



# LHC-ALICE 実験におけるジェット測定 のジェット抑制効果による影響

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# Outline

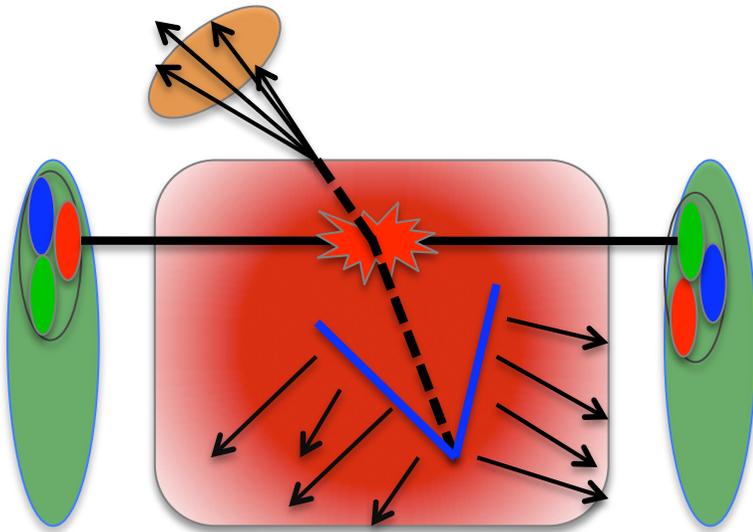
- Jet Physics for Nuclear Collisions
- Motivation
- ALICE
- Event Generator [QPYTHIA&QPYTHIA]
- Jet Finding Algorithm [FASTJET]
- Analysis Flow
- Result
  - Jet Finding Performance
  - $R_{AA}$  of Di-Jet
- Summary & Outlook

