

# Progress in Jet Tomography

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New Progress in HI Collisions  
Wuhan, China  
6 October 2015

# Outline

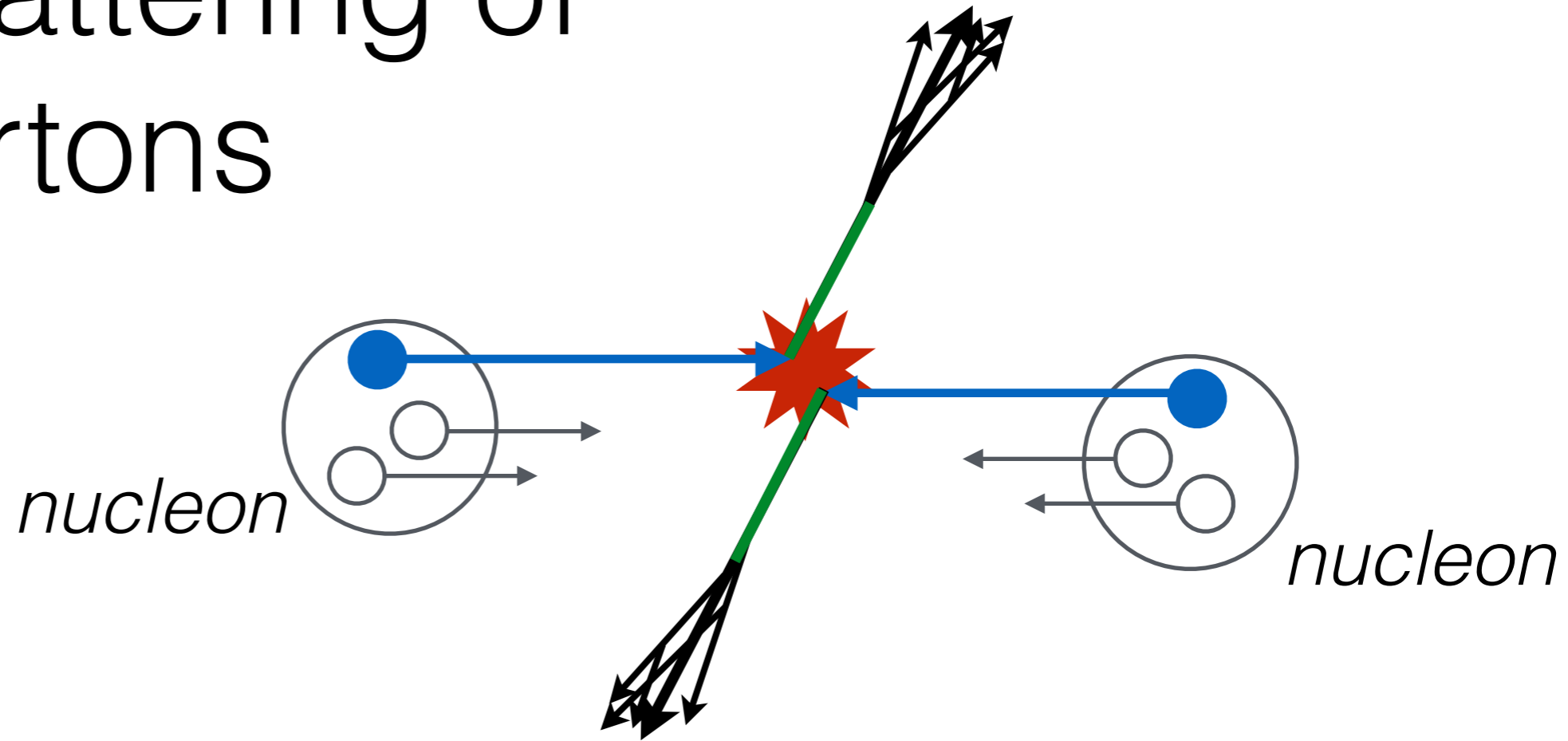
“*Tomography*” — using internally generated probes to learn about the properties of the hot nuclear medium

1. Introductory material
2. Survey of jet tomography results
  - ➔ selected topics, with an emphasis on new jet measurements presented at Quark Matter 2015
3. Future prospects at RHIC and the LHC

# Jet tomography @ QM15

- ALICE jet shapes: L. Cunqueiro Mendez, 28/09, 5:20pm
- ALICE jet  $v_2$ : R. Bertens, 29/09, 12:10pm
- ATLAS FF vs.  $\eta$  and  $p_T$ : T. Kosek, 29/09, 3:40pm
- ATLAS new dijet asymmetry: D. Perepelitsa, 29/09, 4pm
- ATLAS muon suppression and flow: S. Milov, 29/09, 12:10pm
- CMS jet-track flow: O. Evdokimova, C. McGinn, 28/09, 2:50pm and 3:10pm
- CMS  $D^0$  suppression: J. Sun, 28/09, 15:50pm
- STAR recoil jet spectra: P. Jacobs, 29/09, 3pm
- PHENIX Cu+Au jet  $R_{AA}$ : A. Timilsina, 29/09, 3:20pm

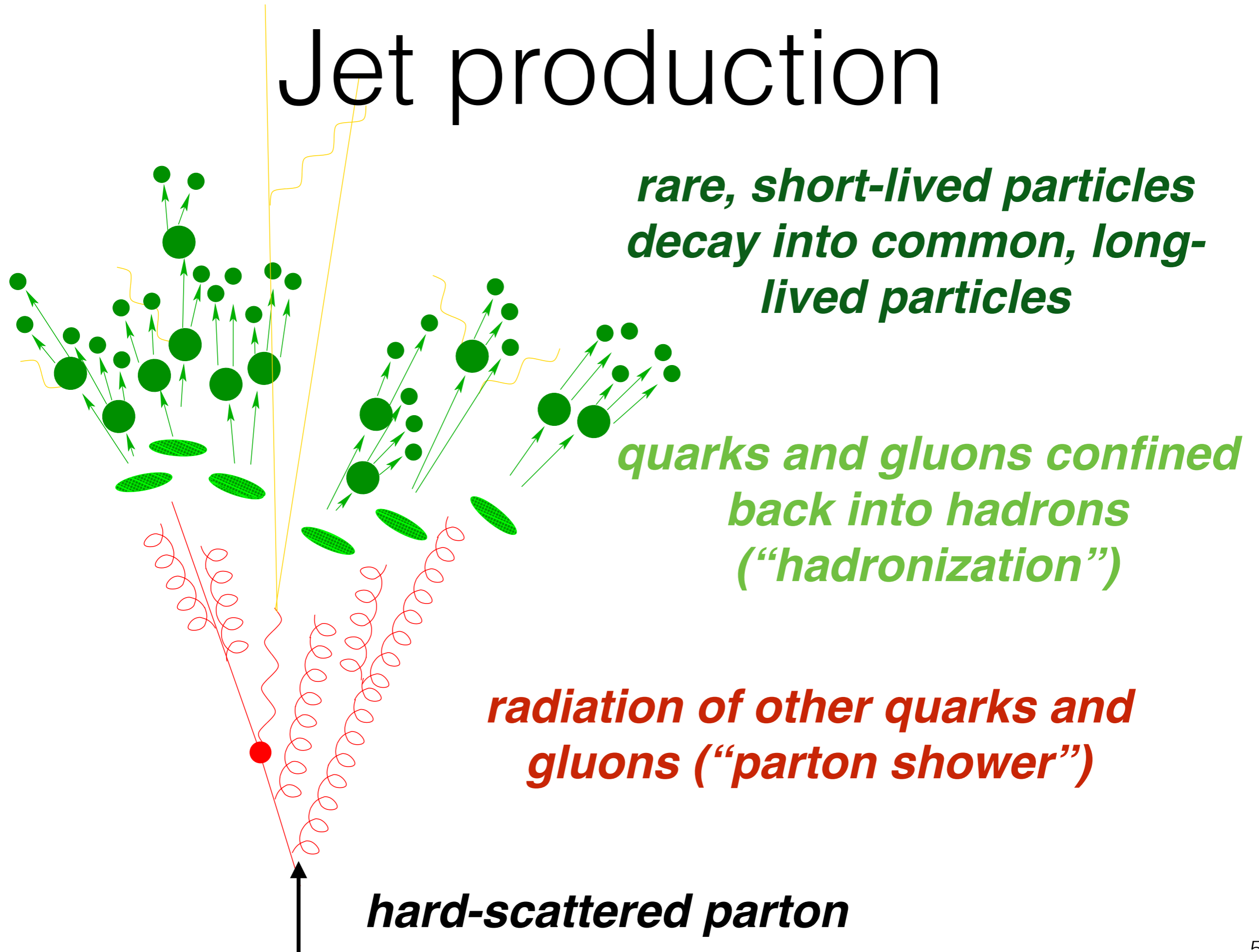
# Hard scattering of partons



- A **parton** (quark or gluon) from the nucleons in each nucleus can undergo a large- $Q^2$  **hard scattering**
  - ➔ the **scattered partons** fragment, hadronize and turn into experimentally detectable **jets**
  - ➔ initial spectrum calculable in pQCD / measurable in  $pp$  collisions



# Jet production



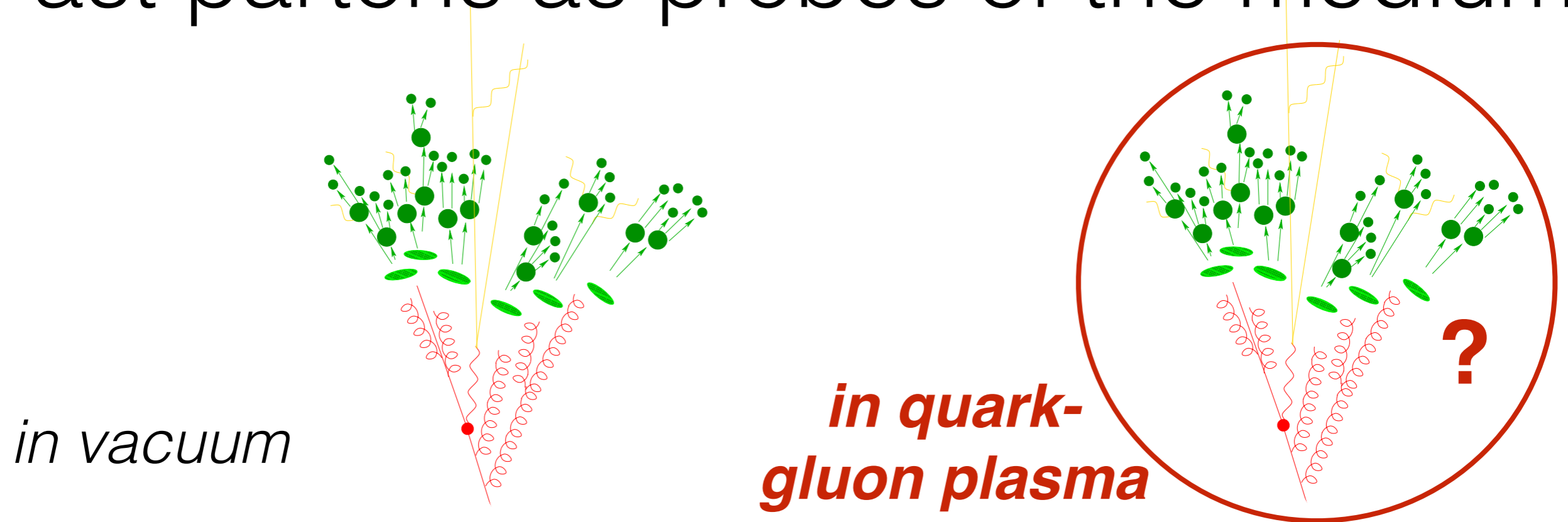
*rare, short-lived particles  
decay into common, long-  
lived particles*

*quarks and gluons confined  
back into hadrons  
("hadronization")*

*radiation of other quarks and  
gluons ("parton shower")*

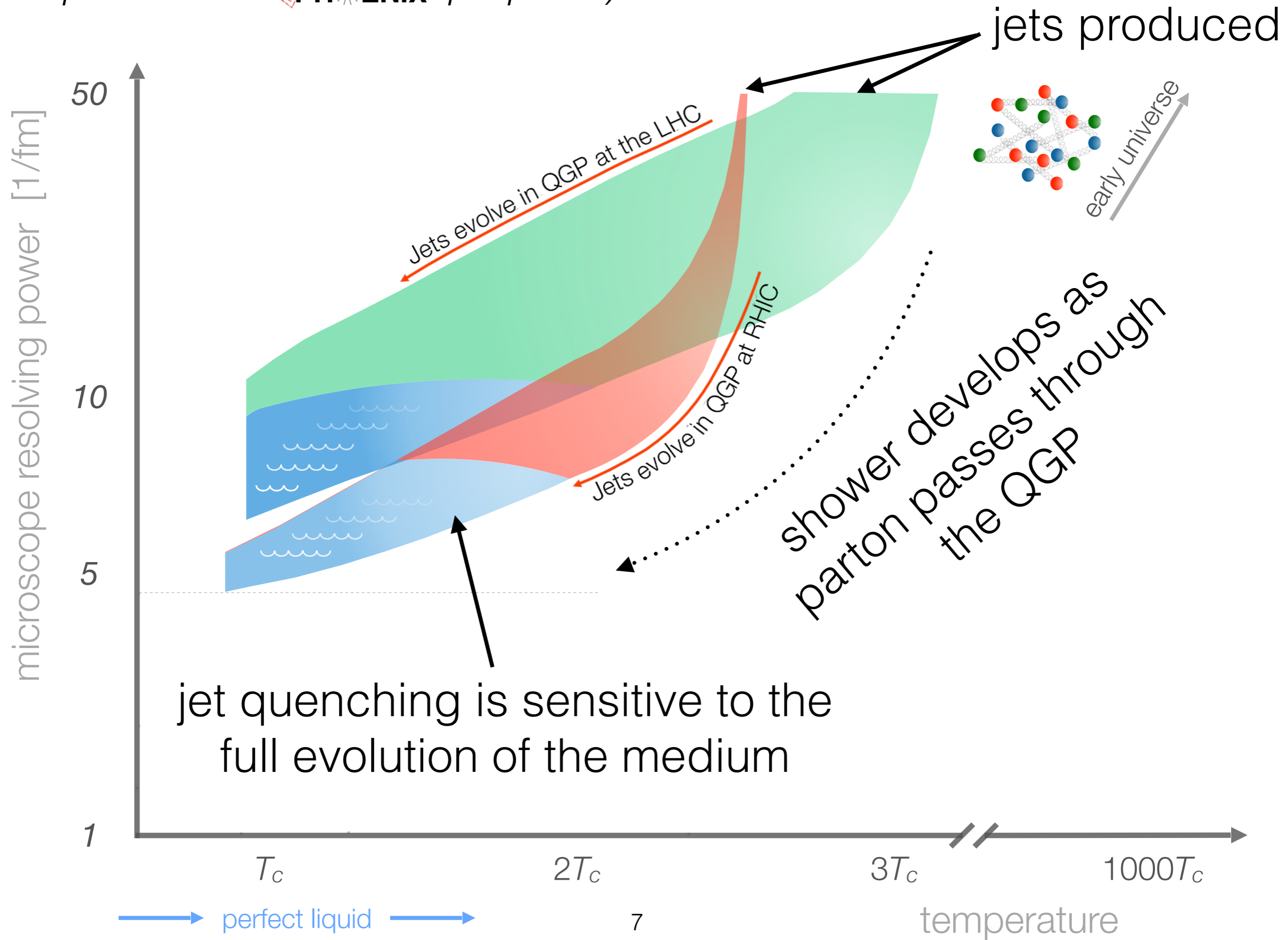
*hard-scattered parton*

# Fast partons as probes of the medium



- Hard scatterings happen early relative to medium formation time
- Shower develops as partons traverse the expanding, cooling plasma
  - ➔ interacts with the plasma over a range of length scales and temperatures
  - ➔ the jet is **quenched**, depositing some of its energy into the medium

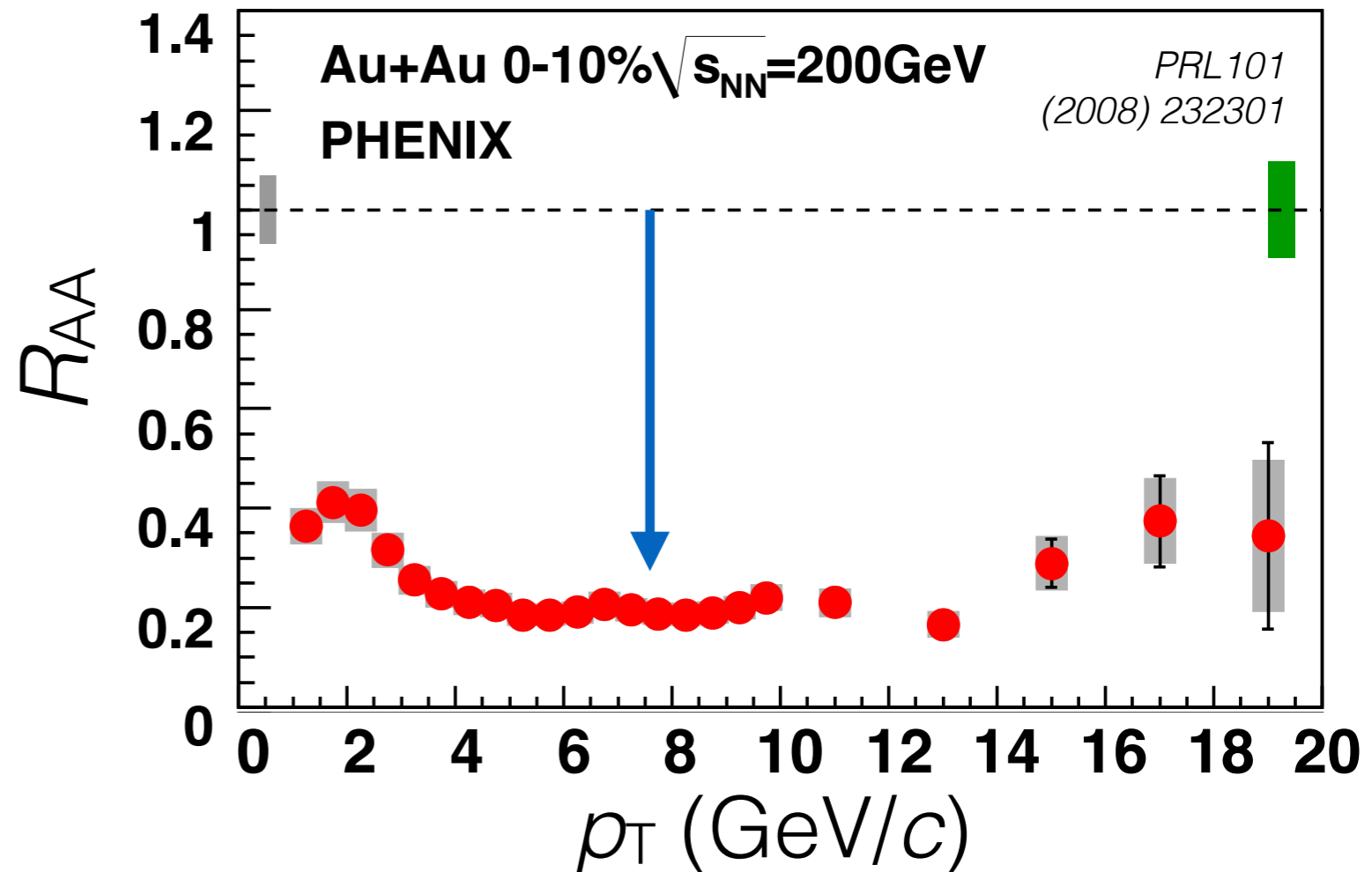
(adapted from  PHENIX proposal)



# “Jet” quenching at RHIC

RHIC measurements of inclusive single particle production in Au+Au

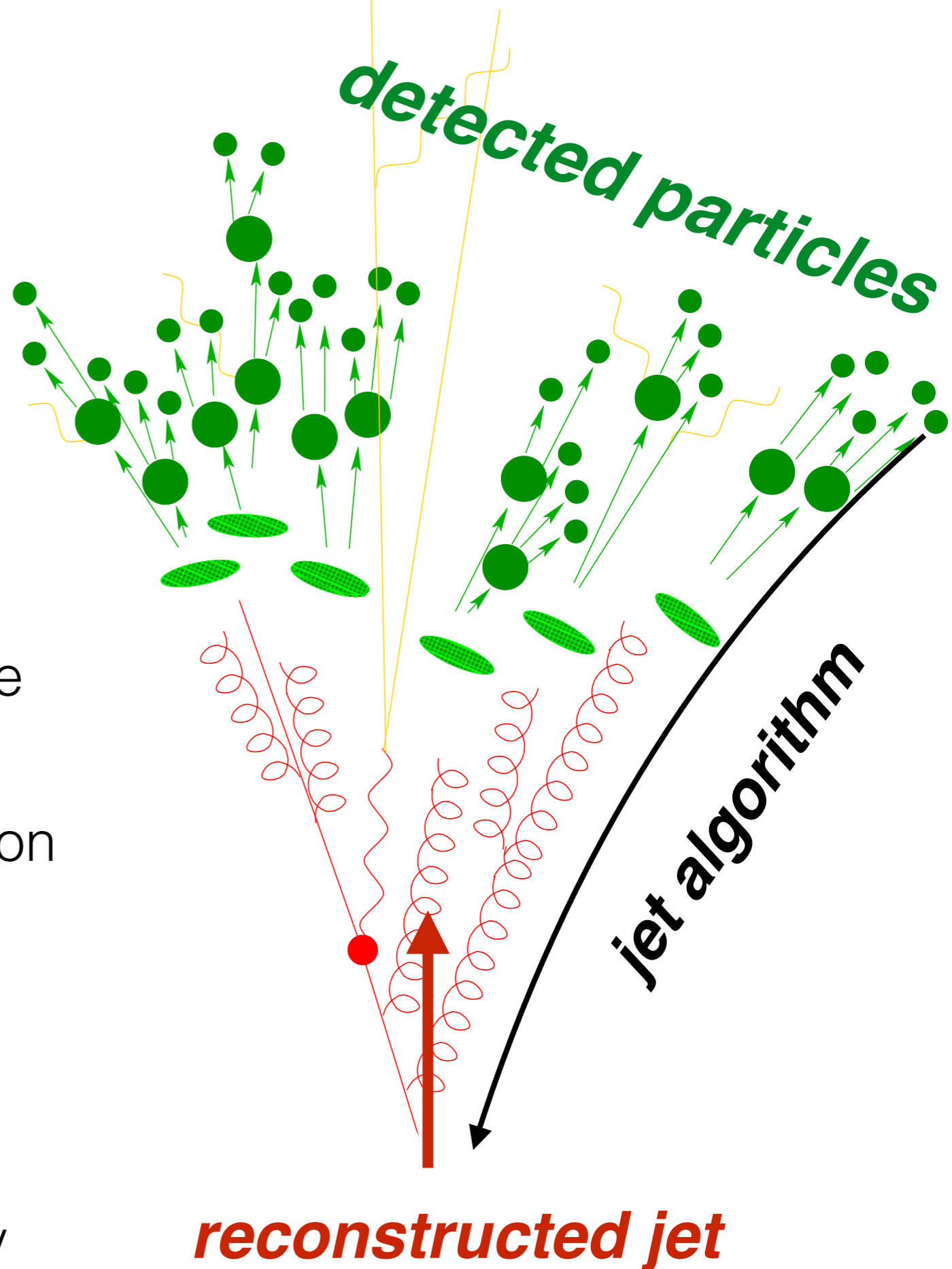
→ Factor of five **suppression!**



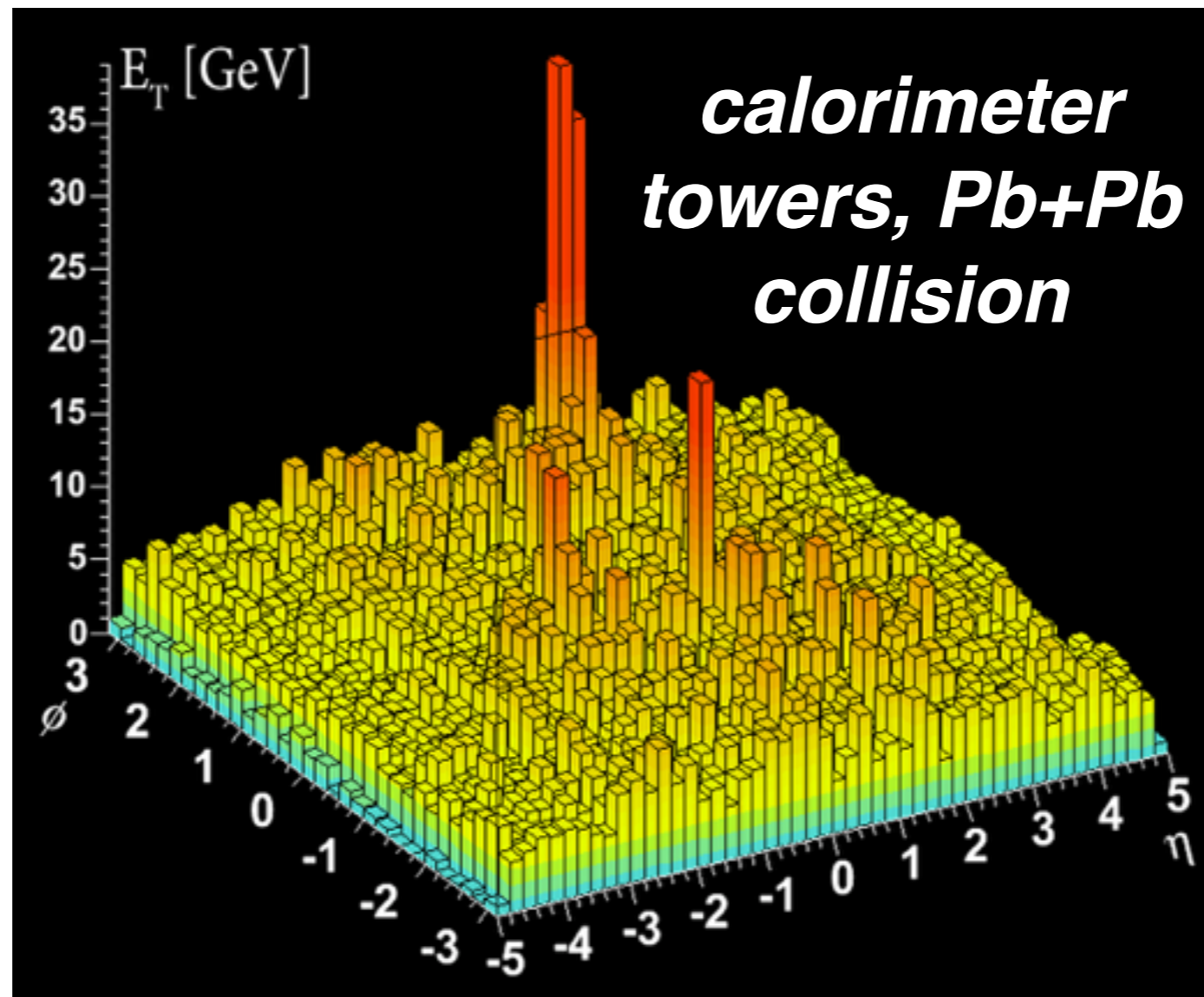
- Jet quenching inferred only “statistically”
  - Information from the full jet may better encode what happened to the parton shower
- since then, HI physics has learned from HEP...

