



Jets in PbPb from CMS

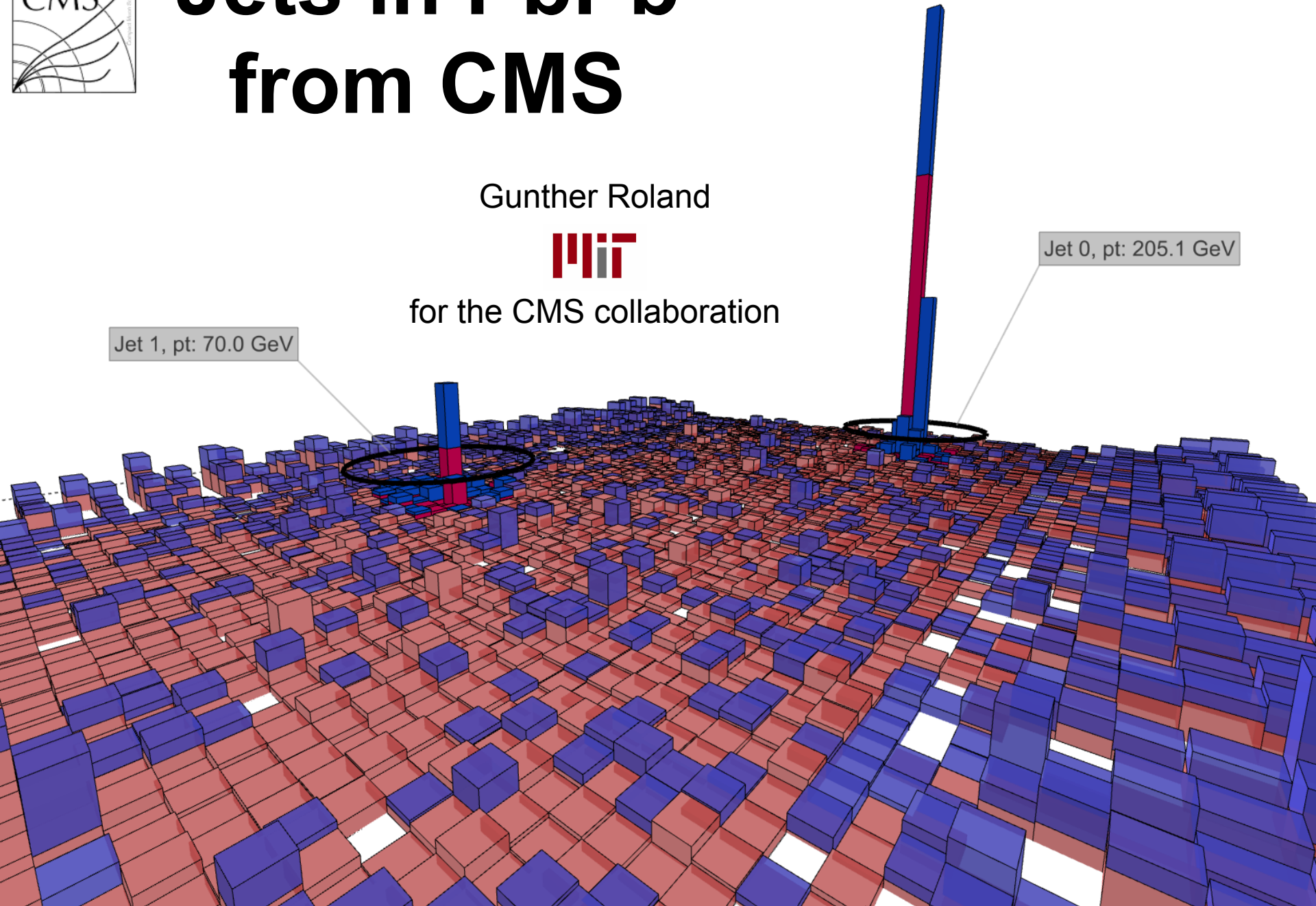
Gunther Roland



for the CMS collaboration

Jet 1, pt: 70.0 GeV

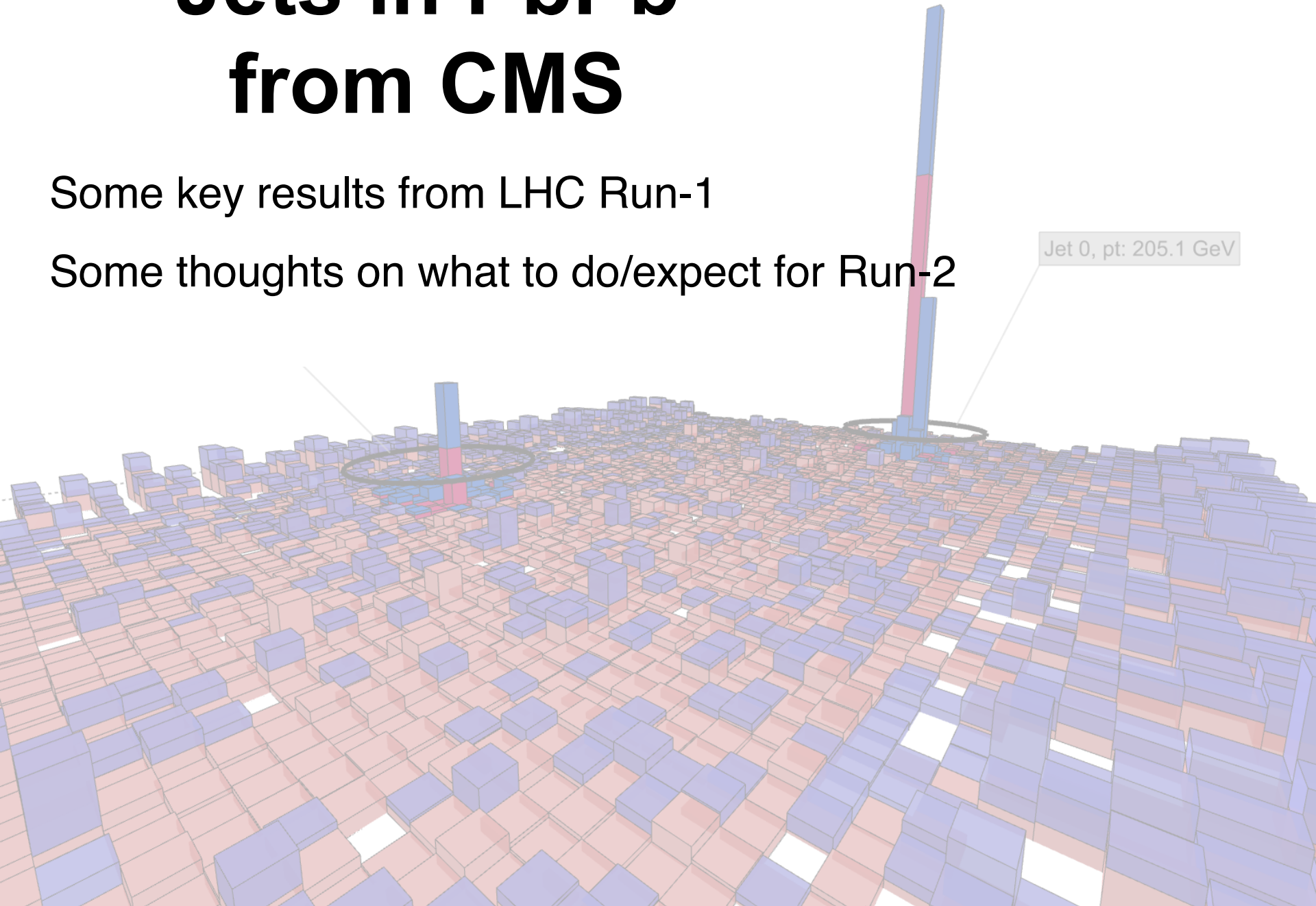
Jet 0, pt: 205.1 GeV



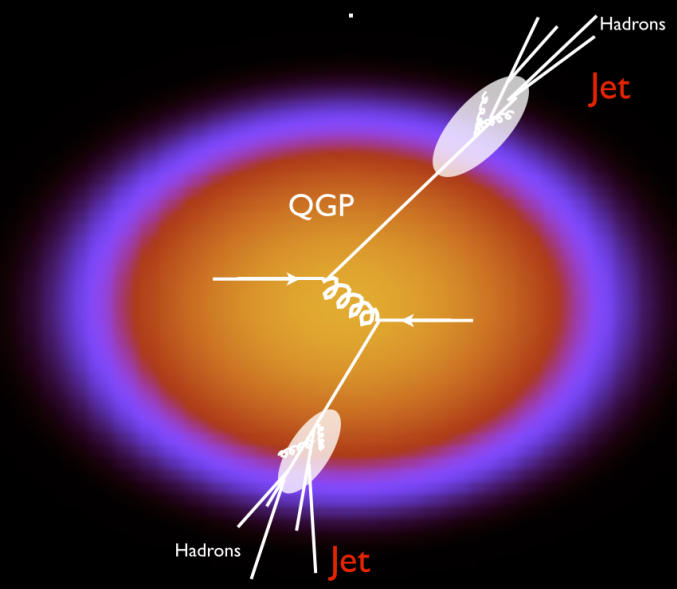
Jets in PbPb from CMS

Some key results from LHC Run-1

Some thoughts on what to do/expect for Run-2



Jets as tools to *characterize* QGP

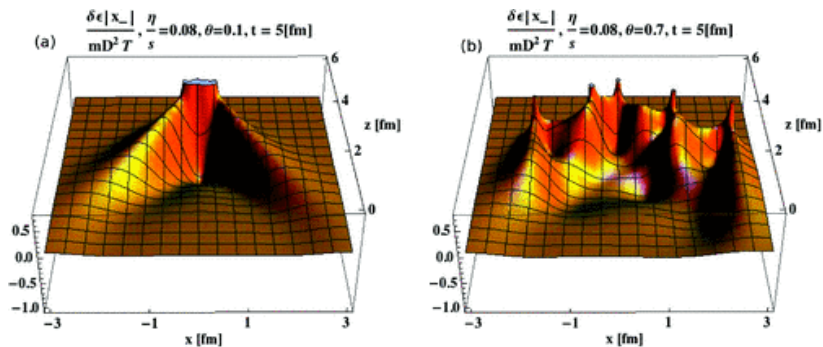


Medium effects on jets allow extraction of QGP transport coefficients:

- \hat{q} : transverse momentum diffusion (*radiative energy loss*)
- \hat{e} : longitudinal drag (*collisional energy loss*)

Jets as tools to *manipulate* QGP

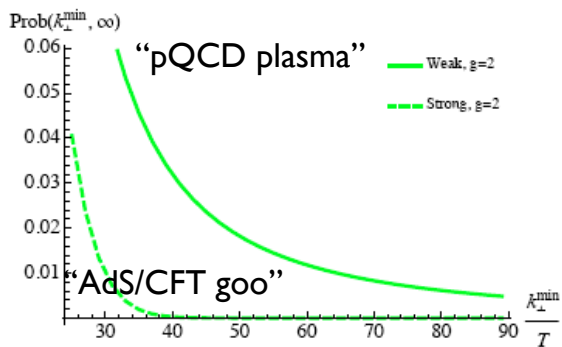
How does QGP respond to local energy deposition by jets?



Jets as tools to *understand* QGP

How does the strongly coupled liquid emerge from QCD?

