



# Exploring medium properties with hard transverse momentum splittings using groomed jet substructure measurements in Pb-Pb collisions with ALICE

---

Raymond Ehlers<sup>1</sup> for the ALICE Collaboration

28 March 2023

<sup>1</sup>Lawrence Berkeley National Lab/UC Berkeley  
raymond.ehlers@cern.ch

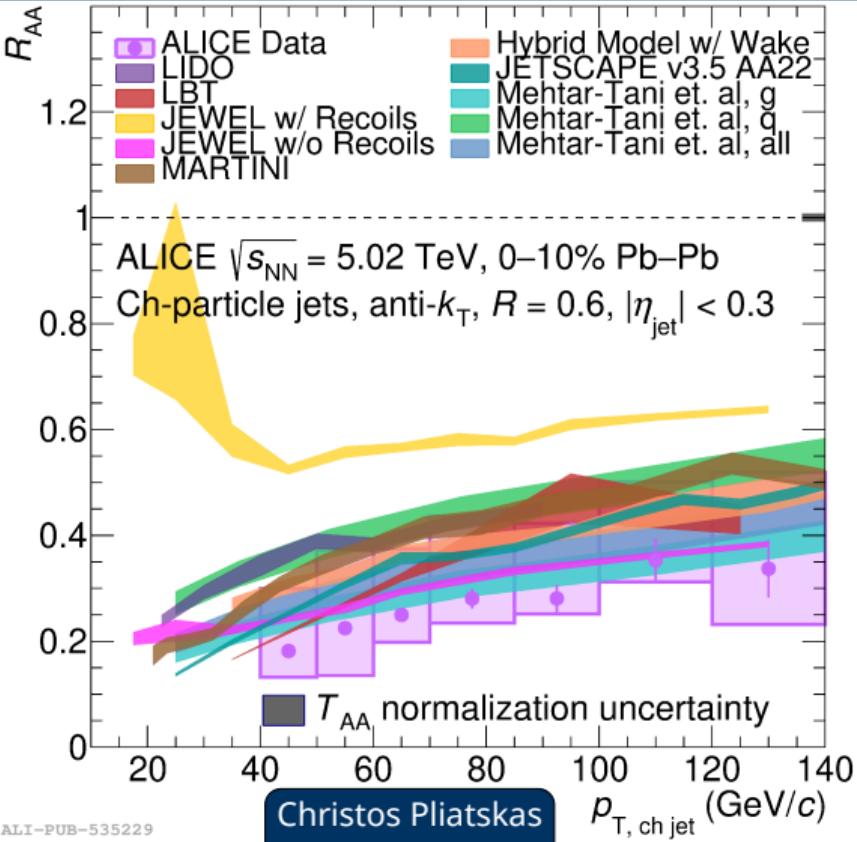
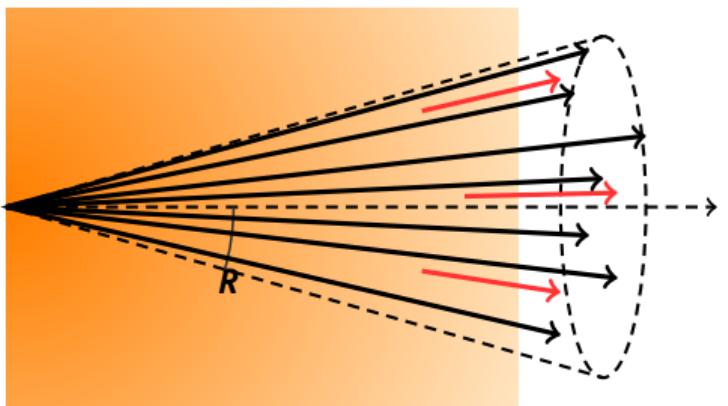


# Jets and their substructure

New

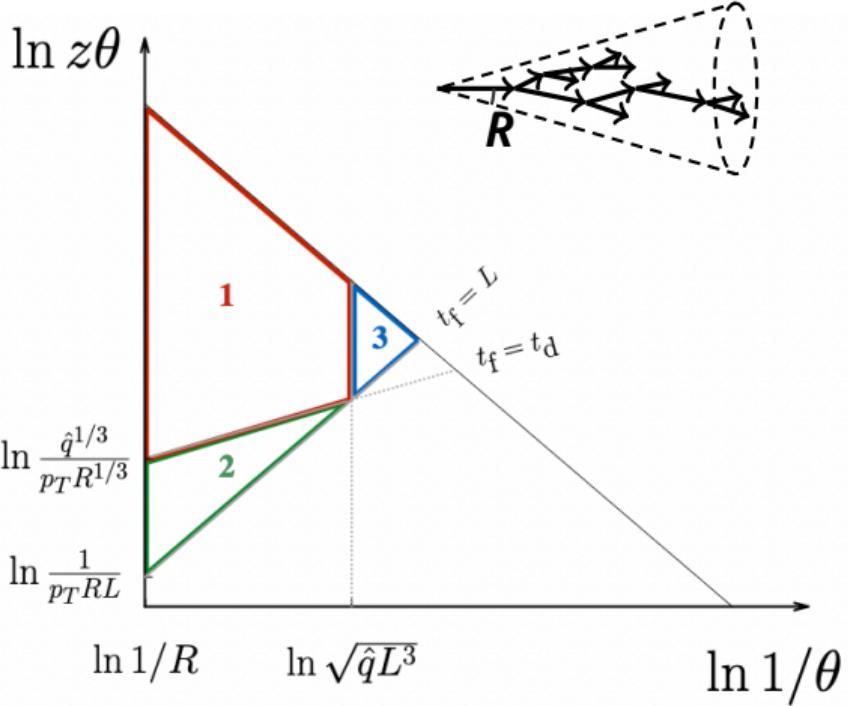
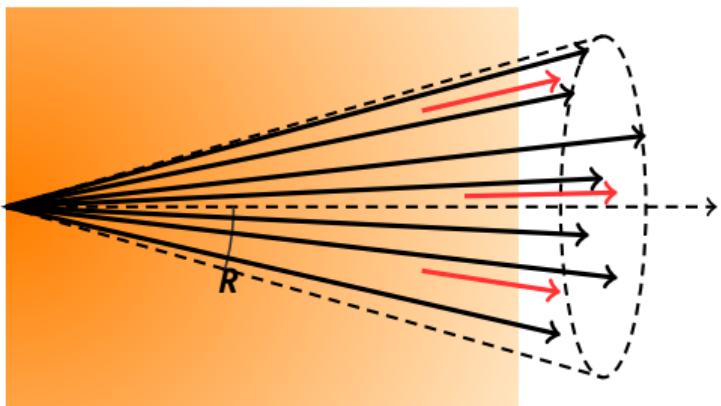


- Jets are in situ probes of QGP dynamics
- Jet-medium interactions modify the **internal jet structure**
- Jet substructure observables sensitive to **which medium properties?**



# Jets and their substructure

- Jets are in situ probes of QGP dynamics
- Jet-medium interactions modify the **internal jet structure**
- Jet substructure observables sensitive to **which medium properties?**



H. Andrews et al., J.Phys.G 47 (2020) 6, 065102

# Medium properties from jet substructure

## Resolving medium scales

- What are the **relevant length scales?**
- Eg. **When do partons interact coherently?**

Ezra Lesser

Tuesday 17:10

Reynier Cruz-Torres

Tuesday 17:50

## Eg. Medium scattering centers

- Is there **emergent structure, such as quasi-particles?**
- Search via (sub)jet deflection

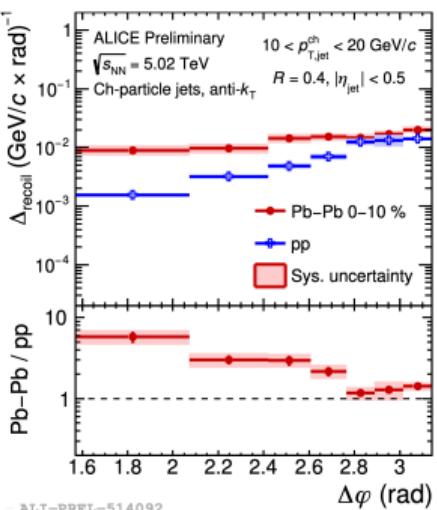
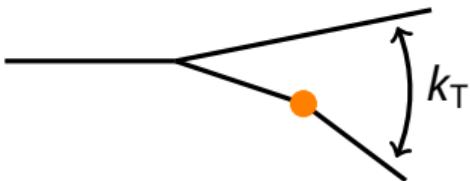
Jet deflection:

Yongzhen Hou

Tuesday 12:10

## This presentation

- Search for high  $k_T$  emissions as **signature of point-like (Moliere) scattering**
- Search via groomed jet substructure



→ **Optimal way to find the relevant splittings?**

# Identifying hard splittings: Soft Drop

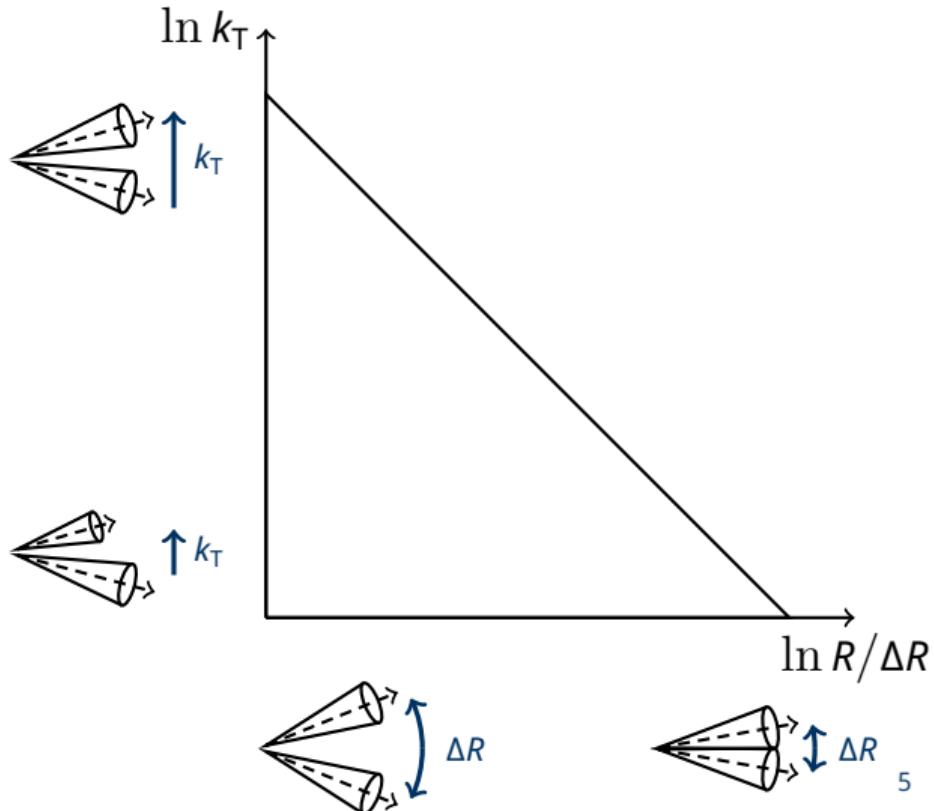
- $k_T = p_T^{\text{sublead}} \sin \Delta R$
- Iteratively follow splitting tree

## Soft Drop

Larkoski et al., JHEP 05 (2014) 146

$$\frac{\min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}} > z_{\text{cut}} \left(\frac{\Delta R}{R}\right)^{\beta}$$

- $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.2$
- $\beta = 0$



# Identifying hard splittings: Soft Drop

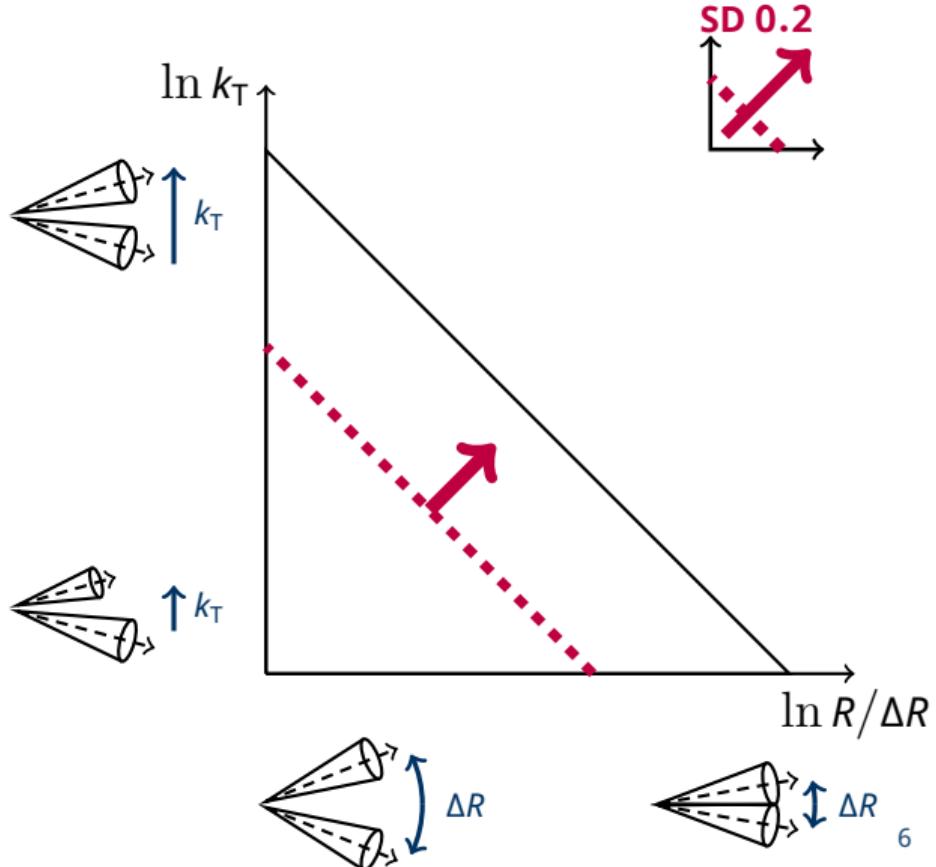
- $k_T = p_T^{\text{sublead}} \sin \Delta R$
- Iteratively follow splitting tree

