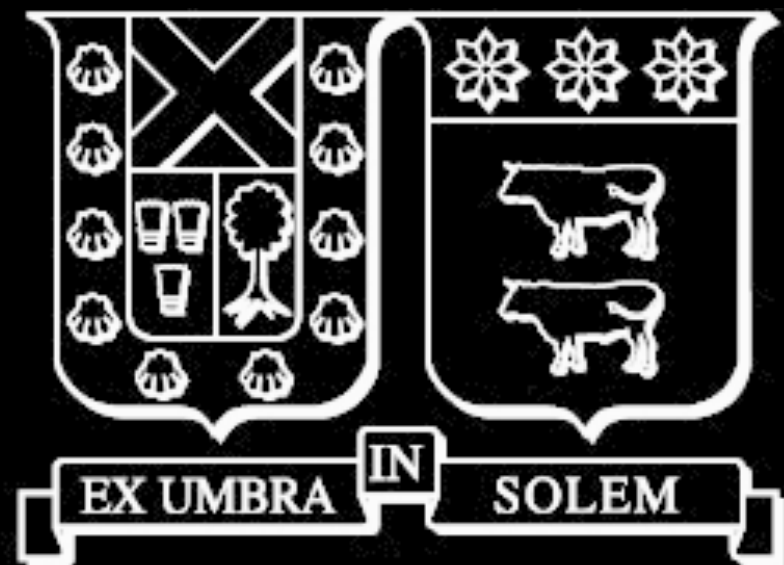
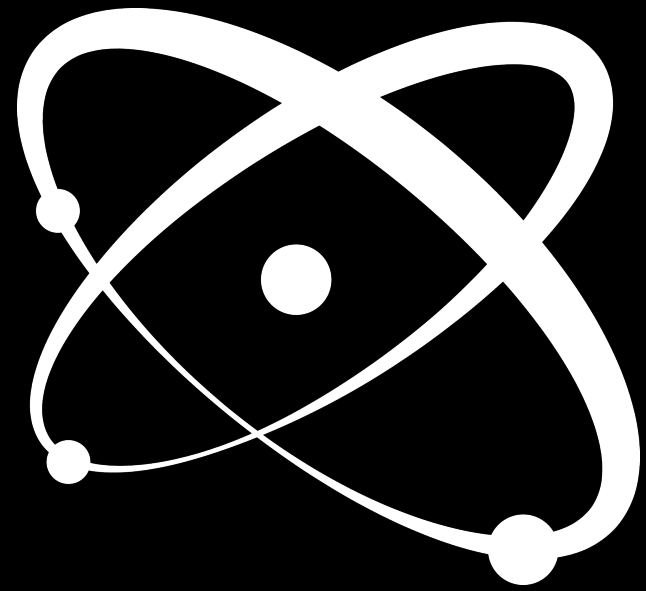


Recent ATLAS measurements in heavy-ion collisions



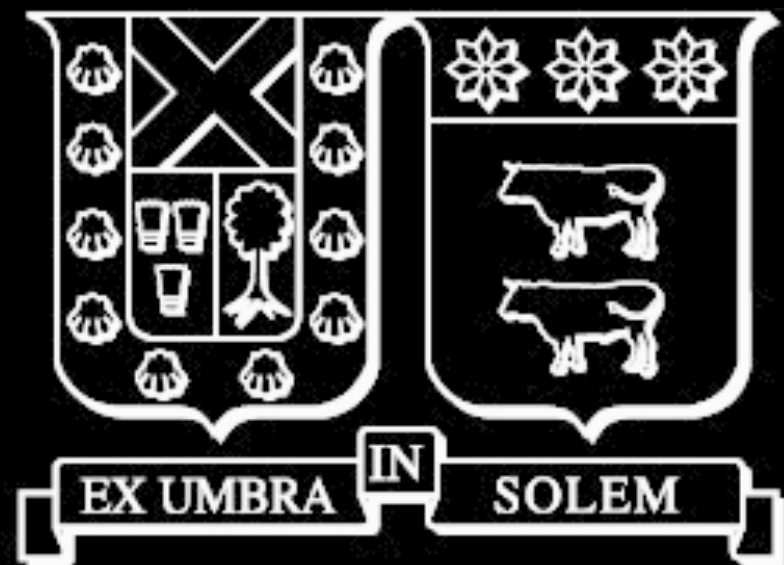
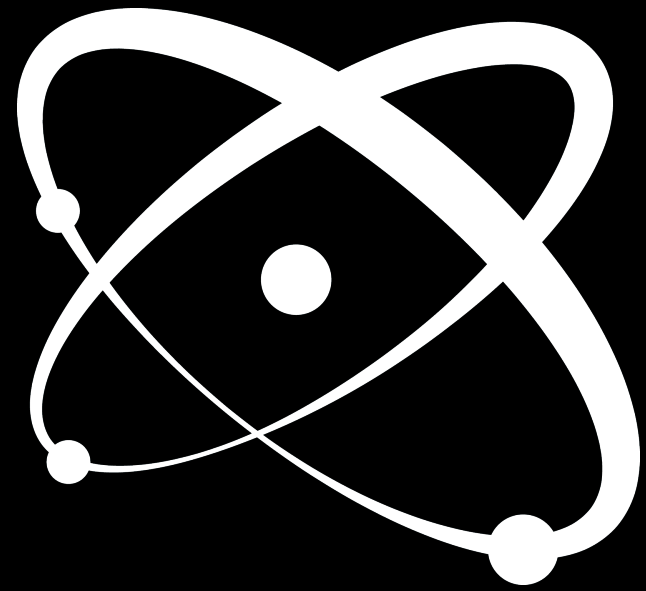
Sebastian Tapia Araya
Universidad Tecnica Federico Santa Maria
for the ATLAS collaboration



HEP2023

12 January 2023, Valparaiso, Chile

Recent **jet** measurements in heavy-ion collisions with ATLAS

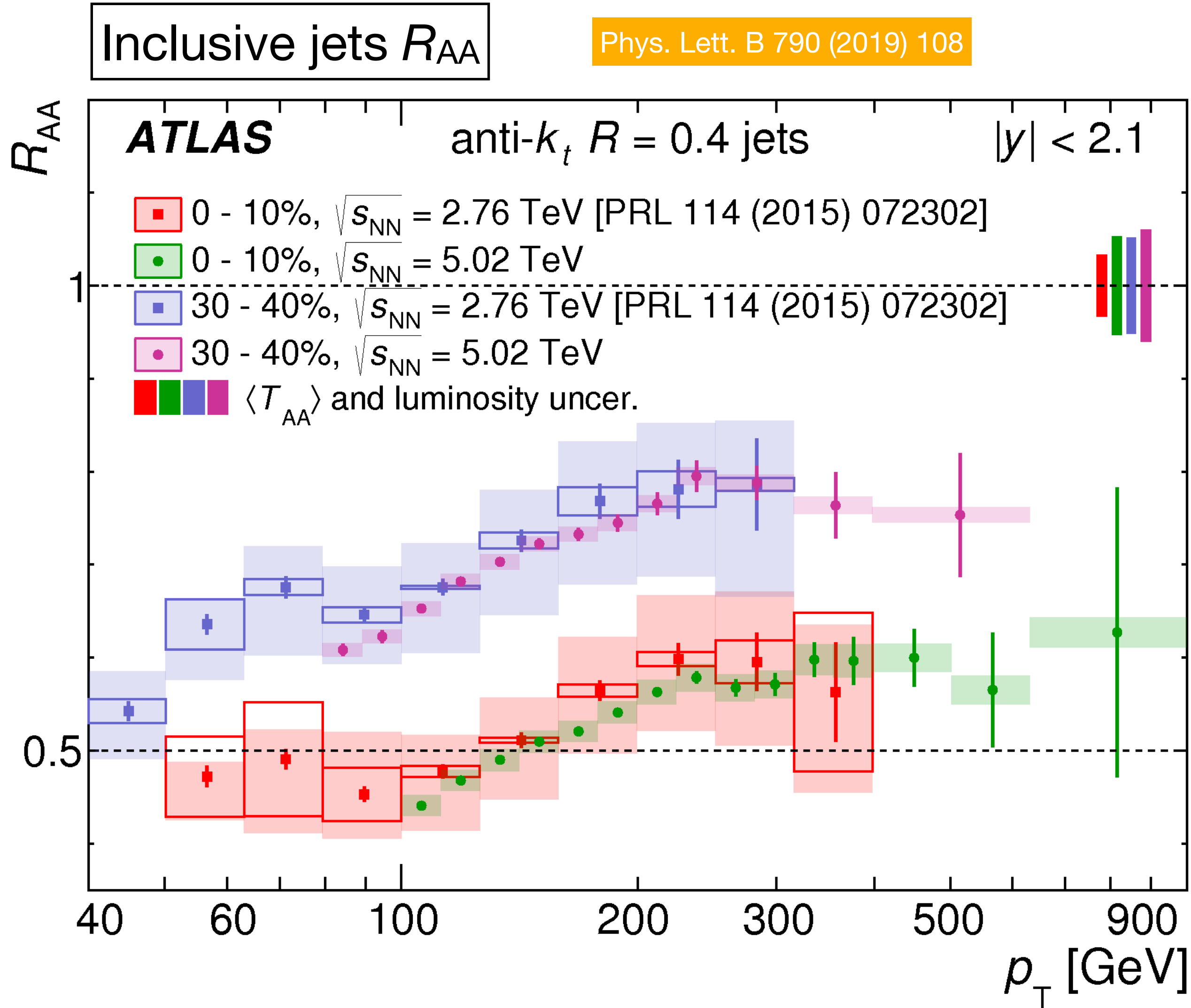


Sebastian Tapia Araya
Universidad Tecnica Federico Santa Maria
for the ATLAS collaboration



HEP2023

12 January 2023, Valparaiso, Chile

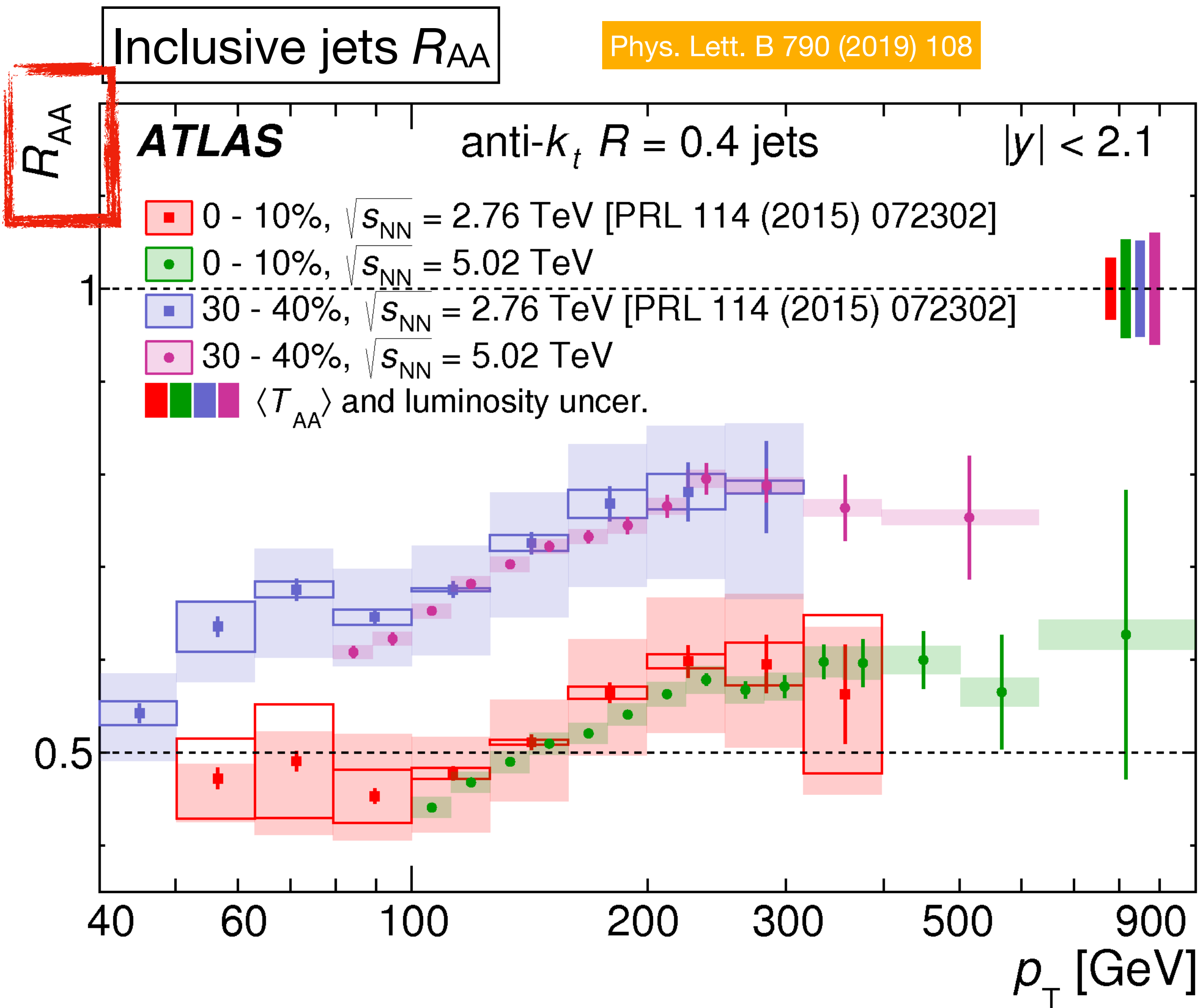


From Run1 to Run2;
Better precision but no significant difference in Jet energy loss measurements

Jets are known to lose energy when going through the Quark-Gluon-Plasma

What else can we learn about the medium?

Medium induced Energy loss

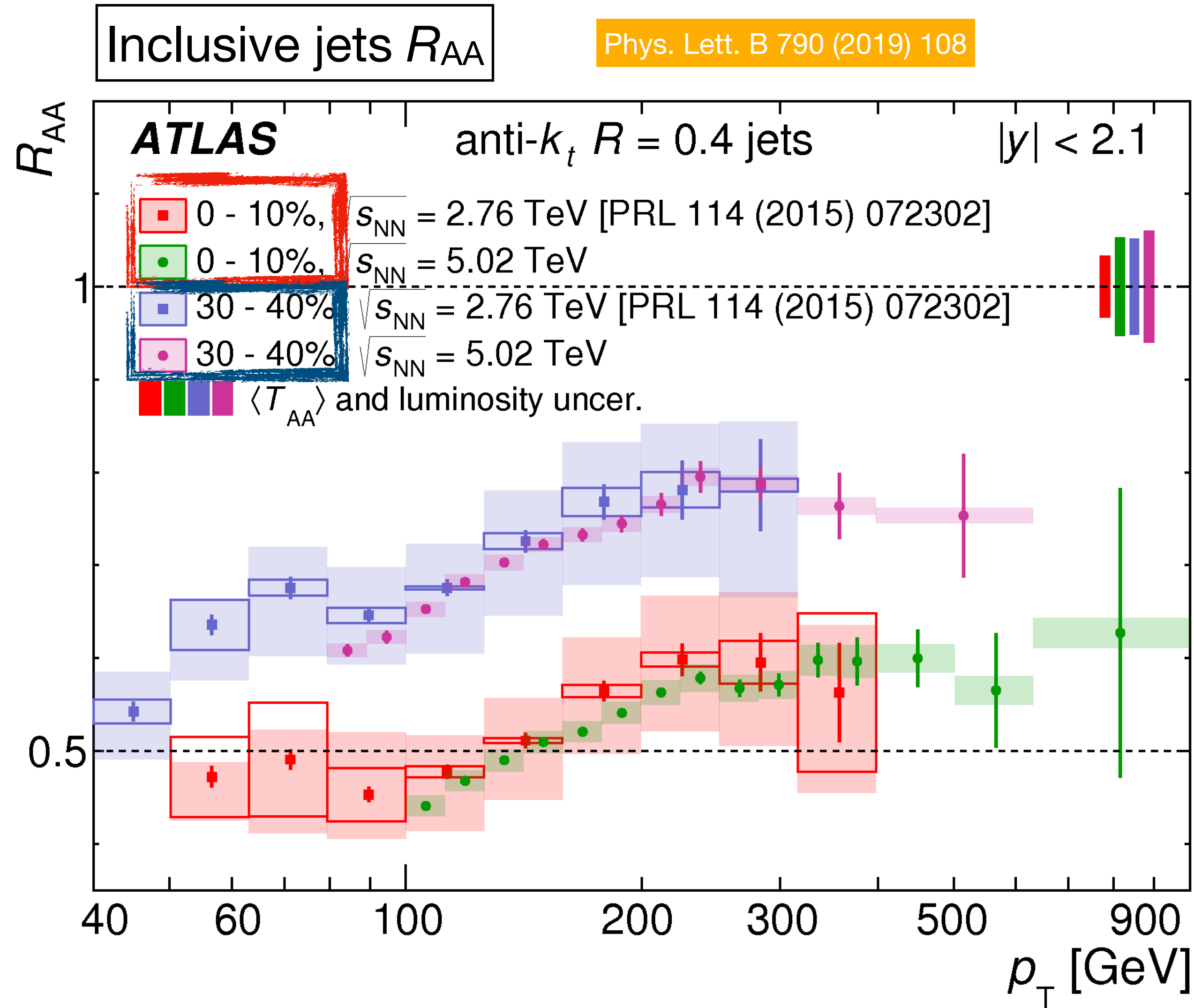


Suppression quantified by the nuclear modification factor:

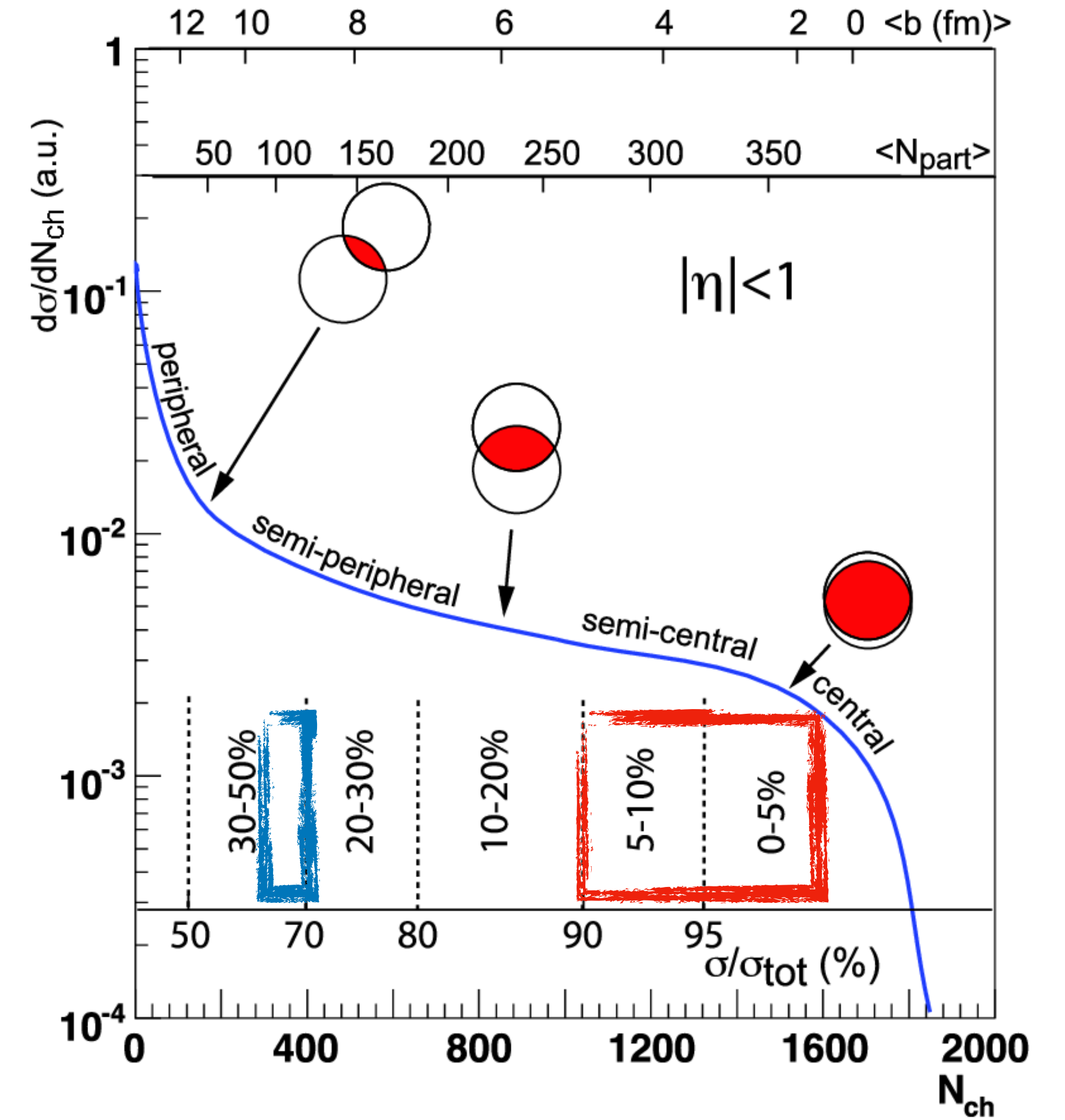
$$R_{AA} = \frac{N(\text{Pb Pb})}{N_{\text{Coll}} \times N(\text{pp})}$$

- $R_{AA} < 1 \rightarrow$ suppression.
- Suppression is stronger for more central collisions.

Medium induced Energy loss



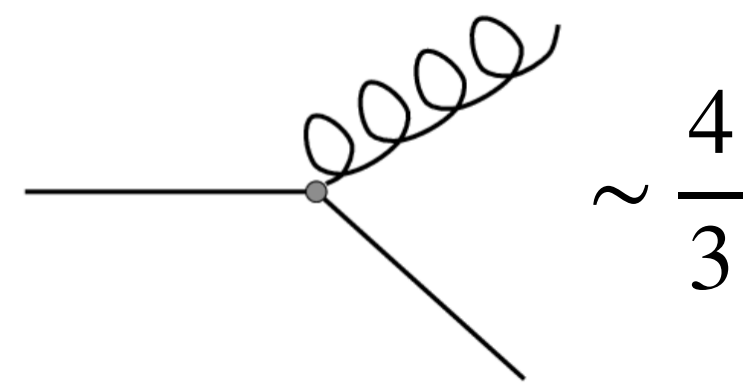
Centrality: event activity



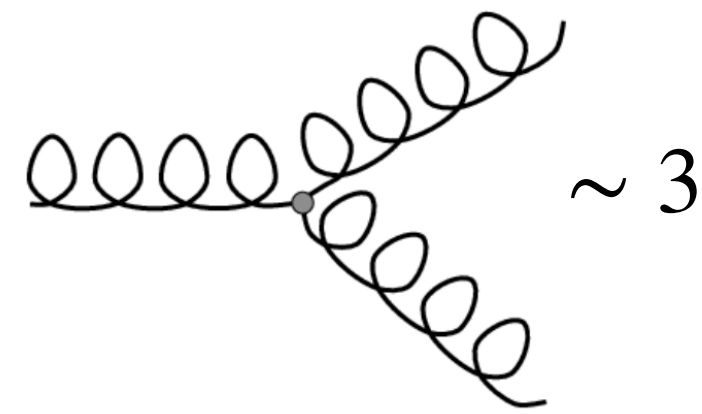
- Central collisions
- > larger volumen QGP
 - > more suppression

