

Jet quenching studies with new jet substructure and suppression measurements in ATLAS

Wenkai Zou for the ATLAS collaboration

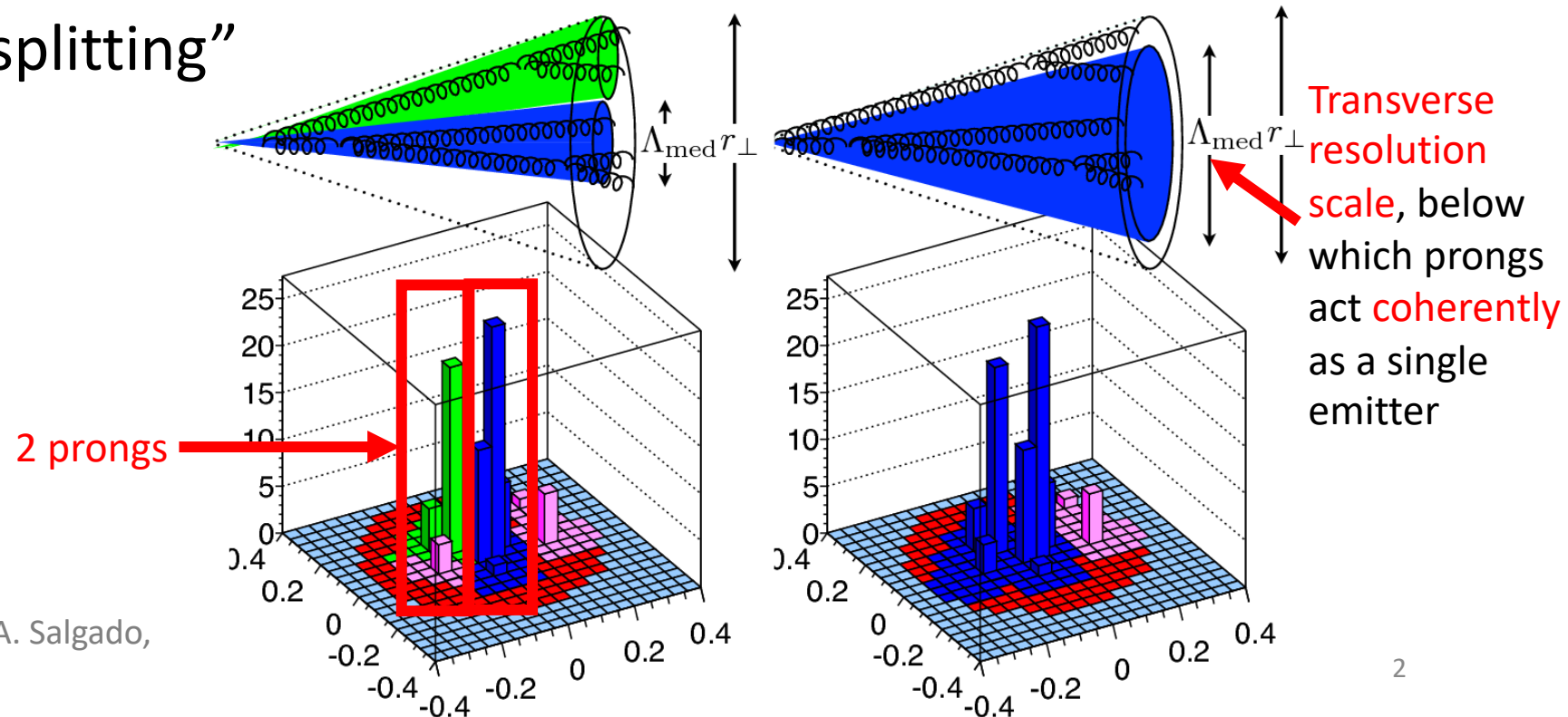
ATLAS-CONF-2019-056

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Motivation

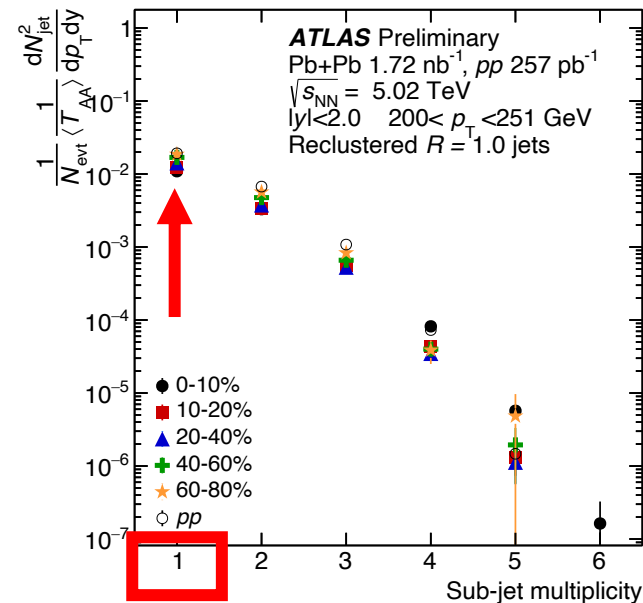
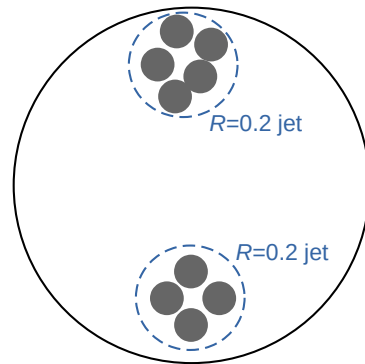
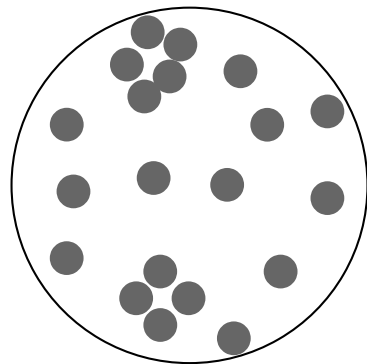
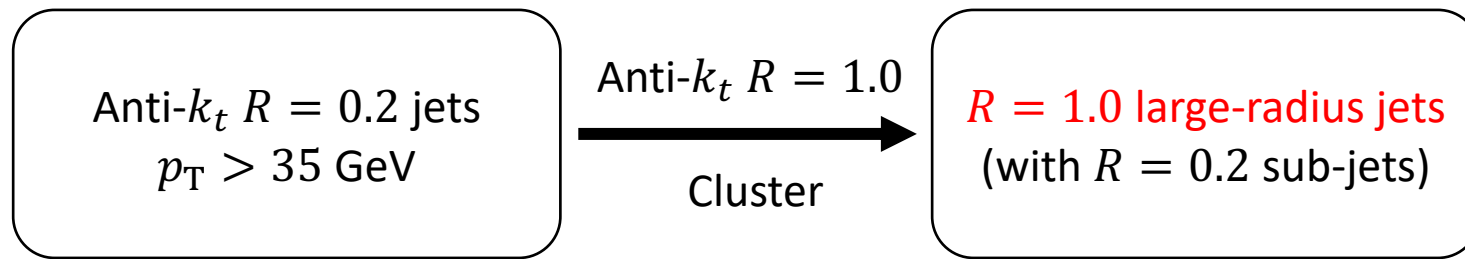
