

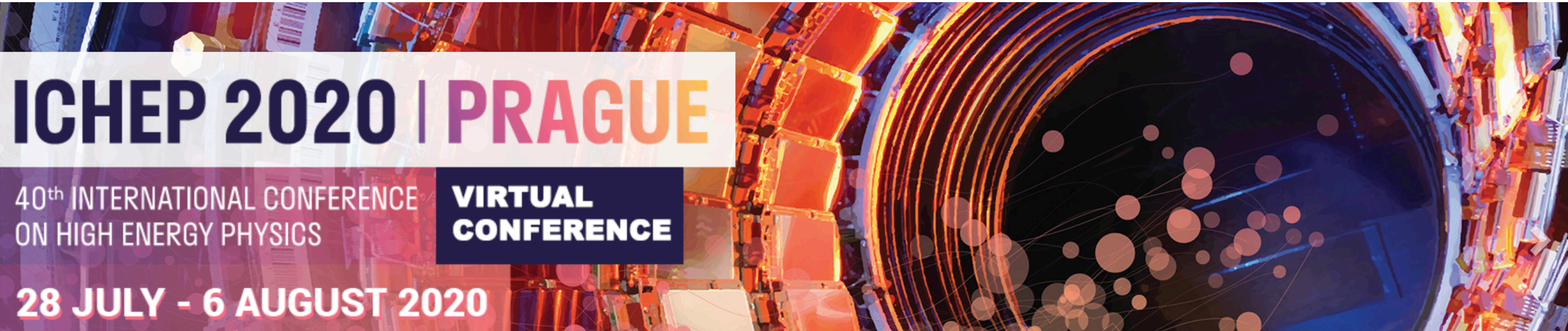
**Berkeley**  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



**ALICE**

# Overview of the latest jet physics results from ALICE

**James Mulligan for the ALICE Collaboration**  
**Lawrence Berkeley National Lab**



**ICHEP 2020 | PRAGUE**

40<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS

**VIRTUAL  
CONFERENCE**

**28 JULY - 6 AUGUST 2020**



# Fundamental QCD with Jets

## proton-proton collisions

**Test pQCD techniques:** Parton showers, resummations, power corrections, ...

**Constrain non-perturbative effects:**  
Hadronization, underlying event

**Constrain PDFs,  $\alpha_s$**

**Reference for heavy-ion collisions:** Which observables are under theoretical control?



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## Pb-Pb collisions

**Test models of jet quenching in the quark-gluon plasma:** Strongly-coupled vs. weakly-coupled jet-medium interaction, ...

**Constrain medium bulk properties:**

Transverse momentum diffusion coefficient,  $\hat{q}$

**Constrain structure of the quark-gluon plasma:**

What are the relevant degrees of freedom?

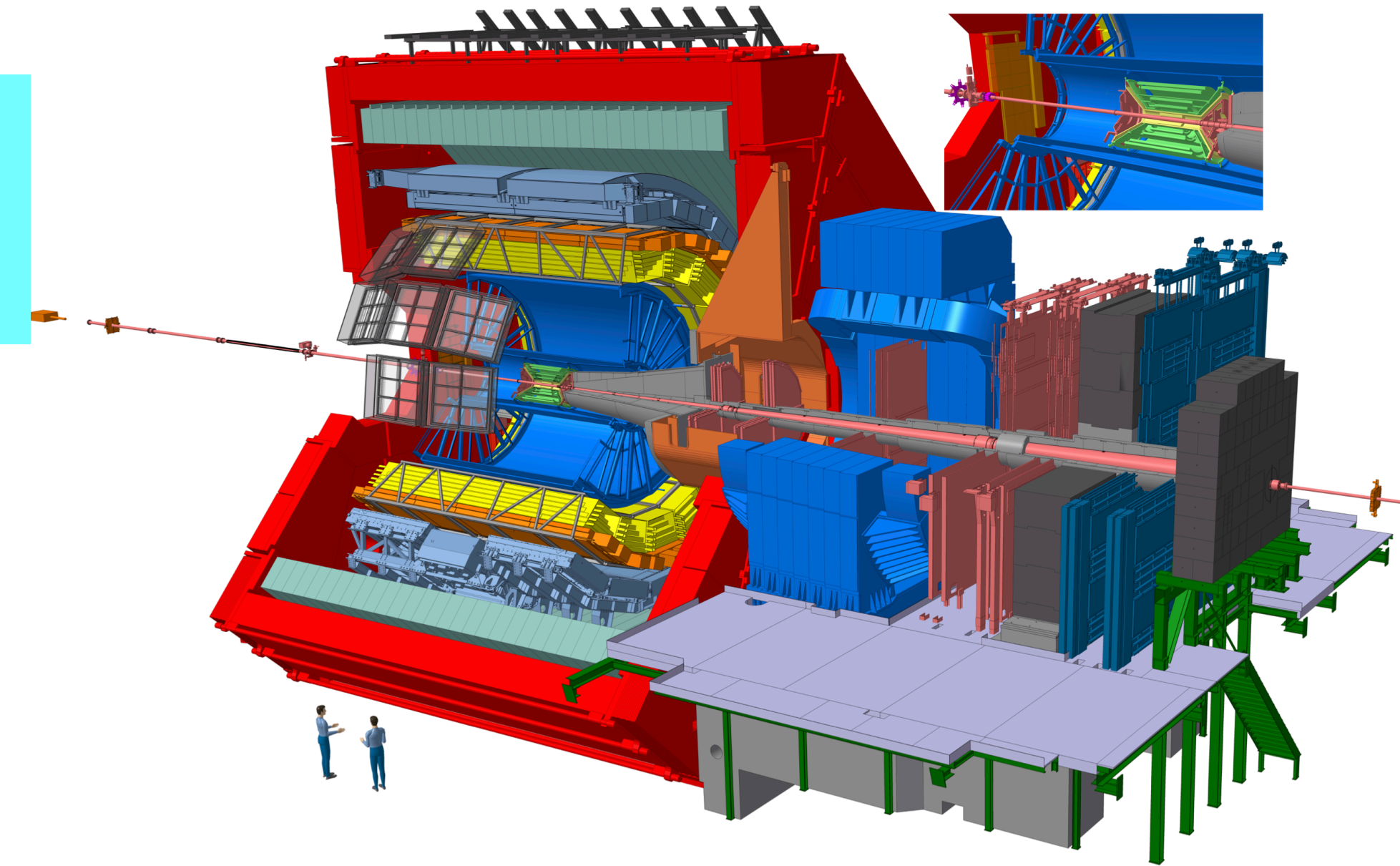
Quasiparticle structure?

**Test factorization/universality in high- $T$  QCD**



# Jets in ALICE

**ALICE reconstructs jets at mid-rapidity ( $|\eta| < 0.9$ ) with a high-precision tracking system (ITS+TPC) and EMCal**



## Charged particle jets

- Pro: High-precision spatial resolution to resolve particles; Experimentally simpler  
→ **Ideal for precise jet substructure measurements**
- Con: Additional modeling to compare to theory

## Full jets (charged tracks + EMCal $\pi^0, \gamma$ )

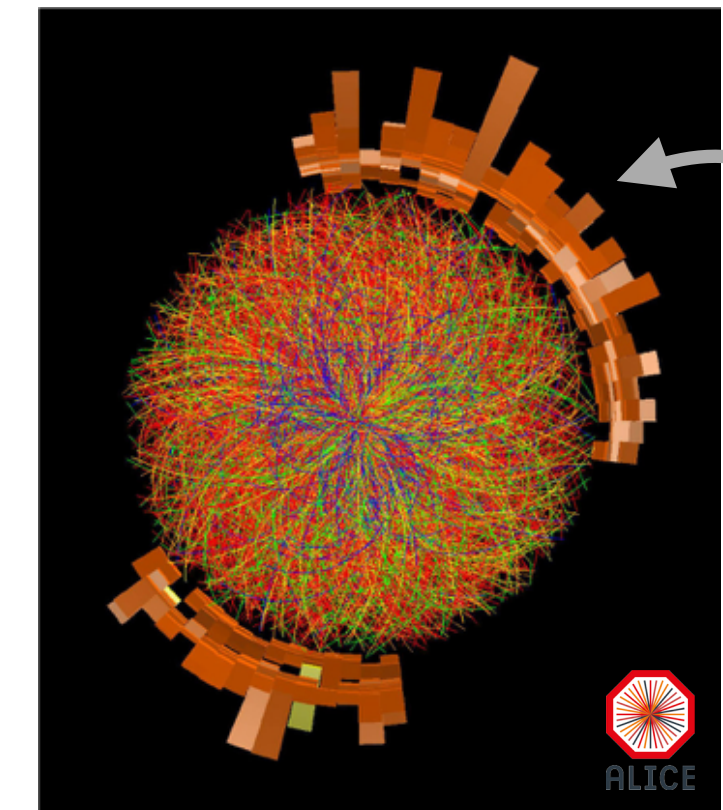
- Pro: Direct comparison to theory
- Con: Significant experimental complication; Limited EMCal coverage

## ALICE is very good for:

- Jet substructure
- Low- $p_T$  tracks: 150 MeV/c
- Particle Identification

## ALICE is not so good for:

- High statistics
- High  $p_T > \sim 100$  GeV/c
- Jets at forward/backward rapidity



EMCal  $\varphi$   
acceptance:  $107^\circ$



# Jet substructure

## A powerful class of observables

Sensitive to a wide span of scales

Provide complementary information to disentangle multiple QCD effects

Many are analytically calculable from pQCD

## Groomed jet substructure

Recluster and groom jet to expose hard splitting

$$\text{Soft Drop: } z < z_{\text{cut}} \theta^\beta$$

Dasgupta, Fregoso, Marzani, Salam 1307.0007  
Larkoski, Marzani, Soyez, Thaler 1402.2657  
Larkoski, Marzani, Thaler 1502.01719



**Theoretical control:** Isolate a pQCD-dominated, calculable observable in the complicated heavy-ion environment

Identifies quantities related to the **ordering of hard splittings in parton showers**, which may give us a handle on pathlength/coherence effects in AA



# Jet substructure

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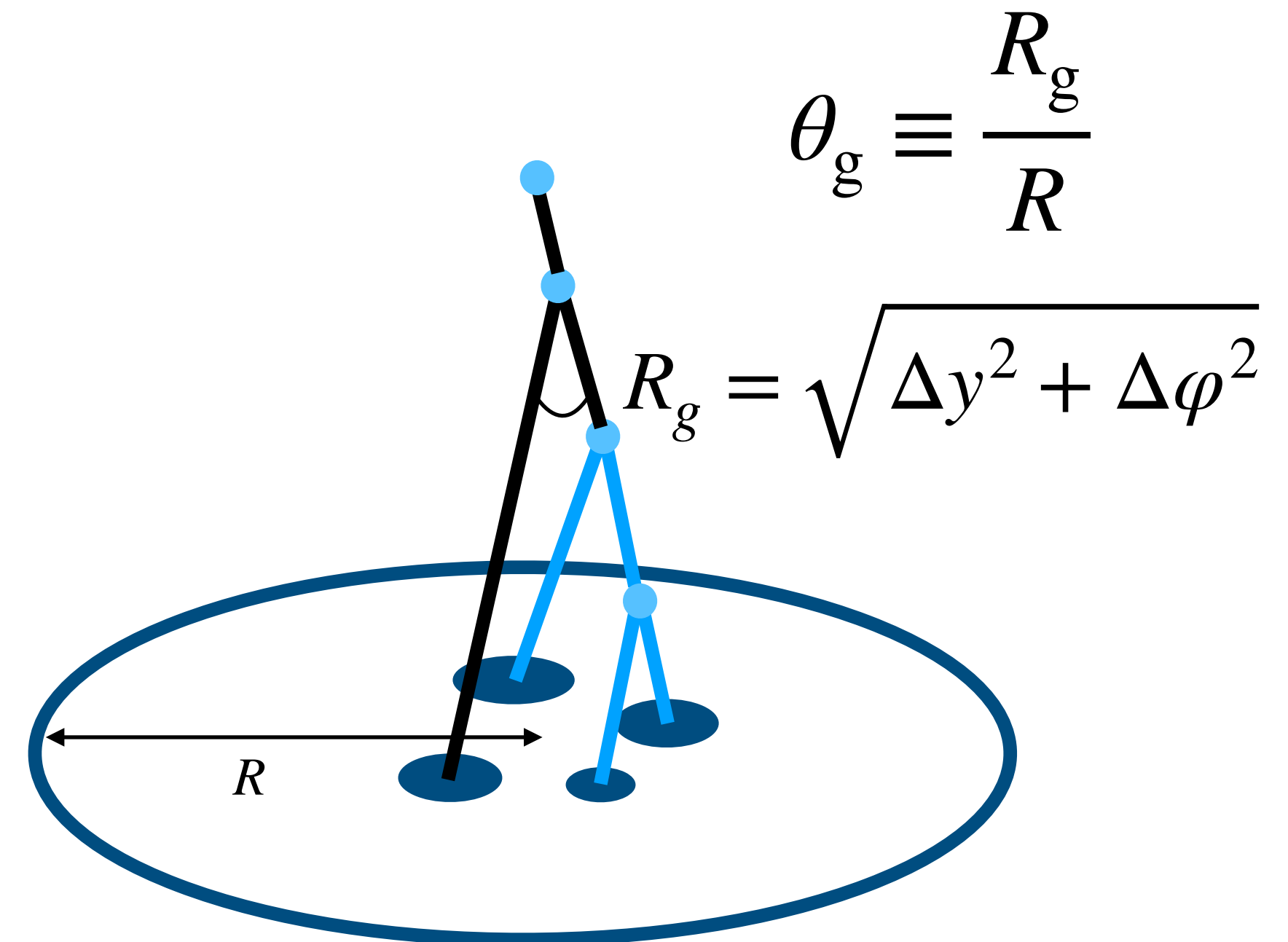
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# Jet substructure

Many **New Preliminary** in Summer 2020



## pp collisions

**Dynamical grooming:**  $z_g, \theta_g, k_T$

**Jet angularities:**  $\lambda_\beta$

*$D^0$ -tagged jets:*  $z_g, \theta_g$

*Dead cone*

Leticia Cunqueiro Mendez  
Thurs July 30, 09:30

Datasets:

$$\sqrt{s} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$$
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = 18.0 \text{ nb}^{-1}$$

$$\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$$
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = 22.5 \text{ nb}^{-1}$$

Unfolded distributions



# Dynamical Grooming proton-proton collisions

New Preliminary

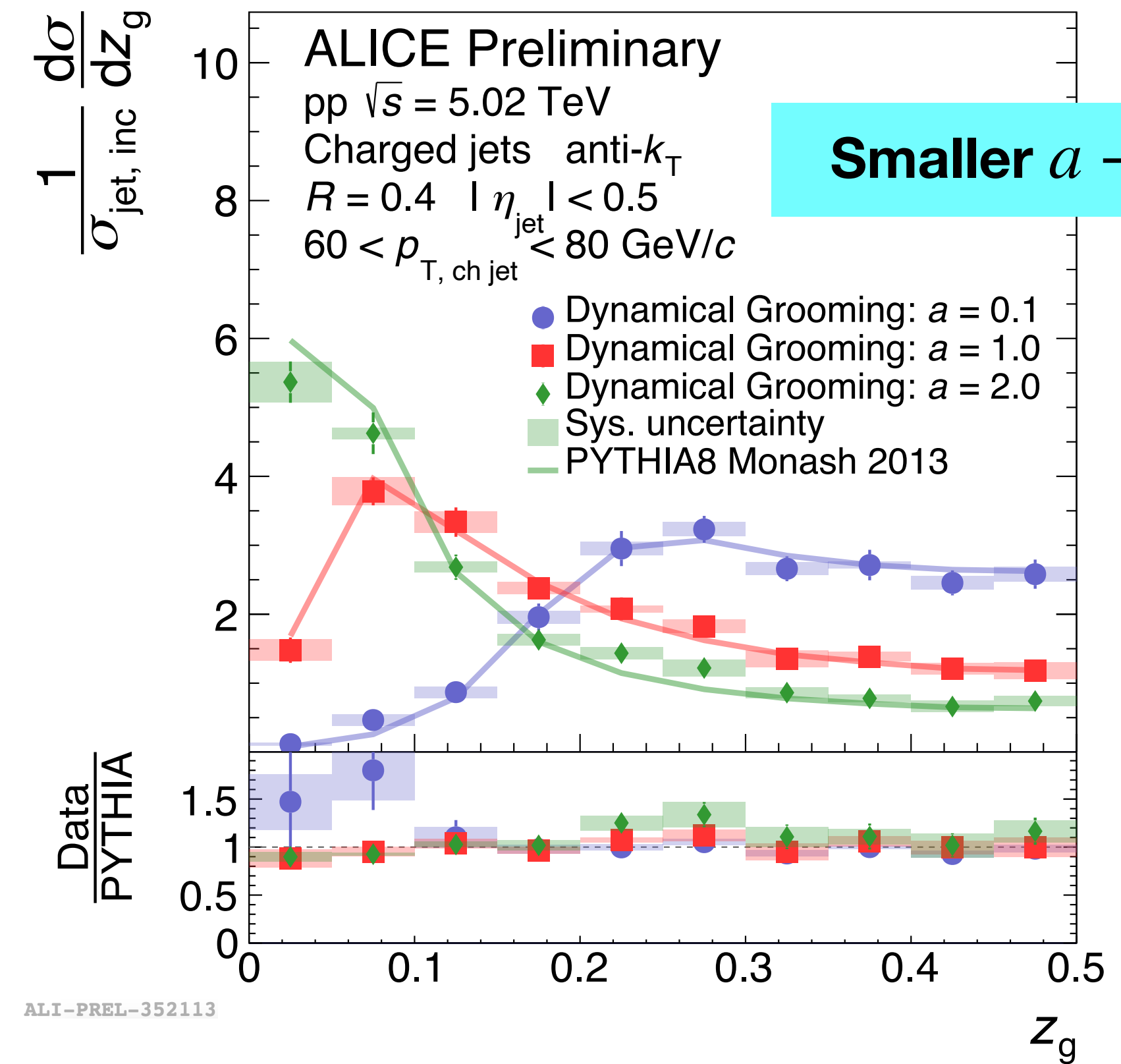
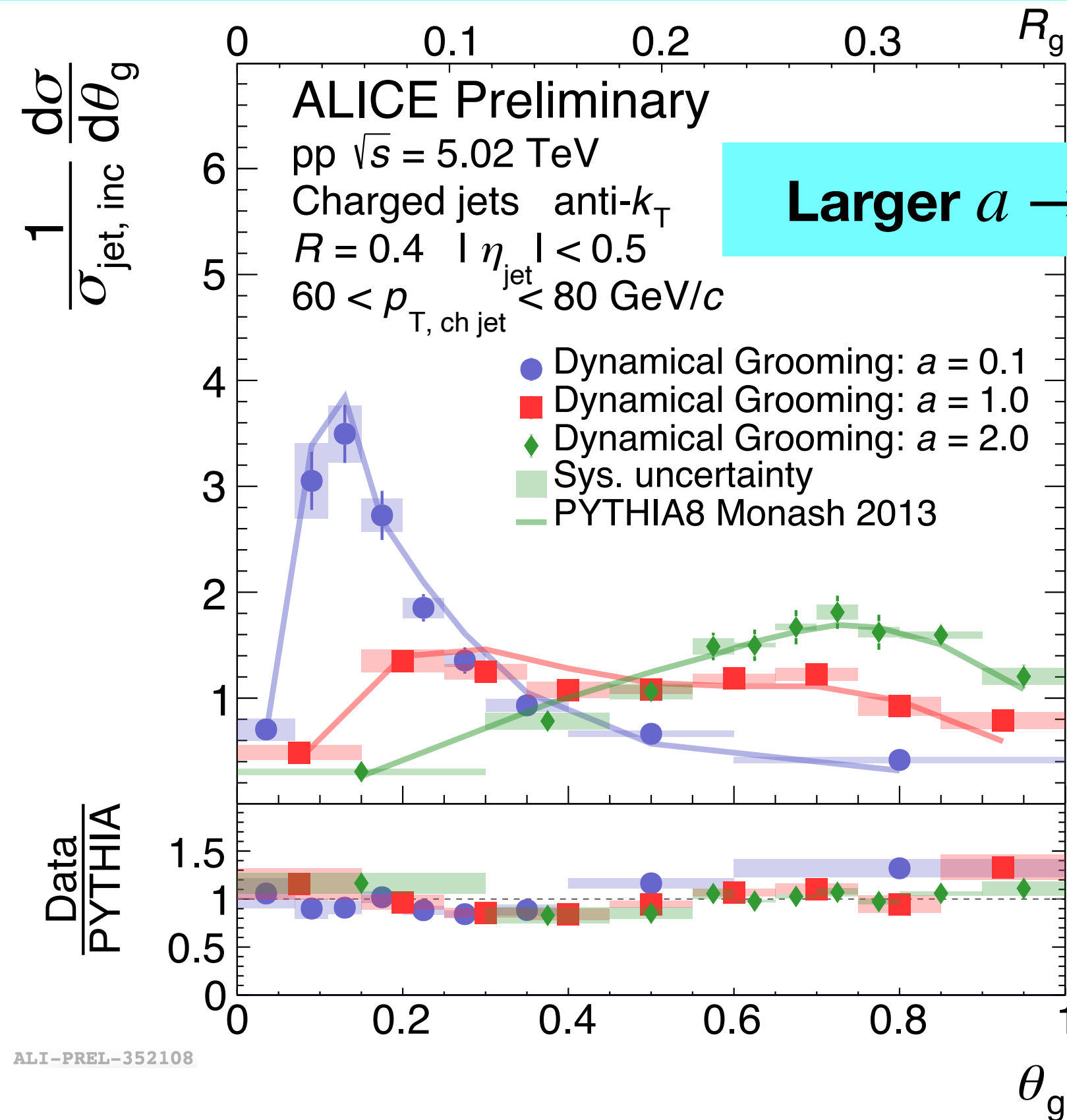
Y. Mehtar-Tani, A. Soto-Ontoso, K. Tywoniuk  
PRD 101 (2020) 034004



Identify splitting in C/A tree as the **maximum** of a particular grooming condition:

$$z_i(1 - z_i)p_{T,i}\theta_i^a$$

$a \rightarrow 0$       hardest  $z$   
 $a = 1$       hardest  $k_T$   
 $a = 2$       smallest  $t_f$