# Jet reconstruction in proton-proton collisions

- Jet “**reconstruction**” clusters nearby particles into a “jet”
  - ➔ “undoing” the branching in the parton shower
  - ➔ with some IRC-safe prescription (e.g. anti- $k_T$  with cone size  $R$ )
- In a leading order picture, the resulting “jet” approximates the parton kinematics
  - ➔ successful tool in high-energy physics



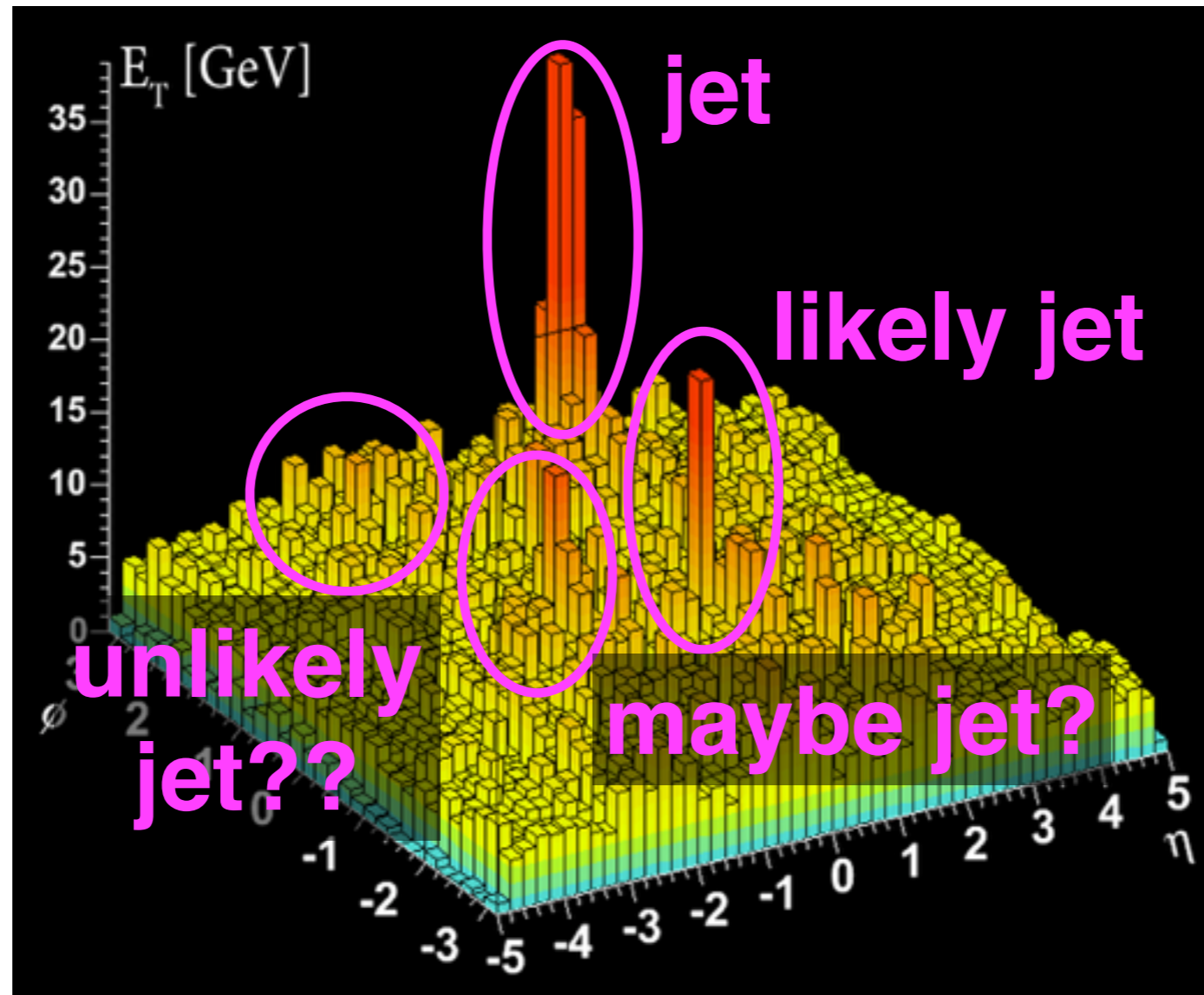
# Jet reconstruction in HI collisions



- Heavy ion collisions feature a large, fluctuating background
  - ➔ difficult to identify jets & to measure their energy
  - ➔ only possible only after substantial technical effort



# Jet reconstruction in HI collisions



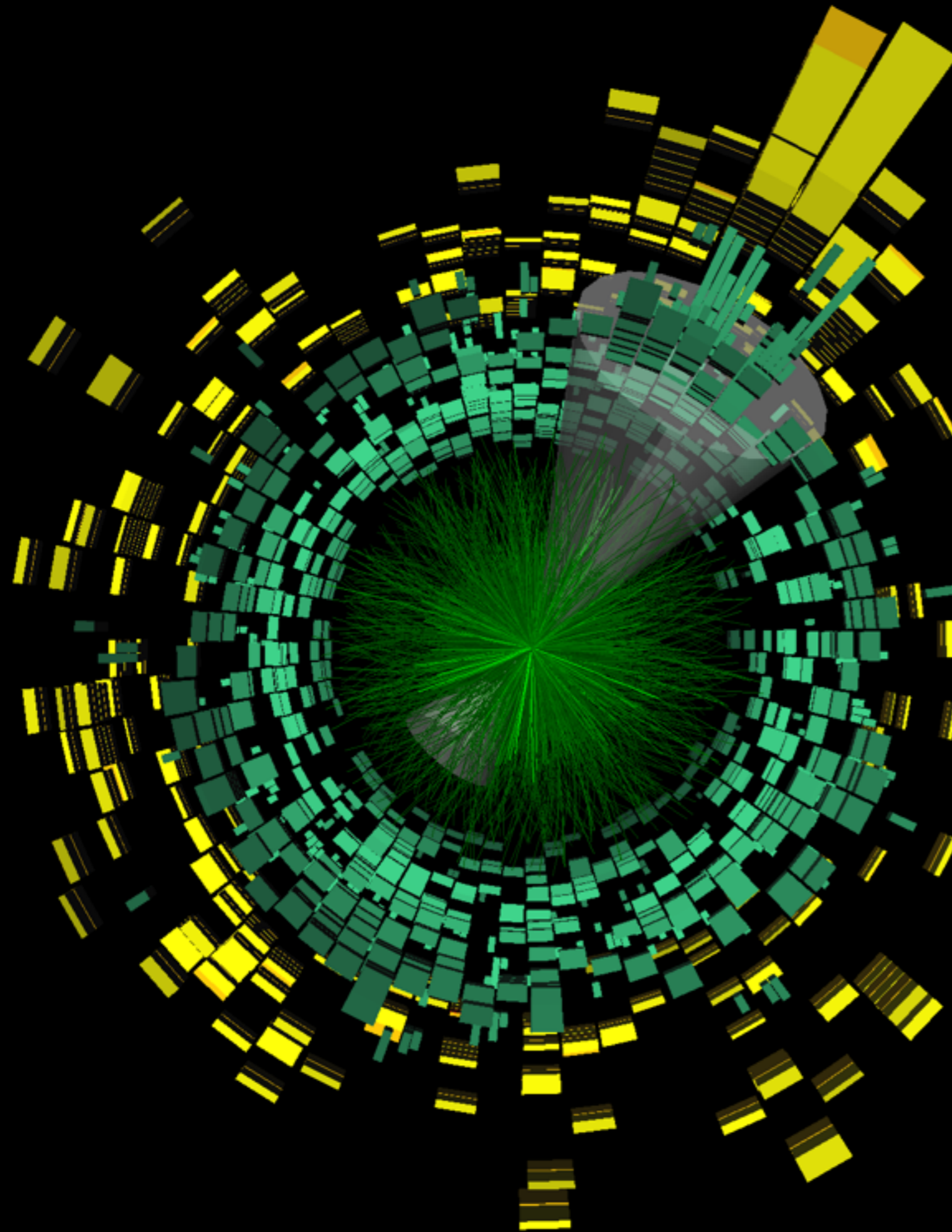
- Heavy ion collisions feature a large, fluctuating background
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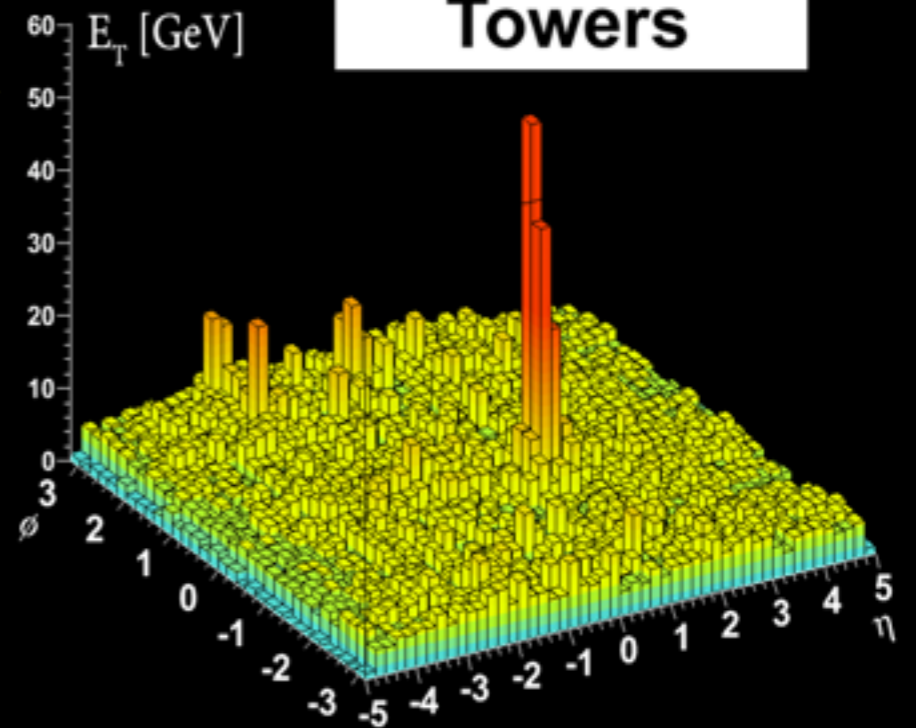
# ATLAS EXPERIMENT

Run 168795, Event 7578342

Time 2010-11-09 08:55:48 CET



**Calorimeter  
Towers**



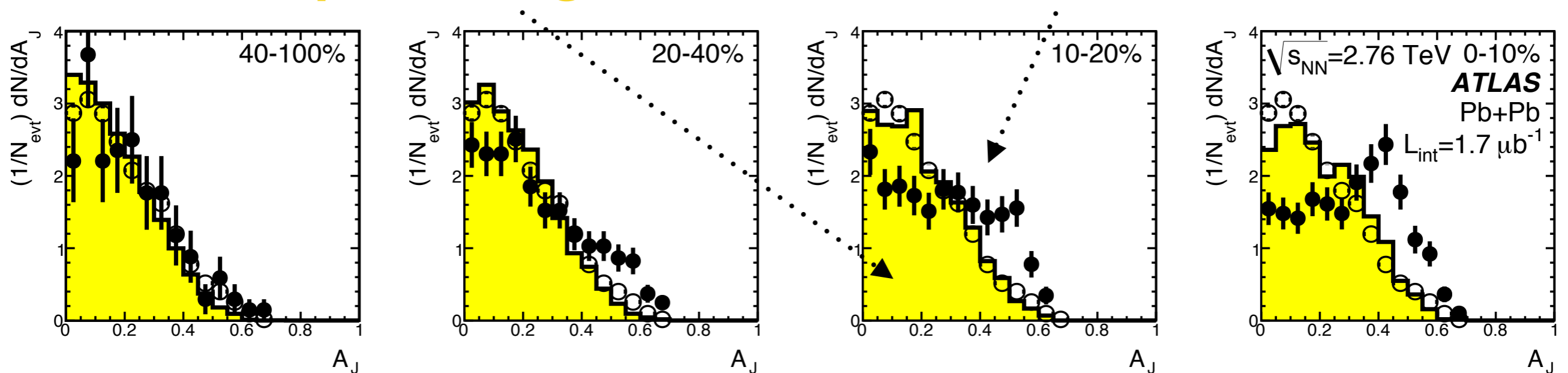


# Jet-jet energy imbalance

- Quantify this by the asymmetry  $A_J = (p_{T,1} - p_{T,2}) / (p_{T,1} + p_{T,2})$ 
  - $A_J$  is small when jets are balanced
  - $A_J$  is large when jets are imbalanced

expectation w/o jet  
quenching

Pb+Pb  
collision data

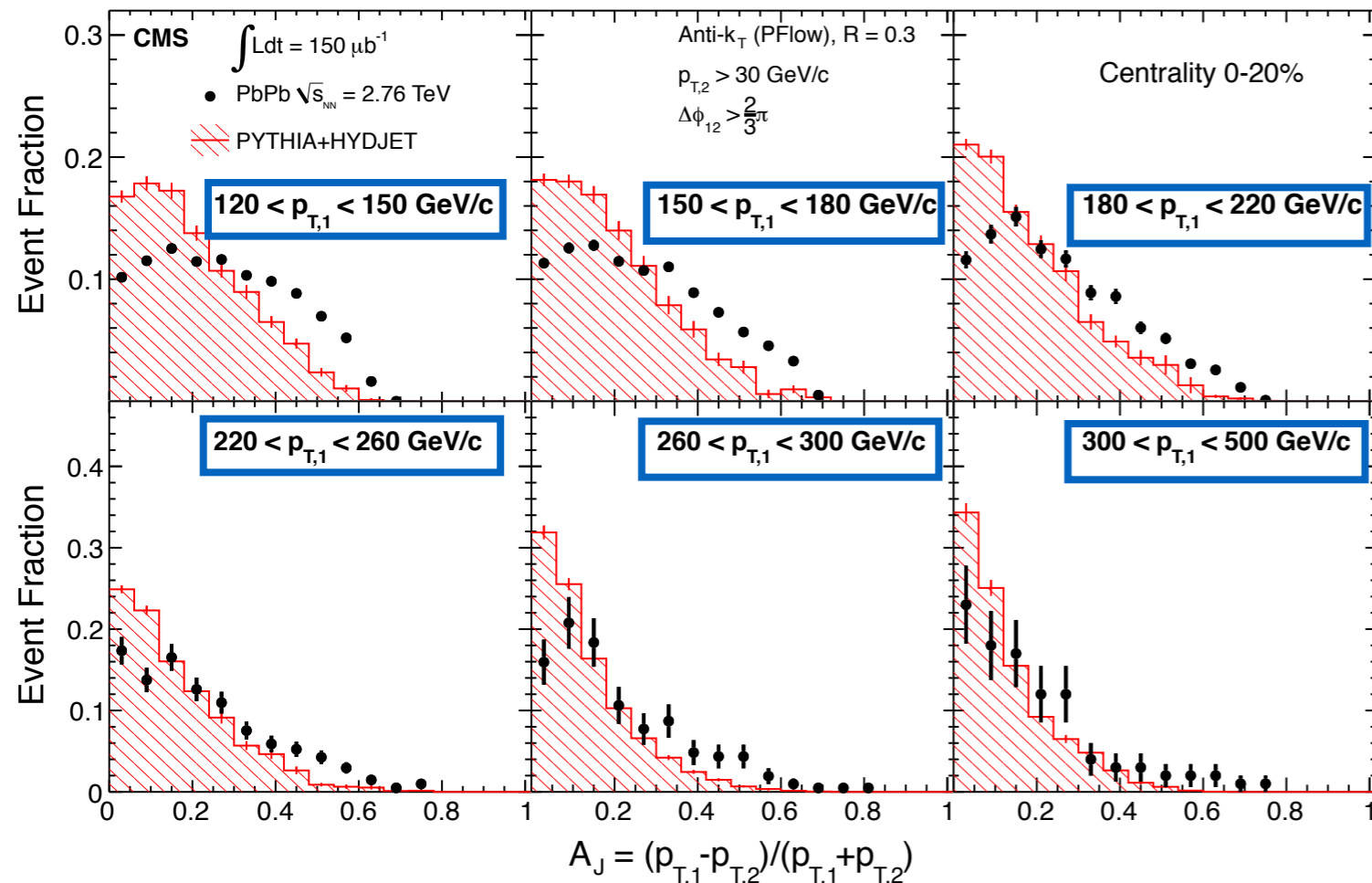
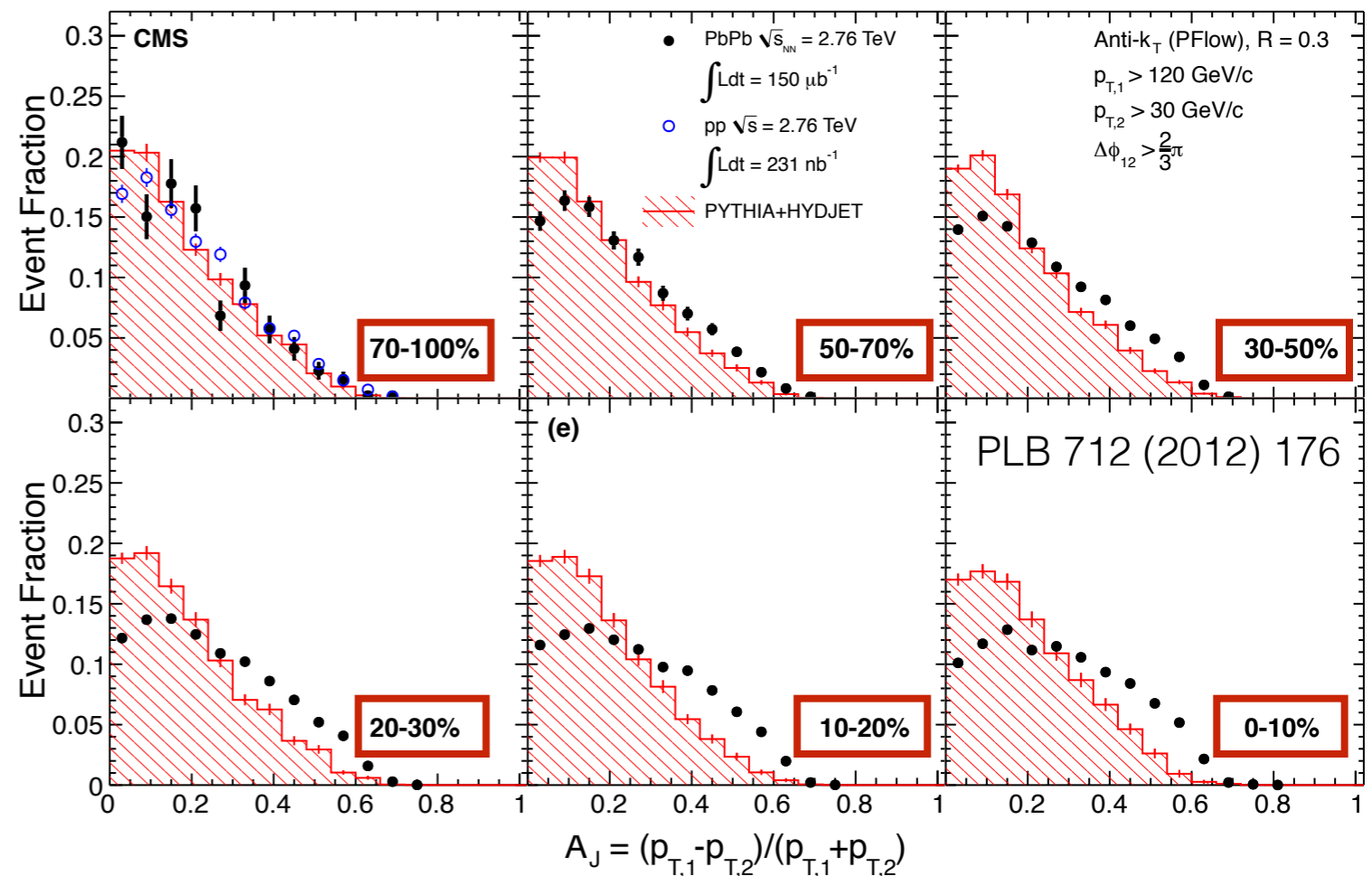


glancing (“peripheral”) collisions

head on (“central”) collisions

# Further dijet asymmetries

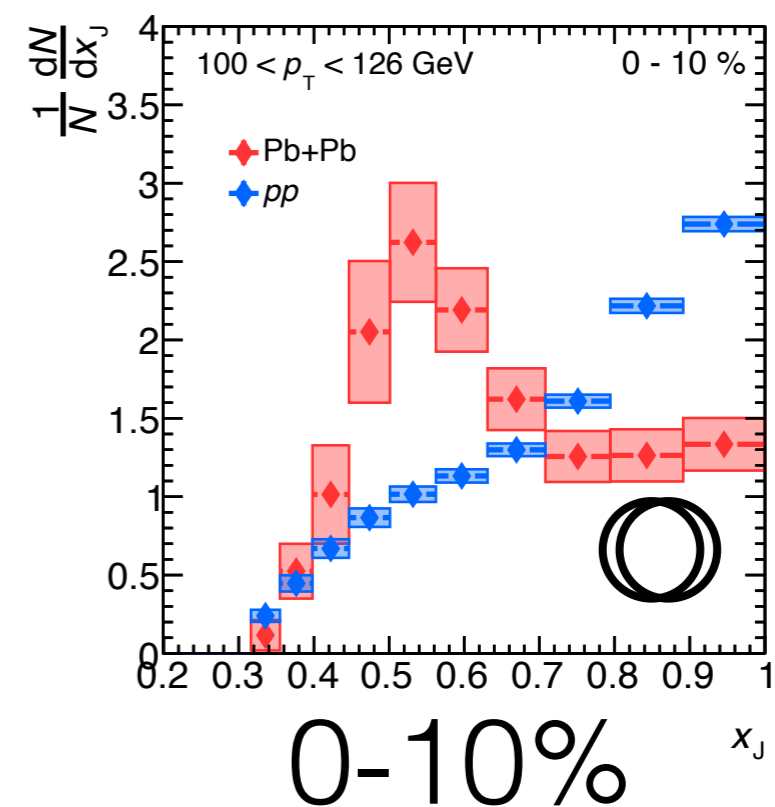
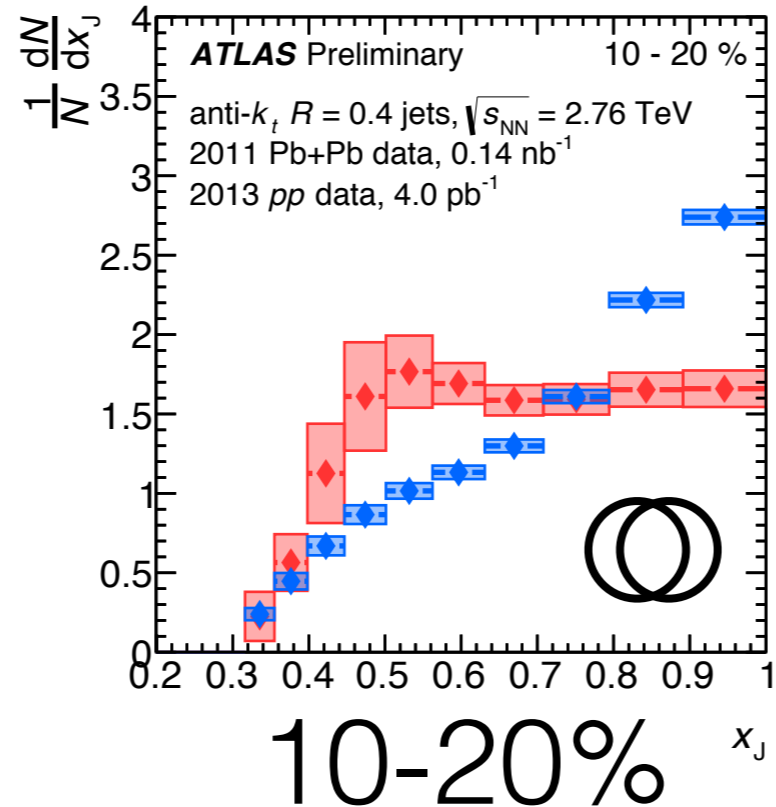
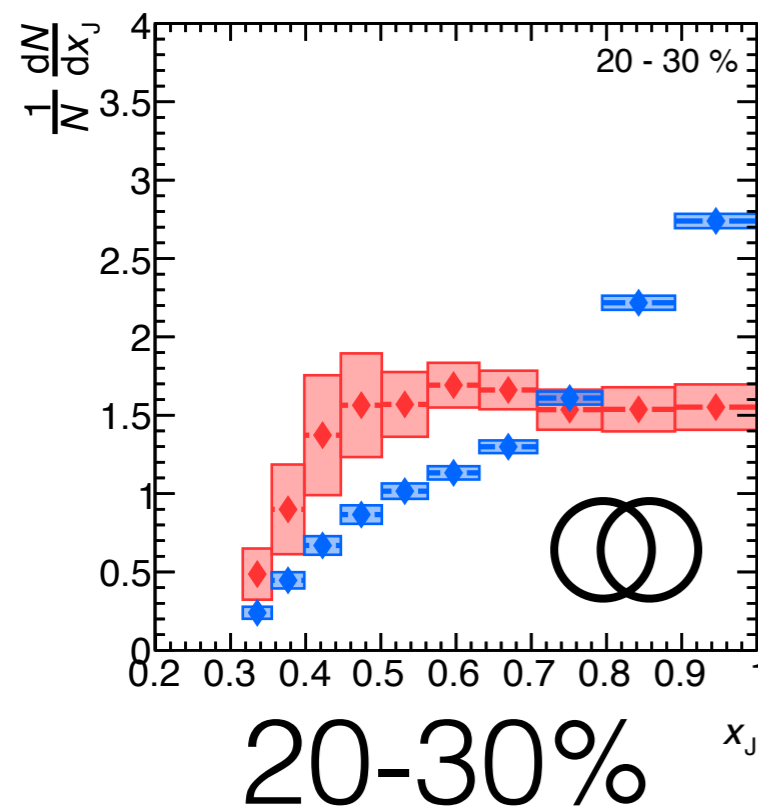
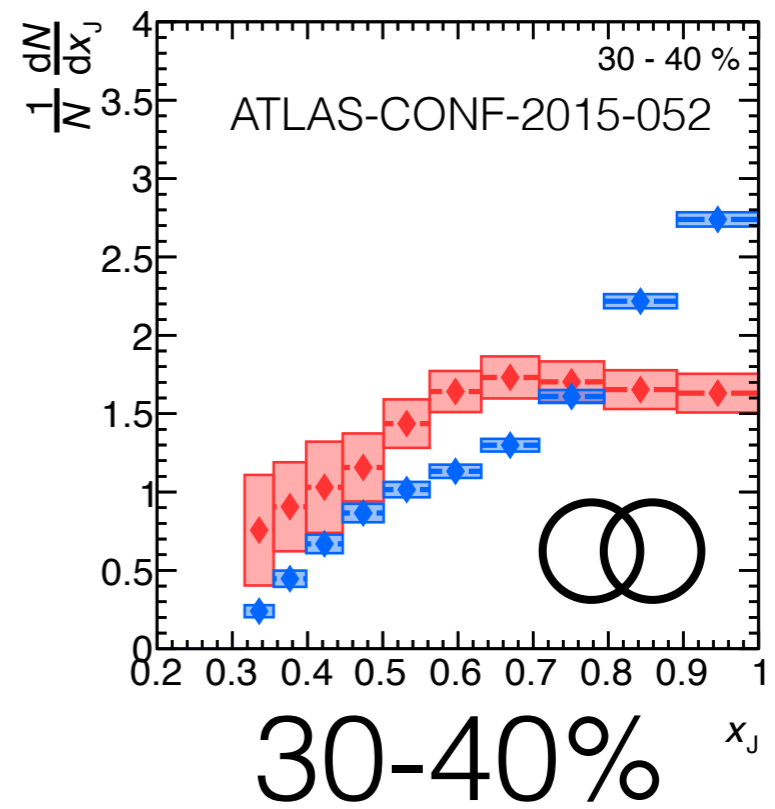
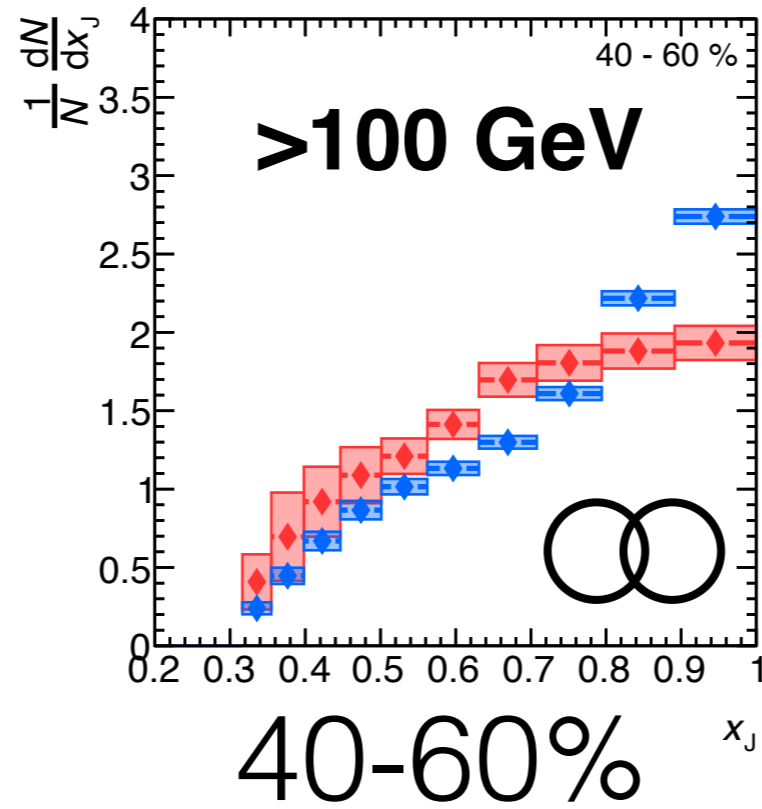
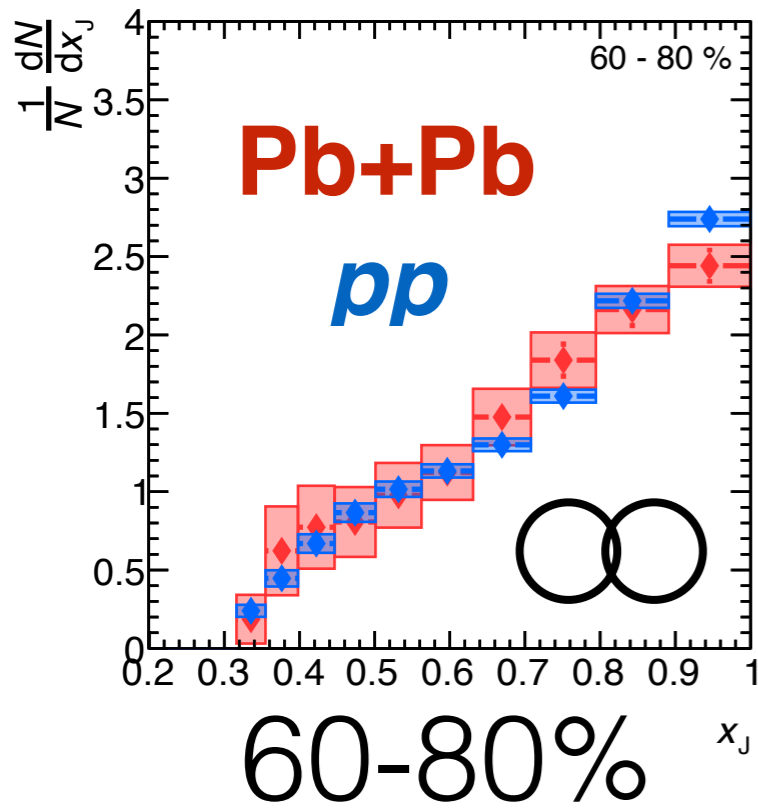
- Updated measurement by CMS from higher-luminosity 2011 data



- Systematics of  $A_J$  vs. **centrality**
- and vs. **leading jet  $p_T$**
- No correction for detector effects, direct comparison to models ambiguous...

