

LHC-ALICE実験 $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV 陽子-陽子衝突における ジェット内部中性中間子の測定

Measurement of neutral mesons inside jets in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with
ALICE at the LHC



2022/3/24



TCHoU

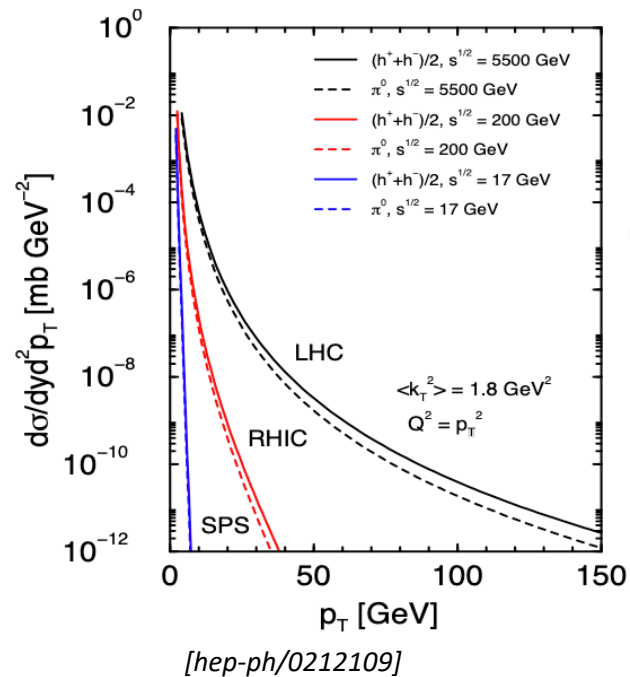
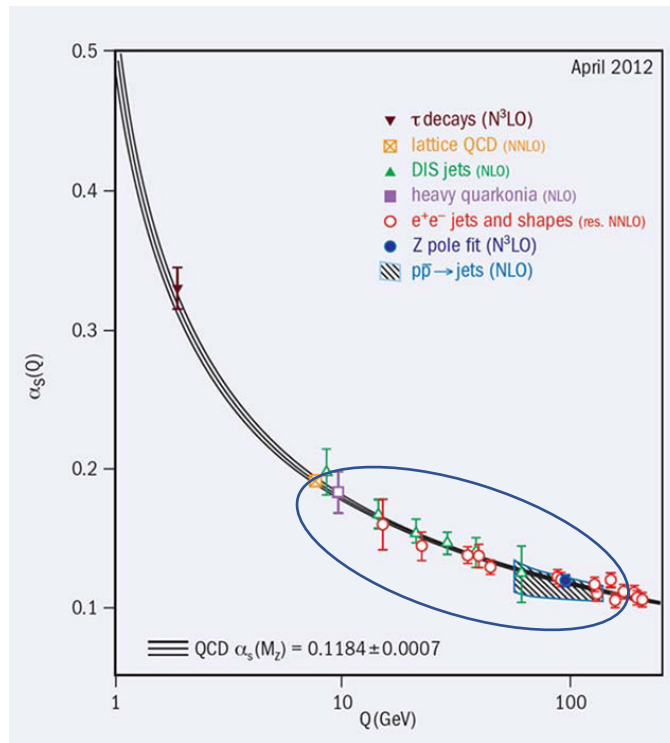
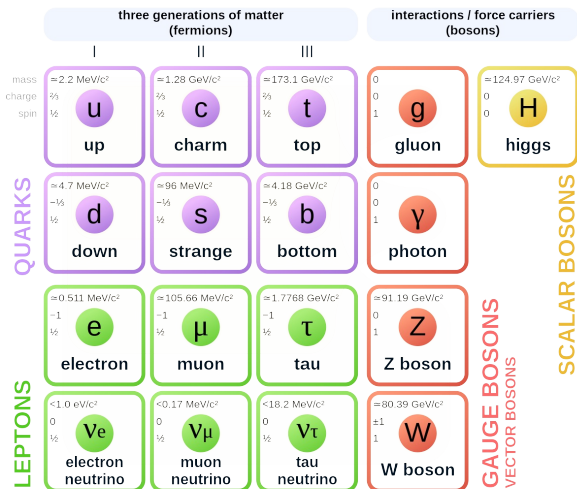
PARK HANSEO

Mar, 24, 2022

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Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD)

Standard Model of Elementary Particles



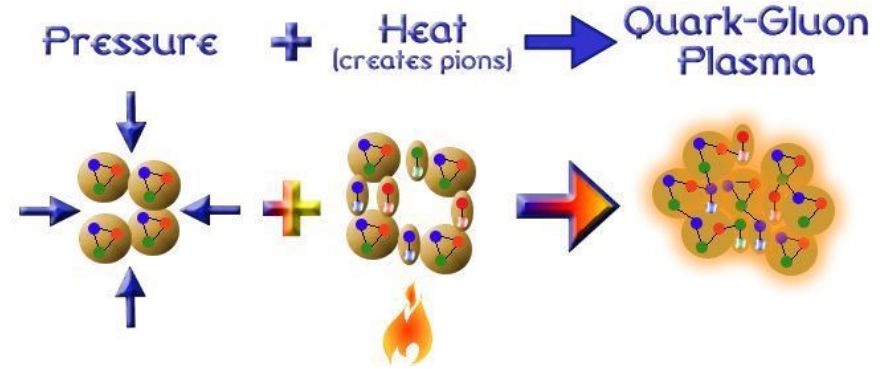
1. Asymptotic freedom
2. Color confinement

Hard process: $Q \gg \Lambda_{QCD}$

Quark gluon plasma (QGP)

- **Quark, Gluon**

- confinement by strong interaction
- Free from confinement in **high temperature and density** conditions

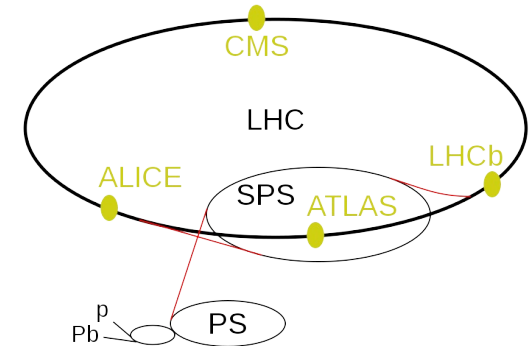


Quark gluon plasma (QGP)

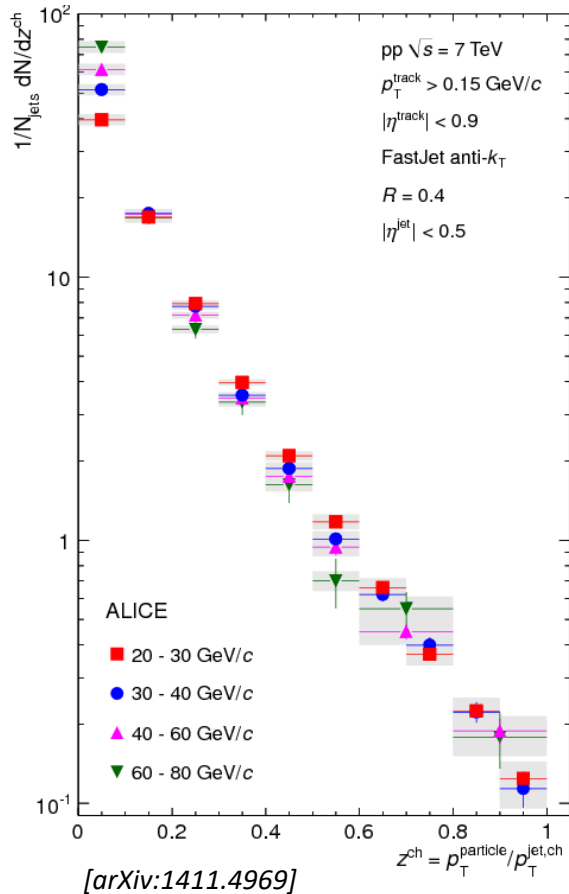
- **High energy heavy ion collision experiment**