**First measurement of Dynamical Grooming → Well described by PYTHIA**

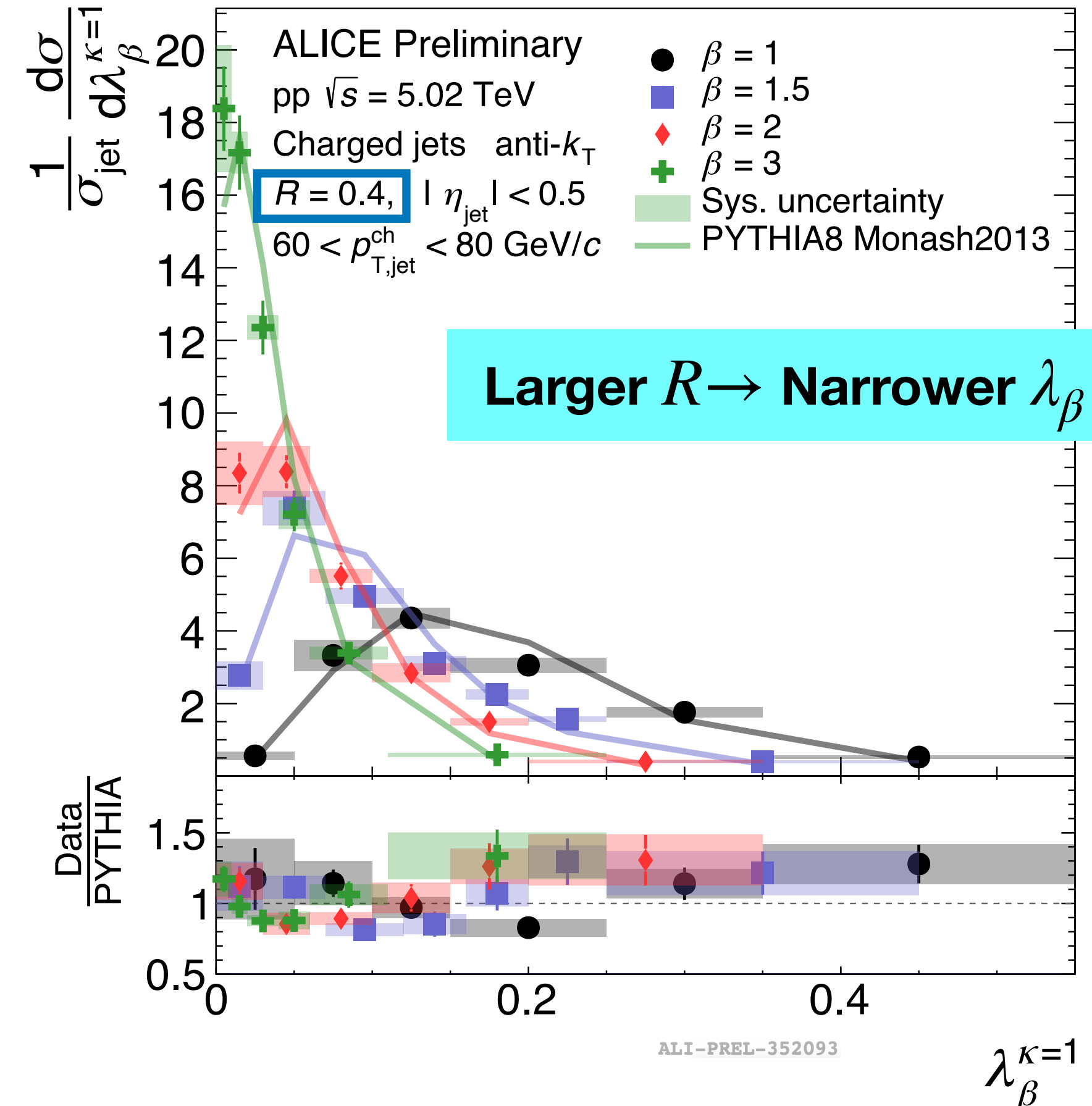
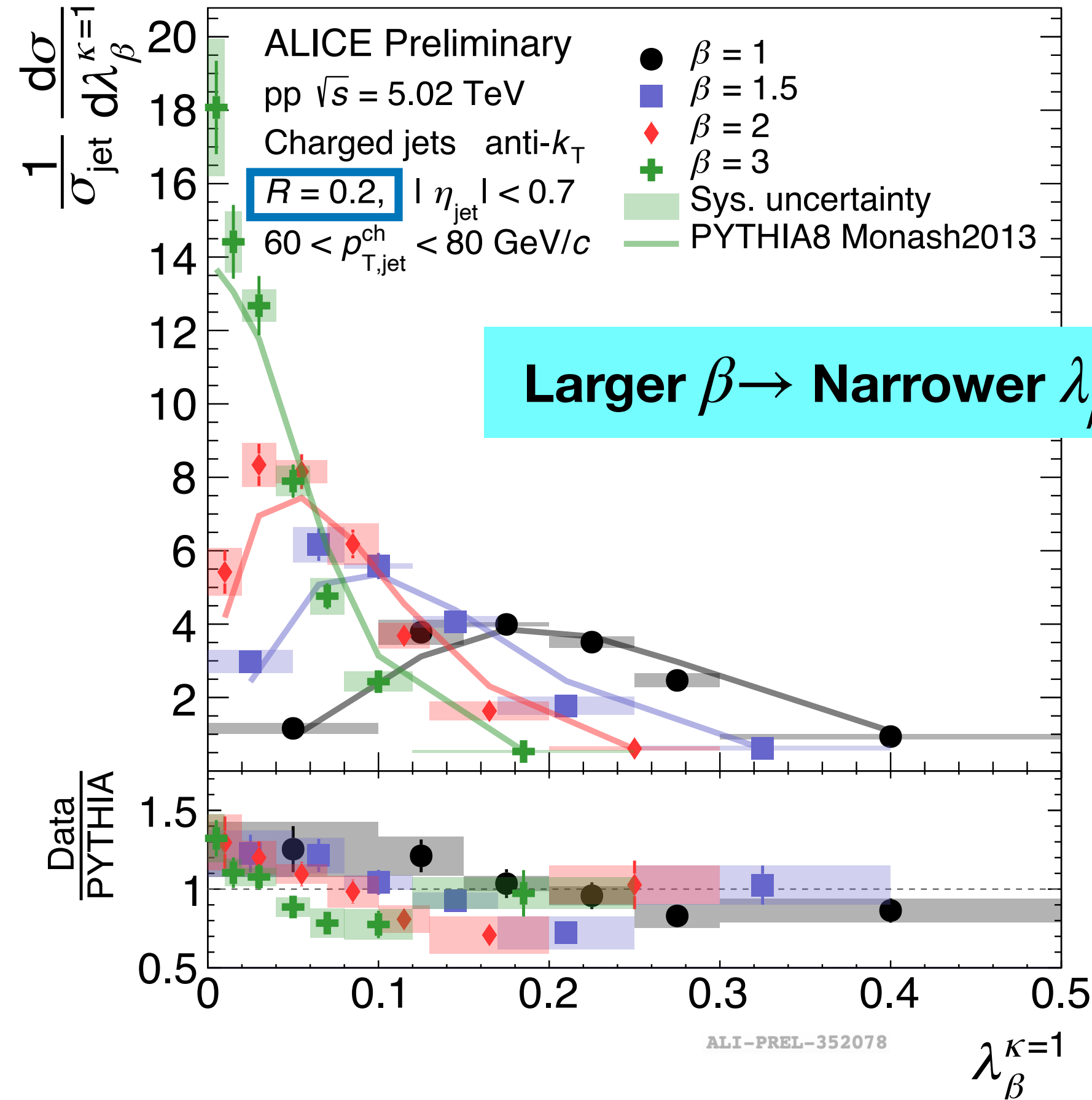
# Jet angularities proton-proton collisions

New Preliminary

$$\lambda_\beta^\kappa \equiv \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \left( \frac{p_{T,i}}{p_{T,\text{jet}}} \right)^\kappa \left( \frac{\Delta R_{\text{jet},i}}{R} \right)^\beta$$



Measurements for multiple  $R, \beta$  systematically  $\rightarrow$  test pQCD predictions



Reasonably well-described by PYTHIA



# Jet substructure

## Pb-Pb collisions

Soft Drop:  $z_g, \theta_g$

Dataset:

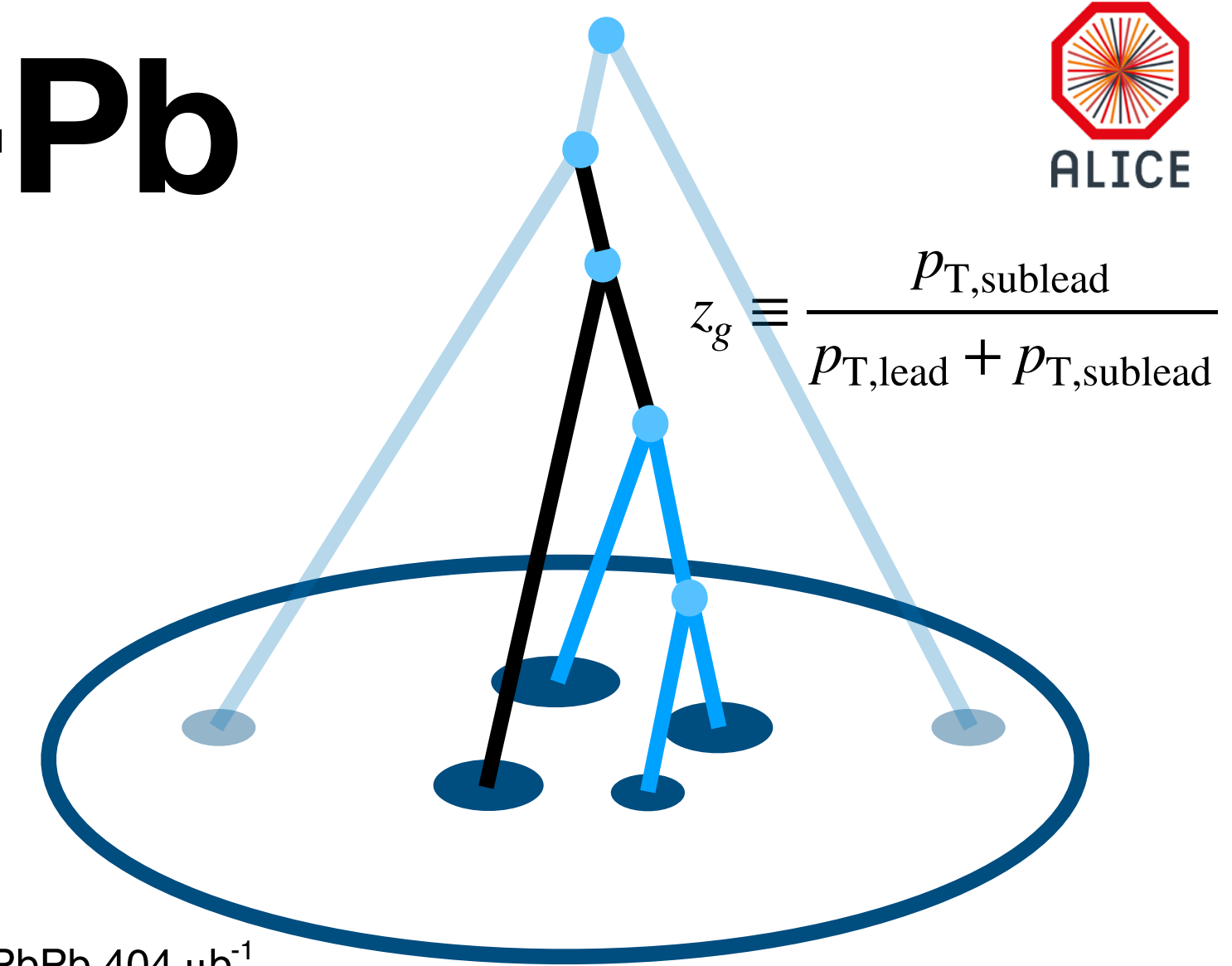
$$\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = 0.12 \text{ nb}^{-1}$$

Unfolded distributions

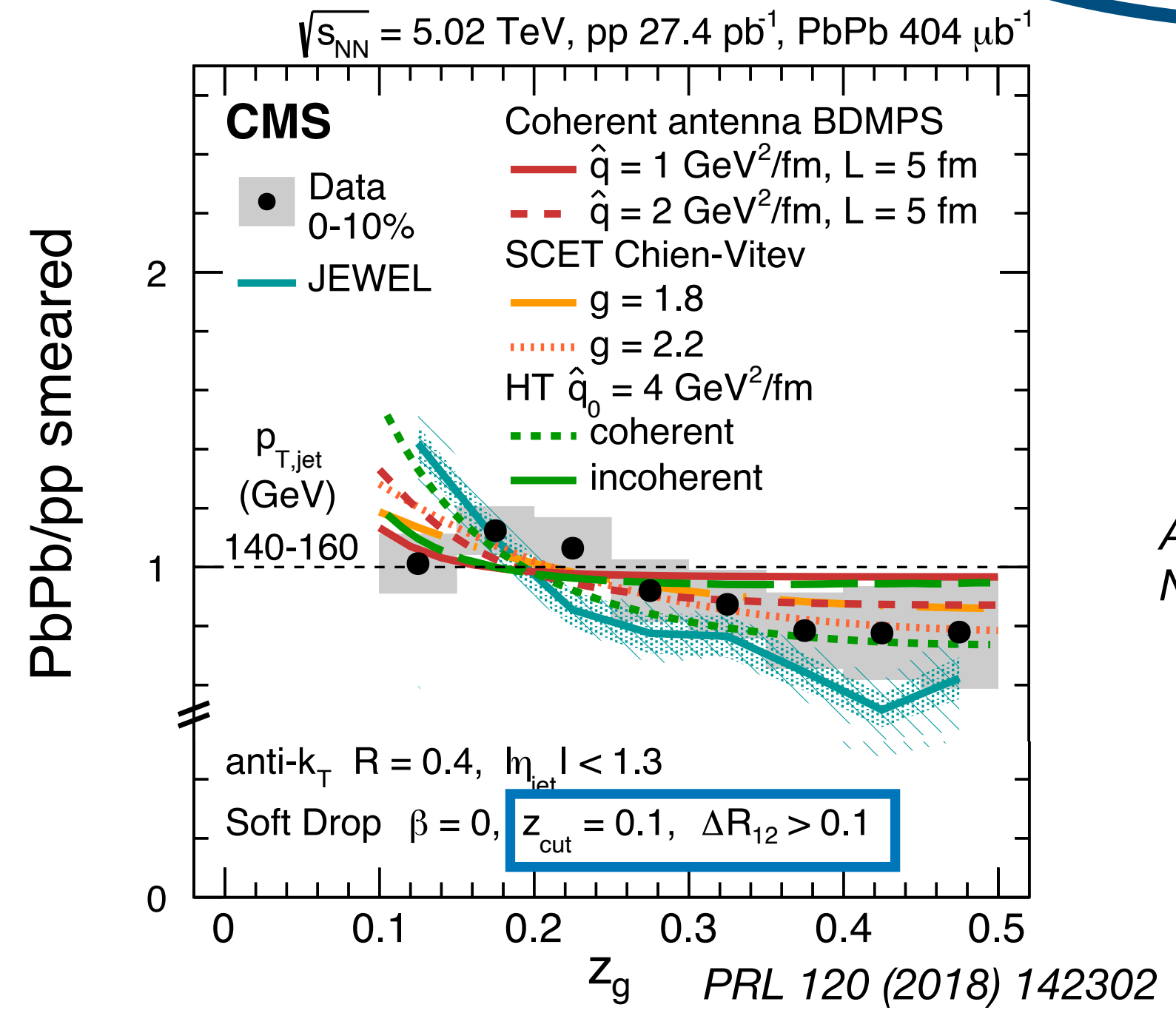
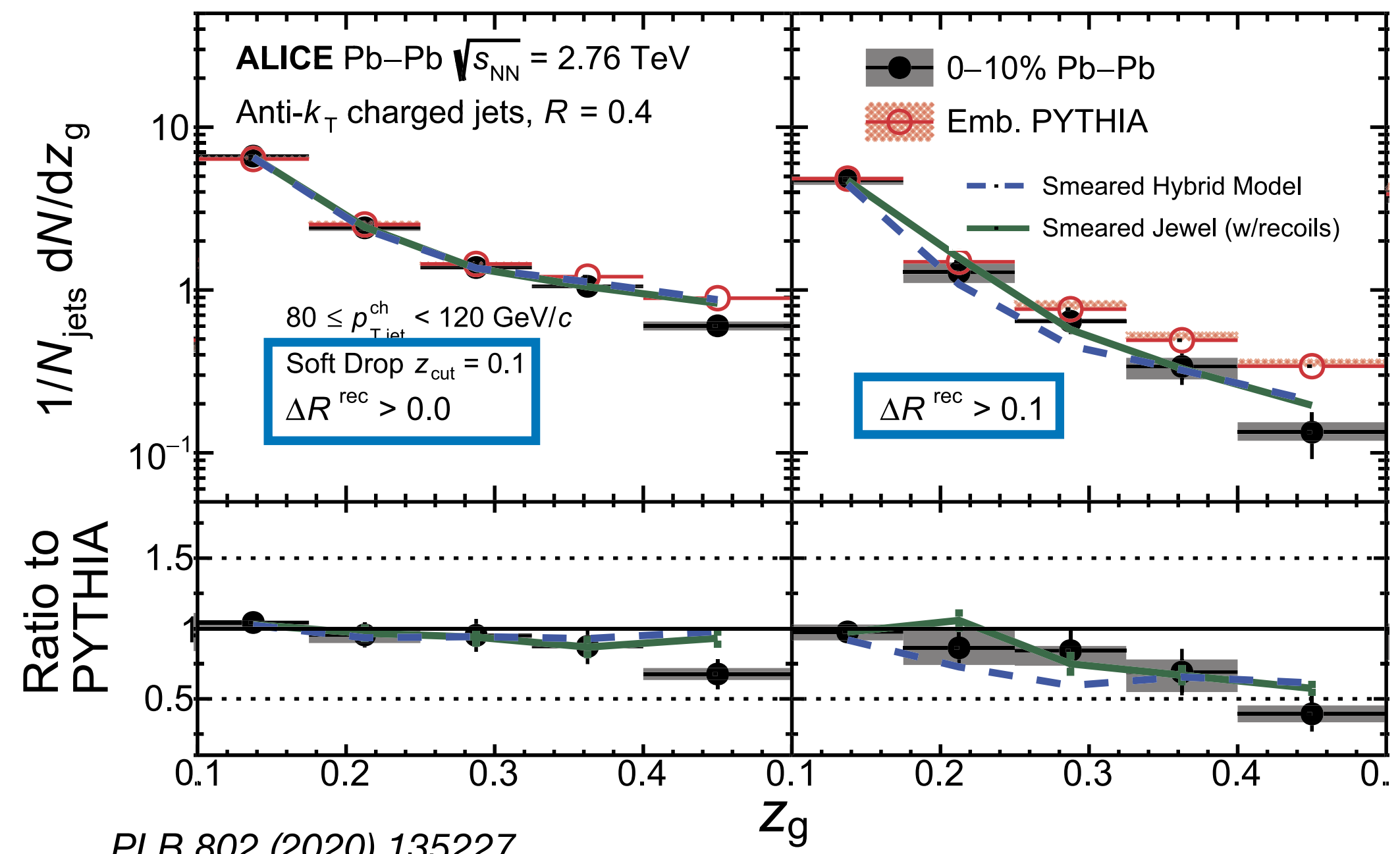
# Groomed jet substructure in Pb-Pb

Groomed jet momentum fraction,  $z_g$



Modification of splitting function?  
Coherent vs. incoherent energy loss?

Previous measurements: Slight suppression?



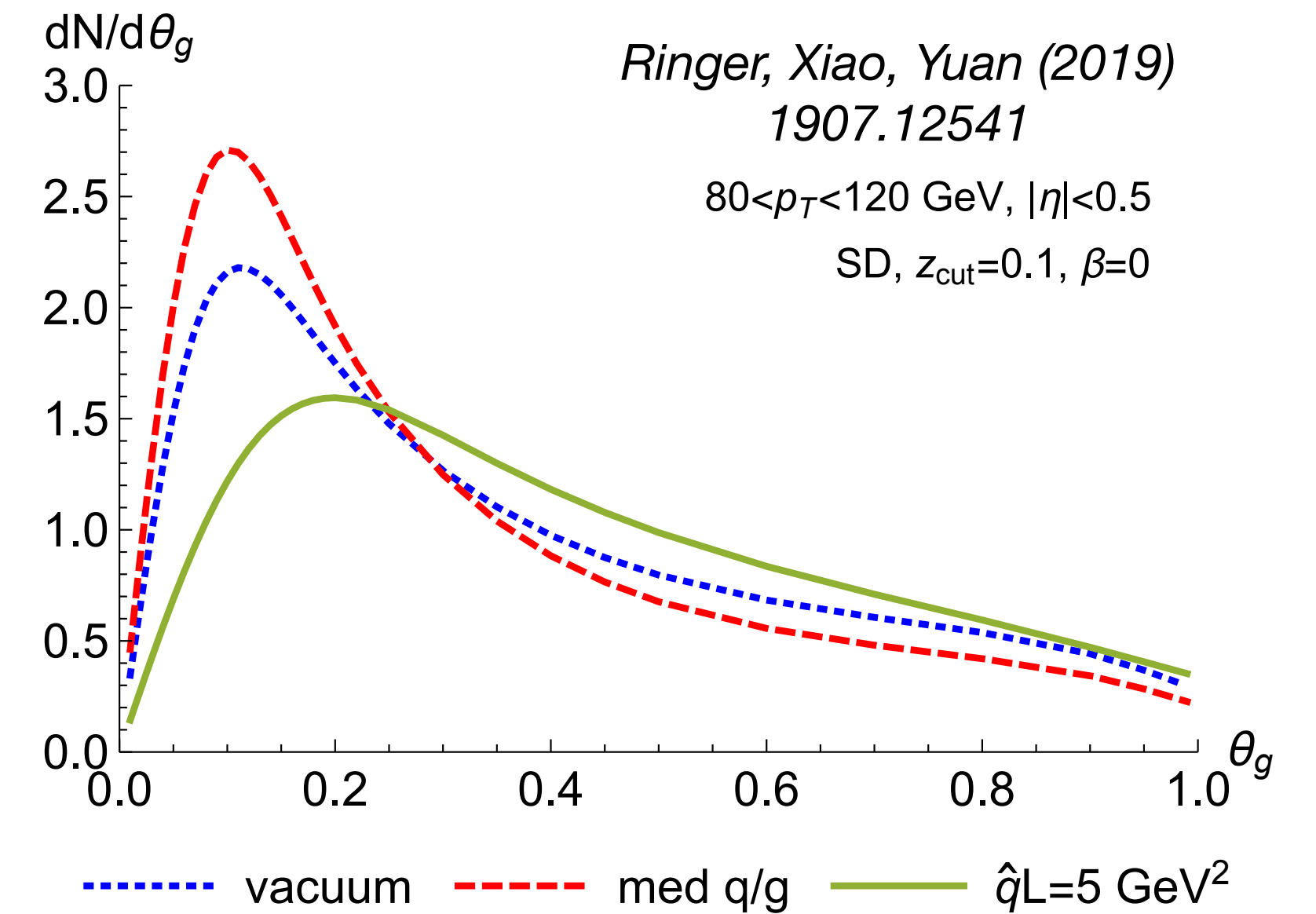
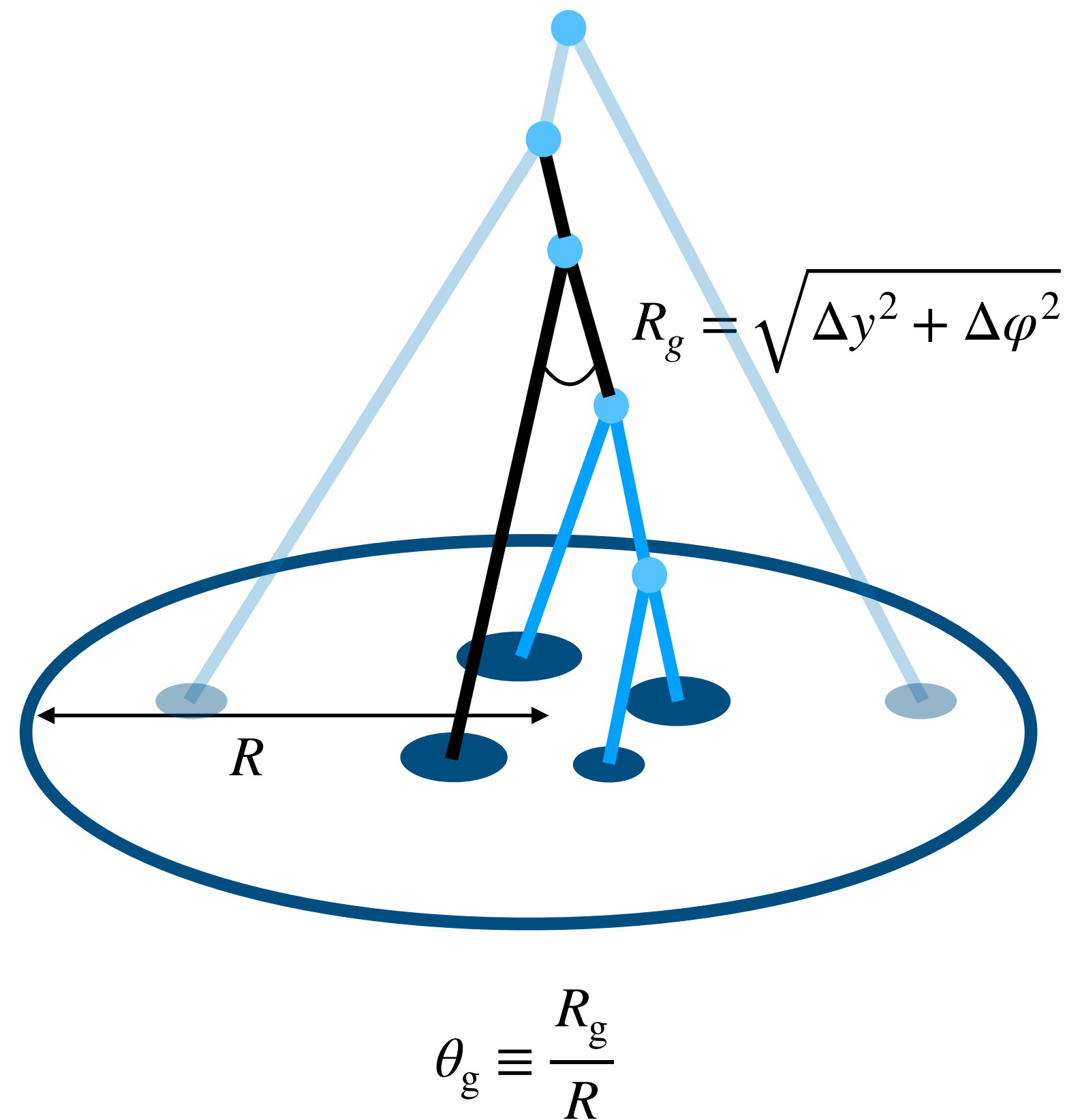
Also: STAR  
NPA 967 (2017)

Never unfolded for detector effects and background fluctuations in heavy-ion collisions