# Jet Physics for Nuclear Collisions

JPS 2010 spring

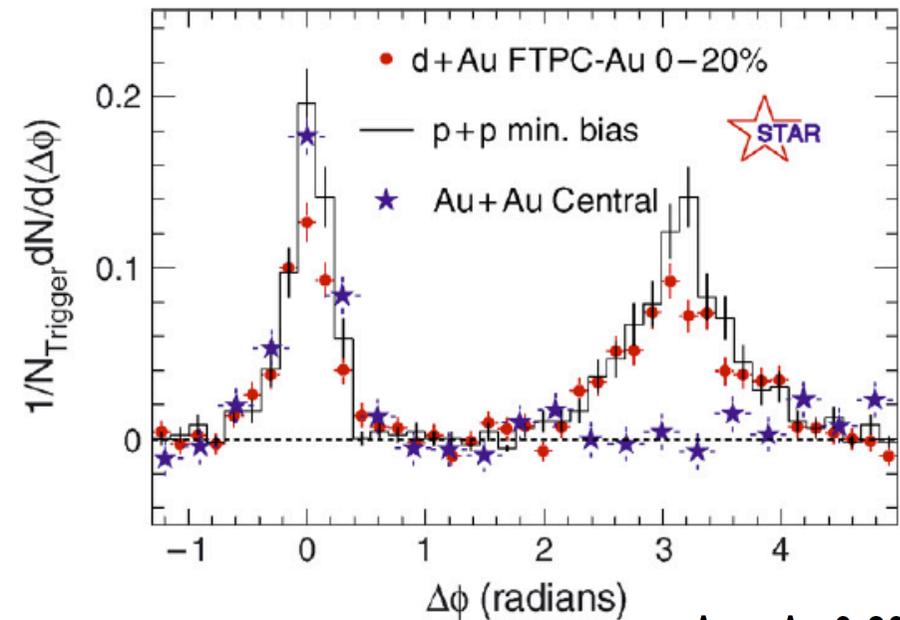
2010/03/20

2003 Phys. Rev. Lett. 91 072304



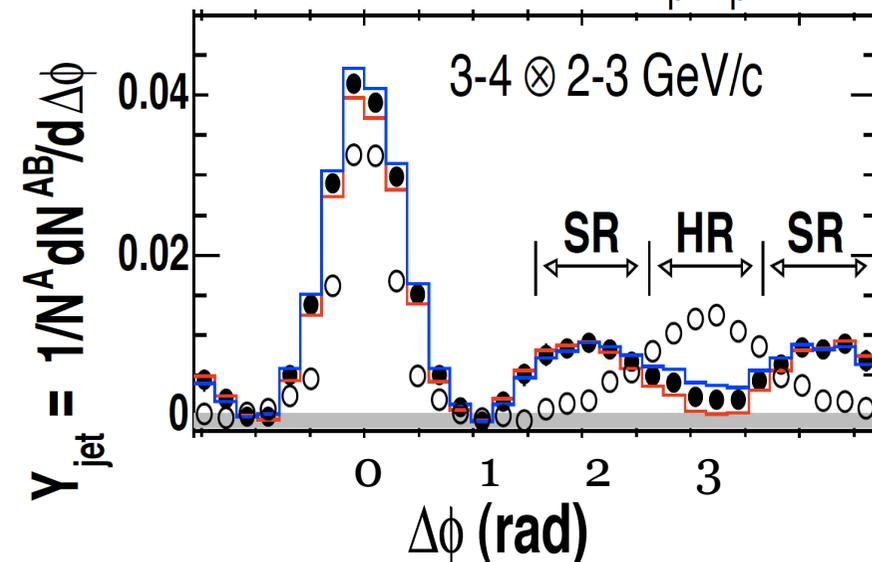
Jet is very useful probe for investigating the hot & dense matter created by ultra relativistic heavy ion collisions.

- Mach Cone
- E loss in QGP (jet quenching)
  - Collisional energy loss
  - Radiative energy loss



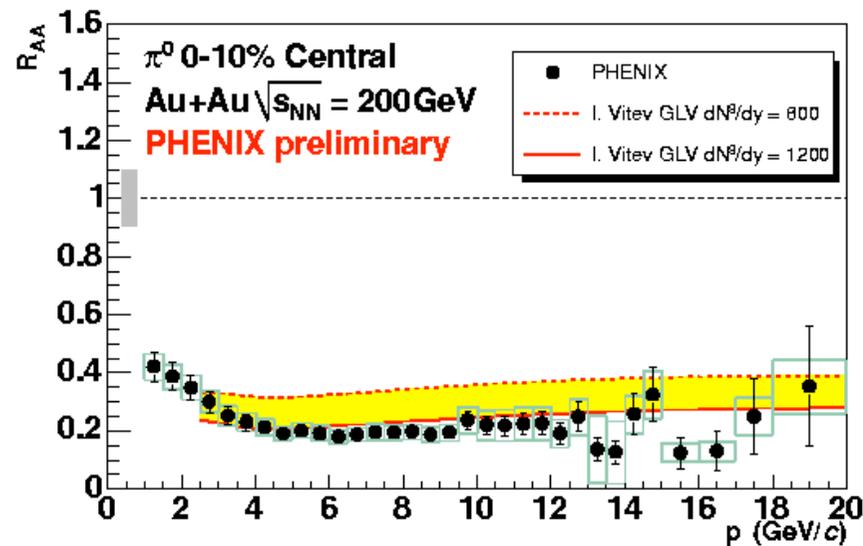
PHENIX, arXiv:0705.3238 [nucl-ex]