- Accelerate particle to near the speed of light and collide → create high temperature and density state

Large Hadron Collider (CERN)
Pb-Pb collision ($\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5 \text{ TeV}$)



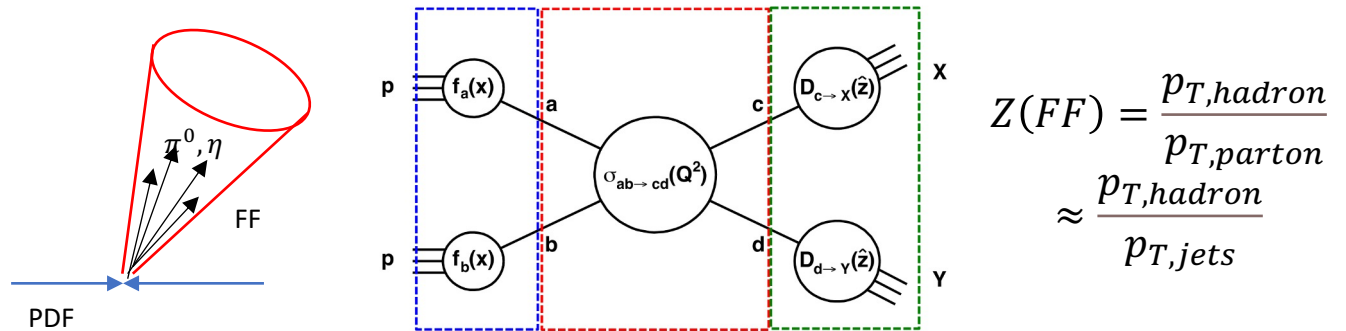
Perturbative QCD and Jets



Parton Distribution function (PDF) which is from deep inelastic scattering describe the momentum fraction of the partons inside the incoming proton.

Fragmentation Function (FF) which is from collisions describe the probability that an outgoing parton fragments into the observed hadron as a function of the momentum fraction.

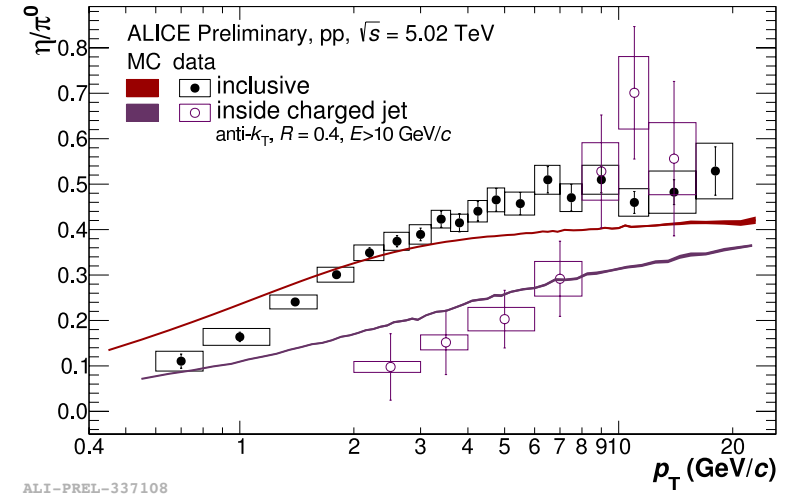
Jets are collimated spray of particles produced by a high momentum quark or gluon



- Jets fragmentation function can be measured directly**

Motivation and Goal

- The difference of measurement between inside jets with inclusive jets
 - The measurement of η/π^0 ratio in low p_T
 - **The dependency of the minimum jet transverse momentum**
- The measurement of neutral meson in **high and low p_T** inside jets
 - The measurement of neutral meson using trigger data and hybrid method

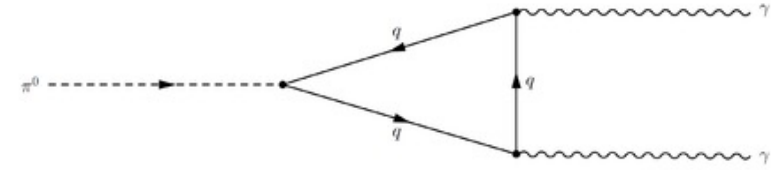


1. The suppression effect of η/π^0 ratio inside jets
2. The measurement of neutral mesons and jet fragmentation function in high statistics

Analysis outline

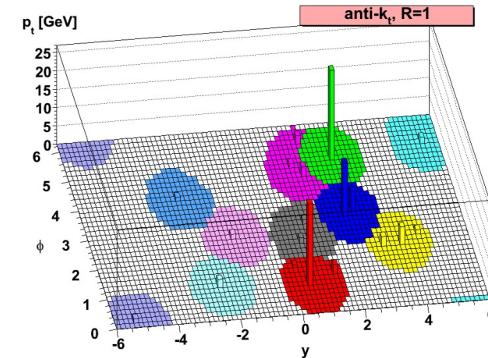
1. Neutral meson reconstruction

- Photon reconstruction
 - ✓ Calorimetric method
 - ✓ Photon Conversion Method
- Signal (Invariant mass method), Background (Event Mixing Method)
- (1) Detector acceptance (2) Reconstruction efficiency



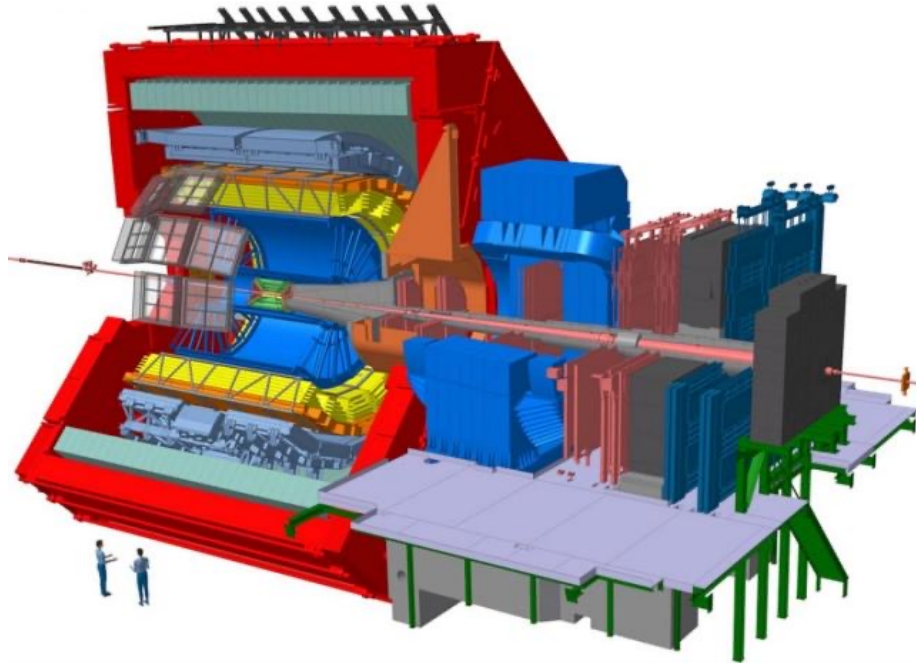
2. Jets measurement

- Jets reconstruction
- (3) Neutral meson correction function inside jets



ALICE Detector

- $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, pp collision, (LHC2016-2018)
- Event number : MB: 1.32×10^9 , EG1: 8.32×10^7 ($E > 10$ GeV), EG2: 1.13×10^8 ($E > 4$ GeV)