# Groomed jet substructure in Pb-Pb

Groomed jet radius,  $\theta_g$



**Medium-induced gluon radiation ( $\hat{q}$ ) broadens jets**  
**Energy loss selects narrow jets**

q-g fractions, coherent vs. incoherent energy loss

And more, e.g.  $t_f \sim 1/\theta_g^2$  affects path-length

→ **Disentangle and constrain these effects**

**Never measured in heavy-ion collisions**

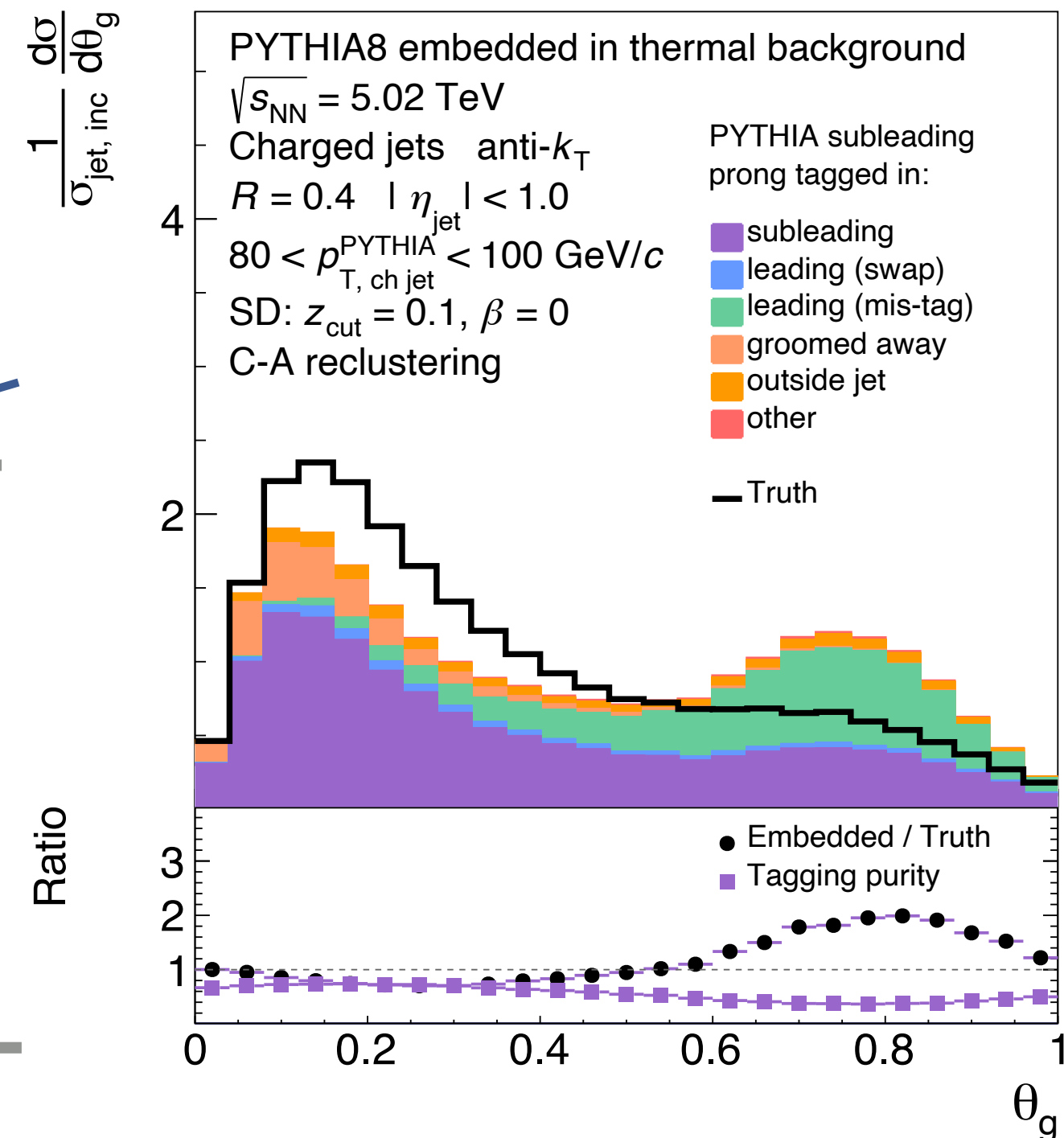
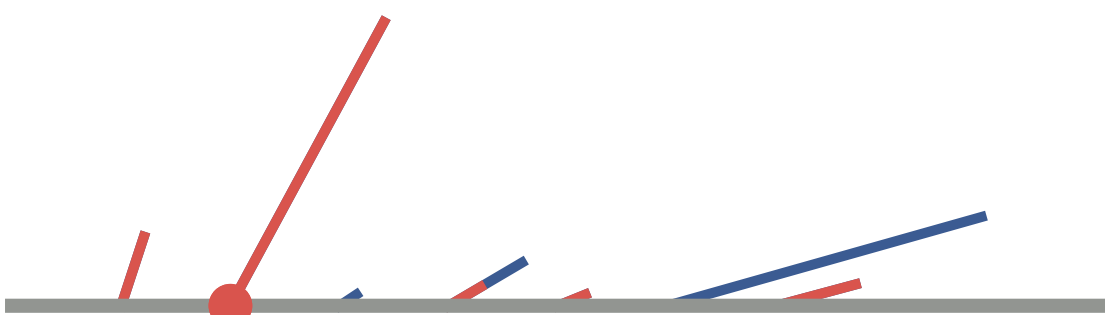
# Identifying groomed jet splittings in Pb-Pb

Embed PYTHIA into Pb-Pb background to estimate the fraction of subleading prongs in PYTHIA that are reconstructed in the subleading prong of the combined event

**pp**  
 Soft Drop  $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.1$   
 CA reclustering  
 $p_{T, \text{jet}} = 49 \text{ GeV}/c$



**pp + thermal**  
 — PYTHIA  
 — Background



JM, M. Ploskon  
 2006.01812

→ Large number of misidentified Soft Drop splittings predominantly at large angle



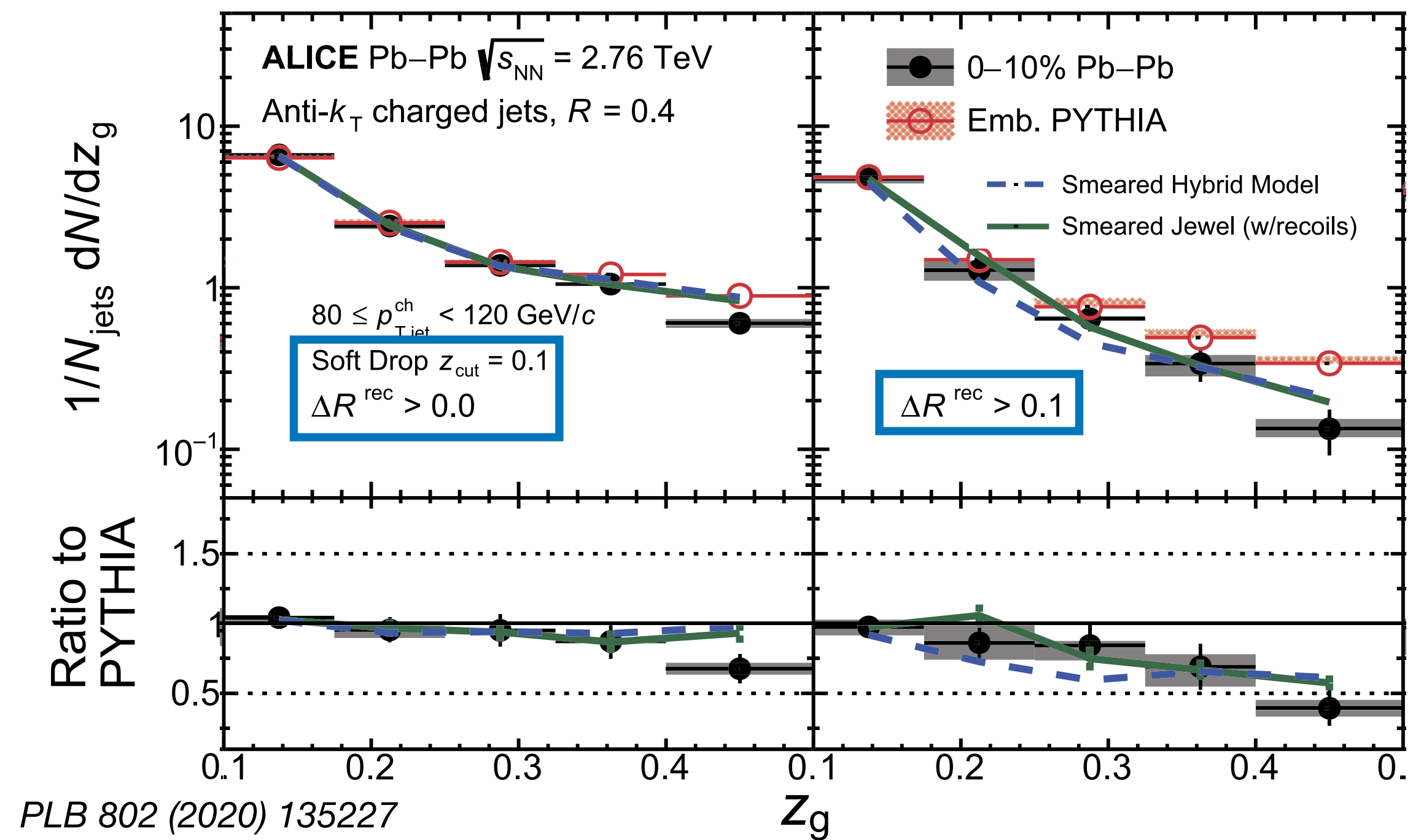
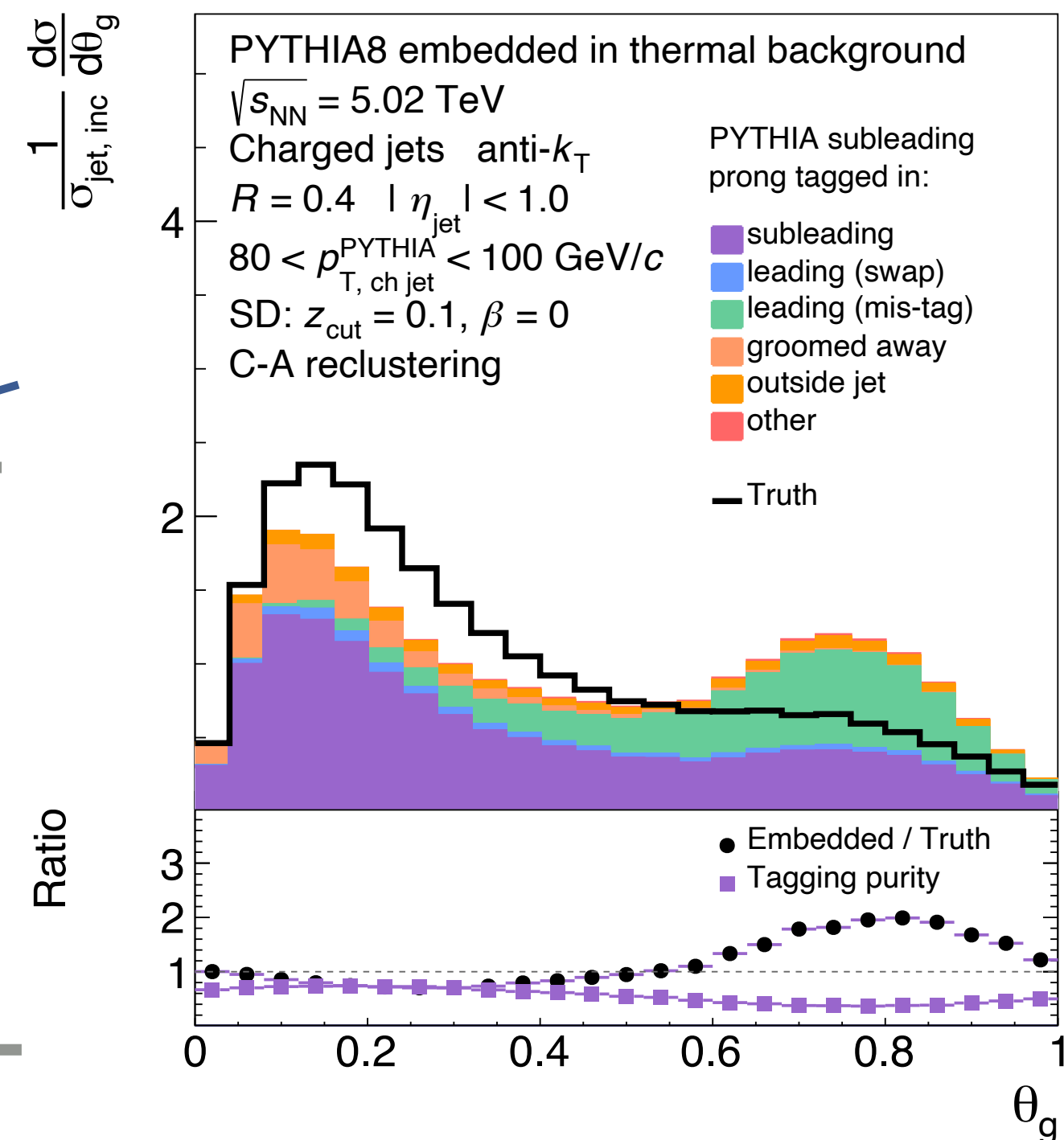
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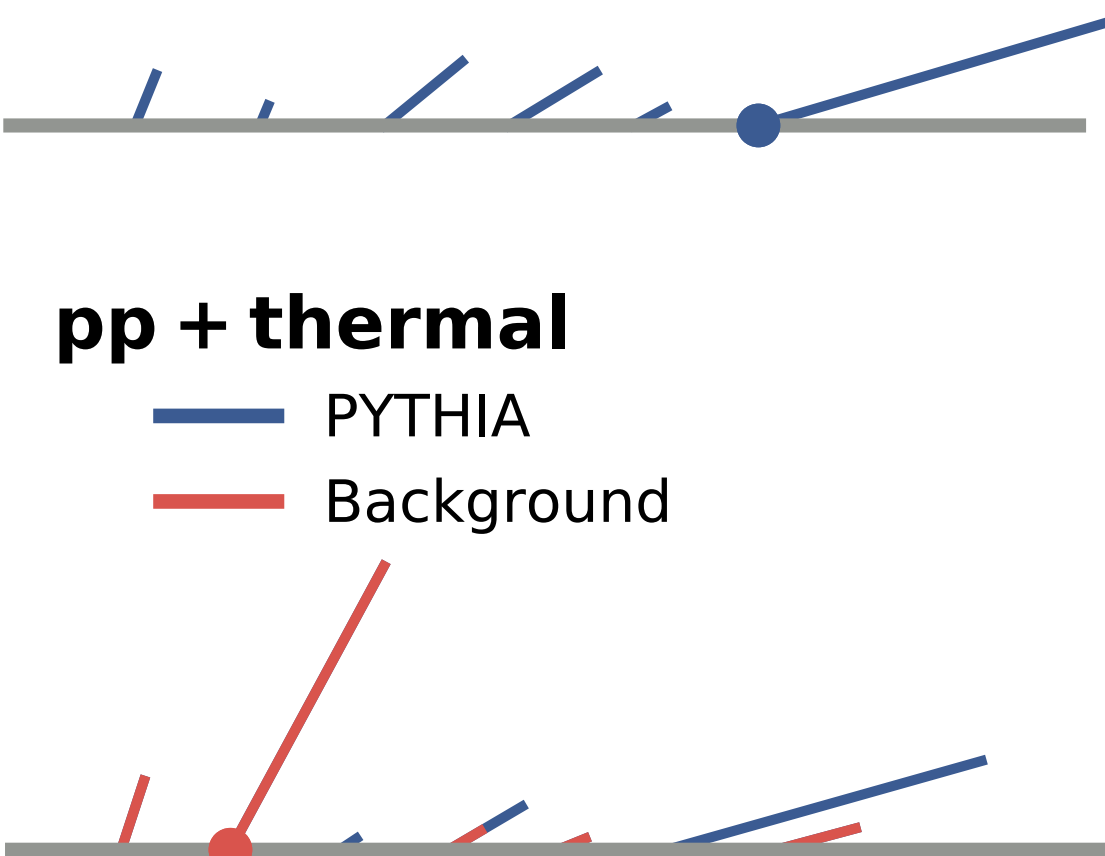
JM, M. Ploskon  
2006.01812

→ Large number of misidentified Soft Drop splittings predominantly at large angle  
 Previous measurements with  $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.1$  are significantly contaminated with background

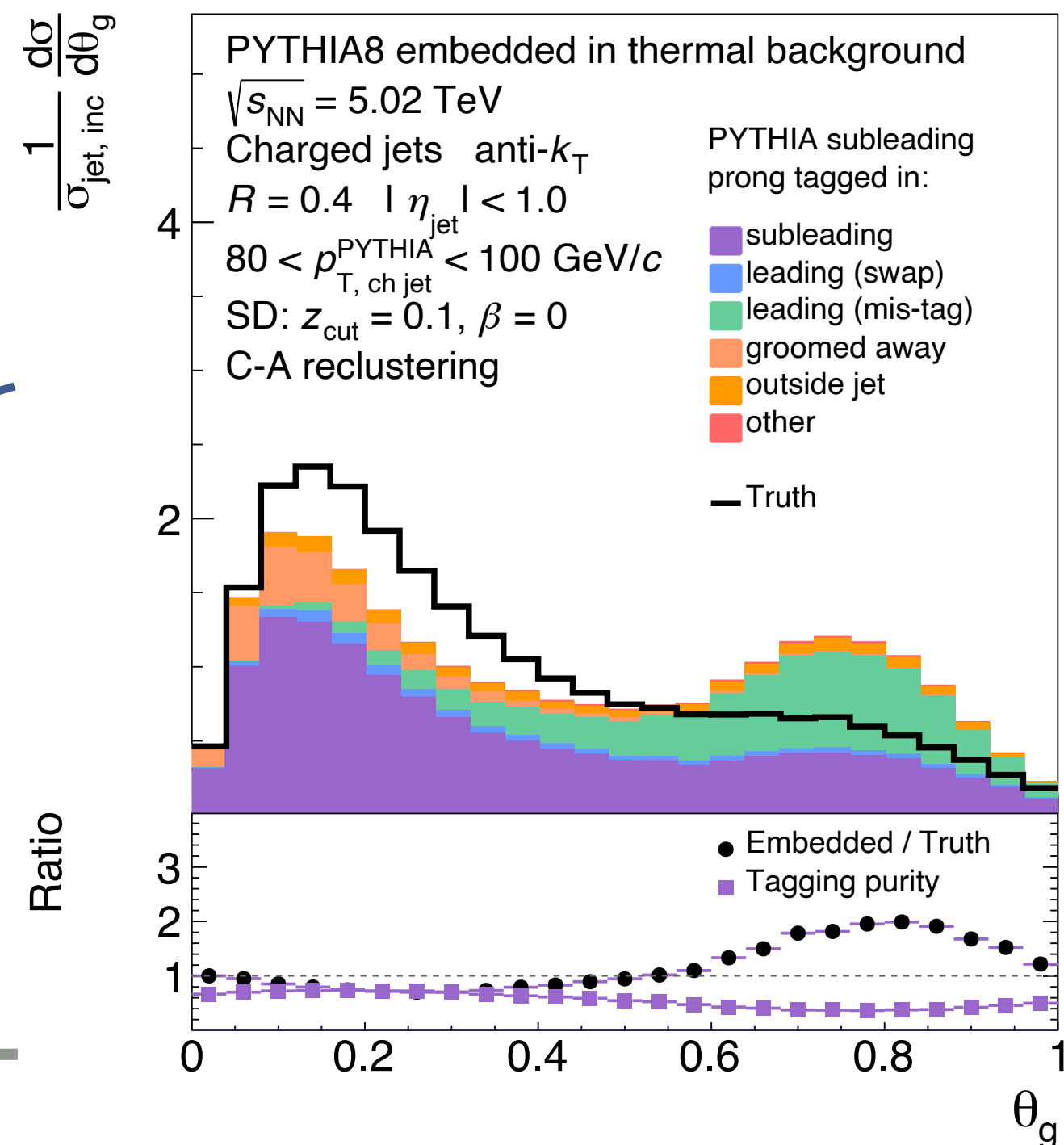
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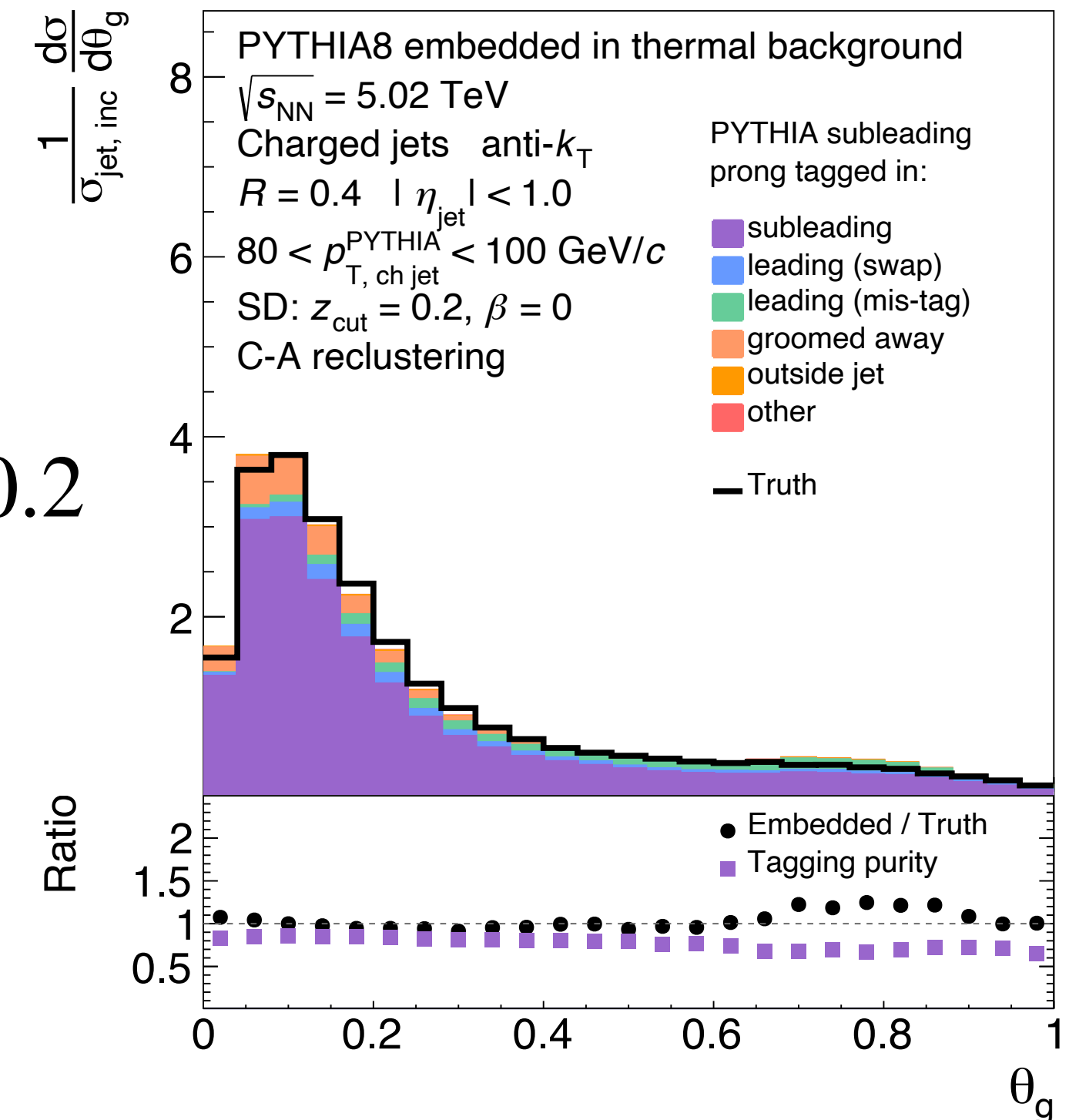
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**pp + thermal**  
— PYTHIA  
— Background



$z_{\text{cut}} = 0.1 \longrightarrow z_{\text{cut}} = 0.2$



**Our solution: Measure in the (approximately) background-free part of phase space**

**Raising  $z_{\text{cut}}$  removes mis-identified splittings and reduces their impact**

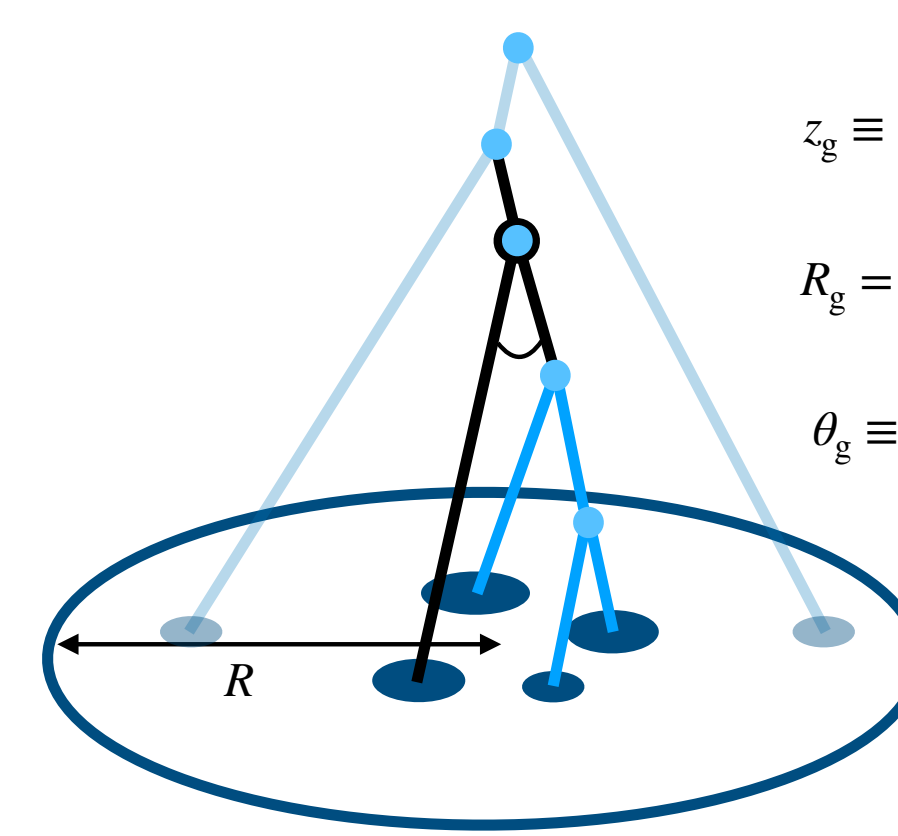
**This leaves ~5-10% mis-tagged splittings  $\longrightarrow$  Unfolded measurement feasible**

