

Observation and studies of jet quenching in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV

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Jet production in PbPb collisions at a nucleon-nucleon center-of-mass energy of 2.76 TeV was studied with the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) detector at the LHC, using a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of $6.7 \mu b^{-1}$. Jets are reconstructed using the energy deposited in the CMS calorimeters and studied as a function of collision centrality. With increasing collision centrality, a striking imbalance in dijet transverse momentum is observed, consistent with jet quenching. The observed effect extends from the lower cutoff used in this study (jet $p_T = 120$ GeV/c) up to the statistical limit of the available data sample (jet $p_T \approx 210$ GeV/c). Correlations of charged particle tracks with jets indicate that the momentum imbalance is accompanied by a softening of the fragmentation pattern of the second most energetic, away-side jet. The dijet momentum balance is recovered when integrating low transverse momentum particles distributed over a wide angular range relative to the direction of the away-side jet.

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I. INTRODUCTION

High-energy collisions of heavy ions allow the fundamental theory of the strong interaction—quantum chromodynamics (QCD)—to be studied under extreme temperature and density conditions. A new form of matter [1–4] formed at energy densities above ~ 1 GeV/fm³ is predicted in lattice QCD calculations [5]. This quark-gluon plasma (QGP) consists of an extended volume of deconfined and chirally symmetric quarks and gluons.

Heavy ion collisions at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) are expected to produce matter at energy densities exceeding any previously explored in experiments conducted at particle accelerators. One of the first experimental signatures suggested for QGP studies was the suppression of high-transverse-momentum (p_T) hadron yields resulting from energy loss suffered by hard-scattered partons passing through the medium [6]. This parton energy loss is often referred to as “jet quenching.” The energy lost by a parton provides fundamental information on the thermodynamical and transport properties of the traversed medium, which is now believed to be strongly coupled as opposed to an ideal gas of quarks and gluons (for recent reviews, see Refs. [7,8]). Results from nucleus-nucleus collisions at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) [9–12] have shown evidence for the quenching effect through the suppression of inclusive high- p_T hadron production and the modification of high- p_T dihadron angular correlations when compared to the corresponding results in much smaller systems, especially proton-proton collisions. Preliminary results for fully reconstructed jets at RHIC, measured in AuAu

collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV [13–16], also hint at broadened jet shapes due to medium-induced gluon radiation.

Studying the modification of jets has long been proposed as a particularly useful tool for probing the QGP properties [17,18]. Of particular interest are the dominant “dijets,” consisting of the most energetic (“leading”) and second most energetic (“subleading”) jets. At leading order (LO) and in the absence of parton energy loss, the two jets have equal p_T with respect to the beam axis and are emitted very close to back to back in azimuth ($\Delta\varphi_{\text{dijet}} = |\varphi_{\text{jet}1} - \varphi_{\text{jet}2}| \approx \pi$). However, medium-induced gluon emission can significantly alter the energy balance between the back-to-back jets and may give rise to large deviations from $\Delta\varphi_{\text{dijet}} \approx \pi$ [7,19–27]. Such medium effects in nuclear interactions are expected to be much larger than those due to higher-order gluon radiation, which is also present for jet events in proton-proton (pp) collisions. The study of medium-induced modifications of dijet properties can therefore shed light on the transport properties of the QCD medium formed in heavy-ion collisions.

The dijet analysis presented in this paper was performed using the data collected in 2010 from PbPb collisions at a nucleon-nucleon center-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV at the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) detector. The CMS detector has a solid angle acceptance of nearly 4π and is designed to measure jets and energy flow, an ideal feature for studying heavy-ion collisions. A total integrated (PbPb) luminosity of $8.7 \mu b^{-1}$ was collected, of which $6.7 \mu b^{-1}$ has been included in this analysis. Recently, related results on a smaller data sample ($1.7 \mu b^{-1}$) have been reported by ATLAS [28].

Jets were reconstructed based on their energy deposits in the CMS calorimeters. In general, it is expected that the jet quenching effect on partons traversing the medium with different path lengths will lead to modifications in the observed dijet energy balance due to radiated energy which can fall outside the definition of the jet cone. Such unbalanced events are easy to detect visually even at the level of event displays, and numerous examples were in fact seen during the first days of data taking (e.g., Fig. 1).

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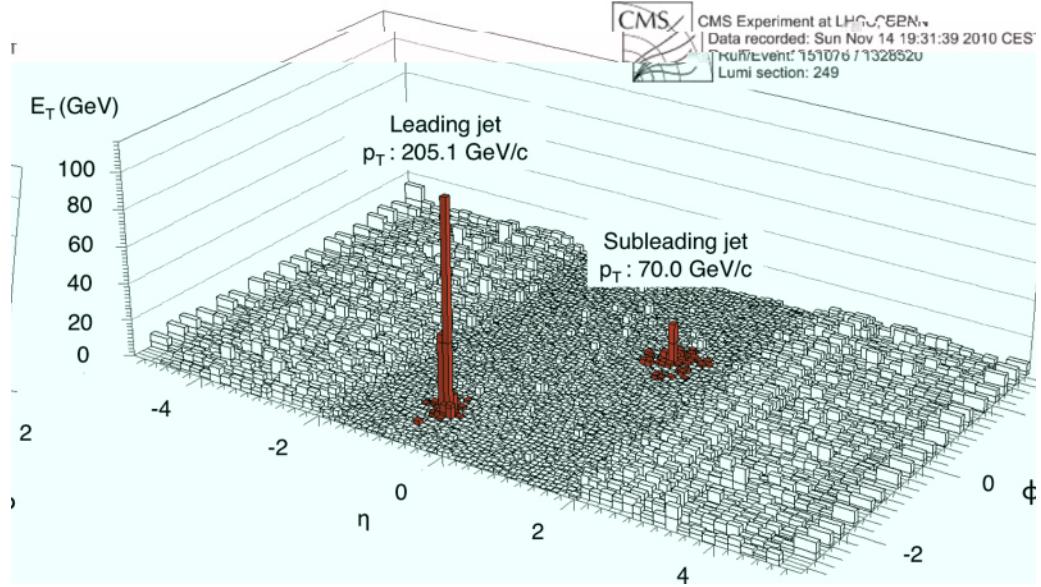


FIG. 1. (Color online) Example of an unbalanced dijet in a PbPb collision event at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV. Plotted is the summed transverse energy in the electromagnetic and hadron calorimeters vs η and ϕ , with the identified jets highlighted in red, and labeled with the corrected jet transverse momentum.

The data provide information on the evolution of the dijet imbalance as a function of both collision centrality (i.e., the degree of overlap of the two colliding nuclei) and the energy of the leading jet. By correlating the dijets detected in the calorimeters with charged hadrons reconstructed in the high-resolution tracking system, the modification of the jet fragmentation pattern can be studied in detail, thus providing a deeper insight into the dynamics of the jet quenching phenomenon.

The paper is organized as follows: The experimental setup, event triggering, selection and characterization, and jet reconstruction are described in Sec. II. Section III presents the results and a discussion of systematic uncertainties, followed by a summary in Sec. IV.

II. EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

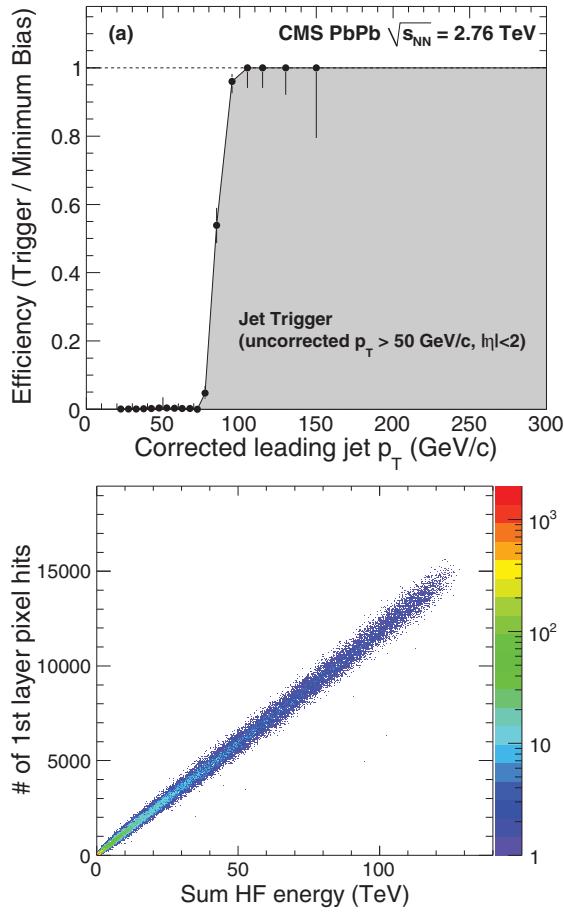
The CMS detector is described in detail elsewhere [29]. The calorimeters provide hermetic coverage over a large range of pseudorapidity $|\eta| < 5.2$, where $\eta = -\ln[\tan(\theta/2)]$ and θ is the polar angle relative to the particle beam. In this study, jets are identified primarily using the energy deposited in the lead-tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL) and the brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter (HCAL) covering $|\eta| < 3$. In addition, a steel and quartz-fiber Cherenkov calorimeter, called hadron forward (HF), covers the forward rapidities $3 < |\eta| < 5.2$ and is used to determine the centrality of the PbPb collision. Calorimeter cells are grouped in projective towers of granularity in pseudorapidity and azimuthal angle given by $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi = 0.087 \times 0.087$ at central rapidities, having a coarser segmentation approximately twice as large at forward rapidities. The central calorimeters are embedded in a solenoid with 3.8 T central magnetic field. The event display shown in Fig. 1 illustrates the projective calorimeter