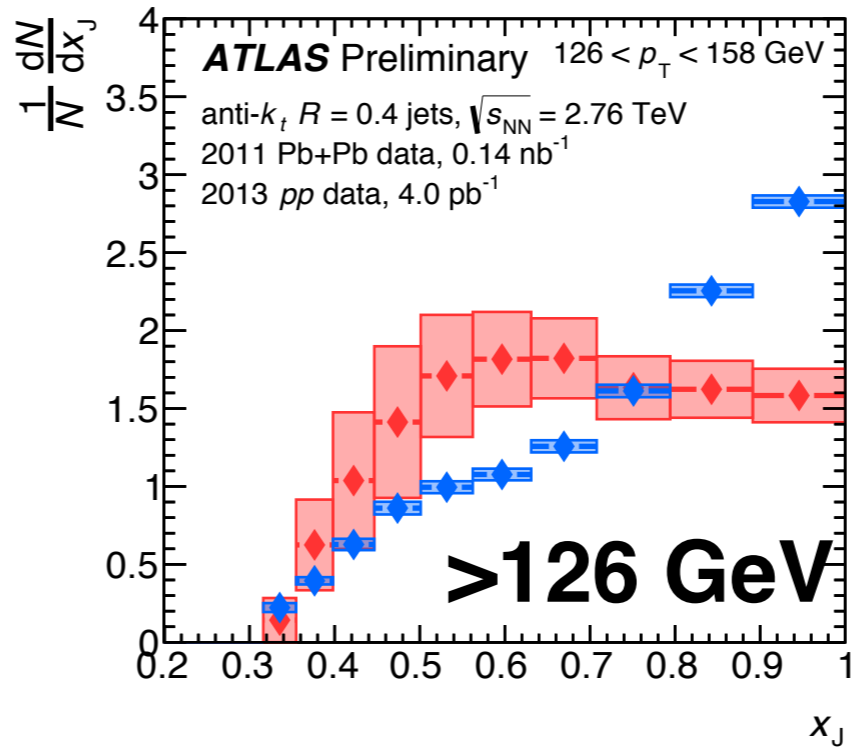
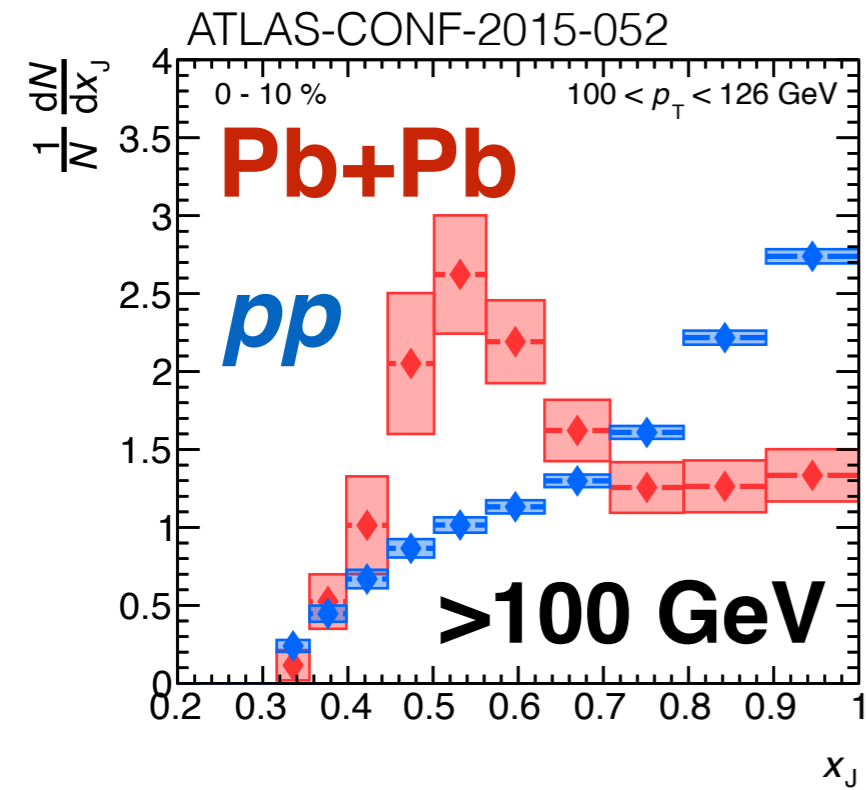
New at QM15

# Latest dijet asymmetry



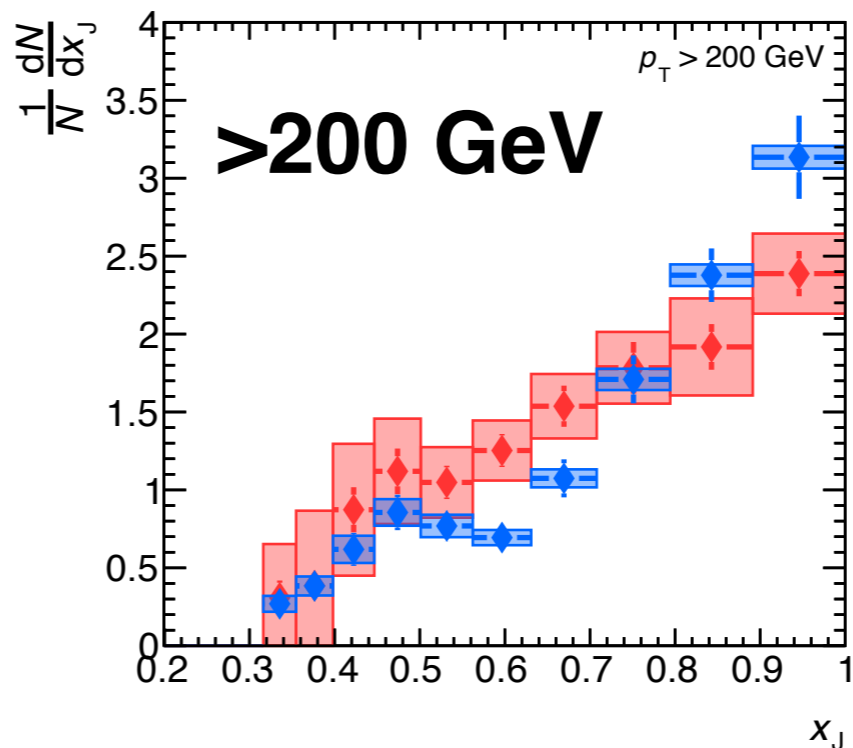
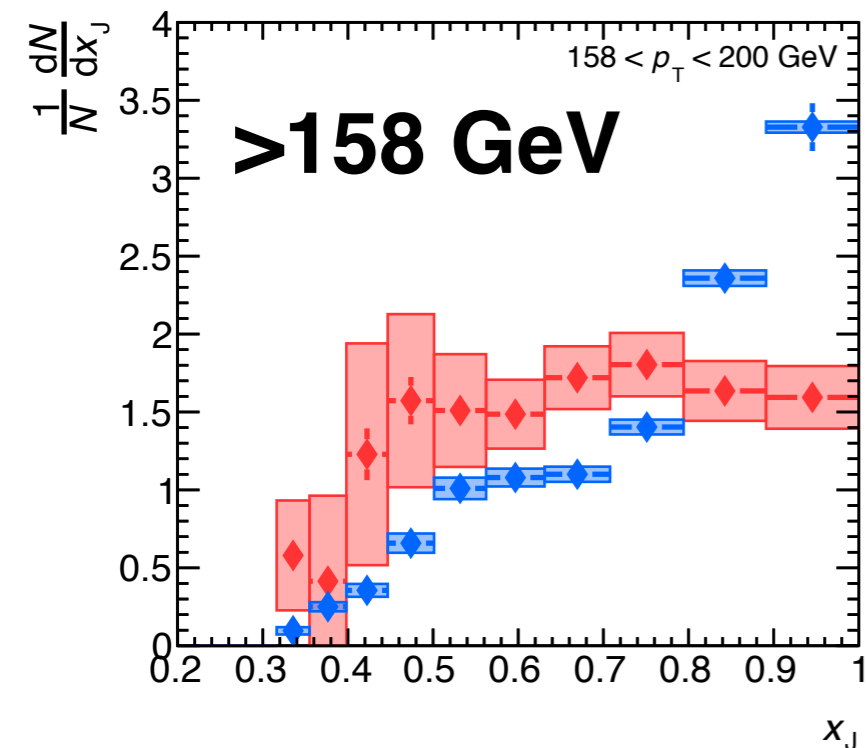
**New at QM15**

# Latest dijet asymmetry



now fix centrality,  
 consider **leading**  
**jet  $p_T$**

**$pp$ -like  $x_J$**  at  
 high  $p_{T,1}$ !

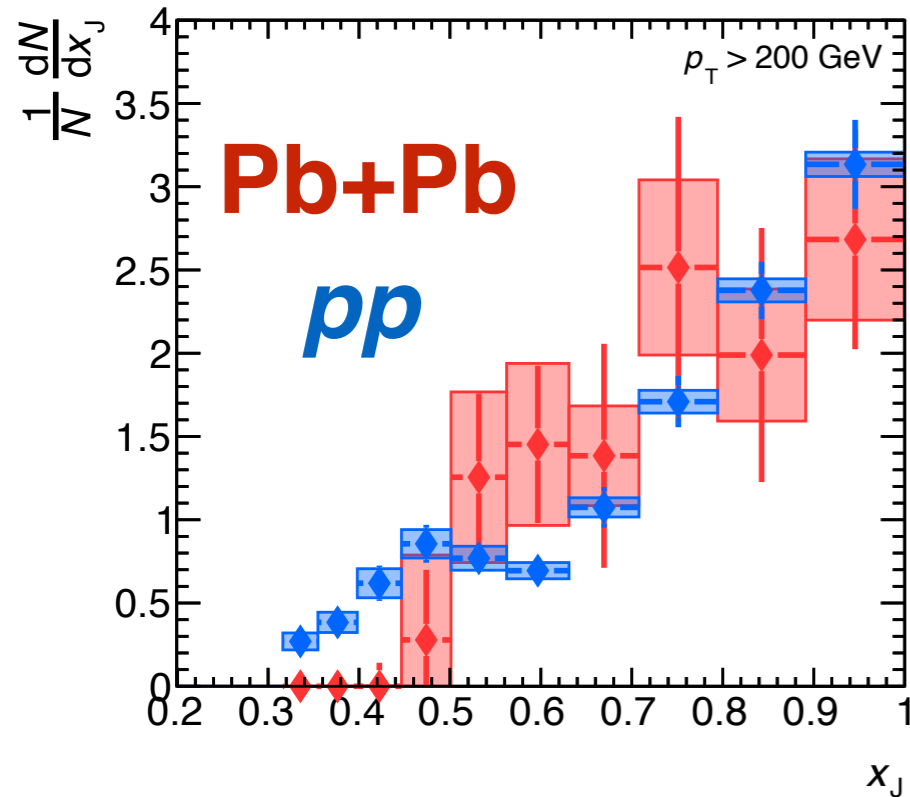


**fractional E-loss**  
**diff. between jets**  
**decreases w/  $p_{T,1}$ ?**

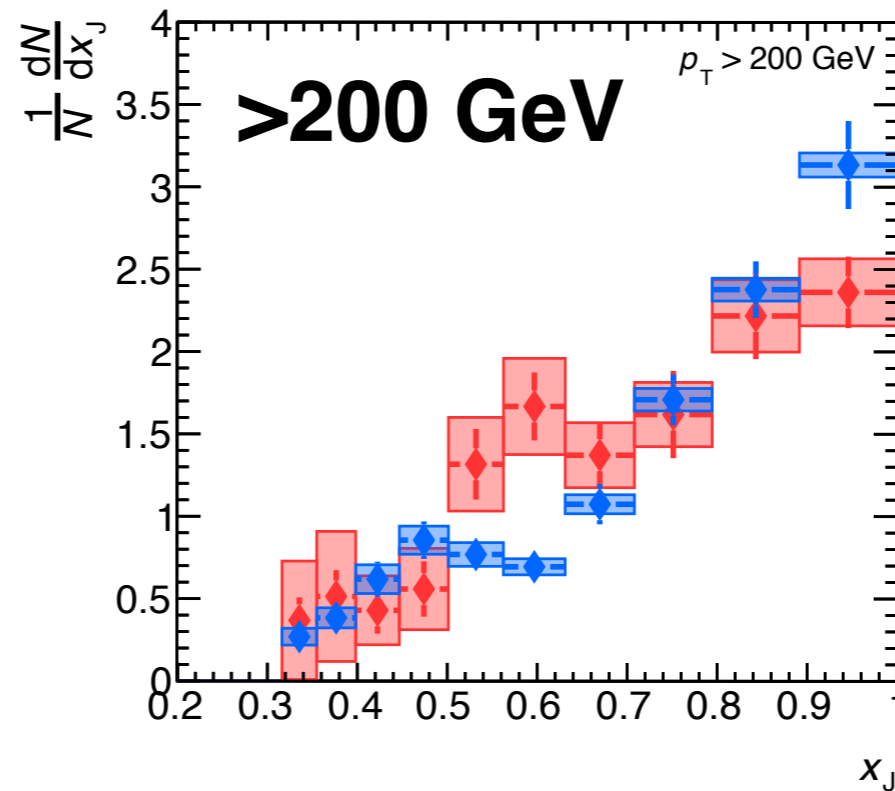
New at QM15

# Latest dijet asymmetry

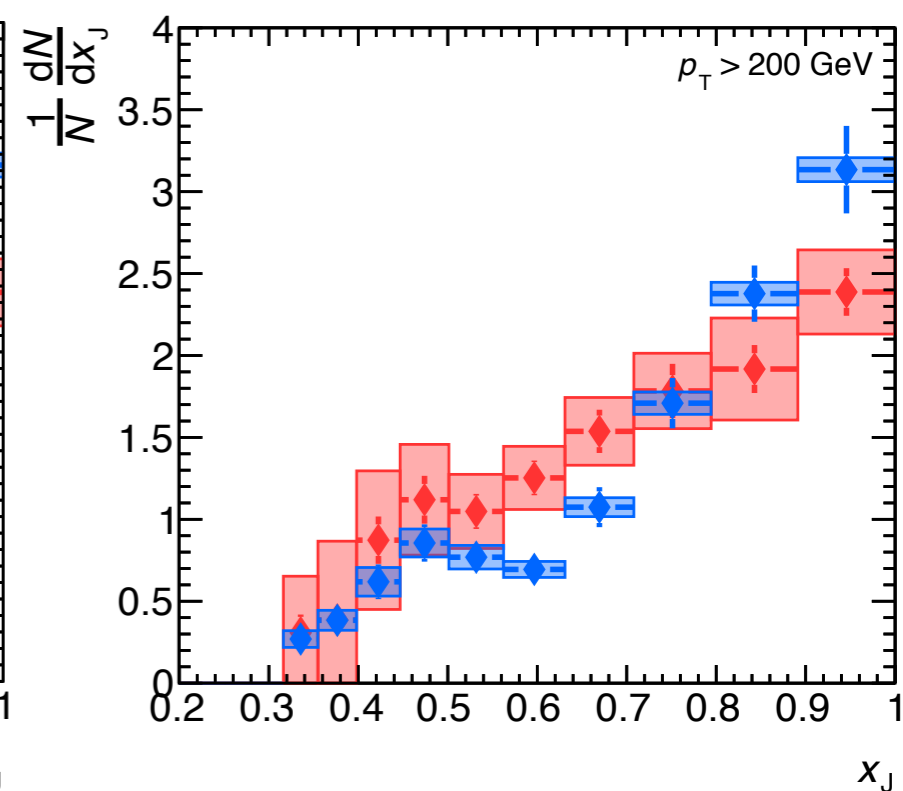
ATLAS-CONF-2015-052



60-80%



20-30%

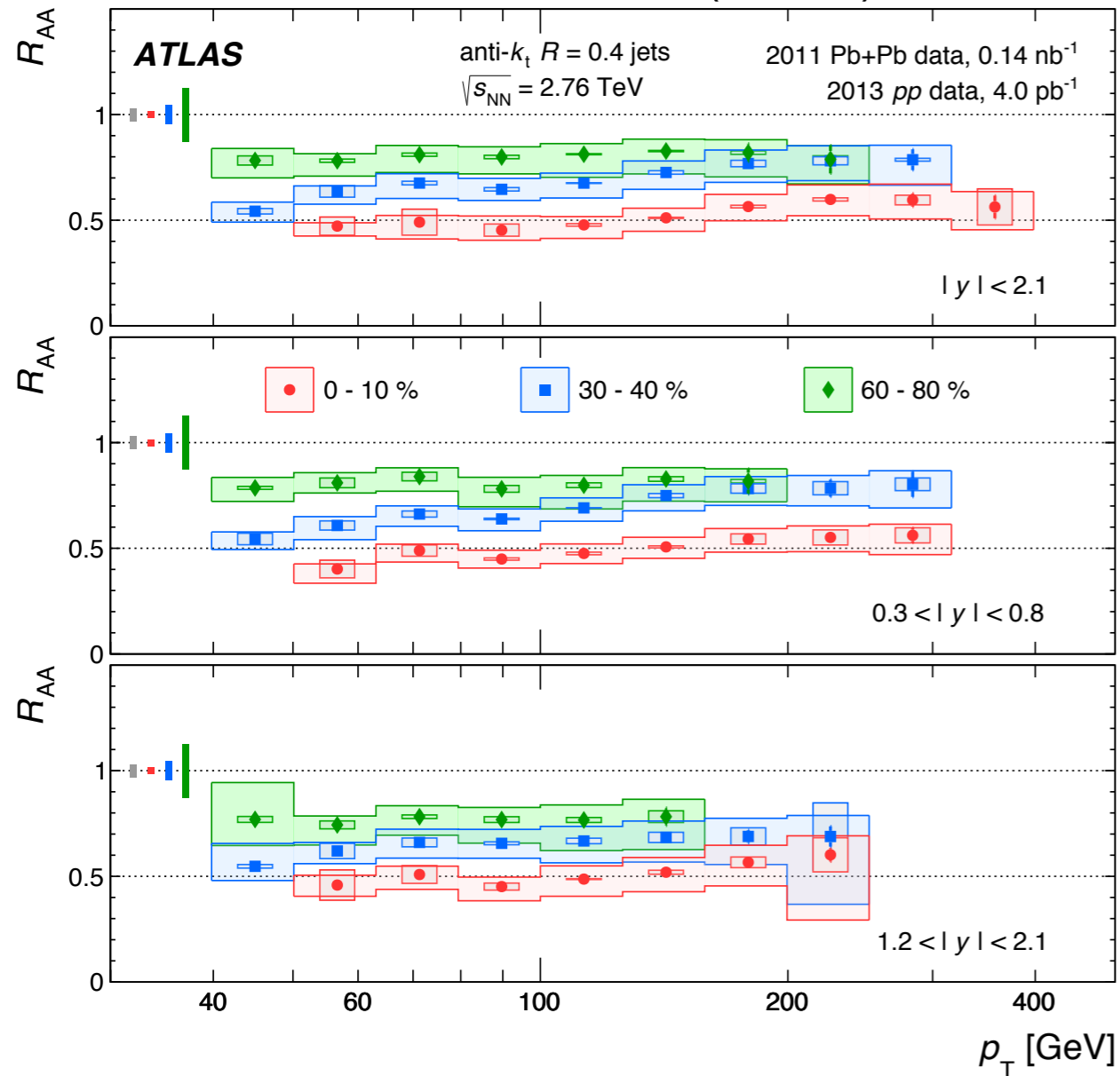


0-10%

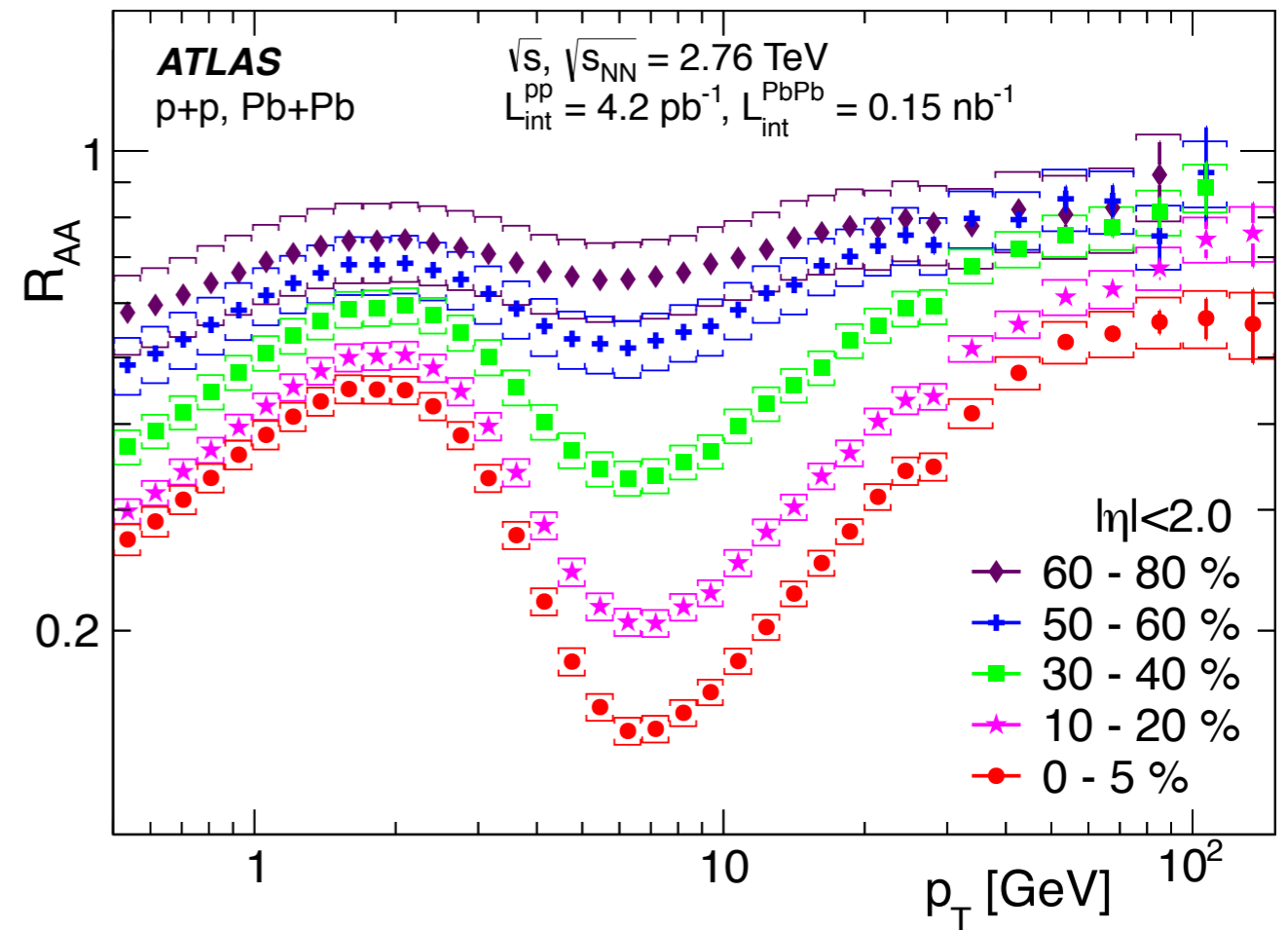
- Substantially **weaker centrality-dependence** for dijets with leading  $p_{T,1} > 200$  GeV

# Inclusive suppression

PRL 114 (2015) 072302



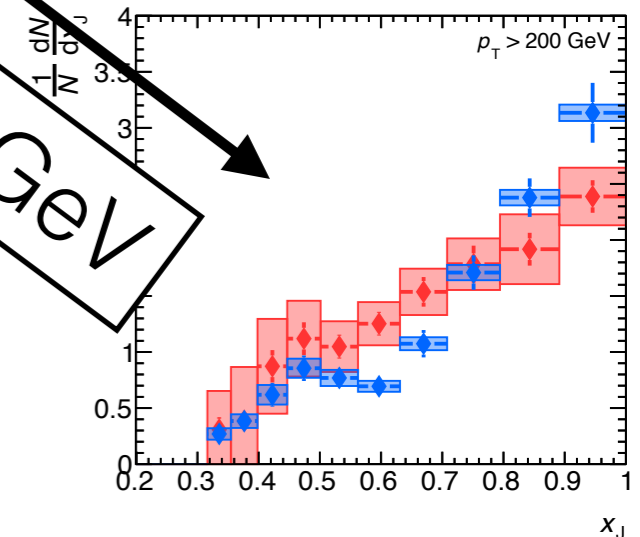
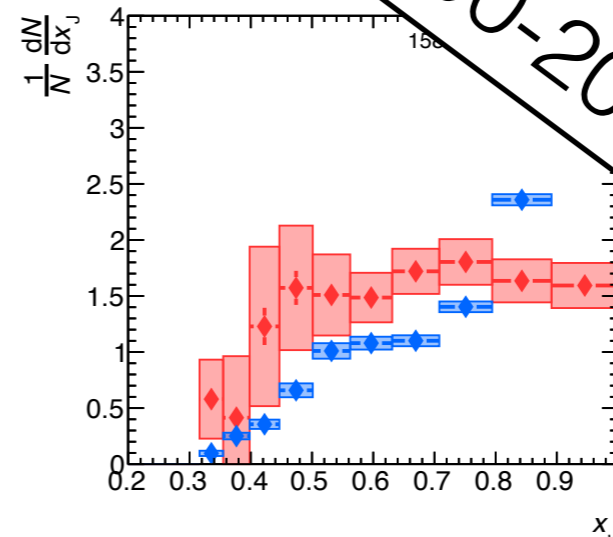
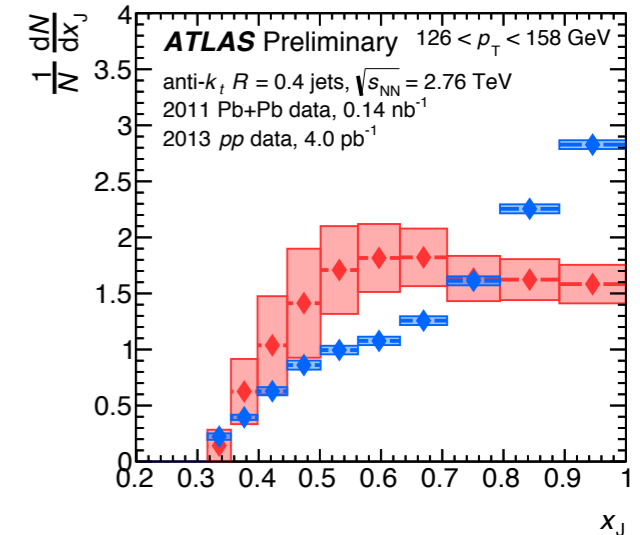
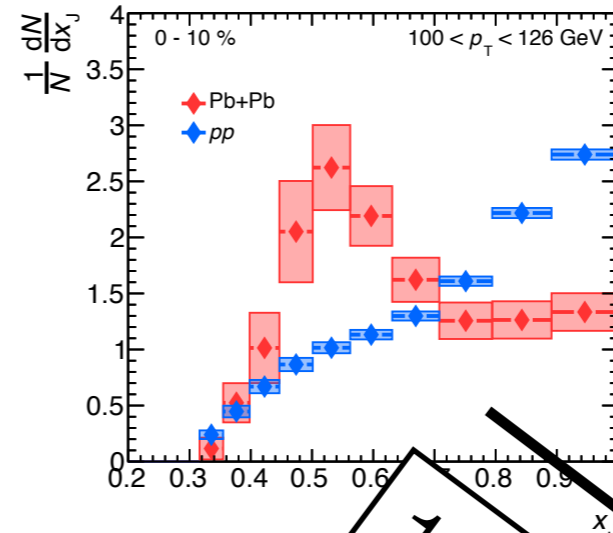
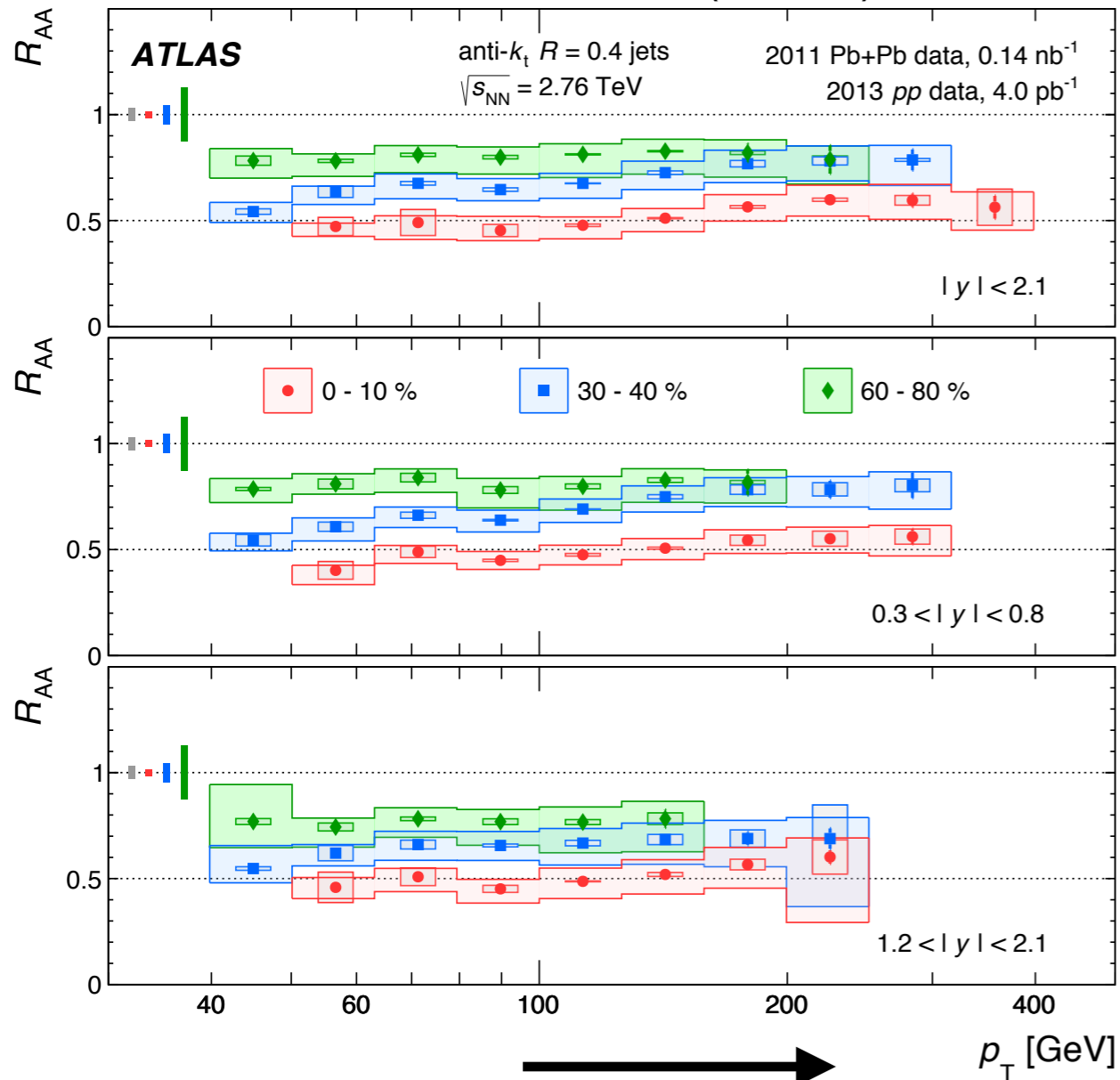
JHEP 09 (2015) 050



- Detailed measurements of  $R_{AA}$  vs. rapidity and centrality for jets and hadrons
- Run 1 “Legacy” measurements, for model benchmarking