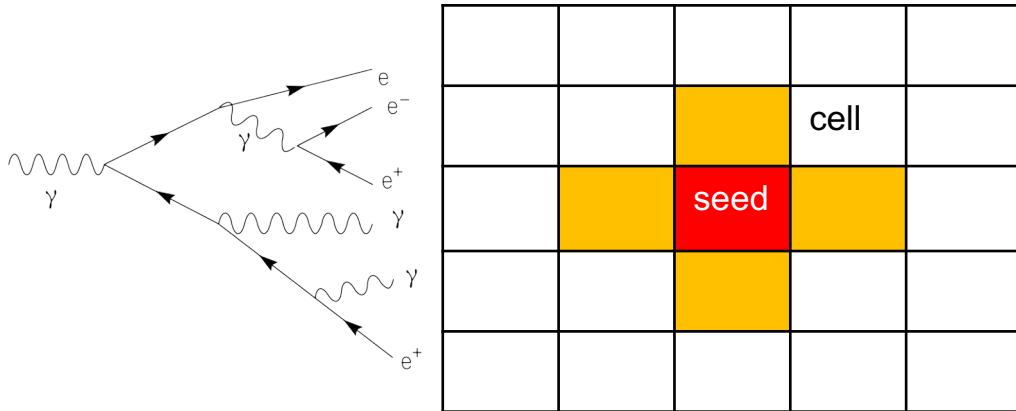


- V0 detector
 - MB trigger
- ✓ Photon Conversion Method
 - Inner Tracking System (ITS)
 - Time Projection Chamber (TPC)
 - Tracking and particle identification
 - Jets reconstruction
- ✓ Calorimetric method
 - Electromagnetic Calorimeter (EMCal)
 - EG1, EG2 trigger
 - Photon Spectrometer (PHOS)

Photon reconstruction

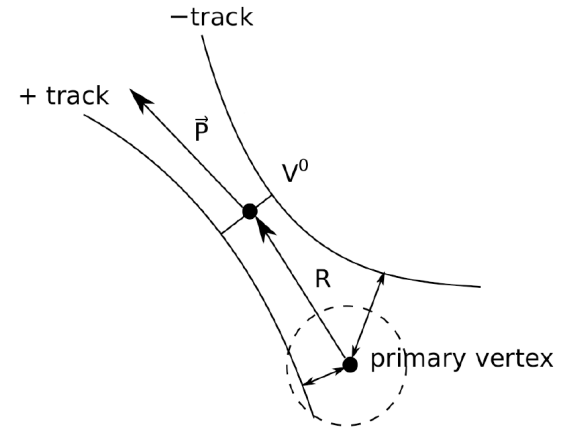
Calorimetric method

- Neutral mesons which are π^0 and η are made by hadronization.
- Decay photon enters electromagnetic calorimeter, they create the electromagnetic shower.
- Electromagnetic showers are reconstruction into clusters in EMCal, PHOS.



Photon Conversion Method

- The decay photons split e^+e^- pair by electro pair production
- The reconstruction of V^0 (neutral particles) by electron
- Neutral meson reconstruction using energy loss



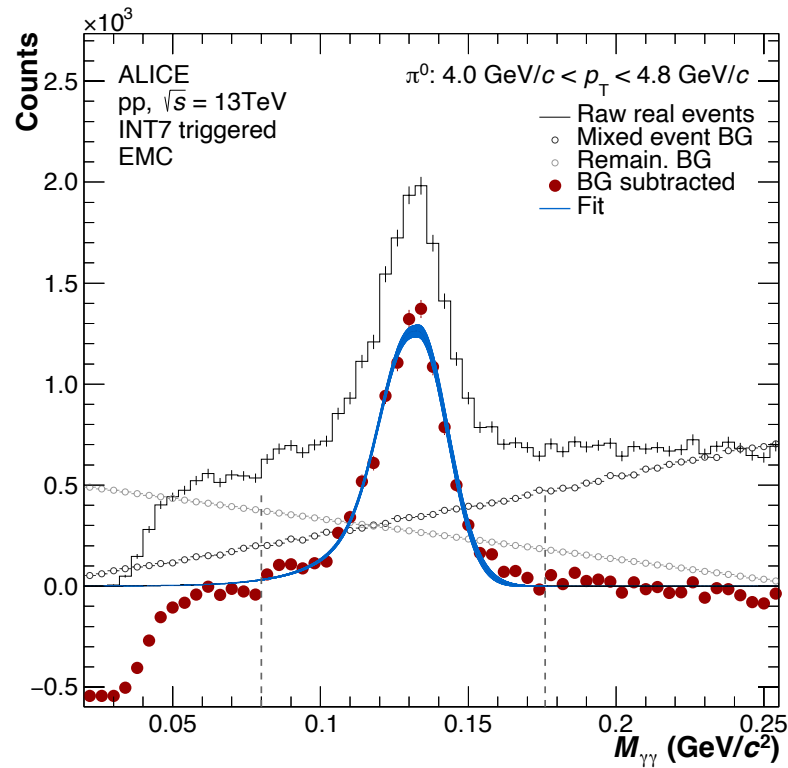
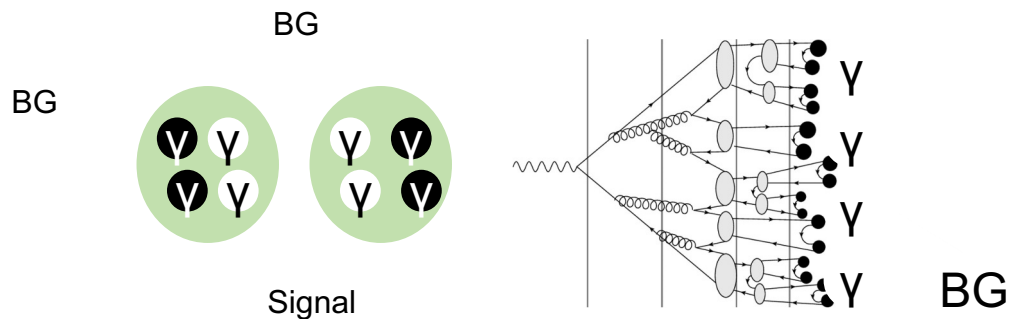
Invariant mass distribution of π^0 meson

- Invariant mass method

$$M_{\gamma\gamma} = \sqrt{2E_{\gamma 1}E_{\gamma 2}(1 - \cos\theta_{12})}$$

$y = \text{Gaussian} + \text{exponential} + \text{linear}$

- Event mixing method (background)

