Inclusive and heavy-flavor jet substructure measurements with ALICE

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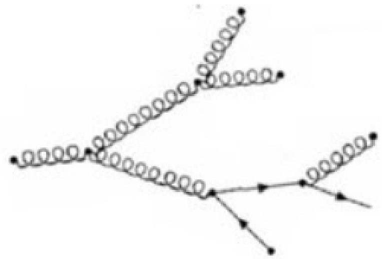
This work has been supported by the Hungarian NKFIH OTKA FK131979 and K135515
as well as the NKFIH 2019-2.1.11-TÉT-2019-00078, 2019-2.1.11-TÉT-2019-00050, 2019-2.1.6-NEMZKI-2019-00011 grants

Outline

Substructure of inclusive jets (pp collisions)

- Groomed jet substructures
- Generalized jet angularities



Flavor dependent substructure (pp collisions)

- D^0-meson and Λ_c-baryon fragmentation
- Dead cone, *R*-profile
- Charmed-jet groomed substructure

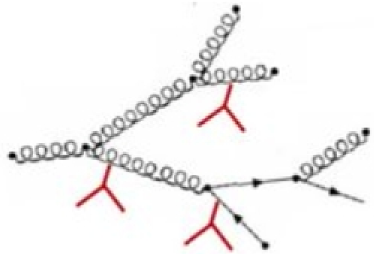
→ **Test of pQCD and hadronization models**

→ **Flavor-dependent production and fragmentation**

→ **Baseline for measurements in heavy-ion collisions**

Heavy-ion collisions

- Groomed jet substructures
- Subjet fragmentation



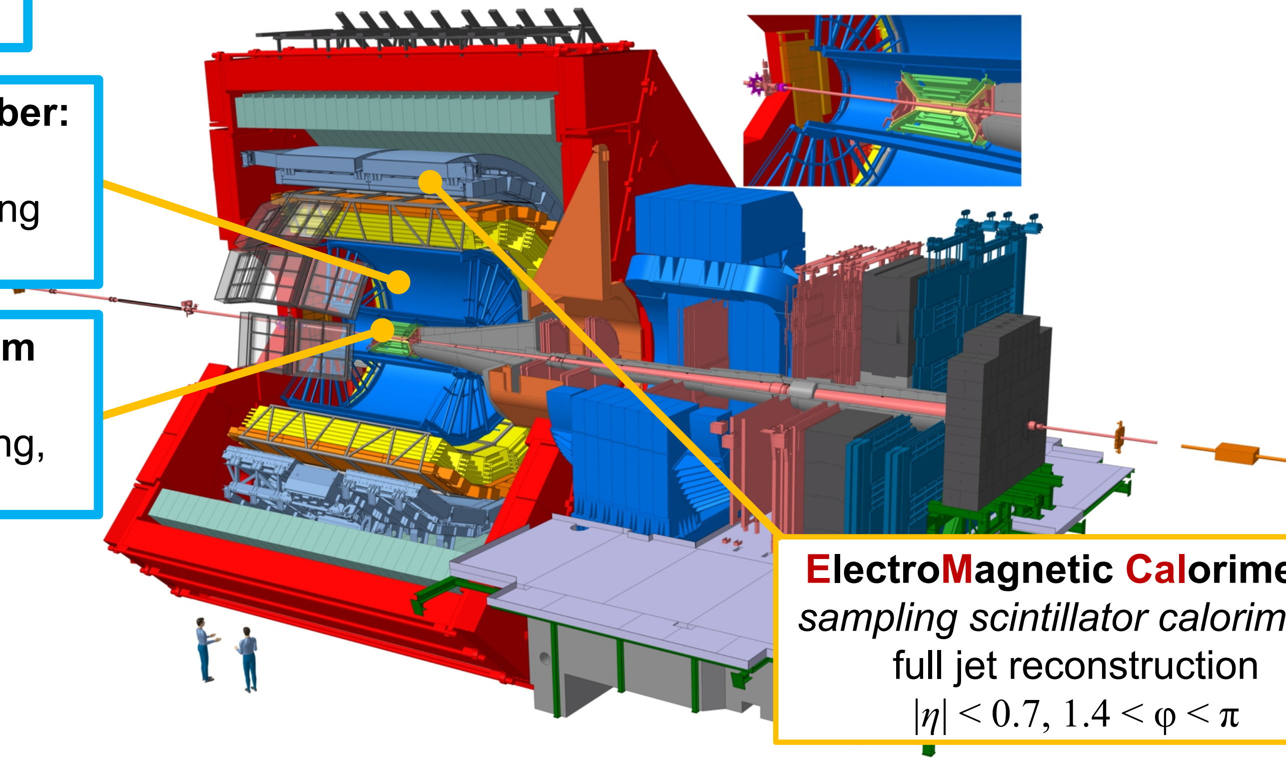
→ **Modification of jet fragmentation by the deconfined medium**

Jet measurements with ALICE

Central Barrel: $|\eta|<0.9$

Time Projection Chamber:
gas detector
charged-particle tracking
and identification

Inner Tracking System
silicon detectors
charged-particle tracking,
secondary vertex



ElectroMagnetic Calorimeter
sampling scintillator calorimeter
full jet reconstruction
$|\eta| < 0.7,\ 1.4 < \varphi < \pi$

Charged-particle jets

- Full azimuth coverage
- High spacial precision

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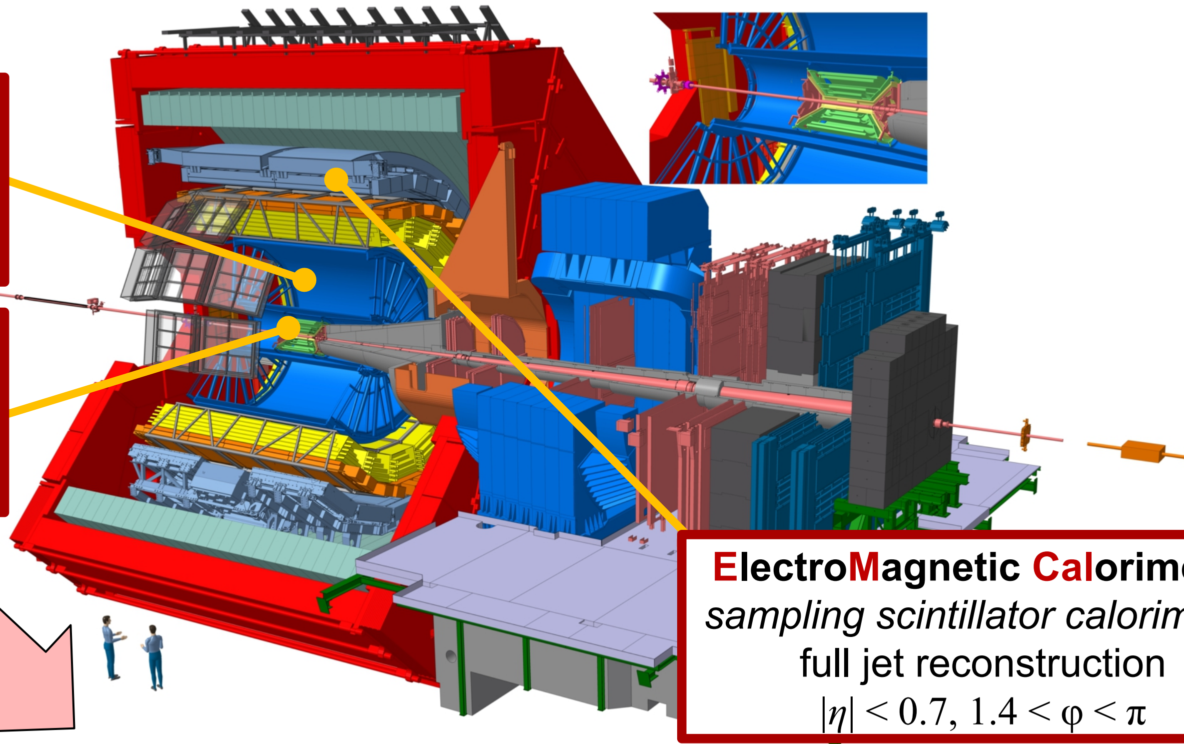

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Charged-particle jets

- Full azimuth coverage
- High spacial precision

Full jets

- Direct theory comparison
- Limited acceptance

Jet measurements with ALICE

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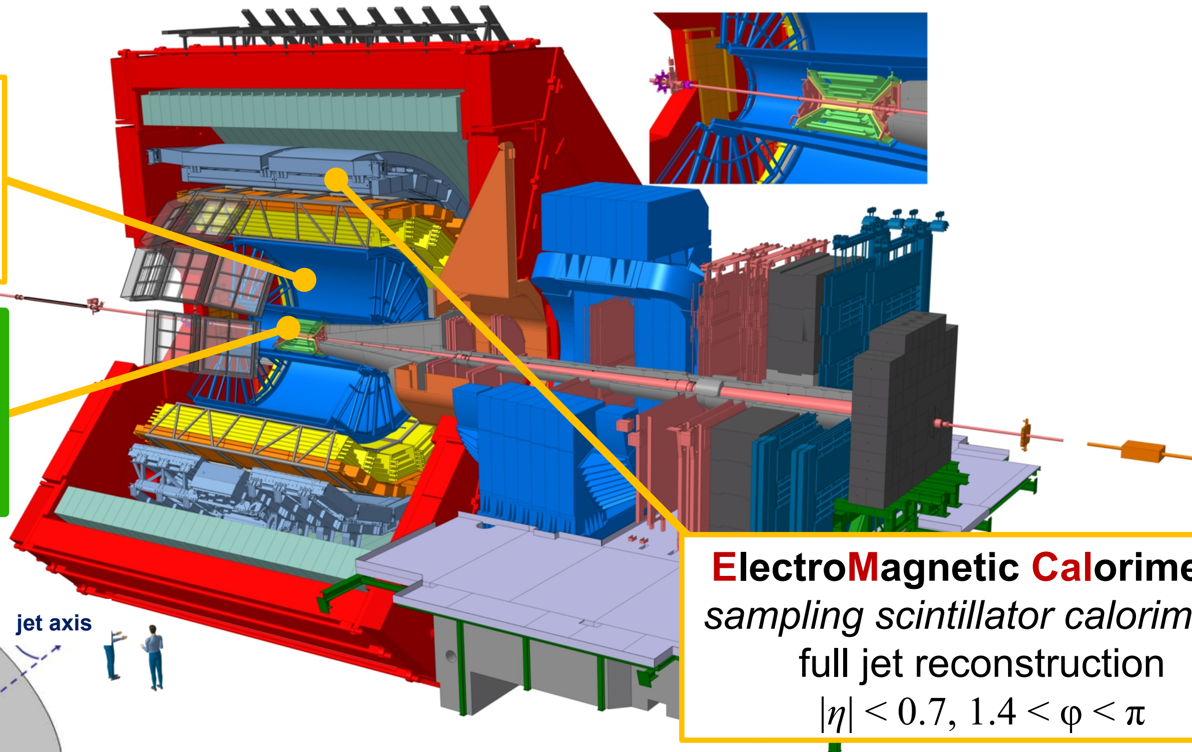

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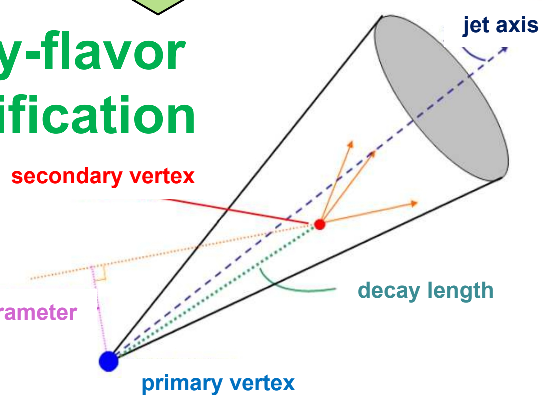
Heavy-flavor identification

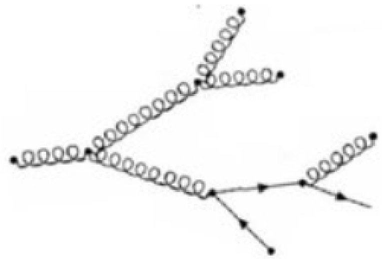


Lifetime of heavy flavor:	$c\tau$ (D) ~ 100-300 μm $c\tau$ (B) ~ 400-500 μm
Secondary vertex resolution:	< 100 μm

Jet substructure in pp collisions

Substructure of inclusive jets (pp collisions)

- Groomed jet substructures
- Generalized jet angularities



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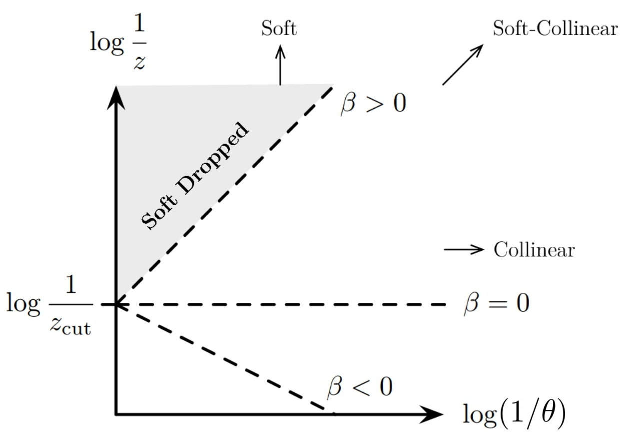
Heavy-ion collisions