- Color-charge dependence

Quarks

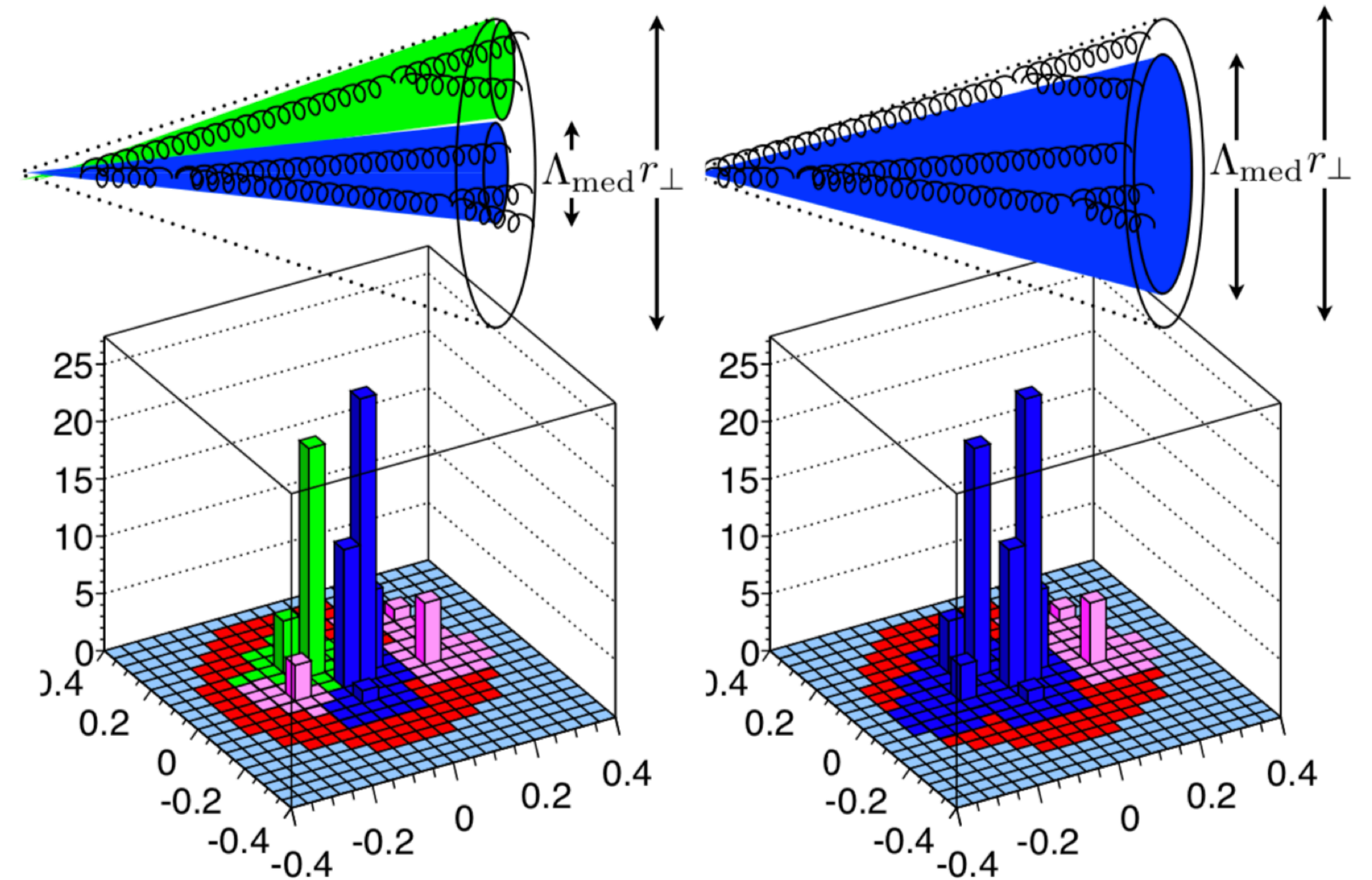


Gluons



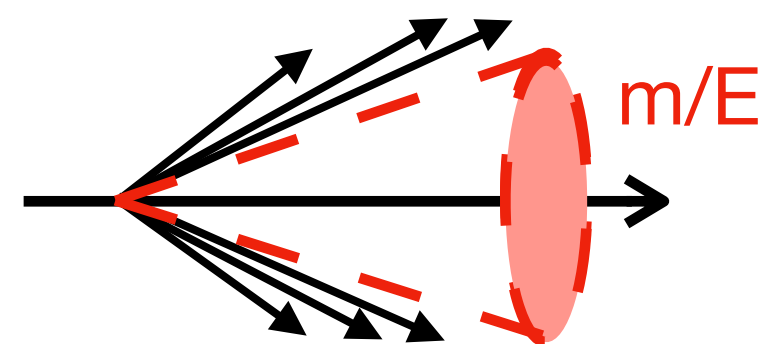
QCD suggest, gluons are more likely to radiate than quarks

- Color-coherence of in-medium energy loss

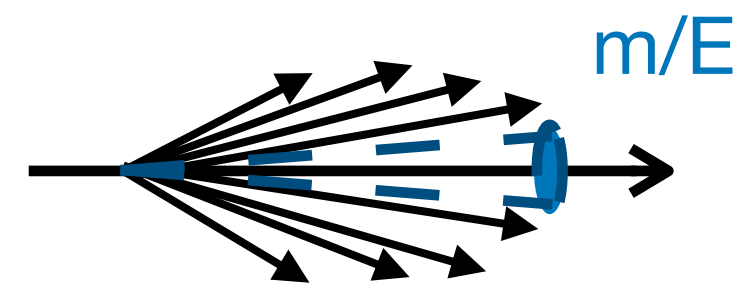


- Mass dependence expected due to “dead-cone effect”

Large parton mass



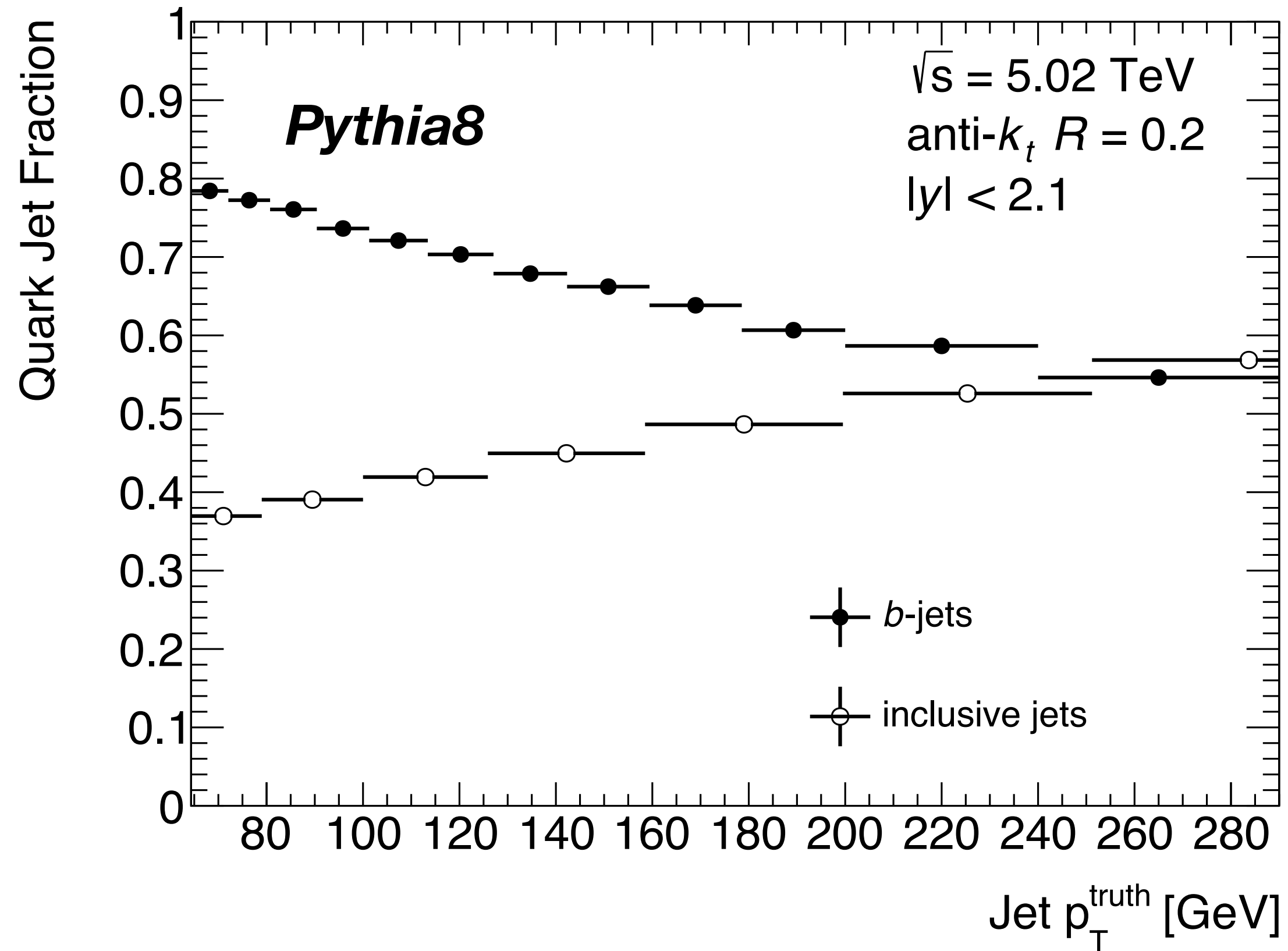
Small parton mass



Radiation is suppressed in $\theta < m/E$

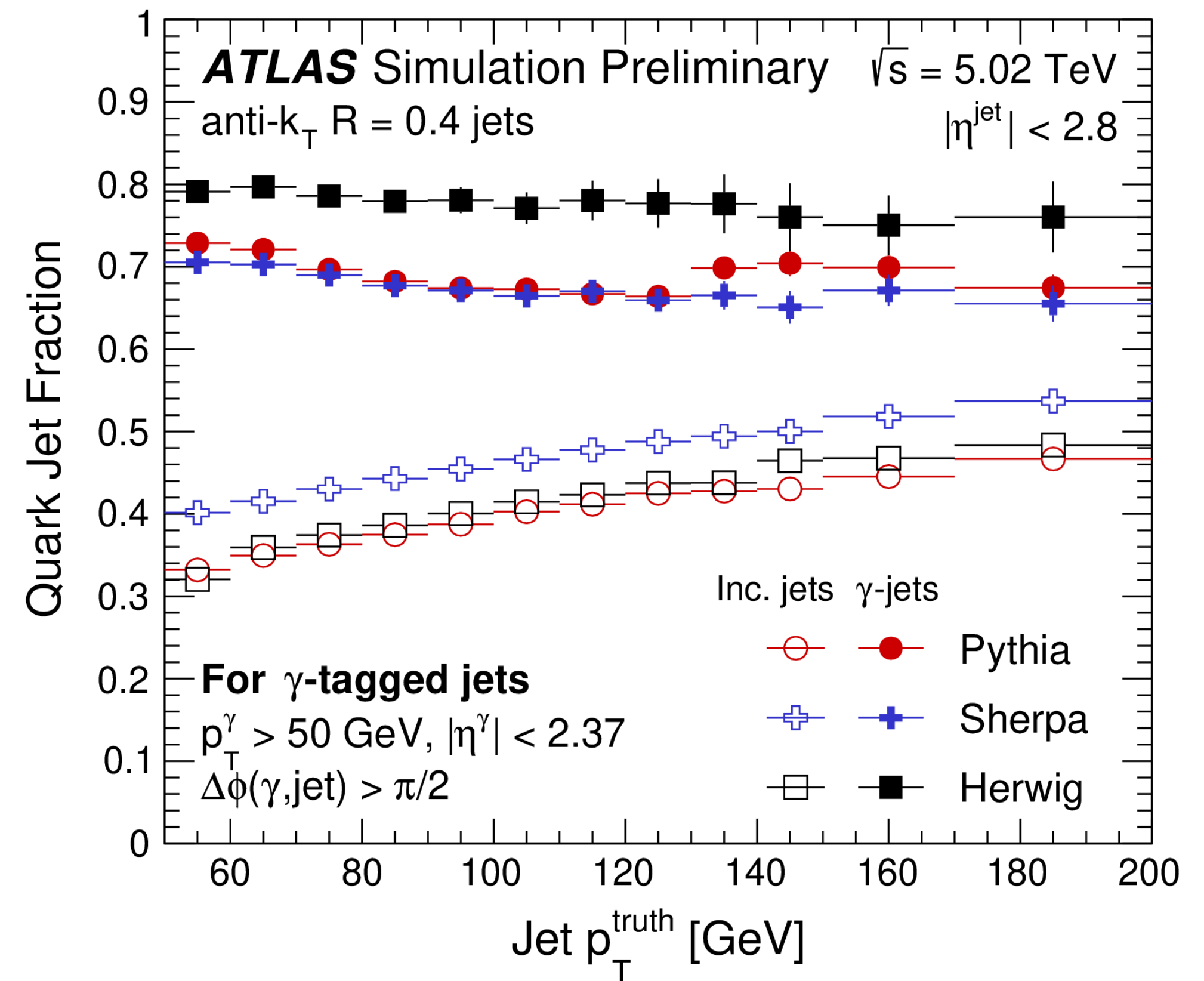
What is the resolution scale of the medium?

***b*-jets vs inclusive jets**



Sensitive to color-charge and parton mass

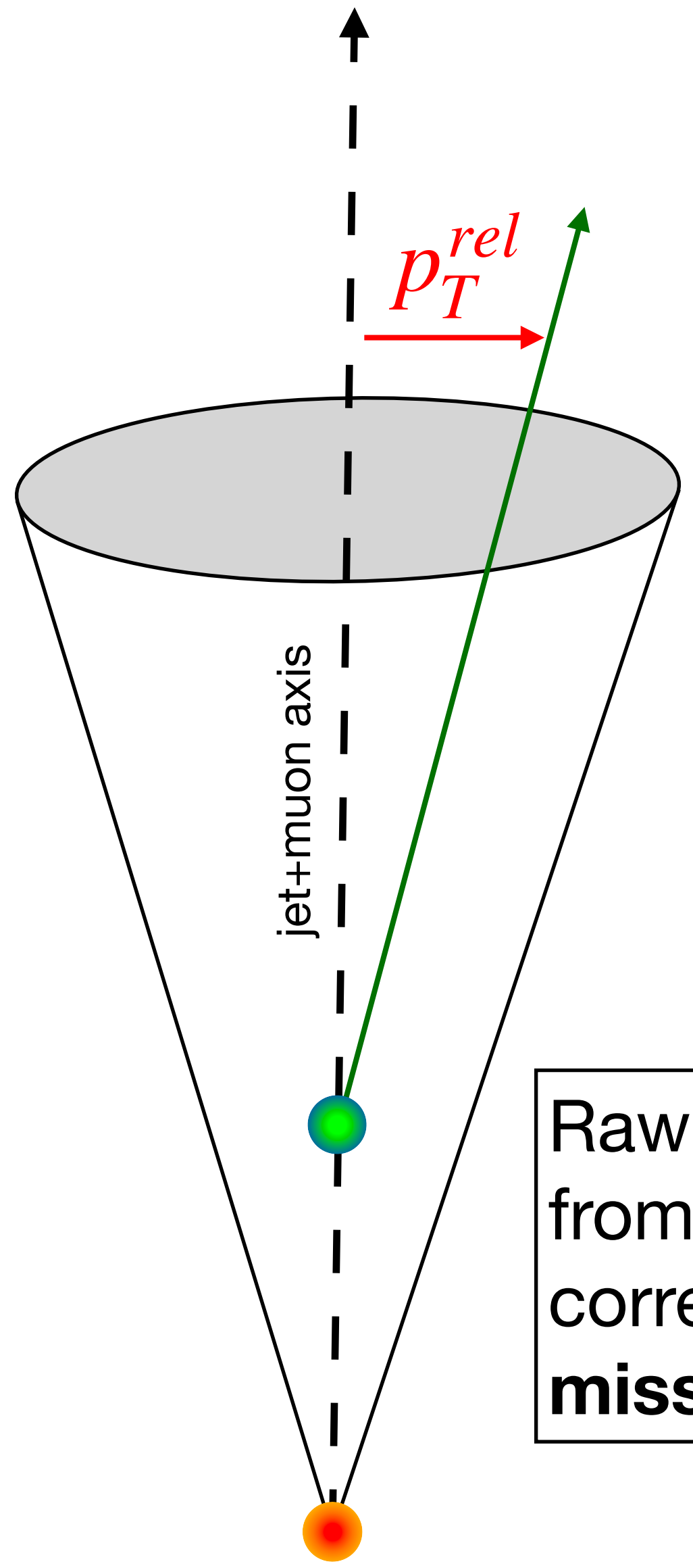
γ -tagged jets vs inclusive jets



Sensitive to color-charge

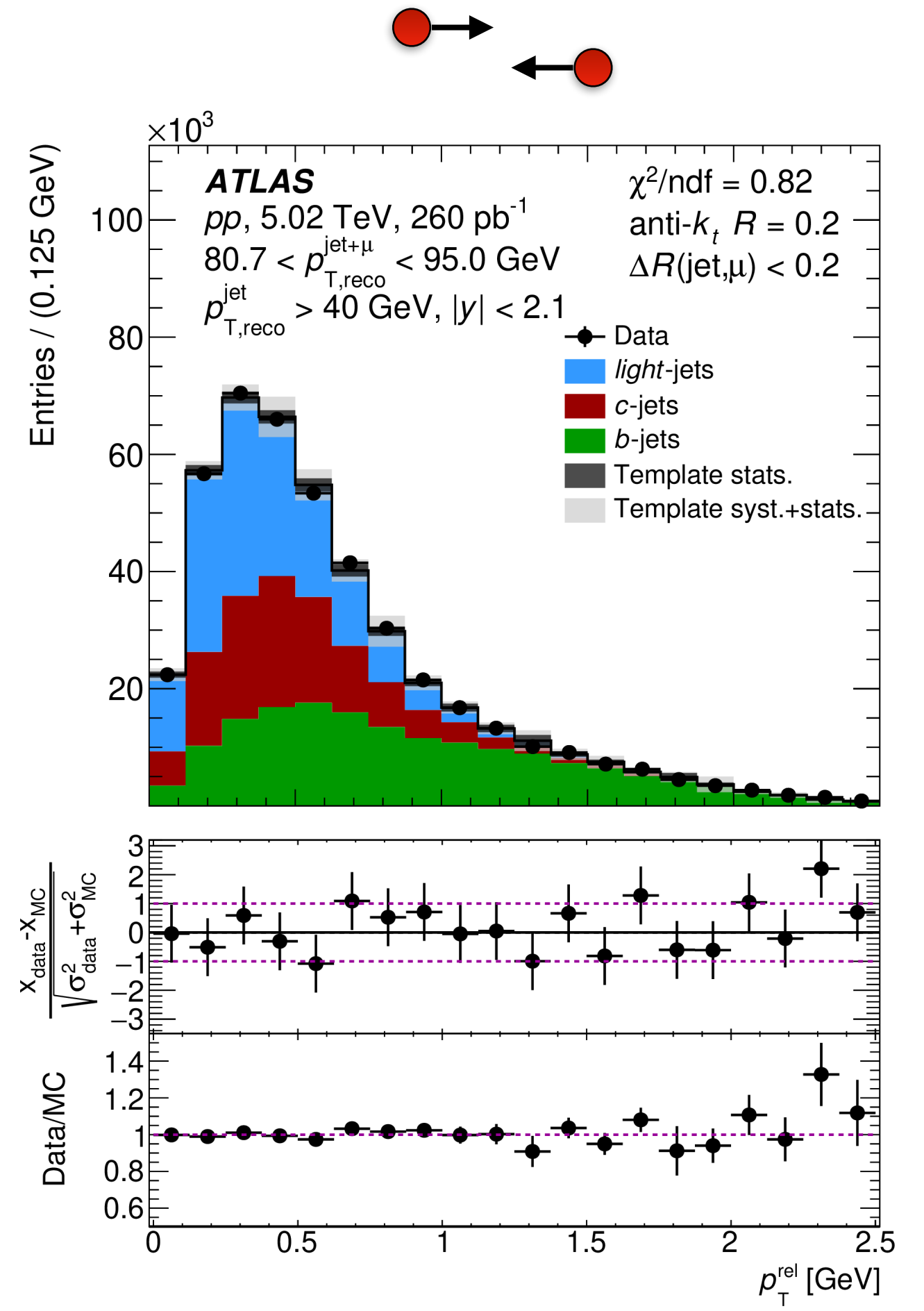
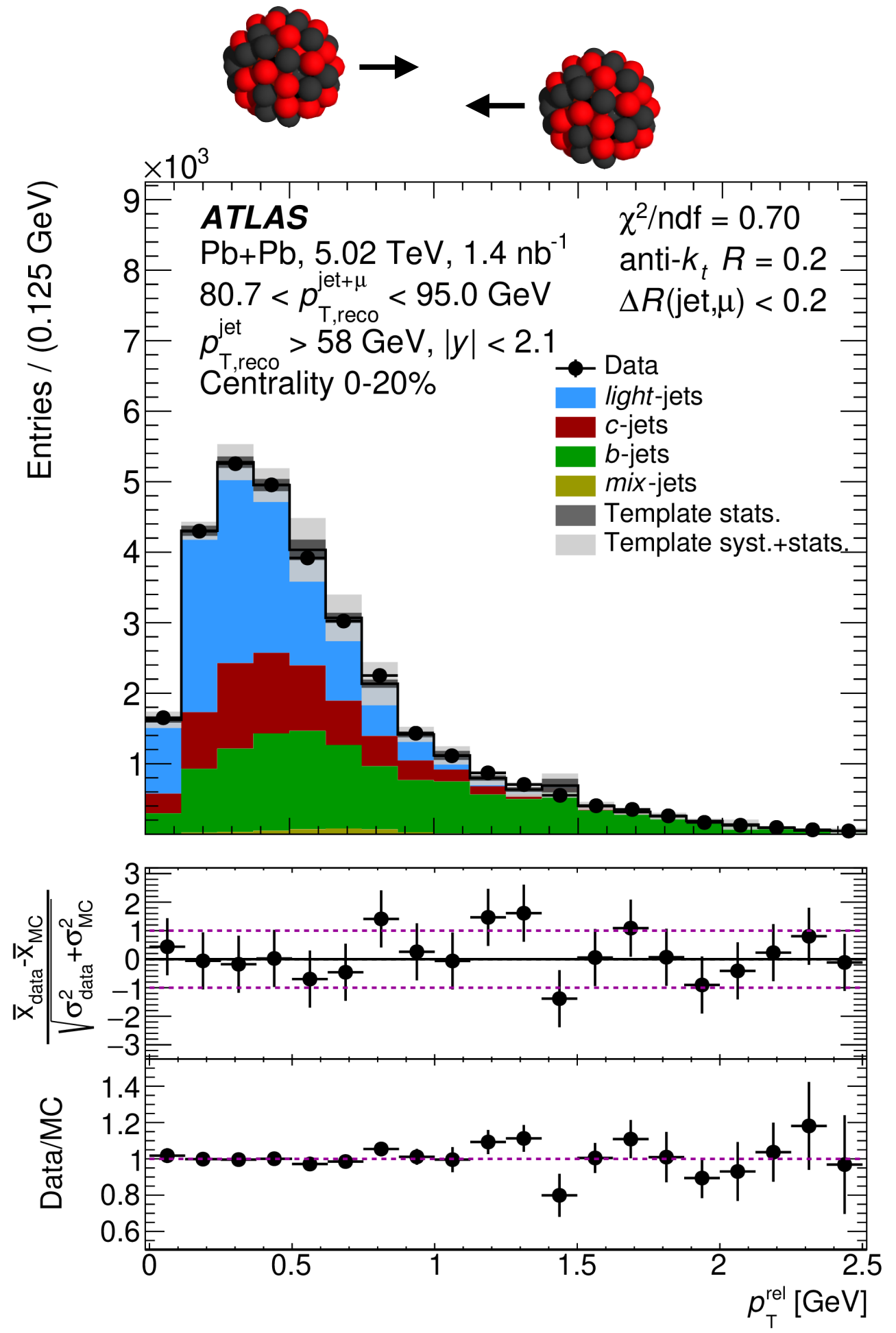
b-fraction estimated using template fit method on muon p_T -rel distribution

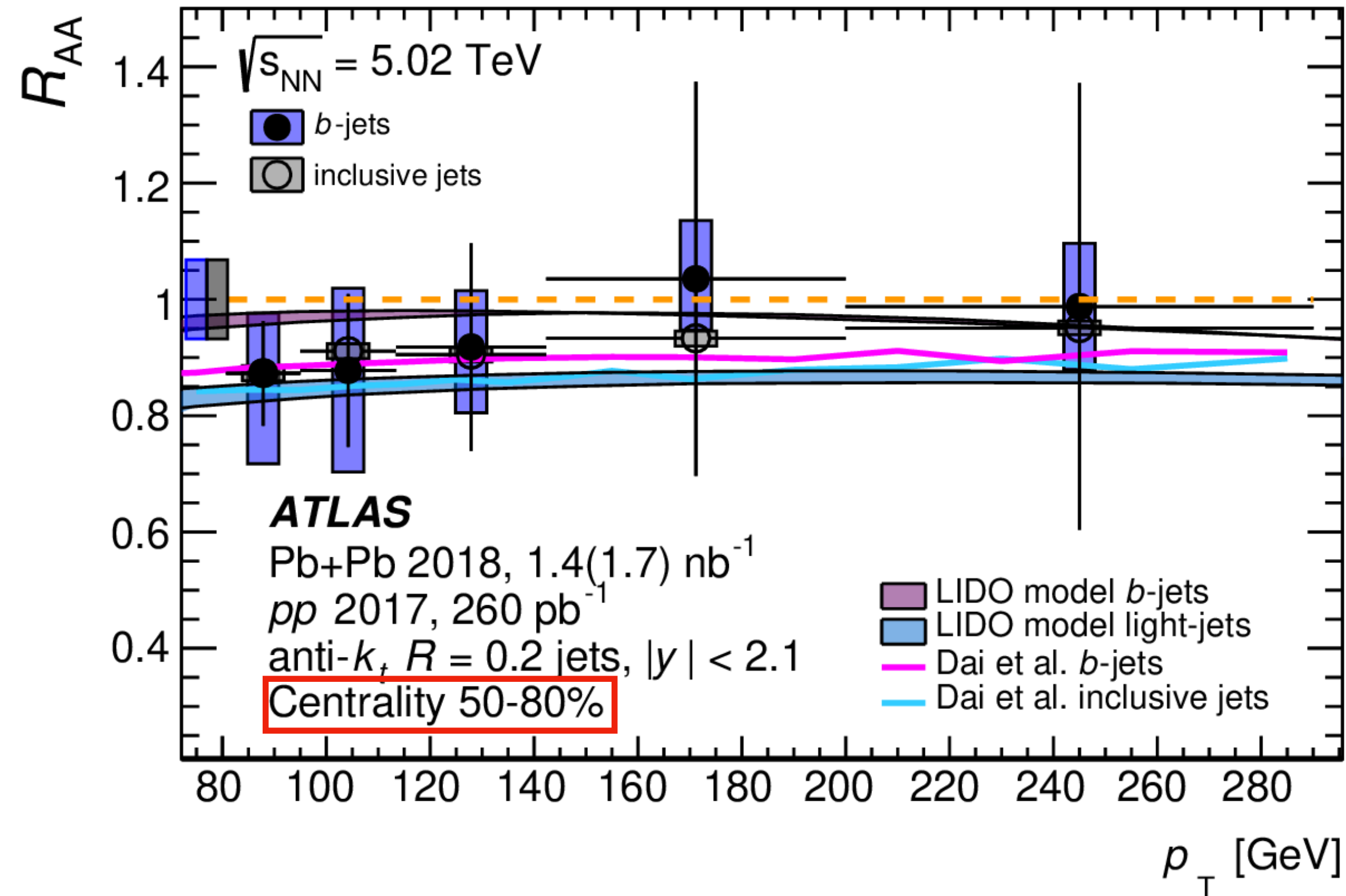
$$p_T^{rel} = ||\vec{p}_\mu \times \vec{u}||, \text{ where } \vec{u} = \frac{\vec{p}_{jet+\mu}}{||\vec{p}_{jet+\mu}||} \text{ is the jet} + \mu \text{ axis}$$