- Jets lose energy in the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) and this probes the properties of the QGP.
- Does this **energy loss** depend on the **jet substructure**?
 - Can we see the color coherence/de-coherence effects?

→ Measure R_{AA} vs “splitting”



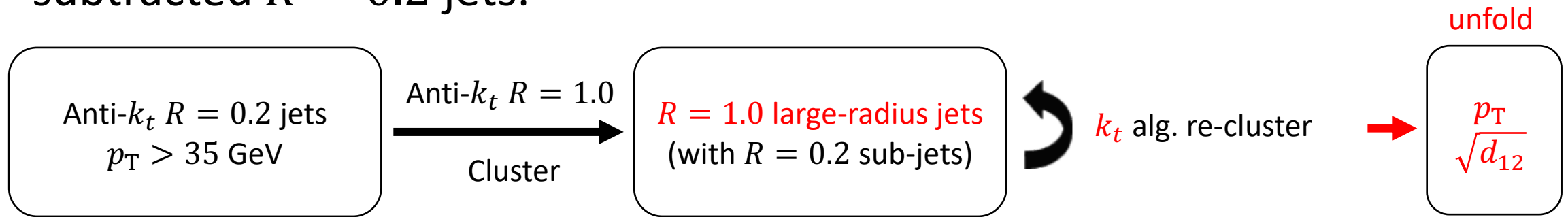
Analysis technique (1)

- Reconstruct large-radius jets by re-clustering underlying-event subtracted $R = 0.2$ jets.



