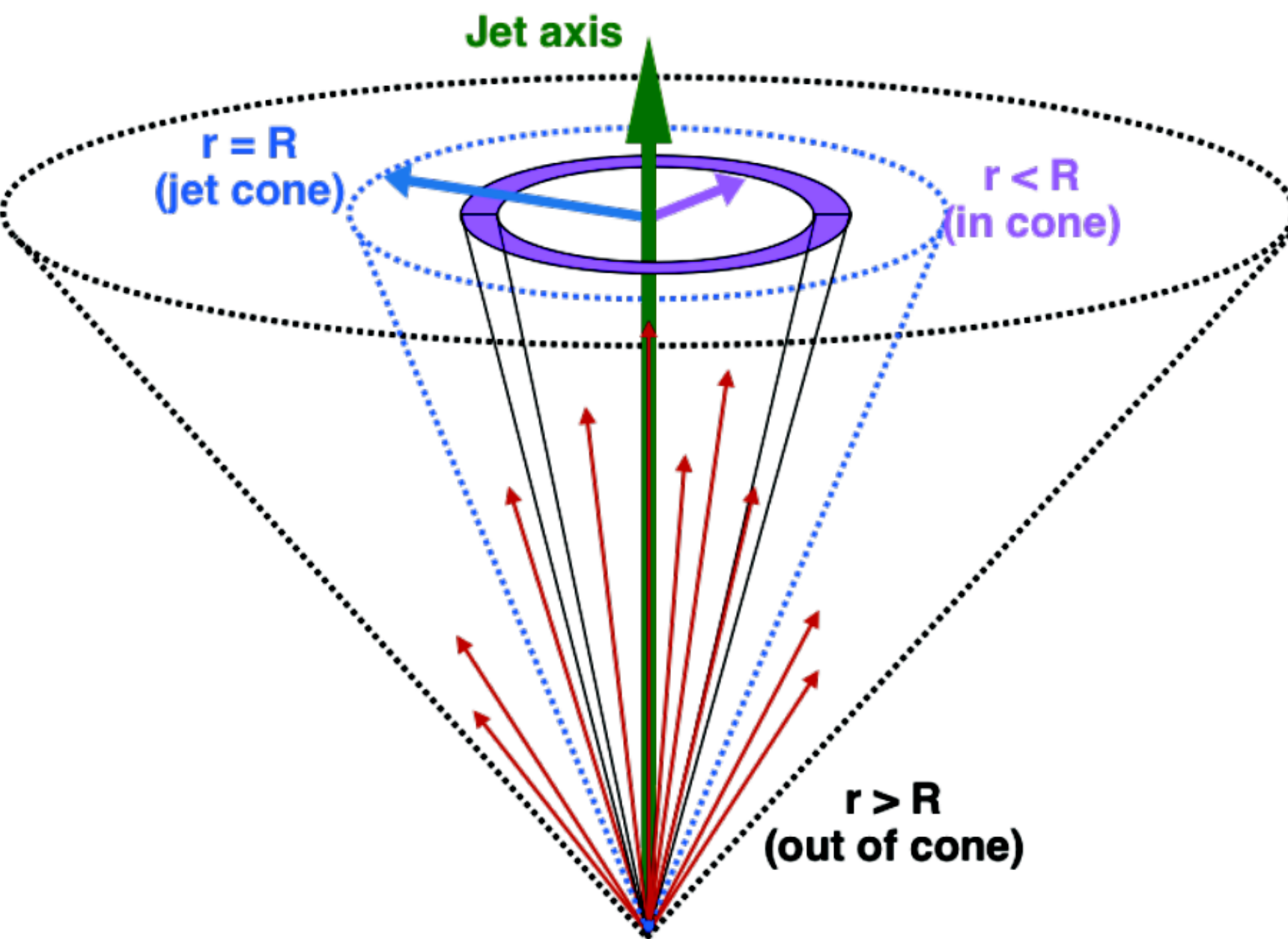
angular structure of jets