JM, M. Ploskon  
2006.01812



# Results – Soft Drop $z_g, \theta_g$

## Pb-Pb 0-10%



$$z_g \equiv \frac{p_{T, \text{subleading}}}{p_{T, \text{leading}} + p_{T, \text{subleading}}}$$

$$R_g = \sqrt{\Delta y^2 + \Delta \phi^2}$$

$$\theta_g \equiv \frac{R_g}{R}$$

JETSCAPE 1903.07706

Multi-stage energy loss  
MATTER+LBT

Caucal et al. JHEP 10 (2019) 273

pQCD parton shower, vacuum-like +  
medium-induced emissions

Chien, Vitev PRL 119 (2017) 112301

Soft Collinear Effective Theory

Qin et al. PLB 781 (2018) 423

Higher-Twist, coherent energy loss

Pablos et al. JHEP (2020) 044

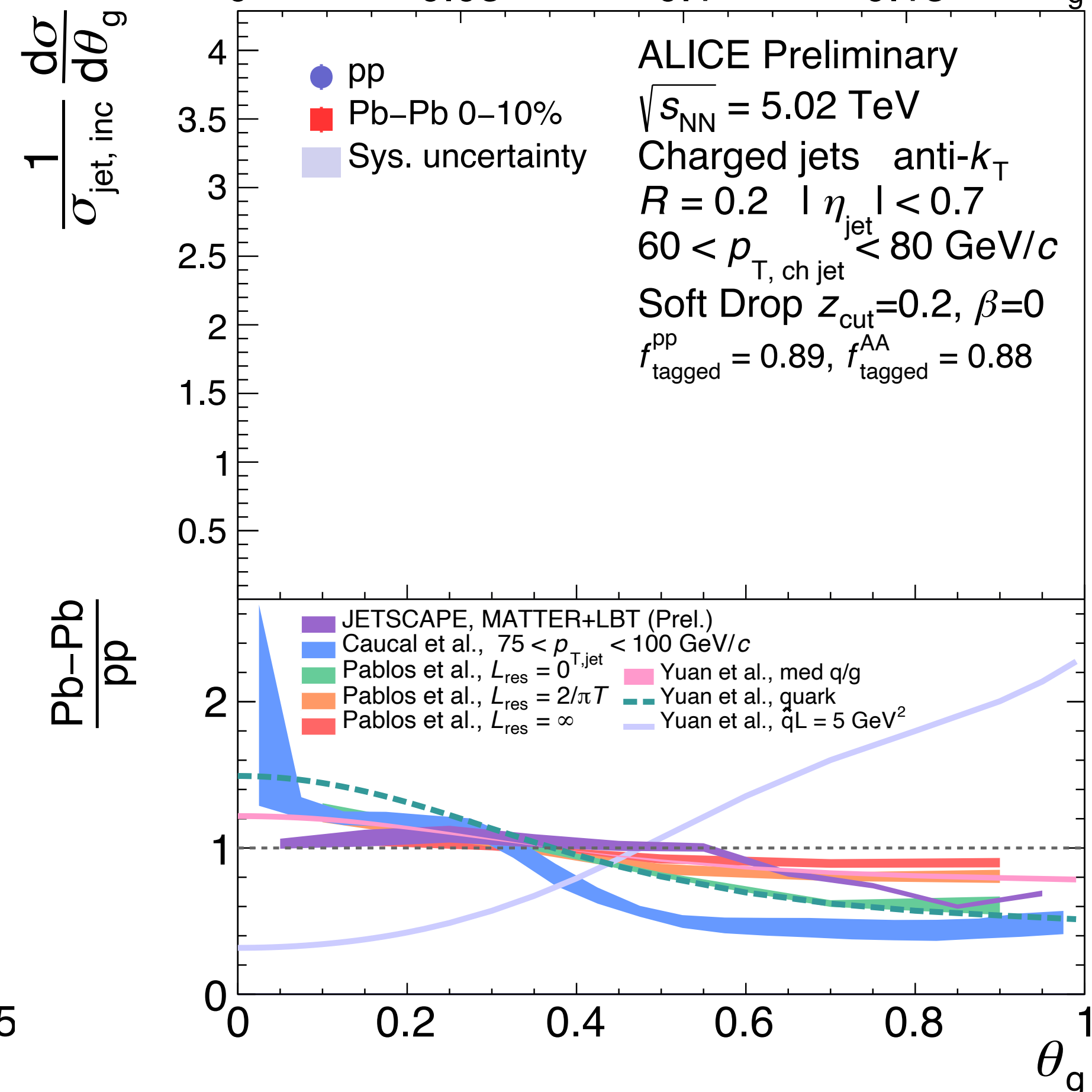
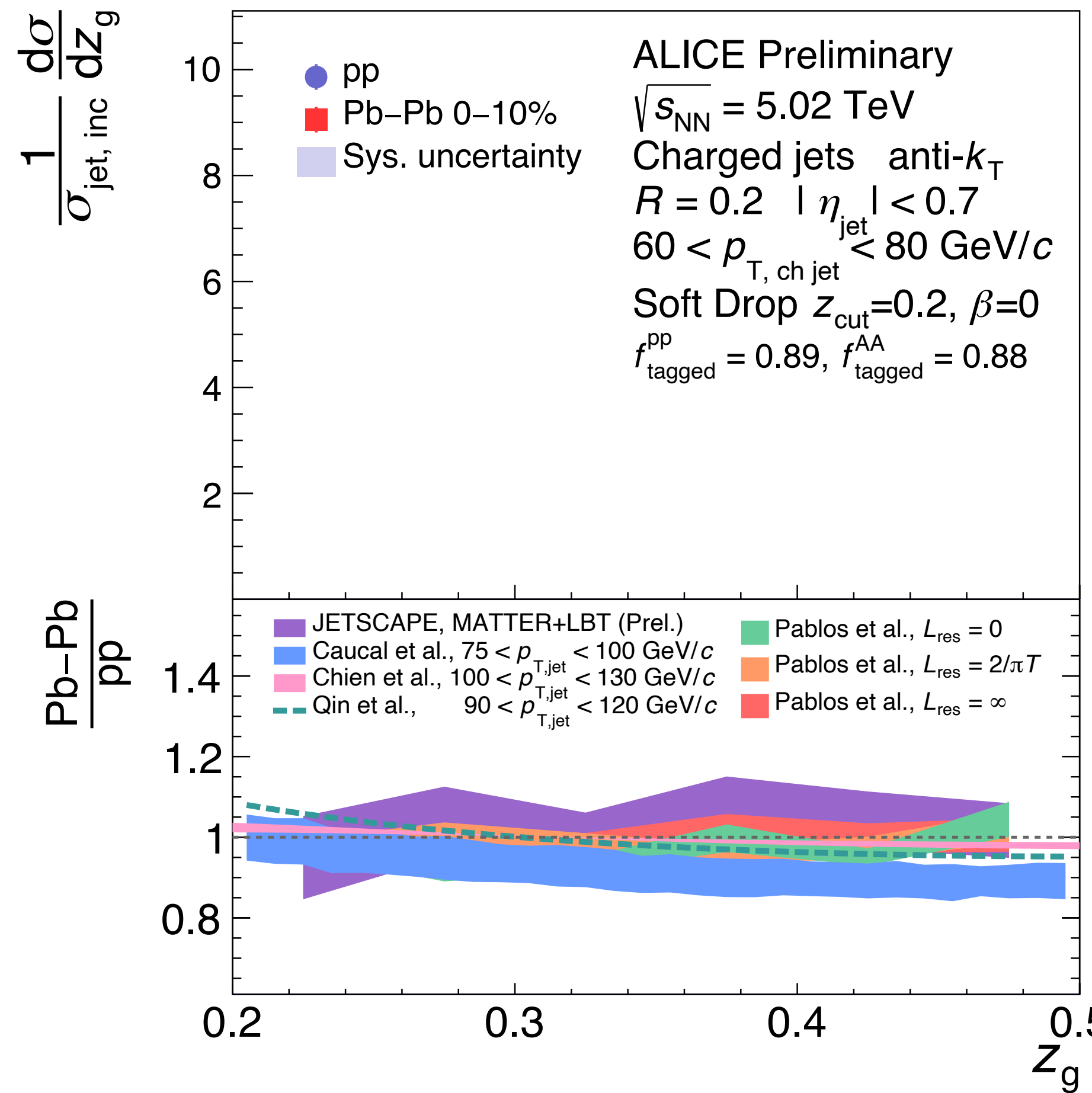
Hybrid model based on AdS/CFT

Yuan et al. 1907.12541

Two approaches:

(1) Modification of q/g fractions  
med q/g fractions from:  
Ringer et al. PRL 122 (2019)

(2)  $\hat{q}$  broadening



# Results – Soft Drop $z_g, \theta_g$

New Preliminary

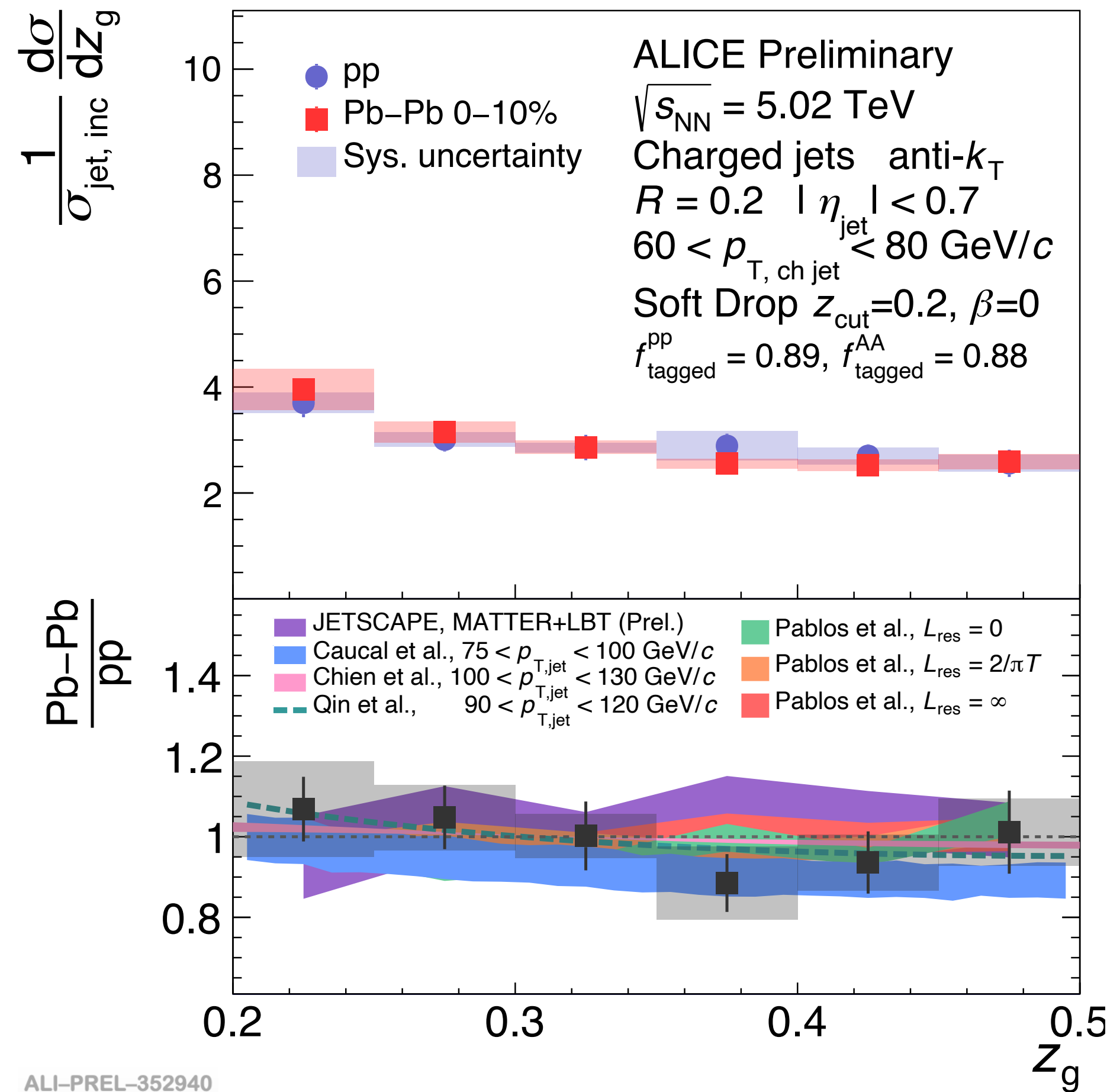


## Pb-Pb 0-10%

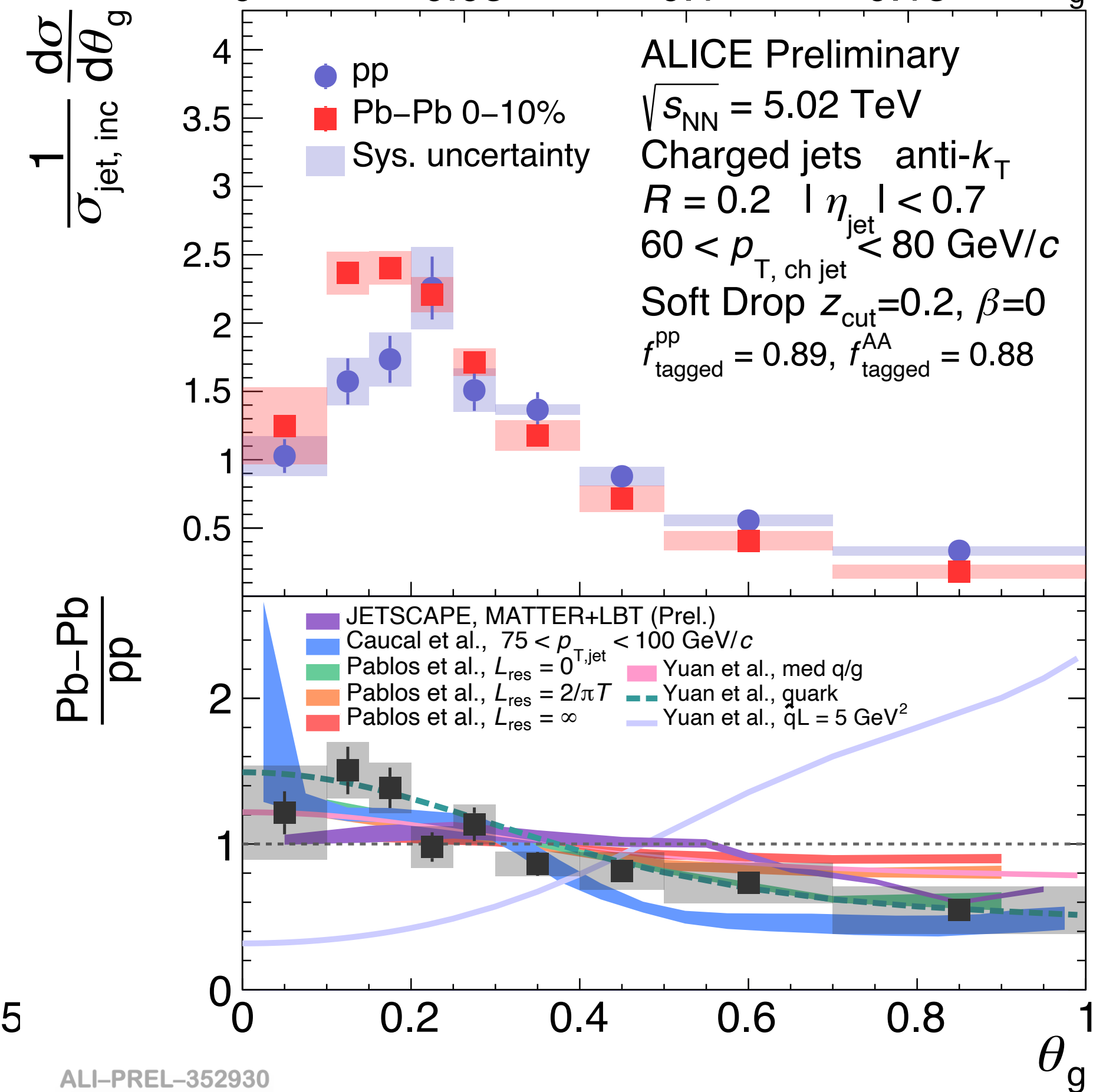
No significant modification of  $z_g$  distribution

Modification of  $\theta_g$ :  
Collimation / Narrowing

Fully corrected for background and detector effects



ALI-PREL-352940



ALI-PREL-352930

# Results – Soft Drop $z_g, \theta_g$

New Preliminary



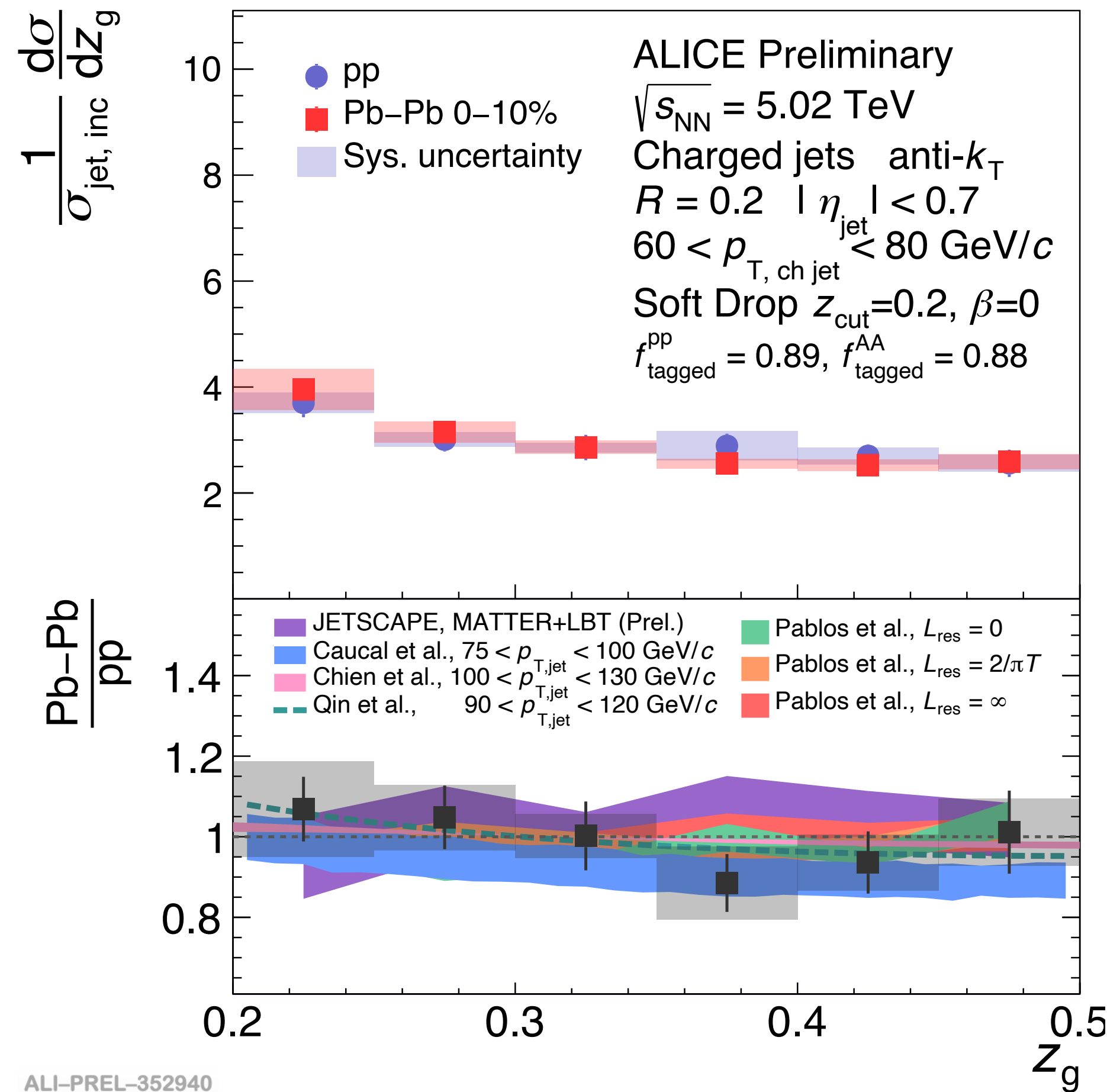
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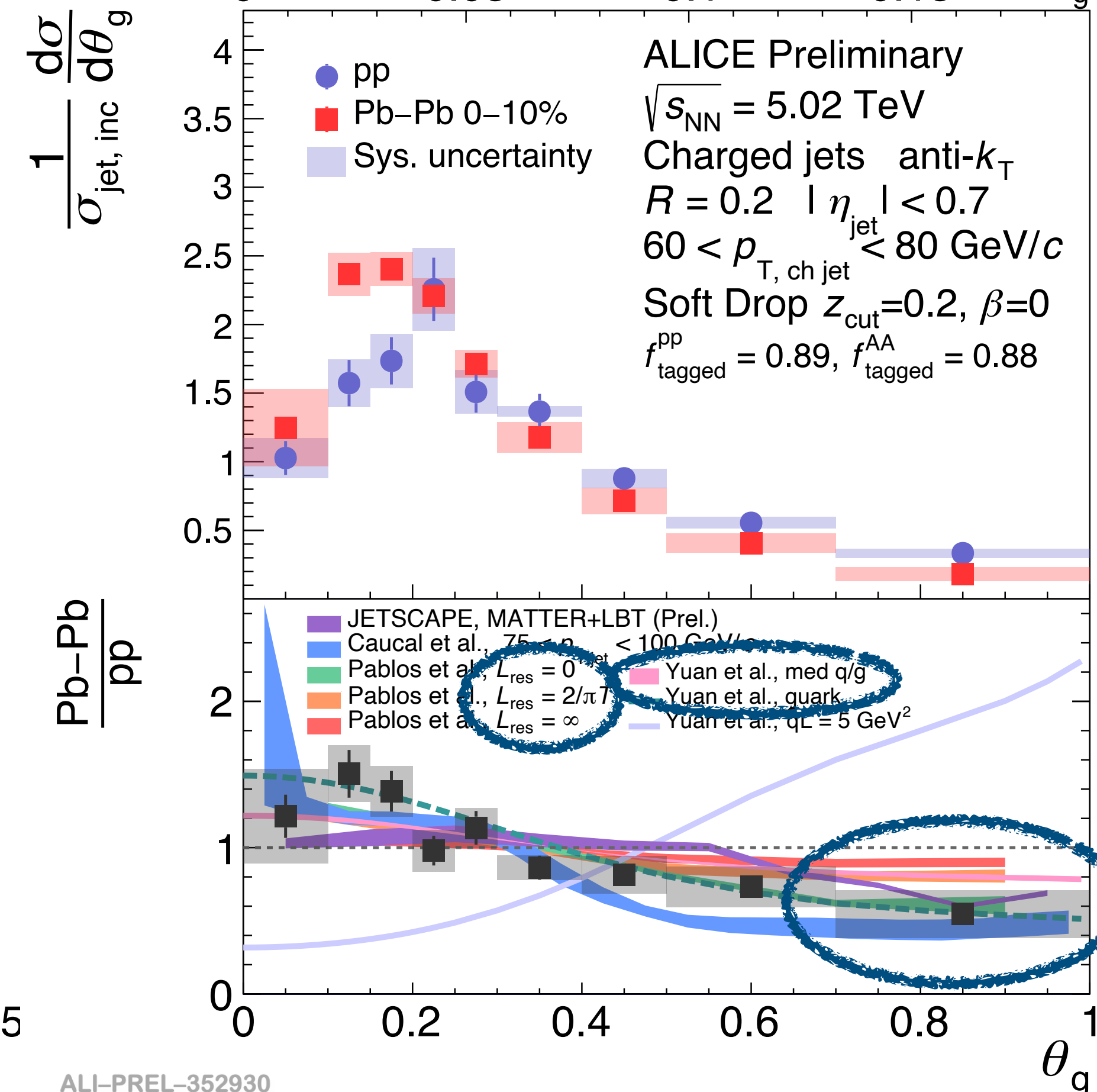
Modification of  $\theta_g$ :  
Collimation / Narrowing

