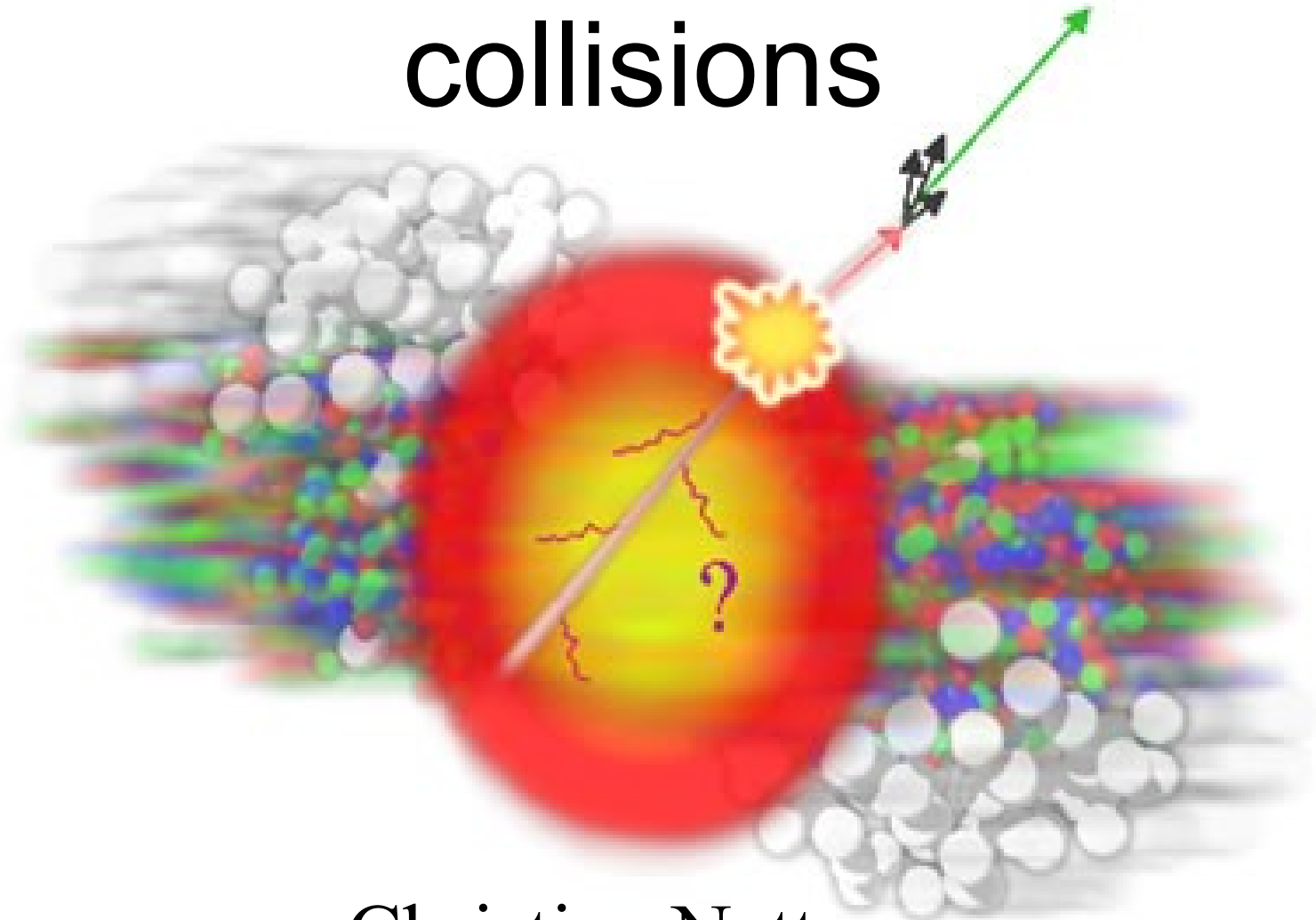


Measurements of jets in heavy ion collisions



Christine Nattrass

University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Largely based on Connors, Nattrass, Reed, & Salur arxiv:1705.01974

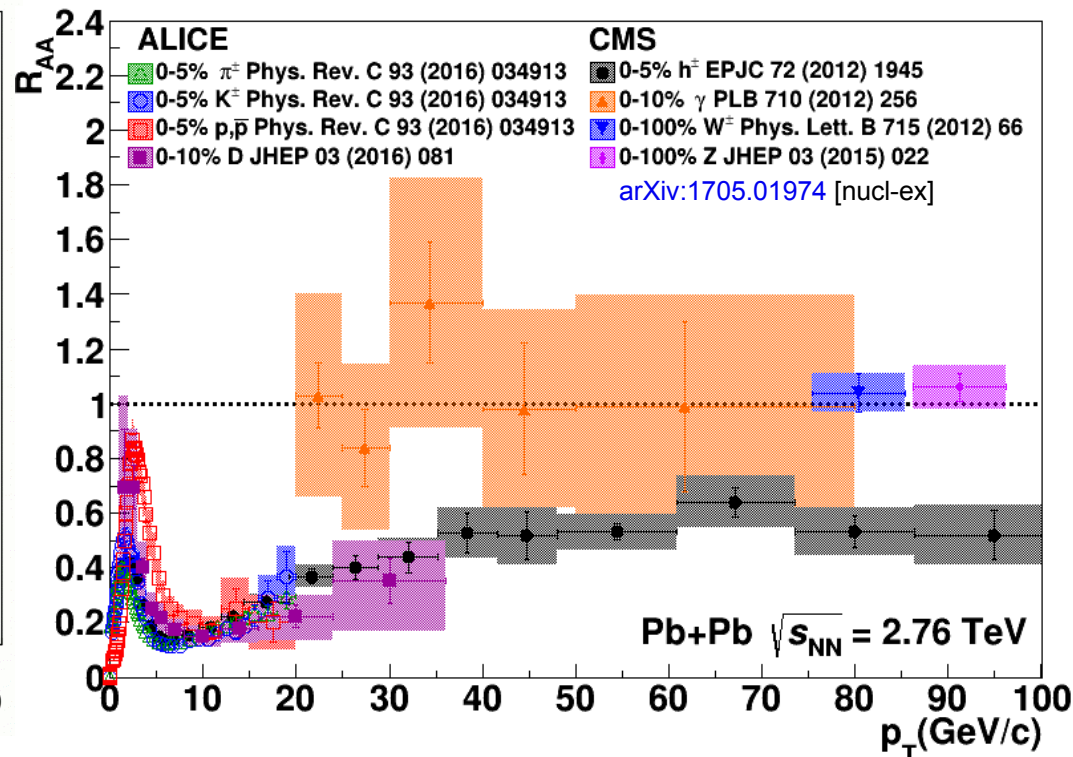
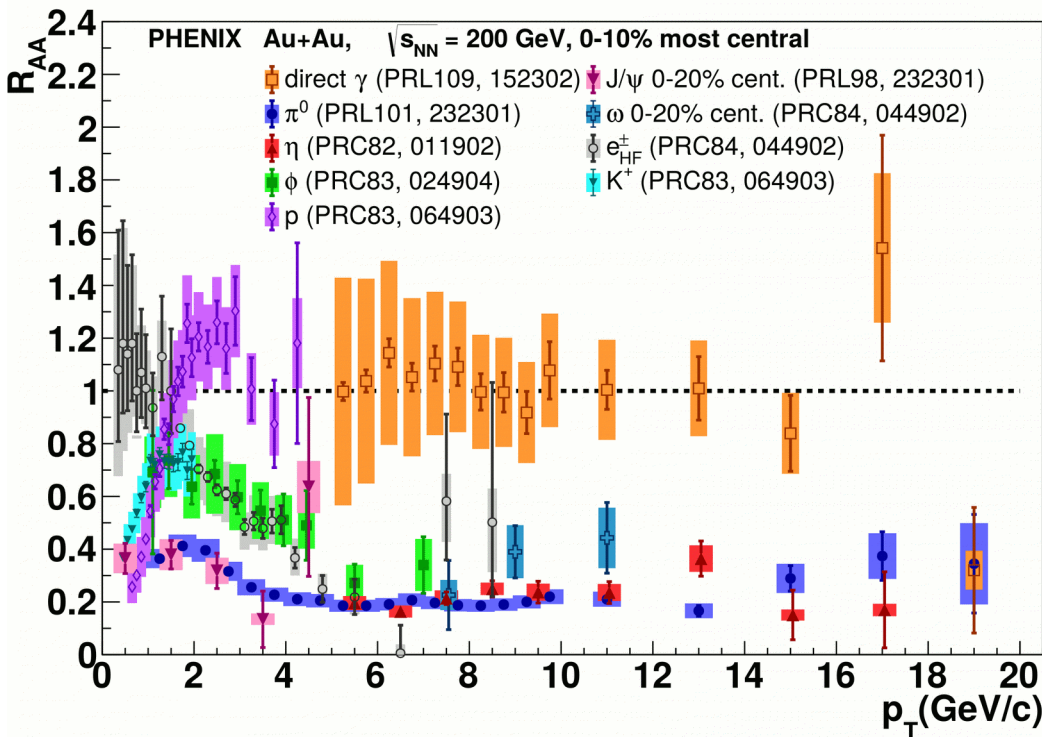
What have we learned?
How do we move forward?

Partonic energy loss



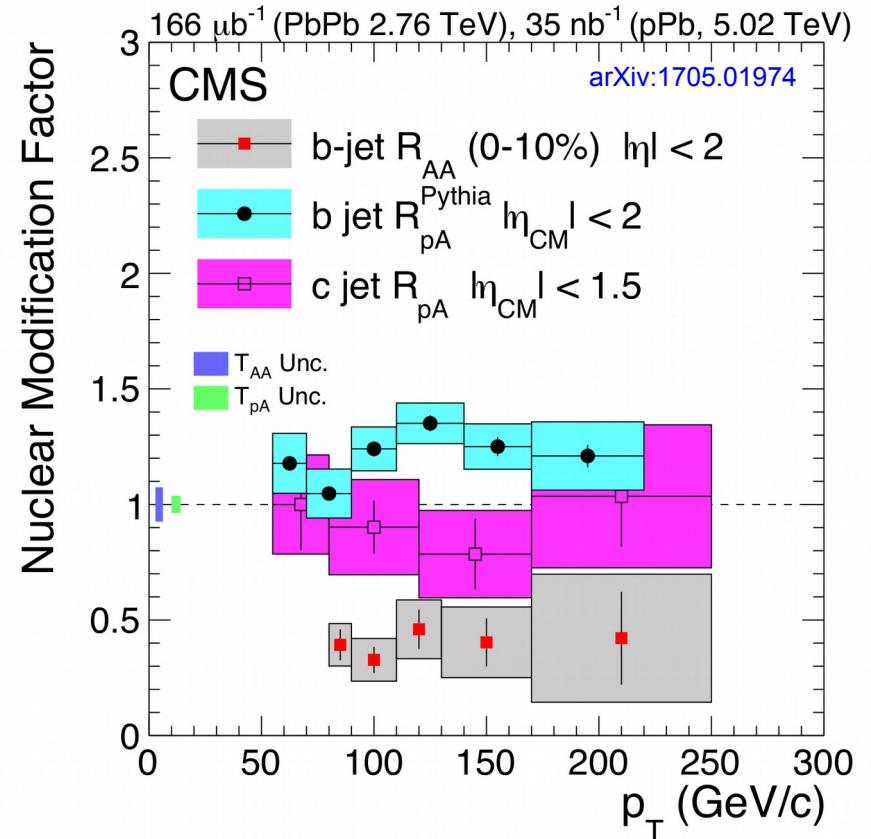
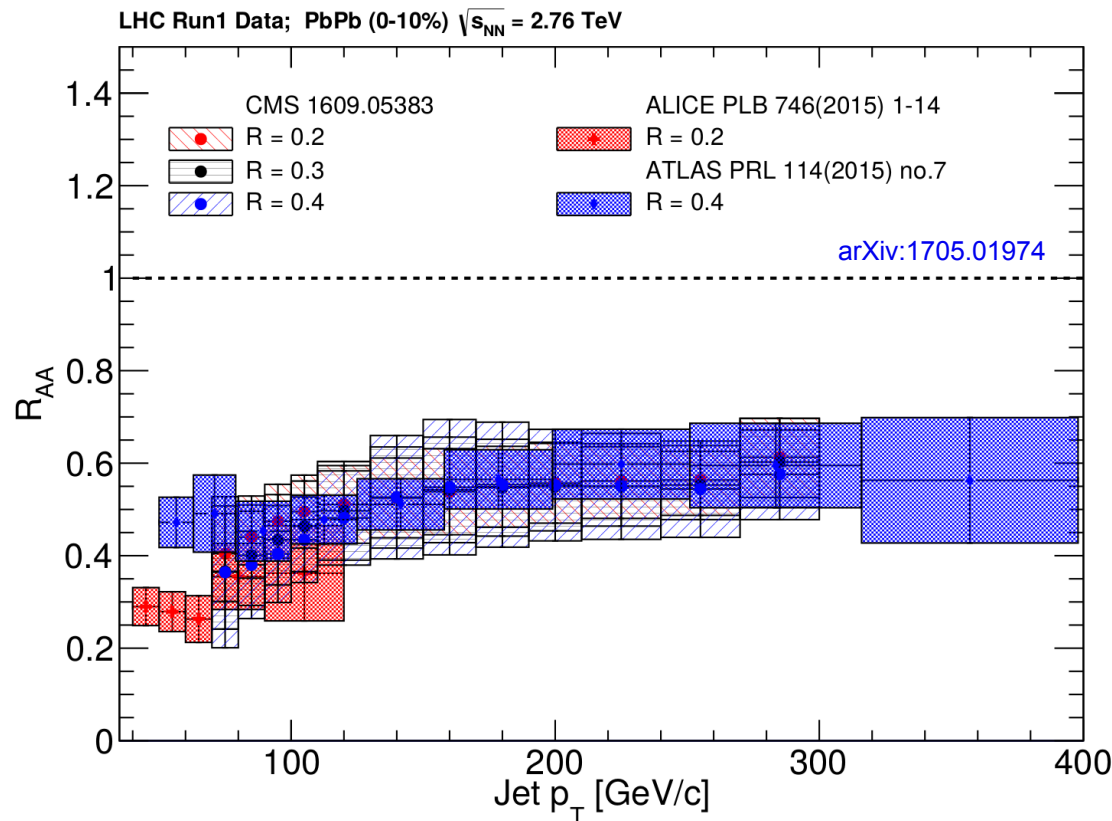
Nuclear modification factor R_{AA}

RHIC **LHC**



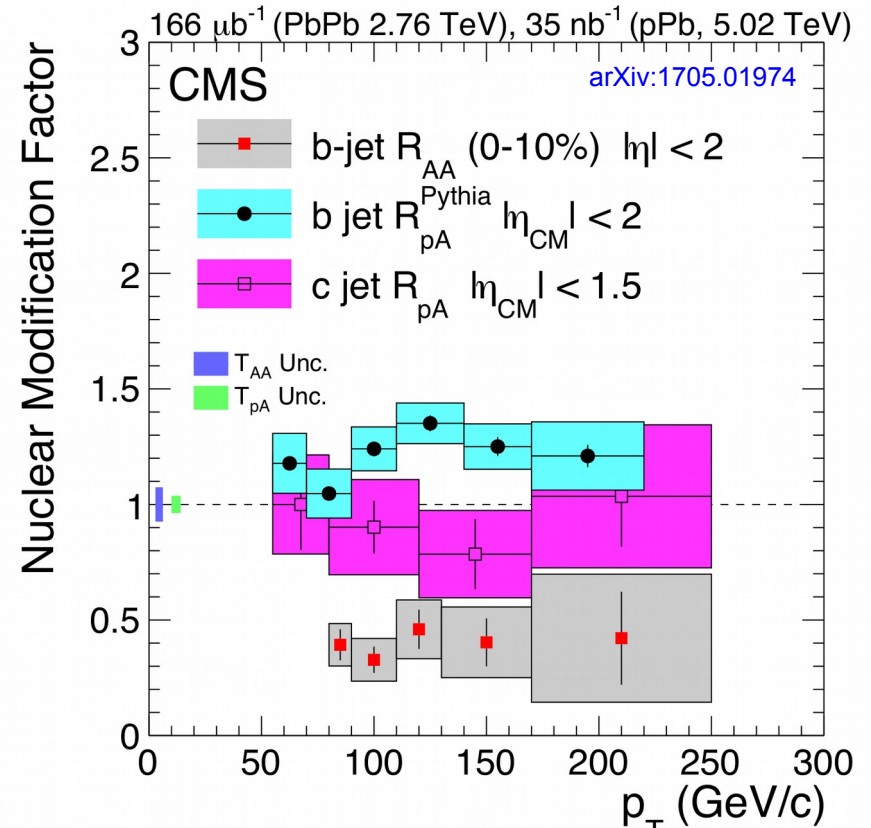
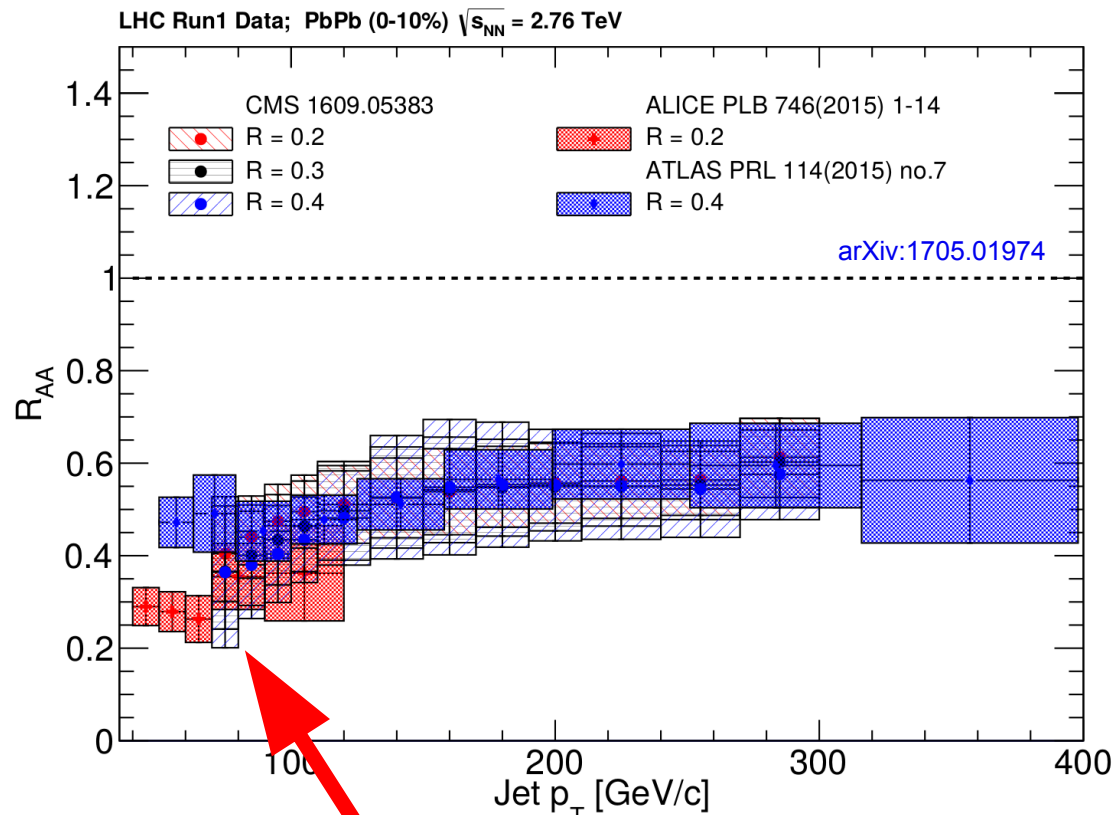
- *Electromagnetic probes* – consistent with no modification – medium is transparent to them
- *Strong probes* – significant suppression – medium is opaque to them - even heavy quarks!

Jet R_{AA}



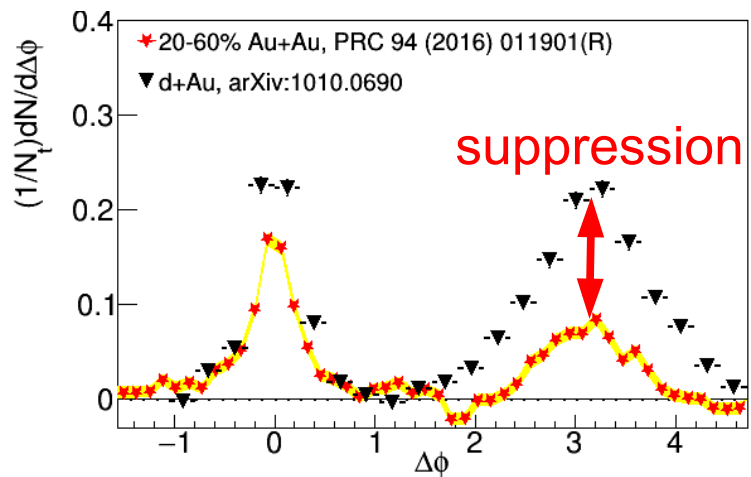
- Jet R_{AA} also demonstrates suppression
- Similar suppression of heavy quark jets?