tower granularity over the full pseudorapidity range. The CMS tracking system, located inside the calorimeter, consists of pixel and silicon-strip layers covering $|\eta| < 2.5$, and provides track reconstruction down to $p_T \approx 100$ MeV/c, with a track momentum resolution of $\sim 1\%$ at $p_T = 100$ GeV/c. A set of scintillator tiles, the beam scintillator counters (BSC), are mounted on the inner side of the HF calorimeters for triggering and beam-halo rejection. CMS uses a right-handed coordinate system, with the origin located at the nominal collision point at the center of the detector, the x axis pointing toward the center of the LHC ring, the y axis pointing up (perpendicular to the LHC plane), and the z axis along the counterclockwise beam direction. The detailed Monte Carlo (MC) simulation of the CMS detector response is based on GEANT4 [30].

A. Data samples and triggers

The expected cross section for hadronic inelastic PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV is 7.65 b, corresponding to the chosen Glauber MC parameters described in Sec. II C. In addition, there is a sizable contribution from large impact parameter ultra-peripheral collisions (UPCs) that lead to the electromagnetic breakup of one or both of the Pb nuclei [31]. As described later, the few UPC events which pass the online event selection are removed in the offline analysis.

For online event selection, CMS uses a two-level trigger



of a pure collision event sample, and also to validate the HF energy sum as a measure of event centrality (Sec. II C).

Starting from inelastic hadron collisions based on the selections described above, the basic offline selection of events for the analysis is the presence of a leading calorimeter jet in the pseudorapidity range of $|\eta| < 2$ with a corrected jet $p_T > 120 \text{ GeV}/c$ (corrected for the p_T -dependent calorimeter energy response). By selecting these leading jets we avoid possible biases due to inefficiencies close to the trigger threshold. Furthermore, the selection of a rather large leading jet momentum expands the range of jet momentum imbalances that can be observed between the leading and subleading jets, as the subleading jets need a minimum momentum of $p_T > 35\text{--}50 \text{ GeV}/c$ to be reliably detected above the high-multiplicity underlying event in PbPb collisions (Sec. II D). In order to ensure high-quality dijet selection, kinematic selection cuts were applied. The azimuthal angle between the leading and subleading jet was required to be at least $2\pi/3$. Also, we require a minimum p_T of $p_{T,1} > 120 \text{ GeV}/c$ for leading jets and of $p_{T,2} > 50 \text{ GeV}/c$ for subleading jets. No explicit requirement is made either on the presence or absence of a third jet in the event. Prior to jet finding on the selected events, a small contamination of noise events from ECAL and HCAL was removed using signal timing, energy distribution, and pulse-shape information [33,34]. As a result, $\sim 2.4\%$ of the events were removed from the sample.

C. Centrality determination

For the analysis of PbPb events, it is important to know the “centrality” of the collision, i.e., whether the overlap of the two colliding nuclei is large or small. In this analysis, the observable used to determine centrality is the total energy from both HF calorimeters. The distribution of the HF signal used in this analysis is shown in Fig. 3(a). The shape of the energy distribution is characteristic of all observables related to (soft) particle production in heavy-ion collisions. The more frequent peripheral events with a large impact parameter produce very few particles, while the central ones with a small impact parameter produce many more particles because of the increased number of nucleon-nucleon interactions.

The distribution of this total energy was used to divide the event sample into 40 centrality bins, each representing 2.5% of the total nucleus-nucleus interaction cross section. Because of inefficiencies in the minimum bias trigger and event selection, the measured multiplicity distribution does not represent the full interaction cross section. MC simulations were used to estimate the distribution in the regions where events are lost. Comparing the simulated distribution to the measured distribution, it is estimated that the minimum bias trigger and event selection efficiency is $97 \pm 3\%$.

For the jet analysis, these fine-grained bins were combined into five larger bins corresponding to the most central 10% of the events (i.e., smallest impact parameter), the next most central 10% of the events (denoted 10%–20%), and further bins corresponding to the 20%–30%, 30%–50%, and 50%–100% selections of the total hadronic cross section.

Simulations can be used to correlate centrality, as quantified using the fraction of the total interaction cross section, with

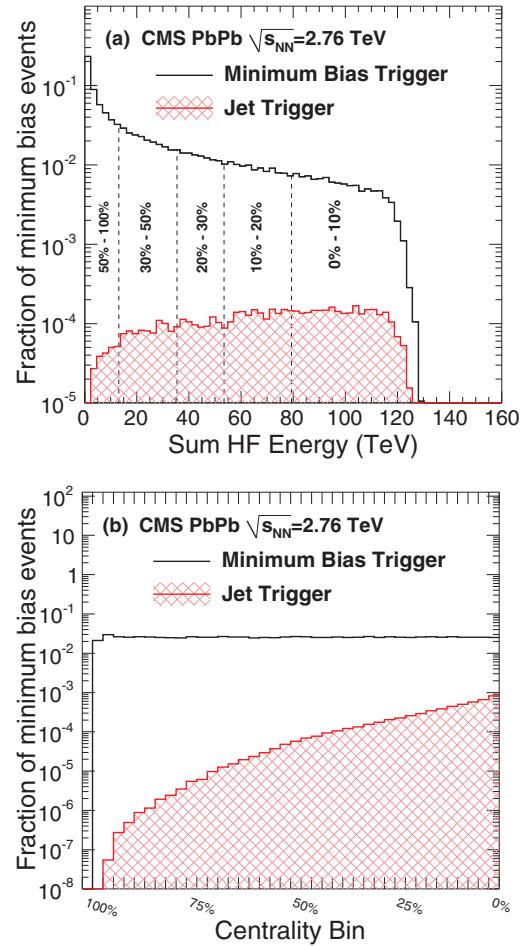
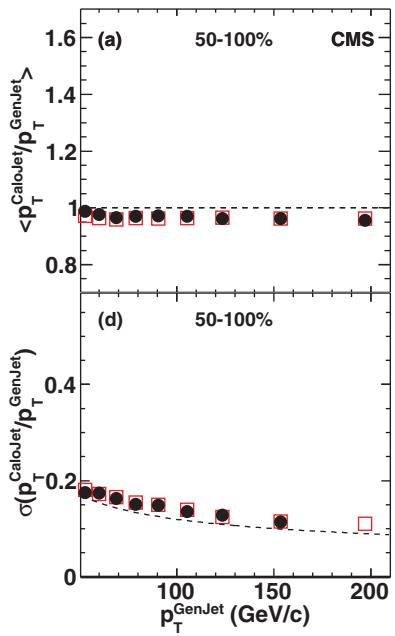


FIG. 3. (Color online) (a) Probability distribution of the total HF energy for minimum bias collisions (black open histogram). The five regions correspond to the centrality ranges used in this analysis. Also shown is the HF energy distribution for the subset of events passing the HLT jet trigger (red hatched histogram). (b) Distribution of the fraction of events in the 40 centrality bins for minimum bias (black open histogram) and HLT jet triggered (red hatched histogram) events. The centrality-bin labels run from 100% for the most peripheral to 0% for the most central events.

more detailed properties of the collision. The two most commonly used physical quantities are the total number of nucleons in the two lead (^{208}Pb) nuclei which experienced at least one inelastic collision, denoted N_{part} , and the total number of binary nucleon-nucleon collisions N_{coll} .

