Measurement of angular and momentum distributions of charged particles within and around jets in Pb+Pb and pp collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

Aad, G.; ATLAS Collaboration

DOI
10.1103/PhysRevC.100.064901

Publication date
2019

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
Physical Review C - Nuclear Physics

License
CC BY

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.
Measurement of angular and momentum distributions of charged particles within and around jets in Pb + Pb and pp collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$ with the ATLAS detector

G. Aad et al.*
(ATLAS Collaboration)

(Received 17 August 2019; published 2 December 2019)

Studies of the fragmentation of jets into charged particles in heavy-ion collisions can provide information about the mechanism of jet quenching by the hot and dense QCD matter created in such collisions, the quark-gluon plasma. This paper presents a measurement of the angular distribution of charged particles around the jet axis in $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$ Pb + Pb and pp collisions, using the ATLAS detector at the LHC. The Pb + Pb and pp data sets have integrated luminosities of 0.49 nb$^{-1}$ and 25 pb$^{-1}$, respectively. The measurement is performed for jets reconstructed with the anti-$k_t$ algorithm with radius parameter $R = 0.4$ and is extended to an angular distance of $r = 0.8$ from the jet axis. Results are presented as a function of Pb + Pb collision centrality and distance from the jet axis for charged particles with transverse momenta in the 1- to 63-GeV range, matched to jets with transverse momenta in the 126- to 316-GeV range and an absolute value of jet rapidity of less than 1.7. Modications to the measured distributions are quantified by taking a ratio to the measurements in pp collisions. Yields of charged particles with transverse momenta below 4 GeV are observed to be increasingly enhanced as a function of angular distance from the jet axis, reaching a maximum at $r = 0.6$. Charged particles with transverse momenta above 4 GeV have an enhanced yield in Pb + Pb collisions in the jet core for angular distances up to $r = 0.05$ from the jet axis, with a suppression at larger distances.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevC.100.064901

I. INTRODUCTION

Ultrarelativistic nuclear collisions at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) produce hot, dense matter called a quark-gluon plasma, QGP (see Refs. [1,2] for recent reviews). Jets from hard-scattering processes in these collisions traverse and interact with the QGP, losing energy via a process called jet quenching. The rates and characteristics of these jets in heavy-ion collisions can be compared with the same quantities in pp collisions, where the production of a QGP is not expected. This comparison can provide information about the properties of the QGP and how it interacts with partons from the hard scatter.

Jets with large transverse momenta, $p_T^{jet}$, in central lead-lead (Pb + Pb) collisions at the LHC are measured at approximately half the rates in pp collisions when the nuclear overlap function of Pb + Pb collisions is taken into account [3–7]. Similarly, back-to-back dijet [8–10] and photon-jet pairs [11,12] are observed to have less-balanced transverse momenta in Pb + Pb collisions compared to pp collisions. These observations suggest that some of the energy from the hard-scattered parton may be transferred outside of the jet through its interaction with the QGP medium.

Complementary measurements look at how the structure of jets in Pb + Pb collisions is modified relative to that in pp collisions. Previous measurements have shown a broadening of jets in Pb + Pb [13–16], as well as an excess of low- and high-momentum charged particles and a depletion of intermediate-momentum charged particles associated with these jets [17–20]. Particles carrying a large fraction of the jet momentum are generally closely aligned with the jet axis, whereas low-momentum particles are observed to have a much broader angular distribution extending outside the jet [9,21–24]. These observations suggest that the energy lost via jet quenching is being transferred to soft particles around the jet axis via soft gluon emission [25–31]. Measurements of yields of these particles as a function of transverse momentum, $p_T$, and angular distance between the particle and the jet axis have the potential to provide further insight into the structure of jets in the QGP, as well as to provide information about how the medium is affected by the presence of the jet.

This paper presents charged-particle $p_T$ distributions at a distance $r$ around the jet axis that have been corrected for

*Full author list given at the end of the article.

Published by the American Physical Society under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license. Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article’s title, journal citation, and DOI.
detector effects. The measured yields are defined as follows:
\[ D(p_T, r) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{jet}}} \frac{1}{2\pi r dr} \frac{dn_{\text{ch}}(p_T, r)}{d p_T}, \]

where \( N_{\text{jet}} \) is the number of jets in consideration and \( n_{\text{ch}}(p_T, r) \) is the number of charged particles with a given \( p_T \) at a distance \( r \) from the jet axis. The ratios of the charged-particle yields measured in Pb + Pb and \( pp \) collisions,
\[ R_{D(p_T, r)} = \frac{D(p_T, r)_{\text{Pb+Pb}}}{D(p_T, r)_{\text{pp}}}, \]

quantify the modifications of the yields due to the QGP medium. Furthermore, the differences between the \( D(p_T, r) \) distributions in Pb + Pb and \( pp \) collisions,
\[ \Delta D(p_T, r) = D(p_T, r)_{\text{Pb+Pb}} - D(p_T, r)_{\text{pp}}, \]

allow the absolute differences in charged-particle yields between the two collision systems to be measured.

II. ATLAS DETECTOR

The measurements presented here are performed using the ATLAS [32] calorimeter, inner detector, trigger, and data-acquisition systems.

The calorimeter system consists of a sampling liquid-argon (LAr) electromagnetic (EM) calorimeter covering \( |\eta| < 3.2 \), a steel-scintillator sampling hadronic calorimeter covering \( |\eta| < 1.7 \), LAr hadronic calorimeters covering 1.5 < \( |\eta| < 3.2 \), and two LAr forward calorimeters (FCal) covering 3.1 < \( |\eta| < 4.9 \).

The EM calorimeters are segmented longitudinally in shower depth into three layers with an additional presampler layer. They have segmentation that varies with layer and pseudorapidity. The hadronic calorimeters have three sampling layers longitudinal in shower depth.

The inner detector measures charged particles within the pseudorapidity interval \(|\eta| < 2.5\) using a combination of silicon pixel detectors, silicon microstrip detectors (SCT), and a straw-tube transition radiation tracker (TRT), all immersed in a 2-T axial magnetic field. Each of the three detectors is composed of a barrel and two symmetric endcap sections. The pixel detector is composed of four layers, including the insertable B layer [33,34] added in 2014. The SCT barrel section contains four layers of modules with sensors on both sides, and each endcap consists of nine layers of double-sided modules with radial strips. The TRT contains layers of staggered straws interleaved with the transition radiation material.

