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Charged jet cross sections and properties in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV

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Abstract

The differential charged jet cross sections, jet fragmentation distributions, and jet shapes are measured in minimum bias proton-proton collisions at centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV using the ALICE detector at the LHC. Jets are reconstructed from charged particle momenta in the mid-rapidity region using the sequential recombination k_{T} and anti-k_{T} as well as the SISCone jet finding algorithms with several resolution parameters in the range $R = 0.2 – 0.6$. Differential jet production cross sections measured with the three jet finders are in agreement in the transverse momentum (p_{T}) interval $20 < p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,ch}} < 100$ GeV/c. They are also consistent with prior measurements carried out at the LHC by the ATLAS collaboration. The jet charged particle multiplicity rises monotonically with increasing jet p_{T}, in qualitative agreement with prior observations at lower energies. The transverse profiles of leading jets are investigated using radial momentum density distributions as well as distributions of the average radius containing 80% ($\langle R_{80} \rangle$) of the reconstructed jet p_{T}. The fragmentation of leading jets with $R = 0.4$ using scaled p_{T} spectra of the jet constituents is studied. The measurements are compared to model calculations from event generators (PYTHIA, PHOJET, HERWIG). The measured radial density distributions and $\langle R_{80} \rangle$ distributions are well described by the PYTHIA model (tune Perugia-2011). The fragmentation distributions are better described by HERWIG.

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1 Introduction

Jets consist of collimated showers of particles resulting from the fragmentation of hard (high momentum transfer Q) partons (quarks and gluons) produced in high energy collisions. The production cross sections of jets were measured in detail in proton-antiproton ($\mathrm{p\bar{p}}$) collisions at the Tevatron ($\sqrt{s}$ = 540 GeV, 630 GeV, 1.8 TeV and 1.96 TeV) [1, 2]. Measurements were also carried out recently at the CERN LHC at higher energies ($\sqrt{s}$ = 2.76, 7 and 8 TeV) in proton-proton (pp) collisions [3, 4, 5, 6]. Jet shape observables were previously measured by the CDF [7, 8, 9], and D0 [10] collaborations in $\mathrm{p\bar{p}}$ collisions and more recently by the ATLAS and CMS collaborations in pp collisions [11, 12, 13]. The fragmentation functions of jets produced in $\mathrm{p\bar{p}}$ collisions were reported by the CDF collaboration [14]. Jet fragmentation in pp and Pb–Pb collisions at the LHC were reported by the ATLAS [3, 15, 16] and CMS [17] collaborations. Jet production in $\mathrm{e^+e^-}$, ep, $\mathrm{p\bar{p}}$, and pp collisions is well described by perturbative Quantum Chromodynamics (pQCD) calculations. The measured jet properties are typically well reproduced by Monte Carlo (MC) generators such as PYTHIA [18], HERWIG [19], and PHOJET [20]. The unprecedented beam energy achieved at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) in pp collisions enables an extension of jet production cross section and property measurements carried out at lower energies. Such measurements enable further tests of QCD and help in tuning of MC event generators.

In this paper, we present measurements of the jet production cross sections, jet fragmentation distributions, and transverse jet shape observables in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV. The analysis is restricted to charged particle jets, i.e. jets reconstructed solely from charged particle momenta, hereafter called charged jets. ALICE has already reported measurements of charged jet production in Pb–Pb collisions at 2.76 TeV [21]. Charged jets are reconstructed with particles having p_{T} down to values as low as 0.15 GeV/c, thereby allowing to test perturbative and non-perturbative aspects of jet production and fragmentation as implemented in MC generators. The measured particle spectra in jets reflect the jet fragmentation function, as summarized in [22] (Sec. 19). The jet shape distributions are related to the details of the parton shower process.

Jets also constitute an important probe for the study of the hot and dense QCD matter created in high energy collisions of heavy nuclei. In such collisions, large p_{T} partons penetrate the colored medium and lose energy via induced gluon radiation and elastic scattering (see [23] and references therein). The measurements in pp collisions thus provide a baseline for similar measurements in nucleus–nucleus (A–A) and proton-nucleus (p–A) collisions.

Medium modifications of the parton shower may change the fragmentation pattern relative to the vacuum [24]. There are empirical indications [25] that the scale relevant to these effects is given by the medium temperature of the order of few hundred MeV rather than the hard scattering scale. At such small particle momenta, the jets measured experimentally in pp and A–A collisions also contain contributions from the underlying event (UE). In pp collisions [8], the UE includes gluon radiation in the initial state, the fragmentation of beam remnants and multiple parton interactions. In this study, we subtract the UE from the distributions measured in pp collisions, to allow for a meaningful comparison to models, because theoretical modeling of the underlying event is very complex. To disentangle UE and hard parton fragmentation into low momentum particles, we correct our measurements using a technique similar to that applied in [14], described in Sec. 6.4. This approach will also help to make eventually a comparison with data from A–A collisions, where the UE in addition includes hadrons from an expanding fireball.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the experiment and detectors used for the measurements reported in this work. Details of the jet reconstruction algorithms and parameters are presented in Sec. 3, while jet observables are defined and discussed in Sec. 4. Section 5 discusses the MC simulations carried out for comparisons of measured data to models, data corrections for instrumental effects, and systematic error studies. The procedures applied to correct for instrumental effects are presented in Sec. 6. The methods used to evaluate systematic uncertainties of the measurements are discussed in Sec. 7. Results are presented and discussed in comparison with MC Event Generator simulations in Sec. 8. Section 9 summarizes the results and conclusions of this work.

2 Experimental setup and data sample

The data used in this analysis were collected during the 2010 LHC run with the ALICE detector [26]. This analysis relies primarily on the Time Projection Chamber (TPC) [27], the Inner Tracking System (ITS) [28], and the V0 [29] sub-detectors. The V0 and ITS are used for event selection. A minimum bias trigger is achieved by requiring at least one hit in either the V0 forward scintillators or in the two innermost Silicon Pixel Detector layers (SPD) of the ITS, in coincidence with an LHC bunch crossing. The efficiency for detecting inelastic events is about 85% [30]. The TPC and ITS are used for primary vertex and track reconstruction. Only events with a primary vertex within ± 10 cm along the beam direction from the nominal interaction point are analyzed to minimize dependencies of the TPC acceptance on the vertex position. The results reported in this paper are based on 177×10^6 minimum bias events corresponding to an integrated luminosity [30] of (2.9 ± 0.1) nb^{-1}.

The ALICE solenoidal magnet is operated with a magnetic field of 0.5 T that provides a good compromise between momentum resolution at high $p_{\rm T}$ and detection of low $p_{\rm T}$ particles. Charged tracks are reconstructed using the combined information from the TPC and the ITS utilizing a hybrid reconstruction technique described in [6] to assure uniform φ distribution. The acceptance for charged tracks is $|\eta| < 0.9$ over the full azimuth. This hybrid technique combines two distinct track classes: (i) tracks containing at least three hits (of up to six) in the ITS, including at least one hit in the SPD, and (ii) tracks containing fewer than three hits in the ITS, or no hit in the SPD. The momentum of tracks of class (i) is determined without a vertex constraint. The vertex constraint is however added for tracks of class (ii) to improve the determination of their transverse momentum. The track momentum resolution $\delta p_{\rm T}/p_{\rm T}$ is approximately 1% at $p_{\rm T}$ = 1 GeV/c for all reconstructed tracks, and 4% at $p_{\rm T}$ = 40 GeV/c for 95% of all tracks. For tracks without a hit in the ITS (5% of the track sample) the resolution is 7% at $p_{\rm T}$ = 40 GeV/c. The analysis is restricted to tracks with a Distance of Closest Approach (DCA) to the primary vertex smaller than 2.4 cm and 3.2 cm in the plane transverse to the beam and the beam direction, respectively, in order to suppress contributions from secondary particles produced by weak decays and interactions of primary particles with detector materials and beam pipe.

Tracks in the TPC are selected by requiring a $p_{\rm T}$ dependent minimum number of space points ranging from 70 (of up to 159) for $p_{\rm T}$ = 0.15 GeV/c to 100 at $p_{\rm T} > 20$ GeV/c. A χ^2 cut on the track fit is applied. Secondary particles which are not produced at the primary vertex may acquire a wrong momentum when constrained to the vertex. Therefore, a χ^2 cut on the difference between the parameters of the track fit using all the space points in the ITS and TPC and using only the TPC space points with the primary vertex position as an additional constraint is applied. The track reconstruction efficiency for primary charged particles is approximately 60% at $p_{\rm T}$ = 0.15 GeV/c and rises to a value of about 87% at 1 GeV/c and is approximately uniform up to 10 GeV/c beyond which it decreases slightly. The efficiency is uniform in azimuth and within the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 0.9$. Further details on the track selection procedure and tracking performance can be found in [6].

3 Jet reconstruction

The charged jet reconstruction is carried out using the infrared-safe and collinear-safe sequential recombination algorithms anti-$k_{\rm T}$ [31] and $k_{\rm T}$ [32] from the FastJet package [33] and a seedless infrared safe iterative cone based algorithm, named SISCone [34] to obtain the jet cross sections. The three jet finders are found to be in good agreement within the uncertainties as discussed in Sec. 8.1. All other observables (as discussed in Sec. 4) are analyzed with anti-$k_{\rm T}$ only. Charged tracks with $p_{\rm T} > 0.15$ GeV/c and within $|\eta| < 0.9$ are the inputs to the jet reconstruction algorithms. A boost invariant $p_{\rm T}$ recombination scheme is used to determine the transverse momenta of jets by adding the charged particle transverse momenta. Jets are reconstructed with resolution parameters R = 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.6 to enable a systematic study of the production cross section and shape properties, as well as to provide a suite of references for measurements performed in p–A and A–A collisions. The analyses reported in this work are restricted to jets detected within the range $|\eta| < (0.9 - R)$ in order to minimize edge effects in the reconstruction of jets and biases on jet transverse profile and fragmentation functions. The inclusive jet cross sections are reported as a function of $p_{\rm T}$ in the interval $20 < p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet,ch} < 100$ GeV/c. The properties of the charged jet with the highest $p_{\rm T}$ in the event, the so called *leading jet*, are presented in the same $p_{\rm T}$ interval.

4 Jet observables

The results are reported for a suite of charged jet properties including inclusive differential jet cross section, charged particle multiplicity in leading jets ($\langle N_{\rm ch}\rangle$), leading jet size ($\langle R_{80}\rangle$), radial distribution of $p_{\rm T}$ within the leading jet ($\langle {\rm d}p_{\rm T}^{\rm sum}/{\rm d}r\rangle$), and jet fragmentation distributions ($F^{p_{\rm T}}$, F^{z}, F^{ξ}). The definition of these observables and the methods used to measure them are presented in this section. Correction techniques applied to measured raw distributions to account for instrumental effects (including the detector acceptance and resolution), as well as the UE, are discussed in Sec. 6. All observables reported in this work are corrected to particle level as defined in Sec. 5.

The differential jet cross section is evaluated using the following relation:

$$\frac{{\rm d}^2\sigma^{\rm jet,ch}}{{\rm d}p_{\rm T}{\rm d}\eta}(p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet,ch}) = \frac{1}{\mathscr{L}^{\rm int}}\frac{N_{\rm jets}}{\Delta p_{\rm T}\Delta\eta}(p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet,ch}), \tag{1}$$

where $\mathscr{L}^{\rm int}$ is the integrated luminosity, $\Delta p_{\rm T}$ and $\Delta\eta$ are the selected $p_{\rm T}$ and η intervals. The number of jets, $N_{\rm jets}$, is measured for charged particle jets reconstructed with resolution parameter values, R = 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.6, in the jet transverse momentum interval $20 < p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet,ch} < 100$ GeV/c.

The charged particle multiplicity in leading jets, $N_{\rm ch}$, is defined as the number of charged particles found within the leading jet cone. Results for the mean charged particle multiplicity, $\langle N_{\rm ch}\rangle$, computed in bins of jet $p_{\rm T}$ are presented for resolution parameter values R = 0.2, 0.4, and 0.6.

The size of the leading jet, R_{80}, is defined as the radius in the $\Delta\eta$ – $\Delta\varphi$ space that contains 80% of the total $p_{\rm T}$ found in the jet cone. Results for the mean value, $\langle R_{80}\rangle$, are presented as a function of jet $p_{\rm T}$ for resolution parameter values R = 0.2, 0.4, and 0.6.