● Au + Au 0-20%  
○ p + p

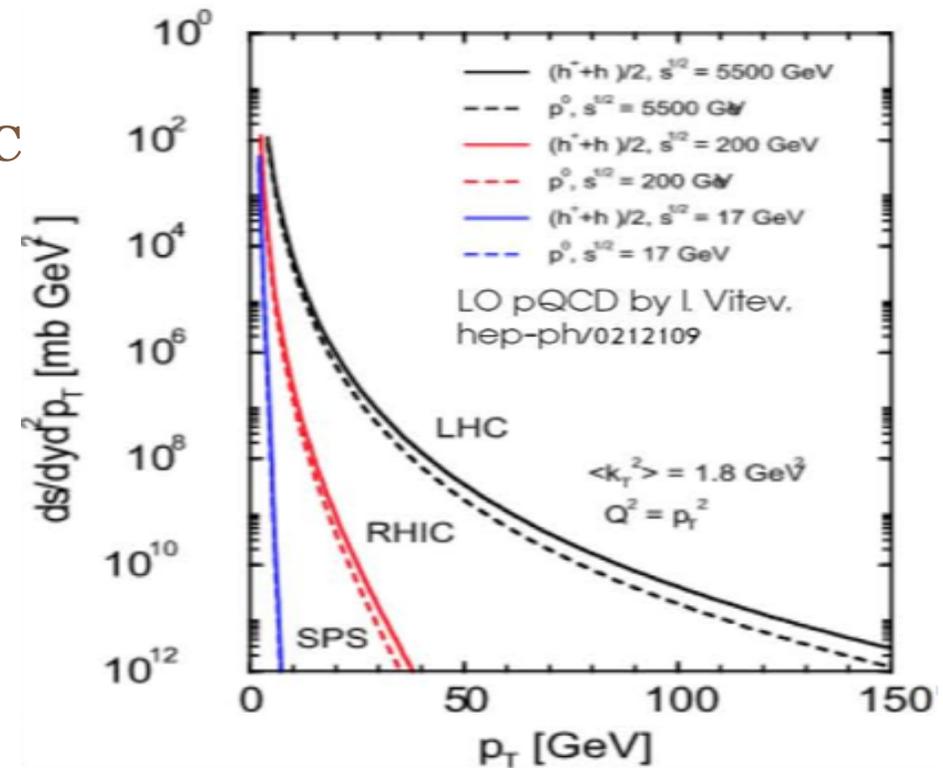


# Motivation

To know the effect of Jet quenching ,  
varied studies of particle level  
has been measured at RHIC



**RHIC**  
“Particle level study”



**LHC-ALICE**  
“Jet level study”

In order to do accurate jet level measurement for "Jet Quenching",  
it is necessary to evaluate the quenching effect on Jet-Finding.



# PYTHIA & QPYTHIA

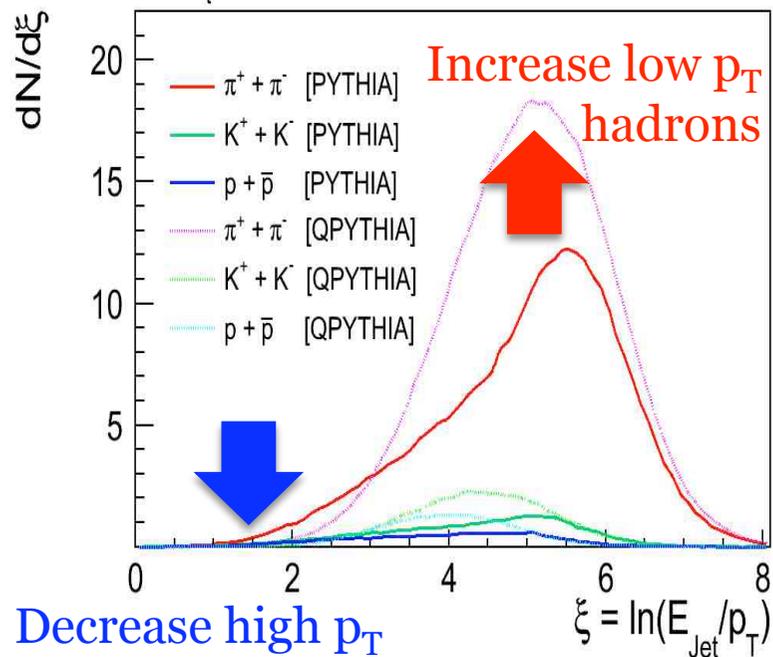
**PYTHIA : event generator for pp collisions**

<http://home.thep.lu.se/~torbjorn/Pythia.html>

**QPYTHIA: event generator including quenching effect [arXiv:0906.0754]  
based on BDMPS model [Phys. Rev. C58 (1998) 1706]**