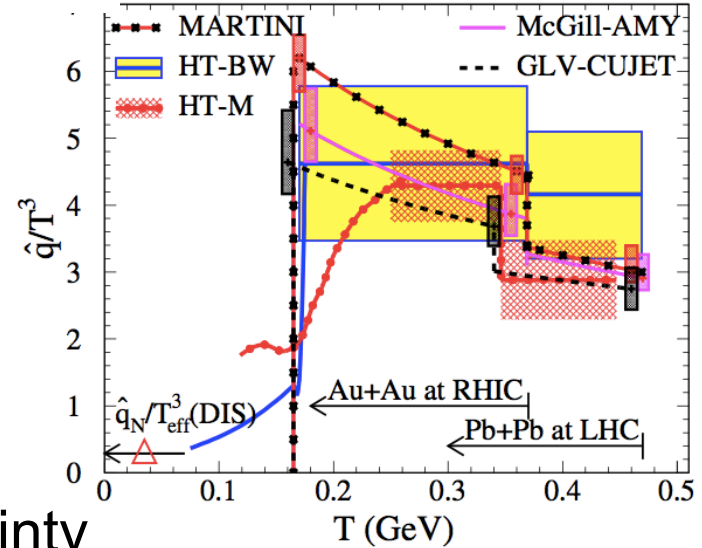
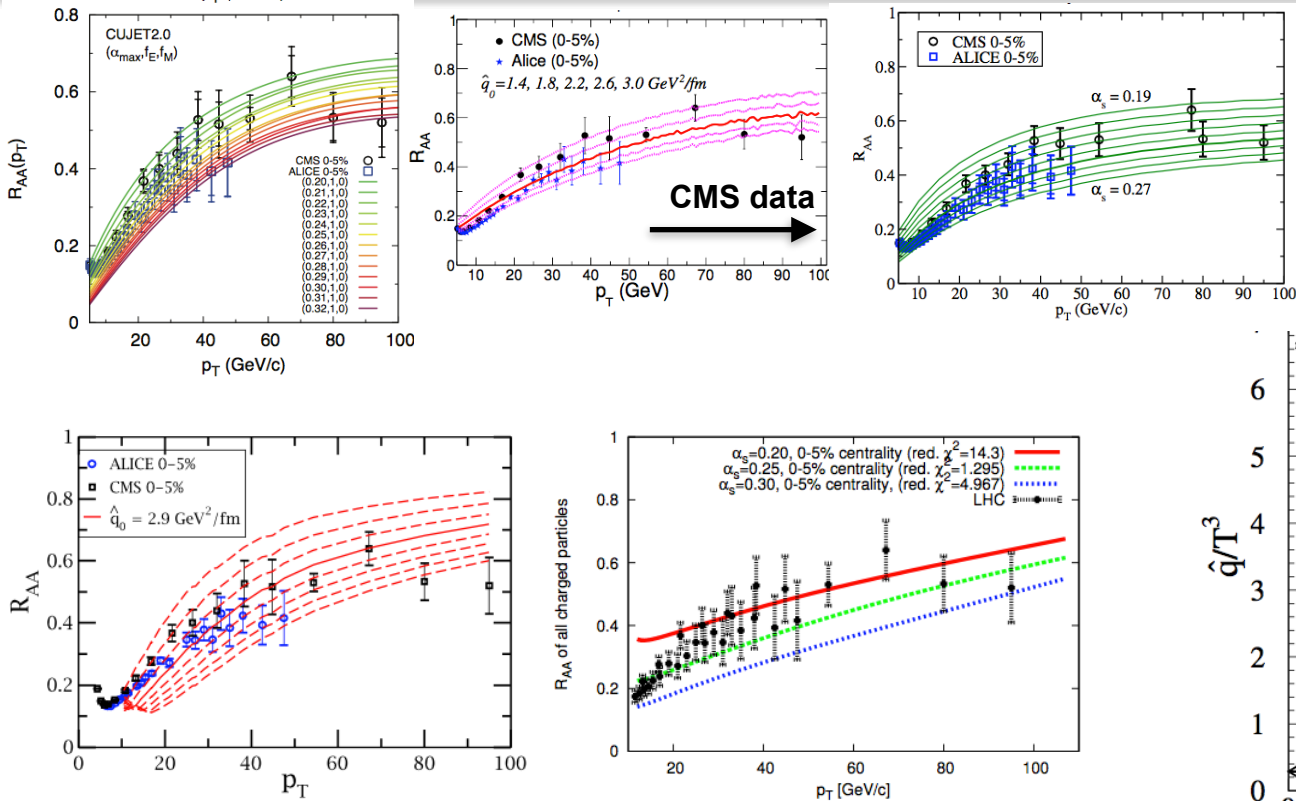
- Jets probe QGP at different (controllable) length scales
- Scattering sensitive to quasi-particle nature of the medium



Recommendation #1:

The discoveries of the past decade have posed or sharpened questions that are central to understanding the nature, structure, and origin of the hottest liquid form of matter that the universe has ever seen. As our highest priority we recommend a program to complete the search for the critical point in the QCD phase diagram and to exploit the newly realized potential of exploring the QGPs structure at multiple length scales with jets at RHIC and LHC energies.

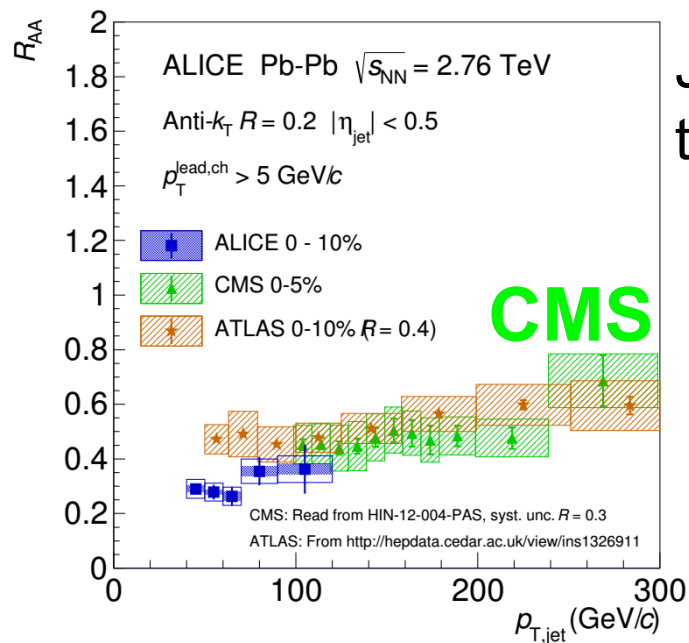
*Hot QCD White paper
US NP 2015 LRP*



\hat{q} determined with about 35% quoted uncertainty
Combined RHIC and LHC data:

- Test model consistency
- First hint of temperature dependence

Systematic multi-model, multi-experiment comparison: Need more!
Quantitative extraction of \hat{e} awaits more precise heavy flavor data



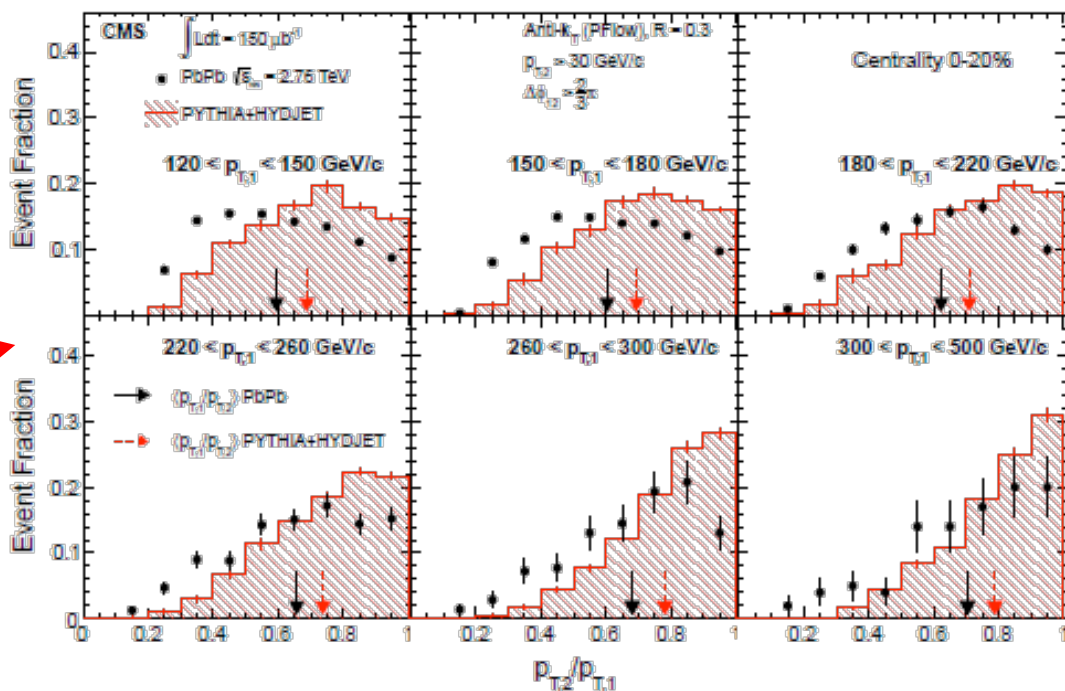
Jet R_{AA} numerically similar to hadron R_{AA} at high p_T

$\langle A_j \rangle$ carries similar information as R_{AA}

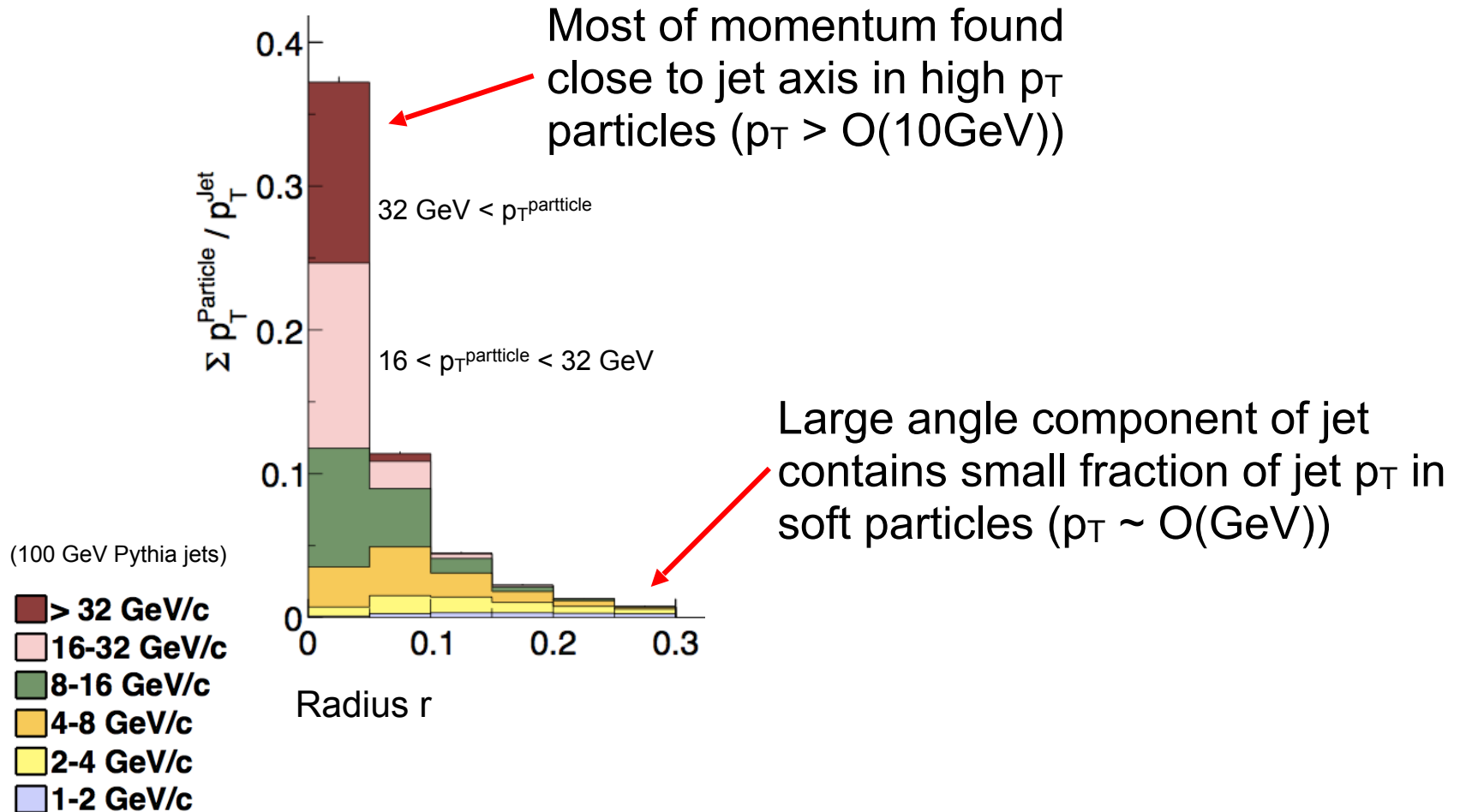
But: Wider range of theoretical tools for hadron R_{AA}