## Soft Drop

Larkoski et al., JHEP 05 (2014) 146

$$\frac{\min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}} > z_{\text{cut}} \left(\frac{\Delta R}{R}\right)^{\beta}$$

- $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.2$
- $\beta = 0$



# Identifying hard splittings: Soft Drop

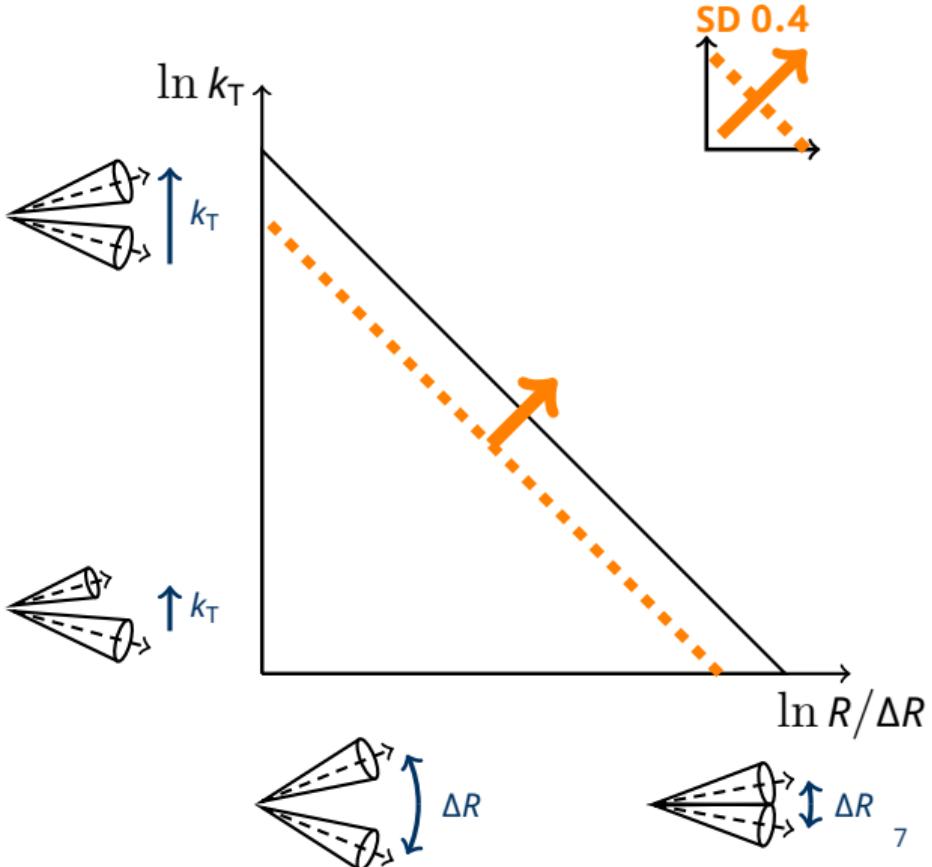
- $k_T = p_T^{\text{sublead}} \sin \Delta R$
- Iteratively follow splitting tree

## Soft Drop

Larkoski et al., JHEP 05 (2014) 146

$$\frac{\min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}} > z_{\text{cut}} \left( \frac{\Delta R}{R} \right)^{\beta}$$

- $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.2, 0.4$
- $\beta = 0$
- $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.4$  trades phase space to focus on **angular dependence**



# Identifying hard splittings: Dynamical Grooming

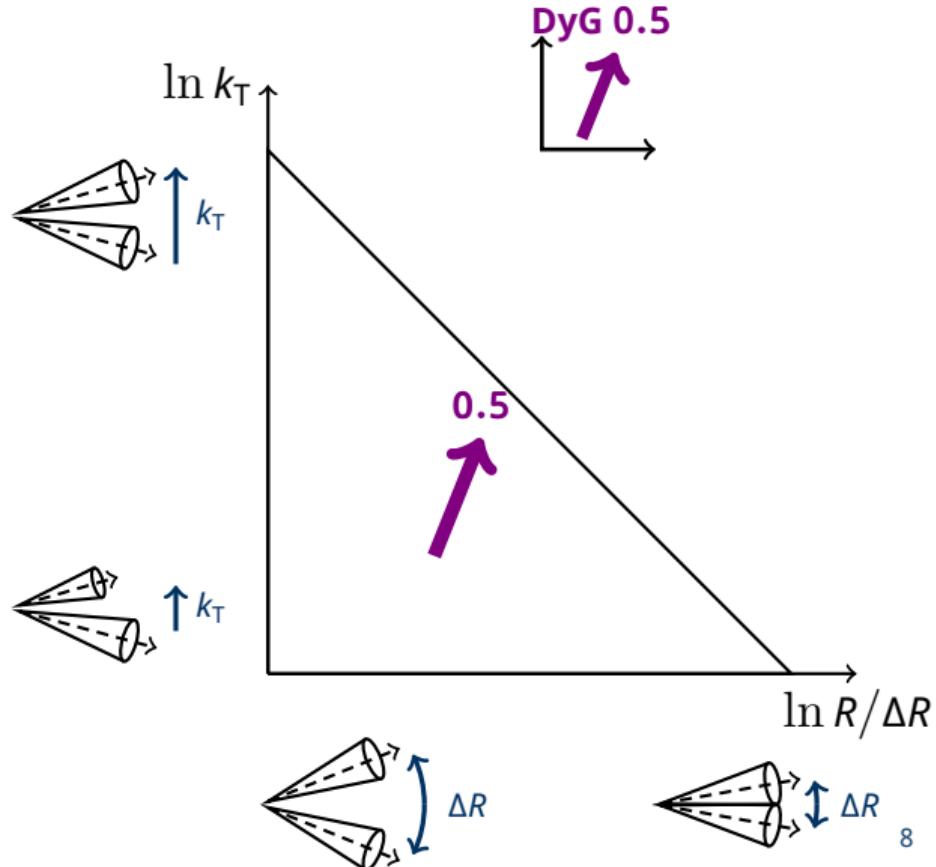
- $k_T = p_T^{\text{sublead}} \sin \Delta R$
- Iteratively follow splitting tree

## Dynamical Grooming

Mehtar-Tani et al., PhysRevD.101.034004

$$\kappa^a \propto \max_{i \in C/A} [z_i(1 - z_i)p_{Ti}(\Delta R_i/R)^a]$$

- $a = 0.5$ : "core" - more sym., narrow



# Identifying hard splittings: Dynamical Grooming

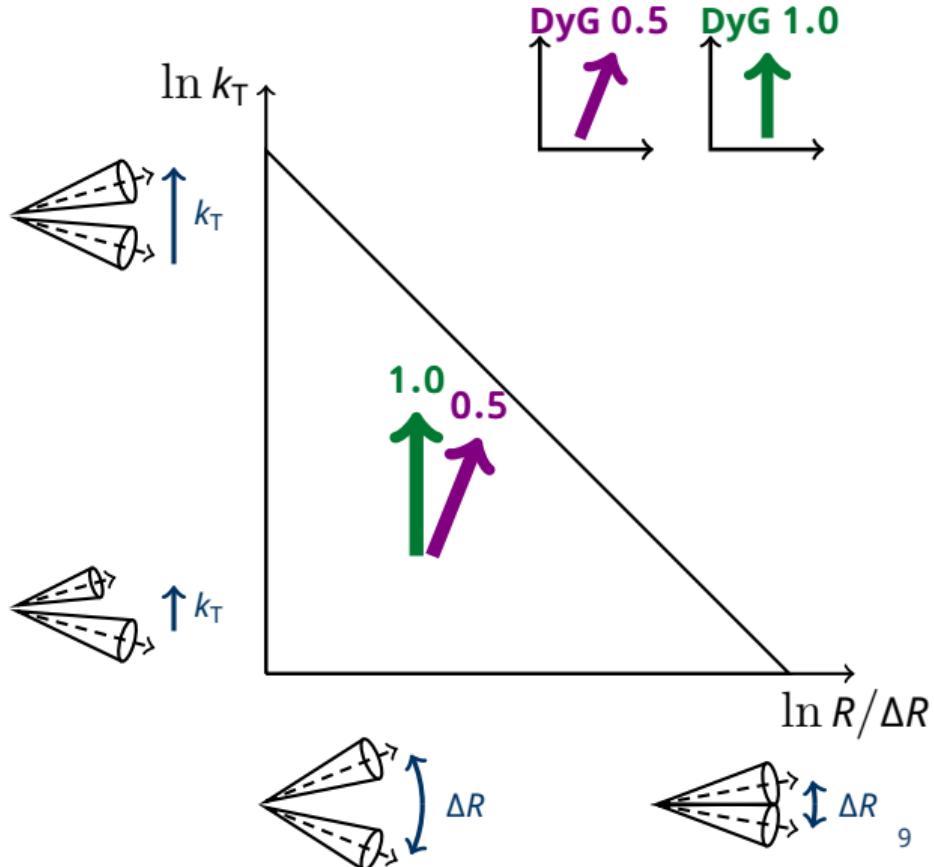
- $k_T = p_T^{\text{sublead}} \sin \Delta R$
- Iteratively follow splitting tree

## Dynamical Grooming

Mehtar-Tani et al., PhysRevD.101.034004

$$\kappa^a \propto \max_{i \in C/A} [z_i(1 - z_i)p_{Ti}(\Delta R_i/R)^a]$$

- $a = 0.5$ : "core" - more sym., narrow
- $a = 1$ : " $k_T$ " - largest  $k_T \sim \kappa^1 p_T$



# Identifying hard splittings: Dynamical Grooming

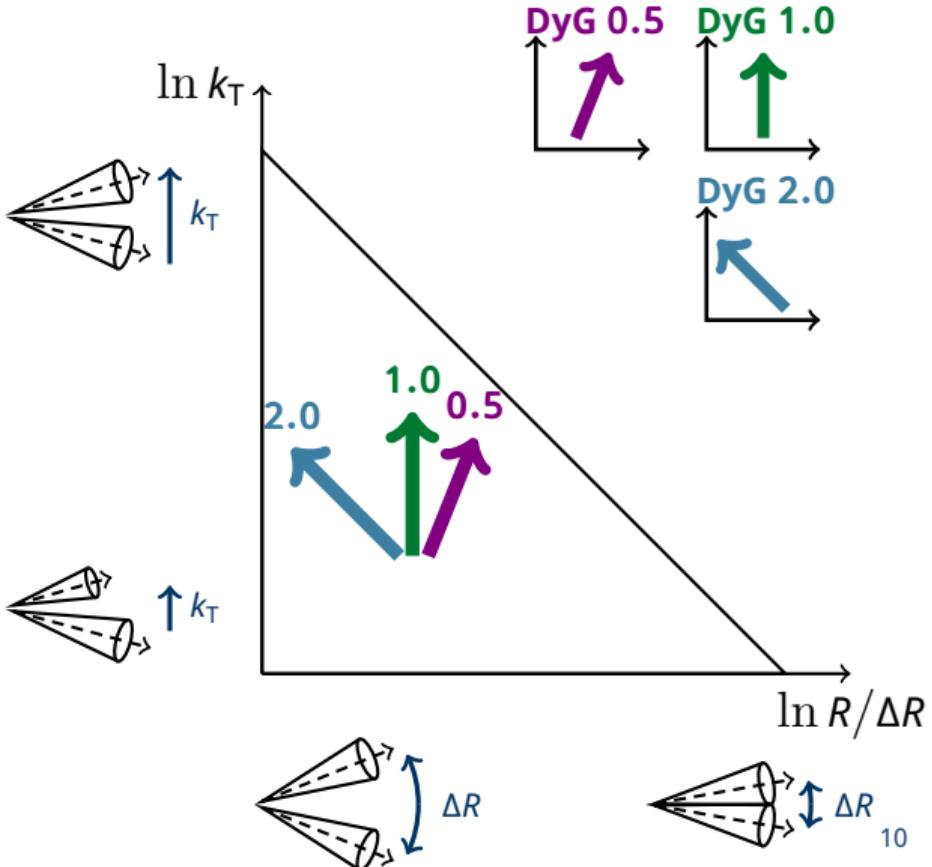
- $k_T = p_T^{\text{sublead}} \sin \Delta R$
- Iteratively follow splitting tree

## Dynamical Grooming

Mehtar-Tani et al., PhysRevD.101.034004

$$\kappa^a \propto \max_{i \in C/A} [z_i(1 - z_i)p_{Ti}(\Delta R_i/R)^a]$$

- $a = 0.5$ : "core" - more sym., narrow
- $a = 1$ : " $k_T$ " - largest  $k_T \sim \kappa^1 p_T$
- $a = 2$ : "time" - shortest splitting time  
 $t_f^{-1} \sim \kappa^2 p_T$