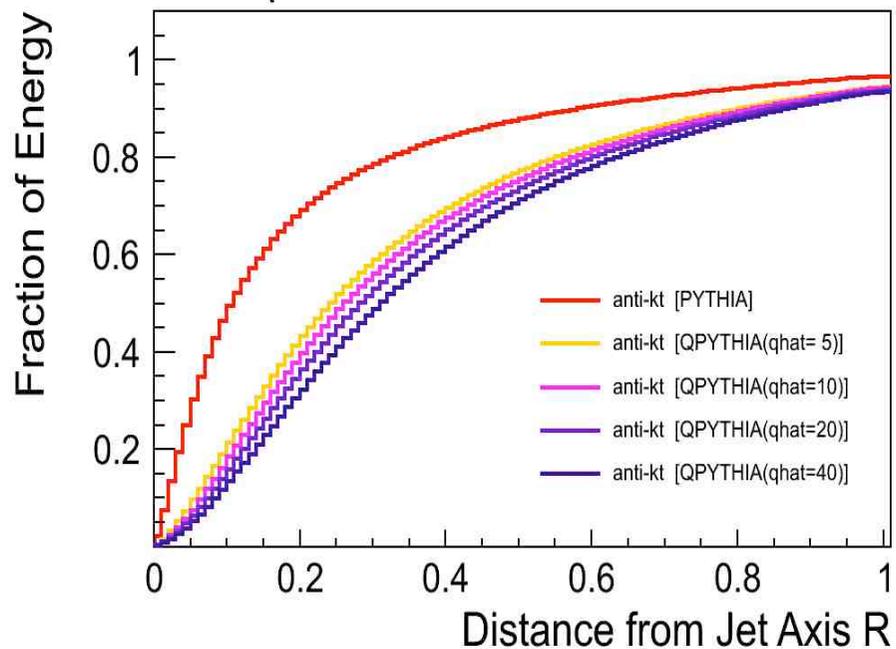
- ✧ **Radiative energy loss : gluon radiation**
- ✧ **Collisional energy loss : energy flow from parton to matter**

Distribution of  $\xi$  [ $E_{\text{Jet}} \sim 100$  GeV]



Decrease high  $p_T$   
hadrons

Fraction of Energy [ $E_{\text{Jet}} \sim 100$  GeV]

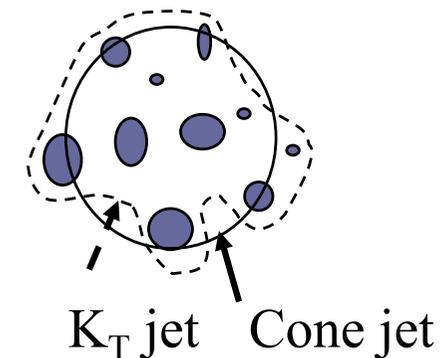


# FastJet

## FastJet: sequential clustering algorithms

<http://www.lpthe.jussieu.fr/~salam/fastjet/>

$$d_{ij} = \min(k_{ii}^{2p}, k_{ij}^{2p}) \frac{\Delta R^2}{R^2} \begin{cases} p = 1 & k_T \text{ algorithm} \\ p = 0 & \text{Cambridge/Aachen algorithm} \\ p = -1 & \text{anti-}k_T \text{ algorithm} \end{cases}$$

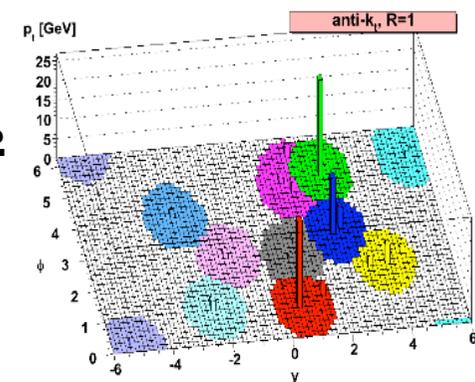
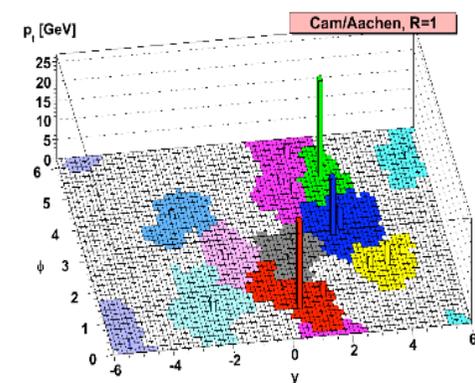
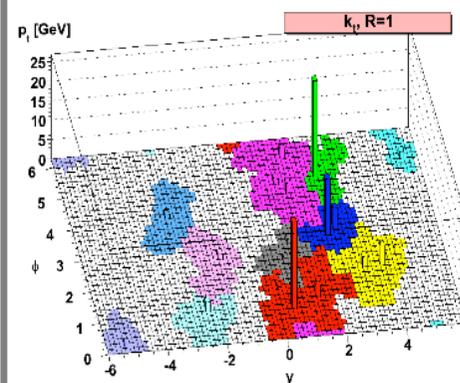