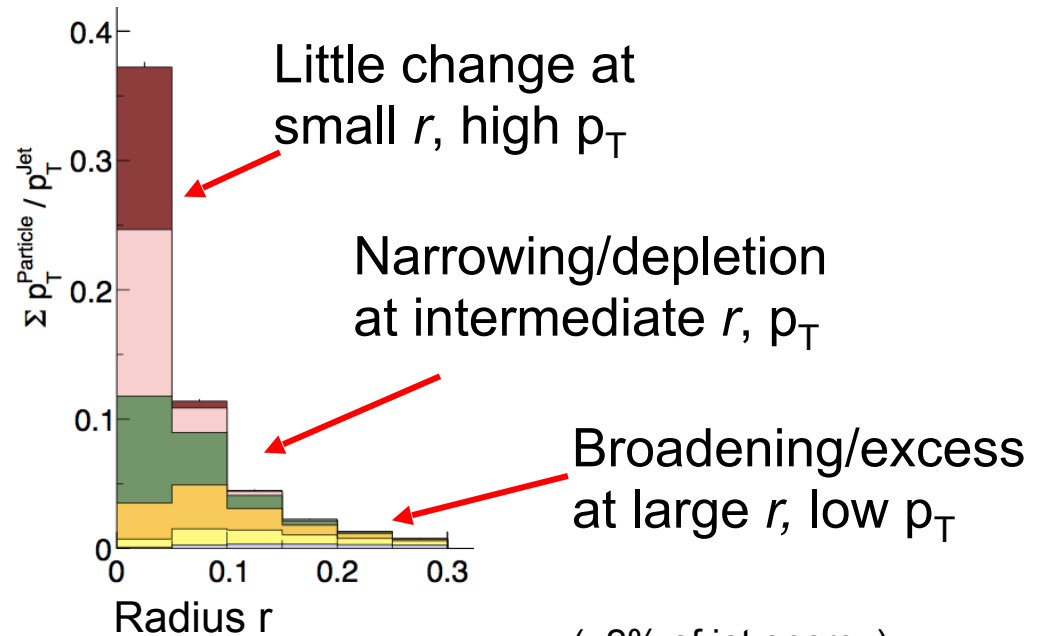
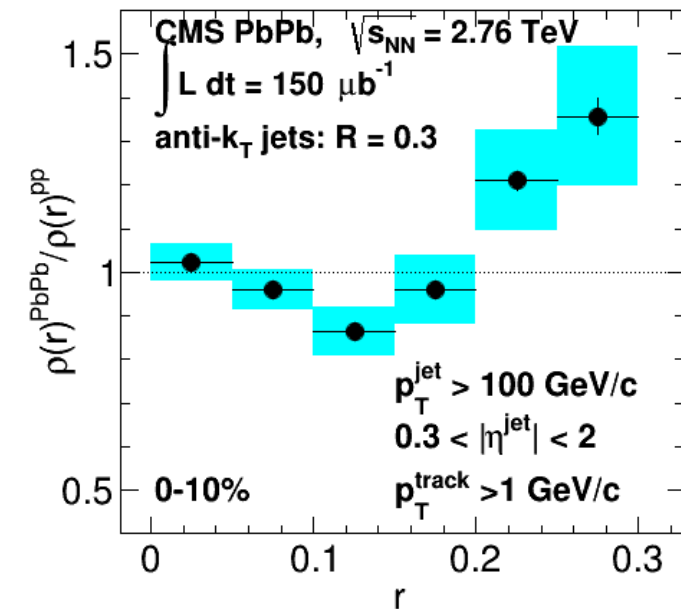
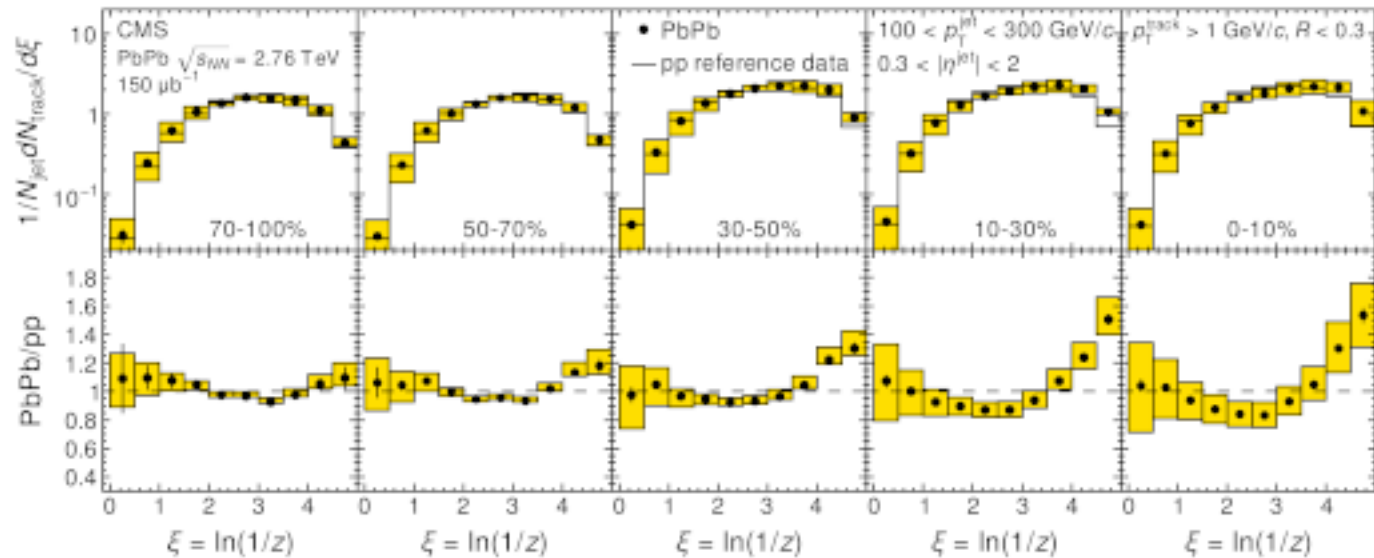
$$A_j = \frac{p_{T,1} - p_{T,2}}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}}$$

Jet quenching persists for $p_T > 300$ GeV jets



Jets are extended objects with momentum and angular structure

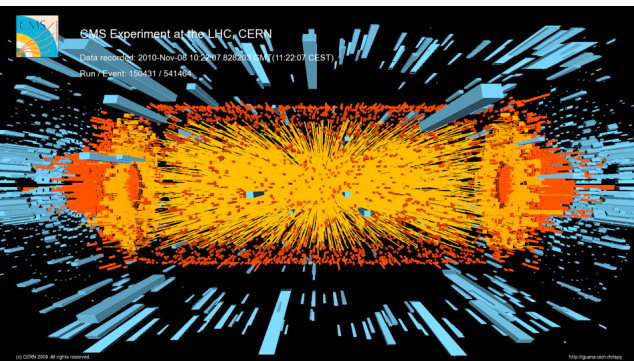
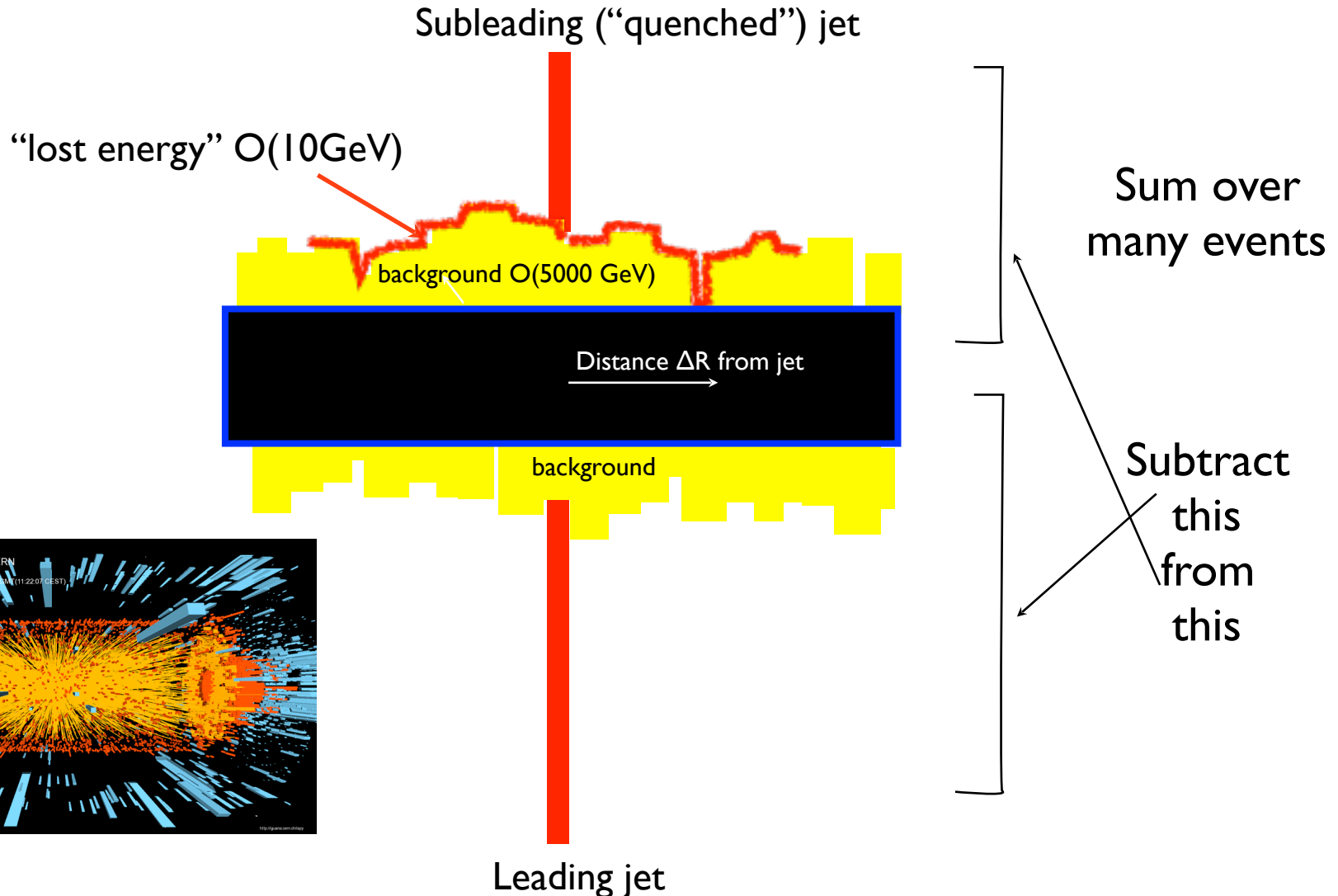