The distribution of $p_{\rm T}$ density, ${\rm d}p_{\rm T}^{\rm sum}/{\rm d}r$, within a leading jet is measured as a function of the distance $r = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\varphi)^2}$ from the jet direction. The momentum density is calculated jet by jet as a scalar sum of the transverse momenta, $p_{\rm T}^{\rm sum}$, of all charged particles produced in annular regions of width Δr at radius r centered on the jet direction. The mean value of the momentum density, $\langle {\rm d}p_{\rm T}^{\rm sum}/{\rm d}r\rangle$, is evaluated as a function of r using the following relation:

$$\langle\frac{{\rm d}p_{\rm T}^{\rm sum}}{{\rm d}r}\rangle(r) = \frac{1}{\Delta r}\frac{1}{N_{\rm jets}}\sum_{\rm i=1}^{N_{\rm jets}} p_{\rm T}^{\rm i}(r-\Delta r/2, r+\Delta r/2) \tag{2}$$

where $p_{\rm T}^{\rm i}(r-\Delta r/2, {\rm r}+\Delta r/2)$ denotes the summed $p_{\rm T}$ of all tracks of jet i, inside the annular ring between $r-\Delta r/2$ and $r+\Delta r/2$. The mean value is reported in bins of jet $p_{\rm T}$ for resolution parameter values R = 0.2, 0.4, and 0.6. $N_{\rm jets}$ denotes the number of jets per bin.

The fragmentation of the leading jet is reported based on the distributions

$$F^{p_{\rm T}}(p_{\rm T}, p_{\rm T}^{\rm jet,ch}) = \frac{1}{N_{\rm jets}}\frac{{\rm d}N}{{\rm d}p_{\rm T}}, \tag{3}$$

$$F^{z}(z^{\mathrm{ch}}, p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,ch}}) = \frac{1}{N_{\mathrm{jets}}}\frac{\mathrm{d}N}{\mathrm{d}z^{\mathrm{ch}}}, \tag{4}$$

$$F^{\xi}(\xi^{\mathrm{ch}}, p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,ch}}) = \frac{1}{N_{\mathrm{jets}}}\frac{\mathrm{d}N}{\mathrm{d}\xi^{\mathrm{ch}}}, \tag{5}$$

where N is the number of charged particles. The scaled p_{T} variables $z^{\mathrm{ch}} = p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{particle}}/p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,ch}}$ and $\xi^{\mathrm{ch}} = \log(1/z^{\mathrm{ch}})$ are calculated jet by jet for each track. In contrast to the definition in [22], the energy carried by neutral particles is not contained in the jet momentum. The (scaled) p_{T} spectra of the jet constituents are normalized per jet and presented in bins of jet p_{T}. $F^{p_{\mathrm{T}}}$, F^{z} and F^{ξ} are complementary representations: the particle p_{T} spectra $F^{p_{\mathrm{T}}}$ are less sensitive to uncertainties in the jet energy scale and may be more suitable as a reference for future measurements in nuclear collisions than the standard representation F^{z}, whereas the F^{ξ} distributions emphasize fragmentation into low momentum constituents and are particularly suited to demonstrate QCD coherence effects [35].

In this work, the averages $\langle N_{\mathrm{ch}}\rangle$, $\langle R_{80}\rangle$, and $\langle \mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{sum}}/\mathrm{d}r\rangle$ are referred to as jet shape observables (jet shapes) and $F^{p_{\mathrm{T}}}$, F^{z} and F^{ξ} as fragmentation distributions.

5 Monte Carlo simulations

Instrumental effects, such as the limited particle detection efficiency and the finite track momentum resolution, induce momentum dependent particle losses and impact the jet energy scale and structures of the observables reported in this work. The effect of the detector response is studied using the simulation of the ALICE detector performance for particle detection and jet reconstruction. Simulated events are generated with PYTHIA 6.425 [18] (tune Perugia-0 [36]) and the produced particles are transported with GEANT3 [37]. The simulated and real data are analyzed with the same reconstruction algorithms. Jets reconstructed based directly on the charged particle momenta produced by MC generators are hereafter referred to as *particle level* jets whereas those obtained after processing the generator outputs through GEANT and the ALICE reconstruction software are referred to as *detector level* jets. As the data are corrected for instrumental effects, their comparison with simulation is done at particle level only.

The detector response to simulated charged jets with $R = 0.4$ is illustrated in Fig. 1, showing on a jet-by-jet basis the probability distribution of the relative difference between the charged jet p_{T} at the particle level ($p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,particle}}$) and at the detector level ($p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,detector}}$). The probability distribution is shown for three different

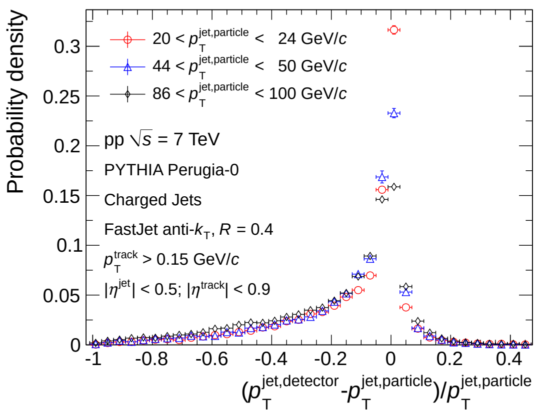

Fig. 1: (Color online) Probability distribution of the relative momentum difference of simulated ALICE detector response to charged jets in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV for three different $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,particle}}$ intervals. Charged jets are simulated using PYTHIA Perugia-0 and reconstructed with the anti-k_{T} jet finding algorithm with $R = 0.4$.

$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,particle}}$ intervals. The distributions have a pronounced maximum at zero ($p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,detector}} = p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,particle}}$). The tracking p_{T} resolution induces upward and downward fluctuations with equal probability, whereas the finite detection efficiency of charged particles results in an asymmetric response. The probability that $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,detector}}$ is smaller than $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,particle}}$ varies between 88 and 92% as function of $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,particle}}$.

The event generators PHOJET 1.12.1.35 [20], HERWIG 6.510 [19], and several PYTHIA tunes are used for comparisons to data and for systematic investigations of the sensitivity of the MC correction factors to variations of the detector response as well as to jet fragmentation and hadronization patterns. PYTHIA, PHOJET, and HERWIG utilize different approaches to describe the parton shower and hadronization process. HERWIG makes of angular ordering a direct part of the evolution process and thereby takes correctly into account coherence effects in the emission of soft gluons. PYTHIA 6.4 is instead based on transverse-momentum-ordered showers [38] in which angular ordering is imposed by an additional veto. Phojet generates angular ordered initial-state radiation, whereas for final state radiation the mass-ordered PYTHIA shower algorithm is used. Hadronization in PYTHIA and PHOJET proceeds via string breaking as described by the Lund model [39], whereas HERWIG uses cluster fragmentation. The PYTHIA Perugia tune variations, beginning with the central tune Perugia-0 [36], are based on LEP, Tevatron, and SPS data. The Perugia-2011 family of tunes [36] and the ATLAS Minimum Bias tune AMBT1 [40] belong to the first generation of tunes that also use LHC pp data at $\sqrt{s} = 0.9$ and 7 TeV with slight variations of the parameters controlling the modeling of the UE and fragmentation. Compared to the central Perugia-2011 tune, AMBT1 uses a lower value of the infrared regularization scale for multiple partonic interactions resulting in higher UE activity. It also uses a probability density of sum of two Gaussians for the matter distribution inside the proton and a higher non-perturbative color-reconnection strength for string fragmentation. The HERWIG generator version and PYTHIA tunes used in this work utilize the CTEQ5L parton distributions [41], except for PYTHIA tune AMBT1 which uses MRST 2007LO* [42]. PHOJET uses GRV94 [43].

6 Corrections

Two classes of correction techniques are used to account for instrumental effects in the measurements reported in this work. The techniques are known as bin-by-bin correction and Bayesian unfolding [44]. A third technique based on Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) [45] is also used as a cross check. The techniques and their comparative merits are presented in the following subsections. Corrections for contamination from secondary particles and UE are discussed in Secs. 6.3 and 6.4 respectively.

The jet shapes and fragmentation distributions are corrected using the bin-by-bin method, while the cross sections are corrected with the Bayesian unfolding technique. All observables are corrected for secondaries contamination. All observables, except $\langle R_{80} \rangle$, are also corrected for UE contamination.

6.1 Bin-by-bin correction method

The bin-by-bin correction method is used to correct the jet shape observables and fragmentation functions. To validate the method, it is also applied to the jet cross sections. It utilizes MC simulations as described in Sec. 5 and is based on ratios of values for observables obtained at particle (generator) level and detector level as a function of variable $\mathbf{x}$. In this work, $\mathbf{x}$ can be 1-dimensional (e.g. jet p_{T} in case of the jet spectra) or 2-dimensional (e.g. jet p_{T} and particle p_{T} in case of the fragmentation distributions). Let $O_{\mathrm{mc}}^{\mathrm{part}}(\mathbf{x})$ be the observable value at the particle level, and $O_{\mathrm{mc}}^{\mathrm{det}}(\mathbf{x})$ the value obtained at the detector level. The correction factors are defined as the ratio of the particle and detector level values of $O_{\mathrm{mc}}^{\mathrm{part}}(\mathbf{x})$ and $O_{\mathrm{mc}}^{\mathrm{det}}(\mathbf{x})$ in bins of $\mathbf{x}$. The corrected measurements, $O_{\mathrm{data}}^{\mathrm{corrected}}$, are obtained bin-by-bin by multiplying the raw (uncorrected) values, $O_{\mathrm{data}}^{\mathrm{uncorrected}}$, as follows,

$$O_{\mathrm{data}}^{\mathrm{corrected}}(\mathbf{x}) = O_{\mathrm{data}}^{\mathrm{uncorrected}}(\mathbf{x}) \frac{O_{\mathrm{mc}}^{\mathrm{part}}(\mathbf{x})}{O_{\mathrm{mc}}^{\mathrm{det}}(\mathbf{x})}. \quad (6)$$

The correction factors depend on the shape of the simulated jet spectrum and fragmentation distributions. Systematic uncertainties related to the accuracy with which data are reproduced by the simulations are discussed in Sec. 7.2.

Correction factors obtained for the jet p_{T} spectra range from 25% to 50% and reach a maximum at 100 GeV/c. The bin-by-bin corrections applied to jet shape observables include subtraction of contamination associated with the production of secondary particles within the detector. Correction factors obtained for $\langle N_{\mathrm{ch}} \rangle$ at $R = 0.2$ (0.4, 0.6) are of the order of 2-6% (3-5%, 4-6%) while for $\langle R_{80} \rangle$ at $R = 0.2$ (0.4, 0.6) they are found in the range 5-7% (2-10%, 4-9%). Correction factors applied on radial momentum densities have a maximum value of 12%(15%, 19%) at $R = 0.2$ (0.4, 0.6). In contrast, for the fragmentation distributions, the bin-by-bin correction and the correction for the contamination from secondaries, discussed in Sec. 6.3, are carried out in separate steps. The typical value of the corrections at the maximum of the F^{ξ} distribution is of the order of few percent only. The correction factors for $F^{p_{\mathrm{T}}}$ and F^{z} are largest at low particle p_{T} (up to 50%), where the tracking efficiency is smallest, and at the highest z^{ch} (up to 40%) where the impact of the track momentum resolution is strong and detector effects at the track level strongly influence the reconstructed jet momentum.

6.2 Unfolding using response matrix inversion techniques

Instrumental effects associated with acceptance, particle losses due to limited efficiency, and finite momentum resolution are modeled using a detection response matrix, which is used to correct observables for these effects. The jet p_{T} response matrix is determined by processing MC events through a full ALICE detector simulation as described in Sec. 5. The particle level (true), $T(t)$, and detector level (measured), $M(m)$, p_{T} spectra of the leading jet are both subdivided in 11 bins in the interval $20 < p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,ch}} < 100$ GeV/c. The matrix elements R_{mt} express the conditional probability of measuring a jet p_{T} in bin, m given a true value in bin, t. The measured distribution, M, can thus be estimated by multiplying the true distribution, T, by the response matrix,

$$M = RT. \tag{7}$$

Experimentally, the unfolding problem involves the determination of T given M. This is symbolically written as

$$T = R^{-1}M. \tag{8}$$

However the matrix R may be singular and can not always be inverted analytically. Consequently, other numerical techniques are needed to obtain the true, physically meaningful, distribution T given a measured distribution M. Furthermore, the exact solution, even if it exists, is usually unstable against small variations in the initial estimates of the measured distribution, and oscillating due to finite statistics in the measured distribution. This problem can be overcome using a regularization condition based on a priori information about the solution.