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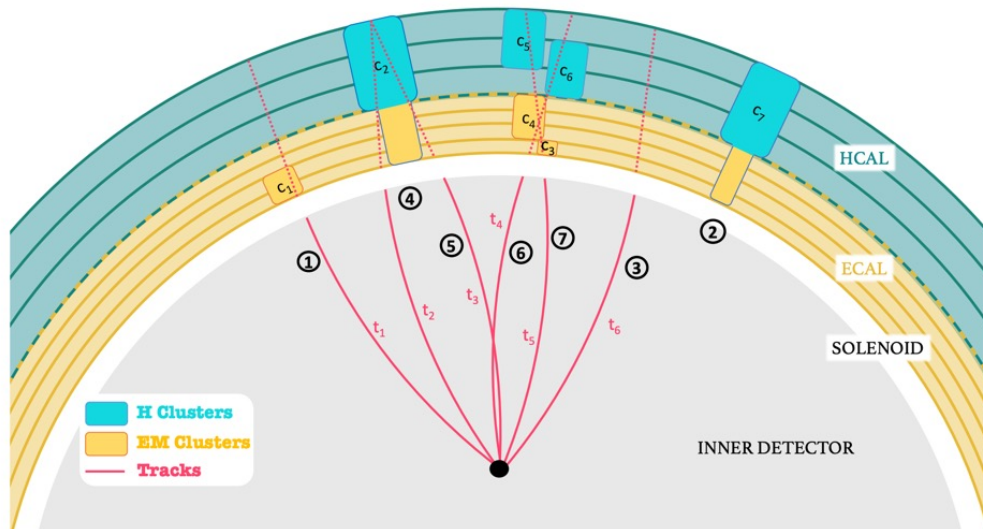
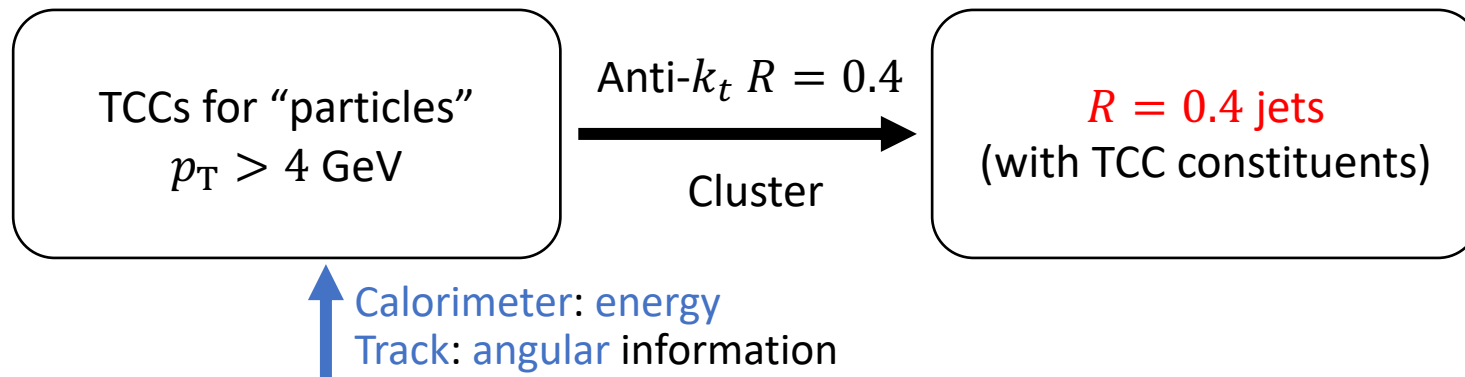
- At the **last k_t** clustering step (2->1)(**hardest splitting** in the jet), define the **splitting scale**:

$$\sqrt{d_{12}} \equiv \min(p_{T1}, p_{T2}) \cdot \Delta R_{12}, \quad \Delta R_{12} = \sqrt{\Delta\phi_{12}^2 + \Delta y_{12}^2}$$

- 2D** (**1D**) Bayesian unfolding **in jet p_T** and $\sqrt{d_{12}}$ (**in jet p_T only**).

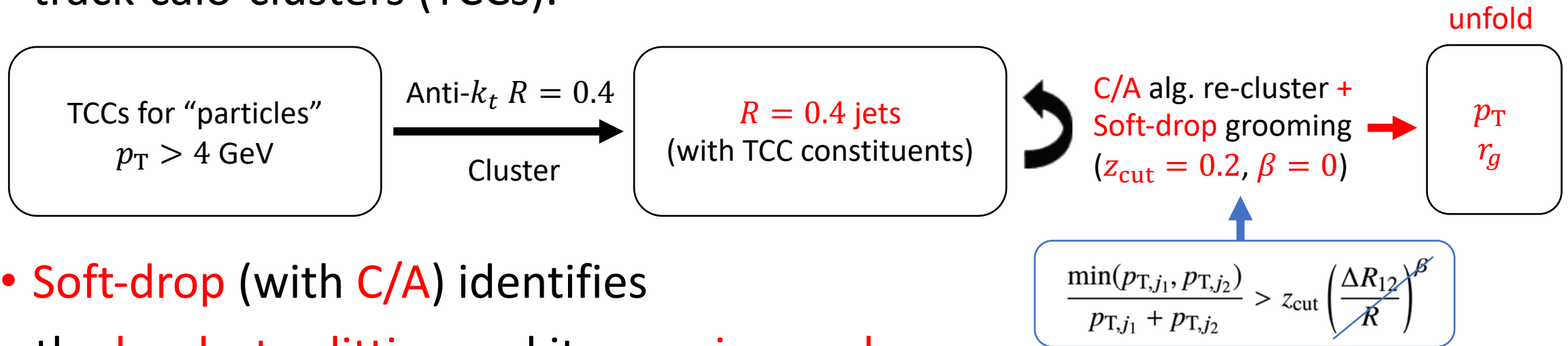
Analysis technique (2)

- Reconstruct $R = 0.4$ jets by re-clustering underlying-event subtracted track-calor-clusters (TCCs).