- Muon selection:
- Muon $p_T > 4$ GeV
 - $\Delta R(\text{jet}, \text{muon}) < R$

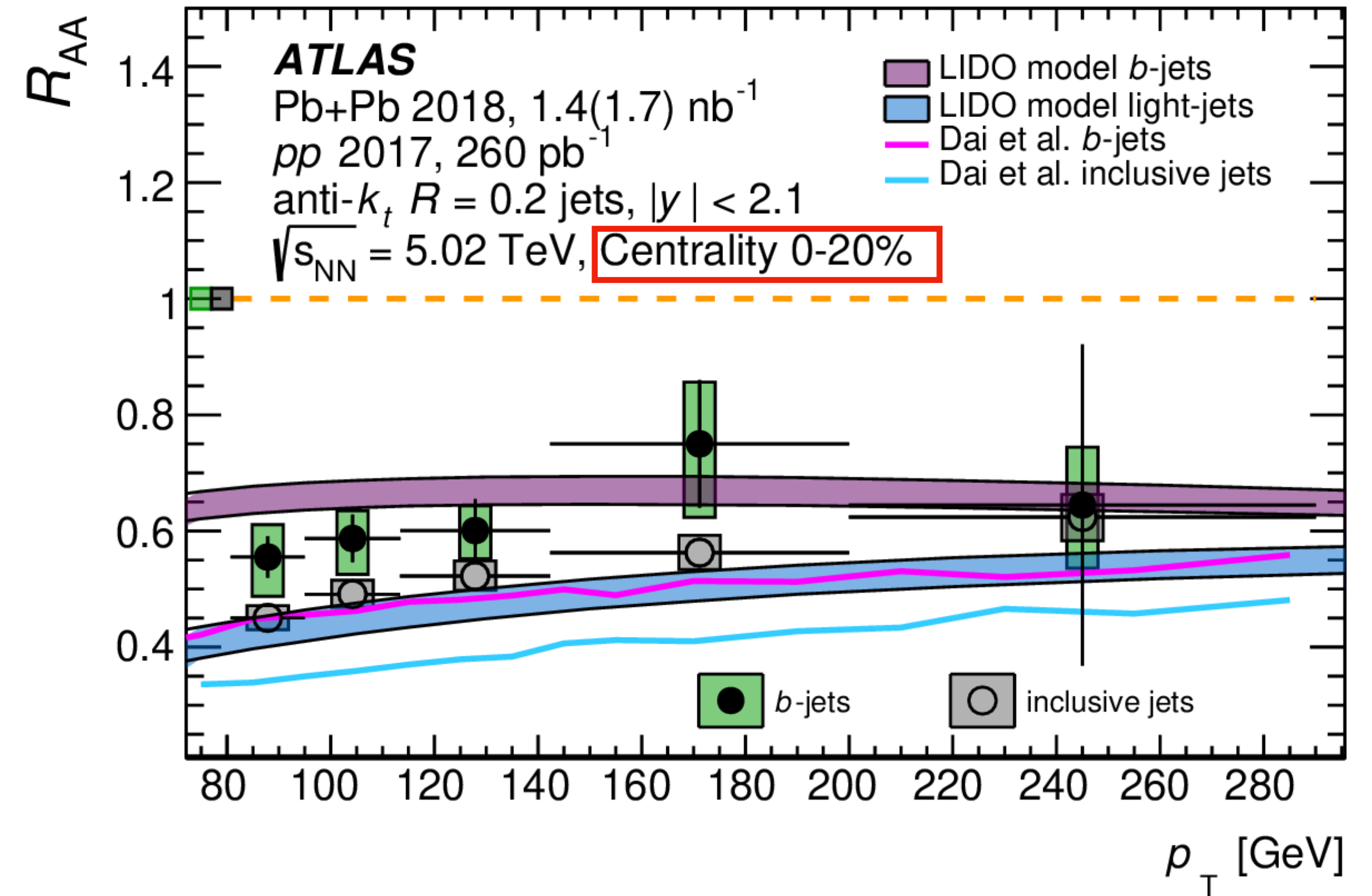
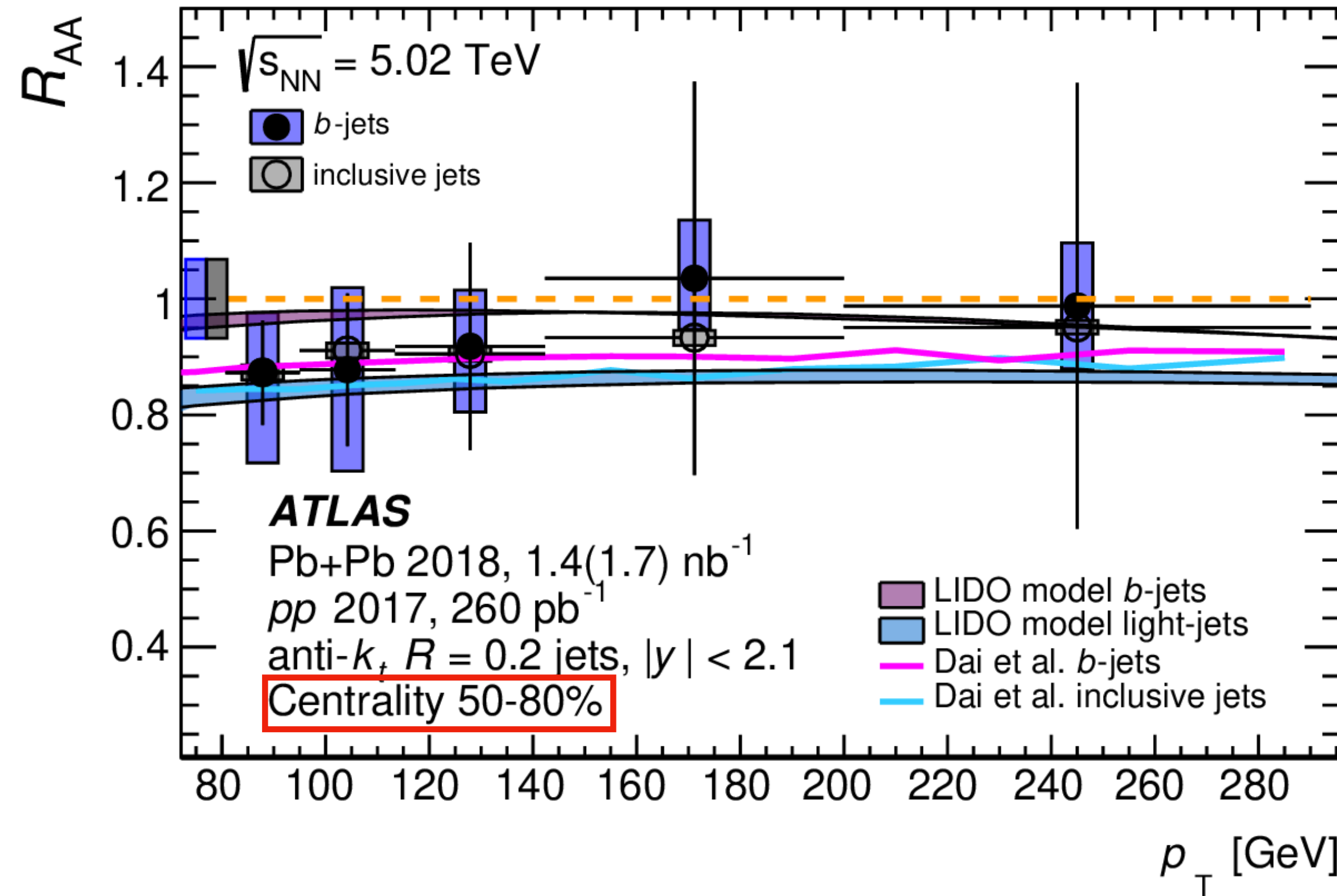
Raw *b*-jet spectra obtained from fit is **unfolded** to correct detector effects and **missing neutrino energy**





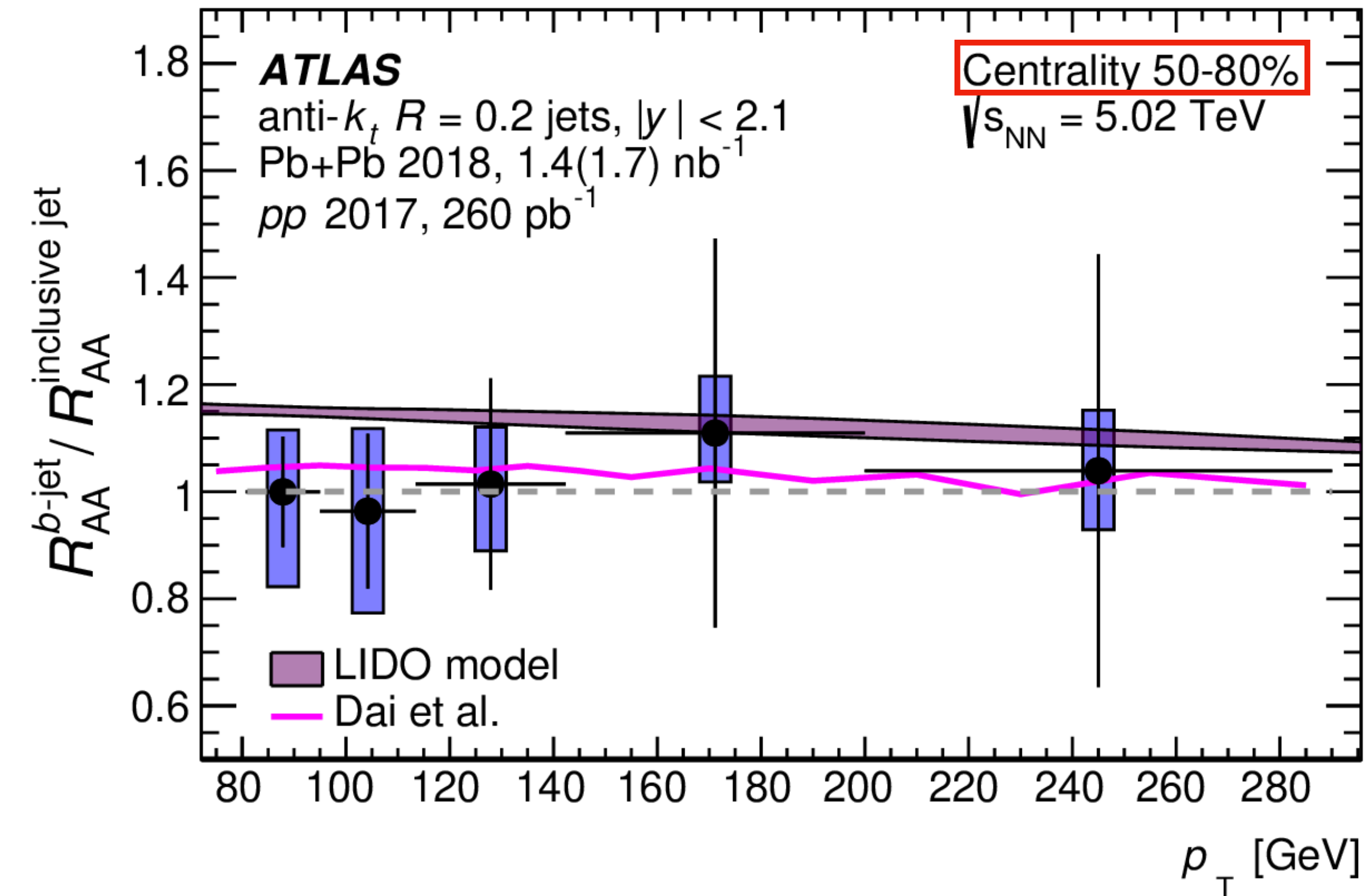
Nuclear modification factor, R_{AA} , measured for b -jets and inclusive jets:

- **Similar suppression in peripheral collisions**
- b -jets found to be less suppressed than inclusive jets in central collisions
- Both calculations capture the R_{AA} difference
- LIDO calculations reproduce well the measured R_{AA}



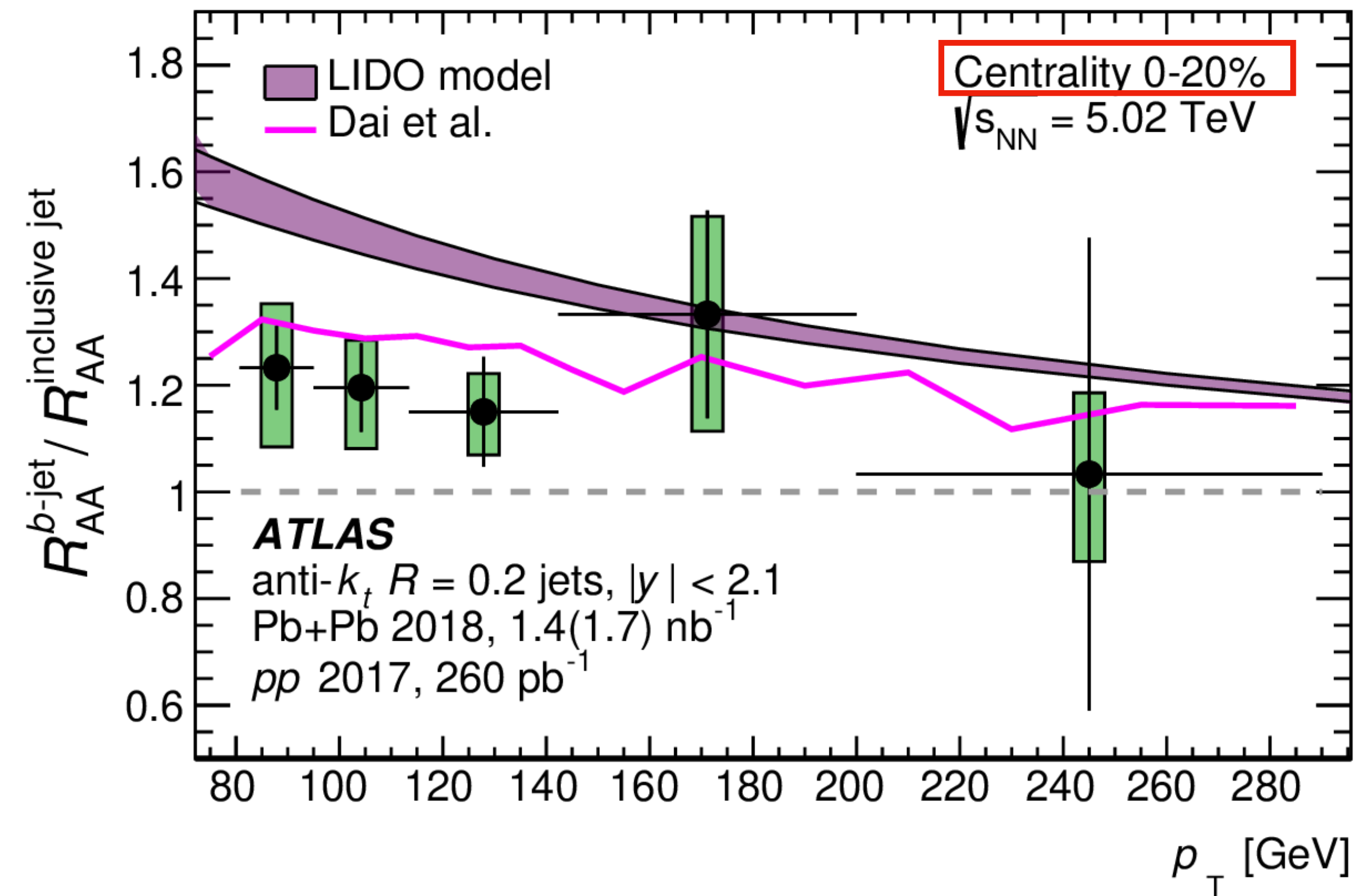
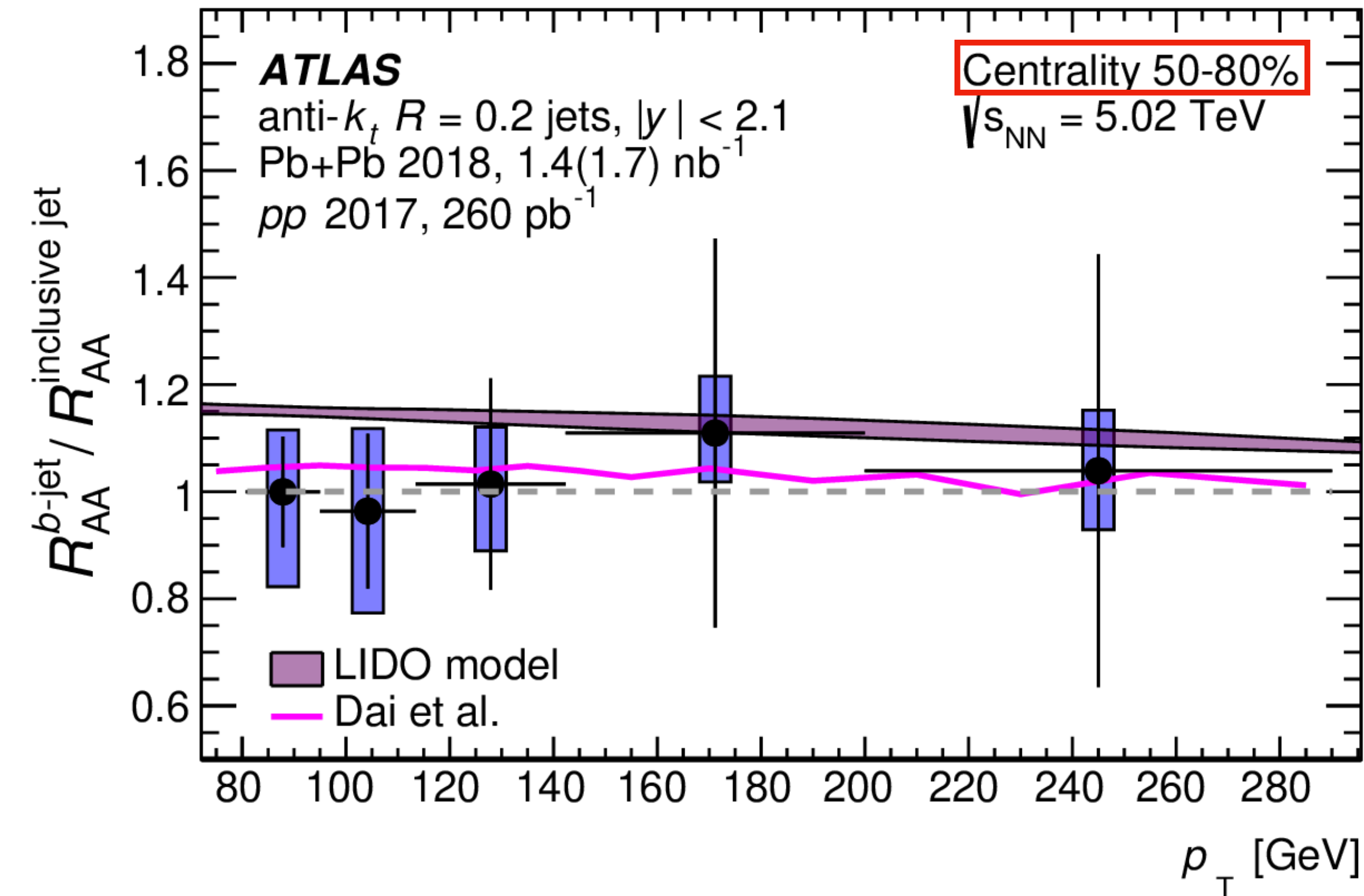
Nuclear modification factor, R_{AA} , measured for b -jets and inclusive jets:

- Similar suppression in peripheral collisions
- **b -jet found to be less suppressed than inclusive jets in central collisions**
- Both calculations capture the R_{AA} difference
- LIDO calculations reproduce well the measured R_{AA}



Ratio of nuclear modification factor, R_{AA} , between b -jets and inclusive jets:

- Smaller systematic uncertainties than R_{AA} , systematic uncertainties which are shared cancels in ratio
- Ratio **consistent with unity in peripheral** and $\sim 20\%$ above unity in central collisions
- Dai et al, calculations reproduce well R_{AA} ratio



Ratio of nuclear modification factor, R_{AA} , between *b*-jets and inclusive jets:

- Smaller systematic uncertainties than R_{AA} , systematic uncertainties which are shared cancels in ratio
- Ratio consistent with unity in peripheral and **~20% above unity in central collisions**
- Dai et al, calculations reproduce well R_{AA} ratio

We have studied how mass can modify quenching

***b*-jets** vs inclusive jets

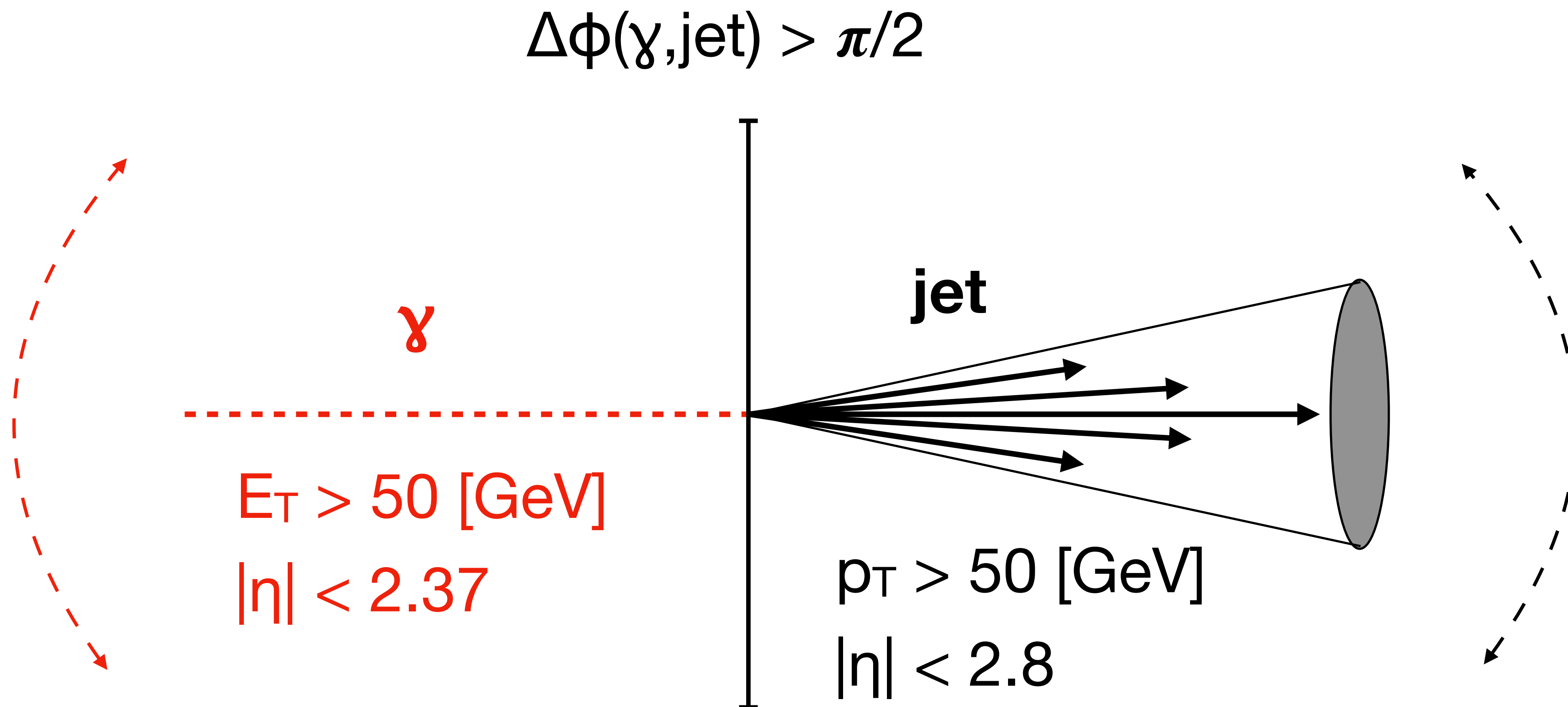
*Sensitive to color-charge and
parton mass*

Now, can we ask the same question about color-charge?