### Procedure of Jet Finding

Calculate particle distance :  $d_{ij}$   
 Calculate Beam distance :  $d_{iB} = k_{Ti}^{2p}$   
 Find smallest distance ( $d_{ij}$  or  $d_{iB}$ )  
 If  $d_{ij}$  is smallest combine particles  
 If  $d_{iB}$  is smallest  
     and the cluster momentum  
         larger than threshold  
             call the cluster a Jet.

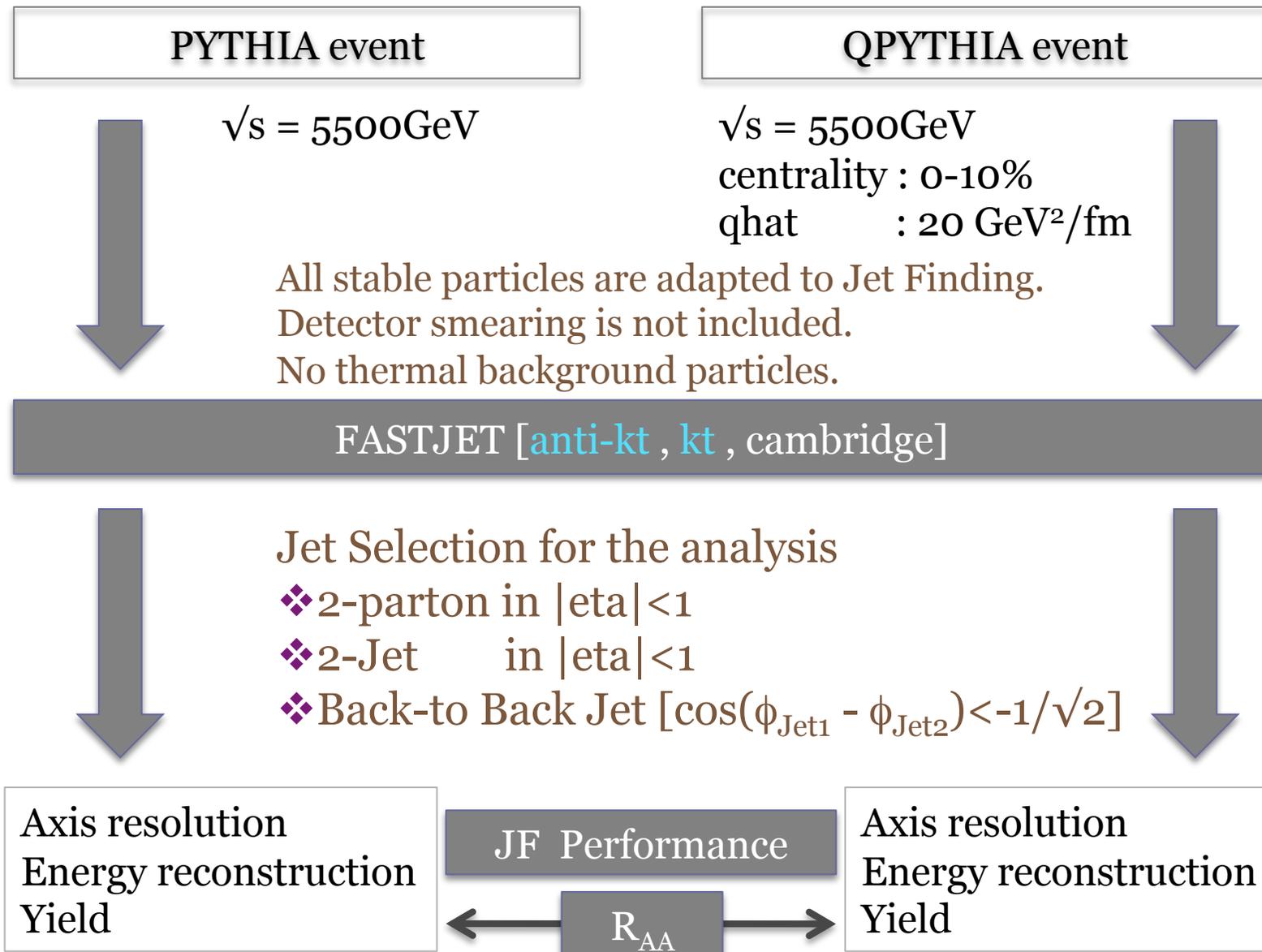
### Parameters

- R size ( $= \sqrt{d\phi^2 + d\eta^2}$ )
- $p_T$  cut of single particle
- Jet momentum threshold



arXiv:0802.1189v2  
 [hep-ph] (2008)

# Analysis Flow



# Jet Finding Performance

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threshold : 20 [GeV/c]

