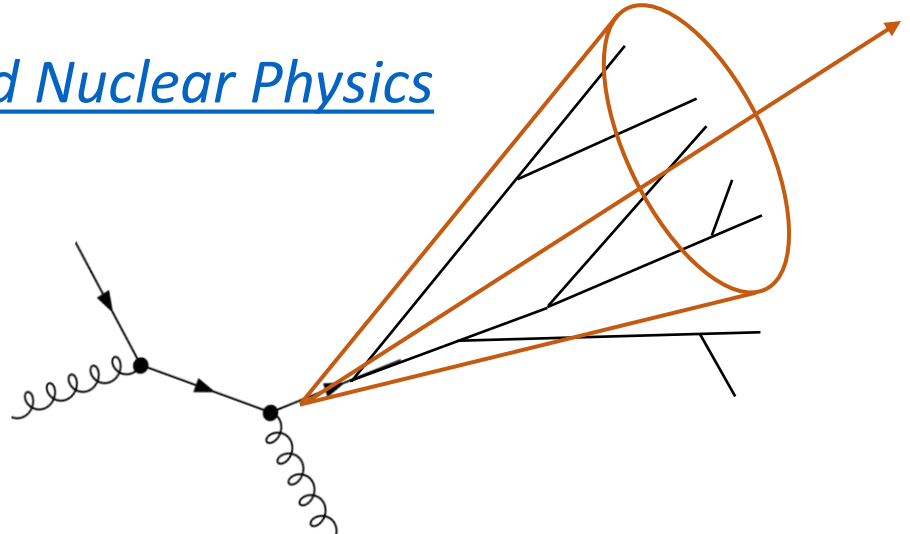
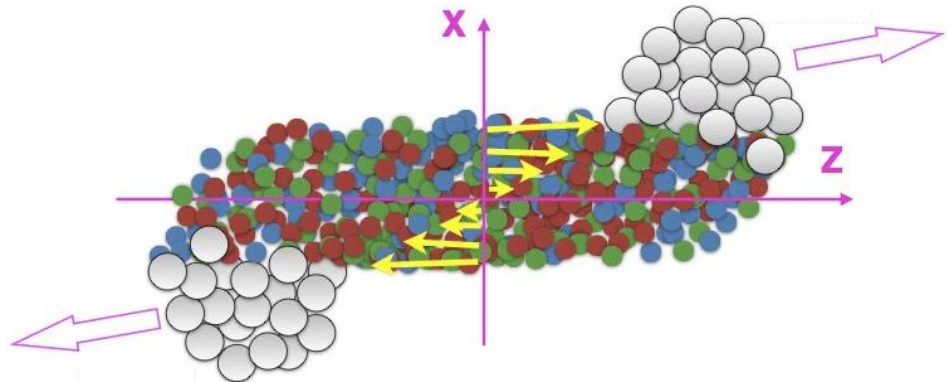


Exploring QCD dynamics using the jet invariant mass

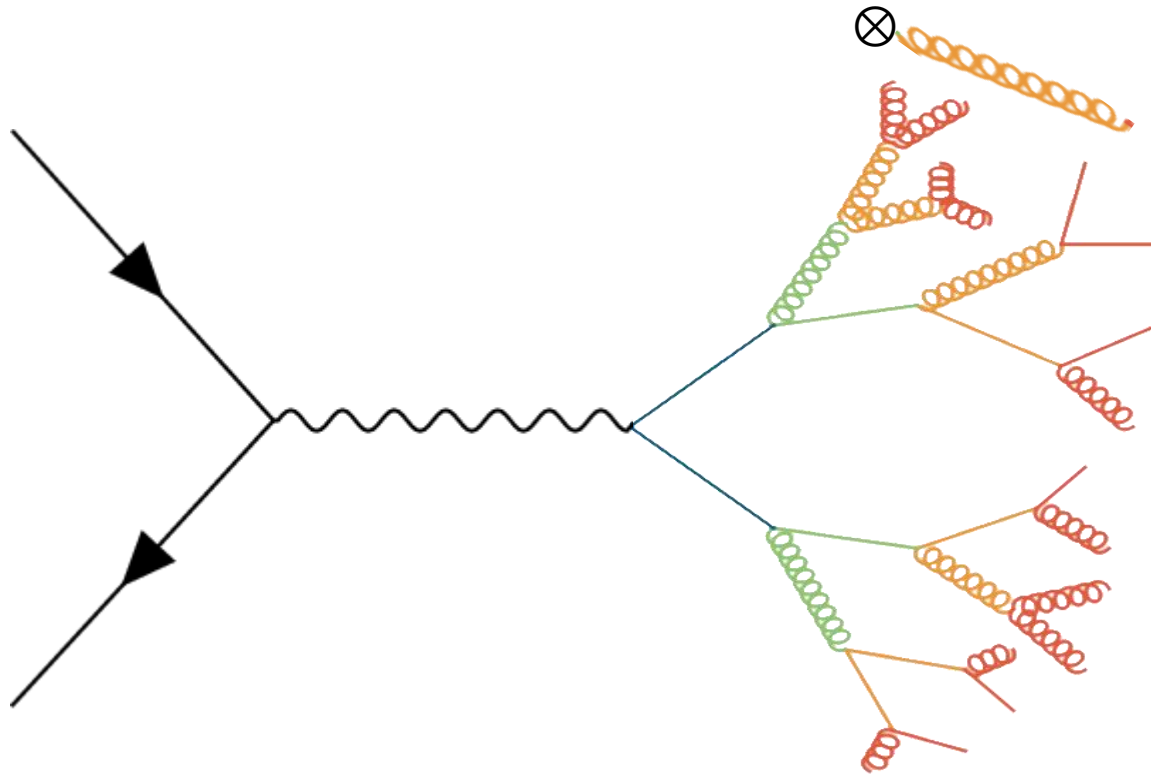
Ezra D. Lesser (CERN)

11 July 2024

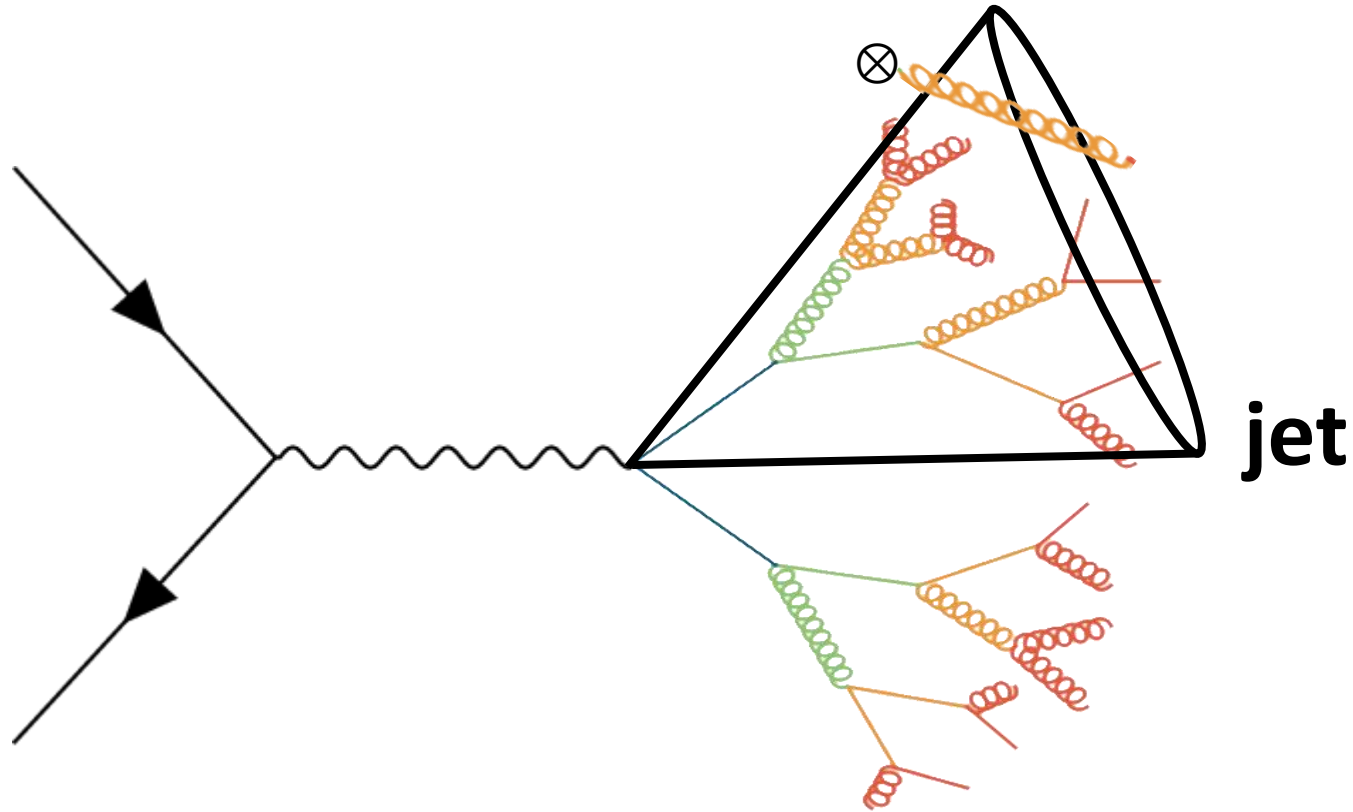
[10th International Conference on Quarks and Nuclear Physics](#)



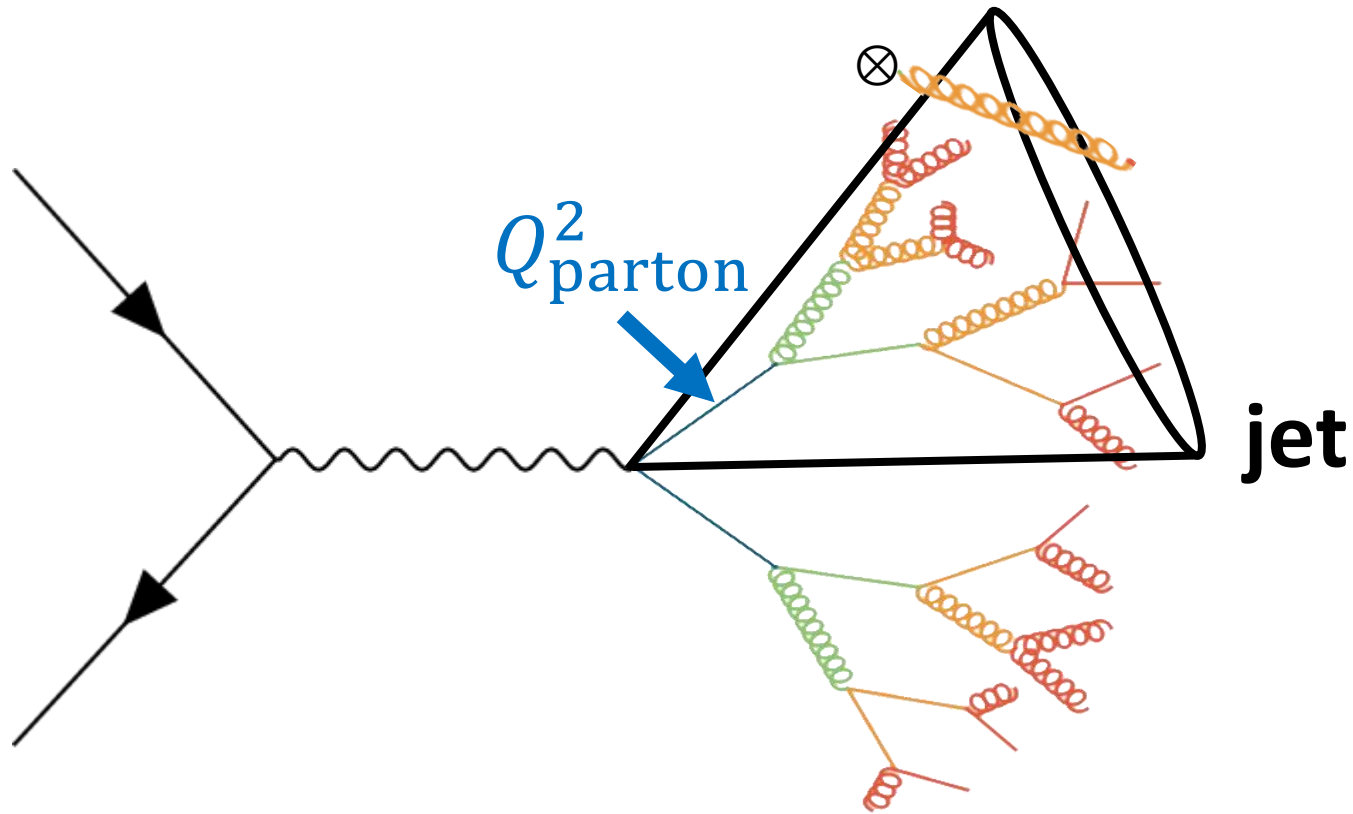
How do partons fragment?



How do partons fragment?

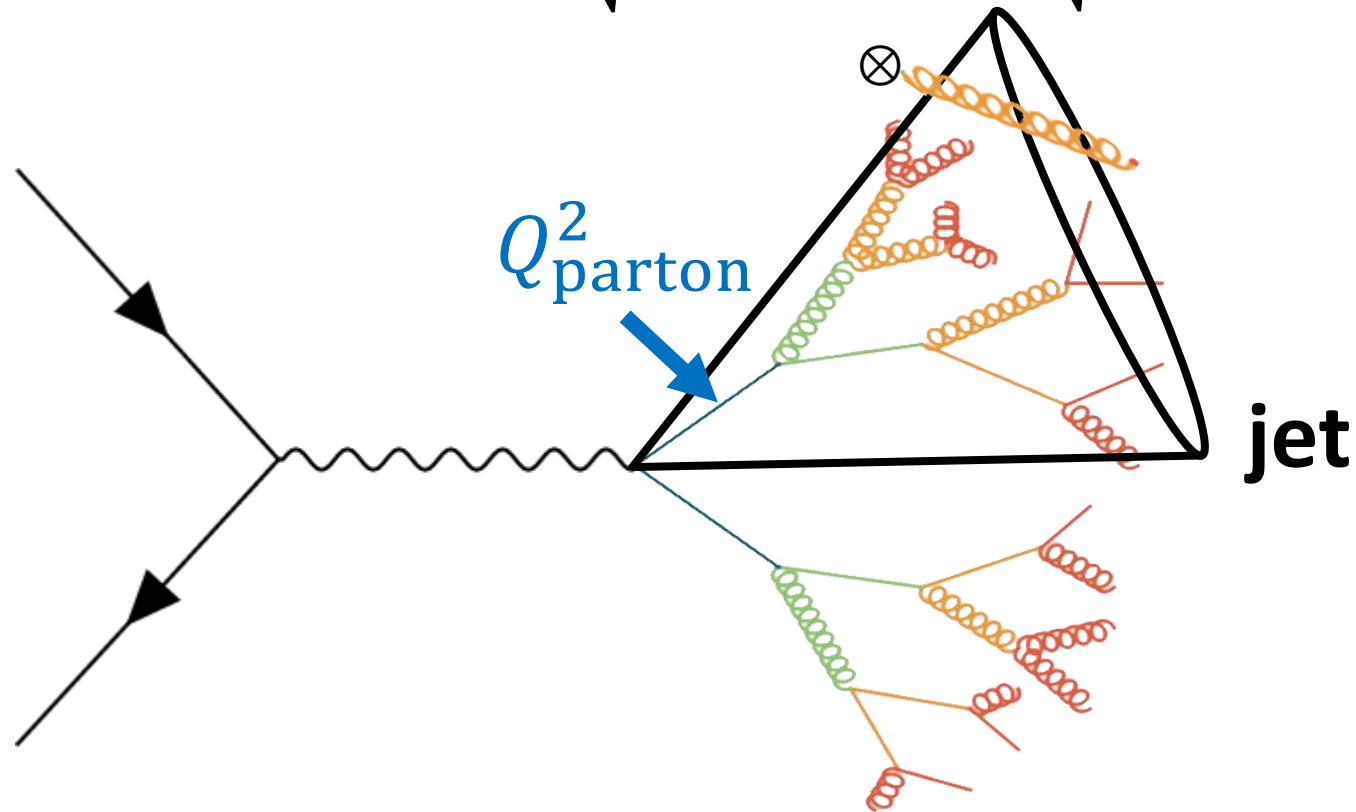


How do partons fragment?



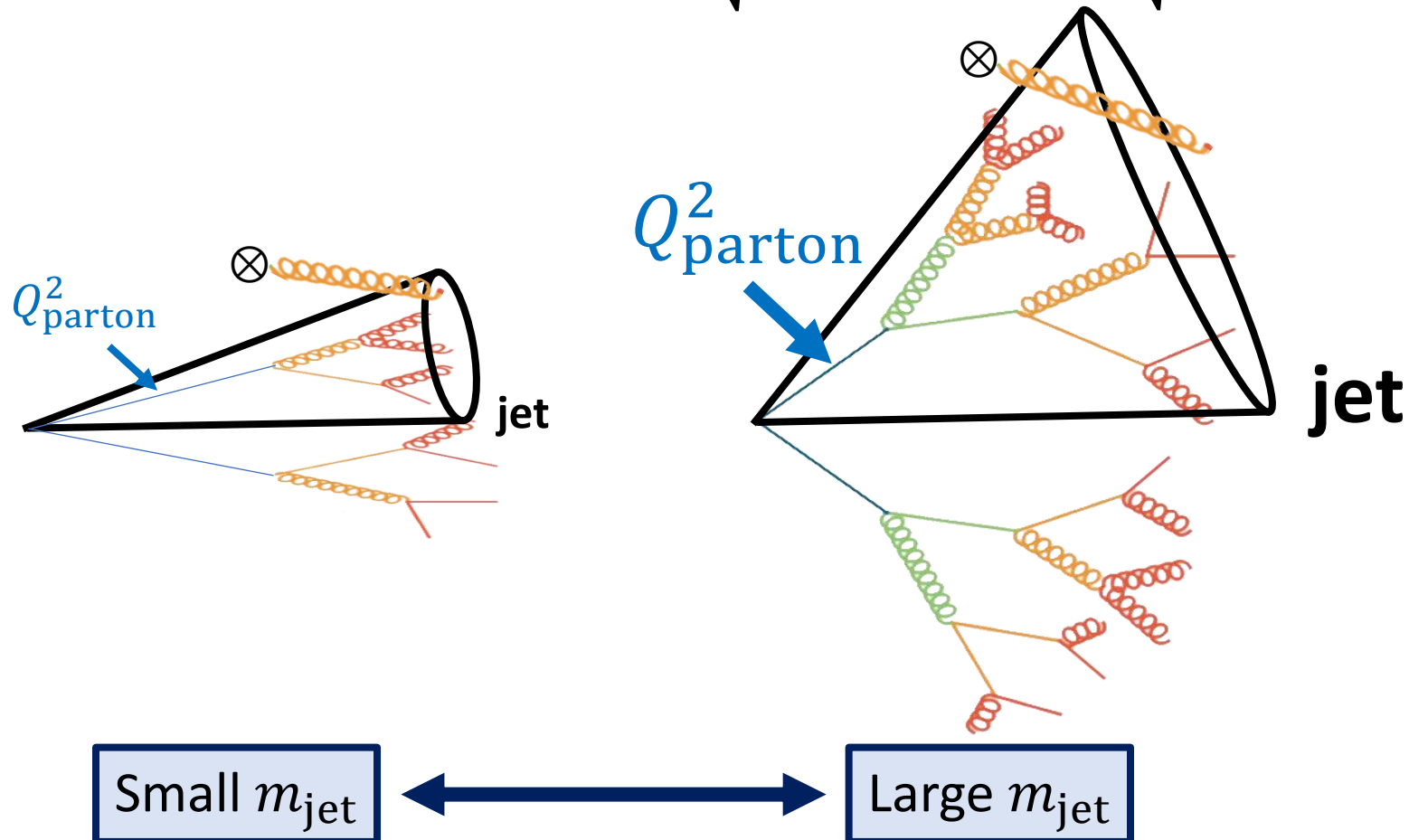
How do partons fragment?

- **Invariant jet mass:** $m_{\text{jet}} = \sqrt{E_{\text{jet}}^2 - p_{\text{jet}}^2} \approx \sqrt{Q_{\text{parton}}^2}$



How do partons fragment?

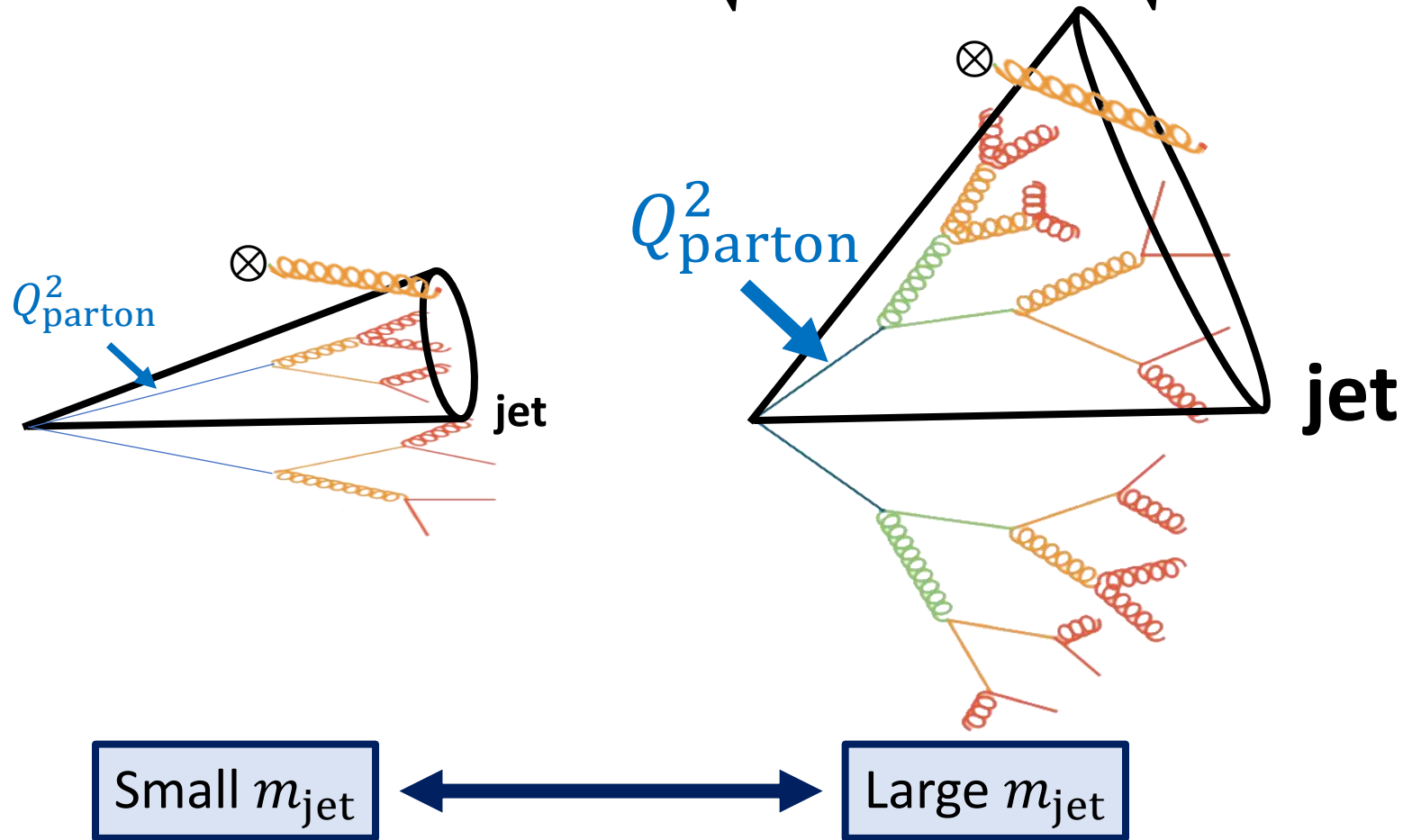
- **Invariant jet mass:** $m_{\text{jet}} = \sqrt{E_{\text{jet}}^2 - p_{\text{jet}}^2} \approx \sqrt{Q_{\text{parton}}^2}$



How do partons fragment?

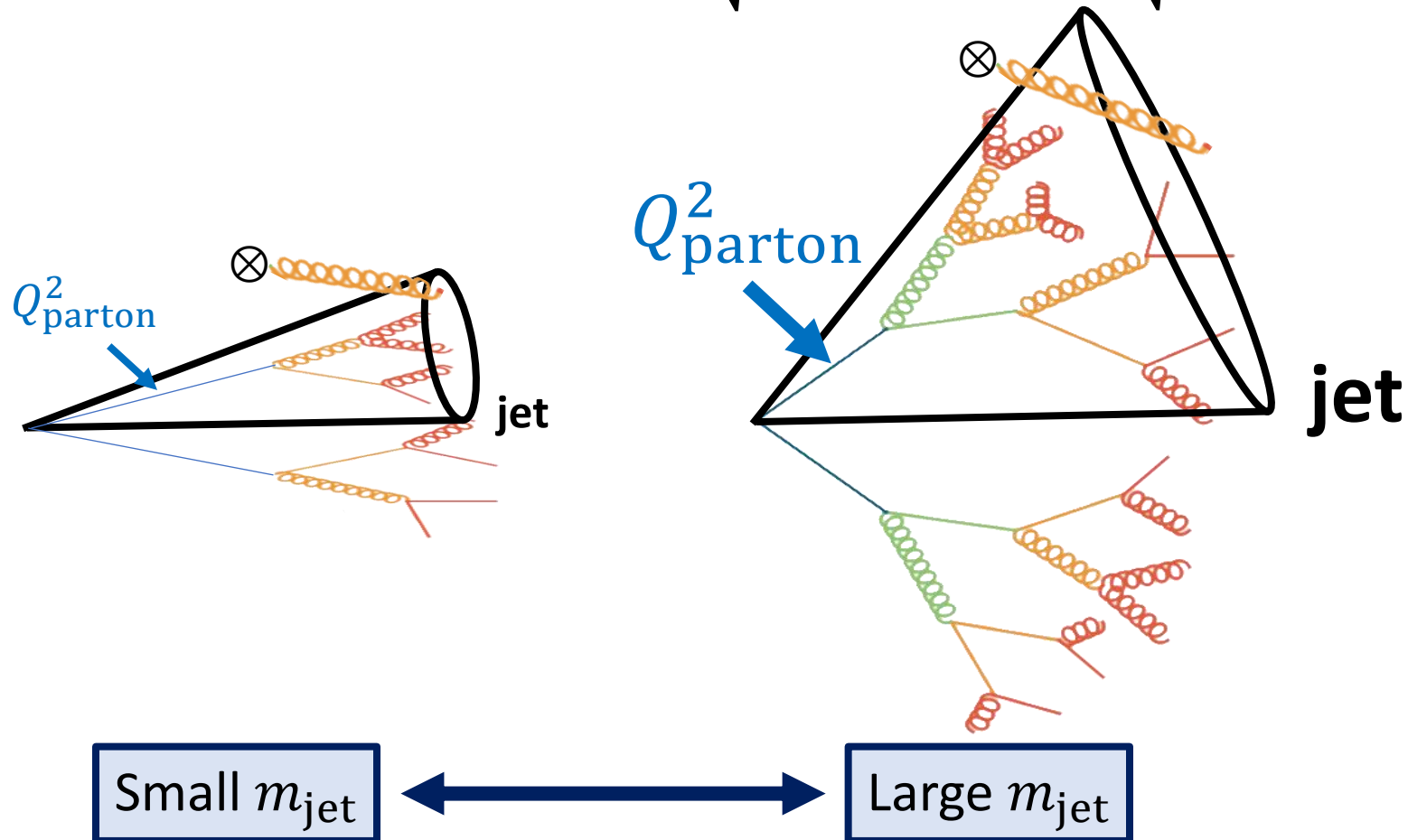
- **Invariant jet mass:** $m_{\text{jet}} = \sqrt{E_{\text{jet}}^2 - p_{\text{jet}}^2} \approx \sqrt{Q_{\text{parton}}^2}$

How does m_{jet} ($\sim Q_{\text{parton}}$) depend on $p_{T,\text{jet}}$?



How do partons fragment?

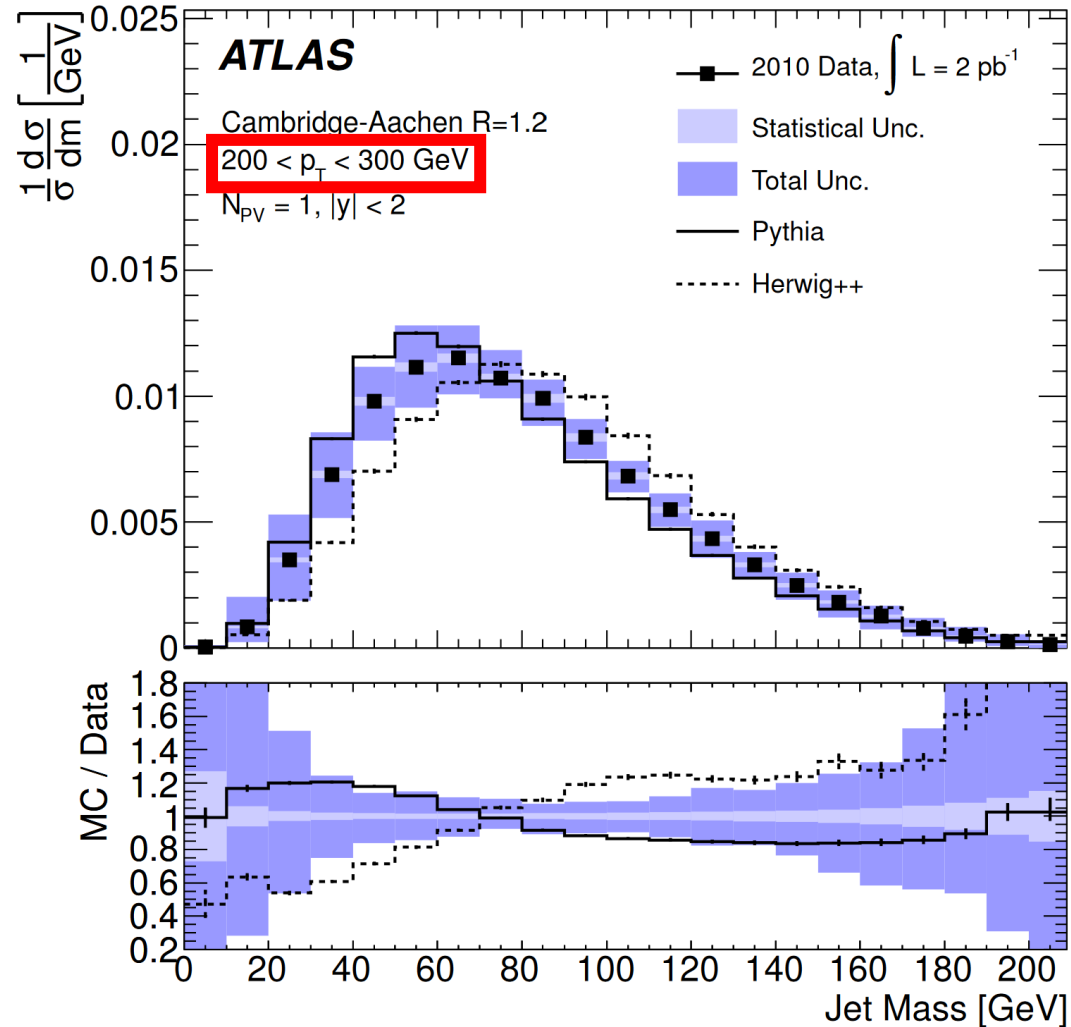
- **Invariant jet mass:** $m_{\text{jet}} = \sqrt{E_{\text{jet}}^2 - p_{\text{jet}}^2} \approx \sqrt{Q_{\text{parton}}^2}$