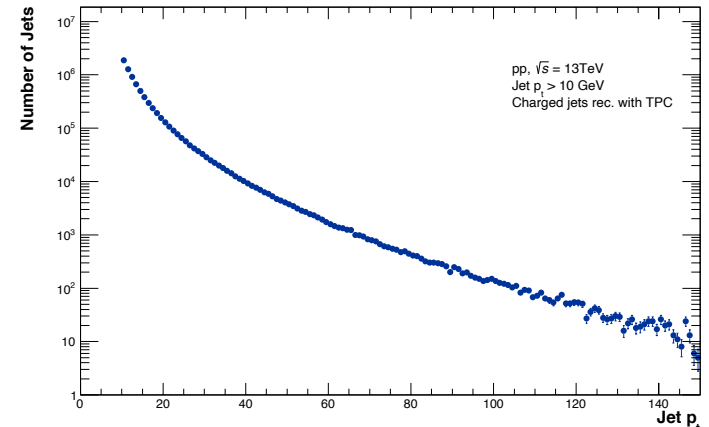


Jets reconstruction

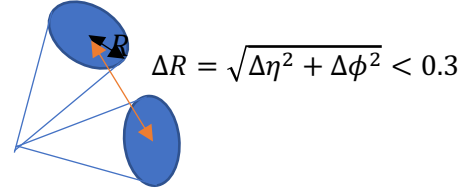
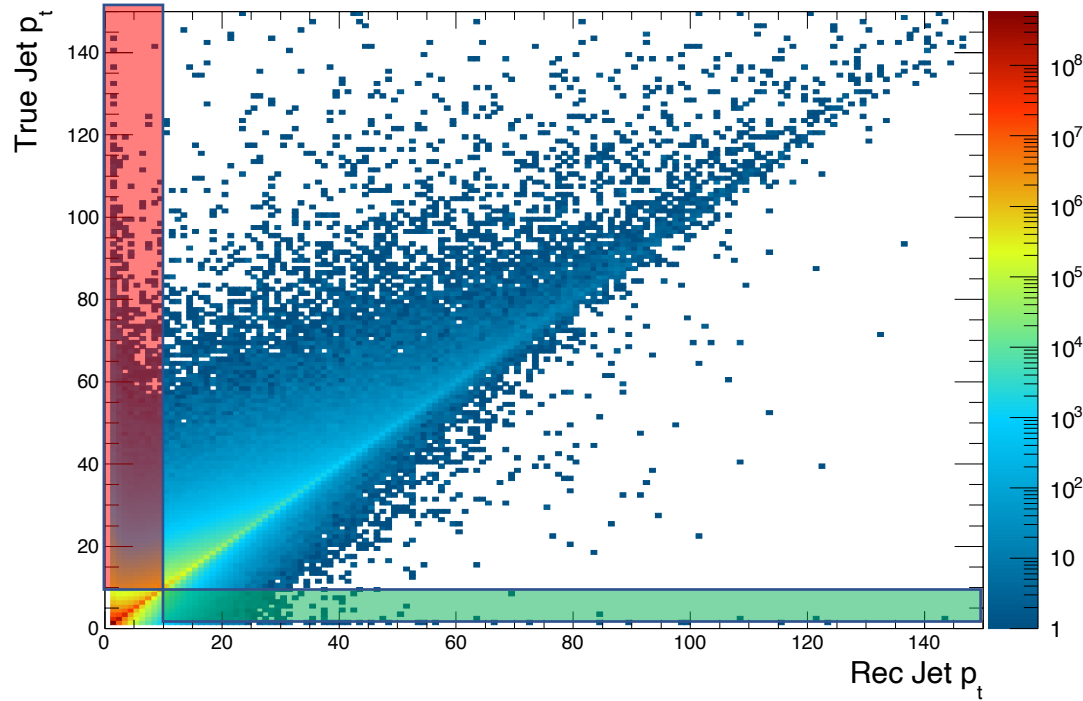
Jets algorithm	anti- k_t algorithm
Jet radius	0.4
Minimum track p_T	0.15 GeV/c
Type of jets	Charged jets
Minimum jet p_T	10 GeV/c
Jet axis range	$ \eta_{axis} < 0.5$

- anti- k_t algorithm is selecting highly energetic particles first in the recombination.

- Reconstructing charged jets only, to avoid auto-correlation from the neutral meson decays.
- To avoid jet from underlying event, minimum momentum of jet set 10 GeV/c.
- TPC acceptance is 0.9, therefore we restrict the reconstructed jet axis within < 0.5 . This can be further restricted to minimize the edge effect of the acceptance



Neutral meson correction function inside jets - 1



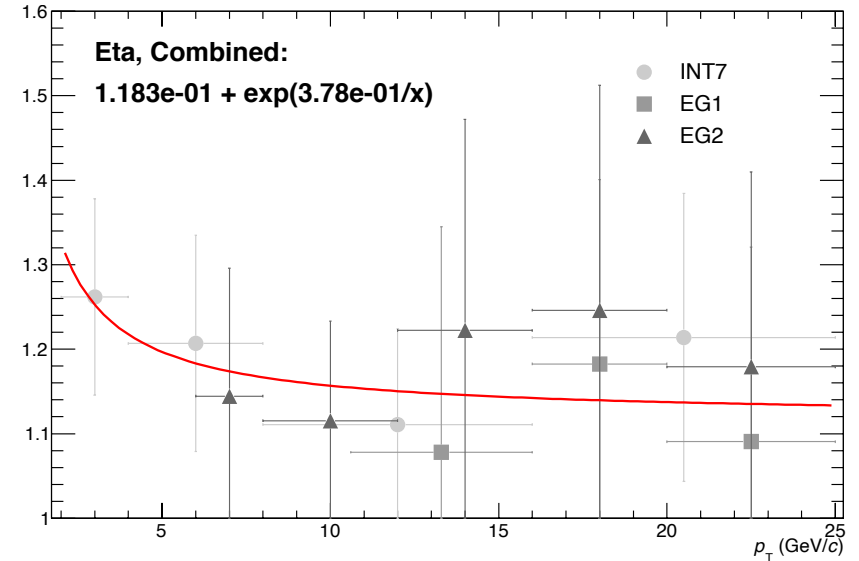
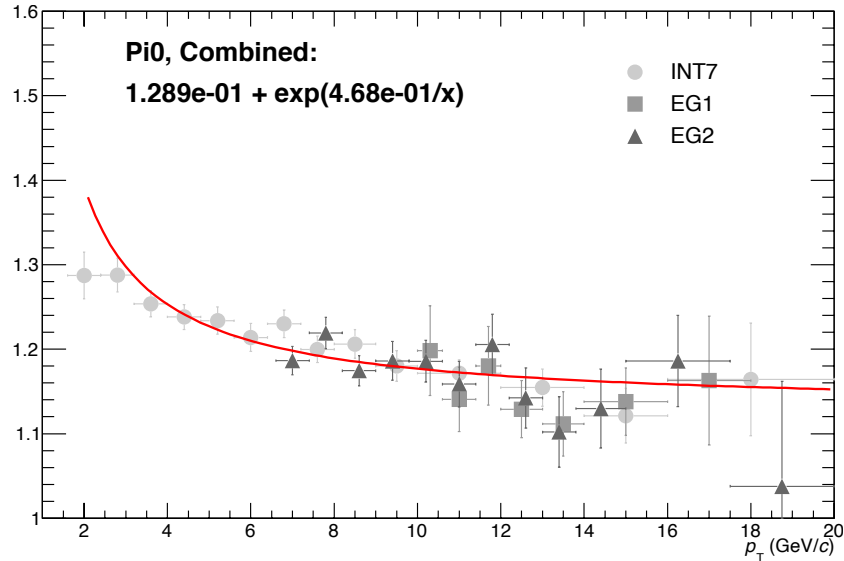
(1)	Reconstructed jet $p_T < 10$ GeV/c & true jet $p_T > 10$ GeV/c	positive
(2)	Reconstructed jet $p_T > 10$ GeV/c & true jet $p_T < 10$ GeV/c	negative

1. **Missed data:** jets **should be reconstructed**, but jets was not reconstructed
2. **Rejected data:** jets **should not be reconstructed**

$$\text{Neutral meson correction function inside jets} = 1 + \frac{(1) - (2)}{\text{matching data}}$$

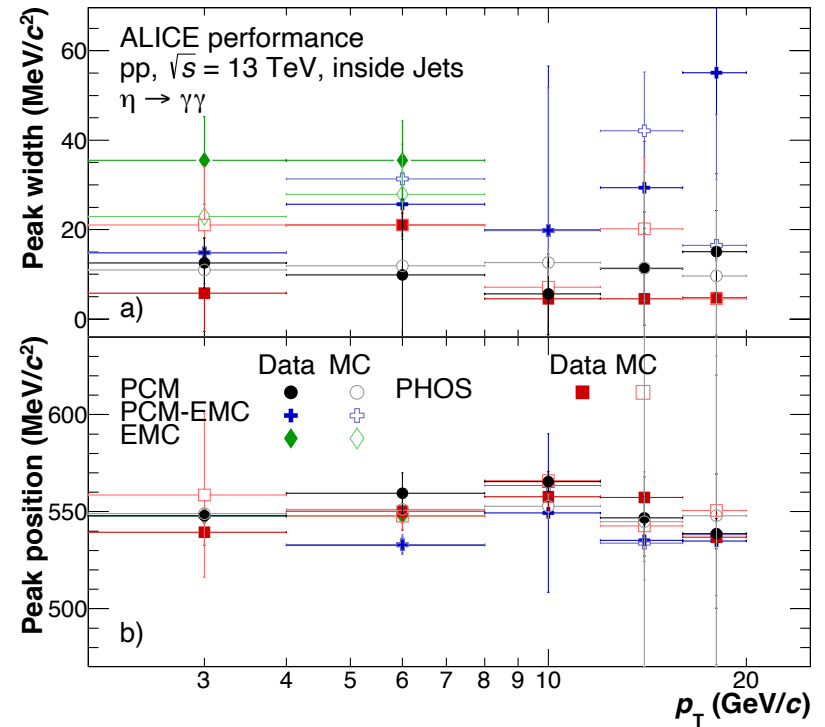
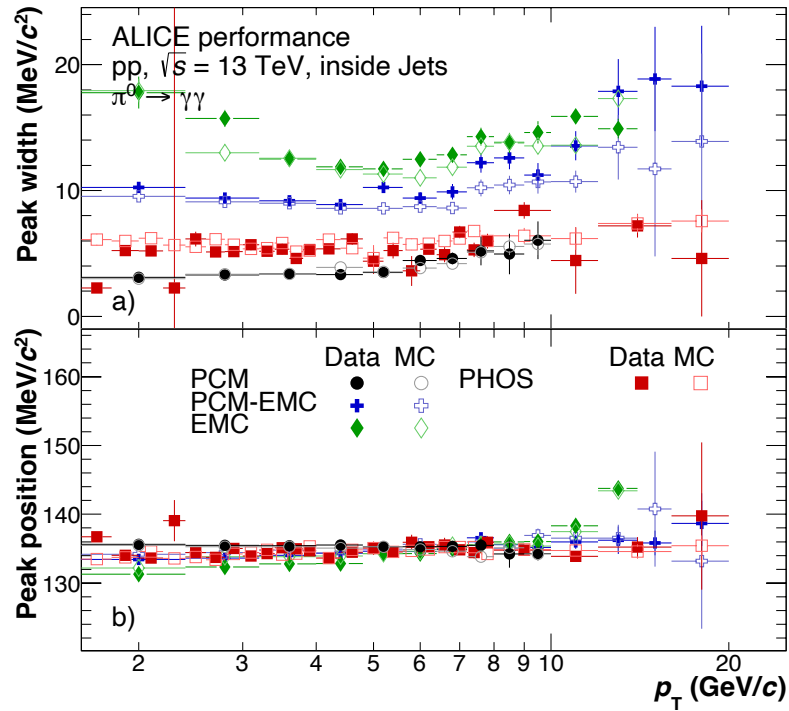
Neutral meson correction function inside jets - 2