$$d\phi = \phi^{\text{parton}} - \phi^{\text{Jet}}$$

$$dE_T = dE_T^{\text{parton}} - dE_T^{\text{Jet}}$$

PYTHIA QPYTHIA

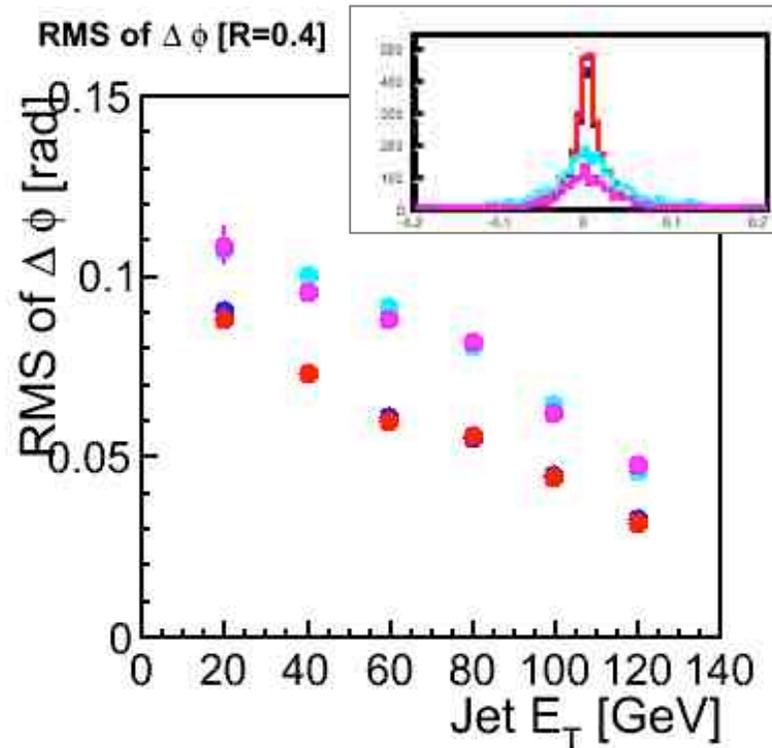
anti- $k_T$  algorithm



$k_T$  algorithm

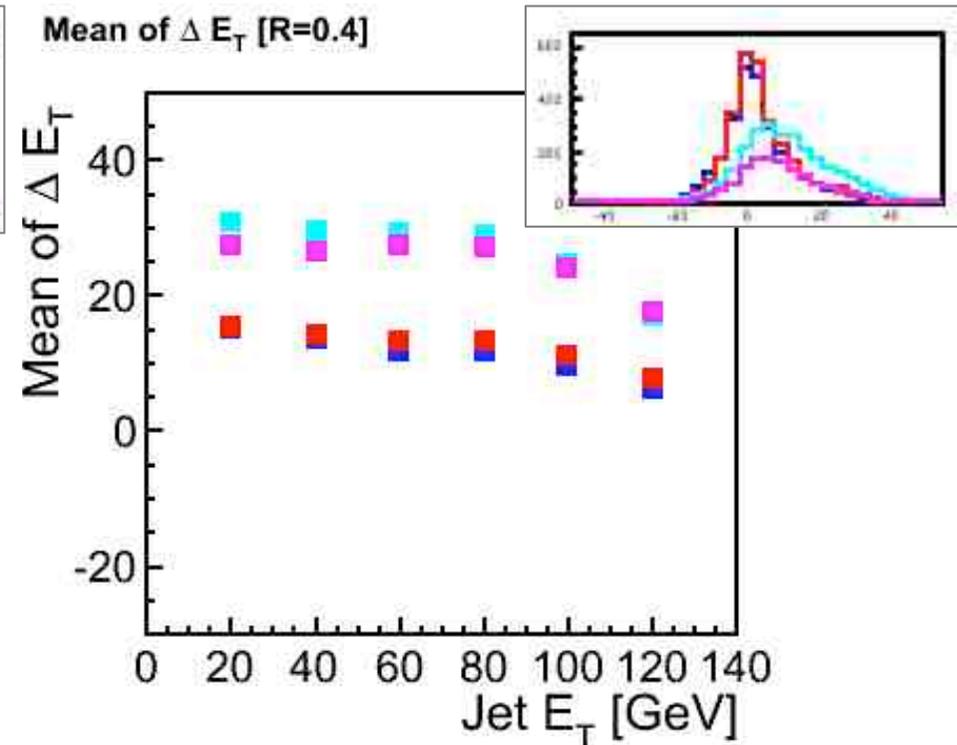


## Axis resolution



Axis resolution is about  
40% broad due to quenching

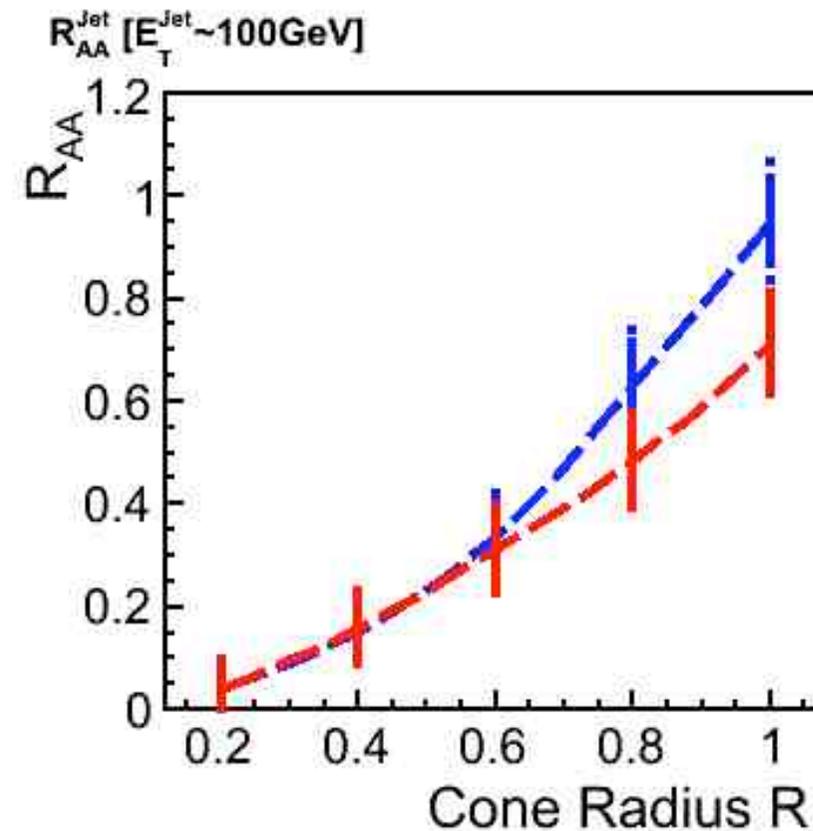
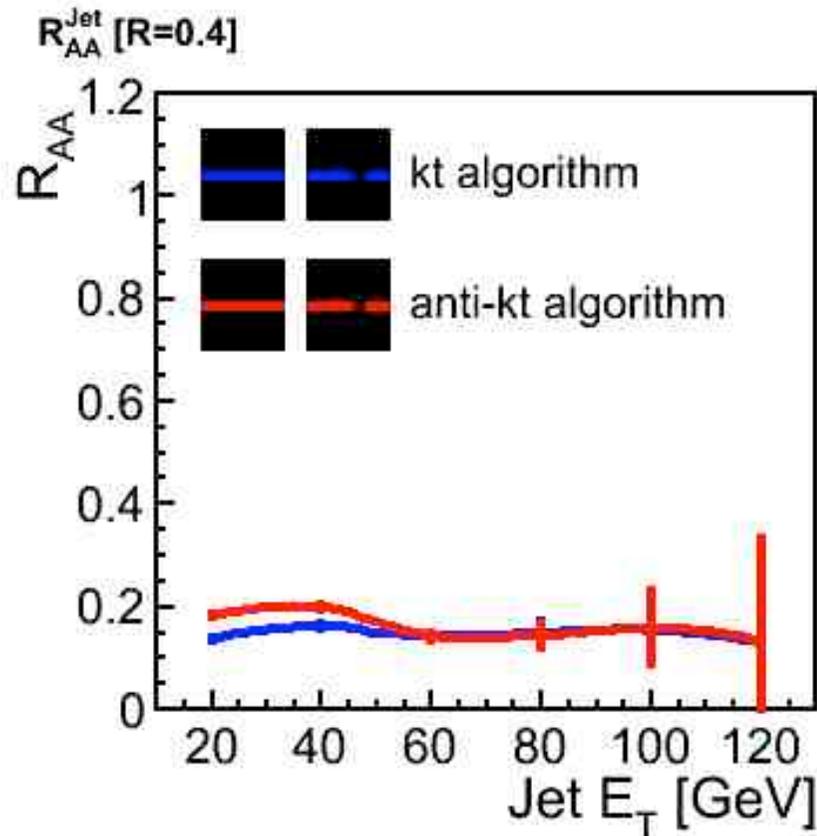
## Energy reconstruction



$dE_T$  is shifted about 20GeV  
by quenching effect

# $R_{AA}$ of Di-Jet

threshold : 20 [GeV/c]



**Di-Jet yield of quenched Jet is  
15% of the yield of unquenched Jet at  $R=0.4$**