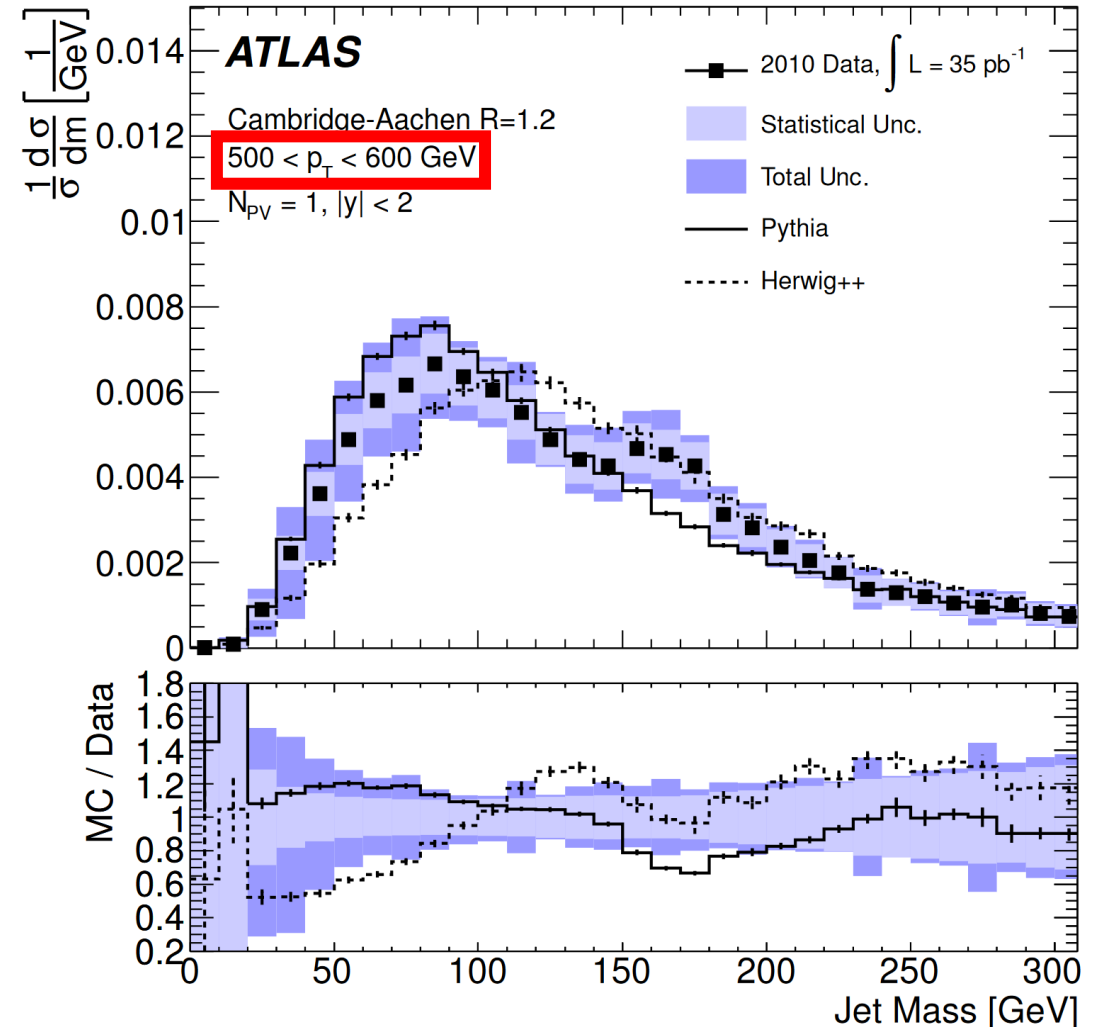
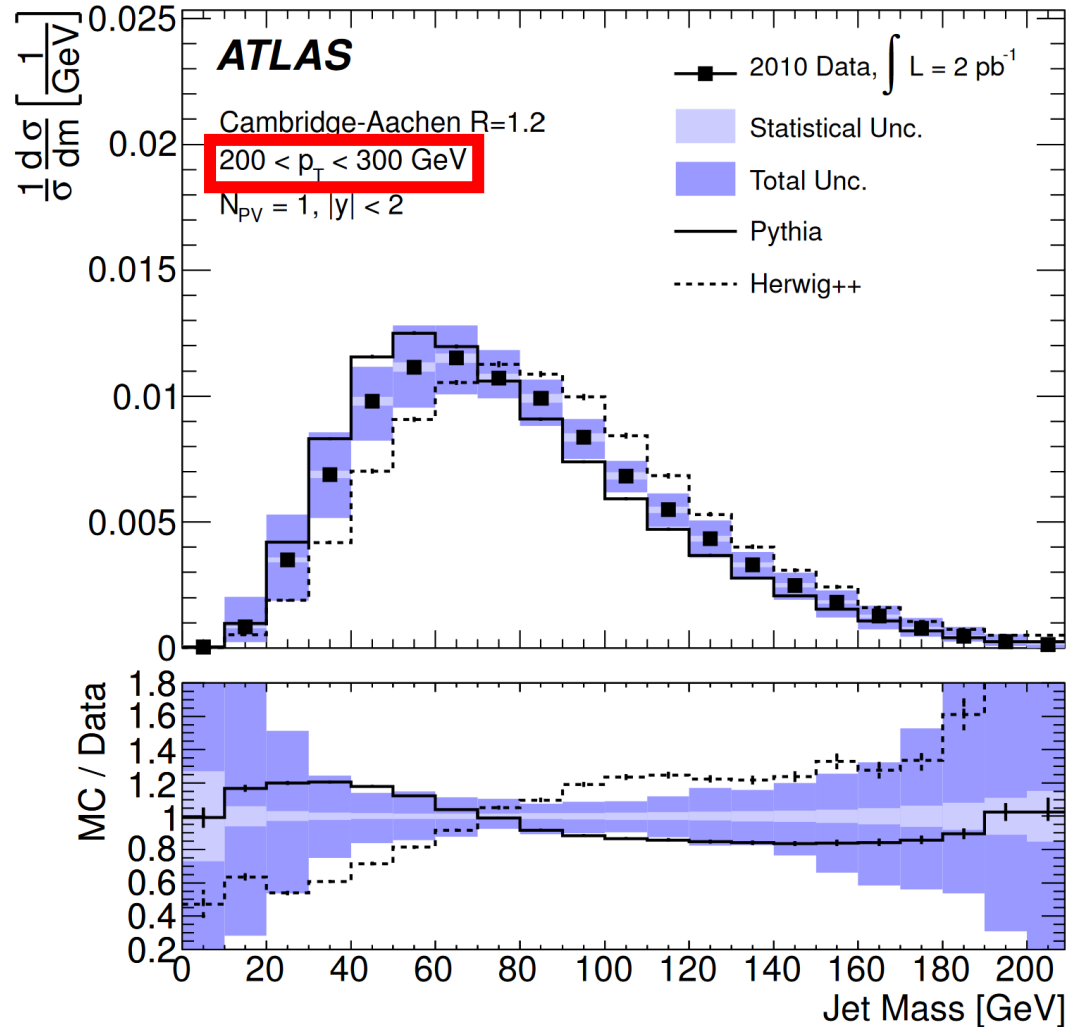
How does m_{jet} ($\sim Q_{\text{parton}}$) depend on $p_{\text{T,jet}}$?

How does theory compare to experiment?

First look at the LHC (2010-2013)

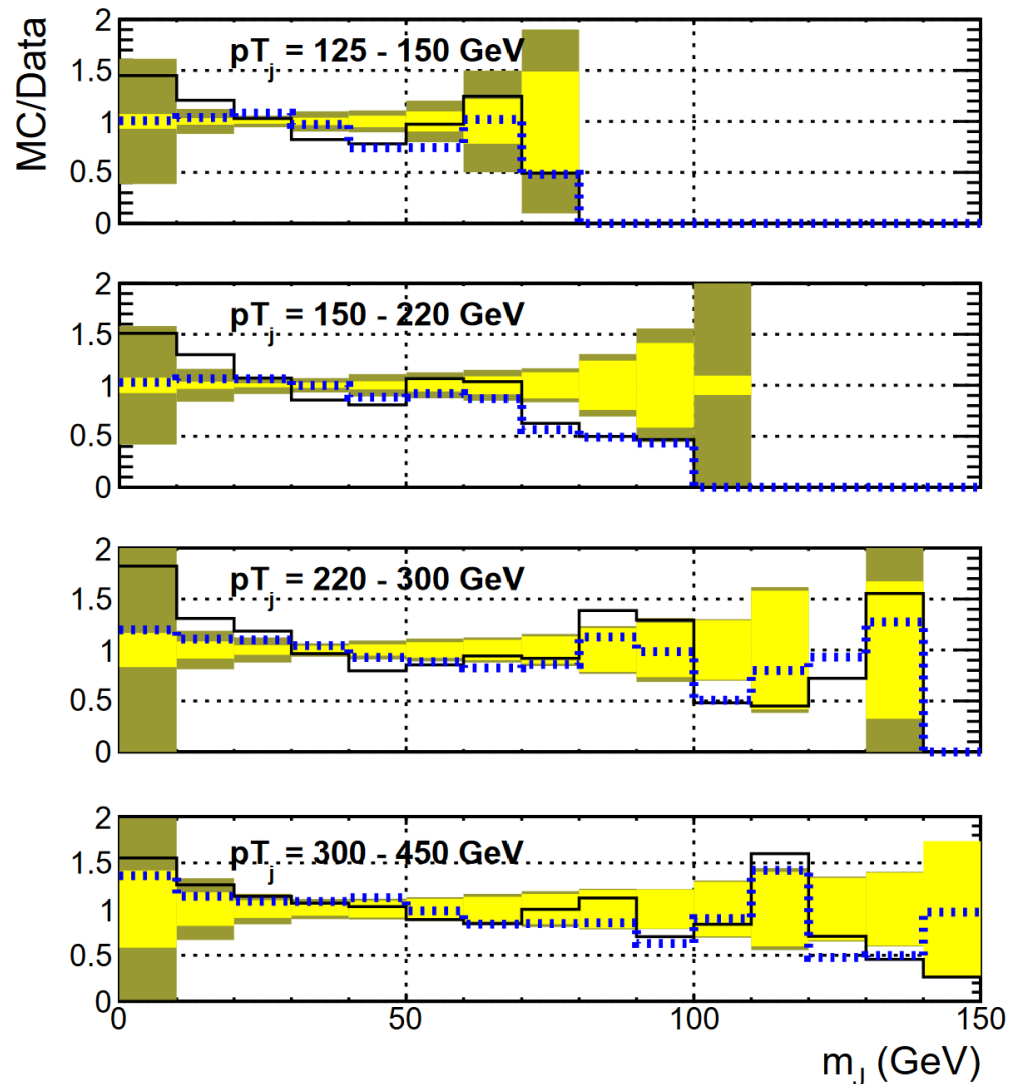
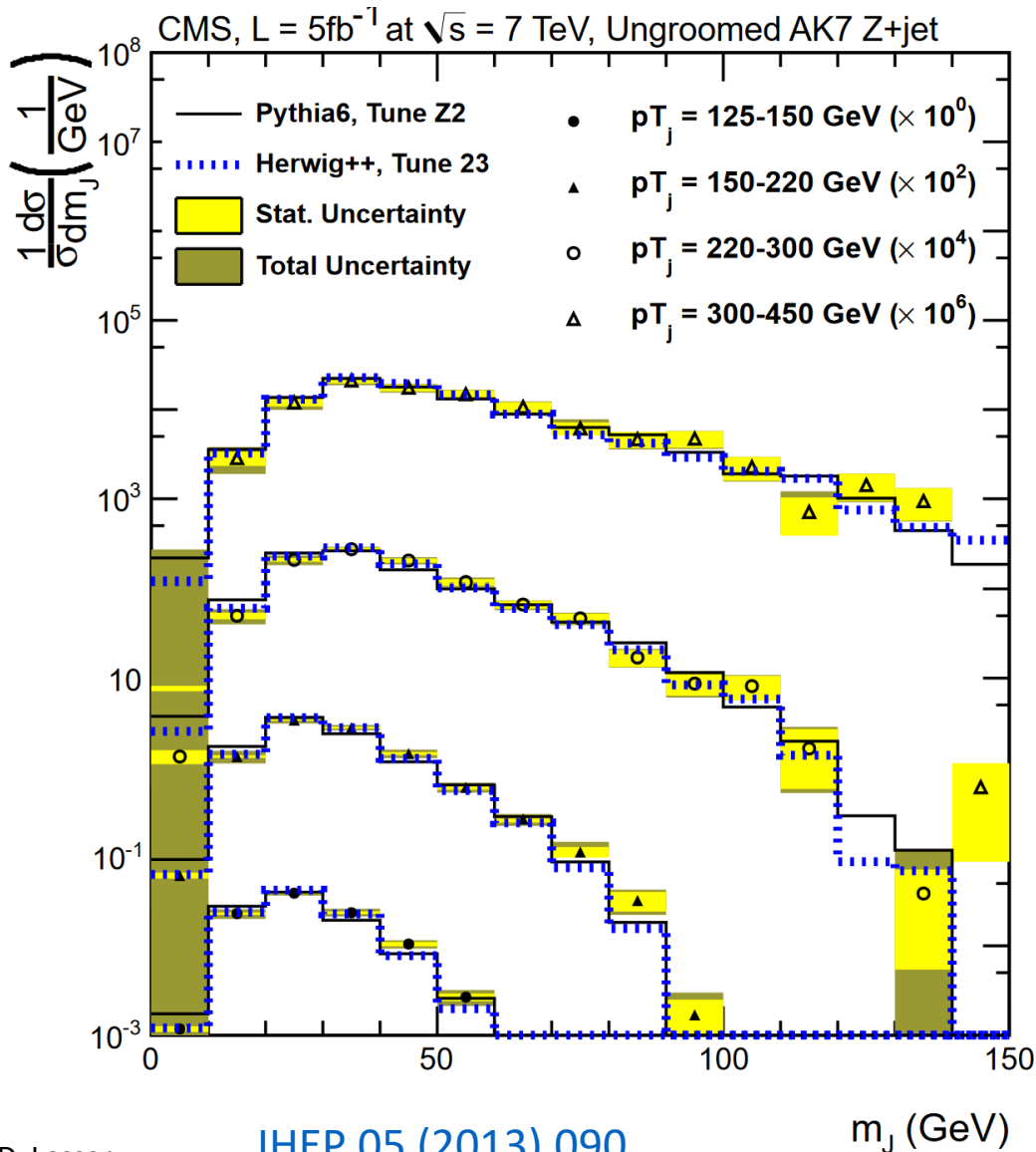


First look at the LHC (2010-2013)

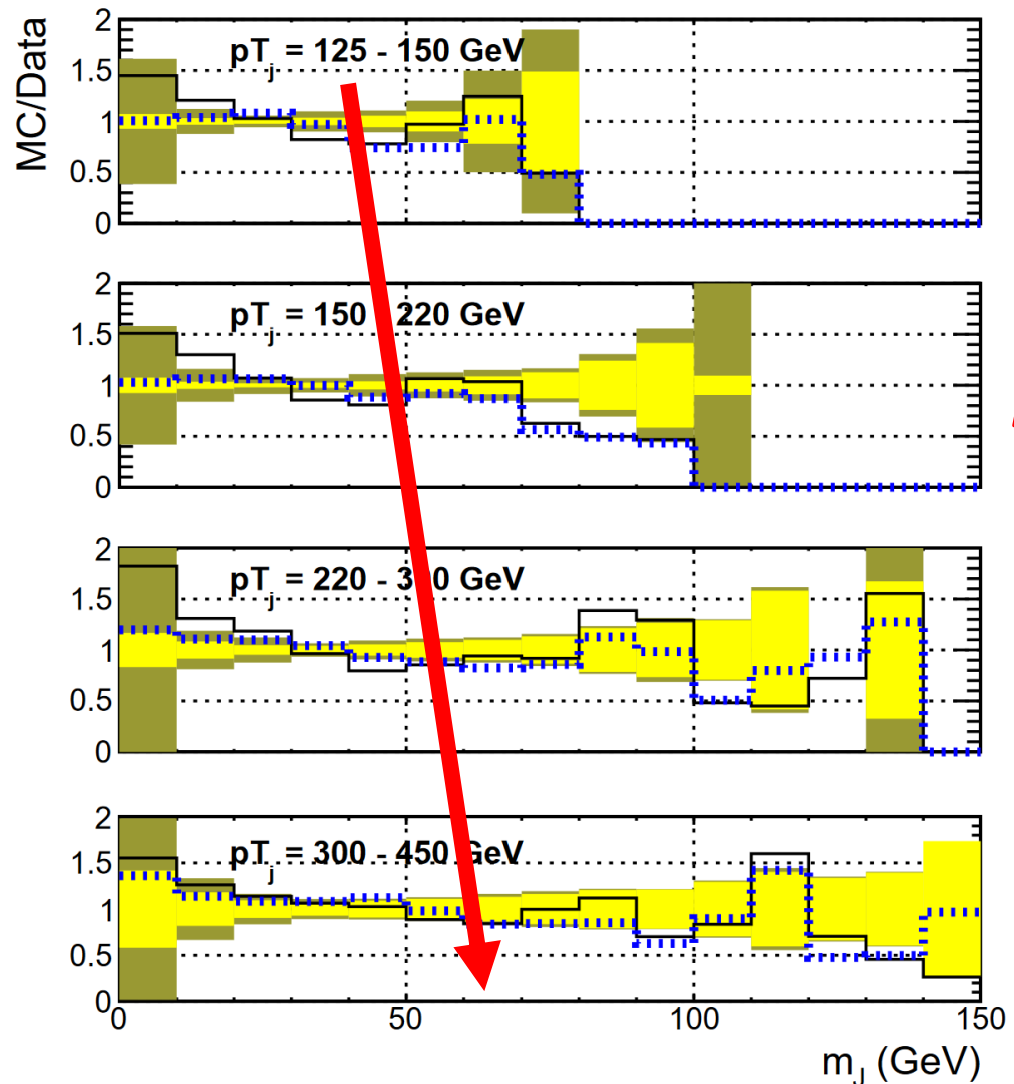
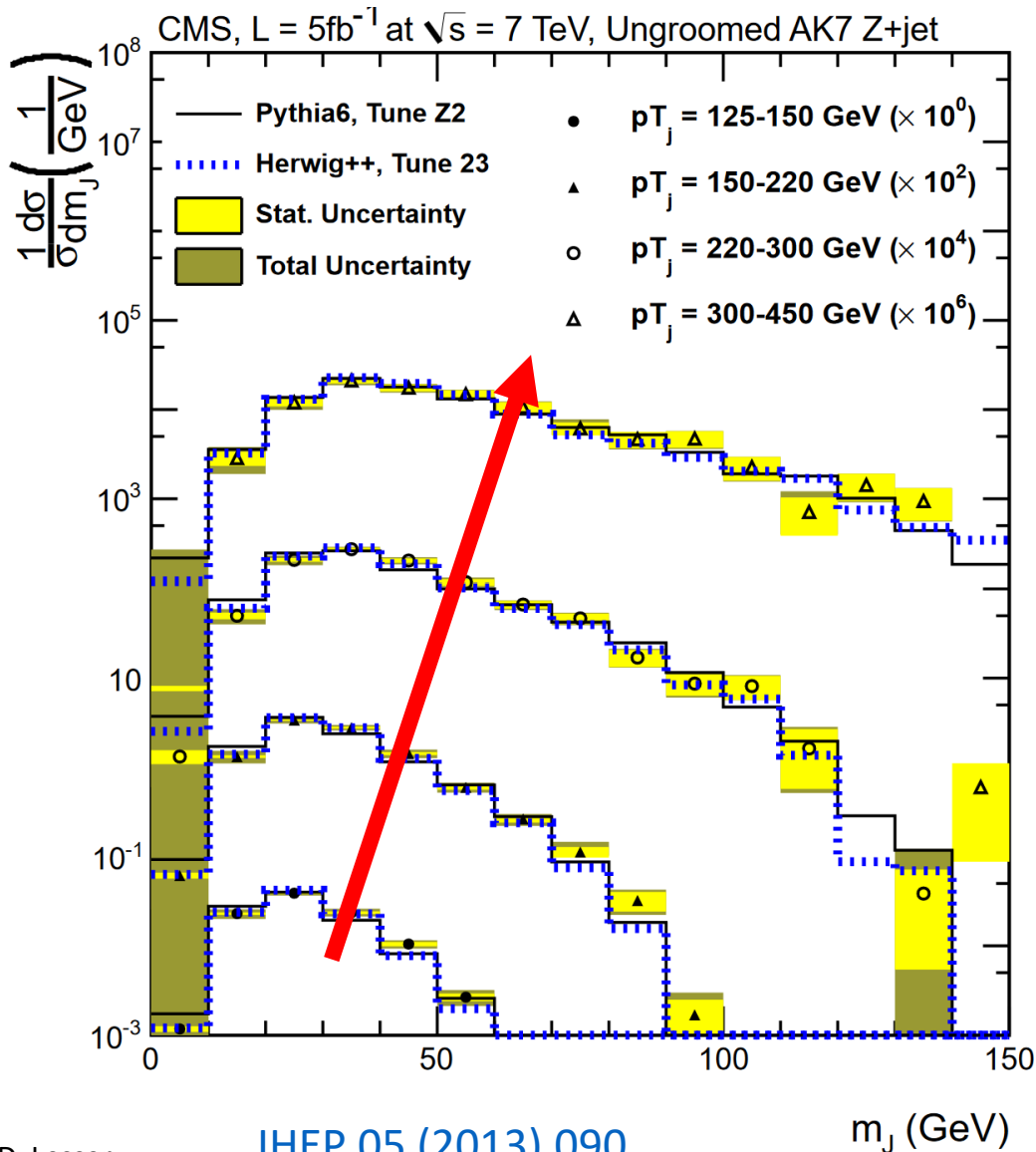


• Different energy scale, similar shape

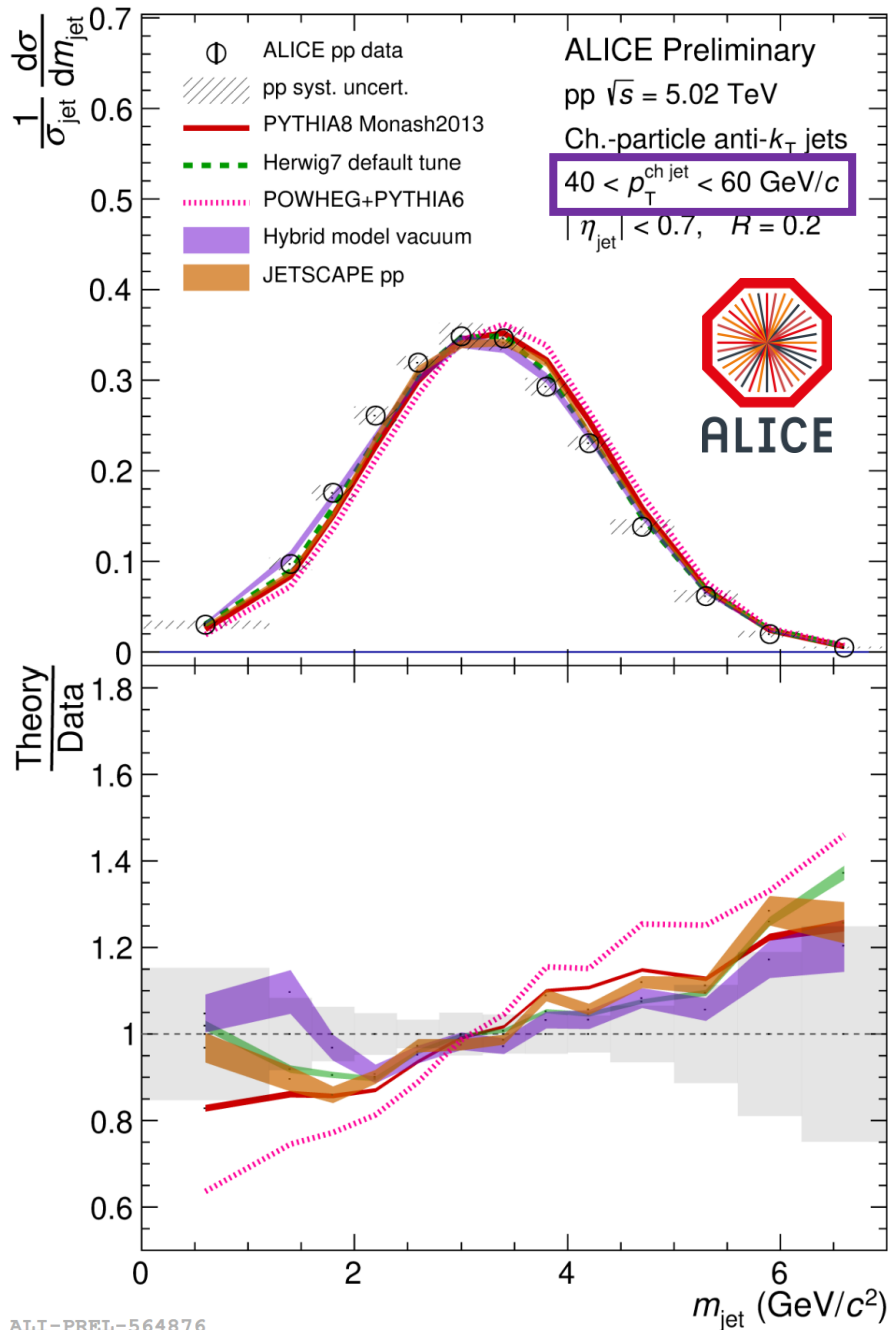
First look at the LHC (2010-2013)



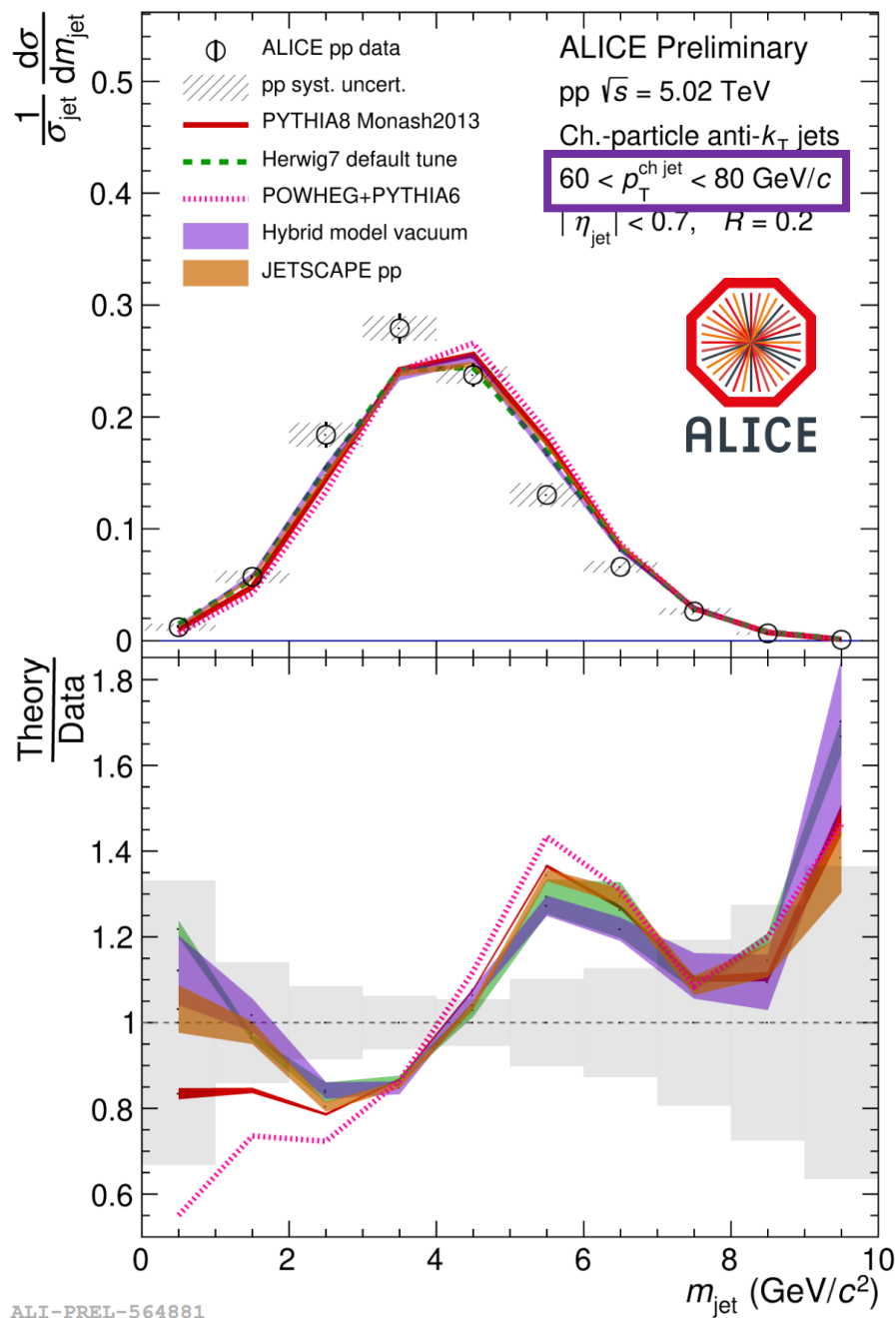
First look at the LHC (2010-2013)



Larger variation between distributions at lower p_T ?