Analysis technique (2)

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- Soft-drop (with C/A) identifies the hardest splitting and its opening angle:

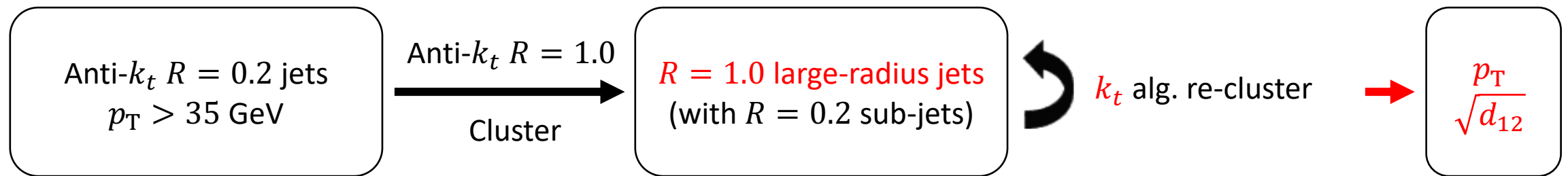
$$\text{(groomed) } r_g = \Delta R_{12} = \sqrt{\Delta\phi_{12}^2 + \Delta y_{12}^2}$$

- 2D (1D) Bayesian unfolding in jet p_T and r_g (in jet p_T only).

Analysis technique (summary)

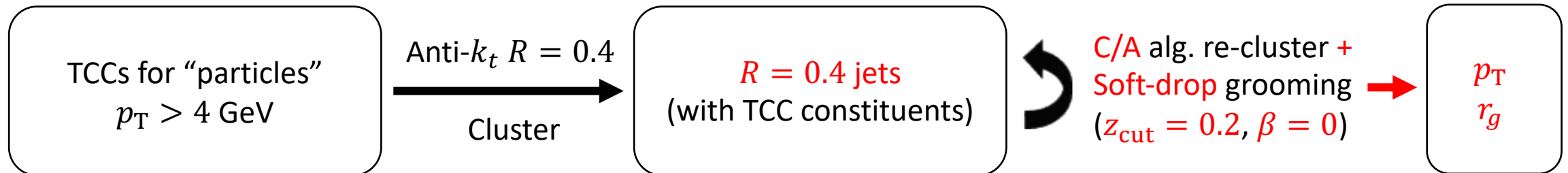
- **Technique 1:**

- $R = 1.0$ jet ($R = 0.2$ jet based) (w/ $\sqrt{d_{12}}$)



- **Technique 2:**

- $R = 0.4$ soft-drop jet (TCC based) (w/ groomed r_g)

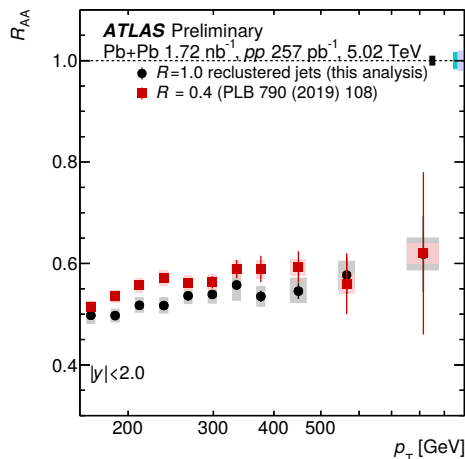
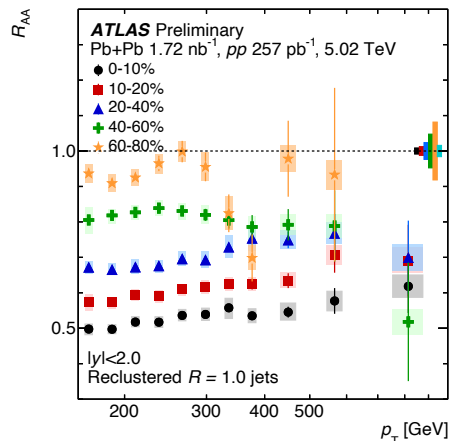