γ -tagged jets vs inclusive jets

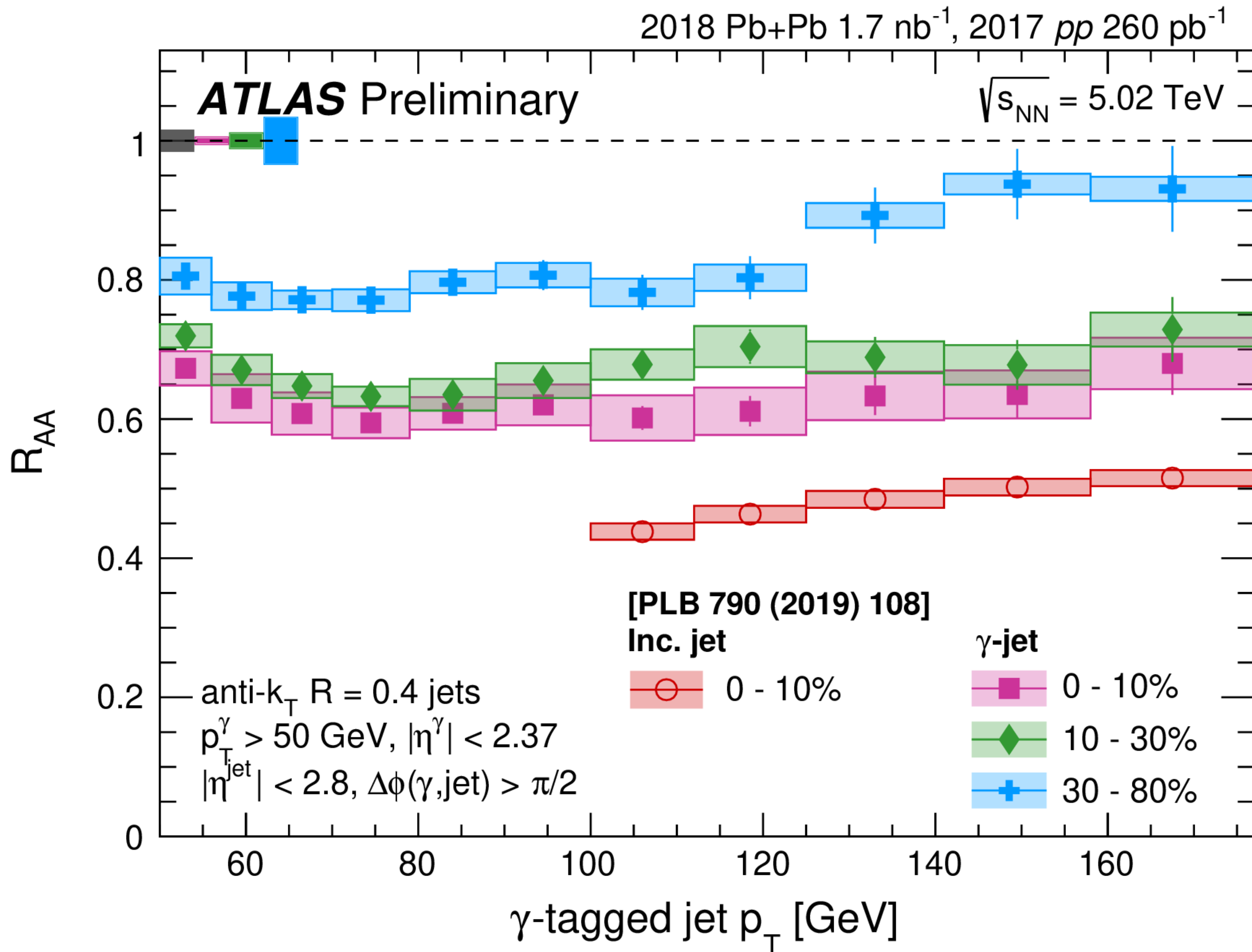
Sensitive to color-charge

γ -tagged jets analysis



- Combinatorial background removed
- Correction for background photons using photon purity
- 2D unfolding in γ and jet momentum
 - Corrects for resolutions, efficiency

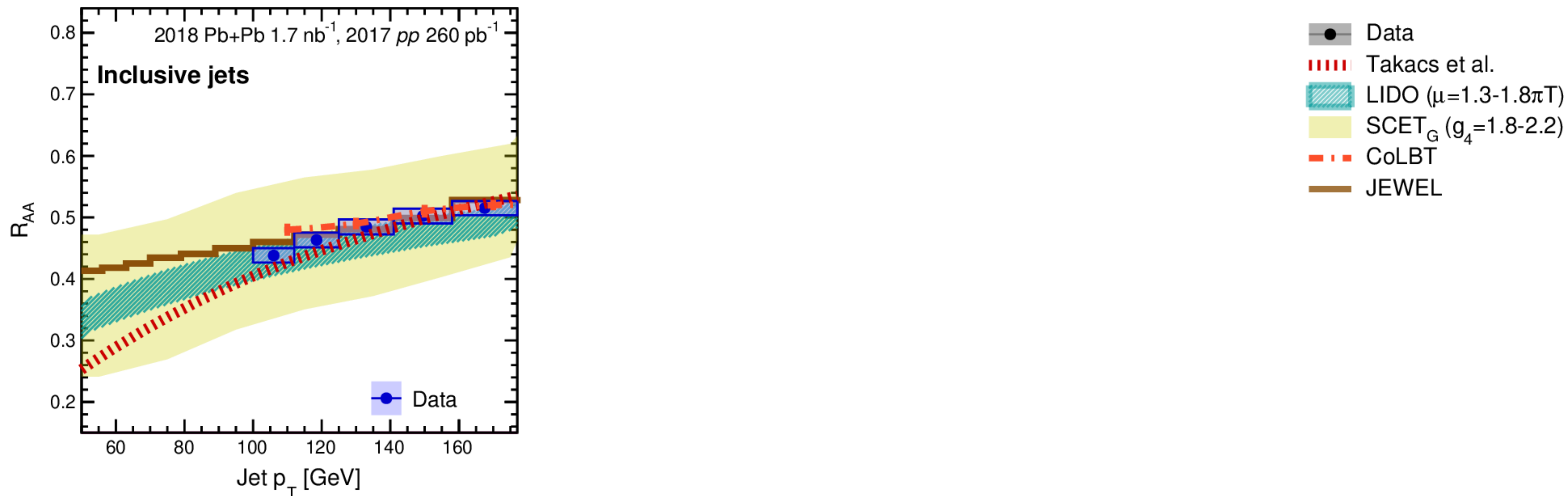
γ -tagged jets vs inclusive jets in Pb+Pb collisions



Nuclear modification factor, R_{AA} , measured for γ -tagged jets and inclusive jets from *PLB 790 (2019) 108*:

- γ -tagged jets R_{AA} measured for three centrality classes
- γ -tagged jets (quark-jet dominant) **found to be less suppressed** than inclusive (gluon-jet dominant) jets in central collisions

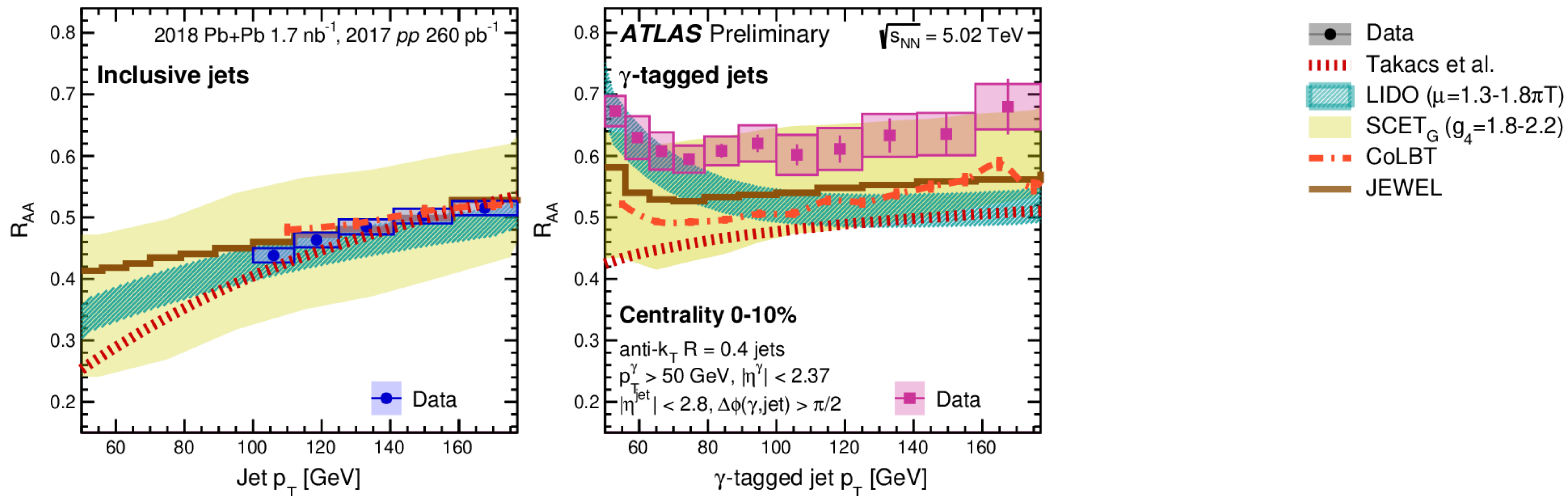
γ -tagged jets vs inclusive jets in Pb+Pb collisions



Central collisions nuclear modification factor, R_{AA} , of **inclusive jets**, γ -tagged jets, and ratio:

- **Inclusive jets** R_{AA} , is well modeled by theoretical calculations

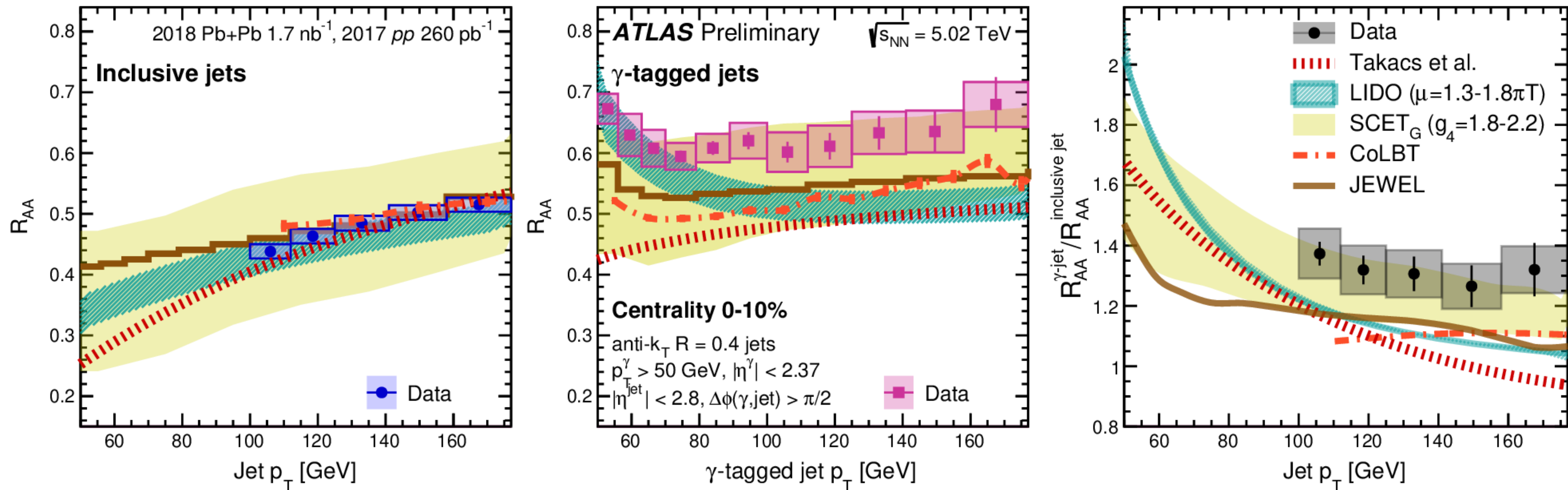
γ -tagged jets vs inclusive jets in Pb+Pb collisions



Central collisions nuclear modification factor, R_{AA} , of inclusive jets, **γ -tagged jets**, and ratio:

- Inclusive jets R_{AA} , is well modeled by theoretical calculations
- **γ -tagged jets R_{AA}** , in general, under-estimated by theoretical calculations
- SCET_G reproduces both, this results could help constrain the parameter space

γ -tagged jets vs inclusive jets in Pb+Pb collisions

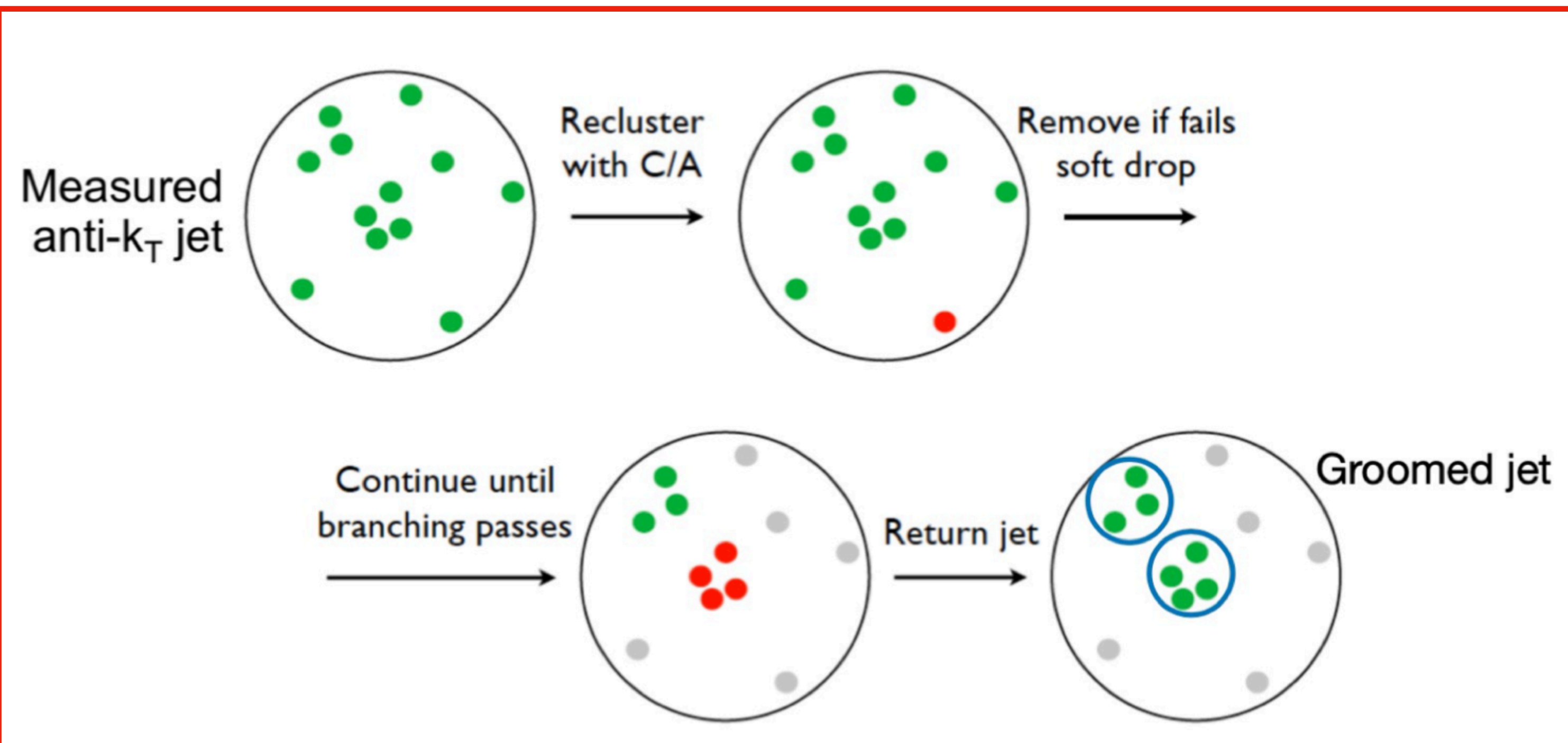


Central collisions nuclear modification factor, R_{AA} , of inclusive jets, γ -tagged jets, and **ratio**:

- Inclusive jets R_{AA} , is well modeled by theoretical calculations
- γ -tagged jets R_{AA} , in general, under-estimated by theoretical calculations
- SCET_G reproduces both, this results could help constrain the parameter space
- **R_{AA} ratio $\sim 30\%$ above unity in central collisions**

Sub-Structure procedure:

- Jets are reclustered with C/A algorithm and iteratively declustered till the subjets satisfy the Soft Drop (SD) condition
- r_g and jet p_T are unfolded using 2D Bayesian unfolding to the truth level

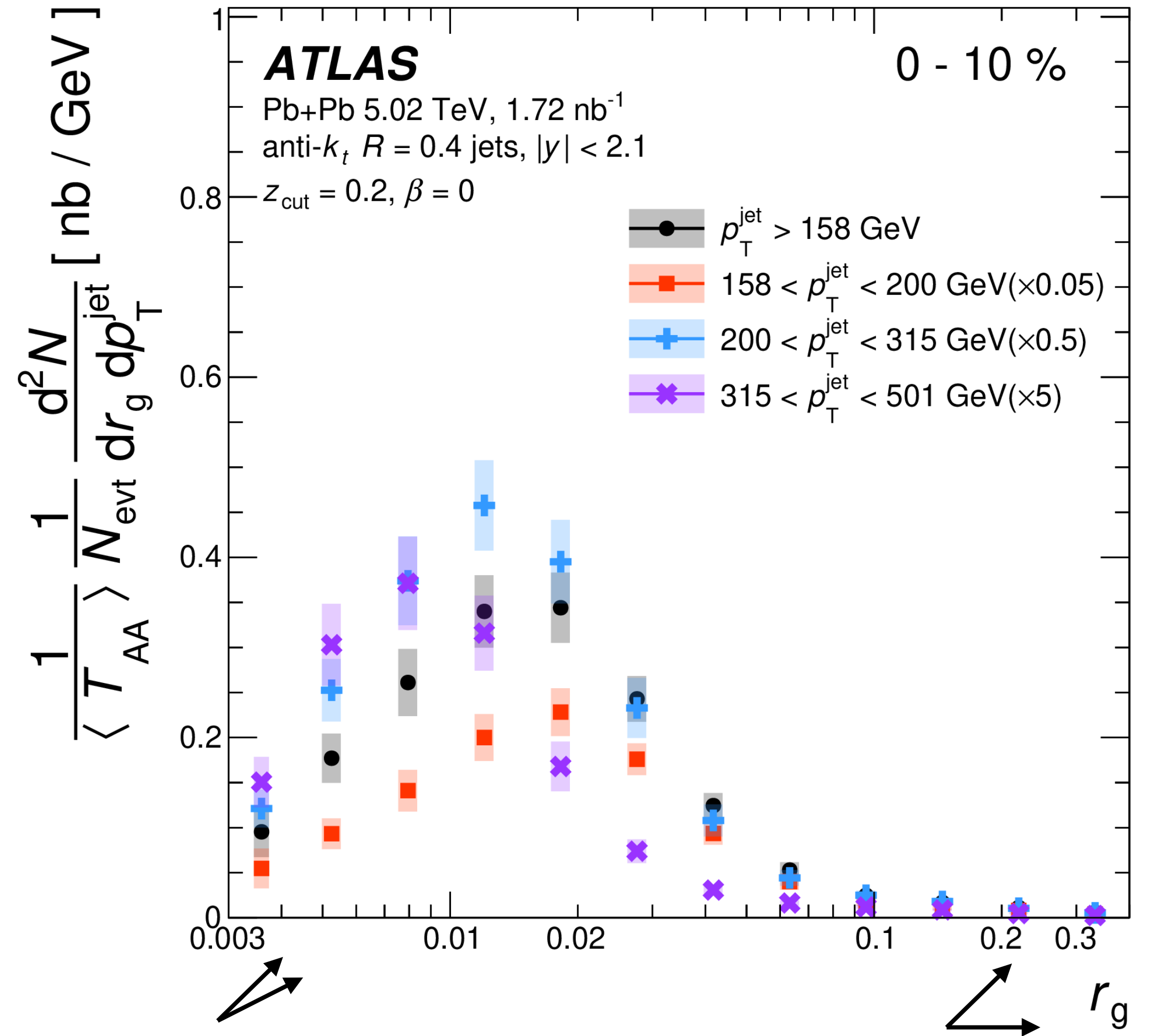
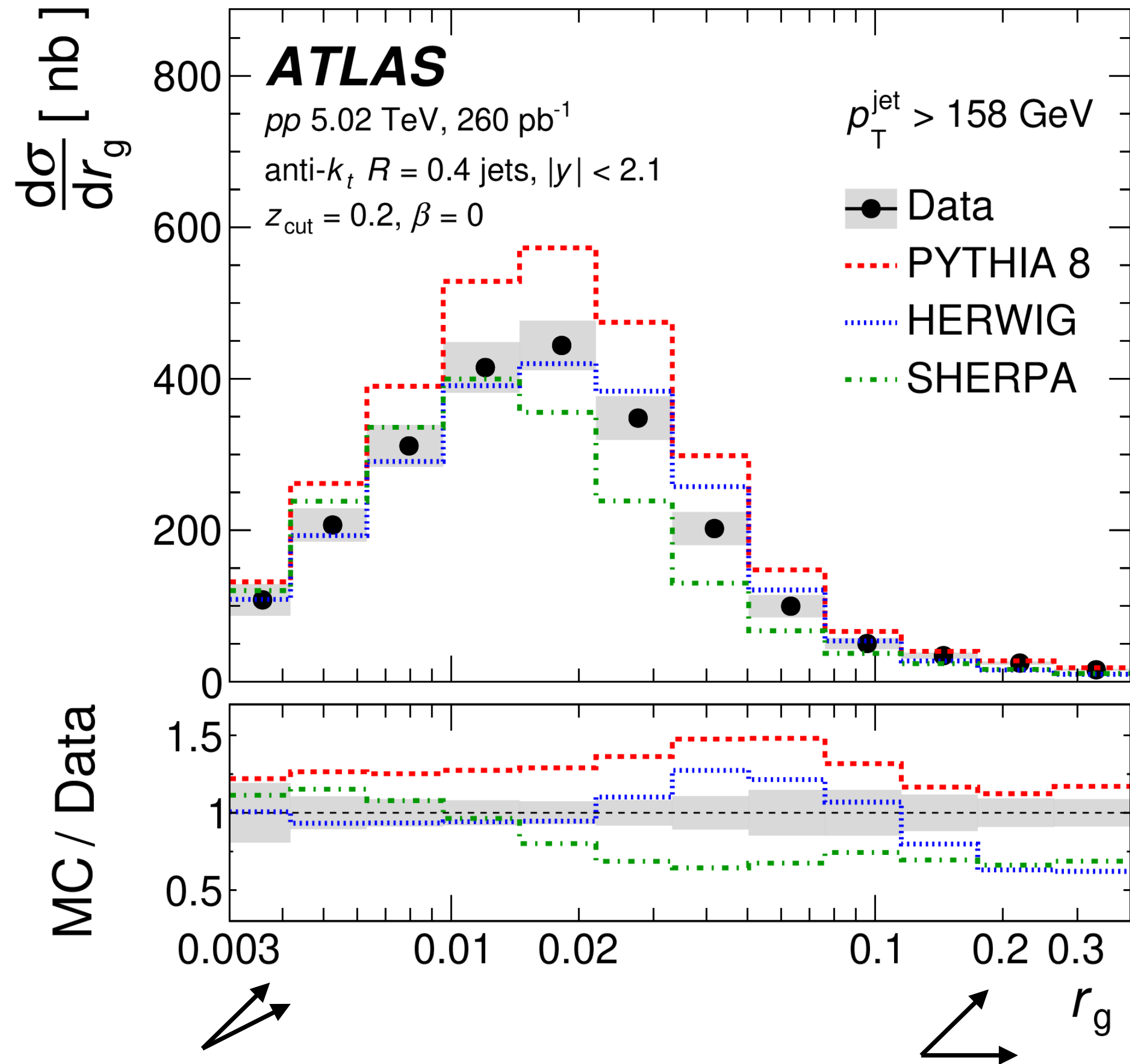


SD condition:

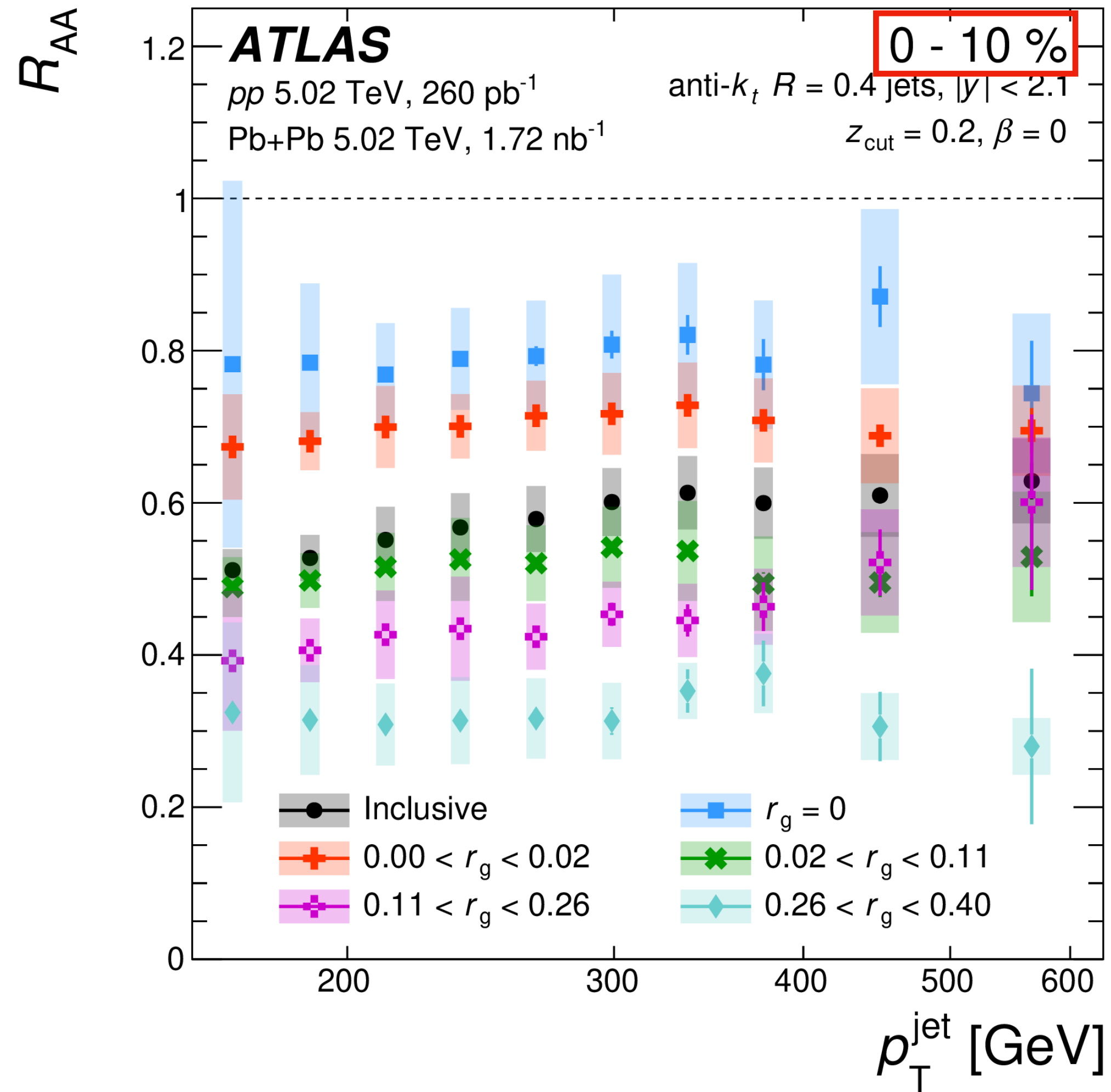
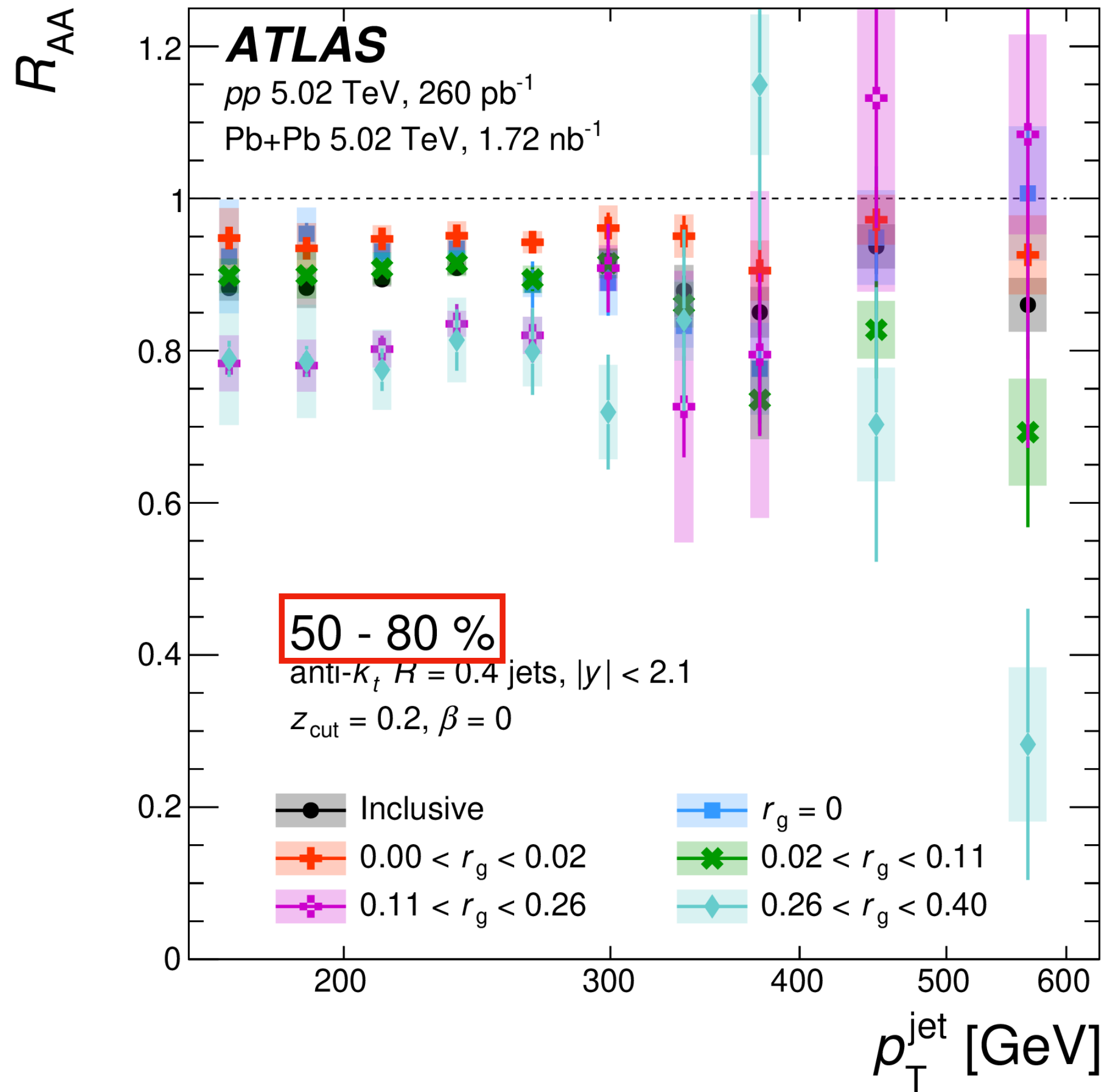
$$z_g = \frac{\min(p_{T,i}, p_{T,j})}{p_{T,i} + p_{T,j}} > 0.2$$

Observable:

$$r_g = \Delta R_{i,j} \text{ Between the subjets satisfying the SD conditions}$$

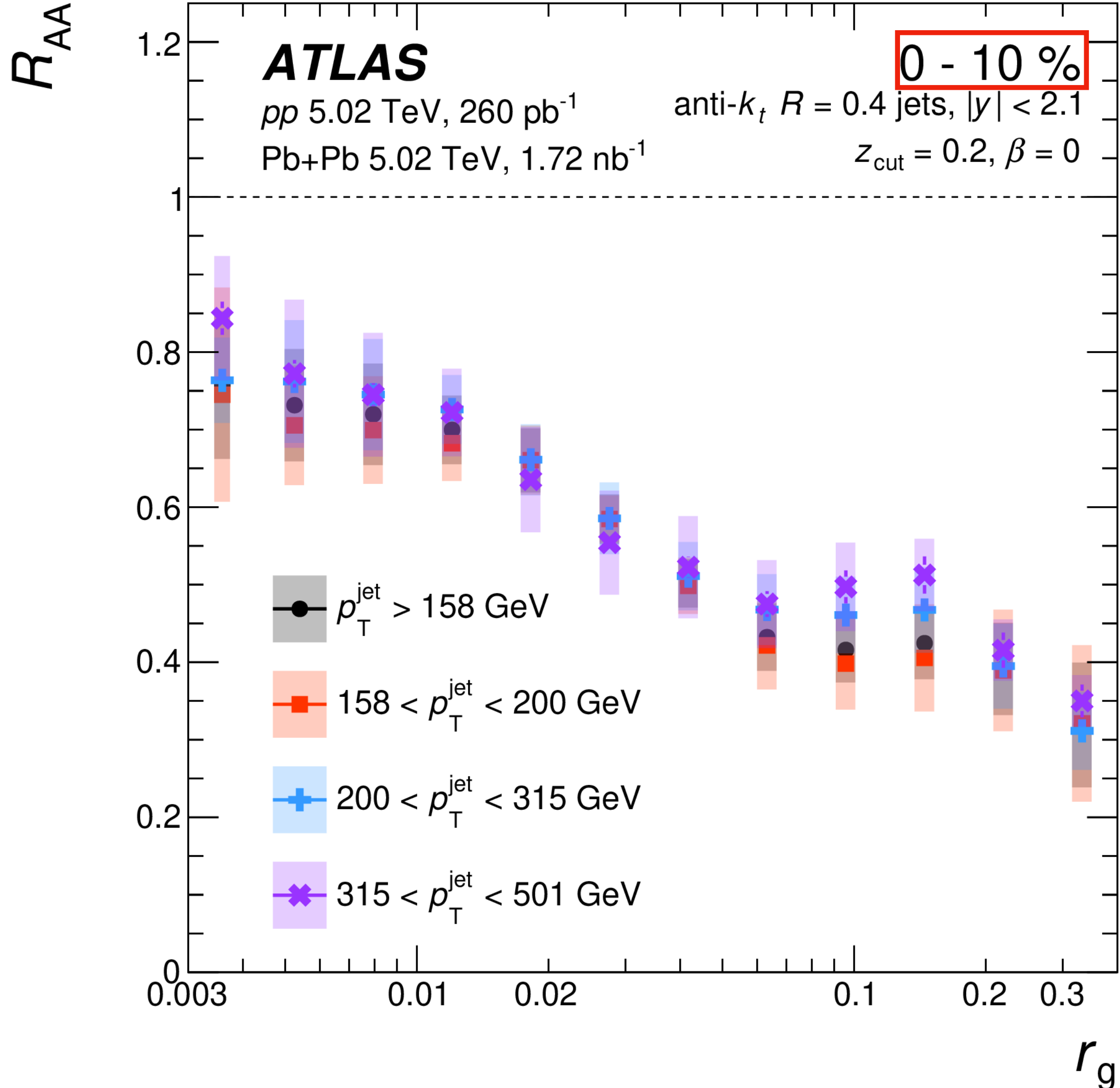


- In general shape well modeled by generators
- r_g distribution shape has jet p_T dependence but little centrality dependence

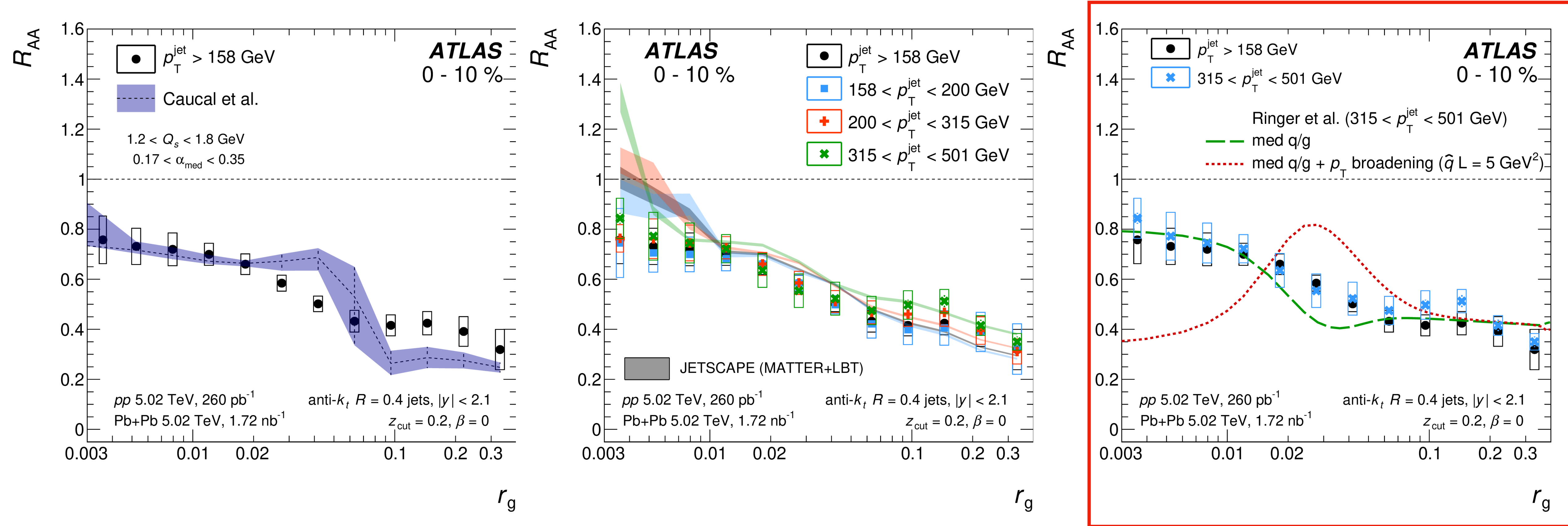


Large r_g
 More suppression

- Flatter R_{AA} as a function of p_T when bin in r_g
- More suppression was observed for larger r_g jets



- Clear r_g dependence to R_{AA}
- r_g , not jet p_T , determines the R_{AA}



- R_{AA} vs. r_g trend reproduced for most energy loss models
 - even those **not including coherence**
 - due to quenching-induced change in quark-gluon fractions?

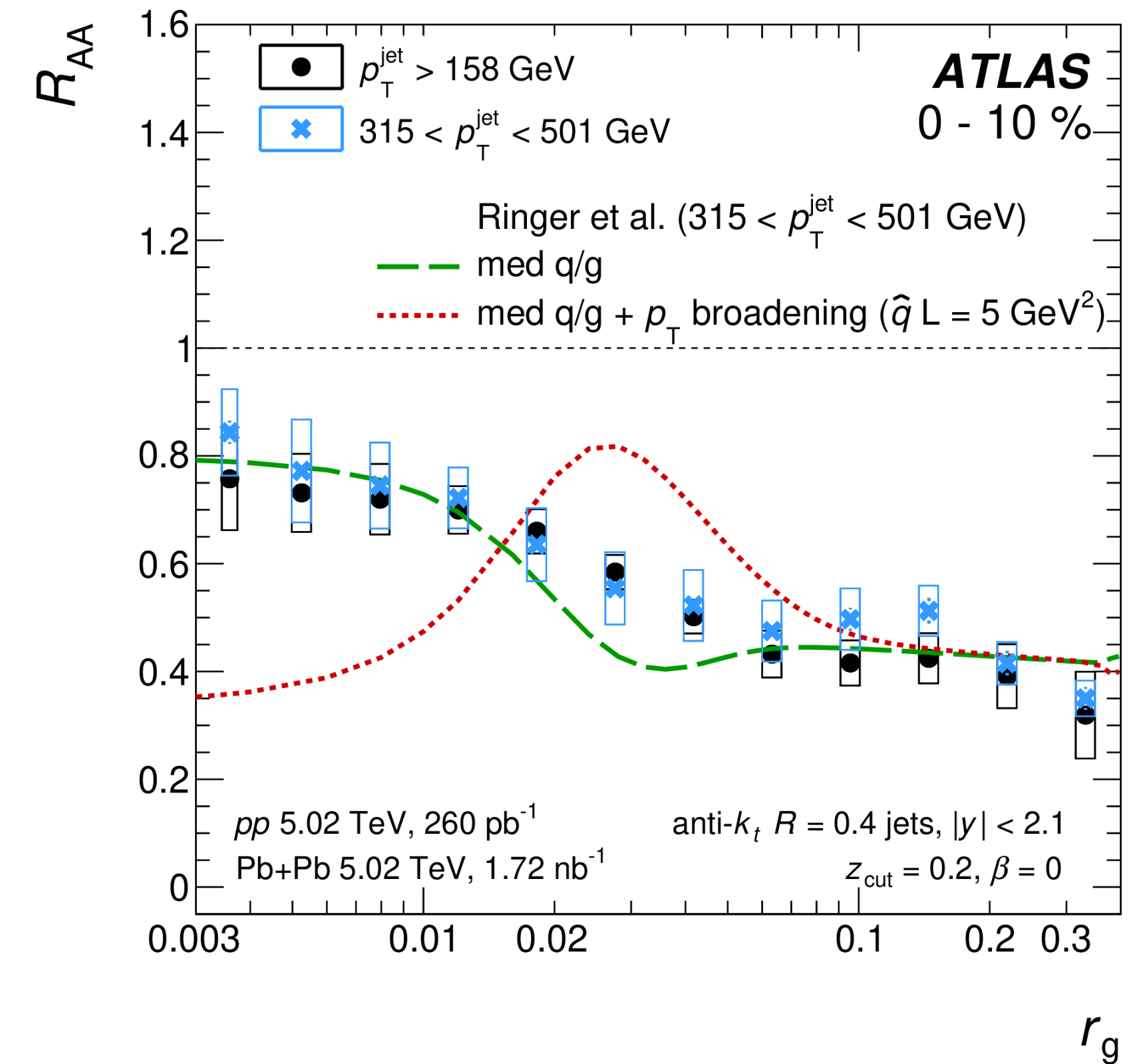
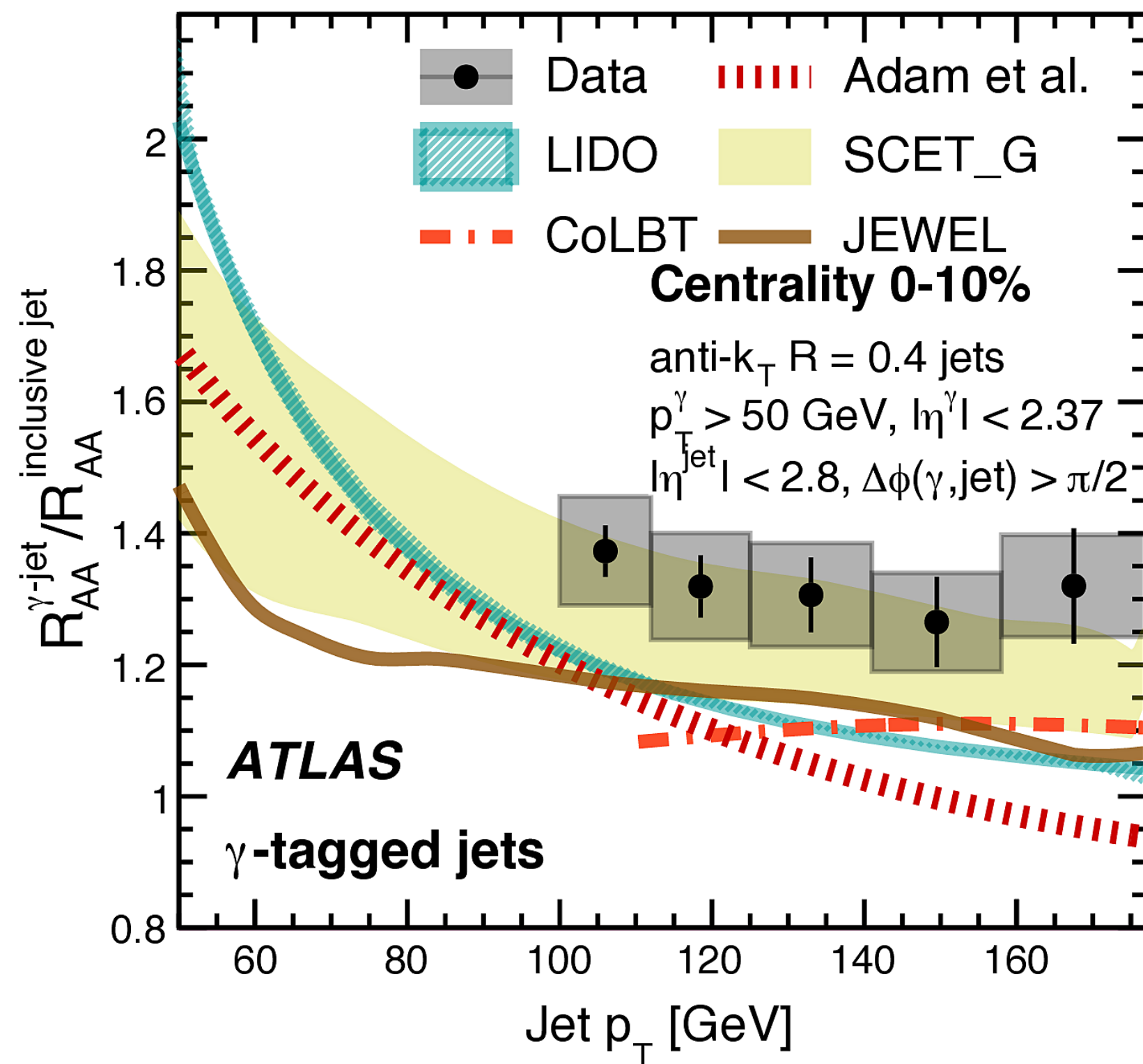
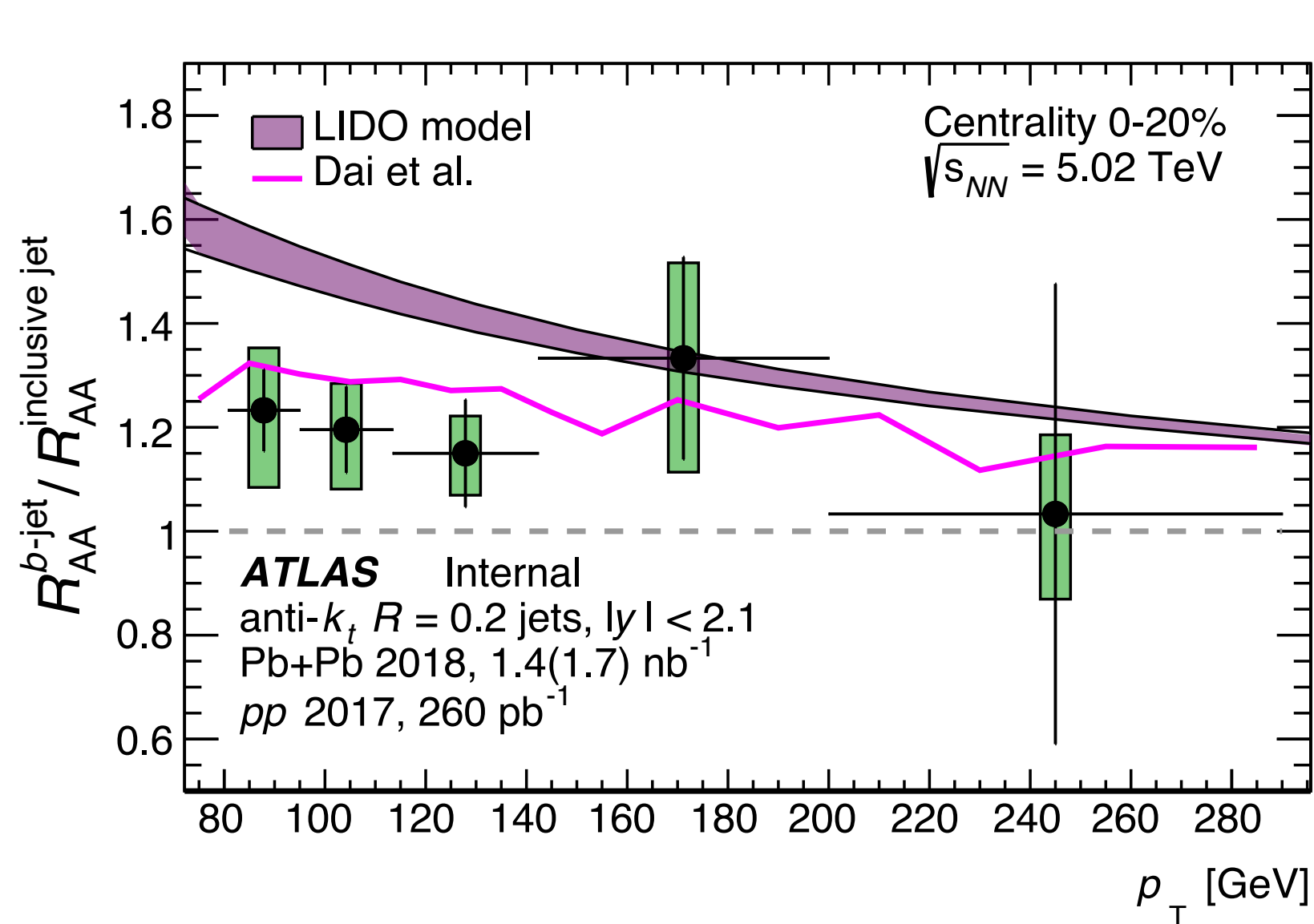
ATLAS new jet results show;