# Identifying hard splittings: Dynamical Grooming

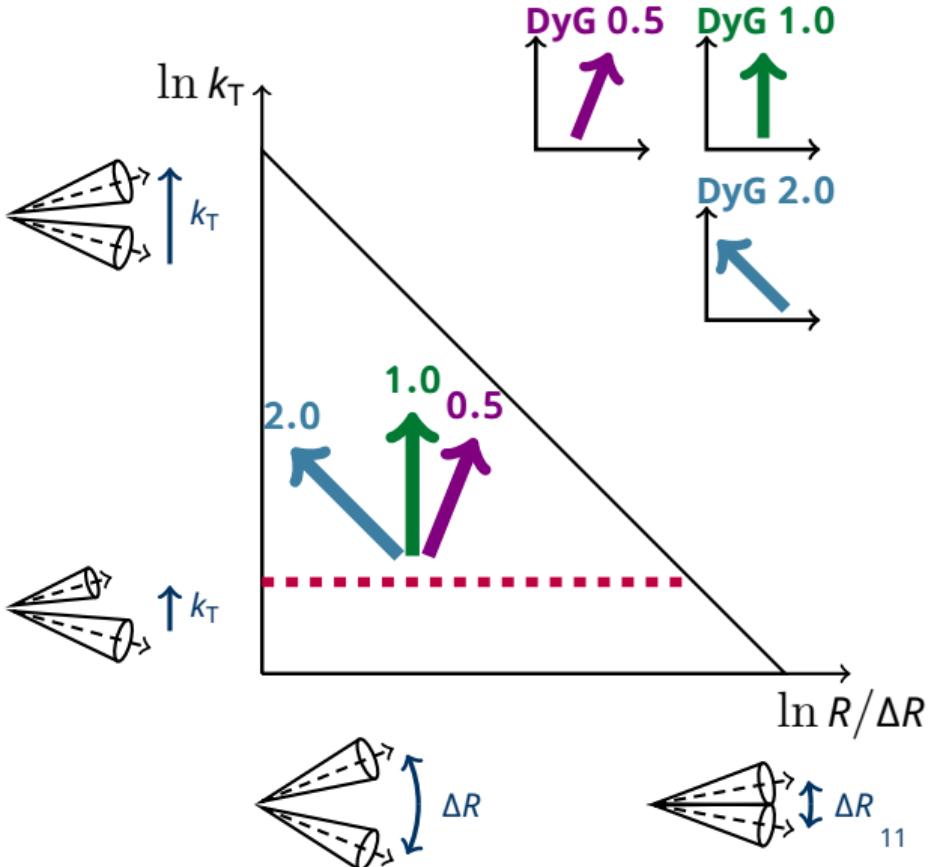
- $k_T = p_T^{\text{sublead}} \sin \Delta R$
- Iteratively follow splitting tree

## Dynamical Grooming

Mehtar-Tani et al., PhysRevD.101.034004

$$\kappa^a \propto \max_{i \in C/A} [z_i(1-z_i)p_{Ti}(\Delta R_i/R)^a]$$

- $a = 0.5$ : "core" - more sym., narrow
- $a = 1$ : " $k_T$ " - largest  $k_T \sim \kappa^1 p_T$
- $a = 2$ : "time" - shortest splitting time  
 $t_f^{-1} \sim \kappa^2 p_T$
- In practice, need **min  $k_T$  in Pb-Pb**



# Identifying hard splittings: Dynamical Grooming

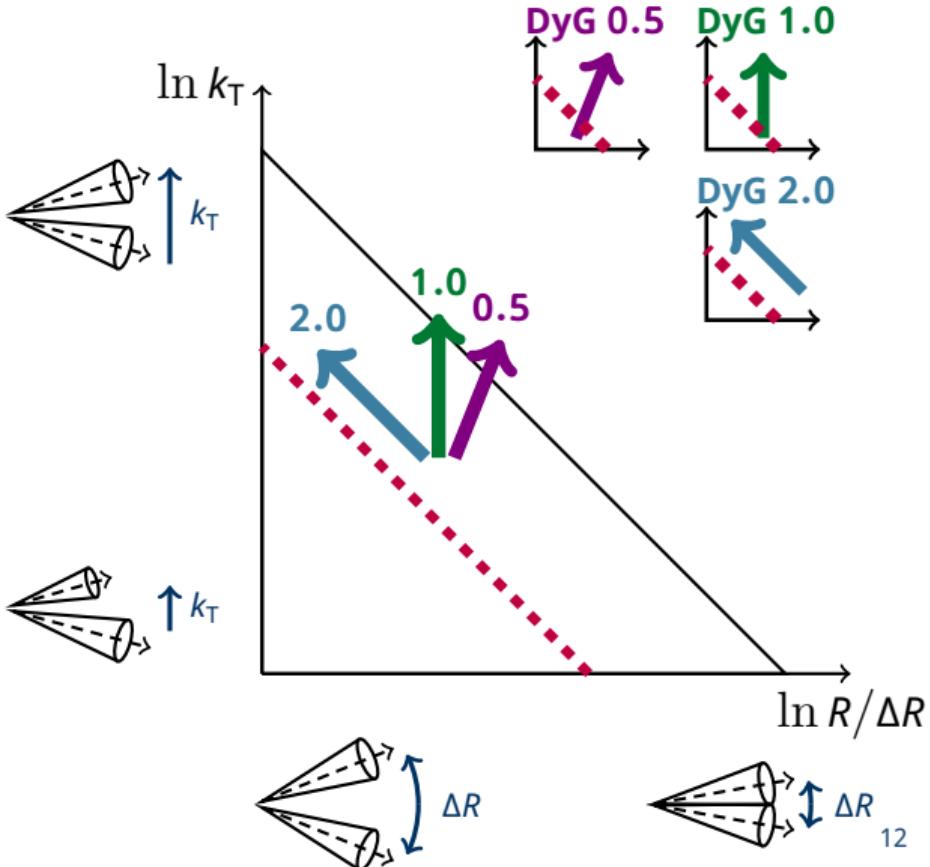
- $k_T = p_T^{\text{sublead}} \sin \Delta R$
- Iteratively follow splitting tree

## Dynamical Grooming

Mehtar-Tani et al., PhysRevD.101.034004

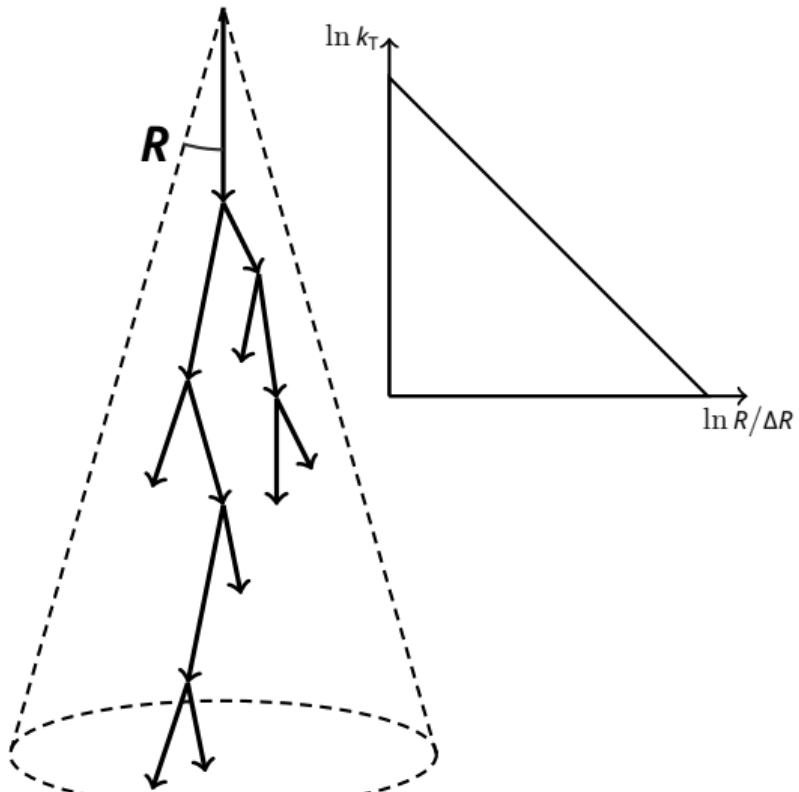
$$\kappa^a \propto \max_{i \in C/A} [z_i(1-z_i)p_{Ti}(\Delta R_i/R)^a]$$

- $a = 0.5$ : "core" - more sym., narrow
- $a = 1$ : " $k_T$ " - largest  $k_T \sim \kappa^1 p_T$
- $a = 2$ : "time" - shortest splitting time  
 $t_f^{-1} \sim \kappa^2 p_T$
- In practice, need **min  $k_T$  in Pb-Pb**
- Alternatively, add  **$z$  requirement** (0.2)



# Employing the grooming methods

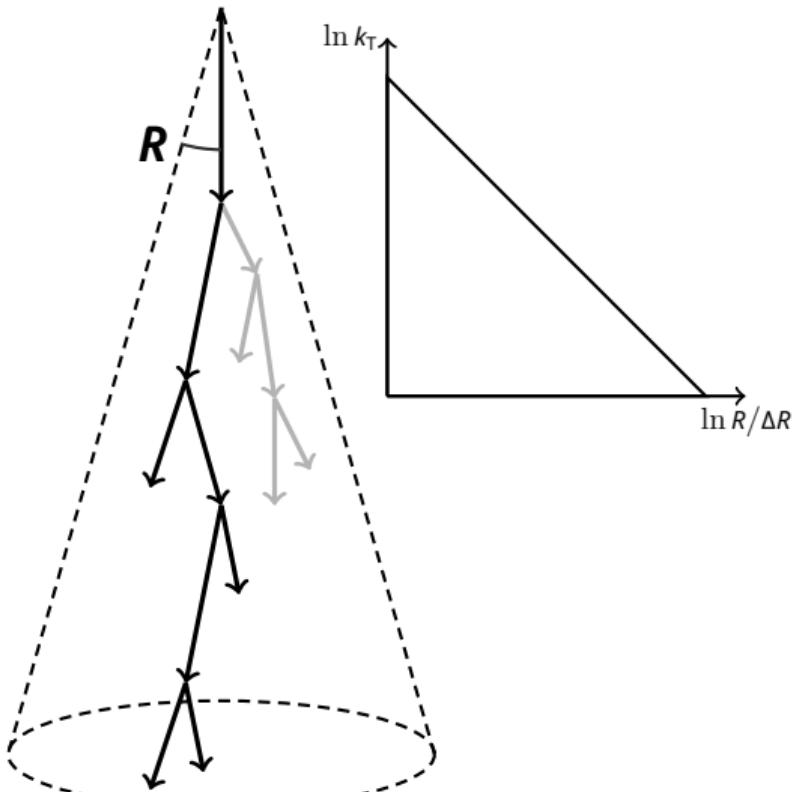
- Consider  $p_{T,\text{jet}}^{\text{ch}} = 60 \text{ GeV}/c$   $R = 0.2$  jet
- Decluster with C/A, select iterative splittings:



# Employing the grooming methods

- Consider  $p_{T,\text{jet}}^{\text{ch}} = 60 \text{ GeV}/c$   $R = 0.2$  jet
- Decluster with C/A, select iterative splittings:

  1.  $z = 0.175, \Delta R = 0.4, k_T = 4.09 \text{ GeV}/c$
  2.  $z = 0.2, \Delta R = 0.3, k_T = 2.93 \text{ GeV}/c$
  3.  $z = 0.4, \Delta R = 0.2, k_T = 3.15 \text{ GeV}/c$
  4.  $z = 0.1, \Delta R = 0.1, k_T = 0.24 \text{ GeV}/c$

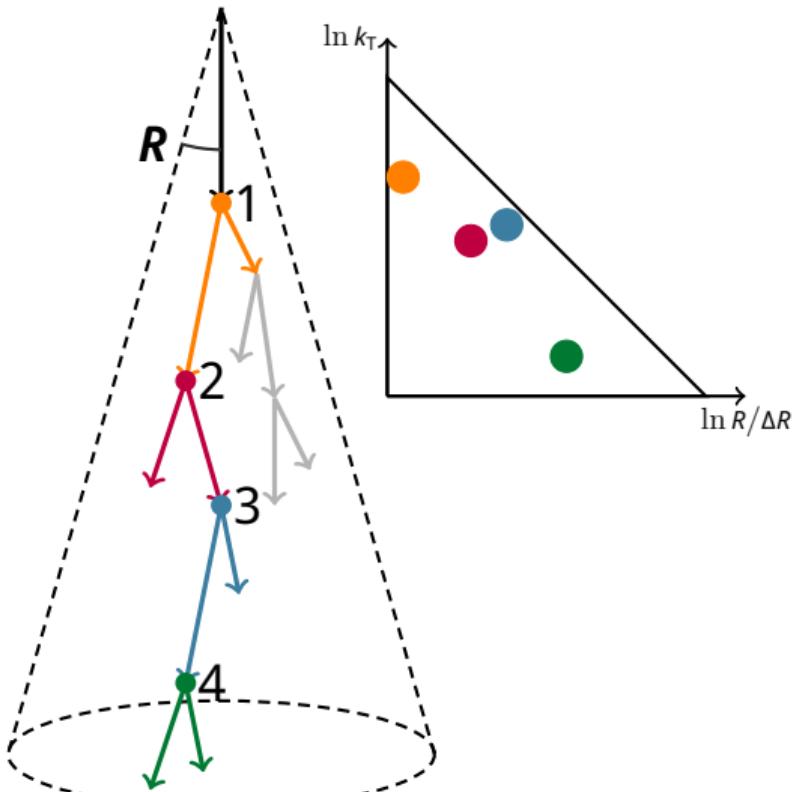


# Employing the grooming methods

- Consider  $p_{T,\text{jet}}^{\text{ch}} = 60 \text{ GeV}/c$   $R = 0.2$  jet
- Decluster with C/A, select iterative splittings:

  - $z = 0.175, \Delta R = 0.4, k_T = 4.09 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - $z = 0.2, \Delta R = 0.3, k_T = 2.93 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - $z = 0.4, \Delta R = 0.2, k_T = 3.15 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - $z = 0.1, \Delta R = 0.1, k_T = 0.24 \text{ GeV}/c$

→ Which method selects which splitting?