- Data: 2018 Pb+Pb (1.72 nb^{-1}) + 2017 pp (257 pb^{-1}), both at 5.02 TeV,

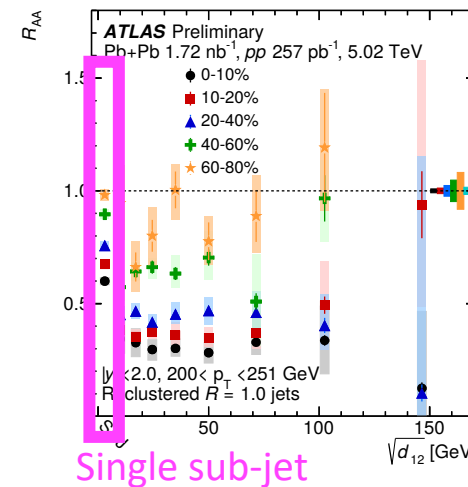
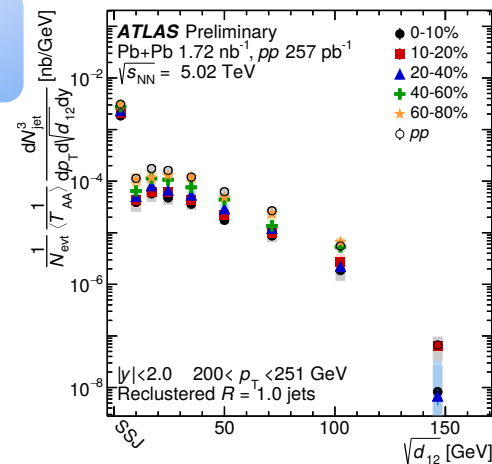
Result: inclusive R_{AA}

$R = 0.2$ jet based
 $R = 1.0$ jet

Yields and R_{AA} vs $\sqrt{d_{12}}$



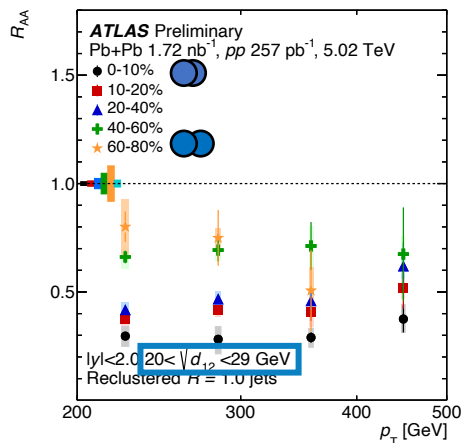
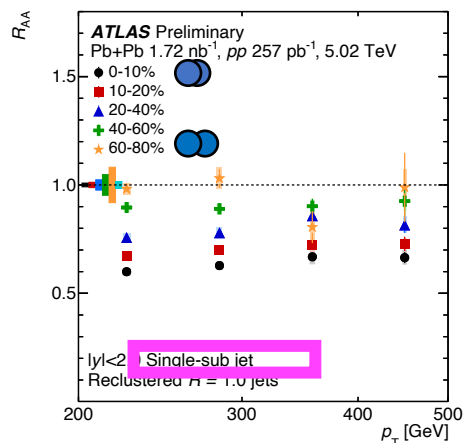
Technique 1



- Measured R_{AA} (0-10%) is qualitatively consistent with $R = 0.4$ anti- k_t jets, even though $R = 1.0$ jets are defined in a very different way.

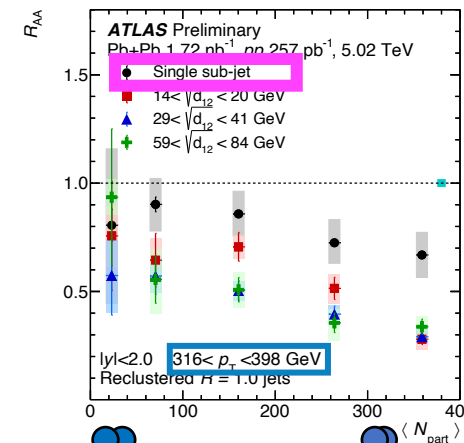
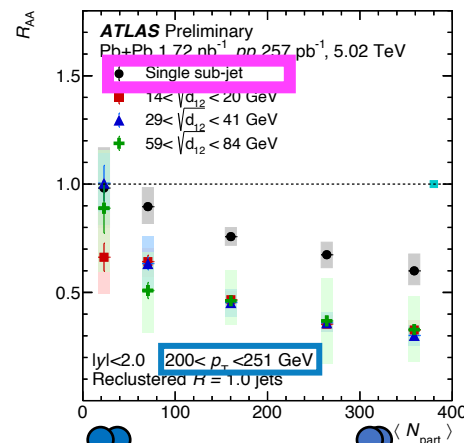
- R_{AA} drops significantly from single sub-jet (SSJ) to non-zero $\sqrt{d_{12}}$ (more complex substructure).