The zero-degree calorimeters (ZDCs) are located symmetrically at \( z = \pm 140 \) m and cover \(|\eta| > 8.3\). The ZDCs use tungsten plates as absorbers, and quartz rods are sandwiched between the tungsten plates as the active medium. In Pb + Pb collisions, the ZDCs primarily measure spectator neutrons. These are neutrons that do not interact hadronically when the incident nuclei collide. A ZDC coincidence trigger is implemented by requiring the pulse height from both ZDCs to be above a threshold that accepts the signal corresponding to the energy deposition from a single neutron.

This analysis uses the same trigger setup used in Ref. [20] and is briefly described below. A two-level trigger system was used to select the Pb + Pb and \( pp \) collisions. The first level, L1, is based on custom electronics, while the second level, the high-level trigger (HLT), is based on software [35]. Minimum-bias (MB) events were recorded using a logical OR of two triggers: (1) a total-energy L1 trigger selecting more-central collisions and (2) a ZDC coincidence trigger at L1 and a veto on the total-energy trigger, with the additional requirement of at least one track in the HLT, selecting peripheral collisions. The total-energy trigger required the total transverse energy measured in the calorimeter system to be greater than 50 GeV. Jet events were selected by the HLT, seeded by a jet identified by the L1 jet trigger in \( pp \) collisions or by the total-energy trigger with a threshold of 50 GeV in Pb + Pb collisions. The L1 jet trigger utilized in \( pp \) collisions required a jet with transverse momentum greater than 20 GeV. The HLT jet trigger uses a jet reconstruction procedure similar to that in the offline analysis as discussed in Sec. IV. It selected events containing jets with a transverse energy of at least 75 GeV in Pb + Pb collisions and at least 85 GeV in \( pp \) collisions. The measurement is performed in the jet transverse momentum range where the trigger efficiencies are greater than 99%.

III. DATA SETS AND EVENT SELECTION

The Pb + Pb and \( pp \) data used in this analysis were recorded in 2015. The data samples consist of 25 \( \text{pb}^{-1} \) of \( \sqrt{s} = 5.02 \) TeV pp and 0.49 \( \text{nb}^{-1} \) of \( \sqrt{s}_{\text{NN}} = 5.02 \) TeV Pb + Pb data. In both samples, events are required to have a reconstructed vertex within 150 mm of the nominal IP along the beam axis. Events with multiple interactions in the same bunch crossing are referred to as pileup. This is negligible in the Pb + Pb data, and the \( pp \) data was collected in low-pileup mode. The average number of interactions per bunch crossing in the \( pp \) collisions ranged from 0.6 to 1.3. Only events taken during stable beam conditions and satisfying detector and data-quality requirements that include the detector subsystems being in normal operating condition are considered.

In Pb + Pb collisions, the event centrality reflects the overlap area of the two colliding nuclei and is characterized by \( \Sigma E_T^{\text{FCal}} \), the total transverse energy deposited in the FCal [36]. The six centrality intervals used in this analysis are defined according to successive percentiles of the \( \Sigma E_T^{\text{FCal}} \) distribution obtained in MB collisions, ordered from the most-central (highest \( \Sigma E_T^{\text{FCal}} \)) to the most peripheral (lowest \( \Sigma E_T^{\text{FCal}} \)) collisions: 0–10%, 10–20%, 20–30%, 30–40%, 40–60%, and 60–80%.

The \( pp \) Monte Carlo (MC) sample consists of 1.8 \( \times 10^7 \) 5.02-TeV hard-scattering dijet \( pp \) events generated with POWHEG+PYTHIA8 [37–41] using the A14 tune of parameter
values [42] and the NNPDF23LO PDF set [43]. The Pb + Pb MC sample was generated by overlying an additional sample of MB Pb + Pb data events onto a separate set of $1.8 \times 10^7$ 5.02-TeV hard-scattering dijet $pp$ events generated with the same tune and PDFs as the $pp$ MC sample. This MC overlay sample was reweighted on an event-by-event basis such that it has the same centrality distribution as the jet-triggered data sample. Another sample of MB Pb + Pb events was generated using HIJING (version 1.38b) [44] and was only used to evaluate the track reconstruction performance. The detector response in all MC samples was simulated using GEANT4 [45,46]. These MC samples are used to evaluate the performance of the detector and analysis procedure and correct the measured distributions for detector effects.

IV. JET AND TRACK SELECTION

The jet reconstruction procedure is identical to that used in Ref. [7]. The anti-$k_T$ algorithm [47,48] is first run in four-momentum recombination mode on $\Delta \eta \times \Delta \phi = 0.1 \times 0.1$ calorimeter towers with two anti-$k_T$ radius parameter values ($R = 0.2$ and $R = 0.4$). The energies in the towers are obtained by summing the energies of calorimeter cells at the electromagnetic energy scale. Then, an iterative procedure is used to estimate the $\eta$-dependent underlying event (UE) transverse energy density, while excluding the regions populated by jets. The estimate of the UE contribution is performed on an event-by-event basis. Furthermore, the background in Pb + Pb collisions is modulated to account for the azimuthal anisotropy in particle production [49]. The modulation includes the contributions of the second-, third-, and fourth-order azimuthal anisotropy harmonics. The UE transverse energy is subtracted from calorimeter towers included in the jet and the four-momentum of the jet is updated accordingly.

Then, a $\eta$- and $p_T$-dependent correction factor to the $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ derived from the pp MC sample is applied to correct for the calorimeter energy response [50]. The same calibration factors are applied in both the $pp$ and Pb + Pb collisions. An additional correction based on in situ studies of jets recoiling against photons, Z bosons, and jets in other regions of the calorimeter is applied [12]. The same jet reconstruction procedure without the azimuthal modulation of the UE is also applied to $pp$ collisions. The UE subtraction in $pp$ collisions removes the pileup contribution to the jet. In this analysis, jets are required to have $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ in the 126- to 316-GeV range, with rapidity $|y^{\text{jet}}| < 1.7$. The $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ requirement is chosen in order to exclude the contribution of UE jets generated by fluctuations in the UE, while the rapidity requirement is based on the acceptance of the tracking system. To prevent nearby jets from distorting the measurement of $D(p_T, r)$ distributions, jets are rejected if there is a neighboring jet with higher $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ within an angular distance of $\Delta R = 1.0$. This isolation requirement removes approximately 0.01% of jets. Additionally, generator-level jets are reconstructed by applying the anti-$k_T$ algorithm with radius parameter $R = 0.4$ to stable final-state particles from MC generators. These particles are required to have a lifetime of $\tau > 0.3 \times 10^{-10}$ s and do not include muons, neutrinos, and particles from pileup activity.