The Bayesian unfolding technique [44] is an iterative method based on Bayes' theorem. Given an initial hypothesis (a prior), P_t, with $t = 1, ..., n$, for the true momentum and reconstruction efficiency, ε_t, Bayes' theorem provides an estimator of the inverse response matrix elements, $\tilde{R}_{tm}$,

$$\tilde{R}_{tm} = \frac{R_{mt} P_t}{\varepsilon_t \sum_{t'} R_{mt'} P_{t'}}. \tag{9}$$

The measured distribution, M_m, is thus unfolded as follows

$$P'_t = \sum_m \tilde{R}_{tm} M_m, \tag{10}$$

to obtain a posterior estimator, P'_t, of the true distribution. The inversion is improved iteratively by recursively using posterior estimators to update and recalculate the inversion matrix. The number of iterations serves as a regularization parameter in the unfolding procedure. For jet spectra studies, the measured spectra are used as prior and convergence is obtained typically after three iterations.

As an additional cross check, the analysis of charged jet cross sections is also carried out with the RooUnfold implementation of the Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) unfolding technique [45, 46] using raw measured spectra as prior distributions. The performance of the Bayesian unfolding, SVD unfolding, and bin-by-bin correction methods are compared based on PYTHIA Perugia-0 simulated jets. The three methods produce results that are found to be within 4% of the truth distribution. The cross sections reported in this work are obtained with the Bayesian unfolding method.

6.3 Contamination from secondary particles

Charged secondary particles are predominantly produced by weak decays of strange particles (e.g. K^0_S and Λ), decays of charged pions, conversions of photons from neutral pion decays and hadronic interactions in the detector material. The charged jet transverse momentum, jet shapes and fragmentation distributions include by definition only primary charged jet constituents. Secondary particles introduce ambiguities in the jet energy scale and contribute to the raw reconstructed multiplicity, momentum density, and fragmentation distributions. Although their contribution is minimized by the analysis cuts described in Sec. 2, the measured distributions nonetheless must be corrected for a small residual contamination. The subtraction of the secondary particle contamination is implicitly included in the bin-by-bin correction applied for measurements of jet shape observables. It is however carried out separately and explicitly in the measurements of the fragmentation function. The contribution of secondaries is estimated from MC simulations, separately for each bin in jet p_{T} and particle p_{T}, z^{ch} and ξ^{ch}. The correction applied to the measured fragmentation functions is highest, up to 35%, at small p_{T} and large ξ^{ch}. It amounts to few percent only when averaged over all jet constituents. To enhance the low strangeness yield in the PYTHIA Perugia-0 simulations to the level observed in data, the contamination estimate is multiplied by a data-driven correction factor based on measurements [47] of strange particle production in non-single-diffractive events by the CMS collaboration and simulations from [48]. The contamination of secondaries from strange particle decays is small, and the effect of the strangeness scaling on the final result is less than 1%. No scaling is applied on the correction to the jet spectrum and jet shape observables.

6.4 Underlying event subtraction

There is no strict definition of the Underlying Event. Operationally, it corresponds to all particles produced in an event that are not an integral part of a jet or produced directly by hard scattering of partons. The ATLAS [49, 50], CMS [51] and ALICE [52] collaborations have already published studies of UE in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV. In this work, a similar method is adopted to determine the UE yield and correct the measured jet observables for this source of contamination.

The UE particle yield is estimated event-by-event based on circular regions perpendicular to the measured jet cones as in [14]. The circular regions have the same size as the jet resolution parameter and are placed at the same pseudorapidity as the leading jet but offset at an azimuthal angle $\Delta\varphi = \pi/2$ relative to the jet axis.

For the jet cross section measurements, the UE is subtracted on a jet-by-jet basis prior to unfolding and the same treatment is applied to jets obtained from simulations before jet response matrix is created.

In the case of the fragmentation and jet shape observables, no correction for the UE contribution to the reconstructed jet energy is applied, but the UE contribution to the measured distributions in each bin of jet p_{T} is subtracted. The p_{T} spectra of particles in the perpendicular cone are accumulated and averaged over many events. To account for variations of the cone size of the anti-k_{T} jets, the spectra are weighted jet by jet with the ratio of the cone size, determined by FastJet, to the nominal aperture of πR^2 for a jet with resolution parameter R. The difference between the weighted and unweighted UE distributions is at the level of 1%. The ξ^{ch} variable is computed jet-by-jet for each particle using the transverse momentum of the leading jet. The radial p_{T} sum distributions are obtained relative to the axis of the perpendicular cone.

The algorithms used for jet reconstruction are sensitive to statistical fluctuations of the particle density which are possibly enhanced by local variations of the detection efficiency and secondary particle production. This reconstruction bias may differ for the jet region and the UE region. Hence, the UE distributions are corrected first for tracking efficiency, resolution and contamination from secondary particles. The fully corrected distributions are then subtracted in bins of the leading jet transverse momentum. The correction is smaller than 2.5% of the charged jet energy, but it is considerable for the fragmentation distributions at the lowest track momentum and highest ξ^{ch}, where the ratio of UE background to fragmentation signal takes values up to 2.5. No self-consistent technique exists to subtract the UE in the $\langle R_{80} \rangle$ measurements, these measurements are therefore reported without correction for UE contamination. However, comparing the radial $\langle \mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{sum}}/\mathrm{d}r \rangle$ distributions before and after UE subtraction, the increase in jet size $\langle R_{80} \rangle$ due to the UE is estimated to be of the order of few percent only. The systematic uncertainties for not performing the UE subtraction are thus found negligible compared to other sources of errors in the measurements of $\langle R_{80} \rangle$.

7 Estimation of systematic uncertainties

A summary of all systematic uncertainties for selected bins is given in Table 1 for the cross section measurements, and in Table 2 for the $\langle N_{\mathrm{ch}} \rangle$, $\langle R_{80} \rangle$, $\langle \mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{sum}}/\mathrm{d}r \rangle$, $F^{p_{\mathrm{T}}}$, $F^{p_{\mathrm{T}}}$ and F^{z} distributions. The uncertainties given in each column of the table are described in this section.

7.1 Tracking efficiency and resolution

Uncertainties associated with the momentum resolution and charged track reconstruction efficiency lead to systematic uncertainties in measurements of the jet cross section, jet shapes, and jet fragmentation functions.

The systematic uncertainty on tracking efficiency is estimated to be 5% based on several variations of cuts used in the track selection introduced earlier. The uncertainty on the track momentum resolution amounts to 20% [53].

In order to evaluate the effect of these uncertainties on the measured jet cross sections, the corresponding rescaled response matrix is used to unfold the spectra. For the jet shape and fragmentation observables, the impact of the finite detector efficiency and momentum resolution on the bin-by-bin correction factors is estimated by applying parametrized detector response to PYTHIA events clustered with FastJet, and varying the efficiency and resolution independently. Systematic uncertainties for the jet particle multiplicity and jet shape observables are given in Table 2 for a resolution parameter $R = 0.4$. For larger (smaller) R, a moderate increase (decrease) of the uncertainties is observed related to tracking efficiency. For the fragmentation distributions, variations of the momentum resolution induce the most significant changes at high track p_{T}. The systematic uncertainties due to the efficiency variations are largest at the highest z^{ch} and smallest at intermediate values.

7.2 Bin-by-bin correction

The data correction methods used in this work are largely based on tune Perugia-0 of the PYTHIA event generator. The particular structure of jets produced by PYTHIA might however conceivably affect the magnitude, and dependencies of the correction factors on the jet momentum, particle momentum, or radial dependence r. The possible impact of such event generator dependencies is examined by comparing the amplitude of the bin-by-bin corrections obtained with PYTHIA tunes Perugia-0 and Perugia-2011, with those obtained with the HERWIG generator. This is accomplished with a parametrized detector response and the anti-k_T jet finder. In addition, the impact of modifications of the jet fragmentation is studied by artificially duplicating and removing jet particles with a momentum dependent probability. The variations are constrained to be at a similar level as the differences observed between simulations and data reaching up to a factor of 2.5 for values of z^{ch} close to 1 in the fragmentation distributions. The charged particle multiplicity is affected by $\sim$30%. The resulting systematic uncertainties are largest for high values of z^{ch} and track p_T and small values of ξ^{ch}.

As an independent check, a closure test with a 2-dimensional folding technique is carried out on the fragmentation distributions from an inclusive jet sample (comprising leading and sub-leading jets). A response matrix in bins of generated and reconstructed jet p_T and particle (scaled) transverse momentum is used to fold the corrected results back to the uncorrected level. Since the folding method has negligible dependence on the event generator, the comparison of the folded to the original distributions reveals possible biases of the bin-by-bin correction. The observed non-closure at the level of few percent is consistent with the systematic uncertainty assigned to the bin-by-bin correction from modifications of the fragmentation pattern.

7.3 Response unfolding

The unfolding techniques used in this work correct the measured jet spectra for the detector response. The limited measurement resolution, discussed in Sec. 5, results in a small, but finite, probability for bin migration of the reconstructed jet momentum relative to the true value. Consequently, the unfolding introduces a correlation between neighbouring bins of the corrected spectrum, and statistical fluctuations in the measured data result in a spectral shape systematic uncertainty. To assess this uncertainty, the raw jet spectra are smeared by a Gaussian function with a width given by the statistical uncertainty in the given momentum bin. The resulting spectra are then unfolded and the systematic uncertainty is evaluated as a spread of the corrected spectra. The value of this systematic uncertainty increases roughly linearly with $p_T^{jet,ch}$, reaching a maximum value of $\sim$7% at $p_T^{jet,ch} \approx 100$ GeV/c.

7.4 Underlying event subtraction

In this work, we use perpendicular cones to measure and subtract the UE as described in Sec. 6.4. However, there is no unique prescription on how to determine the UE. In a prior, trigger hadron based, UE analysis by the ALICE collaboration [52], a geometrically different definition of the transverse region was used. The charged particle transverse momentum densities obtained in our analysis are consistent with the saturation values in the transverse region measured in [52]. In [55], the UE was estimated from dijet events and imposing an additional veto on a third jet. An alternative simulation to estimate and subtract the UE in a similar way is performed using particle level output from a MC event generator. The UE is measured from events with a dijet in the detector acceptance, to understand if and how the non-leading jet affects the UE estimate, rejecting events with additional charged jets with a p_T exceeding 8 GeV/c. The resulting difference on the fragmentation distributions is used to assign a 5% systematic uncertainty to the estimated UE. The resulting systematic uncertainty on the fragmentation distributions is highest at low transverse momenta. Systematic uncertainties on $\langle dp_T^{sum}/dr \rangle$ are largest at large distances r in the jet p_T interval 20 - 30 GeV/c. The uncertainty increases for higher values of the resolution parameter R. Systematic uncertainties on the measured charged jet cross sections are smaller than 1% and considered negligible.

The anti-k_T jet finder typically produces circular jet cones, and the UE contribution to the jet shapes and fragmentation distributions is evaluated consistently in circular cones. In individual jets, particles may however be added at a distance $r \geq R$ thereby giving rise to a convex deformation of the cone. Concave deformations might also occur. The dependence of the fragmentation distributions on the cone shape is checked by repeating the analysis using only tracks in an ideal cone around the jet axis. In this case no jet area scaling of the UE is applied. The low momentum particle yield is most affected: at high jet radii, low z^{ch} fragmentation dominates over high z^{ch} fragmentation. In addition, the probability to collect a soft particle from the UE is comparatively higher than at small r. The observed effect is negligibly small: a maximum depletion of 4% of the particle yield at the highest ξ^{ch} in the smallest jet momentum bin is observed. Considerably smaller variations are found for all other jet momenta and ξ^{ch} bins. The effect is reproduced in MC simulations, and no systematic uncertainty is associated to the jet cone shape.

7.5 Cross section normalization

The determination of luminosity and related systematic uncertainties are discussed in [54]. A normalization uncertainty of 3.5% is assigned to the cross section measurement.