Fully corrected for background and detector effects

Data seem to favor incoherent energy loss and/or large q/g suppression



ALI-PREL-352940

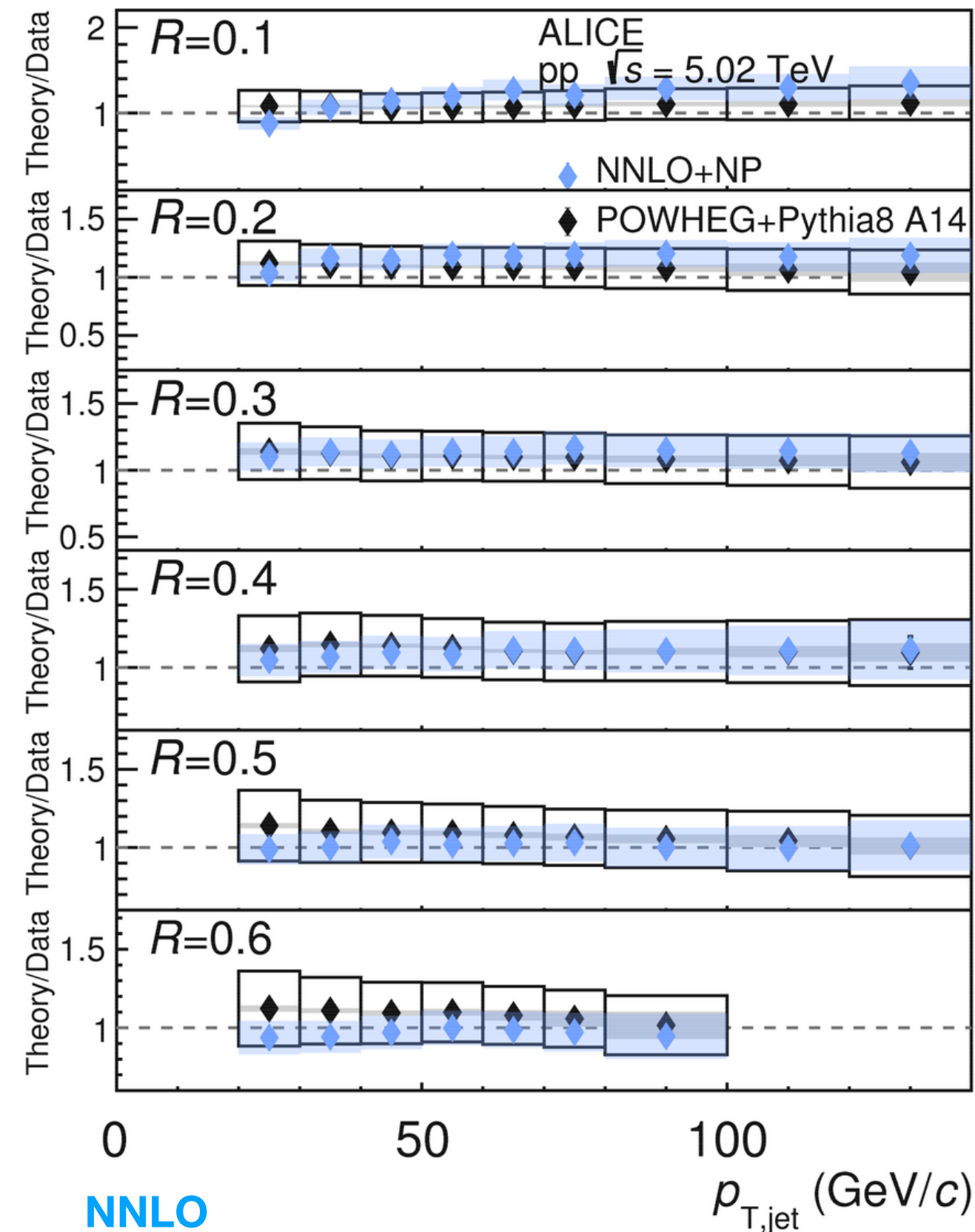
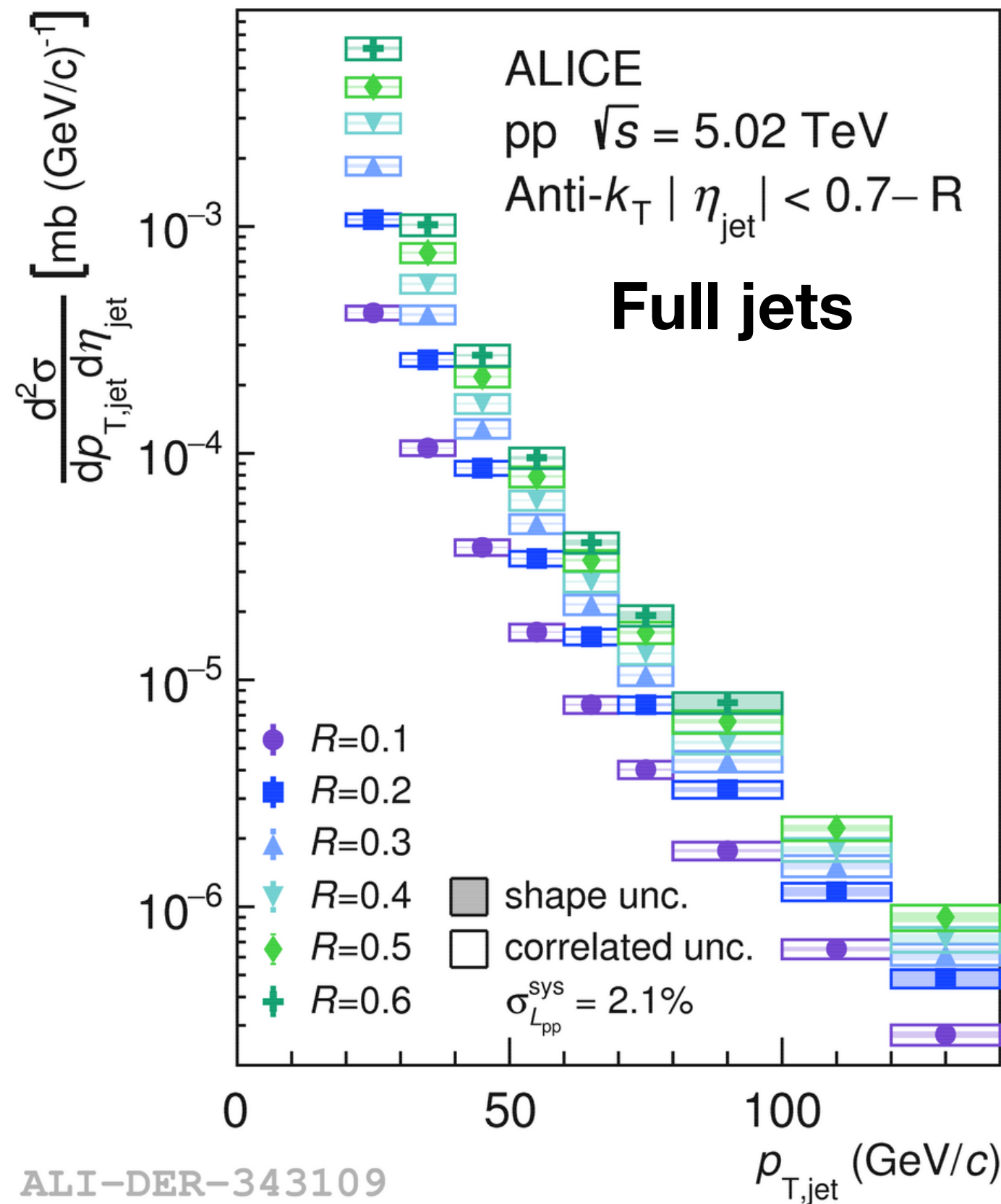


ALI-PREL-352930



# Inclusive jet cross-sections proton-proton collisions

PRC 101 034911 (2020)



NNLO

Currie, Glover, Pires PRL 118 072002 (2017)

POWHEG+Pythia

Aliolo et al. JHEP 43 (2010), JHEP 4 (2011)

Sjöstrand et al. JHEP05 (2006) 026, CPC 178 (2008) 852

## Theoretical approaches

Fixed-order calculations:  
NLO, NNLO

Resummed calculations:  
e.g.  $(\alpha_s \ln 1/R^2)^n$

Parton showers

## NNLO contributions are significant

Currie, Glover, Pires PRL 118 072002 (2017)

Czakon et al. JHEP 262 (2019)

## NLL resummations are significant

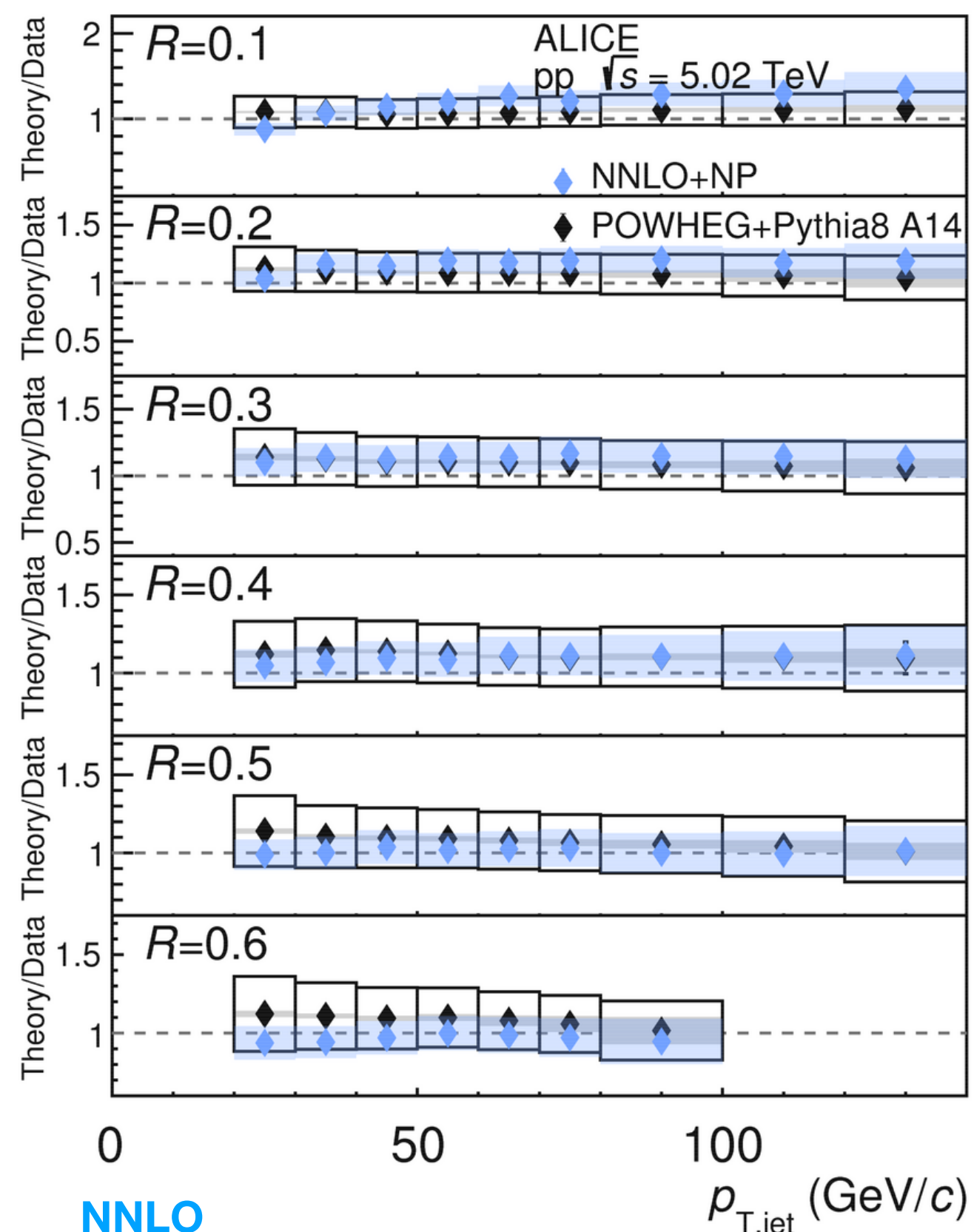
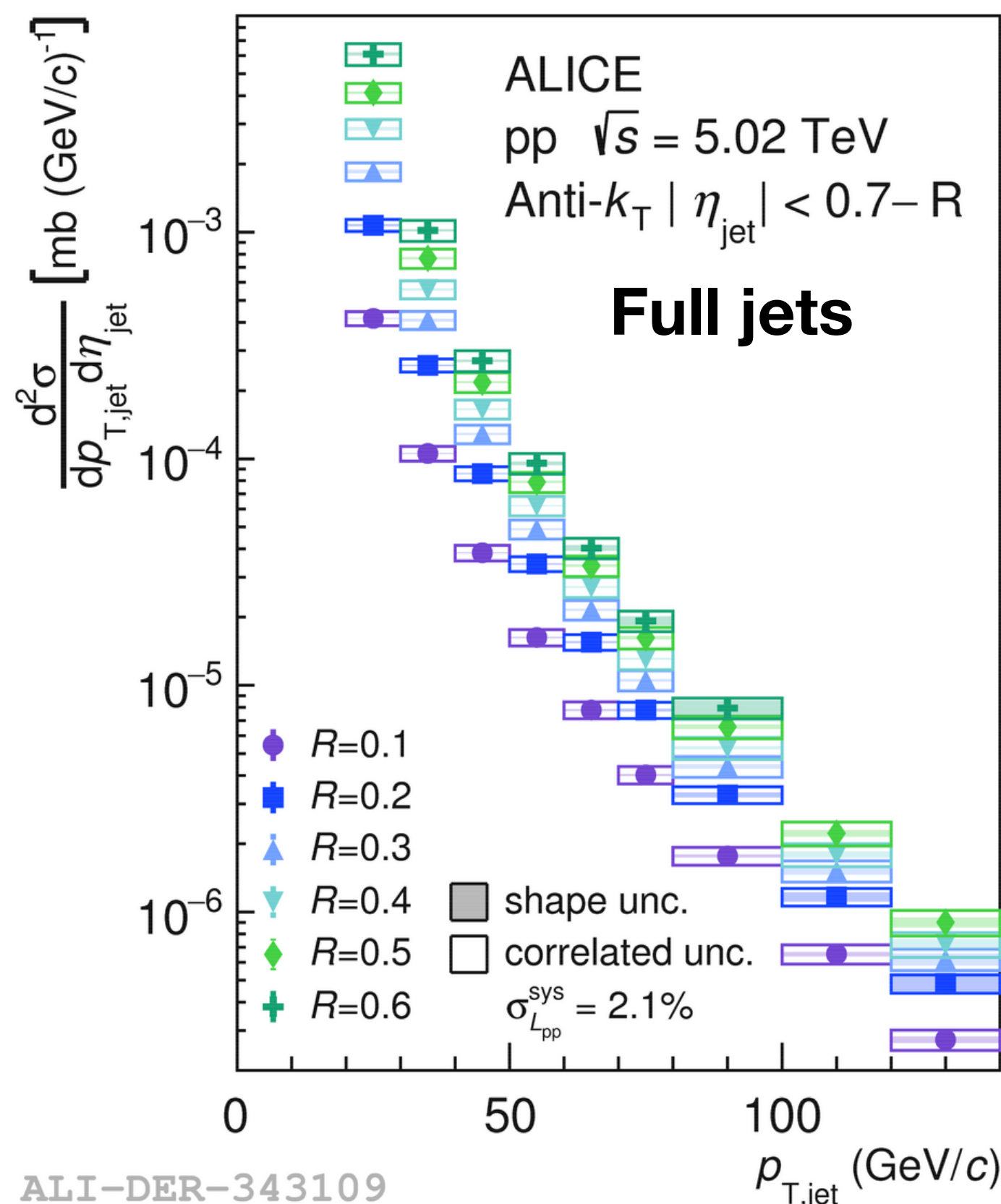
Liu, Moch, Ringer PRL 119 (2017) 212001

See also CMS 2005.05159 (2020)

# Inclusive jet cross-sections

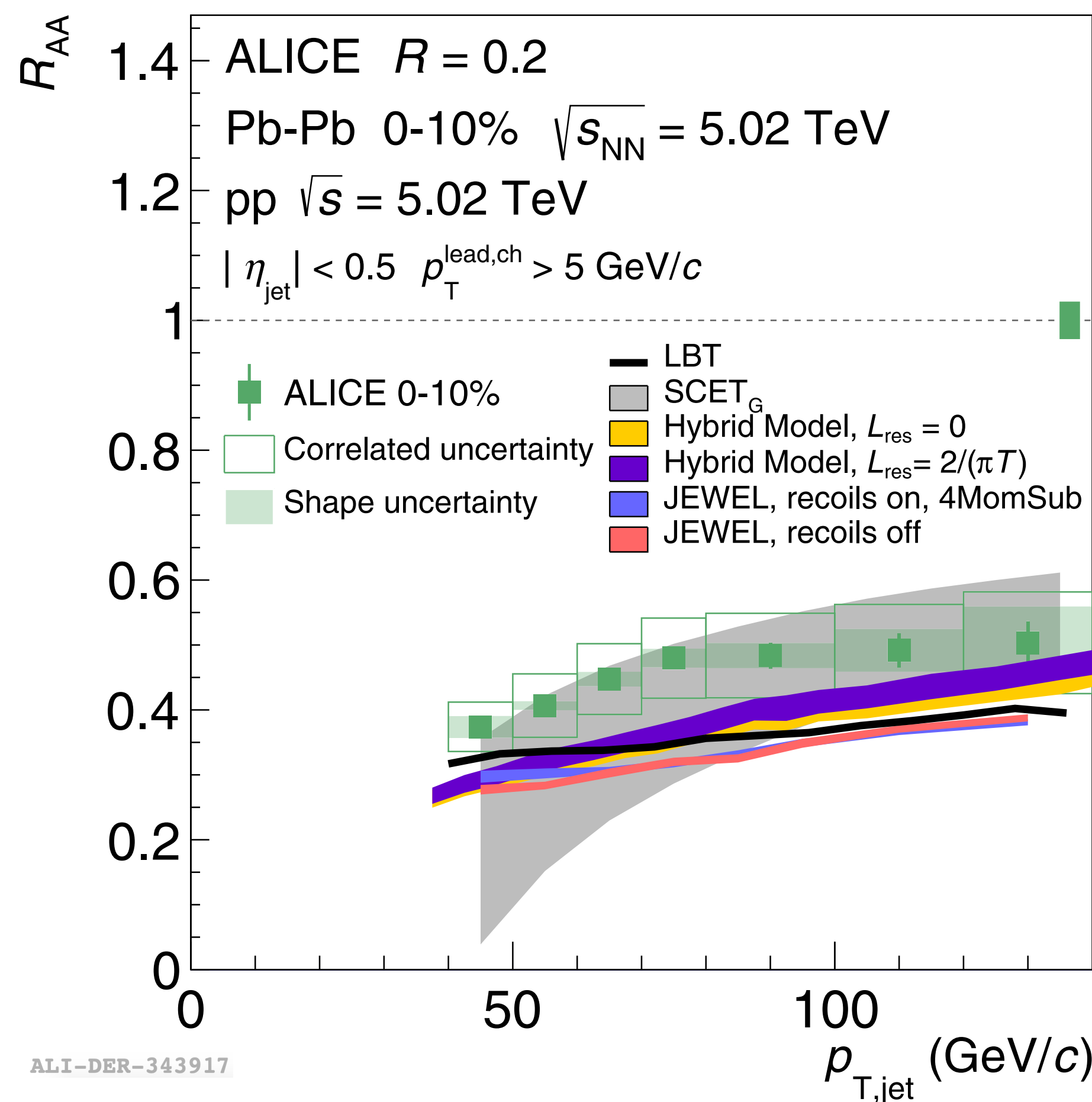
## Modification in Pb-Pb

PRC 101 034911 (2020)



## Suppression of jet yields in heavy-ion collisions relative to scaled pp collisions

PRC 101 034911 (2020)