# $p_T$ dependence: singles vs doubles?

PRL 114 (2015) 072302

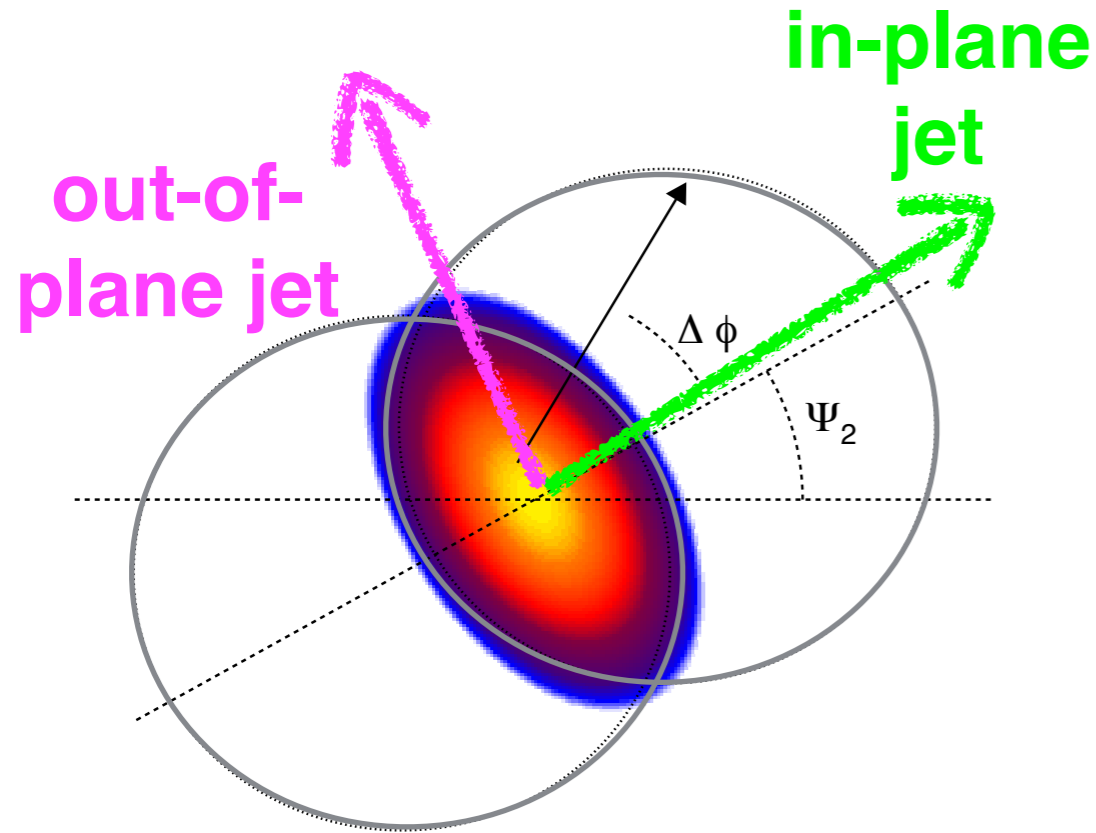


100-200 GeV

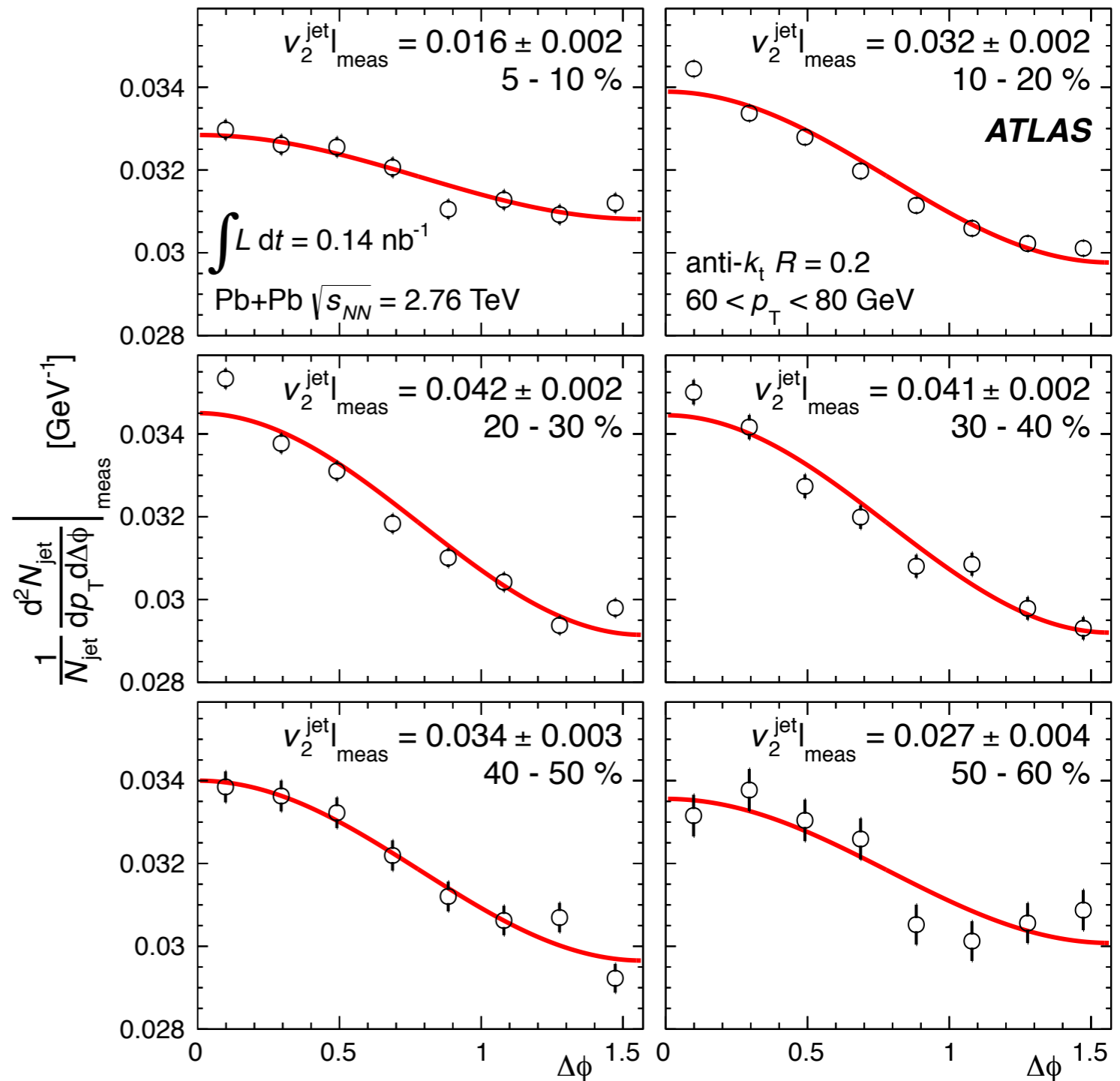
- $R_{AA}$  only weakly dependent on  $p_T$ , but  $x_J$  evolves strongly between 100 GeV and 200 GeV
- ➔ Important to understand these two results together?



# Reaction plane dependence



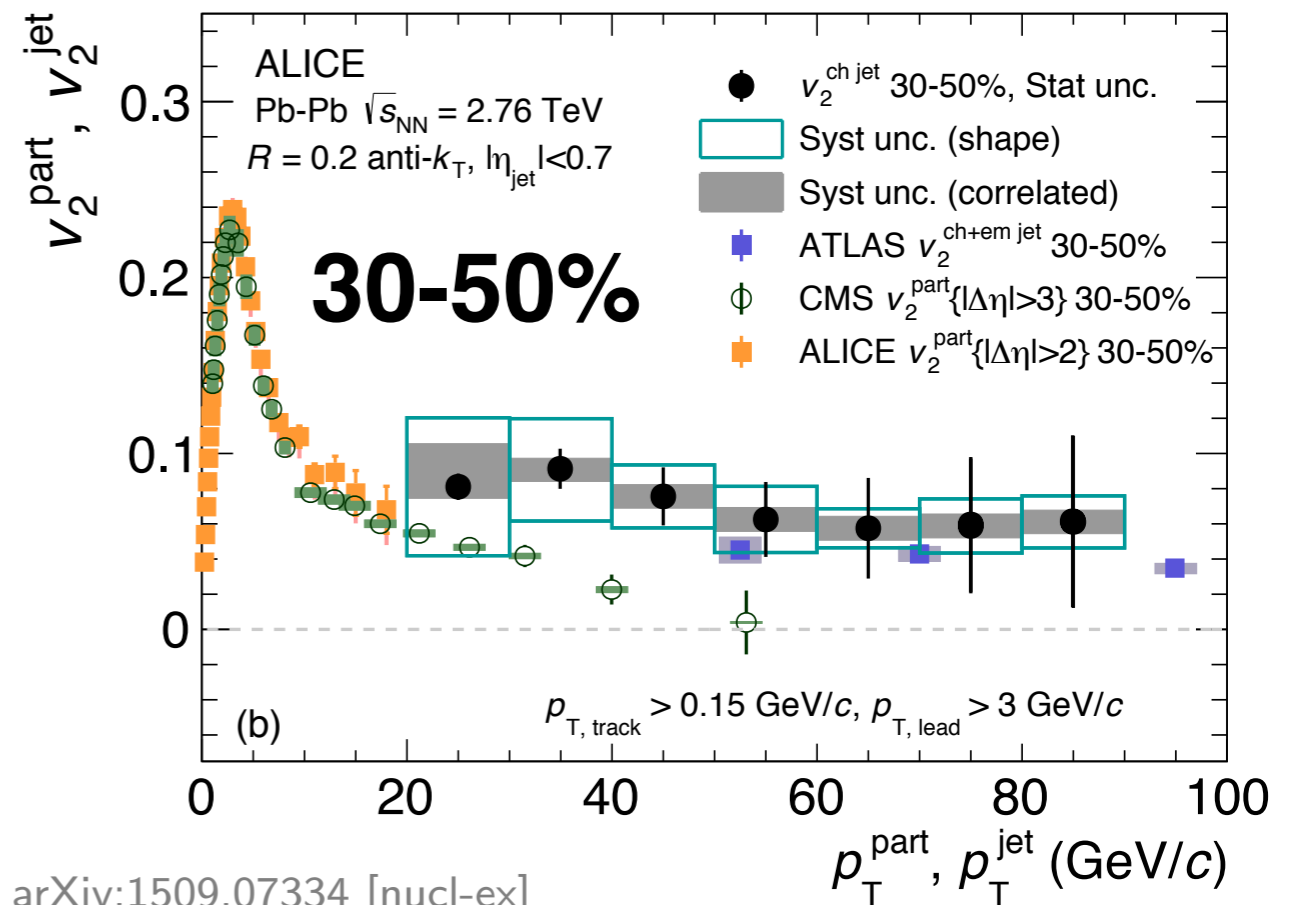
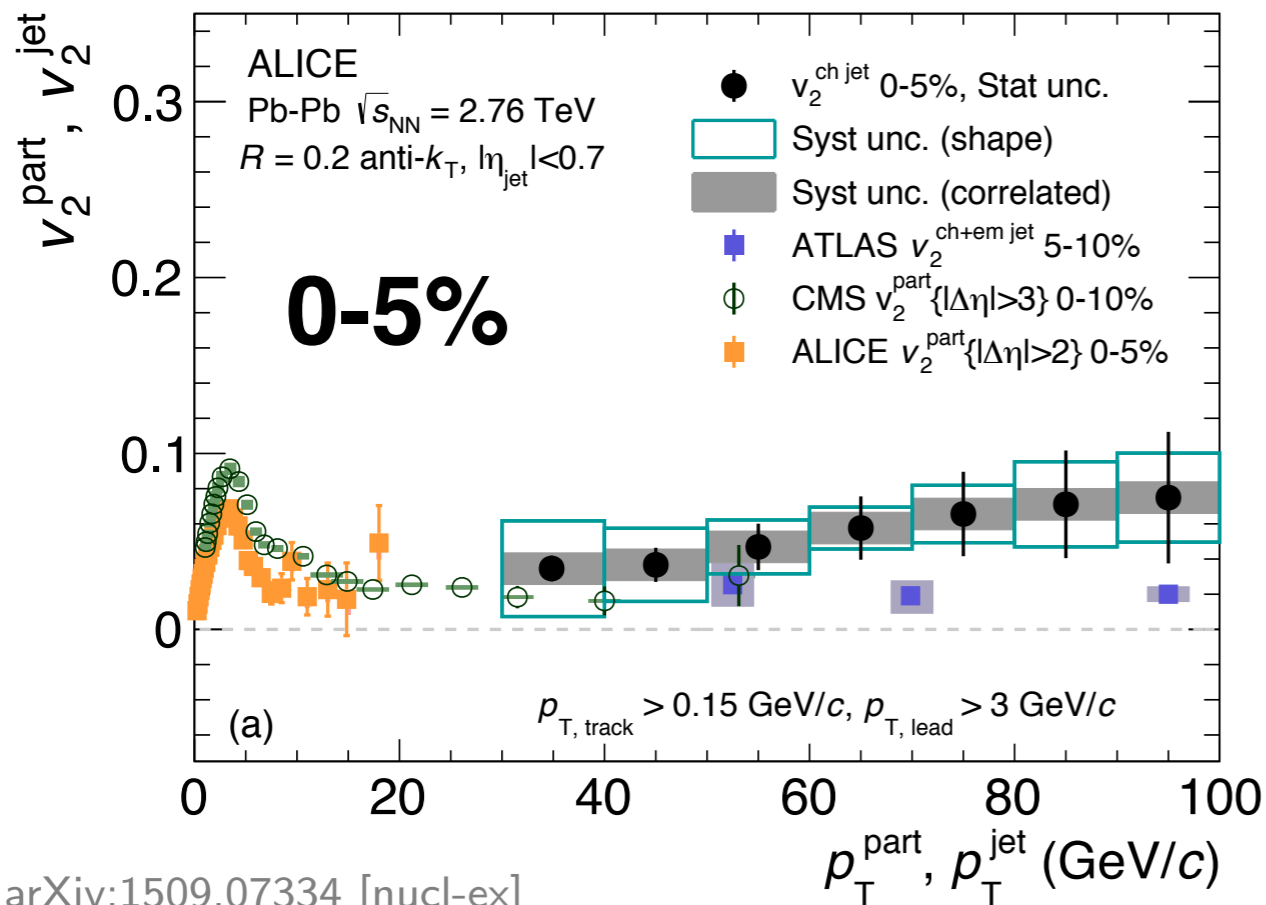
- “Almond”-shaped interaction region in non-central collisions
- Modulation of the jet yield vs.  $\Delta\phi = \phi^{\text{jet}} - \Psi_2$   
 → path length dependence





New at QM15

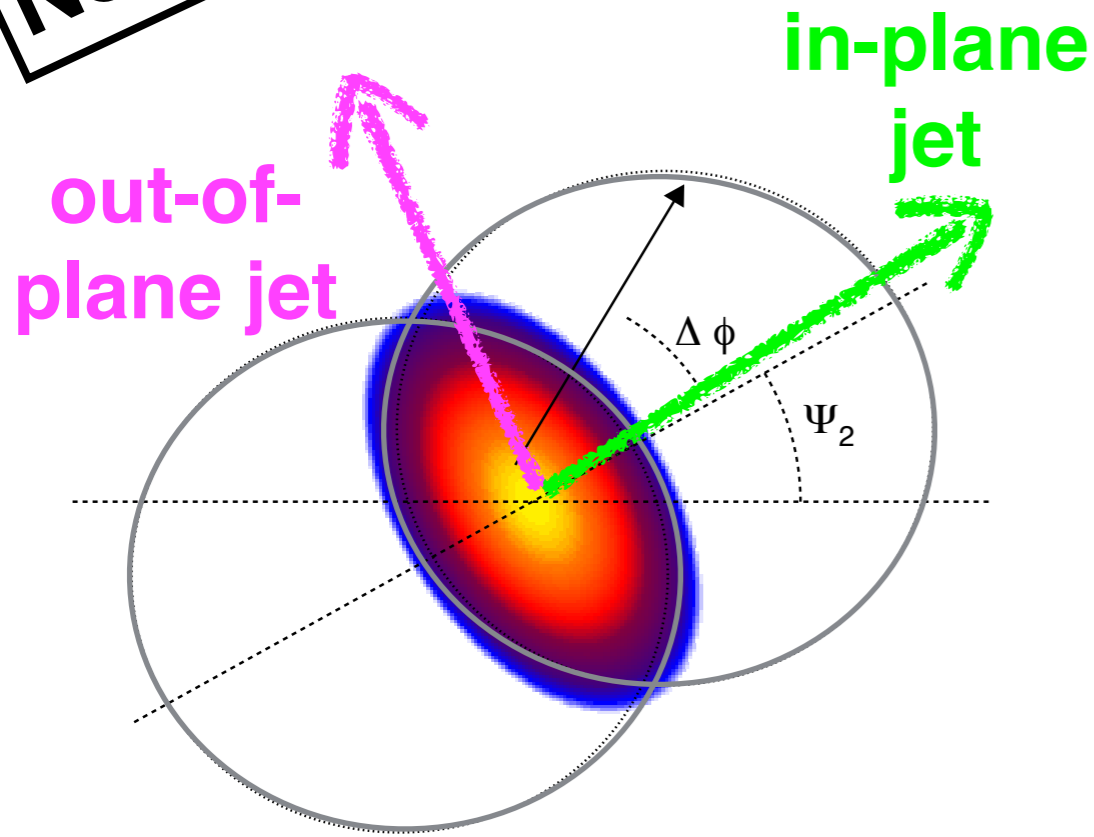
# Latest jet $v_2$



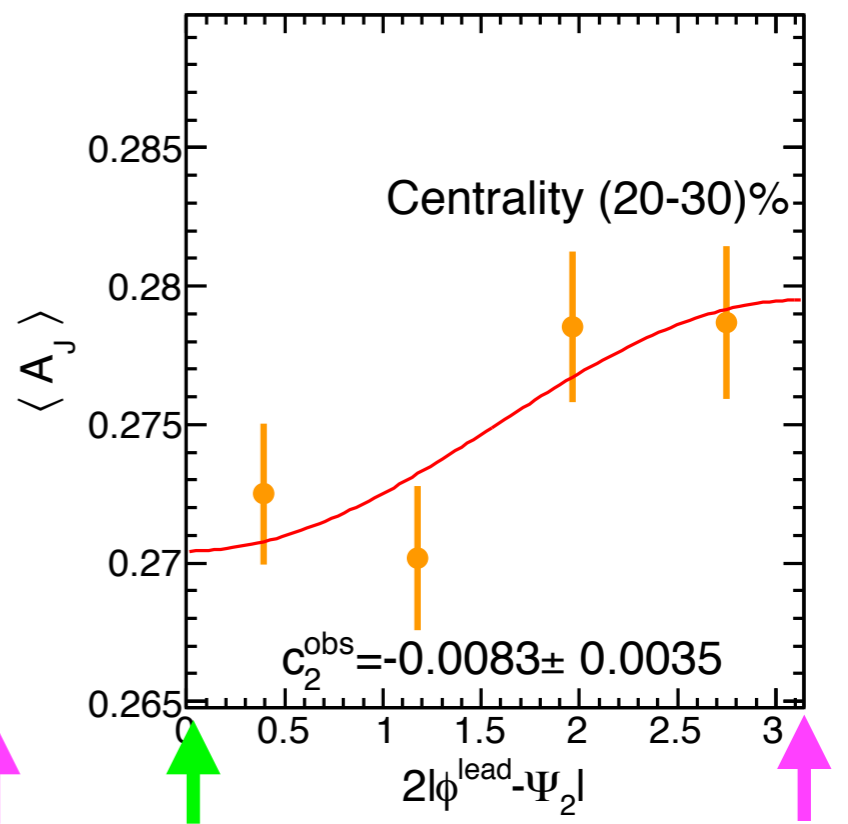
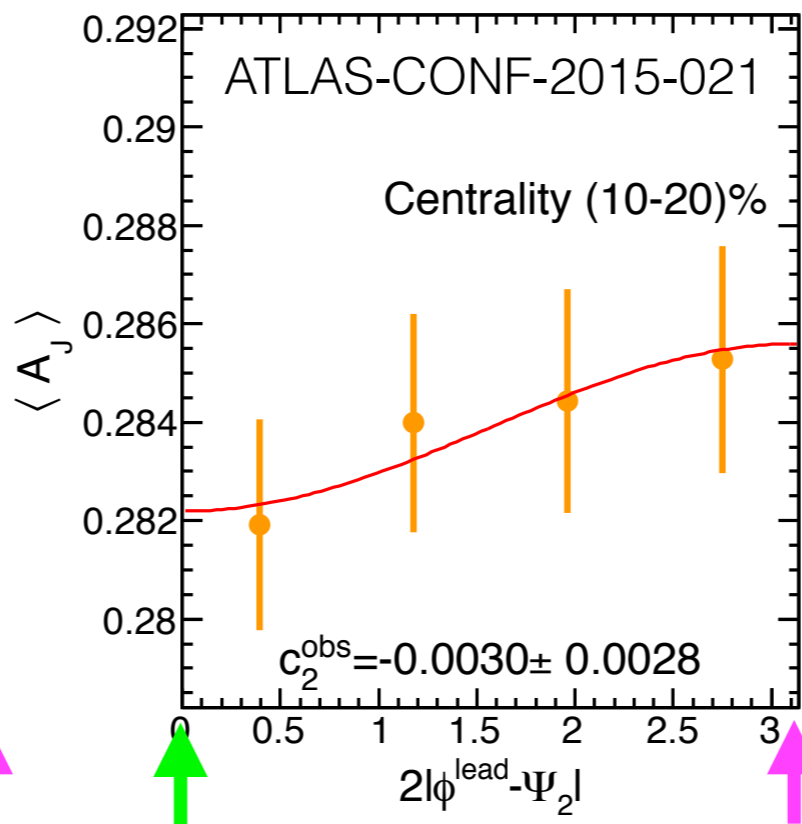
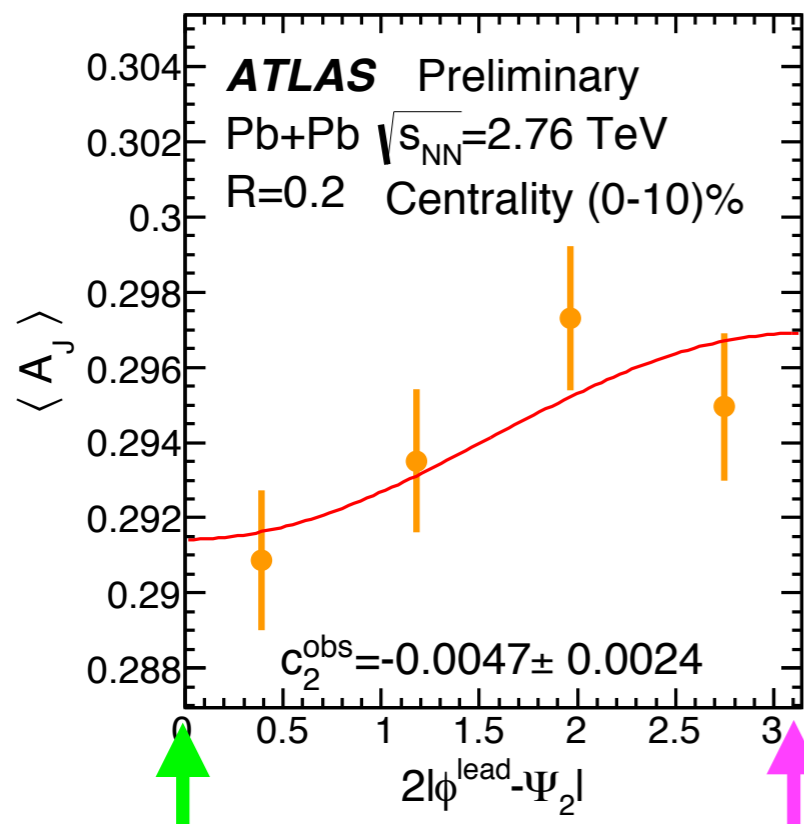
- New measurement by ALICE of **jet  $v_2$** 
  - ➔ in central and semi-central collisions
  - ➔ compared to early **ATLAS** results and **single particle  $v_2$**
- Non-zero  $v_2$  in central events only  $1.5\sigma$  significant...

**New at HP15**

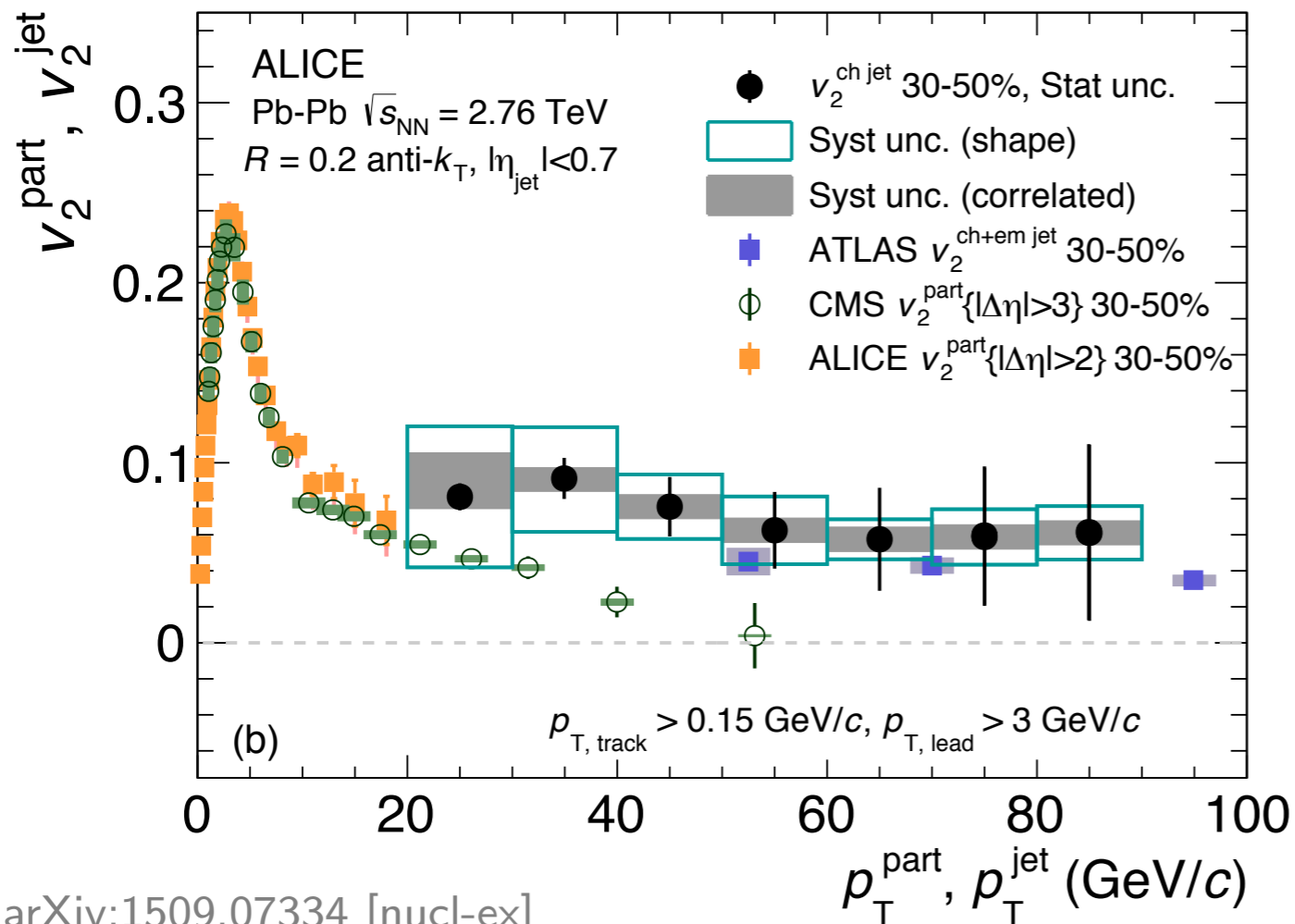
# Dijets vs. reaction plane



- Single jet suppression depends on **angle from reaction plane**
- How is dijet asymmetry affected?
  - ➔ for each centrality,  $\langle A_J \rangle$  slightly **larger for out-of-plane** dijets