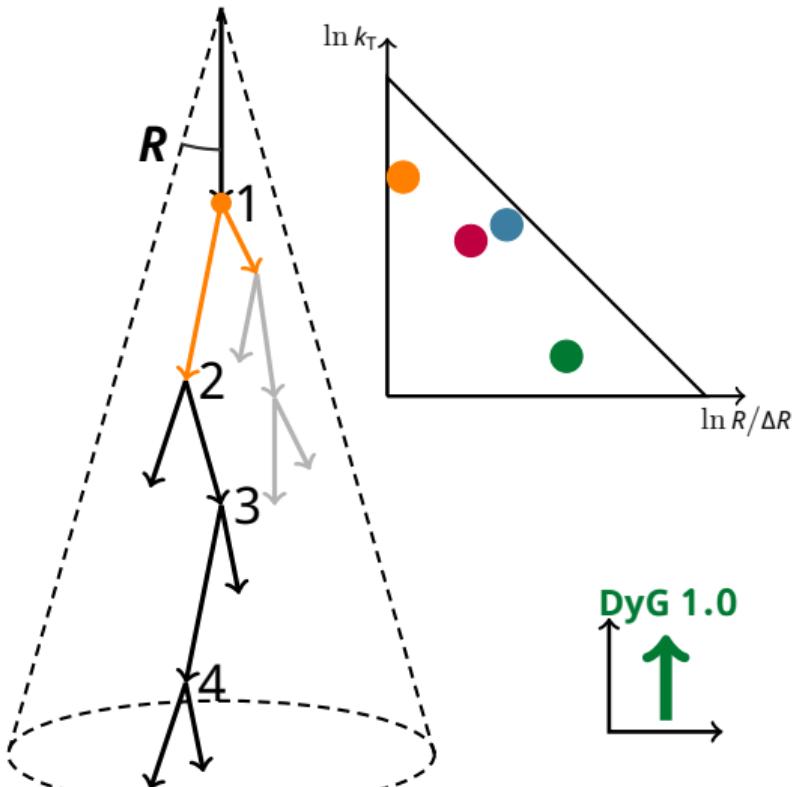
# Employing the grooming methods

- Consider  $p_{T,\text{jet}}^{\text{ch}} = 60 \text{ GeV}/c$   $R = 0.2$  jet
- Decluster with C/A, select iterative splittings:

  1.  $z = 0.175, \Delta R = 0.4, k_T = 4.09 \text{ GeV}/c$
  2.  $z = 0.2, \Delta R = 0.3, k_T = 2.93 \text{ GeV}/c$
  3.  $z = 0.4, \Delta R = 0.2, k_T = 3.15 \text{ GeV}/c$
  4.  $z = 0.1, \Delta R = 0.1, k_T = 0.24 \text{ GeV}/c$

→ Which method selects which splitting?

  - DyG  $\alpha = 1.0$ : #1



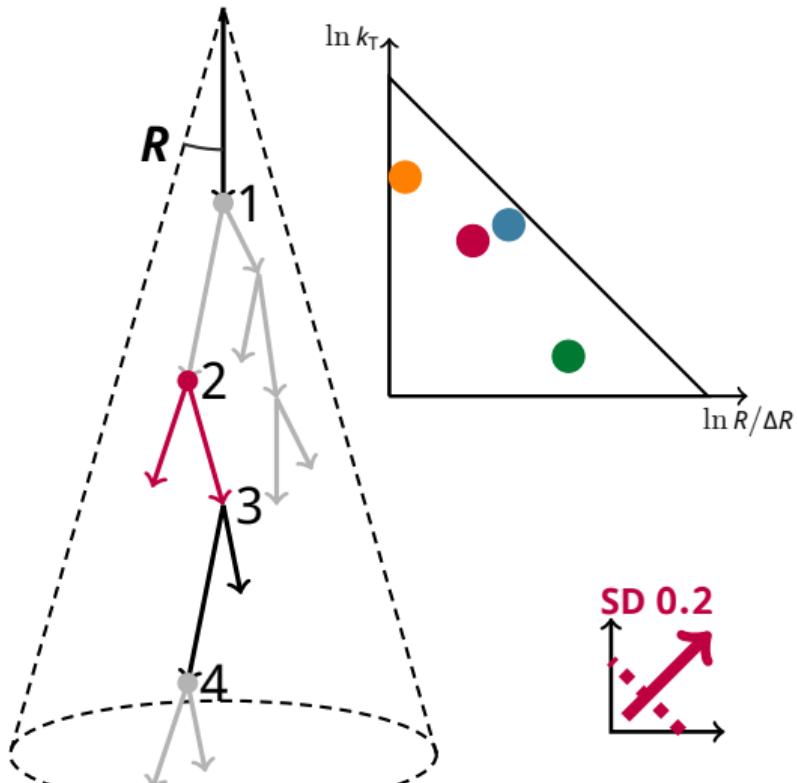
# Employing the grooming methods

- Consider  $p_{T,\text{jet}}^{\text{ch}} = 60 \text{ GeV}/c$   $R = 0.2$  jet
- Decluster with C/A, select iterative splittings:

  - $z = 0.175, \Delta R = 0.4, k_T = 4.09 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - $z = 0.2, \Delta R = 0.3, k_T = 2.93 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - $z = 0.4, \Delta R = 0.2, k_T = 3.15 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - $z = 0.1, \Delta R = 0.1, k_T = 0.24 \text{ GeV}/c$

→ Which method selects which splitting?

- DyG  $\alpha = 1.0$ : #1
- SD  $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.2$ : #2



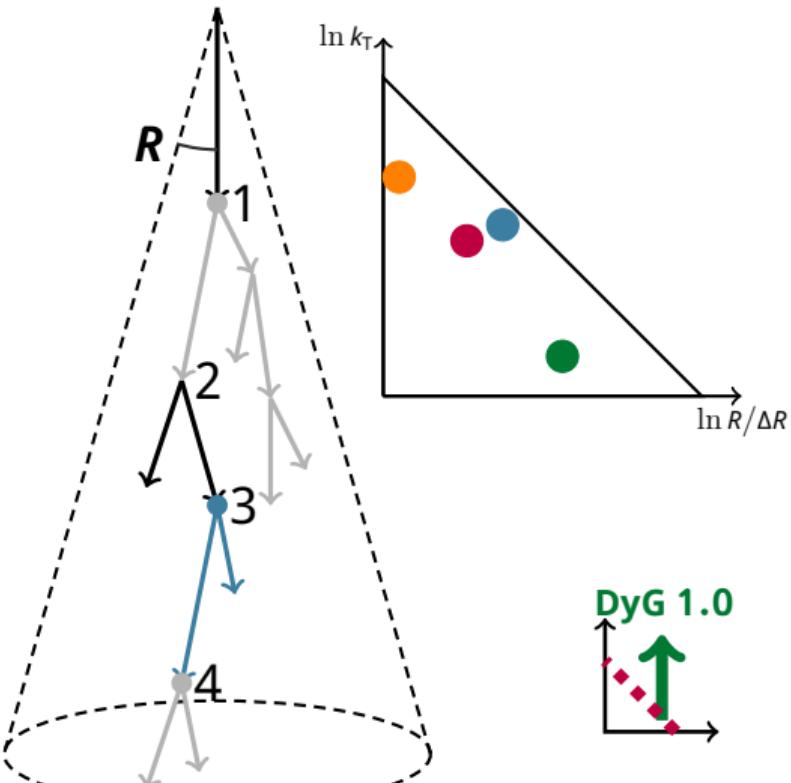
# Employing the grooming methods

- Consider  $p_{T,\text{jet}}^{\text{ch}} = 60 \text{ GeV}/c$   $R = 0.2$  jet
- Decluster with C/A, select iterative splittings:

  - $z = 0.175, \Delta R = 0.4, k_T = 4.09 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - $z = 0.2, \Delta R = 0.3, k_T = 2.93 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - $z = 0.4, \Delta R = 0.2, k_T = 3.15 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - $z = 0.1, \Delta R = 0.1, k_T = 0.24 \text{ GeV}/c$

→ Which method selects which splitting?

- DyG  $\alpha = 1.0$ : #1
- SD  $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.2$ : #2
- DyG  $\alpha = 1.0, z > 0.2$ : #3



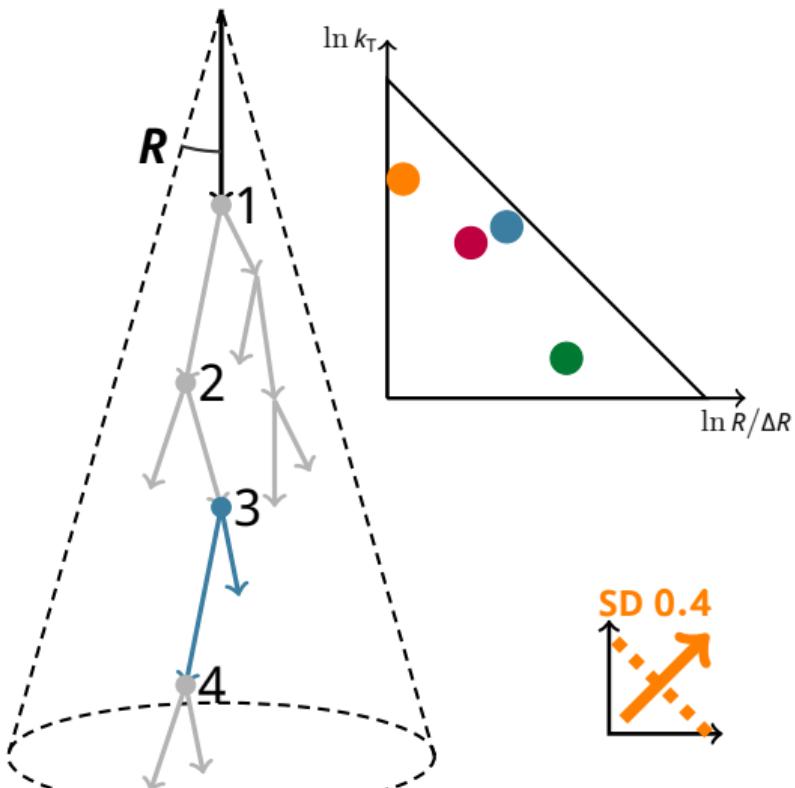
# Employing the grooming methods

- Consider  $p_{T,\text{jet}}^{\text{ch}} = 60 \text{ GeV}/c$   $R = 0.2$  jet
- Decluster with C/A, select iterative splittings:

  - $z = 0.175, \Delta R = 0.4, k_T = 4.09 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - $z = 0.2, \Delta R = 0.3, k_T = 2.93 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - $z = 0.4, \Delta R = 0.2, k_T = 3.15 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - $z = 0.1, \Delta R = 0.1, k_T = 0.24 \text{ GeV}/c$

→ Which method selects which splitting?

- DyG  $\alpha = 1.0$ : #1
- SD  $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.2$ : #2
- DyG  $\alpha = 1.0, z > 0.2$ : #3
- SD  $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.4$ : #3



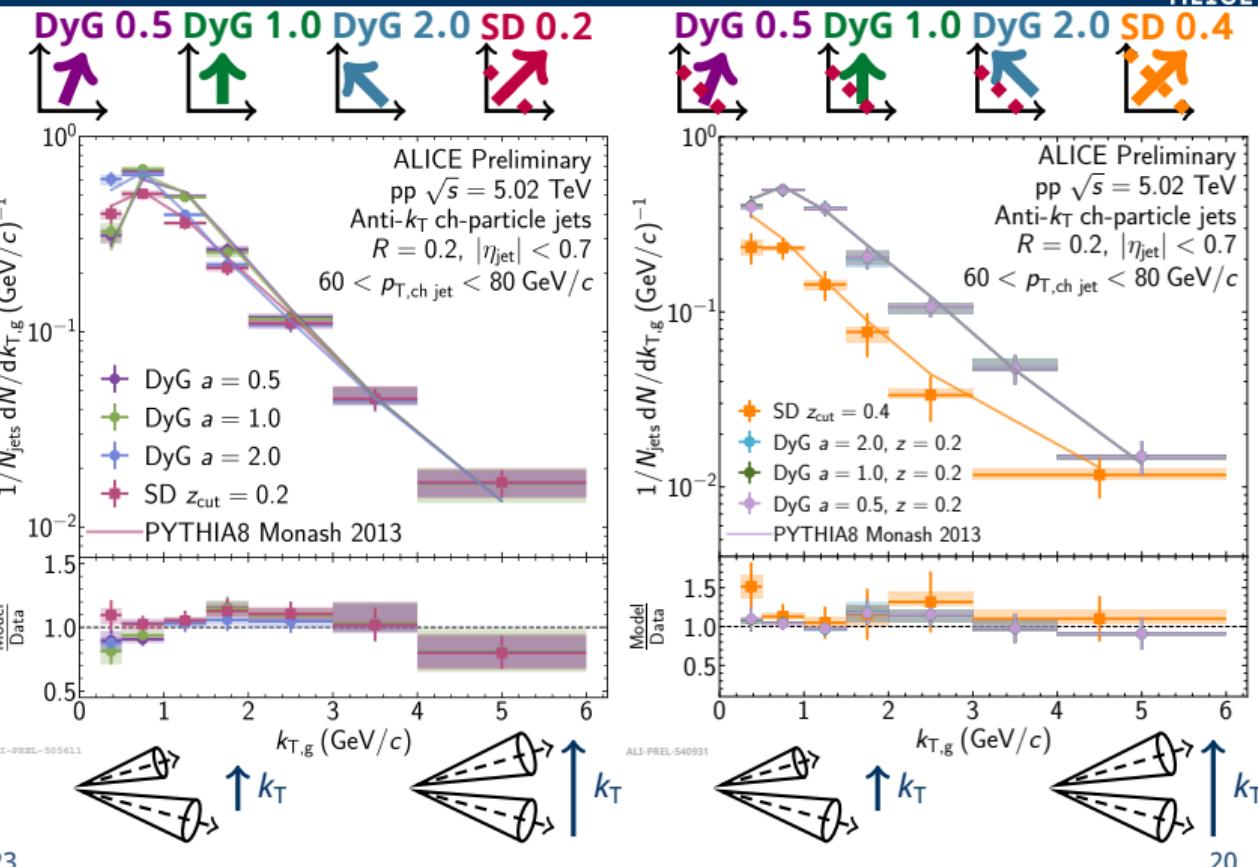
# Comparing grooming methods in pp

New



- Shape variations at low  $k_T$
- Grooming methods **converge at high  $k_{T,g}$**
- **$z$  requirement dominates** over grooming method
- PYTHIA in broad agreement with data

