

# CMS results on jet quenching and pPb collisions



Gunther Roland  
(MIT)



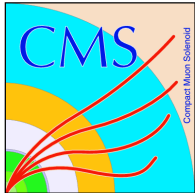
for the CMS Collaboration

*RBRC Workshop*

“Jet Quenching at RHIC vs LHC in Light of Recent dAu vs pPb Controls”

BNL Apr 15-17, 2013

# CMS results on jet quenching and pPb collisions



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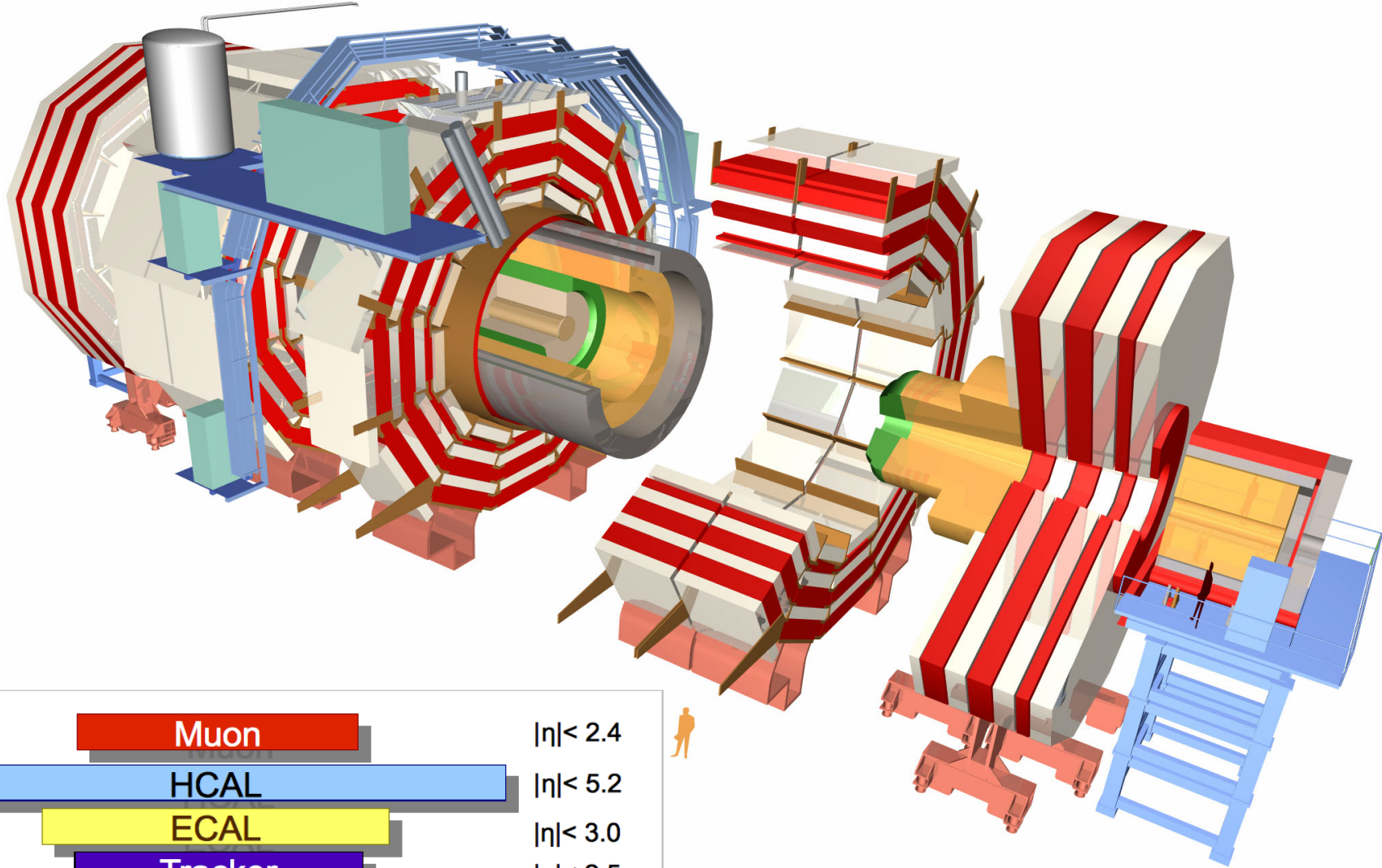
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# CMS Detector



Muon

$|\eta| < 2.4$

HCAL

$|\eta| < 5.2$

ECAL

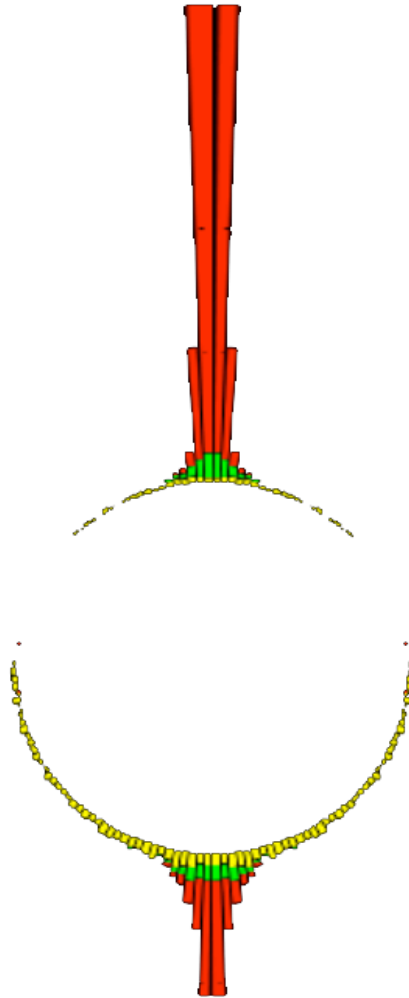
$|\eta| < 3.0$

Tracker

$|\eta| < 2.5$

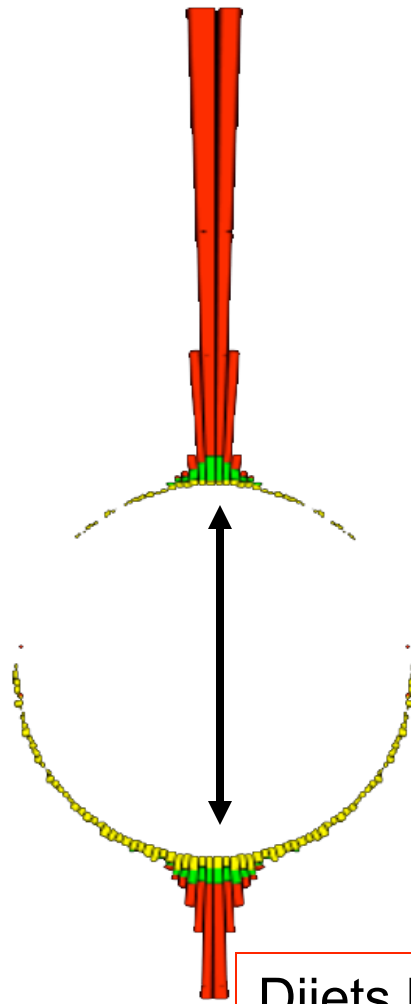
# PbPb dijet phenomenology

Leading jet ( $p_T > 120 \text{ GeV}/c$ )

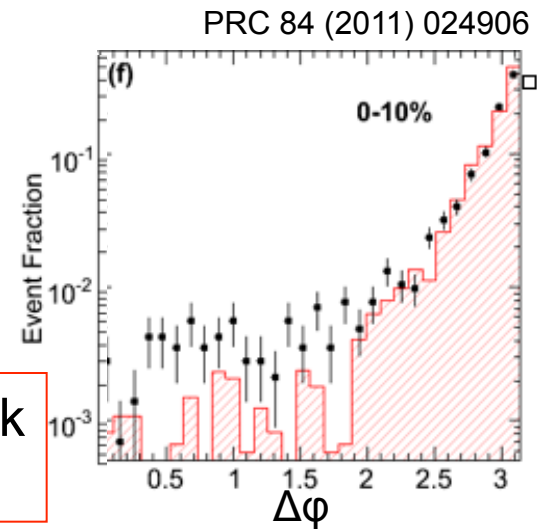


Subleading jet ( $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}/c$ )

