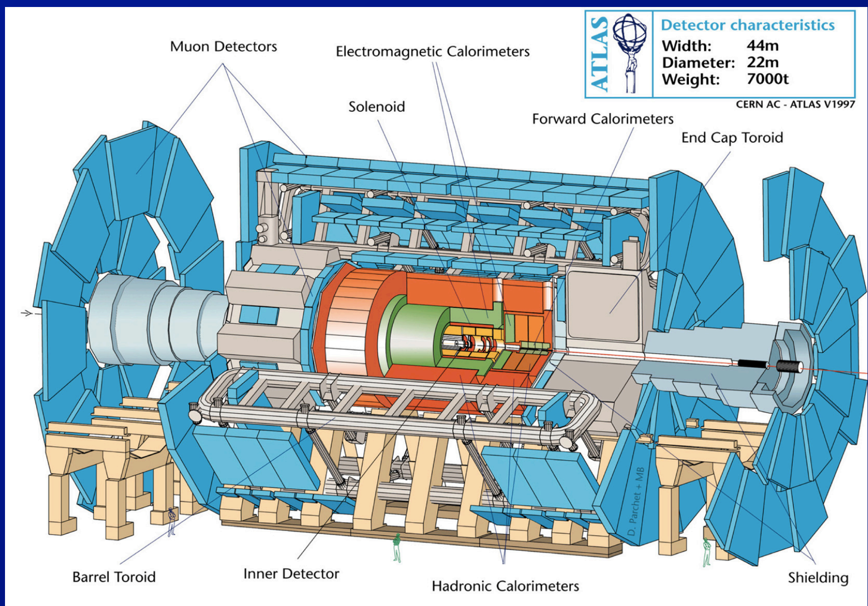
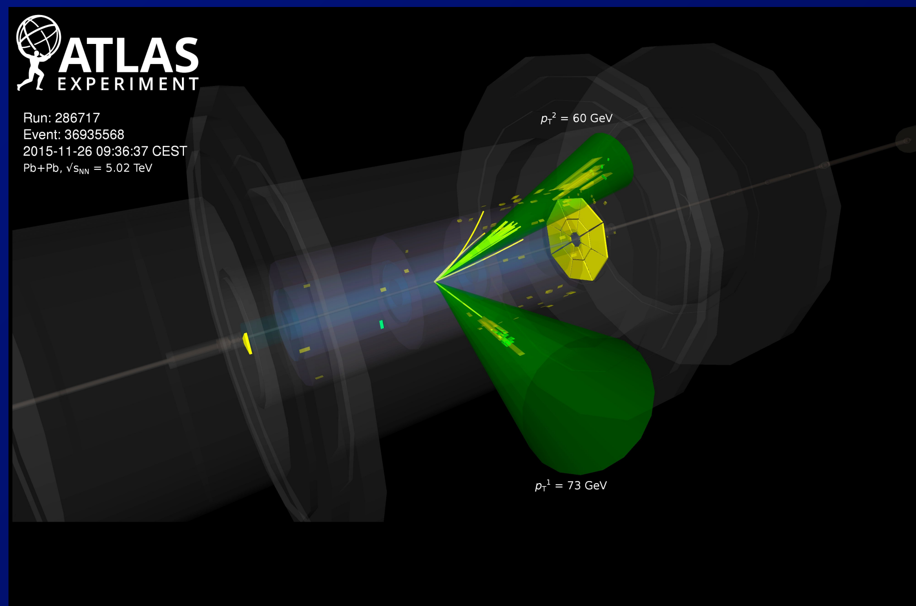
Photo-nuclear jet production in Pb+Pb collisions at the LHC

Prof. Brian Cole
Columbia University





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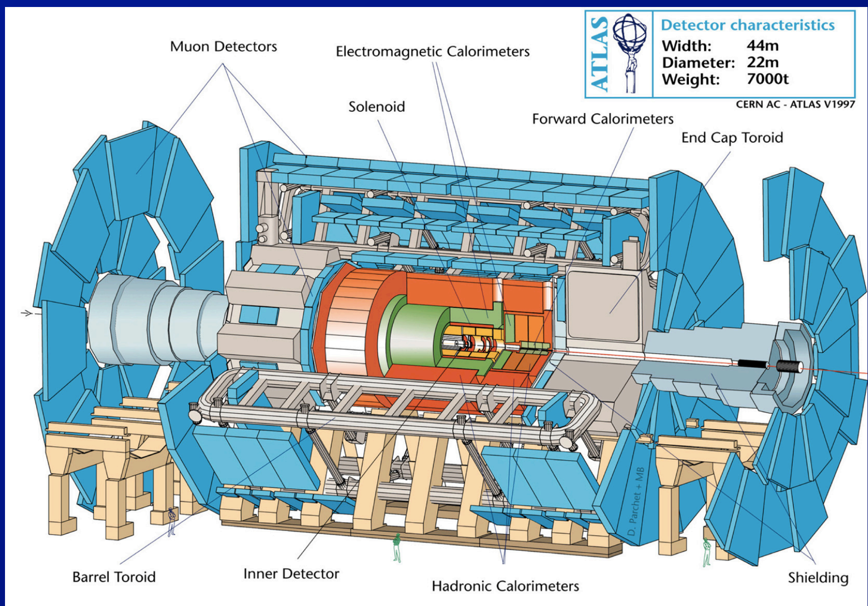
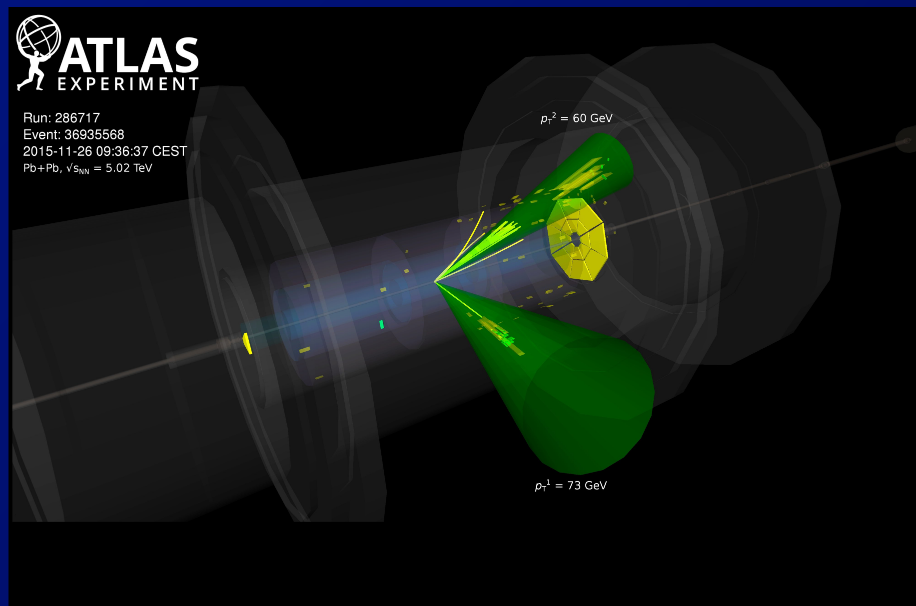
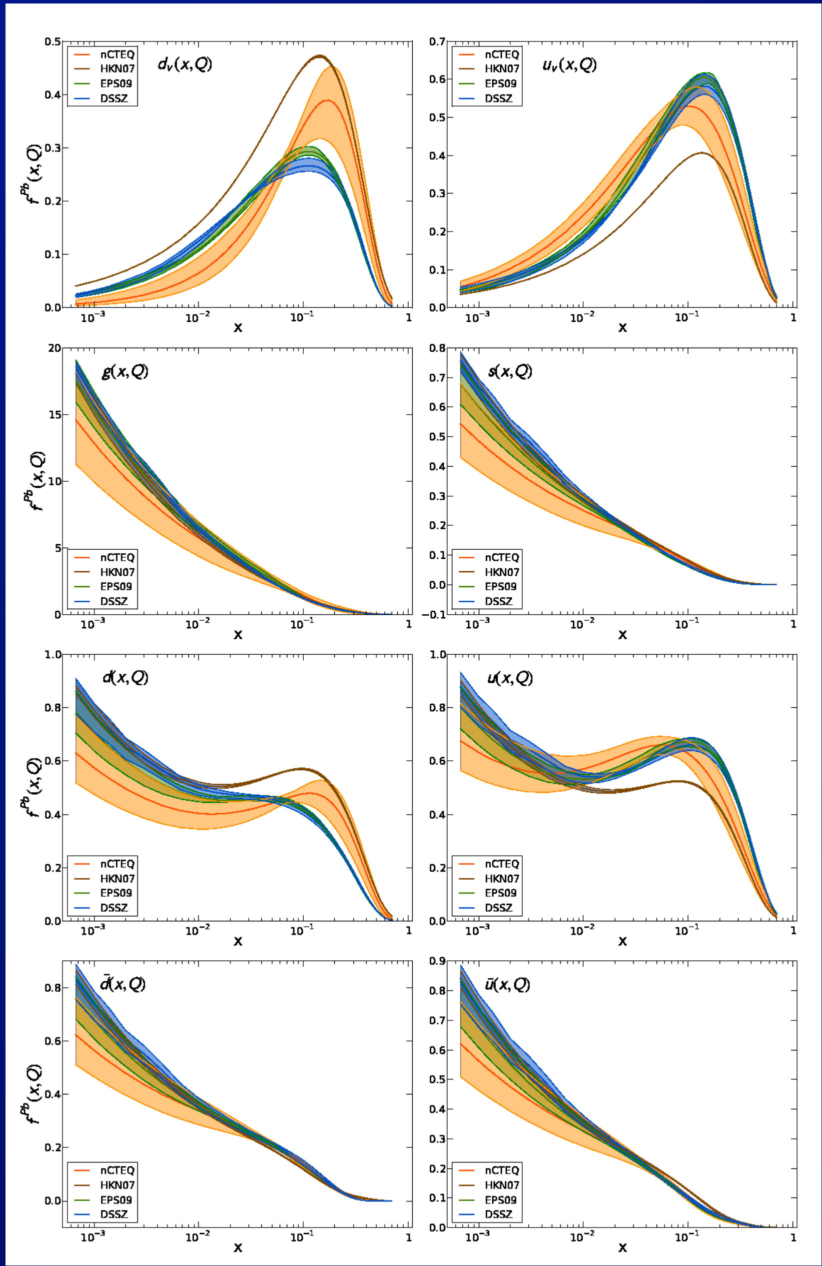