- Groomed jet substructures
- Subjet fragmentation

→ **Modification of jet fragmentation by the deconfined medium**

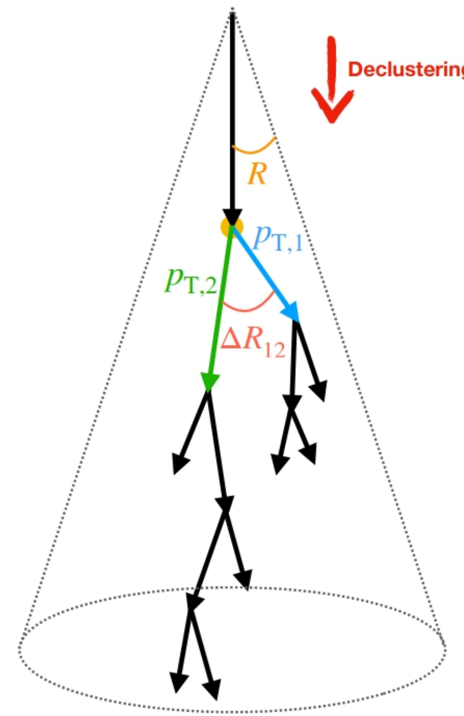
Groomed jet substructure

- Access to the hard parton structure of a jet
  - Mitigate influence from the underlying event, hadronization
  - Direct interface with QCD calculations
- Soft-drop grooming: Remove large-angle soft radiation
  - Recluster the jet with Cambridge-Aachen algorithm (angular ordered) and unwind the jet clusterization
  - Iteratively remove soft branches not fulfilling $z > z_{\mathrm{cut}}\theta^{\beta}$



$$z = \frac{p_{\mathrm{T},2}}{p_{\mathrm{T},1} + p_{\mathrm{T},2}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\Delta R_{12}}{R}$$



Larkoski, Marzani, Soyez, Thaler, JHEP 1405 (2014) 146

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  - Recluster the jet with Cambridge-Aachen algorithm (angular ordered) and unwind the jet clusterization
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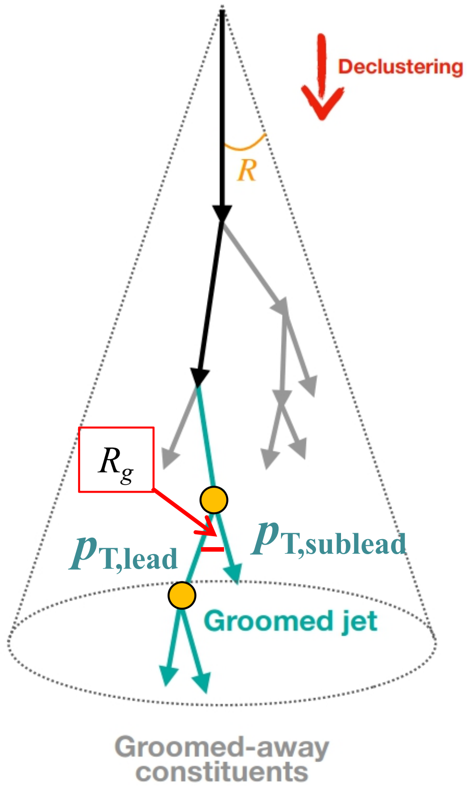
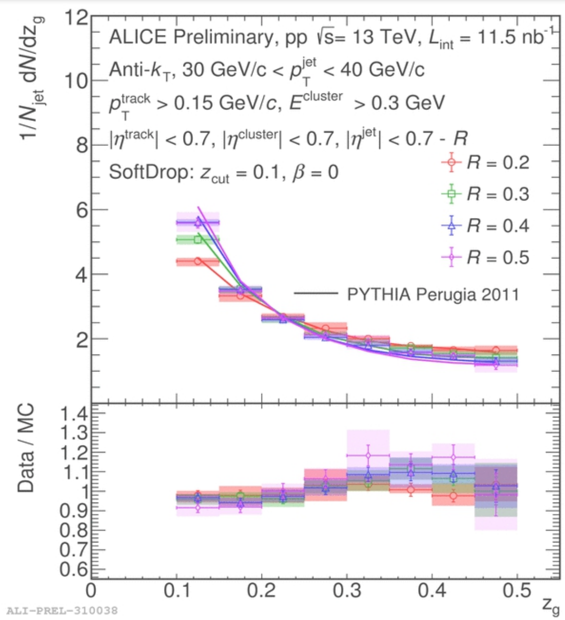
- **Substructure variables**
  - **Groomed momentum fraction** $z_g = \dfrac{p_{\mathrm{T,sublead}}}{p_{\mathrm{T,lead}} + p_{\mathrm{T,sublead}}}$
  - **Groomed radius** $\theta_g \equiv \dfrac{R_g}{R}$
  - **Number of soft drop splittings** n_{SD}

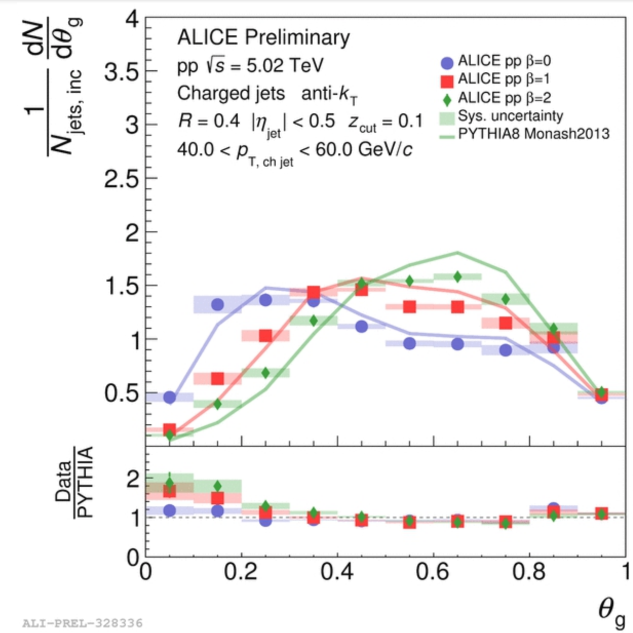


pp: Soft Drop grooming - z_g and θ_g



Groomed momentum fraction, full jets

pp $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV, $30 < p_{T,jet} < 40$ GeV/c, $z_{cut} = 0.1$, $\beta = 0$
absolutely norm., no background sub.



Groomed radius, charged-particle jets

pp $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV, $40 < p_{T,jet} < 60$ GeV/c, $z_{cut} = 0.1$, $R = 0.4$
absolutely normalized

- Larger radii: more influence from non-perturbative effects
- Smaller β grooms soft splittings away → more collimated jets
- Trends reproduced relatively well by PYTHIA

→ ***test for pQCD predictions and constraints for non-perturbative effects***

Generalized jet angularities

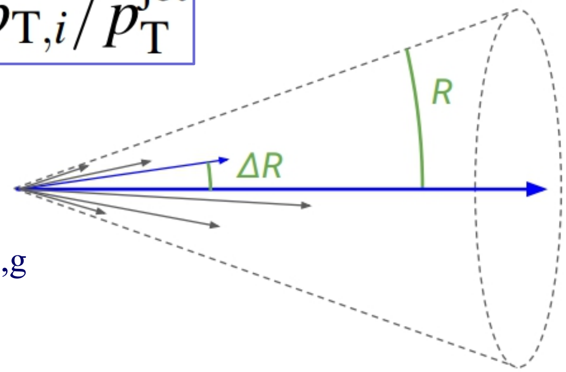
- Characterizes jet structure with transverse-momentum fraction and angular deflection of components
  - Weights associated to both, in a continuous manner

$$\lambda_\alpha^\kappa \equiv \sum_i z_i^\kappa \theta_i^\alpha$$

- Infrared and collinear safe for $\kappa=1$, $\alpha>0$
  - calculable from pQCD
  - Special cases: $\lambda_1{}^1$ Jet girth
    $\lambda_2{}^1$ Jet thrust

$$\theta_i \equiv \Delta R_i / R$$

$$z_i \equiv p_{\mathrm{T},i} / p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet}}$$

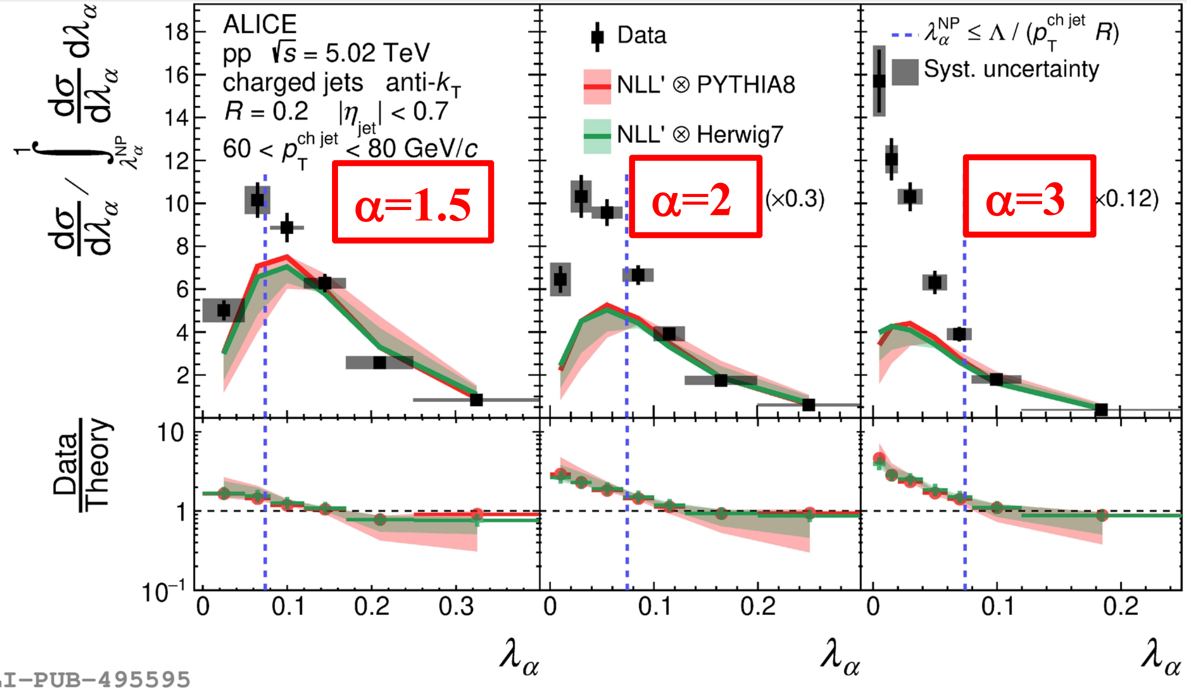


- systematic variation of α
- comparison of non-groomed λ_α and groomed-jet $\lambda_{\alpha,g}$

  $\Rightarrow$ Provides constraints on models

  $\Rightarrow$ Explores interplay between perturbative and nonperturbative QCD regime

pp: Generalized jet angularities



arXiv:2107.11303

NLL': Almeida et al.
JHEP 04 (2014) 174

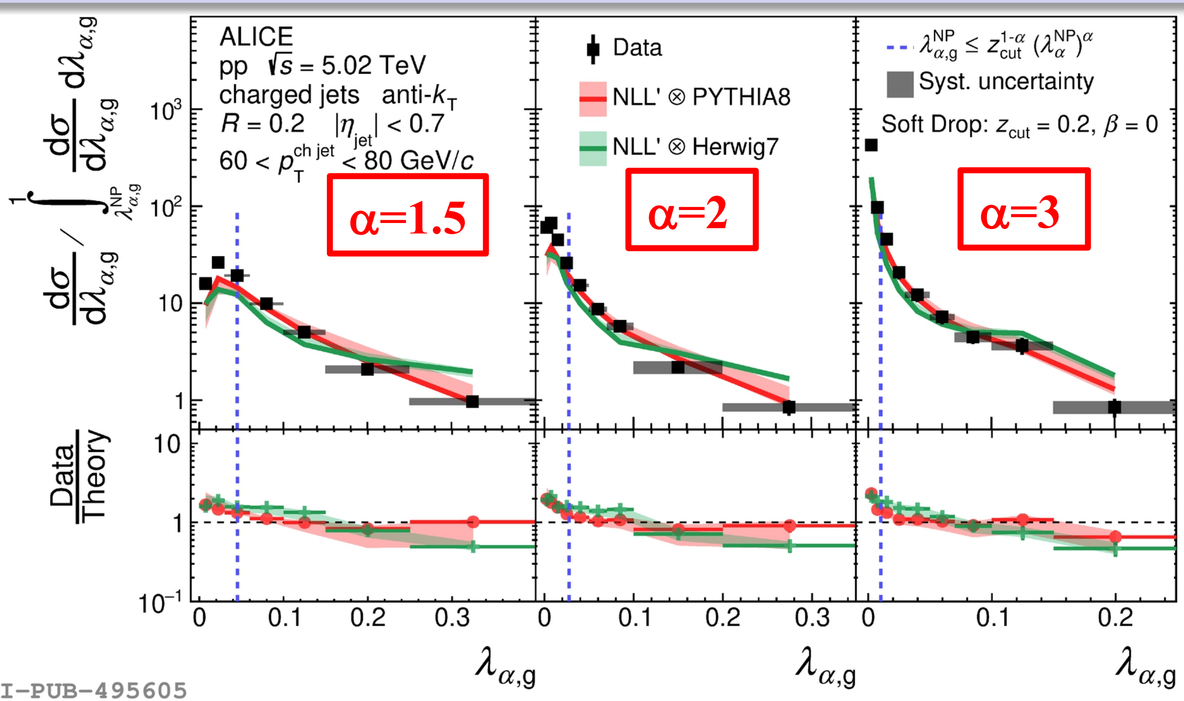
- First comparison of jet angularities to NLL' calculations at different α values