Charged-particle tracks in Pb + Pb collisions are reconstructed from hits in the inner detector using the track reconstruction algorithm that was optimized for the high hit density in heavy-ion collisions [51]. Tracks used in this analysis have $|\eta| < 2.5$ and are required to have at least 9 (11) total hits in the silicon detectors for charged particles with pseudorapidity $|\eta^{\text{ch}}| \leq 1.65(|\eta^{\text{ch}}| > 1.65)$. At least one hit is required in one of the two innermost pixel layers. If the track trajectory passes through an active module in the innermost layer, then a hit in this layer is required. Additionally, a track must have no more than two holes in the pixel and SCT detectors together, where a hole is defined by the absence of a hit predicted by the track trajectory. All charged-particle tracks used in this analysis are required to have reconstructed transverse momentum $p_T^{\text{ch}} > 1.0$ GeV. In order to suppress the contribution from secondary particles, the distance of closest approach of the track to the primary vertex is required to be less than a value that varies from 0.45 mm at $p_T^{\text{ch}} = 4$ GeV to 0.2 mm at $p_T^{\text{ch}} = 20$ GeV in the transverse plane and less than 1.0 mm in the longitudinal direction. The primary vertex is determined using vertex finding and fitting algorithms described in Ref. [52]. The precision is better than 20 $\mu$m in the transverse plane in peripheral collisions and improves inversely proportional to the square root of the number of reconstructed primary tracks in central collisions.

The efficiency, $\epsilon$, for reconstructing charged particles in Pb + Pb and $pp$ collisions is determined using the MC samples described above. It is evaluated as a function of the generator-level primary particle transverse momentum, $p_T^{\text{truth}}$, and pseudorapidity, $\eta^{\text{truth}}$, by matching tracks to generator-level primary particles [46]. In both collision systems, the efficiency increases slowly with $p_T^{\text{truth}}$ and is seen to be independent of $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ in the measurement’s phase space. For Pb + Pb collisions, the efficiency for $|\eta| < 0.3$ is $\approx 80\%$ at 1 GeV and rises to $\approx 85\%$ at 10 GeV. For $1.0 < |\eta| < 2.0$, the efficiency is $\approx 67\%$ to $\approx 72\%$ over the same $p_T$ range, with the variation in efficiency between the most-central and most-peripheral Pb + Pb collisions being approximately 3% in both $\eta$ ranges. For $pp$ collisions, the efficiency for $|\eta| < 0.3$ is $\approx 85\%$ at 1 GeV and rises to $\approx 88\%$ at 10 GeV, remaining relatively constant thereafter. For $1.0 < |\eta| < 2.0$, the efficiency is $\approx 82\%$ to $\approx 86\%$ over the same $p_T$ range. Further details about the tracking efficiency can be found in Ref. [19].

The contribution of reconstructed tracks that cannot be matched to a generated primary particle in the $pp$ MC samples is less than 2% in the entire $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ range under study in both the $pp$ and Pb + Pb collisions. This contribution includes fakes and secondaries, where fakes originate from randomly matched hits in the detector layers that do not correspond to the passage of charged particles. Both of these contributions are corrected for as described in the next section.

2Primary particles are defined as particles with a mean lifetime $\tau > 0.3 \times 10^{-10}$ s either directly produced in $pp$ interactions or from subsequent decays of particles with a shorter lifetime. All other particles are considered to be secondary.
V. ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

The analysis procedure is similar to that in Ref. [20], except it is also performed differentially in $r$. Measured tracks are considered to be associated with a reconstructed jet if their angular distance from the jet axis is less than 0.8. Their multiplicity distribution is given by

$$\frac{d^2 n_{\text{meas}}^\text{ch}(p_T^\text{ch}, r)}{dp_T^\text{ch} dr} = \frac{1}{\epsilon(p_T^\text{ch}, \eta^\text{ch})} \frac{\Delta n_{\text{ch}}(p_T^\text{ch}, r)}{\Delta p_T^\text{ch}} ,$$

where $\Delta n_{\text{ch}}(p_T^\text{ch}, r)$ represents the number of tracks within a given $\Delta p_T^\text{ch}$ and $\Delta r$ range. The efficiency correction is applied as a $1/\epsilon(p_T^\text{ch}, \eta^\text{ch})$ weight on a track-by-track basis, assuming $p_T^\text{ch} = p_T^{\text{truth}}$. While that assumption is not strictly valid, the efficiency varies sufficiently slowly with $p_T^{\text{truth}}$ that the error introduced by this assumption is less than 1% and is further corrected for by the Bayesian unfolding procedure described later in this section.

The measured track yields need to be corrected for the contributions from the UE, fake tracks, and secondaries. In pp collisions, the UE contribution from hard scatterings not associated with jet production is negligible. The contributions from fake tracks and secondary charged particles are estimated from MC samples and subtracted. This procedure is similar to that applied in previous measurements [20,53].

For Pb + Pb collisions, contributions from the UE, fake tracks, and secondary particles are estimated together in a two-step process: First, the MC overlay sample is used to generate $\eta^\text{jet}$ versus $\phi^\text{jet}$ maps of the average number of charged particles in a given annulus around a reconstructed jet. This is done for charged particles without an associated generated primary particle and as a function of $p_T^\text{jet}$, $\eta^\text{jet}$, $\phi^\text{jet}$, $\Delta \Psi^\text{jet}$, $r$, $p_T^\text{ch}$, and centrality. Here $\Delta \Psi^\text{jet}$ is the azimuthal angle between the jet and the second-order event plane $\Psi_2$ and is given by $\Delta \Psi^\text{jet} = \phi^\text{jet} - \Psi_2$. In the second step, the $\eta^\text{jet}$ versus $\phi^\text{jet}$ maps are used to construct the UE distribution in the data as a function of $p_T^\text{jet}$, $\eta^\text{jet}$, $\phi^\text{jet}$, $\Delta \Psi^\text{jet}$, and centrality. This distribution includes fakes and tracks from secondary particles and is given by $d^2 n_{\text{ch} \text{UE+Fake}}(p_T^\text{ch}, r)/dp_T^\text{ch} dr$. The yields decrease with decreasing collision centrality, increasing $p_T^\text{ch}$, and increasing $\Delta \Psi_2$. The subtracted distributions are then given by

$$\frac{d^2 n_{\text{sub}}^\text{ch}(p_T^\text{ch}, r)}{dp_T^\text{ch} dr} = \frac{d^2 n_{\text{meas}}^\text{ch}(p_T^\text{ch}, r)}{dp_T^\text{ch} dr} - \frac{d^2 n_{\text{ch} \text{UE+Fake}}(p_T^\text{ch}, r)}{dp_T^\text{ch} dr} .$$

Figure 1 shows the ratio of the charged-particle distributions before and after the subtraction of the UE, fake tracks, and secondaries, as a function of $r$ for different $p_T^\text{ch}$ intervals.