ALI-PREL-564876

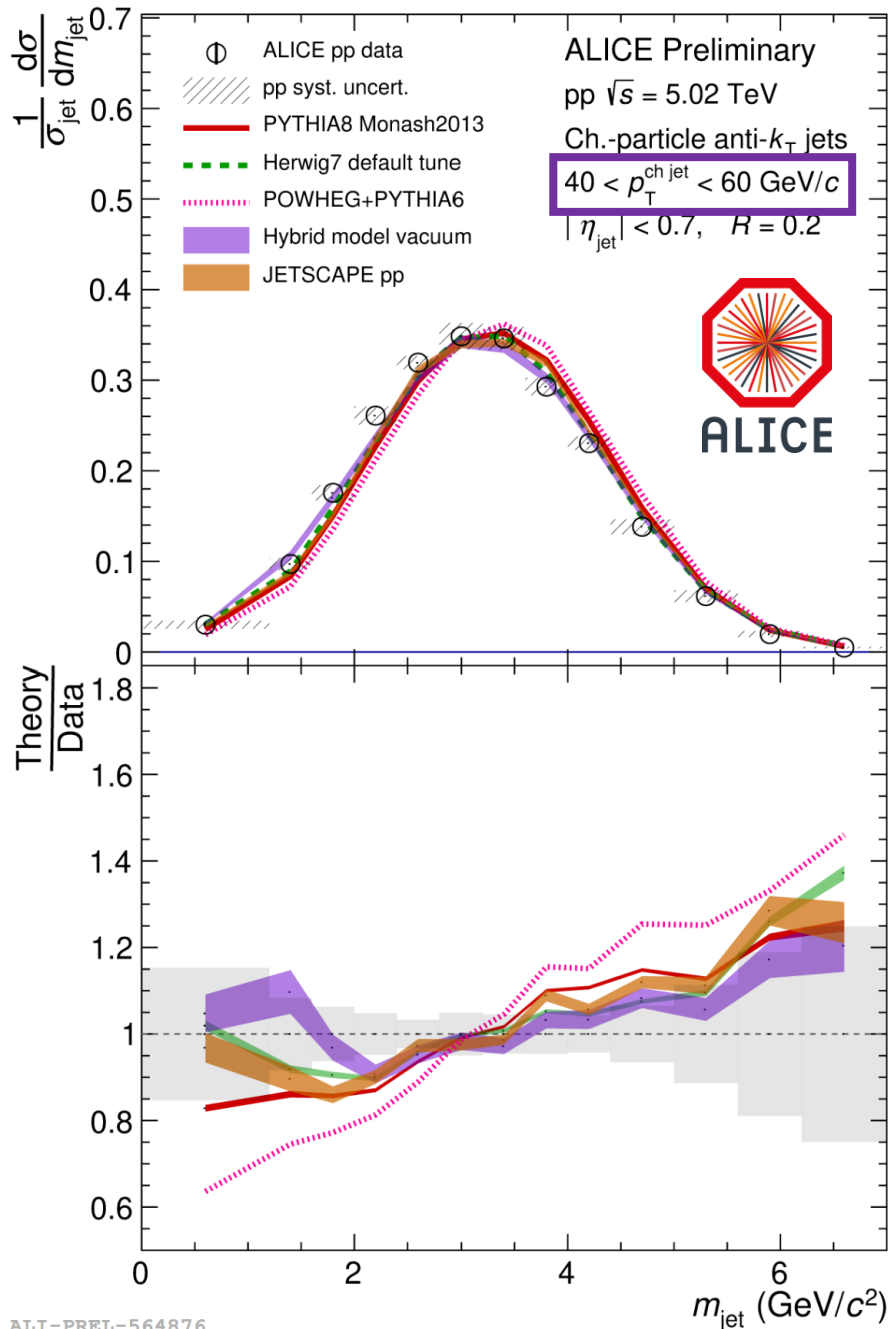


ALI-PREL-564881

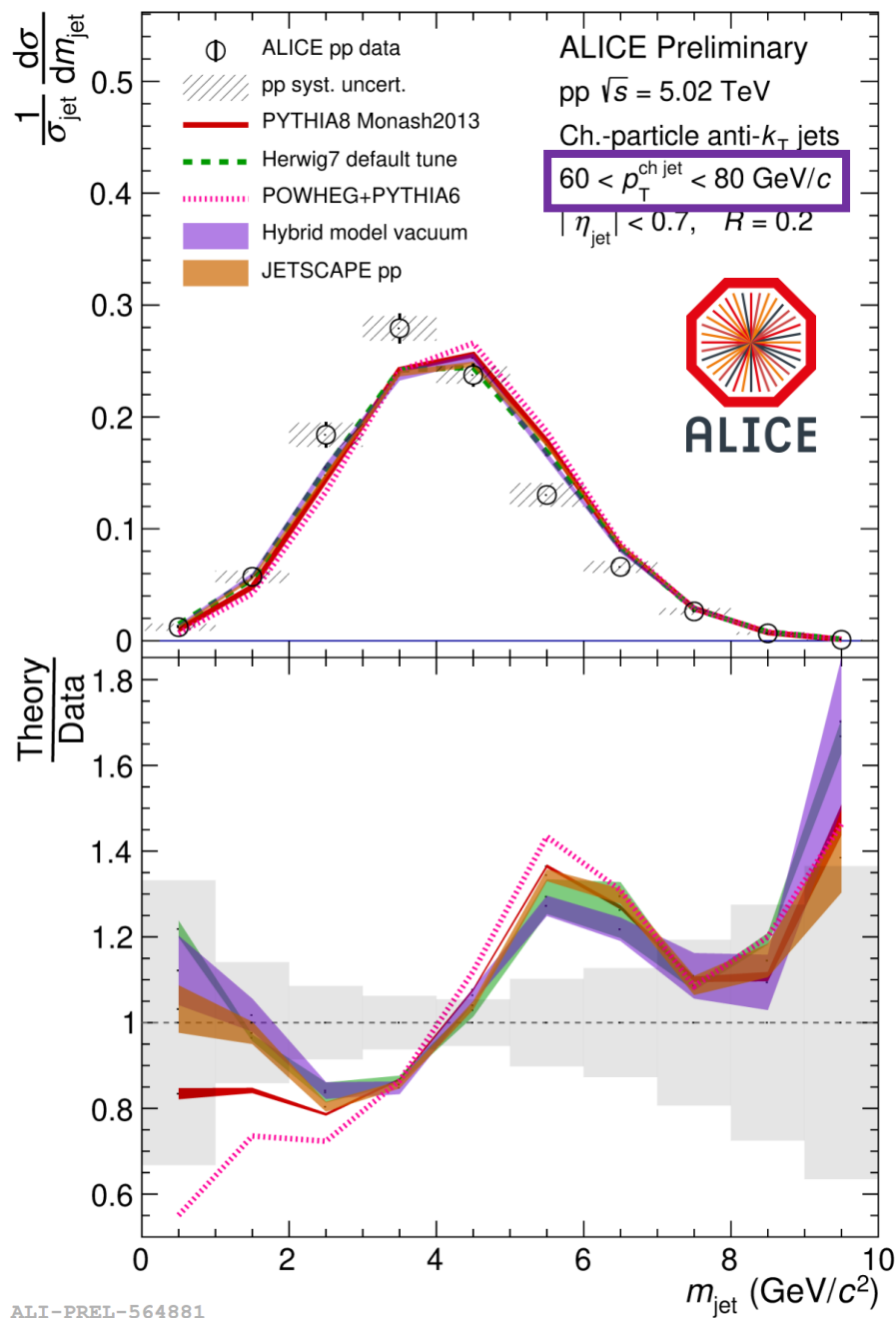
Lower
 $p_{T,\text{jet}}$



<https://alice-figure.web.cern.ch/node/26502>



ALI-PREL-564876



ALI-PREL-564881

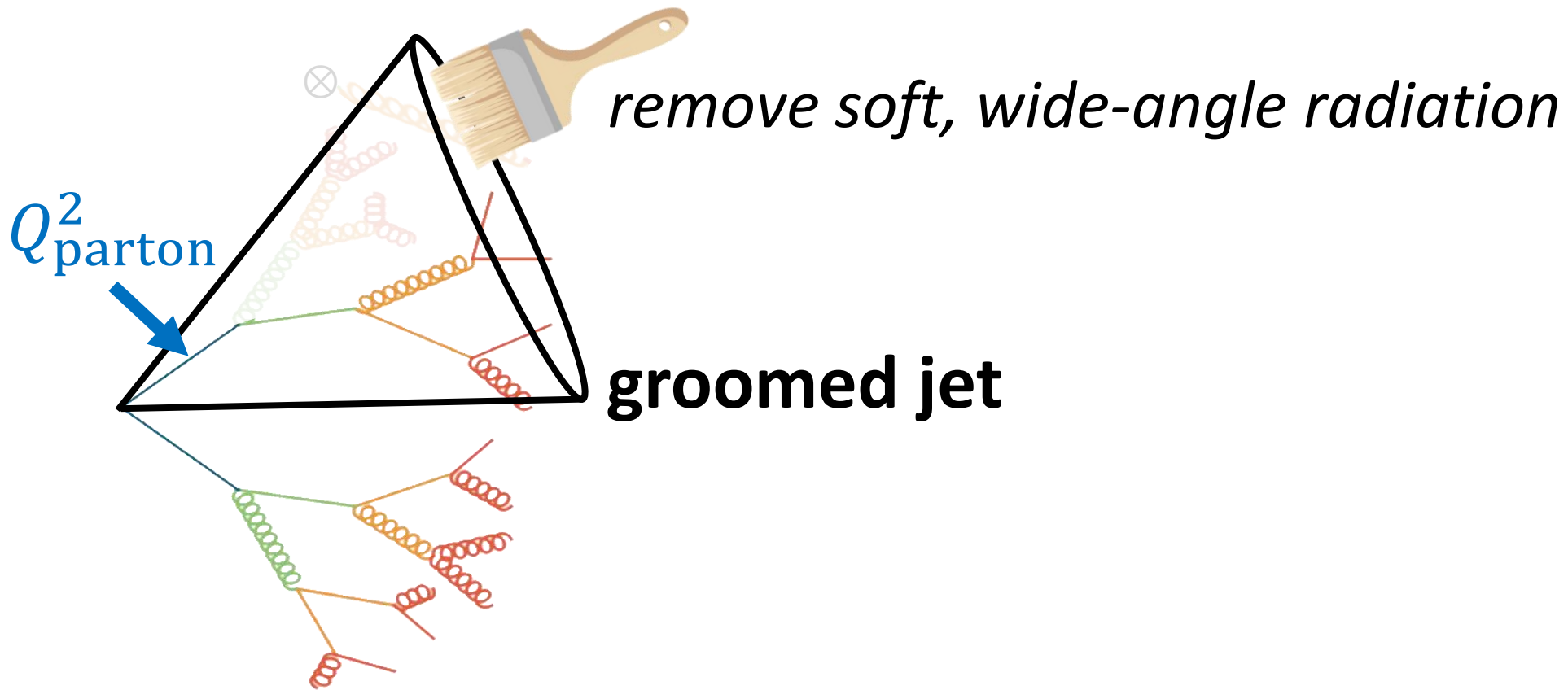
Lower $p_{T,\text{jet}}$



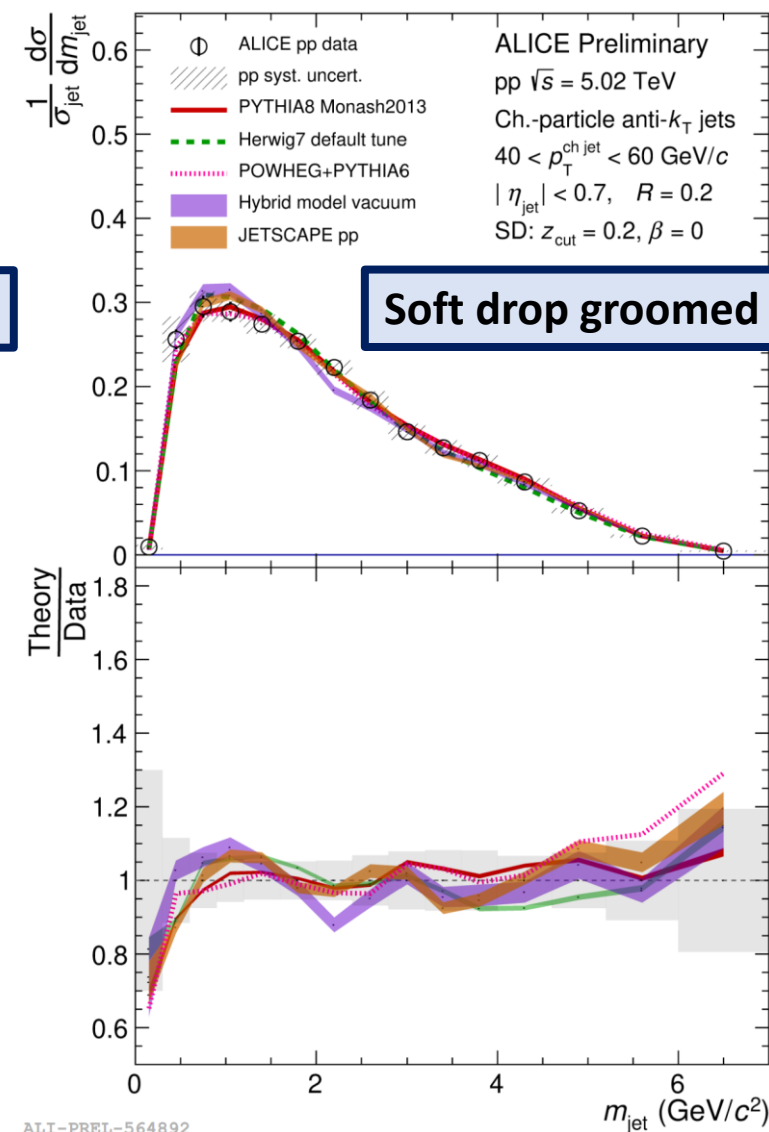
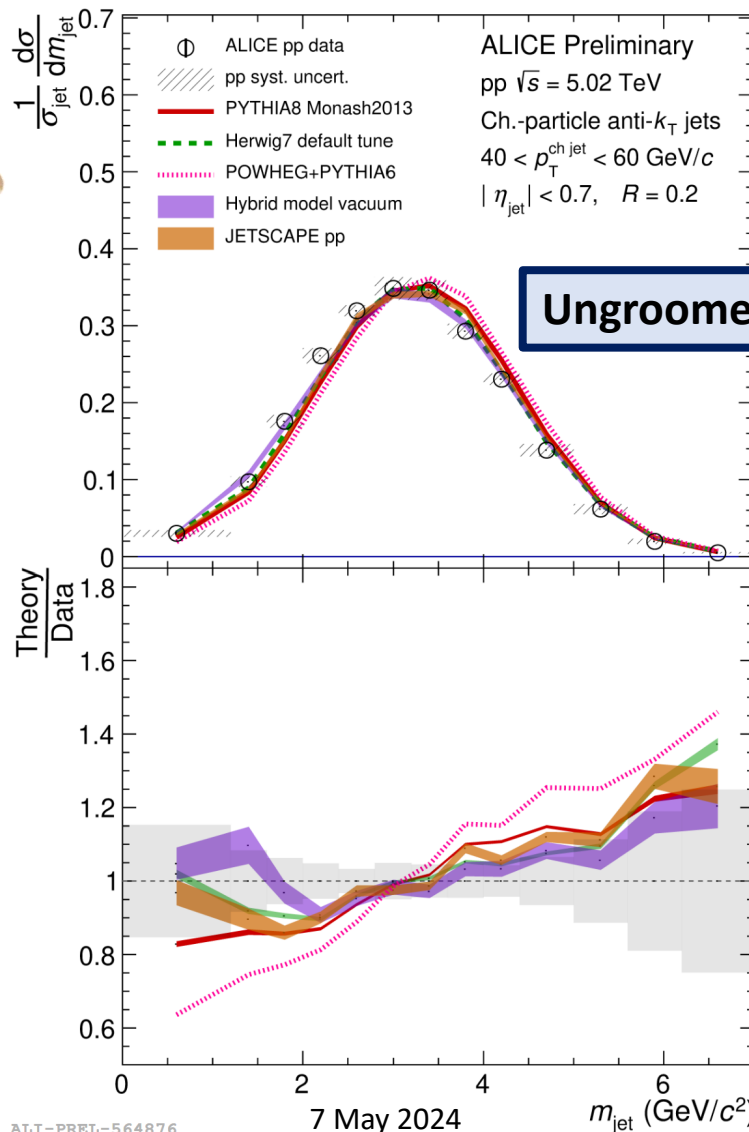
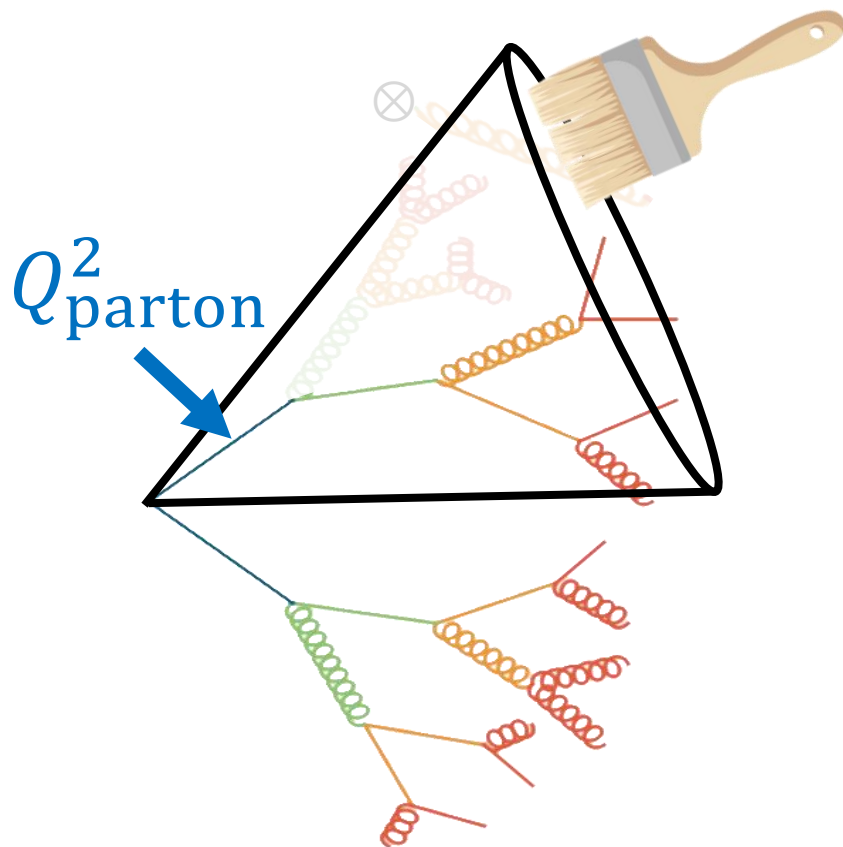
- Smaller tail than at higher $p_{T,\text{jet}}$
- **Important baseline for Pb-Pb**

<https://alice-figure.web.cern.ch/node/26502>

Groomed jet mass

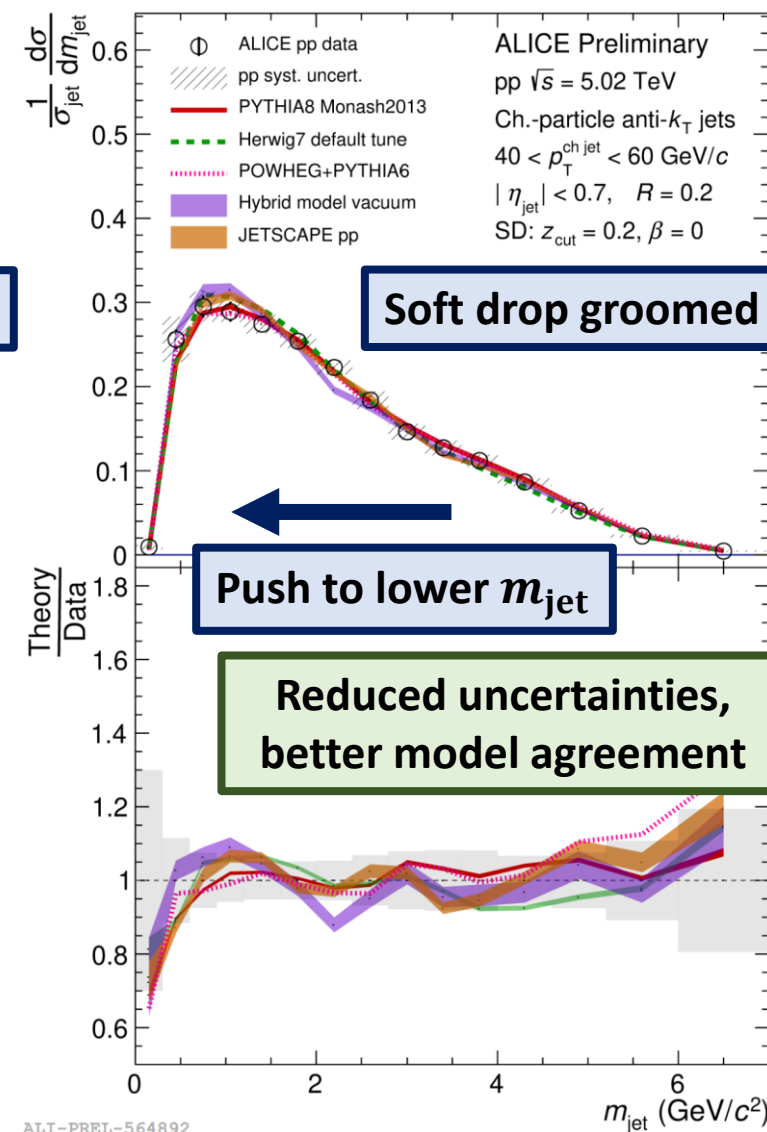
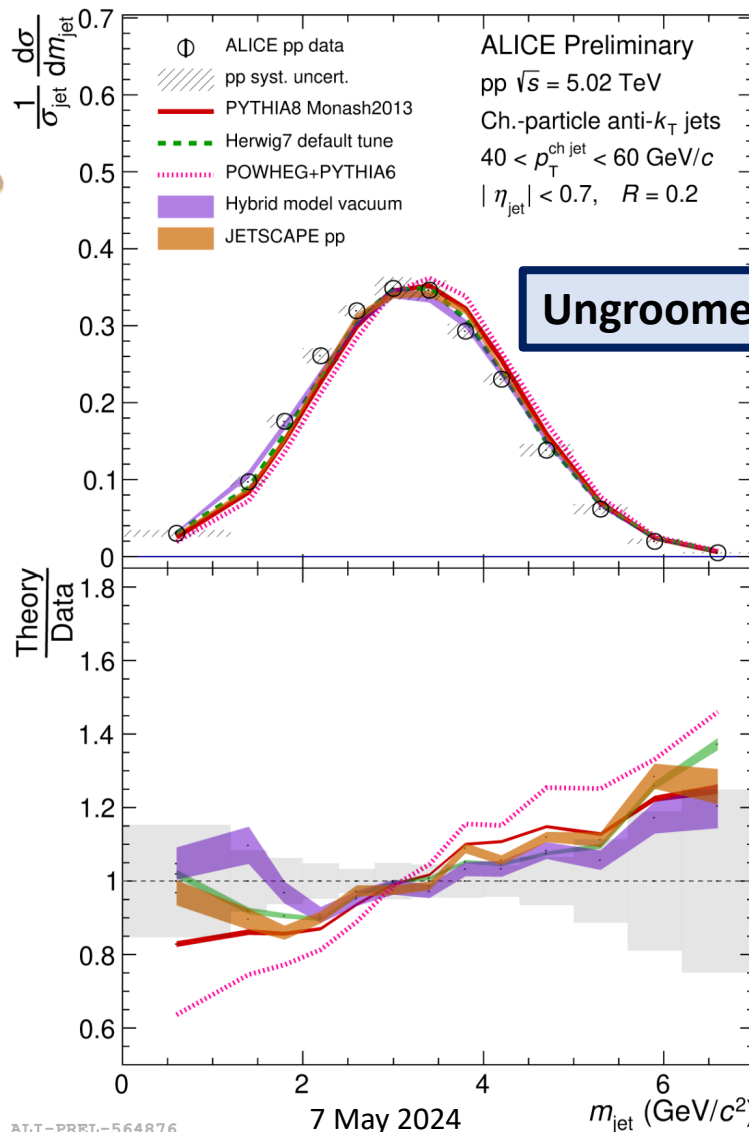
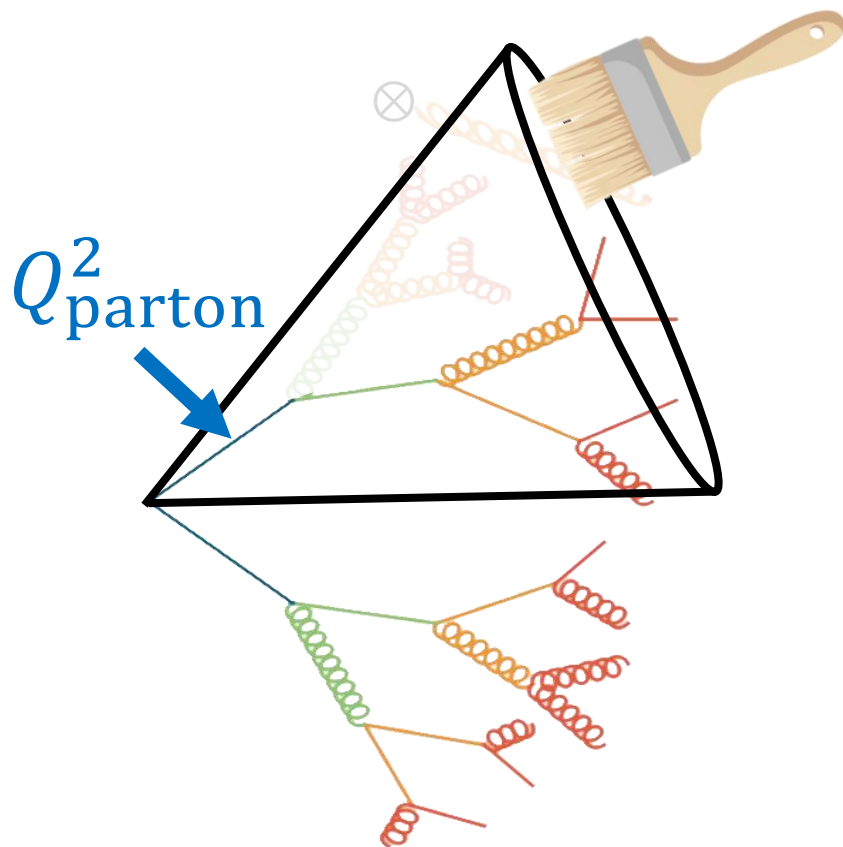


Groomed jet mass



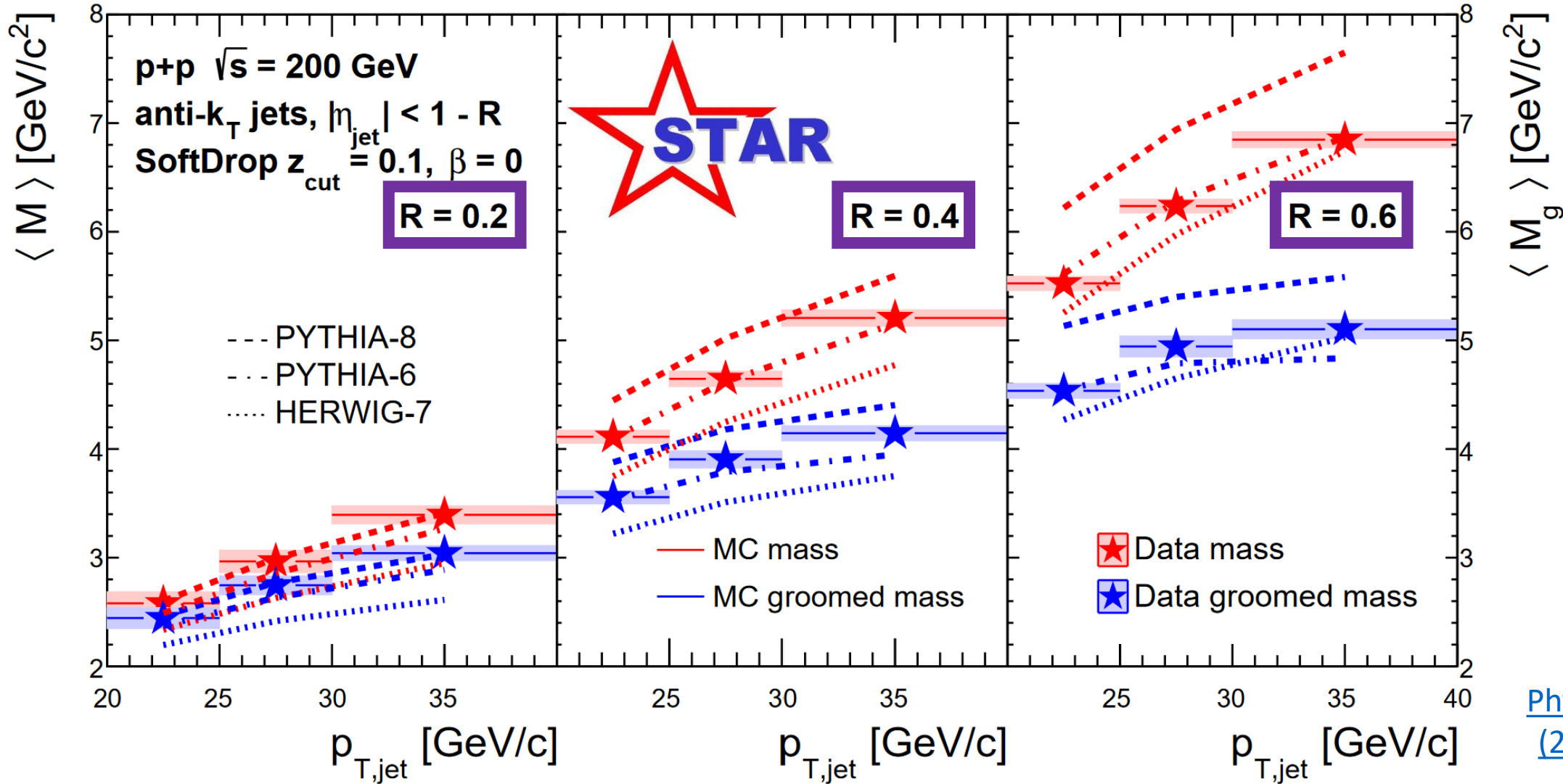
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Groomed jet mass



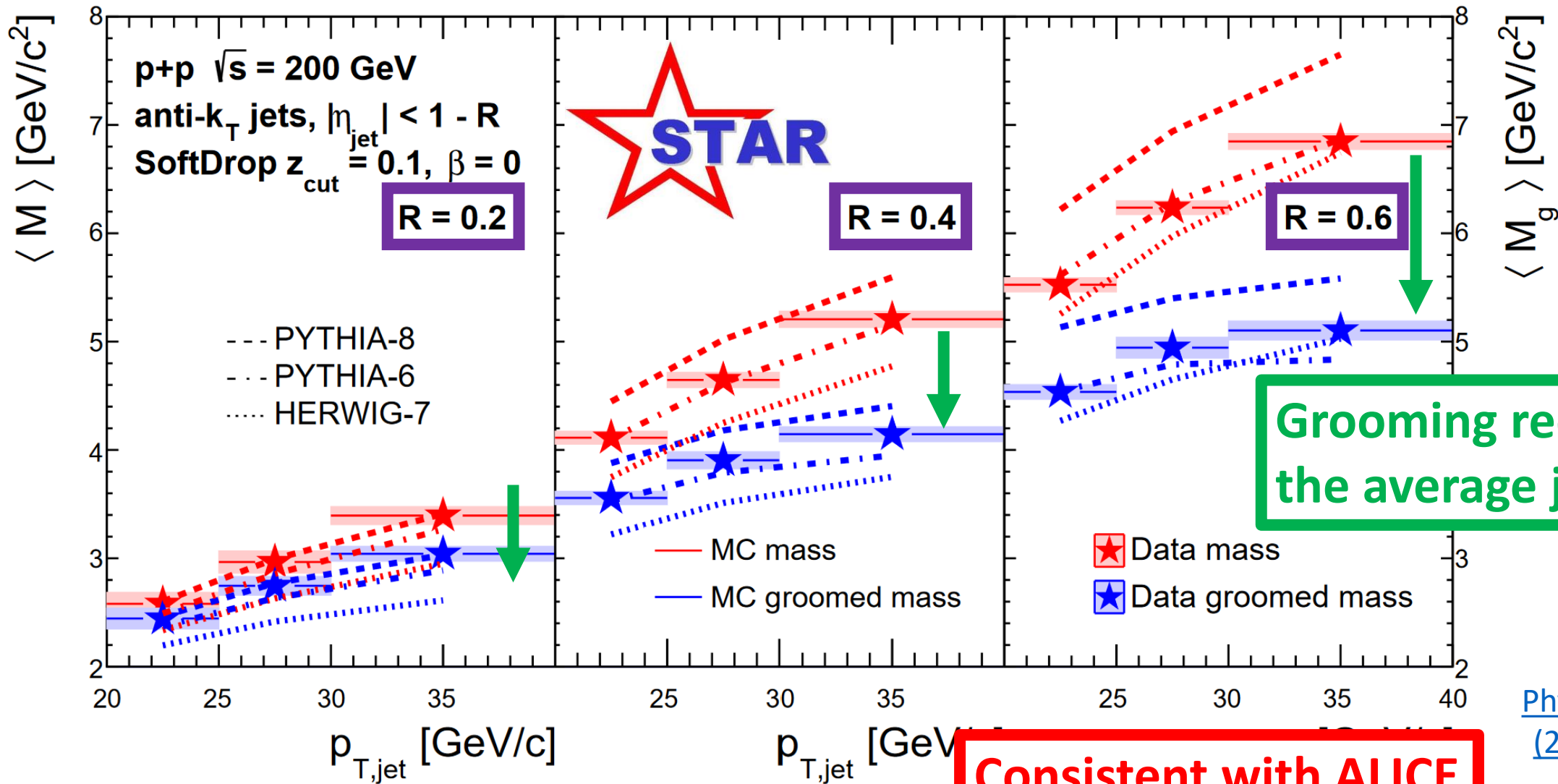
<https://alice-figure.web.cern.ch/node/26502>

(Un)groomed jet mass at RHIC



[Phys. Rev. D 104](#)
[\(2021\) 052007](#)

(Un)groomed jet mass at RHIC

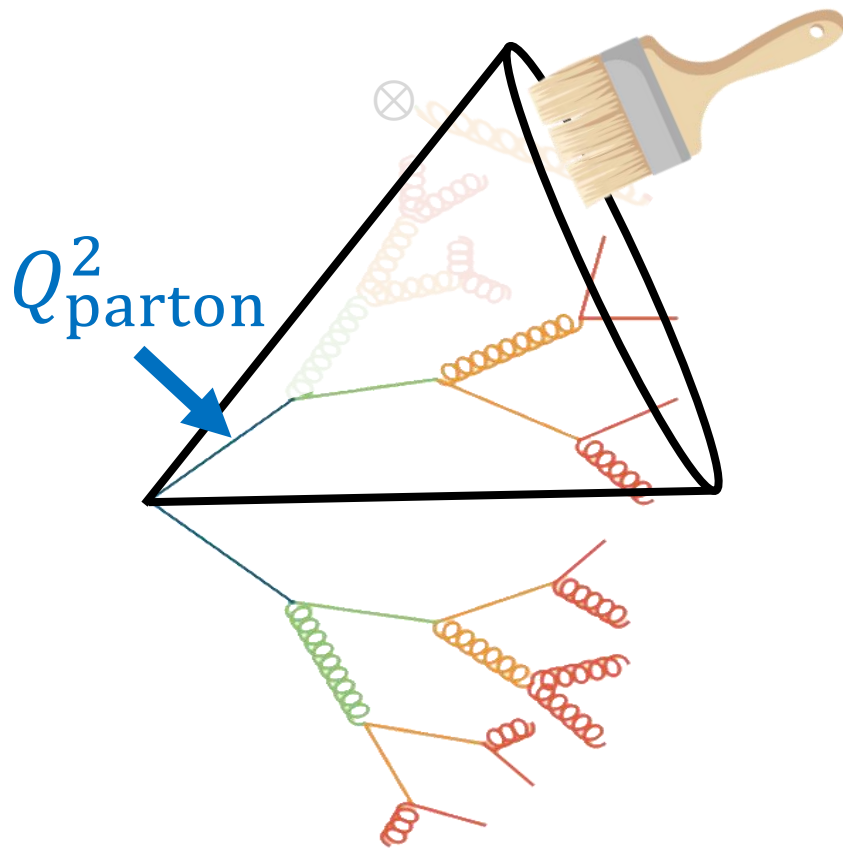


[Phys. Rev. D 104 \(2021\) 052007](#)

Where to go from here?

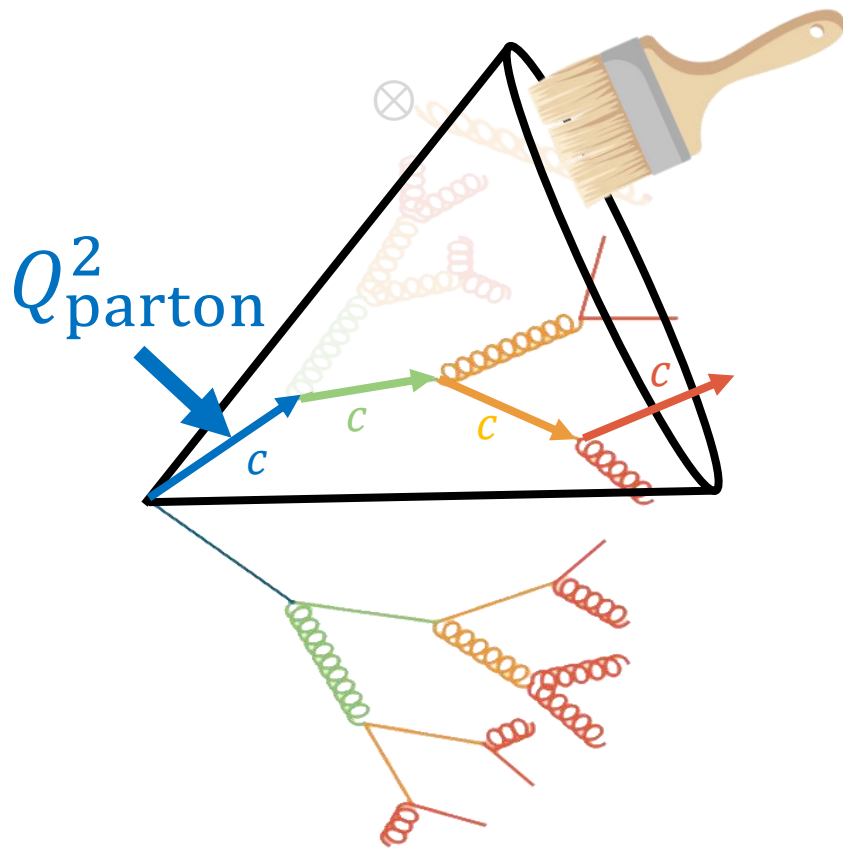


Where to go from here?