R_{AA} vs jet p_T



- Again jets with a single sub-jet are less suppressed.
- Jets with a single sub-jet show similar trends as inclusive measurement but smaller suppression.

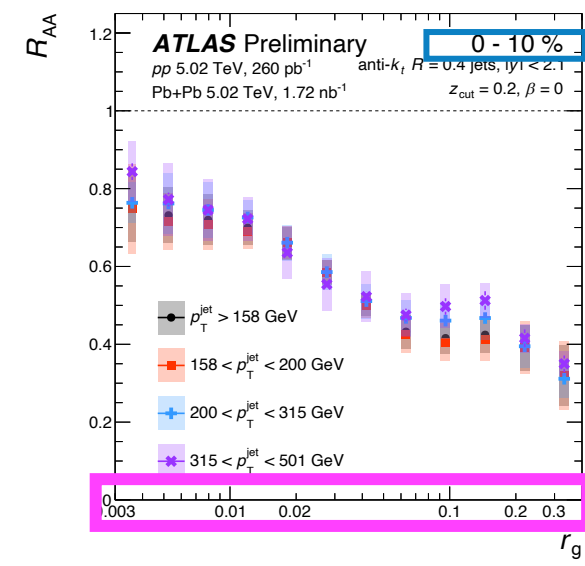
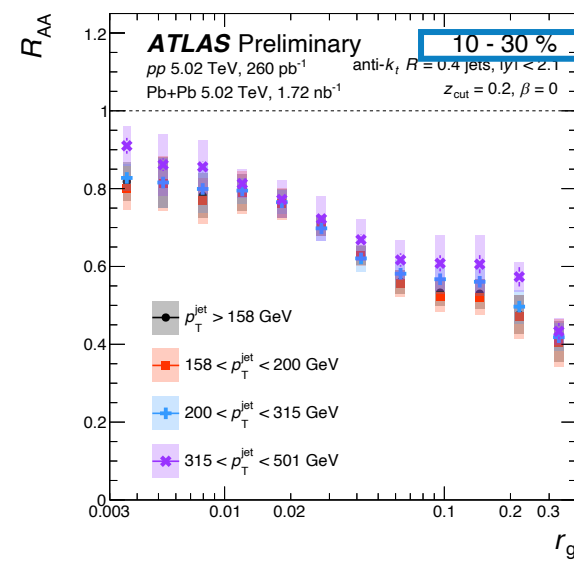