  Full range of measurement: $p_T^{chjet}/(\text{GeV}/c) \in [20, 100]$, R = 0.2, 0.4

  Unfolded in p_T^{chjet} and λ_α => direct comparison to theory

  - **Large deviations in the non-perturbative large-α range**
  - Better agreement in the perturbative, small-α range

pp: Generalized jet angularities - groomed



arXiv:2107.11303

NLL': Almeida et al. JHEP 04 (2014) 174

- First measurement of groomed-jet angularities - **soft drop** algorithm

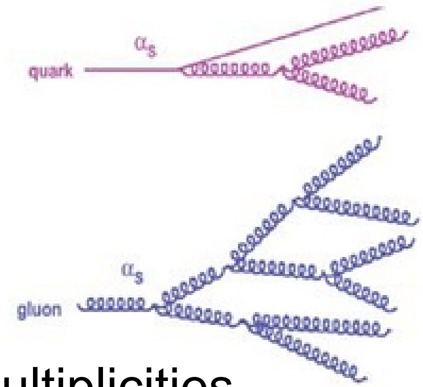
  Full range of measurement: p_T^{chjet}/(GeV/c) ∈ [20, 100], R = 0.2, 0.4

  Unfolded in p_T^{chjet} and λ_α => direct comparison to theory

  - Extended perturbative regime with grooming
  - **Good agreement with NNL' calculations**

Fragmentation of heavy-flavor

- $m_q > \Lambda_{QCD} \Rightarrow$ perturbative production down to low jet p_T
- Heavy flavour conserved throughout the jet evolution
- Flavor-dependence of fragmentation:



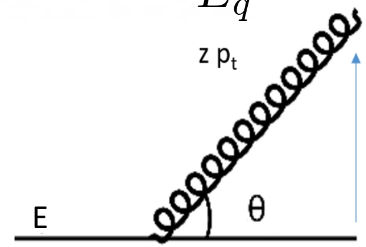
1) Color-charge effect

- Light jets are mostly gluon-initiated,
  while heavy-flavor jets are quark-initiated
- Couplings are different: qqg C_F~4/3 vs. ggg C_A~3
- Results in different shapes, momentum distributions, multiplicities

2) Mass-related effects

- **Heavy flavor fragments hard:** A large fraction of momentum is taken by the heavy hadron
- **Dead cone:** Forward emissions from radiators with large mass are suppressed

$$\theta < \theta_{\rm DC} = \frac{m_q}{E_q}$$

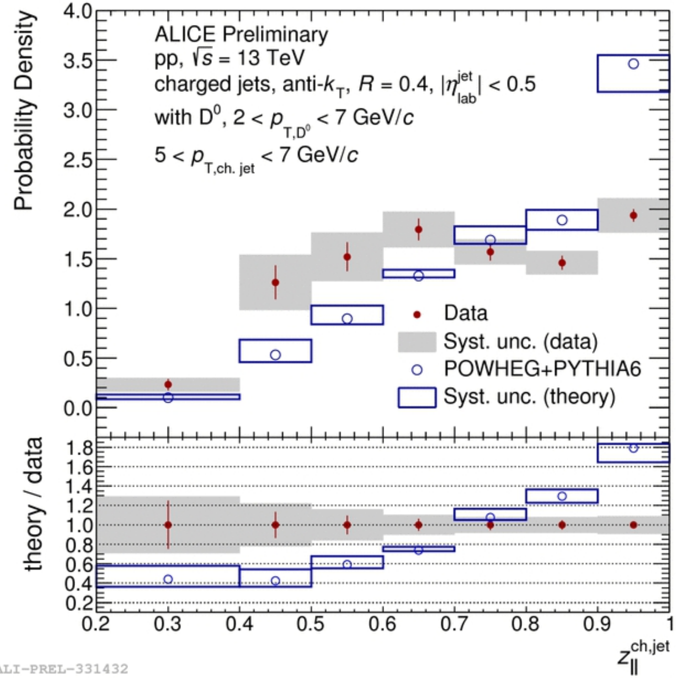


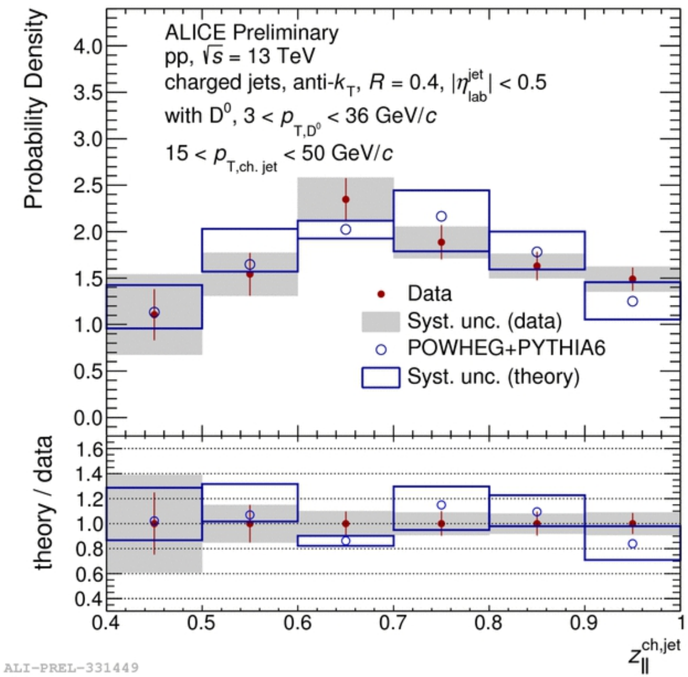
$$\theta \approx \frac{k_{\rm T}}{zp_{\rm t}}$$

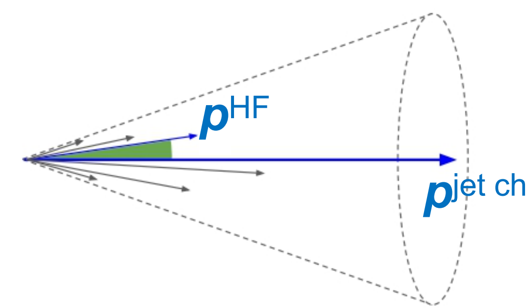
- **Parallel momentum fraction, pp $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV**
  - Characteristic to heavy-flavor fragmentation
- **D⁰-meson fragmentation** is softer at high p_T than at lower p_T
  - POWHEG+PYTHIA6 predicts a stronger change towards low p_T

$$z_{\parallel}^{ch} = \frac{\mathbf{p}^{\text{jet ch}} \cdot \mathbf{p}^{\text{HF}}}{\mathbf{p}^{\text{jet ch}} \cdot \mathbf{p}^{\text{jet ch}}}$$

D⁰ in jets **$5 < p_T^{ch,jet} < 7$ GeV/c** **$15 < p_T^{ch,jet} < 50$ GeV/c**







pp: Charm fragmentation - Λ_c-jet vs. D-jet $z_{||}$

- **Parallel momentum fraction, pp $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV**
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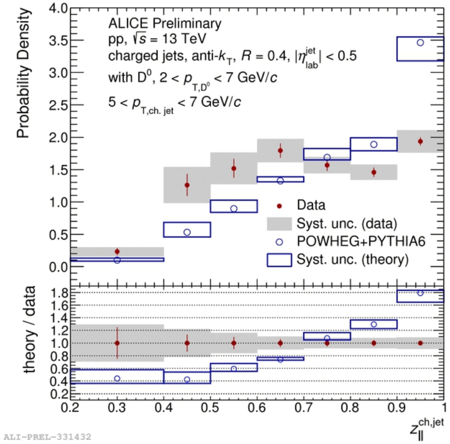
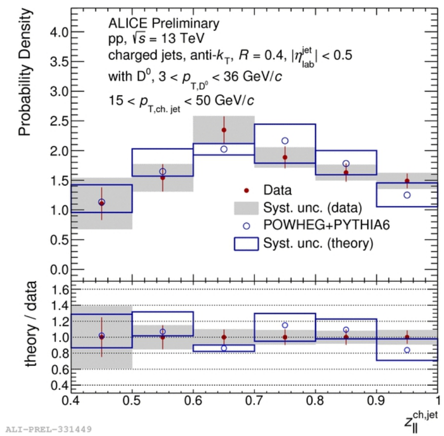
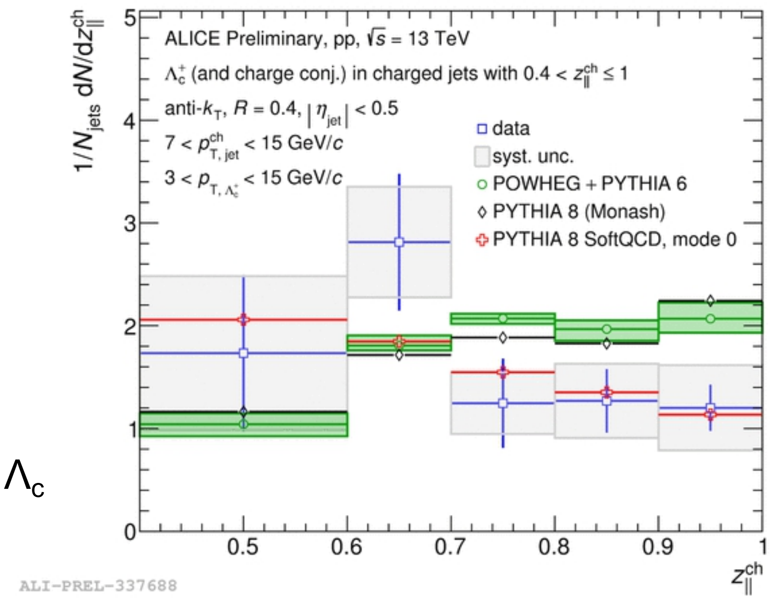


15 < $p_T^{ch,jet}$ < 50 GeV/c



Λ_c in jets **7 < $p_T^{ch,jet}$ < 15 GeV/c**



- **Λ_c fragmentation**
  - PYTHIA8 with SoftQCD settings performs well with Λ_c
  - **Comparison of baryon to meson fragmentation**

pp: Charm fragmentation - Λ_c-jet vs. D-jet $z_{||}$

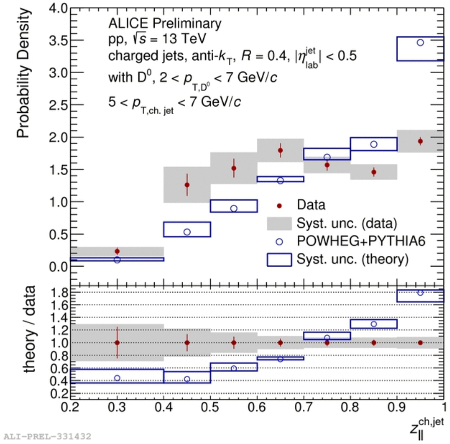
- **Parallel momentum fraction, pp $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV**
  - Characteristic to heavy-flavor fragmentation

$$z_{||}^{\mathrm{ch}} = \frac{\mathbf{p}^{\mathrm{jet\ ch}} \cdot \mathbf{p}^{\mathrm{HF}}}{\mathbf{p}^{\mathrm{jet\ ch}} \cdot \mathbf{p}^{\mathrm{jet\ ch}}}$$

- **D^0-meson fragmentation** is softer at high p_T than at lower p_T
  - POWHEG+PYTHIA6 predicts a stronger change towards low p_T

Eszter Frajna
Thursday 18:34

D^0 in jets **$5 < p_T^{\mathrm{ch,jet}} < 7$ GeV/c**



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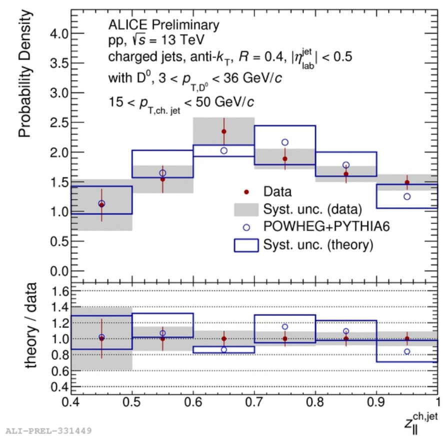