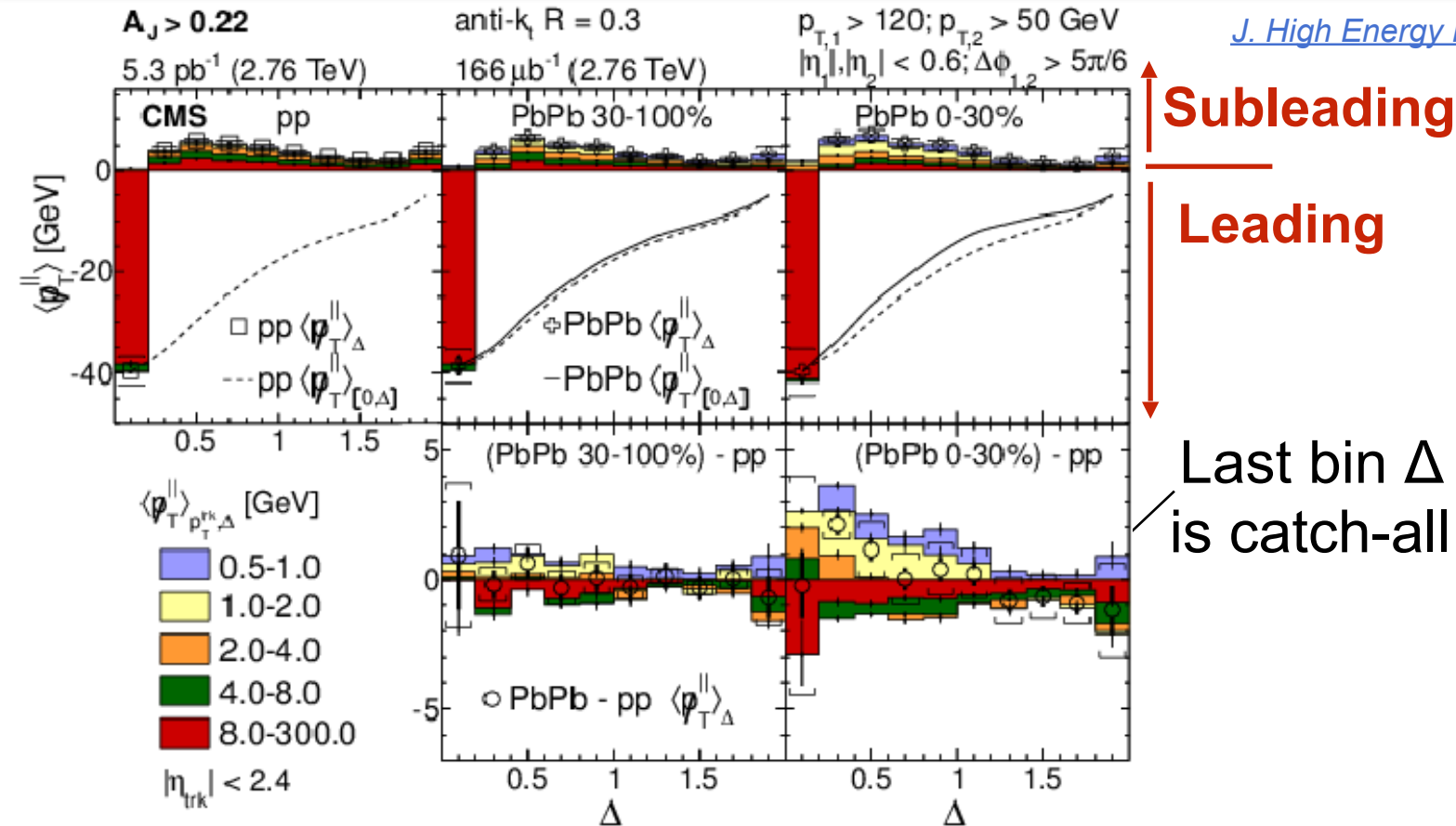


(~2% of jet energy)

Use momentum-conservation to study momentum balance in the event: “Missing p_T ”

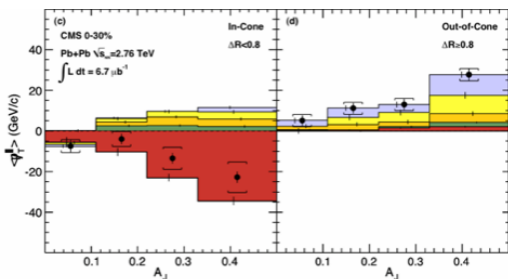
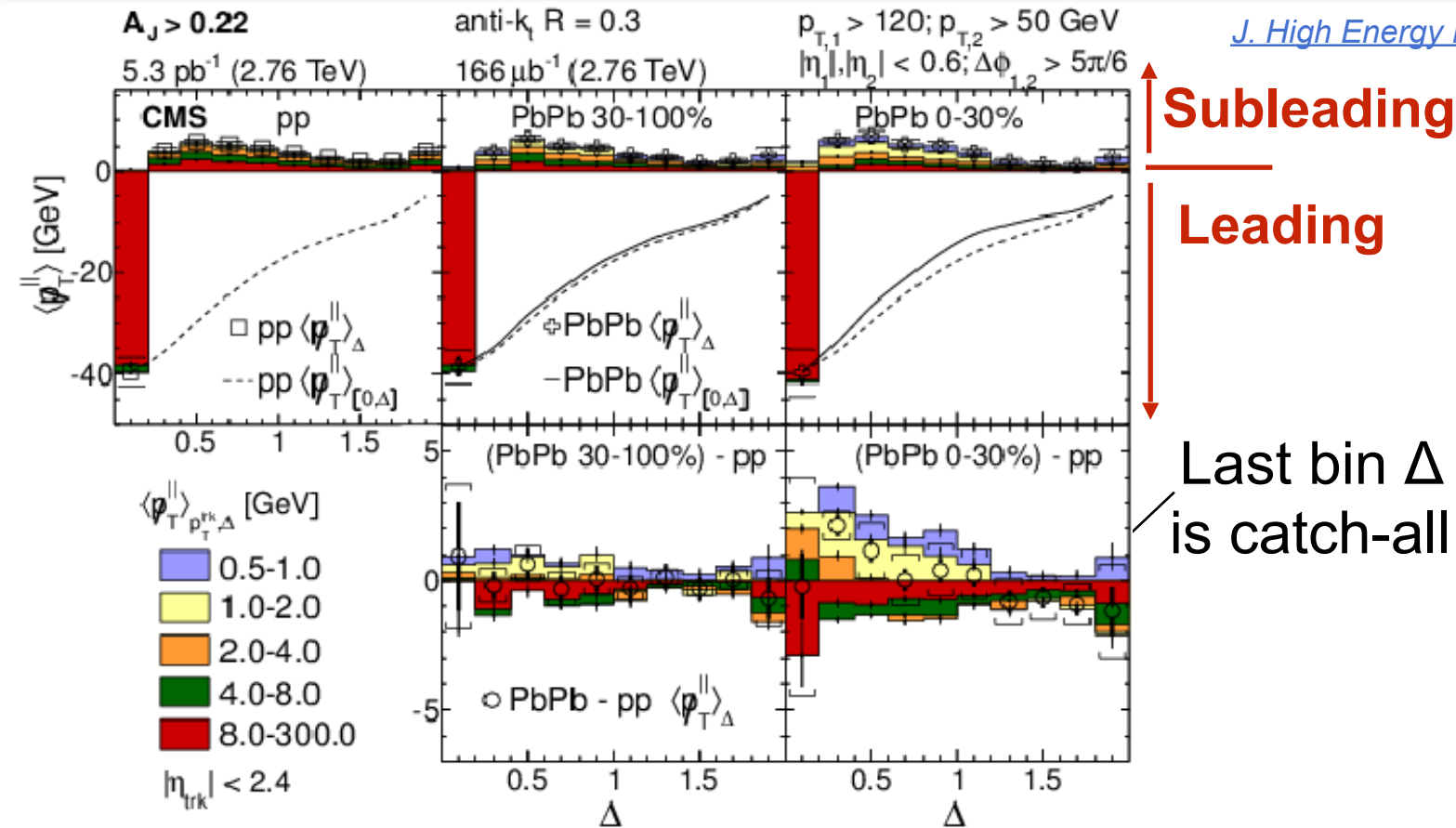
$$\cancel{p}_T^{\parallel} = \sum_{\text{Tracks}} -p_T^{\text{Track}} \cos(\phi_{\text{Track}} - \phi_{\text{Leading Jet}})$$





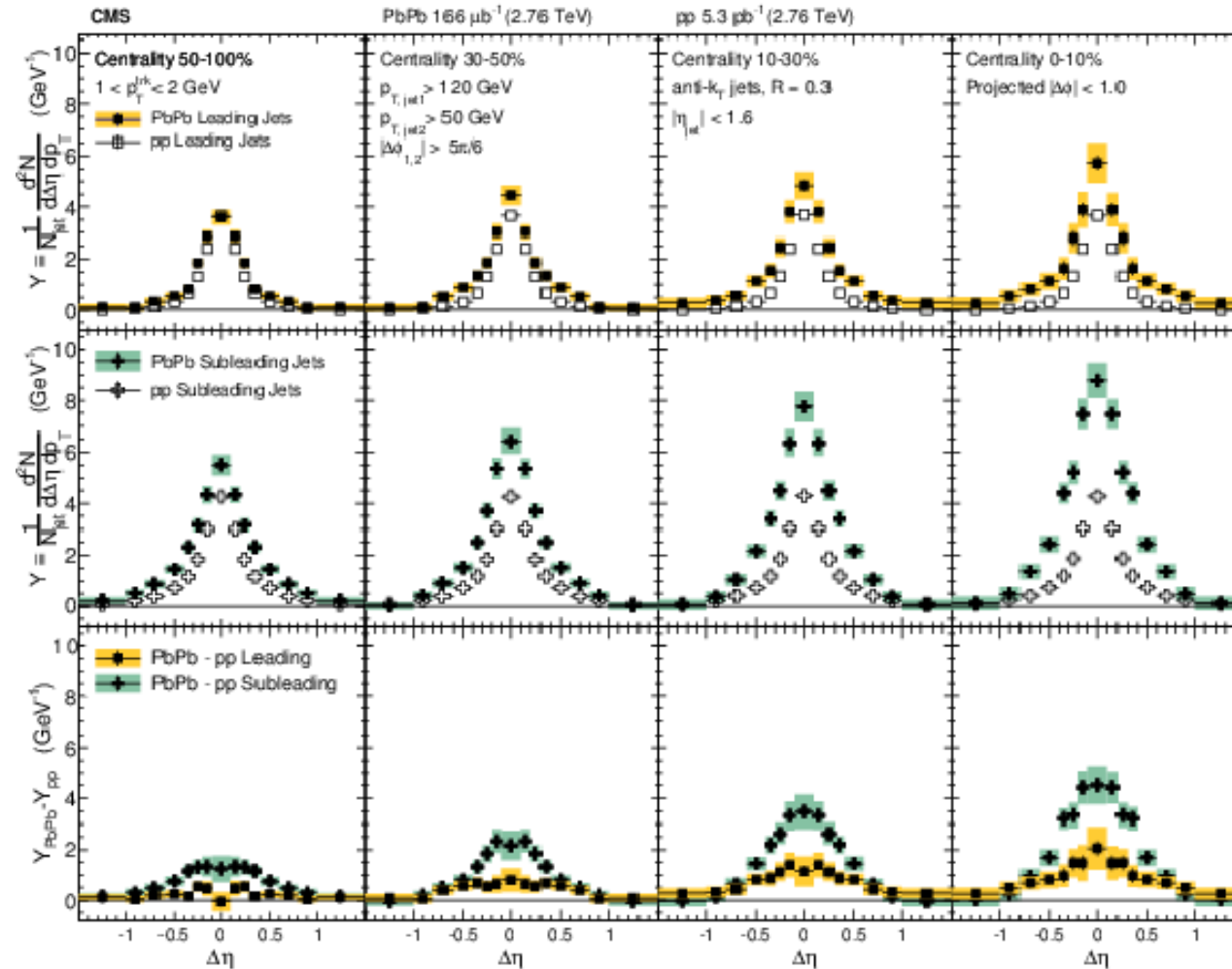
Detailed study of radial and track momentum distribution of leading-subleading jet momentum *difference*