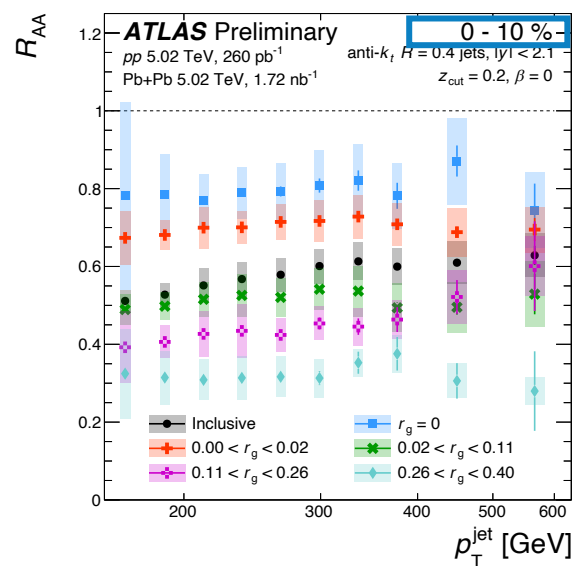
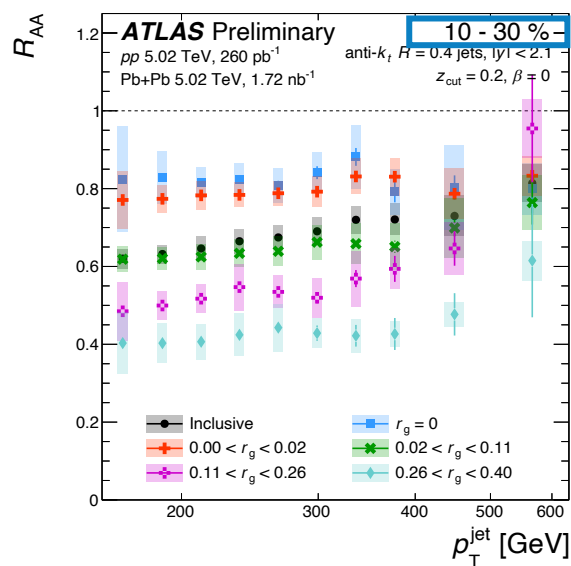
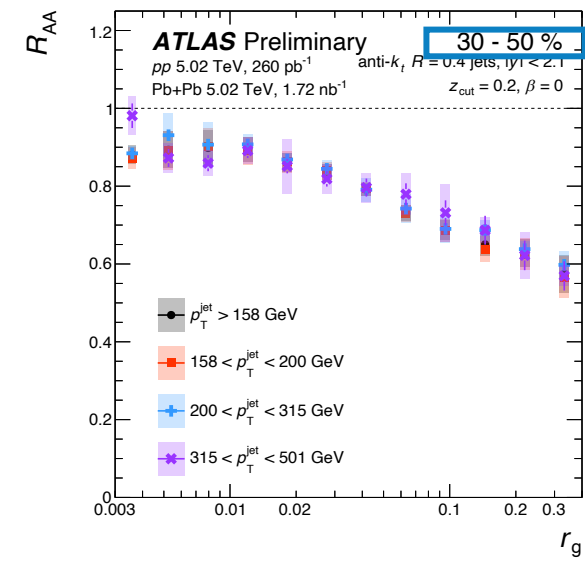
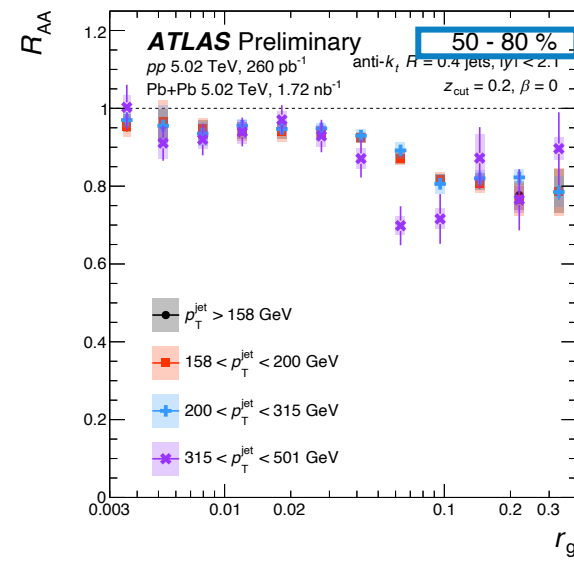
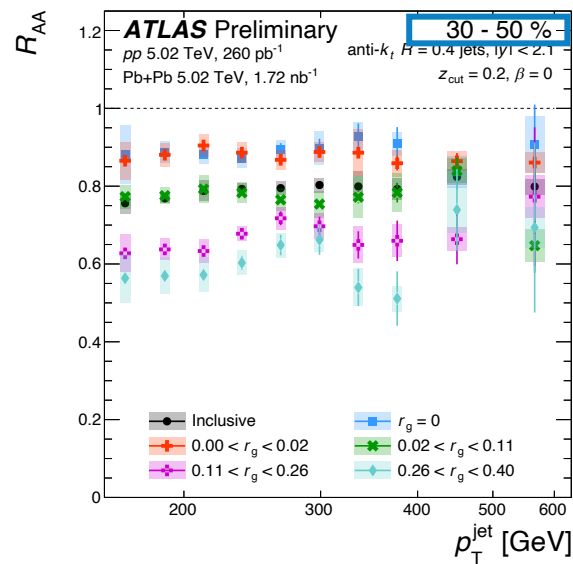
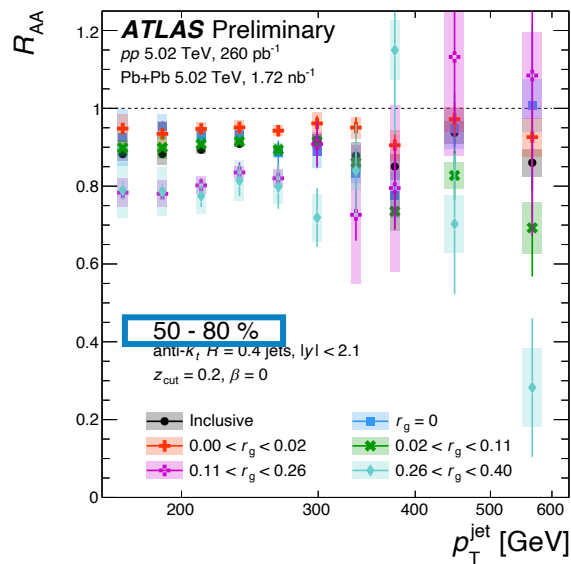
R_{AA} vs $\langle N_{part} \rangle$