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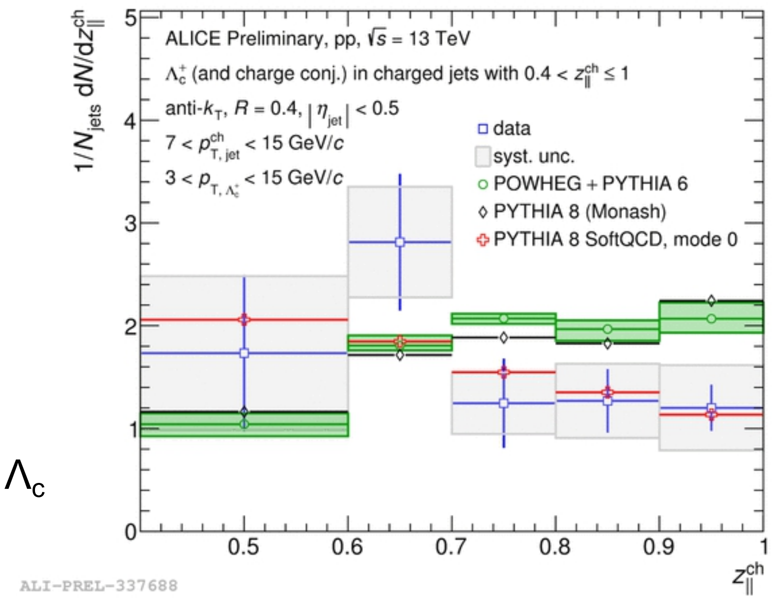

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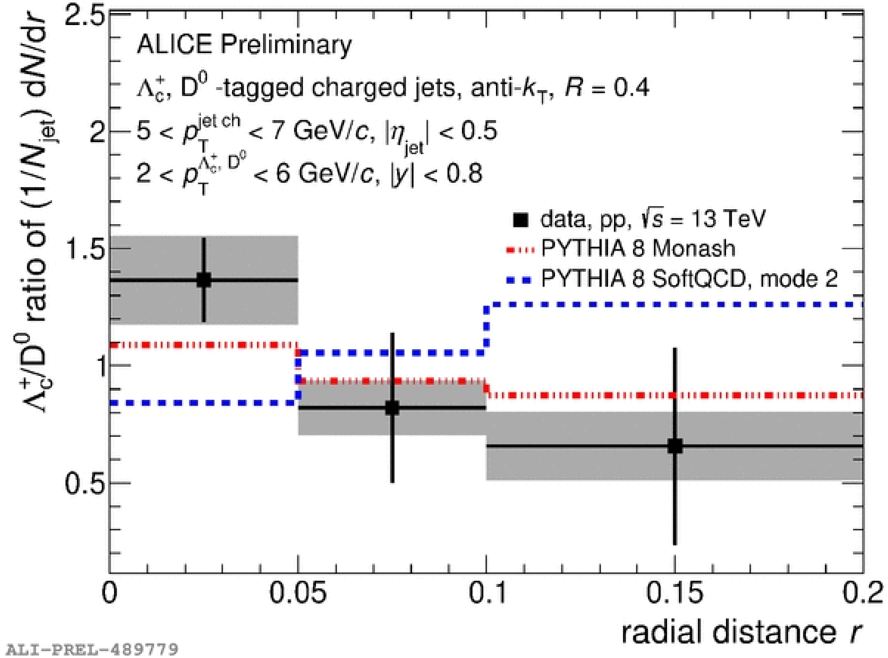
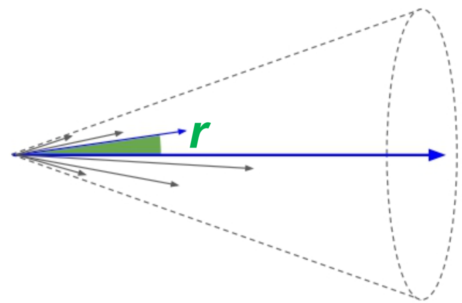
  - PYTHIA8 with SoftQCD settings performs well with Λ_c
  - **Comparison of baryon to meson fragmentation**

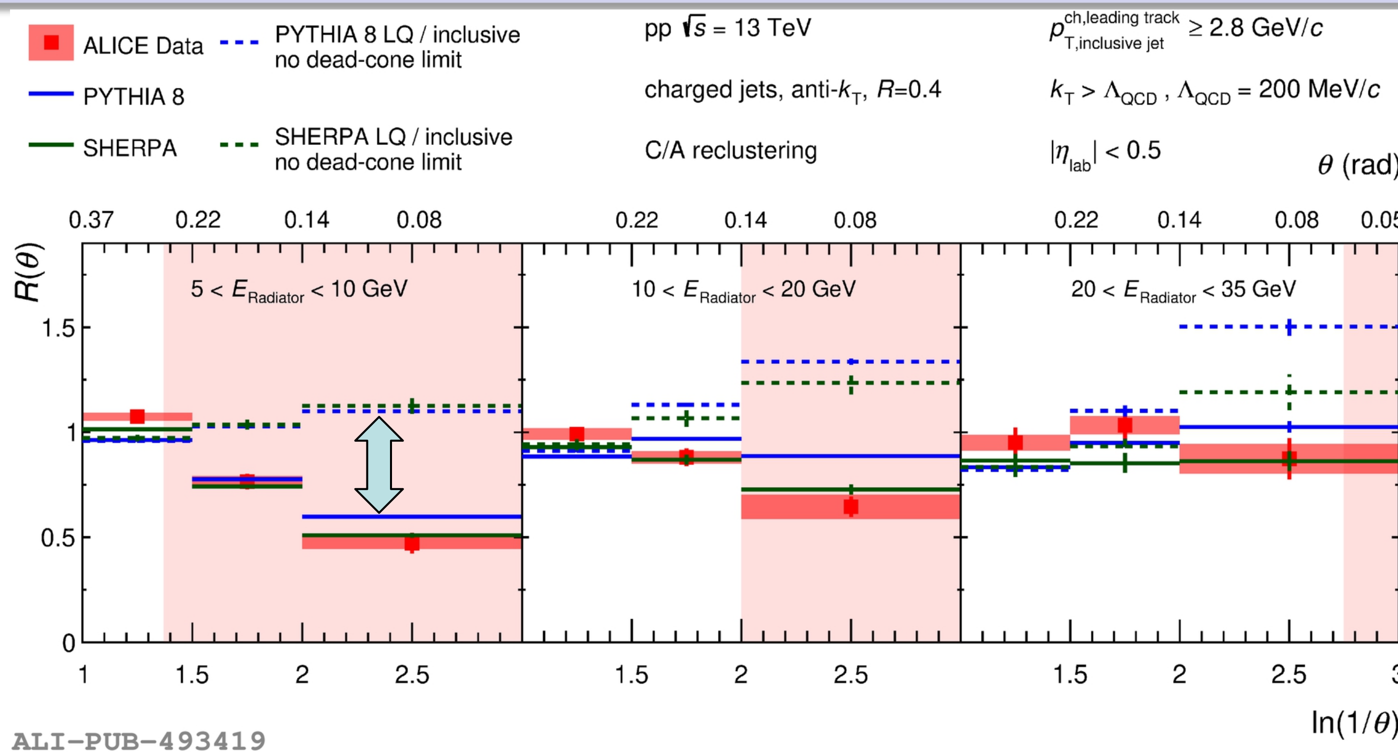
pp: Charm fragmentation - Λ_c , D-jet r-shape



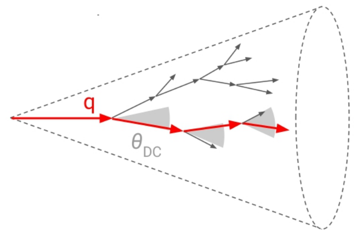


- **Radial angular distance distribution of a hadron from the jet axis, pp $\sqrt{s}$=13 TeV**
  - Sensitive to different hadronisation mechanisms
  - Complementary to fragmentation function
- **Λ_c fragments closer to jet axis than D^0**
  - Better described by Monash than enhanced colour reconnection

pp: Dead cone effect in ALICE



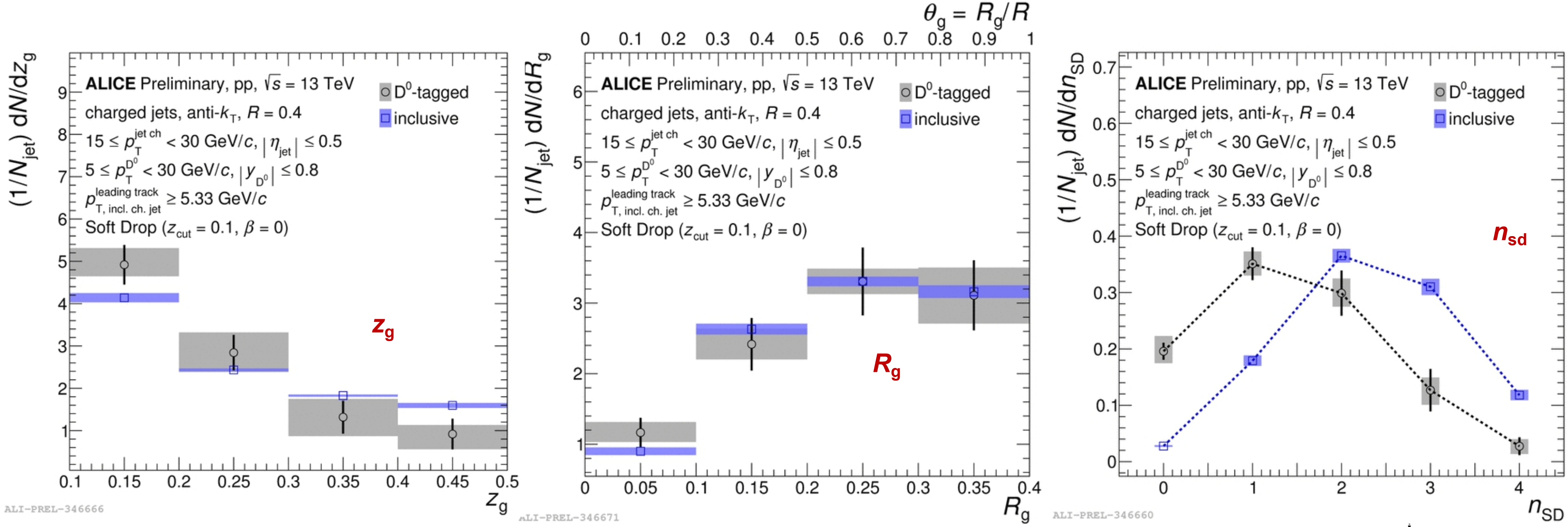
arxiv:2106.05713



- **D-tagged to inclusive ratios vs. ln(1/θ) at $\sqrt{s}$=13 TeV**
- Significant suppression of low-angle splittings in D-tagged jet

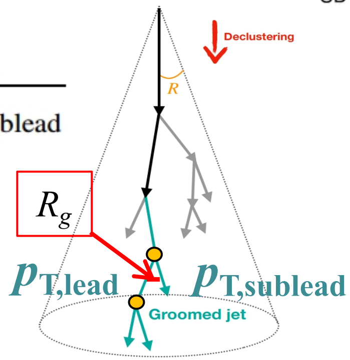
  ⇒ **First direct measurement of the dead cone** in hadronic collisions
- Effect decreases toward higher energy of the radiator (→ $\theta > m_q/E_q$)

pp: D-jet substructure - z_g, R_g, n_{SD}



ALICE-PUBLIC-2020-002

$$z_g = \frac{p_{T,\mathrm{sublead}}}{p_{T,\mathrm{lead}} + p_{T,\mathrm{sublead}}}$$



- **D⁰-tagged charged-jet groomed substructure**
  pp $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV, $z_{cut} = 0.1, \beta = 0$
- n_{SD} : charm jets typically have less hard splitting than light jets

⇒ **Consistent with harder heavy-flavor fragmentation**
(mass and color charge effects)

Jet substructure in Pb-Pb collisions

Substructure of inclusive jets (pp collisions)

- Groomed jet substructures
- Generalized jet angularities

Flavor dependent substructure (pp collisions)

- D^0-meson and Λ_c-baryon fragmentation
- Dead cone, *R*-profile
- Charmed-jet groomed substructure

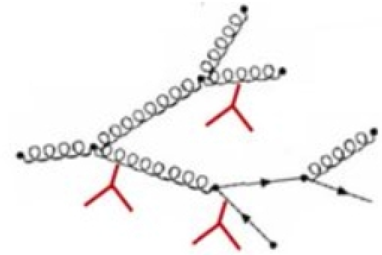
→ **Test of pQCD and hadronization models**