$$\text{Neutral meson correction function inside jets} = 1 + \frac{(1)-(2)}{\text{matching data}}$$



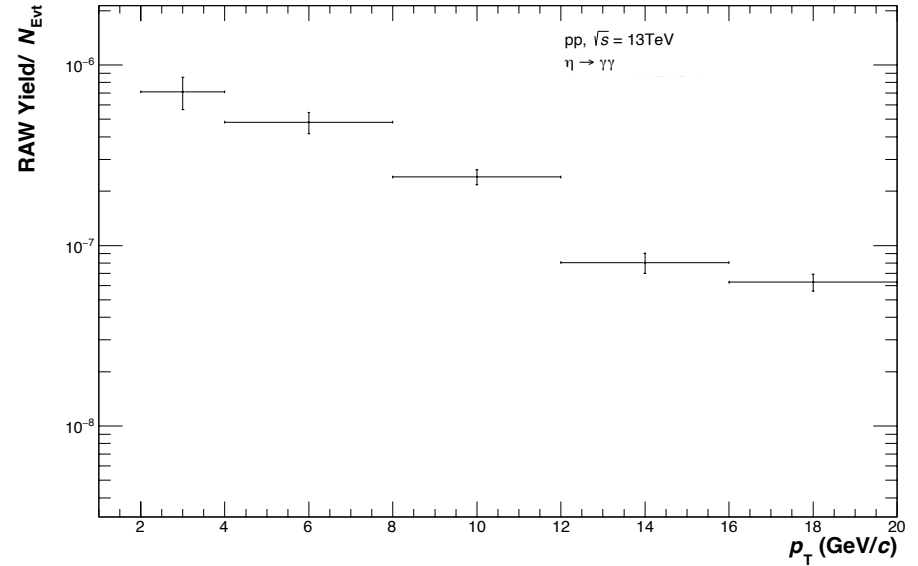
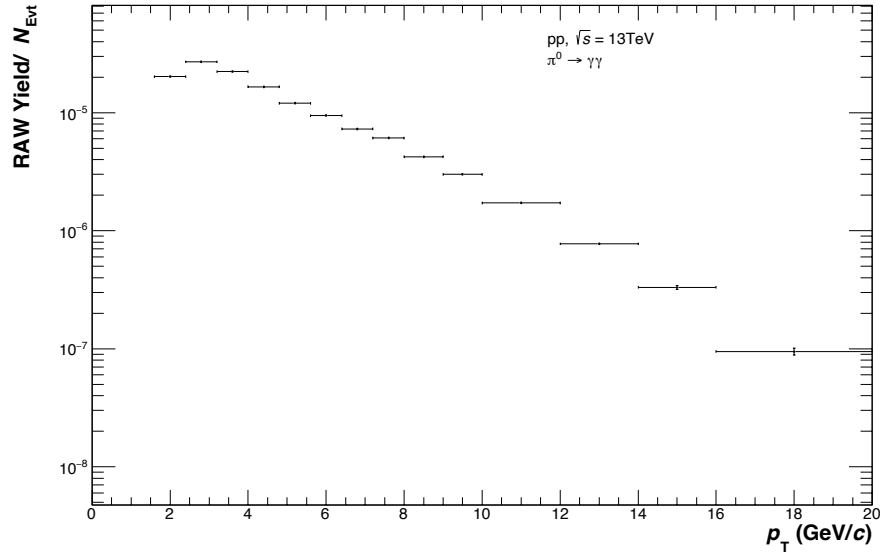
- The correction function is used for neutral meson yield

π^0, η measurement



- The neutral mesons are measured for the hybrid method of Electromagnetic calorimeter (EMCal, PHOS), PCM and PCM-EMC
- PCM and PHOS can be measured in low p_T

η/π^0 ratio



- η/π^0 ratio inside jets is suppressed when compared to inclusive jets.
- The suppression effect inside jets is presented definitely at low p_T .
- This difference shows modification of neutral meson production inside jets

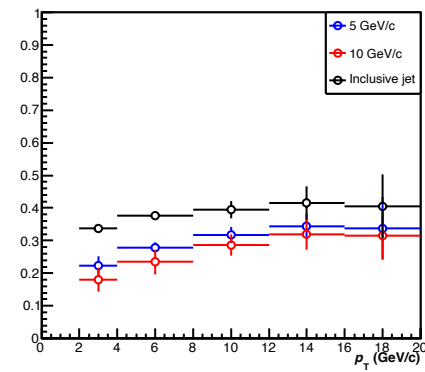
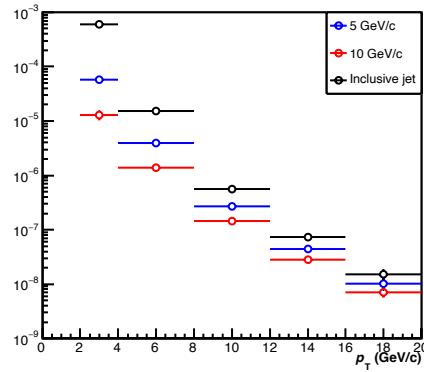
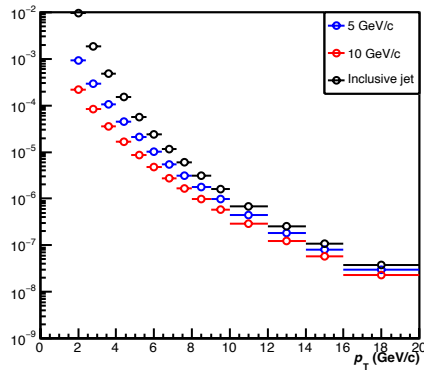
Comparison of neutral meson measurement for minimum jet p_T - 1