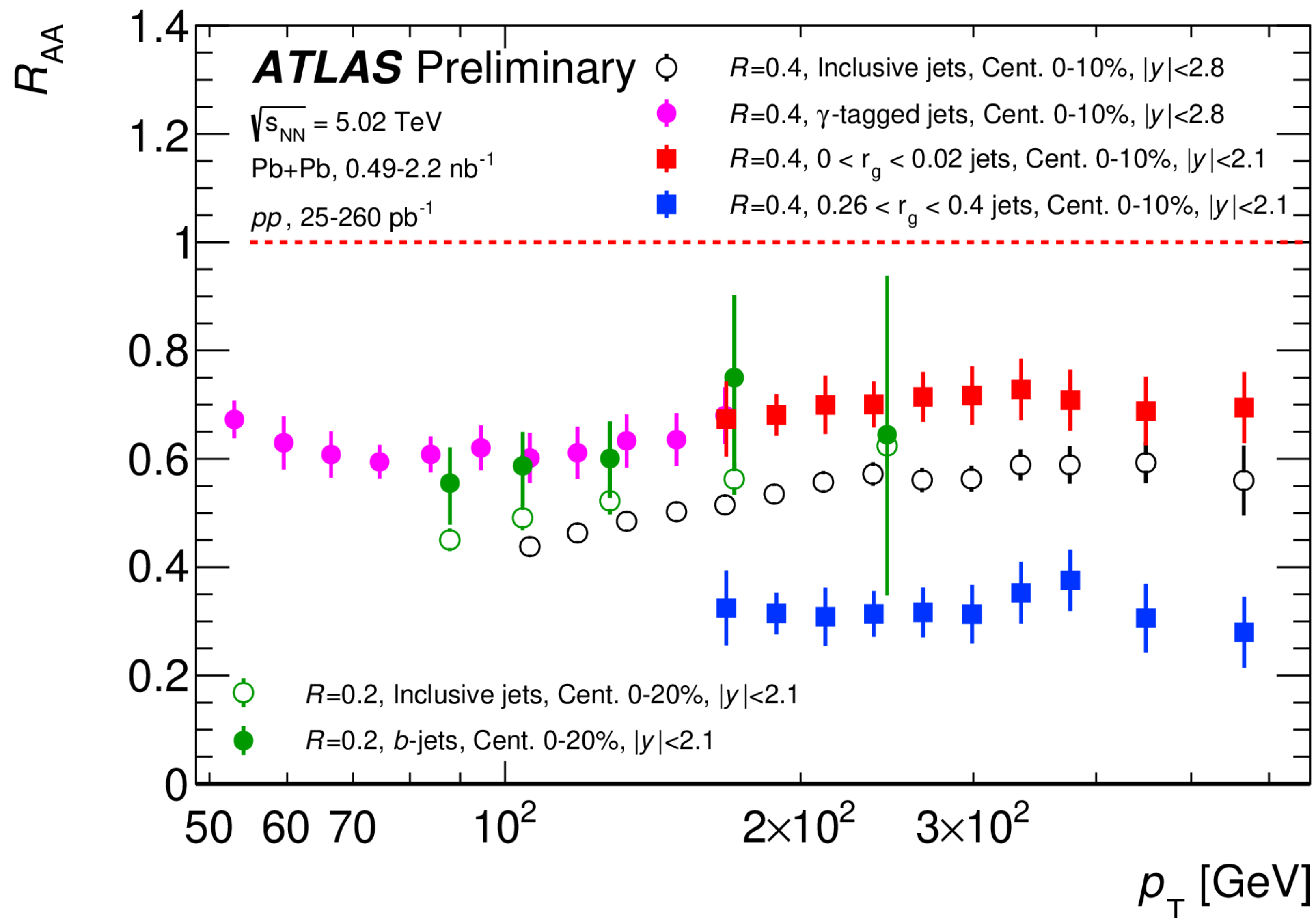
Less suppression for **b-jets** than inclusive, mass-dependent Eloss

Less suppression for **γ -tagged** jets than inclusive, flavor-dependent Eloss

Less suppression for **smaller r_g** jets, angular scale of splitting-dependent Eloss

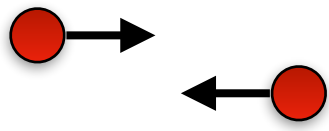
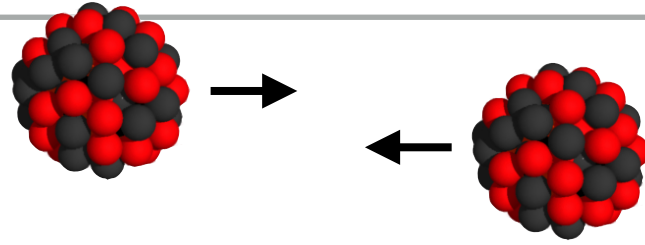
Can all be explained by differences in flavor fractions? 😱





New and more precise results coming for **RUN3 data!**

Additional slides



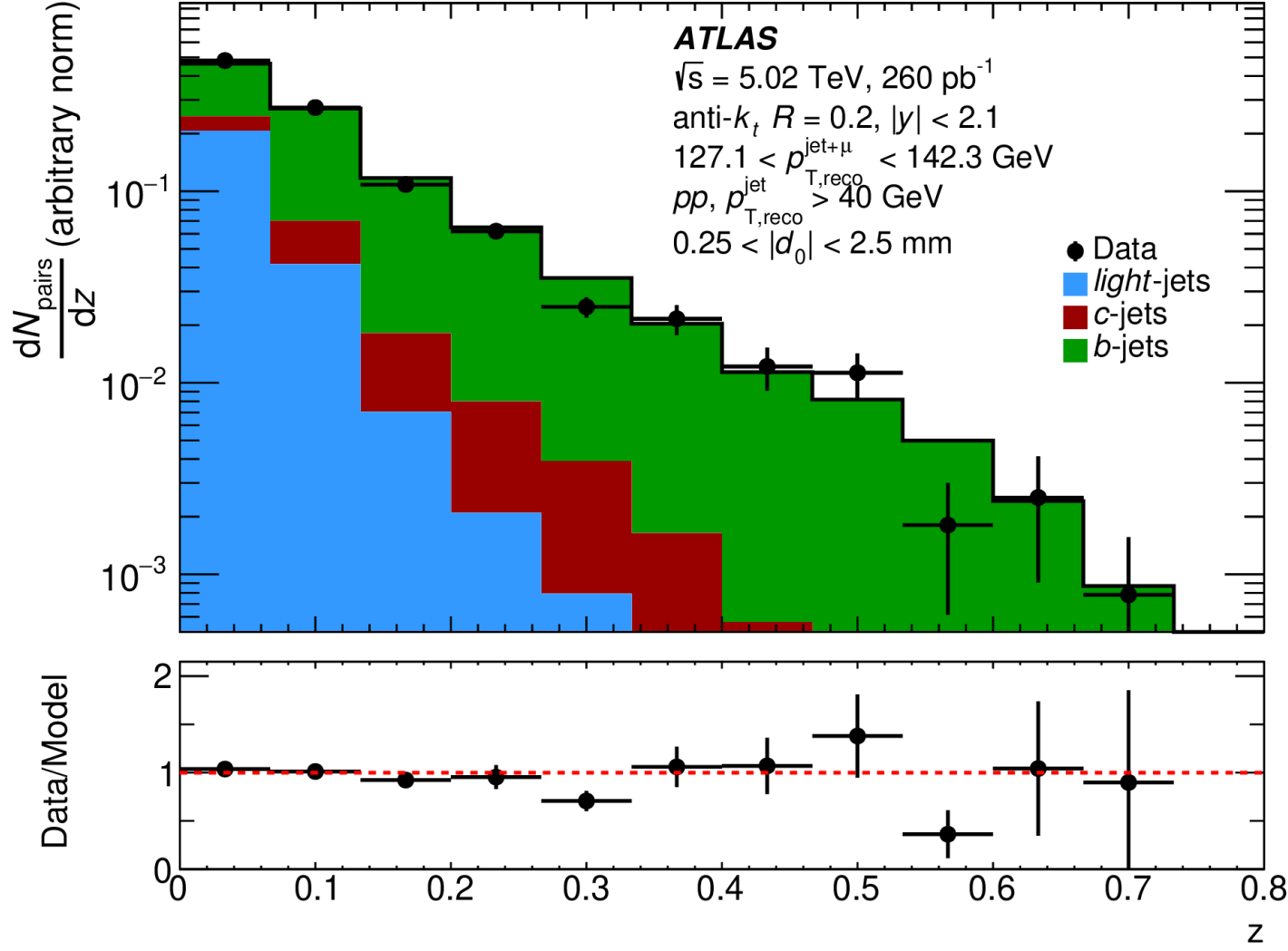
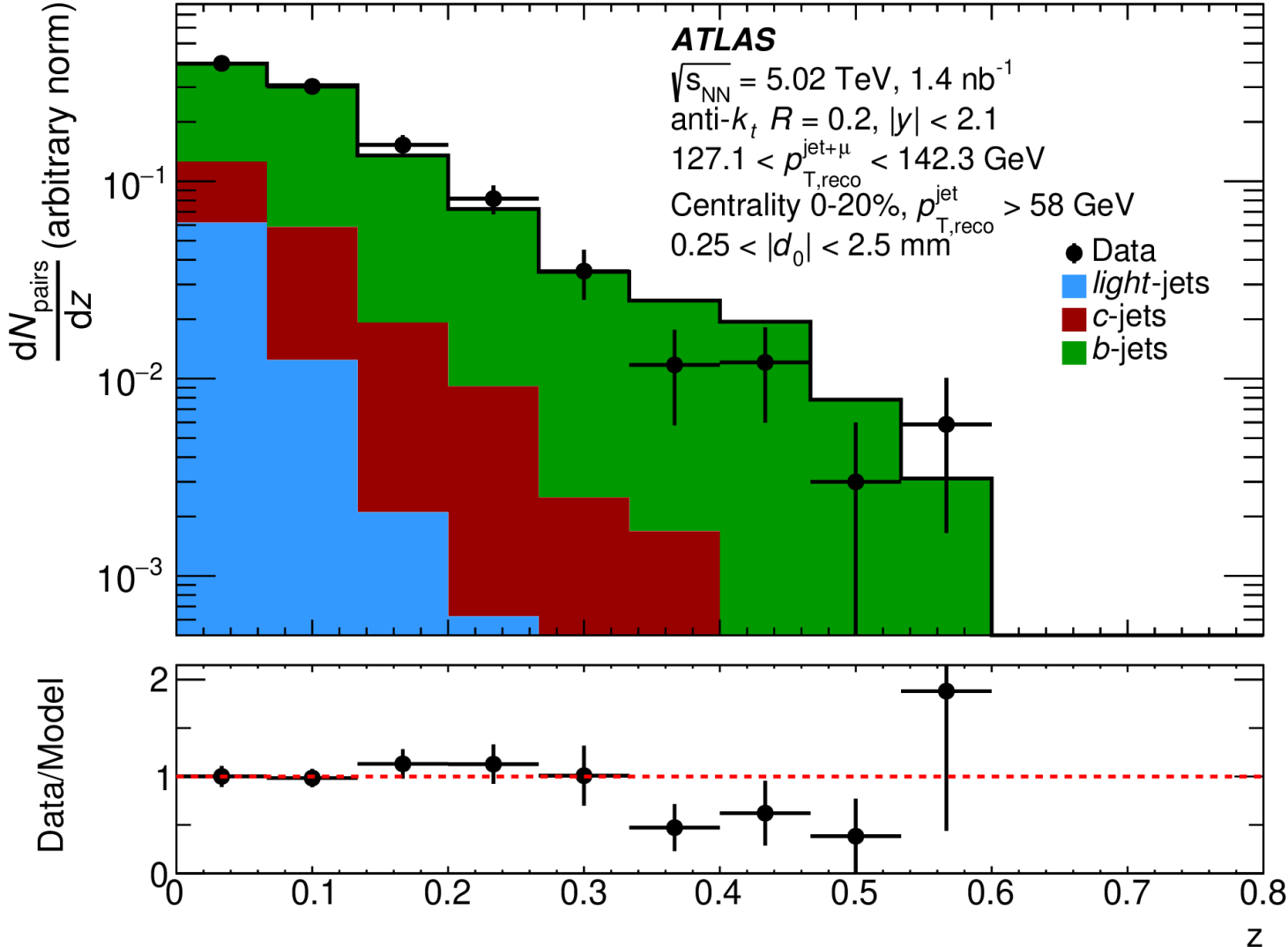
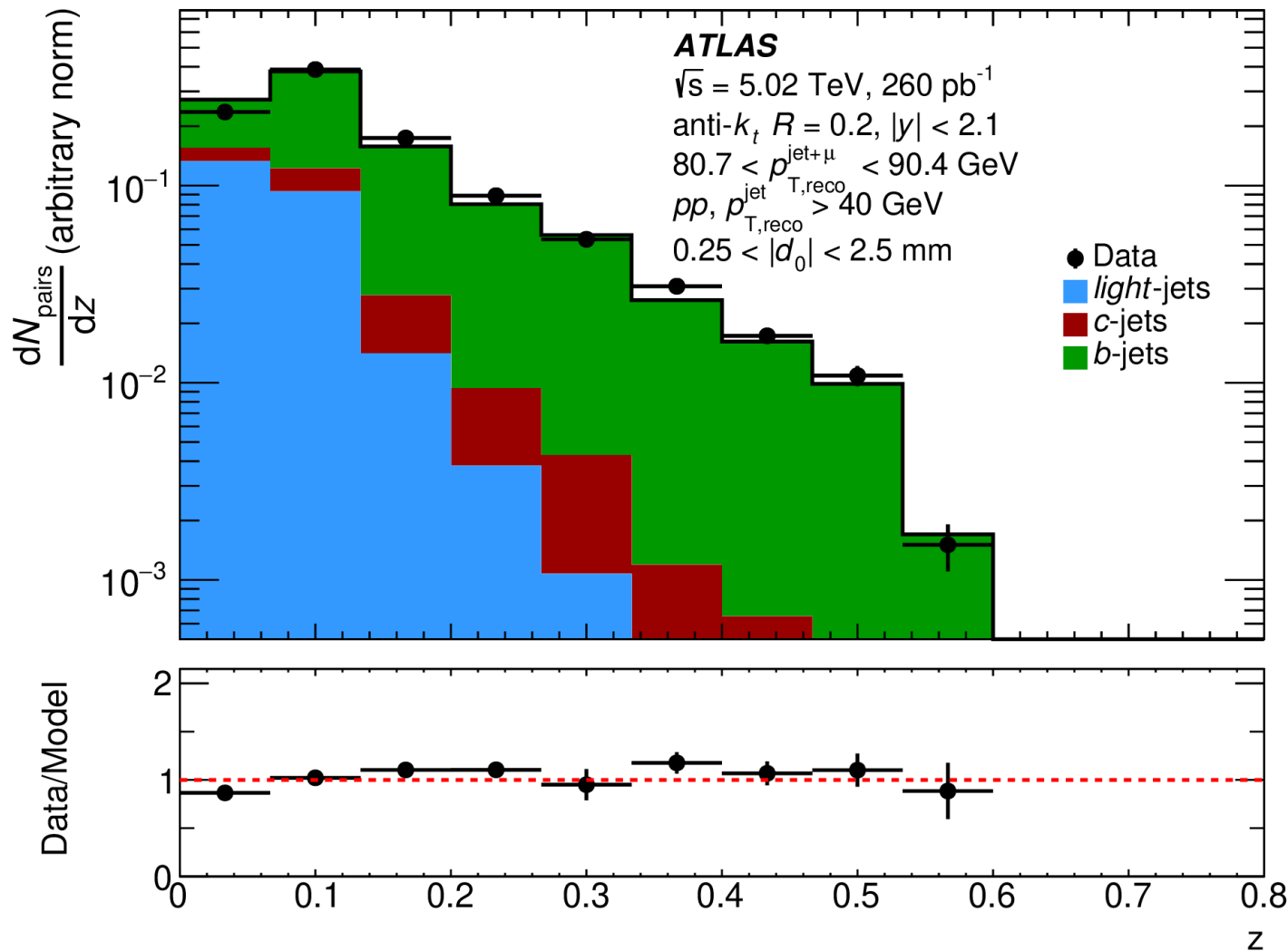
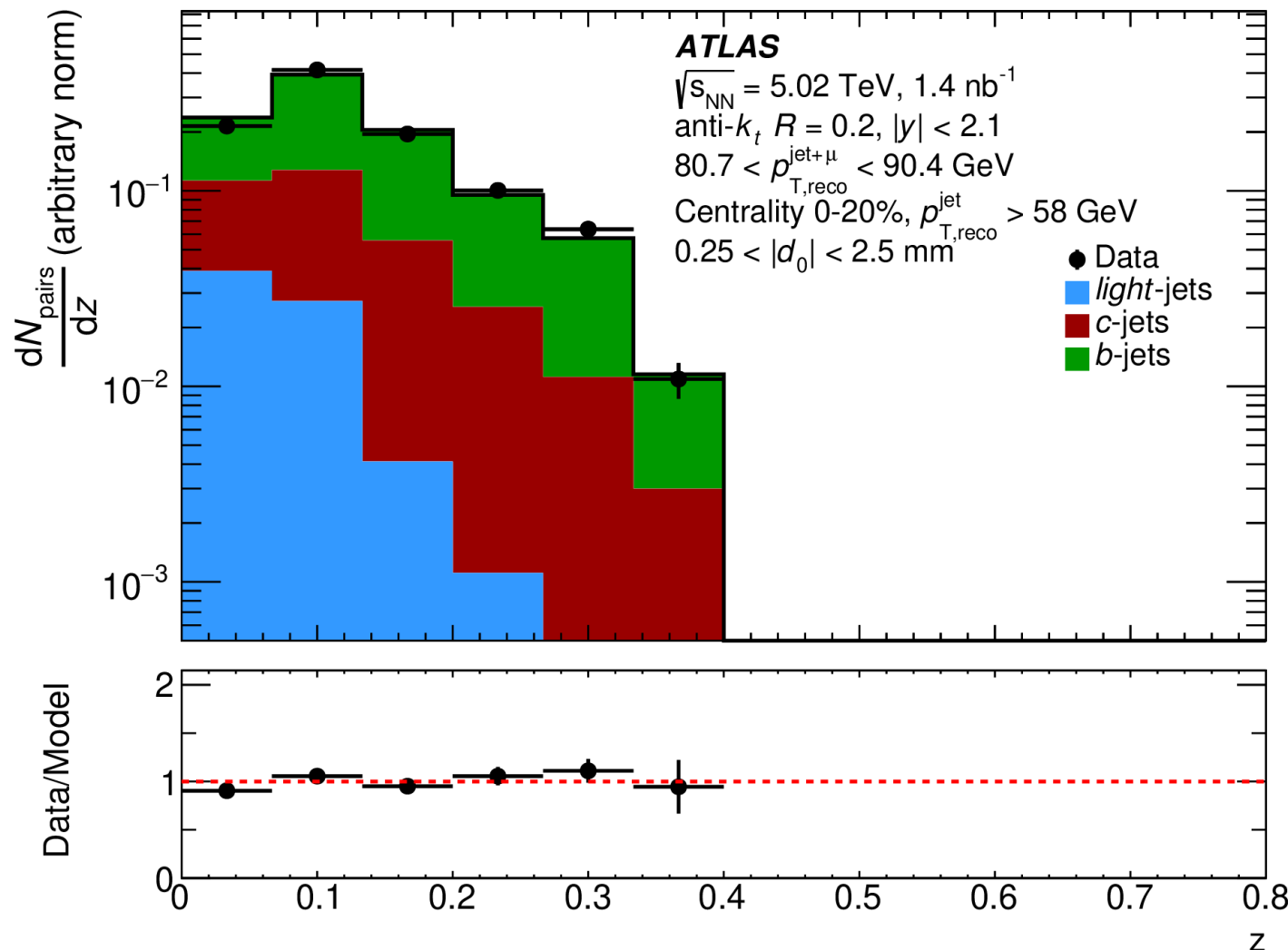
p_T -rel is sensitive to muon momentum modeling

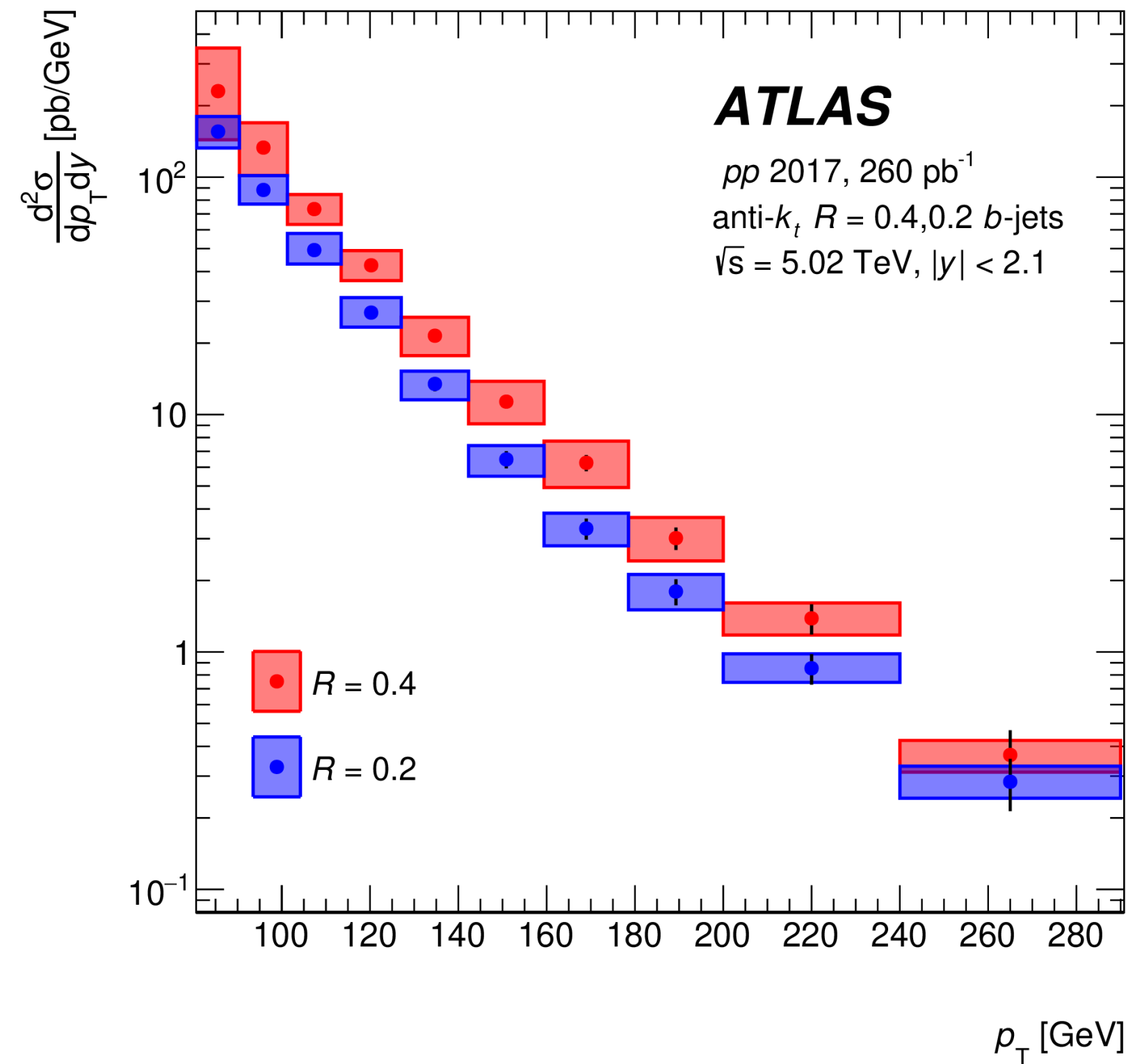
Independent test on muon fragmentation function, “z”, using measured flavor-fractions

$$z = p_T^\mu \cos(\theta) / p_T^{jet+\mu}$$

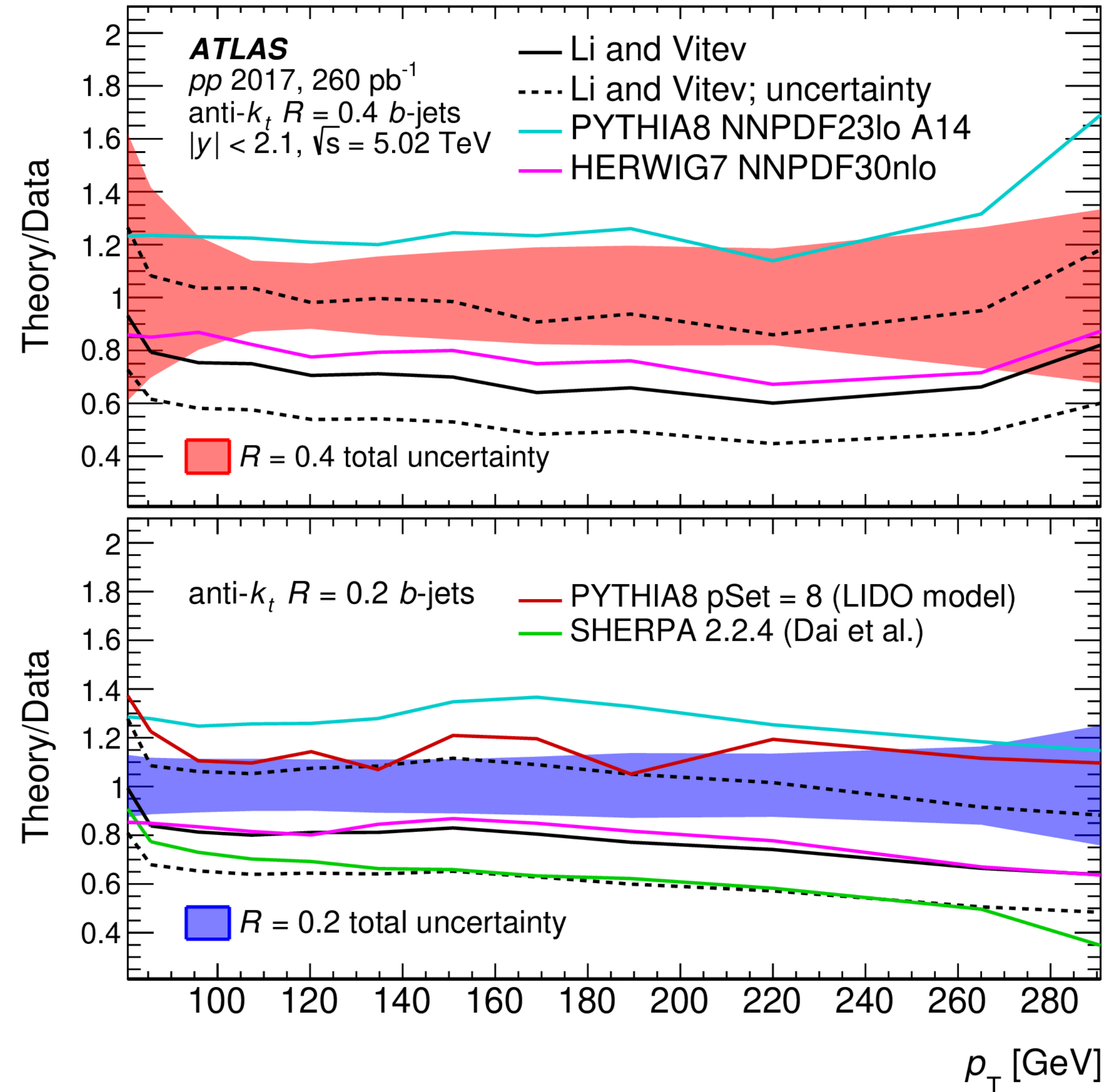
The muon momentum distribution is well reproduced by PYTHIA8