Nuclear parton distributions

- Recent CTEQ analysis of nuclear PDFs with comparisons to other fits
  - ⇒Large uncertainties, especially at low x
- New data needed to reduce uncertainties
  - –Theoretical proposal by Strikman et al in 2005:
    - ⇒measure dijet photo-production in ultra-peripheral nuclear collisions
    - ⇒Until now, not realized by any experiment



Measurement Coverage

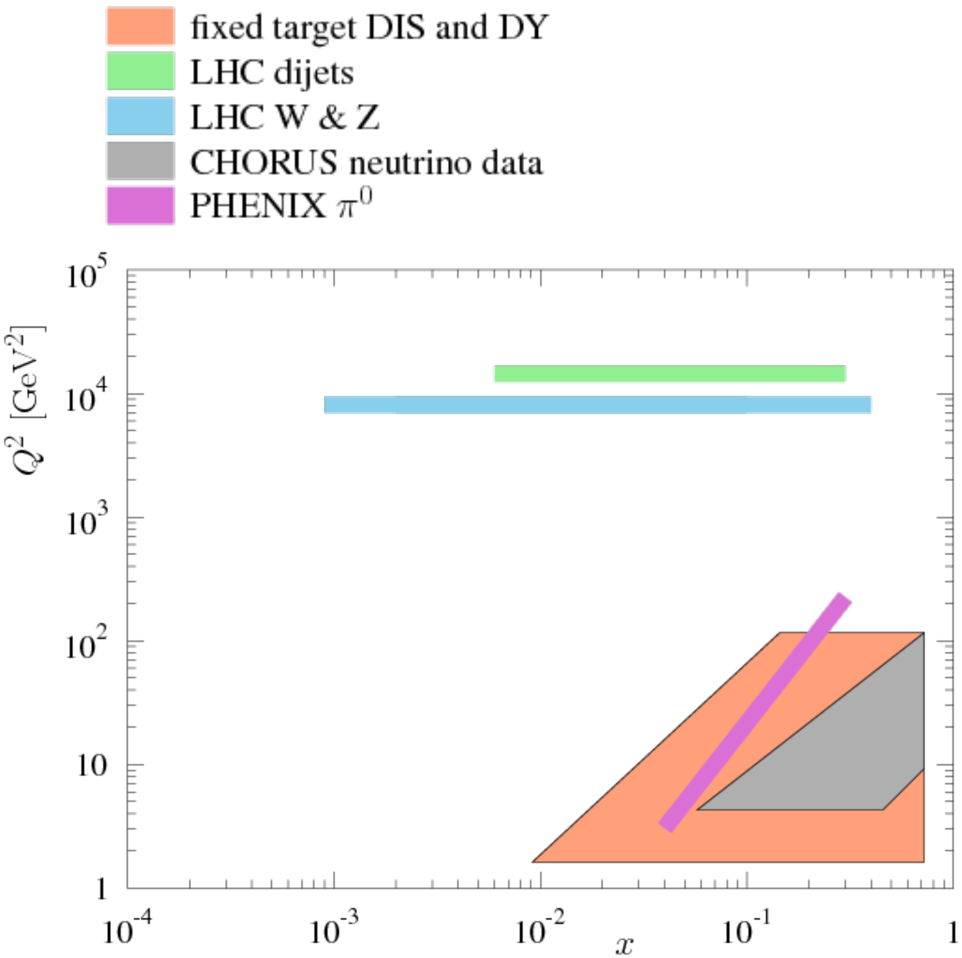


Figure adapted from EPPS16
1612.05741 [hep-ph]

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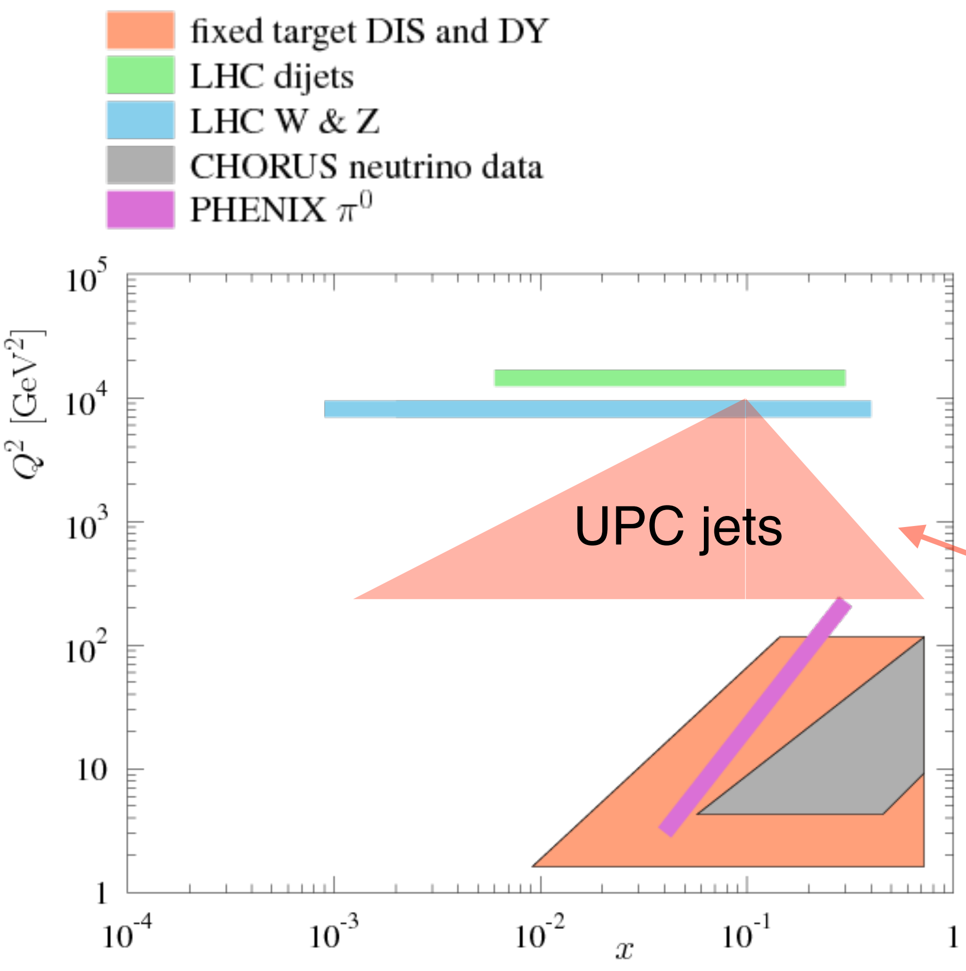

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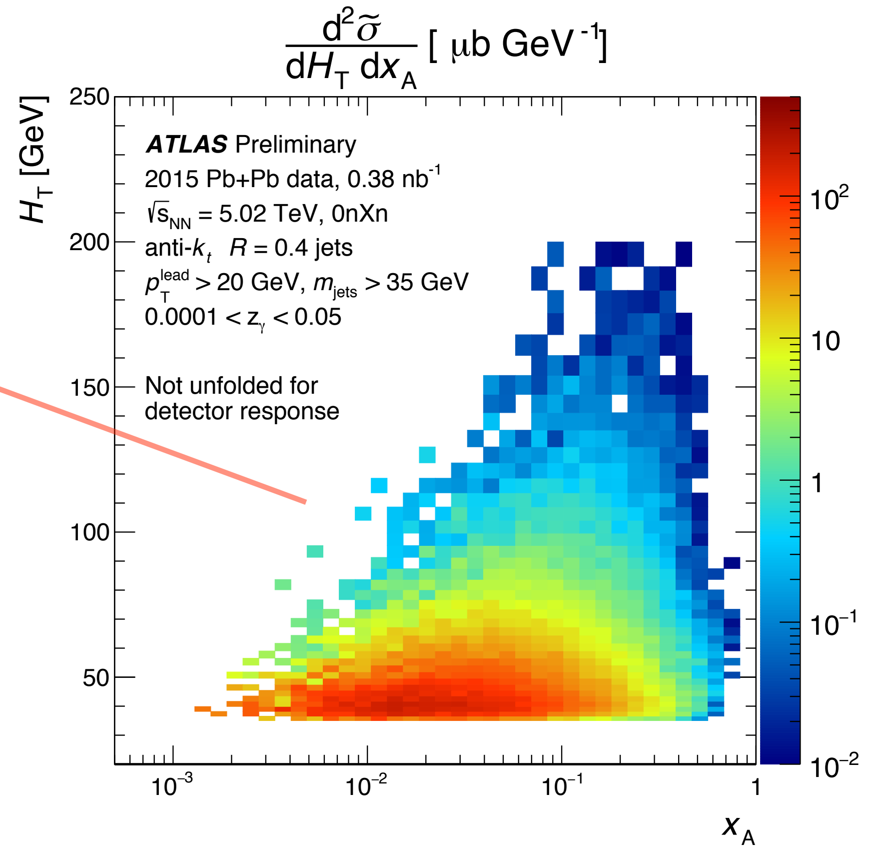
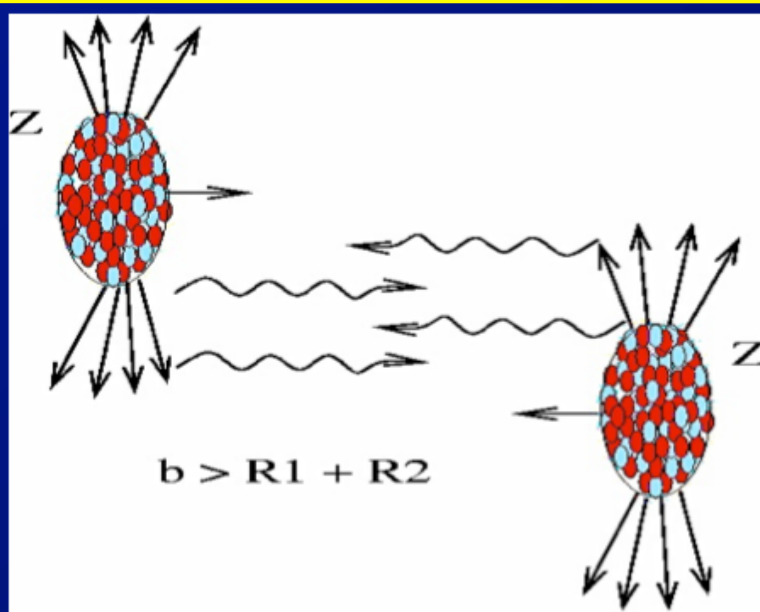