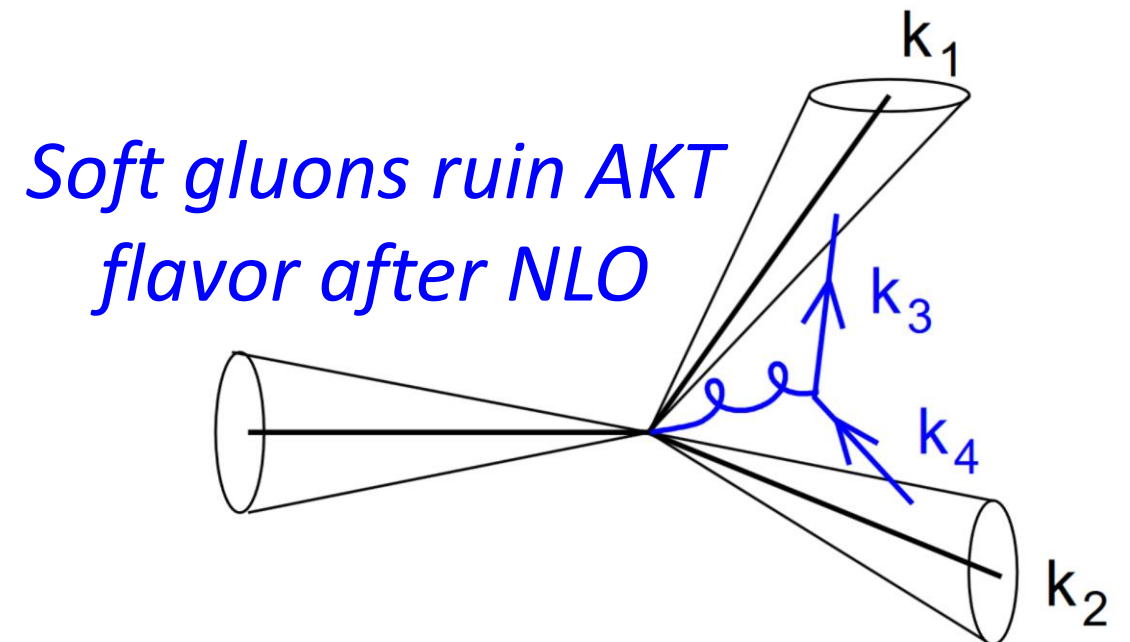
- Groomed jet mass has now been calculated at **NNLO + NNNLL**
- *Comparisons between experimental results & theory?*

Where to go from here?

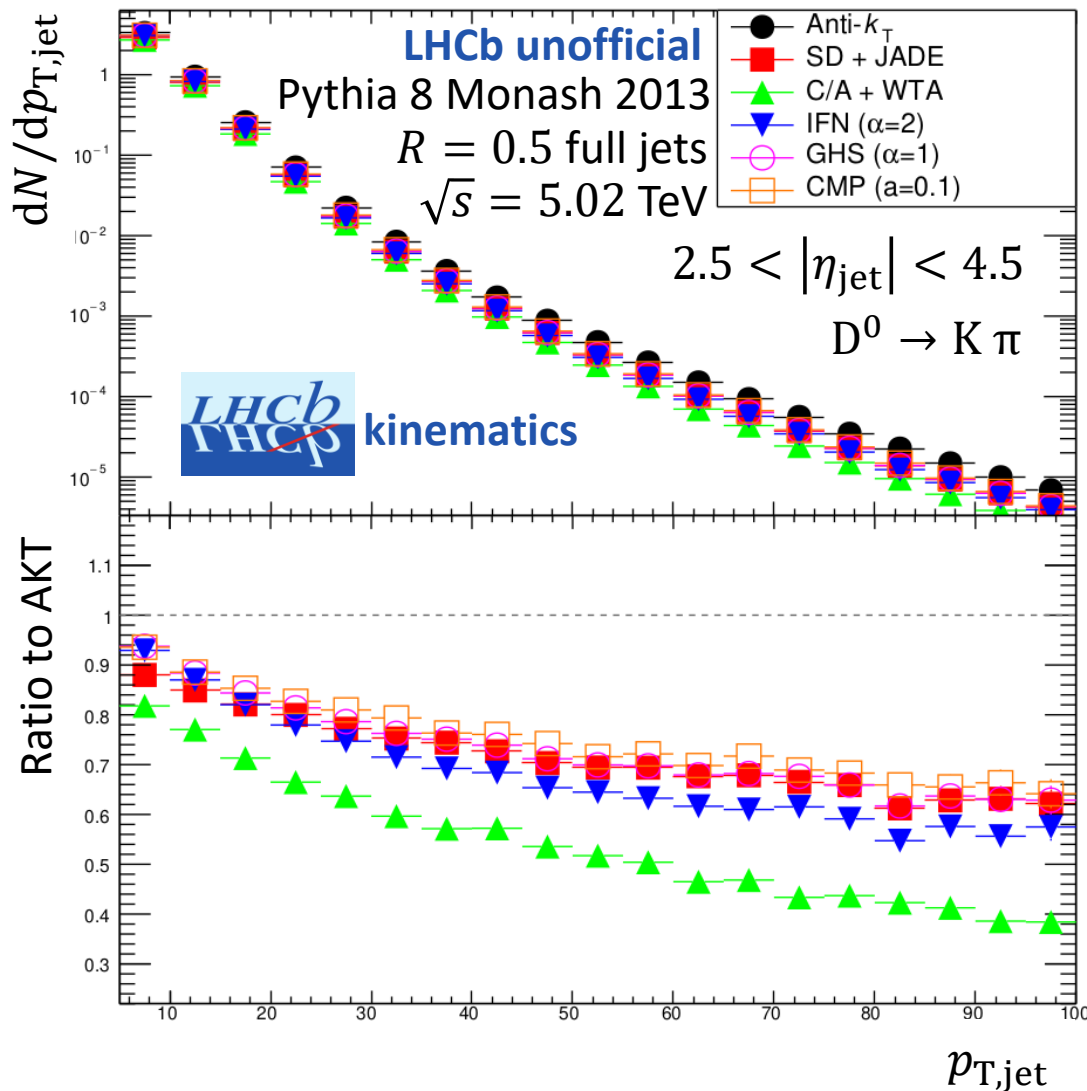


- Groomed jet mass has now been calculated at **NNLO + NNNLL**
 - *Comparisons between **experimental results & theory?***
- Test the **flavor dependence** of QCD fragmentation / **parton mass**

High precision with heavy flavor

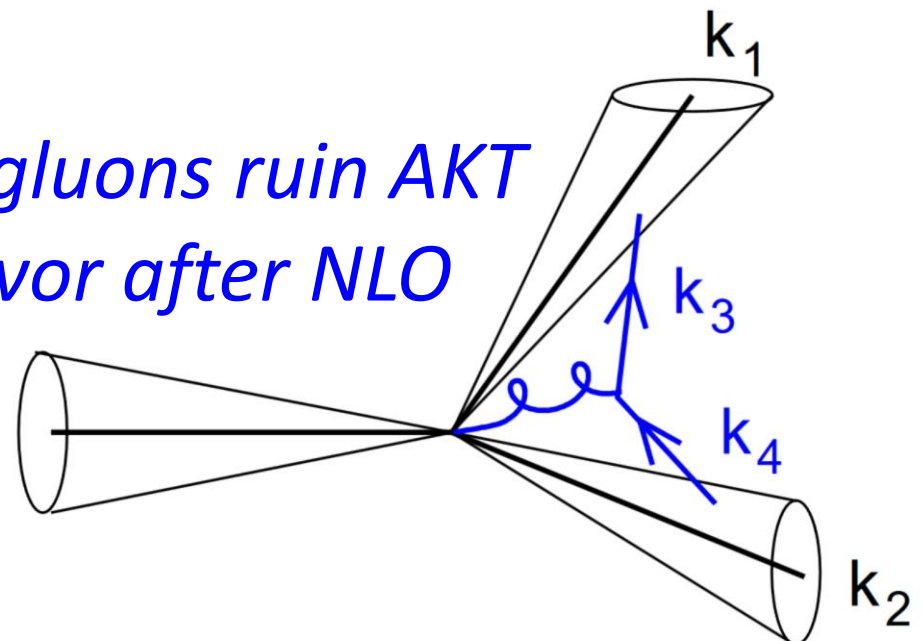


High precision with heavy flavor

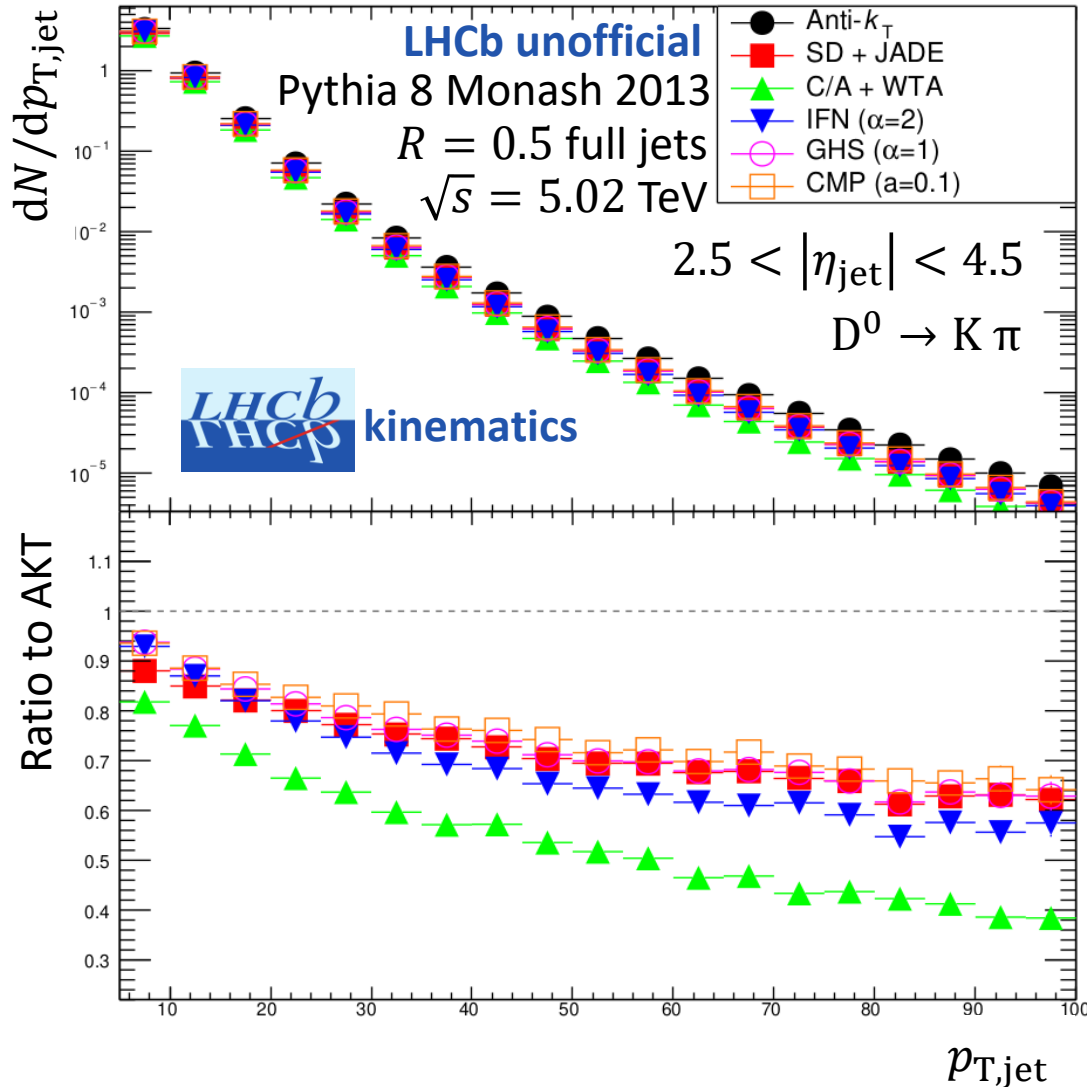


New flavor-tagging algorithms calculable beyond NLO

Soft gluons ruin AKT flavor after NLO



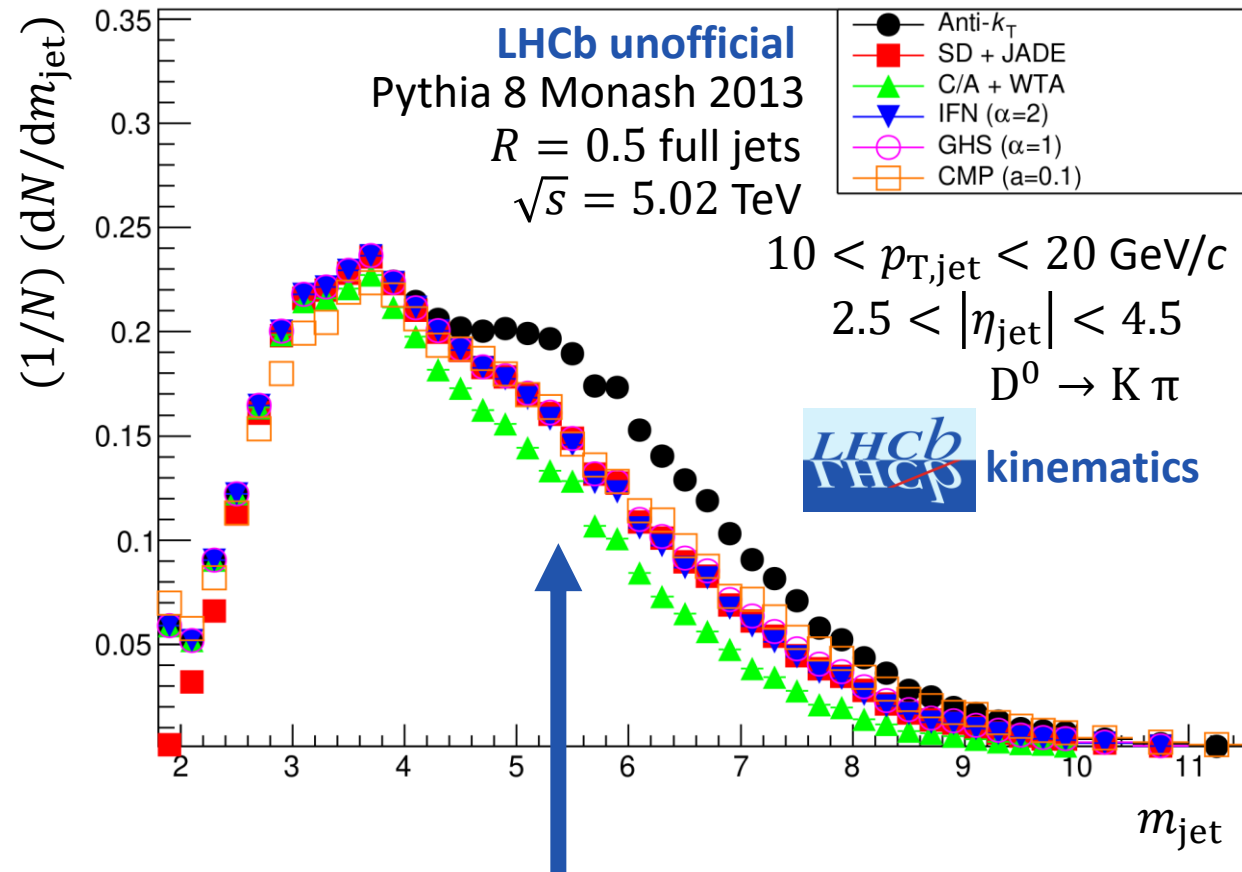
High precision with heavy flavor



} *New flavor-tagging algorithms calculable beyond NLO*

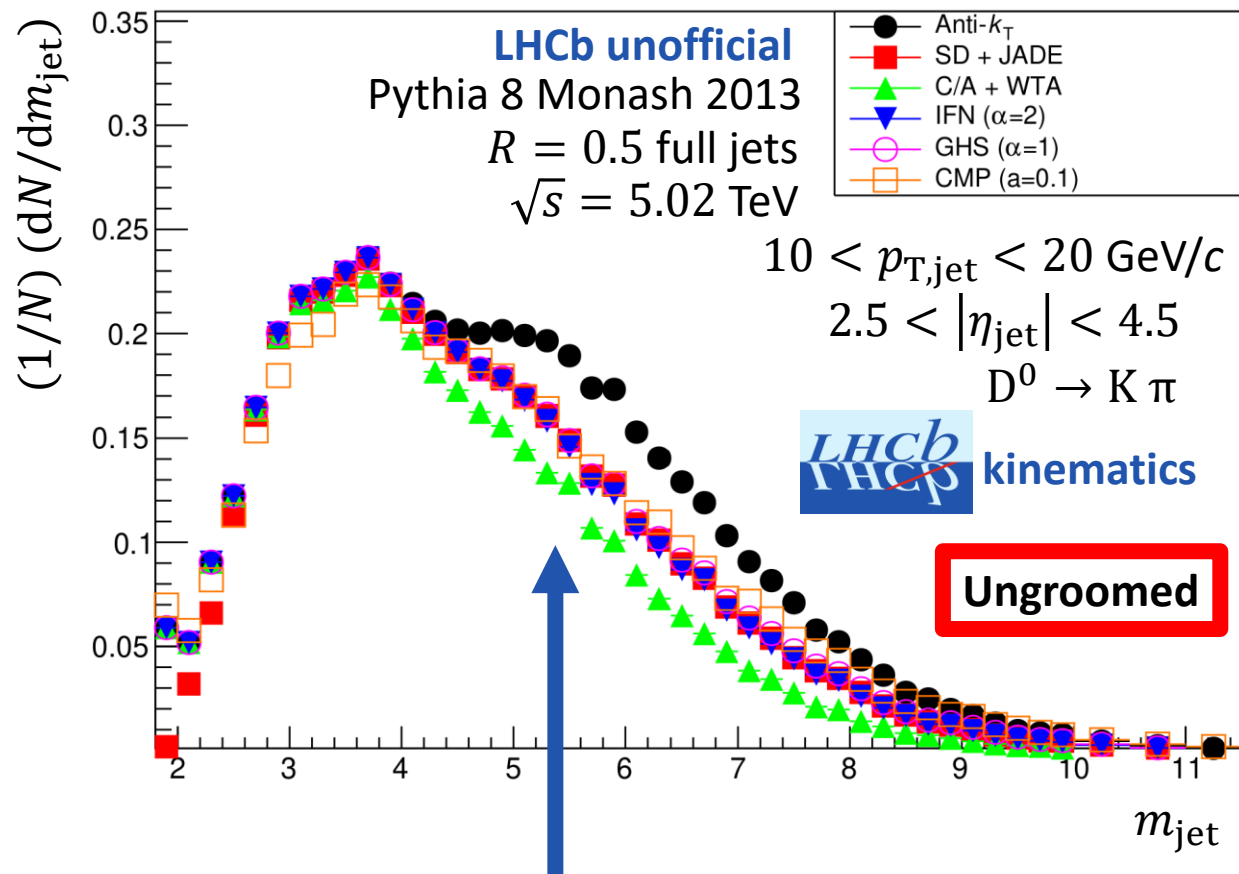
} *Jets with two HF hadrons*

High precision with heavy flavor

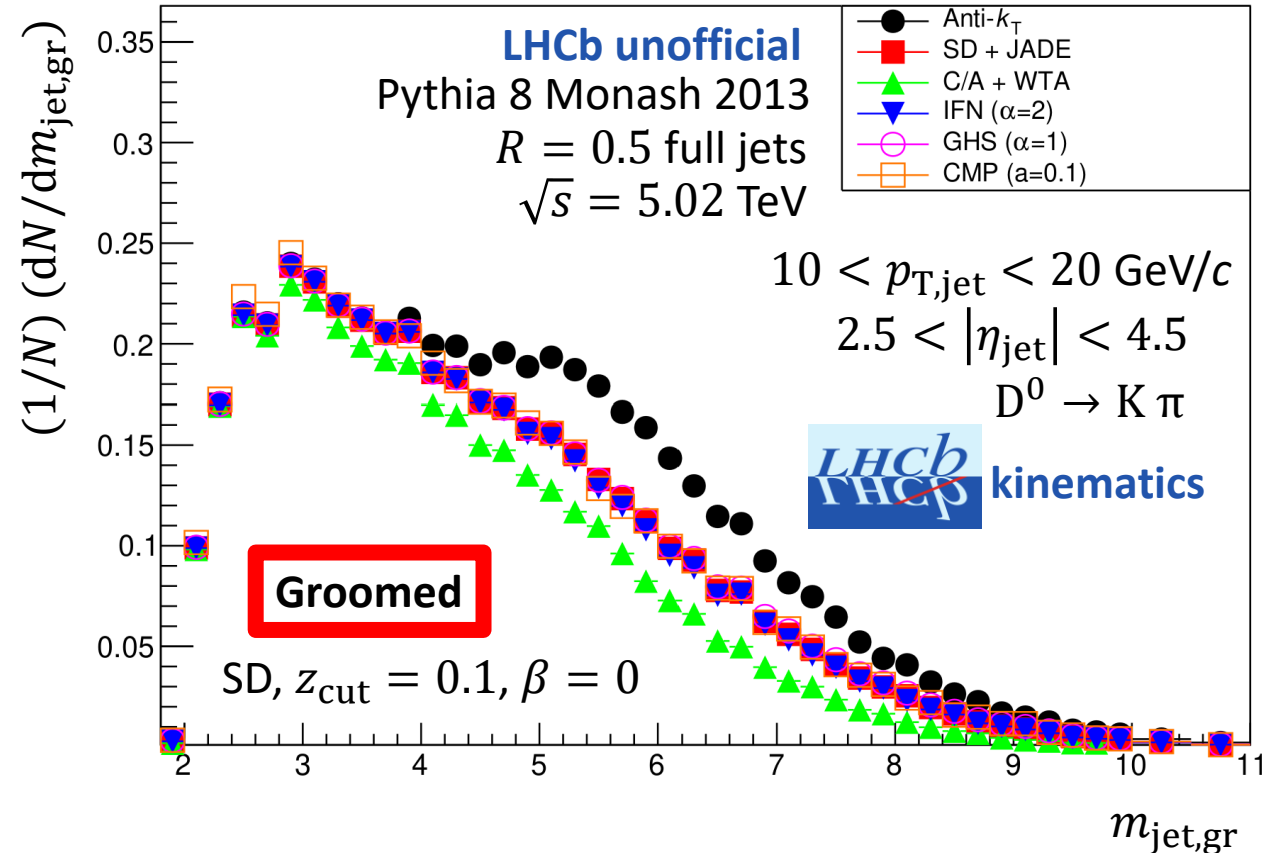


*New flavor algorithms
remove second mass peak*

High precision with heavy flavor

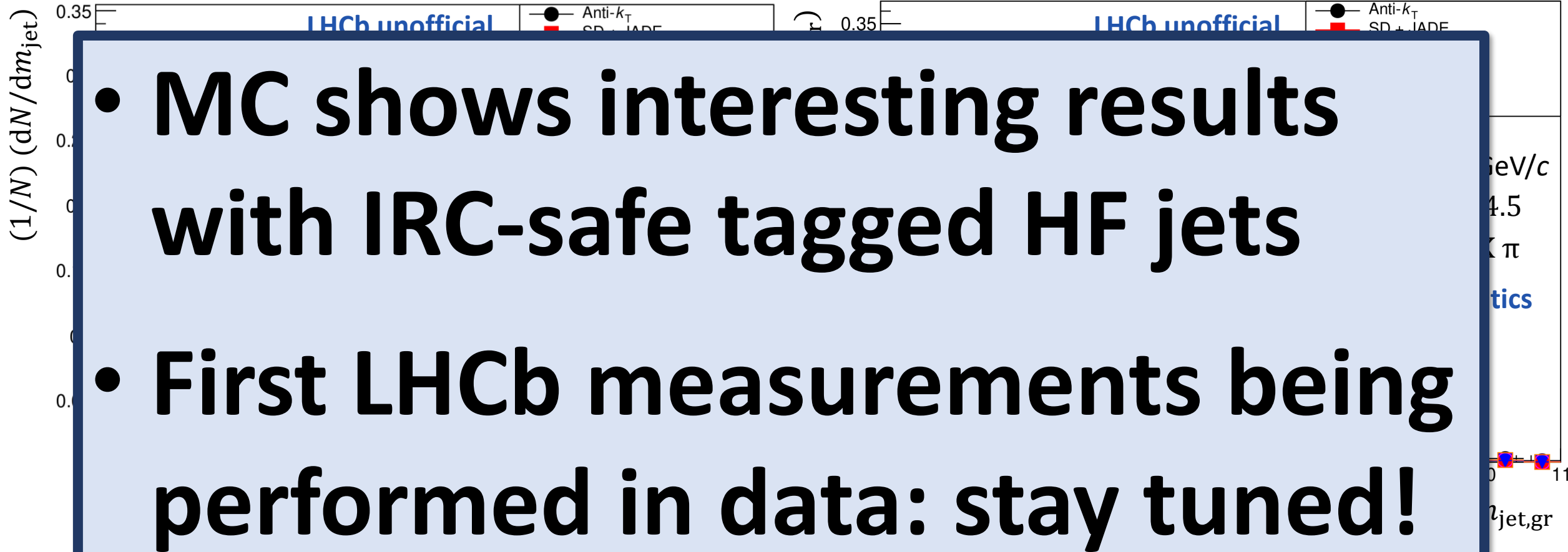


*New flavor algorithms
remove second mass peak*



*Similar behavior in
groomed jets*

High precision with heavy flavor



- MC shows interesting results with IRC-safe tagged HF jets
- First LHCb measurements being performed in data: stay tuned!

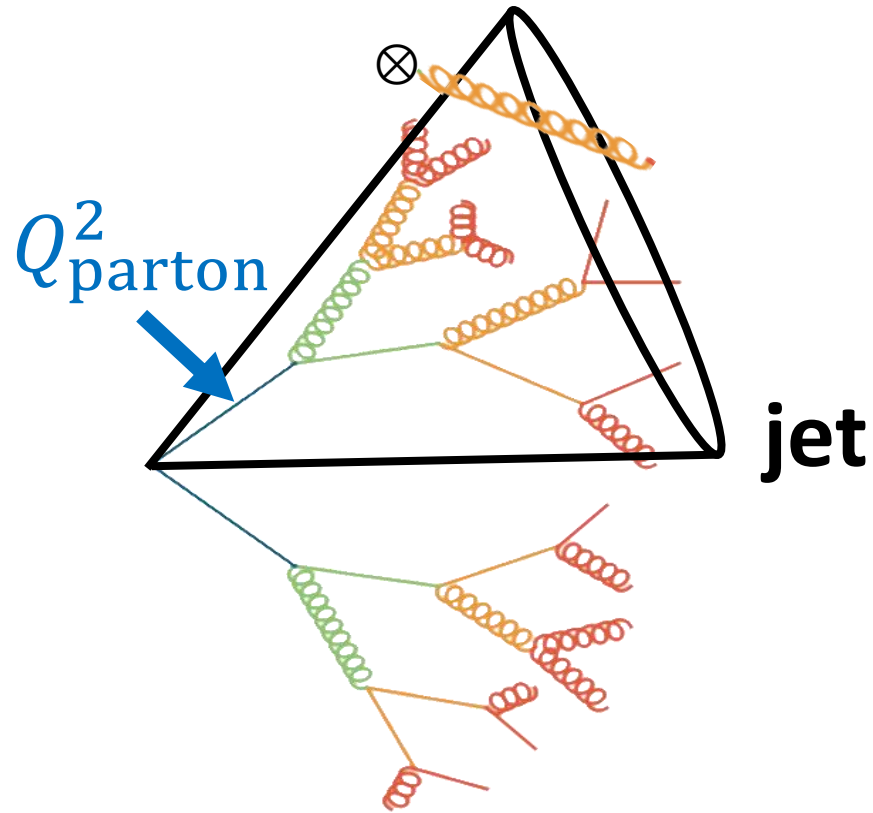
*new flavor algorithms
remove second mass peak*

*similar behavior in
groomed jets*

How do partons fragment?



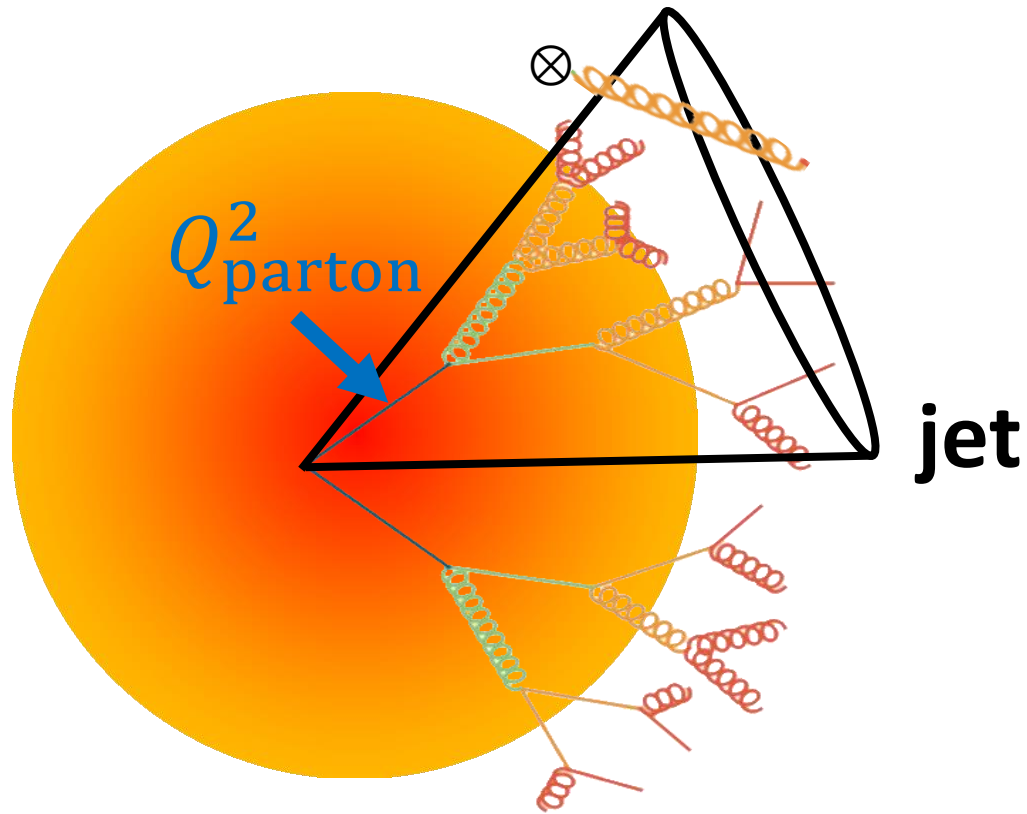
- **Invariant jet mass:** $m_{\text{jet}} = \sqrt{E_{\text{jet}}^2 - p_{\text{jet}}^2} \approx \sqrt{Q_{\text{parton}}^2}$



How do partons fragment **in QGP**?



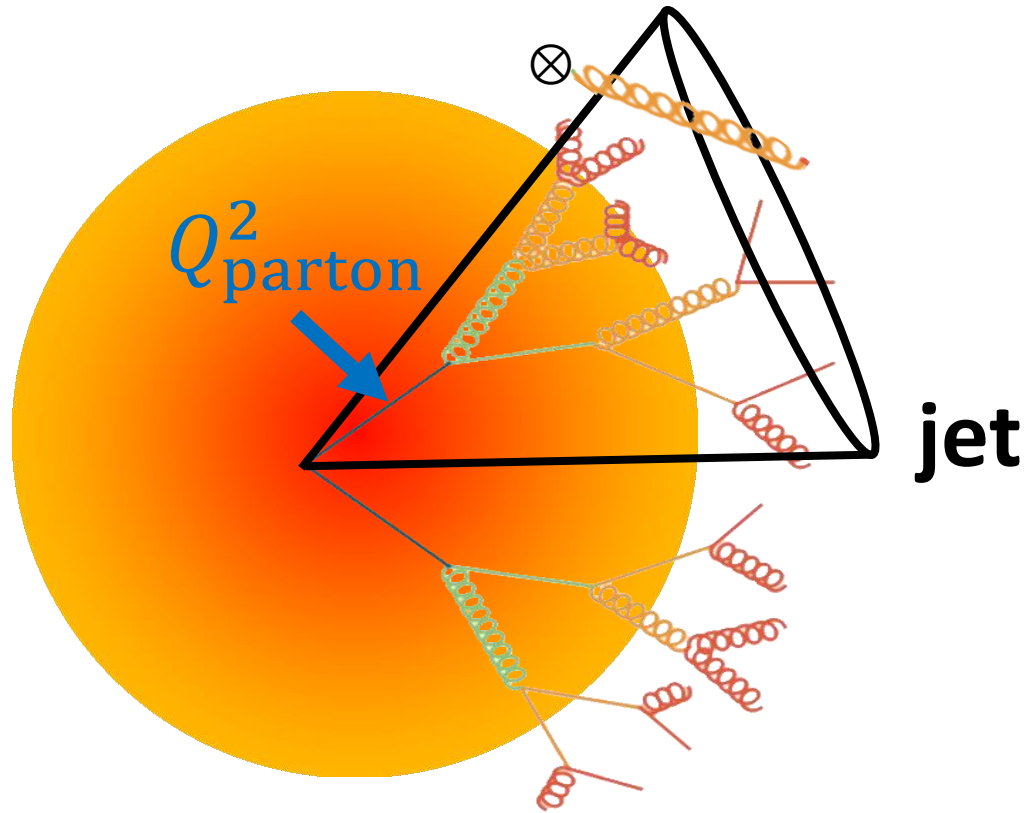
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How do partons fragment **in QGP**?