See also:  $R_g + z_g$  with DyG:  
arXiv:2204.10246



# Unfolding Dynamical Grooming in Pb-Pb

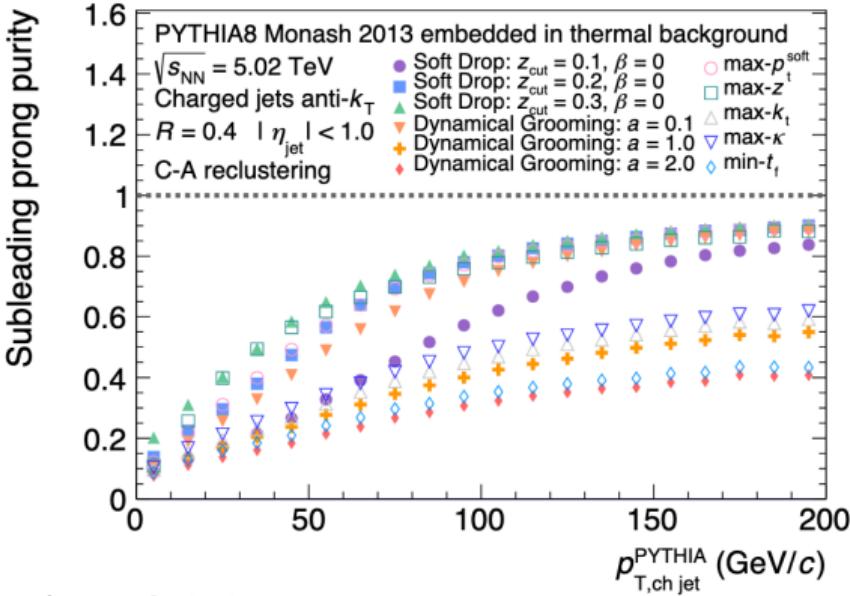
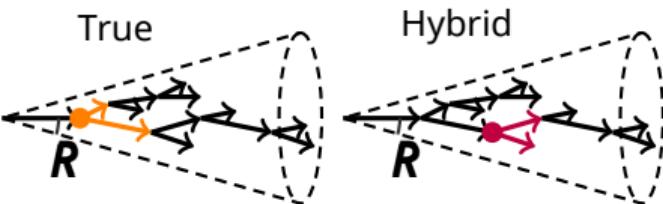


- Dynamical Grooming exhibits **reduced subleading subjet purity** in Pb-Pb

- Off-diagonal mismatched splittings** are major component at low  $k_T$

→ **Problematic for unfolding**

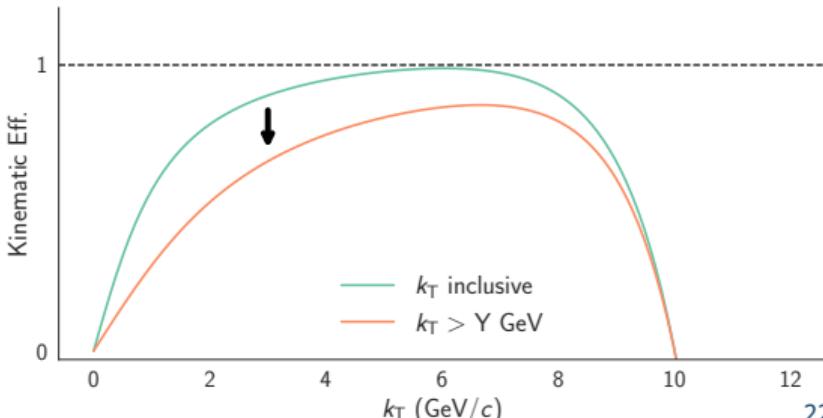
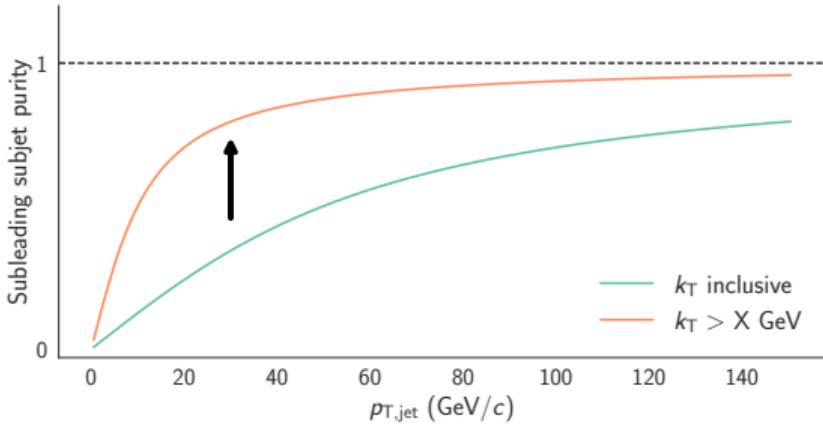
- Caused by **requirement to always select a splitting**
- Address by minimum measured  $k_T$**  requirement
- Trade **improved purity** for reduced dynamic **range** and kinematic efficiency
- Minimum z** has similar impact



# Unfolding Dynamical Grooming in Pb-Pb

- Dynamical Grooming exhibits **reduced subleading subjet purity** in Pb-Pb
  - Off-diagonal mismatched splittings** are major component at low  $k_T$
- **Problematic for unfolding**

- Caused by **requirement to always select a splitting**
- Address by minimum measured  $k_T$**  requirement
- Trade **improved purity** for **reduced dynamic range** and kinematic efficiency
- Minimum  $z$**  has similar impact



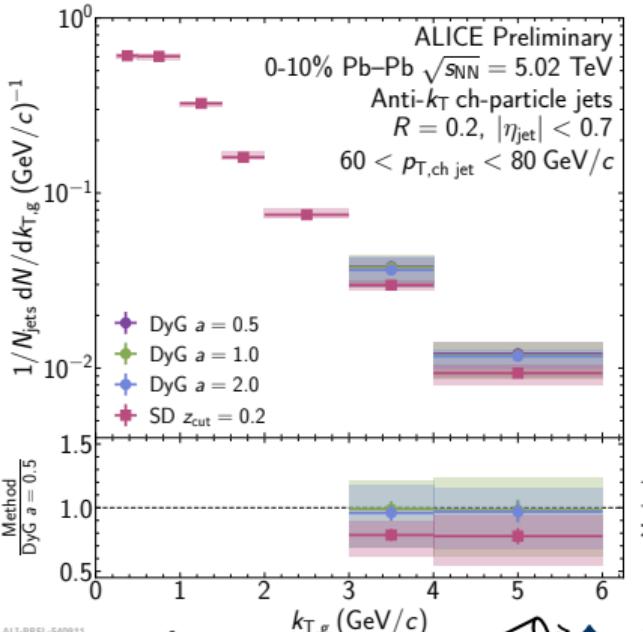
# Dynamical Grooming in Pb-Pb

New

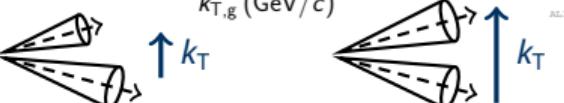
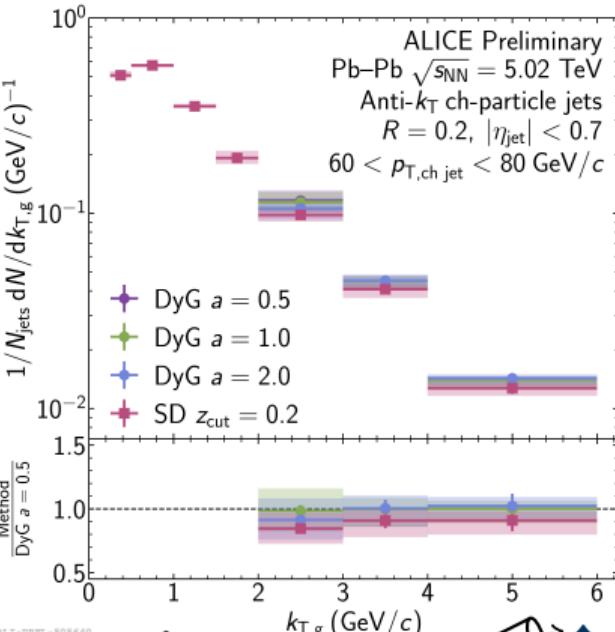


- First measurements of Dynamical Grooming in Pb-Pb
- Grooming methods converge at high  $k_{T,g}$
- Smaller bkg extends  $k_{T,g}$  range in semi-central

0-10% central



30-50% semi-central

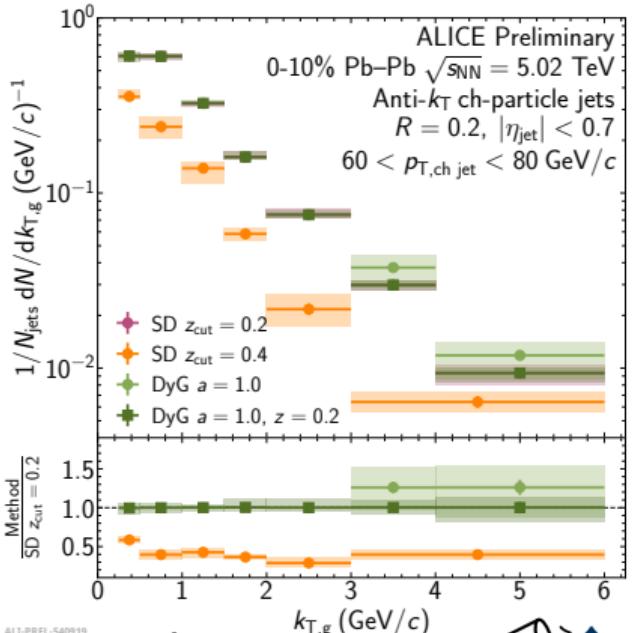


# Comparing grooming methods in Pb-Pb

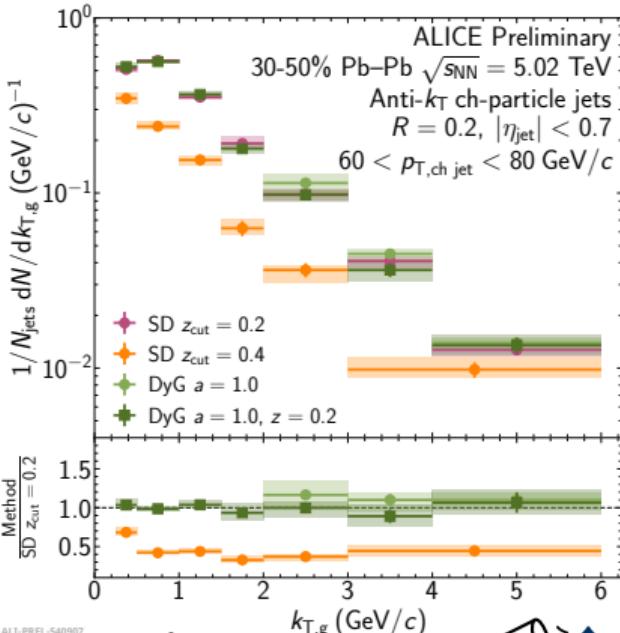
New



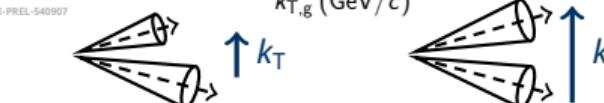
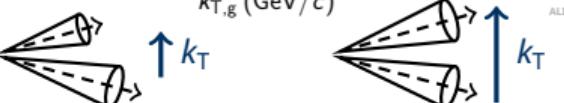
## 0-10% central



## 30-50% semi-central



- Similar trends in 0-10% and 30-50%
  - Reduced SD  $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.4$  yield due to **phase space**
  - Consistent set of **splittings** from all DyG  $a = 1.0$ , SD  $z_{\text{cut}} = 0.2$
- Suggests **few hard splits further into tree**