3The second-order event plane angle $\Psi_2$ is determined on an event-by-event basis by a standard method using the $\phi$ variation of transverse energy in the FCal [49].
and $126 < p_{T}^{\text{jet}} < 158$ GeV for six centrality selections. The largest UE contribution is for 1.0-GeV charged particles at large values of $r$ in central collisions, with the background-to-signal ratio being approximately 100 and slowly decreasing with increasing $p_{T}^{\text{jet}}$. It rapidly decreases for more-peripheral collisions, larger $p_{T}^{\text{jet}}$, and smaller $r$.

To remove the effects of bin migration due to the jet energy and track momentum resolution, the subtracted $d^{2}n_{\text{ch}}^{\text{jet}}/d p_{T}^{\text{jet}}dr$ distributions are corrected by a two-dimensional Bayesian unfolding [54] in $p_{T}^{\text{ch}}$ and $p_{T}^{\text{jet}}$ as implemented in the ROOUNFOLD package [55]. Two-dimensional unfolding is used because the calorimetric jet energy response depends on the fragmentation pattern of the jet [56]. Four-dimensional response matrices are created from the $pp$ and Pb + Pb MC samples using the generator-level and reconstructed $p_{T}^{\text{jet}}$ and the generator-level and reconstructed charged-particle $p_{T}^{\text{ch}}$. They are corrected for tracking efficiencies and are evaluated in bins of $r$ and centrality. The Bayesian procedure requires a choice in the number of iterations. Additional iterations reduce the sensitivity to the choice of prior but may amplify statistical fluctuations in the distributions. After four iterations, the charged-particle distributions are found to be stable within 2–4% for both the Pb + Pb and $pp$ data. A separate one-dimensional Bayesian unfolding is used to correct the measured $p_{T}^{\text{jet}}$ spectra that are used to normalize the unfolded charged-particle distributions. The response matrices for both the one- and two-dimensional unfolding are reweighted such that the $D(p_{T}, r)$ and $p_{T}^{\text{jet}}$ distributions match the shapes of the corresponding quantities in the reconstructed data.

An independent bin-by-bin unfolding procedure is used to correct for migrations originating from the jet and track angular resolutions. Two corresponding $D(p_{T}, r)$ distributions are evaluated in MC samples, one using generator-level jets and primary particles, and the other using reconstructed jets and charged particles with their reconstructed $p_{T}$ replaced by generator-level transverse momentum, $p_{T}^{\text{truth}}$. The ratio of these two MC distributions provides a correction factor which is then applied to the data. These factors are at the level of approximately 5% with variations up to 15% for particles with $p_{T} > 4$ GeV, particularly near the edge of the jet. For 126- to 158-GeV jets in Pb + Pb collisions, the full unfolding correction is 8–14% (4–7%) for 1-GeV (6-GeV) tracks, depending on centrality.

The final particle-level corrected distributions, normalized by the area of the annulus being studied, are defined as

$$D(p_{T}, r) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{jet}}^{\text{unfolded}}} \frac{1}{2\pi r dr} \int \frac{d n_{\text{ch}}^{\text{unfolded}}}{d p_{T}^{\text{ch}} dr} \bigg|_{p_{T}^{\text{jet}}, r^2}$$

where $N_{\text{jet}}^{\text{unfolded}}$ is the unfolded number of jets in a given $p_{T}^{\text{jet}}$ interval and $n_{\text{ch}}^{\text{unfolded}}$ is the unfolded yield of charged particles with a given $p_{T}$ matched to a jet with given $p_{T}^{\text{jet}}$, at a distance $r$.

The performance of the full analysis procedure is validated in the MC samples by comparing the fully corrected charged-particle distributions to the generator-level distributions. Good recovery of the generator-level distributions (closure) is observed, with a variation of less than 4% for charged particles with $p_{T} < 10$ GeV in both the $pp$ and Pb + Pb collision systems. The nonclosure is taken as an additional systematic uncertainty as discussed in Sec. VI. One important effect is that adding or removing particles carrying a large fraction of the jet momentum near the edge of the jet can significantly alter its reconstructed momentum and direction; this instability contributes to the nonclosure mentioned above for particles with $p_{T} > 10$ GeV in jets with $p_{T}^{\text{jet}} < 200$ GeV. Results are presented only where the nonclosure in the $pp$ MC sample is less than 5%.

VI. SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES

The following sources of systematic uncertainty are considered: the jet energy scale (JES), the jet energy resolution (JER), the sensitivity of the unfolding to the prior, the UE contribution, the residual nonclosure of the analysis procedure, and tracking-related uncertainties. For each variation accounting for a source of systematic uncertainty, the $D(p_{T}, r)$ distributions along with their ratios and differences are re-evaluated. The difference between the varied and nominal distributions is used as an estimate of the uncertainty.

The systematic uncertainty associated with the JES in Pb + Pb collisions is due to jets having a different structure and possibly a different detector response that is not modeled by the MC simulation. It is composed of two parts: a centrality-independent baseline component and a centrality-dependent component. Only the centrality-independent baseline component is used in $pp$ collisions; it is determined from in situ studies of the calorimeter response [50,56,57] and the relative energy scale difference between the jet reconstruction procedures in heavy-ion [57] and $pp$ collisions [50]. The centrality-dependent uncertainty reflects a modification of parton showers by the Pb + Pb environment. It is evaluated by comparing the ratio of the transverse momentum of calorimeter jets to the vectorial sum of the transverse momentum of charged particles within these jet in data and MC events. More details on this procedure can be found in Ref. [7]. The size of the centrality-dependent uncertainty in the JES reaches 0.5% in the most-central collisions. Each component that contributes to the JES uncertainty is varied separately by ±1 standard deviation for each interval in $p_{T}^{\text{jet}}$, and the response matrix is recomputed accordingly. The data are then unfolded with the modified matrices. The resulting uncertainty from the JES increases with increasing charged-particle $p_{T}$ at fixed $p_{T}^{\text{jet}}$, decreases with increasing $p_{T}^{\text{jet}}$, and is at the level of 2–4%.