7.6 Contamination from secondary particles

The reconstructed primary particles originate from the main interaction vertex and have a non-zero distance of closest approach DCA because of finite resolution effects. The DCA of secondaries however spans a much broader range of values. Reducing the maximum allowed DCA value reduces contaminations from secondaries but also reduces the detection efficiency of primary particles. In this analysis, primary particles are selected requiring a small DCA as discussed in Sec. 2, and a correction for the residual contribution of secondary particles is applied, as explained in Sec. 6.3. The systematic uncertainty associated to the correction is estimated by reducing the maximum allowed DCA used in the selection of primary tracks by more than a factor of 9 using a p_T dependent cut. The resulting fragmentation distributions are corrected consistently for contamination and cut efficiency and residual differences in the fully corrected spectra are assigned as systematic uncertainty. The highest uncertainty is found for large values of ξ^{ch}.

The dependence of the correction on the strange particle yield in the PYTHIA Perugia-0 simulations is estimated from comparison to data as explained in Sec. 6.3. The effect on the jet cross sections is less than 3% and is assigned as systematic uncertainty. For the jet shape observables it is negligible.

Table 1: Summary of systematic uncertainties for selected bins in selected cross section distributions

Distribution	Bin (GeV/c)	Track eff. (%)	Track p_T res. (%)	Unfolding (%)	Normalization (%)	Sec. (%)	Total (%)
$\frac{d^2\sigma^{jet,ch}}{dp_T d\eta}$ ($R = 0.2$)	20-24	$^{+4.6}_{-4.2}$	4.0	3.0	3.5	1.9	$^{+7.8}_{-7.6}$
	50-58	$^{+22.1}_{-10.5}$	4.0	1.6	3.5	2.5	$^{+23.0}_{-12.2}$
	86-100	$^{+26.0}_{-15.3}$	4.0	5.2	3.5	2.8	$^{+27.1}_{-17.2}$
$\frac{d^2\sigma^{jet,ch}}{dp_T d\eta}$ ($R = 0.4$)	20-24	$^{+7.5}_{-4.5}$	4.0	3.0	3.5	2.1	$^{+9.9}_{-7.9}$
	50-58	$^{+23.2}_{-10.6}$	4.0	1.4	3.5	2.5	$^{+24.0}_{-12.2}$
	86-100	$^{+24.9}_{-15.0}$	4.0	5.6	3.5	2.7	$^{+26.2}_{-17.2}$
$\frac{d^2\sigma^{jet,ch}}{dp_T d\eta}$ ($R = 0.6$)	20-24	$^{+11.1}_{-5.3}$	4.0	6.6	3.5	2.3	$^{+14.2}_{-10.3}$
	50-58	$^{+22.6}_{-14.3}$	4.0	1.9	3.5	2.6	$^{+23.4}_{-15.6}$
	86-100	$^{+23.7}_{-13.7}$	4.0	6.0	3.5	2.7	$^{+25.1}_{-16.1}$

Table 2: Summary of systematic uncertainties for selected bins in selected jet shape and fragmentation distributions for $R = 0.4$.

Distribution	Bin	Track eff. (%)	Track p_T res. (%)	Bin-by-bin corr. (%)	UE (%)	Sec. (%)	Total (%)
$\langle N_{ch} \rangle$	20-25 GeV/c	$^{+5.8}_{-5.1}$	$^{+4.0}_{-3.5}$	$^{+0.7}_{-0.9}$	0.8	negligible	$^{+7.1}_{-6.2}$
	80-100 GeV/c	$^{+5.8}_{-5.1}$	$^{+4.0}_{-3.5}$	$^{+0.7}_{-0.9}$	0.5	negligible	$^{+7.1}_{-6.2}$
$\langle R_{80} \rangle$	20-25 GeV/c	$^{+6.1}_{-5.5}$	$^{+3.6}_{-4.3}$	$^{+1.7}_{-1.7}$	–	–	$^{+7.2}_{-7.2}$
	80-100 GeV/c	$^{+6.1}_{-5.5}$	$^{+3.6}_{-4.3}$	$^{+1.7}_{-1.7}$	–	–	$^{+7.2}_{-7.2}$
$\langle \frac{dp_T^{sum}}{dr} \rangle$ $20 < p_T^{jet,ch} < 30$ GeV/c	0.00 - 0.04	$^{+8.1}_{-6.5}$	$^{+5.9}_{-2.4}$	$^{+2.9}_{-3.1}$	negligible	negligible	$^{+10.5}_{-7.6}$
	0.20 - 0.24	$^{+8.1}_{-6.5}$	$^{+5.9}_{-2.4}$	$^{+2.9}_{-3.1}$	0.3	negligible	$^{+10.5}_{-7.6}$
	0.36 - 0.40	$^{+8.1}_{-12.0}$	$^{+5.9}_{-2.4}$	$^{+2.9}_{-3.1}$	15.0	negligible	$^{+18.3}_{-19.6}$
$\langle \frac{dp_T^{sum}}{dr} \rangle$ $60 < p_T^{jet,ch} < 80$ GeV/c	0.00 - 0.04	$^{+10.6}_{-5.1}$	$^{+5.6}_{-6.5}$	$^{+3.7}_{-3.4}$	negligible	negligible	$^{+12.6}_{-8.9}$
	0.20 - 0.24	$^{+10.6}_{-5.1}$	$^{+5.6}_{-6.5}$	$^{+3.7}_{-3.4}$	0.4	negligible	$^{+12.7}_{-9.0}$
	0.36 - 0.40	$^{+10.6}_{-5.1}$	$^{+5.6}_{-6.5}$	$^{+3.7}_{-3.4}$	1.6	negligible	$^{+12.7}_{-9.1}$
F^{p_T} $20 < p_T^{jet,ch} < 30$ GeV/c	0 - 1 GeV/c	5.0	0.1	0.7	3.3	3.2	6.8
	6 - 7 GeV/c	0.8	negligible	2.3	negligible	0.5	2.4
	18 -20 GeV/c	9.9	0.5	6.0	negligible	0.4	11.6
F^{p_T} $60 < p_T^{jet,ch} < 80$ GeV/c	0 - 5 GeV/c	5.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	2.1	5.7
	20 - 30 GeV/c	1.4	negligible	3.7	negligible	0.6	4.0
	50 - 60 GeV/c	10.5	3.5	9.6	negligible	0.6	14.6
F^z $20 < p_T^{jet,ch} < 30$ GeV/c	0 - 0.1	4.7	1.6	0.2	1.6	1.4	5.2
	0.3 - 0.4	0.4	negligible	2.7	negligible	0.3	2.8
	0.9 - 1.0	15.5	1.1	4.8	negligible	0.6	16.3
F^z $60 < p_T^{jet,ch} < 80$ GeV/c	0 - 0.1	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	5.3
	0.3 - 0.4	1.2	0.2	3.7	negligible	0.4	3.9
	0.8 - 1.0	13.8	3.1	6.1	negligible	1.2	15.4
F^{ξ} $20 < p_T^{jet,ch} < 30$ GeV/c	0 - 0.4	9.9	0.5	4.6	negligible	0.7	10.9
	0.8 - 1.2	0.6	negligible	3.0	negligible	0.5	3.1
	4.8 - 5.3	5.1	0.7	0.9	15.3	7.8	17.9
F^{ξ} $60 < p_T^{jet,ch} < 80$ GeV/c	0 - 1.0	5.0	0.5	3.9	negligible	0.7	6.4
	1.0 - 2.0	1.3	0.4	3.4	negligible	0.6	3.8
	5.0 - 6.2	5.7	0.2	0.7	6.5	6.2	10.6

8 Results

8.1 Comparison of jet finding algorithms

Figure 2 (top panel) shows the differential cross sections of charged jet production measured in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV using the k_T, anti-k_T, and SISCone jet finding algorithms. The distributions are

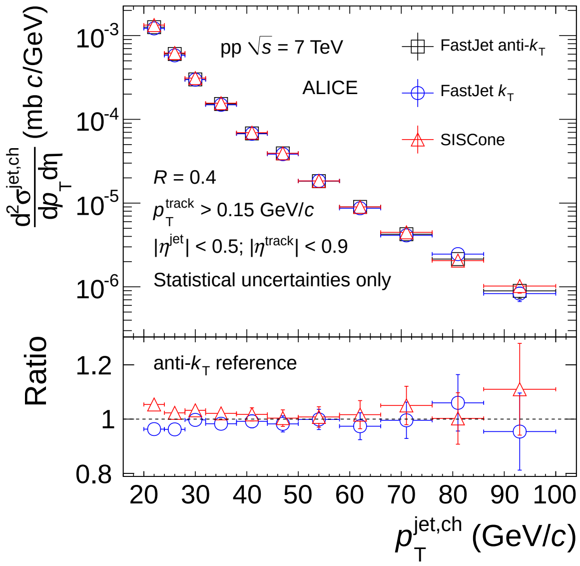

Fig. 2: (Color online) Top panel: Charged jet cross sections in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV. Symbols correspond to different algorithms used for jet reconstruction. Bottom panel: Ratios between jet cross sections obtained by k_T, and SISCone to that obtained by anti-k_T.

obtained with a resolution parameter, R = 0.4, for jets in the pseudorapidity range $|\eta^{jet}| < 0.5$, and transverse momenta from 20 to 100 GeV/c. The bottom panel of the figure displays the ratios between the cross sections obtained with the k_T, and SISCone algorithms to those obtained with the anti-k_T as a function of the jet transverse momentum. For a correct treatment of statistical correlations between the numerator and denominator, the data were divided into fully correlated and uncorrelated subsets. The distributions are corrected using the bin-by-bin correction procedure described in Sec. 6.1. The ratios of the jet cross sections are consistent with unity over nearly the entire range of jet transverse momenta spanned by this analysis. A significant deviation of 5% is observed only in the lowest p_T bin ($p_T^{jet,ch}$ = 20-24 GeV/c) between the SISCone and anti-k_T algorithms. For larger $p_T^{jet,ch}$ SISCone and k_T algorithms agree within errors with the anti-k_T algorithm.

The anti-k_T algorithm initiates particle clustering around the highest p_T particles of an event. In contrast, the k_T algorithm initiates jet finding by clustering particles with the lowest momenta. It is thus rather sensitive to events with a large, fluctuating density of low momentum particles as produced in A–A collisions. The anti-k_T algorithm does not exhibit such sensitivity and is thus favored for studies of jet production in A–A collisions. Since there are no large differences observed between the spectra obtained with the three jet finders discussed above, and considering the fact that the results of this work will be used as a reference for similar measurements in A–A and p–A collisions, the remainder of the analyses presented in this work are performed with the anti-k_T algorithm exclusively.

8.2 Charged jet cross section

Figure 3 presents the fully corrected inclusive charged jet cross section measured in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV using the anti-k_T jet finder. Corrections for the detector response and instrumental effects are carried out using the Bayesian unfolding method presented in Sec. 6.2. The distributions are also cor-

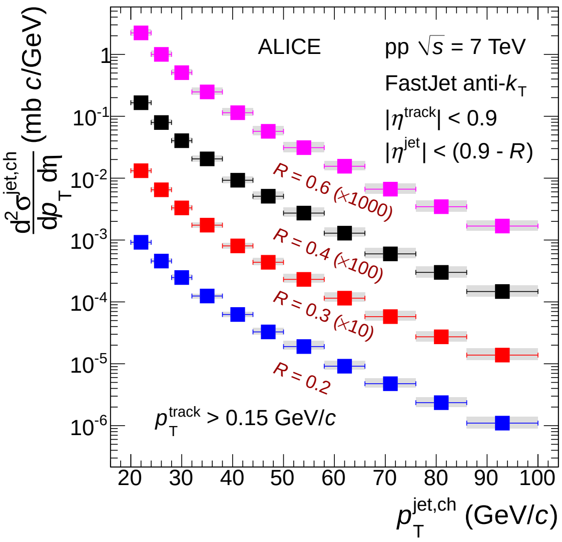

Fig. 3: (Color online) Inclusive charged jet cross sections in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV using the anti-k_T algorithm with $R = 0.2$ (0.3, 0.4, and 0.6) within $|\eta^{\rm jet}| \leq 0.7$ ($|\eta^{\rm jet}| \leq 0.6$, $|\eta^{\rm jet}| \leq 0.5$, and $|\eta^{\rm jet}| \leq 0.3$).

rected for UE contamination on an event-by-event basis according to the method described in Sec. 6.4. Inclusive charged jet cross sections are reported for resolution parameter values $R = 0.2$, 0.3, 0.4 and 0.6, and limited to pseudorapidity ranges $|\eta| < (0.9 - R)$ in order to avoid losses due to partially reconstructed jets at the edge of the pseudorapidity acceptance. Statistical uncertainties are displayed as vertical error bars. Individual sources of systematic uncertainties are $p_{\rm T}$ dependent. In Fig. 3 as well as in all other figures the data points are placed at the bin centre along the abscissa and the horizontal error bars indicate the bin width while the vertical error bars indicate the statistical uncertainties. The total systematic uncertainties are obtained as a quadratic sum of individual systematic uncertainties, as described in Sec. 7, and are shown as shaded bands around the data points in Fig. 3 as well as in all other figures.