- **<u>ATLAS-CONF-2017-011</u>**

Ultra-peripheral Pb+Pb collisions

- Ultra-relativistic nuclei source strong EM fields
- Photons coherently emitted by entire nucleus are enhanced by Z^2
  - $k^{\gamma}_{\perp} \sim \hbar c / 2R_A \sim 15$ MeV,
  - $k^{\gamma}_{z} = \gamma_{boost} \times k^{\gamma}_{\perp} \sim 40$ GeV

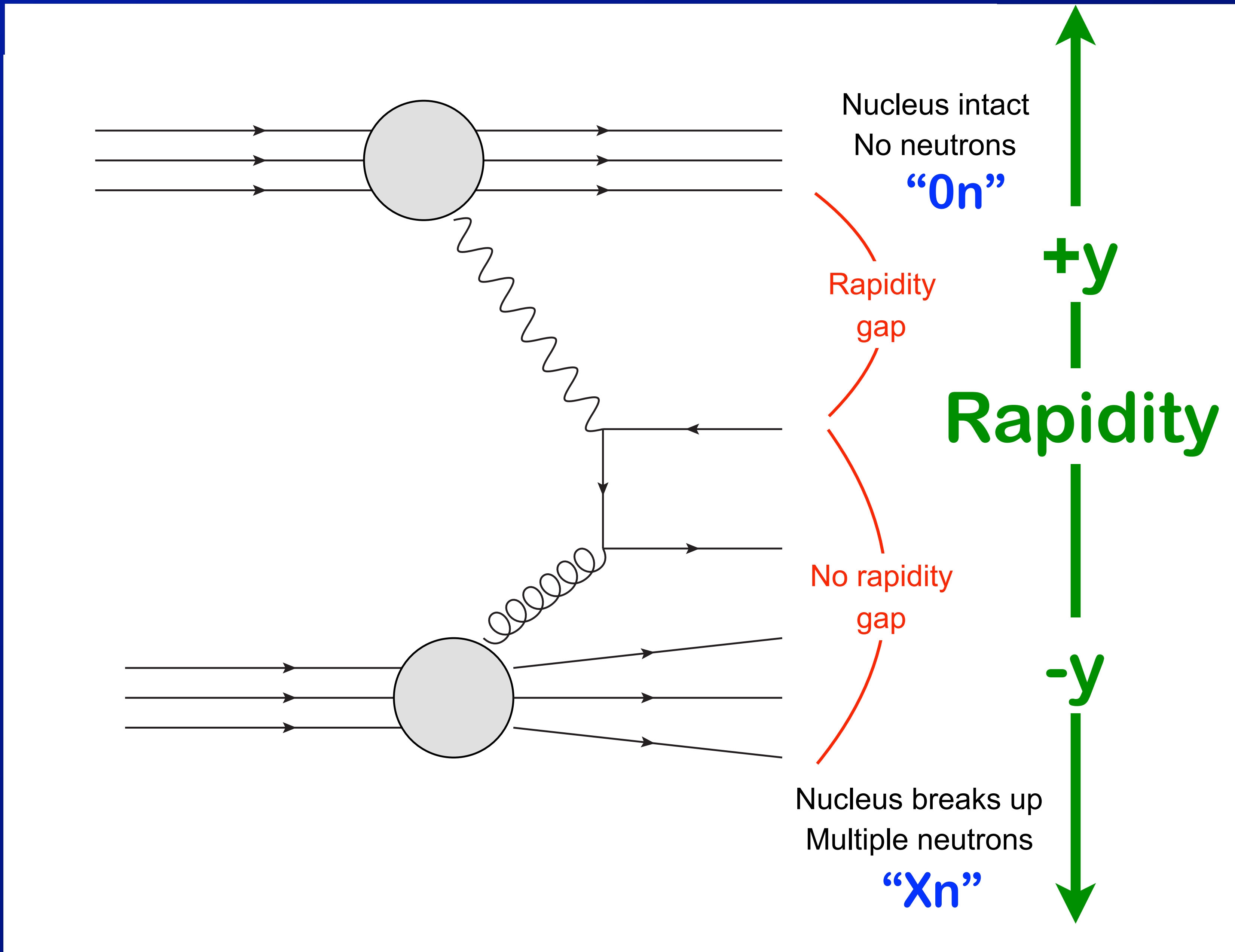


$\Rightarrow$ In AA collisions, energetic enough to stimulate hard scattering processes at low x in the target

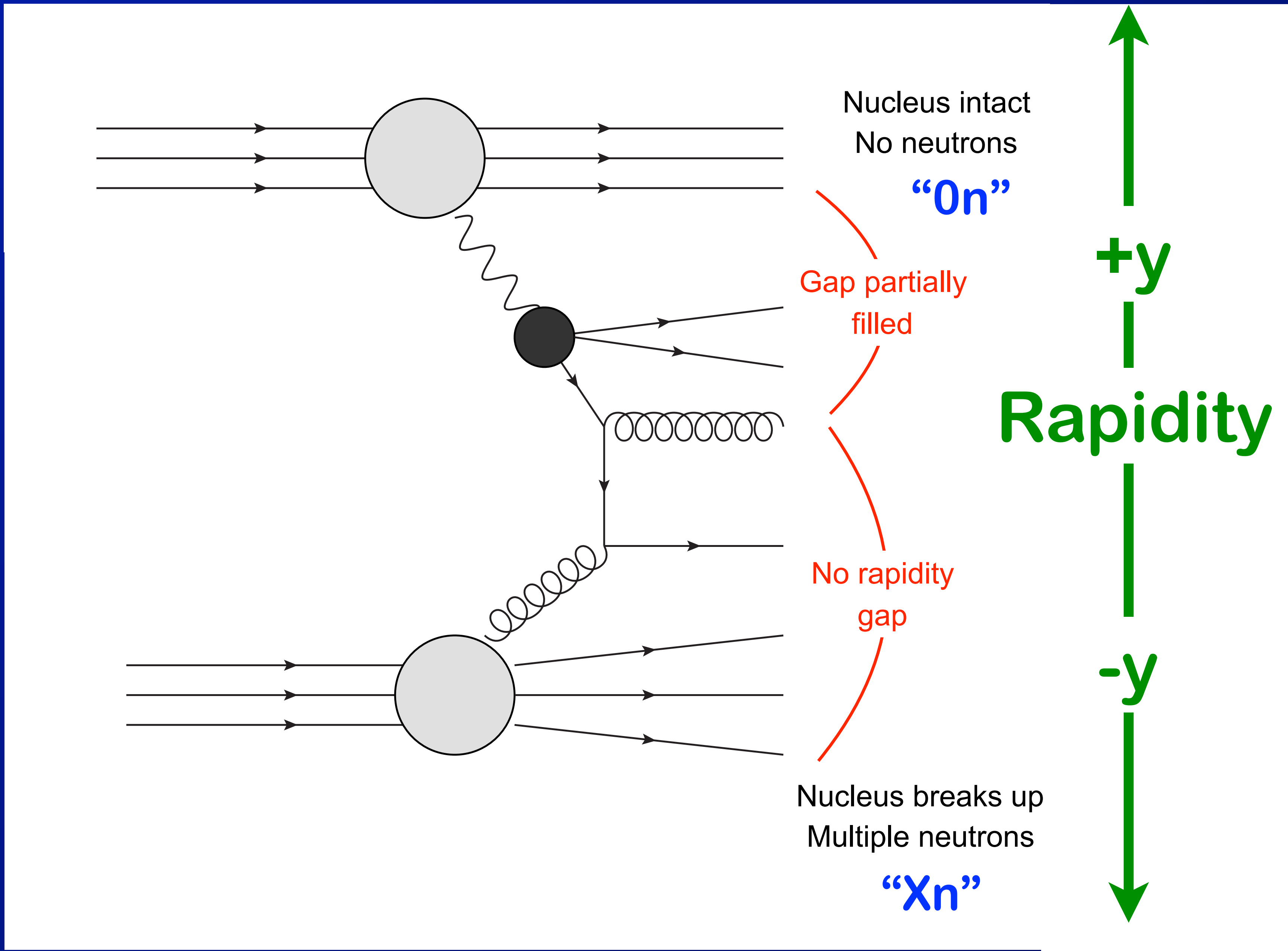
$\Rightarrow$ Cross-section enhanced by $Z^2A \sim 1.5 \times 10^6$ compared to pp collisions at the same $\sqrt{s}$

- Photo-nuclear dijet/multi-jet production measured using 2015 $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV Pb+Pb data