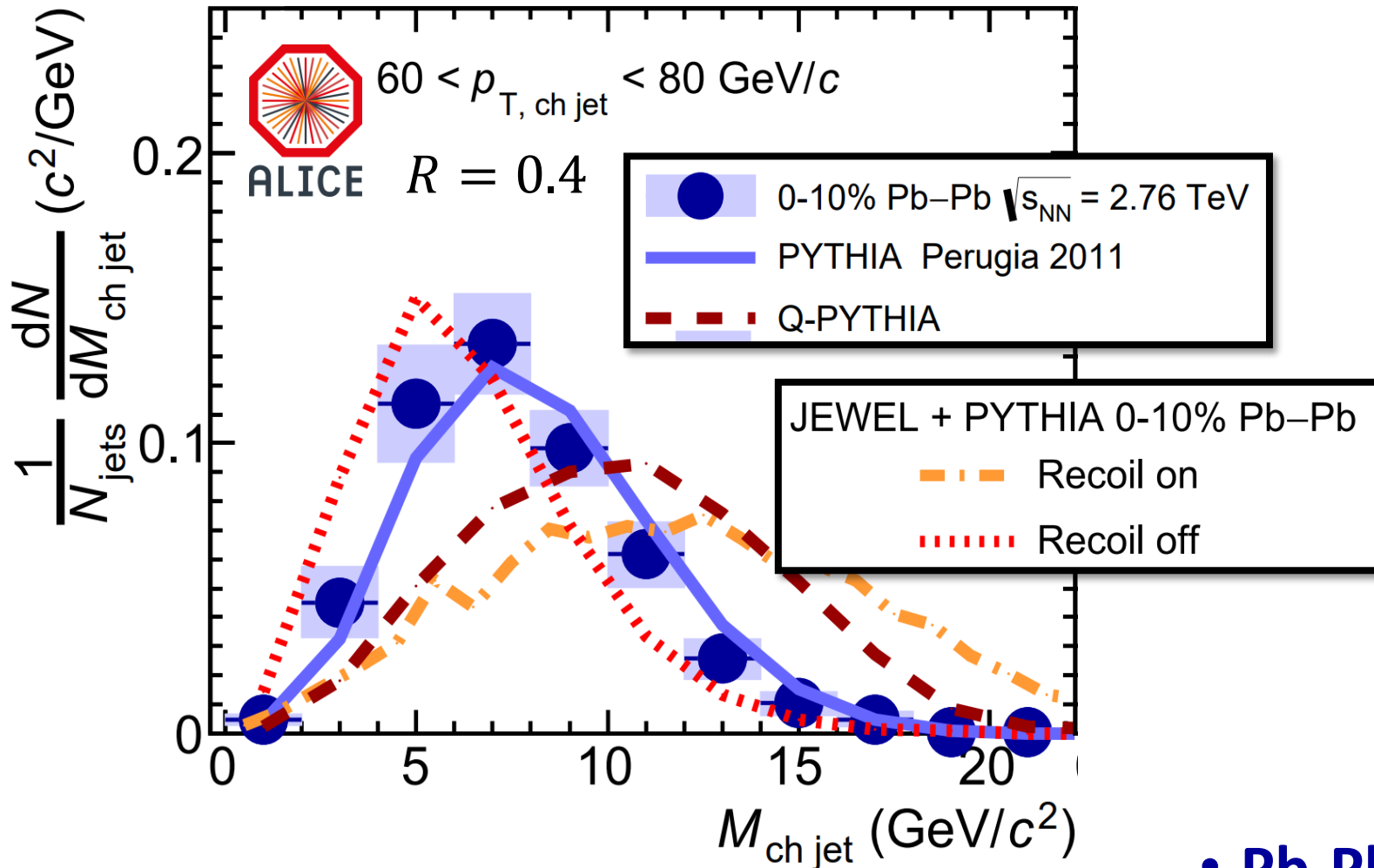


- **Invariant jet mass:** $m_{\text{jet}} = \sqrt{E_{\text{jet}}^2 - p_{\text{jet}}^2} \approx \sqrt{Q_{\text{parton}}^2}$



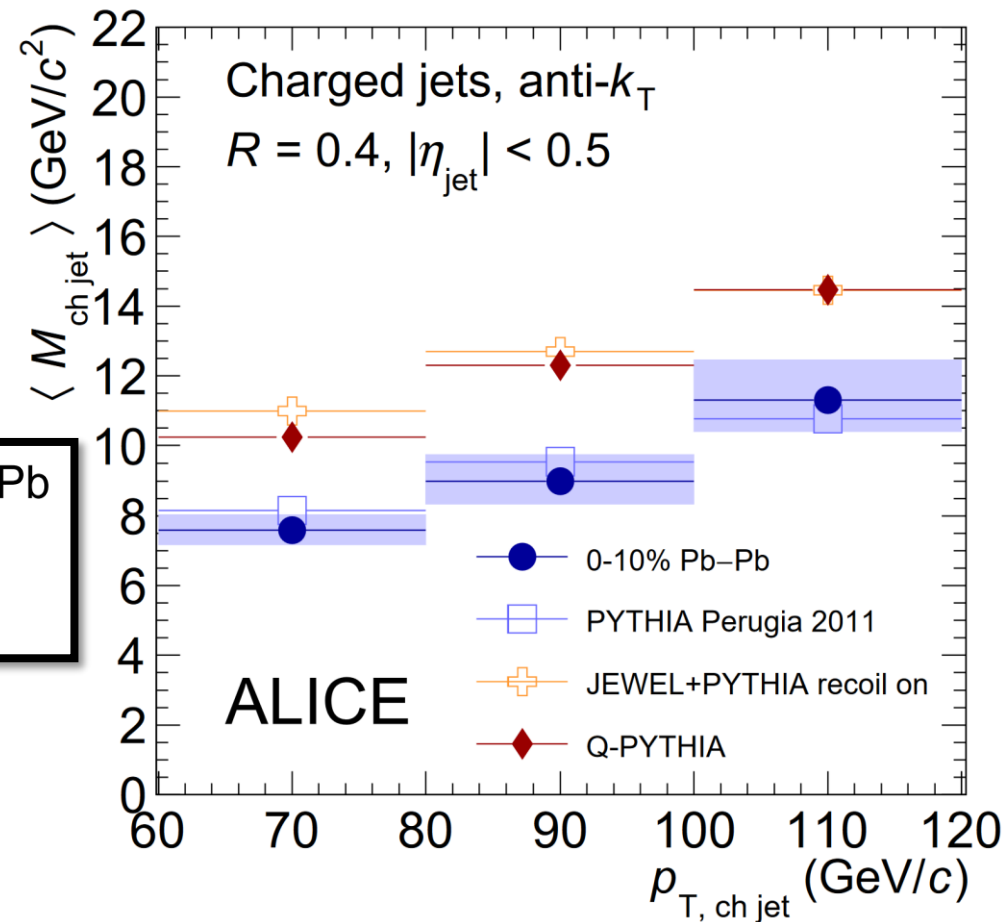
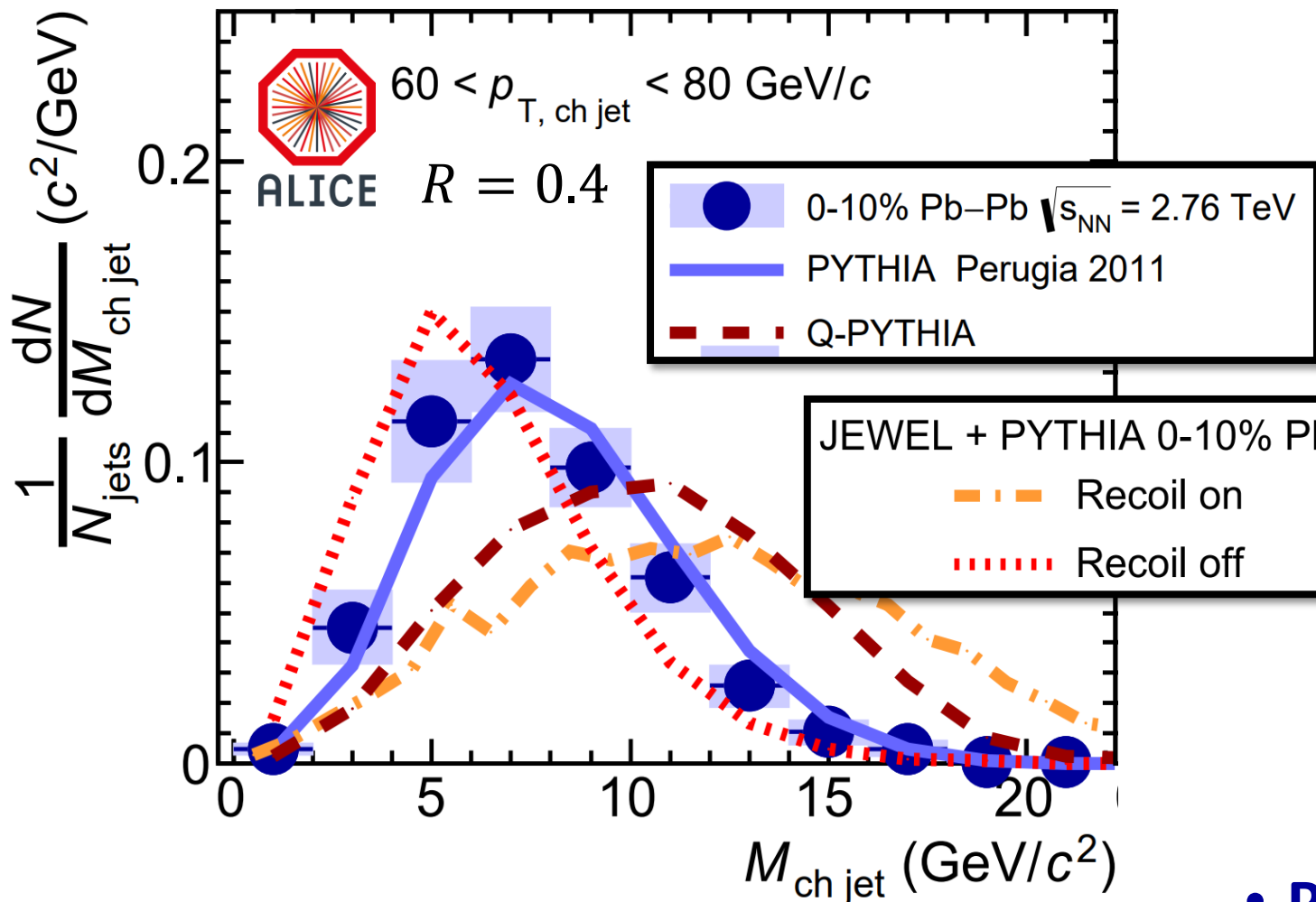
- **Broadening** vs. **narrowing**?
- **Coherent** vs. **incoherent** scattering?
- **Resolution scale** of quarks & gluons?
- Wide-angle **Rutherford scattering**?
- Medium's **degrees of freedom**?

Jet mass in Pb-Pb



• Pb-Pb data & PYTHIA pp agree...!

Jet mass in Pb-Pb



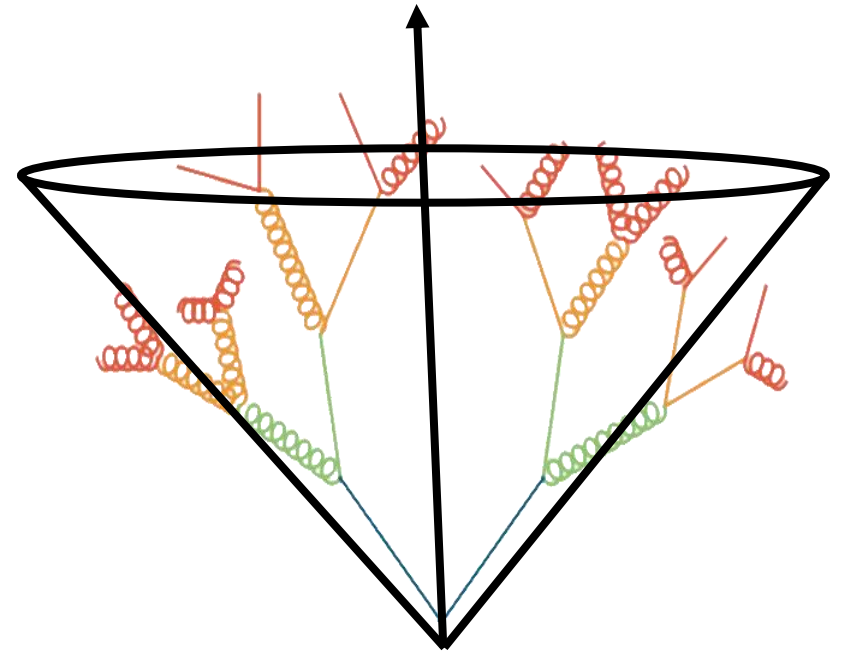
• Pb-Pb data & PYTHIA pp agree...!

From mass to angularities



Jet angularities:

$$\lambda_\alpha = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \dots$$

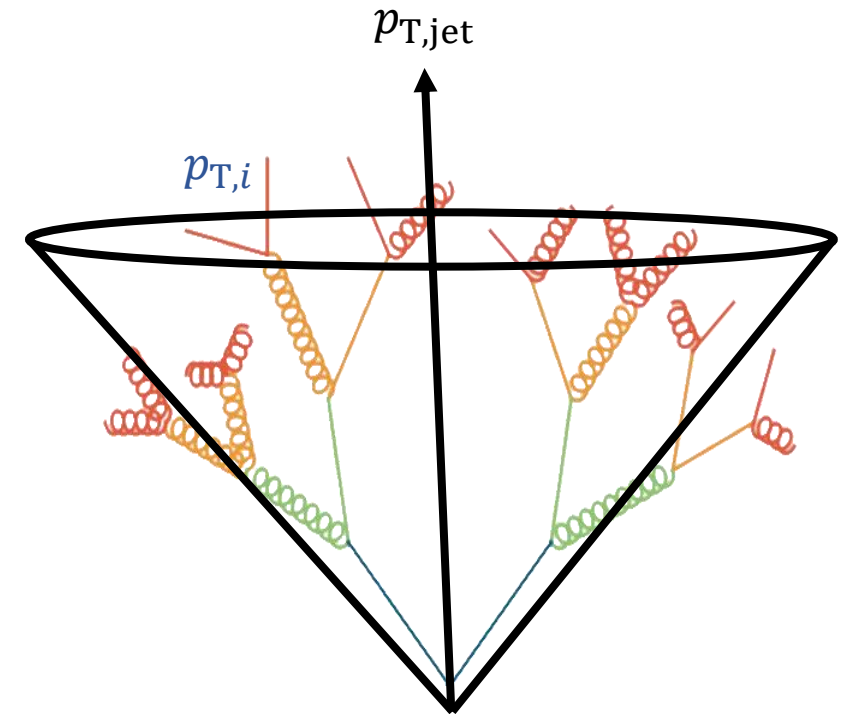


From mass to angularities



Jet angularities:

$$\lambda_\alpha = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \frac{p_{T,i}}{p_{T,\text{jet}}} \dots$$

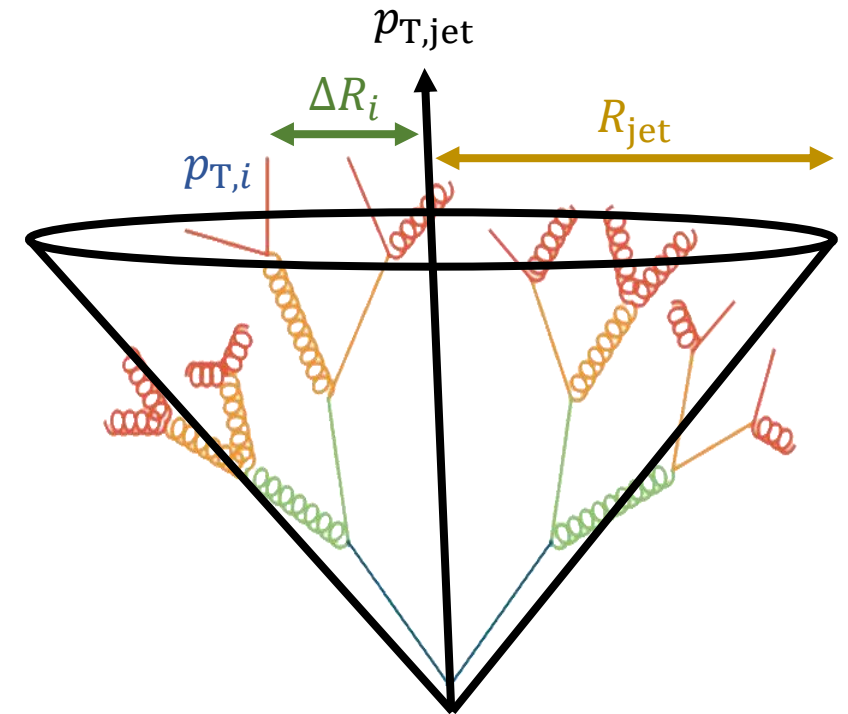


From mass to angularities



Jet angularities:

$$\lambda_\alpha = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \frac{p_{T,i}}{p_{T,\text{jet}}} \left(\frac{\Delta R_i}{R_{\text{jet}}} \right)^\alpha$$



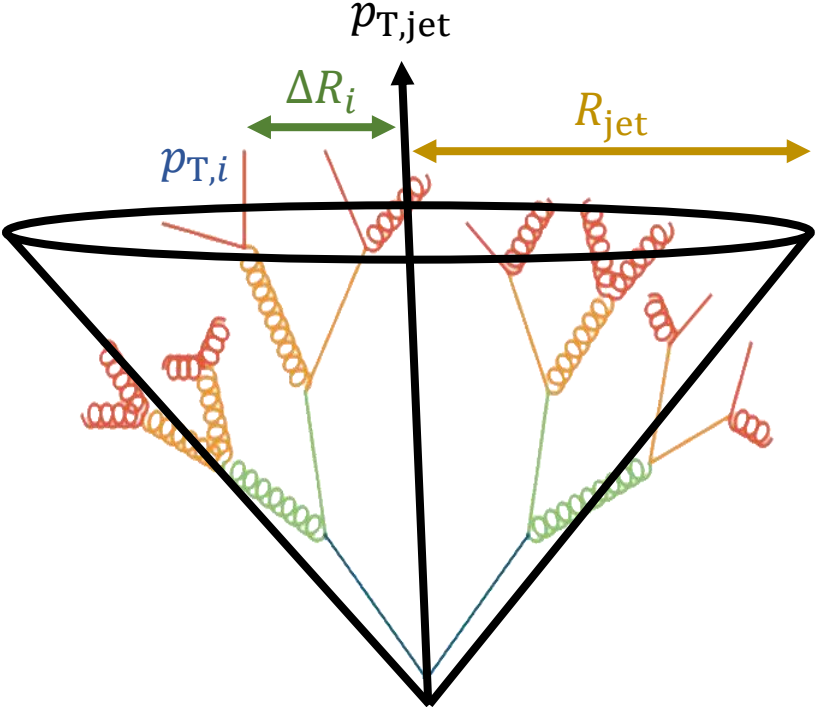
From mass to angularities

Jet angularities:

$$\lambda_\alpha = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \frac{p_{T,i}}{p_{T,\text{jet}}} \left(\frac{\Delta R_i}{R_{\text{jet}}} \right)^\alpha$$

α ← free parameter

↑ free parameter



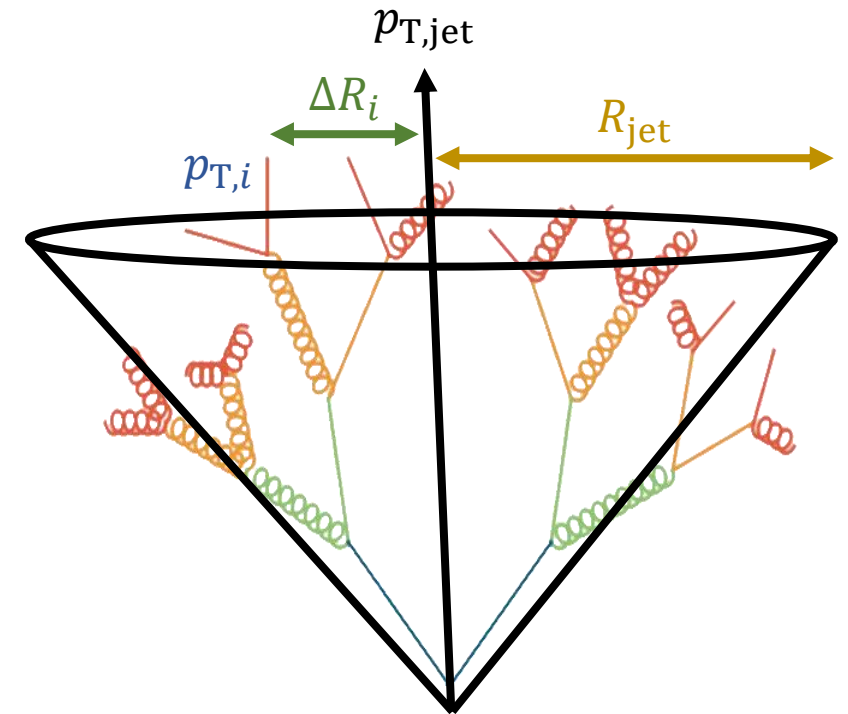
From mass to angularities

Jet angularities:

$$\lambda_\alpha = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \frac{p_{T,i}}{p_{T,\text{jet}}} \left(\frac{\Delta R_i}{R_{\text{jet}}} \right)^\alpha$$

$$= \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} z_i \theta_i^\alpha$$

“Where is the p_T inside the jet?”



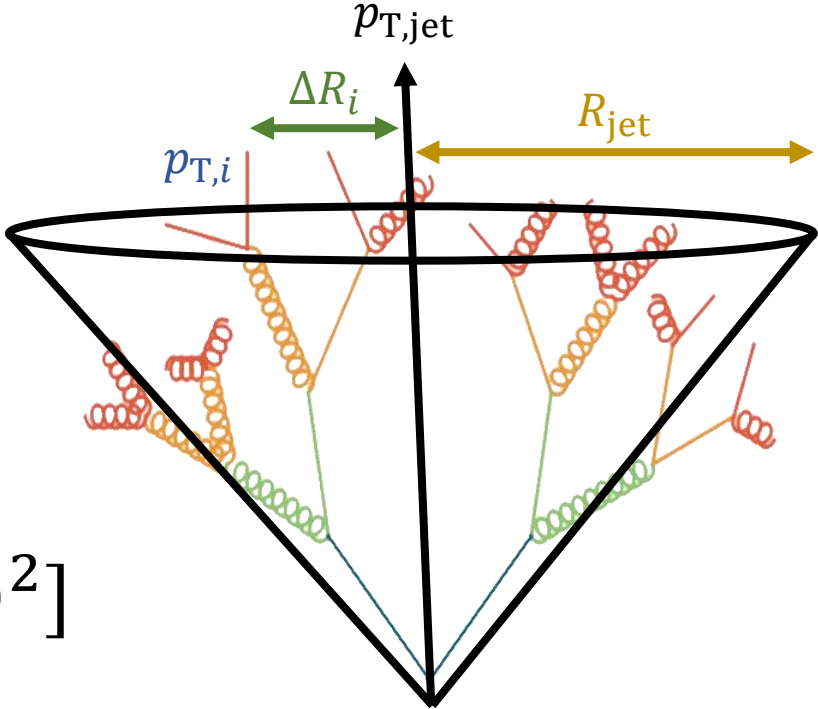
From mass to angularities

Jet angularities:

$$\lambda_\alpha = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \frac{p_{T,i}}{p_{T,\text{jet}}} \left(\frac{\Delta R_i}{R_{\text{jet}}} \right)^\alpha$$

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“Where is the p_T inside the jet?”

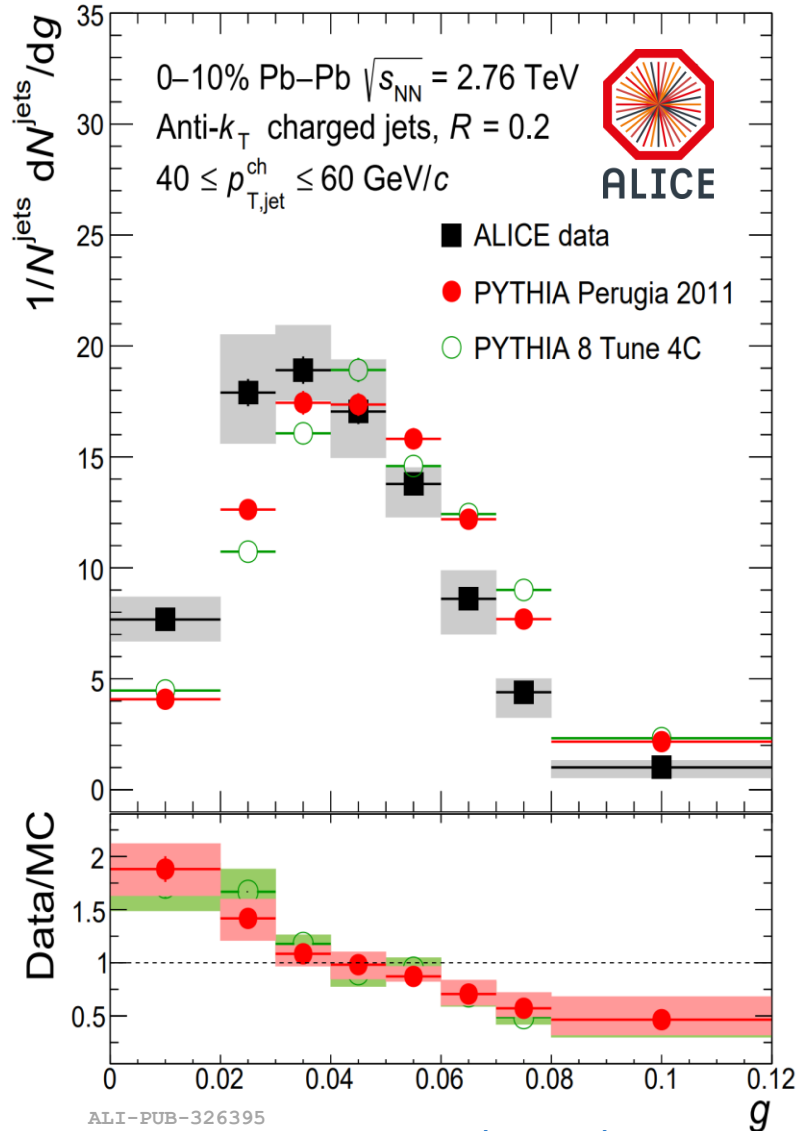


*Jet girth: $g = R * \lambda_1$*

Jet thrust:

$$\lambda_2 = \left(\frac{m}{R p_T} \right)^2 + O[(\lambda_2)^2]$$

From mass to angularities

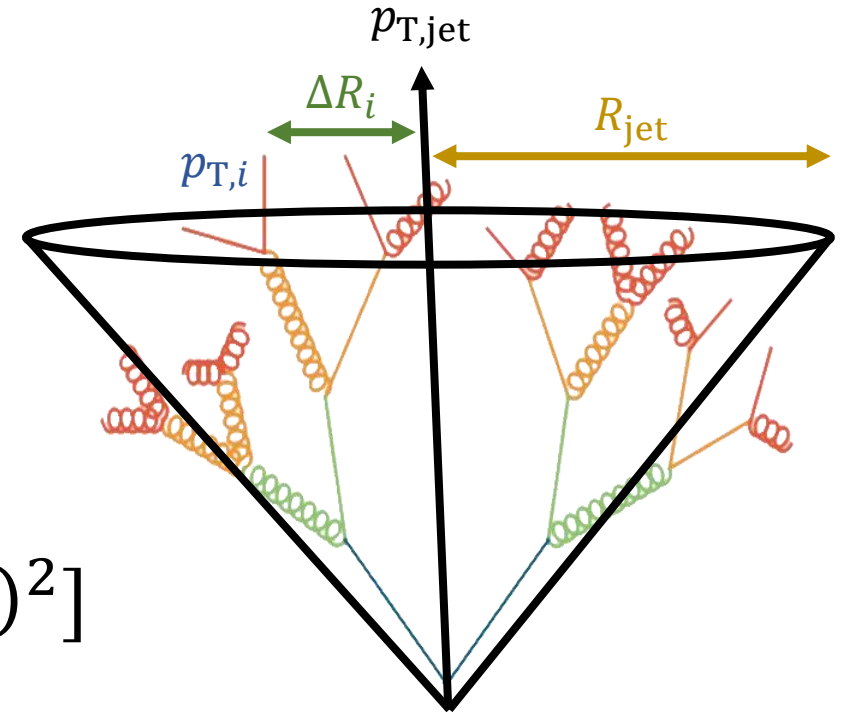


Jet angularities:

$$\lambda_\alpha = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \frac{p_{T,i}}{p_{T,jet}} \left(\frac{\Delta R_i}{R_{jet}} \right)^\alpha$$

$$= \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} z_i \theta_i^\alpha$$

“Where is the p_T inside the jet?”

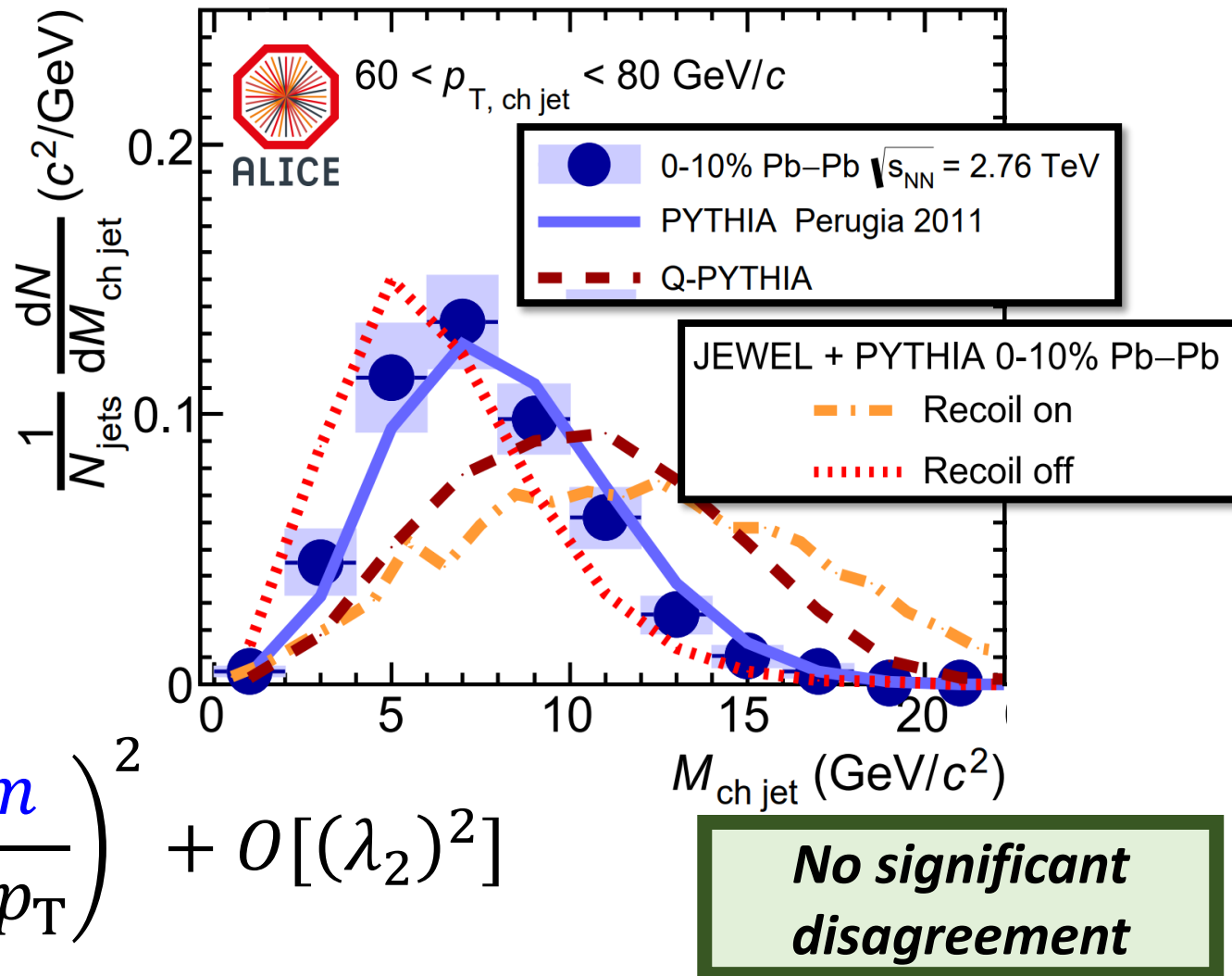
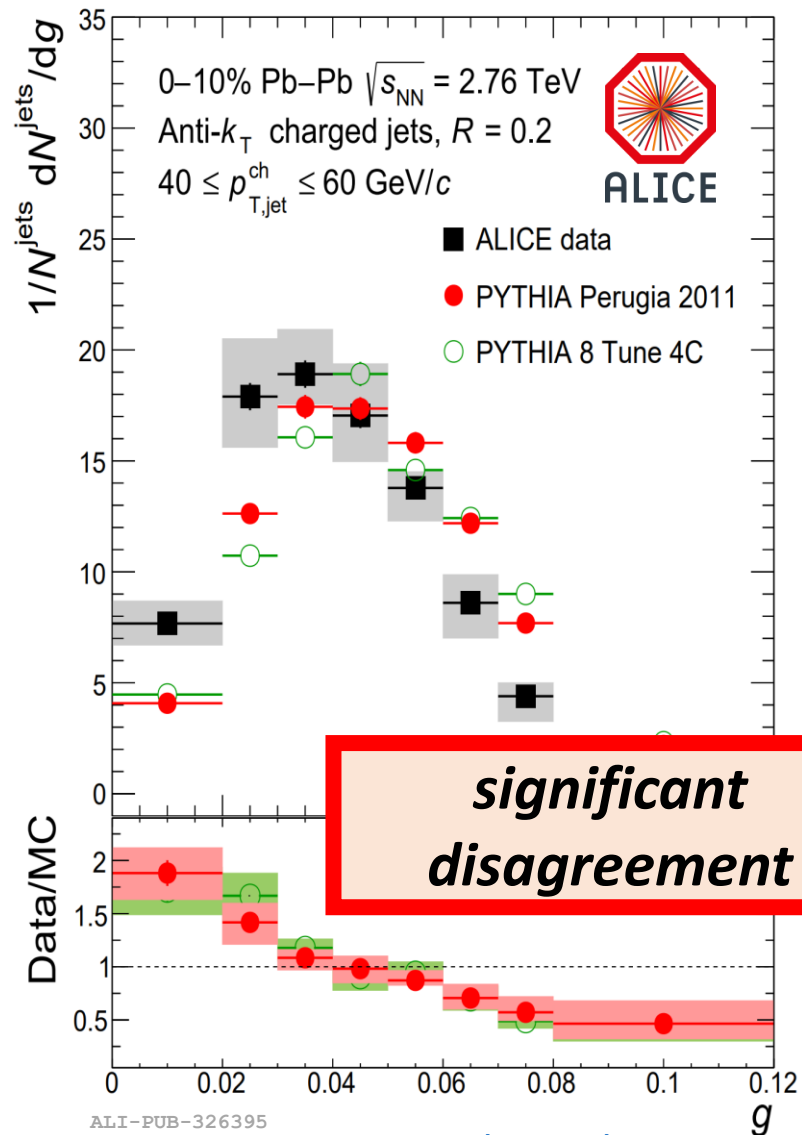