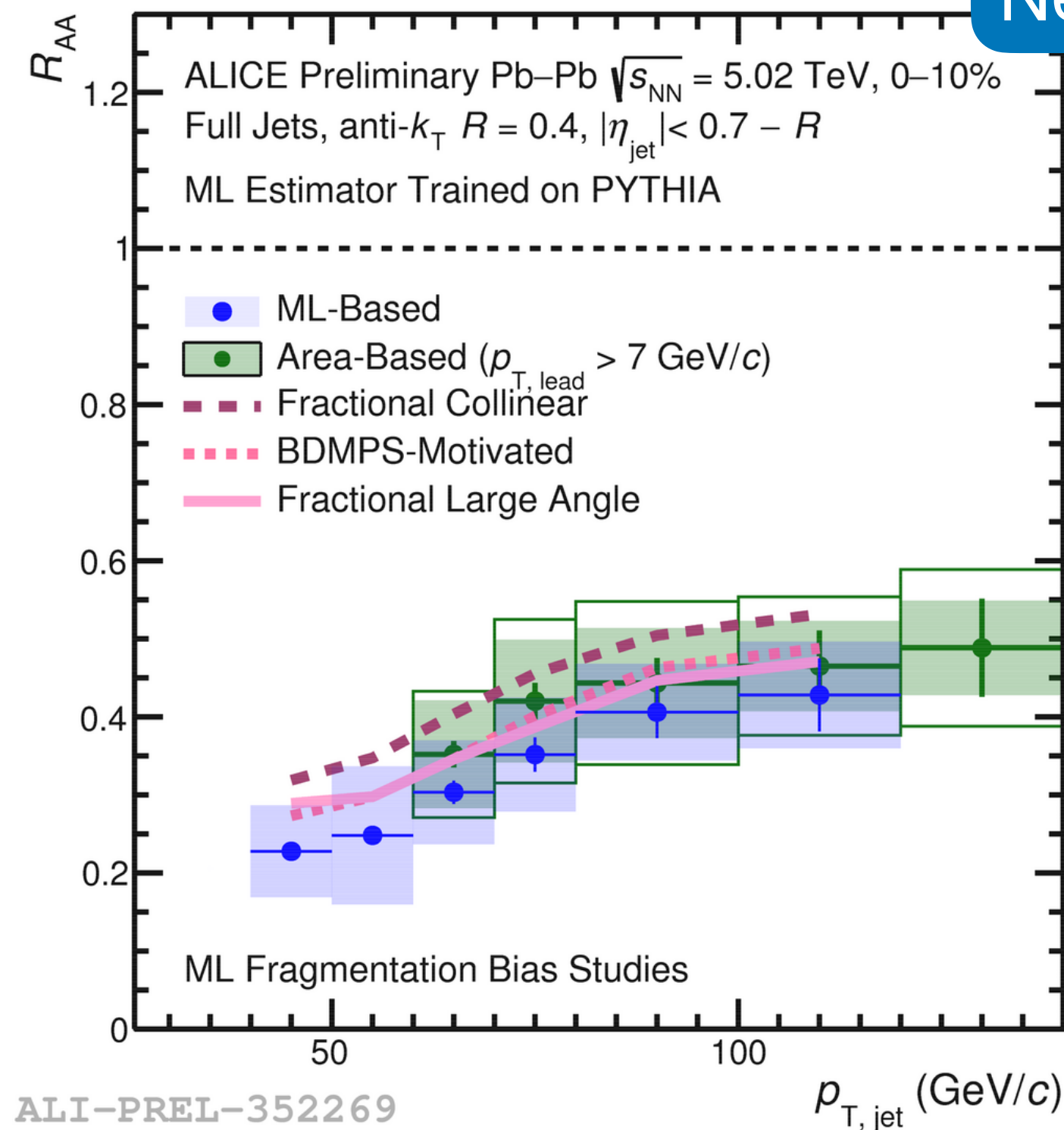


# Inclusive jet cross-sections

## Modification in Pb-Pb

Exploring new methods: Machine Learning based background subtraction

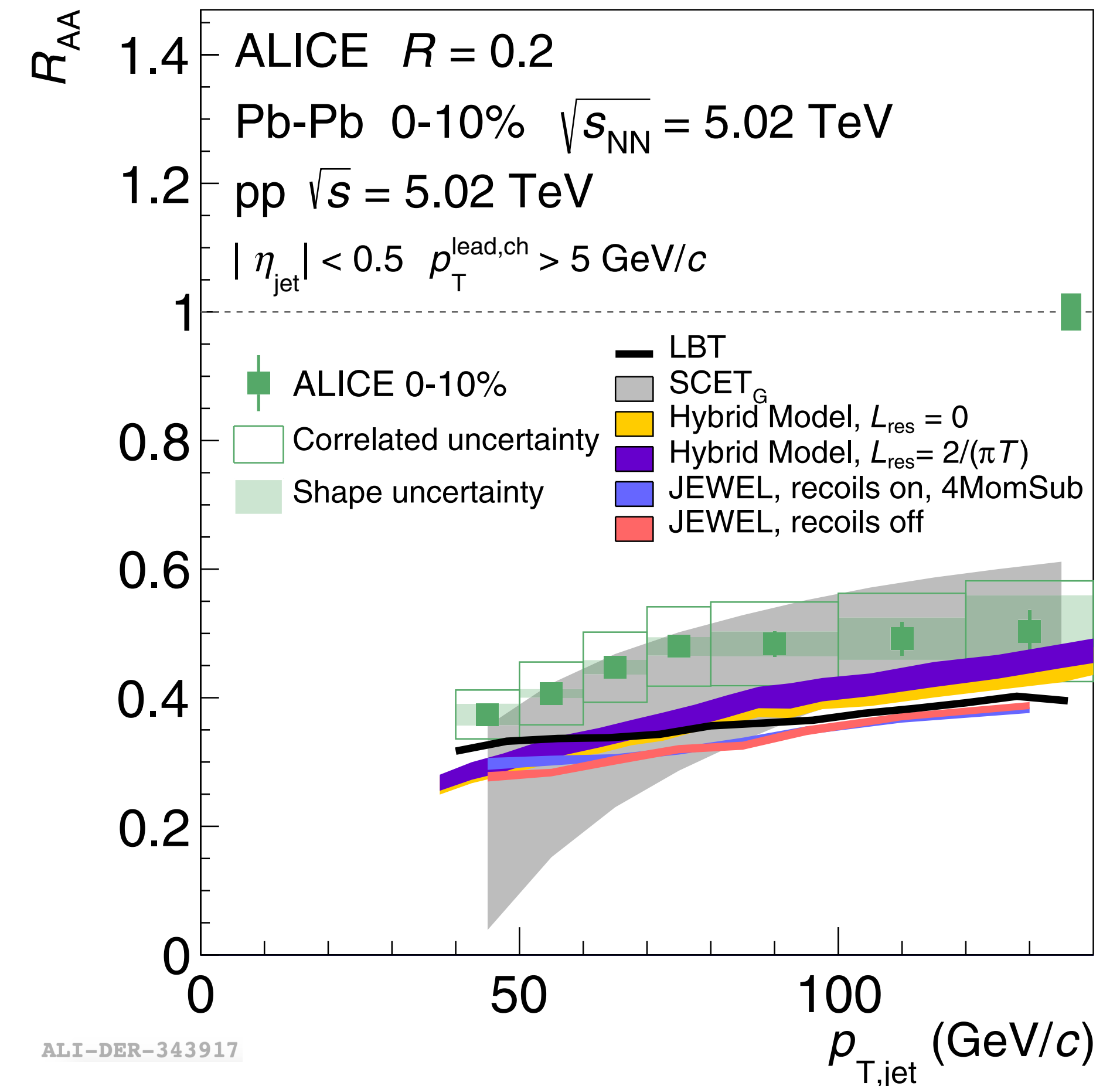
New Preliminary



**Caution: Introduces large model-dependence**  
**Open question: How to properly quantify bias?**

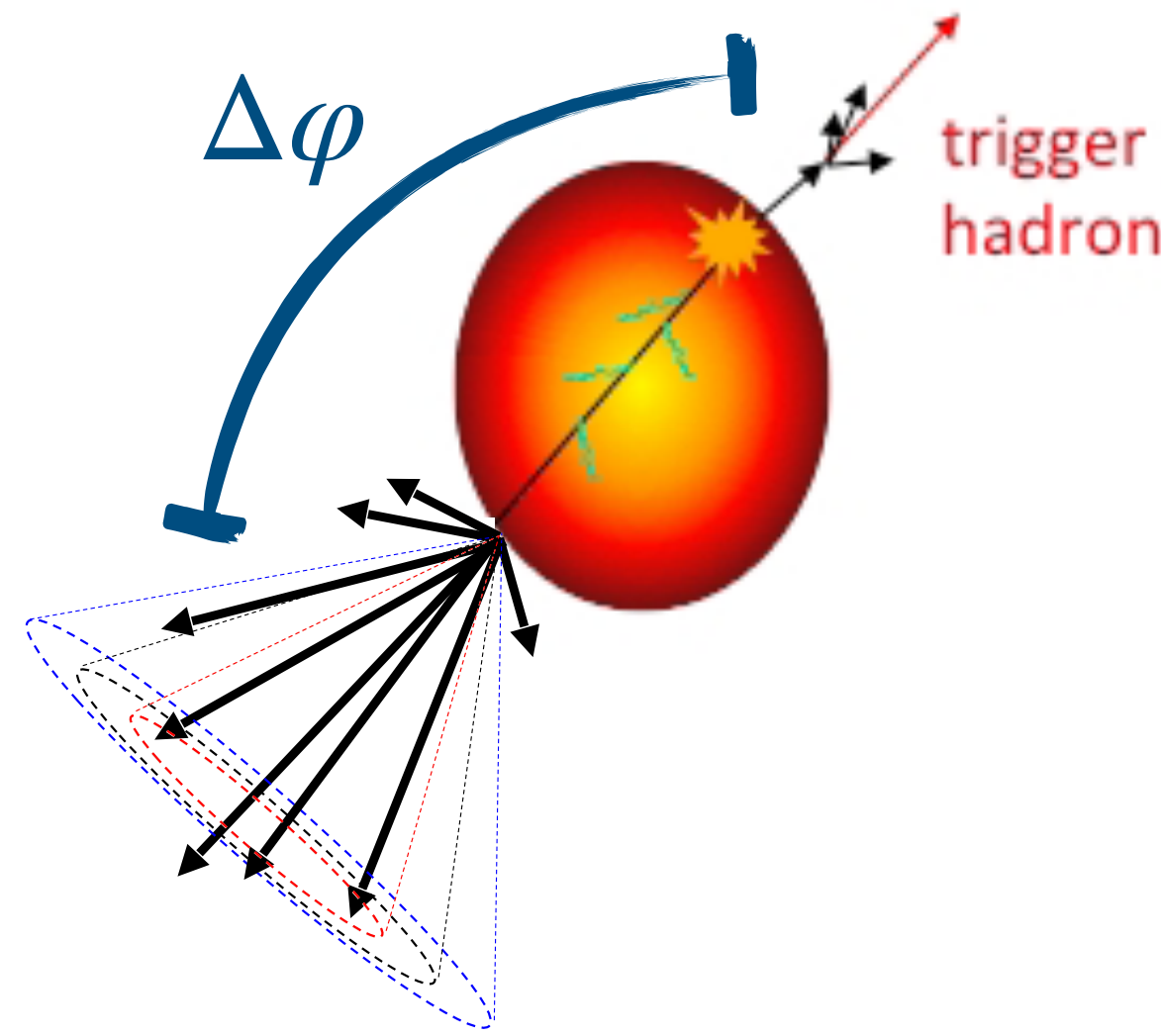
Suppression of jet yields in heavy-ion collisions relative to scaled pp collisions

PRC 101 034911 (2020)





# Semi-inclusive hadron-jet correlations



**Measure semi-inclusive yield of jets recoiling from a trigger hadron:**

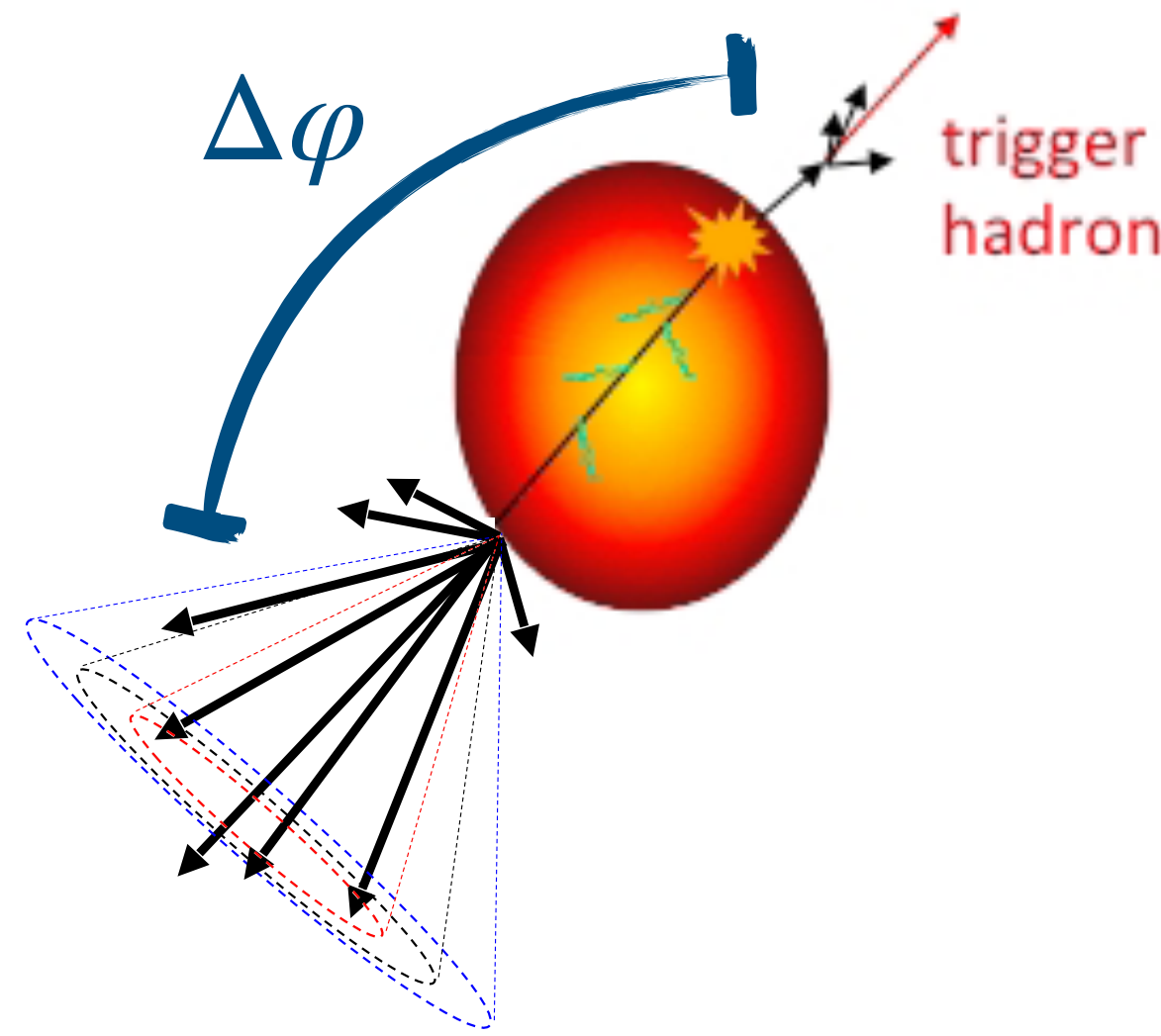
$$\frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}^{\text{AA}}} \frac{d^2 N_{\text{jet}}^{\text{AA}}}{dp_{\text{T,jet}}^{\text{ch}} d\eta_{\text{jet}}} \Big|_{p_{\text{T,trig}} \in \text{TT}} = \left( \frac{1}{\sigma^{\text{AA} \rightarrow \text{h} + \text{X}}} \cdot \frac{d^2 \sigma^{\text{AA} \rightarrow \text{h} + \text{jet} + \text{X}}}{dp_{\text{T,jet}}^{\text{ch}} d\eta_{\text{jet}}} \right) \Big|_{p_{\text{T,h}} \in \text{TT}}$$

**Well-suited to statistical background subtraction procedure in heavy-ion collisions**

**Allows low- $p_{\text{T}}$ , large- $R$  measurements**

# Semi-inclusive hadron-jet correlations

ALICE JHEP 2015 9 (2015) 170  
STAR PRC 96 (2017) 024905



Measure semi-inclusive yield of jets recoiling from a trigger hadron:

$$\frac{1}{N_{\text{trig}}^{\text{AA}}} \frac{d^2 N_{\text{jet}}^{\text{AA}}}{dp_{\text{T,jet}}^{\text{ch}} d\eta_{\text{jet}}} \Big|_{p_{\text{T,trig}} \in \text{TT}} = \left( \frac{1}{\sigma^{\text{AA} \rightarrow \text{h} + \text{X}}} \cdot \frac{d^2 \sigma^{\text{AA} \rightarrow \text{h} + \text{jet} + \text{X}}}{dp_{\text{T,jet}}^{\text{ch}} d\eta_{\text{jet}}} \right) \Big|_{p_{\text{T,h}} \in \text{TT}}$$

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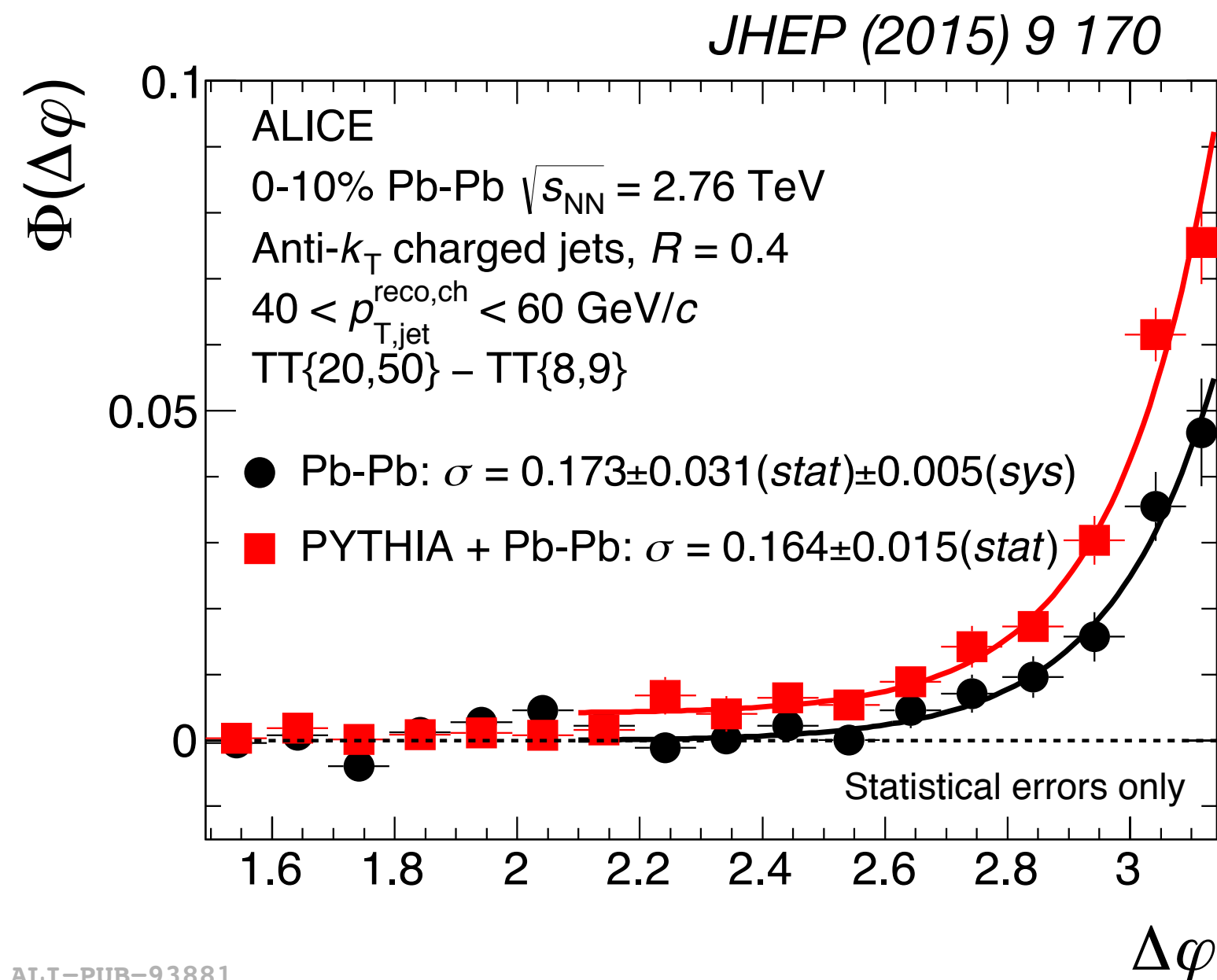
Angular distribution may be sensitive to:

Large-angle deflection

*D'Eramo, Rajagopal, Yin JHEP 01 (2019) 172*

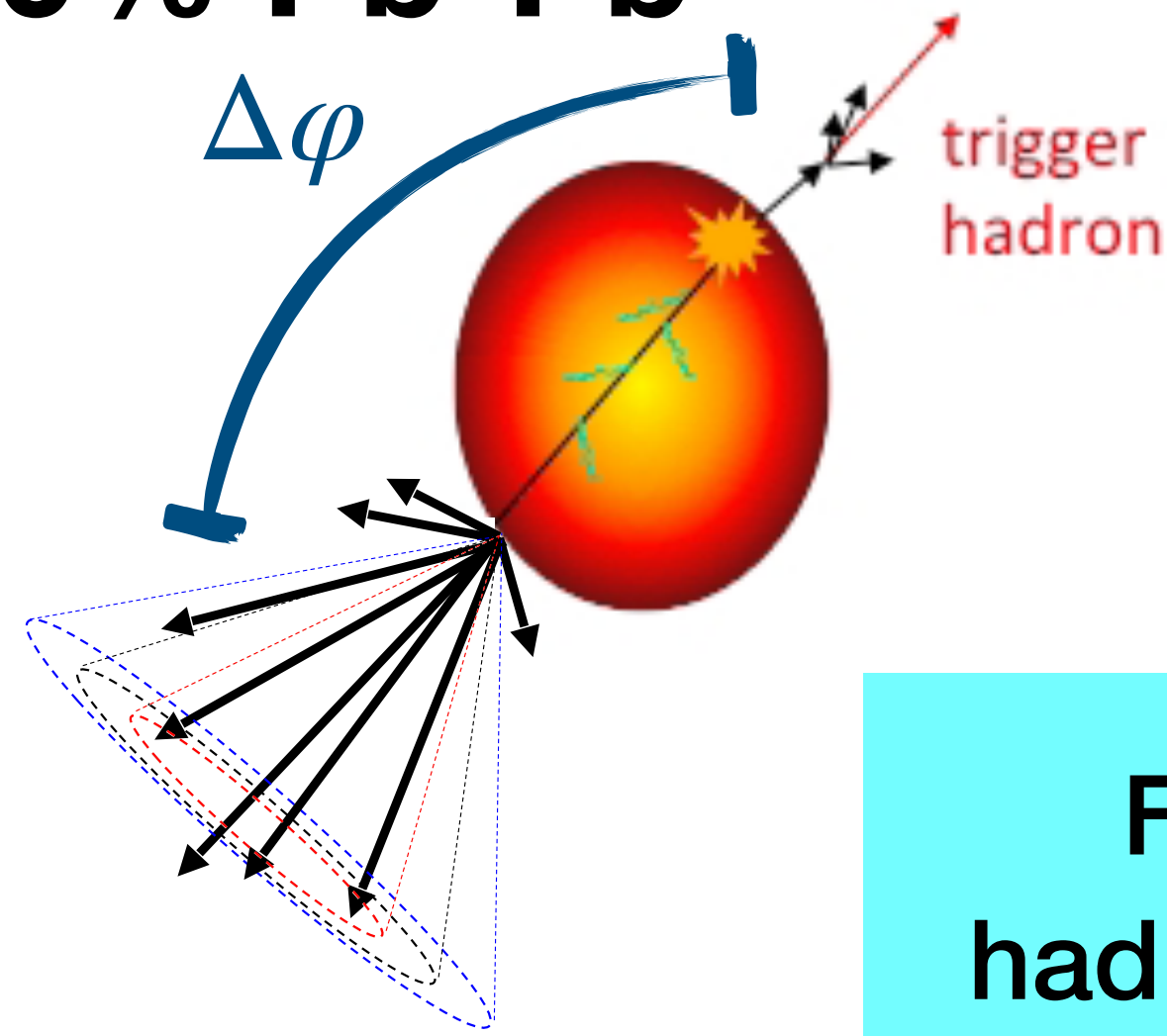
Jet broadening:  $\hat{q}$

*Chen et al., PLB 772 (2017) 672*  
*Gyulassy et al., 1808.03238*  
*Zakharov, 2003.10182*



# Semi-inclusive hadron-jet correlations

0-10% Pb-Pb



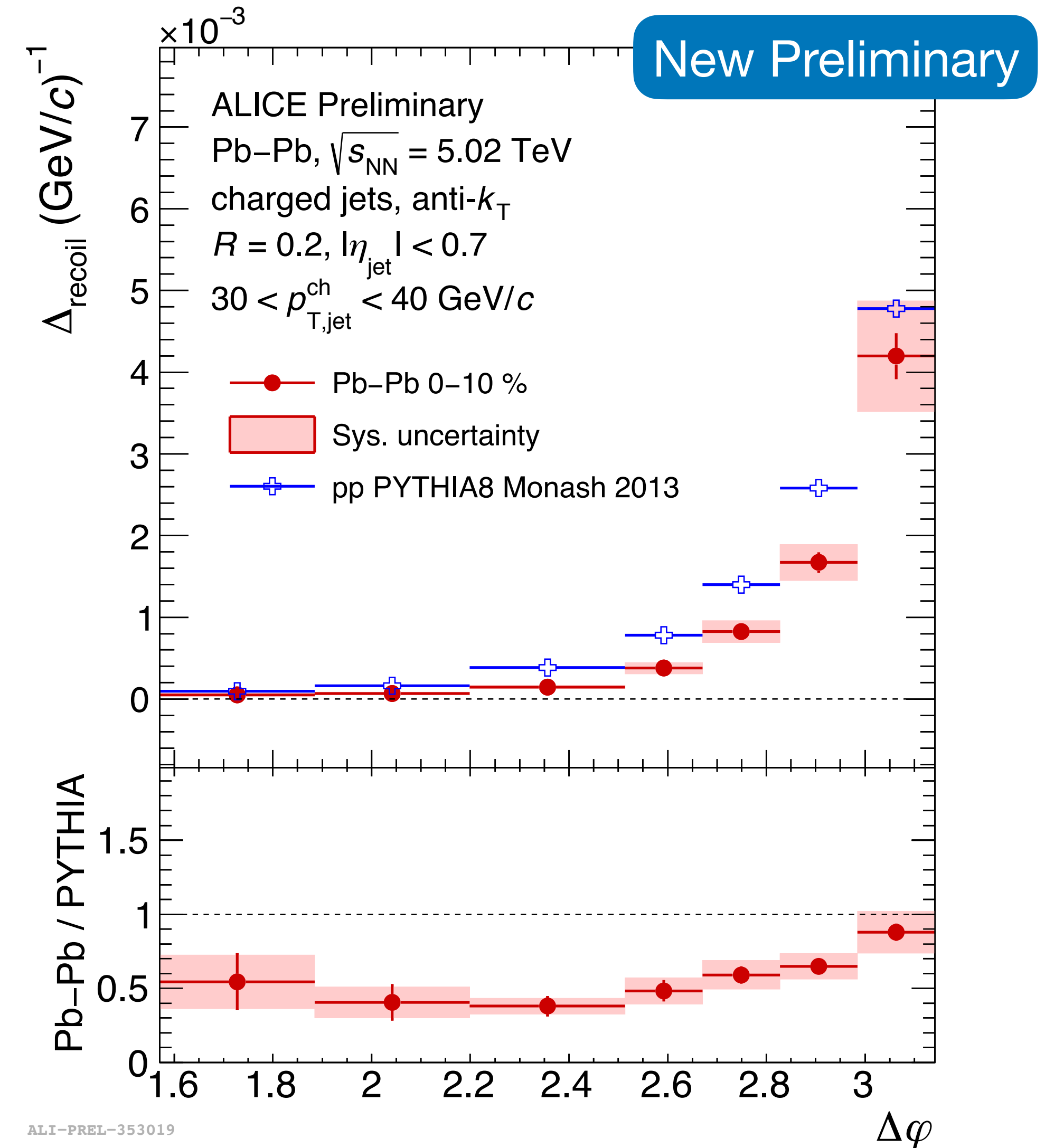
First fully-corrected hadron-jet  $\Delta\varphi$  distribution

## Two observations:

Suppression of Pb-Pb yields relative to PYTHIA

Narrowing of  $\Delta\varphi$  distribution towards  $\Delta\varphi = \pi$

Role of radiative corrections? *Zakharov, 2003.10182*

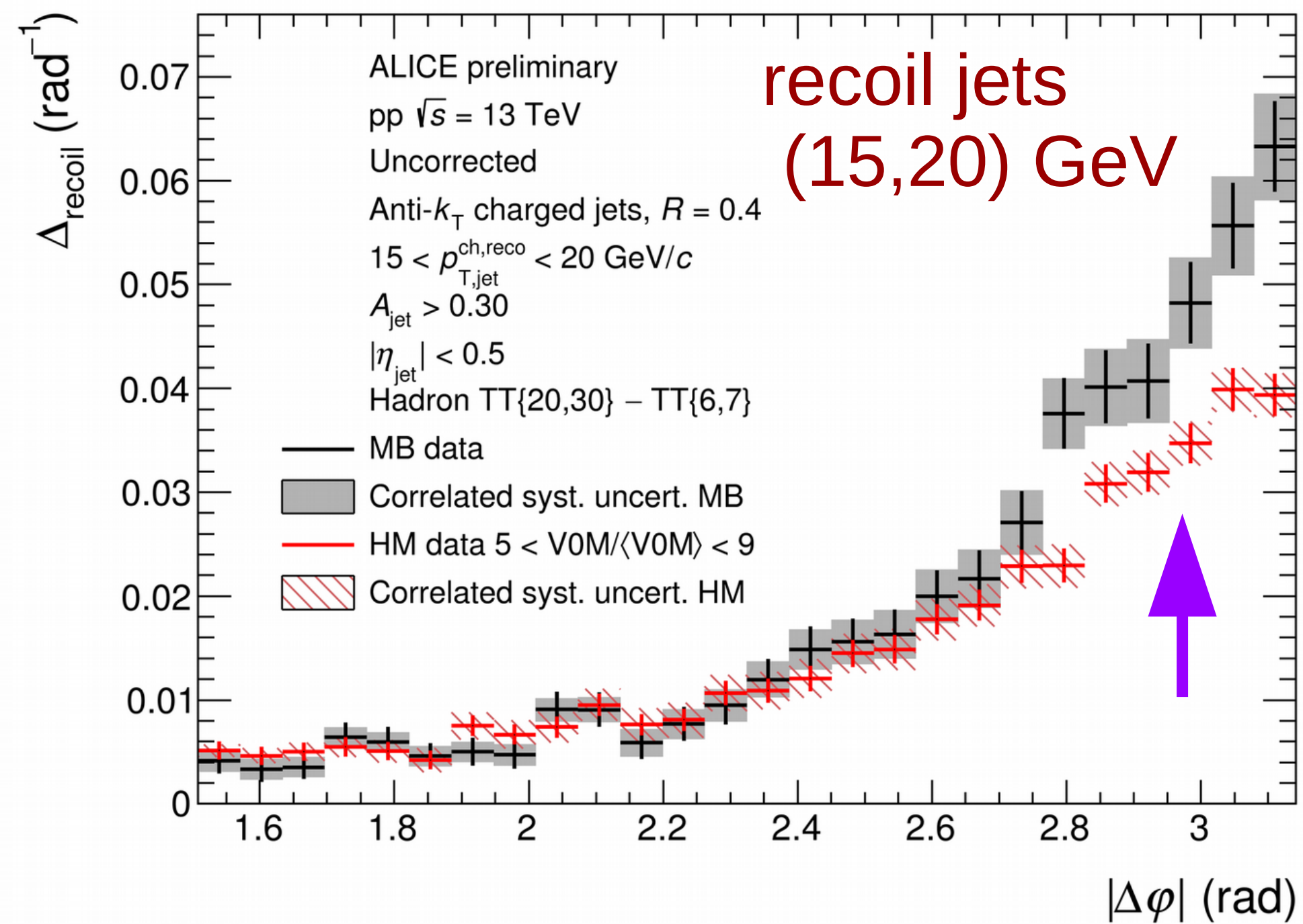




# Semi-inclusive hadron-jet correlations

## High-multiplicity proton-proton collisions

Significant modification of  $\Delta\varphi$  distributions in High-Multiplicity (HM) compared to Minimum Bias (MB)