The uncertainty in the $D(p_{T}, r)$ distributions due to the JER is evaluated by repeating the unfolding procedure with modified response matrices, where an additional contribution is added to the resolution of the reconstructed $p_{T}^{\text{jet}}$ using a Gaussian smearing procedure. The smearing factor is evaluated using an in situ technique in 13-TeV $pp$ data that involves studies of dijet energy balance [58,59]. An additional uncertainty is included to account for differences between the tower-based heavy-ion jet reconstruction and that used in analyses of 13-TeV $pp$ data [50,57]. The resulting
FIG. 2. Relative size of the systematic uncertainties for $D(p_T, r)$ distributions in $pp$ (top), central 0–10% Pb + Pb (middle), and peripheral 60–80% Pb + Pb (bottom) collisions for tracks with $1.0 < p_T < 1.6$ GeV (left) and $6.3 < p_T < 10$ GeV (right) in jets with $126 < p_{T, \text{jet}} < 158$ GeV. The systematic uncertainties due to JES, JER, tracking, unfolding, MC non-closure, and UE contribution (for Pb + Pb) are shown along with the total systematic uncertainty from all sources.

The uncertainties related to track reconstruction and selection originate from several sources. Uncertainties related to the detector material description in simulation and the track transverse momentum resolution are obtained from studies in data and simulation described in Ref. [60]. The sensitivity of the tracking efficiency to the description of the inactive
Unfolding due to JES, JER, tracking, unfolding, MC non-closure, and UE contribution are shown along with the total systematic uncertainty from all for tracks with 1 jet core for tracks with 1 from fakes and secondary tracks is approximately 20% in the reconstruction efficiency is between 0.5% and 2% in the track momentum resolution, and rate of fake tracks. The resulting uncertainty typically varies between 1% and 2%. Finally, the track-to-particle matching requirements are varied. This variation affects the track reconstruction efficiency, track momentum resolution, and rate of fake tracks. The resulting systematic uncertainty is \( \leq 0.1\% \) for the \( D(p_T, r) \) distributions. All track-related systematic uncertainties are added in quadrature and presented as the total tracking uncertainty.

The systematic uncertainty associated with the UE subtraction has two components: the limited number of charged particles associated with a jet without a corresponding generator particle in the Pb + Pb MC overlay sample and a comparison with the result of an alternative UE estimation using the cone method. The cone method uses jet-triggered events to estimate the background and is adapted from Refs. [19,20]. A regular grid of nine cones of size \( \Delta R = 0.8 \) is used to cover the inner-detector region. Cones are excluded if the angular distance to any reconstructed jet in the event with \( p_T > 90 \text{ GeV} \) is less than 1.6 or if they contain a charged particle with \( p_T > 10 \text{ GeV} \). This exclusion reduces biases from any hard processes. The resulting UE charged-particle yields \( dN_{\text{ch}} / dR_{\text{jet}} \) are evaluated over the 1- to 10-GeV range as a function of \( R, p_T, \) centrality, and \( r \), and are
The $D(p_T, r)$ distributions in pp (open symbols) and Pb + Pb (closed symbols) as a function of angular distance $r$ for $p_T^{jet}$ of 126 to 158 GeV. The symbols represent different track $p_T$ ranges, and each panel is a different centrality selection. The vertical bars on the data points indicate statistical uncertainties, while the shaded boxes indicate systematic uncertainties. The widths of the boxes are not indicative of the bin size, and the points are shifted horizontally for better visibility. The distributions for $p_T > 6.3$ GeV are restricted to smaller $r$ values as discussed in Sec. V.

subsequently averaged over all cones. Both of these sources of uncertainty are combined as uncorrelated uncertainties. The combined UE uncertainty in the $D(p_T, r)$ distributions is less than 10% for $r < 0.4$ and reaches a maximum of 40% at the largest angular distances from the jet axis. It is the dominant source of systematic uncertainty for low-$p_T$ charged particles at large $r$ and decreases sharply with increasing charged-particle $p_T$. In particular, the component from the limited
sample size dominates in the most-central collisions, while the component from the alternative estimation method dominates elsewhere.

The systematic uncertainty in the unfolding procedure is estimated by generating response matrices from the MC distributions without the reweighting that matched the shapes of the charged-particle and jet distributions in data. The 5–7% difference between the nominal $D(p_T, r)$ distribution and that unfolded with the unreweighted response matrix is taken as the systematic uncertainty.

An additional uncertainty to account for possible residual limitations in the analysis procedure is assigned by evaluating
the nonclosure of the unfolded distributions in simulations. This is typically about 4%.

The correlations between the various systematic components are considered in evaluating the $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ and $\Delta D(p_T, r)$ distributions. The unfolding and nonclosure uncertainties are taken to be uncorrelated between $pp$ and Pb + Pb collisions, while all others are taken to be correlated. For these, the $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ and $\Delta D(p_T, r)$ distributions are re-evaluated by applying the variation to both collision systems; the resulting variations of the ratios from their central values are used as the correlated systematic uncertainty.

Examples of systematic uncertainties in the $D(p_T, r)$ distributions for jets in the 126- to 158-GeV $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ range measured in $pp$ and Pb + Pb collision systems are shown in Fig. 2. The uncertainties in the $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ distributions are shown in Fig. 3. It can be seen that the dominant systematic uncertainty in the Pb + Pb and the $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ distributions is from the UE subtraction. While it is less than 5% for $r < 0.3$, it is approximately 40% for charged particles with $p_T = 1$ GeV at $r = 0.8$. The uncertainties in the $pp$ system are smaller, with the dominant systematic uncertainty at low $p_T$ due to the tracking. This is approximately 10% for $r < 0.1$ and decreases to less than 5% at larger distances.