Jet girth: $g = R * \lambda_1$

Jet thrust:

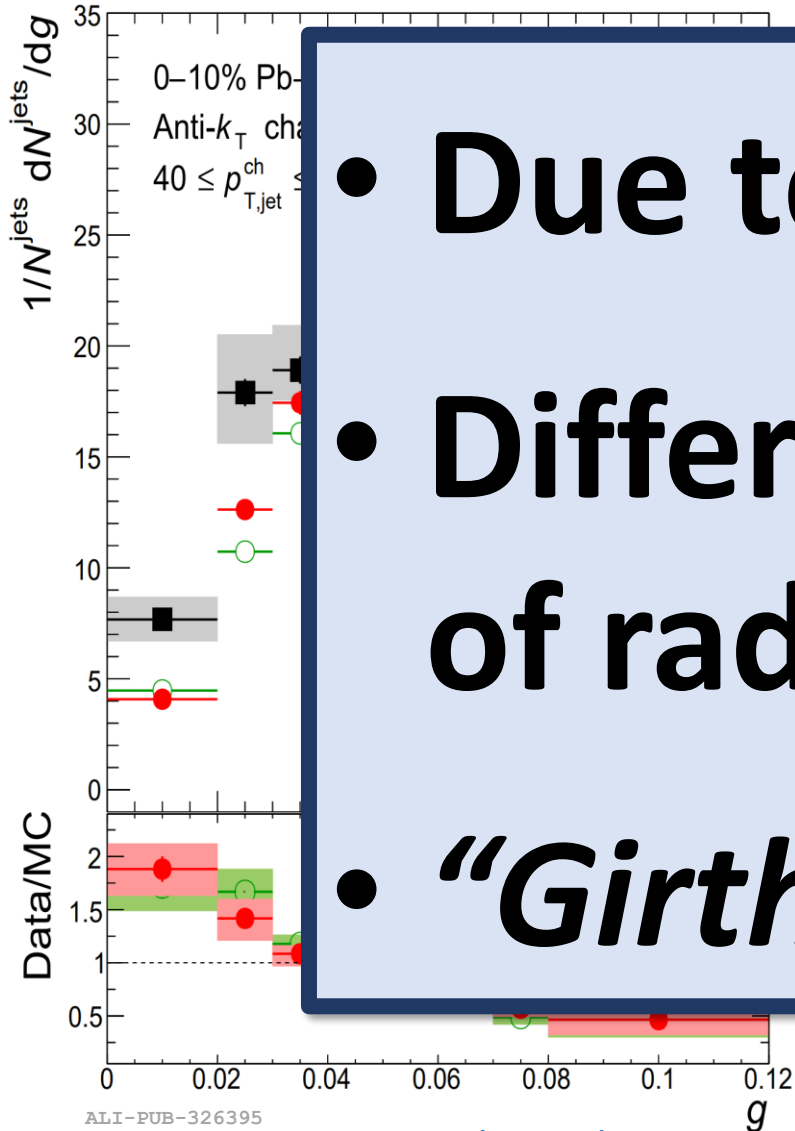
$$\lambda_2 = \left(\frac{m}{R p_T} \right)^2 + O[(\lambda_2)^2]$$

From mass to angularities

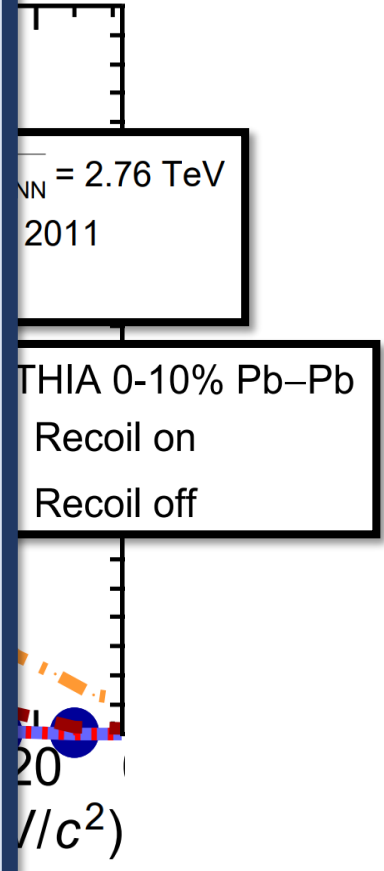


$$\lambda_2 = \left(\frac{m}{Rp_T} \right)^2 + O[(\lambda_2)^2]$$

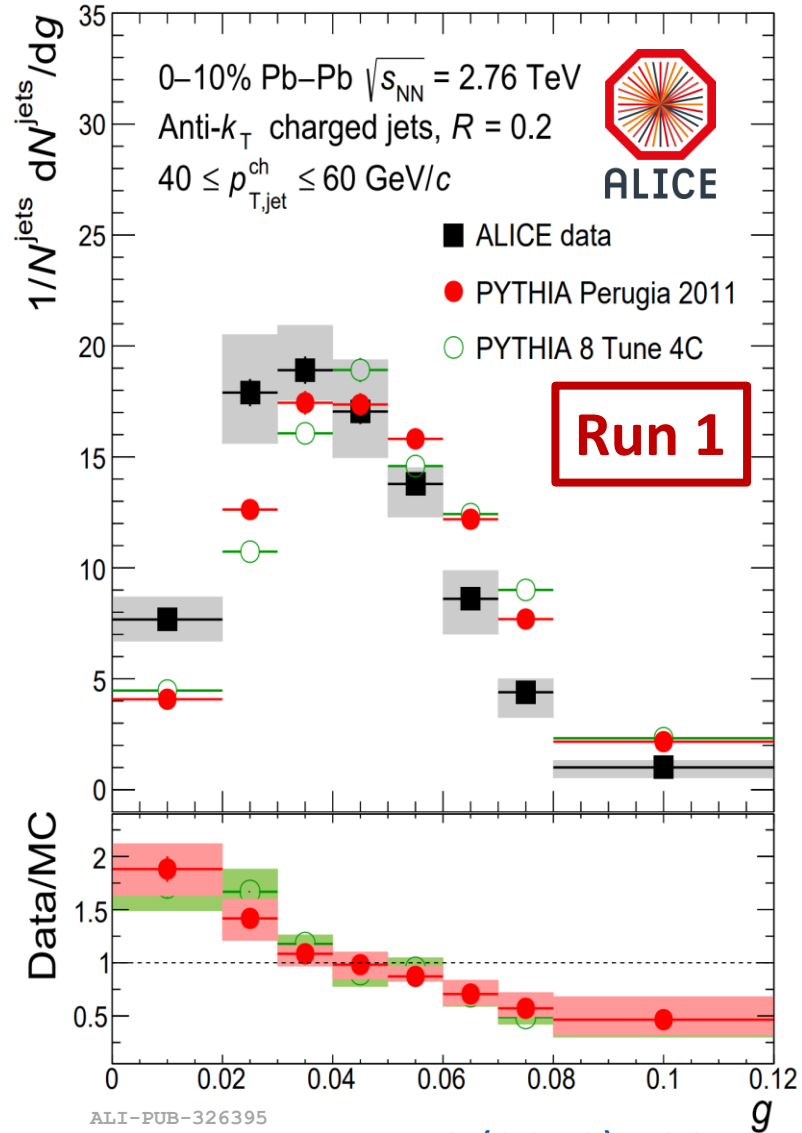
From mass to angularities



- Due to different p_T^{jet} ? R ?
- Difference in the angles of radiation probed?
- *“Girth-mass puzzle”*



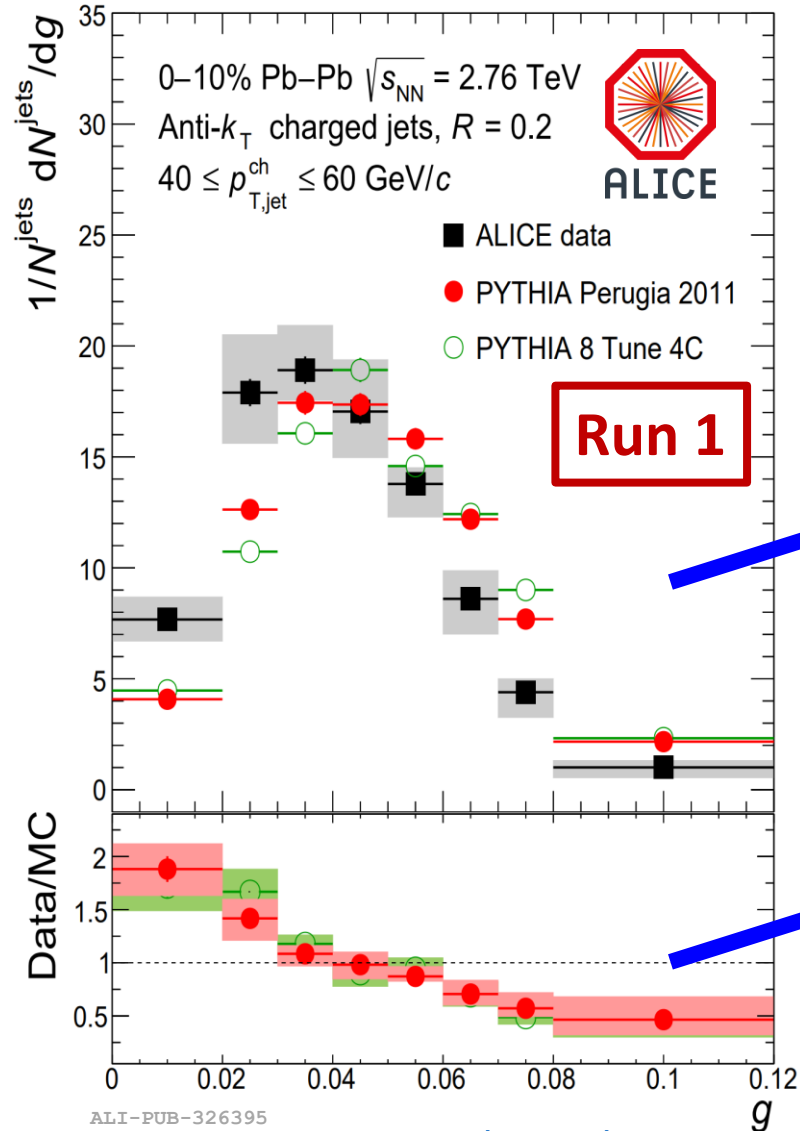
significant disagreement



$$\lambda_\alpha \equiv \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} z_i \theta_i^\alpha$$

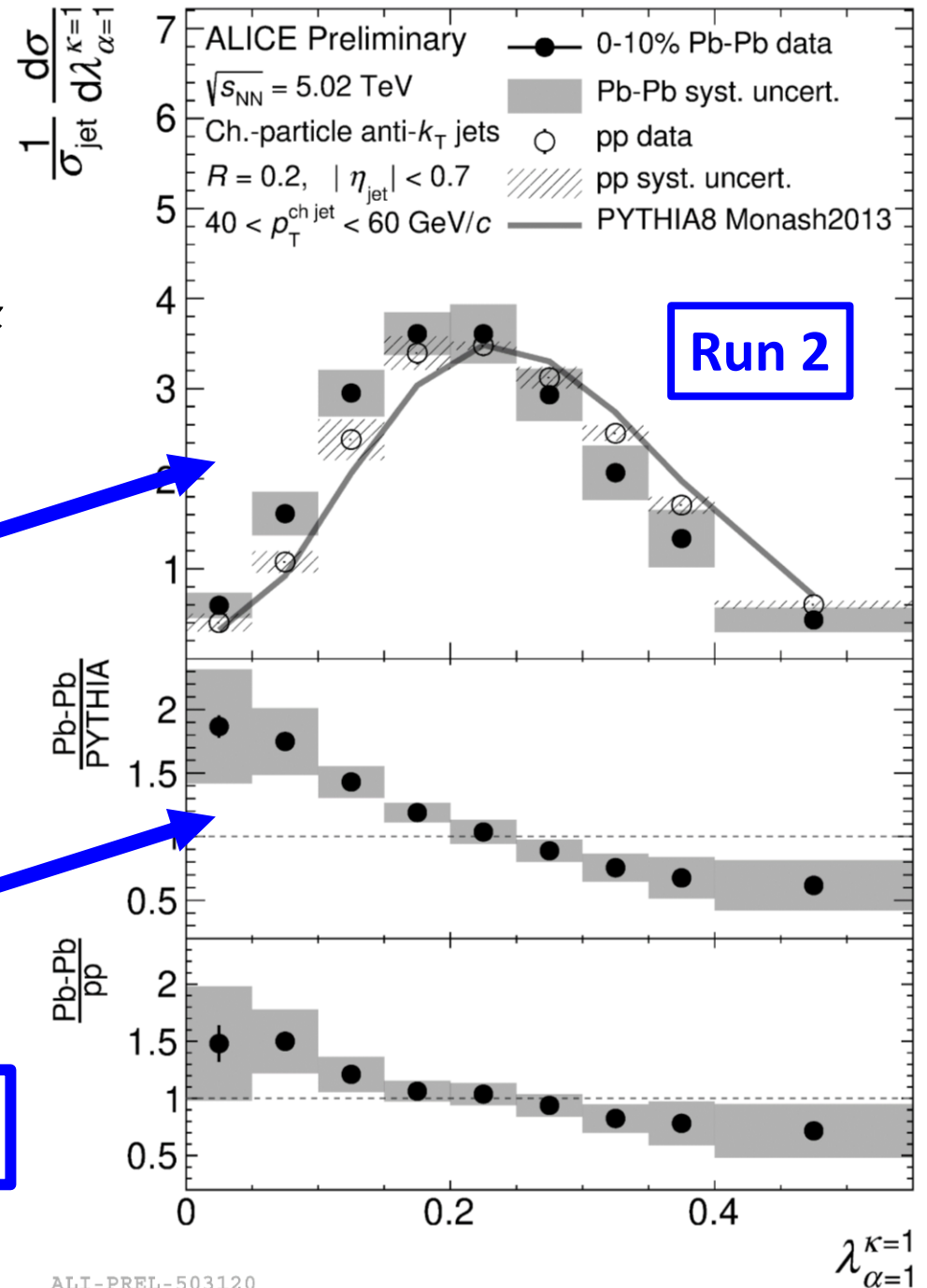
$$g = \lambda_1 * R$$

New run 2 girth study



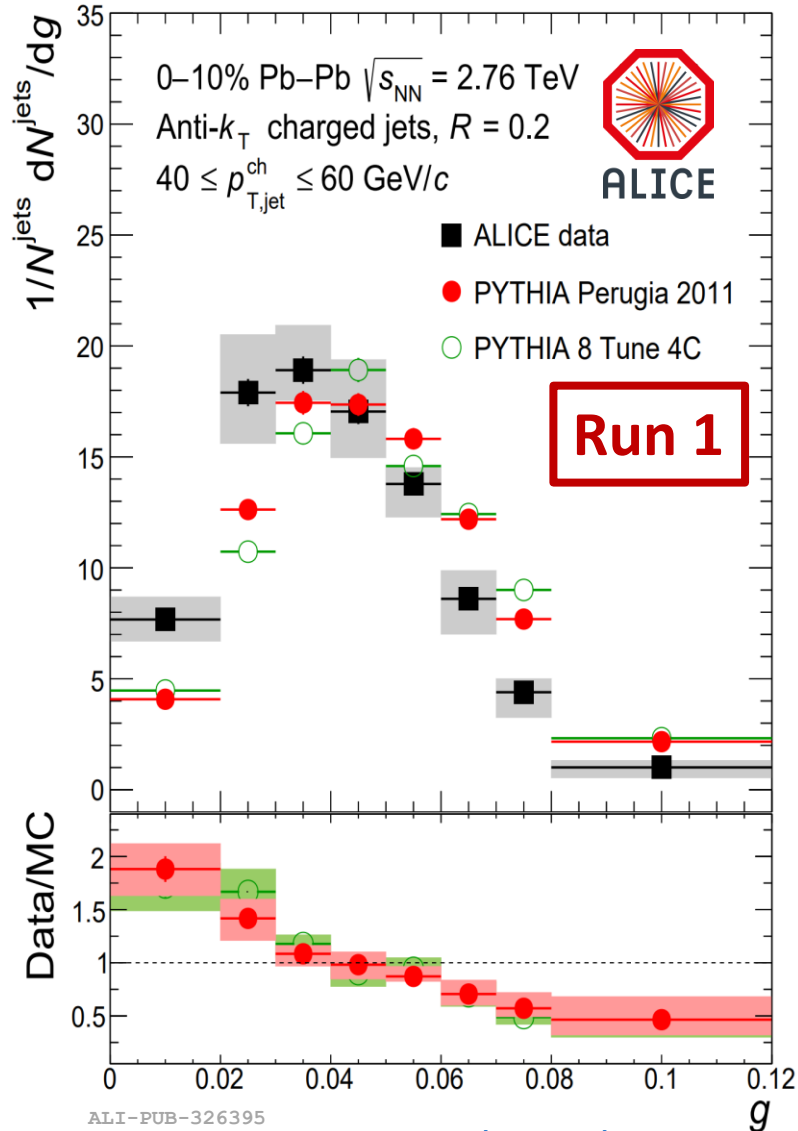
$$\lambda_\alpha \equiv \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} z_i \theta_i^\alpha$$

$$g = \lambda_1 * R$$



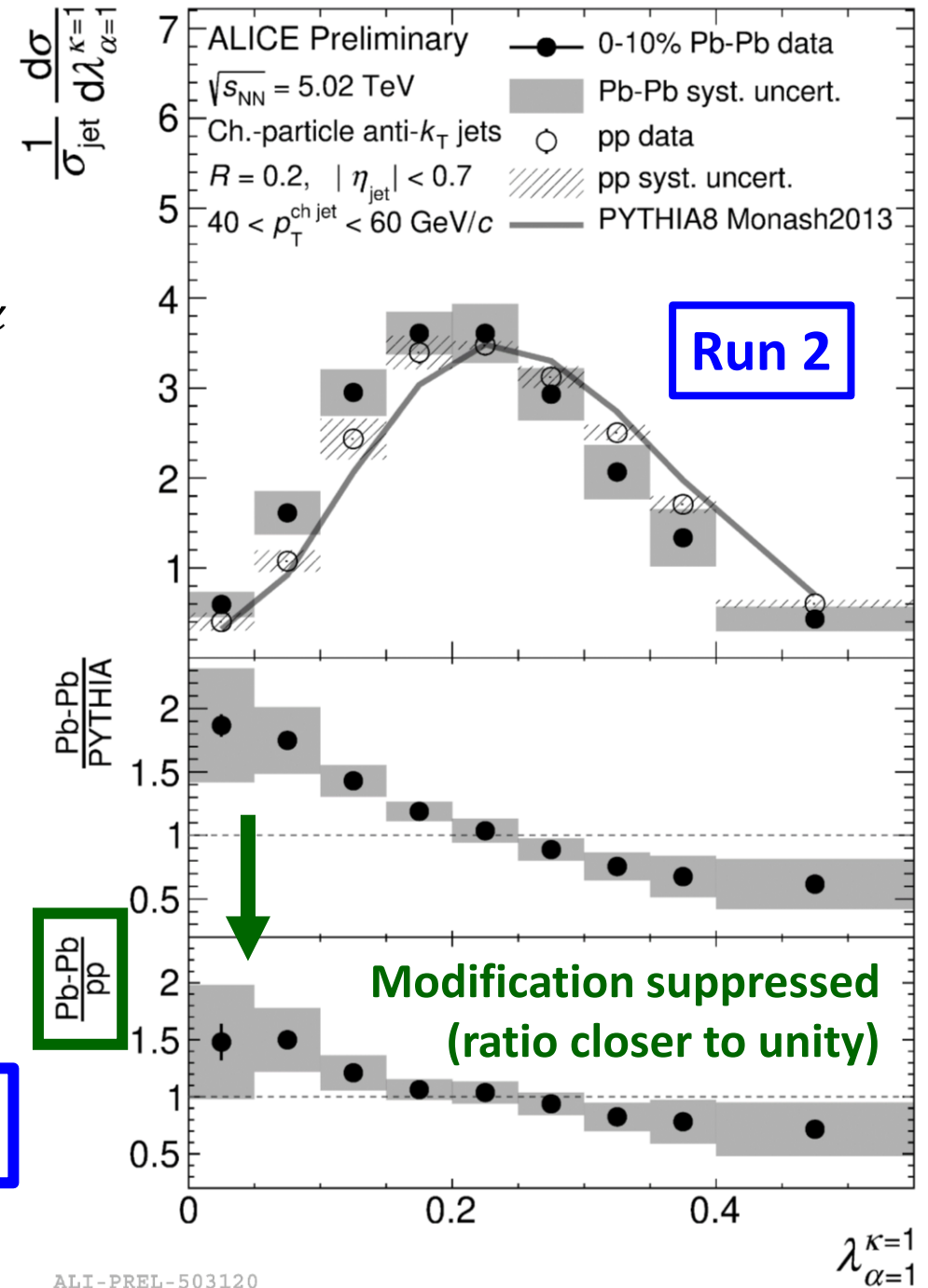
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New run 2 girth study



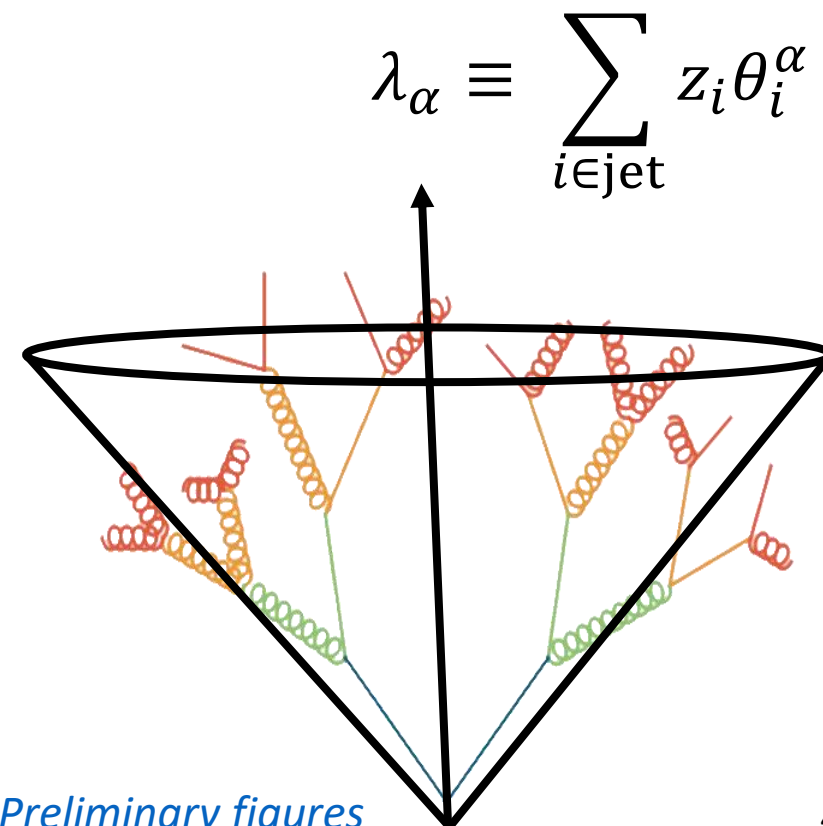
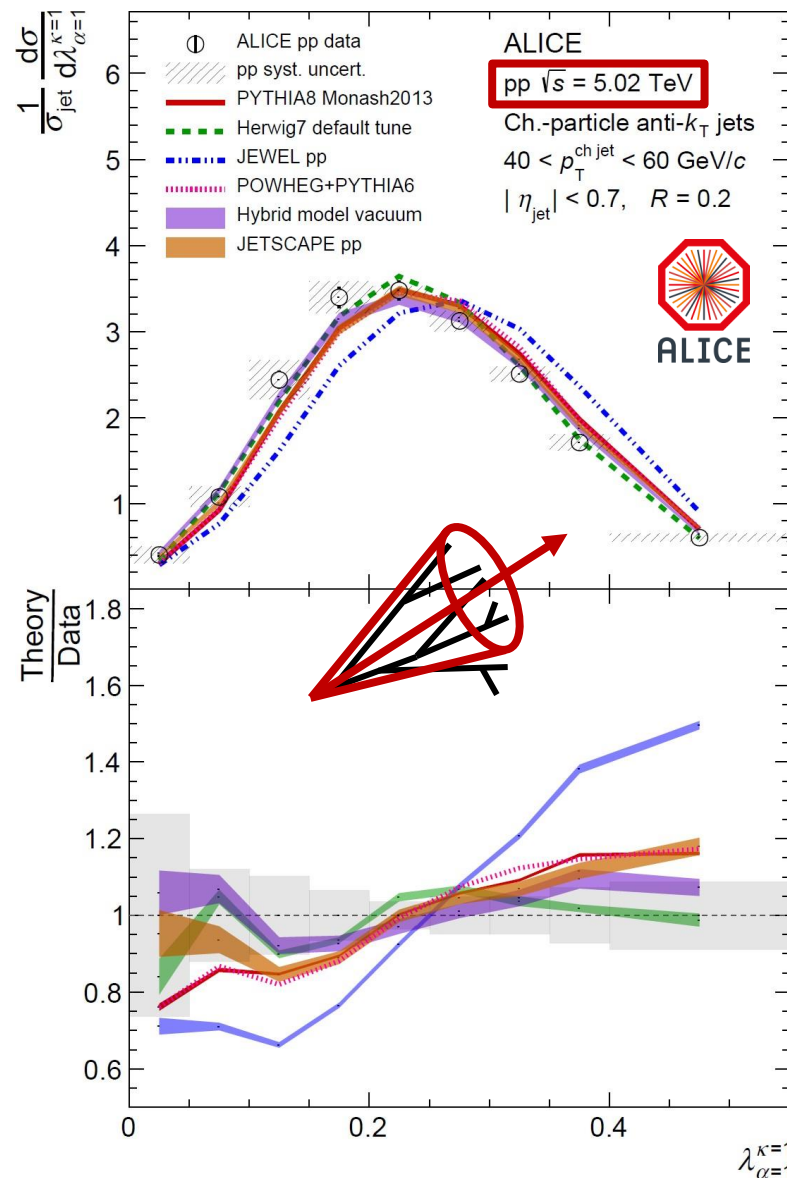
$$\lambda_\alpha \equiv \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} z_i \theta_i^\alpha$$

$$g = \lambda_1 * R$$



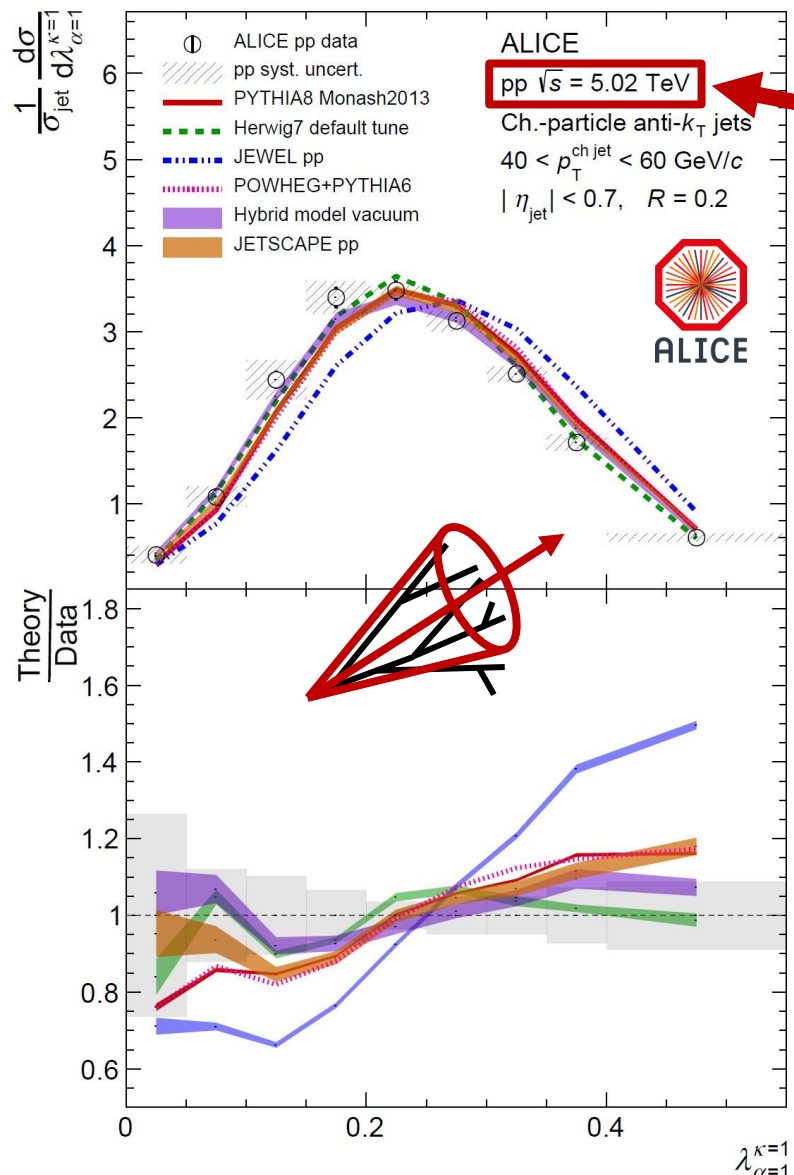
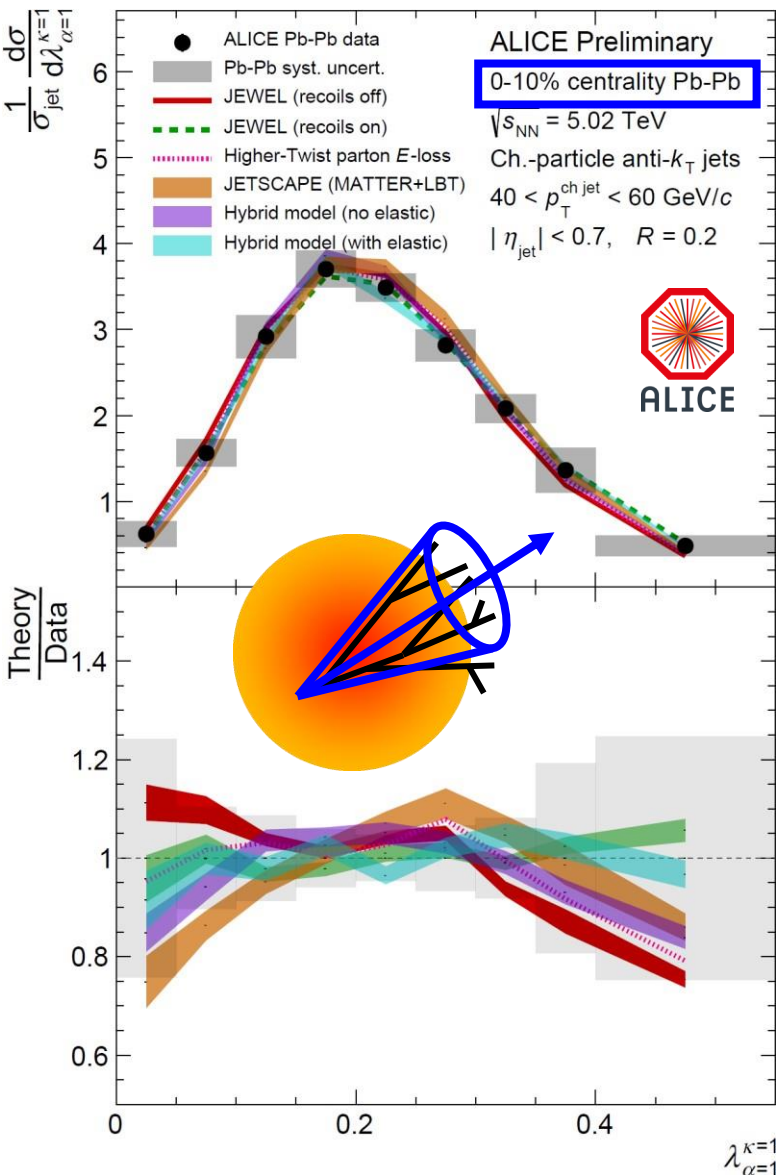
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QCD fragmentation modifications