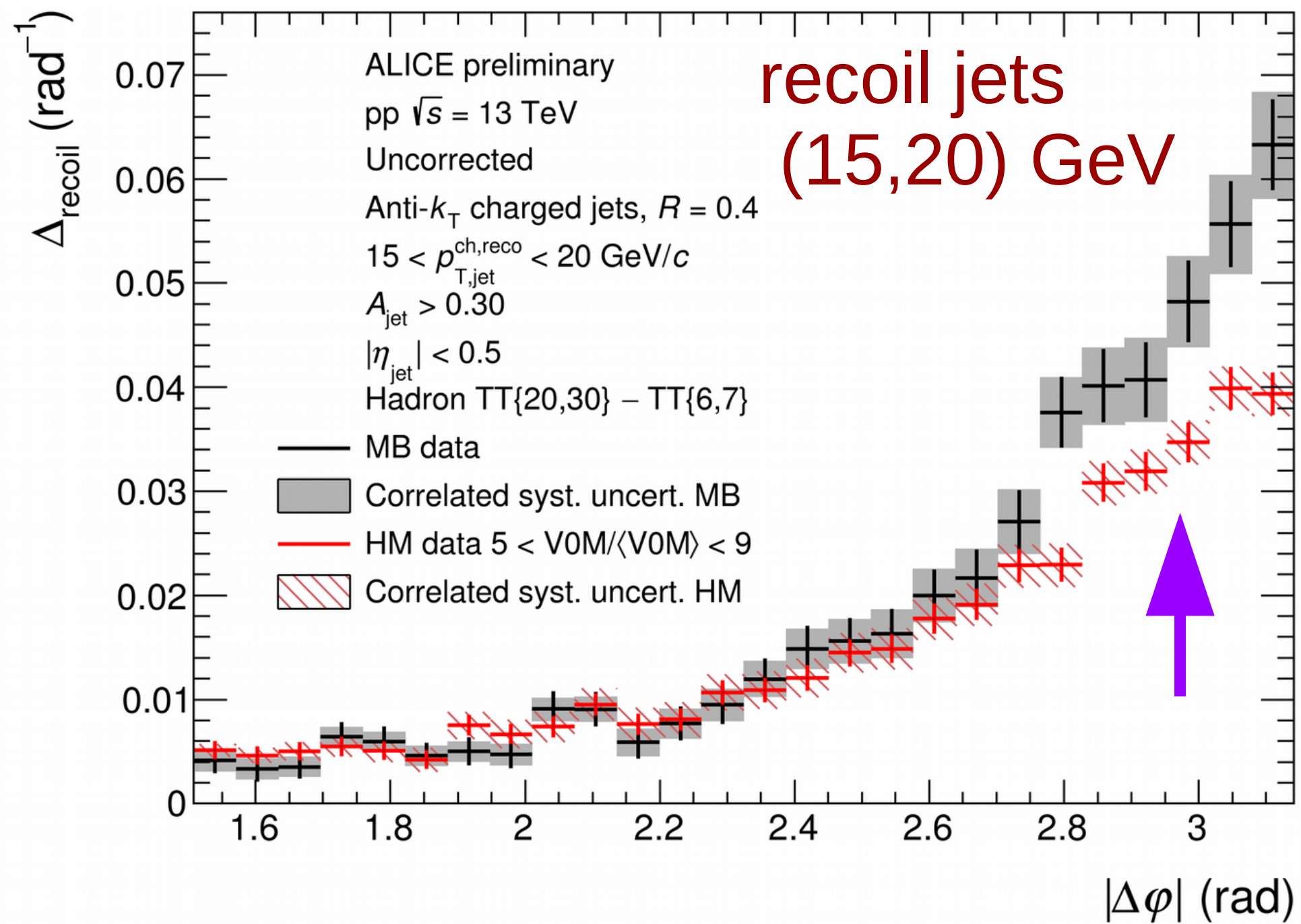


Similar effect seen in PYTHIA – what is its origin?

# Semi-inclusive hadron-jet correlations

## High-multiplicity proton-proton collisions

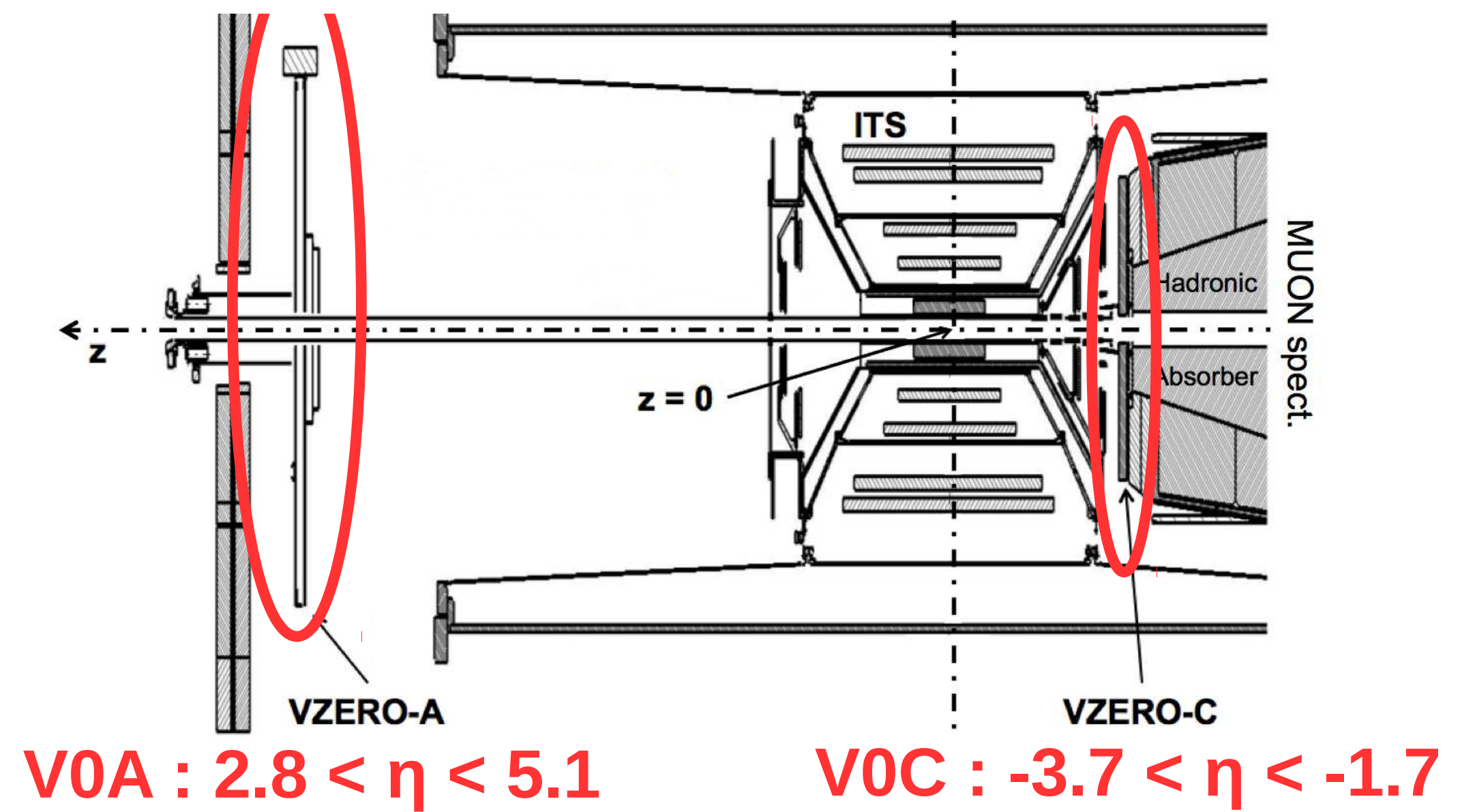
Significant modification of  $\Delta\varphi$  distributions in High-Multiplicity (HM) compared to Minimum Bias (MB)



ALI-PREL-339704

HM trigger constructed from forward scintillators:

$$5 < \frac{V0A + V0A}{\langle V0A + V0C \rangle} < 9$$



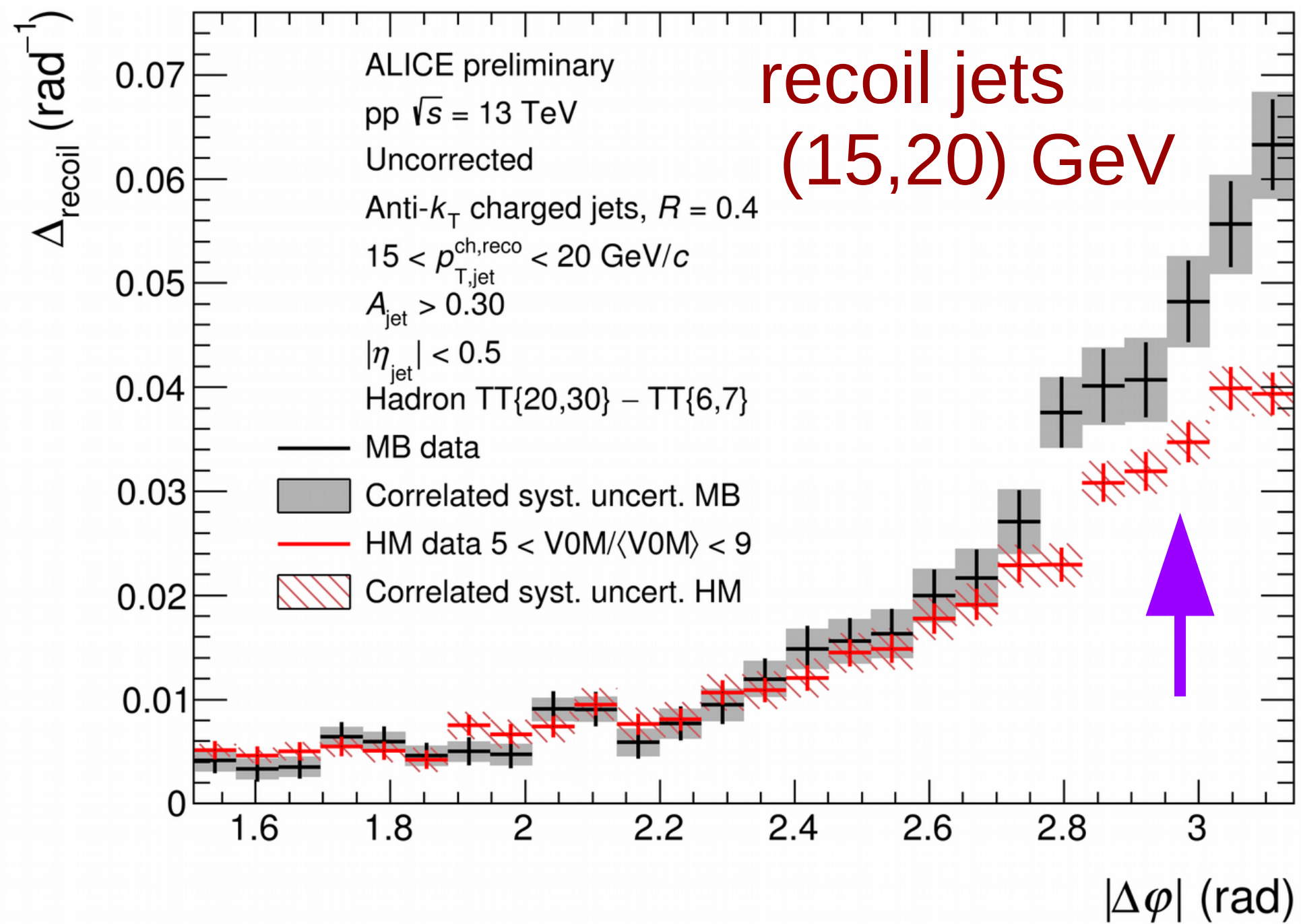
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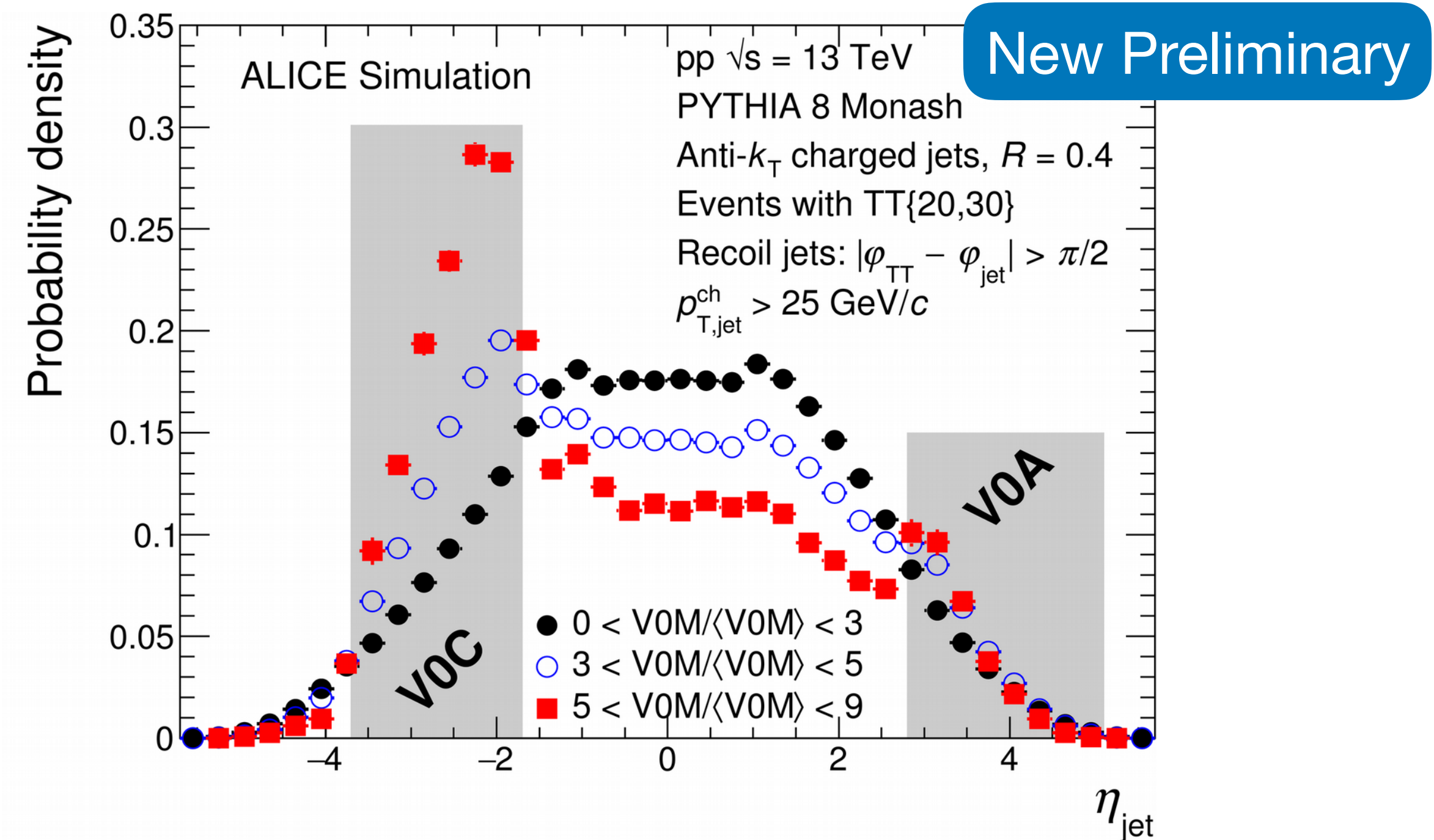
## High-multiplicity proton-proton collisions

Significant modification of  $\Delta\varphi$  distributions in High-Multiplicity (HM) compared to Minimum Bias (MB)



ALI-PREL-339704

HM trigger induces forward-backward rapidity bias for recoil jets



ALI-SIMUL-347697

High-multiplicity requirement biases towards multi-jet topologies



# Summary

**ALICE has a rich QCD jet program in both pp and Pb-Pb collisions**

## Jet substructure measurements

A variety of groomed and ungroomed observables in pp collisions  
First fully corrected measurements of Soft Drop  $z_g, \theta_g$  in heavy-ion collisions

## Inclusive and semi-inclusive measurements

Inclusive cross-sections test pQCD calculations and constrain jet quenching models  
Semi-inclusive techniques allow low- $p_T$  measurements to probe jet acoplanarity

**And more not covered!**

**LHC Run 3 will open new jet possibilities:  
Heavy-flavor, differential measurements, correlations, ...**

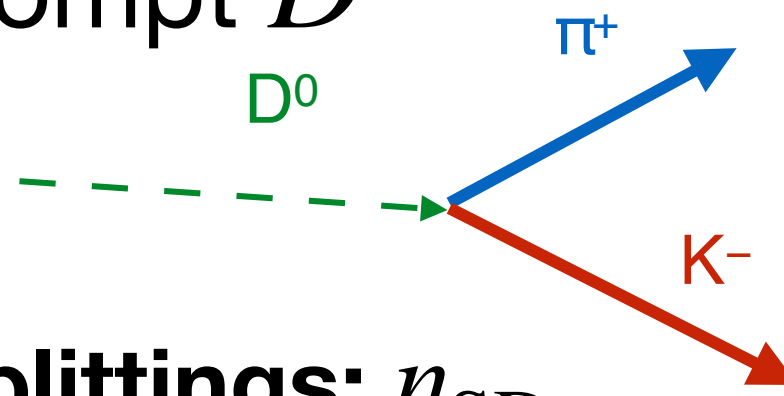
# Backup

# Soft Drop – $D^0$ -tagged jets proton-proton collisions

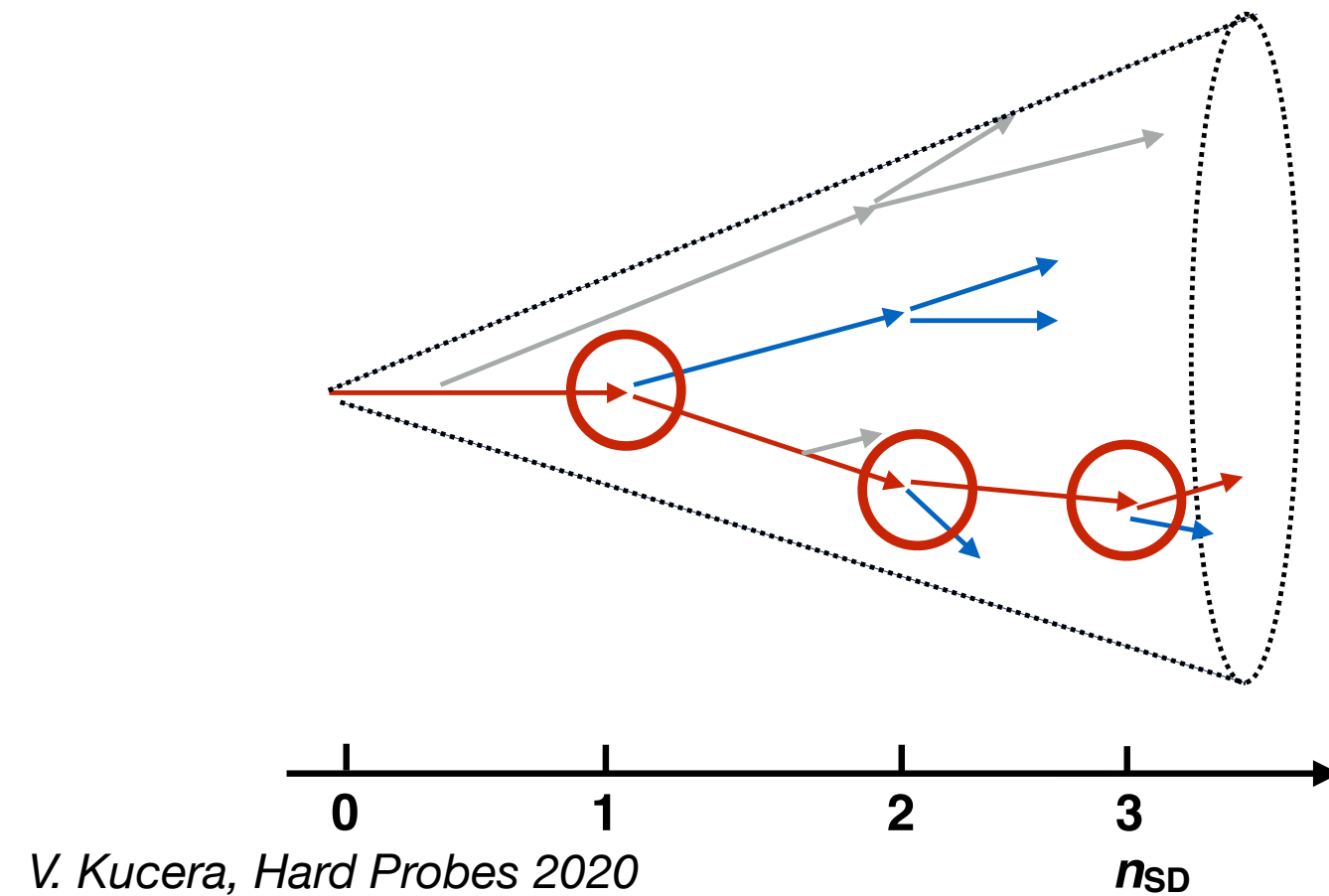
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$D^0$ -tagged jet: A jet containing a prompt  $D^0$