VII. RESULTS

The $D(p_T, r)$ distributions are studied as a function of $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ for $pp$ data and Pb + Pb collisions with different centralities. The interplay between the hot and dense matter and the parton shower is explored by evaluating the ratios and differences between the $D(p_T, r)$ distributions in Pb + Pb and $pp$ collisions. Some selected moments of these distributions are also investigated.

A. $D(p_T, r)$ distributions

The $D(p_T, r)$ distributions evaluated in $pp$ and Pb + Pb collisions for 126 < $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ < 158 GeV are shown in Fig. 4. These distributions decrease as a function of distance from the jet axis. The rate of fall-off increases sharply for higher $p_T$ particles, with most of these being concentrated near the jet axis. The distributions exhibit a difference in shape between Pb + Pb and $pp$ collisions, with the Pb + Pb distributions being broader at low $p_T$ ($p_T < 4$ GeV) and narrower at high $p_T$ ($p_T > 4$ GeV) in 0–10% central collisions. This modification is centrality dependent and is smaller for peripheral Pb + Pb collisions.

B. $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ distributions

In order to quantify the differences seen in Fig. 4, ratios of the $D(p_T, r)$ distributions in Pb + Pb collisions to those measured in $pp$ collisions for 126 < $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ < 158 GeV and 200 < $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ < 251 GeV jets are presented in Fig. 5. They are shown as a function of $r$ for different $p_T$ and centrality selections. In 0–10% central collisions, $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ is greater than unity for $r < 0.8$ for charged particles with $p_T$ less than 4.0 GeV for both $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ selections. For these particles, the enhancement of yields in Pb + Pb collisions compared to those in $pp$ collisions grows with increasing $r$ up to approximately $r = 0.3$, with $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ reaching values up to two for $1.0 < p_T < 2.5$ GeV. The value of $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ is approximately constant for $r$ in the interval 0.3–0.6 and decreases for $r > 0.6$. For charged particles with $p_T > 4.0$ GeV, $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ shows a depletion outside the jet core for $r > 0.05$. The magnitude of this depletion increases with increasing $r$ up to $r = 0.3$ and is approximately constant thereafter. For 30–40% midcentral collisions, the enhancement in the yield of particles with $p_T < 4.0$ GeV has trends similar to those in the most central collisions, but the depletion of particles with $p_T > 4.0$ GeV is not as strong. For 60–80% peripheral collisions, $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ has no significant $r$ dependence and the values of $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ are within approximately 50% of unity.

The observed behavior inside the jet cone, $r < 0.4$, agrees with the measurement of the inclusive jet fragmentation functions [10,19,20], where yields of fragments with $p_T < 4$ GeV are observed to be enhanced and yields of charged particles
FIG. 7. $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ as a function of $p_T$ for 0–10% (top), 30–40% (middle), and 60–80% (bottom) Pb + Pb collisions in two different $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ selections: 126–158 GeV (left) and 200–251 GeV (right). The different colors indicate different angular distances from the jet axis. The vertical bars on the data points indicate statistical uncertainties, while the shaded boxes indicate systematic uncertainties. The widths of the boxes are not indicative of the bin size, and the points are shifted horizontally for better visibility.

with intermediate $p_T$ are suppressed in Pb + Pb collisions compared to those in $pp$ collisions. The wake left in the medium from the passage of the jet compensates for some of the energy it loses [30,31]. The plateau and slight decrease seen in Fig. 5 for the $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ distributions in central Pb + Pb collisions beyond $r = 0.6$ from the jet axis suggests that this response of the medium is smaller than that predicted in Ref. [31].

The centrality dependence of $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ for two charged-particle $p_T$ intervals (1.6–2.5 GeV and 6.3–10.0 GeV) and two different $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ ranges (126–158 GeV and 200–251 GeV) is presented in Fig. 6. For both $p_T^{\text{jet}}$ selections, the magnitude
of the excess for 1.6–2.5 GeV charged particles increases for more-central events and for \( r < 0.3 \). The magnitude of the excess is approximately a factor of 2 in the most-central collisions for \( r > 0.3 \). A continuous centrality-dependent suppression of yields of charged particles with \( 6.3 < p_T < 10.0 \) GeV is observed. The magnitude of the modification decreases for more-peripheral collisions in both \( p_T \) intervals and \( p_T^{\text{jet}} \) selections.

Figure 7 shows the charged-particle \( p_T \) dependence of \( R_{D(p_T,r)} \) for selections in \( r \) for jets at 126–158 GeV and 200–251 GeV in the following centrality intervals: 0–10%, 30–40%, and 60–80%. Interestingly, there is no significant suppression of yields in \( \text{Pb+Pb} \) collisions for \( r < 0.05 \) at all measured \( p_T \). For larger \( r \) values, the yields are enhanced for charged particles with \( p_T < 4 \) GeV and suppressed for higher \( p_T \) charged particles in both the 0–10% and 30–40% centrality selections and both \( p_T^{\text{jet}} \) ranges presented here. The magnitude of the enhancement increases for decreasing \( p_T \) below 4 GeV while the suppression is enhanced with increasing \( p_T \) for 4–10 GeV, after which it is approximately constant. At fixed \( p_T \) the magnitude of the deviation from unity increases for larger distances from the jet axis. In the

![Graphical representation](image-url)

**FIG. 8.** \( R_{D(p_T,r)} \) as a function of \( r \) for 0–10% central collisions for charged particles with \( 1.6 \leq p_T < 2.5 \) GeV (closed symbols) and \( 6.3 < p_T < 10.0 \) GeV (open symbols) for different \( p_T^{\text{jet}} \) selections. The vertical bars on the data points indicate statistical uncertainties, while the shaded boxes indicate systematic uncertainties. The widths of the boxes are not indicative of the bin size, and the points are shifted horizontally for better visibility.

![Graphical representation](image-url)

**FIG. 9.** \( \Delta D(p_T, r) \) as a function of \( r \) in central collisions for all \( p_T \) ranges in four \( p_T^{\text{jet}} \) selections: 126–158, 158–200, 200–251, and 251–316 GeV. The vertical bars on the data points indicate statistical uncertainties, while the shaded boxes indicate systematic uncertainties. The widths of the boxes are not indicative of the bin size, and the points are shifted horizontally for better visibility.
60–80% peripheral collisions, the same trend is seen (but with smaller-magnitude modifications) for $126 < p_T^{jet} < 158$ GeV; for the higher-$p_T^{jet}$ selection, the larger uncertainties do not allow a clear conclusion to be drawn for peripheral collisions.