# PbPb dijet phenomenology

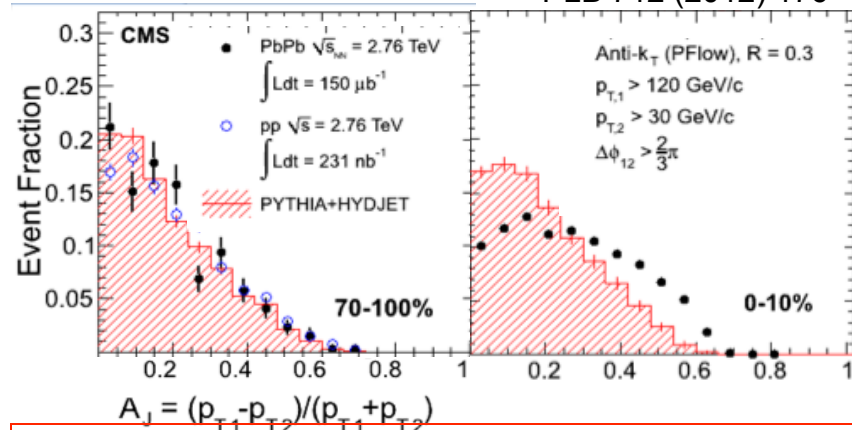


Dijets back-to-back  
in central PbPb

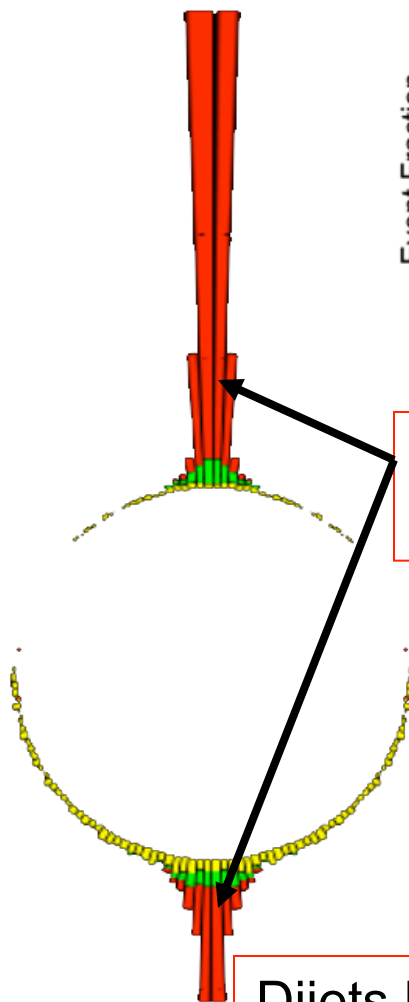


# PbPb dijet phenomenology

PLB 712 (2012) 176

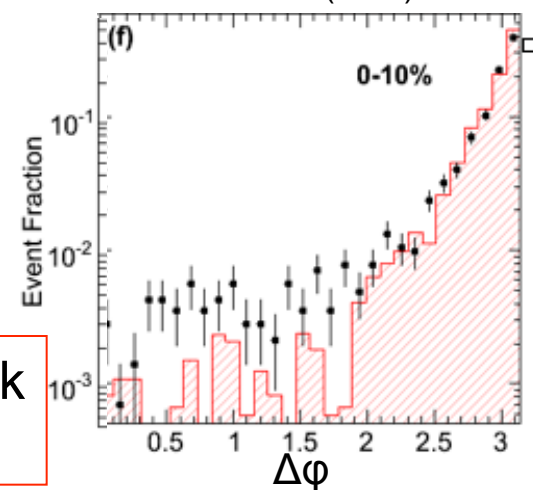


Large dijet momentum asymmetry  
in central PbPb



Dijets back-to-back  
in central PbPb

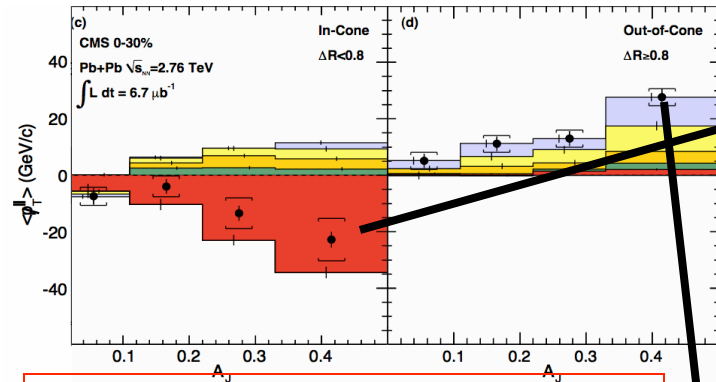
PRC 84 (2011) 024906



# PbPb dijet phenomenology

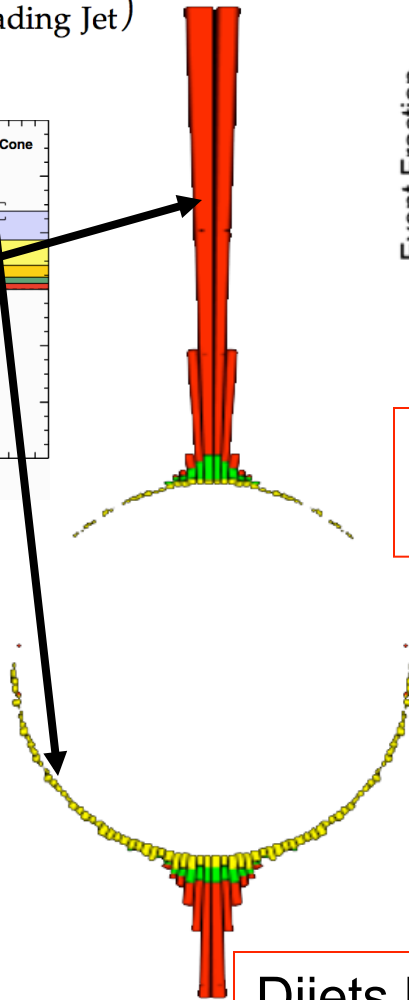
PLB 712 (2012) 176

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

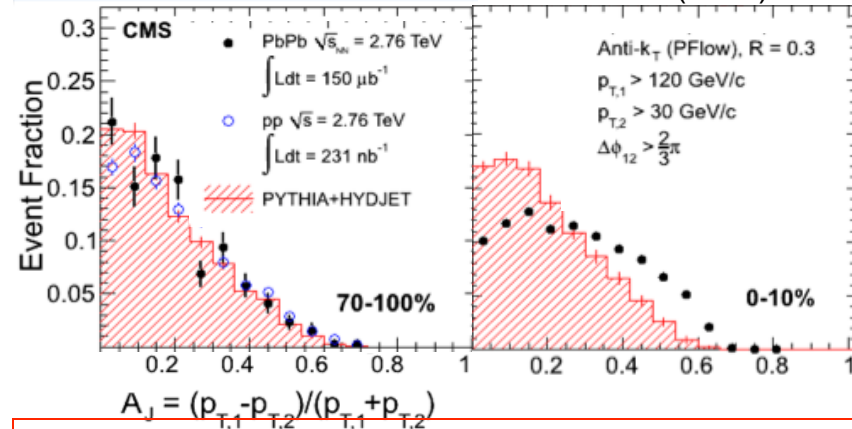


Jet asymmetry balanced by soft particles at large angles

PRC 84 (2011) 024906

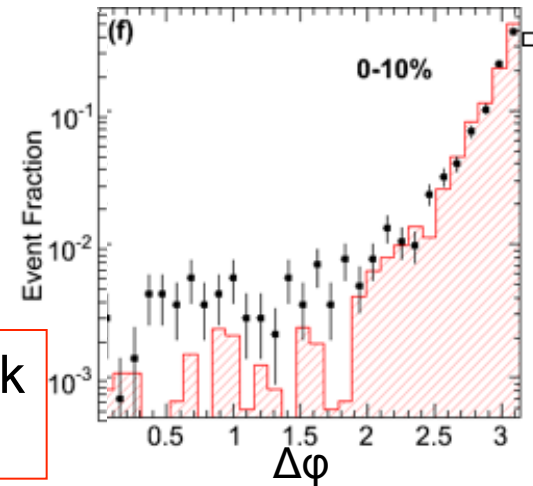


Dijets back-to-back in central PbPb

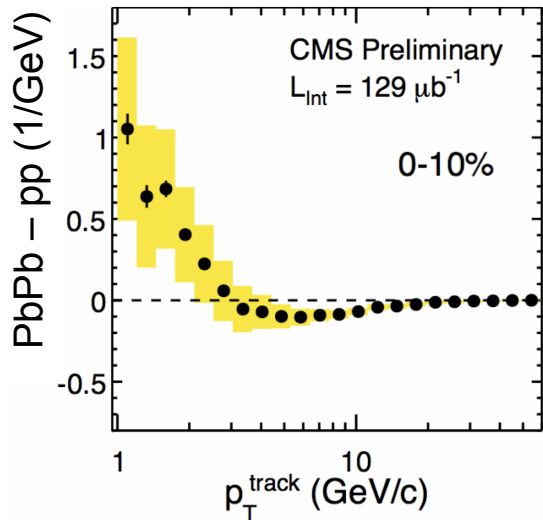


Large dijet momentum asymmetry in central PbPb

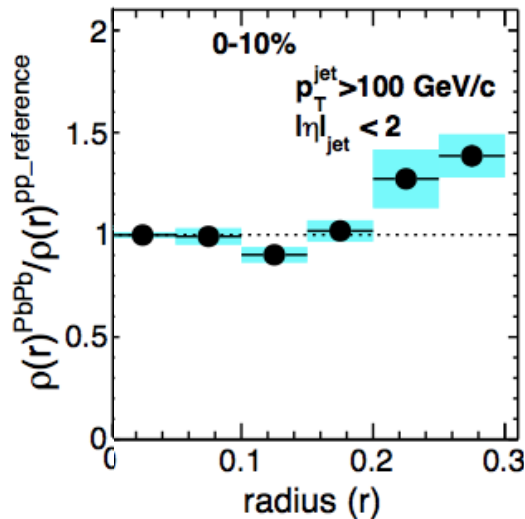
PRC 84 (2011) 024906



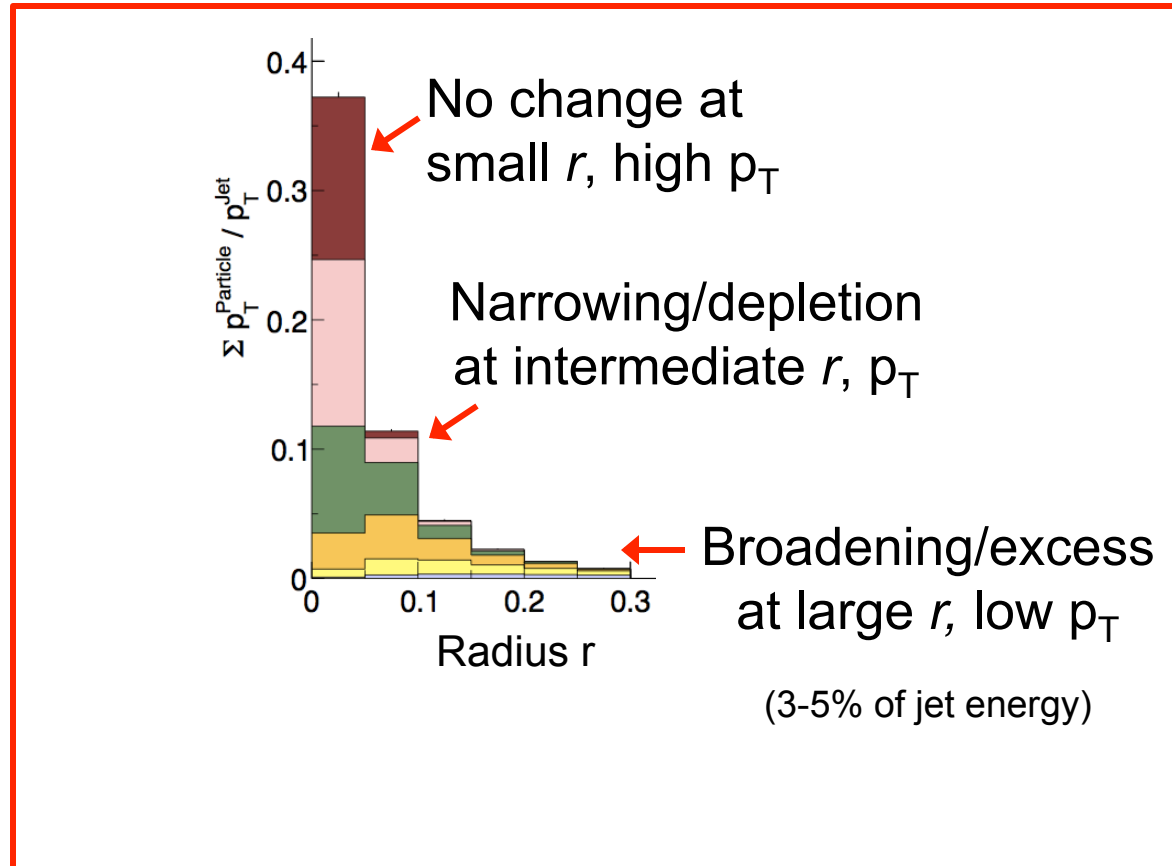
# Jet anatomy



Fragmentation function difference (PbPb – pp):  
 Shows redistribution of particles in  $p_{\text{T}}$



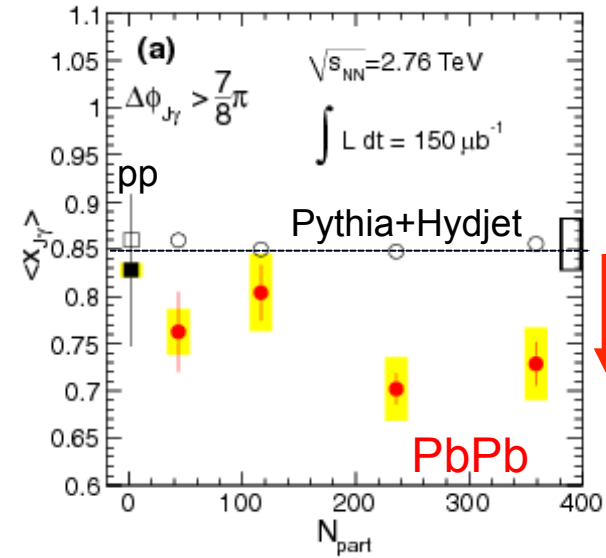
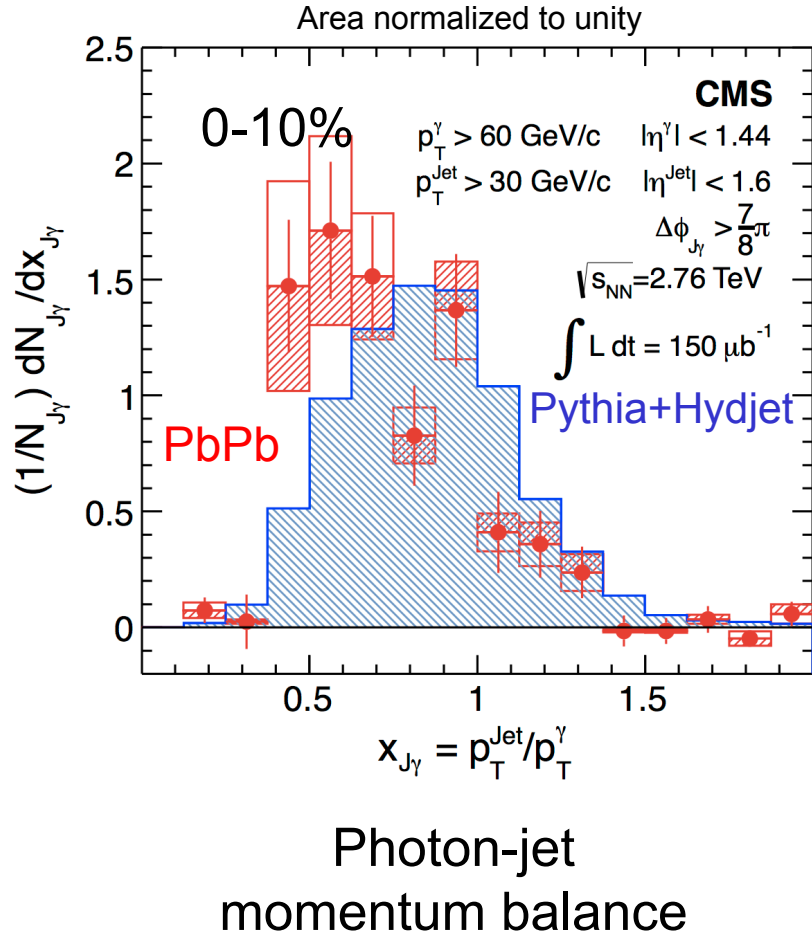
Jet shape ratio (PbPb/pp):  
 Shows redistribution of energy in  $r$  from jet axis