The centrality bins can be correlated to the impact parameter b and to average values and variances of N_{part} and N_{coll} using a calculation based on a Glauber model in which the nucleons are assumed to follow straight-line trajectories as the nuclei collide (for a review, see Ref. [35]). The bin-to-bin smearing of the results of these calculations due to the finite resolution and fluctuations in the HF energy measurement was obtained from fully simulated and reconstructed MC events generated with the AMPT event generator [36]. Standard parameters of the Woods-Saxon function used to model the distribution of nucleons in the Pb nuclei were used [37]. The nucleon-nucleon inelastic cross section, which is used to determine how close

TABLE II. Mean and RMS values for the distributions of impact parameter b , number of participating nucleons N_{part}



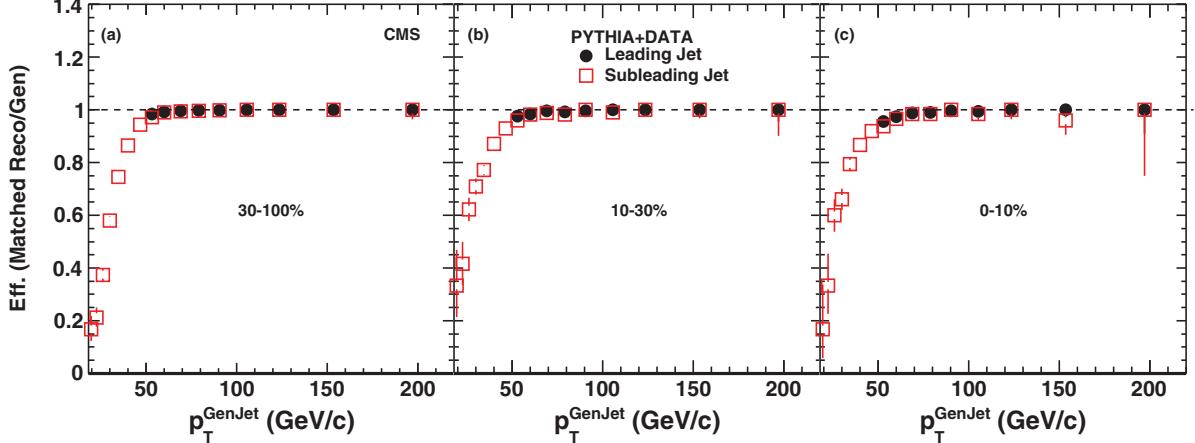


FIG. 5. (Color online) Jet reconstruction efficiency as a function of generator level jet p_T for the leading jet (filled circles) and subleading jet (open squares). From left to right three centrality bins are shown: 30%–100%, 10%–30%, 0%–10%. The vertical bars denote the statistical uncertainty.

heavy-ion background can be understood. The contribution of the background, including fluctuations, was studied both with embedded events, and with random cone studies in minimum bias events for which jets have been reconstructed. For central PbPb events in comparison to pp the degradation of the jet energy resolution caused by the soft background and its fluctuations is 8 ± 2 GeV.

The jet reconstruction efficiency as a function of jet p_T and centrality was extracted from the PYTHIA + DATA sample as well, with the results shown in Fig. 5. For peripheral events, a jet-finding efficiency of 95% was found for a jet $p_T = 50$ GeV/c, while for central collisions the efficiency drops to 88% at the same p_T . Jets with $p_T > 70$ GeV/c are found with an efficiency greater than 97% for all collision centralities. No correction for the inefficiency near the threshold was applied in the subsequent analysis, as the effects of the reconstruction inefficiency are included in the PYTHIA + DATA reference analysis.

Finally, the rate of calorimeter jets reconstructed from fluctuations in the underlying event without the presence of a fragmenting p_T parton, so-called fake jets, for the jet selection used in this paper was determined using fully simulated 0%–10% central HYDJET events. Reconstructed jets in this sample are classified as fake jets if no matching generator-level jet of $p_T > 20$ GeV/c is found within an η - ϕ distance to the reconstructed jet axis smaller than 0.3. For leading jets with $p_{T,1} > 120$ GeV/c, a fake jet fraction of less than 0.02% is found. In events with a $p_{T,1} > 120$ GeV/c leading jet, the fake jet fraction on the away side of the leading jet ($\Delta\phi_{12} > 2\pi/3$) is determined to be 3.5% for reconstructed jets with $p_{T,2} > 50$ GeV/c and less than 0.02% for $p_{T,2} > 120$ GeV/c. The effects of the degradation of jet performance in terms of energy scale, resolution, efficiency, and fake rate on the dijet observables are discussed in Sec. III A.

III. RESULTS

The goal of this analysis is to characterize possible modifications of dijet properties as a function of centrality in

PbPb collisions. In addition to the standard event selection of inelastic hadronic collisions and the requirement of a leading jet with $p_{T,1} > 120$ GeV/c (Sec. II B), most of the subsequent analysis required the subleading jet in the event to have $p_{T,2} > 50$ GeV/c, and the azimuthal angle between the leading and subleading jet ($\Delta\phi_{12}$) to be larger than $2\pi/3$. Only jets within $|\eta| < 2$ were considered for the analysis of calorimeter jets in Sec. III A. For a data set of 149k jet events, this selection yields 3514 jet pairs. For studies of correlations of calorimeter jets with charged particles (Secs. III B and III C), a more restrictive pseudorapidity selection was applied. The analysis was performed mostly in five bins of collision centrality: 0%–10%, 10%–20%, 20%–30%, 30%–50%, and 50%–100%.

Thus far, no pp reference data exist at the PbPb collision energy of $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV. Throughout the paper, the results obtained from PbPb data will be compared to references based on the PYTHIA and PYTHIA + DATA samples described in Sec. II D 2.

For most results, the PYTHIA + DATA events will be used for direct comparisons. To calibrate the performance of PYTHIA for the observables used in this analysis, the dijet analysis was also performed using the anti- k_T algorithm on 35 pb^{-1} of pp data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, collected by CMS prior to the heavy-ion data taking and compared to PYTHIA simulations for the same collision system and energy. The same jet selection criteria used for the 2.76 TeV PbPb data were applied to both pp data and PYTHIA.

A. Dijet properties in pp and PbPb data

The correlation between the transverse momentum of the reconstructed leading and subleading jets in the calorimeters is plotted in Fig. 6. The top row contains PbPb data for peripheral, midcentral, and central events, the second row shows pp jets simulated by PYTHIA and embedded into PbPb data, and the bottom panel shows pp jets from PYTHIA without embedding. One can already observe a downward shift in the subleading jet p_T for the more central PbPb events. In the following discussion, a more quantitative and detailed assessment of this phenomenon will be presented.