The enhancement of the charged-particle yield in the kinematic region of $p_T < 4$ GeV has two possible explanations. First, gluon radiation from the hard-scattered parton as it propagates through the QGP would lead to extra soft particles [62,63]. Second, the interactions of a jet with the QGP and its hydrodynamic response could induce a wake that manifests itself as an enhancement in the number of low-$p_T$ particles [31].

The observed modification at $p_T > 4$ GeV can be explained on the basis of the larger expected energy loss of gluon-initiated jets, resulting in a relative enhancement in the number of quark jets in Pb + Pb collisions compared to pp collisions at a given $p_T^{jet}$ value [20,64]. Since gluon jets have a broader distribution of particle momentum transverse to the jet direction compared to quark-initiated jets [65], the enhanced quark-jet contribution could describe the narrowing of the particle distribution around the jet direction for particles with $p_T > 4.0$ GeV observed here.

The $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ distributions for low- and high-$p_T$ particles in the different $p_T^{jet}$ selections are directly overlaid in Fig. 8. These distributions are for the 0–10% most-central collisions and show a hint of enhancement in $R_{D(p_T,r)}$ with increasing $p_T^{jet}$ for $r < 0.25$ for low-$p_T$ charged particles. No significant $p_T^{jet}$ dependence is seen at larger $r$ values or for high-$p_T$ charged particles at any $r$. This $p_T^{jet}$ dependence is further explored by defining an integral over the low-$p_T$ excess and is discussed in Sec. VII D.

C. $\Delta D(p_T, r)$ distributions

In addition to the ratios of the $D(p_T, r)$ distributions, differences between the unfolded charged-particle yields are also evaluated as $\Delta D(p_T, r)$ to quantify the modification in terms of the particle density.

These differences are presented as a function of $r$ for different $p_T$ selections in 0–10% central collisions in Fig. 9. These distributions show an excess in the charged-particle...
FIG. 11. $R_{\theta(r)}$ (left) and $R_{P(r)}$ (right) as a function of $r$ for charged particles with $p_T < 4$ GeV ranges in four $p_T^{jet}$ selections, 126–158, 158–200, 200–251, and 251–316 GeV, and three centrality selections, 0–10% (top), 30–40% (middle), and 60–80% (bottom). The vertical bars on the data points indicate statistical uncertainties, while the shaded boxes indicate systematic uncertainties. The widths of the boxes are not indicative of the bin size, and the points are shifted horizontally for better visibility.

yield density for Pb + Pb collisions compared to $pp$ collisions for charged particles with $p_T < 4.0$ GeV. This ranges from 0.5 to 4 particles per unit area per GeV for charged particles with $1 < p_T < 1.6$ GeV in jets with $126 < p_T^{jet} < 158$ GeV for 0–10% central Pb + Pb collisions and increases with increasing $p_T^{jet}$. The largest excess for charged particles with $p_T < 4.0$ GeV is within the jet cone. For large $r$ values, the difference decreases but remains positive. A depletion for higher-$p_T$ particles of up to approximately 0.5 particles per unit area per GeV is seen for 126– to 158-GeV jets in 0–10% central Pb + Pb collisions. The magnitude of this depletion increases for higher $p_T^{jet}$. A minimum in the $\Delta D(p_T,r)$ distributions for charged particles with $4.0 < p_T < 25.1$ GeV at 0.05 < $r < 0.10$ is observed. The magnitudes of the excesses and deficits discussed here depend on the selected charged-particle $p_T$. 

064901-14
D. \( p_T \) integrated distributions

Motivated by similar studies of the enhancement of soft fragments in jet fragmentation functions in Pb + Pb compared to pp collisions from Ref. [20], the unfolded \( D(p_T, r) \) distributions are integrated for charged particles with \( p_T < 4 \) GeV to construct the quantities \( \Theta(r) \) and \( P(r) \) defined as

\[
\Theta(r) = \int_{1/4 \text{GeV}}^{4 \text{GeV}} D(p_T, r) dp_T, \\
P(r) = \int_0^r \int_{1/4 \text{GeV}}^{4 \text{GeV}} D(p_T, r’) dp_T dr’. 
\]

The \( \Theta(r) \) values are integrated over the charged-particle \( p_T \) interval of 1–4 GeV to provide a concise look at the jet shape. Both of these quantities are compared between the pp and Pb + Pb systems to give the following distributions:

\[
\Delta_{\Theta(r)} = \Theta(r)_{\text{Pb}+\text{Pb}} - \Theta(r)_{\text{pp}}, \\
R_{\Theta(r)} = \frac{\Theta(r)_{\text{Pb}+\text{Pb}}}{\Theta(r)_{\text{pp}}}, \\
R_P(r) = \frac{P(r)_{\text{Pb}+\text{Pb}}}{P(r)_{\text{pp}}}. 
\]

These integrated quantities are intended to provide aggregate information about the variation with angular distance from the jet axis, magnitude, and \( p_T^{\text{jet}} \) dependence of the low-\( p_T \) charged-particle excess discussed above. The ratio quantities are useful for comparisons with other Pb + Pb measurements \( \Delta_{\Theta(r)} \) is comparable to \( \Delta D(p_T, r) \), but it is integrated over charged-particle \( p_T \) in the 1- to 4-GeV interval [20].

Figure 10 shows the \( \Delta_{\Theta(r)} \) distributions as a function of \( r \) for the following centrality intervals: 0–10%, 30–40%, and 60–80%. In the most-central collisions, a significant \( p_T^{\text{jet}} \) dependence of \( \Delta_{\Theta(r)} \) is observed; for \( r < 0.4 \) (particles within the jet cone) \( \Delta_{\Theta(r)} \) decreases with increasing \( p_T^{\text{jet}} \). The value of \( \Delta_{\Theta(r)} \) decreases in more-peripheral collisions, where its \( p_T^{\text{jet}} \) dependence is also no longer significant.