Jet R_{AA}

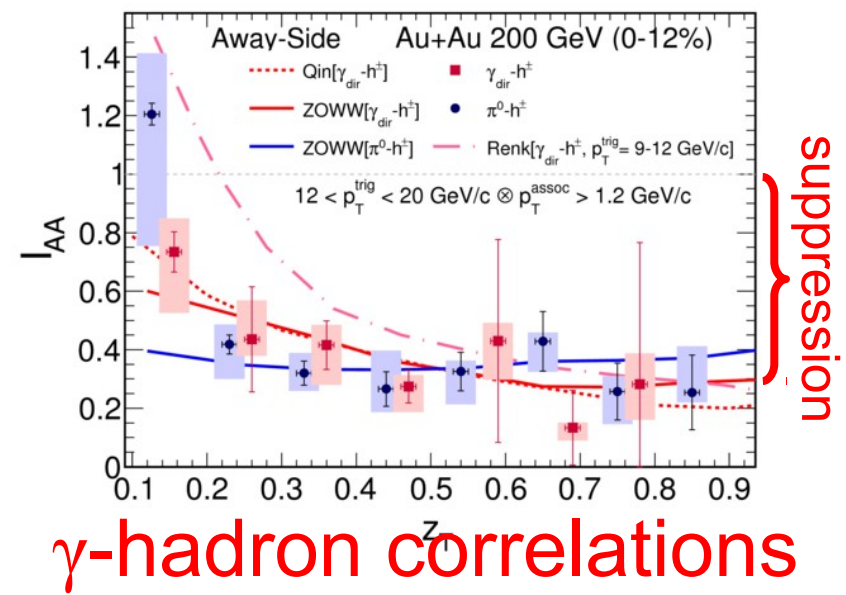
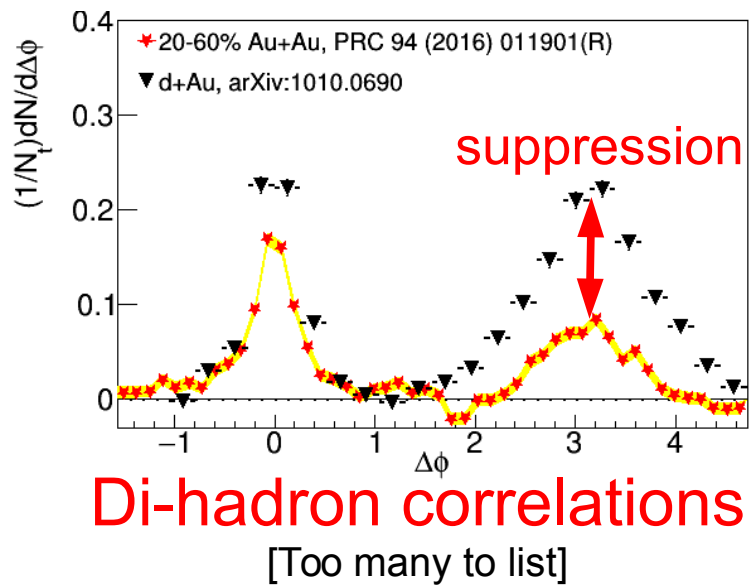


Tension between ATLAS & ALICE/CMS

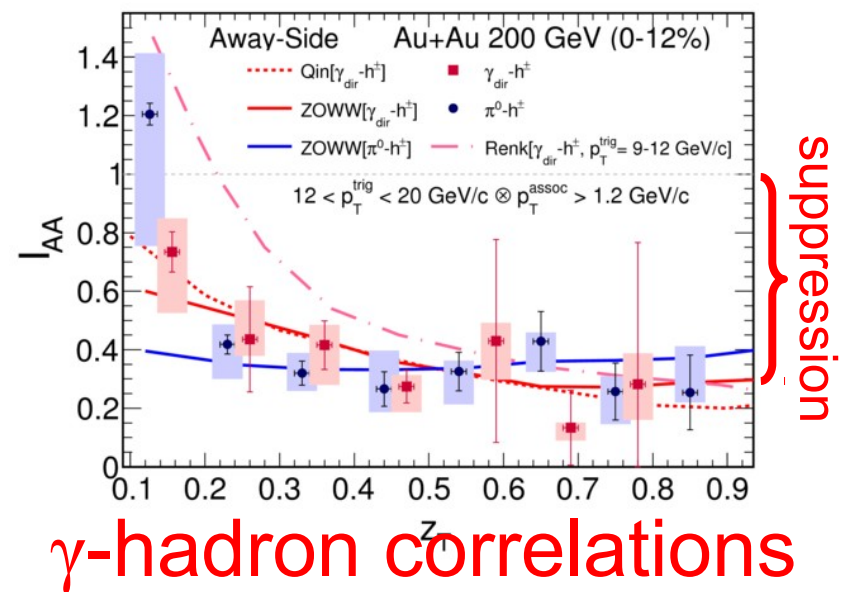
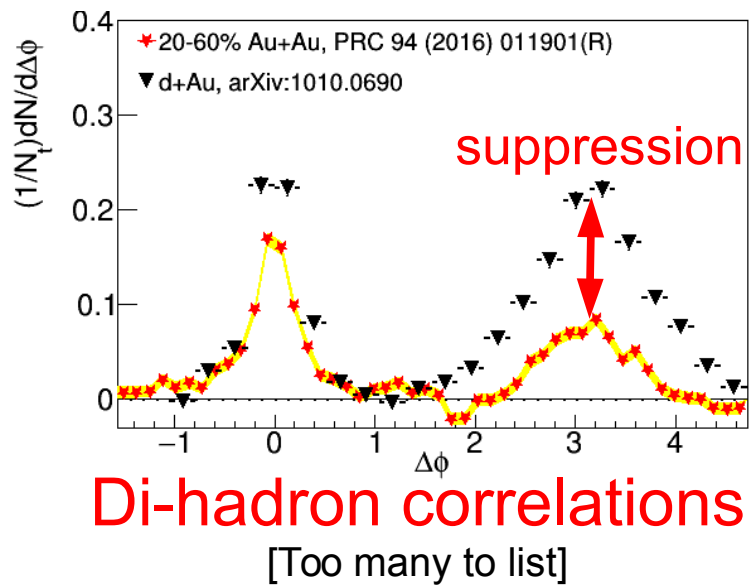
- Jet R_{AA} also demonstrates suppression
- Similar suppression of heavy quark jets?



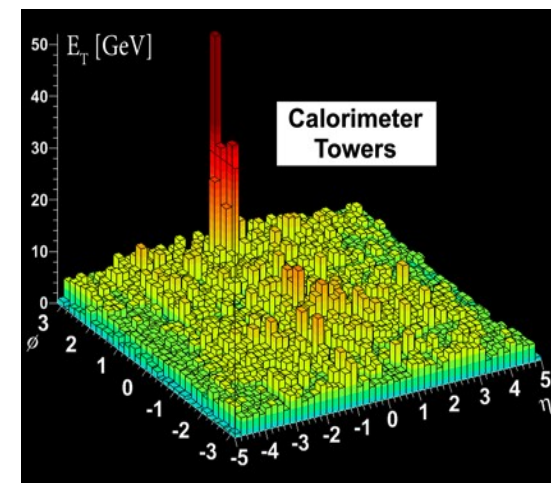
Di-hadron correlations
[Too many to list]



[Phys.Rev.C80:024908,2009,
 Phys.Rev.D82:072001,2010,
 Phys.Rev.C82:034909,2010
 Physics Letters B 760 (2016)]

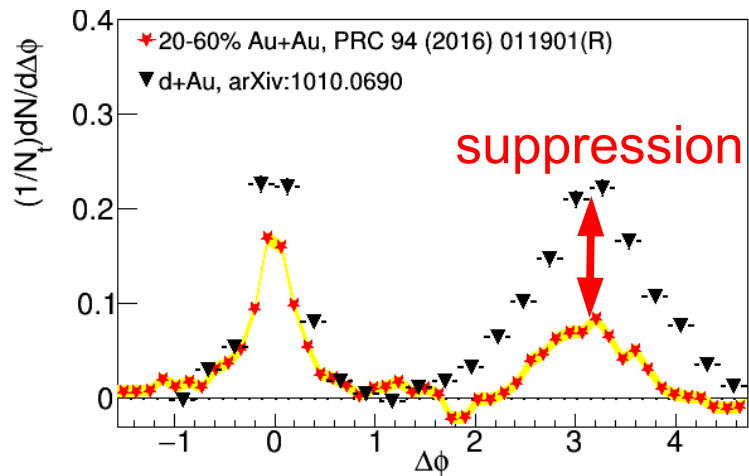


[Phys.Rev.C80:024908,2009,
 Phys.Rev.D82:072001,2010,
 Phys.Rev.C82:034909,2010
 Physics Letters B 760 (2016)]



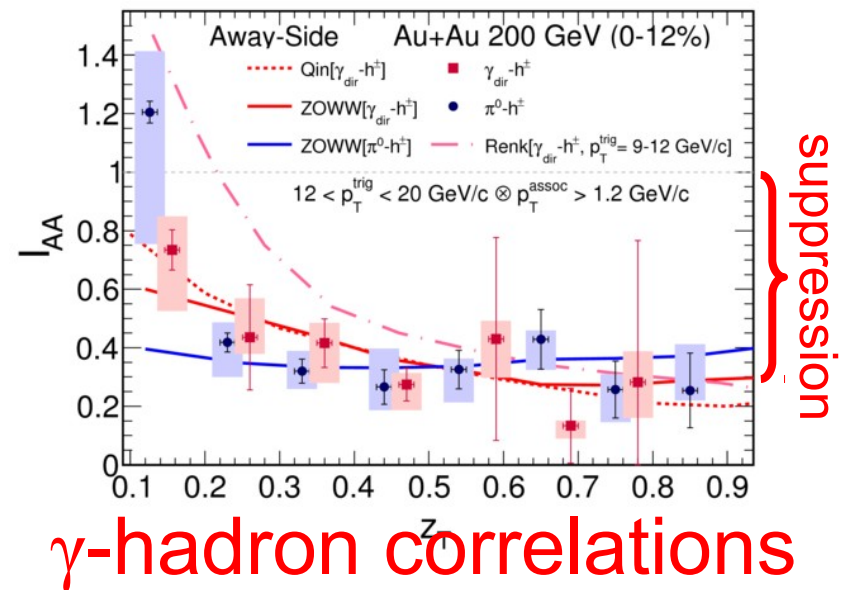
Dijet asymmetry

[Phys.Rev.C84:024906,2011,
 Phys. Lett. B 712 (2012) 176,
 Phys.Rev.Lett.105:252303,2010,
 Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 062301 (2017)]

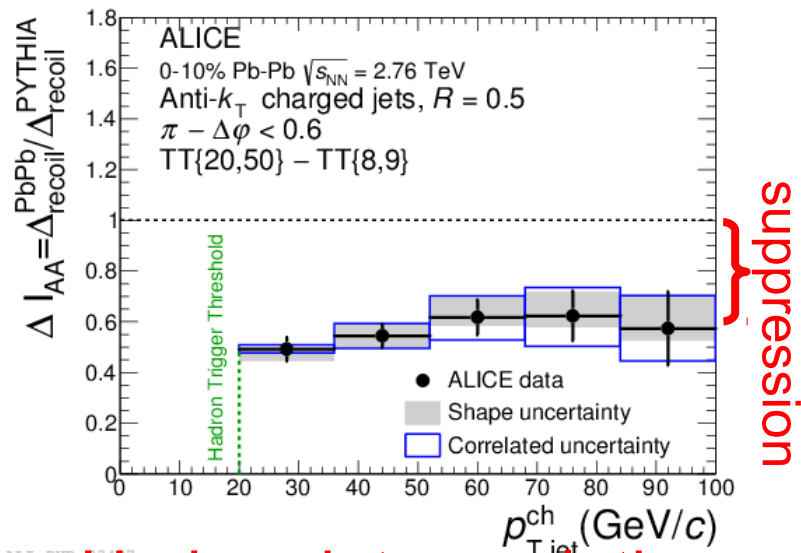


Di-hadron correlations

[Too many to list]

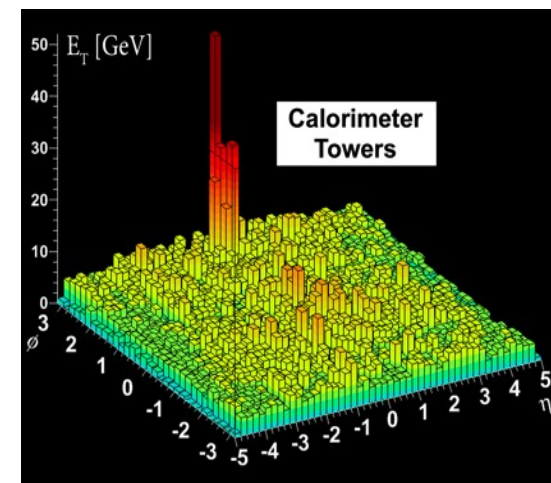


[Phys.Rev.C80:024908,2009,
 Phys.Rev.D82:072001,2010,
 Phys.Rev.C82:034909,2010
 Physics Letters B 760 (2016)]



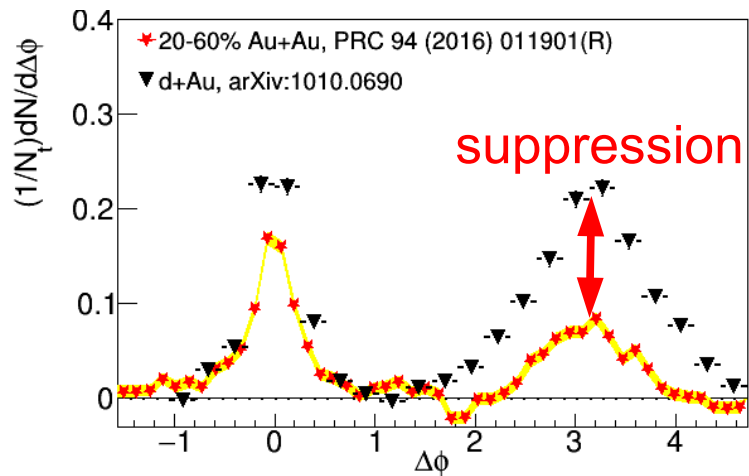
Hadron-jet correlations

[JHEP 09 (2015) 170,
 Phys. Rev. C 96, 024905 (2017)]



Dijet asymmetry

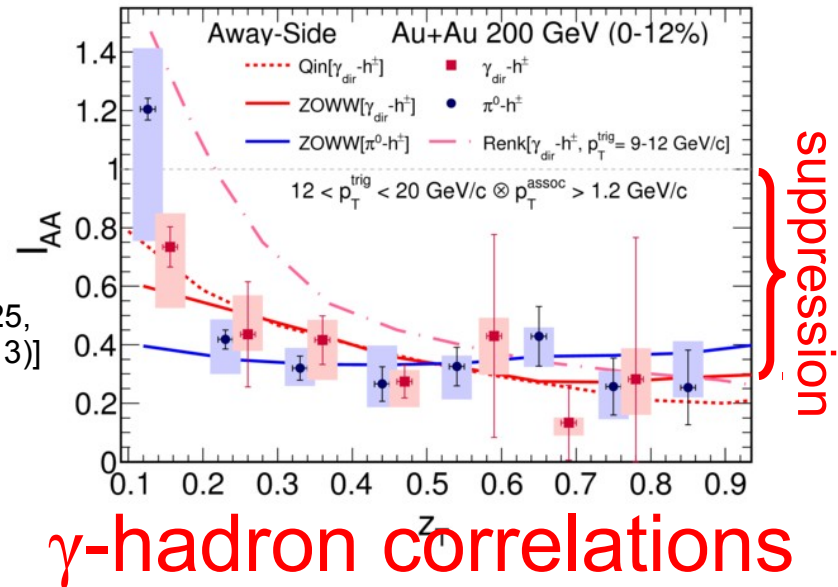
[Phys.Rev.C84:024906,2011,
 Phys. Lett. B 712 (2012) 176,
 Phys.Rev.Lett.105:252303,2010,
 Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 062301 (2017)]



Di-hadron correlations
[Too many to list]

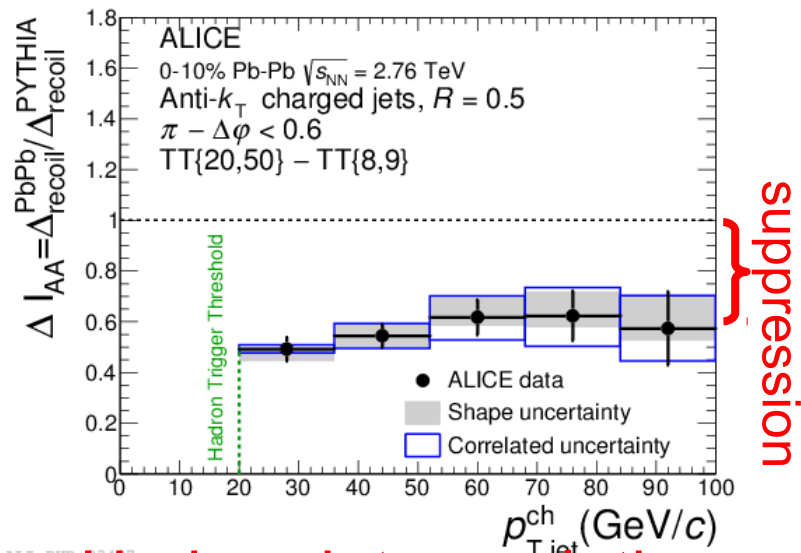
Jet v_2

[Phys.Lett. B 753 (2016) 511-525,
Phys. Rev. Lett.111 152301 (2013)]



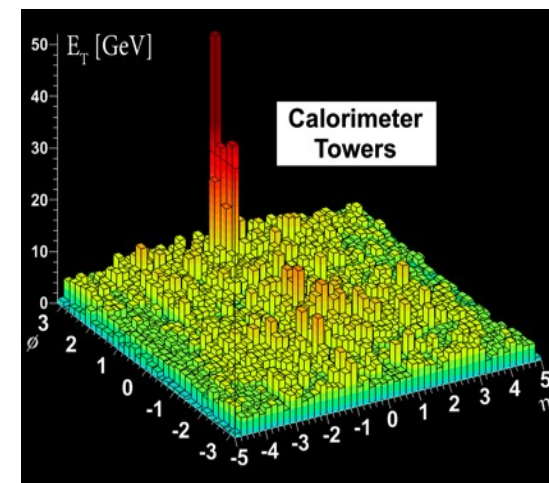
γ -hadron correlations

[Phys.Rev.C80:024908,2009,
Phys.Rev.D82:072001,2010,
Phys.Rev.C82:034909,2010
Physics Letters B 760 (2016)]



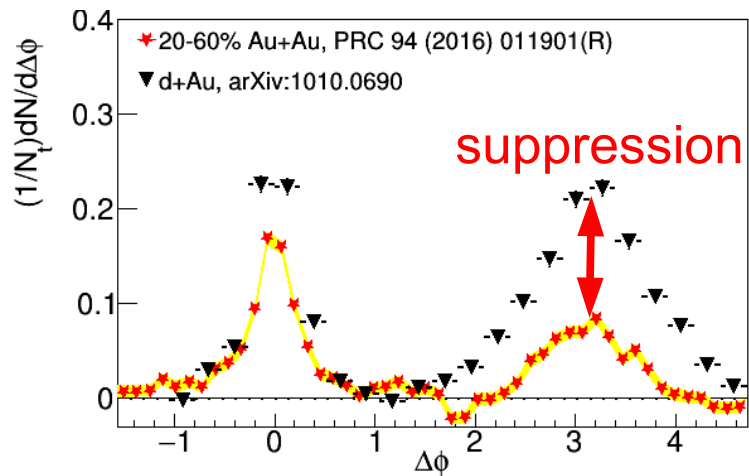
Hadron-jet correlations

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Phys.Rev.Lett.105:252303,2010,
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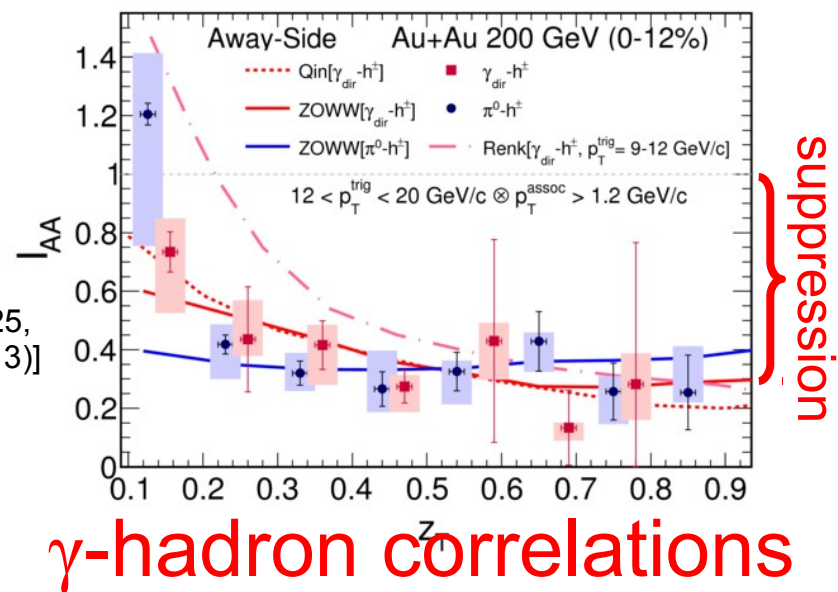


Di-hadron correlations

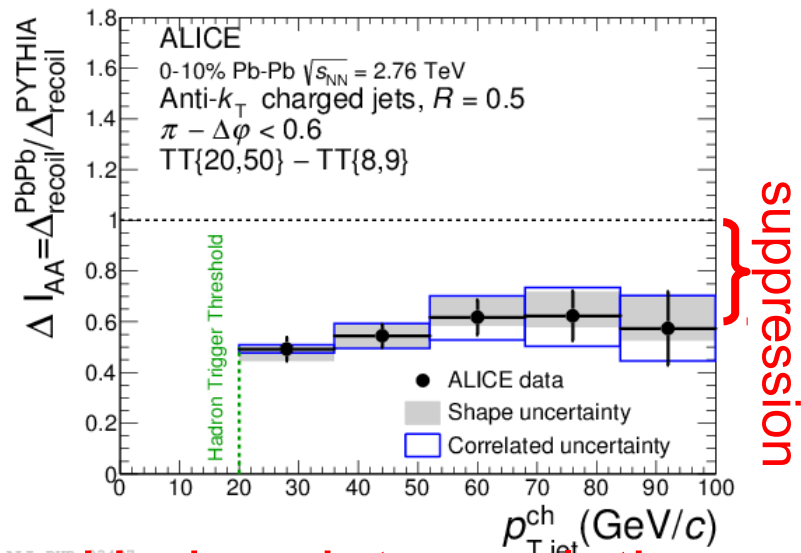
[Too many to list]