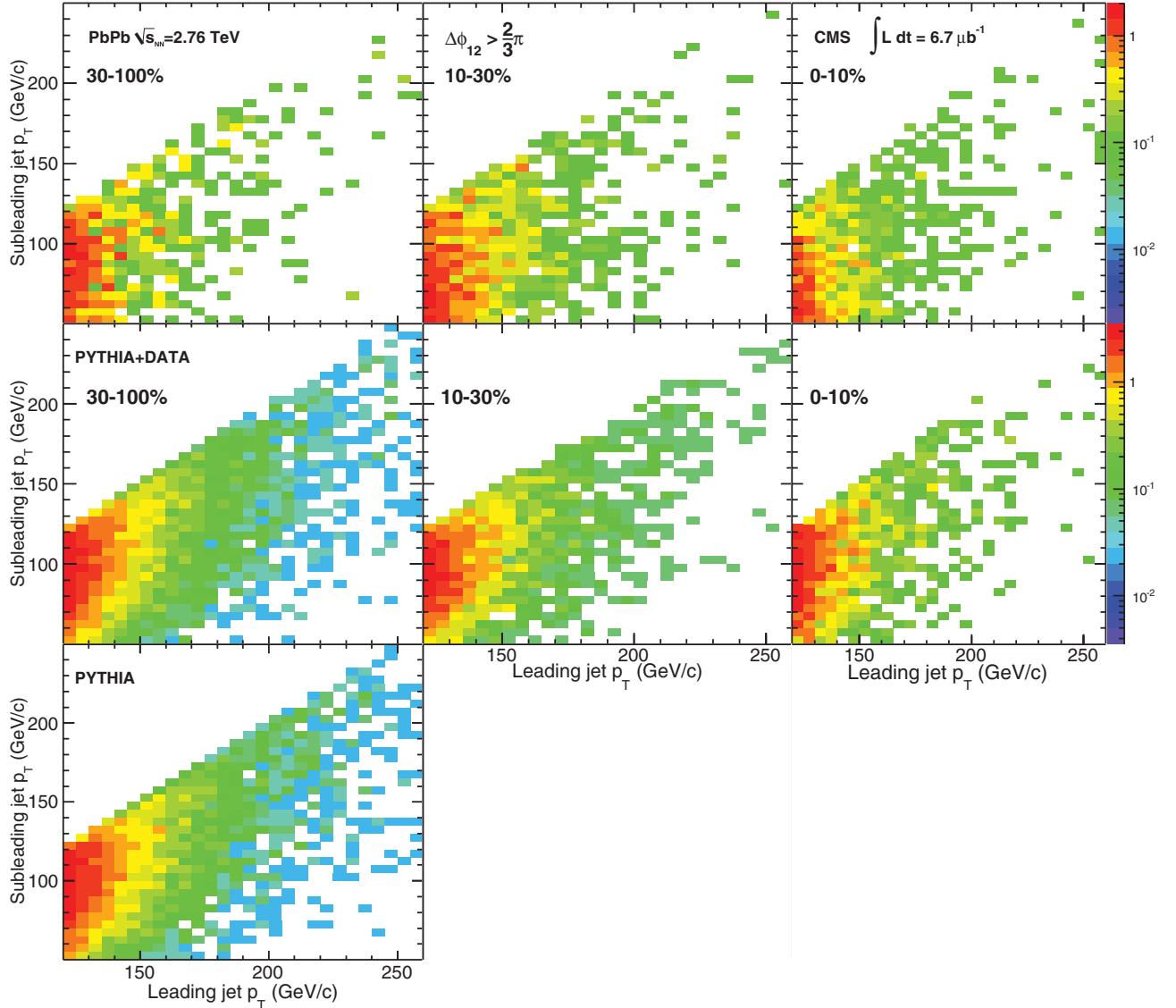


FIG. 6. (Color online) Subleading jet p_T vs leading jet p_T distributions with $\Delta\phi_{12} > 2\pi/3$. The top two rows show results for centrality 30%–100% (left-hand column), 10%–30% (middle column) and 0%–10% (right-hand column), for PbPb data (top row) and reconstructed PYTHIA jets embedded into PbPb data events (middle row). The panel in the bottom row shows the distribution for reconstructed jets from PYTHIA alone.

1. Leading jet spectra

Figure 7(a) shows the leading jet p_T distributions for 7 TeV pp data and corresponding PYTHIA simulations. The distribution of leading jet p_T for PbPb is shown in Figs. 7(b)–7(f) for five different centrality bins. The spectra obtained for PbPb data are shown as solid markers, whereas the hatched histograms show the leading jet spectrum reconstructed from PYTHIA + DATA dijet events. All spectra have been normalized to an integral of unity. The detector-level leading jet spectra in PbPb data and the corresponding results for PYTHIA + DATA samples show good quantitative agreement in all centrality bins over the p_T range studied.

It is important to note that the jet momentum spectra at detector level presented here have not been corrected for smearing due to detector resolution, fluctuations in and out

of the jet cone, or underlying event fluctuations. Therefore, a direct comparison of these spectra to analytical calculations or particle-level generator results is not possible. For the jet asymmetry and dijet $\Delta\phi$ distributions discussed below, the effect of the finite jet energy resolution is estimated using the PYTHIA + DATA events.

2. Dijet azimuthal correlations

One possible medium effect on the dijet properties is a change of the back-to-back alignment of the two partons. This can be studied using the event-normalized differential dijet distribution $(1/N)(dN/d\Delta\phi_{12})$ vs $\Delta\phi_{12}$. Figure 8 shows distributions of $\Delta\phi_{12}$ between leading and subleading jets which pass the respective p_T selections. In Fig. 8(a), the dijet $\Delta\phi_{12}$ distributions are plotted for 7 TeV pp data in comparison

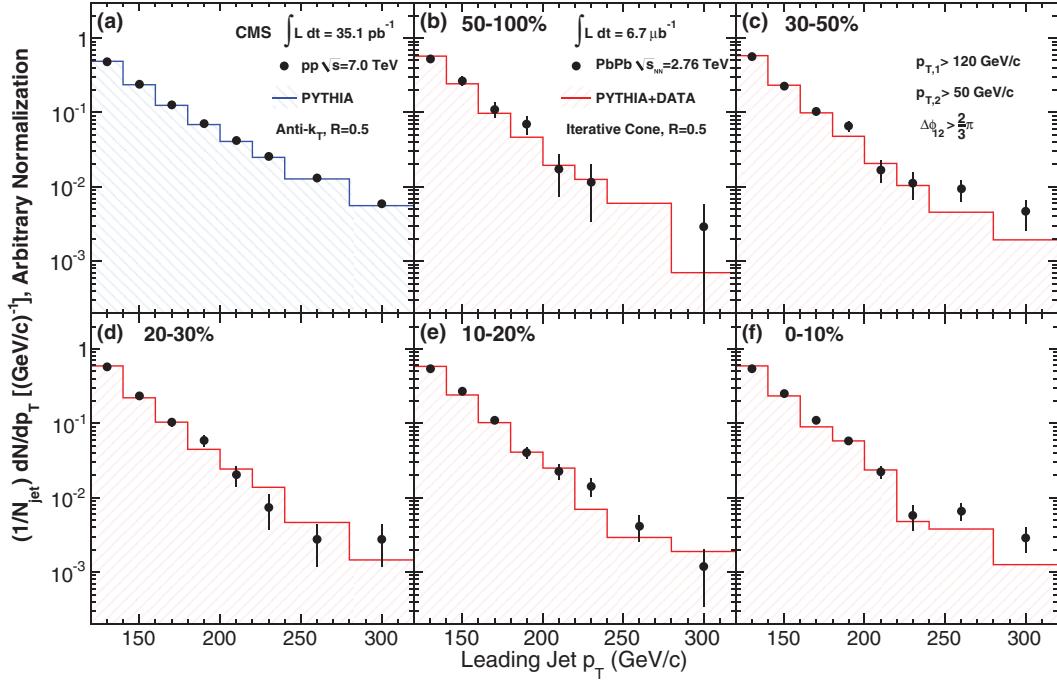


FIG. 7. (Color online) Leading jet p_T distribution for dijet events with subleading jets of $p_{T,2} > 50 \text{ GeV}/c$ and $\Delta\phi_{12} > 2\pi/3$ for 7 TeV pp collisions (a) and 2.76 TeV PbPb collisions in several centrality bins: (b) 50%–100%, (c) 30%–50%, (d) 20%–30%, (e) 10%–20%, and (f) 0%–10%. Data are shown as black points, while the histograms show (a) PYTHIA events and (b)–(f) PYTHIA events embedded into PbPb data. The error bars show the statistical uncertainties.

to the corresponding PYTHIA simulations using the anti- k_T algorithm for jets based on calorimeter information. PYTHIA provides a good description of the experimental data, with

slightly larger tails seen in the PYTHIA simulations. A recent study of azimuthal correlations in pp collisions at 7 TeV can be found in Ref. [55]. For the PYTHIA comparison to