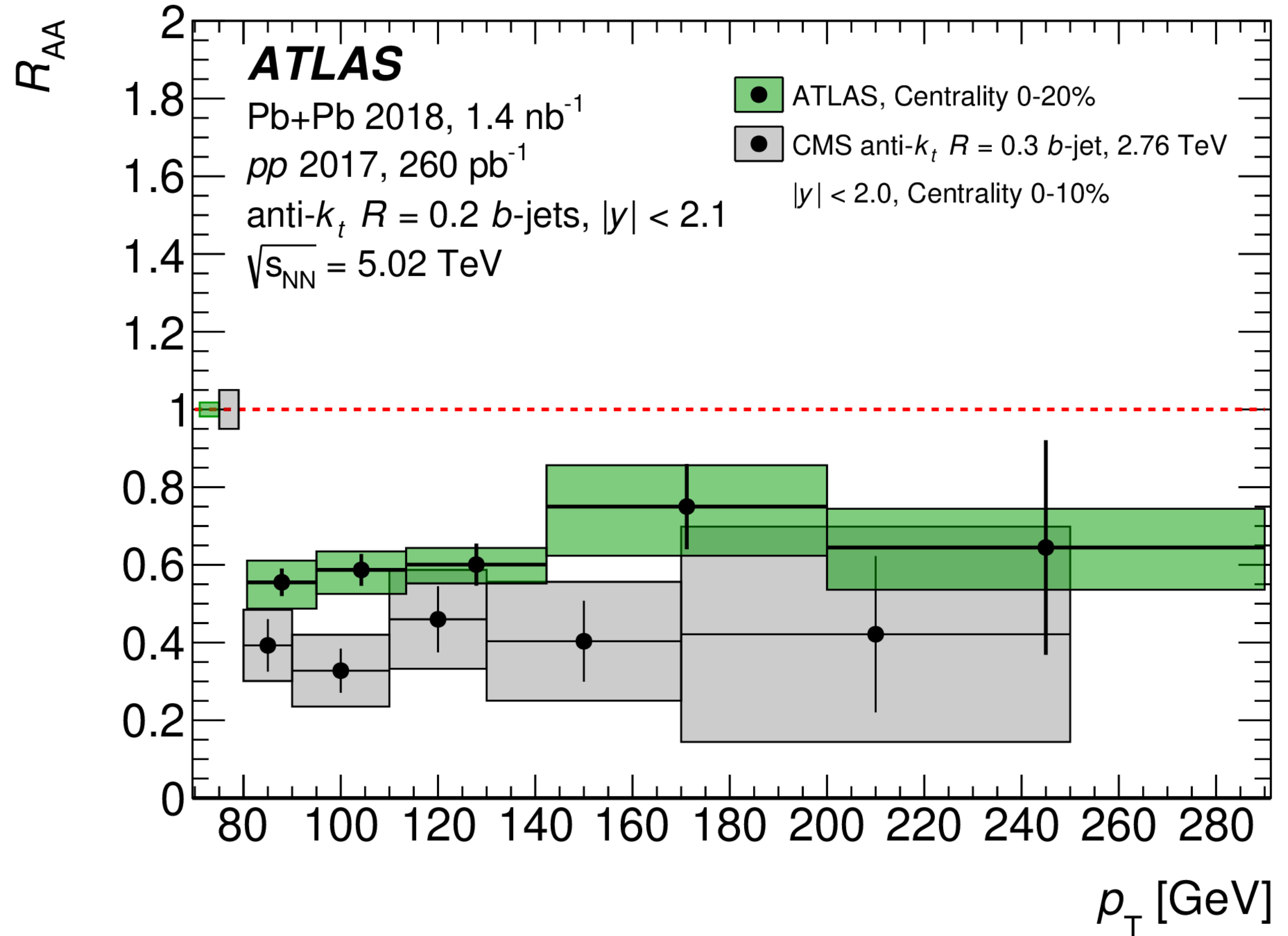
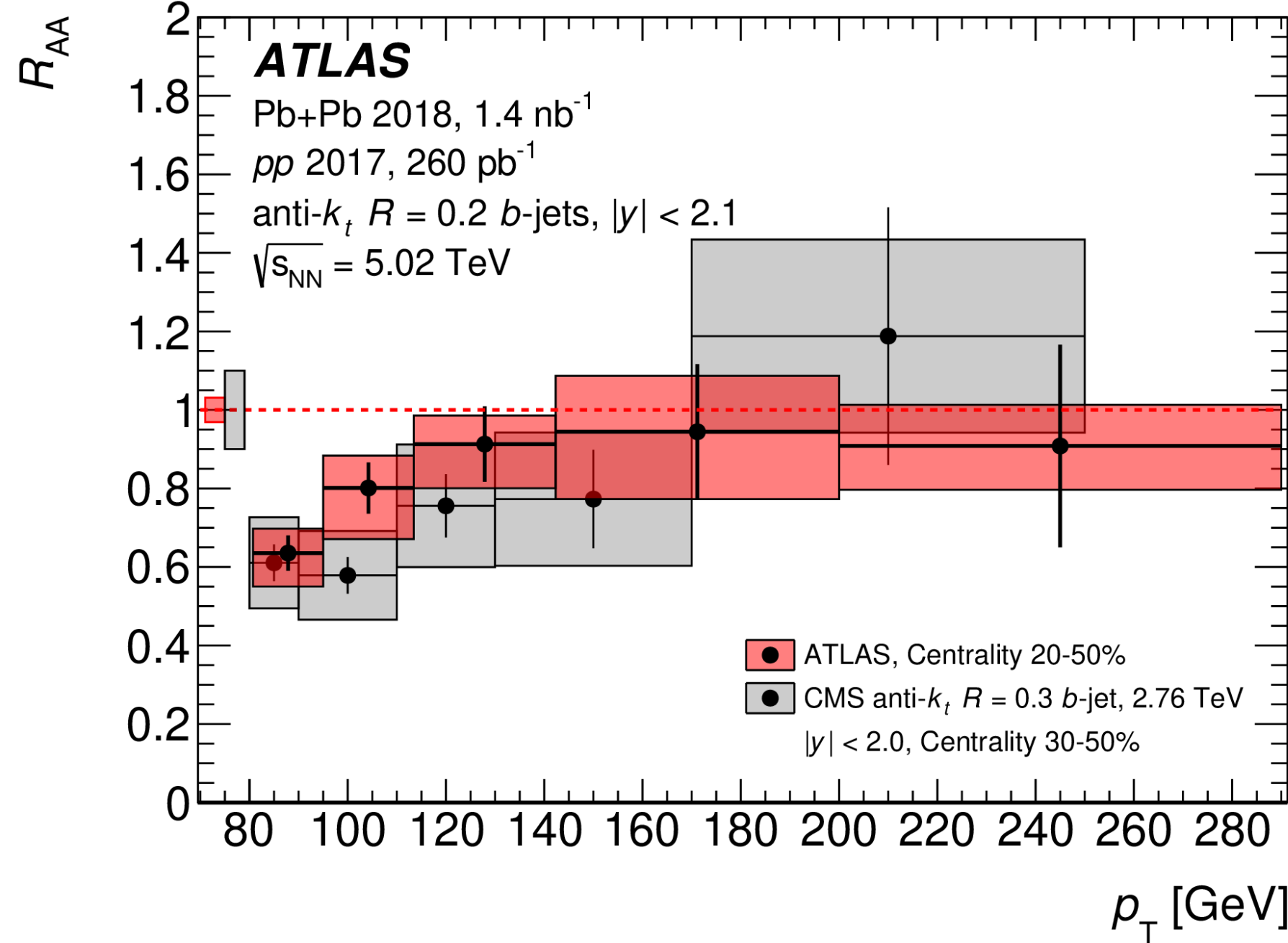
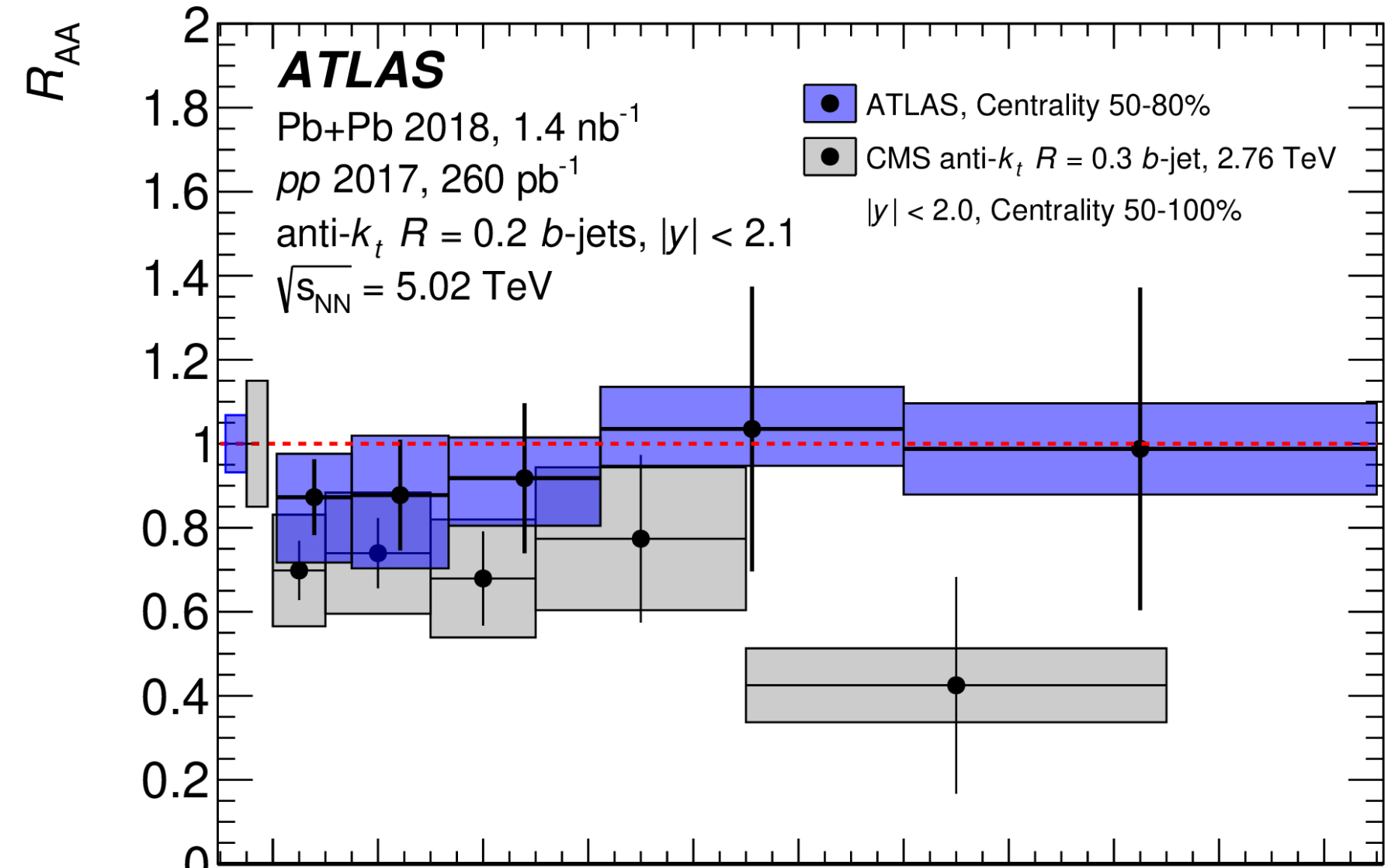
- PYTHIA8 setting:
- **A14** (ATLAS-PHYS-PUB-2014-021)
 - **NNPDF23LO** (arXiv:1207.1303)



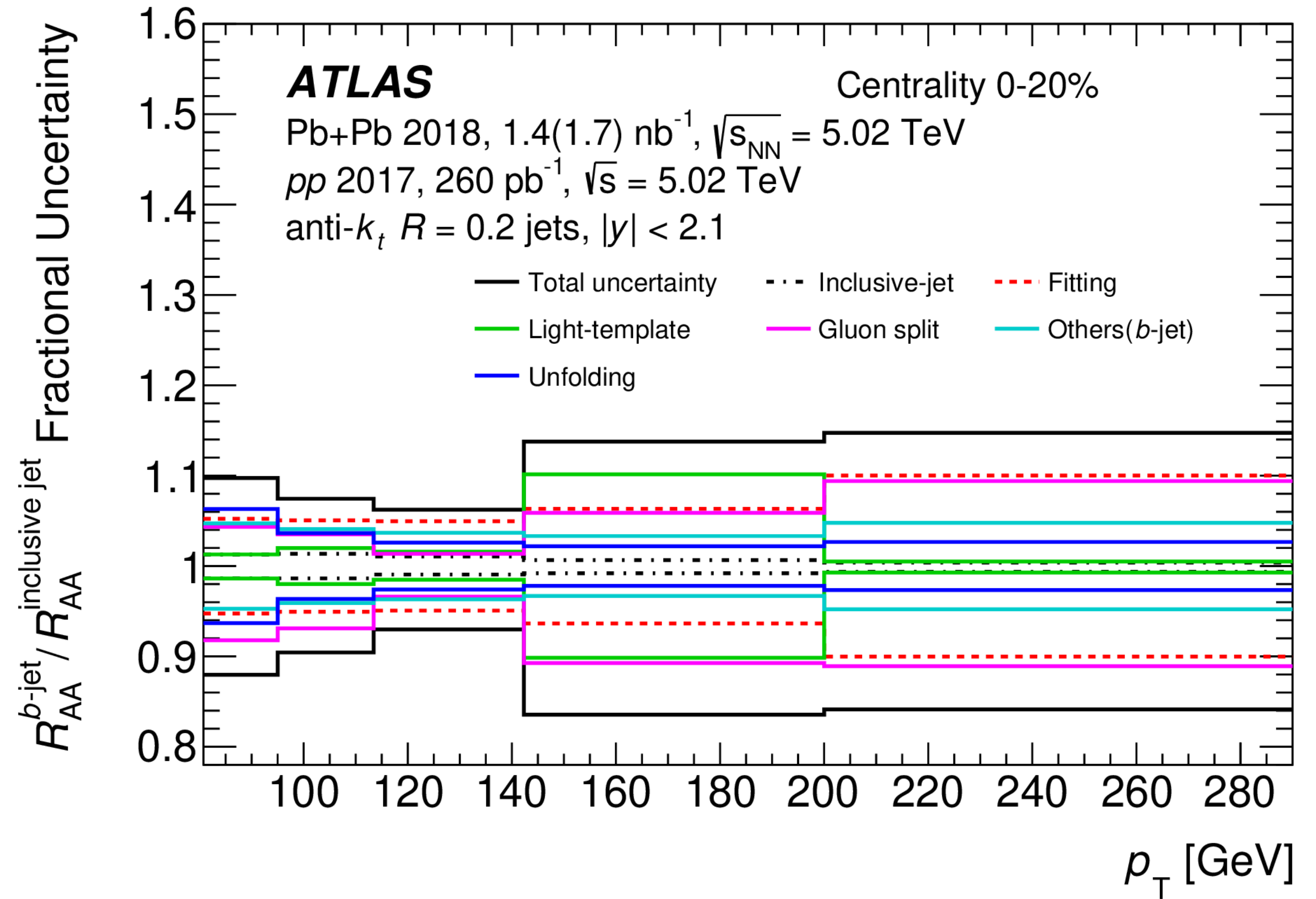
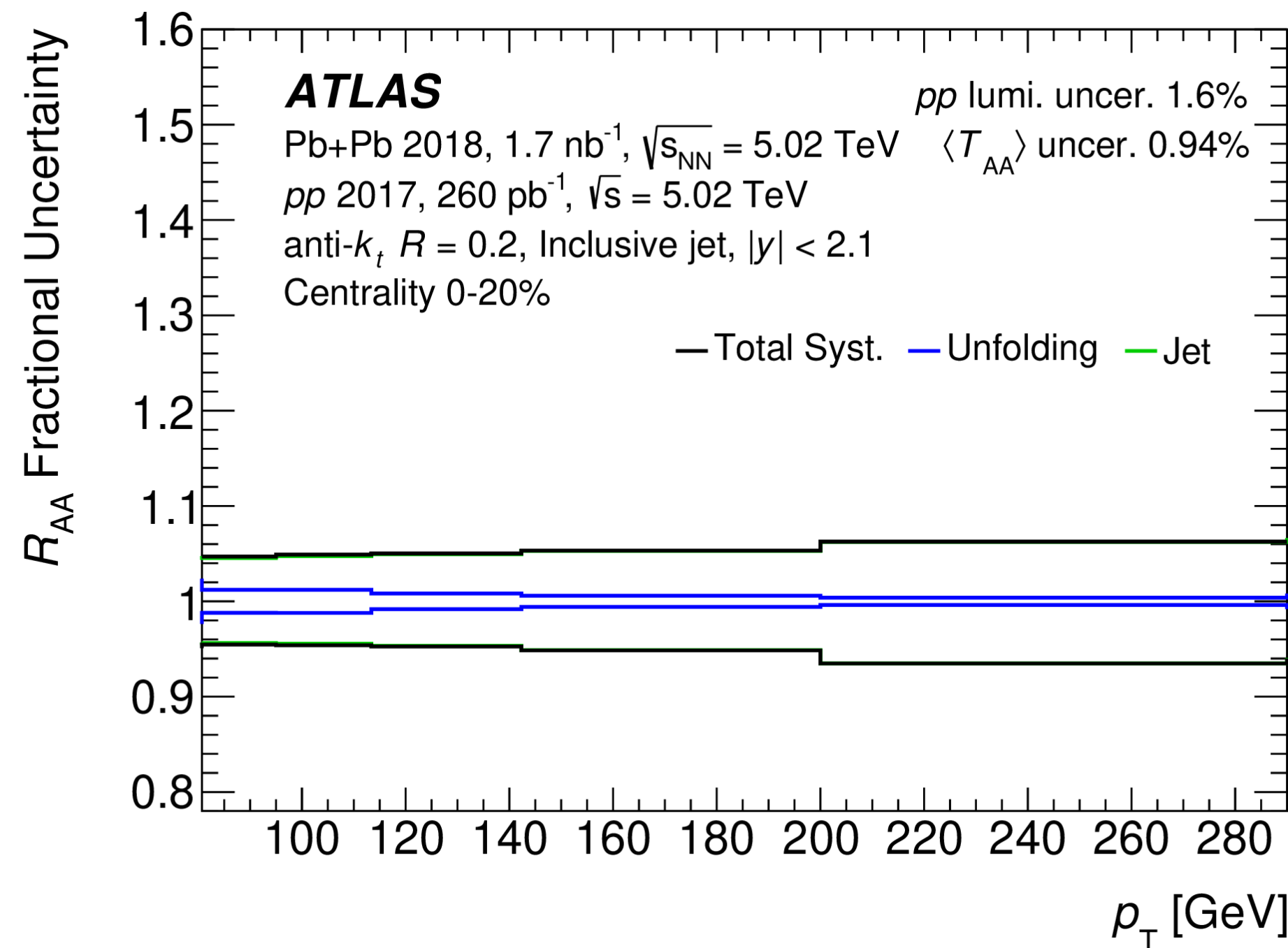
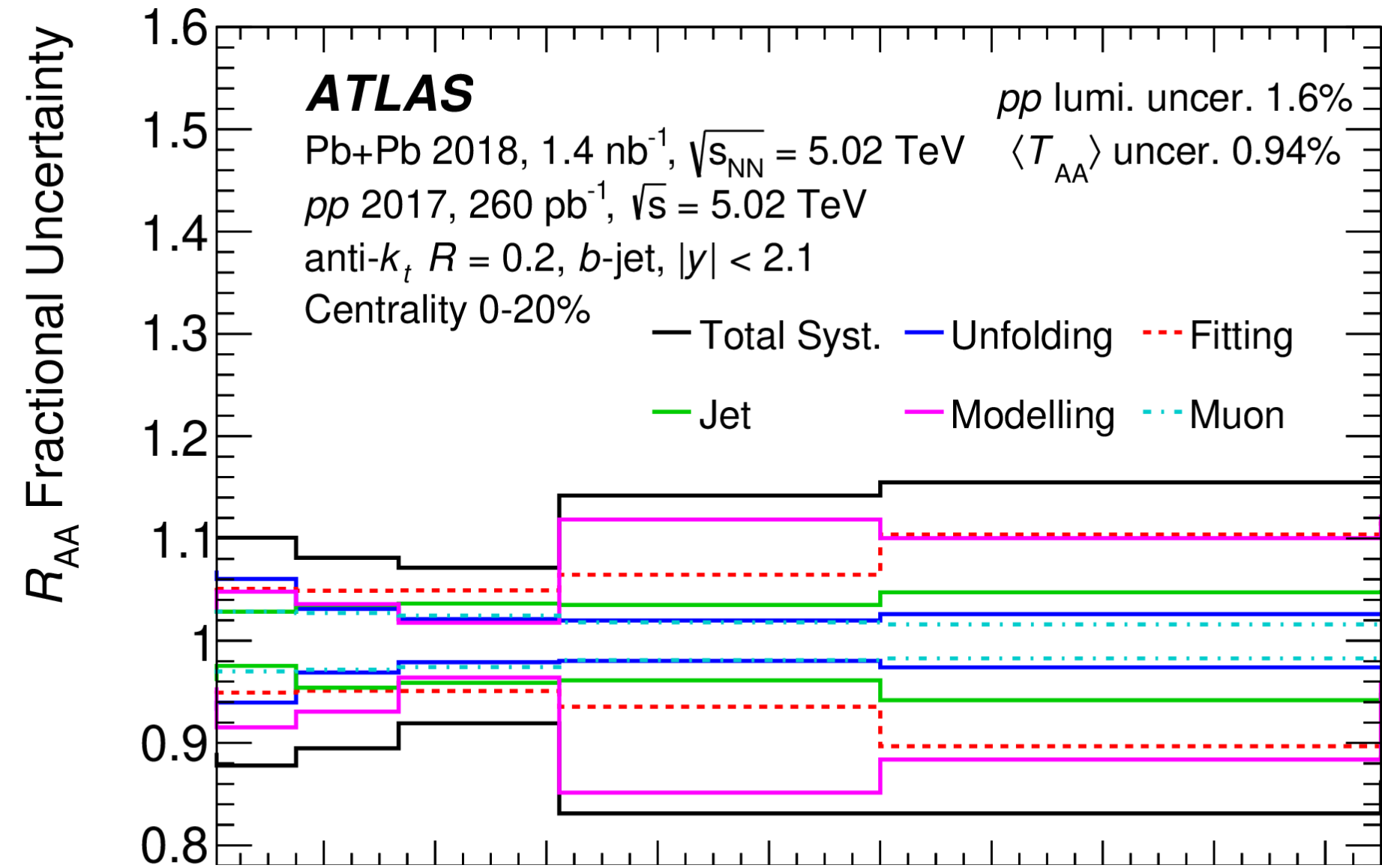