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[Phys.Lett. B 753 (2016) 511-525,
Phys. Rev. Lett.111 152301 (2013)]



[Phys.Rev.C80:024908,2009,
Phys.Rev.D82:072001,2010,
Phys.Rev.C82:034909,2010
Physics Letters B 760 (2016)]

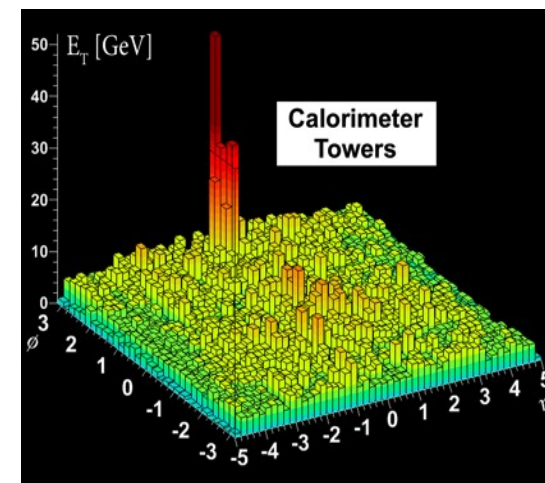


Hadron-jet correlations

[JHEP 09 (2015) 170,
Phys. Rev. C 96, 024905 (2017)]

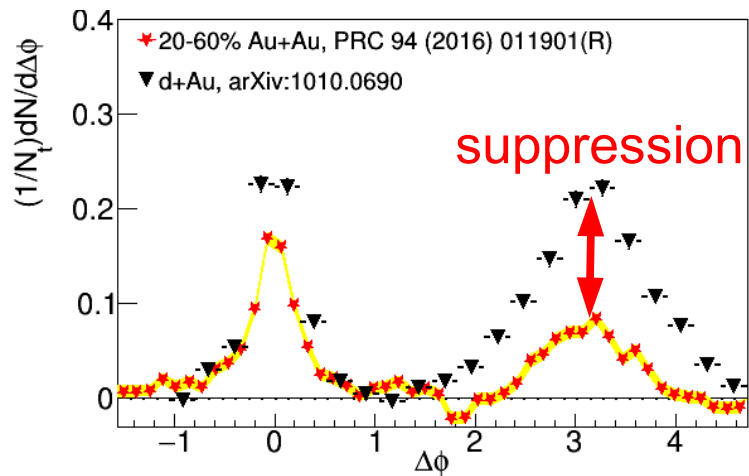
γ-jet correlations

[Phys. Lett. B 718 (2013) 773]



Dijet asymmetry

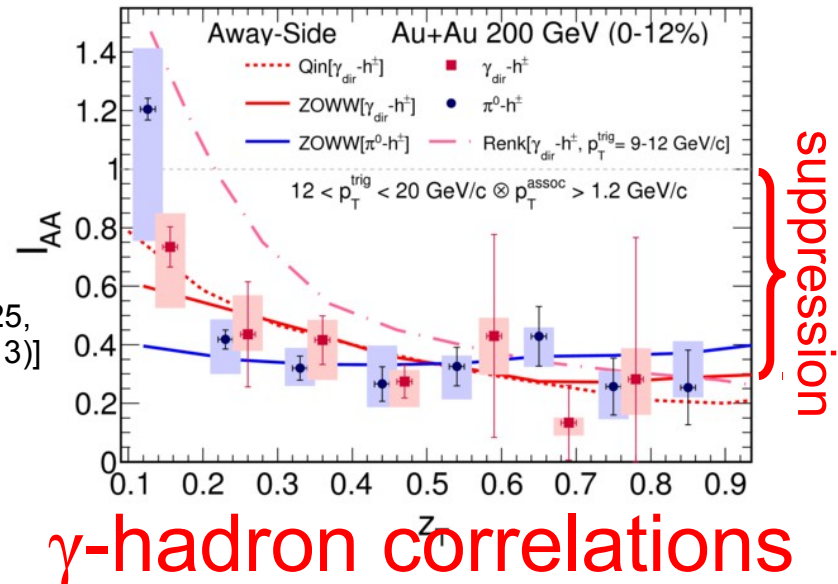
[Phys.Rev.C84:024906,2011,
Phys. Lett. B 712 (2012) 176,
Phys.Rev.Lett.105:252303,2010,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 062301 (2017)]



Di-hadron correlations
[Too many to list]

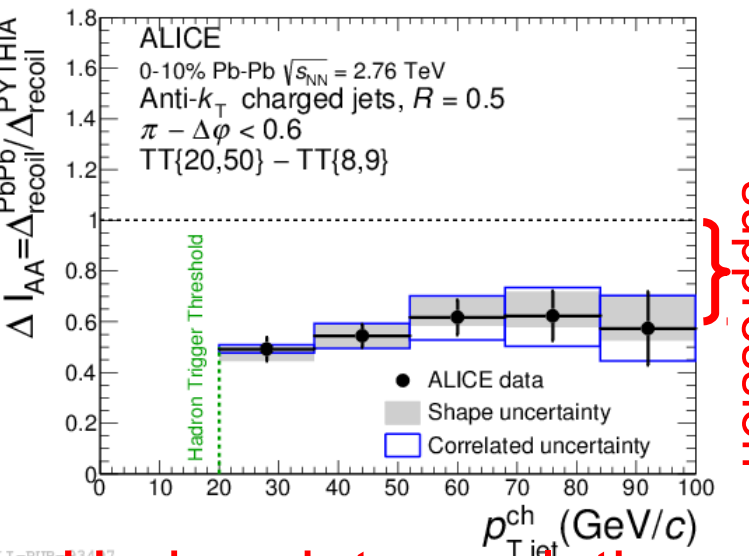
Jet v_2

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Phys.Rev.C82:034909,2010
Physics Letters B 760 (2016)]



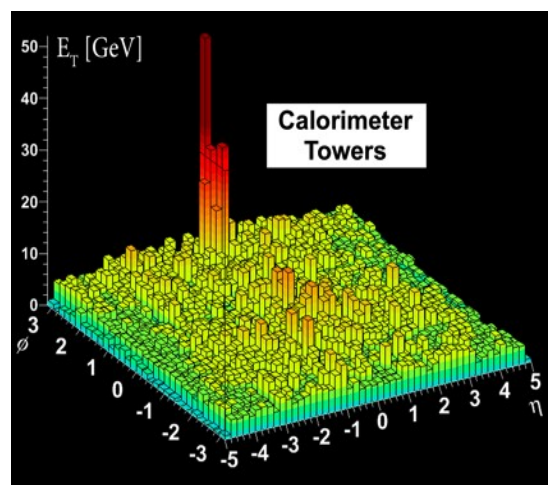
Hadron-jet correlations
[JHEP 09 (2015) 170,
Phys. Rev. C 96, 024905 (2017)]

γ-jet correlations

[Phys. Lett. B 718 (2013) 773]

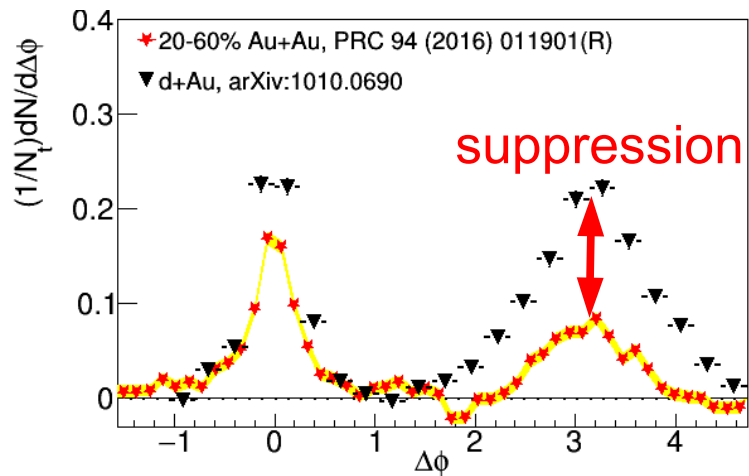
High- p_T hadron v_2

[too many to list]



Dijet asymmetry

[Phys.Rev.C84:024906,2011,
Phys. Lett. B 712 (2012) 176,
Phys.Rev.Lett.105:252303,2010,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 062301 (2017)]



Di-hadron correlations

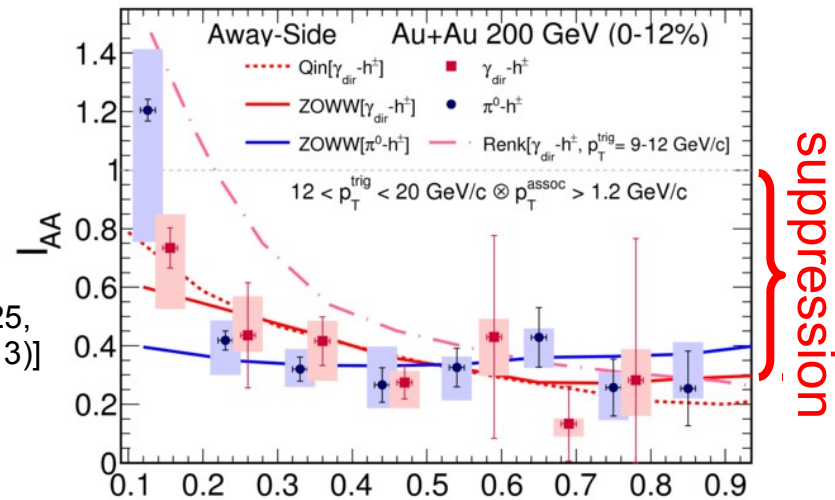
[Too many to list]

$$\hat{q} = 1.2 \pm 0.3 \text{ GeV}^2 \text{ Au+Au } \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\hat{q} = 1.9 \pm 0.7 \text{ GeV}^2 \text{ Pb+Pb } \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$$

[Phys.Lett. B 753 (2016) 511-525,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 111 152301 (2013)]

Jet v_2



γ -hadron correlations

[Phys.Rev.C80:024908,2009,
Phys.Rev.D82:072001,2010,
Phys.Rev.C82:034909,2010
Physics Letters B 760 (2016)]

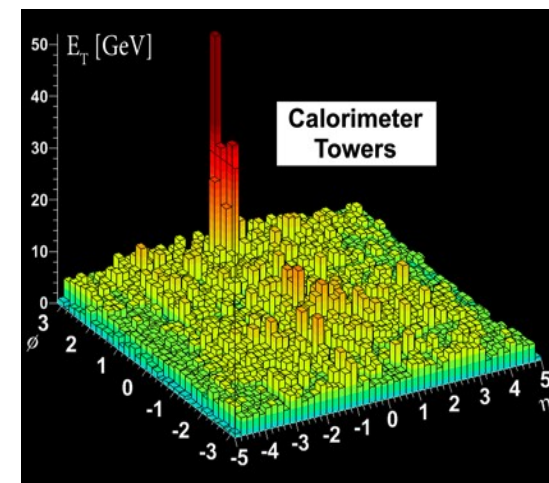
[Phys. Rev. C 90, 014909 (2014)]

γ -jet correlations

[Phys. Lett. B 718 (2013) 773]

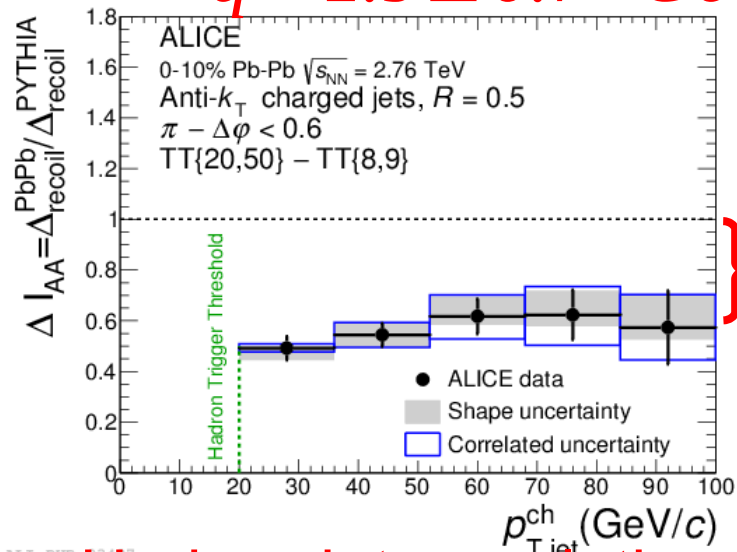
High- p_T hadron v_2

[too many to list]



Dijet asymmetry

[Phys.Rev.C84:024906,2011,
Phys. Lett. B 712 (2012) 176,
Phys.Rev.Lett.105:252303,2010,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 062301 (2017)]



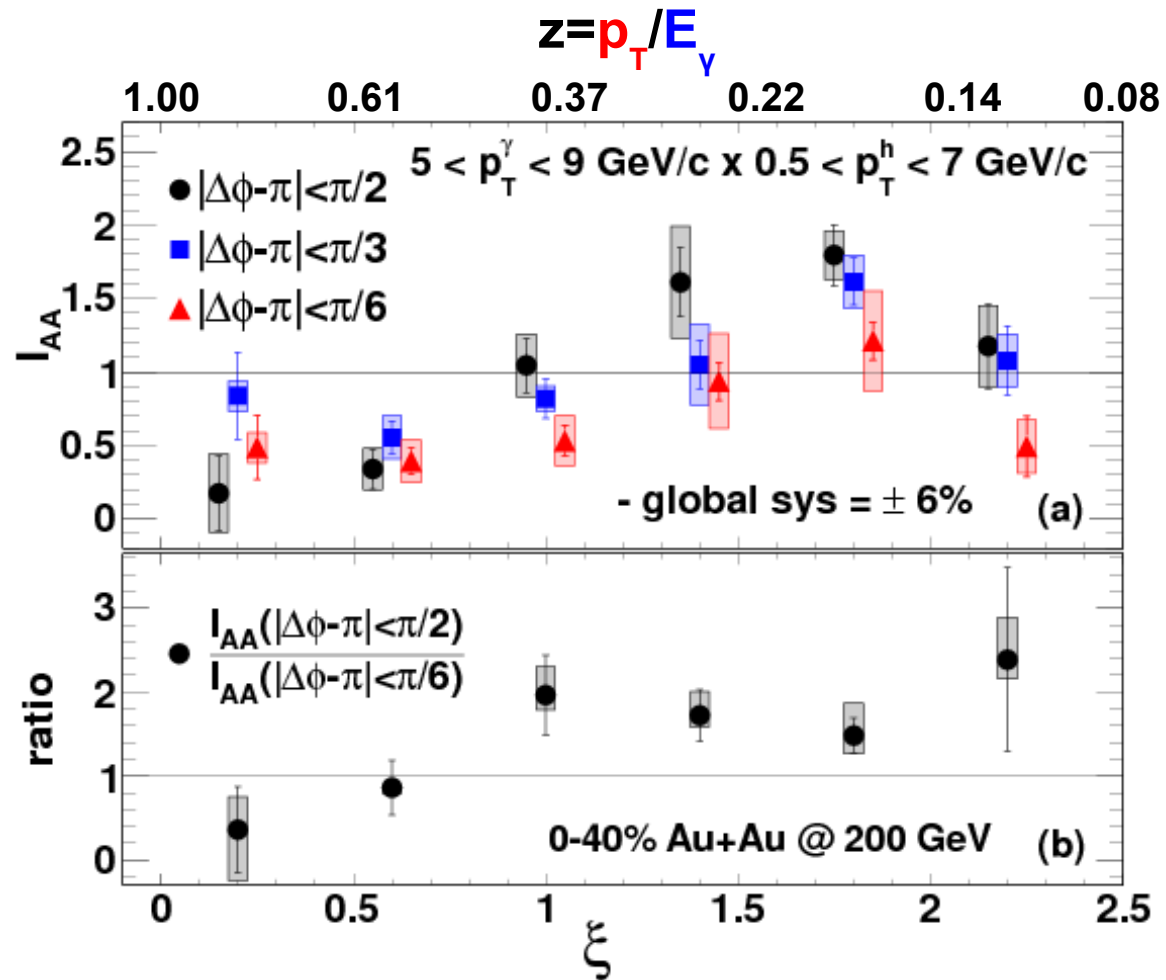
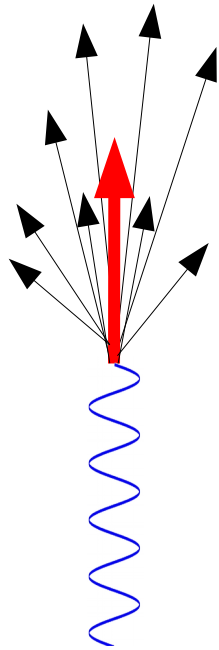
Hadron-jet correlations

[JHEP 09 (2015) 170,
Phys. Rev. C 96, 024905 (2017)]



Broadening and Softening

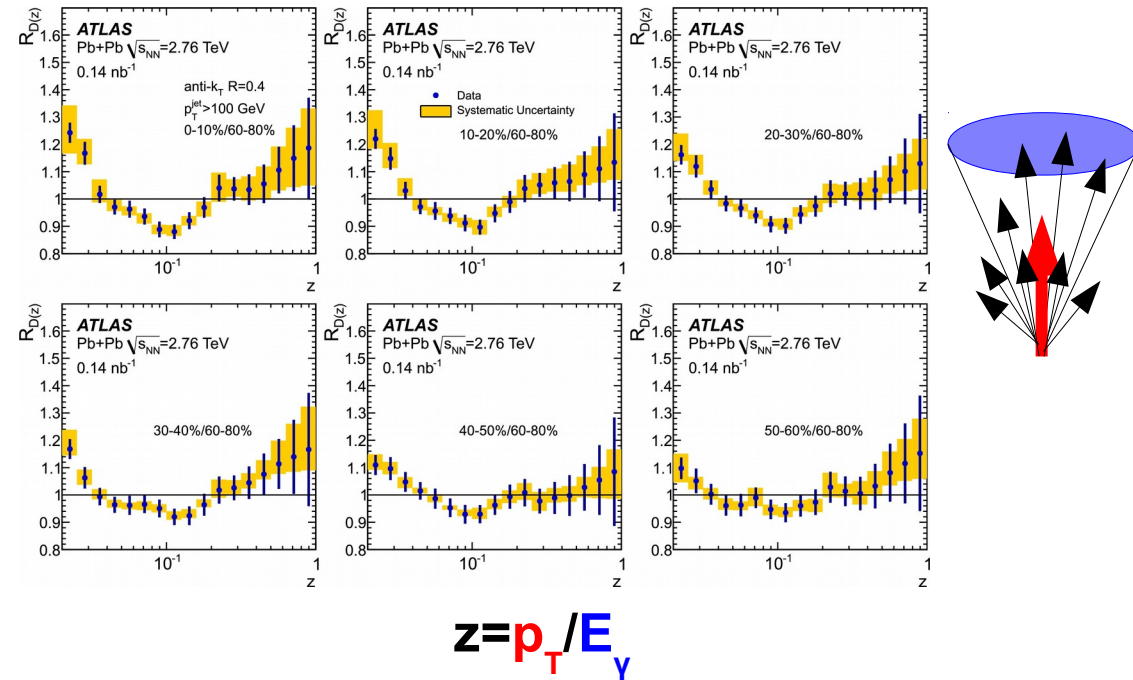
Fragmentations from γ -hadron correlations



- Enhancement at low z
- Slight suppression at high z

Modified fragmentation

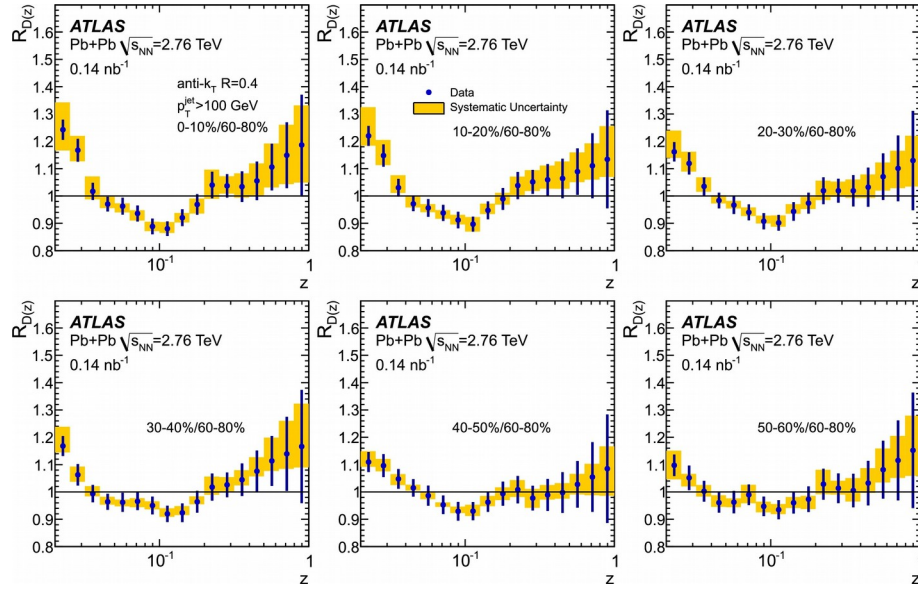
Fragmentation functions with jets



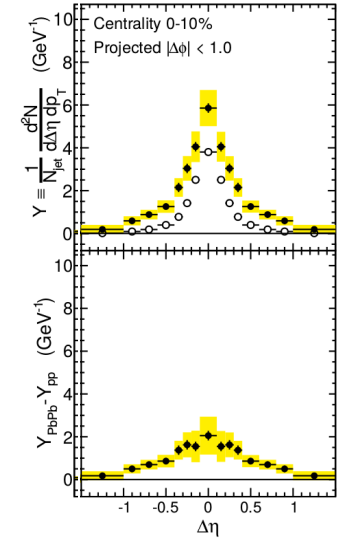
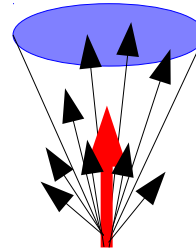
Modified fragmentation