→ **Flavor-dependent production and fragmentation**

→ **Baseline for measurements in heavy-ion collisions**

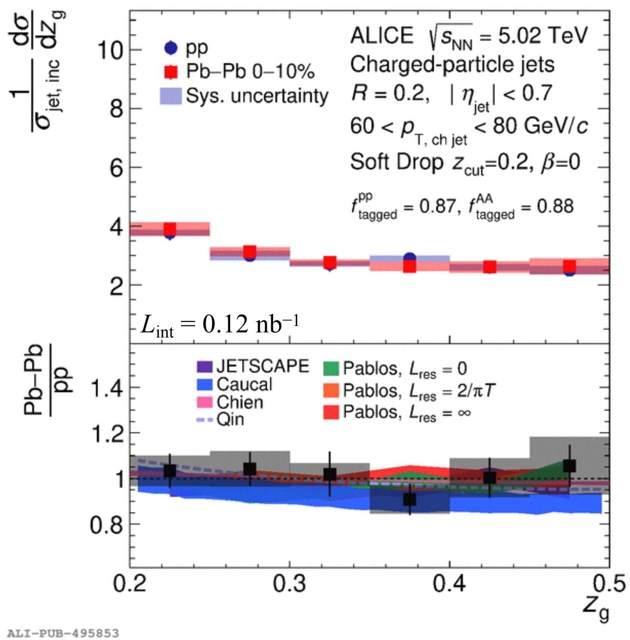
Heavy-ion collisions

- Groomed jet substructures
- *S*ubjet fragmentation

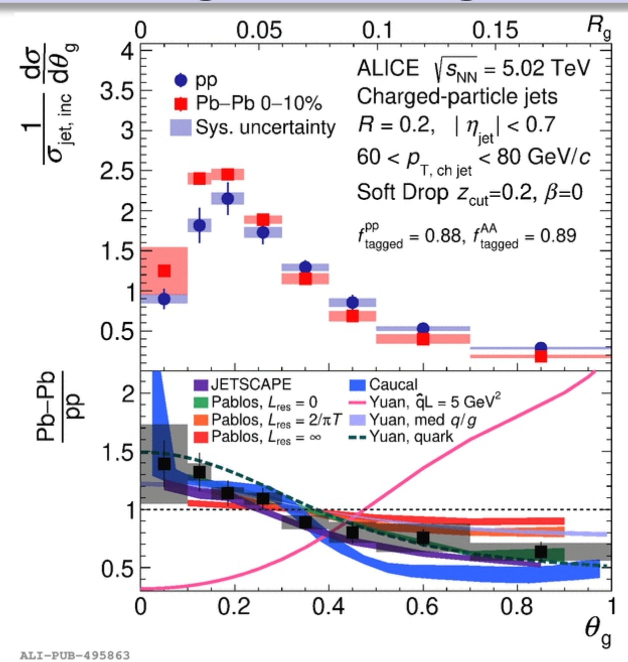


→ **Modification of jet fragmentation by the deconfined medium**

Pb-Pb: groomed jets - z_g and θ_g



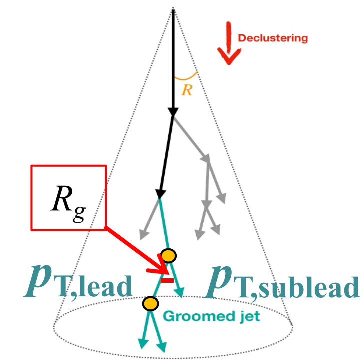
groomed momentum fraction



groomed radius

arXiv:2107.12984

$$z_g = \frac{p_{T,sublead}}{p_{T,lead} + p_{T,sublead}}$$



Charged-particle jets, fully unfolded, Pb-Pb $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5 TeV $z_{cut} = 0.2$, R = 0.2

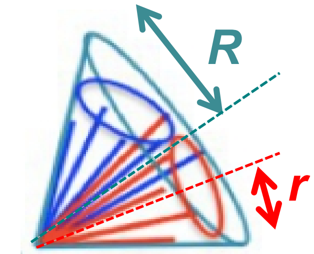
Combinatorial background suppressed using event-wise constituent subtraction

- z_g: no effect of interaction of the jet shower with medium
- θ_g: suppression of large angles, enhancement of small angles => medium filters out wider subjets
- Models with incoherent energy loss as well as gluon filtering qualitatively describe data

Subjet fragmentation

- Recluster jets using anti-k_T with a resolution parameter $r < R$
- Characterize leading subjets with momentum fraction

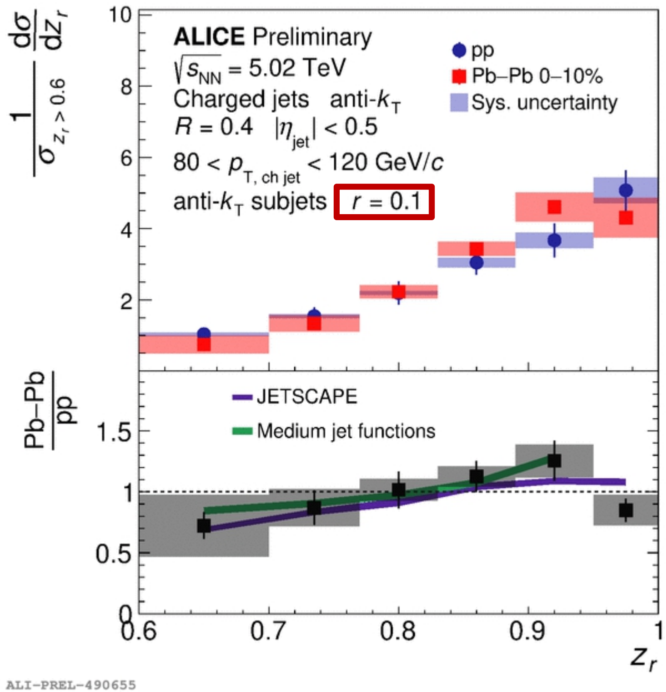
$$z_r = \frac{p_T^{\mathrm{ch,subjet}}}{p_T^{\mathrm{ch,jet}}}$$

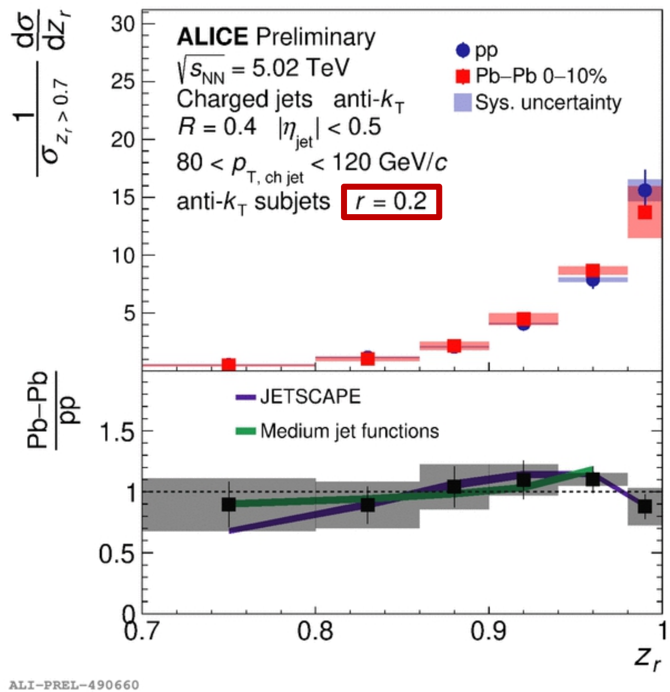


Subjet properties are sensitive to radiation patterns within a jet

- Subjet-fragmentation probes high-z fragmentation
  $\Rightarrow$ access a quark-dominated sample
- Measure sub-jet energy loss at the cross-section level

Pb-Pb: Subjet fragmentation





Subjet fragmentation z_r in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV

- z_r ~ 1 is quark-dominated
- **Hints of modification** for r = 0.1 subjets
- Consistent with no modification for r = 0.2 subjets
- **Consistent with model predictions**

Summary

- **pp collisions**- test of pQCD evolution and hadronization
  - Grooming techniques separate hard pQCD processes from soft radiation
  - Generalized angularities directly test of pQCD calculations as well as non-perturbative shape functions

- **Charmed jets** - a handle on fragmentation without reclustering
  - Direct access to fragmentation without grooming ($z_{||}$, R-shapes)
  - Means to explore flavor and mass-dependent fragmentation: First observation of the dead cone in hadronic collisions

- **Pb-Pb collisions** - jet modification by the medium
  - Groomed substructure observables, subjet-fragmentation
  - Test different aspects of medium modification on jet evolution
  - Separation of soft and hard components

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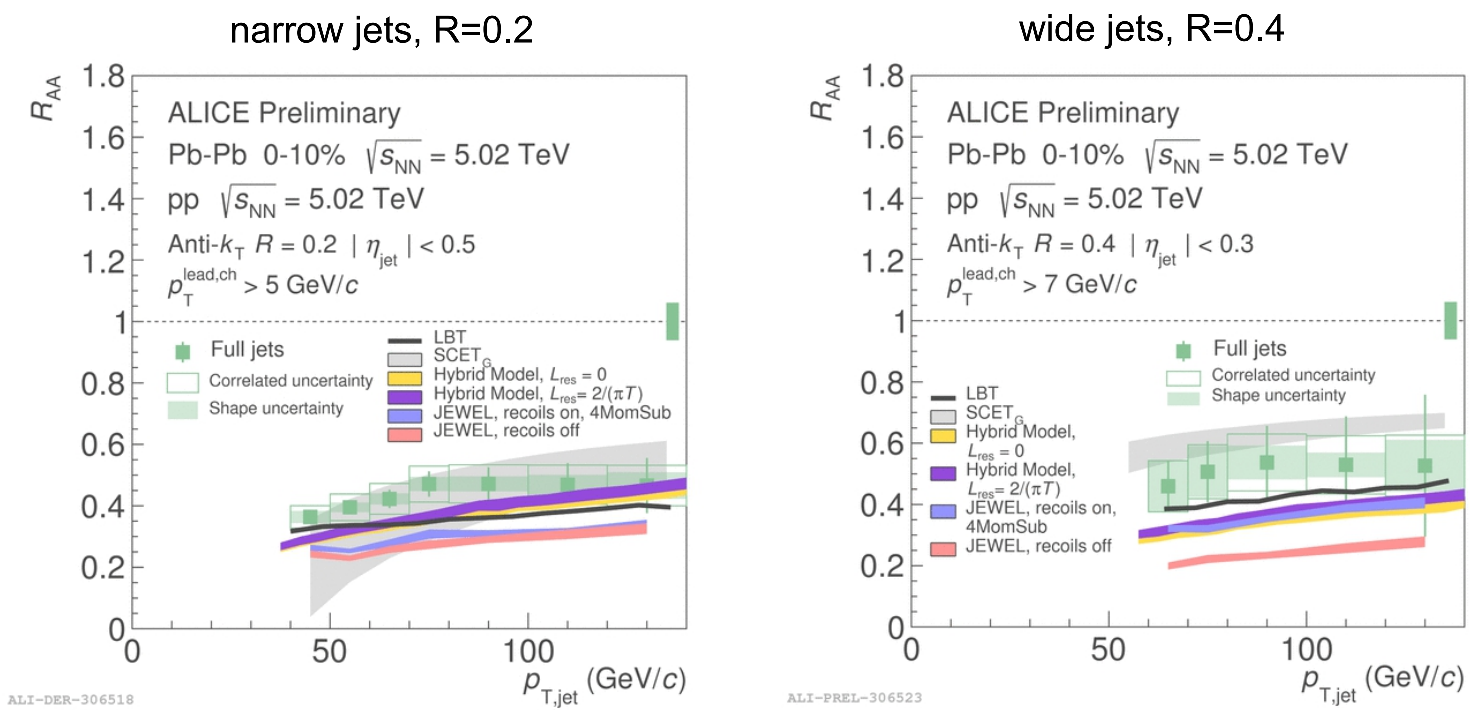
  - Generalized angularities directly test of pQCD calculations as well as non-perturbative shape functions
- **Charmed jets** - a handle on fragmentation without reclustering
  - Direct access to fragmentation without grooming ($z_{||}$, R-shapes)
  - Means to explore flavor and mass-dependent fragmentation: First observation of the dead cone in hadronic collisions
- **Pb-Pb collisions** - jet modification by the medium
  - Groomed substructure observables, subjet-fragmentation
  - Test different aspects of medium modification on jet evolution
  - Separation of soft and hard components

Just a fraction of ALICE substructure measurements - much more out there

High-precision Run3 data: beauty-jets, nuclear modification in details...


Thank you!