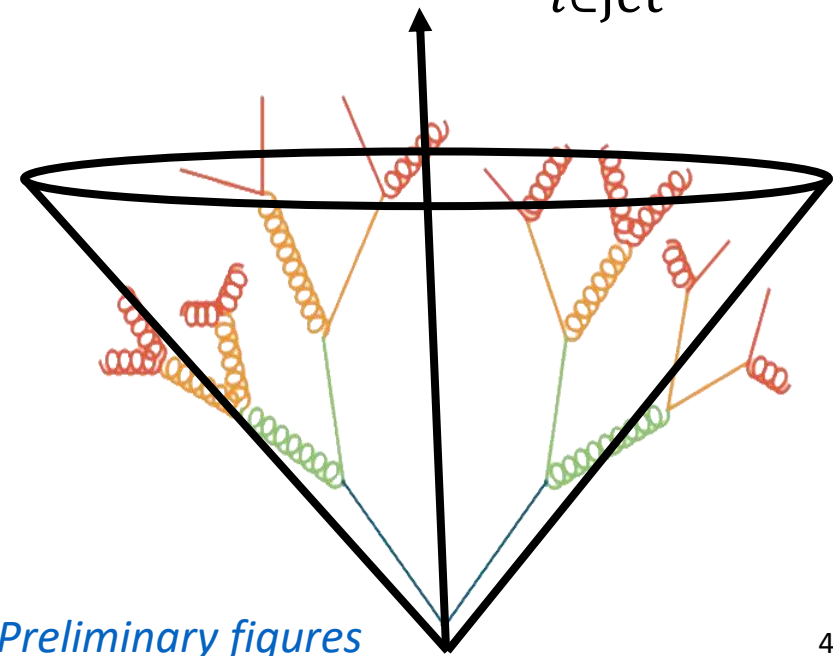
Preliminary figures

QCD fragmentation modifications

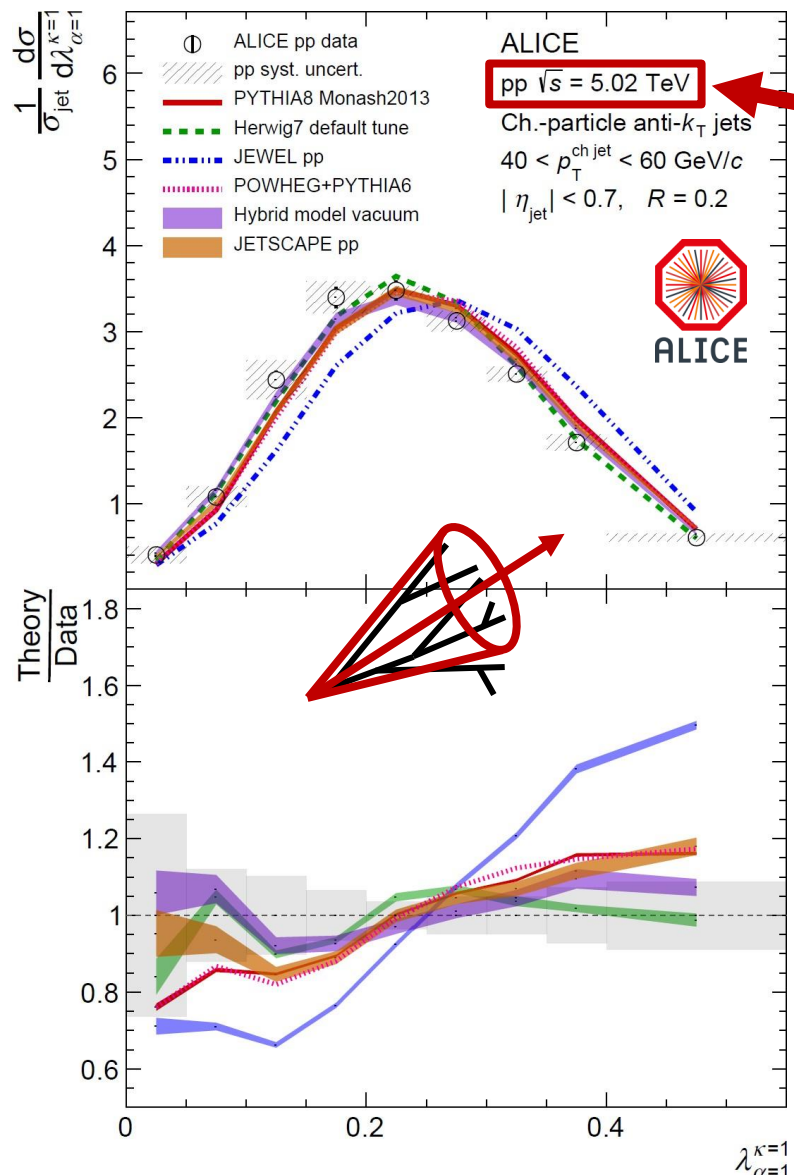
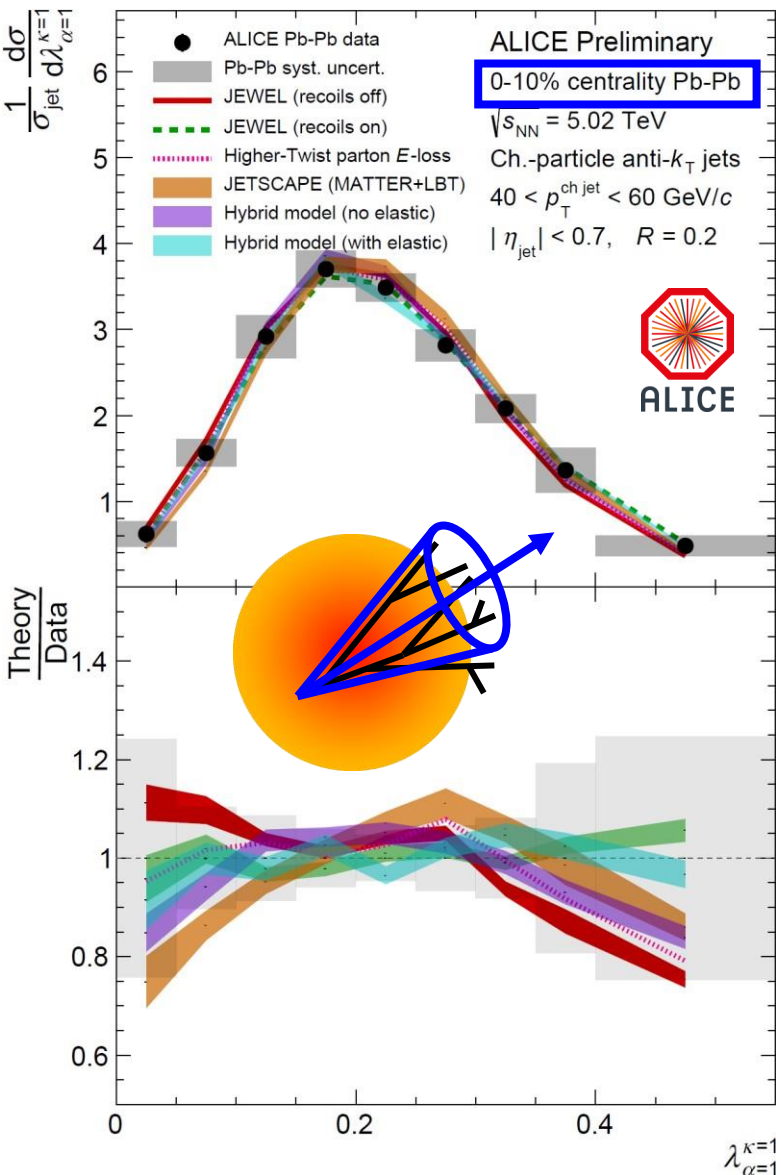


Run 2 pp baseline for AA quenching

$$\lambda_{\alpha} \equiv \sum_{i \in \text{Jet}} z_i \theta_i^{\alpha}$$



QCD fragmentation modifications

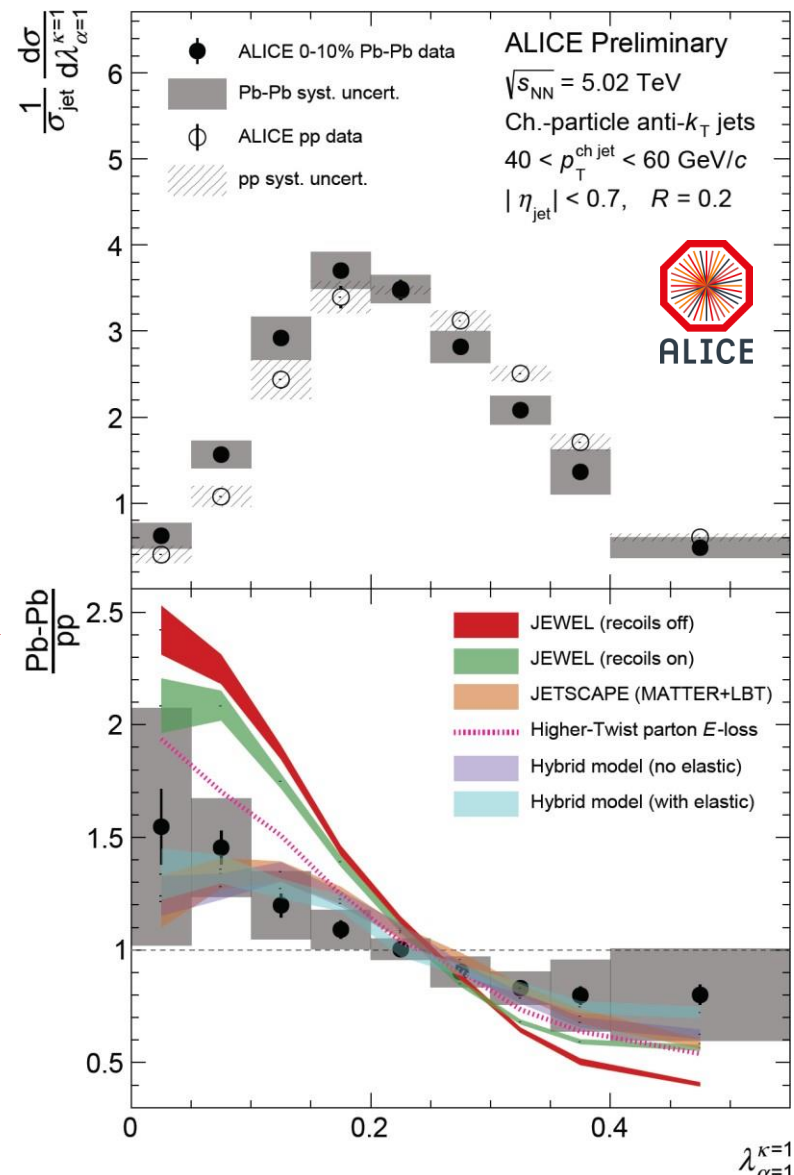
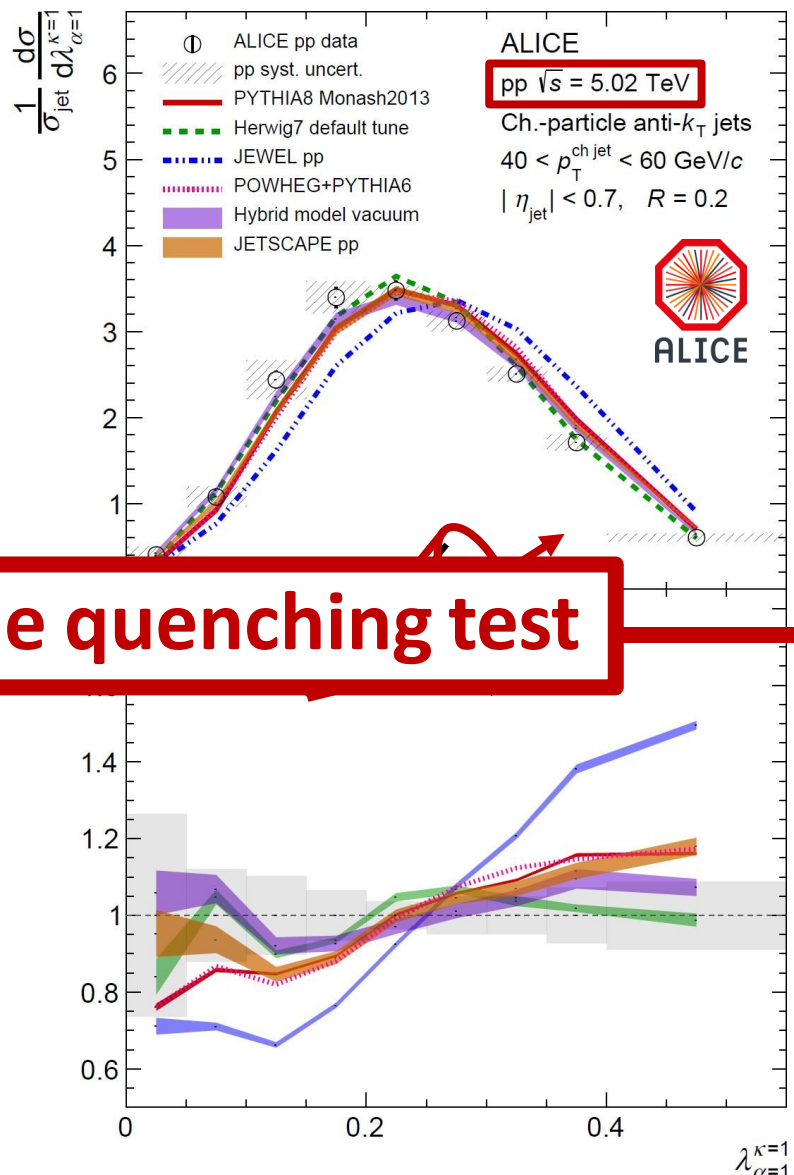
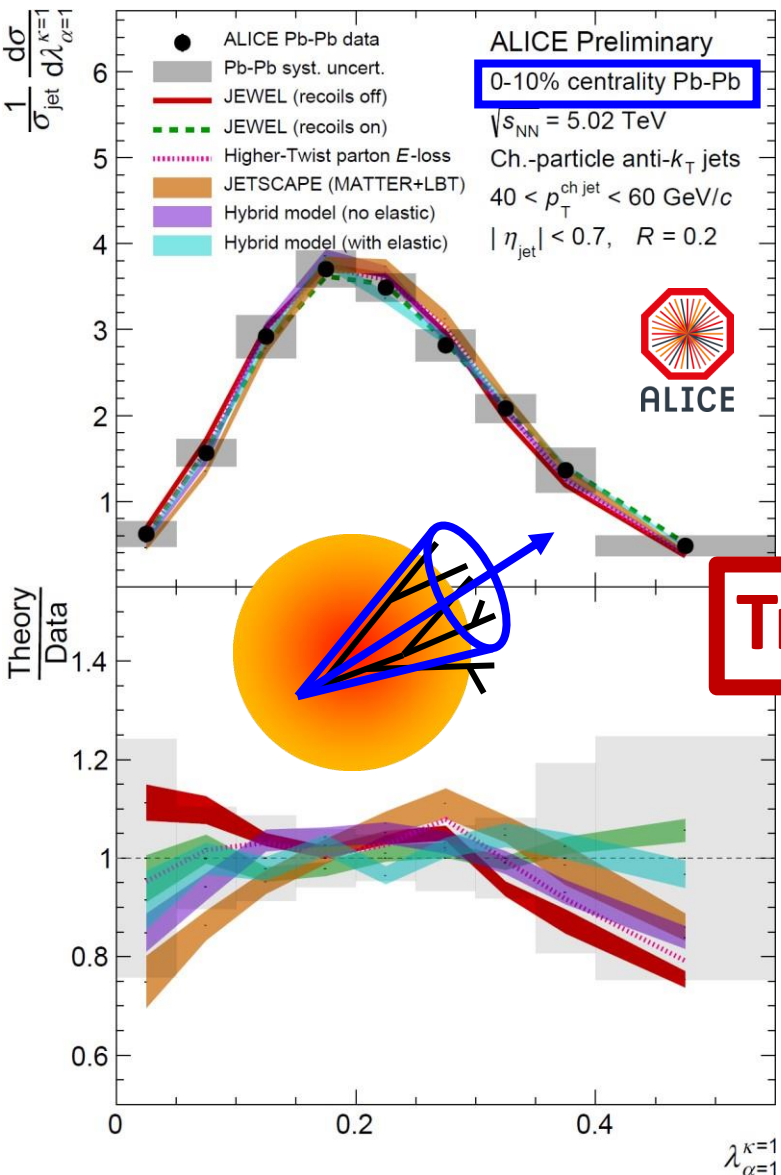


Run 2 pp baseline for AA quenching

$$\lambda_\alpha \equiv \sum_{i \in \text{Ejet}} z_i \theta_i^\alpha$$

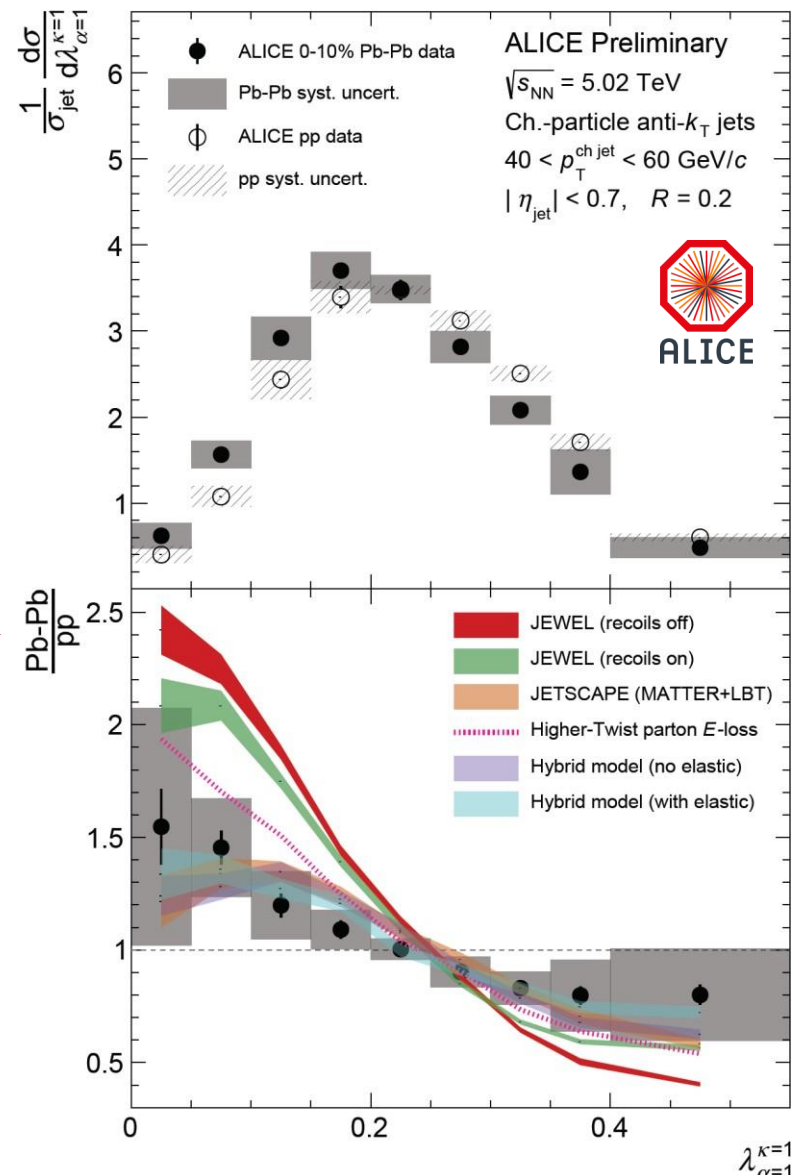
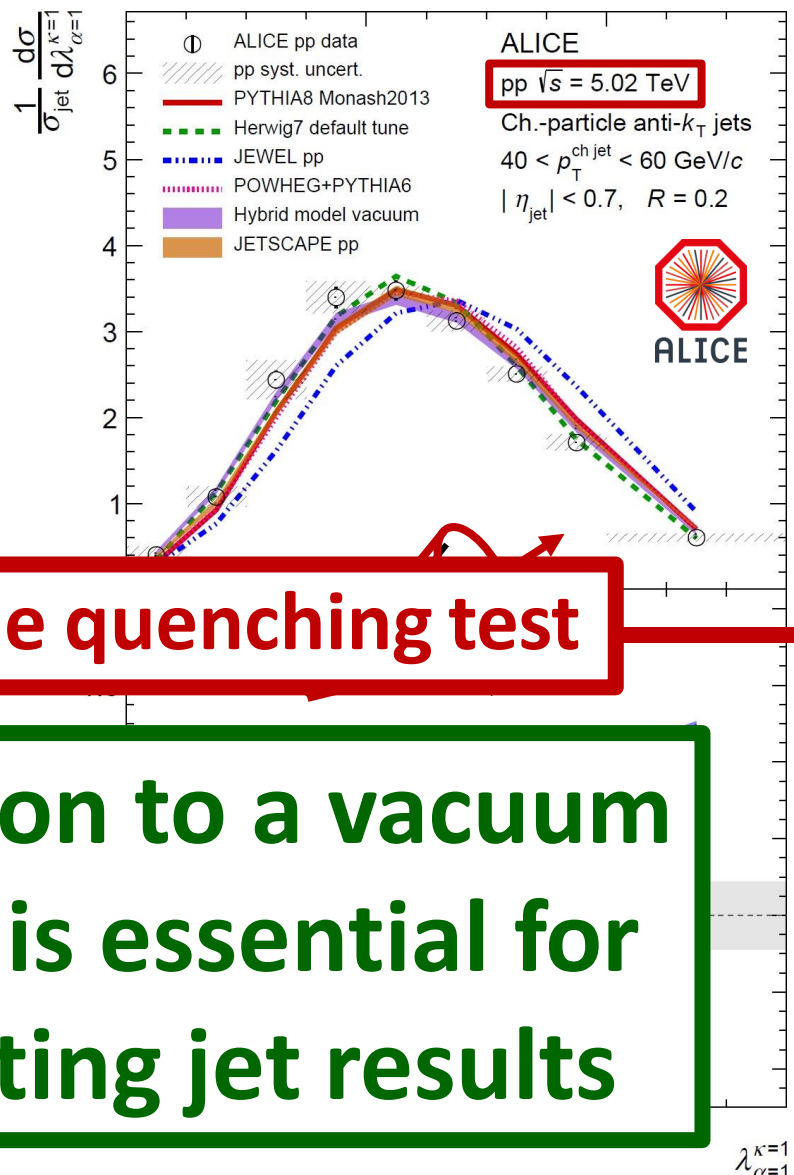
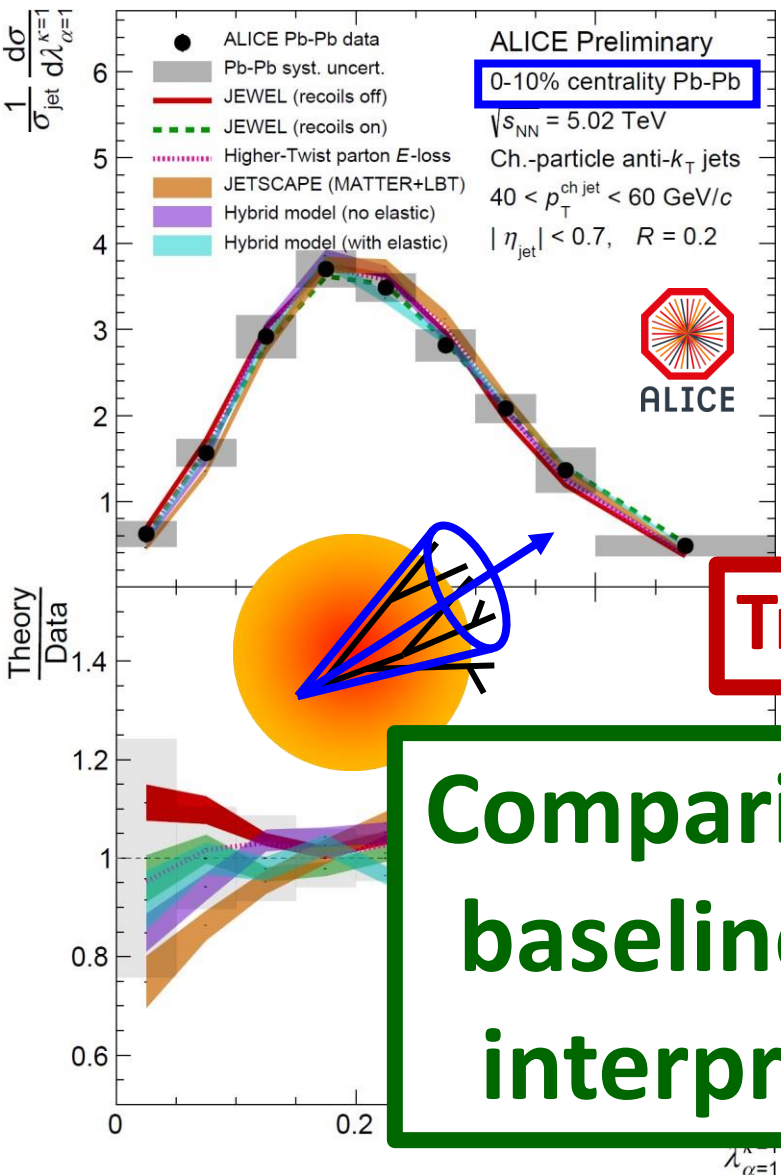
Some models exhibit more tension in pp baseline than in AA

QCD fragmentation modifications



True quenching test

QCD fragmentation modifications

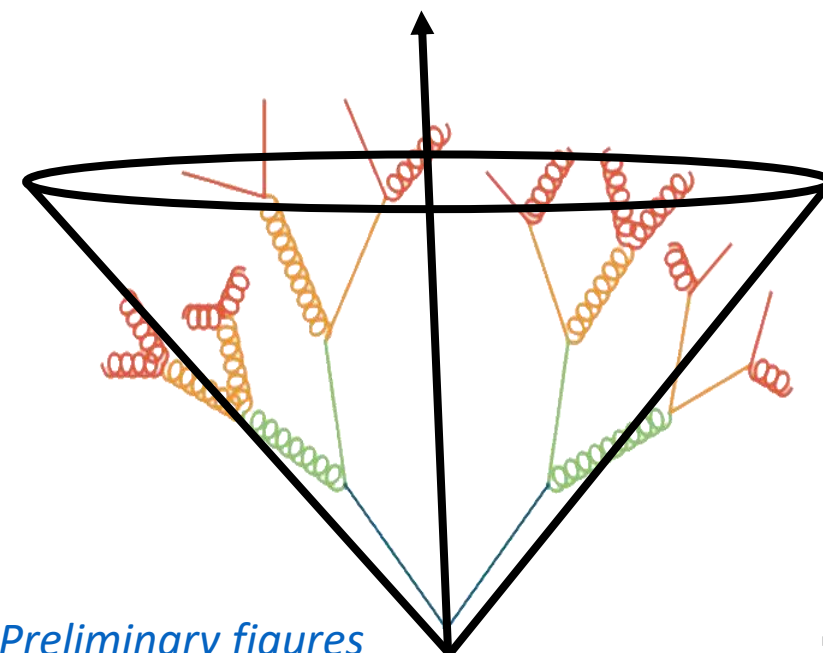
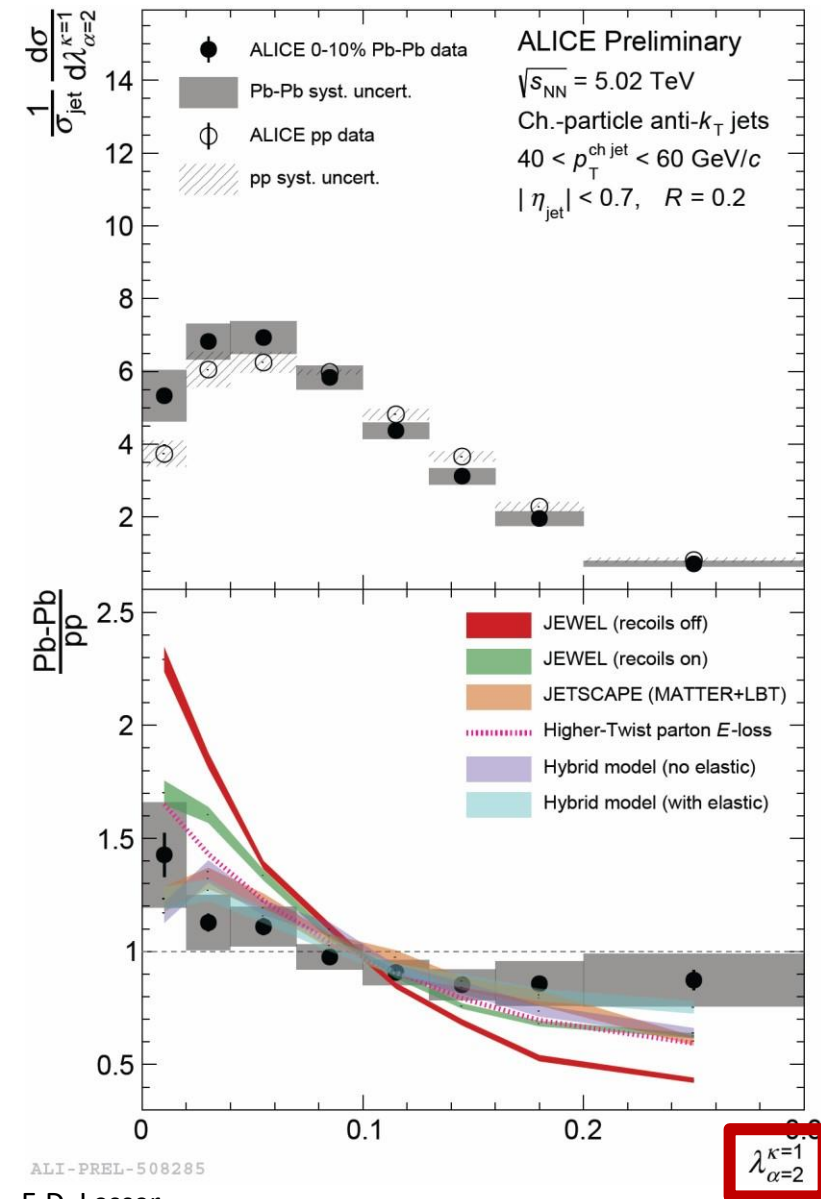


True quenching test

Comparison to a vacuum baseline is essential for interpreting jet results

QCD observable sensitivity

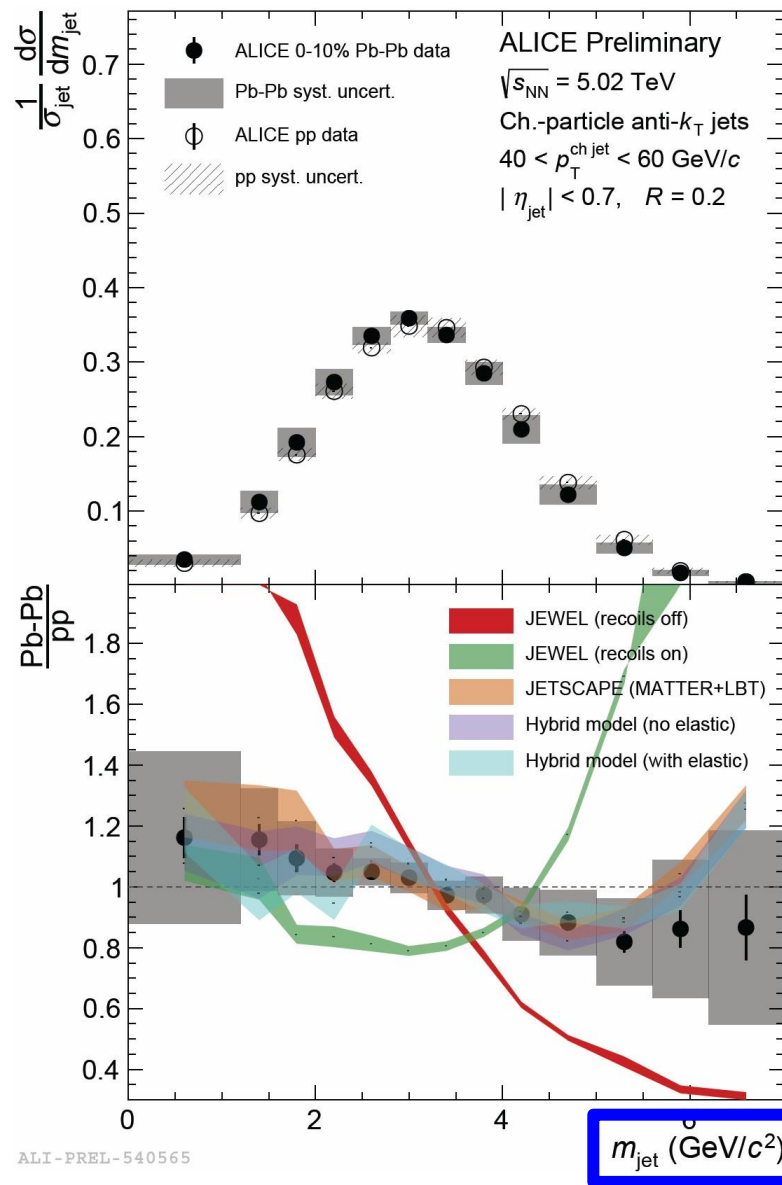
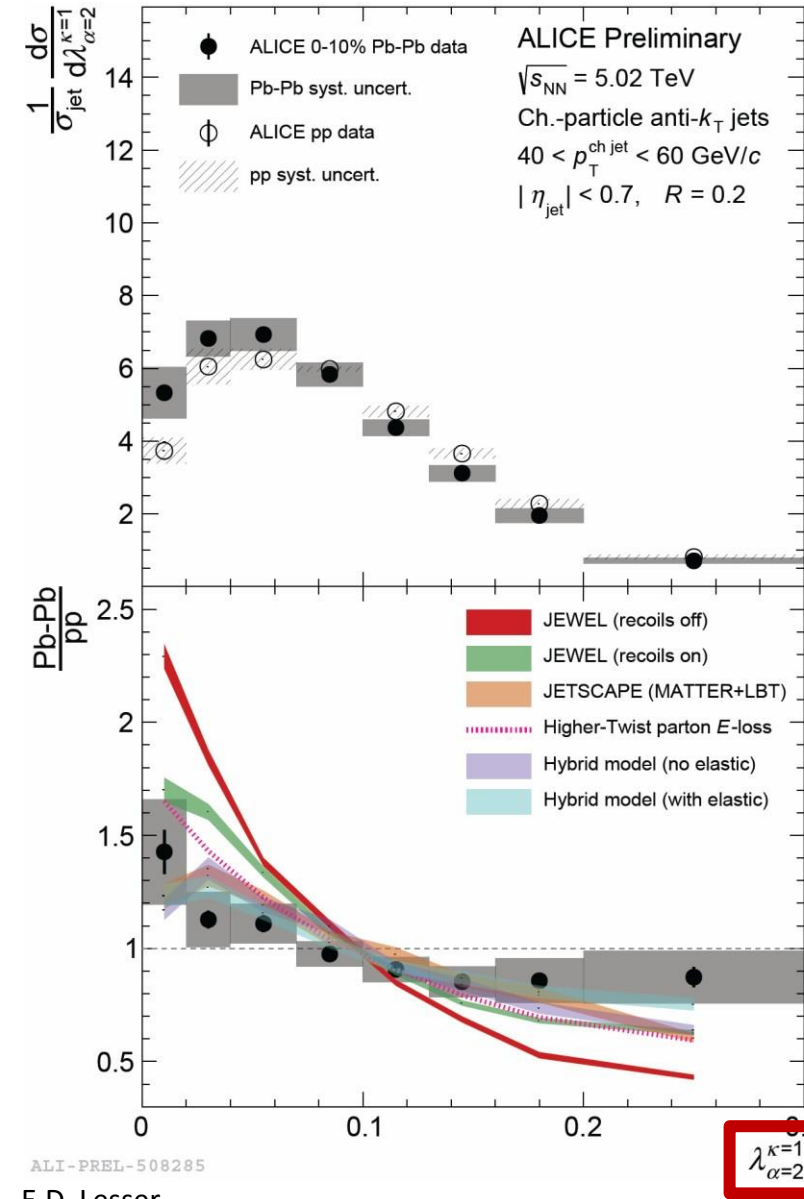
$$\lambda_\alpha \equiv \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} z_i \theta_i^\alpha$$