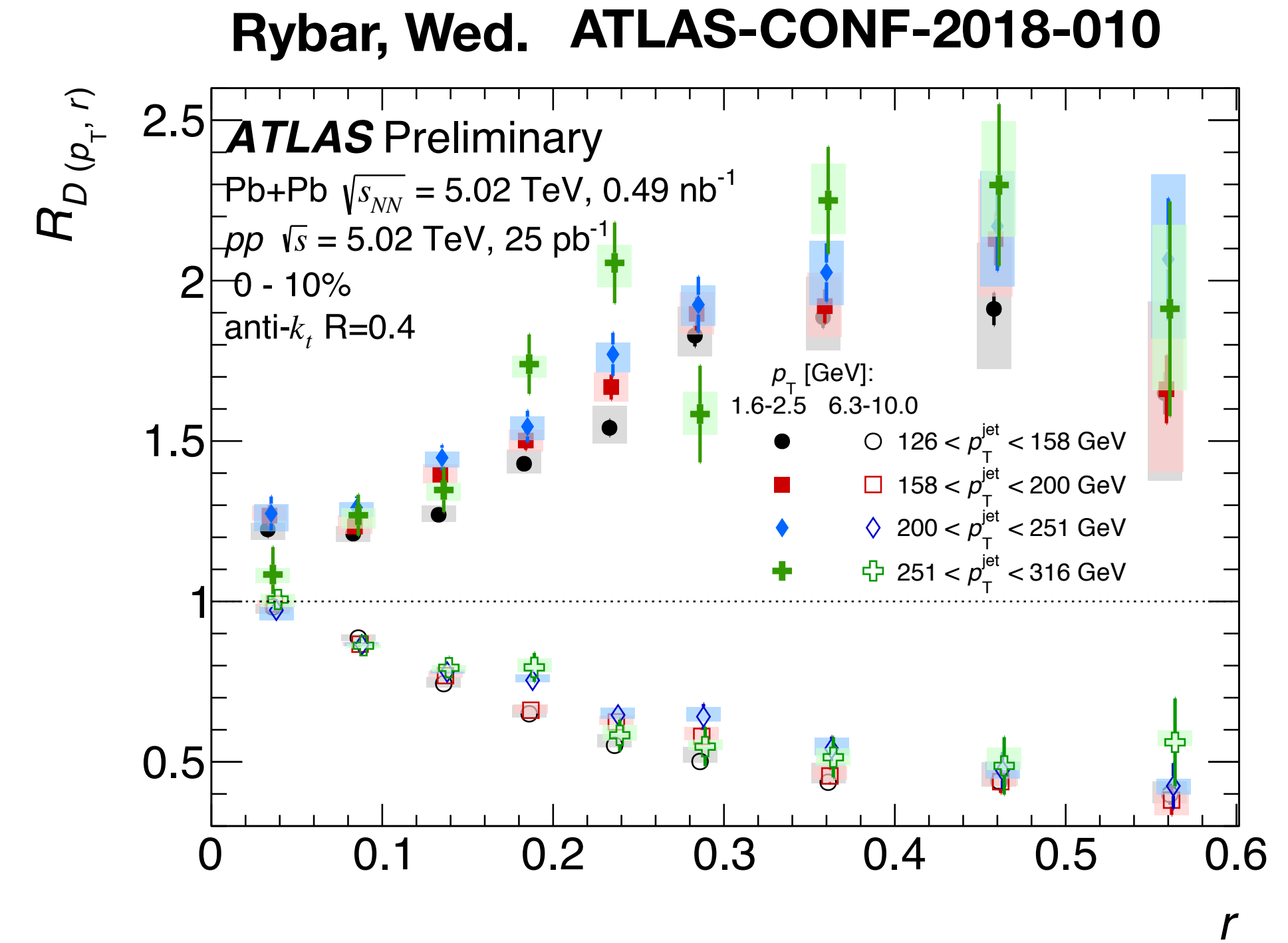
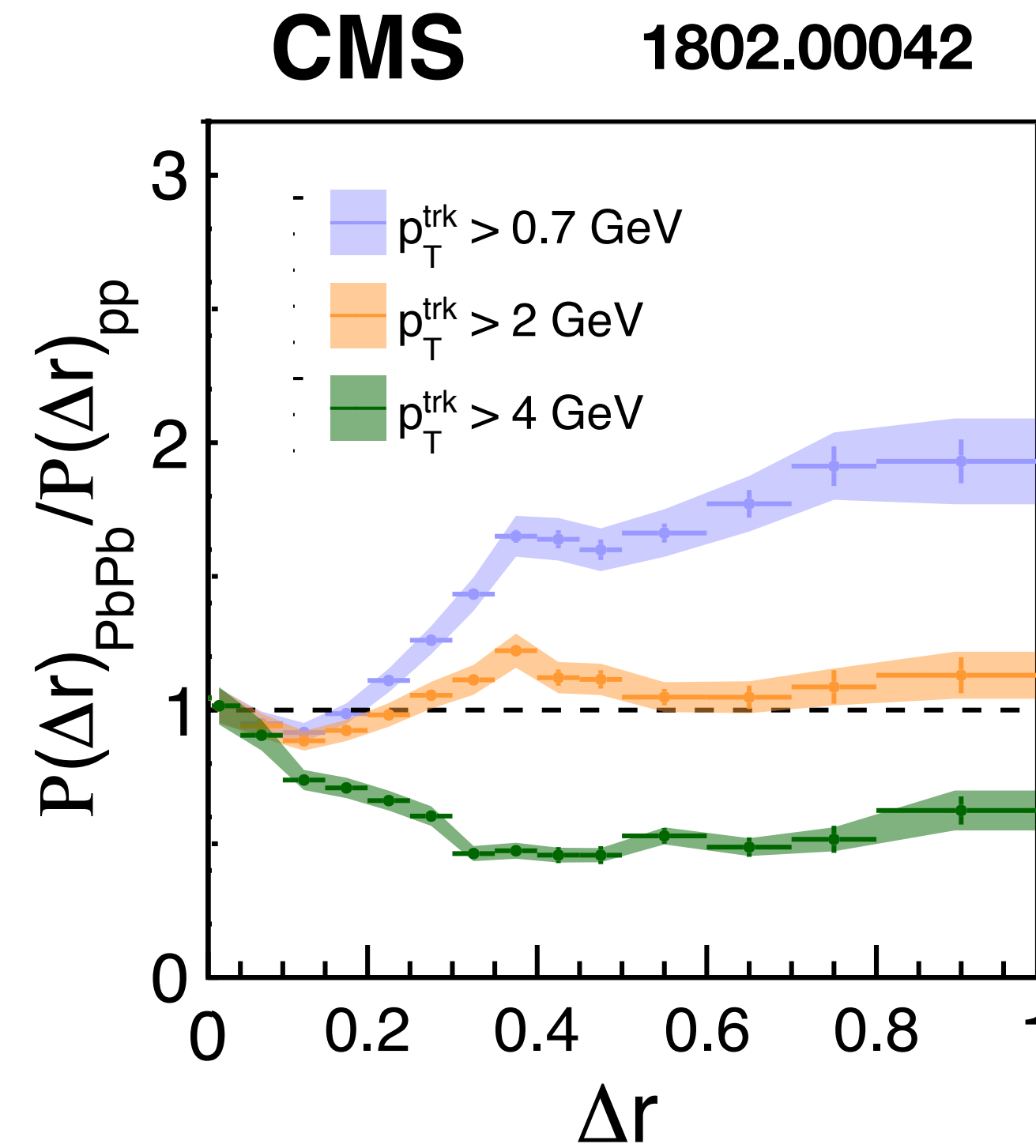
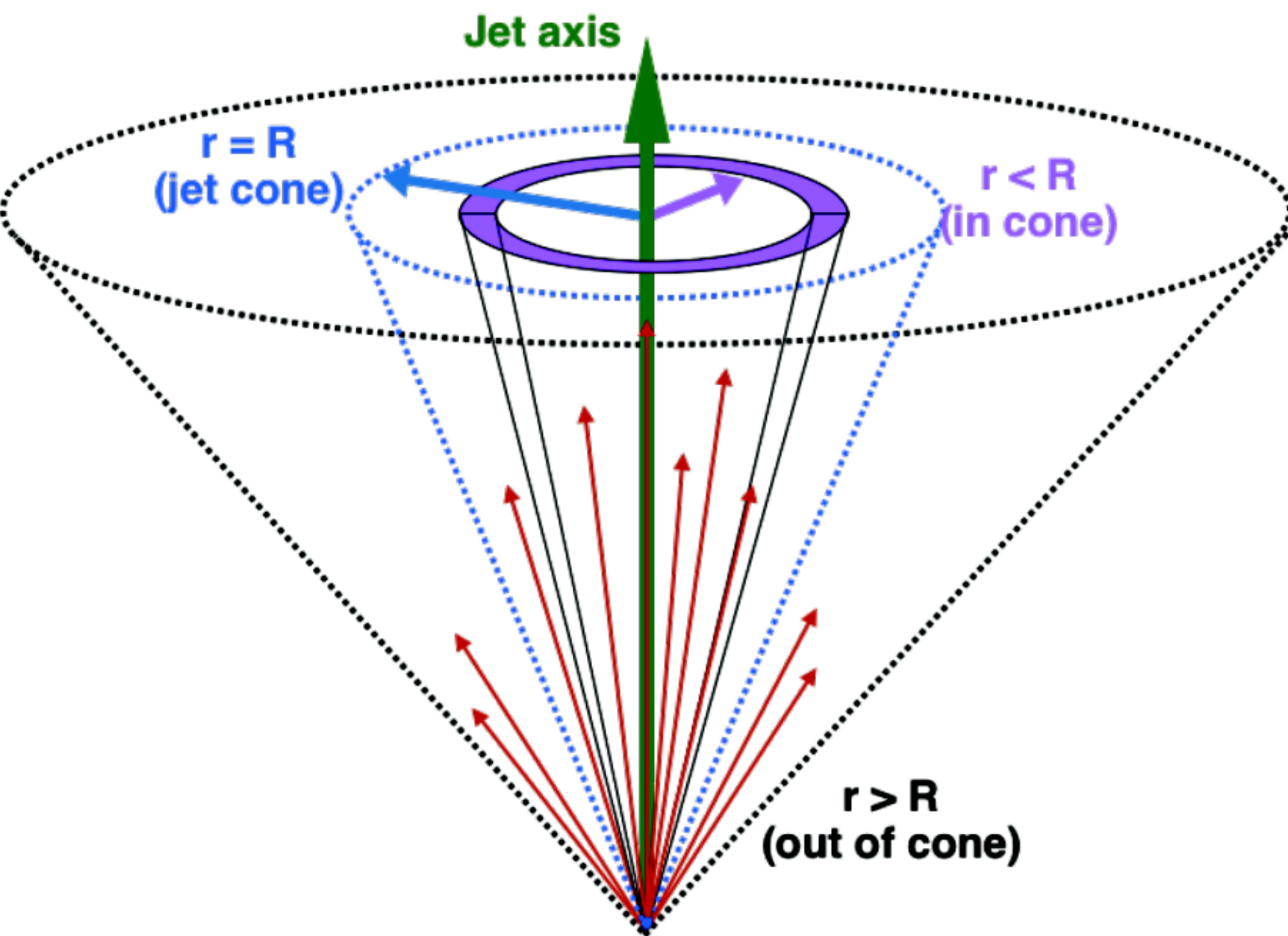
Rybar, Wed.

angular structure of jets

Rybar, Wed.



angular structure of jets



low momentum particles: broad angular distribution which extends far outside the jet