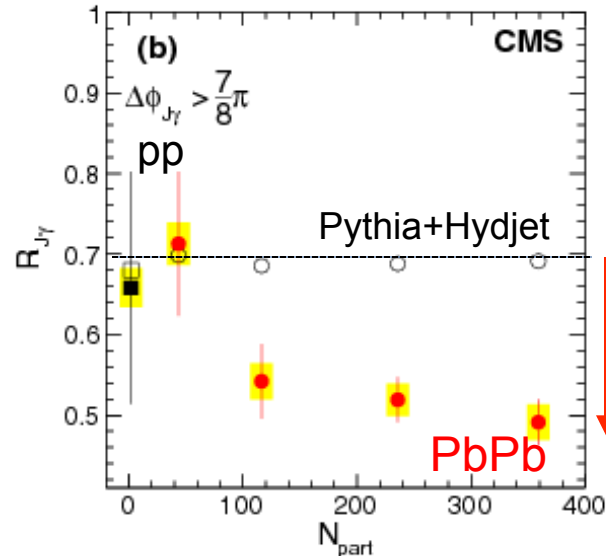


# $\gamma$ +jet: u,d quark energy loss

PLB 718 (2013) 773

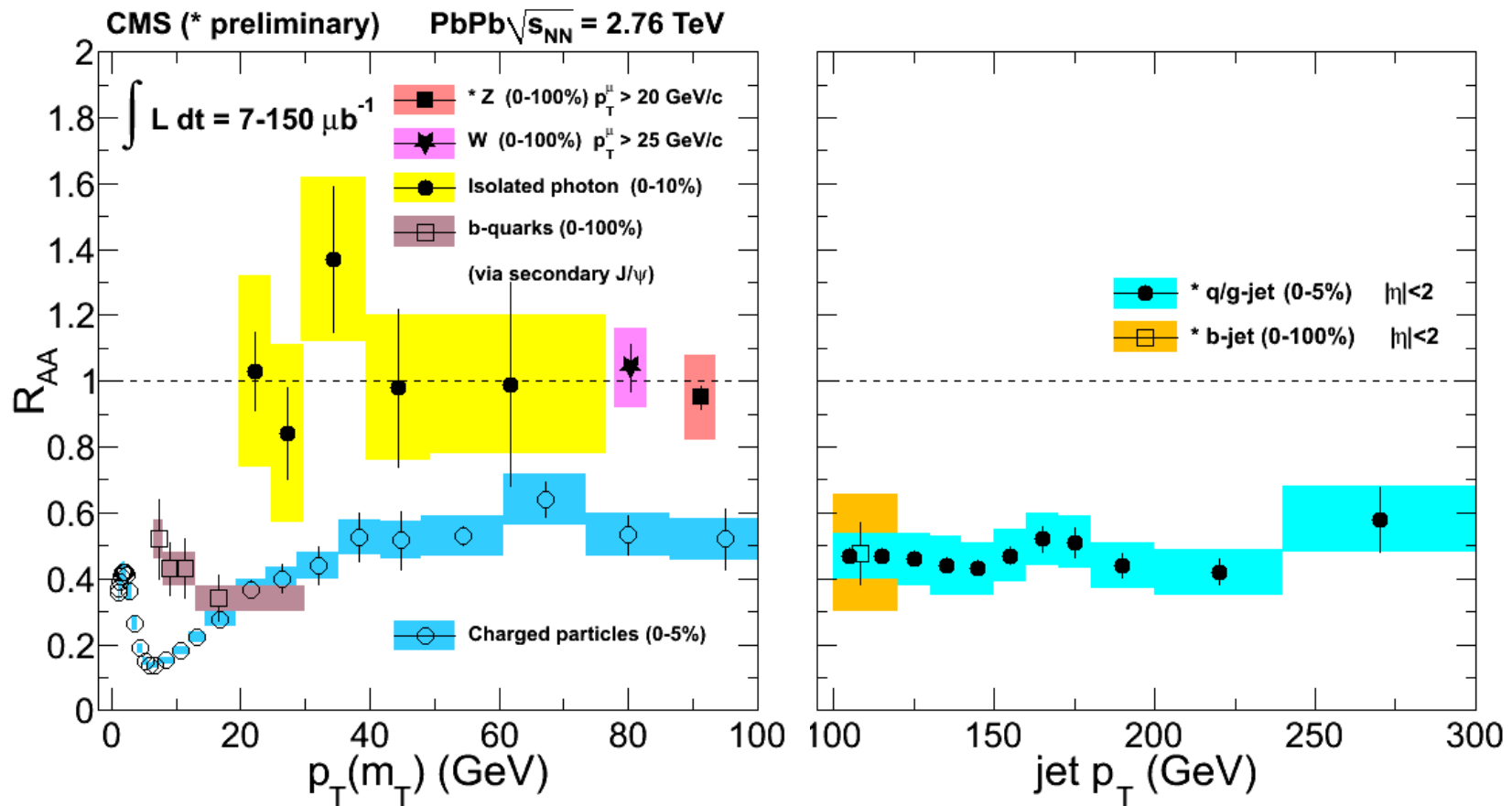


Jet-photon  $p_T$  balance drops by 14%



20% of photons lose jet partner

# $R_{AA}$ Zoo: Signal and Control



Vector-bosons show that hard scattering rates are under good control

# Long-range correlations in pp and pPb



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## Observation of long-range, near-side angular correlations in proton-proton collisions at the LHC

Physics Letters B 718 (2013) 795–814

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Physics Letters B

[www.elsevier.com/locate/physletb](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/physletb)



Observation of long-range, near-side angular correlations in pPb collisions at the LHC<sup>☆</sup>

CMS Collaboration<sup>\*</sup>

CERN, Switzerland

Observed “flow-like” effects raise possibility of “final state” effects in pPb for many observables, incl. e.g. jets (but this is going to be subject of a talk at a different meeting...)



# Correlations in 7TeV pp collisions

Results based on  $1\text{fb}^{-1}$ ,  
i.e. sampling 50 billion pp events  
with high multiplicity trigger

**Intermediate  $p_T$ : 1-3 GeV/c**

(b) MinBias,  $1.0\text{GeV}/c < p_T < 3.0\text{GeV}/c$

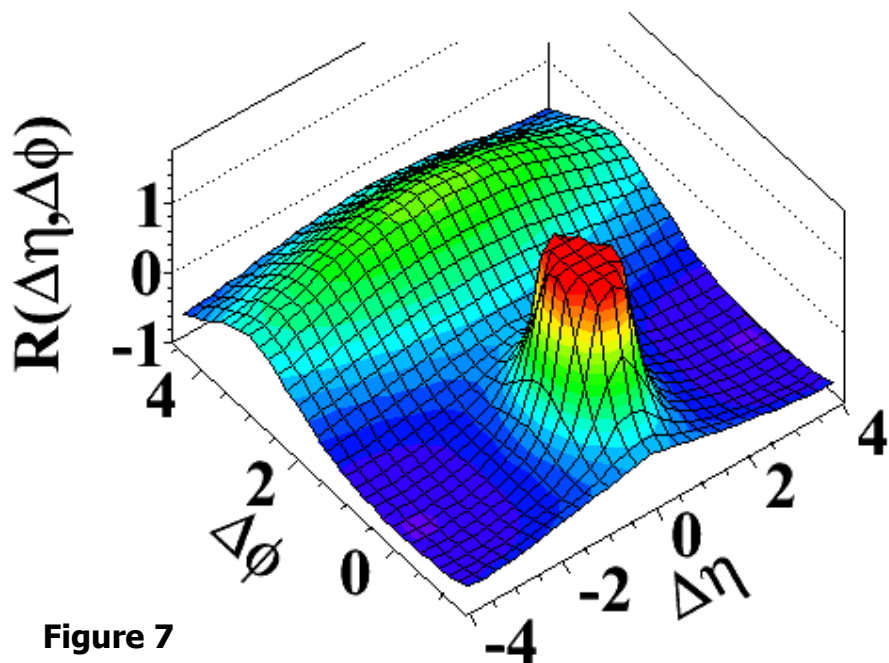
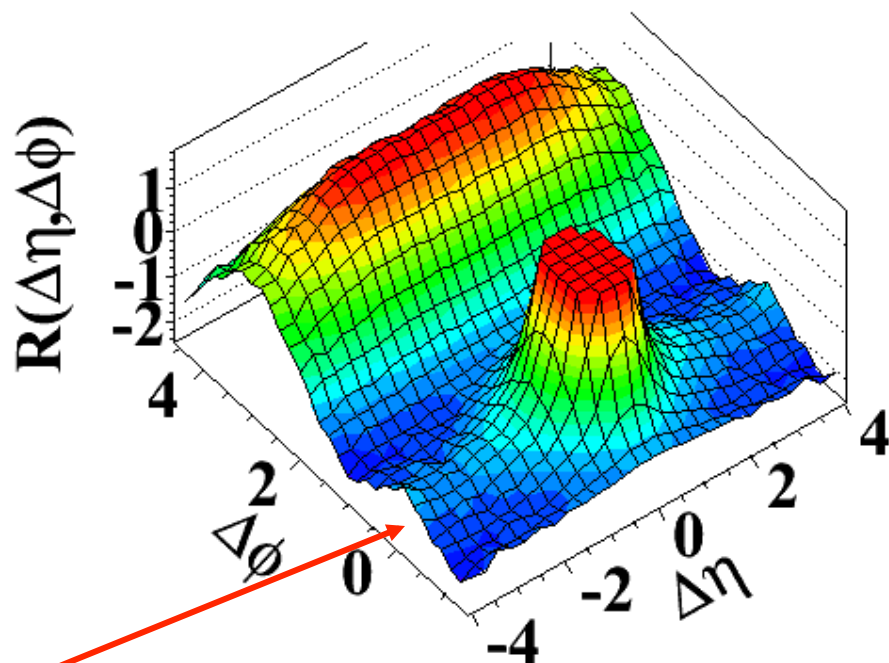


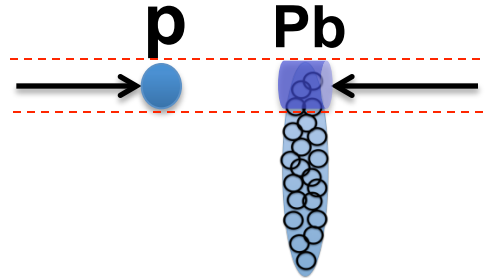
Figure 7

(d)  $N > 110$ ,  $1.0\text{GeV}/c < p_T < 3.0\text{GeV}/c$



Pronounced structure at large  $\delta\eta$  around  $\delta\phi \sim 0$  !

# Multiplicity Evolution in pPb

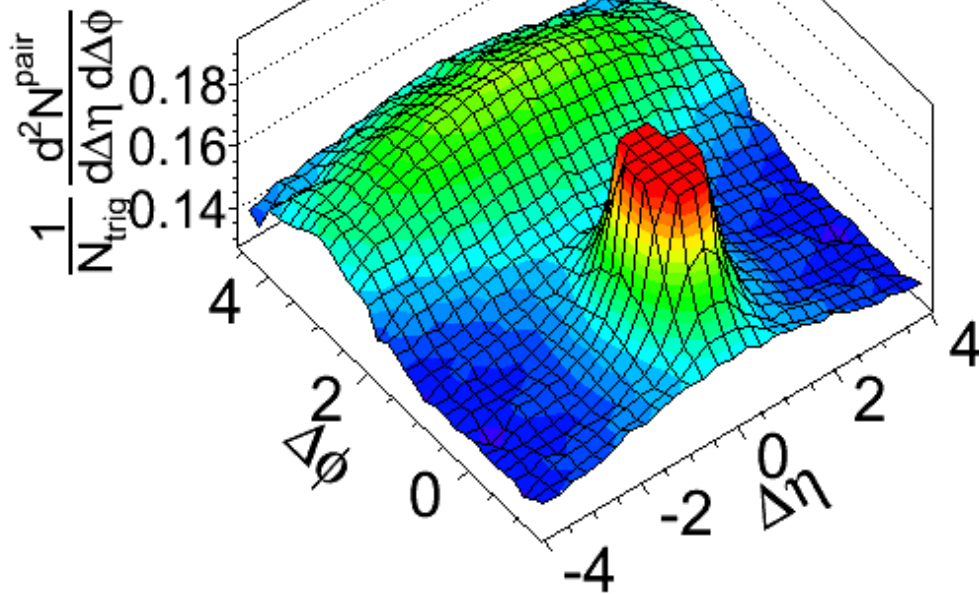


## Low multiplicity

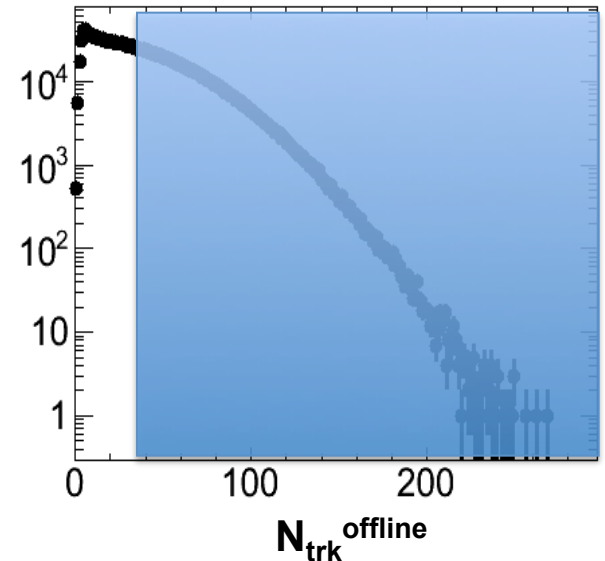
CMS pPb  $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$  TeV N < 35

$$1 < p_T^{\text{trig}} < 2 \text{ GeV}/c$$

$$1 < p_T^{\text{assoc}} < 2 \text{ GeV}/c$$

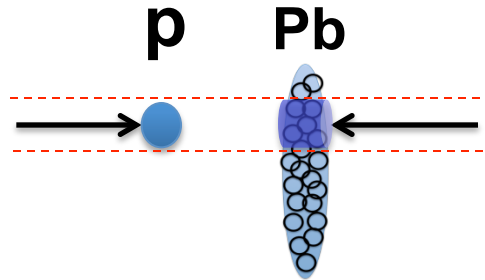


Divide into 4 multiplicity bins:



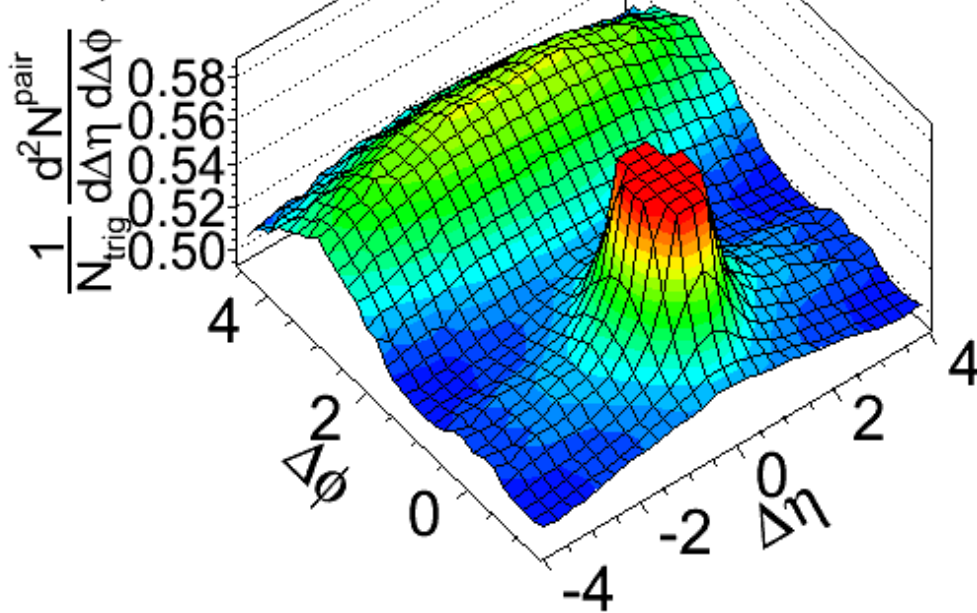
# Multiplicity Evolution in pPb

## Increasing multiplicity

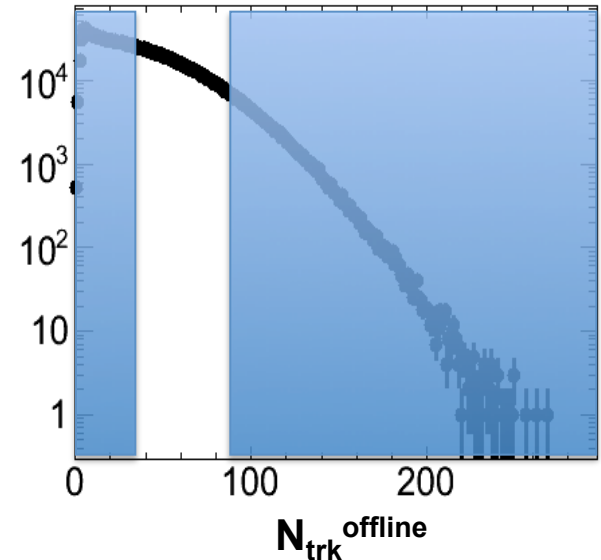


CMS pPb  $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$  TeV  $35 \leq N < 90$

$1 < p_T^{\text{trig}} < 2$  GeV/c  
 $1 < p_T^{\text{assoc}} < 2$  GeV/c

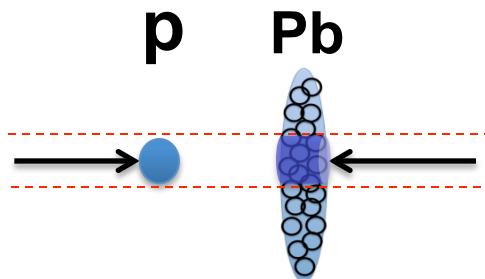


Divide into 4 multiplicity bins:



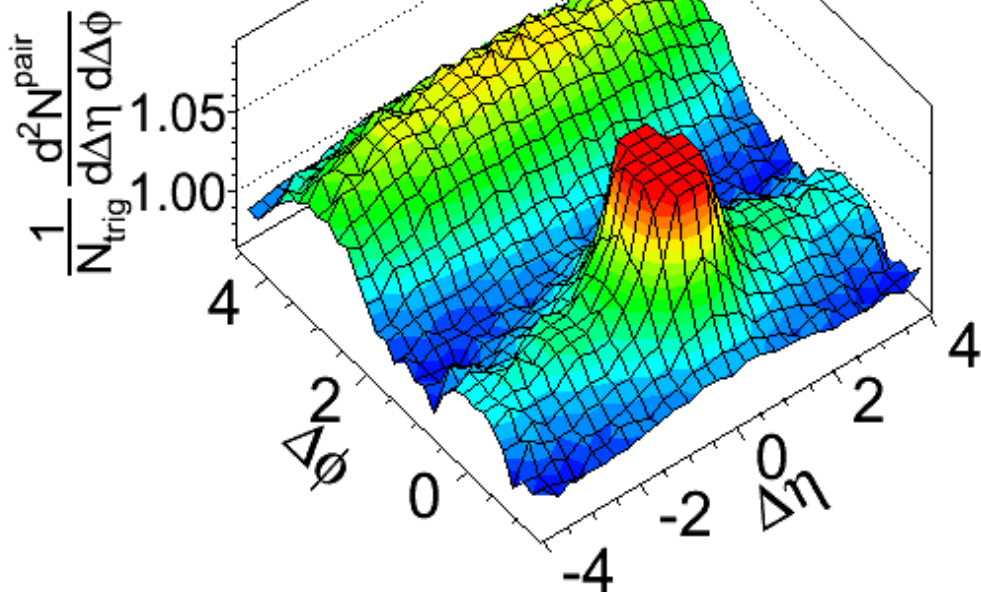
# Multiplicity Evolution in pPb

## Increasing multiplicity

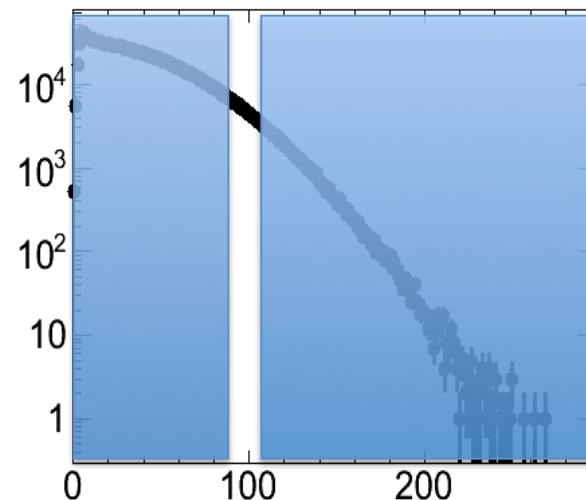


CMS pPb  $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$  TeV  $90 \leq N < 110$

$1 < p_T^{\text{trig}} < 2$  GeV/c  
 $1 < p_T^{\text{assoc}} < 2$  GeV/c

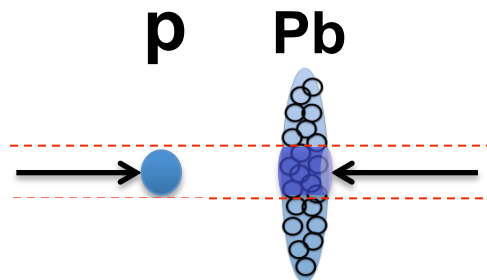


Divide into 4 multiplicity bins:



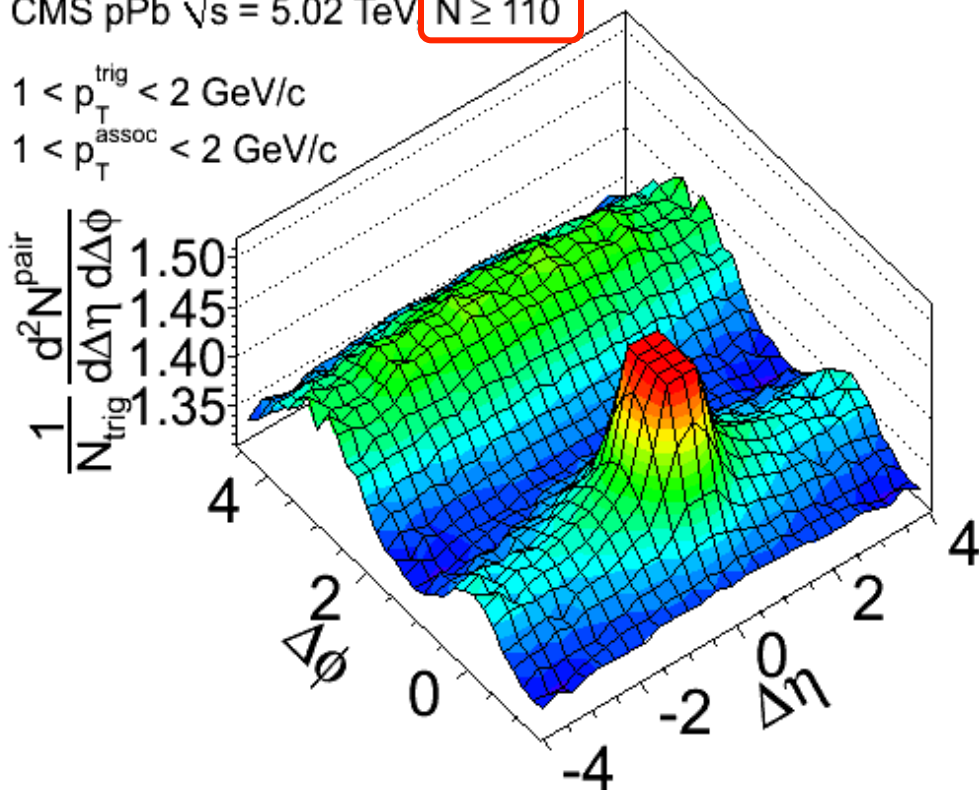
# Multiplicity Evolution in pPb

## Increasing multiplicity

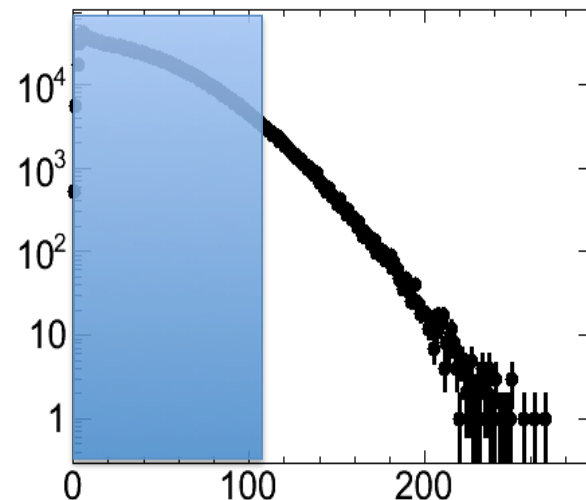


CMS pPb  $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$  TeV  $N \geq 110$

$1 < p_T^{\text{trig}} < 2$  GeV/c  
 $1 < p_T^{\text{assoc}} < 2$  GeV/c



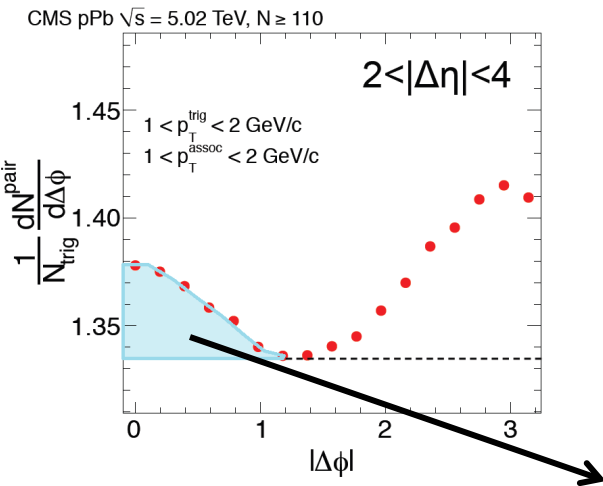
Divide into 4 multiplicity bins:





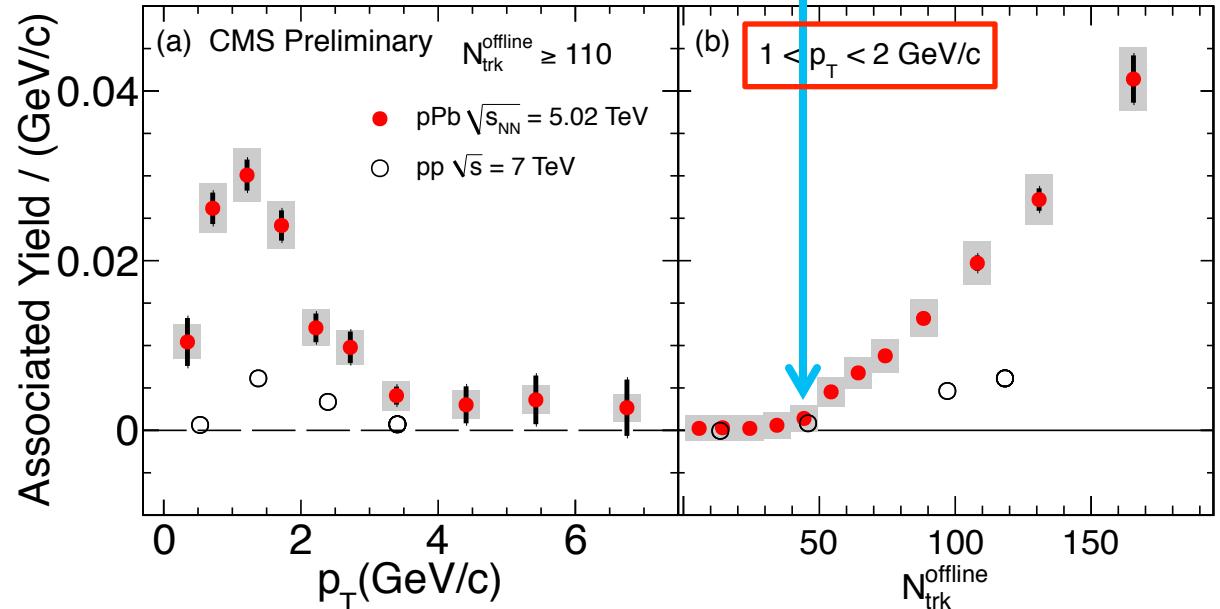
# Ridge Associated Yield

## ZYAM example



In the signal ( $N > 110$ ) region, the strength of the effect rises and falls with  $p_T$

In the  $p_T$  range where the yield is the strongest, the ridge turns on at  $N \approx 40$



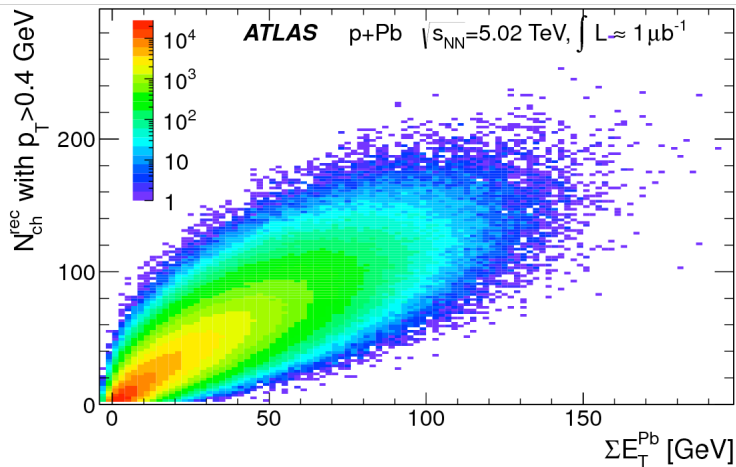
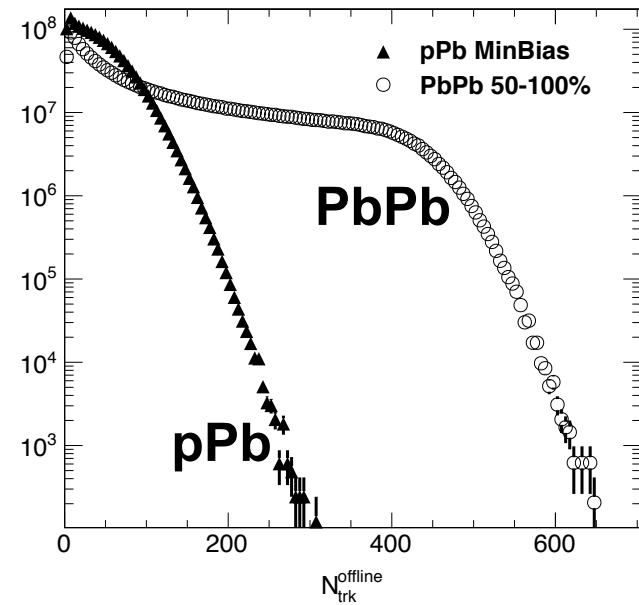
# New results on pPb correlations

- Analysis of 2013 pPb data set
  - Including high multiplicity triggers sampling full luminosity of 31/nb (30000x pilot run stat's)
- Re-analysis of peripheral PbPb using identical reconstruction, event selection, analysis code,...
- Comprehensive set of observables
  - Associate yields (as in previous CMS pp and pPb analyses)
  - $v_2$  and  $v_3$  from two particle correlations (w/  $\eta$  gap)
  - “Peripheral subtraction” a la ALICE, ATLAS
  - $v_2\{4\}$  four-particle cumulants

# “Centrality” (multiplicity density) binning

n.b., particles are counted for  $p_T > 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c$ ,  $|\eta| < 2.4$

$N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}}$ bin	pPb data			PbPb data		
	Fraction	$\langle N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} \rangle$	$\langle N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{corrected}} \rangle$	$\langle \text{Centrality} \rangle \pm \text{RMS} (\%)$	$\langle N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{offline}} \rangle$	$\langle N_{\text{trk}}^{\text{corrected}} \rangle$
[0, $\infty$ )	1.00	40	50 $\pm$ 2			
[0, 20)	0.31	10	12 $\pm$ 1	92 $\pm$ 4	10	13 $\pm$ 1
[20, 30)	0.14	25	30 $\pm$ 1	86 $\pm$ 4	24	30 $\pm$ 1
[30, 40)	0.12	35	42 $\pm$ 2	83 $\pm$ 4	34	43 $\pm$ 2
[40, 50)	0.10	45	54 $\pm$ 2	80 $\pm$ 4	44	55 $\pm$ 2
[50, 60)	0.09	54	66 $\pm$ 3	78 $\pm$ 3	54	68 $\pm$ 3
[60, 80)	0.12	69	84 $\pm$ 4	75 $\pm$ 3	69	87 $\pm$ 4
[80, 100)	0.07	89	108 $\pm$ 5	72 $\pm$ 3	89	112 $\pm$ 5
[100, 120)	0.03	109	132 $\pm$ 6	70 $\pm$ 3	109	137 $\pm$ 6
[120, 150)	0.02	132	159 $\pm$ 7	67 $\pm$ 3	134	168 $\pm$ 7
[150, 185)	$4 \times 10^{-3}$	162	195 $\pm$ 9	64 $\pm$ 3	167	210 $\pm$ 9
[185, 220)	$5 \times 10^{-4}$	196	236 $\pm$ 10	62 $\pm$ 2	202	253 $\pm$ 11
[220, 260)	$6 \times 10^{-5}$	232	280 $\pm$ 12	59 $\pm$ 2	239	299 $\pm$ 13
[260, 300)	$3 \times 10^{-6}$	271	328 $\pm$ 14	57 $\pm$ 2	279	350 $\pm$ 15
[300, 350)	$1 \times 10^{-7}$	311	374 $\pm$ 16	55 $\pm$ 2	324	405 $\pm$ 18

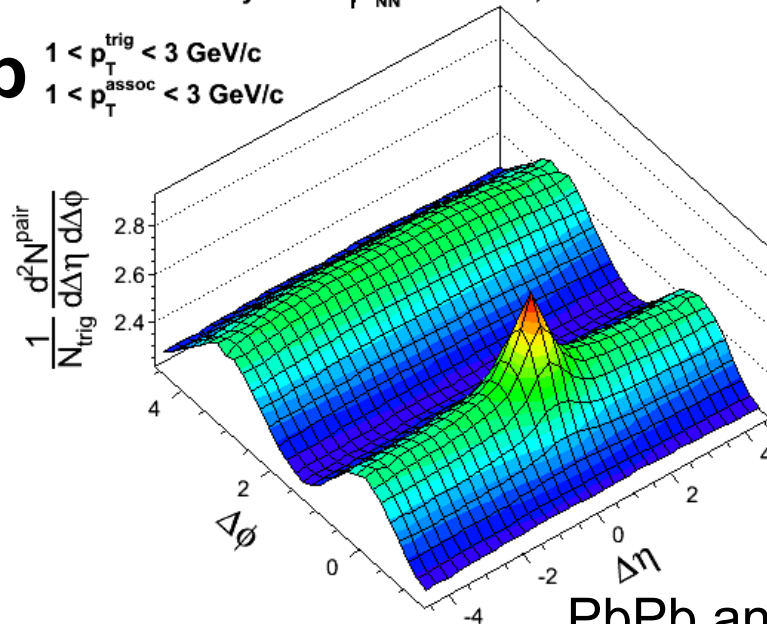


# pPb vs PbPb

CMS Preliminary PbPb  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$  TeV,  $220 \leq N < 260$

## PbPb

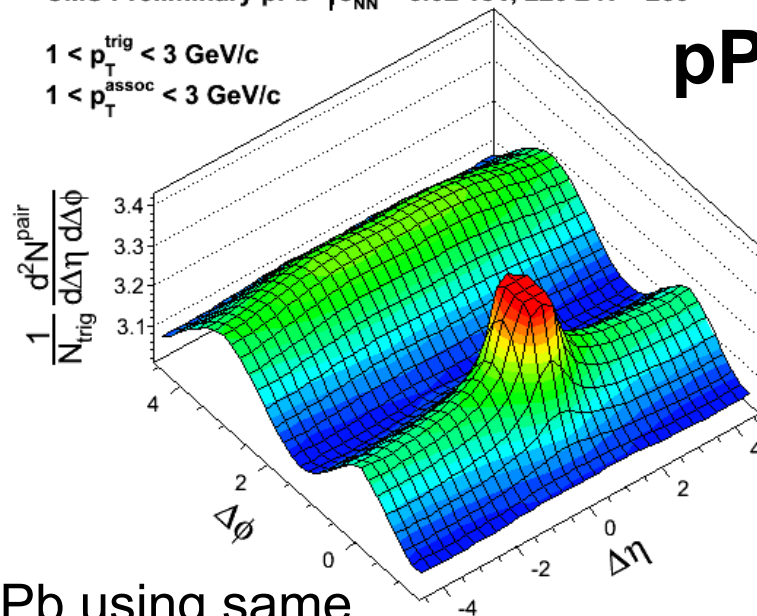
$1 < p_T^{\text{trig}} < 3$  GeV/c  
 $1 < p_T^{\text{assoc}} < 3$  GeV/c



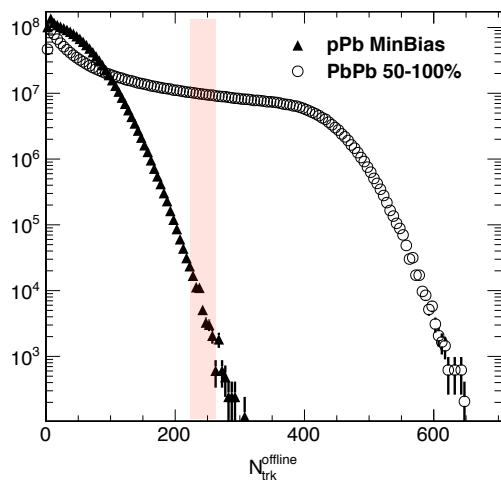
CMS Preliminary pPb  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$  TeV,  $220 \leq N < 260$