π^0

η

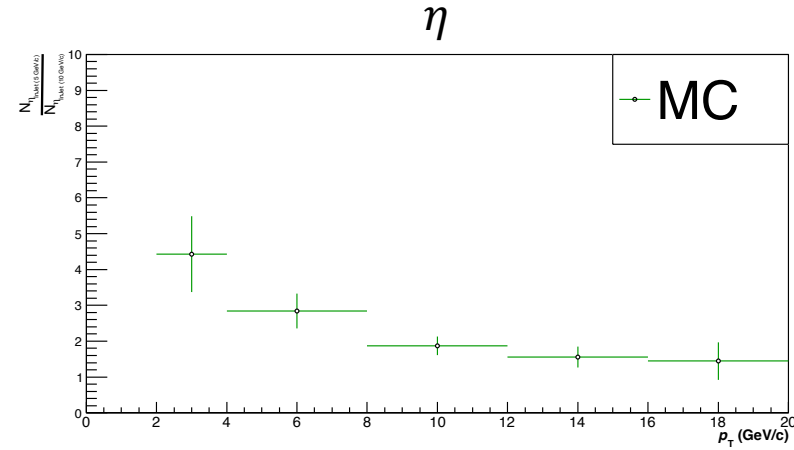
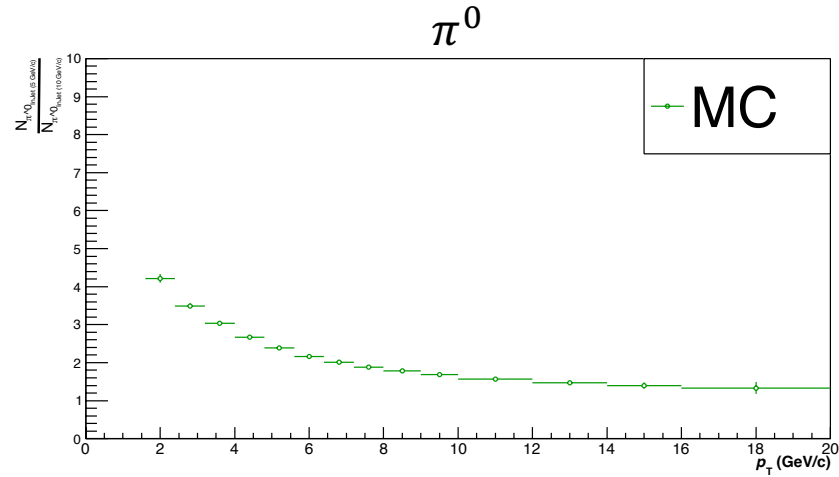
η/π^0

MC
(Pythia)



- The measurement of neutral mesons inside jets when compared inclusive jets
- The measurement for minimum jet p_T is small when compared inclusive jets

Comparison of neutral meson measurement for minimum jet p_T - 2



- The ratio of the measurement of neutral mesons produced inside jets for minimum jet $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV/c}$ when compared 10 GeV/c .
- The ratio is higher in low p_T

Conclusion

- Summary

- Neutral mesons (π^0, η) measurement inside jets is performed at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV in pp collision
- The suppression effect inside jets for η/π^0 ratio is presented in MC
- The comparison of η/π^0 ratio for minimum jet p_T in MC

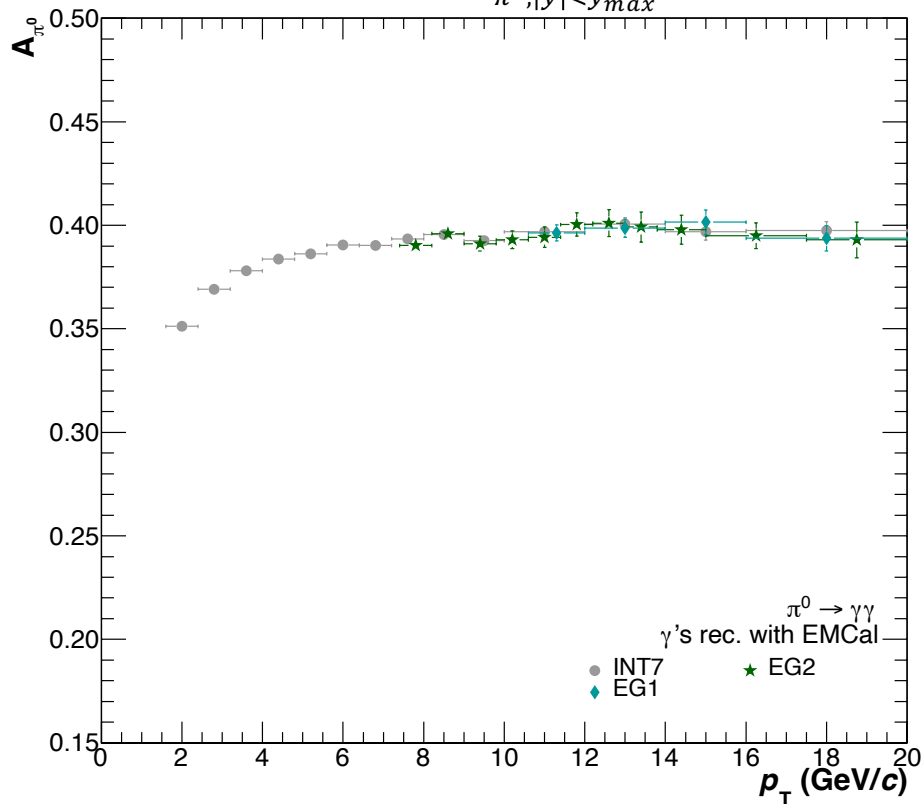
- Outlook

- The measurement of cross section with correction factor and function
- The dependency of jets radius
- Jets fragmentation function in pp and heavy ion collision