Jet-hadron correlations

Fragmentation functions with jets



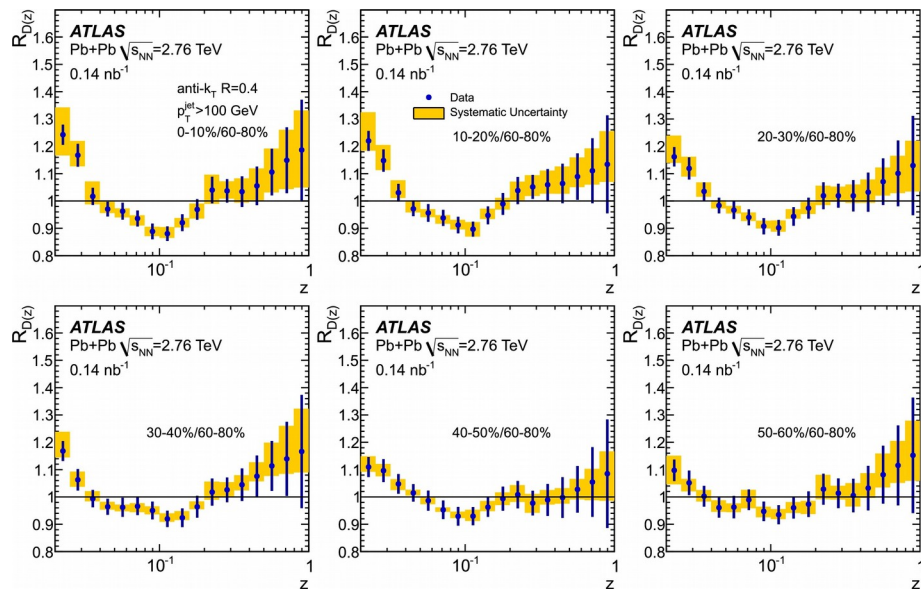
$$z = \frac{p_T}{E_Y}$$



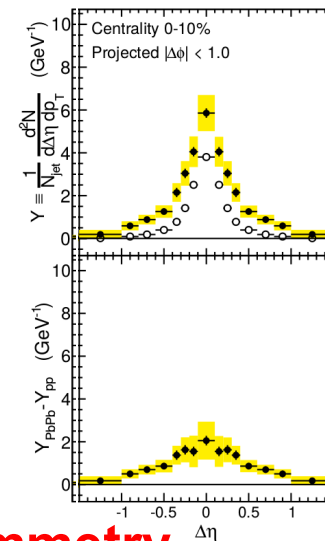
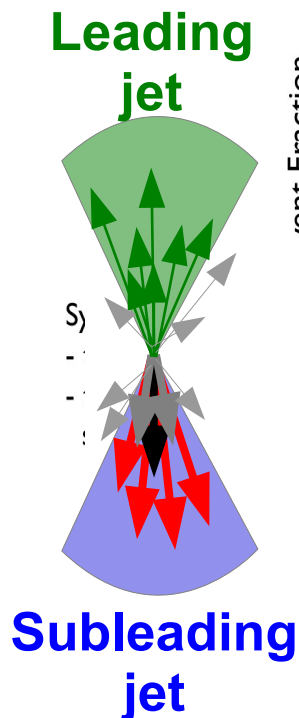
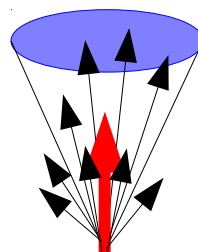
Modified fragmentation

Jet-hadron correlations

Fragmentation functions with jets



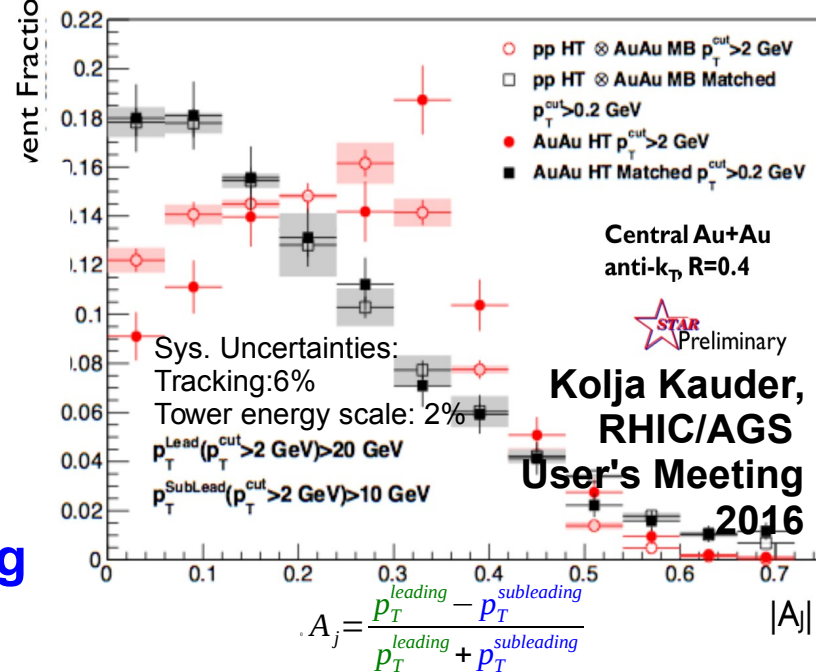
$$z = \frac{p_T}{E_V}$$



Di-jet asymmetry

arXiv:1609.03878

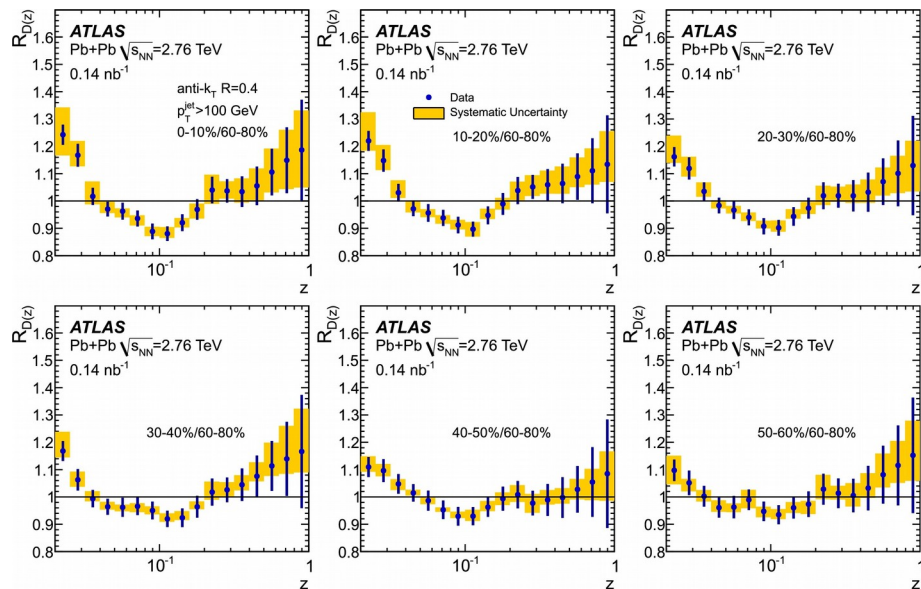
Anti- k_T $R=0.4$, $p_{T,Lead} > 20$ GeV & $p_{T,SubLead} > 10$ GeV with $p_{T,cut} > 2$ GeV/c



Modified fragmentation

Jet-hadron correlations

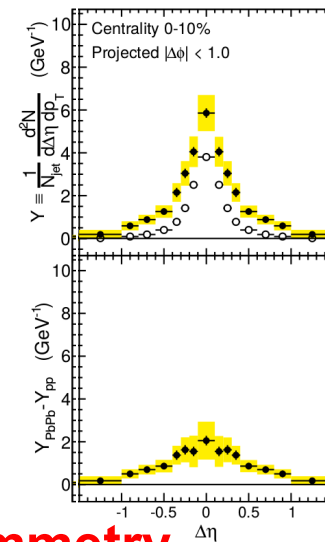
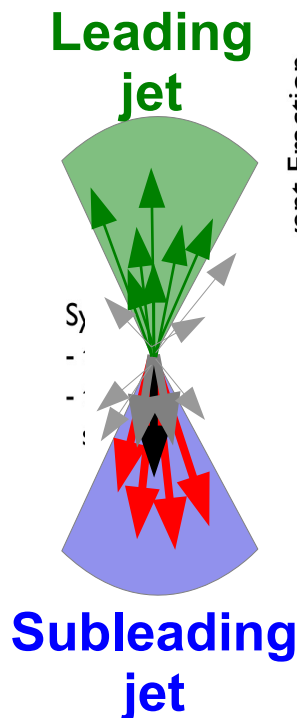
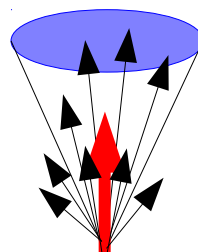
Fragmentation functions with jets



$$z = p_T / E_V$$

Di-hadron correlations

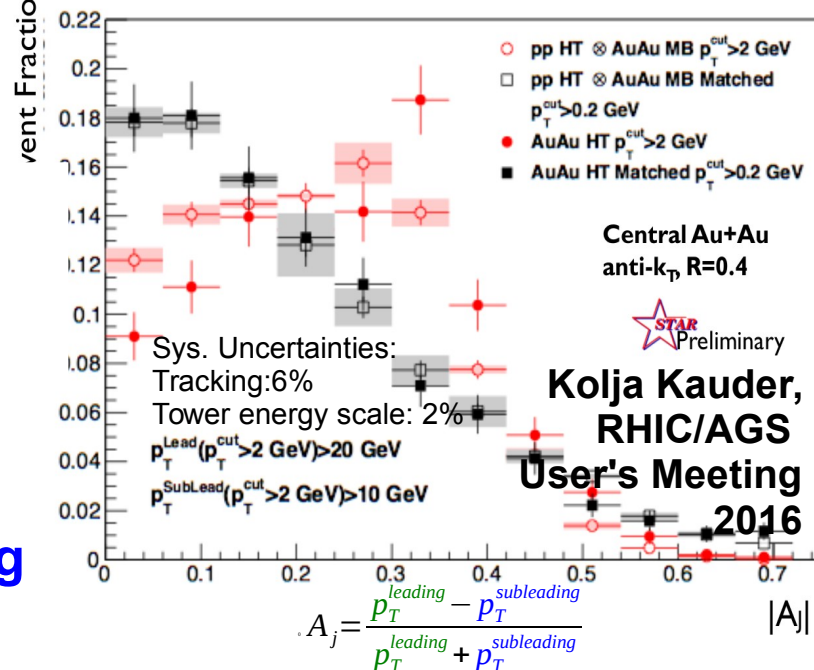
[Lots of papers]



Di-jet asymmetry

arXiv:1609.03878

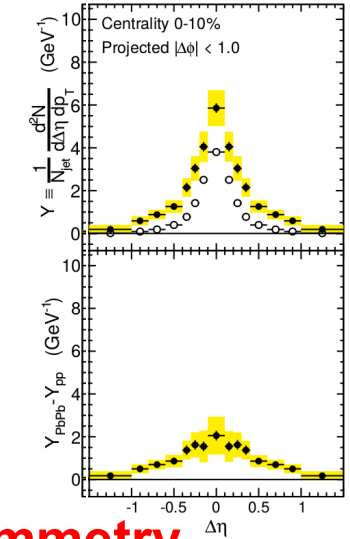
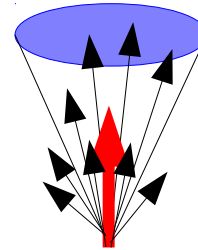
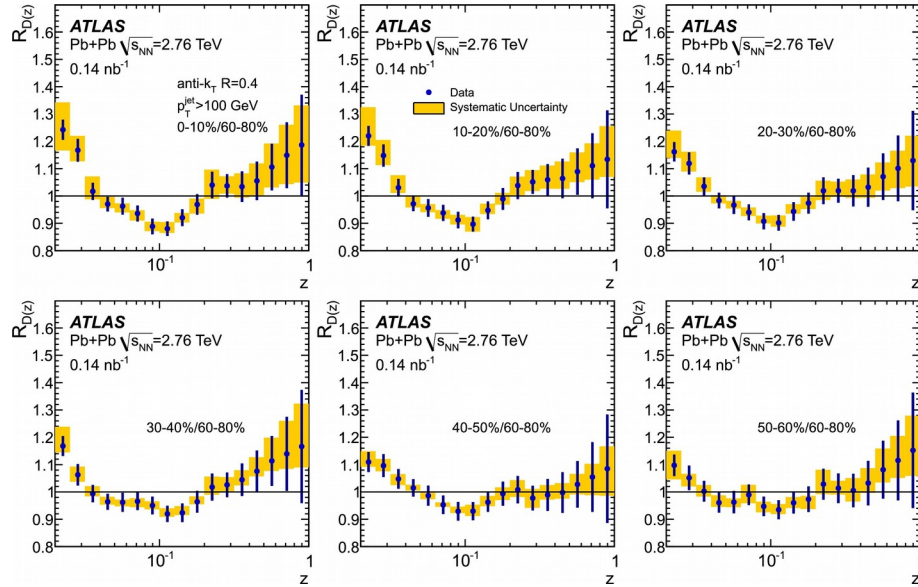
Anti-k_T R=0.4, p_T^{Lead}>20 GeV & p_T^{SubLead}>10 GeV with p_T^{cut}>2 GeV/c



Modified fragmentation

Jet-hadron correlations

Fragmentation functions with jets



$$z = p_T / E_V$$

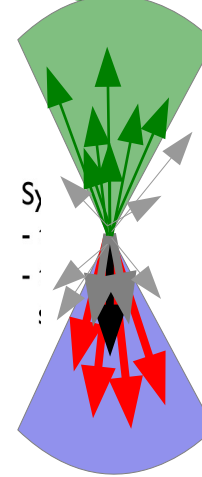
Di-hadron correlations

[Lots of papers]

Jet shapes

[arXiv:1708.09429,
arXiv:1512.07882,
arXiv:1704.03046]

Leading jet

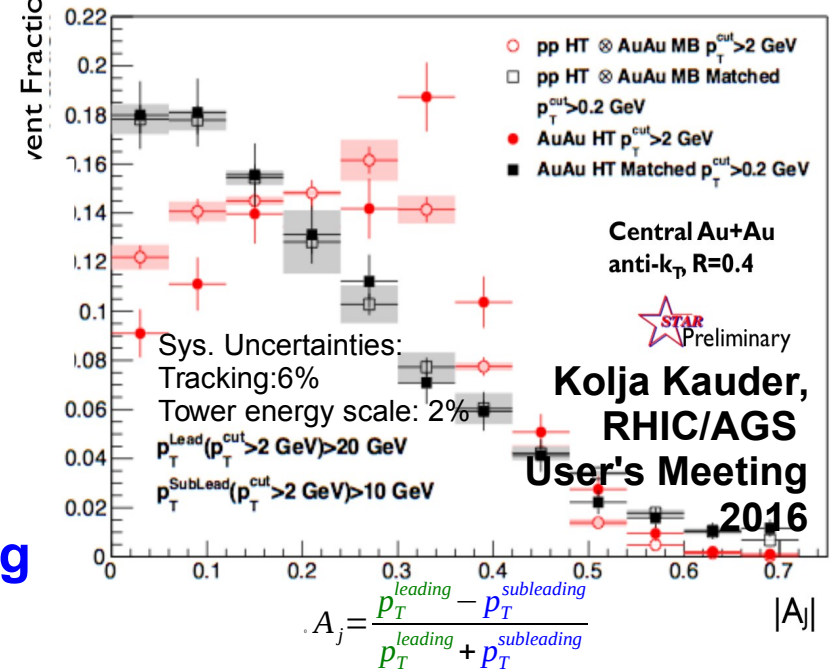


Subleading jet

Di-jet asymmetry

arXiv:1609.03878

Anti-k_T R=0.4, p_T^{Lead}>20 GeV & p_T^{SubLead}>10 GeV with p_T^{cut}>2 GeV/c

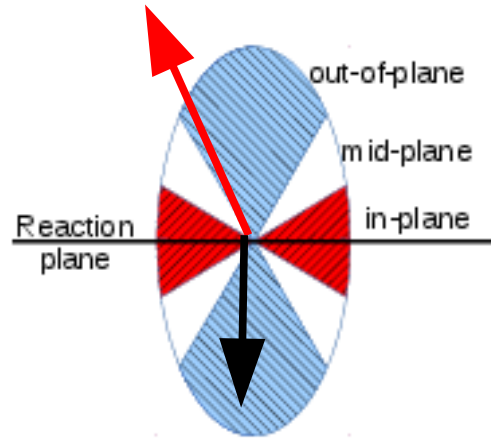


Jet-hadron correlations vs reaction plane

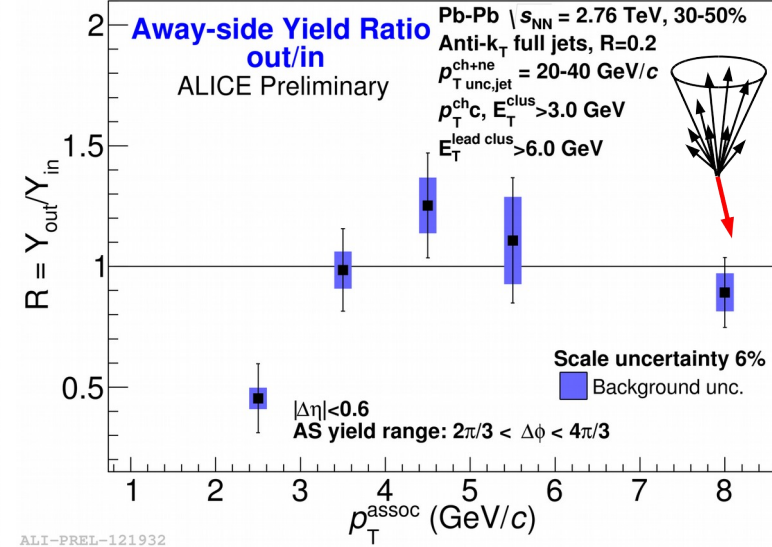
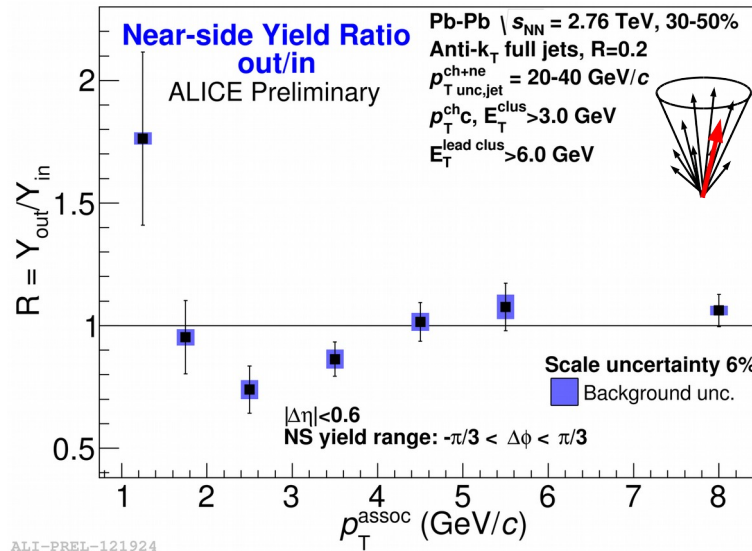
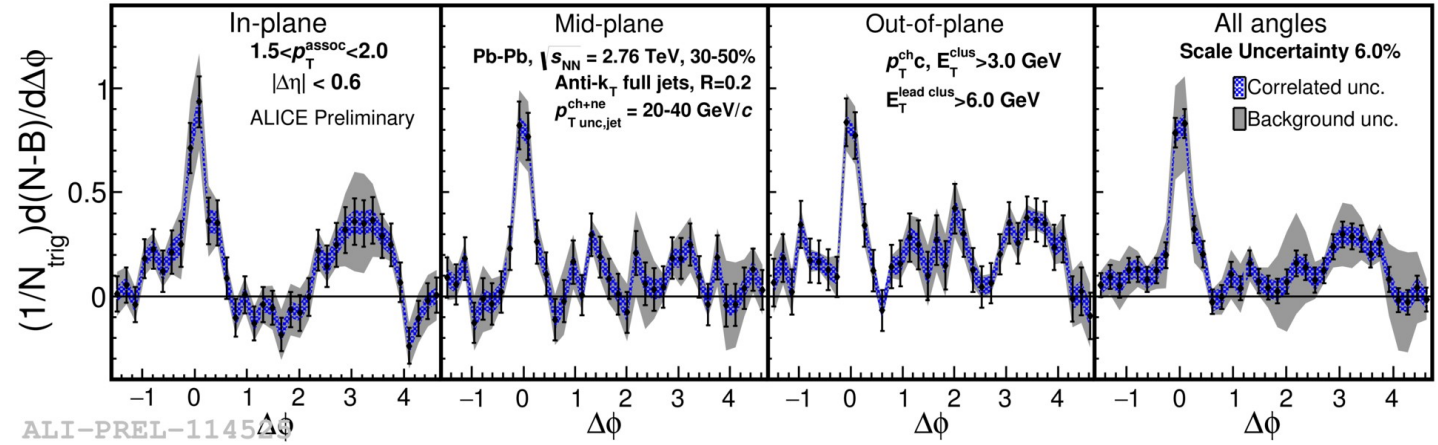
Full jets