- Again jets with a single sub-jet are less suppressed.
- R_{AA} decreases as $\langle N_{part} \rangle$ increases (more central collisions).⁸

R_{AA} vs jet p_T TCC based
 $R = 0.4$ soft-drop jet

Technique 2

 R_{AA} vs r_g 

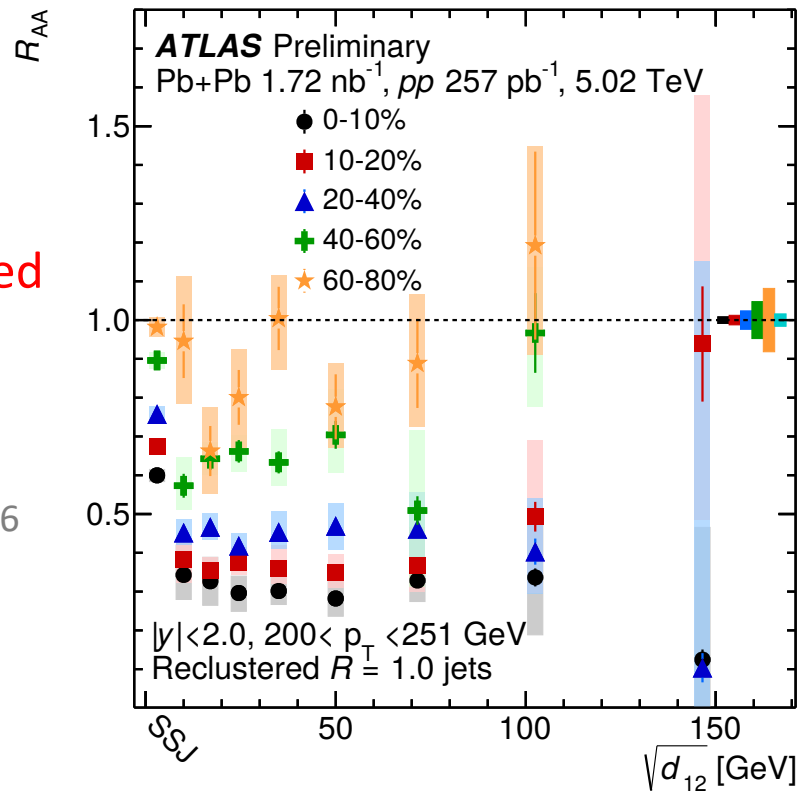
- $r_g = 0$: single TCC (or groomed down to single TCC).
- R_{AA} does not depend strongly on p_T for a given r_g .
- Stronger suppression in more central collisions.

- R_{AA} decreases monotonically and significantly with increasing r_g .
- Higher decrease rate at low r_g .

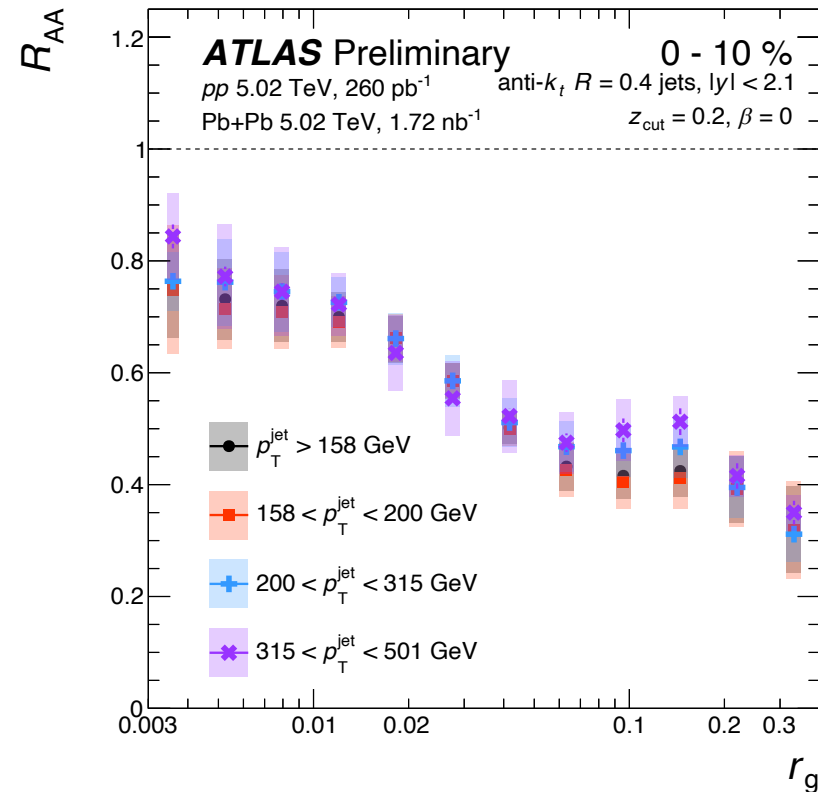
Summary

- These two analyses **directly** probe the ability of the medium to resolve the partonic fragments in the jet.

$R = 0.2$ jet based
 $R = 1.0$ jet
 (Technique 1)



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TCC based
 $R = 0.4$ soft-drop jet
 (Technique 2)

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- Jets with one single sub-jet (narrower opening angle) are significantly less suppressed compared to jets with multiple sub-jets (wider opening angle).¹⁰