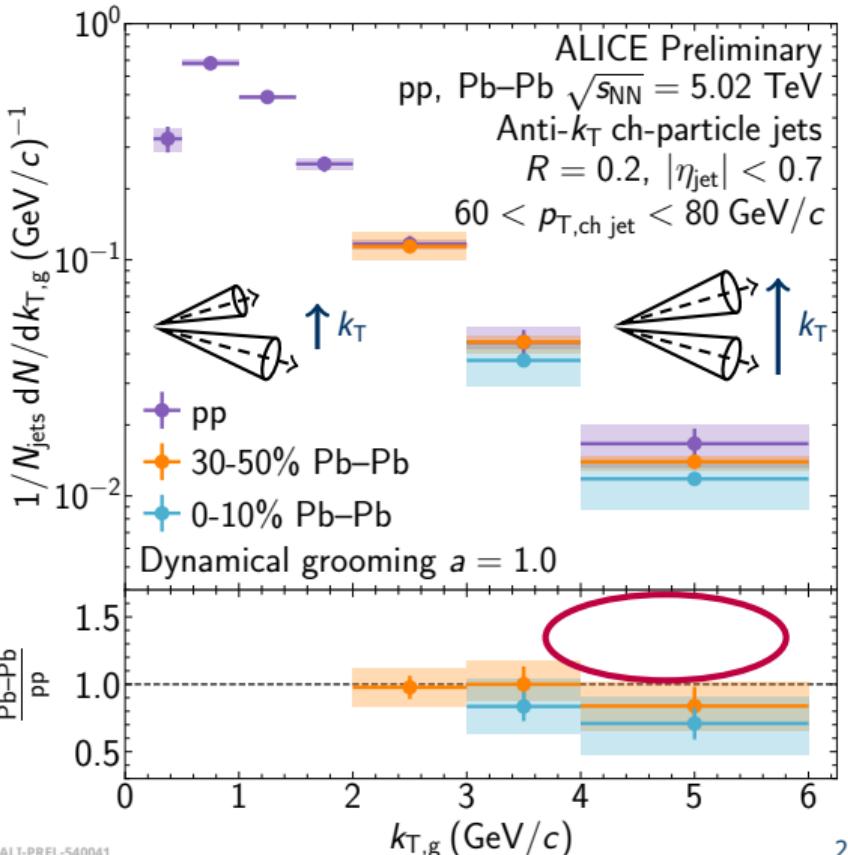
# Searching for modification

New



- No enhancement at high  $k_{T,g}$
- Standard DyG shows little modification

DyG 1.0  
↑

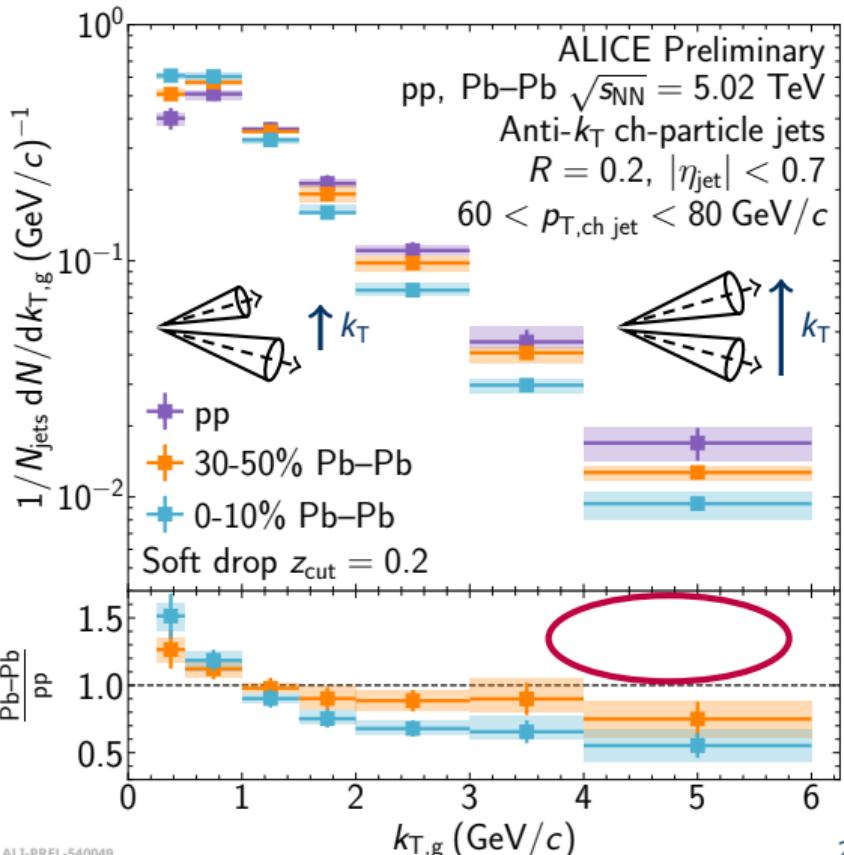


# Searching for modification

New



- **No enhancement** at high  $k_{T,g}$
- Standard DyG shows **little modification**
- **Modification** in methods with  $z > 0.2$ 
  - Larger modification in 0-10%
- **Consistent with narrowing picture** seen in many substructure analyses.
  - eg.  $R_g$  (Phys.Rev.Lett. 128 (2022) 10, 102001), jet axis difference, angularities, etc
- **No clear evidence of Moliere scattering**

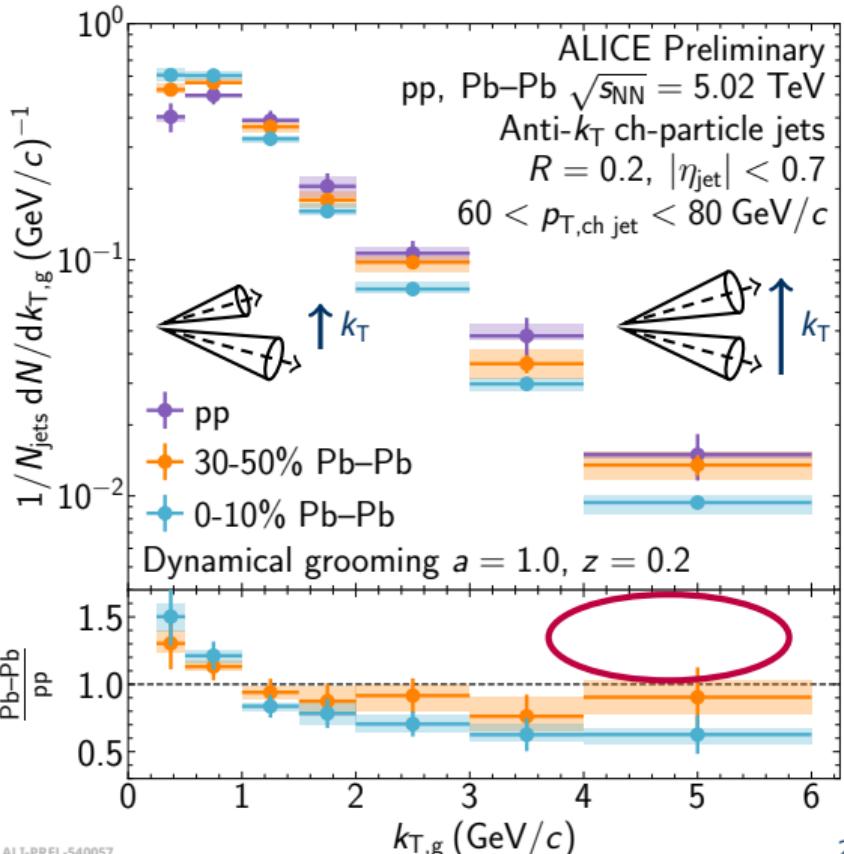


# Searching for modification

New



- **No enhancement** at high  $k_{T,g}$
- Standard DyG shows **little modification**
- **Modification** in methods with  $z > 0.2$ 
  - Larger modification in 0-10%
- **Consistent with narrowing picture** seen in many substructure analyses.
  - eg.  $R_g$  (Phys.Rev.Lett. 128 (2022) 10, 102001), jet axis difference, angularities, etc
- **No clear evidence of Moliere scattering**



# How do models fare?

New



## JETSCAPEv3.5 AA22 tune

JETSCAPE arXiv:2301.02485

- MATTER+LBT
- Describes data well

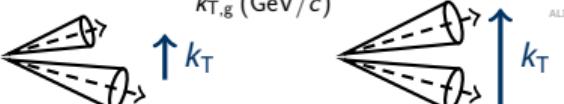
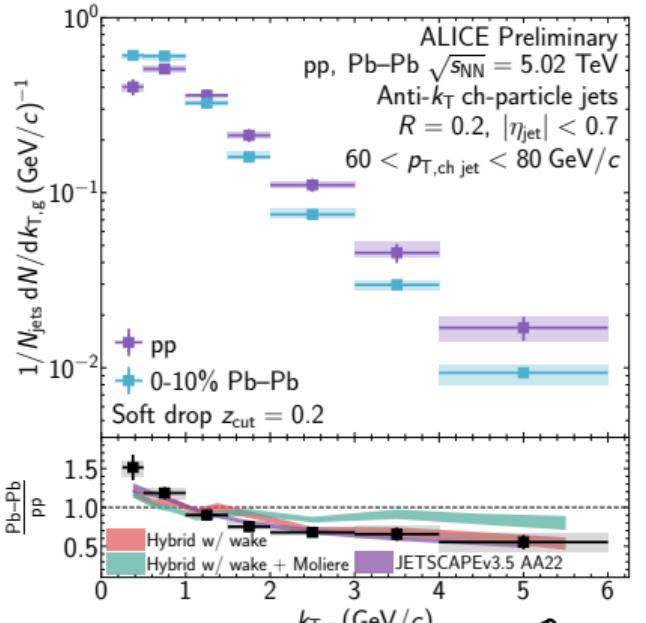
## Hybrid model

D'Eramo et al. JHEP 01 (2019) 172

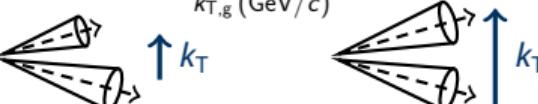
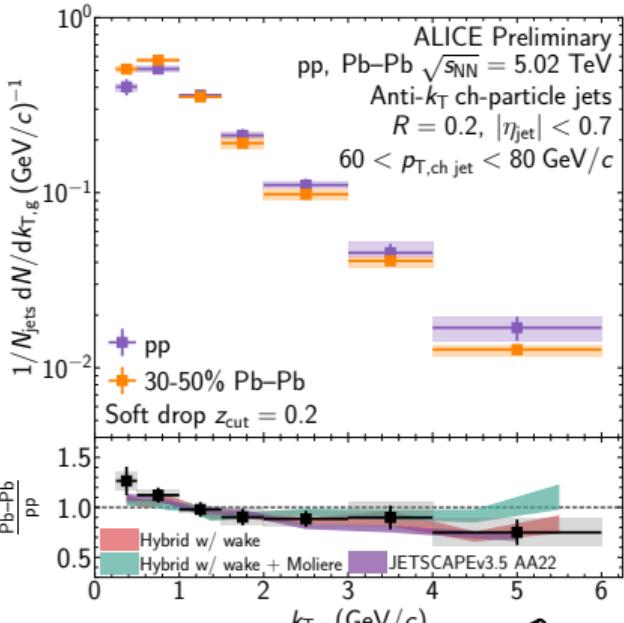
Hulcher et al. QM 22

- With, w/out Moliere
- w/out Moliere **describe 0-10% data better**

### 0-10% central

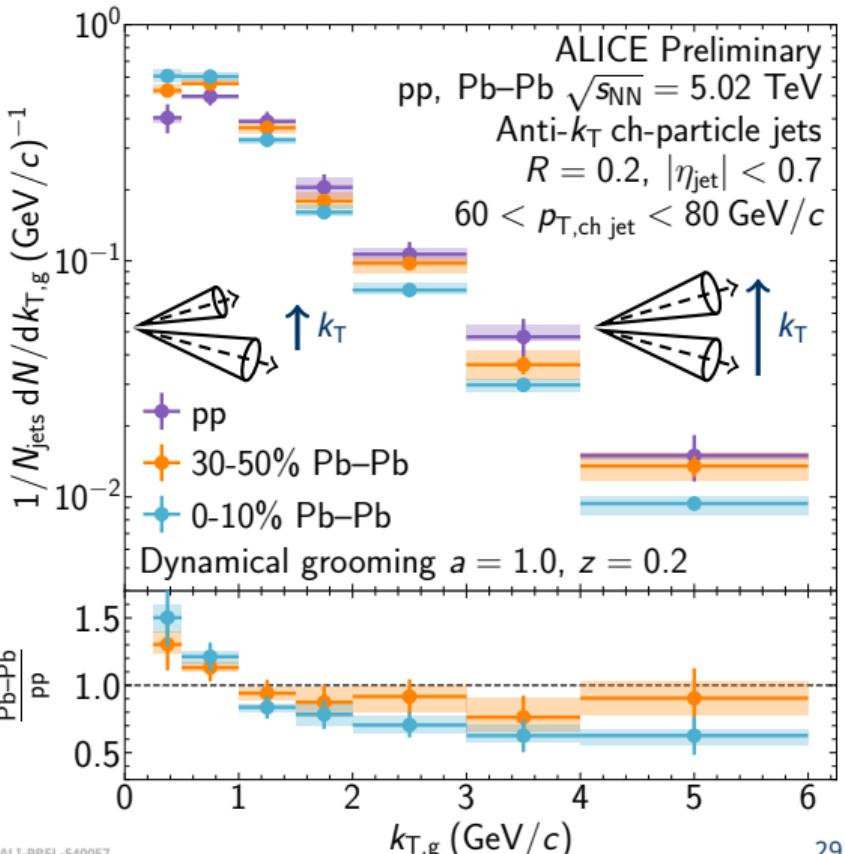


### 30-50% central



# Summary

- **Comprehensive study** searching for Moliere scattering via jet substructure
- 1. First measurement of DyG in Pb-Pb**
    - Minimum  $k_T$  or  $z$  requirement to avoid background dominated component
  - 2.  $z_{\text{cut}}$  dominates** over grooming method details
    - **Suggests minimal impact** of splittings far into splitting tree
  - 3. Modification of  $k_{T,g}$** , similar to narrowing seen in other substructure observables
  - 4. No clear evidence of Moliere scattering**