As in pp, difference spread over large radial distance
 Unlike in pp, difference is found in low p_T particles

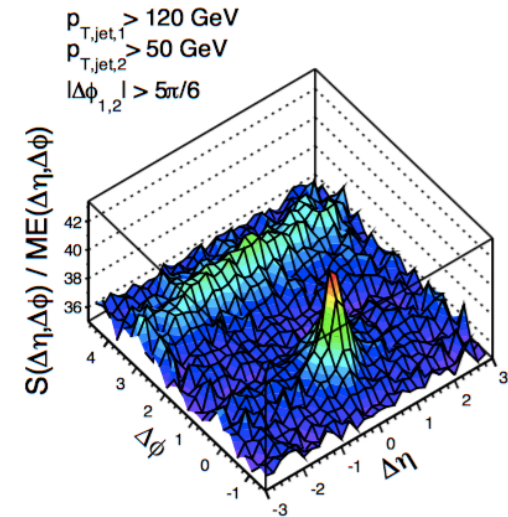


~10 person-years

First MPT measurement (2011)



CMS-PAS HIN-14-016
 submitted to JHEP

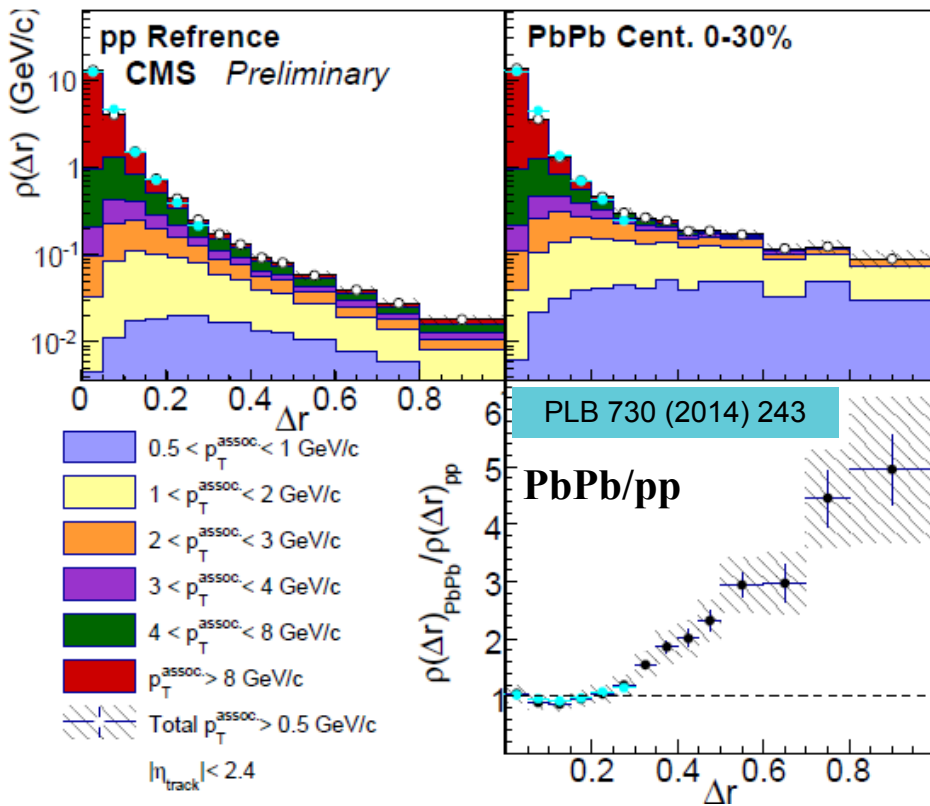


- Excess yield largest at low p_{T} , turns into depletion for $p_{\text{T}} > 8 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Larger effects for subleading jets and in central events

Leading

A_J Inclusive
pp 5.3 pb⁻¹ (2.76 TeV)

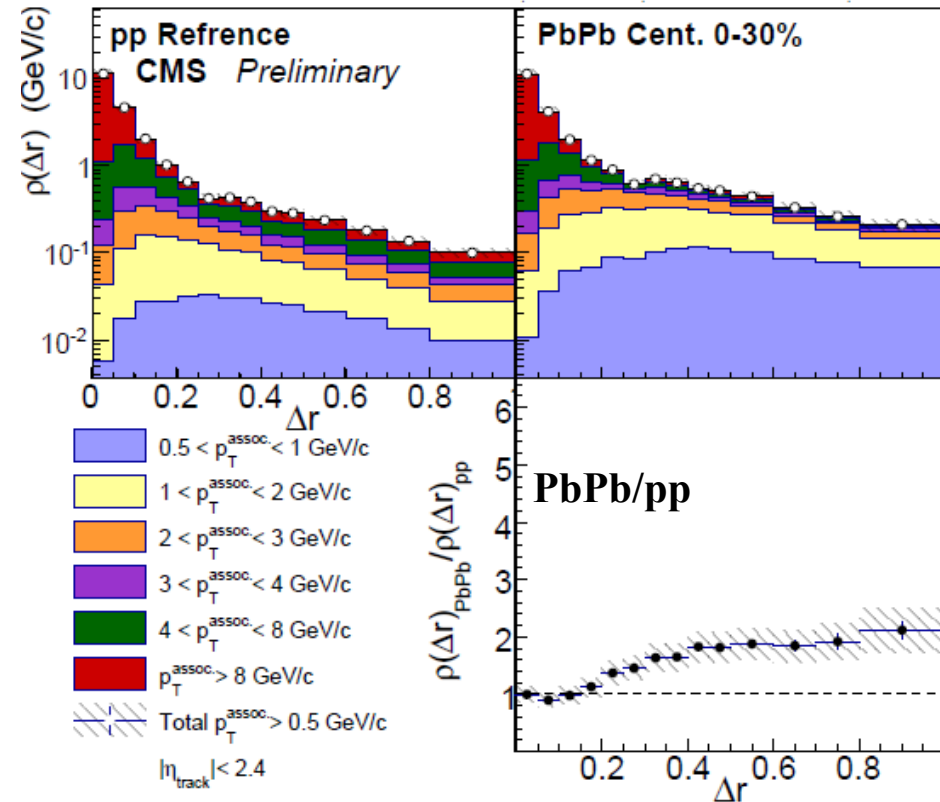
Leading Jet Shape
PbPb 166 μb⁻¹ (2.76 TeV)



Subleading

A_J Inclusive
pp 5.3 pb⁻¹ (2.76 TeV)

SubLeading Jet Shape
PbPb 166 μb⁻¹ (2.76 TeV)



- Correlation functions can be integrated to yield e.g. jet shapes

**What will the
future hold?**

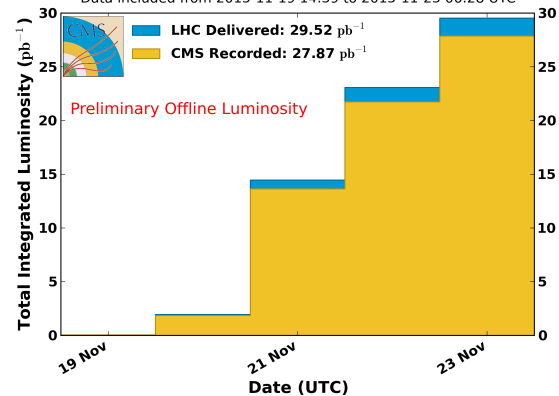


5 TeV PbPb $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$

5 TeV pp 28pb^{-1}

CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp, 2015, $\sqrt{s} = 5\text{ TeV}$

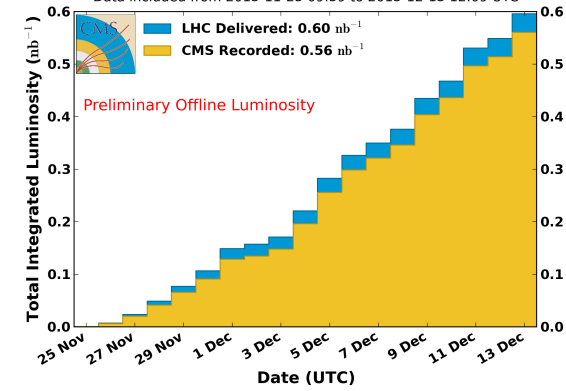
Data included from 2015-11-19 14:39 to 2015-11-23 06:28 UTC