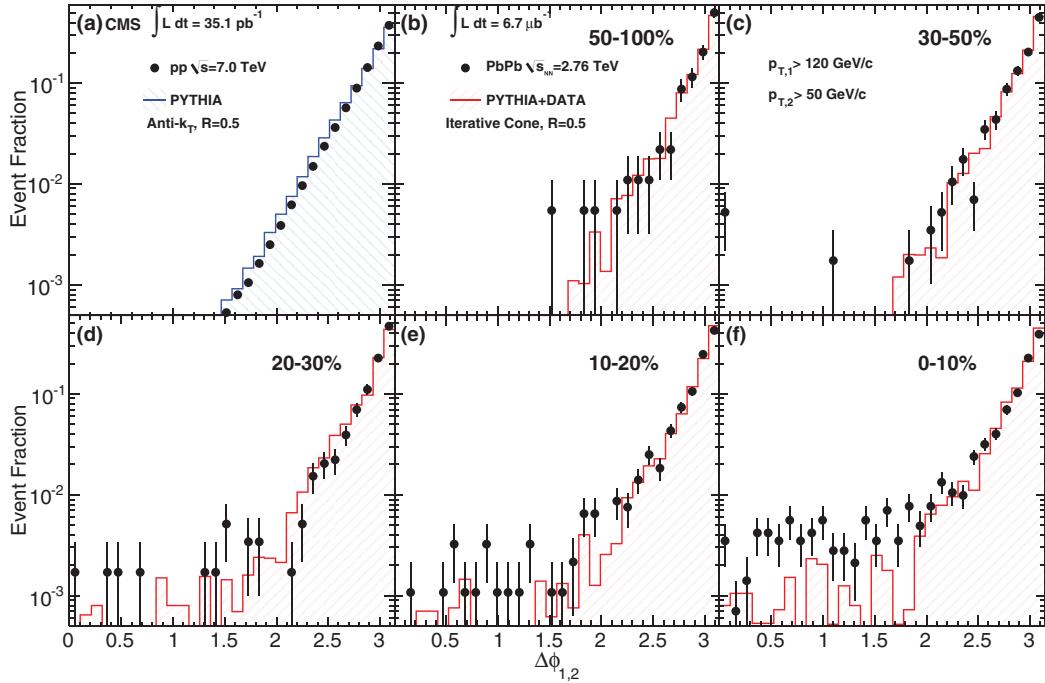


FIG. 8. (Color online) $\Delta\phi_{12}$ distributions for leading jets of $p_{T,1} > 120 \text{ GeV}/c$ with subleading jets of $p_{T,2} > 50 \text{ GeV}/c$ for 7 TeV pp collisions (a) and 2.76 TeV PbPb collisions in several centrality bins: (b) 50%–100%, (c) 30%–50%, (d) 20%–30%, (e) 10%–20%, and (f) 0%–10%. Data are shown as black points, while the histograms show (a) PYTHIA events and (b)–(f) PYTHIA events embedded into PbPb data. The error bars show the statistical uncertainties.

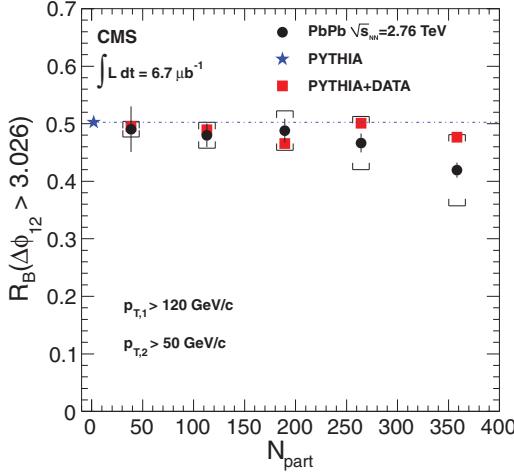


FIG. 9. (Color online) Fraction of events with $\Delta\phi_{12} > 3.026$ as a function of N_{part} , among events with $p_{T,1} > 120 \text{ GeV}/c$ and $p_{T,2} > 50 \text{ GeV}/c$. The result for reconstructed PYTHIA dijet events (blue filled star) is plotted at $N_{\text{part}} = 2$. The other points (from left to right) correspond to centrality bins of 50%–100%, 30%–50%, 20%–30%, 10%–20%, and 0%–10%. The red squares are for reconstruction of PYTHIA + DATA events and the filled circles are for the PbPb data, with statistical (vertical bars) and systematic (brackets) uncertainties.

PbPb results at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$, this discrepancy seen in the higher-energy pp comparison is included in the systematic uncertainty estimation. It is important to note that the PYTHIA simulations include events with more than two jets, which provide the main contribution to events with large momentum imbalance or $\Delta\phi_{12}$ far from π .

Figures 8(b)–8(f) show the dijet $\Delta\phi_{12}$ distributions for PbPb data in five centrality bins, compared to PYTHIA + DATA simulations. The distributions for the four more peripheral bins are in good agreement with the PYTHIA + DATA reference, especially for $\Delta\phi_{12} \gtrsim 2$. The three centrality bins spanning 0%–30% show an excess of events with azimuthally misaligned dijets ($\Delta\phi_{12} \lesssim 2$), compared with more peripheral events. A similar trend is seen for the PYTHIA + DATA simulations, although the fraction of events with azimuthally misaligned dijets is smaller in the simulation. The centrality dependence of the azimuthal correlation in PYTHIA + DATA can be understood as the result of the increasing fake-jet rate and the drop in jet reconstruction efficiency near the 50 GeV/c threshold from 95% for peripheral events to 88% for the most central events. In PbPb data, this effect is magnified since low- p_T away-side jets can undergo a sufficiently large energy loss to fall below the 50 GeV/c selection criteria.

Furthermore, a reduction of the fraction of back-to-back jets above $\Delta\phi_{12} \gtrsim 3$ is observed for the most central bin. This modification of the $\Delta\phi_{12}$ distribution as a function of centrality can be quantified using the fraction R_B of dijets with $\Delta\phi_{12} > 3.026$, as plotted in Fig. 9, for $p_{T,1} > 120 \text{ GeV}/c$ and $p_{T,2} > 50 \text{ GeV}/c$. The threshold of 3.026 corresponds to the median of the $\Delta\phi_{12}$ distribution for PYTHIA (without embedding). The results for both the PbPb data and PYTHIA + DATA dijets are shown as a function of the reaction centrality, given by the number of participating nucleons N_{part} , as described in Sec. II C. This observable is not sensitive to the shape of the tail at $\Delta\phi_{12} < 2$ seen in Fig. 8, but can be used to measure small changes in the back-to-back correlation between dijets. A decrease in the fraction of back-to-back jets

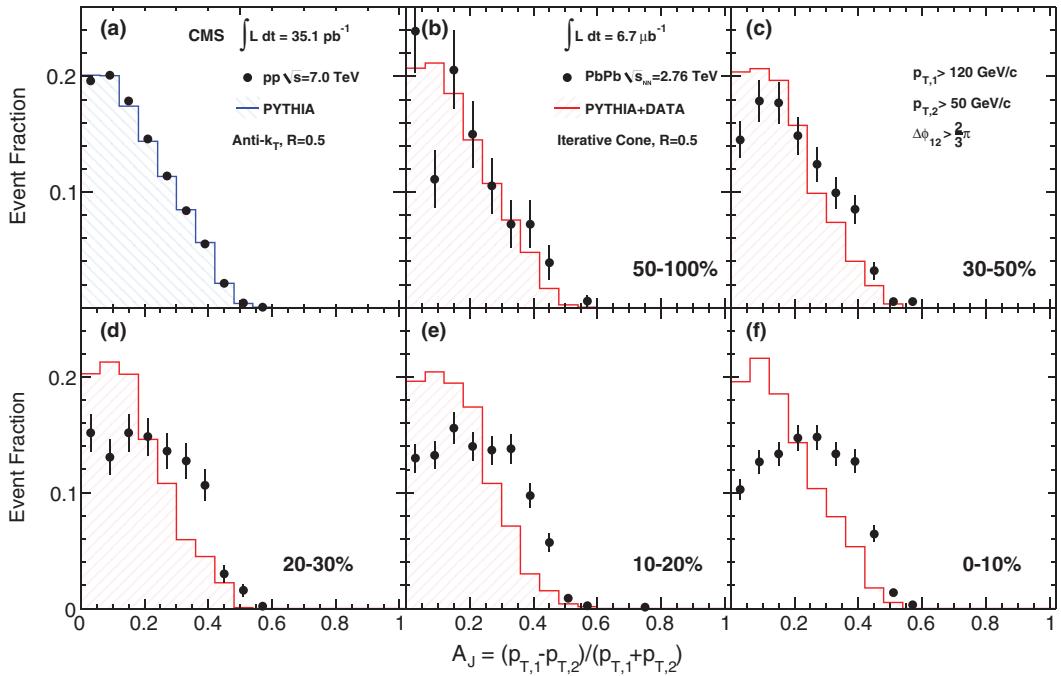


FIG. 10. (Color online) Dijet asymmetry ratio A_J for leading jets of $p_{T,1} > \dots /c$, subleading jets of $p_{T,2} > \dots /c$, and $\Delta\phi_{12} > 2\pi/3$ for 7 TeV pp collisions (a) and 2.76 TeV PbPb collisions in several centrality bins: (b) 50%–100%, (c) 30%–50%, (d) 20%–30%, (e) 10%–20%, and (f) 0%–10%. Data are shown as black points, while the histograms show (a) PYTHIA events and (b)–(f) PYTHIA events embedded into PbPb data. The error bars show the statistical uncertainties.