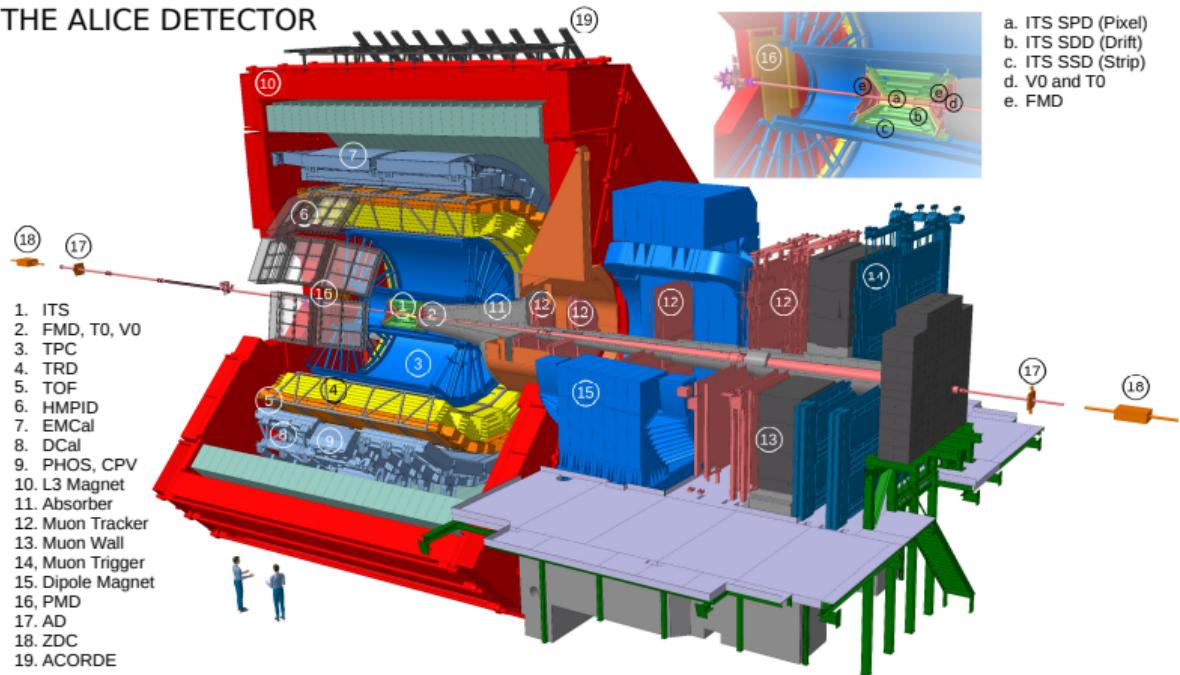


# Backup

# Jets and their substructure in ALICE

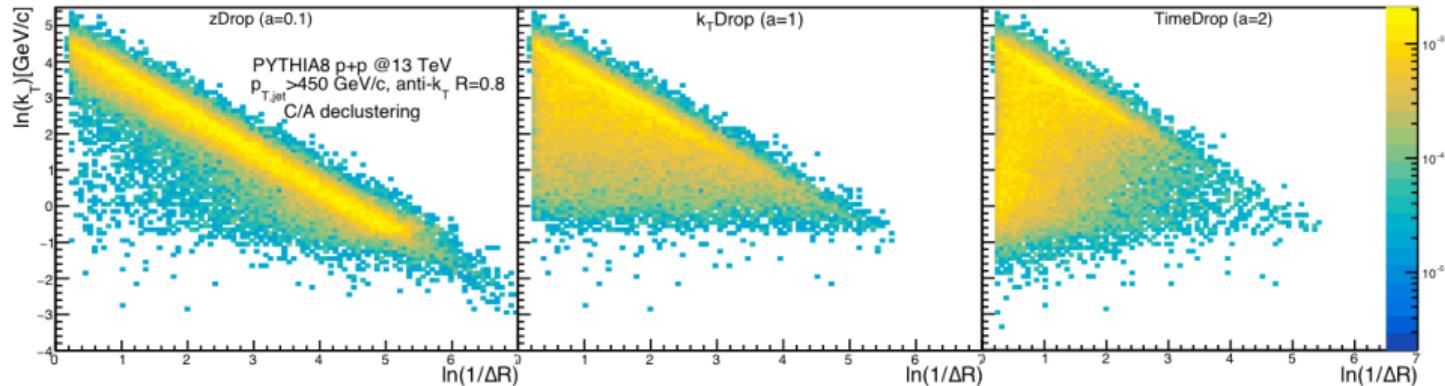


THE ALICE DETECTOR



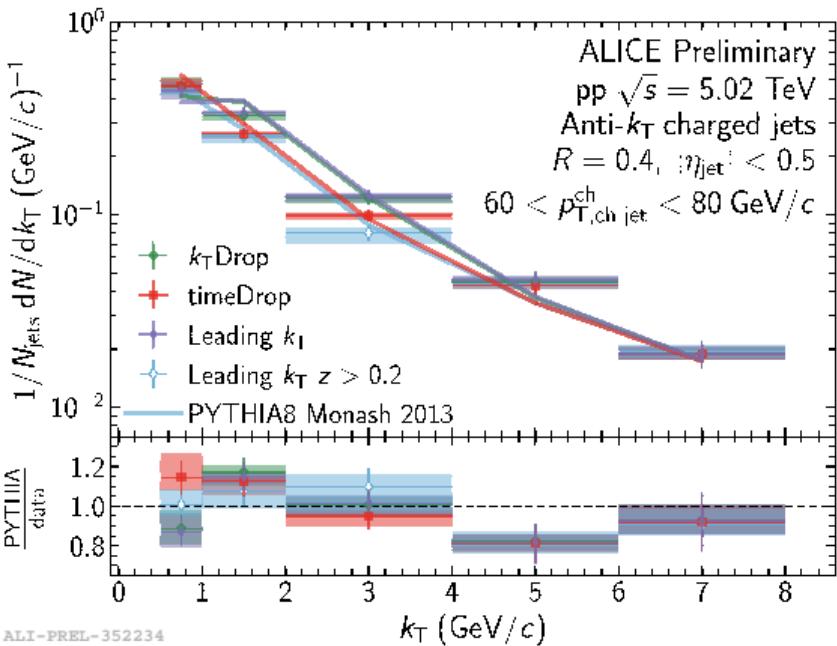
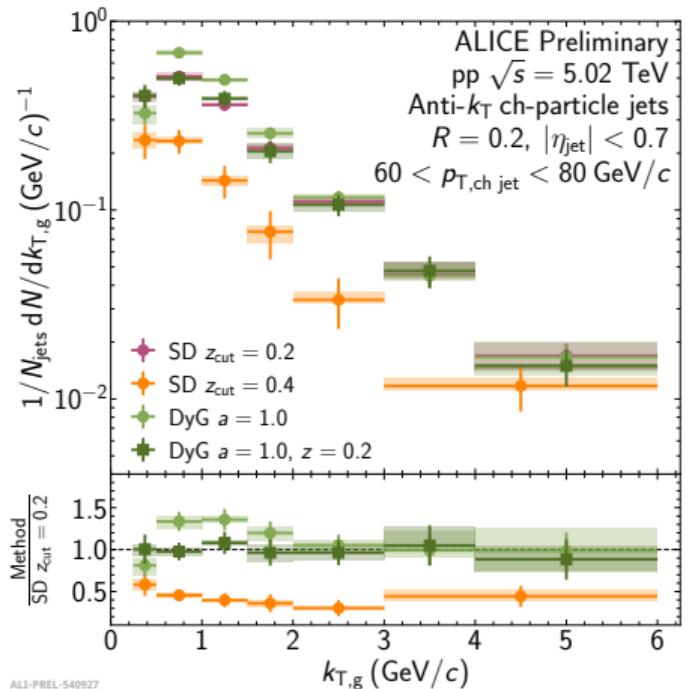
- ALICE well suited for measuring:
  - **Low  $p_T$**  jets
  - **Small splitting angles** at high efficiency
- Enables **strong substructure program**
- Anti- $k_T$  charged-particle jets measured in pp and Pb-Pb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$

# Dynamical Grooming: Lund Planes

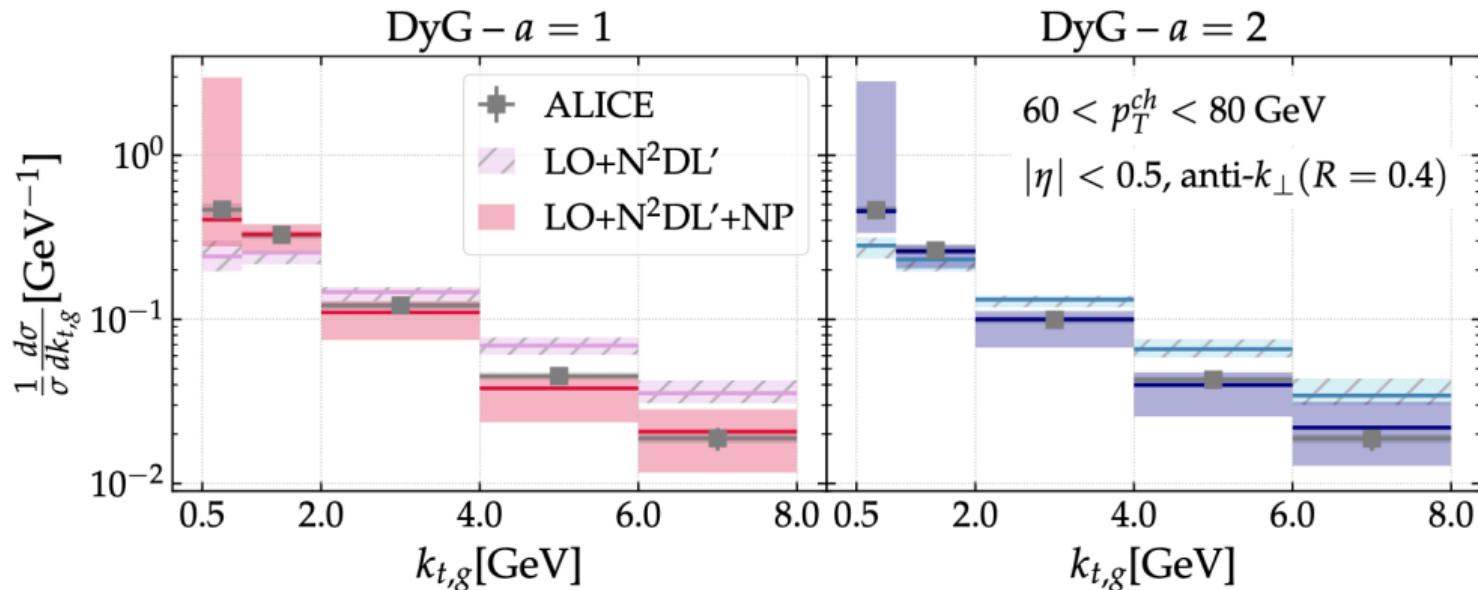


Mehtar-Tani et al., [PhysRevD.101.034004](#)

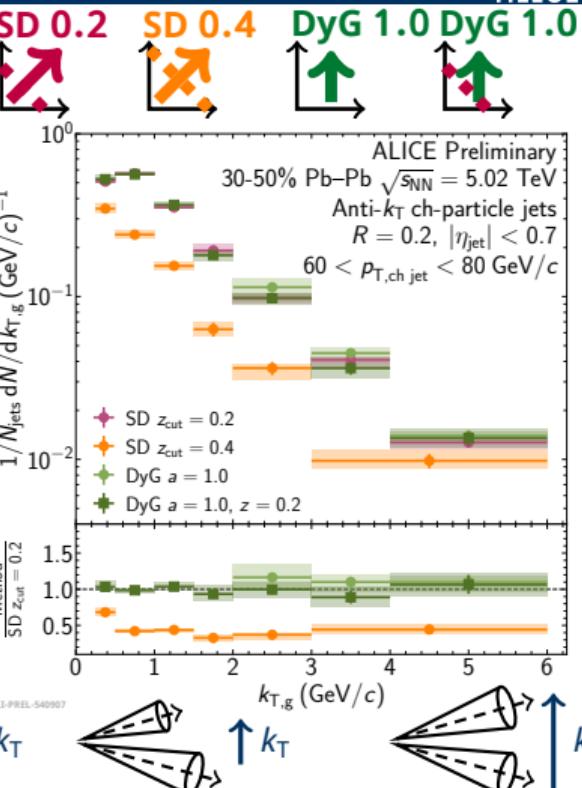
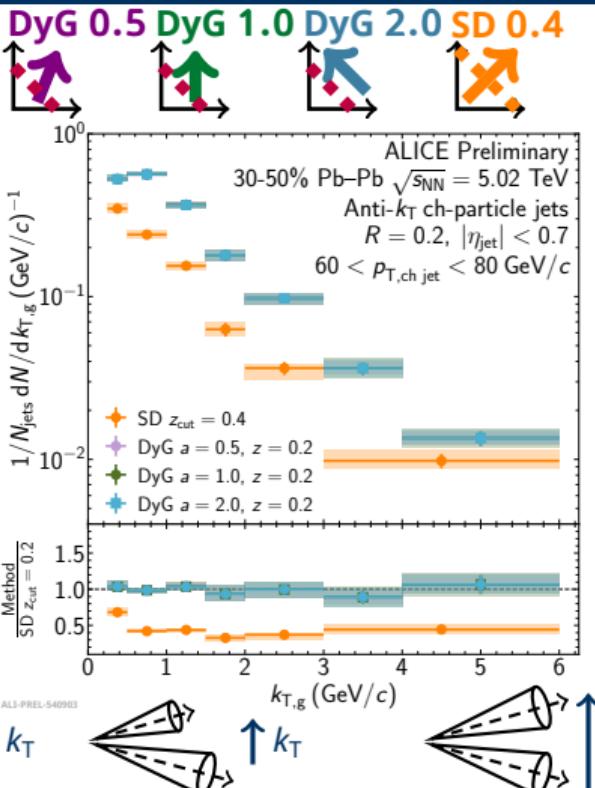
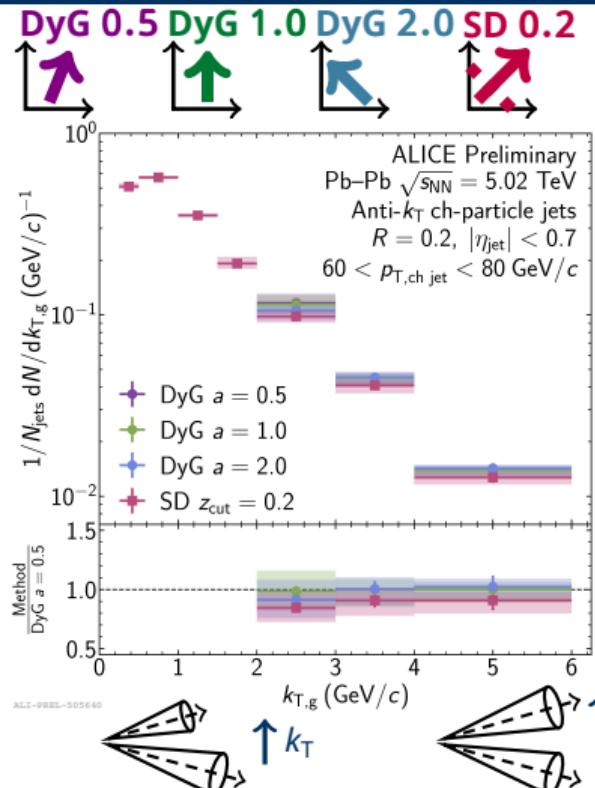
# Comparing grooming methods in pp: mixed methods, $R = 0.4$