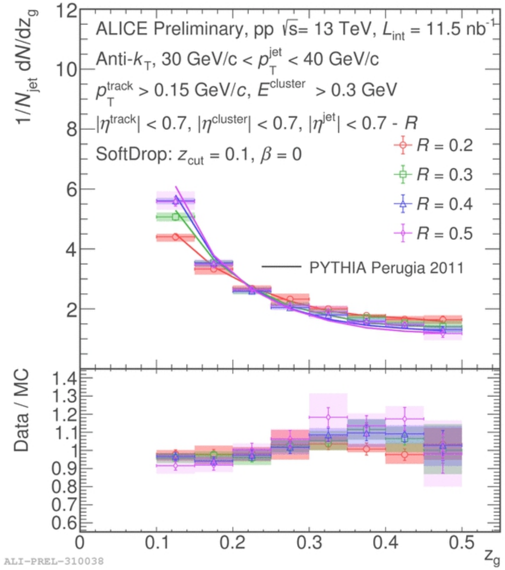
Jet suppression in Pb-Pb



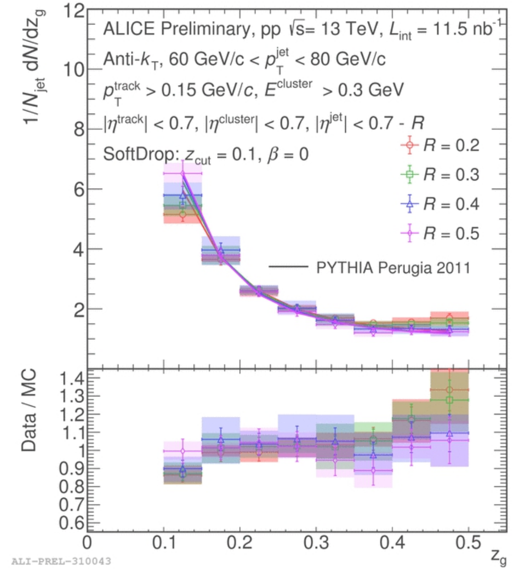
- Measurement down to p_T = 40 GeV/c => redistribution of energy
- Only weak dependence seen in data on jet resolution R
- Challenge to some models: stronger R dependence predicted than in data

Soft Drop grooming: z_g vs. jet R

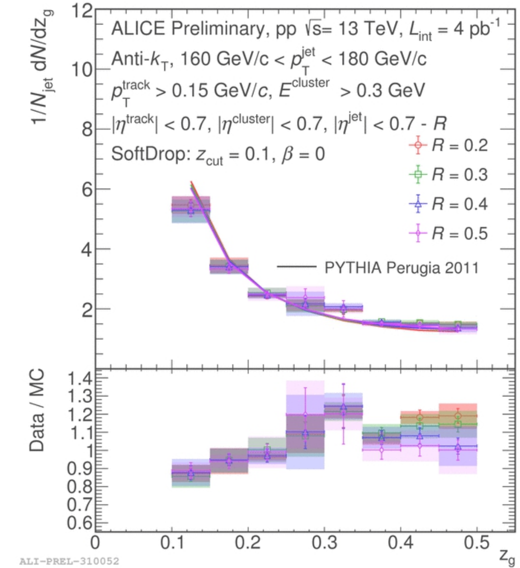
30-40 GeV/*c*



60-80 GeV/*c*

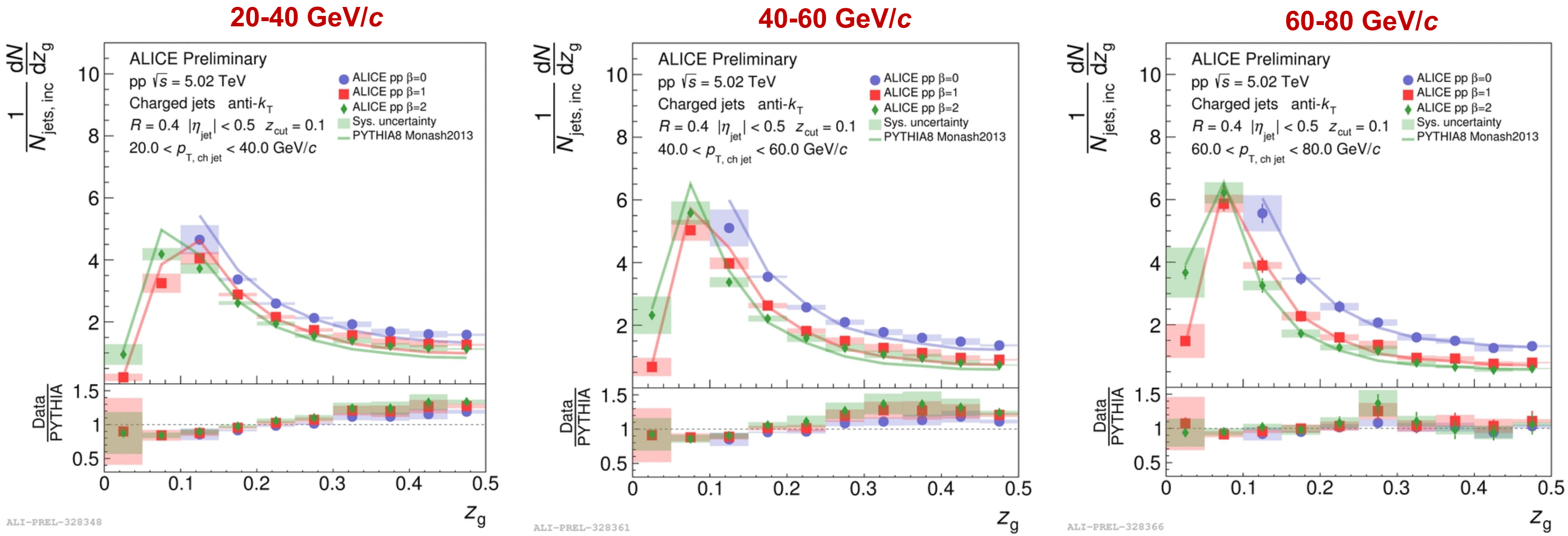


160-180 GeV/*c*



- **Full-jet groomed momentum fraction in pp collisions** at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ **TeV**
  $z_{cut} = 0.1$, $\beta = 0$, absolutely normalized, no background subtraction
- At low p_T: small radii jets tend to split more symmetrically
  larger radii: higher sensitivity to non-perturbative effects
- Slight p_T-dependence for small radii
- Trends reproduced well by PYTHIA

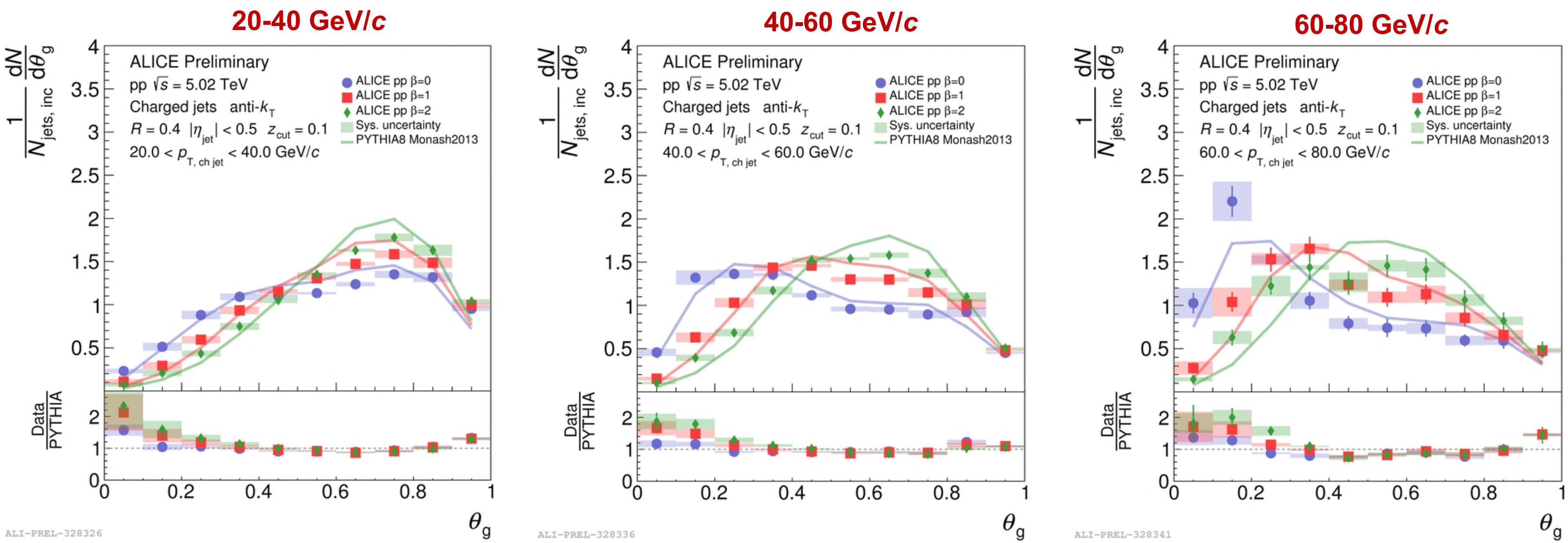
Soft Drop grooming: z_g vs. β



- **Charged-particle jet groomed momentum fraction in pp collisions** at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ **TeV**
  $z_{cut} = 0.1$, R = 0.4, absolutely normalized

- A weak p_T-dependence is present
- Trends reproduced relatively well by PYTHIA

Soft Drop grooming: θ_g vs. β

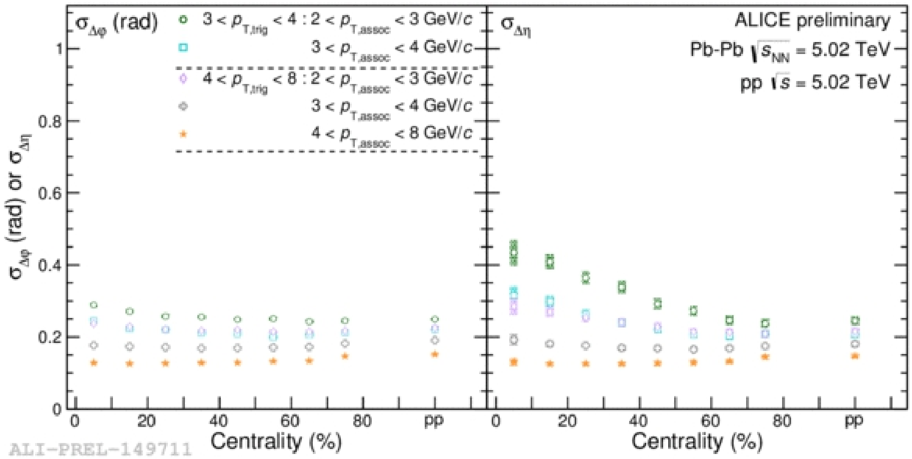


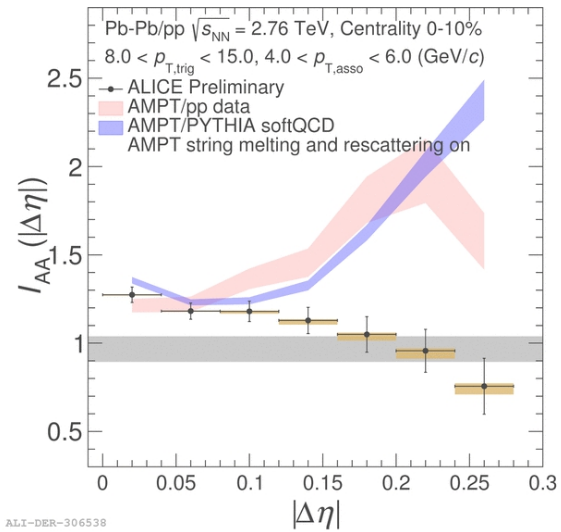
- **Charged-particle jet groomed radius in pp collisions** at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ **TeV**
  $z_{cut} = 0.1$, R = 0.4, absolutely normalized

- Smaller β grooms soft splittings away → more collimated jets
- Trends reproduced relatively well by PYTHIA

→ *possibility to explore contributions from partonic and hadronic stages*

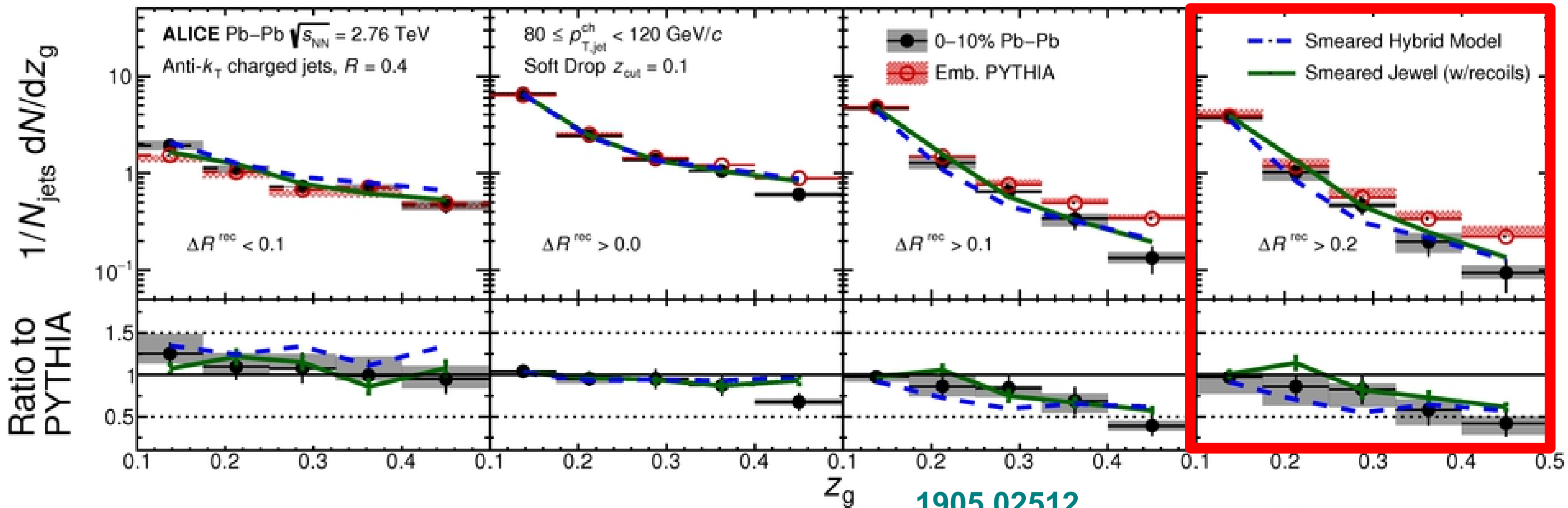
Jet-medium interactions





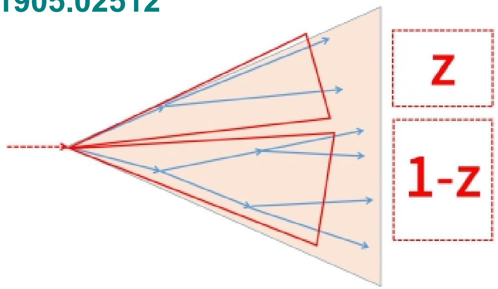
- **Low p_T**: Azimuthal h-h correlations, per-trigger normalized
  - **Broadening** of **central** angular correlation peaks in the **$\Delta\eta$** direction
  - Understanding: rescattering with radial flow (AMPT)
- **Higher p_T**: Azimuthal h-h correlations, $I_{AA} = Y_{AA}/Y_{pp}$
  - **Narrowing** of the peak in **central** events in the **$\Delta\eta$** direction
  - Jet structure modifications? No proper understanding by models.