Total number of iterative Soft Drop splittings:  $n_{SD}$

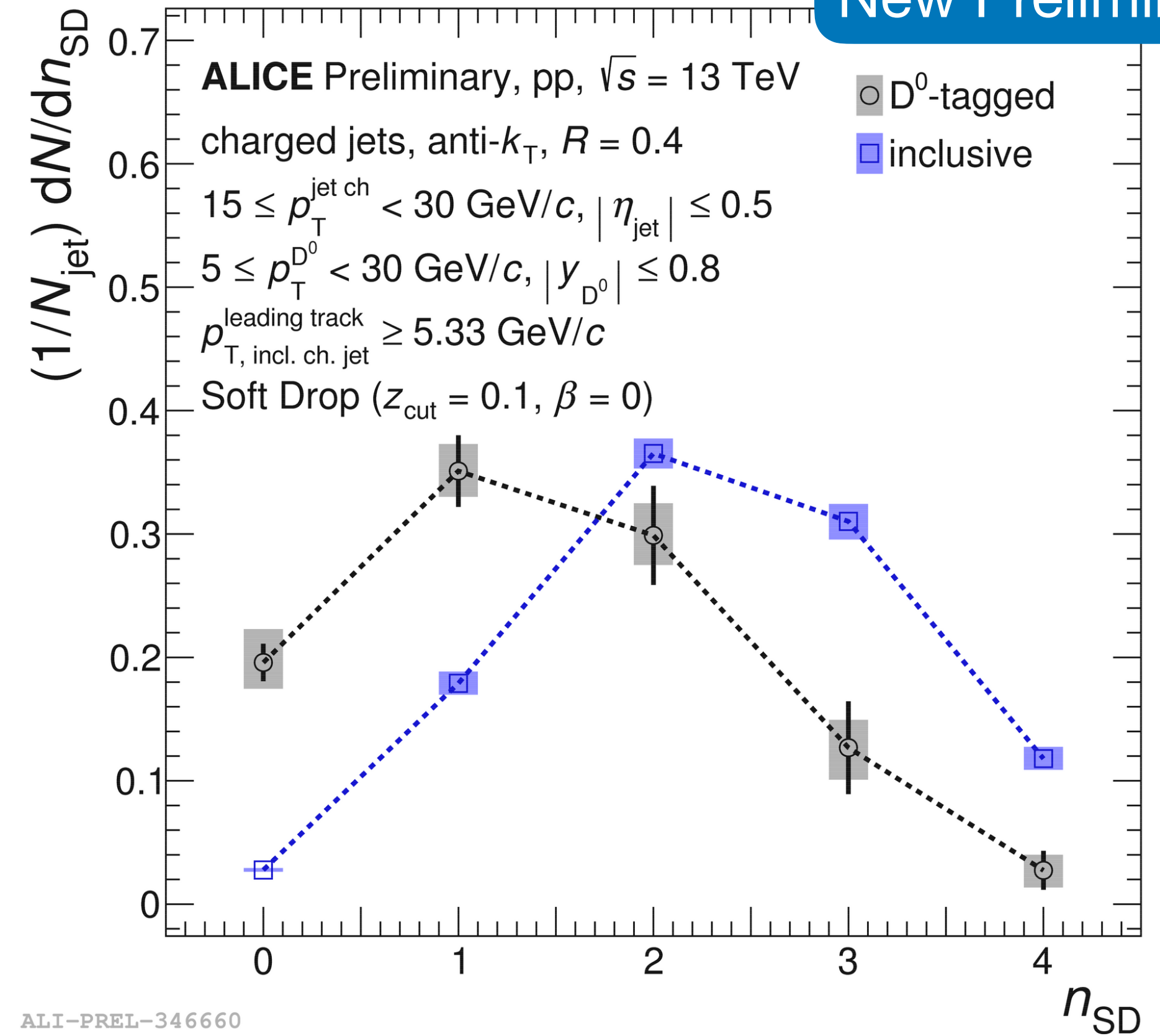


**Goal: Constrain charm fragmentation**

Dead-cone effect

Quark vs. gluon differences

New Preliminary



**Harder fragmentation of charm  
quark compared to inclusive jets**



# Soft Drop – $D^0$ -tagged jets

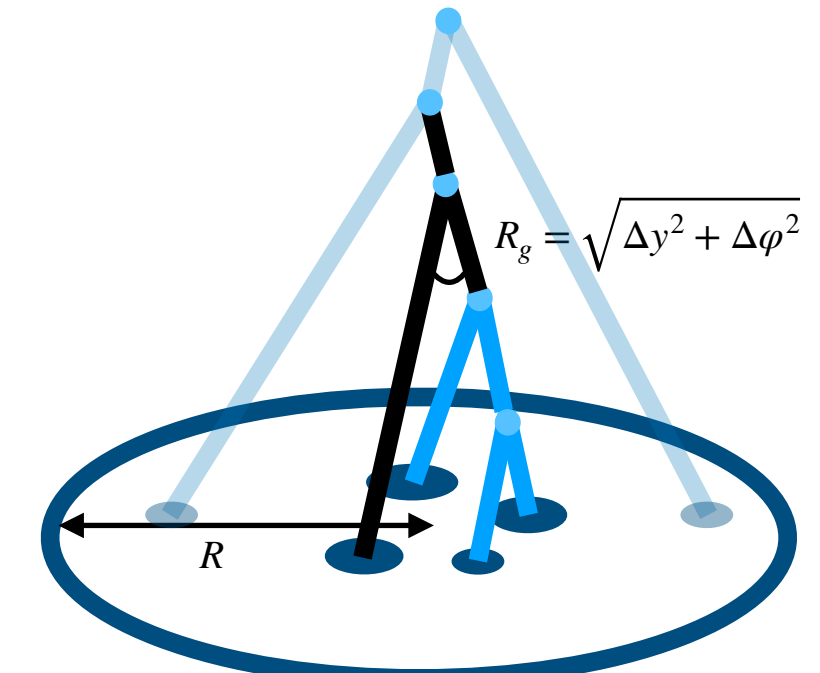
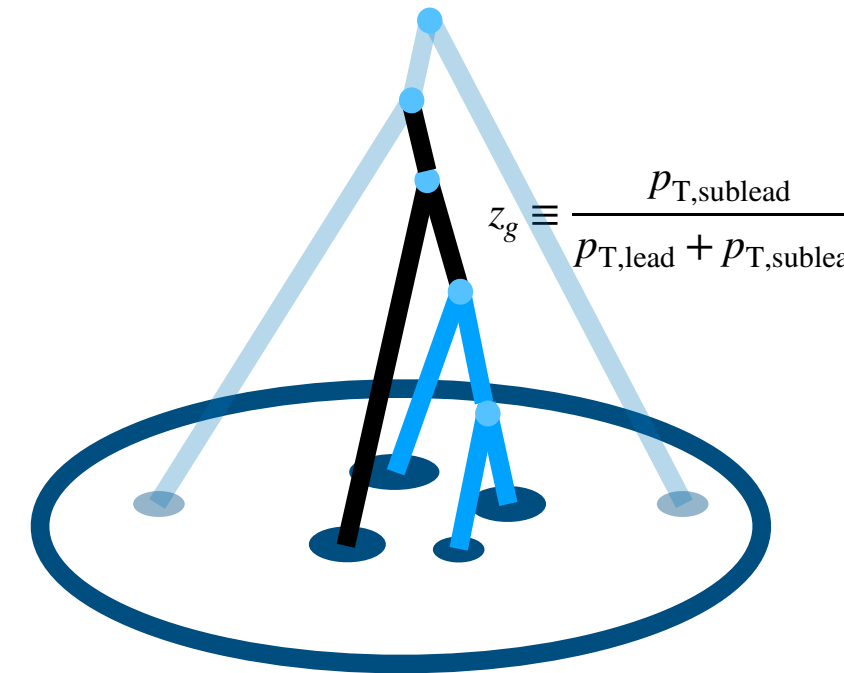
New Preliminary

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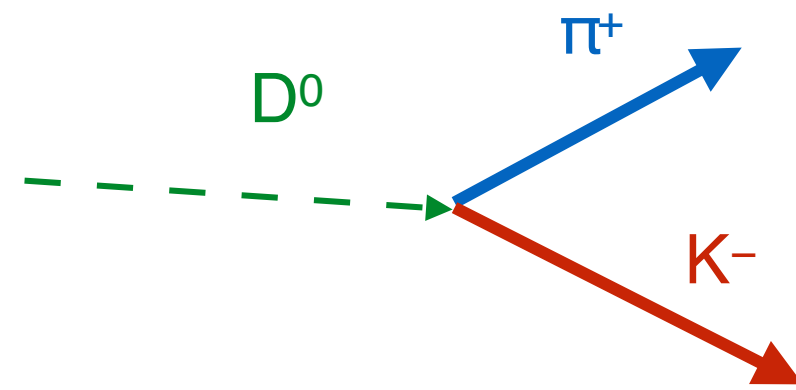


Recluster and groom jet to expose hard splitting

Soft Drop:  $z < z_{\text{cut}} \theta^\beta$



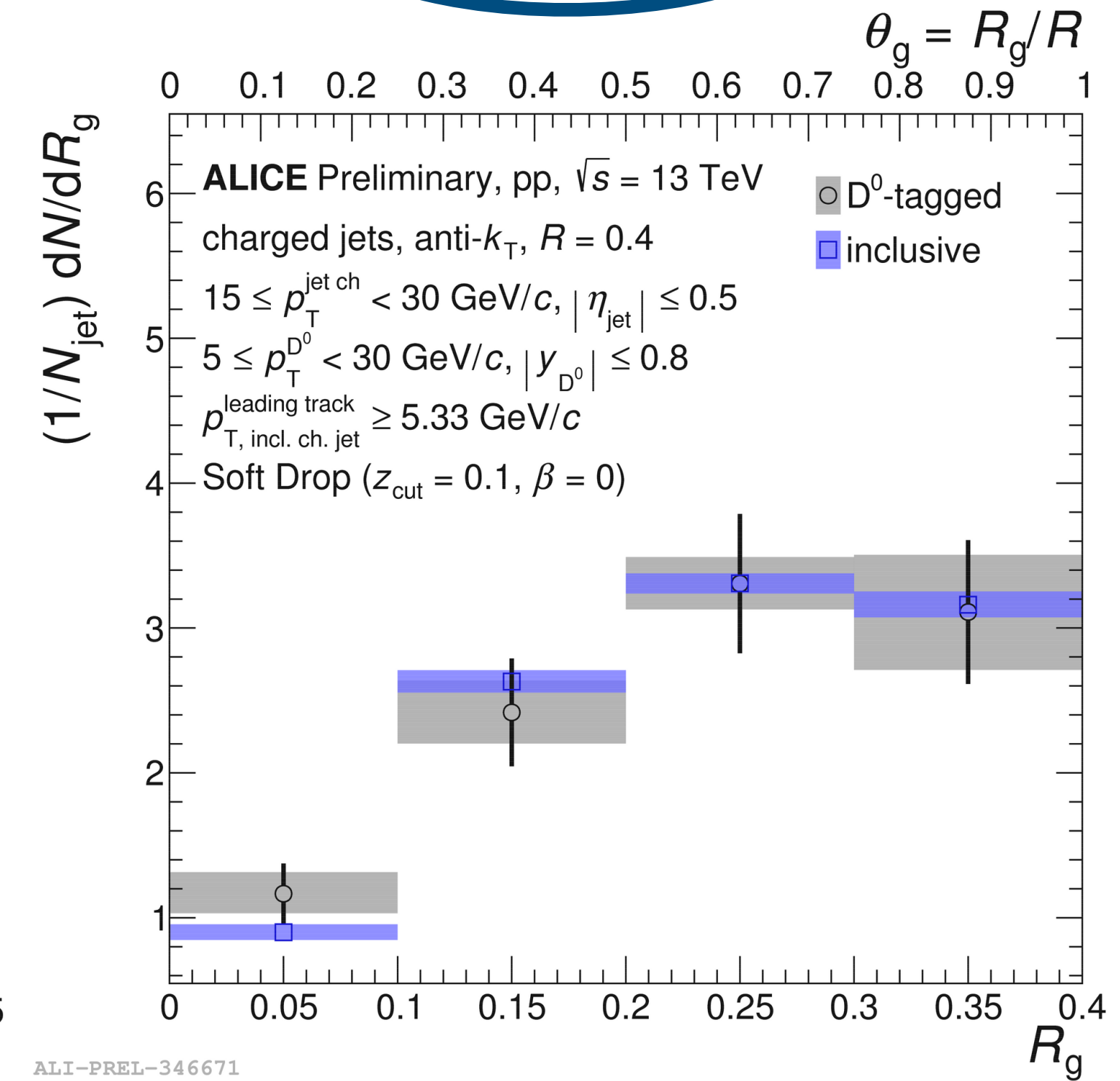
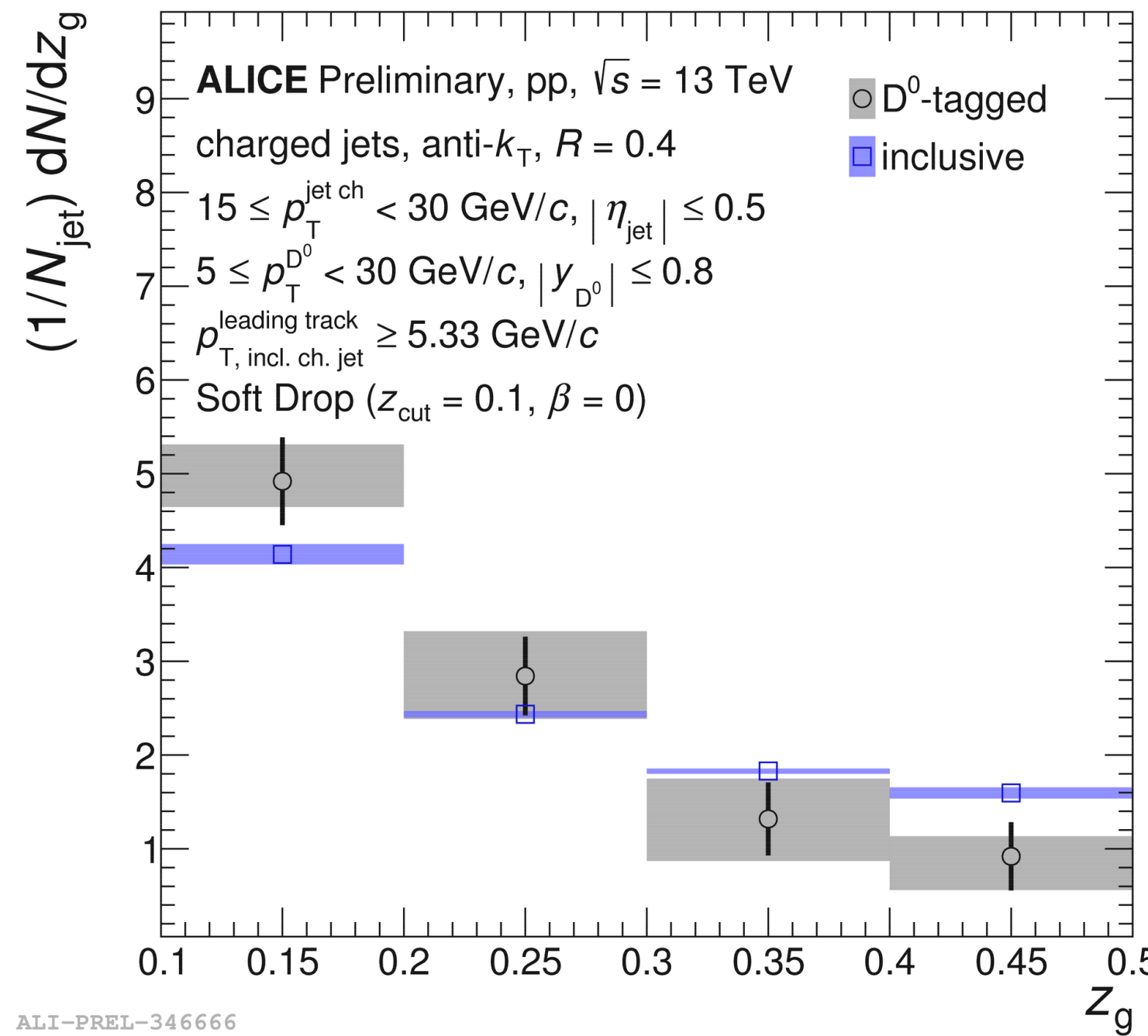
$D^0$ -tagged jet: A jet containing a prompt  $D^0$



Physics effects

Dead-cone

Quark vs. gluon



No significant modification of  $D^0$ -tagged compared to inclusive

# Dynamical Grooming

New Preliminary

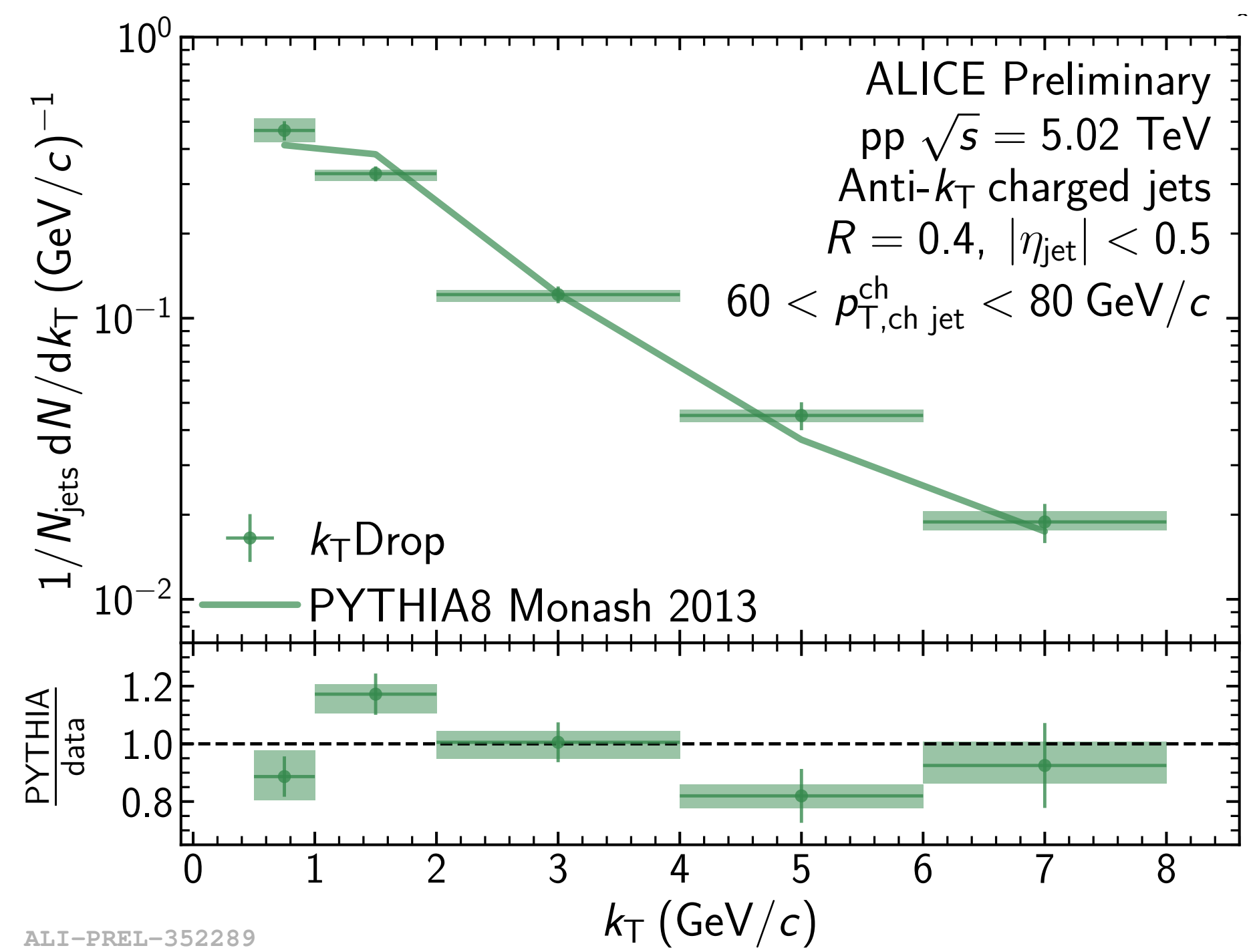
Identify splitting in C/A tree as the **maximum** of a particular grooming condition:  

$$z_i(1 - z_i)p_{T,i}\theta_i^a$$

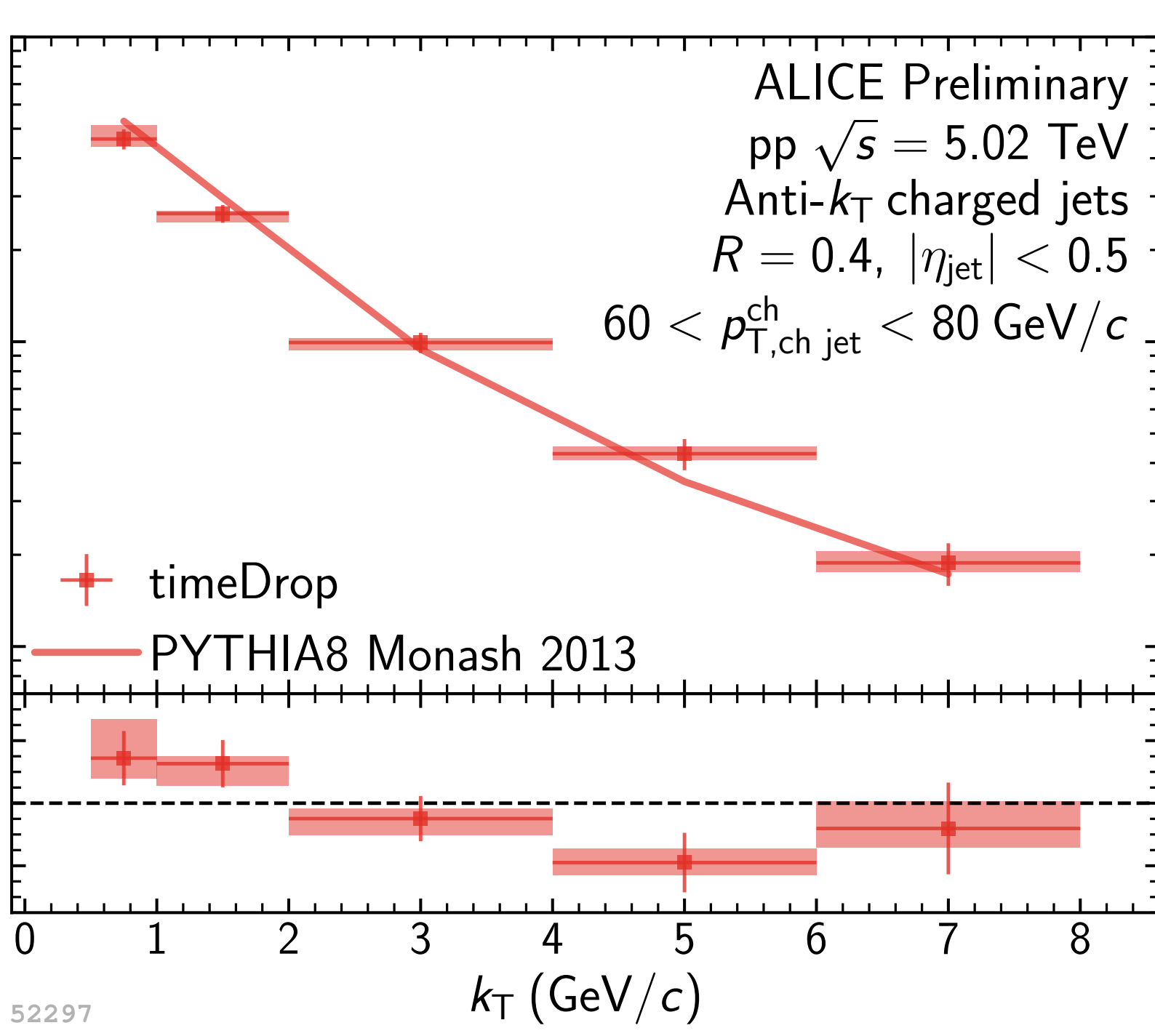
Similar to Soft Drop — except grooming condition varies jet-by-jet

- $a \rightarrow 0$       hardest  $z$
- $a = 1$       hardest  $k_T$  ( $k_T$ Drop)
- $a = 2$       smallest  $t_f$  (timeDrop)

**First measurement of Dynamical Grooming**  
**Well described by PYTHIA**

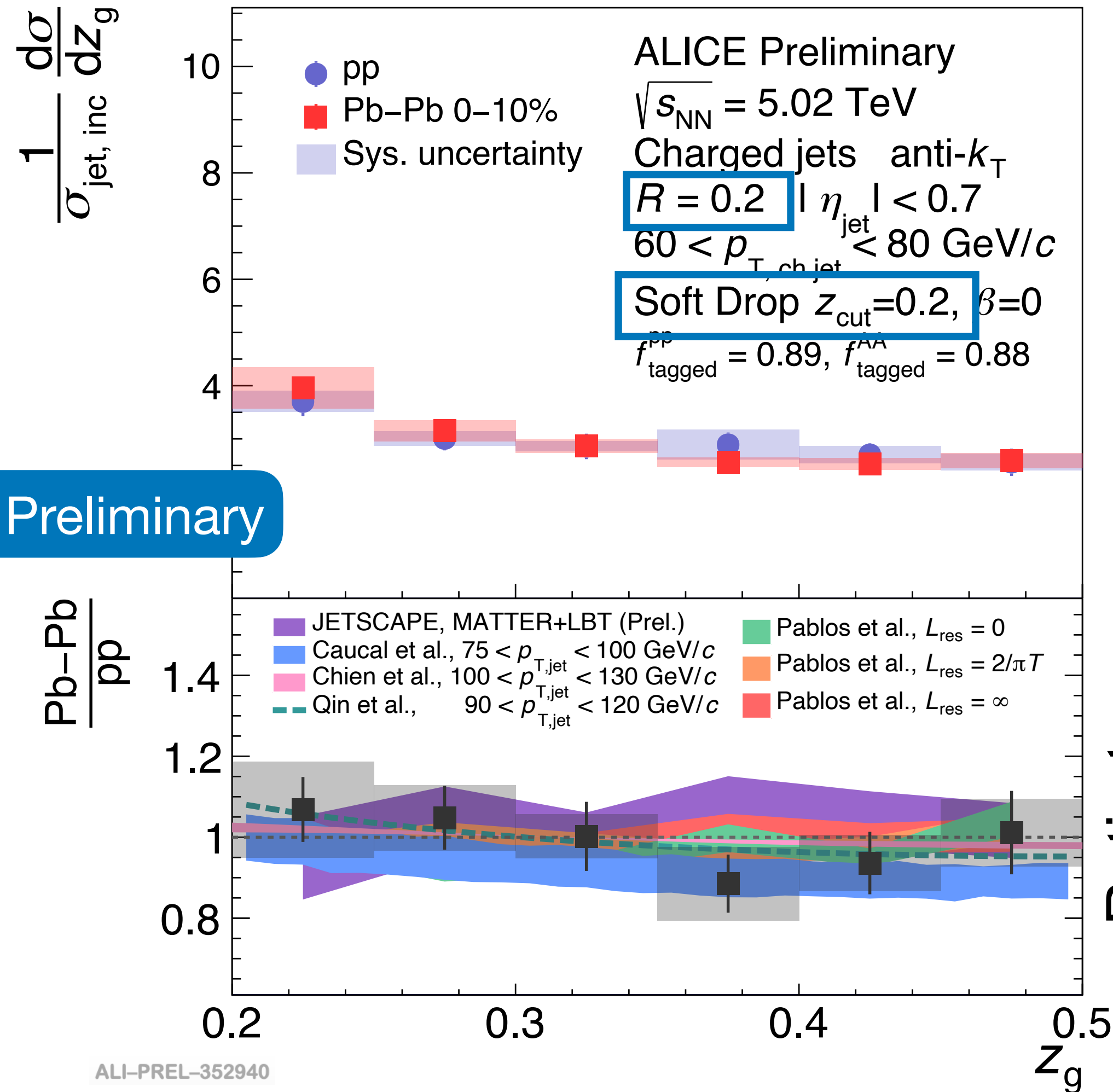


$k_T$ Drop



timeDrop

### Unfolded, $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.2$



### Not unfolded, $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.1$