## pPb

$1 < p_T^{\text{trig}} < 3$  GeV/c  
 $1 < p_T^{\text{assoc}} < 3$  GeV/c



PbPb and pPb using same  
 multiplicity selection,  $220 < N < 260$

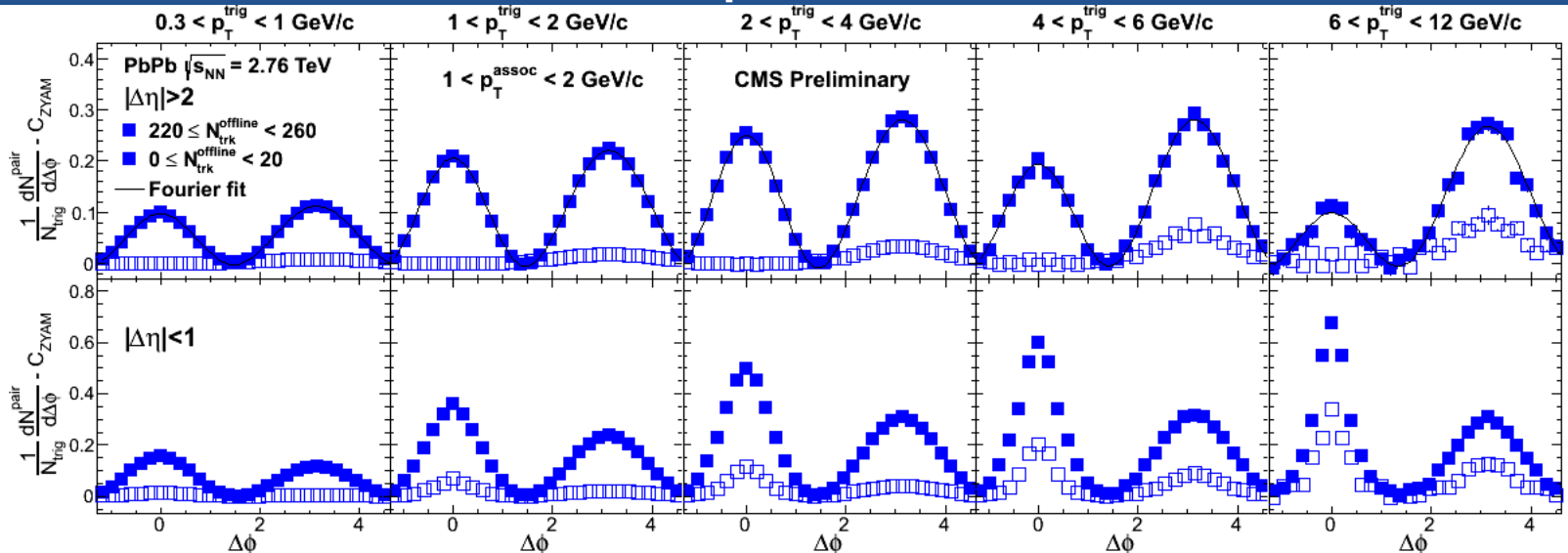


n.b., particles are counted for  $p_T > 0.4$  GeV/c,  $|\eta| < 2.5$

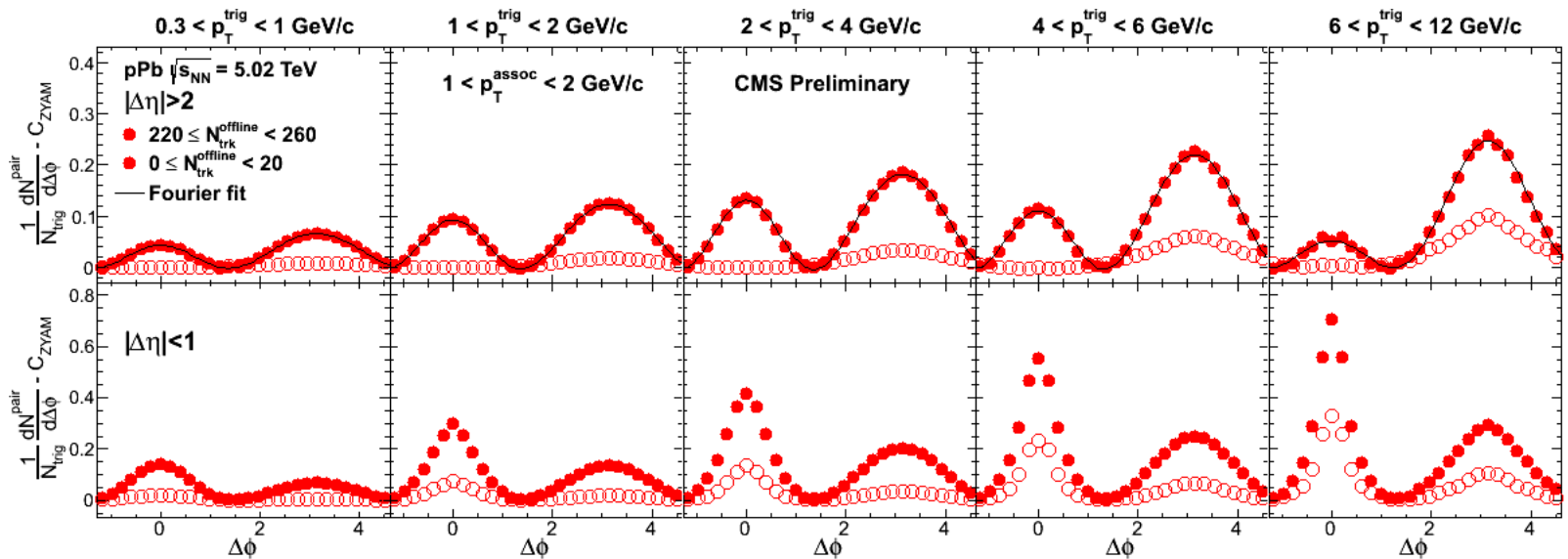
# pPb vs PbPb: $p_T$ dependence

**PbPb**

$|\Delta\eta| > 2$

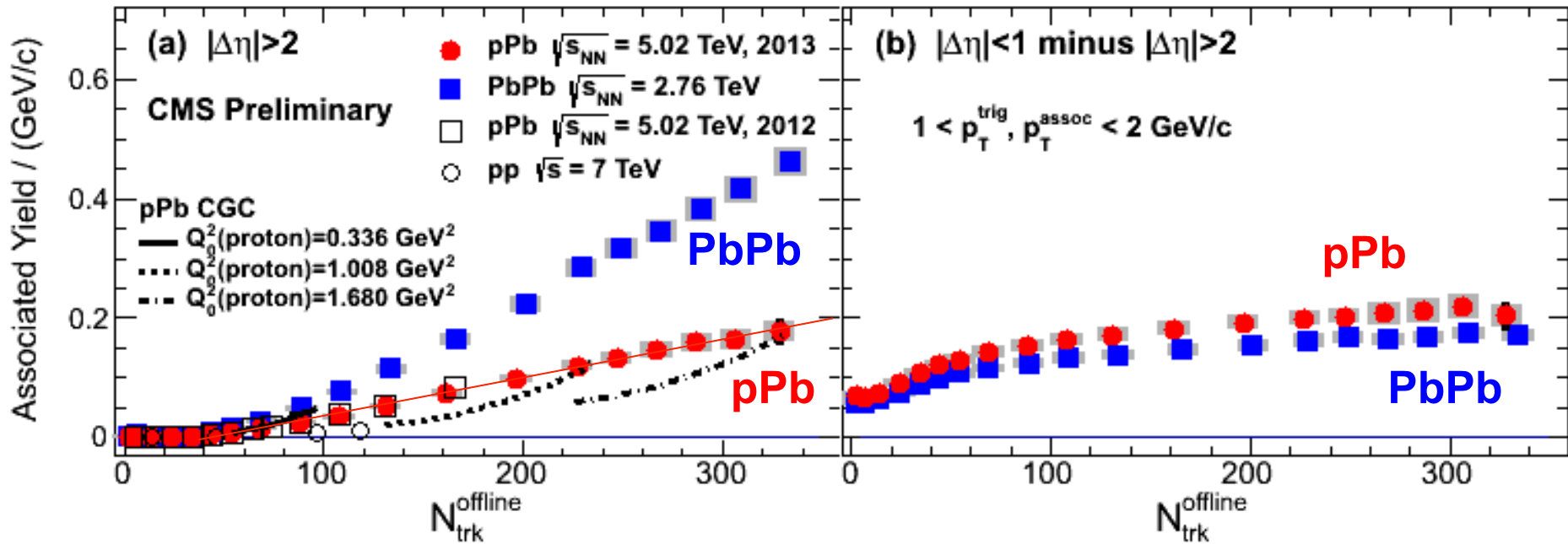


$|\Delta\eta| > 2$



**pPb**

# Multiplicity dependence

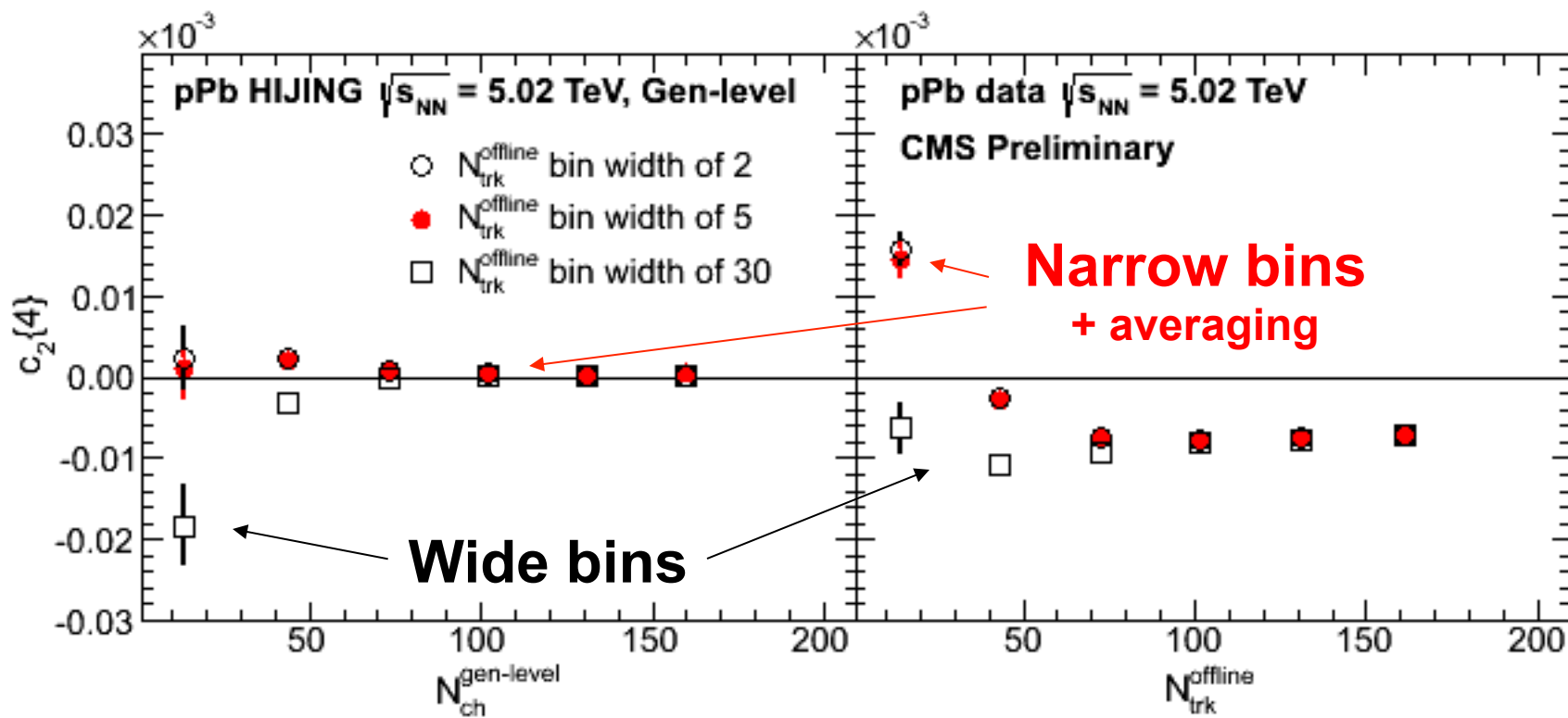


“Long-range” associated yield:  
 Similar multiplicity dependence  
 for pPb and PbPb

“Jet” yield:  
 Nearly identical for pPb and PbPb

Difference in absolute yield

# 4<sup>th</sup> order cumulants in multiplicity bins

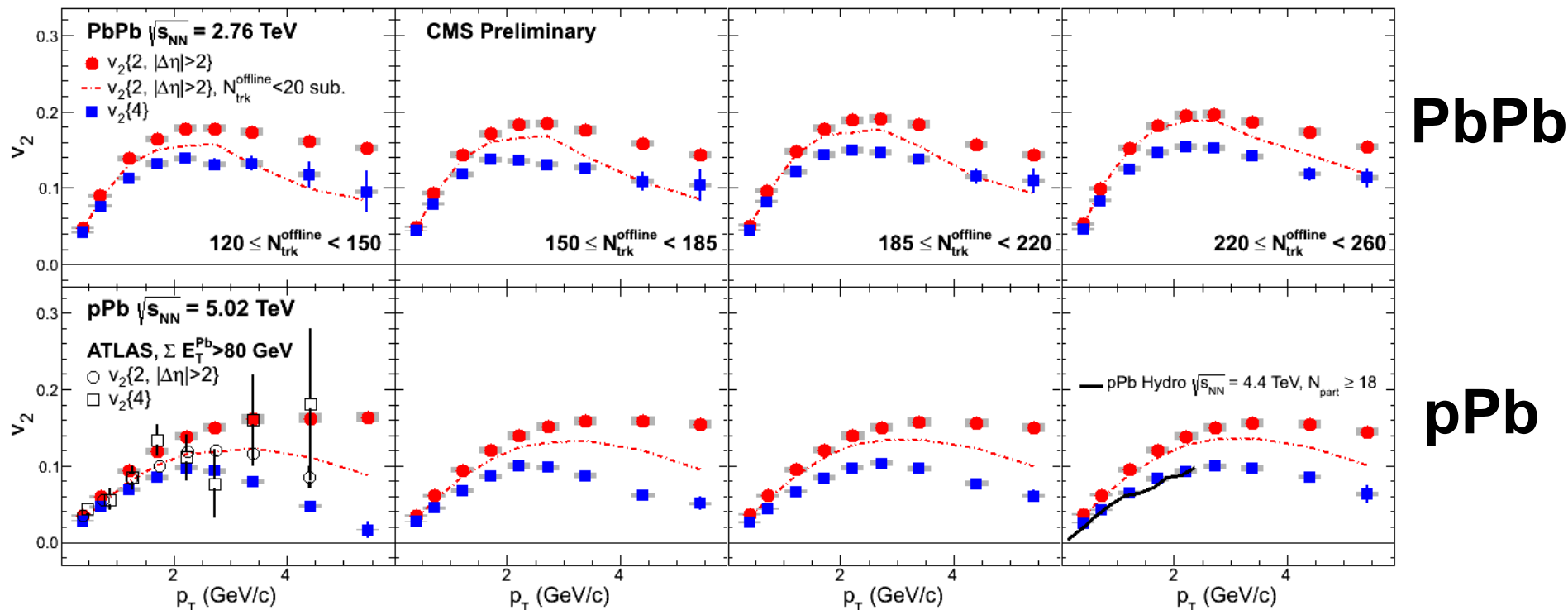


Cumulant analysis in bins of multiplicity  
Need to consider bin widths carefully  
CMS analysis: (narrow bins + averaging)