- 1) signal+bkgd
- 2) bkgd dominated
- 3) bkgd RPF fit

Trigger



Associated

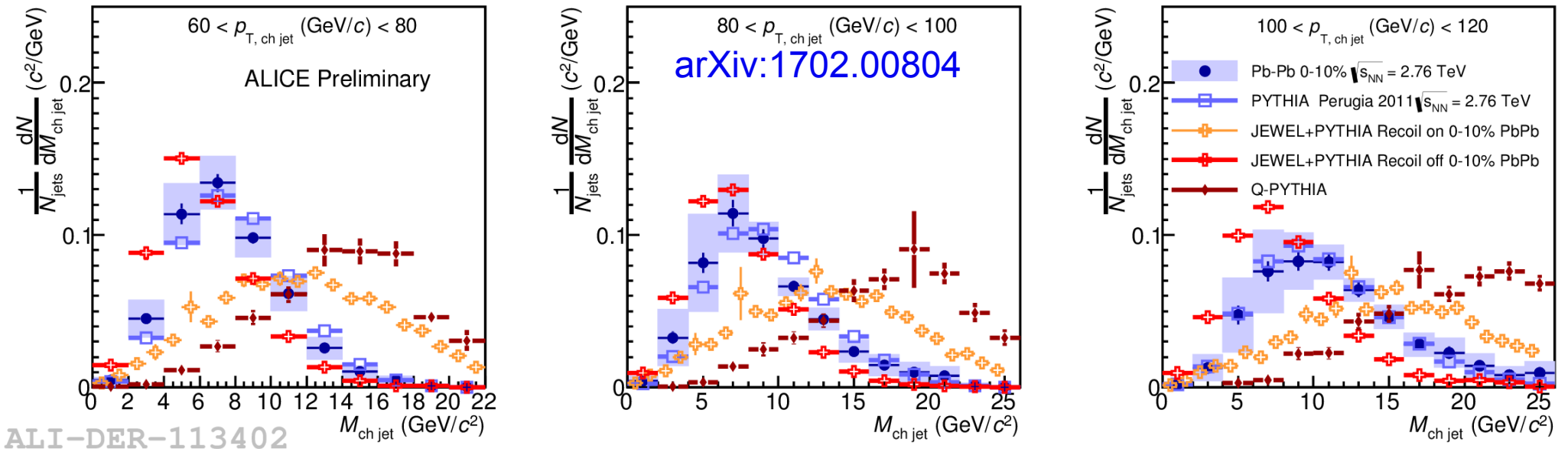


- No modification of constituents relative to reaction plane
 - Jet-by-jet fluctuations more important than path length [PLB 735 157(2014)]
 - Also needed to explain high $p_T v_2$ [PRL 116 252301 (2016)]



Jet structure

Jet mass

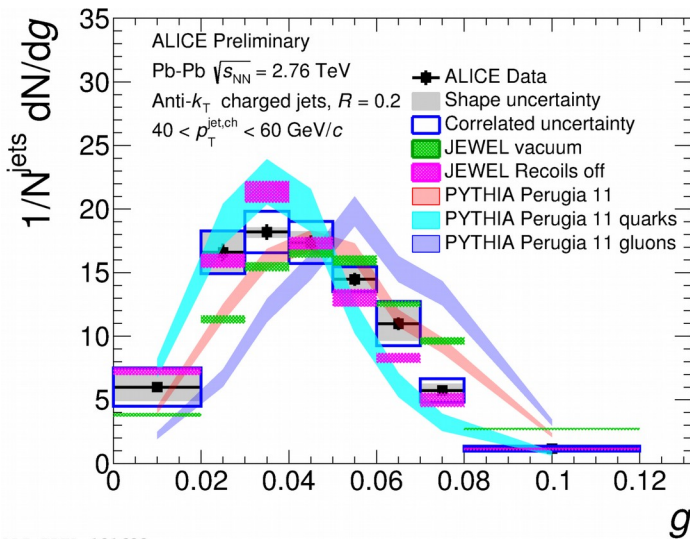


$$M = \sqrt{p^2 - p_T^2 - p_z^2}$$

$$p = \sum_{i=1}^n p_{T_i} \cosh \eta_i \quad p_z = \sum_{i=1}^n p_{T_i} \sinh \eta_i$$

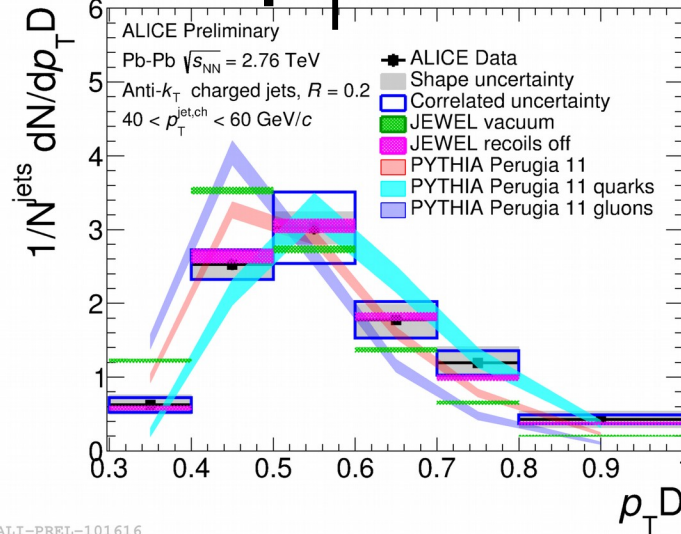
- Quenching models (**JEWEL**, **Q-PYTHIA**) show a larger mass than pp-like **PYTHIA** jets
- Pb-Pb measurement can discriminate among these predictions

Girth g

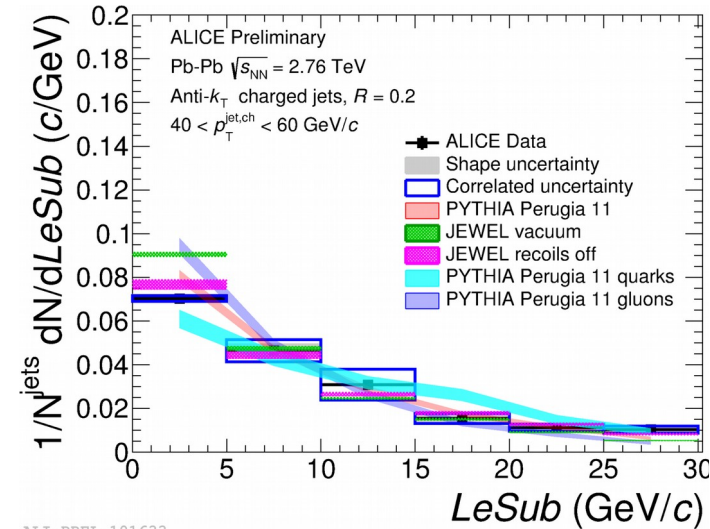


Dispersion

$p_T D$



LeSub



$$g = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \frac{p_T^i}{p_T^{\text{jet}}} r_i$$

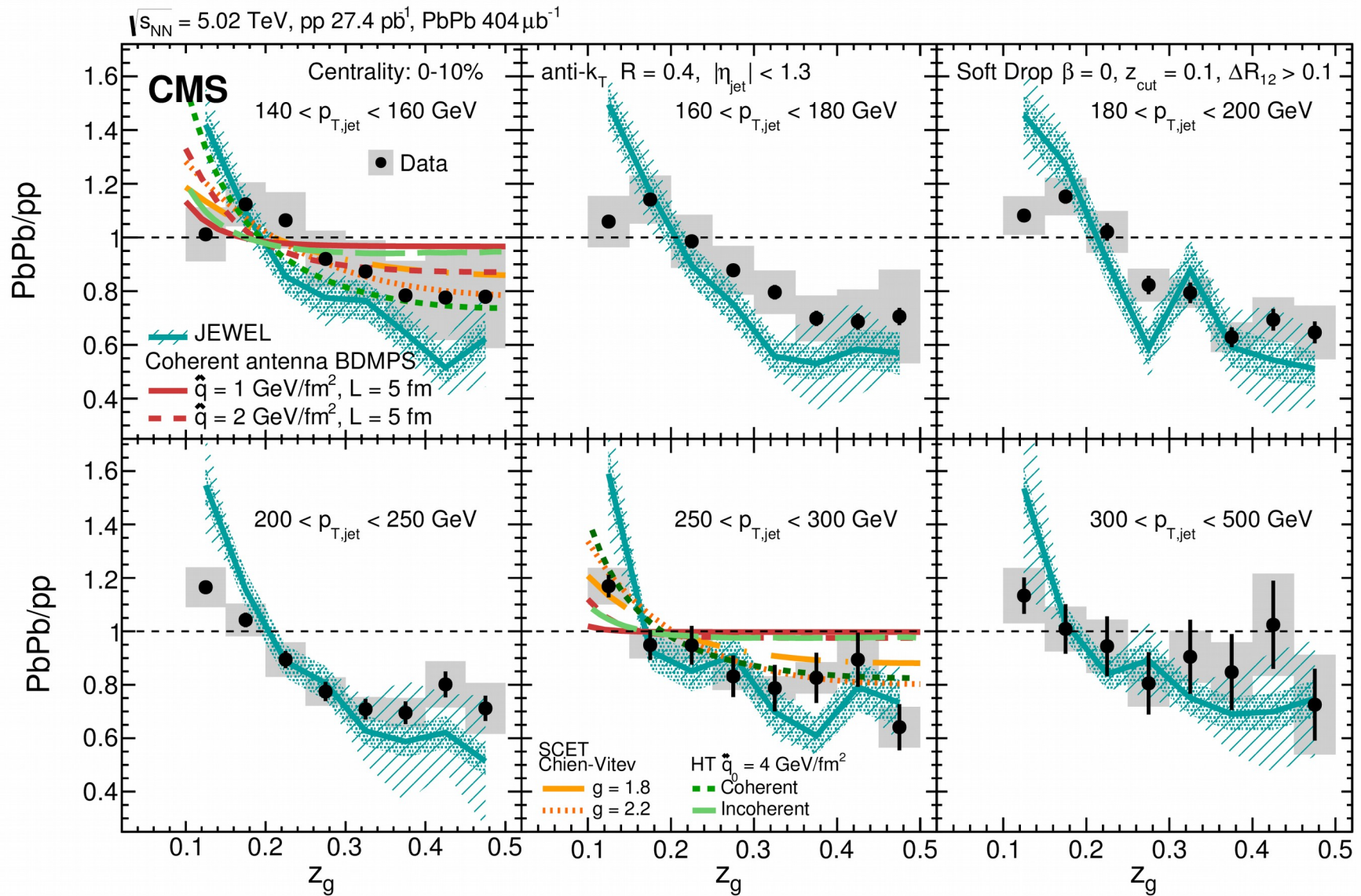
$$p_T D = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i \in \text{jet}} (p_T^i)^2}}{\sum_{i \in \text{jet}} p_T^i}$$

$$\text{LeSub} = p_T^{\text{leading}} - p_T^{\text{subleading}}$$

Jets are slightly more collimated than in pp

Agrees with PYTHIA

Splitting function



It is 2017. What have we learned?

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- Qualitative confirmation of our model for partonic energy loss

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- Reasonable constraints on \hat{q}

It is 2017. What have we learned?

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 - Using mostly hadron spectra

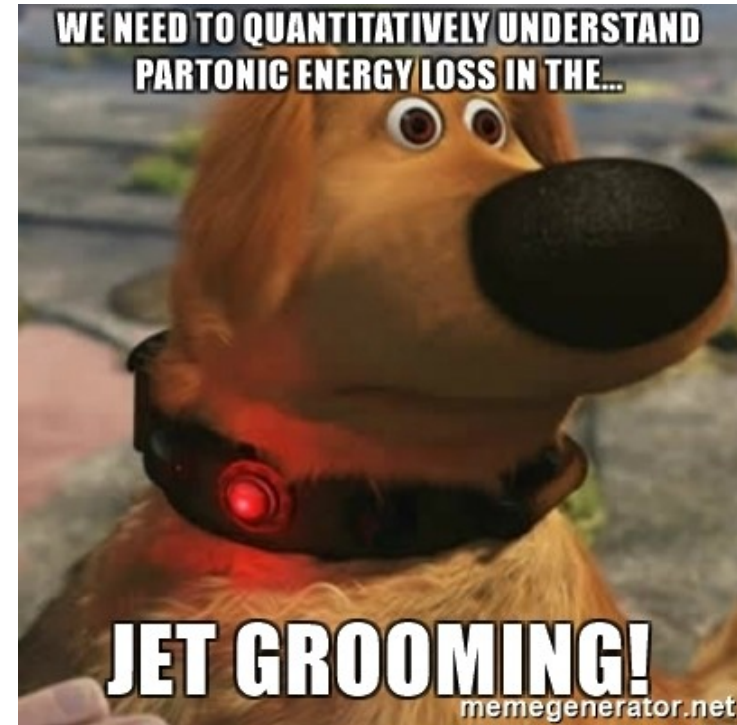
It is 2017. What have we learned?

- Qualitative confirmation of our model for partonic energy loss
- Reasonable constraints on \hat{q}
 - Using mostly hadron spectra
- We have not gotten many quantitative constraints out of other observables.



It is 2017. What have we learned?

- Qualitative confirmation of our model for partonic energy loss
- Reasonable constraints on \hat{q}
 - Using mostly hadron spectra
- We have not gotten many quantitative constraints out of other observables.
- We don't *truly* know if they are actually sensitive to the physics we want to measure.

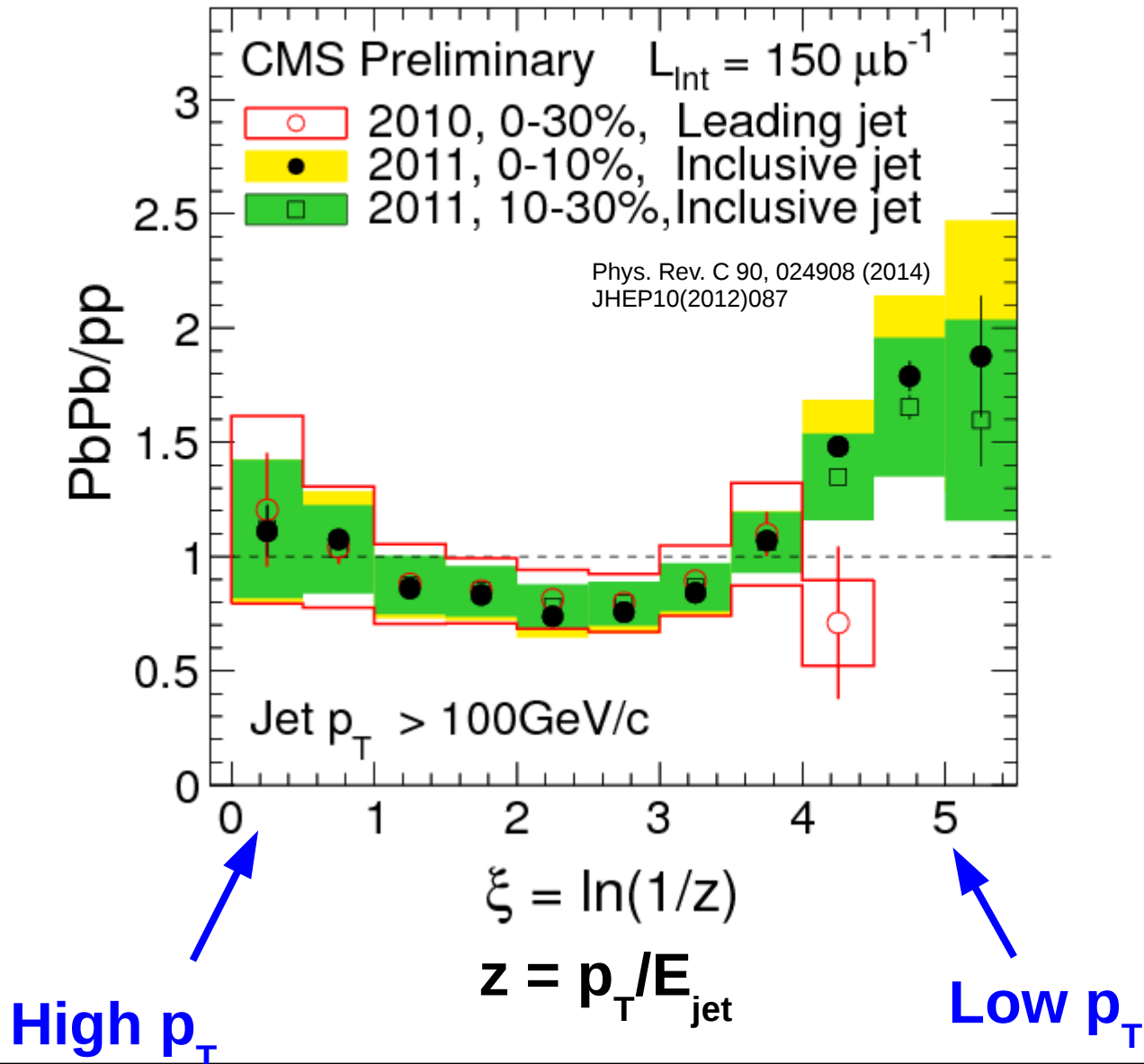


It is 2017. What have we learned?

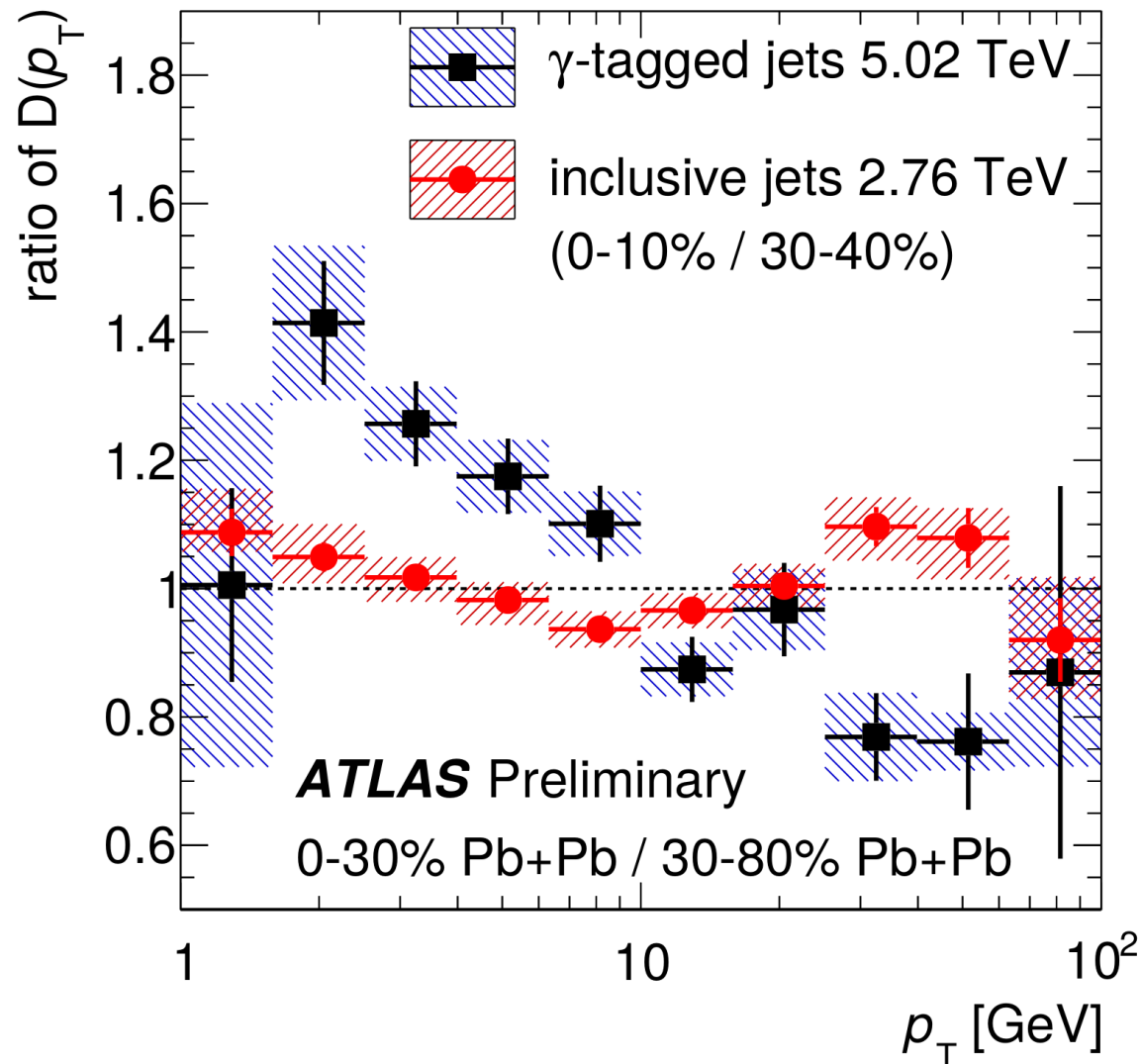
- Qualitative confirmation of our model for partonic energy loss
- Reasonable constraints on \hat{q}
 - Using mostly hadron spectra
- We have not gotten many quantitative constraints out of other observables.
- We don't *truly* know if they are actually sensitive to the physics we want to measure.
- Theoretical calculations sensitive to things we might not have under control.