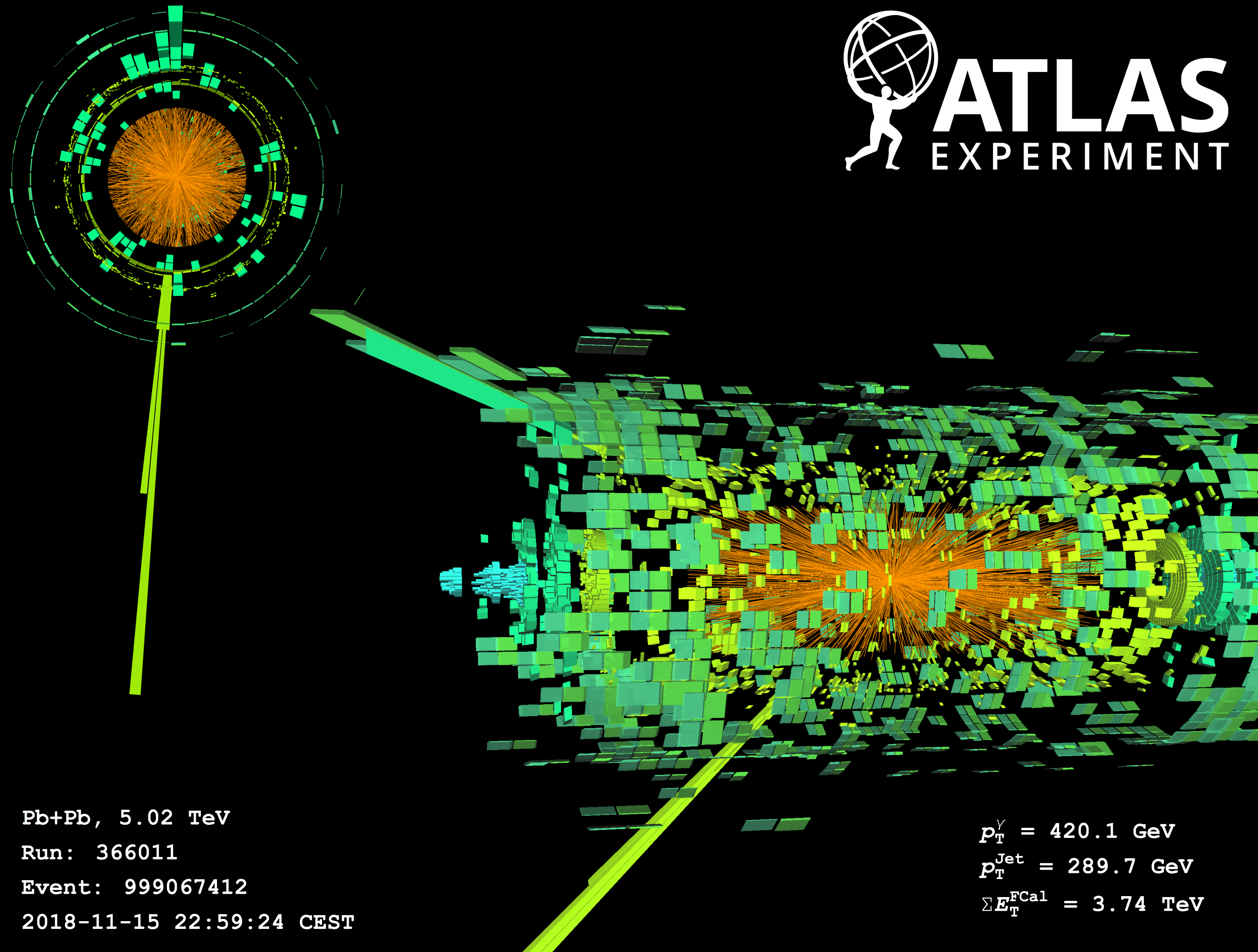
- b -jet cross-section measured for Jet $R = 0.2$, and 0.4 in pp collisions
- **Fully unfolded** results include neutrino energy, **b -jet p_T range: 80-250 GeV**
- Results are compared against generators and theoretical calculations





b-jets systematics





Pb+Pb, 5.02 TeV

Run: 366011

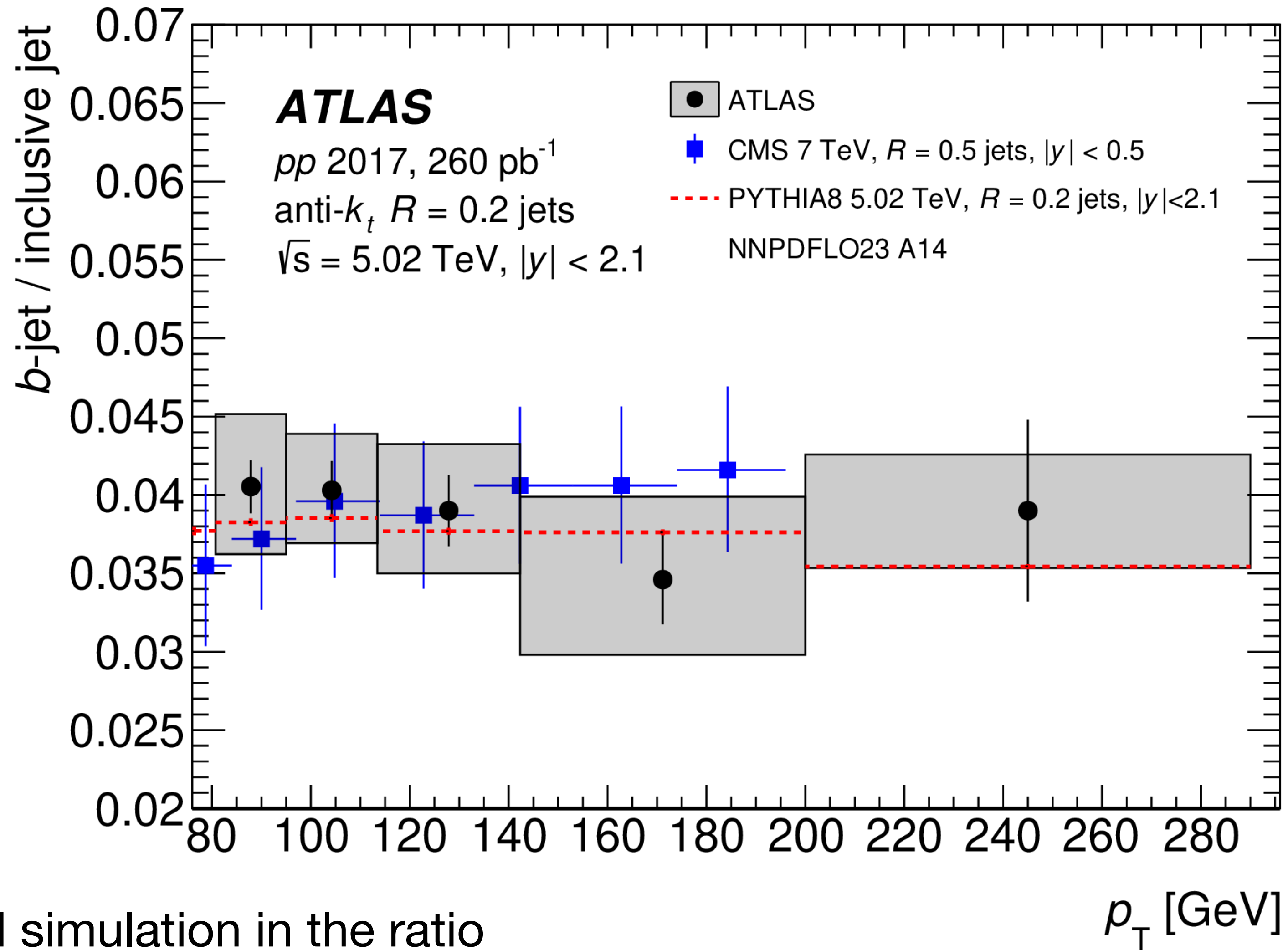
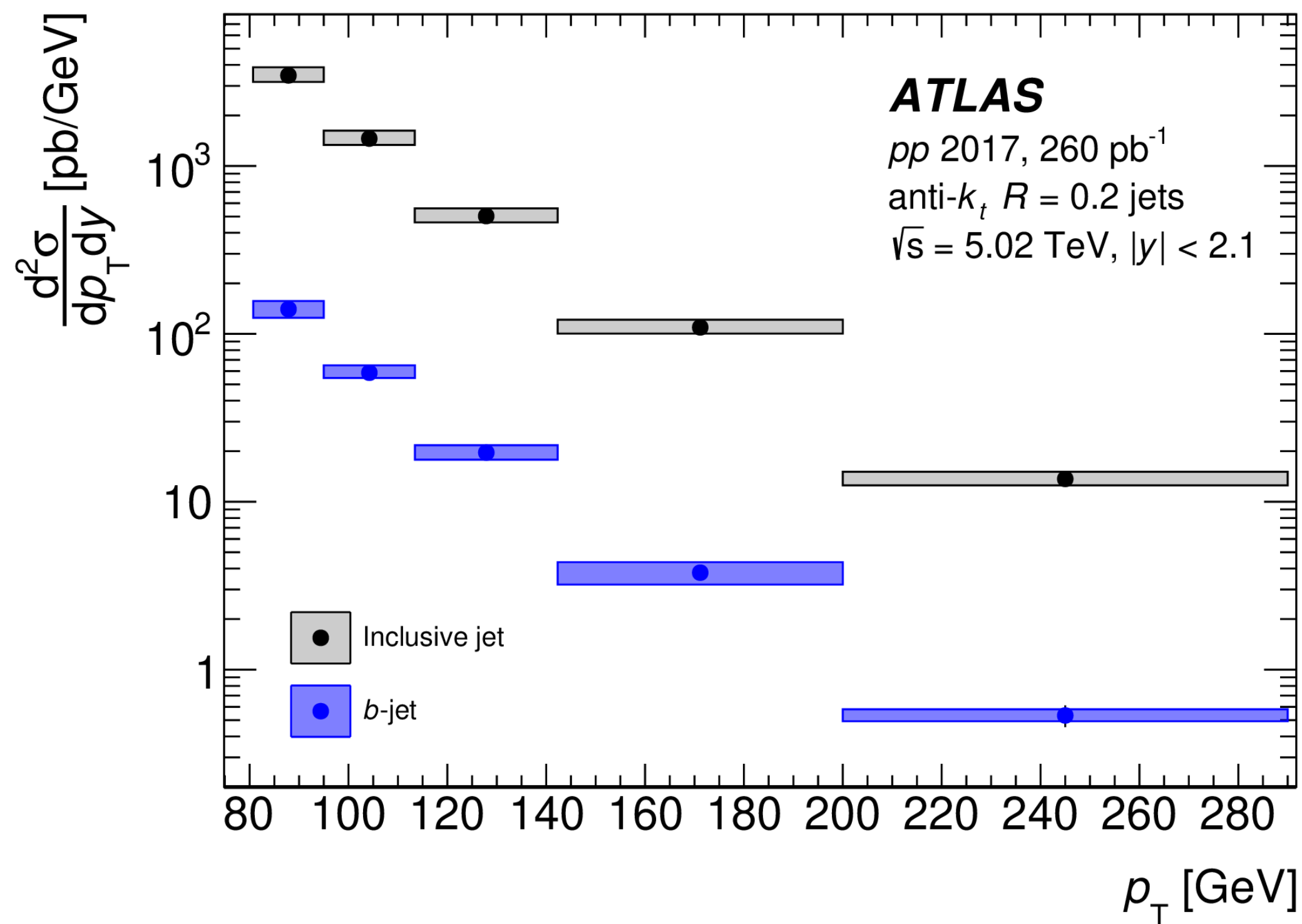
Event: 999067412

2018-11-15 22:59:24 CEST

$$p_T^Y = 420.1 \text{ GeV}$$

$$p_T^{\text{Jet}} = 289.7 \text{ GeV}$$

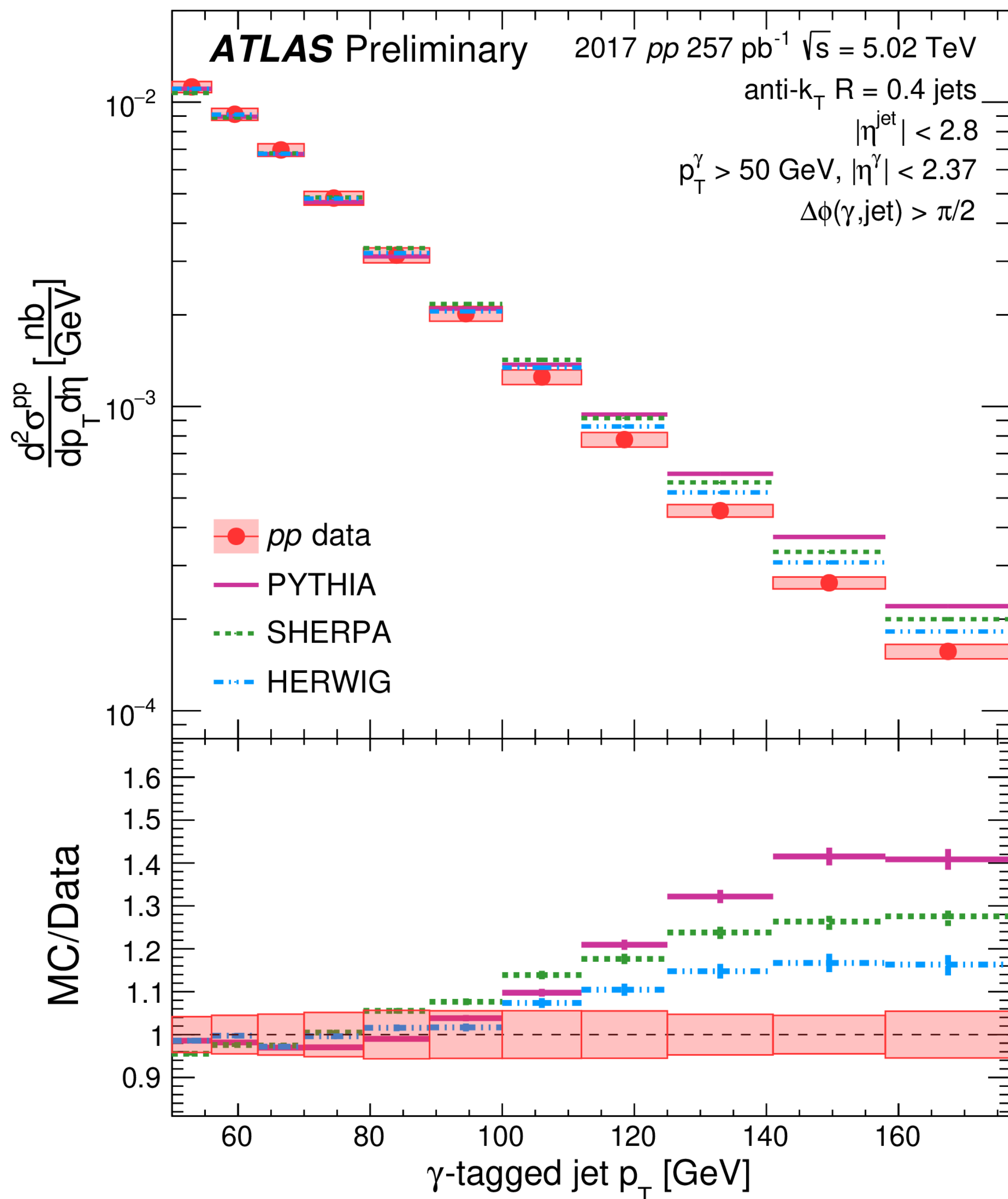
$$\sum E_T^{\text{FCal}} = 3.74 \text{ TeV}$$



b-jet to inclusive $R=0.2$ cross-section ratio:

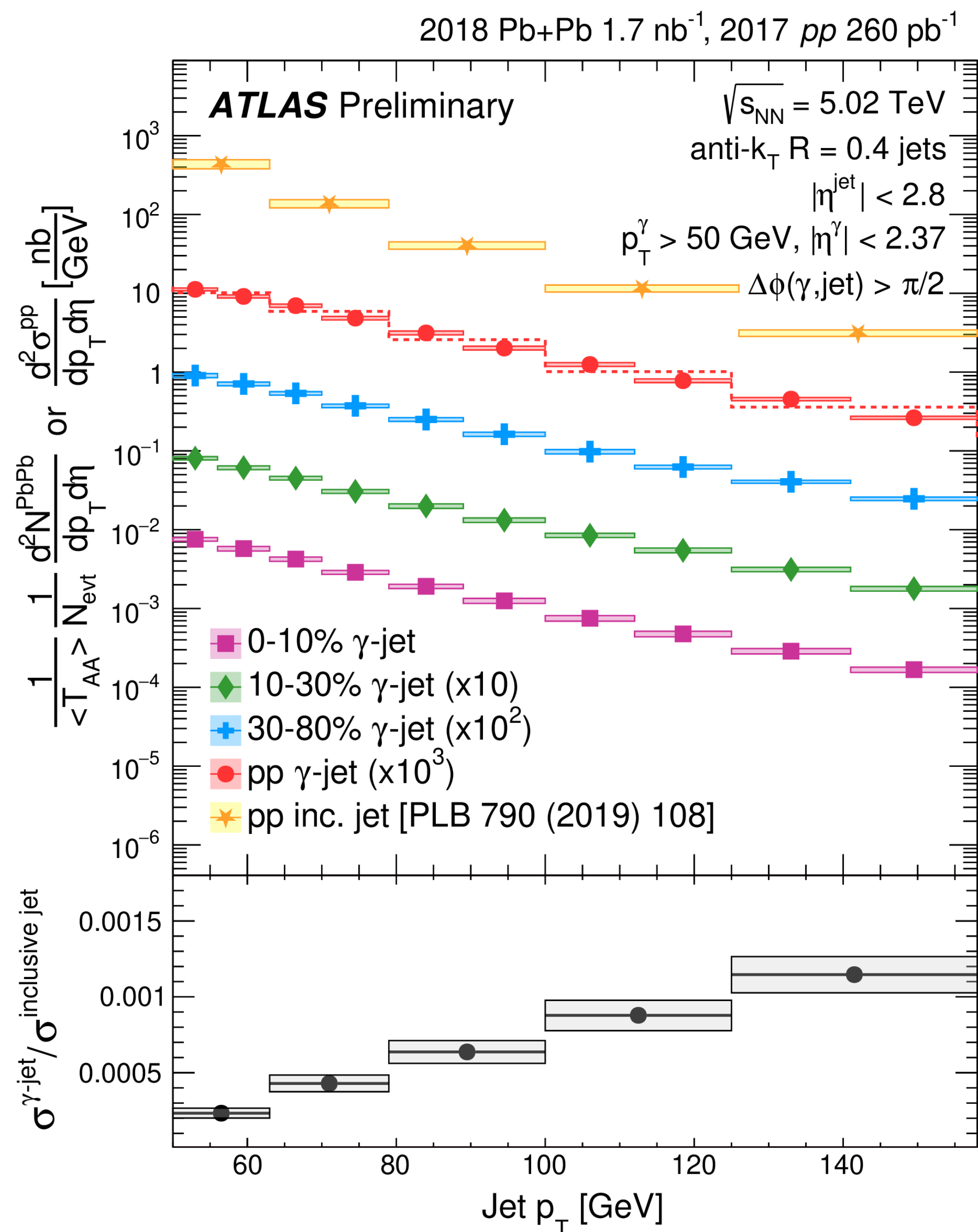
- Good agreement found between data and simulation in the ratio
- Comparison to CMS results consistent within errors
- Ratio consistent with flat withing uncertainties, relevant R_{AA} modification interpretation

γ -tagged jets pp cross-section



- γ -tagged jets cross-section measured for Jet $R = 0.4$ in pp collisions
- **Fully unfolded** results, γ -tagged jets $p_T > 50$ GeV
- Results are compared against generators
 - Good agreement up to 100 GeV
 - Data spectra steeper than MC for $p_T > 100$ GeV
 - Sensitive to multijet topology, fragmentation photon contribution
 - Opportunity to improve modeling

γ -tagged jets vs inclusive jets in pp and Pb+Pb collisions



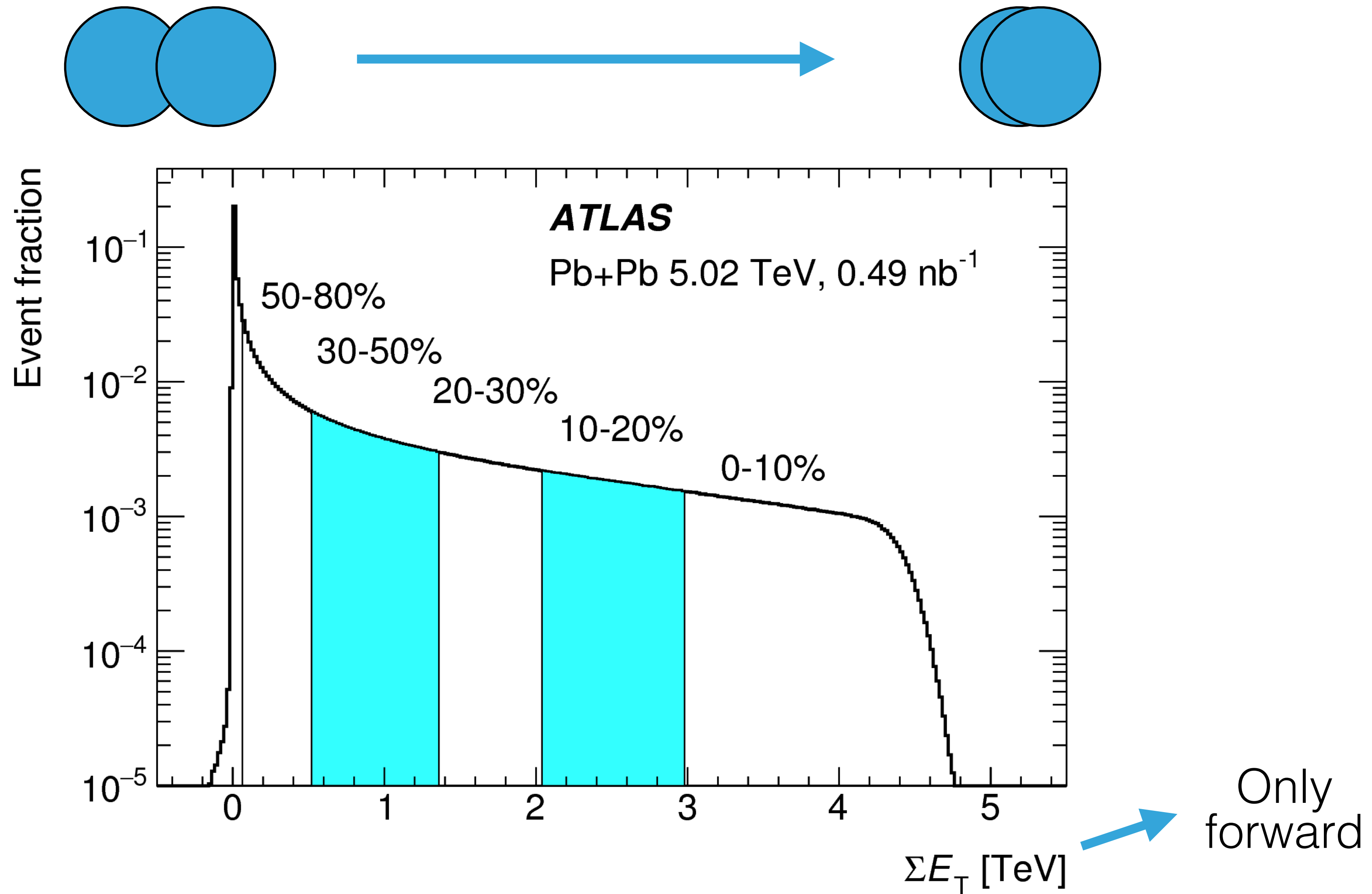
γ -tagged jets measured for three centralities classes in Pb+Pb data

γ -tagged jets to inclusive $R=0.4$ cross-section ratio:

- Relevant for R_{AA} modification interpretation
 - Inclusive jet spectra steeper than γ -tagged jets
 - > less suppression for γ -tagged jets
 - Isospin/nPDF effect also plays an important role
 - > larger suppression for γ -tagged jets
- The two effects are expected to have similar magnitude but opposite sign

Inclusive jets from *PLB 790 (2019) 108*

	Vitev	Wang	LIDO
Vacuum (Baseline)	Calculated: PDF+hard kernel+semi- inclusive jet functions	SHERPA	PYTHIA8
Medium	Calculated: nPDF+ Medium semi- inclusive jet functions	Modified Langevin transport model	Linear partonic transport model
Hydro	(2+1)D viscous hydrodynamics averaged over multiple events	Smooth iEBE-VISHNU hydro model	(2+1)D viscous hydrodynamics with averaged initial conditions
Hadronization		SHERPA	PYTHIA8
Parameters	$g = 1.8-2.2$, jet-medium coupling	$q_0 = 1.2 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{fm}$, local parton density in medium initial value. $T_c = 165 \text{ MeV}$, hot medium termination temperature. $2\pi TD_s = 4$, Spatial diffusion coefficient.	$Q_0=1.8 \text{ GeV}$ switching scale between vacuum parton shower and transport equation. $T_f = 165 \text{ MeV}$, hot medium termination temperature. $\mu_{\min} = 1.5-2.0$, jet-medium coupling.



Centrality is parametrized using the energy deposited in the Forward calorimeter