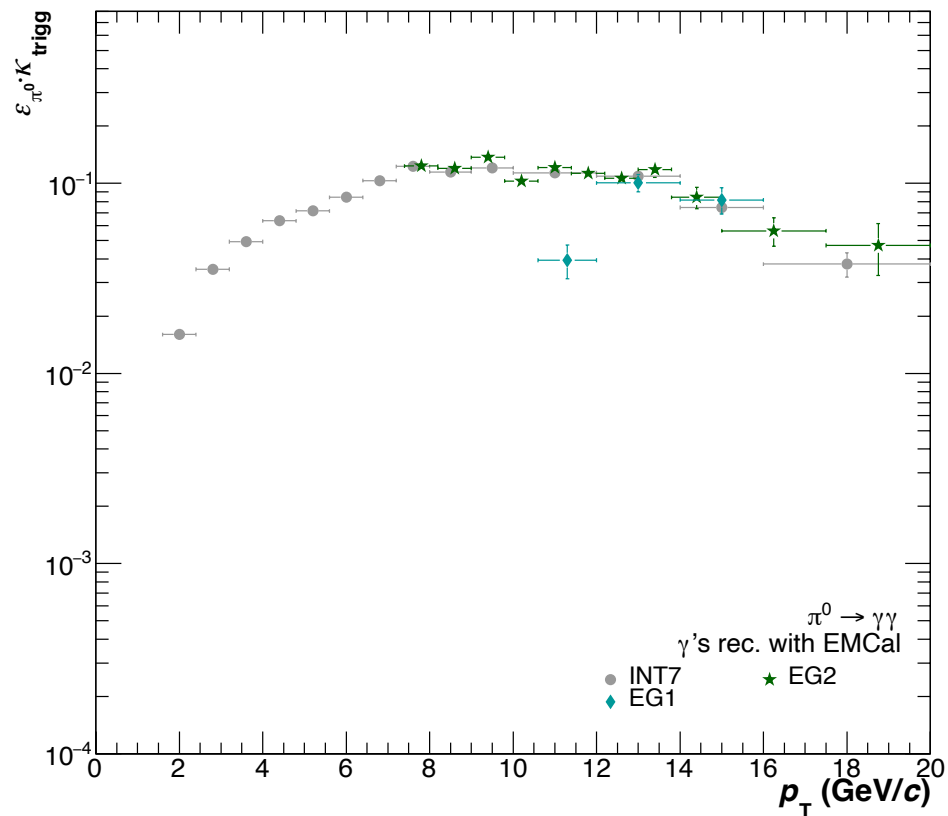
Backup

Detector acceptance and Reconstruction efficiency

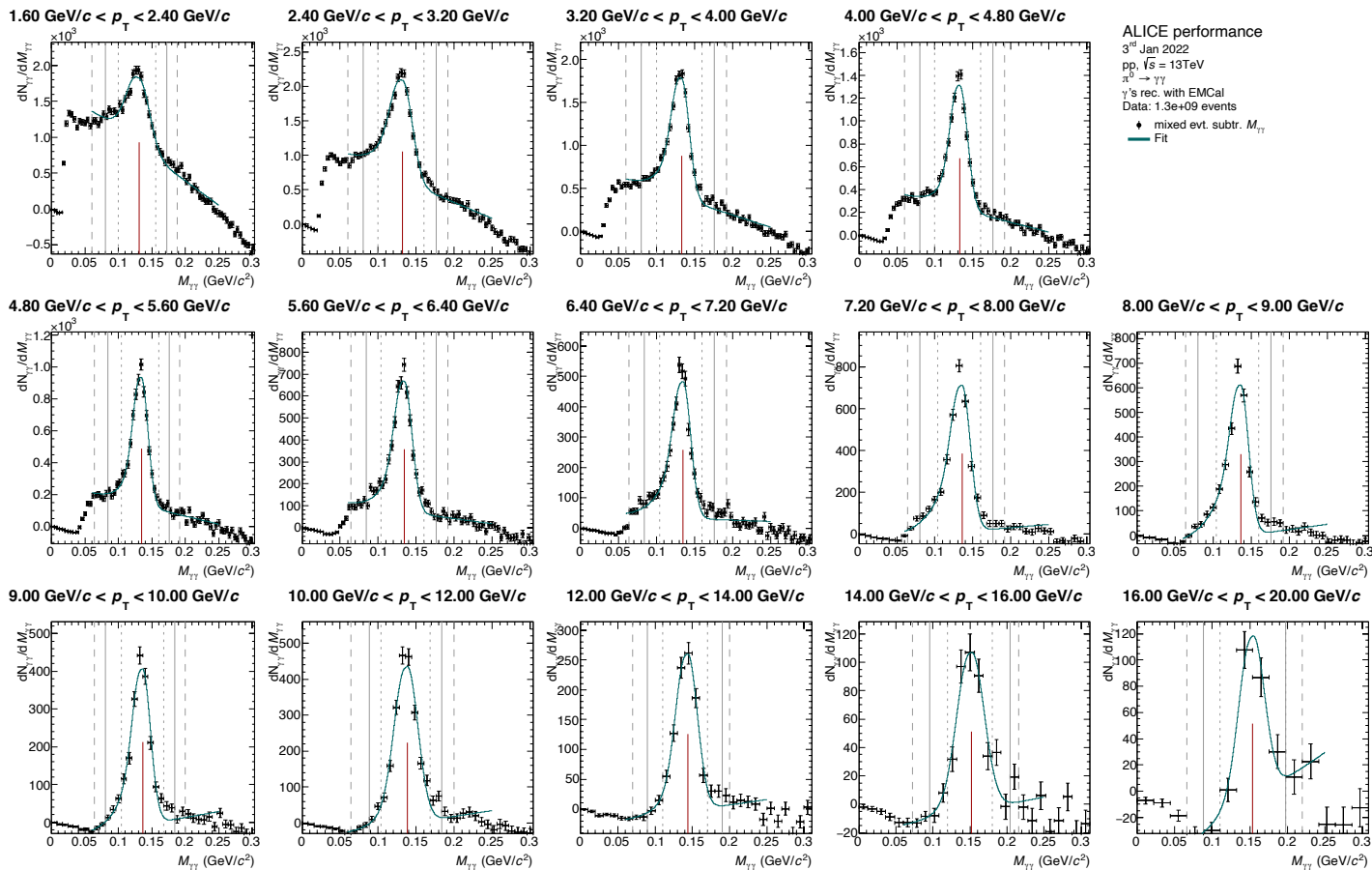
$$A_{\pi^0(\eta)} = \frac{N_{\pi^0(\eta), |y| < y_{max}, \eta\gamma}}{N_{\pi^0, |y| < y_{max}}}$$



$$\epsilon_{\pi^0(\eta)} = \frac{N_{\pi^0(\eta), |y| < y_{max}, MC\ rec}}{N_{\pi^0, |y| < y_{max}}}$$

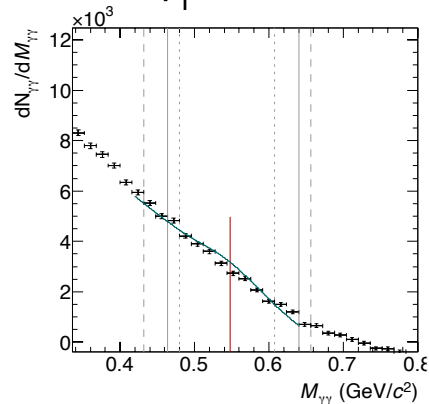


不變質量分布

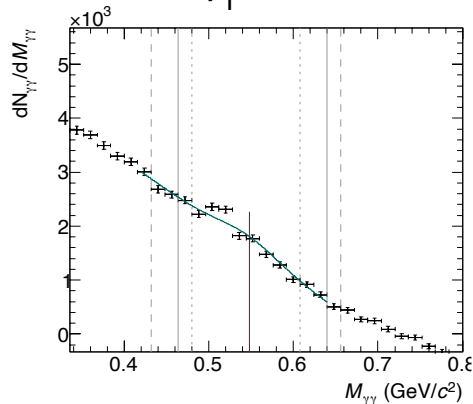


不變質量分布

$2.00 \text{ GeV}/c < p_T < 4.00 \text{ GeV}/c$



$4.00 \text{ GeV}/c < p_T < 8.00 \text{ GeV}/c$



ALICE performance

3rd Jan 2022

pp, $\sqrt{s} = 13\text{TeV}$

$\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

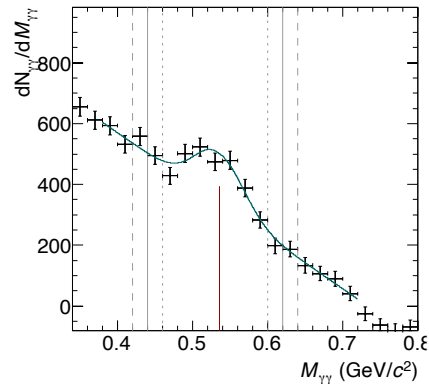
γ 's rec. with EMCal

Data: $1.3\text{e}+09$ events

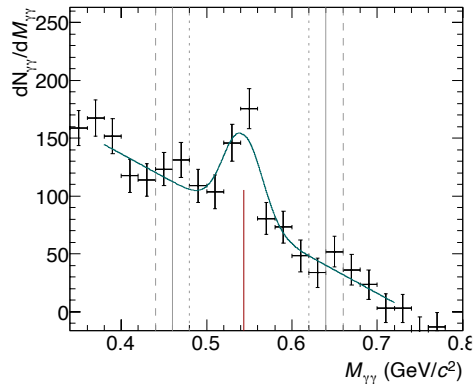
◆ mixed evt. subtr. $M_{\gamma\gamma}$

— Fit

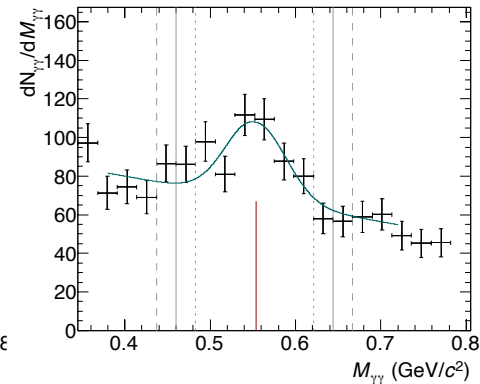
$8.00 \text{ GeV}/c < p_T < 12.00 \text{ GeV}/c$