What you see depends on where you look



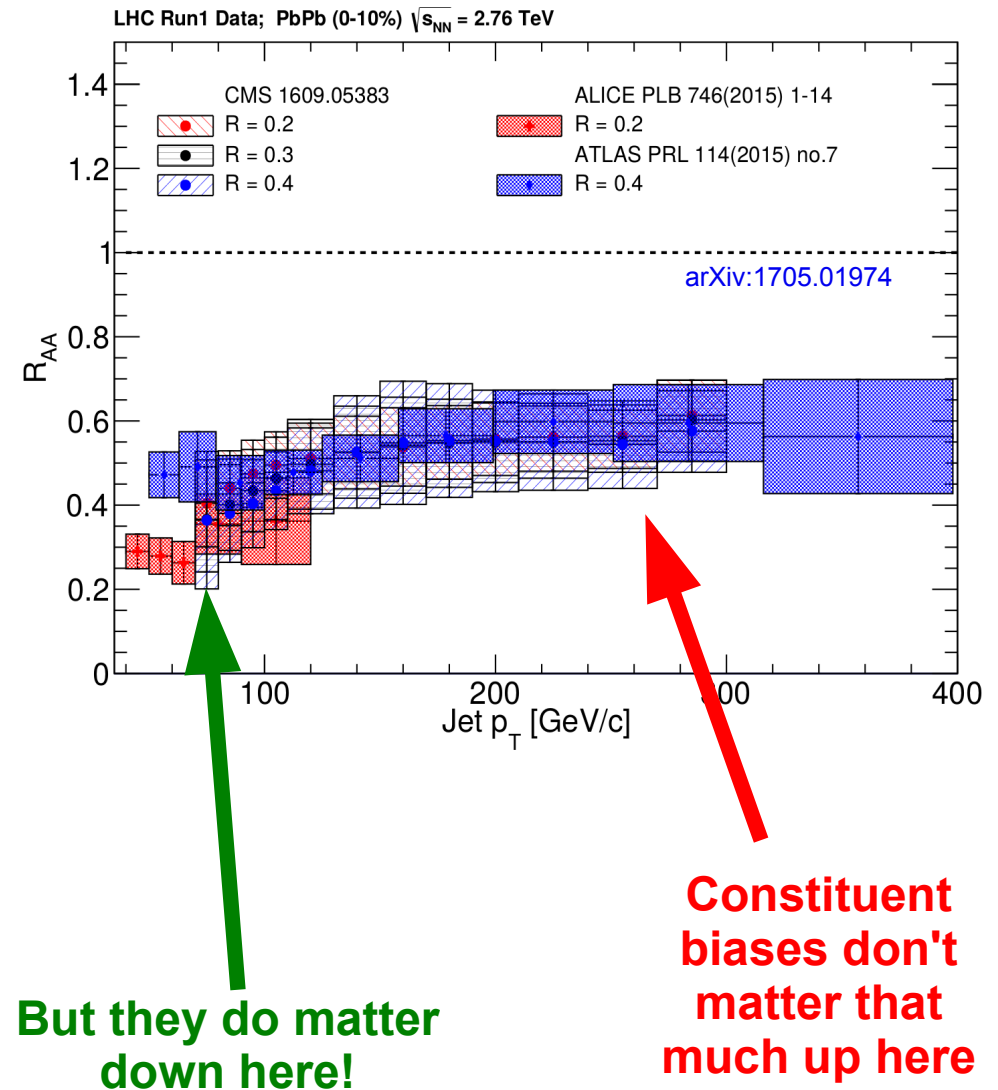
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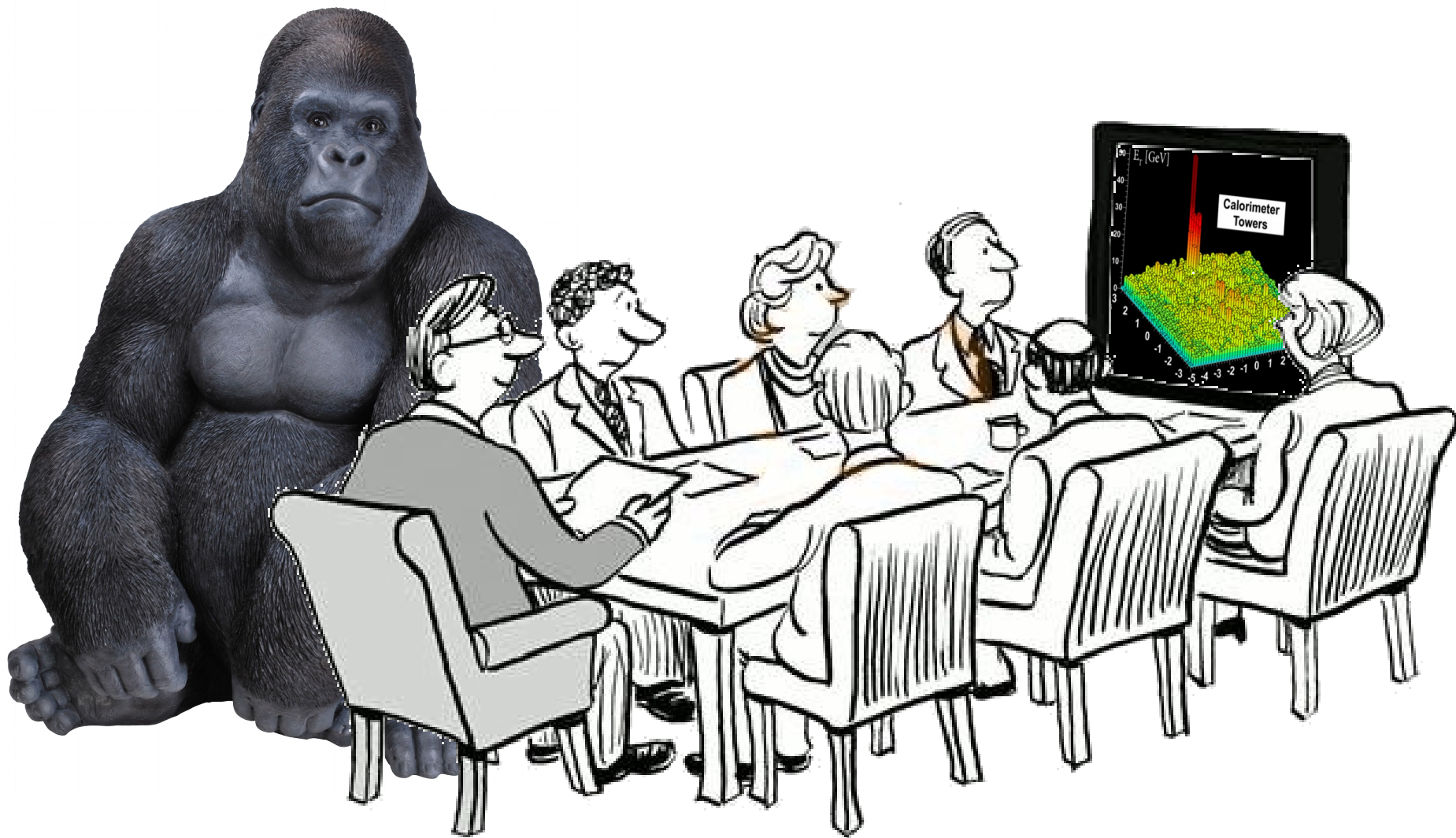
ATLAS

Background subtraction method:

- Iterative procedure
 - **Calorimeter jets:** Reconstruct jets with $R=0.2$. v_2 modulated $\langle \text{Bkgd} \rangle$ estimated by energy in calorimeters excluding jets with at least one tower with $E_{\text{tower}} > \langle E_{\text{tower}} \rangle$
 - Track jets:** Use tracks with $p_T > 4$ GeV/c
 - Calorimeter jets from above with $E > 25$ GeV and track jets with $p_T > 10$ GeV/c used to estimate background again.
- Calorimeter tracks matching one track with $p_T > 7$ GeV/c or containing a high energy cluster $E > 7$ GeV are used for analysis down to $E_{\text{jet}} = 20$ GeV



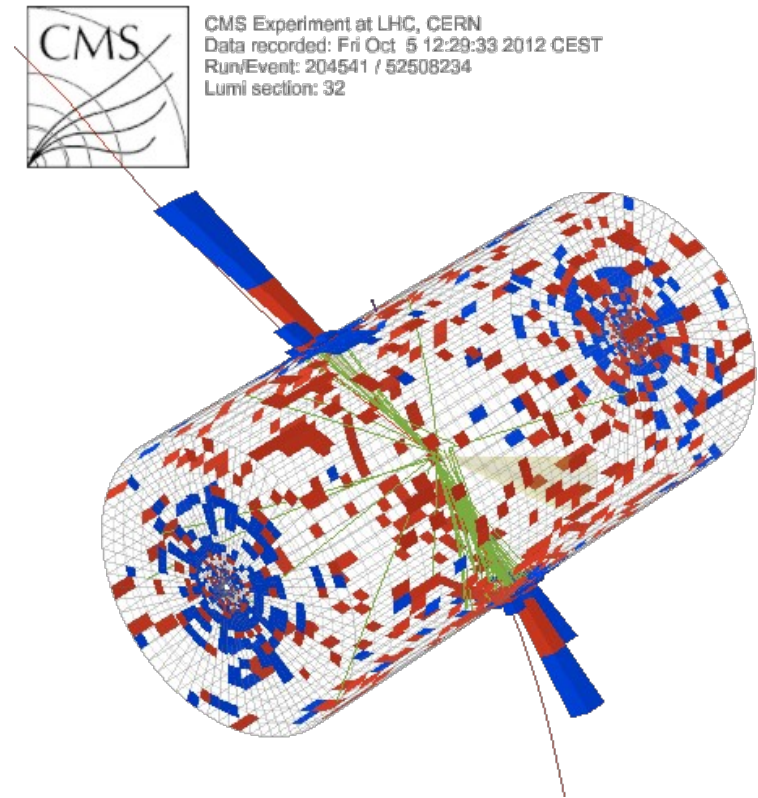
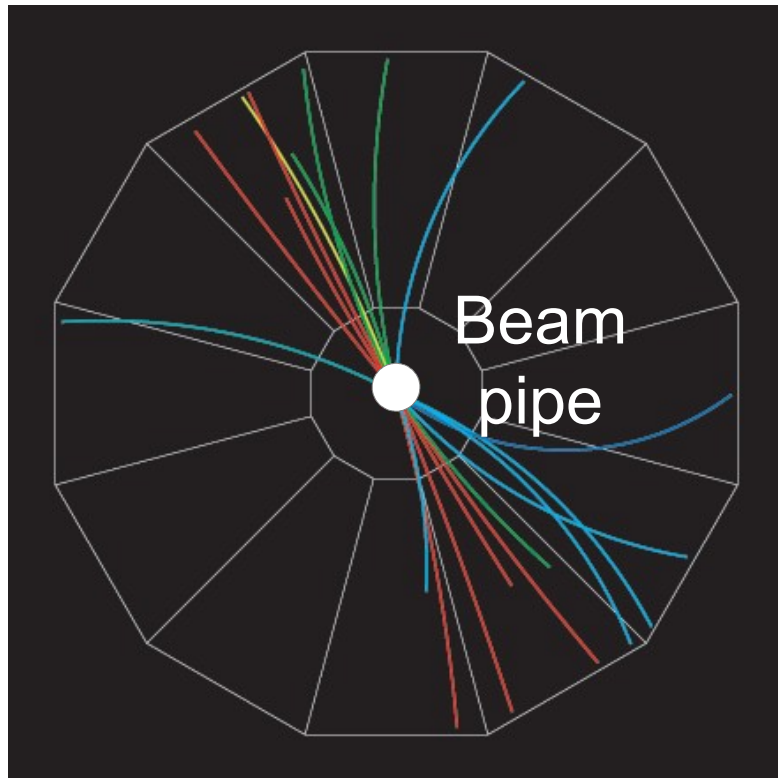
Phys. Lett. B 719 (2013) 220-241



What is a jet?

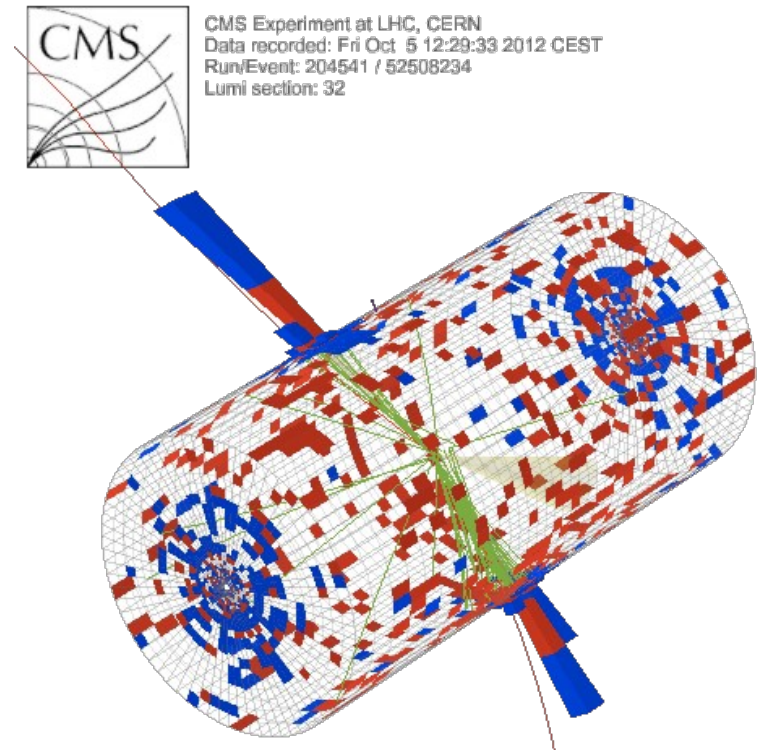
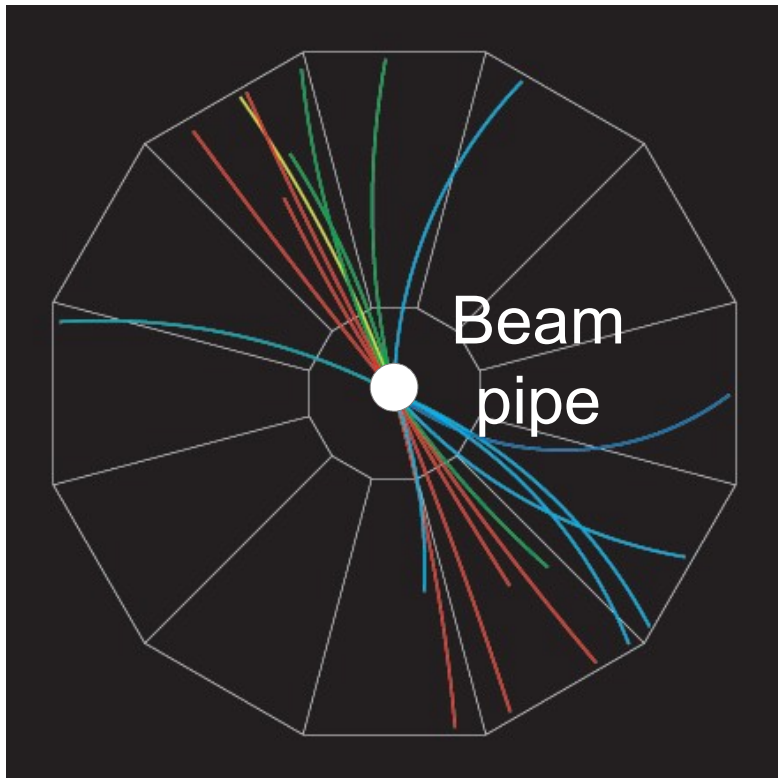
What is a jet?

$p+p \rightarrow \text{dijet}$



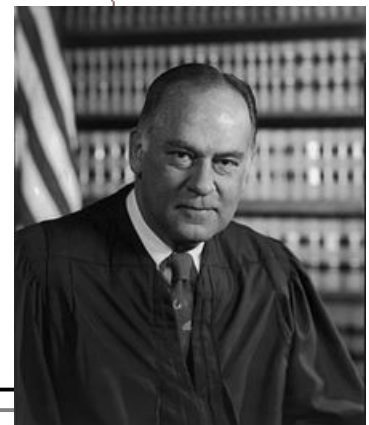
What is a jet?

$p+p \rightarrow \text{dijet}$



“I know it when I see it”

US Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart,
Jacobellis v. Ohio



Jet finding in pp collisions

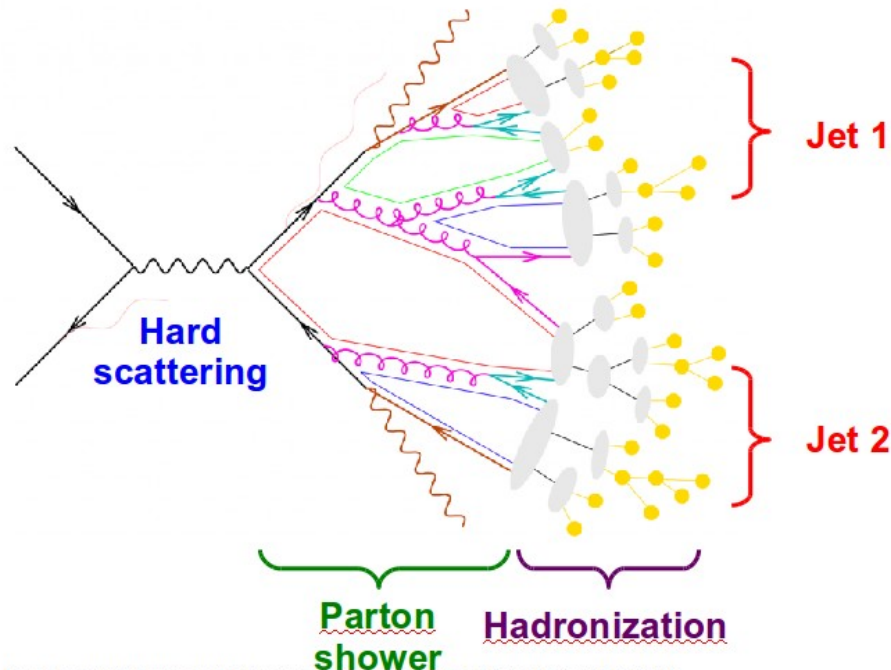


Image from <http://www.gk-eichtheorien.physik.uni-mainz.de/Dateien/Zeppenfeld-3.pdf>

- Jet finder: groups final state particles into jet candidates
 - Anti- k_T algorithm
JHEP 0804 (2008) 063 [arXiv:0802.1189]
- Depends on hadronization
- Ideally
 - Infrared safe
 - Collinear safe

Snowmass Accord: Theoretical calculations and experimental measurements should use the same jet finding algorithm. Otherwise they will not be comparable.

A jet is what a jet finder finds.

Jet finding in AA collisions

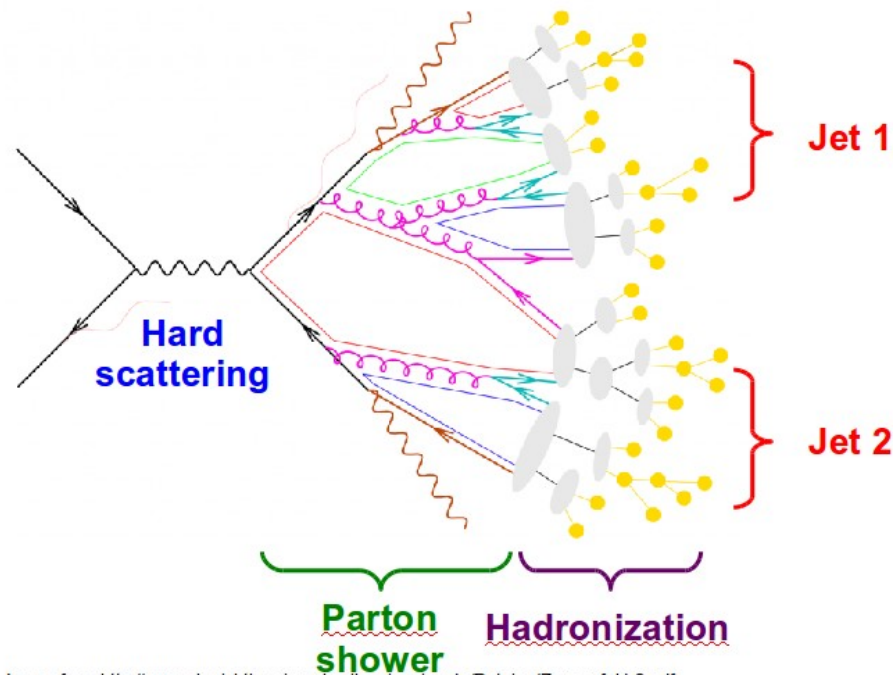
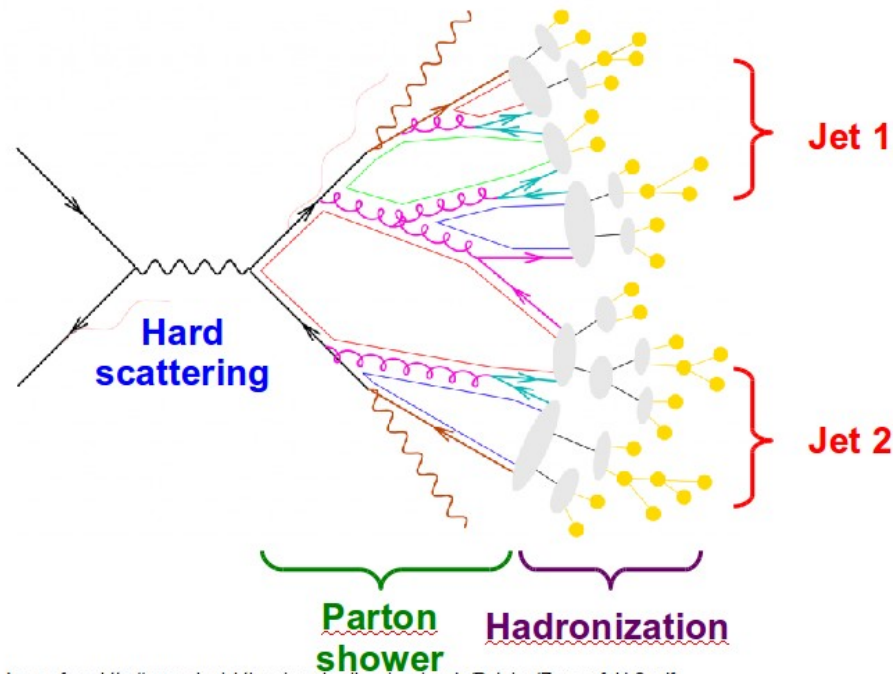


Image from <http://www.gk-eichtheorien.physik.uni-mainz.de/Dateien/Zeppenfeld-3.pdf>

- Jet finder: groups final state particles into jet candidates
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[JHEP 0804 \(2008\) 063 \[arXiv:0802.1189\]](#)
- Combinatorial jet candidates
- Energy smearing from background
- Large, fluctuating, correlated background
- Sensitive to methods to suppress combinatorial jets and correct energy
- Focus on narrow/high energy jets

Jet finding in AA collisions



- Jet finder: groups final state particles into jet candidates
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- Combinatorial jet candidates
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We need an accord on how to treat background

The invisible gorilla



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<http://www.theinvisiblegorilla.com/>



Bias & background

- **Experimental background subtraction methods:** complex, make assumptions, apply biases
- **Survivor bias:** Modified jets probably look more like the medium
- **Quark/Gluon bias:**
 - Quark jets are narrower, have fewer tracks, fragment harder [Z Phys C 68, 179-201 (1995), Z Phys C 70, 179-196 (1996),]
 - Gluon jets reconstructed with k_T algorithm have more particles than jets reconstructed with anti- k_T algorithm [Phys. Rev. D 45, 1448 (1992)]
 - Gluon jets fragment into more baryons [EPJC 8, 241-254, 1998]
- **Fragmentation bias:** Experimental measurements explicitly select jets with hard fragments

What should we measure?