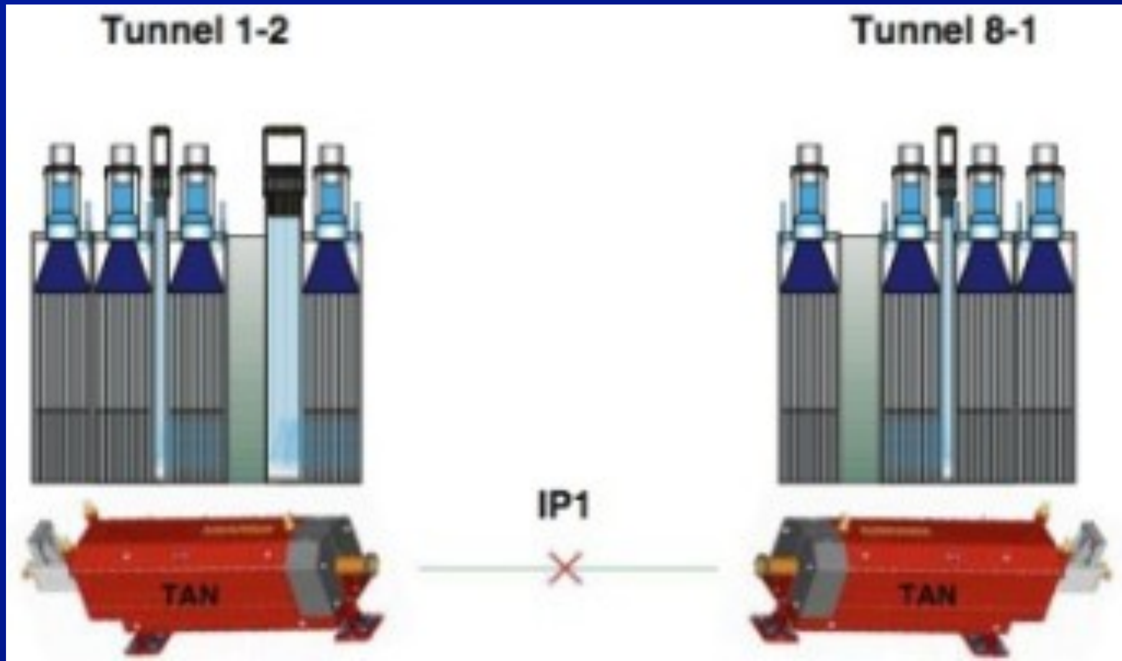
Direct processes



Resolved processes



Zero degree calorimeters (ZDCs)



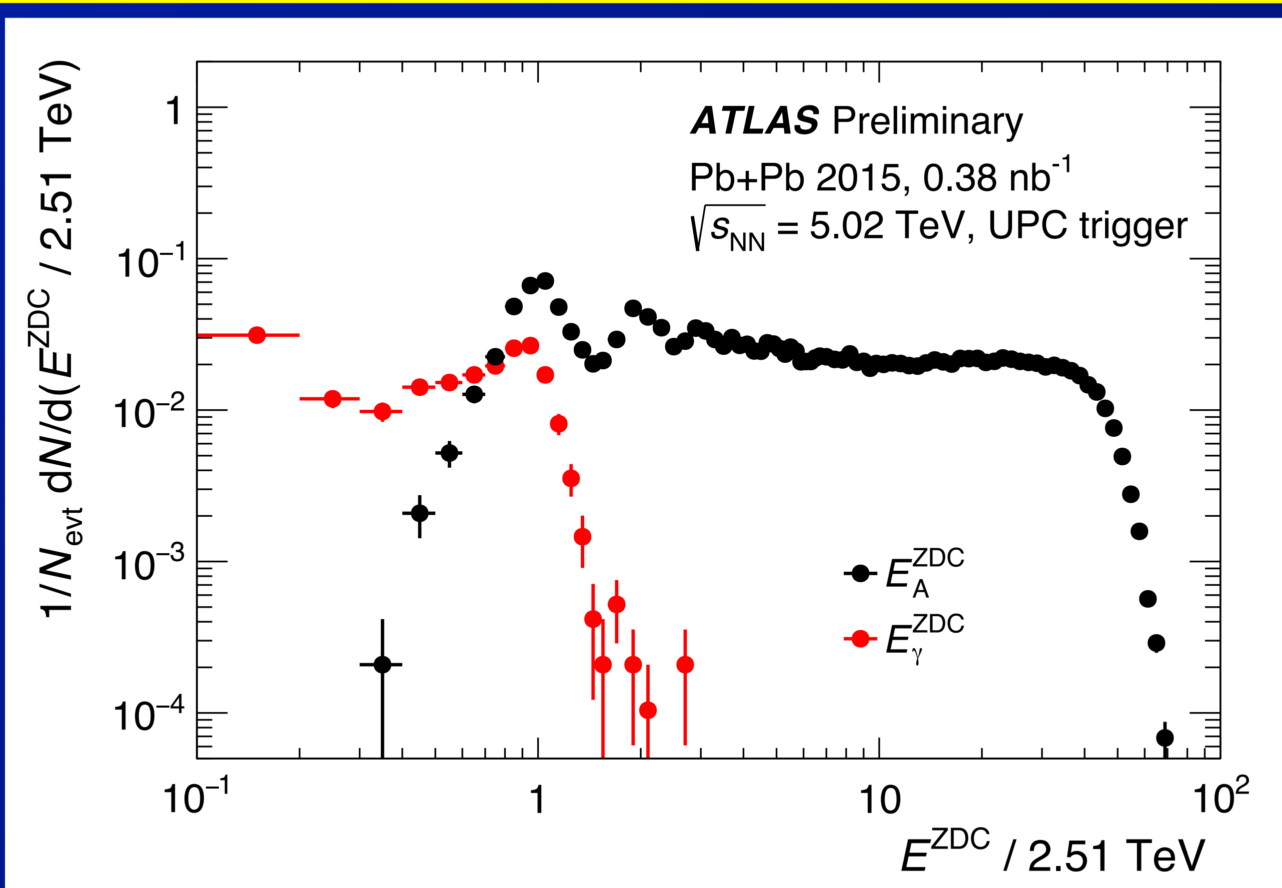
- **ATLAS ZDCs measure beam-rapidity neutrons emitted in Pb+Pb collisions**
  - hadronic collisions in nucleus produce $\geq$ 1 neutron in target direction with probability $\approx$ 1
  - photon-emitting nucleus nominally emits 0 neutrons

  $\Rightarrow$ However, additional soft photon exchanges cause neutron emission ~ 30% of the time.

Triggers & Event selection

- The base trigger required:
  - $\geq$ 1 neutron in one ZDC, zero neutrons in the other
    ⇒exclusive OR
  - Minimum total transverse energy, $\Sigma E_T > 5$ GeV
  - Maximum total transverse energy, $\Sigma E_T < 200$ GeV
- Two additional triggers were used that required jets with $p_T > 25$ GeV (nominally).
  - Jet triggers sampled total luminosity of 0.38 nb^{-1}
    ⇒Note: Pb+Pb hadronic cross-section is 7.7 b.
- ZDC used to select 0nXn events (fiducial)
  ⇒no correction for photon emitter breakup
- Additional gap requirements to suppress hadronic, diffractive, $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ qqbar backgrounds