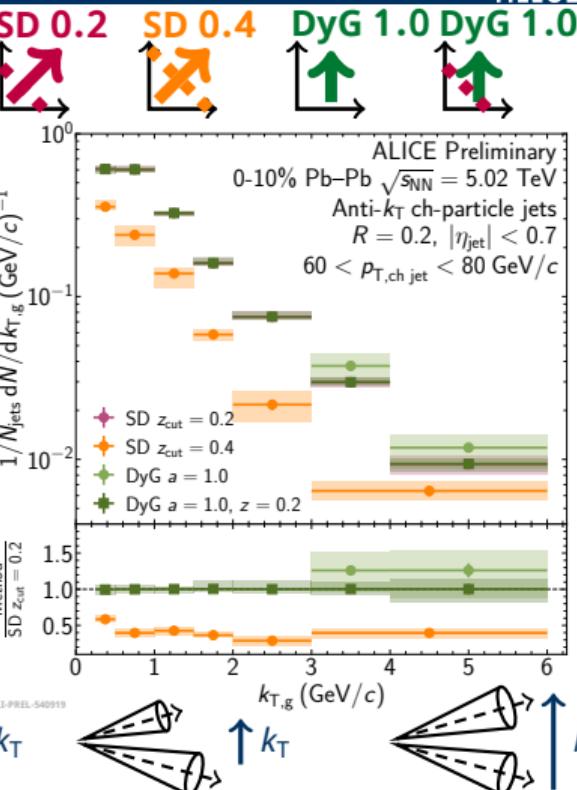
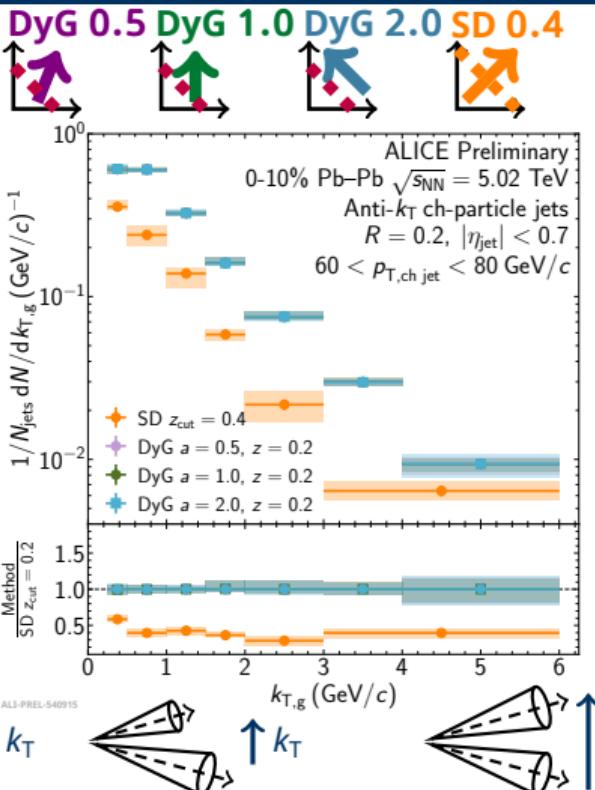
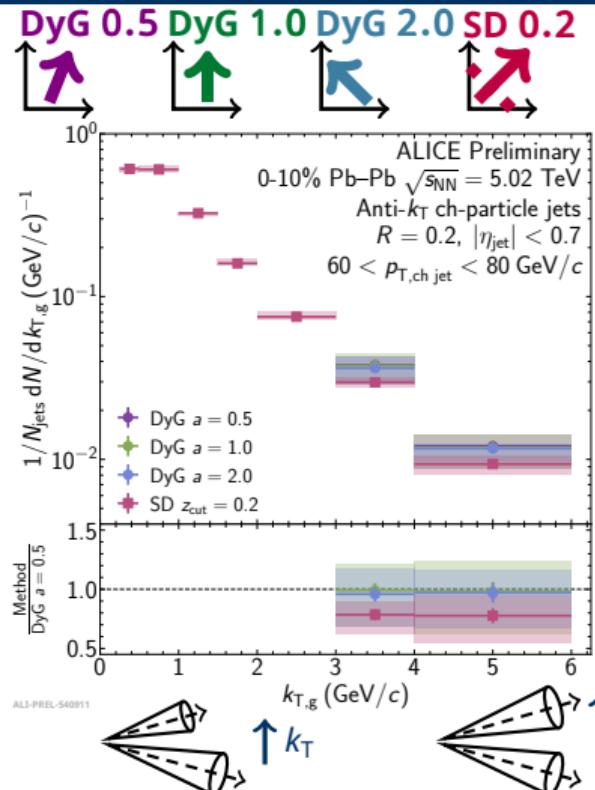
# Dynamical Grooming: analytical calculations pp



# Comparing grooming methods in 30-50% semi-central Pb-Pb

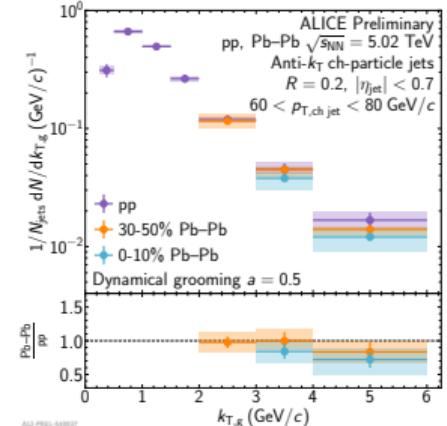


# Comparing grooming methods in 0-10% central Pb-Pb

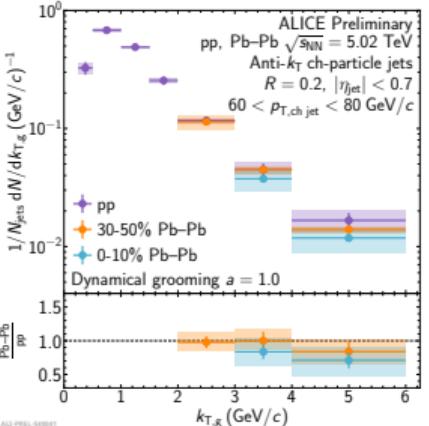


# Searching for modification (with more methods)/1

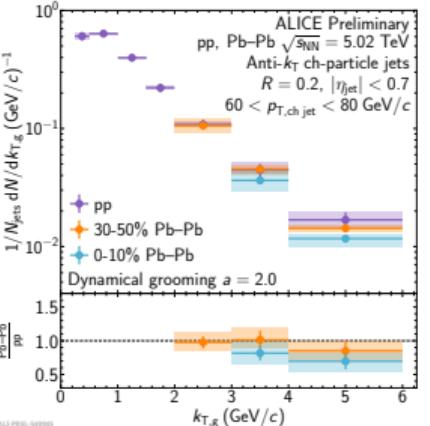
DyG 0.5

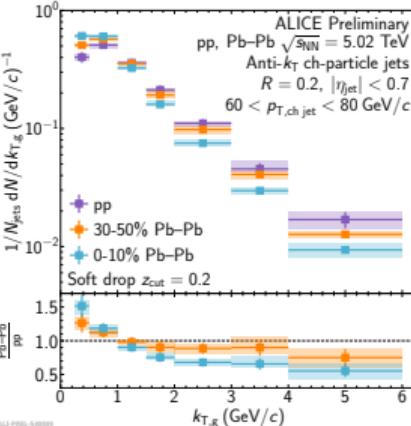
DyG 1.0

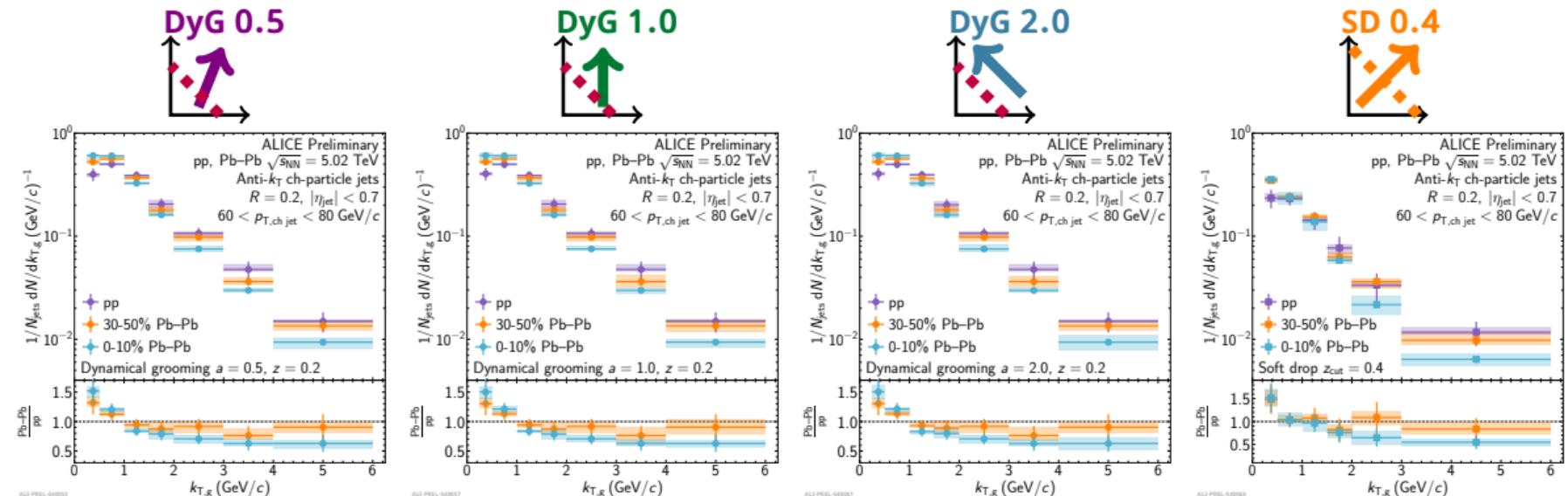
DyG 2.0

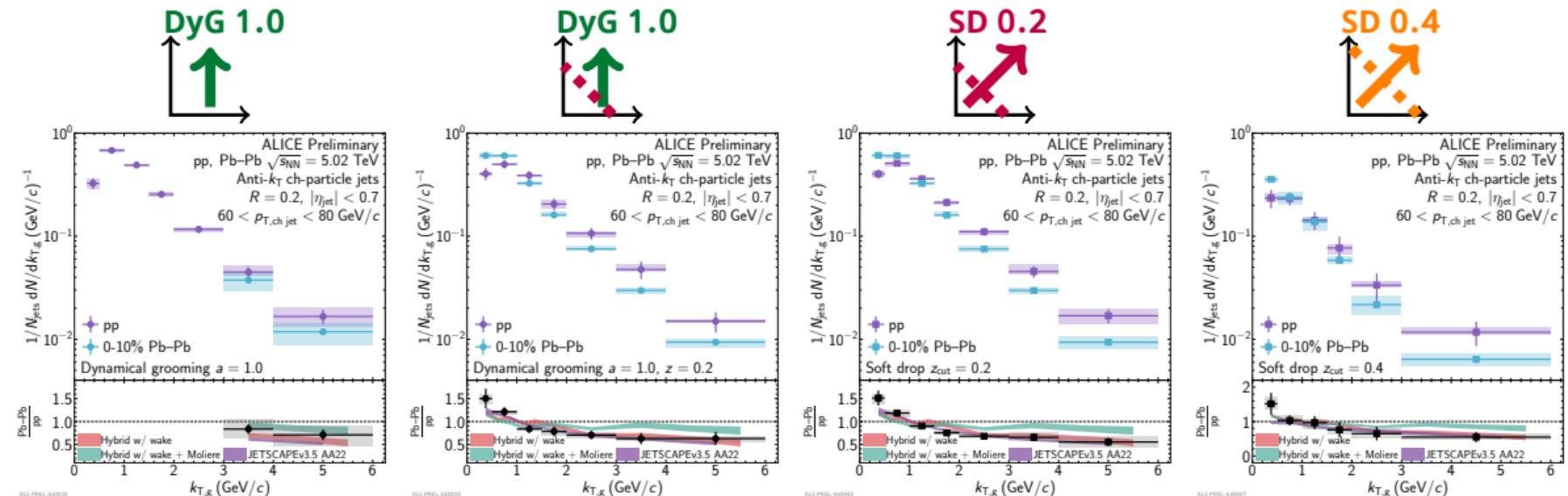
SD 0.2

# Searching for modification (with more methods)/2



# Comparing with models in 0-10% central Pb-Pb



# Narrowing in $k_{T,g}$ vs $R_g$