Preliminary figures

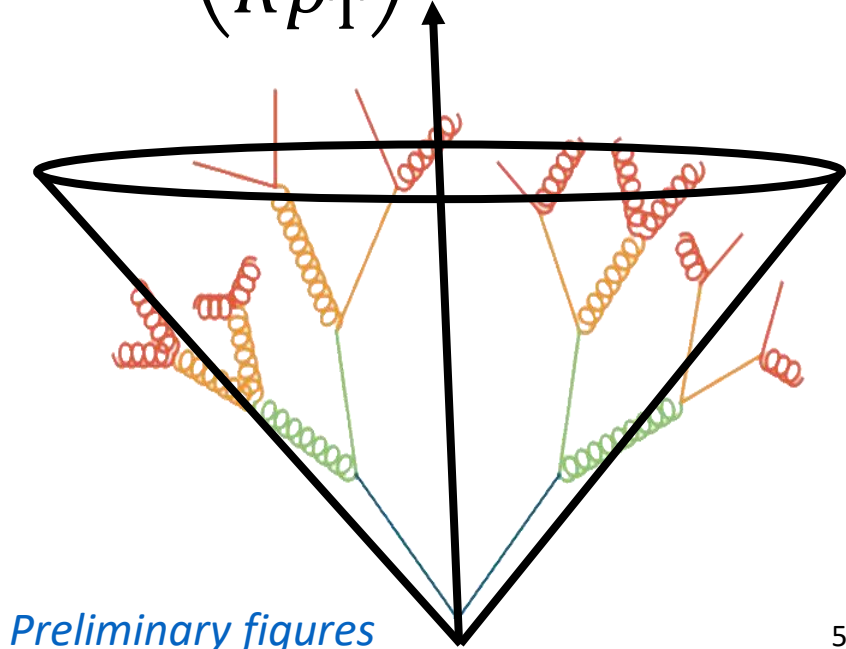
QCD observable sensitivity

$$\lambda_\alpha \equiv \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} z_i \theta_i^\alpha$$



• Thrust-mass relation:

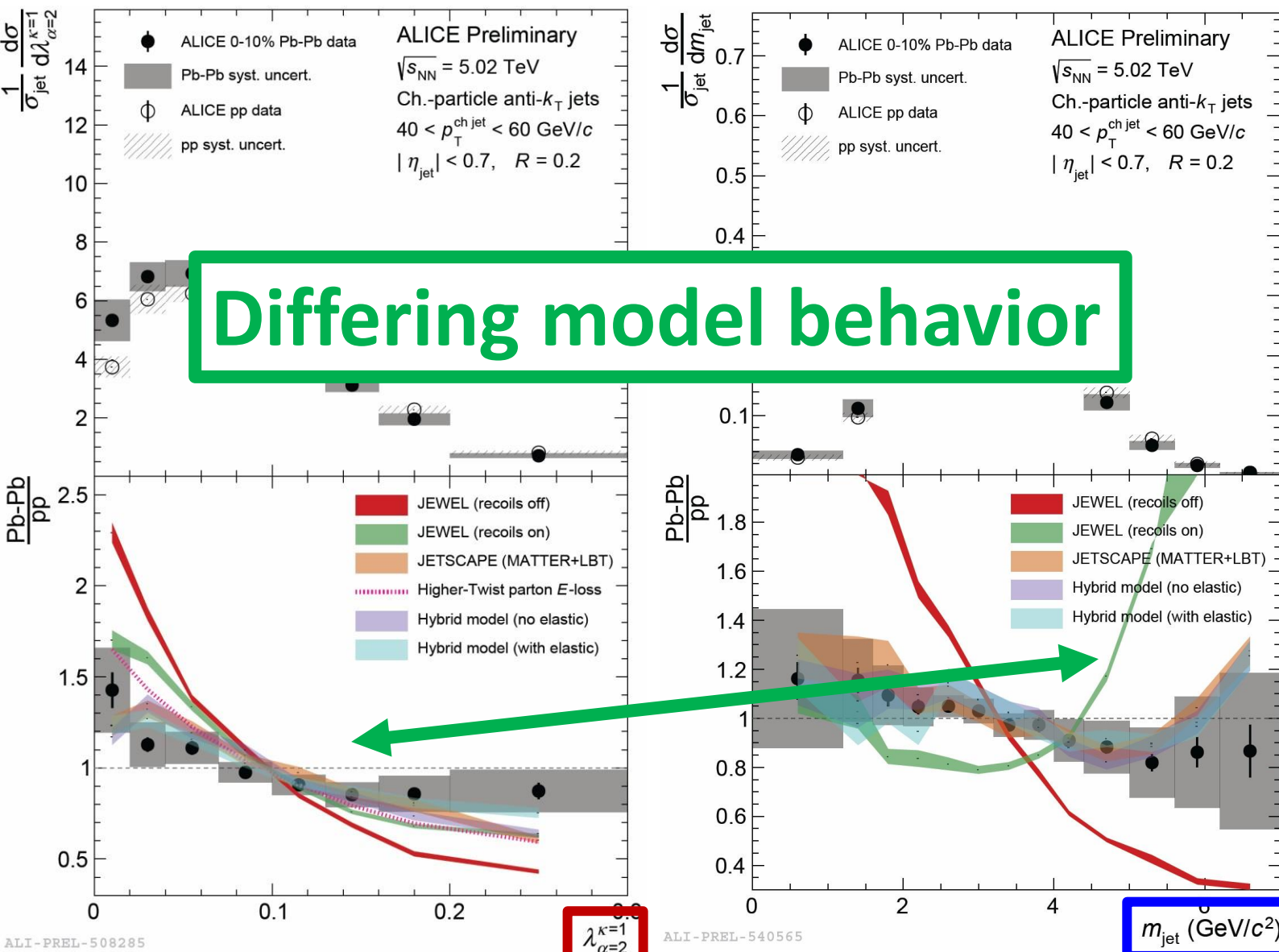
$$\lambda_2 = \left(\frac{m}{R p_T} \right)^2 + O[(\lambda_2)^2]$$



Preliminary figures

QCD observable sensitivity

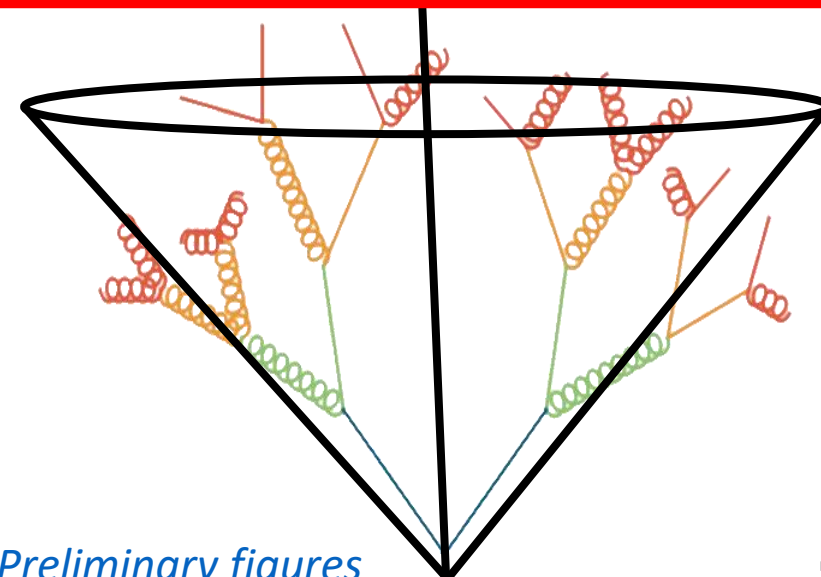
$$\lambda_\alpha \equiv \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} z_i \theta_i^\alpha$$



Not useful for low- p_T jets

Thrust-mass relation:

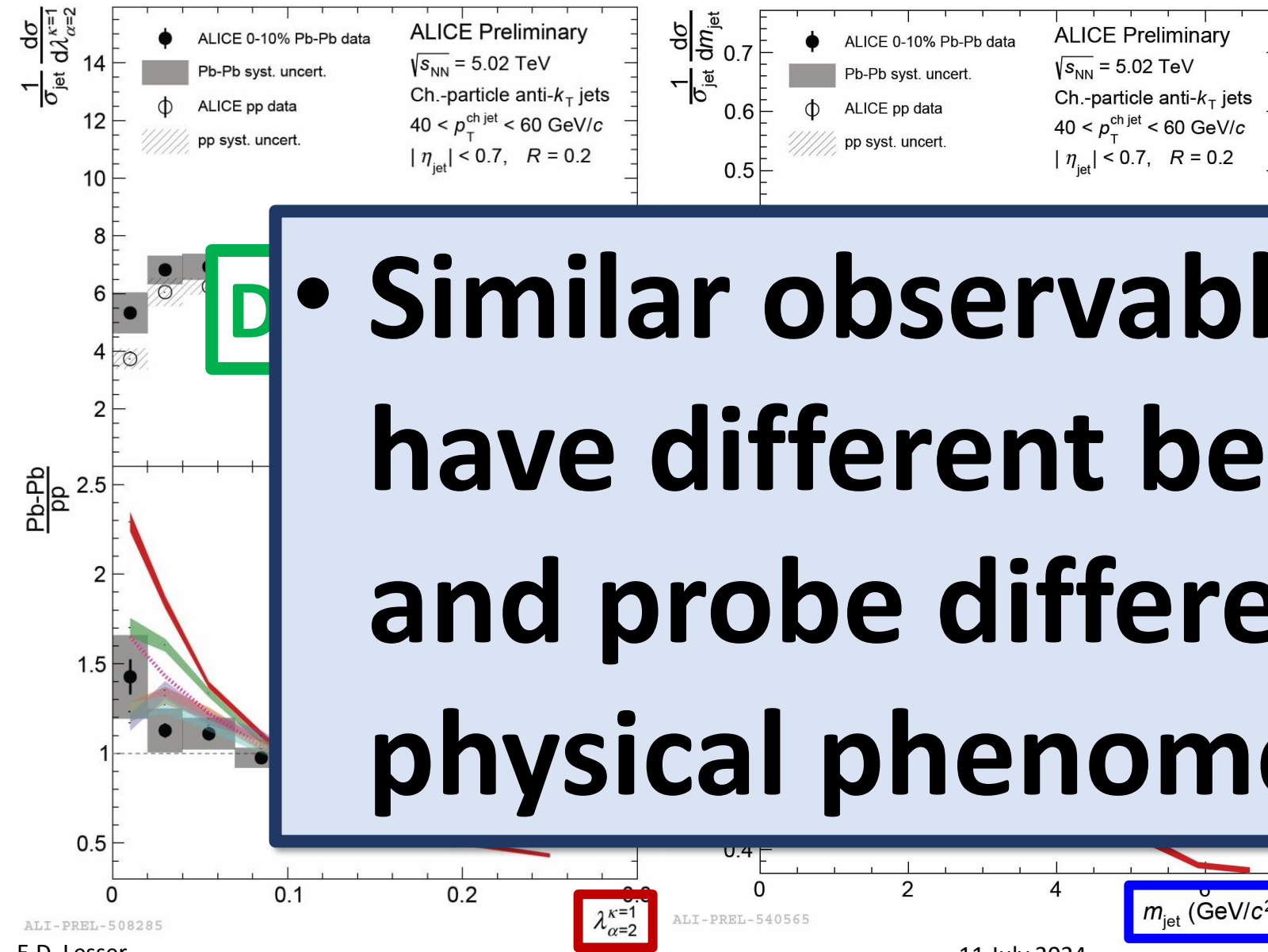
$$\lambda_2 = \left(\frac{m}{R p_T} \right)^2 + \mathcal{O}[(\lambda_2)^2]$$



Preliminary figures

QCD observable sensitivity

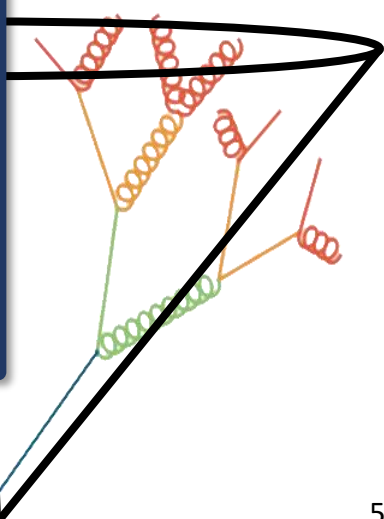
$$\lambda_\alpha \equiv \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} z_i \theta_i^\alpha$$



Not useful for low- p_T jets

• Similar observables can have different behavior and probe different physical phenomena

relation:
 $+ O[(\lambda_2)^2]$



Conclusions



- Jet mass is a ubiquitous fragmentation observable which probes the **virtuality of the hard-scattered parton**
 - Some tension with MC models, but **higher-order calculations now available**

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 1. Importance of measuring a proper pp data baseline;
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Conclusions

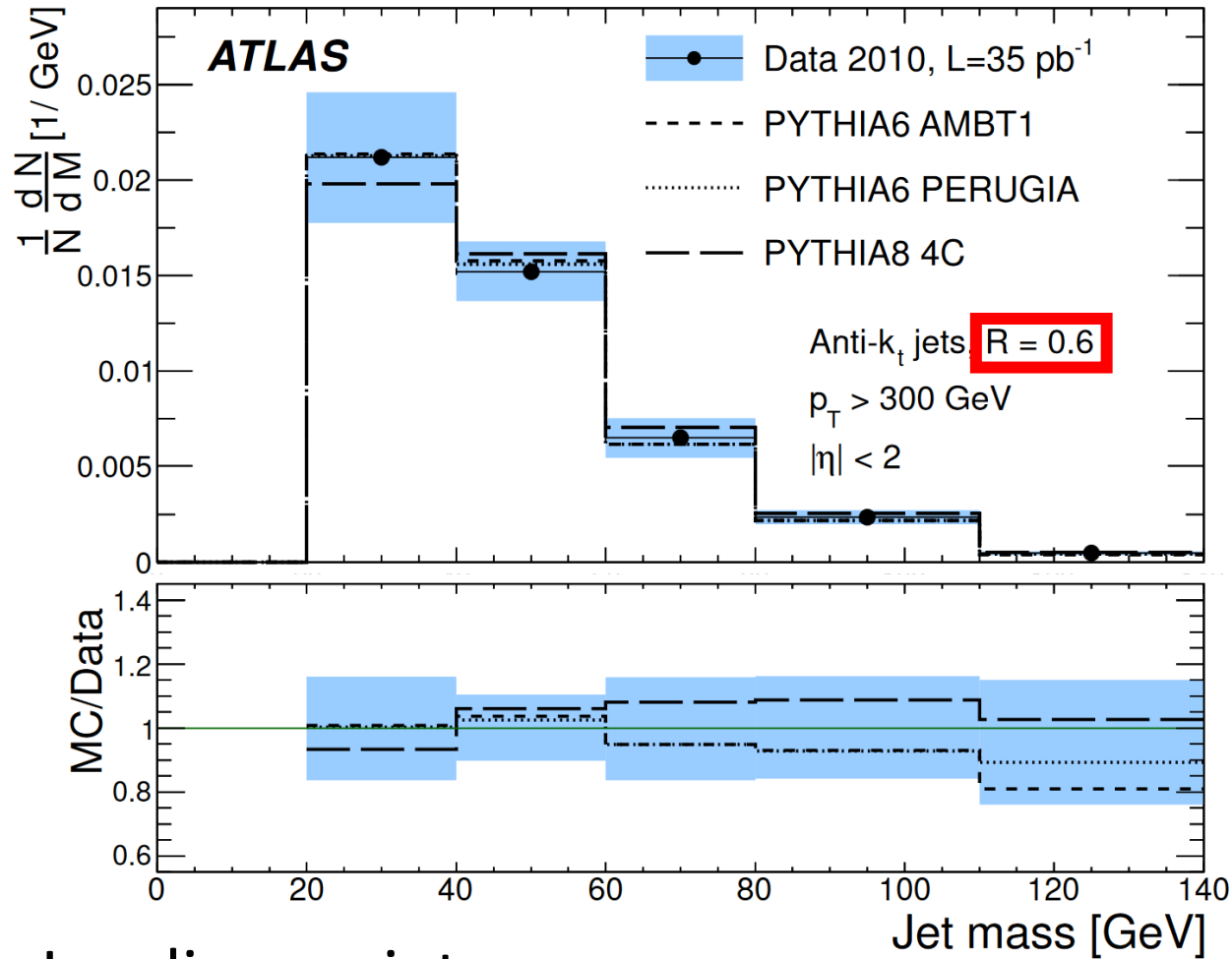


- Jet mass is a ubiquitous fragmentation observable which probes the **virtuality of the hard-scattered parton**
 - Some tension with MC models, but **higher-order calculations now available**
- **Systematic studies in Pb-Pb** reveal
 1. Importance of measuring a proper pp data baseline;
 2. Closely related observables can have different physics sensitivities
- Excellent opportunity to study **QCD flavor dependence** and to test recent theoretical developments at unprecedented precision



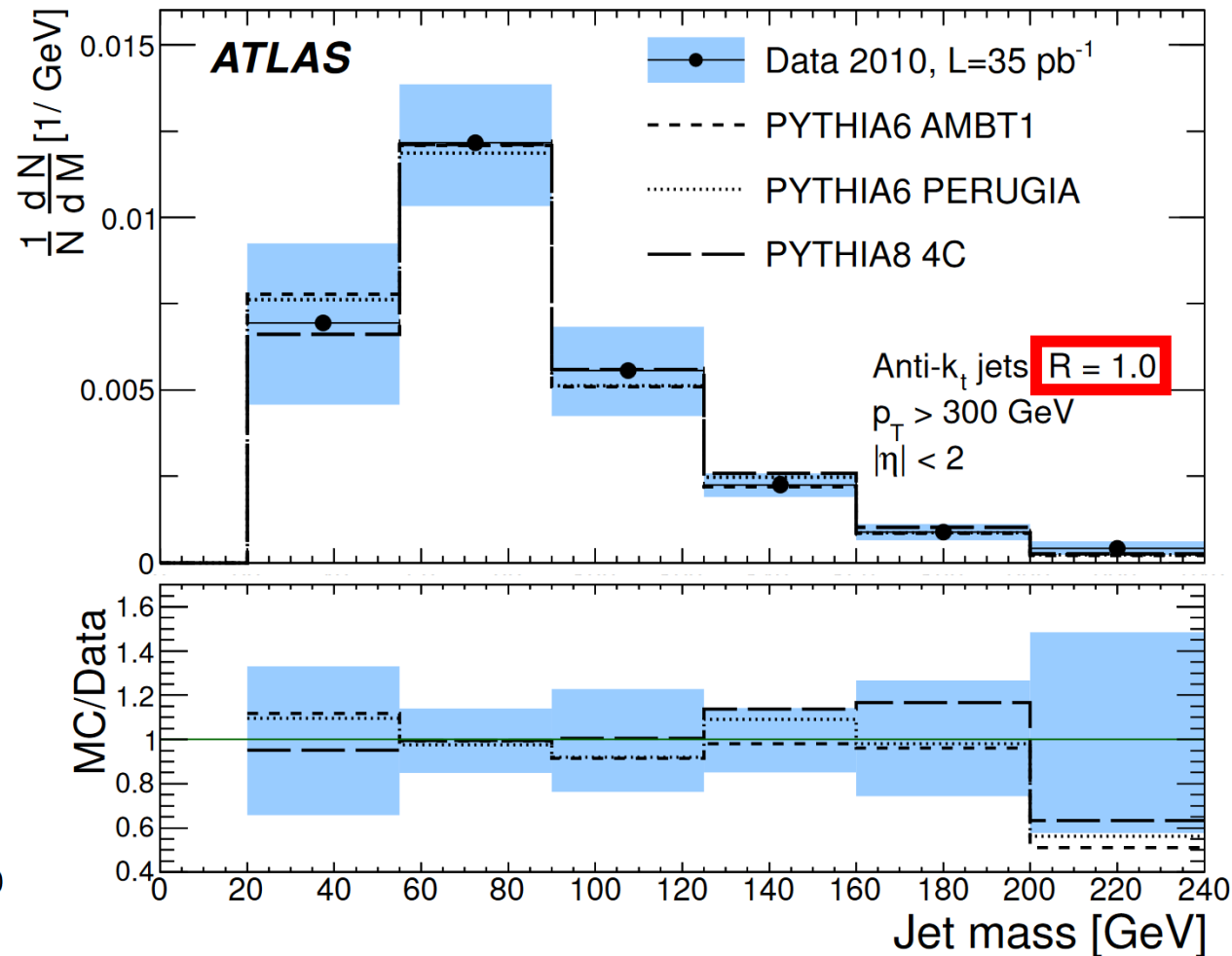
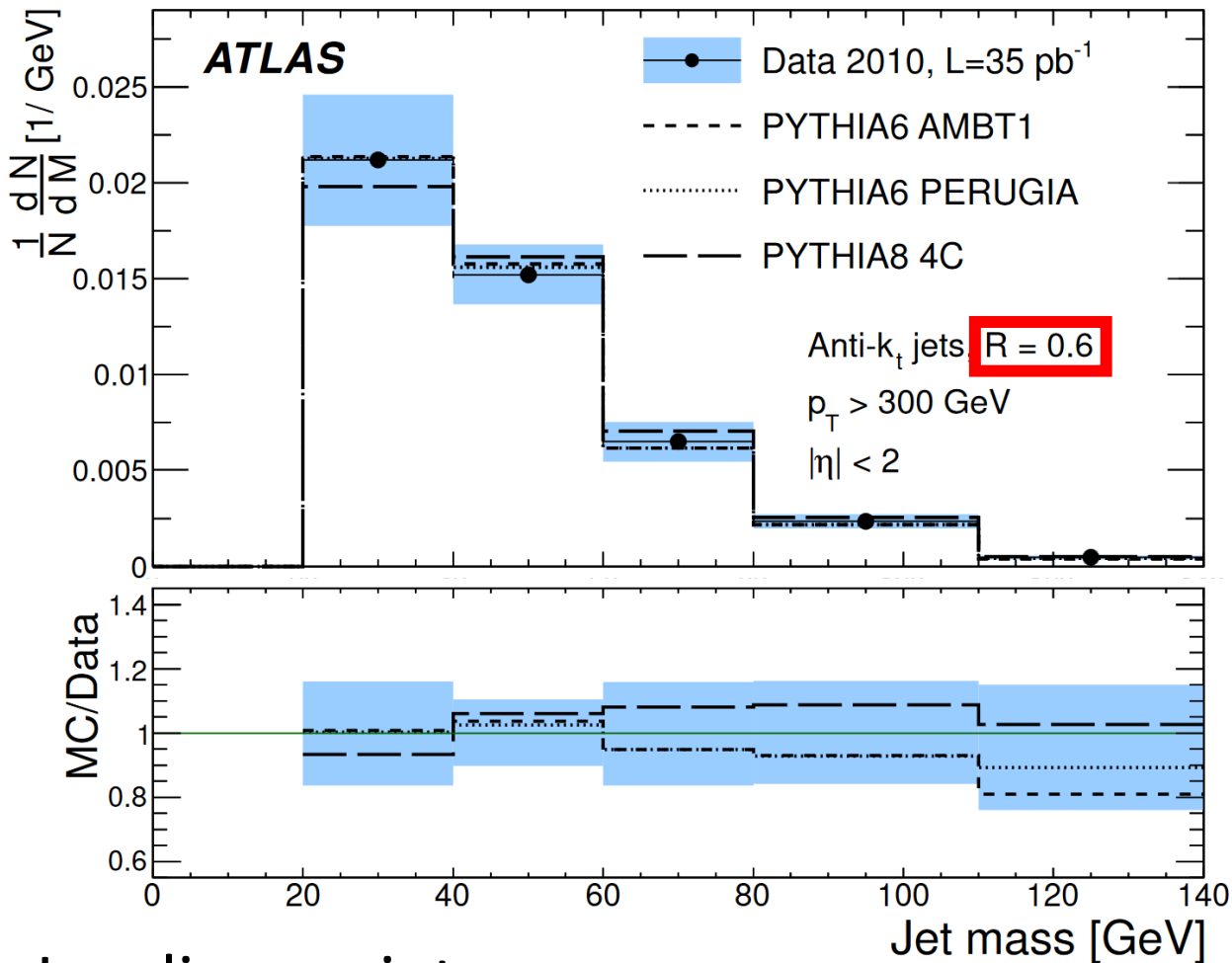
Backup

First look at the LHC (2010-2013)



Leading p_T jets

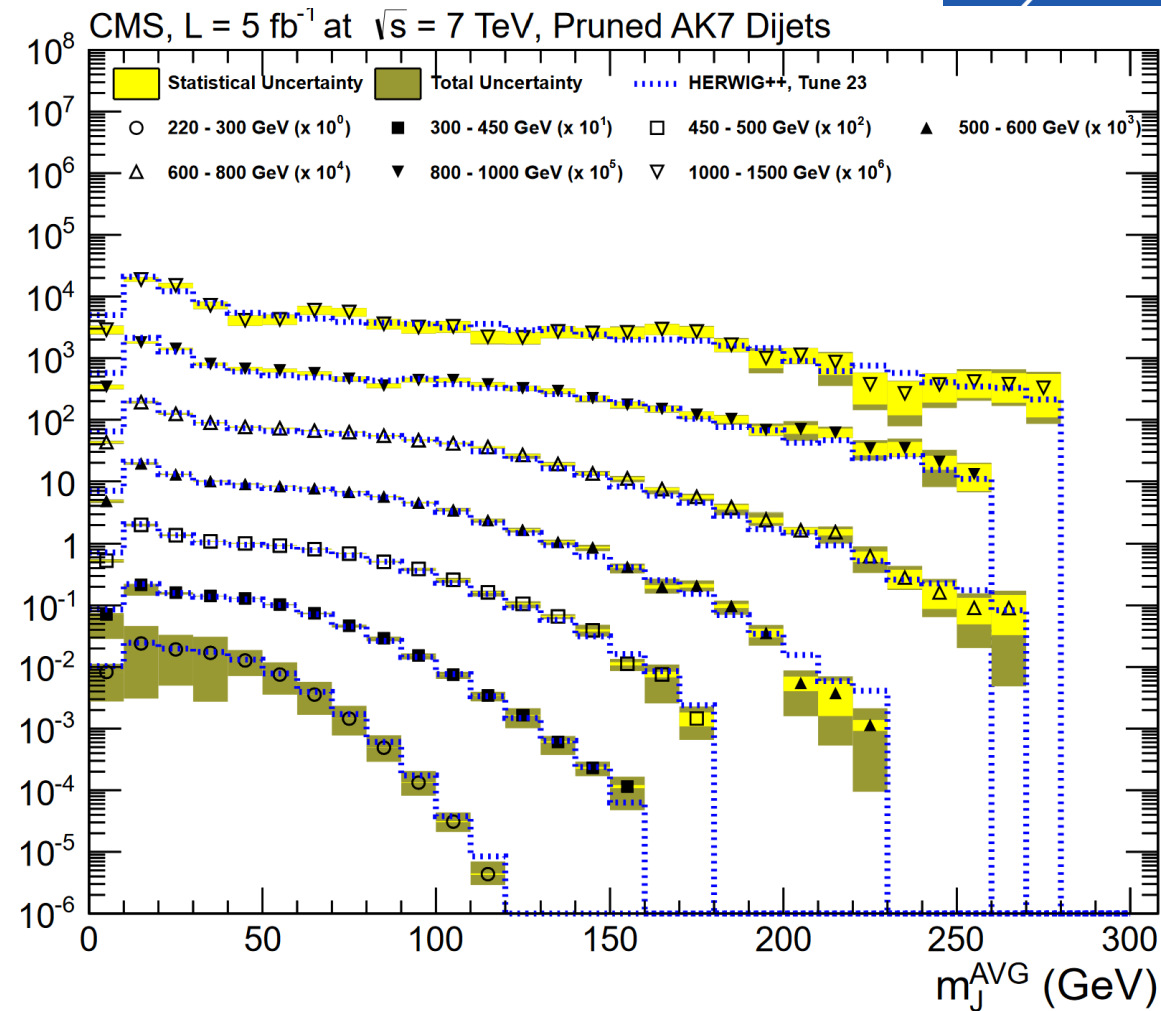
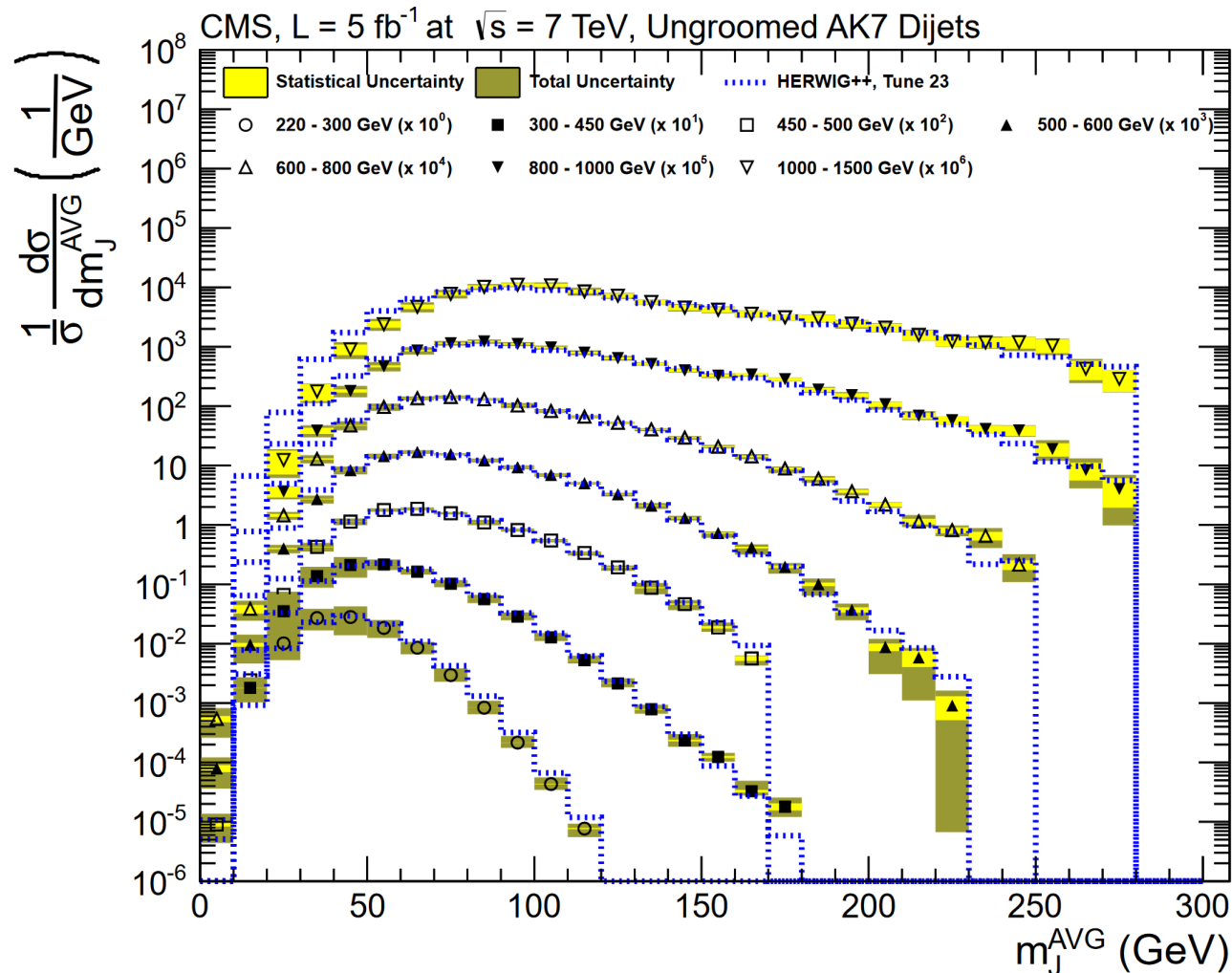
First look at the LHC (2010-2013)



Leading p_T jets

• different $R \rightarrow$ different jets; different shape?

First look at the LHC (2010-2013)



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• Groomed vs ungroomed