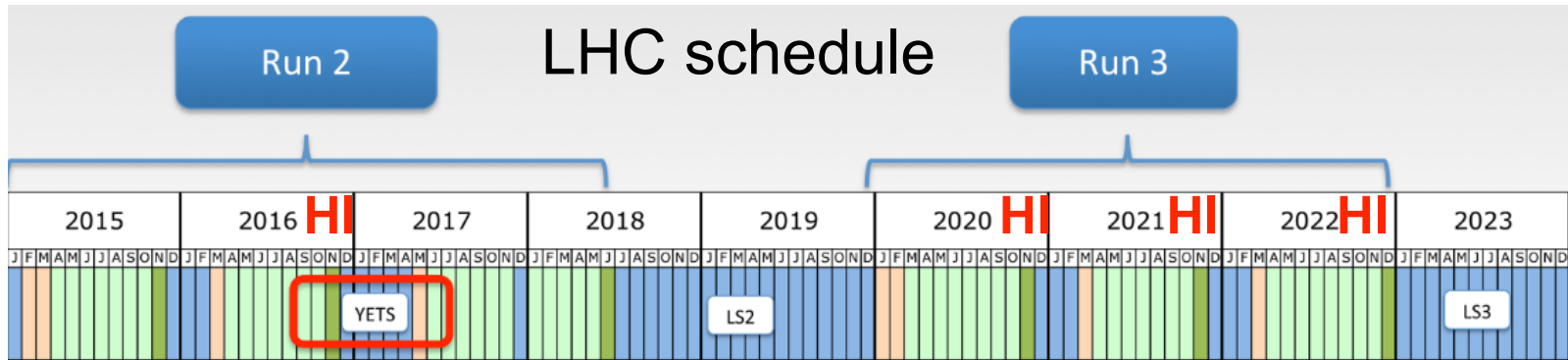


5 TeV PbPb 0.5nb^{-1}

CMS Integrated Luminosity, PbPb, 2015, $\sqrt{s} = 5.02\text{ TeV/nucleon}$

Data included from 2015-11-25 09:59 to 2015-12-13 12:09 UTC





HI $\sqrt{s} = 5\text{TeV}$

PbPb Collision rate $\approx 20\text{kHz}$
 $L_{\text{int}} \approx 3/\text{nb}$

HI

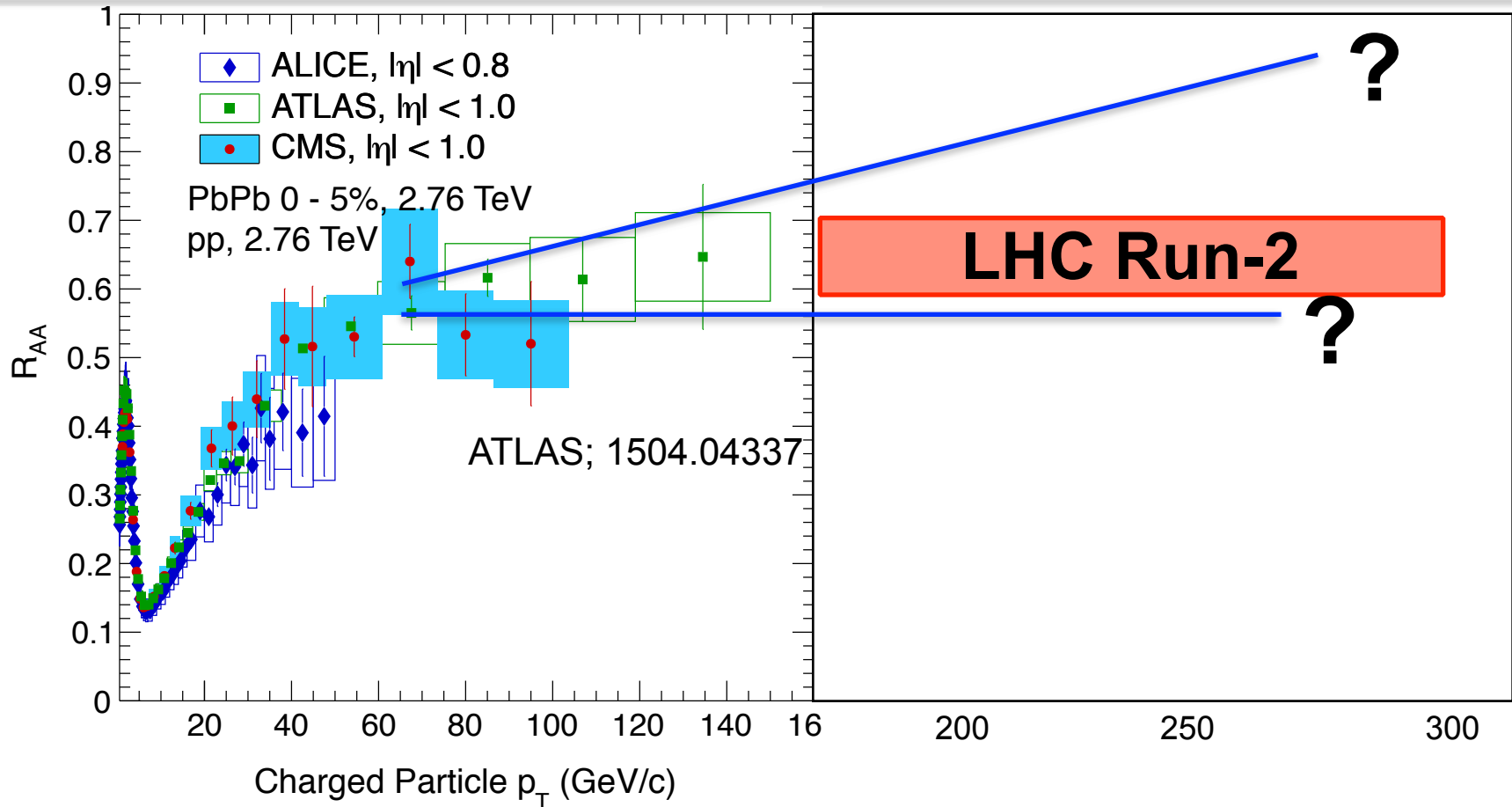
$\sqrt{s} = 5.5\text{TeV}$

Collision rate $\approx 50\text{kHz}$
 $L_{\text{int}} \approx 10/\text{nb}$ (run 2+3)

	2010–2011 2.76 TeV 160 μb^{-1}	HL-LHC 5.5 TeV 10 nb^{-1}
Jet p_T reach (GeV/c)	~ 300	~ 1000
Dijet ($p_{T,1} > 120$ GeV/c)	50k	$\sim 10\text{M}$
b-jet ($p_T > 120$ GeV/c)	~ 500	$\sim 140\text{k}$
Isolated γ ($p_T^\gamma > 60$ GeV/c)	$\sim 1.5\text{k}$	$\sim 300\text{k}$
Isolated γ ($p_T^\gamma > 120$ GeV/c)	—	$\sim 10\text{k}$
W ($p_T^W > 50$ GeV/c)	~ 350	$\sim 70\text{k}$
Z ($p_T^Z > 50$ GeV/c)	~ 35	$\sim 7\text{k}$

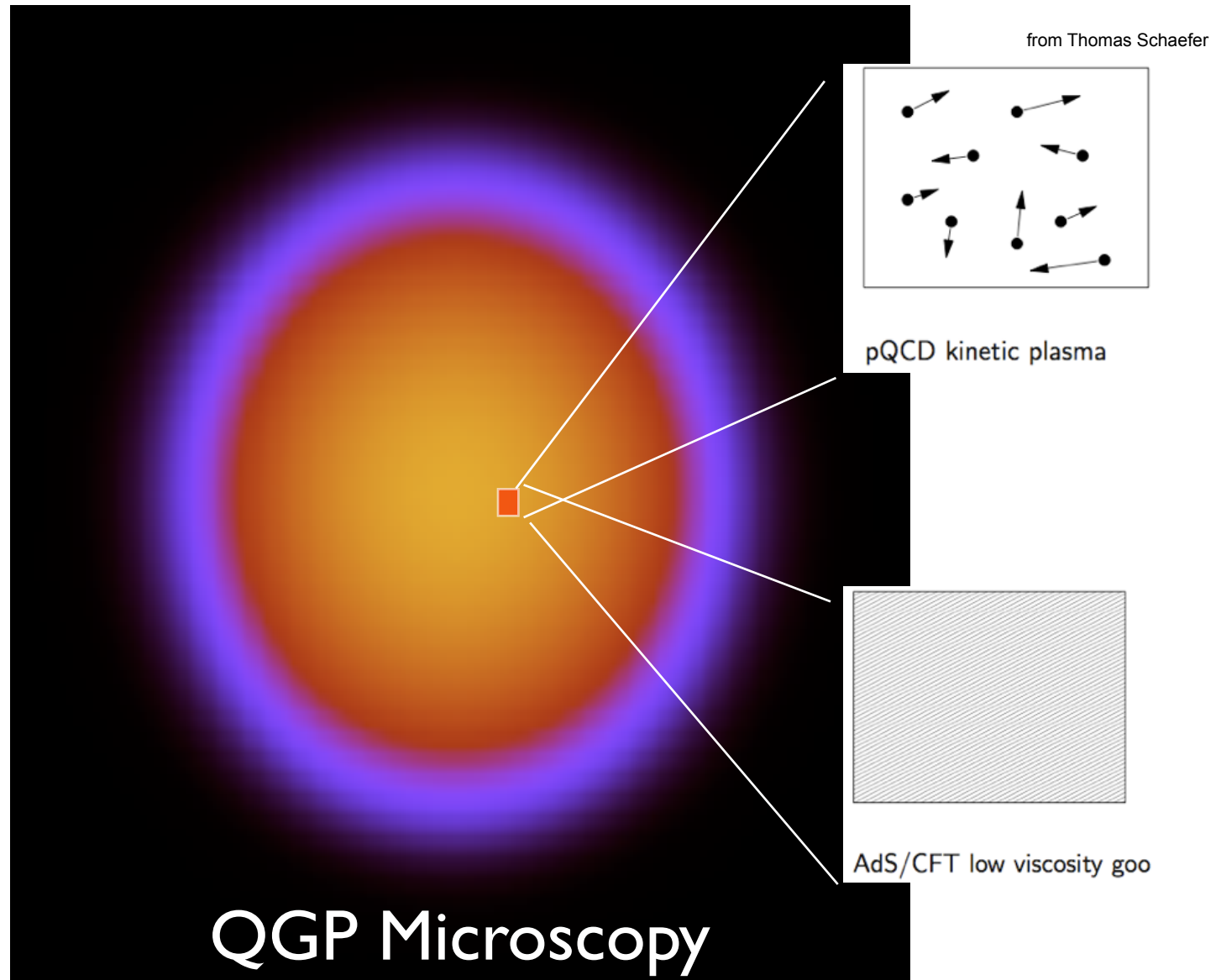
CMS collected 0.5 nb^{-1} in '15
i.e., about 5% of Run 2+3 total,
factor 10 wrt Run 1 in HP stat's