**$R_{AA}$  is getting larger with increasing R.**

# Summary & Outlook

## □ Tested several Jet Finding algorithms

**w/wo quenching effect.**

- Axis resolution is about 40% broad due to quenching effect.
- $dE_T$  is shifted about 20GeV by quenching effect.
- $R_{AA}$  of Di-Jet is about 0.15 at  $R=0.4$

- **Evaluate Jet Finding performance with background.**
- **Evaluate possibility of reconstruction of Energy loss.**

Thank you very much

# Backup

# Event Generation & Selection

## PYTHIA

p+p 5500GeV

## QPYTHIA

Pb+Pb 5500GeV

Centrality : 0-10%

qhat : 20 GeV<sup>2</sup>/fm

**All stable particles are adapted to Jet Finding.  
Detector smearing is not included.  
No background particles.**

## Status of PYTHIA & QPYTHIA (tuned for ALICE)

AliRoot	v4-17-01
# of event	10000
Process	All QCD on
$\phi$	0 ~ $2\pi$
$\eta$	-1 ~ 1

## Jet Selection for the analysis

- ❖ 2-parton in  $|\eta| < 1$
- ❖ 2-Jet in  $|\eta| < 1$
- ❖ Back-to Back Jet [ $\cos(\phi_{\text{Jet1}} - \phi_{\text{Jet2}}) < -1/\sqrt{2}$ ]

To evaluate “Quenching effect” with Jet Finding,  
it is necessary to minimize  
the other higher order effects.