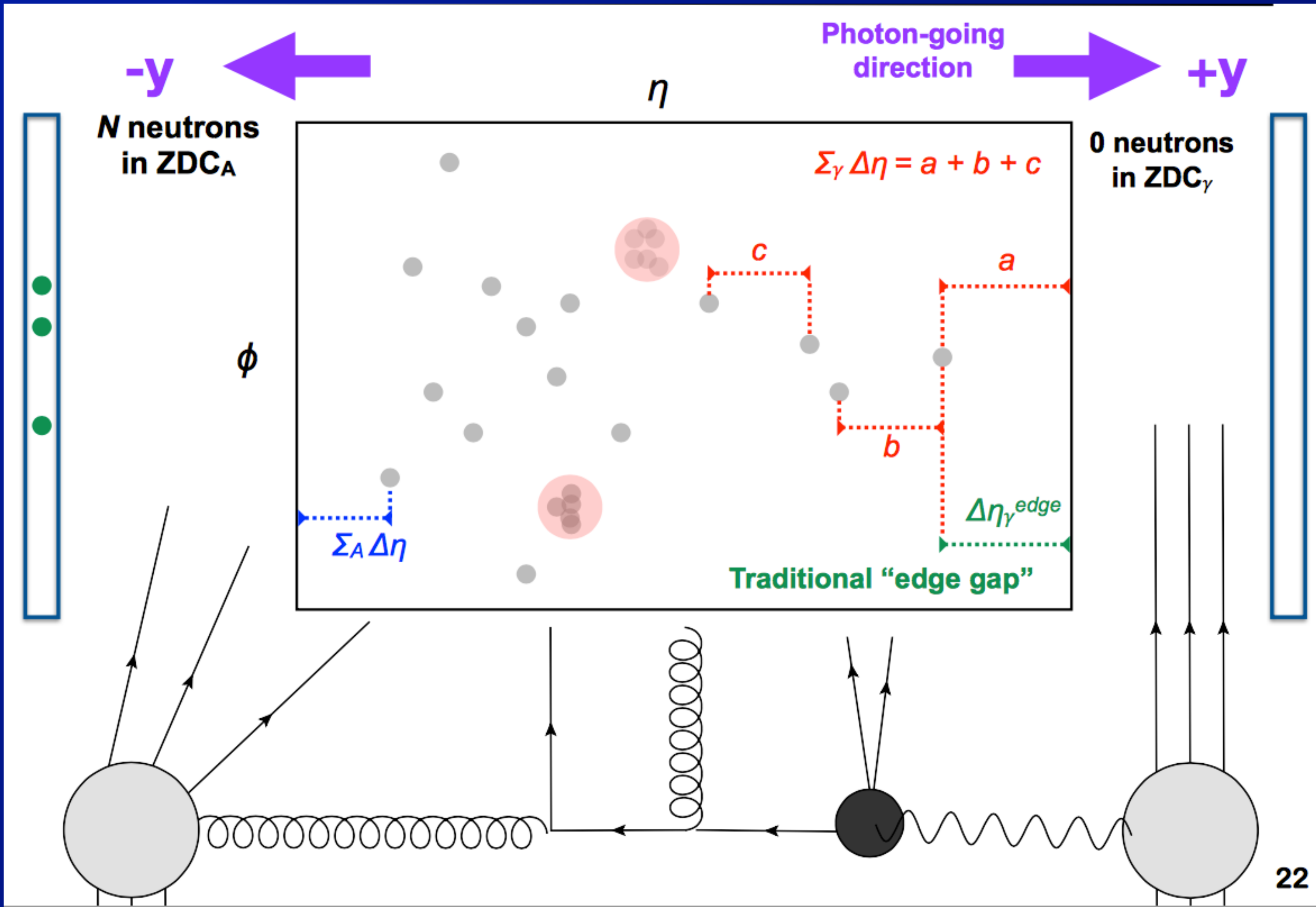
ZDC selection



- **Events selected ZDC “XOR” trigger**
  - Red: photon-going direction, 0n

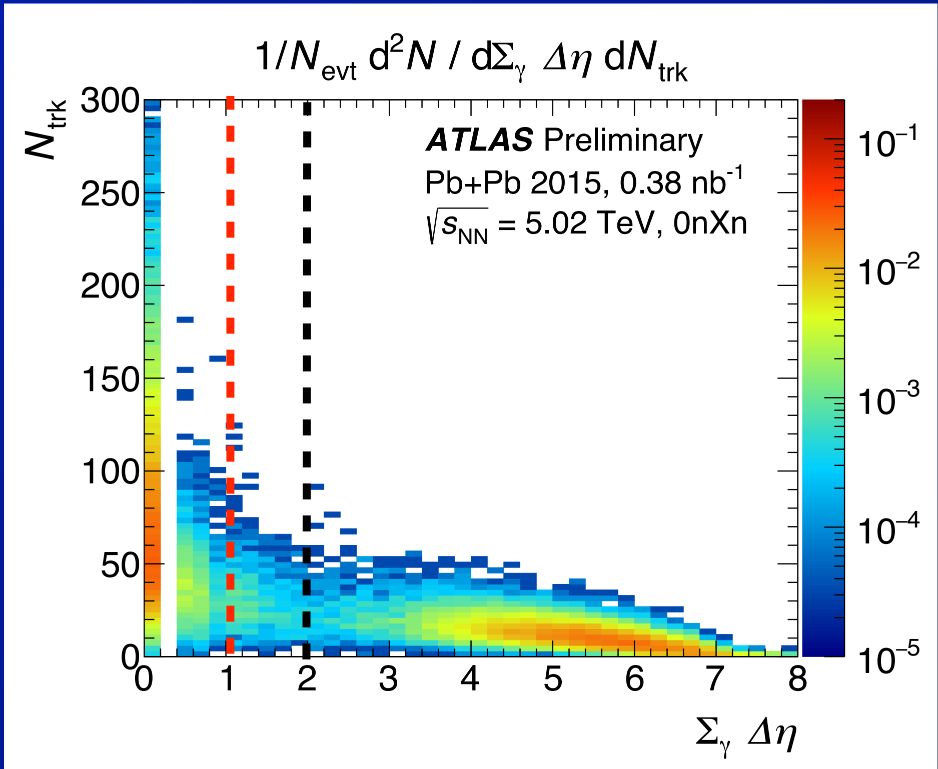
    ⇒Some inefficiency in ZDC trigger rejection due to out-of-time pile-up (preceding collisions)
  - Black: nuclear direction, Xn

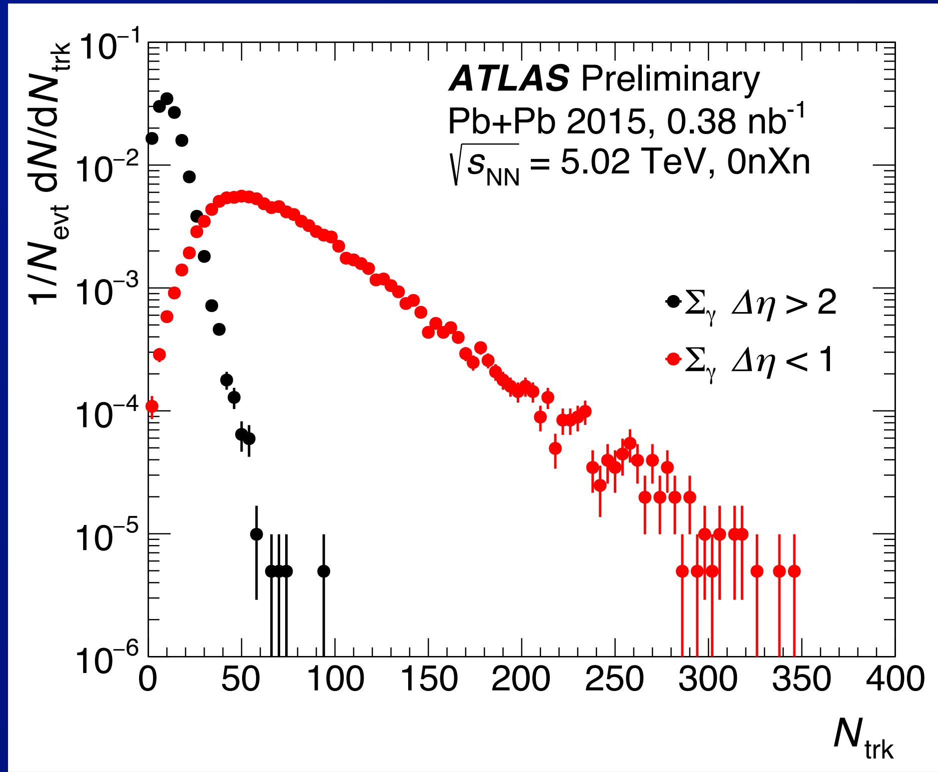
Gap analysis



- Require gap on photon side: $\Sigma_\gamma \Delta\eta > 2$
- Reject large gaps on nuclear side: $\Sigma_A \Delta\eta < 3$

Event Topology: Gaps vs Multiplicity





- Left: $\Sigma\gamma\Delta\eta$ vs N_{trk} for 0nXn
- Right: N_{trk} distributions for events with ($\Sigma\gamma\Delta\eta > 2$) and without ($\Sigma\gamma\Delta\eta < 1$) gaps.

⇒clear difference between photo-nuclear and hadronic collision events

The measurement: jets and kinematics

- Jets reconstructed using anti-k_t algorithm w/ R = 0.4
  - EM+JES calibration + flavor correction
- Measure differential cross-sections vs H_T, x_A, z_γ

$$m_{\mathrm{jets}} \equiv \left(\sum E_i - \left|\sum \vec{p_i}\right|\right)^{1/2} \qquad y_{\mathrm{jets}} \equiv \pm\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{\sum E_i + \sum p_{z\,i}}{\sum E_i - \sum p_{z\,i}}\right|$$

$$H_{\mathrm{T}} \equiv \sum p_{\mathrm{T}\,i} \qquad x_{\mathrm{A}} = \frac{m_{\mathrm{jets}}}{\sqrt{s}} e^{-y_{\mathrm{jets}}} \qquad z_\gamma = \frac{m_{\mathrm{jets}}}{\sqrt{s}} e^{+y_{\mathrm{jets}}}$$

  - p_z, z_γ, y defined to be positive in photon direction

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- For 2→2 processes:
  - $x_A \rightarrow$ x of struck parton in nucleus, $z_\gamma \rightarrow x_\gamma\, y_\gamma$, $H_T \rightarrow 2Q$

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- Fiducial acceptance:

  ⇒ $p_T^{\mathrm{lead}} > 20$ GeV, $p_T^{\text{sub-lead}} > 15$ GeV

  ⇒ $|\eta_{\mathrm{jet}}| < 4.4$, $H_T > 40$ GeV

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  - ⇒ $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 4.4$, $H_T > 40$ GeV
- No unfolding for jet response

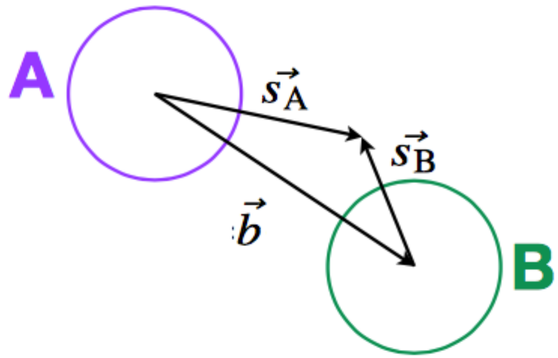
Photo-nuclear Monte Carlo

- Pythia 6 used in "mu/gamma + p" mode to simulate photo-production @ 5.02 TeV
  - Contains mixture of direct and resolved processes

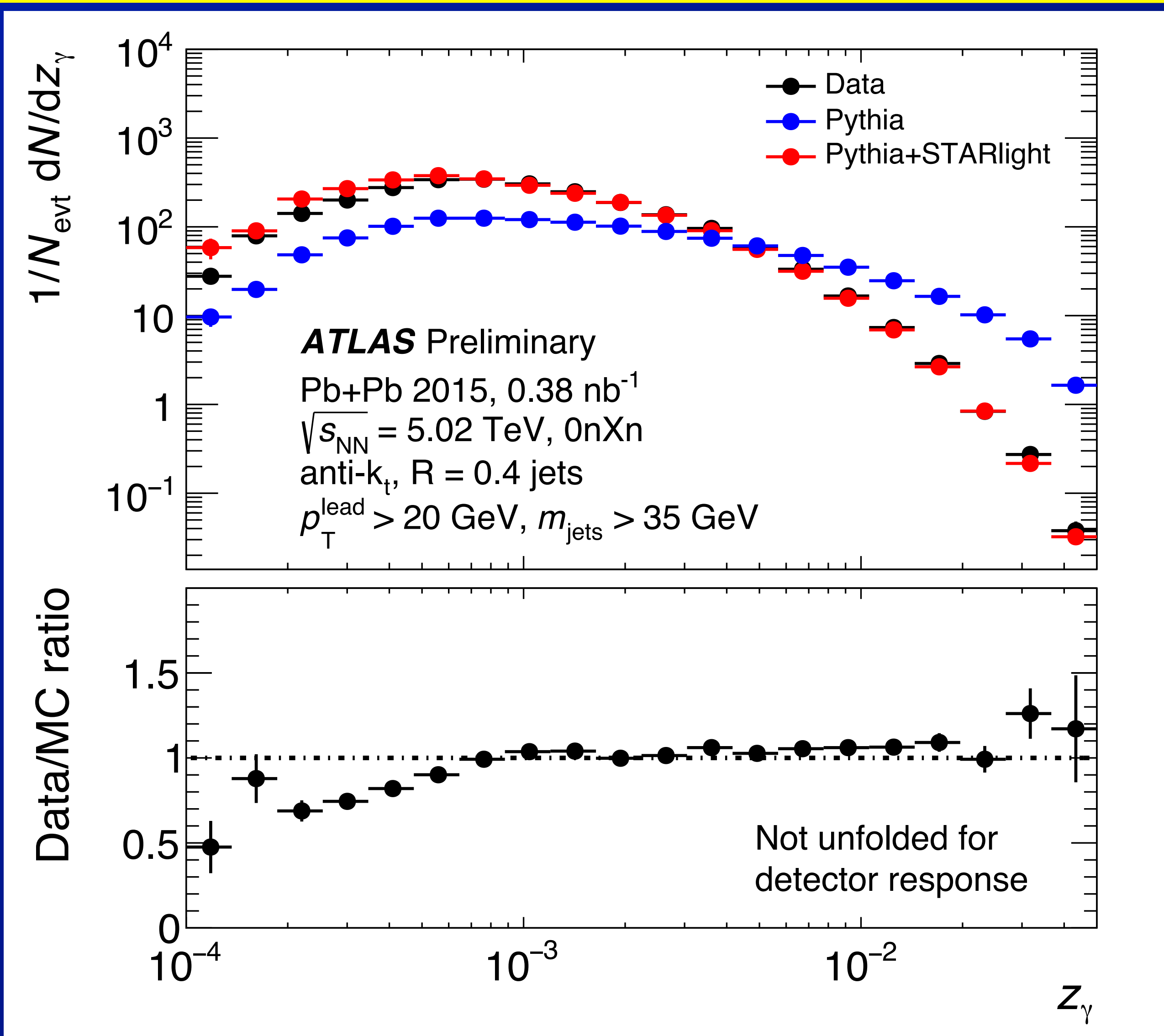
    ⇒ Does not have right photon flux
- "STARlight" model describes photon flux in ultra-peripheral nucleus-nucleus collisions
  - Used modified STARlight to calculate weights applied on per-event basis to Pythia sample:

$$\frac{d\sigma^{\mathrm{Pb+Pb}}_{\mathrm{UPC}}}{dE} = 2\int d^2b\, P_{\mathrm{UPC}}(b) \int d^2 s_{\mathrm{B}} \left.\frac{d^2 N^{\mathrm{Pb}}_{\gamma}}{dE\, d^2 s_{\mathrm{A}}}\right|_{\vec{s}_{\mathrm{A}}=\vec{b}-\vec{s}_{\mathrm{B}}} T_{\mathrm{Pb}}(s_{\mathrm{B}})\sigma^{\gamma N} \equiv \boxed{\frac{dN^{\mathrm{eff}}_{\gamma}}{dE}\sigma^{\gamma N}}$$

$$w(E) \equiv \frac{dN^{\mathrm{eff}}_{\gamma}}{dE} \Bigg/ \frac{dN^{\mathrm{PYTHIA}}_{\gamma}}{dE}$$



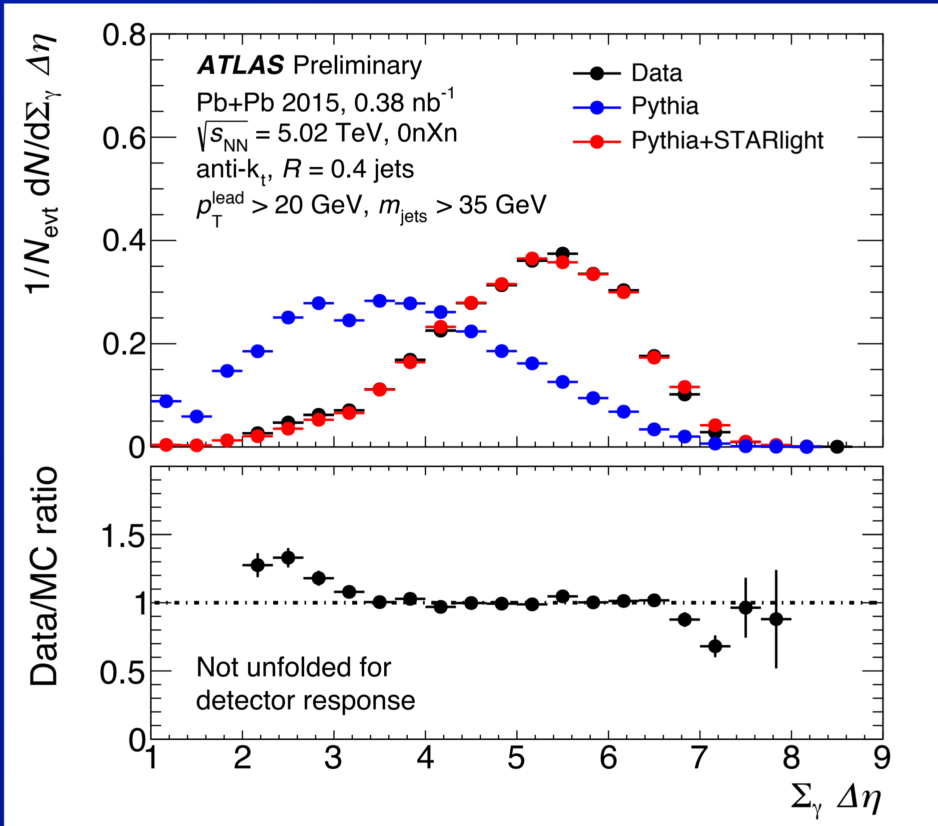
Monte Carlo re-weighting

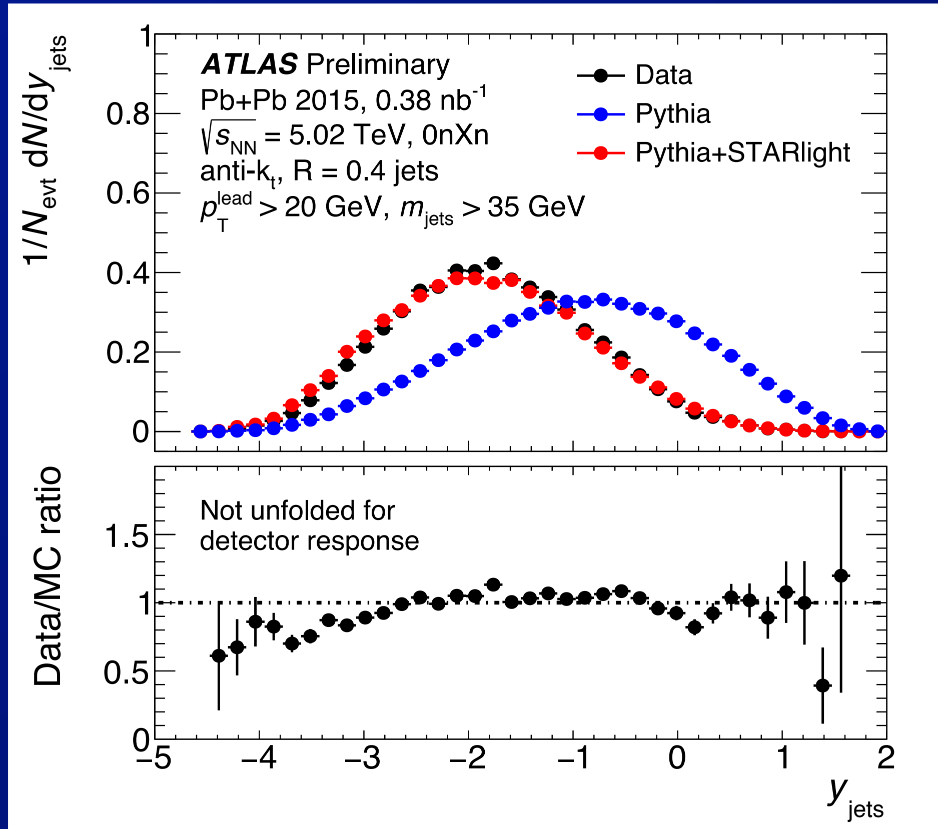


Re-weighted Pythia in good (not perfect) agreement with data

- **Data and MC z_γ distributions and ratio**
  - **with and w/o re-weighting**

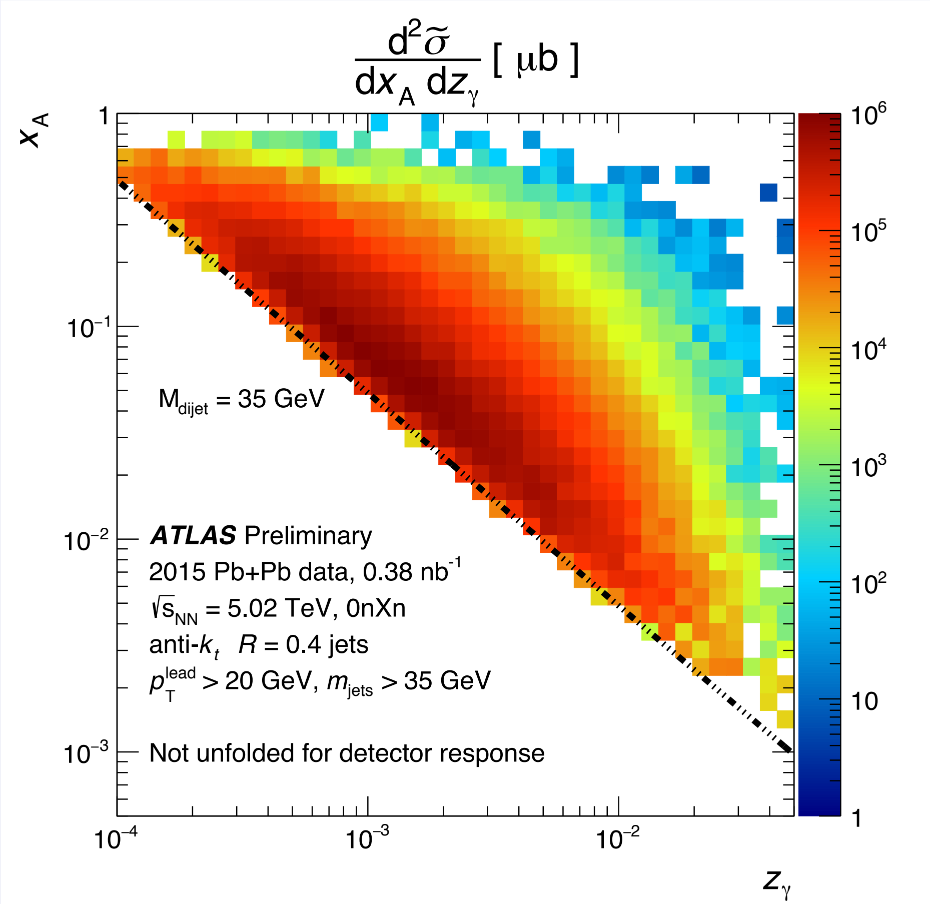
Data-MC comparisons

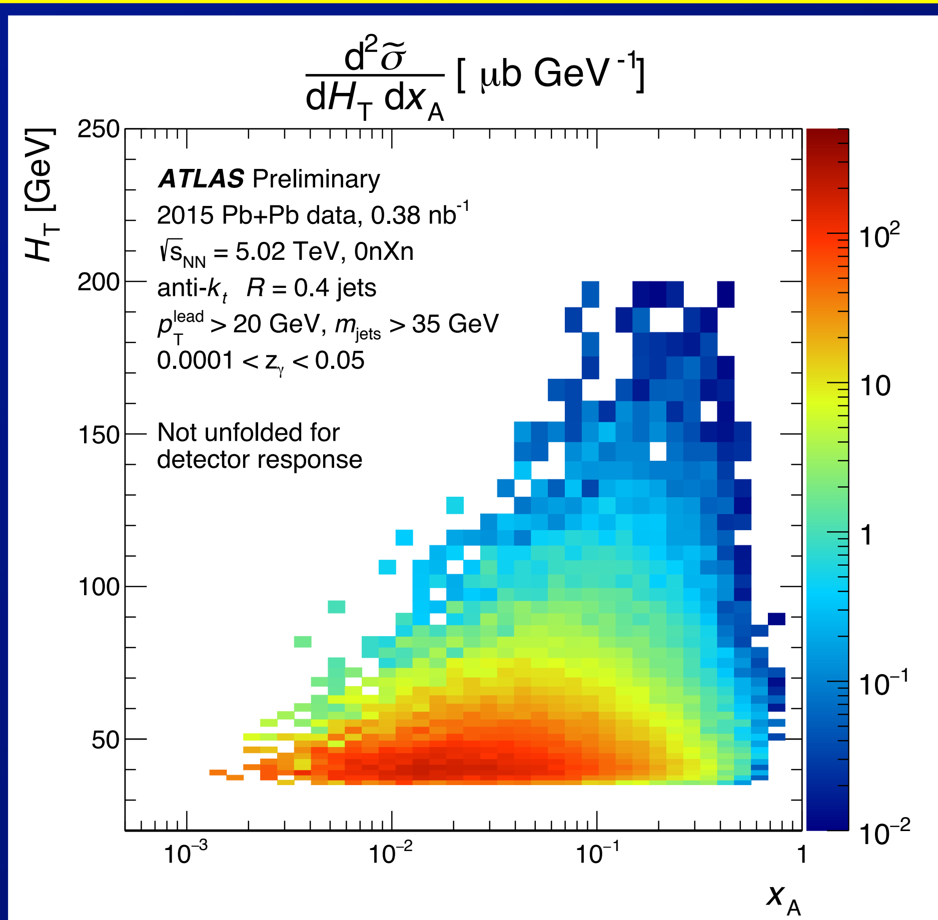




- Good agreement for $\Sigma\gamma\ \Delta\eta$ after re-weighting