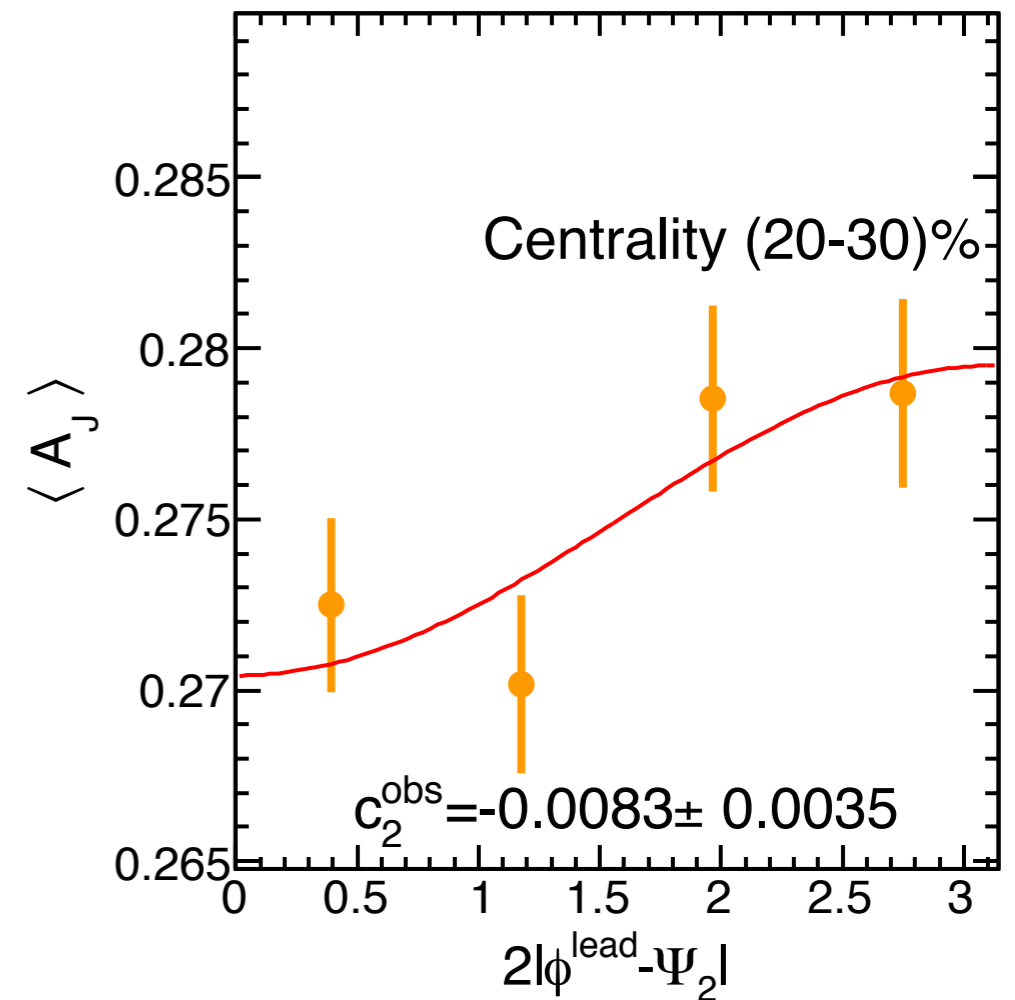
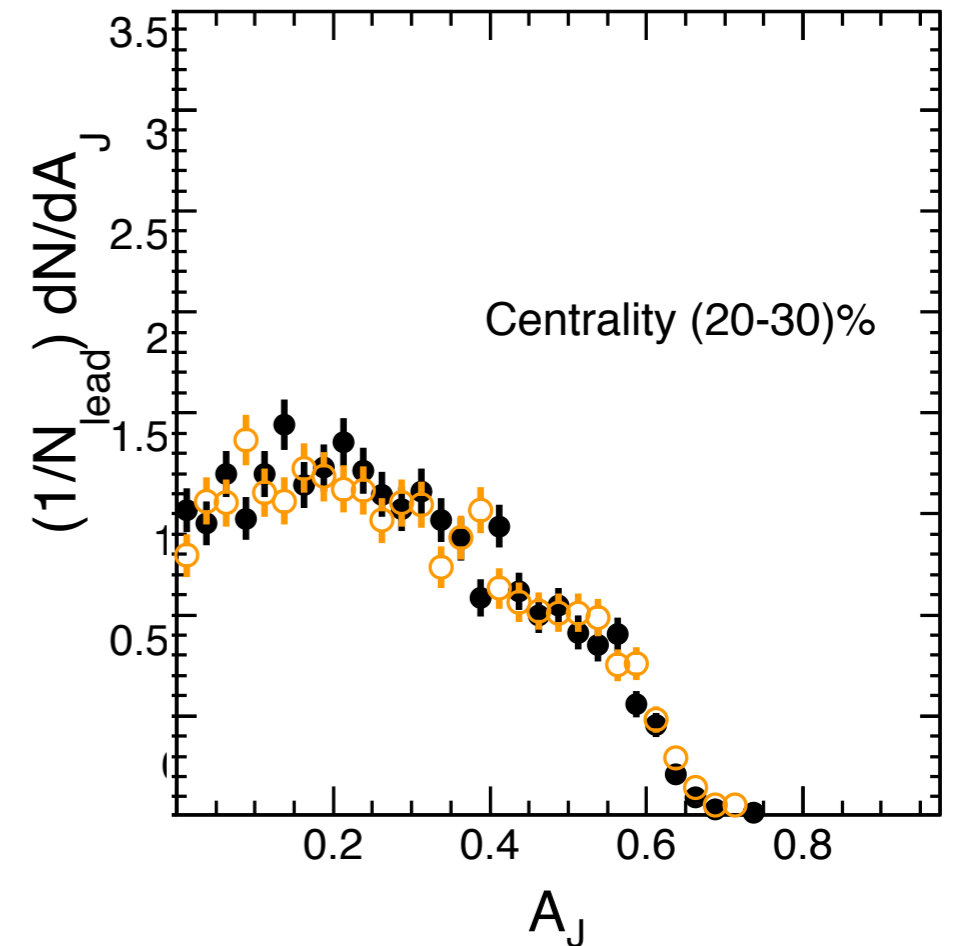


# Reaction plane: singles vs doubles?



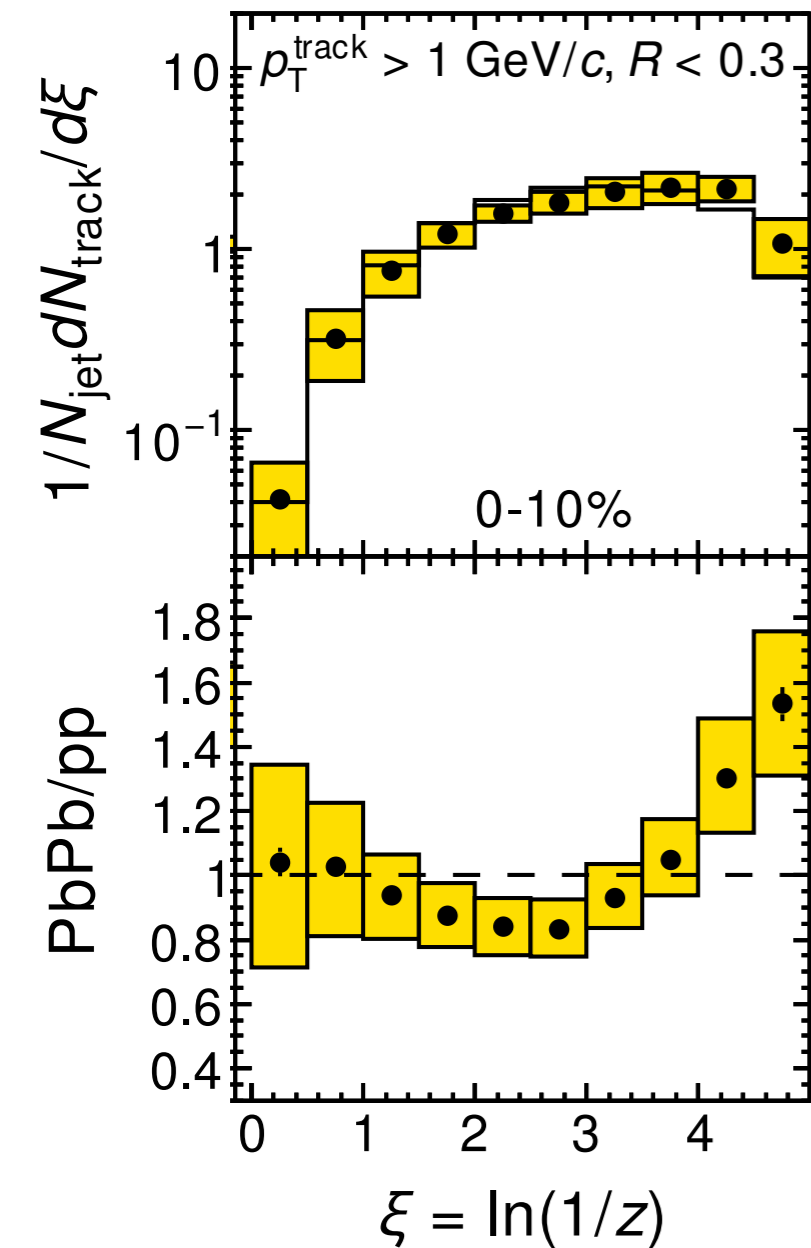
arXiv:1509.07334 [nucl-ex]

- Sizable  $v_2$ , but no change in mean asymmetry
- ➔ Important to understand these two results together?

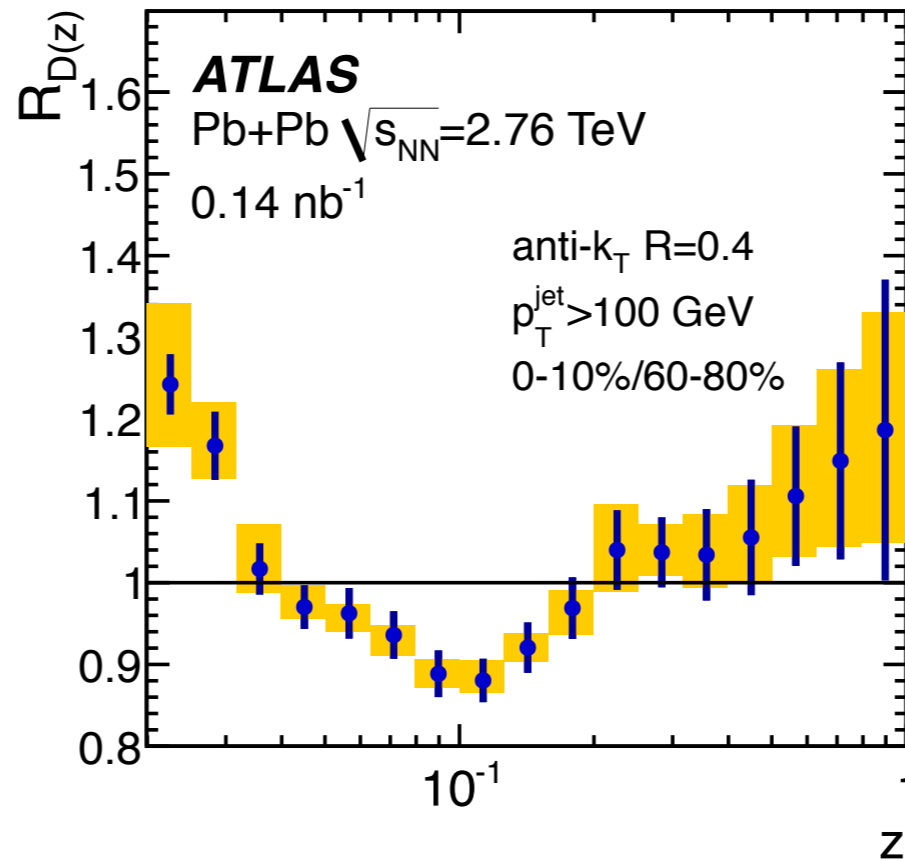


# Modified jet structure

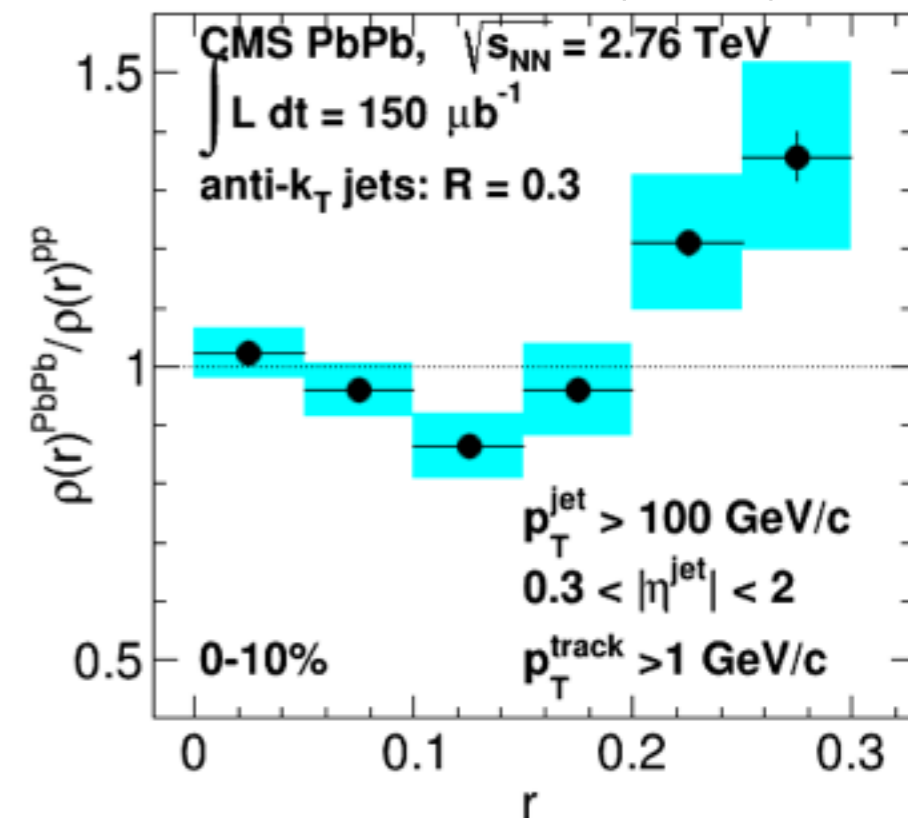
PRC 90 (2014) 024908



PLB 739 (2014) 320



PLB 730 (2014) 243



- Measurements of internal jet structure in Pb+Pb collisions
  - ➔ modified longitudinal momentum structure and radial structure

**New at QM15**

# Fragmentation function vs. $\eta$

mid-rapidity ↓

forward ↓

central ○ →

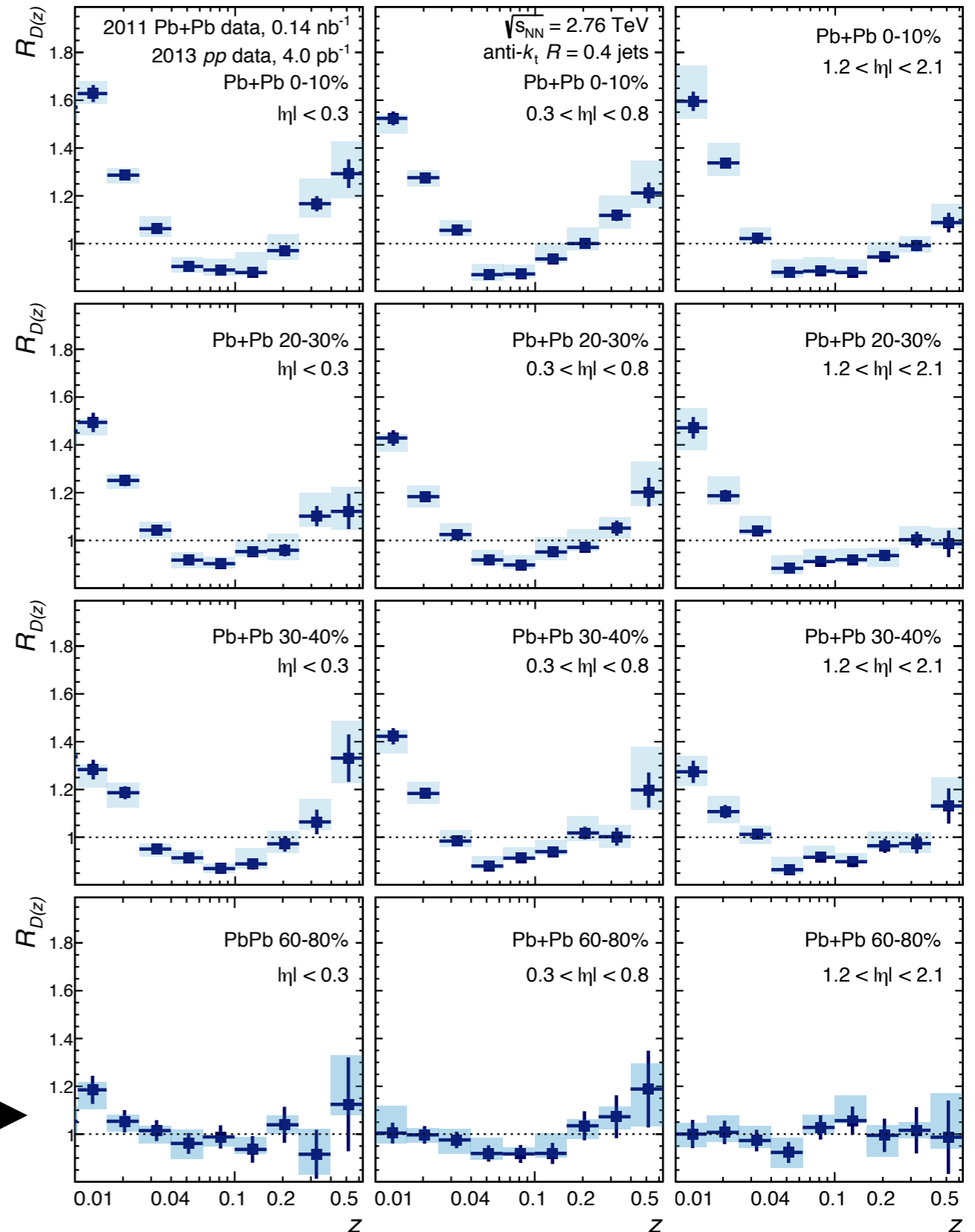
- $R_{D(z)} = D(z)^{\text{Pb+Pb}} / D(z)^{\text{pp}}$

→ plotted here vs.  $z$

- Modest  $\eta$  dependence at all centralities

→ higher quark fraction at forward rapidities?

peripheral ○○ →

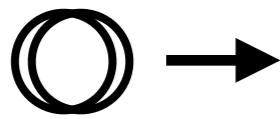


**New at QM15**

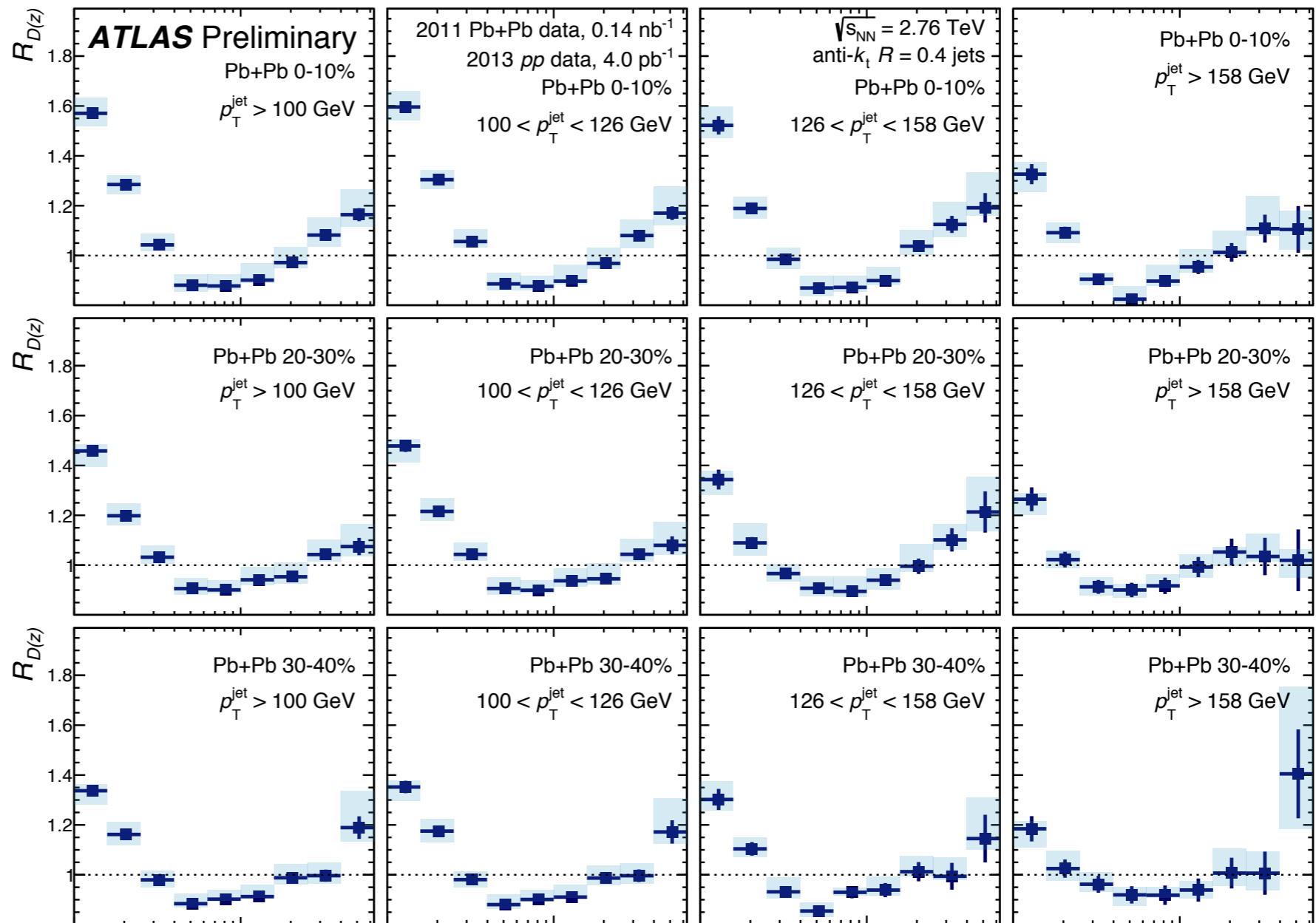
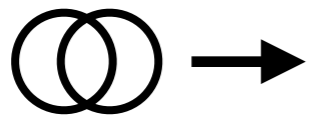
# Fragmentation function vs. $p_T$

increasing  $p_T$



  
 central

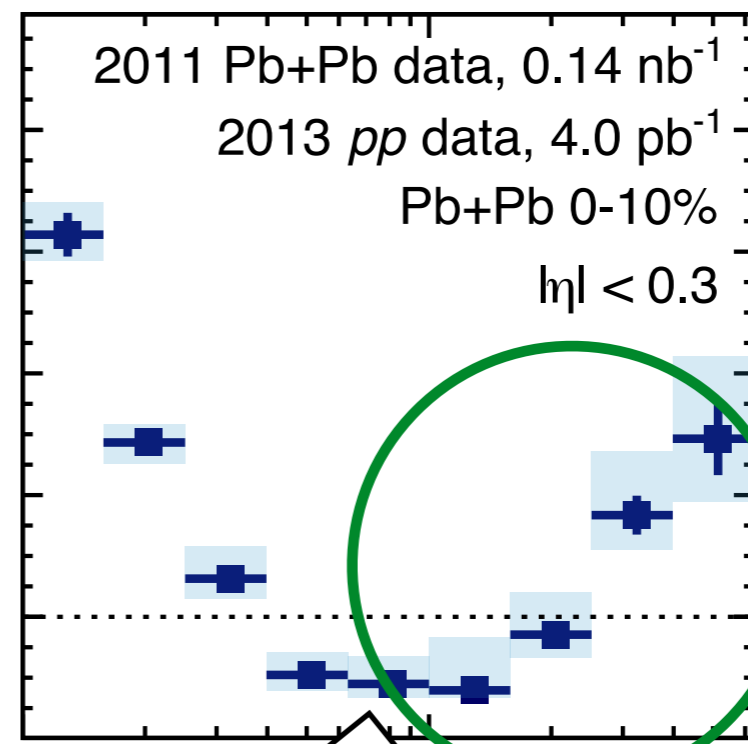
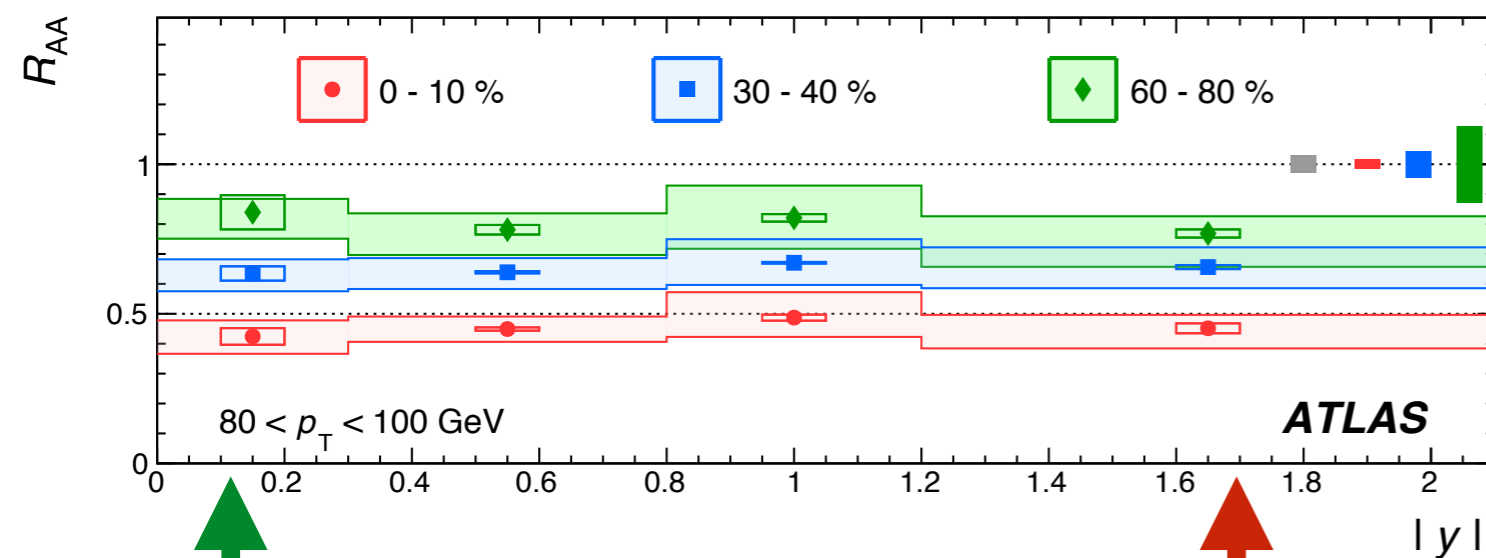
semi-central



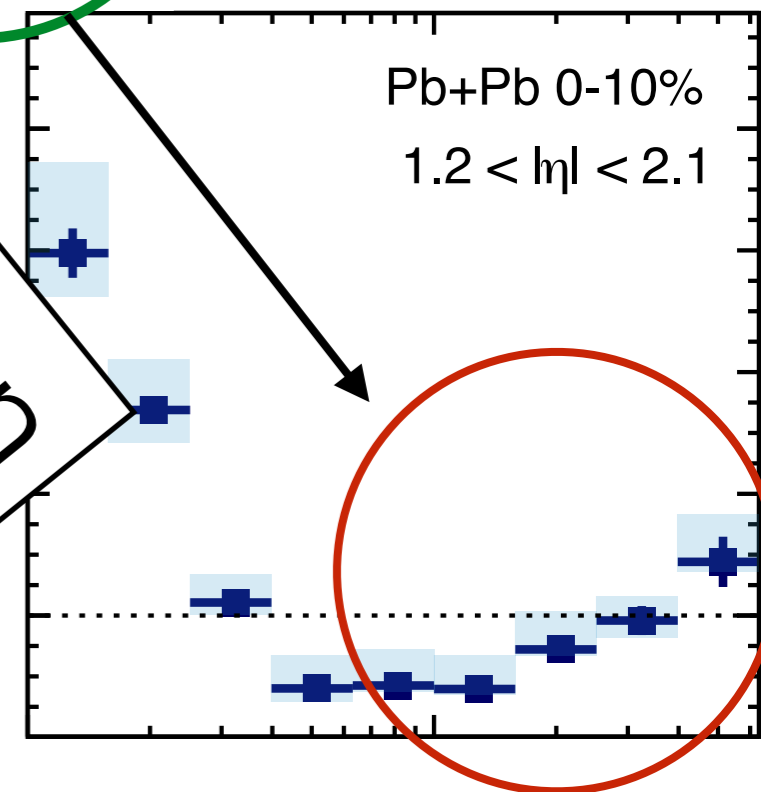
→ Low and high- $z$  excesses become systematically smaller with higher jet  $p_T$ ...

# $\eta$ -dependence: suppression vs. modification?

PRL 114 (2015) 072302



larger  $n$



- $R_{AA}$  is  $\eta$ -independent within systematics

➔ but fragmentation functions indicate a change in the level of jet modification at large  $\eta$

➔ Important to understand these two results together?

New at QM15

# Jet shapes

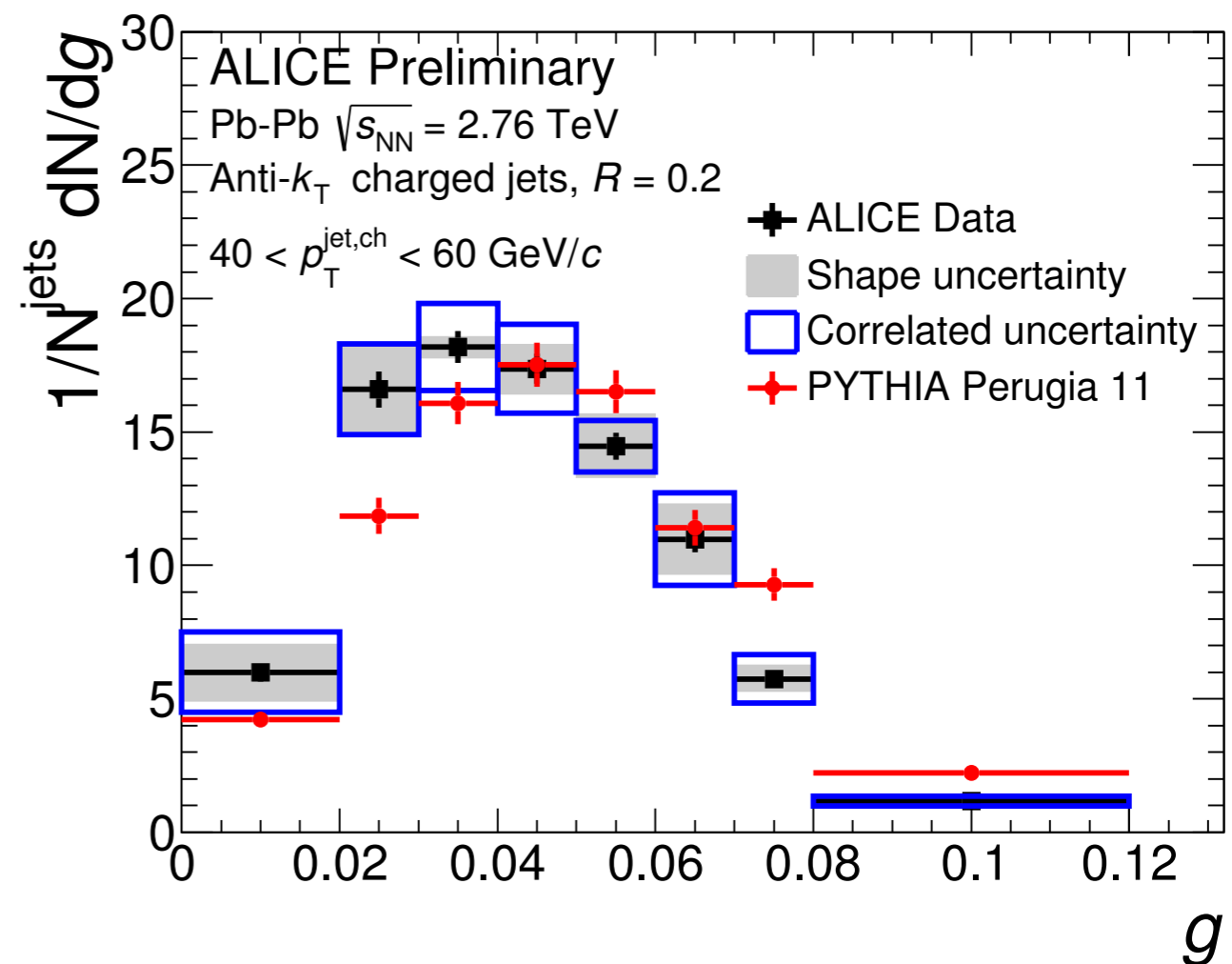
- New measurement by ALICE of modified jet shape variables in Pb+Pb

Radial moment  $g$ , from  $p_T$ -weighted hadron constituents  $h$

$$g = \frac{\sum_h p_T^h \Delta R^{\text{jet-h}}}{p_T^{\text{jet}}}$$

**Quenched** jets somewhat more collimated than **reference**

➔ indicative of flavor-dependence (more  $q$  survive than  $g$ )?