Jet Substructure in Pb-Pb



1905.02512

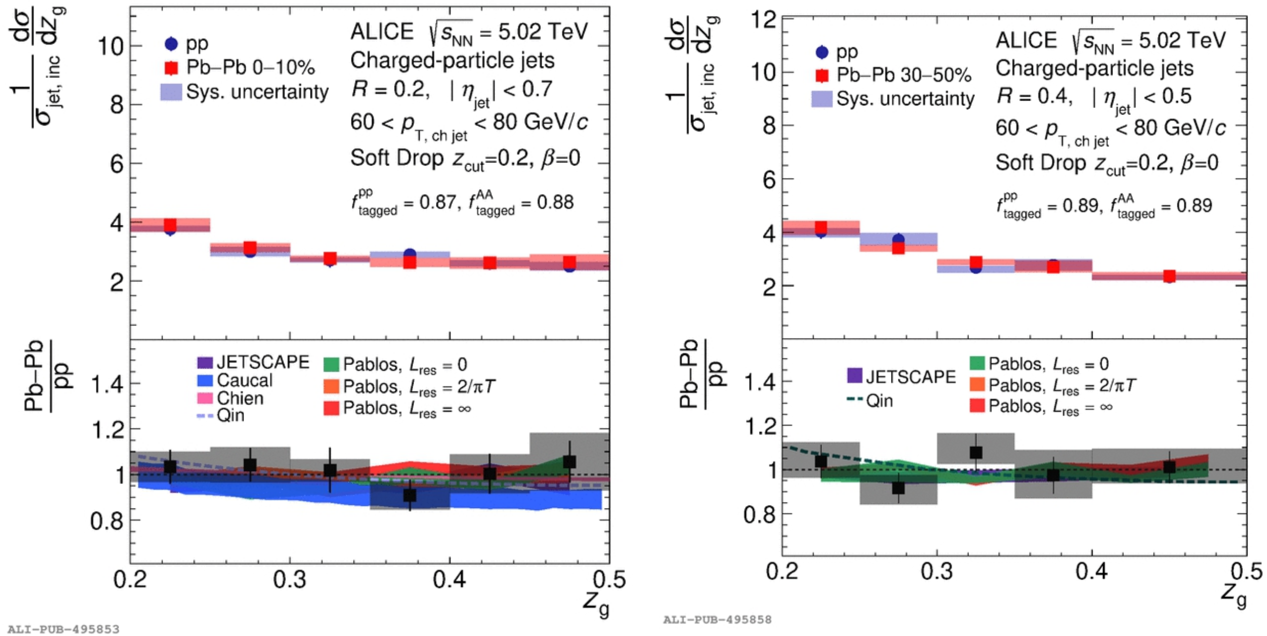
- First intra-jet splitting z_g
  - At small angles (ΔR < 0.1): consistent z_g distributions in Pb-Pb and vacuum
  - At large angles (ΔR > 0.2): z_g distributions are steeper in medium than in vacuum



$$z = \frac{min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}}$$

- **Early jet development influenced by medium**

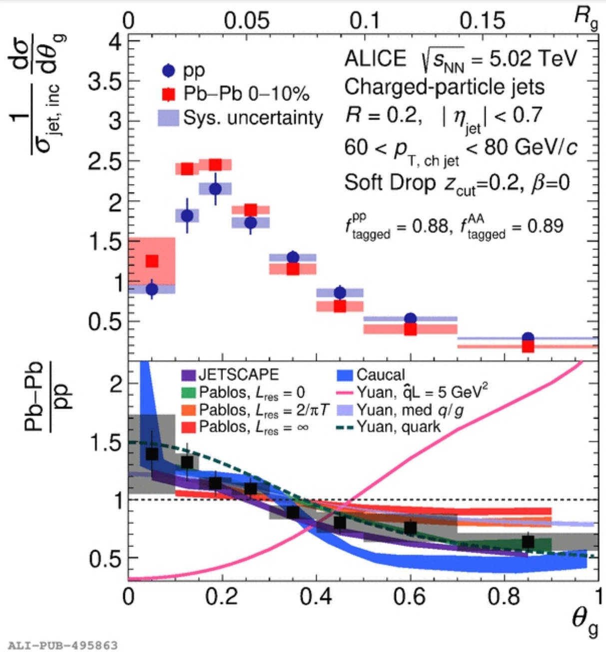
Pb-Pb: groomed jets - z_g

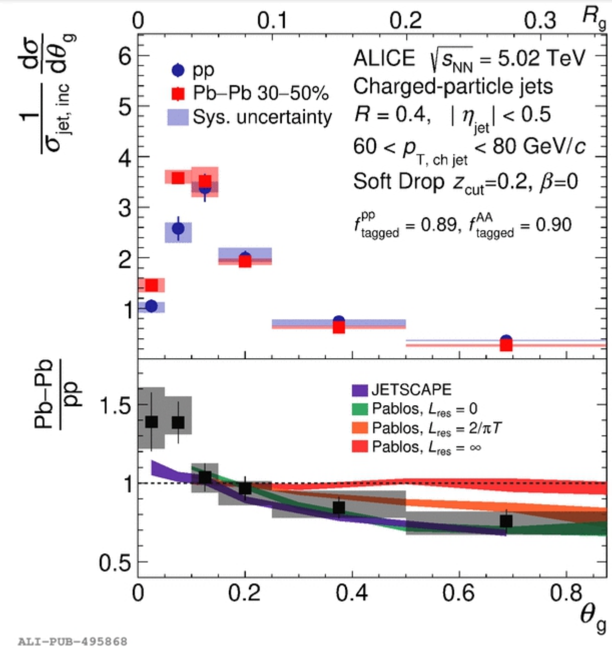


arXiv:2107.12984

- **Charged-particle jet groomed momentum fraction**
  Fully unfolded, Pb-Pb $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5$ TeV $z_{cut} = 0.2$, $R = 0.2$
- Combinatorial background suppressed using event-wise constituent subtraction
- Consistent with no modification:
  interaction of the jet shower with medium does not affect z_g

Pb-Pb: groomed jets - θ_g



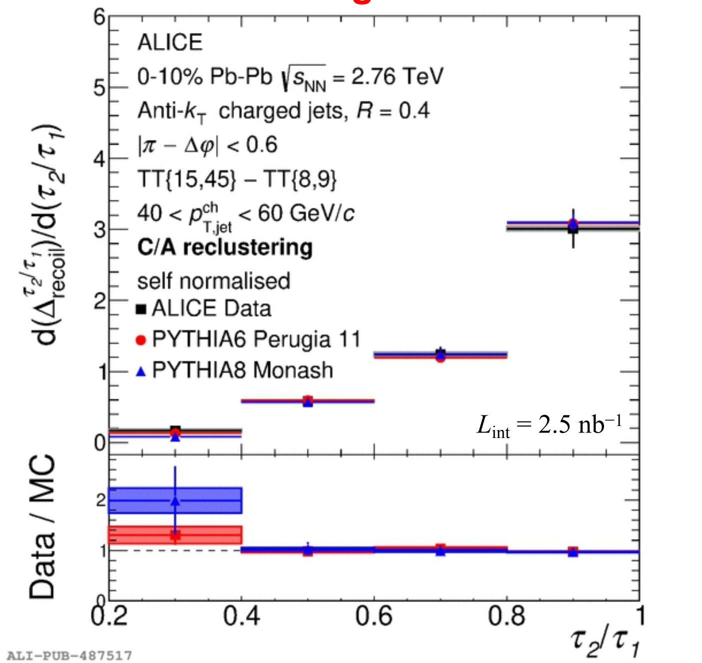


arXiv:2107.12984

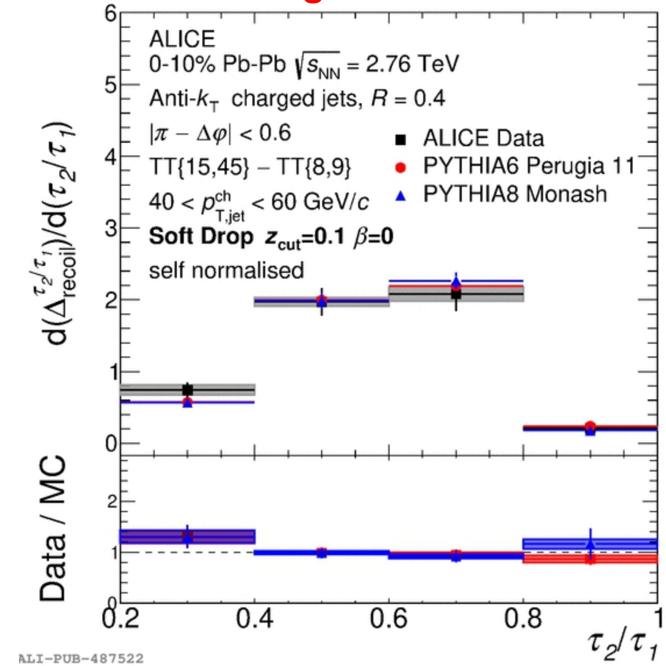
- **Charged-particle jet groomed radius**
  Fully unfolded, Pb-Pb $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5 TeV $z_{cut} = 0.2$, R = 0.2
- Suppression of large angles and enhancement of small angles
  => medium filters out wider subjets
- Models with incoherent energy loss as well as gluon filtering qualitatively describe data

Pb-Pb: *N*-subjettiness

non-groomed



groomed

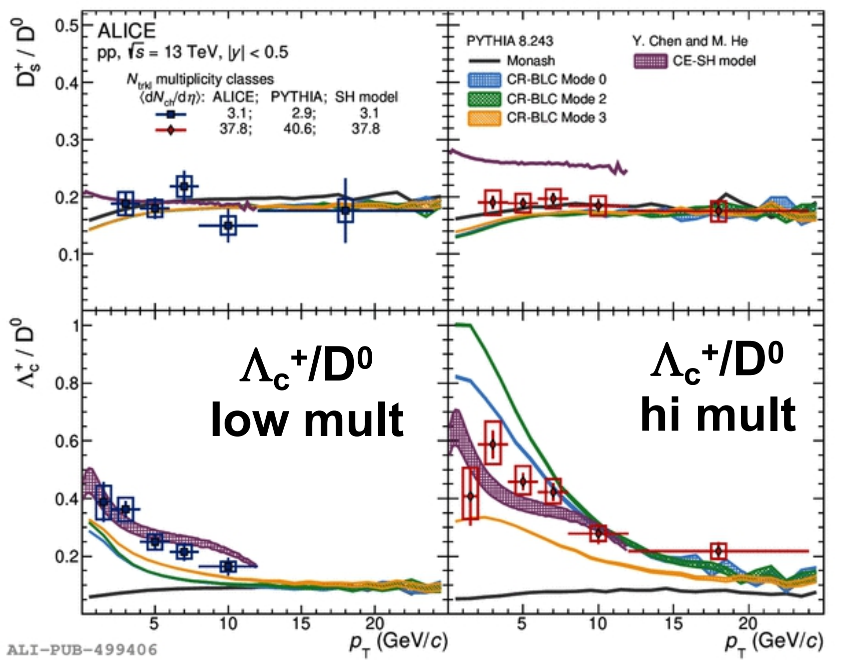


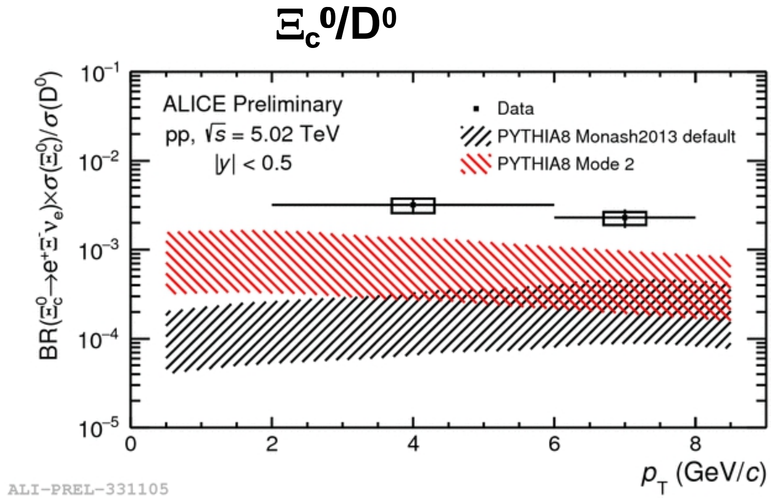
arXiv:2105.04936

1st measurement of *N*-subjettiness in Pb–Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV

- Fully corrected τ_2/τ_1 distributions (from recoil jets, unbiased towards lower $p_{T,chjet}$)
- Subjet axes determined using C/A-reclustering: slight deviation from PYTHIA8
- When C/A reclustering with soft-drop grooming applied:
  No modification within current precision compared to PYTHIA

Baryon-to-meson ratio: Λ_c^+/D^0, Ξ_c^0/D^0





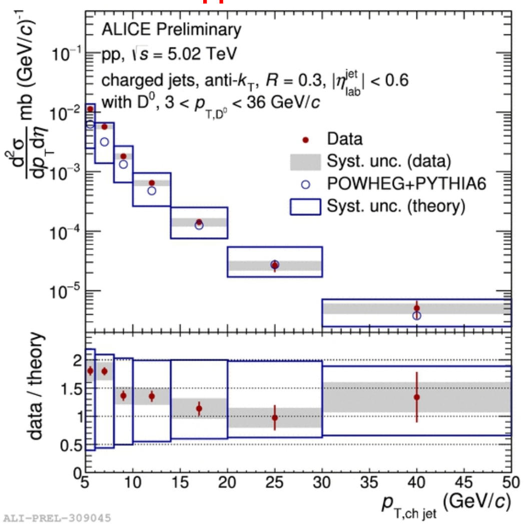
PYTHIA8: JHEP 05 (2006) 026
DIPSY: JHEP 1503 (2015) 148
HERWIG7: EPJ C76 (2016) no.4 196

arXiv:2111.11948

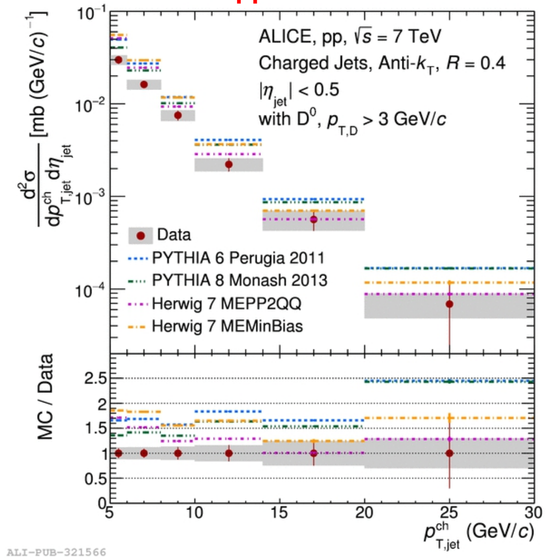
- Ξ_c^0/D^0 as well as Λ_c^+/D^0 are underestimated by models based on ee collisions: Does charm hadronization depend on collision system?
  - PYTHIA8 with string formation beyond leading colour approximation?
    Christiansen, Skands, JHEP 1508 (2015) 003
  - Feed-down from augmented set of charm-baryon states?
    Chen-He, PLB 815 (2021) 136144
- Detailed measurements of charm baryons: input for theoretical understanding of HF fragmentation

Charm production: D^0-jet cross sections

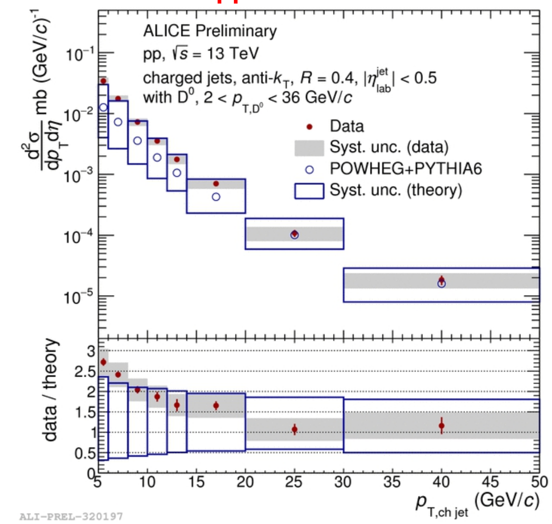
pp √s=5.02 TeV



pp √s=7 TeV

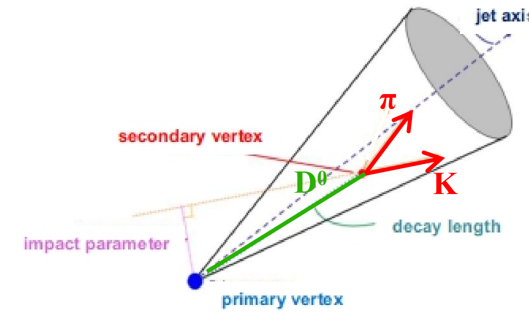


pp √s=13 TeV

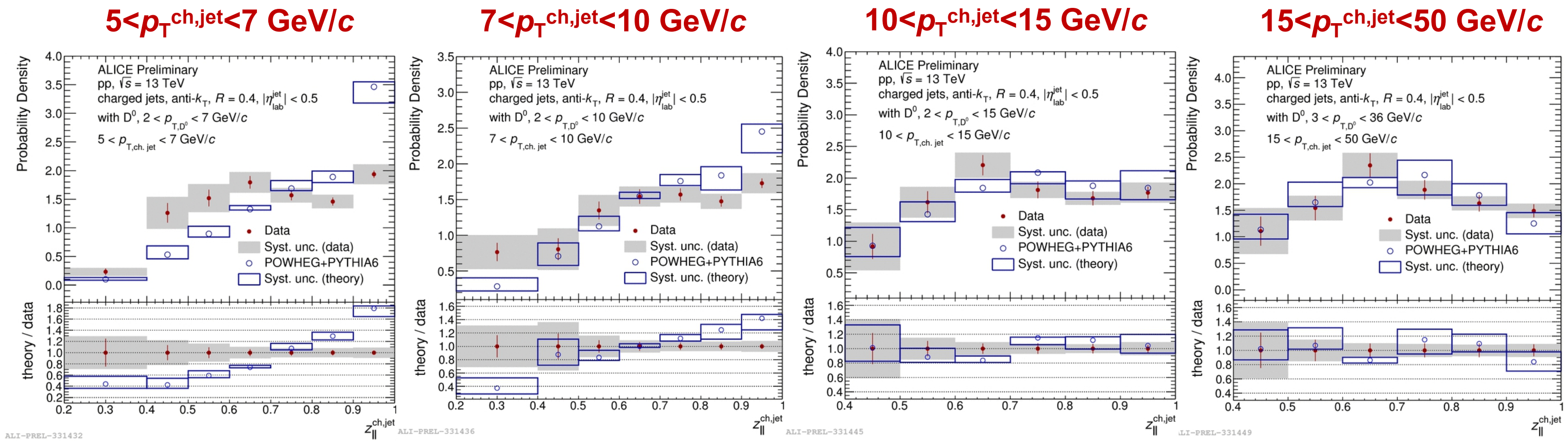


JHEP 1908 (2019) 133

- Analysis technique
  - Identify D^0 mesons via hadronic decays
  - Replace decay products with D^0 in jet
- Comparison with models
  - NLO POWHEG+PYTHIA (hvq) calculations consistent with data (only marginally at low-p_T)
  - Neither LO PYTHIA 6 and 8, nor NLO HERWIG 7 describe the cross-section



Charm fragmentation: D-jet $z_{||}$ vs. p_T



pp $\sqrt{s}$=13 TeV

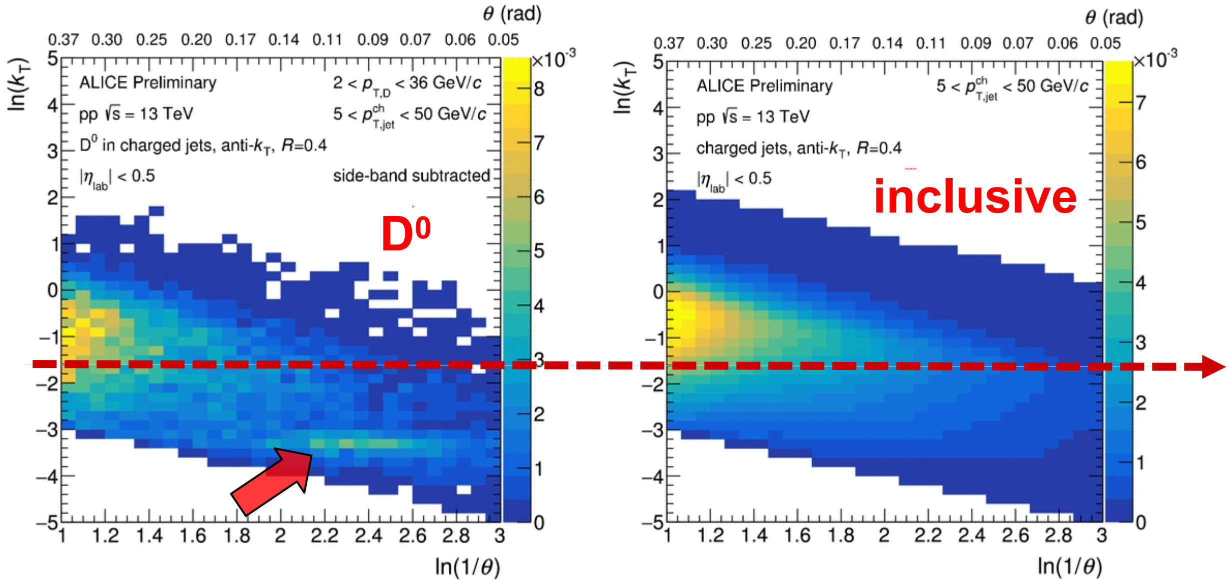
- **parallel momentum fraction**
  - Characteristic to heavy-flavor fragmentation

$$z_{||}^{ch} = \frac{\boldsymbol{p}^{\text{jet ch}} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}^{\text{HF}}}{\boldsymbol{p}^{\text{jet ch}} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}^{\text{jet ch}}}$$

- D-meson fragmentation is softer at high p_T than at lower p_T
- POWHEG+PYTHIA6 predicts a stronger change towards low p_T

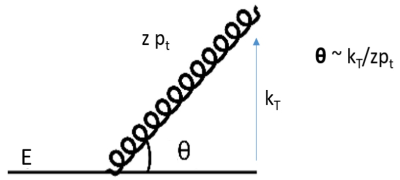
Dead cone: the Lund plane

- D^0 as well as inclusive jets: Reclustering with C/A
  L. Cunqueiro, M. Ploskon, PRD 99, 074027
- Lund plane populated with all splittings of the radiator's prong
  - D^0: depletion expected at low angles (~higher $\ln(1/\theta)$ values)
    Note: 10 to 15% feed-down contribution in D^0 from b



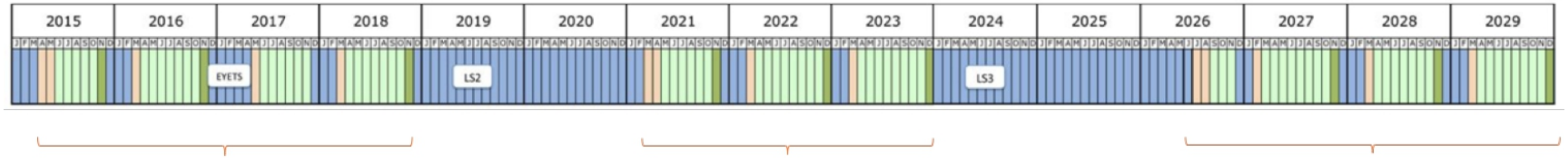
$k_T = \Lambda_{QCD}$

Λ_{QCD}=200 MeV

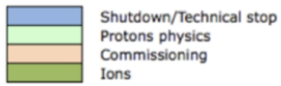


- k_T-cut to remove contamination from hadronization, decay and the underlying event

ALICE Upgrade for Run-3 and Run-4



Run 2: $\mathcal{L}_{Pb\text{-}Pb}$ = 1.0 nb^{-1} Run 3: $\mathcal{L}_{Pb\text{-}Pb}$ = 6.0 nb^{-1} Run 4: $\mathcal{L}_{Pb\text{-}Pb}$ = 7.0 nb^{-1}



- Up to 50 kHz Pb-Pb interaction rate
- Requested Pb-Pb luminosity: 13 nb^{-1} (50-100x Run2 Pb-Pb)
- Improved tracking efficiency and resolution at low pT
- Detector upgrades: ITS, TPC, MFT, FIT
- Faster, continuous readout