The measured charged jet cross sections are compared to those reported by the ATLAS experiment [3] at $R = 0.4$ and 0.6 in Fig. 4. The ATLAS charged jets are measured in the rapidity $|y| \leq 0.5$ at both $R = 0.4$ and 0.6, using charged tracks with $p_{\rm T} \geq 0.3$ GeV/c without underlying event subtraction. The ALICE therefore also uses the same track $p_{\rm T}$ selection without underlying event subtraction unlike Fig. 3. To quantify the level of agreement between the ALICE and ATLAS jet cross section measurements, the ALICE data are fitted with a modified Tsallis [56] distribution ($f(p_{\rm T}) = a \cdot \left(1 + \frac{p_{\rm T}}{b}\right)^{-c}$). The Tsallis fits are shown as dotted black curves in the top panels of Fig. 4. The χ^2/dof of the fits are 2.97/8 and 4.27/8 for $R = 0.4$ and 0.6 respectively. The bottom panels of Fig. 4 show the ratios of the ALICE and ATLAS data points to the fit function. The gray bands represent the systematic uncertainties on ALICE data points. Despite fluctuations in the high $p_{\rm T}$ range of the ATLAS data, both datasets are in excellent agreement.

In the top panels of Fig. 5, the measured charged jet cross sections are compared to predictions from PYTHIA (tunes Perugia-0, Perugia-2011, and AMBT1), PHOJET, and HERWIG for R = 0.2, 0.4 and 0.6. The ratios of the MC simulations to measured data are shown in the bottom panels of Fig. 5. In the high $p_{\rm T}$ range, PYTHIA Perugia-2011 describes the data best, while in the low $p_{\rm T}$ range data is best described by HERWIG and PHOJET. All PYTHIA tunes systematically overestimate the measured data in the low transverse momentum range and the discrepancy increases with increasing cone size. The worst discrepancy with the data is observed for the PYTHIA tune AMBT1, which overestimates the data by factors ranging from 25% to 75% over the studied $p_{\rm T}$ range for $R = 0.2$. The disagreement grows with increasing resolution parameter, and is worst for $R = 0.6$.

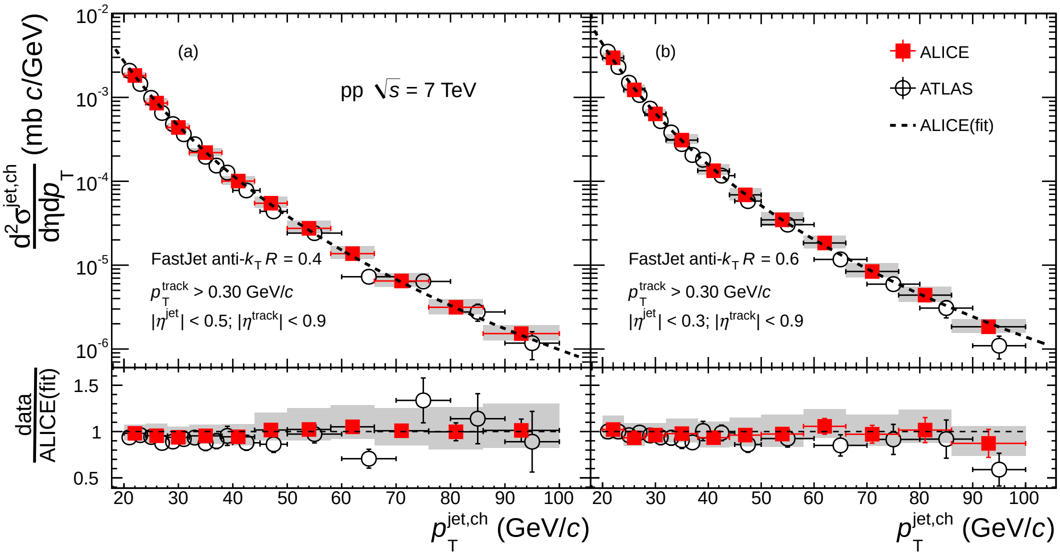

Fig. 4: (Color online) Top panels: Comparison of the charged jet cross section in the ALICE and the ATLAS [3] experiments in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. Statistical and systematic uncertainties are shown separately for ALICE data points, the gray bands indicating the systematic uncertainties, while for the ATLAS data points, the error bars show the statistical and systematic uncertainties summed in quadrature. The dotted line represents a Tsallis fit used to parametrize the ALICE data. Bottom panels: The ratio of the ALICE and ATLAS charged jet spectrum to the parametrized ALICE data. Note that the labels in the figures correspond to the ALICE measurements (see text for details).

Figure 6 shows the ratios of cross sections for jets with resolution parameters R = 0.2, R = 0.4 and R = 0.2, R = 0.6. The ratio of jet spectra [6] is sensitive to the collimation of particles around the jet axis and serves as an indirect measure of the jet structure used particularly in A–A collisions [57], where large background fluctuations greatly complicate jet shape studies. In order to compare the ratios within the same jet pseudorapidity range, the ratios are studied within $|\eta| < 0.3$, which coincides with the fiducial jet acceptance for the largest resolution parameter studied (R = 0.6). To avoid statistical correlations between the numerator and denominator, disjoint subsets ot the data are used. The measured ratios are also compared to those from PYTHIA Perugia-2011 and HERWIG simulations. The measured ratios confirm the expected trend of increased collimation with increasing transverse momentum of jets, corroborated also by the simulation results. At high p_T (> 30 GeV/c), both PYTHIA and HERWIG are in good agreement with the data within uncertainties. However at low p_T (< 30 GeV/c) PYTHIA tends to underpredict the data for both the ratios whereas HERWIG tends to overpredict the data for the ratio $\sigma^{jet,ch}(R = 0.2)$ / $\sigma^{jet,ch}$ $(R = 0.6)$.

8.3 Charged particle multiplicity in the leading jet

The corrected mean charged particle multiplicity distributions $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ in the leading jet are shown in Fig. 7 (left panel) as a function of jet p_T for $R = 0.2$, 0.4, and 0.6. The $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ rises monotonically with increasing jet p_T as well as with increasing R. These results are in qualitative agreement with those reported by the CDF [8] collaboration and more recently by the CMS [12] collaboration based on slightly different kinematic track cuts.

In the left panel of Fig. 7, the measurements are compared to predictions by the MC models PYTHIA (tunes Perugia-0, Perugia-2011, AMBT1), PHOJET, and HERWIG. Ratios of the predictions to the data are displayed in the right panel. The model predictions are well within 10% of the measured data with largest deviations of ∼15% at $R = 0.6$ and 0.2 towards large jet p_T. The PYTHIA tune Perugia-0 tends to

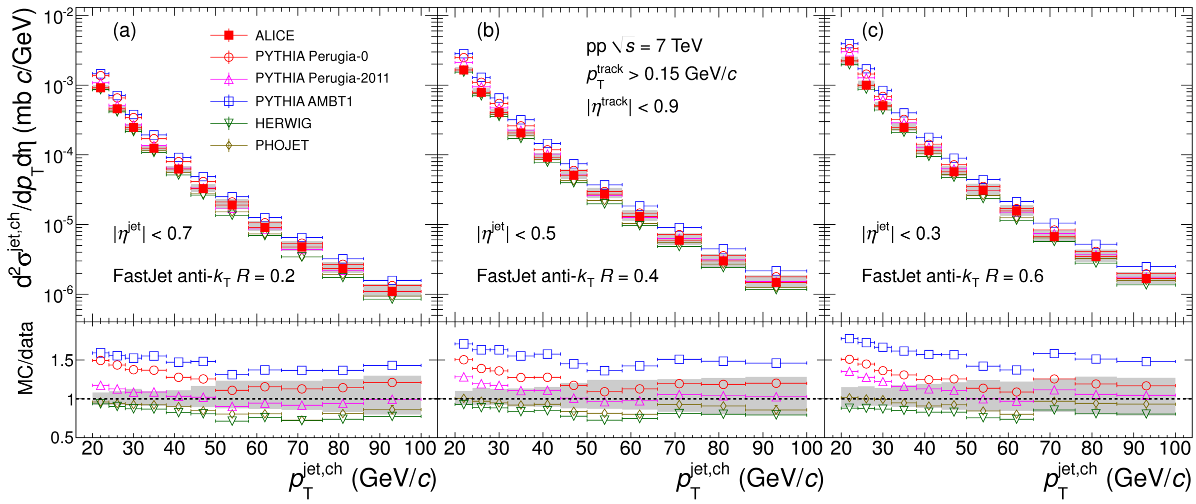

Fig. 5: (Color online) Top panels: Charged jet cross sections measured in the ALICE experiment in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV compared to several MC generators: PYTHIA AMBT1, PYTHIA Perugia-0 tune, PYTHIA Perugia-2011 tune, HERWIG, and PHOJET. Bottom panels: Ratios MC/Data. Shaded bands show quadratic sum of statistical and systematic uncertainties on the data drawn at unity.

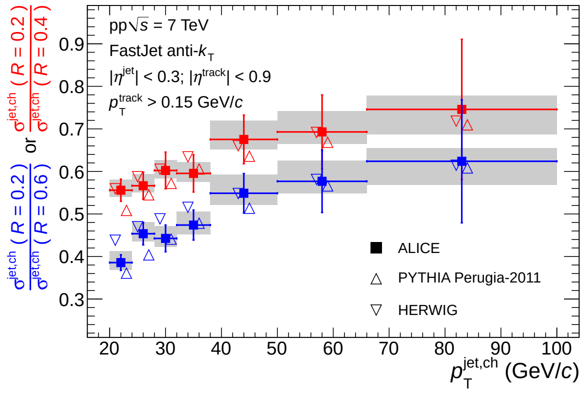

Fig. 6: (Color online) Ratios of jet cross sections for charged jets reconstructed using anti-k_T algorithm with resolution parameters 0.2 and 0.4 and 0.2 and 0.6. The jet acceptance is restricted to $|\eta^{jet}| \leq 0.3$. The ratios in data are compared to PYTHIA Perugia-2011 and HERWIG simulations.

systematically underestimate the measured particle multiplicities particularly at the largest R for smaller jet momentum, whereas HERWIG tends to overpredict the data at smaller R. An overall agreement between the data and MC predictions is found to be best with the Perugia-2011 tune and PHOJET.

8.4 Transverse momentum density distributions within the leading jet

The left panels of Figs. 8, 9, and 10 show leading jets average p_T density radial distributions $\langle dp_T^{sum}/dr \rangle$ measured with resolution parameters R = 0.2, 0.4, and 0.6, respectively. The distributions are plotted separately for jets in the p_T intervals 20 - 30, 30 - 40, 40 - 60, and 60 to 80 GeV/c. The latter three distributions are scaled by factors of 10, 100, and 1000 respectively for clarity. The transverse momentum density is largest near the jet axis and decreases approximately exponentially with increasing r. Densities are largest at the highest jet p_T where they are also found to have the steepest dependence on r. This indicates that high p_T jets are on average more collimated than low p_T jets as already hinted in Fig. 6.