ALI-PREL-101580



New at QM15

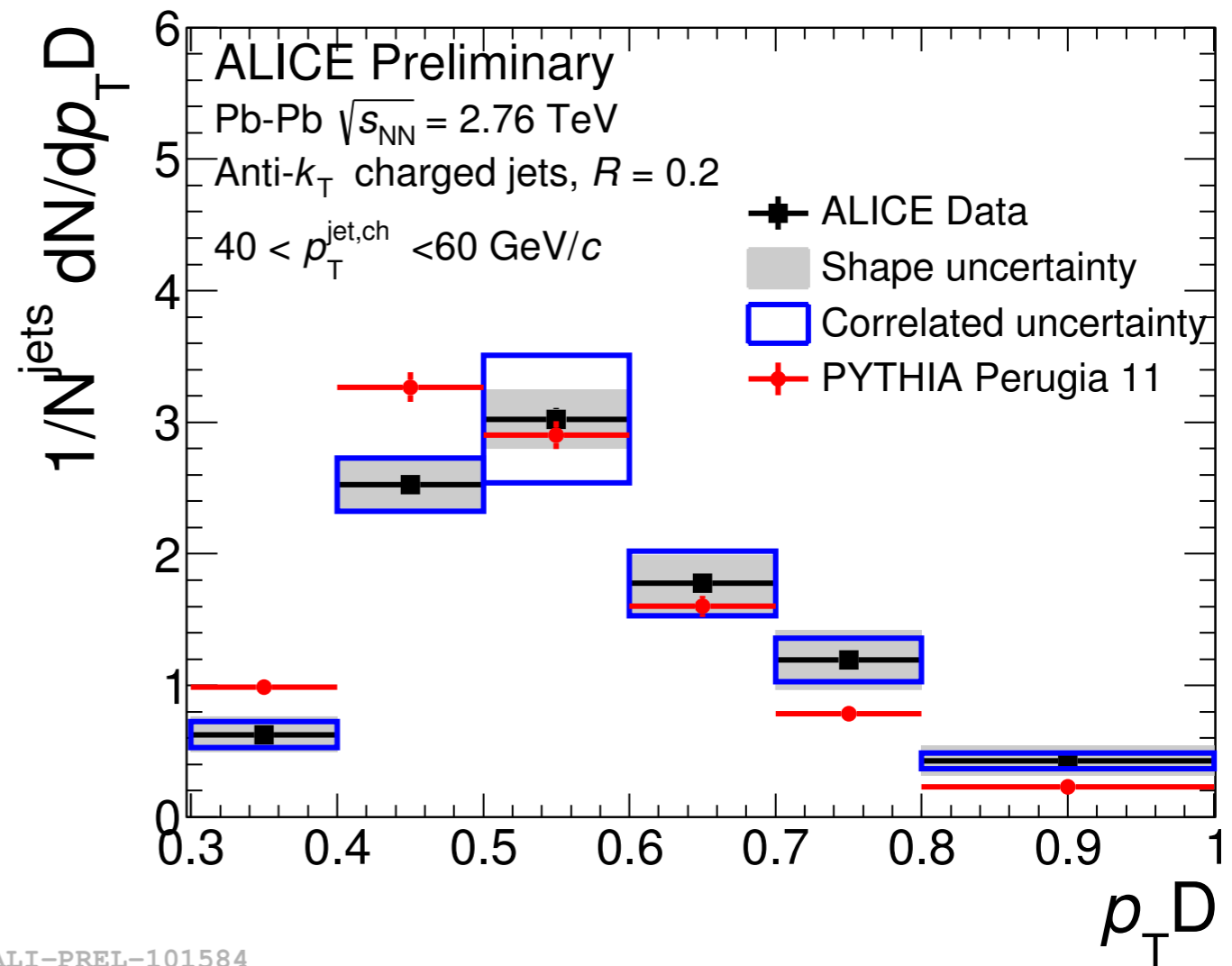
# Jet shapes

Dispersion  $p_T D$ , from RMS  $p_T$  of hadron constituents  $h$

$$p_T D = \sqrt{[\sum_h (p_T^h)^2]} / p_T^{\text{jet}}$$

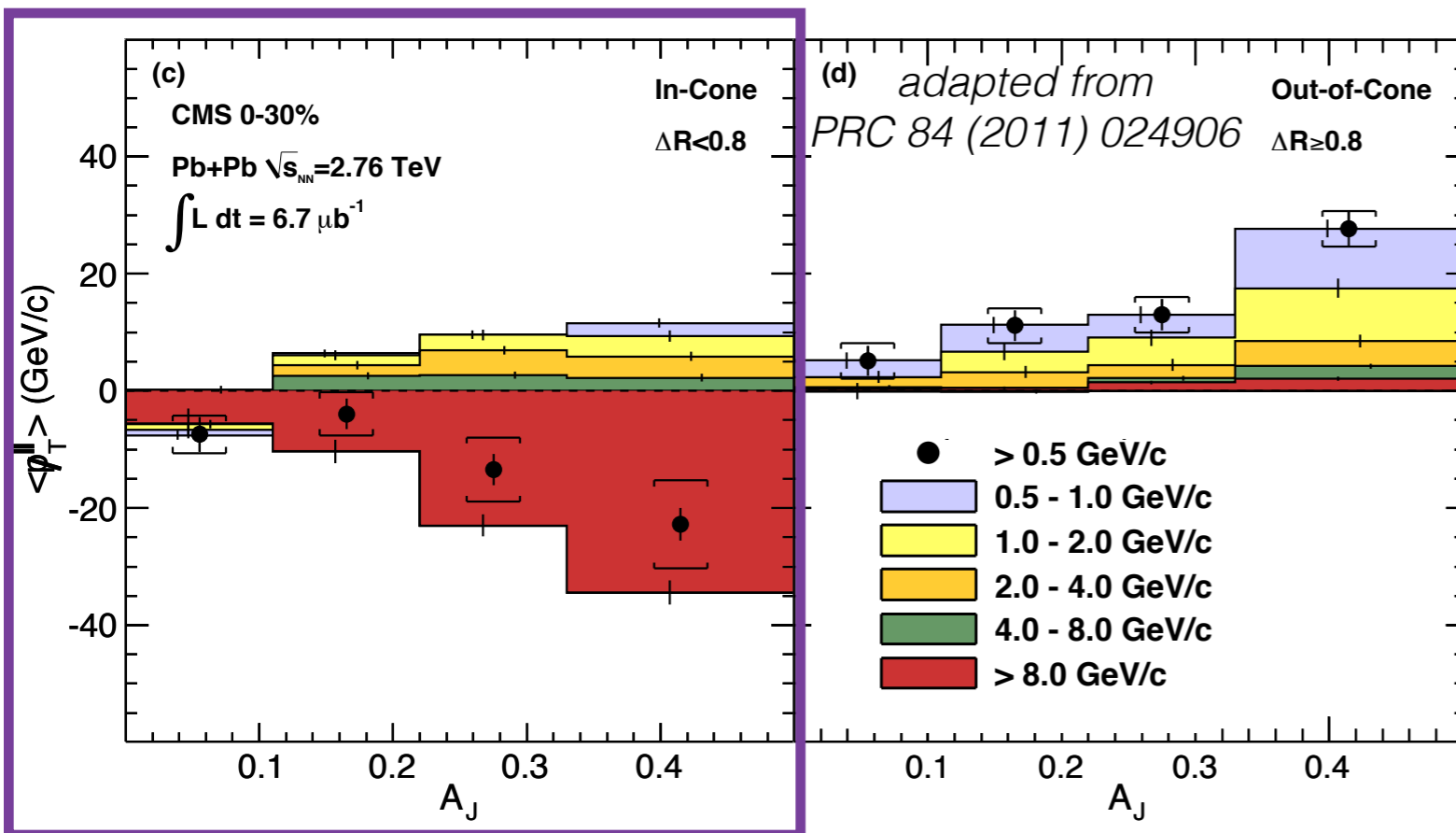
**Quenched** jets have harder fragmentation pattern than **reference**

➔ indicative of flavor-dependence (more  $q$  survive than  $g$ )?

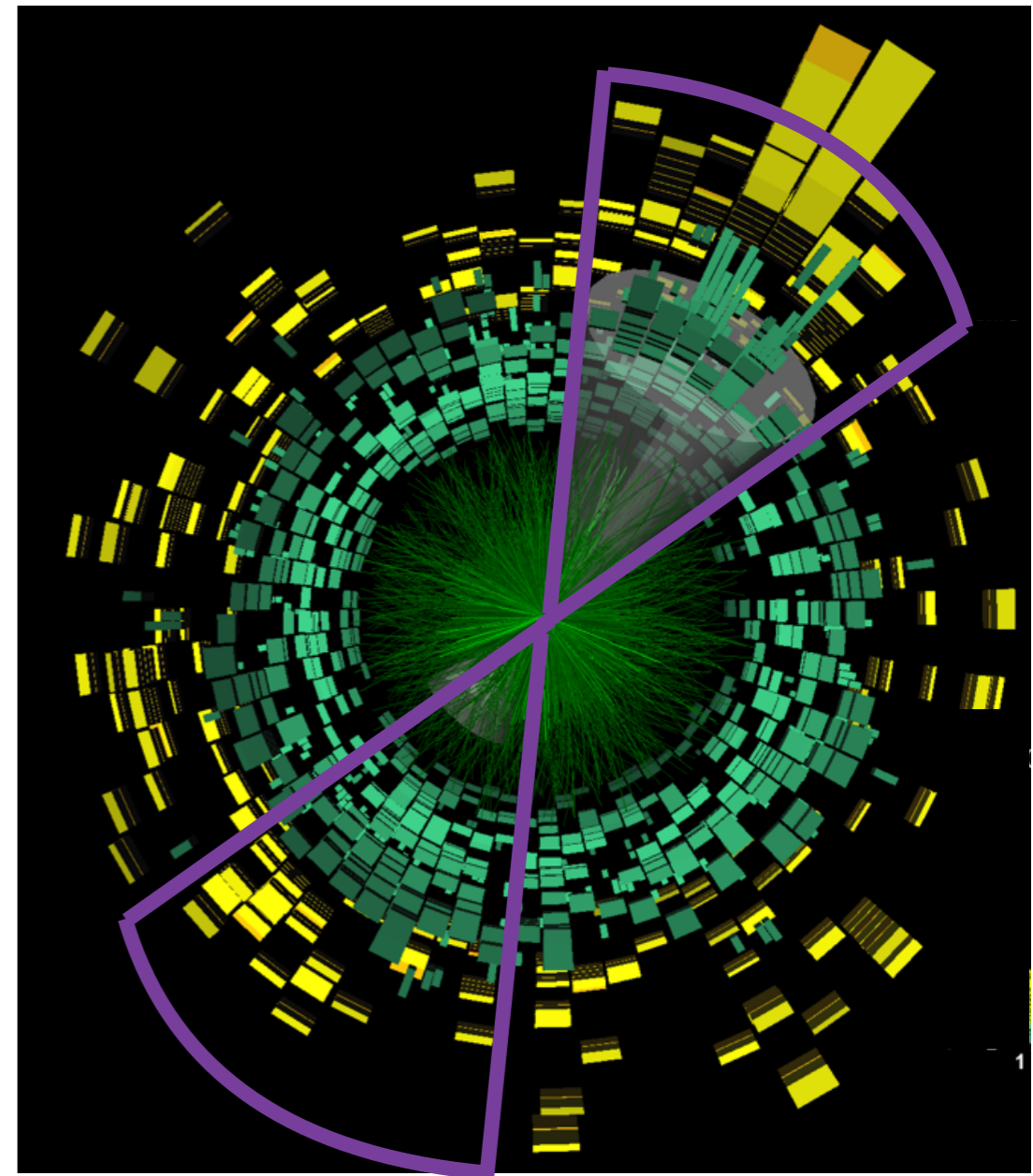


ALI-PREL-101584

# Where does the energy go?

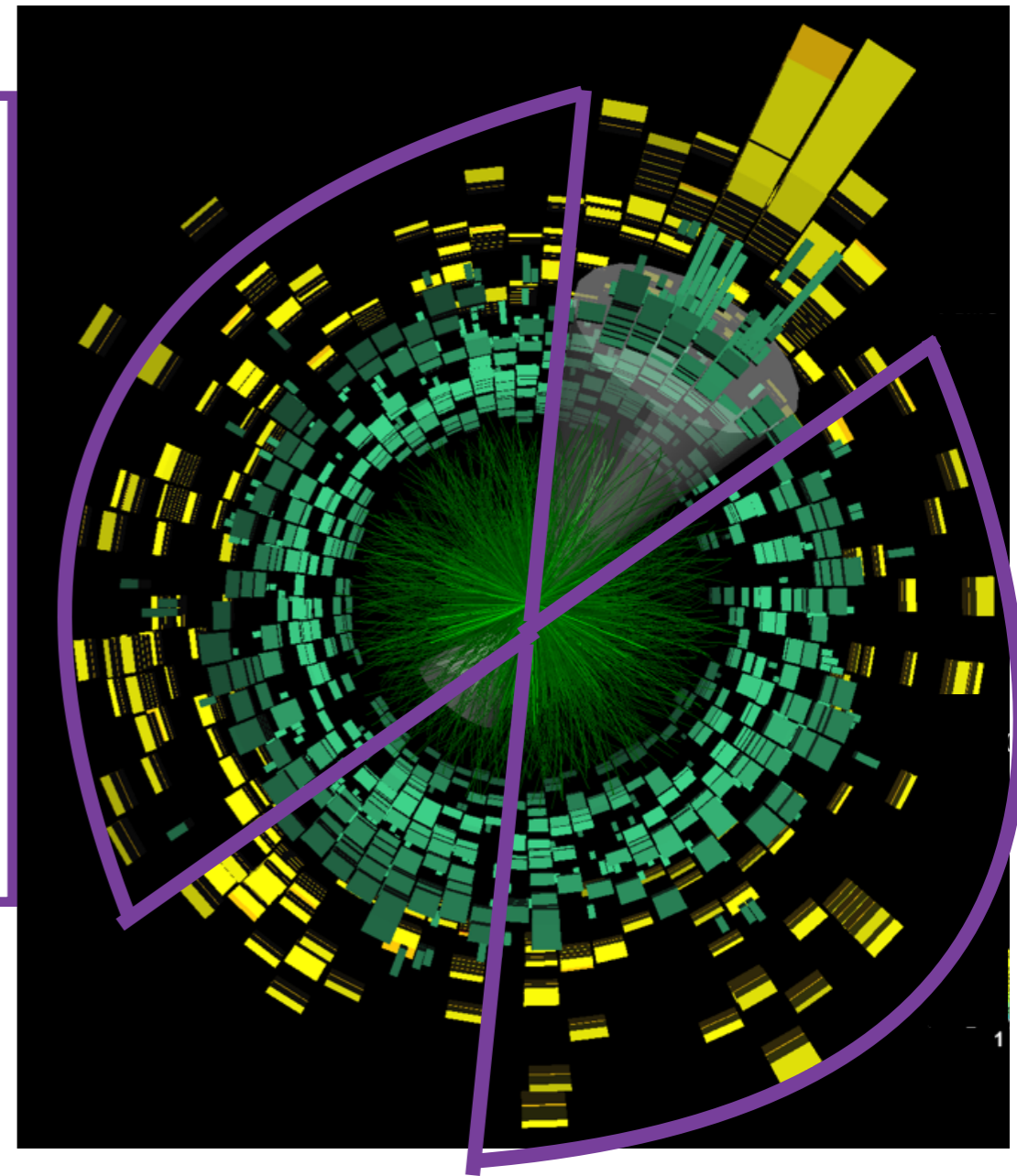
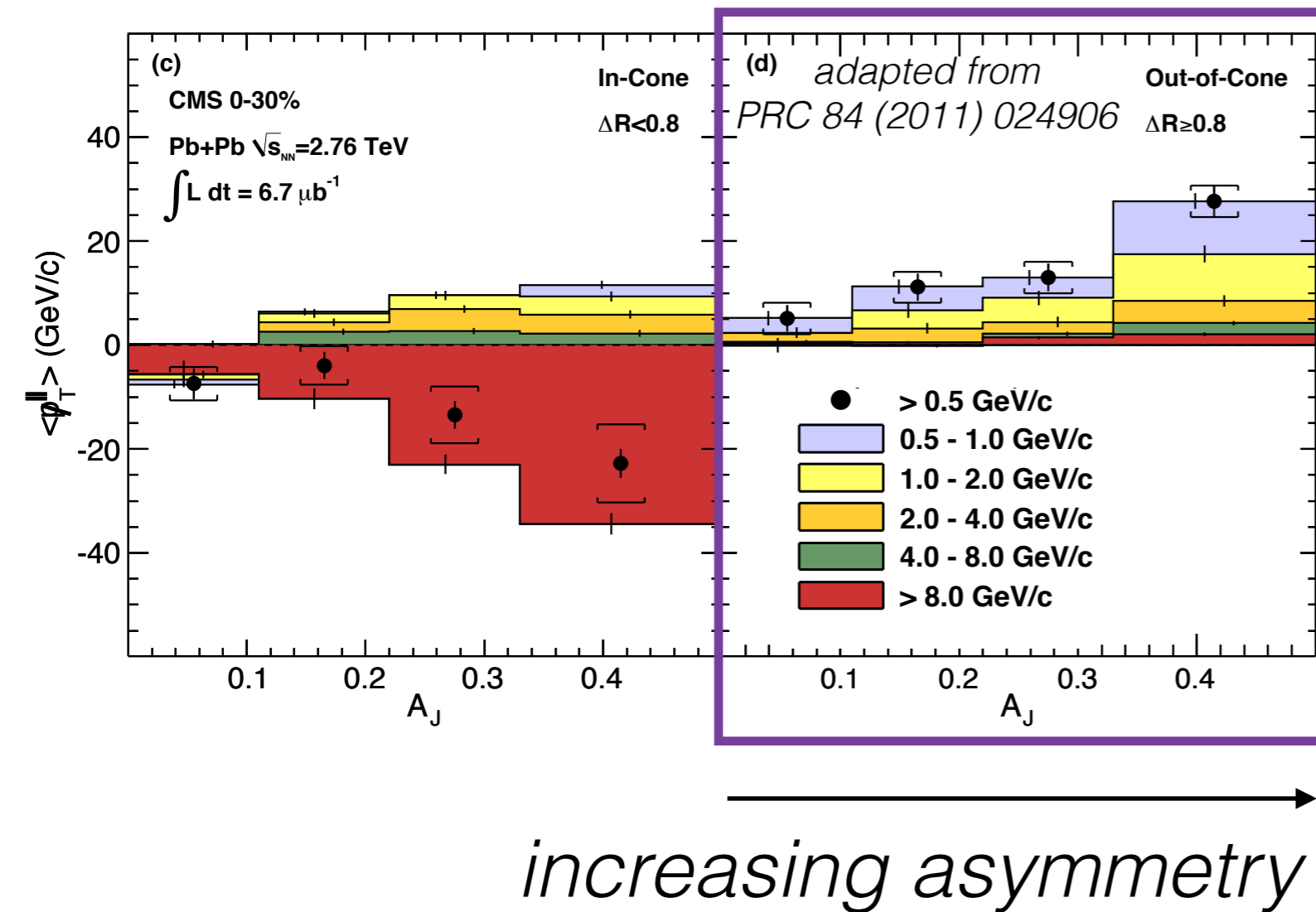


→  
*increasing asymmetry*



- By momentum conservation, there should be no net momentum perpendicular to the incoming beams  
 → excess of high-energy particles **near the jets**

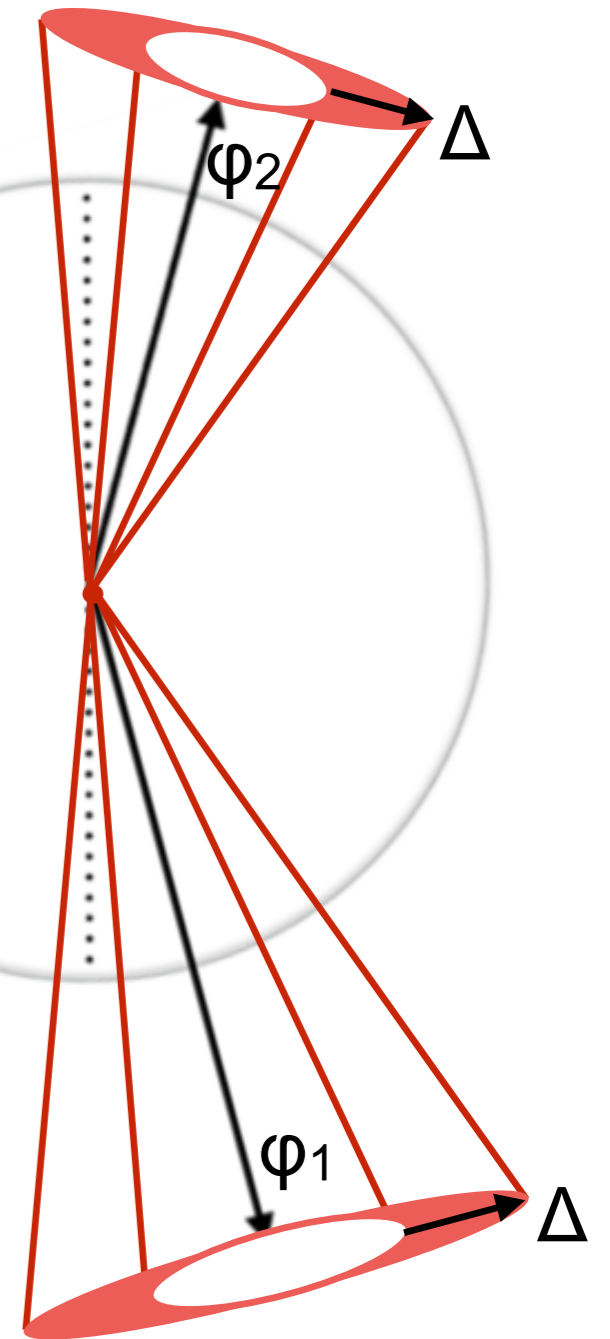
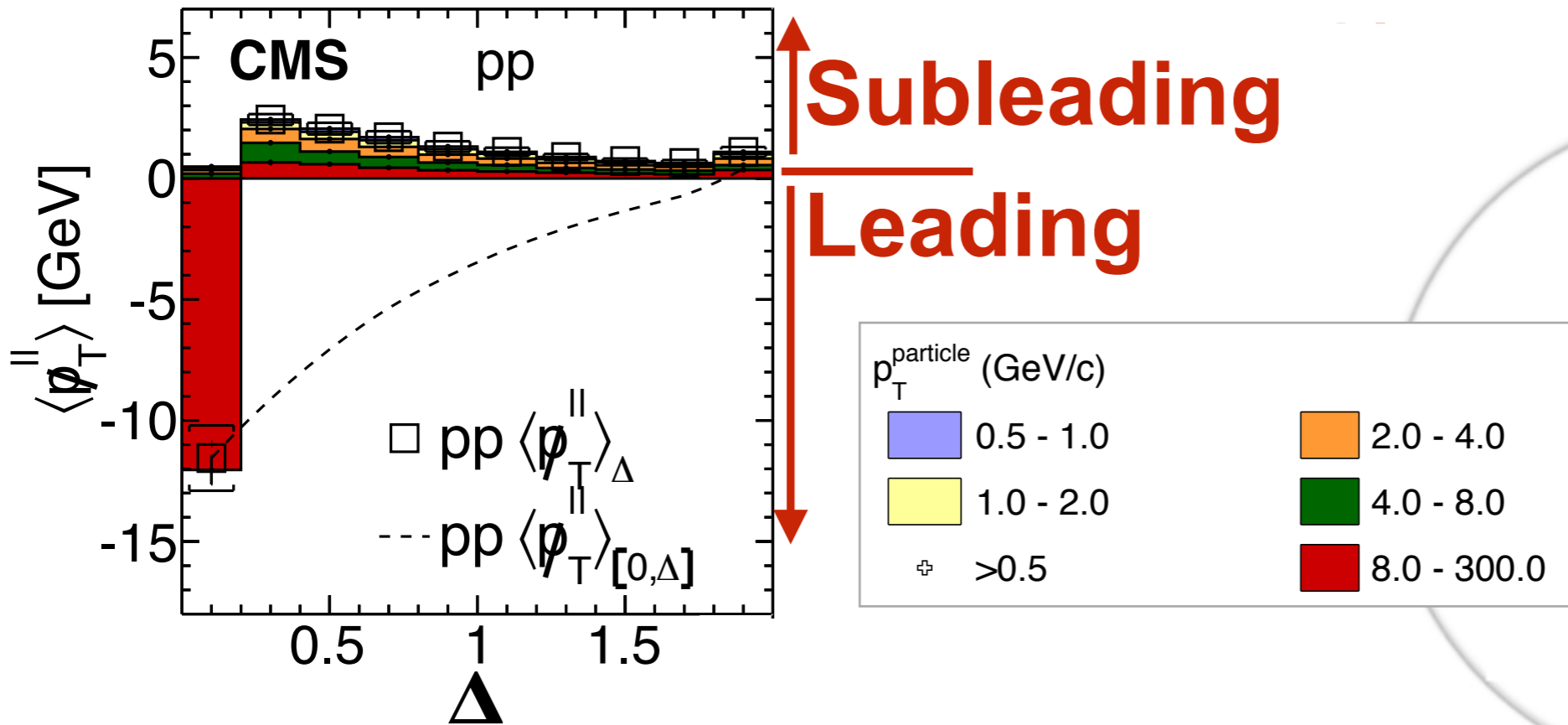
# Where does the energy go?



- Excess of low-energy particles **away from the jets**  
➔ the quenched energy is carried away by soft particles at large angles from the jets

New at QM15

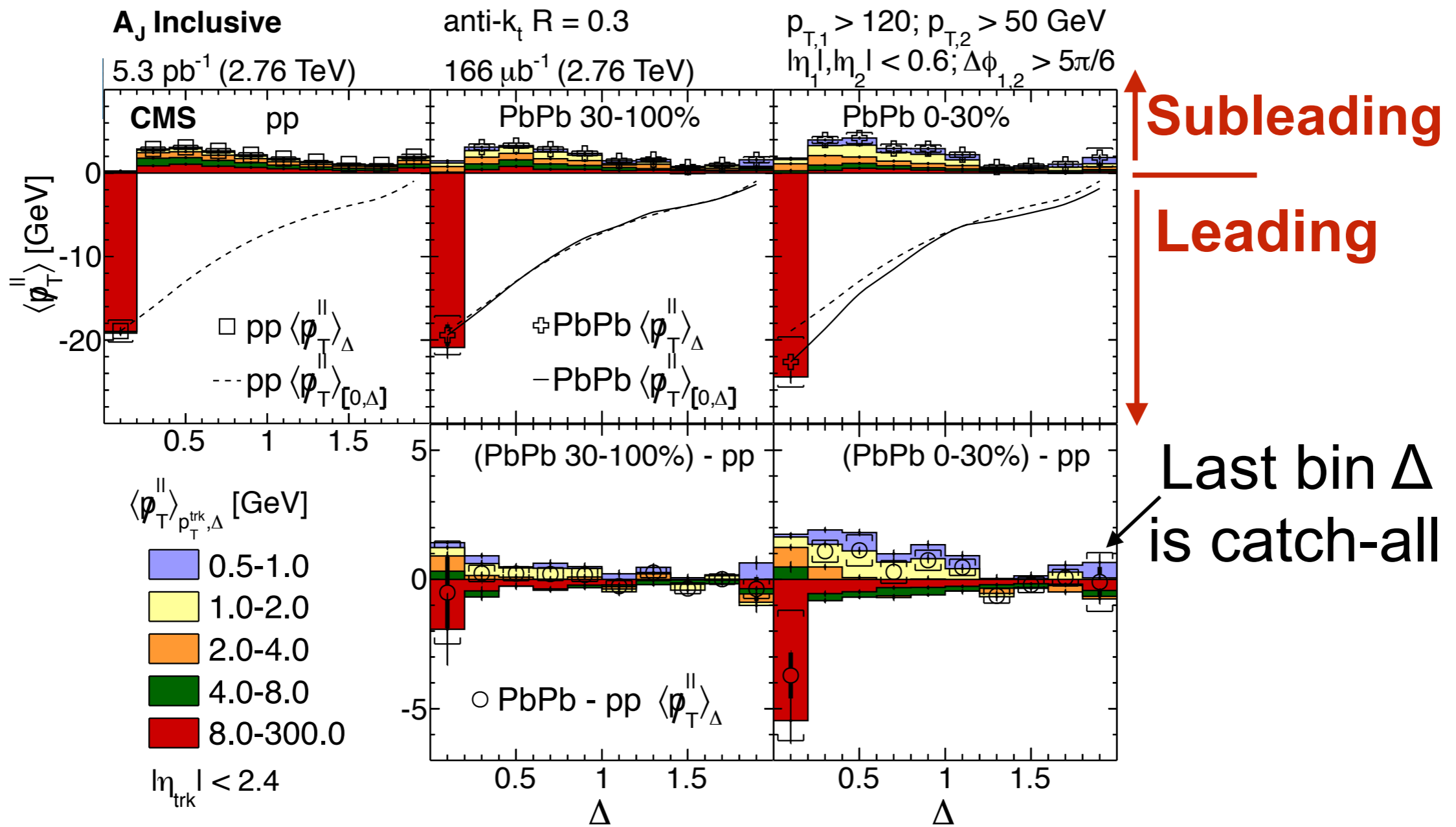
# Jet-track correlations



- CMS measurement of jet-jet  $p_T$  balance, as a function of angular distance  $\Delta$  from dijet axis,
  - ➔ note: benchmarked here *in pp collisions*
  - ➔ deficit near jets, made up by excess at larger angles

New at QM15

# Jet-track correlations



- More pronounced asymmetry at small  $\Delta$  in Pb+Pb than in  $pp$ 
  - made up by larger contribution of soft particles at large  $\Delta$