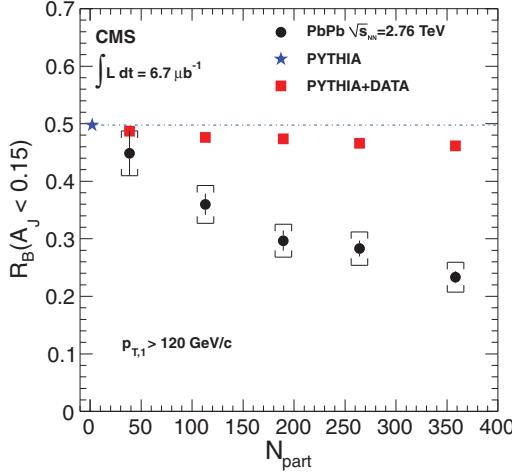


FIG. 11. (Color online) Fraction of all events with a leading jet with $p_{T,1} > 120 \text{ GeV}/c$ for which a subleading jet with $A_J < 0.15$ and $\Delta\phi_{12} > 2\pi/3$ was found, as a function of N_{part} . The result for reconstructed PYTHIA dijet events (blue filled star) is plotted at $N_{\text{part}} = 2$. The other points (from left to right) correspond to centrality bins of 50%–100%, 30%–50%, 20%–30%, 10%–20%, and 0%–10%. The red squares are for reconstruction of PYTHIA + DATA events and the filled circles are for the PbPb data, with statistical (vertical bars) and systematic (brackets) uncertainties.

in PbPb data is seen compared to the pure PYTHIA simulations. Part of the observed change in $R_B(\Delta\phi)$ with centrality is explained by the decrease in jet azimuthal angle resolution from $\sigma_\phi = 0.03$ in peripheral events to $\sigma_\phi = 0.04$ in central events, due to the impact of fluctuations in the PbPb underlying event. This effect is demonstrated by the comparison of PYTHIA and PYTHIA + DATA results. The difference between the pp and PYTHIA + DATA resolutions was used for the uncertainty estimate, giving the dominant contribution to the systematic uncertainties, shown as brackets in Fig. 9.

3. Dijet momentum balance

To characterize the dijet momentum balance (or imbalance) quantitatively, we use the asymmetry ratio

$$A_J = \frac{p_{T,1} - p_{T,2}}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}}, \quad (1)$$

where the subscript 1 always refers to the leading jet, so that A_J is positive by construction. The use of A_J removes uncertainties due to possible constant shifts of the jet energy scale. It is important to note that the subleading jet $p_{T,2} > 50 \text{ GeV}/c$ selection imposes a $p_{T,1}$ -dependent limit on the magnitude of A_J . For example, for the most frequent leading jets near the $120 \text{ GeV}/c$ threshold, this limit is $A_J < 0.41$, while the largest possible A_J for the present dataset is 0.7 for $300 \text{ GeV}/c$ leading jets. Dijets in which the subleading jet is lost below the $50 \text{ GeV}/c$ threshold are not included in the A_J calculation. Dijets are selected with $\Delta\phi_{12} > 2\pi/3$.

In Fig. 10(a), the A_J dijet asymmetry observable calculated by PYTHIA is compared to pp data at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$. Again, the data and event generator are found to be in agreement [56]. This observation, as well as the good agreement between PYTHIA +

DATA and the most peripheral PbPb data shown in Fig. 10(b), suggest that PYTHIA at $\sqrt{s} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$ can serve as a good reference for the dijet imbalance analysis in PbPb collisions.

The centrality dependence of A_J for PbPb collisions can be seen in Figs. 10(b)–10(f), in comparison to PYTHIA + DATA simulations. Whereas the dijet angular correlations show only a small dependence on collision centrality, the dijet momentum balance exhibits a dramatic change in shape for the most central collisions. In contrast, the PYTHIA simulations only exhibit a modest broadening, even when embedded in the highest multiplicity PbPb events.

Central PbPb events show a significant deficit of events in which the momenta of leading and subleading jets are balanced and a significant excess of unbalanced pairs. The large excess of unbalanced compared to balanced dijets explains why this effect was apparent even when simply scanning event displays (see Fig. 1). The striking momentum imbalance is also confirmed when studying high- p_T tracks associated with leading and subleading jets, as will be shown in Sec. III B. This observation is consistent with the expected degradation of the parton energy, or jet quenching, in the medium produced in central PbPb collisions [17].

The evolution of the dijet momentum balance illustrated in Fig. 10 can be explored more quantitatively by studying the fraction of balanced jets in the PbPb events. The balanced fraction $R_B(A_J < 0.15)$ is plotted as a function of collision centrality (again in terms of N_{part}) in Fig. 11. It is defined as the fraction of all events with a leading jet having $p_{T,1} > 120 \text{ GeV}/c$ for which a subleading partner with $A_J < 0.15$ and $\Delta\phi_{12} > 2\pi/3$ is found. Since $R_B(A_J < 0.15)$ is calculated as the fraction of all events with $p_{T,1} > 120 \text{ GeV}/c$, it takes into account the rate of apparent “monojet” events, where the subleading partner is removed by the p_T or $\Delta\phi$ selection.

The A_J threshold of 0.15 corresponds to the median of the A_J distribution for pure PYTHIA dijet events passing the criteria used for Fig. 10. By definition, the fraction $R_B(A_J < 0.15)$ of balanced jets in PYTHIA is therefore 50%, which is plotted as a dashed line in Fig. 11. As will be discussed in Sec. III C, a third jet having a significant impact on the dijet imbalance is present in most of the large- A_J events in PYTHIA.

The change in jet-finding performance from high to low p_T , discussed in Sec. II D 3, leads to only a small decrease in the fraction of balanced jets, of less than 5% for central PYTHIA + DATA dijets. In contrast, the PbPb data show a rapid decrease in the fraction of balanced jets with collision centrality. While the most peripheral selection shows a fraction of balanced jets of close to 45%, this fraction drops by close to a factor of 2 for the most central collisions. This again suggests that the passage of hard-scattered partons through the environment created in PbPb collisions has a significant impact on their fragmentation into final-state jets.

The observed change in the fraction of balanced jets as a function of centrality, shown in Fig. 11, is far bigger than the estimated systematic uncertainties, shown as brackets. The main contributions to the systematic uncertainties include the uncertainties on jet energy scale and resolution, jet reconstruction efficiency, and the effects of underlying event subtraction. The uncertainty in the subtraction procedure is estimated based on the difference between pure PYTHIA and

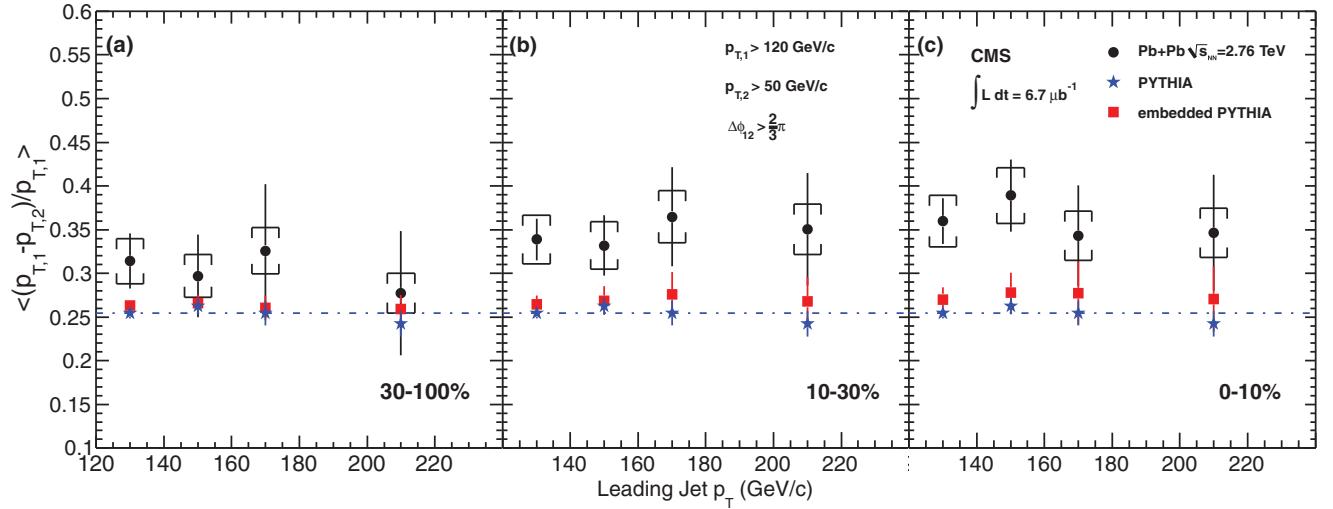


FIG. 12. (Color online) Mean value of the fractional imbalance $(p_{T,1} - p_{T,2})/p_{T,1}$ as a function of leading jet p_T for three centrality bins. The PbPb data are shown as circles with vertical bars and brackets indicating the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively. Results for PYTHIA are shown with blue stars, and PYTHIA + DATA with red squares. The dotted-dashed line to guide the eye is drawn at the value for pure PYTHIA for the lowest p_T bin.