  - ⇒Can trust MC-based corrections for event selection efficiency
- Also good agreement for y_{jets}
  - ⇒See backward shift because $z_\gamma < x_A$

2-D cross-sections





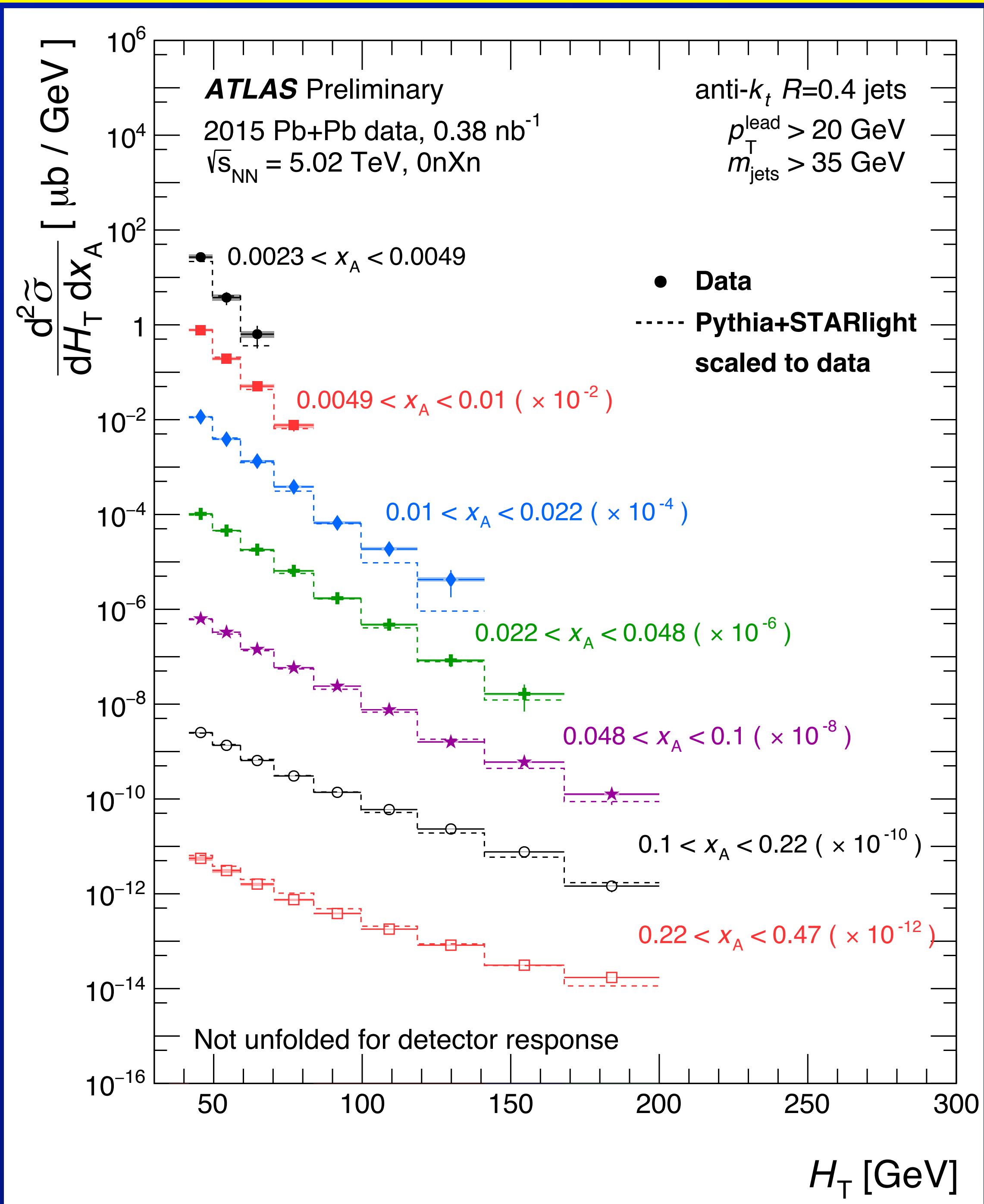
- Acceptance in (z_γ, x_A) strongly dependent on minimum jet system mass
  - Determined by minimum p_T in analysis

⇒Easiest way to get to low x_A is large z_γ

Corrections and systematics

- Correct for inefficiency introduced by event selection requirements
  - ZDC inefficiency: can lose 0n1n contribution
    - ⇒ On average: 0.98 ± 0.01
  - "EM pileup": extra neutrons from EM dissociation
    - ⇒ 5 ± 0.5% on overall normalization
  - Signal events removed by gap requirement
    - ⇒ resulting inefficiency evaluated in MC sample
    - ⇒ ~1% correction except at very large z_γ
- Luminosity: 6.1% uncertainty
- Jet response:
  - energy scale and resolution uncertainties
    - ⇒ vary with H_T, x_A, z_γ