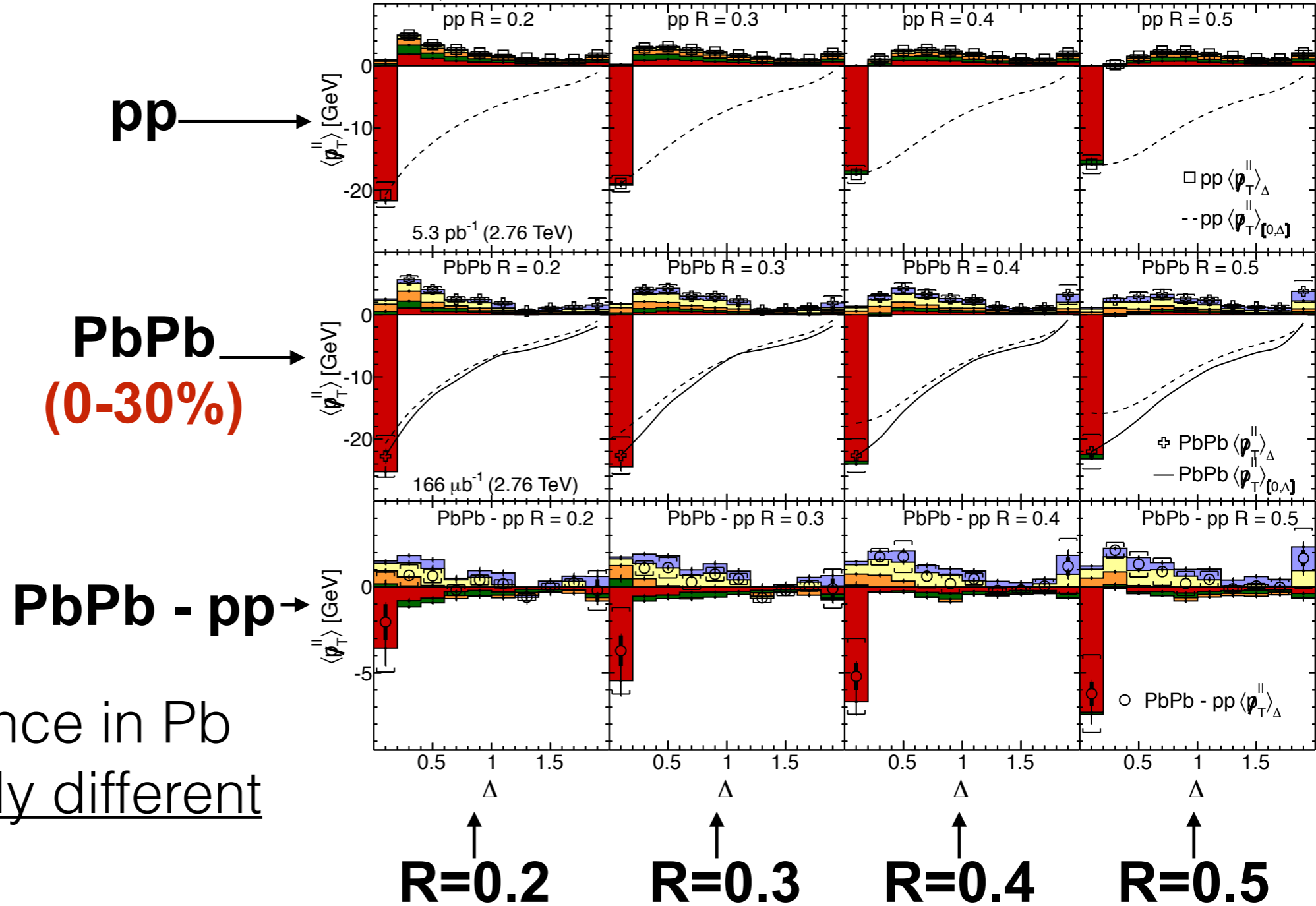


**New at QM15**

# Jet-track correlations

**A<sub>J</sub> Inclusive**

CMS A<sub>J</sub> Inclusive anti-k<sub>t</sub> Jet; 0-30% p<sub>T,1</sub> > 120; p<sub>T,2</sub> > 50 GeV |<sub>1</sub>, |<sub>2</sub> < 0.6; Δφ<sub>1,2</sub> > 5π/6  
 $\langle p_{T,\Delta}^{\parallel} \rangle$  [GeV] 0.5-1.0 1.0-2.0 2.0-4.0 4.0-8.0 8.0-300.0 |<sub>trk</sub> < 2.4

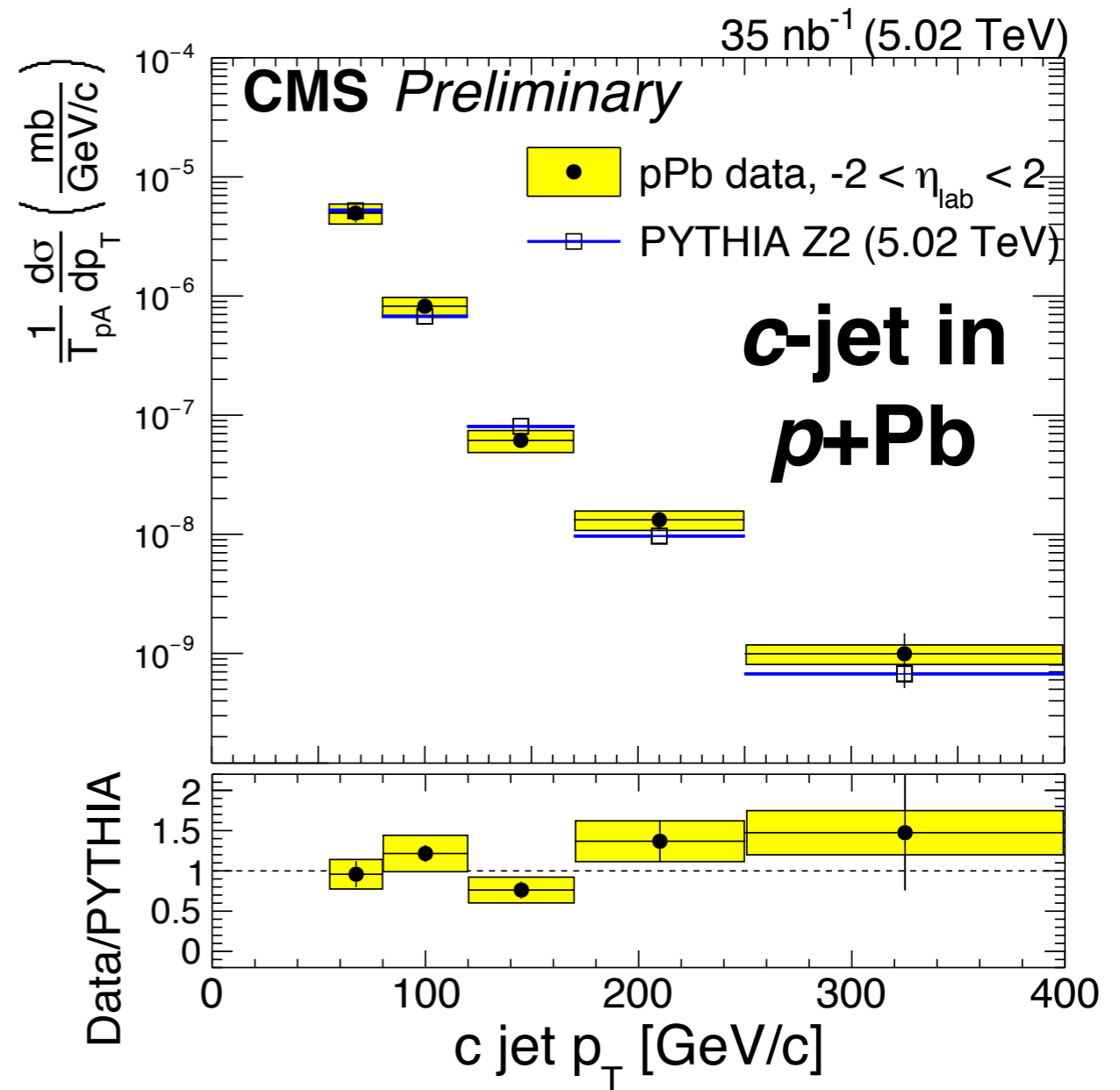
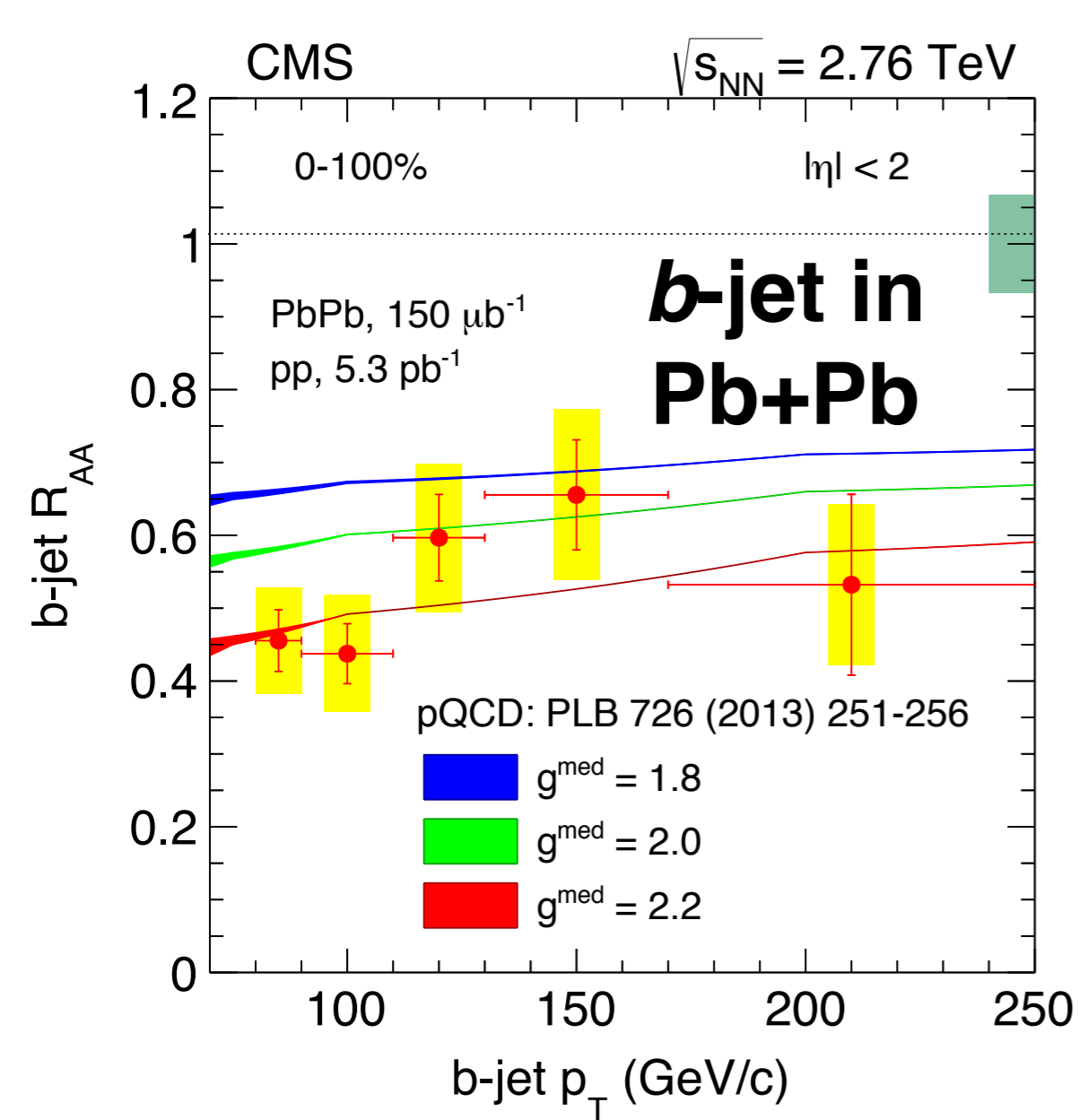


→ Energy balance in Pb +Pb modestly different than in pp

→ p<sub>T</sub> composition of constituents changed

New at QM15

# (Partial) progress in HF jets

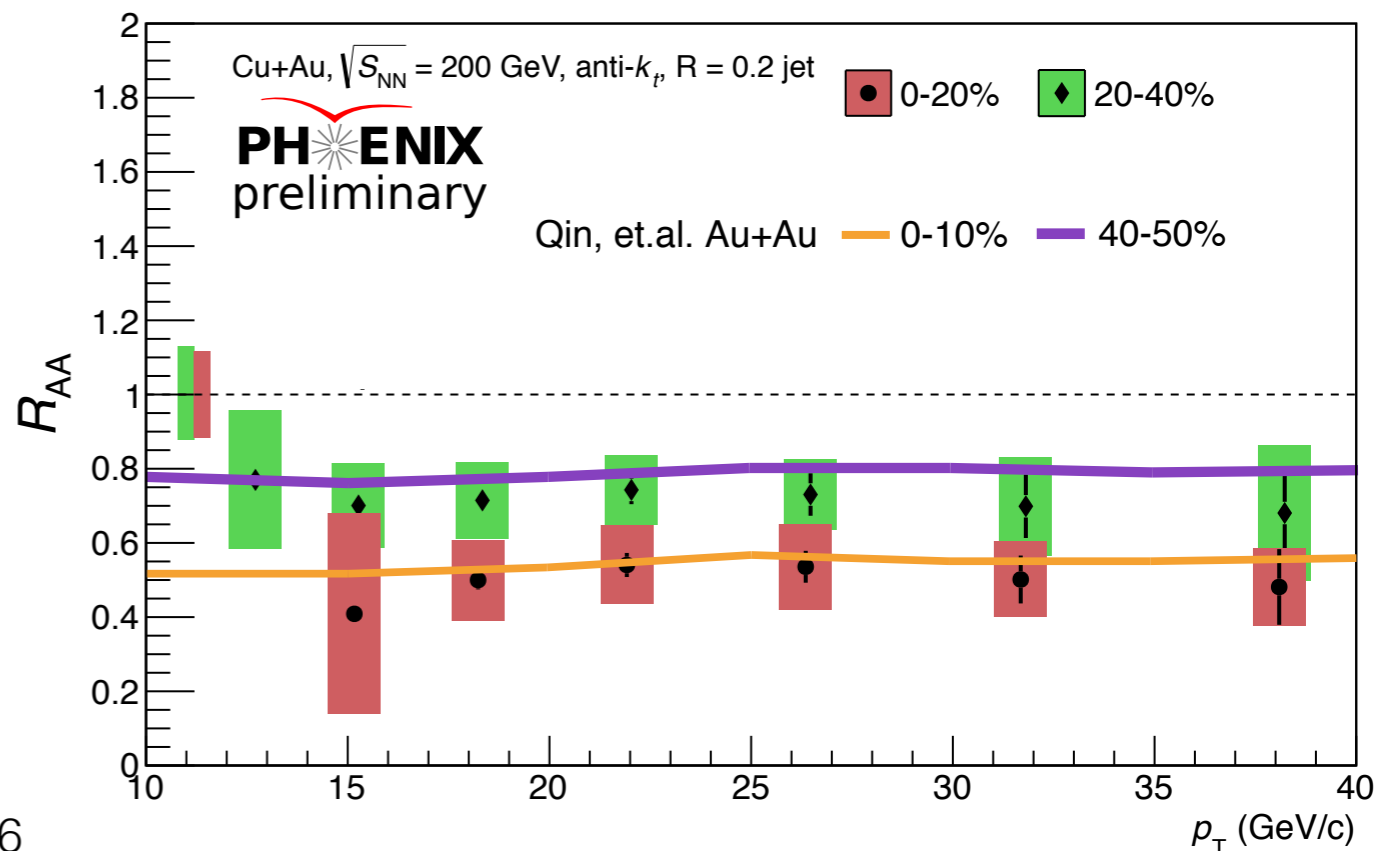
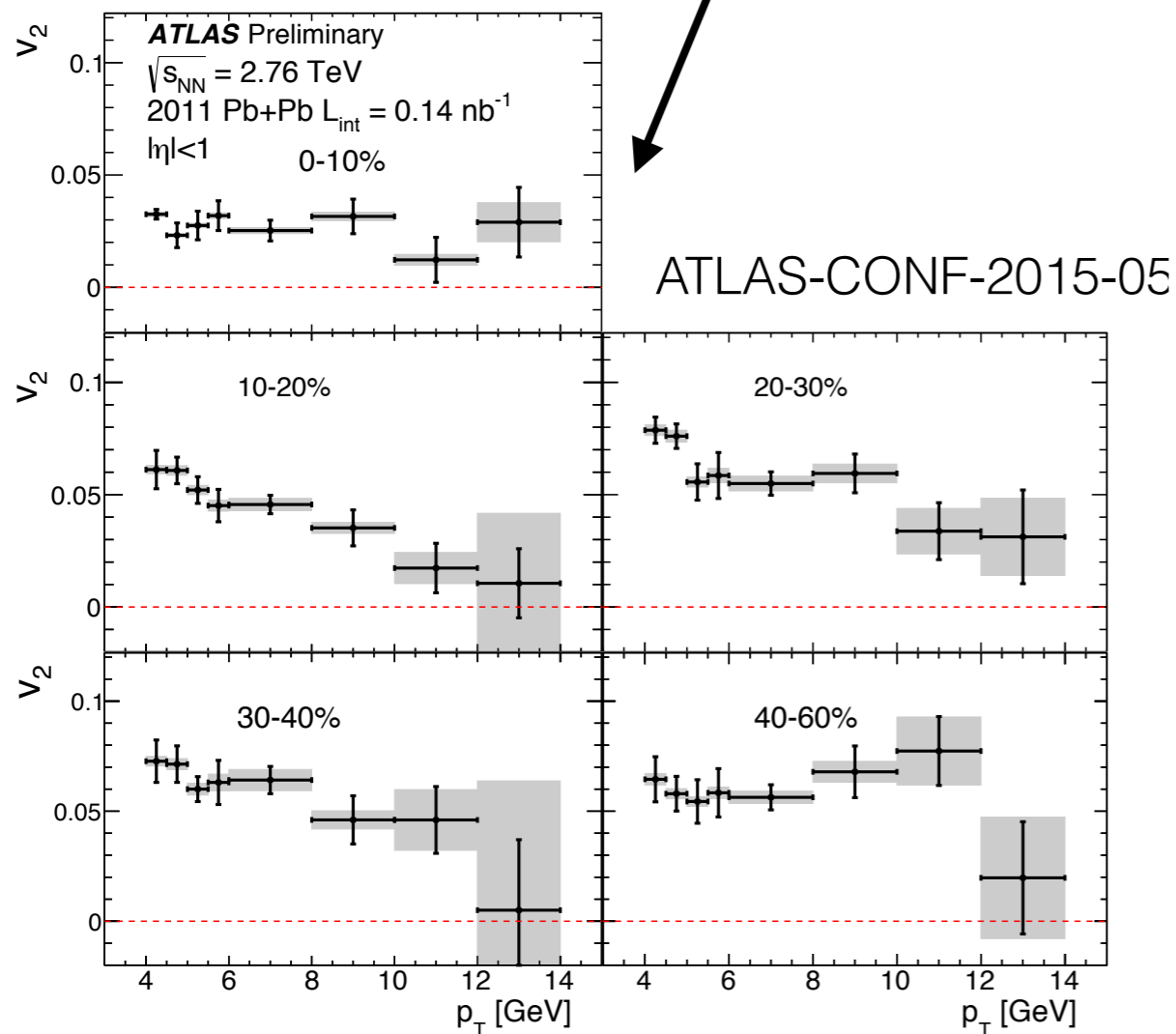
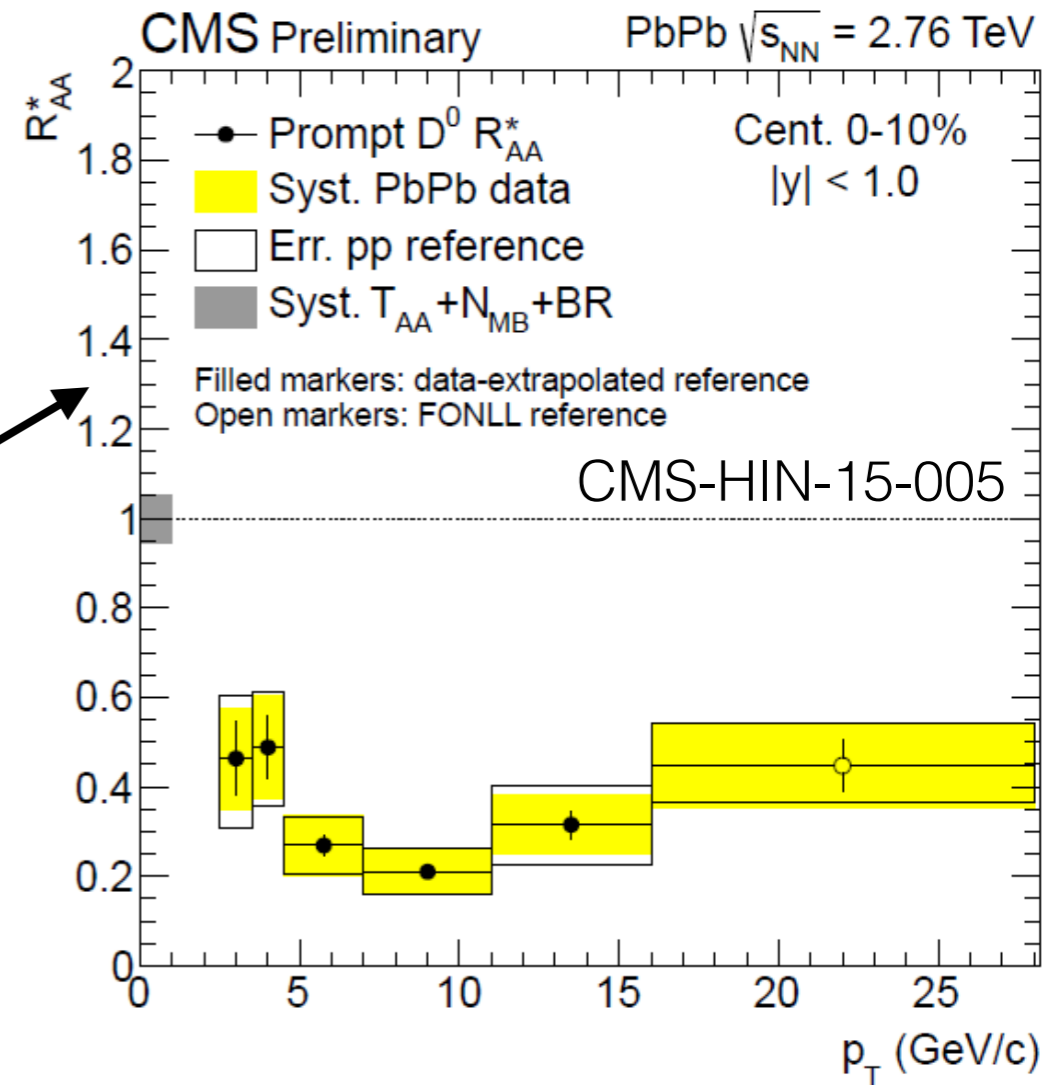


- During QM14, landmark CMS measurement of  $b$ -jet suppression  
 → new this QM,  $c$ -jet  $R_{pPb}$ , but not yet a  $c$ -jet  $R_{AA}$ ...

**New at QM15**

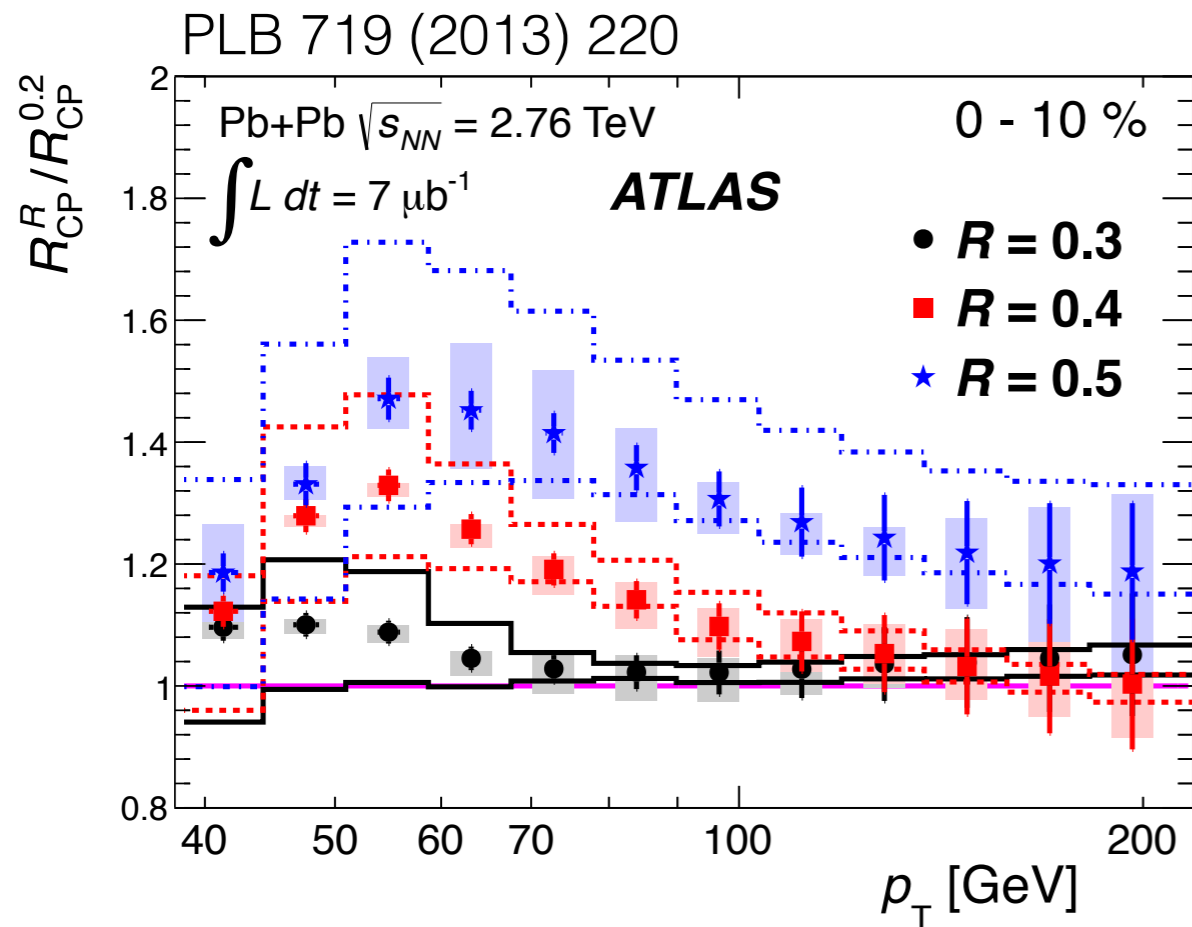
# Other progress...