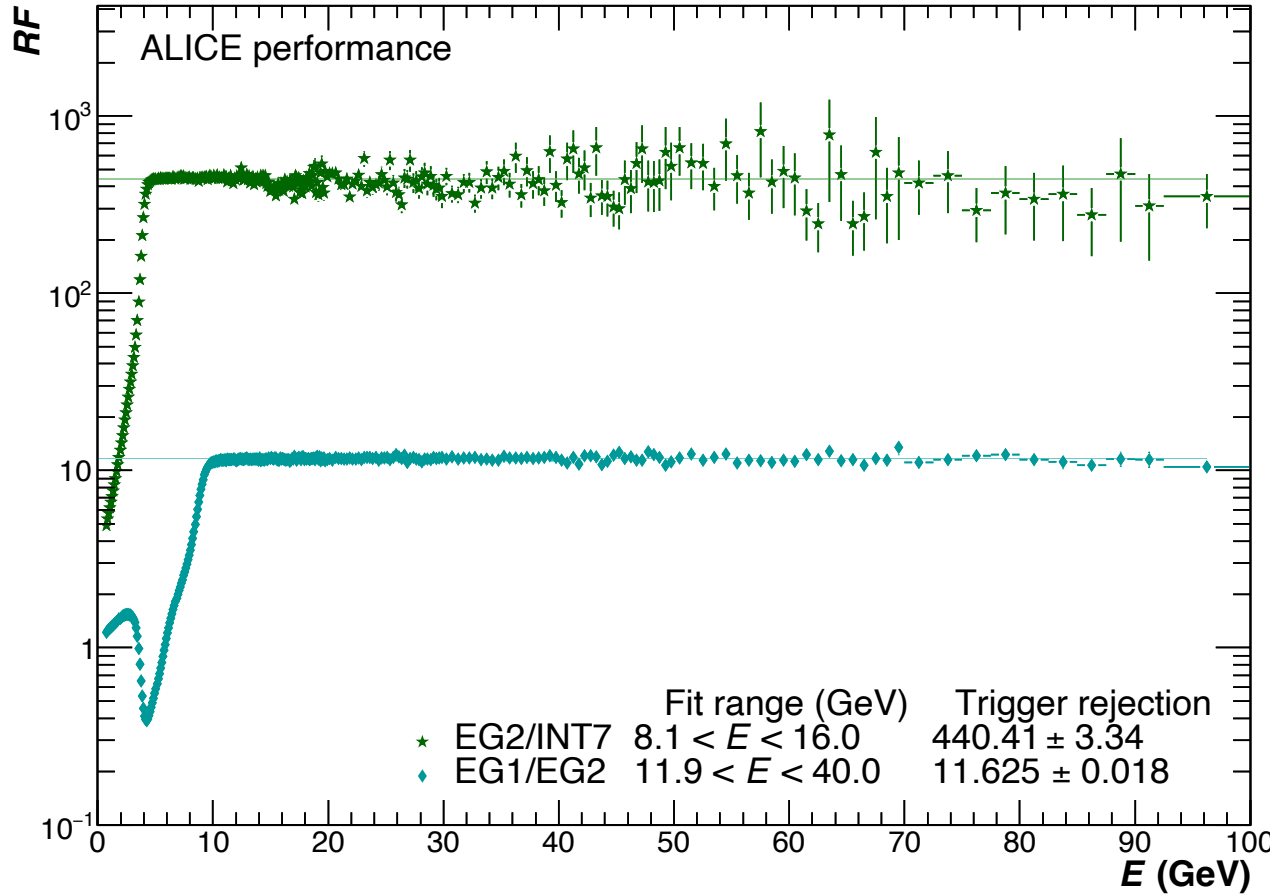
$12.00 \text{ GeV}/c < p_T < 16.00 \text{ GeV}/c$



$16.00 \text{ GeV}/c < p_T < 20.00 \text{ GeV}/c$

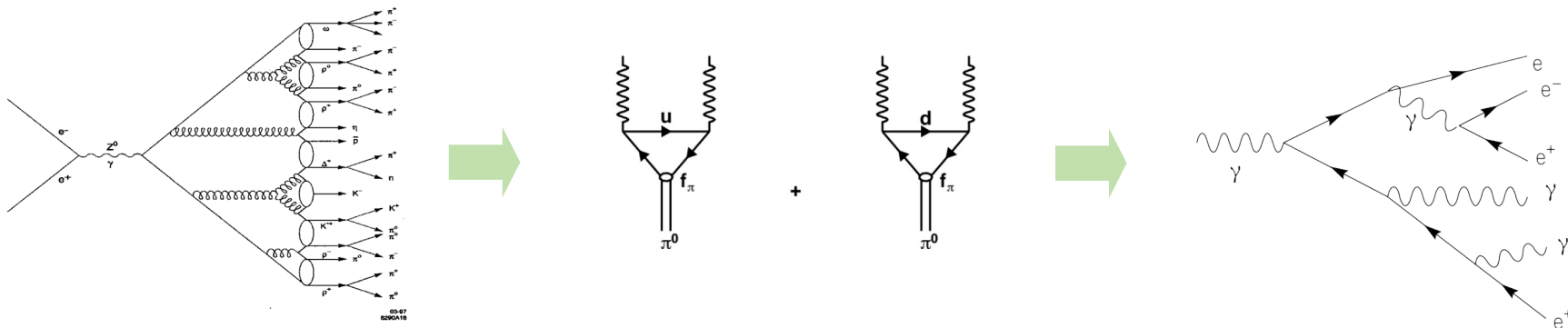
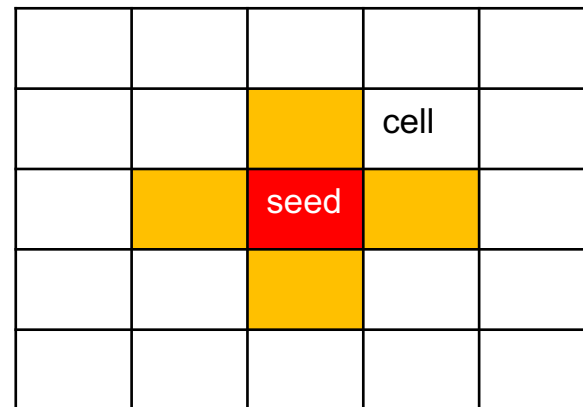


Rejection Factor



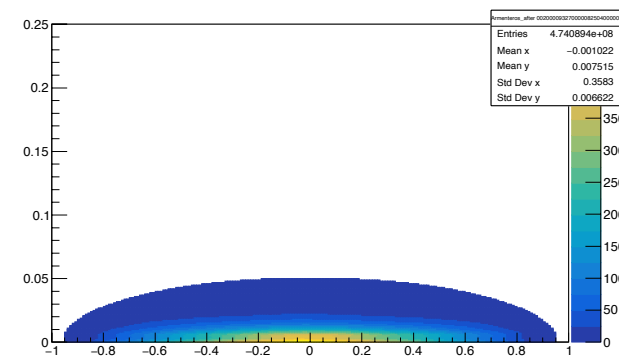
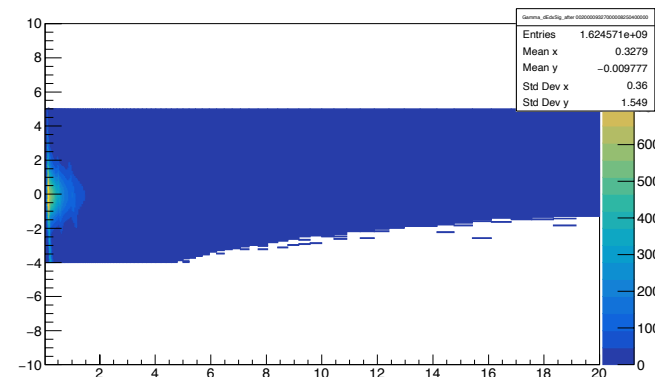
電磁シャワーによるクラスター

- ハドロン化に生成される中性中間子は二つの光子に崩壊
- 崩壊光子は電磁カロリメータ中で電磁シャワーが生じる
- 電磁カロリメータを通常複数のセルにまたがって生成された電磁シャワーをクラスターリングする



Photon Conversion Method

- V0 選択
 - Kalman filter
 - DCA(Distance of Closest Approach)
- バックグラウンド除去
 - $-4 < n_\sigma < 5$
 - Armenteros-Podolanski



ジェット内中性中間子の補正 - Backup