Compared to LHC Run 1: x60 due to higher luminosity; x3 due to higher \sqrt{s}

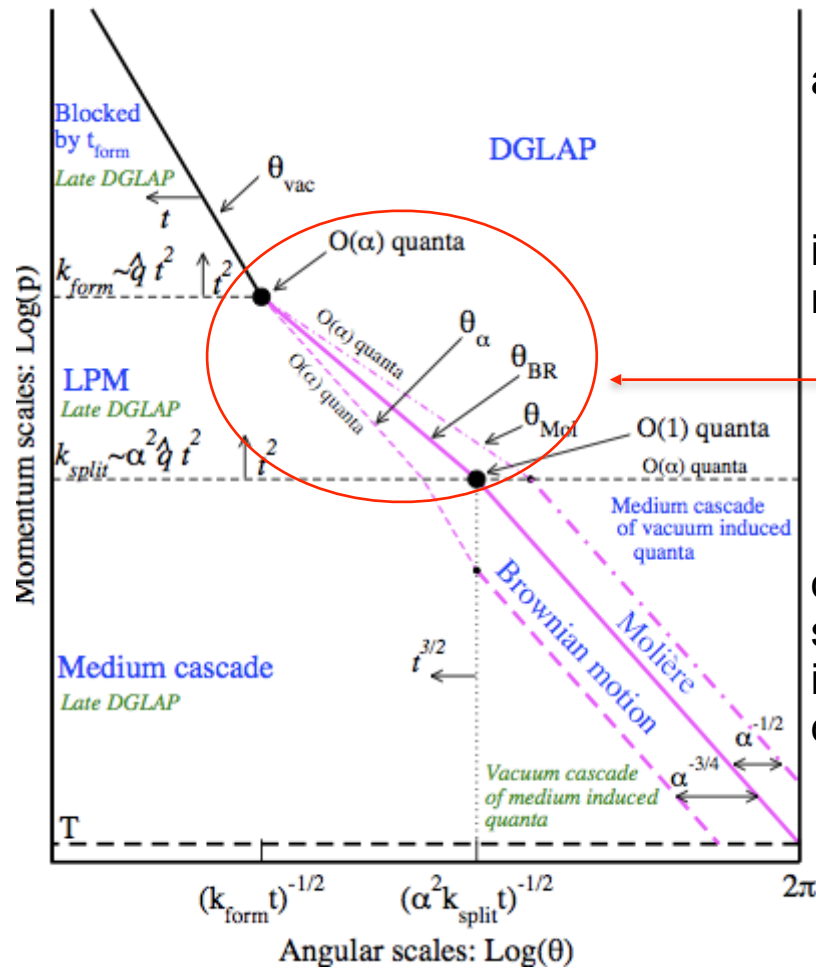


Essential to not let systematic, quantitative exp/theo comparison go stale

- Add new Run-1 data
- Predict/prepare for Run-2 data



Angular and momentum structure of intra-jet parton cascade

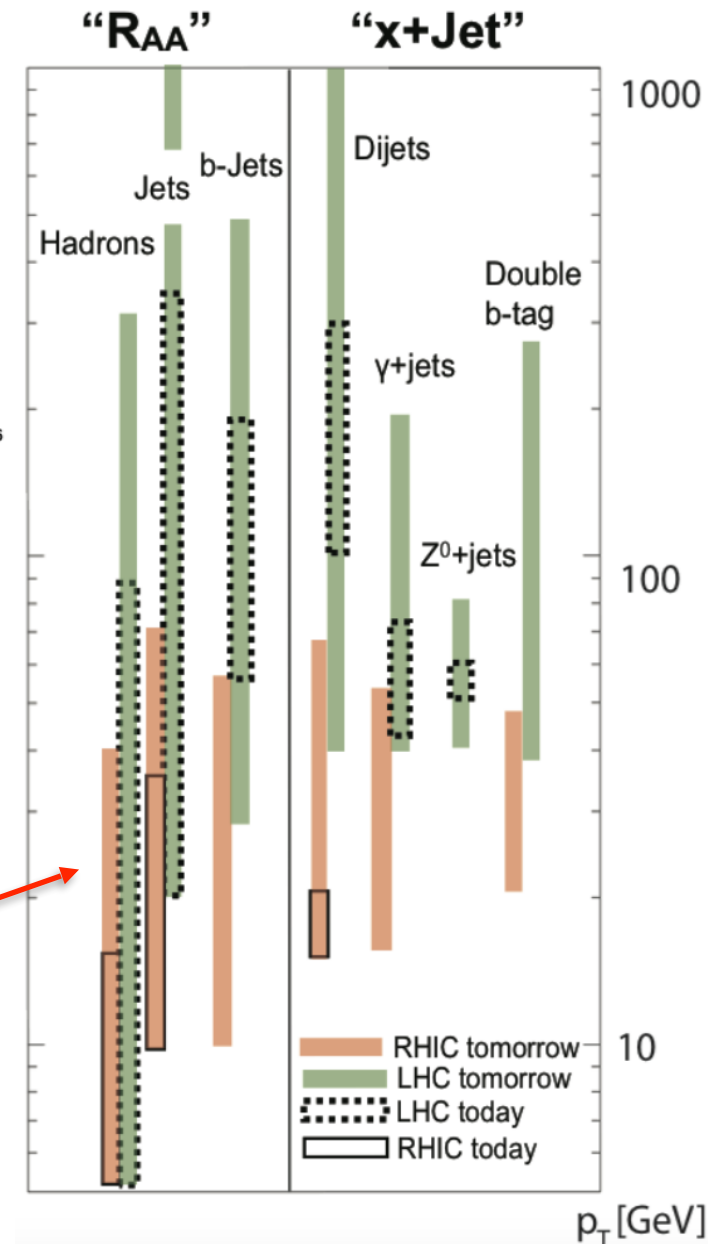


Jets evolve in momentum and angular space

At different scales, evolution is dominated by different mechanisms:

- vacuum evolution
- (jet-constituent)-medium scattering
- in-medium cascade

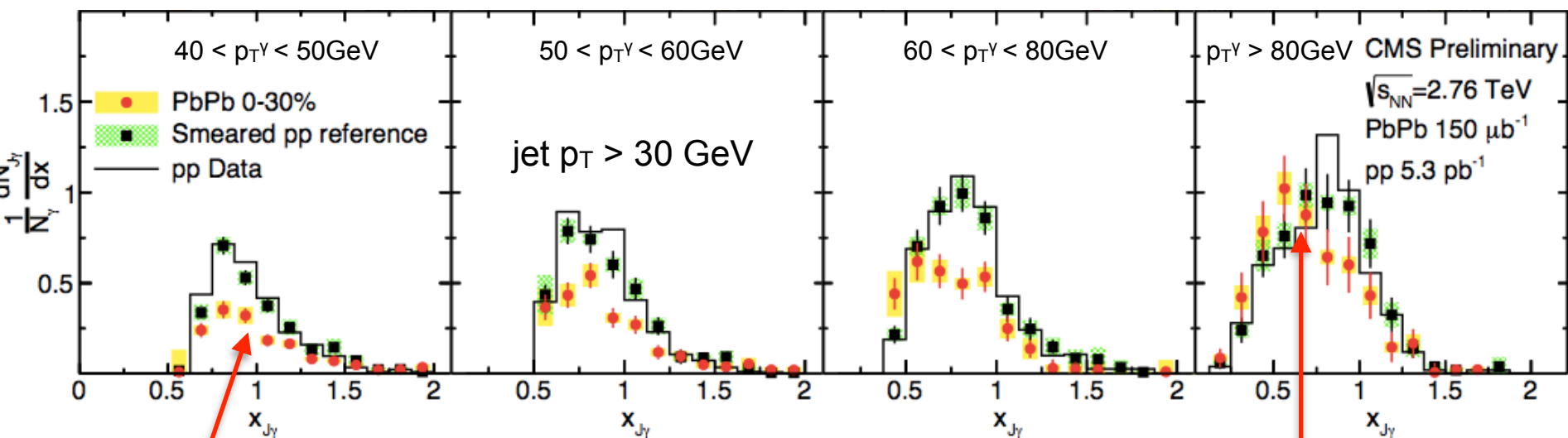
Detailed understanding of jet modifications on all scales may allow to isolate interactions with “QGP quasiparticles”



Using isolated photons to tag away-side jets

- determines initial parton energy to $\approx 15\%$
- determines initial direction of the parton
- tags parton to be a light quark

Run 1 data



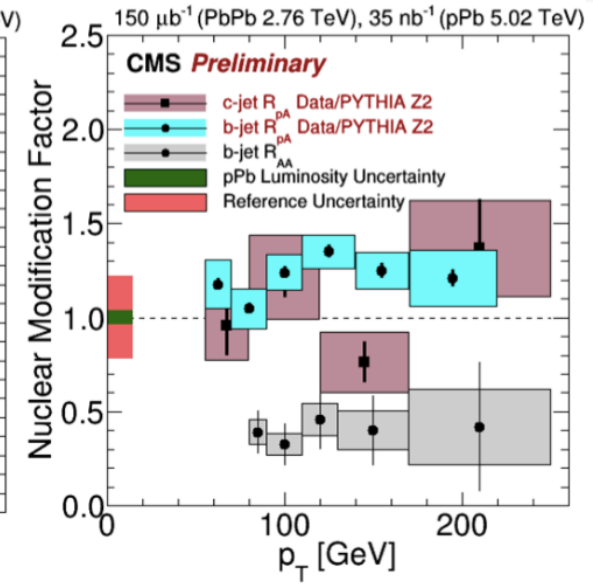
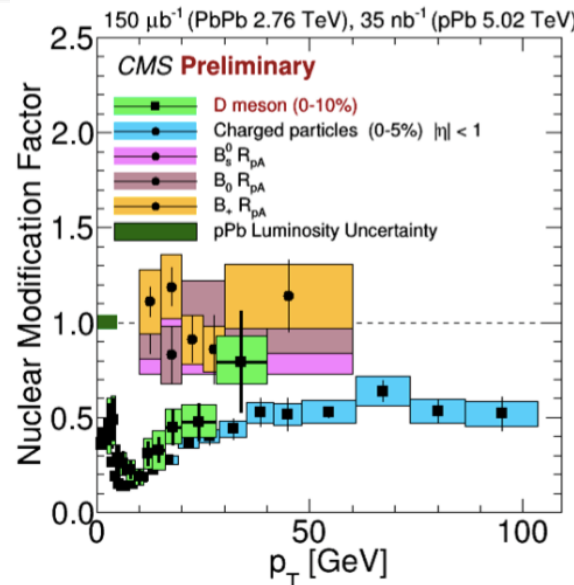
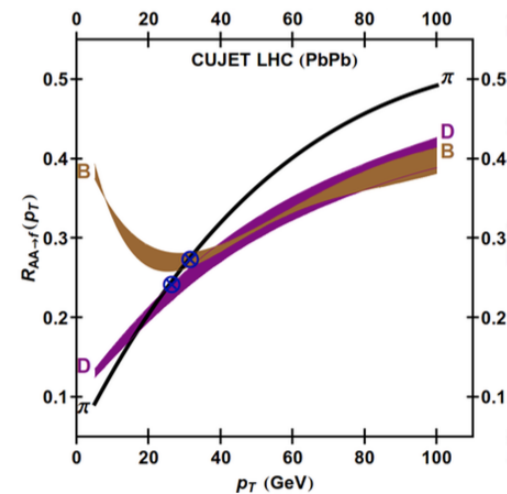
photon $p_T < 50$ GeV:

Spectrum of PbPb jets is
suppressed vs pp
Biased jet selection

photon $p_T > 80$ GeV:

Spectrum of PbPb jets is
shifted vs pp
Unbiased jet selection

Sufficiently high γ p_T or sufficiently low jet p_T yield **unbiased** selection of jets



Run2:

- x10 higher statistics
- D from few GeV to > 100 GeV
- C-jets in PbPb
- Fully reco'd B in PbPb
- Double-tag b-dijets
- D, B's in jets
-

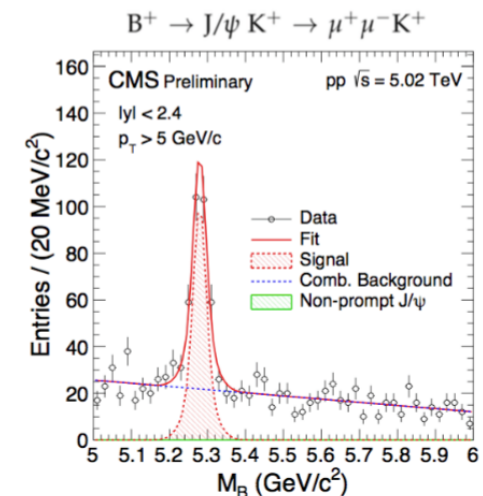
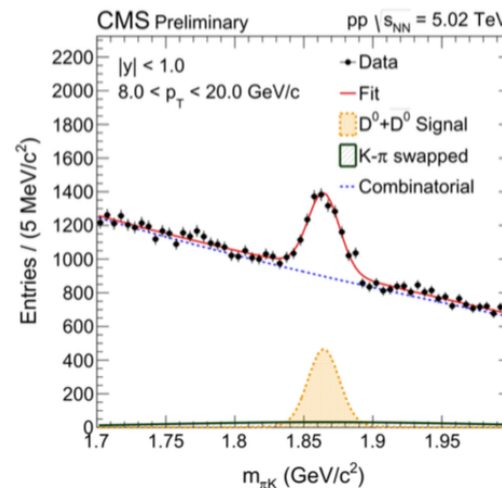
B in pPb: arXiv 1508.06678