- Prompt  $D^0$  suppression in Pb+Pb
- Jet suppression in Cu+Au
- Muon  $v_2$  in Pb+Pb



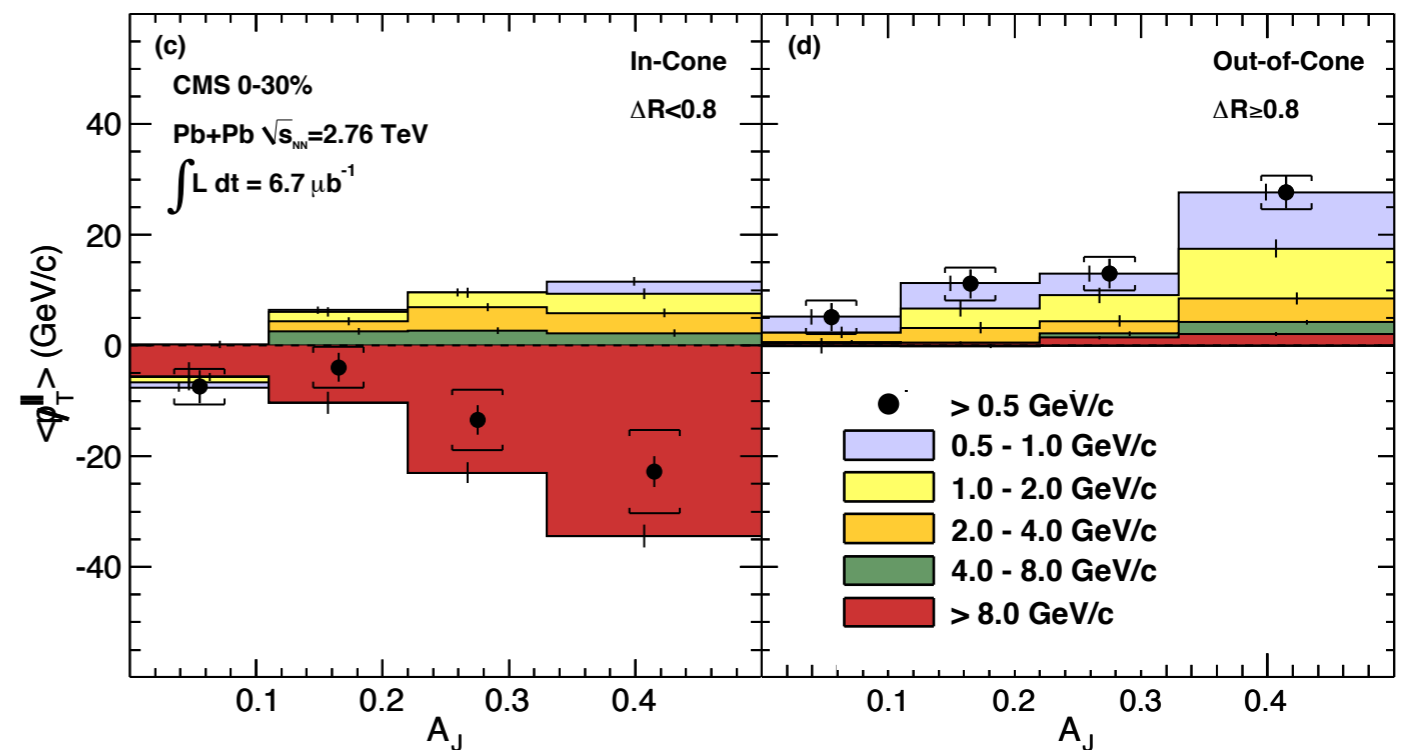


# $\sqrt{s}$ -dependence: LHC



*only modest cone size dependence*

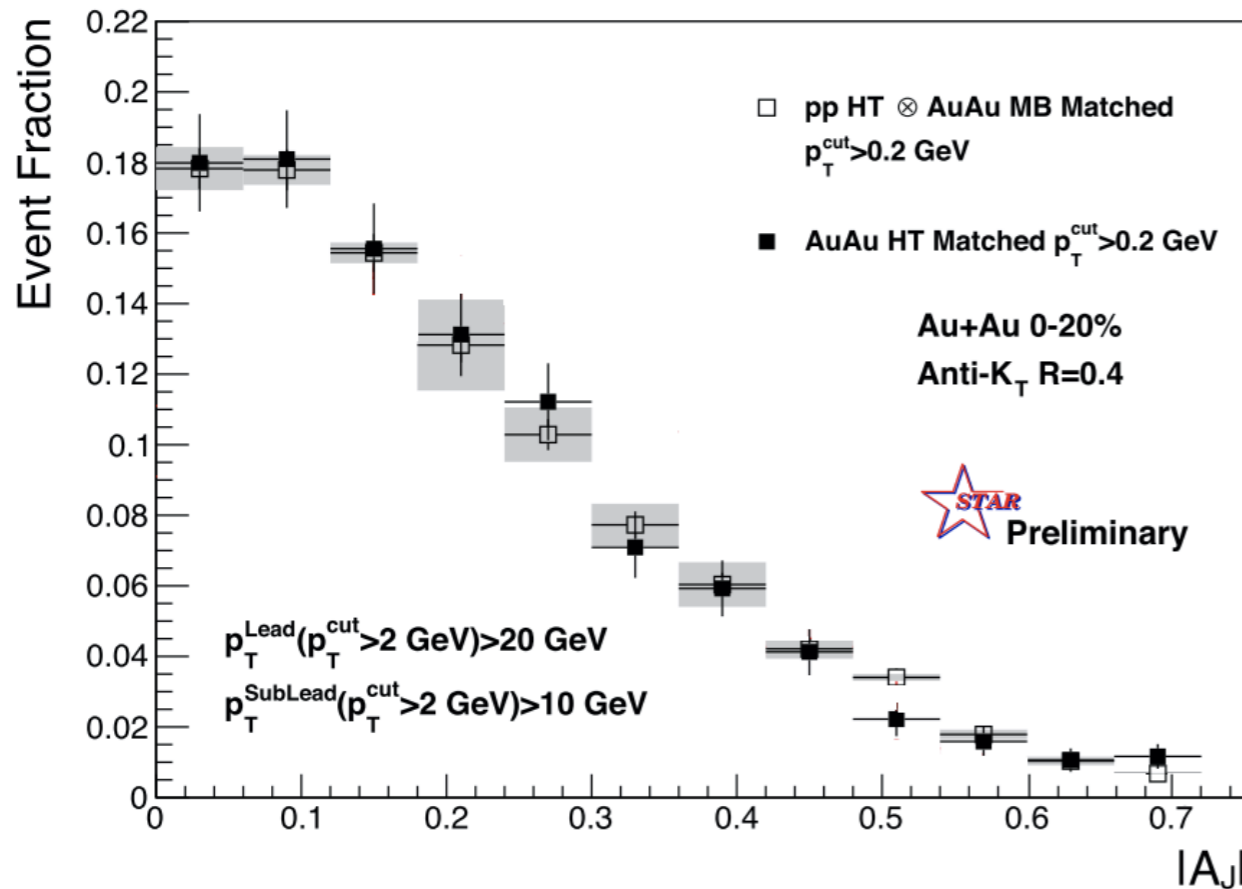
adapted from  
 PRC 84 (2011) 024906



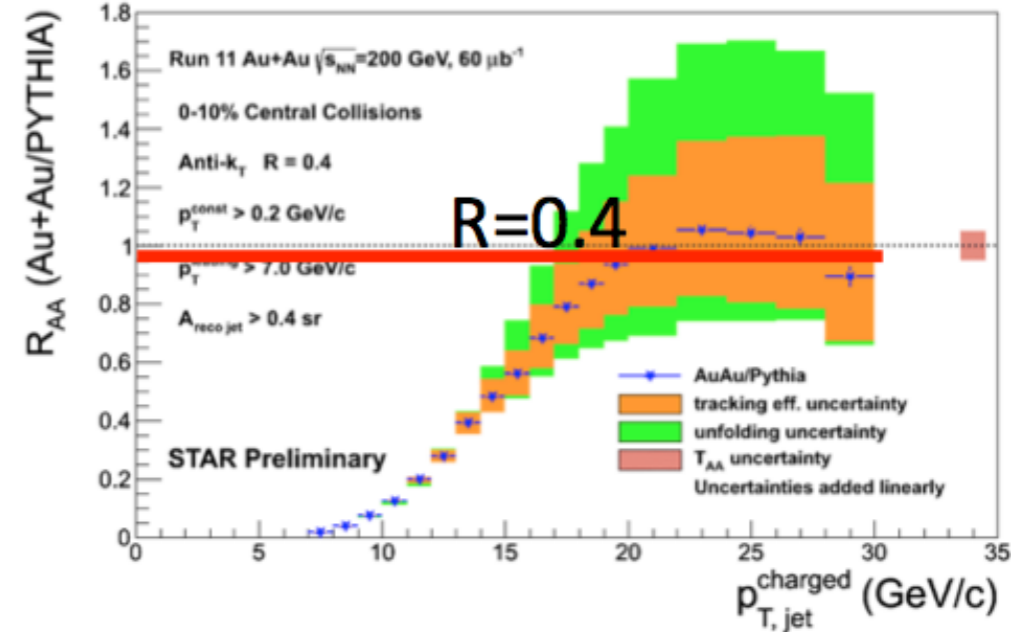
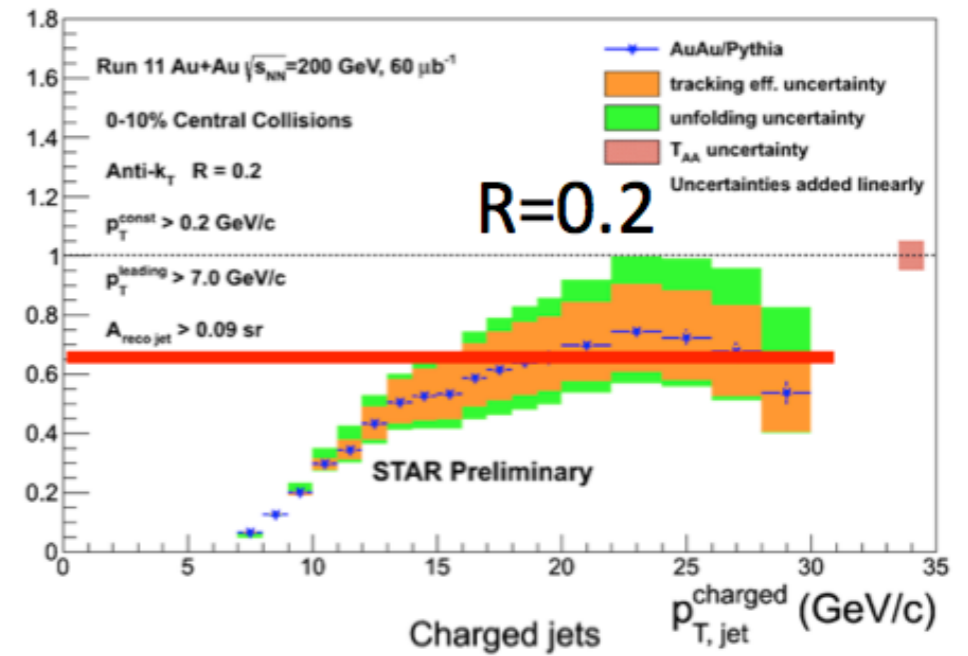
*energy recovered only at large angles*

# $\sqrt{s}$ -dependence: RHIC

Anti- $k_T$   $R=0.4$ ,  $p_{T,1}>20$  GeV &  $p_{T,2}>10$  GeV with  $p_{T}^{cut}>2$  GeV/c



*Symmetric dijets recovered with low- $p_T$  cut + large cone*

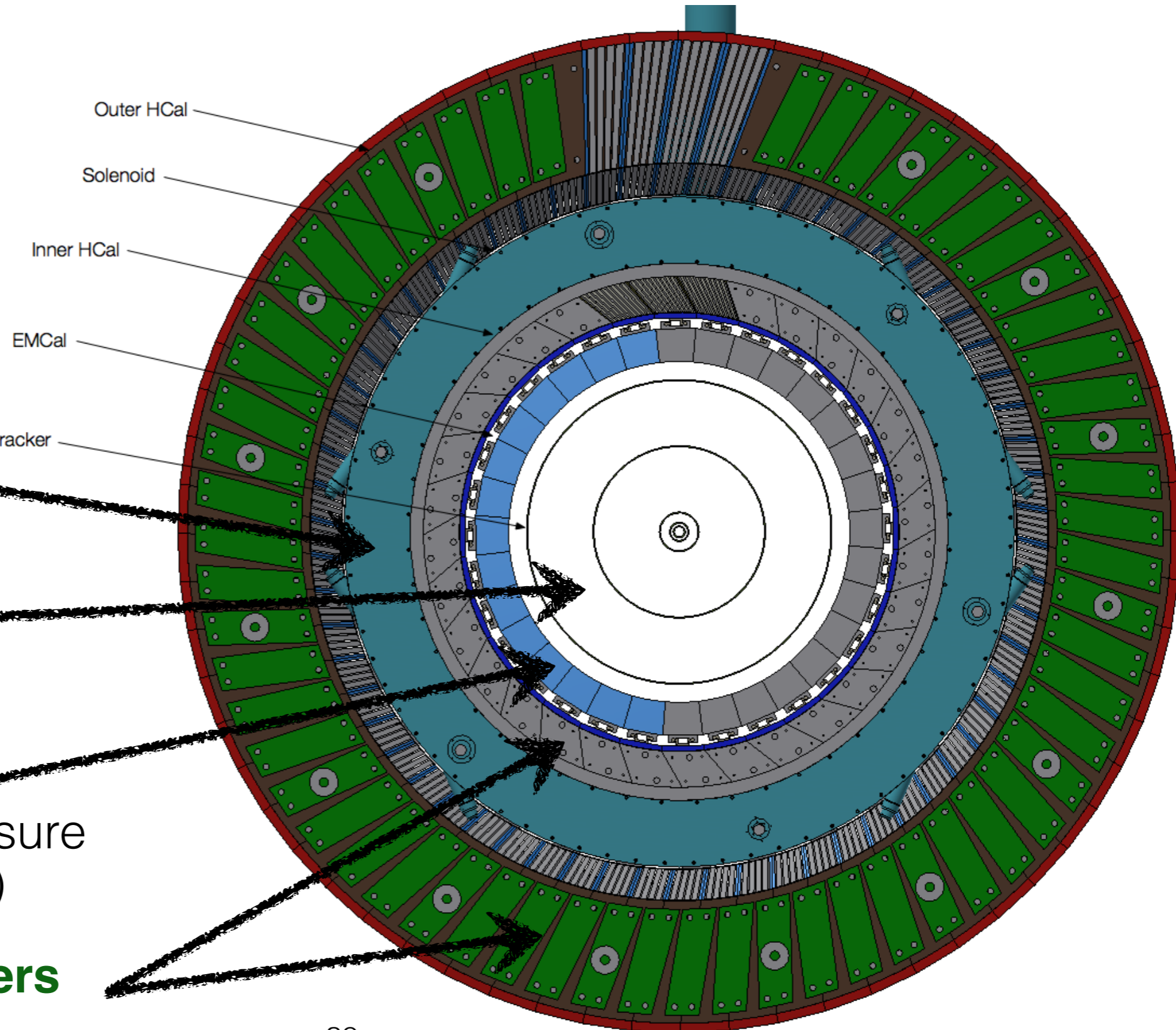
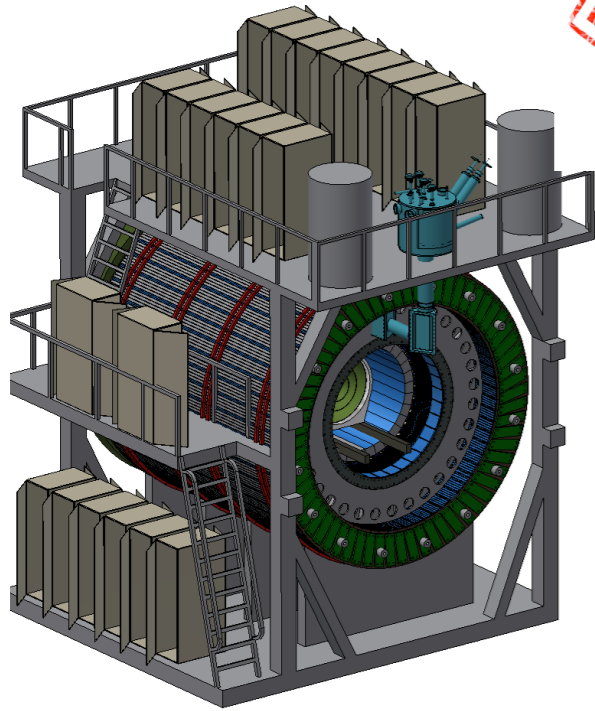


*$R_{AA} = 1$  recovered by opening up the jet cone angle*

➔ strong temperature dependence of jet quenching?



# PHENIX Detector design



- 1.5 Tesla **magnet** from BaBar epxt.
- **silicon detectors** (to measure *charged particles*)
- **electromagnetic calorimeter** (to measure *photons & electrons*)
- **hadronic calorimeters** (to measure *jets*)





**superconducting magnet**  
leaving SLAC ... arriving at  
BNL in 2015

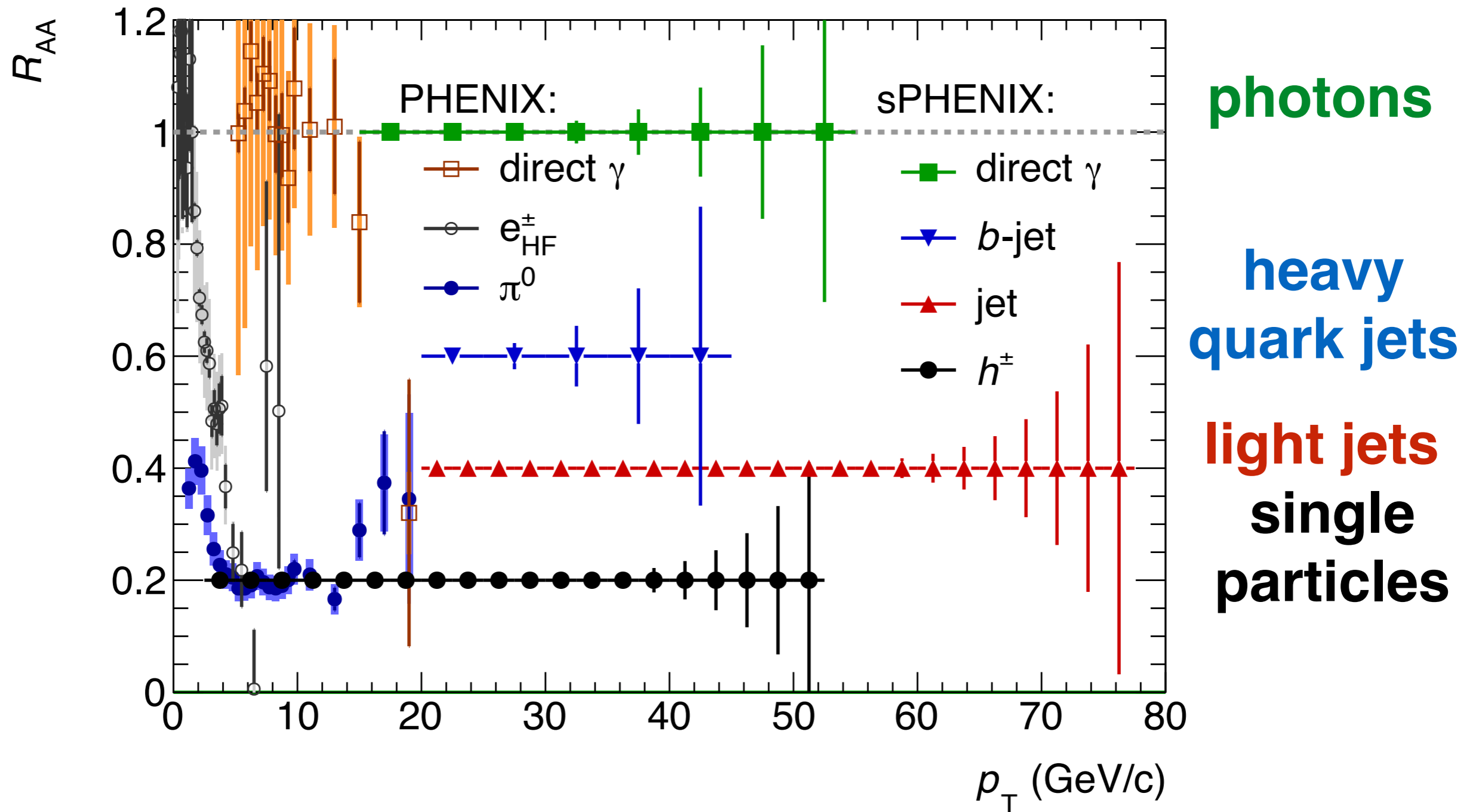
Prototype of the **hadronic calorimeter**, undergoing beam tests in early 2014



+ see J. Haggerty, QM15 talk

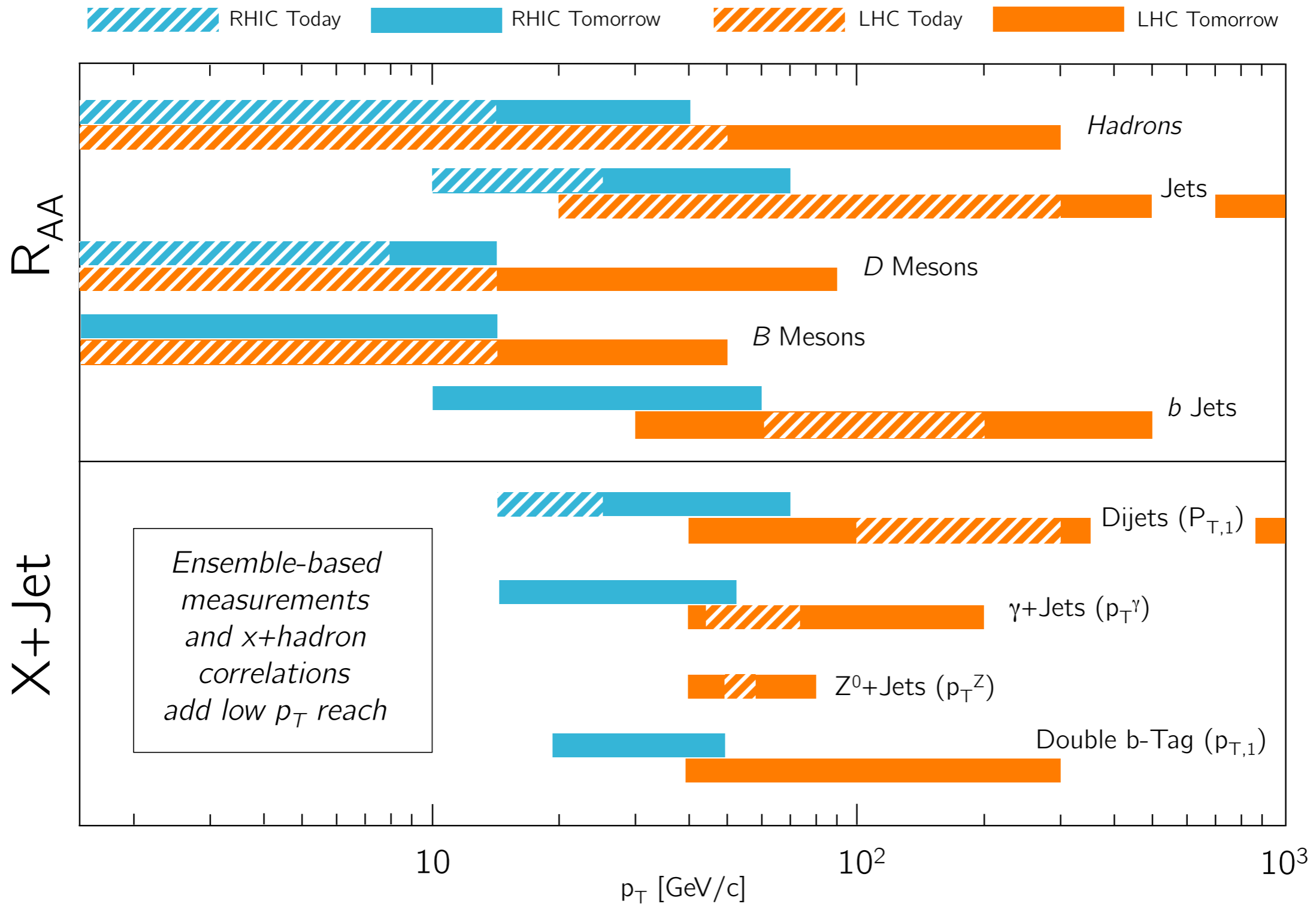


# Jet tomography at RHIC



- Statistical projections after two years of sPHENIX running

# Jet tomography in LHC Run 2



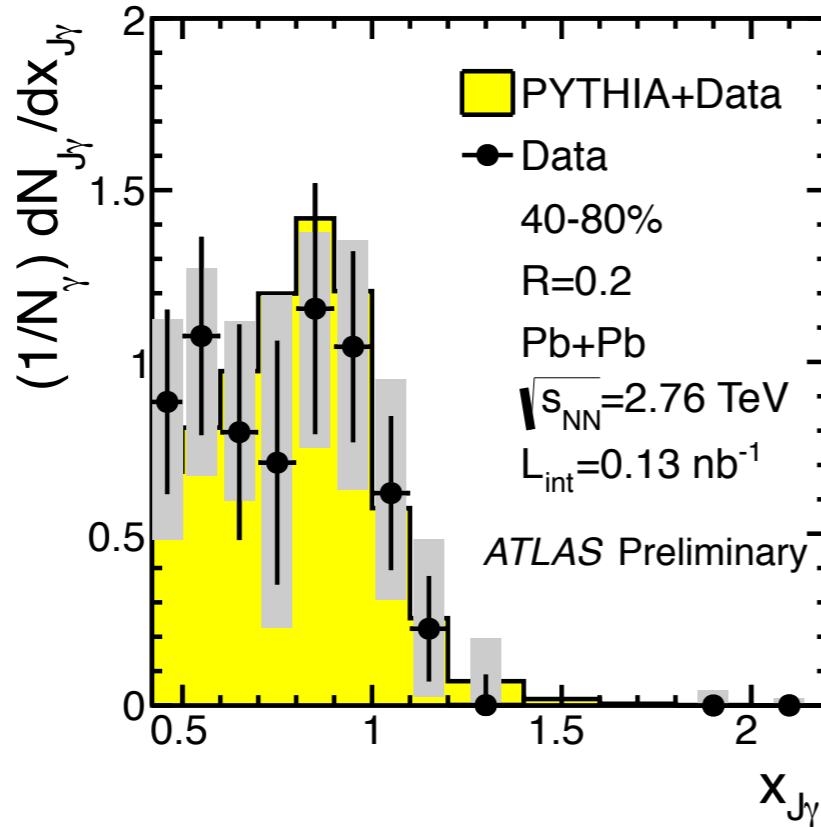
(talk at QCD town hall meeting at Temple U. by G. Roland)

- Next month: 30x the hard probe rate in Run I
- Differential looks at Run I quantities + entirely new Run 2 observables

# Peripheral

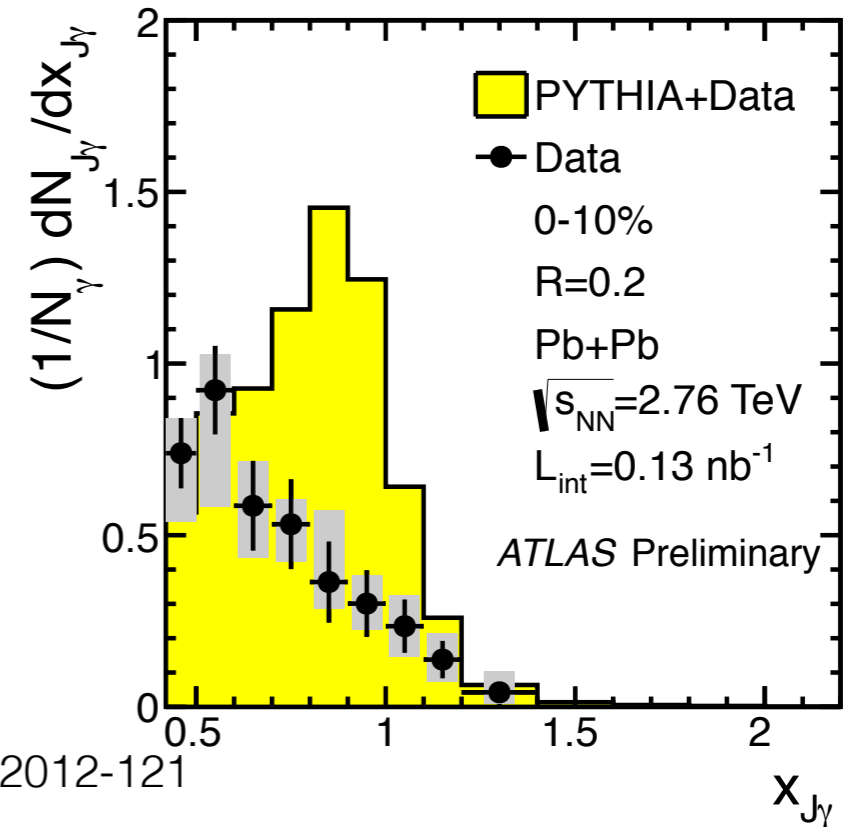
# Central

$\gamma$ -jet

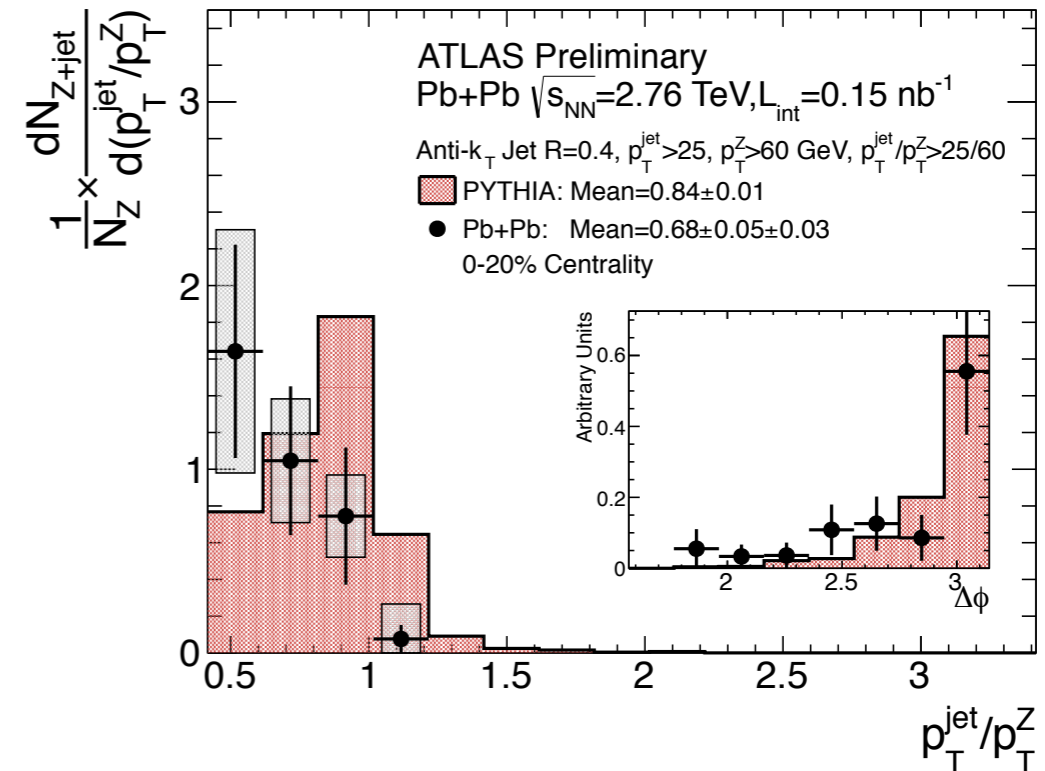
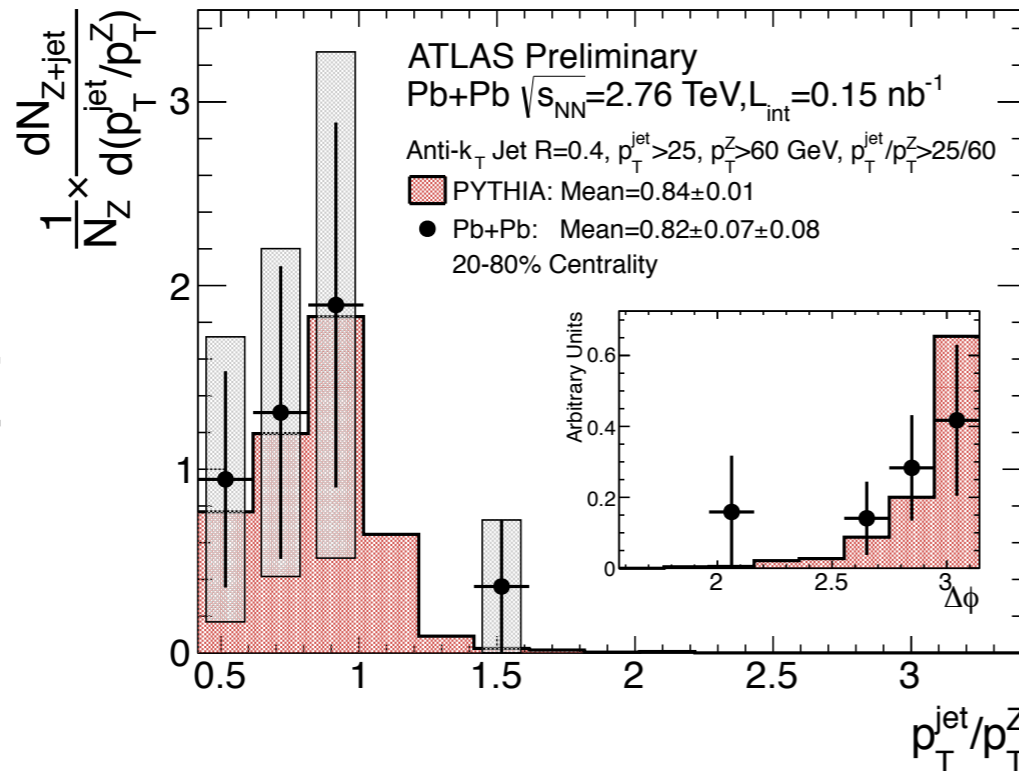


ATLAS-CONF-2012-121

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Z-jet



➔ No progress here... but wait until Run 2...



# Outlook

- Many exciting developments in jet tomography:
  - ➔ jet-jet and multi-jet  $p_T$  correlations
  - ➔ differential probes of inclusive suppression
  - ➔ azimuthal dependence of jet yields and jet-jet balance
  - ➔ inventive probes of internal jet structure
  - ➔ progress in heavy flavor jet measurements
- Do we have a consistent picture of jet quenching?
- Looking forward to LHC Run 2 and future jet program at RHIC...