Jupiter and the Monkey

Jupiter promised a royal reward to the one whose offspring should be deemed the handsomest.

The monkey came with the rest, and presented a flat-nosed, hairless, ill-featured young monkey.

A general laugh saluted her on the presentation of her son.

She resolutely said; "He is at least in the eyes of me, his mother, the dearest, handsomest, and most beautiful of all."

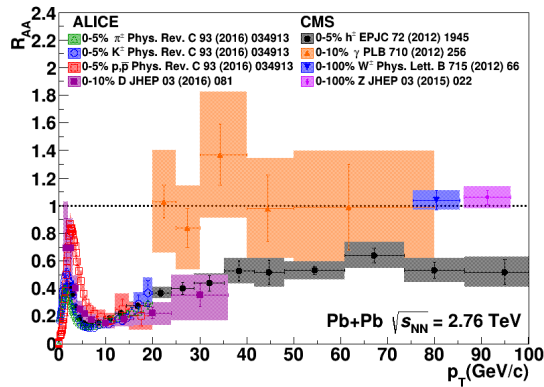


http://aesopsfables.org/F9_Jupiter-and-the-Monkey.html

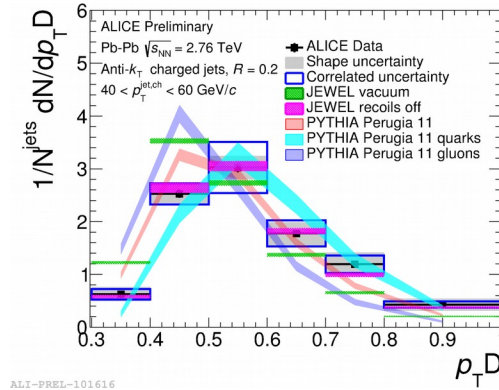
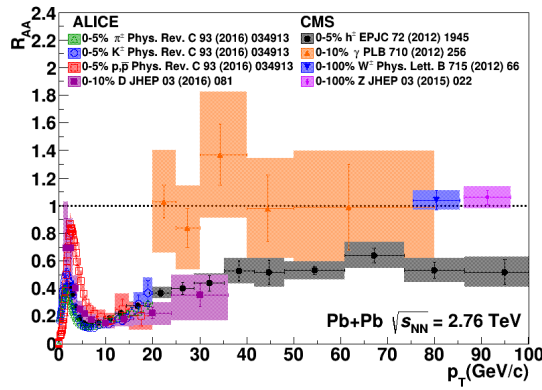
Abbreviated

What should we measure?

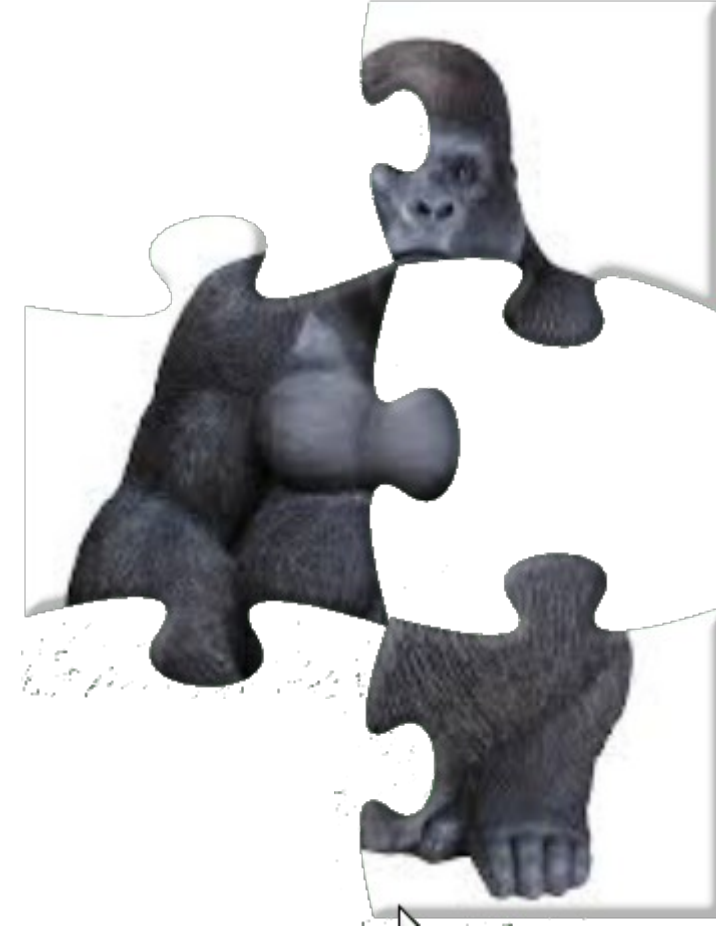
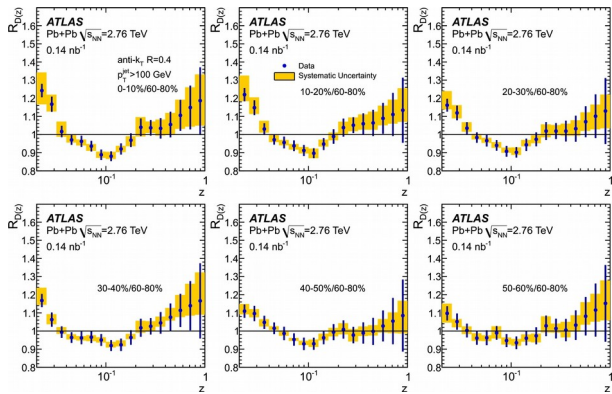
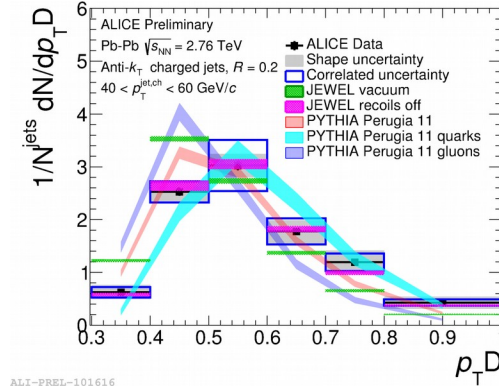
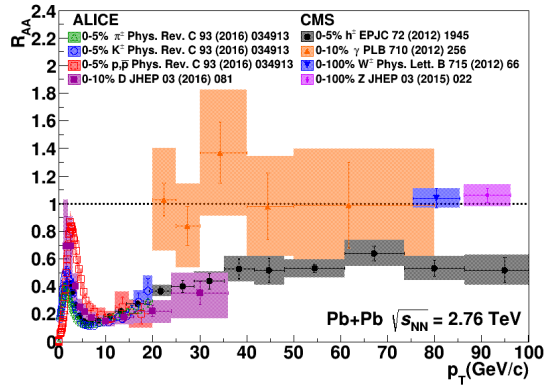
What should we measure?



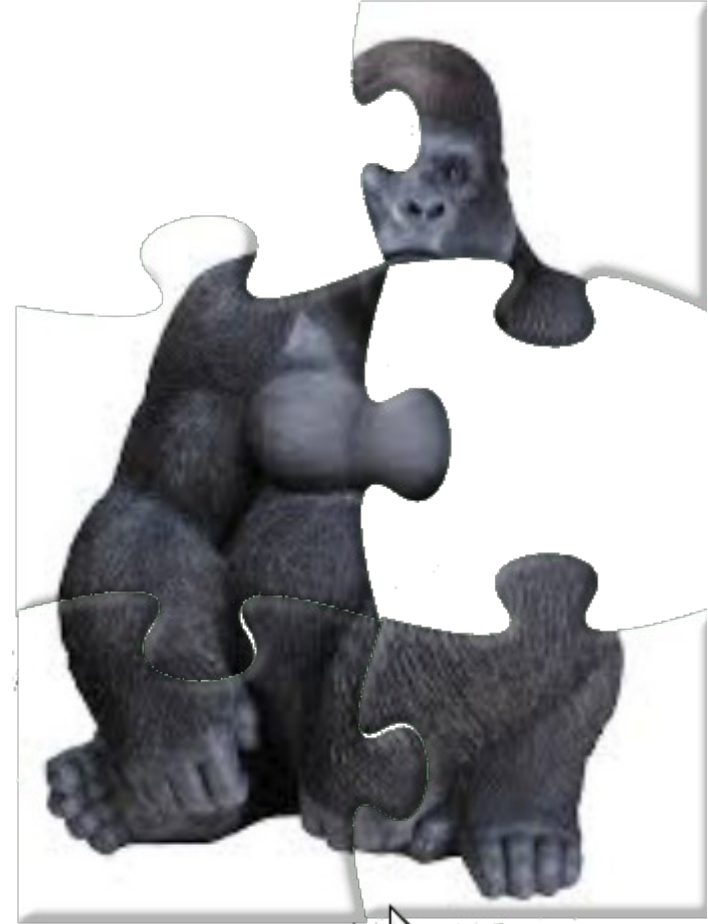
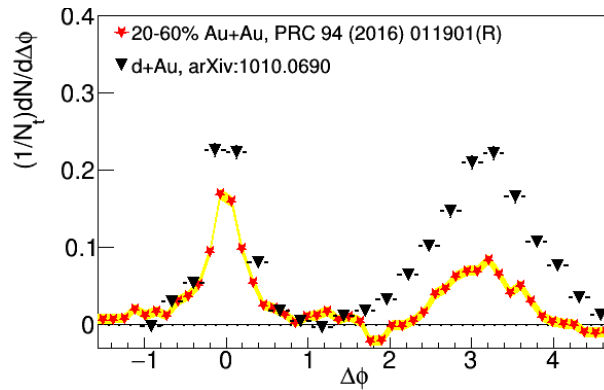
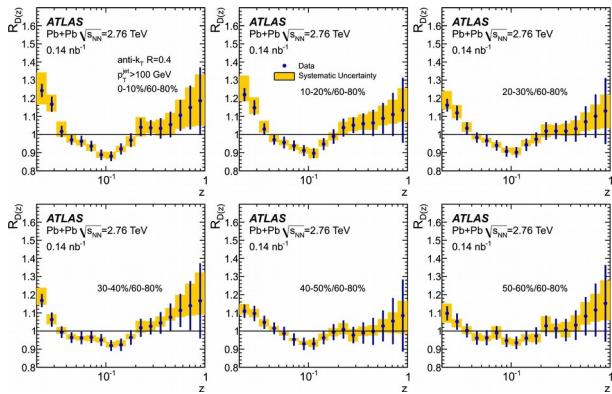
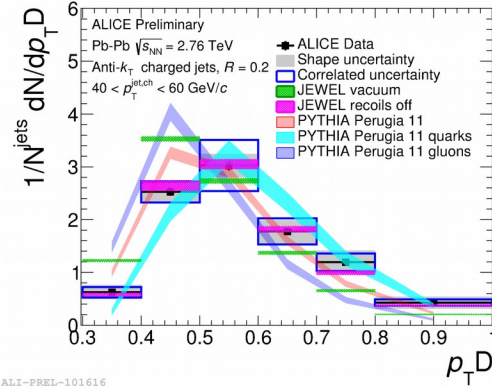
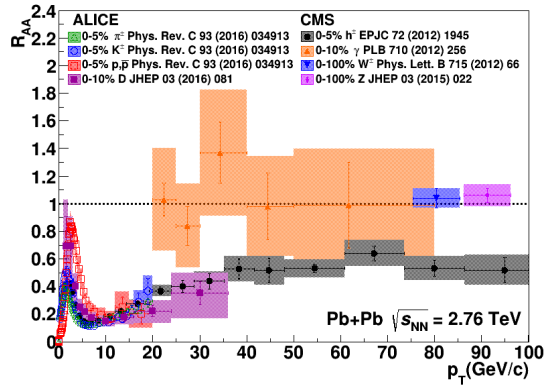
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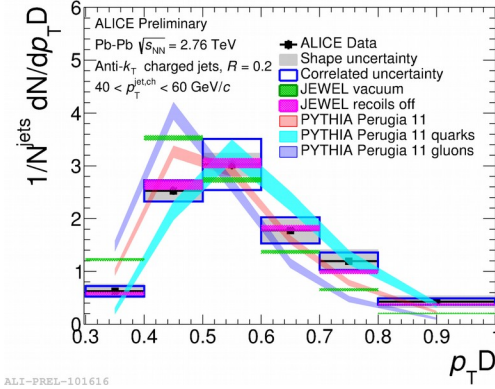
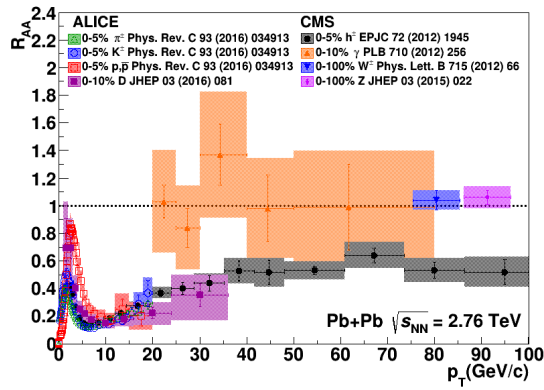
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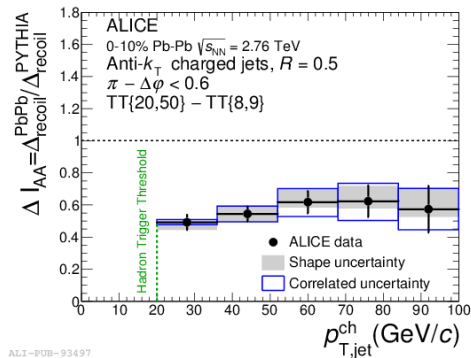
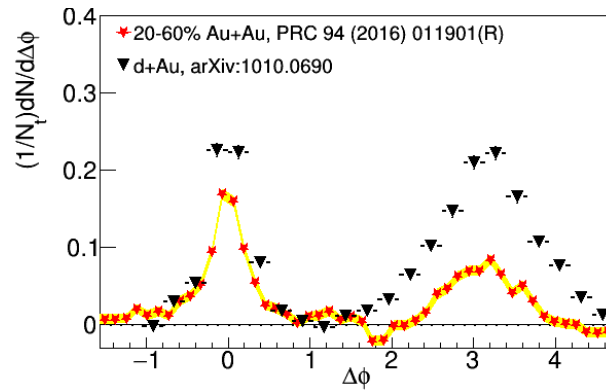
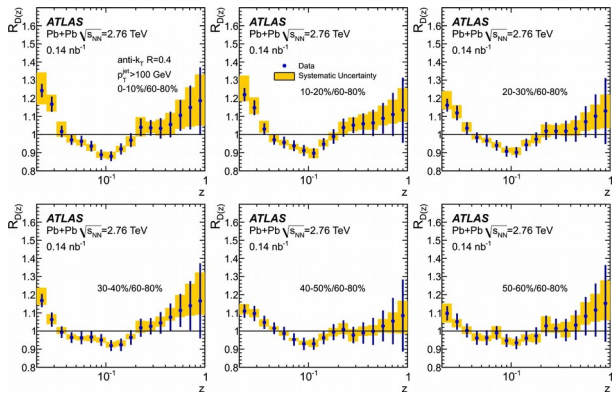
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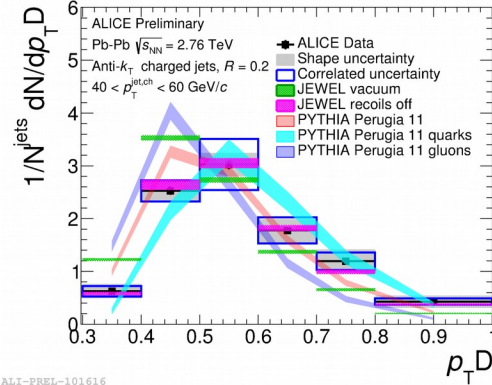
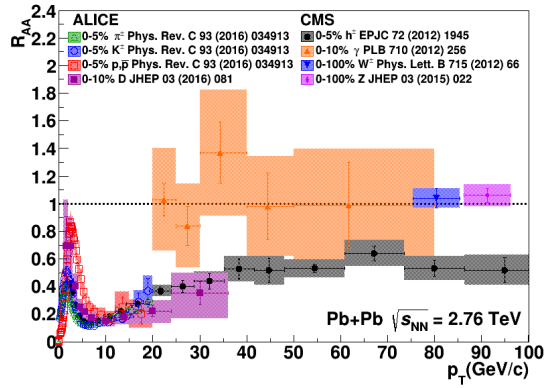
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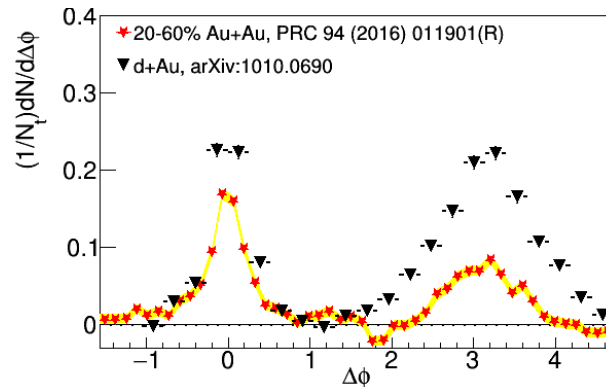
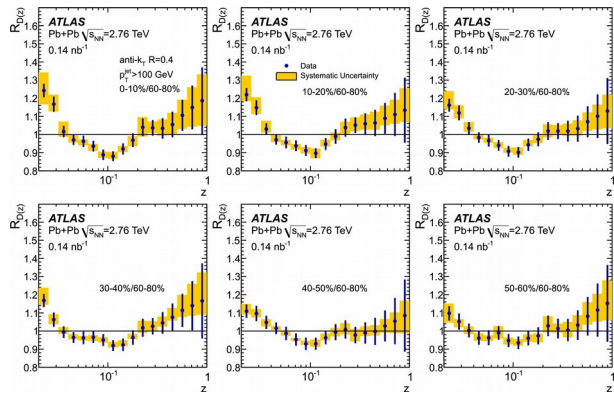
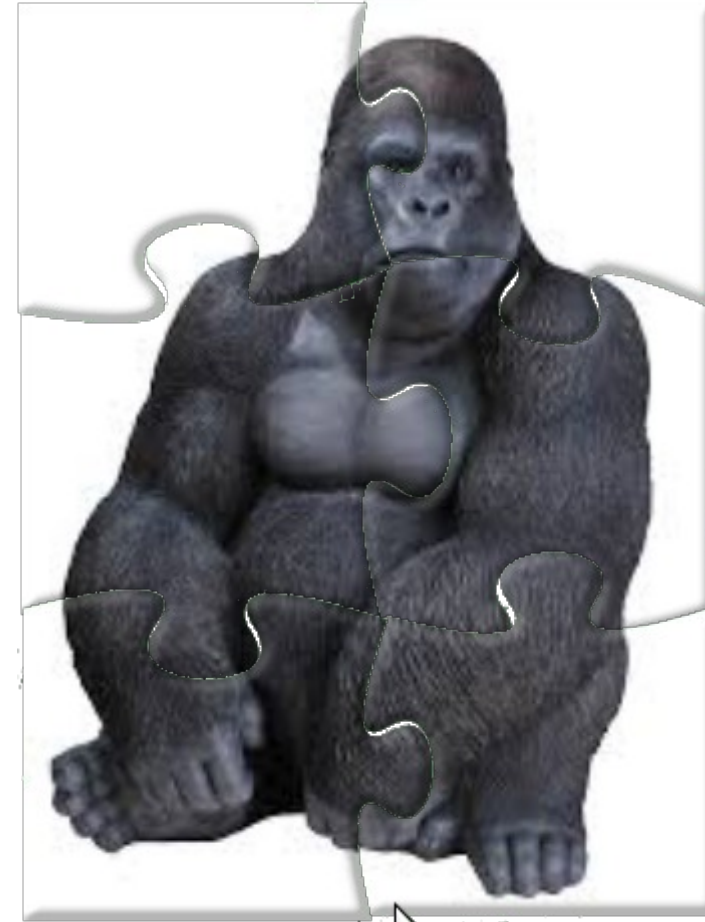
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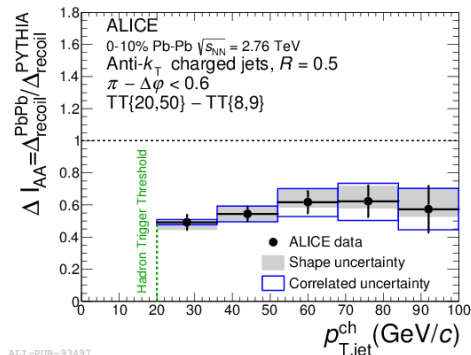
What should we measure?