PYTHIA + DATA simulations. For central events, the subtraction procedure contributes the biggest uncertainty to $R_B(A_J)$, of close to 8%. The uncertainty on the residual jet energy scale was estimated based on the results shown in the top row of Fig.

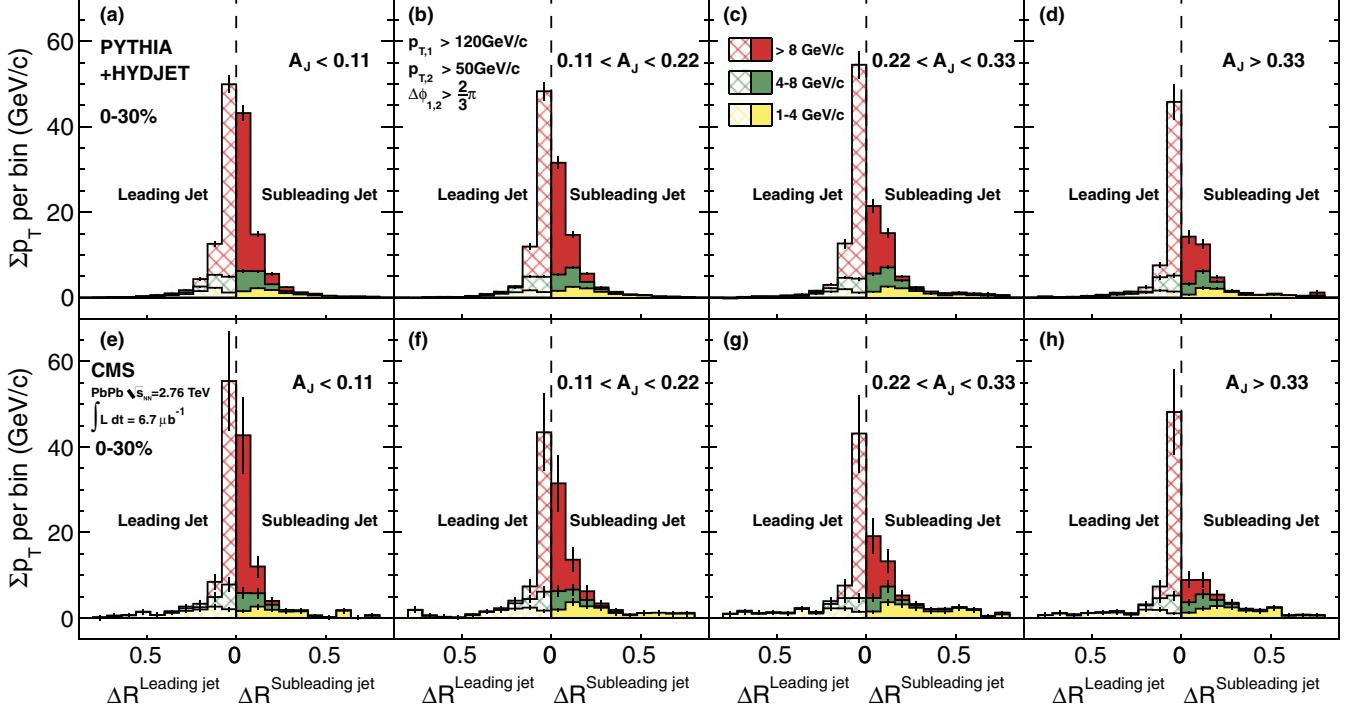


FIG. 13. (Color online) Distribution of the transverse momentum sum of tracks for three p_T ranges, as a function of the distance ΔR to the leading and subleading jet axes. Results for the 0%–30% centrality selection are shown for PYTHIA + HYDJET (upper row) and PbPb data (lower row). For each figure, the requirements on the dijet asymmetry A_J are given. Note that events with $A_J > 0.22$ are much rarer in the PYTHIA+HYDJET sample than in the data. Vertical bars are statistical and systematic uncertainties, combined in quadrature, the systematic contributions being 20%, independent of the bin.

of radius $\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta\phi^2 + \Delta\eta^2}$ and width of 0.08 around the jet axes was summed over all selected jets. The contribution of tracks from the underlying event, not associated with the jet, was estimated by summing the track p_T distributions using an equal-size annulus that was reflected around $\eta = 0$, but at the same ϕ coordinate as the individual jet. For this procedure, jets in the region $|\eta| < 0.8$ were excluded and only annulus radii up to $\Delta R = 0.8$ around the jet axes were considered, to avoid overlap between the signal jet region and the region used for background estimation. In addition, jets in the region $|\eta| > 1.6$ were excluded to ensure the 0.8 radius rings would lie within the tracker acceptance. Statistical fluctuations in the underlying event limit this procedure to tracks with transverse momenta $p_T > 1 \text{ GeV}/c$.

The summed p_T spectra from the underlying event regions were then subtracted from the jet regions, yielding the momentum distribution of charged tracks associated with the jets as a function of ΔR .

The resulting distributions of associated track momentum as a function of track p_T and ΔR are presented in Fig. 13 for four selections in dijet asymmetry, from $A_J < 0.11$ (left-hand side) to $A_J > 0.33$ (right-hand side). For both data and PYTHIA + HYDJET results, the jet selections and A_J values are based on the reconstructed calorimeter jet momenta (Sec. II D) in order to have consistent event selections for comparison. The middle bin boundary ($A_J = 0.22$) corresponds to the median of the A_J distribution for the 0%–30% central PbPb events shown here. The top row shows the results for PYTHIA + HYDJET

simulations. The track results shown for the PYTHIA + HYDJET simulations were found using the known (“truth”) values of the track momenta from the embedded PYTHIA events. The bottom row presents results for PbPb data. The track results shown for PbPb data were corrected for tracking efficiency and fake rates using corrections that were derived from PYTHIA + HYDJET simulations and from the reconstruction of single tracks embedded in data. In each panel, the area of each colored region in p_T and ΔR corresponds to the total transverse momentum per event carried by tracks in this region.

For the balanced-jet selection $A_J < 0.11$, one sees qualitative agreement in the leading and subleading jet momentum distributions between PYTHIA+HYDJET (top) and data (bottom). In data and simulation, most of the leading and subleading jet momentum is carried by tracks with $p_T > 8 \text{ GeV}/c$, with the data tracks having a slightly narrower ΔR distribution. A slightly larger fraction of the momentum for the subleading jets is carried by tracks at low p_T and $\Delta R > 0.16$ (i.e., beyond the second bin) in the data.

Moving toward larger dijet imbalance, the major fraction of the leading jet momentum continues to be carried by high- p_T tracks in data and simulation. For the $A_J > 0.33$ selection, it is important to recall that less than 10% of all PYTHIA dijet events fall in this category, and, as will be discussed in Sec. III C, those that do are overwhelmingly 3-jet events.

While the overall change found in the leading jet shapes as a function of A_J is small, a strong modification of

the track momentum composition of the subleading jets is seen, confirming the calorimeter determination of the dijet imbalance. The biggest difference between data and simulation is found for tracks with $p_T < 4$ GeV/c. For PYTHIA, the momentum in the subleading jet carried by these tracks is small and their radial distribution is nearly unchanged with A_J . However, for data, the relative contribution of low- p_T tracks grows with A_J , and an increasing fraction of those tracks is observed at large distances to the jet axis, extending out to $\Delta R = 0.8$ (the largest angular distance to the jet in this study).