Results: H_T Dependence



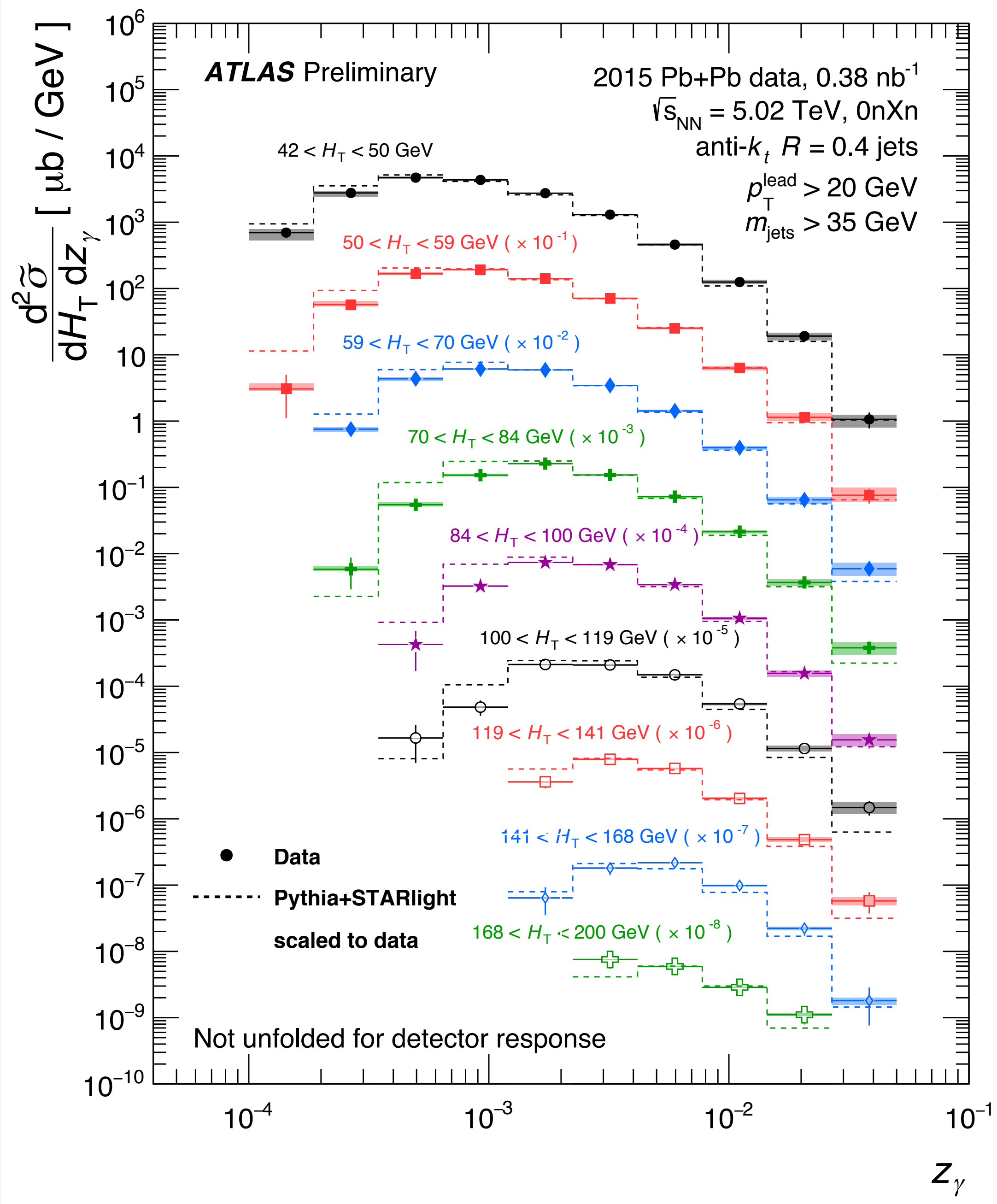
Differential cross-section in slices of x_A

Not in systematic bands: overall normalization systematic of 6.2%

Not exactly same as $F_2(x,Q^2)$

- **Still has ~$1/Q^4$ and z_γ dependence in cross section**
- **Don't expect to see scaling explicitly**

Results: z_γ dependence



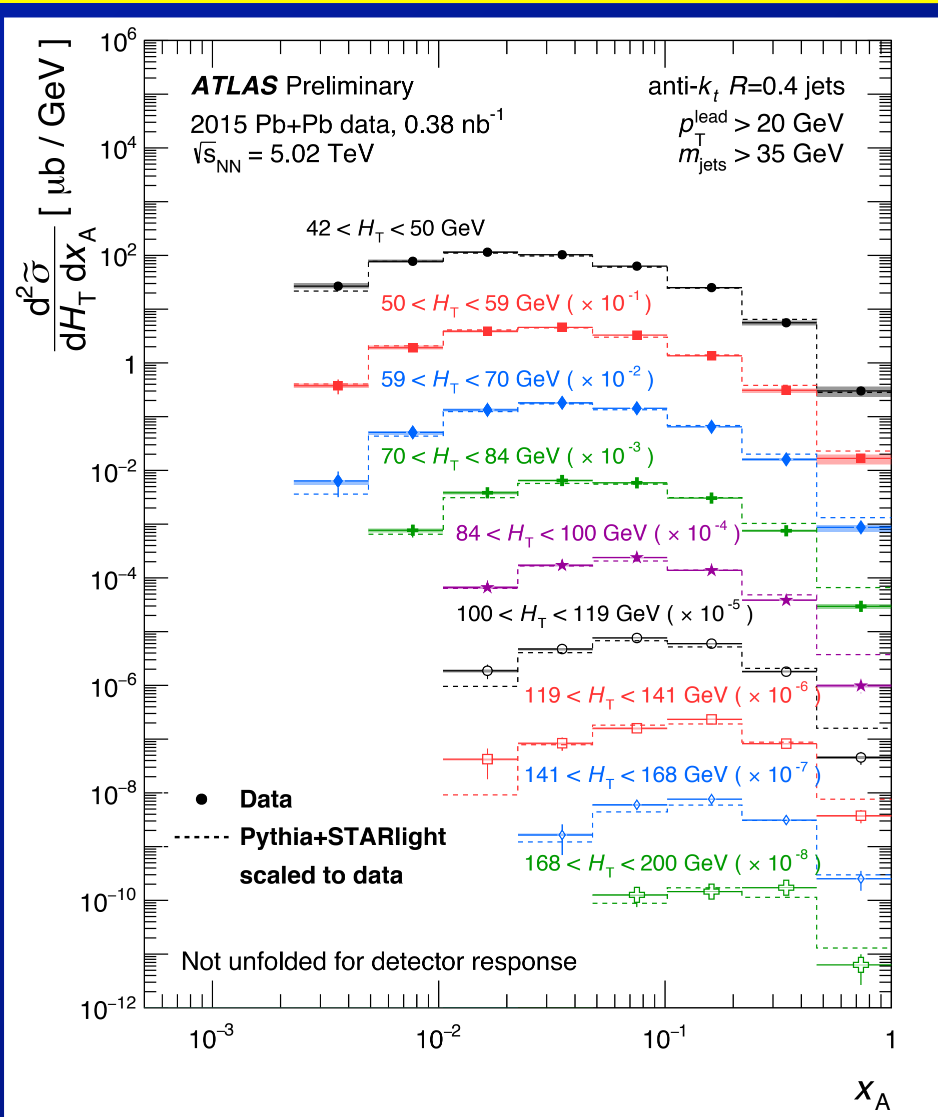
Differential cross-section in slices of H_T

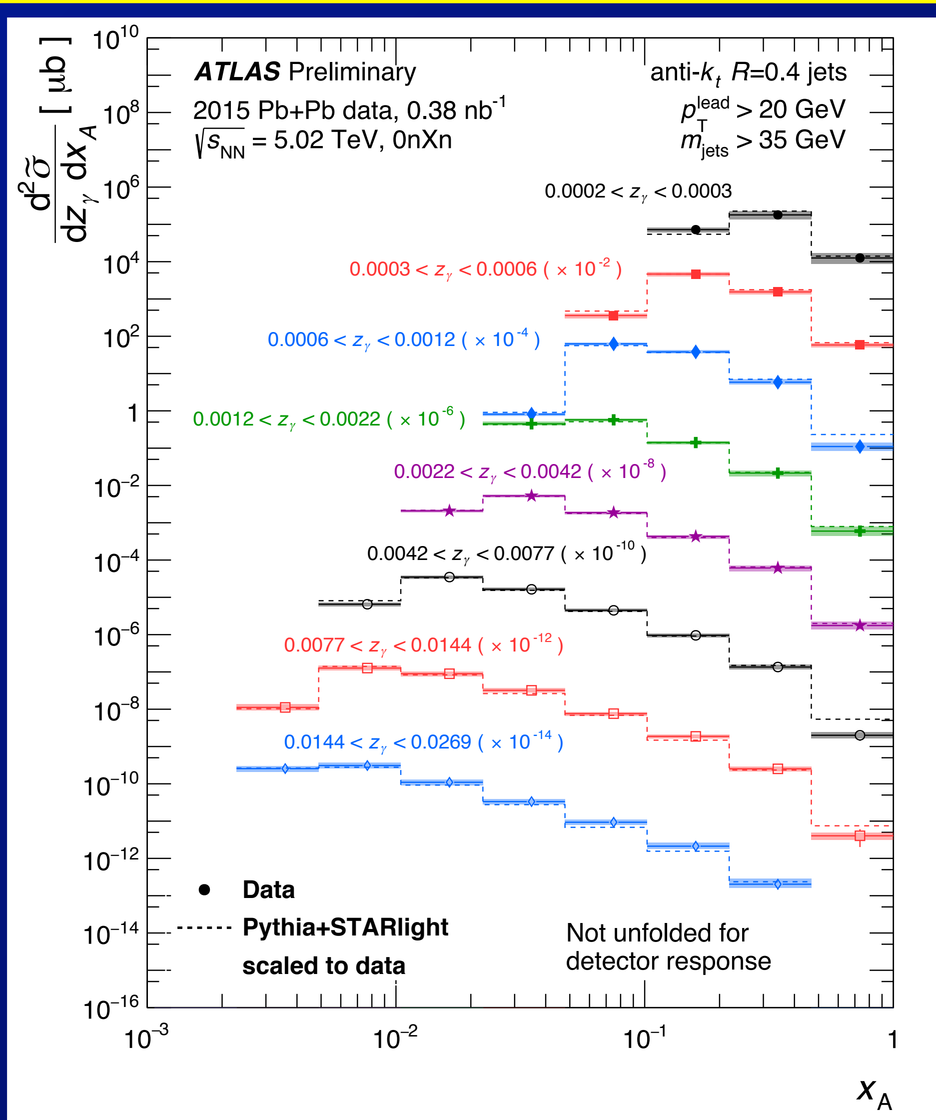
Largest disagreement with model at small z_γ

where re-weighted distribution most disagrees with data

Can extend to lower x_A by going to higher z_γ

Results: x_A Dependence





- Data agrees w/ MC over most of acceptance
  - ⇒But limitations in MC sample (e.g. no γ+n, no nPDF)

Summary, conclusions

- Presented a measurement of photo-nuclear jet production: ATLAS-CONF-2017-011
  - Qualitatively different than normal jet production in hadronic collisions
  - Expected features— rapidity gaps and neutron distributions— observed in the data
  - Good but not perfect MC-data agreement
  - ⇒Need MC with Pb+Pb EPA photon flux to avoid re-weighting which has conceptual difficulties
- Proof of principle that photo-nuclear dijet/multi-jet measurements possible in Pb+Pb collisions
  - Can access x_A, Q^2 (H_T) range not covered by existing fixed-target data.
  - ⇒kinematic coverage primarily constrained by minimum jet p_T, but also $\Sigma_\gamma \Delta\eta > 2$ requirement