The measured distributions are compared to predictions with MC models. The right panels of Figs. 8, 9,

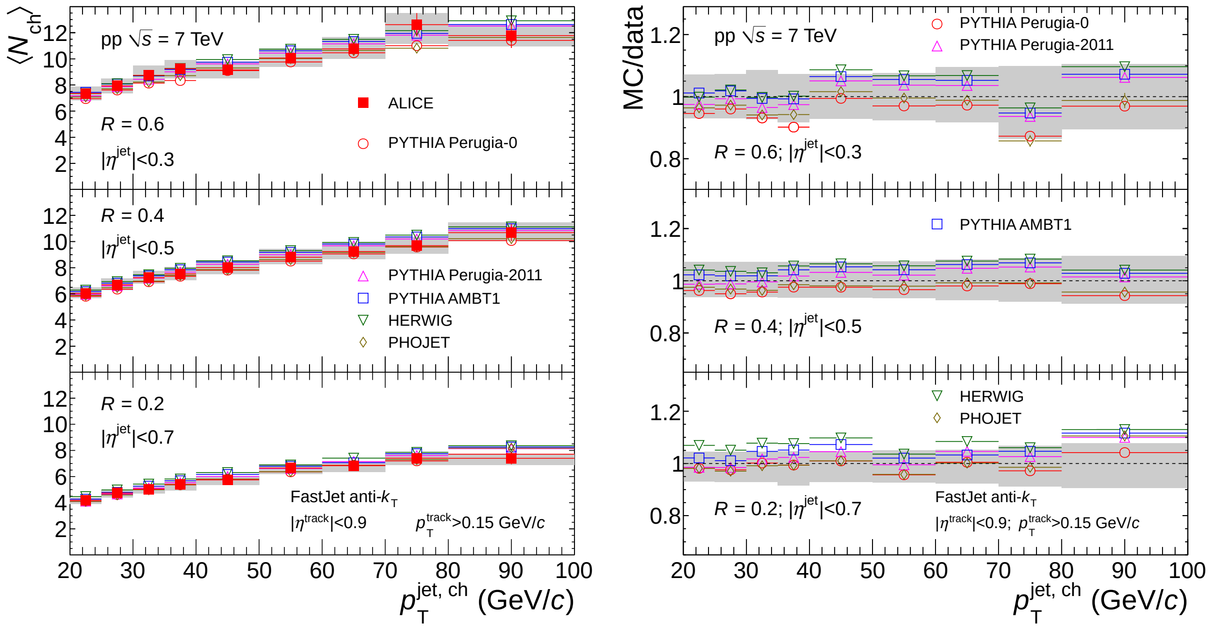

Fig. 7: (Color online) Left panel: Mean charged particle multiplicity in the leading charged jet as a function of jet p_{T} compared to MC models for pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV for various jet resolution parameters (R = 0.6 (left top), R = 0.4 (left middle) and R = 0.2 (left bottom)). UE contributions are subtracted from both data and MC. Right panel: Ratios MC/data. Shaded bands show the quadratic sum of statistical and systematic uncertainties on the data drawn at unity.

and 10 display ratios of the model calculations to measured data. The MC models qualitatively reproduce the magnitude of the measured densities as well as their radial dependence. The agreement between the MC model calculations and data is better at smaller R (= 0.2). At R = 0.4 and 0.6 HERWIG and Perugia-0 tune of PYTHIA tend to underpredict the measured transverse momentum density except at small r for the two lowest jet p_{T} bins. The excess over the data for the smallest r and the slope of the ratio of simulations to data observed for $R = 0.6$ indicates stronger jet collimation for low p_{T} jets than observed in the data. This observation is consistent with the discrepancy of the Herwig model to the measured cross section ratio discussed in Sec. 8.2 (see also Fig. 6). In the last bin of Figs. 9, and 10 (right panel), large deviations of MC models (PHOJET and HERWIG) from the data are found, whereas good agreement is observed when data and simulations are not corrected for the UE contribution (not shown). This indicates that the UE is underestimated by these models, as reported in [52] for PHOJET and in [50] for HERWIG simulations of the UE density of charged and neutral particles with $p_{\mathrm{T}} > 0.5$ GeV/c.

8.5 Leading charged jet size

The left panel of Fig. 11 displays measured distributions of the average radius, $\langle R_{80} \rangle$, containing 80% of the total jet p_{T} observed in jet cones with R = 0.2, 0.4, and 0.6. The distributions are corrected using the bin-by-bin method described in Sec. 6.1 to account for instrumental effects. No corrections are applied for UE contributions, which are estimated to have a negligible effects on measured $\langle R_{80} \rangle$ values. Jet widths are largest at the lowest measured p_{T} and decrease monotonically with increasing p_{T}, indicating that high p_{T} jets are more collimated than low p_{T} jets (as observed in Figs. 6, 8, 9, and 10) in a similar way as predicted by various MC models and in qualitative agreement with prior measurement by the CDF [8] collaboration.

Figure 11 also displays $\langle R_{80} \rangle$ distributions predicted by PYTHIA (tunes Perugia-0, Perugia-2011, AMBT1), PHOJET, and HERWIG. All five models qualitatively reproduce the observed magnitude and p_{T} dependence of $\langle R_{80} \rangle$ at R = 0.2 and 0.4. However, at R = 0.6, HERWIG, PHOJET, and PYTHIA Perugia-0

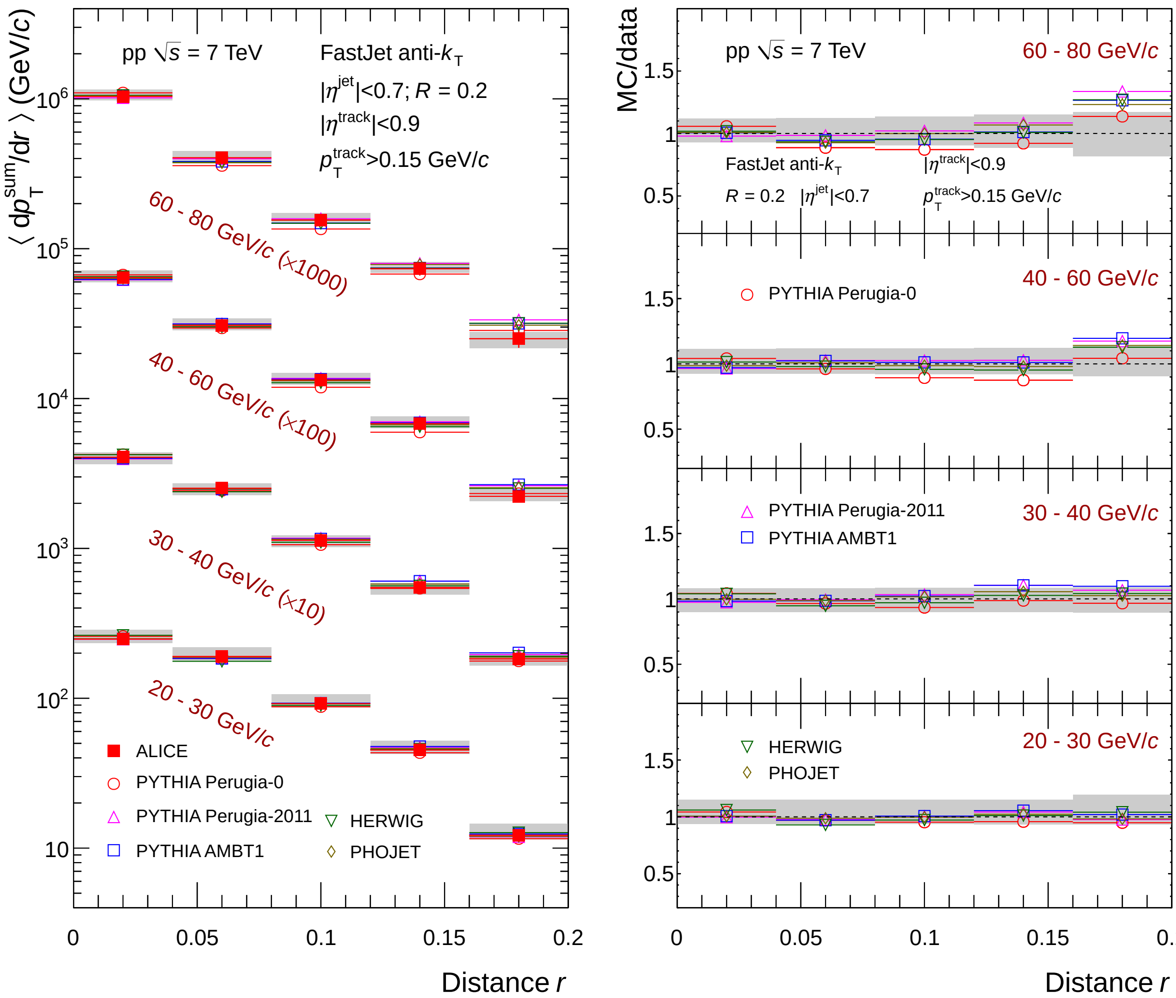

Fig. 8: (Color online) Left panel: Radial distributions of p_T density as a function radial distance 'r' from the jet direction for leading charged jets reconstructed with resolution parameter $R = 0.2$ for selected jet p_T ranges in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV . Measured distributions are compared to MC model calculations. UE contributions are subtracted from both data and MC. Right panel: Ratios MC/data. Shaded bands show the quadratic sum of statistical and systematic uncertainties of the data drawn at unity.

tune systematically underpredict the data at low p_T. The PYTHIA tunes Perugia-2011 and AMBT1 are in best agreement with the measured values.

8.6 Jet fragmentation

The left panels of Figs. 12, 13, and 14 present the measured p_T spectra F^{p_T} and scaled p_T spectra F^z and F^ξ of charged particles in leading charged jets reconstructed with a resolution parameter $R = 0.4$. The data are corrected for instrumental effects, UE background, and contamination from secondary particles. Systematic uncertainties, indicated by the shaded bands, include the detector response, UE subtraction, correction for secondaries and event generator dependence.

The particle momentum distributions F^{p_T} are shown for four bins in jet transverse momentum: 20 - 30, 30 - 40, 40 - 60, and 60 - 80 GeV/c. The latter three are scaled by factors of 10, 100, and 1000 respectively for clarity. The p_T spectra of the jet constituents span 2 - 3 orders of magnitude. The slopes are steepest for the lowest p_T jets and progressively flatter with increasing jet p_T. This dependence is essentially driven by the jet energy scale, as illustrated in Fig. 13, which displays fragmentation distributions F^z for

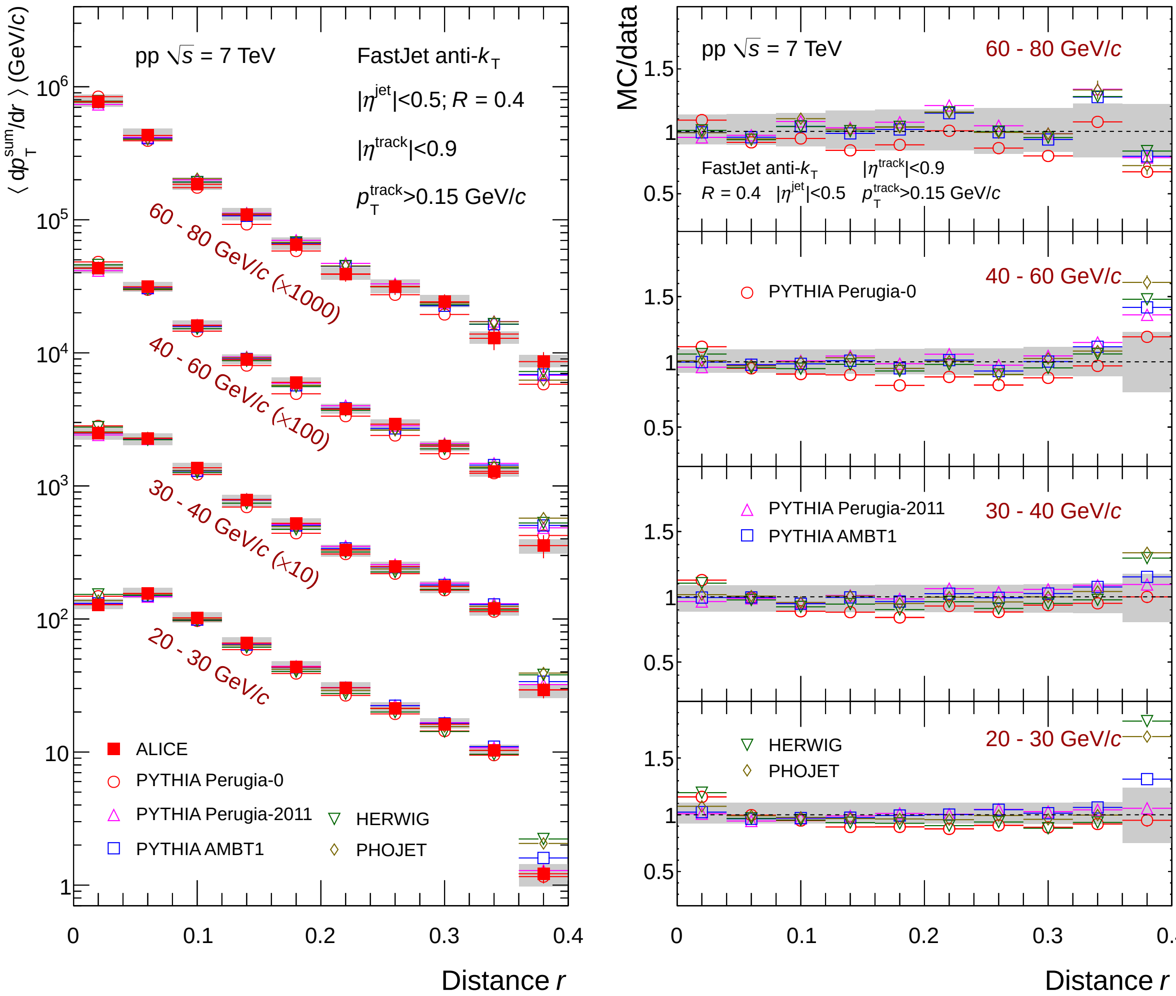

Fig. 9: (Color online) Same as Fig. 8 for a resolution parameter $R = 0.4$.

jets in the same four jet momentum ranges. For $z^{ch} > 0.1$ all measured distributions are consistent within uncertainties, indicating a scaling of charged jet fragmentation with charged jet transverse momentum.