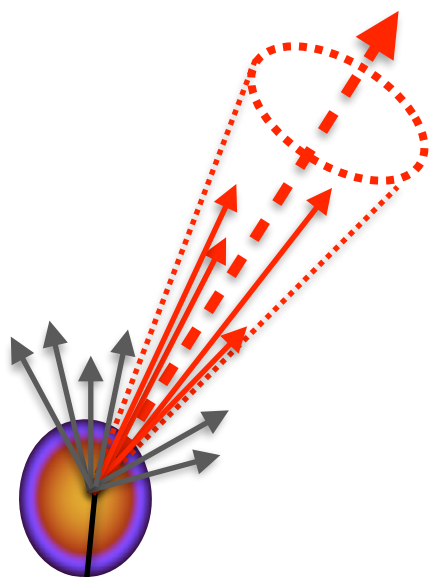
Prompt D^0 in PbPb: CMS-HIN-15-005

c-jet in pPb: CMS-HIN-15-012

b-jet in pPb: CMS-HIN-14-007

b-jet in PbPb: PRL 113, 132301 (2014)





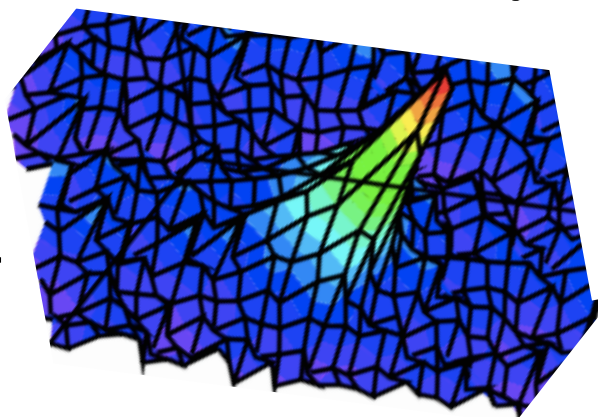
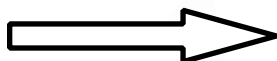
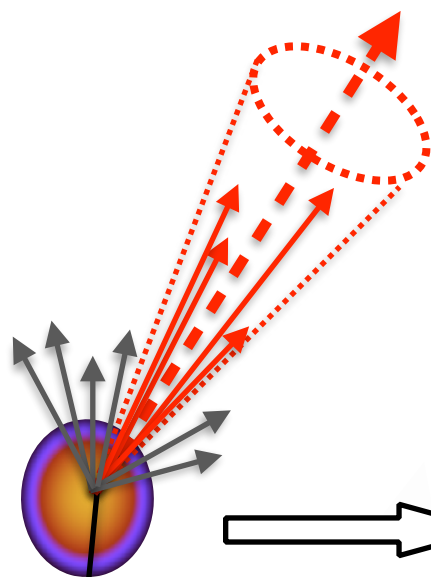
Use away-side and/or same side tags to systematically control jet system:

- Initial parton energy, flavor: Z and γ tag
- Geometry: hadron vs jet vs Z/ γ tag
- parton flavor/mass: D, B, c/b-tag, displaced J/ ψ

Also, rapidity dependence to control flavor

Use charged tracks (and/or calo-based constituents) to characterize momentum flow relative to jet system

- Integrate to traditional jet shapes, fragmentation func's
- In-cone vs out-of-cone energy distributions
- Jet-substructure and jet-by-jet classifiers

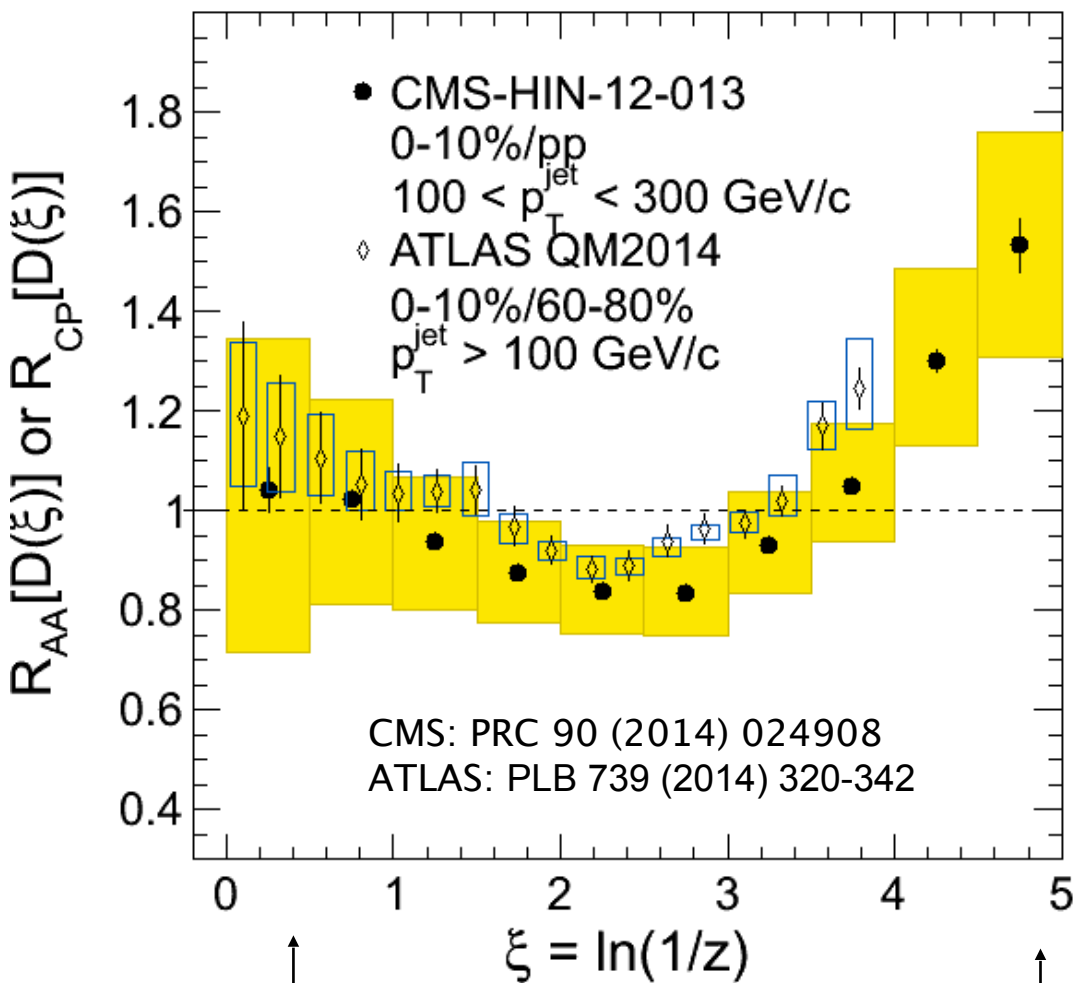


$$C_2(p_T, \Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)$$

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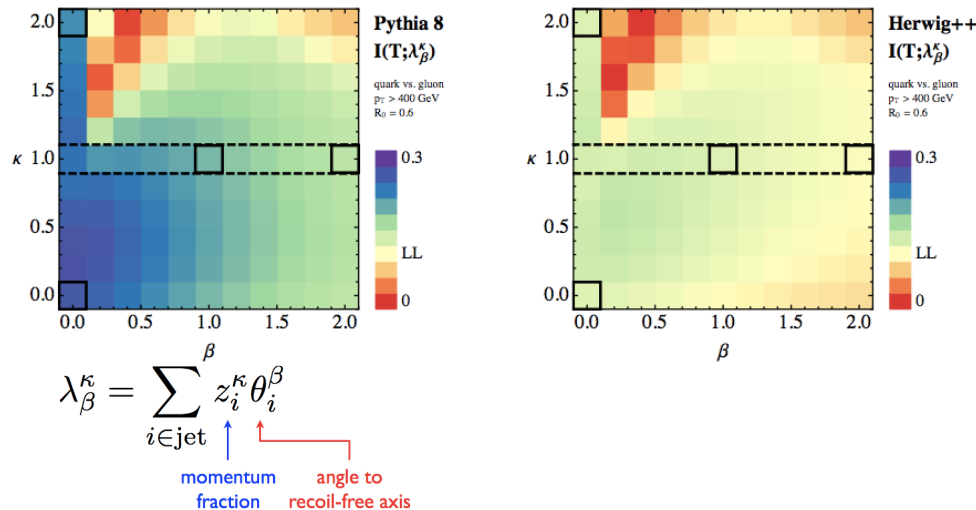
Qualitative consistent results
between CMS and ATLAS

But: Experiment-comparison
suggests that we do NOT YET
have sufficient control over
systematics necessary for our
decadal program

High p_T particles

Low p_T particles

Jesse Thaler, Boost 2014

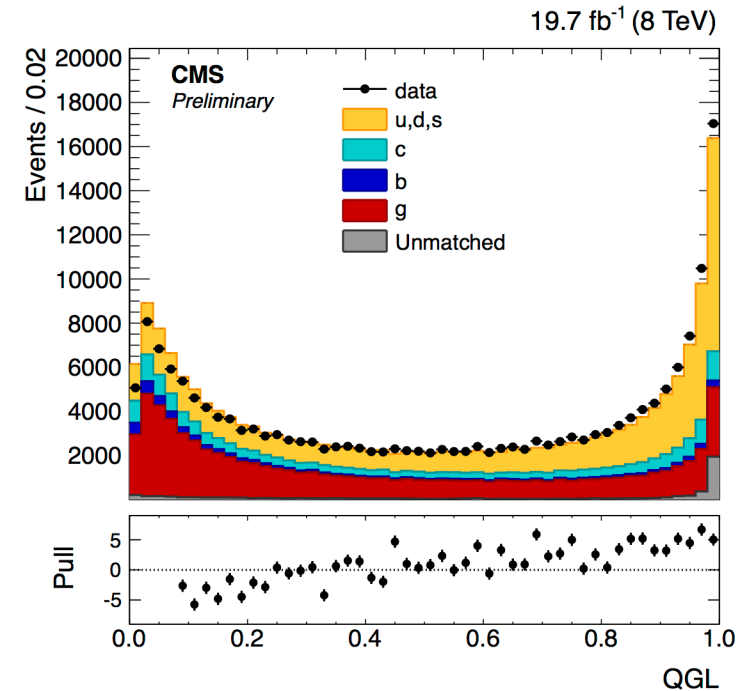


Jet structure variables sensitive to (in-medium) shower evolution

Critical effort in pp highest sensitivity searches
(q/g and boosted object discrimination)

Stability vs pp pileup is major issue

Convergence of AA and pp needs



Quark/gluon discrimination in pp

Not directly applicable for g/q in AA
(use γ -jet, Z-jet, b/c tag, 3-jet)

But: use QGL or similar to look jet-by-jet quenching

- Rich harvest of CMS jet results from LHC Run-1
- Run-2 has started
 - 2015 run improves jet statistics by \sim order of magnitude
 - Allows detailed studies of tagged initial states
 - Z+Jet, photon-jet, HF jets,....
 - Complete characterization of final state
 - Jet-track correlations in-cone and out-of-cone
 - Jet shapes, FF, sub-structure
 - Jet tagging (c, b-jets)
- Need continuous experiment-theory dialog
- Need detector with excellent calorimetric/tracking/HF capabilities (@LHC & RHIC)