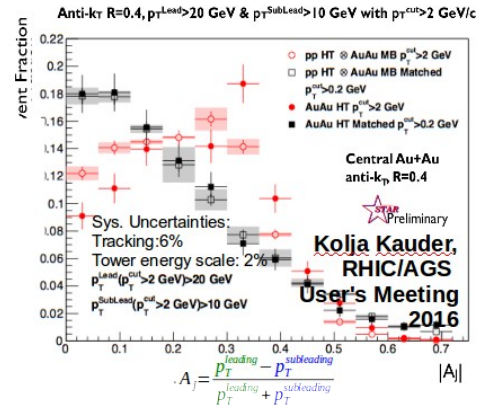
ALI-PREL-101616



arXiv:1609.03878



ALI-PUB-93497



$$A_j = \frac{p_T^{\text{leading}} - p_T^{\text{subleading}}}{p_T^{\text{leading}} + p_T^{\text{subleading}}} |A|$$

Learning about the QGP from jets



- The **JETSCAPE** collaboration is an NSF funded multi-institutional effort to design the next generation of event generators to simulate the physics of ultra-relativistic heavy-ion collisions. It involves teams of theoretical and experimental physicists, computer scientists, and statisticians from nine institutions.

Lessons from measurements of jets

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- **Understand bias** – it's a tool, not a dirty word

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- **Make quantitative comparisons to theory**
 - Report correlation between uncertainties
 - Report spectra without T_{AA} !
 - Report point-to-point correlations

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Lessons from measurements of jets

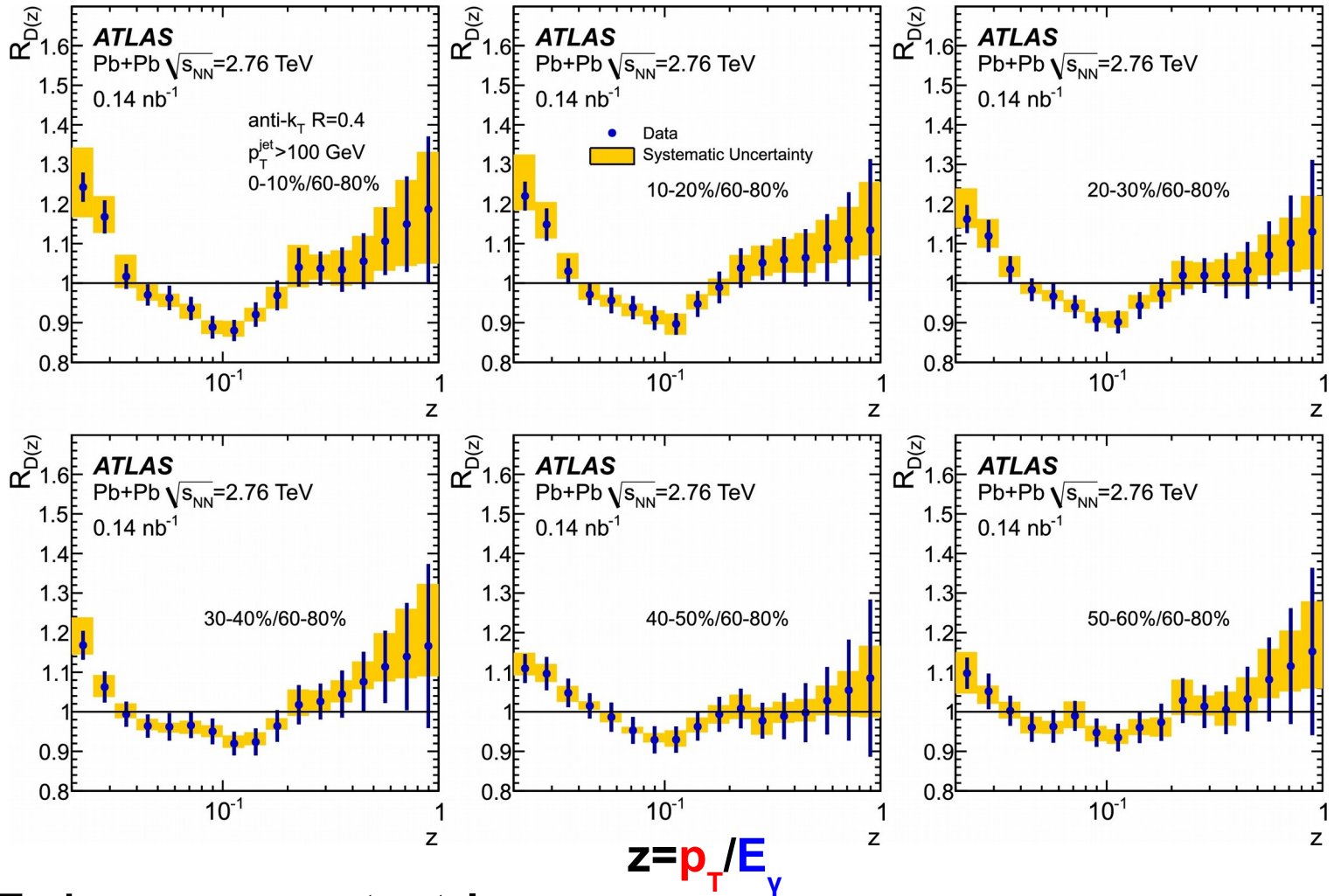
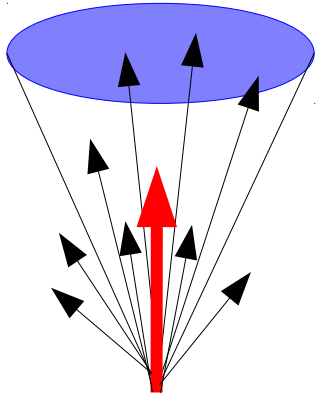
- **Understand bias** – it's a tool, not a dirty word
- **Make quantitative comparisons to theory**
 - Report correlation between uncertainties
 - Report spectra without T_{AA} !
 - Report point-to-point correlations
- **Make more differential measurements**
- **We need an accord on how to treat background**
 - Experimental cuts matter and are unavoidable
 - Clear definition and implementation of background, biases (via Rivet?)
 - Summer 2018?

Connors, Natrass, Reed, & Salur
arxiv:1705.01974



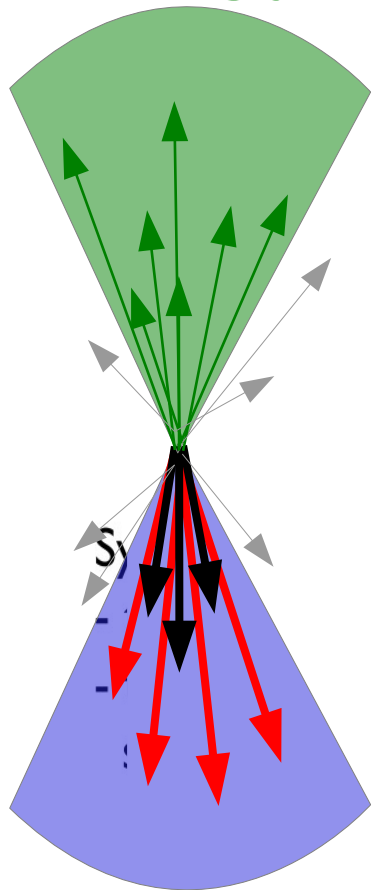
Thank you!

Modified fragmentation



- Enhancement at low z
- No modification/enhancement at high z ?

Leading jet

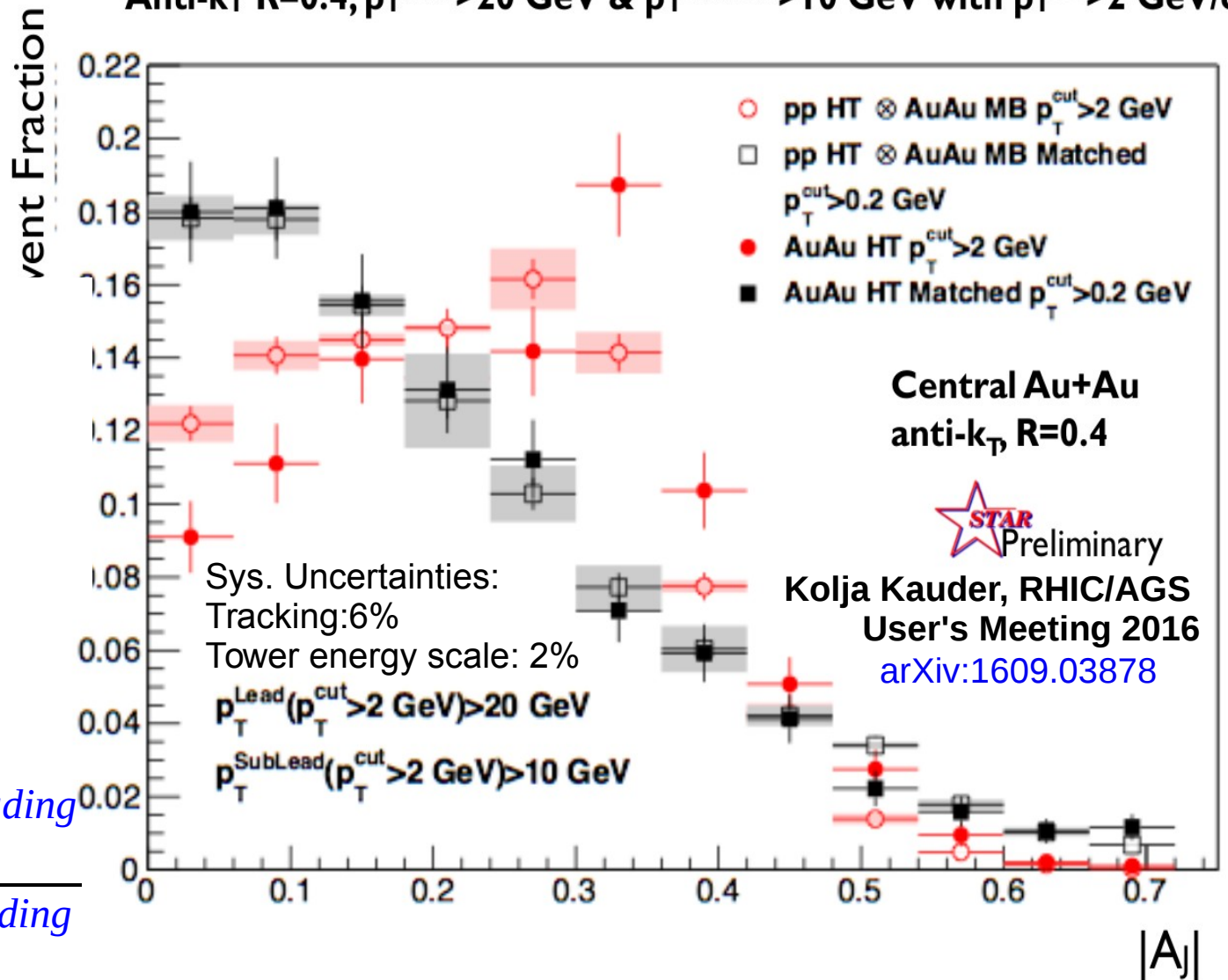


Subleading jet

$$A_j = \frac{p_T^{\text{leading}} - p_T^{\text{subleading}}}{p_T^{\text{leading}} + p_T^{\text{subleading}}}$$

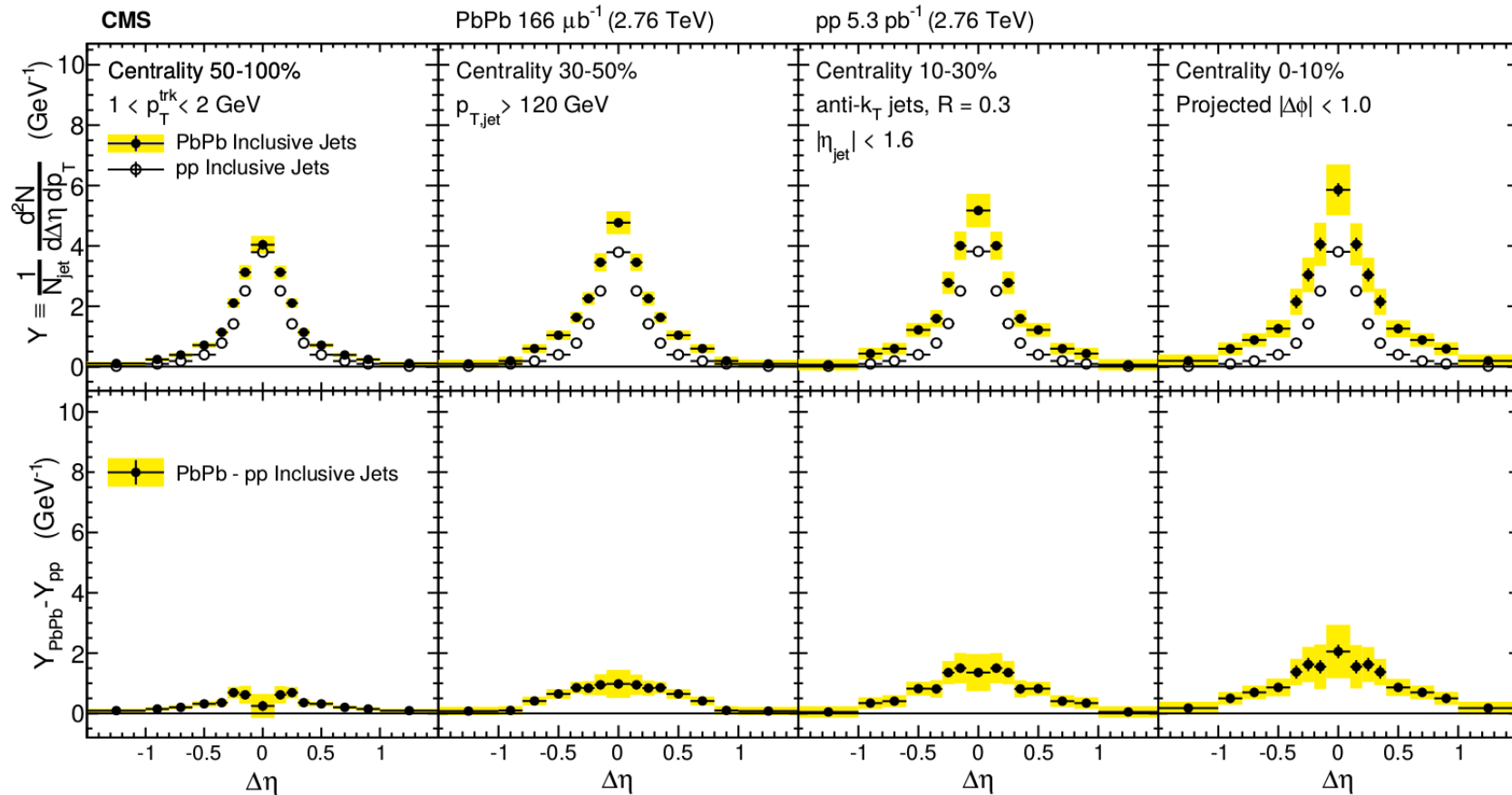
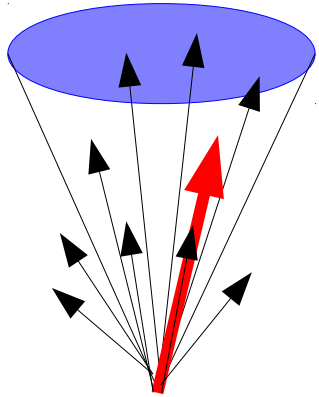
Di-jet asymmetry

Anti- k_T $R=0.4$, $p_T^{\text{Lead}} > 20 \text{ GeV}$ & $p_T^{\text{SubLead}} > 10 \text{ GeV}$ with $p_T^{\text{cut}} > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$



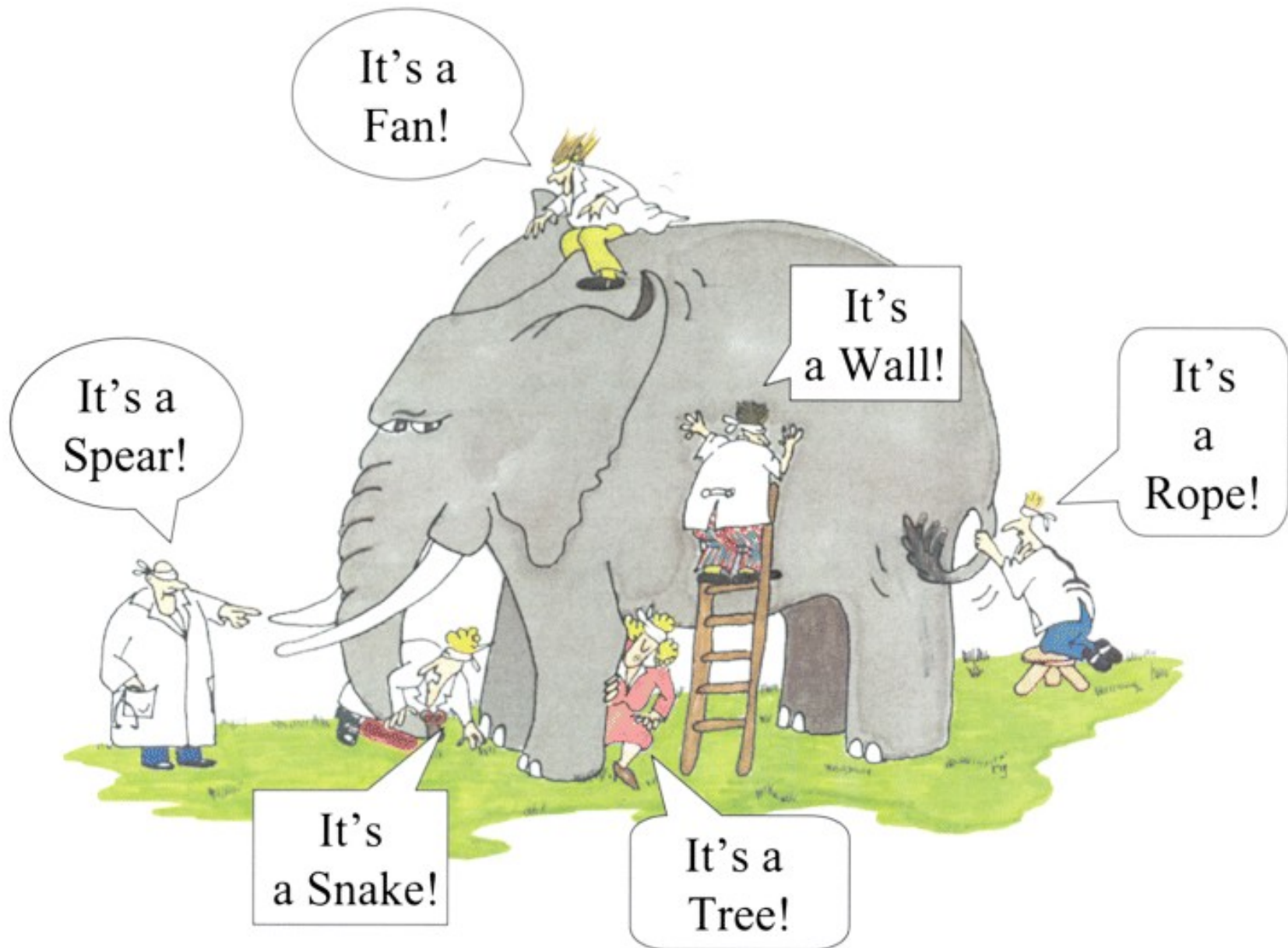
Au+Au di-jets more imbalanced than p+p for $p_{T\text{cut}} > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$
 Au+Au $A_j \sim$ p+p A_j for matched di-jets ($R=0.4$)

Jet-hadron correlations



- Jets are broader, constituents are softer
- Also seen in:
 - Di-hadron correlations [Lots of papers]
 - Jet shapes [arXiv:1708.09429, arXiv:1512.07882, arXiv:1704.03046]
 - Dijet asymmetry with soft constituents [PRL119 (2017) 62301]

Blind men and the elephant



V1 estimates

What have we learned?





Hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil



Wikipedia:

- There are various meanings ascribed to the monkeys and the proverb including associations with being of good mind, speech and action.
- In the Western world the phrase is often used to refer to those who deal with impropriety by turning a blind eye.

Partonic energy loss





Broadening and Softening

Jet structure



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) d\omega$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) d\omega \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{j\omega t} dt$$



What have we learned?