The fragmentation distributions F^{ξ}, shown in Fig. 14, resolve in more detail the differences observed for small values of z^{ch}. For small values of $\xi^{ch} \lesssim 2$, the distributions exhibit the approximate scaling already seen for F^{z}, whereas at higher ξ^{ch}, corresponding to small z^{ch}, a pronounced maximum ('hump-backed plateau') is observed, indicating the suppression of low momentum particle production by QCD coherence [35]. With increasing jet transverse momentum, the area of the distributions increases, showing the rise of particle multiplicity in jets (as observed in Fig. 7), and the maximum shifts to higher values of ξ^{ch}. This observation is in qualitative agreement with full di-jet fragmentation functions measured in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV [14] and with expectations from QCD calculations based on the Modified Leading Logarithmic Approximation (MLLA) [58].

The measured fragmentation distributions are compared to calculations obtained from the HERWIG [19], PHOJET [20] and PYTHIA [18] event generators and the ratios of the calculated MC distributions to measured distributions are shown in the right panels of Figs. 12, 13, and 14. The UE contributions to MC events are estimated and subtracted using perpendicular cones pointing into the event transverse region as described in Sec. 6.4. At high particle transverse momenta and high z^{ch}, the data and simulations agree within uncertainties, except for the two lowest jet p_T bins, where the measured yield seems to be systematically higher than the simulations with PYTHIA tunes Perugia-2011 and AMBT1 for $z^{ch} > 0.6$.

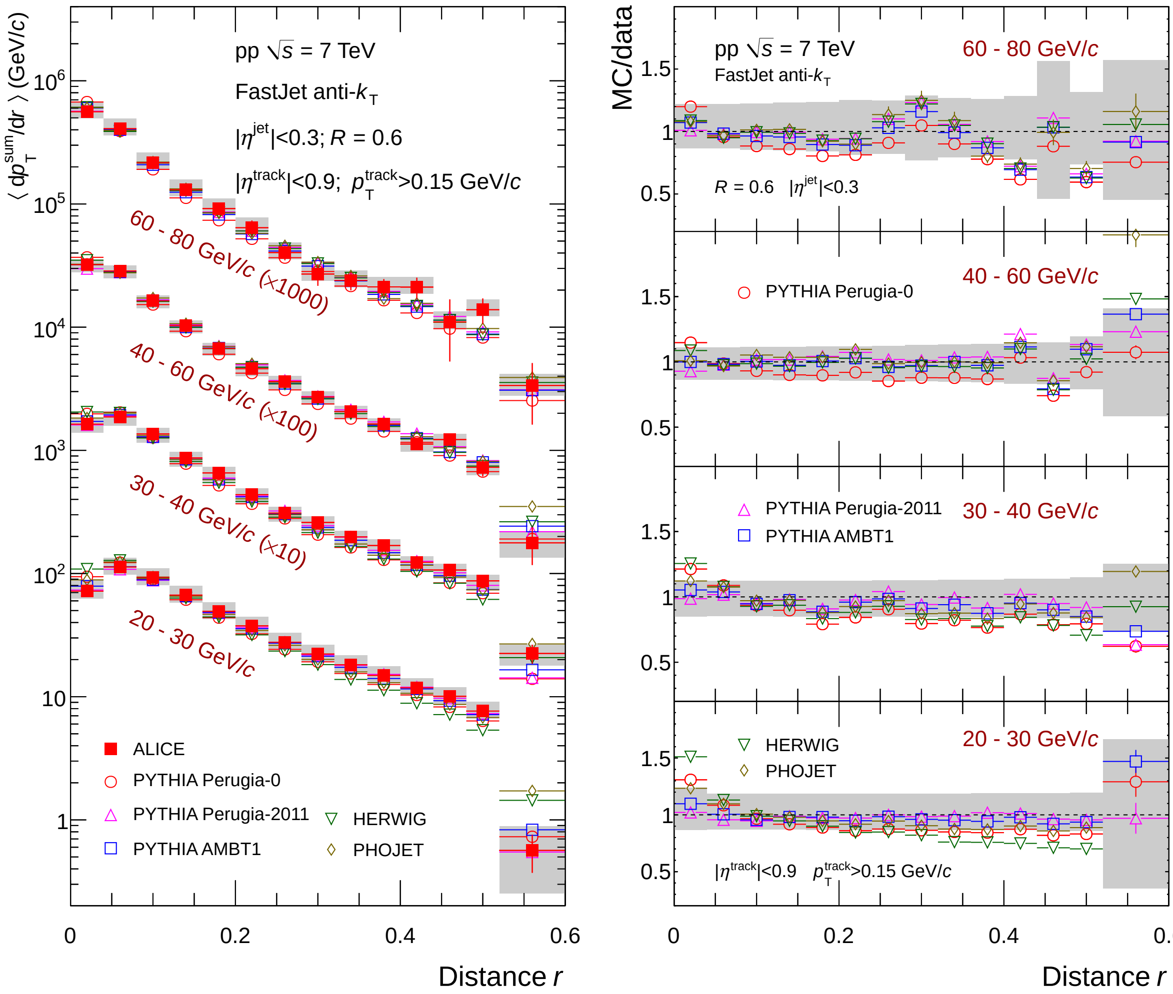

Fig. 10: (Color online) Same as Fig. 8 for a resolution parameter $R = 0.6$.

In the low momentum / high ξ^{ch} region, the measured yield is systematically larger than produced by the PYTHIA and PHOJET simulations. To investigate the discrepancy at low particle momentum, data and simulations are also compared without subtraction of the UE (not shown). In this case, the excess of low momentum constituents in data over PYTHIA simulations is still significant, however reduced in magnitude and comparable to other measurements at higher constituent momenta [3]. It is thus concluded that in the PYTHIA tunes investigated in this work the UE contribution to the low momentum particle yield is overestimated relative to the contribution from hard parton fragmentation. The data at low p_T are best described by the HERWIG event generator, which hints to a sensitivity of the low momentum fragmentation to the details of the parton shower model in the simulations.

9 Summary and conclusion

In summary, we reported measurements of the inclusive charged particle jet cross section, jet fragmentation and jet shapes at midrapidity in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV using the ALICE detector at the LHC.

Jets were reconstructed with infrared and collinear safe jet finding algorithms, k_T, anti-k_T and a seedless infrared safe iterative cone based algorithm, SISCone. As the measured inclusive jet spectra did not show any significant dependence on the jet algorithm used, all observables discussed throughout the paper were based on jets reconstructed with the anti-k_T sequential recombination algorithm, commonly

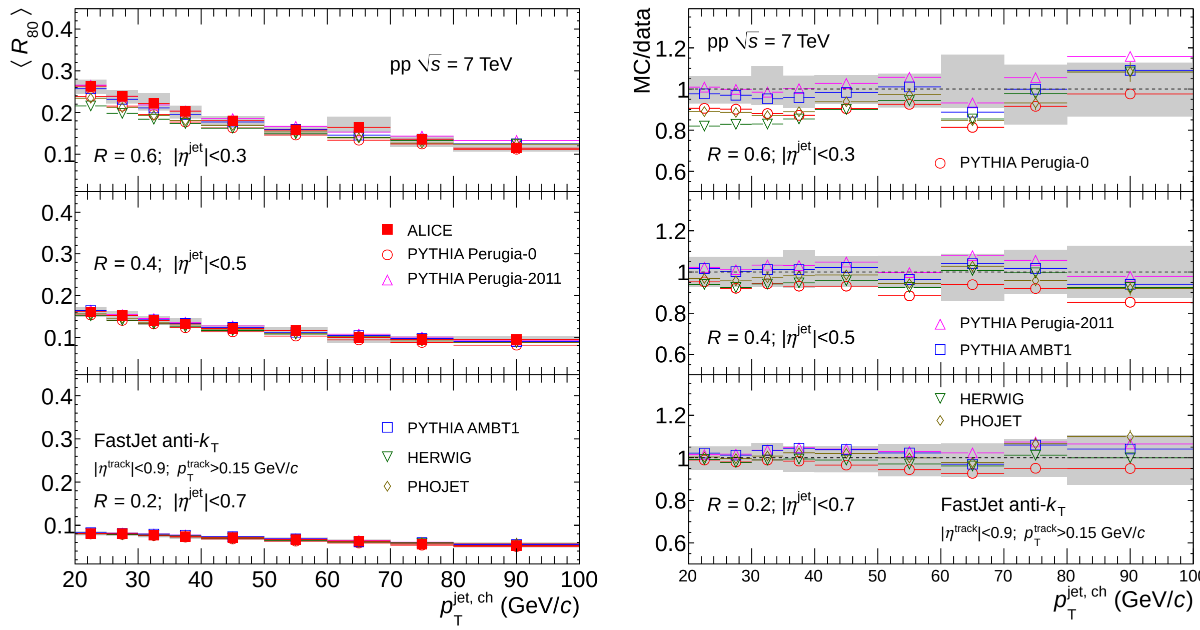

Fig. 11: (Color online) Left panel: Distributions of average radius '$\langle R_{80} \rangle$' containing 80% of the p_{T} with respect to the total reconstructed jet p_{T} as a function of jet p_{T} compared to MC models for pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV for various jet resolution parameters (R = 0.6 (left top), R = 0.4 (left middle) and R = 0.2 (left bottom)). Right panel: Ratios MC/data. Shaded bands show quadratic sum of the statistical and systematic uncertainties of the data drawn at unity.

utilized in the LHC community. In order to gain as much information as possible , the anti-k_{T} algorithm was run with several resolution parameters R ranging from 0.2 to 0.6.

The inclusive charged jet cross section was measured in the $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet,ch}}$ interval from 20 to 100 GeV/c and found to be consistent with the ATLAS measurement at the same collision energy. The ratios of jet cross sections for resolution parameter R = 0.2 over R = 0.4 and 0.6, respectively, are found to increase with increasing p_{T} of jets, pointing toward an increasing collimation of particles in jets around the jet axis. This finding, expected by pQCD calculations, is corroborated by a detailed study of $\langle R_{80} \rangle$ variable defined as the average radius containing 80% of total charged jet p_{T}. The p_{T} density is found to be the largest near the jet axis and decreases radially away from the jet axis. This radial decrease is found to be larger for high p_{T} jets which are more collimated. The averaged charged particle multiplicity in jets ($\langle N_{\mathrm{ch}} \rangle$) increases with jet momentum and resolution parameter R. We studied charged particle fragmentation in leading charged jets. The scaled p_{T} spectra of charged particles associated with jets exhibit a pronounced maximum commonly referred to as 'hump-backed plateau' consistent with the suppression of low momentum particle production by QCD coherence. The area of the distribution increases with jet p_{T} and reflects the observed increase of $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ discussed above. The observed behaviour is in qualitative agreement with MLLA [58] calculations and earlier measurements [14] in p$\bar{\mathrm{p}}$ collisions at the Tevatron ($\sqrt{s}$ = 1.8 TeV). The jet fragmentation distributions for the measured jet p_{T} ranges indicate a scaling of charged jet fragmentation with jet p_{T} for $z^{\mathrm{ch}} > 0.1$.