Figure 11 shows the \( R_{\Theta(r)} \) and \( R_P(r) \) distributions as a function of \( r \) for the 0–10%, 30–40%, and 60–80% centrality intervals. The \( R_{\Theta(r)} \) distributions in the most-central collisions show a maximum for \( r \sim 0.4 \) and a flattening or a decrease for larger \( r \). However, since \( R_{\Theta(r)} \) remains at or above unity for the full range of \( r \) values presented, \( R_P(r) \) shows no suppression with increasing \( r \) over the entire measured range. A significant \( p_T^{\text{jet}} \) dependence is seen in the \( R_P(r) \) distributions for the most-central Pb + Pb collisions. A slow increase in \( R_P(r) \) is clearly observed in 30–40% central collisions. In more-peripheral collisions, the magnitude of the excess is reduced and the trends in \( R_{\Theta(r)} \) are less clear, although \( R_P(r) \) is still seen to be above unity. The flattening of the \( R_P(r) \) distributions at large distances suggests that while wider jets have a softer fragmentation and contain more particles with less \( p_T \) in Pb + Pb collisions than in pp collisions [66,67], this effect plateaus for jets with radius larger than 0.6.

VIII. SUMMARY

This paper presents a measurement of the yields of charged particles, \( D(p_T, r) \), inside and around \( R = 0.4 \) anti-\( k_t \) jets with \( |y^{\text{jet}}| < 1.7 \) up to an angular distance of \( r = 0.8 \) from the jet axis, using the ATLAS detector at the LHC. The yields are measured in intervals of \( p_T^{\text{jet}} \) from 126 to 316 GeV in Pb + Pb and pp collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 5.02 \) TeV as a function of charged-particle \( p_T \) and the angular distance \( r \) between the jet axis and charged particle. The integrated luminosities of the Pb + Pb and pp data sets are 0.49 nb\(^{-1}\) and 25 pb\(^{-1}\), respectively.

The measurements show a broadening of the \( D(p_T, r) \) distribution for low-\( p_T \) particles inside the jet in central Pb + Pb collisions compared to those in pp collisions, while for higher-\( p_T \) particles the angular distributions are narrower in Pb + Pb collisions than in pp collisions. These modifications are centrality dependent and decrease for more-peripheral collisions. The Pb + Pb-to-pp ratio of the \( D(p_T, r) \) distributions, \( R_{D(p_T, r)} \), is also examined. The \( R_{D(p_T, r)} \) distributions for charged particles with \( p_T < 4 \) GeV are above unity and grow with increasing angular separation up to \( r \sim 0.3 \), showing weak to no dependence on \( r \) in the interval \( 0.3 < r < 0.6 \) followed with a small decrease in the enhancement for \( 0.6 < r < 0.8 \). For charged particles with \( p_T > 4 \) GeV, a suppression in \( R_{D(p_T, r)} \) is observed and the size of the modification increases with increasing \( r \) for \( 0.05 < r < 0.3 \) with no \( r \) dependence for \( r > 0.3 \). For all charged-particle \( p_T \) values, the \( R_{D(p_T, r)} \) values are greater than or equal to unity for \( r < 0.05 \). Between \( 0.1 < r < 0.25 \), a statistically significant trend of increasing \( R_{D(p_T, r)} \) with increasing \( p_T^{\text{jet}} \) is observed for low-\( p_T \) particles. No significant \( p_T^{\text{jet}} \) dependence is seen for particles with \( p_T > 4 \) GeV.

This measurement provides information about the modification of the jet at large distances from the jet axis that can be used to constrain models of how the jet is modified by the presence of the quark-gluon plasma and how the quark-gluon plasma responds to the jet.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC. We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhI, Armenia; ARC, Australia; BMWF and FWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; SSTC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, NRC and CFi, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST, and NSFC, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSMT CR, MPO CR, and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DLRF and DNSRC, Denmark; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DRF/IRFU, France; SRNSFG, Georgia; BMBF, HGF, and MPG, Germany; GSRT, Greece; RGC, Hong Kong SAR, China; ISF and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MINSW and NCN, Poland; FCT, Portugal; MEXT, Russia and NRC Ki, Russian Federation; JINR; MESTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MIZŠ, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MINECO, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SERI, SNSF, and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; MOST,
Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, United Kingdom; and DOE and NSF, United States of America. In addition, individual groups and members have received support from BCKDF, CANARIE, CRC, and Compute Canada, Canada; COST, ERC, ERDF, Horizon 2020, and Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, European Union; Investissements d’ Avenir Labex and Idex, ANR, France; DFG and AvH Foundation, Germany; Herakleitos, Thales, and Aristeia programmes cofinanced by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF, Greece; BSF-NSF and GIF, Israel; CERCA Programme Generalitat de Catalunya, Spain; and the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom. The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN, the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK), and BNL (USA), the Tier-2 facilities worldwide, and large non-WLCG resource providers. Major contributors of computing resources are listed in Ref. [68].

[52] ATLAS Collaboration, Performance of primary vertex reconstruction in proton-proton collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV in the ATLAS experiment, ATLAS-CONF-2010-069, 2010 [https://cds.cern.ch/record/1281344]
[59] ATLAS Collaboration, Data-driven determination of the energy scale and resolution of jets reconstructed in the ATLAS calorimeters using dijet and multijet events at \( \sqrt{s} = 8 \) TeV, ATLASCONF-2015-017, 2015 [https://cds.cern.ch/record/2086787]
[61] ATLAS Collaboration, Measurement of track reconstruction inefficiencies in the core of jets via pixel \( dE/dx \) with the ATLAS experiment using \( \sqrt{s} = 13 \) TeV pp collision data, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2016-007, 2016 [https://cds.cern.ch/record/2140460]
MEASUREMENT OF ANGULAR AND MOMENTUM … PHYSICAL REVIEW C 100, 064901 (2019)

Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey
LAPP, Université Grenoble Alpes, Université Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS/IN2P3, Annecy, France
High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois, USA
Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA
Department of Physics, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas, USA
Physics Department, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece
Department of Physics, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, USA
Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey
Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey
Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
Institut de Física d’Altes Energies (IFAE), Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain
Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
Department of Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China
Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China
University of Chinese Academy of Science (UCAS), Beijing, China
Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
Facultad de Ciencias y Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Nariño, Bogota, Colombia
INFN Bologna and Universita’ di Bologna, Dipartimento di Fisica, Bologna, Italy
INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
Physikalisches Institut, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany
Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA
Transylvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania
Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania
Department of Physics, Alexandru Ioan Cuca University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania
National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania
West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic
Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York, USA
Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
California State University, California, USA
Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
Department of Mechanical Engineering Science, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa
School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies-Université Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco
Faculté des Sciences, Université Ibn-Tofail, Kénitra, Morocco
Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech, Morocco
Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda, Morocco
Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco
CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA
LPC, Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France
Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington, New York, USA
Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy
INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Italy
Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, USA