The major systematic uncertainties for the track-jet correlation measurement come from the p_T -dependent uncertainty in the track reconstruction efficiency. The algorithmic track reconstruction efficiency, which averages 70% over the $p_T > 0.5$ GeV/c and $|\eta| < 2.4$ range included in this study, was determined from an independent PYTHIA + HYDJET sample, and from simulated tracks embedded in data. Additional uncertainties are introduced by the underlying event subtraction procedure. The latter was studied by comparing the track-jet correlations seen in pure PYTHIA dijet events for generated particles with those seen in PYTHIA + HYDJET events after reconstruction and background subtraction. The size of the background subtraction systematic uncertainty was further cross checked in data by repeating the procedure for random ring-like regions in 0%–30% central minimum bias events. In the end, an overall systematic uncertainty of 20% per bin

was assigned. This uncertainty is included in the combined statistical and systematic uncertainties shown in Fig. 13.

C. Overall momentum balance of dijet events

The requirements of the background subtraction procedure limit the track-jet correlation study to tracks with $p_T > 1.0$ GeV/c and $\Delta R < 0.8$. Complementary information about the overall momentum balance in the dijet events can be obtained using the projection of missing p_T of reconstructed charged tracks onto the leading jet axis. For each event, this projection was calculated as

$$\langle \not{p}_T^{\parallel} \rangle = \sum_i -p_T^i \cos(\phi_i - \phi_{\text{Leading Jet}}), \quad (2)$$

where the sum is over all tracks with $p_T > 0.5$ GeV/c and $|\eta| < 2.4$. The results were then averaged over events to obtain $\langle \not{p}_T^{\parallel} \rangle$. No background subtraction was applied, which allows this study to include the $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.8$ and $0.5 < p_T^{\text{Track}} < 1.0$ GeV/c regions not accessible for the study in Sec. III B. The leading and subleading jets were again required to have $|\eta| < 1.6$.

In Fig. 14, $\langle \not{p}_T^{\parallel} \rangle$ is shown as a function of A_J for two centrality bins, 30%–100% (left-hand side) and 0%–30% (right-hand side). Results for PYTHIA + HYDJET are presented in the top row, while the bottom row shows the results for PbPb data. Using tracks with $|\eta| < 2.4$ and $p_T > 0.5$ GeV/c, one

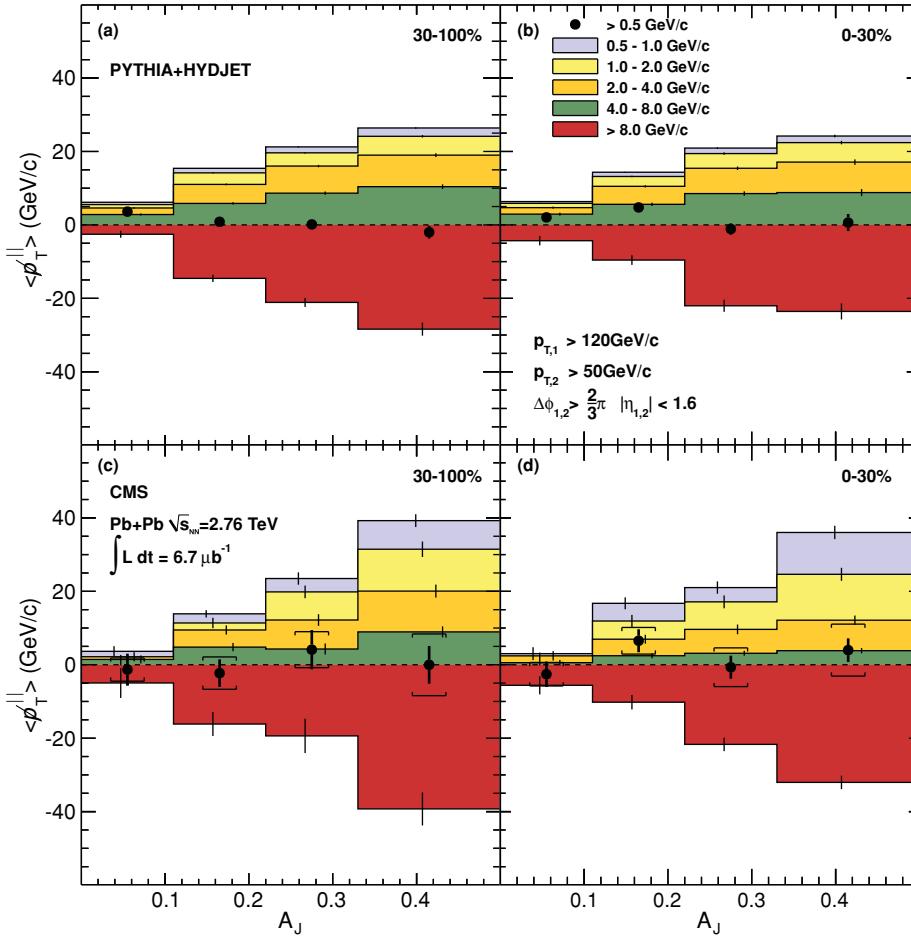


FIG. 14. (Color online) Average missing transverse momentum $\langle \not{p}_T^{\parallel} \rangle$ for tracks with $p_T > 0.5$ GeV/c, projected onto the leading jet axis (solid circles). The $\langle \not{p}_T^{\parallel} \rangle$ values are shown as a function of dijet asymmetry A_J for 30%–100% centrality (left-hand side) and 0%–30% centrality (right-hand side). For the solid circles, vertical bars and brackets represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively. Colored bands show the contribution to $\langle \not{p}_T^{\parallel} \rangle$ for five ranges of track p_T . The top and bottom rows show results for PYTHIA + HYDJET and PbPb data, respectively. For the individual p_T ranges, the statistical uncertainties are shown as vertical bars.

sees that indeed the momentum balance of the events, shown as solid circles, is recovered within uncertainties, for both centrality ranges and even for events with large observed dijet

more than 50% of the balance is carried by tracks with $p_T > 4 \text{ GeV}/c$, with a negligible contribution from $p_T < 1 \text{ GeV}/c$.

The PYTHIA + HYDJET results are indicative of semi-hard initial- or final-state radiation as the underlying cause for large A_J events in the MC study. This has been confirmed by further studies which showed that in PYTHIA the momentum balance in the transverse plane for events with large A_J can be restored if a third jet with $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}/c$, which is present in more than 90% of these events, is included. This is in contrast to the results for large- A_J PbPb data, which show that a large part of the momentum balance is carried by soft particles ($p_T < 2 \text{ GeV}/c$) and radiated at large angles to the jet axes ($\Delta R > 0.8$) in the direction of the subleading jet.

IV. SUMMARY

The CMS detector has been used to study jet production in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76 \text{ TeV}$. Jets were reconstructed using primarily the calorimeter information in a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of $L_{\text{int}} = 6.7 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$. Events having a leading jet with $p_T > 120 \text{ GeV}/c$ and $|\eta| < 2$ were selected. As a function of centrality, dijet events with a subleading jet of $p_T > 50 \text{ GeV}/c$ and $|\eta| < 2$ were found to have an increasing momentum imbalance. Data were compared to PYTHIA dijet simulations for pp collisions at the same energy which were embedded into real heavy ion events. The momentum imbalances observed in the data were significantly larger than those predicted by the simulations. While the relative imbalance between the leading and subleading jets increased with increasing collision centrality, it was found to be largely independent of the leading jet p_T , up to the highest p_T region studied ($\approx 210 \text{ GeV}/c$).

The angular distribution of jet fragmentation products has been explored by associating charged tracks with the dijets observed in the calorimeters. The calorimeter-based momentum imbalance is reflected in the associated track distributions, which show a softening and widening of the subleading jet fragmentation pattern for increasing dijet asymmetry, while the high- p_T components of the leading jet remain nearly unchanged.

Studies of the missing transverse momentum projected on the jet axis have shown that the overall momentum balance can be recovered if tracks at low p_T are included. In the PbPb data, but not in the simulations, a large fraction of the balancing momentum is carried by tracks having $p_T < 2 \text{ GeV}/c$. Comparing the momentum balance inside and outside of cones of $\Delta R = 0.8$ around the leading and subleading jet axes demonstrates that a large contribution to the momentum balance in data arises from soft particles radiated at $\Delta R > 0.8$ to the jets, a feature which is also not reproduced in PYTHIA calculations.

In conclusion, a strong increase in the fraction of highly unbalanced jets has been seen in central PbPb collisions compared with peripheral collisions and model calculations, consistent with a high degree of jet quenching in the produced matter. A large fraction of the momentum balance of these unbalanced jets is carried by low- p_T particles at large radial distance, in contrast to PYTHIA simulations embedded into

heavy-ion events. The results provide qualitative constraints on the nature of the jet modification in PbPb collisions and quantitative input to models of the transport properties of the medium created in these collisions.

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