All measured observables were also compared to several MC generators (PYTHIA, PHOJET, HERWIG). None of the generators gives a perfect description of the measured charged jet cross section. PHOJET and most of the PYTHIA tunes used in this work overestimate the cross section. PYTHIA Perugia-2011 agrees reasonably well with the data for intermediate and high charged jet p_{T}, whereas HERWIG reproduces best the cross section at low jet p_{T}. The jet properties are reproduced rather well by the MC generators. The agreement of the calculations with the data for observables $\langle N_{\mathrm{ch}} \rangle$, $\langle R_{80} \rangle$, and radial p_{T} density is typically at the level of 5-10%. In case of the fragmentation functions, the data are better

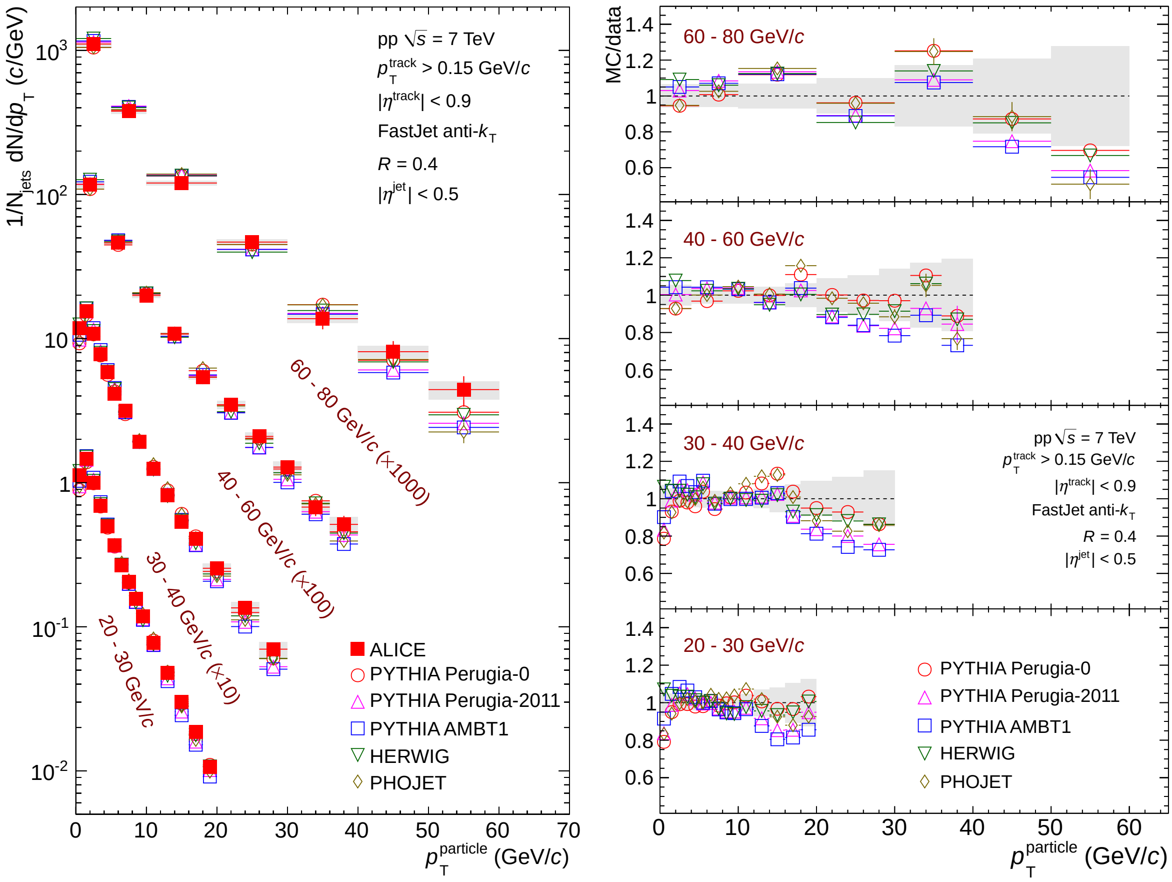

Fig. 12: (Color online) Left panel: Charged particle p_{T} spectra $\mathrm{d}N/\mathrm{d}p_{\mathrm{T}}$ in leading jets for different bins in jet transverse momentum, compared to simulations. For simulations and data, the UE contribution is subtracted. Right panel: Ratio of simulations to data. The shaded band indicates the quadratic sum of statistical and systematic uncertainties on the data.

described by the HERWIG event generator. The high momentum (low ξ^{ch}) region is relatively well described by the generators, while for the low momenta (high ξ^{ch}), the measured yield significantly exceeds PHOJET and PYTHIA predictions. We emphasize the relevance of this observation for the choice of a generator based pp reference for future measurements of jet fragmentation in nuclear collisions, where similar effects are predicted as a signature of parton energy loss in the hot and dense strongly-interacting medium.

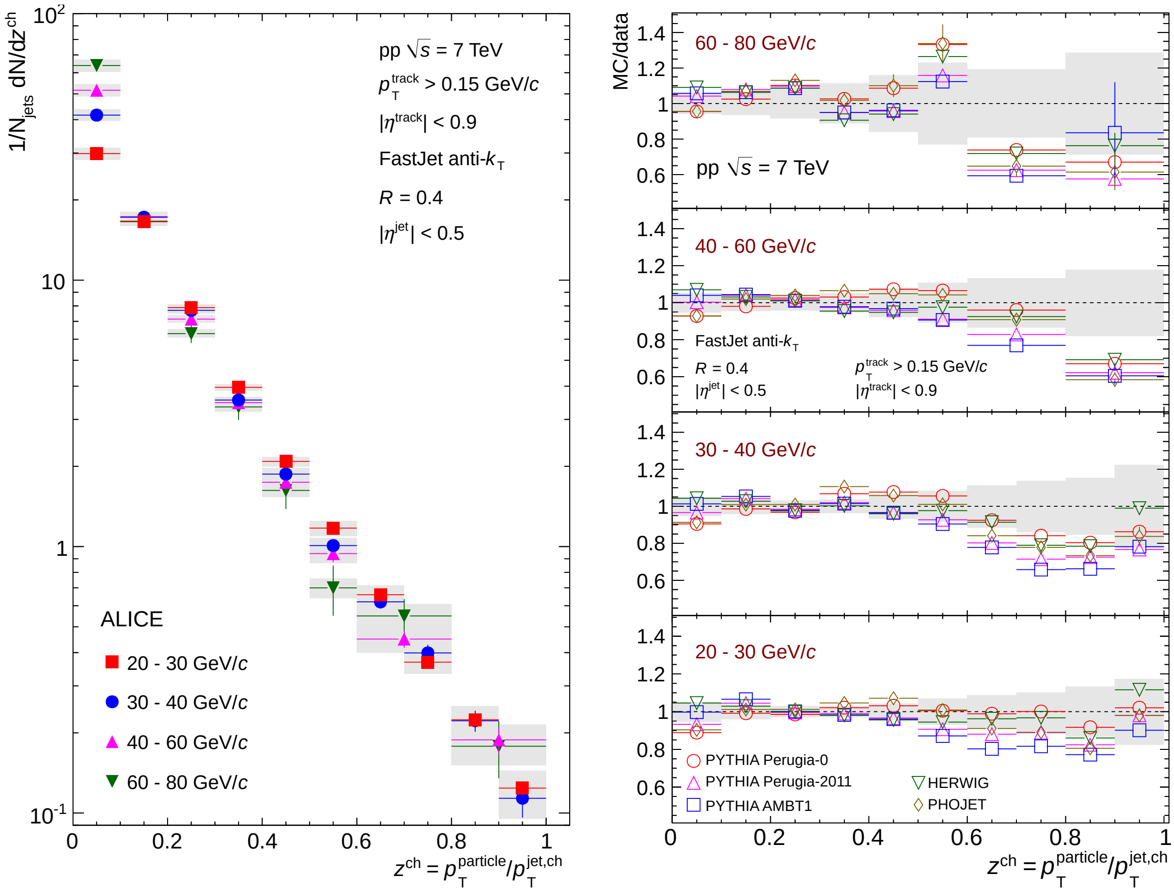

Fig. 13: (Color online) Left panel: Charged particle scaled p_T spectra dN/dz^{ch} in leading jets for different bins in jet transverse momentum, compared to simulations. For simulations and data, the UE contribution is subtracted. Right panel: Ratio of simulations to data. The shaded band indicates the quadratic sum of statistical and systematic uncertainties on the data.

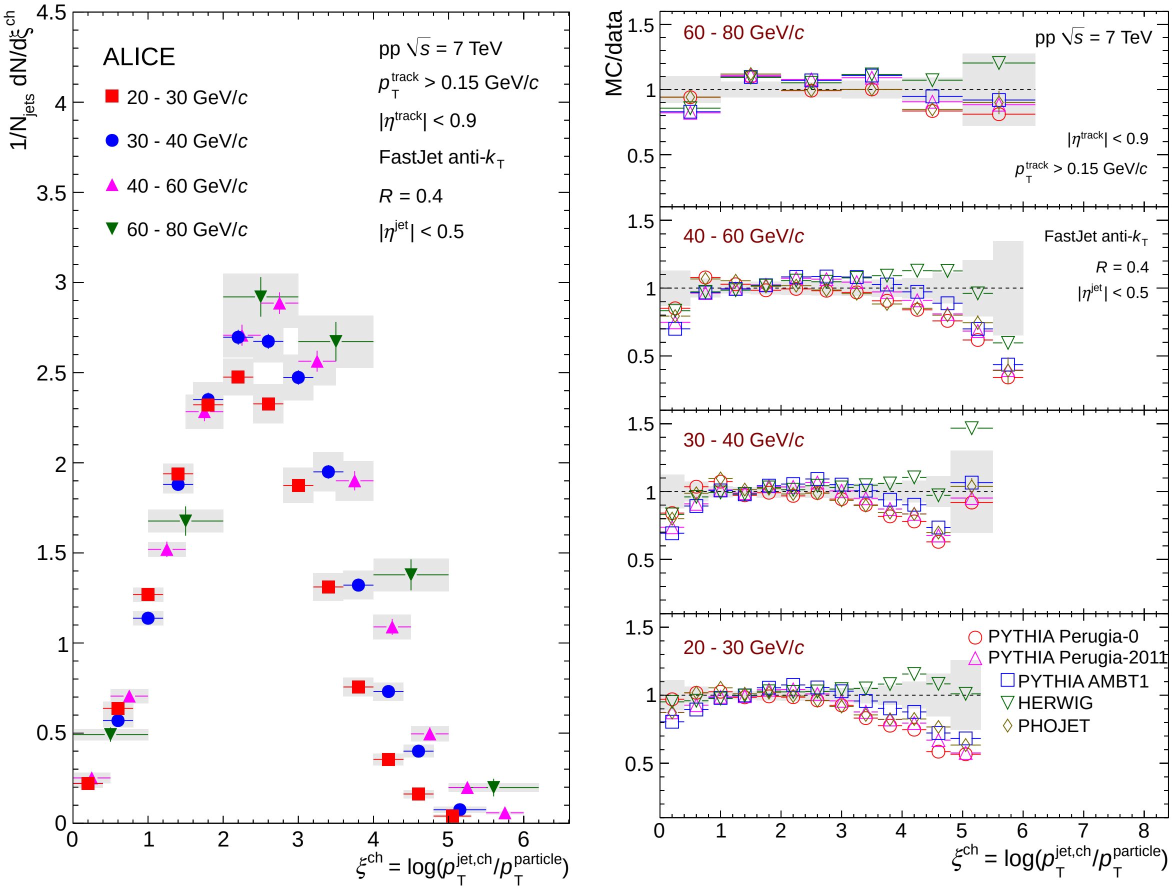

Fig. 14: (Color online) Left panel: Charged particle scaled p_T spectra $dN/d\xi^{ch}$ in leading jets for different bins in jet transverse momentum, compared to simulations. For simulations and data, the UE contribution is subtracted. Right panel: Ratio of simulations to data. The shaded band indicates the quadratic sum of statistical and systematic uncertainties on the data.

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