# $v_2$ in pPb and PbPb

Dash-dot line: peripheral subtracted

multiplicity  $\longrightarrow$



$v_2$  shows similar shape in pPb and PbPb, but is smaller in pPb

$v_2\{4\}$  is only 20% smaller than  $v_2\{2\}$  below 2 GeV/c

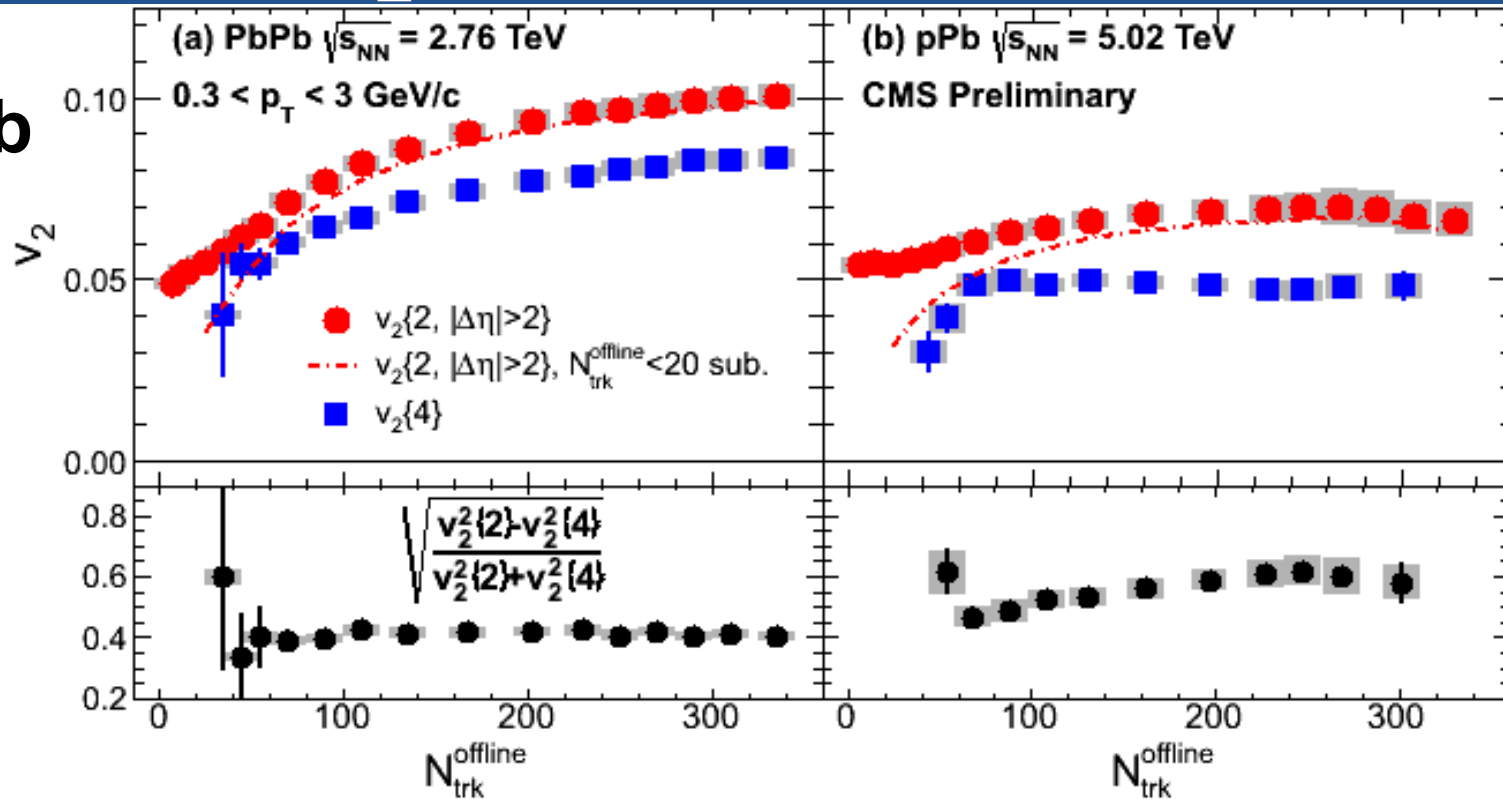
“Peripheral subtraction” has small effect at high multiplicity



# $v_2$ in pPb and PbPb

PbPb

pPb



$v_2$  smaller in pPb than PbPb

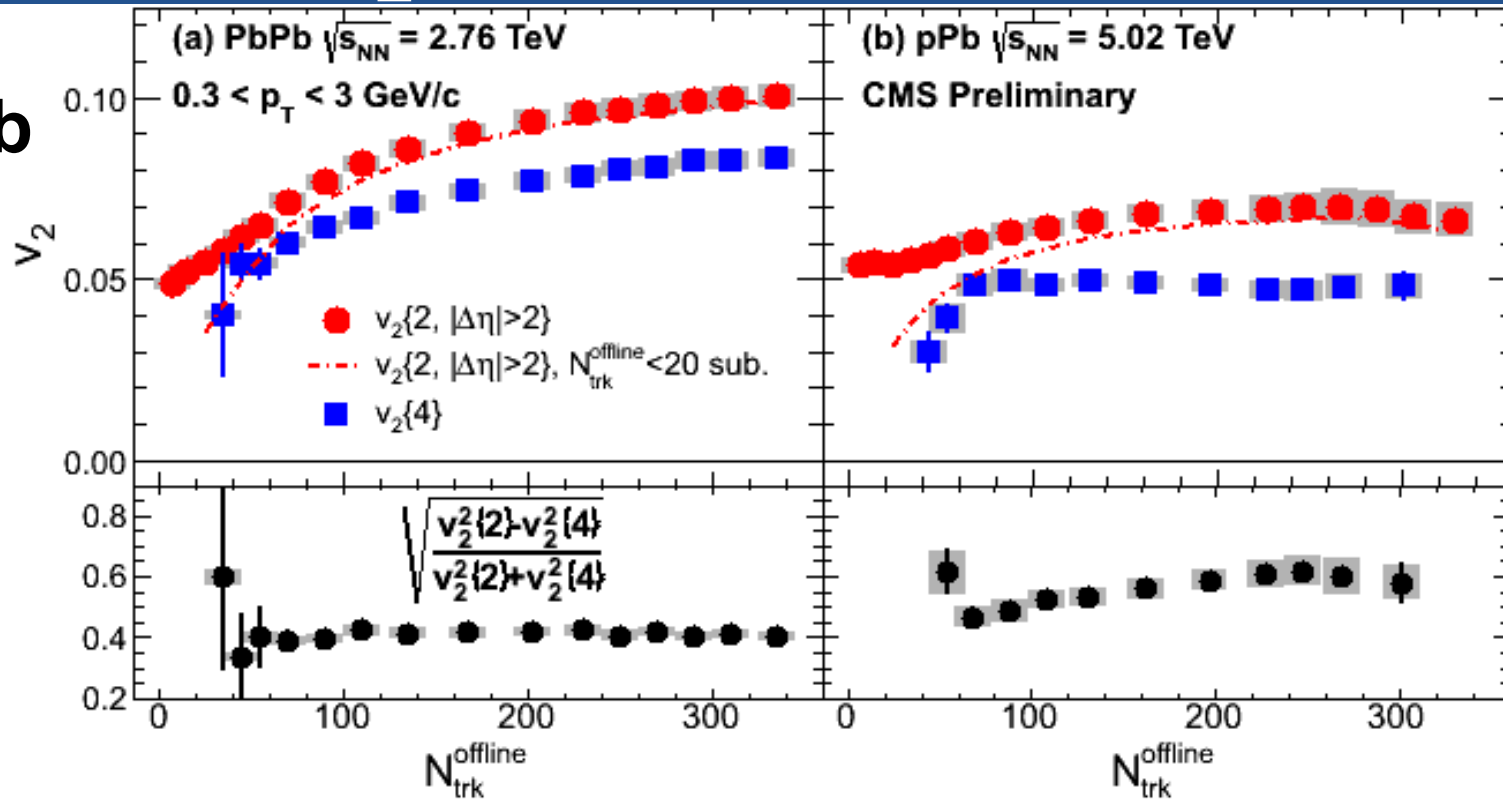
$v_2\{4\}$  drops at low multiplicity

“Peripheral subtraction” has small effect at high multiplicity

# $v_2$ in pPb and PbPb

PbPb

pPb



“Fluctuations” larger in pPb,  
 with moderate multiplicity  
 dependence

$$v_2\{2\} = \sqrt{\langle v_2 \rangle^2 + \sigma_{v_2}^2}$$

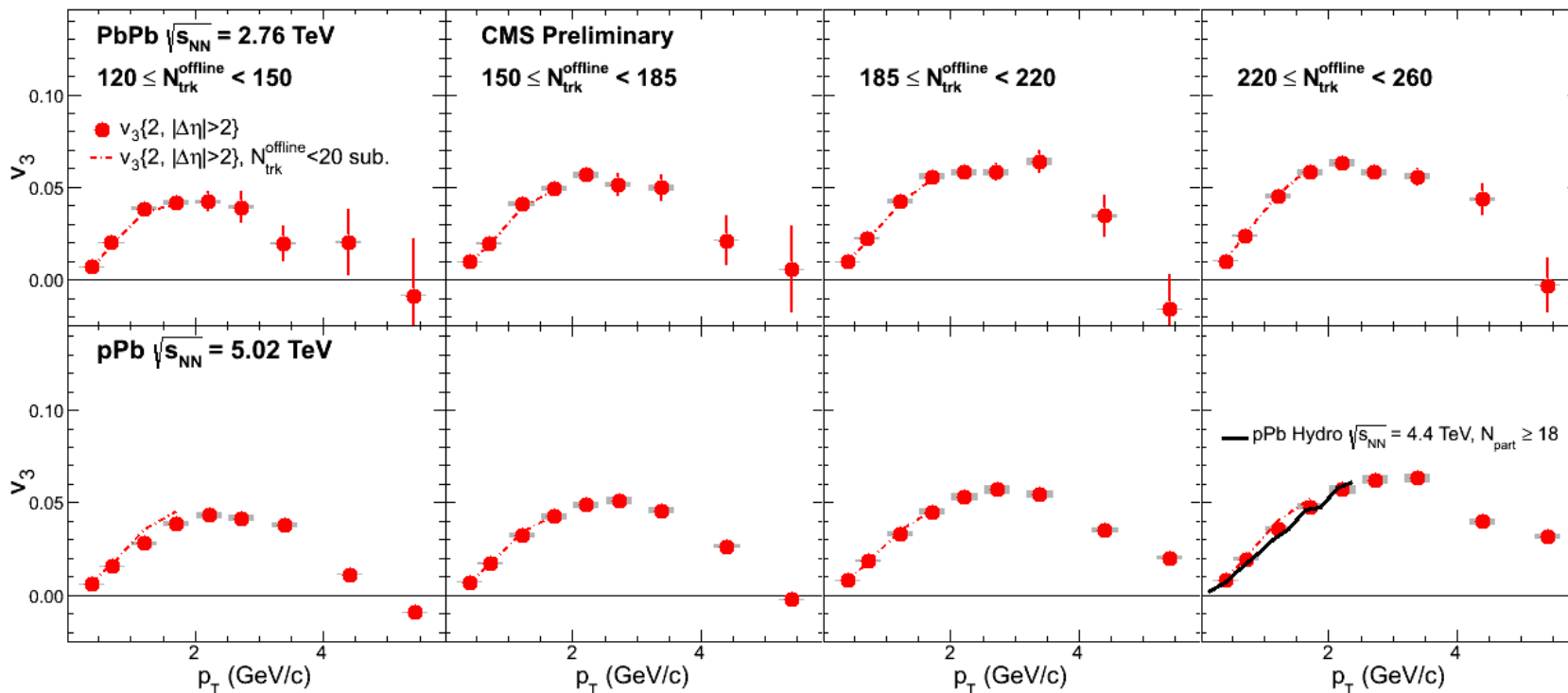
$$v_2\{4\} = \sqrt{\langle v_2 \rangle^2 - \sigma_{v_2}^2}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{v_2}}{v_2} = \sqrt{\frac{v_2^2\{2\} - v_2^2\{4\}}{v_2^2\{2\} + v_2^2\{4\}}}$$

# $v_3$ in pPb and PbPb

Dash-dot line: peripheral subtracted

multiplicity  $\longrightarrow$



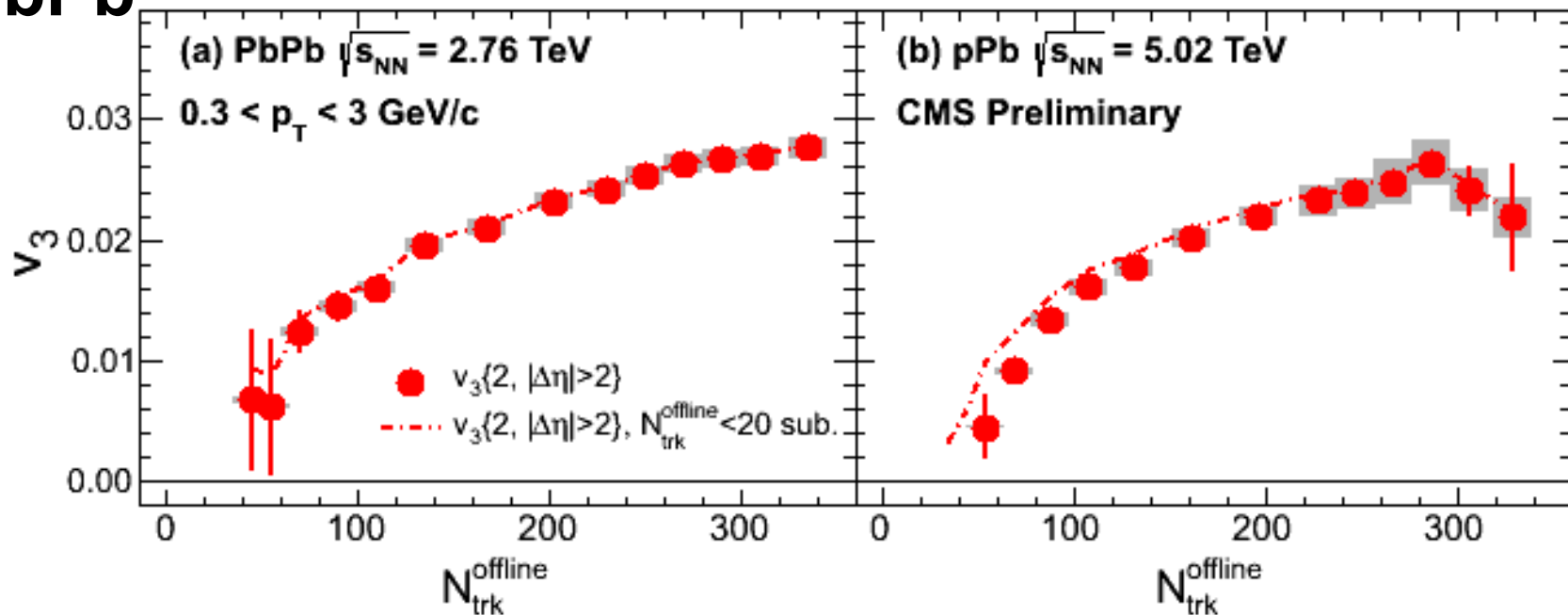
$v_3$  has similar shape in pPb and PbPb; magnitude comparable

“Peripheral subtraction” makes essentially no difference

Hydro prediction: Bozek,  $v_3\{PP\}$ , not including fluctuations

# $v_3$ in pPb and PbPb

PbPb

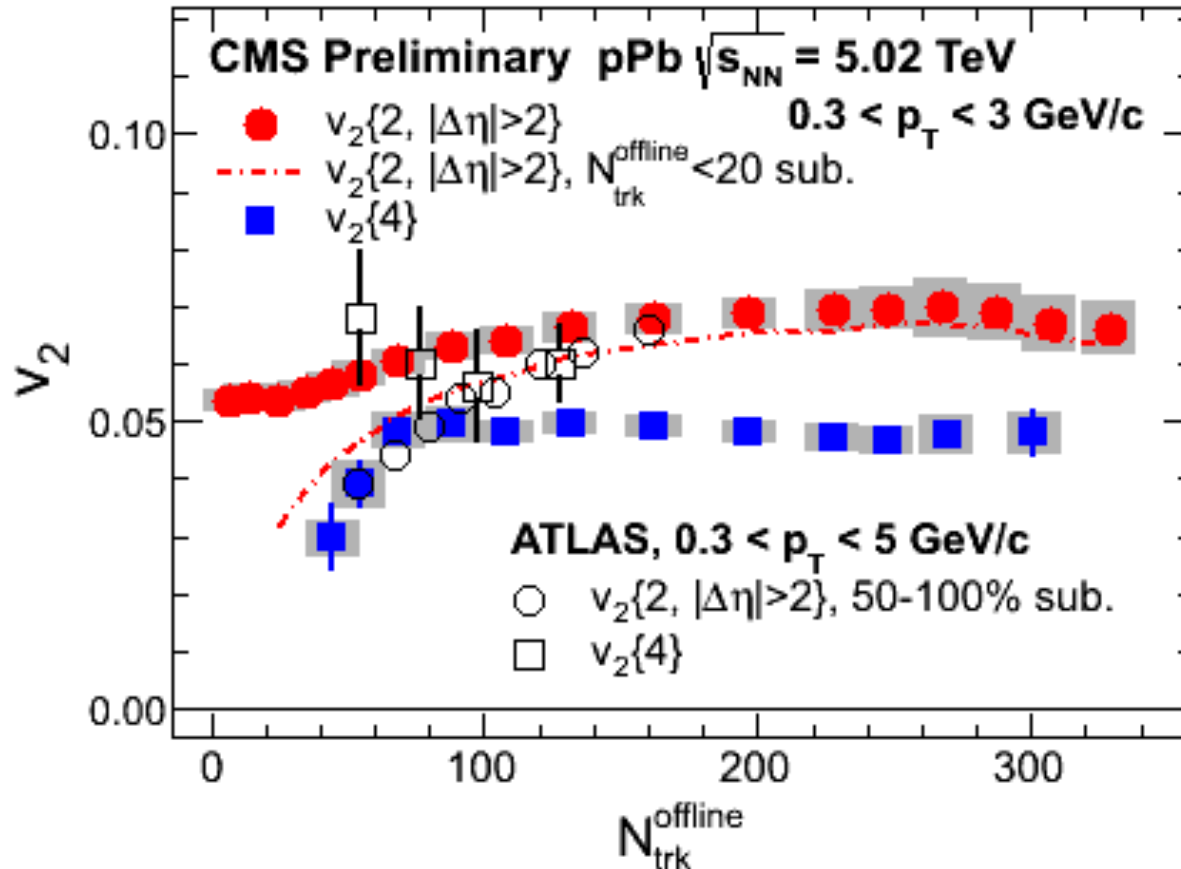


pPb

$v_3$  shows similar shape in pPb and PbPb; magnitude comparable

“Peripheral subtraction” makes essentially no difference

# $v_2$ comparison with ATLAS in pPb



pPb

ATLAS: arXiv:  
1303.2084

- Subtract  $N_{trk}^{offline} < 20$  (70-100%) to avoid removing signal
- ATLAS subtract 50-100%; forward-calorimeter centrality
- Some difference vs ATLAS in  $v_2\{4\}$ : multiplicity fluctuations?

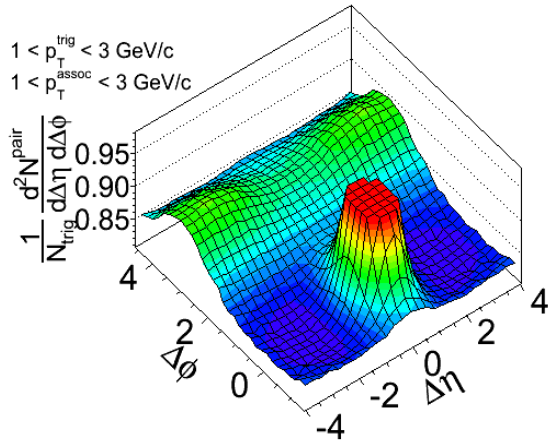
# Summary

- Direct comparison of high statistics, high multiplicity pPb and PbPb data
  - Studied  $v_2$  multiplicity dependence in pPb and PbPb
  - Somewhat smaller magnitude of  $v_2$  in pPb
  - Large  $v_2\{4\}$  in pPb
  - Large  $v_3\{2\}$  in pPb (comparable to PbPb)
- Ready to use full arsenal of jet studies in pPb

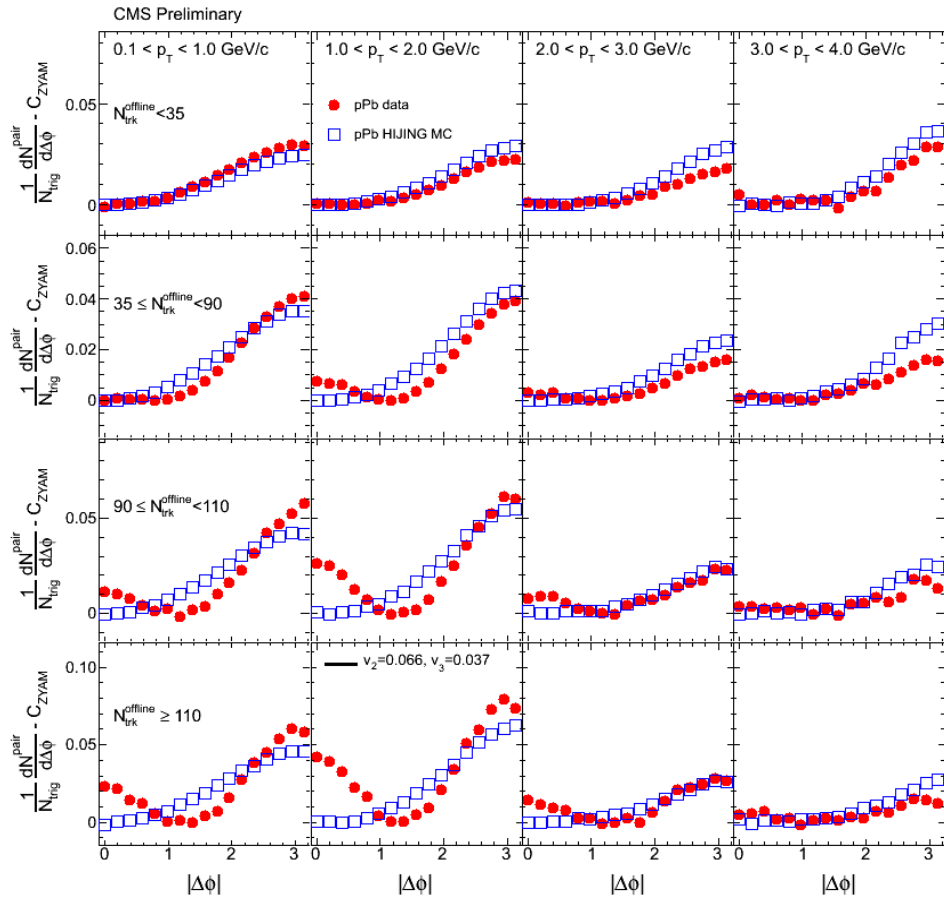
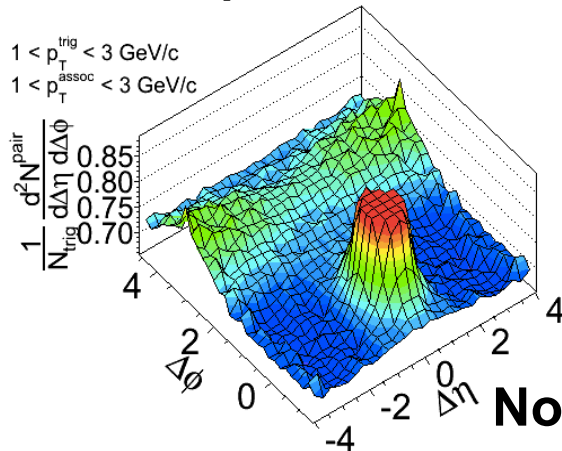
# No ridge anywhere in pPb MC

## Compare to AMPT and HIJING pPb

### HIJING pPb, $N \geq 120$

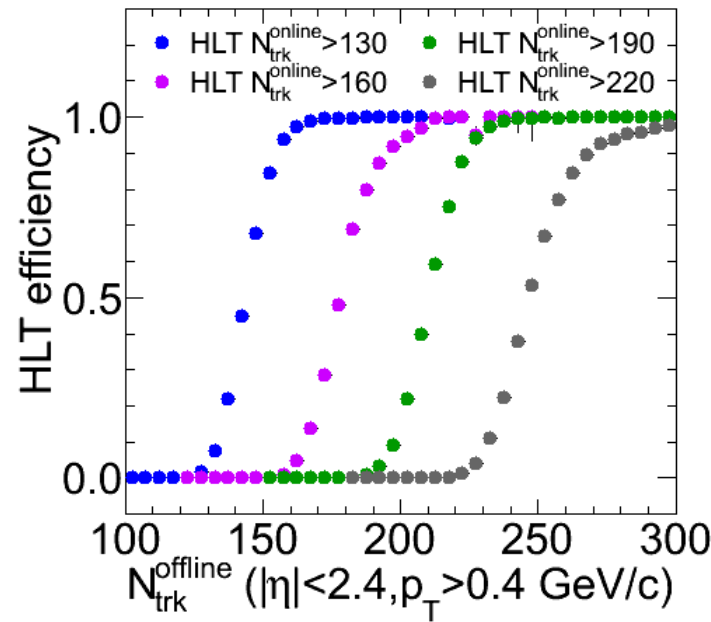


### AMPT pPb, $N \geq 100$



**No ridge in these pPb MC!**

# Triggers and event selection



## Event selection:

- HF coincidence of at least 1 tower above 3 GeV
- Vertex requirement:  $!isFake$  &  $|v_z| < 15 \text{ cm}$  &  $position.Rho < 0.15 \text{ cm}$  &  $nTracks \geq 2$
- Fraction of highPurity tracks  $> 25\%$  to remove beam scraping events